

T H E S A U R U S

Linguae Latinae compendarius :

O R,

A C O M P E N D I O U S

D I C T I O N A R Y

O F T H E

L A T I N T O N G U E :

Designed for the

U S E of the B R I T I S H N A T I O N S :

In T H R E E P A R T S.

C O N T A I N I N G,

I. The *English* appellative Words and Forms of Expression before the *Latin*; in which will be found some thousand *English* Words and Phrases, several various Senses of the same Word, and a great Number of proverbial Expressions, more than in any former DICTIONARY of this Kind, all carefully endeavoured to be rendered in proper and classical *Latin*.

To which are subjoined,

1. The PROPER NAMES of the more remarkable Places rendered into *Latin*.
2. The CHRISTIAN NAMES of Men and Women.

II. The *Latin* Appellatives before the *English*; in which are given the more certain Etymologies of the *Latin* Words, their various Senses in *English* ranged in their natural Order, the principal Idioms under each Sense explained and accounted for, all supported by the best Authorities of the *Roman* Writers; with References to the particular Book, Chapter, or Verse, where the Citations may be found.

III. The ancient *Latin* Names of the more remarkable Persons and Places occurring in classic Authors, with a short Account of them both historical and mythological; and the more modern Names of the same Places, so far as they are known, collected from the most approved Writers.

To which are added,

1. The ROMAN CALENDAR, much fuller than any yet published.
2. Their Coins, Weights, and Measures.
3. A Chronology of the *Roman* Kings, Consuls, and more remarkable Events of that State.
4. The Notes of Abbreviation used in ancient *Latin* Authors and Inscriptions.
5. A short Dictionary of the more common *Latin* Words occurring in our ancient Laws.
6. A general Chronology of eminent Persons and memorable Things.

By R O B E R T A I N S W O R T H.

The THIRD EDITION, with ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS.

By S A M U E L P A T R I C K, LL.D.

And USHER of the CHARTER-HOUSE SCHOOL.

Ἡ τῶν λόγων κρίσις πολλῆς ἐστὶ πείρας τελευταῖον ἐπιγέννημα, Longinus.

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T H E S A U R I

Linguae Latinae compendiarii

P A R S S E C U N D A;

Vocabulorum Latinorum NOTATIONES

Variaſque SIGNIFICATIONES

Iuſto ordine tradens,

Allatiſque EXEMPLIS è clafficis ſcriptoribus

Singulas confirmans.

A a, Roman, *A a*, Italian, both of mo general uſe in writing the European languages; *A a*, English Saxon; *ꝺ a*, English black letter, nearly, as the reſt, reſembling that of the German alphabet; *A α*, Greek, called *alpha*, from the Hebrew *א aleph*, whh, as all the letters in the Hebrew tongue are ſignificant, denotes either an *ox*, or a *leader*, marks of excellen and priority. The firſt place is deſervedly given to this letter on account of its ſimplicity, being little more than an opening of the mouth; and its ſound, as a vowel (for it is properly a radical conſonant, as well as all the reſt is determined by the adjunct vowel, if it have any, if not, it is ſilent, and hath no ſound. From this uſe of the Hebrew the later Greeks ſeem to have taken their note of an eaſy breathing, which they prefixed to all words begining with a tender ſound, as in *ἀνὰ, ἐπὶ*, &c. to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe which begin with an aspirate; as in *ἄνα, ἐνάς*. This is done after they had diveſted the eighth letter H of the conſonant power which it held in their ancient alphabet conformably to the Hebrew, to make uſe of its figure in denoting the long power of the vowel E. But the Latins followe them not herein, having formed their language from the ancient *Æolians* and *Ionians*, who had only the *Cadme* alphabet of ſixteen letters. But to proceed, the Latin and English *A* hath the ſame power and figure as the Grek; but its name, as well as the reſt of the letters, from the ſimple ſound *a*, *bé*, *cé*, &c. In English we have a threeſd ſound of this vowel; ſhort, as in *bat*, *cat*, &c. like the Hebrew *pathabb*; long, as in *dâte*, *fâte*, &c. mixed with, obſcure, as in *call*, *fall*, where we hear the ſame ſound as in *olive*, *hollo-w*, only that in the former it is long, conformably to the Hebrew *τ kametz*, but in the latter ſhort, conformably to *τ: chateph kametz*. It is greatly to be wiſhed that we had more letters expreſſive of vocal ſounds; or marks to thoſe we have, to aſcertain their power in the ſame ſyllable; as in *fallow*, *falling*; or in thoſe which are analogous, as in *coſt*, *moſt*, &c. The want of theſe equally affects our Latin pronunciation; for we pronounce *mālus* and *mālus*, *pāter* and *māter* with the ſame ſound, whh we can ſcarcely think the Latins did. We are indeed more ſecure in the Greek tongue, becauſe directed by the vowels, and the uſe of accents. But to return, *A*, before *e*, and *u*, in the ſame ſyllable, make two diphthongs, and *au*, the former of which in Latin is ſubſtituted both for *ai* the proper, and *æ* the improper diphthong of the Greks, as in *Ἀνείας, Æneas*, *τῇ σφαίρῃ, ſpheræ*; and, on the contrary, the ancient Latins in their own words, when they had occaſion to divide their *æ*, changed it into the Greek *ai*; as in *aulai*, *pietai*, *frugeferai*. Some make *ai* a Latin diphthong, as in *aio*, *Caius*; but in *ais*, and *ait*, *i* manifeſtly belongs to the latter ſyllable, and the Greeks write not *Γαῖος*, *Ἰταῖος*; whence it ſeems to be very manifeſt that *ai* in the Latin tongue is not a diphthong, as in the Greek. As there is mutual intercourſe between all the vowels with each other, ſo in this *a* is changed into *e*; as in *laeto*, *deleto*, *ago*, *egi*; *e* into *a*, as in *decem*, *decanus*, *arveo*, *avarus*; *a* into *i*, as in *apiſcor*, *adi-piſcor*; *i* into *a*, as *reiſſa*, *reapſe*; *a* into *o*, as in *ſparta*, *ſum*, *taxus*, *toxicum*; *o* into *a*, as in *forveo*, *favilla*, *volvō*, *valvæ*, *a* into *u*, as in *camera*, *cumera*, *taberna*, *contubernium*; and *u* into *a*, as in *glubo*, *glaber*, *μυδαῖω*, *madeo*. In the Roman *comitia*, or *aſſemblies* for the making of laws, the people had two tables: in the one were two letters, *U. R. uti rogat*, ſignifying

nifying their assent; because a motion for a new law was called *rogatio*: in the other this letter A. *i. e. antiquo*, or *antiqua probo*, to shew their dissent. In capital causes they had also two tables covered with wax, in one of which was this letter A. *i. e. absolvo*; in the other C. for *condemno*; whence the former is by *Tully, pro Milone*, called *salutaris*, the latter *tristis*. In numerals it denoted anciently 500, and \bar{A} 5000. Other uses of this, and the rest of the letters, in the compendious notes of the ancients, are too many to be enumerated here; I have therefore under this, as well as the following letters, explained those which most frequently occur, referring the explanation of the rest to a more general collection thereof out of *Sextorius Ursatus*, and others, which may be of use, sometimes, even to the learned themselves, in reading ancient inscriptions found upon Roman monuments and coins. A. Absolvo, absolutio, aiunt, aliquando, ager, albo, annus, anni, annos, annis, argentum, Augustus, Augusta, Augustalis; A. A. Auro argento; A. A. A. F. F. often found in Roman coins, Auro argento ære fiando feriundo; A. A. COSS. Augustis consulibus; A. Aulus; A. F. Auli filius; A. B. M. Amico bene merenti; ABN. Abnepos; A. B. V. A bono viro; A. CAE. Aulus Cæcina; AEDIL. PL. Ædilis plebis; AED. POT. Ædilis potestas, or Ædilitiâ potestate; AED. IIVIR. Q. Ædilis duumvir quinquennalis; AED. Ædilis, ædilitas, ædituus; AED. COL. AUG. NEM, Ædituus Coloniae Augustæ Nemausi; AEL. Ælia, Ælius; AEQ. M. Æquator monetæ; AEQ. P. Æquator pecuniæ; AER. Ærarium; AER. CONL. Ære confato; AET. AVG. Æternitas Augusta; AEDET. Ædetuus, *i. e. ædituus*; AG. Ager, Agrippa; A. G. Animo grato; A. LIB. Animo libenti, Auli libertus; AN. AB. V. C. Anno ab urbe conditâ; AN. II. S. Annos duos & semissem; ANN. Annos natûs, annalis, anno, annis, annona; A. O. Amico optimo; AP. F. AP. N. Appii filius, Appii Nepos; A. P. R. C. Anno post Romam conditam; A. P. V. C. Anno post urbem conditam; AQ. P. S. Aquileiâ pecunia signata; AR. Ara; A. RAT. A. rationibus; A. S. L. F. Amico suo libens fecit; AVG. Augur, Augustalis, Augustus; AVGVST. AVGG. Augusti, *sc. duo*; AVGGG. Augusti, *sc. tres*; AVR. Aurelia, Aurelius, aurum; AVS. Auspicium; AUSP. S. Auspicante sacrum.





a, Lat. ab A, a Græc. Nam formas literarum veteres Græcas penè easdem fuisse, quæ suo tempore fuerunt Latinæ, testatur Plinius 7, 58. Hanc vocalem ut insuavissimam notat Cicero in Orat. 49,

quod tamen de crebrâ ejus repetitione accipendum; nam in eâ sæpius iteratâ asperitatem notavit etiam Martianus Capella. Sæpe quidem in alias atque alias vocales mutatur, tam longas, quàm correptas, aliquando fortè suavioris soni causâ; sed cum hoc commune habeat cum reliquis vocalibus, imò & consonis, nihil hinc à primæ literæ dignitate abscedere videtur.

A, a Preposition of the same signification, made from, and for the better sound used before consonants instead of

* Ab (ex ἀπό, quæ, recisâ δ, & tenui in suam mediam conversâ, emergit ab) a prep. governing an ablative case.

It is used always before vowels, and frequently, especially by Livy and Cæsar, before all consonants, if v, x, and z, be not excepted.

It has a great variety of significations. (1) From. (2) By, after a verb active, passive, or neuter, denoting the efficient cause. (3) By reason of. (4) After, next. (5) At. (6) In. (7) The term from. (8) For that reason. (9) Out of. (10) From [ever since]. (11) Against. (12) For [as to, in respect to]. (13) After, from the time that, or next to. (14) For, on our side, or party. (15) On. (16) With. (17) In comparison of. (18) As far as from, or hard by. (19) Towards an object. (20) The moving cause, for out of, by reason of. (21) The part affected. (22) A relation to the subject, as to, as for. (1) Senectus abstracta à rebus gerendis, Cic. de Sen. 5. (2) Laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 11. Mars communis sæpe spoliantem & exultantem evertit, & perculit ab abjecto, Cic. Mil. 21. Caput à sole dolet, Plin. 24, 5. Cum Marcellus perfit ab Hannibale, Id. 11, 37.

But the ablative after verbs passive doth not always denote the efficient cause, but sometimes the term from whom, or what; as, A me diligentia expectatur, Cic. My diligence is expected, or diligence is expected from [not by] me.

(3) Scipio avidior erat certaminis à spe, quam successus rerum augebat, Liv. (4) Alter ab illo, Virg. Ecl. 5, 49. (5) Omnia ego isthæc auscultavi ab ostio, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 9. (6) Stare à mendacio, Id. (7) A labore ad libidinem, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 50. (8) Id ab re interregnum appellatur, Liv. 1, 17. (9) A Germaniâ reversus, Id. (10) A puero, Cic. (11) Defendo à frigore myrtos, Virg. Ecl. 7, 6. (12) A me pudica est, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 51. (13) Scipionis classis quadragesimo die à securi navigavit, Plin. 16, 39. from the time it was cut down by the ax. (14) A me stat. A nobis facit. Dico ab reo, Cic. (15) A parte aquilonis, Plin. 13, 25. (16) A potu prandium incipiunt, Id. (17) Ab illo friget, Gell. (18) Flavius supplementum ab Româ abduxerat, Liv. (19) Ab innocentia clementissimus, Cic. (20) Ab amore scribo, Balbus Cic. (21) Doleo ab oculis, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 62. Ab animo perit, Plin. (22) Inviectus à labore, Cic. Off. 1, 20.

More particular uses.

A, or Ab is elegantly used before a person to signify his house, or some other adjunct. Ab se Egreditur foras, Plaut. from his own house. Aqua à fabro ferrario post cibum data, Cels. from the smith's forge.

A, or ab after the Verbs do, solvo, numero, represento, lego, &c. indicates the person by whose hands, as, Dabo tibi ab trapecitâ viaticum, Plaut. out of the banker's hands. Frater laborat ut tibi ab Egnatio solvat, Cic. by his bonds. A me numerabo, representabo, Id. out of my own pocket. A me hoc illi dices, Cic. you shall tell him from me. A matre illius venio, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 16. I come on account of her mother, or in her mother's name. Sanus ab aliquo, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 129. one that is made wise by the misfortunes of another.

This preposition is elegantly used as a circumlocution of an adj. or a gen. case; as, A nobis crepuere fores, Ter. i. e. nostræ, our doors. Pastor ab Amphryso, i. e. Amphrysus, the Amphrysian shepherd. Illa ab illo, [sc. illius] animadvertenda injuria est, Ter. this undutiful carriage of his.

This observation seems in some measure to explain the ellipsis in these following forms, and many more of the like kind;

Ab actis, a publick notary,
A cubiculis, a chamberlain,
A manu, a clerk, or secretary,
A pedibus, a footman,
A rationibus, an accountant,
A studiis, a director of one's studies.

For by adding minister, servus, libertus, or some such word (relations being frequently suppressed) it is minister à manu, servus à cubiculis, &c. which, according to the said observation, being turned into an adjective, or a gen. case, will be minister amanuensis, or manûs; servus cubicularis, or cubiculi.

It is sometimes used before words not casual; as, A pridie Idûs Septembris, from the 12th.

It seems sometimes redundant; as, A metu infamie, Tac. for fear of: Sometimes deficient, Modo pecorum barbaris trahebatur, Id. by the barbarians.

* Abs, of, or from. This preposition, as Cicero acquaints us, was rarely used in his time, except in books of accounts, and not in all neither. It stands alone before no letters but q and t; as, abs quivis: abs te, Ter. In composition also before c, as, abscedo, abscondo.

A memorial dislich for the use of à or ab in composition,

Ab (1) remover, (2) privat, (3) permutat,
(4) separat, (5) auget.
(4) Abscindens (1) abigens, (3) abolescens,
(5) abnegat, (2) amens.

A in composition is only used before m and r: Ab before vowels, and d, f, h, j, l, n, r, s. Before g only in abgreco, and p in † abpatruus. In aufero and aufugio, ab is changed into au, Cic. in Oratore 47.

* Abactor, ôris. m. verb. A scaler, or driver away of cattle. Meum verò Bellerophonem, abactorem indubitatum, cruentumque percussorem criminantes, at casas interim suas victum perducunt, Apul. Met. 7. p. 228.

* Abactus, a, um. part. [ex abigor] Driven away, (1) by force, (2) by stealth, (3) or otherwise. (4) † Forced to leave. (5) Fig. passed over. (1) Greges nobilissimarum equarum abactæ, Cic. Abactum flamen, Stat. Theb. 3, 257. (2) Compertum abactus furto fues, Plin. 8, 51. (3) Nec dum omnis abacta Pauperies epulis regum, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 44. (4) Abacti sunt magistratu, Fest. (5) Medio jam noctis abactæ Curriculo, Virg. Æn. 8, 407. † Sedet intus abactis Ferrea lux oculis, Stat. Theb. 1, 105.

* Abactus, ñs. m. verb. A driving away by force. Cum abactus hospitum exercebat, Plin. Paneg. 20.

* Abaculus, i. m. dim. à seq. Abacus. A counter to number with, as some think; or, as others, a table, or chess-man, Plin. 36, 26.

* Abacus, i. m. [ex ἀβάξ] Any flat, as a desk, or cupboard, Juv. 3, 204. A bench, slate, or other table, used for accounts by mathematicians, Pers. 1, 131. A square table, or stone on the chapter of pillars, Vitruv. 1. The board on which they played at chess, cockall, tables, &c. ¶ Abacus solis, the compass of the sun's body, Astron.

Abalienatio, ônis. f. verb. forense vocab. Alienating, making over, or conveying of any thing to another by sale, contract, or otherwise, Cic. Top. 5. ubi ex vet. jure definit.

Abalienatus, a, um. part. (1) Alienated, estranged, separated, cut off. (2) Rendered useless, and unserviceable. (1) ¶ Sulpicantem te ab se abalienatum epistolâ tuâ retinui, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. Abalienati sunt scelere istius à nobis reges amicissimi, Id. Verr. 4, 27. ¶ Abalienati jure civium, Liv. 22, 60. cut off from the privilege.

(2) Medici abalienata morbis membra præcidunt, Quint. Inst. 8, 3.

Abalieno, as, act. (1) To throw, or cast off. (2) To dispose of, give, or sell away. (3) To estrange, or make one lose favour. (1) Ita nos abalienavit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 26. (2) Agros vectigales P. R. abalienare, Cic. in Rull. 24. (3) Quos retinere potuerunt invidendo abalienarunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. ¶ Mors sola animum meum à te abalienabit, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 18. nothing but death itself shall wean my affections from you. Suâ sponte jam infidos colonos Romanis abalienavit, Liv. 3, 4.

Abalienor, âris. pass. To be disposed of, &c. Neque enim indigna patientium modo abalienabantur animi, sed cæterorum etiam, Liv. 26, 38.

¶ Abambulo, as, act. Fest. To walk away.

¶ Abamita, æ. f. Soror abavi. A great grandfather's father's sister, Dig. 38, 10, 3.

* ¶ Abaptus, a, um. [ab a non & βάπτω, tingo] part. Not tintured, coloured, or dipped.

* ¶ Abaptistum, i. n. [ex ἀβάπτιστον, quod ab a non βάπτίζω, mergo] Terebella, quâ utuntur medici. A surgeon's trepan, Gal.

¶ Abavia, æ. f. A great grandfather's, or great grandmother's mother, Justinianus.

¶ Abavunculus, i. m. Frater abavi. A great grandfather's father's brother, Dig. 38, 10, 10.

Abavus, i. m. A great grandfather's father. Jam duorum abavorum quàm est illustre nomen, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 58.

¶ Abbas, âtis. m. vox Syr. Monachorum præses. An abbot. Hence

¶ Abbatia, æ. f. An abbacy.

¶ Abbatisia, æ. f. An abbess.

¶ Abbrévatio ônis. f. ¶ prolapsæ Latinitatis

¶ Abbrévâtura, æ. f. ¶ vocc. Short writing.

¶ Abbrévio, as, Veg. prol. 3. To shorten, or abridge. Pro quo Latinus, Suetonius Tit. 33. Notis velocissimè excipere, Cic. 13. Att. 32. διακρίνω scribere; † Contrahere, conferre rem in pauca; in compendium redigere, brevî complexi, Idem.

* Abdendus, a, um. part. To be hidden, concealed, or kept secret. Consules pugnare cupiebant, sed retro revocanda & abdenda cupiditas erat, Liv. 2, 45.

* Abdicandus, a, um. part. To be abrogated. Eaue causa fuit non abdicandæ post triumphum dictaturæ, Liv. 5, 49.

¶ * Abdicâtiva propositio, i. e. negans, Apul. p. 639.

* Abdicatio, ônis. f. verb. (1) A disowning, or renouncing. (2) An abrogating, quitting, or laying aside. (1) Abdicatio Postumi Agrippæ post adoptionem, Plin. 7, 45. (2) Amatusque post triumphum abdicatione dictaturæ, terror & linguam & animos liberaverat hominum, Liv. 6, 16.

¶ * Abdicator, ôris. m. verb. ¶ Abdicatrix, icis. f. A renouncer; † Qui vel quæ abdicat.

* Abdicâturus, a, um. part. About to abrogate, or quit. Ubi designatus prætor esset extemplo ædilitate se abdicaturum, Liv. 39, 39.

* Abdicâtus, a, um. part. Renounced, resigned. Senatus decernit, ut, abdicato magistratu, Lentulus, itemque cæteri. in liberis custodiis habeantur, Sall. Bell. Catil. 48. Abdicatio patre, Liv. 40, 11.

* Abdico, as, act. [ex ab pro ἀπό & δικάω, juo]

(1) To disown, or renounce. (2) To abrogate, or disannul. (3) To reject, or refuse. (4) ¶ Abdicare se magistratu, to abdicate, or lay it down. (5) To have a natural aversion to (1) = Quem fugit, & factus abdicatille suis, Ov. Ep. 6, 128. (2) Legem abdicaverunt tribus, Plin. 7, 30. (3) Generum abdicat, Arg. And. Ter. Marius in totum ea abdicavit, Plin. 10, 4. (4) Abdicat se consulatu, dictaturâ, Liv. (5) Laurus manifeste abdicat ignes crepitu, Plin. 15, 20. ¶ ¶ Abdicare cibum aliquem, Plin. 20, 3. to forbid the use of it. Abdicare aurum è vitâ, Id. 33, 1. to banish gold out of human society. ¶ Adopto.

Abdico, Ære, xi, Etum. act. vocab. augur. & forense. (1) To refuse, sc. their meat (properly of foris.) Met. To bode ill, to forebode. (2) To give the cause against one in law. (1) Cum aves abdixissent, Cic. de Div. 1, 17. (2) ¶ Virginius cum animad-

animadvertisset Ap. Claudium contra jus vindicias filiae suae à se abduxisse, Pompon. JC. *Abdico*, *Liv.*

|| * *Abdūtamentum*, i. n. *Subtraction of money*.
† *Subductio*, *Cic.* *Abdūtamentum*, *Id.*

* *Abdūtē*, adv. *Secretly*. || *Abdūtē latere*, to lurk secretly, *Cic. Verr. 2, 73.*

* *Abdūtīvus*, a, um, part. *Concealed, Clandestine*, *Plaut. in Prol. Poen. 65.* || *Allo abortivē*, *Fest.*

* *Abdūtum*, i. n. *A place of secrecy*. *Pudore nunquam nisi in abd. to coeunt, Plin. 8, 5. edit. Hard.*

* *Abdūtus*, a, um, part. & adj. *Removed, hidden, boarded up, secret, concealed, private*. *Sub terram abdūtus, Cic. T. Q. 2, 25. Lucretia cultum, quem sub veste abdūtum habebat, cum in corde defigit, Liv. 1, 58. In abdūtā partem aedium secessit, Sall. B. C. 20. Abdūta vallis, Cæf. B. G. 6, 33. consilia, Val. Flacc. 4, 479. Frumento, quod abdūtum fuerat, prolato, Id. 2, 52. Retru-fus, opertus, Id. || Abdūtior, comp. || Abdūtissimus, sup. Aug.*

* *Abdo*, dēre, dīdi, dītum, aēl. [ex ab neg. & dō dare] (1) *To remove, to separate*. (2) || *Abdere se*, to hide, retire, or withdraw himself. (1) *Et procul ardentē hinc, precor, abde facēs, Tib. 2, 1, 82. (2) Abdo me in bibliothecam, Cic. Fam. 7, 28. § Abdere se in interiorem aedium partem, Cic. Att. 4, 3. literis, Id. pro Arch. 6. se totum in literas, Id. Fam. 7, 33. rus, domum, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 100. ē conspectū alicujus, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 5. ferrum intra vestem, Liv. 3, 12.*

* *Abdūmen*, īnis, n. [ex abdo] (1) *The fat of the lower part of the belly, the paunch*. (2) *Synec. The belly*. (3) *Meton. Gluttony, sensibleness*. (4) *A sow's udder*. (1) *Cels. 4, 1. (2) Montani venter adeft abdomen tardus, Juv. 4, 107. (3) Abdominis voluptates, Cic. in Pison. 27. abdomen insaturabile, Id. pro Sext. 51. (4) Antiqui fumen vocabant abdomen, Plin. 11, 84. edit. Hard.*

* *Abdor*, ī, itus, pass. *To be removed, &c.* *Plin. 9, 8. Donec pauci, qui praelio superfuerant, paulibus abderentur, Tac. Hist. 1, 79, 6.*

Abducō, ēre, xi, ctum, aēl. [ex ab, & duco] (1) *To lead away, or along with, him*. (2) *To carry off, have, or possess, a thing*. (3) *To take by force*. (4) *To remove from, or withdraw*. (1) *Ab aratro abduxerunt Cincinnatum, ut dictator esset, Cic. Fin. 2, 4. (2) A me capreolos abducere Thestylis orat, Virg. Ecl. 2, 43. (3) § Abducere in servitutem, Cæf. B. G. 1, 11. (4) Abducere animum à solitudine, Cic. Fam. 4, 3. à studio, Ter. Hec. prol. 2, 11. ab officio, Cic. Fam. 4, 4.*

Abducōr, ī, ctus, pass. (1) *To be led away*. (2) *Met. To be induced, or prevailed upon*. (1) *Liberi in servitutem abduci non debuerunt, Cæf. B. G. 1, 11. ars illa à religionis auctoritate abducitur ad mercedem & quæstum, Cic. de Div. 1, 41. (2) Non abducār, ut rear, Id. 1, 18.*

Abductūrus, a, um, part. *To lead, or take away*. *Dixit sese abducturum à me dolis Phœnicium, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 112.*

Abductus, a, um, part. (1) *Separated, taken aside*. (2) *Distant, at a distance*. (1) *Abductus in secretum, Liv. 30, 14. (2) Montes abducti aquā, Val. Flacc. 4, 677.*

|| *Abēdārius*, ī, m. *An a b c teacher, or learner*.

Abēdo, ēre, ī, sum, aēl. *To eat up, to devour*. *Nam exorta vis locustarum abederat quicquid herbidum, aut frondosum, Tac. Ann. 15, 5, 4. sed mel. codd. habent ambederat.*

† *Abēmo*, ēre, ī, ptum. [ex ab, & emo] ant. pio accipio. *To take away, Fest. ex Plaut. † Adimo.*

Abēo, īre, īvi, itum, neut. [ex ab, & eo] (1) *To depart, to go away*. (2) *To go, or come*. (3) *Met. to spring*. (4) *To be changed into*. (5) *To go off, or escape*. (1) *Rectē inquit; abeo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 49. (2) Abire sub jugum, Liv. Cur tu abis ab illā? Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 64. (3) Abeunt sursum radices, Cato. (4) In villos abeunt vestes, Ov. Met. 1, 236. (5) Non*

hoc tibi sic abibit, Cic. || Abiit in ora hominum, it is the general discourse, Liv. 2, 36.

Abēquito, as, neut. [ex ab, & equito] *To ride away*. *Prætores pavidi abequitabant, Syracusas, Liv. 24, 31. Vix alibi ecc.*

Aberrans, tis, part. *Going aside, or away, wandering from*. *Studium à communi utilitate aberrans, Cic. Lig. 6.*

Aberratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A going out of the way, a wandering*. *Met. A refreshing intermission, or respite*. *Aberrationem à molestis nullam habemus, Cic. Fam. 15, 8. Aberratio à dolore, Id. Att. 12, 38.*

Aberro, as, neut. (1) *To wander, or lose his way*. (2) *To make a digression*. (3) *To mistake*. (4) *To differ*. (5) *To have a respite*. (1) *Puer inter homines aberravit à patre, Plaut. Men. prol. 31. (2) § Redeat unde aberravit oratio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23. (3) Abberare à regulā vitæ, Id. Acad. 2, 4, 46. (4) A quā rogo, ut artificem, quem elegeris, nē in meliūs quidem finas aberrare, Plin. Ep. 4, 28. (5) § Scribendo dies totos nihil equidem levor, sed aberro, Cic. Att. 12, 38. sc. à miseriā.*

Abfore [the infinitive of absum] *To be wanting, or hinder*. *Nihil abfore credunt, Quin. Virg. Æn. 8, 147.*

Abfūtūrus, a, um, part. *To be about to be absent, to be of no service to*. *Si id non fecissent, dixit, longē ab his fratrum nomen populi Romani abfuturum, Cæf. B. G. 1, 36.*

|| *Abgrēgo*, as, aēl. *To part, or separate from the flock, Fest.*

Abhinc, adv. [ex ab, & hinc] (1) *Ago, since*. (2) *Hence, in time to come*. (1) *Abhinc triennium, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 42. Abhinc quindecim annis, Cic. pro Rosc. Com. (2) Repromittis tu abhinc triennium Roscio, Id. 13. sed rarē in hac notione occ.*

Abhorrens, tis, part. (1) *Disliking, abhorring*. (2) *Differing*. (3) *Adj. Unfit, unsuitable, senseless*. (1) *Ab nocturno utique abhorrens certamine, Liv. 22, 18. (2) Cultus paululam à privato abhorrens, Curt. 3, 15. (3) = Absurdæ, & abhorrentes lachrymæ, Liv. 30, 44.*

Abhorreo, ēre, ui, sup. car. neut. (1) *To dislike, to have an antipathy, or aversion to; to abhor*. (2) *To differ*. (3) *To be disagreeable*. (1) § *Abhorret à nuptiis, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 92. § Pumilos, & distortos abhorruit, Suet. in Aug. 83. § Abhorret voluntas, & abhorreo voluntate, Cic. (2) § Abhorrent moribus nostris, Curt. 7, 8, 11. Orationes abhorrent inter se, Liv. 38, 56. (3) = Tantum abhorret, ac mutat, Catull. 20, 11.*

|| *Abhorresco*, ēre, ejusdem sign. non auctorit. *Lactantium tamen jactata auctorem, De Irā Dei 23.*

Abiectē, adv. qual. iūs, comp. *Meanly, poorly, forrily, fearfully*. = *Nē quid abiectē, nē quid timidē faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. = Quō fordidius, & abiectius nati sunt, Dial. de Orat.*

Abiectio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A taking away*. (2) *Met. Despondency, dejection*. (1) § *Abiectio, adiectio, literarum mutatio, Ad. Her. (2) = Debilitatio, atque abiectio animi, Cic. in Pison. 36.*

Abiectus, a, um, part. (1) *Cast off, or laid aside*. (2) *Thrown out, exposed*. (1) *Abiectā togā se ad pueri pedes abiecit, Cic. Att. 4, 2. (2) § Abiecta extra vallum corpora ostentui, Tac. Ann. 1, 29.*

Abiectus, a, um, nomen ex part. or, comp. *Stirous, sup. (1) || Careless. (2) Dispirited, dejected, drooping, disheartened. (3) Low, creeping, mean, contemptible*. (1) *Abiectus homo sui incurius reliquis se contemptibilem facit, Dig. (2) § Abiectum metu senatum ad aliquam spem libertatis eieci, Cic. Att. 1, 13. (3) = Humilis, & abiecta oratio, Id. Orat. 57. Animus abiectior, Id. Att. 3, 2. § Cum genit. Abiectiores animi, Liv. Abiectissimus homo, Val. Max. 9, 2, 2. Abiectissimum negotium, Id. 3, 7.*

Abiegnus, a, um, adj. *Made of fir*. *Læserat abiegni venter apertus equi, Prop. 4, 1, 42. qui, & aliis locis, formā trifyllabā habet.*

Abiens, abeuntis, part. [ex abeo] (1) *Departing from, relinquishing, giving up*. (2) *Adj. Swift, passing*. (3) *Met. Declining*. (1) *Abi-*

ens magistratu, Cic. in Pison. 3. (2) Abeunte curru, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 44. (3) Propiorabeuntibus annis, Stat. Theb. 4, 39.

Abies, ētis, f. (1) *A fir-tree*. (2) *Meton. A ship*. (3) *Synec. A plank, or board*. (1) *Seclā intexunt abiete costas, Virg. Æn. 2, 16. (2) Labitur uncta vadis abies, Id. 8, 91. (3) Plaut. Perf. 2, 2, 66. Sed in oratione solutā hunc usum improbat Quint. 8, 6.*

|| *Abiātārius*, ī, m. *A timber merchant, a carpenter*. *In versione S. S. Bibb. † Faber lignarius.*

* *Abigendus*, a, um, part. [à seq. abigo] *To be driven away, discarded*. *O vir colloquio non abigende Deūm! Ov. Fast. 3, 344.*

* *Abigens*, ntis, part. *Driving away, Plin. 12, 17.*

|| * *Abigeus*, ī, m. || *Abactor*, || *Abigator*, || *Abigeator*. *A driver away, or stealer of, cattle, in Libb. JCC. ē quibus Abactor præcipuæ notæ esse videtur.*

* *Abigo*, ēre, ēgi, actum, aēl. [ex ab & ago, mutato a in i] (1) *To drive away (chiefly hurtful things; as flies from the face, birds from the corn, &c.)* (2) *To send away*. (3) *To hinder from*. (4) *To drive away cattle by force, or theft; (5) without force, or theft*. (6) *Met. To expel, cast off (as grief, weariness, &c.)* (1) *Abigat moto noxias aves panno, Mart. 10, 5, 12. (2) Abigam hunc rus, Ter. Adel. 3, 3, 47. (3) § Abigam jam ego illum advenientem ab aedibus, Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 24. (4) Omne instrumentum diripuit, familiam abduxit, pecus abegit, Cic. (5) § Greges abiguntur ex Apuliā in Samnium æstivatum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1. (6) Abigunt suorum fastidium, Plin. 23, 9. Abige abs te lassitudinem, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 3. || Abigere partum, Cic. pro Cluent. 11. to procure abortion.*

* *Abigor*, ī, actus, pass. *To be led, or driven away*. *Ex muris visite agros vestros ferro-ignique vastatos, prædam abigi, Liv. 3, 68.*

Abjiciendus, a, um, part. *To be thrown away*. *Met. Slighted, &c. Abjicienda est fama ingenii, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.*

Abjiciens, ntis, part. *Casting off, Cic.*

Abjicio, ēre, jēci, ctum, aēl. [ex ab & jacio] (1) *To throw, or cast, away*. (2) *Met. To lessen, or undervalue*. (3) *To throw, or fling*. (4) *Met. To slight, or neglect*. (5) *To leave off, to renounce*. (1) *Arma abjicere, Cic. Fam. 6, 2. (2) = Sic te abjicies, & prosternes, ut? &c. Id. in Parad. 1. (3) Cleombrotus se in mare abiecit, Id. Fin. 5, 30. (4) Nē me existimes curam R. P. abjicisse, Id. (5) = Relinquant & abjiciunt obedientiam, Id. Off. 1, 29.*

Abjicior, ī, ctus, pass. *To be cast away, &c. Cic.*

Abitio, ōnis, f. verb. [ex abeo] (1) *A departing, or going, away*. (2) † *Death*. (1) *Propter eam hæc turba, atque abitio evenit, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 16. (2) Apud antiquos, per Euphemismum, Fest.*

Abito, āre. *To go away*. *Hunc quoque afferva- ipsum, nē quō abiter, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 72.*

Abitur, imperf. *It is departed, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 46.*

Abitūrus, a, um, part. *About to depart*. *Milites jurejurando ab tribunis militum adacli, jussu consulum conventuros, neque injussu abituros, Liv. 22, 38.*

Abitus, ūs, m. verb. [ex abeo] (1) *A going away*. (2) *Met. A ceasing*. (1) *Abitus huiusmodi, Plin. (2) Abitus importunissimæ pestis, Cic. Verr. 3, 54.*

Abjūdicātus, a, um, part. *Given away by judgement, Liv. Abjudicatis agris, Tac. Ann. 14, 8, 3. à seq.*

Abjūdicō, as, aēl. [ex ab, & judico] (1) *To give away a cause, to give money, lands, &c. by sentence, or verdict, from one to another*. (2) *To deny, to judge the contrary*. (3) *To reject*. (1) § *Judicabit Alexandriam regis esse; à P. R. abjudicabit, Cic. in Rull. 2, 42. (2) Rationem veritatis ab ordine senatorio abjudicare, Id. Verr. 1, 2. (3) = Ubi plus mali, quàm boni, reperio, id totum abjudico, atque ejicio, Id. de Orat. 2, 24. || Abjudicare sibi libertatem, to shew himself*



Himself unworthy of it, Id. pro Cæcin, 34.

Abjūdicor, āris. pass. Cic. Verr. 1, 2.

† * Abjūgo, as. denom. [ex ab & jugum] To unyoke. Met. To separate. Pat. ap. Non. 2, 37.

† Abjungo.

* Abjunctus, a, um. part. Unyoked. Abjunctos lavare equos, Propert. 2, 18, 10.

* Abjungo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [ex ab & jungo] (1) To unyoke. Met. To separate, or remove.

(2) ¶ Abjungere se à re aliquā, to disuse, or be far from using, it. (1) Arator abjungens juvenum, Virg. Geor. 3, 518. (2) Quod se ab hoc dicendi genere abjunxerit, Cic. Att. 2, 16.

* Abjungor, i, ctus. pass. To be unyoked. Met. To be parted, or separated. Lachrymor, quando aspicio hunc qui abjungitur, Plaut.

† Abjūrāssō, pro abjuravero, ab Abjuro, Plaut. Perf. 4, 3, 9.

Abjūrātus, a, um. part. [à seq. abjuro] Kept contrary to justice, denied by a false oath. Abjurata rapinæ, Virg. Æn. 8, 263. sc. boves, quas Cacus abegerat.

Abjūro, as. act. To deny a thing (1) with an, or (2) upon oath. (1) Qui abjurant, si quid creditum est, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 10. (2) Quique in jure abjurant pecuniam, Plaut. Rud. Prol. 14.

¶ Abjurare mulierem apud canonistas est jramento repudiare, Steph.

¶ Ablactō in interpr. Bibb. pro à lacte depello. To wean.

¶ Ablactor, ¶ Ablactatus, ¶ Ablactatio, eadem auctoritate nituntur.

Ablaqueandus, a, um. part. To have the root laid bare. Priusquam frigora invadunt, vitis ablaqueanda est, Plin. 17, 19.

Ablaqueatio, ōnis. verb. f. A laying open the roots of vines, or other trees. Myrrha gaudet rastro, & ablaqueationibus, Plin. 27, 6.

Ablaqueatus, a, um. part. Having the roots laid open. Ablaqueata vitis, Plin. 6, 27.

Ablaqueo, as. act. [Vossius à lacu derivari vult, ut sit quasi ablacuo] To lay bare the roots. Circum oleas autumnitate ablaqueato, Cato, R. R. 5.

Ablaqueor, āris. pass. To be laid bare. Quæ ablaqueantur celeriora neglectis, Plin. 16, 27.

† * Ablātīvus casus, qui modò Sextus, modò Latinus à Varrone appellatur; ut & Comparativus Prisciano; analogicè formatur ex Ablatus participio ex Auferor. The Ablative case, Quint. 1, 5. & Gloss. Lat. Græc.

¶ * Ablator, ōris. m. verb. [ab aufero] obtinuerat temporibus S. Augustini, & Sedulii. A Taker or Bearer away, † Qui auferit.

* Ablātūrus, a, um. part. [ab aufero] About to take away. Raptum vitulo caput ablatura superbo, Pers. 1, 100.

* Ablātus, a, um. part. [ab auferor] Taken away. Ablatusque viro vultus, Sil. 9, 390.

† * Ablectus, a, um. part. [ex ab & lego, is] antiquè dic. pro electus, egregius. Fine, neat, curious. Ablectæ ædes, Plaut. Moss. 3, 3, 3.

Ablégandus, a, um. part. [ab ablegor] To be sent away. Aliquod mihi est hinc ablegandus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 45.

Ablégatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex ablego, as] A sending out of. Ablegatio ab urbe, Liv. 6, 39.

Ablégatus, a, um. part. (1) Sent out of the way. (2) Laid aside. (1) = Remoto, atque ablegato viro, Cic. Verr. 5, 31. (2) Vid. Ablego, N° 3.

¶ * Ablegmīna, um. pl. [ex ablego, is, i. e. separo] Choice parts of the sacrifice, Fest.

Ablégo, as. act. [ex ab, & lego, as] (1) To send one out of the way who binds a design. (2) To drive away cattle to other pastures. (3) Met. To lay aside. (1) Subcustodem suum foras ablegavit, dum easse huc transsit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 54. (2) Itaque cum ablegabuntur [boves] in ea loca perducendi sunt, &c. Col. 2, 24. (3) = Dimisso, & ablegato consilio, Cic.

Ablégor, āri. pass. To be sent out of the way. Non prius destiteram, quam ablegari eum ob seditionis periculum animadvertissent, Suet. Calig. 9.

* Ablépsia, vel potius ἀλεψία, ut scripsit Suetonius, Claud. 38. Blindness of mind, want of foresight.

Abligūrio, īre, īvi, itum. act. [ex ab, & ligurio] To spend riotously in eating and drinking. Patria itidem qui abliguriērat bona, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4.

Unde, ¶ Abligūritio, ōnis. f. verb. A prodigal spending in good cheer, Jul. Capitol.

¶ Abligūritor, ōris. m. verb. A riotous person, Amb. † Nepos, helluo.

Ablōco, as. act. [ex ab, & loco] To let out for hire. Domum suam in reliquam anni partem ablocavit, Suet. Vitell. 7.

Ablūdo, ēre, si, sum. neut. [ex ab, & ludo] To be unlike. Hæc à te non multum abludit imago, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 320. ¶ Alludo. Rarò occ.

* Abluendus, a, um. part. To be washed away. Quibus lachrymis abluendis cubiculo egrediens, Tac. Ann. 11, 2, 2.

* Abluens, tis. part. Washing clean. Abluens aqua corpus, Curt. 3, 11.

* Abluo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [ex ab, & lavo] (1) To wash away. (2) To expiate, or purify. (3) Met. To remove. (4) To blot out. (1) Terra congesta pluvii non abluatur, Plin. (2) Donec me flumine vivo Abluero, Virg. Æn. 2, 720. (3) Terra nigras sibi abluit umbras, Lucr. 4, 379. (4) ¶ Maculam abluere, Plin. Ep. 3, 7. perjuriam, Ov. Fast. 5, 681. perfida verba, Id. Fast. 5, 682.

* Abluor, i, ūtus. pass. (1) To be washed clean. (2) Met. To be blotted out, or taken away. (1) Ita jactantur fluctibus, ut nunquam abluantur, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 26. de paricidis. (2) Perturbatio animi placatione abluetur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 28.

* Ablutio, ōnis. f. verb. A washing, or purifying. Superis sacra facturus corporis ablutione purgatur, Matr. 3, 1.

* Ablutus, a, um. part. [ex abluor] Washed. Ova abluta condunt in fursures, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. Ut cunctanti squalor ablutus est, Curt. 3, 4.

† Ablūvium, pro diluvio Laberius nimis licenter dixit, teste Gell. 16, 7.

¶ Abmātertera, æ. f. The great grandmother's mother's sister, Dig.

† Abmitto, verbum rarissimum. To send. Dic ob hæc dona, quæ abmiserit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 33. sed mel. codd. habent ad me miserit.

Abnāto, as. act. To swim away. Cervice reflexa abnatat, Stat. Achill. 1, 383. Rarò occ.

† Abnēco, āre, ui, ctum. act. To kill. Ut puerum abnecaret, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 99. sed mel. codd. habent enecare.

Abnēgo, as. act. (1) To refuse. (2) To deny. (3) To go back from his word. (4) To withhold. (1) Abnegat vitam producere, Virg. Æn. 2, 637. (2) Nē depositum appellati abnegarent, Plin. Ep. 10, 100. (3) Rex tibi conjugium abnegat, Virg. Æn. 7, 424. (4) Jupiter abnegat imprem, Col. 10, 51.

Abnēpos, ōtis. m. A grand-child's grand-son, Suet. Tib. 3.

Abneptis, is. f. A grand-child's grand-daughter, Suet. Neron. 35.

¶ * Abnocto, as. denom. [ex ab, & nox] To lie out a nights, Gell. 13, 12. Rarò occ.

Abnōdo, as. denom. [ex ab, & nodus] To cut the knots from trees. Vites diligenter amputant, & abnodant, Col. R. R. 4, 24.

Abnormis, e. adj. [ex ab, & norma] Irregular, singular. Rusticus, abnormis sapiens, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 3. ¶ Some read anormis, sed mel. codd. habent abnormis.

† * Abnuco, Ennius, for

* Abnuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [ex ab, & nuo] (1) To deny, or refuse, properly by countenance, or gesture. (2) Simply to deny. (3) To binder. (4) To render impracticable. (1) Ubi cœnamus? inquam: atque illi abnuunt, Plaut. Cap. 3, 1, 21. (2) ¶ Intelligas quid quisque concedat, quid abnuat, Cic. de Fin. 2, 1. (3) Abnueram bello Italiam concurrere Teucris, Virg. Æn. 10, 8. (4) Abnuat locus impetum, Tac. Hist. 5, 13, 6.

* Abnuendus, a, um. part. To be rejected. Dixit, nullius alterius consilio, quam Scipionis, accipiendam, abnuendamve pacem esse, Liv. 30, 23. Nec abnuendum est, si dat imperium Deus, Sen. Thyest. 471.

* Abnuens, entis. part. Denying, refusing. Id prius quidem abnuentes juratos se, Liv. 10, 38.

Abnuente jam plebe imperium, Id. 3, 66.

* Abnuor, pass. To be denied. Nec abnuitur ita fuisse, si ad iudices alios itum foret, Liv. 3, 72.

¶ * Abnutivus, a, um. adj. Negative, ap. JCC.

† * Abnūto, as. freq. [ex abnuo] To forbid often by signs. Quid mi abnutas? Plaut. Cap. 3, 4, 79. But Cic. de Orat. 3, 41. dislikes this Word.

† Veto, prohibeo, absterreo.

Abolendus, a, um. part. To be abolished. Cum censuisset testamentum Cæsaris abolendum, Pat. 2, 58. Abolendæ infamiæ causâ, Tac. Ann. 1, 38.

Abōleo, ēre, ui, & ēvi, itum. act. [ex ab & oleo] (1) To take away even the smell of a thing. (2) To consume, or abolish. (3) To remove. (4) To wash away. (1) Crebrò postea coquitur, donec omnis odor aboleatur, Plin. 28, 38. (2) Corpus non igne abolitum, ut Romanus mos est, Tac. Ann. 16, 16. (3) Sterilitatem fœminarum, & virorum insaniam abolere, Plin. 31, 2. Met. §. dolorem, iram, crimen, &c. abolere. (4) Nec viscera quisquam, Aut undis abolere potest, aut vincere flammâ, Virg. Geor. 3, 560. sc. quæ nec lavari, nec coqui poterant, Serv.

Abōleor, ēri, itus. pass. Plin. 7. in procem. Sperans cladem in Græciâ acceptam novâ posse victoriâ aboleri, Just. 31, 6.

Abōlesco, ēre, ēvi, itum. neut. (1) To wither away. (2) To decay. (3) To be extinct. (1) Siccitibus [vineæ] non abolescit, Col. 3, 2. (2) Nec tanti abolescet gratia facti, Virg. Ann. 7, 233. (3) Cujus rei propè jam memoria aboleverat, Liv. 3, 55.

Abōlitiō, ōnis. f. verb. An abolition, or cancelling. Abolitio legis, Suet. Aug. 34.

Abōlitūrus, a, um. part. About to abolish. Quasi scientiæ jurisconsultorum omnem usum aboliturus, Suet. Cal. 34.

Abōlitus, a, um. part. [ab aboleor] (1) Ruinous. (2) Antiquated, abolished. (1) Abolitas vetustate ædes dedicavit, Tac. Ann. 2, 49. (2) = Abolita, atque abrogata retinere, Quint. 1, 10.

Abolla, æ. f. A senator's robe, Juv. Sat. 4, 76. A soldier's coat, Mart. 8, 48. A philosopher's cloak, Juv. Sat. 3, 113.

Abōmīnandus, a, um. part. [ab abominor, pass.] To be accounted ominous, or unlucky; to be shunned, or detested. Licinius tertiam clade abominandam eam curiam fecit, Liv. 9, 38.

Abōmīnans, tis. part. Abominating. Abominantibus qui audiebant, Suet. Tib. Claud. 46.

¶ Abōmīnatio, ¶ Abōmīnamentum; † Res detestabilis, † abominanda.

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Abōleo, ēre, ui, & ēvi, itum. act. [ex ab & oleo] (1) To take away even the smell of a thing. (2) To consume, or abolish. (3) To remove. (4) To wash away. (1) Crebrò postea coquitur, donec omnis odor aboleatur, Plin. 28, 38. (2) Corpus non igne abolitum, ut Romanus mos est, Tac. Ann. 16, 16. (3) Sterilitatem fœminarum, & virorum insaniam abolere, Plin. 31, 2. Met. §. dolorem, iram, crimen, &c. abolere. (4) Nec viscera quisquam, Aut undis abolere potest, aut vincere flammâ, Virg. Geor. 3, 560. sc. quæ nec lavari, nec coqui poterant, Serv.

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Abolla, æ. f. A senator's robe, Juv. Sat. 4, 76. A soldier's coat, Mart. 8, 48. A philosopher's cloak, Juv. Sat. 3, 113.

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misfatione defumi contendo. (2) Fœtus quoque ipsi abortiuntur, *Gell.* 12, 1.

Abortio, ōnis, f. verb. *A casting the young, a miscarriage.* Hæc pecunia merces abortionis appellanda est, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 12.

Aborto, as, neut. *To miscarry.* Nè dum exilire velit, prægnans abortet, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4.

Abortivum, i. n. (1) *Abortion.* (2) *Or that which causes abortion.* (1) Evanescit quodam abortivo, *Plin.* 18, 17. (2) Abortivo non est opus, *Juv.* 6, 367.

Abortivus, a, um, adj. *Abortive, born before the time.* Quos abortivos vulgus vocabat, *Suet. Aug.* 35.

Abortus, a, um, part. *Not risen.* Expavit aborta sidera, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 32. rectius *aborta.*

Abortus, ūs, m. verb. [*ex aborior*] (1) *A miscarriage.* Uno abortu duodecim puerperia egesta, *Plin.* (2) *It is also said of trees.* Arborum etiam abortus invenimus, *Id.* ¶ Abortum facere, (1) *To miscarry.* (2) *To cause a miscarriage.* (3) *Met. To suffer abortion, to come to nothing.* (1) Neptis tua abortum fecit, *Id.* 8, 10. (2) Cyperi potio fœminis abortus facit, *Id.* 21, 18. (3) Stœici parturiunt adversus libros meos, & subinde abortus faciunt, *Id.* 233. ¶ Abortum pati, *to cast the young, Id.* 28, 7. Equas, si sint gravidæ, abortum pati, *Id.* ¶ Abortum inferre, *to cause miscarriage.* Tonitrus solitariis ovibus abortum inferunt, *Id.* 24, 16.

* ¶ Abra, æ, f. [*ex ἀβρα, ancilla*] *A waiting gentlewoman.*

* Abiādo, ěre, si, sum, act. [*ex ab, & rado*] (1) *To scrape, or shave off.* (2) *To cut, or chop off.* (3) *Met. To get from another.* (1) Barba abrādītur, præterquam in superiore labio, *Plin.* 6, 28. (2) Acutā dolabrā abrādere. *Col.* 3, 8. (3) Cui aliquid abradi potest, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 19.

* Abrādor, i, fus, pass. *To be shaved off, Ter. Met. To be extorted from a man, to be taken away.* V. Abrado, N°. 3.

* Abrāsus, a, um, part. *Shaven.* Abrasæ fauces, *Luc.* 16, 115.

Abreptus, a, um, part. [*ex abripior*] *Torn away, forced.* A conjuge abreptus, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 29.

Abripiō, ěre, ui, reatum, act. [*ex ab, & rapio*] (1) *To drag away by force.* (2) *Met. To carry away.* (1) ¶ Abripere aliquem in vincula, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 10. (2) Æstus ingenii tui te procul à terrā abripuit, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 36.

Abripior, i, reatus, pass. *To be dragged away.* Abripi in cruciatum, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 47.

Abrodo, ěre, si, sum, act. [*ex ab, & rodo*] *To gnaw off.* Viperæ maris caput abrodit fœmina, voluptatis dulcedine, *Plin.* 10, 62.

Abrogatio, ōnis, f. verb. *An abrogation, or dissolving of a law.* Neque enim ullā [*lex*] est, quæ non ipsa se sepiat difficultate abrogationis, *Cic. Att.* 3, 23. ¶ Rogatio, *Id.*

Abrogātus, a, um, part. [*à seq. abrogo*] (1) *Taken away, abrogated, repealed.* (2) *Made void.* (1) Imperium abrogatum, *Cic. pro Domo* 31. (2) ¶ Cui legi abrogatum, vel derogatum sit, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 30.

Abrogo, as, act. [*ex ab, & rogo*] (1) *To abolish, or repeal.* (2) *To drive away.* (1) ¶ Abrogare legem, vel legi, *Cic. Lex illa neque tolli, neque abrogari potest, Id.* (2) Lepidum privatus Italiā abrogavit, *Plin. de Vir. ill.* ¶ Abrogare multam, *to take off a fine.* Abrogare sibi fidem, *Liv. to act so as not to be believed.*

Abrogōr, āris, pass. *To be repealed, &c. Liv.* 21, 63.

Abrotōnites, æ, m. *Southernwood wine, Col.* 12, 35.

Abrotōnum, i. n. *The herb southernwood, Plin.* 21, 10. ¶ *Luc.* 9, 922.

Abrumpendus, a, um, part. *To be broken, or thrown off.* Abrumpendas pariter spes ac metus clamitans, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 50, 3.

Abrumpo, ěre, rūpi, ptum, act. [*ex ab, & rumpo*] (1) *To break, or throw off.* (2) *To cut asunder.* (3) *To break off, or leave.* (1) Abrumpere vincula, *Liv.* Abrumpere nubem aruant, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 584. ubi alii *erumpere.* (2)

Sensæ venas erurum, & poplitum abruptit, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 63, 3. (3) Abrumpe, si qua te retinent, *Cic.* ¶ Abrumpere aliquid ex re aliquâ, *Plin.* se ab aliquo, *Cic.* Abrumpere dissimulationem, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 26. fas omne, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 55. fata, *Sen. fidem, Tac. Hist.* 4, 60. moram, *Stat. noctem, Id. patientiam, Tac. Ann.* 12, 50. somnos, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 536.

Abrumpor, i, ruptus, pass. *To be broken, &c.*

Abruptè, adv. [*ex abruptus*] (1) *Abruptly, without order.* (2) *Inconsiderately.* (1) Nec abruptè, nec unde libuit, *Quint.* 3, 8. (2) Non abruptè agendum, *Juf.* 2, 15.

Abruptio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A breaking.* (2) *Met. A breaking off, a divorce.* (1) Abruptio corrigæ, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 40. (2) Abruptio matrimonii, *Id. Att.* 11, 3.

Abruptum, i. n. *A steep place, or precipice.* Cœli abrupta, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 262. ¶ Charybdis sorbet in abruptum fluctus, *into the gulph, Virg. Æn.* 3, 422.

Abrupturus, a, um, part. *About to break.* Herba sollicitum curis non abruptura soporem, *Claud. in Ruf.* 212.

Abruptus, a, um, part. [*ex abruptor*] Item, adj. or. comp. simus, sup. (1) *Broken off,* (2) *or from.* (3) *Cut off.* (4) *Steep, rough, craggy.* (5) *Met. Abrupt, without preamble, or preface.* (6) *Not well compact, or joined together.* (7) *Rash, hasty.* (1) Abrupta lora relinquunt, *Or. Met.* 2, 315. (2) Abrupti nubibus niges, *Lucr.* 2, 214. (3) Abrupta cruor à cervice profusus, *Or. Met.* 8, 764. Nihil abruptius, *Plin.* 11, 51. Ripæ abruptissimæ, *Tert.* (5) Abruptum initium, *Quint.* 3, 8. (6) Abruptum sermonis genus Sallustii, *Quint.* 4, 2. (7) Abruptum ingenium, *Sil. Ital.* 7, 220.

Abscēdens, ntis, part. *Departing.* Abscēdens ramos ac vellera fronti deripuit, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 120. Unde abscēdentia & prominentia in picturis, *Vitr. præf. lib.* 7. Atque abscēdens visa est paventem attrahere, *Sil.* 15, 558.

Abscēditur, imperf. *It is departed.* Itaque Rhegio extemplo abscēssum est, *Liv.* 24, 1. Fabius omittendam rem parvam ac juxta magnis difficilem, abscēdendumque inde censebat, *Id.* 24, 19.

Abscēdo, ěre, cessi, cessum, neut. [*ex abs, & cedo*] (1) *To depart.* (2) *To be taken away.* (3) *To cease, or leave off.* (4) *To escape.* (5) *Alio to suppurate.* (1) Ni procul abscēdat, *Or. Met.* 6, 362. (2) ¶ Decem minæ abscēdent, non accedent, *Plaut. perf.* 4, 4, 119. (3) ¶ Irrito incepto abscēdere, *Liv.* (4) Pallada nonne vides abscēssisse mihi? *Or. Met.* 5, 376. (5) Magma ad supprimendum omne quod abscēdit, *Celf.* 5, 18. ¶ Abscēdere ab aliquo, alicui, incepto; de pecuniâ, *Plin.* Item cum adverbis, hinc, illinc, inde. Abscēdit ira, ægritudo, &c. Abscēsem pro abscēssilem, *Sil. It.* 8, 109.

Abscēssio, id. quod Abscēssus, *Cic.* Cùm autem animis corpora cum necessitate insevisset, cùmque ad corpora necessitate tum accessio fieret, tum abscēssio, *Cic. de Univ.* 12. ¶ Accessio, *Id.*

Abscēssurus, a, um, part. *About to depart.* Dixit, extemplo aut abscēssuros aut dedituros se hostes, *Liv.* 25, 11.

Abscēssus, ūs, m. verb. (1) *A recess, a departing from.* (2) *Also an imposthume.* (1) Longinquo solis abscēssu, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 10. (2) Prodest impositum minutis, majoribusque abscēssibus, *Celf.* 7, 2.

* Abscido, ěre, di, sum, act. [*ex abs, & cedo*] *To cut off.* Abscidit vultus ensis uterque sacros, *Mart.* 2, 66, 2. Rarè occ.

* Abscindendus, a, um, part. *To be cut off, or in cutting off.* Primum capite ægrè inter turbam tumultumque abscindendo tempus terebat, *Liv.* 24, 15.

* Abscindo, ěre, scidi, sum, act. [*ex ab, & scindo*] (1) *To cut off.* (2) *To rent off.* (3) *To put an end to.* (1) Ego tibi scelestam linguam abscindam, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 7. (2) Tunicam ejus à pectore abscidit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 1. (3) Sic fata querelas abscidit, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 162.

* Abscindor, i, pass. *To be cut off.* Præstè est

medicus, abscinduntur venæ, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 69, 3.

† Abscio. *To forget; voc. inusit.*
* Abscisè vel, ut alii, Abscisè; hoc ex abscido, illud ex abscindo. *Shortly, in few words.* = Si verba numeres breviter, & abscisè, *Val. Max.* 3, 7. Alii, *Precisely, firmly,* nescio quâ auctoritate freti.

* Abscissio, ōnis, f. verb. *Cutting short, a figure in Rhet.* Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 53.

* Abscissior, compar. *Shorter, Met. severer.* Abscissior justitia ad vim, & cruorem usque, *Val. Max.* 6, 5.

* Abscissus, a, um, part. [*ex abscindor*] (1) *Cut off.* (2) *Parted.* (1) Caput abscissum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 303. (2) Abscissa à continenti insula, *Plin.* 4, 1. Item, nomen. *Broken, rough, craggy, steep.* = Nec ferme quicquam, satis arduum, aut abscissum erat, quod hosti aditum, ascensumve difficilem præberet, *Liv.* Item, *Met.* (1) *Cut short, almost desperate.* (2) *Sharp, severe.* (3) *Short.* (1) ¶ Abscissæ res efferent se aliquando, *Cic. de prov. Cons.* 14. Spe undique abscissâ, *Liv.* 24, 30. (2) Abscisso castigationis genere militaris disciplina indiget, *Val. Max.* 2, 2. (3) = Alia brevior, & abscissa sunt, *Quint.* 9, 4.

* Absconditè, adv. *Hiddenly, secretly.* Quæ enim de voluptate dicuntur, ea nec acutissimè, nec absconditè differuntur, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 1.

* Absconditus, a, um, & Absconfus, sed illud usitatus. part. *Hidden, covered.* = Non obscurum, opinor, neque absconditum, *Cic.*

* Abscondo, ěre, di & didi, ditum & sum, act. [*voc. decomp. ex abs, con, & do*] (1) *To hide, or keep close.* (2) *Fig. To leave behind.* Aurum abscondidi, *Plaut. Fragm.* 1, 63. Fumus absconderat cælum, *Curt.* 6, 17. (2) Abscondimus acres, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 291.

* Abscondor, i, ditus & fus, pass. *To be hidden, or disappear; to be out of sight.* Ante tibi Eoæ Atlantides abscondentur, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 291.

Absens, tis, part. [*à verbo absum*] (1) *Absent; propriè de personis.* (2) *Absent, out of sight, distant; figuratè de rebus.* (1) Absens, absentem, auditque, videtque, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 83. (2) Absentem rusticus urbem tollit in astra levis, *Hor. Sat.* 27, 28. ¶ Absente nobis, pro absentibus, *I, or we, being absent, dixerunt Plaut. & Ter.*

Absentia, æ, f. *Absence.* Longam & continuam absentiam paulatim meditans, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 31, 2.

Absilio, ěre, ui, sup. inusit. neut. [*ex ab, & salio*] (1) *To leap,* (2) *or fly away.* (2) Alitum genus, atque (3) ferarum Procul absiliebat, *Lucr.* 6, 1214.

Absimilis, e, adj. (ubi ab privandi significat) *Very unlike.* ¶ Non absimilis bitumini, *Col.* 6, 17. Tiberio principi, *Suet. Oct.* 1. ¶ *Præpositas plerumque habet particulas negantes, haud, non, nec, neque.*

* Absinthites, æ, m. Sed per Synthesin, n. sc. vinum, teste Steph. Absinthiten sic condire oportet. *Wormwood wine, Col.* 12, 35. ¶ *Plin.* 23, 1.

* ABSINTHIUM, & ARSYNTHIUM, i. n. [*ex ἀψίνθιον, Id.*] (1) *Wormwood.* (2) *Met. A wholesome bitterness.* (1) Perpotet amarum Absinthii laticem, *Lucr.* 1, 939. (2) ¶ Verebatur ne liber ejus parum mellis, & absinthii multum haberet, *Quint.* 3, 1.

ASIS, vide APSIS.

Abstiens, entis, part. *Ceasing.* Tamen spe læta befactandæ fidei haud abstiens, *Liv.* 24, 20.

Abstitur, imperf. Si non abstisteretur bello, *Liv.* 21, 6.

Abstisto, ěre, stiti, neut. [*ex ab, & sisto*] (1) *To depart from any place, or thing.* (2) *To cease.* (1) Si abstistere furore vellent, *Liv.* (2) Abstiste moveri, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 399. ¶ Abstistere luto, *Id. Æn.* 6, 259. bello, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 32. furore, imperio, oppugnatione, obsidione, pugna, spe, *Liv.* ab sole, *Plin.* 2, 8. Cum infinit. Cum haud abstisteret patere, *Liv.*

* Absolvens, ntis, part. *Acquitting, or releasing.* Absolvens puppis moras, *Claud. Laur. Seren.* 30.

* Ab-

* Absolvo, ēre, vi, lūtum. aēt. (1) *To acquit, discharge, or release (in trials, or accusations.)* & Damno, postulo. (2) *To perfect, or finish.* (3) *To discharge.* (4) *To consume, or destroy.* (5) *To dispatch, or dismiss.* (1) § Absolvere injuriarum, improbitatis, majestatis, Cic. suspitione, Liv. de prævicatione, quenquam alicui, Cic. copiose, multis omnium sententiis, Id. (2) = Dialogos confeci, & absolvi, Id. = Vitam beatam perficiunt, & absolunt. Id. Absolvere bellum, Luc. 2, 250. (3) Pensum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2. promissum, Id. 2, 11. (4) Quid totum absolvis orbem? Luc. 7, 176. (5) Ego ad forum ibo, ut hunc absolvam, Ter. Adelpb. 2, 4, 13.

* Absolvor, vi, lūtus. pass. *To be acquitted, discharged, &c.* Cic. de Fin. 2, 32.

* Absolutē, adv. *Perfectly, completely.* = Undique perfectē, & absolutē, Suet. de Gram. 4.

* Absolutio, ōnis. f. verb. *A discharging, or acquitting.* Absolutio majestatis, Cic. App. Fam. 11.

* Absolutissimē, adv. sup. *Most perfectly, or absolutely.* Ut absolutissimē utamur, ad Herenn. 2, 19.

* Absolutōrium, i. n. *A cure.* Absolutorium ejus mali dicitur, Plin. 18, 6.

* Absolutōrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to clearing.* & Absolutōriam & damnatoriā tabulam dedit, Suet. Aug. 13.

* Absolutus, a, um. part. [ex absolvor] (1) *Acquitted, discharged, cleared.* Item, adj. or, comp. simus. sup. (2) *Perfect, consummate.* (1) Capitulis absolutus, Nep. (2) = Absoluta, & perfectā elegantia, Plin. 2, 4. = Quo fit ut illam veram, & absolutam eloquentiam nemo consequatur, Cic. Quo opere nullum absolutius, Plin. 34, 8. Exornatio absolutissima, ad Herenn. 4, 19.

Absōnus, a, um. adj. [ex ab & sonus] (1) *Harsh in sound.* (2) *Irregular.* (3) § Met. *Unsuitable, disagreeable.* (1) Vox extra modum absōna, Cic. de Orat. 3, 11. (2) Absōna testā, Lucr. 4, 520. (3) § Fortunis absōna dicta, Hor. A. P. 112. Conf. Liv. 7, 2.

Absorbeo, ēre, ui, & pfi, ptum. aēt. [ex ab, & sorbeo] *To sup, to suck in.* (2) *To lay under water.* (3) Met. *To carry away violently, as with a stream.* (1) Araneus omāem humorem absorbet, Plin. 11, 35. (2) Palus absorpsit rupes, ac testā ferarum Detulit, Luc. 4, 100. (3) Ne aestus nos consuetudinis absorbeat, Cic. de Legg. 2, 4.

Absque. prap. regit abl. ¶ Absque hoc esset, but for him, Plaut. ¶ Absque foret te, but for you, Id. Bacch. 3, 3, 8. Quam fortunatus ceteris sum rebus, absque unā hāc foret! except in this one, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 25.

¶ Quid valeat hęc particula seorsim, cum valde incertum sit, auctior sum, ut ab illius usu, nisi in bujismodi formulā cum verbo substantivo, pueri arceantur. Adēd n. pro fine aut prāter, Cic. Liv. Virg. Hor. Ov. non scripserunt, aut planē apud eos hujus voculæ usus sit nullus. Hi quidem hunc sensum sic protulerunt; Si ille non esset; ni unus vir fuisset; si tu non esses, &c.

* Abstantia, æ. f. *A distant removal.* Sol cum longiūs absit, abstantiā quādam, &c. Vitr. 9, 4.

Abstēmius, a, um. adj. [q. abstinens temeti, b. e. vini; teste Quint.] *Abstemious, sober, not given to wine.* Gaudet abstemius undis, Ov. Met. 15, 323. Abstemius vini, Plin. 22, 24.

¶ Abstentus, a, um. part. pass. *Kept out of possession,* apud JCC.

Abstergens, ntis. part. *Wiping away.* Oratio ægritudinem abstergens, Cic. Top. 22.

Abstergo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. (1) *To wipe clean, to wipe off, or away.* (2) Met. *To discuss, or dissipate.* (3) *To break in pieces.* (1) Tu labellum abstergeas, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 52. (2) Omnem abstergebo dolorem, Cic. Qu. fr. 2, 10. (3) Conlidi inter se naves, abstergerique invicem remi cæperunt, Curt. 9, 9, 16.

Abstergo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. *Of the same import with abstergeo, and more frequently used.* ¶ Abstergere sletum, luctum, metum, molestias, Cic.

Absterreo, ēre, ui, itum. aēt. [ex abs, & terreo] (1) *To frighten from,* (2) *away.* (3) *To*

bind, or forbid. (1) Qui Chremetem absterceant, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 14. (2) § Absterere de frumento anseres, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 41. (3) Quoniam natura absteruit auctum, Lucr. 5, 844. Absteritus, a, um. part. *Affrighted from.* Haud mediocri clade absteritus, Liv. 27, 47. Absterita fatis, Luc. 8, 649.

Absterfus, a, um. part. *Wiped off, cleansed.* Absterfa fuligo, Cic. Phil. 2, 36.

Abstinentus, a, um. part. *To be kept from, or hindered.* Quibus cibis abstinentæ sunt aves, Col. 8, 5. Amor procul adhibendus est, atque abstinentus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 30.

Abstinentis, tis. adj. ex part. or. comp. simus. sup. *Temperate, forbearing, abstinent.* Homo mirificē abstinentis, Cic. Att. 5, 21. Abstinentes oculi, & manus, Id. Off. 1, 40. Abstinentior ceremonia, Auf. Grat. Ast. p. 547. ed. Delph. § Abstinentissimus vini, & somni, Col. 12, 4.

Abstinenter, adv. *Modestly, harmlessly.* = Postquam Præter est factus [Sallustius] modestē gessit, & abstinenter, Cic. in Sall. 7.

Abstinentia, æ. f. [ex abstinentis] *An abstaining from, abstinence, inoffensiveness.* = Cum strenuo virtute; cum modesto, pudore; cum innocente, abstinentiā; certabat, Sall. B. C. 57.

Abstineo, ēre, ui, abstentum. aēt. tenere, & cohibere se. (1) *To abstain from.* (2) *To keep from.* (1) Sese cibo abstinuit, Cæf. B. G. 8, 44. (2) Non manum abstinēs? Ter. Adelpb. 5, 2, 6. § Præter suum accusat. regit ablat. cum præp. vel sine illā frequentius. Abstinerē ignem ab æde, Liv. culpā, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 18. injuriā, Cic. Off. 3, 17. prælio, pugnā, seditionibus, Liv. tactu, Virg. Æn. 7, 618. verbis, Plin. Cum infin. Dum mihi abstineant invidere, Plaut. Curt. 1, 3, 24.

Abstinetur, imperf. *To be abstained from.* Jubeante rege, ut cædibus abstineretur, Curt. 5, 36. Abstinebatur à patribus, Liv. 3, 30.

* Absto, stare, stiti, itum. neut. *To stand at a distance.* Si longiūs abstes, Hor. A. Poet. 302.

Abstractus, a, um. part. *About to draw away.* Unde se à portu ratus abstractum naves, Liv. 37, 27.

Abstractus, a, um. part. *Drawn away.* Inter hæc abstractam à penetralibus jugulant, Liv. 24, 26.

Abstrahens, tis. part. *Drawing away.* Jumenta agnoscentes abstrahentesque, Tac. Ann. 15, 15, 3.

Abstrāho, ēre, xi, etum. aēt. [ex abs, & traho] (1) *To drag away.* (2) *To separate.* (3) *To free.* (4) *To abstract.* (5) *To draw away.* (1) Istam psalteriam mecum rus abstraham. Vesp. ba irati senis apud Ter. Adelpb. 5, 3, 37. (2) Ut me à Glycerio miserum abstrahat, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 9. (3) Abstrahere civitatem à servitio, Cic. Fam. 16, 16. (4) Ut eum vis quædam à sensu mentis abstraxisse videretur, Id. de Div. 1, 37. (5) Pompejum gloriæ cupiditas ad bellicas laudes abstraxit, Id. de Clar. Orat. 68. § Præter acc. regit abl. cum præp. aut vice ejus adverbium loci sumit.

Abstrahor, i. pass. *To be drawn away.* Abstrahi à pedibus patriis, Ov. Ep. 14, 83. de thalamis, Ibid. 16, 154. Hospitem abstrahi jussit ad capitale supplicium, Curt. 3, 5.

Abstrictus, a, um. part. [ex abstringor inusit.] *Untied, unloosed.* Tanquam laxarunt elatum pedem abstricto nodo, Liv. 24, 7. Rarè occ.

Abstrūdo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. [ex abs, & trudo.] (1) *To conceal, or hide.* (2) Met. *To cast away, or banish.* (1) Euclio formidat auro, abstrudit foris, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6. Natura veritatem in profundum penitus abstruxit, Cic. Acad. 4, 10. (2) Abstrudere tristitiam, Tac. Ann. 3, 6, 3.

Abstrusus, a, um. part. *Concealed, hidden.* Quærit pars semina flammæ Abstrusa in venis silicis, Virg. Æn. 6, 7. Adj. ex part. or. comp. (1) *Secret, inward, deep.* (2) *Reserved.* (3) *Reserved etiam ad animum.* (1) Abstruse insidite, Cic. in Rull. 2, 18. Abstrusior disputatio, Id. Acad. 4, 10. (2) Abstrusus homo, Tacit. Ann. 1, 24. (3) Abstrusus animi dolor, Cic. pro Dom. 25.

Abstūli, præter, ex Aufero, quod vid,

Absum, esse, fui, futurus. neut. [ex ab, & sum] (1) *To be absent, or away.* (2) *To be wanting.* (3) *To be far from.* (1) Domini ubi absunt, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 52. § Abest gradantibus Æson, Ov. M. 7, 162. (2) At unum à præturā tuā abest, Plaut. (3) Abest ab hāc laude, Cic. ¶ Absit verbo invidia, Liv. Take it not ill, without disparagement to any body. Antonio abfui, Cic. I defended not his cause.

† Absūmēdo, dñis. f. *Awasting, or spending.* Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3. sed ludens suo more.

Absūmendus, a, um. part. *To be consumed, or destroyed.* Vivos homines laniandos absumentosque objicere, Suet. Neron. 37.

Absūmo, ēre, pfi, ptum. aēt. [ex ab, & sumo] (1) *To consume, or destroy.* (2) *To spend, or waste utterly.* (1) Absumere reliquias pugne, Liv. (2) Absumere vinum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 49.

Absūmor, i. ptus. pass. *To be utterly destroyed, to perish.* § Absumi fame, ferro, veneno, Liv. clade, Cic. morte, Col. Met. curā, Ter. Luc. Val. Flacc. Qui credunt dentes in cornua absumi, Plin. 11, 37.

Absumpturus, a, um. part. *About to consume.* In emptionem mercium absumenturus, Suet. Aug. 98.

Absumptus, a, um. part. [ex absumor] *Lost, gone, undone.* ¶ Sin absumpta salus, If our support (our Hero) be lost, Virg. Æn. 1, 559. Ariobarzane fortuitā morte absumpto, Ariobarzanes dying suddenly, Tac. Ann. 2, 4. Absumpti sumus, We are ruined, Plin.

Absurdē, adv. qual. *Foolishly, absurdly; in contradiction to reason.* Absurdē facis, qui angas te animi, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 6.

Absurdus, a, um. adj. [ex ab, & surdus] Ab quo aurem avertas, & surdus esse malis; or. comp. simus. sup. (1) *Harsh, grating, unpleasant.* (2) *Absurd, silly, incoherent.* (1) Absurdus sonus, ap. Cic. Div. 1, 9. Oculis animisque hominem absurdum, Id. pro Rose. Comm. 7. (2) = Pravum, ineptum, absurdum, atque alienum à vitā meā, Ter. Adelpb. 5, 8, 21. Nihil absurdius, Cic. Absurdissima mandata, Id. Att. 7, 13.

Abveto pro aveto, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 76.

Abundans, tis. part. [ex abundo] & aliquando, adj. (1) *Abounding, rich.* (2) *Great, vast.* (3) *Copious.* (1) Abundans pecuniā, homo, Cic. pro Quint. 12. & Adefus. (2) Excitabatur homo ab homine abundanti doctrinā, Id. de Orat. 1, 19. (3) & Non erat abundans, non inops tamen oratio, Id. de Clar. Orat. 67.

Abundanter, adv. qual. ius, comp. simus, sup. *Largely, abundantly, copiously.* = De quā copiose, & abundanter, Cic. de Orat. 2, 55. & Aliis abundantius occurrunt, aliis angustius, Id. Top. 10. Abundantissimē, Suet. Aug. 74.

Abundantia, æ. f. *Plenty, abundance.* Abundantia rerum omnium, Cic. in Rull. 1, 6. Abundantia seminarum, b. e. menses, Plin. 24, 11.

Abundatio, ōnis. f. verb. idem, Plin. 3, 16.

Abundāurus, a, um. part. *About to abound,* Suet. Tib. Claud. 28.

Abunde. adverb. quant. *Enough in conscience.* Abundē magna præsidia, Sall. B. J. 17. § Terrorum, & fraudis abunde est, Virg. Æn. 7, 552.

Abundo, as. neut. [ex ab, & undo] (1) *To overflow.* (2) Met. *To be rich.* (3) Also, *To be well stored.* (1) Incertis si mensibus annis abundans Exit, Virg. Geor. 1, 115. (2) Cajetam, si quando abundare cæpero, ornabo, Cic. Att. 1, 3. (3) Villa abundat porco, agno, hædo, &c. Id. Amore abundas, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 11. & Deficio, Cic. Egeo, Id. ¶ Regit abl. & nonnunquam gen. Abundare sapientiā, audaciā, familiaritatibus, Cic. copiā frumenti, Cæf. irā, barbarie, Ov. † rerum, Lucil.

Abvōlo, as. neut. *To fly from.* ¶ Semel dumtaxat scripsit Cic. de Finibus, 2, 32. ubi tamen al. leg. avolant.

Abūsis, ōnis. f. verb. *An applying to another use, an abuse,* Cic. Orat. 27.

Abusque, pro usque ab; voc. poet. *From as far as.* Siculo prospexit abusque Pachyno, Virg. Æn. 7, 289. ¶ Regit abl. quem tamen aliquando sequitur, ut, Oceano abusque, Tac. Ann. 15, 37.

Abusus, ūs. m. verb. *An applying to another use, an abuse.* *Ufus non abusus, legatus est, Cic. Top. 3.*

Abutendus, a, um. part. *To be abused.* *Adeo abutendum se permittit, ut vix sibi ipse constaret, Suet. Galb. 14.*

Abutor, i, ūsus. dep. [ex ab, & utor] *Re aliquā perperam, aut nimis licenter utor; vel aliorum quam naturā comparatum fuit, vel utenda esset ex mandato, aut voluntate alterius, sive in bonam, sive in malam partem. (1) To use contrary to the nature, or first intention of any thing, whether for the better, or worse. (2) But it is most frequently used in a bad sense. To apply to a wrong end, to abuse. (3) Also to use. (1) Sagacitate canum ad utilitatem nostram abutimur, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. (2) Abuti, & perdere pecuniam, Suet. Ubi abusus, sis muliere, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 67. § Met. Abuti patientiā; gloriā nominis; facilitate alicujus; fortunis hominum; ignoratione alicujus; nomine alieno; otio, & literis; regno, & licentiā, Cic. (3) Donec omnem casum cum melle abusus eris, Cato, 76. Liberaliter lautēque otio abutens, Pat. 2, 165.*

† *Abutor* passivē dixerunt veteres. *Utile utamur potius, quam ab rege, abutamur, Varr.*

|| * *Abysus*, i. f. [ex ἀβυσσος, Idem.] *A gulf, a bottomless pit, ap. scriptores ecclesiasticos.*

Ac, conjunctio copulativa, pro &, vel atque; sed habet alios usus. (1) *And.* (2) *And indeed.* (3) *Ac non, neither.* (4) *Tban.* After nouns or adverbs of contrariety, or comparison. (5) *A.* (1) *Parce ac duriter vitam agebat, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 47. (2) Faciam tibi boni aliquid, ac lubens, Ter. Hecut. 4, 5, 15. (3) Ac non, quia ades præsens, dico hoc, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 39. (4) Nē sim salvus, si aliter scribo, ac sentio, Cic. (5) Est animus erga te idem, ac fuit, Ter.*

* *Acacia*, æ. f. [ex ἀκασία quod ab ἀκάω, acu] *A kind of thorn, Plin. 24, 12.*

* *Acadēmia*, æ. f. [ex ἀκαδημία, Idem.] *A place in the suburbs of Athens, famous for Plato's school, called so from Academus, or Ecademus, a nobleman: Hence all great schools were called by that name. An university. Atque Academia celebratam nomine villam, Laurea Ciceronis libertus ap. Plin. Unde*

* *Acadēmicus*, a, um. adj. *One of this school, Cic. de Orat. 3, 18. || An academian, a member of an university.*

* *Acalanthis*, idis. f. [ex ἀκαλανθίς, Idem.] *A linnet, goldfinch, or some such little singing bird, Virg. Geor. 3, 338. Vid. Acanthis.*

* *Acanthice*, es. f. [ex ἀκανθική, Id.] *The gum of the herb helxine, described by Pliny, l. 21, c. 6.*

* *Acanthinus*, a, um. adj. [ex ἀκάνθινος] *Of, or like, branch-bircin; or (as others) brank-ursin, or barsfoot, Plin. 25, 7.*

* *Acanthion*, i. n. [ex ἀκάνθιον, vel ἀκανθα, spina] *A kind of thorn, Plin. 24, 12.*

* *Acanthis*, idis. f. [ab eodem] (1) *A little bird that sings very loud, perhaps a linnet, goldfinch, or nightingale. (2) Also the herb groundsel. (1) Resonant & acanthide dumi, Virg. Geor. 3, 338. ubi al. Acalantida, & Acalanthide. (2) Plin. 22, 22. † Lat. senecio.*

* *Acanthus*, i. m. [ab eod.] *The herb branch-bircin, as having leaves like a goat's horn; or (according to others) brank-ursin, or bearsfoot, from its shagginess, Virg. Æn. 1, 653. The form of its leaves often adorned the chapter of pillars.*

* *Acapna*, ōrum. pl. n. [ex ἀκαπνα, i. e. sine fumo] *Dry wood, small coal, or old coal, Mart. 13, 15. in lemmate.*

* *Acarne*, es. f. [ex ἀκάρνη, Id.] *A kind of sea-fish, Plin. 32, 11.*

* *Acaron*, i. n. & *Acāros*, i. f. *Wild myrtle, Plin. 15, 7. † Lat. rufcus.*

* || *Acātālectus*, & *Acātālecticus* versus, Gram. [ab ἀκατάληκτος, i. e. parum definens] *A verse having its just number of syllables. & Catalecticis, wanting a syllable.*

* *Acātālephia*, seu, ut Cic. Att. 13, 19. scripsit, ἀκατάληφια, *Incomprehensibility.*

* *Acātium*, i. [ακατίον, Gr. Idem] *A pinnace, or small barge, Plin. 9, 30.*

Accanto, as. aēt. [ex ad, & canto] *To sing to, or by. § Magni tumulis accanto magistris, Stat. Syl. 4, 4, 55. Vix. al. rep.*

Accēdens, ntis. part. *Coming to, approaching, drawing nigh, being added.* *Accedentibus provinciarum vestigalibus, Tac. Ann. 11, 22, 6. Accedentia cerno Tartara, Sil. 13, 436. Accedentibus novis, Suet. Vesp. 10.*

Accēditur, impeis. *It is approached, Cic. pro Cæcin.*

Accēdo, ēre, ssi, sum. neut. [ex ad, & cedo] (1) *To draw near. (2) To go, or come to. (3) To be added to, or increased. (4) To assent. (1) Ipse ad oppidum accedere noluit, Cic. Verr. 4, 23. (2) Obstitit ne in aedes accederes, Id. pro Cæc. 13. (3) Accessit mihi hoc ad labores reliquos, Id. Plurimum pretio accessit, Col. 3, 21. (4) Accessit animus ad meam sententiam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8. § In primo sensu, Accedere ad aliquem, Plaut. in oppidum, Cic. scopulos, Virg. mœnibus, Liv. huc propè propius. In secundo, ferè cum Præp. in. In tertio non legitur, nisi in tertiā personā, absolute, vel cum dat. vel acc. cum præp. ad. In quarto, ferè habet dat. rar. acc. cum præp. ad.*

Accēdor, i. pass. *To be approached to.* Si quā clementer accedi poterant, Tac. Ann. 12, 33, 3.

Accēlērātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A hastening.* Continuatio est orationis enunciandæ acceleratio clamorosa, ad Herenn. 3, 13.

Accēlērātus, a, um. part. *Hastened.* Accelerata interim Vespasiani cæpta, Tac. H. 2, 85, 1.

Accēlērō, as. aēt. [ex ad, & celero] (1) *To hasten. (2) Et aliq. neut. to make haste. (1) Iter accelerat, Cæf. B. G. 3, 39. (2) Si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 4.*

Accēlērōr, āri. pass. *To be hastened.* Nullo credente sic accelerari, quæ tristis audiret, Tac. Agric. 43, 5.

Accendendus, a, um. part. *To be fired up, in exciting.* Amici accendendis offensionibus callidi, Tac. Ann. 2, 57, 3.

Accendens, ntis. part. *Stirring up, or exciting.* Omnes spe promissisque accendens, Tac. H. 3, 24, 1.

Accendo, ēre, di, sum. aēt. [ex ad, & candeo] (1) *To set on fire. (2) To light up. & Extinguō. (3) Met. To excite, or stir up. (4) To increase. (5) To make bright, or burnish. (1) Accendi ebum Fabianus negat, Plin. 6, 19. (2) Deus ipse solem quasi lumen accendit, Cic. de Univ. 9. (3) Martem accendere cantu, Virg. Æn. 6, 165. (4) Accendere pretium vestium, Plin. 8, 25. (5) Clypeum accenderat auro, Sil. 15, 678. § Accendere lumen de lumine, En. calore, Plin. 14, 5. æstus medius, Virg. Geor. 4, 401. ad pellendos Siciliā Romanos, Liv. in amorem, Tac. Hist. 1, 83. equum stimulis, Stat. Syl. 1, 1, 39.*

Accendor, di, sus. pass. (1) *To be kindled. (2) Met. To be encouraged. (1) Linum accenditur antequam tetigit flammam, Lucr. 6, 902 = (2) Si hæc accendi aut commoveri arte possent, Cic. de Orat. 1, 25.*

Accenseo, ēre, ui, sum. (& fortè situm, unde accensus) aēt. [ex ad, & censeo] *To add to, to reckon among.* Eadem ætas Lycurgum sacro illi numero accensusisset, Sen. Ep. 90.

Accenseor, ēri. pass. *To be added to, or reckoned among.* Accenseri alicui, Ov. Met. 15, 546.

|| *Accensor*, ōris. m. verb. [ab accendo] *An encourager, Gloss. vet. & vide Accessor.*

Accensus, a, um. part. [ab accendor] (1) *Set on fire, lighted. (2) Met. Enraged, inflamed, exasperated. (1) Ego faces jam accensas extinxi, Cic. in Pison. 2. (2) Sic accensa profatur, Virg. Æn. 4, 364. His adhortationibus quum utrinque ad certamen accensi militum animi essent, Liv. 21, 45.*

|| *Accensus*, i. m. [ex ad & census] *Accensi dicti quia ad censum adscripti. Soldiers put in the room of those that died, or were slain, Fest. Also supernumerary officers, Veget. & Alcon.*

Accensus, i. m. [quod ab acciendo dictum videtur.] *A public officer appointed to call courts, or other assemblies. A pursuivant, usher, mace-bearer, sergeant, &c. Some confound him with the licter,*

who may be better informed by Livy. & Collegis novem singuli accensi apparebant; penes præfectum juris xii-fasces erant. & Qui volet accuratius de his, sive militibus, sive ministris doceri, adæat Lipf. El. lib. 1. cap. 23.

|| *Accentuicula*, æ. f. dim. *A small accent, Gell. 13, 6.*

|| *Accentus*, ūs. m. verb. [ab accino] *Legitima pronuntiatio, vel ratio, quā syllaba vel attollitur, vel deprimitur, quæ quidem est triplex, per acutum, gravem, & circumflexum, vel, ut Cicero vocat, inflexum; qui etiam Latiniūs vocat accentum sonum vocis. An accent. Vide Diomed. l. 2. de Accent.*

† *Accepto pro accepero; Pacuv.*

|| *Acceptabilis*, e. adj. *Acceptable, Bibb. † Gratus, acceptus.*

Acceptans, tis. part. *Tan. or receiving.* Facili ac levi humo acceptante occultum opus; scilicet cuniculos, Curt. 4, 24.

|| *Acceptilatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A verbal discharge of a verbal obligation, as if it were performed, ap. JCC. † Relatio in acceptum.*

Acceptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A taking. (2) || A granting, or allowing a proposition. (3) || A sense, or notion. (1) Neque donatio, neque deditio sine acceptione intelligi potest, Cic. Topic. 8. (2) Apul. p. 643. (3) Siculus, p. 18. ex edit. Gœfii.*

Accepto, as. freq. [ab accipio] (1) *To take, or receive. (2) To submit to. (1) Argentum accepto, expenso, & cui decet dato, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 32. (2) Acceptare jugum, Sil. 7, 41.*

Acceptor, ōris. verb. m. (1) *A receiver, an approver. (2) † A hawk. (1) Illorum verbis falsis acceptor fui, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 167. (2) Rostrum acceptoris, & unguis, Lucil.*

Acceptrix, icis. f. verb. *A female receiver, or taker. & Nusquam apparet neque datori, neque acceptrici, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 18.*

Acceptum, i. n. part. substantivē posit. *A thing received, or taken. A receipt, chiefly of money. || Ut par sit ratio acceptorum, & datorum, Cic. de Am. 16. To balance the account. & Accepti, & expensi tabulæ, Journals, books of debtor and creditor, Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 1. & Acceptum refero, I make my account debtor. Expensum fero, I make it creditor, Cic.*

Accepturus, a, um. part. *About to receive.* Successorem non aliter quam indicium mortis accepturum dixit, Tac. Ann. 6, 30, 5. Accepturus amplissimum honorem, Plin. Pan. 77. has pæcis leges, Liv. 21, 12.

Acceptus, a, um. part. (1) *Received. (2) Met. Treated, entertained. (3) Submitted to. (1) Projicit acceptas tabellas, Ov. Met. 9, 574. (2) Indignis cum egomet sim acceptus modis, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 12. (3) Lex est accepta, Hor. A. P. 285. || Acceptum refero alicui aliquid, I impute it to him, I may thank him for it, (1) good, or (2) bad. (1) Acceptam vitam refert clementiæ tuæ, Cic. pro Diot. 13. (2) Omnia mala accepta referimus Antonio, Philipp. 2, 22.*

Acceptus, a, um. adj. ex part. or. comp. simus. sup. (1) *Beloved. (2) Acceptable, welcome, grateful. (1) Plebi acceptus erat, Cæf. B. G. 3, 5. (2) Acceptior plebi oratio, Liv. Acceptissima munera, Ov. Ep. 17, 72. Acceptior alicui esse, Id. Met. 13, 467.*

Accersendus, a, um. part. *To be called, sent for, or procured.* Accersendus foret, Pat. 22, 123.

Accersens, tis. part. *Calling, sending for, or procuring.* Accersentes gloriam ex periculo, Curt. 8, 44.

Accersio, ire, ivi, itum. aēt. [rectiūs Arcessio] (1) *To fetch, or send for. (2) To try, or implead one by law. (1) § Alios ad se accersiri jubet, Cæf. B. G. 5, 11. (2) § Quidam capitis accersierunt, Cic. uti aliqui leg.*

Accersitor, ōris. m. verb. [rectiūs Arcessitor] *A caller, or sender for.* Nemo accersitor ex proximo, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. sub fin.

Accersitus, a, um. part. & adj. [rectiūs Arcessitus.] (1) *Fetched. (2) Met. Far fetched. (3) Affected,*

Affectus, unnatural. (1) *Accersita ad matrem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 107.* (2) *Cavendum est ne accersitum dictum putetur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 63.* (3) *Commendatio accersita, Plin. 13, 1.*
Accersitus, ūs, m. verb. A calling, or sending for. Ad eum ipsius rogatu, accersitūque veni, *Cic. N. D. 1, 6.*

Accerso, ēre, īvi, itum, act. [sed rectius Arcesso] [ab ar ant. pro ad, & cio, Prisc.] (1) *To call, and consequently* (2) *To accuse; quia reus in jus vocatur.* (3) *To procure.* (1) *Cum ab aratro accersabantur consules, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 18.* (2) *Accersere [crimine] ambitus, Id.* (3) *Ut cum vitare fortasse potueris, ultro accersas, & attrahas, Cic. § Accersere aliquem ad se, Cic. auxilia ex aliquo, Cæs. Accersi à matre ad rem divinam, Ter. mercede, Cæs. In secundâ significatione, aliquem crimine; ambitus, Cic. In tertiâ, orationi splendorem, Id.*

Accersor, i, situs, pass. [rectius Arcessor] *To be sent for.* Ut jubeam accersi, *Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 2.*

Hanc vocem non esse Latinam, sed posterioribus seculis ab arcesso corruptam contendit Vossius, Etym. p. 40. quem, si placet, adi.

Accessio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *An addition, or increase.* (2) *Interest of money.* *An honorary gift over and above the taxes, or payment.* (3) *A bay of building joined to a house.* (4) *A bondsman, or surety.* (5) *A fit (of an ague.)* (1) *Accessio anorum, Cic. de Am. 3, fortunæ, & dignitatis, Id. Curioni Fam. 2, 1.* (2) *Ad singula medimna multi festertios, multi quinque accessiones cohebantur dare, Id. Verr. 3, 40.* (3) *Hanc Scavrus demolitus accessionem adjunxit ædibus, Id. Off. 1, 39.* (4) *Accessiones fidei jussores, Paul. (5) Cels. 3, 5.*

Accessor, ōris, m. verb. [ex ad, & cedo] *He who comes to, or makes one among, others.* § *Non accessor pompæ, sed auctor, Val. Max. 5, 7, 1. Al. legunt Accenfor; sed, puto, male.*

Accessurus, a, um, part. About to approach, or be added to. Hostes nihil amplius copiarum accessurum credentes, *Cæs. B. G. 8, 28.* Accessurus diis Cæsar, *Ov. Trist. 5, 5, 61.* Plurimum dixit accessurum opibus, *Liv. 24, 2.*

Accessus, a, um, part. [ab accedor] *Approached, accessible.* § *Non accessia flumina, Ov. inaccessible rivers, Fast. 5, 582. sed var. codd. Raro occ.*

Accessus, ūs, m. verb. (1) *An approaching, or coming to.* (2) *Access, or leave to approach; an admittance.* (3) *An increase.* (4) *A pursuit.* (1) *Accessus ad urbem fuit metuendus, Cic. pro Mil. 19.* (2) *Da, precor, accessum, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 41.* (3) *Ut accessu, & recessu suo solis lumen accipiat, Plin. (4) § Bestiis natura dedit cum quodam appetitu accessum ad res salubres; à pestiferis recessum, Cic. D. N. 2, 12. With a gen. it has elegant significations; as, § Accessus, & recessus lunæ, the increase and wane, Id. de Div. 2, 14. solis, & stellarum, the rising and setting, Id. maris, the tide, Id. febris, the fit, Plin. § Accessus, & defectus dierum, Capell.*

Accidentia, æ, f. verb. [ab accido] *A purpose, or design.* Esse verò illam naturæ accidentiam, *Plin. 32, 9.*

Accidens, tis, part. substantivè posit. *An accident.* ap. *Dial. Cic. vocat accidentia res attributas, Quint. habet in plur. l. 5. c. 10.*

§ *Accidentia partium orationis, The accidents.* Hæc Cicero res quæ nominibus, & verbis sunt attributæ, teste Cellario, vocat. *Accidentia verbi, Quint.*

§ *Accidentia, um, pl. n. Accidents, misfortunes.* § *Non prosperis molliri, non accidentibus frangi, Quint. † Res adversæ, Cic.*

Accido, ēre, i, sup. car. neut. [ex ad pro juxta, & cado] (1) *To fall down at, or before.* (2) *To fall.* (3) *To come to.* (4) *To happen to.* (1) *Ad genua accidit, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 18.* (2) *Cæsa accidit ad terram trabes, Enn. Adversæ & undique hostes erant, primo clamor circumlatus exterruit, dein tela ab omni parte accidebant, Liv. 2, 50.* (3) *Ad aures accidit regis, Liv. 8, 24.* (4) *Tibi accidit novum, tanquam mihi, Id.* § *Si quid pupillo accidisset, Cic. if he had died. Quorsum accidat, Ter. what it may come to.*

Accido, ēre, di, sum, act. [ex ad, & cado] *To weaken.* Ita prælio uno accidit Vestinorum res, *Liv. 8, 29.*

Acciendus, a, um, part. To be sent for. Aruspices ex Etruriâ acciendi, *Cic.*

Accio, ēre, vi, itum, act. To send for, or fetch. Oneratum huc acciebo, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 61.*

Accinctus, a, um, part. [ex accingor] (1) *Girded to.* (2) *Furnished with.* (3) *Prepared for.* (1) *Accinctus ensis lateri, Stat. Theb. 1, 428.* (2) *Accinctus flagello, Virg. Æn. 6, 570.* (3) *Magnos accinctos in usus fert animus quæcunque vices, Stat. 1, Theb.*

Accingo, ēre, xi, etum. (1) *To gird to, to prepare for.* (2) *To go about a thing briskly.* (3) *To provide himself with.* (1) *Ensem lateri accingere, Stat. Syl. 4, 4, 10.* (2) *Accingunt operi, Virg. Æn. 2, 235.* (3) *Ut se accingeret juvene partem curarum capefituro, Tac. Ann. 12, 25.*

Accingor, gi, etus, pass. To be girt, prepared for, or furnished with. Facibus pubes accingitur atris, *Virg. Æn. 9, 74.* Magicas artes accingi, *to have recourse to them, Id.*

§ *Accino, ēre, ui, entum. [ex ad, & cano]* *To sing to, or in consort.* To accord, habent Lexica, sed sine Auct. hinc tamen Accentus.

Accio, ire, īvi, itum, act. [ex ad, & cio] (1) *To send for, or call one.* (2) *Met. To get, cause, or procure.* (1) *Is si accierit, occurram, Cic. (2) Nisi voluptatem acciret, Id.*

Accior, īri, pass. To be sent for. Haud procul accirentur, *Tac. Ann. 4, 5, 4.* Acciri è castris, *Liv. 3, 46.*

Accipiendus, a, um, part. To be taken, received, or obeyed. Vid. seq. *Accipio, No 9.* Inque tuos fiens est accipienda sinus, *Ov. A. Am. 2, 458.*

Accipiens, ntis, part. Taking, or receiving. Si quod durius accipienti videretur, *Plin. Pan. 13.* Negotia pro solatiis accipiens, *Tac. Ann. 4, 13, 1.*

Accipio, ēre, ēpi, ptum, act. [ex ad, & capio] (1) *To take, or receive.* (2) *To undertake.* (3) *To learn.* (4) *To accept of.* (5) *To suck, or drink in.* (6) *To receive, or sustain.* (7) *To bear, or understand.* (8) *To treat, or entertain.* (9) *To obey.* (10) *To take, or levy.* (11) *To find, get, or obtain.* (12) *To enter, or set down.* (1) *Adversum legem pecuniam accepisti, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 47.* (2) *Accepi Rempub, Cic. Meâ causâ causam hanc accipite, Ter. Hec. Prol. 55.* (3) *Primas magistris accepere artes, Ov. Met. 9, 718.* (4) *Accepit conditionem, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 52.* (5) *Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, Virg. Æn. 1, 127.* (6) *Accepit injuriam, cladem, contumeliam, detrimentum, dolorem, plagam, Cic. pro injuriâ, clade, &c. affectus fuit.* (7) *Nostam nunc accipe mentem, Virg. (8) Accipit homo nemo melius, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 52.* (9) *In primis parati ad imperia accipienda, Tac. (10) Imperat, ut decumas ipsi publicè accipiant, Cic. (11) Accepit fabula prisca fidem, Mart. Spect. 5, 2. (12) Ut haud dubiè prætor esset, si consul accipere ejus nomen vellet, Liv.*

Accipior, i, pass. To be received. Nec multò post clades rei navalis accipitur, *Tac. Ann. 15, 46, 2.*

Accipiter, tris, m. [ab accipio] (1) *A hawk.* (2) *Met. An extortioner, a plunderer.* (1) *Accipiter trepidas agit columbas, Ov. Met. 5, 606.* (2) *Accipiter pecuniarum, Plaut. Perf. 3, 3, 5.*

§ *Accipitrarius, i, m. [ex accipiter]* *A falconer, Jun.*

§ *Accipitrina, æ, f. The herb barvkuesd, Apul. c. 30.*

Accismus, i, m. A dissembling, or feigned refusal, Varr. ab

Accisso, as, denom. [ab Accô ineptâ quâdam muliere] *To trifle, to dissemble, Varr.*

Accisus, a, um, part. [ex accido]. (1) *Cut, or clipped short.* (2) *Met. shortened, or falling short.* (3) *Impaired, straitened, weakened.* (1) *Accisis criminibus pellit uxorem domo maritus, Tac. Germ. 19, 2.* (2) *Accisæ dapes, Virg. Æn. 7, 125.* (3) *Accisæ Volsorum res, Liv. 3, 10, Conf. 6, 5,*

§ *Accito, as, freq. [ex ad, & cito à cico]* *To call, or send for often, Lucr. 3, 945. sed mel. codd. habet. claricitat.*

Acciturus, a, um, part. About to send for. Dixit se T. Gracchum proconsulem à Benevento acciturum, *Liv. 24, 19.*

Accitus, a, um, part. [ex accior] *Sent for.* Accita Vitellio auxilia, *Tac. H. 4, 13.*

Accitus, ūs, m. verb. A sending for. Accitu alicujus venire, *Tac. & Virg. Æn. 1, 681.*

Acclāmans, ntis, part. Calling, or shouting. Rîsere Galli, undique acclāmant, *Just. 24, 5.*

Acclāmatio, ōnis, f. verb. A calling aloud, Col. 7, 3. a shouting in applause, an hurra, Cic. Att. 4, 12. Sometimes, a crying against, an exploding, Id. Qu. fr. 2, 1.

Acclāmō, as, freq. To call, or shout often, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 3. Raro occ.

Acclāmo, as. [ex ad, & clamo] (1) *To shout, to hurra by way of encour, or rejoicing.* (2) *Sometimes, to cry out against.* (1) *Populus cum risu acclamavit ita esse, Cic. pro Cæs. 10.* (2) *Id. Verr. 2, 20.*

Acclināturus, a, um, part. About to lean, or incline to. Dixerunt, haud gravatè acclinaturos se ad causam senatūs, *Liv. 4, 48.*

Acclinātus, a, um, part. Leaning over, bent forward. § *Acclinatus lateri navis exonerabat alvum, Petr. c. 103. conf. Ov. Met. 10, 268.*

Acclīnis, e, adj. (1) Leaning on, bending forward, shelving. (2) *Met. Prone, or inclined to.* (1) § *Arboris acclinis trunco, Virg. Æn. 10, 834.* (2) *Acclinis falsis animus, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 6.*

Acclīno, as, neut. [ex ad, & ant. clino] (1) *To lean, or bend forward.* (2) *Met. To consent, to incline to.* (1) *Se acclinavit ad illum, Ov. Met. 5, 72.* (2) *Acclinare ad causam senatūs, Liv. 4, 48.*

Acclivis, e, adj. [ex ad, & clivus] *Up hill, steep, rising, ascending.* Acclivis aditus, *Cæs. B. G. 2, 29.*

Acclivus, a, um, adj. Steep. Acclivus limes, *Ov. Met. 2, 19. trames, Ibid. 10, 53.*

Acclivitas, atis, f. A bending upwards, steepness. Pari acclivitate collis nascebatur, *Cæs. B. G. 2, 18.*

Accōla, æ, c. g. A borderer, a near inhabitant. Pastor accola ejus loci, *Liv. Odio accolarum, simul domesticis discordis circumventus, Tac. Ann. 12, 29, 1. campi, Ov. ad Liv. 231.*

Accōlens, tis, part. Bordering, neighbouring. Quæ sylvestria sunt accolentium, *Plin. 36, 12.*

Accōlo, ēre, ui, act. [ex ad, & colo] *To dwell near.* Qui Tyberinum accolunt, *Liv. Bætis fluvius accolitur dextrâ lævâque crebris oppidis, Plin. 3, 1.*

Accommodāndus, a, um, part. To be accommodated, or made fit. Tempus desuit, ad insignia accommodanda, *Cæs. B. G. 2, 21.*

Accommodans, part. Accommodating, fitting. Coronam sibi in convivio ad caput accommodans, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 61.*

Accommodatè, adv. Aptly, fitly. Accommodatè ad veritatem dicere, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 33.* Superl. *Vivere ad naturam accommodatissimè, Id.*

Accommodatio, ōnis, f. verb. An applying, fitting, or suiting; an accommodation. Scientiarum ad inventionem accommodatio, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 5.*

Accommodatus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. fitted, sup. (1) Suited to, designed for. (2) *Proper, suitable.* (3) *Like.* (1) § *Accommodata ad persuadendum oratio, Cic. Acad. 1, 8.* (2) § *Res alendo surculo accommodatissimæ, Col. 3, 11. Reliqua aptiora, & accommodatiora, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13.* (3) *Accommodatiores glandium generi castaneæ, Plin. 15, 23.*

Accommodo, as, act. [ex ad, & commodo] (1) *To take, or put to, or upon.* (2) *To apply.* (3) *To suit.* (4) *To lend.* (5) *To adhere to.* (1) *Lateri Argivum accommodat ense, Virg. Æn. 2, 393.* (2) *Accommodare curam pratis, Quint. 1, ult.* (3) *In plures causas accommodari potest, Cic.* (4) *Apagite, inquit, ædes accommodavi, ad Her.* (5) *Quod se Sejano non accommodassent, Suet. Tib. 48.*

Accommodor, pass. *To be suited, &c.* Cic. de Div. 2, 54.

Accommodus, a, um, adj. Id. quod accommodatus. *Apt, suitable.* Virg. Aen. 11, 522.

Accredo, ere, didi, itum. act. *To give credit to, to consent to, to believe.* Tibi nos accredere par est, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 25. Primò non accredidit, C. Nep. Dat. 3.

† Accreduas. ant. *pro accredas.* Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 4.

Accrémentum, i. n. verb. *An increase, or growth.* Plin. 9, 2.

Accrescens, ntis. part. *Growing, or increasing.* Nondum accrescente aqua, Tac. Ann. 2, 8, 3.

Accresco, ere, vi, tum. neut. [ex ad, & cresco] (1) *To grow.* (2) Met. *To increase.* (1) Jamque pectori usque accreverat [cespes,] Tac. Ann. 5, 19. (2) Cum ætate accrevit simul [amicitia,] Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 7.

Accretio, ònis. f. verb. *An increasing.* & Accretio, & diminutio luminis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 68.

Accubans, tis. part. (1) *Lying down, or sitting at table.* (2) *Aljoining.* (1) & Hæc scripti accubans apud Vestorium, Cic. Att. 14, 12. (2) & Theatrum Tarpejo monti accubans, Suet. Jul. 44.

Accubatio, (al. leg. Accubitio) ònis. f. verb. *A lying down, or sitting at table.* Accubatio epularis, Cic. de Sen. 13.

Accubitorius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, sitting down.* Accubitoria vestimenta, Petr. c. 30.

Accubitus, ùs. m. verb. *A sitting down to table.* Plenis hominum tricliniis accubitu, Plin. 8, 2. Ah.

Accubo, are, ui, itum. neut. [ex ad, & cubo] *To sit, or (as the Romans) to lie down at table.* Ut deinceps qui accubarent, canerent ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2.

Accudo, ere, di, sum. act. [ex ad, & cudo] *To coin more.* Met. Tres minas accudere possum, ut viginti fient, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 96. Rarò occ.

Accumbens, ntis. part. *Lying down,* Suet. Cal. 25.

Accumbo, ere, ui, itum. neut. [ex ad, & cumbo] *To lie down, to sit down at meat.* Both these significations are exemplified by Plautus in one sentence: *Carve ne prius accumbas in viâ, quam illic ubi lectus est stratus.* Most. 1, 4, 13.

Accumulans, ntis. part. *Heaping up.* Ventorum flatu congeriem arenæ accumulantium, Plin. 4, 13.

Accumulatio, ònis. f. verb. *A heaping,* Plin. 17, 26.

Accumulatissimè. sup. adv. *Most abundantly, most liberally,* ad Herenn. l. 1. sub fin.

Accumulator, òris. m. verb. *A heaper up.* Opum accumulator, Tac. Ann. 3, 30.

|| Accumulatus, a, um, part. *Heaped up, stored,* Lexic. ex Plin.

Accumulo, as. denom. [ab ad, & cumulus] (1) *To add one heap to another.* (2) Met. *To accumulate, multiply, or increase.* (1) = (Pecuniæ acervos) auget, addit, accumulatur, Cic. Rull. 2, 22. (2) Accumulat curas filia parva meas, Ov. Ep. 15, 70. || Accumulare terram, *To heap up earth at the roots of trees,* Plin. & Accumulare animam donis, Virg. Aen. 6, 885.

Accumulor, âri. pass. *To be accumulated, or heaped up.* Accumulatur maximus honos Fastis, Ov. Fast. 2, 122.

Accurâre. adv. qual. ius. comp. simè. sup. (1) *Cautiously.* (2) *Diligently.* (3) *Neatly.* (1) Saltem accuratè, ut metui videar, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 14. (2) Arctè tenent, accuratèque defendunt, Cic. Accuratissimè tutari causam, Id. Fam. 5, 17. (3) Accuratius ædificare, Cas. B. G. 6, 21.

Accuratus, a, um, part. *vel p̄tius* adj. or. comp. simus. iup. (1) *Performed with care.* (2) *Choice, accurate, exquisite.* (1) Accurata oratio, Cic. de Am. 7. (2) Delectum accuratorem habere, Liv. 5, 37. Accuratissima diligentia, Cic. Att. 7, 3.

Accuratio, ònis. f. verb. *Carefulness, diligence.* In componendis verbis mira accuratio, Cic. de Clor. Orat. 67.

Accuro, as. act. *To take care of, to look to.* Omnes res accuro, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 12. Accurare hospites, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 55.

Accuror, âri. pass. *To be taken care of, or looked to.* Tantò gratius in speciem simplicitatis accipiebantur, Tac. Ann. 16, 18, 2. Jube nobis tribus apud te prandium accurarier, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 25.

Accuritur, imperf. || Accurritur ab universis, *They all run,* Tac. Ann. 1, 27.

Accurrens, ntis. part. *Running to.* Accurrentem ancillam vulnere absterret, Tac. Ann. 13, 44, 5.

Accurro, ere, ri, sum. neut. *To run to.* Accurrisse Romam dicitur, Cic. Off. 3, 50. & Accurrere ad aliquem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 43. in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 15, 3. rapidis passibus, Stat. Theb. 3, 410. huc, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 40.

Accusus, ùs. m. verb. *A running to, a course.* Accursu multitudinis protectus est, Tac. Ann. 1, 27.

Accusabilis, e. adj. *To be accused, blameworthy.* & Quorum omnium accusabilis est turpitudine, Cic. Tusc. 4, 75.

Accusandus, a, um, part. *To be accused,* Cic. Fam. 1, 3. Suillum accusandis utrisque immittit, Tac. Ann. 11, 1.

Accusans, tis. part. *Accusing.* Te leviter accusans, Cic. Fam. 3, 11.

Accusatio, ònis. f. verb. *An accusation, an accusing, or blaming.* & Ex accusatione, & defensione constat ratio judiciorum, Cic. Off. 2, 14.

|| Accusativus casus, qui, & Incusativus, vel Causativus, quin & Laudativus dicitur, ut per quem vel accusamus, vel laudamus. *The accusative case,* Gram.

Accusator, òris. m. verb. *An accuser.* Accusator acer, & acerbus, Cic. de Clor. Orat. 36.

Accusatoriè. adv. qual. *With the design, or mind, of an accuser.* & Ne quis hoc me magis accusatoriè quàm liberè dixisse arbitretur, Cic. Non agam tecum accusatoriè, Id. Verr. 3, 70. Confer. Liv. 40, 12.

Accusatorius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, an accuser.* Non accusatorio animo adductus, Cic. pro Clu. 4.

Accusatrix, icis. f. *A female accuser,* Plaut. Afin. 3, 1, 10.

Accusaturus, a, um, part. *About to accuse.* Dixit, Pravum populi judicium nequicquam posteros accusaturos, Liv. 8, 34.

Accusatus, a, um, part. *Accused, blamed, impleaded,* Cic. de Opt. gen. orat. 7.

Accuso, as. act. [ex ad, & cautor, non (ut Priscianus) à cudo] (1) *To accuse in judgment.* (2) *To blame, or reprimand.* (1) Certis, propriisque criminibus accusabo, Cic. Verr. 1, 16. (2) & Primùm me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso, Cic. Qu. fr. 2, 2.

* Accidia, æ. f. *Sloth, negligence.* Anidia tua me movet, Cic. Att. 12, 45.

Aceldama. (Syr.) *A field of blood.*

† * Aceo, ere. neut. *To be sour,* Cato. Hinc Aceco, quod vid.

* || Acéphalus. [ex ἀκέφαλος.] *Without head, or beginning.* Versus acephali, Herm. ex Plin.

ACER, êris. n. *A maple-tree.* At nupèr vile fuistis acer, Ov. Amor. 1, 11, 27.

* ACER, cris, e. adj. [ab ἀκὴ acies] (1) *Sharp, sour.* (2) Met. *Courageous, brisk.* (1) = Acer, & acidus succus, Vitr. 8, 3. Acri aceto linito, Col. 12, 5. (2) Armis acer, Virg. Aen. 9, 176. Cursu acer, Id. Geor. 3, 119. † Legitur & Acri in masc. ap. Enn. In comp. Acrior, us.

Acriore ambitu exarserant. Et Accerrimus, a, um, sup. Acerrimum acetum, Cels. 4, 4.

Acerbans, tis. part. *Aggravating.* Cætera acerbantem questu, lenie laborans, effatur senior, Sil. 6, 117.

Acerbè. adv. qual. ius. comp. simè. sup. *Sharply, severely, cruelly, bitterly,* Cic. frequenter.

Acerbitas, âris. f. (1) *Sharpness, sourness.* (2) Met. *Grief, anguish, sorrow, affliction.* In proprio sensu rarò, translato autem ubique ferè occurrit apud Cic.

|| Acerbitudo, dñis. Gell. 13, 3. Id. quod acerbitas.

Acervo, as. act. (1) *To aggravate, or heighten,* (2) *To enrage.* (1) Formidine crimen acerbatur, Virg. Aen. 11, 408. (2) Vulnus acerbatur, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 182.

ACERBUS, a, um, adj. (1) *Unripe, sour.* (2) Met. *Sad.* (3) *Vexatious, satirical, displeasing.* (4) *Pinching.* (5) *Harsh in sound.* (1) Uva acerba gustatu, Cic. de Sen. 15. (2) Funus acerbum, Virg. Aen. 6, 429. (3) Acerbæ faceliæ, Tac.

Atrox certamen aderat, ni Fabius consilio neutri parti acervo rem expedisset, Liv. 3, 1. (4) Frigus acerbum, Hor. Ep. 2, 17, 53. (5) Serræ stridentis acerbis horror, Lucr. 2, 410.

Acernus, a, um, adj. [ab acer] *Of maple-wood.* Trabes acernæ, Virg. Aen. 2, 112.

† Acêrōsus, a, um, adj. [ex acus, acis] *Full of bran, or chaff.* Far acerosum, Lucil.

ACERRA, æ. f. *A censor.* Plenâ supplex veneratur acerrâ, Virg. Aen. 5, 745.

Acerrimè. adv. sup. [ab acriter] *Very sharply, earnestly.* Oro & obtestor, ut totam causam acerrimè contemplerini, Cic. pro Flacc. 11.

* Acerscōmes, æ. m. [ab ἀκέρσεως, h. e. intonsus] *An epithet of Apollo.* Also, *a cotamite.* Si nemo tribunal vendit acerscōmes, Juv. 8, 128.

Acervālis, e. adj. *Heaped up together.* Argumentationes acervales. *Latinè sic vocat Chrysippi σοφίστας,* Cic. 2. de Div. c. 17. v. Sorites.

Acervatim. adv. (1) *By heaps.* (2) Met. *Promiscuously, without order.* (1) Acervatim mors accumulabat, Lucr. 6, 1261. (2) Acervatim reliqua dicam, Cic. pro Cluent. 10.

Acervatio, ònis. f. verb. *A heaping up, or laying one thing upon another.* & Cibus utilissimus simplex, acervatio saporum pistoria, Plin. 11, 53.

Acervatus, a, um, part. *Heaped up.* In hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo, Liv. 3, 34.

Acervo, as. act. (1) *To heap up.* (2) Met. *To lay, or heap together.* (1) Octoginia simul acervare bulbos, Plin. 21, 17. (2) Plura undique acervabimus, Id. 26, 4.

Acervor, âris. pass. *To be heaped up.* Nec verba modò, sed sensus acervantur, Quint. 9, 3.

ACERVUS, i. m. (1) *A heap.* (2) Met. *An accumulation.* (1) Non æris acervus, & auri, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 47. (2) Quantos acervos facinorum reperietis? Cic. pro Sylla 27.

* Acecco, ere. incept. [ab aceo] *To grow tart, sour, eager.* Quodcunque infundis aceccit, Hor. 1, 2, 54.

* Acecis, is. f. [ἀκέρις, Gr.] *The herb carneli, or water-sage,* Plin. 33, 5.

Acetabulum, i. n. [ab acetum] *A saucer, or little dish,* Plin. *A measure of two ounces and a half,* Cels. *The pan in the joint of bones,* Plin. 28, 11. *The clay in lobsters, crabs, and other fishes of that sort,* Plin. 9, 30. Also *juglers cups, or boxes,* Sen Ep. 45. *The herb penniworth,* Calep. sed sine teste.

* Acetaria, òrum. pl. n. *A salad.* In acetariis sumpta (portulaca) stomachum corroborat, Plin. 20, 20. Also *minced meats,* Id.

* Acetum, i. n. [ab acer] (1) *Vinegar.* (2) Met. *Raillery, sharpness.* (3) *Gall, or indignation.* (1) Acie potet acetum, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 116. (2) Italo perfusus aceto, Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 32. (3) Nunc experiar, sitne acetum tibi cor acre in pectore, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 1. ubi Al. leg. peracre.

* Achates, æ. m. [ἀχέτης, Gr.] *Achat, or Agate,* Plin. 37, 10.

* Achéron, & Achëruns, tis. m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀχέος καὶ ῥέω.] (1) *One of the rivers in hell, but often put for the* (2) *Grave,* (3) *Hell,* (4) *Perdition, destruction.* (1) Acherontis adusti portitor, Luc. 3, 16. (2) Corpora terræ Mandemus, qui solus honos Acheronte sub imo est, Virg. Aen. 11, 23. (3) Perrupit Acheronta Hercules labor, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 36. (4) Ulmorum Acheruns, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 26.

* Achèronticus, a, um, adj. *Of Acheron.* Regiones colere marvellè Acheronticas, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 21.

* Achetæ, òrum. pl. f. [ab ἀχέω Dor. pro ἀχέω sono] *A sort of grasshoppers,* Plin. 11, 26.

Achil-

* *Achilleum*, i. n. [*Ἀχιλλεύιον*, Gr.] *A sort of sponge*, Plin. 9, 45.

* *Achnas*, ādis. f. *A wild pear-tree*, Col. 7, 9.

* || *Achne*, es. f. [*ἐξ ἀχνη*, Gr.] *Chaff, dew, smock, &c.* sed nullo, quod sciam, idoneo auctore.

* *Acicula*, æ. f. dim. [*ab acus*] *A pin, or small needle*. Idoneus aēt. desideratur.

* *Acidulus*, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat sourer, or tart*, Plin. 15, 15.

* *Acidus*, a, um. adj. [*ab aceo*] *Sourer*. (1) *Sive naturā*. (2) *Sive vitio*. (1) § *Nonnullæ acidæ venæ fontium*, *Virt.* 8, 3. (2) *Vinum acidum*, *Pl.* 10, 70.

* *Acies*, ei. f. [*ab ἀκῆ*, Idem] (1) *The sharp edge, or point of any thing*. (2) *The sight of the eye*. (3) *An army in battalia*. (4) *A battalion*. (5) *A battle*. (6) *Met. Sharpness of any thing*. (7) *Quickness of apprehension*. (1) *Acies falcis, unguium ferri*, *Plin.* *securium*, *Cic.* *hastæ*, *Ov.* (2) *Tanta sit ejus tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 22. (3) *Acies est instructa xii cohortium*, *Id. Fam.* 10, 30. (4) *Acies in prælia cogit*, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 463. (5) *Quem exitum acies habitura est nemo divinare potest*, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 3. (6) *Habescere patimur aciem horum auctoritatis*, *Id. Cat.* 1, 2. (7) *Intelligentia est mentis acies*, *Hort.*

* *Acinaces*, is. m. [*ex eodem Themate*] *A Persian scymitar, a faulchion*. *Medus acinaces*, *Hor. Carm.* 1, 27, 5.

* *Acinōsus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of*, (2) *or like kernels*. (1) *Columbinæ acinōssimæ*, *Plin.* 14, 3. (2) *Asari semen acinosum*, *Plin.* 12, 13.

* *Acinus*, i. m. & *Acinum*, i. n. ut & *Acina*, æ. f. *The stone of grapes, ivy-berries, elder-berries, mulberries, &c.* Varii generis reperiuntur acini, *Col.* 12, 39. *Acina arida rejicere*, *Cic. Ebriosa acina*, *Catull. Ep.* 27.

* *Acipenser*, ēris. qui, & *Acipensis*, is. m. *A noble fish, taken commonly for a surgeon*. Apud antiquos piscis nobilissimus habitus acipenser, *Plin.* 9, 17.

* *Aclis*, īdis. f. *A kind of short dart*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 730.

* *Acætus*, [*ab ἀκαίτος*, q. d. sine lecto] *Without dress, or settlement*, *Plin.* 11, 15.

* || *Acōlastus*, i. m. [*ex a & κολάω*; castigo] *Incorrigible, unruly*, *Gell.* 19, 2. Lat. effrenis.

* || *Acōlythi*, vel *Acōlythi*, orum, ecclef. [*ab ἀκολυθοι*] *Deacons waiting on priests*.

* *Acōnītum*, i. n. [*ab ἀκόνιν*, cautes] *Wolfsbane, monkshane*. See the description in *Plin.* 1, 27. c. 3. *It is used also for poison*. Miscet aconita novercæ, *Ov. Met.* 1, 147.

* *Acōpa*, ōrum. n. *Plin.* *Medicines against weariness*, *Leg. &*

* *Acōpum*, i. n. [*ab a priv. & κόπος*, labor] *Plin.* 29, 3.

* *Acōr*, ōris. m. [*ab acer*] *Sharpness, sourness*, *Col.* 7, 8.

* *Acōrum*, i. n. & *Acōrus*, i. m. *The sweet cane; or, as some, the herb galingale*, *Plin.* 25, 13.

* *Acquiescens*, ntis. part. *Acquiescing, or delighting in*. In unico filio acquiescens, *Curt.* 6, 29.

* *Acquiesco*, ēre, ēvi, ētum. neut. [*ex ad, & quiesco*] (1) *To be easy in bed*. (2) *Met. To delight in*. (3) *To assent, acquiesce, or be satisfied with*. (4) *To be eased*. (1) *Desiderato acquiescimus lecto*, *Catull.* 29, 10. (2) *Senes in adolescentium, charitate acquiescimus*, *Cic. de Am.* 27. (3) *Qui hoc diversorio sermonis libenter acquieturum te esse dicebas*, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 71. (4) *Lectis tuis literis aliquantum acquievi*, *Id.* § *Ab-solutè*. In re aliqua, vel homine, *Id.* *Acquiescas spei blandæ*, *Sen. Ep.* 24.

* *Acquiriturus*, a, um. part. *About to take rest*. Reliquum noctis acquieturus in tabernaculum rediit, *Curt.* 4, 50.

* *Acquirendus*, a, um. part. *To acquire, or be acquired*. Simul acquirendæ pecuniæ brevius iter credebat, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 17, 3.

* *Acquiro*, ēre, sivi, sītum. aēt. [*ex ad, & quæ-ro*] *To get, purchase, or obtain, either, (1) good, or (2) bad*. (3) *To add*. (1) § *Acquirere amicos, dignitatem, fidem, gratias, moram*, *Cic. vires*, *Virg. studia vulgi*, *Tac.* (2) *Inimicitias*, *Plaut.* (3) *Ad gloriam aliquid acquirere*, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 7.

* *Acquiror*, i, sītus. pass. *To be obtained, or added*, *Plin.* 15, 17. *Quorum favorem ut largitione & ambitu malè acquiri dixit*, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 17, 3.

* *Acquisitūrus*, a, um. part. *About to acquire, or get*. Dum regni incrementa affinitate Philippi acquiraturum sperat, *Just.* 7, 6.

* *Aciedūla*, æ. f. *A wood lark, or, as some, a nightingale*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 8.

* *Acrimōnia*, æ. f. [*ab acer*] (1) *Sharpness, soreness*. (2) *Met. Earnestness, vehemence*. (3) *Liveliness, briskness*. (1) Si ulcus acrimoniam ejus non ferat, *Cato, R. R.* 157. (2) *Licentia si nimium videbitur acrimoniam habere*, *Cic.* (3) § *Convenit in vultu pudorem, & acrimoniam esse*, *Cic. ad Herenn.* 3, 15.

* *Acrior*, us. comp. *Sharper, sourer*. Quis in rebus, vel inveniendis, vel judicandis acrior Aristotele fuit? *Cic. Orat.* 51. *Vid. Acer*.

* *Acriter*, acrius, acerrimè. adv. [*ab acer*] (1) *Valiantly, stoutly*. (2) *Earnestly, sharply*. (3) *Curiously*. (4) *Deeply, intensely*. (5) *Sorely*. (6) *Stedfastly*. (1) *Acriter offerre se morti*, *Cic. pro Mil.* 34. (2) *Acriter dixerat accusator*, *Id. pro Flacc.* 10. (3) *Acerrime scripta emendare*, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 17. (4) *Acrius cogitare*, *Cic.* (5) *Acerrimè virgis cadere*, *Id. Verr.* 5, 54. (6) *Acrius oculis solem intueri*, *Cic. T. Q.* 1, 30.

* *Acritudo*, dñis. f. [*ex acer*] *Sharpness*, *Vitr.* 8, 3.

* *Acroama*, ātis. n. [*ex ἀκρόαμα*, auditio] (1) *An opera, or play; a farce; a consort of music*. (2) *An actor, or musician*. (1) *Festivum acroama*, *Cic. Id. pro Archiā*, c. 9. *de Themistocle*. (2) = *Acroamata*, & *histriones*, *Suet. in Aug.* 74. § *Ille ipse ludius non solum spectator sed actor, & acroama*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 54.

* *Acroāsis*, is. f. [*ab eod.*] *An audience*, *Cic. Att.* 15, 17.

* *Acrochordon*, ōnis. [*ἀκροχορδών*, Gr.] *A wart*, *Celf.* 5, 28.

* *Acrostichis*, is. f. [*ab ἀκρον & σίχος*] *An acrostick*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 54.

* *Acrōtērion*, i. n. [*ἀκροτήριον*, Gr.] *The extreme part of any thing, as the fingers ends, toes, pinnacles, battlements of buildings; the trimming or garniture of ships*, *Vitr.* 5, 12.

* *Acta*, æ. f. [*ab ἀκτῆ*, Idem] *A shore, or pleasant strand*, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 613.

* *Acta*, ōrum. plur. n. [*ex agor*] (1) *Acts*. (2) *Great exploits*. (3) *Common pleas*. (4) *Chronicles*. (5) *Journals, registers, or acts of the common-council*. (1) *Vitæ quæritis acta meæ*, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 10, 92. (2) *Condere Cæsaris acta*, *Id.* 2, 335. (3) *Armorumque decus præcedere forensibus actis*, *Cic.* (4) *Quam longi temporis acta canam*, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 104. (5) *Non diurnâ actōrum scripturâ reperio*, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 3. *Talia diurnis urbis actis mandare*, *Id. Ann.* 13, 31.

* *Actio*, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex ago*] (1) *An action, or operation*. (2) *Acting, as of a play*. (3) *An action at law, a process*. (4) *The action of an eration*. (1) *Virtutis enim laus omnis in actione consistit*, *Cic. Off.* 1, 6. (2) *Actio fabulæ*, *Id.* (3) *Actio est in auctorem præsentim his verbis, &c.* *Id. pro Cæc.* 54. *Dare actionem*, *Id.* *Habere actionem*, *Id.* *postulare*, *Id.* (4) *Domina-tur actio in dicendo*, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 56.

* *Actito*, as. freq. [*ab ago*] *To plead, to act*. Pontidius multas causas actitavit, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 70. *Rarè occ.*

|| *Activè*. adv. *Actively*, *Gram.*

* *Activus*, a, um. adj. *Quint. Quick, active*.

|| *Vox activa*, *The active voice*, *Gram.*

* *Actor*, ōris. m. verb. [*ex ago*] (1) *An actor, agent, or doer*. (2) *A bailiff, or comptroller*. (3) *An actor in a play*. (4) *A pleader at the bar*. (1) *Auctor, & actor illarum rerum fuerat*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 28. (2) *Col.* 1, 7. (3) *In theatro malos actores perpeti*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 26. (4) *Actor causarum mediocris*, *Hor. A. P.* 369.

* *Actuariolum*, i. n. dim. *ab*

* *Actuārium*, i. n. *A pinnacle, a small barge*, *Cic. Att.* 10, 11. *Vide Actuarius*, a, um.

* *Actuārius*, i. m. *A notary, or clerk*, *Suet. Cæs.* 55.

* *Actuārius*, a, um. adj. *Light, nimble*. *Actuariæ naves*, *Liv.* 25, 30. *Actuaria navigia*, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 27. *Pinnaces, fly-boats*.

* *Actum est*. imperf. [*ab agor*] *All is ruined, lost undone*. § *Abolutè*, *Actum est*, siquidem hæc vera prædicat, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 7. *Actum de isto est*, *Cic.* Item in alio sensu cum adv. & præp. *Cum*: *Bene actum est mecum, tecum, secum, cum patre*, *I, thou, &c.* *came well off*.

* *Actuōsè*. adv. qual. *Earnestly, actively*. *Non actuosè*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 26. *ab*

* *Actuōsus*, a, um. adj. [*ex actus*] or. comp. *Active, busy, practical*. *Virtus actuosa*, *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* 1, 40. = *Animus mobilior, & actuosior*, *Sen.* § *Quietus*.

* *Acturus*, a, um. part. *About to act, or do*. *Comœdia*, quam modo acturi sumus, *Plaut. Mill.* 2, 1, 6. *Atque utinam hæc, quæ apud vos acturus sum*, *Liv.* 22, 60.

* *Actus*, a, um. part. [*ex agor*] (1) *Done*. (2) *Led*. (3) *Driven*. (4) *Dispersed*. (5) *Beaten, or driven in*. (6) *Impleaded, accused*. (1) *Actis his rebus*, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 8. (2) *Honestissimè acta vita*, *Cic.* (3) *Vento, & fluctibus acti*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 337. (4) *Sitis acta omnibus venis*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 483. (5) *Actus in parietes palus*, *Col.* 8, 3. (6) *Reus actus criminis*, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 324.

* *Actus*, ūs. m. verb. [*ab eod.*] *An act, or deed*, (1) *good*, or (2) *bad*. (3) *An act of a play*. (4) *Met. The several stages of a business*. (5) *Pleadings in law*. (6) *Factorship, or management of business*. (7) *A measure of land 120 feet square*. (8) *A way for driving cattle 4 feet broad*. (1) *Nec solum in rebus, sed etiam (2) pravis actibus*, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 11. (3) *Fabulæ ad actus scenarum compositiæ*, *Quint.* 5, 10. (4) *Fabula rerum eventorumque habet varios actus*, *Cic.* (5) *Actus forensis*, *Quint.* 10, 1. (6) *Ap. JCC.* (7) *Varro*. (8) *Secundum Varr. Servius aliter; sed non est audiendus*.

* *Actūtum*, adv. [*ab actu*] i. e. *celeritate*. *Prisc. forthwith, presently*. *Aperite aliquis actutum ostium*, *Ter. Ad.* 4, 4, 24.

* *Acuendus*, a, um. part. *To whet, or be whetted*. *Ad acuendos suorum animos*, *Just.* 24, 7.

* *Acuens*, ntis. part. *Whetting, sharpening*. *Cu-ris acuens mortalia corda*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 123.

* *Aculeātus*, a, um. adj. [*ab aculeus*] (1) *Having a sting, prickle, or sharp point*. (2) *Met. Biting, stinging, sharp*. (1) *De herbis, foliis, & seminibus aculeatis confule*, *Plin.* 10, 32. & 11, 5. (2) *Aculeata sophismata*, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 24. *aculeatæ literæ*, *Id. Att.* 14, 18.

* *Aculeolus*, i. m. dim. *A little sting, or sharp point*, *Mart.* 8, 71. *uti aliqui legunt. ab*

* *Aculeus*, i. m. (1) *A sting*. (2) *A prickle, as in thorns, herbs, burs, bedgebogs, &c.* (3) *Met. Sharpness, sophistry, pinching, biting*. (1) *Nepas aculeis uti videmus*, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 15. (2) *Vide aculeatus*. (3) *Aculei disputandi, severitatis, scilicitudinum domesticarum*, *Cic.*

* *Acūmen*, īnis. n. verb. [*ab acuo*] (1) *The point, or edge of any thing*. (2) *Met. Sharpness*. (3) *Cunning*. (4) *Smartness*. (5) *Subtily*. (6) *Quickness of relish*. (1) *Alia acumine excavant*, *Plin.* 10, 71. (2) *Epicurus sine acumine ullo*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 29. (3) *Nota refert meretricis acumina*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 55. (4) *Sub acumen styli subeant necesse est*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 33. (5) *Acumen dialecticorum*, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 38. (6) *Acumen saporis*, *Plin.* 14, 20. *Hinc*.

* *Acūminātus*, a, um. adj. *Pointed; sharp*. *Acuminatum lunæ cornu*, *Plin.* 18, 35.

* *Acuo*, ēre, i. tum. denom. [*ex acus*] (1) *To whet*. (2) *To point*. (3) *Met. To improve*. (4) *To provoke*. (1) *Quoties falcem acueris, pelle aciem detergito*, *Col.* 3. (2) *Acuere sagittas coe*, *Hor.* 2, 8, 15. (3) *Illos sat ætas acuet*, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 49. (4) *Ad crudelitatem te acuet oratio*, *Cic. pro Liger.* 4.

|| *Acūpictor*, *A worker with a needle*, *Litt.* Unde non dicit.

|| *Acūpictus*, *Worked with a needle*, *Litt.* quā i auct. ipse viderit. † *Acu pictus*.

|| *Acūpingo*, *To embroider*, *Litt.* pro quo citat *Qv.*

Ov. sed potuit ille divisè scribere, prout habent opt. Edd.

* Acus, èris. n. [ab ἄχυν, pro ἄχυνος] *Cbaff.* Varr. 1, 52. pro quo etiam legitur.

* Acus, ùs. f. *Cbaff.* Durissimæ acus resectæ separatæque erunt, *Col.* 2, 10.

* Acus, ùs. f. [ab ἀκὴς, cuspis] (1) *A needle.* (2) *A bodkin, or crissping pin.* (1) *Vulnus acu punctum, Cic. pro Mil.* 24. (2) *Figat acu tortas sustineatque comas, Mart.* 14, 24. ¶ Rem acu tetigisti, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 19. *You have hit the nail on the head,*

* Acus, i. m. [ex cod.] *A long prickly sea-fish,* *Mart.* 10, 37.

* Acutè, adv. iùs, comp. sìmè, sup. *Sharply, ingeniously.* Acutè respondere, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 8. acutiùs tractare, *Id. de Inv.* 2, 16. acutissimè cogitare, *Id.*

* Acutulus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat sharp.* Breves, & acutulæ conclusiones, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 7. ab

* Acutus, a, um. adj. ex part. or, comp. sìmus, sup. (1) *Made sharp.* (2) *Pointed.* (3) *Met. Ingenious.* (4) *Acute [not chronic].* (5) *Glaring.* (6) *Shrill.* (7) *Scorching.* (1) *Culter acutus, Plaut. Mill.* 5, 4. (2) *Sagitta acutior, Ov. Met.* 5, 381. (3) *Antisthenes homo acutus magis quam eruditus, Cic. Att.* 12, 38. (4) *Aliter acutis morbis, aliter vetustis medendum, Cels.* (5) *Color acutus.* (6) *Ab acutissimo ad gravissimum sonum, Cic.* (7) *Sol acutus, Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 17.

¶ * Acy. òlogia, [ex ἀκυρολογία, Gr.] *An impropriety in speech, a figure in Rhet.*

Ad, præp. [ex Heb. 7y] (1) *To.* (2) *Before.* (3) *At.* (4) *In comparison of.* (5) *Until.* (6) *For the dative case.* (7) *Near to.* (8) *Towards.* (9) *In.* (10) *Against.* (11) *After.* (12) *For.* (13) *Besides.* (14) *By, according to.* (15) *With regard to.* (16) *Even, until.* (17) *In order for.* (18) *For the sake of.* (19) *At, or upon.* (20) *For an adverb of the same import with the noun to which it is joined.* (21) *About, more, or less.* (1) *Mater ad me literas misit, Cic.* (2) *Sic agi solet ad judicem, Id.* (3) *Ad portam expectare dicunt, Id.* (4) *Nihil ad tuum equitatum, Id.* (5) *Ad lucem dormire, Id.* (6) *Ad carnificem te dabo, Plaut.* (7) *Eo die Verres ad Messianam venit, Cic.* (8) *Quasi de improvviso respice ad eum, Ter. Andr.* 2, 5, 6. (9) *Statuæ quæ ad impluvium tuum stant, Cic.* (10) *Clypeos ad tela sinistris obiciunt, Virg. Æn.* 2, 444. (11) *Quid interest utrum nunc veniam, an ad decem annos? Cic.* (12) *Ut extet ad memoriam sempiternam, Id.* (13) *Ad hæc mala hoc mihi accedit etiam, Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 10. (14) *Ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, Virg.* (15) *Vidi forum comitiùmque adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornatu, ad sensum cogitationemque acerbo, & lugubri, Id.* (16) *Ad horam nonam in anchoris expectavit, Cæs.* (17) *Quo solitus esset ut ad dies festos, ad hospitium adventum, Cic.* (18) *Panditur ad nullas janua dira preces, Prop.* 4, 12, 2. (19) *Quin ad diem veniam, Cic.* (20) *Ad fidem affirmare, b. e. fideliter, Liv.* § Ad postremum, summum, ad plenum, ad quid, b. e. postremò, summatim, plenè, quare. (21) *Quasi talenta ad XV. cõgi, Ter.* ¶ Ad in compositione commonly signifies *increase*, as *adamo*, *adhibeo*. Ad also in composition changes its d into the first letter of the simple, beginning with c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t; as, *accuro*, *afficio*, *aggero*, &c. But this was rarely observed in old writers, who did not usually double the same letter; as, *adcurro*, *adfacio*, &c.

* Adactio, ònis. f. [ab adigo] *A forcing, or constraint.* Adactio jurisjurandi, *Liv.* 22, 38.

* Adactus, a, um. part. [ex adigor] (1) *Forced, driven, or struck into.* (2) *Met. Brought under.* (1) *Adactus avelli clavus nequit, Plin.* (2) *Adactus jugo Rhenus, Stat. Theb.* 7, 315. § Legitur cum dat. ap. *Plin.* 10, 18. & cum acc. præp. In antecedente, ap. *Prop.* 3, 20, 14.

¶ Adæquatio, ònis. f. verb. *An equaling, or equaling with, Tert.*

Adæquatus, a, um. part. *Equalled, or leveled.*

Cum familiarissimis est adæquatus, *Cic. pro Balb.* 28.

Adæque, adv. quant. *Equally, as much as.* Adæque miser, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 5, 4.

Adæquo, as. act. [ex ad, & æquo] *To equalize, or make equal with.* ¶ § Absol. Equitum urna adæquavit, *Their yeas and noes were equal, Cic. ad Q. Fratr.* 2, 6. Adæquare aliquem sibi, nòminis memoriam cum omni posteritate, *Id.*

Adæquor, àri. pass. *To be equalled.* In quos saxa & hastæ longius permeabant, quàm ut contraria sagittarum jactu adæquarentur, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 9, 2.

¶ Adæratio, ònis. verb. *The setting a price in money, ap. JCC.*

¶ Adæro, as. act. *To set a price or value upon a thing, ap. JCC.*

Adæstuo, as. neut. [ex ad, & æstuo] *To overflow, or boil over.* Adæstuat amnis, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 317.

Adaggéro, as. act. [ex ad, & aggero] *To heap, or lay in heaps.* Terram circa arborem adaggerato, *Col.* 5, 11, 8.

* Adagium, i. n. [Ab ἀδαιγμός à δάνω, Mor.] *A proverb, an old saying.* ¶ Vetus est adagium: Fames, & mora bilem in nasum consciunt, *Plaut. Hunger breeds anger.*

¶ * Adagio, idem. sed. desid. idon. auct.

Adalligatus, a, um. part. *Tied, or bound down to, Plin.* 17, 23.

Adalligo, as. act. decom. [ex gem. ad, & ligo] *To tie close to.* Semen tritum adalligant brachio, *Plin.* 21, 5.

Adamantæus, a, um. adj. *Adamantine, hard as adamant.* Adamantæis Vulcanum naribus effiant, *Ov. Met.* 7, 104.

Adamantinus, a, um. adj. *Hard as adamant.* Mars tunicâ tectus adamantinâ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 6, 13.

Adamantis, idis. f. *An herb so called in Pliny* 24, 17.

Adamatus, a, um. *Beloved.* Hostibus arcem virgo adamato prodidit auro Tarpeia, *Sil.* 13, 341.

Adambulo, àre. act. *To walk up to.* Adambulabo ad ostium, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 5, 8.

Adamo, as. act. [ex ad, & amo] (1) *To love greatly,* (2) *wantonly.* (1) *Eam sententiam quam adamaverunt pugnacissimè defendunt, Cic. Acad.* 4, 3. (2) *Matres liberos tanquam adamaverint, amant, Quint.*

ADAMAS, ntis. m. *A hard stone of which Pliny saith there are six kinds, 37, 4. It is commonly now taken for a diamond.* Solido adamante columnæ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 552.

Adaperio, ire, ui, tum. act. [ex ad, & aperio] (1) *To lay open.* (2) *To disclose.* (3) *To uncover.* (1) *Adaperit interanea hominis jus herbæ, Plin.* 32, 95. (2) *Nubes discussæ adaperuere cælum, Plin.* 2, 47. (3) *Adaperire caput, Val. Max.* 5, 2, 9. Unde

Adapertilis, le. adj. *Which may be opened.* Adapertile latus tauri, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 11, 45.

Adapertus, a, um. part. *Adapertæ vites, Laid open to the sun, Col.* 5, 5.

Adaptatus, a, um. part. *Adapted, fitted to.* Ita cessedo alveoque adaptatis, *Suet. Tib. Claud.* 33.

Adäquo, as. *To water, Suet. in Galb.* 7. *Plin.* 17, 7.

Adäquor, àri. pass. *To be watered.* Nec sine periculo possent adäquari oppidani, *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 41.

Adäreo, ui. *To be dry, Cato de R. R.* 98. Rarò occ.

Adauctus, a, um. part. *Increased.* Nè tua antiqua duritia adaucta sit, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 26.

Adauctus, ùs. m. verb. *An increasing, Lucr.* 2, 1121. ab

Adaugeo, ère, xi, tum. [ex ad, & augeo] act. *To aggravate, to enhance, to increase.* = Aliis nefariis cumulant, & adaugent, *Cic. pro Rosc. Am.* 11. ¶ Adaugere, & extenuare contraria, *Id.* Hinc

Adaugesco. incept. *To be increased.* ¶ Nam neque adaugescit quicquam, nec deperit inde, *Lucr.* 2, 296.

† Adaxint pro adegerint, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 11.

Adbibbo, ère, i, itum. act. [ex ad, intens. & bibo] (1) *To drink hard.* (2) *Met. To suck in, or mind attentively.* (1) *Is ubi addibit plus paulò, Ter. Heaut.* 2, 1, 8. (2) *Addibe puro pe-tore verba, puer, Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 66.

Adcredo, ère, didi, ditum. act. *Id. cum simpl. Credo. To believe.* Facile hoc adcredere possis, *Lucr.* 3, 869. *Vid. Accredo.*

Adcreasco, ère, crevi. neut. [ex ad, & cresco] *To be added, Hor. A. P.* 252. *Vid. Accresco.*

Addæcet, imperf. idem quod simp. Decet. *It becomes.* Probam nihil habere addæcet clam viro, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 2, 26.

-Addendus, a, um. part. *To be added.* Addendum scelus est in scelus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 484.

Addens, ntis. part. *Adding.* Se melioribus addens exemplis, *Claud.* 6. *Conf. Hon.* 58.

Addenseo, ère, ui. act. [ex ad, & denseo] *To close together.* Extremi addensent acies, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 432. Rarò occ. sed.

Addenso, as. act. dixit Colum. & transtulit ad liquores. *To thicken.* Mirum aquam addensari sub dio, 20, 21. Rarò occ.

Addicens, tis. part. *Approving, or ratifying.* Addicentibus auspiciis, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 14, 2.

Addico, ère, xi, tum. act. [ex ad, & dico] (1) *To approve, or ratify, as used by the augurs.* (2) *To sell, and deliver.* (3) *To set to sale.* (4) *To give over to bondage.* (5) *To sentence to bondage such as could not pay their debts.* (6) *To hire out (work.)* (7) *Met. To devote, or be an humble servant.* (8) *To condemn.* (1) *Aves semel, atque iterum non addixerunt, Liv.* 27, 16. (2) *Fundus addicitur Ebutio, Cic.* ¶ Addico. (3) *Amplissima prædia nummo addixi, b. e. festerio, Suet. Cæs.* 50. (4) *Crudele suos addicere amores, Ov. Met.* 1, 617. (5) *Addicet Prætor familiam totam tibi, Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 1, 58. (6) *Addicetur id opus, H. S. DLX. &c. Cic.* (7) *Senatus cui me semper addixi, Cic.* (8) *Addicere morti, Cic. Off.* 3, 10.

Addicor, i. pass. *To be delivered, or allotted to.* Leno addicetur tibi, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 1, 61.

Addictio, ònis. f. verb. *A valuing, or setting to sale, Cic. Verr.* 1, 4.

Addictus, a, um. part. (1) *Valued at a price.* (2) *Very much obliged.* (3) *Condemned.* (4) *Given in bondage to his creditors.* (1) *Quanti addictus? Cic.* (2) = Hunc tibi addictum, deditum, ostrectum habebis, *Id. pro Cæl.* 32. (3) *Qui morti addictus esset, Id. Off.* 3, 10. (4) *Quint.* 7, 4.

Addisco, ère, didici. act. [ex ad, & disco] (1) *To learn more.* (2) *To learn.* (1) *Quid quodd etiam addiscunt aliquid? Cic. de Sen.* 1, 9. (2) *Addicis Misenæ tubas, Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 151.

Additamentum, i. n. verb. (1) *An addition, or accession.* Ligus iste nescio qui, additamentum inimicorum meorum, *Cic. pro Sext.* 31.

Additio, ònis. f. verb. *An adding, addition.* ¶ Figurarum additio, & abjectio, *Quint.* 9, 3. Rarò occ.

Additurus, a, um. part. *About to add to.* Binosque nummos se additurum negotiatoribus in singulos modios, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 87, 1.

Additus, a, um. part. *Added.* Flumen gentibus additum victis, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 21. ¶ Addito tempore, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 26. *Sometimes after.* Addito ut, *Plin.* 15, 16. *And also, besides.* Vide Addo.

Addivino, as. act. [ex ad, & divino] *To conjecture, Plin.* 35, 10. Rarò occ.

Addo, ère, idi, itum. act. [ex ad, & do] (1) *To give over and above.* (2) *To add by any means whatsoever.* (3) *To give.* (1) *Eis quæ accessere tibi addam dono gratis, Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 38. (2) ¶ Addere in potu unguentum, *to put into drink, Plin.* 13, 3. *animum, to encourage, Cic. Att.* 7, 2. *calcar equo, Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 217. *To set spurs to an horse, hoc, Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 34. *to say this further, gradum, Plin. Ep.* 106. *to go faster, in spatia, Virg. Geor.* 1, 513. *to gallop faster, dono, Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 38. *to give over and above.* Adde huc, *Liv.* Adde quodd, *Ov. Besides this,* (3) *Adde manus in vincla meas, Ov.*

Ov. Amor. 1. 71. hoc est, dato. Syntaxin ex adductis auctoribus petas.

Addocet artes, *Hor. l. 1. Ep. 5.* Sunt tamen qui legunt ac docet.

Addor, i. pass. *To be added.* Ob res à Quadrato & Corbulone prosperè gestas laurum fascibus imperatoris addi, *Tac. Ann. 13, 9, 5.*

Addormisco, ēre. *To sleep, or take a nap.* Quoties post cibum addormisceret, *Suet. Tib. Claud. 8.*

Addubitatur, imperf. *It is doubted.* Paulum addubitatum fuit, *Tac. Ann. 6, 55, 4.*

Addubitatus, a, um. part. *Doubted.* Rarò occ. Legitur apud Cic. *1. Offic. c. 24.*

Addubito, as, neut. [ex ad, & dubito] *To be in some doubt.* Addubito quid potiùs, aut quomodo dicam, *Cic. in Orat. c. 40.* Appium addubitasse ferunt, *Liv. 10, 19.*

Adducens, tis. part. *Leading, or bringing, to.* Comprehenfos cum pecuniâ adducentes, *Liv. 30, 21.*

Adduco, ēre, xi, tum. act. [ex ad, & duco] (1) *To lead one to.* (2) Met. *To prevail with, to engage, or persuade; to induce.* (3) [Of things] *To bring.* (4) *To straiten, or draw closer.* (5) *To shrink up.* (1) Ad prandium me adduxit, *Plaut.* (2) Hunc ad arbitrium meum non potui adducere, *Cic. Fam. 5, 20.* Tum ille, Non Hercule, inquit, potest fieri, ut adducar quærendi simul omnibus hanc causam esse, quam offenditis, *Curt. 10, 2, 19.* (3) Adducere rem ad manus, *Tac.* (4) Adducere arcum, habenas, *Virg. locum, Liv.* (5) Adducit cutem macies, *Ovid. Met. 3, 397.* (6) Miseros adduxerat artus ignea sitis, *Virg. Geor. 3, 482.* Præter accusativum personæ, vel rei, sæpe adjicitur, alter acc. cum ad, vel in in primâ, secundâ, & tertiâ sign.

Adducor, i, ctus. pass. *To be led, or brought; to be induced, &c.* ut in activo.

Adductè, ius. comp. adv. *Closely, more closely.* Trans Lygios Gothones regnantur, paulò jam adductiùs quàm cæteræ Germanorum gentes, *Tac. Germ. 43, 7.*

Adductor, ōris. m. *One that leadeth, or bringeth.* Non secus atque Italo fugere adductore paventes, *Sil. 12, 290.*

Adducturus, a, um. part. *About to bring.* Ego me dixeram adducturum, *Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 89.* In semetipfos versus furor, mutuis cædibus ad interuersionem adducturus videbatur gentem, *Liv. 41, 25.*

Adductus, a, um. part. *Brought unto, indented, contracted, &c.* Vid. Adduco. Ad discrimen summa rerum adducta, *Liv. 10, 27.*

Addeo, ēre, vel esse, edi, ēsum, vel estum, act. [ex ad, & edo] *To devour, or eat up.* Favos ignotus adedit Stellio, *Virg. Georg. 4, 242.* Adederit ignis me, *Ov. Am. 1, 15, 41.*

Ademptio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex adimo] *A taking away.* ¶ Ademptio civitatis, *Cic. pro Dom. 30.* A disfranchising.

Adempturus, a, um. part. *About to take away.* Adempturus ei exercitus, *Suet. Jul. Cæs. 24.*

Ademptus, a, um. part. (1) *Taken away.* (2) *Lost.* (3) *Dead.* (1) Conditio mortis adempta est, *Virg. Æn. 12, 879.* (2) Lumen ademptum, *Virg. Æn. 3, 658.* (3) Ademptus Hector, *Hor. Od. 2, 4, 10.*

Adedò, adv. quant. *vel potiùs intent.* (1) *So.* (2) *To that pass.* (3) *And therefore.* (4) *Much more.* (5) *At this time.* (6) *Very much.* (7) *Indeed.* (8) *In so much that.* (9) ¶ Atque adedò, *But what is more.* (10) ¶ Adedò non, *So far from.* (1) Adedò mihi invisus est Lepidus, *Cic.* (2) Adedò res rediit, *Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 61.* (3) Propera adedò puerum tollere, *Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 20.* (4) Superiorum quoque, adedò æqualium impatientissimus, *Tac.* (5) Atque adedò longum est nos expectare, *Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 13.* (6) Nec me adedò fallit, *Virg. Æn. 4, 96.* (7) Neque adedò injuriâ, *Plaut. Epid. 2, 1, 8.* (8) Adedò ut spectare omnes postea oderit, *Plaut. Capt. prol. 66.* (9) Intra mœnia atque adedò in senatu videmus, *Cic. Cat. 1, 2.* (10) Adedò non fugere queat, *Plin.*

Adéo, ire, ivi, & ii, itum. neut. [ex ad, & eo] (1) *To go to.* (2) *To come to.* (3) *To ad-*

dress to. (4) *To undergo.* (5) *To be exalted unto.* (6) *To go upon, or undertake.* (1) Tribunalum aliquem cenleo aderant, *Cic. Acad. 4, 30.* (2) Adi ad me vicissim, *Plaut.* (3) Moris tum erat quam præsentem scripto adire, *Tac. Ann. 4, 39.* (4) Adire discrimen capitis, *Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 54.* (5) Famâ, quâ sydera adibam, *Virg. Æn. 4, 322.* (6) Causas, & publicas, & privatas, adire cœpi-mus, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 90.*

Adcor, tri, itus. pass. *To be gone unto, undergone, &c.* Ad quos sic adibatur, *Cic. Pericula adeuntur in præliis; Id. Tusc. 2, 24.* ¶ *It is scarcely read but in the third person.*

Adeps, ipis. m. & f. sed sæpius m. [ab adipis-cor, q. adeptus, cum sit excrementum.] *Fat, grease, tallow.* ¶ Adipes tenuare, *Quint. To make leaner.* ¶ Quomodo distinguit Plinius inter adipem, sebum, & pingue, *videre est, 11, 37.* Cæteri tamen has voces ferè confundunt.

Adeptio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex adipiscor] *A getting, or acquisition.* ¶ Depulsio mali, & adeptio boni, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 41.*

Adepturus, a, um. part. *About to obtain.* Quasi exclamaverit, etiam invito Neptuno victoriam se adepturum, *Suet. Aug. 16.*

Adeptus, a, um. part. [ex adipiscor] (1) *Having got, obtained, or (2) Come to.* Alfo obtained, in sign. pass. (1) Tam multis gloriam ejus adeptis, *Plin. 7, 24.* Arbor vetustatem adepta, *Col. 5, 6.* (2) Palmæ adeptæ, *Ov. Trist. 4, 8, 19.* Romani vigentes corporibus facillè adepti sunt sessos, *Liv. 2, 30.* ¶ Regit acc. & more Græc. gen.

Adéquito, as, act. [ex ad & equito] *To ride up to, or by.* Quò tam ferociter adequitasset, *Liv. 9, 22.* ¶ Collinæ portæ adequitans Hannibal, *Plin. 15, 18.*

Adēsūrio, ire. *To be hungry.* Adefurivit magis, & inhiavit acrius, *Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 132.*

Adēsus, a, um. adj. ex part. (1) *Eaten.* (2) Met. *Spent, consumed.* (1) Extis adesis, *Liv. 1, 7.* (2) Adefa pecunia, *Cic. pro Quint. 12.*

Adeundus, a, um. part. *To be approached, or gone to.* Adeunda patria carinis est, *Ov. A. Am. 2, 51.*

Adfātim, vid. Affatim.
Adfectio, } vid. { Affectio.
Adfectus, } vid. { Affectus.
Adfēro, } vid. { Affero.
Adfrēmo, vid. Affremo.

Adfringo, & Adfrango, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. [ex ad, & frango] *To break, or dash against.* ¶ Adfringunt postibus ungues, *Stat. Theb. 16, 47.* Vid. Affrango. ¶ Regit acc. cum dat.

Adgēmo, ēre, ui, itum. act. [ex ad, & gemo] *To groan, or sigh at.* Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 113. Vid. Aggemo.

Adgubernans, tis. part. [q. ex adguberno] *Governing, directing.* Adgubernante fortunâ, *Flor. 2, 8, 1.* ¶ Adgubernans iter pedibus, *Swimming, Id. 3, 5, 16.* Rarò occ.

Adhærens, tis. part. *Adhering, sticking close to.* Manus oneri adhærentes, *Tac. Ann. 13, 35, 5.*

Adhæreo, ēre, si, sum. neut. [ex ad, & hæreo] *To stick to, to adhere, or keep close to.* ¶ Lateri adhærere, *Liv. 39, 22.* *To sit on one's skirts.* In me omnia tela adhæserunt, *Cic. Fam. 8, 7.* ¶ Adhærere lateri, in aliquâ re, *Cic. ad turrim, Cæs. subter-caudam, Cic.*

Adhæresco, ēre. id. quod Adhæreo, *Cic. Att. 4, 4.* Synt. quoque eadem.

¶ Adhæse. adv. *Stammeringly,* Gell. 5, 9. ¶ Tūtubanter.

Adhæsiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A coupling, or joining.* Adhæsiōnes inter se, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 6.* Rarò occ. Adhæsus, ūs. m. verb. *Idem.* Membrorum adhæsus, *Lucr. 5, 840.* Rarò occ.

Adhālo, as, act. [ex ad, & halo] *To breathe upon,* Plin. 22, 22. Rarò occ.

¶ Adhāmo, as. denom. [ex ad, & hamus] *To fish for.* Met. *To hook to him.* ¶ Adhamare honores, *Non. 2, 5.* ex Cic. Rarò occ.

Adhibendus, a, um. part. *To be used, &c.* Adhibenda est præparatio, *Cic. Offic. 1, 21.*

Adhibeo, ēre, ui, itum. act. [ex ad, & habeo] *Tam de personis quàm rebus.* (1) *To call, or send for.* (2) *To admit.* (3) *To use, or apply.*

(1) Adhibere medicum, *Cic. de Fat. 12.* (2) Principes civitatis adhibebat, *Id.* (3) manus medicas ad vulnera, *Virg. Georg. 3, 455.* ¶ The signification of this verb often depends on the following noun; as, ¶ Adhibere auxilium, *Cic. To help.* blanditias, *Ov. To flatter.* cibum, & potum, *Cic. To eat, and drink.* consolationem, *Id. To comfort.* crudelitatem, *Id. To be cruel.* consuetudinem, *Id. To accustom.* So Cicero has contentionem, curationem, diligentiam, delectum, fidem, fraudem, calumniam, and many others. ¶ Regit acc. cum dat. vel vice ejus adv. loci, sæpe etiam alt. acc. cum præp. ad, vel abl. cum in.

Adhibeor, eri, itus. pass. *To be called, or sent for; to be applied, &c.* Cum ad amici pericula depellenda adhiberer, *Cic. pro Clu. 6.*

Adhibēturus, a, um. *About to use, or show.* Tormentis adhibitura mecum, *Curt. 6, 31.*

Adhibētus, a, um. part. *Used, employed, &c.* Adhibita est in eâ re summa a nobis moderatio, *Cic. Fam. 9, 16.*

Adhinnio, ire, ivi, itum. neut. [ex ad, & hinnio] (1) *To neigh after.* (2) Met. *To exult, or applaud.* (1) ¶ Equus visæ semper adhinnit equæ, *Ov. Rem. Am. 634.* (2) Sic ad hanc orationem adhinnit, *Cic. in Pis. 28.*

Adhorresco, ēre, ui. neut. *To be greatly afraid.* Flavis Tiberinus adhorruit undis, *Ov. ad Liv. 221.* Nisi fortè legi deberet inhorruit. Rarò occ.

Adhortans, tis. part. *Exhorting, encouraging.* Nullo tribunorum centurionumve adhortantè, *Tac. Hist. 1, 38, 6.*

Adhortatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An exhortation, counsel, or persuasion.* Omisâ nostrâ adhortatione, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 3.*

Adhortator, ōris. m. verb. *An encourager.* Adhortator operis, *Liv. 2, 58.*

Adhortatus, a, um. part. *Having exhorted, or encouraged.* Adhortatus milites, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 40.*

Adhortor, āris. dep. [ex ad, & hortor] *To counsel, advise, or encourage.* Locus ipse ad bellum faciendum adhortatur, *Cic. Off. 1, 11.*

Adhuc. adv. [ex ad, & huc] (1) *Hitherto.* (2) *As yet.* (3) *Besides.* (1) Adhuc tranquilla res est; *Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 15.* (2) Alto adhuc meridie, *Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 78.* (3) Nisi quid adhuc (alii ad hæc) vultis, *Cic. de Amic. 9.*

Adjacens, tis. part. *Lying contiguous.* Quippe lacum in adjacentia erupturum, *Tac. Ann. 1, 5.*

Adjaceo, ēre. neut. [ex ad, & jaceo] *To lie contiguous, or border upon.* Tusculi ager Romano adjacet, *Liv. 2, 49.* ¶ Adjacere mari, *C. Nep. Tim. 3, 2.*

* Adiantum, i. n. [ex ἀδιαντον quod ab a priv. & διανν marcesco, quia folia ejus aquam respuant] *The herb maidenhair,* Plin. 21, 17.

Adjectio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex adjicio] *An addition, or augmentation.* Res Romana adjectione populi Albani aucta est, *Liv. 1, 30.*

¶ Adjectivus, a, um. adj. *Added, or adjoined, to; adjunct.* Adjectivum Græci ἐπιθετον vocant, *Macr. ¶ Nomen adjectivum, a noun adjective, ap. Gram.*

Adjecturus, a, um. part. *About to add,* Liv. 22, 11.

Adjectus, ūs. m. verb. *An adding, or putting, to, or in.* ¶ Cuneorum adjectus, aut exemptus, *Vitr. 9, 9.*

Adjectus, a, um. part. [ab adjicio] *Added, or put, to.* ¶ Britannii adjecti imperio, *Hor. Od. 3, 5, 3.*

Adiens, euntis. part. *Going, or approaching, to,* Sil. 10, 9.

Adigens, ntis. part. *Driving, or forcing.* Adigente Hordeonio Flacco, *Tac. H. 4, 31, 3.*

Adigo, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. [ex ad, & ago] (1) *To drive.* (2) *To bring to.* (3) Met. *To force.* (1) ¶ A igere oves, *Plaut.* (2) Dum adiguntur na-ves, *Tac. Ann. 2, 7.* (3) Vulnus per galeam adigit, *Id. Ann. 6, 35, 4.* Met. Tu, homo, adigis me ad infaniam, *Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 31.*

Adigor, i, ctus. pass. *To be driven, forced, &c.* Cæs. B. G. 3, 51. Pati tributa adigebatur, *Tac. Ann. 6, 41, 1.*

Ov. sed potuit ille divisè scribere, prout habent opt. Edd.

* Acus, Æris. n. [ab ἄχρη, pro ἄχρη] *Cbaff.* Varr. 1, 52. pro quo etiam legitur.

* Acus, Æs. f. *Cbaff.* Durissimæ acus refectæ separatæque erunt, *Col.* 2, 10.

* Acus, Æs. f. [ab ἄκτις, cuspis] (1) *A needle.* (2) *A bodkin, or crimping pin.* (1) *Vulnus acu punctum, Cic. pro Mil.* 24. (2) *Figat acu tortas sustineatque cornas, Mart.* 14, 24. ¶ *Rem acu tetigisti, Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 19. *You have hit the nail on the head,*

* Acus, i. m. [ex cod.] *A long prickly sea-fish,* Mart. 10, 37.

* Acutè, adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. *Sharply, ingeniously.* Acutè respondere, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 8. acutiùs tractare, *Id. de Inv.* 2, 16. acutissimè cogitare, *Id.*

* Acutulus, a, um, adj. dim. *Somewhat sharp.* Breves, & acutulæ conclusiones, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 7. ab

* Acutus, a, um, adj. ex part. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Made sharp.* (2) *Pointed.* (3) *Met. Ingenious.* (4) *Acute [not chronic].* (5) *Glaring.* (6) *Sbrill.* (7) *Scorching.* (1) *Culter acutus, Plaut. Mill.* 5, 4. (2) *Sagitta acutior, Ov. Met.* 5, 381. (3) *Æ Antisthenes homo acutus magis quam eruditus, Cic. Att.* 12, 38. (4) *Æ Aliter acutis morbis, aliter vetustis medendum, Cels.* (5) *Color acutus.* (6) *Æ Ab acutissimo ad gravissimum sonum, Cic.* (7) *Sol acutus, Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 17.

¶ * Acy. ðlōgia, [ex ἀκυρολογία, Gr.] *An impropriety in speech, a figure in Rhet.*

Ad, præp. [ex Heb. 7y] (1) *To.* (2) *Before.* (3) *At.* (4) *In comparison of.* (5) *Until.* (6) *For the dative case.* (7) *Near to.* (8) *Towards.* (9) *In.* (10) *Against.* (11) *After.* (12) *For.* (13) *Besides.* (14) *By, according to.* (15) *With regard to.* (16) *Even, until.* (17) *In order for.* (18) *For the sake of.* (19) *At, or upon.* (20) *For an adverb of the same import with the noun to which it is joined.* (21) *About, more, or less.* (1) *Mater ad me literas misit, Cic.* (2) *Sic agi solet ad judicem, Id.* (3) *Ad portam expectare dicunt, Id.* (4) *Nihil ad tuum equitatum, Id.* (5) *Ad lucem dormire, Id.* (6) *Ad carnificem te dabo, Plaut.* (7) *Eo die Verres ad Messaniam venit, Cic.* (8) *Quasi de improvviso respice ad eum, Ter. Andr.* 2, 5, 6. (9) *Statuæ quæ ad impluvium tuum stant, Cic.* (10) *Clypeos ad tela sinistris obijciunt, Virg. Æn.* 2, 444. (11) *Quid interest utrum nunc veniam, an ad decem annos? Cic.* (12) *Ut extet ad memoriam sempiternam, Id.* (13) *Ad hæc mala hoc mi accedit etiam, Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 10. (14) *Ad perpendicularum columnas exigere, Virg.* (15) *Vidi forum comitiūque adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornatu, ad sensum cogitationemque acerbo, & lugubri, Id.* (16) *Ad horam nonam in anchoris expectavit, Cæf.* (17) *Quo solitus esset ut ad dies festos, ad hospitium adventum, Cic.* (18) *Panditur ad nullas janua dira preces, Prop.* 4, 12, 2. (19) *Quin ad diem veniam, Cic.* (20) *Ad fidem affirmare, b. e. fideliter, Liv.* § *Ad postremum, summum, ad plenum, ad quid, b. e. postremò, summum, plenè, quate.* (21) *Quasi talenta ad XV. coëgi, Ter.* ¶ *Ad in compositione commonly signifies marries, as adeo, adjicio, adjungo, &c. Sometimes increases, as adamo, add bō. Ad also in composition changes its d into the first letter of the simple, beginning with c, i g. l, n, p, r, s, t; as, accuro, afficio, aggero, &c. But this was rarely observed in old writers, who did not usually double the same letter; as, adcurro, adicio, &c.*

* Adactio, ðnis. f. [ab adigo] *A forcing, or constraint.* Adactio jurisjurandi, *Liv.* 22, 38.

* Adactus, a, um, part. [ex adigor] (1) *Forced, driven, or struck into.* (2) *Met. Brought under.* (1) *Adactus aveili clavus nequit, Plin.* (2) *Adactus jugo Rhenus, Stat. Theb.* 7, 315. § *Legitur cum dat. ap. Plin.* 10, 18. & cum acc. præp. *In antecedente, ap. Prop.* 3, 20, 14.

¶ Adæquatio, ðnis. f. verb. *An equaling, or evening with, Tert.*

Adæquatus, a, um, part. *Equalled, or leveled.*

Cum familiarissimis est adæquatus, *Cic. pro Balb.* 28.

Adæque, adv. quant. *Equally, as much as.* Adæque miser, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 5, 4.

Adæquo, as. act. [ex ad, & æquo] *To equalize, or make equal with.* ¶ § Absol. *Equitum urna adæquavit, Their yeas and noes were equal, Cic. ad Q. Fratr.* 2, 6. Adæquare aliquem sibi, nōminis memoriam cum omni posteritate, *Id.*

Adæquor, āri. pass. *To be equalled.* In quos saxa & hastæ longius permeabant, quàm ut contraria sagittarum jactu adæquarentur, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 9, 2.

¶ Adæratio, ðnis. verb. *The setting a price in money, ap. JCC.*

¶ Adæro, as. act. *To set a price or value upon a thing, ap. JCC.*

Adæstuo, as. neut. [ex ad, & æstuo] *To overflow, or boil over.* Adæstuat amnis, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 317.

Adaggéro, as. act. [ex ad, & aggero] *To heap, or lay in heaps.* Terram circa arborem adaggerato, *Col.* 5, 11, 8.

* Adāgium, i. n. [Ab ἀδάγμους ἀδάνω, Mor.] *A proverb, an old saying.* ¶ *Vetus est adagium: Fames, & mora bilem in nasum consciunt, Plaut. Hunger breeds anger.*

¶ * Adagio, idem. sed. desid. idōn. auct.

Adalligātus, a, um, part. *Tied, or bound down to, Plin.* 17, 23.

Adalligo, as. act. decom. [ex gem. ad, & ligo] *To tie close to.* Semen tritum adalligant brachio, *Plin.* 21, 5.

Adāmantæus, a, um, adj. *Adamantine, hard as adamant.* Adamantæis Vulcanum naribus efflant, *Ov. Met.* 7, 104.

Adāmantinus, a, um, adj. *Hard as adamant.* Mars tunicā testis adamantinā, *Hor. Od.* 1, 6, 13.

Adāmantis, idis. f. *An herb so called in Pliny* 24, 17.

Adāmātus, a, um. *Belowed.* Hostibus arcem virgo adamato prodidit auro Tarpeia, *Sil.* 13, 841.

Adambūlo, āre. act. *To walk up to.* Adambulabo ad ostium, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 5, 8.

Adāmo, as. act. [ex ad, & amo] (1) *To love greatly.* (2) *wantonly.* (1) *Eam sententiam quam adamaverunt pugnacissimè defendunt, Cic. Acad.* 4, 3. (2) *Æ Matres liberos tanquam adamaverint, amant, Quint.*

ADAMAS, ntis. m. *A hard stone of which Pliny saith there are six kinds, 37, 4. It is commonly now taken for a diamond.* Solido adamante columnæ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 552.

Adāpērio, īre, ui, tum. act. [ex ad, & aperio] (1) *To lay open.* (2) *To disclose.* (3) *To uncover.* (1) *Adaperit interanea hominis jus herbæ, Plin.* 32, 95. (2) *Nubes discussæ adaperuere cælum, Plin.* 2, 47. (3) *Adaperire caput, Val. Max.* 5, 2, 9. Unde

Adāpērtilis, le. adj. *Which may be opened.* Adapertile latus tauri, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 11, 45.

Adāpērtus, a, um, part. *Adapertæ vites, Laid open to the sun, Col.* 5, 5.

Adāptātus, a, um, part. *Adapted, fitted to.* Ita effedo alveoque adaptatis, *Suet. Tib. Claud.* 33.

Adāquo, as. *To water, Suet. in Galb.* 7. Plin. 17, 7.

Adāquor, āri. pass. *To be watered.* Nec fine periculo possent adaquari oppidani, *Cæf. B. G.* 8, 41.

Adāreo, ui. *To be dry, Cato de R. R.* 98. Rarò occ.

Adauctus, a, um, part. *Increased.* Nē tua antiqua duritia adaucta sit, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 26.

Adauctus, Æs. m. verb. *An increasing, Lucr.* 2, 1121. ab

Adaugeo, ēre, xi, Etum. [ex ad, & augeo] act. *To aggravate, to enhance, to increase.* = Aliis nefariis cumulant, & adaugent, *Cic. pro Rosc. Am.* 11. *Æ Adaugere, & extenuare contraria, Id. Hinc*

Adaugesco. incept. *To be increased.* *Æ Nam neque adaugescit quicquam, nec deperit inde, Lucr.* 2, 296.

† Adaxint pro adegerint, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 11.

Adbibō, ēre, i, Etum. act. [ex ad, intens. & bibo] (1) *To drink hard.* (2) *Met. To suck in, or mind attentively.* (1) *Is ubi addibit plus paulò, Ter. Heaut.* 2, 1, 8. (2) *Addibe puro pectore verba, puer, Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 66.

Adcrēdo, ēre, dīdi, dītum. act. *Id. cum simpl. Credo. To believe.* Facile hoc adcredere possis, *Lucr.* 3, 869. *Vid. Accredo.*

Adcreſco, ēre, crēvi. neut. [ex ad, & cresco] *To be added, Hor. A. P.* 252. *Vid. Accresco.*

Addēcet, imperf. idem quod simp. Decet. *It becomes.* Probam nihil habere addcet clam viro, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 2, 26.

Addendus, a, um, part. *To be added.* Addendum scelus est in scelus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 484.

Addens, ntis. part. *Adding.* Se melioribus addens exemplis, *Claud.* 6. *Conf. Hon.* 58.

Addenseo, ēre. ui. act. [ex ad, & denseo] *To close together.* Extremi addensent acies, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 432. Rarò occ. sed

Addenso, as. act. dixit Colum. & tranſtulit ad liquores. *To thicken.* Mirum aquam addensari sub dio, 20, 21. Rarò occ.

Addicens, tis. part. *Approving, or ratifying.* Addicentibus auspiciis, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 14, 2.

Addico, ēre, xi, Etum. act. [ex ad, & dico] (1) *To approve, or ratify, as used by the augurs.* (2) *To sell, and deliver.* (3) *To set to sale.* (4) *To give over to bondage.* (5) *To sentence to bondage such as could not pay their debts.* (6) *To hire out (work.)* (7) *Met. To devote, or be an humble servant.* (8) *To condemn.* (1) *Aves semel, atque iterum non addixerunt, Liv.* 27, 16. (2) *Fundus addicitur Ebutio, Cic.* *Æ Addico.* (3) *Amplissima prædia nummo addixit, b. e. festiatio, Suet. Cæf.* 50. (4) *Crudele suos addicere amores, Ov. Met.* 1, 617. (5) *Addicet Prætor familiam totam tibi, Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 1, 58. (6) *Addicitur id opus, H. S. DLX. &c. Cic.* (7) *Senatus cui me semper addixi, Cic.* (8) *Addicere morti, Cic. Off.* 3, 10.

Addicor, i. pass. *To be delivered, or allotted to.* Leno addicetur tibi, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 1, 61.

Addictio, ðnis. f. verb. *A valuing, or setting to sale, Cic. Verr.* 1, 4.

Addictus, a, um, part. (1) *Valued at a price.* (2) *Very much obliged.* (3) *Condemned.* (4) *Given in bondage to his creditors.* (1) *Quantū addictus? Cic.* (2) = *Hunc tibi addictum, deditum, ostictum habebis, Id. pro Cæl.* 32. (3) *Qui morti addictus esset, Id. Off.* 3, 10. (4) *Quint.* 7, 4.

Addisco, ēre, dīdici. act. [ex ad, & disco] (1) *To learn more.* (2) *To learn.* (1) *Quid quod etiam addiscunt aliquid? Cic. de Sen.* 1, 9. (2) *Addiscis Misene tubas, Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 151.

Additamentum, i. n. verb. (1) *An addition, or accession.* Ligus iste nescio qui, additamentum inimicorum meorum, *Cic. pro Sext.* 31.

Additio, ðnis. f. verb. *An adding, addition.* *Æ Figurarum additio, & abjectio, Quint.* 9, 3. Rarò occ.

Additūrus, a, um, part. *About to add to.* Binofque nummos se additurum negotiatoribus in singulos modios, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 87, 1.

Additus, a, um, part. *Aided.* Flumen gentibus additum victis, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 21. ¶ *Addito tempore, Tac. Ann.* 12, 26. *Sometimes after.* Addito ut, *Pün.* 15, 16. *And also, besides.* *Vide Addo.*

Addivino, as. act. [ex ad, & divino] *To conjecture, Plin.* 35, 10. Rarò occ.

Addo, ēre, idi, Etum. act. [ex ad, & do] (1) *To give over and above.* (2) *To add by any means whatsover.* (3) *To give.* (1) *Eis quæ accessere tibi addam dono gratis, Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 38. (2) ¶ *Addere in potu unguentum, to put into drink, Plin.* 13, 3. *animum, to encourage, Cic. Att.* 7, 2. *calcar equo, Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 217. *To set spurs to an horse, hoc, Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 34. *to say this farther, gradum, Plin. Ep.* 106. *to go faster, in spatia, Virg. Geor.* 1, 513. *to gallop faster, dono, Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 38. *to give over and above.* Adde huc, *Liv.* Adde quod, *Ov.* *Besides this.* (3) *Adde manus in vincla meas, Ov.*

ov. Amor. 1. 71. hoc est, dato. Syntaxin ex adductis auctoribus petas.

Addocet artes, *Hor. 1. 1. Ep. 5. Sunt tamen qui legunt ac docet.*

Addor, i. pass. *To be added.* Ob res à Quadrato & Corbulone prosperè gestas laurum fascibus imperatoriis addi, *Tac. Ann. 13, 9, 5.*

Addormisco, ère. *To sleep, or take a nap.* Quoties post cibum addormisceret, *Suet. Tib. Claud. 8.*

Addubitatur, imperf. *It is doubted.* Paulum addubitatum fuit, *Tac. Ann. 6, 55, 4.*

Addubitatus, a, um. part. *Doubted.* Rarò occ. Legitur apud *Cic. 1. Offic. c. 24.*

Addubito, as. neut. [ex ad, & dubito] *To be in some doubt.* Addubito quid potiùs, aut quomodo dicam, *Cic. in Orat. c. 40.* Appium addubitasse ferunt, *Liv. 10, 19.*

Adducens, tis. part. *Leading, or bringing, to.* Comprehensos cum pecuniâ adducentes, *Liv. 30, 21.*

Adduco, ère, xi, tum. act. [ex ad, & duco] (1) *To lead one to.* (2) Met. *To prevail with, to engage, or persuade; to induce.* (3) [Of things] *To bring.* (4) *To straiten, or draw closer.* (5) *To shrivel.* (6) *To shrink up.* (1) Ad prandium me adduxit, *Plaut.* (2) Hunc ad arbitrium meum non potui adducere, *Cic. Fam. 5, 20.* Tum ille, Non Hercule, inquit, potest fieri, ut adducar quærendi simul omnibus hanc causam esse, quam ostenditis, *Curt. 10, 2, 19.* (3) Adducere rem ad manus, *Tac.* (4) Adducere arcum, habenas, *Virg. locum, Liv.* (5) Adducit cutem macies, *Ovid. Met. 3, 397.* (6) Miseros adduxerat artus ignea sitis, *Virg. Geor. 3, 482.* Præter accusativum personæ, vel rei, sæpe adjicitur, alter acc. cum ad, vel in in primâ, secundâ, & tertiâ sign.

Adducor, i, ctus. pass. *To be led, or brought; to be induced, &c.* ut in activo.

Adductè, ius. comp. adv. *Closely, more closely.* Trans Lygios Gothones regnantur, paulò jam adductiùs quàm cæteræ Germanorum gentes, *Tac. Germ. 43, 7.*

Adductor, òris. m. *One that leadeth, or bringeth.* Non secùs atque Italo fugere adductore paventes, *Sil. 12, 290.*

Adducturus, a, um. part. *About to bring.* Ego me dixeram adducturum, *Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 89.* In fementiplos versus furor, mutuis cædibus ad intercessionem adducturus videbatur gentem, *Liv. 41, 25.*

Adductus, a, um. part. *Brought unto, indented, contracted, &c.* Vid. Adduco. Ad discrimen summa rerum adducta, *Liv. 10, 27.*

Adëdo, ère, vel esse, ëdi, ësum, vel estum, act. [ex ad, & ëdo] *To devour, or eat up.* Favos ignotus adedit Stellio, *Virg. Georg. 4, 242.* Adëderit ignis me, *ov. Am. 1, 15, 41.*

Ademptio, ònis. f. verb. [ex adimo] *A taking away.* ¶ Ademptio civitatis, *Cic. pro Dom. 30.* A disfranchising.

Adempturus, a, um. part. *About to take away.* Adempturus ei exercitus, *Suet. Jul. Cæs. 24.*

Ademptus, a, um. part. (1) *Taken away.* (2) *Lost.* (3) *Dead.* (1) Conditio mortis adempta est, *Virg. Æn. 12, 879.* (2) Lumen ademptum, *Virg. Æn. 3, 658.* (3) Ademptus Hector, *Hor. Od. 2, 4, 10.*

Aded, adv. quant. *vel potiùs intent.* (1) *So.* (2) *To that pass.* (3) *And therefore.* (4) *Much more.* (5) *At this time.* (6) *Very much.* (7) *Indeed.* (8) *In so much that.* (9) ¶ Atque aded, *But what is more.* (10) ¶ Aded non, *So far from.* (1) Aded mihi invisus est Lepidus, *Cic.* (2) Aded res rediit, *Ter. Fleaut. 1, 1, 61.* (3) Propera aded puerum tollere, *Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 20.* (4) Superiorum quoque, aded æqualium impatientissimus, *Tac.* (5) Atque aded longum est nos expectare, *Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 13.* (6) Nec me aded fallit, *Virg. Æn. 4, 96.* (7) Neque aded injuriâ, *Plaut. Epid. 2, 1, 8.* (8) Aded ut spectare omnes postea oderit, *Plaut. Capt. prol. 66.* (9) Intra mænia atque aded in senatu videmus, *Cic. Cat. 1, 2.* (10) Aded non fugere queat, *Plin.*

Adeo, ire, ivi, & iî, itum. neut. [ex ad, & eo] (1) *To go to.* (2) *To come to.* (3) *To ad-*

dress to. (4) *To undergo.* (5) *To be exalted unto.* (6) *To go upon, or undertake.* (1) Tribunum aliquem censeo aderant, *Cic. Acad. 4, 30.* (2) Ad ad me vicissim, *Plaut.* (3) Moris tum erat quam præsentem scripto adire, *Tac. Ann. 4, 39.* (4) Adire discrimen capitis, *Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 54.* (5) Famâ, quâ sydera adibam, *Virg. Æn. 4, 322.* (6) Causas, & publicas, & privatas, adire cepimus, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 90.*

Adcor, iri, itus. pass. *To be gone unto, undergone, &c.* Ad quos sic adibatur, *Cic. Pericula adeuntur in præliis; Id. Tusc. 2, 24.* ¶ It is scarcely read but in the third person.

Adeps, ipis. m. & f. sed sæpius m. [ab adipiscor, q. adeptus, cum sit excrementum.] *Fat, grease, tallow.* ¶ Adipes tenuare, *Quint. To make leaner.* ¶ Quomodo distinguit Plinius inter adipem, sebum, & pingue, *videre est, 11, 37.* Cæteri tamen has voces ferè confundunt.

Adeptio, ònis. f. verb. [ex adipiscor] *A getting, or acquisition.* ¶ Depulsio mali, & adeptio boni, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 41.*

Adepturus, a, um. part. *About to obtain.* Quasi exclamaverit, etiam invito Neptuno victoriam se adepturum, *Suet. Aug. 16.*

Adeptus, a, um. part. [ex adipiscor] (1) *Having got, obtained, or* (2) *Come to.* Also obtained, in sign. pass. (1) Tam multis gloriam ejus adeptis, *Plin. 7, 24.* Arbor vetustatem adepta, *Col. 5, 6.* (2) Palmæ adeptæ, *ov. Trist. 4, 8, 19.* Romani vigentes corporibus facilè adepti sunt sessos, *Liv. 2, 30.* ¶ Regit acc. & more Græc. gen.

Adëquito, as. act. [ex ad & equito] *To ride up to, or by.* Quò tam ferociter adequitasset, *Liv. 9, 22.* ¶ Collinæ portæ adequitans Hannibal, *Plin. 15, 18.*

Adësürio, ire. *To be hungry.* Adesurivit magis, & inhiavit acriùs, *Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 132.*

Adësus, a, um. adj. ex part. (1) *Eaten.* (2) *Met. Spent, consumed.* (1) Extis adesis, *Liv. 1, 7.* (2) Adesa pecunia, *Cic. pro Quint. 12.*

Adeundus, a, um. part. *To be approached, or gone to.* Adeunda patria carinis est, *ov. A. Am. 2, 51.*

Adfätim, vid. Affatim.

Adfectio, } vid. { Affectio.
Adfectus, } Affectus.
Adfëro, } Affero.
Adfrëmo, vid. Affremo.

Adfringo, & Adfrango, ère, ëgi, actum. act. [ex ad, & frango] *To break, or dash against.* ¶ Adfringunt postibus unguës, *Stat. Theb. 16, 47.* Vid. Affrango. ¶ Regit acc. cum dat.

Adgëmo, ère, ui, itum. act. [ex ad, & gëmo] *To groan, or sigh at,* *ov. Trist. 1, 3, 113.* Vid. Aggëmo.

Adgubernans, tis. part. [q. ex adguberno] *Governing, directing.* Adgubernante fortunâ, *Flor. 2, 8, 1.* ¶ Adgubernans iter pedibus, *Swimming, Id. 3, 5, 16.* Rarò occ.

Adhærens, tis. part. *Adbering, sticking close to.* Manus oneri adhærentes, *Tac. Ann. 13, 35, 5.*

Adhæreo, ère, si, sum. neut. [ex ad, & hæreo] *To stick to, to adhere, or keep close to.* ¶ Lateri adhære, *Liv. 39, 22.* *To sit on one's skirts.* In me omnia tela adhæserunt, *Cic. Fam. 8, 7.* ¶ Adhære lateri, in aliquâ re, *Cic. ad turrim, Cæs. subter caudam, Cic.*

Adhæresco, ère. id. quod Adhæreo, *Cic. Att. 4, 4.* Synt. quoque eadem.

¶ Adhæsè, adv. *Stammeringly,* *Gell. 5, 9.* ¶ Titiubanter.

Adhæfio, ònis. f. verb. *A coupling, or joining.* Adhæfiones inter se, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 6.* Rarò occ.

Adhæsus, ùs. m. verb. *Idem.* Membrorum adhæsus, *Lucr. 5, 840.* Rarò occ.

Adhålo, as. act. [ex ad, & halo] *To breathe upon,* *Plin. 22, 22.* Rarò occ.

¶ Adhåmo, as. denom. [ex ad, & hamus] *To fish for.* Met. *To bask to him.* ¶ Adhamare honores, *Non. 2, 5.* ex *Cic.* Rarò occ.

Adhibendus, a, um. part. *To be used, &c.* Adhibenda est præparatio, *Cic. Offic. 1, 21.*

Adhibeo, ère, ui, itum. act. [ex ad, & habeo] *Tam de personis quàm rebus.* (1) *To call, or send for.* (2) *To admit.* (3) *To use, or apply.*

(1) Adhibere medicum, *Cic. de Fat. 12.* (2) Principes civitatis adhibebat, *Id.* (3) manus medicas ad vulnera, *Virg. Georg. 3, 455.* ¶ The signification of this verb often depends on the following noun; as, ¶ Adhibere auxilium, *Cic. To help.* blanditias, *ov. To flatter.* cibum, & potum, *Cic. To eat, and drink.* consolationem, *Id. To comfort.* crudelitatem, *Id. To be cruel.* consuetudinem, *Id. To accustom.* So Cicero has contentionem, curationem, diligentiam, delectum, fidem, fraudem, calumniam, and many others. ¶ Regit acc. cum dat. vel vice ejus adv. loci, sæpe etiam alt. acc. cum præp. ad, vel abl. cum in.

Adhibeor, eri, itus. pass. *To be called, or sent for; to be applied, &c.* Cum ad amici pericula depellenda adhiberer, *Cic. pro Clu. 6.*

Adhibiturus, a, um. *About to use, or show.* Tormentis adhibitura mecum, *Curt. 6, 31.*

Adhibitus, a, um. part. *Used, employed, &c.* Adhibita est in eâ re summa à nobis moderatio, *Cic. Fam. 9, 16.*

Adhinnio, ire, ivi, itum. neut. [ex ad, & hinnio] (1) *To neigh after.* (2) Met. *To exult, or applaud.* (1) ¶ Equus visæ semper adhinnit equæ, *ov. Rem. Am. 634.* (2) Sic ad hanc orationem adhinnit, *Cic. in Pis. 28.*

Adhorrëscor, ère, ui. neut. *To be greatly afraid.* Flavis Tiberinus adhorruit undis, *ov. ad Liv. 221.* Nisi fortè legi deberet inhorruit. Rarò occ.

Adhortans, tis. part. *Exhorting, encouraging.* Nullo tribunorum centurionumve adhortante, *Tac. Hist. 1, 38, 6.*

Adhortatio, ònis. f. verb. *An exhortation, counsel, or persuasion.* Omisâ nostrâ adhortatione, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 3.*

Adhortator, òris. m. verb. *An encourager.* Adhortator operis, *Liv. 2, 58.*

Adhortatus, a, um. part. *Having exhorted, or encouraged.* Adhortatus milites, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 40.*

Adhortor, aris. dep. [ex ad, & hortor] *To counsel, advise, or encourage.* Locus ipse ad bellum faciendum adhortatur, *Cic. Off. 1, 11.*

Adhuc, adv. [ex ad, & huc] (1) *Hitherto.* (2) *As yet.* (3) *Besides.* (1) Adhuc tranquilla res est; *Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 15.* (2) Alto adhuc meridie, *Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 78.* (3) Nisi quid adhuc (alii ad hæc) vultis, *Cic. de Amic. 9.*

Adjacens, tis. part. *Lying contiguous.* Quippe lacum in adjacentia erupturum, *Tac. Ann. 1, 5.*

Adjaceo, ère. neut. [ex ad, & jaceo] *To lie contiguous, or border upon.* Tuscus ager Romano adjacet, *Liv. 2, 49.* ¶ Adjacere mari, *C. Nep. Tim. 3, 2.*

* Adiantum, i. n. [ex ἀδιάντων quod ab α priv. & διάνω marcesco, quia folia ejus aquam respuant] *The herb maidenhair,* *Plin. 21, 17.*

Adjectio, ònis. f. verb. [ex adjicio] *An addition, or augmentation.* Res Romana adjectione populi Albani aucta est, *Liv. 1, 30.*

¶ Adjectivus, a, um. adj. *Added, or adjoined, to; adjunct.* Adjectivum Græci ἐπιθετον vocant, *Macr. ¶ Nomen adjectivum, a noun adjective, ap. Gram.*

Adjecturus, a, um. part. *About to add,* *Liv. 22, 11.*

Adjectus, ùs. m. verb. *An adding, or putting, to, or in.* ¶ Cuneorum adjectus, aut exemptus, *Vitr. 9, 9.*

Adjectus, a, um. part. [ab adjicio] *Added, or put, to.* ¶ Britannii adjecti imperio, *Hor. Od. 3, 5, 3.*

Adiens, euntis. part. *Going, or approaching, to,* *Sil. 10, 9.*

Adigens, ntis. part. *Driving, or forcing.* Adigente Hordeonio Flacco, *Tac. H. 4, 31, 3.*

Adigo, ère, ëgi, actum. act. [ex ad, & ago] (1) *To drive.* (2) *To bring to.* (3) Met. *To force.* (1) ¶ A igere oves, *Plaut.* (2) Dum adiguntur naves, *Tac. Ann. 2, 7.* (3) Vulnus per galeam adigit, *Id. Ann. 6, 35, 4.* Met. Tu, homo, adigis me ad infaniam, *Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 31.*

Adigor, i, ctus. pass. *To be driven, forced, &c.* *Cæs. B. G. 3, 51.* Pati tributa adigebatur, *Tac. Ann. 6, 41, 1.*

A D J

Adjiciālis cōna, [quod sc. adjiceretur publicae laetitiae; vel potius, quod multa ultra justa fercula adjicerentur] *a noble entertainment, a regale, or splendid supper*, Plin. 10, 20.

Adjiciendus, a, um. part. *To be added to*. Dum superstitio urgeat; adjiciendos ex duce metus, *dixit*, Tac. Ann. 1, 29, 5.

Adjiciens, ntis. part. *Adding to*, Patere. 2, 27. Adjicio, ēre, ēci, ctum. act. [ex ad, & jacio] (1) *To cast unto*. (2) *To add*. (3) Met. *To apply*, (4) *To cast upon*. (1) Longius aberant quam quod telum adjici posset, *Cæs. B. G. 2, 21*. (2) Adjicere ex abundanti, *Quint. 5, 6*. (3) Adjicere animum, *Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 63*. (4) ¶ Oculum hæreditati adjecit, *Cic. He coveted it*.

Adjicior, i. pass. *To be added to*. Adjicitur miraculum velut nomine oblatum, *Tac. Ann. 13, 41, 5*. Adjectum est, *Liv. 24, 28*.

Adimendus, a, um. part. *To be taken away*. Censuit adimendam reo præturam, *Tac. Ann. 14, 48, 3*.

Adimo, ēre, ēmi, ptum. act. [ex ad, & emo] (1) *To take away*. (2) *To free from*. (3) *To keep from*. (1) ¶ Hanc nisi mors mihi adimet nemo, *Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 14*. (2) Adimis letho, *Hor. Od. 3, 22, 3*. (3) Illi aditum littoris Syracusani ademerunt, *Cic.*

Adimor, i. pass. *To be taken away*. Dispiceret quisque merita, tardèque concederet, quod datum non adimeretur, *Tac. Ann. 13, 27, 4*.

Adimpleo, ēre, ēvi, tum. act. *To fill*, Plin. 11, 37. sed variant codi. Rarè occ.

Adindo, ēre. act. *To put in*. Subscudes ligneas adindito, *Cato, R. R. 18*.

¶ Adinstar, idem quod Instar.

¶ Adinvenio, īre, i, tum. act. *To invent curious-ly*, Lex. ex Curt.

Adinventus, a, um. part. *Finely invented*, Cic. *N. D. 2, 60*.

Adipātum, i. n. [ab adeps] *Fat meat*. Fervent adipata veneno, *Juv. 6, 630*.

Adipiscendus, a, um. part. *To get, or obtain*. Cum jus adipiscendorum in urbe honorum expeterent, *Tac. Ann. 11, 23, 1*.

Adipiscor, i, adeptus. comm. (1) *To get, to obtain*. (2) *To arrive at*. (3) *To overtake*. (4) *To be attained*. (1) Adipisci honores, *Cic. pro Clu. 42*. (2) senectutem, *Id. de Sen. 2*. (3) *Plant. Epid. 1, 1, 13*. (4) Non ætate, verum ingenio adipiscitur sapientia, *Plant. Trin. 2, 2, 88*.

* Adipos, [ab a priv. & di- & sitis; quod sitim sedat] *Liquorish*, Plin. 22, 9. Also *a kind of green palm-tree, of the smell of a quince*, *Id. 12, 22*.

† Aditio, ōnis. f. verb. *A going to*, Plaut. *Truc. 2, 7, 62*. † Aditus.

Aditur, & Aditum est. imperf. *They go to, they went to*. Cum ad me aditum esset ab iis, qui dicerent, a se intolerabilia tributa exigi, *Cic. Fam. 3, 7*.

Aditūrus, a, um. part. *About to go*. Quod tantum aditurus esset iter, *Tac. Ann. 15, 36, 4*. Epulas aditurus easdem, *Ov. Amor. 1, 4, 1*.

Aditus, a, um. part. *Gone to*. Sol aditus ait, *Ov. Fast. 4, 583*. Laboribus susceptis, periculisque aditis, *Cic. Off. 1, 19*.

Aditus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A way, or passage*. (2) *An access, or recourse, to*. (3) *An avenue*. (4) Met. *A method, way, or means*. (1) Duo sunt aditus in Ciliciam ex Syria, *Cic. Verr. 4, 52*. (2) Difficilior ad Antonium aditus esse dicitur, *Id. Fam. 15, 4*. (3) Ex omni aditu, *Id. Att. 5, 8*. (4) Non est ei aditus ad honorem, *Id. pro Clu. 42*.

Adjūdicō, as. act. [ex ad, & judico] (1) *To give sentence in behalf of*. (2) Met. *To attribute, or impute*. (3) *To determine, or resolve*. (1) Populo Romano adjudicavit, *Cic. Off. 1, 10*. (2) Mihi salutem imperii adjudicat, *Id. Att. 1, 16*. (3) Adjudicato cum utro hanc noctem fies, *Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 6*.

Adjūgo, as. denom. [ex ad, & jugum] *To join, or couple, together*. Adjugare vites, *Col. 4, 17*.

Adjūmentum, i. n. verb. [ex adjuvo] *Help, aid, assistance, furtherance*. Nihil aderat adjumenti ad pulchritudinem, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 55*. Adjumento esse in causis, *Cic. pro Q. 1*.

A D L

Adjunctio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A conjunction*. (2) *An addition*. (1) Nulla potest esse homini ad hominem naturæ adjunctio, *Cic. Att. 7, 2*. (2) ¶ Sunt quædam necessitudines cum adjunctione, quædam simplices, *Id. de Inv. 2, 57*.

Adjūctor, ōris. m. verb. *He who joins*. Ille Galliae citerioris adjūctor, *Cic. Att. 8, 3*.

¶ Adjūctum, voc. dialect. *An adjunct, something applied to a subject*, Gell. 16, 8.

Adjūctus, a, um. part. or. comp. [ab adjungor] (1) *Yoked, joined*. (2) *Annexed*. (3) *Adjacent, contiguous*. (4) Adj. *Nearly related*. (1) Adjūctæ aves, *Ov. Ann. 1, 1, 26*. (2) Metus ad gratiam adjūctus, *Cic.* (3) = Fundo uxoris continentia, prædia, atque adjūcta, *Id. pro Cæt. 4*. (4) = Adjūctiora causæ, & propiora, *Id. pro Cuent. 10*.

Adjūgendus, a, um. part. *To be joined to*. De reliquis adjūgendis civitatibus, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 30*.

Adjūngo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [ex ad, & jungo] (1) *To join to*. (2) *To associate*. (3) *To apply*. (4) *To bring over, or reconcile*. (5) *To procure*. (6) ¶ Adjūgere se, *To take part with*. (7) *To increase, or enlarge*. (8) *To take in alliance*. (9) *To yoke*. (10) *To fasten*. (1) Juris scientiam eloquentiæ adjūxit, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 55*. (2) ¶ Adjūgere se ad aliquem, *Id.* (3) ¶ animum ad aliquod studium, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 29*. (4) ¶ animos hominum ad nostros usus, *Id. Off. 2, 5*. (5) ¶ benevolentiam hominum sibi, *Id. pro Mur. 20*. (6) ¶ se ad causam alterius, *Id.* (7) ¶ dignitatem, & decus alicui, *Cic. Fam. 5, 13*. (8) ¶ generum, *Virg. Æn. 7, 57*. (9) ¶ tauros aratro, *Tibull. 1, 9*. (10) ¶ vitem palis, *Id. 1, 7*.

Adjūngor, i. pass. *To be joined to*. Copiis Carhenis adjūnguntur, *Tac. Ann. 12, 13, 1*.

Adjūrans, tis. part. *Swearing to*, Suet. *Vesp. 9*.

† Adjūrgium, i. n. id. quod Jūrgium, *Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 21*.

† Adjūrgo, as. *To chide*, *Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 43*. † Objūrgo.

Adjūro, as. [ex ad, & juro] (1) *To swear solemnly*. (2) *To adjure, or compel another to swear*. (1) Per omnes tibi adjūro deos, *Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 11*. (2) *Liv. Decad. 5, 1, 3*.

Adjūtābilis, e. adj. *Assisting, helping*. Date operam adjutabilem, *Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 8*.

Adjūtans, tis. part. *Assisting*, *Ter. Phorm. prol. 35*. Ab

Adjūto, as. freq. [quod ab adjuvo] *To aid, or help*. Te adjutare oportet, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 35*. Eis onera adjuta, *Id. Hec. 3, 2, 24*.

Adjūtor, ōris. pass. *To be helped*. Adjutamur enim dubio procul, *Lucret. 1, 812*.

Adjūtor, ōris. m. verb. [ex adjuvo] *An aider, or helper*. His adjutor contra patriam inventus est nemo, *Cic. de Am. 12*. ¶ Adjutor honoris, *Id. pro Flacc. 1*. ¶ ad aliquid, *Id. pro S. Rosc. 3*. ¶ in re aliquâ, *Id. Att. 8, 3*.

Adjūtōrium, i. n. *Help, or succour*. Adjutoria senectutis, *Col. præf. 12*.

Adjūtrix, icis. f. (1) *She, or*. (2) *it feminine, bat helpeth*. (1) Adjutrices in peccato filius, *Ter. H. 5, 2, 39*. (2) Assentatio vitiorum adjutrix, *Cic. de Am. 24*.

Adjūtūrus, a, um. part. *About to help*. Dum aios adjuturus proficisceretur, *Hirt. B. Afr. 25*.

Adjūtus, a, um. part. [ex adjuvor] *Helped, assisted*. Adjutus ab uno, *Ov. Ep. 1, 43*.

Adjūvāndus, a, um. part. *To be helped*. Adjūvāndus eā manu foret, *Just. 9, 5*.

Adjūvans, tis. part. *Helping*, *Just. 35, 1*.

Adjūvo, as. act. [ex ad, & juvo] *To assist, or favour*. Fortes fortunā adjuvat, *Ter. Phor. 1, 4, 28*.

Adlābōro, vid. Allaboro.

¶ Adlectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A choosing of new officers, a recruiting*, *Jul. Cap. &*

Adlectus, a, um. *Added by choice*. Vid. Allectus.

Adlēvātus, a, um. part. *Lifted, or raised, up; eased*. Vid. Allevatus.

Adlēvo, vide Allevo.

Adlōcūtio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A discourse*. (2) *Speaking kindly to*. (1) Mutat personam, vertit adlocutionem, *Plin. Ep. 2, nlt.* (2) Quā solatus es adlocutione? *Catull. 36, 5*.

Adlūbesco, vid. Allubesco.

A D M

Admātūrōr, āris. pass. [ex ad & maturor] *To be hastened*. Horum discessu admaturari defec-tionem civitatis existimabat, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 54*. Rarè occ.

Admētior, īri, mensus. dep. *To measure out*, *Liv. 35, 49*. Gratuitum frumentum copiis ejus admenfus, *Curt. 8, 39*.

¶ Admīnīcūlātor, ōris. m. *An assistant*, *Gell. 7, 3*.

Admīnīcūlātus, a, um. part. *Proped*. Vites ad-miniculatæ sudibus, *Plin. 14, 1*.

Admīnīcūlo, as. *Col. de Arb. 16*; & *Cato ap. Varr.* sed usitatus.

Admīnīcūlor, āris. dep. *To prop, or support*, *Cic. Fin. 5, 14*. Met. *To aid, or assist*. *Id.*

Admīnīcūlum, i. n. q. admāniculum. (1) *A shore, or prop*. (2) Met. *A support, aid*. (1) Vites clavibus admīnicula apprehendunt, *Cic. N. D. 2, 47*. Hanc partem explebimus nullis admīniculis, *Id. Off. 3, 7*.

Admīnīster, tri. m. (1) *A servant, an officer*. (2) *An assistant, a manager*. (1) Admīnīstri, & satellites S. Nævii, *Cic. pro Quint. 25*. (2) ¶ Admīnīstri audaciæ, libidinis, cupiditatum alicujus, *Id.*

Admīnīstra, æ. f. *An assistant feminine*. Admīnīstra & comes virtutis ars, *Cic. Man. 13*.

Admīnīstratio, ōnis. f. verb. *The management, or care, of affairs*, *Cic. N. D. 1, 1*.

Admīnīstrātīvus, a, um. adj. *Practical*, *Quint. 2, 18*. Rarè occ.

Admīnīstrātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *One that serves, an attendant*. (2) *A general of an army*. (1) Itaque nec pulchros illos admīnīstratores (alii ministratores) aspiciebat, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 21*. (2) = Imperator, & admīnīstrator belli, *Id. de Orat. 1, 48*.

Admīnīstrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to admīnīster*. Per se rempublicam admīnīstraturus, *Cæs. B. C. 32*.

Admīnīstro, as. denom. (1) *To serve up*. (2) *To manage*. (3) *To rule, or govern*. (4) *To command*. (1) ¶ Admīnīstrare pocula Jovi, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 26*. (2) ¶ omnia mirabiliter, *Id.* (3) ¶ provinciā, *Id.* Admīnīstrantur judicia, *Id. Div. Verr. 22*. (4) ¶ bellum, *Id.*

Admīrābilis, e. adj. [ex admiror] *Wonderful, admirable*, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 2, &*

Admīrābilitas, idem quod Admiratio, *Cic. Off. 2, 11*.

Admīrābilitē, adv. qual. (1) *Wonderfully*. (2) *Excellently*. (1) Nimis admirabiliter, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 6*. (2) Mundus consilio admirabiliter admīnīstratur, *Id. N. D. 2, 53*.

Admīrandus, a, um. part. *To be admired*. Nec tibi natura admīranda videri Pendentis terræ debet, *Manil. 1, 194*.

Admīrans, tis. part. *Admiring*. Admirans aversum surgere taurum, *Manil. 1, 264*.

Admīrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Wonder, admiration*, *Cic. Att. 10, 2*.

Admīrātor, ōris. m. verb. *An-admirer*, *Quint. 2, 5*. Rarè occ.

Admīror, āris. dep. [ex ad & miror] (1) *To wonder at*. (2) *To value, or esteem*. (1) De diplomate admiraris, *Cic. Att. 10, 19*. (2) Nec adulatus, nec admiratus fortunam sum hominis, *Id. de Div. 2, 2*.

Admīscendus, a, um. part. *To be mingled, or mixed*. Admīscenda Venus timori est, *Ov. A. Am. 3, 609*.

Admīscens, ntis. part. *Mixing*, ex

Admīscō, ēre, ui, mistum, & mixtum. act. [ex ad, & misceo] (1) *To mingle with*. (2) ¶ Admīscere se, *To meddle with*. (1) Deus bonis omnibus mundum explevit; nihil mali admīscuit, *Cic. de Univ. 3*. (2) Ne me admīsceas, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 35*.

Admīscor, ēri, mistus, & mixtus. pass. (1) *To be mingled*. (2) *To be partaker with, or concerned in*. (1) ¶ Versus admīscuntur orationi, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 11*. (2) Admīsceri ad aliquod consilium, *Id. Philip. 12, 7*.

Admīscārius equus, *A stallion*, *Plin. 28, 15*. Item

Admīscārius, i. m. *A wbaremaster*, *Cic. in Pi-son. 28*.

Ad-

Admissio, ōnis. f. verb. *Admittance, or access*, Plin. Paneg. 47. *Also the same with Admissura, Varr.*

Admissum, i. n. subst. ex part. *A crime, or fault. Quod tamen admissum, quæ sit vindicta docebo, Ov. Met. 1. 210.*

Admissura, æ. f. *The putting together the male and female, the time and act of engendering. Varr. R. R. 2, 5.*

Admissurus, a, um. part. *About to admit. Negavit se in ejus belli præmia socios admissurum, Just. 15, 1.*

Admissus, a, um. part. (1) *Admitted.* (2) *Swift, upon the gallop.* (1) *Irrupisse non admissus videbatur, Curt. 3, 30.* (2) *Admissio sequitur vestigia passu, Ov. Met. 1, 532.*

Admissio, vel Admixtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A mixing, or mingling, Cic. de Sen. 22.*

Admixtus, vel **Admixtus**, a, um. part. [*ab admisceor*] *Mixed, or mingled. Quod admixtum lacte multum inopiam levabat, Cæs. B. C. 3, 48.* Regit dat. vel abl. Cic.

Admittendus, a, um. part. *To be admitted. Gloriæ cupido in tantis admittenda rebus, Curt. 10, 15.*

Admittens, ntis. part. *Admitting. Admittente principe, Plin. Pan. 48.* **Admittentibus**, Liv. 42, 16.

Admitto, ěre, mīsi, ssum. aēt. [*ex ad, & mitto*] (1) *To admit.* (2) *To commit.* (3) *To gallop.* (4) *To put the male to the female.* (5) *To inoculate, or engraft.* (6) *To allow, or bearken to.* (1) *Admittere in cubiculum, Cic. (2) & Delictum in se admittere, Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 48.* (3) *¶ & equum, Cic. de Fin. 2, 19.* (4) *Admittere marem ad concubitum, Col. 8, 2.* (5) *Plin. 17, 18.* (6) *Admittere auribus salutare consilium, Liv. 33, 35.* ¶ *Admittunt ritē aves, give a good omen, Liv.*

Admittor, i, ssum. pass. *To be admitted, committed, &c. Fac admittar ad illum, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 50.*

Admōdū, āri, dep. *To govern, or rule. Neque risu me admoderari, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 81.*

Admōdū, āris. dep. *To sing to, to resound. Et Padus electriferis admoduletur alnis, Claud. Carm. 12, 15.*

Admōdum, adv. [*ex ad, & modus*] (1) *Very* (2) *Greatly, very much.* (3) *Yes, truly.* (4) *For the superlative degree.* (5) *As yet, for some time.* (1) *Admodum aius, Ter. (2) Qui me admodum diligunt, Cic. (3) Aedes ab eo accepti? P. admodum, Plaut. (4) Per terras admodum multas, (h. e.) plurimas, Cic. Nup̄r admodum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1. (h. e.) nuperrimē. (5) Prætextatus admodum puer, Flor. 2, 6.* ¶ *Inexplicabiles quasdam elegantias habere videtur.*

Admōnio, ěre. aēt. *To wall about, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 150.*

Admōlior, ěri. dep. *To heap, or throw up. Admōlita est natura rupes præaltas, Curt. 8, 34.*

Admōnendus, a, um. part. *To be admonished, Liv. 22, 60.*

Admōnens, tis. part. *Admonishing. Veterum recentiumque admonens, Tac. Hist. 3, 24, 3.*

Admōneo, ěre, ui, itum. aēt. (1) *To put in mind.* (2) *To admonish, to warn either by fair, or foul, means.* (3) *To acquaint.* (1) *Me locus ipse admonet, Cic. Att. 1, 8.* (2) *Amicissimē aliquem admonere, Id. Att. 7, 25.* *Admonere flagello, Col. 2, 2.* (3) *Admonere ad aurem, Cic. & Admonere aliquem aliquid, de re aliquā: rei aliquid, ad aliquid; facere, vel ut facias, ap. prob. Aut.*

Admōneor, ěri, itus. pass. *To be put in mind, warned, &c. Admonemur multa ostentis, Cic. N. D. 2, 66.*

Admōntio, ōnis. f. verb. *Admonition, advice, counsel, warning. Admonitio, est quasi lenior oburgatio, Cic. de Orat. 2, 83.* ¶ *Admonitio morbi, The grudgings, or reliques, of a distemper, Plin. 24, 17.*

Admōntor, ōris. m. verb. *He who counsels, warns, or admonishes, Cic. Tusc. 1.*

Admōntum, i. n. Cic. & *Counsel, giving advice.* **Admōntus**, ūs. m. Id. *vice, or putting in mind. Dixit, & admonitu veteris commota ministræ Ingemuit, Ov. Met. 9, 324.*

Admōntūrus, a, um. part. *About to admonish. Admonitura oblitos, Ov. Ep. 10, 42.*

Admōntus, a, um. part. [*ab admoneor*] *Warned, advertised, admonished, Ov. Met. 6, 621.*

Admordeo, ěre, di, sum. aēt. [*ex ad, & mordeo*] (1) *To bite hard, or gnaw.* (2) *Met. To bite, or cheat, some one.* (1) *Admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix, Virg. Geor. 2, 379.* (2) *Jam admordere hunc mihi libet, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 24.*

Admorsus, a, um. part. *Bitten, gnawed. Brachia admorsa colubris, Prop. 3, 9, 53.*

Admōtio, ōnis. f. verb. *Awaging or moving. Admotio digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.*

Admōtūrus, a, um. part. *About to move to, Liv. 34, 6.*

Admōtus, a, um. part. *Applied to, or laid upon. Aspide ad corpus admotā, Cic. Also adj. Close, near, adjoining. = Admotus, & contiguus, Plin. 2, 29.*

Admōtus, ūs. m. verb. *Amoving, Plin. 24, 11.*

Admōvendus, a, um. part. *To be brought, or moved, to, Legiones usque eō admovendæ, Cæs. B. G. 8, 14.*

Admōvens, ntis. part. *Bringing, or moving, to. Ferrum frustra jugulo ac pectori per trepidationem admovens, Tac. Ann. 11, 38, 1.*

Admōveo, ěre, vi, tum. aēt. [*ex ad, & moveo*] (1) *To move, or bring, to; to close.* (2) *To put to.* (3) *To apply.* (4) *To lay upon.* (5) *Often resolved into the nominal verb.* (1) *& Admovere exercitum ad urbem, Liv. 34, 6.* (2) *& Fasciculum ad nares, Cic. (3) & se ad aliquid, Id. (4) & manum nocentibus, Liv. 5, 12.* (5) *& cruciatus, Cic. & curationem, Id. & machinam, Id. stimulos, To torment, cure, &c. Id.*

Admōveor, ěri, tus. *To be brought, &c. Cruciatu admovebantur, Cic. Verr. 5, 63.*

Admūgio, ěre, iui, itum. neut. [*ex ad, & mugio*] *To low, or bellow, Ov. A. Am. 1, 279.*

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Admurmūratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A hum, or murmur, in sign of approbation, Cic. Man. 13.*

Admurmūro, as. neut. (1) *To applaud, or (2) hiss at; to show approbation, or dislike, by a hum.* (1) *Cic. Att. 1, 8.* (2) *7 Verr. 41.*

Admūtīlo, as. aēt. [*ex ad, & mutilo*] *To lame, or maim, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 48.*

Admūtīlor, āri. pass. *To be lamed, or maimed, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 170.*

Adnans, ntis. part. *Swimming to. Adnantes equis, Tac. Ann. 14, 29, 4.*

Adnascor, vid. *Agnaſcor.*

Adnāti, vid. *Agnati.*

Adnāto, as. freq. [*ab. adno*] *To swim to. Uni insulæ crocodili non adnatant, Plin. 8, 25.*

Adnāvīgans, ntis. part. *Swimming to, Plin. 36, 12.*

Adnāvīgo, as. aēt. [*ex ad, & navigo*] *To sail to, Plin. 35, 10.*

Adnēto, vid. *Annecto.*

Adnēpos, ōtis. m. *Agreat grandchild's grand-son, In Grut. inscript. sæpe occ.*

Adnīclo, as. *To wink at, Næv.*

Adnīsus, vel **Adnīxus**, a, um. part. [*ab adnitor*] (1) *Showing, or pushing.* (2) *Leaning upon.* (3) *Met. Endeavouring.* (1) *Cymothoe simul, & Triton adnīsus, Virg. Aen. 1, 145.* (2) *Adnīxi hastis, Virg. Aen. 9, 229.* (3) *Patres hoc idem adnīsi, Liv.*

Adno, āre. aēt. *To swim to. Ut naves adnare possent, Cæs. B. C. 2, 44.*

Adnōto, vid. *Annoto.*

Adnūbilo, as. aēt. *To darken, or overcast, Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 148.*

Adnūto, āre. aēt. *To nod to, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 100.*

Adnūtrio, ěre, iui, itum. aēt. *To nourish near to, Plin. 17, 23. Rarē acc.*

Adobruo, ěre, ui, tum. aēt. *To cover over, Col. 2, 11.*

Adōlendus, a, um. part. *To be burnt, or sacrificed. Adolenda viscera tauri flammis dare, Ov. Fast. 3, 803.*

Adōleo, ěre, ui, & ěvi, ultum. aēt. [*ex ad, & oleo, i. e. cresco*] (1) *To grow, or increase.* (2) *To worship by burnt offerings.* (3) *To burn.*

(1) *Serv. vid. Adoleſco, No. 1.* (2) *Flammis adolere penates, Virg. Aen. 1, 708.* (3) *Adolebunt cinnama flammæ, Ov. Ep. 16, 333.*

Adōleor, ěri. pass. *To be burnt, or sacrificed. Precibus & igne puro altaria adolentur, Tac. H. 2, 3, 5.*

Adolentur stipulæ, Ov. Met. 1, 492.

Adōlescens, tis. c. g. verb. [*ex adoleſco, quod apud antiq. sonabat adreſco, teste Festo*] *A young man, or woman, till arrived at full growth; but Roman writers use it of persons at 40, as Vossius has observed. Triginta annis majores adoleſcentes vocati. Vid. Nieuport de Rit. Rom. Sect. 1. c. 3. p. 45.*

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Adōlescens

Adōreus, a, um. adj. *Made of fine wheat.* Ad-
orea liba, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 109.

Adōreum, i. n. [sc. far] *Fine corn,* *Plin.* 18, 8.

Adōrior, īris, vel ēris, īri, ortus, dep. [ex ad, & orior] (1) *To assault.* (2) *To accost.* (3) *To attempt.* (1) Ne vis aliqua civitatem adoriretur, *Liv.* (2) Adortus est fratrem jurgio apud forum, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 51. (3) Hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 397.

Adornatus, a, um. part. [ab adornor] *Prepared, accoutred.* Equos venatui adornatus sistere, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 52. virtutibus, *Vell. Patere.* 2, 2.

Adorno, as, aēt. [ex ad, & orno] (1) *To adorn.* (2) *To prepare.* (3) *To rig, or equip.* (4) *To go about a thing.* (5) *To set off, or to commend.* (1) — Compfit adornavitque jubam, *Stat.* (2) § Adornare tellum copiam, *Cic. pro Clu.* 6. (3) § naves. *Cæs.* (4) Continud hæc adornant, ut laver, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 34. (5) Adornare verbis beneficia, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 8.

Adornor, āri, pass. *To be adorned.* Jube vasa adornari, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 65.

Adōro, as, aēt. [ex ad, & oro] (1) *To honour.* (2) *To adore by prayer, or otherwise.* *To use any religious adoration.* (3) *To salute.* (1) Citharam à judicibus delatam adoravit Nero, *Suet.* 2, 10. (2) Ut largè Deos adoraret, *Plin.* 12, 14. Prece numen adora, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 437. Affatūque deos, & sanctum sydus adorat, *Id.* (3) Nec de-erat adorare vulgum, *Tac. H.* 1, 36, 4.

Adorsus, a, um. part. [ex adior, vel, ut alii, ab adordior] *Undertaken, begun,* *Ov. de Pont.* 2, 2, 16.

Adortus, a, um. part. [ab adior] *A setting upon, an accosting.* Adortus jurgio fratrem, *Ter.*

Adplōro, as, aēt. [ex ad, & ploro] *To bewail, or grieve.* Sen. cujus part. Adplorans, extat apud Hor. nescio an alibi.

Adpluo, } vid. } Appluo.

Adposco, } vid. } Apposco.

Adprēcor, } vid. } Apprecor.

Adprimē, } vid. } Apprimē.

Adrādo, is, āsi, āsum. aēt. *To shave, or shear,* *Plin.* 12, 15.

Adrēmigo, as, aēt. [ex ad, & remigo] *To row unto.* § Cretes portibus suis adremigaverunt, *Flor.* 3, 7, 3.

Adrēpo, ēre, pti, ptum. aēt. [ex ad, & repo] (1) *To creep to, or into.* (2) Met. *To insinuate, or creep into.* (1) Ne lacerta quā adrepere ad columbaria possit, *Plin.* 11, 18. (2) § Adrepere ad amicitiam alicujus, *Cic.* § animis hominum, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 50.

Adscisco, vid. Ascisco.

Adscitūrus, *Suet. Tib. Claud.* 39.

Adsignifico, as, aēt. *To signify over and above,* *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11.

Adsitus, a, um. part. [ex adfero] *Planted by, or near,* *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 170.

Adsum, es, fui, esse, sūtūrus. neut. [ex ad, & sum] (1) *To be present.* (2) *To come.* (3) *To be joined in commission with.* (4) *To stay.* (5) *To be.* (6) *To be added.* (7) *To be ready.* (8) *To be attentive.* (9) *To assist.* (10) *To be an advocate in a trial.* (11) *To be of good courage.* (12) *To be urgent.* (1) Imperator non adest ad exercitum, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 6. (2) Adest ex Africā, *Cic. Att.* 15, 11. (3) Adeste judici, *Id. pro Quint.* 2. (4) Isthic adesto, *Plaut.* (5) Quis enim modus adsit aiori? *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 68. (6) Nihil aderat adjumenti ad pulchritudinem, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 55. (7) Dona adsunt tibi, *Id. Eun.* 3, 2, 11. (8) Adeste cum silentio, *Plaut.* (9) Adero tuis rebus difficillimis, *Cic.* (10) Pater liberis tuis adest, *Id.* (11) *Id. Mil.* 1. (12) — Aderat, instabat, *Flor.* 3, 5, 6.

Advectio, ōnis, f. verb. [ex adveho] *Abbring- ing, or carrying, to,* *Plin.* 9, 54.

Advectitius, a, um. adj. *Brought, or imported; foreign,* *Sall. B. J.* 44.

Advecto, as, freq. [ab adveho] *To carry often to,* *Tac. Ann.* 6, 13, 2.

Advectūrus, a, um. part. *About to bring.* Hau- secūs læti, quā si deos ipsos secum advecturi es- sent, *Juss.* 20, 3.

Advectus, ūs, verb. *Id. quod Advectio,* *Tac. Hist.* 4, 84, 6.

Advectus, a, um. part. *Brought, or carried, to,* *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 1, 13. Advectæ opes, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 150, ab

Adveho, ēre, xi, etum. aēt. [ex ad, & veho] (1) *To import, or (2) export.* *To carry by sea, or land.* (1) § Advehere ex Indiā, *Plin.* 31, 6. (2) § trans mare, *Plin.* 35, 17. § equo, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 28. § nave, *Plin.* 35, 17.

Advehor, i, pass. *To be imported, or moved.* Advehi divino monitu, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 18.

Advelo, as, aēt. [ex ad, & velo] *To cover,* *Virg. Aen.* 5, 246.

Advēna, æ, c. g. [ex ad, & venio] *A stranger, a foreigner.* Chiefly used as an adj. Advenæ volucres, *Varr. Exercitus advena,* *Virg. Aen.* 7, 38. Gens advena, *Id.*

Advēnērātus, a, um. part. *Having worshipped,* *Sil.* 13, 704. ex

Advēnērōr, āris, dep. *To adore, or worship,* *Advenor Minervam,* *Varr. R. R.* 1, 1.

Advēniens, tis, part. *Coming to, flowing in.* Advēniens ut profit, *Ov. Am.* 1, 8, 31. ex

Advēnio, īre, vēni, tum. neut. [ex ad, & venio] (1) *To come to.* (2) *To come.* (3) *To ac- cuse.* (1) § Advēnire urbem, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 392. (2) § pace, *Plaut. Am. prol.* 32. (3) Per me quanta advēniet calamitas, *Plaut.*

Adventans, tis, part. [ab advento] *Approach- ing, coming on.* Adventante congiarii die, *Plin. Pan.* 25. Nondum adventantibus umbris, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 500.

Adventitius, a, um. adj. (1) *Coming by, or from, some other person, or (2) thing.* (3) Ex- traordinary. (4) Foreign. (1) Adventitia pecunia petitur ab eo, cui sua non redditur, *Cic. R. P.* 17. (2) Fructus prædiorum adventitii, *Liv.* (3) Adventitiā visione pulsari, *Cic. Div.* 2, 58. (4) Adventitiis copiis juvari, *Id. pro L. Man.* 9.

Advento, as, freq. [ab advēnio] (1) *To come.* (2) *To approach, or draw near.* (1) § Si antè mors adventet, *Cic.* (2) § Adventare portis, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 202. § locum, vel § ad locum, *Tac.*

Adventor, ōris, m. *A guest, or customer,* *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 2, 92.

Adventōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to coming home, congratulatory.* Adventoria epistola, *Mart. præf.* 1. 11. cœna, *Auf.*

Adventūrus, a, um. part. *About to come.* Me uxori exoptatum credo adventurum domum, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 22.

Adventus, ūs, m. verb. *A coming. An arrival.* Adventus malorum, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 14, in urbem, & ad urbem, *Id.*

|| Abverbialiter, *After the manner of an adverb.* ab

|| Adverbium, ii. n. [quasi ad verbum] *An adverb, the quality chiefly of the verb, as the ad- jective is of the substantive,* *Prisc.*

Adverbero, as, aēt. *To beat sore, to lash soundly,* *Stat. Theb.* 9, 687. Rarò occ.

Adverrens, ntis, part. *Brushing against.* Ad- verrensque natantia saxa Charadrus, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 712.

Aversa, ōrum. pl. n. *affliction, misery, mis- fortune.* Tot premor adversis, *Ov. Tr.* 5, 27.

Adversans, tis, part. *Contradicting, thwarting, repugnant.* Multum adversante Narcisso, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 65, 2.

Adversarius, ii. m. & Adversaria, æ, f. *An enemy, or adversary,* *Cic. pro Clu.* 34.

Adversaria, ōrum. pl. n. [quasi adversa pagina scripta. Vid. Vossii etym.] *A note-book, a book of memoirs, loose papers.*

|| Adversator, ōris, m. *An opposer.* Rarò occ. Hinc tamen

Adversatrix, icis, f. *She that stands in oppo- sition,* *Ter. H.* 5, 3, 5.

Adversior, ius, comp. *More thwarting, or cross,* *Plin.* 32, 4.

Adversissimus, a, um. sup. *Very thwarting, or cross,* *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 107.

Adversitas, ātis, f. *Difference, contrariety,* *Plin.* 11, 25.

Adversor, āris, dep. *To oppose, oppugn, or thwart,* *Cic. Adversari rogantem,* *Ov. Met.* 10, 394. § Regit aliquando acc. sæpius autem dat.

Adversum, i. n. *Adversity.* Si quid adversi evenierit, *Ter. H.* 2, 3, 114. § Sæpius legitur in plur.

Adversum, præp. (1) *Against.* (2) *Towards.* (3) *To.* (1) Adversum se mentiri, *Plaut.* (2) Pietas adversum deos, *Cic.* (3) De illâ adver- sum hunc loqui, *Ter. Alfo adv.* (1) *Towards one.* (2) *For contrā, or obviām.* (1) Tendere adversum, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 684. (2) Neque servu- lorum quisquam qui adversum ierant, *Ter. Ad. 1, 1.*

Adversus, a, um. part. (1) *Opposite.* (2) *Over against.* (3) *Right towards us.* § Aversus. (1) Septentrio adversus austro, *Plin.* 2, 68. (2) Adversa inter se folia, *Plin.* Ventus adversum tenet, *scil. locum,* *C. Nep. Mil.* 1. (3) Solem adversum intueri, *Cic.* Item adj. (1) *Unfortu- nate.* (2) *Unseasonable.* (3) *Evil.* (4) *Dis- pleased.* (1) Bellum adversum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 11. (2) Tempore anni adverso, *Cic.* (3) Fa- ma adversa, *Liv.* (4) Animis adversis accipere, *Tac.*

Adversus, præp. & adv. *Id. quod Adversum.* Adversens, ntis, part. *Observing.* Adversens examinare herbas, *Ov. Met.* 14, 270.

Adverto, ēre, ti, sum. aēt. [ex ad, & verito] (1) *To turn to.* *To bring before.* (2) Met. *To advert, turn, or apply, the thoughts to any thing, or person.* (3) Cum præp. In, *to punish.* (1) Pe- dem advertere ripæ, *Virg.* (2) Animum non adverti primū, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 43. (3) [Ut in Sejanī liberos adverteretur, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 9.

Advertor, i, pass. *To be observed.* Affuetudine malorum ut atrox advertebatur, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 40, 1.

Advespēscit, imperf. *It grows late.* Jam ad- vesperascit, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 2.

Advigilo, as, neut. [ex ad, & vigilo] (1) *To keep watch and ward.* (2) Met. *To take care, or pains.* (1) Advigilantia regum somnis pila, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 147. (2) Credo, si advigilaveris, ex unis geminas mihi conficies nuptias, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 50.

Adulans, ntis, part. *Flattering.* Amici adulan- tes molliū interpretabantur, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 96, 2. Adulantes feræ, *Ov. Met.* 14, 46.

Adulatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *Flawing (pro- perly of dogs.)* (2) Met. *Flattery.* (1) Canum fida custodia & amans dominorum adulatio, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. (2) Nullam in amicitii pestem esse majorem, quā adulationem, blanditiā, assentationem, *Cic. de Amic.* 25.

Adulātor, ōris, m. verb. *A flatterer.* One who flatters, or cringes. Nolo esse laudator, ne videar adulator, *Ad Heren.* 4, 21.

Adulātōrius, a, um. adj. *Whedding, flawing,* Exemplis apud posteros adulatorii dedecoris habe- tur, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 32, 7. ex

Adulor, āris, dep. & interdum pass. † ant. A- dulo. [Ex variis, & incert. hujus voc. etymis, ab ἀδύλω Dor. pro ἡδύλω, verissimum puto.] *To be sweet upon (as we say.)* *To flawn, (pro- perly of dogs.)* Met. *To flatter, or cringe.* § A- dulari aliquem, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 2. § alicui, *Quint.* 9, 3. Nec adulari nos sinamus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 26.

ADULTER, i. m. (propriè adj. et si subst. usurp.) *Adultera, æ, f. & Adulterum, i. n.* [ex ad, & alter, quod ille ad alteram, hæc ad alterum, se conferat.] (1) *An adulterer, an adulteress, a whoremaster, a whore.* Also, (2) *Debauched.* (3) *Mixed.* (1) Adulter sororis Clodius, *Cic. pro Sext.* 17. Turpis adultera, *Ov. Ep.* 13, 133. (2) Mens adultera, *Ov. Amor.* 34, 5. (3) Minium adulterum, *Plin.*

Adulterātus, a, um. adj. ex part. [ab adul- teror] *Debauched, defiled, adulterated, sophistat- ed, or mixed,* *Plin.* 19, 3. § Sincerus.

Adulterinus, a, um. adj. (1) *Begot.* (2) *False.* (3) *Counterfeit.* (1) Pin. 10, 3. (2) Adulterina clavis, *Sall. B. J.* 12. (3) Num- mos adulterinos pro veris accipere, *Cic. Off.* 3, 23.

Adulterium, i. n. *Adultery, (properly of mar- ried people) Whoredom.* Also Met. *Falsifying.* § Adulterium committere, *Quint.* 7, 4. § Adul- teria arborum, *Plin.* 17, 1.

Adultero, as, denom. [ab adulter] (1) *To debauch,*

debauch, or commit adultery with. (2) *Met. To mix, or counterfeit.* (3) *To corrupt.* (1) *Comptum adulterare matronas, Suet. Aug. 67.* (2) *Piper longum adulteratur Alexandrino sinapi, Plin. 12, 7.* (3) *Neque adulterari pecuniâ possit, Cic. pro Cæcin. 26.*

Adultor, ari. dep. Id. quod Adultero, Cic. Et passivâ signif. Adulteretur & columba milvio, Hor. Epod. 16, 32. Vid. & Adultero.

Adultus, a, um. part. [ab adoleſco] sæpius adj. (1) Grown up. (2) Stout, strong. (3) Come to the height. (1) Adulta ætas, Cic. (2) Urbs adulta, Id. (3) ¶ Aestas adulta, Midsummer, Tac. Ann. 2, 8. Nox adulta, Midnight, Id. Hist. 3, 23, 3.

Adumbratim, adv. qual. Somewhat obscurely, Lucr. 4, 363.

Adumbratio, ōnis. f. verb. A sketch, or shadowing out, of a thing; a rough draught. ¶ Rei si non perfectio at conatus tamen, atque adumbratio, Cic. Orat. 29.

Adumbratus, a, um. part. [à seq. adumbro] (1) Shadowed out. (2) Counterfeited. (3) Feigned. (1) Adumbrata intelligentiæ, Cic. de Legibus, 1, 22. (2) Adumbrata lætitiæ, Tac. Ann. 4, 31. (3) = Fictis, & adumbratis loci plurimum est, Cic.

Adumbro, as. denom. [ex ad, & umbra] (1) To shade from heat. (2) To draw, or express, a thing; to take a sketch. (3) Met. To shadow out, to imitate, or represent. (1) Sub ortu caniculæ vites adumbrabat, Col. 5, 5. (2) Quis pictor omnia adumbrare didicit? Quint. (3) = Fictos luctus imitari atque adumbrare dicendo, Cic. de Orat. 2, 47.

Aduncitas, ātis. f. Hookedness, crookedness, Cic. N. D. 2, 47.

Aduncus, a, um. adj. [ex ad, & uncus]. Hooked, crooked, wreathed. Aduncus dens, Ov. Met. 11, 775.

Adūno, as. aet. [ex ad, & unus]. To unite, or make one. To join together. Vix legitur nisi in

Adūnatus, a, um. part. Joined, assembled, united. Cum adunata omnis sociorum classis esset, Just. 2, 12. Adunato exercitu naves onerat, Id. 11, 5.

Advocatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab advoco] (1) The office of patrons, and advocates. (2) Their plea, or defence. (3) Also the advocates themselves. (4) Met. A consultation. (1) Cic. pro Syllâ, 61. (2) Multos advocacione, plures consilio juvit, Plin. Ep. 22. (3) Virginius filiam, cum ingenti advocacione in forum adducit, Liv. 3, 47. (4) In fenatu quotidie advocaciones fiunt, Cic. Verr. 1, 49.

Advocatus, i. m. subst. ex part. (1) An advocate, or friend, who solicits, or pleads, for another. (2) A lawyer, or counsellor; a patron. (1) Ei volo ire advocatus, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 41. Venit cum advocatis suis, sed armatis, Cic. (2) Quod si scribere oblitus es, minus multi jam te advocato causâ cadent, Id. Fam. 7, 14. Consul de reo pecuniis repetundis Catilinæ fuit advocatus, Id. pro Syllâ, 29.

Advoco, as. aet. [ex ad, & voco] (1) To call, or send, for friends. (2) To assist, plead for, or advise, one. (3) To call. (4) To summon together. (5) To call up, or conjure. (6) To allure. (1) Vitos bonos advocat, Cic. (2) Liv. 1, 2. A. U. C. 250. (3) Advocare ad concionem, Id. (4) Vires omnes advoca, Sen. Medea 562. (5) Secretas advocat artes, Ov. Met. 7, 138. (6) Vid. Plin. ult. Ep. 1, 1.

Advocor, āris. pass. (1) To be summoned, or called for. (2) To be retained as a counsel in a cause. (3) Sent for, as a physician. (1) ¶ Advocari ad concionem; (2) ¶ advocari causæ, Quint. 11, 1. (3) Advocari ægro, b. e. ad ægrum, Ov. Rem. 110.

Advolans, ntis. part. Flying to. Advolantem ad eas naves, Cic. N. D. 1, 49.

Advolatūrus, a, um. part. About to fly to. Alii classem hostium celeriter advolaturam suspicarentur, Cæf. B. C. 2, 43.

Advolatū, ūs. m. verb. A flying to, Cit. Tusc. Q. 2, 10.

Advolo, as. neut. [ex ad, & volo] (1) To fly to. (2) Met. To make haste, To go, or come quickly,

(1) Aves advolant, Cic. Nescio quōia (quæ) vox ad aurem mihi advolavit, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 23. (2) Advolare in auxilium, Plin. 9, 8. ¶ Regit dat. vel acc. cum præp. vel sine eâ.

Advolvens, ntis. part. Rolling to, Liv. 8, 37.

Advolvere, ēre, vi, lūtum. aet. [ex ad, & volvo] (1) To roll to, or before. (2) Met. To toss up. (1) Advolvere focus ulmos, Virg. Georg. 3, 379. (2) Clamor advolvitur astris, Stat. Theb. 5, 143.

Advolver, i. pass. To be rolled to. Quidam oculorum tabe notus genua ejus advolvitur, Tac. H. 4, 81, 2.

Advolutus, a, um. part. (1) Rolled to. (2) Prostrate, or fallen down. (1) Ad ignem advolutus, Plin. 11, 37. (2) Genibus advolutus, Liv. 28, 34.

Adūrens, ntis. part. Burning, or scorching. Has curare oportet medicamentis adurentibus, Cels. 6, 8.

Adurgens, tis. part. Pursuing. Remis adurgens Cæsar, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 17. &

Adurgendus, a, um. part. To be forced. Digito adurgendus est dens in locum prioris natus, Cels. 7, 12. Sed

Adurgeo, ēre, si. aet. Superiorum auctoritate solâ nititur.

Adūro, ēre, si, stum. aet. [ex ad, & uro] (1) To burn, or scorch. (2) To pinch with cold.

(3) To chafe, or gall, as with riding, or otherwise. (4) Met. To burn, as love does. (1) Rapide potentia solis Acrior, aut (2) Boreæ penetrabile frigus adurat, Virg. Georg. 1, 92. (3) Aduruntur etiam feminae equitatu, Plin. (4) Venus non erubescendis adurit ignibus, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 15.

Adūror, i, stus. pass. To be scorched, or pinched, &c. Plin. Aduri igni, Ov. Ep. 4, 33.

Adusque, [usque ad] Unto, even to, until, Virg. Æn. 11, 262. Voc. poëticum.

Adustio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex aduro] A parching, pinching, or fretting, Plin. 4, 20.

Adustior, & ius. comp. More sunburnt, or parched, Liv. 27, 47. ab

Adustus, a, um. part. Burned, parched, nipped, frost bit, Plin. 28, 8. Adusta focus laurus, Ov. Fast. 4, 742. quercus telo Jovis, Id. Tr. 4, 9, 14.

** Adytum, i. n. [ab ἄδυτον, i. e. locus ad quem non datur aditus. Latine verò aliquoties penetrabile dicitur] the most secret and sacred place of the Temple, Virg. Æn. 2, 115.*

A ante E, vel Æ.

Æcere, vid. Eccere.

Ædēpol, vid. Edepol.

Ædēs, vel potius Ædis, is. f. [ex αἶτος, idem: aut, si hoc minus placuerit etymon, adeas cl. Vossium, qui è penu multa tibi depromet.]

(1) A house, or (2) Temple (for ædis, in the singular number signifies also a private house, though rarely.) (3) Poëticè, A bee-hive. (4) A chamber.

(1) Omne ædificium ædis dicitur, Serv. in 2. Æn. (2) Primas intravimus ædes, Ov. Met. 5, 284. Castoris ædis eodem anno dedicata est, Liv. 2, 42. (3) Virg. 4. Geor. 52. (4) Proxi-

mi foribus ædis in quâ rex acquiescebat, Curt. 8, 21. ¶ Ædes inscripti mercede, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 92. I set a bill over the door.

Ædicula, æ. f. dim. [ab ædis]. A little chapel. The shrine, or cell, where the statue of the god stood. A little house. Vid. Cic. pro Domo suâ, 105. & Plin. 36, 6.

Ædificandus, a, um. To be built. Ut quâ plurimas possent hieme naves ædificandas curarent, Cæf. B. G. 5, 1.

Ædificatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex ædis, & facio] (1) The act of building. (2) A building. (1) Ædificatio me non movet, Cic. (2) Immenſa, & intolerabilis ædificatio, Id. in Pison. 21.

Ædificatiuncula, æ. f. dim. A small building, Cic. Q. f. 3, 1.

** Ædificator, ōris. m. A builder, a founder, Cic. N. D. 1, 8.*

Ædificatūrus, a, um. part. About to build. Patere. 2, 14.

Ædificatus, a, um. part. Built. Multa cedro ædificata erat regia, Curt. 5, 22.

Ædificium, i. n. An edifice, any house, or building. Ædificium lucidum & obscurum, Cels. 1, 2. Omnibus vicis ædificiisque, quod adire poterant, incensis, Cæf. B. G. 3. ad fin.

Ædifico, as. aet. [ex ædis, & facio] (1) To build. (2) Met. To erect, or frame. (3) To create. (4) To make. (1) ¶ Ædificare porticum, classem, navem, carcerem, Cic. 2. (2) ¶ rempublicam, Id. Fam. 9, 2. (3) ¶ mundum, Id. (4) Specus ædificant urſi, Plin. 8, 36.

Ædificor, āri. pass. To be built. Naves interim longas ædificari jubet, Cæf. B. G. 3, 9.

Ædilis, is. m. An Edile, an officer who took care of the repairs of temples, and other buildings; and whose business it was to see that the streets and conduits were kept neat and clean; to look to weights and measures; to provide for solemn funerals and plays: Also to regulate the price of corn, and victuals, &c. Adi Lips. & Rosinum.

¶ This officer was sometimes a senator, who was called Curulis, à sella curuli; but when without this adjunct, and spoken of a plebeian, it signifies a meaner officer, especially in the burghs of Italy.

Pannosus vacuis ædilis Ulubris, Juven. Sat. 10, 5.

Ædilitas, ātis. f. The office of the Edile, Cic. Off. 2, 16.

Ædilitius, a, um. adj. Belonging to the Edile. Ædilitius homo, Cic. pro Cluent. 45. Ædilitia repulsa, Id. pro Planc. 21. Ædilitium munus, Id. Off. 2, 16.

Æditimus, & Edituus, i. m. A kind of overseer, or church-warden, Cic. Quales ædituos habeat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 230. Æditimus, Cic. Top. 8.

** Aëdon, ōnis. m. [ab αἰδών, idem] A nightingale. Nobile carmen ramo cantat tristis aëdon, Sen. Agam. 670.*

ÆGER, ra, rum. adj. Vox; si qua alia; incerti etymi. (1) Sick. (2) Diseased. (3) Weak. (4) Difficult. (5) Lame. (6) Penſive. (7) Grieved for. (8) Doubtful, or uncertain. (1) Æger morbo gravi, Cic. (2) Seneſtus ægra, Ov. Met. 14, 143.

(3) Balatns ægri, Id. Met. 7, 542. (5) Æger pedibus, Sall. B. C. 62. (6) Animus æger, Ov. Rem. 129. (7) Invidia lætis ægra, Stat. Theb. 1, 126. (8) Consilii æger, Id. Theb. 11, 141.

Ægerimè, adv. sup. [ab ægrè] Very hardly, with great difficulty, Cæf. B. G. 1, 4.

** Ægiālus, i. m. [ab αἰγῖλος idem] A shore, or bank, Plin. 4, 5.*

** Ægilōpa, æ. f. A fissula in the corner of the eye, otherwise called Fissula lacrymalis. ex*

** Ægilops, ōpis. m. [quod ab αἶγ, capra, & ὤψ, visus] A kind of bulbous root, Plin. 16, 6. Darnel, cockle, or weed amongst corn, Id. The same with Ægilopa, Cels. 7, 7.*

** Ægis, idis, vel idos. f. [ex αἰγῖς quod ab αἶγ, capra,] A kind of shield made at first (as it should seem) of goats skin, but afterwards of brass, belonging only to Jupiter and Pallas, and rendered terrible by a Gorgon's head upon it. Laërtianus tells us it was made of the skin of the she goat, which nursed Jupiter, and that he first used it against the Titans. Virg. Æn. 8, 354.*

** Ægithus, i. m. [ab αἰγῖθ idem] A bird of at enmity with the ass, Plin. 10, 74.*

** Æglōga, vid. Ecloga.*

** Ægocēphālus, i. m. [ab αἶγ, & κεφαλή, ita dictum ob similitudinem insipitis] A bird without a spleen, Plin. 11, 37.*

** Ægocēros, ōtis. m. [ex αἰγῖς & κέρας] The sign Capricorn, Lucr. 5, 614.*

** Ægopthalmos, i. m. quod αἰγῖς ὀφθαλμοῦ. A precious stone, like a goat's eye, Plin. 37, 11.*

Ægrè, adv. qual. ius. comp. errimè, sup. [ab æger] (1) Grievously. (2) Vexatiously. (3) With much ado, difficulty. (1) Ægrè alicui facere, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 10. (2) Id ægrè tulit, Id. (3) In veterata vitia ægrius depelluntur, Cic.

Ægrescens, tis. part. Being sick. Ægrescente curâ, Sil. Ital. 8, 213.

Ægresco, ēre. denom. [ab æger] (1) To be sick. (2) To be grieved. (1) Corvi ægrescunt sexagenis diebus, Plin. 10, 12. (2) Animus ægrescit, Lucr. 3, 520.

Ægrimōnia, æ. f. [ab æger] Sorrows, grief, sadness.

fastis. Ferrem graviter, si novæ ægrimoniz locus esset, Cic. Att. 12, 37.

Ægritudo, ðinis. f. Bodily sickness; but chiefly used for sorrow, care, anxiety, discomfort, &c. Elephantia fessi sunt ægritudine, quando & illas moles infestant morbi, Plin. 28, 6. Translatæ signif. exempla sunt passim obvia.

Ægrôtatio, ðnis. f. verb. (1) Sickness of body; or, (2) Met. of mind. Utrum quod minùs noceant (2) animi ægrôtationes quàm (1) corporis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 4.

Ægrôto, as. neut. [ab æger] (1) To be sick, or ill. (2) Met. To be corrupted; (3) or depraved. (1) Apud hunc ægrotavit, Cic. (2) Ægrotant, & poma ipsa per se sine arbore, Plin. 17, 24. (3) Quo me ægrotare putes animi vitio, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 307.

Ægrôtus, a, um. adj. (1) Sick, ill, in body, (2) or in mind. (3) Met. In a languishing condition. (1) Quod ipsum erat fortis ægroti accipere medicinam, Cic. Att. 12, 12. (2) Animus ægrôtus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 48. Sic Andr. 1, 1, 22. (3) Hoc remedium est ægrotæ, ac prope desperatæ reipubl. Cic. Div. in Ver.

* Ælîrus, i. m. [ab αἰλῆρος idem] A cat, Gell. 20, 8.

Æmûla, æ. f. A she rival, Plin. 1, 9.

Æmûlandus, a, um. part. [ab æmulor] Wor- thy to be imitated, Plin. Ep. 5, 15.

Æmûlans, ntis. part. Emulating. Æmulante Agrippinâ proavia Liviz magnificentiam, Tac. Ann. 12, 69, 4.

Æmûlâtio, ðnis. f. verb. (1) Emulation, ei- ther in a good, or bad, sense. (2) Imitation with a desire to excel, whence, by a metonymy, it is put for (3) hatred, and contention, the usual effects, where one of the parties cannot obtain his desire. (1) Æ- mulatio dupliciter dicitur, & in laude, & in vitio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8. (2) Æmulatio alit firmiores pro- fectus in literis, Quint. 1, 2. (3) = Æmulatio- nem profectû atque odium esse id crimen afferri, Liv.

Æmûlâtôr, ðris. m. verb. A rival, an imita- tor, Cic. Att. 2, 1. for which is more frequently used.

Æmûlus, a, um. (for it is properly an adj. though used substantively.) (1) Emulous. (2) Vying with. (3) A rival, or competitor for the same thing with another. (1) Æmulus studiorum & laborum, Cic. (2) Lingua æmula Timagenis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15. (3) Miles putare adductum ante oculos æmulum, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 9.

Æmûlâtus, ðs. m. verb. id. quod Æmulatio, Tac. H. 3, 66, 5.

Æmûlor, âris. dep. (1) To use endeavours to excel another, or to gain the same end which another proposes, which being unsuccessful, often cause the defeated person to envy and hate the other, which this word also signifies. (2) To imitate, in a good sense. (1) Quoniam æmulari, non licet, nunc invides, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 26. (2) Ut omnes faci- lius laudare possint quàm æmulari, Cic. Absolutè, Quint. 1, 1, c. 3. Cum acc. Vitem æmula- retur ulmus, Plin. 16, 43. Cum dat. Patroni ve- teribus æmulantur, Quint. 10, 1. Cum abl. cum præp. Ne mecum æmuletur, Liv. 28, 43.

Æneâtor, ðris. m. [ab æneus] A trumpeter, Suet. Cæs. 32.

Æneus, a, um. adj. [ab aheneus, idem] Brazen, made of brass, Cic. Ver. 4, 26.

* Ænigma, âtis. n. [ab αἰνίγμα, quod ab αἶνος, fabulosa oratio, Cic.] A perplexed, or obscure, speech; a riddle, or dark sentence, Cic. de Orat. 3, 42.

Ænôbarbus, vel Aënôbarbus. Red bearded. Vid. propr.

Ænus, a, um. id. quod Aheneus.

* Æôlîpyla, ârum. f. pl. [ex αἰόλα πύλαι] Pipes to let out the smoke, Vitr. 1, 6.

Æquâbilis, e. adj. [ab æquo] (1) Equal, or alike. (2) A ways in the same strain, or mean. (3) All of a piece, or consistent. (1) = Par est quod inter omnes æquabile est, Cic. (2) = Æquabile, & temperatum orationis genus, Id. Off. 1, 1. (3) Civis, senator, maritus, gener, amicus, cunctis vitæ officiis æquabilis, Tac. H. 4, 4, 5.

Æquâbilitas, âtis. f. Evenness of temper, sted- fastness, modesty, equality. § Æquabilitas universæ vitæ, Cic. Off. 1, 31. § juris, Id. § mortis, Id. Hinc

Æquâbilitèr, adv. qual. Evenly, equally, con- stantly, Cic. Off. 2, 11.

Æquævus, a, um. adj. Of the same age, Virg. Æn. 2, 561.

Æquâlis, e. adj. [ab æquo] (1) Equal. (2) Of the same age, shape, or stature, as another. It is said also (3) of brutes, and (4) inanimate beings. (1) Ne non æqualis ab omni parte foret, Ov. Met. 1, 34. (2) Sæpe interfui querelis meorum æqualium, Cic. (3) Plin. 9, 53. (4) § Sacrificium æquale huic urbi, Asold as this city, Id. pro Arch. 17.

Æquâlitas, âtis. f. Equality, likeness, Cic. Lig. 12.

Æquâlitèr, adv. Equally, neither more nor less, Cic. Verr. 3, 70.

Æquandus, a, um. part. To be equalled, Sil. 11, 539. Æquandus superis vir, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 120.

Æquânimitas, âtis. f. Evenness of temper, pa- tience, good humour, favour, Ter. Ph. prol. 34.

Æquânimitèr, adv. Contentedly, patiently, Macr. Sat. 2, 4.

Æquans, tis. part. Equaling, Liv. 27, 24.

Æquantia nebulas vellera, Ov. Met. 6, 21.

Æquante ventos sagittâ, Virg. Æn. 10, 248.

Æquâtio, ðnis. f. verb. [ab æquo] An equa- tion, equality, or making even; a laying even with, Cic. Off. 2, 21.

Æquâtôr, ðris. m. The equator, or equino- xial line, Astron.

Æquâtûrus, a, um. part. About to equal. Quem vix Cyclopia solum Æquatura fames, Claud. 2. in Eutr. 378.

Æquâtus, a, um. part. [ab æquo] Made equal, matched. Æquata duobus populis jura, Ov. Fast. 6, 643. Æquata cælo Machina, Virg. Æn. 4, 89.

Æquè, adv. qual. [ab æquus] (1) So. (2) As well. (3) Alike. (1) Nihil est æquè quod faciam lubens, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 32. (2) Miser æquè at- que ego, Id. Andr. 4, 2, 19. (3) Adverte ani- mum, ut æquè mecum hæc scias, Id.

Æquîlîbris, e. adj. [ex æquus, & libra] Of the same weight, or level, Vitr. 5, 12. Hinc

Æquîlîbritas, âtis. f. Equality in weight, Cic. N. D. 1, 39. &

Æquîlîbrîum, i. n. An even poise, a level, Sen. N. Q. 3, 25.

Æquînoctîâlis, e. adj. Equinoctial, belonging to the equinox, Plin. 17, 9. ab

Æquînoctîum, i. n. [quod ab æquus, & nox] The vernal, or autumnal equinox, when the days and nights are of the same length, Cæs. B. G. 4, 36.

Æquîpârâbilis, e. adj. Which may be equalled, Plant. Curc. 1, 3, 12. &

Æquîpârâns, ntis. part. Equaling. Æquipa- rans ingenium mores, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 44.

Æquîpârâtio, ðnis. f. verb. An equality, or likeness; apud neminem, quod sciam, ante Gell.

Æquîpârô, as. act. [ex æquus, & paro] (1) To equal. (2) To vie with, to compare. (1) Æquipa- ras voce magistrum, Virg. Eccl. 5, 49. (2) Mars haud ausit æquiparare suas virtutes ad tuas, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 12.

Æquîpollèo, ère. neut. To be of the same force, or value. Æquo, exæquo. Hinc

Æquîpollentia, æ. f. Of the same force, or im- port. Æ pari virtute, Cic.

Æquîpondîum, i. n. [ex æquus, & pondus] A counterpoise, the same weight. Aurum dedi ad argenti æquipondium, Vitr. 10, 8.

Æquîssîmus, a, um. sup. [ab æquus] Most just, or equal. Most patient, or contented, Cic. R. P. 16.

Æquîtas, âtis. f. [ab æquus] Equity, equality, evenness of temper, justice, kindness, Cic. Att. 16, 18.

Æquîvâleô, ère. neut. To match, or equal. Se- mel apud anct. earm. de Philomelâ, 6

Æquîvôcâtio, ðnis. f. verb. A doubtful mean- ing, an equivocation. Æ Amphibolia, Quint. Capti- osa sermonis ambiguitas, Cic.

Æquîvôcè, adv. Captiously, doubtfully, ambi-

giously, equivocally, by a name common to divers things. Æ Captiosè, ambiguè, Cic.

Æquîvôcus, a, um. adj. Equivocal, doubtful, of an indefinite signification. Ap. Dialect. ut prio- res. Æ Ambiguus, captiosus, Cic.

* Æquo, as. denom. [ab æquus] (1) To equal, or lay flat, and level. (2) To equalize. (3) To re- present. (4) To divide into equal parts. (5) To com- pare. (1) Æquare aream cylindro, Virg. Geor. 1, 178. (2) Animum natalibus æquas, Ov. (3) Æ- quant imitamine formas, Id. Met. 10, 626. (4) Laborem partibus justis æquare, Virg. Æn. 1, 511. (5) Ne æquaveritis Hannibali Philippum, Liv. Dec. 4, 1. § Ab adductis locis petenda est.

* Æquor, âris. pass. To be leveled, &c. Æquan- tur dentibus Indis Dentes, Ov. Met. 8, 288. § Æquari muneribus, Plin. Pan. 86. Vid. Æ- quo.

* Æquor, ðris. n. [ab æquus] Any plain, or level superficies, and by a synec. (1) the earth, (2) the sea, or (3) the air. (1) Babylonii in camporum patentium æquoribus habitant, Liv. (2) Va- stum maris æquor arandum, Virg. Æn. 2, 780. (3) Aspice bis senos lætantes æquore cygnos, Virg. Æn. 1, 397.

* Æquoreus, a, um. adj. [ab æquor] Belong- ing to any plain, or level, but chiefly of the sea, Virg. Geor. 3, 243.

* Æquum, i. n. Reason, equity, justice, Virg. Æn. 12, 20. ab

* Æquus, a, um. adj. [ab αἰνός, Dor. αἰνός, similis] (1) Level, even. (2) Met. Equal. (3) Just, or impartial. (4) Kind. (5) Not taking ill, or blaming. (6) Contented, or patient. (7) Mode- rate, friendly. (1) Facilis in æquo campi victoria, Liv. (2) Utinam mihi esset pars æqua amoris te- cum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 12. (3) Cic. ad Q. fratrem, 1, 2, 16. (4) Nemo ferè est quin sibi se æquiores in judiciis quàm reo præbeat, Id. (5) Quod æquior sum Pamphilo, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 18. (6) = Qui- bus ego, facilè, & æquo animo carebam, Cic. (7) Lucr. 5. v. 225. Me tibi esse amicissimum æ- qui, & iniqui intelligunt, Id.

* Æër, is. m. [ab αἰῆρ] in acc. æëra, pl. æëres, Vitr. 1, 1. The air, or atmosphere; breath, or weather.

Æëra, æ. f. A kind of weed amongst corn, dar- nel, tares, Plin. 11, 13. Æ Also a mark upon money to shew the value. Æëra numeri subductâ improbè, Lucil. Æ Also some remarkable period from which chronologers reckon.

Æëramētum, i. n. Anything made of brass, or copper, Plin. 35, 15.

Æëriâ, æ. f. sc. fodina. A mine of brass, or copper, Plin. 34, 13.

Æëriârium, i. n. substantivè, Cæs. B. C. 1, 14. The treasury, or exchequer. § Sanctius ærarium, Liv. Not to be opened till some extraordinary emer- gency.

Æëriârius, a, um. adj. [ab æs] Belonging to brass, or copper. § Ærarius (faber) A-coppersmith, or brasier, Plin. Tribuni ærarii, Receivers general, Liv. 27, 11. Ærarius scriba, A clerk of the exche- quer, Cic. Inter ærarios referre, To disfranchise, or take away the privileges of a citizen.

Æëratûs, a, um. adj. Covered with brass, or made of brass. Ærata porta, Ov. Fast. 2, 785. § Ho- mo æratus, A bankrupt, Cic. Att. 1, 13.

Æëreus, a, um. adj. Made of brass, or copper, Virg. Æn. 1, 452.

* Æëreus, & Æërius, a, um. adj. [ab æër] Ai- ry, high, lofty, Virg. Geor. 1, 375.

Æërifer, a, um. adj. [ex æs, & fero] Bear- ing brass, or timbrels of brass, Ov. Fast. 3, 740.

Æërifôdîna, æ. f. A brass mine, Varr. L. L. 1, 1.

Æëripes, pëdis, c. g. Brazen-footed, Ov. Ep. 6, 32.

* Æëripes, pëdis. c. g. [ex æër, & pes] Nimble, swift of foot. Æripes cerva, per Sync. Virg. Æn. 5, 803. pro æripes. Æripes tauri, Ov. Met. 7, 105.

Æërisônnus, a, um. adj. [ex æs, & sono] Sounding, or ringing, like brass. Ærisoni lugentia flumina Nili, Stat. Theb. 1, 265. Ida, Val. Flacc. 1, 704.

* Æëro, ðnis. m. [ἀπὸ τῆς αἰῆρ] (1) A mat to lie

lie on. (2) *A sort of basket.* (1) *Æronibus ex ulvâ palustri factis, Vitr. 5. 12.* (2) *Æronibus clusum frumentum, Plin. 36. 14.*

* *|| Aëromëli, n. Honey-dew, manna, Ruell.*

Ærosus, a, um. adj. [ab æs] (1) Full of brass. (2) Mixed with brass. (1) Ærofa Cyprus, Plin. (2) Ærosus aurum, Plin. 33. 5. Ærosus lapis, Plin. 34. 1.

Æruginosus, a, um. adj. Rusty, cankered, eaten with rust. Sen. de Brev. V. 12. ab

Ærugo, gēnis. f. (1) Rust, (properly of brass) (2) Licentiâ poet. Biting language. (3) Met.

The mildew, or blight of corn. (1) Æris ærugine infriatâ, Col. (2) Hæc est ærugo mera, Hor. 1. Serm. 4. 101. (3) Theophr. qui ἐρυσίνη vocat.

ÆRUMNA, æ. f. Probably it was used at first for a pitchfork, on which they banged burdens; in which sense its diminutive Ærumnula is read in Plautus; whence, by a meton. it is used for toil, hard labour, and by consequence, affliction, wretchedness, anguish, any thing that is grievous. Cicero defines it, ægritudo laboriosa, 4. Tusc. 18.

Ærumnâbilis, le. adj. Lucan. 6. 1228. id quod

Ærumnōsus, a, um. adj. slimus, sup. Wretched, calamitous, miserable. Ærumnosa, & miseriarum compos mulier, Plaut. Epid. 4. 1. 32.

Ærumnōssima omnium Terentia, Cic. Att. 3. 23.

Æs, æris. n. de cuius etymo nihil certi habetur. Properly brass, or copper, of which Pliny

reckons 3 kinds; viz. the regulare, or malleable; the coronarium, or that drawn into thin plates; and the caldarium, or cast, l. 34. c. 8. Also sometimes it

is taken for iron and gold, Cæs. It is often used by a metonymy, likewise for the beaks of ships, statues, helmets, or other things, made of, or adorned

with, it; but chiefly for money, which is called also pecunia, from the Latin word pecus, because Ser-

vius Tullus, who first coined it, struck the figure of an ox, or sheep upon it. || Ære dirutus miles.

One that for misdemeanours has forfeited his pay, Cic.

Æs alienum dissolvere, To pay his debts. Excudere æra spirantia, To make brazen statues to the

life, Virg. Æra singula, The particulars of an account, Cic.

* *Æsalon, ònis. m. [ab αἰσάλλω quod ab αἰσώω ruo, ab impetu quo ruit in alias aves.] A kind of*

hawk, merlin, or hobby, Plin. 10. 8. &

* *|| Æsalus, i. m. Idem.*

* *Æschynōmēne, es. f. [ab αἰσχυνομαι erubescō] The sensible plant, shrinking at the touch, Plin. 24. 17.*

Æscūletum, } See them with E, which is

Æscūleus, } the truer writing, if a con-

Æscūlinus, } fessed etymology may be pleaded

Æscūlus, } in opposition to Servius's argu-

ment of use alone.

Æstas, ātis. f. [ab æstu, Varr. potius ab æni ignis, Aven.] Summer, which (according to the an-

cient division of the year into two parts only) began at the vernal; and ended at the autumnal equinox.

Vid. Virg. Georg. 3. 296. & ibi Serv. Synecdochicè, A year. Vid. eund. Æn. 1. in fine. Poëticè, The air, Virg. Georg. 4. 59. According to

the latter division, one of the four seasons of the year.

|| Ineunte æstate, In the first month, Cic. adultâ, In the second month, or at midsummer, Tac. præ-

capite, In the last month, or end of summer, Id.

|| Hæc loquendi ratio, & in cæteris anni tempe-

statibus obtinuit.

Æstâtes, plur. Heats, freckles, Plin. 28. 12.

† Æsti, in gen. pro Æstus, Pac.

* *Æstifer, a, um. adj. [ex æstus, & fero] Sul-*

try; which either bringeth heat, as Cancer æstifer, Sil. or suffers and receives heat, as Campi æstiferi, Id. 17. 436.

|| Æstifluus, a, um. adj. [ex æstus, & fluo] Eb-

bing and flowing, Lex. ex Auf. † Reciprocans, Plin.

* *Æstimâbilis, e. adj. Quod aliquod pondus ha-*

** Æstimatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) A valuing, or*

setting a price. (2) A computation, or reckoning.

(1) Militibus æquâ factâ æstimatone, pro his rebus solvit, Cæs. B. C. 1. 83. (2) Æstimatone quietis

nocturnæ d. midio quisque spatio vitæ suæ vivit, Plin.

* *Æstimâtor, òris. m. verb. (1) A prizer, valuer, or rater. (2) An arbitrator, an umpire, a confiderer, a judge. (1) Æstimator frumenti, Cic. (2) Æquissimus rerum æstimator & iudex, Id. Fin. 3. 3. || Æstimator sui immodicus, &*

self-conceited man, Curt. 8. 1. 22.

* *|| Æstimâtorius, a, um. adj. Belonging to*

prizing, or valuing. || Actio æstimatoria, An

action to recover a thing again as good as it was, or its worth, Ulp.

* *Æstimâurus, a, um. part. About to esteem, or value, Liv. 31. 13. Dixit, neminem pium ha-*

bitu corporis suos æstimaturum, Curt. 5. 19.

* *Æstimâtus, a, um. part. (1) Valued, rated.*

(2) Esteemed, prized. (1) Scito te hinc minis

viginti æstimatum mittier, Plaut. Capt. 2. 3. 78. (2) Cic. Verr. 1. 39.

* *† Æstimia, æ. f. The rate, or valuation, of a*

thing, Fest. † Æstimatio.

* *† Æstimium, i. n. An estimate, or value, Hyg. Front. † Æstimatio.*

* *Æstimo, as. act. [ab æis, & τιμώ] (1) To*

value, or set a price upon. (2) To esteem, value, or regard. (3) To make a judgement of. (1) Æc

expendite, atque æstimare pecuniâ, Cic. Verr. 5. 9. (2) Neque quod dixi flocci æstimat, Plaut. Most. 1. 1. 73. (3) Sic est vulgus; ex veritate pauca,

ex opinione multa, æstimat, Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 10. || Tanti litem æstimat, He brings in so much costs

and damage, Id. § Bene, carius, plius, minoris, &c. aliquem, aliquid, de aliquo, æstimo, Id.

* *Æstimor, âris. pass. To be esteemed, valued, &c. Generari & nasci à principibus fortuitum est,*

nec ultra æstimatur, Tac. H. 1. 16. 3.

Æstiva, òrum. pl. n. sc. loca, tempora, aut

castra. (1) A fold, grotto, or shade for cattle. (2) A country-seat, or pleasure-house. (3) Summer

quarters for soldiers. (2) Umbrosi patuere æstiva

Lycæi, Stat. sc. loca. (1) Ea [urbis Ecbatana

Parthicis regibus] æstiva ag-ntibus sedes est, Curt. 5. 8. sc. tempora. (3) Nulla ex trinis æstivis

gratulatio, Cic. in Pison. 40. sc. castris.

|| Æstivâlis, le. adj. || Æstivalis circulus, The

tropick of Cancer, where the sun is at the highest

point in the zodiack, and makes the longest day in

the northern hemisphere, Hygin.

|| Æstivatio, ònis. f. A dwelling in a place in

summer, Plin. 12. 5. Varr. 2. 2.

Æstivè, adv. Thinly, summer-like, as in sum-

mer. Viaticati admodum æstivè sumus, Plaut. Men. 2. 1. 30.

Æstivo, as. denom. [ab æstas] Per æstatem

maneo. (1) To be in the summer-time. (2) To

retire to a country house, or seat. (1) Greges

in Apuliâ hybernabant, qui in Reatinis montibus

æstivabant, Varr. R. R. 2. 2. Stat. Theb. 5. 16. (2) Tusculum, ubi æstivare consueverat, avexit,

Suet. Galb. 4.

Æstivus, a, um. adj. [ab æstas] Pertaining

to summer. || Canis æstivus, The Dog-star, Tibull. 1. 4. 6. Æstiva animalia, Fleas and lice, Plin. 9. 47. Æstivum aurum, A slight ring for sum-

mer's wear, Juv. 1. 28.

* *Æstrum, i. n. The gad-fly. Vid. Oestrum.*

Æstruabundus, a, um. Sweating out, transpir-

ing, Pallad. 11. 17. 15.

Æstruans, tis. part. (1) Scorching, glowing

hot, sultry, &c. (2) Met. Boiling with any pas-

sion, fired up. (1) Uvæ ab æstruante sole prote-

gantur, Col. (2) Animo æstruante reditum ad

vada tetulit, Catull. 61. 47.

Æstruârium, i. n. [factum ab æstus, Cæs.] A

fritb; an arm of the sea; a place over-flowed with

sea-water, over which the tide goes; a mere, or marsh, full of salt-water; any ditch, or pit,

where the tide flows in, Cæs. B. G. 3. 9. Vitr. 3. 7.

|| Æstruatio, ònis. f. verb. A beating. Met. A

fervent, or earnest, desire, Plin. 18. 3. sed locus

suspicionem non vacat, cum tres libri Mss. habeant

oxustioni pro æstruati, teste Harduino.

Æstuo, as. neut. [ab æstu] Duo sign. ardo-

rem, & motum, qualis est in æstu maris. (1) To

be very hot, to be all in a heat, to swelter. (2) To

sweat forth. (3) To boil over. (4) To rage, and

storm, as the sea. (5) Met. To be straitened, and

want room. To sweat, puff, and blow, for want

of breath. (6) Met. To fret, to be vexed, &

chafe: To be in a quandary; to be hot in love with

a restless passion, &c. (1) Ignis æstuat, Virg. Georg. 4. 269. aer, Prop. 2. 29. dies, Luc. 1. 16. (2) Tepefactus in ossibus humor æstuat,

Virg. Georg. 4. 308. (3) Vastâ voragine gurgēs

æstuat, Virg. Æn. 6. 296. (4) Æstuate sem-

per fretum, Curt. 4. 9. (5) Æstuat infelix an-

gusto in limite mundi, Juv. 10. 169. de Alexan-

dro. (6) § Æstuate irâ, dubitatione, desiderio,

invidiâ pudore; ap. probatos auctores inveniuntur.

Æstuoŕe, & Æstuoŕius, adv. Hotly. Acerrimè

atque æstuosè absorbet, Plaut. Bacch. 3. 3. 67.

Munus exarhit æstuosius, Hor. Epod. 3. 18.

Æstuosus, a, um. adj. slimus, sup. Very hot,

scalding hot, boiling, rising with surges. Æstuosâ,

& pulverulentâ viâ iter conficiebam, Cic. Att. 5. 14. Æstuosissimi dies circa canis ortum, Plin. 34. 7. Freta æstuosa, Hor. Od. 3. 2. 16.

Æstus, ūs. m. [ab æni (esth) ignis, & Chald. אש (esh) unde & ἔσθια.] (1) Pro-

perly any burning, scorching, heat; hot weather,

the hot steam of an oven, or furnace; the burning

of a fever. (2) Any boisterous motion, as the boil-

ing of the sea, when it ebbs and flows, or rises in

surges and waves; the tide, or eddy; a torrent, or

stream. The metaphorical signification is taken some-

times from the former; as, || Ulceris æstus, Cic. An inflammation: Sometimes from the latter; as,

|| Explica æstum meum, i. e. fluctuationem, my

doubt, Plin. Met. Any distemper of the mind, and

the sway of unruly passions; as, (3) Anger, (4) Love, (5) Ambition, &c. (1) Nec calidus

æstus tuimur, nec frigora quimus Usurpare oculis,

Lucr. 1. 301. || Æstibus in mediis umbrosam

exquirere vallem, Virg. Georg. 3. 331. Furit

æstus ad auras, Id. Æn. 2. 759. || Homines

ægri cum æstu febrique jactantur, Cic. Cat. 1. 13. (2) Fervit æstu pelagus, Id. ex ant. Pœnâ.

Æstu secundo Locros trajecit, Liv. (3) Irarum

fluctuat æstu, Virg. Æn. 4. 532. (4) Valdo

mentem collegit ab æstu, Ov. Met. 14. 352. (5) Hunc absorbuit æstus quidam gloriæ, C. c.

|| Æstus maris, Plin. 2. 97. marinus, five mar-

itimus, Cic. The ebbing, and flowing of the sea.

Æstus accedit, affluit, intumescit, inundat,

Plin. The tide comes in; decedit, reciprocatur,

meat, residet, goes out, Id. Æstus maris medi-

cus, mitior, A neap tide. Fervens, exundans, a

spring tide, Plin. Æstus consuetudinis, The

force, and sway of custom, Cic. de Legg. 2. 4. Æstus mustulentus, The fretting, or fermenting, of

wine, Plaut. Most. 4. 2. 90.

* *Ætas, ātis. f. qu. Ævitas, [ab ævum, quod*

ab αἰών, inserto digam. Æolico] (1) An age,

or the dimension of a man's life. (2) An age, or hun-

dred years. (3) Time. (4) An age, or ge-

neration, of men. (5) A proper season. (6) A year.

(7) A long indefinite space of Time. (8) A day.

(9) The several stages of life, as infancy, youth, &c. (1) In ætate hominum plurimæ fiunt transfennæ,

Plaut. Rud. 4. 7. 10. (2) Tertiam enim jam

ætatem hominum videbat, (Nestor), Cic. de Sen. 10. (3) Hoc ætum circa urbis capte ætatem,

Plin. Ætas attulit auxilium, Virg. Æn. 8. 200. (4) Cum subit illa nēmus, quod nulla ceciderat

ætās, Ov. Met. 2. 418. (5) Sua cuique ætas

vino gratissima, Plin. (6) At tribus exactis, ubi

quarta accesserit ætas, Virg. Georg. 3. 190. - Sed

al. leg. Æstas. Ætatem vix decimas ingressus,

Varr. (7) Ut tibi superflus uxor ætatem fiet,

Plaut. Af. 1. 1. 6. (8) Quid craftina volveret

ætās Scire nefas homini, Stat. Theb. 3. 562. (9) Nihil semper floret; ætas succedit ætati, Cic.

* *Ætâtēm, i. e. omnem ætatem; adverbialiter*

positum. A long while, an age. || Jamdudum

ætatem; A great while ago; long since, Eur. Eun. 4. 5. 8.

* *Ætâtûla, æ. f. dim. [ab ætâ] Youth, child-*

hood;

Good; also by way of soothing for ætas. In mun-
ditiis, mollitiis, deliciisque, ætulam, agitis,
Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 40.

Æternitas, Ætis. f. [ab æternus] Eternity,
time without beginning or end. Ab omni æterni-
tate, Cic. de Div. 2, 7. ¶ Donare æternitatem
alicui, Id. in Pison. 3. To eternize, or immortalize, one.

Æternò, adv. [ab æternus] For ever, always,
continually. Viret æternò fraxinus, Plin. 2, 107.
Rarò occ.

Æterno, as. act. voc. poet. To eternize, or
perpetuate, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 5.

Æternum, adv. pro in æternum. (1) Conti-
nually. (2) To the end of the world. (3) For
ever and ever. (1) Æternum frangenda bidenti-
bus gleba, Virg. Geor. 2, 400. (2) Æternum
locus Palinuri nomen habebit, Virg. Æn. 6, 381.
(3) Sedet æternumque sedebit Infelix Theius,
Virg. Æn. 6, 617.

Æternus, a, um. adj. [contr. pro æviternus,
ab ævum; nam ævum propriè æternitatis est,
Serv.] or, comp. (1) Eternal. (2) Continual,
perpetual. (3) Lasting, of long continuance. (1)
Quò vitam dedit æternum? Virg. Æn. 12, 879.
(2) Ver erat æternum, Ov. Met. 1, 107. (3)
Dehinc spero æternam inter nos gratiam fore,
Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 33. Nullum æternius lignum,
Plin. 14, 1.

* Æthälōnes, um. m. pl. [ab αἰθάλωνες
idem] Grass-hoppers, Cæl. 17, 6.

Æther, Æris. m. car. pl. in acc. æthera, &
ætherem, [ab αἰθήρ, ardeo, splendo] (1) The
pure air. (2) The sky, the firmament, the whole
region of the air, fire, and light, above us. The
poets use it (3) for Heaven, and (4) for Jupiter.
(5) The weather. (1) Ex aqua oritur aër, ex
aëre æther, Cic. N. D. 2, 33. (2) Aërem am-
plectitur immensus æther, qui constat ex altissimis
ignibus, Id. (3) Sic habites terras, & te defi-
deret æther, Ov. Ter. 5, 2, 51. (4) Providus
æther Nolu it humano titulos auferre labori, Claud.
6. Conf. Hon. 352. Tum pater omnipotens fœ-
cundis imbribus æther Conjugis in lætæ gremium
descendit, Virg. Geor. 2, 326. (5) Innubilis
æther, Lucr. 3, 21.

* Æthæreus, a, um. adj. & Æthærius [ab
αἰθήρ] (1) Ethereal, airy. (2) Heavenly, celestial,
divine. (1) Virg. Æn. 6, 536. (2) Domus
ætherea, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 29. Locus æthereus,
Cic. Pater æthereus, [i. e. Jupiter] Stat. Sylv. 3,
1, 186. ¶ Ætherea terra, The moon, the world
in the moon, Macr. Aurâ æthereâ vesci, To live,
to breathe, Virg. Æn. 1, 547. Ars ætherea,
Divination, Stat. Theb. 6, 379.

* Æthiōpis, idis. f. An herb growing in Ethio-
pia, like lettuce, with which enchanters used to
open locks, and dry up rivers, &c. Plin. 27, 4.

* Æthiops, opis. m. [ab αἰθήρ ardeo & ὤψ. A
blackmoor, vid. Propr.]

* Æthiōpus, Lucil. idem.

* Æthra, æ. f. fact. [ex acc. æthera, per
contr. æthra] The clear sky, or air, the heavens,
Virg. Æn. 12, 247.

* Ætiōlōgia, æ. f. [ex αἰτίον, & λόγος, causæ
redditio.] A figure in Rhet. Quint. 1, 15. A
showing of a cause, or reason; as, Ne dubita;
nam vera vides, Virg.

* Ætia, òrum. n. pl. rectius αἰτια. A book
written by Calimachus, concerning the causes and
grounds of religious rites and customs amongst the
Greeks. Legas, αἰτια Calimachi, Mart. 10, 4.
quæ, & Propertius voc. Somnia Callimachi, 2, 25.

* Ætites, æ. m. more Græco, & more Lat. is;
scrib. & Ætites, αἰτίτης, [ab αἰτός, aquila] The
eagle-stone, found in the eagle's nest, of the bigness
of an egg, with another stone lose in it, good for
women in hard labour, Plin. 10, 3.

¶ Evintēgri Dii, Serv. [ab ævo integro, quia
perfecta eorum ætas] Immortal, without decay.

* Ævitas, Ætis. f. Age, eternity. Ævitatē
annali lege servanto, Cic. de L. L. 3, 3.

* Æviterius, a, um. adj. Eternal, Apul. p.
669.

* Ævum, i. m. [ex αἰών, qu. αἰσιών, interpo-
sitione τῷ digam. Æolic.] (1) Eternity. (2) An
age, the life of man. (3) Time. (4) Met. An

action done in time. (5) One's age. (6) Synec.
Old age. (1) Agere ævum cum diis in cælo, Cic.
Tusc. 1, 12. (2) Vive memor quàm sis ævi bre-
vis, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 97. (3) Ævo sequenti, Virg.
Ecl. 8, 27. i. e. accessu temporis, Serv. (4) Ve-
teris non inscius ævi, Ov. Met. 15, 11. (5) Me-
um si quis te percontabitur ævum, Hor. Ep. 1, ult.
(6) Frigidus ævo Laomedontiades, Juven. 6, 325.
* Ævus, i. m. pro ævum. Ævus vitalis,
Plaut. Pæn. 5, 4, 14. † Vita vitalis, Cic.

A ante F

Æfer, fra, rum. Of Africk. V. Propr.
Affābilis, e. adj. [ex ad, & fari] Affable;
easy to be spoken unto, courteous, complaisant. =
Omnibus affabilis, & jucundus, Cic. Off. 1, 31.
Affābilis, Ætis. f. Courtesy, affability, kind-
ness, gentleness, easiness of address. = Conciliat
animos comitas, affabilitatēque sermonis, Cic. Off.
2, 14.

¶ Affābiliter, adv. Courteously, lovingly, kindly,
Macr. Sat. 7, 2. † Comiter, benigniter, Cic.

Affabrè, vel adfabrè, adv. [qu. ab adj. affaber]
Cunningly, workman-like, ingeniously, artificially,
handsomely, curiously. Affabrè, & antiquo artifi-
cio, Cic. Verr. 2, 5.

† Affabrūm, dixere vett. teste Perot. Curiously,
or neatly, wrought, † pro affabrè factum.

¶ Affābulatio, ònis. f. verb. [tanquam ab affa-
bulo] The moral of a fable, shewing the use and
drift of it; the application of a story. † Fabulæ
doctrina.

¶ Affāmen, inis. neut. [ab affari] A speaking
to one, an address, Apul. Met. 11, p. 368. ed.
Delph. † Affatus, Virg.

¶ Affānā, Ærum. f. de etymo, parum constat.
Idle rattle tattle, a tale of a tub, trifling stories,
Apul. Met. 10, p. 325. ed. Delph.

Affāris, vel aie, affatus, affari. [ex inusit.
affor] (1) To speak to, to commune with. (2) To
thank. (3) To entreat. (1) Tum sic affari, &
curas his demere dictis, Virg. Æn. 2, 775.
(2) Æn. 2, 700. interp. Serv. (3) Hostem sup-
plex affare superbum, Virg. Æn. 4, 424.

* Affātim, adv. quant. [ab ἀφάρως, abunde,
ultra quàm verbis assequi potes M.] Abundantly,
to the full, enough in conscience. Sum. & substanti-
vè, cum gen. ut, ¶ Affātim lignorum, Timber
enough, Liv. 10, 25. Divitiarum affātim, Abun-
dant of wealth, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 33. Aliorum
est affātim qui faciunt, There are enough besides,
Id.

Affātus, a, um. part. [ab affari] Speaking, or
having spoken unto, Virg. Æn. 4, 632.

Affātus, us. m. verb. [ab affari] A speaking
unto, or talking with. Talk, discourse, Virg.
Æn. 4, 284.

Affectandus, a, um. part. To be affected, Liv.
4, 22.

Affectans, tis. part. Affecting, Ov. Pont. 4,
8, 59. Affectans errare manus, Stat. Theb. 10,
397.

¶ Affectatè, adv. [ab affectatus] Affectedly,
with affectation, and too much curiosity, Quint. ap.
Litt. qui utinam & monstrasset locum. † Cum
affectatione.

Affectatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) Affectation, cu-
riosity, affectation, over-much care, and diligence;
over-doing. (2) Also, in a good sense, Love,
affection. (1) Nihil odiosius affectatione, Quint.
1, 11. (2) Sen. Ep. 89. ubi PHILOSOPHIAM,
sapientiæ amorem, & affectationem, definit.

Affectatius, adv. comp. [qu. ab affectatè]
More affectedly, Quint. 12, 10.

Affectator, òris. m. verb. An affected person;
one that over curiously affects a thing, one who
aspires to, and has a design upon, a thing; as ¶ Af-
fectator imperii, Flor. 2, 7. One who seeks to
make himself king.

Affectatus, a, um. part. (1) Affected, over-
curiously done. (2) Also, in a good sense, de-
sired, sought for, endeavoured after. (1) ¶ Affe-
ctata oratio, An affected way of speaking, Quint.
(2) ¶ Affectata aliis castitas, tibi ingenua, &
innata, Plin. Pan. 20. Nec tantum Pietas, sed

protinus ardua Virtus Affectata tibi, Stat. Sylv.
5, 2, 98. ¶ Præstat cum Cicerone dicere De
homine putidus, putidiusculus; De re arcessitus,
nimis exquisitus.

Affectio, ònis. f. verb. [ab afficio] (1) An af-
fection of the mind, or body; the state, or natural
disposition, of anything: Passion, desire: Sickness,
ailing. (2) Love, affection. (1) Affectio est
animi, aut corporis, ex tempore aliquâ de causâ
commutatio; ut est lætitia, cupiditas, metus,
morbis, &c. def. Cicerone. (2) Simiarum ge-
neri præcipua erga fœtum affectio, Plin. 8, 24.
¶ Affectio astrorum, A constellation, Cic. de
Fato 4.

Affecto, as. freq. [ab afficio] To affect, desire,
or hanker after; to seek for over much; earnestly
to endeavour, or follow after. In (1) bonâ, (2)
mediâ, & (3) malâ notione. (1) ¶ Viam affe-
ctat Olympo, aspires to divinity, Virg. Geor. 4,
502. (2) ¶ Affectat iter, purporet, Cic. pro S.
Rosc. 48. (3) ¶ Ut me deiraudes, eam affectas
viam, you go about it, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 12.

Affector, Æris. pass. To be affected, or desired,
Plin. Ep. 3, 13.

† Affector, Æris. dep. Affectatus est regnum,
Varr. † Affecto.

¶ Affectuōsus, a, um. adj. Full of affection, af-
fectionate, kind; pathetic. Piam affectuōsam-
que rem fecisse, Macr. Sat. 2, 11. † Affectu plenus.
Affecturus, a, um. part. About to affect, Liv.
21, 44.

Affectus, a, um. part. [ab afficio] sed & ad-
jectivi naturam sæpe induit. simus, sup. (1) Af-
fected, circumstanced. (2) Disposed, or inclined,
either well, or ill, with respect to (3) Body, or
(4) Mind. (5) Endued. ¶ It is often best en-
glished by the noun following; Or by the adverb of
quality. (6) Without an adjunct, or case, it fre-
quently signifies Broken, sunk, weak, languishing,
sick. (7) Much advanced, in great forwardness.

(1) Variè sum affectus his literis, priore paginâ
perturbatus, paulum alterâ recreatus, Cic. Fam.
16, 4. (2) Eodem modo sapiens erit affectus
erga amicum, quo in seipsum, Id. de Fin. 1, 20.
(3) ¶ Corpus affectum, out of order, indisposed,
Cels. 3, 22. (4) Vid. No 1. (5) Animi
spectantur quemadmodum affecti sunt virtutibus,
vitiis, artibus, inertis, Cic. Partit. 10. ¶ Cor-
pora affecta, tabu; Tabid, consumptive, Cels.
morbo, diseased, disordered, Id. Beneficiis af-
fectus, benefited, obliged, Cic. Fam. 13, 4. præ-
miis, honore, lætitiâ, rewarded, honoured, made
glad, Id. senectute, valetudine, old, sick, Id.
Inopiâ affectissimi, very poor, Vell. 2, 84.
Avidè sum affectus, greatly desirous, Cic. Gra-
viter, grievously, or ill, Id. (6) Legati opem
rebus affectis orantes, Liv. Dec. 1, 6. ¶ Egra, &
affecta mancipia, Suet. Claud. 25. (7) Bellum
affectum videmus, & verè, ut dicam, penè con-
fectum Cic. de Prov. Conf. 8.

Affectus, us. m. verb. [ab afficio] (1) The
affection, disposition, motion, or passion, of body,
or mind. (2) Sickness. (3) Love. (1) Vid.
Quint. lib. 6. c. 2. (2) In his affectibus ea
exercitationum genera necessaria sunt, Cels. 2.
(3) Plin. 3, 10.

¶ Affectus, uum. m. pl. Children, Apul. &
Jul. Capit. † Liberi, pignora.

Afferendus, a, um. part. To be brought,
Verbera in aciem, non arma afferenda, Just.
2, 5.

Afferens, ntis. part. Bringing. Medicum ve-
nale regis Pyrrhi caput afferentem Curius remisit,
Flor. 1, 18. Ubi Salmasius, ex conjecturâ, ut
videtur: Lege offerentem, non afferentem. Legati
venerunt afferentes edictum, Id. 19, 1.

Affero, afferre, attuli, allatum. act. vel Adfe-
ro, [ex ad, & fero] (1) To bring. (2) To re-
port, or bring word, or news. (3) To alledge,
say, plead, or bring for excuse. (4) To contri-
bute, cause, breed, or procure. ¶ Reg. acc. cum
dat. int. cum acc. & ad. (5) It is many times en-
glished by the verb of the following noun. (1)
Puerum ut afferret simul, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 35.
(2) Alii attulerunt, Cæsarem iter habere Capu-

m, Cic. (3) Ad ea quæ dixi affer, si quid habes, *Id.* Causam affert mortis voluntariæ, *Id.* (4) Nihil afferunt quo jucundius vivamus, *Id.* (5) ¶ Afferre adjumentum, auxilium, *Id.* opem, *Ter.* suppetias, *Plaut.* to help, solatium, to comfort; auctoritatem, to authorize; animum, to encourage; obscuritatem, to darken; detrimentum, to endamage; mortem, to kill, Cic. &c. amaritudinem, to embitter, *Plin.* tædium, to weary, or tire, *Liv.* torporem, to benumb, *Plin.* tabem, to rot, *Col.* Afferre, spem, metum, dubitationem, memoriam, To put in hope, fear, doubt, remembrance, Cic. fastidium, languorem, morbum, confidentiam, to make one loath, faint, sick, confident, *Id.* Afferre causam, To shew a cause, *Ter.* to give occasion, Cic. rationem, excusationem, exemplum, to alledge, *Id.* quæstionem, to propose, *Id.* afferre alicui consilium, to advise one, *Id.* fiduciam, to embolden, *Cæs.* lacrymas, to make one cry, Cic. Afferre manus alicui, To lay hands on one; sibi, to kill himself; vim virgini, to ravish; vitæ, to kill. Afferre causam conjecturæ, To hint, *Id.*

Afferor, erris, allatus, pass. To be brought, &c. ¶ Afferitur fama, News comes, *Liv.* Summis precibus rogat sibi afferri puerum, *Just.* 1, 4.

Afferitur, imperf. The report is, or news comes, *Liv.* ¶ Allatum est mihi, vel ad me, de, &c. News, or word, was brought me, Cic.

Afficiendus, a, um, part. To be affected, or punished. Pertinaciam magnâ pœnâ esse afficiendam judicabat, *Cæs.* B. G. 8, 39.

Afficio, ère, èci, ètum, act. [ab ad & facio] (1) To affect, influence, or have power over. (2) To move, with respect either to body, or mind. (1) Et simul fames, sitisque corpora afficerent, *Liv.* 28, 15. Sollicitudo ex te affecit me, Cic. pro *Clu.* 97. (2) Is terror milites hostesque in diversum affecit, *Tac.* Ann. 11, 19. ¶ Being joined with a noun, it is rendered by the verb of that noun; as, ¶ Afficere aliquem delectatione, Cic. honore, *Id.* laude, *Id.* præmio, *Id.* beneficiis, *Id.* to delight, honour, praise, reward, oblige. So ignominia, incommodo, injuriis, pœnâ, &c. *Id.* to disgrace, damage, injure, punish; morte, cæde, to kill, *Liv.* cruciati, to torment, *Cæs.* sepulturâ, to bury, *Hirt.*

Afficior, i, ectus, pass. To be moved, or effected, well, or ill, &c. according as it is determined by the noun following. ¶ Voluptate affici, To be pleased, Cic. torminibus, to be gripped, *Plin.* 29, 5.

† Afflictiſſus, a, um, adj. ¶ Aſtus afflictiſſus ad villam, A close adjoining to one's house, as a warren, *Varr.* R. R. 3, 12. Rarè occ.

Afflictus, a, um, part. [ab affligor] (1) Framed, fashioned. (2) Feigned, counterfeited. (1) Nullam partem corporis sine aliquâ necessitate affictam reperietis, Cic. (2) Affictum præmium, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 80.

Affigo, ère, xi, xum, act. [ex ad, & figo] (1) To fasten, to clap close, to fix upon. (2) Met. To imprint. (1) Minervæ pinnarum talaria affigunt, Cic. *N. D.* 3, 23. (2) ¶ Ea maximè animis affiguntur, are most deeply rooted, *Id.* ¶ Affigere literas pueris, To fix them in their memory, *Quint.* 1, 1. ¶ literam ad caput, to burn in the forehead, Cic. pro *Rosc.* Amer. 20. Affigi lecto, To be sick in bed, *Hor.* Sat. 1, 1, 81.

Affigor, gi, xus, pass. To be fixed, fastened, &c. Cùm cautibus innocentissimus quisque affigeretur, *Plin.* Pan. 35.

Affingens, ntis, part. Forming, devising, *Liv.* 20, 12.

Affingo, ère, xi, ètum, act. [ab ad, & fingo] (1) To form, or fashion. (2) To feign, devise, or frame. (3) To invent, or add to a story. (4) To counterfeit and resemble. (1) Vid. Affictus, No. 1. (2) Vid. id. No. 2. (3) Addunt, & affingunt rumoribus Galli, *Cæs.* B. G. 7, 1. (4) Affingere hominum mores, Cic. de *Orat.* 2.60.

Affingor, i, pass. To be formed, or devised, *Liv.* 24, 3.

Affinis, e, adj. [ab ad, & finis] (1) ¶ Neighbouring, or bordering upon; adjacent, contiguous, or lying close, or near, to one another. (2) Of kin properly by marriage. (3) Met. Having a share,

or partaking in any business, or affair; (4) accessory, guilty, privy unto. (1) ¶ Affines in agris vicini sunt; in hominibus consanguinitate conjuncti, *Fest.* (2) Affinia vincula, *Ov.* Pont. 4, 8, 9. ¶ Affinium nomina sunt Socer, socrus; gener, nurus; noverca, vitricus; privignus, -na; gradus autem affinitatis nulli sunt, *Modest.* Imò & gener, & affines placent, *Ter.* Heaut. 5, 1, 63. (3) ¶ Affines rerum quas fert adolescentia, *Id.* Heaut. 1, 2, 39. (4) ¶ Affinis alicujus culpæ, Cic. de *Inv.* 2, 44. ¶ Ne quis affinis ei noxæ esset, *Liv.*

Affinis, is, c. g. subst. ex adj. Affines sunt viri, & uxoris cognati inter se. Accusin, a kinsman, or kinswoman, by marriage. ¶ Ille si me alienus affinem volet, tacebit, *Ter.* Phorm. 4, 1, 17.

Affinitas, âtis, f. [ab affinis] Affinity, alliance by marriage. ¶ Affinitate se devincire cum aliquo, Cic. pro *Clu.* 26.

¶ Affirmanter, adv. By way of affirmation, *Gell.* 14, 1.

Affirmatè, adv. ¶ Simè, sup. Solemnly, by way of affirmation, assuredly. Quod affirmatè, quâ Deo teste, promiseris, id tenendum est, Cic. Off. 3, 29. Affirmatissimè plerique scripserunt, *Gell.* 10, 12.

Affirmatio, ônis, f. verb. An affirmation, or solemn testimony; a speaking point blank. ¶ Jurandum est affirmatio religiosa, A solemn attestation, Cic. Offic. 3, 29. ¶ Dubitatio, *Id.*

¶ Affirmator, ôris, f. m. verb. An affirmer, *Tert.* Also a voucher, *Ulp.*

Affirmatus, a, um, part. Affirmed, confirmed, assured, ascertained, Rhodiis affirmata, quæ data priore decreto erant, *Liv.* Conf. Cic. de *Inv.* 1, 67.

Affirmo, as, act. [ex ad, & firmo] (1) To affirm, or avouch; to ascertain, or assure, a thing. (2) To confirm, or establish. (1) Non soleo temerè affirmare de altero, Cic. ad *Brut.* 1. (2) Vid. Affirmatus. ¶ Affirmare jurejurando, To affirm upon oath, to make affidavit, *Liv.* 29, 23.

¶ Affixa, òrum, n. ap. JCC. Standards fastened to the freehold. ¶ Affixa ap. eos qui tradunt artem Gram. Heb. sunt vel Præfixa, vel Suffixa, sc. literæ, vel syllabæ serviles, vocabulis ab initio, vel à fine adnexæ.

Affixus, a, um, part. [ab affigor] (1) Fastened, or fixed. (2) Sitting close to. (3) Imprinted upon, implanted. (4) Adhering, or cleaving, unto. (1) Signa Punicis affixa delubris, *Hor.* Od. 3, 5, 19. (2) Pensis affixa puella, *Tibull.* 1, 3, 87. (3) Affixum in animo, sensuque, Cic. *Verr.* 5, 53. (4) ¶ Quibus in rebus me ille sibi affixum habebat, *Id.* Fam. 1, 8.

Afflans, ntis, part. Breathing gently upon, favouring. Afflante fortunâ, *Quint.* 11, 3.

Afflatus, a, um, part. (1) Blown upon, blasted, scorched. (2) Full of breath. (3) Met. Inspired. (1) ¶ Afflati incendio, *Liv.* 30, 6. ¶ fu minis telis, *Ov.* Pont. 3, 6, 17. (2) Afflatam (tibi) sensit habere sonum, *Ov.* Fast. 6, 703. nisi malis contra interpretes reddere, blown. (3) Afflata numine dei (Sibylla), *Virg.* Æn. 6, 50.

Afflatus, ùs, m. verb. (1) Ablast, or breathing upon; a breath, or gale, of wind. (2) A vapour, or reaking steam. (3) The letter H, or note of aspiration. (4) Inspiration. (1) Afflatus ventorum benignus, *Plin.* 37, 13. (2) Percussæ calidis afflatibus herbæ, *Stat.* Theb. 1, 322. (3) Æoles sine afflatu (Thebæ) vocant Tebas, *Varr.* R. R. 3, 1. (4) Nemo vir magnus sine afflatu aliquo divino unquam fuit, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 66. = Instinctus, inflammatio animi, *Id.*

Affleo, ère, èvi, tum, neut. [ex ad, & fleo] To weep at, to feign a cry; to weep, or lament, *Plaut.* Perf. 1, 3, 72, & *Pæn.* 5, 2, 149. Rarè occ.

Afflictatio, ônis, f. verb. A throwing down, or demolishing. Met. Affliction, trouble, vexation, pain, Cic. T. Q. 4, 7.

Afflictio, ônis, f. verb. Properly a throwing, or lashing, on the ground. Met. Trouble, sorrow, anguish, vexation, adversity, affliction, Cic. Tusc. Q. 3, 13.

Afflicto, as, freq. [ab affligo] (1) To shatter and toss, as a storm doth a ship. (2) Met. To torment, vex, afflict. (1) Naves tempestas affli-

ctabat, *Cæs.* B. G. 4, 29. (2) Ne te afflictes, *Ter.* Eun. 1, 1, 31.

Afflictor, âris, pass. To be dashed. Met. To be disquieted, &c. Naves in vadis afflicantur, minuentæ æstu, *Cæs.* B. G. 3, 12.

Afflictor, ôris, m. verb. A thrower down. An afflictor, troubler, vexer, or tormentor. = Afflictor, & perditor dignitatis, Cic. in *Pison.* 27.

Afflictus, a, um, part. (1) Thrown, down. (2) Dashed against, split. (3) ¶ Met. profligate. (4) Dejected, afflicted, grieved, dispirited. (1) ¶ Afflicta tempestate arbor, *Col.* 5, 1. (2) ¶ Ad scopulus navis, Cic. C. R. 9. (3) It. adj. or, comp. Nemo tam afflictis est moribus, *Macr.* (4) Afflictus vitam in tenebris, luctuque trahebam, *Virg.* Æn. 2, 92. Afflictore conditione quàm cæteri, Cic. Fam. 6, 1.

¶ Afflictus, ùs, m. verb. Affliction, trouble; dashing; hard usage. Fœminata virtus afflictu occidit, Cic. ¶ Sed *Lambinus*, & *Gruterus* leg. Afflicta, quamobrem hæc voce abstinentum censeo.

Affligo, ère, xi, ètum, act. [ex ad, & inas. fligo] Properly (1) to throw, or dash, on the ground; to demolish. Hence (2) Met. To afflict, trouble, grieve, vex, disquiet. (3) To weaken, and bring low. (1) = Statuam deturbant affligunt, comminuunt, dissipant, Cic. in *Pison.* 38. (2) ¶ Ut me levârat tuus adventus, sic di'cessus afflixit, *Id.* Att. 12, 49. (3) = Non planè me enervavit, non afflixit senectus, *Id.* de *Sen.* 10.

Affligor, i, ètus, pass. To be thrown down, demolished, Met. To be troubled, afflicted, &c. Qui cum uno genere morbi affligerentur, Cic. in *Pison.* 35.

Afflo, as, act. [ex ad, & flo] (1) To breathe upon. (2) To blast. (3) To breathe forth a sweet smell. (4) Met. To savour. (1) Vittas afflabat anhelitus oris, *Ov.* Met. 5, 617. (2) [Jupiter] fulminis afflavit ventis, *Virg.* Æn. 2, 649. (3) Afflabunt tibi non Arabum de gramine odores, *Prop.* 2, 29, 17. (4) Felix cui placidus leniter afflat amor, *Tibull.* 2, 1, 80.

Afflor, âris, pass. To be blown upon, to be inspired, to be blasted. ¶ Afflari sydere, To be planet-struck, *Plin.* 2, 41. peste, infected. *Sil.* 6. sole, scorched, *Claud.* B. G. 348.

Affluens, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Flowing. (2) Abounding. (3) Met. Resorting. (1) Unguentis affluens, Cic. pro *Sext.* 8. (2) = Ueberiores, & affluentiores aquæ, *Virg.* 8, 1. Met. = Ditiore, & affluentior amicitia, Cic. de *Amic.* 16. (3) Affluentes ad famam ejus undique barbari, *Liv.* 35, 3.

Affluentia, æ, f. Affluence, abundance, plenty, luxury. ¶ Munditiem, non affluentiam afflictabat, *Nepos.* Att. 13.

Affluentius, adv. comp. More abundantly. Affluentius voluptates haurire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6.

Affluo, ère, xi, xum, neut. [ex ad, & fluo] (1) To flow upon. (2) To flow in. (3) Met. To creep, or steal upon. (4) Met. To resort, or come together in great numbers, or companies. (5) Met. To abound. (1) Torrens imbribus affluens fundamenta convellit, *Col.* (2) ¶ Bis affluunt, bisque rémeant æstus, *Plin.* 2, 97. (3) ¶ Affluit incautis amor, *Ov.* Rem. 148. (4) Affluebant copiæ, *Liv.* 29, 51. (5) ¶ Atque aded ut frumento affluam, *Plaut.* Pseud. 1, 2, 57.

Affodio, ère, ôdi, ètum, act. [ex ad, & fodio] To dig up, or unto. ¶ Vicini cespitem nostro solo affodimus. We dig it up, and turn it into our own ground, *Plin.* 21, 68.

† Affor, âris, dep. [ab ad, & fari] Vid. in affaris. To speak to.

Affore, [ex ad, & fore] To be present hereafter. ¶ Non suspicatus sum illam affore, That she would be there, Cic. Affore ab oris externis, *Virg.* Æn. 2, 270.

Afformido, as, neut. [ex ad, & formido] To be smothered afraid, *Plaut.* Bach. 4, 10, 3. Rarè occ.

Afrango, ère, ègi, ètum, act. [ab ad, & frango] To break nigh to, or upon. Hyemes afrangere buſtis, *Stat.* Syv. 5, 1, 36. Pleni que afrangere parvos Uberibus, *Id.* Theb. 5, 150.

Affrèmo, ère, ui, vel Afrèmo neut. To murmur, to bluster. Boreas stridentibus adfremat alis, *Sil.* 14, 125.

Africo, as. act. [ex ad, & frico]. *To rub against, or upon a thing.* § Arbori (se affricant, Col. 7, 5. ¶ Affricare alicui scabiem, *To give one the itch, to infect one*, Sen. Hinc

Affricus, ūs. m. verb. *A rubbing upon, or against.* Spuma aquæ marinæ affricu verrucas tollit, Plin. 31, 6.

Affri, as. act. [ex ad, & frico] *To rub into powder, to crumble*, Varr. R. R. 1, 57.

Affui, *I was by, or present.* Vid. Adsum.

Affulgeo, ēre, ūs. sum. neut. [ex ad, & fulgeo] *To shine upon.* Met. *To favour, to encourage, to smile upon.* § Lux civitati affulsiſſe viſa eſt, Liv. Occaſio affulſit, Flor. 4, 9. ¶ Spes affulſit, *There appeared ſome hope*, Liv. 27, 28.

Affundo, ēre, ūdi, ūm. act. [ex ad, & fundo] *To pour upon, or into; to beſprinkle, to put liquor in.* § Vinum illi affundere, Plin. 16, 44. cremorem, Ov. Med. 95.

Affundor, i, fūſus. paſſ. *To be poured upon, or into: Alſo to flow by a place, as a river*, Plin. 5, 1.

Affuſus, a, um. part. *Poured upon.* Quis ardor ſanguinis affuſi, Stat. Theb. 4, 547. ¶ Affuſa urbs mari, i. e. mare affuſum urbi, *A maritime city, ſituate by the ſea*, Plin. Affuſis radicibus arbores hærent, *Laid aſide*, Ov. Met. 9, 366.

Affuturus, a, um. part. *About to be preſent.* Ipſe in tempore affuturus, Tac. Ann. 2, 17, 1.

Aforis, adv. rectius A foris, diviſe, *From without*, Plin. 17, 24. Al. negant eſſe Lat. voc.

Africane, ſcil. feræ, arum. f. *Panthers, beaſts brought out of Africk*, Plin. 8, 17. ¶ Africanæ gallinæ, *Turkey-hens*, Col. 8, 2.

Africus, i. m. [ſcil. ventus ab Africâ ſpirans, inter Auſtrum & Zephyrum] *The wind South-weſt and by weſt*, Hor. Id. qui & Libs, Plin. 2, 47. Malus celeri ſaucius Africo, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 5.

Africus, a, um. adj. ¶ Africæ procellæ, *Blowing out of Africa, South-Weſt*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 57.

* || Agape, es. f. [ab ἀγάπη charitas] Cæna noſtra vocatur agape, id quod dilectio eſt, Tert. *An antient love-feaſt among Chriſtians.*

* Agaricon, ci. n. [ἀγρίκον, Gr. ita dict. ab Agariâ Sarmatiæ regione, Plin. 25, 9.] *Agarick, A kind of muſtroom growing upon high trees, of a white colour, and good for purging of pblegm.*

* Agâlo, ōnis. m. [ab ἀγᾶλω, equiſ] *A horſe-keeper, a groom of the ſtable*, Liv. 43, 5. ¶ Hor. and Perſ. ſeem to uſe it for any inferior ſervant, or drudge.

* Age, pl. Agite, imper. [ab ἀγε] *Eſt autem adv. (1) Hortandi. (2) Permittendi. (3) Aggrè concedendi. (4) Tranſeundi. (5) Jungitur (quæ linguæ eſt indoles) interdum verbo plur. & verbo tertię perſonæ, quod magis mirum. Come on. Well, well, if it muſt be ſo; go to. (1) Eja, age, rumpe moras, Virg. Æn. 4, 569. (2) Age, age, ut lubet, Ter. (3) Age, dicat; ſino, Id. (4) Age, iſta divina ſtudia cmittamus, Cic. (5) Age licemini, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 69. Age ſanè, omnes citatis equis advolant Romam, Liv. ¶ Age verò, non age autem, Valla. § Eja, age, Virg. Age, age, Ter. Age jam, age nunc, age porro, age ſanè, age verò, Cic. ¶ Agite eſt ferè hortandi, & ſecundæ perſonæ, plur. imp. jungitur. Agite ô teſtis, juvenes, ſuccedite noſtris, Virg. Æn. 1, 631.*

† Agēa. æ. f. *Wood; the dick, or batches, of a ſhip*, En. † Fori.

* Agēdum, & Agitēdum. [ab age, & agite, adjecto dum] *Come on, will.* Agedum hoc mihi expedi primum, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 27. Vid. Age. Agitedum, ite mecum, Liv.

* Agēlaſtus, [ab ἀγέλας, i. e. ſine riſu] *One that never laugheth.* Craſſus ſic dictus, Cic. Vid. Propr.

* || Agellulus, i. m. dim. [ex dim. Agellus] *A very little ſpot of ground*, ap. Sym. & Arnob.

* Agellus, i. m. dim. [ab ager] *A little field, a ſmall piece of ground, a little parcel of land.* Agelli hîc ſub urbe eſt paulum, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26.

* Agēma, ātis. n. [ab ἀγῆμα, Gr. quod ex ἀγω duco] (1) *A battalion of horſe, or (2) foot.* A ſquadron, a brigade, chiefly in the Macedonian army. (1) Alam mille ferme equitum agema vocabant,

Liv. 37, 40. (2) *Delecta duo ſunt agemata; hanc illi legionem vocant*, Liv. 42, 51. ¶ De pediatu intellige.

* Agendus, a, um. part. [ab agor] *To be driven, or done; that muſt be done, &c.* Cæſari omnia uno tempore erant agenda, Cæſ. B. G. 2, 20. Vid. ago.

* Agens, tis. part. [ab ago] *Driving, doing, quick, briſk*, Cic. Agens curam de conjuge, Ov. Met. 9, 107. Multa agendo nihil agens, Phædr. 2, 5, 3. || Subſt. *An agent, a ſteward, a commiſſioner*, Dig.

* AGER, agri. m. [ab ἀγρός, Quint.] (1) *A field, land, or ground; a manour, farm, or lordſhip, with the demesnes.* (2) *The country.* (3) *Land lying about a city, or town.* A country, or ſhire.

(1) *Agrium hunc mercatus ſum*, Ter. H. 1, 1, 94. (2) *Cum iter per agros, & loca ſola faceret*, Cic. (3) *Ager Volaterranus*, Campanus, &c. Id. ¶ In hac notione plural. ne dixeris, duntaxat dum loqueris de ſingularum urbium territoriis; quia ager complectitur omnia; ut nemora, ſaltus, paſcua,

montes, flumina, lacus, &c. Valla. ¶ Ager campeſtris, *A champaign country.* Varr. Ager frumentarius, *A corn field*, Col. Ager ſuburbanus, *That lies near the city*, Cic. Requies ager, *That lieth fallow*, Ov. A. Am. 2, 351. Reſtibilis ager, *That bears every year*, Col. Dotales agri, *Lands given in dower*, Ov. Faſt. 5, 209. § Agrium novare, proſcindere, *To break up ground*, Col. iterare, tertiare, *To give it the ſecond and third till*, Id.

* || Agēratōn, i. n. [ab, a, & γῆρας, ſenectus, quod non ſenescit] *An herb called everlaſting, motherwort, cotton-weed, or mandlin*, Lex. ex Plin.

Agēſis, adv. [ex age, & ſis, pro ſi viſ] *Go to, come on*, Lucr. 1, 266.

Aggemo, ēre. neut. [ex ad, & gemo] *To groan, or ſigb, at.* Aggemit & noſtris ipſa carina malis, Ov. Triſt. 1, 4, 10. Rarò occ.

Agger, ēris. m. verb. [ex ad, & gero, ſc. ab aggerendo] (1) *A heap, or pile, of any thing; chiefly of ſtones, ſaſines, or earth.* (2) *A cauſeway.* (3) *A mud wall.* (4) *A fortreſs, rampart, or bulwark, artificial, or natural.* (5) *A ſhell in the ſea.* (6) *A bank, or dam, to keep rivers from overflowing.* (1) *Agger coctus*, Prop. 3, 11, 23. Terreus agger, Varr. R. R. 1, 14.

Vaſtum aggerem compone, in altos ipſe me immitam rogos, Sen. Pb. 110. (2) *Viæ deprenſus in aggere ſerpens*, Virg. Æn. 5, 273. (3) *In aggerem ſcandentem Volſcum hoſtem nemo ſubmovit*, Liv.

(4) *Pinnis, atque aggere cingit*, Virg. Æn. 7, 159. Aggeres Alpini, Id. 6, 831. (5) *Aggere cingit arenæ*, Virg. Æn. 1, 116. (6) *Aggeribus ruptis cum ſpumeus amnis Exit*, Virg. Æn. 2, 496.

|| Aggērātīm, adv. *By heaps, piled one upon another*, Apul. Met. 4. † Acevatim, Cic.

Aggērātus, a, um. part. *Heaped up.* Medio campi albertia oſſa, ut fugerant, ut reſtiterant, diſjecta, vel aggerata, Tac. Ann. 1, 61, 4.

Aggērūs, a, um. part. *To be banked up, to be carried to*, Plaut. Vid. Agero, ēre.

Aggērō, as. denom. [ab agger] (1) *To heap, to lay en heaps.* (2) *Met. To aggravate, or exaggerate.* (1) *Terra circum arbores aggerari debet*, Col. 11, 2, 46. (2) *Incendit animum diſtis, atque aggerat iras*, Virg. Æn. 4, 197.

Aggērō, ēre, eſſi, eſtum. act. [ex ad, & gero] (1) *To lay on a heap.* (2) *To bring, or carry, to one.* (1) *Aggeritur tumulo tellus*, Virg. Æn. 3, 63. (2) *Te aggerundā curvum aquā faciam probè*, Plaut. Caf. 1, 36.

Aggeſtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A heaping up, a pile of any thing.* Vid. Aggeſtus. Aggeſtione teſta trabes, Pallad. 12, 15. ſin.

Aggeſtus, a, um. part. [ab aggero] *Carried unto, heaped up.* Aggeſtā contumulavit humo, Mart. 8, 57.

Aggeſtus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A heap, a terrace, or mount.* A pile of earth. (2) *The entrenchment of a camp.* (1) *Lignorum aggeſtus*, Tac. (2) *Tuto copiarum aggeſtu*, Tac. Hiſt. 3, 60.

Agglōmērō, as. act. [ex ad, & glomero] *To wind up yarn in a bottom.* Hinc Met. *To throng, or crowd, together; as ſoldiers do.* To troop. La-

teri agglomerant noſtro, Virg. Æn. 2, 341. pro agglomerantur.

Agglūtīnandus, a, um. part. ¶ *Ad me agglutinandam totam decretum eſt dare, to aſſociate*, Plaut. Cift. 3, 17.

Agglūtīno, as. act. [ab ad, & glutino] *To glue.* Tu illud deſecabis, hoc agglutinabis, Cic. Att. 16, 6. Alſo *to ſolder together*, Chryſocolam & aurifices ſibi vindicant agglutinando auro, Plin. 33, 5. Met. *To aſſociate*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 17.

Aggrāvans, tis. part. (1) *Heightening, increaſing, aggravating.* (2) *Making one heavy, or ſleepy.* (1) *Sortem earum crudeliſ aggrāvante fortunā*, Curt. 3, 35. (2) *Odor aggrāvans caput*, Plin. 12, 17.

Aggrāvātus, a, um. part. *Aggravated, heightened, grown more grievous.* Sed in redeundo, aggrāvātā valetudine, tandem Nolæ ſuccubuit, Suet. Aug. 98.

Aggrāveſcens, tis. part. *Growing more ſore and troubleſome.* Aggrāveſcens vulnus, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 31.

Aggrāveſco, ēre. incept. [ex ad, & gravo] *To grow worſe, more grievous and troubleſome.* Metua ne morbus magis aggrāveſcat, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2.

Aggrāvo, as. act. [ex ad, & gravo] *To aggravate, to accumulate*, Liv. 6, 27. & 44, 7. *To make heavy*, Plin. ¶ Reum aggrāvere, *To charge him home, to preſs hard upon him*, Quint. 5, 7.

Aggrāvōr, āris. paſſ. *To be preſſed, or troubled; To be made worſe*, Liv. 24, 36.

Aggrēdiendus, a, um. part. *To be attempted, or enterpriſed*, Liv. 24, 19.

Aggrēdiōr, i, ūs. dep. [ab ad, & gradior] (1) *To go unto.* (2) *To accoſt.* (3) *To ſet upon, encounter, or aſſault, a perſon.* (4) *To ſet upon, enterpriſe, attempt, or eſſay, a buſineſs.* (1) *Aggrēdiōr hominem, ſaluto adveniens*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 59. (2) *Satis aſtutē aggrēdimini*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 75. (3) *Telephus, & ipſum [Auguſtum] & Senatum aggrēdi deſtinaverat*, Suet. Aug. 19. (4) § *Aggrēdi opus Hirt. ad leges, ad dicendum, dicere*, Cic.

Aggrēgo, as. denom. [ab ad, & grex] (1) *To gather together, or in troops; to aſſemble.* (2) *Met. To join.* (3) ¶ *Aggregare ſe, To aſſociate himſelf.* (1) *Cæteros undique collectos aggregavit*, Cic. Cat. 1, 12. (2) § *Meam voluntatem ad ſummi viri dignitatem aggregavi*, Id. Fam. 1, 9. (3) § *Qui ſe ad eorum amicitiam aggregaverant*, Cæſ. B. G. 6, 11.

Aggrēgor, āri. paſſ. *To be gathered together, Aggregabantur è plebe ſcurræ, hiſtriones, &c.* Tac. H. 2, 87, 4.

Aggreſſiō, ōnis. f. verb. [ab aggreſſiōr] *An aſſault, a ſeting upon one, an onſet, an enterpriſe, or undertaking; an attack*, Cic. Orat. 15.

|| Aggreſſor, ōris. m. verb. *One that ſeteth upon, a robber, an aggreſſor*, Juvenus. † Qui aggreſſitur. Aggreſſurus, a, um. part. *About to undertake, or enterpriſe*, Liv. 30, 4.

* Agilis, e. adj. [ab ago] qui facilè agit. (1) *Active, briſk, induſtrious, ſprightly, lively.* (2) *Swift, ſpeedy, nimble.* (1) = Oderunt agilem ignavūque remiſſi, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 90. (2) *Agilis claſſis*, Liv. dextra, Stat. Sylv. 5, 1. grefſus, Sil. 3, 180. ¶ *Gradus non invenio, niſi ap. Gramm.*

* Agilitas, ātis. f. [ab agilis] *Quickneſs, agility, dexterity, ſwiftness, activity, enſineſs.* Agilitas navium, Liv. 26, 51. naturæ, Cic. Att. 1, 17.

|| Agiliter, adv. *Nimbly, readily, quickly.* Ammian. Sed Agilius, adv. comp. *More nimbly*, Col. 2, 2.

* || Agina, æ. f. [ab agendo dict. Feſt. § *Agina eſt, quā inferitur ſcapus trutinæ, i. e. in quo foramine trutina agitur, & ſe vertit.*] *The bole, or hollow, wherein the beam of the balance turneth.*

|| Aginātor, ōris. m. [ab aginari, i. e. negotiari] *A pedlar, a retailer, a bucker, Calep. ex Feſt.*

* Agitābilis, le. adj. *Easy to be ſhaken, moveable.* Agitabilis aër, Ov. Met. 1, 75. Rarò occ.

* Agitandus, a, um. part. *Tuſſed, moved.* Met. Shifted, diſcuſſed. = Mens agitandis, exquirendisque

disque rationibus alitur, *Cic. Agitandum est corpus levi gestatione, Cels. 3, 6.*

* *Agitans*, tis. part. *Moving, shaking.* Met. *Pondering, discussing, &c. Liv. 30, 3. Agitantia nubila fumes, Ov. Met. 1, 571.*

* *Agitatio*, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Motion, stirring, tumbling and tossing.* (2) Met. *Exercise, practice.* (1) = *Agitatione*, & motibus linguæ cibus destruitur, *Cic. N. D. 2, 54.* (2) ¶ *Agitatio mentis* nunquam acquiescit, *Our thoughts are always in motion, Id. Off. 1, 6.* *Agitatio studiorum, Id. de Sen. 7.* *Agitatio terræ, Ploughing, or digging, Col. 2, 2.*

* *Agitator*, ōris. m. verb. *A driver of cattle, but most frequently used for a charioteer, carter, coachman, or waggoner. Agitator aselli, Virg. Geor. 1, 273.*

* *Agitatus*, a, um. part. & adj. or comp. (1) *Tossed, moved, stirred.* (2) Met. *Perplexed, vexed, troubled.* (3) *Exercised, employed.* (4) *Debated, discussed, banded.* (5) *Churned.* (6) *Nimble, sprightly.* (1) ¶ *Freta agitata, The rough sea, Virg. Geor. 1, 357.* (2) *Scelerum furis agitatus Orestes, Virg. Æn. 3, 331.* (3) = *Optimis curis agitatus, & exercitatus animus, Cic. 4.* = *Res agitata in concionibus, jactata in judiciis, Id. pro Clu. 1.* (5) *Plin. 6.* *Agitatorum mihi animum esse credebam, Sen. Ep. 109.*

* *Agite*, *Agitandum*, adv. *Go to. Vid. Age.*

* *Agito*, as. freq. [ab ago] (1) *To drive.* (2) *To shake, or wag.* (3) *To tumble and toss.* (4) *To chase, course, or hunt.* (5) *To manage, or govern.* (6) *To trouble, vex, and disquiet.* (7) *To consider, and cast about.* (8) *To handle, and debate.* (9) *To exercise, and practise.* (10) *To dwell.* (1) = *Cum pulsetur agiteturque atomorum incurfione [Epicuri deus] Cic. N. D. 1, 41.* (2) *Decumbere, & agitare caput, Col. 6, 6.* (3) *Vid. Agitatus, No. 1.* (4) *Etiam si feras exercitatus non sis, nec agitatus, Cic. Offic. 3, 17.* (5) *In pace beneficiis magis quam metu imperium agitabant, Sall. B. C. 9.* (6) *Vid. Agitatus, No. 2.* (7) *Id agitans mecum sedulo inveni remedium huic rei, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 10.* (8) *Vid. Agitatus, No. 4.* (9) *Vid. Agitatus, No. 3.* (10) *Gæulos accepimus partim in tuguriis, alios incultius vagos agitare, Sall. B. J. 22, sc. ævum.* ¶ *Agitare rem aliquam sermonibus, To talk, or discourse, of it, Liv. § Agitare ævum, Virg. Geor. 4, 154.* *vitam, Sall. To live, convivium, To feast, or banquet, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 18.* *choros, To dance, Virg. Geor. 4, 533.* *confilia, To consult, Liv. 3, cætus, To assemble, Sall. sacra, To sacrifice, Catull. 61, 24.* *Agitare secum in animo, To ponder, or consider, Cic. de Div. 1, 29.* *febres, & ulcera, To comment upon, Cels. feras, To follow the chase, Cic. latrocinia, To rob, Tac. Ann. 12, 39.* *fugam, to fly, Virg. moras, To delay, Sall. B. J. 83.* *gaudium, & lætitiā, To rejoice, to live merrily, Id. § Agitare custodiam, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 20.* *vigilias, Id. præsidium, Sall. B. J. 59.* *festos dies, To keep ward, watch, holiday, Cic. Verr. 2, 63.* *Agitare ursum, To bait, Plin.*

* *Agitor*, āris. pass. *To be driven, chased, tossed, vexed, &c.* ¶ *Agitari furiarum tædis ardentibus, To be terrified, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 24.*

* *Aglaphōtis*, idis. f. [Ἀγλαφώτης, Gr. ab ἀγλαός splendidus & φῶς lux] *Herba noctu lucens tactumque fugiens, dum locum ex loco mutat, Ælian. 14, 27.* *Some take it for a kind of peony, Vid. Plin. 24, 17.*

* ¶ *Aglapides*, um. m. pl. *Liv. 44, 41.* [ab ἀγλαός, splendidus, & ἀσπίς, scutum] *A regiment of soldiers so called among the Romans. Aglapis corruptè legit Cal.*

* *Agmen*, inis. n. [qu. Agimen] (1) *An army marching.* (2) *A company of soldiers, chiefly infantry.* (3) Met. *A number of people walking together.* (4) *A herd of beasts, pack of dogs, flock of birds, swarm of bees, &c.* (5) *The course, or stream of a river.* (6) *The working of oars.* (7) *The winding of a serpent.* (8) *An assault, or attack.* (1) ¶ *Ne miles gregarius in castris, néve in agmine servum, aut jumentum, haberet, Sall. B. J. 49.* (2) ¶ *Nonnullæ cohortes in agmen*

Cæsaris; aliæ in equites Incidunt, Cæs. B. C. 1, 24. (3) *Agmina comitum, Ov. Trist. 1, 5, 30.* (4) *Per valles pascitur agmen, Virg. Æn. 1, 190.* *Agmen aligerum, ib. 12, 249.* *Agmen (canum) ignari instigant, Ov. Met. 3, 242.* *Nare per æstatem liquidem prospexeris agmen, Virg. Geor. 4, 59.* (5) *Leni fluit agmine Tiberis, Id. Æn. 2, 782.* (6) *Agmine remorum celeri, Id. Æn. 5, 211.* (7) = *Medii nexus extremæque agmina caudæ, Id. Geor. 3, 423.* (8) *Illi [anguis] agmine certo Laocœonta petunt, Id. Æn. 2, 212.*

Agna, æ. f. *fæmineus ovis sætus, An æwe lamb, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 12.* *A square piece of land, one hundred and twenty foot on every side; two of which put together made an acre, called Jugerum, à jugendo, Col.*

Agnascor, vel Adnascor, i, nātus sum. dep. [ex ad, & nascor] (1) *To be born after the father's will is made.* (2) ¶ *To be related by the father's side.* (3) *To grow upon, or to.* (1) *Constat agnascendo rumpi testamentum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 57.* (2) *ap. JCC.* (3) *Vid. Agnatus.*

Agnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *agnatorum consanguinitas.* (1) *Kindred by the father's side.* (2) *Growing to a thing, &c.* (1) = *Homines deorum agnatione, & gente tenentur, Cic. de Legg. 1, 7.* (2) *Vid. Agnatus.*

Agnāti, ōrum. pl. m. subst. *Qui possunt etiam esse cognati, ut patruus cognatus, & agnatus dicitur; avunculus autem cognatus tantum, Kindred by the father's side.* ¶ *Ad agnatos, & Gentiles est deducendus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2.* *proverbially said of a mad man, because by the law of the XII tables, they were to have the charge of him.*

Agnātus, a, um. part. *Growing upon, or to, as hair and nails do: Grown above, or besides, nature. Whence ¶ Agnata, & Agnascencia membra, in animalibus, ap. Plin. are parts that are more than should be by nature, as a sixth finger, &c.*

Agnellus, i. m. dim. [ab agnus] *A little lamb, or lambkin, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 77.* ¶ *The rare use of this word makes me think it was struck in his own mint (as undoubtedly many others were) and would not pass current after him.*

¶ *Agniculus*, idem. *Arnob.*

Agninus, a, um. adj. *Of a lamb.* ¶ *Agninis lactibus alligare canem, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 85.* *prov. with chitterlings.*

Agnitio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab agnosco] *An acknowledgement, or recognizance; an owning, Cic. N. D. 1, 1.*

Agnitus, a, um. part. [ab agnosco] *Owned, avowed, acknowledged, Vall. Flacc. 4, 437.*

Agnōmen, inis. n. [ex ad, & nomen agnomen verò, quasi Ad nomen, quod etiam rectè scrib. e. g. Scipionis agnomen Africanus à devictis Afris] *A name, or title which a man geteth by an action, or some other way. The surname of any person, being the last of the three among the Romans, v. g. Marcus, prenomen; Tullius, nomen; Cicero agnomen. If there be four names, the first is the prænomen, as M. Marcus, because prefixed before the name of the family, as Portius; the third Cato, as distinguishing him from others in the Portian family; and lastly agnomen, as Censorius, from the office of Censor.*

¶ *Agnōmentum*, i. n. *A nickname, Apul. Apol. p. 497, edit. Delph.*

¶ *Agnōminatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *An allusion to the name of any thing, a likeness of name, or words. A nick-name, a clitch.*

¶ *Agnōmino*, as. denom. [ab agnomen, ut à nomen, Nomino] *To nick name.*

¶ *Agnōmōnes*, equi carentes dentibus, qui agnomones dicuntur, *Horses that have worn out the mark in their mouths, Cæsar.*

* *Agnos*, five *Agnus castus*, [ab ἀγνός castus] *The chaste tree, or (as some) the tree called Park-leaves, Plin. 24, 9.*

Agnosendus, a, um. part. *To be acknowledged, owned, or admitted, Luc. 2, 193. Sil. 13, 705.*

Agnosens, ntis. part. *Acknowledging. Alexandrum filium agnosens, Curt. 6, 30.* *Divina oracula Phœbi agnosens, Stat. Theb. 1, 492.*

Agnosco, ēre, ōvi, itum. act. [ex ad, & nosco, pro Adnosco] (1) *To know, find out, or discover,*

a thing known before. (2) *To allow, or own; to avow, to take upon him.* (1) *Quibus signis natam agnoscebas? Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 27.* (2) *Tantum mihi tribuis, quantum ego nec agnosco nec postulo, Cic. ¶ Agnosceamus, quos antea novimus; cognoscimus, quos nunquam prius vidimus: Sed hæc, differentia non raro negligitur.*

Agnoscor, i. pass. *To be acknowledged. Germanicus, quò magis agnosceretur, detraxerat tegimen capiti, Tac. Ann. 2, 21, 4.*

† *Agnōtus*, pro *Agnitus*, *Pacuv.*

AGNUS, i. m. *De notatione nihil certi adducitur. A sucking lamb, ¶ Lascivit agnus, The lamb plays, or frisks, Col. Tener agnus, Virg. Ecl. 1, 8.*

* *AGO*, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. [ab ἄγω] (1) *Properly to drive gently, or forcibly.* (2) *To do any business: In both which senses it is translated to the mind, as upon due attention may appear, in the manifold use of this verb.* (3) *To talk of.* (4) *To mind, or observe.* (5) *To require.* (6) *To take care of.* (7) *To endeavour.* (8) *To sue, implead, or indite.* (9) *To apply, or bring, to.* (10) *To move, or shake.* (11) *To disturb, or disquiet.* (12) *Abiolo. To live.* (13) *To act, or personate.* (14) *To act, or show, the part of.* (15) *To treat, or deal, with.* (16) *To plead.* (17) *To exercise.* (18) *To count, or reckon.* (19) *To manage, or govern.* (20) *To bargain, or contract, for.* (21) *It is often Englished by the verb of the following noun.* (1) *Capillas Protenus æger ago, Virg. Ecl. 1, 13.* (2) *Nihil igitur agebat Q. Maximus? Cic. de Sen. pr.* (3) *Estne hic de quo agebamus? Ter.* (4) *Hocine agis annon? Id. Andr. 1, 2, 15.* (5) *Non necesse habeo omnia pro meo jure agere, Id. Ad. 1, 1, 51.* (6) *Agere curas de se, Liv.* (7) *Id agunt, ut boni viri videantur, Cic.* (8) *Agit is injuriarum, Id.* (9) *Vineas, turræque agit, Cæs.* (10) § *Agere caudam, Col.* (11) *Agit ipse furem in somnis ferus Æneas, Virg. Æn. 4, 465.* (12) *Agere inter homines desit, Tac. Ann. 15, 74.* (13) *Perjurissimum lenonem cum agit, agit Chæream, Cic.* (14) *Amicum ex imperatore agis, Plin. Paneg. 85.* (15) *Vide quam non inimico animo sum acturus, Cic.* (16) *Cum causam apud censores ageret, Plin. 17, 4.* (17) *Quis tam iniquam cenfuram agit inter suos? Sen. Epist. 67.* (18) *Si quis horum familiam à proavo retro agat, Plin.* (19) § *Agere equum, Liv. currus, Ov. navem, Hor. fiscum, Suet. Dom. 12.* *regnum, Flor.* (20) *Dedi quod mecum egisti, Plaut.* (21) ¶ *Agere cursum, To run, Plin. 5, 24.* *vitam, To live; triumphum, To triumph; gratias, To thank; rimas, To chink, or chop, Cic. fugam, To fly; ictum, To strike; consilia, To consult, Liv. nugas, To trifle; ambages, To beat about the bush, Plaut. censuram, To censure, Sen. Ep. 67.* *stationem, To stand sentry, Tac. mensuram, To measure, Plin. 15, 3.* *pœnitentiam, To repent, Plin. jun. germina, To bud, and blossom, Col. diris, To curse, Hor. Epod. 5, 89.* *silentium, To be silent, Ov. Met. 1, 349.* *otia, To be idle; spumas ore, To foam at the mouth; Virg. Geor. 3, 203.* *scintillas, To sparkle, Lucr. 2, 674.* *gradus, To go, to march on, Val. Fl. secretum, To be private, or alone, Suet. Tib. 60.* *cuniculos, To undermine, Cic.* ¶ *Lege agito, Take your course at law, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 91.* *Lege age, Execute the law, Liv. Agere animam, To be dying, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9.* *Agon? Ov. A formula of the sacrificing priest, asking the moment he should strike? Hoc age, A formula commanding attention in religious matters, but transferred to other things. Multum agit ætas, sexus, conditio, &c. There is a great matter in it, Quint. Si octogesimum annum agerent, If they were 80 years old, Cic.*

* *Agor*, ēris, āgi, actus. pass. *To be driven, done, banded, debated, &c.* ¶ *Libertas, salus, gloria P. R. agitur, Cic. i. e. de libertate, &c. lie at stake. Certiorem eum fecit id agi, ut pons dissolveretur, That they were consulting to break down the bridge, Nep. Them. 5.* *Quid agitur? Hæc goes it? Hæc do you all do? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 40.*

* *Agōgæ*, *Ditches, or trenches, in gold-mines to convey away the water, Plin. 33, 4.*

* *Agon*, ōnis. m. [ab ἀγών, certamen] *A playing for a prize, a striving for mastery in activities, jussing, wrestling; a match at any exercise. The place*

of such exercise, which at Rome was the Circus Flaminius. Also the sacrificing priest. Agones musici, Music prizes, Suet. Claud. 22. † Contentionis studium, Cic.

* || Agōnāles dies, or Agōnālia, ium. pl. n. Varr. [ab agon' ? pro agōne ? quod vid. in Ago, & lege Hexastichon, Ov. Fast. 1, 317.] A solemn feast, whereon the king offered a ram in his own palace. It was kept in January, with games and exercises.

* || Agōnia, æ. f. Bibl. [ab ἀγωνία mæror] extrema conturbationis species. Anger, an agony, a horror, a trembling passion, extreme anguish, and grief. Also the beast sacrificed, Fest.

* || Agōnistā, æ. m. Iren. [ab ἀγωνιστής idem] Lat. Luctor, Pugil. Achampion, a wrestler. Hinc

* || Agōnisticus, a, um. adj. [ab eod.] Gotten by prize. ¶ Agonistica corona, A crown of martyrdom, Cyp.

* || Agōnius, i. m. [ex eod.] Deus rebus agendis præfident, Fest.

* Agōnizo, as, act. & -or, āris, dep. [ex eodem themate] i. e. Dimico, Contendo. To strive for the mastery; to wrestle for the Christian prize, a crown of glory, Eccles.

* Agōnōthēta, æ. m. [ab ἀγων & τίθημι] Spart. Munerarius, Suet. He that oversees at feats of activities, or the judge in such games: A master of the revels.

* Agōrānōmus, i. m. [ab ἀγορά, forum, ita dict. à foro rerum venalium, cui legem (νόμον) præscripsit, de mensuris cognovit, &c.] He that set the price of victuals in the market; the clerk of the market, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 6. † Aedilis.

* || Agrāriæ, scil. Excubiæ, five stationes, Veg. 3, 8. Guards of country people, about in the fields, soldiers quartered up and down in villages, to secure the country, ab

* Agrārius, a, um. adj. Pertaining to the field; of fields; as, ¶ Lex agraria, An act of the senate for an equal distribution of lands among the people, Cic. Att. 1, 19.

* Agre, es, f. nomen canis [ab ἀγρεύω, venor] Plunder, Catb. Ov. Met. 3, 212.

* Agrestis, e, adj. [ad agros pertinens, aut natus in agris] (1) Pertaining to the fields, or belonging to the country; wild, growing, or bred, in the country. (2) Clownish, unmannerly, ill-bred, slovenly, homespun. (3) Harsh, coarse. (1) Gazā lætus agrestis, Virg. Æn. 5, 40. ¶ Habent tauros agrestes majores sylvestribus, Plin. 8, 21. (2) ¶ = Exculto animo nihil agreste, nihil inhumanum est, Cic. (3) ¶ = Rustica vox & agrestis quoddam delectat, Id. ¶ It is often used substantively; as, Collectos armat agrestes, Virg. Æn. 10, 11. Duri agrestes, Id. Æn. 7, 504.

* Agria, æ. f. [scabies fera ex ἀγρία idem] A scab, a rebellious ulcer, Cels. 5.

Agricola, æ. m. & f. [qui, & Agricultor, ex ager & colo] A husbandman, or ploughman; one that tills the ground, Col. 11, 1.

Agricolāris, e, adj. Belonging to husbandry. Bis septem parvos, opus agricolæ, libellos, Pallad.

¶ Agricolatio, ōnis. Sæpe dix. Col. vix al. quisquam. Tillage, husbandry. † Agricultura.

Agricolator, ōris. m. id. quod Agricola, Plin. 1, 1. ¶ Raro occ.

¶ Agricolor, āris, dep. To till the earth, ap. post. script. rep. † Agrum colo.

Agricultor, ōris. A husbandman. Quærenti Alexandro plures agricolores haberet, an milites? Curt. 8, 40. Dixit, Teستا hostes incendisse, servos agriculores rempublicam abduxisse, Liv. 26, 35. ¶ sed rectius Agri cultor.

Agriculura, æ. f. Cultus agrorum. Husbandry, tillage. Nihil agriculturā melius, Cic. Off. 1, 42. Sed fortè melius divisè leg. Agri cultura.

* || Agrimonia, æ. f. [ἀγριμῶν, Gr.] The herb agrimony; liverwort: Alias Eupatorium. ¶ Agrimonia sylvestris, Wild tarsey, vulgè.

* Agriōdos, i. vel ontis, m. [ab ἀγριος sylvestris & ὄδδς dens] Nomen fictum, à feris dentibus; vel fortasse ab ἀγριος & ὄδδς via, quia viis agrestibus & asperis aptus. One of Aſſeon's dogs, Ov. Met. 3, 224.

Agripeta, æ. m. & f. [ab ager, & peto] One who claims a share in the division of lands, ex fidei, Cic. Att. 15, 29.

Agrippa, æ. m. Agrippæ, qu. Ægrippæ. [ab ægro partu] A child born with his feet forwards, Plin. Vid. Propr.

Agrium, i. n. A kind of nard, Plin. 20, 26. Also a sort of nitre, Id.

* † Aguncula, Cic. Suet. corruptè pro Icuncula, [ab icon, i. e. imago.] A little image.

* || Agyrta, æ. m. [ex ἀγυρτής, idem] A juggler. a mountebank, a fortune-teller, a jack-pudding. Hæc vox ext. ap. Calep. null. auct. cit. at neque Steph. neque Faber agnosc. Lat. Circulator, Præstigator.

A ante H

A. H. in notis ant. Alii Homines.

* A H. interj. [ab à à] varios affectus exprimit. Dolorem, Ah! tantæmne rem. tam negligenter

agere, Ter. Reprehens. hæm, Ah! ne sævi tantopere, Ter. Objurgat. Ah! quantò satius est, Id. Abnegat. Ah! ne me obsecra, Id. Clamat.

Plaut. Mostell. Suspirat. Ah! ah! cum venit in animum ut mihi mores mutandi fient, Plaut.

Ah! Alas! Wo is me; A, a, a; What; Hab! Fie; It is even so; Yea; Tush; No, away, away; Ho, ho! Stay, ho. ¶ Cum acc. Ah me miseram! Oh wretch that I am! Ter.

* Aha, interj. Away, fie, no, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 6.

* Aha, interj. [ab eodem] Oh; in sighing, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 36.

* Aheneus, a, um. adj. Poët. pro Æreus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 60. [ab Æneus, solutâ diphthongo, & interposito h] Brazen, of brass, or copper; strong.

Ahēnipes, ēdis. adj. Having brazen feet, Ov. Ep. 6, 32.

Ahēnum, i. i. e. vas ahenum. [ab adj. ahenus] (1) A caldron, a kettle, a copper, a brass pot, or pan. (2) A vat wherein purple, or other colours, were died. (1) Littore ahena locant, Virg. Æn. 1, 217. (2) Getulis fucaret vellus ahenis, Sil.

* Ahēnus, a, um. adj. Poët. [pro Æreus, ab æs, ut sonus sit viridior vegetiorque, Gell. Brazen, made of brass, or copper, Virg. Æn. 1, 453.

A ante I.

* † Aibant, pro aiebant, Non. ex Acc.

* † Ai, [imperat. ab aio] Say, or affirm thou. ¶ Vel ai, vel nega, Plaut.

* Aigleuces, i. e. semper mustum, [ab æi semper & γλυκὺς dulcis] A kind of sweet wine, wine that never wrought, Plin. 14, 11.

* Aīn', pro aīne? Say you so? Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 4.

* Aio, ais, ait, aiunt. verb. def. [ἀφάω, unde φημί, dico, pro quo Atticè φημί. Voss.] Imperf. habet integrum, Aiebam, &c. perfecti solum secundas, Aisti, aistis; in imperativo, Ai, in optat. Aias, aiat, aiamus, aiant. Part. Aiens.

Reliqua desiderantur. To affirm, testify, avouch, or aver. ¶ ¶ Vel ai, vel nega, Either say ay, or no, Plaut. Ut aiunt, As they say, Cic.

† Adjūtāmini, pro Adjutate, dep. Non.

* Aīzoon, Plin. 18, 45. [ab ἀειζωον, i. e. Semper vivum, quod folia non flaccescant] An herb always green, called ay-green, or sen-green, everlasting, boussleek.

A ante L

Ala, æ. f. [ab axillâ, fugâ literæ vastioris, Cic. in Orat.] (1) The wing of a bird, or of any flying thing; a pinnion. (2) Analog. An arm pit, or armhole. (3) Synec. The arm. (4) Also the same part by analogy, in beasts. (5) The wings of an army, or the horse on each side flanking the foot. (6) The pinnacles, or turrets, on houses. (7) The hollow between the stem of the leaf, and the stalk of the herb.

(1) Galli cantu premunt alas, Enn. (2) An gravis hirsutis cubet hircus in alis, Hor. Epod. 12, 5. (3) Grandes miretur Lælius alas, Juv. 14, 195. (4) Plin. 11, 40. (5) Ala equitum amissa fuit, Liv. (6) Vitr. 6, 3. (7) Plin. 25, 5.

¶ Alæ velorum, The sails, Virg. Æn. 3, 520. sagittæ, The feathers of an arrow, Id. Æn. 9, 578. ¶ Plaudere alis, To clap the wings, Id. Æn. 5, 516. Commovere alas, Id. Æn. 5, 217. ¶ Verberare alis æthera, To fly, Id. Æn. 11, 750.

Alābandica rosa, [ab Alabandâ, Asiæ regione] A kind of damask rose, with whiteish leaves, Plin.

* Alābarches, æ. m. [ab ἀλαβάρ, A writing of tribute paid for the feeding of cattle, & ἀρχω, impero, q. d. Scripturæ magister] A chief publican, or gatherer of tribute. Sed rectius, ut opinor, scrib. tam ap. Cic. quàm, Juv. Arabarches.

* || Alābaster, i. m. [ex ἀλάβαστρος idem] Alabaster. Meton. A vessel made of alabaster, to keep sweet ointments in; an ointment box. Quibus alabaster plenus unguenti putere videtur, Fragm. Cic. ap. Non.

* Alābāstrites, æ. m. [ab Alabastro oppido Ægypti] Alabaster-stone, a kind of marble, whereof they made vessels for ointments, which by the poets is called Onyx, Plin. 36, 8.

* Alābastrum, i. n. [ab eod.] A box of ointments, or perfume, made of alabaster. Cosmi redolent alabastra, Mart. 11, 9.

* Alābastrus, i. m. [eodem themate] The same with Alabastrum, Also the bud of a rose, or the green leaves that cover it: So called from its likeness to the fashion of the alabaster-box, Plin. 21, 4.

* Alābes, ētis. m. [ἀλάβης, Gr.] A kind of fish peculiar to the river Nile, Plin. 5, 10.

* Alācer, m. cris. f. cre, n. & Alacris, e, adj. or, comp. [ab ἀδακρυς, i. e. non tristis, l pro d, Donat.] (1) Merry, brisk, glad, cheerful, pert. (2) Metalsome, free, courageous. (3) Fierce, sharp. (4) Ready, apt. (5) Pleasant, delightful. (1) ¶ Quid tu es tristis? quidve alacris? Ter. Eun. 2, 3. Vultus alacer, os alacre, Cic.

(2) Equus alacer, Cic. de Div. 1, 33. Milites alacriores, Cæf. B. G. 3, 24. (3) Tauri alacres, Claud. in 1. Conf. Sil. 21. (4) Alacer, ut alteri noceat, ad Her. 2, 19. (5) Meton. Sylvæ alacres, Virg. Ecl. 5, 58.

* Alacritas, ātis. f. [ab alacer] (1) Alacrity, cheerfulness, nimbleness, briskness. (2) Eagerness. (3) Courage, pleasure. (1) = Alacritas, & lætitia, Cic. de Div. 2, 26. (2) Canum alacritas in venando, Id. N. D. 2, 63. (3) Additis mihi scribendi alacritatem, Id. Att. 16, 3.

* Alacriter, adv. Cheerfully, briskly, readily, merrily, courageously. Secuta ætas alacriter defendit, citatur ex Plin. 20, 12. sed libb. opt. habent Acriter.

Alāpa, æ. f. [ex ἀπὸ ἑβρ. super faciem] A blow, or slap, on the cheek with the open hand; a cuff, or box, on the ear. Dignus eras alapis, Mart. 5, 62.

Alāris, e, adj. [ab ala] Belonging to the wing of an army. ¶ Cohortes alares, The flank, Liv. 10, 40.

Alārius, a, um. adj. [ab ala] ¶ Equites alarii, The horse on the flank, Liv. 35, 5.

* Alāternus, i. f. [qu. ab ἐλαία, olea] A barren tree, leaved like the Ilex, and the olive-tree, Plin. 16, 26.

Alātus, a, um. adj. [ab ala] Winged, Virg. Æn. 4, 259.

Alauda, æ. f. [Contentus Suet. Plin. & Varr. affirmatione vocem esse Gallicam; notatione accersitâ abittineo.] Alark. Alaudarum legio, The name of a Roman legion, Cic. quod galeis uterentur ei apici simillimis, in aviculæ capite, quam Galli vett. Alaudam, hodierni Aloette vocant; unde Latinis Cassita, & Galerita dicta.

¶ Alaudium, rectius Allodium, quod vid.

Alaufa, vel Alōsa, æ. . A kind of fish, the same with Clupea, Auson. Mosel. 126.

* || Alba, æ. f. A white precious stone, or pearl. Venant. Alba (vestis) An albe, or surplice. ¶ Dominica in albis, Whitsunday, Eccles.

* Albārium, i. sc. opus, Plin. quod sit ex purâ calce; quomodo Vitr. 7, 2. & Pall. 1, 14. docebunt. White-washing.

* Albārius, a, um. adj. Made of white mortar, Plin. 36, 23.

* || Albārius, i. m. Apargetter, or white-washer, Cod. Theod. 2.

* || Alba sīna, The white thorn, or lady thistle, Ruell.

* Albātus, a, um. part. [ab albor, inusit.] Made white, clothed in white, in his best clothes, in his holiday apparel, Cic. in Vatin. 13. Albata terra, Ov. Met. 5, 502. ¶ Albatus subst. An inferior magistrate, Varr.

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* || Albēdo, dīnis. f. *Whiteness, white colour*, Sulp. Sev.
 † Albegmīna, um. n. corruptē pro Ablegmīna, quod vid.
 * Albens, tis, part. *Whiteish, looking white, hoary*.
 Albensoliva, Ov. A. Am. 3, 184. Albentes comæ, Id. A. Am. 2, 666. ¶ Albente cælo, *As soon as it was light*, Cæf. B. C. 1, 68.
 * Albeo, es, ui. neut. [ab albus] *To be white*.
 Albet caput canis capillis, Ov. Ep. 13, 761.
 * † Albeolus, i. m. corruptē pro Alveolus, i. e. Abacus luforius. *A pair of tables*, Cic.
 * Albescent, part. *Waxing white, or hoary*. Lenit albescent animos capillus, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 25.
 * Albesco, ēre. incept. [ex albo, albus fio] (1) *To wax, or become, white*. (2) *To be bright*. (1) Albescit messis ariflis Maturis, Ov. Fast. 5, 357. (2) Ut primūm albescere lucem Vidit, Virg. Æn. 4, 586.
 * † Albeus, i. m. i. e. Abacus luforius, corruptē pro Alveus. *A pair of playing tables*, Plin.
 * Albicērāta ficus, ficus silvestris, [qu. ab albā cerā] *A kind of bread fig, with a small stalk*, Plin. 15, 18.
 * Albico, as, neut. *To grow, or wax, white*. Nec prata canis albicant pruinis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 4.
 * † Albicer, āris. pro Albesco, Varr.
 * Albīdus, a, um. adj. [ab albo] *Inclining to white, whiteish*. Albida spuma, Ov. Met. 3, 74. Albidum ulcus, Cels. 5, 26. Albidior, us, Cels. 7, 18. Plin. Ep. 8, 20.
 * || Albini, Pargetters, or white-liners, Cod. Theodof.
 * † Albītūdo, dīnis. f. *A white colour, or whiteness*. Ad istam capitis albitudinem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 32.
 * † Albo, as, aēt. unde Albatus, & Dealbo. *To whiten*, Ant.
 * || Albōgālērus, i. m. *A bat which the priest of Jupiter wore*. Fiebat ex albā pelle hostiæ Jovis cæfæ, Fest.
 * Albor, ōris. m. *A white colour, or whiteness*, Varr. || *The white of an egg*. Ovorum trium alborem in lagenam mittas, Apic. 1, 1.
 * Albuicum, ci. n. *is taken for the white daffodil*, Plin. 21, 68.
 * Albugo, gīnis. f. *A white spot in the eye, a pearl, or web that grows over the sight*, Plin. 28, 11. † Also the white of an egg, Gloss. vet.
 * Albulæ, (aquæ) *A kind of white waters, good to heal wounds*, Plin. 31, 2.
 * Albulus, a, um. adj. dim. [ab albus] *Some-what white*. Albulus columbus, Catull. 27, 18.
 * Album, i. n. Album Prætoris erat tabula dealbata, in quā sua proponebat edicta, quod omnibus innotescerent. *A whitened table, wherein the prætors had their edicts, actions, and decrees, written*. Also a matricular register, to enroll names in; a list of names, a muster-roll. Album iudicium, Suet. Claud. 16. Senatorium, Tac. Ann. 4, 42. ¶ Ad album sedentes, *Interpreters of the prætorian laws, and decrees*, Sen. ¶ Albo eradere, Tac. A. 4, 42. ascribi, Suet. N. 21. ¶ || Album corrumpere, *To deface the prætor's edict*, JCC.
 * Album, i. n. abs. *White, whiteness*, Virg. Ecl. 2, 41. ¶ Album oculi, *The white of the eye*, Cels. 7, 7. Album ovi, *The white of an egg*, Plin. 20, 11.
 * Albūmen, īnis. n. *The white of an egg*, Plin. 28, 6. Rarō occ.
 * Alburnum, i. n. [ab albo colore] *Adeps arboris, The white sap, or sappy part of trees on the out-side next the bark, subject to rot, and be worm eaten*, Plin. 16, 38.
 * Alburnus, i. m. [à colore dict.] *A small white fish, perhaps a bleak, or blay*, Auson. Mosel. 127.
 * Albus, a, um. adj. [sine dubio ab ἀλφός, hoc est, λευκός, dicitur; etsi alii alias notationes asferant. ἀλφός vocatur ubi color albus est, &c. Cels. l. 5. cap. ult. Hinc etiam Alpes, à candore nivium] (1) *White, hoary*. (2) *Pale, and wan*. (3) *Met. Fortunate, happy*. (1) ¶ Albus aterve sis ignorans, Cic. Sparserit & nigras alba senecta comas, Prop. 3, 5, 24. (2) Albus pallor, Hor. Epod. 7, 35. (3) Alba nautis. Stella refulsit, Hor. Od. 1, 12,

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27. ¶ || Albi calculi, *White stones, wherewith they marked their lucky days, as they did their ill days with black*: Also in trials the white stones which they cast into an urn, to absolve the person accused. Albus spinus, *The hawthorn tree*, Fest. ¶ Albo opoponitur atrum, candido nigrum, Id.
 * || Alcæa, æ. f. [ab ἀλκή, fortitudo, quæ caudæ incitamento excitatur] *A lion, or lioness*, Callep. ex Cæl.
 * || Alcaicum carmen, ab Alcæo inventore, quod post duos dactylos duos itidem habet trochæos. *A kind of verse, consisting of two dactyls and two trochees*; as, Purpurei metuunt tyranni, Hor.
 * || Alcarnes, five Carnes Punicæ linguâ, Ruell. [ex articulo al, & carnes, Arab. i. e. coccus, vel coccineus vermiculus] *The worm wherewith crimson colour is made. A modern cordial confection*, Alkermes.
 * Alce, es. or, Alces, cis. f. [ab ἀλκή robur] Plin. 8, 15. *An elk; a wild beast resembling a fallow deer, but larger, and having no joints in the legs*.
 * Alcea, æ. f. [ex eodem themate] Plin. 27, 4. *A kind of wild mallows; marsh mallows*. Hodiè, bifmalva sylvestris.
 * Alcēdo, dīnis. f. Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 143, [qu. algedo, quod frigidis temporibus pariat] *A bird which makes her nest in the sea about mid-winter, when there is always a great calm*: Some take it for the king's-fisher.
 * Alcēdōnia, ōrum. pl. n. *The time the king's-fisher hatches, in which the sea is calm, and still*. Met. *Quiet, peaceable times*, Plaut. Cal. prol. 26.
 * || Alchymia, æ. f. Firm. 3, 15. in edit. Aldi, sed in Mss. Chimia, test. Voss. Hujus vocis notatio viros doctos exercitos habet. An ex χῆμα pro χεῖμα, fusio? long. Arab. certè olet. Alchymy, chymistry. Unde
 * || Alchymista, æ. m. *An alchymist, or chymist*.
 * || Alcorānum, i. n. & Alcorānus, i. m. Lex Muhammedis; à koran, lectio, Arab. cum art. al, sicut scriptura Judæis à lectione] *The Alkoran, the book of Mahomet's law*.
 * ALĒA, æ. f. [An. qu. Alvea, ab alveo, in quo iuditur? An ab ἄλν, error; quippe cū sit incertus ludus?] (1) *A die, dice, or dice play, invented (as some say) by Palamedes, at the siege of Troy; but more properly by the Lydians*: See Voss. tym. (2) Synecd. *Gaming of all sorts*. (3) Met. *Hazard, danger*. (4) *Luck, fortune, chance*. (1) Vetita legibus alea, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 55. (2) Alea parva nuces, & non damnosa, videntur, Mart. 14, 8. (3) Periculosa plenum opus aleæ, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 6. (4) ¶ Sequentes aleam, non rationem, Varr.
 * Alēator, ōris. m. *A dice-player, or gamester*. Domus erat aleatoribus referta, plena ebriorum, Cic. Phil. 2, 27.
 * || Alēatōrium, i. n. *A dining-room, Sidon*.
 * Alēatōrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to dice, or dicing*, Cic. ¶ Aleatorium forum, *A dicing-room, a gameing-house, a gameing ordinary*, Suet. Aug. 71.
 * Alēc, ēcis. n. [ab ἄλς, sal] *A thick sharp pickle, made of the entrails of fishes*, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 73.
 * Alēctōria, æ. f. Plin. 37, 10. [scil. gemma, ab ἀλέκτωρ, gallus] *A stone found in the marrow, or gizzard, of a cock, of a crystal colour*.
 * Alēctōrōlōphus, [ex eodem] Galli crista, *An herb bearing leaves like a cock's comb; some take it for louse-herb, or rattle-grass*, Plin. 27, 5.
 * || Alēmbicus, vel Alēmbicum, *An alembick, or still*, Scalig.
 * Alendus, a, um. part. *To be nourished*. Alendus est amor verbis dulcibus, Ov. A. Am. 2, 152.
 * † Aleo, ōnis. m. Fest. ex Næv. id. quod Aleator. *A dice-player, a gamester*.
 * Ales, itis. adj. [ab ala] *Light, swift, quick*. ¶ Plumbum ales, *A bullet*, Sil. 3, 365. Deus ales, Mercury, Ov. Met. 2, 714.
 * Ales, itis. c. g. subst. *Any great winged bird, a fowl*. ¶ Jovis ales, *An eagle*, Virg. Palladis ales, *An owl*, Ov. Phasidis ales, *A pheasant*, Stat. Sylv. 4, 6, 8. Cythereia ales, *A dove*, Sil. Crastatus ales, *A cock*, Ov. Fast. 1, 455. Sometimes smaller birds, as Pandionis ales, Ov. ad Pison. 255. Dauias ales, *The nightingale*, Sen. Oct. 192, Ma-

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la ales, *Bad luck*, Hor. Secunda ales, *Good luck*, Id. Epod. 16, 24.
 † Alefco, ēre. incept. [ab alo] *To increase, or grow by nourishment*, Varr. R. R. 1, 44. Lucr. 2, 1128. † Cresco.
 * || Aleurites panis, [ab ἀλευρίτης triticeus] *Wheaten bread*, Ruell. † Triticeus.
 * Alex, ēcis. f. sine pl. Plin. 10, 3. [qu. ἀλυσή, nam & hallex scrib. ob falsuginem] *A pickle, or salt thick liquor, made of fishes*. Also a cheap little fish, Cato.
 * || Alexicacus, [ab ἀλεξικακος, Gr.] malorum depulsor. *A sower, or defender, from harm, and danger*: The epithet of Hercules and Apollo. Alexicaci dæmones, qui & Apopompæi, & Apotropæi, Lysii quoque, & Phryxii appel. Bud. Cæl. Tutelar gods, guardian angels.
 * Alexipharmacōn, ci. n. [ab ἀλέξω arceo, & φάρμακον venenum] *An antidote, or medicine, against poison, enchantments, and witchcraft*, Plin. 21, 20.
 * ALGA, æ. f. Virg. *An herb, or weed, growing on the sea-shore, or in the sea*. Sea-weed, ¶ Alga maris; ulva stagnorum, Serv. sed fallit interdum. ¶ Projecta vilior algâ, Prov. ex Virg. Ecl. 7, 42. *Good for nothing*, Alga dabat torum, Lucr. 5, 521.
 * Algens, tis. part. [ab algeo] *Cold, chill*. Algens domina, Ov. A. Am. 2, 214.
 * Algenis, e. adj. [ab alga] *Of, or belonging to, reets, or sea-grass*. ¶ Algenes pelagiæ, *A kind of purple fishes which feed on that weed*, Plin. 9, 37.
 * Algeo, ēre, si. neut. [ab ἀλγέω doleo] (1) *To be grievously cold, to be chill, to quake for cold, to shiver with cold*. ¶ Æstuo. (2) *To catch cold*. (3) Met. *To be slighted, or disregarded*. (1) ¶ Puer sudavit, & alfit, Hor. A. P. 413. (2) Ne aut ille alserit, aut uspiam ceciderit, Ter. Adelph. 1, 1, 11. (3) ¶ Probitas laudatur, & alget, Juv. 1, 74.
 * Algidenfis, e. adj. ¶ Raphanus Algidenfis, *A kind of radish, long and clear throughout*, Plin. 19, 5.
 * Algīdus, a, um. adj. *Chill with cold*. Algida nive, Catull. 61, 70.
 * || Algīficus, a, um. adj. *Causing, or bringing, much coldness*, Gell. 19, 4.
 * Algor, ōris. m. verb. [ab algeo] *Cold, great cold, shivering, chillness*, Sall. B. C. 5. ¶ Æstus, Plin.
 * Algōsus, a, um. adj. [ab alga] *Weedy, full of sea-weed, or reets*, Plin. 32, 9. Auson. Ep. 7, 42.
 * Algōsus, a, um. adj. [ab algor] *Very cold, chilly*. Vivunt in algosis, Plin. Hist. 32, 9.
 * † Algu, pro algore. Non. ex Acc. Varr. & Plaut. Mosl. 1, 3, 36.
 * † Alguis, i. m. pl. car. pro Algor. *Extreme cold*, Lucr. 3, 732.
 * || Aliā, adv. loci. *Some other way*, Donat.
 * Aliās, adv. [ab alius] tam præter. quam fut. temp. etiam sæpe indef. *At another time, in another manner, after another fashion*. ¶ Aliās geminatum in diversis clausulis; *Sometime, another time; one while, another while*. ¶ Aliās aliud: *isdem de rebus judicant. They now are of one opinion; then of another*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 7.
 * Alibi, adv. [per sync. ab alicubi, Voss.] (1) *Elsewhere, with another person*. (2) *In another place*. (3) *In any other business, or affair*. (1) Habebam aliqui animum amori deditum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 14. (2) ¶ Hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvæ, Arborei fœtus alibi, Virg. Geor. 1, 54. (3) ¶ Hinc scire potuit, aut nusquam alibi, Ter. Hecur. 2, 3, 58.
 * Alibis, e. adj. [ab alo] *Nourishing, nutritive*. Varr. R. R. 2, 11. alibi raud occ.
 * Alīca, æ. f. [ab alendo, Fest.] *A kind of wheate, or corn like wheate. Also a kind of potage, or drink made of that, or any other, sort of corn; as frumenty, flummery, barley broth, &c.* Plin. 18, 7. ¶ Reliquiæ alicariæ, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 54. *Women who got their living by prostitution*.
 * Alīcastrum, i. n. [ab alica, ut à filiqua, filiquastrum] *A kind of bread corn*, Col. 2, 6.
 * Alīcibi, adv. loci. [qu. aliquo ibi] *Some where, in some place; any where, in any place*. Utinam hic propè adesset alicubi, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 7.

* *Allicula*, æ. f. [ab ἀλλήχης χιτῶν χειρὶ δαίλες, tunica manicata, *Hef.*] *A child's coat with sleeves*, *Mart.* 12, 83.

Alicunde, adv. [qu. aliquo unde] (1) *From some place, or other.* (2) *From some body, or (3) from some thing.* (1) *Venit meditatus alicunde*, *Ter.* (2) *Alicunde exora mutuum*, *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 1, 44. (3) *Non quæsitit procul alicunde*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 20. * *† Alid*, pro aliud. *Alid ex alio reficit natura*, *Lucr.* 1, 64.

* *Alienatio*, ōnis. f. verb. [ab alieno] *An alienation, or making over to another; quo sensu utitur est Abalienatio. Also a withdrawing from one's company, and friendship; an aversion, or dislike to one; a keeping at a distance*, *Cic.* ¶ *Alienatio mentis*, *An alienation, the loss of one's wits, distraction*, *Plin.* 21, 21. & *Cels.* 4, 2.

* *Alienātūrus*, a, um. part. *About to alienate*, *Liv.* 38, 33.

* *Alienātus*, a, um. part. (1) *Alienated, made over, or delivered up.* (2) *Estranged, severed, parted.* (3) *Bereaved of.* (4) *Revolted.* (1) *Alienatus mihi est usus ædium*, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 2. (2) *Alienata est abs te mulier*, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 4, 26. (3) *Alienatus sensibus*, *Liv.* 25, 39. mente, *Plin.* 28, 8. (4) *Alienatæ insulæ*, *Nep. Cim.* 2.

* *Alienīgēna*, æ. c. g. [ex alienus, & gigno] *A stranger, a foreigner, one of another country, or another kindred; an alien.* *Homo longinquus & alienigena*, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 3.

* *Alienīgēnus*, a, um. adj. *Foreign, of a strange country.* *Studia alienigena*, *Val. Max.* 2, 1. *Alienigena membra*, *Lucr.* 5, 878.

* *Aliēno*, as. i. e. alienum facio. (1) *To alienate, or pass away, an estate; to sell a thing, to deliver up the possession, or right, of a thing to another.* (2) *To discard, or cut off.* (3) *To withdraw.* (4) *To revolt.* (1) *Venire res vestras proprias, & in perpetuum à vobis alienari*, *Cic.* 2. in *Rull.* 21. (2) *Ita nos alienavit*, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 26. (3) *Conabantur alienare à te voluntatem meam*, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 6. (4) *Alienatis rebus*, *Juss.* 13, 6. Item 18, 3.

* *Aliēnor*, āris. pass. (1) *To be alienated, or changed.* (2) *To be distracted, or disempered.* (3) *To be corrupted, or putrified.* (1) *Planè alienari à Senatu*, *Cic. Att.* 1, 14. (2) *Alienatus est mente*, *Plin.* 28, 8. (3) *Cels.* 7, 16.

* *Aliēnus*, a, um. adj. or comp. *Stranger, sup.* [quod ad alium pertinet, ab alius] (1) *Another man's.* (2) *Of another country, foreign.* (3) *None of our kin, or relations; alien.* (4) *Disagreeable, unmeet, misbecoming.* (5) *Different, of another sort, absurd, delirious.* (6) *Averse, estranged.* (7) *Hurtful, disadvantageous.* (8) *Offensive.* (1) *Alienus cibus*, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 34. (2) *Plin.* 7, 1. (3) *¶ Potiores sunt propinqui, quam alieni*, *Cic. Amic.* 5. (4) *Non putavi esse alienum institutis meis*, *Id.* (5) *Ov.* 3. *Trist. Eleg.* 3. *Alienior ætate possit faceret tamen*, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 30. (6) *Non nimis alienos animos habemus*, *Cic.* (7) *Equitare podagricis quoque alienum est*, *Cels.* *Alienissimo sibi loco conlaxit*, *Nep. Them.* 4. (8) *¶ Sumendi cibi faciles, & stomacho non alieni*, *Cels.* 4, 5. ¶ *Alienā vivere quadrā, To shirk, and hang on*, *Juv.* 5, 2. *Alieno more, As another man would have him*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 125. ¶ *Regit gen. vel dat. vel abl. cum, vel sine, præp. ab.*

* *Alīer*, ēra, ērum. voc. Poët. [ex ala & fero] *Winged, that hath wings*, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 562.

* *Alīger*, ēra, ērum. [ab ala & gero] *Winged, wearing wings.* ¶ *Aligerum agmen*, *A flock of birds*, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 249. *Aliger A. cas*, *Winged Mercury*, *Stat. axis*, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 562.

* *Alimentārius*, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to nourishment, or maintenance.* ¶ *Lex alimentaria*, *A law that children should maintain their decrepit parents*, *Cæsar. ad Cic.* 1. 8. *Ep.* 6.

¶ *Alimentārius*, i. m. ap. JCC. *ut legatarius, cui alimenta legata sunt. One that hath his maintenance allowed him by one's will. Also one that is maintained at the public charge.*

* *Alimentum*, i. n. verb. [ab alo] *Nourishment, one's keeping, living, sustenance, maintenance, food, &c.* ¶ *Alimentum ignis*, *Fuel*, *Plin.* *nubibus*, *Rain*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 271. *Alimenta arcu expedit*, *To live by his bow*, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 43.

* *Alimon*, [ex a neg. & λιμός fames] *A kind of shrub hurtful to the growth of trees*, *Plin.* 17, 24.

* *Alimōnia*, æ. f. *Macr. Alimony, maintenance, food, nourishment.* ¶ *Alimentum*. *Antiquum quæstum meum alimonie servo*, *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 2, 1.

* *Alimōnium*, i. n. *Nourishment*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 8. *Infectus alimonio, servitio, &c.* *Tac. Ann.* 11, 16, 7. ¶ *Alimentum*.

* *Aliō*, adv. [ab alius] *ad alium locum.* (1) *To another place,* (2) *business, or purpose.* (1) *Aliō missus sum*, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 49. (2) *Sermonem aliō transferamus*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 29.

* *Aliōqui*, vel *Aliōquin*, conj. [ex alio, & quin] *Otherwise, else, if not, any other way*, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 25.

* *Aliorūm*, adv. [contr. ex alio verum] (1) *Towards another place, elsewhere.* (2) *To some other purpose, otherwise than.* (1) *Ancillas jubet aliorūm ire*, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 49. (2) *Vereor ne aliorūm, atque ego feci, acceperit*, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 2.

* *Aliōverūm*, adv. *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 8. [ex alio, & verum] *To another place, end, or purpose.*

* *Alipæna*, ōrum. pl. [ab a non & λιπαίνω impinguo] *Plaisters which have no fat in them*, *Cels.* 5, 19.

* *Alipes*, ēdis. c. g. [ex ala & pes] *Nimble, swift of foot.* *Alipedes equi*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 48. ¶ *Alipes deus*, *Mercury*, *Id. Met.* 11, 312.

* *Alipīlus*, i. m. *A fellow in the bath, that pulled the hair off people's arm pits*, *Sen. Ep.* 56. *Rarō occ.*

* *Aliptes*, æ. m. [ex ἀλείπειν Gr.] *Juv.* 6, 421. *form.* *Lat. Alipta*, pl. *aliptæ*, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. *He that anointed the wrestlers before they exercised, and took care to keep them sound, and in good complexion*, *Lat. Unctor.*

* *Alipīrium*, *Jul. Pol.* [ab ἀλείπειν, ungere] *A place in the bath where people were anointed, after they had bathed*, *Cæsar.* 16, 48.

* *Aliquā*, adv. i. e. aliquā viā, per aliquem locum. (1) *By some place.* (2) *By some means or other.* (1) *Si qui evasissent aliquā*, *Liv.* (2) *Vereor ne uxor aliquā hoc resciscat mea*, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 1, 19.

¶ *Aliquammulti*, *A good many*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 25. *sed var. codd.*

¶ *Aliquammultum*, n. absol. *Pretty much, a good deal*, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 32.

* *Aliquandiu*, adv. i. e. aliquantum diu. *A good while, some time, some while, a little while*, *Cic. Acad.* 3.

* *Aliquando*, adv. temp. tam præter. quam fut. (1) *Sometimes.* (2) *At length.* (3) *Formerly.* (4) *Hereafter.* (1) *Honestas aliquando cum utilitate pugnat*, *Cic. Off.* 3, 4. (2) *Sit discordiarum finis aliquando*, *Id. Syracusæ aliquando cesserunt*, *Flor.* 2, 6. (3) *Non hæc ex aliquo audivisti aliquando*, *Cic.* (4) *Non despero fore aliquem aliquando*, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 21.

* *Aliquantulum*, dim. [à dim, aliquantulum] *A very little, somewhat, never so little*, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 34.

* *Aliquantisper*, adv. [ab aliquantum] *A little while, for a small time.* *Concedas aliquod ab illorum ore aliquantisper*, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 11.

* *Aliquantō*, adv. *Somewhat, a little.* *Jungitur (1) Compar. & his vocibus. (2) Ante. (3) Post. (4) Postea. (5) Intra. (1) Aliquantō iniquior erat*, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 27. (2) *Aliquantō ante furorem Catilinæ*, *Cic.* (3) *Aliquantō post argentaria dissoluta*, *Id. pro Cæc.* 4. (4) *Postea aliquantō*, *Id.* (5) *Intra legem, & quidem aliquantō*, *Id.*

* *Aliquantulum*, (1) adj. & (2) adv. dim. [ab aliquantum] *A very little, somewhat, never so little.* (1) *Aliquantulum agri in medio relictum est*, *Cic.* (2) *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 4, 55.

* *Aliquantūm*, i. e. aliquod quantum, adv. vel nom. *Somewhat, a little.* *Cum Gen. Cic. Att.* 12, 27.

* *Aliquantus*, a, um. adj. [ex aliquis, & quantus] *Some, a little.* *Timor aliquantus*, *Sall. B. J.* 105. *Rarō occ.*

* *Aliquātēnus*, adv. quant. [ex aliqua, & tenus] (1) *Somewhat.* (2) *In some measure, by some reason,*

or means; some way or other. (1) *Flore albo, aliquatenus rubente*, *Plin.* 27, 12. (2) *Cum tamen vitis aliquatenus se confirmavit*, *Col.* 4, 3.

* *Aliquī*, pr aliquā re, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 1, 11. *Aliquid*, subst. (1) *Something, somewhat.* (2) *A great matter.* (3) *Of some note, or esteem.* (1) *Grave est petere aliquid*, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 5. (2) *Est aliquid nupisse Jovi*, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 27. (3) *Ut tu cum aliquid esse videare*, *Cic. Adverbialiter*, *Credo aliquid secutos opportunitatem loci*, i. e. *aliquatenus*, *Id.*

* *Aliquis*, aliqua, aliquod, vel aliquid; [ex alius, & quis] *Some, somebody, something, some or other; some certain person.* *Also some of note, or esteem, as* *Itaque fac me velis esse aliquem*, *Cic.*

* *Aliquispiam*, quāpiam, quodqam, vel quidpiam [ex aliquis, & piam, adj. syllab.] *Cic.* 3. *Tusc. c.* 9. &

* *Aliquisquam*, aliquāquam, aliquidquam, &c. *Any.* *Alicuiquam in servitutem dari*, *Liv.* 41, 5. *Epicurusne, qui regat aliquidquam deos nec alibi curare, nec sui?* *Cic. de Divin.* 2, 50. ¶ *Sed non diffidendum est in utroque loco alios alio modo legere.*

* *Aliquod*, adv. [ex aliquis, i. e. ad aliquem locum] *Some whither, to some place, any whither.* *In angulum aliquod abeam*, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 2, 11.

¶ *Aliquosum*, adv. i. e. aliquod verum, versus aliquem locum. *Some whither.* *Steph. unde nescio.*

* *Aliquot*, pl. indecl. [ex alii, & quot] *Some, some certain, a few, not many.* ¶ *Aliquot anni sunt cum*, *Some years since*, *Cic. Att.* 9, 11.

* *Aliquotfariā*, adv. *Several times, or several ways*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2. *Rarō occ.*

* *Aliquoties*, vel *Aliquotiens*, adv. [ab aliquot, ut à quot, quoties] *Several times, divers times, certain times.* *Aliquoties jam iste locus à te tactus est*, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 4.

* *Aliquoverūm*, adv. *One way, or other*, *Plaut. Cæsar.* 2, 4, 8.

¶ *Aliquousque*, adv. [ex aliquod, & usque] *To some place, or time*, *Litt. unde nescio.*

* *† Alis*, ant. pro alius, *Catull.* 64, 28.

* *¶ Alit*, sive *Alid*, pro aliud, *Cæsar. ex Lucr.* *Vid. Alid.*

* *Aliter*, adv. [ab ant. alis, pro alius] *After another manner, otherwise, else.* *Fieri aliter non potest*, *Ter.* *Diis aliter visum*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 428. ¶ *Aliter leges, aliter philosophi, Law one way, after one sort; philosophers after another*, *Cic.* *Aliter atque aliter, Several ways, first one way, then another*, *Plin.* 2, 93. *Aliter quam pro quam ut.* *Ita vulneravit, ut sanguis aliter eludi non posset, quam diadema sibi demtum rex, alligandi vulneris causā, capiti ejus imponeret*, *Juss.* 15, 3.

* *Alētūra*, æ. f. verb. [ab alor] *Anourishing, or educating*, *Gell.* 12, 1.

* *Alītus*, a, um. part. [ab alor] *Nourished, kept, maintained.* *Alitus atque educatus inter arma*, *Div.* 30, 28. *Flamma lignis alita oppidanorum sepulchra comprehendit*, *Curt.* 8, 32.

* *Aliūbi*, adv. i. e. alio ubi, pro alibi. *Elsewhere, in some other place*, *Plin.* 10, 30. ¶ *Alubi atque aliubi*, *Now in one place, then in another*, *Sen. de Ben.* 5, 6.

* *Aliunde*, adv. qu. aliō unde. (1) *From some other place.* (2) *Of, or from, some other person.* (1) *Aliunde dicendi copiam petere non possit*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 9. (2) *Cum id neque per te scires, neque aliunde scire potuisses*, *Id. pro Lig.* 1.

* *Alius*, a, ud. gen. alius. dat. alii. [ab ἄλλος] *Ant. alis*, *Prisc. Legitur alii, & aliæ in gen. ant. test. Cic. De multis dicitur, sicut alter de duobus tantum.* (1) *Another.* (2) *Other.* (3) *Diverse.* (4) *Different, contrary.* (5) *Changed, or of a different mind.* (6) *Personated.* (7) *For alter.* (1) *Alius quidam*, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 2, 4. (2) *Alias nescio*, *Id. Heaut.* 2, 4, 16. (3) *Aliæ sunt legati partes, atque imperatoris*, *Cæsar.* (4) *Hæc dies aliam vitam affert, alios mores postulat*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 18. (5) *Alium esse censet nunc me atque olim?* *Id. Andr.* 3, 3, 13. (6) *Valere; adesle; ibo; alius nunc fieri volo*, *Plaut.*

(7) *Cæsar.*

(7) Cæf. initio l. i. de Bell. Gall. (Regit ablat. cum præp. ¶ Alius alium, *One another*, Sall. Alio atque alio loco; *In sundry, or several, places*, Plin. Nève putes alium sapiente beatum, *Hor. i. e. quàm sapientem. Alius alio modo, One after one sort, another after another*, Cic. Alium fecisti me, *You have changed my mind*, Plaut. Quid est aliud? *What else is it?* Cic. Alius nemo, *No body else*, Ter. Alius quàm, *Other than*, Cic.

Aliusmodi, adv. Alterius modi. *Of another manner, sort, or fashion; otherwise*. Res aliusmodi est, *ac putatur*, Cic. de Inv. 2, 6.

¶ Aliusvis, *Any other*, Litt. ex G. Cic. ascribit, sed frustra locum quæsi.

Allābens, ntis. part. *Sliding, or passing, down*. Modicè allabente æstu, *Tac. Ann. 1, 70, 2.*

Allābor, Æris, psus. dep. [ex ad & labor] Juxta labor. *To slide by*, Cic. de Div. 2, 27. *To row, or sail by*, Virg. *To pass near*, Id. *To fall down to one*, Sen. (Reg. dat.

Allāboro, as. aët. [ab ad & laboro] (1) *To labour hard, to endeavour*. (2) *To add to a thing*.

(1) Ore allaborandum est tibi, *Hor. Ep. 8, 20.* (2) § Simpliciter myrto nihil allabores, *Id. Od. 1, 38, 5.*

Allævo, as. aët. [ex ad & lævo] *To make smooth, or even; to plane, or polish*, Col. 14, 25. Rarò occ.

Allambo, Ære, i. aët. [ex ad & lambo] *To lick or touch softly*. Allambentibus flammis, *Quint. D. 10.* Rarò occ.

Allāpus, a, um. part. [ab allabor] *Sliding to, falling down*, Sen. ¶ Alis allāpsa sagitta, *Flying*, Virg. Æn. 9, 578.

Allāpus, Æs. m. verb. *A sliding, or passing, by*. Sil. 3, 463. *A falling upon*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 20.*

Allātrans, ntis. part. *Barking at*, Sil. 11, 428.

Allātro, as. aët. cum acc. [ex ad & latro, i. e. contra aliquem latro] (1) *To bark at, or against* (2) *Met. To roar, as the sea*. (3) *To backbite, rail, slander, or accuse, maliciously*. (1) Propriæ significatione exempla rara sunt. (2) Tot maria allatrant, *Plin. 4, 5.* (3) Cato allatrare Africanum magnitudinem solitus erat, *Liv. 38, 54.*

Allāturus, a, um. part. fut. [ab adfero] *That will bring, or procure*. Is ait se mihi allaturum cum argento marfupium, *Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 53.* Oratorum ac vatium victorias incitamentum ingenii allaturos dixit, *Tac. Ann. 14, 21, 6.*

Allātus, a, um. part. pass. [ab adferor] *Brought reported, told*, Cic. Fam. 15, 1.

† Allaudābilis, e. adj. *Very commendable, or praise worthy*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 1.

Allāudo, as. aët. [ex ad & laudo] *To commend one highly*, Plaut. Merc. proi. 88.

Allēctio, Æris. f. verb. [ab allēcto] *An alluring, or enticing*. ¶ Nutricum allēctio, *A lullaby*, Quint. 1, 10.

¶ Allēctio, Æris. f. verb. [ab allego] *actus designandi in ordinem senatorium. A choosing, or electing, of new members into vacant places in parliament*. Jul. Cap.

Allēcto, as. aët. freq. [ab allicio] *To allure, or entice; to wheedle, or decoy, one; to draw by fair means*, Cic. de Sen. 16. = *Invitare*, Id.

Allēctor, Æris. m. verb. qui allicit. *An allurer, an enticer, a decoyer, or wheedler*, Col. 8, 10. Rarò occ.

Allēcturus, a, um. part. *About to choose*. Negavit aliā se conditione allēcturum, *Suet. Tib. Ner. 51.*

Allēctus, a, um. part. [ab allicio] *Allured, enticed, decoyed*, Quint. 7, 3. Rarò occ.

Allēctus, a, um. part. [ab allegor] *Chosen, elected*. Prætoribus allēcti, *Paterc. 2, 89.* Inter patricios gens allēcta, *Suet. Vit. 1.*

Allēgans, tis. part. *Alleging*. Merita erga P. R. allēgantes, *Suet. Aug. 47.*

Allēgatio, Æris. f. *A message, or embassy; a sending unto a place*, Cic. Verr. 1, 16. *A soliciting, or treating, by friends, or messengers; an allegation, plea, or excuse; the alleging of a cause for doing any thing*, Id.

Allēgatus, Æs. m. verb. id. quod Allegatio. ¶ Allegato meo venit, *By my appointment, or order*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 18.

Allēgo, as. aët. aliqd, vel aliquem locum, mitto. [ex ad & lēgo] (1) *To send one as a messenger, ambassador, or legate, upon an Embassy, or errand*. (2) *To depute, appoint, or commission, one for a business*. (3) *To alledge by way of excuse, or proof*. (4) *To name, or set one down, in writing*. (1) Petit à me Rabonius, & amicos allegat, *Cic. 3. Verr.* (2) Pater allegavit villicum, qui posceret sibi uxorem, *Plaut. Cas. prol. 52.* (3) Adhibes præces, allegas exemplum, *Plin. Allegantque suos utroque à sanguine divos, Stat. Achil. 2, 225.* (4) Cic. pro Cluent. ¶ Regit acc. cum dat. vel pro eo acc. cum præp. ad.

Allēgo, Ære, gi, Etum. aët. [ex ad & lēgo] Liv. *To choose one into a place, to admit*. ¶ Patricios allegere, *Suet. J. Cas. 41.* *To choose one a parliament man*. ¶ In ordinem, *To make one free of a company*, Ulp.

Allēgor, i. pass. *To be chosen*. De plebe omnes allegerentur, *Liv. 10, 6.*

* ¶ Allēgoria, Æ. f. [ex ἀλλογορία idem] Figura est quæ à Quint. dicitur Inversio, cum aliud verbis, aliud sensu ostenditur. *An allegory, a continued metaphor; as, Sine Cerere & Baccho friget Venus, Ter.*

¶ Allēlujah, rectius Hallelujah, *Bibb. Voc. Hebr. הללויה; Angl. Praise ye the LORD.*

Allēvamentum, i. n. verb. *Ease, or comfort*, Cic. Syll. 23.

Allēvandus, a, um. part. *To be eased*. Rogavit, Cur venisset, neque augendis militum stipendiis, neque allevandis laboribus? *Tac. Ann. 1, 26, 2.*

Allēvans, ntis. part. *Lifting up, raising*. Faciem manu allevans, *Suet. Cal. 36.* Quam manu allevans rex, *Curt. 3, 31.*

Allēvatio, Æris. f. verb. *An easing, or asswaging, of grief, and pain*, Cic. Fin. 1, 12.

Allēvatus, a, um. part. (1) *Raised, or lifted up*. (2) *Met. Eased, comforted, recovered*. (1) Naves turribus atque tabulatis allevatae, *Flor. 1, 4, c. 11.* (2) Allevato corpore tuo, *Cic. ad Attic. 11.*

¶ Allēvio, as. aët. [ex ad & levis] Vulg. int. *To make light of, to slight, or disparage; to weaken*.

† Allēvior, Æris. pass. *To be made light, &c.* Adversariorum confirmatio diluitur, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 42.* Sed al. *allevatur, & elevatur*, quæ lectiones propiores à vero abesse videntur.

Allēvo, as. aët. [ex ad & levo] (1) *To lift up, or raise aloft*. (2) *Met. To grow haughty, to presume on*. (3) *To lighten, to ease, to comfort; to assuage, or mitigate (pain, or grief)*. (4) *To help, and relieve*. (1) Quint. 1, 11. (2) Cæsar consilium allevabatur, *Flor. 4, 2.* (3) Allevare dictis aliorum ærumnam, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 29.* (4) Onus alicui allevare, *Id. pro Sext. c. 4.*

Allēvor, Æris. pass. *To be eased, exalted, &c.* Cic. Allevor, cum loquor tecum absens, *Id. Art. 12, 39.* § Allevor vinibus, *Or. Trist. 3, 8, 31.*

¶ Alliaria, Æ. f. herba; vel Alliānum, i. Dod. *Jack of the hedge, or Sauce alone; so called from its taste like Garlick*.

Alliātum, i. n. *A tawny seasoned with garlick*, Plaut.

Alliātus, a, um. adj. [ab allium] *Smelling of, or seasoned with, garlick*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 45.

† Alliēctio, Ære. aët. *To entice one, cujus auct. solum pendet ab*

Alliēctus, a, um. part. *Suet. Vitell. 12.* durè composito part. ut Tepefactus, Calafactus, & alia id genus. *Wheeled, cajoled*.

Alliēctus, a, um. part. *To be allured, or enticed*. Alliēctus oculis comibus amor, *Or. A. Ann. 3, 150.*

Alliēctio, Ære, leri, (Ælicui) lectum. aët. [ex ad & lacio] (1) *To allure, or entice*. (2) *To attract forcibly*. (3) *To provoke, or draw on*. (1) Allicit virtus homines ad diligendum, *Cic. de Ann. c. 8.* (2) = *Magnes allicit, & trahit, ad ferrum*, *Id. de Divin. 1, 39.* (3) Alliciunt homines tempus, motusque, merumque, *Or. Fast. 6, 681.*

Alliēctor, i. pass. *To be allured*. Alliēctantur ignari famā nominis, *Tac. Ann. 5, 10, 2.*

Allido, Ære, fi, sum. aët. [ex ad & lacio] *To dash, or throw, any thing against the ground, &c.* Lucr. 4, 297. ¶ Reg. acc. cum dat. vel cum acc. & ad. Cæf.

Allidor, i, sus. pass. *To be dashed, hurt, or bruised*, Cæf. B. C. 3, 27. *Met. To be worsted, or suffer damage*, Col. 1, 8.

Alliēntes dies, Vid. Propr.

Alligatio, Æris. f. verb. *A joining, or binding, unto*, Col. 11, 2. Vitruv. 8, 7.

Alligātor, Æris. m. verb. *A tier (as of wines, to their stakes)*, Col. 4, 13.

Alligātūra, Æ. f. *The knot where it is tied*, Col. de Arb. 8. *A bandage in surgery*. Sine alligaturā interdum dimidiò celerius sanat, *Scrib. Larg. 77, 209.*

Alligātus, a, um. part. *Bound, tied by covenant, obliged*. ¶ Verba alligata, *Confined, as in verse*, Cic. Civitas fœdere alligata, *Liv. 35, 46.* Alligatus nuptiis, *Cic. pro Cluent. 64.*

Alligo, as. aët. [ex ad & ligo] (1) *To bind, tie, or fasten, unto*. (2) *To bind, or wrap, up*. (3) *To entangle*. (4) *To let and binder*. (5) *To oblige, or engage*. (6) *To impeach*. (1) Quis alligavit generum meum ensi, *Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 3.* § Alligare ad palum, *Id.* (2) § Alligare caput lanā, *Mart. 12, 91.* § vulnus, *Liv. 7, 24.* (3) Ciebris iter alligare gomphis, *Stat. 4, 3, 48.* (4) Palus inamabilis undæ Alligat, *Virg. Æn. 6, 438.* (5) Alligare beneficio, novā lege, sacris, Cic. (6) Hic furti se alligat, *Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 39.* Ne L. Flaccus se scelere alliget, *Cic.* ¶ Syntaxin adducta exempla docent.

Alligor, Æris. pass. *To be tied, entangled, &c.* Cic. Att. 8, ult.

Allino, Ære, i, vi & Ævi, itum. aët. [ex ad & lino] *To anoint, or besmear. To rub something upon one. To taint*. ¶ Regit acc. cum abl. vel dat. cum acc. § Allinere dentem melle, *Plin. alteri vitia sua, Sen. Ep. 7.*

Allinor, pass. *To be rubbed upon, &c.* Aët. Cic. in Verr. 6.

¶ Allino, Æris. f. verb. *A dashing against, or upon*, Spart.

Allius, a, um. part. [ex allidor] *Dashed against, or upon; bruised*. Pars ad scopulos allisa interficitur, *Cæf. B. C. 3, 27.*

Allium, i. n. vocab. admodum incertæ originis. *Garlick*. ¶ Allium Ulpicum, *sive Cyprium, Great Garlick*, Plin. Alia factis diu damnata, *Luc. 7, 409.*

Allōcūtio, Æris. f. verb. *A speaking to one*. (2) *An harangue made by the emperor to the soldiers*. (3) *Consolation*. (1) Murat personam, vertit allocutionem, *Plin. Ep. 2, ult.* (2) In nummis ant. frequenter. (3) [Catullum] quā solatus es allocutione? *Catull. 30, 5.*

Allōcūturus, a, um. part. *About to speak to*. Suet. Galb. 13.

Allōdiālis, e. adj. *Of freehold*. Pertinens ad.

Allōdium, i. n. *Homom. A freehold estate*.

* ¶ Allōthēta, pl. n. [ex ἀλλοθής varius, & τίς ponō] Prisc. Lat. Variatio. *A Grammar figure, when the sense is observed, but the Syntax neglected; as, Varium, & mutabile semper Femina, Virg. Hæc manus vulnera passis, Id.*

* Allōphīus, a, um. *Ambr. Lat. Alienigena, alienus tribus, [ab ἄλλο, aliud, & φύς, genus, gens] A stranger of another tribe. Adalquon soc. LXX. Philistæ, Palestini.*

Allōquens, a, um. part. *To be addressed, or to speak to*, Liv. 10, 35.

Allōquens, ntis. part. *Speaking to*. Omnes allōquens, *Suet. Tib. Ner. 29.*

Allōquium, i. n. verb. (1) *Conversation, discourse, speech, talk*. (2) *Allo consolation*. (1) Blando allōquio, & comitate lavare, *Liv.* (2) Cujus ab allōquis anima hæc moribunda revixit, *Or. Trist. 4, 5, 3.*

Allōquor, i. cūsus sum. dep. [ex ad & loquor] (1) *To speak to one, to talk unto*. (2) *To advise with, to salute*. (3) *To address himself to one*. (1) Alloqui te perparcē liceat, obsecro, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 232.* (2) Varr. 5. de LL. (3) Extremum fato quod te alloquor hoc est, *Virg.*

Virg. Æn. 6, 466. Regit acc. item abl. cum præp. cum, Curt.

|| Allūbentia, æ. f. *Readiness, willingness, content*, Lex. ex Apul.

Allūbescō, ēre, ui, itum. aēt. [ex ad & lubet] *To please, or give content*. Nitida, femina allubescit mihi primulum, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 43.

Allūceō, ēre, xi. aēt. [ex ad & luceo] *To shine upon, or give light to one*. || Faculam allucere alieui, *To light one*, Sen. Ep. 90. *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 3, 46. Nobis alluxit, *Suet. Vit.* 8.

Allūcīnatio, ōnis. f. verb. Vid. Hallucinatio.

Allūcīnor, āris. Vid. Hallucinor.

Allūcīnā; dict. quoddam ad lucem, i. e. lucernam, privolent. *Gnots, chinses, pncezes; which disturb one in one's sleep*. Centum me allucit molestabant, *Petr. Arb. p.* 674. ed. Burm. Fulgentius exposit. serm. ant. verit. κωνωνος, & inde deducit Allucinor. Scrib. etiam alucitæ.

Allūdēns, tic. part. || Alludentes undæ, *Sporting, gently washing*, Ov. Met. 4, 342. *Alluding*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 117. Vid. Alludo.

† Allūdiō, as. neut. [ab ad & ludo, unde Ludius] *To fawn upon one, as dogs do*. || Alludiato tu, i. e. blandire, *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 4, 64.

Allūdo, ēre, si, sum. neut. [ex ad & ludo] (1) *To play and sport with one*. (2) *To play upon, or banter, one in wagging; to jest, and scoff*. (3) *To allude unto, or speak in reference to another; to quibble, pun, or chide*. (4) *To fawn, or smile, upon one in kindness*. (5) || *To favour, or resemble one*. (1) *Plin.* 9, 8. (2) || *Fortè habui scortum*, cepit ad id alludere, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 34. (3) *Nec plura alludens*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 117. Vid. loc. (4) || *Quum tibi aliud hujus vitæ prosperitas*, Sen. (5) *Litt. unde non invenio*.

Alluens, ntis. part. *Washing*. Me ludat amnis ora vicina alluens, *Sen. Hippol.* 1132.

Alluo, ēre, ui. aēt. [ex ad & ant. luo] *To flow near to, to wash*. Coloniam alluit, *Plin.* 3, 1. Conf. *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 3.

Alluor, āris. pass. *To be washed, &c.* Dextro Suevici maris litore Æstivorum gentes alluuntur. *Tac. Germ.* 45, 3. Massilia ferè ex 3 oppidi partibus mari alluitur, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 1.

Allus, i. m. vel Allex, icis. Fest. Vid. Hallus, *The great toe*.

|| Allūsiō, ōnis. f. verb. [ab alludo] *An allusion, a clinch, or quibble, from the likeness of words*, vulgò dict. sed nullo quod sciam auctore.

Allūvies, ei. f. [ab alluo] *A land-flood, a dirty, or muddy, stream*. In proximâ alluvie pueros exponunt, *Liv.* 1, 19.

Allūvio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab alluo] *The rising and swelling of a river; an inundation of water*, *Cic. 1. de Orat.* 38.

† Allūvius ager, quem paulatim fluvius in agrum reddit, *Calep. ex Varr.* *A piece of land brought together by the stream of a river*.

Almus, a, um. adj. i. e. sanctus, pulcher, Fest. [ab alo, pro alimus ut Gr. ἀλόφω, ἀλόφωμος] (1) *Properly cherishing, nourishing*. (2) *But may be rendered into English, Holy, pure, fair, clear, calm*. (1) *Invoco almam meam nutricem*, *Plaut. Curr.* 2, 3, 79. (2) *Lux alma*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 310. *Adorea alma*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 1, 41. || *Alma mater*. *A title given to the university of Cambridge*.

* Almyrōdes, is. m. [ex Ἀλμυρῶδης Gr. q. d. falsus] *A nick name given to an old bald pated fellow in Martial*.

|| Alnētum, i. n. ex analogiâ. *A grove of alders, or place where alders grow*. Desider. auct.

Alneus, a, um. adj. *Made of alder*. Locus palis alneis configuratur, *Vir.* 3, 3.

ALNUS, i. f. *An alder tree*, *Vitr.* 2, 9. *Alto poetically a boat, because they used to make them of alder*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 136.

ALO, ēre, ui, altum, & alitum. aēt. [ex Hebr. ἄλφω ascendo; nam quæ aluntur in altitudinem crescunt, vel potius ab ἄλφω, tollam, M.] *To nourish, feed, cherish, maintain, keep, and find, with all things necessary*, Nep. *To bring up, to make much of; to augment, increase, or improve*, Ov. || *Alere sitim*, *To make one dry*, Id. *Pont.* 3, 1, 18. || *Alere barbam, capillum*, *To wear a beard, to let his hair grow*, *Plin.* *Aliquid monstri alunt*,

This is some monster, (deformed creature) Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 15.

Alor, i. pass. *To be nourished*. Per tabernas, quibus id mercimonium inerat, quo flamma alitur, ceptus ignis, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 38, 2. Ali spe inortis, Ov. Trist. 3, 14, 128.

Alōē, es. f. [ab Hebr. אלהי] *A very bitter herb, the juice whereof is called Aloes*, *Plin.* 27, 8. *Alto a tree having such gum used commonly in purging medicines*, Id. || *Aloē caballina*, *The grosser kind of Aloes used about horses*. || *Aloē succotrina*, *The better sort*. || *Plus aloēs quàm mellis habet*, *More trouble than pleasure in it*, *Juv.* 6, 180.

* Alōgia, æ. f. [ἀλογία, sc. ab ἀ priv. & λόγος, ratio] || *Unreasonableness, particularly in eating, and gormandizing*, *Augustin.* *Alogiæ*, pl. f. *Impertinencies, lies, contradictions*, Sen.

† Aloia, perperam *Calep.* ex *Plin.* pro Alce, quod vid.

* Alōpēcīa, æ. f. [ἀλωπεία, Gr. i. e. pilorum defluvium, ab ἀλάπηξ, vulpes; quod vulpes hoc morbo sæpissime laborent] *A disease causing the hair to fall off, wherewith foxes are troubled*. *The scald*, *Cels.* 5, 4.

* Alōpēcīas, æ. m. [ex eodem] *A kind of sea-fish, q. d. The sea-fox*, *Plin.* 32, 11, 21, 17.

* Alōpēcūrus, i. m. *Plin.* 21, 17. [ab ἀλώπηξ, vulpes, & ὅρα, cauda] *An herb like a fox's tail, shaggy and mossy; tailed wheat, f. x-tail*.

|| Alōsa, æ. f. vel ut al. *Alaia*, *Auson.* non ab alendo; est enim vocab. Gallicum, *Alosc.* *A kind of fish, the same as Clupea*, *Auson. Mos.* 127.

* Alpha, indecl. prima Græcorum litera. (1) *The first letter of the Greeks, call'd by us A*. (2) *The first, or chief, of any thing*. (1) *Hoc discunt omnes ante Alpha, & Beta*, *Juv.* 14, 209. (2)

Alpha penulatorum, *Mart.* 5, 27.

* || Alphābētārius, i. m. *One that learns his A b c*.

* || Alphābētum, i. n. *The alphabet*.

* || Alphitōn, i. n. [ex ἀλφίτων idem] *Barley-meal fried*, *Coop.* ex *Ruell.*

* Alphas, [ab ἀλφός, i. e. Impetigo alba] *A kind of scurf, or white specks, upon the skin*, *Cels.* 5, 28.

Alpīnus, a, um. adj. [ab Alpes] *Of the Alps*, *Liv.* 21, 43. || *Mustela Alpina*, *The ermine*, *Jun.*

* Alsīne, es. f. [ab ἀλσίνη idem, quod ex ἀλσός locus, quia in illis nascitur] *Herba, quæ & Myosoton, i. e. Muiis auricula, quam folia ejus imitantur, dicitur*. *An herb called Chickweed, or mouse-ear*, *Plin.* 27, 4.

* Alsiōr, us. comp. [qu. ab alius inusit. ab algeo, alsi] *More cold, or cool*. *Nihil alsius*, *Cic. Att.* 4, 8.

* Alsiōsus, a, um. adj. [ab algeo] *Cold of nature, chill, subject to cold*, *Plin.* 21, 10.

* † Alsius, a, um. adj. posit. grad. *Idem*. *Alsia corpora*, *Lucr.* 5, 1014.

Altānus, qui in pelago est, [ab alto, i. e. mari dict.] *A high wind arising out of the sea, or from land; an Eastern wind*, *Plin.* 2, 43.

Altāre, is. n. [fortè qu. Al a ara, *Isid.* certè ab altitudine. Ut ait Varr. *Altare diis superis*, *Arā terrestribus, focus five scrobiculus inferis*, dicatur] *An altar, upon which they sacrificed to the Gods above*. Interdum per abusionem inferis, ur, *Molli cinge hæc altaria vittâ*, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 64.

Altē, adv. us. comp. *simè, sup.* [ab altus] (1) *On high, aloft*. (2) *Loqu, deeply*. (3) *Far off*. (1) *Arbores altius à terrâ se tollunt*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 13. *Met.* *Ingenium altissime affurgit*, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 4. *Nihil tam altè natura constituit, quod virtus non possit eniti*, *Curt.* 7, 40. (2) *Altè cadere non potest*, *Cic. Orat.* 28. (3) *Proœmium altè petere*, *Id. pro Cn. cent.* 21.

|| Altellus, Romulus sic dictus fortè ab altus, i. e. enutritus, sed non temerè ullius vocis notationem adeo vexatam reperies. *A name of Romulus given him by his foster-father Faustus, and, as Scaliger supposes, a general name of all foundling children, as Romulus was; q. d. a foundling, a nurse child*.

* Alter, ēris. m. Vid. Halter.

ALTER, ēra, ērum. adj. gen. altērius, dat. altēri.

|| Alter, unus è duobus: Alius, unus è multis; sed hæc differentia non semper obtinet, unde vet. Gloss. ἕτερος ἄλλος reddit. (1) *Another, any other, the other (in the singular number) other, the other (in the plural)*. (2) *The one, the former, (when it is answered by alter in the same, or the following, member)*. (3) *Sometimes the one, the latter*. (4) *Also another (in a distribution of more than two)*. (1) *Qui alterum incusat probri, eum ipsum se intueri oportet*, *Plaut.* *Hos libros alteros quinque mitam*, *Cic.* (2) *Vid. locum, Ejusd. 1. Offic.* 26. de *Philippo & Alexandro*. (3) *Vid. Eund. 1. Offic.* 12. de *Inimico, & competitore*. (4) *Joves tres memorant, ex quibus primum, & secundum, natos in Arcadiâ*, alterum patre Æthere, *Id. de Div.* || *Alter idem, alter ego, Another self*, *Id. Fam.* 7, 5. *Altero quoque die, Every other day*, *Cels.* 4, 12. *Unus, & item alter*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 50. *One or two, or two or three, indefinitely, as we say; but Donatus vult hæc alter here to signify three, because it follows*, *Hi tres simul amabant, with whom Munus-tius and Scaliger agree; and accordingly Alter ab undecimo annus, Virg. to denote the 13th year, which, if it be rendered, as Alter ab illo, Id. must only signify the 12th: And, I suppose, that of Cicerone, Centesima lux est hæc ab interitu Clodii, & ut opinor, altera, even they would have rendered the hundred and first, not second. However, in favour of their opinion, the following opposition must not be concealed; Unus, & vicesimo anno Cæsar Dolabel-lam, altero & vicesimo Asinius C. Catonem his orationibus insecuti sunt, &c. Auct. Dial. de Grat.*

34. *Unus, alter, tertius; proximus, alter, tertius*, *Cic.* || *Alterum tantum, As much more*, *Liv.* 8, 8. *Altero tantò, i. e. duplò major, As big again, twice as big*, *Cic.* || *Reg. gen. vel abl. cum à, è, ex*.

† Altēra in dat. pro Alteri, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 30.

|| Altēratiō, ōnis. f. verb. [ab altero] vocab. ad Philosoph. ablegand. qui progressionem ab unâ qualitate in aliam sic vocant. *An alteration, or change; digestion, concoction*. † *Concoctio*.

|| Altērātus a, um. part. *Changed, altered, digested*.

Altercangēnon, i. n. id. quod Altercum, *Plin.* 25, 4.

Altercātiō, ōnis. f. verb. i. e. objurgatio. *A chiding, brawling, strife, contention, reasoning, and debate, between two persons, or parties*, *Liv.* 10, 40. *Cic. N. D.* 1, 6.

Altercātor, ōris. m. verb. *A quarrelor, a brawler, a pleader, a quarrelor*, *Quint.* 6, 5.

Alterco, as. *To contend, or debate*. Cum patre altercāsti dudum, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 29. Sed usitatus

Altercor, āris. dep. [ab alter, contra alterum contendo, vel alternatim lequor] (1) *To reason, or debate*. (2) *To scold, or quarrel*. (1) *Labienus submissâ oratione loqui de pace, atque altercari cum Vatinio incipit*, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 19. (2) *Altercantur inter se mulierum ritu*, *Liv.* 3, 68. || *Syntaxin pete ut in auct. adduct*.

Altercum, ei. vel Altercangēnon, i. n. voc. *A-rab. The herb henbane*, *Plin.* 25, 4.

Altērīnsēcus, or rather Altrīnsēcus. *On both parts, or on either side*, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 36.

|| Alternandus, a, um. part. [ab alternor] *To be altered, or changed by course, or turn*, *Litt. ex Sen.*

Alternans, tis. part. (1) *Doing a thing one after another*. (2) *Coming and going, as the sea ebbs and flows*. (3) *Unsettled, unfixed, wavering*. (1) *Alternantes prælia miscunt*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 220. (2) *Alternante vorans vasta Charybdis aquâ*, *Prop.* 2, 26, 54. (3) *Alternanti potior sententia visa est*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 287.

|| Alternātim, adv. *By turns, one after another*, *Quadrig.*

|| Alternātiō, ōnis. f. verb. i. e. per vices successio, *An alternate succession, or changing by turns*, *Fest.*

Alternātus, a, um. part. *Changed by turns, entelaced*, *Plin.* 29, 4. *Alternata vestigia*, *Sil. Ital.* 1, 555. *vices fortunæ*, *Id.* 9, 355.

Alternē, adv. [ab alternus] *By turns*, *Plin.* 11, 37.

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Alternis, adv. i. e. vicibus. *Interchangeably, by turns.* Alternis dicetis, *Virg. Ecl. 3, 59.*

Alternus, as. denom. [ab alternus] (1) *To do any thing by course, or turns; to vary, to alter, to change, to shift.* (2) *To waver, or change one's mind, by turns.* (3) *To come and go, to ebb and flow.* (1) *Plin. 1. 7. c. 13. de alternâ gen. marium, & femin.* (2) *Vid. Alternans, No. 3.* Alternant spesque timorque fidem, *Ov. Ep. 6, 38.* (3) *Vid. Alternans, No. 2.* Alternare arbores, *To set one row of one sort, and another of another, Col. 5, 6. cibum, To eat now of one sort, now of another, Plin. 10, 33. fructum, One year to bear, another year not, Id. 15, 3.*

Alternus, a, um. adj. [ab alter, ut à frater, fraternus] *That is done by turns, or course; one after another; every second, or every other.* Alternis annis fructu imbuuntur, *They bear every other year, Col. Alternus quoque die, Every other day, Cels. 3, 21. Alternâ morte redemit fratrem Pollux, by dying in his turn, Virg. Æn. 6, 121.*

Alitro, as. denom. [ab alter] *To vary, change, disguise; to alter.* Ille suam faciem transformat, & alterat arte, *Ov. Fast. 1, 373.* Sed locus est sublesta fide: nam melioribus libris legitur, transformis adulterat arte.

Alteruter, tra, trum. [ab alter, & uter, i. e. alter ex duobus] *The one or the other, one of the two.* Alterutrum fieret necessarium, *Cic. Att. 8, 12.*

Alteruterque, traque, trumque. *One or other of the two, both of the twain; on either, or each part, or side, Plin. 20, 7.*

Alterutrinque, adv. [ab alter, & utrinque] *On both sides, both ways, on either hand, Plin. 20, 7.*

Althæa, æ. f. [ab ἀλθαίειν, curare] *Lat. Hibiscus. A kind of wild mallows, marsh-mallows, Plin. 20, 21.*

Altilis, e. adj. [ab alo, altum] *Sign. act. & pass. Fatted, fed, crouded, Plin. 10, 50.* Aper altilis, *A boar franked, Juv. 5, 115.* Altiles cochleæ, *kept up in pits, Plin. 9, 56.* Altilis nutritiva, *as Sanguis altilis, Macrobi. Dos altilis, A great portion, Plaut. Frag. 1, 22.*

Altissimus, a, um. adj. [ab altus, & sono] (1) *Which soundeth from above, thunder-thumping.* (2) *Also sublime, heroic.* (1) *Jovis altisoni satelles, Cic. de Div. 1, 47.* (2) *Maronis altisoni carmina, Juv. 11, 179.*

Altitonans, tis. part. [ab altus, & tono] *The thunderer.* Pater altitonans, *Cic. de Div. 1, 12, i. e. Jupiter.*

Altitudo, dinis. f. [ab altus] (1) *Height, or (2) Depth.* (3) *Met. Loftiness, greatness, stateliness, height of spirit.* (1) *Altitudo ædium, Cic. 3, Offic. 16.* (2) *Altitudo fluminis, Cels. B. G. 4, 17.* Altitudo plagæ, *Cels. 7, 7.* (3) *Altitudo animi, Cic. Off. 1, 25.*

Altivolans, tis. [ab altus, & volo] *Flying high, soaring aloft.* Genus altivolantium, *Cic. de Div. 1, 48. i. e. Aves.*

Altivolus, a, um. adj. *Idem. Plin. 10, 19.*

Altius, adv. comp. *Higher, deeper, farther.* Inque dies avidum surgens caput altius effert, *Virg. Geor. 3, 553.* Cum sulcus altius esset impressus, *Cic. de Div. 2, 23.* *Vid. Altè.*

Altissimè, adv. *Somewhat high, or with the highest, Apul. Met. 2, p. 43.*

Altiusculus, a, um. adj. dim. [ab altior] *Somewhat higher, a little-deeper.* Calceamenta altiuscula, *Chappeens, high-heeled shoes, Suet. Aug. 73. Raro occ.*

Altor, ōis. m. verb. [ab alō] *qui alit. A nourisher, a cherisher, a maintainer, Cic. N. D. 2, 34. Educator, Id.*

Altrifecus, adv. [ab alter, & secus] *From either side, Lat. On either side, on one side, or the other; on both sides, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 114.*

Altrix, icis. f. (1) *A female nourisher, feeder, or maintainer.* (2) *Adj. Regenerative, nourishing, growing.* (1) *Terram altricem exceramus Ulysses, Virg. Æn. 3, 273.* (2) *Altrix vita satis laboribusque contingit, Plin. 10, 64.*

Altroversum, adv. *In another manner.* Cum al-

troversum eam mecum rationem puto, *Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 26.*

Altum, i. n. subst. posit. sc. mare, cœlum. (1) *The main sea.* (2) *Heaven.* (1) *In alto temperas, Cic. in Rull. 2, 32.* (2) *Virg. Æn. 1, 301.*

Altus, a, um. part. [ab alor] *Nursed, fed, maintained.* Nata & alta, *Born and brought up, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 10.*

Altus, ōis. m. [alendi actio] *A nourishing, or maintaining, Macr. S. 1, 2.*

Altus, a, um. adj. or, comp. flimus, sup. [ab alo, qu. altus, quod quæ aluntur, in altum crescunt.] (1) *High, lofty, stately, brave.* (2) *Deep.* (3) *Met. Deeply rooted; anxious.* (4) *Exalted, noble.* (1) *Altæ mœnia Romæ, Virg. Æn. 1, 11.* (2) *Altissima flumina, Curt. 7, 14.* (3) *Altæ stirpes fluitiæ, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6.* Altior Vespasiano cupido, *Tac. Ann. 3, 52.* (4) *Homo altâ mente præditus, Cic. pro Mil. 8.*

Altucinos, Alucinatio, Fess. *Vid. Hallucinator.*

Alveare, is. & Alvear, aris. & Alvearium, i. n. [ab alveus] *iocus, vel copia alveorum.* (1) *A place where bee-bives stand.* (2) *A bee-bive.* (1) *Quum vetus alveare numero apium destituitur, Col. 9, 11.* (2) *Seu lento fuerint alvearia vimine texta, Virg. Geor. 4, 34.*

Alveatus, a, um. adj. ex part. *Channeled, trenched, guttered, hollowed, Cato, c. 43.*

Alveolatus, a, um. adj. *Channeled, guttered, Vitruv. 3, 3.*

Alveolus, i. m. dim. [ab alveus] *A chess-board, or tables, Cic. de Fin. 5, 20.* Any wooden vessel made hollow; a tray, or kimmel, *Liv. 28, 45.* A bathing-tub, *Vitr. 5, 10.* It is also used for a pigeon-hole, and the holes wherein the teeth are placed.

Alveum, i. n. Fess. *id. quod*

Alveus, ei. m. [interdum quod sit fluvii qu. alvus, vel ab ἀλῦ, i. e. tibie similitudine] (1) *The channel of a river; a conduit-pipe, or pipe for conveyance of water.* (2) *Any hollow large vessel, such as they used in bars.* (3) *The bulk, bottom, or hold of a ship; the belly of anything.* (4) *A beehive.* (5) *The bees themselves.* (6) *A chess-board, or pair of tables.* (1) *Alveus navigabilis, Plin. 7, 2.* continuus, *Id.* (2) *Ex quibus quæram quomodo latuerint, alveus ille, an equus Trojanus fuerit, Cic. pro Cæc. 28.* (3) *Simul accipit alveo ingentem Æneam, Virg. Æn. 6, 412.* (4) *Apes alveo se continent, Id. 11, 16.* (5) *Feruntque alveos, sociate fraudatâ mori, Id. 11, 16.* (6) *Alveus inferior, Plin. 37, 2.*

Alvinus, a, um. adj. [ab alvus] *Troubled with the gripes, Plin. 21, 27.*

Alum, i. n. Comfrey, or camfrey, *Plin. 19, 6.*

Alumen, inis. n. Salsugo terre, *Plin. 35, 15.* Vitr. 8, 3. [ab ἄλς, ἄλς, sal.] *Allum.* Alumen liquidum, *Roeb alum, scissile, Stone alum, Hinc*

Aluminatus, a, um. adj. ex part. *That which hath passed through a vein, is tinged with, or tastes of, alum, Plin. 31, 3.*

Aluminosus, a, um. adj. Aluminosi fontes, *Vitr. 8, 3.* Running through a vein of alum. Conf. *Plin. 31, 3.*

Alumina, æ. f. (1) *A nurse, or (2) A nurse child.* (1) *Terra omnium terrarum alumina, Plin. 3, 5. i. e. Italia.* (2) *Bene constitutæ civitatis alumina est eloquentia, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 12.* Veritas Atticæ philosophiæ alumina, *Varr.*

Alumnor, aris. dep. *To nourish, to feed.* Puellam prædedit vicinis alumnandam, *Apul. Met. 10, p. 337. edit. Delph.* Quos (canes) ad tutelæ præsidia curiosè fuerant alummati, *Id. Met. 8, p. 240. A. Alo.*

Alumnus, i. m. [ab alendo] *sign. act. & pass. eum qui alit, & qui alitur.* (1) *A pupil, or foster-child; a nurse child.* (2) *A scholar, a learner, one that is brought up, or instructed.* (3) *Also a foster-father; one that nourishes, maintains, and bringeth up.* (4) *It is also used adjectively.* (1) *Detracta mamma alumne fœdico sterilecit, Plin. 11, 95.* (2) *Pis artium alumnes, Stat. Theb. 6, 178.* (3) *Jupiter Alumnus*

dictus, quod omnia alati. Sed alumna hæc notione ap. prob. auct. non semel occurrit. *Vid. Alumna, No. 1.* (1) *Animal intolerandi rigoris alumnus, Plin. 8, 81.*

Aluta, æ. f. [An alluta, qu. ab alluendo, quod diu maceratur aquâ? an ex alumine quo subigitur?] *Tanned, or tawed, leather.* Meton. Purfes, or scrips; or any thing made of tawed leather, *Cæs. B. G. 3, 13.* A leather shoe, *Mart. 12, 26, 9.* Aluta tenuior pellis, *Corium crassius.*

Alutacius, a, um. adj. *Of, or like, tanned leather, Marc. Emp. c. 23.*

Alutamen, & Alutamentum, antiq. *Any thing made of dressed skins, or tanned leather, Cels. unde non invenio.*

Alutarius, i. m. *A leather-dresser, a tanner, a currier, Lex. ex Plaut.*

Alutatio, ōis. f. *An operation in the trial of gold ore.* Rectius, Alutarium gummi, *Plin. 33, 4.* unde hoc voc. citatur.

Alvus, i. f. & interdum m. *Prisc. [ab alluendo, quâ sordes alluuntur, Scæ. unde ventris proluvis, dicitur, Virg.] (1) The belly, the paunch, entrails, or womb; the stomach: a bee-bive, or any like vessel, Varr. Also, by a Metonymy, The excrements, the ordure, or stool, Cels. 2, 6.* Alvim liquare, *subducere, cære, Cels. movere, mollire, solvere, purgare, exinanire, pellicere, Plin. dejicere, Cato. To loosen, or purge, astringere, contrahere, suppressere, Cels. sistere, cohibere, To bind, or asstringe, Plin. Alvus variata notis, Luc. 9, 716.*

A ante M.

*** AM.** [ex Gr. ἀμφι, per apoc. quare ante vocales assumit b, ut Ambascus, Ambervalis, Ambigo, Ambustus, Ambesus, Prisc.] Imò retinet suam b, non adsciscit aliunde: Nam integrè dicitur Ambi; ut ἀμφιδέξιος, ambidexter. Est præpositio inseparabilis. Ante c, q, f, h, mutatur m in n; ut Anceps, Anquiro, Anfractus, Anhelus. Signif. circum, ut antiternum, sic enim divisè legunt aliqui ap. Macrobi.

† *Am. ant. pro eam. Am cohibēssit, Lucr. 7, 445. i. e. Eam cohibuerit.*

*** Ama**, æ. f. [à Gr. ἀμα, i. e. salx memoria] *Vid. Hama.*

Amabò, interj. blandientis, & amantis. [ab amo] *Of all loves; I prithee, q. d. I will love thee, if thou wilt.* *Vid. amabò, num sit domi, Ter. Eur. 4, 2, 21.*

Amabilis, e. adj. [ab amo] or, comp. flimus, sup. *Amiable, worthy of love, lovely.* Nimis bel-la es, atque amabilis, *Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 84.* Nichil amabilius officio tuo, *Cic. Fam. 7, 20.* Amabilissimum nodum amicitie tollere videntur, *Id. de Am. 14.*

† *Amabilitas, ætis. f. Amableness, loveliness; also love, Plaut. St. 5, 4, 51.*

Amabilius, adv. *Friendly, like a friend, lovingly.* Lulit amabiliter, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 148.* Spectare aliquem amabilius, *Ov. A. Am. 3, 675.* Amabilissimè, *Cic. Att. 14, 13.*

Amandatio, ōis. f. verb. *A sending away, a removal, a banishing, Cic. pro S. Rofc. 15.*

Amandatus, a, um. part. *Sent away, removed.* Me expulso, Catone amandato, *Cic. pro Dem. 25.*

Amando, as. act. [ex a, & mando, i. e. aliè mando] *To send away, to set further off, to remove.* § *Amandare aliquem in Græciam, Cic. Att. 7, 13.* aliquid à sensibus, *Id. N. D. 2, 56.*

Amandus, a, um. part. *To be loved.* Amanda Urfa quæ fuerat Jovi, *Ov. Fast. 2, 182.*

Amans, tis. part. [ab amo] (1) *Loving, affec-ting, favouring.* (2) *Adj. ex part. or, comp. flimus, sup. Studious, desirous.* (1) *Amantes lictora myrti, Virg. Geor. 4, 124.* (2) § *Homines industrias, amantes dolorum appellant, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25.* Amantior domini famulus, *Col. 7, 12.* Amantissimus vir, *Cic. Fam. 16, 7.*

Amans, tis. c. g. subst. poet. *A lover, a sweet-heart, a gallant; also a mistress.* Quid de-lectat non videt ullus amans, *Ov. Ep. 4, 154.* Vanâ spe lunt amantem, *Virg. Æn. 1, 356.*

Amānter, adv. qual. ūs, comp. sīmē, sup. *Lovingly, courteously, friendly, like a friend.* Quae amanuſimē cogitata ſunt, Cic. Qu. fr. 3, 9. **Amānter**, Id. 2, 4. **Amantiūs**, Tac. Ann. 1, 43, 1.
† **Amāntia**, æ. f. *Love*, Lex. ex Plaut.
Amānūſis, is. m. [ex ā, & manu, i. e. ā manu ſervus] *A ſecretary, a notary, a ſcrivener, a clerk*, Suet. Ner. 44, & Tit. 3, 3.
* **Amānūſium**, ſc. unguentum ex amaraco confectum. [ab ἀμαράκων, Gr. idem] *An ointment, or perfume, made of ſweet marjoram.* Amānūſium fugitat ſus, Lucr. 6, 973.
Amānūſius, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] *Of, or belonging to, ſweet marjoram*, Plin. 21, 22.
* **Amānūſus**, i. m. & **Amānūſum**, n. [ex eodem] Vid. Propr. *Sweet marjoram*, alſo *ſweetſew*, as ſome will have it, Plin. 21, 11.
* **Amāranthus**, i. m. Plin. 21, 8. [ab α. priv. & μαράωμαι, ſic. dict. quia non marceſcit] *Everlaſting, a flower which never fadeſh*, Ov. Faſt. 4, 439. ¶ **Amaranthus** purpureus, vulgō flos amoris, *Flower gentle, with a purple flower.* ¶ **Amaranthus luteus**, *Maudlin-wort, or Bala-zar, with a yellow flower.*
¶ **Amārē**, adv. qual. *Bitterly*. Met. *Tauntingly, ſpitefully, ſharply, tedious*. Auctoritas deſt: *Sed Amariſimē*, Suet. Aug. 7, 1. *Moſt ſpitefully*
¶ **Amārēſcō**, ēre. *To make bitter*. Litt. ex Plaut.
Amārēſco, ēre. *To grow bitter*, Pallad. 2, 15.
¶ **Amārīco**, as. *To embitter, to provoke to anger*, Aug. *Amaricaverunt Deum*, Aug. ſc. ut in rebellavit, ā -n amarus. † *Exacerbo*.
Amārītēs, ei. f. *Bitterneſs*, Cic. Met. *Grief, diſcontent*. ¶ *Dulcis amarities, A bitter ſweetneſs, a pleaſing pain*, Catull. 66, 13. per Oxymoron.
Amārītās, ātis, f. *Bitterneſs*, Virg. l. 1. c. 9. *Sed quis locum ſanum præſtabit?*
Amārītūdo, dōnis, f. *Bitterneſs, ſharpeſs, tartneſs*, Met. *Frowardneſs, ſharpeſs, railing*. Carminum amaritudo, Pū. 22, 25. Vid. *Amarus*.
¶ **Amārōr**, ōris, m. *Bitterneſs*, Lucr. 4, 225 & Virg. Geor. 2, 247.
¶ **Amārūſenſia**, æ. f. *Bitterneſs, ſpite, malice*, Litt. unde non dicit.
¶ **Amārūſentus**, a, um. adj. [ab amarus] Gell. & ex eo fort. *Macrobi.* tranſlato ſenſu uterque. ¶ **Valde amarus**, *Very bitter, ſharp, ſpiteful, malicious*, Gell. 3, 17.
Amārus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [ā Chald. אִמְרָא amareſcere] (1) *Bitter, biting*. (2) *Brackiſh, ſalt*. (3) *Met. Sorrowful, grievous*. (4) *Taunting, ſpiteful*. (5) *Froward, teſty, cholerick*. (1) *Elle debet guſtu amarum, citra acorem*, Plin. (2) *Doris amara ſuam non intermiſceat undam*, Virg. Ecl. 10, 5. = *Salla etiam tellus, & quæ perhibetur amara*, Id. Geor. 2, 238. (3) *Quamquam luctus renovantur amaro Admonitu*, Ov. Met. 14, 465. (4) *Ut ſales amari, ita frequenter amaritudo ipſa ridicula eſt*, Quint. 10, 1. *Mulier amara*, Ter. H. 4, 4, 88. (5) *Amariores calices ingerere*, Catull. 25, 2. *Amariffimus*, Celf. 6, 5.
¶ **Amāſio**, ōnis, m. *A lover*, Apul. Met. 3, p. 92.
Amāſior, ōnis, m. Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 3. & ab illo, Gell. *A ſuitor, a lover, a courter of women, amorous*. Plaut. Caſ. 3, 3, 27. & Gell. 19, 9. *Cujus dim*.
Amāſiuncūſus, & a, rep. in fragm. Petr. Trag.
† **Amāſſo**, pro amavero. Plaut. Caſ. 5, 4, 22. *more antiquo*.
† **Amāſſio**, ōnis, f. verb. [amor venereus] *Dalliance, courtſhip*, Plaut. Caſ. 2, 5, 20.
Amātor, ōris, m. verb. tam in bonam quā maliam partem. (1) *A lover*. (2) *One that has a natural affection to any one*. (3) *A courter of women, a gallant*. (1) *Vir bonus, amatorque noſtri*, Cic. (2) ¶ *Non ſolūm amicus, verū etiam amator*, Id. (3) *Ego amatores mulierum eſſe audiēram eos maximos*, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 23.
Amātorūſus, i. m. dim. [ab amator] *A little ſweetheart*, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 27.
Amātorūſe, adv. *Like a lover, amorouſly*. ¶ *Erat amatoriē ſcripta epiſtola, In the ſtrain of a love-ſetter*, Cic. Att. 2, 31.

Amātorūſus, i. n. [quod amorem conciliat] *A philtre, any thing which procureth love*. Efficax in amatoria, Pū. 8, 12.
Amātorūſus, a, um. adj. *Of love, or lovers; amorous*. (2) *Procuring love*. (1) *Anacreontis tota poēſis eſt amatoria*, Cic. T. Q. 4, 33. (2) *Amatorūſus virus*, Plin. 8, 22.
Amātrix, īcis, f. verb. *A ſhe-lover*, Plaut. Af. 3, 1, 8. Mart. 7, 69.
Amātus, a, um. part. *Loved*, Ov. Met. 5, 636.
¶ **Amātus**, i. ſubſt. *A paramour, a minion*. ¶ **Amatus Veneris**, *Adonis, her gallant*, Amm.
† **Amāxa**, vid. *Hamāxa, A chariot, Charles-wain*. † *Plautum*.
* **Amāzōnīca ſecuris**, *A pole-ax, ſuch as the Amazons uſed*. Vid. Propr.
Ambaētus, i. m. Enn. [ut ſit ab am, i. e. circum, & ago] unde etiam *Ambages*, Voſſ. *A hired ſervant, to wait, and go on errands*, Enn. *But in Cæſar, a retainer, or attendant upon his prince, or his chief; an old Gallick and German word, ſignifying the Gentlemen, or Noblemen, that were of the retinue of a prince, as Voſſius and Scal. will have it, whom you may conſult; others again judge this opinion to favour more of erudition than truth*.
Ambāge, in abl. ſing. Plin. 2, 9. *Ambāges*, pl. f. & *Ambāgibus*; cæſt, caſus deſiderantur. [ex am, i. e. circum, & ago] verborum circuitus, quo aliquis circumagitur. (1) *Turnings, or windings*. (2) *Shifts, prevarication*. (3) *A long circumſtance of words, tedious ſtories, preambles, impertinencies*. (4) *Dark myſterious ſayings*. (5) *Charms, or ſpells*. (1) *Ambages recti [labyrinthi] reſolvit*, Virg. Æn. 6, 29. (2) *Et vix pueris dignas ambages, ſenes, & conſulares, fallendæ fidei exquirere*, Liv. 9, 17. (3) *Non hic te carmine ſicco, Atque per ambages tenebo*, Virg. Geor. 2, 46. (4) *Aſſide quos nexis ambagibus augur Apollo*, Stat. Theb. 1, 495. (5) *Ambage verborum Obſcurum carmen tragico ſemurmurat ore*, Ov. Met. 14, 57. de Circe.
† **Ambāgin**, ōnis, f. Varr. id. quod *Ambages*.
¶ **Ambāgōſus**, a, um. adj. *Full of turnings and windings, intricate, &c.* Gell. 14, 1.
¶ **Ambāgo**, gōnis, [ex am, & ago] *A place full of turnings*. Et verum in cælo eſt multā cum ambagine rerum, Manil. 4, 304. *Bentleus pro cælo legit cæco*.
* **Ambar**, ſive *Ambārum*, [ex ἀμβρα idem] *ambergris*, Ruell.
¶ **Ambarvālia**, um. pl. [ex am, i. e. circum, & arvum, Feſt. i. e. arborum luſtratio] *A feſtival where in they prayed for their fields and corn, by way of ſolemn proceſſion*. Litt. *ſaitb, we may uſe it for Rogation-week*.
¶ **Ambarvālis hoſtia**, quæ ter ambiebat, i. e. ducebatur circum agros, Feſt. *Huic ſacrificio præſecti erant ſacerdotes numero 12. quos fratres arvales vocabant. A ſacrifice led thrice round the fields, and then offered with prayers for the proſperity of that year's corn*.
Ambēdo, ēre. [ex am, & edo] *To eat, or gnaw, round about. To ſpend*. *Vis locuſtarum ambederat quicquid herbidum*, Tac. Ann. 15, 5. *Uxoris dotem ambedere*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 15.
† **Ambegnus**, a, um. adj. *Ambegni bos & ver-vex appellabantur, cūm ad eorum utraque latera agni in ſacrificiū ducebantur*, Feſt. [ex am, & agnus] *A ſacrifice of an ox, or wether, on each ſide whereof was led a young lamb to ſacrifice*, Varr.
Ambēſus, a, um. part. [ab ambedor] i. e. circumquaque eſus. *Eaten on ail parts, or round about*, Virg. Æn. 3, 257. & Æn. 5, 752.
¶ **Ambēdens**, tis, f. *A ſheep which bath teeth on both ſides, upper and lower*, Feſt.
* ¶ **Ambēdex**, er, tri. m. [ex ἀμφι, & dexter] *One who uſeth his left, as well as his right hand. A Jack on both ſides*.
Ambiens, ntis, part. *Going round, petitioning*. Unde que ambientibus ramis, Curt. 4, 22. *Ambienti ut legibus ſolveretur*, Suet. J. Caſ. 18.
¶ **Ambifāriam**, *Either way, both ways*, Apul. Apol. p. 406. ed. Delph. † *Biſanām*.

¶ **Ambifārius**, a, um. adj. *Uſed both wa double*, Arnob.
¶ **Ambifōrmīter**, adv. *Doubly*, Arnob.
Ambigens, ntis, part. *Going about. Devils plerumque itineribus ambigens, patriam & declinans*, Tac. Ann. 6, 15, 6.
Ambigitur, imperf. *It is not certain, it is a queſtion*. *Ambigitur nomina ponat uer*, Ov. Faſt. 4, 812.
Ambigo, ēre, caret præſt. & ſup. [ex am, circum, & ago] act. *To go about, to ſurround, to compaſs*. ¶ *Ambigere patriam, i. e. ambire*, Tac. Neut. *To doubt, to be in ſuſpenſe, to diſpute, or quarrel*. ¶ *Ambigere cum aliquo*, Cic. in Rull. 2, 42, de ſinibus, Ter. H. 3, 1, 33. *regni certamine*, Liv. 21, 31.
Ambigor, i. paſſ. *To be doubted, &c.* Cic. de Orat. 2, 26.
Ambigūe, adv. *Doubtfully, obſcurely*, *Ambigūe multa dicuntur*, Cic. Orat. 32.
Ambigūitas, ātis, f. verb. *Doubtfulneſs, obſcurity, uncertainty, ambiguity*, Cic. Part. Orat. 6.
Ambiguum, i. n. ſubſt. ex adj. *Doubt, uncertainty*. ¶ *In ambiguo eſſe, To be in doubt, or at a loſs*. Tac. Agr. 5, 4.
Ambiguus, a, um. adj. [ab ambigo] *Ambigu-um, quod in ambas agi partes animo poſſit, Feſt.* (1) *Ambiguous, of doubtful meaning, that may be taken ſeveral ways*. (2) *Doubtful, uncertain*. (3) *Changeable, ſlippery, unſteady*. (1) *Ab invidendo invidentia recte dici poteſt, ut effugiamus ambiguum nomen invidiæ*, Cic. T. Q. 3, 9. (2) ¶ *Ambiguus conſilii*, Tac. Hiſt. 2, 83. (3) *Quippe domum timet ambiguum*, Virg. Æn. 1. 661. *Ambigua fides*, Liv. 6, 2. ¶ *Infans ambiguus, Half man, half beaſt*. Sen. Hipp. 693.
Ambio, īre, īvi, & īi, itum. act. [ex am, vel ambi, i. e. circum, & eo] (1) *To go about, to encompaſs, or environ*. (2) *To ſeek for preferment, to ſtand for, or make intereſt for any thing, or place*. (3) *To compliment, wooe, or careſs*. (1) *Ut terram lunæ curſus proximè ambiret*, Cic. de Univ. 9. (2) *Nili ſenis amicos oras, ambis*, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 36. *Clodius vicatim ambire*, Cic. (3) *Reginam aſſatu ambire*, Virg. Æn. 4, 283.
Ambior, īri, ītus. paſſ. *To be compaſſed, to be ſought after, &c.* *Quantū ingenti terrarum ſinu ambitur*, Tac. Ann. 4, 5, 3. *Ambiri urbem à pavidis civibus juber*, Luc. 1, 593.
Ambitio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) ¶ *A going about, a compaſs*. (2) *A ſuing, or canvaiſſing, for favour; importunity, courtſhip*. (3) *Ambition, or deſire, of honour and promotion*. (4) *Affecation, vain glory, oſtentation*. (1) *Ambitio extimæ cutis*, Solin. 48. (2) = *Miserrima eſt omnino ambitio, hono-rūmque contentio*, Cic. Offic. 1, 25. (3) *Ambitione inani peſtus caret*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 207. (4) *Magnā [Plathna] ambitione Syracuſas perduxit, Nepos in Dione 2*. ¶ *Ambitus in aſtu ſæpius, ambitio in animo, valla*.
Ambitiōſe, adv. ūs, comp. ſīmē, ſup. (1) *Diligently, accurately*. (2) *Affectedly, fondly*. (3) *Earneſtly, importunately*. (4) *Humbly, ſubmiſſive-ly, meanly*. (1) *Ambitiōſe corrigere orationem*, Cic. Att. 15, 1. (2) *Si quis tamen tam ambitioſe triſtis eſt, ut apud illum in nullā paginā Latinè loqui fas ſit*, Mart. præſ. lib. 1. (3) *Ambitiōſiſimē petere provinciam*, Quint. 6, 3. (4) *Multa ambitioſius facere ſoleo, quā honor meus, & dignitas poſtulat*, Cic. Fam. 3, 7.
Ambitiōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Spacious, of large compaſs*. (2) *Entwining, encircling*. (3) *Ambitious, full of ambition, vain glorious*. (4) *Magnificent, ſtately*. (5) *Complimental, ſawning, full of courtſhip*. (6) *Done for favour*. (7) *Doing for favour*. (8) *Pompous, oſtentatious*. (9) *Earneſt, importunate*. (10) *Gracious, in great eſteem*. (1) *Amnis [Jordanes] amœnus, & quantum locorum ſitus patitur, ambitioſus*, Plin. 5, 15. (2) *Laſcivus hederis ambitioſior*, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 20. (3) *Ambitioſus nimis in honoribus petendis*, Cic. in Sall. (4) *Atria, ſi ſapias, ambitioſa colas*, Mart. 12, 69. (5) = *Ambitioſæ noſtræ ſucoſque amicitie*, Cic. Attic. 1, 13. (6) *Ambitioſas centum virorum ſententias reſcidi*, Suet. Dom. 8. (7) *Judex ambitioſus*, Liv. (8) *Or-*

(8) Ornamenta ambitiosa recidit, *Hor. A. P.* 447.
(9) Ambitiosis precibus aliquid petere, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 49. (10) Ambitiosus apud populares, *Just.* 17, 2, 6.

|| Ambitor, oris. m. verb. *He who seeks by interest and ill arts to raise himself*, Lampr.

|| Ambitudo, dñis. f. i. e. Ambitus, *A round circle, or compass*, Lex. ex Apul.

Ambitus, a, um. part. (1) *Compassed about, surrounded.* (2) Met. *Addressed to, entreated, or sued unto.* (3) *Procured by favour, and interest.*

(1) Ambitæ circundare litora terræ, *Ov. Met.* 1, 37. (2) A quibus populus est maximè ambitus, *Cic. pro Planc.* 4. (3) Ambiti honores à principe, *Clod.* 1. in *Ruf.* 180.

Ambitus, ūs, m. verb. [qu. ab ambio] (1) *A compass, or circuit.* (2) *A canvassing, or standing, for a place; the getting of it by bribery; the making of friends, and the procuring of favour.* (3) *Also an earnest desire.* (4) *Ambition, ostentation, vain glory.* (1) Totius operis ambitus, *Curt.* 5, 1, 26, xii tabb. interpretes ambitum parietis circuitum esse describunt. (2) Legem ambitus tulit, *Cicero, Cic. pro Mur.* 2. (3) Segnis hic ibit dies tanto petitus ambitu, tanto datus? *Sen. Med.* 400. (4) Gemmis, & argenteis armis usque ad ambitum ornatus, *Flor.* 1, 16. quā notione etiam legitur Ambitio, quod vid. N^o. 4. || Ambitus ædium, *the void place left between house and house to go round*, Fest. stellarum, *The circles, spheres, or orbs*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19. verborum, *A full period*, *Id. de Clar. Or.* 44.

|| Ambulatio, Sunt qui Manna Aëromeli, & Ambulatio vocant, *Cæd.*

* Ambro, bæ, bo. adj. pl. [ex ἀμβρο] *Both.* Legitur ambo pro ambros. Quos quidem ambo unicè diligo, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 8.

|| Ambo, ònis. m. Voc. priscis Romanis ignotum. *A bishop's throne, a pulpit.* † Suggestus episcopi, *A kind of cup, with a belly.* † = Ambones calices, trullæ, *Ulp.*

* || Ambra, æ. f. it. Ambai, & Ambārum, *Amber, or ambergris*, *Cæd.*

* Ambraçō es, *A sort of wine, from Ambracia in Epire*, *Plin.* 14, 7.

|| Ambro; pl. Ambrōnes, turpis vitæ homines, rapinis se alentes, ab Ambronibus, Gallicā quādam gente, *Fest.*

* Ambrosia, æ. Cic. [ex ἀμβροσία, sc. δαίς, vel δίαίς, i. e. immortalis cibus] *Ambrosia, the food of the gods*, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 57. *An herb, otherwise called Botrys, or Artemisia*, *Plin.* 27, 4. *Also the name of an antidote*, *Cels.* 5, 23.

* Ambrosiācus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem] || Ambrosiacauva, *A kind of delicious grape*, *Plin.* 14, 3.

* Ambrosius, a, um. adj. [ab eodem themate] *Ambrosian, immortal, divine, sweet, pleasant, delicate*, *Col.* 10, 30.

Ambūbaie, ārum. f. Vocab. Syr. *Levad girls, who came from Syria to Rome, and lived by music, and prostitution*, *Suet. Ner.* 27. *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 1.

Ambūbeia, al. Ambūgia, vel Ambūga, vel Ambūga, al. Ambūla, quæ & Intubus erraticus. *The common cicbory*, *Plin.* 20, 8.

Ambūlācrum, i. n. [ex ambulo] *A private place to walk in, a walk, a piazza, a gallery*, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 69.

Ambūlans, tis. part. *Walking.* || Ambulans cœna, *When there is but one dish to go round the table*, *Mart.* 7, 47.

Ambūlātīlis, e. adj. || Ambulātīles fundi, *Walking, moving*, *Vitr.* 10, 13.

Ambūlātio, ònis. f. verb. *A walking; a walk, or place to walk in.* Nihil ei restabat præter balnearia, & ambulationem, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1.

Ambūlātīuncula, æ. f. dim. *A walking; a place to walk in*, *Cic. Att.* 13, 29. in utroque sensu.

Ambūlātor, oris. m. *A goer up and down, a walker abroad*, *Col.* 1, 8. *A vagabond; or pedlar*, *Mart.* 1, 42.

Ambūlātōrius, a, um. adj. (1) *Moving up and down.* (2) *Going on wheels.* (3) || Alterable. (1) *Vitr.* 10, 19. (2) || Turres ambulatoriæ, *Hirt. B. Al.* 4, 2. *Engines, or batteries upon wheels, for the taking of towns*, *Veg.* (3) || Voluntas ambulatoria, *A man's will and testament till he die; because alterable till then*, *Ulp.*

Ambūlātrix, tris. f. [ab ambulator] *A gossip*, *Cato*, 143.

Ambulo, as. neut. [ex ambio] (1) *To walk, to go a foot pace, step by step, to amble.* (2) *To glide along.* (3) *To converse with.* (1) Deiflus sum ambulando, *Ter. Ad.* 4, 6, 1. (2) Nilus immenso spatio ambulans, *Plin.* 5, 9. (3) Cum bonis ambula, *Dionys. Cato.* || Maria ambulauit, terram navigavit, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 34. acutè de Xerxe. § Absolutè, *Id.* § pedibus in litore, *Id.* in jus, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 43.

Ambulor, āris. pass. *To be walked,* Si ambulentur stadia bina, *Plin.* 23, 1.

|| Amburbiales hostiæ, quæ circum terminos urbis Romæ ducebantur, *A sacrifice, when the beast was led round about the city before it was sacrificed*, *Fest.*

|| Amburbialia, um. n. [ab amburbium, ex am, vel ἀμφι, i. e. circum, & urbs] *The solemnity of offering such a sacrifice for the prosperity of the city, and the commonwealth*, *Fest.*

|| Amburbium, *A solemn procession round the city*, *Vopisc.*

* Ambūro, ēre, āi. act. [ex am, & buro, unde busum, quod à πυρός, πυρῶν, sicut à πυρῶν to burn] (1) *To burn all about.* (2) *To scorch, to parch.* (3) *To burn half, or imperfectly.* (4) *To blast.* (5) *To scald.*

(1) Quaquā tangit, omne amburit, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 9. (2) Ambustis medetur cinis sarmentorum, *Plin.* (3) *Cic. pro Milone*, 32. de Clodii cadavere. (4) *Plin. Epist.* 3, 11. (5) Ambusta aquis, *Plin.* 29, 3.

* Ambūror, i. pass. *To be burnt.* Ut Livie capilli amburerentur, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 6.

† Amburvo, as. act. [ex am & urvo] *Urvaré est in orbem se jacitare. To turn over, as tumblers do, to play the antic, Lucil.*

* † Ambustāneus, a, um. adj. [ab ambustus] || Aves ambustanæ, *Birds, which carrying fire, burn houses*, *Lex. ex Plaut.*

* Ambustio, ònis. f. verb. [ab amburo] *A burning, scorching, or scalding; a burn, or scald*, *Plin.* 23, 4.

* † Ambustulātus, a, um. part. [qu. ab ambustulo, quod ab amburo, ut ab uro, uñulo] *Burnt, scorched, &c.* *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 25.

* Ambustus, a, um. part. *Burnt about, parched, scalded, blasted.* Ambusti nervi, *Ov. Met.* 9, 174. Ambusti artus vi frigoris, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 35, 5.

† Amēcābundem, i. e. Amantem, *Laber.*

Amēlētides, um. f. tanquam à ling. Amēletis. *A loose garment for women, to throw over their shoulders. A riding-hood, a scarf.* Conveniunt tennues humeris amēletides altis, *Ov. Am. A.* 2, 273. sed variè scribitur.

Amellus, i. m. *A flower, or herb, described by Virgil, Geor.* 4, 271. & sep. called also Aster. Atticus, or inguinalis: *Starwort, shazewort.*

|| Amēn, inis. n. *Arnob. id. quod Amentum.*

* Amēn, adv. Heb. אָמֵן. LXX reddunt γένοιτο, fiat. Est itaque particula tum affirmandi, tum optandi; priori sensu præponitur; posteriori autem supponitur. Quum est affirmantis, præmittitur iniitiis sententiarum, aliquando geminum. *Amen, verily.*

Amēns, tis. adj. or. comp. simus, sup. [ex a priv. & mens] *Foolish, silly; out of his wits, belides himself.* = Vecors & amēns, *Cic. in Pison.* 9. Homo amentissimus, *Id. C. R.* 8. § Amēns animi, *Virg. dolore, Ov. Amentior, A. Vi.* 11, 1.

Amēntans, tis. part. *Hurling a dart.* Amēntante noto, *Sil. Ital.* 14, 423. *Conf. Liv.* 14, 423. *Vid. Amento.*

Amēntātus, a, um. part. *Looped, fastened with latches, or straps.* Met. Amēntatas hastas dixit pro eo, quod est argumenta missilia, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 57.

|| Amēnter, adv. ūs, comp. isimè, sup. *Madly*, *Litt.* † Dementer.

Amēntia, æ. f. *Madness, folly, want of wit.* Animi affectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam, eandemque, dementiam, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 4. X Mens sana cum amentia confligit, *Id. Cat.* 2, 11.

Amento, as. act. *To tie, or fasten, with a string, or thong. To sling a dart with force.* Jaculum parvā Libys amentavit habena, *Luc.* 6, 221. Met. Amentante noto torquet aplustibus ignes, *Sil.* 14.

AMENTUM, i. n. [ab ἀμμα, vinculum, unde ἀμμα ἀκοντιον, Gloss. vet. vel qu. admentum; quia aptantes ea ad mentum trahunt.] *A thong, a loop; a strap, or lash, to hold a spear, sling, or javelin by.* Amenta torquent, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 665.

* Amērimnon, *Plin.* 25, 13. [ex ἀμέρινον, i. e. curis expeditus, quod curas abigere credatur.] *Heart's ease, a kind of herb good against melancholy.* Amēina salix, quæ & Sabina, [ab Amēriā, Umbriæ oppido] *A kind of willow, or withy.* Amerina retinacula, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 265. Amerina pyra, *Stat. Syl.* 1, 6, 18.

AMES, itis. m. *A small stake, or fork, to stay up nets, or to stretch, or pitch, them upon in fowling*, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 33.

* Amēthylinātus, a, um. adj. ad formam, part. [ex ἀμθύλος, Gr.] *Clad in purple, or clothes of an amethyst, or violet, colour.* Amethylinatus media qui lecat septa, *Mart.* 2, 57.

* Amēthylinus, a, um. adj. [ab amethystus, scilicet amethysti colore tinctus, quod ex eodem themate cum supra citato] *Of an amethyst, or violet, colour.* || Lanæ amethylinæ, *Wool died of that colour*, *Plin.* 9, 41. Amethylinæ, pl. n. i. e. Vestimenta, *Clothes made of such wool, or of such a colour.* Purpura vendit caudicem, vendunt amethylinæ, *Juv.* 7, 135.

* Amēthylistontes, sc. Carbunculi. [ex eodem] *The choicest sort of carbuncles, or rubies, the waters whereof in the extreme parts seem of a violet, or amethyst, colour*, *Plin.* 37, 7.

* Amēthylistus, i. m. [ἀμθύλος, i. e. ebrietas, tem pellens; sive quod ebrietati resistat, ut Aristoteli cum aliis placet; quam tamen opinionem cum Plutarchus improbet, vide aliam notationem, ap. *Plin.* 37, 9.] *An amethyst, a precious stone. Also a sort of grapes, so called by the Greeks, because the juice thereof will not intoxicate; in Latin, In-erticula, quod vid. Also an herb, the leaf whereof is of a red wine colour*, *Plin.* 14, 2.

|| Amfractum, i. n. *A circuit, or winding.* Non. *Vid. Anfractus.*

† Amfractus, a, um. *Varr. usitatus Anfractus, quod vid.*

* Amia, æ. f. [ex ἀμία idem] *A kind of fish, like a tunny*, *Plin.* 9, 15.

* || Amianus, i, um. [ab ἀμίαντος, Græcè incorruptus] *Earth-flax, or salamander-hairs, G. A kind of stone like alum, tazy like wool, whereof poor people made torches, because they will never consume in the fire. Also a napkin of cloth, which they cleanse in the fire*, *Calep.*

Amīca, æ. f. [ab amicus] *A courtesan, a mistress; a mistress, a sweet-heart.* X Sive ista uxor, sive amica est, *Ter. And.* 1, 3, 11.

|| Amīcābilis, e. adj. *Friendly, amicable*, *Dig.* † Amicus.

|| Amīcārius, a, um. adj. [ab amica, ut à charta, chartarius, *Dicm.*] *A pimp, or procurer.* † Leno.

Amīcè, adv. isimè, sup. *Friendly, like a friend.* Amicè de aliquo cogitare, *Nep. Hann.* 2. = Familiarissimè, & amicissimè cum aliquo vivere, *Cic.* Amicius, *Id.* 12, 15.

† Amīcibor, pro amiciar, *Vett. more. Plaut. Pers.* 2, 5, 6.

|| Amīcimen, inis. n. *Apul. p.* 369. antiq. pro Amictus, ūs.

Amīcio, ire, vi, & ixi, *Calep.* unde: nescio) etum. act. [ex am & icere, i. e. jacere] (1) *To put on a garment.* (2) Met. *To cover.* (3) *To wrap up.* See the examples in

Amīciōr, ixi, etus. pass. (1) *To be clothed, clad.* (2) Met. *To be covered, or bung with.* (3) *To be wrapped in.* (1) Amictus fuit pallio, *Cic. de Orat.*

3, 32. (2) Amictus vitibus ulmus, *Ov. Pont.* 3, 8, 13. (3) Et piper, & quicquid chartis amicitur, ineptis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 3.

† Amīciter, adv. pro Amicè, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 3, 3.

Amīcītia, æ. f. [ab amicus] leg. etiam in plur. (1) *Friendship, amity, kindness.* (2) *Alliance.* (3) *Favour, esteem.* (4) *The relation between patron and client, protection, service.* (5) *Sympathy of inanimate things.* (1) X In proverbium venit, Amicitias immortales, inimicitias mortales debere.

esse, *Liv.* 40, 46. (2) Amicitiam cum Thraciae regibus pepererat, *Nep. Alcib.* 7. (3) Amicitia principis, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 17. (4) Fructus amicitiae magnae cibus, *Juv.* 5, 14. (5) Amicitia est rutae cum fico, *Plin.* 19, 8. § Amicitiam alicujus appetere, *Cic. de Am.* 13. consequi, *Ibid.* 22. sibi comparare, *Id. de F. n.* 1, 20. conciliare, *Id. de Am.* 27. disrumpere, *Id.* 22. dissociare, *Id.* 20. diffuere, *Id.* 21. dissolvere, *Id.* 9. Remove re se ab amicitia alicujus, *Ibid.* 21.

† Amicitias antiq. pro eodem, *Lucr.* 1, 1018.

Amico, as. act. i. e. amicum facio. To make propitious, or to procure one's favour. Prece numen amicat, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 470.

Amictorium, i. n. [ex amicio] A veil of linen which women wear; a neckcloth, *Mart.* in *Lemmata* ep. cxlix, lib. xiv.

Amictus, a, um. part. [ab amicior] Clothed, clad, decked, attired, arrayed. Vid. Amicior.

Amictus, ūs. m. verb. A garment, clothing, apparel, attire; Levi velatum corpus amictu, *Catull.* 62, 64.

Amicula, æ. f. dim. [ab amica] A courtesan, a little mistress. Quoties amicu collum exoscularetur, *Suet. Cal.* 33.

|| Amicula, a, um. part. Solin. Clothed with an

Amiculum, i. n. verb. [ab amicio] (1) An upper short cloak for men. (2) A woman's upper garment. (3) A robe of state. (1) Dionysius aeneum Jovi Olympio detraxit amiculum, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 34. (2) [Feminae] summa quæque amacula exunt, *Curt.* 3, 12. (3) *Id.* lib. 3. de Dario fugiente. || Amiculum linteum, A surplice, or rochet, *Apul.*

Amiculus, i. m. dim. A dear friend, a loving friend, a chummy, *Hor.* 1, Ep. 17, 3.

Amicus, a, um. adj. or comp. sſimus, sup. [ab amo] Friendly, courteous, loving. (2) Acceptable, pleasant. (3) Opportune, convenient, suitable. (4) Favourable. (5) Profitable. (6) Delighting in. (1) Si erga te animo esse amico sensisti eam, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 29. (2) = Mihi nemo est amicior, nec charior Attico, *Cic.* = Amicissimus, & conjunctissimus, *Id.* (3) Tempus fraudibus amicum, *Stat. Syl.* 5, 2, 15. (4) Vento amico navem ferri, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 4, 17. Dea studiis adsit amica meis, *Id.* (5) Arvum amicus, *Ov. M.* 13, 443. (6) Met. Amicior undis Fraxinus, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 493. || Amicæ civitates, considerati, *Cæf.* Non diis amicum est, It is not the will of the gods, *Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 2.

Amicus, i. m. subst. ex adj. (1) A friend, a lover, an acquaintance, a companion, or fellow; a favourite. (2) A counsellor, a confidant, or domestic to a prince. (3) A patron. (4) A retainer, or dependent upon a great man. (1) Vetus amicus est tanquam niter idem, *Cic. de Am.* 22. Amicus nobis jam inde a puero, *Ter. Ad.* 3, 3, 87. (2) Nul- lum magis boni imperii instrumentum quam boni amici, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 7. (3) Nec potentem amicum largiora flagito, *Hor. Od.* 5, 18, 12. (4) Rara com- mus tenuem non asernatur amicum, *Ov. ad Pison.* Pocula cardiaco nunquam miscurus amico, *Juv.* 5, 32.

Amineus, a, um. adj. vel pot. Amineus, Græcè en m' *Amineus*. A grape whereof the best white wine is made, so called from Aminea, a country in Campania. Sunt & Amineæ vites, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 97. ubi al. leg. Sunt etiam: unde syllab. quant. in dubium venit. Vid. Prepr.

Amittio, ōis. f. verb. [ab amitto] A loss, or losing, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 15.

Amitturus, a, um. part. About to lose. Bello impares, in pace nihil amitturi, *Tac. H.* 1, 74, 6.

Amittus, a, um. part. (1) Lost, dismissed, missing. (2) Destroyed. (1) Præda de manibus amittit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 20. (2) Amittit incendio domus, *Suet.*

Amittus, ūs. m. verb. Loss. Siciliæ amittum culpæ suæ tribuebant, *Nep. Alcib.* 6.

Amitta, æ. f. Patris soror. [E multis certissimum etymon videtur à Chald. אמטא, ammeta]. An aunt by the father's side. Inde ad Ebutiam se amitam contulit, *Liv.*

|| Amittini, ōrum. & Amittinæ, arum. pl. Cousin Germans, Non.

Amittendus, a, um. part. To be lost. Conclamant

omnes, occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse, *Cæf. B. G.* 3, 18.

Amitto, ēre, si, ſum. act. [ex à & mitto, i. e. dimitto, abire sine] (1) To send away, to dismiss. (2) To lose by any means. (3) To loose, or let go. (4) To part with, or relinquish, freely. (5) To admit, or leave off. (1) Nunc vix vivos amisi domum, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 33. (2) Nisi tu amiffes [Tarentum] nunquam recepiffem, *Cic.* Ut totam litem, aut obtineamus, aut amittamus, *Id.* (3) Cur Licinium de manibus amiserunt, *Id.* Captum piscem admittere, *Id.* (4) Vitam amittit Decius, at non perdidit; re enim vilissimā, & parvā maximam redemit, *ad Her.* 4, 44. (5) Rem inquisitum certum est non amittere, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 217. § Amittere animam, *Id.* 1, 1, 85. vitam per dedecus, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 11. § aspectum, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 30. § oculos, *Cæf. B. G.* 3, 53. § causam, vel litem, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 4. § occasionem, *Id. Att.* 15, 11. oppidum, *Id. pro Sext.* 4. § aliquem à conspectu, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 2. § omnem sensum humanitatis, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 52.

Amittor, i. pass. To be lost. Amitteretur, *Cæf. B. G.* 3, 101.

† Amitto, sæpe in vett. Mss. pro Admitto.

Amnium, i. n. *Plin.* 20, 15. quod, & Ammi. An herb, by some called Piperula.

* Ammochryus, i. m. [ex ἀμμος; arena & χρυσός; aurum] A precious stone, shining like gold sand, *Plin.* 37, 11.

* Ammodytes, æ. m. A kind of serpent, like a viper, of the colour of the sand where it lies, *Luc.* 9, 716.

† Ammoneo, in Mss. vett. pro Admoneo.

* Ammoniæum, i. n. sc. gummi [ab ἀμμος; arena, in qua invenitur, vel ab Ammonia, Lybiæ regione, in qua Jovis Ammonis templum, ubi il- lud ferule genus gignitur] The gum, or juice, which drops from the tree Agassylis, growing in Ammonia, a country of Africa, *Plin.* 12, 23.

* Ammoniæus, a, um. adj. Belonging to Ammonia, ut || Ammoniæum sal, *Ov. Med.* 94. An excellent kind of salt diged out of the sands of Africa, near Jupiter Ammon's temple, *Plin.* 31, 7.

* Ammonis cornu, A gem of a golden colour, like a ram's horn, which causeth one to dream true dreams, *Plin.* 27, 10.

† Ammonitrix, ūis. f. A female admonisher, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 20.

* Ammonitrum, i. n. [ex ἀμμος & νίτρον] A kind of white glass, made of sand and nitre, melted together, *Plin.* 36, 26.

* Amnesia, æ. f. [ἀμνησία Gr. idem] An am- nesy, or act of oblivion, to forgive and forget all that is past, *Cic.* sed Græcis elementis.

† Amnicola, æ. c. g. [ex amnis & colo] Dwelling, or growing, by a river. || Amnicolæ salices, Willows, that grow by the river's side, *Ov. Met.* 10, 96.

Amniculus, i. m. A little river, *Liv.* 36, 22.

Amnicus, a, um. adj. Of a river, belonging to a river, *Plin.* 3, 25. & posteriores hoc vocab. usi sunt.

† Amnigenus, a, um. adj. i. e. in amne genitus, Bred in the river, *Auf. Mosell.* 116.

Amnis, is. m. & f. *Plaut.* [ab am, circum, & no, fluo, Fest. ab ambitu amnis dicitur, *Varr.*] (1) A river. (2) A stream, a flood. (3) The sea, or ocean. (1) Neque mihi ullā obstitit amnis, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 18. (2) Ruunt de montibus amnes, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 164. (3) Solus anheliante abiat amnis aquas, *Tib.* 2, 5, 60. || Amni secundo, down the stream, *Virg.*

* || Amnion, & Amnium, i. n. [ab ἀμνός, agnus, q. d. pellis agnina] The soft skin, or coat, that wraps the child in the womb, *Jun.*

Amo, as. act. (1) To love one cordially. (2) Abi. To love, to be in love. (3) To love, or be taken with. (4) To delight in. (5) To be wont to do a thing. (6) To be obliged to, or thank. (1) Ut scires eum non à me diligi solum, verum etiam amari, *Cic.* (2) Deducta mero litera fecit Amo, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 83. (3) Phyllida amo ante alias, *Virg.* (4) In eo me valde amo, *Cic.* (5) Ut serme amat posterior adulatio, *Tac.* But not that in this sense it is a Græcism, and mentioned by Quintilian as a singularity in Sallust. (6) De Nu-

meriano multum te amo, *Cic. Ama me, non libenter vidi, Id. Att.* 6, i. e. crede mihi, *Dolet.*

|| Amodo, adv. [ex à & modo] From henceforth, hereafter, henceforward, *Lex. ex Apul.*

* || Amœbæus, a, um. Serv. [ex ἀμωβῆος; Gr. quod ab ἀμωβῆος respondeo] || Amœbæum carmen. Alternate verses, when one answereth another by course, *Fest.*

Amœnè, adv. [ab amœnus] Pleasantly, delight- fully, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 2. Nescio an alibi legitur, sed || Amœniùs, *Gell.* 14, 1.

Amœnissimè, adv. Most pleasantly, most delight- fully, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 23.

Amœnitas, atis. f. [ab amœnus] Pleasantness, pleasure, delightfulness. Amœnitates studiorum, *Plin. præf.*

|| Amœniter, adv. [ab amœnus] Pleasantly, de- lightfully, *Gell.* 20, 8.

|| Amœno, as. To delight, to recreate with plea- sure, to refresh, to cheer, *Cypri. & inferiores.*

Amœnus, a, um. adj. de loc's præcipue dicitur, or, comp. sſimus, sup. Incerta admodum est hujus vocis origo. Pleasant, delicate, sweet, delightful to the eye. Amœnum prædium, *Cic. Att.* 16, 3.

|| Amœnior, *Gell.* 9, 4. Amœnissimus villas pro- spicit, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17.

Amolior, ūis, tus. dep. & aliq. pass. [ex à & molior] Proprie de iis dicitur, quæ cum difficul- tate submoventur. (1) To remove, or put away, with some difficulty. (2) To be dispatched, or sent packing. (3) To be removed. (4) Met. To be con- futed, or disproved. (1) Periculum amoliri, *Plin.* 32, 2. (2) Vos hinc amolimini, *Ter. A.* 4, 2, 24. Quid hinc amovemini, ap. *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 144. (3) Amoliantur omnia à medio, *Plin.* 11, 10. (4) Quint, 5, 13.

|| Amolito, ōis. f. verb. A putting away, a re- moval, *Gell.* 12, 1.

* Amomis, ūis. f. [ex ἀμωμῆς Gr. quod idem significat] An herb like Amomum, but not so sweet, *Plin.* 12, 13.

* Amomum, i. n. [ab ἀμωμῶν idem] (1) Some take it for a shrub growing in Armenia, round, like a cluster of grapes, with a flower like a white vio- let, and leaves like the white vine. It was used by the Eastern nations in embalming, whence mummy had its name; now called Momia, or Mumia, at first Amomia, *Voss.* *Salmasius* thinks the ancients called every simple odour ἀμωμῶν, which is not un- likely; and *Avicenna* and others use it for Cinnamon. (2) Also an ointment made thereof. (1) Feret- ruus asper amonium, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 89. (2) Crimen pingui deducere amomo, *Stat. S.* 1, 2, 111. In quo sensu leg. in plur. Crassis lutatus amomis, *Pers.* 3, 104.

Amor, ōis. m. [ab amo] (1) Honourable love to one's country, parents, children, friends, &c. (2) Lust; lascivious, or wanton, love. (3) The desire of procreation in different sexes. (4) The god of love. (4) Met. The person beloved. (1) *Cic. pro Flacc.* c. 38. (2) Non sum præceptor amoris, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 1, 67. (3) Pecudes, piæque volucres in su- bias, igneque ruunt; amor omnibus idem, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 243. (4) Quicunque ille fuit primus qui pinxit Amorem, *Prop.* 2, 12, 1. (5) = Sed redeo ad amorem, deliciæque nostras L. Antonium, *Cic.*

† Amos, ōis. pro Amor, *Plaut. Curt.* 1, 2, 2.

Amotio, ōis. f. verb. A putting away, a remo- val, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 3.

Amotus, a, um. part. [ab amoveor] Laid aside, conveyed away, *Hor. Od.* 1, 10, 10.

Amovendus, a, um. part. To be removed. Amo- vendum in insulam censuit, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 31, 4.

Amoveo, ēre, vi, tum. act. [ex à & moveo] (1) To remove. (2) To lay aside. (3) To depose. (4) To convey away, or steal. (1) || Seu procul amoveris, five propè admoveris, *Suet. ad Her.* 3, 19. (2) § Odium, invidiam, metum, cupiditatē- que omnes amove, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 58. (3) Quæ- storem à frumentariâ procuratione senatus amovit, *Id. pro Arch.* 20. (4) Nisi boves reddidisses per- dolum arotas, *Her. Od.* 1, 10, 9.

Amoveor, eri, tus. pass. [à præced.] To be re- moved, laid aside, &c. *Cic.* || Amoveri in insulam, To be banished into, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 21.

* Ampellion, n. & Ampellis, f. *Cæf.* quæ Am- pellis;

pēlētis, vel terra ampēlitis, Plin. [ex ἀμπελος; vitis, dict. quod viti circumscissa nascentes in ea vermes, quos ipas, sinapas vocant, interimat] *A kind of bituminous earth, tubere with the Syrians anoint their vines to kill the worms.*

* *Ampēlitis, idis.* [ex eodem] *A sort of bitumen, Plin.* 35, 16.

* *Ampēlōdesmos, [ex ἀμπελος vitis & λευκός vinculum] A kind of herb which they used instead of twigs, to tie their vines with in Sicily, Plin.* 17, 23.

* *Ampēlōleuce, vitis alba, [ex ἀμπελος & λευκός candidus] A wild vine; briony, or wild ner, Plin.* 23, 1.

* *Ampēloprāson, n.* [ex ἀμπελος & πρᾶσον porrum] *vulg. voc. porrum vinearum, Lick wine, raisins, bear's garlick, Plin.* 17, 23.

* *Ampēlos agria [ex ἀμπελος & ἀγρία, i. e. vitis agrestis,] Wild wine, Plin.* 23, 14.

* *Amphibium, i. n.* [ex ἀμφίβιον, Gr. sc. ζῷον] *Living as well in water as on land. Ea quæ in aqua & in terrâ possunt vivere, amphibia vocant, Varr. † Amphibios bestia, Cic. N. D. 1, 37. An amphibious creature.*

* *Amphibolia, Cic. & Amphibolum.* [ex ἀμφίβολος anceps] *The same with*

* *Amphibologia, i. e. ambiguitas sermonis [ex ἀμφίβολος & λόγος sermo] Sæpe orta ex vitio compositionis, venusta tamen est cum sit dedita operâ; ut, Ego me amare hanc fateor, Ter. tubere the construction may be either me amare hanc, or hanc amare me. An ambiguity, an equivocation; when a sentence may be construed two ways, Quint.* 7, 9.

* *Amphibrāchys, vel us.* [ex ἀμφί, utrinque, & βραχύς, brevis] *A foot in verse, containing one long, between two short syllables; as, Hābērē, Quint.* 9, 4. † *Amphimacer, Cōndērent. Vid. Quint.* 9, ult.

* *Amphythionium, i. e. commune Græciæ concilium. [ex Ἀμφικλύων, unus de regibus Arbeniensium, qui hoc consilium primus instituit] The assembly of the states of Græce. Vid. Propr.*

* *Amphimacer, & Amphimacrus, i.* [ex ἀμφί & μακρός longus] *A foot in verse, more frequently called Creticus, and of the following measure, Dignitās, Cic. Amphibrachys, Tēnērē, Quint.* 9, 4.

* *Amphimallus, adj. vel Amphimalla, pl.* [ex ἀμφί, utrinque, & μάλλος, vellus, lana] *A garment fringed, or fringed on both sides, Plin.* 8, 48.

* *Amphippi [ἀμφίπποι, Gr.] Soldiers who in war used two horses to charge with, that, when one was tired, they might mount the other. † Latine, Desultores, Liv.*

* *Amphiprostylus, [ex ἀμφί, undique, & στύλος, columna, q. d. ædis habens utrinque columnas] A house with a piazza on both sides, Vitruv.* 3, 1.

* *Amphibæna, æ. f.* [ex ἀμφί & βαίνω, gradior; quod ex utraque parte progrediat, quia utrisque extremitatibus acuminatis gignitur] *A serpent which seems to have a head at both ends, and goes both ways. In geminum surgens caput amphibæna, Luc.* 9, 719. ut quidam legunt.

* *Amphitrane, æ. f.* [ex ἀμφί, Gr.] *A precious stone of a gold colour, called also Chrysocolia, Plin.* 37, 10.

* † *Amphitrāpa, æ. f.* Lucil. sc. vestis. ἀμφι-τράπη, Gr. [ex ἀμφί, utrinque & τράπη, tapes] *Id. quod Amphimallon, quod vid.*

* *Amphithalamus, rect. ni fallor, Antithalamus; quod thalamus esset à dextrâ, hic autem à sinistrâ. [ex ἀμφί & θάλαμος] An opposite chamber, the maids room near their mistress's chamber, Vitruv.* 6, 10.

* *Amphithēatris, æ. adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, an amphitheatre, Plin.* 11, 24, &

* *Amphithēatricos, a, um. adj.* † *Amphithēatrica charta, Paper so called from the place where it was made, Plin.* 13, 12. ex

* *Amphithēatrum, i. n.* [quod ab ἀμφί, circum, & θέα, theatrum, i. e. spectandi locus] *quod & arena, & cavea, per synec. dicebatur. A place with seats and scaffolds in it, to behold prizes being of an oval form, consisting of two theatres joined together. An amphitheatre. † The theatre was but a half circle, with a stage for plays to be*

acted on; the amphitheatre was built in an oval figure, for sword players to contend for their prizes, and wild beasts to fight, in. Vid. Lips. & Rosin.

* † *Amphithētum, i. n.* Cæs. 14, 63. [ex ἀμφί & θέτον, utrinque positum] *A great cup, or jug, that will stand on either end; a rummer. † Ex amphitheto bibisti, You have taken a large dose, Prov.*

Amphōra, æ. f. [à Gr. ἀμφορεύς, ex ἀμφί & φέρω, quod antis & utrinque apprehensis feratur]

‡ *Amphora est octava pars ejus vasis, quod modium vini dicimus: modium vini Parisinum trigenos senos sextarios nostros capit; sextarius autem octonas eas quæ pintas dicimus; in aridis autem pro amphorâ quadrantem sextarii habemus, id est, ternos bostellos, pro quibus vas trimodium habemus dimidiatum medimnum, Budæus. Verum de justâ hujus vasis mensurâ parum convenit inter doctos; esse magnæ capacitatis, & fictile, uno versu docet Horatius: † Amphora cœpit Institui currente rotâ, cur urceus exit? Latine, Quadrantal dicitur. A vessel of a foot square, with two ears, or handles. Arundinet, or firkin, holding (according to the best accounts) nine gallons, Cic. pro Font. 5.*

* *Amphōrālie, æ. adj.* [ex eodem themate] † *Vas amphorale, Plin.* 37, 2. i. e. amphoræ capax, *Containing an amphora.*

* † *Amphōrarius, i. m.* [ex eodem] *A tankard bearer. Lexica habent gratis.*

* † *Amphōrarium vinum, Wine drawn out of a larger vessel into an amphora, Proc.*

Amplē, adv. quant. [ex amplus] *Amplly, largely, richly, highly, magnificently. = Elatē, & amplē loqui, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 8.

Amplēctendus, a, um. part. *To be embraced. Nominaque innumeris vix amplectenda figuris, Manil.* 4, 803.

Amplēctens, ntis. part. Embracing. Genus amplectens, Stat. Theb. 10, 625. *Amplēctens pontum terrasque jacentes, Manil.* 1, 536. *Amplēctens gradus templi, Ov. Met.* 6, 100.

† *Amplēcto. Amplectite crura fustibus, Plaut. Rud.* 3, 5, 36. pro

Amplēctor, i, xus. [ex am & plecto, i. e.necto] dep. (1) To surround, or encircle. (2) To embrace, to fold in one's arms. (3) To lay hold, or possess one's self of. (4) To make much of, or to address. (5) To comprehend. (1) Compedes, quid cessatis amplecti crura? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 119. (2) Aras amplectitur, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 149. (3) Scææ amplector limina portæ, Virg. Æn. 3, 351. (4) Nimis amplecti plebem putabatur, Cic. (5) Non ego cuncta meis amplecti verbis opto, Virg. Geor. 2, 41.

Amplexans, ntis. part. Embracing. Manus amplexantis deæ simulacrum præciderunt, Just. 39, 3.

Amplexatus, a, um. part. Embracing. Frequenter corpore suo puerorum corpora amplexata protexit, Just. 24, 3.

† *Amplexo, ant. pro Amplexor, Non. ex Accio, & Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 4, 60.

Amplexor, ntis. freq. [ex amplector] To embrace heartily, to make much of, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. Item, pro rem habere cum aliquo, Plaut.

Amplexus, a, um. part. [ab amplector] Embracing, compassing, or having embraced, or compassed. Amplexa corpus amicum, Ov. Met. 1, 139.

Amplexus, ūs. m. verb. [ab amplector] (1) A surrounding. (2) An embrace, a hug. (1) Puerum dormientem circumplexa um diacoma amplexu, Cic. Div. 1, 36. (2) Te amplexa ne subtrahere noſti, Virg. Æn. 6, 465.

Amplū, ōnis. 1. verb. [ab amplio] In adjuring a sentence, or a verdict, till the cause be better certified, and agreed upon, and that for what time the judge pleased; an arrest of judgment till farther trial. Cic. † Amplio, & comprehenditatio diversa sunt, quod illa libera & penes juices, hæc necessaria & que lege constantia; deinde quod hæc iterabat actionem in diem perendinum auctat, i. e. totum; illa in tempus, quod judicibus placeret, actionem differrebat. Ampliationis nota à judicibus in tabellâ feriebatur N. L. i. e. Non liquet, teste Acon.

Amplificatio, ōnis. 1. verb. In amplifying, or enlarging. † Amplificatio res tamulans, ad in-

provement of one's state, Cic. honoris, & gloria. Of one's name and dignity, Id. Amplification in rhetoric, concerning which see Quint. 1, 8, c. 4.

Amplificator, ōris. m. verb. An amplifier, an enlarger, Cic. Fam. 2, 9.

Amplificatorius, a, um. part. To amplify, or enlarge. Eduorum auctoritatem amplificaturus, Cæs. B. G. 2, 14.

‡ *Amplificatus, a, um. part. [ab amplificor] Enlarged, adorned, amplified. = Ornatus, Cic.*

‡ *Amplificè, adv. Nobly, Catull. carm.* 62. sed. Græv. ib. leg. Amplificæ.

Amplifico, as. act. i. e. amplum facio. To amplify, or enlarge; to extol, to increase, or augment; to improve, to enhance, Cic. = Augere, ornare, exaggerare, Id. † Minuere, Id.

Amplifico, āri. pass. To be increased, or augmented. Amplificatur sonus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. pretium, Id. pro Dom. 9.

Amplificus, a, um. adj. † Amplifica vestis, A rich robe, or garment, Catull. 62, 265.

Amplio, as. denom. [ex amplus] To amplify, to increase, or enlarge, (1) in quantity, (2) in number, or (3) in time. (4) To adjourn, or put off, the bearing of a cause. (1) Ampliare scalpello plagam, Cels. 1, 7, 5. (2) Ampliare servitia, Tac. H. 2, 78. (3) Ampliare ætatis spatium, Mart. 10, 23. (4) Cum causam non audisset, & potestas esset ampliandi, dixit sibi liquere, Cic. Vid. Ampliatio.

Amplior, āri. pass. To be enlarged, Liv. 4, 44.

Amplior, ūs. adj. comp. (1) Greater, or larger. (2) Moredignified. (3) Increased. (1) Præmiis amplioribus, ad perdiscendum commoveri, Cic. (2) Suos vero omnes per se ampliores fieri volebat, Id. Ampliorem honorem tribuebat alteri Pompeius, quam ipse erat consecutus, Id. (3) Si fortè morbus amplior factus sit, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 50.

Amplissimè, adv. sup. Very amply, honourably, nobly. = Honestissimè, magnificentissimè, Cic. Amplissimè gerere honores, Id. Verr. 2, 46. decernere de alicujus dignitate, Id. pro Dom. 28.

Amplissimus, a, um. adj. sup. Very great and large, very rich and honourable, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1.

Ampliter, adv. frequenter apud Plaut. Nobly, magnificently, sumptuously, largely, exceedingly. † Ampliter apponere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 160. † ex-cipi, Id. Merc. prol. 98. † occupari, Id. Cist. 2, 3, 54.

Amplitudo, dñis. f. (1) Bigness. (2) Greatness, largeness. (3) Compass. (4) Height. (5) Met. Excellence, grace. (6) Honour, dignity. (7) A large measure of majesty, power, or any thing else. (1) Meatus animæ propter amplitudinem corporis gravior, & sonantior est, Plin. (2) Simulacrum medicæ amplitudine, Cic. (3) Amplitudo urbis, Plin. 6, 16. (4) Platanos in amplitudinem non posse adulescere, Id. 12, 1. (5) = Splendor omnis, & amplitudo harum rerum duarum, Cic. Offic. 1, 20. (6) Amplitudine summâ dignus, Id. (7) Amplitudo est potentie aut majestatis, aut aliquarum rerum, magna abundantia, Id. de Inv. 2, 55. = Nobilitas, auctoritas, claritas, dignitas, gloria, honores, Id.

Amplivagus, a, um. adj. [ex amplus, & vagus] Stretching far, that hath a large scope, Auct. ad Her. 3, 19. sed mel. codd. divifim.

Amplius, adv. comp. (1) More. (2) Upward. (3) Longer, longer time. (4) Moreover. Nay, more than that. (5) More splendidly. (6) A laterterm, when the cause was adjourned from some difficulty arising, Cic. (1) Amplius octingentæ naves, Cæs. (2) Viginti amplius auctores producere, Plin. 2, 45. (3) Ego amplius deliberandum censeo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 17. (4) Etiam hoc amplius cuncta Eburus, &c. Cic. (5) Quam vellem Menedemum invitatum ut nobiscum hodie esset amplius, Ter. Hæc. 1, 2, 11. (6) Vid. Amplio.

‡ *Ampliusculus, a, um. adj. [ab amplior] Pretty big, somewhat of the largest, Apul. Apol.* p. 522. ed. Delph.

Amplius, a, um. adj. or comp. Simus, sup. [ex am, & plus, qu. ex omni parte plus, Sidon.] (1) Ample, large, plenty, &c. (2) Great. (3) Sumptuous. (4) Rich, of great power. (5) Copious, plentiful, of great compass. (6) Of high price. Of great

bonor and authority. (1) Illos porticibus rex accipiebat in amplis, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 353. (2) Amplior pecunia, *Plin.* (3) Funus amplum, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 12. (4) Ampli homines, *Id. Phil.* 3, 8. (5) Amplus, & grandis orator, *Id. Orat.* 9. (6) = Familia ampla, & honesta, *Id.* Amplissimo loco natus fuit, *Id. Virg.* 5, 46.

AMPULLA, æ. f. *An oblong vessel, chiefly of earthen, or glass, with a large belly; a cruet, Cic. A bottle, or jug, Suet. Dom. 21. Met. any thing blown, or puffed up.* ¶ *Ampullæ, plur. Swelling lines, bombast, big-blowen stuff, rhodomontade, Hor. A. P.* 97.

Ampullaceus, a, um, adj. (1) *Like a phial, or bottle.* (2) *Gorgeously decked.* (1) *Col.* 8, 2. (2) *Plaut. Menæch.* ¶ *Pyrum ampullaceum, A tankard pear, Plin.* 15, 15.

Ampullarius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to bottles, Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 51.

Ampullarius, i. m. *A maker of jugs, or bottles, Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 51.

¶ **Ampulleico**, cre. *To become gross, or big; to be bloated, swollen, or puffed up; to wax proud, or haughty, Cæ.*

Ampullor, aris, denom. [*ex ampulla*] *To be like a bottle. Met. To swell, to use haughty and proud words, to rhodomontade, romance, or bounce. An tragicâ desævit, & ampullatur in arte, Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 14.

Ampütatio, onis, f. verb. *A cutting, or loping, off, Cic. pro Sext.* 15.

Ampütandus, a, um, part. *To be cut, or pared, away; superfluous. Amputandæ narrationes, Cic.*

Ampütans, ntis, part. *Cuting. Serpentem ferro amputans, Cic. de Sen.* 15.

Ampütaturus, a, um, part. *About to cut off, or remove. Hastæ quicquid obivium concitatis equis fuisset amputaturæ, Curt.* 4, 34.

Ampütatus, a, um, part. (1) *Cut about, pared away, loped, chipped, or cut, off.* (2) *Removed.* (3) *Met. Lame and imperfect.* (1) *Vid. Amputo.* (2) *Amputatâ circumcisâque inanitate, & errore, Cic. de Fin.* 1, 13. (3) = *Infracta, & amputata loquuntur, Id. Orat.* 51.

Ampütio, as, act. [*ex am & puto*] (1) *To cut off, to chop off, to prune, to lop, to snip.* (2) *Met. To remove.* (1) = *Ars agricolarum circumcidit, amputat, &c. Cic. de Fin.* 5, 14. (2) *Vid. Amputatus.*

Ampütior, ari, pass. *To be cut off. Ambitiosè id precibus petierat, ne amputaretur caput, ludibrio futurum, Tac. H.* 2, 49, 5.

† **Amfanctus**, i. e. omni ex parte sanctus, *Virg. Scal. Amfanctus, Altogether holy. Vid. Propr.*

† **Amtruo**, as. [*ex am, circum, & truo, moveo, b. e. circumvolvo*] *To shew tricks, to tumble, or jump. Præsul ut amtruat, inde & volgus redamtruat olii, ap. Fest. ex Lucil. uti resituit Scal.*

Amulētum, i. n. [*simpl. ab amoliendo, quod corpori noxam omnem amoliatur*] *An amulet, any thing hung about the neck, to preserve one from witchcraft, or other harm; a charm, a spell, Plin.* 25, 9.

* **Amurca**, æ. f. [*ex ἀμωρῆ, quod ab ἀμείρω, abstergo, quia ex oleo detergitur*] *The mother, or lees, of oil; the scum that swims uppermost, Virg. Geor.* 1, 194. *Col.* 12, 50.

* **Amurcarius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, tubs, or vessels, to receive the mother, or dregs, of oil. Amurcaria dolia, Cato, R. R.* 10.

Amussum, i. n. [*ab amussis, & rest. scrib. amussium, ap. Vitr.* 1, 6.] *An instrument devised to know the points of the wind; a compass.*

† **Amussiatus**, a, um, adj. *Done to a rule. Opus amussiatum, Vitr.*

¶ **Amussum**, adv. ex nom. *Fest.* ¶ **Adāmussum**, *Cell. Exāmussum, Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 213. *Exactly, by line and level.*

¶ **Amussum**, is, f. [*ex am & ant. asses, i. e. asser; sed est admodum incertæ originis*] *A mason's, or carpenter's rule, or line, chalked, or ocreid, wherewith he measures and levels work. Judicium ad amussum factam, Cell.* 1, 4. *Amussi albâ, Prov.*

Amussum, a, um, adj. *Nice, exact.* ¶ **Amussum**, stata opera, sc. quæ ad amussum facta sunt, *Nicely done, curiously wrought, Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 38.

Amussum, i. n. i. e. tympanum circinatum, *Jun. Sed Plinio tabula citad explorandos ventos;*

[*ab amussis*] quod utrumque ad libellam, & amussim exigeretur, *A compass, or instrument, to shew the winds, Vitr.* 1, 6.

* **Amūsus**, i. m. [*ab musis alienus*] *One that hath no ear for music; unlearned, ignorant.* ¶ *Non debet architectus esse musicus, ut Aristoxenus, sed non amusus, Vitr.* 1, 1.

* **Amygdala**, æ. f. arbor, & fructus, *An almond tree, Plin.* 16, 25. *also an almond: nux Græca, Col.* 5, 10. ¶ **Amygdalæ faucium**, *Kernels in the neck, or throat, like Almonds, Plin.*

* **Amygdalīnus**, a, um, adj. *Of almonds.* ¶ **Amygdalinum oleum**, *Oil of almonds, Plin.* 26, 4.

* **Amygdālites**, *An herb of the spurge kind, so called from its leaf, which is like that of an almond, Plin.* 26, 8.

* **Amygdalum**, i. n. [*ex ἀμύγδαλον, idem.*] *An almond, Pailad.* 2, 15.

* **Amýion**, & **Amýum**, i. n. [*ab a priv. & μύω, mola, quod sine mola fiat*] *A kind of medicine, or food, made of wheat unground, such as our frumenty, Cato, R. R.* 88. ¶ *Starch, ex usu hodierno.*

* **Amystis**, idis, f. non clausus. [*ab a priv. & μύω, claudio*] quia Thracum, unde hæc fluxit coniectura, erat ἀμυστή, b. e. labellis non clausis, & ἀπνευστή, b. e. sine respiratione bibere; qui quidem mos, ut accepi, hodie apud Turcos obtinet. *A way of drinking among the Thracians, to pour it down without fetching the breath, or shutting the mouth. The cup, or bowl, wherein they drank, (as some will have it.) Bassum Threiciâ vincat amysside, Hor. Od.* 1, 36, 14, ubi vel exhaustiendi actus, vel poculum designari potest.

A ante N.

* **AN**, adv. aliàs interrogandi, & aliàs dubitandi. [*ab an*] *Whether? or, else; either, if, or no: yea, or no. An, in the latter part of a question, answers to Utrum, or to another An, or Ne, either expressed or understood.* ¶ *An is est? It is he? Ter. Annon hoc dixi esse futurum? Did not I tell you it would be so? Id. Andr.* 3, 15, 5. *Hoccine agis, an non? Do you mind me, or no? Id. In which sense Necne is often used for Annon; as, Fiat, necne fiat, id quæritur, Cic.* ¶ *Here notice is to be taken of Quintilian's caution, That neither in doubting, nor asking, we use Aut for An, where we speak of more than one. Malè interrogas hic aut ille sit, Quint.* 1, cap. 9. (al. 5.) *Vid. Valla Elegant.* lib. 2. c. 17.

* ¶ **Ana**, [*ex Gr. præp. ἀνὰ*] apud Med. distributionem notat. *Of each an equal quantity.*

* ¶ **Anābaptista**, æ. c. g. *An anabaptist, one who holdeth rebaptization.*

* **Anābāsis**, is, f. [*ab ἀναβαίνω*] *The herb horse hair, or horse tail, Plin.* 26, 7. † *Lat. Equisetum, vel Cauda equina.*

* ¶ **Anābāsius**, i. m. Hier. [*ab eodem*] *A messenger, or herald.* † *Lat. Nuncius publicus.*

* **Anācampseros**, otis. *An herb of force (as magicians say) to reconcile friends only by touching it, Plin.* 24, 17.

* **Anācēphalæosis**, i. e. rerum repetitio, & congregatio, *A repetition, or summing up, of what has been said, Quint.* 6, 1.

* **Anāchites**, restius **Anācites**, gemma, [*ab ἀναξ, rex, quasi princeps gemma*] *A diamond, Plin.* 37, 4.

* ¶ **Anāchōrēta**, æ. m. [*ab ἀναχωρέω*] *An anchorite, one that lives a solitary life: he differs from Eremita, because this latter had a tent, or cottage, whereas the former had not.* ¶ *Laudabo anachoretas, mirabor eremitas, Hieron.*

* ¶ **Anāclintērium**, i. n. [*ab ἀνακλίνω, recumbo*] *A couch to rest on in the day time, an easy chair, Spart.*

* ¶ **Anācōluthon**, quod non sequitur. [*ex a non & ἀκόλουθος consequens*] *Figura est, cum non redditur quod superioribus respondeat, aut contrā. A figure in Grammar, when a word that is to answer another is not expressed; cujus exempla adducit Serv. ex Virg. Aen.* 2, 331. ubi legitur quot, non præmissio tot; & *Aen.* 3, 541. Tamen, non præmissio quanquam.

* **Anādēma**, ātis, n. *Virg. redimiculā, i. e. mitrarum vincula, sive vittas vocat. [ab ἀναδέω redimire]* *A kind of ornament which women wore on their heads, like a garland; a coronet, or border; a ribband, or fillet, Lucr.* 4, 1122.

* **Anādīplōsis**, f. [*ex ἀναδιπλωσις Gr.*] *A figure in rhetoric; when the last word, or words, of the former verse, or sentence, is repeated immediately in the next; as*

—timidis supervenit *Ægle*,
Ægle Naiadum, pulcherrima, Virg.

—Acredula vocibus instat.

Vocibus instat, &c. † Cic. 1. *de Div. Lat. Reduplicatio.*

* **Anādūmēne**, f. i. e. emergens, [*ex ἀνὰ & δύνω*] *A picture of Venus, coming out of the sea, drawn by Apelles, Plin.* 35, 10.

* ¶ **Anāgallis**, idis, f. [*ab ἀναγallis idem*] *The herb pimpernel, Plin.* 25, 13. *Corchorum vocat. ¶ Anagallis aquatica, Sea purslain, or brook-lime. Anagallis sylvestris, The herb Calves-foot.*

* **Anaglypha**, pl. n. [*ἀνὰ super, & γλύφω sculpo*] *Vasa cæata, & aspera extantibus signis, Vessels, or plate, chased, embossed, or wrought, with the hammer, Plin.* 3, 11.

* **Anaglypta**, ōrum, n. [*ex eodem*] *Chased, Embossed, the same as Anaglypha, Mart.* 4, 39.

* ¶ **Anaglypticum**, [*ab eodem*] *metallum signis asperum, Rough plate, newly come from the shop, Sidon.*

* ¶ **Anaglyptes**, æ. m. [*ex eodem*] *A chaser, or Embosser.*

* ¶ **Anaglyptica**, æ. f. [*ex eodem themate*] *The art of chasing, or Embossing, Cæ.*

* ¶ **Anaglypticus**, a, um, adj. [*ab eodem*] *Chased, or Embossed, Sidon.*

* **Anagnostes**, æ. m. [*ex ἀναγνώστης idem*] *A servant to a man of quality, who was to read History, or other books, to divert, or instruct, the guests at table, that occasion might be given thereby to some useful, or learned, discourse; or when his master could not sleep at night, or perhaps on other occasions, C. Nep. Att.* 13. *Lat. Lector.*

* ¶ **Anagramma**, tis, n. [*ex ἀνὰ & γράμμα*] *A transposition of letters, an anagram.*

* **Anagraphe**, es, f. [*ab ἀναγραφῆ Gr. inscriptio*] *A registering, a commentary, Cic. Act.* 1, 12.

* ¶ **Anagryis**, [*ex ἀνὰ & γρύος circulus*] *An herb called Beautrefoil, Ruell. Rusticis lignum putidum dicitur, ¶ Anagryin movere, Prov. id. quod Camarinam movere, quod vid.*

* ¶ **Anālecta**, ōrum, n. i. e. collectanea, a colligendo. [*ab ἀναλέγω colligo*] *Scraps of meat, and crumbs that fell from the table upon the floor, Mart.* 14, 82. ¶ *Vossius seems to think this word destitute of authority, the two places quoted for it being doubtful, because in both the following Analecta may be read; viz.*

* **Anālectes**, vel **Anālecta**, æ. m. [*ab eodem*] *A servant that picks up the crumbs and scraps upon the floor, Mart. ¶ Met. A well-read scholar, Cæ.* ¶ *Utitur hac voce, Sen. Ep.* 27. ¶ **Analecta Grammaticus**, q. d. *Agileaner to pick up what another forgets.*

* **Anālectides**, um, f. [*ex eodem themate*] *The stuffings of a garment to make a crooked body straight, Ov. A. Am.* 3, 273.

* **Anālemma**, ātis, n. [*ex ἀναλαμβάνω resumō*] *A term in dialing, to find the increase and decrease of the shadow, Vitr.* 9, 4.

* ¶ **Anālōgicus**, a, um, adj. *According to analogy, Cell.* 4, 16. *ab*

* ¶ **Anālōgia**, æ. f. [*quod ex ἀνὰ, æqualiter, & λόγος, ratio*] = *Proportio, Quint. = Convenientia, Cic. Analogy, proportion, convenience, like reason. In Mathematicks it is a double proportion of numbers or magnitudes to one another, v. g. As 4 is to 2, so is 8 to 4; the use whereof is by referring to a thing certain to find out what was uncertain before.*

* ¶ **Anālōgus**, a, um, adj. [*ab eodem*] *Similis, proportionē respondens. Proportionable, alike. ¶ Verbum analogum, A regular verb, Gram.*

* ¶ **Anālŷsis**, f. [*ab ἀναλύω, resolvo*] *A resolution, or unfolding; the analysis of a discourse, resolving it into its parts, Bud. Hinc ¶ Analyticus, a, um, adj.*

* **Anā-**

* || *Análytica*, *ōrum*. n. [ex eodem] *The book of Aristotle for the solving of arguments*, Bud.

* *Ananchitis*, *idis*. f. *Gemma*, quā in hydro-mantiā evocantur imagines deorum. [*ἀναγκίτις*, Gr.] *A stone used in Magick*, Plin. 37, 11.

* || *Anantapōdōton*, [*ἀνανταπόδαλον*, Gr.] i. e. apodolin, five redditionem, non habens. Oratio poster. membro defecta.

* *Anapæsticus*, a, um. adj. *Made up of anapests*. Versus anapæsticus, Cic. in Orat. 56. ab

* *Anapæstus*, i. m. [quod ex ἀναπαῖς referio, quoniam dactylum sono reciproco repercutiat] *A foot in verse, whereof the two first syllables are short, and the last long; as Pictās. An anapest*. Hence || *Metrum anapæsticum*, *A verse made of anapests*. Nec adhibetur ulla sine anapæstis pedibus horatio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16.

* *Anapæstum*, i. n. [ex eodem] *An anapest*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24.

* || *Anaphōra*, æ. f. i. e. repetitio, [ex ἀνὰ rursus ὅς φέρω] *A figure, when in the beginning of every verse, or member of a sentence, the same word is repeated; as, Hic gelidi fontes, hic mollia prata Lycori. Hic nemus, hic ipso tecum consumerer ævo*, Virg.

* *Anaphōrica* horologia, [ab eodem themate] *A sort of winter-dials*, Vitr. 9, 9.

* || *Anarchia*, æ. f. sed vix occurrit ap. idon. script. Rom. ordinum confusio [ex ἀ ἀρχή principium] *Anarchy, want of government, confusion, disorder*.

* *Anarrhīnon*, n. dic. & antirrhīnum. [ex ἀνὰ ὅς πιν] *A kind of herb like pimpernel*, Plin. 25, 10.

* *ANAS*, ātis. f. [ἀ νανδο] *A duck, or drake*, Varr. Anatum ova, Cic. N. D. 2, 48.

* || *Anāfarca*, æ. f. i. e. hydrops. [ex ἀνὰ per ὅς ἀνα cāmen, ed dict. quod toto corpore diffusus] *Græcè melius dic. ἀναφάρκας, & vix leg. Latine. A kind of dropsy which swells up the skin*, ap. Med.

* *Anastōmōsis*, is. f. [ex ἀνὰ ὅς ὁμα os] *The orifice of the veins and arteries where they meet; also the bursting of those orifices, and the bleeding which comes by the opening of a vein*. Cels. 4, 4.

* || *Anastrophe*, es. f. i. e. inversio. [ex ἀνὰ ὅς ἐπέφω] *verto* *A gram. figure, setting a word foremost which should follow; as, Maria omnia circum*, Virg.

* || *Anātaria*, sc. aquila [ab anas] *A kind of eagle preying upon ducks*, Plin. 10, 3.

* *Anātarius*, a, um. adj. [ex eodem] *Of ducks; pertaining, or belonging, to ducks*, Plin. 10, 3.

* || *Anāthēma*, ātis. r. Eccles. ἀνάθημα, Gr. i. e. piaculum, ab ἀναθεσθαι, removere, separare] *An anathema, or curse; the sentence of excommunication. Also an accursed person, or thing. Hence Anathematizo, as. ἀναθεματίζω, Gr. To curse, to excommunicate, and give one up to Satan*.

* || *Anāthēma*, ātis. n. [ab ἀνάθημα, Gr. i. e. donarium] *An offering, or gift, to the Gods, as, Statues, cups, tripods, &c.* Bud.

* *Anaticūla*, æ. f. dim. [ab anas] *A duckling, a wild duck*, Cic. de Fin. 3, 15.

* *Anātīnus*, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Of, or belonging to, a duck*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 49.

* *Anātōcismus*, i. m. [ex ἀνατοκίζω usuram renovo] *A renewing of usury, and of taking the interest upon interest; compound interest*, Cic. Att. 5, 21.

* || *Anātōme*, es. f. & *Anātōmia*, æ. f. [ab ἀνατέμνω dissecto] *vulgò sed malè. † Incisio*, Lat. Vid. Cels. præf. l. 1, *Anatomy, the dissecting of bodies*. Hinc

* || *Anātōmice*, es. f. sc. τέχνη. *The art of anatomy*, Macr. Sat. 7, 15.

* || *Anātōmicus*, i. m. [ab eodem] *An anatomist, one skilful in anatomy*, Macr. & Ammian. † *Anatomes peritus*.

* *Anātōnus*, a, um. [ex ἀνα ὅς τείνω tendo] *Ascending high, lofty*. Capitulum anatonum, Vitr. 10, 15.

* || *Ancæsa*, *ōrum*. [ex am, circum, ὅς cædo] *Vessels, or plate, engraven*, Fest.

Anceps, ancipī's, adj. [ex am, ὅς capio quod ex utraque parte æquod capiatur, Fest.] (1) *Two edged*. (2) *Double*. (3) *Double-beaded, or two faced, which looks two ways*. (4) || *That may be taken either way*. (5) *Dangerous*. (6) *Ticklish*. (1) *Anceps ferrum*, Catull. 62, 369. (2) *Nemo hos ancipites ferro effringat cardines*, Lucil. Anci-

pitis animi. Liv. 24, 45. (3) *Anceps imago Jani*, Ov. Fast. 1, 95. (4) *Vocabula ancipitia*, Gell. 12, 9. (5) *Voluptas tanta ancipitis cibi*, Plin. 22, 23. (6) *Anceps forma bonum mortalibus*, Sen. Hipp. 761.

Anchiālus, i. m. *Jura, verpe, per Anchialum*, Mart. 11, 94. Quod alloquitur Judæum Poëta, Jos. Scal. Cl. Seldenus, alii, ex Hæbræo fortè petunt hujusce jurisjurandi formulam, וְיָיָהוּוֹה, i. e. si vivit Deus. Quare per Anchialum jurare Anglicè sonat, *To swear by the living God*, Vid. Propr.

* *ANCHORA*, æ. f. [ab ἀγκύλος, incurvus] *An anchor*. || *Anchora sacra*, *The sheet anchor*; by way of proverb, *The last refuge*. In anchoris stare, *To ride at anchor*, Cæf. B. C. 3, 102. Dentet naci Anchora fundabat naves, *The ships lay at anchor*, Virg. Anchoram vellere, *To weigh anchor*, Liv. præcidere, *To cut cable*, Cic. Verr. 5, 34. Duabus niti anchoris, *To have two strings to his bow*, Prov. § || *Naves ad anchoras collocare*, Suet. Cal. 19. § In anchoris esse, Cæf. B. C. 3, 102. § consistere, Ibid. 3, 28. § commorari, B. Afr. 63. § tenere navem, C. Nep. Them. 8. § expectare, Cæf. B. G. 4, 23. § Anchoras tollere, Id. B. C. 2, 22. § moliri, Liv. 28, 17. § præcidere, Cic. § facere ante portum, Liv. 37, 28.

* || *Anchōtāgo*, gēnis. [Salmo ita dict. à rostri aduncitate, ut in anchorā] *A salmon, or, according to others, a surgeon*, Cassiod.

* *Anchōrālia*, um. n. pl. *The cable of an anchor*, Liv. 22, 19. Plin. 16, 8.

* *Anchōrālis*, e. adj. *Pertaining to an anchor*, Liv. 37, 30.

* *Anchōrārius*, a, um. adj. || *Funes anchorarii* *Cables which fasten the anchor*, Cæf. B. C. 2, 9.

* || *Anchōrārius*, i. m. *Qui curam anchoræ habet ut eam demittat, vel elevet. The person who has the charge of the anchor*, Litt. ex Cæf.

* *Anchūsa*, æ. [ab ἀγχω suffoco, quod vim habet suffocatorium] *A kind of bugloss*, Plin. 22, 20.

Ancile, is. n. scutum grande, Non. breve, Fest [ab ancisu, quod esset utrinque incisum, & rotundum, quod facit illud Ovidii, Idque Ancile vocant, quod ab omni parte recisum] *A kind of short oval shield, or buckler, which was used only by the priests of Mars, to dance up and down the city with in the month of March*, Virg. Æn. 8, 664.

Ancilis, e. adj. *Clypeis ancilibus*, Juven. 3, 126. i. e. ad formam ancilium fabricatis. *Targets, or bucklers, like the sacred shields, short and round*.

Ancilium, i. n. id. quod *Ancile*. *A sacred shield*, Hor. arm. 3, 5.

Ancilla, æ. f. [Ancillæ dict. ab anculare, i. e. ministrare, Fest.] *A maid-servant, a waiting woman, a captive, a handmaid*, Cic. pro Mil. 10.

Ancillans, ntis. part. *Waiting upon, attending*. *Sidus ancillans*, Plin. 2, 97.

Ancillātiolus, i. m. dim. [ab ancillarius] *A pitiful whore-master, that takes up with servant maids*, Mart. Ep. 12, 58. Also it seems by Seneca, de Ben. 1, 9. to be taken for a mean spirited man, or one under petticoat government, as we say.

Ancillāris, e. adj. *Belonging to a maid-servant, Mean, dirty, pitiful*. = *Ancillare sordidumque artificium*, Cic. T. Q. 5, 20.

* || *Ancillārius*, i. m. *A debaucher of maid-servants, manet in vet. Gloss.*

* || *Ancillor*, āris. dep. (1) *To wait servilely, as a maid doth upon her mistress*. (2) *Met. To cajole, to wheedle, to humour*. (1) || *Dotibus deliniti ultro etiam uxoribus ancillantur*, *They live under petty-coat government*, ap. Non. Maicell. 2. (2) = *Non enim uni privatam ancillatus sum, neque me addixi*, *Porcius Latro Invect.* in Sall. Vet. Gloss.

Ancillor, κολλαρεύω.

Ancillūla, æ. f. dim. *A waiting-maid*. Dixti cupere te ex Æthiopiā ancillulam, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 85.

† *Ancipes*, pro *Anceps*, Litt. ex Plaut.

† *Ancisus*, us. verb. [qu. ex ancido, quod ab am, circum, ὅς cædo, unde & Ancile dict.] *A cutting, or taring, round*, Varr.

* || *Ancilābra*, *Ancilābria*, & *Antilābra*, legunt alii. [ex ancilare, haurire] *Vessels of brass, which the priests used in sacrificing*, Fest. ex Liv.

* || *Ancilābris*, [ab an ὅς ancilo, sive ancilo, mi-

nistro] *A table used in the service of their Gods, as at sacrifices, &c. of which each tribe of Rome had one, called also Atfidela*, Scal.

* || *Ancilare*, Fest. per sync. pro anculare, q. d. ministrare, unde Gloss. Ancilator, ἰπῶς ἐτῆς. 1. Ancilare, haurire, Fest. *To wait upon one. To draw water*, in quo sensu Voss. putat scribendum Antlare, ab ἀντλεῖν.

* *Ancon*, ōnis. m. [ab ἀγκών, cubitus] *curvatura brachii*. (1) *The part of the rule where the perpendicular and basis meet like an elbow, as in the letter L*. (2) *A foreland, or promontory*. (3) *Plur. Ancones, The corners, or coins, of walls; the cross beams, or over-thwart rafters*. (4) || *Hooks on which they used to hang their nets*. (1) Vitr. 3, ult. (2) Lucr. 1, 421. (3) Vitr. 4, 6. (4) *Leneaque ex tritis lucent anconibus arma*, *Gratius Cyn.* v. 87.

* *Ancōra*, æ. f. *An anchor*. Vid. Anchora.

* || *Ancēres*, um. m. pl. [ab ἀγχω strangulo] *A bandage to tie up wounds*, Gal.

* || *Ancūli*, & *Anculæ*. [ab ancilo, i. e. ministrare] *Servants, attendants. The Gods of servants, as some; or, (as others) Inferior Gods and Goddesses*. Fest.

† *Ancūlo*, as. act. *To draw out of a vessel, to minister*. *Florem anculabant Liberi ex carchesium*, Liv. Andron. ap. Fest. vii leg. Scal.

* || *Ancus*. [ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀγκύωνος, i. e. à cubito] *Lame of one hand, that hath a crooked arm*, Fest. Vet. Gloss. *Ancus, mancus, κυλλός, λοιπός*.

* *Ancyle*, es. f. [ἀγκύλη, Gr.] || *The handle of a javelin, also a kind of javelin*, Cæf. also *Contractio quædam articulorum*, Cels. 5, 18.

* *Ancylōblēpharon*, i. n. [ex ἀγκύλος incurvus ὅς βλέπω video] *An imposture in the eye, when the eye-lids grow close together*, Cels. 7, 7.

* *Andabāta*, æ. m. [pro ἀναβάτης inserto d, Voss. i. e. Adscensor, sc. equorum] *A sort of fencer, who fought broadwinded on horseback. Quem antea ne andabatam quidem defraudare poteramus*, Cic. Fam. 7, 10. Also the title of one of Varro's books of *Vulgar Errors*.

* *Andrōdāmas*, ntis. m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ δαμῶντος ἀνδρας, quod, secundum magos, impetus hominum & iracundias domet] *A precious stone described by Pliny, 37, 10. Also a sort of bloodstone, black and ponderous, described by him, 36, 20*.

* *Andrōgynos*, vel *Andrōgynus*, i. m. [ex ἀνὴρ, vir, & γυνή, mulier] *An hermaphrodite, a will-jill*, Liv. 27, 11.

* *Andron*, ōnis. m. [ab ἀνδρῶν, Gr.] (1) *The mens room, or lodging, where men only came*. (2) *Also the space between two walls where the rain falls*. (1) Plin. Ep. 2, 17. (2) Vitr. 6, 10.

* *Andronitis*, f. [ab eodem] id. quod *Andron*, Vitr. 6, 9.

Andronium, i. n. *A medicine good against the Uvula, or falling of the palate*. Cels. 6, 14.

* *Andrōsices*, is. n. [ἀνδρόσικες, Gr. ab ἀνδρός & σίκος medela] *A white herb growing in Syria, of great virtue for cures*, Plin. 27, 4.

* || *Andrōsæmon*, i. n. [ex ἀνδρός, & αἶμα, i. e. hominis sanguis] *An herb something like hypericum, or St. John's wort*, Dioscor.

Anellus, i. m. dim. [ab anulus, quæ vera scriptura videtur ex hac voce] *A little ring*, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 9.

* *Ānēmōne*, es. f. [ex ἀνεμώνες, Gr. idem] *Celandine, the flower into which Adonis was turned, Some take it for wild poppy, or rose parsley*, Plin. 27, 12.

* *Ānēthum*, i. n. [ex ἀνῶν, i. e. anisum, & θῆν, i. e. curruere, quod citò crescit] *The herb anise, or dill. Flos bene olentis anethi*, Virg. Ecl. 2, 48.

* || *Anfractus*, a, um. adj. unde subst. *Anfractum*. *Broken, rugged*, Non. 3, 16. ex Varr.

Anfractus, ūs. m. ὅς *Anfractum*, i. n. [ab am, circum, ὅς frango] (1) *The turning, bending, or winding, of a way in, or out, backward or forward*. (2) *Met. A circuit or compass*. (1) *Via altero tantò longiorem habet anfractum*, Nep. in Eum. 8. (2) = *Quid opus est circuitione & anfractu?* Cic. de Div. 2, 61. *Longis anfractibus urbem circummeunt*, Lucr. 1, 605.

* || *Angāra*, pl. n. *Inns where posts, or porters, or publick messengers, lay at night, after they had done their days task*, Cal. ex Cæf. ab eodem cum

* || *Angāra*,

* **Angaria**, æ. vox Persica. [quod ab ἀγγαρεία] **Angario** Munus angari. Apud JCC. munus præstandi, equos ad cursum publicam. *Apost. majores officii; provision, or charge for post-horses.* Hinc pl. ¶ **Angariæ**, jejunia 4 tem. o. um. *Ember weeks. Hier.*

* **Angario**, are. [ex eodem] *To press, or force, one to go any whither, or do any thing; to send for.* Bibl.

¶ **Angarior**, aris. pass. [ab eodem themate] *To be pressed, or forced.* Naves eorum angariari posse, re scriptum est, *Ulp.*

* **Angarus**, i. m. [ab eodem] Nuncius regius apud Persas. *Apost. master, or messenger, amongst the Persians, who had power to press horses and men for the king's service, Hier.*

* **Angēlica**, æ. f. [ab angelicā virtute dict.] *The herb so called.* Spondylium.

¶ **Angēlicus**, a, um, adj. *Belonging to angels, angelical.* Vox freq. apud Eccles. script.

* **Angellus**, i. m. dim. [ab angulus] *A little corner, or angle, Lucr. 2, 428. sed codd. mel. hab. angulus.*

* **Angēlus**, i. m. [ἀγγελος Nuncius] nomen officii, non nature. *A messenger.* Ego angelus Epicuri, *Sen. Ep. 20. si salva scriptura.* ¶ **An-angel**, or messenger from heaven.

* **Angērona**, vel pot. Angēronia. [ab angendo, & cohibendo ore] silentii Dea, cujus simulacrum fuit ore obligato, signatōque, *Plin. 3, 5. The Goddess of silence; worshiped also, as some say, for curing the Romans of the Angina.*

* **Angēronālia**, *The festival of Angerona, on the 21st of December, Fest.*

* **Angina**, æ. f. [ab angendis, i. e. comprimendis faucibus] *A disease of the throat called the squinancy, squincy, or quincy; an inflammation of the jaws, Cels. 4, 4.*

Angiportum, i. n. *A narrow way, alley, or passage, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 39. The same with Angiportus, Æt. Hor. Od. 1, 25, 10. vel i. m. Æt. Her. 4, 15. A lane, or alley, in a town; a narrow street, where there is no thoroughfare, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 39. ¶ Alio a lane leading to a wharf, for the carriage of merchants goods to and fro, Litt. unde non dicit.*

* **Angō**, ēre, xi, + etum. act. [ab ἀγγον, suffoco, strangulo] (1) *To strangle, throttle, choke, or strain.* (2) *Met. To straiten, tease, vex, or trouble one.* (1) *Faucibus angit obesis, Virg. Geor. 3, 497.* (2) *Me illa cura so icitat, angitque vehementer, Cic. 2, fr. 3, 3.*

* **Angor**, gi. pass. [ab eod.] *To be vexed, or grieved.* ¶ **Angilotimis** sensibus, cruciatus expectatione, rebus alicujus prosperis, *Cic. Angebatur ad impensas regis animus, Liv. 1, 55.*

* **Angor**, ōnis. m. verb. [ab angō] (1) *Anguish of body, but more frequently of mind; sorrow, grief, trouble, vexation.* (2) *The squinancy.* (1) *Angor est ægritudo premens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8. Me à molestiis anguribusque abducam, Id. Fam. 5, 13.* (2) *Plin. § Angoribus confici, Cic. Att. 2, 15. § implicari, Id. Tusc. 5, 1. § recedere, Off. 2, 1.* ¶ **Anguicomus**, a, um, adj. Poët. epith. *Meduſæ, Having snakey locks, or snakes instead of hair, Ov. Met. 4, 698. Aureus anguicomam præfecto Gorgona collo Ales habet, Stat. Theb. 1, 544.*

Anguiculſus, i. m. dim. [ab anguis] *A little snake, or adder. Cic. de Fin. 5, 15.*

Anguifer, eri. m. [ex anguis, & ferō] *A constellation in form like a serpent, xi. Kal. Jun. Anguifer, qui à Græcis dicitur ἀνγίφορ, manē occidit, Col. 11, 2. Anguiferum caput, Ov. Met. 4, 740. = Anguitenens, Cic. N. D. 2, 42.*

¶ **Anguigēna**, æ. c. g. [ex anguis, & gigno] *Engendered of a snake, Ov. Met. 3, 531.*

* **Anguilla**, æ. f. [ex Gr. ἄγγελος, Canin.] *An eel, a grig, a snig.* ¶ **Anguilla** est, elabatur, *Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 57. A slippery fellow.*

¶ **Anguimānus**, i. m. ñ. habens qu. anguinam manum Poët. *An elephant, so called because their trunk, which they use as a hand, turns like a snake, Lucr. 2, 537.*

* **Anguineus**, a, um, adj. [ab anguis] *Of a snake, snakey, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 12. ¶ Anguineus cucumer, Long and wreathed like a snake, Col. 2, 9.*

Anguinum, i. n. *A bed, or knot, of snakes, Plin. 29, 3.*

Anguinus, a, um, adj. [ab anguis] *Of, or like a snake, Cic. ¶ Anguina venatio, A snake's slough, or cast skin, Plin. 30, 3.*

¶ **Anguipēdes**, c. g. [ex anguis, & pes, qu. anguinos, i. e. tortuosos pedes habentes] *Snake-footed, an epithet of the giants, who are feigned to have feet like snakes, Ov. Met. 1, 184.*

ANGUIS, ie. m. & f. *A serpent, a snake, an adder.* ¶ **Angues** aquarum; serpentes terrarum; diacones temporum, *Sen. sed hoc discrimen sæpe negligitur. Scripsit enim Virg. Latet anguis in herba; & Cic. Serpentes ortæ exiit equam, simul aque mi possunt, aquam persequuntur. Et vid. Ov. Met. 2, 61.*

¶ **Anguicēns**, tis. [ex anguis, & teneo] *Signum coeleste, quod & anguifer, A constellation in form of a serpent, Cic. N. D. 3, 42. Conf. Manil. 5, 384.*

* **Angulāris**, c. adj. [ab angulus] *Which hath angles and corners, or is set in a corner.* ¶ **Lapis angularis**, *A corner-stone, or a cornered stone, Cato, R. R. 14.*

* **Angulārius**, a, um, adj. *Procul. Id. quod Angularis.*

* **Angulātim**, adv. *By corners, corner by corner, Apul. p. 570. ed. Delph.*

* **Angulātus**, a, um, adj. *Having corners, Cic. N. D. 1, 24.*

* **Angulōsus**, a, um, adj. ¶ **Figura angulosa**, *Full of corners, or hooks, Plin. 37, 12, & 5, 15.*

* **Angulus**, i. m. [à Gr. ἄγκλος, incurvus] *A corner, or nook; a cleft, or narrow place; an angle, Fest. Angulus extremus, Ov. Met. 13, 88.*

* **Angustandus**, a, um, part. [ex angustio] *To be straitened, or diminished, Sen. de Tranq. Vitæ 1, 8.*

* **Angustans**, tis. part. [ex angustio] *Straitening, Catull. 62, 359.*

* **Angustius**, a, um, part. [ab angustio] *Made narrow, or straitened, C. c. Somin. Sc. 6.*

* **Angustē**, adv. ius, comp. simē, sup. (1) *Closely, faintly, narrowly.* (2) *Briefly, or in few words.* (3) *Sparingly.* (1) *Cæt. B. C. 3, 45.* (2) *Proflē, & angustē, rem definire, Cic. Orat. 33.* (3) *Re humeantariā angustē uti, Cæt. B. C. 3, 16.*

* **Angustia**, æ. f. [ab angustus] (1) *Narrowness, straits.* (2) *Contractedness.* (3) *Poverty, perplexity, difficulty, trouble.* (1) *Loci angustia, Plin. (2) Angustia autem conclusæ orationis non facile se tutatur, Cic. (3) Rei familiaris angustia, Id. Partit. 32. (4) Adductus in summas angustias, Id. pro Quint. 5. ¶ Angustia urgeri, Id. de Part. 15. § In angustis versari, Id. de Fin. 2, 9.*

Angusticiavius, i. m. [qui gerit tunicam angusticiavi] *One less than a senator of Rome, one of the equestrian order, Suet. L. Laiciavius, A senator, or nobleman, whose gown had greater studs or bosses of purple. Vid. Suet. Aug. 38. & eundem Otho. 10.*

* **Angustior**, ius, adj. comp. *More narrow, difficult, &c. Plin. Vid. Angustus.*

* **Angustissimē**, adv. *Very faintly, difficulty, slenderly, Vid. Angustē.*

* **Angustissimus**, a, um, adj. *Very narrow. Angustissimæ fauces, Curt. 7, 4. Vid. Angustus.*

* **Angustitas**, ant. pro Angustia, Acc. ap. Non.

* **Angustiſ**, adv. (1) *More narrowly, at a less distance.* (2) *In less room, or compass.* (3) *Met. More concisely.* (1) *Angustiſ diffunduntur indices, Parr. R. R. 1, 37.* (2) *Angustiſ pabulantur, Cæt. B. C. 1, 59.* (3) *Quæ brevius angustiusque concluduntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7. Vid. Angustē.*

* **Angusto**, as. act. *To straiten, or restrain.* *Maris fauces angustare, Luc. 5, 233. Et tumidos animam angustaret in artus, Stat. Theb. 4, 828.*

* **Angustus**, a, um, adj. [ab angō, ut ab augeo, angustus] *De corpore, & animo dicitur.* (1) *Narrow, strait, close, scanty, slender.* (2) *Short, brief.* (3) *Small, poor, mean.* (4) *Needy, pinching.* (1) *Angusta domus, Cic. de Fin. 1. ¶ la- tus, Id. longus, Ov. Angustior amne papyrisero, Id. Tr. 3, 10, 27. (2) Nox angusta, Ov. Amor. 3, 7, 25. (3) = Animi angustia, & parvi est ama-*

re divitiar, Cic. Offic. 1, 20. (4) Res angustæ, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 21. Mensa angusta, Sen. Thyest. 452.

Anhelans, tis. part. [ab anhelō] (1) *Puffing and blowing.* (2) *Met. Breathing forth.* (1) *Acer, anhelanti similis, Virg. Æn. 5, 254. (2) Anhelans ex intimo pectore crudelitatem, ad Herenn. 4, 55.*

¶ **Anhelanter**, adv. *With puffing and blowing, apud recentiores. ¶ Anhelanti similis.*

Anhelatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab anhelō] *Shortness of breath, the phthisick. Vinum picatum utile anhelationibus, Plin. 23, 1. Rarō occ.*

Anhelator, ōris. m. verb. *One who breathes short, asthmatick. Siccae fici utiles anhelatoribus, Plin. 22, 23. Rarō occ.*

Anhelatus, a, um, part. *Blewn, or breathed, forth, Anhelati ignes, Ov. Ep. 12, 15.*

Anhelatus, ūs. m. *A breathing, or fetching of breath, C. c. de Orat. 3, 11.*

Anhelitus, ūs. m. [ab anhelō, ut à spiro, spiritus] (1) *One's breath.* (2) *Vapour.* (3) *A scent.* (1) *Sublimi fugies mollis anhelitu, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 31. (2) Anhelitus terrarum, Cic. de Divin. 2, 57. (3) Vini anhelitus, Id. post red. in sen. 7. ¶ Reddere & recipere anhelitum, to fetch his breath, Plin. 2, 7.*

Anhelō, as. act. [ex am, & halo, i. e. ægrē halo] (1) *To breathe short, and with difficulty.* (2) *To send forth, or steam out.* (3) *To labour in doing a thing, with all endeavour to perform it.* (1) *Priusquam sudare, atque anhelare desierint boves, Col. 2, 3. Anhelabat nullus equus sub vomere, Ov. Fast. 2, 295. (2) Anhelans celesti sulphure campus, Stat. Theb. 11, 17. (3) Anhelare scelus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1.*

Anhelus, a, um, adj. *Short winded, breathing thick and short, puffing and blowing. Tussis anhelæ, Virg. Geor. 3, 497. Febres anhelæ, Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 5. Equi anhelæ, Virg. Geor. 1, 250.*

* **Anicetum**, i. *Anise-seed, good to expel wind in the stomach, Plin. 20, 17.*

Aniciāna, pl. n. *A kind of pears, Col. 5, 10.*

Anicula, æ. f. dim. [ab anus] *A little old woman, a ferry old woman. Aniculis fato fieri cœnia videntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 15.*

Anilis, c. adj. [ab anus] *Of, or pertaining to, an old wife; doing.* *Anilis superstitio, Cic. de Div. 2, 60. ¶ Aniles fabulæ, Old wives stories, whims, Quint. 1, 8.*

Aniuitas, ūis. f. *Old age of women, dotage, Cana anilitas, Catull. 59, 162.*

Aniuitē, adv. *Like an old woman, do'ingly. = Superstitiosē, atque aniliter, Cic. N. D. 3, 39.*

* **Anima**, æ. f. [ab animus] (1) *Air.* (2) *Breath.* (3) *The animal life.* (4) *Wind.* (5) *The soul.* (1) *Aqua, terra, anima, & sol, Parr. ex Enn. (2) An foetet anima uxori tuæ? Plaut. As. 5, 2, 78. (3) ¶ Animantia quædam animam habent, quædam tantum animam, Sen. Ep. 58. (al. 59.) (4) Impe lunt an. mæ lineæ Thia- cæ, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 2. (5) Morie carent ani- mæ, Ov. Met. 15, 158. Gen. animæ, pro ani- mæ, Lucr. 1, 113. ¶ Quæquam sæpe anima, & animus, confundantur, illa tamen propria eam partem quâ vivimus, & vigemus; hic autem eam quâ differimus, sapimus, immortales sumus; significat. Vide exemplum allatum No. 3. Lucetianum, 3, 94. & Juvenalem, 15, 146. & quæ deinceps sequuntur. § Animam agere, Liv. 26, 14. amittere, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 55. edere, Cic. pro Sext. 38. efflare, C. Nep. Paus. 5: effundere, Virg. Æn. 1, 102. exhalare, Ov. Met. 7, 867. expirare, Ibid. 5, 106. debere, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 56. obiectare periculis, Virg. Æn. 12, 230.*

* **Animabilis**, c. adj. [ab animo, i. e. animam, seu vitam do] *Giving life and breath. ¶ = Ani- mabilis, spiritabilisque natura, The air, Cic. N. D. 2, 26.*

Animadversio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex animadverto] (1) *An observing, or giving attention and heed unto a thing.* (2) *An observation, or reproof; a animadversion.* (3) *Also punishment.* (1) *Notatio naturæ, atque animadversio peperit artem, Cic. Orat. 55. (2) Res animadversione dignissima, Id. (3) Omnis animadversio contu- meliâ*

melis vacare debet, Cic. Offic. 1, 25. Sumitur tam aetivè quàm passivè.

Animadversor, oris. m. verb. He that nicely observes or considers; aut fortè, a corrector, or chastiser. Animadversores vitorum, Cic. Offic. 1, 41.

Animadversus, a, um. part. About to animadvert, or observe, Liv. 24, 14.

Animadversurus, a, um. part. (1) Considered, observed, taken notice of. (2) Also punished. (1) = Animadversa, ac notata a peritis, Cic. de Orat. 1, 23. (2) Multa sub eo, & animadversa severè, & coercita, Suet. in Ner. 16.

Animadvertendus, a, um. part. (1) To be observed. (2) To be punished. (1) Ea sunt animadvertenda peccata maximè, quæ difficillimè præcaventur, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 40. (2) O facinus animadvertendum! Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 28.

Animadvertens, ntis. part. Observing. Captos se fraude Philippi animadvertentes, Just. 8, 5.

Animadverto, ère, i, sum. act. [animum adverto] (1) To mind, or observe; to perceive. (2) To regard. (3) To consider, or animadvert. (4) Also to chastise, or punish. (1) Nutrix animadvertit puerum dormientem, Cic. de Div. 1, 36. (2) Sin autem dis, &c. nec quid agamus animadvertunt, &c. Id. de Nat. Deor. 1, 2. (3) = Sed ut adsint, cognoscant, animadvertant, Id. Nat. D. 1, 6. (4) Ubi prius verberibus in eos animadverteretur, Sall. B. C. 51. § Absol. Cic. aliquid, in aliquid, in aliquem, Id.

Animadvertor, i. pass. To be observed. Ne ex oppido animadverterentur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 45.

** Animal, alis. n. [ab ad]. n. animale per apoc. ut à penetralibus, penetrare, & penetrat] substantia animata sensibilis. (1) A living creature, a man, beast, bird, fish; an animal. (2) Sometimes an animal as distinguished from man. (1) Animal providum, & sagax homo, Cic. Legg. 1, 7. Cum spectent animalia cætera terram, Os homini sublimè, Ov. Met. 1, 85. (2) Nobis, & cum Deo, & cum animalibus est aliqua communitas, Laet. 3, 6. Quin & sic usus est Seneca, Ep. 76.*

** Animalculum, i. n. dim. A little animal. Suspectum habet Voss. & mavult de hominibus. Flomullus, de cæteris. Bestiola, dicere; cujus tamen usu neque ipse, neque Cl. Salm. pravâ consuetudine abrepti, abstinerunt.*

** Animalis, e. adj. [ab anima] Having life, living, pertaining to life; sensible. ¶ Animalis spiritus, The animal spirit, Plin. 8, 42. ¶ Animales hostiæ, Such sacrifices where the Gods had only the life; the priests, the flesh, Fest. ¶ Sive illi spiritus sunt animales, five ignei, Made of air or fire, Cic. Animalia vincula, The nerves, Id. de Univ. 9.*

** Animans, tis. part. [ab animo] animam impertiens. (1) Putting life into one. (2) Met. Encouraging, emboldening. Vid. Animo.*

** Animans, tis. subst. f. vel n. & aliq. m. act. pro pass. Any living creature, anything that hath life, (1) Man, (2) Brute, or (3) Plaut. (1) Hic stylus haud petet ultro Quenquam animantem, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 40. (2) Animantium aliæ coriis testæ sunt, aliæ villis vestitæ, &c. Cic. N. D. 2, 47. (3) Vid. Sen. Ep. 58.*

** Animatio, oris. f. verb. A giving soul, or life; an enlivening. Divinæ animationis maximè speciem faciebat ex igne, Cic. de Univ. 10.*

** Animator, oris. m. He who giveth life, Tert. ¶ Qui animat.*

** Animatus, a, um. part. (1) Animated, or living. (2) Met. Encouraged, emboldened. (1) Animatum quod est, motu ciatur suo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23. (2) Vid. Animo, N. 2. Pompeius animatus melius quàm paratus, Cic. Fam. 6, 6.*

** Animatus, a, um. adj. [ab anima] Minded, inclined, disposed. Sin aliter fient animati, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 54.*

** Animatu, ablat. qui solus leg. Life, or soul, Plin. 11, 3. ¶ Animatio, Cic.*

** Animatus, adv. Heartily, sincerely, Non. Marcel. ¶ Ex animo, Cic.*

** Animo, as. act. [ab anima, vel animus] (1) To give life, or being. (2) To encourage, embolden. To animate, in both senses. (1) Omnia format, animat, alit, Cic. de Div. 1, 57. (2) Animare ad crimina, Claud. R. Prof. 3, 386.*

** Animor, aris. pass. To be quickened, as a child in the womb, Col. 8, 5. To be encouraged, &c.*

** Animose, adv. qual. ¶ us, comp. sime, sup. (1) Without fear, valiantly, stoutly, resolutely. (2) With great fondness, and earnestness. (1) = Animose, & fortiter, Cic. Phil. 4, 6. Ut animosius confurgat audacia, Arnob. (2) Signa, toreumata, tabulas operis antiqui semper animosissime comparavit, Suet. in Cæs. c. 47.*

** Animositas, atis. f. ap. recent. Courage, stoutness, animosity. ¶ Vis, animus. It. pro parte animæ irascibilis, Marc. Somn. 1, 6. ¶ Iracundia.*

** Animosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [ab animus] (1) Stout, courageous. (2) Fierce, lively, mettlesome, full of metal and life, daring, hardy, venturesome, sturdy. (3) Stately, costly. (1) = Fortes, & animosi, Cic. pro Mil. 34. Comes animosior quàm auctor, Liv. (2) Equus animosus, Ov. Fast. 4, 6, 3. (3) Corruptor animosus, Tac. Hist. 1, 24.*

** Animula, æ. f. dim. [ab anima] (1) The life. (2) A poor little soul. (1) In unius mulierculæ animulæ, &c. Sulp. ad Cic. Fam. 4, 5. (2) Animula vagula, blandula, Spart.*

** Animulus, i. m. dim. [ab animus] A little soul. ¶ Mi animule, Dear heart, Plaut. Mer. 2, 3, 11.*

** Animus, i. m. [ab ἀνέμος ventus] (1) All that is not body; both the vital and rational part of man; but more frequently the latter. (2) The soul, the mind. (3) Met. Humour. (4) Thought, or expectation. (5) Passion. (6) Inclination, disposition. (7) Purpose, resolution. (8) Courage, spirit. (9) Heart, soul. (10) Conscience. (11) Instinct, or whatever in a beast bears analogy to the soul in man. (1) Animus est qui viget, qui sentit, qui prævidet, Cic. (2) Animos immortales credo, Id. (3) Novi ego amantium animum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 9. (4) Animum delusit Apollo, Virg. Æn. 6, 344. (5) Compriment animos suos, Cic. pro Flacc. 22. (6) Mala mens, malus animus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 137. (7) Animus perseverat, Quint. 4. pr. (8) Dabit spes animum, Ov. (9) Ex animo diligo, Cic. (10) Æstuat occultis animus, Juv. 3, 50. (11) Bestiarum animi sunt rationis expertes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33.*

** Animocycla, orum. pl. n. [ab ἀνέμος inæqualis & κύκλος circulus] A kind of machine, Vitruv. 10, 1.*

** Anisum, i. n. [ex Gr. ἀνίσον idem] The herb anise; also the seed thereof, Plin. 20, 17.*

** Annalis, e. adj. [ex annus] Of a year. ¶ Tempora duorum generum sunt, alterum annale, alterum menstruum, Varr. R. R. 1, 27. ¶ Lex annalis, A law to debar candidates from an office till such an age, Cic. de Legg. 3, 3.*

** Annalis, is. subst. ex adj. scil. liber; & Annales, in plur. sc. libri; quare in citandis Taciti libb. rectius dicemus in hoc vel illo annali, quàm hoc vel illo libro Annalium, idque ad mentem vetustatis. Atticus in annali suo scriptum reliquit, Nep. in Hannibale, c. 13. Scriptum est in tuo annali, Cic. Ennius in nono annali, Id. Si vacet annales nostrorum audire laborem, Virg. Æn. 1, 377. Histories, or chronicles, of things done from one year to another. ¶ Annalium scriptor, Annalist, an annalist, or writer of annals, Plin.*

** Annarius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a year, or years, Fest.*

** Annascor, & Annato, vid. Adnascor, & Adnato.*

** Annavigo, as. act. [ex ad, & navigo] To sail unto, or close by, Plin. 35, 10.*

** Anne, conj. interrog. [ex an, & ne] Whether or no? Cum interrogatur, tria pauca sint, anne multa? Cic. Acad. 4, 29. Vid. An.*

** Annectens, ntis. part. Knitting, joining, Sil. 11, 603.*

** Annecto, ère, xi, xum. act. [ex ad &necto] To knit, join, or tie unto; to annex, to bring together. ¶ Annectere aliquid alicui, Plin. § ad aliquid, Cic.*

** Annector, i, xus. pass. To be joined, &c. Ad linguam stomachus annectitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 24.*

** Anellus, i, dim. A little ring, Cic. rectius Anellus, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 9.*

** Annexus, a, um. part. [ab annector] Fastened, joined, Cic. in Rull. 2, 51.*

** Annexus, us. verb. [ab annecto] Aying, joining, to, Plin. Met. Alliance, Tac. H. 3, 34.*

** Anniculus, a, um. adj. dim. [ab annus] Of one year's age, or growth, Col. 7, 9.*

** Annifer, a, um. adj. [ex annus & fero] Bearing fruit all the year, Plin. 16, 26.*

** Annisurus, vel Annixurus, a, um. part. [ab annitor] Who will endeavour, Liv. 31, 11.*

** Annifus, a, um. & Annixus. part. Endeavouring, labouring, Liv. 10, 24. 2b*

** Annitens, tis. part. Earnestly endeavouring, or contending. Etiam mediis patrum annitentibus retinere morem, Tac. H. 4, 8, 7.*

** Annitor, i, us, vel sus. dep. [ex ad & nitor] (1) To lean to. (2) Met. Earnestly to endeavour, to make it his business, to use all means. (1) § Natura ad aliquid annititur, tanquam sui administrum, Cic. de Am. 23. (2) Civitas summo studio annitebatur, Sall. B. J. 47.*

** Anniversarius, a, um. adj. [ex annus & verto] Done every year, at a certain time; from year to year, yearly. Anniversaria sacra, Cic. Att. 1, 15.*

** Annixurus, & Annisurus, a, um. part. [ab annitor] About to endeavour, &c. Annisurum ut appareat exilio sibi iratos, Liv. Annixurus, Id. 31, 11.*

** Annixus, a, um. part. (1) Leaning to. (2) Endeavouring, labouring, &c. (1) Annixus acuto Detrudit naves scopulo, Virg. Æn. 1, 148. (2) Patres summâ ope annixi sunt, Liv. 4.*

** Annona, æ. f. [ab annus] Properly the year's increase from one's land; Provision, chiefly of corn; all sorts of victuals, as flesh, wine, &c. A man's allowance of victuals for a year, or less time. ¶ Annona crescit, ingravescit, The market, or corn, riseth, Cæs. laxat, It falls, Id. § convalescit, Suet. Aug. 42. ¶ pretium non habet, Things grow cheap, Cic. Annonam flagellare, Plin. incendere, Varr. To raise the price, laxare, levare, To bring down the markets, Liv.*

¶ Annōnarius, a, um. adj. [ab annona] quod ad annonam pertinet. Pertaining to victuals, ¶ Lex annonaria, A law which Clodius made to set a price upon provisions, Veg. 3, 3.

** Annosus, a, um. adj. Full of years, aged, old. Annosa volumina vatum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 26. Comp. & superl. ap. inferioris ævi scriptores inven.*

¶ Annōtamenta, orum. n. pl. Notations, remarks, Gell. 1, 7.

** Annōtatio, ōnis. f. verb. An annotation, a remark, a setting down of a thing, an observation, Gell. in præf. ¶ Notatio, Cic.*

¶ Annōtatiuncula, æ. f. dim. [ab annotatio] A short note, Gell. 21, 7. ¶ Notatio brevis, Cic.

** Annōtator, ōris. m. verb. [ab annoto] An observer, or marker; one that sits by, and takes notice what others do, Plin. Paneg. 49.*

** Annōtātus, a, um. part. Noted, observed, registered, Plin. 2, 25.*

** Annōtātus, ūs. m. Remark, observation, Val. Max. 9, 12.*

** Annōtinus, a, um. adj. [ab annus, ut à fernus, ferotinus] Quod est unius anni, qu. anno-tenus. That which is of one year old. Ungues custodunt annotinos rescato, Col. 4, 24. ¶ Annotinæ naves, Built the last year, or rather employed in the last year's expedition, Cæs. B. Gall. 5, 8. ¶ Perperam annotinus, a, um. ab annona ducunt & explicant lexica ex loco Cæsaris male intellecto. Rectè Græcus interpres Annotinas naves, τὰς τῷ ἔτει ἐκείνῳ, vertit.*

** Annōto, as. act. [ex ad & noto] (1) ¶ To note, or mark, a thing, as in a book; in order to find it again. (2) To set down in writing. (3) To observe, or take notice of. (4) To remark, or write, his works. (5) To appoint, or mark out. (1) Steph. ex Corn. Front. (2) Annotaret quid, & quando, & cui dedisset, Col. 12, 3. (3) Nares pilosas annotet Lælius, Juv. 14, 195. (4) Ut is annotat, Plin. 18, 28. (5) Suet. in Calig. 27.*

** Annōtor, ōris. pass. To be set down, noted, or observed, &c. Plin. 3, 5. Annotatum est, Tac. Ann. 15, 23, 5.*

** Annua, ōrum. n. sc. alimenta. [ab annuus] A yearly allowance, a pension, a salary. Ut publici*

servi annua accipiant, *Plin. Ep. 10, 40.* Sunt quæ tortoribus annua præstant, *Juv. 6, 479.*

|| Annuatim, adv. Yearly, from year to year. *Plinio imputatur, sed malè.* † Quotannis.

Annuens, ntis, part. Nodding, assenting. Annuente Tiberio, *Tac. Ann. 3, 68, 3.*

Annulāris, e. adj. [ab annulus] ¶ Digitus annularis, *The ring-finger, Plin. 35, 6.*

|| Annulārius, a, um, adj. Belonging to a ring, round like a ring, *Gell. 10, 10.*

Annulārius, i. m. [ab annulus] One that maketh, or selleth, rings, *Cic. Acad. 4, 27.*

Annulātus, a, um, denom. [ex annulus] Ringed, or that weareth rings. *Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 21.*

|| Fettered, *Apul. Met. 9.*

Annulus, vel Annulus, i. m. dim. [ab anus, vel annus, i. e. circulus] (1) A ring; (2) Any thing like a ring; a curled lock, or tuft, of hair; the mails in a coat of fence. (3) The fetters, or irons, which prisoners wear. (1) Annulo sigilla imprimere, *Cic. in Acad. 4, 26.* (2) *Plin. 13, 9. Mart. 2, 66.* (3) Annulus iste tuis fuerat modò cruribus aptus, *Mart. 11, 38.*

Annūmērandus, a, um, part. To be numbered, or reckoned. *Vulnera annūmērandā, Plin. Pan. 15.*

Annūmēro, as, act. [ex ad & numero] (1) To number, to reckon up, among others, and put into the number. (2) Simply to number. (3) To pay. (1) Unā cum illis annūmēratu es, *Cic. in Sall. 2.* (2) Annūmērare verba lectori, *Id. de Opt. gen. Orat. 5.* (3) Talentum mihi argenti ipse annūmērat suā manu, *Plaut. Merc. prol. 88.*

Annūmēror, āris, pass. To be reckoned with, or among. § Annūmērari aliis, cum aliis, in grege, *Cic.*

Annūnciatio, ōnis, f. verb. The delivery of a message. Hæc annūnciatio vera esse non potest, *Cic. de Fato 12.* || The annunciation, *Eccles.*

Annūncio, as, act. [ex ad, & nuncio] To deliver a message, to bring news; to tell, or declare, a thing. ¶ Ei interea salutem annūnciabis, *Present my service to him, Cic. Att. 12, 1.*

Annūncior, āri, pass. To be declared, or told. Annūnciatur, *Curt. 10, 21.*

Annūo, ēre, i. act. & n. [ex ad & nuo; est enim nutu, i. e. capitis signo assentior] (1) To nod. (2) To hint, or intimate, a thing by a nod. (3) To affirm. (4) To assent. (5) To promise. (6) To grant. (7) To favour and further. (1) Annuit, & totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, *Virg. Æn. 10, 115.* (2) Hoc significāsse mihi, & annūisse visus est, *Cic. Verr. 3, 91.* (3) Ego autem venturum annūo, *Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 9.* (4) Superest ut promissis Deus annuat, *Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11.* (5) Nos, tua progenies, celi quibus annuis arcem, *Virg. Æn. 1, 254.* (6) Si annuerit nobis victoria Martem, *Id. Æn. 12, 187.* (7) Audacibus annue cæptis, *Id. Geor. 1, 40.*

ANNUS, i. m. [qu. anus, i. e. anulus, quod in se redeat. Atque in se sua per vestigia voluitur annus, Serv. Nimm. ut ἐνιαυτός, quod ἐν ἐαυτῷ, in se redeat.] Properly it signifies a circle, whence anulus, a ring, as we have there observed. The time wherein the sun performs his course through the 12 signs of the zodiack, viz. 365 days, and about 6 hours, which we also call a 12 month; because we dispose these days into twelve Calendar unequal months. The Church begins the year on the first day of January, called New-year's-day; the Civil account not till the 25th of March. ¶ || Annus intercalaris, A leap-year, consisting of 366 days, which happens every fourth year, by reason of the 6 hours over-plus. And this is the solar year. Also the time wherein any of the celestial bodies finished its course; as, ¶ Annus lunaris, Thirty days, by which the Egyptians reckoned. It is also taken for time in general, and for the age of man. Fugaces labuntur anni, *Hor. Od. 2, 14, 2.* By a synecd. for a part of the year, as, ¶ Nunc formosissimus annus, *The spring, Virg. Ecl. 3, 57.* Annus hybernus, Winter, *Hor. Epod. 2, 20.* Meton. The product, crop, or fruits, of the year; as, Nec arare terram, & expectare annum, tam facillè persuaseris, quàm provocare hostem, *Tac. de Germanis 14, 7.*

Annus, a, um, adj. [ab annus] Yearly, done every year; as, ¶ Annua sacra, *Virg. Geor. 1,*

338. For a year, that dureth for a year; as Provincia annua, *Cic.* ¶ Annum tempus, annua dies, *The space of a year, Id.* ¶ Eodem modo nos Britones dicimus, *This day twelve month, this day two years, &c.*

* Anōdýna, ōrum, n. pl. [ex a priv. & ὀδύνω, dolor] Medicines which ease pains, *Anodynes, Cels. 5, 25.*

* || Anōmālia, æ, f. [ex a priv. & ὁμαλός, æqualis] Inequality, irregularity, unlikeness, *Gell. 2, 25.* = Inæqualitas. & Analogia.

* || Anōmālus, a, um, adj. Anomalous, irregular, out of rule, *Gram.*

* Anōnis, f. quæ & ὀνόνης, [ex ἀνωγί; idem] The herb Cammock, *Plin. 27, 4.*

Anōnium, i. n. Dead nettle, or Arch-angel, *Plin.*

* Anōnymus, a, um, adj. [ex a priv. & ὄνομα, nomen] Without name, anonymous, *Plin. 27, 4.*

Anormis, e. adj. vel, ut al. leg. Abnormis, Without rule, or order, *Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 3.*

Anquīrendus, a, um, part. To be enquired into. Non diu anquirendum fuit, *Tac. Ann. 12, 6, 1.*

Anquīrens, ntis, part. Enquiring into. Nihil eorum quæ fierent Vitellio anquirente, *Tac. H. 2, 59, 2.*

Anquīro, ēre, sivi, sītum, act. [ex am & quæro] (1) To acquire, or make diligent search. (2) To acquire, or join to. (3) To make inquiry, to sit upon examination and trial of offenders. (1) Omnes artis loci anquirentibus nobis se ostendunt, *Cic. in Orat. 1, 33.* (2) Qui, & se diligit, & alterum anquirit, *Id. de Amic. 21.* (3) § Capitatis, & capite anquirere, *Liv. 2, 52.* Pecuniā anquiri, *Id. 26, 3.*

|| Anquisitē, adv. Anxiously, accurately, exactly, *1, 3.*

Anquisītus, a, um, part. [ab anquīror] Enquired after, accused, &c. ¶ Capite anquisitus, *Tried for his life, Liv. 8, 33.*

ANSA, æ, f. Nativa vox, ut videtur, cum nihil certi afferant etym. (1) The handle of a cup, pot, or jugg, &c. Any thing to hold by. (2) The buckle, or latchet, of a shoe. (3) Met. An occasion, or advantage. (1) Tortillis à digitis excidit ansa meis, *Ov. Ep. 16, 232.* (2) Ansæque constrictos aligat arcta pedes, *Tibull. 18, 1, 4.* (3) Quod plures det sibi tanquam ansas ad reprehendum, *Cic. de Am. 16.*

Ansātus, a, um, adj. Having a handle, or ears. Also like a handle, or pot-ear. Vas ansatum, *Col. 9, 15.* ¶ Quis hic ansatus ambulat? with his arms a kembow? *Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7.*

Anser, ēris, m. [Fortè ab ansato collo] A goose, or gander. Canibus sagacior anser, *Ov. Met. 11, 599.*

|| Anserātum, adv. Like geese, *Charif.*

Anserculus, i. m. dim. [ab anser] A gosling, or a little goose, *Col. 8, 14.*

|| Anserīna, æ, f. Wild tansy, silver weed, an herb that geese feed upon, *Jun.*

Anserinus, a, um, adj. Of a goose, or gander, *Col. 8, 5.* ¶ Anserinus adeps, Goose-grase, *Plin. 26.*

Ansula, æ, f. dim. [ab ansa] A little handle, &c. a latchet of a shoe, *Valer. M. 8, 13.* Vid. Ansa.

|| Antæ, ārum, Fest. [ab ante] The posts, or cheeks of the door; jambs, or square pillars on each side of the doors. Anta leg. apud *Vitr. 3, 1.*

* Antächātes, A precious stone, like agate, *Plin. 38, 10.*

* || Antāgonista, æ, m. [ex Gr. ἀνταγωνιστής idem] One that striveth for the mastery against another. An antagonist. Vix Latine rep. ap. idoneum auct. † Æmulus.

* Antānaclāsis, [ab ἀντανάλω, refringo] A figure which plays with the double sense of a word, *Quint. 9, 3.* Cur ego non dicam, Furia, te furiam, *Ov.*

* Antāpōdōsis, i, e. retributio. [ab ἀνταπόδοσις Gr.] Figura est, cum media primis & ultimis respondent, *M. A rhetorical figure, concerning which see Quint. 8, 3.*

* || Antārticus circulus, [ex ἀντὶ contrā, & ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀρκτικού] A circle in the south hemisphere, remote from our sight. Vertex antarctici humo legitur, *Apul. de Mund. p. 708.*

* ANTE, præp. [ab ἀντὶ, contrā, pro] Before. Regit. acc. (1) Temporis. (2) Locī. (3) Dignitatis. (1) ¶ Ante diem certam, Before a certain day, *Cic. Att. 6, 21.* (2) ¶ Ante ostium, Before the door, *Plaut.* (3) Gloria belli ante Romanos fuisse, *Sall.* (4) Also for coram, Palam ante oculos, *Cic.* (5) For præ, in comparison. Ante me illum diligo, *Id.* Scelere ante alios immānior omnes, *Virg. Æn. 1, 351.* Antecunctos claritate Peneus, *Plin.*

Antē, adv. temp. id. quod seq. Antea, Before, afore, since. Longē antē videre mala venientia, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 14.* ¶ It is set commonly after an ablative case of the substantive of time, or put between the adj. and that subst. Paucis mensibus antē, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 31.* Themistocles aliquot antē annis, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 2.*

Antea, adv. temp. i. e. ante ea, sc. tempora, vel facta; si quantitatis gratiam facias. Before, afore-time, formerly, heretofore. Quod ad te antea scripsi, *Cic.* ¶ Te ut antea solabar, hoc tempore monebo, *Id.*

* Anteaclus, a, um, part. [ex antē & actus] Done before, former, past. ¶ Anteaclus vita, One's past life, *Liv. 24, 25.* Anteaclus vetustas, Days of yore, *Lucr. 3, 985.* Anteaclus, pl. One's former actions, *Ov. Am. 2, 8, 25.*

* Anteaigor, i. pass. To be done, or driven, before. Anteaigitur conjux, *Sil. Ital. 4, 30.*

Anteambulo, ōnis, [ex antē & ambulo] A client that waits on his patron, for the greater state. Tumidi anteambulo regis, *Mart. 2, 18.*

Antēcānis, is, m. [ex antē & canis] The lesser dog star; so called because it raises before the greater dog star, *Cic. N. D. 2, 44.*

Antēcāpio, ēre, cēpi. [ex antē & capio] (1) To take before-hand, to make sure of. (2) To anticipate, to foretell. (1) Pontem Mosæ fluminis anteciperat, *Tac. Hist. 4, 66.* (2) Consul optimum factu ratus noctem antecapere, *Sall. B. C. 55.*

|| Antēcāptio, ōnis, f. A presumption, a surmise, a notion of a thing taken up afore-hand, *Lex. ex Tac.*

Antēcāptus, a, um, part. [ab antecapior] Taken up afore-hand, as quarters are for soldiers, *Liv. 5, 38.* Sed Grut. & Gronov. leg. Non loco castris antē capto, divisē.

Antēcēdens, tis, part. [ab antecedo] Foregoing, going before, either in time, place, or quality; surpassing. ¶ Pomo antecedentis anni detractō, The year before last year, *Cic.* See the authorities in Antecedo.

|| Antēcēdens, tis, n. subst. The antecedent, i. e. in Logick, the former part of the argument: In Grammar, the word which the relative refers to; but both of late authority.

Antēcēdo, ēre, ssi, ssum, act. [ex antē & cedo] (1) To go before. (2) Met. To excell. (3) To be before in time. (1) Magnis itineribus antecessit, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 35.* Antecedere ad explorandum, *Liv. 2, 6.* (2) Neque enim solo honore antecedentibus, *Cic. de Senec. 18.* (3) Cibum semper antecedere debet exercitatio, *Cels. 1, 2.* § Antecedere ætate alteri, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 21.* § alterum, *Ibid. 28.* § aliquem honoribus, *Id. pro Sext. 18.* § usu rerum, *Id. Verr. 4, 62.*

Antēcēllens, tis, part. Excelling, surpassing. Humanitate, sapientiā, integritate antecellens, *Cic. pro Mur. 17.* ab

Antēcēllo, ēre, ui. † culsum, act. [ex antē & cello antiqu. i. e. eo, sive cedo] To excell, surpass, surmount. Antecello illum hæc re, *Cic. pro C. Bal. 1.* Eā in re hominibus ipsis antecellit, *Id. de Inv. 1, 4.*

Antēcēllor, i, sus, pass. To be excelled, or surpassed, ad *Her. 2, 30.*

Antēcēptus, a, um, part. Taken up afore-hand, prepossession. Antecapta animo rei alicujus informatio, *Cic. N. D. 1, 16.*

Antēcēssio, ōnis, f. verb. [ab antecedo] A going before, exceeding, or passing, *Cic. Off. 1, 4.*

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equites, *The dragoons or parties of horse sent out to scout*, Hirt. B. Afr. 12.

Antecessus, ūs. m. verb. [*ex antecedo*] *A giving before-hand, an earnest, or part of, payment.* ¶ In antecessum dare, *To pay, or lay down, money before it is due*, Sen. Ep. 118. Prædam in antecessum dividere, Flor. 14, 12.

¶ Antecœna; *id. quod*

¶ Antecœnium, i. n. [*ex antè & cœna*] *An antepast, or collation; a preparative to supper*, Apul. Met. 2.

Antecursor, ōris. m. verb. [*ex antecurro*] qui præcurrit. *A van courier, a scout.* ¶ The Antecursores were the dragoons, or the forlorn hope that rode before the army, Cæs. B. G. 5, 47.

Anteco, ire, īvi, itum. aēt. [*ex antè & eo*] (1) *To go before.* (2) *To go out, to excell, or surpass.* (1) Barbarum districto gladio jubet anteire, Cic. (2) Qui candore nives anteirent, Virg. Æn. 12, 84. § Anteire alicui ætate, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3. § virtute, Id. Off. 2, 10. § opibus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 32. § animi præstantiâ, Cic. de Fin. 5, 31. § aliquem virtutibus, C. Nep. Tbraf. 1.

Antecor, īri, itus. *To be excelled, out-gone.* Ne ab aliis apud principem anteirentur, Tac. Hist. 2, 101.

Antefactum, i. n. [*ex antè & factum*] *A former action*, Vitruv. 9, 7. Sed fortè rectius, Antefactum.

* Antefendus, a, um. part. *To be preferred before.* Antefendus armis, Ov. Ep. 16, 356. nobis, Ib. 204.

* Antefero, fers, tūli, lātum. [*ex antè & fero*] (1) *To get before.* (2) *To prefer, or esteem.* (1) Dixit, & antetulit gressum, Virg. Æn. 6, 676. (2) § Tenuem victum antefert copioso, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20.

Antegēnitalis, e. adj. [*ex antè & genitalis*] Antegenitali experimento, Plin. 7, 55. Nescio an alibi.

Antegrēdior, i, ūs. dep. [*ex antè & gradior*] *To go before, to usher in.* Lucifer antegreditur solem, Cic. N. D. 2, 20.

Antegressus, a, um. part. *Which goeth before.* Omnia quæ fiunt, causis fiunt antegressis, Cic. Antegressa signa, Id. de Div. 1, 14.

Antehābeo, ēre, ūi, itum. aēt. [*ex antè & habeo*] *To value more, to prefer before, to honour above*, Tac. Ann. 4, 11, 6.

Antehac, adv. [*ex antè & hāc*] *Before, in times past, formerly, hitherto, till now.* ¶ Antehac quidem sperare licebat, nunc illud etiam ereptum est, Cic. Fam. 12, 13.

Antelātus, a, um. part. [*ab antefero*] *Preferred, set more by.* § Cæteris omnibus omni honore antelatus, Cic. de Prov. Cons. 11.

¶ Antelii, *A kind of devils*, Tert. Rarō occ.

Antelōgium, ii. n. [*ex antè & λόγος*] *A preface, or preface*, Plaut. Men. prob. 13.

¶ Antelōquium, i. n. [*ex antè & loquor*] *A preface, or address; a speaking first*, Macr. Sat. 7, 4. † Præfatio.

Antelūcānus, a, um. adj. [*ex antè & lux, lucis*] *Before day-light, early.* Antelucana industria, Cic. T. Q. 4, 19. ¶ Antelucanæ cœnæ, *Suppers that hold all night, till next morning*, Id.

¶ Antelūcūlo, adv. *Before day*, Apul. Met. 1, p. 22. † Ante lucem.

¶ Antelūdia, ōrum. i. e. Præludia, Apul. Metam. 11, p. 368.

Antemēridiānus, a, um. adj. [*ex antè & meridiēs*] *Before noon, or mid-day; in the forenoon.* Antemeridianæ literæ, Cic. Att. 13, 23. antemeridianus sermo, Id. de Orat. 3, 6.

Antemissus, a, um. part. *Sent before.* Imprudentes antemissis equitibus aggreditur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 51.

¶ Antemūrāle, is. n. *An outwork, the counter-scarp*, Hier. Hæc vox antiq. speciem præ se fert, sed desideratur auctoritas idonea.

Antenna, æ. f. [*simpl. ab antè, antenna, ut à socius, sociennus*] *The cross piece whereunto the sail is fastened. The sail yard.* Vela Icarus, malum, & antennam Dædalus invenit, Plin. 7, 56. Malis, antennisque de nave in navem trajectis, Cic. Cornua antennæ, Virg. Æn. 3, 549.

Anteoccupatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An anticipa-*

tion, forestalling, or surprising, Cic. de Orat. 3,

53. Anteoccūpo, as. aēt. [*ex antè & occupo*] *To prevent, to anticipate, to answer an objection before-hand.* Ut anteoccupat, quod putat opponi, Cic. Orat. 40.

Antepagmenta, ōrum. n. pl. quoddam antè (valvas) pangantur; vel quæ antis adpanguntur, i. e. affiguntur. *The ornaments of porches, or doors, wrought in timber, or stone*, Vitruv. 4, 6.

¶ Antependulus, a, um. adj. *Hanging down before*, Apul. Met. 2, p. 57. † Demissus.

Antepilāni, ōrum. m. qui & scutati principes, hastatis proximi: dicti antepilani, quoddam ante triarios qui pilis pugnabant, gladiis præliarentur. *The middle rank of the Roman army, that marched next after the Hastati (armed with spears or pikes) and next before the Triarii.* Vid. Liv. 8, 3. & Varr. de L. L. 4, 16.

Antepōnendus, a, um. part. *To be placed, or set, before.* Neque has tantularum rerum occupationes sibi Britannicæ anteponendas judicabat, Cæs. B. G. 4, 32.

Antepōnens, ntis. part. *Placing, or setting, before.* Periculoso regno securam ac tutam vitam anteponens, Just. 39, 4.

Antepōno, ēre, pōui, itum. aēt. [*ex antè & pono*] (1) *To set before.* (2) *To prefer.* (1) § Bonum antepōnam prandium pransoribus, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 2. (2) Meum consilium non antepōnam tuo, Cic. Fam. 4, 7.

Antepōsitus, a, um. part. *Set before, preferred.* Quæ cœna Thyestæ quondam anteposita est, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 25.

Antepōtens, ntis. part. *More powerful, or preva-*

alent. Omnium hominum præcipuus, voluptatibus gaudiisque antepotens, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 1. Antequam, adv. [*ex antè & quàm*] *Before that, ere that.* Antequam discedimus, Cic. Eleganter disjungitur, ut, Antè, pudor, quàm te volem, Virg. Æn. 4, 27.

* Antērides, um. [*ab ἀντρίδες contra fulco*] f. pl. *Props, or shores, set against walls*, Vitruv. 6, 11.

Antērior, us. comp. [*ab antè*] *Former, or that which lies before*, Prisc. Milites in anteriorem vallum tela jaciebant, Cæs. B. C. 3, 63. Sed locus est dubiæ fidei; ap. recentiores tamen freq. † Superior.

¶ Antērius, adv. *Afore, right, or over-against.* Onom. vet. Anteriūs ἐμπροσθεν.

Antes, ium. m. [*ab antè, quia antè stant; ut Postes, quoddam post ostium stent, Isid.*] (1) *The foreranks, or outmost ranks, of wines.* (2) ¶ Files, or ranks, of horsemen; a battalion or brigade, of horse. (1) Jam canit extremos effætus vinitor antes, Virg. Geor. 2, 417. Vid. ibi Serv. (2) ¶ Pedites quatuor agminibus, equites duobus antibus duces, Cato de re Militari, ap. Serv.

Anteschölānus, *An usher of a school*, Petr. c. 81. = Hypodidascalus, Cic.

Antesignānus, i. m. [*Miles qui ante signa in acie collocatur*] *He who goes right before the standard to defend it: He that marches in the van, or front of the battle. An ancient, or ensign that carrieth the colours*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 75.

† Antestātus, a, um. part. *One summoned to appear by witnesses.* ¶ Intestatus, i. e. testatō non conventus, Plaut.

Antesto, as. *vel potius antisto, ut vett. scribebant.* Vid. Lucr. 5, 22. *To stand before, to excell, to surpass.* § Crotoniæ omnibus corporum viribus antestabant, Cic. de Inv. 2, 1.

Antestor, āris. dep. [*ex am, & testor*] *Plaut. To be witness of an arrest, or other matter in law; or rather to call one for a witness to an arrest, &c. by touching his ear; of which Pliny gives this reason, that the memory lies there.* Est in aure imā, says he, memoriæ locus, quam tangentes attestamur, Conf. Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 76.

Antevēnio, ire, i, tum. (1) *To come before, or get the start of.* (2) Absol. *To come.* (3) *To prevent, or disappoint.* (4) *To surpass, or excell.* (1) Magnis itineribus Metellum antevenit, Sall. B. J. 52. (2) Tempori huic hodie anteveni, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 66. (3) Infidias antevenire, Sall. B.

J. 93. (4) *Per virtutem nobilitatem antevenire*, Id. 4.

Antēvertendus, a, um. part. *To out-go, or be out-gone.* Cæsar omnibus consiliis antevortendum existimavit, Cæs. B. G. 7, 7.

Antēverto, ēre, i, sum. aēt. [*ex antè, & ver-*

to] (1) *To out-go, or out-strip.* (2) *To prevent, or be before-hand with.* (3) *To prefer.* (1) Minor ubi huic ego anteverterim, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 12. (2) Id ipsum cum tecum agere conarer. Fannius antevertit, Cic. de Am. 4. (3) Rebus aliis antevertam, quæ mandas mihi, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 5, 1.

Antēvolāns, ntis. part. *Flying before.* § Antevolans agmen, Sil. Ital. 12, 600. § cursum, Virg. Æn. 9, 47.

Antēvōlo, as. aēt. [*ex antè & volo, as*] (1) *To fly before.* (2) *To march in haste.* (1) Antevolant zephyros pennæ, Claud. Eid. 1, 21. (2) Turnus, ut antevolans tardum præcesserat agmen, Virg. Æn. 9, 47.

¶ Antecurbānus, a, um. adj. [*ex antè & urbs*] *Near the city, Fest.*

* Anthēdon, ōnis. f. [*ex ἀνθήδων Gr.*] *A kind of medlar-tree*, Plin. 15, 20.

* Anthēmis, īdis. f. [*ex ἀνθέμις Gr. idem*] *The herb chamomile*, Plin. 22, 21.

* Anthēra, æ. f. [*ab ἀνθερά Gr. scil. βοτάνη*, q. d. herba florida; quoddam capillamentis croceum infidet] *A flowery herb*, Plin. 24, 9. ¶ *The yellow seeds in the middle of a rose.* Jun. *A salve of a bright orient colour*, Cels. 6, 11.

* Anthērīcus, i. m. [*ab ἀνθέρηξ arista, nam ἀνθέρηξ apud Herod. plures vocantur hujus herbæ caules*] *The stalk of a daffodil*, Plin. 22, 22.

* Anthias, æ. m. [*ab ἀνθίας Gr. idem*] *A kind of fish, called also Sacer piscis*, Plin. 9, 59.

* Anthīnus, a, um. adj. [*ab ἀνθής flos*] *Flowery, made of flowers.* Anthinum mel, Plin. 11, 14. quoddam vere è floribus colligitur.

* Anthōlōgīca, ōrum. n. [*ex ἀνθός & λόγος sermo*] *Books that treat of flowers*, Plin. 21, 3.

* Anthracīnus, a, um. adj. [*ab ἀνθράξ carbo*] *Black as a coal.* ¶ Anthracinæ vestes, *Mourning apparel*, Varr.

* Anthracītis, īdis. f. [*ex eodem*] *A precious stone, wherein there is a resemblance of sparks of fire*, Plin. 37, 11.

* Anthrax, ācis. m. [*ab eodem themate*] *A coal, or coals*, Vitruv. 7, 8.

* Anthriscus, vel Anthriscum, [*ex Gr. ἀνθρίσκος*] *An herb like scandix, but of somewhat thinner leaves*, Plin. 2, 15.

¶ Anthrōpōmorphītæ, pl. m. [*ex ἀνθρώπου homo, & μορφή forma*] *A kind of hereticks, who thought God had a human shape*, Eccles.

* Anthrōpōphāgus, i. m. [*ex ἀνθρώπου & φάγω edo*] *One that eateth man's flesh, a cannibal*, Plin. 6, 17.

* Anthus, i. m. [*ab ἀνθος flos*] *A little bird which feeds upon flowers, and imitates the neighing of a horse*, Plin. 10, 42.

* Anthyllion, i. n. [*ἀνθύλλιον Gr.*] *An herb like lentil, very diuretick, and stops bleeding*, Plin. 26, 8.

* Anthyllis, is. f. [*ex ἀνθύλλης idem*] *An herb like ground-ivy*, Plin. 21, 29.

* ¶ Anthypōphōra, [*ex ἀντι contra, ὑπὸ sub, & φέρω fero*] *A figure in rhetoric, wherein the objections, that the adversary might make, are anticipated; as, Atqui aliquis dicat, Nihil promoveris. Multum; molestus certè ei fuero, atque animo morem gesserō, Ter.*

¶ Antīæ, ārum. f. [*ab ante*] *The fore locks, the hair that is laid upon the forehead. Women's tozzers, or frozzies*, Apul. p. 763.

* ¶ Antībacchius, pes Bacchio contrarius. [*ex ἀντι & bacchius*] *A foot consisting of two syllables long, and a third short; as, Fōrtūnā.*

Antībōrēus, a, um. [*ex ἀντι βορέας*] *Looking towards the north.* Horologium antiboreum, Vitruv. 9, 9.

Antīca, (sc. pars) i. e. ad meridiem. *Vox augurum. The south part of the heavens, as the Augur stood*, Varr.

* Antīcātōnes. [*ex ἀντι & Cato*] *Two books, so called by Cæsar, which he wrote against Cato*, Suet. & Juv. 6, 337.

* || Antichristus [ex ἀντί contra & Χριστός] *Antichrist, an adversary to Christ, or one who usurps his power, Ecclef.*

Anticipatio, ōnis. f. (1) *Anticipation, the notion, or natural apprehension, of a thing, &c.* (2) || *A grammar figure called also prolepsis.* (1) *Quæ gens non habet sine doctrinâ anticipationem quandam deorum?* Cic. N. D. 1, 16. (2) *Serv.*

|| Anticipator, ōris. m. || *Anticipator mundi quem facturus erat, Auson, Epb. 9. i. e. The designer, or contriver, of it.*

Anticipo, as. aet. [ex antè, & capio] *To foresee, to prevent, to anticipate.* Quid igitur profigis, qui anticipes ejus rei molestiam, quam tri-duo sciturus sis? Cic. Attic. 8, 14.

* Anticum, i. n. sc. ostium, [ab antè] || *Porticum. A porch before a door, the fore-door, a batch, Varr.*

* Anticus, a, um. adj. [ab ante, ut à post, posticus, Varr. quod ante nos est] *The fore-part, southward, Varr.*

* Antidotum, i. n. Cels. 5, 23. *Id quod*

* || *Antidotus, i. f. [ab ἀντί, contra, & δίδωμι, do] A preservative against poison, a counter poison, an antidote, Gell. 17, 16.*

|| Antigeno, adv. antiq. pro Valde, Fest.

* || Antigraphus, i. m. [qui servat antiographa, i. e. exemplaria five rationes pecuniæ publicæ: ἀντιγραφός, Gr.] *A comptroller, or receiver-general, of the public money. Cic. Custodem vocat.*

* || Antigraphum, i. n. [ex ἀντί & γράφω quod contra scriptum] *A copy of a writing, a counter-pane. An quis vett. habeat, nescio.*

* Antilegōnēna, pl. n. [ab ἀντί & λέγω dico] *A book so called, Plin. 20, 8. Contradictions.*

|| Antilēna, æ. f. [ab antè, ut à post, postilēna] *A portrel, or breast-leather, for a horse, Sapon.*

* || Antimētābile, es. f. [ab ἀντί contra & μεταβάλλω muto] *A figure when words are repeated in the same sentence, and interchangeably opposed. No-ideo vivimus ut studeamus, sed ideo studemus ut suaviter vivamus, Cic.*

* Antinōmia, æ. f. [ex ἀντί, & νόμος lex] *The interfering, or clashing between two laws, in sum-point, Quint. 7, 8.*

* Antipagmenta, ōrum. n. pl. [dict. quod antè pangantur] *Fret, or carved, work, set on the door-posts, Cato, R. R. 14.*

* Antiparastasis, is. f. [ex ἀντί & παρίστημι, Gr.] *A figure in rhetoric, which grants the premises, but denies the inference.*

* Antipates, [ἀντιπατής, Gr.] *A kind of black stone, not transparent, Plin. 37, 10.*

* Antipathia, æ. f. [ex ἀντί, contra, & πάθος, affectus] *naturalis rerum repugnantia. A contrariety of natural qualities, natural repugnancy, antipathy, Plin. 32, 2. || Sympathia. Alio tempering of metals to preserve them from rust, Id. 34, 15.*

* || Antiperistasis. [ex ἀντί, περί, & ἵσχυμι, compressio undique circumfusa] *An antiperistasis, when heat or cold, being beset with its contrary quality, is the more increased.*

* || Antiphrasa, n. pl. [ex ἀντί & φέρω, dos] *Presents made by the bridegroom to his brides, in lieu of her portion; a jointure, Cod. Just.*

* || Antiphona, æ. f. sc. cantio, [ex ἀντί, & φωνή, vox reciproca] *An antiphone, or singing alternately.*

* Antiphrasis, [ex ἀντί, & φράζω, dico, & παρὰ, quia minimè parant] *A grammatica figure, when a word hath a meaning contrary to its etymology, (if there be any such.)*

* Antipodes, um. pl. m. [ab ἀντί, contra, & πῦς, πῶδες, pes, i. e. adversipedes] *People dwelling on the other side of the earth, opposite to us, with their feet directly against ours, Cic. Acad. Quest. 4, 39.*

* || Antipodis. [ex ἀντί, pro, & πῶδες, pedes] *A figure when one case is put for another; as, I clamor cælo, Virg. pro in cælum.*

Antiquandus, a, um. part. *To be repealed, abrogated, &c. Liv.*

Antiquarius, a, um. adj. (1) *Studious of antiquity.* (2) *One who affects obsolete words and phrases.* (3) || *Also in later writers, a copier of old books and writings. (1) Nec quenquam adeo an-*

tiquarium puto, ut Cælum laudet ex eâ parte, quâ antiquus est, Cic. (2) *Cacozelos & antiquarios pari studio sprexit, Suet. Aug. 86.* (3) *Apud Sidon. Hieron. &c. || Antiquaria, Ashe antiquaria, a female wit, or critick, Juv. 6, 453.*

|| Antiquatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab antiquo] *A repealing of a law, Litt. ex Gell. Abrogatio, Cic.*

Antiquatus, a, um. part. [ab antiquo] *Repealed, made void, Liv. 5, 55.*

Antiquè, adv. *Of old, after the manner and fashion of the ancients, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 66.*

Antiquior, us. adj. comp. i. e. melior, potior, charior; quod quæ antiquiora sunt, sint seicè meliora. (1) *Older.* (2) *Dearer, more acceptable.* (3) *Of more esteem and account.* (1) *Antiquior dies adscripta literis, Cic. Qu. fr. 3, 1.* (2) *Antiquior cura, Quint.* (3) *Nihil antiquius vitâ ducere, Suet. Cl. 11.*

Antiquissimus, a, um. sup. *Oldest, chiefest, &c. Cic. Qu. fr. 2, 1. Antiquissimæ literæ, Id. Att. 9, 9.*

Antiquitas, atis. f. (1) *Antiquity.* (2) *Meton. Men of ancient time.* (3) *Love, tenderness, regard.* (1) *Antiquitatis cognoscendæ Ægyptum proficiscitur, Tac. Ann. 2, 59.* (2) *Fabulosa narravit antiquitas, Plin. 12, 19.* (3) *Tantum antiquitatis curæque majoribus fuit, Sall. Fragm.*

Antiquus, adv. *Of old time, long ago, in former times, Cæf. B. G. 2, 4.*

Antiquo, as. aet. i. e. Antiquum facio, vel antiquis sto. *To repeal, to make void, to vote against a bill, to bring into the ancient manner, or estate. To put out of memory; to wear out of fashion by disuse. Legem plures tribus antiquarunt, Liv. 5, 30. = Antiquari, obsolescere, è memoriâ tolli, Non.*

Antiquor, aris. pass. *To be abolished, or worn out of use. || Philippus legem Agrariam tulit, quam tamen antiquari passus est, Cic. Off. 2, 21. Antiquaretur, Liv. 27, 21.*

Antiquus, a, um. adj. [ab ante, quod ante nos fuit, olim anticus, ut à post, posticus] (1) *Anticent, old, of long standing.* (2) *Old fashioned, antique.* (3) *Out of date.* (4) *Worthy, honest, of the old fashion.* (5) *Dearer.* (1) = *Antiquum, & vetus oppidum, Plaut. Bocch. 4, 4, 60*

Antiquius urbe positâ nomen, Ov. Ter. 3, 9, 5 (2) *Antiquo opere, & summâ arte perfectâ, Cic. Verr. 4, 33.* (3) = *Hæc fortè nimis antiqua, & jam obsoleta videantur, Cic. Verr. 1, 21.* (4) *Homo antiquâ virtute ac fide, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 89.* (5) *Nihil mihi antiquius nostrâ amicitia est, Cic. Att. 2, 22.*

Qui pauperes sunt, iis antiquior officio est pecunia, Idem de Invent. 1, 43. || *Antiquiorem locum, first, or chief. Id. in Verr. 5, 14.*

* Antirrhinon, sive Anarrhinon, n. *The herb snap-dragon, Plin. 25, 10. Vid. anarrhinon.*

* Antiscorodon, [ab ἀντί, pro, & σκώροδον, alium] *A kind of garlic, Plin. 19, 6.*

* Antisophistes, & Antisophista, æ. m. [ex ἀντί & σοφός] *A counter-sophister, one that disputes, or declaims, against another, Quint. 11, 3.*

Antistans, ntis. part. *Excelling. Antistans mihi millibus trecentis, Catull. 9, 2.*

Antistes, itis. c. g. [ab antisto, i. e. præcellens, antiq. pro antesto, quod cæteris antestet, i. e. præcellat.] (1) *Properly a chief priest, prelate, bishop, or abbot.* (2) *But also used for a chief man, or one that is eminent among others. A great lawyer, an oracle of the law. A pri-stes. (1) Antistites ceremoniarum, & sacrorum, Cic. pro Dom. 39*

(2) || *Servius Sulpitius juris antistes, An eminent lawyer, Quint. 11, 1. Antistes artis, Cic. de Orat. 1, 46. Antistes, f. Ne perita deesset antistes, Val. Max. 1, 1.*

Antistita, æ. f. i. e. sacerdos femina, *An ab-bess, prioress, priestess, &c. Ov. Met. 13, 411. Gell. 13, 19.*

|| Antistitor, ōris. m. præses, præfectus, Col. 3, 21. qu. antestator. *Sed in hoc loco alii antistites leg. A president, a governor; the master or overseer of any work, or business.*

Antisto, as. pro antesto, *To excell, or surpass, Lucr. 5, 22. In his autem cognitum est, quanto an istaret eloquentia innocentis, C. Nep. Arist. 1.*

* || Antistichon, [ex ἀντί contra & στιχόν]

elementum] *The change of one letter for another, as olli for illi, magalia for magaria.*

* || Antistrophe, es. f. [ab ἀντιστροφή, contraver-to] *A figure which repeats a word often, either in the same, or divers cases. Also the turning of the chorus the contrary way. || Strophe.*

* Antithalimus, i. m. [ex ἀντί & θάλαμος] *An antichamber, Vitr. 6, 10.*

* Antithesis, i. f. [ex ἀντί, contra, & τίθημι, pono] *Arbiterical flourish, when contraries are opposed to each other. Vid. Quint. 9, 3. || Also a grammatical figure, when one letter is put for another, as olli, for illi.*

* Antitheton, i. n. [ab eodem] Lat. Oppositum. *Opposite, contrary, Cic. Orat. 50.*

* Antlia, æ. f. [ex antlo] *An engine to draw up water, a pump, Mart. 9, 19.*

* Antlo, as. unde exantlo. *Antlare, haurire, Fest. [ex Gr. ἀντλῶ, haurio] To draw, Liv. Andron.*

|| Antonomasia, æ. f. [ab ἀντί & ὀνομαζω, q. d. pronomination] *A figure which puts a patronymick epithet, or other word, for the proper name, as Tydides for Diomedes, Cytherea for Venus, O-rator for Cicero.*

† Antroäre, [gratias referre] *To return thanks, Fest. Vid. Amruo.*

|| Antrosum, adv. [qu. antevorsum] *Forward, Jun.*

* Antrum, i. n. *A den, or cave; a privacy lurking place, a grot. Passim ap. Poetas; sed apud Orat. frequentius Caverna.*

† Anus, gen. antiq. ab anus. *Ejus anus causâ, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 46.*

Anulâris, e. adj. [ab anulus] *Pertaining to a ring. || Digitus anularis, The ring finger, Macr. 7, 15.*

Anulârius, id. quod Annularius, *A ring-maker, Cic. Ac. 4, 26.*

Anulatus, i. e. anulis ornatus. *Adorned with rings, ringed. || Anulatis auribus, With rings in their ears, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 21.*

* Anulus, i. m. more Vett. qui consonas non geminabant. *A ring. Vid. Annulus.*

Anus, i. m. *A circle, Varr. unde à formâ circulari, the arse-hole, Cic. a year, Lucr.*

Anus, ūs. (Anuis, Ter.) f. [ab annorum multitudi-ne, qu. annosa; nam Veteres consonantes non geminabant, Fest. vel ab anus, i. e. delira.] *An old woman, or wife, Cic. Sum. & adj. cit. || Anus ficus, Figs grown old, and shriveled, Plin. Amphora anus, Old wine, Mart. 6, 27. Per Cat-achr. An eunuch. Claud. Eutrop. 1, 9.*

* Anxiè, adv. qual. (1) *Anxiously, sorrowfully, (2) Diligently, carefully, superstitiously. (1) Anxiè aliquid ferre, Sall. B. J. 82. (2) Ne in se quisque & auguria anx è quærat, Plin. 11, 52.*

* Anxiètas, atis. f. *Fretfulness, heaviness, thoughtfulness, anxiety. || Dissert anxietas ab angore, Cic. Tus. 4, 12. Vid. locum.*

* Anxiètodo, dñis. scrib. & anxitudo. *Disquiet of mind, vexation, sadness, Cic. 2. de Rep.*

* Anxifer, a, um. adj. [ex anxius, & fero], *Bringing care, causing anguish, or disquiet, Cic. Diy. 1, 13.*

* || Anxior, aris. pass. *To be troubled, &c. Bibl.*

* Anxius, a, um. adj. [ab ango, anxi] (1) *Thoughtful, sorrowful, careful, troubled in mind. (2) || Too curious, over-mice. (1) Neque omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando, neque anxii semper anguntur, Cic. Tus. 4, 12. § Anxius curis, Liv. 27, 47. § meatus, Cic. ad Liv. 398. § vicem suam, Liv. 8, 35. (2) = || Oratio neque morosa, neque anxia, sed facilis, & simplex, Gell. 15, 7.*

* || Anÿte, es. f. [ἀνύτη, Gr. quod ab ἀνύει per-ficere] [nomen canis.] *Scvifi, speed, Lex. ex Ov.*

A ante O.

* || Adistus, i. m. Gram. [ab ἀδίστος, i. e. indefinitus] *An Arist, a Greek title, which is used sometimes to express present, sometimes future, but most frequently, past time.*

A ante P.

* Apäge, & Apägece, adv. abominantis [ab im-perativo ἀπαγε] *Away, out upon you, get you gone.*

Apage; non placet, &c. *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 154.*

Apagete à dorso meo, *Id. Cas. 2, 8, 22.*

Apagēsis,

Apagēsis, adv. [ex apage, & sis, pro si vis] *Away; away with, sic, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 19.*

* Apālēstri, pl. [ab a, priv. & πάλαιστα, i. e. sine palēstra] *Rude and awkward in behaviour, ill-bred, without a grace in their carriage, Quint. 9, 4.*

* Aparētias, æ. m. ventus. [ab arēto, i. e. septentrione, flans] *The north wind, Plin. 2, 47.*

* Apāthes, pl. [ex a, priv. & πάθος, affectus] *A sort of philosophers so rigid, and unconcerned, as if they were quite destitute of natural affections, Plin. 7, 19.*

* || Apāthia, æ. f. [ab eodem] *Apathy, Stoicism, unconcernedness. Purum putum vocab. Græcum, nec civitate Rom. donatum. Lips. & ante eum Hieron. imperturbationem, cuso vocabulo, vertit. Seneca interpretando sibi non facit satis. Epist. 9. Cicero ἀπαθία; sedationes vocare videtur; sic enim ille Tusc. 5, 15. Perturbationes animi miseram, sedationes autem vitam efficiunt beatam. Indolentia vocab. ab eodem percussam, dum vult exprimere ἀπαλυνσίαν, propè abesse censeo; certè cum eo conjunctum ap. Gell. 12, 5. reperitur.*

Apēcūla, vel Apēcūla, æ. dim. [ab apes] *A little bee, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 10.*

* Apēliōtes, æ. m. [ex ἀπὸ, à, & ἥλιος, sol] *The south-east wind, Catull. 26, 3.*

Apella, æ. c. g. [nomen fictum, qu. sine pelle, i. e. recutitus, verpus] *A Jew, one that is circumcised; but, according to the more learned and judicious, the proper name of a man, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 100.*

* Aper, pri. m. [ex ἀπέρω, & abscisā] *A wild boar, a boar, a brown. Passim, ap. orat. & poetis.*

† Apērīho, fut. ant. pro aperiā, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50.

Apēriendus, a, um. part. *To be opened. Dientes, illis portas adversus Carthaginienſes aperiendas, Juſt. 28, 2.*

Apēriens, ntis. part. *Opening. Illo duce; illo aperiēte, Curt. 4, 9.*

Apērio, ire, ui, tum. aē. [ex ad & pario] (1) *To open, or set open. (2) To discover, to disclose. (3) To bring out, or show. (4) To explain, or interpret. (5) To uncover, to make bare. (1) Aperi fores, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 13. Claud. Cic. (2) Sceleratissimorum consiliorum fontes aperire dubitavi, Id. Br. 10. (3) Aperiit ramum qui veste latebat, Virg. Æn. 6, 406. (4) Aperire dubia, Cic. de Fin. 4, 24. involuta, ibid. 1, 9. futura, Virg. Æn. 6, 12. (5) Aperi caput, To put off his hat, Cic. Phil. 2, 31. Operire, To put it on, Id. Aperi ludum, To set up school, Cic. Fuste aperire caput, To split one's skull, Juv. 9, 98.*

Apērior, iri, tus. pass. *To be opened, &c. Tum oculantur, tum rursus aperiuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 20.*

Apertē, adv. qual. ūs, comp. simē, sup. [ab apertus] *Plainly, clearly, manifestly. Aperi, & rectē quicquid est datum, accepi, Cic. Att. 1, 21. Apertē falsum, Id. de Orat. 2, 75. Ad Balbum apertiū scribam, Id. Ita si sentit, apertissimē insani, Id. Acad. 4, 7.*

† Apertio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex aperio] *An opening, Varr. R. R. 1, 69.*

† Aperto, as. freq. *To make bare, or naked. Cur apertas brachium? Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 12.*

Apertum, absol. subst. *An open, or publick place. Castris in apertis positis, Liv. 1, 33. In apertum proferre, To publish, Cic. Parad. 1.*

Apertūra, æ. f. *A little open passage, (as in building.) Vitr. 4, 6.*

Apertus, a, um. part. vel adj. or. comp. simus, sup. (1) *Set open; standing open. (2) Wide, far extended. (3) Clear, serene. (4) Met. Professed, not concealed. (5) Exposed to, easy to be come at. (6) Plain, honest, downright. (1) Portas irrumperere apertas, Ov. Met. 15, 598. Ora avertiora laniatu viventibus, Plin. (2) Aperta æquora, Virg. Geor. 3, 195. Campus apertus, Ibid. 2, 280. (3) Scindit se nubes, & in æthera purgat apertum, Id. Æn. 1, 591. (4) Apertæ similitudines, & obscuræ, Cic. pro lege Man. (5) Nil neque tam clausum, neque tam*

reconditum, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum promptissimumque esset, Cic. (6) = Aper-tus, & simplex homo, Id. Fam. 1, 9.

APES, vel potius Apis, is. f. [fortè ab apio, i. e. necto, quod pedibus connexæ ad limina pendent, Virg.] *A bee. In gen. pl. apum, Col. 1, 9. apium, Juv. 13, 68.*

APEX, icis. m. [dict. ab apiendo, i. e. ligando] (1) *The top, or eminence, of any thing. (2) Servius will have it properly to signify a little wool-en tuft, or tassel, on the top of the flamen's, or high-priest's, cap. (3) Synec. The cap itself, and may be used for a priest's mitre, cap, or any like thing, of a conick form. (4) The comb, or tuft of feathers, on a bird's head. (5) The plume, or crest. (6) The sharp point of any thing. (7) The mark, or accent, over letters. (8) In later writers, a letter. (9) Also a mandate. (10) Any letter, or epistle. (11) Met. Dignity, authority, grandeur. (1) Apex capitis, Claud. montis, Sil. 12, 709. (2) Vid. Serv. in Virg. Æn. 2, 682. (3) Apex à capite prolapsus Sulpitio sacerdotium abstulit, Val. M. 1, 1, 4. (4) Vid. Plin. 11, 37. (5) Apicem tamen incita summum Hasta tulit, Virg. Æn. 12, 492. (6) Flamma apicem per aëre duxit, Ov. Met. 10, 279. = Ejus velut apex pronus immi-nens mucro vocatur, Col. 15, 25. de figurâ falcis. (7) Longis syllabis omnibus opponere apicem ineptissimum est, Quint. 1, 7. (8) Quam juvat hos apices legere? Prudentius Perist. 3, 137. (9) Sacris apicibus accitus, Sidon. (10) Apicum ob-lator, Sid. Epist. 6, 8. (11) Iratos tremens regum apices, Hor. carm. 3, 21. || Apices juris, The quirks and subtle points of law, Ulp.*

Apexābo, ōnis. m. quod in eo quiddam tanquam apex emineat, a black pudding, Varro, L. L. 4, 220.

* Aphāca, æ. five Aphāce, es. f. [ab ἀφακῶ, Gr.] *A kind of pulse, Plin. 27, 5.*

* || Aphærētis. [ex ἀπὸ & αἰρέω tollo] *A figure which takes a letter or syllable away from the begin-ning of a word, Dom. Gram.*

* || Aphe [ab ἀφῆ, factus] It. pulvis quo palæstritæ inspergebantur, Plin. 35, 11. Crisp. An end, or pause, R. Flavescit aphe, G. ex Martial. Sic legit. hæc vox apud Litt.

* || Aphōrismus, i. m. [ex ἀπὸ & ὀρίω, definiō] *An aphorism. Lat. Definitio, determinatio.*

* Aphractus, i. m. & Aphractum, i. n. [ab ἀφρακτος, non munitus] *An open ship without decks, or batches; a brigantine, or such like vessel, used by the Rhodians, Cic. Att. 6, 8.*

* Aphrōditiāche gemma [ex Ἀφροδίτη Venus q. d. lapis veneris] *A kind of gem, Plin. 37, 10.*

* Aphron, [ex ἀφρός, spuma] *A kind of poppy, Plin. 20, 19.*

Aphrōnitrum, i. n. [ab ἀφρός, spuma, & νίτρον, nitium] *Salt-petre, Mart. 14, 58. Plin. 51, 10.*

* Aphroscōrōdon. [ex ἀφρός & σκός:δον alium] *A kind of great garlick, Plin. 19, 6.*

* || Aphthæ, arum. f. [ab ἀπτω, accendo] *The thrush, especially in children; a soreness of the mouth from some hot humour, Cæli. Rhod. 9, 20.*

* Aphya, æ. f. Cæl. vel Apua, Theod. [ex ἀπύς ineptus] *A small ordinary fish, as a minnow, a loach, or bleak; unde Cicero Apbiam populi, per Catachr. vocat populi sentinam, & foices, Ast. 4, 11.*

Apiānus, a, um. adj. [ab apes] *Belonging to bees, fit for bees, on which bees do feed; unde api-anæ uvæ, Muscadel grapes, Col. scil. quas apes insectantur. || Apianum vinum, Muscadine. A piana brassica, Plin. 19, 8. sed al. vett. codd. apiaca, Cau. isther.*

Apārūm, i. n. [ex apes] *A bee-fally, or stand, Col. 9, 3.*

Apiārū, i. m. *He that keeps bees, Plin. 21, 10.*

|| Apiāstra, æ. f. sc. aves, quia apes comedit, Serv. & Apiastra, tri. m. *A bird that eats bees, call'd midwa'l, or martinet.*

Apiastrum, i. n. [ab apes, sc. quo apes dele-ctantur] *An herb which bees delight in, balm-gentle, or mint, Plin. 21, 9.*

Apiātus, a, um. adj. [ab apibus, quod habet impressam apium similitudinem; sed ab apio de-ductam probat Harduinus] *Apiata mensa. A table made of wood, whose grain resembles the*

seeds of smallage strown thick upon it, Plin. 13, 15.

Apīca, ovis, quæ ventrem nudum habet. [ab ἀπικος, sine lanā, Scal.] *A kind of small sheep, which had no wool on their bellies, Plin. 8, 48.*

Apīcātus, a, um. adj. i. e. apicem gestans. Ha-ving, or wearing, an apex; tufted. || Apicati Dia-lis conjux, The chief priest's wife, Ov. Felt. 3, 397.

Apīcūla, æ. f. dim. [ab apes] *A little bee, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 10.*

|| Apīcūlum, i. n. dim. [ab apex] *A little tuft, or tassel, Fest.*

Apīlascus, ūdis. Aurum, quod ad pilas eudunt apilascudem vocant. *Gold ready to be coined, Plin. 33, 4.*

Apīnæ, arum. f. pl. dubiæ orig. vocab. *Trifles, fooleries. = Sunt apinæ, tricæque, Mart. 14, 1.*

|| Apio, & Apo, i. e. adligo, Fest. unde Apis-cor, aptus, &c.

* || Apīria, æ. [ab ἀπειρία, q. d. inexperience] nam ἀπειρος, & imperitum, & infinitum sign. *A want of experience, Cal. Infiniteness, + Infinitio, Cic.*

Apis, is. f. *A bee. Vid. Apes.*

† Apiscendus, a, um. part. *To be gotten, or obtained. Artis apiscendæ otium, Tac. Ann. 6, 20, 4. Rebus apiscendis labor est, Manil. 3, 146. + Adipiscendus.*

† Apiscor, i, tus. dep. [ab ant. apio, i. e. comprehendo] *To find out, to get, to recover, to obtain. Hæreditatem sum aptus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 8. Apisci jus dominationis, Tac. Usus & Lucr. 1, 844. item Sall. Cic. &c. ex ant. pro quo Adipiscor obtinuit.*

Apium, i. n. [dict. quod ex eo apex, i. e. caput, triumphantium coronabatur. Isid. vel quod apes eo gaudeant] *Parsley, smallage, Virg. Ecl. 6, 68.*

* || Aplānes. [ex ἀπλανής, i. e. non erraticus] *Fixed, the eighth sphere, that of the fixed stars, Macr. S. Sc. 1.*

Aplūda, vel Applūda, *The bran or winnowings of any corn; the refuse, Plin. 18, 10.*

* Aplustre, is. n. de etymo vid. seq. *Aplustrum. An ornament of a ship, the flag, ancient, colours, or streamers. Laceroque aplustria velo, Sil. 10, 325.*

* Aplustrum, i. n. [ab ἀπλυστοι, Id. summa pars mali. Aplustra, ἀπλυστον, τὸ ἀκρον τῆς πλώρας. It. aplustra, πτέρον πλοῖα in gloss. Plin. 10.] *The same with Aplustre. Claudia videntur Navigia, aplustris fractis, obnitier undis, Lucr. 4, 439. Fluctuantia aplustra, Id. 2, 555.*

* || Aplūsia, arum. f. pl. [ἀπλυσίαν, Gr.] *The worst sort of sponges, Lexic. ex Plin.*

† Apo, ere. vel Apio. antiq. *To join together. To tie. Met. To make, or fashion. Vid. Aptus.*

* || Apōcālypsis, is. f. Latine Patefactio, [ex ἀπὸ & καλύπτω tego] *A revelation, or discovery; the Apocalypse, or revelation of St. John. Hinc || Apōcālypticus, a, um, adj. Eccles.*

* || Apōcha, æ. f. [ἀποχή, Gr. quod ex ἀπὸ & ἔχω] *An acquittance, or discharge, upon payment, ap. JCC.*

* Apōcōps, es. f. [ex ἀπὸ & κόπτω scindo] *A figure which takes away the last syllable, or letter, of a word, as tun' for tūne.*

* || Apocrīfarius [ex ἀποκρίνομαι respondeo] *Legatus ecclesiæ negotia tractans, A surrogate, & commissary to a bishop; an office which began in the Church in the time of Constantine the Great, Justin.*

* Apocriphus, a, um. adj. [ex ἀποκρίπτω abscōdo] *Apocryphal, of questionable authority, and credit. Latine Occultus. || Canonicus, Eccl.*

* Apocynon, n. [ἀποκύνει, Gr. ex ἀπὸ & κύων canis, quod canis impetum cohibeat] *A bone in the left side of a frog, Plin. 32, 5.*

* Apōdes, um. f. [ab a priv. & πῶς pes] *Birds called martinet. = Apodes vocantur, quia carent usu pedum, aliis cypheli appellantur, Plin. 10, 39.*

* || Apōdidrascinda. [ex ἀποδιδράσκω, fugio] *Play amongst children, like hide and seek, Jun. ex Poll.*

* Apōdixis, is. f. [ab ἀπὸ & δεικνυμι ostendo] *A demonstration, or evident proof. || Apodixes grammaticæ. Mathematical demonstra-tions in lines, Quint. 5, 10. Apodixis demonstratio-*

nia,

riz, apud Petron. c. 132. quid sit, apodixin desiderat. Hinc

* || Apodicticus, a, um, adj. [ab eodem] Demonstrative. Latine Demonstratio.

* || Apodosis, posterior pars comparisonis, [ex ἀπόδοσις, Gr. redditio] A figure in grammar, being the latter part, or application, of a sentence. In rhetoric, the latter part of the Exordium is so called. || Protasis. Latine Redditio.

* Apodyterium, i. n. [ex ἀποδυεῖν exuere] The stripping room, where they undressed before they went into the bath, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1.

* Apogæi, [ex ἀπὸ & γῆ terra] Winds that blow from land, Plin. 2, 43.

* || Apogæum, [ab eodem] The mid-point of heaven; also the remotest part of the epicycle, where the planet is farthest from the earth, Cael. || Aypogæum.

* || Apographa, æ. f. [ex ἀπὸ & γράφω scribo] An inventory of goods. Ulp. Latine Index.

* Apographon, i. n. [ab eodem] A copy of any thing, a pattern, or draught. Plin. 35, 11.

* Apolactizo, [ex ἀπολακτίζω, i. e. calcibus repello] To kick one. Met. To slight, or scorn, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 13.

* Apolēcti, m. pl. [ex ἀπὸ & λέγω eligo] Principal senators, or counsellors. The council of state, or privy council, Liv. 36, 28. ubi Gron. habet Apocletos.

* Apolēctus, i. m. i. e. delectus, [ab eodem] A kind of tunny fish. Pelamis earum generis maxima Apolēctus vocatur, Plin. 2, 43.

* || Apolitis, idis. [ex a priv. & πόλις civitas] A banished man, one disfranchised, ap. JCC.

* || Apolōgatio, ōnis. f. verb. The making use of, and moralizing, fables, Quint. 5, 11. improbat.

* || Apolōgēticus, a, um, adj. Pertaining to apology, defence, or excuse. || Apologetica oratio, An apologetick oration, quod ab

* Apolōgia, æ. f. An apology, defence, or answer, to a charge; an excuse. Atelling, or applying, of stories. Latine Defensio, narratio. ex

* Apolōgus, i. m. [ab ἀπολέγω, seligo, qu. fabula selecta] A fable, (such as Æsop's are) wherein brute beasts, or inanimate things, are brought in speaking, to fix moral precepts more firmly in our minds, Quint. 5, 11.

* Apolōphāsis, is. f. [ex ἀπόφασις, negatio] Adenial, a figure in rhetoric, Quint. 9, 2. Also an inventory of goods, Bud. [ab ἀποφαίνω, i. e. in rationes referre.]

* Apolōphōrēta, ōrum. n. [ex ἀποφορέω aufero] Presents given to guests at feasts, to carry away with them, chiefly at the Saturnalia, Suet. Vesp. 19.

* Apolōphthegma, ātis. n. [ex ἀπόφθεγγομαι eloquor] A brief and pithy saying, especially of some worthy person; an apophthegm. Facetè dicta quæ vacant ἀποφθέγγματα, Cic. Off. 1, 9.

* Apolōphysis, is. f. [ex ἀποφύομαι adnascor] A knot, or exuberance, growing to a place; especially of a bone sticking out, Cels.

* || Apolēctici, Those who are struck with any sudden disease that takes away the senses, or are blasted with lightning; and from hence the English word Apoplethical. Attonitos vocare videtur Celsus, l. 3. c. 26.

* || Apolēxia, æ. f. [quod ex ἀποπλήσσω, percutio] An apoplexy, a blasting, or being thunder-struck; the dead palsy. || Nervorum resolutio, Cels. 3, 27.

* Apolēia, æ. f. [ex ἀπορία, addubitatio] A figure in rhetoric, when the orator doubts what to do, or say, Cic. Att. 7, 21. Lat. Addubitatio.

* || Apolēron, n. [ab a non & πέρος, transitus] A controversy hard to be decided, Gell. 19, 51.

* || Apolēpēsis, f. [ex ἀπὸ & σιωπᾶω sileo] A figure when one through anger, or some other passion, breaks off abruptly, and yet so as to be understood, as, Ego te, si vivam—Ter. exercebo, ulciscar, aut aliquid simile. || Reticientia, Cic. || Oblicentia, Cels. ap. Quint.

* Apolēphragisma, ātis. n. [ab ἀπὸ & σφραγίζω signo] One's seal, coat of arms, or any other impression on a ring, or seal, Plin. Ep. 10, 16.

* || Apolēstia, æ. f. [ex ἀπὸ & ἱστῆμι sto] Apostasy, a back-sliding from one's religion. Lat. Defectio.

* Apolēstata, æ. m. [ab eodem] A revoler, a back-sliding, an apostate. Lat. Defector.

* || Apolēstatrix, icis. f. [ex eodem themate] A woman apostate. Gentes apostatrices. M. ex Bibl.

* || Apolēstato, as. [ab eodem] To revolt, to forsake his religion, to apostatize, Cypr. || A fide Christianā deficio, vel descisco.

* Apolēstema, āris. n. [ex ἀφίσταμαι abscedo] An impostume, or swelling of any corrupt matter in the body, Plin. 20, 3. Lat. Abscessus, Cels. Suppuratio, Plin.

* || Apolēstolatus, ūs. m. The office of an apostle, an apostleship, Eccl. ab

* || Apolēstolus, i. m. [quod ex ἀποστέλλω, delego] Primarily a messenger, an envoy; but by way of excellency, an apostle, one delegated by our Saviour to preach the Gospel, to plant and govern churches, of which our Saviour at first chose twelve; to which number St. Paul afterwards was added. The appellation was sometimes given to others only sent to preach, as St. Paul calls Epaphroditus. Philipp. 2, 25. At Athens the ἀποστολοι, were commissioners of the navy, who were to order the setting forth of the fleet. Also letters dimissory, to certify an appeal, ap JCC.

* || Apolēstrophe, es. f. [ex ἀπὸ & στρέφω verito] A figure when we speak to, instead of speaking of; as, Quid respondebo liberis meis? Quid tibi, Q. frater, qui nunc abes? Cic. pro Milt. Lat. Aversio.

* Apolēstrophus, i. m. [ab eodem] The mark of a letter cut off in the end of a word, as vīn', men', for visne, mene.

* Apolēstheca, æ. f. [ex ἀπὸ & τίθημι pono] In Latin authors chiefly a wine cellar. A place where any thing is laid up; a storehouse, warehouse, or cellar; a loft, or room; a safe, or press to keep any thing in, Col. 1, 8. Hor. Sat. 1, 6. Hinc Anglicè, an apothecary, quod pharmaca sua tanquam in apothecis reponat.

* || Apolēstheōsis, [ex ἀποθεῖν, in deos referre] A canonizing of men to be gods, after their death, which begun among the Romans in the time of Augustus. || Consecratio, Cic.

* Apolēstema, tis. n. [ex ἀποστέω, deservesco] A decoction, an apozem, ap. Medicos freq.

Apparandus, a, um, part. To be prepared, or in preparing. In apparandā fugā, Hirt. B. Al. 7.

Apparans, ntis. part. Preparing. Trajicere ex Sicilia apparans, Suet. Aug. 47.

Apparātē, adv. qual. ūs. comp. [ex apparatus, adj.] With great preparation, nobly, bravely, sumptuously. = Edit & bibit opipare sanē, & apparatē, Cic. Att. 11, 50. Apparatus cœnare, Plin. Ep. 1, 50.

Apparātio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex apparāo] Great preparations, gallantry, bravery, Cic. Offic. 2, 16. = Magnificentia, artificiosa diligentia, Id.

Apparātur, imperf. Things are getting ready, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35.

Apparātus, a, is. m. adj. ex part. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) Prepared, furnished, provided. (2) Splendid, magnificent. (1) = Ad operam causarum nunquam nisi apparatus, & meditatus accedo, Cic. (2) Domus apparatur, Id. Spectaculum apparatissimum, Id. Phil. 1, 15.

Apparātus, ūs. m. verb. A preparing. Also provision, furniture, entertainment. § Ludorum apparatus, Cic. Off. 2, 16. § epularum, Id. § navalis, Liv. 24, 34.

Apparēns, ntis. part. Appearing, apparent. Pœnis hæc certior auctor Non apparentem pelago quærentibus orbem, Manil. 1, 302.

Apparēo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. [ex ad, & pareo] (1) To appear. (2) To shew himself, or itself. (3) To be forth coming. (4) To attend, to give attendance. (5) To be in a place, under a superior magistrate. (1) Apparent rari nantes, Virg. Æn. 1, 122. (2) Ille bonus vir nusquam apparet, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 18. Jam antè biennium, qualis esset apparere cœperat, Patere. 2, 112. (3) Nū apparet patera, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 161. (4) In limine regis apparent, Virg. Æn. 12, 849. (5) Libertus ejus qui apparuit Varroni, Varr. i. e. apparitor fuit.

Apparēt, imperf. It appears, it is a plain case. Apparet servum hunc esse domini pauperis, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 33.

Apparitio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab appareo] The attendance of the apparitors, or other officers upon a

magistrate. Met. Their office, or place. Marcellii in longâ apparitione fidem cognovi, Cic. Fam. 13, 54. || Marcellius Ciceronis interpres in provinciâ fuerat.

Apparitor, ōris. m. verb. [ab appareo] quos Plaut. armigeros, & scutigerulos, Hor. stipatores vocat. A sergeant, apparitor, pursuivant, summoner, marshal, beadle, clerk, interpreter, &c. any inferior officer, that waits upon a superior magistrate. Apparitores à Prætoribus assignati, Cic. Verr. 3, 25. Apparitores regis, Liv. 1, 40. Quis unquam apparitor, tam humilis, tam abjectus? Cic. || Sequioribus ævis officiales dicti sunt; de quorum officiis vid. Cod. 12, 53. || Seqq.

Apparitura, æ. f. The attendance, or waiting, of under officers upon a magistrate. Orbilius apparituram magistratibus fecit, Suet. Ill. Gram. 9. = Apparitio, Cic.

Appariturus, a, um, part. About to appear, Liv. 42, 43.

Apparo, as. act. [ex ad, & paro] (1) To prepare, to provide, to make ready. (2) To go about, or design; to make provision for. (3) To furnish, or set out. (1) = Ornate, & apparare convivium, Cic. Verr. 4, 20. (2) Vah! delensire apparas, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 28. (3) Ludos apparat magnificentissimos, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 8. || Regit acc. cum dat.

Apparior, āris. pass. To be provided, prepared, or made ready, &c. § Nuptias mihi apparari sensit, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 7.

Appellandus, a, um, part. To be called, or appealed to. Appellandorum nūl juris mihi adest, Ov. Pont. 16, 40.

Appellans, ntis. part. Calling. Non medicinam illud, sed cladem appellans, Tac. Ann. 1, 49, 3.

Appellatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex appello] (1) A naming, a calling by name, a term, or title. (2) An appeal from an inferior judge to a higher. (3) Pronunciation. (1) Unius folia distinguuntur appellatione, Plin. (2) Sic quoque appellationem esse ad populum, Plin. 6, 22. (3) Suavitas vocis, & lenis appellatio literarum, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 74.

|| Appellativus, a, um, adj. ut. || Nomen appellativum, An appellative, or common name, as opposed to a proper, Priic.

Appellator, ōris. m. verb. An appealer, an appellant, Cic. Verr. 4, 65.

|| Appellatorius, a, um, adj. Belonging to appeals, Dig.

Appellatus, a, um, part. Called, named, entitled, summoned, cited, &c. Cic. Fam. 2, 10.

Appellitatus, a, um, part. Called. Tac. Ann. 4, 65.

|| Appellito, as. freq. [ab appello] To call often, &c. Apul. p. 507.

Appello, as. act. [ex ad, & pello ant. pro loquor, qu. ad me pello, i. e. voco] (1) To call, to name, to term, or entitle. (2) To mention. (3) To speak familiarly to one. (4) To call in question, or accuse. (5) To call to witness. (6) To call to one for help. (7) To call upon for a thing, to dun. (8) To appeal. (9) To proclaim. (10) To pronounce. (1) Appellare rem unamquamque suo nomine, Cic. Fam. 9, 22. (2) Nomen mortui hominis cum lachrymis identidem appellare, Cic. de Inv. 2, 26. (3) Blandè hæc mihi appellanda est, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 12. (4) || Cavendum est ne iisdem de causis alii plestantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic. Offic. 1, 25. (5) Id. pro Rabir. (6) Quos accedam? aut quos appellem? Id. (7) Nec avarus exactor ad diem & horam appellat, Sen. de Ben. 1, 2. (8) Qui appellat, majorem judicem appellare debet, Cic. (9) Victorem appellat Acestem, Virg. Æn. 5, 540. (10) Suavitas appellandarum literarum, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 35.

Appello, ēre, pūli, sum. act. [ex ad, & pello, is.] (1) To drive to. (2) To bring to land, to the coast, or shore. (3) To force. (4) To apply, or devote to. (5) Absol. To come. (1) § Fessos ad litora curva juvencos Appuleram, Ov. Met. 11, 352. (2) Qui cum ad Peloponnesum classem appulisset, Cic. (3) Argenti viginti minæ me ad mortem appulerunt, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 43. (4) Animum ad uxorem appulit, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 15. (5) Epiri regem in Italiam classem appulisse constat: But so is here understood, and so it is the same with that of Ter. Haud

Haud auspicatō me huc appuli. Navis enim appulsa est, non appulit: Homo, aut ventus appellit navem. Synt. Causā adductis exemplis adde No. 3. Me vestris deus appulit oris, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 338.

Appellor, āris. pass. [*ab appello, as*] To be called. Is pagus appellabatur Tigurinus, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 17.

Appellor, i. pass. To be brought to land. Quō ferē ex Galliā naves appelluntur, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 13.

Navis appellitur Syracusas, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 25. Appendicula, æ. f. dim. A little appendage, a perquisite, *Cic. pro Rab. Post.* 4, ab.

Appendix, icis. [*ab appendo, quōd appenditur, vel qu. ex appendeo, quōd appendet*] An appendage, that which belongs to any thing; as, (1) || A part of it, or (2) addition to it; as a pent-house, or any piece of building added to the main house; an appendix. Appendices, auxiliary troops. (3) Athorn, so called for having red berries hanging upon it, which are likewise called appendices. (1) Appendix animi corpus, *Cic. ap. Non.* 1, 199. (2) Carpetani cum appendicibus, &c. *Liuv.* 21, 15. (3) *Plin.* 24, 13.

Appendo, ēre, i. sum. act. [*ex ad, & pendo*] (1) To hang by. (2) To weigh out, or pay. (1) Uvas jam maturas ad solem appendere, *Plin.* (2) Aurifici palam appendit aurum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 25.

Appendor, i. fus. pass. To be hanged up, or weighed out, tam propriē quā figuratē. Orationes Demosthenis putavi non annumerari lectori debere, sed tanquam appendi, *Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat.* 5.

Appensus, a, um. adj. & part. Hanged up, weighed out. Setā equinā appensus, *Cic. T.* 5, 21.

Appetendus, a, um. part. To be desired, or sought after. Nec abnuendum imperium, nec appetendum, *Sen. Thyest.* 472.

Appetens, tis. part. [*ab appeto*] (1) Approaching. (2) Setting upon. (3) Adjoining to. (1) Appetente luce, *Tac. An.* 4, 5, 11. (2) Unguibus appetens, *Liuv.* (3) Mare terram appetens, *Cic.*

Appetens, tis. adj. us, comp. simus, sup. (1) Covetous. (2) Desirous of. (1) = Non cupidus, neque appetens homo, *Cic.* (2) § Eadem ratio facit hominem hominum appetentem, *Id.* Nihil est appetentius similitum sui, *Id.* Sumus enim naturā appetentissimi honestatis, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 24.

Appetentia, æ. f. [*ex appetens*] A desiring, hungering, or banking. Appetentia cibi, *Plin.* 19, 8. Appetentiam efficit effrenatam libido, *Cic. T.* 2, 4, 7.

Appetibilis, e. adj. To be desired, or coveted. Venustate appetibilis, *Macr. Sat.* 1, 1. † Expetibilis, *Tac. Expetendus, Cic.*

Appetitio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex appeto*] (1) A catching at. (2) Met. A strong desire, or endeavour, after. (3) Appetite to one's victuals. (1) Ex triplici appetitione solis, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 23. (2) Appetitio principatūs, *Id. Off.* 1, 4. (3) *Gell. lib.* 3, fed meliūs Appetentia.

Appetitus, a, um. part. Caught at, attempted, set upon. Vid. Appeto.

Appetitus, ūs. m. verb. (1) The concupiscible faculty, natural appetite and desire. (2) In the plural number, passions or affections. (1) § Ita fit, ut ratio præsit, appetitus obtemperet, *Cic. Off.* 1, 28. (2) Appetitus omnes contrahendi, sedandique, *Id. Offic.* 1, 29.

Appeto, ēre, iī, vel īvi, itum. act. [*ex ad, & peto*] (1) To desire, or covet; earnestly, chiefly natural, or good things. (2) To catch at. (3) To assault, or set upon. (4) To aspire to, to attempt. (5) Absol. To approach, or draw near. (1) § Bona naturā appetimus, à malis declinamus, *Cic. T.* 2, 4, 6. Omne animal voluptatem appetit, *Id. de Fin.* 1. § = Id non modò non recusem, sed appetam etiā, atque deposcā, *Id.* (2) Is ter solem appetivit manibus, *Id.* (3) Humerum apertum gladio appetit, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 35. (4) Quod regnum appetebat, ab civitate erat interfectus, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 4. (5) Nox appetit, *Liuv.* 5, 44.

Appetor, i, itus. pass. To be desired, assaulted, &c. § Appetuntur quæ secundum naturam sunt, declinantur contraria, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 13.

Appiāna mala, A kind of apples like quinces. Ab Appio, *Plin.* 15, 14.

† Appiānum, i. n. A kind of green colour, *Plin.* 35, 6.

Appingo, ēre, ēgi, actum. sed vix leg. in præ. & sup. To join unto; to fasten, or bind, to; to add.

Appinge aliquid novi, *Cic. Ep. ad Att.* 2, 8. Sed evanescit hæc vox, si formes ab

Appingo, ēre, xi. act. [*ex ad, & pingo*] (1) To paint. (2) To write. (1) § Delphinum sylvis appingit, *Hor. A. P.* 30. (2) Si huc referendum sit exemp. verb. præced.

Applaudo, ēre, si, sum. neut. [*ex ad, & plaudo*] To strike on the ground with one's feet. ||

Applaudere terræ, *Apul.* To applaud, clap hands, or stamp with the feet, in favour, or liking. Met. To approve, *Cic. pro Sext.* 54. = Approbo, *Plaut.*

Applausor, ōris. m. verb. A clapper. Met. An applauder, or approver, *Plin. Pan.* 46.

Applausus, a, um. part. (1) Stroaked gently (2) Claped upon, cherished. (1) Ov. Met. 14, 71. (2) Nec qui cervicis amaret Applausæ blandos sonitus, *Sil.* 16, 357. de *Campbaso equo.*

Applausus, ūs. m. verb. A claping of hands. Met. Applause. Ennius magno applausu loquitur, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 50.

Applicans, ntis. part. Applying to, approaching. Applicantes navigia hostis expectat. *Curt.* 9, 6.

Applicatio, ōnis. f. verb. An application, an inclination of mind. Applicatio animi cum quodam sensu amandi, *Cic. de Am.* 8. || Jus applicationis, The right which a Roman patron had to the estate of a foreign client, dying intestate, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 38.

Applicatus, a, um. part. (1) Applied, laid to. (2) Arrived. (3) Bent, or inclined. (1) Stomachi dolorem sedant applicati scapius, *Plin.* (2) Applicatis ad terram navibus, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 101. (3) Omne animal applicatum est ad id, &c. *Cic.* || Applicatis auribus, *Varr. de equo* Close to his head.

Applicūrus, a, um. part. About to apply to, or arrive at. Quō applicituri erant, symbolos proponi curat, *Just.* 2, 12.

Applicitus, a, um. part. [*à sup. applicitu ex applico*] Adjoined. Applicatum est cubiculo hypocaustum, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17.

Applico, as, ui, & āvi, itum, & ātum. act. [*ex ad, & plico*] (1) To apply. (2) To set, or lay, one thing to, or near, another. (3) To bring, or direct. (1) § Ut ad honestatem [voluptas] applicetur, *Cic. de Fin.* 2. (2) § Ad flammam se applicuerunt, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 27. (3) || § Applicare naves terræ, *Liuv.* 28, 36. § ad terram, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 101. § in aliquem locum, *Id.* To land. Vix unum puer applicabat annum, He was scarce a year old, *Mart.* 6, 28.

† Applōdo, pro Applaudo, *Plin.*

Applōro, as. neut. [*ex ad, & ploro*] To weep, or lament, to, or with, one. Applorant tibi, *Hor. Epod.* 11, 18. Rarò occ.

Applōsus, a, um. part. Dashed, or dinged, upon the ground. Applōsus ad terram, *Spart.* † Afflictus, *Cic.*

Applūda, æ. f. Bran, chaff, *Gell.* 11, 7. Vid. Apluda.

Applumbātūra, æ. f. A soldering with lead, *Paul.*

Applumbātus, a, um. adj. Soldered with lead, Dig. † Plumbo commissus, *Juv.*

Applumbo, as. act. [*ex ad & plumbum*] To solder with lead, *Ulp.* † Plumbo committo, *Juv.*

Appluo, ēre, ui, & āvi, tum. act. To rain near, or upon, *Plin.* 9, 16.

Appōno, ēre, sui, itum. act. [*ex ad, & pono*] (1) To put, or set, to. (2) To lay upon, or nigh to. (3) To mix, or put in. (4) To reckon. (5) To add. (6) To serve up. (7) To suborn, or procure. (1) § Apponere notam ad malum verbum, *Cic.* (2) § Manum ad os, *Id.* (3) Apponunt brassicam, rumicem, betam, &c. *Plaut. in Pseud.* (4) Appone lucro, *Hor. Od.* 1, 9, 15. Postulat id gratiæ apponi sibi, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 31. (5) § Illi, quos tibi dempsit, Apponet annos, *Hor. Od.* 2, 5, 15. (6) Non tam apponis, quā obijcis, cibos, *Hor.* (7) Calumniatores ex sinu suo opposuit, *Cic.*

Apporrectus, a, um. part. [*qu. ab apporrigor*] Stretched out, lying close by, *Ov. Met.* 2, 561.

Apportandus, a, um. part. To be carried, or brought, to, *Cic. Verr.* 3.

Apportans, ntis. part. Bringing in. Multa unlique apportans, *Cic. Off.* 1, 42.

Apporto, as. [*ex ad, & porto*] afferro, advehō. (1) To carry, or bring, unto. (2) To bring news, or tidings. (3) To cause, or occasion. (1) § Ad difficillima loca apportare frumentum, *Cic.* § De Illyrico apportare, *Varr.* § ex Hispaniā, *Cæs.* § ab aliquo, *Cic.* § undique, *Id.* § aliquid machinā, *Id.* (2) Quidnam apportas? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 16. (3) Ille haud scit, hoc paulum lucri quantum damni apportet, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 4, 25.

Apportor, āri. pass. To be carried, or brought, to. Ea quæ sunt usui ad armandas naves ex Hispaniā apportari juber, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 1.

Apposco, ēre. [*ex ad & posco*] To ask, or require, more, or besides, over and above. Porro hæc talenta dotis apposcent duo, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 7, 10.

Appositē, adv. [*ex appositus*] Properly, aptly, conveniently, to the purpose, fitly, patly. Appositē dicere, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 5. Appositē ad persuasivonem, *Id. in Rull.* 1, 5.

Appositio, ōnis. f. An adding to, an applying. Appositio exemplorum, *Cic. in Parod.* § It is also taken by later Gram. for the figure Epexegetis; as, Urbs Roma, lupus piscis.

Appositus, a, um. part. [*ab apponor*] (1) Laid near, put to. (2) Set upon. (3) Near, situate by. (4) adj. or, comp. simus, sup. Convenient, apt, or fit for the purpose; meet, apposite, either in an active, or passive, sense. (1) § Aure ad glaciem appositā, *Plin.* 8, 28. (2) Appositas instruxere epulis mensas, *Ov. Met.* 8, 570. (3) Appositi nemoris subiere latebras, *Ibid.* 4, 600. (4) Suet. Calig. 41. Appositior ad deferenda quā auferenda, signa, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 57. Galliæ ad partum appositissimæ, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 9. [Equus] ad medendum est appositus, *Id. de R. R.* 7.

Appositus, ūs. m. verb. [*ab appono*] A putting, or moving, to; an applying. Prodest appositu, locu, illitu, *Plin.* 23.

Appōtus, a, um. adj. [*ex ad, & potus*] Drunk, fuddled, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 75.

Apprēciātus, a, um. part. Prized, valued, esteemed, rated, *Bibl.* † Æstimatus.

Apprēcio, as. act. To value, to set a price upon, *Bibl.* † Æstimo.

Apprēcātus, a, um. part. Praying to, Ritē deos prius apprecati, *Hor. Od.* 4, 15, 28. à seq.

Apprēcōr, āris. vel Adprēcōr, dep. To pray unto, to wish one any good thing, *Apul. p.* 383. § Imprecor.

Apprehendens, ntis. part. Apprehending, or laying hold of. Quosdam gubernacula apprehendentes, contis remisque detruxit in mare, *Suet. Cal.* 32.

Apprehendo, & Apprēdo, ēre, i, sum. act. [*ex ad, & prehendo*] (1) To apprehend, lay hold of, or snatch. (2) To take hold of, Met. To learn. (3) To understand, to perceive, to comprehend. (4) To bold, or contain. (1) Alterum alterā apprehendit eos manu [sc. angues] *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 64. (2) Vites claviculis adminicula quasi manibus apprehendunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (3) Ex Socratis disputationibus variis aliis aliud apprehendit, *Id. de Orat.* 3. Quantum apprehenderunt tres digiti, *Plin.* || Apprehendere aliquid mōsu, To take hold of a thing with his teeth, *Id.* Apprehendere palmam, To get the victory, *Id.*

Apprehensio, ōnis. f. verb. A seizing on a thing, *Digest.*

Apprehenso, vel Apprēso, āie. act. To snatch, or catch at. Celsas apprehensat naribus, *Grat. Cyneg.* 241.

Apprehensus, a, um. part. Laid hold of. Quibus adolescentibus apprehensis, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 8, 6.

Appressus, a, um. part. [*ex apprimor*] Pressed, or crushed, and put hard together. Contra miles, cui scutum pectori appressum, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 21, 2, † Pressus.

Apprīmē, vel Adprīmē. [*ex apprimus*] ant. adv. intend. Very much, very well, greatly, chiefly, &c.

eminently, excellently. Apprimè doctus, Varr. R. 3, 2. i. e. doctissimus. Jungitur & superl. Apprimè rectissimè, Cic. de Fin. 3, 9.

Apprimo, ère, essi, sum. [ex ad, & premo] To press any thing close to another, to squeeze hard. Appressit dextram ejus, juguloque occurrit, Tac. Ann. 16, 15, 3. Rarè occ.

Apprimus, vel Adprimus, a, um, adj. [ex ad, & primus] Chief, principal, excellent, surpassing. Vir summus apprimus, Liv. Andr. Flos apprima tenax, Virg. Geor. 2, 134.

Approbatus, a, um, part. To be approved, or justified. Operam suam in approbandâ excusatione offerre, Tac. Agr. 42, 3.

Approbans, tis, part. Approving. Facere aliquid Musis approbantibus, With their good liking, Cic. Fam. 7, 24.

Approbatio, ònis, f. verb. Approbation, allowance, liking, assurance. Effectus eloquentiæ est auditorum approbatio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1. Also a rhetorical confirmation, Id. de Inv. 1, 37.

Approbator, òris, m. verb. An approver, or allower. Quamvis non fueris suavor, approbator certè fuisi, Cic. Att. 16, 17.

Approbatùrus, a, um, part. About to approve. Sis approbaturus, Plin. Pan. 60.

Approbatus, a, um, part. Approved, allowed, liked. A tantâ auctoritate approbata, Cic. pro Deiot. 11.

Approbè, adv. Very honestly, Gell. 7, 7.

Prohibitissimè, Ter.

Approbo, as, act. [ex ad, & probo, i. e. valde probo, vel unâ cum aliis probo] (1) To approve, to like, to allow. (2) To make good, to justify. (3) To make out, or apparent. (1) Unâ voce & consensu approbavit populus, Cic. in Pison. 3. (2) Quicquid feceris approbabo, Id. (3) Quò magis penitentiam prioris sectæ approbaret, Suet. Aug. 12, 2.

Laudo. Improbo. Hoc quia perspicuè verum est, nihil attinet approbari, Cic. de Inv. 1.

Approbus, vel Adprobus, a, um, adj. [ex ad, & probus] Very honest, just, sincere, Gell. 7, 7.

Probus.

Appromissor, òris, m. verb. He that promiseth, or engageth, for another, Fest. A pledge, or surety, Ulp.

Appromitto, vel Adpromitto, ère, si, sum. act. [ex ad, & promitto] To engage, or become surety, for another, Cic. Att. 5, 1.

Approño, as, neut. [ex ad, & pronus] To bend forward; to stoop, or kneel, down, Apul. Met. 1, p. 27. Inclino.

Approperatus, a, um, part. Hastened, advanced, forwarded. Approperato opere, Liv. 27, 26.

Opus adeò approperatum est, Id. 4, 9.

Appropero, as, vel Adpropero, [ex ad, & propero] (1) Neut. To make haste. (2) Act. To hasten, or speed, and set forward. (1) Intrò abi, appropera, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 38. (2) Intercisis venis mortem approperavit, Tac. Ann. 16, 14.

Appropinquans, tis, part. Coming on, drawing nigh. Appropinquante vespere, Just. 31, 2.

Appropinquatio, ònis, f. verb. An advancing, or coming, nigh unto; an approach. Appropinquatio mortis, Cic. de Sen. 19.

Appropinquo, as, neut. [ex ad, & propinquo] To come nigh, to draw near, to approach, to be ready at hand. Mors illi appropinquavit, Cic. de Fin. 5, 17. Ad quos appropinquavit, Hirt. B. H. 2.

Appulsus, a, um, part. [ab appellor] Arrived, landed, Cæf. B. Gall. 3, 3.

Appulsus, ùs, m. verb. [ab appello] An arrival, a coming to, an advancing. Appulsus frigoris, & caloris, Cic. N. D. 2, 56. solis, Id. N. D. 1, 10.

Apricans, tis, part. Warming, or basking, in the sun. Offecerat videlicet appricanti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32.

Apricatio, ònis, f. verb. [ab apricor] A warming, beating, basking, or lying, in the sun-shine; a being abroad in the open air. Unam mehercule tecum appricationem in illo Lucretino tuo sole malim, quàm omnia istiusmodi regna, Cic. Att. 7, 11.

Apricitas, àtis, denom. [ab apricus] The warmth of the sun, sun-shine, open fair weather,

a clear air. Si diei permittit apricitas, Plin. 7, 4.

Apricor, àris, dep. To bask in the sun, to sit a sunning himself, to walk, or sit, abroad in the open air, Col. 3, 4.

Apricus, a, um, adj. [qu. apericus, i. e. apertus, & soli expositus] or, comp. iſſimus, sup. Sunny, warmed with the sun, that loves to be in the sun. Apricus campus, An open sunny place, Hor. A. P. 162. Aprica avis, Id. Aprici fenes, Pers. who love to bask in the sun. Apricioribus locis, Col. 11, 3. Apricissimo die, Id. 9, 14. In apricum proferre, To bring to light, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 24.

Aprilis, is, m. [dictus qu. aperilis, quòd omnia aperiat, Varr. Aperit cum cornibus annum Taurus, Virg. Alii ab àppòs, spuma, unde àppòdèrn, Venus, cui sacer fuit. Quod & innuere videtur, Hor. Qui dies mensem Veneris marinx Findit Aprilem] April, the month so called.

Aprilis, e, adj. Of April, as, Nonis Aprilibus, The fifth of April, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

Aprinus, a, um, adj. [ex aper] Of a boar, of a wild boar, brawn, Lucil. ap. Charis. sed Aprugnus plùs valuit usu, quàm Aprinus analogiâ.

Apronia, æ, f. An herb called vitis nigra, Bryonia, Chironia, & Gynecanthe, The black wine, or briony, Plin. 23, 1.

Aprugna, æ, f. (caro) Brawn, Spart.

Aprugnus, a, um, adj. Belonging to a boar, brawn. Aprugnum callum, vel caro aprugna, Plin. 8, 51.

Apsis, idis, f. vel absis, idis [ex àψις, arcus] (1) The ring of a cart-wheel. (2) A circle above the stars. (3) The bowing of an arch. (1) Plin. Lat. Curvatura rotæ, Ov. (2) Id. 2, 15. (3) Id. Ep. 2, 17. Lat. Fornicis curvatura.

Apsyctos, i, f. [ab a priv. & ψύξις, frigus] A kind of precious stone, which, when made hot, will keep so seven days, Plin. 36, 10.

Apsynthium, i, n. [ἀψύθιον, Gr.] Wormwood. Vid. Absinthium.

Aptandus, a, um, part. To be fitted, or suited. Vincula ferri Vix aptanda feris, Claud. 3. Rapt. Prof. 95.

Aptans, ntis, part. Fitting, Sil. 5, 166.

Aptatus, a, um, part. [ex aptor] Fitted, suited, accommodated. Aptatus mucro, Ov. Met. 4, 162.

Aptè, adv. ùs, comp. iſſimè, sup. Fitly, agreeably, suitably, conveniently, properly, closely, pertinently. Equite aptè locato concursus est, Liv. 4. Ratio aptius reddetur, Plin. 16, 25. Aptissimè cohæreant extrema cum primis, Cic. in Orat. 44.

Aptitudo, dñis, f. Fitnest, aptitude, vulgò quidem dicitur, ea est scriptorum ἀκυρόλογία; sed malè. Habilitas.

Apto, æ, act. [ex àπτω, jungo,necto] (1) To fit, or make fit. (2) To join. (3) To address, make ready, or prepare. (4) To provide, or procure. (1) Danaum insignia nobis Aptemus, Virg. Æn. 3, 389. (2) Transversæ perticæ parietibus aptentur, Col. (3) Aptat se pugnæ, Virg. Æn. 10, 588. (4) Aptare idonea bello, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 111. § Aptat ad naturam aptare, Cic. de Fin. 4, 17.

Aptor, àri, pass. To be fitted. Aptari inferiora magnis licet, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 14. Varios aptantur in usus Imperii, Claud. Laus Seren. 59.

Aptoton, i, n. [ex a, sine & πῶσις, casus] A noun without cases: as, Nequam, Don.

Aptus, a, um, part. [ex antiq. apo, vel apio] & adj. [ab apto, i. e. ligo, jungo]. (1) Tied, joined, fitted. (2) Met. Made, wrought. (3) Tight, compact. (4) Pat, close. (5) Proper, meet, suitable, convenient. (6) Good for, profitable. (7) Naturally disposed, inclined. (8) Easy, agreeable. (9) Riged, equiped. (1) Gladius è lacunari setâ equinâ aptus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21. § Facilius est apta dissolvere quàm dissipata connectere, Id. Orat. 71. Ipsi è torquibus aptos Junge pares, Virg. Geor. 3, 168. (2) § Vestis auro signisque apta, Lucr. 5, 1427. (3) Habiles, & apti calcei ad pedem, Cic. de Orat. 1, 54. (4) Aptus verbis, & pressus Thucydi-

des, Id. de Orat. 2, 13. (5) = Nec commodius, nec aptius quicquam, Id. Aptissimum ad quietè vivendum, Id. (6) Somno aptum papaver, Cels. 2, 32. (7) § Natus, atque aptus ad Verris libidines, Cic. (8) Cibus stomacho aptus, Cels. 20, 20. (9) = Aptæ, instructæque remigio naves, Liv. Aptius ingenium flammis, Ov. Met. 14, 25. Aptissima forma, Id. Am. 3, 3, 7.

Aptus, a, um, part. [ab apiscor] Flawing obtained, Varr.

Apua, æ, f. [ex ἀψυα, Gr.] A little fish, the same with Aphya. A loach, a bleak, an anchovy, Plin. 31, 8.

Arup, præp. (1) Close by, nigh. (2) With. (3) At. (4) Among. (5) In. (6) Before. (7) To. (1) Apud Corninium castra posuit Cæsar, Cic. Cæs. Att. 8, 20. (2) Apud me cœnavit, Cic. (3) Apud forum est, Ter. (4) Apud majores nostros, Cic. Offic. 2, 24. (5) Apud Agathoclem scriptum est, Id. de Div. 1, 24. Apud animum meum statuo, Sall. (6) Verba apud senatum fecit, Cic. (7) Cum de me apud te loquor, Id. Cur ego apud te mentiar? Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 24.

Apus, òdis, f. [sic dic. quasi carcat pedibus, Plin. 10, 39. qui & Cypseli appellantur ibidem ex a non & πῆς, pes] A martin, a kind of swallow.

Apÿrexia, æ, f. [ex a, & πύρεω, febricitare] The abatement, or decrease, of a fever; or, the cold fit of an ague, Cels.

Apÿrinus, a, um, adj. scrib. & Apÿrenus, [ab a, priv. & πυρην, nucleus, seu potius id quod in pomo ligneum ossèumque est, etsi refragetur quantitas] Without kernel, or stone; or with a small kernel, or stone. Pomegranates, with small seeds, or stones. Lecta suburbanis mittuntur apyrina ramis, Mart. 13, 43. Apyrina dicuntur non quibus nulla inest duritia granorum, sed quibus minor, Sen. Ep. 85.

Apÿròtos, i, m. [ex a, non & πῆρ, ignis] The best sort of carbuncle, not hurt by the fire. Principatum habent carbunculi, qui, cum non sentiant ignem, apyroti vocati, Plin. 37, 7.

Apÿrum sulphur, [ab a, pr. & πῆρ, sulphur, ignem non expertum] Brimstone that has not been hurt, Plin. 35, 15.

A ante Q.

Aqua, æ, f. variæ, sed incertæ huc congeruntur notationes, è quibus quisque ex Voss. sibi decerpit, quam maximè velit; mihi cum Varrone præ ceteris placet, ut sit ab æquus, quasi æqua; hinc certè Æquor aquâ constans. Water, rain, waterish humour, or juice. Aqua pluvia, Cic. pro Mur. 9. pluvialis, Ov. Met. 8, 335. imbrum, Plin. cælestis, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 19. Rain-water, fontana, Spring-water, Col. 12, 43. puteana, Plin. putealis, Well-water, Col. nivalis, Plin. 19, 4. rosacea, Id. medica, Claud. Snow, rose, medicinal, water: stagnans, pigra, Plin. 13, 3. quæta, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 8. Standing-water, manans, Col. jugis, Cic. perennis, Ov. Running-water. Aqua intercus, The dropsy, Cic. Off. 3, 24. Aqua maris, The waves, Virg. Aquæ augur cornix, foretells rain, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 12. Aquæ κατ' ἑξοχὴν, A bath, Tac. Aqua hæret, Prov. When one is at a stand, Cic. Aquâ & igni interdicere, To banish, Id. Scribere in aquâ, To forget, Catull. 68, 4. Aquam perdere, To lose time; their hour-glasses running with water, as curs do with sand, Quint. Interdictis imminet æger aquis, A sick man covets water, Ov. Amor. 3, 4, 18. Perfæ aquam, terrâque à Lacedæmonis petierunt, Waged war, Liv. 35, 17. Aquam postulare à pumice, Prov. dixit Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 42. To try an impossibility.

Aquæductio, ònis, f. Ulp. id. quod

Aquæductus, ùs, m. [ab aquâ ducendâ] A conduit, an aqueduct, a water-course, Suet. Claud. 29. freq. ap. poster. ævi scriptores.

Aquælicium, i, n. [ab aqua, & lacio] A prayer, or sacrifice, for rain, Fest.

Aquæmanale, [ab aqua, & mano] A laver, an ewer, Varr. ap. Non. Vid. Aquiminale.

Aquæliculus, i, m. dim. [ab aqualis, ut à caulis, cauliculus] (1) A beg's trough. (2) Met.

A Q U


|| *Æquālicus*, i. m. [*ab aqualis*] *The paunch which holds the excrements. A kind of great gut whereof puddings were made, Apic.*

|| *Äquariolus*, i. m. *A vittol*, Apul. p. 526.
A pimp, or *pander*; a servant to a *barwd*, Text.
Hinc Gall. *Maquerelle*, a *barwd*.

Aquārius, 2, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, water.* ¶ *Aquaria* provincia, *A water bailiff's place,* Cic. Vat. 5. *Aquarius* sulcus, *A water-furrow, sluice, or drain,* Col. 12, 8. *Cotes aquariæ,* *Grind stones that go in water,* Plin. 18, 28. ¶ *Aquaria mola,* *A water-mill.*

Aquaticus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, the water.* (2) *Living, or* (3) *growing in, or about, the water.* (4) *Waterish, rainy.* (1) *Frigi-*

Aquatile, is. n. subst. *ex adj.* Any creature that liveth in the water. Tegumenta aquatiliū, Plin. 9, 12.

Ἀquatio, ὄnis, f. verb. (1) *A watering; a carrying, or fetching, of water.* (2) *Abundance of rain, wet weather.* (3) *Sometimes it seems to be taken for a watering place.* (1) *Aquatione longâ, & angustâ utebatur, Hirt. B. A. 51.* (2) *Per aquationes autumni, Plin. 30, 7.* (3) *Pabula mutemus, & aquationes potius regionis, Col.*  *Sed eruditè distinguit Salm. ὑδαεσμα, aquatio, ab ὑδαετον, aquationis locus.*

Aquātus, a, um, adj. or, comp. || simus, sup.
(1) *Naturally thin like water.* (2) *Watery, or mixed with water.* (1) Omne vernum [lac] aquatius æstivo, *Plin.* 28, 9. (2) ☞ Interest quomodo sit macerata purpura, crassius medicamentum, an aquatius, traxerit, *Sen. N. Q.* 1, 3. Vinum aquatissimum, *August.* Aquatus ovi liquor, *Scrib. Larg.* 4, 38.

Aquifolia, æ. f. *sc. ilex*, &
 Aquifolium, i. n. [quodd acutum folium habet]
A kind of holm-tree, with prickly leaves. Some take
it for the holly-tree: Aquifolia arbor veneficia ar-
cet, Plin. 24, 13. Folia aculeata aquifolio, Id.
16, 25.

A R A

Aquilex, ægis. m. [ab aquis legendis, sive colligendis] He that maketh conveyance of water by pipes, or be that findeth springs; a water-bailiff. Bechion, ubi nascitur, subesse aquas credunt, Plin. 20, 6. & hoc habent signum aquileges.

||*Œquiliūm*, i. n. *A sacrifice, or litany, for rain,*
Tert. Apol. c. 40.

Aquilinus, a, um, adj. [*ab aquila*] (1) *Of, or like, an eagle; rapacious.* (2) || Met. *Quickfighited.* (1) ¶ *Aquilinæ ungu læ, Eagles claws*, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 64. (2) *Aquilino aspectu*, *Apul.* p. 38.

Aquilōnālis, e. adj. *Northern*, or towards the north. *Regio aquilonalis*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19.

Æquilonius, a, um. adj. *Northern, or exposed to the North*, Plin. 28, 13.

|| *Āquīmīnāle*, is. n. olim *Āquæmānāle*, quod vid. *Scrib.* & *Āquīmānīle*, & *Āquæmānīle*, propius ab analogiâ, & fortè rect. *A bason to wass the bands in.* *Aquiminale* *ἄπειρον*, corruptè pro *ἕπειρον*.

|| Āquīpenser, ċris. m. Fest. MSS. *id. quod*
Acipenser, *A surgeon.*

Áquor, áris. denom. [*ab aqua*] Verbum castrense est. (1) *To water, or give water unto.*

(1) *Waterish*, wet. (2) *Resembling*, or concrete

Aquūla, æ. f. dim. [*ab aqua*] (1) *A little wa-
ter.* (2) *A place, or brook.* (1) *Mane suffundar.*
aquilam, Plant. Curc. 1, 3, 3. (2) ☼ *Ubi non
seclusa aliqua aquula teneatur, sed unde universum
flumen erumpat, Cic. de Orat. 2, 39.* ➡ *Aqui-
lam scribit Plautus, sed jacum captans, Pers. 5, 1, 8.*

A ante R.

ĀRA, æ. f. [*ab ardore, quòd intensa ardeat*,
Varr. Fortè simpliciter *ab aëa*, preces, quæ ibi

A R A

* *Ārābarches*, *x. m. i. e.* *Arabum præfectus.* Pompeius ita Ciceroni dictus, quod Arabas domuerat: vel pro Alabarches, ut sit scripturæ. & vestigialium præfectus; ita dict. Pompeius, quod Asiæ magnam partem vestigalem fecerat; sed & Antonium eâ de causâ denotare potuit. *Pompey, so called by Tully, Ep. 2, 17. for conquering Arabia, and making it tributary; or as Cæsar Rhodig. and others, Anthony, for the same reason. But in Juvenal it is taken, in an ill sense, for the prince of the robbers. Aicius takes him for a collector of tolls for cattle brought out of Arabia into Egypt.*

* Arachne, es. f. [ab ἀράχνη, idem] *A spider.*
Qv. Met. 6, 5. ¶ Vestis Arachnes, *A cobweb.*
Seren.

building supported by columns at a great distance from one another, Vitr. 3, 2.

Arānea, æ. f. [Bec. ab ארנא, arag, texuit]. (1) A spider. (2) A cobweb. (3) The down of wil-

|| *Ărăneans, tis. Araneantes fauces, Dry chops,*
Lex. ex Petr.

Ārāneōlus, i. m. dim. [*ab araneus*] *A little spider*, Auft. Cul.

Ārāneum, i. n. (1) *A spider's web.* (2) *A*
rine, or dew, like a cobweb, which spins slime.

Arāneus, i. m. (Araneorum multa genera v. ap. Plin. 11.) (1) A spider, a spider's web. (2) A kind of sea-fish. (3) A thorny or field mole.

* *Ārātio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab aro]* (1) *Tillage*
or *ploughing.* (2) *Tilled, or ploughed: land.* (1)

* *Ărătiuncu*la, æ. f. dim. [*ab eod.*] *A little piece of ploughed land. A field farmed of the publick.* Plant. Truc. 1, 2, 46.

* || *Ārātōrius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, tillage*; Col. ap. Litt. certè Cod. Theod. l. i. de pignoribus.

* *Arātrum*, i. n. verb. [*ab aro*] *A plough*. *Aratrum aduncum*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 286. *curvum*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 170.

* *Arātūrus*, a, um. part. [*ab aro*] *About to plough*, *Tibull. Eleg.* 1, 10, 48. *boves*, *Ov. An.* 3, 120.

* *Arātus*, a, um. part. [*ab eod.*] *Tilled*. *Arata terra*, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 703. *Arati agri*, *Id. Met.* 7, 122. *Aratus erit vultus rugis*, *Ov. Met.* 47.

Arbiter, tri. m. [*ab ara* & *bito*, eo; nam arbitri qu, ante aram arbitrio suo litem finire debent] (1) *An arbitrator, a judge chosen between two, an umpire, a referee.* (2) *A witness.* (3) *A prince or ruler.* (4) *A person, or Met. a thing which ever-looks.* (5) *|| A godfather.* (1) *Vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus, me cepere arbitrum*, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 93. (2) *Ut sine hisce arbitris nobis loquendi copiam*, *Plaut.* (3) *Notus arbiter Adriæ*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 15. *Cum regum & gentium arbiter populus ipsum se regere non posset*, *Flor.* 3, 18. (4) *Vicini arbitri sunt, mere quid fiat domi*, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 3. *Locus effusi late maris arbiter*, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 42. (5) *Recent.*

Arbitra, æ. f. *A witness.* *Non infideles arbitrae Nox & Diana*, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 49.

Arbitrans, ntis. part. *Thinking.* *Nemine subesse dolum arbitrans*, *Just.* 1, 9.

Arbitrariū, adv. i. e. *pro arbitrio seu voluntate.* *At one's pleasure, at one's will, at one's own choice, arbitrarily.* *¶ Nunc pol ego perii certō, haud arbitrariū*, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 5, 42.

Arbitrariū, a, um. adj. *Voluntarius, quod est nostri arbitrii, τὸ ἐφ' ἡμῶν, τὸ κατὰ προαίρεσιν.* *Voluntary, left to our own choice, arbitrary.* *¶ Hoc quidem profectō certū est, non est arbitrarium*, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 216. *¶ Naturalis*, *Gell.* 18, 10.

Arbitratus, ūs. m. verb. [*ab arbitror*] (1) *Judgement, opinion.* (2) *Election, choice.* (3) *Fancy, pleasure.* (4) *Disposal, discretion.* (1) *Meo arbitratu loquar de hoc*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 22. (2) *Tu us arbitratus sit; comburas si velis*, *Plaut. Asin.* 4, 1, 21. (3) *Non te pudet ejus mulieris arbitratu gessisse præturam?* *Cic.* (4) *Dedunt se in arbitratum cuncti Thebano populo*, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 103. *¶ Illi tres casus, quorum exempla adduxi, soli reperiuntur.* *¶ Arbitratui*, *Voss. sed nullo auctore.*

Arbitrium, i. n. (1) *Properly an arbitrement, or award.* (2) *Judgement, the sentence of a judge.* (3) *Will, pleasure, humour, fancy.* (4) *The office of an arbitrator.* (5) *Power, rule, conduct.* (6) *Choice.* (7) *Money paid to the publick for the right of monopoly.* (1) *¶ Causam perdidisti, propterea quod aliud est judicium, aliud arbitrium*, *Cic. pro Rosc.* 4. (2) *Cum de te splendida Minos fecerit arbitria*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 7, 21. *¶ Sed in hac notione nescio an legitur in singulari.* (3) *¶ Nutu, atque arbitrio mulierculæ gubernari*, *Cic.* 7. *Verr.* (4) *Litis arbitrium trajecit in omnes*, *Ov. Met.* 12, 126. (5) *Omne sub arbitrio definit esse Dei?* *Ov. Tr.* 5, 3, 18. (6) *Liberum arbitrium Liv.* 32, 37. *pro quo Cic. libera voluntas.* (7) *Tibi arbitria funeris solvebantur*, *Id. post redit, in senatum.* *Vid. etiam Liv.* 2, 9. & *ibi Gronov.* *¶ Arbitrio suo caute, Not to be at his own disposal*, *Cic.*

† *Arbitro*, as. id. *quod arbitror*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 2, 57.

Arbitror, āris. dep. [*ab arbitror*] † *Ant. Arbitro*, unde pass. *Arbitror*, quorum exempla subjeci. (1) *|| To arbitrate, or end a dispute by arbitration; to sentence, or award.* (2) *To suppose, conjecture, imagine, or think.* (3) *To over-hear, or listen to.* (4) † *Pass. To be looked, or found, out.* (5) *Also a term in taking a solemn oath.* (1) *Vid. Ulp. de receptis arbitris.* (2) *Neque adeo arbitrari patris est aliter*, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1. *Si te dignum arbitrarem*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 2, 57. (3) *Secede procul, ne arbitri dicta nostra arbitrari queant*, *Id. Ca.* 2, 1, 24. (4) *Continuū arbitretur uxor tuo gnato*, *Id. Epid.* 2, 2, 82. (5) *Verbo arbitror nos utimur, cum eadictimus jurati quæ comperta habemus*, *Cic. pro Font.* *¶ Fidem arbitrai*, *To believe*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 6, 41.

Arbor, & *Arbos*, ōris. f. *Quid statuendum de etym. hæreo.* (1) *A tree, & a general word, under quibz ivy, osier, and even reeds are comprehended.* (2) *Meton. The mast of a ship.* (3) *An ear.* (4) *The timber of a press.* (5) *Also the wood of a tree.* (6) *The name of a great sea-fish.* (1) *In arboribus tunci, rami, folia*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 46. *Bis pomis utilis arbos*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 150. (2) *Juv. 12, 32.* (3) *Centena arbore fluctum Verberat assurgens*, *Id. Æn.* 10, 207. (4) *Cato, 12, & 18.* (5) *Sagitta adversi infigitur arbore mali*, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 504. (6) *Plin. ¶ Arbor infelix, A gal-lows, the triple tree*, *Cic. pro Rab.* 4.

Arbōrarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a tree.* *¶ Arboraria faix, A bill to lop trees*, *Cato.* *Arborarius picus, A bird that feeds upon trees*, *Plin.* 30, 16.

Arbōrator, ōris. m. verb. [*qu. ab arboro*] *A loper, planter, or pruner, of trees*, *Col.* 11, 1. & *Plin.* 18, 33.

Arbōreico, ēre. denom. [*arborem fieri, vel in arborem crescere*] *To grow to the bigness of a tree.* *Tradunt malvas septimo mense arborefcere*, *Plin.* 19, 4.

|| *Arbōretum*, i. n. *A place where trees grow, a grove, a park; a nursery of young trees.* = *Arboreta ignobilis est verbum, arbuta celebratius*, *Gell.* 17, 2.

Arbōreus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a tree; branched like a tree.* *Arborei factus*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 55. *Arborea coma*, *Prop.* 3, 16, 28. *Arboreæ frondes*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 637.

Arbos, vid. *Arbor.*

Arbuscula, æ. f. dim. [*ab arbor*] (1) *A little tree, a shrub.* (2) *The nave, or ball, of a cart wheel.* (3) *The cap, or tuft, upon the heads of peacocks.* (1) *Maximè probantur vites veluti arbusculæ, breviculture*, *Col.* 4, 4. (2) *Vitr.* 10, 17. (3) *Plin.* 11, 37.

Arbustivus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to shrubs, or trees.* *¶ Arbustivæ vites, Vines tied to trees, and growing up by them*, *Col.* 3, 13.

Arbusto, as. act. *To plant with trees, to set a place with trees for vines to grow amongst.* *Transpadana Italia populo, acere, &c. arbuſtat agros*, *Plin.* 17, 23.

Arbustum, i. n. [*ab arbos, ut ab onus, onustus*] *A copse, a grove of trees, or orchard*, *Col. de Arb.* 16. *A vineyard; a place planted with trees for vines to grow up by*, *Plin.* 17, 23. *unde Vites arbustivæ vocantur.* *Arbusto palmarum dives Idume*, *Luc.* 3, 216.

Arbuteus, a, um. adj. [*ab arbutus*] (1) *Of, or belonging to, an arbute, or strawberry-tree.* (2) *Made of that tree.* (1) *Arbuteos factus legebant*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 104. (2) *Arbutæ crates*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 166.

Arbūtum, i. n. *The fruit of the arbutus.* *Dant arbuta sylvæ*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 520.

Arbūtus, i. f. (1) *A kind of wild strawberry, or cherry, tree, bearing fruit so sour, that Pliny call-eth them unedones, because one of them is enough at a time; an arbute.* (2) *Met. The shade thereof.* (1) *Inferitur verò ex fœtu nucis arbutus horrida*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 69. (2) *Dulce depulſis arbutus hædis*, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 82.

ARCA, æ. f. [*ab arcere, h. e. continere, Fast. quod arceat, i. e. contineat, res ei creditas*] (1) *A chest, a coffer, an escritore.* (2) *A coffin, or tomb.* (3) *Meton. Money.* (4) *Also a dam of wood, to keep away the course of the waters.* *An ark.* (1) *Animus hominis dives, non arca, ap-ellari solêt, Cic. in Parad.* (2) *Plin.* 13, 13. (3) *¶ Ignorat quantum ferratâ distet ab arcâ Saccu-lus*, *Juv.* 11, 26. (4) *Ap. Gromat. script. ¶ Arca robusta, A cage for malefactors*, *Cic. Arca plebei funeris*, *Luc.* 8, 739.

Arcanè, adv. [*ab arcanus*] *Secretly, privately.* *Nescio an leg. sed*

Arcanius, adv. comp. *Very closely.* *Quid tamen arcanius judicem suo loco mox dicetur*, *Col.* 3, 2.

Arcandè, adv. *Alone done in a private place, secretly.* *Arcandè tibi ego hoc dico, ne ille ex te ſciat*, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 117.

Arcanum, i. n. subst. ex adj. seq. (1) *A se-cret.* (2) *A hidden mystery.* (1) *Arcanum neque*

tu scrutaberis ullius unquam, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 37. *Fatorum arcana movebo*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 267. (2) *Nox arcanis fidissima*, *Ov. Met.* 7, 192. *Vidit impiæ gentis arcanum patens*, *Florus*, 3, 5, 30.

Arcanus, a, um. adj. [*ab arca, ut à Româ Romanus, sc. in quâ quæ clausa sunt, tuta manent*] (1) *Silent, secret.* (2) *Hidden, close.* (3) *Unknown, privy, mystical.* (1) *Dixisti [homini] arcana sa-tis*, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 155. (2) = *Arcanum, & occultum scelus*, *Curt.* 6, 29. (3) *Arcana sacra frequentat*, *Ov. Met.* 10, 436.

† *Arcarius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a cofferer, or banker, Scæv.*

|| *Arcarius*, i. m. [*ab arca*] *sequioris Lat. voc. A cofferer, or treasurer.*

Arcatus, a, um. adj. [*ab arcus*] *melius Arquatus, vel Arcuatus. Made archwise*, *Ov. Met.* 11, 590.

* *Arcendus*, a, um. part. [*ab arceor*] *To be driven away, or to drive away.* *Nec, si prævidis-sent, satis virium ad arcendum erat*, *Tac. H.* 4, 15, 5. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 17.

* *ARCEO*, ēre. vi. act. sup. car. *licet in com-positis exercitum, & coërcitum dicamus. [fortè ex ἀρκέω, propulso auxiliior, Voss.]* (1) *To keep off, to keep out, or from; to stop, binder, or debar.* (2) *To drive away.* (3) *To hold fast, strain, or tie hard.* (4) *To keep in, or hold together.* (5) *To keep from, to save, or protect.* (1) *Adeuntes aditu arcebant*, *Liv.* 31, 17. (2) *Fucos à præ-sepius arcent*, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 168. (3) *Teneras arcebant vincula palmas*, *Id. Æn.* 406. (4) = *Summus ipse Deus arcens, & continens cæte-ros*, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 4. (5) *Nymphæ Accipite Æneam, & tandem arcete periculis*, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 73.

* *Arceor*, ēris. pass. *To be driven away, &c.* *Unde Arcendus*, *Liv.* 21, 17.

Arcera, æ. f. [*fortè ab arcus, quod esset arcu-atum, vel ab arca, qu. magna arca*] *A kind of wain, or cart, covered on every side*, *Cic. ex xii tabb. item Varr. L. L.* 4, 31. *Gell.* 20, 1.

Arceſſendus, a, um. part. *To be sent for.* *Arceſſendas plerique legiones admonebant*, *Tac. Agr.* 35, 4. *Conf. & Liv.* 10, 47.

Arceſſens, tis. part. *Sending for*, *Liv.* 29, 6.

Arceſſior, īri, ītus. pass. *To be called, to be sent for.* *Generum arceſſiri jubet*, *Nep. Attic.* 21. *ab aratro*, *Val. Max.* 4, 4, 4.

Arceſſitor, vel *Arceſſitor*, ōris. m. (1) *A mes-senger sent forth to fetch one.* (2) *|| An accuser.* (1) *Nemo arceſſitor à proximo*, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6. (2) *Ammian.*

Arceſſitūrus, a, um. part. *About to send for*, *Plaut. Cal.* 3, 2, 3.

Arceſſitus, a, um. part. *Called; or sent, for.* *Quò rediturus erat non arceſſitus*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 261.

Arceſſo, ēre, īvi, ītum. act. (1) *To call, to go to call.* (2) *To send for.* (3) *To fetch, or trace.* (4) *To procure.* (5) *To accuse, impeach, or charge.* (1) *Blepharonem arceſſat, qui nobiscum prandeat*, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 70. (2) *Eamus intrò, ut arceſſatur faber*, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 4, 30. (3) *¶ Non erit neceſſe id uſque à capite arceſſere*, *Cic. Top.* 9. (4) *¶ Causam mortis ſibi arceſſere*, *Val. Max.* 4, 7, 4. (5) *¶ Ne quem innocentem judicio capitis arceſſas*, *Cic. Off.* 2, 14.

Arceſſor, i. pass. *To be sent for.* *Dixit, Quas ali-as legiones eſſe, quæ arceſſantur?* *Liv.* 21, 57.

* *Archaicus*, a, um. adj. [*ex ἀρχαῖος ve-tustus*] *Old fashioned, plain, homely*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 1.

* || *Archaiſmus*, i. m. [*ex ἀρχαϊσμός, Gr.*] *A grammatical figure. An using antiquated words, or phrases.* *Donat. & Serv.*

* || *Archangelus*, [*ab ἀρχὸς & ἀγγελός*] *An archangel*, *Hier.*

* *Archētypum*, n. [*ἀρχέτυπον Gr.*] *subst. ex adj. An authentick copy, the original of a writing, or picture, or any piece of art*, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 10.

* *Archētypus*, a, um. [*ἀρχέτυπος idem*] *Any thing at first hand, that is done originally.* *¶ Met. Archētypi amici, True friends*, *Mart.* 12, 70.

* *Archēzosis*, is. f. *The white vine, called alſo Ampeloleuce*, *Plin.* 23, 1.

* || Archiater, & Archiaterus, i. m. [ἀρχίατρος, Gr.] *The principal, or the prince's physician.* Frequenter ap. post. ævi script.

* || Archidiaconatus, ūs. m. *An archdeaconship, or archdeaconry.* Eccl. ex

* || Archidiaconus, i. m. [quod ab ἀρχidiaconos idem] *An archdeacon.*

* || Archidux, ūcis. m. [vox hybrida, comp. ab ἀρχός, & dux] *An arch-duke, the chief lord of a country.* Jun.

* || Archiepiscopalis, e. adj. *Archiepiscopal, belonging to an archbishop.* Eccl. ex

* || Archiepiscopatus, ūs. m. *An archbishoprick.* Quod ab

* || Archiepiscopus, i. m. [Gr. ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, i. e. princeps episcopus, sive episcoporum] *An archbishop, a chief prelate.* Eccles. Lat. Antistes.

* || Archiereus, i. m. [ex ἀρχιερεύς, Gr. i. e. summus sacerdos.] *The chief, or high, priest.* Lampr. Lat. Antistes.

* || Archigallus, i. m. [Vox hybrida, ex ἀρχός & Gallus] *Princeps Gallorum, i. e. sacerdotum Cybeles. An arch-priest, or the chief of Cybele's priests.* Tert.

* || Archigērontes, pl. m. [ἀρχηγόντες, Gr.] *The chief seniors, or antients.* Alciat. Also the overseers of the king's works, or of his household.

* || Archigrammateus, i. m. in acc. archigrammatea. [ex ἀρχιγραμματέως idem] *The principal secretary; a chancellor.*

* || Archilochium carmen, *A poem after the manner of Archilochus, a Greek poet, vett. gram. of which there are three kinds; see Martinus; biting, sharp, railing, satirical.* Archilochia in Cæsarem, Cic. Att. 2, 21. edita Bibuli vocat.

* || Archimāgirus, i. m. [ἀρχιμαγείρος, Gr.] *The master cook.* Juv. 9, 109.

* || Archimandrita, æ. m. [Gr. ἀρχιμανδρίτης] *An abbot, prior, or chief of a hermitage, or convent.* Sidon. Hinc Archimandritis (ἀρχιμανδρίτης) abbatisa, *An abbess.* Onom.

* || Archimimus, i. m. [ex ἀρχός & μῖμος] *The principal player.* A mimic, Suet. Vespas. 19.

* || Archipirata, æ. m. [ἀρχιπειρατής, Gr.] *An arch pirate, or chief robber on the sea.* Cic. Verr. 5, 25. & Offic. 2, 11.

* || Archipresbyter, ūri. m. [ἀρχιπρεσβύτερος] *The chief priest, or rural dean.* Eccl.

* || Archisynagōgus, i. m. [ex ἀρχισυναγωγός idem] *The ruler, or chief, of the synagogue.* Eccles.

* || Architecta, æ. f. [ex ἀρχός & τέκτων, Gr.] *A female architect.* Præcipua naturæ architectæ vis, Plin. 10, 71. sic ex Mss. Harduin.

* || Architectio, ōnis. f. [ab eod.] *A devising, or contriving, of a thing; workmanship.* Plin. 10, 71.

* || Architecton, vel Architecto, ōnis. m. [ex eodem themate] *Id. quod architectus. A master workman, a chief builder.* Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 73.

* || Architectonica, es. f. vel Architectonica, æ. f. [ex ἀρχιτεκτονική, sc. τέχνη, ars. Gr.] *The art, or science, of building.* Quint. 2. ult.

* || Architectonicus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] (1) *Belonging to architecture, or to the chief builder, or modeler.* (2) || Chief, or principal; that which governs and prescribes to the rest. (1) Vitruv. 9, 4. (2) ἀρχιτεκτονική Aristoteli dicta est Philosophia, ut quæ alias artes quasi satellites habeat.

* || Architector, āris. dep. [ex eodem] (1) *To devise, or model; to draw plans for building, or otherwise; to prescribe.* (2) Met. *To invent, or frame.* (3) Also pass. *To be built.* (1) In Astry Jovem Olympium architectandum Consulius suscepit, Vitruv. præf. l. 7. (2) || Architectari voluptates, *To invent pleasures.* Cic. 2. de Fin. (3) Edis Martis est architectata ab Hermodoro, Nep. in Fragm. 11, 1.

* || Architectura, æ. f. [ab eodem] [ab architectus] *The art to devise, or draw, plans for building; Architecture, carpentry, masonry.* Vid. hujus artis definitionem ap. Vitruv. 1, 1. partes ejus, sc. Edificationem, Gnomonicam & Machinationem, 2, 3.

Architectus, i. m. [ἀρχιτέκτων, Gr. i. e. fa-

brorum princeps] *An architect, a master builder; the chief mason, or carpenter; the surveyor of the building.* (2) *The creator.* (3) Met. *The principal deviser, contriver, or inventor, of any thing in a good, middle, or bad, sense.* (1) Diodorus architectus magnete Arfinoes templum concameravit, Plin. 34, 14. (2) Deum regnator, architectus omnibus, Plaut. Amph. prol. 45. (3) = Ab ipso inventore veritatis, & quasi architecto beatæ vitæ, Cic. de Fin. 1, 10. Stoici architecti penè verborum, Id. de Clar. Orat. 31. = Princeps atque architectus sceleris, Id. pro Cluent. 22.

* || Architrachinus, i. m. [ex ἀρχός & τράχινος] *The master of the feast, the sewer, or marshal.*

* || Archivum, i. n. [ἀρχεῖον, Gr. interposito digamma] *The place where ancient records, or charters, are kept. The chancery, or exchequer. The office of the master of the rolls. Also a great officer's house, as the chancellor's.* Lat. Tabularium vocat. Cic. pro Arch.

* || Archon, tis. m. [ἀρχὼν, Gr.] *A chief magistrate amongst the Athenians.* Cic. de Fato 9.

† Archifinius, a, um. adj. [ab arcendis hostibus à finibus] *A territory defended and bounded with bills and woods to stop the incursions of an enemy.* Ager arcifinius, Varr.

* || Architenens, tis. adj. [ab arcus, & teneo] (1) *The archer, an epithet of Apollo.* (2) Also the celestial sign Sagittarius. (1) Motus erat Architenens, Ov. Met. 6, 264. (2) Cic. in Arat. 188.

* || Arctans, tis. part. [ab arcto] *Straitening, keeping fast.* Nisi quod arctantibus freti litoribus Pyrenæum coit, Just. 44, 1.

* || Arctatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab eodem] *A straitening, or crowding.* Diom.

* || Arctatus, a, um. part. [ex eodem] part. Narrov, *straitened, &c.* Arctatus pontus, Luc. 5, 234.

* || Arctē, adv. qual. or. comp. simus, sup. [ab arcto] (1) *Straitly.* (2) *Dearly.* (3) *Stiffly.* (4) *Close.* (5) *Soundly.* (1) Boves arctē junctos habere convenit, Col. 2, 2. Paulus arctē filiam complexus, Cic. de Div. 1, 46. (2) = Arctē familiariterque dilexi, Plin. Ep. 2, 13. (3) Illud arctē tenent, accuratēque defendunt, Cic. Parad. 1. (4) Arctē religare ad stipites, Col. 6, 2. Arctissime constringi, Val. Max. 2, 8. (5) Arctē, & graviter dormire, Cic. de Div. 1, 28.

* || Arcticus, a, um. adj. [ab ἀρκτος, arctus, quod vid.] *Northward, or northern.* || Arcticus polus, *The north pole.* Astron.

* || Arcto, as. freq. [ab arceo] *To strain, to tie close, to thrust, to crowd.* Transversas peticas arctare, Col. 12, 43.

* || Arctophylax, ācis. m. qui, & Bootes. [ex ἀρκτος & φύλαξ] *A constellation near the greater bear. = Arctophylax vulgò qui dicitur esse Bootes.* Cic. N. D. 2, 42. Lat. Bubulcus.

* || Arctos, vel Arctus, Lat. Ursa [ex ἀρκτος idem] ita dict. à figurā. (1) *Two constellations in the form of bears, near the north pole, whereof the greater is called Charles's wain.* (2) Met. *The north country, the northern parts of the world.* (1) Esse duas arctos quarum Cynosura petatur Sidonii; Helicen Graja carina notat, Ov. Fest. 3, 106. (2) Indignantes in jura redegerit arctus, Claud. Conf. Hon. 6, 336. & Geminas Arctos dixit Propert. 2, 22, 25. pro duas noctes.

* || Arctous, a, um. adj. [ex arctos] *Belonging to the north, northern.* Arctous polus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1107. orbis, Luc. 1, 53.

* || Arcturus, i. m. [quod ἀρκτος ἄρκος, i. e. Ursa custos] *A large star between the legs of Bootes.* Sævus Arcturicadentis impetus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 27.

* || Arctus, a, um. adj. or. comp. simus, sup. [ab arceo, arcitum, per sync. arctum.] (1) *Close, tight, fast.* (2) *Stingy, mean, base, pitifull.* (3) *Small, slender, narrow.* (4) *Crowded.* (5) *Grievous, pinching, difficult.* (1) Fræno arcto equum compescere, Tibull. 4, 1, 91. Met. Arctissimum vinculum societatis, Cic. Att. 6, 2. (2) Ut tamen arctum Solveret hospitii animum, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 82. (3) Macra cavum repetas arctum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 33. Met. Arctior expensis fortuna, Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 118. (4) Hos arcto stipata theatro Spectat Roma potens, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60. (5) Arcta fames urgebat, Sil. 7, 280. =

Arctis, afflictisque rebus, Flor. 2, 6. || Arctus somnus, *Sound sleep.* Cic. Somn. Scip. 1.

* || Arcuarius, i. m. *A bowyer, or bow maker.* Veget. 2, 11.

* || Arcuatim, adv. *Bent like a bow, or arch.* Plin. 29, 6.

* || Arcuatus, a, um. part. [ab arcuor] pro quo arquatus, Ov. (1) *Fashioned like a bow, or arch; arched.* (2) It. pro arquatus, *That hath the jaundice, or king's evil.* (1) Flamines bigis curru arcuato vehi jussit, Liv. 1, 21. (2) Col. 7, 5. Vid. Arquatus.

* || Arcubalista, æ. f. [vox hybrida, ab arcus, & βάλλω, jacio] *A cross-bow, a steel bow.* Veg. 2, 15.

* || Arcula, æ. f. dim. [ab arca] *A little coffer, drawer, or box.* Cedo mihi cum ornamentis arculam, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 91.

* || Arcularius, i. m. *A cabinet-maker; one that makes, or sells, little coffers, boxes, or drawers.* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 45.

* || Arcuo, as. act. [in modum arcus curvare] *To bend like a bow; to arch, or vault, over.* Plin. 29, 6. prope finem.

* || Arcuor, āris. pass. *To be arched, or vaulted.* Plin. 29, 6.

* || Arcus, ūs, & i. rar. m. ap. Enn. f. (1) *A vault of a roof, or an arch in building.* (2) *A bow, a hand bow, or long bow.* (3) *The rainbow.* (4) *The shoots of vines, or other trees, bowed down.* (1) [Natura] pumice vivo, Et levibus topis nativum duxerat arcum, Ov. Met. 3, 160. (2) Nec semper feriet quodcumque minabitur arcus, Hor. A. P. 350. (3) Cur arcus species non in Deorum numero reponatur? Cic. (4) Aliæ pressos propaginis arcus Expectant, Virg. Geor. 2, 26. || Arcum lentare, Stat. Achill. 1, 436. tendere, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 19. sinuare, lunare, Ov. adducere, Virg. Æn. 5, 507. To bend, or draw, a bow. Arcu sagittam emittere, Plin. 9, 8. expellere, Ov. Met. 8, 381. To shoot.

* || ARDEA, æ. f. [quod ardua, ab alto volatu; potius ab ἐρωδιός, ardea] *A bird called a heron, or bern, of which there are three sorts.* Altam supra volat ardea nubem, Virg. Geor. 1, 364. || Ardea alba, *The criel, or dwarf heron.* Ardea cinerea, *five pulla, The blue heron.* Ardea stellaris, or palustris. *The bittour.*

* || Ardēlio, ōnis. m. [fort. ab ardeo, quod ardore quodam omnia occipiat, nihil peragat] *A meddler, a busy body.* Deformius nihil est ardellione sene, Mart. 9, 79.

* || Ardens, tis. part. vel nom. ex part. or. comp. simus, sup. (1) *Burning, hot.* (2) Met. *As with a fever.* (3) *Love, desire, &c.* (4) *Sprightly.* (5) *Mettle some.* (6) *Bright, burnished, glittering.* (7) *Illustrious, glorious.* (8) *Earnest, importunate.* (9) *Raging, rough, boisterous.* (1) Ardentum deorum raptor, Stat. Ardentissimis diei horis, Id. (2) Ardentibus febribus imponitur, Plin. 20, 20. (3) Miserere ardentis, Ov. Met. 14, 691. (4) Juvenum manus emicat ardens, Virg. Æn. 6, 5. (5) Ardentes avertit equos, Id. Æn. 1, 476. (6) Ardentes clypei, Id. Æn. 2, 734. (7) Ardens evexit ad æthera virtus, Id. Æn. 6, 130. (8) Ardentiore studio petere, Cic. de Fin. 2, 19. (9) Ardens ventis mare, Flor. 4, 2, 37.

* || Ardenter, adv. ūs, comp. simè, sup. *Hotly, Met. Fermently, vehemently, ardently.* Austri tam ardenter flant, ut æstibus sylvas incendunt, Plin. 12, 19. Ardentissime deligere, Id. Ardentius appetere, Cic. de Fin. 4.

* || ARDEO, ēre, si, sum. neut. & act. [ab arceo, aridus, ap. vet. aridus] (1) *Abol. To burn.* (2) *To scorch.* (3) *To shine and glister.* (4) *To sparkle.* (5) *To be earnest, and hot, to do a thing.* (6) *To love.* (7) *To desire passionately.* (8) *To be tormented, or troubled.* (1) Thus probatur carbone, ut statim ardeat, Plin. 12, 14. (2) Si tientes Sirius Indos Ardebat, Virg. Geor. 4, 425. (3) Adebant murice læna, Id. Æn. 4, 262. (4) Cum spumas ageret ore, arderent oculi, Cic. Verr. 4, 66. (5) § Ardet in arma magis, Virg. Æn. 12, 71. (6) Corydon ardebat Alexin, Id. Ecl. 2, 1. Arsit Anacreon Bathyllo, Hor. Epod. 14, 9. (7) Ardeo te videre, Cic. (8) Podagræ doloribus ardere, Id. Cum arderent invidia, non

patres mōdō, sed etiam tribus flēbis, Liv. 5, 11. § Ardere amore, odio, desiderio, irā, dolore, metu, Cic. i. e. Vehementer amare, odisse, cupere, &c. Synt. causāddē ardere ad ulciscendum, Cels. B. G. 6, 34.

|| Ardeōla, æ. f. dim. [ab ardeo] A little beron. Ardescens, ntis. part. Burning. Ardescens mons, Tac. Ann. 4, 67, 2.

Ardesco, ēre. incept. [ab ardeo] To grow hot, to wax hasty, to be set on fire, enflamed, &c. ut Ardeo, quod vid. Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 22.

Ardor, ōris. m. verb. [ab ardeo] (1) Aburning beat. (2) Met. Ferour, ardent desire. (3) Rage. (4) A glittering brightness. (5) Vigour, vivacity. (1) Fore aliquando, ut omnis hic mundus ardore deflagret, Cic. Acad. 4, 37. Ardens aere lampas, Luc. 10, 503. (2) Idem ardor omnes habet, Virg. Æn. 4, 581. Ardor mentis ad gloriam, Liv. 10, 40. (3) Tanto ardore oris in eos in- vectus est, Vell. Patere. 2, 35. (4) Ardor stel- larum, Cic. de Div. 1, 11. (5) Vultuum, at- que motuum, ardor, Id. de Div. 1, 37.

† Arduior, & Arduissimus cit. ex Catone, sed abiērunt in defuetudinem.

Arduitas, ātis. f. Height, steepness, Varr. de R. R. c. 10.

Arduus, a, um. adj. [ab ardeo, ut ab affideo, affiduus, quōd instar flammæ ardentis ad summa tendit] (1) Inaccessible, high, lofty. (2) Hard, troublesome, difficult, uneasy. (3) Dangerous, great, or of great concern. (4) Low, or deep, unde (5) Met. Low, mean. (1) Arduus æther, Ov. Met. 3, 151. (2) Arduum aditum, instabilemque ingressum, præbebat, Liv. 24, 22. (3) Capere eos erat ardui quondam operis, Plin. 8, 16. (4) Arduus in valles per fora clivus erat, Ov. Fest. 1, 264. (5) Equam memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem, non secus ac bonis, Hor. Od. 2, 3.

Area, æ. f. [ab arendo, quia ibi arefcunt fru- ges, Fest. & ob. simil. loca in urbe pura, areæ, Varr.] (1) Any void place in a city without buildings. (2) A court-yard, or any such like place. (3) A quarter, or bed, in a garden. (4) A close, field, or park. (5) A threshing floor, a barn floor. (6) An ulcer, or scald, which causes bald- ness. The void places in mathematical figures, within coins, &c. are called Areæ. (1) Loca in urbe pura, areæ, Varr. L. L. 4. Ponendæque do- mo quærenda est area primū, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 13. (2) Multitudinem area capitolii vix capiebat, Liv. (3) Circa Idus Januarias humus refoffa in areas dividitur, Col. 11, 3. (4) Prata & areas quasdam magni æstimant, &c. Cic. in Parad. 6, 3. (5) Millia frumenti tua triverit area centum, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 45. (6) De arearum generibus, vid. Cels. fusè tractantem, 6, 4.

Arēfacio, ēre, fēci, factum. act. [ex areo, & facio] To dry, to make dry, to set a drying. A- murcam eximito, & arefacito, Cato 69.

Arēfactus, a, um. part. [quasi ab arefio] Dried, withered. Arēfactus caulis, Plin. 13, 22.

Arēna, æ. f. [ab arendo] (1) Sand, grit. (2) A shore, land, or haven. (3) Meton. The am- phitheatre, where prizes were fought by sword- players, because strewn with sand to drink up the blood. (4) Any other place of contention. (5) The court of pleading; any calling, or employment. (6) Also a piece of barren ground. (1) Siccis humus aret arenis, Ov. Met. 15, 268. (2) Hospitia prohibemur arenæ, Virg. Æn. 1, 544. (3) Ne- populum extremā toties exoret arenā, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 6. (4) Prima civilis belli arena Italia tuit, Florus 4, 2. (5) Præsertim in arenā meā apud viros, Plin. Ep. 6, 12. (6) Tum arenam aliquam aut paludes emat, Cic. in Rull. 2, 26.

Arēnceus, a, um. adj. Of, or like, sand; mixed with sand, sandy, gritty, Plin. 17, 7.

Arēniæ, ārum. f. (sc. fodinæ) Sand, or gra- vel, pits, Cic. pro Cluent. 13.

|| Arēniū, pl. m. Sword players that play prizes, or they that fought with brasts.

|| Arēniū, a, um. adj. Belonging to sand.

Arēniæ serps. Brasts baited, Armm.

|| Arēniū, i. m. An arithmetician, [so called because he made use of little stones in teaching his

ut, Solin.] Tert. Also a sword-player, or fighter with brasts, Id.

Arēnatus, a, um. adj. Mixed with sand, sandy.

|| Calce arenato, Withrough cast, Cato, R. R. 18.

Arēnatum, i. n. Mortar made of lime and sand, Vitr. 7, 3.

Arēnōsus, a, um. adj. Sandy, gravelly, full of sand, or gravel. Littus arenosum Libyæ, Virg. Æn. 4, 257.

Arens, tis. part. Dry, thirsty. Arente fauce pocula trahere, Epod. 14, 4. Arentem stim le- vare, Ov. Ep. 4, 174.

Arēnūla, æ. f. dim. Small sand, or grit. A- renulæ in carnibus cochlearum, Plin. 30, 3.

AREO, ēre, ui. neut. (1) To be dry, to be parched, or to be dried up. (2) To be thirsty. (1) Aret ager, Virg. Ed. 7, 57. (2) In mediā Tan- talus aret aquā, Ov. A. A. 2, 606.

Arēola, æ. f. [ab areo] A little bed, or quarter, in a garden, Col. 5, 12. || Areola domūs, A little court-yard, Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

* Arēopāgita, æ. m. [Ἀρεοπαγίτης, Gr.] An areopagite, one of the judges amongst the Athenians, so called from the place, Mars's hill, where they sat, who were very impartial and uncorrupt, C. c. ad Attic. Of these 500 were appointed by Solon, Vid. Plut. || Clodii iudices per Antonomasiā

ironicam Cic. Areopagitas vocat, Att. 1, 13.

* Arēopāgus, i. m. [ex Ἀρεος & πάγος Collis Martius, Vid. Propr.] Mars's hill in Athens, a place where judges tried capital causes. They sat by night, as not observing the person, but the cause; and writ down, without declaring their suffrages, whence this court was famed for impartiality and se- crecy. Latinè, Curia Martis. Ergo occultateges, ut curia Martis Athenis, Juu. 9, 101.

Arēfco, ēre. incept. [ab areo] (1) To wax, or grow, dry; to be dried up. (2) To barden, or be- come hard. (1) Lachrymā nil citius arefcit, ad Herenn. 2, 31. (2) Arefcit in gemmas carbon- culis similes, Plin. 8, 38.

Arētalōgus, i. m. [ab Ἀρετῇ, virtus, & λόγος sermo, ut sit qui mensis divitum de virtute di- sputat, Casaub. Quæ quidem notatio loco, Suet. Aug. 74. satis convenit; nec minus si ab Ἀρετῇ, jucunda, faceta, & λόγος deducamus, ut sit quasi mimus, vel fabularum narrator, & melius qua- drabit in locum Juven. 15, 16.] A talkative philosopher, who diverted great men at their tables by discourses of virtue. Porphyrio, from Horace's Crispinus, takes him for a boaster; a self-conceited person; and accordingly some think him a quack, or mountebank. Others again call him a jester, a drollor, buffoon, which sense seems most generally to answer all the places where this word is mentioned; which, though of Greek derivation, receives no light from their outbours, being coined at Rome with- out their notice.

* Argēi, ōrum. pl. m. [ex Ἀργεῖοι, Gr. i. e. Ar- givi] Places in Rome where some noble Argives, or Grecians, had been buried, Liv. 1, 21.

* Argēma, ātis. n. & ut alii leg. Argēma, æ. [ex Ἀργεμα idem Gr.] A web, or pin, in the eye, which, within the black of the eye looks white, and on the other side of it red, Plin. 20, 5.

* Argēmōne, es. f. dic. & Argēmōnia, Plin. 25, 9. [Ἀργεμῶν, Gr.] An herb so called from its being good against the disease in the eye called Ar- gema. Wild tansy. Silver-herb.

* || Argentangina, [ab argentum, & angina] Hoc morbo Demosthenes laboravit, unde de eo dictum, βῆς ἐπὶ γλῶττι. The silver quinsy, when a pleader, bribed by the other side, feigns him- self not able to speak.

* Argentaria, æ. f. sc. taberna, fodina, mensa. [ab argentum] (1) A banker's table, or shop. (2) A silver mine. (3) The office, or employ, of bank- ers, and usurers. (1) Banlicam post argentarias novas [locavit] Liv. 40, 51. (2) Vectigalia magna instituit ex terraria, argentariisque, Liv. 34, 21. (3) Argentarium Rhegii maximam se- cit, Cic. || Argentarium facere, To turn usurer, to take and let out money, Id. pro Cæc. 4. dissolvere, to leave off that trade, Ibid.

* || Argentarium, i. n. [ab eodem] A case, or cup-board, to set plate in, Ulp.

* Argentarius, a, um. adj. [ab argentum] Be- longing to silver, or money. || Argentarium met- al- lum, A silver mine, Plin. Argentaria creta, A kind of marl with which silver is scoured, Id. 35.

17. Argentaria inopia, Want of Money, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 65. Argentariæ tabernæ, Bankers shops, Liv. Argentariæ illecebræ, so Plautus calls courtesans, from picking purses, Men. 2, 3, 26.

* Argentarius, i. m. qui argentum exercet, qui & trapezita, & mensarius dicitur. A banker, a scriuener, that puts other mens money to interest; an usurer, a pawn-broker, that lends money for gain, or pawns. A cashier, or cash-keeper. The cham- berlain of a city, one that has the over-sight of pub- lick accounts. || Plura de argentariis si scire velis, adi. Salm. de Trapezitico fœnore, & Torrent. ad Suet. Ner. 5.

* Argentatus, a, um. adj. [qu. ab argentor] Guilded over, over-laid, or plated, with silver. Tunica auratis militibus versicolore, argentatis lintæ candidæ, Liv. 9, 40.

* Argentēolus, a, um. adj. [à seq.] Silvered, done over with silver. Sicilicula-argenteola, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 125.

* Argentēus, a, um. adj. [quod ab argentum] (1) Of, or made of, silver. (2) Clear, or bright, as silver. (3) Of money. (1) Radiorum argen- teus ordo, Ov. Met. 2, 108. (2) Fons nitidus argenteus undis, Ov. Met. 3, 407. (3) Argen- tei, sc. nummi, Plin. 16, 3.

* Argentifodina, æ. f. [ex argentum, & fodio] A silver mine, or place where silver is diged up, Plin. 33, 6.

* Argentōsus, a, um. adj. [à seq.] Full of silver, mixed with silver, Plin. 35, 5.

* ARGENTUM, i. n. [ab ἄργος, albus] (1). Properly silver in the mass; bullion, which is called grave, or infectum, Liv. 34, 52. and if refined, pustulatum, Mart. 7, 85, 7. (2) Met. Plate, all things made thereof, which is called factum, Liv. (3) Coin, or money, made thereof. (1) Ubi argenti venas aurique sequuntur, Lucr. 6, 808. (2) Cum argentum esset expositum in ædibus, Cic. Verr. 4, 15. (3) Emunxi argento senes, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 1. Argentum concisum in titulos, faciēsque minutas, Descriptio Romani denarii, ap. Juu. 14, 291. || Argenti spuma, Litbarg, Virg. Georg. 3, 449. Argentum vivum, Mer- cury, quick-silver, Plin. 33, 6.

* Argestes, æ. m. [Ἀργεστής, Gr.] A western wind; according to some the north-west, or, as others, the south-west, wind, Lat. Corus, & Caurus.

* ARGILLA, æ. f. [ab ἄργιλος] White clay, such as peters earth. = Homullus ex argillâ & luto factus, Cic. in Pisson. 25.

* Argillaceus, a, um. adj. [ex argillâ] Made of white clay, full of clay. = Marga, vel terra argillacea, Plin. 17, 7.

* Argillōsus, a, um. adj. [ab argillâ] Clayey; full of white clay, or marl, Col. de arbor. 17. & Plin. 12, 14.

* Argonautæ, ārum. pl. [a dicti Minyæ, qui cum Jasone profecti sunt in Argo navi. Verum detorta sign. qu. ab ἄργος, iners, piger.] Idle mariners, lazy swabbers. Non nautas puto vos, led argonautas, Mart. 3, 67.

* Arguens, tis. part. [ab arguo] Proving, re- proving, charging, disputing, &c. Plin. 2, 12. Illum ut proditorem arguentes, Just. 22, 3. Vid. arguo.

* || Arguitūrus, a, um. part. About to argue, or prove, &c. Priic. ex Sall.

* || Argūmentālis, e. adj. Belonging to argument, Asc. Ped. ex

* Argūmentatio, ōnis. f. verb. Reasoning, or producing of arguments, either probable, or necessa- ry. Perspicuitas argumentatione levatur, Cic. N. D. 3, 4. quod ex

* Argūmentor, āris. denom. [ab argumentum] (1) To reason, or dispute; to debate. (2) To guess, or infer, from probable arguments; to prove by argu- ment; to discuss, and fit out, a thing. (1) = Sed quid eo argumentor? quid plura disputo? Cic. pro Mil. 16. (2) = Argumentari, & conjectu- rā prosequi patieris, Ad. Heren. 4, 35.

* Argūmentōsus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] (1) Somewhat large, full of argument, or matter. (2) ||

Also

* Argentarius, a, um. adj. [ab argentum] Be- longing to silver, or money. || Argentarium met- al- lum, A silver mine, Plin. Argentaria creta, A kind of marl with which silver is scoured, Id. 35.

17. Argentaria inopia, Want of Money, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 65. Argentariæ tabernæ, Bankers shops, Liv. Argentariæ illecebræ, so Plautus calls courtesans, from picking purses, Men. 2, 3, 26.

* Argentarius, i. m. qui argentum exercet, qui & trapezita, & mensarius dicitur. A banker, a scriuener, that puts other mens money to interest; an usurer, a pawn-broker, that lends money for gain, or pawns. A cashier, or cash-keeper. The cham- berlain of a city, one that has the over-sight of pub- lick accounts. || Plura de argentariis si scire velis, adi. Salm. de Trapezitico fœnore, & Torrent. ad Suet. Ner. 5.

* Argentatus, a, um. adj. [qu. ab argentor] Guilded over, over-laid, or plated, with silver. Tunica auratis militibus versicolore, argentatis lintæ candidæ, Liv. 9, 40.

* Argentēolus, a, um. adj. [à seq.] Silvered, done over with silver. Sicilicula-argenteola, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 125.

* Argentēus, a, um. adj. [quod ab argentum] (1) Of, or made of, silver. (2) Clear, or bright, as silver. (3) Of money. (1) Radiorum argen- teus ordo, Ov. Met. 2, 108. (2) Fons nitidus argenteus undis, Ov. Met. 3, 407. (3) Argen- tei, sc. nummi, Plin. 16, 3.

* Argentifodina, æ. f. [ex argentum, & fodio] A silver mine, or place where silver is diged up, Plin. 33, 6.

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* Argūmentōsus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] (1) Somewhat large, full of argument, or matter. (2) ||

Also

Also argumentative. (1) = Vulgò paulò numerosius opus dicitur argumentofum, *Quint.* 5, 10. (2) Scripseras argumentosa disputatorie; quædam severè, *Sidon.*

* **Argumentum**, i. verb. [ab arguo] (1) *A reason, or argument, probable, or necessary, to prove a thing by.* (2) *A proof, or evidence.* (3) *The matter of a writing, or discourse; an argument, theme, or subject, to speak, or write, of.* (4) *A conjecture, or presumption.* (5) *A sign, or token.* (6) *A cause, or occasion.* (7) *A device, or story, in painting.* (8) || *A lesson, or instruction.* (1) Argumentum est ratio quæ rei dubiæ facit fidem, *Cic. Top.* 2. (2) Id vel hoc argumento patet, *Quint.* 1, 12. (3) Non ita sunt dissimili argumento, *Ter. Andr. prol.* 11. (4) = Argumento oculorum, atque conjecturâ animi, scrutari amplitudinem solis, *Plin.* 2, 11. (5) Argumentum morum, *Quint.* 5, 10. (6) Erroris argumentum, *Ov. de Pont.* 4, 15. (7) Ex eboze diligentissimè perfectâ argumenta, *Cic.* Et vetus in telâ deducitur argumentum, *Ov. Met.* 6, 69. (8) Hoc erit tibi argumentum, semper in promptu situm, NE quid expectes amicos, quod tute agere possis, *Gell.* 2, 29. ex *Enn.*

* **ARGUO**, ère, ui, ùtum, aët. [ab ἀργός, i. e. clarus, manifestus] (1) *To show, or declare.* (2) *To prove, or make proof of.* (3) *To accuse.* (4) *To object, to lay to one's charge.* (5) *To convince, or convict.* (6) *To reprove, or contradict.* (7) *To hinder pre from doing a thing.* (1) Virtus arguitur malis, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 3, 80. (2) X Vid. di, non ex audito arguo, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 65. (3) X Servos ipsos neque arguo, neque purgo, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 41. (4) Id quod tu arguis, *Id. pro Syll.* 24. (5) X Senatus neque liberavit ejus culpæ regem, neque arguit, *Liv.* (6) Veteribus, nisi quæ evidenter usus arguit, stari malunt, *Liv.* (7) *Ov. de Ponto*, 1. El. 6, 42. Regit in 3tiâ notione acc. cum gen. vel abl. § Arguere aliquem sceleris, crimine aliquo, de crimine, *Cic.*

* **Arguer**, i, tus, pass. [ex arguo] *To be blamed, convinced, proved, &c.* Arguitur genus vultu, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 397. Vid. *Arguo*.

* **Argus**, vel **Argos**, i. m. [ab ἀργός, i. e. albus, vel celer] *A dog's name, Spy, Swift, Ov. Met.* 2, 240.

* **Argūtatio**, ōnis. f. verb. [ab argutor] *Arca-soning, debating, or quarreling. A creaking (as of a bed chair, &c.) Prattling, tittle tattle, Catull.* 6, 11.

* || **Argūtor**, ōris. m. verb. [ab eod.] *A pert disputant, a talking, prating, fellow. Gell.* 17, 5.

* **Argūtē**, adv. sīmē, sup. *Smartly, briskly, pertly, shrewdly.* = Si mihi acutē, argutēque respondēt, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 8. De rebus difficillimis argutissimè disputare, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 4.

* **Argūtīæ**, āum. f. tam in (1) bonam quam (2) malam partem. *Sharpness, smartness, repartees, quirks, shrewd words, subtle devices.* (1) Cujus loquacitas habet aliquid argutiarum, *Cic. de Leg.* 1, 2. (2) Nihil est quod illi non persequantur suis argutiis, *Id. de Amic.* 13. ¶ Digitorum argutīæ, *Quick motions, playing with them, Id. Orat.* 18. = Urbanitas, acumen, *Id.*

* || **Argūtīōla**, æ. f. dim. *A little quirk, a wit-ty taunt, a neat wipe, a repartee, a mean conceit, a poor jest, Gell.* 2, 7.

* **Argūto**, as. aët. [ab argutus, vel freq. ab arguo] *To upbraid, to rally smartly.* Illa mihi totis argutat noctibus ignes, *Propert.* 1, 6, 7.

* **Argūtor**, āris. dep. (1) *To pun, to take words otherwise than spoken.* (2) || *To make a shrill noise.* (3) || *To caper and dance, as fullers do in treading their cloth.* (1) *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 193. & adverte præced. (2) Totum diem argutatur quasi cicada, *Næv. ap. Non.* 4, 34. (3) *Titin. ap. Eund.*

* **Argūtūlus**, a, um. adj. dim. *Talkative, treating of several subjects.* Perfeci sanè argutulos liberos ad Varronem, *Cic. Att.* 13, 18.

* **Argūtus**, a, um. part. [ab arguor] (1) *Accused, charged.* Adj. ex part. or. comp. sīmus, sup. [idque ab ἀργός, celer; argutus quia argumentum citò invenit] (2) *Quick, witty, sharp, brisk, quaint.* (3) *Talkative, tattling.* (4) *Sbrill, loud.* (5) *Harsh, screaming.* (6) *Resounding,*

echoing. (7) *Short, neat, picked.* (1) **PS.** *Ecquid argutus est? CH. Malorum facinorum sapi-ssime, Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 4, 56. (2) = Poëma facit adeò festivum, &c. ut nihil fieri possit argutius, *Cic. in Pison.* 29. Ex ambiguo dicta, vel argutissima putantur, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 61. (3) Argutum forum, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 80. (4) Arguti olores, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 36. (5) Argutæ lamina ferræ, *Id. Geor.* 1, 143. (6) Argutum nemus, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 22. (7) Argutum caput, *Id. de equo, Geor.* 3, 80. ¶ Manus arguta, *A hand full of gesture and motion, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 59. Oculi arguti, *speaking eyes, Id. de Leg.* 1, 9. Argutissima exta, quæ maximè declarant quid sit futurum, *Id. de Div.* 2, 12.

* **Argyraspides**, pl. m. [i. e. Argentea scuta gestantes ex ἀργυρός & ἀσπίς] *A company in Alexander's army, who wore silver shields, Curt.* 4, 13.

* **Argyritis**, idis. f. [i. e. Spuma argenti, ἀργυρίτης, Gr.] *A kind of litharge, Plin.* 33, 6.

* **Argyrodāmus**, ntis. m. [ex ἀργυρός & ἀδάμας, Gr.] *A kind of precious stone, Plin.* 37, 10.

|| **Ārida**, æ. f. Bibl. scilicet terra, ut ἐρηρὰ, sc. γῆ. Ita LXX. *The dry land.* Sed

Āriditas, ātis. f. *Dryness, drought, Plin.* 12, 35. **Āridulus**, a, um. adj. dim. [ex aridus] *Somewhat dry. Laneæque aridulis hærebant morsæ labellis, Catull.* 62, 316.

Āridum, i. n. (subst.) *The shore, the land, Cæs. B. Gall.* 4, 26.

Āridus, a, um. adj. [ab areo] or. comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Dry, parched.* (2) *Lean, meager, thin, without moisture. Met. Without spirit, or life.* (3) *Thirsty.* (4) *Met. Niggardly.* (5) *Hard, or coarse; mean, and poor.* (6) *Barren, unfruitful.* (7) *Sbrill, crashing.* (1) *Aridæ ficus, Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 59. (2) *Uvis aridior puella passis, Vet. Poët. in Pball. Hinc Met. = Genus orationis exile, aridum, concisum, ac minutum, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 38. Sicut in arbore, quod aridissimum est, urit, *Sen. N. Quæst.* 2, 52. (3) *Viator aridus, Virg. Geor.* 4, 98. (4) *Pumex non æquè ita est aridus, atque hic est senex, Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 18.

(5) *Aridus victus, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 27. (6) *Arva arida, Ov. Met.* 14, 510. (7) *Sonus aridus, Lucr.* 6, 118. de tonitru. *Aridus fragor, Virg. Geor.* 1, 357. i. e. horrificus, & acutus; quomodo loquitur Hom. ἄρον, ἄρον. ¶ Vita arida, *A mean subsistence, Cic. pro Quint.* 30.

Āries, ētis. m. De hujus vocis etymo parum convenit inter doctos, neque quid cui anteferam certum est, adi igitur ipse doctiss. *Voss.* (1) *A ram, or tup.* (2) *Metaph. A battering ram, an engine with horns of iron like a ram's head to batter walls.* (3) *One of the twelve signs of the zodiack.* (4) *A great horned sea-fish, much of the nature of a shark.* (1) *Aries nunc vellera ficit, Virg. Ecl.* 3, 95. (2) *Quamvis murum aries percussit, Cic. Off.* 1, 11. (3) *Cum sol arietis signum init, Vitruv.* 5, 4. (4) *Grassatur aries ut latro, Plin.* 9, 44.

Ārietarius, a, um. adj. [ab aries] *Pertaining to a ram, or like a ram.* ¶ **Ārietaria** machina, *A battering engine, Vitruv.* 10, 19.

Ārietatus, a, um. part. [a seq. arieto] (1) *Butted, or clashed, against.* (2) *Gnashed, as the teeth.* (1) *Arietata inter se arma, Sen. Ep.* 54. (2) *Arietati inter se dentes, Id. de Irâ,* 3, 4.

Ārietinus, a, um. adj. [ab aries] *Of a ram.* ¶ **Ārietinum** cicer, *Like a ram's head, Col.* 2, 10. **Ārietina** cornua, *Hyg. Ast.* 2, 20.

Ārieto, as. aët. [ab ariete] (1) *† To push, or butt, like a ram.* (2) *Met. To cast, beat, or strike, down.* (3) *To batter with the engine called a ram.* (4) *Neut. To be thrown down, to fall.* (5) *To encounter, or engage.* (1) *In me arietare, Acc. ap. Cic. de Divin.* 1, 22. (2) *Arietat in primos, obicitque immania membra, Sil.* 4, 149. (3) § *Arietare ædes, Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 1. In portam, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 890, inter se, *Sen. de Irâ* 3. (4) *Quæ casus incitat, sæpe turbare, & sæpe arietare, Id.* (5) *Antequam acies inter se arietarent, Id. de Irâ,* 2, 3.

* † **Ārilator**, ōris. m. *A pedlar, a chapman, that giveth earnest, ap. Gell. ex Lab. Rectius Arrhilator, ab artha,*

Arinea, æ. f. *Gallienum vocab. Plin.* 22, 25. *A kind of French rice, perhaps French barley. Lab. Siliga.*

Āriolatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A divination, a prophecy, or guess, Cic. de Div.* 1, 31.

Āriolus, Āriolor. *Vid. Hariolus.*

* **Aris**, & **Ārīfaron**. [ab ἀρίσarov, Gr.] *An herb of a sharp, and biting, taste, Plin.* 24, 16.

Ārista, æ. f. [ab areo, quod arefcit prima, Varr. etsi alia est quantitas] (1) *The beard of corn.* (2) *Synec. An ear of corn.* (3) *Corn itself.* (4) *Summer, harvest. Metalepf. A year.* (5) *Catachr. A hair, or bristle.* (6) *The prickle of a fish.* (1) *Ārista quasi cornua sunt spicaram, Varr. Ārista levis assiduis solibus usta niget, Ov. Ep.* 5, 112. (2) *Ne gravibus procumbat culmus aristis, Virg. Geor.* 1, 111. (3) *Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit aristâ, Virg. Geor.* 1, 8. (4) *Post aliquot mea regna videns mirabor aristas, Id. Ecl.* 1, 70. (5) *Alges cum excussit membris timor albus aristas, Pers.* 3, 115. (6) *Auson. etiam καραχοντινός, Mosell.* 86. ¶ **Nardi aristæ, Spikenard, Ov. Met. 15, 398.**

* **Āristalthæa**, æ. f. [ab ἀρίστος & ἄλθαλα, *Marsh mallows, white mallows, Plin.* 20, 21.

¶ **Āristifer**, a, um. adj. [ab arista, & fero] ¶ **Āristifera** leges, *Bearing ears, Prud. Cath.* 3, 52.

* || **Āristocrātia**, æ. f. [ἀριστοκρατία, Gr.] *A kind of government, where the nobles only rule. Aristocracy. Latine, optimatum principatus.*

* **Āristolochia**, æ. f. [Gr. ἀριστολόχια] *A kind of herb called aristolochy, corruptly birthwort, Cic. de Div.* 1, 10.

* **Ārithmētica**, æ. f. vel **Ārithmētica**, es. f. [sc. τέχνη] [ab ἀριθμός numerus] *Arithmetick, or the art of numbering, Plin.* 35, 10.

* **Ārithmēticus**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, arithmetick; arithmetical, Cic. Att.* 14, 12.

Āritudo, dīnis. f. [ab aridus] (1) *Dryness. Met. Stinginess.* (2) *Dry weather, drought.* (1) *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 40. (2) *Bestiolæ aritudine citò pereunt, Varr. de R. R.* 1, 12.

* **ARMA**, ōrum. pl. n. [ab armus, ut quæ armos tegunt] (1) *Arms, all kind of armour, harness, or weapons, offensive, or defensive.* (2) *Meton, War, battle.* (3) *Valour, prowess, chivalry, deeds of arms, military science.* (4) *Arms, or cognizances, of families; escutcheons, or shields, in heraldry; coats of arms.* (5) *Met. All manner of tools for all arts, mysteries, occupations, and diversions.* (1) *Fulgor armorum fugaces terret equos, Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 19. (2) X *Pacémne huc fertis an arma? Virg. Æn.* 8, 114. (3) = *Bello major, & armis, Id.* (4) *Celsis in puppibus arma Caiici, Id. Æn.* 1, 187. (5) *Aptissima arma senectutis, artes, exercitationesque virtutum, Cic. de Sen.* 4. ¶ *Dicendum, & quæ sint duris agreslibus arma, i. e. the Utensils, Virg. Geor.* 1, 160. *Cerealia arma, Id. Æn.* 1, 181. ¶ *Movet arma fritillo, to the Dice, Juv.* 14, 5.

* **Armāmaxa**, æ. f. [ab ἄρμα, & ἄμαξα, currus] *A kind of chariot, Curt.* 3, 3.

* **Armāmenta**, ōrum. n. [ab armando] *All kind of tools for husbandry, navigation, &c. Armamenta vinearum, Plin.* 17, 21. *navigiorum, Col.* 4, 3.

* **Armamentārium**, i. n. [ab armamentis] *An armory, all kind of furniture for war; an arsenal, a magazine. Philo architectus Atheniensibus armamentarium fecit, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 14. Quæque in armamentario ac navalibus fabrorum multitudo plurima in singulos dies certamine ingenti faciebat, *Liv.* 26, 51.

* **Armandus**, a, um. part. [ab armo] *To be armed, accoutered, provided, Ov. Met.* 13, 2, 5. Quæ sunt usui ad armandas naves, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 1.

* **Armāriolum**, i. n. dim. [ab armarium] *A little study, or closet; also a cabinet, a case of instruments, Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 35.

* **Armārium**, i. n. [ab armis] *A store-house for keeping of any thing; a press, locker, safe, pantry, study, closet, chest, counting-house. Cellas refregit omnes intus, reclusitque armarium, Plaut. Capt.* 4, 4, 10. Tūne aurum ex armario tuo promere aules? *Cic. pro Cæl.* 21. X *Armarium, ubi qualiacunque artium instrumenta servantur; Armamentarium, ubi tantum tela armorum, Bud.*

* **Armā-**

* *Armātūya*, æ. f. verb. [*ab armo*] (1) *Armour, harness; the training, or exercising, of soldiers.* (2) Also frequently used for the soldiers themselves, when in arms. (1) *Habet Dejotarus, cohortes XL. nostrā armaturā XXX.* Cic. Att. 6, 1. (2) *Armatura duplices, quæ binas consequantur annonas, singulæ, quæ singulas.* Veg. 2, 7. * *Armātus*, a, um. part. [*ab armor*] (1) *Armed, harnessed.* (2) *Fenced.* (3) *Met. Furnished, stocked, provided.* (4) *Fortified, resolved.* (1) *Uterum armato milite complent,* Virg. Æn. 2, 20. (2) *Urbs armata muris,* Cic. (3) *Armatus fide pectus,* Sil. 11, 206. (4) = *Erecti, citati, parati, armati, animis jam esse debemus,* Cic. Phil. 7, 9.

* *Armātu*, abl. *With armour.* Eodem armatu Cretes, & Cilices, Liv. 37, 40.

Armēniacum pomum, sc. ex Armeniā. *A fruit like Apricots.* ¶ *Mala Armeniaca, The apricot tree,* Col. 5, 10.

* *Armenta*, æ. f. pro *Armentum*. *A drove, or herd, of cattle,* Enn.

* *Armentāis*, e. adj. [*ab armentum*] *Of a drove, or herd.* *Armentalis equa,* Virg. Æn. 11, 572. *Spolia armentalia portant,* Stat. Theb. 4, 659.

* *Armentārius*, a, um. adj. [*ab eod.*] *That is kept in a herd,* Lex. ex Plin.

* *Armentārius*, i. m. [*ex eodem themate*] *A herdsman, a grazer.* *Armentarium meum crebro, ut aliquid legat, curo,* Varr. de R. R. 2, 5. Conf. Virg. Geor. 3, 344.

* *Armenticius*, a, um. adj. [*ab eodem*] *Belonging to a herd.* *Armenticium pecus,* Varr. R. R. 2, 10.

* *Armentinus*, a, um. adj. [*ex eodem*] *Of great cattle that go in herds,* Plin. 28, 17. Sed correct. *Armentivus.* Vid. Harduin.

* *Armentōsus*, a, um. adj. [*i. e. armentis abundans*] *Breeding great cattle.* Italia armentosissima, Gell. 11, 1.

* *Armentum*, i. n. [*ab arando, per sync. pro aramentum*] (1) *A herd of big cattle, properly oxen; and by analogy, sea-calves, sometimes horses.* (2) *Elephants, &c. and so often distinguished from grex, which is commonly of sheep, goats, &c.* ¶ *But sometimes even of oxen and horses.* (3) *Armentum also is used for deer.* (4) *Grege seems to have a more general, Armentum a more special, signification.* (5) *Sometimes a single ox.* (1) ¶ *Hoc satis armentis: superat pars altera curæ, Lanigeros agitare greges,* Virg. Geor. 3, 286. *Armenta equarum,* Id. Æn. 11, 494. (2) *Turri pascitur agro Cæsaris armentum,* Juv. 12, 106. ¶ *Taurus in gregem redigo,* Varr. R. R. 2, 5. *Mugientium prospectat errantes greges,* Hor. Epod. 2, 11. Conf. Virg. Geor. 3, 63. (3) *Hic tota armenta sequuntur,* Id. Æn. 1, 189. (4) *Cædit greges armentorum,* Cic. Phil. 3, 12. (5) *Hygin. Fab. 118. ubi centum armenta in hecatombes sacrificio occidi scripsit.*

* *Armifer*, a, um. adj. [*ab arma, & fero*] *Bearing armour, warlike.* *Armifera Dea, Minerva,* Ov. ad Liv. 22. *Armiger Getæ,* Stat. Theb. 4, 653.

* *Armiger*, a, um. adj. [*ab arma, & gero*] *Armed, bearing arms.* *Armiger Deus, Mars,* Sil. 7, 87. *Armiger Jovis,* Ov. Met. 15, 386.

¶ *Armiger*, i. m. *An armour bearer to a knight; an esquire, an attendant, or an esquire of the body.*

Armigera Dianæ, One of Diana's nymphs, who carried her bow and quivers, Ov. Met. 3, 166. ¶ *Armigera Jovis, The eagle,* Plin. 13, 3.

* *Armilla*, æ. f. [*ab armis, i. e. brachiis*] (1) *A bracelet, or jewel, worn on the left arm, or wrist, and given to the foot-soldiers by their general. They were worn likewise by the women.* (2) *Also an iron ring, hoop, or brace, wherein the gudgeons of a wheel move.* (1) Vid. Liv. 10, 44. *Ubi hercle, armillæ sunt, quas unā dedi?* Plaut. Men. 3, 13. (2) Vit. 10, 6.

* *Armillaus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Which hath, or wears, bracelets.* (2) *Collared, as dogs are.* (1) *Manuleatus, & armillatus in publicum processit,* Suet. Cal. 52. (2) *Armillatos colla Molossia canes,* Propert. 4, 8, 24.

* *Armillum*, i. n. [*vas vinarium in sacris,*

ita dict. quod armo, i. e. humero deportetur. *A wine vessel in sacrifices, carried upon the shoulders,* Fest. ¶ *Unde Prov. Anus ad armillum, Cat after kind,* Lucil. 28.

* *Armilustrium, vel Armilustrum*, i. n. [*ab armis lustrandis*] (1) ¶ *A view of harness, weapons, and other artillery. A muster, or review, of military forces.* (2) ¶ *Also a solemn feast at Rome, in which they sacrificed completely armed.* (3) *The place where this review was made.* (1) Vet. Gloss. *armilustrium, ἀρμιλουστρίον.* Al. Gloss. *Armilustrum, ἀρμιλον καθάρσις, ἀρμιλουστρία, L. L. 5, 3.* (2) Fest. (3) *Armilustro visum est lapidibus plueret,* Liv. 27, 37. Vid. Cels. 3, 24. & Ov. Met. 11, 590.

* *Armipotens*, tis. adj. [*ex arma, & potens*] *Valiant, mighty, or powerfull in arms, or war.* *Diva armipotens,* Virg. Æn. 11, 572. i. e. *Minerva.* *Armipotens pater,* Ov. Fast. 2, 481. *Ausonia, Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 20.*

* *Armisonus*, a, um. adj. [*ex arma, & sono*] *Rustling with armour,* Virg. Æn. 3, 544. *Pallados armisonæ, Stat. Theb. 1, 535.*

¶ *Armistitium*, i. n. [*ab armis sistendis, vox ficta ad formam τῆς justitium*] *A cessation from arms for a time, a short truce.*

* *Armo*, as. denom. [*ab arma*] (1) *To arm.* (2) *To raise, or stir, up one to arms.* (3) *Met. To furnish, or provide.* (1) *Spoilis se quisque recentibus armat,* Virg. Æn. 3, 395. (2) *Fas nobis Teucros armare fuisset,* Id. Æn. 8, 397. (3) *Ad omnia te summum atque excellens armavit ingenium,* Cic. Fam. 6, 7. ¶ *Armare calamos veneno, To poison them,* Virg. Æn. 9, 773.

* *Armor*, āris. pass. *To be armed, harnessed, &c.* *Armari in dominos, contra reimp. Cic. Bello armantur equi,* Virg. Æn. 3, 540.

* *ARMUS*, i. m. [*ab ἀρμῶς, compages, est enim propriè humerorum cum brachiis commissura, Voss.*] (1) *A shoulder, or arm; more rarely, though anciently, of a man.* (2) *But in the Augustan age, it began to be used only of beasts, as will appear by the cited authorities.* (3) *The wing of a rabbit, or hare.* (1) *Latos huic hasta per armos Acta tremit,* Virg. Æn. 11, 644. *Matrisque sub armis, Miles Agrippa suæ, Manil. 1, 794.* (2) ¶ *Ex humeris armi fiunt,* Ov. Met. 10, 700. *Ludunt jubæ per colla, per armos,* Virg. Æn. 11, 491. *de leone. Seu spumantis equi foderet calcariibus armos,* Id. Æn. 6, 881. (3) *Fœcundi leporis sapiens sectabitur armos,* Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 44.

* *ARO*, as. act. [*ab ἀρόω, ἀρῶ*] (1) *To plough, ear, till, or husband, ground.* (2) *To dig it up, to dress and order it.* (3) *To reap, or gather.* (1) *Aret Falerni mille fundi jugera,* Hor. Epod. 4, 13. (2) *Col. 5, 9.* (3) *Arare decem medimna ex jugere,* Cic. 5. Verr. ¶ *Arare æquor, To sail on the ocean,* Virg. Æn. 3, 495. *frontem rugis, To wrinkle,* Id. aquam, littus, *To labour in vain,* Ov. Alleg. *Fundum alienum arat, He lies with another man's wife,* Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 24.

* *AROMA*, ātis. n. [*ab ἀρώω, aro, spec. de frugibus odoratis*] *ratō leg. in sing. pl. Aromata, All sweet spices, herbs, seeds, or roots. In general all sorts of drugs. Grocery-ware,* Col. 12, 20.

* *AROMATICUS*, a, um. adj. [*ex aroma*] *Of a sweet smell, odoriferous, fragrant, aromatick,* Plin. 14, 13.

* *AROMATITES*, æ. m. [*ab eodem*] *Hippocras, or wine brewed with spices: See how it was made,* Plin. 14, 16. *Also a precious stone of a spicy smell, like myrrh,* Id. 10, 7.

* *ARON*, i. n. [*ab ἄρον, Gr.] The herb cuckow-pintle, ramp, or wake-rubin,* Plin. 19, 5.

* *ARQUATUS*, Ov. i. e. *Arcuatus*, a, um. part. [*ab arcuor*] *Arched, also having the jaundice, or king's-evil.* *Arquatum curvamen,* Ov. Met. 11, 590. ¶ *Arquatum pecus, Cattle that hath the jaundice,* Col. 7, 5.

† *ARQUUS*, i. m. *The rain-bow. Color in nigris extabat nubibus arqui,* Lucr. 6, 525.

* *ARRA, vel Arrha*, æ. f. [*per Apocopen ab arrhabo, ἀρραβών*] *An earnest penny, money given in part of payment.* Vid. Arrhabo.

* *ARRALIS*, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, earnest, money,* Cod. Just.

Arrectarius, a, um. adj. *ex part. Erected, set upright, set up on end.* Hinc in plur. *Arrectaria*, ōrum. n. subst. *Beams, pillars, or stones in buildings, standing upright, to bear the weight above them,* Vit. 2, 8.

Arrectus, a, um. part. [*ab arrigor*] or, comp. (1) *Erected, lifted up, bolt upright.* (2) *Steep.* (3) *Met. Attentive, ready.* (4) *Encouraged.* (1) = *Sonipes icu furit arduus, arrecto pectore,* Virg. Æn. 11, 639. (2) *Pleraque Alpium ad Italiā, ut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt,* Liv. 21, 35. (3) *Arrectis auribus astant,* Virg. Æn. 1, 152. (4) *His animum arrecti dictis,* Virg. Æn. 1, 58. ¶ *In digitos arrectus, Standing on tip-toe,* Virg. Æn. 5, 426. *Arrectæ comæ, The hair flaring, bristling up, standing on end,* Id. Æn. 4, 280.

Arrēpo, *To creep to.* Vid. Adrepo.

¶ *Arreptitius, vel Abieptitius*, a, um. adj. *Vulg. Int. One that is mad, or supposed to be possessed by the devil.*

¶ *Arrepto*, as. freq. [*ab adrepo*] *To creep to, or towards,* Lex. ex Plin.

Arreptus, a, um. part. [*ab arripior*] *Snatched, taken hastily.* *Arreptus crinis,* Ov. Met. 4, 557.

* *ARRHA*, æ. f. *An earnest penny,* Plin. 33, 1. per apoc. ab

* *Arrhābo*, ōnis. m. [*à Gr. ἀρραβών, quod ab Heb. ארבה*] (1) *An earnest, or earnest penny, given in part of payment.* (2) *A token, or pledge.* (3) *A pawn.* (4) ¶ *A hostage.* (1) Plin. 33, 1. (2) *Hunc arrhabonem amoris à me accipe,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 11. (3) *Ea relicta huic arrhaboni est pro illo argento,* Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 42. (4) *Claudius annalium scriptor, ap. Gell. Noct. Att. 17, 2. ubi admonet hoc vocab. in sordidis haberi ceptum, & Arrham magis obtinuisse; ap. veteres tamen in usu fuisse.*

Arridens, ntis. part. *Laughing, or smiling upon.* *Cui sævum arridens,* Sil. Ital. 1, 398.

Arrideo, ēre, si, sum. neut. [*ex ad, & rideo*] (1) *To laugh at.* (2) *To smile, or look, pleasantly, upon one.* (3) *To please, or give content.* (1) *Hic ego non paro me, ut rideant, sed iis ultro arrideo,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 19. (2) *Tum mihi ædes quoque arridebant cum ad te veniebam,* Plaut. Afin. 1, 3, 55. (3) ¶ *Inhibere illud tuum quod valde arriserat, vehementer displicet,* Cic. Att. 13, 22.

Arrideor, ēri, īsus. pass. *To be smiled upon.* ¶ *Aut non adhibentur ad causas, aut adhibita deridentur; nam si arrideantur, &c.* Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. 4.

Arrigo, ēre, exi, ectum. act. [*ex ad, & rego*] (1) *To lift up, or raise.* (2) *Met. To raise the spirits, to encourage.* (1) *Comas arrexit,* Virg. Æn. 10, 726. (2) *Eos non parum oratione suâ Marius arrexit,* Sall. Dicitur & obscenâ significatione. ¶ *Arrigere aures,* Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 31. *Met. à pecudibus, To listen, to hearken.*

Arripiens, ntis. part. *Catching, laying hold of.* *Arripiente eo conditionem,* Suet. Cl. Rhet. 6.

Arripio, ēre, ui, eptum. act. [*ex ad, & rapio*] (1) *To take by force, or violence; to seize.* (2) *Met. To catch at, or lay hold of.* (3) *To make himself master of a thing by any means.* (4) *Met. To learn.* (5) *To arrest, or implead.* (1) *Familias arripuerunt, pecus abegerunt,* Cic. in Pis. 34. (2) *Submonuit me Parmeno quod ego arripui,* Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 23. (3) *Arripuit locum, & sylvis infedit iniquis,* Virg. Æn. 11, 531. (4) = *Græcas literas senex didici, quas quidem avidè arripui,* Cic. de Sen. 8. ¶ *Qui docet quod ipse celeriter arripuit, id cum tardè percipi videt, discruciat,* Id. pro Rosc. Con. 11. (5) *Primo- res populi arripuit, populūque tributum,* Hor. 2, 1, 69. ¶ *Arripere sese foras, To rush out of doors,* Plaut. Curc. 5, 1, 7. *aliquem barbā, To pluck, or twitch, one by the beard,* Id.

Arripior, i, eptus. pass. *To be snatched; or taken hastily, &c.* Cic. de Orat. 1, 59.

Arrisio, ōnis. f. verb. id. *quod risus, & applausus.* *Smiling,* Ad. Her. 1, 6.

Arrisor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab arrideo*] *He that laugheth, or smileth upon; a flatterer.* *Divitum arrofor, & arrisor,* Sen. E. 27.

Arrodo, ēre, ſi, ſum. act. [ex ad. & rodo] (1) *To gnaw, to nibble.* (2) *Met. To rob, or plunder.* (1) *Semina arrodunt formicæ, Plin. 11, 30.* (2) *Ut illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula, R. P. conaretur arrodere, Cic. pro Sext. 33.*

Arrogans, tis, part. [ab arrogo] & adj. or, comp. || ſimul, ſup. *Arrogant, proud, haughty.* Non grata magis quam arrogans beneficiorum prædicatione, *Cic. de Har. R. 8.* Arrogantiſſimum proverbium, *Macrob. S. 1, 11.* Arrogantiſſum factum, *Suet. Jul. C. 79.*

Arroganter, adv. qual. ſus, comp. || ſimul, ſup. *Concedit, arrogantly, proudly, presumptuously.* Nec verò arroganter hoc dictum exiſtimari velim, *Cic. Off. 1, 1.* Audite conſulem; iudices, nihil arrogantiſſe dicam, *Id. pro Mur. 37.* A quo arrogantiſſimè exceptus eſt *Oroſ. 7, 25.*

Arrogantia, æ. f. verb. *Conceitdneſs, arrogancy, pride, preſumption, haughtineſs.* Illud *πῶς* σκαυτὸν νοῖ putare ad arrogantiam minuendam ſolùm dictum, verùm, ut bona noſtra norimus, *Cic. ad Quint. frat. 3, 6.*

|| **Arrogatio**, ōnis, f. verb. dict. quòd per populi rogationem olim fiebat. *The adopting of a ſon with the leave of the people, Gell. 5, 19.*

Arrogo, as, act. [ex ad. & rogo] (1) *To aſcribe, to confer by vote, or ſuffrage.* (2) *To arrogate, challenge, claim, or attribute, to one's ſelf any thing, juſtly, or unjuſtly; but generally the latter.* (3) || *To adopt.* (1) *Tibi fortuna laudem, & optatum, peractis imperiis, decus arrogavit, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 40.* (2) || *Non tantum mihi de rogo, tamen eſſi nihil arrogo, ut te copioſius quam me putem poſſe dicere, Cic. pro Roſc. Am. 32.* (3) *Gell. 5, 19.* || § *Arrogare pretium rei, To put a value upon, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 35.*

Arrogor, āris, paſſ. *To be added, or choſen, by vote, &c.* Dictatorem arrogari haud ſatis decorum viſum eſt patribus, *Liv. 1, 7.*

Arroſor, ōris, m. verb. [ab arrodo] *He that gnaws, plunders, or robs, Sen. Ep. 27.*

Arroſus, ā, um, part. *Gnawn, biten, &c. Plin. 11, 30.*

* **Ars**, tis, f. [per ſync. ab ἀρτή, i. e. virtus, *Don. nam vett. artem pro virtute accipiebant, Diom.*] (1) *Originally and properly power.* (2) *Virtue.* (3) *Afterwards art.* (4) *Science.* (5) *A ſkill, way, or means.* (6) *Trade, craft, handicraft.* (7) *Cunning, deceit, a trick, or device.* (1) *Quid eſt quod tibi mea ars hoc efficere poſſit amplius? Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 4.* (2) *Ibid. Fidem, & taciturnitatem poëta artes vocat.* (3) *Ars eſt quæ diſciplinā percipi poſſeſt, Quint. 3.* Ars dux certior quam natura, *Cic. de Fin. 4, 4.* (4) *Clarus arte medendi, Quint. 3, 6.* (5) *Nullā reparabilis arte læſa pudicitia eſt, Ov. Ep. 5, 103.* Urbs in artis militaris perpetuis præceptis ordinata, *Liv. 9, 17.* (6) *Opifices omnes in ſordidā arte verſantur, Cic. Offic. 1, 42.* (7) || *Dolis inſtructus, & arte Pelagā, Virg. Æn. 2, 152.* Eſt enim vocab. mediæ ſignificationis.

* **Arsenicum**, i. n. [ἀρσενικόν, Gr.] *A kind of colour, whereof there be two ſorts, the one yellow, the other red. Orpiment, arsenick, Plin. 34, 18.*

* || **Arsis**, is, f. [ab αἶσος, tollo] *The elevation of the voice in pronunciation, Gram.*

Arsurus, a, um, part. *About to burn, Arſuræ carinæ, Ov. Met. 13, 274. Conf. Liv. 28, 25.*

* **Artēmiſia**, æ. f. [ab ἄρτεμις, Diana quòd feminarum malis, quibus Diana præeſt, medeatur] *The herb mugwort, or motherwort, Plin. 25, 7.*

* **Artēmon**, vel **Artēmo**, ōnis, m. [ἀρτέμων, Gr.] *The pulley of a crane, or other like machine whereon ropes do run, Vir. 10, 5. The mixzenſail in the fore part of the ſhip, Varr.*

* **Artēria**, æ. f. ſed ſæpius **Arteriæ** in pl. [ἀρτηρία, διὰ τὸ τὸν ἀέρα τηρεῖν, quòd aëra, i. e. ſpiritus conſervet, eſt enim ſpiritus conceptaculum.] *An artery, or vein, in which the vital ſpirits are; the pulſe.* || *Aspera arteria, The windpipe, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. Arteriæ micant, The pulſe beats, Id.*

* || **Artēriālis**, e. adj. [ex arteria] *Belonging to the arteries, Litt. unde non dicit.*

* **Artērium**, i. n. [pro arteria] *An artery. Facitque aſperiora foras. gradiens arteria. clamor, Lucr. 4, 532.*

* **Arthriticus**, a, um, adj. [ab arthritis] *Ill of the gout, gouty, Cic. Fam. 9, 23.*

* || **Arthritis**, idis, f. [quòd τὰ ἀρθρα, i. e. membra infeſtet] *The gout, a diſeaſe in the joints, Scrib. Larg. 23, 101. Dolorem articulorum vocat Cic.*

Articulāris, e. adj. *Pertaining to the joints. Articularis morbus, Plin. 20, 17.*

Articulārius, a, um, adj. *Of the joints.* || **Articularii morbi**, *The joint evils, or diſeaſes, Plin. 25, 5.*

Articulārius, i. m. *Agouty man; Plaut. Merc. 4, 7, 17.*

Articulātē, adv. *Diſtinctly, particularly.* Puellæ ſalutem articulātē dicēs, *Cic. Att. 6, 5.* &

Articulātum, adv. quod freq. dic. (1) *From joint to joint.* (2) *Met. From point to point, diſtinctly.* (1) *Puerum obtruncat, membræque articulatum dividit, Cic. N. D. 3, 26.* (2) || **Articulatim**, & diſtinctē, dicere, *Id. de Legg. 1, 13.*

Articulatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *The ſhooting of plants from joint to joint, or knot to knot.* (2) *Alſo the wounding, or bruizing, of young wine-ſhoots.* (1) *Tunc cernitur excreſcentium cacuminum articulatione, Plin. 16, 25.* (2) *Id. 17, 24.*

|| **Articulātus**, a, um, part. *Jointed, diſtinct, articulate, ſignificant, Hieron.*

Articūlo, as, act. *To joint, to utter diſtinctly.* Mobilis articulatur verborum dædala lingua, *Lucr. 4, 555.*

Articulōſus, a, um, adj. (1) *Full of joints, or knots.* (2) *Met. Full of ſhort members, or clauſes.* (1) *Radix longa, articulōſaque, Plin. 24, 16.* (2) *Evitanda concifa nimium, & velut articulosa partitio, Quint. 4, 5.*

Articūlus, i. dim. [ab artus] (1) *A joint of the body, where the bones meet, and are faſtened together.* (2) *A knot, or joint, in plants, and the twigs of trees.* (3) || *An article, or condition, in a covenant.* (4) || *A chief bead, or article.* (5) *A moment, point, or inſtant, of time.* (6) *A point, or clauſe, or ſmall member of a ſentence.* (7) || *An item in an account.* (8) || *An article in grammar.*

(1) *Terentia tua magnos articulorum dolores habet, Cic. Att. 1, 4.* Alces crura ſine nodis, articulisque habent, *Cæſ. B. G. 6, 26.* (2) *Articuli ſarmentorum, Cic. de Senect. 15.* (3) || *Ap. Arnob. & quorſdam recent.* (4) *Vid. Voſſ. de vitiis L. L. 1, 32.* (5) *In ipſo articulo oppreſſit, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 21.* (6) *Non ad numerum articulus cadens, Cic. Orat. 18.* (7) *Cæſaub. ad Suet. Cæſ. 47. obſervavit, non ſatis probabit.* (8) *Ut δ, η, τὸ. Græcè, Un, le, la, Gallicè; A, the, Ang. Latine nullum exemplum adduci poſſeſt; propriè enim articulos Lat. non habent.* || **Articuli montium**, *Hillocks, or riſings in great bills, Plin. 37, 13.*

Artifex, icis, c. g. [ab ars, & facio] (1) *An artiſt.* (2) *A maker, a creator, a workman.* (3) *A cunning ſhaver, or contriver.* (4) *An outbour, or contriver.* (1) *Artifex eſt qui percipit artem, Quint. 2, 14.* (2) *Artifex mundi Deus, Cic. de Univ. 2.* (3) *O artiſicem probum! Ter. Phor. 2, 1, 24. ironicè.* (4) *Sceleris inſandī artiſicē, Sen. Agam. 983.* || **Scenici artiſices**, *Actors, Cic. pro Arch. 5. dicendi, Good oratours, Id. de Orat. 1, 6.*

Artifex, icis, adj. *Cunning, workman-like, artiſtial.* **Artifex motus**, *Quint. 9, 4. vultus, Perf. 5, 40. ſtylus, Cic. Artiſices argutiæ, Plin. 10, 29.*

Artificiālis, e. adj. *Cunningly wrought, artiſtial, workman like, Quint. 5, 1.*

Artificiāliter, adv. *Cunningly, artfully, artiſtially, Quint. 2, 17.*

Artificiōſe, adv. *Artificially, according to art, Cic. de Orat. 1, 41.*

Artificiōſus, a, um, adj. *Artificial, done by the rules of art. Cic. de Nat. Deor. 2, 22.*

Artificium, i. n. (1) *Workmanſhip.* (2) *Trade, art.* (3) *The thing, as artiſtically wrought.* (4) *An artiſtice, a device, or ſlight.* (1) || *An- tiquo opere, & ſummo artiſicio factum, Cic. Verr. 4, 21.* (2) *Artificium coquorum, Quint. 2, 15.* (3) *Artificii [Verres] cupidus, non argenti fuit, Cic. Verr. 4, 21.* (4) || *Neque acie*

viciffe Romanos, ſed artiſicio quodam, & ſcientiā oppugnationis, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 29. Quorum artiſicii effectum eſt, ut R. P. in hunc ſtatum perveniret, *Cic. Att. 9, 8.* Eſt enim vocab. μέσος.

* || **Artōcōpus**, i. m. [ab ἄστρος, & κόπτω] *A pantler, he that chips the bread, or cuts it out. Al. [ab ἄστρος, & κόπος, labor,] ſignificat, a baker, ſed non eſt magni momenti, cū hoc vocab. ſolū adducitur ex Juv. 5, 72. ubi opt. libri habent artoptæ. Vid. Artoptæ.*

* **Artocreas**, ātis, n. & **Artocrea**, æ. f. illud potiùs, cū liber qui circumfertur Apicii nomi- ne, habeat; nec obſtat locus *Perſii*, *Oleum artocreaſque popello Largior, 6, 52.* *A pie, a paſty of fleſh.*

* || **Artōlūgānus**, i. m. [ex ἄστρος, panis, & λάγανον, placentia] *Fine cake bread, a cheeſecake, or zwigg.*

* **Artoptæ**, æ. f. [ex ἄστρος, panis, & κόπτω, coquo, torreo] *A kneading trough, or rather a baking pan, as ſome take it in Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 4.* Utendam artoptam peto. *A woman baker, ut quibuſdam videtur ap. Juv. Salva ſit artoptæ re- verentia, Sat. 5, 72.* Meliùs fortè ab ἄστρος, & κόπτωμαι, inſpicio, ut ſit panis diſpenſator.

* **Artopticius panis**, *Baked in a pan.* Quòd artoptā torreatur, *Plin. 18, 9.*

† **Artu**, n. unde plur. *artua, id. quod artus, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 190.*

|| **Artuātus**, a, um, part. *Burſt, or rather torn aſunder, limb by limb, Jul. Firm. † Deartuatus.*

† **Artus**, a, um, adj. ap. ant. pro **Artus**, quod vid.

Artus, ſus, m. legi enim videtur in ſing. etſi Lexic. non obſervārint. [à Gr. ἀρθρον, ut à λέκ- τρον, lectus, vel ab arto, pro arcto, quòd mem- bra membris artentur, i. e. ſtringantur, Serv.] (1) *A joint.* (2) *The limbs.* (3) *Synec. The whole body.* (1) *Tunc omnis palpitat artus, Luc. 6, 754.* || *Luxata hominum corpora natando facillimè in artus redeunt, Comè into joint, Plin. 31, 6.* (2) [Anguis] *miſeros depaſcitur artus, Virg. Æn. 2, 215.* (3) || *Cū frigida mors animā ſeduxerit artus, Id. Æn. 4, 385.* || *Artuum dolor, The gout, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 60.* Sanguine defecti artus, *A lifeleſs trunk, Ov. Met. 5, 96.*

* **Arvālis**, e. adj. [ad arvum pertinens, à quò etiam derivatur] *Arvales fratres, The prieſts of Romulus, that went in proceſſion through the field, and prayed for the increaſe of corn, Varr. De hiſ. vid. Gell. 6, 7. Plin. 18, 2.*

* **Arvīna**, æ. f. [ab arvis, pro arvis, quòd an- tiquitus pro aries] *Arvina eſt pingue durum, quòd eſt inter cutem, & viſcus, Serv. Fat, pro- perly of a ram; tallus. Spicula lucida tergunt. Arvinā pingui, Virg. Æn. 7, 627.*

Arvilia vina, *Malmſey, ſweet wine, Virg. Ecl. 5, 30. Vid. Propr.*

* † **Arvix**, ant. pro aries, [ab ἀρίξ, interpo- ſito dig. Æol.] unde in acc. arvigem, *A ram. Videmus in hoſtiis eam arvigem quæ cornua habet, Varr. L. L. 4, 19.*

* **Arum**, i. n. *The herb wake robin, Plin. 19, 5. Vid. Aron.*

Aruncus, i. m. *A goat's-beard. = Dependet caprarum mento villus quem aruncum vocant, Plin. 8, 50.*

† **Arundifer**, a, um, adj. [ex arundo, & fero] *Bearing canes, or reeds, Ov. Faſt. 5, 637.*

Arundinæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or like, a reed, Plin. 18, 7.*

Arundinæum, i. n. *A place where reeds, or canes, grow, Plin. 10, 32. Col. 11, 2.*

Arundineus, a, um, adj. *Of a reed, or cane. Arundinei canales, Virg. Geor. 4, 265.*

Arundinōſus, a, um, adj. *Full of reeds, canes, or ſedge, Catull. Ep. 37.*

Arundo, dīnis, f. [ab arendo, dict. quòd citò areſcat.] (1) *A reed, or cane.* (2) *Meion. An arrow, or ſhaft.* (3) *Poët. A child's bobby horſe.* (4) *An angling rod.* (5) *A pipe.* (6) || *Alſo a kind of wine.* (1) *Fluvialis arundo, Virg. Geor. 2, 414.* (2) *Perque illia venit arundo, Id. Æn. 7, 499.* (3) *Equitare in arundine longā, Hor.*

For. Sat. 2, 3, 248. (4) Hæc captat arundine pisces, *Tibull. 2, 6, 23.* (5) Modulatur arundine carmen, *Ov. Met. 11, 154.* (6) Varr. teste Litt.

Aruspex, icis: c. g. [ab ara, & specio, ab extis inspicendis in arâ] *A soothsayer, or diviner, from the entrails of sacrifices, Nep. Vid. Haruspex.*

Aruspicium, i. n. *Soothsaying, Catull. 89, 2.*

* Arvum, i. n. & Arvus, i. m. [ab aru, as. sicut pascuus, à pasco] (1) Properly land ploughed, but unfown; a fallow field. (2) But in general any field, ground, or land. (3) Met. Corn, or other produce thereof. (4) Tilt, or tillage. (1) Non arvus hic, sed pascuus est ager, *Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47.* Arvum dicimus agrum nec dum satum, *Varr. R. R. 1, 24.* (2) Olivifera, arva, *Ov. Fast. 3, 151, vitifera, Sil. 1.* (3) Ne perconteris fundus meus arvo Pascat herum, an bacis opulenter olivæ, *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2.* (4) Numidæ pabulo pecoris magis quam arvo student, *Sall. B. J. 95.* ¶ Muliebria arva, *Lycr. & Genitale arvum, Virg. pro naturâ muliebri verendum dixerunt.* Sine dubio est adjectivum, ut arvus ager, arva terra, arvum solum. Nam arvam dici Nonnius exemplis confirmat.

* Arx, cis. f. verb. [ab arceo, Varr. Proprius à vero absunt, qui ab arce, fastigium, summitas, unde & Græcè ἀρχή, deductum putant] (1) The top, peak, or ridge, of any thing, as of a rock, hill, or mountain, &c. (2) And because built in such places, Meton. any fortified place, fort, castle, or strong hold. (3) And because of their residence there, a court, or palace, of kings, princes, governors, &c. (4) A temple. (5) A metropolis, or chief city. (6) By way of eminency, Athens, Roma. (7) Met. The top, main point, or chief stress, of any thing. (8) A refuge, security, harbour, or receptacle. (1) Celsâ sedet Æolus arce, *Virg. Æn. 1, 60.* Flêrunt Rhodopeiæ arces, *Id. Geor. 4, 461.* Septem Romæ tibi muro circumdedit arces, *Id. 2, 535.* quas juga appellat, Septem urbs alta jugis, *Propert. 3, 11, 57.* Arx capitis, i. e. vertex, *Claud. 4, Conf. Flor. 234.* (2) Tarento amisso arcem tamen Livius Salinator retinuit, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 67.* (3) Byssia arx regum Thraciæ, *Plin. 4, 11.* ¶ Ignæ arces, Heaven, *Hor. Od. 3, 3, 10.* Cum littora fervere latè prospiceret arce Ex summâ, *Virg. Æn. 4, 409.* ubi, Serv. Regum fuit habitare in arcibus propter tutelam. (4) Inviçissima arx Capitolii, *Tac. Hist. 3, 78.* Sacras jaculatus arces, *Hor. Od. 1, 2, 3.* (5) Urbs [Roma] arx, omnium gentium, *Cic. Cat. 4, 6.* (6) Nep. in Themist. 2. (7) Non potui magis in arcem illius causæ invadere, *Cic. Ep. Fam. 1, 9.* (8) Id. Div. in Verr. ubi legem repetundarum arcem sociorum vocat. = Templum illud fuit arx civium perditorum, receptaculum veterum Catilinæ militum, *Id.*

A ante S.

As, & ant. Assis; gen. assis. m. [ab ἀσάριον libra, quæ ex 96 drachmis conficitur, sive duodecim uncis. As ab æs, erat enim ex ære primum rudi usque ad Servii Tullii tempora, deinde signato, Varr.] A pound weight, consisting of 12 equal parts, or ounces, Uncia, one ounce; sextans, 2; triens, 3; quadrans, 4; quincunx, 5; semis, 6; septunx, 7; bes, 8; dodrans, 9; dextans, 10; deux, 11; as, 12, or a pound weight, or whole of any thing, as an estate, &c. whence we read of such distributions of the as. Facit hæc hæredem ex deunce, & semuncia Cæcinam; ex duabus sextulis M. Fulcinium, Ebutio sextulam aspergit, *Cic. pro Cæc. 6.* To the first 11 twelfths, and 1 half, of the as; to the second, 2 thirds; to the third, 1 third of the remaining semuncia, *Cic. where it is plain that the uncia was divided after the same manner with the as; sextula being to the uncia what sextans is to the as.* Tres Instituit [Cæsar] hæredes, C. Octavius ex dodrante, & L. Plin. & Q. Ped. ex quadrante, *Suet. Jul. 83, i. e. 3 fourths to Oct. to the other two the remaining 1 fourth of the as.* He that had the whole estate was called Ex asse hæres. Also a coin, of which 10 made a denier, 3 farthings of

our money. ¶ Ad assem omnia perdere, To lose every farthing, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27.*

* Asarotum, i. n. [ab a; priv. & σαρῶν, verro, sic. dict. quodd simile esset non verfo, vel non munito, pavimento, *Plin. Al. ab a, intensivâ, & σαρῶν, quodd diligentissime verterentur, Perot. sed quis tantas lites componet?* Fine pavements in dining-rooms made of little tiles of several colours artistically cut in the fashion of dice. A nobis pavement of this kind was some years ago discovered near Blenheim, in Oxfordshire, *Vid. Stat. Sylv. 1, 3, 56.*

* Asarum, i. n. [ἀσάρον, Gr.] Al. Nardum sylvestre, Magi Martis sanguinem, al. Baccar appellant, The herb foolfoot, or wild spikenard. *Vid. Plin. 12, 13.*

* Asbestinum, i. n. & Asbeston, n. [ex ἀσβέστης, i. e. inextinguibile, Gr.] A kind of flax of which they made cloth that was cleansed by burning in the fire. Also cloth made of it. Linum vivum dicitur, *Plin. 19, 1.*

* Asbestos, i. m. [ab eodem] A kind of stone, which being set on fire cannot be quenched, *Plin. 37, 10.*

* Asbolus, i. m. [ex ἀσβολος, fuligo] Coal, a dog's name. Villis Asbolus atris, *Ov. Met. 3, 218.*

* Ascalabotes, æ. f. [ἀσκαλαβώτης, Gr.] A kind of scellio, or evel, *Plin. 29, 4.*

Ascalonia, æ. f. vel Ascalonium, i. n. A kind of onion, or shallion, from Ascalon, a city of Judea, *Plin. 19, 16.*

* Ascarides, um. f. [ab a, prosth. & σκαίρω, fallo] Little worms breeding in the guts of a man, or child; arse-worms; the bots in horses.

* Ascaules, is. & Ascaula, æ. m. [ab ἀσκάς, uter, & ἀνλός, tibia] A bag-pipe player. Lat. Utricularius. Seneca & Popisc. Pithaulæ, à πῖθος, dolium, vocant.

Ascendendus, a, um. part. To be ascended. Si mons erat ascendendus, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 79.*

Ascendens, tis. part. Ascending, climbing up. Ascendens gradibus magistratuum, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 81.*

Ascendo, Ære, i, sum. act. [ex ad, & scando] (1) To ascend, to climb, to get, or come, up. (2) Met. To rise higher, or advance himself to; to mount. (1) Vestram ascendit in urbem, *Virg. Æn. 2, 192.* (2) Unum ascendere gradum dignitatis conatus est, *Cic. pro Mur. 27.* § Scalis muros, *Virg. Æn. 9, 307.* cælum, in cælum, ad honores, *Cic.*

Ascensio, ònis. f. verb. An ascent, an advancement, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. c. 36.*

¶ Ascensor, òris. m. verb. A mounter, ap. recentiores.

Ascensurus, a, um. part. [ab ascendo] That will ascend, or mount, *Tib. 4, 1, 12.* Cum rex ascensurus esset, *Curt. 8, 21.*

Ascensus, ùs. m. verb. (1) An ascending, going, or climbing, up. (2) A rise, an ascent. (3) Met. Arising to honour, or advancement. (1) Fastigia ascensu supero, *Virg. Æn. 2, 303.* (2) Difficili ascensu, atque arduo oppidum, *Cic. Verr. 4, 23.* (3) Ad popularem jactationem ascensus, *Id. de Har. Resp. 20.* = Aditus, *Cic.*

* Ascetèria, pl. [ἀσκητήρια, Gr. ab, ἀσκήω, i. e. mentem exerceo] Monasteries, cloysters, *Justin. Ind. Ascetria, A nun, Bud. Asceta, exercitator, monachus; & Asceterium, monasterium.* Sed non pert. ad classicos scriptores.

* Aschynomène, es. f. corr. pro Æschynomène, [ab ἀσχύνομαι, erubescō] An herb so called from its modesty, because it gathers up, its leaves, when any thing touches it, as it were to avoid contact: the sensible plant, *Plin. 24, 17.*

* Ascia, æ. f. [ab ἀξίην, qu. axia] Achipax; or great batchet. Ascia ne polito, *Cic. de Legg. 2, 23.*

* Ascio, as. act. (1) To cut, hew, or chip, with a batchet, or ax. (2) Also to purge, or cleanse. (1) *Vitr. 7, 2.* (2) *Id.*

Asciscendus, a, um. part. To be taken in, owned, desired, embraced, &c. *Cic. pro Arch. 2.*

Ascisco, Ære, ìvi, ìtum. act. [ex ad, & scisco] (1) To take to him, or it; to call for. (2) To associate. (3) To ally. (4) To call in, to fetch in. (5) To bring in use. (1) Regium ascivit nomen, *Liv. 33, 21.* Æ Natura [voluptatem] asciscit, [dolorem] reprobat, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 7.* (2) Ad

incredibile sceleris fœdus ascivit, *Id. Catil. 2, 4.* (3) Asciscere generum, *Virg. Æn. 12, 613.* (4) Receptos ad se socios sibi asciscunt, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 5.* (5) Idcirco hanc consuetudinem libenter ascivimus, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 57.* ¶ Asciscere ritus peregrinos, *Liv. 7, 20.*

Asciscor, i, ìtus. pass. To be taken in, &c. Ascisci in civitatem, *Liv. 6, 40.*

* Ascites, æ. m. [ab ἀσκήω]. Uter, pellis, aqua intercus. A kind of dropsy. Æ Ascites habet plus humoris, tympanites plus spiritus, *Cæs. 3, 21.*

¶ Ascititius, a, um. adj. [à part. Ascitus] Far fetched, taken in, artificial, not natural. ¶ Coma ascititia, A peruke, or false hair, *Litt. vellem & unde addidisset.* Ad analogiam quidem satis quadrat.

Ascitus, a, um. part. [ab asciscor] Admitted, taken to, associated, strange, far fetched, usurped. Superis ascitus, *Ov. de Pont. 4, 9, 127.* Petere ascitas dapes, *Id. Fast. 6, 172.* De cæt. sign. vid. Ascisco.

* Ascius, a, um. adj. [ex a priv. & σκιά, umbra] Without shadow, *Plin. 2, 73.* Ascii, people so right under the line, that they have no shadow.

* Asclepiadæum carmen constat penthemimeri & duobus dactylis, ut Durum, sed levius sit patientiâ, *Hor. ab*

* Asclepias, ædis. f. [quod ἀσκληπιάς, dict. ex Asclepio inventore,] *Sualetori, Plin. 27, 5.*

* Ascoliasmus, i. m. [Empusæ ludus, quo super utres, ἀσκάς, uno pede saltabat, ut decidens risum ciceret.] A kind of play, in which hopping on one leg, and leaping on bags of goat skins (that creature burling their wines) filled with wind, and greased, the Athenians celebrated the feasts of Bacchus, *Poll. 9, 7.* of which Virgil gives this account: Inter pocula læti Molibus in pratis unctos salière per utres, *Geor. 2, 384.*

* Ascopæia, æ. f. [ab ἀσκάς, uter, & πέρα, pera] A bag, a sack, *Suet. Ner. 45.* Lat. Culeus, quo dignus Nero matricida.

Ascribo, Ære, pti, ptum. act. [ex ad, & scribo] (1) To write unto. (2) To write amongst. (3) To enroll, to register, to record. (4) To add, or join. (5) To impute, or attribute. (6) To assign, or annex. (7) To subscribe, or underwrite. (1) Quid ad Statium ascripserit nescio, *Cic. Att. 6, 2.* (2) Hunc ad tuum numerum libenter ascribito, *Id. Q. fr. 1, 1.* (3) Nam nisi esset, hoc in omnibus legibus non ascriberetur, *Id. pro Cæc. 33.* (4) Malè fanos ascripsit Liber Satyris, Faunisque poëtas, *Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 4.* (5) Neque enim mihi negligentiam velim ascribas, *Cic.* (6) Qui hanc pœnam fœderibus ascribat, *Id. pro Balb. 8.* (7) Antiquior dies in tuis ascripta est literis, *Id. Q. fr. 3, 1.* ¶ Ascribere alicui salutem, To present his service, *Id. Att. 1, 3.*

Ascribor, i, ptus. pass. To be ascribed, reckoned, &c. ¶ Ascribi numinibus, To be canonized, *Plin. 2, 7.* In civitatem, in civitate, vel civitati, ascribi, To be made free of the city, *Cic.*

Ascriptio, ònis. f. verb. A joining, enrolling, or registering, *Cic. pro Cæc. 33.*

Ascriptitius, a, um. adj. Chosen, registered, enrolled amongst, superadded, additional, supernumerary. ¶ Cives ascriptitii, Foreigners, naturalized and made denizens, *Cic. N. D. 3, 15.* ¶ Ascriptitii, qui in lege villani, Bondmen, belonging to a farm, *Bud. Ascriptitii milites, qui & Accensi, in demortuorum locum suffecti, Recruits, Fest. Ascriptitii Di, i. e. minorum gentium, Inferiour deities.*

† Ascriptivus, a, um. adj. id. quod Ascriptitius. sed non perinde usitat. Supernumerary soldiers, *Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 2.*

Ascriptor, òris. m. verb. [ab ascribo] (1) He that votes any thing, a subscriber, or promoter. (2) A maintainer, or favourer, of another man's cause. (1) Quum in restituendo auctorem fuisset ascriptoremque videatis, *Cic. post Red. in Sen. 4.* (2) Ascriptor dignitatis meæ, *Id. post Red. in Sen. 10.*

Ascriptus, a, um. part. (1) Subscribed written to. (2) Enrolled, registered, chosen. (1) Antiquior dies in literis ascripta, *Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1.* (2) Ascripti in colonias, *Liv. ¶ Ascripti, sive Ac-*

Accenti, *Supernumerary officers, who are to fill up vacant places, as they fall.*

* Alcýron, [ex ἀλκυον Gr.] *vid.* Androsæmon, *Probably St. John's wort, or St. Peter's wort, Plin. 27, 5.*

Asella, æ. f. dim. [ab asina] *A little she-afs. Redit ad scabram turpis asella molam, Ov. A. A. 3, 290.*

Asellus, i. m. dim. [ab asinus] *A little afs, an afs's colt, or young afs; also a kind of fish, of the colour of an afs; a cod, or cod-fish. Also a chees-slip, or sozw; an insect. Tylus, Plin. ¶ Aselli, Two stars in Cancer, Id. 18, 35.*

Asilus, i. m. vel Asilum, i. n. (1) *A horse-fly, or breeze. A gad-bee, dun-fly. Also a worm found in fishes. (2) Also the sea-breeze, which gets under the fins of great fishes, and stings them. (1) Cui nomen asilo Romanum est, æstium Graii vertère vocantes, Virg. Georg. 3, 245. (2) Stat. Sylv. 2, 56. Vid. & Plin. 6, 25.*

Asina, æ. f. *A she-afs, Varr. R. R. 2, 8.*

Asinaria, (sc. fabula) *One of Plautus's comedies.*

Asinari, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, an afs.*

¶ Mola asinaria, *A horse-mill, Cato R. R. 10.*

Asinari, i. m. *An afs-herd, or driver, Cato, Varr. Suet. ¶ Also the Christians called by that name, because believed to worship an afs's head, Tert. Apol. & Min. Felix, in Octav.*

Asinus, i. m. [ex ἄσιν athon, Hebr. idem, converso & in σ, ut Σίδς Laconicè θεδς.] (1) *An afs. (2) A block head. (3) ¶ Also the stone in a mill, that turns round. (1) Hæc notio passim obvia est. (2) Quis esset status, si bellum tenere te asinum tantum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 50. (3) Vid. Muret. Var. lect. 8, 15. & de hæc notione, quid tibi videatur, statue.*

Asio, ònis. m. *A kind of owl, with feathers on her head like ears. A horn-owl, Plin. 10, 23, & 29, 61. Dic. etiam Otis, & noctua aurita.*

* Asotia, æ. f. [ἀσωτία Gr.] *Riot, intemperance, sotifness, Gell. 10, 17. Lat. Luxuria. Ita Ἀσώτως, adv. Riotously, sotifly, Mart. 4, 9. Lat. Luxuriose, dissolute.*

* Asotus, a, um. adj. [ab ἀσωτος idem] *Riotous, debauched, extravagant. Subst. Asot, Cic. de Fin. 2, 8.*

* Aspalathus, i. m. [ἀσπάλαθος Gr.] *The rose of Jerusalem, or our lady's rose, Gesn. & Plin. 15, 7.*

* Asparagus, i. m. [ab asper, quod ex asperis virgultis legitur, Varr.] (1) *Asparagus. (2) Also the young buds, or shoots, of herbs that are to be eaten. (3) Also a thorny plant without any leaves at all. (1) ¶ Velocius quam coquuntur asparagi, Immediately, in a trice, Adag. Aug. Cæs. Suet. in vitâ ejus, 87. (2) Plin. (3) Id. 15, 21.*

Aspectabilis, e. adj. or, comp. [ab aspecto] (1) *Worthy to be looked upon, or observed. (2) Or, That may be seen, and beheld. (1) Deus unum animal aspectabile effecit, Cic. de Univ. 4. (2) Corporeum autem & aspectabile, itémque tractabile omne necesse est, quod natum est, Id. Nihil est aspectabilis.*

Aspectans, ntis. part. *Beholding, Sil. 13, 802.*

Aspecto, as. act. [ex ad & specio] (1) *To look wisely; to stare at steadfastly, or earnestly to behold. (2) Met. To regard, or have regard to. (3) To look towards, to be over-against a place. (1) Quid me aspectas? quid taces? Ter. Eun. 3, 5. (2) Jussa principis aspectare, Tac. Ann. 1, 4. (3) Collis adversas aspectat desuper arces, Virg. Æn. 1, 424.*

Aspctor, aris. pass. *To be looked on. Met. To be respected, Lucr. 3, 76.*

Aspcturus, a, um. part. *About to see, Cupidas non aspectura forores, Claud. 2. Rapt. Prof. 238.*

Aspectus, as. m. verb. (1) *The sight. (2) An aspect, look, or appearance. (3) The presence. (4) The sight, or view. (1) Solem intuendo aspectum amittere, Cic. T. Q. 1, 30. (2) Obstupuit primo aspectu, Virg. Æn. 1, 617. (3) Aspectu civium carere, Cic. Cat. 1, 7. (4) In aspectu urbis, Id. Verr. 1.*

Aspello, ère. act. [ex abs & pello] *To put back, or from him; to drive away, to expell, to chase away. Neque aded spes, quæ mihi hunc aspellat metum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 4.*

Aspellor, pass. *To be driven from, &c. Longè à læto numine aspellor Jovis, Cic. T. Q. 2, 10.*

* ASPER, era, erum. adj. or, comp. imus, sup.

[à Gr. ἀσπερον, quod sit sine frugibus] *Unpleasant, or disagreeable, to any of our senses, (1) To the eye, rough, rugged, unsightly, Plin. (2) To the taste, rough, harsh, biting, stale, &c. (3) To the touch, hard, sharp. (4) ¶ To the smell, stinking, fetid. (5) To the ears, harsh, grating. (6) Met. Ill-bred, ill-natured, rude. (7) Curs, fierce, cruel. (8) Unjust. (9) Severe, grave. (10) Manly, patient in hardships. (1) = Aspera, & montuosa loca, Cæs. B. C. 3, 42. Asperam arteriam propter multorum semicirculorum asperitatem, dixit Plin. (2) Sapor asper, Virg. Geor. 4, 277. Vinum asperum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 49. (3) = Ne teneras glacies secet aspera plantas, Virg. Ecl. 10, 49. Sentes asperi, Id. Æn. 2, 379. (4) Plin. ap. Sipont. (5) & (6) = Homo asper, & durus, oratione, & moribus, Cic. de Fin. 4, 28. (7) = Asperi animi, & linguæ acerbæ fuit, Liv. (8) = Tu delige quos naturâ putes asperos, atque omnibus iniquos, Cic. pro Planc. 16. (9) Virtus aspera, Sil. 7, 51. = Asperior, & durior doctrina, Cic. pro Mur. 29. (10) = Teneræ nimis mentes asperioribus Formandæ studiis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 51. ¶ Asperæ facietæ, Dry, or biting jests, Tac. Ann. 15, 68. Asper nummus, Rough (i. e.) coined silver, Pers. 3, 69. Asper crater, Not plain, chased, Ov. Met. 12, 235. Aspris, pro asperis, Sync. Virg. Æn. 2, 379.*

* Asperatus, a, um. part. *Rubed, made rough, Plin. 29, 6.*

* Asperè, idus, erimè. adv. *Roughly, sharply, harshly, shrewdly, rudely. = Asperè, & vehementer loqui, Cic. de Orat. 1, 53. Asperius scribere, Id. Att. 9, 18. Asperimè scire, Sen.*

¶ Aspergillum, i. n. *An instrument to sprinkle water, a holy water stick, a watering pot. Novum sed non inelegans voc. Sip.*

Aspergo, ère, si, sum. act. [ex ad & spargo] (1) *To besprinkle, wet, or moisten. (2) Met. To intermix, or entrelace. (3) To asperse, or bespatter. (4) To give a little, or a sprinkling, as we say. (1) Aram sanguine aspergere, Cic. N. D. 3, 36. (2) Aspergere gravitatem comitati, Id. pro Mur. 31. (3) Vitæ splendorem maculis aspergis istis, Id. pro Planc. 12. (4) Sextulam Ebutio aspergit, Id. pro Cæs. 6. Vid. As. § Aspergere salem caribus, Plin. 1, 38. Carnes sale, Id. 15, 6.*

Aspergo, ginis. f. verb. *A besprinkling, moistening, or bedewing, Virg. Æn. 3, 534. ¶ Aspergines parietum, Leaves droppings, Plin. 22, 21.*

Aspergor, i. pass. *To be sprinkled. Aspergitur mihi canis deterior ætas, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 1.*

* Asperitas, atis. f. [ab asper] (1) *Roughness, unevenness. (2) Sharpness. (3) Ill-breeding, clownishness. (4) Sourness, austerity. (1) Asperites viarum, Cic. Philip. 9, 1. (2) Asperitas aceti, Plin. 9, 35. (3) Asperitas agrestis, & inconcinna, Hor. Ep. 118, 6. (4) = Pectora mollescent, asperitæque fugit, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 6, 8. ¶ Legit. in pl. Asperitates locorum, Non. ex Sall. Saxorum asperitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 39. ¶ Asperitas animæ, Wheezing, difficult breathing, Plin. 22, 24. Asperitas vocis, Horatensis, Lucr. 4, 555.*

* Asperitudo, dinis. f. *Sharpness, Tert.*

¶ Aspernabilis, e. adj. (1) *Inconsiderable, fit to be slighted, disregarded. (2) Act. Scornful, apt to slight others. (1) Gell. 11, 3. & recent. (2) Litt. sed nec ille citat, nec ego invenio auctorit.*

Aspernandus, a, um. part. *To be despised, neglected, &c. Cic. Fam. 15, 6.*

Aspernans, ntis. part. *Despising, Liv. 27, 19. Non aspernante senatu, Cic. Fam. 15, 10.*

¶ Aspernanter, adv. *Contemptuously, scornfully. Recent. vocab. ↓ Contemptim.*

Aspernatio, ònis. f. verb. [ex aspernor] *A scorning, slighting, neglect, disregard. Quorum omnes morbi & perturbationes ex aspernatione rationis eveniunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14.*

Aspernatus, a, um. part. (1) *Slighting. (2) ¶ Contemned, despised, neglected, slighted, Litt. quâ sign. laudat Virg. utinam & locum citâset. Legitur certè in primâ signif. quam ille omisit, Geor. 3, 393.*

Aspernor, aris. dep. [ex ad & sperno] (1) *To slight, to make nothing of, to contemn. (2) To fly, to avoid, to abhor. (1) = Illorum querimonias*

nolite aspernari, nolite contemnere, ac negligere, Cic. Verr. 4, 51. (2) = Animal, simul atque natum est, gaudet voluptate, & eam appetit, ut bonum; dolorem aspernatur, ut malum, Id. de Fin. 2, 10.

* Aspero, as. act. [i. e. asperum facio] (1) *To make rough, or uneven. (2) To freeze. (3) To sharpen. (4) To point, or head. (5) To anger, exasperate, and enrage. (6) To aggravate, or heighten. (1) Asperculi formati gradibus asperantur, ne sint advolantibus [gallinis] lubrici, Col. 8, 3. (2) Hyems aquilonibus asperat undas, Virg. Æn. 3, 285. (3) Pugionem asperari saxo jussit, Tac. Ann. 15, 54. (4) = Inopiâ ferri [sagittas] ossibus asperant, Tac. de Germ. 46. (5) Præceps discordia fratres Asperat, Stat. Theb. 1, 138. (6) = Ne lenire, nova asperare crimina videretur, Tac. Ann. 2, 26.*

* Asperor, aris. pass. [ab aspero] (1) *To be made sharp. (2) To be fretted, or fretful. (1) Vid. Aspero, N°. 1. (2) Muscæ propter laborem asperantur, & macescunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.*

Aspersio, ònis. f. verb. [ex aspergo] *A sprinkling, a casting water upon, Cic. de Legg. 2, 10.*

Aspersus, a, um. part. [ab aspergor] *Desprinkled, bedewed, scattered. = Aspersus oculis liquor, Plin. 12, 8. Aspersa pigmenta in tabulâ, Cic. de Div. 1, 13. Aspersa sanie limina, Virg. Æn. 3, 625. ¶ Aspersus maculis, Spotted, Liv. Leviter aspersus laudibus, Slightly commended, Cic. Fam. 6, 6.*

Aspersus, us. m. *A sprinkling, Plin. 11, 53.*

* Asphaltites, m. [qu. nihil præter bitumen, i. e. ἀσφαλτον, gignat] *The lake in Palestine, where once Sodom, and other cities stood, Plin. 5, 16.*

* Asphodelus, i. m. [ἀσφάδελος Gr.] *The daffodil, of two sorts, white and yellow, Plin. 21, 17.*

Aspiciendus, a, um. part. [ab aspicio] (1) *Necessary to be seen. (2) Fit to be looked on. (1) Rogus aspiciendus amatæ conjugis, Juv. 10, 241. (2) Tu, dea, non fueras aspicienda viro, Ov. Fast. 6, 284.*

Aspiciens, ntis. part. *Seeing, beholding. Rurus ab illo Sisyphon aspiciens, Ov. Met. 4, 466.*

Aspicio, ère, exi, etum. act. [ex ad & specio, inusit.] (1) *To behold. (2) To look upon, or towards. (3) To spy, or espy; to see, or perceive. (4) To be propitious, or look favourably upon. (5) To esteem. (6) To honour, or obey. (1) Aspiciunt oculis superi mortalia justis, Ov. Met. 13, 70. (2) Me huc aspice, Plaut. Amp. 2, 2, 13. (3) Fortè unam aspicio adolescentulam, Ter. And. 1, 1. (4) Jupiter, — aspice nos, Virg. Æn. 2, 689. (5) Si formâ velit aspici, cedent Ælsonio duci, Sen. Med. 82. (6) Eum magis militibus, quàm qui præerant, aspiciebant, Nep. Chabrias, c. 4.*

Aspicio, i, ectus. pass. (1) *To be looked upon. (2) To be regarded, considered, &c. (1) Sil. 3, 114. (2) Ov. Fast. 6, 29. Aspiciunt purpura nulla toto foro, Id. ad Liv. 186.*

* Aspilutes, æ. m. [ex a priv. & σπῖλος, macula] *A precious stone of a silver colour, good against lunacy, 37, 10.*

Aspirans, tis. part. *Breathbeing, &c. ut in Aspiro, Cic. Plumes tum se contrahunt aspirantes, tum respiratione dilatant, Id. N. D. 2, 55.*

Aspiratio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A breathing, a fetching of breath. (2) An influence. (3) A dump, or exhalation. (4) ¶ An aspiration, the letter h. (1) Animantes aspiratione aëris sustentantur, Cic. de Nat. Deor. 2, 33. (2) Cæli aspiratio gravis & pestilens, Id. de Div. 1, 57. Partes agrorum alix pestilentes, alix salubres, quæ omnia sunt ex cæli varietate, & ex disparili aspiratione terrarum, Id. (3) Id. ibid. (4) Ap. Gram. ↓ Affatus, Varr. quod vid.*

Aspiro, as. act. [ex ad & spiro] (1) *To breathe, or blow. (2) To inspire, or infuse. (3) Met. To aspire unto, to reach, to attain to. (4) To come at, to have access to. (5) To favour, to assist. (1) Aspirant auræ in noctem, Virg. Æn. 7, 8. (2) Aspirare ingenium, Quint. præf. lib. 4. (3) = Hæc ad eam laudem, quam volumus, aspirare non possunt, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 41. (4) Hic interclusi aditus, ut ad me aspirare non possent.*

ses, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 9. (5) § Aspirat primo fortuna labori, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 385.

Aspis, idis. f. [Fortè ab a priv. & $\sigma\pi\lambda\omega$, extendo, quod non sit oblonga, sed rotunda, scil. in orbes suos convoluta; sed nihil certi de etymo statuendum] *A venomous serpent called an asp.* Aspidè cinèta comas Io, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 418. Hinc fortè Angl. a Spider.

* Asplēnon, i. n. [$\alpha\sigma\pi\lambda\eta\nu\omega$, Gr. quod lienem absūmit] *The herb called ceterach, or cetrach, much like our fern; wall-fern, stone-fern, milk-wort, spleen-wort, Plin.* 27, 5. Dic. & Scolopendriōn, sed malè, *Steph.*

Asportandus, a, um. part. *To be carried away.* Simulacrum avellendum, asportandūque curavit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 49.

Asportatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab asporto] *A conveying, away.* Quod eorum demolitio atque asportatio perdifficilis videbatur, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 49.

Asportātus, a, um. part. *Carried away from one place to another.* Dico omnia ex fanis ex locis publicis, palam, spectantibus omnibus, plaustris e-vecta, asportataque, esse, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 20.

Asporto, as. act. [ex abs & porto] *To carry, or convey, away; to transport.* § Asportare Creūsam, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 778. in Macedoniam, *Liv.* 27, 31.

Asportor, āris. pass. *To be carried away.* *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, 18.

* Asprēdo, dīnis. f. pro asperitas. [ab asper] *Inflammation, sharpness.* Interdum simile his est, quæ vocant Græci $\kappa\omicron\nu\delta\upsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\iota$, aspredine quādam & magnitudine suā, *Cels.* 5, 28. Rarè occ.

* Asprēlūdo, vel Asprītūdo, dīnis. f. Sharpness. Ex aspretudine lippitudo fit, *Cels.* 6, 6. Rarum vocab.

* Asprētum, i. n. [ab asper] *A rough place, craggy, or full of bushes; a brake.* *Liv.* 35, 28.

* || Affa, æ. f. [fortè ab $\alpha\zeta\omega$, sicco, & in $\sigma\sigma$ converso, vel ab $\alpha\sigma\alpha\iota$, nutrire] (1) *A dry nurse.* (2) *A midwife, or nurse, that tends women lying in.* (1) Hoc monstrant vetulæ pueris repentibus affix, *Juv.* 14, 208. prout leg. & interp. *Vet. schol.* (2) A? non multò post, quod ea parere non poterat mulier, eam betere foras iussit, *Varr. ap. Non. ex emendatione Scal.*

Affa vox, affa tibia. Vid. Affus.

* Affa, ōrum. n. pl. [ab $\alpha\zeta\omega$, sicco] *A cell in the bath where they did only sweat, without washing; a dry bagnio.* *Cic. Ep. ad Q. frat.* 3, 17.

* || Affamenta, ōrum. n. quæ, & affes, & afferes dict. *Deal boards, planks of timber sawed, sc. ab affando, unde Coassio, vel coaxo, Plin.* 16, 4. sed Harduinus notavit omnes Mss. *crassamentis* habere.

† Affārius, i. m. [ab ant. nom. affis] *id. quod As.*

* Affārius, a, um. adj. [ab affo, as] *Roasted.* Dapis affāria, *Cato.*

* || Affātūra, æ. f. verb. [ab affo] *Roasted meat, a roast.* *Vopisc.*

* || Affātus, a, um. part. [ab affor] *Roasted.* *Lex. ex Plin.*

Affātus, a, um. part. [ab inusit. affo, unde co-asso] *Boarded, planked.* *Vitr.* 7, 1.

Affēcla, æ. c. g. [ab affequendo] (1) *An attendant, a page, lacquey, or waiting man.* (2) *A spunger, a banger on.* Non decere se arbitrabatur affēclam esse prætoris, *Nep. Attic.* 6. (2) Omnium mæserum affēcla, *Cic. in Sall.* 8.

Affēclatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) || *Attendance, or a waiting upon.* (2) *Also observation.* (1) *Cic. pro Mur.* 24. sed var. codd. (2) Magna cæli affēclatio, *Plin.* 2, 29.

Affēclator, ōnis. m. verb. (1) *An attendant, waiter, or follower.* (2) *An observer, imitator, or studier.* (1) X = Cum ducibus ipsis, non cum comitatu, affēclatoribusque consiliant, *Cic. pro C. Balb.* 27. (2) Affēclator eloquentiæ alienijus, *Plin.* 20, 1.

Affector, āris. freq. [ab assequor] (1) *To attend, or wait, upon one.* (2) *To follow one up and down, with a design to ingratiate himself.* (3) *To dog one.* (1) *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 56. (2) Quā in-justiā instinctus Cn. Pompejum affēclatus est, *Suet.*

in *Cæs.* 19. (3) Cum affēclaretur, nunquid vis? occupo, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 6.

Affēcūtus, a, um. part. *About to overtake, or reach.* *Liv.* 21, 32.

Affēcūtus, a, um. part. *Having overtaken, or reached.* *Liv.* 8, 38.

Affensio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab assentio] *Assent, consent, agreeing to a thing.* = Assensio atque approbatio, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 12.

Affensor, ōris. m. verb. *He that assents, consents, or is of the same party.* *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 6, 22.

Affensum est, imp. *It was assented, or agreed, to.* *Cic. Fam.* 1, 2. & *Liv.* 24, 45.

Affensus, a, um. part. (1) *Assented, or agreed, to.* (2) || Act. *Having assented.* (1) Sequitur probabilia, nec comprehensa, nec percepta, neque assensa, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 31. (2) *Litt. ex Coop. qui Cic. ascribit; sed locum frustra quæsi.*

Affensus, ūs. m. verb. *Assent, consent, or agreement.* *Vulgi assensu, Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 49.

Affentans, tis. part. *Flattering, complimenting.* Haudquaquam aulæ & affentantium accommodatus ingenio, *Curt.* 8, 27.

Affentatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab assentor] (1) *Flattering, caging, and soothing.* (2) *Also assent, consent, compliance.* (3) *Interest, authority.* (1) = Benevolentiam blanditiis ac assentationibus colligere turpe est, *Cic. de Amic.* 17. (2) *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 7. (3) *M. Tullio tantum tribuere, ut, pæne assentatione suā, quibus vellet, principatus conciliaret, Patere.* 2, 128.

Affentatiuncula, æ. f. dim. *A coaxing, a compliment.* Ne assentatiunculā quādam aucupari tuam gratiam videar, *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 5, 12.

Affentator, ōris. m. verb. *A flatterer, a pick-thank, one that humours you in every thing.* *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12.

Affentatoriè, adv. *Like a flatterer, complimentally.* Dubitare te, non assentatoriè, sed fraternè veto, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 14.

Affentatrix, icis. f. *She that flatters, a favouring gossip.* Affentatrix scelestā es, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 100.

Affertiens, ntis. part. *Assenting, or agreeing, to.* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 50.

Affentio, ire, si, sum. act. [ex ad & sentio] *To assent, or agree, to; to be of one's mind, or opinion.* *Cic. 1. Off. c. 6.* ut Græv. Gron. alique ediderunt, sed tutior est usus assentior. Assensit precibus Rhamnusia, *Or. Met.* 3, 406. Assensē: Dei, *Id.* 9, 259.

Affentior, iri, sus. dep. *To assent, agree, condescend.* Illud assentior Theophrasto, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 48. Pass. unde *Assensus* part. quod vid.

Affentor, āris. dep. [ab assentior, ut à conspicio, conspicio] (1) *To flatter, to cajole, to say as another says.* (2) *To comply, and humour one.* (1) Ne id assentandi facere existimes, *Ter. Adelp.* 2, 4, 6. (2) Nisi fortè te amant. & tibi assentantur, *Cic. ad Dolab.* 9, 12. X Adversor, *Vell. Patere.*

Affēquens, ntis. part. *Overtakeing, reaching, understanding.* *Gell.* 20, 1.

Affēquor, ēris. dep. [ex ad & sequor] (1) *To overtake.* (2) *Met. To reach, equal, or match.* (3) *To get, or obtain.* (4) *To understand, or find out.* (1) Si Romæ es jam, me affequi non potes, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 5. Nullam partem videar tuorum meritorum esse affecutus, *Id. Fam.* 1, 4. (3) X Id quod ille sperat, hic affecutus est, *Id.* (4) Suspicionē affequi non potui consilium, *Id. Att.* 8, 5.

Affer, ēris. m. [quod afferitur, i. e. adjungitur parieti, trabibusque] *Dic. & Affis, gen. affis, pro eodem. A pole, or piece of wood; a chump, a joist, quarter, or square piece of wood. A lever; a pole which chair-men used, Suet. in Calig.* c. 58.

Affercūlus, i. m. & Affercūlum, i. n. dim. [ab affer] *A little pole, or piece of wood.* *Col.* 8, 3. & *Cato R. R.* 152.

Afferendus, a, um. part. *To assert, or be asserted.* Operam sibi in afferendā dignitate tumultuosius pollicens, *Suet. Jul. Cæs.* 16.

Afferens, ntis. part. *Asserting, affirming.* Omnia à se data afferens, *Curt.* 10, 26.

Affēro, ēre, ēvi, itum. act. [ex ad & fero] *To plant, sow, or set by, or near to.* Neque vites propter cupressos afferunt, *Varr. de R. R. c.* 26. Afferor, pass. *Id.*

Affēro, ēre, ui, tum. act. [ex ad & fero, i. e. dico; unde & sermo, & diffēro, i. e. adjungo, adnector, rationem dictis, ad rem firmandam] (1) *To free, or rescue.* (2) *To pronounce free by law.* (3) *To claim, challenge, or usurp.* (4) *To avouch, or assert.* (1) = Afferui jam me, fugique catenas, *Or. Am.* 3, 11, 3. (2) Liberali illam affēro causā manu, *Ter. Ad.* 2, 1, 40. sc. ex formulā juris. (3) Divinam majestatem sibi afferere cœpit, *Suet. Cal.* 22. (4) Per quos nosceret an vera affērentur, *Tac.* 16, 2.

Affēror, i, tus. pass. *To be made, or declared, free, &c.* *Cic. pro Flacco* 17.

Affertio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab affero] (1) || *An assertion, or affirmation.* (2) *A claim of one's liberty, or a trial at law for it.* (1) *Cic. Acad.* 1, 12. sed dubiæ est hic loc. auctorit. quia alii legunt *assensio*, & sanè sensus ita postulare videtur. (2) Sine liber qui in assertatione est, *Quint.* 2, 8.

Affertor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He, or it, which maintains, or rescues.* (2) *He who either sets one at liberty, and bails him, or (3) Demands one for his bondsman.* (1) Catoni gladium assertorem libertatis extorque, *Sen. Ep.* 13. (2) *Mart.* 1, 53. (3) *Liv.* 3, 44.

Afferturus, a, um. part. *About to assert, or vindicate.* Asserturi communem libertatem, *Suet. Claud.* 10.

Affervatus, a, um. part. *Kept, or preserved.* Quos Varus affervatos sine contumeliā deducendos curavit ad Scipionem, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 44.

Affervio, ire, ivi, itum. act. [ex ad & servio] *To serve, help, or second.* Contentione vocis affervire, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 23.

Affervo, as. act. [ex ad & servo] (1) *To keep, or preserve.* (2) *To keep safe.* (3) *To observe, and watch, what one doth; to take notice of.* (1) Sale, vel in sale, affervare carnes, *Plin.* 9, 25. (2) Dum res judicaretur, hominem ut affervarent, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 23. (3) Hanc afferva Circam, folis filiam, *Plaut. Epid.* 4, 2, 34.

Affervor, āris. pass. (1) *To be kept, or defended.* (2) *To be watched, or observed.* (1) Muros affervari jubet, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 21. (2) Atqui nunc, here, hic tibi affervandus est, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 32.

Affessio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab affideo] *A sitting down by one; a giving assistance, or advice.* *Cic. Fam.* 11, 27.

Affessor, ōris. m. verb. *A justice on the bench, a counsellor, an assistant, a coadjutor, an associate in counsel.* *Cic. de Div.* 1, 43.

|| Affessōrius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, such assistance, Ulp.*

|| Affessūra, æ. f. verb. *Assistance, sitting by, and assisting, Ulp.*

Affēveranter, adv. iūs. comp. *Confidently, boldly, eagerly, earnestly, with good assurance.* Affēveranter locutus est, *Cic. Ep. Att.* 15, 19. Multò affēverantiūs, *Id. Acad.* 4, 19.

|| Affēveratè, adv. *Boldly, with becoming confidence.* *Gell.* 7, 5. Melius Affēveranter.

Affēveratio, ōnis. f. verb. *An asseveration, assurance.* Omne tibi asseveratione affirmo, *Cic. Att.* 13, 23.

Affēverō, as. act. [ex ad & severum] (1) *To avouch, affirm, assure.* (2) *To make a show of, to pretend to.* (1) Affēverare firmissimè, *Cic. Att.* 10, 14. (2) Viri gravitatem affēverantes, *Tac.* 13, 18.

Affēveror, āris. pass. *To be constantly affirmed.* *Cic. Verr.* 2, 10.

† Afficcesco, ēre. incept. *To wax, or grow, dry.* *Col.* 12, 15.

Afficco, as. act. *To dry, or make dry, by laying in the sun, &c.* *Col.* 12, 15.

Afficūlus, i. m. dim. [ab affis] *A little board, or latb.* *Col.* 6, 19. alii *axiculus*.

Affidens, tis. part. *Sitting by.* *Hor. Epod.* 5.

Affideo, ēre, sēdi, sessum. neut. [ex ad & sedeo] (1) *To sit by, or at.* (2) *To sit close at,*

to attend. (3) To be near, or like. (4) To sit up with, or attend, one that is ill. (5) It is also a law word, to sit on the bench, whence *Affessor*. (1) Dies totos servus unus apud portum affidet, *Plaut. Stic.* 1, 2, 96. (2) Qui totâ vitâ literis affident, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5. (3) Affidet infano, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 14. (4) Angit me Fanniae valetudo, contraxit hanc dum affidet Juniae, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 19. vid. & *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 82. (5) Magistratibus pro tribunali cognoscentibus affidebat, *Suet. Tib.* 35.

|| *Afsideor*, i, fessus. pass. ut obsideor. To be besieged. Amissum oppidum affideri sine praelio audiebat, *Prisc. ex Sall.*

Afsido, ēre, ēdi, fessum. act. [ex ad & fido] præt. sup. mutuatur ab affideo. To sit down, to sit by one, to attend, or wait, upon. Et simul affidamus, inquam, si videtur, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 4.

Afsiduē, adv. fimmē, sup. [ab affiduus] Daily, continually, constantly, very often. Quid te futurum censes, quem affiduē exedent? *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 53. Affiduissimē mecum fuit Dionysius, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 91.

Afsiduū as, ātis. f. verb. (1) *Affiduity*, continual use, custom, or constant care. (2) *Attendance*. (3) *Frequency*. (1) = *Affiduitate* quotidianā, & consuetudine oculorum affuecunt animi, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 38. (2) = *Terentiae* pergrata est affiduitas tua, & diligentia in controversiā, *Id. Att.* 2, 15. (3) *Id. de Petit.* consulat. princip.

Afsiduō, adv. Continually, constantly, daily, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 68.

Afsiduus, a, um. adj. [ab affideo] (1) *Affiduous*, continual, daily, diligent, industrious, constant, painful. (2) || *Rich, sufficient*. (1) *Cic. Fam.* 10, 21. (2) *Gell.* 16, 10. *Affiduior*, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9. *fimus*, *Suet. Aug.* 71, 2.

Assignandus, a, um. part. To be assigned. Nulli assignanda gloria est, *Paterc.* 2, 38.

Assignatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab assigno] An assignation, assignment, or distribution. || *Assignatio* agrorum, The setting out of lands for soldiers debentures, or for reward of service, *Cic. A.* 4, 4.

Assignātūrus, a, um. part. About to assign. Quod proximæ lucis assignatura fortuna est, *Curt.* 4, 45. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 13.

Assignātus, a, um. part. Assigned, appointed, agreed upon. Assignati à Prætorē apparitores, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 25.

|| *Assignātus*, i. m. verb. An assignee, one to whom bonds, debts, leases, &c. are turned over, ap. JCC. hodiernos.

|| *Assignifico*, as. act. To signify besides, to connote, *Varr. ap. Gell.* 10, 1. Vid. *Adsignifico*.

Assignuo, as. act. [ex ad & signo] (1) To assign, to appoint, or depute. (2) To proportion, or allow. (3) To attribute, or impute. (4) Also to subscribe, or set one's hand and seal to. (1) Natura avibus cælum assignavit, *Plin.* 10, 50. (2) Agros assignent quibus in locis velint, *Cic. Rull.* 1, 6. (3) Astro suo eventus assignat, *Plin.* (4) Assigna tabellas, *Perf.* 5, 81.

Afsiliens, tis. part. Leaping to, or upon. Afsiliens aqua, *Ov. Met.* 6, 107. *Afsilientia* æquora, *Id. Tr.* 1, 10, 7.

Afsilio, īre, ui, īvi, & īi, ultum. neut. [ex ad & salio] (1) To leap at, upon, or against. (2) To assail. (3) To leap, as a horse doth a mare, &c. (1) § *Afsilire* aris, *Sen. Thy.* 706. in ferum, *Sil.* 10, 3. (2) Mœnibus urbis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 526. (3) *Col.* 6, 37.

Afsimilandus, a, um. part. To be made like, &c. *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 28.

Afsimilis, e. adj. [ex ad & similis] Very like, *Lucr.* 4, 313. *Afsimilis* fratribus, *Ov. Pont.* 2, 2, 85.

Afsimiliter, adv. In like manner, or fashion, *Plaut. B.* 4, 9, 37.

Afsimilo, as. act. (1) To take the likeness. (2) To liken, or compare. (3) To resemble. (1) Is affimilavit se, quasi Amphitruo fiet, *Plaut. A. pr.* 115. (2) || *Grandia* si parvis affimilare licet, *Ov. Tr.* 1, 6, 28. (3) Os porcum affimilat, *Claud. Hyß.* 6.

Afsimulans, ntis. part. Comparing, likening. Præsentia mala vetustis cladibus affimulans, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 39, 3.

Afsimulatio, ōnis. f. verb. Counterfeiting, dissembling, *Plin.* 11, 49.

Afsimulatus, a, um. part. [ab affimulor] Counterfeited, feigned, forged, likened. Species affimulata virtutis, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 13.

Afsimulo, as. act. [ex ad & simulo] (1) To pretend, to feign what is not, to make a show of. (2) To liken, or compare. (3) To forge, or counterfeit. (4) To paint, or draw, to the life; to copy out. (1) *Ulysses* furere affimulavit, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 26. (2) Formam totius Britanniae *Livius*, & *Fab. Rusticus* oblongæ scutellæ, vel bipenni affimulavere, *Tac. Agr.* 10. (3) Affimulare literas, *Id.* 16, 17. (4) *Pictor* — facile affimulabit quicquid acceperit, *Quint.* 7, 10.

Afsimulor, āris. pass. To be made like, to be dressed for. Tum, pol, ego is esse verè, qui affimulabar, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 58. *Al.* simulabar.

Afsipondium, i. n. [ex affe & pondo] A pound weight, *Varr. R. R.* 4, 36.

Afsis, i. m. A Roman coin, &c. Vid. *As*.

Afsis, is. m. A plank, or board. || *Quernis* affibus, With oaken planks, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 52. *Iline* *Afsio*, coasso.

Afsistens, tis. part. Astander by, *Quint.* 11, 1. *Afsistentem* concionem, quia permixta videbatur, discedere in manipulos jubet, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 34. 4. || *An affisiant*, vulg. interp.

Afsisto, ēre, affiti. neut. [ex ad & sisto] Aliquando significat patrocinium, quod *prisci* adesse dicebant. (1) To stand up. (2) To stand still. (3) To assist, to help, to be an advocate. (1) Ita jacere talum, ut rectus affistat, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 16. (2) Hic propter hunc affiste, *Ter. Ad.* 2, 1, 15. (3) Affiste precanti, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 631. Vid. *Plin. Ep.* 7, 6.

Afsitus, a, um. part. [ab affero] Planted, or set close by, *Catull.* 59, 106.

|| *Afsius lapis*, A kind of stone of which coffins were made, *Lex. ex Plin.*

Afsio, as. act. [ab affis] To plank, board, ceil, or floor, *Vitr.* 7, 1. unde *Coasso*.

* *Afsio*, as. act. [ab affio, sicco, & in affacile, ut affolet, transeunte] To roast, or broil. Unde *Inaffio*, *Plin.* 30, 10.

Afsio, as. act. [ab affus, i. e. solus] *Afsa* voce vel tibiā canere. To sing either by voice, or pipe alone. Hinc *assamenta*, Poems or verses upon one man alone, interp. *Scal.*

Afsocio, as. act. [ex ad & socio] To associate, to accompany, to fit, or match. || *Afsociat* passus, He walks with, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 454. *Cornus* summis *associant* malis, They clap them to the top of the mast, *Claud. B. G.* 481.

|| *Afsöleo*, ēre. neut. [ex ad & soleo] To be usual, or customary. Sed non leg. nisi

Afsölet, It is wont, it is the custom. Ut *affolet*, *Liv.* 5, 16. Quæ *assolent*, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 1.

Afsöno, āre, ui. neut. [ex ad & sono] To answer by sound like an echo. *Plangentibus* *assonat* echo, *Ov. Met.* 3, 507.

Afsüdo, ēre. act. To sweat with toil and labour. Acres affudant tonsis *Satyri*, *Claud.* 2. *Conf. Stil.* 364. *Afsudassit*, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 6, 9.

Afsuefacio, ēre, fēci. act. i. e. assuecere facio. To accustom, to inure, to use one to a thing, by use and custom to bring one to it. § *Imperio* P. R. [provincias] parere *assuefecit*, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 13.

Afsuefactus, a, um. part. [ab assuefio] Accustomed, inured to a thing. *Barbari* genere pugnæ *assuefacti*, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 44.

Afsuecitur, imp. To be used to a thing, *Liv.* 2, c. 1.

Afsuesco, ēre, ēvi, etum. incept. [ex ad & antiq. verb. fuesco] neut. (1) To accustom himself; to be accustomed, or used, to a thing. (2) Also act. To acquaint, or use. (1) *Votis* jam nunc *assuesc* vocari, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 42. (2) Ne tanta animi *assuescite* bella, *Id. Æn.* 6, 832. i. e. animos tantis belliis: *Hypallage*.

Afsueüdo, dñis. f. verb. Custom, use, continuance, wont, usage, long practice. *Afsuetudine* mali effugerant animos, *Liv.* 25, 26.

Afsuetus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. Accustomed, practised, inured. § *Afsuetus* labore,

Cic. de Orat. 3, 15. *labori*, *Id.* muros defendere, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 511. *Afsuetæ* ad scepra manus, *Sen. Troad.* 152. *Afsuetus* in jura, *Liv.* 1, 4. Romanis *Gallici* tumultus *assuetis*, *Liv.* 38, 17. dixit, sed solus (ut opinor) cum gen. *Afsuetior* montibus, *Id.* 22, 18.

Afsüla, æ. f. dim. [ab affis] (1) A board, a latb, a shingle, or slate. (2) A chip, or piece of wood; a splinter, a slice of any thing. (3) || A chip, or shard, of marble, or other stone, that comes off in hewing. (1) *Pultando* pedibus penè confregi *assulas*, *Plaut. Most.* 2, 2, 23. (2) *Afsulis* tedæ subjectis, *Plin.* 29, 2. (3) *Litt. ex Vitr.*

Afsulātim, *Piece-meal*, in chips, or slices. *Afsulātim* foribus exitium afferre, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 106.

Afsülösē, adv. In small chips, *Plin.* 12, 22.

Afsultans, ntis. part. *Affaulting*, attacking. De in latera & frontem modicè *assultantes*, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 51, 5. *Clypeum* nigrante supervenit *astu* *Spumeus* *assultans*, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 465.

Afsultim, adv. [ab affilio] By leaps, or jumps, *Plin.* 11, 24.

Afsulto, as. freq. [ab affilio] (1) To run, or leap, upon one. (2) To assault, or assail; to attack. (1) *Portarum* moras *irænis* *assultat*, & *hastis*, *Stat.* 14, 4. (2) Jam cernes *Libycum* huic vallo *assultare* leonem, *Sil.* 7, 401.

Afsultus, ūs. m. verb. [ab affilio] A leaping upon; an assault, or onset, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 442. || *Afsüm*, pro *adsum*. To be present. Ne cum *assiet* [herus] metuam, *Plaut.*

Afsümendus, a, um. part. [ab assumor] To be assumed, received, entertained, &c. Artes propter se *assumendas* putamus, tum quia sit in his aliquid dignum assumptione, &c. *Cic. de Fin.* 3.

|| *Afsümentum*, i. n. [ab assuo] quoddam *assutum* est. A patch, or piece sowed, or set, on. *Vulg.* interp.

Afsümo, ēre, pfi, tum. act. [ex ad & sumo] (1) To take. (2) To adjoin, or add to one. (3) To take upon him, or assume too much. (4) To regain, or recover. (5) To take as granted. (6) To eat and drink. (1) *Assumere* cibum, & positionem, *Cels.* 1. *proem.* (2) *Assumo* te in consilium, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 19. (3) § *Id* quod alteri detraxerit, sibi *assumat*, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 5. (4) *Vires* *assumere*, *Ov. Ep.* 20, 14. (5) § *Deinde* *assumunt*, sunt autem *dis*, quod ipsum non ab omnibus conceditur, *Cic. Div.* 2. (6) *Juvenum* minus interest quæ *assumant*, & quomodo currentur, *Cels.*

Afsümor, ēris. pass. To be attributed, taken up, &c. *Liv.* 21, 19.

Assumptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A taking, an assuming. (2) An assumption, the minor proposition in a syllogism. (1) Vid. *Afsümendus*. (2) Jam assumptione non concessa, nulla conclusio est, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 53.

Assumptivus, a, um. adj. *Assumptive*, extrinsecal. § *Judicialis* in duas distribuitur partes, absolutam, & *assumptivam*, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 11. Vid. *Idem*.

Assumptus, a, um. part. (1) Taken. (2) Imputed, attributed. (1) *Assumpta* *lyra*, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 242. (2) *Nihil* nostre laudi *assumptum* arbitramus, *Cic.*

|| *Assuo*, ēre, ui, utum. act. To sew unto, or piece; to stitch to, or clap on a piece. Unde *Afsuor*, i. tus. pass. To be sewn, &c. *Afsuor* pannus, *Hor. A. P.* 16.

Afsurgens, ntis. part. *Afsurgens*, rising. Mons *assurgens*, *Col.* 2, 2. *Collis* leniter *assurgens*, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 23, 1.

Afsurgitur, imp. They rise. || Ut majoribus natu *assurgatur*, *People* shall stand up, or *emur*, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 30. *Afsurrectum* est, *Suet. Aug.* 56.

Afsurgo, ēre, rexi. neut. [ex ad & surgo] (1) To rise up, to ascend, or be in *Legat*; to stand up, to grow up, to increase, or *grow bigger*. (2) *Met.* To use a lofty stile. (1) || *Afsurgunt* alpes 50 millibus passuum, Fifty miles high, *Plin.* 24, 4. (2) || *Raro* *assurgit* *Hesiodus*, *Writes in the sublime*, *Quint.* 10, 1. *Afsurgere* *alicui*, To rise up to one, to do him reverence, *Cic. in arbo-*

rem, *To grow to the height of a tree, ex morbo, To recover out of a disease, Liv.*

Assus, a, um, adj. Affatus. [forte ab ardeo, qu. arsus, vel ab αἶς sicco, & in ἴ' migrante] (1) *Roasted.* (2) *Dry.* (3) *Without mixture, alone, pure.* (1) Si quis nunc mergos suaves edixerit assios, *Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 51.* (2) Caule ipso & homines vescebantur decocto, alio, elixoque, *Plin. 19, 3.* (2) Assilapides, *Serv. sc. nullo arenato conglutinati, ex quibus fiunt macerice.* (3) ¶ Cantabant pueri, & assâ voce & cum tibicine, *With vocal music only, Varr.* Assâ tibiâ canere, *Without a chorus, Cato.* Assus sol, *The scorching sun, Cic. Att. 6, 12.*

Astÿrius, a, um, adj. ut Malus Astÿria, *The orange, citron, or lemon, tree.* ¶ Malum Astÿrium, *A lemon, or citron, Plin. 12, 3. Vid. Propr.*

* Ast, conj. discret. [ab at, inserto f.] (1) *But, and yet, however.* (2) *Surely, truly.* (1) Neque eos antiquos servas, ast captas novas, *Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 37.* Crebras à nobis literas expecta, ast plures etiam mittito, *Cic. Att. 1, 13.* (2) Bellona, si hodie nobis victoriam dux, ast hinc ego templum tibi voveo, *Liv. 10, 19.*

* Astacus, i. m. [ἀσάκος, Gr.] *A kind of shell-fish, perhaps a lobster, or crayfish, Plin. 9, 31.*

Astans, tis, part. [ab asto] *Being present, standing by. Staring, or standing up. Squamis astantibus hydri, Virg. Geor. 3, 545.*

* Astaphis, idis, f. [ab ἀσάφης Atticè pro ἀσπίς i. e. uva passa] *Acomfit, a raisin confectioned, Plin. 23, 1.*

* Astelismos, [ἀσέλμωσις, Gr.] *A pleasant trope, a witty jest; as, Quis generum meum ad gladium alligavit? Cic.*

* After, m. [ab ἀφ' ἡ, i. e. stella] *After Atticus, vel potius acticus, à littore, ubi crescit. It. after, quod & bubonium, quoniam inguinum præsentaneum remedium est, Plin. 27, 5. The herb starwort, shrewwort, or codwort. ¶ After Samius, genus terræ candidissimæ. A species of bright earth digged in the island of Samos, with a kind of star imprinted on it, Plin. 35, 16.*

* Asturias, æ, m. & Astëria, æ, f. [sc. avis, vel gemma ab eodem themate] *A kind of heron, an egret, Plin. 10, 60. Dic. & Asterius, sc. lapis, A stone of the fushion of a star, Plin. 31, 9. It is also called Astrios, Astriatos, and Astriobolus.*

* Astëricum, i. n. [vulgò volubilis minor, & campanula. Dic. & helixine, & urceolaris herba. It. parietaria, & muralis herba; ab eodem] *Pellitory of the wall, Plin. 22, 17.*

* Astërior, i. n. [ex eodem] *A sort of spider, Plin. 29, 4. à stellæ similit. dict.*

* Astëricus, i. m. *A little mark in writing, in form of a [*] star, showing something deficient, or to be noted, Hieron.*

* Astërismus, i. m. *An asterism, or constellation of fixed stars.*

¶ Asterno, ère, stravi. aët. [ex ad & sterno] *To spread, prostrate, or lay along, by, or near to. Hinc Asternor, èris, pass. To growel, or lie all along upon the ground near to. Asternuntur sepulchro, Ov. Met. 2, 343.*

* Asthma, ätis, n. [ab ἀσπν] *Shortness of breath, a wheezing phthisick. Hinc*

* Asthmaticus, a, um, adj. *One that is short of breath, that puffs and blows. † Latinè suspicius, anhelator, Plin. 23, 7.*

Astipulatio, ònis, f. verb. (1) *Assent, agreement.* (2) *Witnessing, or vouching.* (1) Quâ de re, extat Senecæ astipulatio, *Plin. 29, 1.* (2) Quint. 2. c. ult.

Astipulatio, ònis, m. verb. *He who agrees, or assents. A witness, or voucher. Falsum esse, & Stoici dicunt, & eorum astipulator Antiochus, Cic. Acad. 4, 21.*

Astipulatu, abl. m. verb. *By the assent, consent, or agreement. Jovis astipulatu, Plin. N. H. 7, 47.*

Astipulor, äris. [ex ad & stipulor] dep. (1) *To engage for what is asked of another.* (2) *To consent to.* (1) Ap. JCC. (2) § Astipulari irato consuli, *Liv. 39, 5.*

Astutuo, ère, vi, utum. aët. [ex ad & statuo] (1) *To set before.* (2) *To carry, or bring, before.* (1) Reum ad alicujus lectum astituere, *Ad Her. 3, 20.* (2) Annon jubes astitui ollas? *Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 66. Rarò occ,*

Asto, ñre, iti, itum. neut. [ex ad & sto.]

(1) *To stand.* (2) *To stand by, to be present.* (3) *To approach, to be at hand.* (4) *To assist.* (5) *To attend, or wait upon.* (1) § Pastor ad caput afflittit amnis, *Virg. Geor. 4, 319.* (2) Accessi, affliti, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 28.* (3) § Finis vitæ mortalibus astat, *Lucr. 3, 1091.* (4) Asto advocatus cognato meo, *Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 5.* (5) § Astabat domini mensis pulcherrimus ille, *Mart. 8, 56, 13.* ¶ Astare alicui contrâ, *To oppose, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 6.*

* Asträba, æ, m. [ab ἀσπάβη, Gr.] *The Greek name of one of Plautus's plays, Varr. Lat. Clitellarius.*

* Asträgälistmus, i. m. [ab astragalus] *The play at cockal, dice, or such like.*

* Asträgälizantes, pl. m. [ab eodem] *A famous piece of brass statuary by Polyclethus, wherein were two boys playing at cockal, Plin. 34, 19. Lat. Talis ludentes.*

* Asträgälus, i. m. [ἀσπάγαντος, Gr.] (1) *The buckle-bone. Meton. The play at cockal, dice, or tables.* (2) *Also an herb which with respect to its form may be called pease-earth-nut.* (3) *Also a kind of wreath, or circle, about a pillar engraven.* (1) Græcè, Latinè, autem Talus. (2) *Plin. 26, 8.* (3) *Vitr. 3, 3.*

* Astiäpias, æ, m. [ab ἀστράπη, fulgur] *A precious stone that resembles flashes of lightning, Plin. 37, 11.*

* Asträpoplecta, pl. n. [ex ἀστράπη & πλῆσσω, fero] *Places struck with lightning, Sen. N. Q. 1, 15. Latinè, Loca fulgurita.*

Astrepo, ère, vi, itum. neut. [ex ad & strepo] *To make a noise. ¶ § Astrepere alicui, To applaud, clap, or give a shout, Tac. Ann. 11, 17. aures alicujus, To make his ears ring, Plin. Pan. 26.*

Astrecte, adv. [ab astriclus] *Closely, briefly, compendiously, Cic. Orat. 3, 48. = Quæ præstius & astrectius scripsi. F. Fusè, amplè, Cic.*

Astrectio, ònis, f. verb. *Astrectio, sharpness of taste, like to that of allum. Gustus amari cum astrectione, Plin. 27, 10.*

Astrectorius, a, um, adj. *Stiptick, apt to bind, astringent, binding, Plin. 24, 13.*

Astrectus, a, um, part. [ab astringor] & adj. or, comparat. *Tied, bound, fastened, girt in, straitened, &c. Vid. auct. in Astringo. Adj. (1) Confined. (2) Shackled. (3) Obligated, compelled, forced, necessitated. (4) Wrinkled, knit, frowning. (5) Frozen. (6) Rough, unpleasant. (7) Saving, niggardly, hide-bound. (1) Non astrecto percurrere socco, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 174. = Nec tamen hæc ita sunt arcta & astrecta, ut laxare nequeamus, Cic. Orat. 65.* (2) Finitimus oratori poetæ, numeris paulò astrectior, *Id. de Orat. 1, 16.* (3) § Astrectus necessitate, *Id.* (4) Numeras nostros astrectâ fronte trientes, *Mart. 11, 40.* (5) Ventis glacies astrecta pependit, *Ov. Met. 1, 120.* (6) Gustus astrectus, *Plin. 27, 12.* (7) Astrectus pater, *Propert. 2, 23, 17.**

* Astrectus, a, um, adj. [ab ἀσπν, Gr.] *Of stars, starry. Cæli choreas astrectas, Varr.*

* Astrecter, èra, èrum. [ex astrum & fero] *That beareth, or bath, stars. Axes astrecteri, Stat. Theb. 8, 83. Conf. Sil. 14, 586.*

* Astrecter, èra, èrum. [ab astrum & gero] *Adorned with stars. Astrecteros tollendus in axes, Stat. Theb. 10, 828.*

Astringens, tis, part. *Binding, &c. Astringens digitos orbe, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 20. à seq.*

Astringo, ère, xi, itum. aët. [ex ad & stringo] (1) *To tie, bind, fasten, gird, or straiten.* (2) *Met. To oblige, or engage.* (3) *To astringe, or be astringent.* (4) *To bring into a narrow compass. (1) § Astringite ad columnam fortiter hunc, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 25. (2) Tanti officii servitutum astringam testimonio sempiterno, Cic. pro Planc. 30. (3) ¶ Tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Id. N. D. 2, 54. (4) Qui breviter astringere argumenta solent, Id. ¶ Astringere aliquem conditionibus suis, To bring him to his own terms, Id. Astringere se sacris, To take orders, Id. de Legg. 2, 19. in jura sacra, To take his oath, Ov. Ep. 12, 320. furti, To be guilty of felony, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 4, 27. frontem, To bend, or knit, his brow, Sen. alvum, ventrem, To bind, or make costive, Cell. 1, 3.*

Astringor, i, itus, pass. *To be bound, &c. ¶*

Hoc arctius astringi non potest, *Be tied no closer, Cic de Fato 14.*

* Astrios, òtis, f. [ab ἀστρον] *A kind of gem found in India, Plin. 37, 9.*

* Astriobolus, [ab ἀστρον, & βάλλω] *A gem like a fish's eye, Plin. 37, 9.*

* Astroites, æ, m. [ἀστροειδής, Gr.] *A stone in a fish's eye, Plin. 37, 49.*

* Aströläbium, i. n. [ab ἀστρον & λαμβάνω capio] *An instrument whereby the motions and distance of the stars are gathered; an astrolabe. Class. auct. experts.*

* Aströlögia, æ, f. [ab ἀστρον & λόγος sermo] *Astrology. Homo astrologiæ ignarus, Cic. de Orat. 1, 16.*

* Aströlögus, i. m. [ab eodem] *An astrologer, a fortuneteller, Cic. Verr. 2, 52. Quicquid dixerit astrologus, credent à fonte relatum Ammonis, Juven. 6, 553.*

* Aströnömia, æ, f. [ex ἀστρον & νόμος lex] *Astronomy, the science of the stars, and the motions of the heavens. Artis vocab.*

* Aströnömicus, a, um, adj. [ab eodem] *Pertaining to Astronomy. Artis vocab.*

* Aströnömus, i. m. [ex eodem] *An astronomer, or one professing the knowledge of the motions of heavenly bodies. Artis vocab.*

Astructus, a, um, part. *Built up. Astructi acervi, Ov. Met. 5, 88.*

* Astrum, i. n. [ab ἀστρον] (1) *A constellation, or celestial sign, consisting of many stars.* (2) *A single star. (1) Duodena regit mundi sol aureus astra, Virg. Geor. 1, 232. (2) Cæsaris astrum, Id. ¶ Astra, pl. pro cælo. Daphnî ad astra feremus, Id. E. 5, 52. ¶ Pro Diis. Una locum cervix dabit omnibus astris, Stat. sc. Divis. Flavie gentis, Vid. locum, Sylv. 1, 1, 98.*

Astruo, ère, xi, tum. aët. [ex ad & struo] (1) *To build near to, or join one building to another.* (2) *Met. To super-add, or accumulate. (1) Col. 1, 1. c. 5. (2) § Quantum ille famæ meæ apud principem astruxit, Plin. E. 4, 17.*

Astruor, i, ctus, pass. *To be built to. Met. To be added. ¶ Astruitur his, Besides this, Plin. Ep. 8, 6.*

* Astu, n. indecl. [ab ἀστν, i. e. urbs] *The city, emphatically of Athens. An in astu venit? Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 17.*

Astupo, ère, vi, itum. neut. [ex ad & stupeo] *To be amazed at. Astupet oranti, Stat. Theb. 3, 405. Astupere divitiis, Sen. de Tranq. Vit. 1, 8. Astupere sibi, Ov. Met. 3, 418.*

Astur, ñris, m. Jul. Firm. qui est ex Asturiâ. *A hawk, or buzzard. Astur equus, i. e. Asturco, Mart. 14, 199.*

Asturco, ònis, m. [sc. ex Asturiâ] *An ambling nag, a Spanish gennet, Plin. 8, 42. † Astur equus, Sil. 3, 334.*

Astus, ñs, m. Legitur in nom. sing. rarò; abl. freq. rarissimè in reliquis, & astus solum in plur. *Craft, subtlety, policy. Non ars, aut astus belli, non dextera deerat, Sil. 16, 32. Quod& astu rem tractavit, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 2.*

Astutè, adv. qual. ñs. comp. ¶ *Simè, sup. Craftily, cunningly, knavishly. Nihil astutè reticere debeo, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 2. Ne astutiùs videar potuisse, Varr. L. L. 9, 1. Astutissimè compone-re, Gell. 18, 4.*

Astutia, æ, f. *Craftiness, cunning, shuffling, knavery, Cic. Fam. 3, 10.*

¶ Astutulus, a, um, adj. dim. *Somewhat crafty, Apul. p. 198.*

Astutus, a, um, adj. [ab astus] or, comp. ¶ *Simus, sup. Subtile, crafty, wilely, politick. = Certè non aperti, non simplices, non ingenui, non justii, non viri boni; sed versuti potius, obsecuri, fallacis, malitiosi, callidi, veteratoris, vafri, Cic. Offic. 3, 13. Nec fallaciam astutiorum ullus fecit poetæ, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 67. Astutissima calliditas, Aug.*

* Asyla, æ, f. [ex asylum, quod ad eam, tanquam ad Asylum, confugiant pecora; herba quam Lat. Ferum oculum vocat Plin. 25, 13.] *An herb wherewith cattle cure themselves, when they have eaten of pimpernel, or margeline.*

* Asylum, i. n. [ab α, priv. & ὑλη, spoliū] *A sanctuary, a place of refuge for offenders to fly to; a temple, a privileged place. ¶ Ad asylum confugere, Prov. To fly for refuge, Cic. Verr. 5, 33.*

* Asym-

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* *Āsymbōlus*, a, um. adj. [ex a non & συμ-βάλλω confero] *That payeth nothing of his reckon- ing, shot free*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25.
 * *Āsyndeton*, n. [ab a, priv. & συνδέω, con- ligo; al. ἀσύνθετον, qu. incompositum; five dis- junctum] *A figure when many words stand toge- ther without their usual copula, as Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit*, Cic. Catil. 2.
 * *Āsynthētus*, a, um. adj. *Pure, clear*. *Ā-* syntheta crystalli, *Without spot, or mixture*, Lex. ex Plin.
 * *Āsystāton*, n. [ab a, priv. & συστήμι, consisto] *An idle inconsistency, or opinion; a con- tradiction*, Lexic. ex Gell.

A ante T.

* *A T*, conj. advers. [ex Gr. ἀτὰρ five αὐτὰρ autem] *But*, (1) *in distinguishing*. (2) *Threat- ening*. (3) *Admiring*. (4) *Dispraising*. (5) *Ob- jecting, and answering*. (1) Scipio est bellator, at M. Cato orator, Cic. (2) At o Deorum quis- quis in cœlo Regis, Hor. Ep. 5. At vobis mala multa Diis, Deaque dent, Catull. 14, 6. (3) At quem Deum? qui, &c. Ter. 3, 5. (4) Unā mater oppugnat, at quæ mater? quam cæcam crudelitatem, &c. Cic. pro Cluent. (5) At memo- ria minuitur, credo, nisi exerceas eam, Id. de Se- nect. Also yet, however, nevertheless, at least. Si non eodem die, at postridie, Cato. Si bonā re- pub. frui non licuerit, at carebo malā, Cic.
 * *Ātat*, interj. (1) *An interjection of Surprise*; *Hoida! how now!* (2) *Of admiration*; *O strange!* *O wonderful!* (3) *Of Fear*, *Ha! how say you!* (1) *Ātat!* data mihi, herclē, sunt verba, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 17. (2) *Ātat!* hic meus quidem pa- ter est, Plaut. (3) *Militem secum ad te quantas copias adducere? Ātat?* Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 17.
Ātāvus, i. m. [ab at, i. e. ad, & avus, qu. alius avus supra abavum additus] (1) *The great grand- father's, or great grandmother's, grandfather*. (2) *An old grand-fire, or ancestor indefinitely*. (1) Non avum, proavum, atavum audiēras consules fuisse? Cic. pro Cœl. 14. (2) *Progeniem vestram usque ab avo, atque atavo proferens*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 47.
Ātellānicus, a, um. adj. *Atellanicus versus*, Cic. de Div. 2, 10. *Atellanicum exodium*, Suet. in Tib. id. quod seq.
Ātellānus, a, um. adj. [ab Atellā, Campaniæ opp.] *Hinc Atellani, Players that made drolls and jests*, Liv. *Hinc et Atellanæ. sc. fabulæ. A sort of ancient plays, or comedies, full of sprightly mirth and humour; see a particular account of them*, Liv. 7, 2.
ĀTER, tra, trum. adj. *incertæ notationis voc.* (1) *Black, coal-black, brown*. (2) *Dark, sad- coloured, gloomy, mournfull*. (3) *Fatal, mortal*. (4) *Stormy, raging*. (5) *Foul, filthy, nasty, loath- some*. (1) *Utrum sis albus, an ater*, Catull. 90, 2. *Tam excoctam reddam, atque atram, quā est carbo*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63. *Ita replebo amicitate, atrior multo ut fiet quā Egyptii*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 11. (2) *Atra cupressus, nox atra*, Virg. (3) *Sororum fila trium patiuntur atra*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 16. (4) *Tempestat atra*; *Virg. 5, 693*. (5) *Ingluvies atra, cruor ater*, Id. *Ātra bilis, Melancholy, or choler adust*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5. *Atrium venenum, Rank poison*, Virg. Æn. 2, 130. *Ater panis, Brown bread*, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17. *Atrum olus, Smallage*, Col. 12, 7.
 * *Ātēramna*, pl. n. [ἀτέραμνα, Gr.] *A kind of pulse which requires much boiling*, Gall.
Ātēramnos, f. scil. herba indomita, [à Gr. ἀτέ- ραμνος] *A sort of weed in fat ground, growing among beans, and killing them*, Plin. 18, 17.
 * *Āthāra*, æ. f. [ex ἀθάρα idem] *A kind of pulse, or gruel; panada*, Plin. 22, 25.
 * *Ātheos*, i. & *Ātheus*, i. m. [ab ἀθεός, Gr.] i. e. *sine deo* *An atheist*. Priore modo & quidem Latinis literis scripsit Cicero, N. D. 1, 63. poste- riore Arnobius. = *Irreligiosus*.
 * *Āthēiōma*, ātis. n. [ἀθήϊωμα, Gr.] *A kind of swelling in the neck, or arm pit, containing in it a matter like gruel, or panada*, Cels. 7, 6.

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* *Athlēta*, æ. m. [ab ἀθλητής, pugil.] *A mas- ter-wrestler, a champion*. Subduc cibum unum diem athletæ, &c. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17.
 * *Athlēticē*, adv. [ἀθλητικῶς, Gr.] *Stoutly, lustily, champion-like*. Pancraticē atque athleticē valere, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 14.
 * *Athlēticus*, a, um. adj. *Which pertaineth, and belongeth to wrestlers*. *Ā Athleticus victus, Strong, hearty, food*, Cels. 4, 6.
 * *Āthliōthēta*, vel *Athliōthētes*, æ. m. [ex ἀθλον præmium certaminis, & τίθημι pono] *The judge in games of wrestling, or running; or he that giveth the prizes*, Suet. ap. Litt. sed frustra quæ- rivi. Lat. Munerarius.
Ātīnia, genus ulmi, *A kind of elm-tree*, Plin. 16, 17.
 * *Ātnēpos*, ōtis. m. [ab at, pro ad, & nepos] *The fifth in lineal descent, a great grandchild's grandson*, ap. JCC.
 * *Ātneptis*, tis. f. vel *Adneptis*. *The grand- daughter of one's great grandchild*, ap. JCC.
 * *Ātōcium*, i. n. & *Ātōcion*, i. n. [ab a, priv. & τόνος, fœtus] *Any medicine that causes a- bortion*, Plin. 29, 4.
 * *Ātōmus*, i. m. [ex a, priv. & τέμνω, seco] *A thing that is so little, that it cannot be divided, a mote in the sun, an atom, a mite*. Atomos ap- pellat, id est corpora individua proper soliditatem, Cic. de Fin. 1, 17. qui & alio loco simpliciter cor- puscula vocat.
Atque, conj. [ex at, & que, unde per apoc. ac. scil. ut à neque, nec.] (1) *And*. (2) *As*. (3) *Especially*. (4) *And yet*. (5) *Than*. (6) *But*. (7) *Even as*. (8) *Ātque adeo, Also*. (9) *After, after that*. (1) *Tali genere, atque a- nimo*, Ter. Adelph. 3, 1, 10. (2) *Miser æquē atque ego*, Id. Andr. 4, 2, 19. (3) *Magnum ne- gotium est navigare, atque id mense Quintili*, Cic. (4) *Atque ego qui te confirmo, me non possum*, Id. (5) *Alium censes me nunc atque olim?* Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 13. (6) *Atque aliquis dicat*, Id. Andr. 4, 1, 17. (7) *Locus est bellus, atque ut esse maxumē optabam*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 73. (8) *Esurio herclē, atque adeo nunc haud parum sitio*, Id. Cas. 4, 3, 4. (9) *Neque luna se mutat quod juam, atque exorta est semel*, Id. Amph. 1, 1, 18.
Atqui, conj. [discret. ex at & qui] (1) *But*. (2) *And yet, however*. (3) *Truly, surely*. (1) *Atqui expectabam quidem*, Ter. (2) *Cic. Tusc. 5, de Dionysio*. (3) *Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 2*.
 * *Ātrāctylis*, idis. f. [ἀτρακτυλῖς, Gr.] *Wild catthamus, or wild bastard saffron*, Diosc.
 * *Ātrāmentārium*, i. n. *An inkhorn, bottle, or standish*. Analogiā solā nititur.
Ātrāmentum, i. n. [qu. ab atro, as.] (1) *Ink*. (2) *The blood of the cuttle fish*. (3) *Copperas, or vitriol*. (4) *Shoe-maker's blacking*. (1) *Calamo, & atramento temperato*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 14. (2) *Atramenti effusione sepia se tutantur*, Id. (3) *Jam pater ejus accusatus à M. Antonio tutorio atramento absolutus putatur*, Id. Fam. 9, 21.
Ātrātus, a, um. qu. part. [ab atro, as.] (1) *Made, or died, black*. (2) *Wearing mourning, or black clothes*. (1) *Pluvius atratus sanguine*, Cic. de Div. 1, 43. (2) *Quis unquam cœnavit atra- tus?* Id. in Vat. 12. *Ā Albatus*, Id.
 * *Ātriārius*, a, um. adj. [ab atrium] *Id. quod Atrienfis*, Ulp.
 * *Ātriācapilla*, æ. f. [ex ater & capillus] *A bird with black feathers on his head, much like a linnet, or titling*, Gesn.
Ātrīcolor, ōris. adj. [ex ater & color] *Of a black colour*, Plin. 7, 2.
 * *Ātrīcus*, qui excubat ad atrium, servus ad li- mina. *A porter, who keeps the gate; the usher of the hall*, ap. JCC. † *Atrienfis*.
Atrienfis, e. adj. *Belonging to the court-yard, or first entrance of the house*, Col. 12, 3.
Atrienfis, is. m. [sc. servus, ab atrium, qui est custos atrii] *A head servant, who had the charge of keeping and looking to the images of their ances- tors, as also of their plate and money which was dis- posed in the Atrium, or large room, at the first en- trance into their houses, where they used likewise to*

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sup. An usher of the hall, a porter, or steward, Cic. Parad. 5.
Ātriolum, i. n. dim. *A porch, piazza, or lit- tle hall*, Cic. Q. fr. 33. Vitruv. 6, 4.
Ātriplex, icis. f. [ab atro colore, unde atrum olus dic.] *An herb called orange, or orach; golden herb*, Plin. 20, 20.
 † *Ātrītās*, ātis. f. *Blackness, brownness*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 11. Vid. in Ater.
ĀTRIUM, i. n. [quod atrum esset ex fumo & ibi enim erat culina, Serv. unde fumosos cum di- ctatore magistros, Juven. 8, 8. i. e. imagines] *A court-yard, a court before a house; a hall, a place where they used to dine, and kept their table-plate and furniture, and also the statues of their ances- tors*, Virg. Æn. 4, 666.
Atrōcitas, ātis. f. [ab atrox] (1) *Cruelty, sa- vageness*. (2) *Grievousness, troublesomeness*. (1) *Non atrocitate animi moveor, sed singulari quādam hu- manitate, & misericordiā*, Cic. Cat. 4. (2) *Ad mitigandum temporum atrocitatem*, Suet. Tib. 48.
Atrōciter, adv. ius. comp. *simē, sup.* (1) *Cruelly, fiercely, heinously, barbarously*. (2) *Se- verely, harshly*. (1) *Atrociter inveni*, Liv. (2) *Paulo atrocius*, Cic. *Atrocissimē leges exercuit*, Suet. Tib. 58.
 * *Atrōphia*, æ. f. [ex a, priv. & τροφή nutri- mentum] *A kind of consumption, when the food converts not into nourishment. An atrophy*, Cels. 3, 22.
 * *Atrōphus*, a, um. adj. [ab eod.] *Consumptive, whose meat doth not nourish him, tabid*, Plin. 27, 8.
 * *Ātror*, ōris. m. *Blackness*, Gell. 2, 27.
Ātrox, ōcis. adj. or. comp. *simus, sup.* In hujus voc. notat, tutō pedem figere non licuit. Vid. Voss. (1) *Cruel, heinous, wicked*. (2) *Parch- ing, scorching*. (3) *Resolute, bold, inflexible*. (4) *Fierce, eager*. (5) *Raw*. (1) = *Res scelestā, atrox, nefaria*, Cic. *Atrocior cædes*, Liv. 24, 16. *Atrocissimum certamen*, Id. 28, 6. (2) *Ātrox hora caniculæ*, Hor. 3. Carm. Od. 13. *Āstas atrox*, Claud. 2. in pr. Conf. Stil. 461. (3) *Cun- cta terrarum subacta Præter atrocem animum Ca- tonis*, Hor. 2. Carm. Od. 1. (4) *Inimicus atrox*, Virg. Geor. 1, 497. (5) *Atrocia projecerunt ex- ta ministratores*, Næv.
Āttāceo, ēre, ui, cītum. neut. *To keep silence*. *Liceat nobis atacere*, Cic. pro Flacc. Sed com- modē leg. at tacere.
Āttactus, a, um. part. [ab attingo] *Touched*. Nullis attactus telis, Sil. 11, 147.
Āttactus, ūs. verb. [ab attingo] *A gentle, soft touch*. *Volvitur attactu nullo*, Virg. Æn. 7, 350.
 * *Āttāgen*, ēnis. m. [ἀτταγην, Gr.] *A deli- cious bird of Asia, like curwoodcocks, or snipes*, Hor. Epod. 2, 53.
 * *Āttāgena*, æ. f. [ex eodem themate] *A fowl of a delicate taste, a moor-cock, a rail, a gadwit, or snite*. *Ioniarum gustus attagenarum*, Mart. 13, 61.
 * *Āttālicus*, a, um. adj. [à rege Attalo] (1) *Made of cloth of gold, brocaded*. (2) *Wealthy, o- pulent*. (1) *Aurum intexere in Asiā invenit Atta- lus rex; unde nomen Attalici*, Plin. 3, 48. *At- talicæ vestes*, Propert. 3, 18, 19. *Attalica aula*, Id. 2, 32, 12. *Attalici tori*, Id. 4, 5, 24. *At- talica peripetasmata*, Cic. Verr. 4, 12. (2) *Atta- licis conditionibus Nunquam dimoveas illum*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 12.
Āttāmen, adv. [ex ad, & tamen] *But yet, for all that, however*. *Attamen ubi fides est, si ro- ges, nihil pudet*, Ter. *Eleganter, diuise, in- terpositi. vocab. vel. membra, saepe occurrunt; ut Non pari, at grato tamen munere*, Cic. At tu indignus, qui faceres, Tamen, Ter. Fam. 5, 2, 27.
 * *Āttāmino*, ar. ēt. [ex ad & taminio] *To defile, soil, or foul*. *Justinus 21, 3, 4. & recen- tiores*.
 * *Āttēgiæ*, ārum. f. [ab attingendo] *Cottages, huts, cabins, tents, or booths, in fairs*. *Dirue Mau- rorum attegias*, Juven. 14, 196.
Āttēlabus, i. m. *A kind of little locust without wings*. *Locustarum n. inimæ line pennis, quos at- telabos vocant*, Plin. 29, 4.
Āttēllānæ fabulæ. *Merry interludes*, Liv. & *Attellānus*, i. m. *A merry actor*, Cic. ad Pet. 1, 9. Vid. Atellanus.

Attemporâte, adv. *Seasonably, aptly, pat, in the very nick*, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 13.

Attemporo, as. act. [*ex ad & tempero*] *To make fit, or meet; to aim right*. Errantem gladium sibi attemperat, Sen. Epist. 30.

Attendens, tis. part. *Attending, mindfull, listening to, considering*, Sil. 8, 590. ab

Attendo, ère, di, tum. act. [*ex ad & tendo*] (1) *To bend the mind to, to mind, to regard, to take heed, or give attention*. (2) *To listen*. (3) *To study*. (1) Sed attendite animos ad ea quæ consequuntur, Cic. Rull. 2, 14. (2) = *Attendere*, & aucupari verba oportebit, Id. (3) *Attendere juri, eloquentiæ, Ser.*

Attendor, i, tus. pass. *To be attended, observed, minded*, Cels. 3, 16.

Attentatus, a, um. part. *Affailed, attempted*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 28.

Attentè, adv. qual. ius. comp. *Attentè, sup. Attentively, diligently, carefully*. Ita attentè illorum officia fungere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 14.

Attentiùs cogitare, Cic. de Fin. 5, 2. *Attentissimè* audire, Id. de Orat. 2, 89.

Attentio, ònis. f. verb. *Attention, heed, care, diligence*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 35.

Attento, as. act. [*ex ad & tento*] (1) *To attempt, to essay*. (2) *To assail, to set upon*. (3) *To prove, or try*. (1) Nemo apud nos quidem qui attentaverit, Plin. in Præf. (2) Urbem attentari suspicabatur, Cic. pro Sext. 4. (3) Precibus, lachrymis attentare aliquem, Val. Flacc. 4, 12.

Attentor, àris. pass. *To be attempted, corrupted, &c.* Ne sua fides attentetur, Cic. Orat. 61.

Attentus, a, um. part. [*ab attendo*] vel adj. ex part. or. comp. *Attentus, sup. (1) Held, detained. (2) Attentive, devoted to. (3) Attentive, listening. (4) Full of care, solicitous*. (1) Animus in spe, atque in timore attentus, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 4. (2) ¶ Attentiores ad rem fumus omnes quam par est, Given to the world, worldly, Id. Adelph. 5, 3, 47. (3) Verba per attentam non ibunt Cæsar's aurem, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 19. Attentissimis auribus audire, Cic. pro Sext. 13. (4) Attenta, & rusticana vita, Id. S. R. 15. ¶ Attentus quæsitis, Saving, penurious, niggardly, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 82.

Attenuatè, adv. *Slenderly, closely, concisely*. = *Preise*. ¶ *Sublatè*, & amplè dicere, Cic. de Clar. Or. 55.

Attenuatio, ònis. f. verb. *A diminishing, or lessening*, Ad Her. 2, 3.

Attenuatus, a, um. part. (1) *Diminished, lessened*. (2) *Weakened, made fewer*. (3) *Made thinner, or leaner*. (1) = *Attenuatum bellum, atque imminutum*, Cic. pro Man. 11. Rerum omnium attenuata copia erat, Liv. 45, 11. (2) ¶ Attenuatæ præliis legiones, Cæf. B. C. 3, 89. (3) Attenuatus amore, Ov. Met. 3, 489. ¶ Attenuata oratio, A low plain style, Cic.

Attenuo, as. act. [*ex ad & tenuo*] (1) *To make thin*. (2) *To diminish, lessen, impair*. (3) *To wear out*. (4) *To bring low, or pull down*. (1) Falk attenuat umbram, Catull. 62, 41. (2) Alti voragine ventris Attenuat opes, Ov. Met. 8, 843. (3) Operi insuetas attenuare manus, Tibull. 1, 4, 48. Al. atteruisse. (4) Insignem attenuat Deus, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 13.

Attenuor, àris. pass. *To be wasted, worn, &c.* Lucr. 1, 319. Magnâ cæde attenuantur præsidii vires, Liv. 25, 11.

Attrens, ntis. part. *Rubing against*. Asinus atterens se spinetis, Plin. 10, 74.

Attëro, ère, i, vi, [*& erui, Tib.*] tritum. act. (1) *To rub against, or upon*. (2) *To wear out, or away*. (3) *To bruise, trample, or beat down, with one's feet; to waste*. (4) Met. *To lessen, or detract from*. (1) Anguillæ atterunt se scopulis, Plin. 9, 51. (2) Operi affluetas atteruisse manus, Tibull. 1, 4, 48. (3) Aut bucula furgentes atterat herbas, Virg. Geor. 4, 12. (4) Atterere famam alicujus, Sall. in Catil.

Attëror, i, tritus. pass. *To be worn, &c.* Præliis etiam secundis atterebantur copiæ, Curt. 4, 26.

Attestans, tis. part. *Witnessing, avouching*, Cic. pro Sullâ 29.

¶ *Attestatio*, ònis. f. verb. *Attestimony, the deposition of a witness*, Macr. S. Scip. 2, 9.

Attestator, òris. m. verb. *A witness, an avoucher*, Plin. Ep. 6, 17. ex fide MSS. It. Gl. Gr. Lat. ἐπιμαρτυρήτης, attestator.

¶ *Attestatus*, a, um. part. *Proved by witness, avouched*. ¶ *Attestata fulgura, Repeated, confirming the meaning of the former, Fest.*

Attestor, àris. dep. [*ex ad & testor*] (1) *De personâ, To call, or take, one to witness*. (2) *De re, To witness, vouch, or affirm, it to be so*. (1) Est in aure imâ memoriæ locus, quam tangentes attestamur, Plin. 11, 103. Hard. attestamur. (2) Hoc attestatur brevis Æsopi fabula, Phædr. 1, 10, 3.

Attexo, ère, ui, xtum. act. [*ex ad & texto*] (1) *To knit, or weave, unto, or with*. (2) Met. *To add, or join, unto*. (1) Pinnæ loricaque ex cratibus attexuntur, Cæf. B. G. 5, 39. (2) ¶ Ad mortalem partem attexitote mortalem, Cic.

Attexor, i, tus. pass. *To be woven, or cloyed, together*. Vid. Attexo, No. 1.

* *Atthis*, idis. f. [*ἀτθίς, Gr.*] *A nightingale*, Mart. 1, 54, 9.

* *Atticè*, adv. [*à Gr. Ἀττικῶς*] *ut Atticè loqui, After the manner, or phrase, of the Atticks; eloquently, elegantly*, Cic. Orat. 7.

* *Atticismus*, i. m. [*Ἀττικισμός, idem*] *A phrase, or way, of speech used by the Athenians; an elegance of the Attick dialect, an Atticism*, Cic. Att. 4, 17.

* *Atticisso*, as. act. [*Ἀττικίζω, Gr.*] *To imitate the Athenians, to speak after the Attick manner*, Plaut. Men. prol. 12.

* *Atticurgus*, adj. [*Ἀττικουργός, Gr. i. e. Atticum, opus vel quomodo columnæ Corinthiæ, Doricæ, &c.*] *Made after the Attick order, or the Athenian mode*, Vitruv. 3, 3.

* *Atticus*, a, um. adj. [*ab Ἀττικῶς, idem*] *Athenian, belonging to the Athenians, eloquent, neat, fine*. Attica eloquentia, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 63. Atticus stylus, Cic.

¶ *Attiguus*, a, um. adj. [*ab ant. attigo*] *Hard by, adjoining*, Apul. Met. 4. † *Contiguus*.

Attilus, i. m. *A large fish taken with a hook, and a great chain to it, and dragged out with a team of oxen*, Plin. 9, 15.

Attineo, ère, ui, entum. act. [*ex ad & teneo*] (1) *To hold back, to stay*. (2) *To hold forth*. (3) *To appertain, or belong*. (1) Ni proximi dextram vi attinissent, Tac. A. 1, 35. (2) Nunc jam cultros attinet, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 16. (3) Ille ad me attinet, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 82. Nec quæ nihil attinent, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 12. Quæ ad colendam vitam attinebant, Cic. Quid attinuit te jubere? Id. Comperiebam nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 63. ¶ Cum accusativo etiam sine ad. In his quæ custodiam religionis attinent, Val. Max. 1, 1, 4. ¶ In hac significatione legitur in tertiâ personâ solâ.

Attineor, èri, entus. pass. *To be held, kept, &c.* ¶ *Attineri vinculo servitutis, To be kept in slavery*, Tac. Ann. 13, 27, 24. Domi studiis attineri, To be kept close at home in his study, Id. Ann. 14, 56, 6.

Attingo, ère, tigi, tactum. act. [*ex ad & tango*] (1) *To touch lightly, or gently*. (2) Met. *To treat of*. (3) *To be akin, or related, to*. (4) *To concern, or belong to*. (5) *To reach, or arrive at*. (1) Si attigisses, ferres infortunium, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 24. (2) Singulatim unamquamque rem attingere, Cic. de Inv. 1, 52. (3) Nec iis tantum quos sanguine attinget, Plin. (4) Attingit te hæc res, Cic. de Legg. 2, 1. (5) Cum primis navibus Britanniam attingit, Cæf. B. G. 4, 33. ¶ Attingere aliquem affinitate, Cic. Ver. 2, 10. sanguine, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 2. cognatione, Cic. Verr. 2, 10. necessitudine, Id. suspitione, Id. Att. 2, 24. literas Græcas, Id. de Orat. 1, 18. poësin primoribus labris, Id. de Orat. 1, 19.

Attinger, i, tactus. pass. *To be touched, &c.* Cic. in Pis. 16.

Attollens, tis. part. *Lifting up*. Attollens lumen ad lumina, Ov. Met. 10, 293. Multifida attollens antiqua lumina cedro, Stat. Theb. 3, 142.

Attollo, ère, act. [*ex ad & tollo*] in præf. attûli, Diom. (1) *To lift, or raise, up; to raise, to advance*. (2) *To take up*. (3) *To extol, or set*

off. (4) *To bring up, as a woman her child*. (1) = *Cumque se quisque attollere, ac levare, vellet, Liv.* (2) Attolle pallium, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 31. (3) Histrionis est parvam rem attollere, Cels. 5, 26. (4) Attollere partus suos, Plin. 11, 39. ¶ Attollunt & submittunt se venæ, Swell and fall, Cels. 1. in præf. Attollere in cælum, Plin. 21, 7. ad sidera, Luc. 7, 11. To praise one highly.

Attollor, i. pass. *To be lifted up, raised, &c.* Quanto Ciceronis studio Brutus Cassiusque attollerentur, Patere. 2, 65.

Attondens, tis. part. *Shearing, clipping*, Virg. Geor. 2, 406.

Attondeo, ère, di, sum. act. [*ex ad & tondeo*] (1) *To clip, to shear, to shave close*. (2) *To cut, to poll, to round*. (3) *To browse, or feed upon*. (4) Met. *To chouse*. (1) Sed utrum stricimne attonsurum dicam esse, an per peccinam, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 18. (2) Ulmos attondere, Id. Ep. 2, 36. (3) Attondent simæ virgulta capellæ, Virg. Ecl. 10, 7. (4) Is me usque attondit doctis dolis, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 9.

Attondeor, èri, sus. pass. *To be clipped, &c.* Cels. 6, 7.

Attonsus, a, um. part. (1) *Shaved close, clipped, shorn, mowed, or reaped*. (2) Met. *Diminished*. (1) Attonsum caput, Cels. 4, 3. Attonsa arva, Luc. 6, 84. (2) Attonsa laus, Cic. Orat. 7. ex Poëtâ.

Attonitè, adv. *Wonderfully, devoutly, surprisingly*, Plin. 30, 1.

Attonitus, a, um. part. [*ab attono*] cui casus vicini fulminis, & sonitus tonitruum dant stuporem, Serv. (1) *Astonished, struck with astonishment, properly with a sudden clap of thunder; thunder-struck*. (2) *Possessed with inspiration*. (3) *Amazed, affrighted, abashed*. (4) *Raveing, out of one's senses*. (1) Cels. 3, 26. (2) Attonitus vates, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 14. (3) Novitate ac miraculo attonitus, Liv. 1, 1. (4) Quum mulier attonitæ, ut creditum est, mentis, Curt. 8, 6.

Attono, as, ui, itum. act. [*ex ad & tono*] *To astonish, amaze, affright, and put one out of one's wits*. Quis furor vestras attonuit mentes? Ov. Met. 3, 531.

Attonsurus, a, um. part. *About to clip, or shave, close*. Attonsurum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 18.

Attractio, ònis. f. verb. *A drawing together*, Quint. 1, 4.

Attractus, a, um. part. [*ab attrahor*] & adj. or. comp. (1) *Drawn, dragged*. (2) *Fetched up*. (3) *Contracted, wrinkled*. (1) Bis ad iudicis subsellia attractus, Cic. in Sall. (2) Attractus ab alto Spiritus, Virg. Geor. 3, 505. (3) Cum Pollionis attractiorem vidisset frontem, Sen. de Benef. 4, 31.

Attrahens, tis. part. *Drawing, &c.* Attrahens & reddens animum, Plin. 11, 37.

Attraho, ère, xi, xtum. act. [*ex ad & traho*] (1) *To draw to one*. (2) *To drag*. (3) Met. *To entice, or allure*. (1) Attrahunt in se paleas, & folia arida, Plin. 37, 3. (2) Tribunos ad se attrahi iussit, Liv. 29, 9. (3) = *Similitudo allicit atque attrahit*, Cic. de Am. 14.

¶ *Attrectatio*, ònis. f. verb. *Often handling, &c.* Lampr. † *Tactus*.

Attrectatus, us. m. verb. [*ab attrecto*] *Handling, touching, or meddling with*. Attrectatu & quassu sævum amplificatis dolorem, Cic. T. Q. 2, 21. Rarè occ.

Attrecto, as, act. [*ex ad & tracto*] (1) *To touch, to handle*. (2) *To grope, feel, or meddle with*. (1) Attrectare contaminatis manibus, Cic. de Har. Resp. 13. (2) Uxorem alterius, Cic. pro Cæl. 8.

Attremo, ère, ui, neut. [*ex ad & tremo*] *To tremble at*. Regia tristis Attremis oranti, Stat. Theb. 8, 81. Terras, cælumque fremumque Attremere oranti vidi, Id. Theb. 3, 309.

Attrepido, as. neut. *To hobble along*, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 1, 41.

Attribuo, ère, ui, xtum. act. [*ex ad & tribuo*] (1) *To give unto*. (2) *To attribute, impute, or lay the blame upon*. (3) *To assign, or allot*. (4) *To pay down*. (1) Illis equos attribuit,

buit, *Cael.* (2) Si uni attribuenda culpa sit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 51. (3) Ex infulis quæ erant ab Syllâ Rhodiis attributæ, *Id. Qu. fr.* 1, 1. (4) = Pecuniam redemptori solvendam attribuendamque curent, *Id. Phil.* 9, 7.

Attribuor, i. pass. *To be attributed, or assigned.* Dextra pars Massiliensibus attribuitur, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 4.

Attributio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An assignment of money.* (2) || *An attribute, as of the deity.* (1) De attributione conficies; de repræsentatione videbis, *Cic. Att.* 16, 3. (2) Apud Theologos.

Attributum, i. n. (1) *Money assigned for the payment of soldiers.* (2) || *An affection.* (3) || *An attribute, or perfection, of the Deity, as goodness, justice, &c.* (1) *Varr. de L. L.* 1. (2) *Ap. Phil.* (3) *Ap. Theol.*

Attributus, a, um. part. *Assigned, allowed, appointed, or given.* *Cic. Vid. Attribuo.*

Attritus, a, um. part. [*ab attritor*] vel. adj. ex part. or. comp. (1) *Rubed, or worn away.* (2) *Met. Wasted, diminished, decayed.* (1) § Sulco attritus vomer, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 46. Attritâ pendebat cantharus ansâ, *Id. Ecl.* 6, 17. (2) Riclus ejus, & mentum pauld fuit attritus, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 43. Attritæ opes, *Liv. Servilibus attriti operibus, Flor.* 2, 18.

Attritus, ūs. m. verb. [*ab attrero*] (1) *Rubbing.* (2) || *The fretting, or galling, of the skin.* (3) *Wearing, [as of shoes, &c.]* (1) Apri tela sua attritu accunt, *Sen.* (2) Attritus digitorum, *Sidon.* (3) Attritus calceamentorum, *Plin.* 28, 16.

Attūli, præter. *ab attiro, quod vid.*
|| Attūmulo, as. [*ex ad & tumulo*] *To heap on earth, to pile up,* *Plin. ap. Litt.* sed non inveni.

A ante U.

Au! vel hau! interj. consternatæ mentis, silentium injungentis; *Au! hau! away for shame! Peace!* *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 12.

Avare, adv. (1) *Stingily, greedily, covetously.* (2) *Cautiously, diligently.* (3) *Earnestly.* (1) Nihil avarè, nihil injusè, nihil incontinenter, faciendum, *Cic. Off.* 3, 8. (2) Licet horas suas avarissime fervet, *Sen. de Sap.* 32. (3) Avarius opus exigit, quàm pensiones, *Col.* 1, 7.

† Avārīter, adv. *Greedily.* Ingurgitat in se merum avariter, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 35.

Avāritia, æ. f. [*ab avarus*] (1) *An immoderate desire of any thing.* (2) *Chiefly wealth, avarice, covetousness, greediness.* (1) = Avaritia gloriæ, & insatiabilis cupido famæ nihil invium, nihil remotum videri sinebat, *Curt.* 9, 2, 9. (2) Ex luxuriâ avaritia existit, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 27.

† Avārītīes, ei. f. *Covetousness,* *Lucr.* 3, 59.

Avārus, a, um. adj. [*ab aveo*] or. comp. *Simus, sup.* (1) *Greatly desirous of any thing.* (2) *Chiefly of money, covetous.* (3) *Applied to things, greedy, insatiable.* (1) Præter laudem nullius avari [Graii] *Hor. A. P.* 324. (2) Ne tuum animum avariorem faxint divitiæ, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 70. (3) Homo avarissime, redde bona sodalis filio, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 37. Ignis avarus, *Prop.* 2, 28, 56. Mare avarum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 61.

Auceps, cūpis. c. g. [*ab avis, & capio, qu. aviceps*] *A fowler, a bird catcher, a hawk,* *Ov. Met.* § Auceps syllabarum, *A captious fellow, a caviller, a critick,* *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 55. Ne quis auceps nostro sermoni fiet, *Left any one should listen, or over hear us,* *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 9.

* Auclārium, i. n. [*à sup. auctum*] *Advantage, over-plus, more than weight, number, or measure; something over and above into the bargain.* Auclārium adjicito, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 4, 22.

† Auclīficus, a, um. adj. [*ex aucto, & facio*] *Making an increase, or augmentation,* *Lucr.* 2, 571.

* Auctio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab aucto*] *augendi actus. Increasing, a setting things to open sale; an outcry, or sale of goods; port sale of private goods.* § Auctionem facere, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 9, 91. Auctionem vendere, *Cic. pro Quint.* 5. *To sell as a broker, to make sale to them that will give most.* Auctio regia, *Sale of the king's goods,* *Plin.* 29, 4. Auctio hastæ, *A setting to sale under a spear, by the proclamation of a crier,* *Suet. J. Cæs.* 50.

* Auctiōnans, tis. part. [*ab eodem*] *He, or she, that makes a publick sale,* *Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 2, 23.

* Auctiōnārius, a, um. adj. [*ex eodem themate*] *Of, or belonging to, open, or publick, sale.* § Auctionariæ tabulæ, *Inventories, wherein goods to be sold were written.* *Bilis of sale,* *Cic. Cat.* 2, 8. Auctionaria atria, *The places where such open sale was made,* *Id. de Leg. Agr.* 1, 3.

* Auctiōnor, āris. dep. [*ab eodem*] i. e. *Per auctionem vendo, auctionem facio, To make an open sale, to make an out-cry of goods, slaves, &c.* Nævius hominem multis verbis deterret, ne auctionetur, *Cic. pro Quint.* 4.

* Auctito, as. freq. [*à freq. aucto*] *To increase much, or often.* § Auctitare pecunias scēnore, *To improve his money by interest,* *Tac. Ann.* 6, 16.

* Aucto, as. freq. [*ab augeo*] *To increase, to advance.* Te bonâ Jupiter auctet ope, *Catull.* 65, 2.

* Auctor, ōris. c. g. verb. [*ab augeo*] *Sic enim rectè scribi, tam vett. Grammatici quàm manu exarati libri testantur, non auctor, nedum author; immo & Dio Cassius, lib. 55. cum sibi ipsi satisfacere nequiret exprimendo Græcè Auctoritatem senatus; vocabulum ipsum Romanum Græcis elementis Αὐκτώρις, non Αὐτῶρις, depinxit. Propriè qui auct; quo sensu auctrix f. dari scribit Servius, sed & dari potuit quocunque demum sensu diceretur. Certè auctorem dici utriusque sexus hominem apud antiquos hâc etiam significatione liquet. Deinde quia augere fit creando, efficiendo, vel instituendo, aliquid, patris, effectoris, & institutoris, notionem induit. Cūque talem causam multum pollere oporteat; sæpe denotat cujus virtute, consilio, suasu, vel testimonio, aliquid fiat. (1) || Properly an increaser, or enlarger. (2) A father, founder; or principal person. (3) A master. (4) A leader, chief, or commander. (5) An authour, writer, or composer. (6) An adviser, a counsellour, or persuader; or rather one who has influence to effect a thing. (7) One vested with original power, or in whom power is trusted, or lodged, and from whom it is derived to others. (8) An approver, or ratifier. (9) A causer, or contriver. (10) A reporter, or teller. (11) A precedent, one who has done a thing before another. (12) An owner, or seller, of a thing; upon warranty. (13) || A tutor, or guardian. (1) Auctor divitiarum; auctrix patrimonii, *Serv.* (2) = Primus pater urbis & auctor, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 134. Trojæ Dardanus auctor, *Id.* 3, 503. Brutus præclarus auctor nobilitatis tuæ, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 15. (3) Veri auctor, *Hor. Od.* 1, 28, 14. = Dicendi gravissimus auctor, & magister, *Pia-**

to, Cic. Orat. 3. (4) Auctor R. P. & dux, *Id. Att.* 8, 2. (5) Cæcilius malus auctor Latinitatis, *Id.* (6) § Legum multarum aut auctor, aut dissuasor fuit, *Id. Vid. & Suet. Tiber.* 27. (7) *Vid. Liv.* 1, 17. ubi tam in hâc quàm in sequente notione usurpari videtur. = Impero, auctorque sum, ut me cuivis castrandum loces, *Plaut. Aut.* 2, 2, 73. (8) *Vid. Liv.* 1, 17. sub finem. (9) Auctor doloris alicujus, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 22. necis, *Suet.* (10) Iisdem auctoribus cognitum est, *Liv.* (11) Quos hic noster auctores habet, *Ter. Prol. Andr.* (12) Nec vobis auctor ullus est, nec vos estis ulli, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 12. (13) *Ap. JCC.* Res quoque omnium generum dicuntur auctores. § Rumorem auctorem habere, *To speak by hearsay,* *Cic.* Rem tibi auctorem dabo, *The thing itself shall speak,* *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 70. Fatis auctoribus, *By their over-ruling power,* *Virg. Æn.* 10, 67.

* Auctōrāmentum, i. n. [*ab auctorando*] (1) *A stipulating, or contracting, whence ariseth an obligation to serve.* (2) *The hire, or wages, of such service.* (3) *A donative, or present.* (1) Est in mercenariis ipsa merces auctoramentum servitutis, *Cic. Off.* 1, 42. (2) Rudiarum revocati auctoramento centenum millium, *Suet. Tib.* 7. (3) Hominem venalis animæ crebris auctoramentis accendebat, *Sen. B.* 4, 37.

* Auctōrātus, a, um. part. [*ab auctore*] (1) *Hired, or lent, out for money.* (2) *Condemned, or bound, to serve; as gladiators.* (3) *Pressed, or list-ed; as a soldier.* (4) || Patronized. (1) P. Rutilius auctorato sociis officio vitam sustentavit, *Val-*

Max. 6, 9, 8. (2) Auctoratus eas, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 59. (3) *Suet. in Tib.* (4) Auctoratus consensus patrocini, *Tert.*

* Auctōritas, ātis. f. [*ab auctor*] (1) *Authority, credit, reputation, esteem, awfulness, acquired by integrity, wisdom, age, publick-services, &c. in meaner persons, or orders analogical to what in sovereign princes and states is called majesty, and is sometimes used for it.* (2) *Weight, force, power, jurisdiction.* (3) *An order, or commission.* (4) *Judgement, opinion, advice; a testimony quoted out of an authour, or writer.* (5) *A record, authentic deed, or instrument, made by the prince, or state.* (6) *A right, title, or property to a thing.* (7) || *Warranty.* (1) Honestè acta superior ætas fructus capit auctoritatis extremos, *Cic. Apex senectutis auctoritas, Id. de Sen.* 17. § Senatus auctoritas, & majestas, *P. R. Id.* (2) = Hujus rei quæ sit vis, quæ auctoritas, quod sit pondus, ignorant, *Id. pro Flacc.* 4. (3) Prætorum obtinent publicarum tabularum auctoritatem, *Id. pro Arch.* 4. (4) Auctoritas ejus multum apud me valet, *Id. Att.* 9, 6. (5) Postea quàm certis literis, testibus, auctoritatibusque, convincitur, *Id.* (6) Jure optimo, sed tamen jure privato, jure hæreditario, jure auctoritatis, &c. *Id. de Arusp. responsis.* (7) Auctoritatis obnoxius, *Paul.*

* Auctōro, as. act. [*ab auctor*] (1) *To bind, or engage, one, as by a covenant, or hire, for service.* (2) || *To press soldiers, or list them into pay.* (1) *Liv.* 37, 10. (2) *Bud.*

* Auctōror, āris. pass. [*ab auctore*] *To be bound by oath; to be pressed, or listed, as a soldier, or gladiator,* *Apul. Met.* 9.

* Auctrix, icis. f. [*ab auctor*] *She that augmenteth, or increaseth. An authoress, or actress.* *Tert.* † Auctrix;

* Auctūrnālis, e. adj. *Vid. Autumnalis.*

* Auctūrnus, i. m. *Autumn, the fall of the leaf.* *Vid. Autumnus.*

* Auctūrus, a, um. part. [*ab augeo*] *About to augment, or increase.* Aucturus suam gloriam, *Paterc.* 2, 44. Canities vultus auctura verendos, *Plaut. Nupt. Hon. & Mar.* 324.

* Auctus, a, um. part. [*ab augeo*] vel. adj. ex part. or. comp. (1) *Created, begotten.* (2) *Increased, heightened.* (3) *Multiplied, or made more.* (4) *Exalted, advanced.* (5) *Enriched, improved.* (1) *Vid. Augeo, No.* 1. quin & sic utitur *Prud.* (2) Aucta forma fugâ est, *Ov. Met.* 1, 530. (3) Sylva sororibus aucta, *Id. Met.* 2, 372. Aucto numero navium, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 5. (4) = Majestas auctior, ampliorque, *Liv.* 4, 2. (5) = Omnes te in laurâ, & bene parte auctâ putant, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5. = Auctas, exaggeratâque fortunas nox una pæne delevit, *Cic. Cat.* 4, 9.

* Auctus, ūs. m. verb. [*ab augeo*] *Increase, growth, augmentation.* Auctus corporis, *Lucr.* 2, 481. § Auctus, & diminutio fontis, *The ebbing and flowing,* *Plin.*

Aucupans, tis. part. *Watching, or waiting, for.* Utilitatem aucupans, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 14. Absentiam ejus aucupantes, *Just.* 29, 4.

Aucupatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab aucupor*] (1) *Birding, forwiling.* (2) || *Gain, advantage.* (1) *Quint. Declam.* 13. ex fide vett. libb. ubi Recent. habent *Occupatio.* (2) *Bud. ex Plin.* 9, 35. ubi tamen al. leg. *Nuncupatio.*

Aucupatorius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, bird-catching, or forwiling; fit to take birds,* *Plin.* 16, 36.

Aucupatorius, a, um. part. *About to watch for.* Nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupatum eramus, *Cic. Att.* 6, 8.

Aucupium, i. n. [*ab auceps, aucupis*] (1) *Birding, or forwiling.* (2) *Meton. The fowls caught.* (3) *A curious search after a thing, an earnest desire, or endeavour.* (4) *An enticement.* (5) *Also a way to get any thing.* (1) Hic noster quæstus aucupii similis est, *Plaut.* (2) Peregrina aucupia in ventrem congerere, *Sen.* (3) Aucupium delectationis, *Cic. Orat.* 58. (4) Aucupium auribus facere, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 43. (5) Isti fuit generi quondam quæstus; hoc novum est aucupium, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 16. § Vitam propa-

gare

gat aucupio sagittarum, *By shooting at birds; and*
birds, Cic. de Fin. 5, 11.

Aucupo, as. act. Met. *To watch, or spy. To*
listen. Aucupernus ex insidiis clanculum quam
rem gerant, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 31.

Aucupor, āris. dep. [*ab auceps*] aves capio.
 (1) || *To go a birding, fowling, or hawking.* (2)
 Met. *To hunt after, to strive to obtain.* (3) *To*
watch, lie at catch for; to seek, or get, by cun-
ning. (1) *Exemplum primæ signi. diu, sed frustra*
aucupatus sum. (2) *Aucupari gratiam alicujus,*
Cic. Fam. 5, 2. (3) *Cur epistolis, & fororis,*
& matris imbecillitatem aucupatur? Id. pro
Flac. 37.

Audacia, æ. f. [*ab audax*] legitur in plur.
 (1) *Audaciousness, presumption, impudence, despe-*
rateness, rashness, fool-hardiness. (2) *Effrontery,*
sauciness. (3) *Sometimes courage, or bravery.*
 (1) || *Audaciæ potius nomen habeat, quam for-*
titudinis, Cic. Off. 1, 19. Audacias ac libidines
refecare, Id. (2) || In vultu est audacia mista
pudori, Ov. Met. 9, 526. (3) Mille audaciæ
expertæ delegerunt milites, Liv. 38, 25. Si de-
ficiant vires, audacia certè laus erit, Prop. 2,
10.

Audaciter, adv. [*ex audax*] *Boldly, confidently,*
rashly. Vid. seq. Audacter. || Displicuit hoc
vocab. Quintiliano, prout apparet, l. 1. c. 6. placuit
autem Livio, l. 22. c. 25. & 40, 45. ut ta-
ccam de utroque Senecâ, aliisque.

Audacter, adv. ius, comp. sîmè, sup. (1) *Free-*
ly. (2) *Boldly, courageously.* (3) *Confidently, rash-*
ly. (1) = *Ut te audacter moneam, & familiariter,*
Ter. Hæaut. 1, 2, 6. = Audacter, & liberè,
dicere, Cic. pro Rosc. Am. 11. (2) Audacissimè
omnia incipere, Liv. 30, 30. Per medios au-
dacissimè proruperunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 15. (3)
Audaciùs exultare, Cic. Orat. 8.

|| Audaculus, a, um. adj. dim. [*ab audax*]
Somerubus bold, or courageous; a little too rash,
saucy; Gell. 5, 21.

Audax, ācis. adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. [*ab*
audeo] (1) *Bold, confident.* (2) *Adventurous,*
valiant, daring. (3) *Audacious, desperate.* (1)
 = *Qui me alter est audacior, aut me confidentior?*
Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 1. (2) = Temerarii,
atque audaces homines accefferant, Cic. de Inv.
1, 3. (3) Furit audacissimus omni De numero
Lycabas, Ov. Met. 3, 623.

Audendus, a, um. part. *Worthy to be enter-*
prised, or undertaken, Liv. 21, 4.

Audens, tis. part. vel adj. or, comp. sîmus,
 sup. *Bold, bardy, adventureing, one that ventures.*
 Nondum audentia labi Flumina restituit, *Ov. Met.*
 2, 406. || *Dubium cautior, an audentior, Suet.*
 68. de C. Cæsare. Audentissimi cujusque pro-
 curfu, *Tac. Agric. 33.*

Audenter, adv. ius, comp. *Hardily, boldly,*
dareingly. Audenter dicere, Cæd. Quidam auden-
tiùs apertis in collibus visabantur, Tac. Ann. 4,
47.

Audentia, æ. f. verb. *Dareingness, fortitude,*
Tac. Ann. 15, 53, 3. || Audentia, fortitudi-
nis; audacia, temeritatis, Nonn.

Audeo, ère, sus sum. act. et si sæpe sumatur
 absol. (1) *To dare, to adventure.* (2) *To pre-*
sume, not to be afraid. (1) || *Aude, hospes, con-*
temnere opes, Virg. Æn. 8, 364. (2) || Nec
Tiberius pœnam ejus palam ausus, Tac. Ann. 2,
40. || Causâ adde, Adversus Neronem ausus,
Tac. Hist. 2, 71. Non audeo quin, Plaut. Au-
dere in prælia, Virg. Æn. 2, 347.

* Audiendus, a, um. part. [*ab audio*] *To be*
heard. Cæsar neque jam sibi legatos audiendos
arbitratur, Cæs. B. G. 4, 13.

* Audiens, tis. part. vel etiam adj. ex part. [*ab*
eodem] *Hearing, obedient. || Cum dat. Dicto au-*
diens, Cic. Cum gen. Audiens imperii, Plaut.
Subst. pro Auditor, Ad animos audientium per-
mevendos, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 23.

* Audientia, æ. f. [*ex eodem themate*] *Audi-*
ence, or attention. Audientiam sibi facit improbi-
tas ejus, Cic. Div. in Verr. 13. Audientiam fa-
cere præconem jussit, Liv. 43, 16.

* Audio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*ab addi, vox,*
cujus proprium est ut audiat] (1) *To hear, to*

bearken. (2) *To mind, attend, regard, listen.* (3)
To bear say. (4) *To grant, to agree to, to give*
credit to. (5) *To be one's auditor, or scholar.* (6)
To be spoken of. (7) *To try, or judge.* (1) *An*
ego toties de eadæm re audiam? Ter. Ad. 1, 2,
48. (2) Si me satis audias, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 13.
 (3) *Audivi à patre meo, Cic. (4) Endymion*
verò (si fabulas audire velimus) &c. Id. T. Q. 1,
 38. (5) *Audivit Molonem [Cæsar] Suet. (6)*
Non rectè facere, & tamen bene audire vult, Cic.
 (7) *De capite viri consularis foccatus audiit, Sen.*

* Auditor, āris. pass. *To be heard, &c. Cic.*

* Auditio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab audio*] (1) *A hear-*
ing, as of a lecture, or discourse. (2) *Hearsay, or*
report. (1) Ab auditione Nicetis ad Messalam ve-
nit, Sen. (2) = || Levem auditionem habent
pro re compertâ, Cæs. B. G. 7, 42.

* || Auditioicula, æ. f. [*dim. ab auditio*] *A*
little report, a muttering, Gell. 12, 19.

* Auditor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab audio*] *A hearer,*
an auditor, a scholar, Cic. Orat. 8.

* Auditorium, i. n. [*ex eodem themate*] (1) *A*
school. (2) An audit.ry, or assembly of them that
hear. (3) || Also a common place where judges de-
cide matters; a hall of audience, a confessor, a ses-
sions-house, &c. (1) || Alia ratio est litium, & dis-
putationum fori, & auditorii, Quint. 10, 1. (2)
Adhibito ingenti auditorio librum de vitâ ejus re-
citavit, Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 2. (3) Litt. sed sine auct.

* Auditum, i. n. subst. [*ab eodem*] (1) *Re-*
port. (2) Hearsay. (1) Nîl præter auditum ha-
beo, Cic. Off. 1, 10. (2) Si ritè audita recorder,
Virg. Æn. 3, 107.

* Auditurus, a, um. part. [*ab eodem*] *About*
to hear, &c. Non audituri numina magna Jovis,
Ov. Fast. 5, 684.

* Auditus, a, um. part. [*ab audior*] *Heard, re-*
lated. Auditus à summis montibus Evan, Stat.
Theb. 5, 94.

* Auditus, ūs. m. verb. [*ex eodem themate*]
 (1) *The sense of bearing, bearing. (2) A relation of a*
fact. (1) Auditus semper patet; ejus enim sensu
etiam dormientes egemus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. (2)
Non perinde intelligi auditu potest, atque ego ipse
cogitans sentio, Id. pro Marc. 4.

Ave, verb. defect. Ave, aveto; plur. Avete,
 avetote. Infin. Avere. [*ab Hebr. אהו, hhave,*
i. e. vive] *All hail, God save you. Exprimere*
ave Latinum, χαίρε non potest Græcum, Mart.
5, 52. Matutinum ave, Id. 1, 56. In the end of
an epistle, Adieu, your Servant, Sall. in Catil.

Avestus, a, um. part. *Carried away. Avesta ca-*
rinis, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 1. Avesta Isis, Luc. 9, 363.

Aveho, ère, xi, ctum. act. [*ex à & veho*] *To*
carry away with one. Equites mercede condu-
ctos Ægyptum avexit, Liv. Avehit sonipes, Luc.
7, 723.

Avellāna, æ. f. [*sc. ab Avellā Campaniæ op-*
pido, cujus meminit Sil. 8, 45.] *A filbert nut,*
Plin. 15, 21.

Avello, ère, li, & vulsi. act. [*ex à & vello*]
 (1) *To pull, or drag, away. (2) To part, or keep,*
asunder. (1) Avellit frondes, Ov. Met. 2, 351.
 (2) *Non potes avelli, simul ibimus, inquit, Ov.*
Trist. 1, 3, 81.

Avellor, i, avulsus. pass. (1) *To be pulled*
away. (2) Met. To be parted, or separated. (1)
Poma ex arboribus, si cruda sunt, vi avelluntur,
Cic. de Sen. 19. (2) Vid. Avello, No. 2.

Avēna, æ. f. either in the singular or plural
 number. (1) *Oats. (2) Met. Oaten straw, a*
pipe, a reed, a mean low stile, as in pastorals. (1)
Satio avenæ, Col. 2, 11. Ovis avium, & avenis
incolæ vivunt, Plin. 4, 13. (2) Sed perlucen-
tus meditabar avenâ, Tibull. 3, 4, 71. Stru-
ctis cantat avenis, Ov. Met. 1, 677.

Avēnaceus, a, um. adj. *Of oats. || Avenacea*
farina, Oatmeal, Plin. 29, 6.

Avēnarius, a, um. adj. *Of oats, or being among*
oats, Plin. 11, 26.

Avens, tis. part. *Coveting, desiring, Hor. 2.*
Serm. Sat. 4.

Avēo, ère, caret. præter. & sup. (1) *To desire,*
covet, wish. (2) || To be glad, to rejoice. (1) A-
vemus aliquid audire, & discere, Cic. (2) Ex
quâ notione derivatur Ave, χαίρε,

Avēnālis, e. adj. *Of bell. Avernales aquæ,*
Hor. Ep. 5, 26.

Avēnus, a, um. adj. *Idem. Freta Aveina,*
Virg. Valles Avernæ, Ov. Vid. Propr.

Avēro, ère, i, sum. act. [*ex à & verro*]
To sweep, or carry, away. Carâ pisces averrere
mensâ, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 37. Averrere cineres,
Luc. 6, 585. Raro occ.

Averruncandus, a, um. part. *To be appeased,*
or driven away, Liv. 8, 6.

Averrunco, as. act. [*ex ab & erunco, an*
pro ab posito, ut in Aufero. Errunco autem ab
cc, vel ex, & runco] (1) || *To cut, scrape, turn,*
or take, away whatsoever hurteth; to hoe, or
weed, ground; to prune, or dress, vines. (2) Met.
To avert, or take away. (3) To appease, or a-
tone. (1) Gloss. averrunco, ἀποτρέμω, & sim-
plex Runco frequens Cat. & R. R. scriptoribus,
huic signif. asipulantur. (2) Dis, inquis, aver-
runcant, Cic. Att. 9, 2. (3) Placuit averruncan-
dæ deum iræ victimas cædi, Liv. 8, 6. ||
Scrib. & Aurunco; sic & Auruncus.

Averruncus, i. m. *Deus qui mala avertit, That*
puteth away evil, Varr. L. L. 6, 5.

Avērsābilis, e. adj. *Abominable, detested. Sce-*
lus avērsabile, Lucr. 6, 389.

Avērsandus, a, um. part. [*ab averfor*] *To be*
hated, abominated, abhorred, Liv.

Avērsans, tis. part. *Dislikeing. Aversantibus*
dis cmen, Ov. ad Liv. 211.

Avērsatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab averfor*] *Aversion,*
loathing, disdain, abhorrence, Quint. 8, 3.

Avērsatus, a, um. part. [*ab averfor*] *Dislikeing,*
refuseing. Multi illam petière, illa averfata peten-
tes, Ov. Met. 1, 478.

|| Avērsio, ōnis. f. verb. *A buying, selling, or*
leting, of several things together at a rate; in
which case the buyer was to stand to all hazards,
Ulp. This was called, In aversione emere, per
aversionem vendere, aversione locare, Hotom.

Averfor, ōris. m. verb. *A purloiner, a conver-*
ter of publick money to his own use, Cic. Verr. 5,
58.

Avērsor, āris. dep. (1) *To turn from one, and*
look another way; to dodge. (2) To disregard, re-
fuse, or not to endure. (3) To slight, to disdain.
 (1) *Hæreret homo, averfari, rubere, Cic. (2)*
Sed alii averfabantur preces, aut metu, aut ver-
cundiâ, Liv. 3, 12. (3) = Cum fugias averse-
rique petentes, Ov. Met. 14, 672.

Avērsurus, a, um. part. *About to turn away,*
Liv. 31, 7.

Aversus, a, um. part. vel adj. or, comp. sîmus,
 sup. (1) *Turned away, or back; with the back*
turned towards one, on the back side. (2) Met.
Averse, strange, estranged. (3) Shy, loath. (4)
Purloined, converted to a private use, embeszeled.

(1) *Luna aversis à sole cornibus, Plin. 2, 14.*
 || *Adversus, & aversus, Before and behind, Cic.*

(2) *Nihil ego vidi tam aversum à suis, Id.*
Aversissimo in me animo fuit, Id. Att. 11, 4.

(3) *Milites aversi à prælio, Cæs. B. C. 2, 12.*
Judex reliquorum defensionis aversior, Quint. 7,
 2. (4) *Aversa pecunia publica, Cic. Verr. 1, 4.*

|| *Aversus mercaturis, Dislikeing a merchant's life,*
Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 107.

Avērtendus, a, um. part. *To turn, or be turned,*
away. Ad avērtendos tantorum dedecorum ru-
mores, Suet. Cal. 48.

Avērtens, ntis. part. *Turning away, Liv. 31,*
11.

Avēro, ère, i, sum. act. [*ex à & verro*] (1)
To turn away. (2) To turn, or drive, away. (3)
To leave off. (4) To beat back, or put to flight.
 (5) *To pervert, embeszel, or misemploy; to convert*
to another use. (1) Oculos, vultum avertere,
Ov. Met. 2, 770. (2) Equos avērtit in castra,
Virg. Æn. 1, 476. (3) Ab impudicis diis
avērti volo, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 45. (4) In fu-
gam avērtērunt classem, Liv. 22, 19. Portis
castrorum barbaros avērtunt, Cæs. (5) Quibus
prohemus [Verrem] in quæsturâ pecuniam pub-
licam avērtisse, Cic. || Quod omen Jupiter
avērtat, Which God forbid, Id. Fam. 10, 8.

Avērtor, i, fus. pass. (1) *To be turned away.*
 (2) *Met. To be alienated, or estranged, (1) Quod*
amas

arnas, avertere, perdes, *Ov.* (2) Ut totius Galliae animi à se averterentur, *Cæf. B. G.* 1, 20.

* Aufereus, tis. part. [ab aufero] Taking away. Neque ex quoquam plùs denario auferente, *Suet. Aug.* 57.

* Aufero, ers, abstuli, ablātum. act. [ex ab & fero, b in u converso] (1) To take away, to carry away. (2) Met. To hinder, or deprive. (3) To take up, or employ. (4) To get, or obtain. (5) To cease, leave off, or give over. (6) To plunder, or rob. (1) Quicquid possem malle auferre potius in præsentia, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 14. (2) Leves somnos timor aufert, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 16. (3) Hi Iudi dies quindecim auferent, *Cic.* (4) Secum auferret gloriam sempiternam, *Id.* (5) Aufer me vultu terrere, *Hor. S.* 2, 7, 44. Aufer minas, *Plaut.* (6) Auferre pecuniam de ærario, *Cic.* ¶ Inultum auferre, To go scot free, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 4. Auferre iudicio, To get by law, *Cic.* Aufer te hinc, Get you gone, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, 26.

* Auferror, erri, ablātus. pass. [ab aufero] To be carried away, &c. Medios aufertur in hostes, *Sil.*

* Aufugiens, tis. part. [ex aufugio] Avoiding, shunning, eschewing, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43.

* Aufugio, ère, gi, itum. act. [ex ab & fugio] (1) To run away, to fly from. (2) To shun. (3) To be all gone, or spent. (1) Licinius servus tibi notus aufugit, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 1, 2. (2) Aufugere aspectum, *Id.* (3) Tum aquam aufugisse dicito, si quis petet, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 16.

* Augendus, a, um. part. [ab augeo] To be dignified, increased, improved, enlarged, &c. *Vid. Augeo, N.º.* 5.

* Augens, tis. part. [ab eodem] Increasing, improving, &c. *Liv.* 3, 10.

* AUGEO, ère, xi, etum. act. [ab αυξω, vel αυξέω] (1) To create, or make. (2) To increase, enlarge, or augment. (3) To set off, or commend. (4) To store, or enrich. (5) To advance, to honour, to set forth. (6) To make a thing seem greater. (7) ¶ Est etiam verbum sacrorum. (1) Quodcumque alias ex se res auget, alitque, *Lucret.* 15, 323. (2) = Augeri, amplificatione non posset, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 11. (3) ¶ Neque verò verhis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, *Id. Off.* 2, 20. (4) Largitione potissimos amicorum auxit, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 18. (5) = Te augendum atque ornandum putavi, *Cic.* (6) Auxerat articulos macies, *Ov. Met.* 8, 806. (7) SI QUIS HUIC ARÆ DONUM DARE, AUGERE QUE VOLET, LICETO, *Inscript. vet.* Ab hac notione augmentum, *augustus, maclius, magmentum.*

* Augeor, èri, etus. pass. [ab augeo] To be increased, enriched, enlarged, or advanced, &c. *Vid. Augeo.*

* Augescens, tis. part. [ab augeo] Growing, increasing, &c. *Cic. de Sen.* 15.

* Augesco, ère. incept. [ab augeo] (1) To increase in bigness, or stature; to plump up. (2) To grow more extreme. (1) ¶ Augescunt corpora dulcibus, &c. minuuntur siccis, &c. *Plin.* 11, 5. Parvique augescunt munere manes, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 71. (2) Augescit magis de filio ægritudo, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 14.

* † Augifico, id. quod Augeo, *Enn.*

* Augites, æ. m. [ab αυγή splendor] A precious stone, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* Augmen, inis. n. [ab augeo] (1) Increase, augmentation. (2) Growth of body. (1) Ratio reddunda augmen cur nesciat æquor, *Lucr.* 6, 657. (2) *Id.* 2, 72.

* ¶ Augmento, as. act. [ab eodem] To increase, to build up, or pack together, *Firm.* 5, 6.

* ¶ Augmentum, i. n. [ex eodem themate] (1) ¶ Growth, increase. (2) Est item vocab. in sacris. (1) Dotis augmentum: *Lege* 31. § ult. Dig. 4. Augmen. (2) *Vid. Varr. de L. L.* 4. ubi augmentum vocat, quod ab immolatâ hostiâ defectum est.

Augur, ūris. com. gen. A soothsayer, a conjecturer, a diviner, he that foretelleth the events of affairs by the flying, singing, or feeding, of birds; an augur. Augur Jovis interpres, & internuncius, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 5.

† Auguraculum, i. n. A tower, or castle where the augurs made their observations, *Fest.*

Augurāle, is. n. (1) An instrument, belonging to the augurs. (2) Allo a tower, whence the augurs took their observations. (1) *Sen. de Tranq.* 12. (2) *Tac.* 2, 13. & 15, 30.

Augurālis, e. adj. Belonging to the augurs, or soothsayers, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 33.

Augurandus, a, um. part. [ab auguror] To be divined. Aves augurandarum rerum causâ natæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 64.

Auguratio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab auguror] Soothsaying, divining, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 30.

Auguratio, adv. By soothsaying, or divining, *Liv.* 1, 18.

Auguratus, a, um. part. pass. Confirmed, or limited, by divination, *Cic. in Vatin.* 2.

Auguratus, ūs. m. denom. [ab augur] The place, or quality, of the augurs, or soothsayers. Lituus insignē auguratus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 17.

Augurium, i. n. [ex augur, qu. avigerium, vel avigarrium] (1) Divination, or soothsaying by the flight, or singing, of birds. (2) A foreboding, sign, token, or fore-token; a prediction, or foretelling of what is to come. (3) A conjecture, guess, or surmise. (4) An oracle. (1) Quantum ex augurio auspicii intelligo, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 1, 15. (2) Magno futurum Augurio monstrum; docuit post exitus ingens, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 522. (3) = Augurium, & divination mea, *Cic.* (4) Da pater augurium, atque animis illabere nostris, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 89.

Augurius, a, um. adj. Belonging to augury. Jus augurium, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 9.

Auguro, as. act. & Auguror, āris. dep. Propriè est ex avium cantu, gestu, vel pastu, futura divino; item quovis modo conjicio. (1) To presage. (2) To conjecture, to surmise what will happen; to suppose, to guess. (3) To forebode. (1) = In Persis augurant, & divinant magi, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 41. (2) Quantum ego opinione auguror, *Id. pro Mur.* 31. (3) Mortem est eam auguratus, quæ brevi conlecta est, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 40.

Augustāle, is. n. [ab Augusto] The house of a prince, a palace; a pavilion, or daize; the lord general's tent in the camp, *Quint.* 8, 2.

¶ Augustāles, [milites] The van-guard. Veg. Augustālia, um. pl. n. Plays instituted in honour of Augustus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 15.

Augustālis, e. adj. Imperial, stately, belonging to the emperor, *Col.* 12, 1.

Augustè, adv. Venerably, nobly, stately, majestically. = Augustè, & sanctè venerari deos, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 21.

Augusteum marmor, A kind of marble, with curious veins in it, *Plin.* 36, 7.

Augustus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. Hujus vocab. etymon. docet *Suet. in Aug. c.* 7. Sa- cred, venerable, imperial, majestic, noble, princely, magnificent, divine. = Fons sanctus, & augustus, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 13. Augusta forma viri, *Flor. Tec-* tum augustum, *Virg. Mœnia augusta, Catull.* 62, 80. sc. augusto augurio condita. Cætero habitu se augustiorem fecit, *Liv.* 1, 7. Pater augustissimus urbis, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 8, 20.

Augustus, i. m. The sixth month, [August] called Sextilis, till in honour of Augustus it changed its name for his, as his predecessor Quintilis had before done in honour of his father Julius.

Avia, æ. f. [ab avus] A grandmother, a granddame. ¶ Dum veteres avias tibi de pulmone revelo, *Old wives tales, Pers.* 5, 92.

Avia, ōrum. n. subst. [loca] By-paths, unpassable places, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 68.

Aviārium, i. n. (1) A place where birds are kept alive, an aviary, a cage, a decoy. (2) A bushy place in woods, where birds resort. (1) *Col.* 8, 1. (2) Sanguineis inculca rubent aviaria baccis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 4, 430.

Aviārius, i. m. He that keepeth, or selleth, birds, or poultry; a poulterer, a bird-catcher, *Col.* 8, 3.

¶ Avicūla, æ. f. [dim. ab avis] A little bird, *Gell.* 2, 29.

¶ Avicūlaria, æ. f. An herb of the kind of Trachelium, *Lex. ex Plin.*

Avide, adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. Eagerly, greedily, earnestly. Avide prandere, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 127. Avide expecto literas tuas, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 4.

Avidius quem intueri, *Curt.* 3, 6. Avidissimè expectare, *Cic. Att.* 14, 1.

Aviditas, atis. f. Greediness, eagerness, desire, appetite, *Cic. Fin.* 3, 2.

Avīdus, a, um. adj. [ab aveo] or, comp. simus, sup. (1) Greedy, hungry. (2) Covetous, niggardly, parsimonious. (3) Eager, earnest. (1) Lupus avidus, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 1, 78. Tigris avida, *Luc.* 6, 487. Cædis avidissima propago, *Ov. Met.* 1, 161. (2) = Habet patrem quendam avidum, miserum atque aridum, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 15. ¶ Liberalis avidum [fraudavit] *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 7. (3) ¶ Avidior sum, quàm satis est, gloriæ, *Id. Fam.* 9, 14. Avidus cognoscere, *Ov. Met.* 10, 472. videndi, *Id.*

AVIS, is. f. [ab ηκ, volavit; unde ηνν avis. M.] (1) A bird, or fowl. (2) Meton. Luck. (1) ¶ Avis Junonia, A peacock, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 627. Avis devia, The owl, *Id. Ep.* 2, 118. Avis fluminea, The swan, *Id. Amor.* 1, 3, 22. Solis avis, The phoenix, *Claud. 1 Conf. Stil.* 419. (2) Avis adversa, *Cic. bona, Id. de Div.* 1, 16.

¶ Avitium, i. n. [ab avis] All sorts of birds, *Apul. p.* 829. edit. Delph.

Avitus, a, um. adj. [ab avus] (1) Left by a man's ancestors. (2) Ancient, of long time. (3) Belonging to ancestors. (1) Avitus apto Cum laro fundus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 43. (2) Avitum mihi hospitium est cum Lysone, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 35. (3) Tumulus avitus, *Ov. Tr.* 4, 3, 45.

Avius, a, um. adj. id est sine viâ; ut Amens, sine mente. Without way, or passage, out of the way, unpassable, inaccessible. Animus avius, *Lucr.* 3, 465. Avia memora, *Id.* 2, 144. Avii montes, *Hor. Od.* 1, 23, 2.

* AVULA, æ. f. [à Gr. αὐλή, i. e. area] (1) A fore court, or entry, of a house. (2) A ball, or prince's court; a king's palace. (3) Ab- utivè, A honey-comb. (1) Lectus genialis in aula est? *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 87. (2) Si parvulus aula Luderet Æneas, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 329. (3) = Aulæque, & cerea regna retingunt, *Id. Geor.* 4, 202. † Aula, ant. pro Aulæ, *Id. Æn.* 3, 354. † Qui etiam Aula pro Olla dixerunt, *Plaut.*

* Aulæum, i. n. [ab αὐλαία, Idem.] A piece of hangings, a curtain, as in the theatre. Leg. freq. in plur. Aulæa. Arras hangings, tapestry for princes courts, and great mens houses, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 27.

† Aular, āris. pro Ollar, A pot-lid, *Varr.* † Aulæ, i. e. ollæ operculum.

* Auletes, æ. m. [αὐλητής, Gr.] A piper, one that playeth upon a flute, or other pipe, *Cic. pro Mur.* 13. alii autem Aulædos.

* Aulēticus, a, um. adj. in acc. auleticon. [2 præced.] Of, or belonging, to pipes; good to make pipes of, *Plin.* 16, 36.

* Aulicus, a, um. adj. [ab aula] Court-like, of the court, belonging to the court. Apparatus aulicus, *Suet. Dom.* 4, 3.

* Aulicus, i. m. [ex eodem] A courtier, a follower of the court, *Suet. Cal.* 19. ¶ Sed aulici ab antiquioribus dicuntur purpurati.

* Aulædus, i. m. [ab αὐλῆ; tibia, & αὐλῆ cantus] A minstrel, or piper, *Cic. pro Mur.* 13.

* ¶ Aulon, i. n. [ab αὐλῆ; tibia] An organ pipe, *Hier.*

Aulularia. [fabula] [ab aulula, pro ollula, dim. ab ant. aula, pro olla.] The name of one of *Plautus's* comedies.

Avocāmentum, i. n. An avocation, relaxation, diversion; pastime, recreation, avocation from business. = ¶ Cum sint ista ludus, & avocamentum, illæ feriæ voluptates, *Plin. Paneg.* 82.

Avocans, tis. part. Calling away, *Liv.* 37, 9.

Avocatio, ōnis. f. verb. A calling away, or from, a diverting the thoughts, *Cic. T. Q.* 3, 15.

Avoco, as. act. [ex à & voco] To cast off, to call aside, to withdraw, to turn aside. Avocat à rebus gerendis senectus, *Cic. de Sen.* 5.

Avocor, zri. pass. To be called away, *Liv.* 22, 33. Ne plebs frequentius à negotiis avocaretur, *Suet. Aug.* 39.

Avolāturus, a, um. part. About to fly away.

Critoni epim nostro non persuasi me hinc avolare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43.

Avolo, as. neut. [ex à & volo] (1) To fly away, to hasten away. (2) To pass away quickly. (1) Cor subito non potuit, nescio quid, avolare, Cic. Div. 2, 16. (2) Experiar centē ut hinc avolem, Id. Att. 9, 12. = Fluit corporis voluptas, & prona quæque avolat, Id.

*AURA, æ. f. [αὔρα, pro leni vento, ab αἶσ, spiro; pro splendore, ab αἶσ, ignis] (1) A gentle gale, a breath, a cool air, or fresco. (2) A blast of wind. (3) The air, or atmosphere. (4) Favour, applause. (5) The humour, as of a mob. (6) Splendour, glittering. (7) Gaiety, beauty. (1) Passim ap. script. classic. (2) Lenis alit flammæ, grandior aura necat, Ov. Rem. Am. 8c8. (3) Ferant rapidi secum, verrantque per auras, Virg. Æn. 1, 63. (4) Longius quam voluit popularis aura produxit, Cic. (5) Nec sumit, aut ponit secures Arbitrio popularis auræ, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 20. (6) Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit, Virg. Æn. 6, 204. (7) Metuunt Virgines nuptæ tua ne retardet Aura maritos, Hor. Od. 2, 8. ¶ Aurâ æthereâ vesci, To live and breathe, Virg. ¶ Auras, & aurâ, in gen. pro auræ, Id. Æn. 11, 802. & 6, 747. alterum ex Græcismo, alterum ex archaismo dixit.

Auramentum, i. n. [ab auro] An instrument to take up gold withal, out of the mine, Plin. 33, 3.

¶ Aurantium, i. n. [ab aureo colore] An orange, Jun.

Auraria, æ. f. sc. fodina. A gold mine, Tac. Ann. 6, 19, 1.

† Aurarius, a, um. adj. Of gold, belonging to gold, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 51. Auraria metalla, Plin. 37, 12.

¶ Aurarius, i. m. sc. artifex. A goldsmith, a gilder. Ap. JCC. † Aurifex.

Aurata, æ. f. [ab auri colore] A fish called a gilt head, Mart. 13, 90.

Auratura, æ. f. Gilt, or gilding, Quint. 8, 6.

Auratus, a, um. part. [ab auro] Gilt, or gilded; decked, or clad, with gold, Liv. 9, 40. ¶ Eques auratus, A knight with gilt spurs.

† Aurea, æ. f. [qu. ore, frequens enim est commutatio o in au, ap. ant. quod sit in ore equi, perinde ut Græci ὄρε, ἀπὸ ὀρέματος appellitunt. Meras nugas blattit Fest. qui ut ab auris deducit, frenum equorum auribus religari fingit] A head stall, or rein of a bridle. Synec. A bridle itself.

† Aureax, æcis. m. [auriga] A carter, a horseman riding alone, Fest. Vid. Aurea.

Aureolus, a, um. adj. [dim. ab aureus] (1) Of the colour of gold, golden, shining like gold. (2) Met. Excellent, worth gold. (1) Varr. (2) Aureolus libellus, Cic. Acad. 4, 44.

Aureolus, i. m. [dim. ab aureus, subst.] A little piece of gold, Mart. 5, 20.

Auresco, Ære. incept. To grow bright as gold, Varr. L. L. 6, 5.

Aureus, a, um. adj. (1) Of gold, golden, made of gold. (2) Yellow, of a golden colour. (3) Shining, glittering like gold. (4) Met. Rich. (5) Beautiful, goodly, amiable. (6) Excellent, precious. (1) Aureus axis erat, temo aureus, Ov. Met. 2, 107. (2) Cæsaries aurea, Virg. Æn. 8, 659. Malum aureum, Id. (3) Aurea luna, Ov. Met. 10, 448. (4) Copia aurea, Hor. (5) Venus aurea, Virg. Æn. 10, 16. (6) Aurea dicta, Lucr. 3, 12.

Aureus, i. m. A piece of gold coin. Accipit aureos mensurâ, non numero, Plin. ¶ The aurei [denarii] of the higher empire weigh, near five penny weights; but those of the lower empire little more than half that sum; an ounce of this gold is in value about 4 l. 8 s.

* Aurichalcum, i. n. pro Orichalcum, more vett. au pro o, substituto, ex Græc. ἀειχάλκον, qu. æs montanum, vel ex lapide æroso excoctum. Latin, or copper metal, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 46.

¶ Auriculus, a, um. adj. That hath hair as yellow as gold, golden locks, Sil. 3, 606.

Auricula, æ. f. dim. [ab auris] (1) All the out-side of the ear, the lugs. (2) The lap, or flap, of the ear. (3) Also the tubule ear, inside and all,

(1) Vid. Vall. 1, 5. (2) ¶ Vellere auriculam, To remind one, Virg. mordicus auferte, To bite it off, Cic. Auriculâ infirmâ mollior, Gentle and pliable, Prov. ap. Cic. fr. 2, 14. (3) Quid opus teneras mordaci radere verò Auriculas? Pers. 1, 108. Ego verò oppono auriculam, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 77.

Auriculâris, e. adj. Pertaining to the ear, Cels. 5, 6.

¶ Auriculâris, is. m. sc. digitus. The little finger, with which we pick the ears.

Auriculârius, a, um. adj. id. quod Auriculâris; ut ¶ Auricularium specillum, A surgeon's instrument to search and probe that part, Cels. 5, 6.

¶ Aurifer, færa, rum. [ex aurum & fero] That beareth, or bringeth, gold. Amnis aurifer Tagus, Catull. 27, 19.

Aurifex, icis. m. [ab aurum & facio] A goldsmith, a gold finer, Cic. Verr. 4, 25.

¶ Aurifluus, a, um. adj. Running, or flowing, with gold, Aurifluus Tagus, Gloss. ex Prud.

Aurifodina, æ. f. [ex aurum & fodina] A gold mine, Plin. 33, 4.

† Aurifur, ūris. adj. [ab aurum & fur] A gold stealer, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 55. ¶ Fortè rectius auri fur divisè.

Auriga, æ. c. g. qu. aureiga, qui aureâ, i. e. freno equos regit, vel agit; Fest. unde & media syllaba post contractionem meruit produci. (1) A carter, or wain-man; a waggoner, a charioteer. (2) Also a horse-keeper, groom, or equerry. (3) Met. A pilot of a ship, or steers man. (4) A certain sign upon the horns of Taurus. (1) Phaëthon currus auriga paterni, Ov. Met. 2, 327. Auriga soror, Virg. Æn. 12, 918. (2) Id. Æn. 12, 86. (3) Aurigam video vela dedisse rati, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 16. (4) Quartò Nonas Octobris auriga occidit, Col. 11, 2, 73.

Aurigans, tis. part. Driving a coach, or chariot, Suet. Calig. 18.

Aurigarius, i. m. A coach-driver, or chariotter; a master coachman, or chief of a livery, Suet. Ner. 5.

Aurigatio, ōnis. f. verb. The driving of a cart, coach, or chariot, Suet. Ner. 35, 9.

¶ Aurigēna, æ. m. [ex auro genitus] Perseus, so called, because Jupiter got him of Danaë, by turning himself into a shower of gold, Ov. Met. 5, 250.

¶ Auriger, a, um. adj. [ab aurum & gero] Bearing, or wearing, gold. Aurigeri tauri, Cic. de Div. 2, 30. Arbor aurigera, Val. Flacc. 8, 110.

¶ Aurigīnōsus, a, um. adj. Sick of the yellow jaundice, or king's evil, Vulg. Interpr. † Ictericus, arquatus.

¶ Aurigo, gēnis. f. [à colore auri] The yellow jaundice, or king's evil. Legitur & Aurugo. Scrib. larg. † Morbus arquatus, Cels. Morbus regius, Hor.

Aurigo, as. denom. [ab auriga] To drive a chariot, or coach, Suet. Cal. 54.

¶ Aurigor, aris. dep. To steer, govern, rule, Varr. ap. Non.

Auripigmentum, i. n. [ab auri colorem pictoribus utilem] A kind of ocre, of the colour of gold, arsenick, orpin, or ointment, Plin. 33, 4.

Auris, is. f. [ab addi, vox, unde & audio, Hinc dimin. Audiculæ, pro Auriculæ; vel ab haurio, qu. hauris; Vocemque his auribus hausi, Virg.] An ear; also bearing. ¶ Auris ima, The flap of the ear, Plin. Arem vellere, To put one in mind, Virg. Ecl. 6, 3. Arrigere aures, To prick up his ears, to attend, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 31.

In aurem dicere, To whisper, Ov. Micare auribus, To wag them up and down, Virg. Geor. 3, 84. In aurem utramvis dormire, to sleep soundly, to take no care, Ter. Auribus lupum tenere, To be every way in danger, Id. Phorm. 3, 2, 21. Auribus alicujus aliquid dare, To flatter him, Treb. ad Cic. Niveus lapis deducit aures, He wears a pendant, Sen. Hipp. 391. Auribus purgatis, With a sound judgement, Plaut.

Auriscalpium, i. n. [ex auris & scalpo] An ear picker, Mart. 14, 23.

Auritus, a, um. adj. [ab auris] (1) Having large, or long, ears. (2) Hearing well, listening, attentive. (1) Auritus sequi lepores, Virg. Geor.

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Auspex, icis. m. qu. avispex, [ab avis & specio, qui aves specit, Fest. qui ex avium volatu, cantu, aut pastu, futura divinat] (1) A soothsayer, or diviner, by seeing what birds do; also an assistant. (2) A leading, or principal, person in any business; the chief in making of marriages. (1) Providus auspex, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 8. (2) Auspices Diis, Virg. Æn. 4, 45. Auspices legis, Cic. Att. 27. Nubit genero socrus nullis auspibus, Id. pro Cluent. 5.

† Auspicālis, Vid. Auspicalis.

Auspicans, tis. part. Begining, Suet. Aug. 38.

Auspicatō, adv. i. e. auspicio sumpto, vel auguratō. (1) By way of consulting the augurs. (2) Prosperously, in a good time, or hour; auspiciously. (1) Nihil nisi auspicatō gerebatur, Liv. (2) Haud auspicatō huc me appuli, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 12. Auspicatius, Plin. 3, 11.

Auspiciatus, a, um. part. vel adj. ex part. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) Set apart by the soothsayers. (2) Lucky, happily enterprised. (1) Auspicato in loco, Cic. pro Rabir. (2) Quis Venerem [vidit] auspiciatorem, Catull. 43, 26. Spina facibus nuptiarum auspiciatissima, Plin. Auspicatissimum exordium, Quint. 10, 1.

Auspiciālis, e. vel ut al. Auspicalis, e. n. quod ad auspiciū pertinet. Aremora, or porpus. Auspicalis pisciculus, Plin. 32, 1. sc. qui tempestatem portendit.

Auspiciū, i. n. [qu. avispiciū; sc. ab avispex]

1, 308. (2) Auritæ quercus, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 11. Face jam nunc præco omnem auritum populum, Plaut. Af. prol. 4. ¶ Auritus testis, A witness by hearsay, Id. Truc. 2, 6, 8.

† Auro, as. aët. To gild, or make to shine like gold, Varr. † Inauro.

¶ Aurora, æ. f. prima & aurea diei pars; [qu. aurea hora dict. sive ob excellentiam, sive splendorem] (1) The morning, the time just before sun-rising. (2) Meton. The east. (1) Effulget tenebris aurora fugatis, Ov. Met. 2, 144. (2) Eurus ad auroram, Nabatheaque regna recessit, Ov. 1, 61.

Aurōsus, a, um. adj. i. e. auri plenus; vel Aureus, Full of gold, golden. Aurōsi pulveris lapidosa macies, Pallad. 5.

¶ Aurūgo, gēnis. f. [ab auro] The jaundice. Scrib. Larg. morbus regius, Hor. Icterus, Cels.

AURUM, i. n. [ab αἶσ, ignis, Camerar. unde & Pindar. aurum voc. αἰθόμενον πῦρ, & Ægyptii Solem Orum] (1) Gold. (2) Meton. Any thing made of gold, as money, cups, or rings; also any thing wrought, or set off, with it. (3) A yellow colour. (1) Ferro nocentius aurum, Ov. Met. 1, 141. (2) Aurum in ærario est, Cic. Setinum ardebit in auro, Juv. 10, 27. Aurum vacuant meo, Stat. Theb. 5, 188. ¶ Contempla aurum & pallam, Hædiadis. The mantle embroidered with gold, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 125. Aurum sibi clam mulier demit, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 13. ¶ Gemmatum aurum, A jewel set in gold, Stat. Sylv. 3, 4, 94. (3) Flaventes auro spicæ, Ov. Met. 9, 688. ¶ Aurum factum, Liv. 34, 52. infectum, Virg. 10, 528. coronarium, Cic. in Rull. 1, 4. textile, Plin. 33, 3. coronatum, Stat. Sylv. 3, 4, 2. æstivum, Juv. 1, 28. semestire, Id. 7, 89.

Auscultatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab ausculto] Harkening, bearing, obeying, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 18.

Auscultator, ōris. m. verb. A listener, harkener, or bearer, Cic. Part. 3.

Ausculdo, as. aët. [ab ant. auses pro aures, qu. aures culto, sc. auribus cultum adhibeo, i. e. aures colo] (1) To listen, or give ear; to harken, to observe and attend; to mind. (2) † To obey, and to do as one would have him. (1) Ausculdo, loquere quid velis, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 5. (2) ¶ Isis magis audiendum, quam auscultandum censeo, Pac. ap. Cic. de Div. 1. ¶ Auscultatur, imperf. You shall be obeyed, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 127.

Ausim, sis, fit. pl. ausint, verbum defect. [ab audeo] I durst be bold, I dare. Nec, si sciam: dicere ausim, Liv. Ausim defendere, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 1.

spex] (1) *A consulting the auspices.* (2) *Met.* A sign, or token, of the success, or events of things shown by the flying, or other actions of birds. (3) *An event, or fortune, good, or bad.* (4) *Conduct, management.* (5) *Government, authority.* (6) *One's fancy, will, or pleasure.* (1) An te auspiciū commoratum est? *Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 58.* (2) Quod etiam nunc nuptiarum auspiciis declarant, *Cic.* (3) Ab auspicio bono, *Catull. 43, 10.* Veni huc auspicio malo, *Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 33.* (4) — Eos meo auspicio, atque ductu vicimus, *Id. Amph. 2, 2, 25.* (5) Paribus, regamus auspiciis, *Virg. Aen. 4, 102.* (6) Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam auspiciis, *Id. Aen. 4, 340.* *Auspicia* *καταχρηστικῶς* dicuntur de quovis omine. Felix auspiciū domino primus emisit, [*Darii equus*] *Iust.* *Auspiciū*, & ductus aliquando alia sunt. *Recepta signa ductu Germanici, auspiciis verò Tiberii Tac. dicit 2. Ann. c. 41.*

† *Auspico*, as. act. *Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 7. id. quod*

Auspīcor, āris. dep. i. e. auspiciū facio, vel capio. (1) *To seek, or gather, from omens, or tokens.* (2) *Met.* *To begin, or enterprise a business.* (1) Cūm auspiciari esset oblitus, *Cic. 2. de Nat. Deor.* (2) A suppliciis vitam auspiciamur, *Plin. 7. proem.*

Auster, tri. m. [*ab humore dict. qu. Hauster, ab hauriendis aquis*] (1) *The south wind; the south part of the world.* (2) *Synec.* *The wind in general.* (1) Nacti austrum naves solvunt, *Cæf. B. C. 3, 26.* (2) Loca fœta furentibus austris, *Virg. Aen. 1, 55.*

* *Austere*, adv. qual. [*ab austerus*] *Austere*ly roughly, sharply, *Cic. pro Mur. 35.*

* *Austeritas*, ātis. f. [*ab austerus*] (1) *Austerity, sharpness, roughness.* (2) *Deepness of colour.* (3) *Met.* *Gravity, or reservedness.* (1) Aqua lupinorum pilothri austeritatibus juncta, *Pall. 1, 35.* (2) Eadem res nimis floridis coloribus austeritatem occulte daret, *Plin. 35, 10.* (3) *Non austeritas [præceptoris] tristis, non dissoluta sit comitas, Quint. 2, 2.*

* *Austētilus*, a. um. adj. [*ab eodem*] *Somewhat harsh, or rough, Apul. p. 821. ed. Delph.*

* *Austerus*, a. um. adj. or, comp. [*ab austētilus*, quod ab *aūw*, sicco] immitis, subacerbus, qualis est sapor fructuum, qui nondum plenam maturitatem sunt consecuti. *Harsh, rough, sharp, sad, austere, rugged, crabbed, unripe; grave, retired, reserved, unfociable.* *Color austerus, A sad deep colour, Plin. 35, 6.* Vinum austerius, *A rougher wine, Col. 3, 2.* Gustus austerior, *Id. 12, 12.* *Ut [orator] suavitatem habeat austeram, & solidum; non dulcem, atque decoctam, That his style be sweet, racy, and mellow, not luscious and nauseous, Cic. de Orat. 3, 26.* *D. fert ab acerbis tanquam minus à majore.*

Australis, e. adj. [*ab auster*] *Southward, southern, Australis regio, Cic. Somn. Scip. 6.*

† *Austratus*, a. um. part. [*qu. ab austror*] *Wet, wetted.* Austrati ad ignem sedent, *Lexic. ex Plaut.* Sed non inveni.

Austrinus, a. um. adj. [*ab auster*] *From the south, southern; also dark, rainy, Plin. 5, 19.* Austrinus flatus, *Col. 7, 3.*

Ausu, abl. qui solus leg. [*ab ausus, ūs*] *With hazard, or daring.* Infolitos gressus prior occupat ausu, *Petr. c. 123.*

Ausum, si. n. verb. [*ab audeo*] *An adventurous act, a hardy enterprise, a bold undertaking.* Magnis excidit ausis, *Ov. Met. 2, 328.*

Ausurus, a. um. part. [*ab audeo*] *Who will dare, or attempt.* Ausuros grandia frangit amor, *Ov. Am. 2, 18, 4.* Ausuram Dionem, *Stat. Theb. 1, 288.*

Ausus, a. um. part. [*ab audeo*] *That hath dared, committed, or enterprised.* Ausum talia deposcunt, *Ov. Met. 1, 199.*

Aut, conj. [*ab αὐτ, Heb. id.*] *Or, or else, either.* (1) *It is often disjunctive.* (2) *Sometimes conjunctive.* (3) *Alto Hortative.* (4) *Comminative.* (5) *Also put for que.* (6) *Also for modo.* (7) *If put only once in a latter member, generally less is said than in the foregoing.* (1) Aut homo, aut verò deus, *Cic. Ferr. 4, 35.* (2) Moliri viam, aut veniendi poscere causas, *Virg. Aen. 1,*

418. (3) Aut tu, magne pater divūm, miserere, *Id. Aen. 9, 495.* (4) Nymphæ noster amor, &c. *Id. Ecl. 7.* (5) Ter gutture voces, Aut quater ingeminant, *Id. Geor. 1, 410.* (6) Aut ante ora Deūm, &c. *Id. Aen. 4, 64.* (7) Submersas obtrunc puppes, Aut age diversas, *Id. Aen. 1, 73.*

* *Autem*, conj. [*ab αὐτὰρ, Scal.*] (1) *But, however, notwithstanding, nevertheless.* (2) *Yes, nay.* (3) *And also; besides.* (4) *Truly, indeed.* (5) *On the contrary, contrarywise.* (6) *Not before.* (7) *It is often elegantly used by way of Epanorthosis, to say something more emphatically than was said before.* (8) *It is also used in transitions.* (9) *And often serves more for ornament than use, as having elegancies no English words nor rules can reach, and therefore only to be observed, and learned by use.* (10) *Sometimes it is elegantly omitted, chiefly in oppositions.* (1) Poëta numeris astrictior paulò; verborum autem licentiā liberior, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 16.* (2) Videbam historiam jam penè à te perfectam; dixerat autem mihi te reliquas res ordiri, &c. *Id. Ep. Fam. 5, 12.* (3) Sed cūm hæc leviora non essent, suspicarer autem prodesse Reipub. putavi te de eâ re esse admonendum, *Id. Fam. 4, 10.* *Eleganter in hac notione præponitur*

tu is es, qui, quid sis, nescias; neque autem ego sum ita demens, ut, &c. Cic. Fam. 5, 12. (5) Sunt quidam ita linguâ titubantes, &c. sunt autem quidam ita hebetes, ut, &c. *Id.* (6) Pridie autem apud me Crassipes fuerat, qui se; &c. *Id. Att. 9, 9.* in primo Epistolæ membro. (7) Ferendus autem? Immo verò etiam adjuvandus, *Id.* (8) De pietate autem Attici quid plura commemorem? *Nep. Att. 17.* (9) Vid. Vall. Eleg. 2, 24. (10) Hæc morum vitia sunt, non senectutis, *Cic. Pro patre possum mori, coram patre non possum, Quint.*

* *Authenticus*, a. um. adj. [*ex αὐθεντίας, auctor*] *Authentic, authoritative, original, ap. JCC.*

* *Authēpsa*, æ. f. [*ex αὐτὸς, ipse, & ἔψω, coquo*] *A stew-pan, or other vessel, to boil meat in, Cic. S. R. 46.*

* *Author*, ōris. c. g. *An author.* Vid. Auctor.

* *Authōritas*, ātis. f. [*ab author*] *Authority.* Vid. Auctoritas.

* *Autographum*, i. n. [*ex αὐτὸς & γράφω* scribo] *One's own hand writing.*

* *Autographus*, a. um. adj. [*ex eodem themate*] *Autographa epistola, Written with one's own hand, Suet. Aug. 71.*

* *Autōmātāria*, æ. f. sc. ars. [*ex automaton*] *The art, or science, of making watches, clocks, jacks, or other engines, which seem to move themselves, Ulp.*

* *Autōmātārius*, a. um. adj. [*ex eodem*] *Belonging to such an art.* *Automatarius faber, A maker of clocks, watches, jacks, &c. Jun.*

* *Autōmāton*, vel *Autōmātum*, i. n. [*ab αὐτόματον, Gr.*] *An engine that goes with a spring, any piece of art that seems to move of itself, as a clock, jack, &c. Suet. Claud. 34.*

* *Autōmātus*, a. um. adj. [*ab αὐτὸς, & μάρτυ i. e. suâ sponte*] *That which goes with a spring, or screw; and seems to move of itself, Vitruv. 9, 9.*

* *Autōphōros*, adj. [*ex αὐτὸς, & φέρω*] *A thief taken in the very fact, Ap. JCC. Lat. Fur manifestarius.*

* *Autōpýros panis*, [*qu. αὐτὸς & πυρὸς, i. e. ipsum triticum*] *A kind of household bread made of corn, as it comes from the mill, flour and bran all together, Cels. 2, 18.* Panis cibarius, *Cic. T. Qu. 5, 34.*

* *Autor*, ōris. c. g. *An author.* Vid. Auctor.

* *Autumnālis*, e. adj. [*ab autumnus*] *Belonging to autumn.* *Videmus alia florere verno tempore, alia æstivo, neque eadem autumnali, quæ hyberno, Varr. R. R. 1, 76.*

* *Autumnitas*, ātis. f. [*ab eodem*] *The fall of the leaf, the time, or season, of autumn.* Circum oleas autumnitate ablaqueato, *Cato de R. R. c. 5.*

* *Autumno*, as. neut. ut hyemo, verno. [*ex eodem themate*] *To be of the temperature of autumn.* *Plin. 2, 50.*

* *Autumnus*, a. um. adj. *id. quod Autumnalis.* [*ab eod.*] *Of autumn, autumnal, Ov. Met. 3, 729.*

* *Autumnus*, i. m. *pro auctumnus, eliso c, ut pro auctor scrib. autor, [ab augeo, auctum; sc.*

ab augendis frugibus] *Autumn, the time from the sixth of August to the sixth of November. The time of harvest and vintage. Autumnus frigus, Virg. Geor. 2, 321.* *Adulius autumnus, The middle of autumn, Tac. Ann. 11, 31.* Flexus autumni, *Growing towards an end, Id. Hist. 5, 23.*

* *Autūmo*, as. denom. [*ab auctor, vel autor, i. e. auctor sum*] (1) *To think, or suppose.* (2) *To avouch, to affirm.* (1) Bene quam meritam esse autumas, dicis male mereri, *Cic. Top. 13.* (2) Quia enim item asperæ sunt, ut tuum victum esse autumabas, *Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 105.*

Avulsio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab avello*] *A plucking away, a pulling up of herbs, &c. Plin. 17, 10.*

Avulsor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab avello*] *He that plucks away, or up. Plin. 9, 45.*

Avulsus, a. um. part. [*ab avellor*] *Pulled away, or slipped off. Avulsus humeris caput, Virg. Aen. 2, 558.*

Avunculus, i. m. dim. [*ab avus*] *The mother's brother, or uncle by the mother's side. Avunculus ille Neronis, sc. Claudius, Juven. 6, 614.* *Avunculus magnus, The grandmother's brother, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 62.* major, *The mother's grand mother's brother, Suet. Aug. 7.*

Avus, i. m. patris matrisve pater. [*ex Heb. אב, pater, vel quivis majorum*] (1) *A grandfather, or grand-father.* (2) *An ancestor.* (1) Avus tibi maternus fuit, atque paternus, *Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 3.* (2) Despectis ortus avis, *Ov. Ep. 20, 224.*

* *Auxēsis*, is. f. [*ab αὐξήσις, Gr. incrementum*] *A figure in rhetoric, when we magnify a thing very much, as Ocyor Euro, Hor.*

* *Auxiliābundus*, a. um. adj. [*ab auxilium*] *Ready to help, aid, or succour, Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 682. edit. Delph.*

* *Auxilians*, tis. part. [*ab eodem*] *Aiding, assisting, Auxiliantibus Atheniensibus, Just. 6, 4.*

* *Auxiliāris*, e. adj. [*ex eodem themate*] (1) *Coming to aid, succour, and assist; auxiliary.* (2) *Medicinal, or healing.* (1) Auxiliares cohortes, *Cæf. B. C. 1, 63.* Auxiliare numen, *Luc. 6, 524.* duces, *Liv.* (2) Vinūque & acetum ex his factum auxiliarem contra eadem vim habent, *Plin. 23, 1.*

* *Auxiliārius*, a. um. adj. [*ab auxilium*] *Auxiliary, sent from the allies.* *Militem non modò legionarium, sed ne auxiliarium quidem ullum quòquam misi, Asin. Poll. ad Cic. Fam. 10, 32.*

* *Auxiliātor*, ōris. m. verb. [*ab auxilior*] *An aider, or helper; particularly in physick. Ubi maximus ægris Auxiliator adest, Stat. 3. Sylv. 4, 23.*

* *Auxiliātus*, a. um. part. [*ab auxilior*] *That hath helped, or cured, Stat. 5. Sylv. 1, 158.*

* *Auxiliātus*, ūs. m. verb. [*ab eodem*] *Help, or succour.* A pennis tremulum petere auxiliatum, *Lucr. 5, 1039.*

* *Auxilio*, as. act. *Diom. id. quod*

* *Auxilior*, āris. dep. (1) *To aid, help, succour, assist.* (2) *To relieve, heal, or cure.* (1) Ut si omnes cuperent, nihil tibi possent auxiliari, *Ter. Adel. 2, 4, 9.* (2) Nec formidatis auxiliatur a-

quis [*medicina*] *Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 24.* *Auxiliari morbis, & contra morbos, Plin. 13, 22 & 24, 12.*

* *Auxilium*, i. n. [*ab auctu, cūm accesserant, qui adjumento essent, alienigenæ, Varr. 4. de L. L.*] (1) *Aid, help, succour.* (2) *Protection, patronage.* (3) *Remedy, relief, ease.* (4) *Auxiliary forces sent into the army from the Roman allies.* (1) *Auxilium in perniciem conversum, Cic.* (2) *Numine, atque auxilio defendere, Id. 2. Cat.* (3) *Auxilia adversæ valetudinis, Cels. 1. in proem.* (4) *Auxilio adjutores mihi sunt, & mecum militant, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 11.* *In hac notione frequentius occurrit in plurali.* *Auxilium juris est suffragium, & beneficium juris, Relief in equity, Ap. JCC.*

|| *Axāmenta*, & *Assāmenta*, pl. n. *Verses, songs, or hymns sung by the Saliar priests at Hercules's sacrifices, Fest.*

A X I

Axiellus, i. m. dim. [ab affis] *A little board; a latb; a pin that a pulley runs on*, Vitruv. 10, 21.

Axilla, æ. f. [ab alâ, fugâ literæ vastioris] *The arm hole, the arm-pit*, Cic. Orat. 45.

|| **Axillâris**, e. adj. *Belonging to the arm-hole*.
¶ **Axillâris vena**, *A great vein*. **Axillâris arteria**, *An artery which goeth up to the arm-pit*, Ap. Med.

† **Axim**, pro Egerim, Pacuv. ap. Non. & Axi, pro Egerit, Fest. ut Faxim. Nam & ago, axi, antiq.

* **Axinômantia**, æ. f. *Divination, or witchcraft done by batchets*, Plin. 36, 19.

* **Axiôma**, âtis. n. [ἀξιωμα, Gr. i. e. sententia, ab ἀξιόω, cûm sign. sentio, puto] Cic. *effatum vertit*. *Fundamentum Dialecticæ est quicquid enuncietur (id autem appellatur ἀξιωμα, quod est quasi effatum) aut verum esse aut falsum*, Acad. 4, 29. Sumitur itaque generatim pro omni enunciatione. *An axiom, a proposition, a general rule, a maxim.*

A X I

* **Axis**, is. m. [ab ago, axi, ant. ut Gr. ἄξω, quod idem sign.] (1) *An axle-tree, about which the wheel turns*. (2) *Synec. A cart, wagon, or chariot*. (3) *Either of the two poles, the North pole especially*. (4) *Also improperly any climate*. (5) *The whole heaven*. (6) *The hook, or hinge of a door, or gate*. (7) *A board, or table, such as Solon's laws were written on at Athens*. (8) *Also a kind of wild beast in the East-Indies; like a gazel, or roe, sacred to Bacchus*. (1) *Utilis ungendis axibus esse potes*, Mart. 2, 77. (2) *Effusum sinuabat axem*, Sil. 16, 360. (3) *Asper ab axe ruit Boreas*, Manil. 4, 589. *Terram altricem nostram quæ trajecto axi sustinetur*, Cic. de Univ. 10. (4) *Axe sub Hesperio*, Ov. Met. 4, 214. (5) *Nudo sub ætheris axe*, Virg. Æn. 2, 512. (6) *Vellere axem emoto à cardine*, Stat. Theb. 1, 349. (7) *Solonis leges ligneis axibus [pro affibus] incisæ sunt*, Gell. 2, 12. *Axes esculini, querni*, Vitruv. 7, 1. (8) *Plin. 8, 21*.
† **Axiôsius**, a, um. adj. *Busy, factious, quar-*

relsome, scolding. **Axiôsiæ annonam caram è vili concinnant viris**, Varr. ex Plautinâ Afrabâ, five Clitellariâ.

* † **Axo**, ant. pro Egero, Fest. It. Axo, as. *Ax-are est nominare*, Id. sc. quod leges suas in axibus, i. e. affibus describerent.

Axungia, æ. f. [ab ungendo palustri axe] *The grease, or swarf, in the axle-tree of a wheel*, Plin. 28, 9.

A ante Z.

* || **Azimuth**, voc. Arab. *Great circles meeting in the Zenith, and passing through all the degrees of the Horizon*, Astron.

* || **Azýma**, pl. n. *The feast of unleavened bread*. Bibl. à seq.

* **Azýmus**, a, um. adj. i. e. fermenti expers, & per metaph. sincerus, [ex a, sine, & ζύμα, fermentum] *Unleavened, sweet. Also sincere, not puffed up*.

B. The second letter, but first consonant in the alphabet, is a labial, and pronounced by shutting the lips, which A had opened. Among the Mutes it hath a middle Place, and Power, between the smooth and easy Sound of P, and the aspirate and rougher Sound of Ph, F, and V, every one of which in the Derivation and Inflection of Words, is frequently, for the better Sound, changed into some of the other; so from βόσκω comes *pasco*, from ἀπό *ab*, from *labor, lapsus*; from *scribo, scripsi*: thus b, always continuing in the Inflection of such Words before a Vowel; but, because it would otherwise be too hard, before a consonant it is softened into p: thus from *rubeo* comes *rufus*; from *δίαμβος*, *triumphus*; would otherwise be too hard, before a consonant it is softened into p: thus from *rubeo* comes *rufus*; from *δίαμβος*, *triumphus*; from *βάλανος*, *balæna*; from *βέβηω*, *fremo*; from *γίλβος*, *gilvus*; from *βρύς*, *avus*. Yea, in some Latin Words, b and v are indifferently written; as *sebum* and *sebum*; so also b and p; as *Publicola* and *Poplicola*; and b and f, as *bubalus* and *bufalus*. B is sometimes inserted in the middle of Words for the better Sound, as in *ambages, ambio, amburo*, &c. is servile in the Inflection of the Dative and Ablative Plural of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Declensions of Latin Nouns; as likewise in those of the Preterimperfect, and Future Tenses; as also in the First and Second Conjugations.

B A C

B ante A.

B. In ancient Writings denotes *Balbus*, or *Brutus*; B. F. in the Preface to Laws or Contracts, *Bonum factum*; B. AV. *Bonus avibus, or Bonis auspiciis*.

* **Bābæ**, interj. admirat. id. quod papæ [ἀπαύει, quod ferme id. quod ὦ πόποι, O di! apud Homerum] *O strange! wonderful!* Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 131.

|| **Babas**, æ. m. *A fool, a baby, a simpleton*.

* **Bābýlōnica vestis**, [ἀβύλων] *A garment woven with divers colours*. **Babylonica**, pl. n. sc. *aulæa, Rich hangings interwoven with several colours*, Plin. 8, 48.

* **Bābýlōnius**, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] ¶ **Babylonios** tentare numeros, *To have one's nativity calculated*, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 3.

* || **Bacar**, âris. m. *Vas vinarium*. [à Baccho, i. e. vino] *A wine, or water, vessel; a beaker*, Fest.

Bacca, æ. f. (1) *A berry, any small fruit of trees, as of the bay, olive, elder, and myrtle, trees*. (2) *A pearl*. (3) *Also sheeps turdles, &c. from the likeness*. (1) *Lauri bacca*, Virg. Geor. 1, 306. *olivæ*, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 69. *ebuli*, Virg. Ecl. 10, 27. *myrti*, Plin. Nec fruges terræ baccaſve arborum, &c. Cic. de Div. 1, 51. (2) *Conchea bacca maris pretio est*, Virg. in Cul. 67. (2) *Caprini stercoris bacca*, Pallad. de R. R. 2, 14.

|| **Baccālaureātus**, ūs. m. *A bachelor's degree*.

|| **Baccālaureus**, i. m. *A bachelor of arts, &c. in the university*. Vid. *Batalarius*, & *Selden*. no fratrem de tit. honor. 2, 3, 24.

Baccāliā, æ. f. [quod baccharum fertilissima] *A bay tree, or laurel, bearing a great store of berries*, Plin. 15, 30.

Baccātus, a, um. adj. [à baccâ] *Garnished, or set, with pearl*. ¶ *Collo monile baccatum*, A pearl necklace, Virg. Æn. 1, 659.

* **Baccha**, æ. f. [à Bacchus] (1) *A she-priest of Bacchus*. (2) *A courtesan*. (1) *Bacchæ bacchanti si velis advorsarier, ex insanâ infaniorum facies,*

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Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 71. (2) *Vid. Bacchanal, No. 2*.

* **Bacchābundus**, a, um. adj. *Reveling, ranting*. **Bacchabundum** agmen incessit, Curt. 9, 10, 27.

Bacchānal, âlis. n. [ab eodem] (1) *The place where the feasts of Bacchus were solemnised; or, perhaps, the feast itself*. (2) *Also a bawdy-house*. (1) *Vos in cellâ vinariâ Bacchanal facitis*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 44. (2) *Bacchas metuo, & Bacchanal tuum*, Id. Bacch. 1, 1, 19.

* **Bacchānālia**, um. pl. n. [ex eodem] *Bacchi festa, quæ, & Liberalia, & Dionysia, The feasts of Bacchus*. *Bacchanalia vivunt*, Juv. 2, 3.

* **Bacchans**, tis. part. [ab eodem themate] *Raging mad, distracted*. *Similes bacchantibus vagari*, Curt. 8, 33. *Vid. Baccha, No. 1*.

Bacchar, al. **Bacchar**, âris. n. & **Bacchâris**, is. f. [à fragrantia quâ Bacchum, i. e. vinum refert] *A sweet herb, called by some our lady's gloves, by others, clown's spikenard; thought by the ancients to be useful in fascinations*. *Bacchare frontem Cingite, ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro*, Virg. Ecl. 7, 27. *Aliqui bacchar nardum rusticum appellavere*, Plin. 21, 6.

* || **Bacchātum**, adv. [ab eodem] *Like mad folks, in a rage, distractedly*, Apul. Met. 1, p. 20.

* **Bacchātio**, ōnis. verb. [à bacchor] *A debauch, reveling, ranting, &c.* Cic. Verr. 1, 12.

* **Bacchātus**, a, um. part. [ex eodem] (1) *Activo sensu, Raging, running about in a rage*. (2) *Et pass. Danted, or run over distractedly*. (1) *Alecto bacchata per urbes*, Virg. Æn. 10, 41. (2) *Virginibus bacchata Lacænis Taygeta*, Id. Geor. 2, 487.

* **Bacchīcus**, a, um. adj. [à Bacchus] *Of, or belonging to, Bacchus*. *Deme meis hederas Bacchica ferta comis*, Ov. Trist. 1, 6, 2.

* † **Bacchīnal**, Plaut. *Vid. Bacchanal*.

* **Bacchius**, i. m. [βακχίος, Gr. ita dict. quod hymnis in Bacchum frequentaretur; vel quod Baccharum saltationi conveniret] *A foot in verse of one short and two long syllables*, Quint. 9, 4, as ἀνάβι.

B Æ T

* **Bacchor**, âris. dep. [à Baccho vini inventore] *To keep the feasts of Bacchus, to revel, to riot, to run about after a distracted manner, to vapour, or swagger, to bully*. = *Furere, & bacchari arbitrabatur*, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 30. ¶ § *Bacchari in aliquem, To rail at one*, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 31.

¶ **Baccifer**, a, um. adj. [ex bacca, & fero] *Bearing berries*. *Baccifera taxus*, Plin. 16, 10. *Baccifer Sabinus*, Sil. 3, 596. i. e. *Olivæ serax ager Sabinus*. *Baccifera Pallas*, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 8. **Baccūla**, æ. f. dim. [à bacca] *A small berry*, Plin. 25, 8.

* || **Baccōlus**, i. m. dim. [à βάκκλος, ἀνόντος Hesych.] *A fool, a silly fellow*. *Augustus ap. Suet. 8. ubi al. leg. Bateolus*.

* **Bacillum**, i. n. dim. [à baculum] *A stick, or little staff*. *Romuli lituus, incurvum, & leviter à summo inflexum, bacillum*, Cic. de Div. 1, 17.

* **Baculum**, i. n. & **Baculus**, i. m. formâ dim. [à βάκτρον, omittis τρ, ut à σκηπτρον, Scipio] (1) *A staff, stick, or cudgel; a walking staff, a copul staff, a baton*. (2) *A scepter*. (1) *Onusque fuit baculum sylvestre sinistra*, Ov. Met. 2, 681. (2) *Aureum in manu baculum, ad latus acinaces*, Flor. 4, 11, 3. ¶ *Virilis terminatio neque tantis munita est auctoritatibus, neque ejus dim. Bacillus est in usu*.

Badius, a, um. adj. *Brown, bay, sorrel, chestnut colour*. ¶ *Equus badius, a bayard*, Varr.

* **Bādīzo**, as. & **Bādīſſo**, as. neut. [βαδίζω, Gr. idem] *To go, to walk, to pace, or amble*. *Demam, herclè, jam de ordeo, totum ni badizas*, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 116.

* || **Bæta**, æ. f. [à βαιρα, Gr.] *A kind of thick garment*. *Bæta cûm hyeme, tum æstate, bona, vid. Chil.*

Bæticātus, a, um. adj. *Wearing brown, or dark coloured, cloth*, Mart. 1, 97.

Bæticus, a, um. adj. [à Bæticâ Hispaniæ regione, ubi vellera sunt pulla, Scal.] *Brown, swarthy, tawny, dusky*. *Lacerna Bætica*.

Bagaudæ,

Bagaudæ, arum. pl. m. qui & Bagodæ, & Bacaudæ, Out-laws, or banditti of Gaul in the time of Dioclesian, Salvian. & Eutrop.

Baiæ, arum. The hot baths. Vid. Propr.

Bajulans, tis. part. Carrying a burden. Circumducere asinum bajulantem sarcinas, Phædr. 3, 20, 5.

Bajulo, as. act. [à seq. bajulus] To carry like a porter. Ego bajulabo, tu, ut decet dominum, ante me ito inanis, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 70.

Bajulus, i. m. A porter, a day-labourer, such as servemasons and brick-layers, &c. — Bajuli atque operarii, Cic. Parad. 3.

* Balaena, æ. f. [à Gr. φάλαινα] A vast sea-fish, by some called a grampus, a kind of whale. Quanto delphinis balaena Britannica major, Juv. 10, 14.

* Bālānātus, a, um. adj. [ex balanus] Anointed with the oil of ben. Balanatum gausape peētis, Pers. 4, 37. i. e. barbaram, vel capillitium, balani oleo delibutum.

* Bālānīnus, a, um. adj. [ex balano factus] Made of ben, Plin. 23, 4.

* Bālānītes, æ. um. [à simil. balani] A gem thus described; Gemma subviridis, & Corinthio similis æri, secante mediam flammeâ venâ, Plin. 37, 10.

* Bālānītis, ūdis. f. [à rotundâ glandis effigie] A kind of round chestnuts, Plin. 15, 23.

Bālans, tis. part. Bleating like a sheep. Agnus balans, Phædr. 3, 16, 1. Grex balantum, Virg. Geor. 12, 72.

* Bālānus, i. [à βάλανος, glans] c. g. etfi Græcè semper f. (1) A kind of mast, or acorn, from oak, beech, &c. (2) || A date. (3) A kind of shell fish. (4) Ben, whereof sweet oil is made. (5) || A suppository, from its likeness to an acorn. (1) A nobis appellantur balani; eorum duo genera, Plin. 13, 4. (2) Vid. D. tit. de verborum significatione. (3) Echinos, lepadas, ostreas, balanos, captamus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8. (4) Pressa tuis balanum capillis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 4. (5) Ap. Medicos.

Bālatro, ōnis. m. de cujus etymo multi multa, sed nihil comperti. A pitiful fellow, a sorry rogue, a tatteredmellion, a shabby rascal. Videbo jam vos, balatrones, & huc afferam meum corium, & flagra, Varr. R. R. 2, 5.

Bālātus, ūs. m. verb. [à balo] A bleating of sheep, or lambs. Quæstus matri multis balatibus agnus, Virg. Æn. 9, 565.

* Bālāustīnus, a, um. adj. [à seq. balaustium] Like the flower of a pomegranate, Plin. 13, 19.

* Bālāustium, i. n. [βαλαύστιον, Gr.] The flower of a pomegranate, Plin. 23, 6.

|| Balbē, adv. After a stammering way, lispingly, Non. ex Varr. l. 10. sed Steph. affirmat ita non esse, & locum corrupti suspicatur.

Balbus, a, um. adj. [fortè a בלבל, confusè locutus est, unde nobis Babbie] Stammering, stuttering, snuffing in his speech. Non tædebit balba cum puero dicere verba senem, Tibull. 2, 5, 94.

|| Balbūties, ei. f. Vox trita, sed barbarâ. A stammering in the speech, a stuttering. † Hæsitantia linguæ, Cic.

Balbūtio, ūre, ūvi. act. (1) To stammer, to stutter, to lisp. (2) To babble, or say something to no purpose. (1) Balbutit scaurum, pravis fultum malè talis, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 48. (2) Veteres Academici balbutire desinant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26.

Bālīneum, i. n. pro balneum. A bath a bagnio, a hot house, a steuv, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 17. & Cic. Att. 2, 3.

Bālīōlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à balio colore] A tawny-moor, a negro, a black, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 5, 22. Sed fortè rectius scribe. Balliolus, ut sit dim. à βαλλίων, leno, unde & Ballio perditissimus leno, ap. eundem.

* Bālīsta, æ. f. vel potiùs Ballista, [cūm sit à βάλλω, jacio] A warlike engine, to throw, or shoot, stones, or darts; a cross-bow, a brake, or sling. Balistæ lapidum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. Meus est balista pugnus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 16.

* Bālīstārium, i. n. [à præced.] The place where the balista was mounted, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 1, 74. where, according to Lipsius, it is the engine itself.

* || Bālīstārius, i. m. [ab eodem] A maker of

slings, guns, or cross-bows; or one that shoots out of them. Balistarii, σφενδονῆται, Gloss.

* Bālīto, as. [freq. à balo] To bleat often, or much. Cūm hæ [oves] sic eunt à pecu balitantes, Plaut. Sic leg. Char. Bacch. 5, 2, 5. sed hîc al. leg. Palitantes, [à palor] & fortè rectius. Strag-gling, wandering.

Bālīus, a, um. adj. id. quod Badius, d in l mutato. Of a dark bay colour, tawny, Varr.

|| Bālīvus, i. m. [à βάλλειν, committere, tradere, unde & Gall. bailler, Angl. to bail.] A bailiff in a corporation; a bailiff of husbandry.

* Ballōte, es. f. The herb called stinking board, Plin. 27, 8.

|| Ballūca, æ. f. Gold ore, or gold unfined, Cod. Theod. Vid. Balux.

* Balneæ, arum. f. [à balneum] Publick baths, or bagnios, to wash in, Cic. pro Cæl. 25.

* Balneārium, i. n. [ab eodem] A place where a bath is. Balnearia occidenti æstivo advertantur, Col. 1, 6. & Cic. Att. 13, 29.

* Balneārius, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] Belonging to the baths. || Balnearii, fures, Pifering rogues, who stole away peoples clothes in the baths, Catull. 34, 1.

* Balneātor, ōris. m. qui balneis præest. [ab eodem] The keeper of the bagnio, the master of the bath; or perhaps a servant attending about the bath. Mulier potens familiaris facta erat balneatori, Cic. pro Cæl. 26. Balneatorem frigidum, Plaut. vocat Neptunum, in Rudente, 2, 6, 43. Vestimenta servanda balneatori, Ulp.

* || Balneātorius, a, um. adj. [à supradict.] Pertaining to, or used in, a bath, Digest.

* || Balneātrix, ūcis. f. A mistress of the bath, Petron. ap. Serv. in Æn. 12. v. 159.

* Balneōium, i. n. dim. [à balneum] A little bagnio, or bath, Juv. 7, 4.

* Balneum, i. n. [ex Græco βαλανεῖον] A bath, a bagnio, a washing place, Cic. Fam. 14, 20.

|| Balneum in ædibus privatis; Balneæ, & Balnea, in loco publico. Sed hæc differentia non semper observatur.

Bālo, as. neut. [vox ficta à sono, nisi fortè à βῆλα, Æol. pro βῆλα, oves, Vid. Varr. R. R. 2, 1.] To bleat as sheep. Balat ovīs, Ov. || Transfertur etiam acutè ad hominem. Satis balāsti, ô noster Faustule, Varr. R. R. 2, 5. i. e. Satis præcepisti de ovibus, quarum est balare.

* Balsāminus, a, um. adj. [à balsamum] Made of balm. || Oleum balsaminum, Balm-oil, Plin. 23, 4.

* Balsānum, i. n. & arbor, & succus [à Gr. βάλαμον, cujus liquor ὀποβάλσαμον, dicitur, quasi βάλω, i. e. princeps oleum] Balsam, or balm, the tree, and likewise the juice which drops from it, which is of a most fragrant smell. Balsamum modica arbor, Tac. H. 5, 6. Omnibus odoribus præfertur balsamum uni terrarum Judææ concessum, Fin. 12, 25.

* || Balteōlus, i. m. [à balteus] A small belt, or sword girdle, Jul. Capit.

* Balteus, i. m. & Balteum, i. n. sed hoc rar. in sing. plur. tamen semper baltea, non baltei. [à Græc. βάλλω, circumjicio] A girdle, a sword belt. Præbebant cæsi baltea lenta hoves, Propert. 4, 11, 22. Verutum in balteo defigitur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 43.

† Bālūca, æ. f. A big drinking pot. Cantharis, & balucis bibunt, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 12. ubi nunc leg. Batiolis.

Bālūx, ūcis. f. Voc. Hisp. Small gold dust. Illinc balucis malleator Hispanæ, Mart. 12, 57, 9. uñ leg. Turneb. malè vulgò, paludis, Hispani aurum, quod minutum est, balucem vocant, Plin. 33, 4.

* || Bambācīnus, a, um. adj. [à seq. bambacīon] Made of cotton, bombasine, Lex. ex Plin.

* Bambācīon, ōnis. n. [à βαμβάκιον, Gr. idem] Cotton, bombast, Plin. 19, 1.

Bambālīo, ōnis. m. [ab Aristoph. βαμβάλεσθαι] A stammerer, or stutterer; a nick-name of M. Antony's father-in-law, Cic. Philip. 3, 6.

† Bambātus, a, um. adj. pro Bammatus. Pickled, soured. Bambatæ scillæ, i. e. intinctu aliquo conditæ, Col. 12, 34.

* || Bānaufus, i. m. [à βάνυος, fornax, & αὖω, incendo] An artificer working by fire, a mechanick, Hier.

Banchus, i. m. qui & mixon dicitur. A kind of sea-fish, Plin. 32, 9.

|| Bancus, i. m. A bank, bench, seat, or table.

|| Bancus regius, The king's bench. Bancus communis, The common pleas. Ex usu vernaculo.

|| Bandōphorus, i. m. A standard-bearer, Cæsar. † Vexillarius, Liv.

|| Bandum, vox Longobardica, A banner, or standard of the genera, Procop. † Vexillum, signum.

|| Bānērettus, i. m. A knight made in the field.

|| Bannālis mola, The lord of the manour's mill, where his tenants are obliged to grind their corn. Calv.

|| Bannītus, a, um. part. [qu. à bannio inusit.] Banished, out-lawed, Cod. Hence the Banditti, so called in Italy, who live without laws. † Proscriptus.

|| Bannus, i. m. vel Bannum, i. n. An arriere-ban, or beer-ban, when all vassals were bound to wait upon their lord personally, in the field; and those that did not appear were out-lawed. Also a publick edict, an outlawry. || Banna matrimonialia, Banns of matrimony, published in the church, Lat. Promulgatio matrimonialis.

* || Bāphīa, æ. f. & Bāphīa, ōrum. pl. n. τὰ βαφεία, tabernæ tinctoriæ, A die-house, a place where they die, Lampr.

* Baptæ, arum. m. [à βάπτω, tingo] A comedy so called, made by Eupolis, q. d. The dispers. Vid. Schol. in Juv. Sat. 2, 92. Baptæ, Priests of Ceres, so called of a ceremony, which was begun by washing, Vid. Propr.

* Baptes, is. f. [à Gr. βάπτειν, idem] A precious stone, like the Batrachites, or frog stone, but softer, Plin. 37, 10.

* || Baptisina, ātis. n. [à βαπτίζω, quod à βάπτω, immergo] Baptism, a sacrament of the Christian Church, Tert.

* || Baptisum, i. n. [ab eodem] Baptism, Ambr.

* || Baptismus, i. m. [ex eodem themate] Baptism, dipping, washing, Lat. Immersio.

* || Baptista, æ. m. [ex eodem themate] A baptizer; John the Baptist, so called emphatically, Bibl.

* Baptistērīum, i. n. [ab eodem] A font, a bath, a vessel to wash the body in, Plin. Ep. Ep. 5, 6.

* || Baptīzo, as. act. [à βαπτίζω, quod à βάπτω, mergo, tingo] To dip all over, to wash, to baptize, Lat. Immergo.

* || Bārathro, ōnis. m. qui in barathrum [à quo derivatur] i. e. in ventrem condit omnia, One that buries his estate in his belly, a spendthrift, a belly-god. Eisdem putat Acron, quos balatrones Horatius vocat.

* Bārathrum, i. n. [Gr. βάραθρον, quod à βαρ beer, puteus, & ραθ arath, locus, M. sc. locus putei,] (1) A gulf, a deep pit, any deep place. (2) Hell. (3) Met. The marv, or paunch. (4) A wasteful barlot. (5) A glutton, a belly god, a great eater. (1) Imo barathri ter gurgite vastas Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Virg. Æn. 3, 422. (2) Quæcunque latent ferali monstra barathro, Claud. Rapt. Prof. 37. (3) Extremo ructus si venit à barathro, Mart. 1, 88. (4) O Barathrum, ubi nunc es? Plaut. in Bacchid. 1, 2, 41. (5) Pernicies, & tempestas, barathrumque micelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31.

* BARBA, æ. f. [à φάβη, M.] A beard, both of men and beasts. Viris mamma, atque barba Cic. de Fin. 3, 5. Barba capræ, Plin. 12, 17. lupi, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 42. leonis, Mart. || Barba gallinacei, A cocks jellips, Plin. 30, 11. πορπύ, The claws, Id. virgultorum, Loping, καταχρηστικῶς, Id. Stolidam barbam vellere, To use one servily, Pers. 2, 28. Barba tenus philosophus, A grave coxcomb, Cic.

* Barbārē, adv. [à barbarus] (1) Barbarously, unusually, unintelligibly. (2) Clownishly, rudely. (3) In another tongue, not Greek. (1) Si Grammaticum se professus quispiam barbarē loquatur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4. (2) Non speres perpetuum dulcia barbarē Lædentem oscula, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 14. (3) Philemon scripsit, Plautus vertit barbarē, i. e. Latine Prol. Trin. 19.

* Barbāria,

A X I

Axiellus, i. m. dim. [ab affis] *A little board; a latb; a pin that a pulley runs on*, Vitruv. 10, 21.

Axilla, æ. f. [ab alâ, fugâ literæ vastioris] *The arm bole, the arm-pit*, Cic. Orat. 45.

|| **Axillâris**, e. adj. *Belonging to the arm-bole.*
¶ **Axillâris vena**, *A great vein. Axillâris arteria*, *An artery which goeth up to the arm-pit*, Ap. Med.

† **Axim**, pro Egerim, Pacuv. ap. Non. & Axi, pro Egerit, Fest. ut Faxim. Nam & ago, axi, antiq.

* **Axinômantia**, æ. f. *Divination, or witchcraft done by batsbets*, Plin. 36, 19.

* **Axiôma**, âtis. n. [ἀξιωμα, Gr. i. e. sententia, ab ἀξιόω, cûm sign. sentio, puto] Cic. *effatum* vertit. *Fundamentum Dialecticæ est quicquid enuncietur (id autem appellatur ἀξιωμα, quod est quasi effatum) aut verum esse aut falsum*, Acad. 4, 29. Sumitur itaque generatim pro omni enunciatione. *An axiom, a proposition, a general rule, a maxim.*

A X I

* **Axis**, is. m. [ab ago, axi, ant. ut Gr. ἄξω, quod idem sign.] (1) *An axle-tree, about which the wheel turns.* (2) Synec. *A cart, wagon, or chariot.* (3) *Either of the two poles, the North pole especially.* (4) *Also improperly any climate.* (5) *The whole heaven.* (6) *The hook, or hinge of a door, or gate.* (7) *A board, or table, such as Solon's laws were written on at Athens.* (8) *Also a kind of wild beast in the East-Indies, like a gazel, or roe, sacred to Bacchus.* (1) *Utilis ungendis axibus esse potes*, Mart. 2, 77. (2) *Effusum sinuabat axem*, Sil. 16, 360. (3) *Asper ab axe ruit Boreas*, Manil. 4, 589. *Terram altricem nostram quæ trajecto axi sustinetur*, Cic. de Univ. 10. (4) *Axe sub Hesperio*, Ov. Met. 4, 214. (5) *Nudo sub ætheris axe*, Virg. Æn. 2, 512. (6) *Vellere axem emoto à cardine*, Stat. Theb. 1, 349. (7) *Solonis leges ligneis axibus [pro affibus] incisæ sunt*, Gell. 2, 12. *Axes esculini, querni*, Vitruv. 7, 1. (8) Plin. 8, 21.

† **Axiôsius**, a, um. adj. *Busy, fatious, quar-*

relsome, scolding. **Axitiosæ** annonam caram è vili concinnant viris, Varr. ex Plautinâ Astrabâ, live Clitellariâ.

* † **Axo**, ant. pro Egero, Fest. It. Axo, as. *Ax-are est nominare*, Id. sc. quod leges suas in axibus, i. e. affibus describerent.

Axungia, æ. f. [ab ungendo palustri axe] *The grease, or swarf, in the axle-tree of a wheel*, Plin. 28, 9.

A ante Z.

* || **Azimuth**, voc. Arab. *Great circles meeting in the Zenith, and passing through all the degrees of the Horizon*, Astron.

* || **Azûma**, pl. n. *The feast of unleavened bread*. Bibl. à seq.

* **Azûmus**, a, um. adj. i. e. fermenti expers, & per metaph. sincerus, [ex a, sine, & ζύμα, fermentum] *Unleavened, sweet. Also sincere, not puffed up.*

B. The second letter, but first consonant in the alphabet; is a labial, and pronounced by shutting the lips, which A had opened. Among the Mutes it hath a middle Place, and Power, between the smooth and easy Sound of P, and the aspirate and rougher Sound of Ph, F, and V, every one of which in the Derivation and Inflection of Words, is frequently, for the better Sound, changed into some of the other; so from βόσκω comes *pasco*, from ἀπὸ *ab*, from *labor*, *lapsus*; from *scribo*, *scripsi*: thus b, always continuing in the Inflection of such Words before a Vowel; but, because it would otherwise be too hard, before a consonant it is softened into p: thus from *rubeo* comes *rufus*; from θρίαμβος, *triumphus*; from φάλαγγα, *balæna*; from ἐρέω, *fremio*; from γίλβος, *gilvus*; from ἄνυς, *ayus*. Yea, in some Latin Words, b and v are indifferently written; as *sebum* and *seuum*; so also b and p; as *Publicola* and *Poplicola*; and b and f, as *bubalus* and *bufalus*. B is sometimes inserted in the middle of Words for the better Sound, as in *ambages*, *ambio*, *amburo*, &c. is servile in the Inflection of the Dative and Ablative Plural of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Declensions of Latin Nouns; as likewise in those of the Preterimperfect, and Future Tenses; as also in the First and Second Conjugations.

B A C

B ante A.

B. In ancient Writings denotes *Balbus*, or *Brutus*; B. F. in the Preface to Laws or Contracts, *Bonum factum*; B. AV. *Bonis avibus*, or *Bonis auspiciis*.

* **Bābæ**, interj. admirat. id. quod papæ [ἀπαύται, quod ferme id. quod ὁ πόποις, O di! apud Homerum] *O strange! wonderful!* Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 131.

|| **Babas**, æ. m. *A fool, a baby, a simpleton.*

* **Bābŷlōnīca** vestis, [ἀβάβυλων] *A garment woven with divers colours. Babylonica*, pl. n. sc. *aulæa*, *Rich hangings interwoven with several colours*, Plin. 8, 48.

* **Bābŷlōnius**, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] ¶ *Babylonios tentare numeros, To have one's nativity calculated*, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 3.

* || **Bacar**, āris. m. *Vas vinarium. [à Baccho, i. e. vino] A wine, or water, vessel; a beaker*, Fest.

Bacca, æ. f. (1) *A berry, any small fruit of trees, as of the bay, olive, elder, and myrtle, trees.* (2) *A pearl.* (3) *Also sheeps turdles, &c. from the likeness.* (1) *Lauri baccae*, Virg. Geor. 1, 306. *olivæ*, Her. Sat. 2, 4, 69. *ebuli*, Virg. Ecl. 10, 27. *myrti*, Plin. Nec fruges terræ baccaeve arborum, &c. Cic. de Div. 1, 51. (2) *Conchea bacca maris pretio est*, Virg. in Cul. 67. (2) *Caprini stercoris bacca*, Pallad. de R. R. 2, 14.

|| **Baccālaureātus**, ūs. m. *A bachelor's degree.*

|| **Baccālaureus**, i. m. *A bachelor of arts, &c. in the university*. Vid. *Batalarius*, & *Selden*. no fratrem de tit. honor. 2, 3, 24.

Baccālia, æ. f. [quod baccharum fertilissima] *A bay tree, or laurel, bearing a great store of berries*, Plin. 15, 30.

Baccātus, a, um. adj. [à baccâ] *Garnished, or set, with pearl.* ¶ *Collo monile baccatum*, A pearl necklace, Virg. Æn. 1, 659.

* **Baccha**, æ. f. [à Bacchus] (1) *A she-priest of Bacchus.* (2) *A courtesan.* (1) *Bacchæ bacchanti* & velis advorsarier, ex insanâ insanioiem facies,

B A C

Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 71. (2) *Vid. Bacchanal, No. 2.*

* **Bacchābundus**, a, um. adj. *Reveling, ranting.* *Bacchabundum agmen incessit*, Curt. 9, 10, 27.

Bacchānal, ālis. n. [ab eodem] (1) *The place where the feasts of Bacchus were solemnised; or, perhaps, the feast itself.* (2) *Also a bawdy-house.* (1) *Vos in cellâ vinariâ Bacchanal facitis*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 44. (2) *Bacchas metuo, & Bacchanal tuum*, Id. Bacch. 1, 1, 19.

* **Bacchānālia**, um. pl. n. [ex eodem] *Bacchi festa, quæ, & Liberalia, & Dionysia, The feasts of Bacchus.* *Bacchanalia vivunt*, Juven. 2, 3.

* **Bacchans**, tis. part. [ab eodem themate] *Raging mad, distracted.* *Similes bacchantibus vagari*, Curt. 8, 33. *Vid. Baccha, No. 1.*

Bacchar, a. *Bacchar*, āris. n. & *Bacchāris*, is. f. [à fragrantia quâ Bacchum, i. e. vinum refert] *A sweet herb, called by some our lady's gloves, by others, clown's spikenard; thought by the ancients to be useful in fascinations.* *Bacchare frontem Cingite, ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro*, Virg. Ecl. 7, 27. *Aliquâ bacchar nardum rusticum appellavere*, Plin. 21, 6.

* || **Bacchātim**, adv. [ab eodem] *Like mad folks, in a rage, distractedly*, Apul. Met. 1, p. 20.

* **Bacchātio**, ōnis. verb. [à bacchor] *A debauch, reveling, ranting, &c.* Cic. Verr. 1, 12.

* **Bacchātus**, a, um. part. [ex eodem] (1) *Activo sensu, Raging, running about in a rage.* (2) *Et pass. Danted, or run over distractedly.* (1) *Alecto bacchata per urbes*, Virg. Æn. 10, 41. (2) *Virginibus bacchata Lacænis Taygeta*, Id. Geor. 2, 487.

* **Bacchīcus**, a, um. adj. [à Bacchus] *Of, or belonging to, Bacchus.* *Deme meis hederas Bacchica ferta comis*, Ov. Trist. 1, 6, 2.

* † **Bacchīnal**, *Plaut. Vid. Bacchanal.*

* **Bacchius**, i. m. [βακχῖος, Gr. ita dict. quod hymnis in Bacchum frequentaretur; vel quod Baccharum saltationi conveniret] *A foot in verse of one short and two long syllables*, Quint. 9, 4, as ἀνάβι.

B Æ T

* **Bacchor**, āris. dep. [à Baccho vini inventore] *To keep the feasts of Bacchus, to revel; to riot, to run about after a distracted manner, to vapour, or swagger, to bully.* = *Furere, & bacchari arbitrabatur*, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 30. ¶ § *Bacchari in aliquid, To rail at one*, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 31.

¶ **Baccifer**, a, um. adj. [ex bacca, & fero] *Bearing berries.* *Baccifera taxus*, Plin. 16, 10. *Baccifer Sabinus*, Sil. 3, 596. i. e. *Olivæ serax ager Sabinus.* *Baccifera Pallas*, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 8.

Baccūla, æ. f. dim. [à bacca] *A small berry*, Plin. 25, 8.

* || **Baccōlus**, i. m. dim. [à βάκχος, ἀνόντος Hefych.] *A fool, a silly fellow.* *Augustus ap. Suet. 8. ubi al. leg. Bateolus.*

* **Bacillum**, i. n. dim. [à baculum] *A stick, or little staff.* *Romuli lituus, incurvum, & leviter à summo inflexum, bacillum*, Cic. de Div. 1, 17.

* **Bacūlum**, i. n. & **Bacūlus**, i. m. formâ dim. [à βάκτρον, omittis τρ, ut à σκηπτρον, Scipio] (1) *A staff, stick, or cudgel; a walking staff, a copul staff, a baton.* (2) *A scepter.* (1) *Onusque fuit baculum sylvestre sinistrae*, Ov. Met. 2, 681. (2) *Aureum in manu baculum, ad latus acinaces*, Flor. 4, 11, 3. ¶ *Virilis terminatio neque tantis munita est auctoritatibus, neque ejus dim.* *Bacillus est in usu.*

Badius, a, um. adj. *Brown, bay, sorrel, chestnut colour.* ¶ *Equus badius, a bayard*, Varr.

* **Bādīzo**, as. & **Bādīssō**, as. neut. [βαδίζω, Gr. idem] *To go, to walk, to pace, or amble.* *Demam, herclè, jam de ordeo, totūtim ni badizas*, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 116.

* || **Bæta**, æ. f. [à βαιτα, Gr.] *A kind of thick garment.* *Bæta cūm hyeme, tum æstate, bona, vid. Chil.*

Bæticātus, a, um. adj. *Wearing brown, or dark coloured, cloth*, Mart. 1, 97.

Bæticus, a, um. adj. [à Bæticâ Hispaniæ regione, ubi vellera sunt pulla, Scal.] *Brown, swarthy, tawny, dusky.* *Lacerna Bætica.*

Bagaudæ,

Bagaudæ, arum. pl. m. qui & Bagodæ, & Bacaudæ, Out-laws, or banditti of Gaul in the time of Dioclesian, Salvian. & Eutrop.

Baiæ, arum. The hot baths. Vid. Propr.

Bajulans, tis. part. Carrying a burden. Circumducere asinum bajulantem sarcinas, Phædr. 3, 20, 5.

Bajulo, as. act. [à seq. bajulus] To carry like a porter. Ego bajulabo, tu, ut decet dominum, ante me ito inanis, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 70.

Bajulus, i. m. A porter, a day-labourer, such as serve masons and brick-layers, &c. — Bajuli atque operarii, Cic. Parad. 3.

* Balaena, æ. f. [à Gr. φάλαινα] A vast sea-fish, by some called a grampus, a kind of whale. Quotid delphinis balaena Britannica major, Juv. 10, 14.

* Bālānātus, a, um. adj. [ex balanus] Anointed with the oil of ben. Balanatum gauisape pectus, Pers. 4, 37. i. e. barbam, vel capillitium, balani oleo delibutum.

* Bālānīnus, a, um. adj. [ex balano factus] Made of ben, Plin. 23, 4.

* Bālānītes, æ. um. [à simil. balani] A gem thus described; Gemma subviridis, & Corinthio similis æri, secante mediam flammeâ venâ, Plin. 37, 10.

* Bālānītis, īdis. f. [à rotundâ glandis effigie] A kind of round chestnuts, Plin. 15, 23.

Bālans, tis. part. Bleating like a sheep. Agnus balans, Phædr. 3, 16, 1. Grex balantum, Virg. Geor. 12, 72.

* Bālānus, i. [à βάλανος, glans] c. g. etfi Græcè semper f. (1) A kind of mast, or acorn, from oak, beech, &c. (2) || A date. (3) A kind of shell fish. (4) Ben, whereof sweet oil is made. (5) || A suppository, from its likeness to an acorn. (1) A nobis appellantur balani; eorum duo genera, Plin. 13, 4. (2) Vid. D. tit. de verborum significatione. (3) Echinos, lepadas, ostreas, balanos, captamus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8. (4) Pressa tuis balanus capillis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 4. (5) Ap. Medicos.

Bālātro, ōnis. m. de cujus etymo multi multa, sed nihil comperti. A pitiful fellow, a sorry rogue, a tatterdemallion, a shabby rascal. Videbo jam vos, balatrones, & huc afferam meum corium, & flagra, Varr. R. R. 2, 5.

Bālātus, ūs. m. verb. [à balo] A bleating of sheep, or lambs. Quæsitus matri multis balatibus agnus, Virg. Æn. 9, 565.

* Bālāstinus, a, um. adj. [à seq. balaustum] Like the flower of a pomegranate, Plin. 13, 19.

* Bālāstium, i. n. [βαλαύστιον, Gr.] The flower of a pomegranate, Plin. 23, 6.

|| Balbē, adv. After a stammering way, lispingly, Non. ex Varr. l. 10. sed Steph. affirmat ita non esse, & locum corrumpi suspicatur.

Balbus, a, um. adj. [fortè à בלבב, confusè locutus est, unde nobis Babbie] Stammering, stuttering, snuffling in his speech. Non tædebit balba cum puero dicere verba senem, Tibull. 2, 5, 94.

|| Balbūties, ei. f. Vox trita, sed barbarâ. A stammering in the speech, a stuttering. — Hæsitantia linguæ, Cic.

Balbūtio, īre, īvi. act. (1) To stammer, to stutter, to lisp. (2) To babble, or say something to no purpose. (1) Balbutit scaurum, pravis fultum malè talis, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 48. (2) Veteres Academici balbutire desinant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26.

Bālīneum, i. n. pro balneum. A bath a bagnio, a hot house, a stew, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 17. & Cic. Att. 2, 3.

Bālīolus, a, um. adj. dim. [à balio colore] A tawny Moor, a negro, a black, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 22. Sed fortè rectiùs scrib. Balliolus, ut sit dim. à βάλλω, leno, unde & Ballio perditissimus leno, ap. eundem.

* Bālīsta, æ. f. vel potiùs Ballista, [cùm sit à βάλλω, jacio] A warlike engine, to throw, or shoot, stones, or darts; a cross-bow, a brake, or sling. Balistæ lapidum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. Meus est balista pugnus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 16.

* Bālīstārium, i. n. [à præced.] The place where the balista was mounted, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 74. — where, according to Lipsius, it is the engine itself.

* || Bālīstārius, i. m. [ab eodem] A maker of

slings, guns, or cross-bows; or one that shoots out of them. Balistarii, σφενδονῆται, Gloss.

* Bālīto, as. [freq. à balo] To bleat often, or much. Cùm hæ [oves] sic eunt à pecu balitantes, Plaut. Sic leg. Char. Bacch. 5, 2, 5. sed hîc al. leg. Palitantes, [à palor] & fortè rectiùs. Strag-gling, wandering.

Bālīus, a, um. adj. id. quod Badius, d in l mutato. Of a dark bay colour, tawny, Varr.

|| Bālīvus, i. m. [à βάλλειν, committere, tradere, unde & Gall. bailler, Angl. to bail.] A bailiff in a corporation; a bailiff of husbandry.

* Ballōte, es. f. The herb called sinking bear-bound, Plin. 27, 8.

|| Ballūca, æ. f. Gold ore, or gold unrefined, Cod. Theod. Vid. Balux.

* Balneæ, arum. f. [à balneum] Publick baths, or bagnios, to wash in, Cic. pro Cæl. 25.

* Balneārium, i. n. [ab eodem] A place where a bath is. Balnearia occidenti æstivo advertantur, Col. 1, 6. & Cic. Att. 13, 29.

* Balneārius, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] Belonging to the baths. || Balnearii, fures, Pifering rogues, who stole away peoples clothes in the baths, Catull. 34, 1.

* Balneātor, prīs. m. qui balneis præest. [ab eodem] The keeper of the bagnio, the master of the bath; or perhaps a servant attending about the bath. Mulier potens familiaris facta erat balneatori, Cic. pro Cæl. 26. Balneatorem frigidum, Plaut. vocat Neptunum, in Rudente, 2, 6, 43. Vestimenta servanda balneatori, Ulp.

* || Balneātorius, a, um. adj. [à supradict.] Pertaining to, or used in, a bath, Digest.

* || Balneātrix, īcis. f. A mistress of the bath, Petron. ap. Serv. in Æn. 12. v. 159.

* Balneōium, i. n. dim. [à balneum] A little bagnio, or bath, Juv. 7, 4.

* Balneum, i. n. [ex Græco βαλανεῖον] A bath, a bagnio, a washing place, Cic. Fam. 14, 20. || Balneum iu ædibus privatis; Balneæ, & Balnea, in loco publico. Sed hæc differentia non semper observatur.

Bālo, as. neut. [vox ficta à sono, nisi fortè à βῆλα, Æol. pro μῆλα, oves, Vid. Varr. R. R. 2, 1.] To bleat as sheep. Balat ovīs, Ov. — Transfertur etiam acutè ad hominem. Satis balāsti, ô noster Faustule, Varr. R. R. 2, 5. i. e. Satis præcepisti de ovibus, quarum est balare.

* Balsāminus, a, um. adj. [à balsamum] Made of balm. || Oleum balsaminum, Balm-oil, Plin. 23, 4.

* Balsāmun, i. n. & arbor, & succus [à Gr. βάλαμον, cujus liquor ὀποβάλαμον, dicitur, quasi ὀν ἡν, i. e. princeps oleum] Balsam, or balm, the tree, and likewise the juice which drops from it, which is of a most fragrant smell. Balsamum modica arbor, Tac. H. 5, 6. Omnibus odoribus præfertur balsamum uni terrarum Judææ concessum, Fin. 12, 25.

* || Balteolus, i. m. [à balteus] A small belt, or sword girdle, Jul. Capit.

* Balteus, i. m. & Balteum, i. n. sed hoc rar. in sing. plur. tamen semper baltea, non baltei. [à Græc. βάλλω, circumjicio] A girdle, a sword belt. Præbebant cæsi baltea lenta boves, Propert. 4, 11, 22. Verutum in balteo defigitur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 43.

† Bālūca, æ. f. A big drinking pot. Cantharis, & balucis bibunt, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 12. ubi nunc leg. Batiolis.

Bālūx, ūcis. f. Voc. Hisp. Small gold dust. Illinc balucis malleator Hispanæ, Mart. 12, 57, 9. uñ leg. Turneb. malè vulgò, paludis, Hispani aurum, quod minutum est, balucem vocant, Plin. 33, 4.

* || Bambācinus, a, um. adj. [à seq. bambacion] Made of cotton, bombasine, Lex. ex Plin.

* Bambācion, ōnis. n. [à βαμβάκιον, Gr. idem] Cotton, bombast, Plin. 19, 1.

Bambālio, ōnis. m. [ab Aristoph. βαμβάλεσθαι] A stammerer, or stutterer; a nick-name of M. Antony's father-in-law, Cic. Philip. 3, 6.

† Bambātus, a, um. adj. pro Bammatus. Pickled, soured. Bambatæ scilla, i. e. intinctu aliquo conditæ, Col. 12, 34.

* || Bānaufus, i. m. [à βαῦνος, fornax, & αὖνος, incendo] An artificer working by fire, a mechanic, Hier.

Banchus, i. m. qui & mixon dicitur. A kind of sea-fish, Plin. 32, 9.

|| Bancus, i. m. A bank, bench, seat, or table.

|| Bancus regius, The king's bench. Bancus communis, The common pleas. Ex usu vernaculo.

|| Bandōphorus, i. m. A standard-bearer, Cæsar. † Vexillarius, Liv.

|| Bandum, vox Longobardica, A banner, or standard of the general, Procop. † Vexillum, signum.

|| Bānērettus, i. m. A knight made in the field.

|| Bannālis mola, The lord of the manour's mill, where his tenants are obliged to grind their corn. Calv.

|| Bannītus, a, um. part. [qu. à bannio inusit.] Banished, out-lawed, Cod. Hence the Banditti, so called in Italy, who live without laws. † Proscriptus.

|| Bannus, i. m. vel Bannum, i. n. An arriere-ban, or beer-ban, when all vassals were bound to wait upon their lord personally, in the field; and those that did not appear were out-lawed. Also a publick edict, an outlawry. || Banna matrimonialia, Banns of matrimony, published in the church, Lat. Promulgatio matrimonialis.

* || Bāphīa, æ. f. & Bāphīa, ōrum. pl. n. τὰ βαφεῖα, tabernæ tinctoriæ, A die-house, a place where they die, Lampr.

* Baptæ, arum. m. [à βάπτω, tingo] A comedy so called, made by Eupolis, q. d. The dispers. Vid. Schol. in Juv. Sat. 2, 92. Baptæ, Priests of Ceres, so called of a ceremony, which was begun by washing, Vid. Propr.

* Baptes, is. f. [à Gr. βάπτειν, idem] A precious stone, like the Batrachites, or frog stone, but softer, Plin. 37, 10.

* || Baptisma, ātis. n. [à βαπτίζω, quod à βάπτω, immergo] Baptism, a sacrament of the Christian Church, Tert.

* || Baptismum, i. n. [ab eodem] Baptism. Ambr.

* || Baptismus, i. m. [ex eodem themate] Baptism, dipping, washing, Lat. Immersio.

* || Baptista, æ. m. [ex eodem themate] A baptizer; John the Baptist, so called emphatically, Bibl.

* Baptistērion, i. n. [ab eodem] A font, a bath, a vessel to wash the body in, Plin. Ep. Ep. 5, 6.

* || Baptīzo, as. act. [à βαπτίζω, quod à βάπτω, mergo, tingo] To dip all over, to wash, to baptize, Lat. Immergo.

* || Bārathro, ōnis. m. qui in barathrum [à quo derivatur] i. e. in ventrem condit omnia. One that buries his estate in his belly, a spendthrift, a belly-god. Eisdem putat Acron, quos balatrones Horatius vocat.

* Bārathrum, i. n. [Gr. βάραθρον, quod à βαρ, beer, puteus, & ῥαθ, athar, locus, M. sc. locus putei,] (1) A gulf; a deep pit, any deep place. (2) Hell. (3) Met. The maw, or paunch. (4) A wasteful harlot. (5) A glutton, a belly god, a great eater. (1) Imo barathri ter gurgite vastas Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Virg. Æn. 3, 422. (2) Quæcunque latent ferali monstra barathro, Claud. Rapt. Prof. 37. (3) Extremo ructus si venit à barathro, Mart. 1, 88. (4) O Barathrum, ubi nunc es? Plaut. in Bacchid. 1, 2, 41. (5) Pernicies, & tempestas, barathrumque macelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31.

* BARBA, æ. f. [à φάβω, M.] A beard, both of men and beasts. Viris mamma, atque barba Cic. de Fin. 3, 5. Barba capræ, Plin. 12, 17. lupi, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 42. leonis, Mart. || Barba gallinacei, A cocks jollips, Plin. 30, 11. ποῦπι, The claws, Id. virgultorum, Lepings, παταχῆσι καὶ, Id. Stolidam barbam vellere, To uñ one scur-wily, Pers. 2, 28. Barba tenuis philosophus, A grave coxcomb, Cic.

* Barbārē, adv. [à barbarus] (1) Barbarously, unusually, unintelligibly. (2) Clownishly, rudely. (3) In another tongue, not Greek. (1) Si Grammaticum se professus quispiam barbarē loquatur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4. (2) Non speres perpetuum dulcia barbarē Lædentem oscula, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 14. (3) Philemon scripsit, Plautus vertit barbarē, i. e. Latine Procl. Trin. 19.]

* Barbāria,

* *Barbāria*, æ. f. [ab eodem] (1) *Any barbarous country, chiefly Phrygia.* (2) *Barbarity, incivility, unpoliteness, rusticity.* (1) *Facis quod rullā in Barbāriā tyrannus, Cic. in Pison. 8.* (2) *Græcia barbāriæ lento collisa duello, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 7.* (2) *C. Cæsar barbāriam ex Gaditanorum moribus, disciplināque delevit, Cic. pro C. Balb. 19.*

* || *Barbāricus*, i. m. [ab eodem themate] *An embroiderer of cloth or tissue, Donat. in Æn. 11, 777.*

* || *Barbāricum*, i. n. [ex eodem] *appell. Clamor exercitus; quod sc. eo genere Barbāri uterentur. A shout, or cry, in an army, such as the Barbārians used, Fest.*

* *Barbāricus*, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Pertaining to, or coming from, barbarous people; after the barbarian mode; foreign, rich, brave. Also savage, unpolished, rude, mean, ordinary.* || *Barbārica sylva, Where trees grew as it were wild, and out of order, all sorts together, Col. 11, 2.* *Barbāricum aurum, brought from Barbāry, i. e. Troy, Virg. Æn. 2, 504.* *Barbāricā lege, i. e. Romanā, Plaut. Copt. 3, 1, 32.* || *Barbārica pavimenta, Floors made of tiles, lime, and rubbish, Plin. 3, 25.* *Barbārica supellex, Mean furniture, Liv. Barbāricæ vestes, Garments embroidered, Lucr. 2, 499.*

* *Barbāries*, ei. f. [à barbarus] (1) *A barbarous people.* (2) *An impropriety of words, a barbarism.* (3) *Rudeness in manners.* (1) *Quis in illā barbarie dubitet, quin illa sphæra sit perfecta ratione, Cic. de Scythiæ, & Britannia loquens.* (2) *Quos nulla barbaries domestica infuscavrat, recte loquebantur, Id. de Clar. Orat. 74.* (3) *Ne quā de parte relinquat Barbāriem, revocat fulvas in pectore pelles, Claud. 2. in Ruf. 78.*

* *Barbāricus*, i. m. [ab eodem] *A barbarous use of words; a rudeness in pronunciation. Vid. Auēt. ad Her. 4, 12.* || *Quint. 1, 5. neque pigeat adire Vossium de Vitiis Sermon. 1, 2.*

* *Barbārus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. [à Gr. βάρβαρος, idem] (1) *Foreign, outlandish, unintelligible, barbarous.* (2) *Rude, unpolished, churlish, boorish, clownish, uncivil.* (3) *Foolish, silly, sottish.* (4) *Cruel, barbarous.* (1) *Barbārus hinc ego sum, quia non intelligor ulli, Et ridet stolidi verba Latina Getæ, Ov. Trist. 5, 10, 37.* *Non sunt illa [carmina] suo barbariora loco, Id. Pont. 3, 2, 78.* (2) = *Agrestes, & barbari servi, Cic. pro Mil. 9.* (3) *Es barbārus, quem ego sapere nimidū censui plus quā Thulem, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 13.* (4) *Nomen amicitie barbāra corda movet, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 100.* || *Proprie, & præcipue à Romanis Phryges, dicti sunt barbāri, unde vestes barbāricæ Lucretio dicuntur, quas Plin. Phrygianas appellat. Barbāra tibia, Catull. 62, 264. sc. Phrygia. Vid. & Barbāria, No. 1.*

* *Barbāta*, æ. f. [sc. aquila à barba] *quæ & Offifraga, The Osprey, Plin. 10, 3.*

* *Barbātulus*, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Having a little beard, or his beard newly trimmed. Concurabant barbātuli juvenes, Cic. Att. 1, 14.* || *Barbātulus nullus, A barbel, Id. Parad. 5.*

* *Barbātus*, a, um. adj. [à barba] (1) *Bearded.* (2) *Also simple, silly, old-fashioned, as when they wore beards.* (1) || *Dicere licebit, Jovem semper barbātum, Apollinem semper imberbem, Cic. N. D. 1, 30.* (2) *Facile est barbato imponere regi, Juv. 4, 104.* || *Mullus barbātus, qui & Barbātulus, A barbel, Cic. Att. 2, 1.*

* *Barbiger*, a, um. adj. [qui barbā gerit] *Having, or wearing, a beard.* || *Barbigeræ pecudes, Goats, Lucr. 5, 898.*

* || *Barbītium*, i. n. [à barba, dict. ut capillitium] *A beard, Apul. Met. 5. p. 148. edit. Delph.*

* *Barbītus*, i. c. g. & *Barbītus*, i. m. & *Barbītōn*, i. n. *Est etiam apud Græcos omnium generum [ita dict. quod à barbaris venit hoc instrumentum, Strabo.] A stringed instrument of musick; we may take it for a lute, or bass-viol. Non facit ad lacrymas barbītus ulla meas, Ov. Ep. 15, 8.* *Age, dic Latinum, Barbite, carmen, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 4.* *Chordas, & plectra, & barbīta conde, Auson. Epigr. 44.*

* || *Barbo*, ōnis. m. [à barba] *A barbel fish, & Mullus barbātulus, Cic.*

* *Barbūla*, æ. f. dim. [ab eodem] *A little beard, Cic. pro Cæl. 14.*

* || *Barbus*, i. m. *Auson. Mosel. 94. qui & Barbulus, Gl. [ab eodem themate] A barbel. & Mullus barbātus, Cic.*

|| *Barca*, æ. f. [à Saxonico bark, i. e. cortex] *A small ship, or bark; a barge, a boy, a lighter. & Phælus, scapha.*

* *Bardāicus*, & *Bardiācus*, a, um. adj. *unde, vel quid sit, non convenit inter doctos. Of the country of Gaul, or dressed like Gauls, Turneb. Bardāicus judex seems to be a judge advocate in the army, Juv. 16, 13.* *Bardāicus evocatus, An old beaten soldier, Mart. 4, 4.*

† *Bardītus*, ūs. m. *The old bard's song, Tac. de Germ. c. 3.*

* *Bardōcūculus*, i. m. [à bardus Gallia] *A French cloak with a cowl, or hood to it, worn by soldiers, and country people, Mart. 14, 138.*

* *Bardus*, a, um. adj. [sc. à βαρδός, per metath.] *Dull-witted, foolish, heavy, slow. = Zopyrus stupidum Socratem dicebat, & bardum, Cic. de Fato, 5.*

* *Bardus*, i. m. [à Germ. Waerd, Angl. Word; quod, uti Gr. ἔπος, & verbum, & carmen significat] *A British bard, a poet among the old Gauls, a Welch rhymers, or harper. Plurima securi suditis carmina bardi, Luc. 1, 449.*

* *Bāris*, ūdos. f. [à Gr. βάρις] *A boat wherein the Egyptians carried dead bodies to the grave; hence our English word bier. Baridos & contis rostra Liburna sequi, Propert. 3, 11, 44.*

* *Bāro*, ōnis. m. *vox, ut videtur, originis Germ. aut Gælicæ; etsi alii alias notationes adferant.*

(1) *A blockhead, a sot, a dolt, a fool.* (2) *A common soldier that serves for pay.* (3) || *A man, or husband, as when we say under covert baron.* (4) || *A baron, a lord, or peer of the realm.* (1) *Hoc cum loqueris, nos barones stupemus, Cic. de Fin. 2, 23.* (2) *Per. 5, 138. Ubi non ab re erit verba vet. Scholiastæ adferre: Barones, vel Varrones, dicuntur servi militum, qui utique stultissimi sunt, servi videlicet stultorum.* (3) *Ap. recent.* (4) *De hac, & superiore notione omnino doctissimi Spelmani Glossarium consulendum. Hinc*

|| *Bārōnia*, æ. f. *pars regni jure feudi concessa, The fee of a baron, Calv.*

|| *Bārōnulus*, *Bārunculus*, & *Bārōnettus*, i. m. *A knight baronet.*

|| *Barrīnus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or like, an elephant. Aures immanitate barrinas, Sidon. Apol. Ep. 13.*

|| *Barrio*, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. [à barrus] *To bray, or cry, like an elephant, Fest.*

|| *Barrītus*, ūs. m. verb. [à barrio] (1) *The braying, or crying, of an elephant.* (2) *A terrible shout before an engagement.* (1) *Elephantorum tristis barritus, Apul. Florid. p. 809. edit. Delph.*

(2) = *Clamor, quem quidam barritum vocant, non prius debet attolli, quā acies utraque se junxerit, Veg. 3, 18.*

* *Barrus*, i. m. *Voc. Sabinum. An elephant. Mulier nigris dignissima barris, Hor. Epod. 12, 1.* *Est & nomen viri apud eundem.*

* *Bārŷcæ*, Voss. leg. *Bārŷcæ* [ex βαρύς, gravis] *A kind of low buildings, Vitruv. 3, 2.*

* *Bārŷcēphālæ*, Voss. leg. *Bārŷcēphālæ* [ex βαρύς, & κεφαλή caput] *Buildings too heavy for the pillars that support them, Vitruv. 3, 2.*

* *Bāfātes*, æ. m. [βαράτης, Gr.] *A kind of marble, Plin. 36, 7.*

* *Bāsānites*, æ. m. [dict. ἀπὸ τοῦ βασανίζειν, i. e. ab explorando] *A touchstone, or touchstone, Plin. 36, 20.*

* || *Bascānia*, ōrum. pl. n. [βασκάνια, Gr. q. d. præfiscinē appensa] *Little trifles which smiths were wont to hang before their shop-windows, as charms to binder witchcraft, Cæsar. Rhod. lect. ant. 11, 30.*

* *Bascauda*, æ. f. *vox Britannica, A kind of vessel which the Romans had from the ancient Britains; a basket. Barbāra de pictis veni bascauda Britannis, Mart. 14, 99.*

* *Bāsiātio*, ōnis. f. verb. [ex basio] *A kissing, Mart. 2, 23.*

* *Bāsiātor*, ōris. m. verb. *One that kisses, a kisser, Mart. 11, 99.*

* *Bāsiātus*, a, um. part. *Kissed, Mart. 22, 59.*

* *Bāsīlica*, æ. f. [ex Gr. βασιλική, sc. οἰκία, regia, sc. domus] *A town hall, or court of justice, Plin. Ep. 6, 33. A state-house, a piazza, or Royal Exchange for merchants; a hall for buyers and sellers to resort to, Vitruv. 5, 1. A large gallery to walk in, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 11. || A cathedral church, or church where some martyr hath been interred, Sigon. ad Sulp. Sev. || A great vein in the arm so called, subaud. venā.*

* *Bāsīlicæ*, adv. [ab adj. basilicus] (1) *Royally, nobly, princely, splendidly.* (2) *Utterly.* (1) || *Bāsīlicæ ornatus, Richly dressed, in a noble garb, Plaut. Pcen. 3, 1, 74.* *Bāsīlicæ vivere, To live like a prince, Id. (2) Interiū bāsīlicæ. I am utterly undone, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 54.*

* *Bāsīlicon*, i. n. [βασιλικόν, Gr.] (1) *A princely robe.* (2) *Also the best sort of wall-nut.* (3) *Also a sovereign kind of ointment, or rather plaster, called still by this name.* (1) *Plaut.* (2) *Bāsīlicon; quod & persicum dic. Plin. 15, 22. (3) Cels. 5, 19.*

* *Bāsīlicus*, a, um. adj. [à βασιλικός, i. e. regius] *Princely, royal, noble, stately.* || *Bāsīlicus jactus, status, victus, A noble throw, a gallant condition, dainty fare, Plaut. Basilica facinora, Noble exploits, Id. Trin. 4, 3, 23.* *Basilica nux, The best sort of wall nuts, Plin. 15, 22. vitis, The best sort of vines, Id. 14, 2.*

* || *Bāsīlinda*, æ. f. [βασιλίδα, Gr.] *A kind of play, perhaps like questions and commands, or the choosing of king and queen on Twelfth-night, Poil. 9, 7.*

* *Bāsīliscus*, i. m. [βασιλίσκος, Gr.] *A kind of serpent called a basilisk; a cockatrice, because they fancy he comes of a cock's egg, Plin. 8, 21. & Regulus.*

* *Bāsio*, as. denom. [ex basium] *To kiss. Basia multa basiare, Catull. 7, 9.*

* *Bāsio*, is. f. [βάσις, fundamentum] *The foot, or base of a pillar, the pedestal of a statue, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23. The whole pillar, Plin. 17, 25. The spire, or square betwixt the pillar and the base; also the bow, or compass of the pillar, Vitruv. 4, 1. & Antibasis, Id. 9, 9.*

* *Bāsrum*, i. n. [dict. à sono vocis.] *A kiss, or buss. Da mihi basia mille, Catull. 5, 7. & Oscula officiorum sunt, Basia pudicorum affectuum, Suavia libidinum, vel amorum, Donat. Sed hoc non est perpetuum.*

* *Bāsāris*, ūdis. f. [à βάσaris, h. e. Bacchi sacrificula, qui & ipse Bāsāreus, à vestibus bacchantium, quas Thraces βάσaris vocant] *A woman priest of Bacchus, so called from the garment she wore, made of foxes skins, Pers. 1, 100.*

* || *Bāssus*, i. m. [à βάσσω, profundior] *Vox musica, imus sonus: vocab. recens; admittendum tamen, cum ad artem pertineat, cui oppon. altus, The base, or bass in musick.*

* *Bāsterna*, æ. f. *A close litter, chair, or sedan, for ladies, drawn by beasts only. || Amites bāsternarum, The poles thereof, Pallad. Jun. 2, 3.*

|| *Bāsternārius*, i. m. *He that drives the Bāsterna, Symm. Ep. 6, 15.*

* *Bat*, interj. *corripientis, A word of reproving as, Tush, pschaw, pish; sometimes of silence, as Peace, hush, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 6. Est item Bat voc. inarticulatum infantium, & blæforum, & fatuorum, Voss.*

|| *Bātālarius*, i. m. *Gallis miles qui jam semel prælio batalæ interfuit. Ita in palæstrā literariā Batalarius cepit nuncupari Lutetia, qui publicè de arte quāpiam disputasset, Lud. Viv. dial. 13. Id. est quod Baccalaureus. A bachelor of arts, perhaps he who in the university is called a batteler.*

|| *Bātēolus*, i. m. *ut aliqui leg. ap. Suet. Aug. 87. A fool. Vid. Baceolus.*

* *Bātillum*, i. n. & *Bātillus*, i. m. (1) *A fire-shovel to take up coals with.* (2) *An incense pan wherein hot coals were carried before the magistrate, a chafing-dish.* (3) *A paddle-staff, and a staff-book to reap ears of corn with, and leave the straw standing.* (4) *A light wooden shovel, or spade.* (1) *Batillis ferreis candentibus ramentum [argenti] imponere, Plin. 33, 8. (2) Prætextum & latum clavum prunæque batillum, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 36. (3) Varr. R. R. 1, 50. (4) Id. R. R. 3, 6. || Batillus mensarius. A chafing-dish, Bud. cubicularius, A warming-pan, Jun.*

* *Batiōca*, & *Batiāca*, & *Batiōla*, æ. f. *quod. rect. nam βατιάκην, & βατιάκιον, inter pocula numerat*

merat Athen. *A large pot, or bowl, for wine, generally of gold, or gilt.* *Divites batiolis bibunt, nos nostro Samio poterio, Plaut. in Stich. 5, 4, 12.*

* *Bātis, idis. [Eatis, Gr.] (1) A fish which is called a maid, or skate. (2) Also the herb samphire used in salads. (1) Plin. 32, 11. (2) Id. 21, 15.*

* *Batos, i. f. [à Eáros idem] A bramble, a black-berry bush, Ruell. Lat. Rubus.*

* *Batrāchites, æ. m. [à Bātraxos, rana] A stone in colour, and shape much like a green frog, Plin. 37, 10.*

* *Batrāchium, i. n. [Eatrāchion, Gr. Latine Ranunculus item genus coloris] (1) An herb, whereof there are divers kinds, one called crowfoot, gold knap, or yellow crow. (2) || Also a kind of chymical gold solder. (1) Plin. 25, 13. (2) Cæc. 28, 9.*

* *|| Batrachomyōmachia, æ. f. [ex Bātraxos, rana, μύς mus, & μάχη pugna] The battle between the frogs and mice, Hom.*

Batrāchus, i. m. [à Bātraxos, rana] A sea fish, called the sea-devil, like a frog, Plin. 32, 11.

* *|| Battōlogia, æ. f. [à Batto poetā quodam inepto, & λόγος, sermo] The frequent repeating of the same thing, tautology. Lat. Multiloquium.*

Batuens, tis. part. Fencing. Mirmillonem è ludo rudibus secum batuentem confodit, Suet. Col. 32.

* *Batuo, ère, ui, utum. aët. [à Batēw, quod Delphorum lingua est πατέw, calco] (1) To beat, or batter. (2) To fight, or combat; to fence, or foil. (3) To fence with foils. (4) To bind up. (5) Habet & obscenam significationem. (1) Quibus batuatur tibi os, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 60. (2) Thrax, & auriga batuebat pugnatoris armis, Suet. in Calig. 54. (3) Batuere rudibus Id. in Calig. 34. (4) Ulcera batuere, Plin. 31, 9. (5) Cic. Ep. 1. 9. Epist. 22.*

* *Batuor, i. tus. pass. To be knocked, or beaten, Vid. Batuo, No. 1.*

|| Bātus, i. m. [Bud. ex Hebr. בַּת bath] An Hebrew measure of liquid things, containing seventy-two sextaries, according to the account of Josephus, l. 3. sub finem. || Batus mensura liquidorum; epha aridorum; ejusdem utraque capacitatis. vulg. int. Lat. Cadus. Æqualis amphoræ Atticæ, Camer.

* *|| Bātus, i. f. [à Eáros idem] A bramble, or briar. Lat. Rubus.*

Baubor, āris. dep. vox canum. To baugh, or bark like a dog. Et cum deserti baubantur [canes] in ædibus, Lucr. 5, 1070.

Baxeā, æ. f. (1) A clog, or shoe, with a wooden sole. (2) || A slipper, or pantofle, which the philosophers wore. (1) Peniculus, qui extergentur baxeæ, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 40. (2) Jun. ex Apul.

B ante D

Bdellium, i. n. [ex Heb. בדרל] (1) A black tree in Arabia, of the bigness of an olive tree. (2) Also the gum of the same tree, of a fragrant scent, and bitter taste. (1) Plin. 12, 9. (2) Tu crocinum, & casia es, tu bdellium. [bedellium in ant. libb.] Nam ubi tu profusus, ibi ego me pervelim sepultum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 7.

B ante E.

Beātē, adv. [ex beatus] Blessedly, happily, prosperously, well, honestly. = Nihil est aliud bene, beatēque vivere, nisi honestē, & rectē vivere, Cic. Parad. 1. ult.

|| Beātificus, a, um. adj. [ex beatus, & facio] Making happy, or blessed; beatifick, Apul. de Hab. doct. Plat. p. 572. edit. Delph.

Beātitas, ātis. f. [à beatus] Blessedness, happiness, felicity, prosperity. || Hanc vocem primus finxit, sed non utique probavit Cicero, N. D. 1, 34. &

Beātitudo, dñis. f. [à beatus] Blessedness, beatitude, felicity. || Hanc quoque cudebat, sed utraque dura est, teste ipso, N. D. 1, 34.

Beātulus, a, um. adj. [dim. à beatus] Somevbat happy, or lucky, Pers. 3, 303. ironice; ut sit senfus, misellus qui se beatum modò putabat.

Beātus, a, um. part. [à beo] vel adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) Blessed, happy. (2) Joy-

ful, pleased. (3) Rich, wealthy. (4) Fruitful, fertile. (5) Consummate, perfect. (1) Nemo potest non beatissimus esse, qui est totus aptus ex se, quique in se uno sua ponit omnia, Cic. Parad. 2. Dixit, = Nullius civitatis statum fortunatiorem, beatoremve fore, Liv. 24, 28. (2) = Quid me lætius, beatiusque? Catull. 9, 11. (3) Unum me facerem beatorem, Cat. 10, 17. Vetulæ vesica beatæ, Juv. 6, 64. (4) Rus beatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 14. (5) Dicit beatus Ante obitum nemo debet, Ov. Met. 3, 136. Fruuntur beati ævo sempiterno, Cic. Somn. Scip. 3.

|| Becabunga, æ. f. Dod.

* *Bēchion, i. n. [Echion, Gr.] Foal-foot, ale-hoof, or horse-hoof, Plin. 26, 6. Lat. Tussilago.*

|| Bedellus, i. m. A beadle. † Præco.

|| Beelzebub, vel, ut al, Baalzebub [à בעל, dominus, & זבוב, musca] Acrothitarum in Palæstinâ deaster, The god of Ekron in Palestine; but the Jews in contempt called the prince of devils by this name, Vid. Isid. Orig. 8, 11.

* *† Bēla, pl. n. ant. [ex βῆλα, Æol. pro μῆλα.] Sheep, Hinc factum Balo pro Belo, Varr. R. R. 2, 1.*

|| Belial, [ex בלי, sine, absque, & ילי pro-fuit, ut sit res nihili.] Aquila apostatam reddit. LXX. filios Belial παρανόμους vertunt. Sum. & pro Satanā, sive diabolo. One good for nothing, a wicked person, the devil.

Beli oculus, A white gem, dedicated to Bel the Assyrian idol, Plin. 37, 10.

Bellans, ntis. part. Making war, Hor. Carm. Sæc. 51. Sil. 9, 315. Arminium pro libertate bellantem favor habebat, Tac. Ann. 2, 44, 3. Bellantemque Jovem cerno, Sil. 1, 137.

Bellāria, òrum. pl. n. quasi res bellæ, Varr. Banqueting stuff, sweet meats, dainties, the second course of tarts, confects, candid, or preserved fruits, &c. the desert. Also the choicer sort of wines. Vid. Gell. 15, 11. & Macrob. Saturn. 3, 1, 19, 20.

Bellātor, òris. m. verb. [à bello, as] A man of war, a warrior, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 77. || Bellator ensis, A warlike sword, Sil. 13, 376. Bellator equus, A horse for war, a war-horse, Virg. Geor. 2, 145. || A chess-man, the knight per-chance.

Bellātōrius, a, um. adj. [ex bellator] Pertaining to war, or warriors, Stilus bellatorius, Plin. Ep. 7, 2.

Bellātrix, icis. f. [à bellator] Warlike, fit for war, said of feminine nouns. Bellatrix Penthesilea, Virg. Æn. 1, 493. diva, Ov. Trist. 1, 5, 76. cohors, Stat. Theb. 6, 262. Bellatrix triemis, Claud. 2 Conf. Hon. 135.

† Bellātulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à bellus] Pretty well. || Bella bellatula, My pretty precious, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 28.

Bellātūrus, a, um. part. About to make war. Messis cum proprio mox bellatura colonò, Claud. 1. in prim. Conf. Stil. 321.

Bellax, ācis. adj. Warlike. Illic bellaci confusus gente Curetum, Luc. 4, 406.

Bellē, adv. simè, sup. Prettily, finely, neatly, handsomely, conveniently, daintily, well. Bellē & festivè, Cic. de Orat. 3, 26. || Bellē curiosus, Pretty curious, Id. Minus bellē habere, Not to be very well, Id. = Fuge tuum, & bellē, your praise and applause, Pers. 1, 49. Bellissimè Censorinus aiebat de his, &c. Sen.

Bellī, gen. pon. interdum pro adv. in loco; ut humi, domi. In the war. Vid. Bellum. No. 4.

Bellīcōse, adv. iūs, comp. Valiantly, stoutly, soldier-like, Liv. 9, 6.

Bellīcōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) Valiant at arms, warlike, martial. (2) Full of war, spent in war. (1) Dalmatæ semper habiti sunt bellicosi, Cic. Fam. 5, 11. Bellicosissimæ gentes, Nep. Hamil. 4. Quod multò bellicosius fuerit, Liv. 9, 6. Dixit, neque hostem acriorem bellicosiorumque secum congressum, Liv. 21, 16. (2) Consulatum differre in bellicosiorum annum, Liv. 10.

Bellīcum, i. n. [sc. signum] The sound of a trumpet, when they sound to the battle. || Belli-

cūm canere, To sound an alarm, Cic. Phil. 7, 1. and metaphorically to animate, or stir up, debate, Id. Orat. 12. Conf. Liv. 35, 18.

Bellīcus, a, um. adj. Of war, or belonging, to war. || Equus bellicus, A war horse, Propert. 4, 4, 14. Navis bellica, A man of war, Id. 2, 15, 43. Corona bellica, A wreath of victory, Plin. 16, 4. Bellicus deus [Romulus] Ov. Fast. 2, 478. Bellica dea [Pallas] Id. Fast. 3, 814.

* *Bellīfer, a, um. adj. [ex bellum, & fero] Warlike, making war. Quid belliferam communibus urant Italiam maculis? Claud. in Eutr. 429.*

* *Bellīger, a, um. adj. [ex bellum & gero] Warlike, martial, belonging to war, Manus beligeræ, Ov. A. Am. 2, 672. Belliger sonipes, Luc. 6, 84. Qua belligero fera bellua dente, Sil. 10, 250.*

Bellīgērans, tis. part. Making, or carrying on, war. Quæ sibi tertium jam annum belligeranti sæva vel prospera evenissent, Tac. Ann. 2, 5, 2.

Bellīgēratur, imperf. War is made. Cum Gal-lis tumultuatum, magis quàm belligeratum, Liv. 21, 16.

* *Bellīgēro, as. aët. [ex bellum & gero] To make, or wage, war; to carry on war. Belligerant Ætoli cum Aulide, Plaut. Cap. 1, 1, 25.*

* *Bellīpōtens, tis. adj. [ex bellum & potens] Puissant, mighty in war, warlike. Magnus bellipotens, per Antonomasiā [Mars] Virg. Æn. 11, 8. Diva bellipotens [Pallas] Stat. Theb. 2, 716. At tibi, bellipotens, &c. Sil. 10, 548.*

Bellis, is. f. & Bellus, i. m. The white daisy, Plin. 26, 5.

Bello, as. To war, to wage war, to fight, to combat. § Bellare alicui, i. e. contra aliquem, Stat. Theb. 8, 506. cæstu, Id. Theb. 6, 826. cum aliquo, Cic. de Sen. 2. de re aliquâ, Tac. Ann. 14, 35.

Bellor, āris. dep. To fight, &c. Pictis bellantur Amazones armis, Virg. Æn. 11, 160.

Bellōnārīi, m. pl. Mad-men, the priests of Bellona, who cut and slashed themselves in their enthusiastic fits, concerning which see Lucan, 4, 565.

Bellua, æ. f. quæ & Bēlua, æ. f. immanis fera, [à bello qu. bellum gerens, Perot.] (1) Any great beast, or (2) Fish. (3) It is said also of a beastly, senseless, and unreasonable person. (1) Loca proxima terret Bellua vasta lupus, Ov. Met. 11, 365. Cum Getula ducem portaret bellua luscum [sc. elephas] Juv. 10, 158. (2) Fluitantes, & innantes belluæ, Cic. N. D. 2, 39. Illi dextra jacebat bellua, i. e. rhombus, Juv. 4, 120. (3) Quid te facturum de belluâ putas? Cic. Philip. 8, 4. Age, bellua; credis huic quod dicat; Ter. Eun. 44, 47.

|| Belluālis, e. adj. Beastly, nasty, brutish, = Bellualis, & aspera educatio, Macr. Sat. 5, 11.

Belluātus, a, um. adj. || Belluata tapetia, Tapestry wrought with the figures of beasts, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 14. Interp. Salm.

|| Belluīnus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a beast; beastly, monstrous, Gell. 19, 2.

|| Bellūlè, adv. dim. [à bellè] Pretty well in health, so, so, Apul. Met. v. p. 172. ed. Deoph.

Bellūlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à bellus] Pretty neat, spruce. Ædepol hæc quidem bellula est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 42.

Bellum, i. n. [à duellum, ut à duis, bis, à duonus, bonus] (1) War, the state of war, or all the time of war. (2) The soldiers baggage, &c. belonging to the war. (3) A single fight. (4) Warfare. (1) Bellum affectum videmus, &c. verè ut dicam, penè confectum, Cic. de Prov. Conf. S. (2) Victæ fera be'læ deæ vexère per æ-quor, Sil. 7, 472. (3) In eo bello 300 milites desiderati, Sall. Ex quo intelligi potest, nullum esse imperium tutum, nisi benevolentia munitum, C. Nep. Dion. 5. (4) || Duc nefanda flagitia Xviri domi bellique adjiciunt, Liv. || Bellum sine hoste, A civil war, Luc. 1, 677. Simulachra belli, Juss and tournaments, Virg. Æn. 5, 674. Bellum indicere alicui, to declare war, Cic. de Orat. 2, 37. inferre, to act on the offensive, Id. Verr. 1, 31. depellere, to act on the de-

defensive, Id. pro Sext. 42. ducere, Id. Fam. 7, 3. extendere, Sil. 17, 360. prorogare, Cic. Att. 12, 6. to spin it out, redintegrare, Id. Fam. 11, 9. integrare, Stat. Theb. 8, 656. renovare, Ibid. 12, 8. to renew it, componere, Ibid. 1, 11. conficere, Tac. Ann. 2, 41. delere, Cic. de Am. 3. dirimere, Virg. Æn. 12, 79. extinguere, Cic. Fam. 10, 25. absol- vere, Lucan. 2, 250. to put an end to it. Bello abstinere, Liv. 21, 6. concurrere, Virg. Æn. 10, x. contendere, Id. 43, 108. lacerare aliquam, Cic. pro Manil. 9. petere, Virg. Æn. 3, 603. vincere, Lucan. 1, 145.

Belluofus, a, um, adj. [à bellua] Full of mon- strous creatures. Belluosus oceanus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 47.

Bellus, a, um, adj. [ab ant. bonus, pro bonus; be- nulus, bellus; ut ab unus, unulus, ullus] or, comp. simus, sup. (1) Pretty, fine, charming. (2) A pretty fellow, as being little, or young. (3) Nice, delicious. (4) Complaisant, civil, courteous. (5) || Good at, conversant, or well versed, in. (6) Beautiful, finical, nice, spruce. (1) = Nimis bel- la es, atque amabilis, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 84. Cæ- cilie bellissimæ salutem dicas, Cic. Att. 6, 4. (2) Bellus homo, & magnus vis idem, Cotta, videri. Sed qui bellus homo est, Cotta, pusillus homo est, Mart. 1, 10. (3) Unumquodque, quod erit bel- lissimum, carpani, Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 51. b. e. bellaria, quæ ab hac natione deducuntur. (4) = Bellus, & urbanus, Catull. 20, 9. (5) Venio ad alterum genus testamenti, in quo Græci belliores, quam nostri, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 74. (6) Res pe- tricola est, bellus homo, Mart. 3, 63. Lege totum epigramma.

* Bēlōne, es, f. [βελώνη, Gr.] A sort of fish, resembling a needle, Plin. 9, 7, 6. edit. Hard. the trumpet fish, according to Rondestius and father Harduin. Lat. Acus.

Bēlua, æ, f. A beast. Vid. Bellua.

Belus, i, f. A sort of precious stone of a greenish colour, Plin. 37, 55. edit. Hard.

Bēne, adv. [ab ant. bonus, pro bonus] melius, comp. optimè, sup. Well, rightly, happily, prosper- ously, pretty, very. Villa bene ædificata, Cic. Off. 3, 13. Cupidè accipiat faxo, atque etiam be- ne dicat secum esse actum, Ter. Adelph. 2, 22. Succedit bene, Id. 2, 4, 23. = Vivere bene, at- que fortunatè, Plaut. Mil. Gl. 3, 1, 111. ¶ Bene manè, very early, Cic. Att. 4, 10. Bene sit tibi, much good may it do you, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 54. Literæ bene longæ, a pretty long letter, Cic. Att. 14, 7. Bene multi, a good many, Id. Fam. 10, 33. = Bene & gnauiter impudens, egregiously im- pudent, Id. 5, 12. Bene valere, to be in good health, Id. Att. 15, 1. Bene ambula, & redam- bula, I wish you a good walk, and safe return, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 129. Bene curare ætatem, to make much of one's self, Id. Pseud. 4, 7, 34. Bene promittere, To promise fair, Cic. de Div. 2, 17. Ita me dii bene ament, As God shall help me, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 43. Dii vortant bene, God speed it, Ibid. 2, 3, 97. Bene hoc habet, this goeth well, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 31. Bene tibi ex a- nimo volo, I wish you well with all my heart, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 6. Sed Bene Messalam, sua quic- que ad pocula dicat, let every one drink his health, Tibull. 2, 1, 51. Bene vos, bene nos, bene te, bene me, bene etiam nostrum Stephanium, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 27. Formula inter pocula, quam itidem dandi casu protulit. ¶ Bene mihi, bene vobis, bene amicæ meæ, a good health to, &c. Pers. 5, 1, 20.

Bēnēdicē, adv. [ex benedictus] By way of bless- ing, or saluting; civilly, courteously, obligingly. = Quam illiciebas me ad te blandè ac benedicē, Plaut. Afin. 1, 3, 54. Confer ejusdem, Cal. 2, 5, 38. & Aul. 4, 10, 57.

Bēnēdico, ēre, xi, etum, act. [ex bene & di- co] (1) To speak well of. (2) To praise, com- mend, or applaud. (3) || To bless. (4) || To consecrate. (1) Cui benedixit unquam bono? Cic. pro Sext. 52. Et per tmesin: Bene, quæso, inter vos dicatis, & mihi absenti tamen, Plaut. Mil. Gl. 4, 8, 31. (2) Benedicite, ite intrò cū, valete, Id. Afin. 3, 3, 155. (3) Benedicere deum, Lactant. 7, 14, 11. (4) Cum jam alta-

rium benediceret, Sulp. Sev. 2, 2, 17. sc. ut Græci suo εὐλογεῖν pro ἀγνίσκειν utuntur. ¶ The ecclesiastical use of this word, with respect to God, is to praise, or bless; and, according to Vossius, is a Hebraism, answering exactly to εὐλογεῖν, a word of the same signification and composition, which go- verning an accusative case, hath occasioned the al- teration of the syntax of this word also to the ac- cusative; however, when it relates to men, and signifies to favour, or indulge, Divines, I think, use it with a dative; but even for the signification of the word I find no authority.

|| Bēnēdictio, ōnis, f. verb. A speaking well of, or commendation; a blessing, Ap. Eccles.

Bēnēdictum, i, n. A thing well, or courteously spoken, a good saying, good language. Benedicis si certasset, audisset bene, Ter. Phorm. prol. 20. Benedicis tuis benefacta aures meæ auxilium ex- postulant, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 24. Qui philoso- phiam complexus esset, matrem omnium benefa- ctorum, beneque dictorum, Cic. in Brut. 93.

Bēnēfacio, ēre, ēci, actum, act. [ex bene & facio] To do well, to do one good, or a good turn; to benefit, or be serviceable to. Conquerimur, quod ab iis, à quibus minime conveniat, male tractemur, propinquis, amicis, quibus benefeci- mus, Cic. de Inv. 1, 55. Diu tibi benefaciant, Ter. Adelph. 3, 7, 20. Si chartæ sileant, quod bene- feceris, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 21. Si quid amicum erga benefeci, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 4. ¶ Sed hæc, ut pleraque alia, quæ à lexicographis adducuntur exempla divise scribi potuerunt.

Bēnēfactum, i, n. A good deed, or turn; a be- nefit, favour, or kind action. ¶ Benefacta male locata, malefacta arbitror, Cic. Off. 2, 18.

Bēnēficientia, æ, f. Beneficence, the doing of a good turn, favour, or kindness to. = Justitiæ con- juncta est beneficentia, Cic. Off. 1, 7. Vid. be- nignitas.

Bēnēficientior, us, adj. comp. & Bēnēficientissimus, a, um, adj. sup. Vid. Be- neficentia.

Bēnēficiarius, a, um, adj. Beneficial, advan- tageous. Res beneficiaria, Sen. Ep. 90. ¶ Fun- dus beneficiarius, a fee-farm, or copy hold estate, Ap. JCC.

Bēnēficiarius, i, m. Qui beneficium ab alio accipit. (1) || He that receiveth some kindness from another person; the person obliged. Beneficarii dicebantur milites, qui vacabant muneris benefi- cio, Festus. (2) They who in war are excused from duty; pensioners, or dependents; soldiers promoted by their superiors to some higher post. (1) Benefi- ciarios consulunt, prætorum, ærarii, & Cæsaub. in lapides ostendunt, teste Lipsio. Vid. & Cæsaub. in Aug. (2) Cum equitibus paucis beneficiariis suis, Cæsaub. B. G. 1, 75. Ut contentus esset beneficiariis decem, Plin. Ep. 10, 32.

† Bēnēficiissimus, a, um, adj. sup. [à benefi- cus] Cato ap. Gell. 17, 5.

Bēnēficiū, i, n. (1) A benefit, good turn, courtesy, favour, kindness, or obligation. (2) Pro- motion, immunity. (3) || A benefice. (1) Ma- jus mihi dare beneficium nullum potes, Cic. Fam. 13, 19. (2) Venit in suspicionem per quosdam beneficium sui centuriones, Suet. Tiber. 12. (3) Ap. Theol. ¶ Beneficium ab aliquo accipere, Ter. Adelph. 2, 3, 1. habere, Cic. Sext. 22. Beneficio ab aliquo affici, Id. Man. 24. alligari, Id. pro Planc. 33. devinciri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 14. obli- gari, Cic. Cat. 4, 10. obstringi, Id. pro Domo 45. to receive a kindness. Beneficium in aliquem con- ferre, Cic. Off. 1, 14. apud aliquem ponere, Id. Fam. 13, 26. alicui dare, Ibid. 13, 8. Beneficio aliquem obstringere, Id. pro Planc. 1. complecti, Id. 33. Beneficiis aliquem ornare, Id. Quir. post. red. 5. Beneficia in aliquem cumulare, Plin. Ep. 3, 4. to bestow.

Bēnēficus, a, um, adj. entior, comp. entissi- mus, sup. Kind, apt to do good, beneficent. = Benefici, liberalesque sumus, Cic. de Am. 9. = Ut gratior sim, & beneficentior, Sen. Ben. 1, 1. = Liberalissimi sunt, & beneficentissimi, Cic. de Amic. 14.

Bēnēfio, is, [ex bene, & fio] To be well done, or bestowed, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 108.

|| Bēnēplacitum, i, n. Good pleasure, In Bib. sacris.

|| Bēnēsuadus, a, um, adj. Consilio benefuada paupertas, Giving good advice, or counsel, Lex. ex Apul.

Bēnēvölē, adv. [à benevolus] Favourably, friendly. = Et hæc accipienda amicè, cum be- nevole sunt, Cic. de Am. 24.

|| Bēnēvölens, tis, or, comp. simus, sup. Fa- vourable, friendly, bearing good will. Benevo- lentes dii, Plaut. Subst. A well wisher, a friend. CA. Cujus vox prope me sonat? ME. ¶ Tui benevolentis, A friend of yours, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 7. = Benevolentissimi, atque amicissimi of- ficio fungi, Cic. Fam. 5, 16. Benevolentior, quam semper fui, esse non possum, Id. Fam. 3, 12.

Bēnēvölentia, æ, f. Benevolence, favour, good will, lenity, mildness. Ut aurum igne, sic bene- volentia fidelis periculo aliquo perspicit solet, Cic. Ep. Fam. 2, 16. Ex quo intelligi potest, nullum esse imperium tutum, nisi benevolentia muni- tum, C. Nep. Dion. 5.

Bēnēvölus, a, um, adj. [ex bene & volo] Well wishing, friendly, kind, affectionate, loving. Benevolus domino servus, Cic. pro Cluent. 63.

Bēnignē, adv. (1) Bountifully, liberally. (2) Graciously, favourably. (3) Freely, willingly. (4) An elegant form in denying an offered kindness; I thank you, sir; no, excuse me, sir. (1) Benig- nius deprome merum diotā, Hor. Car. 1, 9. (2) Benignē, attentēque aliquem audire, Cic. pro Cluent. 3. Hæc cum quæstore suo benignissime communicavit, Id. Verr. 2, 4. (3) Tum plebs benignē arma cepit, Liv. 3, 26. (4) Vescere, fodes; at tu quantum vis tolle. Benignē, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 16. Idem, eadem, Ep. 5, 60. Dili- genter conferantur, & expendantur loca.

Bēnignitas, atis, f. Courtesy, goodness, bounty, kindness. = Beneficentiam vel benignitatem, vel liberalitatem appellare licet, Cic. de Fin. 5, 23.

|| Bēnigniter, adv. Kindly, Non. † Benignē. Benignus, a, um, adj. or, comp. simus, sup. [ab ant. bonus] (1) Plentiful, fertile, abundant. (2) Kind, courteous, favourable, good natured, gen- tle. (3) Fortunate, lucky. (4) Indulging, much given to. (1) [Ægypto] nulla est tellus benignior, Plin. (2) Diu benigni, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 38. = Homines benefici & benigni, Cic. N. D. 2. (3) Benignæ noctes aves sequor, Stat. Theb. 10, 220. (4) Vini, somnique benignus, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 3.

Benna, æ, f. Cato R. R. 23. A passage wag- gon, in the old French; in the present Dutch it is a chest, or butch; in English a binn.

† Bēnus, vett. pro bonus.

|| Benzoinum gummi, Laser. That which the modern apothecaries call Benjamin, or Benzoin. Laser Cyreniacum, Jun.

Beo, as, act. (1) To bless, or make immortal. (2) To make one happy, or glad. (3) To do one good. (4) To oblige one, or do one a favour. (1) Cælo musa beat, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 29. (2) Factum bene, beasti, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 79. (3) Foris aliquan- tulum etiam quod gusto id beat, Plaut. Cap. 1, 2, 54. (4) § Munere aliquem beare, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 75. ¶ Beare se, To indulge, or enjoy, him- self, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 7.

|| Berbēris, The berberry-tree, Offic.

* Bēryllus, i, m. [βήρυλλος, Gr. sed est & Voc. Chald.] A precious stone, called a beryl, of a faint green colour, like sea-water. (2) A ring set therewith. (3) A cup made thereof, or rather adorned with this stone set therein. (1) Berylli hebescent, nisi color surdus percussu angulorum excitetur, Plin. 37, 5. (2) Solitum digito beryllon adederat ignis, Pro- pert. 4, 7, 9. (3) Inæquales beryllos Virro tenet phialas, Juven. 5, 38. Sicut legit & interpret. Scholiastis; rectius certe inæquales beryllo, ut sit sensus, phialas aureas beryllo incerto asperas, & extantes; quæ quidem interpretatio adamussim convenit cum sequentibus.

Bes, beffis, & Bessis, beffis, Fess. m. [ab ant. des, ut à dis, bis; des autem dict. quia demitur triens, Varr.] (1) || The weight of eight ounces, i, e. two thirds of the as, or pound; or, perhaps, of

any other thing; as (2) || *Of an estate.* (3) *Of an acre.* (4) *A measure holding 8 cyathi, or two thirds of a pint.* (1) *Bessis uncia octo; triens quatuor, Fest.* (2) *Ap. JCC.* (3) *Col. 5, 1.* (4) *Mart. 11, 37.*

Bessalis, e. adj. Of eight ounces, or inches. || *Bessales laterculi, Tiles eight inches long; Vitruv. 5, 10.* Et *bessalis scutula, Mart. 8, 71.*

BESTIA, æ. f. (1) *A beast, bird, fish, serpent, &c.* (2) *A wild, or fierce, beast.* *Caper mala valde bestia, Catull. 67, 8.* (1) *Malè metuo milvos, pessima hæc est bestia. Plaut. Proserpens bestia, id. Pæn. 5, 5, 13.* *Natura alias bestias, nantes aquarum incolas esse voluit; alias volucres cælo frui libero; serpentes quasdam; quasdam gradientes, &c. Cic. Tusc. 5, 13.* *Per convicium de feminâ dicitur; mala tã es bestia, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 21.* (2) *Sexcentos ad bestias misisti, Cic. in Pison. 36.*

|| *Bestialis, e. adj.* || *Villi bestiales, Shag-haired, Prud. Hymn. Jejun. 153.*

Bestiarius, i. m. *One that fought with beasts at their publick shows, either hired, or condemned, to it, Cic. pro Sext. 64.*

Bestiarius, a, um. adj. Belonging to beasts. *Ludus bestiarius, Sen. Ep. 70.*

Bestiola, æ. f. dim. A little beast, Plin. 11, 6.

* *Bêta, æ. f. dim. [à figurâ literæ B, auctore Col. 10, 251.]* (1) *An unfavoury herb called beet.* (2) *Also the second letter of the Greek alphabet, but then it is undeclined.* (1) *Ut sapiant fatuæ fabrorum prandia betæ, Mart. 13, 13.* (2) *Hoc discunt omnes ante Alpha, & Beta, puellæ, Juven. 14, 209.*

* || *Bêtaceus, i. m. dim. [à Beta, Charif. ex Varr.]* *A little beet, Apic. 3, 2. Adj. Belonging to, or like, a beet, Litt. sine Auct.*

* *Bêtizo, as. act. i. e. languero betarum more, quomodo, & lachanissio dict. à λέχανον, olus. To flag like beets. Ex Augusti fabricâ ap. Suet. Aug. 87.*

* || *Bêto, Ære. & Bïto, Ære; unde & ant. Viteri, Hinc comp. Adbito, perbito, pro adeo, perego, &c. [ab inusit. βέτω, vado, à βάω.]* *To go. Si illa ad me betet, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 52.* *Ad portum ne bitas, Id. Merc. 2, 3, 127.*

Bêtônica, æ. f. quæ & Vettonica, quodd eam Vettones in Hispaniâ invenerunt, The herb betony, Plin. 25, 8.

Bêtula, & Bêtulla, æ. f. Gallica arbor, terribilis magistratum virgis, unde & bitumen excoquant. A birch-tree, Plin. 16, 18.

Bêtulus, i. m. A stone of the white Jasper kind, Plin. 37, 9.

|| *Bezoar, A kind of precious stone frequently used in cordials. Arabice badzahar, i. e. ἀλεξιφάρμακον.*

B ante I.

* *Biaxon, [à βία, vis]* *A kind of wine devised for health's sake, made of raisins of the sun and seawater, Plin. 14, 8.*

* || *Biarchus, i. m. vel Biarcha, æ. m. Præfectus com meatibus, qui victui curando præest. [ab ἀρχεῖν, præesse, & βίος, vita, & victus, Panciroli.]* *An officer in the lower empire, who furnished the court, or camp, with provision of victuals; a commissioner of the victualling office.* || *Biarchia, The victualling office, Calv.*

* || *Bibax, æcis. adj. [à bibo]* *Much given to drinking, Gell. 3, 12. J. Ebriosus.*

* *Bibens, tis. part. Drinking. [ab eodem]* *Bibentes Euphratem populi, Luc. 8, 213.*

* || *Bibesia, æ. f. Fest. ex Plaut. finxit comicæ, tanquam nomina regionum, Perediam, & Bibesiam, q. d. Drinkland.*

* || *Bibitor, Æris. m. [ex eodem themate]* *A drinker, Sidon. Ep. 1, 8.*

* *Bibitur, imperf. [à bibor]* *Men drink, Cic. Phil. 2, 41.*

* || *Biblia, Ærum, pl. n. [βιβλία, Gr. i. e. libelli, dim. à βίβλος, liber]* *The Books, by way of emphasis; the Bible, because consisting of many books, Eccl.*

* || *Bibliopæus, i. m. [ex βιβλίον & πῆγω pangō]* *A bookbinder. J. Glutinatore hunc Cic. dicit.*

* *Bibliopola, æ. m. [ex βιβλίον, & πωλῶ, vendo]* *A bookseller, or stationer. Poëtam qui me vendit, bibliopola putat, Mart. 14, 194.*

* *Bibliotheca, æ. f. [βιβλιοθήκη Gr. i. e. Repostorium librorum]* *Locus ipse, ipsique libri ita dicti. Ulp. (1) A library, a place where books are kept, a study. (2) Meton. The books themselves. (1) Abdo me in bibliothecam, Cic. Fam. 7, 28. (2) De bibliothecâ tuâ, supplendâ velim confici, Id. 2, 3, 4.*

* || *Bibliothecalis, e. adj. [à bibliotheca]* *Of, or pertaining to, a library, Martian.*

* || *Bibi & hēcarius, i. m. [ab eodem]* *A library-keeper, Gloss. Isid.*

* *Biblus, vel Biblos, i. f. [βίβλος Gr.]* *An Egyptian plant, called also Papyrus, out of the bark whereof was made paper, and out of the wood ships, Luc. 3, 222.*

* *Bibo, Ære, Æbi, Æbitum. act. [à βίω, Canin.]* (1) *To drink. (2) To imbibe, or drink in; to suck, or suck in. (3) Met. To bearken, or listen, attentively. (1) Aut bibat, aut abeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41. ex lege Græcâ, ἢ πῖθι ἢ ἀπιθι. (2) Bibit aquas hortus, Ov. de Pont. 1, 8, 60. Bibit colorem æs, Plin. 34, 9. Bibit ingens arcus, Virg. Geor. 1, 380. (3) Exactos tyrannos Densum humeris bibit aure vulgus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32. || Καταχρησιν, Bibere mandata, To drink away his errand, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 3. dixit. Nomen bibere. To drink a health, Mart. because they prefixed the word bene to the party's name, and then drank; as Bene Messalam sua quisque ad pocula dicat, Messala's health round, Tib. 2, 1. Vid. Bene, ubi plura invenies.*

* *Bibor, i. tus. pass. [à bibo]* *To be drunk, as drink is. Bibitur fons, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 47.*

* || *Bibosus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem]* *Given to drink, a drunkard, Gell. 3, 12, ex Laber.*

* *Bibulus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate]* *Soaking, drinking, or taking in wet. || Bibula charta, Blotting paper, Plin. Ep. 8, 15. Bibulus lapis, The pumice-stone, Virg. Bibulæ lanæ, Ov. Met. 6, 9. || Bibula olla, A cracked pot. Col. 12, 43.*

* *Biceps, Æpitis. adj. [à bis & caput]* (1) *Two headed, having two heads. (2) Divided into two parts, or sections. (3) Into two tops. (1) In Venti agro biceps natus est Puer, Liv. 41, 21. (2) Civitas biceps, Varr. de Vit. R. R. 4. (3) Biceps Parnassus, Pers. prol. 2.*

|| *Bicessis, [à duobus decussibus, Varr. L. L. 4.]* *leg. & Viceßis.*

* *Biclinium, i. n. [à bis & κλίνη, lectus]* *A chamber with two beds in it, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 69.*

* *Biclor, Æris. adj. [à bis, & color]* *Of two colours, parti-coloured. Bicolor membrana, Pers. 3, 10. Bicoloribus baccis, Ov. Met. 11, 234.*

* *Bicornis, e. adj. [à bis & cornu]* (1) *That hath two horns. (2) Forked. (1) Caper bicornis, Ov. Met. 15, 305. Luna bicornis, Hor. C. Sec. 35. (2) Stagna petis Cyrrhæa bicorni Interfusa jugo, Stat. Theb. 1, 62. sc. Parnassi jugo bicipiti.*

* *Bicorpor, Æris. adj. [à bis & corpus]* *Having two bodies, Cic. Tuic. 2, 9.*

* *Bicubitalis, e. adj. [à bis & cubitus]* *Of two cubits, Plin. 20, 8.*

* *Bidens, tis. m. sc. ligo; est enim propr. adj. qui duos habet dentes; olim Duidens, Two-teethed, or having two teeth. Pace bidens, vomerque vident, Tibull. 1, 10, 51.*

* *Biden, tis. f. sc. ovis, vel hostia. Duidens, hostia biden, Fest. quodd duos dentes altiores cæteris haberet, quod circa bimatam illi venit. Vel fortè, ut Nigid. ap. Gell. Bidens quasi biens, insertâ d euphonicâ, i. e. biennis. A sheep fit for sacrifice, having two teeth longer than the rest, which was at two years old; a hogrel; a sacrifice. Jovis summi cæditur arce bidens, Ov. Fast. 2, 70. Mars, tibi voveo facturum bidenti verre, Pompon. ap. Gell. 16, 6.*

* *Bidental, Ælis. n. (1) A place blasted with lightning, which was immediately atoned by the sacrifice of Bidentes. The place was afterwards accounted sacred. (2) A person struck with lightning. (1) Minxit in patrios cineres, an tistit.*

bidental Moverit incestus, Hor. Art. Poët. 472.

(2) *Triste jaces lucis evitandumque bidental, Pers.* *Biduum, i. n. [ex bis & dies]* *Spatium duorum dierum, The space of two days, two days long. || Biduo continenti, Two days together, Suet. Cal. 19. Biduum ex mense eximere, Two days in a month, Cic. Verr. 2, 52.*

* *Biennis, e. adj. [ex bis & annus]* *Of two years continuance, two years old, Plin. 2, 82.*

* *Biennium, i. n. The space of two years, Cic. Phil. 5, 3.*

* *Bifariam, adv. sc. viam. [ab adj. bifarius]* (1) *Two manner of ways. (2) In two parts. (1) Bifariam quatuor perturbationes æqualiter distributæ sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11. (2) Ut dispartirem opsonium hîc bifariam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 2.*

|| *Bifarius, a, um. adj. [à bis & fari, Prisc.]* *Quod duobus modis fari possis. That which may be spoken two ways, two fold, double, Lex. ex Apul.*

* || *Bifer, vel Biferus, a, um. adj. [ex bis & fero]* *Bearing double, yielding fruit twice a year, Col. 5, 10. The sign sagittary. At quibus in bifero Centauri corpore fors est Nascendi concessa, Manil. 4, 230.*

* *Bifidatus, a, um. adj. Cleft into two parts, or pieces, Plin. 13, 4. Sed usitatus*

Bifidus, a, um. adj. In duas partes fissus. Cut into pieces; cloven, or divided, into two parts. Bifidi pedes, Ov. Met. 14, 307. Bifidum iter, Val. Flacc. 1, 570.

* *Biforis, e. adj. [à bis & fores]* *Having a double door, gate, leaf, or flap. Bifores fenestæ, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 5. valvæ, Id. Met. 2, 4. || Biforis cantus, A tune played on a pipe with two holes, Virg. Æn. 9, 618.*

* *Biformatus, a, um. part. [à bis & formor]* *Double shaped, two bodied. Non biformato impetu Centaurus ictus corpori infixit meo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8. vertit ex Sophocle.*

* *Biformis, e. adj. Having two shapes, as half man, half horse. Proles biformis, Virg. Æn. 6, 25. de Minotauro.*

* *Bifrons, ontis. adj. [ex bis & frons]* *Jani epitheton. Having two fore-heads, or faces, Jani bifrontis imago, Virg. Æn. 7, 180.*

* *Bifurcus, a, um. adj. [Binas furcas habens]* *Forked, or having two branches. Bifurcum ferramentum, Col. 3, 18. Bifurci ramusculi, Id. 5, 11.*

* *Biga, æ. f. vel Bigæ, Ærum. id. quod Bijuga. [ex bis & jugum]* *A cart, or chariot, drawn with two horses. Roriferâ gelidum tenuaverat aëra bigâ, Stat. Th. 1, 338. Raptatus bigis [Hæctor] Virg.*

* || *Bigamia, æ. f. [ex bis & γάμος, conjugium]* *The having two wives; bigamy.*

* || *Bigamus, i. m. [διγάμος Gr.]* *He that hath married, or hath two wives, Sipont.*

* || *Bigarius, i. m. [à biga]* *A charioteer, a carter, a waggoner. FLORUS EGO HIC JACEO BIGARIUS INFANS, &c. Ex cippo ant. sub templo Sancti Gregorii in Cælio monte.*

* *Bigatus, a, um. adj. cui bigæ figura insculpta est. Having the image of a chariot drawn with two horses. Hinc Bigati, absolutè, sc. nummi, money, on the reverse of which was the bigæ, Liv. 23, 5. Notæ argenti fuere bigæ, atque quadrigæ, Plin. 33, 3.*

* *Bigermmis, e. adj. [ex bis & gemma]* *quod habet binas gemmas. Having two buds, or young branches, Col. 5, 5.*

* *Bigeneris, e. & Bigener, a, urg. adj. [ex bis & genus]* *Of two sundry kinds, mongrel. Bigenera animalia, ex diverso genere nata, Fest. Mulli, & hinni bigeneri, atque instituti, Varr. R. R. 2, 3. sed quæd. exempl. legunt Bigeneres.*

* *Bijugis, e. & Bijugus, a, um. adj. [à bis & jugum]* *Toked, or coupled, side by side, or one with another. || Bijuge curriculum, A coach and two horses, Suet. Cal. 19. Bijugis infert se Leucagus aibis, Virg. Æn. 10, 537. Bijuges serpentes, Val. Flacc. 7, 218. Pars comitum bijugo curru pars cætera dorso Fertur equi, Sil. 2, 82.*

|| *Bilanx, ancis. f. [à bis & lanx, i. e. à duabus lancibus]* *A beam with balances, a balance, Perot.*

|| *Bilbio, Ære, vel Bilbo, Ære. act. [factum à*

similit. sonitus, qui fit in vase] *To make a noise, as water poured out of a bottle, or some strait necked vessel* doth. ¶ Bilbit amphora, *The pot boils*, Næv.

* Bilibra, æ. f. [à bis & libra] *Two pound weight*, Liv. 4, 15.

* Bilibris, e. adj. [ab eodem] Dupondius. (1) *Of two pound weight*. (2) *Holding a quart*. (1) Mullus bilibris, Mart. 11, 50. (2) Cornu bilibre, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 61. Aqualis bilibris, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 39.

Bilinguis, e. adj. [à bis & lingua] (1) *One that can speak two languages*. (2) *Also Met. Deceitful, double tongued*. (1) Patriis intermiscere petita Verba foris malis, Canusini more bilinguis, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 32. (2) Domum timet ambiguum Tyriof-que bilingues, Virg. Æn. 1, 665.

* Biliosus, a, um. adj. [à seg. bilis] *Cholerick, in whom choler predominates*, Cels. 1, 3.

* Bilis, is. f. χολή. [à φαύλος scil. succus, uti & fel, M.] (1) *Choler*. (2) *Meton. Wrath; anger*. (1) ¶ Bilis atra, ἡ μελαγχολία, *Melancholy, or choler adust*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 95. Vesicula bilis, *The gall*. Bile, vel felle, suffusus, *Having the jaundice*, Plin. (2) Fames & mora bilem in nasum conciant, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 8.

Bilix, icis, adj. [à bis & licium] *Woven with a double thread, double platted*, Virg. Æn. 12, 375.

* Bilustris, e. adj. [ex bis & lustrum] *The space of ten years*, Ov. Amor. 2, 12, 9.

Bimammia vites, *A kind of vines*, Plin. 14, 3.

* Bimaris, e. adj. [à bis & mare] quod inter duo maria situm est, *Lying between two seas*. Bimaris Corinthi Mœnia, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 2.

* Bimater, atris. adj. [à bis & mater] *That hath two mothers; an epithet of Bacchus*. Bimater solus Bacchus, Ov. Met. 4, 12.

* Bimatus, us. m. [à bimus] *The space, or age, of two years*, Plin. 9, 30.

* Bimembris, e. adj. i. e. Bina habens membra. *Having parts of two different species; of two parts*. Male confusus pedibus formæque bimembri, Ov. Ep. 9, 99. ¶ Bimembres pl. Bello cecidere bimembres, *The centaurs*, Stat. Theb. 12, 554.

Bimensis, is. m. [ex bis, & mensis] *The space of two months*. Ut anni, & bimensis tempus progredietur, Liv. 45, 15.

Bimestris, e. adj. [à bis & mensis] (1) *Two months old*. (2) *Lasting two months*. (1) Cras genium mero curabis, & porco bimestri, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 15. (2) Consulatus bimestris, Planc. ad Cic. Fam. 10, 24.

* Bimulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à bimus] *proprie de pueris*, Vall. *Two years old*. Nec sapit pueri instar bimuli, Catull. 18, 13.

* Bimus, a, um. adj. [à bis, ut à præ, primus] *Two years old, of two years continuance*. Bimi cum paterâ meri, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 15. ¶ Bimâ die pro biennio, Pomp. Bimâ manere solet nix, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 16.

¶ Binarius, a, um. adj. [à binus] *Of, or belonging to, two*. ¶ Binarius (numerus) *The number of two*, Siphont.

* Binoctium, i. n. [ex bis & nox] *Two nights, the space of two nights*. Ut plus quam binoctium abesset, Tac. Ann. 3, 72.

* Binoëminis, e. adj. [ex bis & nomen] *That hath two names*. Sub Ascanii ditione binominis Alba fuit, Ov. Met. 14, 609.

¶ Binoëmius, [ab eodem] cui geminum est nomen, ut, Numi Pompilius, Fest. potius ut Paris, Alexander. Pyrrhus, Neoptolemus.

Binus, a, um. pl. Bini, æ. [à simpl. bis, sed Prisc. dici vult, qu. biunus, à bis & unus.] *Pro- prie distributi numeri; sed poetæ pro Duo, & in- terdum oratores usurpant*. (1) *Two and two, by couples*. (2) *Every two*. (3) *Also two, or double*: (1) Ex his prædiis argenti bina capiebat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 6. i. e. ex unoquoque prædio. (2) Cum vixit quæ caret sing. eleganter; ut, Binæ liti- ræ, Cic. Att. 6, 1. Bina castra, Val. Max. 1, 6, 2. Sed & cum aliis, Bini tabellarii, Cic. Att. 6, 1. bi- næ venationes, Id. Fam. 7, 1. Binos alit ubere tætus, Virg. Ecl. 3, 30. (3) Inque domo binus conspicietur honor, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 24. = Duplici naturâ, & corpore bino, Lucret. 5, 377.

* Bîōthānātos, i. m. [ex Bîa & θανάτος] *A felo de se, a self-murderer*, Lampr.

Bîpālîum, i. n. [ex bis & pala, qu. bina pala] *A mattock, or pick-axe, with two bits, a grubbing ax, a hoe*. Ager bipalio subigi debet, Col. 3, 5. Bipalio innixus, Liv. 3, 26. Gron. leg. palæ.

* Bîpālîmis, e. adj. [ex bis & palmus] *Two spans broad, or long*. Bipalme spiculum, Liv. 42, 65.

Bîpartîor, vel bipertîor, îris. dep. [ex bis & partîor] (1) *To divide into two parts*. (2) *Also pass. To be parted in twain*. (1) Calendas Majas ver bipartitur, Col. 11, 2. (2) In proximis villis bipartiti fuerunt, Cic. Cat. 3, 2.

Bîpartîd, adv. *In two parts, or fashions*. Claf- sis bipartitè distributa, Cic. pro Flacc. 14.

* Bîpārens, tis. part. [ex bis & patens] *Open on both sides, with two doors, or entrances*. Portis alii bipatentibus adsunt, Virg. Æn. 2, 330.

Bîpēdālîs, e. adj. [ex bis & pes] *Two foot long, or wide*, Cæf. B. G. 4, 17.

Bîpēdāneus, & Bîpēdānus, a, um. adj. *Two foot thick, or deep*, Col. 11, 2. & 4, 1.

* Bîpennîfer, a, um. adj. [ex bipennis & fero] *Carrying a halberd, or pole-ax*, Ov. Met. 4, 22.

Bîpennîs, e. adj. [à bis & pinna, i. e. accu- men, quod est utrinque acutum, Quint.] (1) *Having two pinnions*. (2) *Cutting both ways*. (1) Nullum, cui aculeus in alvo, bipenne est, Plin. 11, 28. (2) Ferens ferreum in humero bipen- nem securim, Varr.

Bîpennîs, is. f. subst. sc. securis, in abl. i. & c. *A halberd, a pole-ax*. Corruptâ dura bipenni Li- mina perrumpit, Virg. Æn. 2, 479. Ipsa bipen- ne suos cædit violenta lacertos, Tibull. 16, 47.

Bîpertîor, îris. dep. & pass. *To part in twain*, Col. Vid. Bipartior.

Bîpertîd, adv. *Two ways, in two parts*. Vid. Bipartitè.

Bîpes, edis. adj. quod duos habet pedes. [ex bis & pes] *Two-footed*. Proteus æquor bipedum curi metitur æquorum, Virg. Geor. 4, 389. ¶ Bipedum nequissimus, *As great a rogue as goes on two legs*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5.

Bîrēmîs, is. f. [navis] *A ship which hath two banks of oars, or two oars in a seat, or galley*. Le- vibus biremibus flumine adverso subvehi, Liv. 24, 40.

¶ Bîrōta, æ. f. vel Bîrōtum, i. n. [δίτροχον] *A cart with two wheels*, Onom.

¶ Bîrrus, i. m. Cod. & Bîrrum, i. n. Aug. *A leaguer cloak for soldiers to wear*, Interpr. Perf. A priest's, or bishop's, robe, Cypr.

* Bis, adv. [ab ant. duis; unde duidens, bidens; vel immediatè à Gr. δίς] *Twice double*. ¶ Bis quinque, Ter. Her. Ep. 2, 1, 24. Bis, ter, Six, Id. Epod. 4, 8. Bis tanto, *As much more*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 26.

¶ Bîscōtus, a, um. adj. [panis] *Bread baked twice, bisuit*, Jun.

† Bîselîum, i. n. [ex bis & sella] *A bench, or seat, for two to sit on*, Varr. L. L. 4, 28.

* Bîfextus; vid. Bîfextus.

* Bîlōn, ontis. m. [à bîlton, dict. à Bîltoniâ, quæ est Thraciæ regio] *A kind of wild ox called a biffer*, Oppian. & Plin. 8, 15.

Bîsquînus, a, um. adj. *The tenth*, Virg. Æn. 2, 126. Mart. 10, 75. ¶ Rectius, Bis quinus, divisè.

Bîscēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [ex bis & feni] *Twice six, twelve*, Stat. Theb. 12, 811. Labore bîsceno ampliùs, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1282. de Hercule. Bîse- no meruit labore allegi cælo magnus Alcides, Id. Agam. 812.

* Bîfextîlis, e. adj. ad bîfextum pertinens, *The leap-year*.

* Bîfextus, vel Bîfextus, i. m. intercalaris quarto quoque anno dies, *The sixth of the kalends of March, or twenty fourth of February, which was reckoned twice every fourth year, from which intercalation the day had its name, and the year the denomination of Bîfextile*.

¶ Bîstorta, æ. f. *An herb called snake-weed, an alexipharmatick*.

Bîsulcus, a, um. adj. [ex bis & sulcos] *Duos*

sulcos, i. e. ungulas habens. *Clowen-footed, forked*, Plin. 10, 1. Ov. Met. 9, 65.

Bîsultor, i. e. bis ultor, cognomen Martis, ab Augusto impositum, post devictos Brutum & Cassium, & signa, à Parthis recepta: qu. primum Cæsaris, mox Crassi necis ultoris, Ov. Fast. 5, 595. Sed mel. libb. Bis ultor, divisè.

* Bîthÿmum, i. n. sc. mel. [ex bis & thy- mus] *Honey gathered by bees, of two sorts of thyme*, Plin. 11, 16.

* Bîto, ère, Plaut. & Bîtio, ìre. Pacuv. [à Bîtéw, Bîtéw, eo] *To go*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 52.

* Bîtūmēn, înis, n. [à Bîtūla, pix] *A kind of fat clay, or slime, like pitch; it was used for lime, or mortar; as also for oil in lamps*. Calcis usum præ- buit, bitumen, ita ferruminatis Babylonis muris, Plin. 35, 15. Pingui bitumine quasiâns Lampa- da, Val. Flacc. 3, 124.

* Bîtūmînātus, a, um. adj. [à bitumen] *Mixed with bitumen*, Plin. 31, 6.

* Bîtūmînēus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Of bi- tumen*, Ov. Met. 15, 350.

* Bîtūmînōsus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem thema- te] *Full of bitumen, or unctuous clay*. Bituminosi fontes, Vitr. 8, 3.

Bîvertex, icis. *Having two tops*, Stat. Theb. 1, 628.

Bîvîum, i. n. [ex bis & via] *A way having two paths; a place where two ways meet*, Virg. Æn. 9, 238.

Bîvîus, a, um. adj. (1) *That leadeth two ways*. (2) *Of two fashions*. (1) Virg. Æn. 11, 516. (2) Bivius agrorum cultus, Varr.

B ante L.

¶ Bîacēro, as. arietis vox. (1) *To bleat like a ram*, vid. Blatero. (2) *Also to croak like a frog*. (1) Bîacērat hinc aries, & pia balat ovis, Aufi. Carm. de Philom. 56. (2) Sidon.

* Bîlæsus, a, um. adj. [à Gr. βλαίσος, propr. valgis, qui cruribus est distortis] *Having an im- pediment in his speech, stammering, or lisp*. Blæ- sus soans, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 24.

Bîlândē, adv. ius, comp. sîmè, sup. (1) *Cour- teously, kindly*. (2) *Charmingly, softly, sweetly*. (1) = Bîlândē, & benignè hospitio accipere, Liv. Appellat hominem ut blandissimè potest, Cic. pro Clu. 26. (2) Bîlândiūs Orpheo moderari fidem, Hor. Carm. 1, 24, 15.

¶ Bîlândicūlè, adv. *Somewhat favouringly, cour- teously, smoothly*, Apul. Met. 10, p. 341.

Bîlândiōicus, a, um. adj. *Speaking favouringly, or kindly*, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 10.

Bîlândiēns, tis. part. *Favouring upon, flattering*. Adversus blandientes incorruptus, Tac. H. 1, 35, 3. Rîsus blandientis, Just. 1, 4, 12.

¶ Bîlândilōquēns, tis. adj. *Fair spoken, having a smooth-tongue*, Laber. ap. Macrob. † Bîlândus.

* Bîlândilōquēntia, æ. f. *Fair and flattering speech, courteous language, compliment*. Ego illis supplicarem tantâ blandiloquentiâ, Cic. N. D. 3, 25. ex vet. Poëta.

Bîlândilōquēntiulus, a, um. adj. [dim. à blandi- loquus] *Fair spoken, favouring*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 13.

Bîlândilōquus, a, um. adj. [ex blandus & lo- quor] *Fair spoken, courteous, complimentary, giving smooth language*, Plaut. B. 5, 2, 54.

Bîlândîmentum, i. n. verb. [à blandior] *A courting, an allurements, a blandishment, a cajole, a wheedle*. Multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, Cic. pro Cœl. 17.

Bîlândior, îri, itus. dep. (1) *To flatter, to speak fair, to compliment, to wheedle*. (2) *To please, to delight, to tickle the fancy*. (3) *To encourage*. (4) *To fawn as a spaniel*. (1) § Duræ precibus blan- diæ puellæ, Ov. A. Am. 2, 527. (2) Ne nobis scripta nostra, tanquam recentes fœtus, blandian- tur, Quint. Voluptas blanditur sensibus, Cic. A. 2, 4, 45. (3) Agenorei furtis blandita juveni, Stat. (4) Plin. 8, 17.

† Bîlândîter, id. quod Bîlândē. *Kindly*, Plaut. Pl. 5, 2, 3. & Sæviter.

Bîlândîtia, æ. f. *A compliment, fair language, an enticement*. Viscus merus vestra est blanditia, Cic. Blanditia popularis, Id. pro Planc. 12.

-Blan-

Blanditiæ, arum. pl. f. (1) *Fair words, compliments, courtship.* (2) *Love-letters.* (3) *Flattery.* (1) Non fuffinet ultra Perdere blanditias juvenis Deus, *Or. Met.* 1, 531. (2) Blanditias fac legat illa tuas, *Or.* (3) — Sic habendum est nullum in amicitia pestem esse majorem, quam adulationem, blanditias, assentationem, *Cic.*

† Blanditum, adv. *By flattery, or fair words.* *Lucret.* 2, 173. ubi al. blanditum. † Blandē. Blanditus, a, um. part. *Pleasant, charming, delighting.* Blanditæ suant per mea colla rosæ, *Tibull.* 4, 6, 72.

† Blanditus, ūs. m. verb. [à blandior] *Fair speaking, or an enticing, and tickling of the senses.* Ut res per Veneris blanditum secla propagent, *Lucr.* 2, 173. ubi al. leg. Blanditum. † Blandimentum, Cic.

BLANDUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Kind, gentle, courteous.* (2) *Charming, soft.* (3) *Enticing.* (4) *Fair, pleasant.* (5) *Flattering, fawning.* (1) Ut unus hominum homo te vivat nunquam quisquam blandior, *Ter. Hee.* 5, 4. (2) Aptior huic Gallus, blandique Propertius oris, *Or. Trist.* 5, 1, 16. Carmina blandissima, *Id. Ep.* 15, 27. (3) Alea blanda, *Id. ex Ponto.* 1, 5, 46. (4) Blandus lunæ color, *Plin.* 2, 18. (5) ☞ Secerni blandus amicus à vero potest, *Cic. de Am.* 25.

* Blapsigonia, æ. f. [ex βλάπτω lædo & γονή genitura] *Barrenness, or loss of generation; applied to bees, by Plin.* 11, 19.

* || Blasphemia, æ. f. [ex βλάπτω & φήμη fama] *Blasphemy, vile, or reproachful, language.* *Ecclef.* † Maledictio nefaria, execratio.

* || Blasphemia, ōrum. n. pl. [ab eodem] *Reproaches, ill words.* *Prud. Psych.* 716. † Convicia, maledicta.

* || Blasphemo, as. act. [ab eodem themate]. *To blaspheme, revile, defame.* Lat. Maledico, convicior.

* || Blasphemus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Blasphemous.* *Prud. Perist.* 75. † Lat. Maledicus.

|| Blätērans, tis. part. *Faltering in his speech, babbling.* *Apul. Met.* 10. p. 325.

|| Blätērātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Prating, vain babbling.* *Apul. Met.* 4.

|| Blätērātus, a, um. part. *Foolishly uttered, or babbled out.* *Apul. Met.* 4. p. 126.

Blätēro, as. neut. [à blatio] (1) *To babble, and talk idly; to clatter, and make a noise; to prate to no purpose.* (2) *To blab, and tell stories.* (3) *To falter in his speech.* (4) *To bleat like a ram.* (5) || *To bray like an ass.* (1) Cum magno blateras clamore, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 35. (2) Ubi tu es quæ blateravisti vicinis omnibus, me meæ filie daturum dotem? *Plaut. in Aul.* 2, 3, 2. (3) Define blaterare, nihil agit in amore incrimus, *Cecil. in Hymn. ap. Non.* (4) Blaterat hinc aries, *Or. Al. Bläterat.* (5) *Fest.*

|| Blätēro, ōnis. m. [à blaterando] *A babbler, a prating fellow, an idle impertinent talker.* — Homines in verba projectos, Loquutuleios, & Blaterones, & Linguaces, dixerunt vett. *Gell.* 1, 15.

† Blätio, ire. neut. *To chat, or prate.* *Nugas blatis.* *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 8, 2.

* BLATTA, æ. f. [qu. Blapta, à βλάπτω noceo] *quia libros & vestes rodit.* (1) *A kind of moth that eats books, or clothes; a book-worm.* (2) *Also a shorn-bug, the chafer, or beetle; the slow legged beetle.* *Dale.* (3) || *A scarlet, or purple worm, which comes out of cochineal, of which is made the scarlet dye.* *Meton.* *A fine sort of purple.* (1) *Stragula vestis Blattarum, & tinearum epulæ.* *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 119. (2) *Plin.* 11, 28. (3) *Pontus Castorea, blattam Tyrus, æra Corinthus (mittit) Sidon.*

* Blattaria, æ. f. vel Blattēria, æ. f. [à blatta] *The herb called purple, or moth-mullein.* *Herba verbasco similis, quæ abjecta blattas in se contrahit, ideoque Romæ blattariam vocant.* *Plin.* 25, 9.

* Blattarius, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] || *Blattaria balnea, Baths infested with moths.* *Sen. Ep.* 57. De his blattis, *Plin.* *Lucem fugiunt, in balneis maxime humido vapore prognatæ.*

* || Blatteus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate]

ap. *seq. ævi scriptt. pro Purpureus; à blattis, & vermiculis; ut quidam putant, qui è Chermes, ut Arabes vocant, & è cocco sanguinei coloris, erumpunt.* *Turneb. Of the colour of purple.* || *Blattea tunica, A purple vest, Vopisc.* *Retibus aureis piscabatur [Nero] quæ blatteis funibus extrahebat.* *Eutrop.* 7, 14. † *Quod ipsum melior Suetonii.* *Piscatum est reti aurato, purpurâ, coccôque funibus nexis.* *Ner.* 30.

* || Blattifer, a, um. adj. [à supradict.] *Wearing purple.* *Blattifer senatus.* *Sidon.* † *Purpuratus.* || *Blattōsēicum pallium, A cloak of purple silk.* *Vopisc.* † *Purpureum.*

|| Blātus, vel Blattus, i. m. *A babbling fool, a coxcomb, ap. Recent.*

* || Blax, ācis. [à Gr. βλάξ] *A foolish, fond, wanton, buffing, fellow; Lat. Stolidus, mollis, delicatus, lascivus, & qui se inaniter jactat.* *Fest.*

* Blechnon, i. n. [ἐλάχων Gr.] *A kind of fern, or brake.* *Plin.* 27, 9.

* Blēchon, i. n. [à γλῆχων Gr. mutat. r in d] *Wild penny-royal.* *Plin.* 20, 14.

* Blennus, i. m. [à βλέννα, mucus] *A snotty nose, a coxcomb, a fool, a noddy, a dolt.* — *Stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones.* *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 2.

* Bliteus, a, um. adj. [à blitum, olus vile] *Unsavory, vile, like blites; insignificant, silly, dull.* || *Blitea meretrix, An insignificant baggage; a sorry dirty whore, a slut.* *Id. Plaut. Truc.* 4, 4, 1.

* Blitum, i. n. [à βλίτον, Gr. quod & βλίτρον, Suid. & βλίτρον, Theoph. & βλίτρον, Dioic.] *Blitum iners videtur, & sine sapore, &c. Plin.* 20, 22. *Blite, or blites, an herb thought to be spinach, a kind of beet having no taste.* *Apponunt rumicem, brasicam, betam, blitum.* *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 26.

B ante O.

* Boa, æ. f. & bōva. [à βῆς bos. ob. magnitud.] *Serpens aquatilis.* *Gr. ὄφρας.* (1) *A large kind of serpent.* (2) *Also a disease wherein red pimples arise in the flesh, perhaps the measles, small-pox, or swine-pox.* (1) *Plin.* 8, 14. (2) *Id.* 24, 8.

* Boans, tis. part. [à boa] *Lowling, ecboing, resounding.* *Boans voce forum.* *Or. A. Am.* 3, 450.

* Boārius, a, um. adj. [à boa] *Of, or pertaining to, oxen.* || *Forum boarium, The beast market.* *Plin.* 28, 2. *Arva boaria, The fields adjoining to it.* *Prop.* 4, 10, 19. *Boaria lappa, herba.* *Plin.* 26, 11.

* || Boātus, ūs. m. verb. [à boo] *The bellowing of an ox; an o yes, a loud voice of a crier in halls of justice; any great noise.* *Præconis amplo boatu Citatus.* *Apul. Met.* 3. p. 73.

* || Bōca, æ. f. *Piscis, [à boando, i. e. vocem emittendo, Fest] The only fish that bath a voice, whereas all the rest are mute.* *Hinc Mercurio eloquii Deo sacra.* *Pier.*

* Bōia, æ. vel bōiæ, arum. f. *Plaut. genus vinculorum, [à Bōiæ, sc. δόρα, pellis bubula, ex eâ enim conficiebantur primitus] A collar, or yoke about the neck, first, as it should seem, made of leather, but afterwards of iron, or wood; where-with servants were punished.* *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 2, 5.

* Bolbiton, i. n. [à βολῆ ejectio] *Fimus bubulus.* *Boasts dung, cow-turd.* *Plin.* 28, 17.

* || Bōlēter, ēris. m. [à βαλλω jacio] *A casting-net.* *Boleter halieuticos.* *Treb. Poll.* † *Rete jaculum.*

* Bōlētus, i. m. *fungi genus. [βωλίτης Gr.] A mushroom of the best sort.* ☞ *Vilibus ancipites fungi ponentur amicis.* *Boletus domino.* *Juv.* 5, 147.

* Bōlis, ūdis. f. [à βάλλω jacio] (1) *A sounding plummet.* *Plin.* 2, 26. (2) *Also a fiery meteor like a dart appearing in the air.* *Plaut.*

† Bōlōna, æ. m. In acc. pl. *Bolonas, ap. Arnob.* *Al. leg. Volones. A fishmonger that buyeth draughts of fish to sell again, or that sells great fish.*

Bōlus, i. m. [à βῆλος, i. e. gleba, R. offa vel buccella, & etiam præda] (1) *A mass, or lump, of metal, or any thing else; a wedge, or piece.* (2) *A gobbet, a mouthful, or bit.* (3) *Met. A prey.* (1) *Magnum bolum deferunt æris.* *Varr.* (2) *Crucior bolum tantum mihi ereptum è faucibus.* *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 2, 6. (3) || *Dare alicui grandes*

bolos, To bring in gain. *Ter.* ☞ *Medici bodior-ni, exemplum, puto, Græcorum secuti, in sem. genere utuntur.*

Bōlus, i. m. [à βῆλος, jactus] (1) *A cast, or throw, at dice; a chance.* (2) *Also a draught with a net in the water.* (1) *Si vis tribus bolis vel in chlamydem.* *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 2, 13. (2) *Nimis lepidè jecisti bolum.* *Id. Rud.* 2, 3, 30. ☞ *Jocatur Poëta ex ambiguo; bolus enim est tam piscatoris, quam aleatoris.*

|| Bombarda, æ. f. [à bombo, & ardere, Vall.] *Bombus, sonus non aptum tantum, aut poculi bilbientis, sed etiam tonitrus.* *Eust.* *A gun, a musket, a firelock, &c. Invented by a monk, about the year of our Lord, 1380.* ☞ *This word is of the number of those, which, though lately coined, aptly express the thing, and, I think, ought to be admitted; necessity obliging us to use words for things invented since the time of Classick writers, which I observe here once for all.*

* Bombax, interj. *contemnentis vel negligentis.* [à βόμβαξ, Gr.] *Peb! Pish! Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 131.

* Bombilo, as. neut. [à Gr. βομβίλον] *To hum like a bee, to buzz.* *Auct. Philom.* 36.

* Bombus, i. m. [ab eodem] (1) *The humming of bees, a buzz.* (2) *The boorse sound, or blast, of a trumpet.* (3) *A hum, or applause.* (1) *Si apes intus faciunt bombum.* *Varr. R. R.* 16, 25. (2) *Raucisonis efflabant cornua bombis.* *Catull.* 62, 263. (3) *Suet. in Ner.* 20.

* Bombycinus, a, um. adj. [à bombyx] *Made of silk, silken.* *Quarum delicias & panniculus bombycinus urit.* *Juv.* 6, 259.

* Bombylis, is. f. [ab eodem] *The grub, of which comes the silk-worm.* *Plin.* 11, 22.

* Bombyx, ūcis. [à βόμυξ] (1) *A silk-worm, masc.* (2) *The silk yarn spun by the worm, fem.* (3) *Also the finest, or innerst, part of cotton.* (1) *Bombyx pendulus urget opus.* *Mart.* 8, 33, 16. (2) *Affyrîa tamen bombyce adhuc feminis cedimus.* *Plin.* 11, 23. (3) *Sic appellatum Gossypium à Plinio observavit Salm. in Exercit. Plinianis.*

* || Bombyzatio, vel Bombitatio, ōnis. f. [à bombo qui est sonus apum.] *The humming of bees.*

* Bōnāsus, i. m. [βόνασος, Gr.] *A wild beast, like a bull, only that it bath the main of a horse.* *Plin.* 8, 15.

Bōnitas, ātis. f. *Goodness, either natural, or moral.* (1) *Bounty, kindness.* (2) *Propriety, fitness.* (3) *Fertility, fruitfulness.* (4) *Excellency in any kind.* (5) *A natural quickness of apprehension.* (6) *Justice, equity.* (1) — *Quid præstantius bonitate & beneficentiâ?* *Cic. N. D.* 1, 43. (2) *Quare bonitate potius verborum nostrorum utamur, quam splendore Græcorum.* *Id. Orat.* 49. (3) *Plus cultor, quam ipsa per se bonitas soli efficiat.* *Quint.* 2, 19. (4) *Amomum laudatur colore rufo; secunda bonitas pallido.* *Plin.* 12, 13. (5) *Quæ & ingenii bonitate nonnulli assequuntur, & progressionem discendi.* *Cic. Offic.* 3, 3. (6) *An eam causam probare non poteram, cujus tanta bonitas est, &c.* *Id. pro Dom.* 22.

Bōnum, i. n. subst. (1) *Any good, or blessing; internal, corporeal, or external, according to the division of Cicero from the Peripateticks.* (2) *Virtue.* (3) *A particular virtue, moral, or divine; as, justice, equity, sanctity, &c.* (4) *Any endowment, accomplishment, or qualification, of mind.* (5) *A mistaken good, a satisfaction of some irregular passion.* (6) *Ease, daintiness, softness.* (7) *A benefit, profit, or advantage.* (8) *Acuteness, sharpness of apprehension.* (9) *Bona, pl. An estate.* (1) *Vid. Cic. Tusc.* 5, 30. *Corn. Nep. Dion.* 1. *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 19. & seq. (2) ☞ *Amicus bonus Cum mea compenset vitia bona.* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 70. (3) *Bonum, æquumque oras.* *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 94. (4) *Bona animi.* *Or. Tr.* 1, 6, 34. *Bona eloquentiæ.* *Quint.* (5) *Vindicta bonum vitâ jucundius ipsâ.* *Juv.* 13, 180. (6) — *Delectatus, & bono semper assuetus.* *Sen.* (7) ☞ *Paucis temeritas est bono, multis malo.* *Phædr.* 5, 4. ult. (8) *Plus in uno sæpe, quam in turbâ, boni.* *Phædr.* 4, 4, 1. *Confer. vers. ult.* (9) *Bona proscripiorum vendebantur.* *Nep.* ☞ *Hæc nomine sæpe occurrit, & ferè plur.*

Bonus, a, um. adj. melior, comp. optimus, sup. Ant. Benus, unde Bene [à Beo, as.] (1) *Happy; good, virtuous*, with relation to a fixed habit; goodness, and virtue in general, according to the Stoicks, but is often said of a person, who hath acquired a habit of any single virtue; as. (2) *Bountiful, liberal, munificent*. (3) *Kind, friendly*. (4) *Wise, prudent*. (5) *Gentle, mild, peaceable, propitious, favourable*. (6) *Chaste, continent, &c.* And because some philosophers, as Herillus, made happiness consist in knowledge and science, it signifies, (7) *Skilful, expert, good at, learned*. Others again, as the Epicureans, in the body, whence it denotes, (8) *Healthy, plump, fat*. (9) *Fair, beautiful, &c.* And others, as the Peripateticks, made external blessings, and the goods of fortune, ingredients in happiness, (surely they are good appendages) whence it expresseth, (10) *Nobly descended, honourable*. (11) *Wealthy, rich, opulent*. From persons it is transferred to things, and denotes, (12) *Auspicious, fortunate, lucky, prosperous*. (13) *Fertile, fruitful*. (14) *Firm, strong, in good repair*. (15) *Precious, valuable*. (16) *Useful, serviceable, profitable*. (17) *Healthful, salutary*. (18) *Towardsly*. (19) *True, sincere*. (20) *Great, large*. (21) *Audible, loud*. (22) *Notorious, famous, eminent*, in a bad sense. (23) *True, genuine, not counterfeit*. (24) *Delicious*. (25) *Welcome, acceptable*. (26) *Sound, perfect*. (27) *Harmonious, musical*. (1) Omnibus virtutibus instructos, & ornatos bonos viros dicimus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10. Bono mentis fruendum est, si beati esse volumus, Id. Unde cognomine Bonus appellabatur Phocion, Vid. Val. Max. 3, 8. Extern. 2. (2) = Vellet bonus, atque benignus Esse, daret quantum satis esset, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 51. (3) Confido bono Lepido me esse usurum, Planc. Cic. Ep. Fam. 10, 21. (4) = Vir bonus, & sapiens, Cic. (5) = Lenior, & melior sis accedente senectâ, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 211. Amat bonus otia Daphnis, Virg. Ecl. 5, 61. Sis bonus ô felixque tuis, Id. Ib. 65. (6) Quod cupis capis, & bonum non abscondis amorem, Catull. 59, 204. (7) Virg. Ecl. 5, 1. (8) Tametsi bona natura est, reddunt curaturâ junceas, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24. (9) Qualis venit ad Phrygium Venus iudicem, bona cum bonâ nubet alite virgo, Catull. 59, 27. (10) Bonis viris quid juris reliquit tribunatus C. Gracchi? i. e. senatoribus, Cic. Superbia crudelitate gravior est bonis, Flor. 1, 7. Quæ numerantur in externis, suntque media bona, Vid. Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 19. & seq. (11) = Hanc boni beatique omnes amatis, Catull. 35, 14. = In foro infimo boni homines, atque dites ambulant, Plaut. 4, 1, 14. Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 1. Bonus re, aut spe, Cic. (12) Bonæ aves, Liv. Res Hispanienses valde bonæ, Id. Bona nemini hora est, ut non alicui sit mala, Publ. Syr. In bonis, aut perditis, rebus, Cic. (13) Bona paucâ campi, Tib. 4, 3, 1. Agum meliorem, neque preti majoris nemo habet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12. (14) Aedes bonæ, Plaut. Boni postes, Id. (15) Bonas horas malè collocare, Mart. 1, 114. (16) Bona bello Cornus, Virg. Geor. 2, 447. (17) Ut bonum cælum habeat, ne calamitosum sit, Cato. (18) Ingenium bonum narras adolescentis, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 8. (19) Bonæ conscientie pretio ducebatur, Tac. Dic Bonâ fide, tu id aurum non surripuisti? Paut. Aul. 4, 10, 42. (20) = Bonum atque amplum lucrum, Plaut. Bona pars hominum, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 61. Pars bona montis ea est, Ov. Fast. 5, 150. (21) Scio te bonâ esse voce; ne clama, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 49. (22) O furum optime bainariorum! Catull. 31, 1. (23) Si sapiens nummos adulterinos acceperit imprudens pro bonis, Cic. Off. 3, 23. (24) Bonis rebus agit lætum convivium, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 111. Vid. & Nep. Agefil. 8. (25) Bonus nuncius, Plaut. (26) Bonam mentem mihi sentio iracundiâ, & amore ablatam, Cic. (27) Parvus ut est cygni melior canor, Lucr. 4, 132. ¶ Bonum Factum, vel B. F. Formula edictis præfigi solita, boni omnis causâ, ap. opt. auctores. Redire ad bonam frugem. To become a new man, Ter. Optimo jure rad a, A freehold estate, Cic. Bono modo,

After a sort, in some measure, Id. Cui bono fuerit, b. e. cui parti. Ita Cicero: Quod si te in iudicium quis adducat, usurpetque illud Cassianum, cui bono fuerit; vide, quæso, ne hæreas. Quamquam quidem illud fuit, ut tu dicebas, omnibus bono, qui servire nolebant; tibi tamen præcipue, qui non modò non servis, sed etiam regnas, Phil. 2, 35. * Boo, as. neut. [à bos, vel à βοῶ, vocifero] To low, or bellow, like an ox; to roar. Met. To ring, or echo. Cælum boat, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 77. * † Boo, ere. unde Bount, Pacuv. & Varr. [à boum mugitibus dict. Non.] † Boo, as. * Boötes, æ. m. Ov. & is, Avien. [à βοῶτης, Gr. i. e. bubulcus] A star following Charles's wain, Juv. 5, 23. Lat. Bubulcus. = Arctophylax. * Borealis, e. adj. [à seq. Boreas] Northern, Avien. Per. 84. * Boreas, æ. [Βορέας, & βορρᾶς, Gr.] The North wind, a cold freezing wind, Ov. Met. 1, 66. Lat. Aquilo. * Boreus, a, um. adj. [à supradict.] Belonging to the North. Vita peragenda sub axe Boreo, Ov. Trist. 4, 8, 41. Boryptes, A black gem, with red and white spots, Plin. 37, 10. * Bos, bōvis, c. g. [à Gr. βῶς, Doricè βῶς] Cum totam speciem designat, est freq. m. gen. n. interdum ap. Poëtas, & eos qui minùs accuratè scripserunt; rarissimè certè f. nisi cum Lucæ boves dicuntur elephantēs. Cum de solo mare semper itidem masc. cum de feminâ solâ semper effertur in fem. gener. Gen. plur. Boum, dat. & abl. Bobus, per crasin, pro Bovibus; sed Auson. corripit priorem, ac si esset syncope, non crasis. (1) An ox, a bull, all sorts of neat. (2) A cow. (3) A beifer. (4) According to some, money stamped with an ox upon it. (5) A large fish. (1) Felli boves, Hor. Epod. 9, 22. (2) Forda ferens bos est, Ov. Fast. 4, 631. (3) Bos intacta, Hor. Epod. 9, 22. (4) Boves hinc sunt in crumenâ, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 16. ex mente quorundam interpretum: Sed ibi boves pro pretio bovm mercendarum per jocum Sagaristio dixit. Nummos Græcos bovis imagine percussos, non solùm adagium, Bῶς ἐπὶ γλῶττις, sed & ipsi nummi antiqui, qui καὶ μνηστὴς principum, & eruditorum asservantur, satis docent. Sed utrùm huc respexit servulus necne incertum. Neminem bov. m. pro pecuniâ Latine dixisse puto, quamquam Servio jubente, Romanorum quoque æs bove signatum testatur, Plin. 18, 3. (5) ¶ Bos Luca. An elephant; quod in Lucanis primum vidit Italia, Plin. 9, 14. Bos mortuus pro taureâ, A wibp, jocum captans dixit Plaut. Afin. 1, 1, 22. * Boscas, ædis. f. al. boscis; sed corr. [à βοσκῶν πασco] A water fowl like a duck, a pochard, Col. 8, 15. * Bostrychites, is. m. [ex βόσρυχος, cincinnus.] A gem like a lock, or bush, of woman's hair, Plin. 37, 10. * Bostrychus, i. m. [ab eodem] A bush of hair. Lat. cincinnus. * Bötänicus, a, um. adj. [βοτανικός, Gr. i. e. ad herbas pertinens; à βοτάνη, herba] Pertaining to herbs. Artis vocab. ¶ Botanicum, i. n. herbarium. An herbal. Ap. recent. * Bötänismus, i. m. [à βοτάνη.] A weeding or pulling up weeds, or herbs. Pauci runcant, quod botanimum vocant, Plin. 8, 18. Bötellus, i. m. [dim. à botulus] A sausage, a hog's-pudding, Mart. 5, 79, 9. * Botrus, i. m. [à βοτρυς, Gr.] A bunch, or cluster, of grapes, Plin. 26, 4. Lat. racemus. * Botryo, ònis. m. [ab eodem] A bunch of grapes preserved, Mart. 11, 28. * Botrys [à βοτρυς, Gr.] The herb called oak of Jerusalem, or Ambrosia, Plin. 27, 4. * Botrytes, [ex eodem themate] A precious stone so called, Plin. 37, 10. Bötülarius, i. m. He who makes, or sells, puddings, or sausages, Sen. Ep. 56. ¶ Bötulus, i. m. Genus farciminis [à bolis] A sausage, bludding, or hog's-pudding. De cujus confectione vid. Apic. 2, 5.

* † Bōvans, tis. part. [à bos] Bellowing, roaring, Varr. ex En. * Bōvātum, adv. [ab eodem] Like an ox, Non. * Bōvile, is. n. [à bove] An ox-stall, or cow-house. Cervus se bovili condidit, Phædr. 2, 9. * Bōvillus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] Of an ox, or cow. ¶ Caro bovilla, Beef, Lex. ex Plin. * Bōvīnatio, ònis. f. verb. [à bovinor] A caviling, or thwarting, Gell. 11, 7. * † Bōvīnator, òris. [ab eodem] Id. qui tergiverfator. A flincher, dodger, or shuffler, Lucil. ¶ A common disturber, Gloss. Philox. Gr. Δορυβοποιοός. * Bōvīnor, āris. dep. [à bos] Properly to stop in the midst of a furrow. Met. To flinch, or go, from his word; to boggle. Also to rail, to bawl, and scold, Fest. † Tergiverfor.

B ante R.

* Bräbeuta, vel Bräbeutes, æ. m. [βραβευτής, Gr.] He that giveth the prize in any game of wrestling, running, &c. Suet. Ner. 53. * Bräbyla, n. pl. [à Gr. βράβυλα] Damascenes, plums, or damask prunes, Plin. 27, 8. Bracca, al. braca, æ. f. Vox Gallica. Breeches, slops, brogues, galligaskins, thick mantles, garments made of frieze, worn by northern people, Ov. Trist. 3, 10, 39. ¶ Laxe braccæ, Ship-mens hose, Luc. 1, 430. Hence the English breeches. Braccātus, a, um. adj. i. e. Braccis indutus. Breeched, wearing such breeches, or trouses, as the Gauls, Scythians, Persians. Vid. Plin. 3, 4. Braccatorum filii, Juv. 8, 234. Braccatis illita Medis Porticus, Pers. 3, 53. Brächiale, is. n. [sc. ornamentum] A bracelet, a wrist-band, or bracer, Plin. 29, 7. Brächialis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, the arm. ¶ Brachialis nervus, A clipping one another close, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 99. Brächiatūs, a, um. adj. Having arms, or branches. ¶ Brachiatæ vineæ, Vines having long branches upon trails, Col. 5, 5. Brächiolum, i. n. dim. A pretty little arm, Catull. 62, 181. BRACHIUM, i. n. (1) The arm. (2) The arm, or bough, of a tree. (3) A line, or work, thrown up in fortifying a place. (4) An arm of the sea. (5) A crab's claw. (6) A forked stake. (7) The fore feet of a horse. (8) The tendrils of a vine. (1) Alterna brachia jactat, Virg. Æn. 5, 377. (2) = Ramos, & brachia tendens, Id. Geor. 2, 296. (3) Consul muro Ardeæ brachium injunxerat, Liv. 4, 9, in fine. (4) Veluti per devexum in mare brachium, Id. 44, 35. (5) Concava brachia cancri, Ov. Met. 10, 127. (6) Cruda extraxit brachia terrâ, Luc. 3, 387. (7) Litt. ex Ov. 3. Met. Edidit hinnitum, & brachia movit in herbis. Sed hic intelligi possunt bsmnis brachia; nam de Centauro dicitur. (8) Brachia sunt quæ duramenta Græci vocant. Col. 4, 21, 1. ¶ Levi brachio. Cic. Att. 2, 6. ¶ Molli brachio, Id. Slightly, superficially. * Brächy.ögia, æ. f. [à βραχυς brevis & λόγος sermo] Brevity, or shortness of speech, vid. Quint. 9, 3. ubi Latine copulatam dissolutionem vertit. Bractea, æ. f. seu brattea. (1) A thin leaf, or plate, of gold, silver, or other metal; a tinsel, a spangle. (2) A chip, or thin piece of wood. (3) Also a weather-cock upon the top of turrets, steeples, &c. (1) Leni crepitabat bractea vento, Virg. Æn. 6, 209. (2) Excogitatæ sunt & ligni bractæ, Plin. 16, 43. (3) Vitr. ¶ Bractealis, e. adj. ¶ Fulgor bractealis. The glittering of spangles, Prud. Hymn. Rom. 1025. Bractæus, a, um. adj. (1) Covered with thin plates, or leaves, of any metal; plated. (2) Met. Glittering, gaudy, of no substance. (1) ¶ Bracteatum lacunar, A spangled vault, Sidon. (2) ¶ Bracteata felicitas, Slight tinsel happiness, Sen. Ep. 115. Bracteola, æ. f. dim. A little leaf of gold, silver, or other metal. Superest qui bracteolam de Castore ducat, Juv. 13, 152.

Branchiæ, arum. f. pl. *The gills of a fish*, Plin. 9, 18.

BRASSICA, æ. f. [*qu. Præsica*, Varr. & Fest. quod ex scapo præsecetur] *Cauliflower, cabbage*. Brassica capitata, Plin. 20, 9. De variis brassicæ gen. vid. Cat. c. 156 & 157. Item Plin. 19, 3. & 20, 9.

Braxeæ, arum. pl. Vid. Baxeæ. *A kind of pantofle, or slipper*.

Brechmāsis; vox Indica. *Light pepper*. Vid. Plin. 12, 7.

* || Brēphotrophium, i. n. [*à βρέφος*; infans & τρέφω nutrio] *A hospital for the bringing up of orphans, or poor children*. Latine, Infantum hospitium, Dcer.

* Brēvē, adv. [*à brevis*] (sc. tempus) de præterito, uti brēvē, de futuro. *For a short time, for a little while*, Catull.

* Brēvī, adv. [*ab eodem*] (sc. tempore) (1) *Soon after, in a short time*. (2) *Briefly in short, in a few words*. (1) Brevi pōst mortuus est, Cic. (2) Brevi tamen sic habeto, Id.

* Brēvia, um. n. pl. [*ex eodem themate*] *Loca vadosa, Serv. Fords, shelves, or shallow places; flats*. Tres Eurus naves ab alto in brevia & syrtis urget, Virg. Æn. 1, 115. Nec discerni poterant brevia à profundis, Tac. Ann. 1, 70.

* Brēviarium, i. n. [*ab eodem*] *A breviary, or compendious draught; an abridgement, or breviary; an epitome, or summary; a register, a roll, a brief*.

|| *A breviary, or mass-book*. Fecit breviarium totius imperii, Suet. Aug. 101. Stomachatur in hac voce, tanquam fordidā, & vulgari Seneca: Breviarium, inquit, olim cum Latine loqueremur, summarium vocabatur, Ep. 39. princ.

* Brēvilōquens, tis. adj. [*ex brevis & loquens*] *That speaketh in a few words; short, brief*. Breviloquentem me tempus ipsum facit, Cic. Att. 7, 20.

* || Brēvilōquentia, æ. f. [*ex brevis & loquor*] *A short way of speaking*. Breviloquentiam in scribendo colere, Cic. ap. Gell. 12, 2.

* Brēvio, as. [*à brevis*] *to abridge, to make short, to shorten*. Breviare quædam & exornare, Quint. 1, 9.

* Brēvior, āris. pass. [*à brevior*] *To be shortened*, &c. Manil. 3, 461.

* Brēvis, e. adj. [*à βραχὺς*, Gr. Fest. sc. χ in v verso] or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Short in measure*. (2) *Time*. (3) *Compendious, brief*. (4) *Small, little*. (5) *Narrow*. (1) Mensura brevior, Ov. Met. 9, 788. Brevissima terra, Plin. Ep. 2, 82. Conveniunt voto longa brevique meo puella, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 36. (2) *Vive memor quam sis ævi brevis*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 97. (3) = Ambitus verborum contractus, brevis, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 44. (4) = Privatus illis census erat brevis, Commune magnum, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 13. (5) = Lato non separor æquore, brevis obstat aqua, Ov. Ep. 18, 147. || *À breve, A little while*, Suet. Tib. 68.

* Brēvitas, ātis. f. [*ab adj. brevis*] (1) *Lowness, as of stature, &c.* (2) *Shortness, brevity*. (1) = Gallis præ magnitudine corporum brevis nostra contemptui est, Cas. B. G. 2, 30. (2) *Brevitate temporis tam pauca cogor scribere*, Cic. Att. 1, 18. = Contractio & brevis dignitatem non habet, Id. Orat. 57.

Brēviter, adv. ūs, comp. simè, sup. *In few words, briefly; to be short, in fine*. = Breviter summamque describere aliquid, Cic. Orat. 15. Quodque ego pluribus verbis, illi brevius, Id. de Fin. 4, 10. Tanquam brevissimè dico, judices, Id. Verr. 5, 13.

Brifa, æ. f. *A lump of troden, or pressed grapes*, Col. 12, 39.

Britannica, æ. f. *The herb Britannica, or sparrowwort, very good against the scurvy*, Plin. 25, 3.

Brōchitas, ātis. f. *Crookedness, or bending, of the teeth, or tusks*, Plin. 11, 38.

Brōchon. *A kind of tree from whence bdellium flows*, Plin. 12, 9.

Brōchus, i. m. Leg. & broncus, & broccus. (1) *Blubber-lipped*. (2) || *Having the chin and neck more sticking out than the upper*. (3) Et adjectivè, *Crooked, and sharp, like boar's tusks*. (1) Brochi labrones dicti, Plin. 11, 60. (2) Lucil. ap. Non. (3) || Brochi dentes, Gag-tæth, Varr. R. R. 2, 7.

* Brōmos [*à βρόμος avena*, item herba quæ avenæ similis est] *Oats, wild oats*, Plin. 22, ult.

* Brōnchōcēle, es. f. [*βρογχόcele* Gr. ex βρόγχο, guttur, & κήλη, hernia] *A bunch, or swelling, in the throat, like to a rupture*, Cels. 7, 13.

Broncus, Gag-toothed, Varr. Vid. Brochus.

* Brontia, æ. f. [*à βροντή tonitru*] *The thunder-stone*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Brūma, æ. f. [*à βρόμιος*, Bacchus, quod in id tempus incideret, in quo erant festa Bacchi; fortè rectius quasi brevima; ant. n. brevimus pro brevissimus dixerunt. Unde Varr. L. L. 5. Bruma dicta, quod brevissimus dies] (1) *The shortest day of the year, mid-winter, the winter solstice*. (2) Synecd. Winter. (1) Bruma novi prima est, veterisque novissima solis, Ov. Fast. 1, 163. (2) Ver ubi longum, tepidasque præbet Jupiter brumas, Hor. Car. 2, 6, 18.

* || Brūmālia, um. pl. n. sc. festa, quæ in brumam incidunt [*à Brumo*, quomodo Bacchum vocant, Rhod.] *Eadem quæ & Liberalia & Vinalia. Feasts of Bacchus kept twice a year, viz. on the last day of February, at the end of winter; and on the fifteenth of August before winter*.

* Brumālis, e. adj. *Belonging to winter, winterly, winter-like*. Sol accedens ad brumale signum (sc. Capricornum) Cic. de Orat. 3, 45. Brumalis dies, Id. de Fato, 3. frigus, Virg. Æn. 6, 205.

Bruscum, i. n. [*dictum fortè ex rusco*] *A bunch, knot, or knur, in a maple-tree*, Plin. 16, 16. || Officinæ etiam corruptè pro rusco usurpant.

Brūta, æ. f. *A kind of tree like a cypress, of a fragrant smell, next to that of cedar*, Plin. 2, 17.

Brūtia, vel Brutia pix [*à Brutis Italiæ pop.*] Plin. 16, 11.

Brūtiani, vel Brūtiani. *Servile officers to the magistrates; who were employed in going on errands, and were the same with the Gerontes*, Fulg. or in doing the beadle's duty: like the Brutii, who siding with Hannibal, and, continuing with him till he went out of Italy, lost their freedom, and were sentenced to drudgery, Cato.

Brūtus, a, um. adj. *Miserè torquetur hoc vocab. ad exprimendum etym. V. Littl. & Voss.* (1) *Inferrible, senseless*. (2) *Brute, or brutish; irrational*. (3) *Vain, void of reason, insignificant*. (1) Bruta tellus, Hor. Carm. 1, 349. (2) Bruta existimantur animalium, quibus (cor) durum riget, Plin. 11, 37. (3) = Bruta fulmina, & vana, quæ nullâ veniunt ratione naturæ, Plin. 2, 43.

* Brya, æ. f. [*à Gr. βρύα*] *A little shrub like birch; whereof they made brushes, or brooms*, Plin. 13, 21.

* Bryōnia, æ. f. [*βρυωνία* Gr.] *A wild vine growing in hedges, with red berries*, Plin. 23, 1. Also briony, or wild nep; white vine, Id.

B ante U.

* Bu, βῦ, part. in comp. auget; [*à βῦς*, bos, ob majestatem boum, Varr.] ut βῦραις, grandis puer. *A booby*. Βῦλιμος, magna fames. Bupus, magnos pedes habens. Ex Fest. Pemp.

† Bua, ant. potus. *A word of children asking for drink, as papa for meat, mamma for mother, tata for father*, Varr.

* || Būbālus, a, um. adj. [*à bos*] *pro bubulus, vel, ut alii, pro bubalinus*, Vul. Int.

* Būbālus, i. m. [*ab eodem*] *A buffalo, or wild ox; a buffalo, or bugle*, Mart. 1, 23.

* Būbile, is. n. [*à bubus, i. e. bobus*] *An ox-bull, or cow house*, Varr. L. L. 7, 30. Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 18.

* || Būbo, m. [*à βεβών, inguen*] *tumor inguinis. A sore about the groin; a botch, a shanker, a bubo*.

Būbo, ōnis. m. ap. Virg. semel f. Sola bubo, Æn. 4, 462. Sed avis subauditur, Serv. [*à bufone quem edit*] unde bubulo, quod vid. An owl. Lucifer bubo, Sen. Herc. Fur. 687.

* Būbōnium, i. n. [*à βεβών inguen*] *A kind of herb, the same with Inguinalis*, Plin. 27, 5.

* || Būbōncēle, es. f. [*ex βεβών, inguen, & κήλη, hernia*] *A rupture, or burstness, in the groin*, Perot.

* † Būbrellis, is. f. Vid. Buprestis.

|| Bubsēqua, æ. m. [*à bubus sequendū*] *A cow, or neat, herd; a driver of cattle*, Apul. p. 232. † Bubulcus.

* Būbūla, æ. f. sc. caro. [*à bos*] *Beef*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 4.

* || Būbulcīto, as. act. i. e. bubulci more clamor. [*à bubulcus*] (1) *To cry like a herdsman*. (2) *To be a keeper of cattle*. (1) Varr. ap. Non. (2) Apul. p. 768.

* Būbulcītor, āris. dep. [*à præced.*] *To tend, or look to, cattle*. Decet me amare, & te bubulcītarier, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 50.

* Būbulcus, i. m. [*à bubus*] *A herdsman, he that ploughs with oxen, or tends them*. Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 4.

* || Būbulīnus, a, um. adj. || *Urina bubulina calida, Cow-piss*, Veg. 3, 4.

* Būbūlo, as. vocab. ex sono fictum. [*à bubus*] *To boot like an owl*. Bubulat horrendum ferali carmine bubo, Aul. Philom. 37.

* Būbūlus, a, um. adj. [*à dat. pl. bubus*] *id. quod bovinus, Of, or belonging to, an ox, or cow*.

|| Caro bubula, Beef, Plin. 23, 7. Corium bubulum, *A bull-hide*, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 1, 11.

† Būcæda, æ. c. g. *A slave that useth to be scourged with whips made of ox-hides*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 1.

* Būcardia, æ. f. [*à βῦς bos, & καρδιά cor*] *A stone in the heart of an ox*, Plin. 37, 10.

Bucca, æ. f. (1) *The hollow inner part of the cheek; the cheek itself*, Plaut. (2) *The hollow part of the cheek which stands out by blowing*. (3) *Meton. A trumpet*. (1) Plin. 11, 37. (2) *Tumidæ intendit rumpere buccas*, Pers. 5, 13. (3) *Notæ per oppida buccæ*, Juu. 3, 35. || *Quod in buccam venerit, scribito, Whatever comes uppermost*, Cic. Att. 1, 12.

Buccæa, æ. f. [*à bucca*] *A morsel, or mouthful*. Duas buccæas manducavi, Suet. August. 76.

|| Buccella, æ. f. [*dim. à buccæa*] onom. vet. βύκιλλον. Leg. & buccellum, & buccilla, Lexic. Græco-lat. *A little morsel, or mouthful*.

Buccina, æ. f. [*à bucca*] *A trumpet, cornet, or horn; a neat-herd's, or swine-herd's, horn*, Col. 6, 23.

Buccinātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A trumpeter, one that winds a horn*. (2) *A publisher, proclaimer, or suter forth*. (1) Buccinatore in castris relicto, Cic. (2) *Quod polliceris te buccinatorem fore existimationis meæ*, Id. Fil. Ep. Fam. 16, 21.

Buccīno, as. *To sound a trumpet, to publish*. || *Cum buccinatum est, imperf. When the sign is given by horn, &c. as when the swine are called to the trough*, Varr.

Buccinum, i. n. *A trumpet, or horn, to blow with*, Plin. 11, 10. Also a shell-fish, like a trumpet, or horn, Id. 9, 36.

Bucco, ōnis. m. [*à bucca*] (1) *Blub-cheeked, or wide-mouthed*. (2) || *A parasite, or shark*. (1) Plaut. Bacchid. 5, 1, 2. (2) Gloss. Vet.

Buccūla, æ. f. [*dim. à bucca*] (1) *A little cheek*. (2) *Also the beaver, or murreton*. (1) Suet. Galba 4. (2) *Fracta de casside buccula pendens*, Juu. 10, 134.

Bucculentus, a, um. adj. *Blub-cheeked, or wide-mouthed*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 53.

* Būcēphālus, i. m. [*ex βῦς bos & κεφαλή caput, βυκέφαλος*; Gr.] *The great horse of Alexander the Great*.

* Būcēras, ātos. n. [*à βῦς, & κέρα; cornu*] *The herb fenugreek*, Plin. 24, 19.

* Būcērus, a, um. adj. [*ab eodem*] *ingentia habens cornua, Of, or belonging to, neat, or beasis; burred like an ox*. || Armenta buccera, *Herds of oxen, or kine*, Ov. Met. 6, 395. Bucera scēla, ut & scēla ferarum. *The kinds, sorts, or breeds, of cattle*, Lucret. 5, 864. & 6, 1240. ap. quem, interposito i, bucceræque greges, 2, 661.

* Būcētum, i. n. [*à bubus*] *A pasture where cattle are bred, or fattened*. Calidi resonant buceta Matini, Luc. 9, 185.

Būcīda, æ. m. al. buccada [*à bos & cædo, ut homicida, &c. sign. pall.*] *He that is beaten with leather-whips, made of an ox's hide*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 1.

* *Bucōlica*, ōrum. n. pl. sc. carmina, dict. à *Bubulcis*. Pastoral songs, wherein shepherds loves, and concerns, are discoursed of, Cic.
 * *Bucōlicus*, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] Pertaining to neat, or beasts; or to herdsmen; pastoral. *Bucolicis juvenis luserat antè modis*, Ov. Tr. 2, 538.
 * *Bucōla*, æ. f. [dim. à bos contr. pro *bovicula*] A young cow, or heifer, Virg. Ecl. 3. || It. *fibula*; ancile, scuti *bucula*, Isid. Hinc Ang. A buckle.
 * *Bucōlus*, i. m. [dim. à bos, vel ant. bus] A young ox, or steer; a bullock, Col. 6, 2.
 * *Būfo*, ōnis. m. A toad. Inventusque cavis *būfo*, Virg. G. 1, 185.
 * *Būglossus*, i. m. & *Būglossum*, i. n. [à βῦς & γλῶσση lingua] Borage, bugloss, Plin. 25, 8.
 * *Būgōnia*, æ. f. [βυγώνια. Gr. i. e. βοῶν γονή] The breeding of cattle, Varr.
 * *Būiāpāthōn*, i. n. [à bu intens. & lapāthōn] The herb patience, or great dock, Plin. 20, 21.
 * *Bulbāceus*, a, um. adj. [à bulbū] With round heads, bulbous, Plin. 21, 6.
 * *Bulbīne*, es. f. [βελβίνη Gr.] bulbi species. An herb having leaves like leeks, and a purple flower, Plin. 19, 5.
 * *Bulbōsus*, a, um. adj. Full of round heads; like an onion; bulbous, Plin. 21, 17.
 * *Bulbus*, i. m. A scallion; any root that is round, and wrapped with many skins, coats, or peels, one upon another; as onions, leeks, saffron, tulip-roots, cloves of garlick, hily roots, &c. Vid. Plin. 19, 5. sub finem, & eundem 2, 5.
 * *Būle*, es. f. [à βελή Gr. i. e. consilium & concilium] The council of state. Et *bule*, & ecclesiā consentiente, Plin. Ep. 10, 111. Lat. Senatus, concilium.
 * *Būleuta*, æ. m. [ab eodem] A common-council man, a senator, Plin. Ep. 10, 113. Lat. consulator.
 * *Būleutērion*, i. n. [ex eodem themate] A town-hall, Plin. Lat. Curia, senaculum. Also a large building in Cyzicum, without pin, or nail, in it, Plin. 36, 5.
 * *Bulga*, æ. f. Galli *bulgas* sacculos scorticos appellat, Fest. A budget, or mail, of leather; a money-bag. Cum *bulgā* cenat, dormit, lavit, omnis in unā *Spes* hominis *bulgā*, Lucil. Sat. 6.
 * || *Būlimus*, i. m. & *Būlimia*, æ. f. [ex βῦς, particulā intensivā, & λιμός, fames] An insatiable hunger, a greedy appetite. *Bulimum* Græci magnam famem vocant, Fest.
 * *BULLA*, æ. f. [à βολή, jactus, fortè quoddam conjectu lapidum, &c. excitari solet] (1) A bubble of water when it rains, or the pot seeths. (2) A great head of a nail, embossed on doors, or gates. (3) Studs, or bosses, on girdles, or bridles. (4) An ornament worn about the neck, or at the breast of children, made like a heart, and hollow within, where till they were seventeen years old, and then hung up to the household gods. (5) || Also a seal, a pope's bull. (1) Si est homo *bullā*, eo magis senex, Varr. (2) Justine in splendorem dari *bullas* has foribus nostris? Plaut. *Afin.* 2, 4, 20. (3) Notis fulserunt cingula *bullis*, Virg. *Æn.* 12, 942. (4) *Bulla* rudi dimissa est aurea collo, Propert. 4, 1, 131. (5) Apud sequiores script. (¶) Observandum est nobilium pueros *bullas* aureas habuisse, pauperum de loro. Huc enim pertinet illud Juvenalis: 5, 164. Etruscum puero si contigit aurum, Vel nodus tantum, & signum de paupere loro.
 * *Bullans*, tis. part. [à bullo] Bubbling. ¶ *Urina* bullans, Having bubbles, Plin. 28, 6.
 * *Bullatio*, ōnis. f. [ab eodem] Sed al. leg. *bulbatio*, A bubbling, Plin. 34, 14.
 * *Bullatus*, a, um. adj. denom. [ex eodem] Garnished with studs, or brooches. ¶ *Bullatus* hæres. A child in his coats, a young gentleman under seventeen, Juv. 14, 5. Met. Also vain, puffed up,

without substance. ¶ *Bullatæ* nugæ, Swelling lyes, lofty words, without sense, empty expressions, Pers. 5, 19. ¶ *Bullatus* doctor, A doctor made by patent, or mandamus.
 * *Bulliens*, tis. part. [à seq. bullio] Boiling, or bubbling, Cels.
 * *Bullio*, ire, ivi, itum. [à bulla] To boil in seething, to bubble. *Suinmā* rursus non bullit in undā, Pers. 3, 34. Conf. Cels. 5, 19.
 * *Bullo*, as. i. e. *Bullas* excito, [à bulla] To bubble. Ubi bullabit vinum, ignem subducito, Cat. 105.
 * *Bullula*, æ. f. [dim. à bulla] A little bubble, boss, or stud; also a little wheal, or push. *Bullulas* excito, Cels. 2, 5.
 * *Būmamma*, æ. f. Varr. Id. quod
 * *Būmastus*, i. m. [ex βῦ intens. & μάστος, mamma] A large swelling grape, like a teat. Non ego te transferim tumidis, *bumaste*, racemis, Virg. *Geor.* 2, 102. *Bumammam*, Varr. de R. R. 12, 5. Latine appellat.
 * *Būmēlia*, æ. f. [ex βῦ intens. & μέλια, fraxinus] A kind of large ash-tree, Plin. 16, 14.
 * *Būnias*, ādis. f. [βενιάς, Gr.] A rape, or round radish of Linsin; a turnep, Plin. 20, 4.
 * *Būnium*, i. n. Idem, Plin.
 * *Bupthalmus*, i. f. [ex βῦς bos, & ὀφθαλμος, oculus] An herb like *Chamonile*, but more upright, May-weed, ox eye, stinking *Chamonile*. Vid. Plin. 25, 8. Lat. *Caltha*.
 * *Būpleuron*, i. n. seu *Būpleuros*. [ex βῦς & πλεῦρα latus] An herb growing without joining, or setting, and having a top like dill, Plin. 22, 22.
 * *Būprestis*, is, & īdis. f. [ἀπὸ τῆς ἀπῆσαι τὰς βῦς] A kind of canibaries, fatal to a beast, if eaten amongst grass, Plin. 30, 4. || Also a sort of herb which kills cattle; the burncow, Dale.
 * *Būra*, æ. f. & *buris*, is. [à bubus, Varr. vel quasi βόας ἔργα, i. e. bovis cauda, Serv.] The plough-tail, or handle. *Fracta būra*, Varr. Magnā vi flexa domatur In burim ulmus, Virg. *Geor.* 1, 170.
 * || *Burdo*, ōnis. m. A mule; engendered of a horse, and a she-ass. ¶ *Mulus* ex asino, & equā; *burdo* ex equo, & asinā.
 * || *Burgus*, i. m. Veg. [à βύργος, turris] A castle, fort, or redoubt; a burrough, or town corporate. Hinc *Burgensis*, A burges, or burger.
 * || *Būricus*, i. m. [βύριος] Gl. A little horse, a nag. J. Mannus.
 * *Būris*, is. f. in acc. *burim*. The plough-tail. Vid. *Bura*.
 * || *Burrio*, ire. vox ficta à sono formicarum. To swarm, or make a humming noise, as pismires do, Apul. 8. p. 254.
 * || *Burrus*, a, um. adj. [ex βύρρος, rufus. Unde fortè & *Burrhia*, Ter. qui Gr. βύρριος, à rufo capite] Ruddy, red, Fest.
 * *Bursa*, æ. f. [à Gr. βύρσα, corium] An ex-hide. The tower at Carthage so called, Virg. || A burse, or royal exchange for merchants. ¶ *Bursa* pastoris, An herb, shepherd's purse, or pouch.
 * *Būsellinum*, i. n. [ex βῦς, vel βῦς bos, & σέλιον, apium] An herb like garden-smallage, but having a shorter stem, and a red root, Plin. 20, 12.
 * || *Busteus*, a, um. adj. Almost dead, ready to be carried to the grave, Lex. ex Plaut.
 * *Bustirāpus*, i. m. qui è flammā (busti sc.) cibum petit, Ter. Sive carnem de rogo capit, Catull. A robber of tombs, or graves; or a snatcher of victuals at the funeral feasts. Verbero, *bustirape*, fuscifer, Plaut. *Pseud.* 1, 3, 127.
 * *Bustrophe*, es. f. [à βύστροφον, Gr. i. e. bovis versura] A way of writing used in old time, wherein they began the first line at the left-hand, and the next at the right, and so went forward, and backward, as they do in ploughing, Viét.

¶ *Bustuālis*, æ. adj. Of, or belonging to, graves, Sidon.
 * *Bustuārius*, a, um. adj. That keeps about tombs, or graves. ¶ *Bustuaria* mæcha, A common whore; Mart. 3, 92. ¶ *Bustuarium*, Jun. φαρμακείον, Jun. τυμῆαδα, vocab. Hesych. A witch, or enchantress, who hauntes tombs and graves.
 * *Bustuārius*, i. m. qui ante busta dimicat. A fencer, or sword-player, that fought at the grave of some great man, in honour of him, Cic. in Pison. c. 2. || He that burnt the dead, Isid.
 * *Bustum*, i. n. [ab ustum, b præposito Æolum more, Voss.] The place where dead bodies were burned; a tomb, grave, or sepulchre. Met. *Bustum* omnium legum, Cic. in Pis. 5. ¶ *Exsequiæ* dicuntur portatur cadaver, funus dum ardet, *bustum* cum jam crematum est, sepulchrum cum demum conditur, Donat.
 * || *Būsychon*, i. n. sc. magna ficus [ex βῦς, & συχον, ficus] A great unsavoury fig, Fest.
 * *Būteo*, ōnis. m. accipitris genus. A kind of hawk that bath three stones, a buzzard, Plin. 10, 8.
 * *Būthysia*, æ. f. [ex βῦς, bos, & θυσία, sacrificium] A slaying, or sacrificing, of oxen, Suet. Ner. 12.
 * *Būteo*, ōnis. f. [à buteo, vel fort. à sono vocis] A bitour, Aucl. Philom. 42. Vid. *Bubo*, is.
 * || *Buttūbāta*, five *Būtūbāta*, Næv. pro nugatorio posuit, i. e. nullius dignationis. Title-tattle, prittle-prattle; nonsense, scolerics, Id.
 * *Butyrum*, i. n. dict. [à βῦς, bos, & τυρός, coagulum] Butter, Plin. 28, 9. ¶ Media syllaba est communis.
 * || *Buxea*, æ. f. sc. tabula. [à buxus] A table of box-wood, on which anciently they wrote, Lex. ex Plaut.
 * *Buxetum*, i. n. [ab eodem] A place set with box-trees, Mart. 3, 58.
 * *Buxeus*, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] (1) Of box, (2) of a pale yellow colour, like box. (1) *Buxeus frutex*, Col. 8, 15. (2) *Dentes picei*, *buxei*que, Mart. 2, 41. *Buxeus color*, Plin. 12, 7.
 * ¶ *Buxifer*, a, um. adj. [à buxus & fero] That beareth box, where box grows, Catull. 4, 13.
 * *Buxōsus*, a, um. adj. [à buxus] Full of box, much like box, Plin. 12, 25.
 * *Buxum*, i. n. [ab eodem] (1) Box-wood. A pipe made of box to play on. (1) *Torno rasile buxum*, Virg. *Geor.* 2, 449. (2) *Inflati murmure buxi*, Ov. Met. 14, 537.
 * *Buxus*, i. f. [à βύξος, idem, quod à βυκάω, denso] est enim spississima ex omni materiā, Plin. (1) The box-tree, the wood, (2) Meton. A trumpet, flute, or pipe, with two rows of holes; a top-comb, or any thing made of box wood. (1) *Virens buxus*, Ov. Met. 10, 97. Ora *buxo* pallidiora, Id. 4, 134. (2) Cum *Bacchica* mugit *Buxus*, Stat. *Buxum* torquere flagello, Pers. 3, 51. Crines depectere *buxo*, Ov. Fast. 6, 229.

B ante Y.

* || *Byne*, es. f. [à βυνή, Gr.] Malt, barley steeped.
 * || *Byrrhus*, i. m. [à βύρρος] A kind of russet garment, Sulpit.
 * *Byrsa*, æ. [à βύρσα, corium. Sanè ab Heb. בצורה, arx. Nam illa de corio taurino fabula est. Vid. Flor. 2, 15.] An ox-hide. Meton. The burse in Carthage.
 * *Byssinus*, a, um. adj. [à seq. byssus] Made of lawn, or cambric, Plin. 19, 1.
 * *Byssus*, i. f. [βύσσω Gr. ex Heb. בוץ.] A kind of fine flax, or linen, Plin. 19, 1.
 * *Byturos*. A worm in Campania, that gnaweth vines, Plin. 30, 15.

C. The third letter, but second consonant, may indeed be copied immediately from the Hebrew **צ**, being exactly the same, only in compliance to our way of writing, turning towards the right: yet is much more probably framed from the Greek **Γ**, its right and perpendicular line, for the more ease and quick dispatch in writing, instead of an angle, degenerating into a semicircle. For it is evident, that the Latin letters are many of them exactly the same with the Greek; and most of the rest, which are common to both tongues, differ no more, than haste, convenience of writing, or, perhaps, some novel, and growing depravation might probably occasion. And I may add also, That many words natives of Greece, were made denizens of Rome, without any formality of changing their garb, especially those of Dorick families: others again, in pretty near proportion between their number of words and letters, suffer some change, to be more civilly treated there: besides, it is notorious that the Roman youth were anciently taught both to read, and write their own language by Greek masters. This I judge proper to observe here once for all, and proceed. The rank which C holds in the Latin alphabet, answering that of Γ in the Greek, is a farther evidence of this extraction: besides, when the Greeks in their own letters express a pure Latin word, where this letter is found, they commonly substitute Γ, or Κ, for *Cajus*, writing Γαῖος, Καῖσαρ. Yea, in many Latin words c and g are indifferently written; as *Cajus Cnæus*, or *Gajus Gnæus*. But before I go farther, I must do a piece of justice to this letter, by declaring, that though it acknowledge the Greek Γ for its parent, yet it may challenge the same regard from the Latin letters g and k, and, in the opinion of some learned men, from q also: the first whereof was not known to the Romans, till after the first Punick war. This is plainly proved from the royal laws, where *Acnom* is writ for *Agnūm*, *Acrom* for *Agrum*; and that famous remaining piece of antiquity, the monumental pillar of Duilius, where we read *Lecio pugnandod, exfoeiont, &c.* for *Legio pugnando effugiunt*. As for K, it appears never to have been much used, and is now so obsolete, that it is not written in more than two or three Latin words, where c is always indifferently, or perhaps better, used. And for Q, the indifferency found in writing very many Latin words therewith, or with C, as *cur*, or *quar*; *quum*, or *cūm*; *locutus*, or *loquutus*, *cotidie*, or *quotidie*, hath induced many Criticks to deduce its original from c. But this shall be considered in its proper place. The name of C, if we attend to analogy, is always Kc, as is its sound before all vowels; and never Sè. And here, with much reluctance, I remark, That foreigners, who own we understand Latin perfectly, and write it correctly, account us little better than barbarians, in several parts of pronunciation; but in none more justly, than our depraved sound of this letter before æ, œ, e, i, and y, as if it were S; which at the same time our learned men confess to differ from the ancient usage of Greece, and Rome, to be unreasonable in itself, and to introduce a strange confusion in words and things; so that *cædo*, and *sædo*; *cæpi*, and *sepi*; *census*, and *sensus*; *cicer*, and *sifer*; *cygni*, and *signi*, and many thousands more, have with us, one and the same sound. Hence also it comes to pass, that its sound is entirely lost after f; so that *cæna*, and *scena*; *celaris*, and *sceleris*, and innumerable words of the same kind, are confounded. This I humbly leave to the consideration and redress of the learned school-masters of this kingdom, as very well deserving it, and return to its true sound; which is the same with that usurped by the exploded K, and stands related to the harder sound of g, as p to b; and therefore in the inflection of words g before a vowel, is changed into c before a consonant; as *ago*, *actum*, not *agtum*; *lego*, *lectum*, not *legtum*; just as *scribo*, *scriptum*. Neither ought it to be sounded with an aspirate, as the modern Italians do, who say *chichindela*, *Chichero*, &c. for *cicindela*, *Cicero*. Concerning its intercourse with f, and t, the *tenuis* of the third Class of Mutes, I rather choose to treat in the dissertation upon those letters, lest I should be thought too tedious in this.

C A C

C ante A.

C Litera ad omnes vocales vim suam perfert, Quint. 1, 7. C. Caius, C. Caia, Id. ibid. Cn. Cnæus. COS. Consul. COSS. Consules. C in numeris centum denotat. || Cābāla, vel potius Cabbāla, æ. f. חכמה. doctrina accepta, אברהם, accepit; ut eadem *Masora* dicitur quatenus tradita. A mysticus doctrinae among the Jews, received by oral tradition from their fathers, and at last compiled into a body in their Talmud. Also a skill, or science, practised by the more modern Jews, in discovering mysteries, and expositions from the numbers that letters of words make. || Cābālistā, æ. m. A cabalist, one skilled in that science. || Cābālisticus, a. um. adj. Of, or, belonging to, that science. * || Cāballātiūs, i. m. sc. eques. [a caballus] A horseman, a chevalier; also an equerry, a horse-dresser, Firm. * Cāballīnus, a. um. adj. [ab eodem] Of a horse. || Caro caballina, Horse flesh, Plin. 28, 20. Fons caballinus, The Muses spring in Helicon. Perf. prol. 1. * CĀBALLUS, i. m. [αβαλλω, dejicio] ut sit quem succussorem tetrum tardumque caballum. vcc. Lucil. ap. Non. A sorry horse, a jade, a mill-horse, a keffel, a pack-horse, a horse that throws the rider; || in latter times taken for a war-horse. Olitoris aget mercede caballum, Hor. Ep. 2, 18, 36. Optat arare caballus, Id. Ep. 1, 14, 43. || Cābūlus, i. m. noctuæ genus. A kind of night-raven, Tert. * || Cabus, i. m. [κάβος, Gr. Heb. צב] A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints, and a half.

C A C

Cācābo, as. To cry, or call, like a partridge. a laughster, to cackle again, Hor. A. P. 113. Ma-
Cacabat hinc perdix, Auct. Philom. 19.
† Cācābum, i. n. Id. quod
Cācābus, i. m. [a sono dum servet] A kettle, or pipkin, to boil meat in, Col. 12, 4. Vos ubi cibum coquebant cacabum adpellarunt, Varr. 1, 4.
* Cācālia, æ. f. [κακαλία Gr.] An herb called wild caraways, or wild cherwil; Plin. 26, 6.
Cācātūrio, ire, īvi, itum. desiderat. [a caco] To go to stool, to have a mind to do his needs, Mart. 11, 78.
Cācātus, a. um. part. [ab eodem] Beshit, bewrayed. Catull. 1, 34.
|| Cācābus, i. m. A kettle. Vid. Cacabus.
* Cācēphāton, Cācēphāton, vel Cācōphāton, n. Serv. [ακακία, vel ut al. leg. ακακία, i. e. male sonans, α κακός, & φωνή] A harsh sound of words, Quint. 8, 3. Euphonia. Also an abuse of a trope; as, Arrige aures, Pamphile, Ter.
Cāchectes, vel a. m. & Cāchecticus [a seq. cachexia] Of an ill constitution, or state of body, Phibiscii, & cachectæ, Plin. 28, 9. Cachectici, quorum corpus macie conficitur, Id. 32, 10.
* Cāchexia, æ. f. [καχεξία, Gr.] i. e. mala corporis habitudo. An evil habit, or state of body, when the nutriment turneth to ill humours, Cels. 5, 22.
* Cāchinnātio, ōnis. f. verb. [a cachinno] A loud laughster. Si ridere concessum sit, vituperetur tamen cachinnatio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31.
* Cāchinno, as. act. [a cachinnus] To laugh aloud, Suet. Furim cachinnant, Lucret. 4, 1169.
* Cāchinner, āris. dep. [a cachinnus] To laugh aloud, to laugh outright. Tremulo cachinnare risu, Lucret. 1, 818. id. quod, Rifu quati, ap. Juv. To laugh till he is ready to split his sides.
* Cāchinno, ōnis. m. [ab eodem] A great laughster, scorner, or scoffer, Perf. 1, 12.
* CĀCHINNUS, i. m. risus effusus [ακακία, Heb. צב, risus] A loud laughing, a laughster in derision, or scorn. || Cachinnum tollere, To set up

C A C

jore cachinno concutitur, Juv. 3, 110.
Cachla, æ. f. herba, quæ & bupthalmos, May-weed, stinking chamomile, Plin. 25, 8.
* Cachrys, yos. f. quæ & κάχρυς, [a καίω, uro; quoniam in medicinâ urendi vim habet, Plin. 26, 8.] Oak-apples, beech-mast, ash-krys, the catlin upon nut-trees, the gossins on willows, &c. Also the seed of rosemary, Id. 24, 11.
Cāco, as. act. To go to stool, to cack. || Durum cacare, To have a hard stool, Mart. 3, 49. Nec toto decies cacas in anno, Catull. 21, 20.
* || Cācōchymia, æ. f. [ακακός, malus, & χυμός, succus] Ill digestion, Med.
* Cācōchymus, a. um. adj. [ab eodem] Causing bad digestion, Cels. 2, 19.
* Cācōdæmon, ōnis. m. [ακακός & δαίμων, dæmon] An evil spirit, a devil, Val. Max. 1, 7. Lat. malus genius, larva.
* Cācōēthes, is. n. [ακακός & ἔθος, mos] (1) A boil, a botch, a cancer, a rebellious ulcer. (2) An evil custom, or fashion; an ill habit. (1) Resistit ulceribus quæ cacoēthe vocant, Plin. 22, 25. Celsus etiam sed Græcis literis, 5, 27. (2) Tenet insanabile multos Scribendi cacoēthes, Juv. 7, 53.
* Cācōtechnia, æ. f. [ακακός & τέχνη, ars] Cacotechniam quidam nominaverunt artis pravitatem, Quint. 2, 20.
* Cācōzēlia, æ. f. [ακακός & ζῆλος, emulatio] Affected, perverse, imitation; a falling into one fault to avoid another, V. Quint. 8, c. 3.
* Cācōzēlus, i. m. [ab eodem] One that doth imitate scurvily, an affector of new words. || Cācozelos, & antiquarios, ut diverso genere vitiosos, pari fastidio sprebit, Suet. in Oetavio 86.
* Cactos, i. f. [ακάτος, Gr.] An artichoke, Plin. 21, 16.
Cācūla, æ. m. A soldier's boy, Plaut. Trinum. 3, 2, 95, & Gloss. Philox. Cacula, servus militis. Cācū-

CAD

Cacumen, inis. n. [*qu. coacumen, i. e. ubi acumina in unum coeunt, M.*] (1) *The top.* (2) *The peak, or sharp end, of a thing.* (3) *Met. The perfection of any thing.* (1) *Cacumen arboris, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73. montis, Catull. 62, 240.* (2) *ovi, Plin. 10, 52. pilorum capitis, Hirt. B. Af. 47.* (3) *Ad summum donec venere cacumen, Lucr. 5. ult. de artium inv. loquitur.*

Cacuminatus, a, um. part. *Sharp at the end, pointed, peaked.* *Ova cacuminata, Plin. 10, 52.* **Cacumino**, as. act. *To make pointed, sharp, or copped.* *Summasque cacuminat aures, Ov. Met. 3, 195.*

Cadaver, eris. n. [*à cadendo, Serv.*] *A carcass, a dead body, Cic. in Pison. 33.* **Cadavera**, oppidorum, *The ruins of towns, Sulpitius ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5.*

Cadaverosus, a, um. adj. *Like a dead carcass, ghastly.* **Cadaverosa facies, Arvan, gashly, look, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 27.**

Cadens, tis. part. [*à cado*] (1) *Falling.* (2) *Trickling.* (3) *Setting.* (4) *Met. Dying.* (5) *Deceiving, failing.* (6) *Terminating, uttered, spoken.* **De cæteris notionibus vid. Cado.** (1) *Tethys miserata cadentem Molliter excepit, Id. Met. 11, 784.* (2) *Cadentes lachrymæ, Id. Met. 10, 509.* (3) **Æ** *Freto surgente cadentibus hædis, Ov. Met. 14, 711.* (4) *Gemitus cadentium, Id. Met. 5, 154.* (5) *Spes cadens, Liv. 6.* (6) *Verba cadentia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 12.*

Cadivus, a, um. adj. [*à cado*] *quod sponte, vel faciliè, cadit. That falls of itself without violence, or pulling; transitory.* **Cadiva poma, Windfalls, Plin. 15, 16. Caduca vacat Propert. 2, 32, 40.**

Cadmia, æ. f. [*à Cadmo inventore*] *A stone out of which brass is melted, brass ore, Plin. 34, 10.*

Cadmities, [ab eodem] *A kind of precious stone having blue specks about it, Plin. 37, 10.*

Cado, ère, cecidi, cæsum. n. [*à κάω, deorsum, quod cadere nihil aliud sit, quam deorsum ferri.*] (1) *To slip, or slide, down.* (2) *To tumble, or fall, down.* (3) *Met. To fail, or falter.* (4) *To trickle, or pour, down.* (5) *To shed, as teeth do.* (6) *To chance, or fall out.* (7) *To belong to, suit, or agree, with.* (8) *To end, or terminate, as words do.* (9) *To fall, set, or go, down, as the sun, or stars do.* (10) *To die, to be slain.* (11) *To be sacrificed.* (12) *To be derived.* (13) *To fall under; to be subject, or belong, to.* (14) *To miscarry, or be disliked.* (15) *To sink, or droop.* (16) *To be laid, as the wind.* (17) *To be diminished.* (1) **Æ** *Sic cadit, ut tactâ surgere possit humo, Ov. Trist. 3, 4, 18.* (2) *Cecidissetne ebrius, aut de equo uspiam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 124.* (3) *Inter verba cadit lingua silentio, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 36.* (4) **§** *Homini illico lachrymæ cadunt, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 20.* (5) *Tum mihi dentes cadebant primulum, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 57.* (6) *Sanè ita cadebat, ut vellem, Cic. Att. 3, 7.* (7) *Iambus, & dactylus inversum cadunt maximè, Id. Orat. 57.* (8) *Verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Id. 9.* **Æ** *Quid vetat & stellas, ut quæque, criticæque, caditque, Dicere? Ov. Fast. 1, 295.* (10) *Crebri hostes cadunt, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 81.* *Sed cadat ante diem, Virg. Æn. 4, 620.* (11) *Ante aras nostrâ cadet hostia dextrâ, Id. Æn. 1, 338.* (12) *Fonte Græco cadant verba, Hor. A. P. 53.* (13) *Quæ cadunt sub aurium mensuram, aspectum, sensum, rationem, imperium, dictionemque, &c. Cic. 14.* **Æ** *Securus, cadat, an recidit stet fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176.* (15) *Nec debilitari animos, aut cadere patitur, Cic. 16.* *Quo signo caderent austrum, Virg. Geor. 1, 354.* *Cadit ira, Pers. 1, 106.* (17) *Auctoritas principum cecidit, Cic. 17.* *Cadere causâ, in iudicio, Id. formulâ, Quint. To be cast in law, to lose the suit.* *In sensu obicem. Libera eris, si crebro cades, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 104.* *Incasum cadere, To come to nothing, Id. Pœn. 1, 2, 147.*

Caduceator, oris. m. [*à caduceo dict.*] *A herald sent to treat of peace, as the Fœcialis did of wars.* *Caduceatores, qui ad pacem eos compellerent, misit, Curt. 4, 9.* *Caduceatori nemo homo nocet, Cato.*

CÆC

Caduceum, i. n. & **Caduceus**, i. m. utrumque habent lexica. Sæpe occurrit in probis austeribus, sed ita ut nescias, utrum ab hoc, an illo, deflectitur; nec magis certum, an à Latino, an Græco, fonte cadat. Hinc & penult. dubiæ quantitatis. *A staff, or white wand, which heralds, or ambassadors, carried, when they went to treat of peace. A rod, or tip staff, with two snakes twisted about it. Mercury's wand. Vid. Plin. 29, 3. Cæl. Rhod. 21, 16. Macrobi. 1, 19. Hyg. 2, 8.*

Caducifer, i. m. *An epithet of Mercury from his caduceus, Ov. Met. 2, 708.*

Caducum, i. n. [*à cado*] *An escheat, a windfall. Legatum omne capis, necnon & dulce caducum, Juv. 9, 88.*

Caducus, a, um. adj. [*à cado*] (1) *Ready to fall, unable to bear up itself.* (2) *Falling, or trickling, down.* (3) *Frail, uncertain, brittle, ruinous, falling to decay, perishable.* (4) *Falling of itself without violence, or pulling.* (5) *Met. Fallen, or slain.* (6) *Escheated to the prince, or lord.* (7) **||** *That hath the falling sickness.* (1) *Vitis naturâ caduca est, & nisi fulta sit, ad terram fertur, Cic. de Sen. 15.* (2) *Terra caducas Concept lachrymas, Ov. Met. 6, 396.* (3) *== Caducæ, & incertæ sunt divitiæ, Cic. de Am. 6.* (4) *Glandes caducæ, Lucr. 5, 1362.* (5) *Bello caduci Dardanidæ, Virg. Æn. 6, 481.* (6) *Vid. Cod. 1. 6. t. 51. Cic. Philip. 10, 11.* (7) *Firm. 17.* **¶** *Literæ caducæ. Not lasting, quickly fading, Plin. 13, 12. Not, as some expound it, spreading, or sinking, into the paper. Caducæ hæreditates, Cic. Phil. 10, 11. Ironiçè, Estates unjustly got. Propriè, quæ ab eo, cujus erant, jure in aliam cadunt; unde Dulce caducum, ap. Juv. Caducum ex lege Papiæ legatum erat relictum sub conditione, quâ deficiente, vel vivo, vel mortuo, testatore, cadebat, & redibat, vel ad testatorem vivum, vel eo mortuo, ad substitutum hæredem, Cato.*

Cadurcum, i. n. [*dict. à Cadurcis, Galliæ Narbonensis incolis, quorum laudatissimum linum*] (1) *A white blanket, coverlet, or quilt for a bed; a sheet.* (2) *Synecd. The whole bed.* (3) **||** *A vessel to draw water with out of a pool, or pit; a horse turning the wheel.* (1) *Inflitor hybernæ tegis, niveique cadurci, Juv. 7, 221.* (2) *Debetur violato pœna cadurco, Id. 6, 536.* (3) *Valla.*

Cadurcus, a, um. adj. *ad cadurcum pertiens.* **¶** *Cadurcæ fasciæ, Bed-cloaths, Sulp. ap. Interp. Juv. 7, 221.*

Cadus, i. m. [*ab Heb. 72, hydria, lagena*] (1) *A measure about eighteen gallons.* (2) *Meton. The wine contained therein.* (1) *Vina cadis onerarat Acestes, Virg. Æn. 1, 199.* (2) *Nec Parce cadis tibi destinatis, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 20.* **¶** *Cadus salsamentarius, A powdering-tub, Plin.*

Cæcatus, a, um. part. [*à cæco*] (1) *Blinded.* (2) *Met. Cheated, seduced.* (1) *Potitios corrupt; unde cæcatus est, Plin. de Vir. Ill. 2.* (2) *Libidinibus cæcati, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30.*

Cæcias, æ. m. [*à Caico, Myfiæ fluvio, dictum etymon.*] *The north-west, or north-east, wind; a wind which bringeth rain, Plin. 2, 47.*

Cæcigenus, a, um. adj. *i. e. cæcus genitus, Born blind, Lucr. 2, 740.*

Cæcilia, æ. f. *A shoe-worm, or blind-worm, Col. 6, 17.*

Cæciliâna, æ. f. *A kind of lettuce, Plin. 19, 8.*

Cæcitas, âtis. f. *Blindness, either in a proper, or metaphorical, sense. An tibi luminis obesset cæcitas, plus quam libidinis? Cic. de Har. Resp. 18.*

Cæco, as. act. *Cæcum facio. To blind, to doze, properly, or met. Largitione cæcarunt mentes imperitorum, Cic. pro Sext. 66.*

Cæcor, âris. pass. (1) *To be blinded, or made dark.* (2) *To be corrupted.* (3) **||** *To be disappointed.* (1) *Vid. Cæcatus.* (2) *Alicujus rei cupiditate cæcatus esse, Cic. pro Domo 23.* (3) *Spes vindemiæ cæcabitur, Pallad. 1, 6.*

Cæcibus, a, um. adj. *ut vinum Cæcubum, & Cæcubum absol. [à Cæcubo, Campaniæ oppido,] An excellent sort of wine, the product of Campania, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 8.*

† Cæculto, as. *To be dim-sighted, Plaut. Frag.*

† Cæcutio.

† Cæculus, a, um. adj. *dim, Blindish, half*

CÆL

blind, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 11. ubi al. & puto rectius, leg. cucule.

Cæcus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *de cujus etymo multi multa adferunt; quod tamen planè cæcum est. Cæcus dicitur, qui non videt, aut non videtur, ut ostendunt exempla illuc allata. Vid. Fab. Thef. It significat (1) Actively, Blind. (2) Passively, Secret, close, unseen. (3) Unforeseen, uncertain. (4) Precipitate, rash, head-strong. (5) Confused, jumbled together. (6) Ignorant, unacquainted. (7) Ambiguous, obscure. (1) Si cæcus iter monstrare velit, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 3. (2) Illa subter Cæcum vulnus habes, Pers. 4, 43. (3) Cæca timet aliunde fata, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 16. (4) Furoræ cæcus, an rapit vis acrior, Id. Epod. 7, 13. (5) Cæco exemit acervo, Ov. Met. 1, 24. (6) Proh cæca futuri Gaudia, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 545. (7) Historiis involvam carmina cæcis, Ov. in Ib. 55. **¶** *Æ* *me die cæcâ olivum, id vendito oculatâ die, Buy on trust, and sell for ready money, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 67. Hypsæ cæcior, Prov. Blind as a beetle, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 91. Ensis cæcus, That striketh here and there, at all adventures, Stat. Theb. 9, 198. Ramus cæcus, Fruitless, Plin. 16, 30. Fluctus cæcus, A sudden wave, Sen. Suas. 1.**

|| Cæcutio, ire. *To see but a little, or not clearly, Non. 2, 133. ex Varr.*

Cædendus, a, um. part. *To be beaten, or cut, Cic. Varr. 3, 147. Cædenda est hortis cepa, Ov. Fast. 3, 340.*

Cædens, tis. part. *Beating, thumping. Digitis cædentibus, Stat. Theb. 1, 71.*

Cædes, is. f. [*à cædo*] (1) **||** *A felling, or cutting down.* (2) *Slaughter, havoc, murder.* (1) *Ligni cædes, Gell. 19, 12.* (2) *== Tu vim negabis esse factam, si cædes, & occisio facta non erit? Cic. pra. Cæs. 14.*

Cædo, ère, cecidi, cæsum. act. (1) *To lash, or whip.* (2) *To beat, or knock.* (3) *To fell timber, to cut.* (4) *To kill, or butcher.* (5) *Sometimes, To slay in sacrifice.* (6) *To knock, or rap.* (7) *To prune, or lop.* (8) *To convict.* (9) **||** *To eat through, as moths do cloaths.* (1) *Cædi discipulos deformes, ac servile, est, Quint. 1, 3.* (2) *== Non pectus cædere pugnis Te veto, nec planâ faciem contundere palmâ, Juv. 13, 127.* (3) *Cæsar sylvas cædere instituit, Cæs. B. G. 3, 69. Cædere januam saxis, Cic. Verr. 1, 27.* (4) *Cædit greges armentorum, Id. Phil. 3, 12.* (5) *Cædit quinas de more bidentes, Virg. Æn. 5, 96.* (6) *Nec pluteum cædit, nec demorsos lapit unguis, Pers. 1, 106.* (7) *Populeam frondem cædito, Cato, 5, 8.* (8) *Odio premitur omnium generum, maximè testibus cæditur, Cic. Qu. fr. 3, 3.* (9) *Litt. ex Lucil. 17.* **¶** *Sermones cædere, To talk together, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 1. Perinde ut Græci κόπτεν φήματα.*

Cædor, eris, cæsus. pass. (1) *To be cut, beat, &c.* (2) *Met. To be convicted.* (1) *Cædere hodie tu rebus, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 11.* (2) *Testibus cæditur, Cic. Qu. fr. 3, 3.*

Cæduus, a, um. adj. [*à cædo, sc. cædi consuetus*] *Used to be cut, or lopped, Col. 3, 3. Sylva cædua, Plin. 13, 4. Frutex cæduæ naturæ, Id. 12, 19.*

Cælâmen, inis. n. *Engraving, or etching, in metal. Meton. The figure, or story, engraven. 17.* **¶** *Neque enim clypei cælamina novit. The device, or story, Ov. Met. 13, 291.*

Cælâtor, oris. m. verb. [*à cælo*] *An engraver or carver. Cælâtor cælum, & pictor penicilla considerat, Quint. 2, 21. ad finem. Ap. Cic. quoque inven. Verr. 4, 24.*

Cælâtura, æ. f. (1) *The skill of engraving, or rather of embossing.* (2) *Meton. Engraving itself, or embossing.* (1) *Cælatura auro, argento, ære, ferro, opera perficit, Quint. 2, 21.* (2) *Cælatura clypei Achillis, Id. 2, 17.*

Cælatus, a, um. part. [*à cælo instrumento*] (1) *Engraved, carved, or embossed.* (2) *Met. Composed, indited.* (1) *Abacisque complures ornavit argento, auroque cælato, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21.* (2) *Cælatum Musis opus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 92.*

Cælebs, ibis, potius Cælebs. adj. *qu. καίλις à καίτη, & λείπω, carens concubitu, Vell. quem adj.*

adj. (1) *Unmarried, single, solitary, lonely.* (2) Subst. *An unmarried, or single, person; a bachelor.* (3) Also a *widower, or widow.* (4) *Dicitur etiam de arboribus.* (1) Quæ si non esset, cælebs te vita deceret, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 1, 36. Cælebs lætus, *Catull.* 66, 6. (2) Martii cælebs quid agam cælendis miraris, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 1. ☞ Utrum cælibem esse te mavis liberum, an maritum servum? *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 4, 11. (3) Suet. *Galba* 5. (4) Platanus cælebs Evinctet ulmos, *Hor. Od.* 2, 15, 4.

Cælestis, e. adj. [à cælum] *Heavenly, of heaven, of God.* Vid. Cælestis.

Cælia, æ. f. *A kind of drink made of wheat, like our mum, or ale,* *Plin.* 22, 25.

Cælibātus, ūs. m. *A single life; the state of a man, or woman unmarried; widowhood,* *Suet. Galb.* 5.

☞ Cælicola, æ. c. g. [ex cælum & colo] *An inhabitant of heaven, a god.* = Omnes cælicolas, omnes supera alta tenentes, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 787. Rex cælicolūm, *Id.* 3, 21. Genetrix cælicolūm [sc. Cybele] *Sil.* 17, 3.

☞ Cælisfer, Æra, um. adj. [ex cælum & fero] *Bearing, or upholding, heaven; an epithet of Atlas, and Hercules.* Cælisfer Atlas, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 796. Cælisfera manus, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 528.

☞ Cæligēnus, a, um. adj. ☞ Stellæ cæligenæ, *Heavenly stars,* *Apul. de Mund.* p. 708. edit. Delph. Also an epithet of Saturn.

† Cælipōtens, tis. adj. ☞ Dii cælipotentes, *heavenly powers.* *Plaut. Pers.* 5, 1, 3.

Cælitēs, um. m. pl. Vid. mox Cælum. *Inhabitants of heaven, gods.* Adj. Cælitibus regnis pulsus, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 23. q. à sing. Cæles, itis, ejus abl. leg. ap. eund.

CÆLO, as. act. [à cælo, quodd circum cædendo fit: melius à cælum instrumentum sculptoris, *Varr.*] *To chase, or emboss; to raise figures.* ☞ Cælare de auro, argento, ære, ferro, dic. sculpere etiam de ligno, ebore, marmore, vitro, & gemmis, *Quint.* 2. ult. Sed fallitur, & fallit, nam reclamant, *Virg. Plin.* aliique. Rectius *Manutius* non materiā, sed formā, cælaturam & sculpturam distinguit; ut illa sit, ubi signa sunt de materiā, quam habet subjectam, extantia; hæc, ubi opus depressum est, & in materiam quasi inscriptum.

Cælum, i. n. pl. Cæli, ōrum. [à cælo, quodd fit stellis qu. cælaturum ē sed, puto, rect. scr. cælum, quod vid.] *Heaven; the firmament, or sky; the air, the weather, &c.* *Cic. pro C. Rab.* 5.

Cælum, i. n. Stat. *Sylv.* 4, 6, 26. [à cædo] *An instrument to cut with, a graver, or graving tool.* Cælator cælum desiderat, *Quint.* 2, 21. Sed & Cicero ipse usus est, *Verr.* 4, 24.

† Cælus, i. m. Saturni pater. *Enn. ap. Sosp. Heaven.*

† Cæmenta, æ. f. *Mortar,* *Enn. ap. Non.*

† Cæmentum.

☞ Cæmentārius, i. m. *A rough mason, a maker of walls, a pargeter, a dirt-dauber,* *Hieron.*

Cæmentitius, a, um. adj. *Rough, or made of rubble, and rugged stones, or mortar; rough cast,* *Vitr.* 2, 8.

Cæmentum, i. n. [à cædo, quodd cæmenta sunt parvi lapides, cæsi à majoribus] (1) *Rubbish, shards, unburnt stones, or pieces of stones, to fill up walls with; mortar, clay, parget, any stuff, whereof a wall is made, as stone, rubbish, cement.* (2) Also Meton. *A wall made with such stuff.* (1) Cæmenta non calce durata erant, sed interlita luto, *Liv.* 21, 11. (2) *Plin.* 36, 22. ☞ Cæmentum quævis lapidum fragmenta atque assulas sign. *Intritum* fit ex calce & arenâ, *Litt.*

Cæpe, is. n. ☞ Cæpa, æ. f. *An onion.* Tunica-tum cum sale mordens Cæpe, *Perf.* 4, 30. Hortis eruta cæpa meis, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 340. ☞ Rectius scrib. cepe, & cepa; quæ vid.

☞ Cæpētum, i. n. *An onion-bed,* *Gell.* 20, 7.

Cæpina, rectius Cēpina, æ. f. *A bed of onions, or place where they grow,* *Col.* 11, 3, 56.

☞ Cæpitius, a, um. adj. rectius cepitius. *Of onions.* ☞ ☞ Cæpitium caput, *An onion's head.* *Priſc.*

Cæpula, æ. f. [dim. à cæpa] *Acibol, an onion, a scallion, a chive.* Hoc menſe cæpulas seris, *Pald.* 3, 24. ☞ Rectius cepula.

Cæremōnia, æ. f. vel, quod Voss. præfert, Cærimōnia, ut sit à Cære oppido Hetruriæ; al. congruentius simplicissimo etymo, Cærimōnia: nam inter cæteras, quæ plurimæ congeruntur ap. Voss. notationes, placet illa *Jof. Scal.* [à cerus, i. e. sanctus, ut à sanctus, sanctimonia: hinc cerus manus in carmine Saliari, sanctus, bonusque; quod Fest. interpr. est creator bonus] (1) *Ceremony, religion.* (2) *Holiness.* (3) *Pomp, or state.* (1) = Cæremonia religioque in deos, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 22. Flaccus homo in sacerdotio cæremoniſque diligentissimus, *Id.* (2) Videbatur cæremoniā loci toto corpore polluisse, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 22. (3) Facere ludos maximā cæremoniā, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 72.

Cærites tabulæ, [à Cære, Hetruriæ oppido dictæ] *Tables, or registers, wherein the names of the Cerites were registered.* ☞ Cærites cerā digni, *Persons not fit to be trusted with the management of the publick affairs, but who ought to be put upon the same footing with the Cerites, who had no vote.*

Cæruleātus, a, um. adj. *Died, or coloured, blue, or like azure,* *Paterc.* 2, 83.

Cæruleum, i. n. *A kind of sand among the ore of gold and silver, used by painters; Ultramarine,* *Plin.* 34, 12.

Cæruleus, a, um. adj. [dict. à cælo, qu. cæ-luleus] (1) *Blue, azure, of a colour like the sky, sky-coloured blue.* (2) Also green, wan, pale. (1) Cæruleā contectus nube, *Cic. in Arat.* 204. (2) Mors cærulea, *Ov. Ep. ad Liviam,* 93.

Cærilus, a, um. adj. *Sky-coloured, blue.* ☞ Cærilus naturæ color; cæruleus naturam fingi, & imitatur, *Fronto.* Amnis cærilus, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 51. Cærula verrunt, sc. æquora, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 208.

☞ Cæsa, pl. n. *Varr. rectius gæsa, à gesum, quod vid. Stabing, or slashing, Veg.*

☞ Cæsālis lapis. *A mark-stone, or land-stone,* *Auctor. Limit.*

† Cæsūriātus, a, um. adj. i. e. comatus. *Which barb a bush of hair, bushy, shaggy,* *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 173. † Comatus.

Cæsāries, ei. f. [à cædo, cæsum] *Est propriè virorum tantum, Serv.* Mulierum enim crines non cæduntur, *Isid.* *Hair, a bush of hair.* (1) *A man's,* (2) Sometimes a woman's head of hair. (1) Nequicquam Veneris præsidio ferox Pectes cæsariem, *Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 14. (2) Cæsariem effusè nitidam per candida colla, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 337.

† Cæcīsum, sc. linteolum. *A clean, or, as some take it, a jagged, napkin, or cloth,* *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 46.

Cæsim, adv. [à cædo, cæsum] (1) *With the edge, with downright blows.* (2) *In short clauses.* (1) ☞ Hispano punctim, magis quàm cæsim assueto petere hostem, *Liv.* 22, 46. ☞ Ductim, *Col.* 4, 25. (2) ☞ Membratim adhuc, deinde cæsim dicemus. *By colons, and commas,* *Cic. Orat.* 67. = Incisim, *Id.*

Cæsis, ōnis. f. verb. [à cædo] *Cuting, pruning, or loping,* *Col.* 4, 33.

Cæsītius, a, um. adj. [à cædo] *Cut, or jagged.* ☞ Linteolūm cæsītium, *Fine linen cut about the edge,* *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 46. But Nonnius will have it to be linen rubbed by beating in the buck.

Cæsius, a, um. adj. [de colore cæli, qu. cælius, Gell.] *Gray, sky-coloured, with specks of gray blanket, gray-eyed like a cat.* Cæsia puella, *Lucret.* 4, 1154. Cæsius leo, *Catull.* 43, 7.

Cæso, ōnis. m. *One that is ripped, or cut out of his mother's belly,* *Plin.* 7, 9.

Cæspes, vel Cēspes, itis. m. *Terra in modum lateris cæsa, cum herbâ; Fest.* [quodd pedem cædat. Perot. quæ à cæso pede, cæspes. Cæspites, qu. cuspites, vel dict. quodd cæsim petatur, i. e. fumatur è terrâ, M.] *A turf, or ſed.* Cæspes vivus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 4. gramineus, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 16, 10. ☞ festus, *An altar,* *Juv.* 12, 2.

Cæspītius, a, um. adj. *Made of turfs.* Cæspitium tribunal, i. e. castrensē, *Vopisc. Pr.* 10. Confer *Plin. Paneg.* 56. & *Tac. Ann.* 1, 18.

Cæstrum, i. n. [à cædo, cæsum] *An instrument to bore ivory with, a piercer, a wimble,*

Plin. 35, 11. ☞ Al. scrib. ap. vett. cæstrum, quod vid.

Cæstus, ūs. m. [à cædo] (1) *A kind of club, or rather thong of leather, having plummetts of lead fastened to it, used in boxing, or wrestling; a whirlbat.* (2) *A thin plate of iron, worn for defence on the arms.* (1) Pugiles cæstibus contusi ne ingemiscunt quidem, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 17. (2) Nunc ligat ad cæstum gaudentia brachia loris, *Propert.* 3, 14, 9.

Cæsūra, æ. f. (1) *A cutting, a gash, or incision; entrailing, or carving in stone, or timber;* *Litt. ex Coopero.* (2) ☞ A figure in poetry, when a short syllable in the end of the word, and the beginning of a foot, is made long. (3) ☞ Also when a syllable is left after a complete foot. (1) *Plin.* 17, 20. (2) *Ap. Gram.* (3) *Ap. eodē.*

Cæsūrus, a, um. part. *About to cut, beat, or tear.* Manus ac membra sua ipsa cæsura, *Jus.* 13, 6. Macedonia, exemplo furentium, manus ac membra sua ipsa cæsura, *Id.* 8, 6.

Cæsus, a, um. part. [à cædor] *Cut, beaten, slain, sacrificed, entrailed.* ☞ Ruta & cæsa, vel usitatus sine copulâ, *Ruta cæsa, Things preserved by a proprietor in the sale of an estate,* *Cic. Top. ad Fin.* ☞ Also moveables, or things not affixed to a freehold, *Ap. JCC. Heir. locum, Cic. Cæsa, & porrecta, The entrails of beasts taken out by the priest, viewed a while, and then laid on the altar,* *Id. Att.* 5, 8.

* Cæter, & Cæterus, in recto sunt dubiæ fidei, Æra, um. [optimè à Græc. καὶ ἕτερος, etsi sæpe sine diphthongo ap. vett. scrib.] *The other, the rest.* Cætera vita, *Sall. Cat.* 61 series, *Cic.* ☞ Cæterus ornatus leg. aliqui ap. *Catonem* 22. Sed *Meursius*, & *Popma* istam lect. non agnoscunt. ☞ Cætera, In other respects, pro in cæteris, vel si cætera spectes, elegantī Græcorum imitatione frequenter apud optimos quosque occurrit. Virum cætera egregium secuta ambitio est, *Liv.* 1, 35. Cætera lætus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 50. ☞ Præp. ad, quæ hic reticetur, aliquando exprimitur, Hæc in re scilicet unâ Multum dissimiles, ad cætera penè gemelli, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10. princ. ☞ Cætera etiam adv. formam induit, *Furthermore, henceforth.* Cætera parce, puer, bello, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 656. Cætera opimam prædam fore, *Curt.* 9, 1.

* Cæterò, adv. *As for the rest of the time, howbeit, afterwards,* *Plin.* 10, 1.

Cæteròquin, vel Cæteròqui, adv. *pro alioquin. Otherwise, in other things, or respects; besides this.* Cæteròqui locus mihi non displicet, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 19. Cæteròquin rectè quidem vocant Atticum, *Id. Orat.* 25.

* Cæterum, adv. (1) *Henceforward.* (2) *But.* (3) *In all other respects.* (1) Dehinc cæterum valete, *Plaut. Pæn. prol.* 125. (2) Omitte, quæso, hunc; cæterum posthac si quicquam, nihil precor, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 91. (3) Ego me in Pompeiano, præterquam quodd sine te, cæterum satis comode oblectabar, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 1, 3. explic. *Budæo.*

* Cæyx, ūcis. m. [Κήρυξ, Gr.] *The male king's fisher,* *Plin.* 32, 8.

* ☞ Cæla, æ. f. [à καλον, lignum, *Serv.*] *A staff, or club, which servants carried waiting on their masters in the wars; a billet of wood.*

* Calais, idis f. [καλαίς, Gr.] *A precious stone, like a sapphire,* *Plin.* 37, 10.

* Cālāmārius, a, um. adj. [à calamus] *Of, or pertaining to, pens, or quills; or pen, and inkborn,* *Calamaria theca,* *Suet. Claud.* 35.

* Cālāmētum, i. n. [ab eodem] *Broken pieces of reeds, with which they propped their vines in vineyards,* *Col.* 4, 27.

☞ Cālāmīnāris lapis. *A stone used in the composition of brass.*

* ☞ Cālāmīntha, æ, & Cālāmīnthe, es. f. [καλαμίνθη, Gr.] *Calamint, one kind called bush-calamint, or hoar calamint; another like penny royal, or pudding-grass; the third named Nepeta, with leaves like mint.* *Nep.* or cat mint, *Diosc.* 3, 41.

* Cālāmīstrātus, a, um. part. [à seq. calamistro] *Crisped, curled.* Calamistratus saltator, *Cic. post red. in Sen.* 9. Calamistrata coma, *Id. pro Sext.* 8.

* **Cālāmīstro**, as. aēt. [à seq. calamistrum] *To curl, or crisp, the hair*, Plaut. *Asin.* 3, 3, 37.

* **Cālāmīstrum**, i. n. [à καλαμίστρος] *A crimping-iron, an iron to curl the hair with.* ¶ Met. Calamistris inurere, *To set off, and flourish with words*, Cic. *Clar. Orat.* 75.

* **Cālāmītas**, ātis. f. [à calamus] (1) *A lodging, or laying, of corn by reason of rain, or storms of hail.* (2) Met. *All kinds of trouble, damage, distress, adversity, mischief, hurt.* (3) *A misfortune, or mis carriage.* (1) Ipsa egreditur fundi nostri calamitas, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1. Ubi Donatus, Propriè calamitatem rustici grandinem vocant, quod comminuat calamum: b. e. culmen, & segetem. (2) Quanquam videbam, perniciem meam cum magnâ calamitate reipublicæ esse conjunctam, Cic. *Cat.* 1, 5. Non solum adventus mali, sed etiam metus ipse affert calamitatem, *Id.* (3) *Ter. in Prol. Hec.* 22.

* **Cālāmīte**, es, & Cālāmīta, æ. m. [à calamus quod inter calamos vivat] *A little green frog, living among reeds and shrubs*, Plin. 32, 10.

* **Cālāmītes**, is. f. gemma [ab eodem, quod plures simul junctæ inveniuntur] *A kind of gem like a reed*, Plin. 37, 10.

* **Cālāmītōse**, adv. [ex eodem themate] *Miserably, pitifully, wretchedly.* Calamitose vivere, Cic. *Off.* 3, 29.

Cālāmītōsus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] or, comp. *ffimus*, sup. (1) *Broken, cast down, or destroyed, by a tempest.* (2) Met. *Full of calamity and misery; miserable, calamitous, troublesome, hurtful, mischievous.* (1) Hordeum ex omni frumento minimè calamitosum, Plin. 18, 7. (2) Calamitosa patriæ fuga, nobis gloriosa, Cic. *de Div.* 1, 28. — O rem miseram, & calamitosam! *Id.* Calamitosior hora, *Id.* Calamitosissimus, *Id. Fam.* 6, 21.

* **Cālāmochnus**, i. m. arundinum lanugo [à κάλαμος, & χυμός] *A kind of down, or woolly substance, growing about canes, or reeds*, Plin. 22, 10. Lat. adarca.

Cālāmus, i. m. [à Gr. κάλαμος] (1) *A reed, a cane.* (2) *A straw, or stalk of corn.* (3) Meton. *A pipe.* (4) *Aquill, a pen.* (5) *An angle-rod, any thing for shape, and bollovness, like a reed.* (6) *A lime-twig.* (7) *A graft, or cyon.* (8) *An arrow, a shaft.* (9) *A style, or manner of writing.* (10) *A sweet cane, growing in Arabia, Syria, and the East Indies.* (1) Calami palustres, *Ov. Met.* 1, 706. (2) Portum calamis avena trahit, Plin. 6, 30. (3) Nec te pœniteat calamo trivisse labelum, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 34. (4) Calamo, & atramento temperato, Cic. *Qu. fr.* 7, 14. (5) Solebat calamo salientes ducere pisces, *Ov. Met.* 3, 587. (6) Sublimem calamo sequitur crescente volucrum, *Sil.* 7, 677. (7) Plin. 13, 14. plūs decies. (8) Imposito calamo patulos sinuaverat arcus, *Ov. Met.* 3, 30. (9) Ludere quæ vellem calamo permisit agresti, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 10. (10) Calamus aromaticus, Plin. 12, 22.

¶ **Cālāntica**, æ. f. scrib. & Cālāntica, & Cālāntica, Gl. Phil. & Cālāntica, *Serv.* *A coif, a hood, or kerchief for a woman down to the shoulders*, Cic. *in Clod. ap. Non.*

¶ **Cālāster**, tri. m. *A fine boy*, *Vitr.* 8, 4. Incert. lect. vocab.

Cālāthiāna, æ. f. *A flower springing in autumn, without smell*, Plin. 21, 6.

Cālāthiscus, i. m. [dim. à calathus] *A little basket*, Catull. 62, 319.

Cālāthus, i. m. (1) *A basket, hamper, or panier, of osiers, reeds, or twigs, for women to put their work in.* (2) *A vessel, or pan, for milk, and cheese-curd.* (3) *A cheese-vat.* (4) *A sort of cup for wine in sacrifices.* (1) Implet calathos lento è vimine textos, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 436. (2) *Virg.* 3, *Geor.* 402. (3) Liquor in fiscellas, aut in calathos, vel in formas transferendus est, *Col.* 7, 8. (4) Vina novum fundam calathis Arvisia nectar, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 71.

* **Cālātor**, ōris. m. [ἀπὸ τῆς καλεῖν, à calare, quod alios calaret, domino jubente; sic usus Plaut.] (1) *An apparitour, sumner, bailiff, or cryer.* (2) Plautus seems to take it for a servant. (1) Calator sacerdotio augurali, *Suet. de Illust. Gram.* 12. (2) Harpax calator meus est, ad te qui venit, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 2, 52.

* **Cālātus**, a, um. part. [ab ant. calo] *Called.*

¶ **Calata comitia**, *Assemblies, or meetings, of the high-priests, for the instalment of Flamines, and the consecration of priests, &c.* Gell. 15, 27.

* **Calcāndus**, a, um. part. [à calco] *To be trod, or gone.* Calcanda semel via lethi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 23, 16.

* **Calcāneum**, i. n. & Calcāneus, i. m. rep. in Lexicis [à calx, calcis] *The heel.* Calcanea fissa rigeant, *Vir. Moret.* 36.

* **Calcans**, ntis. part. [à calco] *Treading, or trampling, upon.* Cineres ossaque legionum calcantes, *Tac. H.* 5, 17, 1. mœnia, *Luc.* 10, 546.

* **Calcar**, āris. n. [à calx, quod calcibus alligetur, *Prisc.*] *A spur.* ¶ **Calcar equo** adhibere, admove, Cic. *subdere*, *Ov. Pont.* 2, 6, 38. Calcaribus equum agitare, *Plaut. As.* 3, 118. concitare, *Liv.* 2, 19. incendere, *Hirt. B. G.* 8, 48. *To spur him.*

* **Calcārius**, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Pertaining to lime, as,* ¶ **Calcariā fornax**, *A lime-kiln*, Plin. 17, 9.

* **Calcārius**, i. m. i. e. calcis coctor, *A lime-burner, he who works in lime*, Cato *R. R.* 16.

* **Calcātæ**, ārum. f. pl. [à calco] *Bundles of straw, or bushes.* Secum extulerunt calcatas ad fossas complendas, *Hirt. B. H.* 16, 2. ¶ *Rarò occ.*

* **Calcātōrium**, i. n. [à calcandis in eo uvis] *A vessel, or place, wherein grapes are stamped, and trod, for wine*, Pall. *R. R.* 1, 18.

* **Calcātrix**, īcis. f. [à calco] *A female who treadeth upon.* Calcatrix mundi, *Prud. Ps.* 588.

* **Calcātūra**, æ. f. [ab eodem] *A treading*, *Vitr.* 10, 10.

* **Calcātūrus**, a, um. part. [ex eodem themate] *About to tread upon.* Ceu protinus omnes Calcaturus equis, *Claud.* 1. in prim. *Conf. Stil.* 349.

* **Calcātus**, vel Calcātus, vel Calceātus, a, um. adj. [à calx] *White-limed, pargetted, white-washed*, Scal. *ad Fest.*

* **Calcātus**, a, um. part. [ex calco] (1) *Troden.* (2) *Broken.* (3) Met. *Trampled upon, despised.* (1) Autumnus, calcatis sordidus uvis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 29. Castra calcata, *Luc.* 7, 332. (2) *Col.* 2, 1, & 8, 5. *It. Plin.* Si quid in corpore suppurat, vel si calcata sunt ossa, lib. 25, 11. (3) Nulla vestigia calcati juris, *Claud.* 2. in *Eutr.* 125.

* **Calcātus**, ūs. m. [à calco] *A treading.* Ne calcatu assiduo terra effossa solidetur, Pall. *Jan.* 13.

* **Calceāmen**, īnis. n. [ab eodem] *A shoe, or sock*, Plin. 10, 2.

* **Calceāmentum**, i. n. [ex eodem themate] *A shoe.* Mihi calceamentum solorum callum, cubile terra, Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 32.

* **Calceandus**, a, um. part. [à calco] *To be shod.* Cui calceandos nemo commisit pedes, *Phædr.* 1, 14, 16.

* **Calceāria**, sc. officina. [ab eodem] *A shoe-maker's shop*, Varr. 4. *Sutrina.*

* **Calceārium**, vel Calcārium, i. n. [ex eodem] *A place to keep shoes in.* Varr. Also allowance to buy shoes, *Suet. Vesp.* 8.

* **Calceātus**, a, um. part. [ab eodem themate] *Shod.* Commodè calceatus, Cic. *pro Cæl.* 26. Calceati dentes, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 84.

* **Calceātus**, ūs. m. verb. [à seq. calceo] *A being shod, or having shoes on*, Plin. 8, 57.

* **Calceo**, as, vel **Calcio**, as. aēt. [à calco] *To put on shoes, to shoe.* Calceabat ipse sese, *Suet. in Vesp.* 21. Calceabat mulas, *Id. ib.* 23.

* **Calceor**, āri. pass. [à calceo] *To be shod.* Dum calceabantur obicere, Plin. 7, 53.

* **Calceolārius**, i. m. [à dim. calceolus] *A shoe-maker*, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 38. ¶ *Sed rarò occ.*

* **Calceolus**, i. m. [dim. à calceus] *A little shoe, or sandal*, Cic. *N. D.* 1, 29.

* **Calceus**, i. m. [à calce, quia calcem munit, *Perot.*] *A shoe, patten, or any thing worn on the foot.* ¶ **Lexus calceus**, *A slip-shoe*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 32. Mutare calceos, *To be made a senator*, Cic. *Phil.* 13, 13. *For they wore a particular shoe, with a half-moon.* *Vid. Juv.* 7, 92. Unit pedem calceus, *My shoe wrings me; I am in the shoe-maker's stocks*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 43.

* **Calcifraga**, æ. f. sc. planta. [à calx & frango] *A kind of saxifrage, good against the stone.* *Vid. Plin.* 27, 9.

* **Calcitrātus**, ūs. m. [à seq.] *A kicking, wincing, or spurning*, Plin. 8, 44.

* **Calcitro**, as. aēt. [à calx] (1) *To kick, spurn, vince, fling.* (2) Met. *Stubbornly to refuse.* (1) Mulas non calcitrare, cum vinum biberint, Plin. 30, 16. (2) = Calcitrat, respuit, non putat tua dona esse tanti, Cic. *pro Cæl.* c. 15.

* **Calcitro**, ōnis. m. [à supradict.] (1) *A kicker.* (2) ¶ *A kicking, or wincing, beast.* (1) Si quem ad se [janua] videt ire calcitronem, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 3, 11. (2) Equus mordax, & calcitro, *Gell.* 4, 2.

* **Calcitrōsus**, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Striking; or flinging, often; kicking backward, wincing.* = Stimulus retractantem calcitrōsumque juvenum reddit, *Col.* 2, 2.

* **Calco**, as. aēt. [à calx] (1) *To tread.* (2) *To tread under foot, to trample upon.* (3) Met. *To kick, or spurn; to subdue, or triumph over.* (4) *To contemn, or despise.* (1) Uvas calcare, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 54. (2) Dum jacet in ripâ, calcemus Cæsaris hostem, *Juv.* 10, 86. (3) Domitum pedibus calcare amorem, *Ov. Am.* 3, 11, 5. (4) Honores magnos calcare, *Claud.* 2. *Conf. Stil.* 109. ¶ **Æquor calcare**, *To walk on the sea*, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 10, 39. Calcare pavementum, *Vitr.* 8, 7.

* **Calcor**, āris. pass. [à calco] *To be trod, trampled, Met. contemned, &c.* Terra calcatur, Plin. *proem. lib.* 33.

* **Calcūlātio**, ōnis. f. [à calculo] *A casting of accounts*, Cassiod. 4. *Calculus.*

* **Calcūlātor**, ōris. m. [à supradict.] *A caster up of accounts*, Mart. 10, 62. *Ratiocinator*, Cic.

* **Calcūlo**, as. aēt. [à calculus] *To cast accounts, to reckon*, *Prud. Perist.* 2, 131. ¶ *Latini-ŭs*, numero, calculis rationem in eo.

* **Calcūlōsus**, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] (1) *Full of pebble-stones, or gravel; having a gravelly core.* (2) *Subject to the disease of the stone, or gravel.* (1) Ager calculosus, *Col.* 3, 11. (2) Hic & calculosis, & inflationi illinitur, *Cels. Conf.* Plin. 21, 18.

* **Calcūlus**, i. m. [à calx] (1) *A little pebble, or gravel-stone.* (2) *The stone in the reins, or bladder.* (3) *Chest-men, or table-men, counters to cast accounts.* (4) *Meton. An account, reckoning, or computation.* (5) *A doubt, scruple, or difficulty.* (6) *A sentence in absolution, or condemnation; a vote, or suffrage.* (7) *Revenue, or income.* (8) ¶ *A small weight.* (1) Dumosis calculus arvis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 180. (2) Plin. 11, 37. (3) Calculus hîc gemino discolor hoste perit, Mart. 14, 17. Scævola alveo, & calculis vacasse dicitur, *Val. Max.* 8, 8, 2. (4) Ad calculos vocare amicitiam, ut par sit ratio acceptorum, & datorum, Cic. *de Amic.* 16. (5) Omnes, quos ego movi, in utraq; parte calculos pone, Plin. *Jun.* 2. *Ep.* 20. (6) Omnis calculus immitem demittitur ater in urnam, *Ov. Met.* 15, 44. Adjicere cui album calculum, Plin. *Ep.* 1, 2. (7) ¶ *Ne majorem [agrum] quam ratio calculorum patitur, emere velint, To buy no bigger a farm than they can well afford*, *Col.* 1, 3. (8) *Vid. Excerpta. vet. de mensuris à Rigalt. in corpore Grom. script. edita.*

Calda, æ. f. i. e. aqua. *Hot-water*, Mart. 1, 12.

Caldārium, i. n. sc. ahenum, Sen. & Laconicum, *A caldron*, *Vitr.* 5, 10. Also *a hot-bath, a sweating house, a bagnio*, *Id. ibid.*

Caldārius, a, um. adj. *Which maketh hot, or pertaining to a caldron.* ¶ **Caldariæ cœlæ**, *A chamber adjoining to a hot-house*, Plin. *Jun. Ep.* 5, 6. **Caldarium æs**, *Cast brass, vel ductile, Copper, or molten brass, whereof caldrons are made.* ¶ **Caldarium [æs]** funditur tantum malleis fragile, quibus regulare obsequitur, Plin. 34, 8.

Caldor, ōris. m. *pro calor*, Heat. Olea caldore fracescit, Varr. *R. R.* 1, 5.

Caldus, a, um. adj. *pro calidus*, or, comp. + *ffimus*, sup. *Hor.* **Caldus sol**, Varr. *de R. R.* 3, 2. **Calda aqua**, Mart. 8, 67. **Calda lavatio**, *Vitr.* Caldior est, acres inter numeretur, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 53. + **Caldissimus** citatur à Varrone, qui tamē de bonitate dubitat.

Cālēfācio, & **Cālāfācio**, ēre, factum. (1) *To make hot, or warm.* (2) Met. *To vex, or put one in a heat.* (1) Forum aleatorium calciscimus, *Suet.*

Suet. ap. Aug. 71. (2) Gabinium luculentè calefecerat Memmius, Cic. Ep. Fam. 3, 2.

† Calēfactābore, Plaut. Caf. 2, 6, 48. [à freq. calefactor] † Calefies.

|| Calēfactandus, a, um, adj. To be made hot often. Calefactandæ refinæ, Jul. Cap.

|| Calēfactio, ōnis, f. A beating, or making hot, Dig.

Calēfacto, as, freq. To warm often, or beat. Lignis calefactat ahenum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 169.

† Calēfactor, āri pass. To be made hot. Virgis calefactabere, Plaut. Caf. 2, 6, 48. † Calefio.

Calēfactus, vel Calfactus, a, um, part. [à calefio] Heated, warmed, chafed, irritated, fired up, Ov. in Ibin. 46. Vino calefacta Venus, Claud. B. Gild. 182.

Calēfactus, vel Calfactus, ūs, m. verb. abl. calfactu, qui solus legitur [à calefacio] A heating, or warming, Plin. 29, 3. ☞ Raro occ.

Calēfio, ēri, factus. To be made hot, to be warmed, or heated. Balneum calefieri jubebo, Cic. Att. 2, 3.

* Calēndæ, ārum, pl. f. [à calo, as] The calends, or first day of every month, which was the time of paying use-money; whence they are called Tristes, & celeres calēndæ, Mart. ☞ Jani calēndæ, New-year's-day, Stat. || Intercalares calēndæ, The calends of February, or as some say, of March. Fœmineæ calēndæ, The first of March, whereon they brought presents to women, Juv. 9, 53. Aufoniz calēndæ, The Roman calends, Ov. Fast. 1, 55. because peculiar to them: whence Augustus said, Ad Græcas calendas, At latter Lannas, or never, Suet. in vitâ ejus, 87. ☞ Vetres ante vocalem a scribebant K, cujus quidem scripturæ vestigium manet in hac voce, & paucis aliis.

* || Calēndāris, e, adj. Pertaining to the calends.

☞ Calendaris Juno, Juno so called, because the calends were dedicated to her, as the ides were to Jupiter, Macr. S. 1, 15.

* Calēndārium, i, n. A book of accounts, or debt-book, so called, because they used to let out their money, and take up the use, on the calends of each month, Hor. Though for calling in the principal, they would stay till the ides. Nemo [bonus] beneficia in calendario scribit, Sen. de Benef. 1, 2.

☞ It is used by later writers for an almanack.

* || Calēndārius, a, um, adj. Pertaining to accounts, Ulp.

Calēns, tis, part. [à caleo] Warm, eager, desirous. ☞ Calentes adhuc à recenti pugnâ, Coming fresh, and new, from, Liv. 25, 39. Juvenile calēns, In the heat of blood, Stat. Sylv. 2, 2, 137.

Calēntibus armis cæde, Sil. 2, 21.

Calēnum vinum, & Calēnum absolutè. Rich wine of Cales, a town in Campania, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 8.

CALĒO, ēre, ui, n. [ab Heb. חָרַץ, torruit]

(1) To be hot, to grow warm; to be kindled. (2) Met. To be new, or fresh. (3) To be earnest, to be intent upon. (4) To be heightened, aggravated, or increased. (5) To be in love. (6) To be sprightly, or vigorous. (1) Thure calent aræ, Virg. Æn. 1, 421. (2) Nihil est, nisi dum, calet, res agitur, Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 92. (3) Studio scribendi calere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 108. (4) Crimen caluit re recenti, Cic. (5) Non enim posthac aliâ calebo Feminâ, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 33. (6) Narratur & prisci Catonis Sæpe mero caluisse virtus, Id. Hor. 3, 21, 11. ☞ Laudis cupidine calere, To be very desirous of it, Ov. Met. 8, 300. Morbo mentis calere, To be infected with some vice, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 80. Rumores caluerunt, There was a hot report, Cic. Fam. 8, 1.

Calēscō, ēre, ui. To wax hot, or grow warm, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 5. Ventus mobilitate calefcit, Lucr. 6, 279.

Calētur, imperf. It is hot weather, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 12.

Calēciendus, a, um, part. To be warmed. Calēcienda sinu manet, Ov. Amor. 2, 214.

Calēcio, ēre, fēci, factum. To warm, or make hot. Humilem grato calfacit igne focum, Ov. Fast. 4, 698.

Calfactus, a, um, part. Heated, warmed, Ov. in Ibin. Vid. Calefactus.

Calfactus, ūs, m. A warming, warmib. Sed auct. deest, nisi in abl. singl.

Calfacto, as, freq. To beat, or warm, often, Vid. Calefacto.

* Caliculus; i, m. [dim. à calix] A little cup, goblet, or mazer, Cato, c. 108. A hollow part in the fish polypus, Plin. 9, 30.

Calidè, adv. Hotly, eagerly. Quicquid acturus es, age calidè, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 99.

Calidus, a, um, adj. or, comp. simus: sup. [à caleo] (1) Hot, scalding. (2) Warm. (3) Met. Rash, heady, bold. (4) Hasty, passionate. (5) Light, swift. (6) Unpremeditated, ready. (1) = Quod est calidum, & igneum, Cic. N. D. 2, 9. ☞ Frigida pugnabant calidis, Ov. Met. 1, 19. (2) Vomens calidum de pectore flumen, Virg. Æn. 9, 414. Calidissima hycms, Virg. 2, 1. Calidissimus, Cic. & Cat. R. R. 6, 6. (3) = Periculosa, & calida consilia, Id. Offic. 1, 24. (4) Non ego hoc ferrem calidus juventâ, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 26. (5) Calidis pedibus irrupit se in curiam, Varr. (6) Calidum, herclè, audivi esse optimum mendacium, Plaut. Moss. 3, 3, 136.

Caliendrum, i, n. An ornament of a woman's head, or a periwig made of false hair; a tower, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 47.

Caliga, æ, f. (1) A stocking, hose, breeches, interp. Litt. & aliis; sed, putò, perperam. A harness for the leg, set full of nails, used by soldiers, especially of the common sort. (2) Meton. The state, or office, of a common soldier. (1) Cum caligis, & lucernâ cucurristi, Cic. Phil. 2. (2) C. Marius à caligâ ad consulatum perductus est, Sen. de Ben. 5, 16.

Caligans, tis, part. Waxing dim, dark, misty. Caligante situ, Sil. 12, 130. Caligans nigrâ formidine lucus, Virg. Geor. 4, 463.

Caligāris, e, adj. Pertaining to harness for the leg. Calvus caligaris, Plin. 9, 18.

Caligārius, a, um, adj. Belonging to the nails of the Caliga, Plin. 34, 14.

Caligatio, ōnis, f. verb. [à caligo] Dimness of sight, blindness of mind, Plin. 29, 6.

Caligātus, a, um, adj. Wearing harness for the legs. ☞ Caligatus miles, A common soldier, Quint. Et absol. Juv. 16, 24. sensu Metaph. Well accoutred, stout, able.

* Caliginosus, a, um, adj. Dark, misty, dim, full of obscurity. Prudens futuri temporis exitum, Calliginosâ nocte premit Deus, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 30. = Nebulosum, & caliginosum cœlum, Cic. Tuscul. 1, 25.

Caligo, as, neut. (1) To be dark, and dim; to be dim-sighted, to wax blind. (2) To be misty. (3) To be cloudy, stupified, or ignorant. (1) Caligant oculi ex somno, Cels. 2, 7. (2) Cum amnes nebulis caligent, Col. 1, 5. (3) In morbo comitali aperti oculi nihil cernunt, caligante animo, Plin. 11, 54.

Caligo, gnis, f. (1) Darkness. (2) A mist, a fog. (3) Dimness. (4) Obscurity. (5) Blindness, ignorance. (6) Dizziness. (7) A shade. (1) = Latuit in illâ caligine, ac tenebris, Cic. Omnibus ducibus magnitudine suâ inducturus est caliginem, Patere. 2, 36. (2) Vis naturæ, quasi per caliginem, cernitur, Cic. (3) Oculos purgat, medetur caligini, Plin. 18, 13. (4) Pandere res altâ terrâ, caligineertas, Virg. Æn. 6, 267. (5) Cæca mentis caligo, Catull. 62, 207. (6) Repentinas caligines levat brassica, Plin. 20, 9. (7) Inter caligines uvæ deflorescunt, Col. 3, 1.

† Calim. Antiquis pro clam. Fest.

Calitūrus, a, um, part. [à caleo] To be warmed; Ov. Met. 13, 590.

* Calix, icis, m. [omn. à Gr. κύλιξ, Prisc.] (1) The hollow part of the cup, which holds the liquor. (2) A cup, pot, chalice, or other vessel, to drink in; a tumbler, a tankard, a rumer, a beaker. (3) A platter, or dish, to serve up salad, beans, or the like, to the table. (4) The capacious part in a fish's shell, &c. (1) Murrhino LXXX, HS. empto capaci planè ad tres sextarios calice, Plin. 37, 2. (2) Coronatus flabit & ipse calix, Tibull. 2, 5, 98. (3) Stant calices, minor inde fabas, olus alter habebat, Ov. Fast. 5, 509. (4)

Ut LXXX. quadrantes caperent singulorum [cocklearum] calices, Plin. 2, 56. ☞ Calix vitreus, A drinking-glass, Mart. 14, 115.

* Callaica, æ, f. [à κάλλος, pulcher] A gown of a green colour, Plin.

* Callaicus, a, um, adj. [à supradict.] A venetian, or sea-green, colour, Mart. 14, 139. Also purple. Vid. Voss.

* Callais, idis, vel is, f. [à colore callaico] A kind of precious stone like a sapphire, of a sea-green, Plin. 37, 10.

Callarias, æ, m. A haddock, or whiteing, Plin. 32, ult.

Callens, tis, part. [à calleo] Skillfull, knowing well, wise, cunning. Callens vaticinandi, Plin. 21, 31.

Calleo, ēre, ui, neut. [à callus, qu. callum contraho] transfertur sæpius ad animum. Magis calleo, quàm aprugnum callum callet, Plaut. (1) To be hard as brawn, to be hardened with long use. (2) Met. To know well, as by experience; to be cunning, or well skilled. (3) Etiam activè To understand. (1) Plagis costæ callent, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 4. (2) Duram calet pauperiem pati, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 49. (3) Dicenda, tacendaque calles, Pers. 4, 5.

† Callesco, ēre, & antiq. Callisco, incept. To wax hard, or callous, Cato.

* || Callibēphāra, [à κάλλος, pulcher & βλεφαρον, palpebra] The best kind of oysters, having a purple string, or hair, about the fish itself, Litt. ex Plin. 2, 19. Sed non inveni locum.

* Callibēphārum, i, n. [ab eodem] Medicamentum ad palpebras venustandas. A medicine, or wash, to make women's eye-brows black, Plin. 23, 6.

* Callicia, æ, f. An herb making water to freeze, Plin. 24, 17. ex Pythag.

Callidè, adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. Expertly, shrewdly, subtilly, smartly. = In his rebus satis callidè versari, & peritè potest, Cic. de Orat. 1, 11. Quidam callidiūs interpretabantur, Tac. Ann. 6, 37. Cùm callidissimè se dicere putaret, Cic. pro Cluent. 21.

Calliditas, ātis, f. (1) Prudence, policy, circumspection. (2) But more frequently in a bad sense, Craftiness, subtilty, deceitfulness. (1) = Patres consilio valere decet, populo supervacanea est calliditas, Sall. de Rep. Ord. (2) Stulta calliditas, Cic. Off. 3, 32. occulta, Quint. 2, 5. ☞ Scientia quæ est remota ab justitiâ, calliditas potius quàm sapientia est appellanda, Cic. Offic. 1, 19.

Callidus, a, um, adj. or, comp. simus, sup. [à calleo] (1) Wise, circumspect, skillfull by long experience. (2) Also sly, crafty, wisely. (1) ☞ Verutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur, callidos autem, quorum tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic. N. D. 3, 10. Quid potest esse callidius? Id. Callidissimus rerum rusticarum, Col. 2, 2. ☞ Magis malus quàm callidus ingenio, Sall. de Rep. ordin. Nemo eâ tempestare callidior rei militaris, Tac. Hist. 2, 31, 6. (2) = Callidâ, sed malitiosâ, juris interpretatione, Cic. Offic. 1, 10.

* Calligonum, i, n. [καλλίγονον, Gr.] Way-grass, knot-grass, Plin. 27, 12.

* || Calligraphia, æ, f. [à κάλλος, pulcher & γράφω, scribo] Fair writing.

* Callimus, i, m. [κάλλιμος, Gr.] A stone found in the body of another, called Tophiusius, Plin. 36, 21.

* Callionymus, i, m. al. Uranoscopus dict. [à κάλλος & ὄνομα] A fish, the gall of which is good for the eyes, Plin. 32, 7.

Callis, is, m. & f. aliq. ap. Liv. [quod pedum callo daretur] A path made by beasts, in mountains, and forests; a foot-path. ☞ Callis femita tenuior; femita semis via; via, actus dimidius, Serv. Quidam per notos calles breviori viâ prægressi, transitus infedere, Liv. Per devias calles, Id. 22, 14. Prædam per herbas convectant calle angusto, Virg. Æn. 4, 404.

† Callisco. Vid. suprà Callesco.

* Callistruthia, æ, f. [à κάλλος & στρουθός, passer, quod passeris pingues reddat] A fig of an excellent taste, and very cooling, Plin. 15, 18.

* Callithrix,

* *Callithrix*, īcis. f. [ἀ κάλλιτρος & θρίξ, crinis] A kind of ape in *Æthiopia*, with a long beard, and a spreading tail, *Plin.* 8, 54. Also the herb maiden-hair, *Id.* 26, 14. quæ & *Callitrix*, & *Callitrichon*, & *Cincinnati* dict. *Plin.* 22, 21.

|| *Callōitas*, ātis. f. *Hardness, callosity*, *Scrib. Larg.* 36.

Callōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Having a thick skin; brown, callous, bard, or barded; insensible.* *Callōsior* cutis in homine, *Plin.* 11, 39. *Callofa* ulcera, *Id.* 26, 14. || *Callofa* ova, *Such as are longer, and have a thicker shell, from whence come the cock chickens. These are accounted most nutritive.* *Vid. Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 14.

CALLUS, i. m. & *Callum*, i. n. (1) *Hardness, roughness.* (2) *A kind of hard flesh.* (3) *Alto brawniness, or hardness of the skin, by much labour; a hard thick skin, and insensible.* (4) *Brown.* (5) || *A glutinous substance growing about the fracture of bones, serving to solder the same,* *Ap. Med.* (1) *Callum fungorum*, in ligni, arborūque naturā, diximus, *Plin.* 19, 4. *Syderationis* genus est, cum acini priusquam crescant decoquantur in callum, *Id.* *Avellanæ* Iuli compacti callo ad nihil utiles, *Id.* (2) *Vid. Suet. Aug.* 80. (3) *Mihi calceamentum solum callum, Cic. Et. Met.* Labor quasi callum obducit dolori, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 15. (4) *Pernam, callum, glandium fumen, facito in aquā jaceant, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 33. qui & alibi *Callum aprugnum* vocat, *Pæn.* 3, 2, 2.

* || *Calō*, as. antiq. [ἀ κάλω, voco] *To call, or summon.* *Vid. Gall.* 15, 27.

* *Calō*, ōnis. m. [ab ant. cala, i. e. fustis, quem portabant servi, sequentes dominos ad prælium, *Serv.*] *A soldier's boy, or any meaner sort of servant,* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 102. *Calones* à κάλον, lignum, calcei ex ligno] facti, *Wooden shoes, clogs, pattens, Fest.*

† *Calōbātārius*, i. m. [ἀ κάλον, lignum, & βάω, incedo] *One that goes on stilts, or pattens,* *Non.* 2, 3, 61. ex *Plaut.* † *Grallator.*

* || *Calēnum*, i. n. [ἀ καλὸς, & εἶνος] *New wine boiled till part be consumed, Lex. ex Plin.*

* || *Calōphanta*, æ. m. [ἀ κάλως, bonus, & φαίνω, appareo] *A hypocrite, Plaut. Curc.* 4, 1, 2. *Rectūs halophanta, quod vid.*

Calor, ōris. m. & ap. *Plaut. n.* [ἀ caleo] (1) *Heat.* (2) *Vital heat, or life.* (3) *Warmth.* (4) *Met. Ang. r.* (5) *Hot love.* (6) *Precipitancy, ear-nestness.* (1) *Pauum* requiescet, dum se calor frangat, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 62. || *Nec calor, nec frigus metuo, Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 19. (2) *Omnis & unā Dilapsus calor, Æn.* 4, ult. (3) *Utque ferant æquos cœ um & terra calores, Ov. Met.* 2, 134. (4) *Claud.* 2. *Paneg.* (5) *Vivunt communi calores Æolæ fidibus puellæ, Hor. Cd.* 4, 9, 11. *Vidēte hanc pariter, pariter traxēte calorem, Ov. Met.* 11, 305. (6) *Javenili calore Polus inconsideration, Quint.* 2, 16.

|| *Calōriticus*, a, um. adj. *That maketh hot, or warm, Gell.* 17, 8.

* || *Calpar*, ātis. n. [ἀ κάλπη, vas fictile] *An earthen vessel, or tun.* *Meton.* *Wine taken out of the vessel for sacrifice, before it might be tasted, Non.* ex *Varr.*

Caltha, æ. f. *The marygold, Virg. Ecl.* 2, 50. *Alto a white violet, Plin.* 21, 6.

Calthula, æ. f. *A garment of the colour of the marygold, Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 47. *Varro* taketh it for a short cloak. || *Al. scrib.* *Calthula.*

Calva, æ. f. [ἀ calvus, quod sit calvus oñibus] *A ball, or fort, Liv.* 23, 24. & *Mart.* 12, 4.

Calvāria, æ. f. *qu. calva capitis area; A skull, Gell.* 8, 1. *Alto a place of skulls, a common place of burial. Hence mount Calvary took its name, callā in Hebrew Gogoloth.*

|| *Calviter*, um. m. *Some what bald, baldish, Steph.* fine auct.

Calvā ur, a, um. part. *Made bare.* || *Vinea calvā* ur, *A thorn, or bare vineyard, Plin.* 17, 22.

Calvā ur, f. m. *factus sum.* *To be made bald, or bald, Varr. R. R.* 1, 37.

Calvō, ere. vi. *calvus sum.* *To be bald, to wax bald, Plin.* 11, 37.

Calvesco, ēre. incept. *To grow bald, or bare; to grow thin, Plin.* 19, 29. & *Col.* 4, 33.

† *Calvitas*, ātis. f. [ab adj. calvus, vel à verbo inus. calvo] *Baldness. Met. Deceit, disappointment, Varr.*

Calvities, ei. f. [à calvus] *Baldness. Superciliorum æqualis cum fronte calvities, Petron. c.* 108.

Calvitiū, i. n. *Baldness. Calvitiū deformitas, Suet. J. Cæs.* 45. || *Calvitiū loci, The barrenness of a place in a vineyard, Col.* 4, 29.

CALUMNIA, æ. f. [à callidā, & malitiosā juris interpretatione, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 10. potius à כלמה, ignominia] (2) *A false accusation, a forged crime, a malicious slander, or detraction.* (2)

A cavil, a quirk. (1) *Ne qua calumnia, ne qua fraus, ne quis dolus, adhibeatur, Cic. pro Domo,* 14. (2) *Optimas causas ingenii calumniā ludificari solet, Id.* || *Calumniam jurare, To swear he does not accuse one out of malice, Id. Fam.* 8, 8. *Calumnia litium, Barrety, Id. pro Mil.* 27.

Calumniā, tis. part. *Calumniating, accusing falsely. Ficales calumnias magnā calumniāntium pœnā repressit, Suet. Dom.* 9.

Calumniātor, ōris. m. verb. [à calumnior] (1) *A false accuser, a slanderer.* (2) *A caviler, a malicious interpreter.* (1) || *Scriptum sequi calumniatoris est, boni iudicis voluntatem scriptoris, auctoritatēque defendere, Cic. pro Cæcin.* c. 23. (2) *Calumniator ab ove cūm pateret canis, Phædr.* 1, 17, 2.

|| *Calumniātrix*, īcis. f. *She which accuseth falsely, a slanderous woman, Ulp.*

Calumnior, āris. dep. [à calumnia] *To accuse, or charge, falsely; to slander, Cic. pro Sext. Rosc.*

20. *To cavil, to detract, Id. post red. c.* 11. || *Calumniari* aliquem, *To accuse one falsely, Cic. Fam.* 9, 7. *Id. unum calumniatus est rumor, Tac. Hist.* 3, 75.

|| *Calumniōsē*, adv. *By false accusation, or way of cavil, Dig.*

|| *Calumniōsus*, a, um. adj. [à calumnia] *Slandrous, false, full of cavils, and surmises, Paul. JC.*

|| *Calvo*, ēre. i. *To make bald. Met. To deceive, Sall. ap. Prisc.*

† *Calvor*, ēris. i. dep. *Id. Nam ubi domi sola sum, sopor manus calvitur, Plaut. Caf.* 2, 2, 3.

Calus, i. m. *pro qualus. A twig vessel, through which new wine is strained, Cat. R. R.* 53.

CALVUS, a, um. adj. *Incert. etym. Bald, bare, thin.* || *Vinea calva, A vineyard thin with trees, Plin.* *Nuces calvæ, Fibers bare at top, Cato.*

Calvus, A bald man, Phædr. 5, 3, 1.

* *CALX*, cis. f. [à Gr. χάλιξ, prius enim fuit calix, unde calicatus, ap. Fest. postea calx, unde d. m. calculus] *A chalk stone, lime, mortar, cement made of stones burnt, and beat to pieces. Lin-*

tribus in eam insulam calcem convexit, Cic. pro Mil. 27. || *Calx viva, Unslacked lime, Plin.* 29, 3.

* *Calx*, cis. m. & f. *Rigidi calces, Pers.* 3, 105. *Ferratū calce, Sil.* 7, 696. [à Gr. λαξ, i. e. calcibus] (1) *The beel.* (2) *Met. The end of a thing.*

(3) *Meton. A spurn, or kick, with the beel.* (1) || *Quorsum agnus credit calcibus? Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 71. (2) *A calce ad carceres revocari, Cic. de Senect.* 23. ideo dict. quod calx sit ultimum in

hmine, Scal. potius quod metas calce, i. e. circū cretam vocatus, antiqui calcem dicebant, Epist. 108. *Quod probat Lucret. Præscripta ad candida calcis, Lib.* 6, 91. *Quin & creta pro calce in hac natione occurrit. Hæc spatiis ultima creta meis, Propert.* 4, 2. (3) *Aut dic, aut accipe calcem, Juv.* 3, 295.

* *Calvitiū*, i. m. [dim. à calyx] *A little bud.* || *Calvuli echinorum, The prickly casts, or skins, of sea porcupines, Apul. p.* 462. edit. *Delph.* or *cf. esnuti, Plin.* 16, 44.

* *Calyx*, ūdis. m. [à κάλιξ, Gr.] *The cup of a flower, or the little green leaves on the top of the stalk in herbs; the bud of a flower, the knop, or bottom, of a rose bud, not fully blown, and broad open, Plin.* 15, 22. *Alto the inward peel, or rind, of a walnut, almond, &c. Id.*

|| *Calvitiū*, a, um. adj. *Cracked, Fest. Vid. Camurus.*

* || *Cambio*, īre. [forte à καταμίσθω, per synecambio] *Neque præter. neque sup. leg. ap. idoneo auctor. To change, to exchange, or barter, Charis. & Apul. Apol. p.* 430.

* || *Cāmēlārius*, i. m. *A driver, or keeper, of camels, Dig.*

* *Cāmīlēnus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, camels, Plin.* 28, 9.

* *Cāmella*, æ. f. *A kind of milk-vessel, a cow-die-cup, Ov. Fast.* 4, 779.

* *Cāmēopardālis*, is. f. *quæ figurā camelum, maculis pardum refert, Varr. A beast like a camel, and a panther, Plin.* 8, 18.

* *Cāmēlus*, i. m. r. f. [à Gr. κάμηλος, quod ab Heb. כמל] *A camel. Cameli adjuvantur, pro-ceritate collorum, Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. *Camelus una ex iis quæ non sunt cornigera, &c. Plin.* 11, 37.

Cāmēna, æ. f. [quasi canena, à canendo] *al. scr. caracena. A muse, poetry, verse, Virg. Ecl.*

3, 59.

* *Cāmēra*, æ. f. vel, ut *Varr. ap. Charis. scribi vult, Cāmāra* [à κάμαρα, fornix] *A vault, or arched roof; an upper gallery, Cic. ad Q. frat.* 3, 17. *A kind of ships with close sides, and a wide bold, and covered at top, used by those that lived near the black sea, Tac.* 3, 47. || *Kings, and states have also from ancient times called their principal place of residence by this name. Londinum camera regis Angliæ, Selden. Mar. claus.* 2, 22. *Leyda Hollandiæ camera, Petr. Scriv. in Antiq. Leyd. A chamber. || Camera stellatæ curia, The court of the star-chamber, Camd.*

* *Cāmērārius*, a, um. adj. [à camera] *Of a vault, or gallery. || Cameraria cucurbita, A chamber, or pole-gourd, that climbs up to the roof of the house, and shades the rooms, Plin.* 19, 5.

* || *Cāmērārius*, i. m. [ab eodem] *Præfectus camerae, A lord chamberlain; the chamberlain, or treasurer, of a city. Latine Quæstor. Also the chamberlain of an inn, &c.*

* || *Cāmērātio*, ōnis. f. [ex eodem] *A vaulting, or arching, Spart. Carac.* 9.

* || *Cāmērātus*, a, um. part. [à camero] *Vaulted, arched, cieled, Dig. || Vehiculum camera-tum, A horse-litter, or close coach, Ulp.*

* || *Cāmēro*, as. [à camera] *To make a false room, or cellar; to vault, or arch; to ciel, Ulp.*

|| *Sed hinc Concamerio, Plin.* 34, 14.

* || *Cāmērus*, a, um. adj. i. e. *obtortus. Rectūs camurus, quod vid.*

Cāmīnātus, a, um. part. *Made like a furnace, or chimney. Fossura caminata, Plin.* 17, 11. à

Cāmīnor, āris. pass. *To be made like a furnace, Acervi luto caminantur, Plin.* 16, 6.

Cāmīnus, i. m. [ab Heb. כמין, quod ab כמין, incaluit] (1) *A chimney, a stove, a fire-bearing.* (2) *Meton. Also fire.* (1) *Ruptis flammam expirare caminis, Virg. Æn.* 3, 580. (2) *Ramos urente camino, Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 81. || *Camini conceptus, A chimney taking fire, Suet. Vitell.* 8.

Luculentus caminus, A good fire, Cic. Fam. 7, 10. *Oleum addere camino, To make bad worse, Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 321.

Cammarus, i. m. *A kind of crab fish. Dimidio constrictus cammarus ovo, Juv.* 5, 84. *Plin.* 32. cap. ult.

Cāmēna, æ. f. *A muse, a song, poetry. Dulces camenæ, Hor. Ep.* 1, 20, 5. || *Rectūs camena; quod vid.*

* || *Campa*, æ. f. *Equus marinus. A sea-horse, Fest. Vid. Campe.*

|| *Campāna*, æ. f. *sc. Nola. Res vetus, novum nomen; quod Paulinus, episcopus Nolæ, civitatis in Campaniā, Hieronymi ætate, primus in ecclesiā suā tintinnabula in pios usus transtulerit. Sed campanum æs, A bell, Stat.*

|| *Campānārius*, i. m. *A bell-founder, M. ex Analog.*

|| *Campānūle*, is. n. *A bellfry, M. ex Analog.*

|| *Campānūla*, æ. f. *A little bell, Hier. R. pe-tued, or wood-bird. || Campanula sylvestris, The blue-bell flower, or flower called Canterbury bells, Jun.*

* *Campe*, es. f. [à κάμπη, Gr.] *Col.* 10, 325. sed

fed Græcis literis, *A palmer-worm, or caterpillar*, Lat. eruca. || Also any large fish, Fest.

Campester, m. tris, f. tre, n. vel tris, m. & f. tre, n. adj. Of, or belonging to, the plain fields; champion. || Iter campestre, *A plain, or champion, country*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 66. Campestris operæ. *People who distributed money for such as stood candidates for any office*, Suet. Aug. 3.

Campestre, is. n. sc. tegmen, quo induti in campo Martio exercebantur. *A pair of breeches, or apron, which served to cover their privities, when they wrestled, and exercised naked in Mars's field*. || Penula solstitio, campestre nivalibus aris, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18.

|| Camphora, æ. f. [ἀ κάμφορ, bitumen, Scal.] Est arboris, nomine Capur, gummi. *Camphire, the gum of a tree in the East-Indies*.

|| Camphorata, æ. f. *Lavender-cotton, garden-cypress*.

|| Campicursio, ònis. f. *The same kind of exercising an army as ambulatio*, Veg. 3, 4.

|| Campidoctor, òris. m. non ut al. campiductor [ὁ πλοδοδάσκαλος, Gl. Cyr.] *An officer who exercised the young soldiers in their use of arms*, Veg. 1, 13.

|| Campigēni, Veg. 2, 7. *They seem to be tried soldiers, who fought in the second rank, next before the standard (which was in the third rank) to set an example of valour to the ranks behind them*, Sic. Lit.

* † Campso, as. aēt. [ἀ κάμπτω, κάμψω. fleō] *Campsat, fleō, To bend his course, to turn and wind money*, Hid. *To crook, or bow*, Enn. ap. Prisc.

CAMPUS, i. m. (1) *A plain field, a plain, or down; an open field*. (2) *Kar' ἐξοχήν, Mars's field, where the Romans held their assemblies*. (3) *Met. A large subject to treat of, a field of discourse*. (4) || *A military camp, or place of exercise*. (1) *Æquore campi Exercebat equos*, Virg. Æn. 7, 781. (2) *Generosior Descendat in campum petitor*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 10. (3) *Hunc rhetorum campus*, Cic. de Off. 1, 19, de Marthone, Salamine, &c. (4) *Ap. Amm. & recent*. || *Campi liquentes, The sea*, Virg. Æn. 6, 724.

|| Cāmus, i. n. *A kind of drink, bottle-beer; that flies*, Ulp.

† Cāmūra, æ. f. *A kind of vessel, carried covered at a wedding, wherein some of the bride's goods were*, Fest. ex antiq.

* Cāmūrus, a, um, adj. i. e. curvus, obtortus [ἀ κάμπυλος, ablato π] *Crooked, or crumped*. || *Hinc camura cornua, Crankled*, Virg. Geor. 3, 55. || *Camuri boves, qui cornua introrsum conversa habent; patuli, qui diversa & terram spectantia; Licini, qui sursum versum*, Serv.

* Cāmus, i. m. [ἀ Gr. καμὸς, Dor. καμὸς] *A bridle, bit, or rein; a snaffle*. Also a cord, or chain, wherewith malefactors, and slaves, were tied to the fork, and gallows, which they were to carry. Deos quæso. CH. *Ut quidem tu hodie camum, & furcum feras*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 37. || *Al. autem canem*.

Cānābīnus, a, um, adj. rectius cannabīnus. *Made of canvas*, Col. l. 6. c. 2.

|| Cānābūla, ā. um, f. & Cānābūla, ōrum, pl. n. *A kind of meer-senes, used for a land mark*, Hyg.

* Cānāche, es. f. [ex καναχέω, resono] *nomen canis*. Barker, Ov. Met. 2, 217.

|| Cānālīcola, æ. c. g. [ex canalis & colo] *A skip-kennel, a sorry, dirty, fellow*, Gell. 4, 20.

|| Cānālīcūla, æ. f. dim. i. e. parva canalis. *A little pipe, a gutter*, Gell. 17, 11. = *Fistula*.

Cānālīcūlātus, a, um, adj. *Fashioned round, and hollow, like a pipe; channeled*, Plin. 19, 7.

Cānālīcūlus, i. m. [dim. ā. canalis] (1) *A little channel, or trough*. (2) *The gutter, or channel, in pillars*. (1) Col. 8, 10. (2) Vit. 4, 3.

Cānālis, is. m. & f. [quod cavus sit in modum canne, Isid. unde & arundineos canales vocat, Virg. Geor. 4, 265.] (1) *Any fall, or spout, of water*. (2) *A trunk, or pipe, for the conveyance of water*. (3) *A kennel, a gutter*. (4) *A hollow instrument used by chirurgeons to splent, and keep close, broken limbs with*. (5) || *The perforated part of the back bone*. (6) *The neck of the bladder*.

(7) *An instrument used in making oil*. (1) *Canalibus aquæ immisissæ, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10*. (2) || *Si quis canalem, vel fistulam, in rivo collocare velit, Ulp. Ilignis potare canalibus undam, Virg. Geor. 3, 330*. (3) *Vitr. 8, 7*. (4) *Cels. 8, 10. ubi forma ejus describitur*. (5) *Ex usu anatomen tractantium*. (6) *Cels. 4, 1*. (7) *Col. 12, 50*. || *Canalis animæ, The wind pipe*, Plin. 8, 10. || *Canales struētilis, Wye draughts, or sinks under ground of arched work, for the conveyance of water*, Vitr. 8, 7.

Cānālītus, a, um, adj. Of, or like, a conduit-pipe. || *Canalitium, or canaliense, aurum, Gold digged in pits, where the vein runs along like a conduit-pipe*, Plin. 33, 4.

Cānāriā, æ. f. sc. herba. *Hound-grass, where-with dogs provoke vomit*, Plin. 25, 8.

Cānārius, a, um, adj. Of a dog. || *Canarium augurium, A solemn rite used to preserve corn from the beat of the dog-star*, Fest. & Plin. 18, 3. *Canariæ insulæ, ā canibus eximiis dict.* Plin. 6, 32.

* Cāncāmum, i. n. [Κάγκαμον, Gr.] *A kind of Arabian gum, much like unto myrrh*, Plin. 12, 20.

|| Cancellāria, æ. f. sc. curia [ā cancellis] *The court of chancery*, Bud.

|| Cancellāriātus, ūs. m. *The office of chancellor, the chancellorship*, Bud.

|| Cancellārius, i. m. [quod steterit undique conspicuus intra cancellos; qui & ā cancellis esse, & cancellos agere, & cancellorum officium sumere, dicitur, Cassiod. Alii ā cancellando, quod ejus sit responsa imperatoris, a que mandata inspicere, & maiē scripta cancellare, i. e. lineis cancellatim ductis delere; contra, si bene scripta, signare] *A chancellor, a scribe, a notary, or secretary*. = *Ta-bellio amanuensis, Cod. Theod.*

Cancellātum, adv. *Lattice wise, like a net, or window*. || *Lineis cancellatim ductis delere, To score, or cross out*, Plin. 9, 33.

Cancellātus, a, um, part. (1) *Made lattice-wise, like a net, or window; cross-barred*. (2) || *Crossed, canceled*. (3) || *Also limited, bounded*. (1) *Cancellato cutis elephantorum*, Plin. 8, 10. (2) *Dig.* (3) *Ap. Grom. scriptores*.

Cancelli, ōrum, pl. m. (1) *Lattices, or windows made with cross bars of wood, iron, &c.* Fenestræ clathratæ. (2) *Balistræ, or rails to compass in*. (3) *Met. Bounds, or limits*. (4) || *Achancel.* (1) *Varr. R. R. 3, 5*. (2) *Tantus ex fori cancellis plausus excitatus*, Cic. pro Sext. 58. (3) *Si extra hos cancellos egredi conabor, quos mihi circumdedit*, Id. pro Sext. 58. (4) *Ap. post. ævi script.*

Cancello, as. aēt. *To make like a lattice, to cut cross-wise*, Col. 4, 2. || *To deface, raise, or cross out; to cancel*, Ap. JCC.

* CANCER, cri. m. (Canceris, Lucr. 5, 616.) [ἀ καρκίνος, Gr.] (1) *A crab-fish*. (2) *Also one of the twelve signs*. (3) *Also a canker; an eating, or spreading, sore; a cancer in a woman's breast*. (4) *Cancris pl. id. quod cancelli, Ant. Fest. Bounds, limits*. (1) *Littoreus cancer*, Ov. Met. 10, 10, 127. (2) *Cancris signa rubescunt*, Id. Fast. 6, 727. (3) *Brassica, vulnera putrida, cancrisque sanabit*, Cat. Utque malum latē solet immedicabile cancer, Ov. Met. 2, 825. (4) *Inter Orci cancris jam ipsos ad hæsi*, Varr.

* Cancer, is. m. [ab eodem] (1) *The sign so called*. (2) || *Also a canker, or spreading ulcer*. (1) *Canceris ut vertat metas se ad solstitiales*, Lucr. 5, 616. sc. Sol. (2) *Contumacia canceris lævi, Ar-nob. 1. p. 30*.

* Cāncēro, as. n. [ā cancer] *To be cancered*. Si intrinsecus canceraverit auris, Plin. Val. 1, 10.

* || *Cancris, ōrum, pl. m. id. quod cancelli*. [ā discretis cancrorum pedibus, Bæ.] *Lattices*, Fest.

* || *Cancrini, five retrogradi versus, quos retro gradū ordine lege e possis*, Scal. & Gocl. *Verses quibz are the same backward, and forward; as*

Candefacio, ēre, feci. aēt. [ex candeo & facio] To make white, to bleach, to make fiery, or glowing hot. Unā operā ebur atramento candefacere postules, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 102. *Inter lapides candefactos funditur*, Plin. 12, 13.

Candefactus, a, um, part. *Set on fire, made red-hot*, Plin. 34, 8.

Candēla, æ. f. [ā candeo, ut ā suadeo, suadela] *A candle of whatsoever material, tallow, wax, &c.* || *Nomina candelæ nobis [sc. candelabris] antiqua dederunt. Non nōrat parcos uncta lucerna patres*, Mart. 14, 43. *Vid. Lucerna ubi plura invenies, Filum candelæ*, Col. 3, ult.

|| *Candēlāter, ri. m. A candlestick*, Non. pro.

Candēābrum, i. n. *A candlestick*, Leg. & Can-dēābrus, i. m. [ā candela, in has enim funiculū arduentes figebantur] *Candelabrum æneum*, Cic. Verr. 4, 26. *humile*, Quint. 6, 3. *lignum*, Petr. c. 95.

Candens, tis. part. vel potius adj. ex part. or. comp. || *simus, sup. (1) Shining, glistering, bright*. (2) *Glowing, hot, burning*. (3) *Feaming, frothy*. (1) *Exoritur candens illustria lumina Vir-go*, Cic. in Arat. 380. *Candentissimum sidus*, Sid. || *Candida de nigris, & de candentibus, atra*, Ov. Met. 11, 315. (2) *Ignes candentes, candentesque laminæ*, Cic. *Candentior Phœbus*, Val. Flacc. 3, 481. (3) *Emersere feri candenti ē gurgite vultus*, Catull. 62, 14.

|| *Candentia, æ. f. Brightness*. *Candentia lunæ*, Vitr. 9, 4. *quem tamen hujus vocab. usu nemi-nem secutum puto*. † *Cander*.

Candeo, ēre. vi. neut. [ab antiq. aēt. candō, V.] (1) *To be white*. (2) *To shine, or glister*. (3) *To glow like a coal; to be red-hot, to burn*. (1) *Taurus candens*, Virg. Æn. 5, 236. (2) *Tincta super lectos canderet vestis eburnos*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 103. (3) *Aēr fervoribus ustus Can-duit*, Ov. Met. 1, 119.

Candescō, ēre. [Incept. ā candeo] (1) *To grow white, or hoary*. (2) *To wax hot, to be on fire*. (1) *Liceat caput candescere canis*, Titul. 1, 10, 45. (2) *Currus candescere sentit*, Ov. Met. 2, 230.

Candicans, tis. part. *Whitish*, Plin. 12, 13.

|| *Candicantia, æ. f. Bleaching, or making fair, or white*, Plin. 37, 13. *quem tamen nemo hīc imitatus est*.

Candico, as. neut. [ā candeo] *To be white, or look whitish*, Ap. recent. part. tamen *candicans*. f. eq. ap. Plin. occurrit.

|| *Candidans, tis. part. Waxing white, incline-ing to white*, Plin. 15, 13. *cui tamen tanquam peculiare relinquendum*. † *Candens*.

Candīdāti, pl. subst. Met. *Those who labour, or seek, after any thing*. *Candidatus eloquentiæ*, Quint. 12, 2. *gloriæ & immortalitatis*, Plin. Pan. 63.

Candīdātōrius, a, um, adj. quod ad candida-tum pertinet. *Pertaining to a candidate*. *Candida-torium munus*, Cic. Att. 1, 1. || *Rard occ.*

Candīdātus, a, um, part. *Clothed in white*, Candidatus cedit hic mastigia, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 10.

Candīdātus, i. m. subst. [ā togā candidā, i. e. cretatā, quā amicti sunt candidati, five petitores-magistratum, & honorum, non verò albā, quā vīgō utebantur, quorum idcirco petitionem cre-tatam ambitionem vocat Pers.] *A candidate, or, justour, for any place of honour, or profit; so called, from the white shining garments he wore*. Tribu-nitius candidatus, Liv. 4, 6. *Prætorius*, Cic. pro Mur. 27. *Consulatus*, Plin. Pan. 95. || *Candi-dati milites, Gent. cadets, such as served in expe-ctation of a command in the army, who were called, Principales, and opposed to the Munifices*. Vid. Veg. 1. 2. *Candidati Cæsaris, & Augusti, ap. Suet. were such as the emperor indeed had chosen, but who were also by an empty show of liberty to court the people; whence Petis quasi Cæsaris can-didatus, was used of him who was not very earnest in his suit*. *Candidatus eloquentiæ*, Quint. 12, 2. *gloriæ & immortalitatis, earnest in pursuit of*, Plin. Paneg. 63.

Candīdē, adv. (1) *In white*. (2) *Met. Fa-vourably, greatly, without malice, or envy*. (1) *Candīdē vestitus*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 9. (2) = *Parum simpliciter, & candidē*, Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

|| *Candīdo, as. aēt. To bleach, to make white*, Tert.

Candidulus, a, um, adj. *Whiteish, pretty, and white*. **Candiduli dentes**, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 16. Candiduli divina tomacula porci, Juv. 13, 355.*

Candidus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *limus. sup. [à candeo]* (1) *Bright, orient, shining.* (2) *Also fortunate, lucky.* (3) *Sincere, innocent.* (4) *Friendly, favourable, kind, courteous, candid.* (5) *Fair.* (6) *Clear.* (1) *Nube solet pulsâ candidus ire dies, Ov. Ter. 2, 142. Candidum ab albo differt addito splendore, Serv. Candidissimus color, Vir. (Deus) hominis in usum tam claram, tam candidam lucem dedit, Cic. Nivibus candidior, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 11. (2) = Candidus, & felix proximus annus erit, Id. Pont. 4, 4, 18. (3) Tam felix utinam quàm pectore candidus essem, Id. Pont. 4, 14, 43. (4) Si quid novisti rectius istis, Candidus imperti, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 67. Animæ candidiores, Id. Sat. 1, 5, 41. (5) = Candidus, & talos à vertice pulcher ad imos, Id. Ep. 2, 2, 4. (6) Vox è candidâ, declinat in fuscâ, Plin.*

† **Candifico**, as, aët. *To make white, to whiten, Næv.*

|| **Candificus**, a, um, adj. *Making white, Apul. Apol. p. 409, edit. Delph.*

† **Cando**, ère, aët. olim in usu fuisse declarant composita, *Accendo, incendo, &c. To burn.*

Candor, òris, m. [*à candeo*] (1) *Brightness, shining whiteness.* (2) *Beauty, fairness.* (3) *Met. Purity, sincerity, uprightness, candour, plain-dealing.* (4) || *Also excessive glowing heat.* (1) = Solis calor, & candor illustrior est quàm ullus ignis, *Cic. N. D. 2, 15. Lactea via candore notabilis, Ov. Met. 169. (2) Candor hujus, & proceritas te perdiderunt, Cic. pro Cael. 15. (3) Merui candore favorem, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 53. (4) Lex. ex Apul.*

Canendus, a, um, part. *To be sung.* **Canendi causa signi mihi, Ov. Fast. 5, 494. Diva Roma, Ib. 5, 148.**

Canens, tis, part. [*à cano*] *Singing, Virg. Æn. 8, 499. Canentes arcanum, Luc. 6, 459.*

Canens, tis, part. [*à caneo*] (1) *Hoary, gray.* (2) *White.* (1) *Senecta canens, Virg. Æn. 10, 192. (2) Canentia tempora, Ov. Fast. 2, 109.*

Caneo, ère, ui, neut. [*à canus*] (1) *To be white, or shine.* (2) *To be hoary, to have gray hairs, to wax old.* (1) *Nemora molli canentia lanâ, Virg. Geor. 2, 120. (2) Sub galeis Martia canuit ætas, Claud. B. Get. 35.*

* **Canēphōra**, æ, f. [*ex κανὴς canistrum & φέρω fero*] *A young noble lady with a basket on her head, on the festival of the goddess Minerva, Cic. Verr. 4, 3.*

† **Cāner**, is, pro canis, is. *Fœta canes, Varr. Irritata canes, Lucil.*

Cānesco, ère, aët. [*incept. à caneo*] (1) *To grow white.* (2) *To grow gray, or hoary; to wither, or decay.* (1) *Pabula cānescunt, Ov. Met. 2, 212. (2) Queritur canescere mitis Iasonia Ceres, Id. Met. 9, 421.*

Cāni, pl, m, sc. capilli, *Gray hairs. Raris sparsus tempora canis, Ov. Met. 8, 567. Vid. Canus.*

|| **Cānicæus**, panes. *Brown coarse bread, made of bran, Fest. † Quem sordes farris canini, vocat. Juv. 5, 11.*

Cānicula, æ, f. [*dim. à canis*] (1) *A little dog, or bitch.* (2) *A sign in the heavens, the dog-star.* (3) *Also Met. the dog-days.* (4) || *A kind of fish, the dog fish.* (5) *The unluckiest cast at the dice, the ace which lost all.* (6) *A cross jade.* (7) || *Per abusum, A slanderous, snarling, curish fellow.* (1) *Rationem & orationem canicula non habet, Cic. de Nat. Deor. 3, 10. (2) Te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculæ Nescit tangere, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9. (3) = Nec grave te tempus sitiensve Canicula tardet, Ov. A. Am. 2, 231. (4) Plin. cit. Littl. (5) X Quid dexter senio ferret Scire erat in votis, damnosa canicula quantum Raderet, Pers. 3, 49. (6) Apage istam caniculam, Plaut. Curc. 5, 1. ult. (7) = Jurabat capillator quidam & canicula, Gell. 4, 20.*

Cāniculāris, e, adj. *ad caniculam pertinens, vel sub caniculâ durans. † Dies caniculares, Dog-days; the hottest time of the year, by reason the sun is then in Leo, Pall. Jul. 1.*

Cānina, æ, f. sc. *pellis. A dog's skin. Canis caninam non est, Prov. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 3.*

Cāninus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a dog; dogish, curish. † Caninus appetitus, The greedy worm, when one eats much. Canini dentes, The eye-teeth, or fangs, Plin. 11, 37. † Canina facundia, Gell. 13, 19. eloquentia, Quint. 12, 9. † Caninum studium, Col. 1, 9. Quarreling, snarling; bawling, instead of pleading, pettifoggling.*

CANIS, is, c. g. *Sed de toto genere plerumque, f. Aut canes, Varr. [à catus, i. e. acutus, & sagax, inde & dim. catulus] (1) A dog, or bitch; a bound, a cur. (2) A celestial sign, the dog star. (3) A dog-fish. (4) An accuser, back-biter, or parasite. (5) A name in railing. (6) Also a cast at dice losing all; the ace point. (7) A chain, or fetter. (8) An attendant, a waiting-man. (9) Also the furies are called canes. (1) † Molossi canes, Mastiffi, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 114. sc. de gente Molossâ. Canis vestigator, Col. 9, 8. venaticus, Nep. Pel. 2. odoratus, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 2, 148. A hunting dog, Pecunarius, A shepherd's cur, Col. 7, 12. Villaticus, A house-dog, Id. ibid. Quod totum caput de canibus scriptum est, eorumque generibus, & officiis. (2) Gratiore aura lenit rabiem Canis, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 15. (3) Canes marini, Virg. Ecl. 6, 78. (4) Quid immerentes hospites vexas, Canis; Hor. Epod. 6, 1. (5) Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33. (6) Talis jactatus, ut quisque canem, aut seniore miserat in singulos talos, singulos denarios in medium conferebat, Suet. Aug. 71. (7) Ut tu hodie canem, & furcam feras, Plaut. Caf. 2, 6, 37. (8) Multa & dixit, & fecit cum meâ quâdam contumeliâ P. Clodii canis, Cic. (9) Visæ canes ululare per umbram, Virg. Æn. 6, 257. † Tergeminus canis, Ov. A. Am. 3, 322. vipereus, Id. Amor. 3, 12, 26. Tartareus, Sen. Herc. fur. 649. trifidus, Id. Herc. Oet. 1202. Cerberus. Armillati canes, Dogs with collars, ban-dogs, Propert. 4, 8, 24. Semideus canis, Anubis, Luc. 8, 832. Cane pejus & angue odisse, To hate deadly, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30.*

* || **Cānistellum**, i, n. [*dim. à canistrum*] *A little basket, Fest.*

* **Cānister**, ri, m. *Canistris sacris aptatæ Telluris comæ, Col. 10, 277. Canistri à salignis virtutis, Pal. N. 17, 1. Id. quod*

* **Cānistrum**, i, n. [*à Gr. κανίστρον*] *A basket, or flask, made of osiers; a bread basket, a wicker. Canistra coronata, Ov. Met. 2, 713. cumulata flore, Id. Fast. 4, 451. lata, Ibid. 2, 650.*

Cānities, ei, f. [*à canus*] *Hoariness, whiteness, or grayness, of hairs; old age, gravity. Ipsâ jam canitie venerabilis, Plin. 11, 37. Conf. Ov. A. Am. 3, 163.*

† **Cānītudo**, ònis, f. *Hoariness, grayness, Plaut. Frag. 2, 7. † Canities.*

* **Canna**, æ, f. [*à Gr. κάννα, id.*] (1) *A cane, or reed; a sugar cane. (2) Also Meton. a pipe, a flute, a flageolet. (3) A canoe, a kind of ship. (1) Pigrum velabat canna paludem, Ov. (2) Dispar septenis fistula cannis, Ov. Met. 2, 682. (3) Canna Micipharum prorâ subvexit acutâ, Juv. 5, 89.*

Cannābinus, a, um, adj. *Of hemp, bempen. Cannabini funes, Col. 6, 2. Cannabinæ tegeticulæ, Varr. 2, 8, 2.*

Cannābius, a, um, adj. *Hempen, made of hemp, Grat. Cynege. 47.*

Cannābis, is, f. *Hemp. Utilissima funibus canabis, Plin. 19, 9.*

Cannētum, i, n. *A place where canes and reed grow, Pallad. 2, 23.*

Canneus, a, um, adj. *Of a reed, or cane. † Cannæ fegetes, Mats of reed, Col. 12, 50.*

Cannitæ cameræ, *Roofs thatched with reed, Pall.*

CĀNO, ère, cēcini, cantum, aët. [*ab Heb. קָנָן, quod cannâ, five calamo, canerent antiquitus, M.*] (1) *To sing harmoniously. (2) Otherwise. (3) To play upon an instrument (cum abl.) (4) To sound. (5) To write of (cum acc.) (6) To praise, or highly to commend, though not in verse. (7) To prophesy. (8) To report, or proclaim, aloud. (1) Merula canit æstate, Plin. 10, 29. (2) Cùm cornix cecinerit, Plin. Ranæ*

cecinerit querelam, Virg. Geor. 1, 378. (3) Edibus ceciniisse præclarè dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2. (4) Lituo canere, Id. de Div. 1, 17. (5) Arma virumque cano, Virg. (6) Cato braccicæ miras canit laudes, Plin. (7) Canit divino ex ore sacerdos, Virg. Æn. 3, 373. Et cecinere vates, cuius civitatis eam civis Dianæ immolasset, ibi fore imperium, Liv. 1, 45. (8) Quicquid fama canit, Mart. Spect. 5, 4. † Canere ad tibiam, To sing to the pipe. Canere tibiâ, To play upon it. Clasticum canere, To sound an alarm, Cæf. B. C. 3, 82. Receptui canere, To sound a retreat, Liv. 27, 47. Sibi intus canere, To speak to his own advantage, Cic. in Rull. 2, 26. Eandem canere cantilenam, To harp on the same string, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 10.

Cānor, èris, pass. *To be sung, or celebrated. Caniturque adhuc barbaras apud gentes, Tac. Ann. 2, 88, 5.*

* **Cānon**, ònis, m. [*à κανὼν, Gr. quod à κανὼν calamus, puta mensurius*] || *A canon, an exact pattern, a master-piece. Ap. Theol. & Philos. † A constitution, or precept. † The bracer, handle, or strings, wherewith the target is tied to the arm. † The yearly custom of paying corn, &c. tribute money. † Publick allowance, a salary. † An ordinary, or customary, tribute, or impost, for tonage, and poundage, Alcon. as † Canon Ægypti, The tribute, or impost, raised out of Egypt, Vop. † Also the same with dimeasum, or diarium, a certain rate, or allowance, for corn, and victuals, Salv. Heus tu, qui canon esse meorum scriptorum soles, Cic. Sed fortè scripsit κανὼν. Sed Plin. 34, 8. de Polyceto: Fecit & quem canona artifices vocant.*

* **Cānōnica**, æ, f. [*à canon*] *A part of geometry, Vitruv. Sum. etiam pro arte metricâ, Vid. Gell. 16, 18.*

* || **Cānōnicarius**, i, m. [*ab eodem*] *He who collected the tributes, or imposts, Justinian.*

* || **Cānōnicatus**, ūs, m. [*ex eodem themate*] *A canonry, or prebendary's place. † Lat. Sacerdotium.*

* || **Cānōnicus**, a, um, adj. [*à canon*] *Canonical, according to the canon, rule, or order; regular, received into the canon, authentic. † Canonici libri, The Bible. Canonice horæ, Hours appointed for prayer. Canonicum jus, The law ecclesiastical. Canonici, Those that played by book in music; as the Harmonici, Those that pleased the ear: Those followers of Pythagoras; these of Aristoxenus, Cael. 3, 11. Canonice pensitationes, Standing tributes, Ap. JCC.*

* || **Cānōnicus**, i, m. [*à supradict*] *A canon, or prebendary, of a church; a regular priest, Eccles.*

* || **Cānōnizo**, as, aët. [*ab eodem*] *To canonize; to put in the rank, and number, of saints.*

Cānōpus, vel **Cānōbus**, i, m. *A star in the southern hemisphere. Sidus ingens & clarum, Canopus, Plin. 6, 22.*

Cānor, òris, m. [*à cano*] *Melodious singing, melody. Res est blanda, canor, Ov. A. Am. 2, 315. † Cycni canor, The swan's sweet note, Lucr. 4, 181. Æris rauci canor, The warlike sound of the trumpet, Virg. Geor. 4, 71.*

|| **Cānōrosus**, a, um, adj. *i. e. canore plenus, Loud, high sounding, Lex. ex Gell. pro*

Cānōrus, a, um, adj. [*à canor*] (1) *Loud, shrill. (2) Tuneable, warbling. (1) Æs canorum, Virg. Æn. 9, 503. (2) Vox suavis, & canora, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 66.*

Cantabrica, æ, f. [*quia Cantabris reperta*] *The wild gillyflower, Plin. 25, 1.*

|| **Cantabrum**, i, n. *A kind of banner, or ensign. = Signa, & cantabra, & vexilla castrorum, Min. Fel.*

|| **Cantābundus**, a, um, adj. *Given much to singing, Gell. 9, 13.*

Cantāmen, inis, n. *Enchantment, witchcraft, a charm, Propr. 4, 4, 51.*

Cantans, tis, part. *Singing. Cantantis ancillæ labor, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 13.*

|| **Cantatio**, ònis, f. *Singing, an enchanting. Nullâ, quod sciam, auct. proferunt Lexic. † Cantus.*

Cantātor, òris, m. verb. [*à canto*] *A singer, a chanter, or musician. Cantator cygnus funeris ipse fuit, Mart. 13, 77.*

Cantatrix, īcis. f. *A woman-singer, an enchantress.* Implorēt cantatrices choreas, *Claud. B. Gild. 448.*

Cantatus, a, um, part. (1) *Sung of, praised, famous.* (2) *Enchanted, charmed.* (1) *Sua lascivo cantata est saepe Catullo Femina, Od. Trist. 2, 427.* (2) *Audax cantatae leges imponere lunæ, Prop. 4, 5, 13.*

Cantēriatus, vel **Canthēriatus**, a, um, part. *Underproped, under-set.* Vites canteriatae, *Col. 5, 4.*

Cantēriolus, i. m. *A little prop to set under, and stay, any thing, Col. 11, 3, 58.*

Cantērius, i. m. *A gelding, Sen. Vid. Cantherius.*

* **Canthārias**, æ. m. [à κανθαρος scarabæus] *A stone having a beetle in it, Plin. 37, 11.*

* **Canthāris**, īdis. f. [dim. ex cantharus] *A sort of fly of a beetle kind, but less, that eats, and consumes corn, Plin. 18, 17. Another sort we call the Spanish fly, of a venomous nature, shining like gold, and breeding in the tops of asbes, olives, &c. Id. It is now used to raise blisters. ¶ Met. Cantharidum succi, Poison, Ov. in Ib. 308.*

Canthārites, is, m. *A kind of outlandish wine, Plin. 14, 9.*

* **Cantharus**, i. m. propr. scarabæus [à κανθων, asinus, è cuius stercore nascitur] (1) *Properly, a black beetle, which breeds in dung, whence the proverb, ¶ || Cantharus pilulam, Cat after kind, Cæl. (2) Propter similitudinem, Apot, or great jug; a tankard. (3) || Also a constellation in Aquarius, consisting of three stars. (4) A knot under the tongue of Apis. (5) The ring, or iron, where-with we knock at the door. (6) A certain fish of an unfavoury and unpleasant taste. (1) Plin. 18, 17. (2) Attritā pendebat cantharus ansā, Virg. Ecl. 6, 17. (3) Calep. sine auct. (4) Plin. 48, 6. (5) Plaut. Menec. 1, 2, 64. (6) Cantharus ingratus succo, Ov. Hal. 103.*

Canthēriatus, a, um, adj. *Proped, under-set, Col. 5, 4, 1.*

Canthērinus, a, um, adj. ¶ **Cantherino** ritu astans somniat, *Like a horse that sleeps as he stands, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 44. Cantherinum lapathum, Sour dock, Plin. 20, 21. Cantherinum hordeum, Barley for horses, Col. 2, 9.*

Canthēriolus, i. m. dim. Vid. **Canteriulus**.

Canthērius, vel **Canterius**, i. m. (1) *A gelding, or labouring beast. (2) A rafter, or joist, of a house; a spar. (3) A rail, or prop, to bear up a wine, that is, with two reeds across. (1) Equi ii, quod semine carent, cantherii appellati, Varr. 2, 7, 15. (2) Vit. 4, 2. (3) Col. 4, 12.*

* **Canthus**, i. um. [à κανθος, Gr.] *Ferrum quo rotæ vinciuntur, Quint. The iron wherewith the cart-wheel is bound, the felly of a wheel, Pers. 5, 71.*

Canticum, i. n. *A pleasant song, a ballad, a song set to musick, and sung on the stage.* Defaltato cantico abiit Caligula, *Suet. c. 54. De origine canticorum vid. Liv. 7, 2.*

Cantilēna, æ. f. [à cantu] *A song, an old saw.* Infusurret Epicharmus cantilenam illam suam, *ἡφε καὶ μεμνησὸ ἀντισην.*

¶ **Cantillo**, as. act. *To chirp, or sing, Apul. p. 809. ed. Delph.*

Cantio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A song, or tune. (2) An enchantment.* (1) *Lepida, & suavis cantio, Plaut. Stic. 5, 4, 25. (2) Veneficiis, & cantionibus Titiniae factum, Cic.*

Cantitatus, a, um, part. *Sung.* Carmina in epulis cantitata, *Cic. Cl. 19.*

Cantito, as. freq. [à canto] *To sing often.* Facturum credo, ut habeas quicum cantites, *Ter. Adel. 4, 7, 32.*

Cantiuncula, æ. f. [dim. à cantio] *A ballad, a catch, Cic. de Fin. 5, 18.*

Canto, as. freq. [à cano] (1) *To sing, to chaunt. (2) To repeat often the same thing. (3) To praise. (4) To enchant.* (1) *Absentem cantat amicam, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 15. (2) Sed metuo ne idem cantent, ut priores [literæ] Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 95. (3) Jampridem istum canto Cæsarem, Cic. Qu. fr. 2, 12. (4) Cantando rumpitur anguis, Virg. Ecl. 8, 71.*

Cantor, āris. pass. *To be sung, praised, &c.*

Et puer ipse fuit cantari dignus, Virg. Ecl. 5, 54.

Cantor, ōris. m. verb. [à cano] *A singer, or chanter; a singing-man, a stage player.* Donet cantor, Vos plaudite, dicat, *Hor. A. P. 155.*

Cantrix, īcis. f. *A female singer.* ¶ **Cantrices** aves, *Singing-birds, Vari. 3, 5, 14.*

¶ **Canturiō**, īre. *To whistle, to pipe, to be about to sing, Fest.*

Cantus, ūs. m. verb. [à cano] (1) *Singing, a song. (2) A tune, or melody. (3) The sound of a trumpet, the crowing of a cock, &c. (4) A charm, or enchantment.* (1) *Conctaque tela forant cantu mollita, Ov. Met. 11, 15. (2) Musicorum cantibus mutatis, Cic. de Leg. 3, 14. (3) Te gallorum, illum buccinarum cantus excusat, Id. pro Muren. 9. Cantu rumpent arbusta cicadæ, Virg. Geor. 3, 328. (4) Stantia concutio cantu freta, Ov. Met. 7, 195.*

Cānus, a, um, adj. [à w] (1) *Hoary, gray, gray-haired, aged. (2) White with frost, snow, foam, mouldiness, ripeness. (3) Venerable.* (1) *Det munera canus amator, Tibull. 1, 8, 29. (2) Cana pruina, Virg. Geor. 2, 376. nix, Hor. Sat. 2, 541. Cani fluctus, Cic. in Arat. 71. Situ cano obductus color, Plin. 12, 25. Segetes canæ, Ov. Met. 10, 655. (3) Cana fides, & Veritas, Virg. i. e. candida, & sincera! sic Cana veritas, Varr. Aliis autem pro antiquo, & venerabili poni videtur.*

Cānūsina, æ. f. sc. vestis. *A garment made of the finest wool, Mart. Quod lanæ circa Canusium summam nobilitatem haberent. Vid. Plin. 8, 48.*

Cānūsīnātus, a, um, adj. *Arrayed in cloth made of Canusian wool, Mart. 9, 23. & Suet. Neron. 30.*

Cāpācitas, ātis. f. [à capax] *Capacity, largeness; a gauge, or measure, of a vessel, how much it will hold; bigness, size.* Pro capacitate vasorum, *Col. 12, 43. Met. Quæ tanta omnino capacitas? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25.*

Cāpax, ācis. adj. [à capio] or, comp. **simus**, sup. (1) *Holding, keeping, or containing.* (2) *Capacious, large, big, wide.* (3) *Met. Apprehensive, apt.* (4) *Passive, To be contained.* (1) *Circus capax populi, Ov. A. Am. 1, 136. Mentis capacius altæ Animal, Id. Met. 1, 76. Cibi vinique capacissimus, Liv. 9, 16. Capacissima omnis secreti uxor, Plin. Ep. 1, 12. Ad sextarios tres, Id. 37, 2. (2) Omne capax movet urna nomen, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 16. Plaustrum tempestivè capax, Val. Max. 1, 1, 10. (3) § Ad præcepta capax animus, Ov. Met. 8, 243. (4) Deus incunabulis nostris capax, Petrus Chrysologus.*

Cāpēdo, dīnis. f. vas sacrum [à capiendo] (1) *A great pot, jug, or pitcher, with handles, or ears; used in sacrifices. (2) Capacity, greatness, or size.* (1) *Minusne gratas diis capedines, ac fictiles urnulas fuisse, quàm fuscas aliorum pateras arbitramur? Cic. Parad. 1, 3. (2) Capedo εὐεχὺς ὁπλῆς, Gloss. hinc & composit. Inter capedo.*

Cāpēduncula, æ. f. [dim. à capedo] *A little pot, or pitcher, Cic. N. D. 3, 17.*

* **Cāpella**, æ. f. [dim. à capra] *A little young goat, a kid, Virg. Geor. 2, 196. Alio a star, Plin. 18, 26.*

¶ **Cāpella**, æ. f. i. e. sacellum. *A chapel.* Post inclin. Latinitatem, unde

¶ **Cāpellānus**, i. m. *A chaplain, or one that is minister of the chapel.* ¶ **Capellanus palatinus**, *A chaplain in ordinary. Archicapellanus palatinus, The clerk of the closet.*

* **Cāpellānus**, a, um, adj. [à capella] *Of, or belonging to, a goat.* Rutæ folium capellianæ, *Mart. 11, 32.*

* **CAPER**, rī. m. [à Tyrrheno κάπρος, quod iis caprum, aliis Græcis, oprum sign. Vid. Capra] (1) *A gelded he goat, a buck. (2) Also the smell of the arm-hol's.* (1) *Caper cæditur Baccho, Virg. Geor. 2, 380. (2) Fectur Valle sub alarum trux habitare caper, Catull. 67, 6. In quâ notione, bircum dixit Hor. Epod. 12, 5.*

* **Cāpērātus**, a, um, adj. [à caper] *Caperatâ*

fronte, Wrinkled like a goat's horn, Varr. L. L. 6, 6.

* **Cāpēro**, as. act. [à caper, sc. crispis caporum frontibus, Non.] *To frown, to lower, to wrinkle the forehead, to knit the brows.* Quid illi caperat frons severitudine? *Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 3.*

Cāpēsiendus, a, um, part. *To be undertaken, or attempted.* Aspera & dura te ad capefiendam curam compulerunt, *Plin. Pan. 7. Plurimum audaciæ ad pericula capefienda, Liv. 21, 4.*

Cāpēsiens, tis. part. *Taking in hand.* Sed decrat robur ætatis eum primum magistratum capefiensibus, *Tac. Ann. 13, 29, 3. Laudat juvenem, omisissis præcipitibus, tuta & salutaria capefiens-tem, Id. Ann. 15, 29, 1.*

Cāpēsiūrus, a, um, part. [à capeffo] *Endeavouring, or taking in hand, Tac. Ann. 12, 25, 2.*

Cāpēffo, ēre, īvi, ītum. *Prisc. si, sum. Diom. capeffus in præter. Tac. act. [à capio, ut à facio, faceffo] To take, to go about to take, to take in hand, to begin to take the charge, or government, of; to enter upon a business.* ¶ **Capeffere rempublicam**, *To take upon him the management of state-affairs, Sall. B. C. 52. Capeffere fugam, To take to his heels, Liv. 1, 25. pugnam, To fight, fall on, or engage, Id. 2, 6. Capeffere oculis, To view, Liv. urbem aliquam, To go to, Cic. Att. 10, 10. Capeffere se præcipitem ad malos mores, To abandon himself, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 2. Capeffere se domum, To get him home, Id. Capeffere cibum dentibus, To chew his meat, Cic. N. 2, 47. Iusta capeffere, To execute a command, Virg. AEn. 1, 81.*

¶ **Cāphūra**, æ. f. *Campfire, Off.*

¶ **Cāpīdūla**, æ. f. [dim. à capis, capidis] *A small dish, or bowl, with a handle, Lex. ex Plin.*

Cāpiendus, a, um, part. [à capior] *To be taken, Virg. Geor. 4, 396. Capienda per artes Est puella, Ov. A. Am. 1, 266.*

Cāpiens, tis. part. *Taking.* Sternunt inermes, aut arma capientes, *Tac. H. 3, 77, 2.*

Cāpillāceus, a, um, adj. *Hairy, like hair, stringy, as the roots of herbs, Plin. 12, 25. ¶ || Cāpillacea cingula, Hair-girdles, Aug.*

Cāpillāmentum, i. n. (1) *The hair, or bush natural. (2) A peruke, or false hair. (3) Strings, or threads, about the roots of herbs. (4) A flaw in crystal.* (1) *Plin. 21, 6. (2) Ganeas & adulteria capillamento celatus obibat [Caligula]. Suet. in vitâ ejus, c. 11. (3) Nullis floribus nixa, aut saltem capillamentis, Plin. 19, 2. Vid. & Col. 4, 11. (4) Plin. 37, 2. ¶ || Sutile & textile capillamentum, A peruke, Tert. = Galericulum.*

Cāpillāre, is. n. sc. oleum. *Common oil for the hair, Mart. 3, 82, 28. Non ut Steph. quod miror, & ex eo Lict. interpretatur, sed perperam A coif, a hair-lace, hair in a roll.*

Cāpillāris, e. adj. *Of, or like, hair.* ¶ **Capillaris arbor**, *The tree whereon the Vestal virgins banged up their hair in honour of the gods, Plin. 10, 44. ¶ Capillaris vena, A capillary vein, as small as a hair, Medic.*

¶ **Cāpillāris**, is. f. sc. herba. *The herb called Venus hair, or maiden hair, Jun.*

Cāpillātus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *Wearing long hair.* ¶ **Capillati**, sc. pueri, *Spruce boys, Mart. 10, 62. Capillato confule, In old time, when the consuls wore long hair, Juv. 5, 30. Capillata arbor, vid. capillaris. Capillatior quàm antè, barbâque majore, Cic. in Rull. 2, 5.*

¶ **Cāpillitium**, i. n. [à capillis, Gr. κόμην] *The hair of the head.* Flavum & inaffectatum capillitium, *Apul. Met. 2, p. 38.*

Cāpillor, āris. dep. *To be hairy, to grow like hairs, Plin. 37, 1.*

Cāpillus, i. m. [qu. capitis pilus] *Hair, a bush of hair, a beard, Cic. Offic. 2, 7. Capillus Veneris, Plin. ¶ Capillus incomptus, Ov. Met. 9, 790. horrens, Plin. Ep. 7, 27. horridus, Cic. pro Sext. 8. neglectus, Ov. Met. 2, 414. incultus, Id. Ep. 9, 125. compositus, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 46. comptus, Id. in Pis. 11. Capillos ornare, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 23. comere, Id. Am. 2, 8, 2. pectere, Id. A. Am. 1, 367.*

Cāpio, ēre, cēpi, captum. act. [*ab* Heb. *qāz*, vola manus, *Scal.* ut sit propr. manu capere] (1) To take. (2) To take by force, to seize, to take prisoner, to take by assault. (3) To hold, or contain. (4) Met. To please, or delight. (5) To allure, inveigle, wheedle, or trepan. (6) To be capable of, to suffer, or admit of. (7) To receive, obtain, get, or have. (8) To accept. (9) To reach, or come up to. (10) To conceive, or apprehend; to understand. (11) To discover, or find out. (12) To enter upon. (13) To design, or appoint, to an office. (14) To choose, or make choice of. (15) To put on, or wear. (1) *Cap* faxa manu, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 420. Si fultem cepit in manum, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 9. (2) Eum bello cepi, *Id.* Verres contra legem pecuniam cepit, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 4. (3) *Aedes* nostrae vix capient, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 13. Met. Capere ejus amentiam civitas, Ital' regna non poterunt, *Cic.* (4) Te conjux aliena caput, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 46. (5) Capere ante dolis reginam mēdior, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 677. — Illis rebus illa ætas capi & deliniri potest, *Cic.* (6) Non capit ira moram, *Ov. Nuc.* 4. (7) Quid ego ex hac inopiā nunc capiam? *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 3, 15. Ipsa nunc capit fructum, *Id.* *Eun.* 3, 1, 59. (8) Quin vos capitis conditionem ex pessumā primarium? *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 81. (9) Quod equites cursum tenere, & insulam capere non potuerunt, *Cæs.* (10) Majus quam quod mente capere possent, *Liv.* (11) Ut ego oculis rationem capio, *Plaut.* (12) Lum magi stratum, nē decem intervenerint anni, ne quis capito, *Cic.* (13) Vid. *Gell.* 1, 12. & *Tac. Annal.* 15, 22. (14) *Virg. Aen.* 1, 400. inter. *Serv.* Socci capero pedem Iamhum. (15) Flammeum cape, *Catull.* 59, 1. ¶ Capere omnes homines inimicos, To get their ill will, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 12. Capere terram, To alight, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 399. rimam, To chink, *Plin.* 19, 40. usuram corporis alterius uxoris, To debauch her, *Plaut. Amph.* prol. 108. vitium, To putrify, to be corrupted, *Col.* 3, 18. ¶ With an accus. of a noun, it is often rendered by the verb of that noun; as ¶ Capere conjecturam, *Cic. pro Muren.* 4. præfagia, *Plin.* 18, 35. consilium, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 5. dolorem, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 3, 4. exordium, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 3, finem, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 106. fugam, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 26. gaudium, *Plin. Ep.* 97, 6. incrementum, *Col.* 2, 10. laborem, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 2, 9. maturitatem, *Col.* 4, 13. metum, *Liv.* miserordiam, *Cic. pro Quint.* 31. oblivionem, specimen, *Plin. spem, Liv. &c.* To guess, consult, grieve, begin, end, fly, rejoice, increase, toil, fear, pity, forget, essay, hope. ¶ Sometimes that accus. is turned into the nom. in the same tense; as ¶ Capio satietatem, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 10. or Caput me satietas, I am weary, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 13. Sed hanc in re quod comprobavit auctoritas, id sequendum.

Cāpior, ēris. pass. To be taken, pleased, deceived, &c. ut in *Capio*.

¶ **Cāpio**, ōnis. f. [*à* capto, *Gell.* 7, 10.

Cāpis, idis. f. [*à* capien. to] poculi genus. A kind of wooden, or earthen, pot, or cup, used in sacrifice; a drinking cup. Cum capide, & lituo victimam credat, *Liv.* 10, 7. Conf. *Plin.* 37, 7.

Cāpistrium, i. n. Acribble, or sieve, to cleanse corn with. Quicquid extaretur, capistrio expurgandum erit, *Col.* 2, 9.

Cāpistratus, a, um. part. Head stalled, haltered. Capistratæ tigres, *Ov. Epist.* 2, 80.

Cāpistro, as. act. To halter, to put on a collar, to muzzle; unde

Cāpistror, āris. pass. To be tied to the stake, as vines are; to be haltered, *Plin.* 18, 19. *Coll.* 6, 19.

Cāpistrum, i. n. [*à* capite jumentorum, *Isid.* vel *à* capio, ut *à* claudio, claustrum, id. quo jumentum capitur, & tenetur, *Voss.*] (1) A halter, or headstall, for a horse, or ass; a rope, or muzzle, for harts, oxen, &c. (2) A band to tie up vines, to the top of a stake. (3) A cord to hold up the wine-press, and keep it tight. (1) [Equus invalidus] det mollibus ora capistris, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 188. Leniter capistris habent vinctos [anniculos asinarum pullos] *Varr. R. R.* 26. Paret purpureis aper capistris, *Mart.* 1, 105, 7. (2)

Ad summum palum extenta vitis capistro constringitur, *Col.* 4, 20. (3) Cato cap. 12. ¶ **Maritale capistrum**, The matrimonial noose, the band of wedlock, *Juv.* 6, 43.

Cāpital, ālis. n. pro capitale. (1) A heinous crime, worthy of death, or disfranchisement; a capital offence. (2) A woman's coif, curl, or hair-lace. (1) Nunquam fugiet, tametsi capital fecerit, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 1, 16. (2) Dictum capital, à capite, quod sacerdotulæ in capite nunc solent habere, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 29.

Cāpitālis, e. adj. or, comp. [*à* caput] (1) Belonging to the head, or life; usually in a metaphorical sense. (2) Capital, worthy of death, disfranchisement, or loss of liberty. (3) ¶ **Deadly**, mortal. (4) Pernicious, hurtful. (5) Shrewd, pert, sharp. (1) Periculum capitale, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, 19. Capitalior adversarius, *Cic.* (2) Rei capitalis dies dicta est, *Id.* Qui non paruerit, capitale esto, *Id.* Dixit, præsidio decedere apud Romanos capitale esse, sc. crimen, *Liv.* 24, 37. (3) Ex capitali morbo revaluit, *Gell.* (4) Totius injustitiæ nulla capitalior est quam eorum qui tum, cum maxime fallunt, id agant, ut boni viri videantur, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 13. — Capitale, & pestiferum Antonii reditum timemus, *Id.* (5) Capitale vocamus ingenium solers, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 839. Siculus ille capitalis, creber, acutus, brevis, penè pusillus, *Thucydides, Cic. Ep. Fam.* 1, 12.

Cāpitāliter, adv. Deadly, mortal, *Plin. Jun. Ep.* 1, 5.

¶ **Cāpitatio**, ōnis. f. A tribute paid by the head, either for men, or beasts; poll-money, head silver, subsidy, allowance for horse-meat. Ap. JCC. in utraq. sign. ¶ **Æstimatio**, & exactio capitum, *Cic.*

Cāpitātus, a, um. adj. Having a head, growing with a head. Capitatus clavus, *Varr. de R. R.* 9, 12. Porrum capitatum, *Plin.* 20, 6.

¶ **Cāpiticēns**, potius Cāpite cēnsi, divisē. Poor people, who were taxed little, or nothing, *Gell.* 16, 10. — *Ærarii*.

Cāpitellum, i. n. [*dim.* à capitulum, quamvis negat *Varr.*] A little head; the top of plants, *Plin.* 24, 19. ¶ The head, or chapter, of a pillar, *Faber ex Corippo.* ¶ A still to distil waters in, as it is lately used.

Cāpitium, i. n. dict. quod capit pectus, sc. indutu comprehendit. A woman's stomach, or as some say, a hood, a capouch, *Varr.*

Cāpito, ōnis. m. qui magno est capite, unde & piceis ita dictus. (1) A jo't head. (2) Also a kind of cod-fish, a pollard. (1) Equos arbitramus Deos, filios, flaccos, frontones, capitones? *Cic.* (2) Cato 158. ¶ Duri capitones, *Plaut. Perf.* 1, 2, 8. Bold impudent fellows, as os durum, is taken in Terence; or, as others, Heady, obstinate: Rather simply, as I think, Hard-headed fellows, that could bear any knocks, or bruises, at the tables of great men for their be'ly sake: for we find in comedies, parasites were often treated scurvily.

Cāpitōlinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the capitol. Jupiter capitolinus, *Cic. pro Dom.* 57. clivus, *Id.*

Cāpitōlium, i. n. quod ibi hominis caput, cum extrueretur, inventum, vel qu. capitalium, i. e. locus capitalis, five principalis. The temple of Jupiter in Rome, called the Capitol, built on the Tarpeian mount. See an account of the building thereof, *Liv. lib.* 1, 55. Capitolia, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 3, 29. ¶ Other chief temples, and towers were also called by this name, *Vid. Suet. Calig.* 57, & ibi *Casaub.*

¶ **Cāpitōsus**, a, um. adj. Which hath a great head; also stubborn, heady. Ap. mediū ævi scriptores. ¶ **Capitosa strophæ**, Shrewd shifts, *Prud. Apoth.* pr. 25. ¶ **Morosus**, obstinatus.

¶ **Cāpitulāria**, um. n. pl. Statute-books, JCC. ¶ **Cāpitulārii**, ōrum. m. pl. Taxers, or gatherers of poll-money. Also assistants, or assessors, upon the bench with the judge, JCC.

Cāpitulātum, adv. By heads, or chapters; head by head, briefly, summarily, by parts, or parcels. Hæc omnia capitulatim sunt dicta, *Nep. Cat.* sub finem.

Cāpitulātus, a, um. adj. Headed, or having the fashion of a head; knoped. Capitulatæ costæ, *Cels.* 8, 1.

Cāpitulum, i. n. [*dim.* à caput] (1) A little head, the top. *Synec.* A man, or woman. (2) The head, or chapter, of a pillar. (3) ¶ A convocation-house, or chapter of dean, and prebendaries. (4) ¶ A chapter of a book. (5) ¶ A summary, or brief account. (6) ¶ Also a woman's head dress. (7) ¶ The teats, or heads, of veins, in the piles. (1) Operto capitulo calidum bibunt, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 14. ¶ O capitulum lepidum! O pretty rogue! *Ter.* (2) *Vitr.* 4, 1. (3) Ap. eccl. script. ¶ Collegium. (4) *Tertull.* & *Hieron.* (5) *Cic. de Leg.* 1, 31. ¶ Sed in emendationibus libris leg. Caput. (6) *Vid. Barth. ad Claudian.* Mamert. p. 347. (7) *Cels. teste Littl.*

Cāpiundus, a, um. part. [*à* capior] To be taken, &c. *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 12. Nunc gestus mihi vultusque est capiundus novus, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 51.

* **Capnias**, æ. m. [*à* καπνός fumus] Gemma à fumi colore dict. A kind of jasper, *Plin.* 37, 9.

* **Capnites**, æ. m. [*ab* eodem] A kind of gem of the jasper kind, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* **Capnitis**, itidis. f. [*ex* eodem themate] Thin flakes of brass, sticking to the sides of the furnace, *Plin.* 34, 10.

* **Capnos**, i. f. dict. & **Capnion**, i. n. [*à* supra dict.] The herb fumitory, *Plin.* 25, 13.

Capnūmargus, i. m. A kind of clay, *Plin.* 17, 7. **Cāpo**, ōnis. m. A capon, *Mart.* 16, 63. **Gal-lus spado**, *Petron.* c. 55.

* **Cappa**, indecl. The name of a Greek letter, γράμμα καππα καππα, sc. Cappadox, Cretensis, Cilix; vel C. Sylla, C. Cinna, C. Lentulus. *Vid. Chiliad.*

* **Cappar**, āris. Acaper, *Pall. Oct.* 1, 11. pro

* **Capparis**, is. m. [*à* κάππαρις, Gr.] (1) A shrub bearing fruit called capers. (2) Also the fruit capers. (1) Capparis firmioris ligni frutex, *Plin.* 13, 23. (2) Capparin, & putri cepas alece natantes voras, *Mart.* 3, 77.

Capra, æ. f. [*à* carpo, quod frutices carpat, *Varr.*] (1) A she goat. (2) A constellation, the goat which nourished Jupiter, when a child. (3) The stinking savour of the arm-holes; id quod hircus. (4) A fiery meteor. (1) Capræ pariunt & quaternos, *Plin.* 8, 50. (2) X. Cal. Januar. capra occidit manē, *Col.* 11, 2. (3) Nimis arcta premunt olidæ convivia capræ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 29. (4) *Sen. Quest. Nat.* 1, 1.

Caprārius, i. m. A goat-herd, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 3, & *Col.* 3, 10.

Caprea, æ. f. [*à* simil. quādam capræ] (1) A roe, a deer, a gazel. (2) A branch that puteth forth tendrils. (1) Lascivæ similem ludere capræ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 15, 12. (2) *Varr.* 1, 31, 5.

¶ **Capreolātum**, adv. Twining about, like the tendrils of vines, *Apul. Met.* p. 386. ¶ In morem capræ.

Capreolus, i. m. [*dim.* à caprea] (1) A wild buck, a chevril. (2) A tendril of a vine. (3) A cross piece of timber to hold fast larger beams, and keep them together; a brace. (4) A fork, or prop, for a vine, or other thing. (5) A forked instrument to dig with. (1) Feræ pecudes, ut capreoli, damæque, *Col.* 9, 1. (2) *Varr.* 1, de R. R. 31. (3) *Cæs. de bello civ.* c. 10, & *Vitruv.* 4, 2. (4) *Col. de R. R.* 31, 3. (5) *Col.* 11, 3.

Capricornus, i. m. [*ex* capra, & cornu] A constellation called Capricorn, containing twenty stars, *Hor. Carm.* 2, 17, 20.

Caprificandus, a, um. part. [*à* caprificor] To be dressed, as fig-trees are, and brought to maturity with the gnats of the wild fig-tree. Nunc caprificandæ sunt arbores fici, *Pallad.* 7, 5.

Caprificatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* caprificor] A husbanding, or dressing, of wild fig-trees, *Plin.* 15, 19.

Caprificiālis, e. adj. ¶ **Caprificiales dies**, Vulcani sacri. The dogs-days, in which women used to sacrifice under a fig-tree, *Plin.* 11, 15.

Caprificor, āris. dep. To be ripened, as figs are, with the gnats which are bred of the wild fig-tree, *Plin.* 16, 27.

Cāpri-

Caprificus, i. f. [*q. d. capri-ficus*] *ficus silvestris*. (1) *A wild fig-tree*. (2) *Met. Vain-glory, or a foolish ostentation of useless learning*. (1) *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 38. (2) *Perf.* 1, 25.

|| **Caprifolium**, i. n. [*quod sit extremis flexibus capreolatum*, *Lobel.*] *Woodbind, or honeysuckle*, *Jun.* = *Periclymenon*.

† **Caprigenus**, a, um. adj. *Of goat's breed, goatish*, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 16.

Caprile, is. n. *A stable, or cote, for goats*, *Col.* 7, 6.

|| **Caprillis**, e. adj. *Belonging to goats*. || **Caprili** casa, *A cote for goats*, *Lex. ex Eutrop.*

Caprimulgus, i. m. qui capras mulget. (1) *A milker of goats, a goat-herd, or some such sorry fellow*. (2) *A bird like a gull, which in the night sucketh goats, and hurts their udders*. (1) *Catull.* 20, 10. (2) *Plin.* 10, 40.

Caprinus, a, um. adj. [*à caper*, *Cic.*] *Of a goat*. *Caprinus grex*, *Liv.* 22, 10. *Lana caprina*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 15. *pellis*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 29. || **Lana caprina**, *A thing of no value*, *Prov.*

† **Capripes**, edis. *Which hath feet like a goat, as the satyrs had; goat-footed*, *Propert.* 3, 16, 34.

Capronæ, vel **Capronæ**, arum. pl. f. sc. comæ. (1) *† The fore-top of a horse*. (2) *|| Also women's hair laid out before; bull-towers*. (1) *Lucil. ap. Non.* (2) *Apul. p.* 763. || **Antix** usitatus.

Capſa, æ. f. [*à capio*, unde *capſo*, ant. *pro cepero*] (1) *A coffer, a box, a case*. (2) *A satchel to carry books to school in, for which noblemen's children had a servant on purpose*. (1) *Quid? mihi quàm multis custodibus opus erit, si te semel ad meas capſas admiserò?* *Cic. Div. Verr.* 16. (2) *Quem sequitur custos angustæ vernula capſæ*, *Juv.* 10, 117.

Capsarius, i. m. *A servant that waited on noblemen's children to school, and carried their books for them*, *Suet. in Ner.* c. 36.

|| **Capsella**, æ. f. [*dim. à capsula*] *A little box, or chest; also a place wherein corn, or any other fruit, is laid*, *Ulp.* † **Capsula**,

† **Capsis**, i. e. *cape*, si vis, *Cic. ap. Quint.* 1, 1, c. 5.

† **Capſit**, prehenderit, *Fest.* i. e. *ceperit; ut sit à capio, antiq. capſo, ut à facio, faxo*, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 3, 6.

Capsula, æ. f. [*dim. à capſa*] *A little coffer, or chest; a casket*. *Huc una è multis capsula me sequitur*, *Catull.* 63, 8.

* **Capſus**, i. m. vel **Capſum**, i. n. [*à καψός, ὁ τοῦχος* *Hefych.*] (1) *A stall for cattle*. (2) *|| A place in the chariot, where they, that are carried, sit*. (3) *The place where the coachman sitteth*. (4) *|| A close coach, or waggon*. (1) = *Clausâ capſo* alioque septo diverſi generis animalia, *Paterc.* 1, 16. (2) *Test. Philand.* (3) *Ad capſum rhedæ loculamentum figatur*, *Vitruv.* 10, 4. (4) *Idid.* 20, 12.

Captandus, a, um. part. *To be taken*. *Captandus est horum clanculum sermo mihi*, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 8, 8. *Captandæ puellæ cura*, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 351.

Captans, tis. part. *Taking*. *Captans tenebras secretumque*, *Plin. Pan.* 48. *Collum captantia brachia*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 428.

Captatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à capto*] (1) *A catching, or aiming, at; a purchasing by craft, or wheedling*. (2) *A bickering, or contending*. (1) *Plin.* 20, 14. (2) = *Captatio*, contentiōque verborum, *Cic. in Partit. Or.* 23.

Captator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He that endeavoureth to procure, or get any thing*. (2) *Particularly, he that flattereth a man to be his heir*. (1) *Auræ popularis captator*, *Liv.* 3, 33. (3) *Ut captatori moveat fastidia Cossio*, *Juv. Sat.* 10, 202. *Vid. & Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 57.

|| **Captatōrius**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, flattering; complimentary, full of courtesy, and craft*. *Ap. JCC.*

|| **Captatrix**, icis. f. *She that endeavoureth to procure, or get; a fawning gossip*, *Apul. p.* 603. *ed. Delph.*

Captatus, a, um. part. *Taken, sought*. *Secretoque captato*, *Suet. Orb.* 10. *Captatus anhelitus oris*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 72. *Eligito tempus, captatum sæpe rogandi*, *Id. Pont.* 3, 1, 129.

Captio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à capio*] *A taking, but most commonly, a taking advantage of; a catch, fetch, quirk, or cavil*. *Verum, si plus dederis referam, nulla in eâ re captio est*, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 12. *Captiones dialecticæ*, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 6. *Quanta esset in verbis captio; tum in cæteris rebus, tum in testamentis, si negligerentur voluntates?* *Id. de Clar. Or.* 53.

Captiosè, adv. *Captiously, deceitfully, subtilely*. *Sic me, inquit, antè sustinebo, nec diutius captiosè interroganti respondebo*, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 29.

Captiosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *slimus*, sup. (1) *Captious, full of craft, and deceit*. (2) *Hurtful, or prejudicial*. (1) = *Fallax*, & *captiosa* interrogatio, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 15. *Captiosissimum genus interrogationis*, *Id.* 16. *Nihil captiosius, neque indignius dici potest*, *Id. pro Rosc. Com.* 17. (2) *Id. pro Cæcin.* 30.

Captivitas, atis. f. *Captivity, bondage, imprisonment, slavery*. *Diuturna captivitas*, *Cic. pro C. Corn.* *Captivitas elephantorum*, *Flor.* 2, 2, 28. *urbium*, *Tac. H.* 3, 70, 4.

Captiuncula, æ. f. [*dim. à captio*] *A captious cavil, a little quirk, or fetch*. *Servus videtur omnes captiunculas pertimescere*, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 7.

Captivo, as. act. [*à captivus*] *To take prisoner, to captivate*. *Captivare aliquem insidiis*, *Liv.* 2, 50. *auram libertatis*, *Id.* 3, 37. † **Capio**, *captivum duco*.

Captivus, a, um. adj. [*à captus*] (1) *Taken*. (2) *Captive, taken in war, imprisoned*. (3) *Substant. A prisoner, or captive*. *Hinc Angl. A Captiff.* (1) *Captivi pisces*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 932. (2) *Captiva vestis*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 765. *Captivum aurum*, *Curt.* 8, 7. *Censuit, captivum agrum plebi quàm maximè æqualiter darent*, *Liv.* 3, 48. *Captivæ faminarum*, *Curt.* 6, 2, 5. (3) *Captivi frugi, & diligentes*, *Cic. Stygio ducor captiva tyranno*, *Claud. de Rapt. Prof.* 2, 264.

Capto, as. act. [*frequ. à capio, vel, ut Voss. desiderativum, ut sit capere cupio*] (1) *To lie in wait, or go about to take, or entrap*. (2) *To trip up, or put upon*. (3) *Met. To trick, or put upon; to entrap*. (4) *To covet, seek, or desire*. (5) *To allure, and win to our purpose, by gifts, flattery, or fair promises*. (6) *To spy out, or watch*. (7) *To fawn upon one; to wheedle, or make him presents, in hopes of being his heir*. (8) *To embrace, to clasp, or entwine*. (9) *Also simply, To take*. (1) *Incustoditum captat ovile lupo*, *Ov. Tr.* 1, 6, 10. (2) *Vinum dolosus est luctator, captat pedes primum*, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 5, 1, 16. (3) *Quid me captas, carnufex?* *Id. Amph.* 1, 1, 266. || *Si me impudiciæ captas, non potes carpere*, *Id. Amph.* 2, 2, 189. (4) *Quid me dente captas lædere?* *Pbædr.* 4, 7, 6. *Desperato adventu meo, quem non mediocriter captabat, &c.* *Cic. Fam.* 10, 23. (5) *Dum me captares, misisti munera nobis Postquam cepisti, das mihi, Rufe, nihil*, *Mart.* 9, 90. (6) *Dissident principes, captatur occasio*, *Cic.* (7) *Coranum quamvis jam tremulus captat pater*, *Juv.* 16, 5. || *Ab hac notione Captator*. (8) *Non ego captavi brevibus tua colla lacertis*, *Ov. Ep.* 8, 93. (9) *Reviso quid agant, aut quid capient consilii*, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 4, 1. || *Captare benevolentiam, To curry favour*, *Ad Her.* 1, 4. *cœnam, To hunt after*, *Mart.* 7, 19. *somnos, To sleep*, *Col.* 7, 10. *frigus, To cool himself*, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 53. *Captare sonitum aure admotâ, To listen*, *Liv.* 8.

Captor, aris. pass. *To be taken*. *Illis insidias tendunt, captantur ab illis*, *Manil.* 2, 519. *Non inter pocula sermo captatur*, *Claud.* 2. *in prim. Conf. Stil.* 164.

Captura, æ. f. [*à capio, captum*] (1) *A catching, taking*. (2) *Meton. The thing caught*. (3) *Earnings, or wages*. (1) *Ad piscium, & alitum capturam*, *Plin.* 19, 1. (2) *Capita caprarum morſu corripens, donec capturam extorqueat*, *Id.* 10, 40. (3) *Capturæ prostitutarum*, *Suet. in Cal.* c. 40.

Capturus, a, um. part. *About to take, &c.* *Sincerius gaudium ex procreatione capturus*, *Juss.* 10, 1. *Vide, quid es capturus consilii*, *Plaut. Stic.* 4, 2, 51.

Captus, a, um. part. (1) *Taken by force*. (2) *Deceived, beguiled, entangled, ensnared*. (3) *Pleased, delighted, ravished, smitten*. (4) *Deſert,*

or deprived of. (1) *Oppida capta*, *Propert.* 3, 4, 16. (2) *Insidiis capta puella*, *Ov. Ep.* 20, 66. (3) *Hæc quoquæ si quis Captus amore leget*, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 10. (4) *Ut idem oculis, & auribus captus sit*, *Cic. Qui captus omnibus membris delatus in curiam esset*, *Liv.* 2, 36. || *Captus locus*, i. e. *ad sacrificandum legitime constitutus*, *Fest.*

Captus, ūs. m. verb. [*à capio*] (1) *A taking, an attachment, or seizure*. (2) *Capacity, understanding, state, condition, ability*. (1) *Virtus in captu bonorum suorum, &c.* *Val. Max.* 1, 13, c. 3. (2) *Ut captus est servulorum*, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4.

Cápula, æ. f. [*dim. à capis*] *integre Capidula. A little wooden, or earthen, cup; a long instrument of wood to take oil out of a vessel, a ladle, or spoon*, *Varr. L. L.* 4.

Cápularis, e. adj. *Capulo vicinus*, *Serv.* *Very old, ready to be laid on the bier, at the pit's brink, at death's door*. *Tam capularis tibi diu videor vivere?* *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 34.

Cápuliator, ōris. m. (1) *He who taketh oil out of vessels with a ladle*. (2) *Capulatores*, pl. *The officers belonging to the prefect of the city, who distributed oil to the people*. (1) *Col.* 12, 50. (2) *Cato, capite* 66.

Cápulo, as. act. i. e. *capulis depleo*. *To empty vessels of liquors, or to lade them out of one vessel into another*, *Cato*, c. 67.

Cápulum, i. n. & **Cápulus**, i. m. (1) *A bilt, bast, or handle*. (2) *A bier*. (3) *Item membrum virile*. (1) *Capulo tenus abdidit ensen*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 553. (2) *Ut osculatur carnufex capuli decus*, *Plaut. As.* 5, 2, 42. (3) *Id. in Cæſinâ, & in Priapeis*.

Cápus, i. m. *Varr. & Cápo, ōnis. (1) *A capon*. (2) *An eunuch*. (1) *Gallinæ mares galli, capi seminares, quod sunt castrati*, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9. (2) *Vid. Mart.* 13, 63.*

CÁPUT, itis. n. [*Sic dict. quod inde initium capiant sensus, & nervi*, *Varr.* *certè cum à capio, tum à caput fit in comp. ceps, ut princeps, præceps*] (1) *A head*. (2) *Met. The sum, or principal point*. (3) *An author, beginner, or ring-leader*. (4) *A chapter, a particular, an article, or clause*. (5) *The beginning, or upper-end, of a thing*. (6) *The top of a tree, plant, &c.* (7) *A chief city, or metropolis*. (8) *Life, reputation, liberty*. (9) *The principal, or money let out to usury*. (10) *The head, or spring, of a river*. (11) *The mouth of a river*. (12) *The amount of corn, or any other thing due to the commonwealth by way of tax*. (13) *Synec. The whole man*. (14) *The top, or head, of a bile, or ulcer*. (1) *Colaphis tuber est totum caput*, *Ter. Ad.* 2, 2, 38. (2) *Ad consilium de republ. dandum, caput est nōſe rempub.* *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 82. (3) *Idem quod ego sensis, te esse huic rei caput*, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 29. (4) *Qui quod secundo capite, quod scriptum est, non meminit in tertio*, *Cic.* (5) || *Nec caput, nec pedes*, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 31. (6) *Movēre sylvæ capita*, *Sen. Troad.* 173. *Capita papaverum*, *Flor.* 1, 7. (7) *Thebæ totius Græciæ caput*, *Nep. Epam.* 10. (8) *Cui si capitis res fieri, nummum nunquam credam plumbeum*, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 120. (9) *Deductum de capite quod usuris pernumeratum esset*, *Liv.* (10) *Ad extremū sacrum caput affuit amnis*, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 319. (11) || *Rhenus* multis capitibus in oceanum influit, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 10. (12) *De capite vectigalium P. R. remisisti*, *Cic. 4. Verr.* (13) *Triginta minas pro capite tuo dedi*, *Plaut.* (14) *Si nondum [furunculi] caput fecerint*, *Plin.* 26, 12. || *Diminuere caput, To break one's head*, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 33. || *Capite censi*, *Sall. The poorer sort of people, who in assessments were valued at little, or nothing, but only named, and reckoned, as citizens*, *Gell.* 16, 10. *Capitis minutio, sive diminutio*: est status mutatio, eaque triplex: maxima, cum aliquis, & civitatem, & libertatem amittit: minor, cum civitas retinetur, libertas retinetur: minima cum civitas retinetur, & libertas, sed status commutatur, quod accidit in his, qui cum sui juris fuerint, ceperunt alieno juri subjecti esse, vel contrâ, *Juss. de cap. diminut.* Quibus autem dignitas, magis quàm status permutatur, capite non minuuntur: ideo à senatu motos capite non minùs constat,

adcat, qui nescio an illi faciet satis; sanè con-

Eturis standum erit] (1) *A single verse.* (2) *One book of verses.* (3) *A song, or ode.* (4) *In a larger sense, any poem, epick, lyrick, &c.* (5) *A tune, or ditty.* (6) *A booting, or cry.* (7) *A charm.* (8) *A prophecy.* (9) *A prayer.* (10) *An epitaph, or inscription.* (11) *The words of an oath, or curse, by way of vow.* (12) *A form of a sentence, condemning to punishment.* Indeed, any conceived form in prose, or verse, may be so called. (1) Rem carmine signo, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 287. (2) Quod in primo quoque carmine claret, *Lucret.* 6, 936. (3) Operosa parvus Carmina fingo, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 31. (4) Maronis altisoni carmina, *Juv.* 11, 179. *Æoli* carmen, *Hor. Od.* 3, 30, 13. Tragicum carmen, *Id. A. P.* 220. Alterna carmina, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 5. (5) Carmina jam moriens canit exsequialia cygnus, *Id. Met.* 14, 430. (6) Cecinit mœstum devia carmen avis, *Id. Ep.* 2, 118. (7) Carminibus Circe socios mutavit Ulyssæi, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 70. (8) Cumæi venit jam carminis ætas, *Id. Ecl.* 4, 4. (9) Carmine placantur superi, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 138. (10) Tumulo superaddite carmen, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 42. (11) Jurare cogebantur diro quodam carmine in execrationem capitis, & stirpis, *Liv.* vid. & eund. l. 1. c. 24. (12) Vid. eund. 1, 26. Sic & Carmen cruciatûs, *Cic.*

Carmentalia, ðrum. pl. n. *A feast dedicated to Evander's mother Carmenta, or Carmentis; or so called from the Carmentæ, Varr. kept, according to some, on the 11th, or as others say, on the 15th of January.*

Carmînatio, ðnis. f. verb. *A picking, or carding, of wool; a heckling of flax, Plin.* 11, 23.

Carmînatus, a, um. part. *Carded, teased, or picked. Lana carminata, Plin.* 9, 38.

Carmîno, as. aët. [*à carmen*] *To card, and comb, wool; to hatchel flax, Varr.*

* Carnâlis, e. adj. [*à caro*] *Carnal, fleshy, Ecl.*

* Carnâlîter, adv. [*à carnalis*] *Carnally, Prud.*

Apoth. 368.

* Carnârium, i. n. [*à caro*] (1) *A larder, or room, where flesh hangs to be kept.* (2) *A butcher's shambles, a flesh-market, or butchery.* (3) *A vessel to keep flesh in.* (4) *Flesh itself, flesh-meat.* (1) Deturbavit totum cum carne carnarium, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 4, 6. (2) Cœnam è carnario emit, *Id. Curc.* 2, 3, 45. (3) Cat. 68. Petron. 135. (4) Qui mihi carnarium paravit ridiculus ad jentandum, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 66.

* Carnârius, i. m. [*ab eodem*] *A butcher, a fleshmonger, or lover of flesh.* ¶ Carnarius sum, pinguiarius non sum, *I love the flesh, not the fat, Mart.* 211, 101.

* Carnæus, a, um. adj. [*ex eodem themate*] *Fleshy, made of flesh, Prud. Apoth.* 370.

Carnîfex, icis. m. [*à carne faciendâ, qui facit ut vivum corpus fiat caro, sc. mortua*] (1) *A hangman, or executioner; a goaler.* (2) *Met. A rogue, or villain.* (1) = Ponite ante oculos vincula, &c. carnificem, tortoremque, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 3. (2) Etiam clamat carnifex? *Plaut. Ufusp. etiam adj.* ¶ Epulæ carnifices, *That put one to torment afterwards, Claud. B. Gild.* 179.

Carnîficiâ, æ. f. (1) *A place where malefactors are executed.* (2) *The business, or office, of a hangman.* (3) *Torture, racking.* (1) Carnificinæ ostenditur locus, *Suet. Tib.* 62. (2) Vel carnificinam facere hunc possum perpeti, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 29. (3) Cum omnis perturbatio miseria est, tum carnificina est ægritudo, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 13. Carnificinæ plur. in hac notione dixit Cato.

Carnîficius, a, um. adj. ¶ Carnificium cribrum. *Mangled, and made full of holes, like a sieve, Plaut. Most.* 1, 1, 52.

¶ Carnîfico, as. aët. *To execute, to cut in pieces, Liv.* si fides Littl. at non invenio. Sed

Carnîficor, âris. pass. *To be executed, and cruelly killed, Liv.* 24, 15.

* Carnis, nominativo, ap. vet. Prisc. ex Liv.

Carnîvorus, a, um. [*ex caro & voro*] *Devouring flesh; that lives upon, or eats, flesh; carnivorous, Plin.* 10, 73.

* Carnosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Fleshy, gross.* (2) *Thick, plump, pithy.* (3) *Pulpy.* (1) Carnosus venter, *Plin.* 11, 37. *Atrophæ cornosiora, Id.* 27, 8. (2) Carnosa cu-

presso folia, *Id.* 16, 24. (3) Carnosissimæ olivæ, *Id.* 15, 3.

* CARO, nis. f. [*à κρέας, five κρέας*] *Flesh of birds, beasts, fishes. In herbs and plants, the substance under the peel, or rind. In toto corpore arborum, ut reliquorum animalium, cutis, sanguis, caro, nervi, venæ, ossa, medullæ, &c. Plin.* 16, 38. ¶ Caro tosta, *Roast meat, Ov. Met.* 12, 156. Caro putrida, subrancida, *Stinking meat, Cic. in Pison.*

Cáro, ðre. *To card.* ¶ Lanam carere, *To tease, or card, wool, Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 46.

† Caronium, vid. Catonium. *Hell.*

* Cáros, Cârôn, Cârînon, Cæreum, & Carrium, quæ lectionum est discrepantia. [*à κάρος, Gr. The herb caraways, Plin.*

* ¶ Cârôs, i. m. [*à κάρος, idem.*] purum putum Græcum vocab. medicis fortè Latine usitatum. *A lethargy.*

* ¶ Cârôticus, a, um. adj. [*à caros*] habens vim soporandi, *Casting into a deep sleep, stupifying, Met. Lat. Soporifer.*

* ¶ Cârôtides, um, pl. f. [*ab eodem*] *Two arteries, or veins, in the neck, that go up to the brain, Med.*

Carpens, tis. part. *Gathering, cropping.* Carpentis pabulâ tauri, *Ov. Am.* 3, 5, 27. Carpentis membra coronæ inter manus, *Luc.* 2, 120. Humenti carpens pater oscula vultu, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 711.

Carpentum, i. n. [*à carpendo, id, quo carpi-mus iter, Isid.*] *A chariot, a waggon, a coach, a caroch, Ov. Fast.* 1, 619, & 6, 603. Suet. Claud. c. 11. Honos carpenti, quo per Circum ducebantur matronæ.

Carpheotum, i. n. *Pure, and white, Frankincense, Plin.* 12, 14.

Carphos, m. *The herb fenugreek, Plin.* 24, 19.

Carpineus, a, um. adj. *Made of the carpin-tree, Plin.* 16, 43.

Carpinus, i. f. *A kind of plane-tree, or maple; by some called the yoke-tree, Plin.* 16, 15.

¶ Carpio, ðnis. m. [*à carpendo*] *A fish of the trout-kind, a salmon-trout. Aliis, a carp; sed perperam.*

CARPO, ðre, psi, ptum. aët. (1) *To gather, pull, or pluck, fruit, herbs, &c.* (2) *To take.* (3) *To carve, or cut up.* (4) *To separate, or divide.* (5) *To tease, toase, or card, wool, flax, &c.* (6) *To cull, pick, and choose.* (7) *Met. To waste, diminish, or consume.* (8) *To enjoy.* (9) *To carp, or find fault with.* (10) *To rob, pillage, or take away.* (1) Carpent tua poma nepotes, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 50. Manibus herbas carpemus, *Col.* 5, 6. (2) Carpere aquam de mari, *Ov. in Ibin.* 198. cibos digitis, *Id. A. Am.* 3, 755. Carpere vires Romanas, *Liv.* 3, 5. (3) Vides illum qui obsonium carpit? *Petr. c.* 36. (4) Nisi vellet in multas, parvasque partes carpere exercitum, *Liv.* 26, 38. (5) Inter ancillas sedere jubeas, & lanam carpere, *Plaut.* (6) Quod quidem erit bellissimum carpem, *Ter. Adel.* 4, 2, 51. (7) Alvus corpus, ac vires carpit, *Col.* 6, 7. (8) Carpamus dulcia, *Pers.* 5, 151. (9) Carpere vel noli nostra, vel ede tua, *Mart.* 1, 92. (10) Et soror, & mater, nutrix quoque carpat amantem, *Ov. Amr.* 1, 8. Carpsit opes illa ruina meas, *Id. Pont.* 4, 8, 32. = Colligo, *Cic.*

¶ Carpere vitales auras, i. e. haurire, *To live, or breathe, Virg. Æn.* 1, 392. Carpere somnos, quietem, *To sleep, Id. viam, Id. iter, To go, Hor. prata fugâ, To run full speed, Virg. oscula, Ov. Ep.* 11, 117. *To kiss, agmen, To cut off the rear, or skirts, of the army, Cæf. B. C.* 1, 63.

Carpor, i, tus sum. pass. *To be gathered, cropt, troubled, wasted, spent, &c. Sed etiam nostrum militum vocibus nonnihil carperetur, Cæf. B. G.* 3, 17. Vid. Carpo.

* Carpöbalsâmum, i. n. [*ex καρπός fructus, & βάλσαμον balsamum*] *The fruit of the balsamum, Plin.* 12, 25.

* Carpöphyllon, i. n. [*ex καρπός & φύλλον, folium*] *Laurel of Alexandria, Plin.* 15, 30.

Carptim, adv. [*à carpo*] *Here and there, by snatches, summarily, in few words, by parcels, one*

by one, *Liv.* 44, 41. ¶ Carptim vocem resorbere, *To pants, or fetch his breath short, Plin.* 18, 87.

= Carptim & κατὰ κεφαλαία, *Id. Ep.* 6, 22.

= Carptim breviterque perstringere, *Id. in Paneg.* 25. ¶ Edictum ut convenirent Carthagine, seu captim partes, seu universi mallent, *Liv.* 8.

Carptor, ðris. m. verb. [*à carpo*] (1) *A carver.* (2) ¶ *Met. Areprover, a carper.* (3) ¶ *A carder, or picker of wool; Lat. carminator.* (1) Juv. 9, 110. (2) = Vituperones captores appellavit, *Gell.* 19, 7. (3) Litt. sed sine auct.

Carptûra, æ. f. *A gathering, or picking, Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

Carptus, a, um. part. (1) *Plucked, cropped, gathered.* (2) *Toased.* (1) Carptus flos, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 80. (2) Carpta lana, *Cels.* 6, 6.

Carptu, abl. qu. à carptus. verb. *A gathering, a plucking, a cropping, Plin.* 24, 10.

* Carpus, i. m. [*à καρπός, Gr. i. e. pars manus*] *The wrist, Cels.* 3, 6. ¶ *The name of a tertian fever, Lex. ex Petron.*

¶ Carrobâlîsta, æ. f. *An instrument of war carried in a cart, Veg.*

Carrûca, æ. f. [*à carrus*] *A little cart, a caroch, a calash. Nos carrucas ex argento celare invenimus, Plin.* 33, 11.

¶ Carrûcarius, i. m. *A carter, car-man, or coach-man, Ulp. † Carrum agens.*

Carrum, i. n. *A car, or cart, Hirt. B. H.* 6, 2. Sed longè usitatius.

Carrus, i. m. [*à currus. al. à cardine rotarum*] *A car, wain, or waggon, Cæf. B. G.* 6, 1.

Carthëgon. *The seed of the box-tree, Plin.* 16, 30.

Cartilâgeus, a, um. adj. *Of a gristly substance, or full of gristles, Plin.* 11, 37.

Cartilâginösus, a, um. adj. *Full of gristles, Cels.* 8, 1.

Cartilâgo, ginis. f. qu. carnîlago. *A cartilage, a gristle, or tendon, as of the ear, or nose, Plin.* 11, 4.

¶ Arundinis cartilago, *The pith in the joint of the reed, Plin.* 16, 66.

* Câruncûla, æ. f. [*dim. à caro*] *A little piece of flesh, a kernel, Cic. de Div.* 2, 24. *Cels.* 2, 7.

Cârus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Dear, costly.* (2) *Consequently, Precious, beloved:*

In which signification it is often written *charus*, but not rightly, as many ancient MSS. and monuments attest. (1) Tum annona cara est, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 7. (2) Ego illum scio, quàm carus sit cordi meo, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 1, 21. Carior est Dîa homo, quàm sibi, *Juv.* 10, 350. = Frater carissimus, atque amantissimus, *Cic.*

* Cârÿatîdes, um. f. [*καρυατῖς, Gr.*] *Images of women, used for supporters in buildings, or to adorn the gable-ends, &c. Vid. Vitruv.* 1, 1.

Cârÿitis, æ. m. *A kind of spurge, Plin.* 26, 8.

* Cârÿon, i. n. [*καρύων, Gr.*] *A walnut-tree; also a walnut, Plin.* 15, 22. ¶ Cârÿon myrsinicon, *A nutmeg. Carya pontica, Filberts, or hazelnuts. Carya basilica, Walnuts, Litt.*

* ¶ Cârÿöphillum, i. n. [*Gr. καρυόφυλλον*] *A clove gilly flower, Ruell.*

* Cârÿöta, æ. f. [*à καρύον, nux juglans*] *A kind of date, as big as a walnut, used to be gilt, and sent as a new year's gift. Aurea porrigitur Jani caryota calendis, Mart.* 11, 27.

* Cârÿölis, idis. f. [*καρυώτις, Gr.*] *A kind of date, Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 20.

Câsa, æ. f. [*à κασά, text.*] *A cottage, or cabin, of turf, straw, leaves, &c. a thatched house, a lodge, a soldier's hut. Humiles habitare casas, Virg. Ecl.* 2, 29.

† Cäsabundus, a, um. adj. [*à verbo Caso*] *Ready to fall, staggering, reeling, tumbling, Varr. ex Næv.*

† Cäsânis, tis. part. *Casanticapite incedens. To go with his head stooping, reeling, Lex. ex Plaut.*

† Cascus, a, um. adj. *Lingua Sabinâ, vetus, Old, ancient. Cascus cascam ducit, Varr.*

Cäsêile, is. n. *A place where cheeses were made, or set; a cheese-loft, Col.* 2, 15.

Cäsêarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to cheese.* ¶ Cascaria forma, *A cheese-wat, Col.* 7, 8. ¶ Cascaria taberna, *A cheesemonger's shop, Ulp.*

Cäsêus, i. m. etymi incerti, legitur & Cäsêum, i. n. *Plaut. Cheese.* ¶ Musteus, five recens, *Rotven*

cheese,

4 G 2

cheese, fresh cheese, new cheese, Plin. 11, 42, & 28, 9. *Parmensis, Parmesan*.

* *Cassia*, æ. f. [*κασία*, vel *κασία*, Gr. ab Heb. קָסְיָה, à קָסָה, abrahit: est enim cortice, qui abraditur commendabilis, *Becm.*] (1) *A sweet shrub bearing spice like cinnamon, and used instead of it*, Cassia, or canella. (2) *Also a flower, an herb, which bees delight in*, (1) Plin. 12, 19. (2) Cassia atque aliis intexens mollibus herbis, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 49. ¶ Sed Cassia fistularis, *The common Cathartick, called Cassia fistula, Jun.* Cassia lignea, *The common bark*, Litt.

* *Cassignete*, es. f. [*κασίγηται*, Gr.] *Herba ita dicta, quod cum sui generis herbis tantum nascatur*, Plin. 24, 17.

¶ *Casito*, as. freq. [à caso] *To fall often, to trip, or stumble*, Paul.

† *Casmillus*, i. m. ant. pro *Camillus*. Minister in sacris, *Varr.*

Caso, as. freq. [à cado] *To fall often, to tumble, to reel*. *Casabant cadi*, *Plaut. Mell.* 3, 2, 42.

Casè, adv. *In vain, fruitlessly*. *Casè ne tempus terretur*, *Liv.* 24, 26.

¶ *Cassiculum*, i. n. [dim. à cassis] *A little net, a casting net*, *Fest.* † *Rece jaculum*.

Cassida, æ. f. *A helmet, a cap of steel, a bassinet, or salade*, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 774.

Cassis, is. m. (1) *A hunter's net, a toil*, (2) *Acobweb*. (1) *Cassibus impositis venor*, *Prop.* 4, 2, 33. (2) *Suspendit aranea casses*, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 247.

Cassis, idis. f. *galea à Tuscis sic nominata, A helmet, a head-piece, a salade*. = *Minos Seu caput abdiderat cristatâ casside pennis*, *In galeâ formosus erat*, *Or. Met.* 8, 25.

Cassita, æ. f. *Avis alauda, quæ & Galerita, ab apice cristato instar cassidis, sive galeæ*. *Alark*, Plin. 11, 37.

* *Cassitron*, i. n. [*κασίτρον*, Gr.] *Tin, rubite lead*, Plin. 34, 16.

Cassus, a, um. adj. [à carco, caritum, & cassum, *Prisc.*] *Vain, frivolous, of no value, void, empty, ignorant*. ¶ *Animâ cassum corpus*, *Dead*, *Lucret.* 3, 563. § *Augur cassi futuri, A false, or ignorant, prophets*, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 106. *Cassa nux, A nut, or worm-eaten, nut*, *Hor.* § *Virgo cassâ dote, A maid without a portion*, *Plaut.* = *Inanis*, Plin. *Ventosus Petron. Vitiosus*, *Plaut.*

* *Cassa mola*, genus sacrificii, quod *Vestales virgines faciebant*, *Fest.*

Cassanea, æ. f. sc. nux. [à *Cassanâ* *Thessaliæ* urbe dicta, ubi harum nucum copia] *A chestnut, or chestnut-tree*. *Cassaneæ molles*, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 82.

Cassanetum, i. n. *A place planted with chestnut-trees, a grove of chestnuts*, *Col.* 4, 33.

Cassaneus, a, um. adj. *Of a chestnut, or chestnut-tree*. *Cassaneæ nuces*, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 82.

* *Cassè*, idis. f. m. adv. [à castus] (1) *Chastely, purely*. (2) *Honestly, uprightly*. (3) *Devoutly, religiously*. (1) *Eloquentiam, ut adultam virginem, cassè tueamur*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 96. (2) = *Cassè*, & integrè vivere, *Id.* (3) *Cassius sacra privata facere*, *Liv.* 10, 7. *Cum Dejotarus religione suâ castissimè tueretur*, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 13.

Castellanus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a castle*. *Castellanus triumphus*, *Cic. i. e. de castellis capitis*.

Castellanus, i. m. *Miles qui castellum incolit*. (1) *A garrison soldier*. (2) ¶ *Also the governor, or constable, of a castle*. (1) *Liv.* 34, 27. (2) *Ap. inferior*.

¶ *Castellarius*, i. m. *One who hath the charge of conduits, a water-bailiff*. CLEMENTI CAESARVM SERVO, CASTELLARIO AQUAE, CLAUDIAE, *Vet. inscript. ap. Gruter.*

Castellatim, adv. (1) *From castle, to castle*. (2) *In small parties*. (3) *Piecemeal, or in several patches*. (1) *Hostes castellatim dissipati*, *Liv.* 7, 36. (2) *Plin.* 19, 6. (3) *Vitruv.* 8, 7.

Castellum, i. n. [dim. à castrum] (1) *A castle, a fort*. (2) *A town, or village*. (3) *A conduit, or pipe to convey water*. (1) *Aditus hostium castellis, & aggeribus prohibetur*, *Cic. Ca-*

stellum omnium scelerum, *Liv.* 3, 57. (2) = *Cunctis oppidis, castellisque desertis*, *Cæs. Kápen, villa, castellum, vicus. Vett. Gloss.* (3) *Vitruv.* 8, 7.

Castèria, æ. f. *A house, wherein oars, and other tackling of ships is kept, while the ship is laid up*, *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 1, 16.

Castificus, a, um. adj. [à castus & facio] *Making chaste, Expelle facinus mente castificâ horridum*, *Sen. Hippol.* 169.

* *Castigabilis*, e. adj. [à castigo] *Fit to be chastised, or corrected*. *Admisit in se culpam castigabilem*, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 6.

* *Castigatio*, ònis. f. verb. [ab eodem] *Chastisement, reproof, a chastening, correction, or amending; a reprimand*. = *Animadversio, & castigatio omnis contumeliâ vacare debet*, *Cic. Off.* 1, 25.

* *Castigator*, òris. m. verb. [ex eodem] *He who chastiseth, a corrector, a chastiser*. § *Laudator temporis acti, Se puero; censor, castigatorem minorum*, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 174.

* *Castigatus*, a, um. part. [à seq. castigo] (1) *Chastised, corrected*. (2) *Met. Lessened, or lessened*. (3) *Meton. To be amended; or adjusted*. (1) *Verberibus castigatus discessit*, *Liv.* (2) *Non sedatus corporis, sed castigatus animi dolor*, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 21. (3) *Libertas jubarum castigata*, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 687. *de equo quodam*.

* *Castigo*, as. act. [qu. castum ago, i. e. reddo, *Perot*, à κασός, fustis, *Helieb.* castigo; ut à fustis, fustigo, *Becm.* potius à κασός, quod *Dores Sicali dicebant pro κασός, lorum, quod Iouis cedebant, Casaub.*] (1) *To chastise, beat, or correct*. (2) *To chide, or reprove*. (3) *Meton. To mend exactly*. (1) *Manè castigabit eos exuviis bubulis*, *Plaut. Most.* 4, 1, 26. (2) *Ut cum plurimis dictis castigem*, *Plaut.* (3) *Carmen ad perfectum unguem castigare*, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 291. ¶ *Vinculis, verberibus, carcere, castigare aliquem, To punish by imprisonment, &c. to imprison, or beat*. *Passim. occ.*

* *Castigor*, àri. pass. [à castigo] *To be chastised*. *Crebris Pompeii literis castigabantur*, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 25.

* *Castimonia*, æ. f. [à castus] *Chastity, continence, forbearance of venery*. *Castimonia corporis*, *Cic. Leg.* etiam in plur. *Castimoniae superstitio*, *Plin.* 31, 8. *Dixit, decem dierum castimonia opus esse*, *Liv.* 39, 9.

* *Castitas*, àtis. f. [à castus] *Chastity, continence, purity*. *Metuens alterius viri Certo fœdere castitas*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 23.

* † *Castitudo*, dñis. f. [ab eodem] *Id. quod Castitas*, *Acc. ap. Non.*

* *Castor*, òris. m. [*κάστωρ*, Gr.] in acc. *castora*, *Juv.* (à castro, nam redimunt se eâ parte corporis propter quam expetuntur, *Cic.*) *A beaver, a beast like an otter: Some take it for a badger, or groy*. *Castor, & Pollux, Castores dicti. Two meteors, or lights, appearing to mariners*, *Plin.*

* *Castorea*, òrum. n. pl. [ab eodem] *Beavers bones, used much in medicine*, *Plin.* 32, 3.

* *Castoreum*, i. n. [ex eodem themate] *Oil made of the bones of beaver*, *Lucret.* 6, 794.

* *Castoreus*, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Of a beaver*. ¶ *Odor castoreus, A strong, rank, sinking, smell*, *Plin.* 12, 24.

Castra, òrum. pl. [à castrum] (1) *A camp, an army lodged, pavilions, or tents*. (2) *Meton. Var.* (3) *Met. A province, business, or art*. (1) *Pompeius se oppido tenet, nos ad portas castra habemus*, *Cic. Att.* 9, 17. (2) § *Quis te majora geret castrisve, forove?* *Tibull.* 4, 1, 39. (2) *Soleo & in aliena castra transire, non tanquam transfuga, sed explorator*, *Sen.* ¶ *Castra stativa, A pitched camp*, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 12. *Castra hiberna, Winter quarters, æstiva, The summer campaign*, *Cæs.* *Castra nautica, The rendezvous of a fleet*, *Nep. Alcib.* 8. *Cæsari, castra navalia*, *B. G.* 3, 22. *Castra cerea, Bee-hives*, *Claud. facere*, *Cic. Att.* 8, 19. *habere*, *Id. Fam.* 15, 4. *ponere, To encamp*, *Cæs.* *movere, To decamp*, *Curt.* ¶ *De navibus etiam usus est Virg.*

¶ *Castrametatio*, ònis. f. verb. *The pitching of a camp*, *Bud.*

Castrametator, òris. m. verb. *The marshal, who appointeth the camp, the quarter-master general*, *Vitruv.* 8, 5. ¶ *Castrorum metator, divisè, si malles loqui cum Cicerone*.

Castrametor, àris. dep. [ex castra & metior] *To pitch a camp, to encamp, to pitch tents*, *Liv.* 34, 28.

* *Castrata*, æ. f. [à casto, quod paleæ, qu. castrantur] *A kind of red robe*, *Plin.* 18, 9.

* *Castratio*, ònis. f. verb. [ab eodem] *A gelding, a pruning, or cutting of trees*, *Plin.* 16, 40. & *Col.* 6, 26.

* *Castratura*, æ. f. [ex eodem themate] *A gelding, or taking away; a shaling, or bulling, of corn*, *Plin.* 18, 9.

* *Castratus*, a, um. part. [à castro] (1) *Gelded*. (2) *Met. Weakened, diminished, enfeebled*. (1) *Castratus profilit hæres*, *Claud. in Eutr.* 2, 20, 550. (2) *Nolo morte dici Africani castratam esse remp.* *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 41.

Castrensis, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the camp, or field; to the army, or war*. § *Hic satus ad pacem, hic castrensis utilis armis*, *Propert.* 3, 9, 19. = *Castrensis ratio, & militaris*, *Cic.* ¶ *Corona castrensis, A garland given to him, who first entered the enemies camp*, *Fest.*

* *CASTRO*, as. act. [*dict.* quod castum facit, *Isid.* quia castrando vis libidinis extinguitur, *V.*] (1) *To geld*. (2) † *Met. To cut off*. (3) *To prune*. (4) *To bore holes low in trees*. (5) *To take away, or diminish; to retrench*. (6) *To weaken, or enfeeble*. (7) ¶ *To rack [vines]* (1) *Hædos decrescente lunâ castrato*, *Plin.* 18, 32. (2) *Ut esset aliquis; qui linguam ejus castraret*, *Pauc.* (3) *Veteres [vites] quàm minimùm castrato*, *Cato* 33, 1. (4) *Plin.* 24, 8. (5) *Castrare alvearia, sc. alveos favis spoliare*, *Col.* 9, 15. *Vis nulla cruentam castrat avaritiam*, *Claud. in Eutr.* 1, 18, 193. (6) *Nolo morte dici Africani castratam esse rempublicam*, *Cic.* (7) *Littl. ex Plin.*

Castrum, i. n. [à casa, quod sit conjunctio quædam casarum, *Scal.*] *A castle, a fortress, or citadel*. [Oppidum] *castellis, castrisque maximis sepsi*, *Cic.*

* ¶ *Castula*, æ. f. sc. vestis. [dim. à casta] *A linen cloth wherewith maids used to gird themselves under their breasts, a stomacher*, *Non. ex Varr.* = *Præcinctorium*, *Id.*

* ¶ *Castum*, i. n. *A time of strictness, or living chaste*. *In casto Cereris esse*, *Fest.*

* *CASTUS*, a, um. adj. or. comp. *simus*, sup. [à cestus, Gr. κασός, Dor. κασός, cingulum *Veneris*, quod nova nupta gerebat] (1) *Chaste, pure, undefiled*. (2) *Devout, religious*. (3) *Honest, entire, sincere, faithful*. (1) § *Procul impudicos corpore à casto amove tactus*, *Sen.* *Femina matronarum castissima*, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 13. *Quis hoc adolescente castior?* *Id.* (2) *Hæc casti manent in religione nepotes*, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 409. = *Sacræ, religiosæ, castæque fuerunt res omnes*, *Varr.* (3) = *Hominem enim integrum, & castum; & gravem cognovi*, *Cic.*

* † *Castus*, ùs. m. *A ceremony, a religious rite, devotion*. = *Et religiones, & castus id possunt, ut ex periculo eripiant nostro*, *Varr.*

¶ *Casualis*, e. adj. [à casus] ¶ *Distiones casuales. Words declined with casus; as nouns, pronouns, participles*, *Prisc.*

Casula, æ. f. [dim. à casa] *A little cottage, or house*. *Vivite contenti casulis*, *Juv.* 14, 179.

Casurus, a, um. part. [à cado] *About, or ready, to fall, decay, happen, or chance, &c.* *Casurus erat conditor urbis*, *Or. Am.* 2, 14, 16. *Vid. Cado.*

Casus, ùs. m. [à cado, casum] (1) *A fall*. (2) *Fortune, chance*. (3) *Peril, danger, decay, ruin, misfortune*. (4) *Occasion*. (5) *A case of a noun*. (6) *An end, or conclusion*. (7) ¶ *A case, or cause, in law*. (1) *Casus nivis*, *Liv.* 21, 35. (2) § *Sive illud Deorum munus, sive casus fuit*, *Curt.* 4, 28. (3) *Potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos?* *Virg. Æn.* 4, 560. (4) *Sperabat fese casum victoriæ inventurum*, *Sall. B. J.* 27. (5) ¶ *Casus Latinus, The oblique case*, *Varr.* (6) *Extremæ sub casum hyemis*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 340. (7) *Ap. JCC.*

|| Cātābōlenses, um. m. pl. *Sutlers, or commissaries, of provision in an army, Dig.*

* || Cātachrēsis, is. f. [κατάχρησις, Gr.] *A figure when one word is abusively put for another; an improper, but sometimes acute, way of speaking, as Vir gregis ipse caper, Virg. Qui quidem propriè est hircus, neque vir usitatè dicitur, nisi de homine. † Abusio, Cic. Orat. 27.*

* Cātaclysmus, i. m. [κατακλυσμός, Gr.] *A general flood, a deluge. Thebæ ante cataclysmum Ogygis conditæ dicuntur, Varr. R. R. 3, 1. † Lat. Diluvium.*

* Cātacrīsis, is. f. [ἀκατάκρισις idem] *A condemnation, Cic. ad Att. sed fortè Græcis literis.*

* Cātadrōmus, i. m. [Gr. κατὰδρομος] (1) *A kind of engine like a crane, which builders use in lifting up, or letting down any great weight. (2) A rope stretched out at length, whereon rope-dancers were wont to run, leap, and show divers feats of agility. (1) Vitruv. (2) Suet. in Ner. 11. † Decursio spatium malè hic intelligunt aliqui, inter quos Cl. Budæus. Vid. Torrent. & Casaub. ibid.*

* Cātādūpa, ōrum, pl. n. & Cātādūpi, m. [ἀκατάδωπον] *Places where the Nile, or any other river, falleth with a great noise; cata-ractis. Cic. in Somn. Scip. 5.*

* Cātagrāpha, ōrum, pl. n. [κατάγραφα, Gr.] *Pictures where one side only is represented to view; profiles, or images, in divers forms, looking different ways, Plin. 35, 8.*

* || Cātagrāphe, es. f. [καταγραφῆ, Gr.] *The first draught, or design, of a picture, Littl. Quis Latinè dixit, ignoro.*

* † Cātagrāpho, as. act. [ἐκκατὰ & γράφω describo] *To copy out, or write out of another's copy, Cato.*

* || Cātāleſtīcum carmen. [ἀκατάληγον, desino] *A verse wanting a syllable, as Mea renidet in domo lacunā, Hor. 2. Carm. 18. Which with one syllable more would be a perfect Iambick.*

Cātālōgus, i. m. [κατάλογος, Gr.] *A roll, a bill, a scroll, a catalogue, a register of names, a recital, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 9.*

Cātāmītus, i. m. ap. vett. pro Ganymedes. (1) *A Ganymede, a boy hired to be abused contrary to nature. (2) A cup-bearer. (3) A catamite, an effeminate person. (1) Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 35. (2) Auson. Epitaph. 33. (3) Cic. Philipp. 2, 31.*

* Cātaphrācta, æ. f. sc. lorica [ἀκαταφράσσω, munio] *A breast-plate, or coat of mail; || a cuirass of the foot, Veg. 1, 1, 20. of the horse, Tac. Hist. 1, 79.*

* || Cātaphrāctārius, i. m. [ab eodem] *A horseman in complete armour, a cuirassier, Lamprid. Id. qui*

* Cātaphractus, a, um. [ab eodem themate] *i. e. loricator, adj. Armed on all parts, from top to toe, cap à-pié, Liv. 37, 40. † || Navis cata-phracta, A man of war, Serv.*

* † Cātāpīrāter, ēris. m. [ἀκαταπειρητής, Gr. q. d. explorator] *A plumb-line tied to a sounding-line, to find out the depth of water, Lucil. Cata-pirater navis. Sic aliqui lacunam supplent, quæ est ap. Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 12.*

* Cātāplasma, ātis. n. [κατάπλασμα, Gr.] *A plaster, a poultice, Plin. 20, 17.*

* Cātāplus, i. m. [κατάπλος, Gr.] *A voyage at sea, an arrival of ships, a fleet of merchant-men. Cum tibi Niliacus portet crystallā catāplus, Mart. 12, 75.*

* Cātāpōtium, i. n. [Gr. καταπότιον, ἀκαταπίνειν, devorare] *A pill, or medicine, to be swallowed without chewing, Cels. 5, 25.*

* Cātāpulta, æ. f. [ἀ Gr. καταπύλτης, qu. ex κατὰ, & πάλω, vibro] (1) *A warlike engine to shoot darts, or stones, out of. (2) || Also the bolts, or quarrel, discharged out of the engine. (1) Te nervo torquebo, itidem uti carapultæ solent, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 12. (2) Amm.*

* Cātāpultārius, a, um. adj. [ἀ suprà dict.] *Shot out of an engine. Catapultarium pilum, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 11.*

* Cātāraſta, vel Cātārraſta, æ. f. & Cātāraſtes, æ. m. [ἀκαταράσσω, cum impetu decido] *propriè est adject. (1) A portcullis, or draw-bridge, at a city-gate. (2) A great fall of water*

from a high place, a cataract. (3) A flood-gate, a sluice, a lock in a river. (4) Also a cormorant-fowl. (5) || And a disease in the eyes, when a tough humour drops out of them like jelly. (1) Porta, cataracta, deſecta, clauſa erat, Liv. 27, 28. (2) Plin. 1, 9. (3) Id. Ep. 10, 69. (4) = Nec Diomedæas præteribo aves; Juba cataractas vocat, Id. 10, 44. (5) Ap. Medic. recent.

* || Cātarrhus, i. m. [ἐκκατὰ infra & πῶν fluo] *A distillation of humours out of the head, into the mouth, through the palate; a rheum, a catarrh, Med. Distillatio, Plin.*

* || Cātascōpium, i. n. [ἀ seq. cataſcopus] *A spial ship, or pinnace, Cic. Attic. 5, 11. Sed locus laborat. † Lat. Navis exploratoria.*

* Cātascōpus, i. m. [ἀκατὰ & σκοπεῖν videre] *A spy, a scout, Hirt. B. Afr. 26.*

* Cātāstra, æ. f. [ἀκατὰ & σκαλοῦν colloco] (1) *A cage, or stall, wherein slaves were exposed to sale. (2) || Also a strappado, or the like, on which Christians used to be tormented. (1) Tibull. 2, 5, 64. (2) Tert.*

* || Cātāstrōma, ātis. n. [κατάστρομα, Gr.] *The hatches, or decks, of ships, whereon the men stand to fight, Helych. Lat. Pavimentum, vel tabulatum.*

* || Cātāstrōphe, es. f. [ἐκκατὰ & στρέφω verito] *The last part of a comedy, or any other thing, the issue of a design, the last act of one's life. Ap. probatum auctorem Latinum non invenio. † Latine Subversio.*

* Cātātechnos. [κατάτεχνος, Gr. ex κατὰ & τέχνη ars] *An epithet of Callimachus, for his neat working in marble; q. d. A subtle and skilful artist, Vitruv. 4, 1.*

† Cātāx, ap. ant. *Lame, halting, Fest. † Claudus. Cātē, adv. Warily, cunningly, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 22.*

* || Cātēchēsis, is. f. [ἀ catechizo] *A catechizing, Eccl. unde*

* || Cātēchētīcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to catechizing; &*

* || Cātēchīsmus, i. m. *A catechism; nec non*

* || Cātēchīsta, æ. m. *A catechist, or expounder of a catechism.*

* || Cātēchīzo, as. act. [ἀκατηχέω, vivā voce instituo] *To inform, instruct, catechize, Eccl.*

* || Cātēchūmēnus, i. m. [ἀ suprà dict.] *One lately taught, and catechized, one that is taught only the principles of religion, but not baptized; or, if baptized, not yet admitted to the communion, Eccl.*

* Cātēgōrēmāta, um. pl. n. [ἀκατηγορέω dico] *Cic. sed Græc. lit. The predicables of logick. Lat. sic. descripsit. Eæ res quæ dicuntur de quodam, aut quibusdam, Tusc. 4, 21.*

* || Cātēgōrēmāticus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *ut categorēmatica vox, quæ per se aliquid significat, ut homo, animal. Dialect. voc.*

* || Cātēgōria, æ. f. [ex eodem themate] *A predicament in logick. Latine sic descripsit Quint. 3, 7. Elementa decem, circa quæ versari videtur omnis quæstio.*

* || Cātēgōricus, a, um. adj. [ἀ suprà dict.] *Affirmative, or express, Ap. Dialect.*

Cātēia, æ. f. *A barbed dart, or spear, with a string; or a kind of engine to sling stones, or to throw darts, used by the ancient Gauls, and Germans, Virg. Æn. 7, 741.*

Cātella, æ. f. (1) [dim. ā catena] *A little chain. (2) [dim. ā catulus] A little puppy. (1) Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 55. Præter suos equites catellis, & fibulis donavit, Liv. 39, 31. (2) Morte viri cupiant animam servare catellæ, Juv. 6, 653.*

Cātellus, i. m. [dim. ā catulus] *A little dog, a whelp, a puppy, a beagle, Cic. de Div. 1, 49. Rimari exta catelli, Juv. 6, 550. † Catellus ferreus, A dog of iron, a kind of iron chain, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 113.*

Cātēna, æ. f. unde dim. catulus, vinculi genus. (1) *Acchain, tie, or band. (2) A pin, or bracket, of wood. (3) † A kind of dance like barley-break, or the bay. (1) Innocentibus injici catenas jussit Cic. Verr. 5, 41. (2) Vitruv. 7, 3. Pallad. de R. R. 1, 13. (3) Lucil. test. Littl.*

Cātēnārius, a, um. adj. *Chained, linked. † Catēnarius canis, A ban-dog, Sen. 13. de irā.*

Cātēnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A chaining, or link-*

ing; a closing, or fastening, with pins, or pegs, Vit. 2, 9.

Cātēnātus, a, um. part. *Linked, chained, tied with a chain. Britannus catenatus. Hor. Epod. 7, 8. Met. † Catenati labores, A series, or continued succession, Mart. 1, 16.*

|| Cātēno, as. act. *To chain, to tie in chains, to clap in irons. † Vix occurrit ap. prob. auct. nisi in part. catenatus; frequenter tamen leg. in recent.*

|| Cātēnūla, æ. f. *A little chain. Livio tribuit Litt. utinam & locum monstrasset; usitatus certe catella.*

Cātērvā, æ. f. (1) *A band of soldiers, consisting of 600. (2) A battalion of foot. (3) Also a rout, multitude, or confused party; a concourse of people. (1) Veget. 2, 2. (2) † Dum fugiunt equitum turmæ, peditumque catervæ, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 190. (3) Catervæ contradicentium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31.*

Cātērvārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to companies, confused, in a huddle, or disorder. † Catervarii pugiles, Of the common sort, whosoever would come, such as had no skill in fight, Suet. in Aug. 45. † Ordinarii, & legitimi vid. loc. citat.*

Cātērvātim, adv. (1) *In companies, or flocks, (2) In a huddle, or confusion. (3) By bands, or great parties. (1) Sturnorum generi proprium catervatim volare, Plin. 10, 24. (2) † Non acie, sed catervatim in nostros incurunt, Sall. Jug. 97. (3) Cum alii catervatim incurrerent, Liv. 3. Bell. Pun.*

* || Cātērmāta, um. pl. n. [ἀκαθαίρω purgo] *A sacrifice to the gods, to turn away the pestilence, or other evil, Bud. Lat. Purgamenta.*

* Cātērticus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Purgative, cathartick. † Catharticum medicamentum, A purging medicine, Cels. 2, 12.*

* Cātēdra, æ. f. [ἀκαθίστρα, Gr.] (1) *A seat, a chair, a desk, a pulpit to declaim, or read lectures, out of. (2) A sedan, or covered chair. (3) || An episcopal see. (1) Multos pœnituit vanæ sterilitque cathedræ, Juv. 7, 203. (2) Feminis noctesque diesque cathedris Incedit, Marr. 12, 58. (3) Ap. eccl. script. † Supinæ in deliciis cathedræ, Easy chairs, Plin.*

* Cātēdrālītius, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Chair-men. Cathedralitii ministri, Mart. 10, 13.*

* Cātēdrārius, a, um. adj. [ā cathedra] *Of, or belonging to, the chair. † Cathedrarius philosophus, A public professor; or, rather, one that knows nothing of the practical part of philosophy, but only prates of the theory, Sen. de brev. vitæ, c. 10.*

* || Cātēter, ēris. m. [καθιπτει, ἀκαθιπτει, demitto] *A kind of squirt, or spout, Ap. Medic.*

* Cātēlīcus, a, um. adj. [ex καθ' ὅλα, i. e. de toto, universè] *Universal, general, catholic. † Catholica medicamenta, Serving to purge all humours, Med. panaceas. || Catholica fides, The catholic faith, Prud. Catholica epistola, A general epistle, written to no particular church, or person, Eccl.*

|| Cātillatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Grave opprobrium, si qui provincias amicas populi Rom. expoliassent Fest. [ā catillonibus, qui catillos ipsos ligunt, absumptā prius dape, Scal.] A licking clean the dishes, a taking all clean away. This opprobrious term their allies used of the Romans: plundering, and pillaging, Fest.*

Cātillo, as. i. e. catillas ligurio, *To lick the dishes, to feed greedily, Plaut. Cal. 3, 2, 21.*

|| Cātillo, ōnis. m. *A glutton, or liquorish fellow; q. d. A lick-dish. The jack, or pike, Macr. 3, 16. † Gulosus, liguritor.*

† Cātillum, i. n. [dim. ā catinum, Prisc.] *id. quod Cātillus, i. m. [dim. ā catinus] (1) A little dish, or porringer. (2) The upper mill-stone, the runner. (1) Col. 12, 27. (2) Ap. JCC.*

† Cātīnulus, i. m. [dim. ā catinus] *A little dish, or porringer, Varr.*

|| Cātīnum, i. n. *Prisc. Id. quod*

Cātīnus, i. m. (1) *A large dish, or platter. (2) A melting-pot. (1) Angusto pisces urgere catino, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 77. Catinus algens, Pers. 3, 111. magnus, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 39. niger Juv. 6, 342. (2) Plin. 33, 4.*

Catlaſter, tri. m. *Sic enim restituit Turneb. pro eo quod vulgò Cataſtos, nullo planè sensu, pro-*

catulaster per sync. *A coaxing word to boys; my little pigmy*, Vitruv. Architect. 8, 4.

* Catoblepas, æ. m. [ex κατω, & βλέπω, aspicio] *A beast near the rise of Nile, with a great heavy head, which it always bangs down*, Plin. 8, 21.

* Cātōchites, æ. m. [ἀκατέχω, detineo] (1) *A precious stone in Corsica, which is very clammy, like gum*. (2) *Also a kind of fig*. (1) Plin. 37, 10. (2) Id.

* Cātōmum, i. n. [ab ὤμος, humerus] *The inflexure of the neck, and shoulders*, Scal. interp. ut κατ' ὤμων τύπτειν δαι, *To be beaten upon the neck, and shoulders*, Vert. Martyrol.

* Cātōnium, i. n. [ἀκάτω] *Hell, the place beneath*. Tollet vos orcus nudas in catonium, Gell. ex Laber. Occurrit quoque ap. Cic. Ep. Fam. 7, 25, in Pal. & Viñor. edit. sed Scal. leg. catomium, & Muret. charonium.

* Catōpyrites, æ. m. [ex κατω infra & πυρ ignis] *A kind of precious stone from Cappadocia*, Plin. 37, 10.

|| Cātūlārius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to whelps*.

¶ Catularia porta, *The dog-gate in Rome*, Fest.

|| Cātūlaster, tri. m. [dim. à catulus, ut à parasitus, parasitaster] *A counterfeiter of a little whelp, or dog; also a little whelp*, Prisc. Per abusio-nem, *A son*. Vid. Catlafter.

Cātūliens, tis. part. *Going asaut, catterwauling*, Plaut. Vid. Catulio.

|| Cātūlinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a little dog, or whelp*, Plin. ¶ Catulina caro, *Dog's flesh*, Fest.

Cātūlio, ire. neut. [à catus, ant. pro canis] *To desire the male, properly of bitches*, Varr. 2. de R. R. c. 9. † *Of a she wolf*, Laber. || *Of a woman*, Quum meam uxorem vidi catulientem, Lex. ex Plaut.

Cātūlitio, ōnis. f. verb. [à catulio] *A desire to the male, even in plants*. Also, Met. *Rankness of the soil*, Plin. 16, 25.

Cātūlus, i. m. [dim. à canis, Varr.] *Properly, A little dog, a whelp; but used for the young of all beasts, and perhaps of fishes*. However, Pliny useth it *Of dolphins*, 9, 8. *vipers*, 10, 62. *dragons*, 10, 72. *asps*, 11, 74. ¶ Catuli venatici, *Hounds, beagles*, Apul. Also *a give, or iron collar*. Faciam te delicatum catulo ut accubus ferreo, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 13.

Cātūs, a, um, adj. [qu. cautus, à caveo, Non.] (1) *Wise, wary, circumspect*. (2) *Sharp, quick, smart, skilled in the law*. (3) *Sly, subtle*. Also the title of a book of Varro's concerning the education of children. (1) = Quis igitur prudentem, & ut ita dicam, catum judicet? Cic. de Legg. 1, 16. (2) Nescio qui senex modò venit, illum, confidens, catus, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 14. (3) = Dī istam perdant, ita cata est, et callida, Plaut. 4, 4, 70.

Cāvædium, i. n. *A place in the market to walk in, a gallery, or portico; a piazza, a quadrangle*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. Cava ædium, divisè Vitruv.

Cāvāticus, a, um, adj. [à cavus] *Hollow*. ¶ Cochleæ cavaticæ, *Cockles, or shell-fish, that breed in pits*, Plin. 30, 6.

Cāvātor, ōris. m. verb. [à cavo] *That makes holes, or any thing hollow*. ¶ Cavator arborum picus Martius, *A wood-pecker*, Plin. 10, 18. ¶ Rarò occ.

Cāvātus, a, um, part. *Made hollow, scooped*. ¶ Alnos fluvii sensere cavatas, *Boats, or scoops*, Virg. Geor. 1, 136.

* Caucālis, is, vel idis. f. [καυκαλῖς, Gr.] *An herb like fennel, with a white flower; bastard parsley*, Plin. 22, 22.

* Caucon, i. n. [à Gr. καύων] *The herb called horse-tail*, Plin. 26, 7.

CAUDA, æ. f. ant. Cōda. (1) *The tail of a beast, bird, or fish; the rump, the sag-end*. (2) *A man's privy member*. (1) Caudæ, præter hominem, & simias, omnibus ferè animalibus, & ova gignentibus, Plin. 10, 50. (2) Accidit ut cui-dam testes, caudamque salacem Demeteret ferro, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 45. ¶ Caudam trahere, *To be mocked, to have a tail stuck, or tied, behind him in mockery*, Id. Sat. 2, 3, 53. Caudam jactare, *To wag the tail, to favour*, Pers. 4, 15.

|| Caudātus, a, um, adj. *That hath a tail, tail-ed*, Litt. Quā auctorit. neque ille dicit, neque ego scio.

† Caudea cistella [caudeæ cistellæ ex junco à similitudine caudæ equinæ factæ, Fest.] *A little twicker coffer*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 65.

Caudex, icis. m. vel Cōdex, truncus arboris [diē. à caido, five cædo, quod in plures tabulas crassas secaretur, quarum & contextus caudex diē. Sen.] (1) *A stick, or trunk; the stem, body, or stump, of a tree*. (2) Meton. *A table-book made of several boards joined together*. (3) *A seat, stool, or block to sit on*. (4) Met. *A block-head*. (1) Juba tradit arberem thuris contorti esse caudicis, Plin. 12, 14. (2) Plurimum tabularum contextus caudex apud antiquos vocatur, Sen. de brev. vitæ 13. (3) Residens in caudice pellex, Juu. 2, 57. (4) = Quæ sunt dicta in stultum, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4.

Caudicālis, e. adj. *Belonging to blocks, logs, or the bodies of trees*. Tecum securi caudicali præfeci provinciæ, *I set thee to grub, and stock, up trees by the roots*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 25.

† Caudicātus, a, um, adj. ¶ Hinc caudica-tæ, vel caudicaræ, naves, Sen. carracks.

Cāvea, æ. f. [à cavitate, Varr.] † Caveā in gen. pro caveæ, Lucr. (1) *A cave, or den, for beasts*. (2) *A cage, or coop, for birds*. (3) *A scaffold, or place, in a theatre, like a cock pit*. (4) || *Also the area in the midst of the theatre for sword-playing, and the combats of beasts*. (5) *A bee hive*. (6) *Any place listed, or railed, in*. (1) Bestiarum more quadrupedes caveā coërcuit, Suet. Calig. 27.

(2) Cum caveā liberati pulli non pascerentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 3. (3) Sanxit ne quis pullatorum in mediā caveā sederet, Suet. in Aug. 44. Magis delectatur qui in primā caveā spectat, delectatur tamen etiam qui in ultimā, Cic. de Senect. 14. (4) Tert. (5) Virg. Geor. 4, 58. (6) Vid. Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 28. Lucr. 4, 76. ¶ Verba ad summam caveam spectantia, Low, *sordid, language, fit for the rabble to bear*, Sen.

Cāvendus, a, um, part. [à seq. caveo] *To be taken heed of, or looked unto*. = Quod ego orator maximè cavendum, & providendum, puto, Cic. de Orat. 2, 72. Cavenda quæ tempora forent, requirere, Ov. Tr. 5, 222.

Cāveo, ēre, cāvi, cautum. act. absol. & neut. (1) *To beware, or take heed of*. (2) *To take care of*. (3) *To prevent, to shun, to avoid*. (4) *To provide against*. (5) *To take security by bond, or otherwise*. (6) *To give security by hostages, to be bound for, &c.* (7) *To advise, as a lawyer doth his client*. (8) *To appoint, settle, or provide*. (1) Cave quicquam te faxis indignum, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 38. ¶ Omisso ne, quod ferè fit post imperativum cave. Cave facias, Cic. Cave putes, Id. Cave isthuc verbum ex te audiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 8.

(2) Unicè cavente Cicerone concordia publicæ, Vel. 2, 48. (3) ¶ Quod cavere possis, stultum est admittere, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 24. (4) ¶ Omitte, ac cave, malo, Plaut. Scabiem pecori, & jumentis, caveto, Cato 5, 5. (5) At tibi ego, Brute, non solvam, nisi prius à te caverò, Cic. ¶ In hac notione forent, Cavere ab aliquo, & per aliquem alicui, alicui aliquā re, dixit Id. (6) Obsidia de pecuniis cavent, Cæs. JCC. (7) Melius Valerio cavere volo, quàm ipse aliis solet, Cic. (8) Testamento cavere ut ageretur, Id. de Fin. 2, 31.

Cāveor, ēris. pass. *To be taken heed of, provided for, &c.* Cic. Att. 10, 18. Cāverna, æ. f. [quia cava] (1) *A cave, or den; a cavern under ground, a vault*. (2) Cavernæ, f. pl. *The hollow of the ears*. (1) E terræ cavernis ferrum elicimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. (2) Delphinus cavernas habet aurium loco, Plin. 11, 37.

Cāvernōsus, a, um, adj. *Full of holes, caves, or dens; hollow*, Plin. 26, 8.

Cāvernūla, æ. f. [dim. à caverna] *A little hole, or hollow cave*, Plin. 17, 11.

Cāvētur, imperf. *Care, or order, is taken; security is taken, or given*, Cic. Att. 4, 8. Liv. 3, 52.

|| Cāvīares hostiæ. *Parts of beasts next the tail,*

to be sacrificed every fifth year, for the college of priests, Fest.

Cāvilla, æ. f. *A mock, a scoff, a taunt, a cavil, a subtle forged tale, railery, banter*. Aufer cavillam, non ego nunc nugas ago, Plaut. Aul. 1, 4, 11.

Cāvillans, tis. part. *Caviling at*. In senatu verba patrum cavillans, Tac. Ann. 1, 46, 3. Tribunos plebis cavillans interdum, Liv. 2, 58.

Cāvillatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à cavillor, Plaut.] ¶ Genus facetiæ, oppositum dicacitati, Cic. de Orat. 2, 54. (1) *A jesting, or making a subtle forged story*. (2) *A caviling, jangling, or wrangling*. (3) *An idle exception, a pretence, or put-off*. (4) *A piece of sophistry, when by degrees, from evident truths, we infer notorious falsehoods, as by the argument in Logick called Sorites*. Ulp. (1) Cavillatio est genus facetiæ, quod fit mentiendo, Cic. cit. Festo. (2) Nunc per cavillationem, nunc precibus, ad C. talenta est perductus, Liv. 8. (3) Effugere omnem cavillationem, Quint. 1, 7. (4) Lib. 177. V. S.

Cāvillātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A caviler, a wrangling fellow, a sophister, a wrangler*. (2) *Also a boon companion*. (3) || *A pettifogger*. (1) Cic. ad Att. 8, 4. (2) Cavillator facetus, vel conviva commodus item ero, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 47. (3) JCC.

Cāvillātrix, icis. f. *A female caviler*, Quint. 7, 3.

Cāvillor, āris, ātus sum. dep. [à cavillum]

(1) *To cavil, to taunt*. (2) *To banter, to jest, to jest pleasantly*. (3) || *To play the sophister*. (1) Liv. 2, 58. (2) Atque in eo etiam cavillatus est, æstate grave esse aureum amiculum, hyeme frigidum, Cic. N. D. 3, 34. Itaque jam famili- ariter cum ipso cavillor, ac jocor, Id. Att. 1, 1. (3) JCC.

Cāvillum, i. n. id. quod cavilla, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 11.

|| Cāvitas, ātis. f. *Hollowness*, Ap. recent.

† Cāvītio, pro cautio, vet. usi, Fest.

Caula, æ. f. Sed vix leg. in sing. [à Gr. αὐλῆ, id. Serv. c præposito ut acumen, cacumen, vel ab Heb. אֵלֶּבֶט, unde κλειώ, claudio, reſtītus, qu. caveola, à cavus, ponitur enim pro quovis receptaculo] (1) *A sheep-cote, a fold*. (2) *A passage, or pore; any receptacle*. (1) Quum fremit ad caulas [lupus] Virg. Æn. 9, 60. (2) Disper- gunt animas per caulas corporis omnes, Lucr. lib. 2, 950. Animi Diffugiunt partes per caulas cor- poris omnes, Id. 3, 256. Quod exprimimus per caulas omne palati diditur, Id. 4, 624.

* || Caulesco, ēre, unde decaulesco [à caulis] *To grow to a stalk*, Lex. ex Plin.

* Caulias, æ. m. [à Gr. καυλίαις idem] *The juice of the herb Laserpitium, or Benzoin*, Plin. 19, 3.

* Caulicūlus, i. m. [dim. à caulis] *A little stalk, or stem*, Plin. 24, 6.

* CAULIS, is. m. [à Gr. καυλός] *Herbarum idem est, quod arborum caudex*. (1) *The stalk, or stem, of an herb*. (2) *Synecd. Any kind of pot-herb, especially coleworts*. (3) *The quill of birds, out of which the feathers grow*. (4) *The tail of a beast, out of which the hairs grow*. (1) Quorundam caules sparguntur in terram, si non habeant adminiculum, ut pisorum, Plin. 18, 10. (2) Odit & caulem vitis, & omne olus, Id. 17, 24. (3) Pennarum caules omnium avium præci- si non crescunt, Id. 11, 39. (4) Boum caudis longissimus caulis, Id. 11, 50.

* Caulōdes, æ. m. [à caulis] *A broad-leaved colewort*, Plin. 20, 9.

* Cauniae, five Caunæ, sc. ficus, vel caricæ. *A kind of fig brought from Caunus, a sea-town of Caria*, Cic. de Div. 2, 40.

Cāvo, as. act. (1) *To hollow, to make hollow, to scoop*. (2) *To bore thro'*. (1) Gutta cavat lapi- dem, Or. Pont. 4, 10, 5. (2) Parmam gladio, galeamque cavari Cernit, Id. Met. 12, 13. ¶ Cavat luna cornua, *The moon is in her wane*, Plin. 8, 17.

Cāvor, āris. pass. *To be hollowed, Saxa cavan- tur aqua*, Or. A. Am. 1, 476.

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† Cāvo, ēre. ant. pro caveo. *To beware*, Lucil.

* CAUPO;

* **CAUPO**, ōnis. m. & Cōpo, Cic. pro Cluent. [à καπηλός, quod à καπλώ, quia caupones in tenui mercaturā versabantur, Morl.] *A wintner, a victualer, a buckster, a retailer, an inn-keeper, a sutler; a drawer*, Cic. ¶ Caupones Patagiarum, industriarii, *Brokers, who sold things at second hand*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 35.

* **CAUPONA**, æ. f. [à caupo] Sign. tam ipsam tabernam, quā mulierem, *Prisci dix. & Cōpōna, & Cōpa, & Cūpa*. (1) *A tavern, a cellar, or victualing-house*. (2) *A wintress, or ale-wife; she that keeps a publick house, a buckster, or retailer*. (1) In caupona vivere, *Her. 2. Ep. 11, 12*. (2) Caupona hīc tamen una Syra, *Lucil. Sat. 3, 11, 33. per Dousam*.

* **CAUPONANS**, tis. part. *Doing a thing for interest, or gain; buckstring*, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12.

* **CAUPONARIA**, æ. f. *The taverners craft, the keeping of a tavern, or victualing-house*, Cic. adscribit Littl.

* **CAUPONIUS**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to taverns, or victualing-houses*, Just. ¶ Puer cauponius, *A drawer*, Plaut. Pen. 5, 5, 14.

* **CAUPONOR**, āris. dep. *To buckster, to retail, to keep a victualing-house, to sell wine, or victuals; to sell any thing for gain, to mix, and adulterate*. ¶ Cauponari bellum, *To make war for money*, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1.

* **CAUPONULA**, æ. f. [dim. à caupona] *A tripling-house, or blind ale-house; a top-house, a little tavern*. In cauponulā delitescere, *Cic. Phil. 2, 31*.

CAURINUS, a, um. adj. [à Caurus] *Caurino frigore. The cold Charocco, or westerly wind*, Grac. 300.

CAURIO, īre. neut. *To cry, or roar, like a panther*, Phil. 51.

CAURUS, i. m. ¶ *Yeg. scrib. & Cōrus, & Chaurus* [à γρ, frigus] ¶ *A west, or south-west wind*, Veg. Ind. *A North-west*, Virg. Geor. 3, 356.

CAUSA, & uti scripsit Virgilius, & Cicero, teste Quint. *caussa*, æ. f. [à casu, Ind. unde & casus, pro causa, ap. JCC.] (1) *A cause*. (2) *A design, or purpose*. (3) *A pretence, or colour*. (4) *A motive, inducement, or reason*. (5) *A cause, suit, or process, at law*. (6) *Sake, or account*. (7) *Profit, or advantage*. (8) *Reason, or defence*. (9) *An affair, or business*. (10) *A state, or condition*. (11) *A formal plea, or defence, in law*. (12) *A thing, or matter*. (13) *Fault, or blame*. (14) *Side, or party*. (15) *Sickness, as aīra is used in Greek: hence also causarius*. (16) With a genitive, it is sometimes elegantly redundant; as also the Greek aīra, or as the English sometimes use *matter, business, or thing*. (1) Nihil fieri sine causā potest, *Cic. de Div. 2, 28*. (2) Repetitā Bithyniā per causam exigendæ pecuniæ, *Suet. in C. Cæs. 2*. (3) Pro causā supplicenti ab exercitu discedit, *Id. B. G. 7, 9*. (4) Principium, & causa philosophiæ, est scientia, *Cic. N. D. 1, 1*. (5) Causa tum dubia, quod erat aliquid in utrāque parte, quod probari potest, *Id.* (6) Noli—irasci Socræ causā meā, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 42*. (7) Trium nummorum causā subeunt sub falas, *Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 10*. (8) Etsi tibi causa est de hac re, mater impulit, *Ter. Hec. 4, 4*. (9) Omnis familiæ causa confit tibi, *Plaut. Asin. Afr. 3, 54*. (10) Soluta [prædia] in meliore causā sunt quā obligata, *Cic. de Leg. Agr. 3, 2*. (11) Servum hominem causam orare leges non sūnt, *Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 62*. (12) Causa iusta, vincibilis, *Id. Phorm. 1, 4, 49*. (13) In causā damnationis fuisti, *Quint. 7, 2*. (14) Duntius in causā est quā nos, commemoratus, *Cic. c. in partibus Pompeianis*. (15) Non illi fontica causa, *Tibull. 1, 8, 51*. (16) Dolor huic, & causa Næaræ Conjugis creptæ causa perire fuit, *Id. 3, 2. in fine, i. e. Næara conjux erepta. Sic Causa facti, pignoris, bonorum, &c. pro factum pignus, bona, Ap. vett. Jctos.* ¶ Affini huius significatione pro accessorie utitur, *Ulp. l. sed & partu ff.* ¶ Causa fontica. *An excuse from appearance, as sickness, &c.* Tib. 1, 8, 51. Verbi gratiā, vel causā, *For example's sake*, Cic. Causam dicere, vel perorare, *To plead*, *Id.* *Idem quod orare*, *Ter. Indicta*

causā, *Without bearing*, Cic. ¶ Tenere, & obtinere causam, *Id.* vincere, *Ov.* Cadere causā, *To be cast in law*, Cic. Causam non dico, *I have no excuse to make, nothing to plead*, Plaut.

¶ Causālis, e. adj. ut ¶ causales conjunctiones. *That pertaineth to a cause, causal*, Prob. ¶ Ad causam pertinens.

CAUSARIUS, a, um. adj. ¶ causarii milites, *Liv. 6, 6*. qui propter honestam causam à militiā solvuntur. *Assigned in law, or excused for any matter, as sick, maimed, &c.* Ulp. Met. Causarii, *Crazy, sick, or maimed*, Plin. 25, 5. Milites ex causariis senioribus, *Liv. 6*.

CAUSATIO, ōnis. f. *An excuse, or pretence*, Gell. 20, 1. Per Meton. *Illness, ailing, or complaint of illness*, Pallad. R. R. 1, 4.

CAUSATIUS, adv. comp. *With greater cause, or reason*, Plin. præfat. operis.

CAUSATUS, a, um. part. [à causer] *Pretending, alledging*. Hiemem instare apud suos causatus rex, *Liv. 36, 10. negotia, Tac. Ann. 1, 47. tempus, Curt. 4, 16*.

CAUSIA, æ. f. *A broad brimmed hat*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 42. & Val. Max. 5, 1, 4.

CAUSIDICUS, i. m. [ex causa & dico] *A lawyer, a pleader, a counselour, an advocate*, Cic. in Orat. c. 9. Purpura vendit Causidicum, *Juv. Sat. 7, 135*.

† **CAUSIDICOR**, āris. dep. *id. quod causer*. *To alledge a reason, or excuse*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 25.

* **CAUSIMOMANTIA**, æ. f. [à καίω uro, & μάντεια, divinatio] al. leg. axinomantia. *A kind of divination by the burning of things*, Salm. ex Plin. 36, 19.

* **CAUSODES**, is. f. *Febrem ardentem, quam Græci καυσώδην vocant, subitus horror exsolvit*, Cels. 2, 8.

* **CAUSON**, ōnis. m. [à καίω, uro] *A heat, or hot disease; a burning ague, a continual fever*, Hipp.

CAUSOR, āris. dep. (1) *To pretend, or plead, by way of excuse*. (2) *To blame, or accuse*. (3) *Pass. To be blamed*. (1) Causando nostros in longum ducis amores, *Virg. Ecl. 9, 56*. (2) Uterque locum immeritum causatur iniquè, *Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 12*. Consensum patrum causabantur, *Liv. 3, 64*. (3) Causabor quare sit lapidosus ager, *Ov. de Nuce. 124*. Si sana sit lectio, fortè melius ut quidam leg. Causa habeor.

† **CAUSIA**, æ. f. *Quint. ex vett. Vid. Causa*.

* **CAUSICUS**, a, um. adj. [à καίω, uro] *That can burn, apt to burn*. ¶ Causicum medicamentum, *A caustick*, Plin. 27, 9.

* **CAUSTUM**, i. n. [ab eodem] *A thing burned, or that may be burnt*, Lex. ex Plin.

CAUSULA, æ. f. [dim. à causa] *A small, or little, cause; a small plea, or idle pretence*, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. 3.

CAUTÈ, ius, iusimè. adv. *Warily, circumspectly, subtilly, advisedly, closely, leisurely*. = *Cautè & cogitatè rem tractare*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 46. = *Cautè & diligenter*, Cels. B. G. 5, 47. Cautius aliquid efficere, *Cic. pro Deiot. 17*. Cautissime aliquid tractare, *Id. de Orat. 2, 59*.

¶ **CAUTÈLS**, æ. f. [à cautus] *A provision, a caution, an assurance, or security*, Ap. JCC.

¶ **CAUTER**, ēris. m. [à καίω] *A searing-iron to burn a sore with*, Veg. 2, 6.

¶ **CAUTERIZO**, as [ex eodem] *To burn with a searing-iron*, Veg. 3, 4. † *Cauterio urere*.

* **CAUTERIUM**, i. n. [ab eodem themate] *An instrument to mark cattle with, a hot iron to brand thieves, or to burn gangrened parts, or proud flesh with*, Plin. 25, 8. ¶ *Also a painter's instrument, which he uses to enamel with*, Martian.

CAUTES, is. f. [à caveo, cautum, quod cavenda, Veff.] *A ragged rock, a crag, or cliff*. = *Ab actu dārebetæ naves nihil laxa, & cautes timebant*, Cels. B. G. 3, 13.

CAUTIM, adv. *id. quod cautè*. *Warily, with good advice*. Cautim & paulatim dabis, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 20*.

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Pseud. 1, 2, 37. (2) = *Una cautio est atque una provisio*, Cic. de Amic. 21. (3) *Video isthæc diplomata, & syngraphas, & cautiones, vacua habendi simulachra*, Sen. de Benef. (4) Ap. JCC. freq. ¶ *Cautio est, i. e. cautione opus est, We had need look to it*, Ter. Mea cautio est, *I must see to this*, Cic. Att. 1, 4. Cautio chirographi, *A bill under his own hand*, Id. Fam. 7, 18. Infirma cautio, *A slender assurance*, Ibid.

¶ **CAUTIONĀLIS**, e. adj. Voc. forens. *Pertaining to security*, Dig.

CAUTOR, ōris. m. verb. [à caveo] *An assurer, a warranter, a provider, or taker of care; a wary man that looks about him*, Cic. Sæpe is cautor captus est, *Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 5*. ¶ *Cautor formularum, A conveyancer*, Cic. 1. de Orat. 55. ubi al. leg. cantor.

CAUTUM est, imperf. *It is provided, order is taken*, Plin. 16, 5. ¶ *Cautum est populo, The people had security given them*, Cic. Fam. 2, 17.

CAUTUS, a, um. adj. [à caveo] or, comp. *simus*, sup. (1) *Actively, Wary, provident, circumspect, subtle, well-advised, cautious, or cautelous*. (2) *Passively, Safe, secure*. (1) *Ut cautus est, ubi nihil opus est*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 3. Vide quā sit cautus is, quem isti tardum putant, *Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 30*. DUX AETATIS SUÆ CAUTISSIMUS, *Inscr. vet. Fab. Max. dicata ap. Gruter*. (2) ¶ *Quod res mulieri esset cautior, More safe, or secure*, Cic. pro Cæc. 4.

CĀVUM, i. n. *A hole, or hollow place; a sink, or vault*. ¶ *Cava dentium, Hollow teeth*, Plin. 19, 51.

CĀVUS, a, um. adj. [à ὑρ, vola] *Hollow, full of holes, as a pumice*, Virg. ¶ *Luna cava*, *When she is not in the full*, Plin. 8, 54. *Cavus orbis, A buckler*. *Cava vena, The great liver-vein, going through the body*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. *Pinus cava, A ship*, Val. Flacc. 687. *Manus cava, The hollow of the hand*, Virg. Æn. 12, 86. *Cava flumina, Deep rivers*, Id. Geor. 1, 326. *Cava lintea, Full sails*, Val. Flacc. 4, 83. *Cavæ nates, The nostrils*, Ov. A. Am. 1, 520. *Cava fenestra, A bay-window*, Virg. Æn. 9, 534. *Æscavum, A trumpet*, Id. Æn. 3, 240. *A kettle*, Ov. Met. 4, 504.

CĀVUS, i. m. subst. *A hole, or hollow place*, Virg. Geor. 1, 184. & Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 173. Concede audacter à leonino cavo, *Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 49*.

C ante E.

* **Ce**, syllabica adjectio est, ab expletivā particulā ce. In comp. e in i mutatur, ut hiccine, ficcine, M.

Cea-vestis, & absol. *Cea*, pl. sc. vestimenta. *A garment of silk, or lawn, so called, because first made in the island Cea, or Cees*, Plin. 11, 22.

* **CĒDENS**, tis. part. [à cedo] *Giving place, retreating, giving back, falling off*, Cum nostris cedentes insequi auderent, *Cels. B. G. 2, 19*.

* **CĒDITUR**, imperf. *They yield, or give place*, Luc. 1, 51. Cedendum est bellis, *Id. 5, 743*.

* **CĒNO**, ēre, cessi, cessum. neut. [à χάω, recedo, f. 2. χαδω] (1) *To give place, to depart; to leave, and quit, a place, &c.* (2) *To give ground, to retreat*. (3) *To submit, to obey*. (4) *To yield, to give one the better*. (5) *To succeed, happen, chance, or fall out*. (6) *To go, or give back*. (7) *To give up, deliver up, or resign*. (8) *To be instead of*. (9) *To pass away*. (10) *To desert, or leave off*. (1) = *Cedam atque abibo*, Cic. pro Mil. 34. § *Cedere ab oppido, ex civitate, de republicā, vitā, Id. quodquam, Lucr. 2, 841. ad undam, Ov.* (2) *Si quæ cessissent loca, decimatus hordeo pavit*, Suet. in Aug. 24. (3) *Cedamus Phæbo*, Virg. Æn. 3, 188. (4) = *Cur cedis, succumbisque fortunæ? Etc.* (5) *Ut voto cætera cedant*, Ov. Rem. 563. *Suæ demptum gloriæ existimans, quicquid cessisset alienæ*, Curt. 6, 1, 18. (6) *Ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet*, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 1, 45. (7) *Postquam Tusculanā villā creditoribus cesserat*, Suet. Ill. Gram. 11. (8) *Pro pulmentario cedit*, Col. 12. (9) *Horæ quidem cedunt, & dies*, Cic. de Senect.

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catulaster per sync. *A coaxing word to boys; my little pigmy*, Vitruv. Architect. 8, 4.

* Cātōlēpas, æ. m. [ex κατώ, & βλέπω, aspicio] *A beast near the rise of Nile, with a great heavy head, which it always hangs down*, Plin. 8, 21.

* Cātōchites, æ. m. [ἀκατέχω, detineo] (1) *A precious stone in Corsica, which is very clammy, like gum*. (2) Also a kind of fig. (1) Plin. 37, 10. (2) Id.

* Cātōmum, i. n. [ab ὄμος, humerus] *The inflexure of the neck, and shoulders*, Scal. interp. ut κατ' ὄμων τύπτειν, *To be beaten upon the neck, and shoulders*, Vett. Martyrol.

* Cātōnium, i. n. [ἀκάτω] *Hell, the place beneath*. Tollet vos orcus nudas in cationium, Gell. ex Laber. Occurrit quoque ap. Cic. Ep. Fam. 7, 25, in Pal. & Victor. edit. sed Scal. leg. catomium, & Muret. charonium.

* Catōpyrites, æ. m. [ex κατώ infra & πύριγνις] *A kind of precious stone from Cappadocia*, Plin. 37, 10.

|| Cātūlārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to whelps*.

¶ Catularia porta, *The dog-gate in Rome*, Fest.

|| Cātūlaster, tri. m. [dim. à catulus, ut à parasitus, parasitaster] *A counterfeit of a little whelp, or dog; also a little whelp*, Prisc. Per abusio-nem, A Jon. Vid. Catlafter.

Cātūliens, tis. part. *Going asaut, catterwauling*, Plaut. Vid. Catulio.

|| Cātūlinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a little dog, or whelp*, Plin. ¶ Catulina caro, *Dog's flesh*, Fest.

Cātūlio, ire. neut. [à catus, ant. pro canis] *To desire the male, properly of bitches*, Varr. 2, de R. R. c. 9. † *Of a she wolf*, Laber. || *Of a woman*, Quum meam uxorem vidi catulientem, Lex. ex Plaut.

Cātūlitio, ōnis. f. verb. [à catulio] *A desire to the male, even in plants*. Also, Met. *Rankness of the soil*, Plin. 16, 25.

Cātūlus, i. m. [dim. à canis, Varr.] *Properly, A little dog, a whelp; but used for the young of all beasts, and perhaps of fishes*. However, Pliny useth it *Of dolphins*, 9, 8. *wipers*, 10, 62. *dragons*, 10, 72. *asps*, 11, 74. ¶ Catuli venatici, *Hounds, beagles*, Apul. Also a *give, or iron collar*. Faciam te delicatum catulo ut accubet ferreo, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 13.

Cātus, a, um. adj. [qu. cautus, à caveo, Non.] (1) *Wise, wary, circumspect*. (2) *Sharp, quick, smart, skilled in the law*. (3) *Sly, subtle*. Also the title of a book of Varro's concerning the education of children. (1) = Quis igitur prudentem, & ut ita dicam, ratum judicet? Cic. de Legg. 5, 16. (2) Nescio qui senex modò venit, illum, confidens, catus, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 14. (3) = Dī istam perdant, ita cata est, et callida, Plaut. 4, 4, 70.

Cāvædium, i. n. *A place in the market to walk in, a gallery, or portico; a piazza, a quadrangle*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. ¶ Cavaedium, divisè Vitr.

Cāvāticus, a, um. adj. [à cavus] *Hollow*. ¶ Cochleæ cavaticæ, *Cockles, or shell-fish, that breed in pits*, Plin. 30, 6.

Cāvātor, ōris. m. verb. [à cavo] *That makes holes, or any thing hollow*. ¶ Cavator arborum picus Martius, *A wood-pecker*, Plin. 10, 18. ¶ Rarò occ.

Cāvātus, a, um. part. *Made hollow, scooped*. ¶ Alnos fluvii sensere cavatas, *Boats, or scoops*, Virg. Geor. 1, 136.

* Caucālis, is, vel idis. f. [καύκαλις, Gr.] *An herb like fennel, with a white flower; bastard parsley*, Plin. 22, 22.

* Caucon, i. n. [à Gr. καύκων] *The herb called horse-tail*, Plin. 26, 7.

CAUDA, æ. f. ant. Cōda. (1) *The tail of a beast, bird, or fish; the rump, the rag-end*. (2) *A man's privy member*. (1) Caudæ, præter hominem, & simias, omnibus ferè animalibus, & ova gignentibus, Plin. 10, 50. (2) Accidit ut cui-dam testes, caudamque salacem Demeteret ferro, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 45. ¶ Caudam trahere, *To be mocked, to have a tail stuck, or tied, behind him in mockery*, Id. Sat. 2, 3, 53. Caudam jactare, *To wag the tail, to brag*, Pers. 4, 15.

|| Caudātus, a, um. adj. *That hath a tail, tail-ed*, Litt. Quæ auctorit. neque ille dicit, neque ego scio.

† Caudæa cistella [caudæa cistellæ ex junco à similitudine caudæ equinæ factæ, Fest.] *A little twicker coffer*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 65.

Caudex, icis. m. vel Cōdex, truncus arboris [dict. à caido, five cædo, quòd in plures tabulas crassas secaretur, quarum & contextus caudex dict. Sen.] (1) *A stick, or trunk; the stem, body, or stump, of a tree*. (2) Meton. *A table-book made of several boards joined together*. (3) *A seat, stool, or block to sit on*. (4) Met. *A block-head*. (1) Juba tradit arborem thuris contorti esse caudicis, Plin. 12, 14. (2) Plurimum tabularum contextus caudex apud antiquos vocatur, Sen. de brev. vitæ 13. (3) Residens in caudice pellex, Juu. 2, 57. (4) = Quæ sunt dicta in stultum, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4.

Caudicālis, e. adj. *Belonging to blocks, logs, or the bodies of trees*. Te cum securi caudicali præfeci provinciar, I set thee to grub, and stock, up trees by the roots, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 25.

† Caudicātus, a, um. adj. ¶ Hinc caudica-tæ, vel caudicaræ, naves, Sen. carracks.

Cāvea, æ. f. [à cavitate, Varr.] † Cavea in gen. pro caveæ, Lucr. (1) *A cave, or den, for beasts*. (2) *A cage, or coop, for birds*. (3) *A scaffold, or place, in a theatre, like a cock pit*. (4) || Also the area in the midst of the theatre for sword-playing, and the combats of beasts. (5) *A bee hive*. (6) *Any place listed, or railed, in*. (1) Bestiarum more quadrupedes cavea coërcuit, Suet. Calig. 27.

(2) Cum cavea liberati pulli non pascerentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 3. (3) Sanxit ne quis pullatorum in media cavea sederet, Suet. in Aug. 44. Magis delectatur qui in primâ cavea spectat, delectatur tamen etiam qui in ultimâ, Cic. de Senect. 14. (4) Tert. (5) Virg. Geor. 4, 58. (6) Vid. Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 28. Lucr. 4, 76. ¶ Verba ad summam caveam spectantia, Lotw, *sordid, language, fit for the rabble to hear*, Sen.

Cāvendus, a, um. part. [à seq. caveo] *To be taken heed of, or looked unto*. = Quod ego orator maximè cavendum, & providendum, puto, Cic. de Orat. 2, 72. Cavenda quæ tempora forent, requirere, Ov. Tr. 5, 222.

Cāveo, ēre, cavi, cautum. act. absol. & neut. (1) *To beware, or take heed of*. (2) *To take care of*. (3) *To prevent, to shun, to avoid*. (4) *To provide against*. (5) *To take security by bond, or otherwise*. (6) *To give security by hostages, to be bound for, &c*. (7) *To advise, as a lawyer doth his client*. (8) *To appoint, settle, or provide*. (1) Cave quicquam te faxis indignum, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 38. ¶ Omisso ne, quod ferè fit post imperativum cave. Cave facias, Cic. Cave putes, Id. Cave isthuc verbum ex te audiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 8. (2) Unicè cavente Cicerone concordia publicæ, Vel. 2, 48. (3) ¶ Quod cavere possis, stultum est admittere, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 24. (4) ¶ Omitte, ac cave, malo, Plaut. Scabiem pecori, & jumentis, caveto, Cato 5, 5. (5) At tibi ego, Brute, non solvam, nisi prius à te caverò, Cic. ¶ In hac natione forensi, Cavere ab aliquo, & per aliquem alicui, alicui aliquâ re, dixit Id. (6) Obsidia de pecuniis cavent, Cæs. JCC. (7) Melius Valerio cavere volo, quàm ipse aliis solet, Cic. (8) Testamento cavere ut ageretur, Id. de Fin. 2, 31.

Cāveor, ēris. pass. *To be taken heed of, provided for, &c*. Cic. Att. 10, 18.

Cāverna, æ. f. [quia cava] (1) *A cave, or den; a cavern under ground, a vault*. (2) *Cavernæ, f. pl. The hollow of the ears*. (1) E terræ cavernis ferrum elicimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. (2) Delphinus cavernas habet aurium loco, Plin. 11, 37.

Cāvernōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of holes, caves, or dens; hollow*, Plin. 26, 8.

Cāvernūla, æ. f. [dim. à caverna] *A little hole, or hollow cave*, Plin. 17, 11.

Cāvētur, imperf. *Care, or order, is taken; security is taken, or given*, Cic. Att. 4, 8. Liv. 3, 52.

|| Cāvīares hostiæ. *Parts of beasts next the tail,*

to be sacrificed every fifth year, for the college of priests, Fest.

Cāvilla, æ. f. *A mock, a scoff, a taunt, a cavil, a subtle forged tale, railery, banter*. Aufer cavillam, non ego nunc nugas ago, Plaut. Aul. 1, 4, 11.

Cāvillans, tis. part. *Caviling at*. In senatu verba patrum cavillans, Tac. Ann. 1, 46, 3. Tribunus plebis cavillans interdum, Liv. 2, 58.

Cāvillatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à cavillor, Plaut.]

¶ Genus facetiæ, oppositum dicacitati, Cic. de Orat. 2, 54. (1) *A jesting, or making a subtle forged story*. (2) *A caviling, jangling, or wrangling*. (3) *An idle exception, a pretence, or put-off*. (4) *A piece of sophistry, when by degrees, from evident truths, we infer notorious falsehoods, as by the argument in Logick called Sorites*. Ulp. (1) Cavillatio est genus facetiæ, quod fit mentiendo, Cic. cit. Festo. (2) ¶ Nunc per cavillationem, nunc precibus, ad C. talenta est perductus, Liv. 8. (3) Effugere omnem cavillationem, Quint. 1, 7. (4) Lib. 177. V. S.

Cāvillātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A caviler, a wrangling fellow, a sophister, a wrangler*. (2) Also a *boon companion*. (3) || *A pettifogger*. (1) Cic. ad Att. 8, 4. (2) Cavillator facetus, vel conviva commodus item ero, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 47. (3) JCC.

Cāvillātrix, icis. f. *A female caviler*, Quint. 7, 3.

Cāvillor, āris, ātus sum. dep. [à cavillum] (1) *To cavil, to taunt*. (2) *To banter, to jest, to jest pleasantly*. (3) || *To play the sophister*. (1) Liv. 2, 58. (2) Atque in eo etiam cavillatus est, æstate grave esse aureum amiculum, hyeme frigidum, Cic. N. D. 3, 34. Itaque jam familiariter cum ipso cavillor, ac jocos, Id. Att. 1, 1. (3) JCC.

Cāvillum, i. n. id. quod cavilla, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 11.

|| Cāvitas, ātis. f. *Hollowness*, Ap. recent.

† Cāvītio, pro cautio, vet. usi, Fest.

Caula, æ. f. Sed vix leg. in sing. [à Gr. αὐλή, id. Serv. c præposito ut acumen, cacumen, vel ab Heb. כַּלֵּב, unde κλειώ, claudio, reclusus, qu. caveola, à cavus, ponitur enim pro quovis receptaculo] (1) *A sheep-cote, a fold*. (2) *A passage, or pore; any receptacle*. (1) Quum fremit ad caulas [lupus] Virg. Æn. 9, 60. (2) Dispergant animas per caulas corporis omnes, Lucr. lib. 2, 950. Animi Diffugiunt partes per caulas corporis omnes, Id. 3, 256. Quod exprimimus per caulas omne palati diditur, Id. 4, 624.

* || Caulesco, ēre, unde decaulesco [à caulis] *To grow to a stalk*, Lex. ex Plin.

* Caulias, æ. m. [à Gr. καυλίας idem] *The juice of the herb Laserpitium, or Benzoin*, Plin. 19, 3.

* Caulicūlus, i. m. [dim. à caulis] *A little stalk, or stem*, Plin. 24, 6.

* CAULIS, is. m. [à Gr. καυλός] *Herbarum idem est, quod arborum caudex*. (1) *The stalk, or stem, of an herb*. (2) *Synecd. Any kind of pot-herb, especially coleworts*. (3) *The quill of birds, out of which the feathers grow*. (4) *The tail of a beast, out of which the hairs grow*. (1) Quorundam caules sparguntur in terrar, si non habeant adminiculum, ut pisorum, Plin. 18, 10. (2) Odit & caulem vitis, & omne olus, Id. 17, 24. (3) Pennarum caules omnium avium præcisi non crescunt, Id. 11, 39. (4) Boum caudis longissimus caulis, Id. 11, 50.

* Caulōdes, æ. m. [à caulis] *A broad-leaved colewort*, Plin. 20, 9.

* Caunice, five Cauneæ, sc. ficus, vel caricæ. *A kind of fig brought from Caunus, a sea-town of Caria*, Cic. de Div. 2, 40.

Cāvo, as. act. (1) *To hollow, to make hollow, to scoop*. (2) *To bore thro'*. (1) Gutta cavat lapidem, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 5. (2) Parmam gladio, galeamque cavari Cernit, Id. Met. 12, 13. ¶ Cavat luna cornua, *The moon is in her wane*, Plin. 8, 17.

Cāvor, āris. pass. *To be hollowed*, Saxa cavan-tur aquâ, Ov. A. Am. 1, 476.

† Cāvo, ēre. ant. pro caveo. *To beware*, Lucil.

* **CAUPŌ**, ōnis. m. & **Cōpo**, Cic. pro *Cluent.* [à κάπηλα, quod à κάπηλω, quia caupones in tenui mercaturā versabantur, *Morl.*] *A vintner, a victualer, a buckster, a retailer, an inn-keeper, a sutler; a drawer, Cic. ¶ Caupones Patagiarum, indufarii, Brokers, who sold things at second hand, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 35.*

* **Caupōnā**, æ. f. [à caupo] Sign. tam ipsam tabernam, quam mulierem, *Prisci dix. & Cōpōnā, & Cōpa, & Cūpa.* (1) *A tavern, a cellar, or victualing-house.* (2) *† A vintress, or ale-wife; she that keeps a publick house, a buckster, or retailer.* (1) *In caupōnā vivere, Hor. 2. Ep. 11, 12.* (2) *Caupona hīc tamen una Syra, Lucil. Sat. 3, 11, 33. per Doufam.*

* **† Caupōnans**, tis. part. *Doing a thing for interest, or gain; buckstring, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12.*

* **Caupōnāria**, æ. f. *The taverners craft, the keeping of a tavern, or victualing-house, Cic. adscribit Littl.*

* **Caupōnius**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to taverns, or victualing-houses, Just. ¶ Puer caupōnius, A drawer, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 14.*

* **† Caupōnor**, āris. dep. *To buckster, to retail, to keep a victualing-house, to sell wine, or victuals; to sell any thing for gain, to mix, and adulterate. ¶ Caupōnari bellum, To make war for money, Enn. ap. Cic. Offic. 1.*

* **Caupōnūla**, æ. f. [dim. à caupona] *Atipling-house, or blind ale-house; a top-house, a little tavern. In caupōnūla delitescere, Cic. Phil. 2, 31.*

* **Caurinus**, a, um. adj. [à Caurus] *Caurino frigore. The cold Charocco, or westerly wind, Grac. 300.*

* **Caurio**, īre. neut. *To cry, or roar, like a panther, Phil. 51.*

* **Caurus**, i. m. ¶ *Yeg. scrib. & Cōrus, & Chaurus [à γρ, frigus] ¶ A west, or south-west wind, Veg. Isid. A North-west. Virg. Geor. 3, 356.*

CAUSA, & uti scripsit Virgilius, & Cicero, teste Quint. *caussa, æ. f. [à casu, Isid. unde & casus, pro causa, ap. JCC.]* (1) *A cause.* (2) *A design, or purpose.* (3) *A pretence, or colour.* (4) *A motive, inducement, or reason.* (5) *A cause, suit, or process, at law.* (6) *Save, or account.* (7) *Profit, or advantage.* (8) *Reason, or defence.* (9) *An affair, or business.* (10) *A state, or condition.* (11) *A formal plea, or defence, in law.* (12) *A thing, or matter.* (13) *Fault, or blame.* (14) *Side, or party.* (15) *Sickness, as alia is used in Greek; hence also causarius.* (16) *With a genitive, it is sometimes elegantly redundant; as also the Greek alia, or as the English sometimes use matter, business, or thing.* (1) *Nihil fieri sine causā potest, Cic. de Div. 2, 28.* (2) *Repetitā Bithyniā per causam exigendæ pecuniæ, Suet. in C. Cæs. 2.* (3) *Pro causā supplementi ab exercitu discedit, Id. B. G. 7, 9.* (4) *Principium, & causa philosophiæ, est scientia, Cic. N. D. 1, 1.* (5) *Causa tum dubia, quod erat aliquid in utraq. parte, quod probari potest, Id.* (6) *Noli—irasci Socræ causā meā, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 42.* (7) *Trium nummorum causā subeunt sub falsas, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 10.* (8) *Est tibi causa est de hīc re, mater impulsit, Ter. Hec. 4, 4.* (9) *Omnis familiæ causa consistit tibi, Plaut. Asin. 3, 54.* (10) *Soluta [prædia] in meliore causā sunt quam obligata, Cic. de Leg. Agr. 3, 2.* (11) *Servum hominem causam orare leges non sinit, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 62.* (12) *Causa iusta, vincibilis, Id. Phorm. 1, 4, 49.* (13) *In causā damnationis fuisti, Quint. 7, 2.* (14) *Dutius in causā est quam nos, commoratus, Cic. c. in partibus Pompeianis.* (15) *Non illi fontica causa, Tibull. 1, 8, 51.* (16) *Dolor huius, & causa Mæcæ Conjugis creptæ causa perire fuit, Id. 3, 2. in fine, i. e. Næra conjux crepta. Sic Causa facti, pignoris, bonorum, &c. pro factum pignus, bona, Ap. vett. Jctos. ¶ Affini huius significatione pro accessione utitur, Ulp. l. sed & partu ff. ¶ Causa fontica. An excuse from appearance, as sickness, &c. Tib. 1, 8, 51. Verbi gratiā, vel causā, For example's sake, Cic. Causam dicere, vel perorare. To plead, Id. Idem quod orare, Ter. Inducta*

causā, Without bearing, Cic. & Tenere, & obtinere causam, Id. vincere, Ov. Cadere causā, To be cast in law, Cic. Causam non dico, I have no excuse to make, nothing to plead, Plaut.

¶ **Causalis**, e. adj. ut ¶ *causales conjunctiones. That pertains to a cause, causal, Prob. † Ad causam pertinens.*

* **Causarius**, a, um. adj. ¶ *causarii milites, Liv. 6, 6. qui propter honestam causam à militiā solvuntur. Affined in law, or excused for any matter, as sick, maimed, &c. Ulp. Met. Causarii, Crazy, sick, or maimed, Plin. 25, 3. Milites ex causariis seniores, Liv. 6.*

* **Causatio**, ōnis. f. *An excuse, or pretence, Gell. 20, 1. Per Meton. Illness, ailing, or complaint of illness, Pallad. R. R. 1, 4.*

* **Causatiū**, adv. comp. *With greater cause, or reason, Plin. præfat. operis.*

* **Causatus**, a, um. part. [à causor] *Pretending, alledging. Hiemem instare apud suos causatus rex, Liv. 36, 10. negotia, Tac. Ann. 1, 47. tempus, Curt. 4, 16.*

* **Causia**, æ. f. *A broad brimmed hat, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 42. & Val. Max. 5, 1, 4.*

* **Causidicus**, i. m. [ex causa & dico] *A lawyer, a pleader, a counsellor, an advocate, Cic. in Orat. c. 9. Purpura vendit Causidicum, Juv. Sat. 7, 135.*

* **† Causidicor**, āris. dep. *id. quod causor. To alledge a reason, or excuse, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 25.*

* **Caustimomantia**, æ. f. [à καίω uro, & μάντις, divinatio] *al. leg. axinomantia. Al. ne-cyomantia. A kind of divination by the burning of things, Salm. ex Plin. 36, 19.*

* **Causōdes**, is. f. *Febrem ardentem, quam Græci καυσώδην vocant, subitus horror exsolvit, Cels. 2, 8.*

* **Causton**, ōnis. m. [à καίω, uro] *A heat, or hot disease; a burning ague, a continual fever, Hipp.*

* **Caufor**, āris. dep. (1) *To pretend, or plead, by way of excuse.* (2) *To blame, or accuse.* (3) *Pass. To be blamed.* (1) *Causando nostros in longum ducis amores, Virg. Ecl. 9, 56.* (2) *Uterque locum immeritum causatur iniquè, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 12. Consensum patrum causabantur, Liv. 3, 64. (3) Causabor quare sit lapidosus ager, Ov. de Nuce. 124. Si sana sit lectio, fortè melius ut quidam leg. Causa habeor.*

* **† Causia**, æ. f. *Quint. ex vett. Vid. Causa.*

* **Causticus**, a, um. adj. [à καίω, uro] *That can burn, apt to burn. ¶ Causticum medicamentum, A caustick, Plin. 27, 9.*

* **Caustum**, i. n. [ab eodem] *A thing burned, or that may be burnt, Lex. ex Plin.*

* **Causūla**, æ. f. [dim. à causa] *A small, or little, cause; a small plea, or idle pretence, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. 3.*

* **Cautē**, iūs, iſimè. adv. *Warily, circumspectly, subtly, advisedly, closely, leisurely. = Cautē & cogitatē rem tractare, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 46. = Cautē & diligenter, Cæs. B. G. 5, 47. Cautiūs aliquid efficere, Cic. pro Deiot. 17. Cautissimè aliquid tractare, Id. de Orat. 2, 59.*

* **Cauteia**, æ. f. [à cautus] *A provision, a caution, an assurance, or security, Ap. JCC.*

* **Causter**, ēris. m. [à καίω] *A searing-iron to burn a sore with, Veg. 2, 6.*

* **† Cautēris**, as [ex eodem] *To burn with a searing-iron, Veg. 3, 4. † Causterio utere.*

* **Cauterium**, i. n. [ab eodem themate] *An instrument to mark cattle with, a hot iron to brand thieves, or to burn gangrened parts, or proud flesh, with, Plin. 25, 8. ¶ Also a painter's instrument, which he uses to enamel with, Martian.*

* **Cantes**, is. f. [à caveo, cautum, quod cavenda, Vell.] *A ragged rock, a trap, or cliff. = Ab æstu d'elictæ naves nihil laxa, & cantes timebant, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13.*

* **Caurim**, adv. *id. quod cautē. Warily, with good advice. Cautim & paulatim dabis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 20.*

* **Cautio**, ōnis. f. verb. [à caveo, cautum, ap. vett. cavio] (1) *A caution, or taking heed.* (2) *Care, and provision.* (3) *A bond, bill, or obligation.* (4) *¶ Security, warranty, &c. (1) Ne quisquam pertundat crumenam, cautio est, Plaut.*

Pseud. 1, 2, 37. (2) = Una cautio est atque una provisio, Cic. de Amic. 21. (3) Video isthuc diplomata, & syngraphas, & cautiones, vacua habendi simulachra, Sen. de Benef. (4) Ap. JCC. freq. ¶ Cautio est, i. e. cautione opus est, We had need look to it, Ter. Mea cautio est, I must see to this, Cic. Att. 1, 4. Cautio chirographi, A bill under his own hand, Id. Fam. 7, 18. Infirma cautio, A slender assurance, Ibid.

¶ **Cautionalis**, e. adj. *Voc. forens. Pertaining to security, Dig.*

* **Cautor**, ōris. m. verb. [à caveo] *An assurer, a warranter, a provider, or taker of care; a wary man that looks about him, Cic. Sæpe is cautor captus est, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 5. ¶ Cautor formularum, A conveyancer, Cic. 1. de Orat. 55. ubi al. leg. cantor.*

* **Cautum est**, imperf. *It is provided, order is taken, Plin. 16, 5. ¶ Cautum est populo, The people had security given them, Cic. Fam. 2, 17.*

* **Cautus**, a, um. adj. [à caveo] or, comp. *simus, sup. (1) Actively, Wary, provident, circumspect, subtle, well-advised, cautious, or cautelous. (2) Passively, Safe, secure. (1) Ut cautus est, ubi nihil opus est, Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 3. Vide quā sit cautus is, quem isti tardum putant, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 30. DUX AETATIS SUAE CAUTISSIMUS, Inscr. vet. Fab. Max. dicata ap. Gruter. (2) ¶ Quod res mulieri esset cautior, More safe, or secure, Cic. pro Cæs. 4.*

* **Cavum**, i. n. *A hole, or hollow place; a sink, or vault. ¶ Cava dentium, Hollow teeth, Plin. 19, 51.*

* **Cavus**, a, um. adj. [à ὑψ, vola] *Hollow, full of holes, as a pumice, Virg. ¶ Luna cava, When she is not in the full, Plin. 8, 54. Cavus orbis, A buckler. Cava vena, The great liver-vein, going through the body, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. Pinus cava, A ship, Val. Flacc. 687. Manus cava, The hollow of the hand, Virg. AEn. 12, 86. Cava flumina, Deep rivers, Id. Geor. 1, 326. Cava lintea, Full sails, Val. Flacc. 4, 83. Cavæ nares, The nostrils, Ov. 21. Am. 1, 520. Cava fenestra, A bay-window, Virg. AEn. 9, 534. AEs cavum, A trumpet, Id. AEn. 3, 240, A kettle, Ov. Met. 4, 504.*

* **Cavus**, i. m. subst. *A hole, or hollow place, Virg. Geor. 1, 184. & Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 173. Concede audacter à leonino cavo, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 49.*

C ante E.

* **Ce**, syllabica adjectio est, ab expletivā particulā *ce*. In comp. e in i mutatur, ut hiccine, ficcine, M.

* **Cea-vestis**, & absol. *Cea, pl. sc. vestimenta. A garment of silk, or lawn, so called, because first made in the island Cea, or Ceos, Plin. 11, 22.*

* **Cēdens**, tis. part. [à cedo] *Giving place, retreating, giving back, falling off, Cum nostros cedentes insequi audent, Cæs. B. G. 2, 19.*

* **Cēditur**, imperf. *They yield, or give place, Luc. 1, 51. Cedendum est bellis, Id. 5, 743.*

* **Cēno**, ēre, cessi, cessum. neut. [à χάζω, recedo, f. 2. χάζω] (1) *To give place, to depart; to leave, and quit, a place, &c. (2) To give ground, to retreat. (3) To submit, to obey. (4) To yield, to give one the better. (5) To succeed, happen, chance, or fall out. (6) To go, or give back. (7) To give up, deliver up, or resign. (8) To be instead of. (9) To pass away. (10) To desert, or leave off. (1) = Cedam atque abibo, Cic. pro Mil. 34. & Cedere ab oppido, ex civitate, de republicā, vitā, Id. quodquam, Lucr. 2, 841. ad undam, Ov. (2) Si quæ cessissent loco, decimatus hordeo pavit, Suet. in Aug. 24. (3) Cedamus Phæbo, Virg. AEn. 3, 138. (4) = Cur cedis, succumbis que fortunæ? Cic. (5) Ut voto cætera cedant, Ov. Rem. 563. Suxæ demptum gloriæ existimans, quicquid cessisset alienæ, Curt. 6, 1, 18. (6) Ex transverso cedit, quasi caner solet, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 3, 45. (7) Postquam Tusculanā villā creditoribus cesserat, Suet. Ill. Gram. 11. (8) Pro pulmentario cedit, Col. 22. (9) Horæ quidem cedunt, & dies, Cic. de Senect.*

Seneff. 19. (10) Intercessioni cedere, *Id.* ¶ *Cessit* in proverbium, *It is become a proverb*, Plin. 23, 1. *Feliciter tibi cedat, God give you good of it*, Ov. in Ibin. 561. *Pœna cedit in vicem fidei, Their punishment passeth instead of payment*, Liv. 6. *Cedere ad factum, To be done, or effected*, Plaut. *Cedere foro, To turn bankrupt, not to appear upon the exchange, to go on one side, to break, as merchants do*, Juv. 11, 50. ¶ *Cedit dies, The day of payment is come*, Ulp.

* *Cēdo*, i. e. *dic. vel da, verbum defect.* & in imperativo tantum legitur, pl. cedite. † *cette*, Enn. (1) *Give me.* (2) *Tell me, show me*, both in the singular, and plural number. (1) *Cedo aquam manibus*, Plaut. *Mos. 1, 3, 150.* (2) *Cedo, cujus puerum hic apposuisti?* Ter. *Andr. 4, 5, 24.* *Cedo, quā vestram rempublicam tantam amissisti tain citō?* Cic. de Sen. 6. *Unum cedo auctorem tui facti*, *Id.* ¶ *§ Cedo mihi unum Show me one*, *Id.* *Cedo quemvis arbitrum, Make who you will judge*, Ter. *Ad. 1, 2, 42.*

* *Cedrus*, a, um, adj. [*à cedrus*] *Anointed with the juice, or oil, of the cedar-tree, and so preserved from moths, and rotteness*, Plin. 12, 13.

* *Cedrelāte*, es, f. [*à κέδρῳ, cedrus, & ἐλάτῃ, abies, quod abietem æquet*] *The great kind of cedar, as big as a fir-tree*, Plin. 24, 5.

* *Cedrelāzon*, i. n. [*ex κέδρῳ & ἐλαίον, oleum*] *Cedri oleum*, Plin. 15, 7.

* *Cedria*, æ, sc. pix. [*à cedrus*] *The liquor, pitch, or rosin, runing out of the great cedar*, Plin. 29, 3.

* *Cedrinus*, a, um, adj. [*ex eodem*] *Made of cedar*, Plin. 13, 5. *Cedrinus liquor, Pitch.*

* *Cedris*, idis, f. [*ab eodem*] *The fruit, or berry of the cedar*, Plin. 24, 5.

* *Cedrium*, i. n. sc. oleum. [*ex eodem the-mate*] *The oil which issueth from the cedar-tree, wherewith they anointed books, or other things, to preserve them from moths, worms, and rotteness*, Vitruv. 16, 11. *In Egypt they used to embalm their dead bodies with it*, Plin. ¶ *Confundunt etiam auctores cum Cedriā.*

* *Cedroitis*, is, f. [*κρότος, Gr.*] *The white vine, growing in hedges; briony*, Plin. 23, 1.

Cedrus, i. f. [*à κέδρῳ, Gr.*] *The cedar-tree, which is always green, and not much unlike to the juniper, whose timber is very durable, and of a very sweet smell; whence Virgil calls it odorata: with the oil whereof the ancients anointed their books, to keep them from being worm-eaten. Hence ¶ Carmina cedro linenda, Hor. A. P. 332. ¶ Cedro digna, Worthly of immortality, Pers. 1, 42.*

* *Ceiris*, avis, vulgō *ciris*. [*à κείρω, tondeo*] *A puttock*, Virg.

Celandus, a, um, part. *To conceal, or be concealed. Ad celandam fraudem*, Just. 24, 3.

Celans, tis, part. *Dissembling, concealing. Vultus celans timorem*, Luc. 10, 14. *Perfæ arcana regum mira celantes*, Curt. 4, 6, 5. *ulvam*, Ov. *Fast. 5, 519.*

Cēlātor, ōris, m. *A concealer. Celator Nili deus*, Luc. 10, 286.

Cēlātus, a, um, part. [*à celor*] (1) *Concealed, kept secret, hidden, hid, kept close.* (2) *Not only the thing concealed, but the person from whom; unacquainted, not made privy to.* (1) *Litera celatos arcana fatebitur ignis*, Ov. *Met. 9, 615.* (2) *Non est profectō de illo veneno celata mater*, Cic. pro Clu. 66. = *Diffimulatus*, Ter.

* *Cēlēber*, m. *rard leg. ris, c. g. re. n. adj. or, comp. rimus, sup.* [*à κλέῃ, gloria*] (1) *Renowned, famous.* (2) *Thronged, very much, frequented.* (3) *Amorous.* (1) *Celeberrimus dies*, Cic. de Am. 3. *Celeberrimum monumentum*, *Id.* pro Sext. 67. (2) *Via celebris*, Cato, R. R. 1. = *Portus celeberrimus, & plenissimus navium*, Cic. pro Leg. Man. 12. (3) *Sponte suā sine te celeberrima verba loquentur*, Ov. *Amor. 2, 705.* *Circus pompā celeber*, *Id.* *Fast. 4, 391.* *Habere veteris orationis ufum atque notitiam celebriorem*, Gell. 11, 3.

* *Cēlēberrimē*, adv. *Very frequently, very famously, or solemnly*, Suet. Tib. Ner. 52.

* *Cēlebrandus*, a, um, part. *To be solemnized, or praised. Virtus celebranda*, Cic. de Inv. 2, 23.

senectus, *Id.* de Orat. 45. *Celebranda ludis jocosis Mater florum*, Ov. *Fast. 5, 183.*

* *Cēlebrans*, tis. *Celebrating. Præcipuis laudibus celebrans*, Tac. *Ann. 1, 34, 5.*

* *Cēlebratio*, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *Reputation, renown.* (2) *A celebration, or solemnizing.* (3) *An assembly, or company.* (1) *Equestres utrique statuae Romanam celebrationem habent*, Plin. 34, 5. (2) *De celebratione ludorum Bruti tibi assentior*, Cic. *Att. 15, 28.* (3) *Quæ domus? Quæ celebratio quotidiana?* *Id.* pro Syllā. 26.

* *Cēlebrātor*, ōris, m. *A sater-forth of publick plays*, Mart. 8, 78.

Cēlebrātus, a, um, part. or, comp. *firmus, sup.* (1) *Renowned, famous.* (2) *Much spoken of, or published.* (3) *Mentioned with honour.* (4) *Much haunted, or frequented; of great solemnity.* (1) *Omnium sermone celebrata*, Cic. pro Cluent. 13. (2) *Nomine, quā pretio, celebratio*, Ov. *Fast. 6, 349.* *Literis nostris, & vocibus maledictisque celebratum*, Cic. pro Cæl. 3. (3) *Ea ferè sunt & Græcis literis celebrata, & Latinis*, *Id.* *Acad. 4, 2.* (4) *Conventus hominum celebrati*, *Id.* pro Flacc. 38. *In rebus celebratissimus sermone omnium versari*, *Id.* *Phil. 2, 23.*

* † *Cēlebreſco*, ēre, i. e. *celebris fio. To wax famous, to grow into repute, or credit*, Acc. ap. Non.

* *Cēlebris*. *Vid. supra Celeber.*

* *Cēlebritas*, ātis, f. [*à celebris*] (1) *Reputation, good name, repute, good report, greatness in the world, credit.* (2) *A solemn assembly, a solemnity, a frequent resort.* (1) = *Quam celebritatem sermonis hominum, aut quam expectandam gloriam consequi potes?* Cic. *Somm. Scip. 6.* (2) *Ludorum celebritas*, *Id.* de Orat. 3, 32. ¶ *Me hæc solitudo minū stimulat, quā ista celebritas*, *Id.* *Att. 12, 25.*

* *Cēlebro*, as, aēt. i. e. *celebre facio.* (1) *To frequent.* (2) *To celebrate, to solemnize.* (3) *To commend, and praise greatly; to set forth.* (4) *To make famous, to record.* (5) *To have an estimation.* (6) *To exercise, and perform, frequently.* (7) *To publish, in a bad sense.* (1) *Cui non tam cura erat, ut templa deorum, quā ut popinas celebraret*, Varr. (2) *Celebrare exequias*, Liv. 25, 17. *honorem*, Virg. *Æn. 5, 58.* *ludos*, Ov. *Fast. 5, 597.* *mortem*, Cic. pro Mur. 36. *Ov. Fast. 5, 597.* *mortem*, Cic. pro Mur. 36. *natalem*, Hor. *Sat. 2, 2, 60.* (3) *Carminibus celebrare*, Ov. *Am. 1, 10, 59.* (4) *Annalium monumentis celebratur*, Cic. pro Rab. Post. 16. (5) *Geminā dote nardi spicas, & folia celebrant*, Plin. 12, 26. (6) *Putatio celebratur in vitibus, aut arboribus*, Pallad. *Tribuni plebis popularem potestatem lege populari celebrabant*, Liv. 2, 42. (7) *Vocibus maledictisque celebratum*, Cic. pro Cæl. 3.

* *Cēlebror*, āris, pass. *To be frequented, solemnized, published, exercised, &c.* *Titulis celebrari*, Sil. 3, 148.

* *CēLER*, m. *Cēlēris*, c. g. *Cēlēre*, n. or, comp. *rimus, sup. † firmus*, Varr. [*à κλέῃ, celer, i. e. eques quod à ἥρ, levis fuit*] (1) *Swift, speedy, fleet.* (2) *Active, nimble.* (3) *Sudden, immature.* (4) *Brisk, airy.* (5) *Light, short.* (1) *Celeres defer mea dicta per auras*, Virg. *Æn. 4, 226.* § *Irasci celer*, Hor. *Ep. 1, 20, 2.* *Quā fata celerrima crudum Transadigit costas enses*, Virg. *Æn. 12, 507.* (2) *Jaculo celer*, *Id.* *Celeres Latini*, *Id.* *Nihil celerius mente*, Cic. (3) *Imperfectum Deservit celeri morte Sabinus opus*, Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 16. (4) *¶ Oderunt sedatum celeres*, Hor. *Ep. 1, 18, 90.* (5) *Somnus celer*, Sen. in Hippol. 4.

* *Cēlērandus*, a, um, part. *To hasten, or be hastened. Victoriæ celerandæ intentior*, Tac. *Ann. 2, 5.*

* *Cēlērans*, tis, part. *Hastening. Celerans viam*, Virg. *Æn. 5, 609.* *Celerantes auræ*, Lucr. 1, 368.

* † *Cēlēranter*, id. quod *celeriter*. *Swiftly, speedily*, Acc. ap. Non.

* † *Cēlēratim*, adv. *In haste*, Sisen. ap. Non.

* † *Cēlērātus*, a, um, part. *Hastened, quickly dispatched. Itineribus celeratis*, Amm. Marcel. 31, 11.

* *Cēlēres*, sc. equites [*à ministerii celeritate*] *The light horse, 300 in number, chosen out of the rest of the cavalry by Romulus for his guard du corps*, Liv. 1, 16.

* *Cēlēripes*, ēdis, adj. [*ex celer & pes*] *Swift of foot*, Cic. *Att. 9, 7.* & Aufon. *Par. 27, 4.*

* *Cēlēritas*, ātis, f. *Quickness, swiftness, speed, haste.* = *Festinatio, brevitās*, Cic. *Studium*, Cic. *Tusc. 4, 13.* § *Celeritas verborum*, *Id.* de Orat. 1, 28. *ad discendum*, *Id.* *Acad. 1, 5, in capiendis castris*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 46. *percipiendi*, Quint. ¶ *Leg. etiam in plur.* *Cavendum ne in festinationibus inscipiamus nimias celeritates*, Cic. *Offic. 1, 36.*

* *Cēlēriter*, adv. *Quickly, swiftly, nimbly, hastily, with speed, by and by, e'er long, suddenly, shortly*, Cic. *Fam. 3, 1.*

* † *Cēlēritudo*, dñis, f. *id. quod celeritas. Swiftness*, Varr. *R. R. 3, 12.*

* *Cēlērius*, adv. comp. *More speedily, quickly, sooner*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 3.

* † *Cēlēriuscūle*, adv. *Somewhat quickly*, G. ex Auct. ad Heien. 3, 14.

* *Cēlēro*, as, aēt. *To hasten, quicken, or speed, a thing. Celerare fugam*, Virg. *Æn. 9, 378.* *viam, opem inceptum, gradum*, *Id.* *opem*, Val. *Flacc. 3, 251.*

* *Cēlērimē*, *Very quickly. Celerrimē & senescunt, & ægrotant*, Cels. 1, 1.

* *Cēles*, ētis, m. [*à κέλης, Gr.*] *A horseman, one that rides on horseback in publick sports. Also the horse itself, a race-horse*, Plin. 34, 5. ¶ *Celetes, quæ Lat. celoces. A kind of brigantine, barge, or pleasure-boat*, Gell. 10, 25.

* *Cēlētizotes*, m. pl. [*ab eodem*] *Vaulters, riders, images resembling horsemen*, Plin. 34, 8.

* *Cēleulma*, ātis, n. [*κέλευσμα, Gr. i. e. hortamentum, à κελεύω, jubeo, hortor*] *The shout, or noise, which mariners make, when they do any thing together with joined strength, at which times they cry, Ho up; or when they encourage each other*, Mart. 3, 27. *Sometimes it was performed by musick*, Ascon. *Ped.*

* † *Cēleustes*, æ, m. [*ab eodem*] *The boatswain; he that calls on the mariners, to hearten them in their business. Lat. Animorum hortator*, Virg. *portifculus*, Plaut.

Cēlia, æ, f. *A kind of ale, barley, or wheat, drink; sberbet*, Plin. 22, ult. & Flor. 2, 18. *Vid. Ceria.*

¶ *Cēlibāris hasta. A spear wherewith the new-married women had their hair trussed up*, Fest.

Cella, æ, f. *quod in eā celentur quæ volumus esse occulta, Fest. nam & antiq. srib. Cēla* (1) *A cellar, or store-house, for wine, oil, honey, or other provisions; a place to lay any thing in, a buttery, a pantry, a monk's cell.* (2) *A chamber for servants.* (3) *A private place in a bath to wash in; whence cella caldaria, frigidaria, assa, trepidaria, sudatoria.* (4) *A chapel in a temple; as, cella Jovis concordiae, &c.* (5) *A honey-comb.* (6) *§ A place in the stews, in cujus aditu scorta prostabant, cum titulis inscriptis.* (1) *Semper boni, assidue domini referta cella vinaria, olearia, mellaria, & pomaria*, Cic. de Seneff. 16. (2) *Id.* Philip. 2, 27. (3) *Pall. de R. R. 1, 40.* (4) *Ap. Liv. & Cic. passim.* (5) *Dulci distendunt nectare cellas, sc. apes*, Virg. *Æn. 437.* (6) *Juv. 6, 121.*

Cellāria, æ, f. sc. *famula. A woman who has charge of the cellar, or pantry. Also the cellar itself*, Plaut. in Mil. 3, 2, 31. *fed var. codd.*

Cellāris, e, adj. *Pertaining to a cellar. ¶ Columbi cellares, &c. Doves breeding in holes, and lockers*, Col. 8, 8.

Cellārium, i. n. *A cellar, store-house, buttery, or pantry*, Plin. 19, 12.

Cellārius, i. m. *A butler, the yeoman of the larder, the storekeeper, a clerk of the kitchen*, Col. 11, 1.

† *CēLIO*, ēre, aēt. antiq. *quod manet solum in comp. ut, excello, percello, &c. To beat, or strike; to break, to excel, or outgo*, Perot.

Cellūla, æ, f. *A little cellar, buttery, spense, chancel,*

chancel, or secret chamber. Cellulae columbarum, Pigeon-holes, lockers, Col. 8, 9.

Cēlo, act. [ab. Heb. כִּלְיָ, clam habuit.] (1) To hide, to muffle up. (2) to conceal, not to acquaint with, to dissemble. (1) Sol diem promit, & celat, Hor. Carm. Sac. 10. (2) Eane me celet consuefecit filium, Ter. Ade. ph. 1, 1, 29. De infidiis celare te noluit, Cic. pro Deiot. 6. § Alcibiadi diutius celari non potuit, Nep. Alcib. 5.

* || Cēlōnium, i. n. [κηλόνιον, Gr.] A bucket. Lex. ex Plaut.

Cēlor, āris. pass. To be concealed. &c. || Si hoc celetur patri, If it be kept from my father, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 6.

Cēlox, ōcis. f. [à Gr. κελός, navigii genus] A kind of little bark, brigantine, or yacht; a fly-boat, pinnace, or tubery, Liv. 21, 17.

|| Celsitas, ātis. f. Loftiness, haughtiness, height. Tribuitur, Cic. qui Offic. 3, 5. Excelsitas, dixit, at quis celsitas præter lexicogr. non invenio.

Celsitudo, dīnis. f. Highness, nobility, excellency, Patere. 2, 94. Raro occ.

Celfus, a, um. adj. or, comp. Simus, sup. [à cello, Voss.] (1) Erect, upright. (2) Noble, exalted, brave, courageous. (3) High. (4) Tall. (5) Lofty, stately. (1) = Deus homines celfos, & erectos constituit, Cic. de Nat. Deor. 2, 56.

(2) Quis autem poterit esse celfus, & erectus, nisi omnia in se posita censebit? Id. Tusc. 5, 2. Celsissima sedes honoris, Id. pro Sulla, 2. (3) Celfo vertice montis, Virg. Aen. 5, 35. (4) Celfus corpore, Liv. 10. Celfiores infantes, Plin. 13, 24. (5) Celfæ graviore casu Decidunt turres, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 10.

Celtis, is. f. arbor. A tree in Africa, being a kind of Lotos. Plin. 13, 17.

* Cēmos, i. f. [κημός, Gr.] A kind of herb, the same with the Leontopodium, Dioic. & Plin. 27, 8.

* Cenchramides, um. f. pl. [à κένχρος, millium, ob simil.] The grains, or stones, of figs, Plin. 15, 19.

* Cenchris, i. m. [ab eodem] A venomous serpent, all over speckled on the belly. Vid. Plin. 20, 22.

* Cenchris, idis. f. [ex eodem themate] A kind of speckled hawk, a kestrel, Plin. 10, 52. Latinè tinnunculus dic. Also a gem so called, Id. 37, 4.

* Cenchritis, idis. f. [ab eodem] A precious stone all speckled, as it were, with millet-seed, Plin. 37, 5. Al. scrib. cenchrites, m. à Gr. κενχρίτης.

* Cenchron, i. n. [ab eodem] adamantis genus, quoddam sit illi magnitudine ita dict. Plin. 37, 4.

* || Cēnōtaphium, i. n. [κενोटάφιον, Gr. i. e. κενός τάφος] Latinè Inanis tumulus, Virg. Honorarius, Suet. An empty monument set up in honour of the dead, especially when they died in a strange country, the body being buried elsewhere; a cenotaph, Serv.

|| Cēnsa, ōrum. n. pl. Substance, revenues, Non.

Cēnsus, tis. part. Thinking, determining. Pueribus nihil mutandum censentibus, Tac. Ann. 14, 42, 3. Pariter in militiam lectos, pariter sacramento solvi, æquum censentes, Just. 12, 11.

CENSEO, ēre, ui, um. (1) To think, suppose, imagine, or judge. (2) To be of opinion, to show his opinion, to be in the mind. (3) To vote, or give his suffrage. (4) To resolve in a parliamentary way. (5) To tax, levy, rate, cels, or assess, as the censors did the people. (6) To pay the rate, or cels, or, at least, to enroll, or set down, in order to pay. (7) To judge, or take an estimate of. (8) To be angry, or displeased. (9) Also, ironically, as puto, credo, &c. are often used. (10) || To censure, or reprove. (1) Neque hanc nocte longiorem me vidisse censeo, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 123. (2) Militem rivalem recipiendum censeo, Ter. Eun. 5, 9. (3) Ac si censendum magis quam assentiendum fuisset, Suet. Aug. 35. in fine. (4) Quia patres CENSUERE, vos, [sc. populus] JUBETE, Liv. 31, 7. (5) Censores populi civitatis soboles, familias pecuniâque censento, Cic. de Legg. 3, 3. Quinto quoque anno Sicilia tota censetur, Id. Verr. 4, 56. (6) In quâ tribu prædia censuisti? Cic. pro Flacc. 32.

(7) Aristides quo totius Græciæ justitia censetur, Val. Max. 5, 3. ext. 3. (8) Ne vobis censeam, si ad me referretis, Varr. (9) Vereamini, censeo, in hoc scelere, ut nimis aliquid severè statuisse videamini, Cic. 4. Cat. 6. (10) Litt. quâ aut. non invenio.

Censor, ēris. pass. To be numbered, mustered, valued, prized, taxed, or celled, &c. Vid. Censeo.

Censor, ēris. dep. (1) To enroll in the censor's table. (2) || To reckon, or account. (1) = Pertinuit, cum te audisset servos suos esse censum, Cic. pro Flacc. 22. Voluisti magnum agri modum censer, Id. Offic. 3, 5. (2) Ovid. teste Litt. sed locum non invenio.

|| Censi appellabantur, qui centum millia in bonis habebant. Ap. JC. appell. centenarii. Subsidy-men.

† Censio, ire, & Censo, ēre, Cato. Vid. Censeo.

Censio, ōnis. f. verb. [à censeo] A punishing, or censuring, by the censor; a rate. || Censio bubula, A beating, whipping, or scourging, of slaves, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 14. Censionem facere, To exercise authority, as a censor doth, to lay a fine, or penalty, on one, Id. Rud. 4, 8, 9.

|| Censitor, ōris. m. An assessor, a surveyor of lands; also a steward that keeps account, Ulp. This officer seems originally to have been the same with the Censor; but afterwards came to signify him, who executed the office in the provinces; in like manner as Quæstor and Quæstor, also differ.

Censor, ōris. m. verb. [à censeo] qui agebat censum tam de personis, quàm rebus, sic enim vett. Gloss. Censu ἀπογραφῇ, & ἐλας ἀποτίμησις. (1) He who executed the Census, which was first instituted by Servius Tullius, and managed as a part of his kingly office. In the consular state, the consuls themselves executed it, as a part of their business, till the year of the city 311.

when, by reason of the too great employment they had on their hands, the senate were willing, for divers political reasons, to ease them of this part of their burden, by creating two of these officers, Papirius and Sempronius; whose office being at that time only to take an account of the number of the people, and the value of their estates, and to assess them accordingly, it was looked upon as mean; but afterwards the succeeding censors, on the accession of more business, acquired so great authority, that even the emperours themselves exercised the office. They were to censure, and punish evil, and indecent manners, such as the law took no cognizance of, by degrading the senators, and knights, and disfranchising the commonalty. They had the care of publick buildings, bridges, and ways, as also of the making, and abrogating, certain laws, &c. (2) Met. It is also taken for a censor, critic, or other severe person. (1) Hor. Ep. 2, 109. Mart. 12, 71, 4. (2) = Magister disciplinæ, Cic. morum, Id. Castigator, Hor.

Censōrius, a, um. adj. Pertaining to the censor, or his office. Meton. Censorious, severe, grave. || Homo censorius, Who has been a censor, Cic. de Orat. 2, 90. Censoriâ virgulâ notare, To use the censor's authority; particularly, with a critical mark to strike out counterfeit writings, Quint. 1, 2. Censoriæ tabulæ, The register rolls, or records, which, by proper officers, were made, and kept, Cic. pro Clu. 14. Sc. Auctoritas, lex, ratio, veritas, gravitas, censoria, Id.

|| Censuālis, e. adj. Belonging to the cels, or rate; rateable, Dig. Lex censualis, Aiciat, in l. 1. Tac.

Censūra, æ. f. [à censor, ut à prætor, prætura] (1) The censorship, or office of censor. (2) Meton. Censure, reproof, a reprimand, a pattern, or example. (3) Authority to determine concerning manners. (4) Punishment. (5) Judgement, or censure, of others. (6) An essay, or proof. (7) || Discipline, severity. (1) Quinquennialis censura, Liv. 9, 33. (2) Vita principis censura est eaque perpetua, Plin. Paneg. 45. (3) Censuram longa senecta dabat, Ov. Fast. 5, 70. (4) Vexat censura columbas, Juv. 2, 63. (5) Censura vivo-

rum difficilis est, Vell. 2, 36. (6) Censuram vini facere, Plin. 14, 6. (7) Ap. infer.

Census, a, um. part. Celled, taxed, rated, valued, registered, Cic. passim. Capite censi qui fuerint, vid. Caput.

Census, ūs. m. verb. [à censeo, censum] (1) The valuation of every man's estate, the registering of one's self, one's years, tribe, family, profession, wife, children, and servants; a celling, valuing, or mustering, of the people; attribute, tax, or subsidy, to be levied according to mens estates. (2) || Meton. A subsidy-book. (3) A man's estate, wealth, or yearly revenue. (1) Census instituit rem saluberrimam tanto futuro imperio Servius Tullius, Liv. 1, 41. ubi plura hic spectantia. (2) Census, & monumenta publica potiora testibus esse dixit, Marc. (3) Siculi ex censu quotannis tributa conferunt, Cic. Census dare me pro nocte paciscor, Ov. Met. 7, 749. Dat census honores, Id. || Census equestris, The qualification of a Roman knight, which was 4000 sesterces, or about 2000 pounds sterling of our money. Census senatorius, The qualification of a nobleman, or senator, which was about 6000 pounds sterling. Censum agere, To take an account of the people, and their estates; to make a rate, Liv. Deferre censum, To pay his tribute according to the assessment, Plin. Censui censendo agri, Lands whereof livery, and seizin was made, and which might be registered, Cic. pro Flacc. 32.

* Centaurea, æ. f. sc. herba, & Centaureon, i. n. Id. vel Centaureum, Virg. Geor. 4, 270. & Centaurium, Fest. [à Chirone centauro ita dict. vel ex centum, & ἀπειρά, virtutes] The herb centaury.

* Centauris, is. f. [ab eodem] A kind of centaury called triorchis, Plin. 25, 6.

* Centaurōmachia, æ. f. [à Centaurus, & μάχη, i. e. pugna Centaurorum] A fighting with centaurs, Plaut. Cūrc. 3, 75.

* Centaurus, i. m. [Κένταυρος, Gr. à κεντός, stimulo, & ταύρος, taurus] (1) A people of Thesaly, who first found out the way of riding. (2) A centaur, a feigned creature, half man, and half horse. (3) One of the twelve signs; Sagittary. (4) The name of a ship in Virgil. (1) Plin. 7, 56. (2) Ille furentes Centauros leto domuit, Virg. Geor. 2, 456. (3) Vitr. 9, 7. (4) Centauro in magnâ, Virg. Aen. 5, 122.

* Centēnārius, a, um. adj. [à centenus] Of a hundred. Pondera centenaria, Plin. 7, 20. || Homo centenarius, A hundred years old, Sipont. Centenarius numerus, A hundred, Varr. Centenaria cena, In which, according to the Fannian law, no more than a centussis was spent, i. e. 6s. 3d. of our money, Fest. || Centenarii quoque, qui centesimam hæreditatem exigebant, Turneb. || Item qui centum millia HS. possident, qui à vett. dicebantur censi, Ascon.

* Centēnus, a, um. adj. [à centum, ut à senus, senarius] A hundred; as Centenæ manus, Stat. Theb. 10. Centenis durare annis, Plin. 7, 2. || Centenâque arbore fludum Verberat, With a hundred oars, Virg. Aen. 10, 207. || Judex centenus. One of the centumviri, Ov. ad Pis. 42.

* Centēsīma, æ. f. sc. usura [ab eodem] sic dict. quia centesimo mense fortem æquat. Interest of one in the hundred every month, or twelve per cent. Cic. interp. Budæo de Aste. But others say, A hundred per cent. yearly. Vid. Accursii Gloss. ad Novel. 2, 4. ad verbum Centesima, & Glossam in Gratian. Disc. 47, 2.

* || Centēsīmo, as. act. [ex eodem themate] Centesimare, & decimate exercitum; pro eo quod est centesimum vel decimum militem supplicio afficere. To punish every hundredth soldier by lot, to take one out of a hundred, Jul. Capit.

* Centēsīmus, a, um. adj. [à centum, Gr. ἐκατόσδε] The hundredth, a hundred fold; as || Centesimâ fruge, With a hundred fold increase, Plin. 5, 4.

† Centiceps, cipitis. adj. [ex centum & caput] Hundred-headed. Bellua centiceps, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 34. sc. Cerberus.

* Centies, adv. [à centum] A hundred times, Centies H. S. reliquit, Cic. Also indefinitely. ||

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Nisi idem dictum sit centies, *Over and over*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 8.

|| Centifidus, a, um. adj. [à centum, & findo] *Divided a hundred ways*, Prud. Symm. 2, 889.

* Centifolia, æ. f. sc. rosa. [ex centum & folium] *A kind of rose having many leaves*, Plin. 21, 4.

Centigranum, i. n. *A kind of wheat, bearing in every ear a hundred corns*, Plin. 18, 10.

Centimanus, i. m. Epith. Briarei, Virg. Æn. 6, 287. Typhoei, Ov. Met. 3, 303. Gygis. Hor. Od. 3, 4, 69. *Hundred-banded*.

Centinodia, æ. f. [ex centum, i. e. multis, nodis] *Knot-grass, fawn-grass*, Plin. 27, 12.

* Centipeda, æ. f. [ex centum & pes] *A worm having many feet, a palmer, a kind of caterpillar*, Plin. 29, 6.

Centipellio, onis. m. à multis pellibus. *The paunch of a stag, the umbles of a deer*. Ventres, qui centipelliones vocantur, Plin. 28, 9.

* Centipes, pedis. m. [à centum, i. e. multis, pedibus] *A fish called the scolopendra, which, having devoured a book, vomits out all its entrails, till he has cast it out, and then swallows them up again*, Plin. 9, 43.

* Cento, onis. m. [à Gr. κέντρον, omisso, r. Veff.] *A patched garment made up of several shreds, or rags, of divers colours*, Juv. Sat. 6, 121.

Patched cloaths, such as country fellows, and servants, used to wear, Col. 1, 8. *A shroud, or tarpaulin, to keep off stones, or darts, from soldiers in their approaches at the siege of a town*, Cæf. Bell. Civ. 2, 10. || *A cover cast over ships, and steeped first in vinegar, to keep them from taking fire*, Sifen. Met. *A poem made up of several scraps, from the work of some other poet, quite altering his sense, and applying it to some other purpose*. *A rhapsody*. || Centones alicui farcire, *To fill one's head with idle stories*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 19.

* || Centonarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to patchery*, Ter.

* Centralis, e. adj. [à centrum] *Placed in the centre, or midst*, Plin. 2, 23.

* Centrines, um. m. pl. [à κέντρον, aculeus] *A kind of gnats*, Plin. 17, 27.

* Centrosus, a, um. adj. *Full of knots, and knurs; gritty*, Plin. 37, 7. à seq.

* Centrum, i. n. [quod à κέντρον, pungo] (1) *The point in the midst of any round thing, the centre of a circle, the standing foot of the compasses*. (2) *Also a hard knot, or knur, in a piece of timber, or stone, which mars, or spoils, the workman's tools*, (3) *A part in crystal, harder and more brittle than the rest*. (1) Cic. Tusc. 1, 17. Sed Græcis literis, Latine enim punctum vocat. (2) Plin. 16, 39. (3) Plin. 37, 2.

* CENTUM, atj. indecl. pl. [ab εκατόν, per sphær. & inserto n. Vid. Veff.] (1) *A hundred*. (2) Sometimes it is taken indefinitely for a great many. (1) Centum dies, Cic. pro Mil. 21. (2) Centum puer artium, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 15.

Centumcupita, æ. f. *A kind of thistle, commonly called Eringo, sea-helm, or sea bolt*, Plin. 22, 8.

Centumgeminus, a, um. adj. [ex centum & geminus] *A hundred, hundred banded*, Virg. Æn. 6, 287.

Centumpondium, i. n. Vid. Centupondium.

Centumvialis, e. adj. *Pertaining to the centumviri, or hundred judges*. || Causæ centumvirales, *Causes which were heard in that court*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 38. Centumviralis hacta, Suet. Aug. 36. ita dict. quod centumviri, hacta in foro positâ, judicarent.

Centumviri, orum. pl. m. [ex centum & viri] *Judges, or commissioners, chosen to hear certain civil causes among the people, of whom every tribe had three: now there being thirty-five tribes in Rome, there were of course, one hundred, and five in all, though named Centumviri, from the greater number; in like manner as we call the work of the seventy-two interpreters, the Septuagint*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 38.

* Centunculus, i. m. [dim. à cento] (1) || *A patched coverlet, or quilt to sleep on*. (2) *A horse-cloth laid under the dorfers*. (3) *Cud-weed, or*

chaff-weed. (1) Front. 2, 4, 6. (2) Liv. 7, 14. (3) Plin. 24, 15.

* Centuplex, icis. adj. [ex centum & plico] *A hundred fold*, Plaut. Per. 4, 4, 11.

* Centuplicatò, adv. [ab eodem] *A hundred times double*, Plin. 6, 23.

* || Centuplicatus, a, um. part. *Folded a hundred times double*, Prud. 2. in Symm. 1050.

* || Centuplico, as. act. id. quod centuplo, *To fold a hundred fold*.

* || Centuplo, as. act. *To double by hundreds*.

* || Centuplus, a, um. adj. *A hundred times as many*, Sip.

Centupondium, i. n. [ex centum & pondo] *A hundred weight to weigh, an exceeding great weight*, Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 37.

* Centuria, æ. f. [à centum] (1) || *A company, or band, of a hundred men*. (2) *A subdivision of the Roman people into centuries, or hundreds, by Servius Tullius*. (3) || *Also a hundred in a shire, or county; a cantred, or wapentake*. *A century, or hundred years*. (1) Fest. (2) Liv. 1, 43. (3) Ex usu recentiori utrumque. || Centuriæ seniorum, Hor. in Art. 341. i. e. seniores.

* Centuriatim, adv. *By hundreds, hundred by hundred, or company by company*, Cic. pro Man. 13.

* Centuriatus, us. m. *The office, and quality of a centurion; a captain's place*, Cic. pro Flacc. 7.

* Centuriatus, a, um. part. [à centurio] *Registered, or enrolled, in the number of the hundreds, divided into hundreds*. || Centuriata comitia, *A general assembly of the people of Rome, in the campus Martius, by their hundreds, to treat of common affairs; such as the choosing of officers, &c.* Cic. Centuriatæ leges, *Laws made by the assembly so gathered*, Id. || Centuriatus ager; *in ducenta jugera definitus, quia Romulus centenis civibus ducenta jugera tribuit*, Fest. || Pedites centuriati, *Divided into companies*, Liv. 22, 38.

* Centurio, onis. m. i. e. centuriæ præfectus. *A centurion, a captain over a hundred footmen, of which six made a cohort, and ten cohorts a legion*. || Centurio primipili, vel primipilus. *The eldest captain of the legion, who had the charge of the standard, or eagle, and commanded four hundred men in the van*, Veg. 2, 8.

* Centurio, as. act. [à centuria] (1) *To divide into companies*. (2) || *To divide fields into two hundred acres*. (1) Cum homines conscribi centuriarique vidissem, Cic. ad Quir. p. red. 5. Ita ut seniores quoque, quibus aliquid roboris superesset, in verba sua juratos centuriaret, Liv. 6, 2. (2) Hyg.

* Centuriōnātus, us. m. [ex eodem] *A captain's place, or office*, Tac. Ann. 1, 44, 7.

* Centuripinum crocum [à κεντροπίνα, vel κεντροπίνα, oppidum Siciliæ] *Saffron growing in Sicily*, Plin. 3, 8.

Centussis, is. m. [ex centum & as, assis] *A rate of Roman money, containing forty sesterces, ten deniers; that is six shillings, and three pence of our money*, Perf. 5, 191.

* Cēpa, æ. f. [à κήπος, hortus quod sit olus hortense, idque ferè præcipuum] *An onion*. || al. scrib. Cæpe.

Cēpe, n. indecl. *An onion*. || Tunicatum cepe, *An onion having many pills*, Perf. 4, 30.

* || Cēpium, i. n. [à cepe] *An onion bed*, Gell. 20, 7.

* || Cēphālalgia, æ. f. [à κεφαλή, caput, & ἀλγος, dolor] *The head-ache*. Latine. Capitis dolor.

* Cēphālea, æ. f. [à κεφαλή] *The head-ache, a lasting pain that seizeth the whole head*, Plin. 20, 13.

* Cēphālicum i. n. [ab eodem] *emplastrum quod capiti fracto convenit*, Cels. 5, 19.

* Cēphālicus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] *Belonging to the head; as cephalica arteria, vena, &c.* Cels.

* Cēphālus, i. m. p. cis fluvialis [ab eodem unde & capito dict. Ausm. Mos. 85.] *A kind of fish, having a great poil, or head; which being afraid, bites only his head*, Plin. 9, 17, 42. || Cephalea caro, *The flesh of this fish*, Lucil.

* Cēphēnes, um. pl. m. [κεφηνες, Gr.] *Young drones*, Plin. 11, 16.

* Cēphus, i. m. [ab κηρ, simia] *A beast in Æthiopia, with hands and feet like a man*, Plin. 18, 19.

* Cēpina, æ. f. [à cepe] *A bed, or company, of onions; a place sown, or set, with onions*, Col. 11, 3.

* Cēpōnides, um. pl. f. [à similit. cepe] *Precious stones as clear as crystal*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Cēpites, five Cēpōcāpites, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A precious stone of the agate kind*, Plin. 37, 10.

* || Cēpītium, i. n. [à cepe] *A bed of onions*. Id. quod Cēpetum, Gell. 20, 7.

* Cēpphicus, a, um. adj. [κεφφικός, Gr.] *Very light, trifling, of no weight, or moment*, Cic. Att. 13, 31.

* Cēpphus, i. m. [κεφφός, Gr.] *A sea-mew, a bird so light, that he is carried away with every puff of wind*, Plin. 8, 19.

* || Cēpūla, æ. f. [dim. à cepa] *A little onion, a chibbal*, Pallad. 3, 24.

* Cēpūrica, orum. n. & κηπευκά, i. e. hortensia [à κηπεύος, hortulanus] *A book so titled, which Sabinus Tiro wrote of gardening, and dedicated to Mæcenas*. Vid. Plin. 19, 10.

* Cēra, æ. f. [à Gr. κηρός, Id.] (1) *Wax*. (2) *Meton. Letters, tables, table-books, and note-books, covered over with wax, and writ upon with an iron style*. (3) *The bust of images of wax, used to be set in the courts of noblemen, to show the ancestors of the family*. (4) *Also enamel*. (5) *A will, or testament*. (6) *A page, or side of a leaf*. (7) *The apartment in a honey-comb*. (8) *A cere-cloth*. (1) Cera fit expressis favis, Cic. de Orat. 3, 45. (2) Ceras pusillas implet, Juv. 14, 29. sc. tabellas. (3) Perlege dispositas generosa per atria ceras, Ov. Fast. 1, 591. (4) Apellæ cuperent te scribere ceræ, Stat. Syl. 1, 100. (5) In imâ cerâ C. Octavius adoptavit, Suet. in Cæf. 83. (6) Primæ duæ ceræ, Id. in Ner. 11. (7) Nonne vides, quos cera tegit sexangula, fœtus? Ov. Met. 15, 383. (8) Persæ cerâ mortuos condunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45. || Cera Punica, *White wax*, Vitruv. 7, 9. Cera miniatula, *Red wax*, Cic. Att. 16, 11.

* Cērāchātes, æ. m. [ex cera & ἀχάτης, Gr.] *An agate of a wax colour*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Cērāmītes, æ. m. [à κέραμα, testa] *A precious stone of the colour of a tile*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Cērāria, æ. f. [à cera] *A woman wax-chandler*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 102.

* Cērārium, i. n. [ab eodem] *pecunia quæ pro cerâ pendebatur. The money which Perres, as lord deputy, exacted in the province for wax; wax-money, the fee for the seal in wax, seal-money*. Vid. Cic. Veir. 5, 78.

* || Cērārius, i. m. [à cerâ] *One who worketh in wax, a wax-chandler*, Lex. ex Cic.

* Cērāsīnus, a, um. adj. [à cerasus] *Of a cherry red colour*. Cerasino succinctus cingulo, Petron. c. 28.

* || Cērāsīnum, i. n. pro cerasum [à Gr. κεράσιον] *A cherry*, Serv.

* Cērastes, æ. Stat. Thib. 1, 103. vel is. m. serpens cerniger [à κέρα, cornu] *A serpent having four pair of horns, like a ram*, Plin. 8, 23. It is also used for other horned creatures, as deers, satyrs. Vid. Salm. ex. r. Plin.

* Cērāsum, i. n. & Cērāsus, i. m. [à κέρασος, Gr.] *A cherry*, Plin. 15, 25. || The tree, Lex. ex Col. || Cerasum actium, *The black cherry*. Cerasum duracinum, *The heart cherry*. Dulces cerasi, Prop. 4, 2, 15.

* Cērāsus, i. f. [κέρασος, Gr.] *A cherry-tree*, Ov. de Nuce, 32.

* Cērātia, æ. f. [à κέρα, cornu] *An herb having but one leaf, and a great root full of knots; capers, or cappers*, Plin. 26, 8.

* Cērātias, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A blazing star, like a horn*, Plin. 2, 25.

* Cērātīnus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] || Cerasina argumentationes, i. e. cornutæ. *Sophistical, or intricate arguments; sophisms*. = Cerasinæ, aut crocodolinæ [ambiguities] non possunt facere sapientem, Quint. 1, 10.

* Cērātītis, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A blazeing star, like a horn*, Plin. 2, 25.

* Cērātūis, is. f. [ex eodem themate] *Horned-pipery*, Plin. 20, 19.

* Cērātium, i. n. [κέραιον, Gr.] Latine Siliqua, *A bush, or shale; the fruit of the carob-tree; sometimes used for the tree itself.* = Siliqua Græca; Col. de Arb. 25. || Also a carat, or carat, a kind of weight, whereof there are eighteen in a dram.

* Cērātum, i. n. sc. emplastrum [à cera] *A plaster made of wax, rosin, and gums; a cere-cloth*, Plin. 13, 22. & Celf. 4, 4. || Scrib. & Cerotum

* Cērātūra, æ. f. [à præced.] *A waxing, or laying over with wax*, Col. 12, 50.

* Cērātus, a, um. part. [ab eodem] *Waxed, covered with wax.* || Ceratæ tabellæ, *Writing-tables*, Cic. Div. in Varr. 7. Tedæ ceratæ, *Torches*, Ov. Ep. 7, 23. Puppæ ceratæ, *Pitched*, Id. Rem. 447.

* Cēraunia, æ. f. sc. gemma [à κεραυνός, Gr. tonitru] *A thunder-stone*, Plin. 37, 9, 10. It. Siliquæ genus, Id. 13, 8.

* Cēraunium, i. n. [ab eodem] *A kind of puff, or mushroom; growing in Thrace*, Plin. 19, 3. || Also a kind of precious stone, Tert. Perhaps, the same with Ceraunia.

* Cēraunobolus, i. m. [à κεραυνός, tonitru, & βάλλω, jacio] *The table of Apelles, wherein he had painted thunder and lightning*, Plin. 35, 10.

* Cērbērus, i. m. canis triceps, inferorum: custos, dict. volunt quasi νεοβόρος, i. e. carnivorus, ut significetur terra, quæ mortua corpora consumit. *The infernal dog, which is feigned to have three, and sometimes 100, heads. Triceps apud inferos, Cerberus*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. Cerberi furiæ centum Muniunt angues caput, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 17.

Cercis, os brachii, & tibie, qui radius dicitur [à κερκίς, radius textoris] Celf. 8, 1.

* Cercōlips, īpis. f. cluna, vel simia, sine caudâ [à κέρκω, cauda, & λείπεσθαι, deficere] *An ape without a tail*.

* Cercōpithēcus, i. m. [à κέρκω, cauda, & πίθηκος, simia] *A marmoset, or monkey*, Juv. 15, 4. & Mart. 14, 202.

* Cercops, ōpis. m. [à κέρκω, cauda, & ὤψ, facies] *A crafty, deceitful fellow*. Vid. Propr.

* || Cercūrus, i. m. [à κέρκω, & ἔρᾱ, cauda, per pleonasm.] *A kind of ship with a long poop like a tail*, Non. ex Plaut.

* Cerdo, ōnis. m. [à κέρδω, lucrum] *Any man that useth a mean trade for gain; a cobbler, a currier, a tanner, or smith*, Cic. N. D. 1, 38.

Cērēālia, um. n. pl. Solemn feasts to the goddess Ceres, Cic. Att. 2, 12.

Cērēālis, e. adj. [à Ceres] *Pertaining to Ceres, or corn; belonging to sustenance, and food; that whereof bread is made.* || Arma cērēālia, *Instruments, or tools, of husbandry for grinding of corn, or baking of bread*, Virg. Æn. 1, 181. Cērēālis liquor, *Ale, or beer*. Cērēālis cœna, *A costly supper*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 25. Cērēāle solum, *A trencher of bread*, Virg. Æn. 7, 111. Cērēālia munera, Ov. Met. 11, 121. dona, Sil. 7, 183. Bread, Cērēāles ludi, *Plays in honour of Ceres*, Liv. 30, 39.

* Cērēbellum, i. n. [dim. à cerebrum] *The cerebellum in the hinder part of the head*, Plin. 29, 5. Brains, Celf. 3, 22.

* Cērēbrōsus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] (1) *Passionate, hasty, choleric*. (2) *Brain-sick, crazed, hair-brained, wild, mad.* (1) Donec cerebrōsus proficit unus, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 21. (2) Senex hic cerebrōsus est, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 36. Pabulo suo cerebrōsus reddit, Col. 2, 11.

* Cērēbrum, i. n. qu. carabrum [à κέρα, caput] *The brain, the head, the spinal marrow, which begins in the brain, and runs down along the back*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 61. Analog. *The pith (of a tree)* Plin. 13, 4.

Cērēmōnia, æ. f. *A rite, or ceremony*. Vid. Cæremonia.

† Cēreo, antiq. pro creo, Varr. unde in carmine Saliari: Cerus manus, i. e. creator bonus, Fest.

Cērēs, ēris. f. Dea frugum [ab antiq. cereo, i. e. creio, qu. frugum creatrix, Scal. Al Ceres, qu. Geres, à gerendis frugibus, à γάρ, spica virens]

The goddess of corn. Vid. Propr. Also corn bread, food made of corn, Poet.

* Cērēvīsia, æ. f. qu. cererisia, i. e. cerealis liquor. *Ale, beer*, Plin. 22, 25. extr. ubi Gallis tribuit.

* Cērēus, a, um. adj. [à cera] (1) *Of wax, waxen, like wax.* (2) *Met. Soft, easy, pliant.* (3) *Yellow.* (4) *Prone, apt to take any form, or shape.* (5) *Greasy.* (1) Effigies cērēæ, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 30. (2) Cērēæ brachia, Id. 1, 13, 7. (3) Cērēus color, Plin. 37, 2. (4) Cērēus in vitium flecti, Hor. A. P. 163. (5) Lacerna cērēæ, & trita, Mart. 14, 42. || Persona cērēæ, *An image of wax*, Lucr. 4, 298. al. cretæ. Cērēæ pruna, *Yellow, or wheaten, plums; or, perhaps, soft*, Virg. Ecl. 2, 53. Cērēæ regna, *Honey-combs*, Id. Geor. 4, 202. || Cērēæ ficedula, *A fat fig-pecker*, Non.

* Cērēus, i. m. [à supradict.] *A taper, or wax-light*, Cic. Off. 3, 20. || *A wax-candle, which poor people presented their rich neighbours with at the Saturnalia*, Fest. || Candelis pauperes, locupletes cērēis, utebantur, Id.

† Cērīa, æ. f. *Ale, or beer; a drink made of corn, barley-water, or such like, used in Spain*, Plin. 22, 25.

Cērītīco, as. i. e. ceram facio. *To make wax, as bees do*, Plin. 9, 38.

Cērīmōnia, æ. f. *A ceremony, or sacred rite*. Vid. Cæremonia.

* || Cērīnārius, i. m. [à cera] qui cerina tingit. *He that dyes garments of the colour of wax*, Lex. ex Plaut.

* Cērīnthe, es. f. Plin. 21, 12. & Cerintha, æ. f. Virg. Geor. 463. [à κερνύθη, Gr. idem] *A honeysuckle, having the taste of honey, and wax together*.

* Cērīnum, i. n. sc. vestimentum [à cera] *A garment of wax-colour*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 49.

Cērīnus, a, um. adj. [à cera] *Of wax-colour*, Plin. 15, 13.

* Cērion, i. n. ulceris genus [à supradict.] *An ulcer, or botch, like a honey-comb, with yellow matter in it*, Plin. 23, 7.

* || Cērītes, æ. m. [ex eodem] *A precious stone, in colour like wax*, Lex. ex Plin.

Cērītus, a, um. adj. [à Ceres] *rectius cerritus, quod vid. Mad, distracted*.

* Cernendus, a, um. part. [à cerno] *To be perceived, or seen*. Cernenda nulli Venus, Ov. Met. 15, 844.

* Cernens, tis. part. [ab eodem] *Seeing, beholding*. Cernens Capitolia, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 29.

* Cerno, ēre, crēvi, crētum. act. [à κρύω, separo, judico] (1) *To sift, or sieve; to range flour.* (2) *To separate, to distinguish, to divide.* (3) *Met. To discern, to see.* (4) *To judge, know, or understand.* (5) *To presage, to foresee.* (6) *To resolve, to determine.* (7) *To decree.* (8) *To engage with, to fight.* (1) Hæc ubi contritiōris, per densa foramina [sc. cribrum] cerne, Ov. de Medic. faciei, 89. (2) Quod habet extremum, id cernitur ex alio extrinsecus, Cic. (3) Æra micantia cerno, Virg. Æn. 2, 734. (4) Cernitur honestate beata vita, Cic. (5) Cerno animo sepultam patriam, Id. (6) Postquam exercitum castris educere crevit, Lucil. (7) Quotcumque senatus creverit, populūque jussit, tot sunt, Cic. de Leg. (8) Amphitruo dum cernit cum hostibus, Plaut. Amph. 2. Arg. 5. || Cernere hæreditatem, *To enter upon an estate*, Cic. Att. 11, 2. Qui plura de hoc verbo legere cupiunt, L. Kusteri & J. Perizonii oppositas Dissertationes. De verbo Cerno, adeant.

* Cernor, ēris. pass. [à cerno] *To be sifted, divided, perceived, tried, &c.* Cic. fersed, Plin.

* Cernūlo, as. act. [à seq. cernuo] Sen. Ep. 1, 8, ubi vulgò cernuat. *To throw one on his face*. = Allido, Id.

* Cernuo, as. act. [à seq. cernuus, Varr.] *To stoop with his face forward, to tumble, and show tricks, to throw one upon his face*.

* || Cernuor, āris. pass. [à cernuo] *To fall flat on his face*, Solin.

* Cernuus, a, um. adj. [à cerno, quòd terram cernat.] *Hanging down his head, with his face*

downwards, Virg. Æn. 10, 894. Cernuus onipes, Sil. 10, 256.

* † Cernuus, i. m. [ab eodem] *A dancer on the ropes, or tumbler*, Lucil.

* Cēro, as. act. [à cera] *To dress, or cover, with wax; to cere, cuj. pass.*

* Cēror, āris. pass. [ex eodem] *To be waxed over*, Col. 12, 50.

* Cērōma, āris. n. [κέρωμα, Gr.] (1) *An oil tempered with wax, wherewith wrestlers were anointed.* (2) *And the place where they were anointed.* (1) Femineum ceroma, Juv. 6, 245. (2) Plin. 35, 2.

* Cērōmāticus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Anointed with the ceroma, or wrestlers oil*, Juv. 3, 68.

* Cērōrōtūm, i. n. [ex κέρω, cornu, & γέρω, stratus; them. γέρω, sterno] *A kind of painting, when pieces of horn, ivory, timber, &c. painted of divers colours, are inlaid on chests, playing tables, &c.* Vitruv. 4, 6.

* Cērōtūm, i. n. [à Gr. κερωτόν, i. e. cerā obductum] *A plaster made of wax, a cere cloth*. Vid. Ceratum.

Cerreus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a tree called cerus, that beareth mast*. || Cerrea glans, *The acorn of that tree*, Plin. 16, 6.

Cerrinus, a, um. adj. *Made of the holm-tree*, Plin. 30, 10.

Cerritus, a, um. adj. qu. Cerritus [à Cereie percussus] *Mad, frantick, out of his wits, frightened like one who had seen a spirit*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 278.

Cerrus, i. m. *A kind of tree bearing mast like chestnuts, which are all prickly about the cup of the acorn, a holm-tree, according to some, the bitter oak*, Plin. 24, 41.

* Certāmen, īnis. n. [à certo] (1) *A contest.* (2) *A controversy, debate, or dispute.* (3) *A trial of skill.* (4) *A battle, or skirmish.* (5) *A bustle, or noise.* (6) *Hazard, or danger.* (7) *A game, or exercise.* (8) *An eager pursuit.* (9) *The thing striven for.* (1) Certamen venit ad impar, Ov. Met. 11, 156. (2) Tulit pretium certaminis hujus, Ov. Met. 13, 19. (3) = Sic fortuna in contentione, & certamine utrumque versavit, Cas. B. G. 5, 43. (4) Si me solum Teuceri in certamina poscunt, Virg. Æn. 11, 434. (5) Nauticus exoritur vario certamine clamor, Virg. Æn. 3, 128. (6) Quod majus erat certamen, & discrimen salutis, Cic. de Div. 1, 43. (7) Instituit sacros celebri certamine ludos, Ov. Met. 1, 446. (8) Mitte leves spes, & certamina divitiarum, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 8. (9) Jaculi certamina ponit in ulmo, Virg. Geor. 2, 530. || In certamen descendere, *To play for a prize*, Cic.

* Certans, tis. part. [ab eodem] *Striving, struggling, contending*, Virg. Æn. 3, 668.

* Certātim, adv. [ex eodem themate] *Striving to outdo one another; with contention, earnestly, eagerly*, Cic. Fam. 10, 25.

* Certātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à certo] (1) *A striving, or struggling.* (2) *An emulation.* (3) *Exercise of body.* (1) Hæc est iniqua certatio, Cic. pro Quint. 22. (2) Atque hæc inter eos sit honesta certatio, Cic. de Amic. 9. (3) Sine certatione corporum, Id. 2. de Leg. Per populū multæ, pœnæ certatio esto, Id. de Leg. 3, 3. i. e. jussio aut remissio. Vid. etiam, Liv. 25, 4.

* || Certātor, ōris. m. verb. [à certo] *One that contends, or strives*, Gell. 12, 10.

* Certātur, imperf. [ab eodem] *There is a strife, quarrel, or difference.* || In Æquis inter consulem ac militem comitate ac beneficiis certatum est, Liv. 2, 60. They strove to outdo one another in complaisance and favours, Conf. Luc. 2, 150.

* Certātūrus, a, um. part. [à certo] *About to strive, or contend*, Curt. 7, 37. Colla certatura Lyxo, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 562.

* Certātus, ūs. m. [à certo] *A wrestling, or striving*, Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 153. Rarè occ.

* Certātus, a, um. part. [ab eodem] *Striven, contended for*, Tac. Hist. 4, 16. Conf. Sil. 17, 342.

* Certè, adv. [à certus] (1) *Certainly, surely, undoubtedly, without fail, sure enough.* (2) *At least.* (3) *After a question, Yes.* (4) *After an objection, True, right.* (1) Certè captus est, Ter. Andr. 1, 4 H 2

Nisi idem dictum sit centies, *Over and over*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 8.

|| Centifidus, a, um. adj. [à centum, & findo] *Divided a hundred ways*, Prud. Symm. 2, 889.

* Centifolia, æ. f. sc. rosa. [ex centum & folium] *A kind of rose having many leaves*, Plin. 21, 4.

Centigranum, i. n. *A kind of wheat, bearing in every ear a hundred corns*, Plin. 18, 10.

Centimanus, i. m. Epith. Briarei, Virg. Æn. 6, 287. Typhoei, Ov. Met. 3, 303. Gygis. Hor. Od. 3, 4, 69. *Hundred-banded*.

Centinodia, æ. f. [ex centum, i. e. multis, nodis] *Knot-grass, fawn-grass*, Plin. 27, 12.

* Centipeda, æ. f. [ex centum & pes] *A worm having many feet, a palmer, a kind of caterpillar*, Plin. 29, 6.

Centipellio, onis. m. à multis pellibus. *The paunch of a stag, the umbles of a deer*. Ventres, qui centipelliones vocantur, Plin. 28, 9.

* Centipes, pedis. m. [à centum, i. e. multis, pedibus] *A fish called the scolopendra, which, having devoured a book, vomits out all its entrails, till he has cast it out, and then swallows them up again*, Plin. 9, 43.

* Cento, onis. m. [à Gr. κέντρον, omisso, r. Voff.] *A patched garment made up of several shreds, or rags, of divers colours*, Juv. Sat. 6, 121. *Patched cloaths, such as country fellows, and servants, used to wear*, Col. 1, 8. *A shroud, or tarpaulin, to keep off stones, or darts, from soldiers in their approaches at the siege of a town*, Cæsar. Bell. Civ. 2, 10. || *A cover cast over ships, and steeped first in vinegar, to keep them from taking fire*, Sisen. Met. *A poem made up of several scraps, from the work of some other poet, quite altering his sense, and applying it to some other purpose*. *A rhapsody*. || Centones alicui farcire, *To fill one's head with idle stories*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 19.

* || Centonarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to patchery*, Tert.

* Centrālis, e. adj. [à centum] *Placed in the centre, or midst*, Plin. 2, 23.

* Centrines, um. m. pl. [à κέντρον, aculeus] *A kind of gnats*, Plin. 17, 27.

* Centrius, a, um. adj. *Full of knots, and knurs; gritty*, Plin. 37, 7. à seq.

* Centrum, i. n. [quod à κέντρον, pungo] (1) *The point in the midst of any round thing, the centre of a circle, the standing foot of the compasses*. (2) *Also a hard knot, or knur, in a piece of timber, or stone, which mars, or spoils, the workman's tools*. (3) *A part in crystal, harder and more brittle than the rest*. (1) Cic. Tusc. 1, 17. Sed Græcis literis, Latine enim punctum vocat. (2) Plin. 16, 39. (3) Plin. 37, 2.

* CENTUM, adj. indecl. pl. [ab εκατόν, per aphær. & inferto n. Vid. Voff.] (1) *A hundred*. (2) Sometimes it is taken indefinitely for a great many. (1) Centum dies, Cic. pro Mil. 21. (2) Centum puer artium, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 15.

Centumcapita, æ. f. *A kind of thistle, commonly called Eringo, sea-helm, or sea holy*, Plin. 22, 8.

Centumgeminus, a, um. adj. [ex centum & geminus] *A hundred, hundred banded*, Virg. Æn. 6, 287.

Centumpondium, i. n. Vid. Centupondium.

Centumvīralis, e. adj. *Pertaining to the centumviri, or hundred judges*. || Causæ centumvirales, *Causes which were heard in that court*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 38. Centumvīralis hasta, Suet. Aug. 36. ita dict. quod centumviri, hasta in foro posita, judicarent.

Centumviri, ōrum. pl. m. [ex centum & viri] *Judges, or commissioners, chosen to hear certain civil causes among the people, of whom every tribe had three: now there being thirty-five tribes in Rome, there were of course, one hundred, and five in all, though named Centumviri, from the greater number; in like manner as we call the work of the seventy-two interpreters, the Septuagint*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 38.

* Centunculus, i. m. [dim. à cento] (1) || *A patched coverlet, or quilt to sleep on*. (2) *A horse-club laid under the dorsers*. (3) *Cud-weed, or*

chaff-weed. (1) Front. 2, 4, 6. (2) Liv. 7, 14. (3) Plin. 24, 15.

* Centuplex, icis. adj. [ex centum & plico] *A hundred-fold*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 11.

* Centuplicatō, adv. [ab eodem] *A hundred times double*, Plin. 6, 23.

* || Centuplicatus, a, um. part. *Folded a hundred times double*, Prud. 2. in Symm. 1050.

* || Centuplico, as. act. id. quod centuplo, *To fold a hundred fold*.

* || Centuplo, as. act. *To double by hundreds*.

* || Centuplus, a, um. adj. *A hundred times as many*, Sip.

Centupondium, i. n. [ex centum & pondo] *A hundred weight to weigh, an exceeding great weight*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 37.

* Centuria, æ. f. [à centum] (1) || *A company, or band, of a hundred men*. (2) *A subdivision of the Roman people into centuries, or hundreds, by Servius Tullius*. (3) || *Also a hundred in a shire, or county; a cantred, or wapentake. A century, or hundred years*. (1) Fest. (2) Liv. 1, 43. (3) Ex usu recentiori utrumque. || Centuriæ seniorum, Hor. in Art. 341. i. e. seniores.

* Centuriatim, adv. *By hundreds, hundred by hundred, or company by company*, Cic. pro Man. 13.

* Centuriatus, ūs. m. *The office, and quality of a centurion; a captain's place*, Cic. pro Flacc. 7.

* Centuriatus, a, um. part. [à centurio] *Registered, or enrolled, in the number of the hundreds, divided into hundreds*. || Centuriata comitia, *A general assembly of the people of Rome, in the campus Martius, by their hundreds, to treat of common affairs; such as the choosing of officers, &c.* Cic. Centuriatæ leges, *Laws made by the assembly so gathered*, Id. || Centuriatus ager; *in ducenta jugera definitus, quia Romulus centenis civibus ducenta jugera tribuit*, Fest. || Pedites centuriati, *Divided into companies*, Liv. 22, 38.

* Centurio, onis. m. i. e. centuriæ præfectus. *A centurion, a captain over a hundred footmen, of which six made a cohort, and ten cohorts a legion*. || Centurio primipili, *vel primipilus. The eldest captain of the legion, who had the charge of the standard, or eagle, and commanded four hundred men in the van*, Veg. 2, 8.

* Centurio, as. act. [à centuria] (1) *To divide into companies*. (2) || *To divide fields into two hundred acres*. (1) Cum homines conscribi centuriarique vidissem, Cic. ad Quir. p. red. 5. Ita ut seniores quoque, quibus aliquid roboris superesset, in verba sua juratos centuriaret, Liv. 6, 2. (2) Hyg.

* Centuriōnātus, ūs. m. [ex eodem] *A captain's place, or office*, Tac. Ann. 1, 44, 7.

* Centuripinum crocum [à κενταρίνα, vel κενταρίνα, oppidum Siciliæ] *Saffron growing in Sicily*, Plin. 3, 8.

Centussis, is. m. [ex centum & as, assis] *A rate of Roman money, containing forty sesterces, ten deniers; that is six shillings, and three pence of our money*, Pers. 5, 191.

* Cēpa, æ. f. [à κήπος, hortus quod sit olus hortense, idque serē præcipuum] *An onion*. || al. scrib. Cæpe.

Cēpe, n. indecl. *An onion*. || Tunicatum cepe, *An onion having many pills*, Pers. 4, 30.

* || Cēpetum, i. n. [à cepe] *An onion bed*, Gell. 20, 7.

* || Cēphālalgia, æ. f. [à κεφαλή, caput, & ἄλγος, dolor] *The head-ache*. Latine Capitis dolor.

* Cēphāēa, æ. f. [à κεφαλή] *The head ache, a lasting pain that seizeth the whole head*, Plin. 20, 13.

* Cēphālīcum i. n. [ab eodem] *emplastrum quod capiti fracto convenit*, Cels. 5, 19.

* Cēphālīcus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] *Belonging to the head; as cephalica arteria, vena, &c.* Cels.

* Cēphālus, i. m. pi-cis fluvialis [ab eodem unde & capito dict. Asin. Mos. 85.] *A kind of fish, having a great poil, or head; which being afraid, hides only his head*, Plin. 9, 17, 42. || Cephalea caro, *The flesh of this fish*, Lucil.

* Cēphēnes, um. pl. m. [κήφνες, Gr.] *Young drones*, Plin. 11, 16.

Cēphus, i. m. [ab ήρ, simia] *A beast in Æthiopia, with hands and feet like a man*, Plin. 18, 19.

* Cēpīna, æ. f. [à cepe] *A bed, or company, of onions; a place sown, or set, with onions*, Col. 11, 3.

* Cēpōnides, um. pl. f. [à similit. cepe] *Precious stones as clear as crystal*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Cēpītes, five Cēpōcāpītes, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A precious stone of the agate kind*, Plin. 37, 10.

* || Cēpītium, i. n. [à cepe] *A bed of onions*. Id. quod Cepetum, Gell. 20, 7.

* Cēphicus, a, um. adj. [κεφικός, Gr.] *Very light, trifling, of no weight, or moment*, Cic. Att. 13, 31.

* Cēphus, i. m. [κέφου, Gr.] *A sea-mew, a bird so light, that he is carried away with every puff of wind*, Plin. 8, 19.

* || Cēpūla, æ. f. [dim. à cepa] *A little onion, a chibbal*, Pallad. 3, 24.

* Cēpūrica, ōrum. n. πὰ κηπευτικά, i. e. hortensia [à κηπεύς, hortulanus] *A book so titled, which Sabinus Tiro wrote of gardening, and dedicated to Mæcenas*, Vid. Plin. 19, 10.

* CēRA, æ. f. [à Gr. κηρός, Id.] (1) *Wax*.

(2) *Meton. Letters, tables, table-books, and note-books, covered over with wax, and writ upon with an iron style*. (3) *The bust of images of wax, used to be set in the courts of noblemen, to show the ancestors of the family*. (4) *Also enamel*. (5) *A will, or testament*. (6) *A page, or side of a leaf*. (7) *The apartment in a honey-comb*. (8) *A cere-cloth*.

(1) Cera fit expressis favis, Plin. Mollissimam ceram ad arbitrium fingimus, Cic. de Orat. 3, 45.

(2) Ceras pusillas implet, Juv. 14, 29. sc. tabellas.

(3) Perlege dispositas generosa per atria ceras, Ov. Fast. 1, 591.

(4) Apellæ cuperent te scribere ceræ, Stat. Syl. 1, 100.

(5) In imâ cerâ C. Octavius adoptavit, Suet. in Cæs. 83.

(6) Primæ duæ ceræ, Id. in Ner. 11.

(7) Nonne vides, quos cera tegit sexangula, scetus? Ov. Met. 15, 383.

(8) Persæ cerâ mortuos condunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45. || Cera Punica, *White wax*, Vitruv. 7, 9.

Cera miniatula, *Red wax*, Cic. Att. 16, 11.

* Cērāchātes, æ. m. [ex cera & ἀχάτης, Gr.] *An agate of a wax colour*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Cērāmītes, æ. m. [à κέραμι, testa] *A precious stone of the colour of a tile*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Cērāria, æ. f. [à cera] *A woman wax-candler*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 102.

* Cērārium, i. n. [ab eodem] *pecunia quæ pro cerâ pendebatur. The money which Verres, as lord deputy, exacted in the province for wax; wax-money, the fee for the seal in wax, seal-money*. Vid. Cic. Veir. 5, 78.

* || Cērārius, i. m. [à cerâ] *One who worketh in wax, a wax-candler*, Lex. ex Cic.

* Cērāsīnus, a, um. adj. [à cerasus] *Of a cherry red colour*. Cerasino succinus cingulo, Petron. c. 28.

* || Cērāsīnum, i. n. pro cerasum [à Gr. κεράσιον] *A cherry*, Serv.

* Cērastes, æ. Stat. Thib. 1, 103. vel is. m. *serpens cerniger [à κέρα, cornu] A serpent having four pair of horns, like a ram*, Plin. 8, 23. It is also used for other horned creatures, as deers, satyrs. Vid. Salm. exerc. Plin.

* Cērāsūm, i. n. & Cērāsus, i. m. [à κέρασος, Gr.] *A cherry*, Plin. 15, 25. || The tree, Lex. ex Col. || Cerasum actium, *The black cherry*.

Cerasum duracinum, *The heart cherry*. Dulces cerasi, Prop. 4, 2, 15.

* Cērāsus, i. f. [κέρασος, Gr.] *A cherry-tree*, Ov. de Nuce, 32.

* Cērātia, æ. f. [à κέρασος, cornu] *An herb having but one leaf, and a great root full of knots; capers, or cappers*, Plin. 26, 8.

* Cērātias, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A blazing star, like a horn*, Plin. 2, 25.

* Cērātīnus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] || Cera-
tine argumentationes, i. e. cornutæ. Sephisical, or intricate, arguments; sophisms. = Ceratinæ, aut crocodonæ [ambiguitates] non possunt facere sapientem, Quint. 1, 10.

* Cērātītis, æ. f. [ab eodem] *A disease of the head, or face, characterized by a swelling of the face, and a running of the eyes*, Plin. 2, 25.

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* Cērātītis, is. f. [ex eodem themate] *Horned-pipery*, Plin. 20, 19.

* Cērātium, i. n. [κέραιον, Gr.] Latine Siliqua, *A husk, or shale; the fruit of the carob-tree*; sometimes used for the tree itself. = Siliqua Græca, Col. de Arb. 25. || Also a carat, or carat, a kind of weight, whereof there are eighteen in a dram.

* Cērātum, i. n. sc. emplastrum [à cera] *A plaster made of wax, rosin, and gums; a cere-cloth*, Plin. 13, 22. & Cels. 4, 4. ¶ Scrib. & Cerotum

* Cērātūra, æ. f. [à præced.] *A waxing, or laying over with wax*, Col. 12, 50.

* Cērātus, a, um. part. [ab eodem] *Waxed, covered with wax*. ¶ Cērātæ tabellæ, *Writing-tables*, Cic. Div. in Varr. 7. Tedæ ceratæ, *Torches*, Ov. Ep. 7, 23. Puppæ ceratæ, *Pitched*, Id. Rem. 447.

* Cēraunia, æ. f. sc. gemma [à κεραυνός, Gr. tonitru] *A thunder-stone*, Plin. 37, 9, 10. It. Siliquæ genus, Id. 13, 8.

* Cēraunium, i. n. [ab eodem] *A kind of puff, or muskroom, growing in Thrace*, Plin. 19, 3. || Also a kind of precious stone, Tert. Perhaps, the same with Ceraunia.

* Cēraunobolus, i. m. [à κεραυνός, tonitru, & βάλλω, jacio] *The table of Apelles, wherein he had painted thunder and lightning*, Plin. 35, 10.

* Cērbērus, i. m. canis triceps, inferorum custos, dict. volunt quasi κερειός, i. e. carnivorus, ut significetur terra, quæ mortua corpora consumit. *The infernal dog, which is feigned to have three, and sometimes 100, heads. Triceps apud inferos, Cerberus*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. Cerberi furiale centum Muniunt angues caput, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 17.

Cercis, os brachii, & tibie, qui radius dicitur [à κερκίς, radius textoris], Cels. 8, 1.

* Cercōlips, īpis. f. cluna, vel simia, sine caudā [à κέρκω, cauda, & λείπεσθαι, deficere] *An ape without a tail*.

* Cercōpithēcus, i. m. [à κέρκω, cauda, & πῖθηκος, simia] *A marmoset, or monkey*, Juv. 15, 4. & Mart. 14, 202.

* Cercops, ōpis. m. [à κέρκω, cauda, & ὤψ, facies] *A crafty, deceitful fellow*. Vid. Propr.

* || Cercūrus, i. m. [à κέρκω, & ἔρξ, cauda, per pleonasm.] *A kind of ship with a long poop like a tail*, Non. ex Plaut.

* Cerdo, ōnis. m. [à κέρδω, lucrum] *Any man that useth a mean trade for gain; a cobbler, a currier, a tanner, or smith*, Cic. N. D. 1, 38.

Cēreālia, um. n. pl. Solemn feasts to the goddess Ceres, Cic. Att. 2, 12.

Cēreālis, e. adj. [à Ceres] *Pertaining to Ceres, or corn; belonging to sustenance, and food; that whereof bread is made*. ¶ Arma cerealia, *Instruments, or tools, of husbandry for grinding of corn, or baking of bread*, Virg. Æn. 1, 181. Cerealis liquor, *Ale, or beer*. Cerealis cœna, *A costly supper*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 25. Cereale solum, *A trencher of bread*, Virg. Æn. 7, 111. Cerealia munera, Ov. Met. 11, 121. dona, Sil. 7, 183. Bread. Cereales ludi, *Plays in honour of Ceres*, Liv. 30, 39.

* Cērebēllum, i. n. [dim. à cerebrum] *The cerebellum in the hinder part of the head*, Plin. 29, 5. Brains, Cels. 3, 22.

* Cērebrosus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] (1) *Passionate, hasty, choleric*. (2) *Brain-sick, crazed, hair-brained, wild, mad*. (1) Donec cerebrosus profilit unus, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 21. (2) Senex hic cerebrosus est, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 36. Pabulo suo cerebrosus reddit, Col. 2, 11.

* Cērebrum, i. n. qu. carabrum [à κέρα, caput] *The brain, the head, the spinal marrow, which begins in the brain, and runs down along the back*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 61. Analog. *The pith (of a tree)* Plin. 13, 4.

Cērēmōnia, æ. f. *A rite, or ceremony*. Vid. Cæremonia.

† Cēreo, antiq. pro creio, Varr. unde in carmine Saliari: Cerus manus, i. e. creator bonus, Fest.

Cēres, ēris. f. Dea frugum [ab antiq. cereo, i. e. creio, qu. frugum creatrix, Scal. Al Ceres, qu. Geres, à gerendis frugibus, à γέρω, spica virens]

The goddess of corn. Vid. Propr. Also corn bread, food made of corn, Poet.

* Cērēvīsia, æ. f. qu. cererisia, i. e. cerealis liquor. Ale, beer, Plin. 22, 25. extr. ubi Gallis tribuit.

* Cēreus, a, um. adj. [à cera] (1) *Of wax, waxen, like wax*. (2) Met. *Soft, easy, pliant*. (3) *Yellow*. (4) *Prone, apt to take any form, or shape*. (5) *Greasy*. (1) Effigies cerea, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 30. (2) Cereia brachia, Id. 1, 13, 7. (3) Cereus color, Plin. 37, 2. (4) Cereus in vitium flecti, Hor. A. P. 163. (5) Lacerna cerea, & trita, Mart. 14, 42. ¶ Persona cerea, *An image of wax*, Lucr. 4, 298. al. cretea. Cereia pruna, *Yellow, or wheaten, plums; or, perhaps, soft*, Virg. Ecl. 2, 53. Cereia regna, *Honey-combs*, Id. Geor. 4, 202. ¶ Cereia ficedula, *A fat fig-pecker*, Non.

* Cēreus, i. m. [à supradict.] *A taper, or wax-light*, Cic. Off. 3, 20. ¶ *A wax-candle, which poor people presented their rich neighbours with at the Saturnalia*, Fest. ¶ Candelis pauperes, locupletes cereis, utebantur, Id.

† Cēria, æ. f. Ale, or beer; a drink made of corn, barley-water, or such like, used in Spain, Plin. 22, 25.

Cērīlico, as. i. e. ceram facio. *To make wax, as bees do*, Plin. 9, 38.

Cērīmōnia, æ. f. *A ceremony, or sacred rite*. Vid. Cæremonia.

* || Cērīnārius, i. m. [à cera] qui cerina tingit. *He that dyes garments of the colour of wax*, Lex. ex Plaut.

* Cērīnthe, es. f. Plin. 21, 12. & Cerintha, æ. f. Virg. Geor. 463. [à κερνίνη, Gr. idem] *A honeysuckle, having the taste of honey, and wax together*.

* Cērīnum, i. n. sc. vestimentum [à cera] *A garment of wax-colour*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 49.

Cērīnus, a, um. adj. [à cera] *Of wax-colour*, Plin. 15, 13.

* Cērion, i. n. ulceris genus [à supradict.] *An ulcer, or botch, like a honey-comb, with yellow matter in it*, Plin. 23, 7.

* || Cērītes, æ. m. [ex eodem] *A precious stone, in colour like wax*, Lex. ex Plin.

Cērītus, a, um. adj. [à Ceres] *rectius cerritus, quod vid. Mad, distracted*.

* Cernendus, a, um. part. [à cerno] *To be perceived, or seen*. Cernenda nulli Venus, Ov. Met. 15, 844.

* Cernens, tis. part. [ab eodem] *Seeing, beholding*. Cernens Capitolia, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 29.

* Cerno, ēre, crēvi, crētum. act. [à κρίνω, separo, judico] (1) *To sift, or sieve; to range flour*. (2) *To separate, to distinguish, to divide*. (3) Met. *To discern, to see*. (4) *To judge, know, or understand*. (5) *To presage, to foresee*. (6) *To resolve, to determine*. (7) *To decree*. (8) *To engage with, to fight*. (1) Hæc ubi contricris, per densa foramina [sc. cribrum] cerne, Ov. de Medic. faciei, 89. (2) Quod habet extremum, id cernitur ex alio extrinsecus, Cic. (3) Æra micantia cerno, Virg. Æn. 2, 734. (4) Cernitur honestate beata vita, Cic. (5) Cerno animo sepultam patriam, Id. (6) Postquam exercitum castris educere crevit, Lucil. (7) Quotcunque senatus creverit, populūque jussit, tot sunt, Cic. de Leg. (8) Amphitruo dum cernit cum hostibus, Plaut. Amph. 2. Arg. 5. ¶ Cernere hæreditatem, *To enter upon an estate*, Cic. Att. 11, 2. Qui plura de hoc verbo legere cupiunt, L. Kusteri & J. Perizonii oppositas Dissertationes. De verbo Cerno, adeant.

* Cernor, ēris. pass. [à cerno] *To be sifted, divided, perceived, tried, &c.* Cic. serf. Plin.

* Cernūlo, as. act. [à seq. cernuo] Sen. Ep. 1, 8. ubi vulgè cernuat. *To throw one on his face*. = Allido, Id.

* Cernuo, as. act. [à seq. cernuus, Varr.] *To stoop with his face forward, to tumble, and show tricks, to throw one upon his face*.

* || Cernuor, āris. pass. [à cernuo] *To fall flat on his face*, Solin.

* Cernuus, a, um. adj. [à cerno, quod terram cernat.] *Hanging down his head, with his face*

downwards, Virg. Æn. 10, 894. Cernuus omnes, Sil. 10, 256.

* † Cernuus, i. m. [ab eodem] *A dancer on the ropes, or tumbler*, Lucil.

* Cēro, as. act. [à cera] *To dress, or cover, with wax; to cere, cuj. pass.*

* Cēror, āris. pass. [ex eodem] *To be waxed over*, Col. 12, 50.

* Cēdōma, ātis. n. [κέρωμα, Gr.] (1) *An oil tempered with wax, wherewith wrestlers were anointed*. (2) *And the place where they were anointed*. (1) Feminum ceroma, Juv. 6, 245. (2) Plin. 35, 2.

* Cēdōmaticus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Anointed with the ceroma, or wrestlers oil*, Juv. 3, 68.

* Cēdōrōtum, i. n. [ex κέρω, cornu, & εἰδωτός, stratus; them. εἰδωτός, sterno] *A kind of painting, when pieces of horn, ivory, timber, &c. painted of divers colours, are inlaid on chests, playing tables, &c.* Vitruv. 4, 6.

* Cēdōtum, i. n. [à Gr. κερωτόν, i. e. cerā obductum] *A plaster made of wax, a cere cloth*. Vid. Ceraum.

Cerreus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a tree called cerus, that beareth mast*. ¶ Cerrea glans, *The acorn of that tree*, Plin. 16, 6.

Cerīnus, a, um. adj. *Made of the holm-tree*, Plin. 30, 10.

Cerītus, a, um. adj. qu. Cericitus [à Cereie percussus] *Mad, frantick, out of his wits, frightened like one who had seen a spirit*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 278.

Cerrus, i. m. *A kind of tree bearing mast like chestnuts, which are all prickly about the cup of the acorn, a holm-tree, according to some, the bitter oak*, Plin. 24, 41.

* Certāmen, īnis. n. [à certo] (1) *A contest*. (2) *A controversy, debate, or dispute*. (3) *A trial of skill*. (4) *A battle, or skirmish*. (5) *A bustle, or noise*. (6) *Hazard, or danger*. (7) *A game, or exercise*. (8) *An eager pursuit*. (9) *The thing striven for*. (1) Certamen venit ad impar, Ov. Met. 11, 156. (2) Tulit pretium certaminis hujus, Ov. Met. 13, 19. (3) = Sic fortuna in contentione, & certamine utrumque versavit, Cæf. B. G. 5, 43. (4) Si me solum Teucris in certamina poscunt, Virg. Æn. 11, 434. (5) Nauticus exoritur vario certamine clamor, Virg. Æn. 3, 128. (6) Quod majus erat certamen, & discrimen salutis, Cic. de Div. 1, 43. (7) Instituit sacros celebri certamine ludos, Ov. Met. 1, 446. (8) Mitte leves spes, & certamina divitiarum, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 8. (9) Jaculi certamina ponit in ulmo, Virg. Geor. 2, 530. ¶ In certamen descendere, *To play for a prize*, Cic.

* Certans, tis. part. [ab eodem] *Striving, struggling, contending*, Virg. Æn. 3, 668.

* Certātim, adv. [ex eodem themate] *Striving to outdo one another; with contention, earnestly, eagerly*, Cic. Fam. 10, 25.

* Certātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à certo] (1) *A striving, or struggling*. (2) *An emulation*. (3) *Exercise of body*. (1) Hæc est iniqua certatio, Cic. pro Quint. 22. (2) Atque hæc inter eos sit honesta certatio, Cic. de Amic. 9. (3) Sine certatione corporum, Id. 2. de Leg. Per populum multæ, pœnæ certatio esto, Id. de Leg. 3, 3. i. e. jussio aut remissio. Vid. etiam, Liv. 25, 4.

* || Certātor, ōris. m. verb. [à certo] *One that contends, or strives*, Gell. 12, 10.

* Certātur, imperf. [ab eodem] *There is a strife, quarrel, or difference*. ¶ In Æquis inter consulem ac militem comitate ac beneficiis certatum est, Liv. 2, 60. They strive to outdo one another in complaisance and favours, Conf. Luc. 2, 150.

* Certātūrus, a, um. part. [à certo] *About to strive, or contend*, Curt. 7, 37. Colla certatura Lyxo, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 562.

* Certātus, ūs. m. [à certo] *A wrestling, or striving*, Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 153. Raro occ.

* Cērīātus, a, um. part. [ab eodem] *Striven, contended for*, Tac. Hist. 4, 16. Conf. Sil. 17, 342.

* Certē, adv. [à certus] (1) *Certainly, surely, undoubtedly, without fail, sure enough*. (2) *At least*. (3) *After a question, Yes*. (4) *After an objection, True, right*. (1) Certè captus est, Ter. Andr. 1, 4 H 2

Nisi idem dictum sit centies, *Over and over*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 8.

|| Centifidus, a, um. adj. [à centum, & findo] *Divided a hundred ways*, Prud. Symm. 2, 889.

* Centifolia, æ. f. sc. rosa. [ex centum & folium] *A kind of rose having many leaves*, Plin. 21, 4.

Centigranum, i. n. *A kind of wheat, bearing in every ear a hundred corns*, Plin. 18, 10.

Centimānus, i. m. Epith. Briarei, Virg. Æn. 6, 287. Typhoei, Ov. Met. 3, 303. Gygis. Hor. Od. 3, 4, 69. *Hundred-banded*.

Centinodia, æ. f. [ex centum, i. e. multis, nodis] *Knot-grass, fawn-grass*, Plin. 27, 12.

* Centipeda, æ. f. [ex centum & pes] *A worm having many feet, a palmer, a kind of caterpillar*, Plin. 29, 6.

Centipellio, onis. m. à multis pellibus. *The paunch of a stag, the umbles of a deer. Ventres, qui centipelliones vocantur*, Plin. 28, 9.

* Centipes, pedis. m. [à centum, i. e. multis, pedibus] *A fish called the scolopendra, which, having devoured a book, vomits out all its entrails, till he has cast it out, and then swallows them up again*, Plin. 9, 43.

* Cento, onis. m. [à Gr. κέντρον, omisso, r. Vell.] *A patched garment made up of several shreds, or rags, of divers colours*, Juv. Sat. 6, 121.

Patched cloaths, such as country fellows, and servants, used to wear, Col. 1, 8. *A shroud, or tarpaulin, to keep off stones, or darts, from soldiers in their approaches at the siege of a town*, Cæf. Bell. Civ. 2, 10. || *A cover cast over ships, and steeped first in vinegar, to keep them from taking fire*, Silen. Met. *A poem made up of several scraps, from the work of some other poet, quite altering his sense, and applying it to some other purpose. A rhapsody*. || Centones alicui farcire, *To fill one's head with idle stories*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 19.

* || Centonarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to patchery*, Tert.

* Centralis, e. adj. [à centrum] *Placed in the centre, or midst*, Plin. 2, 23.

* Centrines, um. m. pl. [à κέντρον, aculeus] *A kind of gnats*, Plin. 17, 27.

* Centrius, a, um. adj. *Full of knots, and knurs; gritty*, Plin. 37, 7. à seq.

* Centrum, i. n. [quod à κέντρον, pungo] (1) *The point in the midst of any round thing, the centre of a circle, the standing foot of the compasses*. (2) *Also a hard knot, or knur, in a piece of timber, or stone, which mars, or spoils, the workman's tools*. (3) *A part in crystal, harder and more brittle than the rest*. (1) Cic. Tusc. 1, 17. Sed Græcis literis, Latine enim punctum vocat. (2) Plin. 16, 39. (3) Plin. 37, 2.

* CENTUM, atj. indecl. pl. [ab εκατόν, per aphær. & inserto n. Vid. Vell.] (1) *A hundred*. (2) Sometimes it is taken indefinitely for a great many. (1) Centum dies, Cic. pro Mil. 21. (2) Centum puer artium, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 15.

Centumcupita, æ. f. *A kind of thistle, commonly called Eringo, sea-helm, or sea bolus*, Plin. 22, 8.

* Centumgeminus, a, um. adj. [ex centum & geminus] *A hundred, hundred banded*, Virg. Æn. 6, 287.

Centumpondium, i. n. Vid. Centupondium.

Centumvialis, e. adj. *Pertaining to the centum viri, or hundred judges*. || Causæ centumvirales, *Causæ which were heard in that court*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 38. Centumviralis hasta, Suet. Aug. 36. ita dict. quod centumviri, hasta in foro posita, judicarent.

Centumviri, orum. pl. m. [ex centum & viri] *Judges, or commissioners, chosen to hear certain civil causes among the people, of whom every tribe had three: now there being thirty-five tribes in Rome, there were of course, one hundred, and five in all, though named Centumviri, from the greater number; in like manner as we call the work of the seventy-two interpreters, the Septuagint*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 38.

* Centunculus, i. m. [dim. à cento] (1) || *A patched coverlet, or quilt to sleep on*. (2) *A horse-club laid under the dorsum*. (3) *Cud-weed, or*

chaff-weed. (1) Front. 2, 4, 6. (2) Liv. 7, 14. (3) Plin. 24, 15.

* Centuplex, icis. adj. [ex centum & plico] *A hundred fold*, Plaut. Perf. 4, 4, 11.

* Centuplicatō, adv. [ab eodem] *A hundred times double*, Plin. 6, 23.

* || Centuplicatus, a, um. part. *Folded a hundred times double*, Prud. 2. in Symm. 1050.

* || Centuplico, as. act. id. quod centuplo, *To fold a hundred fold*.

* || Centuplo, as. act. *To double by hundreds*.

* || Centuplus, a, um. adj. *A hundred times as many*, Sip.

Centupondium, i. n. [ex centum & pondo] *A hundred weight to weight, an exceeding great weight*, Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 37.

* Centuria, æ. f. [à centum] (1) || *A company, or band, of a hundred men*. (2) *A subdivision of the Roman people into centuries, or hundreds, by Servius Tullius*. (3) || *Also a hundred in a shire, or county; a cantred, or wapentake. A century, or hundred years*. (1) Fest. (2) Liv. 1, 43. (3) Ex usu recentiori utrumque. || Centuriæ seniorum, Hor. in Art. 341. i. e. seniores.

* Centuriatim, adv. *By hundreds, hundred by hundred, or company by company*, Cic. pro Man. 13.

* Centuriatus, ūs. m. *The office, and quality of a centurion; a captain's place*, Cic. pro Flacc. 7.

* Centuriatus, a, um. part. [à centurio] *Registered, or enrolled, in the number of the hundreds, divided into hundreds*. || Centuriata comitia, *A general assembly of the people of Rome, in the campus Martius, by their hundreds, to treat of common affairs; such as the choosing of officers, &c.* Cic. Centuriatæ leges, *Laws made by the assembly so gathered*, Id. || Centuriatus ager; *in ducenta jugera definitus, quia Romulus centenis civibus ducenta jugera tribuit*, Fest. || Pedites centuriati, *Divided into companies*, Liv. 22, 38.

* Centurio, onis. m. i. e. centuriæ præfectus. *A centurion, a captain over a hundred footmen, of which six made a cohort, and ten cohorts a legion*. || Centurio primipili, *vel primipilus. The eldest captain of the legion, who had the charge of the standard, or eagle, and commanded four hundred men in the van*, Veg. 2, 8.

* Centurio, as. act. [à centuria] (1) *To divide into companies*. (2) || *To divide fields into two hundred acres*. (1) Cum homines conscribi centuriarique vidissem, Cic. ad Quir. p. red. 5. Ita ut seniores quoque, quibus aliquid roboris superesset, in verba sua juratos centuriaret, Liv. 6, 2. (2) Hyg.

* Centuriōnātus, ūs. m. [ex eodem] *A captain's place, or office*, Tac. Ann. 1, 44, 7.

* Centuripinum crocum [à κεντρίπινον, vel κεντρίπινον, oppidum Siciliæ] *Saffron growing in Sicily*, Plin. 3, 8.

Centussis, is. m. [ex centum & as, assis] *A rate of Roman money, containing forty sesterces, ten deniers; that is six shillings, and three pence of our money*, Pers. 5, 191.

* Cēpa, æ. f. [à κέπος, hortus quod sit olus hortense, idque seclē præcipuum] *An onion*. || al. fer. b. Cæpe.

Cēpe, n. indecl. *An onion*. || Tunicatum cepe, *An onion having many pills*, Pers. 4, 30.

* || Cēpium, i. n. [à cepe] *An onion bed*, Gell. 20, 7.

* || Cēphālgia, æ. f. [à κεφαλή, caput, & ἄλγος, dolor] *The head-ache. Latine Capitis dolor*.

* Cēphālea, æ. f. [à κεφαλή] *The head-ache, a lasting pain that seizeth the whole head*, Plin. 20, 13.

* Cēphālicum i. n. [ab eodem] *emplastrum quod capiti fracto convenit*, Cels. 5, 19.

* Cēphālicus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] *Belonging to the head; as cephalica arteria, vena, &c.* Cels.

* Cēphālus, i. m. pi. cis fluvialis [ab eodem unde & capito dict. Asin. Mos. 85.] *A kind of fish, having a great poil, or head; which being afraid, hides only his head*, Plin. 9, 17, 42. || Cephalea caro, *The flesh of this fish*, Lucil.

* Cēphēnes, um. pl. m. [κεφηνες, Gr.] *Young drones*, Plin. 11, 16.

Cēphus, i. m. [ab ηῆρ, simia] *A beast in Ethiopia, with bands and feet like a man*, Plin. 18, 19.

* Cēpīna, æ. f. [à cepe] *A bed, or company, of onions; a place sown, or set, with onions*, Col. 11, 3.

* Cēpōnides, um. pl. f. [à similit. cepe] *Precious stones as clear as crystal*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Cēpītes, siue Cēpōcāpites, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A precious stone of the agate kind*, Plin. 37, 10.

* || Cēpītium, i. n. [à cepe] *A bed of onions*. Id. quod Cēpetum, Gell. 20, 7.

* Cēpphicus, a, um. adj. [κεπφικός, Gr.] *Very light, trifling, of no weight, or moment*, Cic. Att. 13, 31.

* Cēpphus, i. m. [κεπφός, Gr.] *A sea-mew, a bird so light, that he is carried away with every puff of wind*, Plin. 8, 19.

* || Cēpūla, æ. f. [dim. à cepa] *A little onion, a chibbal*, Pallad. 3, 24.

* Cēpūrica, orum. n. τὰ κηπευκά, i. e. hortensia [à κηπεύς, hortulanus] *A book so titled, which Sabinus Tiro wrote of gardening, and dedicated to Macenas*, Vid. Plin. 19, 10.

* CēRA, æ. f. [à Gr. κηρός, Id.] (1) *Wax*. (2) *Meton. Letters, tables, table-books, and note-books, covered over with wax, and writ upon with an iron style*. (3) *The bust of images of wax, used to be set in the courts of noblemen, to show the ancestors of the family*. (4) *Also enamel*. (5) *A will, or testament*. (6) *A page, or side of a leaf*. (7) *The apartment in a honey-comb*. (8) *A cere-cloth*. (1) Cera sit expressis savis, Plin. Mollissimam ceram ad arbitrium fingimus, Cic. de Orat. 3, 45.

(2) Ceras pusillas implet, Juv. 14, 29. sc. tabellas. (3) Perlege dispositas generosa per atria ceras, Ov. Fast. 1, 591. (4) Apelleæ cuperent te scribere ceræ, Stat. Syl. 1, 100. (5) In imâ cerâ C. Octavius adoptavit, Suet. in Cæs. 83.

(6) Primæ duæ ceræ, Id. in Ner. 11. (7) Nonne vides, quos cera tegit sexangula, fæctus? Ov. Met. 15, 383. (8) Persæ cerâ mortuos condunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45. || Cera Punica, *White wax*, Vitruv. 7, 9. Cera miniatula, *Red wax*, Cic. Att. 16, 11.

* Cērāchātes, æ. m. [ex cera & ἀχάτης, Gr.] *An agate of a wax colour*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Cērāmītes, æ. m. [à κέραμα, testa] *A precious stone of the colour of a tile*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Cērāria, æ. f. [à cera] *A woman wax-chandler*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 102.

* Cērārium, i. n. [ab eodem] *pecunia quæ pro cerâ pendebatur. The money which Verres, as lord deputy, exacted in the province for wax; wax-money, the fee for the seal in wax, seal-money*. Vid. Cic. Ver. 5, 78.

* || Cērārius, i. m. [à cerâ] *One who worketh in wax, a wax-chandler*, Lex. ex Cic.

* Cērāsīnus, a, um. adj. [à cerasus] *Of a cherry red colour. Cerasino succinctus cingulo*, Petron. c. 28.

* || Cērāsīnum, i. n. pro cerasum [à Gr. κεράσιον] *A cherry*, Serv.

* Cērastes, æ. Stat. Theb. 1, 103. vel is. m. serpens cerniger [à κέρασ, cornu] *A serpent having four pair of horns, like a ram*, Plin. 8, 23. It is also used for other horned creatures, as deers, satyrs. Vid. Salm. ex. r. Plin.

* Cērāsūm, i. n. & Cērāsus, i. m. [à κέρασ, Gr.] *A cherry*, Plin. 15, 25. || The tree, Lex. ex Col. || Cerasum actium, *The black cherry*. Cerasum duracinum, *The heart cherry*. Dulces cerasti, Prop. 4, 2, 15.

* Cērāsus, i. f. [κέρασος, Gr.] *A cherry-tree*, Ov. de Nuce, 32.

* Cērātia, æ. f. [à κέρασ, cornu] *An herb having but one leaf, and a great root full of knots; capers, or coppers*, Plin. 26, 8.

* Cērātias, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A blazing star, like a horn*, Plin. 2, 25.

* Cērātīnus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] || Cerasinus argumentationes, i. e. cornutæ. *Sophistical, or intricate, arguments; sophisms*. = Cerasinæ, aut crocodilinæ [ambiguitates] non possunt facere sapientem, Quint. 1, 10.

* Cērātītis, æ. f. [à κέρασ, cornu] *A kind of fish, having a great poil, or head; which being afraid, hides only his head*, Plin. 9, 17, 42. || Cephalea caro, *The flesh of this fish*, Lucil.

* Cēphēnes, um. pl. m. [κεφηνες, Gr.] *Young*

drones, Plin. 11, 16.

Cēphus, i. m. [ab ηῆρ, simia] *A beast in*

Æthiopia, with bands and feet like a man, Plin.

18, 19.

* Cēpīna, æ. f. [à cepe] *A bed, or company, of*

onions; a place sown, or set, with onions, Col. 11, 3.

* Cēpōnides, um. pl. f. [à similit. cepe] *Pre-*

cious stones as clear as crystal, Plin. 37, 10.

* Cēpītes, siue Cēpōcāpites, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A*

precious stone of the agate kind, Plin. 37, 10.

* || Cēpītium, i. n. [à cepe] *A bed of onions*.

Id. quod Cēpetum, Gell. 20, 7.

* Cēpphicus, a, um. adj. [κεπφικός, Gr.] *Very*

light, trifling, of no weight, or moment, Cic.

Att. 13, 31.

* Cēpphus, i. m. [κεπφός, Gr.] *A sea-mew,*

a bird so light, that he is carried away with every

puff of wind, Plin. 8, 19.

* || Cēpūla, æ. f. [dim. à cepa] *A little onion,*

a chibbal, Pallad. 3, 24.

* Cēpūrica, orum. n. τὰ κηπευκά, i. e. hor-

tensia [à κηπεύς, hortulanus] *A book so titled,*

which Sabinus Tiro wrote of gardening, and dedi-

cated to Macenas, Vid. Plin. 19, 10.

* CēRA, æ. f. [à Gr. κηρός, Id.] (1) *Wax*.

(2) *Meton. Letters, tables, table-books, and note-*

books, covered over with wax, and writ upon with

an iron style. (3) *The bust of images of wax, used*

to be set in the courts of noblemen, to show the ances-

tors of the family. (4) *Also enamel*. (5) *A will,*

or testament. (6) *A page, or side of a leaf*. (7)

The apartment in a honey-comb. (8) *A cere-cloth*.

(1) Cera sit expressis savis, Plin. Mollissimam

ceram ad arbitrium fingimus, Cic. de Orat. 3, 45.

(2) Ceras pusillas implet, Juv. 14, 29. sc. ta-

bellas. (3) Perlege dispositas generosa per atria

ceras, Ov. Fast. 1, 591. (4) Apelleæ cuperent

te scribere ceræ, Stat. Syl. 1, 100. (5) In imâ

cerâ C. Octavius adoptavit, Suet. in Cæs. 83.

(6) Primæ duæ ceræ, Id. in Ner. 11. (7)

Nonne vides, quos cera tegit sexangula, fæctus? Ov.

Met. 15, 383. (8) Persæ cerâ mortuos condi-

unt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45. || Cera Punica, *White wax*,

Vitruv. 7, 9. Cera miniatula, *Red wax*, Cic.

Att. 16, 11.

* Cērāchātes, æ. m. [ex cera & ἀχάτης, Gr.] *An*

agate of a wax colour, Plin. 37, 10.

* Cērāmītes, æ. m. [à κέραμα, testa] *A pre-*

cious stone of the colour of a tile, Plin. 37, 10.

* Cērāria, æ. f. [à cera] *A woman wax-chan-*

dler, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 102.

* Cērārium, i. n. [ab eodem] *pecunia quæ pro*

cerâ pendebatur. The money which Verres, as lord

deputy, exacted in the province for wax; wax-

money, the fee for the seal in wax, seal-money. Vid.

Cic. Ver. 5, 78.

* || Cērārius, i. m. [à cerâ] *One who worketh*

in wax, a wax-chandler, Lex. ex Cic.

* Cērāsīnus, a, um. adj. [à cerasus] *Of a*

cherry red colour. Cerasino succinctus cingulo,

Petron. c. 28.

* || Cērāsīnum, i. n. pro cerasum [à Gr. κεράσιον]

A cherry, Serv.

* Cērastes, æ. Stat. Theb. 1, 103. vel is. m. serpens

cerniger [à κέρασ, cornu] *A serpent have-*

ing four pair of horns, like a ram, Plin. 8, 23. It

is also used for other horned creatures, as deers, sa-

tyrs. Vid. Salm. ex. r. Plin.

* Cērāsūm, i. n. & Cērāsus, i. m. [à κέρασ, Gr.] *A*

cherry, Plin. 15, 25. || The tree, Lex.

ex Col. || Cerasum actium, *The black cherry*.

Cerasum duracinum, *The heart cherry*. Dulces ce-

rafi, Prop. 4, 2, 15.

* Cērāsus, i. f. [κέρασος, Gr.] *A cherry-tree*,

Ov. de Nuce, 32.

* Cērātia, æ. f. [à κέρασ, cornu] *An herb*

having but one leaf, and a great root full of knots;

capers, or coppers, Plin. 26, 8.

* Cērātias, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A blazing star,*

like a horn, Plin. 2, 25.

* Cērātīnus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] || Cera-

tinæ argumentationes, i. e. cornutæ. *Sophistical,*

or intricate, arguments; sophisms. = Cerasinæ,

aut crocodilinæ [ambiguitates] non possunt facere

sapientem, Quint. 1, 10.

* Cērātītis, æ. f. [à κέρασ, cornu] *A kind of*

fish, having a great poil, or head; which being

* *Cērātis*, is. f. [ex eodem themate] *Horned*, *prppy*, Plin. 20, 19.

* *Cērātium*, i. n. [κέραιον, Gr.] Latinē *Siliqua*, *A bush*, or *shale*; *the fruit of the carob-tree*; sometimes used for *the tree itself*. — *Siliqua Græca*, Col. de Arb. 25. || Also *a carat*, or *carat*, *a kind of weight, whereof there are eighteen in a dram*.

* *Cērātum*, i. n. sc. *emplastrum* [à cera] *A plaster made of wax, rosin, and gums*; *a cere-cloth*, Plin. 13, 22. & Cels. 4, 4. [Scrib. & Cerotum]

* *Cērātura*, æ. f. [à præced.] *Awaxing*, or *laying over with wax*, Col. 12, 50.

* *Cērātus*, a, um. part. [ab eodem] *Waxed*, *covered with wax*. || *Cerata taballæ*, *Writing-tables*, Cic. Div. in Varr. 7. *Tedæ ceratæ*, *Torches*, Ov. Ep. 7, 23. *Puppæ ceratæ*, *Pitched*, Id. Rem. 447.

* *Cēraunia*, æ. f. sc. *gemma* [à κεραυνός, Gr.] *tonitru* *A thunder-stone*, Plin. 37, 9, 10. It. *Siliqua* genus, Id. 13, 8.

* *Cēraunium*, i. n. [ab eodem] *A kind of puff*, or *mustroom*; *growing in Thrace*, Plin. 10, 3. || Also *a kind of precious stone*, Text. Perhaps, *the same with Ceraunia*.

* *Cēraunobolus*, i. m. [à κεραυνός, tonitru, & βάλλω, jacio] *The table of Apelles, wherein he had painted thunder and lightning*, Plin. 35, 10.

* *Cerbērus*, i. m. *canis triceps*, *inferorum custos*, dict. *volunt quasi νεοβόσκος*, i. e. *carnivorus*, ut significetur *terra, quæ mortua corpora consumit*. *The infernal dog, which is feigned to have three, and sometimes 100, heads*. *Triceps apud inferos*, *Cerberus*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. *Cerberi furiale centum Muniunt angues caput*, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 17.

Cercis, os brachii, & tibiæ, qui radius dicitur [à κερκίς, radius textoris]. Cels. 8, 1.

* *Cercōlips*, ipis. f. *cluna*, vel *simia*, *sine caudâ* [à κέρκος, cauda, & λείπειν, deficere] *An ape without a tail*.

* *Cercōpithēcus*, i. m. [à κέρκος, cauda, & πῖθηκος, simia] *A marmoset, or monkey*, Juv. 15, 4. & Mart. 14, 202.

* *Cercops*, opis. m. [à κέρκος, cauda, & ὤψ, facies] *A crafty, deceitful fellow*. Vid. Propr.

* || *Cercūrus*, i. m. [à κέρκος, & ἔρρα, cauda, per pleonasm.] *A kind of ship with a long poop like a tail*, Non. ex Plaut.

* *Cerdo*, ōnis. m. [à κέρδος, lucrum] *Any man that useth a mean trade for gain*; *a cobbler, a currier, a tanner, or smith*, Cic. N. D. 1, 38.

Cērēalia, um. n. pl. *Solemn feasts to the goddess Ceres*, Cic. Att. 2, 12.

Cērēalis, e. adj. [à Ceres] *Pertaining to Ceres, or corn*; *belonging to sustenance, and food*; *that whereof bread is made*. || *Arma cerealia*, *Instruments, or tools, of husbandry for grinding of corn, or baking of bread*, Virg. Æn. 1, 181. *Cerealis liquor*, *Ale*, or *beer*. *Cerealis cæna*, *A costly supper*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 25. *Cereale solum*, *A trencher of bread*, Virg. Æn. 7, 111. *Cerealia munera*, Ov. Met. 11, 121. *donâ*, Sil. 7, 183. *Bread*. *Cereales ludî*, *Plays in honour of Ceres*, Liv. 30, 39.

* *Cērēbellum*, i. n. [dim. à cerebrum] *The cerebellum in the hinder part of the head*, Plin. 29, 5. *Brains*, Cels. 3, 22.

* *Cērēbrōsus*, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] (1) *Paffionate, hasty, choleric*. (2) *Brain-sick, crazed, hair-brained, wild, mad*. (1) *Donec cerebrosus profilit unus*, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 21. (2) *Senex hic cerebrosus est*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 36. *Pabulo suo cerebrosus reddit*, Col. 2, 11.

* *Cērēbrum*, i. n. qu. *carabrum* [à κέρα, caput] *The brain, the head, the spinal marrow, which begins in the brain, and runs down along the back*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 61. Analog. *The pith (of a tree)* Plin. 13, 4.

Cērēmōnia, æ. f. *A rite, or ceremony*. Vid. *Cæremonia*.

† *Cēreo*, antiq. pro *creo*, Varr. unde in carmine Saliari: *Cerus manus*, i. e. *creator bonus*, Fest.

Cēres, ēris. f. *Dea frugum* [ab antiq. *cereo*, i. e. *creo*, qu. *frugum creatrix*, Scal. Al *Ceres*, qu. *Geres*, à *gerendis frugibus*, à γέρα, spica virens]

The goddess of corn. Vid. Propr. Also *corn bread*, *food made of corn*, Poet.

Cērēvīsia, æ. f. qu. *cererisia*, i. e. *cerealis liquor*. *Ale*, *beer*, Plin. 22, 25. extr. ubi Gallis tribuit.

* *Cērēus*, a, um. adj. [à cera] (1) *Of wax, waxen, like wax*. (2) *Met. Soft, easy, pliant*. (3) *Yellow*. (4) *Prone, apt to take any form, or shape*. (5) *Greasy*. (1) *Effigies cērēæ*, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 30. (2) *Cerea brachia*, Id. 1, 13, 7. (3) *Cereus color*, Plin. 37, 2. (4) *Cereus in vitium flecti*, Hor. A. P. 163. (5) *Lacerna cērēæ*, & *trita*, Mart. 14, 42. || *Persona cērēæ*, *An image of wax*, Lucr. 4, 298. al. *creta*. *Cerea pruna*, *Yellow*, or *wheaten plums*; or, perhaps, *soft*, Virg. Ecl. 2, 53. *Cerea regna*, *Honey-combs*, Id. Geor. 4, 202. || *Cerea ficedula*, *A fat fig-pecker*, Non.

* *Cērēus*, i. m. [à supradict.] *A taper, or wax-light*, Cic. Off. 3, 20. || *A wax-candle, which poor people presented their rich neighbours with at the Saturnalia*, Fest. || *Candelis pauperes, locupletes cereis, utebantur*, Id.

† *Cēria*, æ. f. *Ale*, or *beer*; *a drink made of corn, barley-water, or such like, used in Spain*, Plin. 22, 25.

Cērīfīco, as. i. e. *ceram facio*. *To make wax, as bees do*, Plin. 9, 38.

Cērīmōnia, æ. f. *A ceremony, or sacred rite*. Vid. *Cæremonia*.

* || *Cērīnārius*, i. m. [à cera] *qui cerina tingit*. *He that dyes garments of the colour of wax*, Lex. ex Plaut.

* *Cērīnthe*, es. f. Plin. 21, 12. & *Cerīntha*, æ. f. Virg. Geor. 463. [à κερκίνη, Gr. idem] *A honeysuckle, having the taste of honey, and wax together*.

* *Cērīnum*, i. n. sc. *vestimentum* [à cera] *A garment of wax-colour*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 49.

Cērīnus, a, um. adj. [à cera] *Of wax-colour*, Plin. 15, 13.

* *Cērion*, i. n. *ulceris genus* [à supradict.] *An ulcer, or borch, like a honey-comb, with yellow matter in it*, Plin. 23, 7.

* || *Cērītes*, æ. m. [ex eodem] *A precious stone, in colour like wax*, Lex. ex Plin.

Cērītus, a, um. adj. [à Ceres] *reliis cerritus*, quod vid. *Mad, distracted*.

* *Cernendus*, a, um. part. [à cerno] *To be perceived, or seen*. *Cernenda nulli Venus*, Ov. Met. 15, 844.

* *Cernens*, tis. part. [ab eodem] *Seeing, beholding*. *Cernens Capitolia*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 29.

* *CERNO*, ēre, cēvi, crētum. act. [à κρῖνω, separo, judico] (1) *To sift, or sieve; to range flour*. (2) *To separate, to distinguish, to divide*. (3) *Met. To discern, to see*. (4) *To judge, know, or understand*. (5) *To presage, to foresee*. (6) *To resolve, to determine*. (7) *To decree*. (8) *To engage with, to fight*. (1) *Hæc ubi contriēris, per densa foramina* [sc. *cribrum*] *cerne*, Ov. de Medic. faciei, 89. (2) *Quod habet extremum, id cernitur ex alio extrinsecus*, Cic. (3) *Æra micantia cerno*, Virg. Æn. 2, 734. (4) *Cernitur honestate beata vita*, Cic. (5) *Cerno animo sepultam patriam*, Id. (6) *Postquam exercitum castris educere crevit*, Lucil. (7) || *Quotcunque senatus creverit, populūque iusserit, tot sunt*, Cic. de Leg. (8) *Amphitruo dum cernit cum hostibus*, Plaut. Amph. 2. Arg. 5. ||

Cernere hæreditatem, *To enter upon an estate*, Cic. Att. 11, 2. *Qui plura de hoc verbo legere cupiunt*, L. Kusteri & J. Perizonii oppositas Dissertationes. De verbo *Cerno*, odeant.

* *Cernor*, ēris. pass. [à cerno] *To be sifted, divided, perceived, tried, &c.* Cic. *serfed*, Plin.

* *Cernūlo*, as. act. [à seq. *cernuo*] *Sen. Ep. 1, 3, ubi vulgò cernuat*. *To throw one on his face*. = *Allido*, Id.

* *Cernuo*, as. act. [à seq. *cernuus*, Varr.] *To stoop with his face forward, to tumble, and show tricks, to throw one upon his face*.

* || *Cernuor*, āris. pass. [à *cernuo*] *To fall flat on his face*, Solin.

* *Cernuus*, a, um. adj. [à cerno, quodd terram cernat.] *Hanging down his head, with his face*

downwards, Virg. Æn. 10, 894. *Cernuus o-*

nipes, Sil. 10, 256.

* † *Cernuus*, i. m. [ab eodem] *A dancer on the ropes, or tumbler*, Lucil.

* *Cēro*, as. act. [à cera] *To dress, or cover, with wax; to cere*, Cuj. pass.

* *Cēror*, āris. pass. [ex eodem] *To be waxed over*, Col. 12, 50.

* *Cērōma*, āris. n. [κέρωμα, Gr.] (1) *An oil tempered with wax, wherewith wrestlers were anointed*. (2) *And the place where they were anointed*. (1) *Femineum ceroma*, Juv. 6, 245. (2) Plin. 35, 2.

* *Cērōmāticus*, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Anointed with the ceroma, or wrestlers oil*, Juv. 3, 68.

* *Cērōrōtūm*, i. n. [ex νέγας, cornu, & εἰς, stratus; them. εἰς, sterno] *A kind of painting, when pieces of horn, ivory, timber, &c. painted of divers colours, are inlaid on chests, playing tables, &c.* Vitruv. 4, 6.

* *Cērōtūm*, i. n. [à Gr. κερωτόν, i. e. *cerâ obductum*] *A plaster made of wax, a cere cloth*. Vid. *Ceraum*.

Cerreus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a tree called cerrus, that beareth mast*. || *Cercea glans*, *The acorn of that tree*, Plin. 16, 6.

Cerīnus, a, um. adj. *Made of the holm-tree*, Plin. 30, 10.

Cerītus, a, um. adj. qu. *Cereritus* [à Cereie percussus] *Mad, frantick, cut of his wits, frightened like one who had seen a spirit*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 278.

Cerrus, i. m. *A kind of tree bearing mast like chestnuts, which are all prickly about the cup of the acorn, a holm-tree, according to some, the bitter oak*, Plin. 24, 41.

* *Certāmen*, īnis. n. [à certo] (1) *A contest*. (2) *A controversy, debate, or dispute*. (3) *A trial of skill*. (4) *A battle, or skirmish*. (5) *A bustle, or noise*. (6) *Hazard, or danger*. (7) *A game, or exercise*. (8) *An eager pursuit*. (9) *The thing striven for*. (1) *Certamen venit ad impar*, Ov. Met. 11, 156. (2) *Tulit pretium certamina hujus*, Ov. Met. 13, 19. (3) = *Sic fortuna in contentione, & certamine utrumque versavit*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 43. (4) *Si me solum Teucris in certamina poscunt*, Virg. Æn. 11, 434. (5) *Nauticus exoritur vario certamine clamor*, Virg. Æn. 3, 128. (6) *Quod majus erat certamen, & discrimen salutis*, Cic. de Div. 1, 43. (7) *Instituit sacros celebri certamine ludos*, Ov. Met. 1, 446. (8) *Mitte leves spes, & certamina divitiarum*, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 8. (9) *Jaculi certamina ponit in ulmo*, Virg. Geor. 2, 530. || *In certamen descendere*, *To play for a prize*, Cic.

* *Certans*, tis. part. [ab eodem] *Striving, struggling, contending*, Virg. Æn. 3, 668.

* *Certātim*, adv. [ex eodem themate] *Striving to outdo one another; with contention, earnestly, eagerly*, Cic. Fam. 10, 25.

* *Certātio*, ōnis. f. verb. [à certo] (1) *A striving, or struggling*. (2) *An emulation*. (3) *Exercise of body*. (1) *Hæc est iniqua certatio*, Cic. pro Quint. 22. (2) *Atque hæc inter eos sit honesta certatio*, Cic. de Amic. 9. (3) *Sine certatione corporum*, Id. 2. de Leg. Per populum multæ, pœnæ certatio esto, Id. de Leg. 3, 3. i. e. *justio aut remissio*. Vid. etiam, Liv. 25, 4.

* || *Certātor*, ōris. m. verb. [à certo] *One that contends, or strives*, Gell. 12, 10.

* *Certātur*, imperf. [ab eodem] *There is a strife, quarrel, or difference*. || *In Æquis inter consulem ac militem comitate ac beneficiis certatum est*, Liv. 2, 60. *They strove to outdo one another in complaisance and favours*, Conf. Luc. 2, 150.

* *Certātūrus*, a, um. part. [à certo] *About to strive, or contend*, Curt. 7, 37. *Cella certatura*, Lyæo, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 562.

* *Certātus*, ūs. m. [à certo] *A wrestling, or striving*, Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 153. *Rare occ.*

* *Certātus*, a, um. part. [ab eodem] *Striven, contended for*, Tac. Hist. 4, 16. Conf. Sil. 17, 342.

* *Certè*, adv. [à certus] (1) *Certainly, surely, undoubtedly, without fail, sure enough*. (2) *At least*. (3) *After a question, Yes*. (4) *After an objection, True, right*. (1) *Certè captus est*, Ter. Andr. 1, 4 H 2

1, 55. (2) Homines mortem optare incipiant, vel certe timere desinant, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 49.* (3) Ain' verò? *Le. Certè, inquam Plaut.* (4) At dignitatem docere non habet. Certè, si quasi in ludo, *Cic. in Orat.* ¶ Certè scio, *I am sure, Id.* De casu Sabini & Cottæ certius ex captivis cognovit, *Cæs. B. G. 5, 50.*

* || Certioro, as. act. i. e. certiore facio. *To inform, or give one notice; to certify, to advertise of, Ap. JCC.*

* || Certioror, āris. pass. *To have notice given him, Dig.*

* Certio, adv. [à certus] *Certainly, surely, assuredly.* Tua quidem herclè certò vita est expectanda, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 12.* ¶ Quidem herclè hic sunt particulæ ornativæ tantum.

* Certo, as. act. [à cerno, i. e. dimico per Sync. pro cernito] (1) *To vie with one.* (2) *To fight, to bicker, to quarrel.* (3) *To contest, to try mysteries.* (4) *To be mighty earnest, to plot, or beat his brains.* (1) Benedictis si certâstet, audisset bene, *Ter. Phorm. prol. 21.* Officiis inter se certare, *Cic. Fam. 7, 31.* (2) Plus uno Martè certare, *Sil. 3.* (3) Celeri certare sagittâ Invitat, *Virg. Æn. 5, 485.* (4) Nam mihi satis est certare mecum, *Plin. 9, 13.* ¶ Certare inter se jure, *Cic. foro, Hor. To go to law one with another, to sue one another.*

* Certus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *firmus, sup. [à cerno, video]* (1) *Certain, sure.* (2) *Distinct, determinate, separate.* (3) *Secured from.* (4) *Steady, stout, firm.* (5) *Trusty, faithful.* (6) *Particular, peculiar.* (7) *Proper, convenient.* (8) *Unerring, never-missing.* (9) *Resolved, determined.* (10) *Manifest, notorious, well known.* (1) ¶ Certa amittimus, dum incerta petimus, *Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 19.* Nebulo certior nullus illo, *Cic. Att. 1, 5, 21.* Pœnæ certissimæ in impios constitutæ, *Id. in Pison. 20.* (2) = Certus in cælo, ac definitus locus, *Cic. in Somn. Scip. 3.* (3) Ex hoc ut sim certus metu, *Plaut.* (4) = Animus certus, & confirmatus, *Cic.* (5) Certi pignus amoris erit, *Ov. A. Am. 2, 248.* Consules quum ad patres rem dubiam sub auctore certo detulissent, *Liv. 2, 37.* (6) Arboribus certis gravis umbra tributa est, *Lucr. 6, 83.* (7) Quâ ratione dicetur certo loco, *Cic.* (8) Certa manus uno telo posset esse contenta, *Quint. 4, 5.* (9) Certus eundi, *Virg. Æn. 4, 354.* (10) Jam satis certum est virginem vitiatam esse? *Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 36.* ¶ Certo patre natus, *Lazusfully begotten, Cic.* Facere aliquem certiore, *To certify, or give one notice; to acquaint one, Id.*

* Cerva, æ. f. [à cervus] *A hind, or deer, Plin. 2, 5, 8. ceripes, Virg. Æn. 6, 822. sylviculus, Catull. 64, 72.*

* Cervarius, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Belonging to a hart, or stag.* ¶ Lupus cervarius, *A beast engendered of a hind, and a wolf; or rather, a beast of the shape of a wolf, with spots like a panther, and as swift as a stag, Plin. 27, 11.* Venenum cervarium, *A poison wherewith the Gauls used to arrow their arrows for stag-bunting, Id. ibid.* ¶ Cervaria ovis, *Sacrificed instead of a stag, Fest.*

* Cūchus, i. m. [qu. τὸ κέρας ἔχων] *The cords, or ropes, by which the two ends of the sails are managed, Luc. 8, 177.*

* Cervical, āris. n. (1) *A pillar, or bolster.* (2) *A night-cap.* (3) ¶ *A cravat to wear about the neck.* (1) Juv. 6, 352. (2) Mart. 14, 146. Alii cervicalibus vestimentisque onerant, *Cels. 4, 2.* (3) *Hotom. ex Ulp.*

* Cervicula, æ. f. [dim. à cervix] *A little neck, Cic. Verr. 3, 19.*

* Cervinus, a, um. adj. [à cervus] *Of, or belonging to, a stag, or hart.* Cervina pellis, *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 66.* Cervinus halitus, *Mart. 12, 20.* sanguis, *Plin. 28, 9.* ¶ Cervina caro, *Penison, Pall.* ¶ Cervinus color, *Tawny, or deer-colour, Id. 4, 13.*

* Cervisia, æ. f. per Sync. pro cerevisia, quod vid.

* Cervisiarius, i. m. [à cervisia] *A beer, or ale-bruwer. An ale-house keeper, Jun.*

* Cervix, icis. f. *The binder-part of the neck, the neck, and sometimes the shoulders.* ¶ Eleganter dicitur in plur. ¶ Abscindere cervicibus caput, *To cut off the head from the shoulders, Cic. Phil. 11, 2.*

In cervicibus imponere dominum, *To set one up to cut his throat, Cic. N. D. 1, 20.* In cervicibus esse, *To be near, or at one's heels, Id. Fam. 12, 23.* ¶ Gula anterior, *cervix posterior, colli pars.*

* Cërula, æ. f. [dim. à cera] *A little wax.* ¶ Miniata cerula, *Red wax, Cic. Att. 16, 11.*

† Cërus manus, in salari carm. i. e. creator bonus, *Fest. à Cereo, i. e. creo, Varr. Cereus, i. e. Sanctus, Jos. Scal. unde Ceremonia, The good God.*

* Cërussa, æ. f. [qu. crata assa] *Ceruse, white-lead, a kind of paint, which women used to whiten their skin with, Plin. 34, 18.*

* Cërussatus, a, um. adj. [à cerussa] *Painted with Ceruse, coloured with white, Mart. 2, 41, 12.*

* CERVUS, i. m. ita dict. quod magna cornua gerat [à κέρως, cornu] (1) *A hart, or stag.* (2) *Met. A fork wherewith cotages were-proped.* (3) *A forked stake, or palisado, pitched in the ground to annoy, and gore; the enemy, as he gives the charge.* (1) Pavidum formidine cervi, *Ov. Fast. 5, 173.* (2) Cervi habent figuram literæ V à similitudine cornuum cervi, *Varr. de L. L. 3.* Cæs. B. G. 7, 72. Habitare casas, & figere cervos, *Ap. Virg. Ecl. 2, 29.* Ambiguè, & in utrovis sensu intelligi potest. ¶ Cervus volans, *A horned beetle, or stag-flie, Jun.*

* Ceryx, ycis. m. [κέρυξ, Gr.] *A pursuivant, or herald at arms, Sen. Tr. 3. Lat. Fecialis caduceator.*

¶ Cespes, itis. m. [qu. cædipes, ut lapis, qu. lædipes] *A turf, Perot. Vid. Cæspes.*

¶ Cespitator, ōris. m. *A stumbling horse, Serv. Virgilius Æn. 11, 671. suffossum equum vocare videtur.*

¶ Cespito, as. act. [à cespite] *To stumble.* ¶ Ab hac voce, licet trita, puritatis studiosi abstineant.

Cessans, tis. part. [à cessio] *Cessating, lingering, tiring; sitting, or lying, still; having nothing to do.* ¶ Cessans morbus, *The gout, or any lingering disease, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 6.* Cessantia arma, *Luc. 6, 121. Vid. Cessio.*

Cessatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à cessio] (1) *Slackness, idleness.* (2) *Truancy, loitering, ease, a sitting still, and doing nothing.* (3) *Lying fallow.* (1) Cessatione torpere, *Cic.* (2) Epicurus, quasi pueri delicati, nihil cessatione melius existimat, *Id. N. D. 1, 36.* (3) (Humus) magno fœnore cessationis colono respondet, *Col. 2, 1.*

Cessator, ōris. m. verb. [à cessio] *A loiterer, an idle companion, a sluggard, a slowback, a truant, Cic. Fam. 9, 17. Conf. Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 100.*

Cessatum est, imperf. *They have been loitering.* Cassatum usque adhuc est, nunc expurgare, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 4, 22.* Ab hoste cessatum est, *Liv. 22, 50. à præfectis, Id. 30, 10.*

Cessaturus, a, um. part. ¶ Casa cessatura, *In which we will no longer live, Ov. Fast. 4, 804.*

Cessatus, a, um. adj. *Ceased, given out, untilled, having lain fallow.* Longa-provenit cessatis messis in agris, *Ov. Fast. 4, 617.* Tempora cessata, *Sil. 5, 535.*

Cessim, adv. [à cedo, i. e. retro sed gradatim eo] *In giving, or going, back, Just. 2, 12.* ¶ Ire cessim, *To retreat, or go backward; to recoil, Dig.*

Cessio, ōnis. f. verb. [à cedo] *A giving, or ceding, up.* ¶ In jure cessio, *A yielding, or giving, up his right, Cic. Topic. 5.*

Cesso, as. neut. [à cedo] (1) *To cease, to give over, to leave off.* (2) *To delay.* (3) *To loiter, stay, or linger.* (4) *To lie still, to have nothing to do.* (5) *To be deficient, or wanting.* (1) = Neque unquam in suo studio, atque opere cessavit, *Cic. de Sen. 5.* (2) Cessas alloqui, *Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 6.* (3) Æschinus odiosè cessat, *Id. Adelph. 4, 2, 48.* (4) = Cur tam multos deos cessare, & nihil agere patitur? *Cic. N. D. 2, 39.* (5) Quod cessat ex reditu frugalitate suppletur, *Plin. 4, 2.*

Cessurus, a, um. part. *About to yield to.* Cessura nulli Dearum, *Ov. Met. 6, 207.* Dixerunt, neque se imaginariis facibus eorum cessuros esse, *Liv. 3, 41.* Sine ejusdem infamiâ hostibus cessurus, *Just. 2, 13.*

* Cestron, i. n. [à κέστρον, Gr.] *Herba quæ in Galliâ betonica dic. in Italiâ ferratula. The herb betony, Plin. 25, 8.*

* Cestrophendone, es. f. [ex κέστρον, teli genus, & σφενδόν, funda] *A sling, an engine of war to throw darts. Vid. Plin. 42, 65.*

* Cestrōta, ōrum. pl. n. quæ & ἑγναύα, i. e. cestro ignito inusta, *Plin. 11, 37.* Pieces of ivory, or bone wrought and enameled, with a

* Cestrum, i. n. [κέστρον, Gr.] *Instrumentum quo cavatur ebur; vericulum, vel veruculum. An instrument to bore with, a small piercer, a wimble. A dagger, Plin. 35, 11. A graveing tool, used in working ivory, or horn. Vid. Cæstrum.*

* Cestus, i. m. [κέρως, Gr. à κερταί, pungere]. *A marriage-girdle, full of studs, wherewith the husband girded his wife at the wedding, and which he loosed again the first night: a band to tie up vines. The girdle of Venus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. & Mar. 124. Conf. Stat. Theb. 5, 63. & Mart. 4, 13. Any kind of band, or girdle to tie with, Varr. de R. R. 1, 8.*

* Cētāria, æ. f. [à cete] *A place near the sea, where great fishes are taken and salted, Plin. 9, 30.*

* Cētāria, ōrum. pl. n. [ab eodem]. *Great ponds near the sea-side, where such fishes are taken and salted. Adnabunt thynni, & cetaria crescent, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 44.*

* † Cētārius, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate]. *Belonging to whales, or such like great fishes, Col. 8, 17. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26.*

* Cētārius, i. m. [ab eodem] *A fishmonger; a taker, or seller, of great fishes, Lex. ex Plaut.*

* Cēte, n. pl. indecl. [κῆτη, Gr.] *Whales, Virg. Æn. 5, 822. Stat. Achill. 1, 55. Plin. 9, 50.*

Cetra, æ. f. *A short square target, or buckler, used by the Spaniards and Moors, made of the ounce's, or buffaloes' hide, Liv. 1, 21. Sil. 16, 30. Luc. 7, 232. Unde*

Cetratus, a, um. adj. *That useth such a target, Cæs. B. C. 1, 55. Hos cetrati consecretabantur, Ibid. 1, 48. Conf. Liv. 31, 36.*

† Cette, i. e. cedite, dicite, vel date. *Cette dextras, Lex. ex Plaut.* ¶ Cette manus, *Give us your hands, Enn. ap. Non.*

* Cetus, i. m. [à Gr. κῆτος, τὸ, mutato genere] *A whale, or any other monstrous sea-fish, Plin. 32, 1.*

Ceu, adv. simil. *As it were, even, or like as, Virg. Æn. 2, 116.* ¶ Ceu verò, *As if, Plin. 7, 55.*

* Cēva, æ. f. [fort. à ceveo, i. e. caudam moveo] *A kind of little cow, a milk cow, Col. 6, 23.*

* Cēvens, tis. part. *Wagging the tail, Juv. 2, 21. in obs. sign.*

* Cēveo, ēre. neut. [ex σάλειν, Gr. i. e. clunem agito] *To wag, or move, the tail, as dogs do when they favour upon one. An Romule ceves? Pers. 1, 87. Metaph. item obs. Computat, & cevet, Juv. 2, 21.*

* Cēyx, ycis. m. [κῆρυξ, Gr.] *A bird breeding in the halcyon's nest, Vid. Ov. Met. 11, 544.*

C ante H

* Chære, [à Gr. χαῖρε] *All hail, God save you, Mart. 5, 52.*

* Chærēphyllum, i. n. [à χαῖρον, gaudeo, & φύλλον, folium] *An herb called chervil, Col. 11, 3.*

* Chālāsticus, a, um. adj. [χάλαστικός, Gr.] *Loosening, Gal. ¶ Correst. leg. Collaesticus.*

Chalastricum, vel Chalastræum, nitrum, diē. à Calastrâ civitate. *Pure salt-petre, Plin. 31, 10.*

* Chālāzias, æ. m. [à χαλαζα grando] *A stone like hail, very hard, Plin. 37, 11.*

* Chalazion, i. n. [χαλάζιον, Gr.] *A stitbe; a little pimple, or wart, on the eye-lid, Cels. 7, 7.*

* Chalcantion, Cels. 5, 1. ¶ Chalcanthum, i. n. *Plin. 34, 12. [à χάλκος, æs, & ἄνθος, flos, unde flos æris dict. Latinis] Copperas, vitriol, shoemaker's black. The water of copper, or brass, Suid.*

* ¶ Chalcēdōnius lapis, Jun. ¶ Chalcēdon, à Chalcedone urbe dict. Prud. *A kind of onyx-stone, called a chalcedony.*

Chalceos, i. f. *A kind of thistle, or prickly herb, Plin. 21, 18.*

Chalcetum, i. n. *A kind of thistle, or perhaps, the place where it grows, Plin. 26, 7.*

* Chal-

* Chalceus, a, um. adj. [χάλκεος, Gr.] *Of brass, brazen.* ☞ Chalcea donanti chrysea dare, Mart. 9, 95.

* Chalciæcus, i. f. [χαλκίαιος, Gr. à χαλκός æs, & οἶκος domus] (1) *Domus æica, Minerva's temple of brass;* (2) *Also an epithet of Minerva;* (1) Liv. 35, 36. in fine; aliter quàm fert usus Græcorum. (2) Ap. Græcos; &, ut quidam volunt, Nep. Paus. 5. Sed locus utrovis modo intelligi potest.

* Chalcis, idis. f. [à χαλκίς, Gr. idem] (1) *A newt, or evel, a venomous serpent.* (2) *A certain fish of the turbot kind.* (1) Plin. 33, 13. (2) Plin. 32, 11.

* Chalcites, is. m. [χαλκίτης, Gr.] *A precious stone, of the colour of brass,* Plin. 37, 11.

* Chalcitis, itidis. f. [Gr. χαλκίτης] *The stone from which brass is melted, brass ore; also red vitriol,* Plin. 34, 12. Conf. Cels. 5, 2.

* || Chalcographus, i. m. [ex χαλκός æs, & γράφω scribo] *One that engraves upon brass.* || Now used for a Printer. Lat. Librarius commodè hâc notione dici potest.

* Chalcophônus, i. c. g. [à χάλκος æs, & φωνή vox] *A black stone sounding like brass,* Plin. 37, 10.

* Chalcos, i. m. [à χαλκός, Gr.] *The thirty-sixth part of a dram; also a coin of seven mites.* Vid. Plin. 22, ult. & 21, 34.

* Chaldæus, i. m. [Χαλδαῖος, Gr.] (1) *A Chaldean, &* (2) *Per Antonom. An astrologer, a caster of nativities.* (1) Chaldæi non ex artis, sed gentis vocabulo nominati, Cic. Div. 1, 1. (2) Quàm multa tunc ipsi Cæsari à Chaldæis dicta mementi, Cic. ib. a, 47.

* Chaldaicus, a, um. adj. [Gr. Χαλδαῖκός] *Of Chaldea, belonging to astrology, or fortune telling.* Chaldaicum prædicendi genus, Cic. de Div. 2, 42. ☞ Chaldaicæ rationes, *A calculating of nativities,* Ibid.

* Chalo, as. act. [à χαλᾶν] *To slacken the sail.* Vitr. 10, 13.

* Chalybeius, a, um. adj. [à seq. chalybs] *Of steel.* Chalybeia massa latebat, Ov. Fast. 4, 505. restituente, Heins.

* Chalybs, ybis. m. [à Chalybibus populo Pontij, qui ferrum nudi effodiunt, Virg. Georg. 3, 58.] *A kind of most hard iron, steel.* Meton. *A sword, or other instrument, made of steel.* Non strictus domuit chalybs, Sen. Thyest. 364. Non ignes candensque chalybs, Sil. 1, 171. Chalybem frenosque momordit, Luc. 6, 398. pro chalybeos frenos, ἐν δὲ δούρ. Lethifer chalybs, Val. Flacc. 6, 342.

* || Chāmæ, arum. pl. f. qu. hiatalæ. [à χαίω dehisco] *A kind of cockles, or shell-fish,* Gal.

* Chāmæacte, es. f. [ex χαμαὶ humi, & ἀκτὴ littus] *Walwort, or Dunewort, a kind of dwarf elder-tree,* Plin. Latine Ebulum.

* || Chāmæbālānus, i. m. [ex χαμαὶ, & βάλανος balanus] *Pease, or earth-nuts,* Dod.

* || Chāmæbātus, i. f. [ex χαμαὶ, & βάτος, rubus] *rubi genus humi seipens. The beath bush, bearing dewberries,* Gloss.

* Chāmæcērāsus, i. f. sc. humilis cerasus. [ex χαμαὶ humi, & κέρατος cerasus] *A dwarf cherry-tree,* Plin. 24, 10.

* Chāmæcissus, i. f. [ex χαμαὶ, & κισσός hedera] *Ground ivy,* Plin. 24, 10.

* Chāmæcyparissus, i. f. [ex χαμαὶ humi, & κυπάρισσος cypressus; i. e. humilis cyparissus] *An herb good against poison; lavender-cotton, as some take it; or, according to others, dwarf cypress,* Plin. 24, 15.

* Chāmædaphne, es. f. [ex χαμαὶ, & δάφνη laurus] *The herb periwinkle; also a sort of laurel growing low, spurge laurel,* Plin. 21, 11. Latine Humilis laurus.

* Chāmædryas, yos. f. [ex χαμαὶ humi, & δρυς quercus] *The herb germander, or English treacle,* Plin. 24, 15. Lat. Trifago.

* Chāmælēa, æ. f. [ex χαμαὶ, & ἐλαία olea] *A kind of herb, having leaves like an olive tree; five-fingered grass, or spurge olive,* Plin. 24, 15. Latine Humilis olea.

* Chāmæleon, ontis. vel onis. m. [ex χαμαὶ humi, & λέων leo] (1) *A chameleon, a beast like*

a lizard, living by the air, that will turn itself into all colours, but white and red. (2) *Also a thistle, of which there are two sorts, viz. white, and black.* (1) Plin. 22, 18. (2) Id. 22, 18. ☞ Ruell. 3, 8.

* Chāmæleuce, es. f. [ex χαμαὶ & λευκὴ] *populus alba humilis. The herb oras; or, according to others, marsh marygold; coltsfoot,* Plin. 25, 15. Lat. Tussilago.

* Chāmæmēlon, i. n. [ex χαμαὶ, & μῦλον malum] *Al. anthemidis diē. The herb chamomile,* Plin. 22, 21.

* Chāmæmyrsīne, es. f. [ex χαμαὶ humi, & μυρσίνη myrtus] *By some called bolty, bolm, or butchers broom,* Plin. 23, 9. Lat. Ruscus.

* Chāmæpicea, es. f. [ex χαμαὶ, & πεύκη picea arbor] *An herb with leaves like the larch-tree,* Plin. 24, 15.

* Chāmæpītys, yos. f. [ex χαμαὶ, & πītys pinus] *The herb ground-pine; also St. John's-wort,* Plin. 24, 6, 7. Lat. Atiga.

* Chāmæplātānus, i. m. [ex χαμαὶ humi, & πλάτανος platanus] *Dwarf-plantain-tree, water-elder,* Plin. 12, 2.

* Chāmæropes, rectius Chāmæriphe, um. m. pl. [χαμαίριφες, Gr.] *A kind of date-tree, dwarf-palm,* Plin. 13, 4.

* Chāmærops, opis. f. [χαμαίρως, Gr. ex χαμαὶ humi, & ῥώψ virgulum] *An herb which being drank in wine, easeth the pain in the sides, and reins; Germander.* See Plin. 26, 7.

* Chāmæsyce, es. f. [ex χαμαὶ, & συκὴ ficus] *A kind of herb, thyme, spurge.* See Plin. 24, 15.

* Chāmætēræ, & Chāmætērides, um. m. pl. [ex χαμαὶ, & ἐταῖρα sodalis meretrix] *Little images resembling handmaids, or waiting women, sitting on the ground,* Plin. 30, 5.

* || Chāmætrāchēa, æ. f. ex genere cancerorum, [à χαμαὶ, & τραχὺς asper] *A kind of sea-crab,* R. ex Plin.

* Chāmæzēlon, i. n. Plin. 25, 19. id. quod gnaphalium, sive centunculus, [ex χαμαὶ humi, & ζῆλος emulatio] *Dod. legi vult chamæxylon, humilis gossypii frutex, ANGL. Cinque-foil.*

* Channe, es. f. [ex χαίω dehisco] *A fish like a perch, breeding of itself; a ruff,* Ov. de Pisc. 108.

* Chaonides, um. m. pl. Hermol. in Plin. [à Chaoniā regione, ut à Moloisiā Moloisi] *A kind of dogs.*

* Chaos, n. Accus. chaos, Dat. ☞ Abl. chao, Ov. [à χάω, hio, vel à χύω, fundo, qu. χύος] (1) *A confused, and disordered heap of things; the first matter whereof poets supposed all things were made.* (2) *Any deep, dark, place; hell.* (1) = Chaos, rudis, indigestaque moles, Ov. (2) Umbraeque silentis, Et Chaos, & Phlegethon, Virg. Æn. 6, 265.

* Chāra, æ. f. [χάρα, Gr.] *A certain root, eaten instead of bread,* Cels. Bell. Civ. 3, 48.

* Chārācātus, a, um. adj. [à χάρει; pedamentum] *Staked, or propped up, as vines are,* Col. 5, 4, 1. ☞ 5, 5, 16.

* || Chārācia, æ. f. *A kind of red,* Lex. ex Plin. ab eodem eum

* Chārācias, æ. m. [χαράκας Gr. à χάρει; vallum, ubi ferè nascitur] *A kind of spurge, vulgarly called catapucia,* Plin. 26, 8.

* Chāracter, eris. m. [χαράκτηρ, Gr. à χάρει; sculpo. Latine descriptio, aut forma, veriente Cic.] (1) *A branding iron.* (2) *A character, a style; a form, or fashion, of writing, or speaking.* (3) *Also a description, or character.* (4) *A sigil, or charm; a mark, sign, or hieroglyphick;* (1) = Agni caractere signari debent, Col. 11, 2, 14. (2) Num aut res. aut χάρακτηρ eum non delectat? Cic. Qu. fr. 2, 15. (3) Id. in Top. c. 22. (4) Vid. Augusti. de doctrinâ Christi. 2, 20. It. 29

* Chāracterismus, i. m. [à præced.] *Schema quo orator aut vitia, aut virtutes eorum, de quibus loquitur, deformat, Rutil. Lupus. A characterizing, or drawing a character; as, Cum calvo ferviret Roma Neroni, i. e. Domitiano, Juven. 4, 38. Latine Designatio.*

* Chārādrius, i. m. [χαράδριος, Gr.] *A bird,*

the seeing of which cures those that have the jaundice, Plin. 30, 11. Lat. Icterus.

* || Chārientismus, i. m. [χαριεντισμός, Gr. ex χαριέντιζομαι. facere jocor] *Urbanity, facetiousness. A figure in Rhetorick,* Donat.

* || Chāris, itos. [à χάρις, Gr.] *Grace, gracefulness, a loveliness.* Plin. ap. Litt. Lat. Festivitas.

* Chāristia, drum. pl. n. [ab eodem] *A solemn feast, or banquet, in former times, where none but kinsfolks met, that if there had been any quarrel, or falling out, amongst any of them, there they might be reconciled, and made friends again.* Proxima cognati dixere charistia chari, Ov. 2. Fast. 617. Descript. vid. ap. Val. Max. 2. c. 1. N° 8.

* Chāritas, atis. f. *Love, charity, &c. Rectius. caritas, quod vid. = Amor, amicitia, benevolentia.*

* Chārites, um. pl. f. [Χάριτες, Gr. i. e. Gratiae] *The three graces, Aglaia, vel Pasithea, Thalia, Euphrosyne, Cic. ☞ Numerus ternarius gratiarum, i. e. beneficium, conferendam, accipiendam, ☞ referendam denotat. Nudæ, ☞ conjunctæ pinguntur, quod aemoneamur amicitias, beneficiis initas, sinceræ, ☞ indissolubiles esse oportere.*

* Chārītōblēphāron, i. n. [ex χάρις, & βλέφαρον palpebra] *A kind of shrub growing in the sea, used in love potions,* Plin. 3. c. ult.

* Chārōneus, a, um. adj. *ut charonea scrobs. A cave, or damp hole,* Plin. 2, 93.

* || Chārōnium, i. n. [Χαρώνιον, Gr.] *Laber.* ap. Gell. Vid. Catonium, sic enim rectius scrib. Heli.

* Charta, æ. f. [à Gr. χάρτης] *Paper; at first made of the flags of the river Nile, at Memphis, in Egypt, Luc. 3, 222. It is taken for any material to write upon, or for a thin plate of any thing; as, ☞ Charta plumbea, A sheet of lead, Suet. in Nero. c. 20. Also a charter, a card; a leaf, or side, of paper, Cic. Att. 5, 4. A book, Ov. Trist. 3, 1, 4. A letter, or epistle, Id. ☞ Charta virgo, An original that hath never been copied out, Mart. 1, 67. or, as Jun. that hath never been read. Charta Augustina, Fine paper. Charta hibula, Blotting paper, that will not bear ink, Plin. Ep. 8, 15. Charta Claudiana, Imperial, or royal, paper, Id. Charta emporetica, Cap paper. Vid. eund. 13, 12. of the various kinds. Charta Pergamena, apud Pergamum inventa, Parchment, or vellum, Id. ☞ Charta pura, Fair paper, not written upon, Ulp. Charta averfa, The backside of the leaf, Cic.*

* || Charticeus, a, um. adj. [à charta] *Made of paper,* Ulp.

* Chartarius, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Of, or belonging to, paper.* ☞ Chartaria officina, Paper-mills, or stationers shops, Plin. 18, 10.

* || Charteus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] *Made of paper,* Aufon. Ep. 10, 40.

* Chārōphylācium, i. n. [χαροφυλάκιον, Gr.] *A place where books, papers, or writings, are kept; as the rolls.* Lat. Tabularium.

* Chārōphylax, æcos. m. [ex χάρτης, & φύλαξ custos] *He that is in that office; the master of the rolls.*

* || Chārōpīprāti, vel æ, m. pl. potius ap. JCC. [ex χάρτης, & πωρέσκω vendo] *Paper-sellers, stationers.*

* Chārūla, æ. f. [dim. à charta] *A little roll, or piece, of paper; a chartel,* Cic. Fam. 7, 18. ☞ || Chartulæ lusoriae, Playing cards, Jun.

* || Chārūlārius, i. m. [à præced.] *A keeper of a register, a book-keeper, a clerk,* Dig.

* Chārus, a, um. adj. [à χάρει; si scribere oporteret cum h, sed aliter doctis videtur] *Dear, dearly beloved,* Cic. Vid. Carus.

* Chasma, atis. n. [ex χάω dehisco] (1) *A great gaping, or opening, of the earth, or firmament.* (2) *A gulf.* (1) = Terræ motu chasmata, & hiatus vasti aperiuntur, Sen. N. Q. 6, 9. (2) = Fit cæli ipsius hiatus, quod vocant chasma, Plin. 2, 26.

* Chaus, i. m. *A wolf-spotted like a panther, or leopard; a cat o' mountain,* Plin. 1, 19. ☞ 22. Lat. Lupus cervarius.

* || Cheirōdōtus, i. m. sed rectius Chīrōdōta, æ. f. [à χείριδωτη, Gr.] *A kind of short cloak with sleeves.* Tunica manuleata, Cic.

* Chēke,

* Chēke, ārum. pl. f. [χελή, Gr.] (1) *Crabs* *clāui*; the clays, or forepart, of the celestial sign Scorpio, or *Libra*, as confounded with Scorpio by the ancients, which, through ignorance of *Libra*, they divided into sixty degrees. (2) || Also *bulwarks*, or *piles*, to break the force of the water. (3) Quā locus Erigonea inter, chelāque sequentes Panditur. Virg. G. 1, 33. (4) Cael. Rhod. 5, 2.

* Chēlōdōnia, æ. f. sc. herba. [ἀ χελιδὼν hi rundo] The herb celandine, very good for the eyes. The swallows cure their young ones of their blindness with this herb: *swallow-wort*, Plin. 8, 27. Also a kind of figure, Col. 10, 24. The name of a precious stone, Plin. 36, 22.

* Chēlōdōnias, æ. m. [ab eodem] qui & Favonius, The west-wind; so called toward the latter end of February, as coming in with the swallow, and blowing for nine days, Plin. 2, 47.

* || Chēlōdōnium minus. [æ eodem themate] *Pilewort*, or *figwort*, Lex. ex Plin.

* Chēlōdōnius, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] Belonging to a swallow. Lapis chelidonius, A stone of a white, or red, colour, found in the belly of young swallows, Plin. 11, 37. Chelidonia ficus, A kind of blue, or purple, fig, Id. 15, 18.

* Chēlōnia, æ. f. [ἀ χελώνη, Gr. testudo] A stone like the eye of an Indian tortoise, which magicians used for divination, Plin. 37, 10.

* Chēlōnia, ōrum. n. pl. [ab eodem] The cheeks, or side posts, of a crane, to lift up great stones, or timber, Vitruv. 10, 2.

* Chēlōnitis, itidis. f. [ex eodem themate] A precious stone like a tortoise, used in magick, Plin. 37, 10.

* || Chēlōnium, i. n. [à supradict.] Tegmen testudinis, item convexa dorsi pars. A tortoise shell, Bud.

* Chēlōdrus, i. m. [ἀ χέλυς testitudo, & ὕδωρ, aqua] A water-tortoise, a water-snake like a tortoise, Virg. Geor. 3, 414. Lucan. distinguit inter chelydrus, & cherfydrus, 9, 750. quamvis sæpe confundantur.

* Chēlys, yos. f. [ἀ χέλυς, testudo] A lute, or harp, so called from its likeness to a tortoise-shell; or perhaps because first made of that shell; the belly of a lute. Canora chelys, Sen. Troad. 321. mœrens, Id. Hec. Oct. 1063. Chelyn intendere, Stat. Sylv. 1, 5, 11. laxare, Ibid. 4, 33. pulfare, Luc. ad Pison 159.

* Chēnālōpex, ēcis. f. [ex χην anser, & ἐλώπηξ vulpes] A bird of the goose kind, called a birgander, a barnacle, Plin. 10, 22.

* Chēnōboscum, i. n. [ex χην anser, & βόσκω pasco] A goose pen, or place where geese, and other water-fowl, are kept, Col. 7, 14.

* Chēnōmōcon, i. n. [ex χην anser, & μυνός recessus; quod eā visā anseres dicuntur fugere, & se recondere] An herb, the sight whereof affrights geese, Plin. 21, 11.

* Chēnōpus, ōdis. n. [ex χην anser, & πῦρ pes] An herb like a goose's foot, Plin. 11, 2. Lat. Anseris pes.

* Chērāmītes, is. f. [χεράμιτης, Gr. à lateritio colore] A kind of precious stone, Plin. 37, 10.

* Chērānītes, is. f. [χεράνιτης, Gr.] A stone like ivory, used to preserve dead bodies in, Plin. 36, 17.

* Chērānīus, a, um. adj. [à χέρσος terra] Of land.

* Chērānīus testudines, Land-tortoises, Plin. 9, 10.

* Chērānīus, vel Chērānīus, i. f. [à χέρσος terra, & νῆσος insula] A peninsula, almost surrounded by the sea. (3) Quātor Chersonesice herimæ sunt, Taurica, Media, Cimbrica, & Thracia, quæ & absolutè Chersonesus dicitur Nepoti, Milt. 1. Vid. Fab. apud quem Cherronenus.

* Chērānīscē, adv. [à præced.] After the Chersonese dialect, Varr. 4. de LL. p. 34. ed. Scal.

* Chērōs, i. f. [à χέρσος, Gr. idem] Land, or ground, unmanured; a continent, or main land, Mart. 14, 88.

* Chērōydros, i. m. [à χέρσος terra, & ὕδωρ aqua] A serpent, living as well on land, as in the water, Luc. 9, 711. Conf. Cels. 5, 27.

* || Cherubini, כרובים, Heb. One of the holy orders of angels. Voc. Eccles.

* Chia, æ. f. sc. ficus. A delicious fig of the island Scio, having a poignant taste, Mart. 7, 24.

Chiliarchus, i. & Chiliarcha, æ. m. [ex χίλια mille, & ἀρχή imperium] A captain over a thousand, a colonel, or commander of a thousand men, Curt. 5, 2. & Nepos, Con. 3.

* || Chīliās, ādis. f. [à χίλιος, Gr.] The number of a thousand, Gell. 1, 16.

* Chīliōdōnāmis, is. f. [ex χίλιοι mille, & δύναμις vis] An herb so called from its many virtues, a kind of gentian, Plin. 25, 6.

* Chīliōphyllon, i. n. [ex χίλιοι mille, & φύλλον folium] The herb milfoil, or yarrow.

* || Chīlo, ōnis. m. [ἀ χείλος labrum, sc. à labris impropioribus, Charisius] One who has blubber-lips, Fest.

* Chīmæra, æ. f. [χίμαιρα, Gr.] capella fabulosa quædam & monitrosa. A poetical master, like a lion in the forepart, a dragon behind, and a goat in the middle, Virg. Æn. 6, 288. It is really a mountain in Lycia, with a burning top, but the middle part is pasture, and the bottom abounds in serpents. See Plin. 2, 109. & 5, 27. Also the name of a ship in Virg. Æn. 5, 118. & Sil. 14, 498. of a mifs in Hor.

* Chīmæris, a, um. adj. [ex Chimera, & fero] Producing of chimeras, or monsters, Ov. Met. 6, 338.

* Chīmērīnus, a, um. adj. [χίμερινός, Gr.] Winterly; also the winter tropick, whereto when the sun cometh, the days in the opposite hemisphere are at the shortest, Mart. 9, 20.

* Chīmethylum, i. n. [χίμεθλον, Gr.] sc. ulcus ex hyberno frigore. A kibe, or chilblain, Pallad.

* Chīragia, æ. f. [à χείρ, manus, & ἄγρα, captura] The hand-gout, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 31. & Pers. 5, 58.

* Chīragicus, a, um. adj. [à præced.] Analogicē, One having the gout in his fingers, Cels. 4, 27.

* Chīramaxium, i. n. [à χείρ, manus, & ἄμαξα, currus] A child's go-cart, Petron. c. 28.

* || Chīrīdōra, æ. f. sc. tunica. [à χείρ, manica] Having long sleeves, which was not the Roman fashion. Tunica chiridota, Gell. 7, 12. Lot. Manuleata.

* || Chīrogrāphārius, a, um. adj. [à seq. chirographum] ut & chirographarius debitor, A debtor by bill, or note, Ulp. Creditor chirographarius, That hath a bill of one's hand for money lent, Id. Pecunia chirographaria, Money due by bond, or hand-writing, Ap. JCC.

* Chīrogrāphum, i. n. [ex χείρ, manus, & γράφω, scribo] Cautio manu alicujus scripta, five subscripta. A hand-writing; a bill, or bond, under one's own hand, C. c. Phil. 1, 7. & Juv. 13, 137.

* Chīrogrāphus, i. m. [ab eodem] idem, Quint. 6, 3.

* || Chīrōmantes, æ. & Chīrōmanticus, i. m. [à χείρ, manus, & μάντις vates] One that telleth fortunes by the lines in the hand; a chiromancer, Jun.

* Chīrōnion, i. n. [à Chirone inventore] Centaury; also the herb gentian, or fell-wort; the third sort of panacea, wound-wort, or all heals, reckoned up by Plin. 25, 4. Also a wine so called by him, 23, 1.

* Chīrōnius, a, um. adj. [à præced.] Of Chiron. Chironia vitis, The wild, or black, wine; briny, Plin. 25, 4. Chironium ulcus, A boil, or sore, hard to be cured, such as required a Chiron, or expert surgeon, Lex. ex Plin.

* Chīrōnōmia, æ. f. [ex χείρ, manus, & νόμος, lex] A kind of gesture with the hands, either in dancing, or carving of meat, or pleading, Quint. 1, 11.

* Chīrōnōmon, ontis. m. [ab eodem] part. Græc. pro nomine. Showing nimble motions with his hands, Juv. 5, 121.

* Chīrōnōmus, i. m. [χειρόνομος, Gr.] One that useth motions with his hands in dancing, Juv. 5, 12.

* || Chīrōthēca, æ. f. [ex χείρ, manus, & θήκη, theca] A glove, mitten, or muff, Jun. Usus ejus antiquis ignotus fuit.

* || Chīrōthēcarius, i. m. [à præced.] A glover. Ex Analogiā pendet.

* Chīrurgia, æ. f. [à χείρ, manus, & ἔργον, opus] The art of surgery, or chirurgery, Cic. Att. 4, 3.

* || Chīrurgice, es. f. [ab eodem] Chirurgery, Lex. ex Cels.

* || Chīrurgicus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] Pertaining to surgery, Hygin.

* Chīrurgus, i. m. [ab eodem] A surgeon, or chirurgeon, Mart. 1, 31.

* Chius, a, um. adj. Of the island Scio. Chium vinum, vel absol. Chium, Hor. Chia ficus, Mart. Chia nuces, Calphurn. (3) Observandum venit studiosis hujus linguae in hujusmodi exemplis primam sæpius produci; in nomine tamen insulæ ipsi Horatio aliisque corripi.

Chlāmūdatus, a, um. adj. Cloaked, having a short cloak on, Cic. pro Rab. Fest. 10.

* || Chlāmūdula, æ. f. [dim. à chlāmys] A little cloak, Lex. ex Plaut.

* Chlāmys, ūdis. f. [χίτων, Heb.] (1) A cloak, a habit for a man of war, a soldier's coat. (2) A tunic, or loose coat to be worn over the vest, or doublet. (3) A woman's gown, or mantle. (4) Also a child's garment. (1) Chlāmyde, & pictis conspectus in armis, Virg. Æn. 8, 588. (2) Sumam qui undantem chlāmydem quassando facit, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 55. (3) Virg. Æn. 4, 137. (4) Id. Æn. 3, 484.

* Chlōrion, & Chlōrio, ōnis. m. [ab eod. cum seq.] A green, or yellow, bird, of the bigness of a turtle, never seen but in summer, Plin. 10, 29.

* Chlōris, idis. f. [à χλωρίς viridis] A green finch, or Canary bird.

* Chlōrites, is. f. [ab eodem] A precious stone, green like grass, Plin. 37, 20.

Choaspides, is. f. [à Choaspi fluv. in quo invenitur] A precious stone, green, and glittering like gold, Plin. 37, 10.

* || Chœnix, īcis. f. [χοῖνιξ, Gr.] A measure, by which the Grecians measured their servants allowance of victuals for one day, Bud.

* Chōlēra, æ. f. [à χολή bilis] Cholera, Littl. sed sine auct. Also the illness of the stomach, with a flux, and vomit, Cels. 2, 14. = Tormina, Plin. 31, 6.

* Chōlēricus, a, um. adj. [à præced.] Troubled with cholera, cholerick. Tormina cholerica, Plin. 20, 14.

* Chōliambi, ōrum. pl. m. [à χολῆς claudus, quasi claudi Iambi] A kind of verses differing from the Iambick only in this, that they have an Iambick foot in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth, or last. They are also called Scæzens.

Cholos, i. m. A precious stone of the emerald kind, Plin. 37, 5.

* || Chōma, ātis. n. A water-bank, a sluice; a lock, or weir; a dam, Ulp. Lat. Agger.

* || Chomer, Bibl. כומר, id. quod corus, כר, mensura maxima, continens decem bathos, five ephas.

* Choo, as. act. unde in comp. inchoo, quod vid.

* Chōrāgium, i. n. [χορηγίον, Gr. ex χορηγῶ, suppedito, subministro] (1) The tiring, or dressing, room in play houses. (2) The players apparel, and furniture of the stage, &c. (3) Synec. Dress, or ornament. (1) Vitruv. 5, 9. (2) Plin. 36, 15. (3) Ad Heren. 4, 50.

* Chōrāgus, i. m. [ab eodem] In Greek authors, A setter forth, or the master, of plays, who provides all things at his own expense; but in Latin, The keeper of the apparel, or he who furnishes the attire at the expense of others, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 16. Vid. & Calaub. in carm. vet. poetæ ap. Suet. Aug. 70.

* Chōraules, vel Chōraula, æ. m. [à χορῶς chorus, & αὐλὸς tibia] A minstrel, one that playeth on a pipe, or flute, Mart. 5, 57.

* Chōraulistris, æ. f. [ab eodem] A she-minstrel, or woman-piper, Prop. 4, 9, 13. (3) Melis Chorallistris, vel crotallistris, ut al. leg.

* Chorda, æ. f. [à χορδή, Gr. Intestinum, & fides, quod ex animantium tenuioribus intestinis fieri soleat] The string of a harp, lute, or any other such instrument. || In geometry, The right line, which is drawn within any arch, or piece, of a circle; called also Subtensa. Hinc Anglicè, A cord. Ride-

Ridetur chorda qui semper oberrat eadem, *Hor.*

A. P. 356. Item ant. pro intestino, unde

* Chordapfus, i. m. [à χορδή, & ἀπλεσθαι, quoddam qui manum loco admoveat, chordas intensas tangere videatur] *The wringing, and gripeing, pains; or twisting of the small guts; together with a swelling, Cels.* 4, 16. || *The wind colick, Veg.*

* Chordus, a, um. adj. *Vid.* Cordus.

* Chorea, æ. f. [χορεία, Gr.] saltatio cum cantu. *A dance where many dance together, a ball, Virg. Æn.* 6, 644. || *Media, et si à diphthongo nata, est communis. Festas duxere choreas, Ov. Met.* 8, 181. Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 1644.

* Chōreus, i. m. [χορεῖος, Gr. ita dict. quoddam choreis aptus] *A foot in verse of one long, and one short, syllable; as Scribē. It is also called Trochæus, Cic. Or.* 3, 8.

* || Chōreutes, æ. m. [à χορεύω salto] *A dancer, Fragm. Poët.*

* || Chōriambus, i. m. [χορίαμβος, Gr.] pes ex choreo & iambo constans. *A foot consisting of two short syllables between two long; as ἀνχίετας.*

* Chōrōbates, æ. m. [ex χώρεω regio, & βαίνω eo; q. d. regionis ambulator] *A measure twenty feet long, to measure the height of walls, or turrets, with, as also the depth of waters, &c. Vitruv.* 8, 6.

* Chōrōcitharista, æ. m. [ex χορδὴ chorus, & κιθάρα cithara] *He that plays on a harp, or lute with others as they dance, Suet. Dom.* 4.

* Chōrōcitharistæ, æ. m. f. pl. [ab eodem] *A concert of instruments, and voices.*

* || Chōrōdidascālus, i. m. [ex χορδὴ chorus, & διδάσκαλος magister] *The master of the choir, the chanter; a musick master, Platoni, & Aristot. Lat. Magister chori.*

* || Chōrogrāphia, æ. f. [à χῶρος regio, & γράφω describo] *A description, or map, of a country. || Chorographia est regionis alicujus, Geographia totius terrarum orbis, descriptio.*

* Chōrogrāphus, i. m. [ab eodem] locorum descriptor, *A describer of countries, and regions, Vitruv.* 8, 2.

* || Chōrostātes, æ. m. [ex χορδὴ chorus, & ἱστημι sto] *The chanter in a choir, Bud. Lat. Choripræcentor.*

Chors, tis, f. *Per Sync. ex cohors. A place where poultry are kept, a yard, a barton, a pen, or coop, where capons, or hens, are fed. A band, or company, of soldiers. Vid. Cohors.*

Chortālis, e, adj. [à præced.] *Of such a coop, or that is fed in such a coop. Gallina chortalis, Col. in præf.*

* Chortinon, i. n. [ex χορδὴ gramen] *Oleum ex herbâ graminis, Plin.* 5, 7.

Chōrus, i. m. [χόρος, Gr.] (1) *A company of singers, or dancers; a choir, a company, a concert.* (2) *A band, or company, of men.* (3) *Any company, or assembly.* (1) *Utque viro Phœbi chorus assurrexerit omnis, Virg. Ecl.* 6, 66. (2) *Catilina stipatus choro juventutis erat, Cic. pro Mur.* 24.

(3) *Scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus, Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 77. *Risit chorus omnis ab alto Astorum, Stat.*

* || Chrestōlōgus, i. m. sc. blandiloquus [à χρεσδὸς bonus, & λόγος sermo] *That useth fair words to small effect, that saith well, but doth ill, Capitol. in Pert.* 13.

* Chreston, i. n. [à χρεσδὸν, Gr. sc. utile] *Succory, Plin.* 20, 8.

* Chriā, æ. f. [à χρεῖα, usus] *A short moral sentence for an exercise in rhetoric, Quint.* 1, 9.

* || Chriāma, ātis, n. [à χρίω ungo] *Chriasm, unctio. Lat. Unguentum.*

* || Chriānismus, i. m. Ambr. & || Chriānitas, ātis, f. Cassiodor. [à seq. Chriānus] *Christianity.*

* || Chriānus, i. m. [à Christo, sic dict. primum Antiochiæ, *Ant.* 11, 26.] *A Christian, a man professing Christ, and his religion.*

* || Chriācōla, æ. c. g. [ex Christus & colo] *A worshiper of Christ, Prud. Cath.* 3, 56.

* || Chriāgenus, a, um. adj. [ex Christus & gēno, ant. pro gigno] *Born of Christ. Chriāgena domus, Prud. Ham.* 787.

* || Chriāpōtens, tis. [ex Christus & potens] *Powerfull in Christ, Prud. in Symm.* 2, 709.

* Chrōma, ātis, n. [à χρώμα, Gr. color] *Pleasant, and delightful musick, sung with quavers, and graces, Vitruv.* 5, 4. *Also a set-off, a colour, or fair pretence in rhetoric. Boët. Latine Color.*

* || Chrōmātiarii, ōrum, pl. m. [à præced.] *Those who have coloured, and tanned, skins: for the ancients anointed themselves, and kept in the sun, that the body might drink in the oil, Cornut. in Pers.*

* || Chrōmāticus, a, um. adj. i. e. coloratus. [ab eodem] *A set way of singing. || Chromaticum melos, Rhodig.* 5, 22.

* Chrōnica, ōrum, pl. n. [à χρόνος, tempus] *Chronicles, or histories, of things done from time to time, Plin.* 35, 9.

* || Chrōnicus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem thema e] *¶ Libri chronici, Chronicles, records, registers, ancient histories, Gell.* 17, 21. *Morbus chronicus, i. e. diuturnus, siue centis temporibus rediens, Ex usu Medic.*

* Chrōnicus, i. m. [ab eodem] *A chronologer, an historian, who writes the account of time, Plin.* 35.

* || Chrōnissō, as. neut. [ab eodem] *To pass away the time. Agni luduat blandique chronifant, Lucret.* 1, 2, 320. || *Sed rectius consistant.*

* Chrōnōlēi, ōrum, pl. m. [à χρόνος tempus & λήγος nuxax] *Old dotards, Lucret. ap. Litt. sed querendo locum frustra fui.*

* || Chrōnōlōgia, æ. f. [à seq. chronologus] *Chronology, the art of reckoning time.*

* || Chrōnōlōgus, i. m. [ex χρόνος, tempus, & λέγω, dico] *A writer of chronicles, a chronologer.*

* Chrysālis, is, f. [χρυσάλις, Gr.] *A worm, or grub, of which cometh the butterfly, Plin.* 11, 23.

* Chrysanthēmum, i. n. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & ἄνθος flos] *Crociroot, with yellow flowers, called golden knobs. Some take it for the corn marygold, Plin.* 26, 8.

* Chrysēlectrum, i. n. subst. [χρυσήλεκτρον, Gr. ex χρυσὸς aurum, & ἤλεκτρον, electrum] *Gold coloured amber, Plin.* 37, 4.

* Chrysēlectrus, a, um. adj. [à præced.] *¶ Lapidēs chrysēlectri, Stones of a yellow amber colour, Plin.* 37, 9.

* Chrysēdōton, i. n. [χρυσέδετον, Gr. à χρυσὸς aurum, & ἐνδὲο ligo] *A cup tipt with gold, Mart.* 2, 43.

* Chrysippēa, æ. f. [à Chrysippo inventore dict.] *A kind of herb, Plin.* 26, 9.

* Chrysites, æ. m. [à χρυσὸς aurum] *aliter Philogynos dict. Plin.* 37, 10. *Item genus lapidis mortariærum, Id.* 36, 22.

* Chrysitis, is, f. [ab eodem] *Gold foam, the foam that comes off tried lead, being in colour yellow, like gold, Plin.* 33, 6. *Latine, Spuma auri. Also the herb milfoil, or yarrow, Id.* 26, 6.

* Chrysōbēryllus, i. m. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & ἑρύλλος beryllus] *A crystal stone shining like gold, Plin.* 37, 5.

* Chrysōcarpum, i. n. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & καρπὸς fructus] *A kind of ivy, Plin.* 16, 34.

* Chrysōcolla, æ. f. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & κόλλα gluten] *Auri glutinum, vulgò borax, Plin.* 33, 5. *Conf. Cels.* 5, 6.

* Chrysōcōme, es, f. [ex χρυσὸς, & κόμη coma] *The herb milfoil, or yarrow, with golden locks, Plin.* 21, 8.

* Chrysōlāchanum, i. n. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & λάχανον olus] *The herb orange, Plin.* 27, 8.

* Chrysōlampis, idis, f. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & λάμπος luceo] *A precious stone fiery by night, and pale by day, Plin.* 37, 10.

* Chrysōlithos, i. m. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & λίθος lapis] *A chrysolite, Ov. Met.* 2, 109.

* Chrysōmēlum, i. n. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & μέλον malum] *A yellow quince, an orange, Plin.* 15, 11.

* || Chrysōpastus, i. m. [ex χρυσὸς, & πάσσω infuso] *A precious stone, sprinkled, as it were, with gold sand, Sol.*

* Chrysōphrys, ydis, f. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & ὄφρυς supercilium] *A fish so called from the*

golden colour over his eyes. Et auri chrysophrys imitata decus, Ov. Hal. 111.

* Chrysōpis, is, f. [à χρυσός, & ὄψ, aspectus] *A precious stone like gold, Plin.* 37, 10.

* Chrysōplūm, auri lavandi officina [à χρυσὸς aurum, & πλύνω lavo] *A place where gold is tried, or washed from other metals, Bud.*

* Chrysōprāsus, i. m. χρυσόπρασος, Gr. à χρυσὸς aurum, & πράσον porrum, quoddam sit coloris porracei, i. e. viridis, aureis intervenientibus guttis, *Isid.* *A kind of green stone mixed with a golden brightness, Plin.* 37, 5.

* Chrysōptērus, i. m. [ex χρυσός, & πτερόν ala] *A kind of topaz, Plin.* 37, 10.

* Chrysōs, i. m. [à χρυσός, Gr. i. e. aurum] *Go'd, Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3. *Item piscis auri coloris, Plin.* 32, 11. *A gilt head, a fish, the same, as is thought by some, with chrysophrys.*

* Chrysōthāles, is, f. [ex χρυσός, & θάλλω g rmino] *The lesser sort of wall pennywort, Plin.* 25, 13.

* || Chrysulca, æ. f. [à χρυσός, aurum, & ἔλκω traho] *Aqua fortis, the water wherewith goldfiners wash off gold, when mixed with other metals, Alciat.*

* || Chy, i. m. [à χῆς, Gr.] *The same measure among the Greeks, as, the congius among the Latins, viz. six quarts, Bud.*

* || Chytra, æ. f. *A pot, or pipkin. Vid. Chytra.*

* Chydæus, a, um. adj. [à χυδαῖος, Gr. copiosus, quia quæ copiosa, sunt, idcirco vilia] *Vile, of no worth. Chydææ palmæ, Plin.* 14, 10. *Deityli chydæi, Id.* 13, 4. *Idææ matri dicati, per jocum dicti, chydæi, qu. indigni, qui dicantur Idæi, Martini. || Clydæum vinum, Wine made of palm, Pallad.*

* || Chy, i. m. [χυδός, Gr.] *A white juice proceeding from meat digested in the stomach, Med.*

* || Chymus, i. m. [à χύμος, Gr.] *The juice of meat after the second digestion, which by means of the urins repairs the waste of every part, Med.*

* || Chytra, æ. f. siue Chytra [quia aliquid in eam χύεται, i. e. funditur] *A pot, or pipkin, Cato, R. R.* 158.

* Chytrōpōdum, i. n. [χυτροπόδιον, Gr. ex χύτρα olla, quæ à χύω fundo, & πόδιον podium] *A little porquet, or skillet, Pall.*

* Chytrōpōla, æ. m. [ex χύτρα olla, & πωλέω vendo] *A pot-seller, Pall.*

* || Chytrōpus, ōdis, m. [ex χύτρα, & πῦς pes] *A porquet, or pot having feet; also a triquet, to set pots on. Vid. Adag. in Chil.*

C ante I.

Cibālis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, meat, or food, Varr. R. R.* 2, 11. || *Cibalis fistula, The passage whereby meat goeth into the stomach, the gullet, Laet.*

Cibāria, ōrum, pl. n. *Food, meat, viſuals, for man, cattle, fishes, &c. || Præbere cibaria alicui, To find one in meat, and drink, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 20. *Beum cibaria, Cato, R. R.* 6, 60. *Si piscis domini cibariis faginatur, Col.*

Cibārium, i. n. (1) *The second sort of flour.* (2) *Also food. (1) Plin.* 18, 19. (2) *Sen. de Ben.* 3, 21.

Cibārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to meat, or viſuals, or common food. || Cibarius panis, Household bread, bolted, or coarse-bread, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 34. *Cibaria uva, A grape, or raisin, fit to be eaten, Plin.* 14, 3. *Cibarium vinum, Small wine for the table, to drink at meals, Varr. Oleum cibarium, Oil for ordinary uses, Col.* 12, 50. *Homo cibarius, A sorry ordinary fellow, Varr.*

Cibātūrus, a, um. part. *About to feed. Ex consuetudine manu sua cibaturus, Suet. Tib.* 72.

Cibātus, ūs, m. *Viſualing, food, sustenance, provision; the feeding, or fattening, of cattle. Cibatus canis proprius hominis quam ovis, Varr. R. R.* 2, 9. = *Commeatus, Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 67.

† Cibicida, æ. f. *A greedy gut, or devourer of meat, Non. ex Lucil.*

Cībo, as. act. *To feed, nourish, or fatten. Ea genera quæ intra septa cibantur, Col.* 8, 10. *Conf. Lucr.* 1, 1092. & *Suet. Tib.* 22.

Cibōrium,

Ciborium, i. n. (1) Properly, *The Egyptian bean, that grows bulky out of its cod.* (2) *A large drinking cup, like that bean, or, perhaps, made of it.* (1) Plin. 21, 15. & Dioscor. 2, 97. (2) Oblivioso lævia Massico Ciboria exple, *Hor. Carm.* 2, 7, 21.

Cibus, i. m. (1) *Meat, any kind of victuals, food.* (2) *Met. Increase, nourishment.* (1) Dicitur in venas cibus, *Lucret.* 2, 1124. Onustus cibo, & vino, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 30. Homini cibus utilissimus simplex, *Plin.* 11, 53. (2) Animi cultus ille erat ei quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, *Cic.* Hæc sunt jucundi causa, cibique mali, *Ov. Rem.* 138. ¶ E flammâ cibum petere, *Prov.* To do, or suffer, any thing for a meal's meat, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 38.

* **Cicada**, æ. f. [à κίκα, ut fuerit hinc κίκα, ex cuius acc. κίκα, factum *Lat.* cicada, ut lampada, &c.] (1) *A sanderelle, or according to others, a balm-cricket.* (2) ¶ Per Antonom. *A bad poet.* (1) Veteres ponunt tunicas æstate cicadæ, *Lucr.* 4, 56. (2) *Vid. Voss. Instit. Orat.* 4, 12. ¶ Non est quod vulgò, *Agrasbopper*, vocamus; sed insectum longè diversum, corpore & rotundiore, & brevior, qui arbusculis infidet & sonum quadruplo majorem edit. *Agrasbopper*, rectè locustam reddideris, *Morl. ex Ray.*

¶ **Cicatrîco**, as. i. e. cicatricem induco. *To heal up, to cicatrize; to skin, or close up, a wound into a scar, Fest.*

Cicatrîcôsus, a, um. adj. *That hath many scars; full of chops, or gashes, Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 290.

Cicatrîcûla, æ. f. [dim. à cicatrix] *A little scar, Cels.* 2, 10.

Cicatrix, icis. f. (1) *A scar, or seam of a wound.* (2) *A chop in the bough of a tree.* (3) *Met. A rent, or patch, in a shoe.* (4) ¶ *The hatchings in a graven image, wherein the gilding sticks.* (1) Neque pugnas narrat, neque cicatrices suas, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 29. (2) Admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 379. (3) Recens limum ostendit non una cicatrix, *Juv.* 3, 151. (4) *Lex. ex Plin.* ¶ Refricare cicatricem, *To rub up an old sore, Cic. in Rull.* 3, 2. Ducitur cicatrix, *Is healed, Ov. Pont.* 1, 3, 15.

Cicum, i. n. al. **Cicum**. (1) *The skin in a pomegranate, which parts the kernels.* (2) *Metaph. A thing of nought, a straw, a rush, a pin, &c.* (1) *Varr. L. L.* 6, 5. (2) Eluas te, an exungare circum non interdium, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 22.

Cicer, Æris. n. *A small pulse less than pease; of which some are white, some red; vetches, Hor. Sat.* 6, 115. ¶ *Cicer arietinum, Chick-pease, Plin.* It is used for a quantity, either in the sing. or plur. as *Ciceris modii tres, Col.* 3, 13. *Nec minus ervum, & cicera, Id.* 3, 11.

Cicera, æ. f. *A kind of pulse good for fodder, Col.* 2, 7.

Cicercûla, æ. f. [dim. à cicer] *Chicklings, little chickens, Plin.* 18, 12. *V. Col.* 2, 10.

Cicercûlum, i. n. *A kind of cinoper, or red colour, Plin.* 35, 6.

* **Cichôreum**, i. n. [κίχόριον, Gr.] *The herb succory, Hor. Carm.* 1, 31, 16.

* **Cichôrium**, i. n. [κίχάριον, Gr. idem] *Chicbery, or succory, the wild endive, Plin.* 19, 17. *Lat. Intybus erraticus.*

* **Cici**, n. indecl. [κίχι, Gr.] *A shrub in Latin named Ricinus, (because the seeds of it are like the vermin we call ticks) Plin.* 15, 7. It is also vulgarly called, *Cataputia major.* Of this shrub is made the *Oleum cicinum*, *Id.* 23, 4.

Cicindela, æ. f. [à præp. cis, & candeo; ut à nileo, nitela, *Varr.*] *A worm shining by night, a glow-worm, Plin.* 18, 26.

* **Cicum**, oleum. [à cici, quod & ricinum] *An oil extracted from the seed of the shrub cici, good to purge the belly, Plin.* 23, 4.

Ciconia, æ. f. [à Ciconibus, Thraciæ populo] (1) *A fork.* (2) *An instrument wherewith husbandmen make furrows and ditches even, that no one part might be deeper and broader than another.* (3) *Met. A mock, when we make the sign of a fork's bill by bending one's finger at another behind*

one's back. (1) *Candida pennis ciconia, Ov. Met.* 6, 97. (2) *Col.* 3, 13. ubi descriptionem, & feramur videre potes. (3) *O Janæ, à tergo quem nulla ciconia pinxit, Pers. Sat.* 1, 58. ¶ *Prænestinis dic. conia. Vid. Plaut. Truc.* 3, 2.

¶ **Cicuba**, æ. f. *A weed in corn, Lex. ex Plin.* * **Cicua**, Æris. omn. gen. adj. [à cieo, ut *Varr. LL.* 6, 5.] *Tame, gentle, mild, that will come to hand.* ¶ *Varia genera bestiarum, vel cicurum, vel ferarum, Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. ¶ *Cicui ingenium, A gentle nature, or mild disposition, Varr. LL.* 6.

* ¶ **Cicûrio**, is, Ære. [à præced.] *To cluck like a hen, Auct. Philom.*

* † **Cicûro**, as. act. [ab eodem] *To tame, or make tame, Varr. LL.* 6, 5. ex *Pac.*

Cicus, & **Cicum**. *The skin which divideth the grains, or kernels, in a pomegranate, Plaut. Vid. Ciccum.*

Cicuta, æ. f. (1) *An herb much like cur-bemlock; the juice of which being an extreme cold poison, was therefore used by the Athenians in common executions.* (2) *A kind of belladonna, which served (according to Horace and Persius) to purge melancholy, madness, and frenzy.* (3) *Also Meton, A pipe made of the hollow stalk of a hemlock, or kecks; a shepherd's pipe.* (4) ¶ *The space, or distance, in canes, and reeds, betwixt two knots.* (1) *Sicut cicuta homini venenum est, sic cicuta vinum, Plin.* 16, 5. (2) *Quæ poterunt unquam satis expurgare cicuta? Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 53. (3) *Septem compacta cicutis Fistula, Virg. Ecl.* 2, 36. (4) *Interp. Serv.*

Cidâris, is. f. [ab Heb. כתר, corona,] *A sash about the cap or turban, worn by the Persian kings, and priests; also the cap itself, Curt.* 3, 3.

¶ **Cidônium**, i. n. *A quince, Litt. Sed rectius scrib. cydonium, à Cydone urbe, quod vid.*

¶ * **Ciendus**, a, um. part. [à cio] *Eratum ciendum, i. e. hæreditas dividenda, FCC.*

* **Ciens**, tis. part. [ab eodem] *Raiseing, or stirring up. Martem ciens, Virg. Æn.* 9, 766. *Modò cingulos nomine ciens, Tac. Ann.* 2, 81, 1. *pugnam, Liv.* 3, 18, bellum, *Just.* 22, 7.

* **Cieo**, es, Ævi. -itum, Ære. act. [à cieo moveo, fut. 2. κίω, Ion. κίω] (1) *To move, or stir.* (2) *To incite, cause, or make.* (3) *To provoke and egg one on, to rouse, to summon, to call.* (4) *To call upon, or invoke.* (5) *To name.* (6) *To repel, or drive back.* (1) *Nereus imo ciet æquora fundo, Virg. Æn.* 2, 419. (2) & *Cruciatum ciete, Cic. de Fin.* 2, 29. & *gemitum, lachrymas, Virg.* (3) *Ære ciete viros, Id. Æn.* 6, 165. (4) *Magnâ supremum voce ciemus, Id.* (5) *Ciete nomina singulorum, Tac. Ann.* 1, 21. (6) *Errantem dextrâ ciet obivus ignem, Vall. Flav.* 7, 578. ¶ *Alvum ciete, To purge, Col.* 6, 5, *urina, To provoke urine, Plin.* 20, 5. = **Cio**, civi, citum, à κίω, propriè voco, Ænt. moveo.

* **Cieor**, Æri. pass. [à cieo] *To be moved, or stirred up. Ad cuius nutum absentis tumultus cienteur, Tac. Ann.* 14, 61, 5.

¶ **Cifra**, æ. f. quod per s scribi debuit [à Syr. צפר] *A cifre, or cipher.*

* ¶ **Cilibantum**. *Vid. infra cillibæ.*

¶ **Cilicinus**, a, um. adj. *Made of hair, or hair cloth, Bibl.* à

Cilicium, ii. n. [à Cilicibus, qui primi fecerunt, *Varr.* vel à ciliis, i. e. pilis, quod ex pilis hircorum fieret, *Jos. Scal.*] *Hair-cloth made of goats hair, wherewith the Arabians made their tents: a garment of the same cloth, made for the service of the camp, and the use of seamen, Alcon.* ¶ *Also a garment used by devout ascetics and penitents, Ecclef.*

Cilium, ii. n. [à cilleo, i. e. moveo, *M.*] (1) *The utmost edge of the eye lid, out of which the hairs grow.* (2) *Also the hairs of the eye-lids.* (1) *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) *Cels.*

† **Cilleo**, es. antiq. vel **Cillo**, is. *To stir, or move; to twinkle, Serv.* † *Moveo.*

* ¶ **Cillibæ**, ærum. f. pl. mensæ rotundæ [à Gr. κίλλισ, Suid.] *A round table, or stand with three legs, to set cups on, Fest.* ¶ *Leg. & cillibantum, Varr.*

¶ **Cillones**, um. pl. m. *Minstrels using filthy and unclean gestures. Al. cilonos, Cic. in Sallust.*

Cillo, Æris. m. *Fest. Al. leg. cillo. One that bath a head with a sharp crown like a sugar-loaf, or that bath a great forehead, or that is beetle-browed, Flav. Caper vetust. grammaticus.*

* **Cima**, æ. f. *The top of an herb, Plin. Vid. cyma.* ¶ *Scrib. & cyma.*

¶ **Cimbri**, id. quod latrones lingua Gall. *Fest.*

* ¶ **Cin eliarches**, vel **Cimeliarcha**, æ. m. [à κειμήλιον thesaurus, & ἀρχὴ princeps] *The master of the jewel-house; a church-warden, Cod.*

* ¶ **Cimeliarchium**, vel **on**, i. n. [ab eodem] *A jewel house; also a vestry in a church, Justinian.*

* ¶ **Cimelum**, i. n. [κείμηλον, Gr.] *A jewel, or precious thing, not to be daily used; also a board, or store, Jun.*

Cimex, icis. *A kind of fly, or worm, breeding in wood, or paper; a wall-louse, chinch, or bug, Plin. Tritus cimice lectus, Mart.* 11, 33, 1.

* **Cimolia terra**. [à Cimolus Cretici maris insula] *Fullers-earth, Plin.* 35, 16. *Cels.* 2 ult.

* **Cinædia**, ærum. f. pl. [à cinædus] *Stones found in the brain of the fish cinædus, Plin.* 37, 10.

* **Cinædicus**, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Wanton, lecherous, bawdy. Cinædica cantio, Plaut. Stich.* 5, 5, 19.

* **Cinædulus**, a, um. adj. [dim. à cinædus] *A little wanton, Macr.* 3, 14.

* **Cinædus**, i. m. [à κενός vacuus, & αἰδώς, pudor, qu. sine pudore] (1) *A gelded youth, a catamite, one abused against nature.* (2) *A wanton dancer, or shouter of tricks; a tumbler.* (3) *Also a fish all over yellow.* (1) *Catull.* 17, 2. (2) *Ad saltandum non cinædus malacis æquè est atque ego, Plaut. Mill.* 3, 1, 73. *interp. Nonio.* (3) *Plin.* 32. ult.

* **Cinædus**, a, um. adj. [à præced.] or, comp. pro cinædicus, *Soft, wanton, bawdy. Cinæda frons, Mart.* 6, 39, 12. *Ut decuit cinædiorem, Catull.* 10, 24.

* **Cināra**, æ. f. [à Gr. κινάρα] *An artichoke, Col.* 10, 235. ubi eleg. *Carm. descriptit.* ¶ *Scrib. & cynara.*

* **Cincinnatius**, a, um. adj. [à cincinnus] *That hath curled, or crisped, hair. ¶ Cincinnatius ganeo, A debauchee, Cic. post. Red. in Sen.* 5.

* **Cincinnatius**, i. m. dim. [ab eodem] *A little lock, or curl, of hair, Varr.*

* **Cincinnus**, i. m. [κίκιννος, Gr. insertâ liquida, *Voss.*] *A bush of crisped, curled, or braided, hair; a curled, or fix'd, lock. Madentes cincinnorum fimbriæ, Cic. in Pison.* 11.

Cincticulus, i. m. [dim. à cinctus] *A short coat girded about the navel, and reaching to the middle of the leg, Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 28.

Cinctorium, i. n. quo cingimur. *A girth, or girdle; a belt, a waist belt, Pomp. Meia* 2, 1. *Ubi vulgò corruptè Tentorium.*

† **Cinctulus**, i. m. [dim. à cinctus] *A little girding, Lex. ex Plaut.*

Cinctura, æ. f. *A girding, Suet. Jul.* 45, & *Quint.* 11, 3.

Cinctus, a, um. part. [à cingor] (1) *Girded.* (2) *Encircled, beset with, surrounded, environed.* (1) *Cinctus gladio, Liv.* 38, 21. (2) *Humus æquore cincta, Ov. A. A.* 2, 469.

Cinctus, Æs. m. verb. [à cingo] *A man's girdle, as cingulum is the woman's, Varr.* But this difference is not observed in authors. Also a kind of short coat girded a little below the paps. *A dress, or garb; as ¶ cinctus Gabinus, A manner of wearing the gown, used by the citizens of Gabii, who threw one part under their right arm, and the same lappet back again over the left shoulder, Virg.* In which fashion a victory having been once gotten, the consul ever after (for luck's sake) used it when he denounced war, *Serv.*

Cinctutus, a, um. adj. [à cinctus, ut actutum, ab actum, i. e. cinctu indutus, *Litt.*] *Armed, and ready to fight; or girt, and trussed up, after the old fashion. ¶ Cinctuti Cethegi, Ancient, or, according to some, warlike, Hor. A. P.* 50.

¶ **Cinēfacio**, Ære, fæci, factum [ex cinis & Ya-cio] *To bring, or turn, to ashes, unde*

Cinēfactus, a, um. part. [à præced.] Turned to ashes, incinerated. At nos horrifico cinēfactum te prope busto Infatiabiliter deslebitus, *Lucret.* 3, 929.

* **Cinēraceus**, a, um. adj. [à cinis] Of an ash colour, *Plin.* 25, 13.

* || **Cinēralia**, ōrum. pl. n. [ab eodem] qui & dies cinerum dic. quo frontes cinere illinuntur. The feast of Ash-wednesday, or the first day of Lent, Jun.

* **Cinērārius**, i. m. [ex eod. them.] id quod cinisflo. A tireman, who makes dresses for women, or attends them when they are dressing. Qui calamistros, in cinere calefactos ministrabat, à cinere cinerarius est appellatus, *Varr. de LL.* 4, 29. || Cinerarios etiam qui martyrum cineres, & reliquias venerantur, per convivium dixit Vigilantius, *Hier.*

* **Cinēreus**, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] Of, or like, ashes; of an ash-colour, *Plin.* 14. || Cineria vitis, A kind of hedge-wine, *Id.* 14, 3.

* || **Cinēricius**, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] id. quod cinereus. Also baked, or roasted under ashes. || Panis cinericius, Bread baked in the ashes, or on the bare hearth.

* || **Cinērosus**, a, um. adj. [à cinis] Ashy, or full of ashes, *Apul. p.* 129.

Cingendus, a, um. part. To be encompassed, or girded about. Cingenda sepibus altis seges est, *Or. A. Am.* 3, 562.

Cingens, tis. part. Tying round, encompassing about. Cingens viridi tempora pampino, *Hor. Od.* 3, 25, 20. Horæ cingentes, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 92. Aequora cingentia terras, *Or. Met.* 2, 6. Cingens aëra ramis lucus, *Luc.* 3, 400.

Cingillus, i. m. dim. Gloss. vet. σρόφιον, ζώνιον. A little girdle. Venit galbino iuccincta cingillo, *Petron. Frag. Trag.* p. 56.

CINGO, ěre, xi, ctum. act. (1) To tie about. (2) To gird. (3) To surround, or defend, in a proper, or metaph. sense. (4) To surround, or environ; to besiege, or beset. (5) To dwell round about. (1) Spicis tempora cinge, *Ceres, Tib.* 2, 1, 4. (2) Ense latus cinxit, *Or. F.* 2, 783. (3) Muris cum cingeret Albam, *Virg. AEn.* 5, 597. Diligentiùs urbem religione, quam ipis muris cingitis, *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* 3, 40. (4) Cingere urbem obsidione, *Virg. AEn.* 3, 52. (5) Quique lacum cinxere Bycen, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 68.

|| **Castra vallo cingere**, To entrench, *Liv.* 7, 39. || **Cingere arborem**, i. e. delibrare, To peel, or bark, it, *Paul.* Cingere flammâ, *Met.* To assault by love. *Virg. AEn.* 1, 677.

Cingor, i. pass. (1) To be girt about, or surrounded, &c. (2) To be fenced, or secured. (3) To be joined, or coupled. (1) Portius cingitur & concluditur urbe, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 37. (2) *Val. Flacc.* 6, 477. (3) *Claud.* 2, in prim. Conf. *Stil.* 101.

Cingula, æ. f. A band to bind beasts with, a girth. Et nova velocem cingula lædat equum, *Or. Rem. Am.* 236.

Cingulum, i. n. (1) A girdle, or binding band. (2) || The bride's girdle. (3) The cestus of Venus. (4) || *Met.* An herb in the sea growing like a girdle, sea-belt. (5) Also the five zones, or climates, are called cingula. (1) Notis fulserunt cingula bullis, *Virg. AEn.* 12, 942. (2) Fest. (3) Fœcunda monstros cingula, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 471. (4) *Litt.* Nullo autem. *auet. citato.* (5) Cernis terram quasi quibusdam redimitam, & circumdatam cingulis, *Cic. in Somnio Scip.* 15. || Cingulo spoliare, i. e. dignitate, & magistratu, *Rud. ex Accursio.*

|| **Cingulus**, a, um. adj. Slender, or small in the waist, *Fest.*

* **Ciniflo**, ōnis. m. [ex cinis & flo] (1) He that inakes hot the iron for women to frizzle, crisp, or curl, their hair; a frizler, or curler of the hair. (2) Also he that made ashes, or powder, to colour womens hair, or blew them upon the hair. (3) || Also a chymist. (1) *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 98. (2) *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 35. (3) *Ap. recent. Vid. Cinerarius.*

* || **Cinīphes**, um. pl. m. *Vulg. interp. al. scrib.* Cynīphes perperam. [à κνήφη, urtica, quia pungunt] Little flies, but cruelly stinging. They made one

of the plagues of Egypt. *Hor. Latine muliones Plinius vocat,* 11, 19.

* **CINIS**, cinēris. m. ap *Catull.* aliosque *vett. f.* [ab ant. ciner, quod à Gr. κόνη] signif. multitudinem, tam in sing. quàm plur. (1) Ashes, embers. (2) The cinders; (3) Also *Met.* The reliques, and memory of the dead. (1) Cinere ut multâ latet obrutus ignis, *Lucr.* 4, 924. Incendis per ignes Suppositos cineri doloso, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 7. (2) *Met.* Adscendit classem cum cineribus Germanici, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 75. (3) Obsecravat per fratris sui mortui cinerem, *Cic. pro Quint.* 31. || **Cinis lixivius**, Liemade of ashes, *Plin.* 14, 20. Suprema terre cineris, To solemnize one's funeral, *Virg. AEn.* 6, 213. || Dies cinerum, Ash-wednesday.

* || **Cinisculus**, i. m. dim. [à cinis] Small ashes, *Prud. Hymn.* 10, 141.

* **Cinnābāri**, n. indecl. & **Cinnābāris**, is. f. [κιννάβαρις, Gr.]; Ita minium vocant Indi, *Plin.* 33, 7. A gum, or liquor of an Indian tree; also a soft red stone found in mines, called minium, red-lead, or vermillion; and by an Indian voca cinoper, i. e. dragon's blood, from its colour.

* || **Cinnāmeus**, a, um. adj. [à cinnamum] Smelling of cinnamon, *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 354.

* **Cinnāmōiōgus**, i. m. [ex κιννάμωον cinnamum, & λέγω colligo] A bird in Arabia, that makes her nest of cinnamon, *Plin.* 10, 33.

* **Cinnāmōmīnus**, a, um. adj. [à seq. cinnamomum] Made of cinnamon, *Plin.* 13, 1. edit. *Hard.*

* **Cinnāmōmum**, i. n. [κιννάμωμον, Gr.] The cinnamon tree, or cinnamon itself, *Plin.* 12, 19. &

* **Cinnāmum**, i. [κιννάμωον, Gr. ab Hebr. קנמון] Idem, *Or. Met.* 15, 399. *Claud. Nupt. Hon. & Mar.* 95.

Cinnāris, is. f. An herb which is a remedy against poison to the stag, or hart, *Plin.* 8, 7.

|| **CINNUS**, is. m. [κέννα, Gr. cinnum] A minglemangle, or gallimaufry of several things together; a hotch-potch, or mish-mash; a medley, *Cic. in Orat. c.* 6. restituente *Gruter. ex Non.* 1, 295. locum antè depravatum. || Also a kind of potion made up of divers sorts of liquor, *Non.* A rolling, or plaiting of the hair in locks, and curls, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 32. Ubi tamen mel. libb. hab. cinnos.

|| **Cinxia Juno** [à cingendo, quod sponsus solveret cingulum novæ nuptæ] *Arnob.*

* || **Cinýra**, æ. f. *Vulg. int.* [κινύρα, Gr. Heb. כנור, qu. à κινύρεος, i. e. οινύρεος, lamentabilis, *Hes.*] A harp, or cittern; a musical instrument with ten strings, used at funerals for melancholy tunes. It was played upon with a quill, or bow, *Joseph.*

* **Cio**, ĩre, ĩvi, tum. [à κίω, eo, i. e. ire facio, moveo, κύνω, signif. & dividere. à κχιω, i. e. κχιζω, unde † *erctum non citum.* i. e. patrimonium non divilum, *Donat.*] To stir, call, or excite. Ea res aut cit alvum, aut movet febrem, *Col.* 6, 5.

|| **C'phra**, æ. f. [à ספרא, i. e. numerus] A cipher, or note in numbering.

Cippus, i. m. (1) A palisado, or sharp stake. (2) || Wooden shackles to put the feet of offenders in. (3) A grave-stone, or monument. (4) || A little bill, or mark, called a barrow, or goal. (1) *Cæf. B. G.* 7, 73. (2) *Vet. Gloss.* πωδοδάμν; sic interpretatur. *Auct. ad Heren.* 1, 13. & *Cic. de Inventione* 2, 50. soleas ligneas vocant. (3) Levior cippus nunc imprimit ossa? *Perf.* 1, 37. (4) *Val. Prob. de notis, CIPP.* Cippus, id est, terminus. *Vet. inscript. TERMINAVIT. RIPAM. R. R. PROXIMO. CIPPO.*

* **Circa**, præp. cum acc. [à circum] About. It is said, (1) Of time. (2) Place. (3) Persons. (4) Thing. (5) With one, or in his company. (6) Concerning. (7) About, more, or less. (8) Nigh, or near, to; hard by. (9) In. (1) Circa lustra decem, *Hor. Od.* 4, 1, 6. (2) Circa Capuam, *Cic. Rull.* 1, 7. (3) Urgeris turbâ circum te stan'e, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 135. (4) Circa singulas heminas, *Cæf.* 7, 15. (5) Circa regem erat, & Phrygum turba, & Macedonum, *Curt.* 3, 3. (6) Varia circa hæc opinio, *Plin.* 8, 16. (7) Circa H. S. vi

cies, *Suet. in Claud.* 6. (8) Circa caprificos ferus innoxius alloqui, *Plin.* (9) Circa omnia defece-runt, *Liv.* Animus est circa campos, *Hier. Od.* 2, 5, 5. || Circa Demetrium, About, near, or in, his time; *Quint.* 1, 4. || Penitur adverbialiter, Everywhere, round about. Hostes, exhausto circâ omni agro, ad ultimum inopiæ venturos sciebat, *Liv.*

* **Circæa**, sc. herba, [à Circe] The herb called nightshade, *Plin.* 27, 8.

* **Circæum**, i. n. [à Circe] herba quæ & mandragora dic. *Plin.* 25, 13.

* || **Circænea**, avis, quæ volans circuitum facit, *Fest.* Any kind of bird, that fetches a compass in flying; a kite.

* **Circenses**, sc. ludi, *Juv.* [à circo magno, in quo agitari solebant] Games, or exercises, of wrestling, running, &c. kept by the Romans in a large place, called the circus. Also running with great horses, tilts, barriers, jousts, or tournaments, were so called. || **Agitatores circenses** in quaternas factiones dispartiebantur, quæ & diverso vestitu, diversas anni horas repræsentarent, sc. prasina ver, ruffia æstatem, alba autumnum, & veneta hiemem. *Domitianus* duas alias addidit, purpuream, & auratom, quæ tamen non durasse videntur; cum de illis postea sit altum silentium.

* **Circensis**, e. adj. [à circus] Of, or belonging to, the circus, or place of exercise, *Mart.* 14, 160.

† **Circerus**, i. m. A great boy, or galley, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 42. || al. leg. *cercurum.*

* **Circus**, itis. m. [circus] (1) || A hoop, or ring, of iron, or brass. (2) Any hoop, or ring. (3) A sort of olives. (1) *Fest.* (2) *Varr.* (3) *Col.* 5, 8.

* **Circinatio**, ōnis. f. verb. [à circino] An orbicular motion, a turning round, a measuring with compasses, *Vitr.* 3, 3. & 9, 6.

* || **Circinatio**, adv. By turning round, in fashion of a compass, *Lex. ex Plin.*

* **Circinatus**, a, um. part. Compassed, rounded, *Plin.* 16, 23. || **Circinatum tympanum**, The mariners compass, *Jun.* † *Amussim*, quod est ap. *Vitruv.* ab hac notione propius abesse videtur.

* **Circino**, as. act. [à circinus] To make a circle, to compass round, to turn round. Circinate auras, *Or. Met.* 2, 721. Conf. *Plin.* 17, 12.

* **Circinor**, āris. pass. To be measured, or drawn, by a compass, *Plin.* 16, 38.

* **Circinus**, i. m. [à circus] (1) An instrument called a compass, a pair of compasses. (2) Also the shingles, a disease, which, if it go round the body, kills a man. (1) *Plin.* 2, 15. (2) *Id.* 3, 33.

* || **Circitellus**, i. m. [dim. à circus, circitis, i. e. circus, five circulus] A little hoop, a wreath, a wisp, or the like, to put upon one's head, to carry any thing on. *Vulg. cestitellus, Salm. ap. Fest.*

* **Circiter**, præp. cum acc. [à circa] About, nigh unto. It denotes, (1) Time. (2) Place. (3) Number. (1) Circiter cal. affuturus videtur, *Cic. Att.* 2, 4. (2) Loca hæc circiter excidit mihi, *Plaut. Cist.* 4, 2, 8. (3) Circiter decem millia, *Liv.* || Adverbialiter. Circiter pars quarta armis instructa erat, *Sail. B. C.* 59.

* **Circites**, circuli ex ære facti, *Fest.* It. genus oleæ, *Col.* 5, 7. *Vid. Circus.*

* || **Circitor**, ōris. m. [à circum & eo, *Priscian.* qu. circuitor] A walker, or stroller. (1) One that walks about to look to a ground, one that goes the round at night. || **Dux circitorum**, The captain of the watch, *Veg.* si locus citatus sanus sit. (2) Alio one who carried about clothes from the drapers, woollen, or linen, and sold them; *Ulp.* || Sed in utroque loco aliqui leg. *circitatores*: unus *Cod. in citatores* in secundâ notatione.

* **Circius**, i. m. *Sen. & Cercius, Cato* in 3. *O. nig.* [Si latina vox est, à circum; ob turbinem, & vertiginem, *Gell.* si Celtica, à Brit. cyrch, i. e. impetus, violentia, *Camd.*] A vehement southern wind, blowing out of France through Italy. *Vid. Plin.* 2, 47.

* **Circulus**, i. m. per *Sync. pro circulus.* A hoop, &c. *Virg. Geor.* 3, 166.

* || **Circo**, as. act. to go about, to compass, or search about. Circoque sonantia lymphis, *Propert.*

4, 10, 35. uti restituit *Jos. Scal.* ubi vulgò *circa-*
que leg.

* *Circus*, i. m. [*à xiguoç*, Gr.] *A kind of hawk lame of one foot*, *Plin.* 10, 8.

* *Circueo*, vel *Circumeo*, ire, iui, itum. [*à circum & eo*] *To go about*, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 30. Inde sonus geminas mihi circuit auras, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 4, 26.

* *Circuitio* vel *Circumitio*, ònis. f. verb. [*ab eodem*] (1) *A circuit*. (2) *A going the round in a city, or camp*. (3) *A fetching a compass, or arguing by Sorites*. (4) *A going about the bush, a long preamble*. (1) Appenninus pertingit circuitibus contra fretum, *Vitr.* 2, 10. (2) Circuitio, ac cura ædiliū plebi erat, *Liv.* 3, 6. (3) Ergo hic circuitione quādam tollens Deos, &c. *Cic. de Div.* 2, 17. (4) = Quid opus est circuitione, & anfractu? *Id. de Div.* 2, 61.

* || *Circuitor*, òris. m. (1) *A walker of the rounds, that goes about at night to see all is safe; the watch*. (2) Also be that goes about the streets to sell clothes, a pedlar. (1) *Veg.* 1, 3. (2) *Ulp. Vid. Circuitor*.

* *Circuitus*, a, um. part. *Gone about, or compassed round*. *Castra circuita*, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 25, *templa*, *Suet. Neron.* 19. *Orbem circuitis cornibus aligat*, *Sen. Med.* 98.

* *Circuitus*, ùs. m. *A compass, or circuit; a going about*. || = *Circuitus*, & ambitus verborum, *Cic. A period*, *Orat.* 61. Longiore circuitu redeunt febres, *Cels.* 3, 5. *Vid. Circumitus*.

* *Circulans*, tis. part. *Turning his head round, staring about him, and not minding what is said*, *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 54.

* || *Circulāris*, e. adj. *Round, circular, or belonging to a circle*. || *Circularis scientia*, *All the arts, and sciences*, *Vulgò*. Cujus tamen compos. *semicircularis*, *ap. Col.* 5, 2. & *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 20.

* *Circulātim*, adv. *Circle-wise, round about; in a circle, or ring*, *Suet. Cæs.* 84, 8. † *In orbem*, *Cic.*

* *Circulātor*, òris. m. verb. [*à circulo, i. e. circumeo*] (1) *Any hawk for gain*. (2) || *A fortune-teller*. (3) *A mountebank, a quack*. (1) *Asin.* *Pollio*, *Cic. Ep.* 10, 32. (2) *Vid. vet. Schol. Juv.* 6, 590. (3) *Cels.* 5, 27.

* *Circulātorius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to strollers, mountebanks, &c.* || *Sermo circulatorius*, *Such talk as jugglers, and such like low fellows use*. *Circulatoria jactatio*, *Quint.* 2, 4.

* *Circulātrix*, icis. f. [*à circulator*] *A splay, &c. a stroller, or one who lives by acting drolls, and showing tricks among the people*. *Circulatrix lingua*, *pro petulanti, & maledicā*, *Mart.* 10, 3, 2.

* *Circūlo*, as. [*à circulus*] (1) *To Environ, to compass about, to Encircle*. (2) *To turn the head about, to stare round, and not mind what is said*. (1) *Col.* 12. (2) *Videt oscitantem judicem, nonnunquam etiam circumlantem*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 54.

* *Circūlor*, āris. dep. (1) *To meet in companies, to run to and fro*. (2) *To hawk about, to stroll, as pedlars, mountebanks, &c.* (1) *Totis castris milites circulari, & dolere hostem ex manibus demitti*, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 64. (2) *Sen. Ep.* 88.

* *Circūlus*, i. m. [*dim. à circus*] (1) *An orb, circle, or compass*. (2) *A ring, or round chain*. (3) *A hoop*. (4) *An assembly, or company, of men standing, or sitting, together in a round*. (5) Also a kind of a round cake. (6) || *A plain figure with a round circumference, to which all the lines drawn from the centre are equal*. (1) = *Circulos suos, orbisque conficiunt stellæ*, *Cic. Sen. Scip.* 3. (2) *Flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri*, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 539. (3) *Circulis vasa cingere*, *Plin.* 14, 21. (4) = *Nec ignoro in conviviis, & circulis ista incurfari*, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 54. (5) *Varr. de LL.* 4, 22. (6) *Sipont.*

* *Circūm*, præp. cum. acc. [*à circus, i. e. ambitus*] (1) *About, round about*. (2) *With, or in*

company with. (1) *Legatio circum-insulas missa*, *Liv.* 42, 5. (2) *Paucæ quæ circum illam essent*, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 33. || *Adverbialiter*: *Anna, vides toto properari littore circum*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 416. || *Circa* temporis est, & loci; *circa* temporis, & numeri, & raro loci; *circum* semper loci, *Cal.* Sed aliq. fallit. || *Circum* in comp. ante c, q, t, d, & f, mutat m in n; ut *circuncido*, *circumquaque*, *circuntuli*, *circundo*, *circunfero*, in quibus tamen etiam m scribi potest.

* || *Circumactio*, ònis. f. verb. [*à circumago*] *A turning round*, *Gell.* 17, 20. & *Vitr.* 9, 9.

* *Circumactus*, a, um. part. *Turned round*. *Circumacto anno*, *Liv.* 3, 8, & 6, 1. || *Ver-tente anno*, *Cic. Circumactis equis*, *Curt.* 3, 27.

* *Circumactus*, ùs. m. verb. *A turning round*, *Plin.* 29, 9.

* *Circumagendus*, a, um. part. *To whirl, or be whirled, about*. *In circumagendis equis*, *Curt.* 3, 27.

* *Circumagens*, tis. part. *Whirling about, turning round*, *Liv.* 4.

* *Circumaggēratus*, a, um. part. *Heaped about*, *Liv.* 9, 1. *Circumaggeratæ radices*, *Covered over*, *Plin.* 19, 5.

* *Circumaggēro*, as. aēt. *To heap, or cast a heap about*, *Col.* 5, 11.

* *Circumāgo*, ēre, ēgi, aētum. aēt. [*ex circum & ago*] (1) *To turn round*. (2) *To turn, or wheel, about*. (3) *To pursue, chase, or drive one about*. (4) *Meton. To make free*. (1) *In ipso conatu rerum circumaget se annus*, *Liv.* 9, 18. (2) *Priusquam circumagerent frenis equos*, *Liv.* 1, 24. (3) *Nec vulneratum, & se se seminecem circumagere destiterunt*, *Curt.* (4) *Qui servit philosophiæ statim circumagitur*, *Sen. Ep.* 3.

* *Circumāgor*, i. aētus. pass. *To be carried, or whirled, about*. *Meton. To be made free*: because when the citizens were made free by the mayor, the beadle used to turn them round. || *Nîl opus est te circumagi*; *You need not go round, or out of your way*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 16. *Vid. Circumago*.

* || *Circumambūlo*, as. aēt. cum accus. *To walk round about*, *Paul. J. C.*

* *Circumāro*, as. aēt. *To plough round about*, *Plin.* 18, 3. *Liv.* 2, 10.

* || *Circumaspicio*, ēre, exi, ectum. aēt. *To look round about*, *Plin.* 8, 33. Si locus mendā vacet. † *Circumspicio*, *Cic.*

† *Circumcæsūra*, æ. f. *The setting out of images, resembling the dead, at funerals*, *Lucr.* 3, 220.

* *Circumcīdānēus*, a, um. adj. *Cut about*. || *Circumcidaneum mustum*, *Wine of the last pressing*, *Cato*.

* *Circumcīdendus*, a, um. part. (1) *To be cut, or pared, off*. (2) *Met. To be forbidden, or de-barred the use of*. (1) *Latera scrobis circumcidenda*, *Col.* 5, 9. (2) *In dentium dolore vinum ex toto circumcidendum est*, *Cels.* 4, 20.

* *Circumcīdo*, ēre, di, sum. aēt. [*à circum & cædo*] (1) *To cut, or pare, about*. (2) || *To cut off the foreskin*. (3) *To lop, or prune, trees*. (4) *Met. To shorten, or take off*. (5) *To take away, to forbid*. (1) *Corricem circumcidito*, *Varr.* (2) *Ap. Ecclef.* (3) *Arts agricolarum circumcidit, amputat, erigit*, *Cic.* (4) *Circumcidere multitudinem sententiarum*, *Id. Acad.* 4. (5) *Vinum ex toto circumcidendum est*, *Cels.*

* *Circumcingens*, tis. part. *Compassing round*, *Cels.* 11, 15.

* *Circumcingo*, ēre, xi, tum. aēt. *To compass round*, *Sil.* 10, 2.

* *Circumcirca*, adv. [*comp. ex duabus præpp. circum & circa*] *Round about, on every side*. *Cæpi regiones circumcirca prospicere*, *Sulp. ad Cif. Ep.* 4, 5.

* *Circumcīse*, adv. *Briefly, in few words*, *Suet. de clar. Rhet.* 6.

* || *Circumcīso*, ònis. f. verb. [*à circumcīdo*] *Circumcision, a cutting off of the foreskin*, *Lactant.* † *Præputii amputatio*.

† *Circumcīsitium mustum*, *id. quod circumcidaneum*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 54.

* || *Circumcītor*, òris. m. verb. [*à circumcīdo*] *One that clips, or cuts, about*, *Coel.*

* *Circumcītura*, æ. f. *A cutting, or incision*.

Arbores à circumcīsurâ siccatae, fideliores, *Plin.* 16, 40.

* *Circumcīsus*, a, um. part. (1) *Pruned, lopped*. (2) *Met. Cut, or pared, away; avoided*. (3) *Short*. (4) *Circumcīsed*. (1) *Quod circumcīsis vinaceis profluxerit*, *Plin.* 14, 23. (2) *Circumcīsa inanitate, & errore*, *Cic. Diligenter unguibus circumcīsis*, *Cels.* 7, 26. *Circumcīsa omni negotio, sa actione*, *Id.* 4, 25. (3) = *Quid tam circumcīsum, tam breve, quàm hominis vita longissima?* *Plin.* (4) *Circumcīsus quarundam gentium more*, *Cels.* 7, 25.

* *Circumclaudo*, ēre, si, sum. aēt. [*ex circum & claudo*] *To enclose round, or hem in on every side; to environ, or compass round about*, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 30.

* *Circumclaudor*, i, sus. pass. *To be enclosed, &c.* *Ne duobus circumclauderetur exercitibus*, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 30.

* *Circumclūdo*, ēre, si, sum. aēt. [*ex circum & claudo*] *To enclose round, to encompass, to hem in*, *Plin.* || *Circumcludere vas argento ab labris*, *To tip it with silver*, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 28.

* *Circumclūdor*, i, pass. *To be enclosed round*. *Celeriter equitatu cohortibusque circumcluditur*, *Hirt. B. H.* 38.

* *Circumclūsus*, a, um. part. *Shut and closed in*. *Ille consiliis, laboribus, periculisque meis, circumclūsus est*, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 7.

* *Circumcōlo*, ēre, ui, cultum. [*ex circum & colo*] *To dwell, or inhabit round about, or nigh, some place*. *Qui circumcolunt paludem*, *Liv.* 31, 41.

* || *Circumcōlumnium*, i. p. *A place set about with pillars, a cloyster, a piazza*, *Sipont.* † *Cic. Varr. & Suet. usi sunt peristylum*.

* *Circumculco*, as. aēt. [*ex circum & calco*] *To trample all over*, *Col.* 5, 6.

* *Circumcurrens ars*. [*dicit. quidd circa omnem materiam currat*] *An art not limited to any certain matter, but conversant about every thing*, *Quint.* 2, 22.

* *Circumcursans*, tis. part. *Running about*. *Circumcursans huc illuc sæpe Cupido*, *Catull.* 69, 132.

* *Circumcurso*, as. freq. *To run up and down, or hither and thither*. *Huc, illuc circumcursa*, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 1.

* *Circumdandus*, a, um. part. *To be surrounded*, *Cels.* 8, 10.

* || *Circumdātio*, ònis. f. verb. *The putting on, or wearing of, apparel*, *Vulg.* *Interp.* 1, *Pet.* 3, 3.

* *Circumdātus*, a, um. part. [*à circumdor*] *Compassed, environed*. || *Armis circumdatus*, *Armed, clad in armour*, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 462. *Palla circumdata*, *Put about one*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 92.

* *Circumdo*, as. dēdi, dātum. aēt. [*ex circum & do*] *To compass about; to environ, or enclose; to clasp fast about*. *Animum circumdedit corpore*, *Deus*, *Cic. de Univ.* 6. § *Circumdato me brachiis*, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 16. *brachia collo*, *Or. Met.* 6, 479. *Exercitum omnem longo agmine circumdat hostium castris*, *Liv.* 3, 28.

* *Circumdūco*, ēre, xi, aēt. (1) *To lead about*. (2) || *To abolish, or erase; to cancel, or draw a line all through; to deface*. (3) *To lead one out of the way, to cheat, to impose upon*. (1) § *Placuit victorem circumducere exercitum*, *Liv.* 8, 13. *Istum, puer, circumduce hasce ædes*, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 157. (2) *Ap. JCC.* (3) *Per doctos dolos eam circumducam lepidulæ*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 115. § *Circumducere aliquem argento*, *Id. Asin.* 5, 2, 16. || *Circumducere diem*, *To spend*, *Suet.*

* || *Circumdūcor*, i, pass. *To be led round about*. *Per cæsus epulantium circumduceretur*, *Suet. Cal.* 32.

* *Circumductio*, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A bringing round*. (2) *An amplification*. (3) *A circumference*. (4) *Met. A cheating, or chusing, cozening*. (1) *Circumductiones aquæ*, *Viruv.* 8, ult. (2) *Quint.* 9, 4. (3) *Circumductio sphaeræ*, *Hyg.* 1, 2. (4) *Nec pueri suppositio, nec argenti circumductio*, *Plaut. Capt. sub finem*.

Circumductum, *περίδοτος*, Quint.

Circumductus, a, um. part. (1) *Surrounded*. (2) *Wrapped, or muffled*. (1) *Orbes habet circumductos, majores minoribus*, Sen. (2) *Exit è balineis, circumductus pallio*, Plaut. *Pæn.* 5, 2, 16.

Circumductus, ūs. m. *A circumference, a winding about*, Quint. 1, 10.

* Circūmeo, ire, īvi. act. [*ex circum & eo*] (1) *To go about, or round about*. (2) *To encircle, to encompass, to environ, or surround*. (1) *Unā nobiscum circumiērunt*, Cic. *Fam.* 8, 11. (2) *Hederæ circumiēre caput*, Propert. 2, 5, 26.

* Circūmeor, īri. pass. *To be beset, encompassed, encircled, or compassed about*. Qui se totius belli fluctibus circumiri, quā illū aut regredi, aut progredi, maluit, Cic. *Phil.* 13, 9.

Circūmequīto, as. act. *To ride about*. Duas turmas circumequitare mœnia jubet, Liv. 10, 34.

|| Circūmero, as. act. *To move up and down about one*, Lex. ex Sen.

* Circūmeundus, a, um. part. *To be gone about*. Metaque ferventi circūmeūda rota, Ov. *A. Am.* 3, 397.

* Circūfērens, tis. part. *Turning round*. Diu arma circumferens, Curt. 6, 1. Circūfērens inde truces minaciter oculos ad proceres, Liv. 2, 10.

* || Circūfērentia, æ. f. *A circumference, circuit, or compass*, Apul. † *Extremitas*, Cic. *Univ.* 15.

* Circūfēro, tūli. act. [*ex circum & fero*] (1) *To carry about, or in a round*. (2) *Met. To report*. (3) *To purify by lustration*. (1) *Codicem circumfer, ostende*, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 42. (2) *Fama hæc nulla circumfert*, Plin. (3) *Ter-fo-cios purā circumtulit undā*, Virg. *Æn.* 6, 229.

* Circūfēror, erri, lātus. pass. (1) *To be carried round*. (2) *Met. To be reported*. (1) *Sol circumfertur*, Cic. *de Orat.* 3, 45. (2) *Philippi factum circumfertur*, Col. 8, 16.

Circūfirmandus, a, um. part. *To be upheld, or supported, round*. Vitis quadrato circumfir-manda est agmine, Col. 4, 17.

Circūfirmo, as. act. *To fortify, and make strong, on all sides; to support*, Col. 4, 17.

Circūflans, tis. part. *Blowing on all sides*. Circūflantibus austris, Stat. *Theb.* 11, 42.

Circūflecto, ēre, xi, xum. act. (1) *To bend about, to fetch a compass*. (2) || *To circumflect a sword; as Mæcu, Mûsa*. (1) *Longos circumfletere cursus*, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 131. (2) *Ap. Gramm.*

Circūflexio, ōnis. f. *A turning about*, Macr. *Som. Scip.* 1, 12.

Circūflexus, a, um. part. *Bowed, or bended, about*. *Secula circumflexa*, Claud. 6. *Conf. Hon.* 391. || Circūflexus, sc. accentus. *The circumflex accent, in grammar*.

Circūflo, as. act. *To blow on all sides*. Circūflantibus austris, Stat. *Theb.* 11, 42. *Met.* Ventis invidiæ circumflari, Cic. *Verr.* 3, 41.

Circūfluo, ēre, xi. act. (1) *To flow about*. (2) *To abound*. (3) *To come together*. (1) *Op-pum circumfluit amnis*, Plin. 5, 29. (2) = *Rebus circumfluere, atque abundare*, Cic. *Pa-rad.* 1. (3) *Variae undique gentes circumfluxere*, Plin.

Circūfluus, a, um. adj. (1) *That flows, or runs, about*. (2) *Flowed about*. (1) *Tellus præ-cincta circumfluo mari*, Plin. 3, 66. (2) *Urbs circumflua ponto*, Val. *Flacc.* 5, 442. *Circum-flua Athesi Verona*, Sil. 8, 596.

Circūfodio, ēre, di, fūm. act. *To dig about*. *Platanos circumfodere*, Sen. *Ep.* 12. *Et cir-cumfodior*, pass. *To be digged about*, Plin. 17, 18. *Olivetum debet bidentibus altè circumfodiri*, Col. 5, 9.

Circūfōrāneus, a, um. adj. (1) *That goes up and down*. (2) *That is carried about the market*. (1) || *Circumforaneus medicus, A moun-tebank that goes about the country*, Modest. *Phar-macopola circumforaneus, One that sells ointments about the streets*, Cic. *pro Cluent.* 14. (2) || *Cir-cumforaneum æs, Interest-money*, Id. *Att.* 2, 1.

Circūfōrātus, a, um. part. *Bored round*, Sti-

pite ab imā parte circumforato, Plin. 17, 27. †

|| Circūfōro, as. si fortè legatur, *To bore round*.

Circūfossor, ōris. m. verb. *He that digeth, or delveth, about; a pioneer*, Plin. 17, 24.

Circūfossūra, æ. f. verb. *A digging about the roots of trees*. Cupressus aspernatur circumfossuram, Plin. 17, 26.

* || Circūfremens, tis. part. *Rageing, and roaring, all about*, Amm. †

* || Circūfremo, ēre, ui. act. [*ex circum & fremo*] *To chirp, chatter, or make a noise about*. Circūfremunt nidos inanes aviculæ, Sen. *Marc.* 7.

Circūfrico, as. act. *To rub all over*. Labia doliorum circumfrices, Cato, *R. R.* 26.

Circūfulgeo, ēre, fi. *To shine round about on every side*, Plin. 2, 37.

Circūfundo, ēre, fūdi, fūm. act. (1) *To pour, or shed, about*. (2) *To encompass*. (1) *Amurcam cum aquā ad oleam circumfundito*, Cato. (2) *Cir-cumfundit aer terram*, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 6.

Circūfundor, di, fūsus. pass. (1) *To be shed, or run over, as water does, when it boils*. (2) *To be surrounded*. (3) *To surround*. (4) *To be routed, or slain*. (1) *Cum fervet (lac) ne cir-cumfundatur*, Plin. 28, 9. (2) *Cernis ut armatā circumfundare coronā?* Sil. 7, 308. (3) *Irrui-mus, densis & circumfundimur armis*, Virg. *Æn.* 2, 383. (4) *Vid. Circumfusus*, No. 3.

|| Circūfūso, ōnis. f. verb. *A sprinkling, or pouring, about*, Oros.

Circūfusus, a, um. part. (1) *Compassed about*. (2) *Compassing about, lying round about*. (3) *Routed, slain*. (1) *Circumfusus Stoicorum libris*, Cic. (2) *Circumfuso pendebat in aere tellus*, Ov. 1, 12. *Undique circumfusi egregiè se tue-bantur*, Curt. 3, 11, 4. *Circumfusa multitudo in concionis modum*, Liv. 2, 28. (3) *Circumfusus magnā ex parte hostibus*, Id. 4.

* Circūgēlātus, a, um. part. *Frozen a'lover*, Plin. 13, 23.

Circūgēmo, ēre, ui, itum. act. *To groan, roar, or make a lamentable noise, round about*. Cum acc. || *Circumgemit ursus ovile, Roars about*, Hor. *Epod.* 16, 51.

Circūgesto, as. act. *To carry about with him*, Cic. *ad Q. frat.* 1, 2.

|| Circūglōbo, as. *Puto non leg. To gather in heaps, or lumps*. Sed *circumglobatus*, Plin. 9, 47.

Circūgrēdior, i. dep. *To march round about*, Tac. *Ann.* 12, 28.

|| Circūgresius, ūs. m. *A going about, or fetching a compass*, Amm. 22, 2.

|| Circūhūmātus, a, um. adj. *Having earth cast about it, earthed, intred*, Amm.

Circūjācens, tis. part. *Lying round about*. *Ingenti luxu provinciæ & circumjacentium popu-lorum*, Tac. *Ann.* 2, 72.

Circūjāceo, ēre, act. *To lie about*. Quæ cir-cumjacent Europæ, Liv. 37, 54.

Circūjēctū, abl. *Laying, or covering, round*, Plin. 11, 51.

Circūjēctus, a, um. part. *Laid, cast, situate, or made, about*. || *Circumjēcta muris ædificia, Buildings erected about the walls*, Liv. 9, 28. *Cir-cumjēcta urbi loca, Laying near about, adjacent*, Id. 34, 28. *Circumjēcta nemora*, Curt. 3, 10.

* Circūmiens, euntis. part. *Going round*. His eques instructus perterrita mœnia lustrat. More lupi clausas circūmeuntis oves, Ov. *Pont.* 1, 2, 20.

Circūjicio, ēre, ēci, ēctum. [*ex circum & ja-cio*] *To cast all about, or on every side*. || *Circū-jicere vallum, To make a trench round about*, Liv. 35, 4. *Rotundo ambitu circumjicere, To make it round, or compass it about*, Cic. *de Univ.* 8.

* || Circūmītio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à circūmeo*] *A going about; the compass, or reach, of a river*, Amm.

* Circūmītūrus, a, um. part. *About to go round*. A fronte & tergo circumiturus hostem, Sil.

* Circūmītus, ūs. m. verb. [*à circūmeo*] *A go-ing about the farthest way*. Quidam circumitu-ropes petivēre, Curt. 3, 11, 19.

Circūlābens, ntis. part. [*à circumlabor*]

Sliding, or gliding, round about. Prospectumque dedit circūlābens Olympi, Luc. 6, 484.

Circūlāmbō, ēre, bi. *To lick about*, Plin. 11, 37.

|| Circūlātro, as. act. *To bark round about one, to rail, and buzz, at one*, Amm. † *Convicior*.

* Circūlātus, a, um. part. [*à circumferor*] *Carried about*, Plin. 29, 5.

* Circūlāvo, as, lāvi, lōtum, & lāvātum. [*ex circum & lavo*] *To wash, or flow, round about*. *Ægyptum Nilus circumlavat*, Hyg. *Fab.* 276.

Circūlīgo, as. act. *To tie about*. *Lignum flū-pā circumligant*, Liv. 21, 8. *aliquem umbrā*, Stat. *Theb.* 8, 677. *ulnis*, Id. *Ach.* 1, 172.

Circūlīnio, ire, īvi, itum. (1) *To anoint, or besmear, a thing all over*. (2) *Per Met. To lead a discourse*. (1) *Circumlinire alveps fimo*, Plin. 17, 14. (2) *Argumenta ad dicendum te-nuiora extrinsecus adductis rebus circumliniunt*, Quint. 12, 9.

Circūlīnītus, a, um. part. *Besmear'd about, painted round on the borders*, Col. 12, 43.

Circūlīno, ēre, īvi, lēvi, & līni, lītum. act. *To anoint, or daub, all over*. *Circulinere oculum*, Plin. *Ep.* 6, 88. *aliquid oleo, Balsamo, &c.* Col. 12, 43.

Circūlīnor, i, tus. pass. *To be smeared, or daubed, about*. *Circumlini favos fimo bubulo uti-lissimum*, Plin. 21, 14.

Circūlītio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An anointing about*. (2) *Also a polishing, burnishing, or put-ting the last hand to a picture, or piece of paint-ing; the finishing work*. (1) Plin. 24, 7. (2) Id. 35, 11.

Circūlītus, a, um. part. *Anointed round about*. || *Auro circumlītus, Washed over with gold, gilt*, Ov. *Met.* 11, 136. *Saxa musco circumlita, Crowned over with moss*, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 10, 7. *Facies fūco circumlita*, Lucr. 2, 744.

* Circūlōcūtio, ōnis. f. (1) *A periphrasis*. (2) *A fetch, or compass, of words; a circumlocution, or beating about the bush*. (1) *Quicquid significari brevius potest, & cum ornatu latius excenditur, sanè orationis aptum virtuti, circumlocutio*, Quint. 8, 6. (2) *Apul. apol. p. 845. † Cir-cuitus, anfractus*, Cic.

* Circūlōquens, ntis. part. *Speaking by way of circumlocution*, Auson. *Epigr.* 158, 15.

* Circūlōquor, i, quītus, & cūtus, dep. unde *circumloquens*, part. [*ex circum & loquor*] *Auson.* *Eidyll.* 168.

Circūlūcens, tis. part. *Glaring, glittering, or shining, round*. *Fortuna nimis circumlūcens*, Sen. *Marc.* 2.

* Circūluo, ēre, ui, lūtum. act. [*ex circum & luo*] *To wash about*. *Mari arcis pars major circumluitur*, Liv. 25, 11. *Rhenus amnis ter-gum ac latera circumluit*, Tac. *Hist.* 4, 12, 3.

* Circūlūvio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à circum & la-vo*] *The flowing, or compassing, about of waters*, Cic. *de Orat.* 1, 38.

* || Circūlūvium, i. n. *A flowing about*, Fest. *Jus prædiorum. Vid. JCC. † Circum-luvio*, Cic.

Circūmissus, a, um. part. *Sent round about*. § *Jugo circummissus Veiens*, Liv.

Circūmittō, ēre, fi. act. *To send round about*. Qui castra Romana aggredierentur post montes cir-cummissi, Liv. 4, 18.

Circūmittor, i, flus. pass. *To be sent a'round about*. *Legationes in omnes partes circummittuntur*, Cæs. *B. G.* 7, 63.

Circūmœnio, ire, īvi. act. *To wall about*, Cæs. *B. G.* 1, 180.

Circūmœnītus, a, um. part. *Walled, or en-closed, round about*, Plaut. *Capt.* 2, 2, 4.

* Circūmulcens, tis. part. *Gently touching, or licking*. *Linguis serpentum circummulcentibus*, Plin. 28, 3.

Circūmulceo, ēre, fi. act. [*ex circum & mulceo*] *To stroke softly, or gently, on every part*, Plin.

Circūmūnio, ire, īvi. act. *To entrench, to ditch in all about*. *Optimum est plantas circum-mūnire caveis*, Col. 5, 9. *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 18.

Circūmūnior, īri, tus. pass. *To be tied, or bound, about*, Cæs. *B. G.* 2, 30.

Circumūnitiō, ōnis. f. verb. *The enclosing, or investing, of a place.* ¶ Id ne fieri possit, obfidione atque oppidi circumūnitione fiebat, *Cæs.* B. C. 1, 19.

Circumūnītus, a, um. part. (1) *Defended on every side.* (2) ¶ *Secured in prison, guarded.* (1) *Cæs. B. C. 1, 84.* (2) *Lex. ex Plaut.* ¶ **Circumūnītus**, a, um. adj. *About the walls,* *Amm.*

Circumūnāscens, tis. part. *Growing about,* *Plin.* 2, 103.

Circumūnāscor, i. nātus. dep. *To grow about,* *Plin.* 2, 103.

* **Circumūnāvigo**, āre. [ex ci-cūm & nāvigo] *To sail round.* *Classis oceani circumnavigavit sinu,* *Paterc.* 2, 106.

Circumobruo, ēre, ui, ūtum. aēt. *To cover over all about with earth, or to overlay,* *Plin.* 5, 17.

* **Circumpactus**, a, um. part. [à circum & pangor] *Set round about, as slips, or cions of trees, are,* *Plin.* 17, 13.

Circumpādānus, a, um. adj. [à circum & Padus] *Dwelling, or lying, about the river Po,* *Liv.* 21, 35. *Vid. Propr.*

* **Circumpango**, ēre, pēgi, pactum. aēt. [ex circum & pango] *To set, or plant, round, or all about,* *Plin.* 17, 13.

* ¶ **Circumpāvio**, īre, īvi, ītum. aēt. [ex circum & pāvio] *To ram, beat, or knock, about; to pave all about.* ¶ *Vix est iu usu præterquam in*

* **Circumpāvītus**, a, um. part. *Paved, and ramed down, all over.* *Area circumpavita,* *Plin.* 12, 14.

* **Circumpēdes**, um. pl. m. iidem qui & à pedibus duntur. *Pages, or lacqueys; waiters, or attendants at table.* *Circumpedes homines formosos, & literatos suos esse dicebat,* *Cic. Varr.* 1, 36. ¶ *Sed, puto, rectius, circa pedes legitur, quomodo Crutius edidit: nam & Curtius in hujus ministerii descriptione circa pedes dixit,* 4, 15, 10.

* **Circumplector**, i, xus. [ex circum & plecto] *To embrace, to surround, to encompass.* *Undique est eas circumplexus,* *Cic. de Univ.* 7.

* **Circumplexus**, a, um. part. (1) *Surrounding, environing.* (2) ¶ *Environed, surrounded.* (1) *Suppet ipse beatas Circumplexus opes, & parcius imperat ignis,* *Stat. Silv.* 1, 5, 44. (2) *Turris igni circumplexa,* *Gell.* 15, 1.

* **Circumplexus**, ūs. m. verb. *A clasping, or embracing, one another; a twining round, or twisting about,* *Plin.* 8, 11.

* **Circumplīctus**, a, um. part. *Twisted about, entwined, enfolded.* *Puer circumplīctus serpentis amplexu,* *Cic. de Div.* 1, 36.

* **Circumplīco**, as. aēt. [ex circum & plico] *To fold, or wind, about; to roll, or wrap, about.* *Tum essit ostentum si anguem veltis circumplīcavisset,* *Cic. Div.* 2, 28.

Circumplōno, ēre, sui, ūtum. aēt. *To lay, or put, all about,* *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 75.

Circumplōtiō, ōnis. f. *A quaffing, or drinking, round,* *C. c. de Leg.* 2, 24.

Circumpungo, as. aēt. *To cleanse round about,* *Cels.* 5, 28.

* **Circumrādo**, ēre, si, aēt. [ex circum & rado] *To shave round, to scrape about; cujus passivum manet*

* **Circumrādor**, i, sus. *To be scraped about.* *Dens circumrādi debet,* *Cels.* 7, 12.

* **Circumrāsiō**, ōnis. f. *A shaving, or scraping round about.* ¶ *Circumrasiō corticis, Tibi scrapung off the bark,* *Plin.* 17, 26.

* **Circumrātus**, a, um. part. *Shaved, or scraped, about,* *Col.* 4, 26.

Circumrētiō, īre, īvi, aēt. *To entangle, or ensnare,* *Lucr.* 5, 1151.

Circumrētītus, a, um. part. (1) ¶ *Catched in a net.* (2) *Met. Entangled, hampered, bened in.* (1) *Mars, & Venus circumrētiti fuerunt,* *Arnob.* 5, 186. (2) *Circumrētītus frequentia populi,* *Cic. Verr.* 5, 58.

¶ **Circumrīgus**, a, um. adj. *Watered round about,* *Litt. ex Catull.*

Circumrōdo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. *To gnaw about, to devour.* *Met. Circumrōdo quod devorandum est,* *Cic. Att.* 4, 5.

Circumrōdor, i, sus. pass. *To be gnawn, to be back-bitten, or evil spoken off.* *Dente Thiconino cūm circumrōditur,* *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 82.

¶ **Circumrōrans**, tis. part. *Sprinkling, or bedewing, round about,* *Apul.* p. 387.

¶ **Circumrōtor**, āri. pass. *To be wheeled, or turned, about; as in a mill,* *Apul.* p. 278.

Circumscalpo, ēre, pfi, ptum. aēt. ¶ *Vix leg. To scrape about.* *Pass. Dentes radice circumscalpi,* *Plin.* 2, 5.

Circumscāitīco, as. aēt. *To scarify round about.* ¶ *Leg. quidem circumscāitīcatus. Scarified round,* *Plin.* 22, 23.

* **Circumscīndo**, ēre, scīdi, scīsum. aēt. [ex circum & scīndo] *To cut round about,* *Liv.* 2, 55.

Circumscībendus, a, um. part. *To be circumscribed, bounded, &c.* *Cic. Philip.* 13, 9.

Circumscībēns, tis. part. *Circumscribing, concealing.* *Facetis joci sacrilegium circumscībēns,* *Just.* 39, 2.

Circumscībo, ēre, pfi, tum. aēt. (1) *To draw a circle round.* (2) *To circumscribe, limit, or bound.* (3) *Met. To comprise briefly.* (4) *To cheat, cozen, over-reach, or circumvent.* (5) *To cast out of office.* (1) *Virgulā stantem circumscīpsit,* *Cic. Att.* 8, 8. (2) ¶ *Curriculum vitæ circumscīpsit nobis natura,* *Id. pro C. Rab.* 10. (3) *Laudes ejus circumscībēre est tam paucè transcurrere,* *Sen. Helv.* 17. (4) = *Et spoliare doces, & circumscībēre,* *Juv.* 10, 222. (5) *Parata de circumscribendo adolescente sententia consularis,* *Cic. Orat.* 59.

Circumscriptē, adverb. *Closely, briefly.* *Res definimus, circumscriptēque complectimur,* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 59.

Circumscriptio, ōnis. f. (1) *An abounding, or limiting.* (2) *A cheating, or over-reaching.* (1) *Circumscriptio orationis & periodi,* *Cic. Orat.* 61. (2) *Emptiones falsas apertā circumscriptione fecisti,* *Id. pro Flacc.* 33.

Circumscriptor, ōris. m. verb. *A cozenor, a cheater, one that over-reaches,* *Cic. Catil.* 2, 4. *Juv.* 15, 136.

Circumscriptus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Met. Circumscribed, confined.* (2) *Discarded, cashiered, laid aside.* (3) *Deceived, cozened, cheated.* (1) *Fluvio Rubicone circumscriptus,* *Cic. Phil.* 6, 3. = *Vis circumscriptor, & adductor,* *Plin. Ep.* 1, 16. (2) *Si tribunus plebis notatus, aut senatusconsulto circumscriptus sit,* *C. c. Att.* 7, 8. (3) = *Captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti, atque decepti,* *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 15.

Circumsēco, as, ui, ūtum. aēt. *To cut about,* *Col.* 7, 5.

Circumsēcor, āris. pass. *To be cut round,* *Cic. pro Cluent.* 64.

Circumsēctus, a, um. part. *Circumcised, as were the Jews,* *Suet. in Domit.* 12, 26.

¶ **Circumsēcus**, adv. *All about, on both sides,* *Apul.* p. 157. ¶ *Utrinque secus,* *Lucr.* 4, 937.

Circumsēdeo, ēre, di, ūtum. aēt. (1) *To sit round about.* (2) *To besiege.* (1) *Florentes amicorum turba circumsedet,* *Sen. Ep.* 9. (2) *Saguntum vestri circumsedent exercitus,* *Liv.* 3, 68.

Circumsēdeor, ēri, ūtus. pass. *To be surrounded, to be besieged,* *Cic. Att.* 9, 18.

Circumsēpio, īre, pfi, tum. aēt. *To enclose, or hedge in.* ¶ *Armatis corpus circumsepit, He got him a life-guard,* *Liv.* 1, 49.

Circumseptus, a, um. part. *Hedged in, &c.* ¶ *Cohortibus armatis circumseptus, Guarded with soldiers,* *Cic. Stagnum maris instar circumseptum ædificiis ad urbium speciem,* *Suet. Claud.* 31.

Circumsēro, ēre, vi, ātum. aēt. *To sow, or plant, round about,* *Plin.* 21, 12.

Circumsēror, i, ātus. pass. *To be planted about.* *Genistas circumferi alveariis gratissimum,* *Plin.* 21, 12.

Circumsessio, ōnis. f. *A sitting round about,* *Varr.* 1, 33.

Circumsessurus, a, um. part. *About to surround,* *Liv.* 25, 13.

Circumsessus, a, um. part. *Beleaguered, sur-*

rounded, encompassed. *Met. Circumsessus lachrymis,* *Cic. Cat.* 4, 2.

Circumsēdeo, ēre, sēdi, sessum. aēt. [ex circum & sēdeo] *To beset, besiege, beleaguer, or block up,* *Cic. Att.* 9, 12. & *Liv.* 9, 2.

Circumsēdeor, ēri. pass. *To be invested.* *Ut circumfideri arcem viderunt,* *Curt.* 3, 1. *Missus nuncius, qui circumfideri ipsos, & nī subveniretur, arctas resrenunciaret,* *Tac. H.* 3, 69, 70.

Circumsēdo, ēre, sessum. cum acc. *To lay siege to, to sit about, to beleaguer, or invest, a place; to block it up.* *Plisiam circumfident,* *Liv.* 9, 21.

Circumsigno, as. aēt. *To mark all about,* *Col.* 5, 11.

Circumsilio, īre, ui. neut. *To leap round about,* *Juv.* 10, 218.

Circumsistens, tis. part. *Standing round about.* *Præfatus equitum cum paucis equitibus circumfistens,* *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 42.

Circumsisto, ēre, stiti, stitum. aēt. cum acc. (1) *To stand about.* (2) *To gather about, either to assail.* (3) *Or defend.* (1) *Dicere incipientem primores civitatis circumfistunt,* *Liv.* (2) *At fessi tandem cives infanda furentem Armati circumfistunt,* *Virg. Æn.* 8, 490. (3) *Si qui, graviter vulnere accepto, equo deciderunt, circumfistebant,* *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 48.

Circumfistor, i. pass. *To be surrounded,* *Apul.* p. 600. *Expectant, ne ab omnibus civitatibus circumfisteretur,* *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 43.

Circumsitus, a, um. adj. *Seated, or dwelling, round about.* *Circumsita castra Turonas coercent,* *Luc.* 1, 437.

Circumsōno, as. aēt. (1) *To sound all about.* (2) *To ring again.* (1) *Circumsonat hostes clamor,* *Liv.* 3. (2) *Aures meæ circumsonant his vocibus,* *Cic. Off.* 3, 2.

Circumsōnor, āri. pass. *To be sounded round about.* *Circumsonari armis,* *Or. Tr.* 3, 3, 11.

Circumsōnus, a, um. adj. *Sounding round about.* *Circumsona turba canum,* *Or. Met.* 4, 722.

Circumpendens, tis. *Hanging round.* *Aureā lecticā margaritis circumpendentibus recubat,* *Curt.* 8, 30.

Circumspectans, tis. part. *Looking, or viewing, round,* *Ad Heren.* 4, 49. *Ignota omnia circumspectantes,* *Tac. Agr.* 32, 5.

¶ **Circumspectātor**, ōris. m. verb. [à circum & pecto] *A gazer, one that looketh about him on every side.* *Pendet ab auct. seq.*

Circumspectātrix, īcis. f. *A stater, or gazer; a woman, who looketh about on every side of her.* *Circumspectatrix cum oculis emissit, Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 2.

Circumspectē, adv. iūs. comp. *Advisedly, circumspectly, with good consideration, warily,* *Quint.* 9, 2. **Circumspectē** indutus, *Gell.* 1, 5. **Circumspectiūs** donare, *Sen. de Ben.* 3, 14.

Circumspectio, ōnis. f. verb. [à circum & picio] *Advisement, great consideration, looking round about one, circumspection.* = *Ex circumspectione, & accuratā consideratione,* *Cic. Acad.* 4, 11.

Circumspecto, as. aēt. (1) *To look about.* (2) *To consider a thing diligently.* (1) *In pastu circumspectant bestiae,* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 49. *Circumspectare patriciorum vultus,* *Liv.* 3, 37. (2) = *Itaque dubitans, circumspectans, hæsitans, &c.* *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 30.

Circumspector, āri. pass. *To be viewed round.* *Tectum & parietes circumspectabantur,* *Tac. Ann.* 4, 69, 5.

Circumspectus, a, um. adj. ex part. *Wise, prudent.* (2) *Wary, circumspect, watchfull.* (3) *Pass. Regarded, considered, duly weighed, sed rariūs.* (1) = *Circumspectissimus, & prudentissimus princeps,* *Suet. Tib.* 21. (2) *Solennia sunt omnibus circumspectis, ut mancipia recognoscant,* *Col.* 1, 8. ¶ *Debent in custodia vigilaces conspici, nec erronei, sed affidui, & circumspecti magis quam temerarii,* *Col. de canibus loq.* *Homo circumspectus,* *Cels.* 3, 10. (3) *Circumspectis rebus omnibus, rationibusque subductis summam feci,* *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9.

Circumspingo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. *To sprinkle about,* *Col.* 11, 2.

Circumspiciens, tis. part. *Viewing round about.* *Circum-*

Circumspicientes fugam pelluntur *Perfæ, Just. 2, 12.*
 || **Circumspicientia**, æ. f. *Circumspection*, Gell. 14, 2. † **Circumspectio**, & accurata consideratio, *Cic. Acad. 4, 35.*

Circumspicio, ēre, exi, etum. aēt. (1) *To look about.* (2) *Met. To take care, to be cautious.* (3) *To boast, or vaunt.* (1) *Nec suspicit, nec circumspicit, Cic. de Div. 2, 34.* (2) *Nunquamne, homo amentissime, te circumspicies? Cic. Parad. 4.* (3) *Usque adeone te diligis, & magnifice circumspicis? Id. Q. R. 2.*

Circumspicitur, imperf. *They look about them, Cic. Orat.*

Circumstans, tis. part. *Standing about, Ov. Met. 3, 441.* **Mala circumstantia**, *Liv. 21, 55* res circumstantes, *Ad Heren. 4, 55.*

Circumstantia, æ. f. (1) || *An encompassing, or encumbrance.* (2) *A circumstance.* (1) Gell. 3, 7. & 14, 2. (2) *Hoc genus argumentorum dicamus ex circumstantiâ, quia negligens, dicere aliter non possumus, Quint. 5, 10.* Cicero dixit, *Numeros, tempora, & attributiones, res attributas, res circumstantes.*

|| **Circumstatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A standing round about, Gell. 7, 4.*

Circumstipatus, a, um. part. *Thronged about.* **Ducibus circumstipata curia**, *Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 595.*

Circumstipo, as, aēt. *To guard.* Leg. saltem in part. *Magnâ circumstipante catervâ, Sil. 10, 453.*

Circumstipor, āri. pass. *To be guarded round about.* **Pennatque nurum circumstipantur amores**, *Claud. 2. in prim. Conf. Stil. 356.*

* **Circumsto**, as, stiti. aēt. [*ex circum & sto*] *To stand about, Cic. Cat. 1, 13.* **Circumstant omnia solem Numina**, *Ov. Met. 2, 394.*

Circumstreps. Undique belli formidine circumstrepente, *Just. 6, 5.*

|| **Circumstrepitus**, a, um. part. ¶ *Fenestracanticis circumstrepitæ, Surrounded with noise, as in serenades, Apul. p. 847.*

Circumstrepo, ēre, ui, itum. aēt. *To make a noise on all sides.* **Tum certatim cæteri circumstrepunt**, *Tac. Ann. 11, 31.*

Circumstrepōr, i. pass. *To be surrounded with noise.* **Clamore seditionum & fugacium circumstrepitur**, *Tac. H. 2, 44, 3.*

* **Circumstructus**, a, um. part. *Built about.* **Alvi opere lateritio circumstructæ**, *Col. 9, 6.*

Circumstruo, ēre, xi. aēt. [*ex circum & struo*] *To build about, Plin. 11, 6.*

Circumsudo, as, dep. *To be all over in a sweat, Plin. 14, 1.*

Circumsuo, ēre, ui. aēt. *To sew, or stitch, round about.* Leg. in part. *circumsutus, Cels. 8, 5.*

Circumsurgens, tis. part. *Rising round about.* **Quantum aquarum circumurgentibus jugis oritur**, *Tac. Ann. 1, 64, 4.*

* **Circumtectus**, a, um. part. *Covered round, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 80.*

* **Circumtego**, ēre, xi, etum. aēt. [*ex circum & tego*] *To cover all over.* **Cælum circumtegit omnia**, *Lucr. 1, 1094.*

Circumtentus, *Stretched round, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 80.*

Circumtexo, ēre, ui, xtum. aēt. *To weave all over.* Leg. in part. *circumtextus.* **Circumtextum velamen acantho**, *Virg. Æn. 1, 653.*

|| **Circumtextura**, æ. f. *A work, or border about.* *Lex. ex Lucret.*

Circumtinnio, īre, īvi. neut. *To sound about, Varr. 3, 16.*

Circumtondeo, ēre. *To clip, or poll, round.* Manet in part.

Circumtonsus, a, um. *Shaved about.* **Circumtonsa matrona**, *Suet. Aug. 45.*

Circumtono, as, ui, itum. aēt. *To thunder, or make a great noise, on every side.* **Circumtonare orbem**, *Ov. Met. 1, 187.* Et *raucæ circumtonat ira Maleæ, Stat. Thib. 7, 16.*

* **Circumtrēmo**, ēre, ui. aēt. [*ex circum & tremo*] *To tremble all over, Lucr. 1, 1086.*

Circumtumulatus, a, um. part. *Thrown up in heaps on every side.* **Ferali circumtumulata [i. e. cinēta] cupressa saxa, Heaped about, Petr. Arb. c. 120. Raro occur.**

Circumvado, ēre, si, sum. aēt. cum acc. *To seize, or set, upon on all parts.* **Circumvasit urbem terror**, *Liv. 34, 38.*

Circumvāgor, āri. dep. *To wander about, Vitr. 5, 8.*

¶ **Circumvāgus**, a, um. adj. *Wandering, or running round, about; rolling, or tumbling, round; as the sea rolls about the earth.* **Oceanus circumvagus**, *Hor. Ep. 10, 41.* Or as the sun does round the world. **Æheriæ moles circumvaga flammæ**, *Ov. ad Pison.*

Circumvalātus, a, um. part. *Encompassed, beleaguered, besieged, Liv. 3, 25. & Cæf. B. G. 7, 44.*

Circumvallo, as, aēt. (1) *To trench about, to enclose, and fortify, with bulwarks, or ramparts; to hem in, to draw a line about.* (2) *Met. To assault, surround, encompass, or encumber.* (1) **Oppidum biduo circumvaliavit**, *Cæf. B. G. 7, 11.* (2) **Tot res repente circumvallant**, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 2, 4.*

Circumvectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A carrying, or moving about; a moving round, an orbicular motion.* **Portorium circumvectionis**, *Cic. Att. 2, 16.* **Solis circumvectio**, *Id. Tim. 9.*

Circumvecto, as, freq. *To carry about often.* **Errantes circumvectare penates**, *Sil. 3, 291.*

Circumvector, āris. pass. *To be carried about.* *Met. To discourse of, to describe.* **Singula dum capti circumvectamur amore**, *Virg. Geor. 3, 285.*

† **Circumvectu**, abl. qui solus restat à circumvectus, ūs. *By carrying about, Enn. op. Cic.*

Circumvectus, a, um. part. *Carried about.* **Equo circumvectus**, *Liv. 3, 28.*

Circumvehens, tis. part. *Riding round.* **Præfectus circumvehens Peloponnesum**, *C. Nep. Tim. 2.*

Circumveho, ēre, xi, etum. aēt. *To carry about, Cæf. B. G. 7, 45.*

Circumvehor, i. ūs. pass. *To be carried about.* **Classe circumvehi**, *Liv. 8, 26.*

Circumvelo, āre. aēt. *To clothe about; unde* **Circumvelor**, āri. pass. *To be clothed about.*

Circumvelari amictu aurato, *Ov. Met. 14, 263.*

Circumveniēns, tis. part. *Surrounding.* **Rhenus modicas insulas circumveniēns**, *Tac. Ann. 2, 6, 5.*

Circumvenio, īre, vēni, ntum. cum. acc. (1) *To come about, or besiege.* (2) *To surround, or encompass.* (3) *To roll about, or infold.* (4) *Met. To flow about.* (5) *To deceive, to circumvent, impose upon, or over-reach.* (6) *To oppress.*

(1) **Mœnia omnia exercitu circumvenit**, *Liv. (2) Multa incommoda senem circumveniunt.*

Hor. A. P. 169. (3) **Ardenti tergo circumvenit anguis**, *Val. Flacc. 1, 400.* (4) **Cocytus sinu circumvenit atro**, *Virg.* (5) **Acerbum est ab aliquo circumveniri**, *Cic. pro Quint. 31.* (6) **Neque tenuiores propter humilitatem circumveniantur**, *Id.*

Circumvenior, īri. pass. *To be surrounded, cheated, &c.* = *Potentis alicujus opibus circumveniri urgerique, Cic. Offic. 2, 14.* **Tunc dixerat huic? facinus indignum, Chreme, sic circumveniri**, *Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 9.*

|| **Circumventio**, ōnis. f. verb. *Coxenage, cheating, surprise, over-reaching, Dig. † Fraus, dolus.*

|| **Circumventor**, ōris. m. *A cheater, or beguiler, Lampr.*

Circumventurus, a, um. part. *About to surround, or circumvent, Liv. 26, 5.*

Circumventus, a, um. part. (1) *Encompassed, surrounded.* (2) *Over-reached, cheated.* (3) *Met. Encompassed, surrounded.* (1) **Cerva lupis circumventa**, *Stat. Theb. 5, 165.* (2) **Circumventus pecuniâ innocens**, *Cic. pro Cluent. 29.* (3) **Circumventus morbo, exilio, atque inopiâ**, *Id. de Fin. 4.*

Circumversor, āris. freq. *To roll up and down.* **Quærentes viam circumversantur [venti]**, *Lucr. 5, 521.*

Circumvertens, tis. part. *Turning round.* **Circumvertens se**, *Suet. Vitel. 3.*

Circumverto, ēre, ti, sum. aēt. (1) *To turn round.* (2) *Met. To cheat, or defraud.* (1) *Vid. Circumvertor.* (2) § **Quî me argento circumvortant**, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 127.*

Circumvertor, i. ūs. pass. *To be turned round.*

Rota circumvertitur axem, *Ov. Met. 15, 5, 22.*

Circumvestio, īre, īvi, itum. aēt. *To invest; to clothe, or cover, all over, Cic. de Orat. 3, 39. ex vet. poet.*

Circumvincio, īre, īvi. aēt. *To bind round about.* **Quasi munita juncis, item ego vos vinctis circumvinciam**, *Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 27.*

Circumvīo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. *To view all over, to survey all about, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 38.*

Circumvōians, tis. part. *Flying round about.* **Circumvolans ordines**, *Paterc. 2, 27.*

Circumvōlātus, a, um. part. *Flown round about, Plin. 10, 32.*

Circumvōlātans, tis. part. *Flying, or being often, about, Sil. 4, 165. à*

Circumvōlito, as. freq. [*à circumvolo*] (1) *To fly about.* (2) *Met. To be often about a place.* (1) **Lacus circumvolitavit hirundo**, *Virg. Geor. 1, 377.* (2) **Circumvolitare limina potentiorum**, *Col. in Præfat.*

Circumvōlo, as. aēt. (1) *To all fly about, to fly round.* (2) *Met. To surround.* (1) [*Venem*] **Jocus circumvolat, & Cupido**, *Hor. Od. 1, 2, 34.* (2) **Nox atra cavâ circumvolat umbrâ**, *Virg. Æn. 2, 360.*

Circumvolvo, ēre, vi, ūtum. aēt. (1) *To roll, or turn, round.* (2) *To fold, or wrap, round about.* (1) **Virg. Æn. 3, 284.** (2) **Circumvolvere se spinis**, *Plin. 16, 44.* In orbem torquere, *Cic.*

Circumvolvōr, i. pass. *To be rolled about.* **Sol circumvolvitur annum**, *Virg. Æn. 3, 284.*

Circumvōlutor, ā is. pass. *To be rolled about, Plin. 8, 17.*

Circumvōlūtus, a, um. part. *Enwrapped, twisted about one another.* **Serpentes cōeunt complexu circumvolutæ sibi**, *Plin. 10, 82.*

¶ **CIRCUNCIDANEUS, CIRCUNCIDO, CIRCUNCINGO, &c.** sic enim in plerisque lexicis scribi solent, hîc invenies per [m] scripta, sc. **CIRCUMCIDANEUS, CIRCUMCIDO, CIRCUMCINGO, &c.**

* **Circuo**, habent lexica, sed gratis, pro circueo, īre, īvi, itum. [*à circum & eo*] *To encompass, or go round.* **Sonus circuit aures**, *Stat. Syl. 4, 4, 26.*

* **Circus**, i. m. [*κύκλος, Gr.*] (1) *A rundle, or circle.* (2) *A ring, or large place, in Rome, between the mounts Aventine and Palatine, walled in by Tarquinius Priscus, where the people sat, and saw the sports called Circenses, and other exercises, in imitation of the Olympick games; but chiefly horse-races, which had been instituted before by Romulus, and called Equiria. To the Circus belonged the Arena, Cavea, Euripus, Spina, Curfus, Carceres, Meta, quæ vid. suis locis.* (3) *The falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift.* (4) || **A garland.** (1) § = **Dux formæ præstantes sunt; ex solidis globus, ex planis autem circus (al. circulus) aut orbis, Cic. N. D. 2, 18.** (2) **Nescis quantum in circo diem ludorum Romanorum fuisse? Id. Philipp. 2, 43.** (3) **Plin. 10, 8.** (4) **Lex. ex Petron. Arb. ¶ Candens circus, The galaxy, or milky way, Cic. Arat. 248. = Lacus orbis, Id. ¶ De circo astrologi, Strolling fortune-tellers, Id.**

* **Ciris**, is. f. [*à κίρην, tondeo, unde Ovid. de Nisi filia in avem mutata; Ciris & à tonso, est hoc nomen adepta capillo*] *A lark, or rather, what the French call, un grette, Met. 1, 151.*

* **Circeâ**, æ. f. [*à κίρην, mīceo*] *A can, or jug.* **Cadus erat vini, inde implevi cirneam**, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 273.*

* **Cirriatus**, a, um. adj. [*denom. à cirrus*] (1) *Curl pated, having curled hair, and growing in tufts, and locks.* (2) || **Fringed, shagged.** (1) ¶ **Cirriati, Perf. & Cirrata caterva, School boys, Mart. 9, 30.** (2) **A cirris, i. e. villis, seu similibus dependentibus, Hinc. ¶ Cirratæ militares, scil. lacernæ, Shagged, or jagged coats, Jul. Cap. Vid. & cirrus, No. 5.**

|| ¶ **Cirriger**, ēra, um. adj. *Curl-pated, wearing hair in tufts, Cirrigeri Germani, Lex. ex Claud.*

* **CIRRUS**, i. m. capillus, qu. in circum tortus [*à κίρην, cornu, quoddam cirri conuivum figuram referant, M.*] (1) *A tuft, or lock, of hair curled; a curl, or frizzle.* (2) *The crest of feathers on the head of certain birds, as the lark, crane, &c.* (3) *Things*

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Circumvōlo, as. aēt. (1) *To all fly about, to fly round.* (2) *Met. To surround.* (1) [*Venem*] **Jocus circumvolat, & Cupido**, *Hor. Od. 1, 2, 34.* (2) **Nox atra cavâ circumvolat umbrâ**, *Virg. Æn. 2, 360.*

(3) Things like hairs upon oysters. (4) † The hair of the head pelted. (5) Also the fringe, or shag, of cloth. (†) Ab ejus dim. *cirrulus*. Angl. *A curl*. (1) Caput nudum cirris grandibus hinc & inde cingunt, *Mart.* 10, 83. (2) Fulicarum generi dedit cirros, *Plin.* 11, 37. (3) Ostreorum rapere lividos cirros, *Mart.* 7, 19. (4) Cirros ad Apollinem ponere solent, *Cato ap. Non.* (5) Tunica distincta ciris dependentibus, *Phædr.* 2, 5, 13.

* *Cirsöcele*, es. f. [*κίρσοῦλη*, Gr.] A disease in the scrotum, *Cels.* 7, 18.

Cis, præp. cum acc. It denotes, place and time. (1) On this side. (2) Before. (3) Adverb. In all places about. (1) *Cis Euphratem*, *Cic. Att.* 7, 2. (2) *Cis paucas tempestates*, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 1, 17. (3) *Cis undique*, *Id.* Compositur cum nominibus propriis montium, & fluviorum, ut, *Cisalpinus*, *Cispadanus*; it. cum uno verbo, scil. *Cispello*.

* *Cis*, [Gr. *κίς*] vermiculus. A kind of worm among corn; a weevil.

Cisalpinæ Gallia. A part of Italy, now called Lombardy, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, princ. He also calls it *Gallia togata*, because the Gauls, inhabiting those parts used the Italian toga, *Id.* 8, 24. *Vid. Prop.*

|| *Cisfarius*, i. m. A carman, or carter; a wagoner that carries passengers, *Ap. JCC.*

Cisium, i. n. A carriage, or chariot with two wheels, used for speed, a calash. Inde *cisio* celeriter ad urbem vectus, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 31.

Cispello, Ære, piili. To keep one out, that he enter not, or that he pass no farther, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 4, 17. † *Aspello*.

Cisrhénanus, a, um, adj. [ex *cis* & *Rhenus*] On the hither side of the Rhine, with respect to Rome, *Cæs.*

* *Cisites* [à *κισός*, *hedera*] A precious stone white, and shining, having the form of ivy leaves all over it, *Plin.* 37, 10, 11.

* *Cistos*, i. m. [ab eodem] A kind of ivy growing alone without a support, *Plin.* 16, 34. *Lat. Hedera.*

* || *Cissymbium*, i. n. [*κισσύμβιον*, Gr. à *κισός*, *hedera*] A cup, or bowl, made of ivy, or bound about with ivy, *Macrob. Sat.* 5, 21.

* *CISTA*, æ. f. [*κιστή*, Gr.] A chest, a trunk, in eâ aliquid reponatur. (1) A basket, a mound, a pannier of twicker. (2) A chest for books, money, &c. (3) A ballot-box. (1) *Cista viminea*, *Col.* 12, 54. (2) Quaternos HS. in *cistam* transferam ex fisco, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 85. *Vetus Græcos* servabat *cista* libellos, *Juv.* 3, 206. *Occultis* *cista* sacris, *Tib.* 1, 7, 48. (3) *Selecti* ad custodiendas *cistas* suffragiorum, *Plin.* 33, 2.

* *Cistella*, æ. f. dim. [à dim. *cistula*] (1) A casket, or cabinet; a little box, or coffer. (2) Also the ballot box, wherein, at the choosing of officers, or the making of laws, the suffrages of the people were gathered. (1) *Cistellam* domo effer cum monumentis, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 15. (2) *Auct. ad Her.* 1, 22.

* *Cistellatrix*, Icis. f. A maid-servant, who carries her mistress's casket, or hath the charge of her cabinet, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 23.

* *Cistellula*, æ. f. dim. [à *cistella*] A little casket, box, or cabinet, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, 60.

* *Cisterna*, æ. f. [à *cista*] A cistern, or vessel, wherein they gather rain water to keep it; a hollo woul, *Plin.* 31, 3.

* *Cisterninus*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a cistern. *Aqua fontana*, vel *cisternina*, *Col.* 12, 43.

* † *Cistifer*, a, um, adj. [ex *cista* & *fero*] That beareth a coffer, or casket; a cabinet, or box carrier; he who carried the sacra arcana, *Mart.* 5, 17.

* *Cistiphorus*, i. m. [*κιστόφορος*, Gr.] An ancient coin of Asia, stamped with the image of the cistifer, in value somewhat more than half the denarius, and as much as three oboli, and a half, or about a great. In Asia cistephorum flagitare, *Cic. pro Dom.* c. 20. *Vid. Alex. ab Alex.* 4, 15.

* *Cistula*, æ. f. dim. [à *cista*] A little chest, or coffer; a budget, a cap-case, a casket, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 264.

Cistus, i. m. A plant something larger than thyme, full of branches, *Plin.* 24, 10. & 12, 17.

Citāris, vel potius *Cidāris*, is. f. [ab Heb. כתר, corona] The royal turban worn by the sophy of Persia, *Curt.* 3, 8.

* *Citātim*, adv. [à citando] Hastily, speedily, quickly, in great haste, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 80. & *Cic. Att.* 14, 20. *Citatius*, *Quint.* 11, 3. *Citatisimè*, *Id.* 27, 50.

* || *Citatio*, ōnis. f. verb. A summoning to appear, an arrest, a citation, or summons. Multiplicem, & varium ejus usum vid. ap. JCC.

* *Citātūrus*, a, um, part. About to cite. Quos ego testes citaturus fui rerum à me gestarum, *Liv.* 38, 47.

* *Citātus*, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. *simus*, sup. [à cito] (1) *Citèd*, summoned. (2) *Stired up*, moved. (3) *Swift*, quick. (1) Quo die citato reo mihi dicendum sit, *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 13. (2) *Vultus* irà citatus riget, *Sen. Med.* 853. (3) *Citissima* agmina, *Liv.* 22, 6. *Citator* Euro, *Sil.* 4, 6. *Citatus* arteriarum pulsus, *Plin.* 11, 37.

Citērior, comp. [à *citra*] (1) The hither; nearer, or nearer in place. (2) in time. (3) Or other inferior relation. (1) *Fugit* in Hispaniam citiorem, *Cic. Att.* 13, 37. (2) *Citerioris* ætatis metas, &c. *Vul. Max.* 1, 8. *Tit. de Stud.* (3) *Animi tranquillitate* humana ac citiora confiderat, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 25. ¶ *Citeriores*, Inferiours, or subjects, in a state, quibus opponuntur regentes, *Apul. p.* 523. sed mel. codd. hab. *deteriores*. ¶ Sed ita locuti sunt citioris ætatis auctores.

* *Cithāra*, æ. f. [à *κίθαρά*, Gr.] (1) A harp. (2) Skill in music. (1) *Citharæ* strepitus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 31. (2) *Augurium citharamque* dabat, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 354. ¶ It may be used for a viol, lute, cittern, guitar, virginals, &c. Ejus species ap. *Isid. Orig.* 3, 21. & *Pignorum de Servis*, p. 86. videre licet.

* *Cithāris*, is. f. *Vid. Citharus.*

* *Cithārista*, æ. m. & *Cithāristes*, æ. A player on the harp, a harper, *Cic. Phil.* 5, 6.

* *Cithāristria*, æ. f. A woman harper, a minstrel, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 32. = *Fidicina*, *Id.*

* *Cithārizo*, as. act. [*κίθαρίζω*, Gr.] To play upon the harp. Nam & citharizare & cantare ad chordarum sonum doctus est à Dionysio, *C. Nep. Epam.* 2.

* *Citharædicus*, a, um, adj. [*κίθαρωδικός*, Gr.] Belonging to a harp, or harper; harper like, *Citharædica ars*, *Suet. Neron.* 40.

* *Citharædus*, i. m. [*κίθαρωδός*, Gr.] He that singeth unto, and playeth upon, the harp, or cittern; a fuller, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 40. & *Hor. A. P.* 355.

* *Cithārus*, i. m. [*κίθαρος*, Gr.] A fish called *Folio*, whose teeth are like a saw, *Plin.* 32.

Citimus, a, um, adj. superl. [à *cis*] Next, hither, hithermost, nearest to us. ¶ *Citima* terris, The nearest to the earth, *Cic.*

* *Citò*, adv. ius, comp. *simè*, superl. [à *citus*, ut à *sedulus*, *sedulò*] (1) Quickly, nimbly, swiftly. (2) Shortly, suddenly, ere it be long. (3) Easily. (1) *Abi citò*, & suspende te, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 21. Se in curru recipere citissimè consueverunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 33. (2) Quid scribam? citò me ad te esse venturum, *Cic.* (3) Non citò dixerim, *Id.* ¶ *Dicò citiùs*, Forthwith, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 146.

* *Citò*, as. freq. act. [à *cicio*] (1) To call, or summon, to appear; to cite. (2) To name. (3) To produce as a witness. (4) To quote. (5) To recite, or rehearse. (6) To put upon the speed, or gallop. (7) To cause, or provoke. (8) Met. To excite, to stir up, to encourage. (1) Per præconem ad regem citari jussit, *Liv.* 1, 47. (2) Græci qui hoc anapæsto citantur, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 6. (3) In hac re te testem citabo, *Id.* (4) *Licinius* citat identidem auctores, *Liv.* 4, 20. (5) Ab ovo usque ad mala citaret, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 7. (6) *Pompeius* e quo citato Larissam contendit, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 96. (7) † *Alie* citant urinam, alie tardant, *Cæs.* 2, 19. (8) *Studium* vehementiùs in dies citant, *Cic.*

* *Citor*, āris. pass. To be summoned, moved, &c. Ad suum munus citari, *Catull.* 59, 41.

Citra, præp. cum acc. [à *cis*, ut *intra*, *ab in*] (1) On this side. (2) Without. (3) Before. (4)

Near upon, adv. (1) Qui sunt *citra Rhenum*, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 31. (2) *Citra hoc experimentum*, &c. *Col.* 2, 2. *Citra fastidium* nominentur, *Plin.* Peccavi *citra scelus*, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 9, 23. (3) *Citra spectaculorum dies*, *Suet. Aug.* 43. (4) *Paucis citra millibus*, *Liv.* 10, 25. † *Ultra*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 107.

* *Citreum*, i. n. [*κίτριον*, Gr.] malum citreum. (1) A citron, an orange, a lemon. (2) Also citron-wood, or oil of citron-wood. (1) *Citrea* contra venenum in vino bibuntur, *Plin.* 23, 6. Unde *Virgilio* malum felix vocatur, *Geor.* 2, 127. (2) *Plin.* 23, 4.

* *Citreus*, a, um, adj. [ab eodem] (1) Of the citron-tree. (2) Or made of citron-wood. (1) *Citrea mala*, *Plin.* 15, 28. *Oleum citreum*, *Id.* 23, 4. (2) *Menfa citrea*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 17.

* *Citrinus*, a, um, adj. Of a citron colour. Color *citrinus*, *Plin.* 19, 5.

* *Citrius*, a, um, adj. Which hath the colour of a citron; orange-colour; of, or belonging to, a citron, *Plin.* in quibusd. edit.

Citrò, adv. [à *cis*] Hither and thither, to and fro, on each side, in and out, up and down, from one to another. ¶ *Jungitur* ferè cum *ultra*. *Homines* cursare *ultrò & citrò*, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 22.

* † *Citròsus*, a, um, adj. *Marc. Id.* quod *citri-nus*. † *Citrosa* vestis, *Næv.* à *simil.* *citri*, *Fest.*

* *Citron*, i. n. (1) Citron-wood. (2) Meton. A table, or other thing, made thereof. (1) *Citron* in laminas secatur, *Plin.* 16, 43. (2) *Vis* speciem *citrum* vetus, *Indicolque dentes*, i. e. eburneos pedes, *Mart.* 10, 98.

* *Citrus*, i. f. [*κίτρος*, Gr.] A citron-tree, growing upon mount Atlas in Africa, of the wood whereof they made tables at Rome. Also another sort, which bore fruits of an excellent grateful smell, a lemon, or orange-tree, a pome-citrus, *Plin.* 13, 1. *Libyssa citrus*, *Varr.*

* *Citus*, a, um, part. [à *cio*] Provoked, moved, fired. *Alvus cita* utique vitanda est, *Cels.* 3, 22.

* *Citus*, a, um, adj. [ex part. nempe à *cicio*] or comp. *simus*, sup. Swift, speedy, quick, nimble, hasty, sudden. *Citi canes*, *Ov. Ep.* 5, 20. *Cita mors*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 8. *navis*, *Ov. Met.* 15, 732. † *Tardus*, *Sall.*

Civicus, a, um, adj. Of a city, or of the citizens; civil. ¶ *Corona civica*, *Cic. vel Civica abs. Quint.* A garland of oak given to the person that saved a citizen, by him who was so saved. *Civica jura*, Civil law, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 23.

Civilis, e, adj. or, comp. † *simus*, sup. (1) Pertaining to citizens, the city, or state. (2) Civil, courteous. (1) *Cic.* (2) Ipse pater patriæ, quid enim civilius illo? *Ov. Trist.* 4, 4, 13. [Nerva] civilissimus & æquissimus princeps, *Eutrop.* 8, 1. ¶ *Merfari civilibus undis*, To be employed in state-affairs, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 16. *Civilis* quercus, An oaken garland, given to him, who had saved the life of a citizen in war, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 772.

Scientia civilis, Policy, or the art of governing, *Quint.* 2, 15. = *Publicus*, *Cic.* *Humanus*, *Quint.* Parumque id non civile modò, sed humanum etiam visum, *Liv.* 5, 23.

Civilitas, ātis. f. (1) Civility, courtesy, humanity, obligingness, courtesy which citizens use to one another. (2) Policy. (1) *Civilitatis* clementiæque documenta, *Suet. Aug.* 51. (2) *Quint.* 2, 15.

Civiliter, adv. ius, comp. *simè*, sup. (1) After the manner of citizens. (2) Civilly, courteously. (1) *Magis piè*, quàm civiliter, *Liv.* 38, 56. *Civilissimè* vixit, *Eutrop.* 7, 8. (2) *Civilis* quàm parens, *Plin. Panegy.* 39.

Civis, is. c. g. [à *coëo* (unde *cæsus*, à *coitu*, qu. coivis) *Cives* vocati, quod in unum coeuntes vivant, ut vita communis & ornatior sit & tutior, *Isid.*] A citizen, a free-man, or woman; a denizen, *Civis Romanus*, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 57. *Attica*, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 3, 16. † *Peregrinus*, advena *Cic.*

Civitas, ātis. f. [à *civis*] (1) A corporation, or assembly of people, living under the same laws. (2) The privileges, or rights, of citizens. (3) A state, or the whole country. (4) A city. (1) *Cæsus* hominum jure sociati civitates appellantur, *Cic.*

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Cic. Somn. Scip. 3. (2) Sylla comitiis centurialis civitatem eripere non potuit, *Id. pro Domo 30.* ¶ Civitate donare aliquem, *To give one his freedom, Id. pro Balbo 13.* Civitatem amittere, *To lose it, Id. pro Cæcinâ 34.* (3) Civitas popularis & regia, *Plin.* (4) Duas esse censo patrias; unam naturæ, alteram civitatis, *Cic. = Urbs, municipium, Id.*

Civitatula, æ. f. *A little city, &c. Sen. d. Morte Claud.*

C ante. L.

† Clacendix, genus conchæ, *Fest. Al. leg. Clacendix. A cockle-fish, a shell-fish, or the shell of a fish, wherewith they were wont to cover any thing they kept close, and marked, Prisc. ex Plaut.*

* CLADES, is. f. [qu. à κλάδος, ramus tener, ut sit. propriè, clades ramorum, ut strages, stratarum arborum, & calamitas, calamorum] (1) *A discomfiture, slaughter, defeat, or overthrow, in war.* (2) *Synecd. All kinds of misery, and misfortune.* (3) *Maim, or hurt; ruin, destruction.* (4) *Plague, pestilence.* (5) *Meton. A destroyer.* (1) Turbo sævus venientum cladum, *Sil. 1, 40.* (2) Cunctis mihi obfessa videor cladibus, *Sen. Troad. 989.* Eâ clade (pestilentia) conterritis hostium animis, *Liv. 2, 34.* (3) Scævola à clade dextræ manûs cognomentum inditum, *Id. 2, 13.* (4) Inque ipsos sæva medentes Erumpit clades, *Ov. Met. 7, 561.* (5) Scipiadas cladem Libyæ, *Virg. Æn. 6, 843.*

CLAM, cum abl. vel acc. ex adverb. præpositionis vim, & naturam induit [ab antiq. calim, κακαλυμμένος] *By stealth, privily, secretly, close-ly, without one's knowledge, unawares.* Clam vos fuit facinora ejus, *Cic. in Sall. 15.* Clam iis eam vidi, *Id. Attic. 15, 1.*

CLAM, adv. (1) *Secretly, covertly.* (2) *Suddenly, by way of surprise, or ambuscade.* (1) = At enim clam furtilm hinc esse vult, *Plaut. Pen. 3, 3, 49.* = Pompeius clam & noctu, Cæsar palam & interdiu, *Cæs. = In navem clam imponenda, occultè exportanda, curabat, Cic. Verr. 4.* (2) Clam ferro incautum superat, *Virg. Æn. 1, 354.*

* CLAMANS, tis. part. *Crying, &c. Ov. Met. 8, 229.*

* CLAMATIO, ònis. f. verb. *A trying aloud.* ¶ Quid hic tibi ante ædes clamatio est? *A crying, or bawling, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 6.* Sed in mel. lib. clamatatio.

* CLAMATOR, òris. m. (1) *A bawler, or maker of a noise.* (2) *He who speaketh over loud, or calleth on one.* (1) Ut intelligi possit quem existimem clamatorem, quem oratorem fuisse, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 49.* (2) *Mart. 12, 26.*

* CLAMATORIUS, a, um. adj. *Clamorous, bawling, or crying, Cic. Clamatoria avis, quæ & prohibitoria in auguriis, Plin. 10, 14. quod clamando auspicia prohiberet.* Clamatorium genus, *Cic. Qu. fr. 3, 13.*

* CLAMATUS, a, um. part. *Called to, or upon; cried after.* Vilum vocat: clamata refugit, *Ov. Met. 2, 423.*

* CLAMITANS, tis. part. *Crying, or calling, often, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 177. & Ad. 2, 5, 35.*

* CLAMITATIO, ònis. f. verb. *Shouting, bawling, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 6. Vid. Clamatio.*

* CLAMITO, as. act. freq. [à clam] (1) *To cry out against, to cry aloud.* (2) *To cry goods about.* (3) *To profess openly, to declare.* (1) Clamitent me sycophantam hæreditatem persequi, *Ter. Andr. 4, 6, 19.* (2) Quidam in portu caricas Cauno advectas vendens, Cauneas clamitabat, *Cic. de Div. 2, 40.* (3) Supercilia penitus abrasa clamitare calliditatem videntur, *Id. pro Rosc. Com. 7.*

* CLAMO, as. act. [à καλέω voco, κέκλημαι] (1) *To cry, or call, upon one.* (2) *To beg earnestly.* (3) *To complain, or clamour.* (4) *To speak aloud.* (4) *To proclaim.* (1) Morientem nomine clamat, *Virg. Æn. 4, 674.* (2) Clamo, atque obtestor, *Cic. pro Mur. 37.* (3) = Clamant; indecenter obstreunt, *Plaut.* (4) Illis quæ sunt intus clamat de viâ, *Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 11.* (5) Clamat virtus beatior esse quàm, &c. *Cic. de Fin. 2, 20.*

* CLAMOR, òris. m. *A loud voice; an earnest*

calling. (2) *Any loud noise, a clank, burning, lowing, &c. a bawling, a clamour.* (3) *A bawling, a clamour.* (4) *A shriek, an outcry.* (1) Cererem clamore vocent in tecta, *Virg. Geor. 1, 347.* Implevi clamore vias, *Id. Æn. 2, 768.* (2) Mergi clamorem ferunt ad litora, *Id. Geor. 1, 362.* Magnis [apes] vocant clamoribus hostem, *Id. 4, 76.* = Discessu mugire boves, & colles clamore relinqui, *Id. Æn. 8, 216.* (3) Impium lenite clamorem Sodales, *Hor. Od. 1, 27, 7.* = Plangoribus ædes Famineis ululant, *Virg. Æn. 2, 488.* (4) Ferit aurea fydera clamor, *Id.*

* CLAMORUS, a, um. adj. (1) *Clamorous, full of noise, loud, shrill.* (2) *Re-echoing, that rings again with noise.* (1) Clamosus juvenem pater excitat, *Juv. 14, 191.* (2) Theatrum clamoribus, *Stat. Sylv. 3, 5, 16.* forum, *Sen. Her. fur. 172.*

Clancularius, a, um. adj. *Secret, close, unknown, anonymous, or nameless.* ¶ Clancularius poëta, *One who is ashamed of his name, Mart. 10, 3, 5.*

¶ Clanculo. *Privately, by stealth.* *Apul. & Macrob. 5, 18. Id. quod*

Clanculum, adv. [dim. à clam. *Prisc.*] *Secretly, privily, privately* ¶ Alii clanculum patres quæ faciunt, *Unknown to their fathers, in bugger-mugger, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 27.*

Clandestino, adv. *Privately, in secret, by stealth.* Negotium aliquod clandestinò agere, *Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 10.*

Clandestinus, a, um. adj. [à clam] *Secret, hidden, private, clandestine.* Clandestinis consiliis nos oppugnant, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 1.*

* CLANGENS, tis. part. *Sounding, or flourishing, as a trumpet, Val. Flacc. 3, 349.*

* CLANGO, ère, xi. act. [à κλάγω, Gr.] (1) *To sound a trumpet.* (2) *To cry like an eagle.* (3) *A goose.* (4) *Or, a crane; to shout, or flourish.* (1) Lucifum clangit tuba, *Val. Flacc. 3, 349.* (2) Dum clangunt aquilæ, *Auf. Philom. 28.* (3) Col. 8, 13. (4) *Stat. Theb. 12.*

* CLANGOR, òris. m. (1) *The sound of a trumpet.* (2) *The cry of an eagle, the clanking of a goose, or the crunking of a crane; any loud, or shrill, noise.* (1) Clangor tubarum, *Virg. Æn. 2, 313.* (2) anserum, *Col. 8, 13.* gruum, *Stat. Theb. 5, 13.*

Clarandus, a, um. part. *To be declared, explained, made clear.* Natura animi claranda, *Lucret. 3, 36.*

Clare, ius, flimè. adv. (1) *Brightly.* (2) *Distinctly, clearly.* (3) *Aloud, plainly.* (1) Clarissimè audire, *Plin. 10, 70.* (2) Clariùs apparere, *Cic. Fam. 8, 14.* (3) Unde est? dic clarè, *Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 15.*

Clareo, ère, ui, *Cic. clarus sum.* (1) *To be clear, and bright; to shine.* (2) *Met. To be illustrious, or noble.* (3) *To be known, or manifest.* (1) Hoc lumen candidum claret mihi, *Enn. ap. Non.* (2) Ex gente Domitiâ duæ familiæ claruerunt, *Suet. Nero. 1.* (3) Postque magisque viri nunc gloria claret, *Enn. ap. Cic. Offic. 1, 24.*

Claresco, ère. incept. (1) *To grow bright, and clear.* (2) *To be manifest.* (3) *To become famous.* (1) Dies clarescit, *Sen. Herc. fur. 123.* (2) Aliud ex aliq clarescere corde videmus Artibus, *Luc. 5, 1455.* (3) Plausu clarescere vulgi, *Claud. Conf. Mall. 3.*

¶ Claricito, as. act. *To call aloud, Lucr. 5, 946.*

¶ Clarifico, as. act. *To make clear.* [Nasturtium] visum clarificat, *Plin. 20, 13.* Sed Harduinus in omnibus MSS. testatur esse compurgat.

¶ Clarificus, a, um. adj. *Sounding aloud.* Catull. 65, 125.

Clarigatio, ònis. f. verb. [à clarigo] (1) *A demand of satisfaction for injury, in a set form, with a loud voice; and, upon refusal, a denouncing, or proclaiming, war.* (2) *A reprisal, or letter of marque; an arrest, or seizure, of person, or goods.* (3) *A levying of taxes.* (1) *Quint. 7, 4. Vid. & Serv. in Æneid. 9, 53.* & *Liv. de ritibus belli indicendi, 1, 32.* (2) *Ap. JCC. (3) Liv. 8, 14.*

Clarigo, as. act. [à clarus] (1) *With a loud*

voice to demand amends for injuries done; to proclaim, or denounce, war; as heralds used to do. (2) *To arrest, or make reprisal and seizure.* (1) = Legati ad hostes clarigatum mittebantur, *Id. est, res raptas clarè repetitum, Plin. 22, 2.* (2) *Ap. JCC.*

¶ Clarifonus, a, um. adj. *Sounding clear, loud, or shrill, Cic. in Arat. 280.*

Claritas, atis. f. (1) *Plainness, clearness.* (2) *Brightness.* (3) *Excellency, fame, and renown.* (4) *Nobleness of birth.* (1) Claritas vocis, *Cic. Acad. 1, 5.* (2) Claritatis tantæ est vesper, *Plin. 2, 8.* (3) = Ad claritatem, amplitudinemque aptior, *Cic. Off. 1, 21.* (4) Non qui claritate nascendi, sed qui virtute maximè excellet, *Quint. 5, 11.*

Claritudo, dinis. f. *id. quod claritas.* (1) *Clearness.* (2) *Met. Renown, or fame.* (1) Vocis claritudo, *Gell. 7, 5.* (2) Artes, quibus claritudo paratur, *Sall.*

Claro, as. act. [à clarus] (1) *To clear, or brighten.* (2) *To declare, or show; to make plain, and manifest.* (3) *To ennoble, or make famous.* (1) Iter longæ claravit limite flammæ, *Stat. Theb. 5, 286.* (2) Clarandum verbibus, *Lucret. 3, 36.* (3) Non labor Isthmius Clarabit pugilem, *Hor. Od. 4, 3, 3.*

Clāror, òris. m. *Brightness, neatness, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 112.*

CLARUS, a, um. adj. or comp. flimus, sup. (1) *Clear, bright, fair.* (2) *Plain, manifest, evident.* (3) *Loud, and shrill.* (4) *Famous, renowned.* (5) *Noble, honourable.* (6) *Brave, heroic, gallant.* (1) Clarâ luce refulsit, *Virg. Æn. 1, 592.* (2) In re tam clarâ, tam testatâ, *Cic. 3.* (3) Ut omnes exaudiant, clarissimâ voce dicam, *Id. Percutit indignos claro plangore lacertos, Ov. Met. 4, 138.* (4) = Ex doctrinâ clarus, & nobilis vir, *Cic. Quo nullum Latio clarius extat opus, Ov. A. A. 3, 338.* (5) Sanguine clarus, *Virg. Æn. 1, 550.* (6) = Claris, & fortibus, viris commemorandis, *Cic.*

* Classarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a navy.* ¶ Classarius miles, *Of the marines. Vid. Cæs. B. C. 3, 100.*

* Classicen, inis. [à classicum & cano] *He that sounds, or winds, a trumpet, or horn, to call the classes together; the common cryer, Varr. L. L. 4, 15.*

* Classicula, æ. f. dim. [à classis] *A little fleet; or small navy.* Cassius cum classiculâ suâ venerat, *Cic. Att. 16, 2.*

* Classicum, i. n. [à classe classicum dictum, quod non nisi classes, & exercitus per cornu vocarentur, *Scal.*] (1) *The sound, or blast, of trumpets, to call men together.* (2) *Or, as Servius affirms, the trumpet itself.* (1) Raptâ tubâ ingenti spiritu classicum exorsus, *Suet. Cæs. 32.* (2) Nec dum etiam audierant inflari classica, *Virg. Geor. 2, 539.* Classica jamque sonant, *Id. Æn. 7, 637.* ubi vid. *Serv.* ¶ Classicum canere, *To sound an alarm, Cæs. B. C. 3, 82.* & *Canere receptui, To sound a retreat, Cic.*

* Classicus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a fleet, or navy.* ¶ Classica bella, *Wars by sea, Propert. 1, 1, 28.* Horror classicus, *A terrible sound of the trumpet, Ovid. ad Pison. 129.*

* Classicus, i. m. (1) *He that soundeth a trumpet to call the classes, or companies, together to the assemblies; the cryer of the courts.* (2) *A seaman, a fore-mast man, a swabber.* (3) *A free-man, or denizen, as opposed to a foreigner; a subsidy-man, a citizen, or free-man, paying scot, and lot.* (4) *By way of eminence, The prime, or chief, citizens.* (5) *Hence An approved outbour.* (6) *Substantial, undeniable.* (1) *Varr. L. L. 4, 15.* (2) *Curt. 4, 13.* (3) *Liv. 4, 13.* (4) *Gell. 7, 13.* (5) *Classicus scriptor, i. e. idoneus, non proletarius, Id. 19, 8.* (6) *Classici testes, Fest.*

* CLASSIS, is. f. [qu. calassie, à calando, i. e. vocando, *Quint. 1, 6.*] (1) *A navy, or fleet, of ships; an armada.* (2) *A single ship.* (3) *A class, or rank, of citizens, according to their estate, and quality, which was again divided into centuries.* (4) *A form in schools.* (5) *Any division of*

men appointed to any Employment. (6) || Anciently, an army. (7) *A troop of horse.* (1) Milite numero navium classis, *Cic. Verr. 1, 18.* (2) Lycie ductorem classis Orontem, *Virg. Æn. 6, 334. si Serv. rectè autumat.* (3) Liv. 1, 43. ubi distributiones singule descriptæ sunt. (4) Cum pueros in classes distribuerant, *Quint. 1, 2.* (5) = Classes non majores quàm denum hominum faciundæ, quas decurias appellaverunt antiqui, *Col. R. R. 1, ult.* (6) Classes clypeatas antiqui dixerant, quos nunc exercitus, *Fest.* (7) Classibus hic locus, *Virg. Æn. 2, 30.*

Clāthratūs, a, um. part. Lattice*d, barred, cross-barred, grated.* || Fenestra clathrata, *A lattice-window, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 26.*

Clāthro, as. act. To shut with lattices, bars, grates, or rails, *Col. 9, 1.*

Clāthrus, i. m. vel, ut a'ii, Clāthrum, i. n. pl. (1) || *A bar, or lattice; a grata with cross-bars, or other such like things; a balister.* (2) Also a harrow, or rake, to break clods with. (1) Hor. A. P. 473. (2) Tu penitus clathris, [*al. clathris*] eradere viscera matris Ne dubita, *Col. 1, 10, v. 72.*

CLĀVA, æ. f. [fortè à κλῆ] *A club, a baton.* = Mīd multati clavis, & fustibus repellantur, *Cic. Verr. 4, 43.*

Clāvārium, i. n. Tac. Donativi nomen, in clavos calcearios impendendum; unde & Calcearium vocat *Suet. Vesp. 8.*

Clāvātor, ōris. m. *A servant who carries, or uses, a club for his master's defence.* Ecceum clāvator advenit, *Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 25.*

* || Clāvātus, a, um. adj. Garnished with nails, set with studs of gold, or purple. || Calceamenta clāvata, *Hib-nailed, clutched shoes, Fest.* Mantilia cocco clāvata, *Beset with studs of purple, or gold, Lamp.*

* Claudendus, a, um. part. To be shut up, or closed, *Cic. N. D. 2, 57.* Claudenda domus non est, *Or. Pont. 1, 7, 33.* Claudenda ad lumina patris Dextum inviat, *Luc. 3, 740.*

* Claudens, tis. part. Shutting. claudentes ultima signa, *Manil. 1, 274.*

* || Claudeo, ēre. Id. quod claudico, *Prisc. ex Cæcil.*

* Claudianus, a, um. adj. [à Claudius] ut || Charta Claudiana, *Royal paper.* Claudianus cometa, *In Claudian's time, Ser.* || Claudiana tonitrua, *Invented by Claudius Pulcher, Fest.*

* Claudicans, tis. part. Halting, limping. Graviter claudicans ex vulnere, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 61.*

* Claudicatio, ōnis. f. verb. Halting, limping, lameness. Claudicatio non deformis, *Cic. N. D. 1, 3.* Conf. *Col. 6, 12. & Val. Max. 8, 11.*

* Claudico, as. [à claudeo, pro claudio] (1) To halt, to be lame, to limp, to hobble. (2) Met. To fail, to be feeble, imperfect, or maimed. (1) Ex vulnere accepto claudicare, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 61.* (2) = Tota res vacillat, & claudicat, *Id. N. D. 1, 38.*

* Clauditas, ātis. f. Lameness, halting, limping, *Apul. p. 810.* Simili modo & fascinationibus repercutimus, dextræque clauditis occursum, *Plin. 28, 7. edit. Hard.* † Claudicatio.

* CLAUDO, ēre, si, sum. act. [à κλῆζω, i. e. claudio, f. 2. κλῆδω, Dor. κλειδω] (1) To shut. (2) To stanch, to stop. (3) To close, or end; to finish, or conclude. (4) To keep off, or withstand. (5) To surround, or encompass. (6) || To be lame, limp, or halt. (1) || Domus ipsi suas aut claudunt, aut referant, *Plin. 10, 22.* (2) Syderitis sanguinem claudit, *Id. 26, 13.* Claudere sanguinem, *Fest. 15, 3, 13.* (3) || Claudere quæ cœnas lactuca solebat avorum, Dic mihi cur nostras incipit illa dapes? *Mart. 13, 14.* (4) Claudit nos obice pontus, *Virg. Æn. 10, 377.* (5) Muros obsidione claudere, *Luc. 3, 342.* (6) Debili verborum numero sonus clauderetur, *Gell. 1, 7. h. e. claudicaret, vel deficeret. Sed fortè rectius à claudeo, pro claudico.*

* Claudor, i, fus. pass. To be shut; Also to be lame, or crippled, *Don. in Ter.* || In angustum claudi, To be driven to a strait, *Ov. Met. 13, 407.*

* Claudus, a, um. adj. qu. pedibus clausus, i. e. impeditus, unde & Appius Claudius, qui primū Appius Clausus dictus. (1) Lame, halting, crippled. (2) Met. Wavering, uncertain, feeble, weak. (3) Short, deficient, unfit for service. (1) Quasi claudus sutor domi sedet totos dies, *Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 34.* (2) || Largus opum, sed clauda fides, *Sil. 13, 33.* (3) || Carmina clauda, *Pentameter verser, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 11.* Clauda & inhabilia navigia, *Curt. 9, 9, 29.*

* Clāvīcula, æ. f. dim. [à clavis] (1) || A little key. (2) The tendrel, young twig, or shoot, of a vine, wherevēr it takes hold of every thing, and which it climbs up by. (3) A bar, or bolt, to make a gate fast. (1) Littl. sed auct. non citat. (2) Cic. de Senec. 15. (3) Ferratos obicit clavicula dentes, *Germ. Cæs. in Arati Cassiop.*

* Clāviger, ēra, um. adj. [ex clava & gero] Carrying a club, an Epithet of Hercules, *Ov. Met. 15.*

* Clāviger, ēra, um. adj. [ex clavis & gero] That carries keys, an epithet of Janus, *Ov. Fast. 1, 228.*

* CLĀVIS, is. f. [à κλῆς, Dor. pro κλῆς, interposito digam.] (1) A key. (2) A lock, or bolt; a cleft in music. (1) Magistratus poscit claves portarum, *Liv.* (2) Frustrā claves inesse foribus, *Tibull. 1, 6.* || Clausa clavis, A lock, opening only on the inside. Reserat clausā quæ prævidet ostia clavi, *Auct. Carm. Moreti v. 15.* ubi vid. *Scal.* Sub clavi esse, To be under lock, and key. *Varr. R. R. 1, 22.* Laconica clavis, A key to open the door on the outside, *Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 57.* Aduitera clavis, A picklock, *Ov. A. Am. 3, 643.*

* Clāvōla, æ. f. dim. [à clava] A graft, a slip of a tree, a cion, or young set. = Teneros ramos alii clavolas, alii taleas appellant, *Varr. de R. R. 1, 40.*

* || Clausrarius, a, um. adj. Belonging to shutting, clausal. || Clausrarius artifex, A maker of locks, and keys, &c. *Lampr.*

* || Clausritimus, i. m. That locks the locks of doors, a keeper of the cloyster, *Gell. 12, 10.*

* Clausrum, i. n. [à claudio] antiq. clostrum. (1) An Enclosure, bar, or close gate. (2) Also any manner of thing that encloseth, or encompasseth any place; as walls, rails, bars, doors, &c. (3) A closet, or withdrawing room. (4) Also the leaf of a gate, or door; a leaf, or casement, for a window. (5) A limit, bound, or fence. (1) Virg. Æn. 3, 411. (2) Catull. 59, 76. (3) Plaut. Cure. 1, 3, 47. (4) Virg. Æn. 7, 184. (5) Cic. in Rull. 2, 32. || Clausra regni, The key, or inlet, of a country, *Liv. 9.* Dædalia clausra, A labyrinth, *Sen. 2, 32.* Viarum clausra, A narrow pass, *Lucr. 4, 616.*

* Clausula, æ. f. dim. [à clausa] (1) A little sentence in the conclusion. (2) The conclusion, or end, of a letter. (3) || An article, or passage, of a law. (4) A close, or utmost end. (1) Sunt clausulæ quæ numerosæ, & jucundæ cadant, *Cic. Orat. 64.* (2) Veniamus aliquando ad clausulam, *Id. Philip. 13, 20.* (3) JCC. freq. (4) Beatæ vitæ clausulam imposuit, *Sen. Epist. 9.*

* Clausum, i. n. A close, a stable, a stall, or hive; any close place. || Domorum clausa, Close places, *Lucr. 1, 355.*

* || Clausura, æ. f. vel Clūsura, An enclosure; also a fortress upon the marches, or limits. *Panciol.* || Clausura temporis, The time when any city, or fort is besieged, *Veg.*

* Clausurus, a, um. part. That will shut in, or enclose, *Ov. Met. 4, 785.*

* Clausus, a, um. part. [à claudor] (1) Enclosed, shut up, kept in. (2) Encircled, surrounded, besieged, *Liv. 2, 34.* (3) Met. Finished, ended, concluded. (4) Secret, close confined. (1) Clausa stabulis armenta, *Plin.* (2) Speluncis lacus clausi, *Virg. Georg. 4, 364.* (3) = Species orationis clausa, & terminata, *Cic. Orat. 58.* (4) Habere clausa sua non potuit consilia, *Id.* || Clausum mare, The winter-time; from the 10th of November, to the 10th of March, wherein navigation ceased among the Romans, *Cic. Q. fr. 2, 5.*

* Clāvulus, i. m. dim. [à clavus] A little nail, a hobnail, a sparabk, *Varr. R. R. 2, 9.*

* CLĀVUS i. m. [à claudendo, quod claudat, figat, atque contineat] (1) A nail, or spike. (2) A note by which the old Romans reckoned their years, serving instead of a calendar. (3) A button, or stud. (4) A round knob, or stud, of purple, wherewith the robes of the senators, and knights were adorned: but for distinction, the former wore broader than the latter; whence those were called lat-clavii, and these angusticlavii. (5) Meton. The dignity itself. (6) The rudder, or helm, of a ship. (7) Fig. Rule, or government. (8) Away, or course, of life; a fancy, or humour. (9) Any callous flesh. (10) A cord in the toe, or elsewhere; a little swelling of hard flesh in the corner of the eye. (11) A whistlow. (12) A shanker, or bubo. (13) A puff, or knur, in the stem of a tree. (1) Transtra confixa clavis ferreis, *Cæs. B. G. 3, 13.* || Clavi trabales, *Hor. Od. 1, 35, 18.* quibus figuratè denotatur, Inventa necessitas. || Clavo trabali figere beneficium, To go thorow stich with it, to do it to purpose, *Cic. Verr. 5, 21.* (2) Eum clavum, quia raræ per ea tempora literæ erant, notam numeri annorum fuisse ferunt eoque Minervæ templo dicatam legem quod numerus à Minervâ inventus sit, *Liv. 7, 3.* Ubi de ortu, religione, & modo, *bus consuetudinis.* (3) Cic. (4) Purpura cum lato clavo, *Ov. Trist. 4, 13, 29.* * Vid. *Suet. Nerv. 26. & Oth. 10.* (5) Ego latum clavum à Cæsare nostro impetravi, *Plin. Ep. 2, 9.* = Curia restabat; clavi mensura coacta est, *Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 35.* (6) Ille [gubernator] clavum tenens sedet in puppi, *Cic. de Sen. 6.* (7) Quis clavum tanti imperii, & gubernacula reip. tenere potest? *Id. pro Sext. 9.* || Dum clavum rectum teneam, As long as I do my part, *Quint. 2.* (8) Sæpe notatus cum tribus anellis, modò lævâ Priscus inanī, Vixit inequalis, clavum ut mutaret in horas, *Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 10.* (9) Clavi vocantur callosa in albo oculi tubercula; quibus nomen à figuræ similitudine est, *Cels. 7, 7.* (10) Clavus nonnunquam etiam alibi, sed in pedibus tamen maximè nascitur, *Id. 5, 26.* (11) Plin. (12) Erat [Silio] natus insanabilis clavus, *Id. Ep. 3, 7, 2.* (13) = Olea clavum patitur, sive fungum placet dici, vel patellam, *Id. 17, 24.*

Cleagra, æ. f. A hook to draw up water, Pal-lad.

* Clēma, ātis. n. [κλήμα, Gr.] The herb polygonon, or knot-grass, *Plin. 27, 12.*

* Clēmātis, idis. f. [Gr κλεμαρίς] The herb periwinkle, or cotton-weed, *Plin. 24, 10.*

CLĒMENS, tis. or. comp. flimus, sup. [claram habens mentem, Perot. colens, Donat. clinans, Voss.] (1) Quiet, peaceable. (2) Mild, meek, unmoved, dispassionate. (3) Courteous, affable. (4) Mercifull, compassionate, inclined to pity. (5) Smooth, not rough. (6) Easy, undisturbed. (7) Benign, benevolent, kindly. (8) Moderate. (1) Clemens, placidus nulli lædere os, arridere omnibus, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 10.* (2) || Et si satis clemens sum in disputando, tamen interdum folleo subiraſci, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 4.* (3) Clemens aditu, *Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 550.* (4) Nec in cæde principum clementiorem hunc fore, quàm Cinna fuerit, *Cic. Att. 7, 7.* (5) Met. Nec quā sit clementissimus amnis, Quærit, *Ov. Met. 9, 118.* Unde clementi flamine pulsæ, *Catull. 62, 272.* (6) = Clementem vitam, urbanam, atque otium secutus sum, *Ter. Adel. 1, 1, 17.* (7) Ipse Sirius clementi sydere fovit, *Claud. Epith. Pall. & Cel. 120.* (8) Is rumor clemens erat, *Sall. B. J. 22.*

Clēmēter, adv. iūs, comp. flimè, sup. (1) Quietly, leisurely. (2) Gently, softly. (3) Without labour, and pains. (4) Favourably, kindly, courteously. (1) Animo malè est, recipiam anhelitum. AP. Clēmēter acquiesce, *Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 21.* (2) Sequere sis. C. Sequor. B. At clemēter, quæso; calces deteris, *Plaut. Mercat. 5, 2, 11.* (3) Quā juga Appennini clemētiūs adirentur, *Tac. Hist. 3, 52.* (4) = Leniter hominem, clemēterque accepit, *Cic. Verr. 4, 40.* Dixi quo pacto id fieri possit clemētiſsimè, *Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 5.*

Clēmētia, æ. f. (1) Easiness, evenness of temper. (2) Courtesy, affability, good humour. (3) Pity.

(3) *Pity, compassion.* (4) *Met. Calmness, tranquillity.* (5) *A goddess so called.* (6) ¶ *Clementia tua, A title given to the later Roman emperors.* (1) *Clementia est per quam animi temerè in odium alicujus investigationis concitati comitate retinentur, Cic. de Inv. 2, 54.* (2) = *Plena omnia clementiæ, mansuetudinis, humanitatis, Id. R. fr. 1, 1.* (3) ¶ *Hæc tua, Persephone, maneat clementia; nec tu Persephones conjux sævior esse velis, Propert. 2, 28, 48.* (4) *Clementia æstatis, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. hyemis, Col. 2, 9. Nili, Stat. Theb. 3, 527.* (5) *Hujus imago in numeris antiq. freq.* (6) *Vid. Spart. in Getâ, initio, & Lamprid. in Severo 65.*

* *Cleōnīcion, i. n. [κλεονικιον Gr.] The herb borse-thyme, or wild basil, Plin. 24, 15.*

* *Clepo, psi, ere, ptum. [à κλέπω, ant. κλέπω] (1) To steal, or pilfer. (2) To cover, to shelter, to protect. (3) To conceal. (1) = Rape, clepe, tenē, harpaga; Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 6. § Sacrum qui clepserit paricida esto, Cic. de Legg. 2, 9. ex lege ant. Si quis clepsit, ne populo scelus esto, neve cui cleptum erit, Ex Liv. 22, 10. ¶ Clepere verba alicujus, To listen to, or overhear, Plaut. (2) Se tegmine ingenti clepit, Sen. Herc. fur. 799. (3) Levis est dolor, qui capere consilium potest, & clepere sese; Id. Med. 156.*

¶ *Cleptere, pro clepere, Lucr. ap. Litt.*

* *Clepsydra, æ. f. [à κλέψω, furor, & ὕδωρ, aqua] (1) A vessel measuring time by water; an hour glass, first in use among the Greeks, by which their orators and pleaders had their time measured out to them: afterwards brought into use among the Romans, by Pompey, after his third consulate; whereas before, their time was unlimited. (2) ¶ An astrological engine. (1) Ad clepsydrum latrare, Cic. de Orat. Vid. & Plin. Ep. 2, 11. (2) Martian.*

* *Cleptes, vel Clepta, æ. m. [à clepo] A thief, or robber, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 95.*

* *† Cleptus, a, um. part. Stolen, &c. Liv. Vid. Clepo.*

* *¶ Clēricātus, ūs. m. The clergy. A being in orders, Eccl. à seq.*

* *¶ Clēricus, i. m. [à clerus] A clergy-man, Eccl.*

* *¶ Clēropeplum, i. n. [à κληρος & πέπλος, pepulum] A clergy-man's tippet, or scarf, Eccles.*

* *Clērus, i. m. [à κληρος, fors, quia clerus fors DEI, vel cleri fors DEUS] (1) ¶ It is used by St. Peter in the plural number, to signify The church, or body of the faithful: (2) ¶ but by ecclesiastical writers, for The clergy, or church-men. (3) Also a worm like a spider, which breeds in beehives, and makes the bees sick. (1) St. Petr. 1, 5. 3. (2) Hæc notio ap. Latinos scriptores S. Hieronymi temporibus paulò antiquior. (3) Plin. 11, 19.*

* *Clībānus, i. m. [κλίβανος Gr.] (1) A portable oven, or furnace. (2) A stove, or hot-house. (3) ¶ A suit of complete armour. (1) Oblita vasa clibano, vel furno torrefaciunt, Col. 12, 15. De ejus formâ vid. eund. 5, 10. (2) Cels. 2, 17. princ. (3) Veget. ¶ In hac notione Persis originem debere, Capitol. in vitâ Severi, necnon testatur Amm. 10, 10.*

* *Clīdium, i. n. [κλειδιον Gr.] The throat of the Tunny fish, Plin. 9, 15.*

* *Clīdūchus, i. m. [à κλεις clavis, & ἔχω, habeo] The picture of one holding keys, Plin. 34, 8.*

* *CLIENS, tis. m. & f. [à κλέων celebrans, utpote qui colebat patronum] (1) A client; one who has put himself under the protection of his patron, to whom he paid all honour, and observance, as the patron on his part was to afford him his interest, protection, and defence. Thus not only private persons, but the Roman provinces, and allies, made choice of some noble family to take care of their interest, to defend their cause, and manage their affairs at Rome: a retainer, or dependent. (2) A client, one who employs a lawyer. (3) A tenant, villain, or vassal. (1) ¶ Qui modò patronus, nunc cupit esse cliens, Ov. A. Am. 1, 88. Vid. Cic. in Div. Plutarch. in Romulo. Dion. Halicarnass. 2, 9, 10, 11. Juvenum*

nobilium cliens, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 15. Omnes clientes obæratōsque suos conduxit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 5. (2) Jus qui profitebitur adfit; Facundus causam sæpe clientis agat, Ov. A. A. 3, 531. (3) Ap. poster. scriptores. Vid. Budæum.

* *Clienta, æ. f. A woman retainer, a tenant's wife. Nec Laconicas Trahunt honestæ purpuras clientæ, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 7.*

* *Clientēla, æ. f. (1) The state, or relation, of clients to their patrons, or of tenants to their lords. (2) Meton. Clientelæ, Dependents, homagers. (3) Synecd. Patronage, protection, guardianship. (1) Scis quàm diligam Sículos, & quàm illam clientelam honestam judicem, Cic. Attic. 14, 12. (2) Illis majorum virtus reliquit gloriam, dignitatem, clientelas, Sall. (3) = Thais patri se commendavit in clientelam, & fidem, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 9.*

* *Clientulus, i. m. A poor client. Ne clientulorum loco potius quàm patronorum numerarentur, Tac. Orat. 36, 11.*

* *Clīma, ātis. n. [κλίμα Gr.] (1) In Geometry, A plat of land sixty feet square. (2) In Astronomy, A clime, or climate. (1) Col. 5, 1. (2) Inclinationes cœli Græci κλίματα vocant, Vitruv. 1, 1.*

* *Clīmaſter, ēris. m. [à Gr. κλιμακτῆρ] Properly, The step, or round, of a ladder: Met. Every seventh year of a man's life; particularly the 36d, as made up of 7 multiplied by 9; which has been observed to be very dangerous, great fits of sickness, and death itself often happening thereon, Vid. Gell. 15, 7. Others again, think the 49th year more dangerous, as being made up of seven times seven; Vid. Censorin. de die natali, 14. But these observations smell strongly of Chaldean and Egyptian superstition. Vid. Just. Martyr. Quæst. 89. ad Orthodox. Κλιμακτῆρας; vocat legem annorum scāſilem Plinius, 7, 49.*

* *Clīmaſterīcus, a, um. adj. Climaſterical, ascending; also perilous, dangerous, fatal, as some years of a man's life are superstitiously accounted, especially the 49th, 63d, and 81st. Habes climaſtericum tempus, sed evades, Plin. Ep. 2, 20. Vid. Climaſter.*

* *¶ Clīmax, ācis. f. (1) A ladder, the round of a ladder, an ascent by steps. (2) In Rhet. A figure connecting the subsequent to the precedent. (1) Ex usu Græcorum. Hinc Angl. To climb. (2) Si ſtas, ingredi, si ingrederis, curre, si curris, advola, Cic. qui Latine gradationem vocat.*

* *Clīnāmen, īnis. n. verb. [ab ant. clino] A bending, or declination. Exiguum clinamen principiorum, Lucr. 2, 292.*

* *Clīnātus, a, um. part. Bent, inclined, Cic. in Arat. 52.*

* *Clīnīce, es. f. [κλινική Gr. sc. ιατρεία.] A part of physick which prescribes diet and medicine to bed-ridden people. Hippocrates instituisse fertur medicinam, quæ clinice vocatur, Plin. 29, 1.*

* *Clīnicus, i. m. vel a, um; est enim propr. adj. [à κλιν, lectus; ut qui ægrotantium lectis assidere solebat] (1) A physician attending bed-ridden, or other sick, patients. (2) A bed-ridden person. (3) ¶ A bearer at funerals. Κλινῆ enim & feretrum significat. (1) Chirurgus fuerat, nunc est vespillo Diaulus; Cæpit quo poterat clinicus esse modò, Mart. 1, 31. (2) Medetur stomachicis, spasticis, clinicis, &c. Plin. 25, 5. (3) Hæc notio colligi potest ex acuminē epigrammatis supra laudati.*

* *CLINO, as. [à Gr. κλίνω] To bend, to incline. Paulum clinare necesse 'st Corpora, Lucr. 2, 243. ¶ Rarè occ. freq. autem in compos. declino, reclino, &c.*

* *Clīnōpāle, es. f. [à κλινῆ lectus, & πάλῃ luſta] An exercise in the field of Venus. Assiduitatem concubitūs, velut exercitationis genus, clinopalen vocabat [spurcissimus homuncio Domitianus] Suet. in vitâ ejus.*

* *Clīnōpōdion, i. [κλινόποδιον Gr. ex κλινῆ lectum, & πόδιον pedum, quod refert] The herb borse-thyme, wild basil, Plin. 24, 15.*

* *Clīpeus, i. m. & Clīpeum, i. n. sic enim aliqui scribunt, deducentes à clepo abscondo, tego. A shield, or target. Vid. Clīpeus.*

* *CLITELLÆ, ārum. pl. f. [à κλιτῆς declivis]*

(1) *Dorsers set on the backs of labouring beasts, that they may carry their loads with greater ease; a pannel, or pack saddle. (2) ¶ A descent, or valley, particularly a place at Rome so called. (3) ¶ A kind of engine. (1) Mulos, detractis clitellis circumducere jubet, Liv. ¶ Prox. Bos clitellas, When a person is improper for, or unequal to, an undertaking, Cic. Att. 5, 15. (2) Vid. Scal. & Fests. (3) Fests.*

Clitellarius, a, um. adj. Bearing a pannel, or pack-saddle. Mulus clitelarius, Col. 2, 22.

Clivina avis [à clivis auspiciis, i. e. adversis, Fests.] A bird, which, in sooth-saying, gave a sign against a thing's being done, Plin. 10, 14.

* *Clivōsus, a, um. adj. Full of cliffs, steep, craggy. ¶ Locis aridis, & clivosis altius deponantur vites, quàm si humidis, & planis, Col. de Arb. 4. Clivoso tramite vitæ, Sil. 6, 120.*

* *Clivulus, i. m. dim. A little cliff, or descent, Col. 6, 37.*

* *CLIVUS, i. m. & Clivum, i. n. [à κλίτης, devexitas, per Æolisum, κλίτης] (1) Any devexity, declivity, slanting, or sloping; any ascent. (2) Particularly, the ascent, or descent, of a hill; the side, or pitch, of a bill. (3) Met. Labour, difficulty. (1) Testa mense subdita clivum sustulit, Ov. Met. 8, 662. Ad te via prona videtur; A te cum redeo clivus inertis aquæ, Id. Ep. 18, 122. (2) Clivus Capitolinus, Cic. Att. 2, 1. Loca ardua, & cliva depressa, Cato ap. Non. (3) Per aspera duro Nititur ad laudem virtus interrita clivo, Sil. 4, 605. Clivo sudamus in uno, Ov. Ep. 23, 41.*

Cluata, æ. f. [ab ant. cluo pro colluo, unde Venis Cluacina] A common shore, a sink, a wye-draught. ¶ Illud idem in rapidum flumen, jaceret cloacam, Hor. Sat. 3, 2, 42. ¶ Prox. Arcem facere ex cloacâ, To make a mountain of a mole-hill, Cic. pro Planc. 40. ¶ Cloacæ publicæ sunt, latrinæ privatæ, Col.

¶ *Cloacalis, e. adj. Of a sink, or wye-draught. ¶ Cloacale flumen, A common shore, which receives all filth, and nastiness, Cato ap. Fests.*

¶ *Cloaco, as. act. To defile with dirt. Cloacare, inquinare, Fests.*

¶ *Cloacarius, a, um. adj. Cloacarium vestigal, Ulp. & subst.*

¶ *Cloacarium, i. n. The scavenger's duty, or wages, Ulp.*

* *Clōdiāna vasa. Vessels so called from the maker, or inventor, Plin. 33, 11.*

† *Clūdico, as. pro claudico; ut & clodo pro claudio, plostrum pro plaustrum, &c. dixerunt vet. Cic.*

¶ *Clūden, vel Clūdo, dñis. A tragedian's knife. Sine cludine saltas, Apul. p. 526. Sed al. aliter leg.*

CLŪDO, si, ere, sum. act. To shut, to close, to surround, to environ, to stop, to tie about, &c. Id. quod claudio, & in optimis quibusque auctoribus occurrens. ¶ Gemmas auro cludere, To set them, Plin. 33, 1.

Clūdor, ēris. pass. To be closed in, environed, surrounded, &c. Casside minaci cludi, Stat. Theb. 4, 204. Quo mari cingi cludique terrarum orbem fides, Tac. Germ. 45, 1.

* *Cluens, tis. part. Excelling, remarkable, shining. [Duo Cæpiones] cluentes consilio, & lingua, plus auctoritate tamen & gratiâ sublevabant, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 25. Ubi tamen al. & fortè reſtāt, clientes.*

* *CLUVO, es, ere. [à κλύω, fut. 2. κλυῶ, Ion. κλυέω, audio, item dicor, vocor, habeor] (1) To be named, or called. (2) To be spoken, or talked, of; to be reputed, or esteemed; to be famed, or highly commended. (3) To appear to be. (1) Ita ſis, ut nomen cluet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 95. (2) § Ut victor vir belli clueat, Plaut. Cluere gloriâ, Id. Pæn. 5, 4, 20. (3) Lucr. 1, 45.*

¶ *Clūnāclum, i. n. & per Sync. Clūnāclum. A butcher's chopping-knife, or cleaver, Gell. 10, 25.*

¶ *Clūnīculus, i. m. dim. [à clunis] A little haunch, or buttock; the leg of a fowl, Gell. 15, 8.*

CLŪNIS, is. m. & f. [à cluo, purgo] (1) A but-

buttock, or haunch. (2) || The leg of a fowl, &c. (1) Pulchræ clunes, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 89. Ad terram tremulo descendunt clune puellæ, *Juv.* 11, 164. (2) *Lex. ex Gell.*

|| Cluo, Ære. *Prud. Id.* quod clueo; quod vid. [cluo, ant. purgo, *Plin. contr.* à colluo, *Turn.*] To cleanse, or rinse; also to fight.

* Clüpea, æ. f. A small fish, by some called a shad, *Plin.* 9, 15.

* Clüpeus, ant. pro clypeus, [à cluo, i. e. pugno] Grammaticos putasse ait *Plin.*

Clüsilis, e. adj. [à cludo, clusi] Easy to be shut up, *Plin.* 2, 37.

Clüsînus, a, um. adj. Of Clusium, a city of Etruria. Clusinae uvæ, *Plin.* 14, 3. Clusium far, *Parr.* Clusini fontes, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 9.

Clüsîus, i. m. [à cludendo] A name of Janus, as is Patulcius from the contrary, i. e. à pateo. *Æ. Modò Patulcius idem.* Et modò sacrificio Clusius ore vocor, *Or. Fast.* 130.

|| Clüsüræ, arum, pl. f. i. e. clausuræ, id. quod Burgi limitum, The boundaries of countries, *Dig.*

Clüsus, a, um. part. [à cludor] Shut up, enclosed, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 34. & *Mart.* 12, 55.

* Clüpeatus, a, um. part. Armed with a buckler, or shield; one that carries a target. Clypeata totis Agmina densantur campis, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 793.

* Clüpeo, as. act. To arm with a buckler. Chlamyde contortâ astu clypeat brachium, i. e. munit, *Nov. ex Pacuv.*

* Clüpeoides, is. f. Round, in fashion of a target, *Lex. ex Plin.*

* Clüpeum, i. n. id. quod clypeus. Clypea inaurata, *Liv.* 35, 10. argentea, *Id.* 34, 52.

* Clüpeus, i. m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ γλύφειν, à sculptendo, quasi clypeus, quod imaginibus insculptis cæaretur, teste *Plin.* 35, 3. (1) A shield, buckler, or target, used by footmen. (2) An image painted, or graven, upon it. (1) *Ære cavo clypeus, Virg. Æn.* 3, 286. (2) *Plin.* ubi supra, quamquam in hac notione clüpeus grammaticorum filii scribi volunt, quos redarguit *Plinius.*

* Clyster, æris. m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ κλύζειν, quod est abluere] A Clyster, an instrument used in giving of Clysters, *Suet. in Ner.* 20. & *Claud.* 44. || Clyster ocularius, & auricularius, A little pipe, or squirt, to cast any liquid medicine into the eyes and ears, *Cels.* 5, 26. & 6, 18.

C ante N.

|| Cnēōsus, sive Gnēfōsus, i. e. obscurus. Ita *Scal. leg.* in *Culice*, Cnēfōsasque domos, ubi al. leg. nēfōsas, vulg. defōsas. *Vid.* Cnephosum.

* Cnēōrum, i. n. vel Cnēōron, [à κνέωρον Gr.] An herb, or flower, used in garlands, *Plin.* 21, 9.

* Cnēphōsum [à κνέφας, tempus obscurum, sive nubilum] Dark, Fest. † Obscurum.

* Cnīcos, vel Cnīcus, i. f. [κνίκος Gr.] Baffard saffron, meek saffron, *Plin.* 21, 15.

* Cnīde, es. f. [à κνίδη Gr. idem] A kind of shell-fish, *Plin.* 32. ult. † Urtica.

* Cnīsiā, æ. f. [κνίσια Gr.] The steam of meat, *Arnob.* † Nidor.

* Cnōdax, æcis. m. [κνώδαξ Gr.] The gudgeon in the spindle of a wheel, an iron-spike, *Vitruv.* 10, 6.

C ante O.

Co pro con, præp. insepar. ante vocales, & literam b. ut coarctō, cōcis, cōhæreo, &c.

Coa, æ. f. || In triclinio coa, in cubiculo nola, *Quint.* 8, 6. Ænigma Cæcilianum. Coa à coeundo, quæ paratam simulet ad coitum, & tamen nolit, She will and she will not. *Vid.* *Voss.* 1, 4. *Inst. Or.* p. 210.

Coa vestis, sive subst. Coa, pl. n. scil. vestimenta, *Hor. Od.* 4, 13, 13. à Cō insulā. A garment of silk so thin, that one might see the body through it.

Coaccēdo, Ære, ssi, ssum. act. To approach, or draw nigh, with others; to be added to. Decem pro his coaccēdunt minæ, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 65. *¶* vix alibi ecc.

|| Coacervāti, adv. By heaps, *Apul. Florid.* p. 779. † Acervatim.

Coacervatio, ōnis. f. verb. A heaping, or gathering together in heaps; a laying in heaps. Argumentorum coacervatio, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 35.

Coacervātus, a, um. part. [à coacervo] Heaped together. Coacervatis cadaveribus, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 27. Luctus coacervati, *Or. Met.* 8, 485.

Coacervo, āre. act. To heap up, to lay on heaps, to amass, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 24. = Cogere, construere, & coacervare, pecuniam, *Id.*

Coacervor, āri. pass. To be heaped up, or amassed. = Coguntur & coacervantur pecuniæ, *Cic. in Rull.*

2, 27. Coacresco, Ære. n. [ex con & acesco] To grow sour, tart, stale, or unpleasant. Ut non omne vinum, sic non omnis ætas coacrescit, *Cic. de Senect.* 18.

* Coaccon, i. n. A sort of black plaster, *Cels.* 5, 19. ubi al. Choacum, vel Chiacum.

|| Coactilia, um. pl. n. Felis, pack-cloths, a kind of cloth used in war, because being dressed with vinegar, it was sword-proof, and would keep out thrusts, *Ulp.*

|| Coactiliarius, i. m. A felt-maker, one who maketh coarse thick cloths, *Jul. Capit.*

|| Coactē, adv. Tert. item comp. coactiūs, *Gell.* 10, 11. By compulsion. † Per vim, ingratiis.

Coactio, ōnis. f. verb. [à cogo] (1) An assembling, or bringing together. (2) The business of a collector. (3) A disease of cattle, when they are tired, or over-trodden. (1) Nocturnis vigiliis & coactione hominum, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 26. sed varr. codd. (2) § Coactiones argentarias factitavit, *Suet. Vesp.* 1. (3) Veget.

Coacto, āre. freq. To constrain much, or often, *Lucr.* 6, 1120. *¶* Nescio an alibi.

Coactor, ōris. m. verb. [à cogo] (1) A gatherer, or one who drives together; a collector, or receiver; a gatherer of usurers debts. (2) A purveyor. (3) A constrainer, or Enforcer. (1) Ab coactore relegit porcos sextarios, *Cato, c.* 159. (2) Perquiritur à coactoribus, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 64. (3) Opus est adjutore, & (ut ita dicam) coactore, *Sen. Epist.* 53. || Agminis coactor, the bringer up of the rear, the sergeant of a company, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 68.

Coactūra, æ. f. verb. (1) The gathering, or laying up, of any thing; a heaping together. (2) The thickening of wool. (1) Reponatur uniuscujusque die coactura, *Col.* 12, 50. (2) *Ex Littl.*

Coactūrus, a, um. part. About to compell. Vi coacturus, *Cæs. B. G.* 1. Quibus dicit, non coacturum se adjurandum neque virgines Vestæ, neque Dilem, *Gell.* 10, 15.

Coactus, a, um. part. [à cogo] (1) Gathered, assembled, brought together. (2) Curdled (as milk.) (3) Hard bound. (4) Met. Forced, constrained, compelled. (5) Straitened, made narrow. (1) = Coacti sunt ii qui ab aliquo sunt unum in locum congregati, *Cic. pro Cæc.* 21. (2) Lactis massa coacti, *Or. Met.* 8, 666. (3) Alvus coacta, *Cels.* 2, 8. (4) *Æ* Coacta dices, sponte quod fari abnuis, *Sen. Troad.* 573. Multâ arte coactum ebur, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 464. || Arborēs coactæ brevitat, *Plin.* 12, 6. Dwarf trees kept low by cutting. (5) || Cavi mensura coacta est, Of an equestrian, who wore narrow studs, in contra-distinction to the senators, who wore broad ones, *Or. Trist.* 4, 10, 35.

Coactu, m. abl. [verb. à cogo] By constraint, force, or compulsion. = Coactu, atque efflagitatu meo, *Cic.* § Neque voluntate suâ, sed coactu civitatis, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 27.

|| Coacum, i. n. al. Coacon, vel Chiācnm, A kind of black plaster, *Cels.* 5, 19.

Coaddo, Ære, didi, ditum. act. [ex con & addo] To add, or lay together, *Cato R. R.* 4. & *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 1, 4. *¶* Rarò occ.

Coadjicio, Ære, jeci, jectum. act. [ex con, ad, & jacio] To cast to, or together, *Col.* 12, 21.

|| Coadjutor, ōris. m. A fellow-helper, *Grut. inscript.* † Adjutor.

Coadūnatus, a, um. part. Gathered together in one, *Plin. de Viris ill.* sed rara vox, si non & suspecta. † In unum coactus.

Coedificātus, a, um. part. Built close together contiguous, *Cic. in Part. Orat.* 10. vix alibi rep.

Coæquālis, e. adj. Like, equal, even, as fellows and partners are, coequal. In gregem coequalium compellitur, *Col.* 8, 14. *Petron.* p. 147. ed. *Bourdelot.* *Justin.* 23, 4. & 37, 4. † Æqualis, *Cic.*

Coæquandus, a, um. part. To be made equal, or level. Montibus coæquandis, *Sall. R. C.* 21.

Coæquātus, a, um. part. Made equal, or level. Coæquati dignitate, pecuniâ, &c. *Sall. de Rep. ordin.* 2, 16.

Coæquo, āre. act. (1) To make one thing equal and even with another; to level. (2) To make indifferent. (1) Coæquare sulcos, *Col.* 1, 3. (2) Coæquare leges, *Liv.* 3, 56. sed var. codd. || Coæquare gratiam omnium, To be in every body's favour, *Sall. B. Cat.* 20.

Coæquus, a, um. adj. Equal, even, like. || Coæqua pars in commerciis, An even share, *Plin.* 6, 28. sed mel. libb. hab. æqua. *¶* Rarò occ. † Æquus.

|| Coæstimo, āre. act. To esteem alike, *Litt.* ex *Cels.* sed. q. † Æquē æstimare, pari numero, uno ordine habere.

|| Coæstimor, āri. pass. To be esteemed alike, or all one, *Litt.* ex *Cels.* sed. q.

|| Coætāneus, a, um. adj. Which is of one time and age, of the same standing, cotemporary, *Apul. Met.* 8. p. 238. & *Portius Latro*, seu potius *Vibius Crispus*, *Orat. in Catil.* † Æqualis.

|| Coæternus, a, um. adj. Coeternal, *Eccl.*

|| Coævus, a, um. adj. Of the same age, coeval, *Hieron. Ep.* 142. *Arator, Act. Apost.* 3, 2. *Prudent. Kathm.* v. 137. † Æquævus, æqualis.

Coaggēro, āre. act. [decomp. ex con, ad, & gero] To amass, or heap up together, *Col.* 8, 6.

|| Coāgītatio, ōnis. f. verb. A moving, or stirring, together, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. Ubi rect. Contagione pulmonum.

|| Coāgito, āre. To move, or shake, together, *Cic. ap. Litt.* sed. q. † Agito.

Coagmentandus, a, um. part. To be joined, or fastened, together, *Quint.*

Coagmentatio, ōnis. f. verb. A joining, or glueing, together; a cementing. = Copulatio rerum, & quasi coagmentatio naturæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 46.

Coagmentātus, a, um. part. Joined, or patched, together. = Quid tam compositum, tamque compactum & coagmentatum inveniri potest? *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 22.

Coagmento, āre. act. To join, or glue, together; to cement. Verba verbis coagmentare, *Cic. Orat.* 23. Verba compone, & quasi coagmenta, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 26. *¶* Eadem, quæ coagmentavit, natura dissolvit, *Cic. de Sen.* 20.

Coagmentor, āri. pass. To be joined together. *Met.* To be patched up. = Docebo ne coagmentari quidem posse pacem, *Cic. Philipp.* 7, 7.

Coagmentum, i. n. (1) A strait joining, or couching, of things together; a joint. (2) Mortar, cement. (1) Vidē' coagmenta in foribus? *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 144. (2) Coagmentorum compositio, *Vitruv.* 2, 9.

Coāgūlatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à coagulo] A curdling, the turning to a curd, the coming of cheese, or butter, *Plin.* 28, 10.

Coāgūlātus, a, um. part. Curdled, or congealed, together, *Pix coagulata, Plin.* 16, 11.

Coāgūlo, āre. To curdle, or gather into cream; to curdle, or thicken, *Plin.* 12, 25.

|| Coāgūlor, āri. pass. To be curdled, to come, as butter or cheese doth, *Gell.* 3, 3.

Coāgūlum, i. n. [à cogendo, i. e. densando, sive stringendo] (1) The rennet which turneth milk, a calf's mow, or ruen. (2) || The curded substance of the conception in the womb. (3) *Met.* Any thing that joineth things together. (1) Miscere novo coagula lacte, *Tibull.* 2, 3, 17. (2) Conceptum in utero coagulum, *Gell.* 3, 16. (3) Hinc vinum coagulum conviviorum vocat. *Varr.* = Vinculum, coagulum, amoris, *Gell.* 12, 1.

Coāleo, Ære, ui, itum. neut. [ex con & ant, alco] (1) When a plant beginneth to fasten itself unto the ground, and take nourishment; to stick fast. (2) *Met.*

(2) Met. To grow, or cleave, together. (1) Ut nisi pinguissimo solo coalere non possit, Plin. 14, 2. (2) Concordiâ coaluerant omnium animi, Liv. 23, 35.

Coalescens, tis. part. Uniting together. Coalescentibus reipublicæ membris, Patere. 2, 90. Populi coalescentes, Liv. 1, 2.

Coalesco, ere, ui, itum. [ex con & alesco, i. e. cresco] (1) To grow together, or close, as a wound doth. (2) To grow into as a graft. (3) To curdle, or gelly, as oil doth. (4) Met. To be united. (1) A partu coalescet vulnus, Plin. 9, 51. (2) Coalescet ficus olivæ, Col. de Arb. 27, 11. (3) Gell. 17, 8. sed al. congelascere. (4) Primo quoque tempore cum patribus coalescerent animi plebis, Liv. 3, 48. = Si coalescere, si jungi, misericordie vobis privatis necessitudinibus possunt, Id. 4, 5.

Coalit, a, um. part. Grown, increased, improved. Vetustate imperii coalitâ audaciâ, Tac. 14, 1.

Coalluo, ere, ui. [ex con, ad, & luo] per alluvionem aliquid augere, To cast sand, or gravel, on heaps, as a river, &c. Pompon.

Coangusto, are, act. (1) To make narrow. (2) Met. To restrain, to make straiter. (1) Coangustare alveos apum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16. (2) Coangustare & dilatare legem, Cic. de Leg. 3, 32.

Coangustor, ari, pass. To be straitened, Cels. 7, 27.

Coarctatio, ônis. f. verb. A straitening, or crowding together. Militum coarctatio, Hist. B. Alex. 74. Coarctatio, Vitr. 9, 19.

Coarctatus, a, um. part. Straitened, or pressed together. Coarctatus in oppido, kept within, Cic. Att. 70, 10.

Coarcté, unde ius, adv. More strictly. Si interpretari coarctius velis, Gell. 19, 2.

Coarcto, are, act. & Coarto, [ex con & arcto freq. ab arceo] (1) To straiten, or press together. (2) To gather a matter into few words, or a narrow compass. (1) Angustæ fauces coarctant iter, Liv. 28, 5. (2) Quæ coarctavit, & angustè referit, dilatet nobis, atque explicet, Cic. de Orat. 35.

Coarctor, ari, pass. To be pressed together. Imaventriculi pars — in summum intestinum coarctatur, Cels. 4, 1.

Coarguendus, a, um. part. About to convict. Ad coarguendam temeritatem artis, Suet. Dom. 15.

Coarguo, ere, ui, itum. act. (1) To tax, or charge, one down right; to convince, or convict. (2) To prove manifestly, or disprove; to take tardy. (1) Omnibus in rebus coarguitur à me, convincitur à testibus, Cic. Verr. 4, 47. (2) Refellere & coarguere mendacium, Cic. pro Ligar. 5. Coarguere aliquem testibus, To convince by witnesses, Id. de Sen. 20.

Coarguor, i, pass. To be convinced, disproved, &c. Cic. Verr. 4, 47. = Vinci, refelli, coargui putant esse turpissimum, Id.

Coaspermans, tis. part. [à coaspermor inusit.] Blighting together. Tac. H. 1, 5. vix alibi.

Coasatio, ônis. f. [verb. à seq.] A boarding, or joining; a planking, or laying a floor; the laying of the joists, Plin. 36, 25. Vitr. 5, 1.

Coasso, are. quod & Coaxo, sicut dic. affis & axis. To plank, or floor with boards, Vitr. 7, 1.

Coaxatio, ônis. f. id. quod Coassatio. The boarding, or flooring, of a room, Vitruv. 5, 1. & 7, 1. It is used also for the croaking of frogs.

Coaxatus, a, um. part. à seq. Boarded, floored, planked, Vitr. 7, 1.

Coaxo, are. [ex sono fictus] To croak like a frog, or toad, Aucl. Philom. 64.

Cobio, ônis. m. usitatus Gobio, A gudgeon, Plin. 32, 11.

Cobitis, is. m. A smelt, Ap. recent.

Cocceus, a, um. adj. Scarlet, of scarlet, Lampr. Cocceus.

Coccinatus, a, um. adj. Arrayed in scarlet, Mart. 5, 36.

Coccineus, a, um. adj. Died in grain, of scarlet, or crimson, Mart. 14, 131.

* Coccinum, i. n. A scarlet robe, or garment, died in grain, Mart. 2, 16.

* Coccinus, a, um. adj. [à coccus, κόκκινος] Of a scarlet, or crimson, colour. Coccina lana, Juv. 3, 283. & absol. coccina, sc. lacerna, Mart. 4, 28.

* Coccum, i. n. (1) The grain wherewith cloth is died in grain. (2) Meton. Scarlet cloth died in grain. (1) Coccum Galatiæ rubens granum, Plin. 9, 4. (2) Audenti radiabat Scipio cocco, Sil. 17, 400.

* Coccus, i. m. [κόκκος, Gr.] (1) The shrub from which cometh the purple grain. (2) Cloth died with scarlet. (1) Diosc. (2) Plin. 9, 38.

* Cocyx, ygis, vel ycis. m. [à κόκκυξ, Gr.] A cuckoo, so called from his cry.

* Cochlea, æ. f. [à κόχλος, concha] (1) The shell of a snail, or the snail itself. (2) A fish called a cockle, a periwinkle, a shell fish. (3) Meton. Anything in a periwinkle, or spiral, form; a vice, or worm; the screw, or spindle, of a press. (4) A pair of winding stairs. (5) A pump to draw up water, a kind of door. (1) Cochleam tarditudine vincere, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 1, 29. (2) Varr. 3, 14. ubi de earum procreatione, Conf. Cels. 2, 20. (3) Vitr. 6, 9. (4) Id. (5) Id. Varr. 10, 11. Id. R. R. 2, 5.

* Cochleare, & per apocop. Cochlear, ari, n. [à cochlea, propter similitudinem, figurâ] (1) A spoon. (2) Also a measure, a spoonful. (1) Mart. 14, 21. (2) Plin. 26, 8.

* Cochlearia, æ. f. The herb spoonwort, scurvy-grass, Offic.

* Cochlearis, e. adj. Of, or pertaining to, a spoon. Cochleari mensurâ, Plin. 21, 27.

* Cochlearium, i. n. (1) The least measure of liquid things, the twelfth part of a cyathus, a spoonful. (2) Also a cockle-pit; a stove, or place, to keep cockles, or shell fish, in. (1) Plin. 21, 27. (2) Varr. R. R. 3, 14.

* Cochlidium, i. n. & Cochlis, idis. f. A winding stair, Plin. 17, 12.

* Cochlites, is. f. A precious stone, Lex. ex Plin.

Cocio, ônis. m. A bigler, or pedlar. Vetus est, Nihili cocio est, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 51. Qui locus ab interpretibus mirè vexatus est.

Cocles, itis. c. g. Unoculus, quales Arimaspi, Turn. ex Plaut. That is born with one eye only, or that hath but one eye. Qui altero lumine orbis nascerentur, coclites vocabantur; qui parvis utrifque, ocellæ; Iulini injuriæ cognomen habuere, Plin. 11, 55. Ab oculo cocles, ut ocellus dictus, qui unum haberet oculum, Varr. de L. L. 6.

Cocolobis, is. f. A Spanish grape, Plin. 14, 2.

Cocstanum, i. n. [à κόπ, parvus] A kind of little fig, which came from Syria. Variè scrib. hoc voc. cocstanum, cotanum, vel cocstonum, vel cotona opt. sc. à Cotone Syriæ urbe, unde Romanam advectâ, sicut docet, Juv. 3, 83.

Cocstibilis, e. adj. Easily sod, boiled, or baked; also easy of digestion, Plin. 16, 6.

Cocstilis, e. adj. Sod, baked, roasted. Muri cocstiles, brick walls, Ov. Met. 4, 58.

Coctilitia taberna, A coal kiln to make charcoal, or a charcoal shop, Jul. Capitol.

Coctio, ônis. f. verb. [à coquo] Seetheing, boiling, digestion, concoction, Plin. 20, 9.

Coctito, are. freq. To seethe, or boil, often, Lex. ex Plaut.

Coctivus, a, um. adj. That which is easily boiled, or roasted; soon ripe, or perhaps easily concocted, or digested. Coctivæ castanæ, Plin. 15, 23.

Coctor, ôris. m. verb. [à coquo] (1) A seether, or boiler. (2) One that hath wasted all his goods, a spendthrift. (1) Coctores insulariique, Petr. c. 95. (2) Sen. 4. de Ben. 26. Sed Grut. & Gron. hic legunt decoctor.

Coctura, æ. f. (1) A seetheing, or that which is soden. (2) Digestion, also temperateness of the air, or seasonable weather to ripen fruit. (1) Col. 12, 18. (2) Plin. 14, 4.

Coctus, a, um. part. or, comp. [à coquor] (1) Sodden, boiled, dressed. (2) Ripe. (3) Met. Ruminated; digested. (1) Cibus coctum vendere,

Sal. B. J. 49. Cocti cibi, Liv. 3, 23. (2) Coctus = Poma, si cruda sunt, vi avelluntur; si matura & cocta, decidunt, Cic. de Sen. 19. (3) Bene coctus & conditus sermo, Cic. Agger coctus, a brick wall, Prop. 3, 11, 22. Juris coctiores, pro juris doctiores, ad risum captandum, ex ambiguo, & affini sono dixit, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 2, 9. Nam jus est tam culinæ, quàm fori, & coctus translatione eleganti id. quod doctus, ut in tertiâ notione.

Coculum, i. n. vas [à coquo] (1) A pot, or kettle, to boil in. (2) Also dry sticks, to burn under such a vessel. (1) Coculum ahenum, Cato, R. R. 1, 11. (2) Fest.

Cocus, i. m. pro coquus, Fest. ut arqus & arcus, Prisc. A cook.

Codæta, æ. f. qu. caudeta, Ground overgrown with horse-tail grass, or shave-grass, Fest.

Codex, icis. m. [à caudex, ut à caupo, copo, &c.] (1) The body, stump, or stock, of a tree. (2) Meton. A book, or volume, being anciently made of boards, as some at this day. (1) Radiculæ inveterato codice enascuntur, Col. 4, 8. (2) Extremâ cerâ codicis, Cic. Accepti & expensi codex, A book of accounts, Id. Rost. Com. 1. Codex robustus, A kind of punishment, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 3, 34. Vid. Caudex.

Codiaminon, i. n. Plin. 21, 11. Vid. Codium.

Codicariæ naves, Sal. Fragm. dicta sunt, quæ & caudicariæ, quod antiqui pures tabulas conjunctas codices dicebant, Varr. Ships, or barges, made of thick planks; boys, lighters, or ketches, which brought provisions up the Tyber.

Codicarius, a, um. adj. Made of planks, or the bodies of trees, Varr.

Codicillus, i. m. [dim. à codex] (1) A stick, or bawin. (2) A little book, a table book, a letter missive. (3) In plur. Epistles, letters, also letters patent of a prince. (4) Writings wherein a man disposes of his goods, not having leisure to make a will; papers wrapped and sealed up, as writs, and last wills; a codicil to a will. (1) Codicillos oleaginos amurcâ perspergito, &c. Cato, 130. (2) Cic. Philipp. 8, 10. (3) Suet. Claud. 29. (4) Ap. JCC.

Codium, i. n. A kind of lettuce, the flower of the herb codiaminon, blowing twice a year, at the beginning of spring, and the end of summer, Plin. Vid. Theophr. hist. plant. 1. 4.

Cælator, ôris. m. verb. An engraver. Vid. Cælator.

Cælebs, ibis. c. g. [qu. κοίλις, à κοίτη, & λείπω, carens lecto, sc. nuptiali] A single, or unmarried person, a bachelor, or maid, Virg. Al. scrib. cælebs per æ.

Coelectus, a, um. part. [συνελεκτός, Gr.] Fellow elect, or elect together with another, Vulg. Int. 1. Pet. 5, 13. Simul electus.

Cælestis, e. adj. Heavenly. Cælestes, um. m. pl. The Gods, Tibull. 1, 9, 5. Vid. Cælestis.

Cæliacus, a, um. adj. [κοιλιακός, Gr. à κοιλία, venter] (1) Diseased in the lower ventricle. (2) Gripped in the guts, that cannot go to stool. (1) Cels. 4, 12. Sed Græcis literis. (2) Plin. 20, 14. & sæpe alibi.

Cælibaris hasta. Vid. Celibaris.

Cælibatus, ū. m. A single life. Vid. Cælibatus.

Cælicola, æ. c. g. An inhabitant of heaven. Vid. Cælicola.

Cæliifer, a, um. adj. Bearing up heaven. Cæliifera manus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 528. Nonnulli autem leg. teliferam.

Cælites, um. pl. m. The Gods, or saints, above. Vid. Cælites.

Cælitus, adv. From heaven. Medii seculi vox. A cælo.

Cælo, as. act. To engrave. Vid. Cælo.

Cæloma, âtis. n. [κοίλωμα, Gr. à κοίλος, cavus] A long hollow sore about the circle of the eye, Gal.

Cælum, i. n. pl. i. & Cælus, i. m. ap. ant. unde cæli in pl. tantum [à κοίλον, cavum, quando scrib. per æ, al. à cælando.] (1) Heaven. (2) The sky, or welkin. (3) The air, the firmament. (4) The weather. (5) A climate. (6) Met. The Gods.

Gods. (7) Synecd. *An orb of heaven.* (1) Pompeium ut cælo delapsus intuentur, *Cic.* (2) Quid si cælum ruat? *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 41. (3) Cælo fulgebat luna sereno, *Hor.* (4) Vertitur interea cælum, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 250. (5) Cælum, non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 11, 27. (6) Magna oria cæli, *Juv.* 6, 393. (7) Quis pariter cælos omnes convertere potis est? *Lucr.* 2, 1096. ¶ In cælum ferre, *To command highly.*

Coëmendū, a, um. part. To buy, or be bought. Dimissis passim ad frumentum coëmendum, *Liv.* 2, 34.

* *Coëmētērium, i. n. [κοιμητήριον; Gr. à κοιμάω, dormio] A church-yard, a sleeping place, a place of burial, Eccl.* † *Dormitorium.*

Coëmo, ēre, ptum. act. [ex con & emo] (1) To buy up commodities. (2) Also to hire. (1) Non modò non venditabant; verùm etiam coëmebant, Cic. Verr. 4, 59. (2) *Vid. Torrent. & Casaub.* in *Suet. Vesp.* c. 18.

Coëmptio, ònis, f. (1) A buying up things. (2) A form of the civil law, in which the man and wife, that were to be, did, as it were, buy one another, so that by that means they had a right to one another's goods. (1) Cic. pro Flacc. 34. (2) *Id. pro Mur.* 12.

Coëmptionā is, e. adj. ¶ Coëmptionalis senex, An old man who married by that way of coemption, or buying his wife, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 52.

¶ *Coëmptor, òris, m. (1) A buyer. (2) He that buys, or adopts. (1) Piperis coëmptor, Juv.* 14, 293. ubi tamen al leg. *coëmpti.* (2) *Ulp.*

Coëmptus, a, um. part. Bought up. Multis coëmptis equis, Cæs. B. C. 3, 60. Frumento ex Etruriâ privatâ pecuniâ per hospitum clientiumque ministeria coëmpto, *Liv.* 4, 13.

* *COENA, æ, f. [à κοινῇ, sc. δαΐς, communis victus] (1) A set meal, among the ancients; when the family met at meat: it answers to our dinner, or rather was both their dinner and supper; for their prandium was in the morning. (2) Also the room wherein they suped. (1) Socrates obsonavit cenam ambulando, Cic. (2) Quam cenam appellavit, ille sudum, vid. *Plin. Ep.* 12, 1. Tesseram vesperi per castra dedit, ut ante lucem viri equique curati, ac pransi essent, *Liv.* 28, 14. Præterea invenio Suetonium luxuriæ Vitellium coarguisse, quòd epulas trifariam dispertiret, c. 13.*

¶ *Cæna pontificum, Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 22. *Cæna dialis, Sen. A regalia, or costly treat. Adipalis adipata, & opipara, Ter. Caput cænæ, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 34. *The first dish. Cæna recta, A set, or full supper, Suet. Aug.* 74. *as opposed to the Sportula, which was paid in money. Ambulans cæna, When there is but one dish, that walks round the table, Mart.* 7, 47. *Cenam condicere alicui, To invite himself to sup with one, Suet. Tib.* 42. *quod & simpliciter condicere dixit Cic. Cùm mihi condixisset, cænavit apud me, Ad Lentulum,* 1, 9. *Pater cænæ, The founder of a feast, Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 7.

* *Cænaculum, i. n. [à cænando, Varr.] Apar-tour, or other place to sup in; an upper chamber, or room; a garret, or cock-loft, in the top of the house, commonly let to poor tenants, Bud. Unde Juv.* 10, 19. *Rarus venit in cænacula miles.* † *Cænatio divitum, cænaculum pauperum.*

* *Cænans, tis, part. Supping, Cic. Att.* 15, 27. † *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 13.

* *Cænāticus, a, um. adj. Pertaining to supper. ¶ Spes cænaticæ, Hope of a supper, Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 36. † *Rare occ.*

* *Cænatio, ònis, f. A place in the lower part of the house; a summer house, to sup, or eat, in; a parlour, wherein the better sort kept, Plin. Ep.* 2, 17. *A banqueting-house, Suet. Ner.* c. 31. *line*

* *Cænātuncula, æ, f. dim. A little place, or parlour, to sup in; a little room of entertainment, Plin. Ep.* 4, ult.

* *Cænātorum, i. n. A night-gown, a garment to sup in, Mart.* 10, 87.

* *Cænātorius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a supper, Petron.* 21, 5.

* *Cænātum est, imperf. ¶ Pridie quàm cæ-*

natum apud Vitellios esset, The day before they supped there, Liv. 2, 4.

* *Cænātūrio, ire, īvi. To have an appetite for supper, Mart.* 11, 78.

* *Cænātus, a, um. part. (1) Having suped. (2) Treated with a supper. Adjēct. formā. (1) Qui cūm cænati quiescerent, &c. *Cic. de Div.* 1, 27. (2) Superi cænati sunt, & inferi, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 7, 6.*

¶ *Cænipēta, æ, c. g. [à cænā & peto] A smell-feast, or banger-on at meals, Sipont. † Pa-rasitus.*

* *Cænito, are, fieq. To sup often, Cic. Fam.* 7, 16, 3.

* *Cæno, are, āvi. [¶ ātus sum, Gram. Lilliana & Lexica habent gratis] To sup, to be at supper*

¶ *Apud aliquem cænare, To sup with one, Cic. Qu. fr.* 2, 8. *Alienum cænare, To sup at another man's cost, Plaut. Pers.* 4, 3, 4. *Malum cænare, To sup of broken bones, Id. Asin.* 5, 2, 86. *more suo ludens.*

* *¶ Cænobiarcha, æ, m. [à cænobium, & ἀρχή, principatus] An abbot, or prior.*

* *¶ Cænōbium, i. n. [à κοινῇ, communis, & βίος, vita] A community of living, a monastery, a convent, or cloyster, Isid.*

* *Cænōsus, a, um. adj. Dirty, filthy, full of nastiness. Lacus cænōsus, Col.* 7, 11. *gurgies, Juv.* 3, 266.

* *Cænūla, æ, f. [dim. à cæna] A little supper, Cic. Fam.* 9, 24.

* *COENUM, i. n. [à κοινόν, immundum] (1) Dirt, mire. (2) Met. Obscurity, poverty, mean-ness. (3) Meton. A vile dirty fellow. (1) Malè olet omne cænum, Cic. Tusc. Qu. 4, 24. (2) = Se in tenebris volvi, cænōque queruntur, *Lucr.* 3, 77. (3) = Habeo quem opponam labi illi atque cæno, *Cic. pro Sext.* 8.*

*Coëo, ire, īvi, itum. [ex con & eo] (1) To come together, to assemble, to meet, to convene. (2) To be drawn up as soldiers, to swarm together. (3) To close, grow, or shut itself up close again, as a wound doth. (4) To join battle, or charge the enemy; to rally. (5) To plot unlawfully, or de-sign secretly. (6) To couple together in generation. (7) To join one's self as in alliances, confederacy, &c. to accompany. (8) To shrink, to wax thick, to curdle. (1) Aliquot adolescentuli coisimus in Piræum, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 4, 1. Quotidie coibant remotis arbitris, *Liv.* 3, 36. (2) = Neque conglobandi, coëundique in unum datur spatium, *Liv.* (3) Arteria incisâ neque coit, neque fane-scit, *Cels.* 2, 10. (4) Hæc pugnae facies, coë-unt sine more, sine arte, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 408. (5) In leg. *Corneliâ à Cic. pro Cluent. recitatâ.* (6) Quædam omni tempore coëunt, ut gallinae, *Plin.* 10, 51. (7) Societatem cum aliquo coire, *Cic.* (8) Coit formidine sanguis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 30. ¶ *Vix memini nobis verba coire decem, That ten words past between us, Prop.* 3, 15, 8. *Coire in lites, To join together in an action, by maintenance, or champerty, Plin. Ep.* 5, 14.*

Coëor, iris, pass. To be joined. Coitur socie-tas, Cic. Coitur multo majore damno, Luc. 2, 225.

Cæpi, isti, vel cæptus sum. verb. defect. I have begun, or taken in hand, Cic. ¶ Ilioneus—sic cæ-pit, begun to speak, Virg. Æn. 1, 525. *Hoc cæpi, Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 38. † *Cæpisti melius, quàm definis, Ov. Ep.* 9, 23. *Traduci exerci-tus est cæptus, Liv.*

† *Cæpio, ire. To begin. Alium quæstum cæpi-at, Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 23. *Cæpiam seditiosa ver-ba loqui, Cato. Lubido est exemplo cæpere con-vivium, Plaut. Pers.* 1, 3, 41. † *Incipio.*

Cæptans, tis, part. Beginning. Simul princi-pes Musulamorum defectionem cæptantes securi-percutit, Tac. Ann. 4, 24, 2.

Cæpto, are. To begin, to undertake, or to be about to do; to set upon a thing, to attempt. Quid hic cæptat? Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 21. *Cæptare ar-ma, Tac.* 3, 40.

¶ *Cæptum, i. n. A beginning, enterprise, un-der-taking, or attempt. Dî, cæptis Aspirate meis, Ov. Met.* 1, 2.

Cæpturus, a, um. part. [à cæpi] Ready to begin,

Quint. 10, 1. *Nemine gnaro aut opinante quid-nam cæpturus esset, Suet. Cal.* 46.

Cæptus sum, I began, Cic. de Div. 2, 2.

Cæptus, a, um. part. Begun, enterprised, at-tempted. Levia prælia fieri cæpta, Liv. 37, 18. *Cæptum bellum, Virg. Æn.* 2, 162. *Carmina cæpta, Id. Eccl.* 8, 12.

Cæptus, us, m. Id. quod cæptum, A begin-ning, or undertaking. Primos cæptus appetere, Cic. de Fin. 4, 13. *Sed raro occ.*

Coëquito, are. To ride together, or side, by side, Liv. 37, 18. † *Rare occ.*

Coërcendus, a, um. part. To restrain, or be re-strained. Ad quos coërcendos, Curt. 8, 1. *Insu-niens fame, vinculis, plagis, coërcendus est, Cels.* 3, 18.

Coërcens, tis, part. Containing, bounding, &c. Complexus cæli coërcens omnia, Cic. N. D. 2, 40. *Coërcens gressum languor, Luc.* 1, 193.

*Coërcen, ere, ui, itum. act. [à con & arceo] (1) To restrain, stop, or stay. (2) To bridle, or curb. (3) To keep under, to keep in awe. (4) To bind, or tie up. (5) To comprehend, or contain. (6) To force, or compell; to binder, or forbid. (7) To correct, or punish. (1) Super crescentem car-nem coërcet, *Cels.* 5, 19. Ut turbantes civitatis otium pro majestate imperii coërceret, *Liv.* 3, 48. (2) Frænis ora coërcere, *Ov. Met.* 5, 643. (3) Terras coërcet omnes Cæsar, *Id. Pont.* 3, 3, 61. (4) Vitta coërcibat — capillos, *Id. Met.* 1, 477. (5) = Mundus omnia complexu suo coër-cet & continet, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 22. (6) Alterum sequi, alterum vitare, coërcemur, *Ad. Herenn.* (7) Magistratus — multâ, vinculis, verberibusve coërcento, *Ap. Cic. ¶ Modico se coërcere, To content himself with a little, Sen. Hipp.* 213. †*

Numeris verba coërcere, To write an heroic poem, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 73.

Coërcor, ere, pass. To be kept in, to be forced, &c. Cic. = Reprimor, Cic. Vid. Coërcen.

*Coërcitio, ònis, f. [verb. à coërcen] (1) Re-straint. (2) Chastisement, a keeping in subjection and good order. (1) Coërcitio ambitus, *Paterc.* 2, 47. (2) Coërcitionem in histriones ademitt, *Suet. Aug.* 45.*

¶ *Coërcitor, òris, m. verb. A restrainer. Coër-citor militaris disciplinæ, Eutrop.* 7, 20.

*Coërcitus, a, um. part. [à coërcen] Restrained, refrained, kept in, stopped, compelled, tied up. Metu coërcitus, *Sall. B. J.* 96. Gravibus coër-cita vinclis, *Ov. Ep.* 14, 3. Angustis ripis co-ercita flumina, *Curt.* 9, 6.*

¶ *Coërcitio, & Coërtio, ònis, f. [contra à coërcitio, ut pueritia à pueritiâ] Restrained, a keeping in order, or subjection; a punishing, JCC.*

Cæruleus, a, um. adj. [à cælo, Scal. qu. cælu-leus] Sky colour, the colour of the heavens. Vid. Cæruleus.

Cærilus, a, um. adj. id. pend quod cæruleus, Azure, blue, like the colour of the sky, or sea. Vid. Cærilus.

¶ *Cæsius, a, um. adj. Gray, gray-eyed, Gell.* 2, 26. *Vid. Cæsius.*

*Cætus, us, m. [à coëundo] (1) An assembly, a meeting. (2) A conventicle, or unlawfull meet-ing. (3) A flock. (4) An engagement, or charge. (5) A conjunction, or union. (1) Solennes cætus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 72. *Cætus dulces, valete, Catull.* 44, 9. (2) Qui cætu fecerit, capitale sit, *Sen.* (3) Aves cætu cingunt polum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 398. (4) Primo cætu vicimus, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 25. (5) = Nisi tamen hoc ad nos, qui cætu, conjugioque Corporis atque animæ consistimus uni-ter apti, *Lucr.* 3, 857.*

Coëxercitatus, a, um. part. Exercised, or pra-tised, together, Quint. 2, 17.

Cogendus, a, um. part. To be forced, mixed to-gether, levied, raised, &c. Virg. Geor. 2, 62. *Unguenti irini quantum satis est ad ea mollienda, atque cogenda, Plin.* 5, 18. *Id satis esse ad co-gendas pecunias videbatur, Cæs. B. C.* 3, 32. *Vid. Cogo.*

Cogens, tis, part. [à cogo] Compelling, con-straining, forcing, &c. Vid. Cogo. † Cogens, & vetans Deus, Cic. de Leg. 2, 4. *Cogente Bæ-reâ nubes, Luc.* 3, 69.

Cōgitābilis, le. adj. *That may be thought upon*, Sen. Epist. 59.

|| **Cōgitābundus**, a, um. adj. *Museing, or in a brown study*, Gell. 21, 1. † **Meditābundus**, Ter.

Cōgitans, tis. part. *Thinking*. **Cogitanti** assistere, Quint. 1, 2.

Cōgitatē, adv. *Advisedly, after one hath thought upon it, with good consideration, of purpose, wisely*. = **Accuratē & cogitatē** scribere, Cic. pro Arch. 8.

Cōgitatio, ōnis. f. [*diē. qu. coagitatio*, Fest.] (1) *Thinking, museing*. (2) *Thought*. (3) *Consideration, care, cogitation*. (4) *Imagination*. (5) *An intention*. (1) Minus afficit sensus fatigatio, quān cogitatio, Quint. 2, 12. (2) Vigilantes cogitationes infunt in animis, Cic. de Div. 2, 67. (3) = **Curam & cogitationem** fuscipere, Id. Att. 8, 15. (4) Cogitatione possumus morbum ab ægrotatione sejungere, Id. T. Q. 4, 13. (5) In universi belli cogitationem regem avertit, Liv. 6. Bell. Maced.

† **Cōgitatō**, adv. *Designedly, upon design*. = **Consultō & cogitatō** facta injuria, Cic. Off. 1, 8. Sed ab hoc vocab. abstinendum, quia lib. MSS. plerique cogitata habent. † **Cogitatē**.

Cōgitātum, i. n. *A thing mused on, devised, or imagined, in one's mind; a thought, or resolution, Cogitata non posse proloqui*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 35.

Cōgitāturus, a, um. part. *About to think*. Quum hostes nihil jam de bello essent cogitaturi, Hirt. B. Alex. 32.

Cōgitātus, a, um. part. *Thought upon, intended, purposed, devised, considered, proposed*. = **Meditatus**, Cic. Vid. **Cogito**.

Cōgito, āre. freq. [*à cogo, qu. coagito*, Varr. quod cogitare nū aliud sit, quān animam agitare] (1) *To think*. (2) *To muse, to cast in mind, or have thoughts about; to regard, to mind*. (3) *To intend, or purpose*. (4) *To beribink himself*. (5) *To think of going to, to design for*. (6) *To have in mind, or remembrance*. (7) *To imagine, or devise*. (1) Viveis docto viro est cogitare, Cic. T. Q. 5, 38. Ut ne ampliū eam insulam cogitent, Flor. 2, 2, 27. h. e. de eā insulā. (2) § De consciscendā morte cogitasse dixit, Suet. Tib. 31. (3) Non fraudem socio, puero, non cogitat ullam, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 122. (4) Alicujus vultum obtutumque in cogitando nōsse, Cic. de Orat. 3, 5. (5) Inde in Tusculanum cogito, Id. Att. 2, 9. (6) Me expectes, de me cogites, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 114. (7) Nulla species cogitari potest, Cic. de Div. 2, 67.

Cōgitor, āri. pass. *To be thought of, or imagined*, Cic. Vid. **Cogito**, No. 7.

Cognatio, ōnis. (1) *Kindred, chiefly by blood*. Sometimes by adoption. (2) *Met. Likeness, agreement*. (1) § Serpit domus foras cognationibus primū, deinde affinitatibus, &c. Cic. de Fin. 5, 23. Patruelis cognatione, amore germanus, Id. 5, 1. Dictator propinquā cognatione Licinii se excusavit, Liv. 6, 39. Licinius dictatoris filiam duxerat. (2) **Cognatio** studiorum, Cic. Verr. 4, 37.

Cognātus, a, um. adj. [*ex con & nascor*] (1) *Kin, allied, near a kin, of the same blood*. (2) *Met. Agreeable, very like, almost of the same nature*. (3) *Nigh, or adjoining to*. (1) **Cognatus** vester, hujusce fratris filius, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 4, 86. (2) § **Cognata** vocabula rebus, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 280. (3) Sic Italiam & Siciliam vocat Claud. Rapt. Prof. 1, 144. = **Affinis**, propinquus, Cic. § **Cognatus** sanguine, affinis matrimonio. Quid distat agnatus. Vid. **Agnatus**.

Cognātus, i. m. *A kinsman properly by blood, a cousin either by father, or mother; and also by adoption*. Vos meae estis ambæ filiae, & hic est cognatus vester, hujusce fratris filius, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 4, 86.

Cognitio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à cognosco*] (1) *Knowledge, judgement*. (2) *Also a trial, or bearing, of a cause; cognisance*. (3) *A rule, definition, or precept in arts*. (4) *An examination of things, or tokens, in order to some discovery*. (1) Ut deorum cognitionem capere possent, Cic. N. D. 2, 56. = **Scientia**, judicium, Id. (2) **Rara mer-**

ces, quæ cognitione tribuni non egeat, Juu. 7, 228. || **Dies cognitionis**, *The day of trial, or bearing*, Ulp. **Cognitionem** sustinere, *To defer, or put off, the trial; to put in a demurrer*, JCC. (3) Cic. de Fin. 3. & de Leg. 2. (4) Ibo intro, de cognitione ut certior fiam, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 12.

|| **Cognitivæ**, potestates animæ tres, Mens, cognitio, discursus, seu opinio, Cael. 16, 13.

Cognitor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *One that takes cognisance of a witness*. (2) *Approper, an attorney, a lawyer that defends one's cause*. (3) || *He that overlooks the selling of confiscated goods*. (1) Ut qui neque tibi notus esset, neque cognitorem locupletem daret, Cic. Verr. 5, 65. (2) Qui per se litigat, & qui cognitorem dat, diuorsa, Id. pro Rosc. comæd. 11. (3) JCC. § **Cognitor** præsentis causam defendit, procurator absentis, Bud.

Cognitūra, æ. f. *The office, or practice, of an attorney; proctorship, or a proctor's fee; a commission for trying, and examining, of causes*, Suet. Vit. 2. ubi v. Græv.

Cognitus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. **simus**, sup. (1) *Known*. (2) *Heard, known by report*. (3) *Tried*. (4) *Enjoyed, lien with*. (1) Incognita pro cognitis ne habeamus, Cic. Off. 1, 6. (2) Tempore jam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis, Virg. Æn. 1, 627. (3) Causa liquidō cognita, Ov. Fast. 5, 2. Magis hōc, quod sunt cognitiora, gravant, Id. Trist. 4, 6, 28. Tibi hæc fuisse, & esse cognitissima, ait Phæselus, Catull. 4, 14. (4) Postumia stupro cognita, Tac. H. 4, 44. Tacito nam cognita furto Deidamia mihi, Stat. Achill. 2, 230.

|| **Cognōbilis**, e. adj. or, comp. *That may be known*. Itaque ego cognobil orem cognitionem esse arbitror, Gell. 20, 4. ex Catone. † **Nobilior**.

Cognōmen, inis. n. *A surname added to that whith one bath of his father, from something remarkable*. § **Nomen** cūm dicimus, cognomen quoque, & agnomen intelligatur oportet, Cic. de Inv. c. 9. Vid. **Agnomen**, & Val. Maximo adscript. de nominum ratione.

Cognōmentum, i. n. (1) *A surname*. (2) *A nick-name*. (1) Pulcher, salve. PY. Meum cognomentum quis commemoravit? Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 47. ridic. more suo; erat enim Pulcher cognomentum Clodiorum ad differentiam Marcellorum, qui in eadem gente plebei fuerunt. (2) Heraclitus cognomento qui Σκωπεύς perhibetur, Cic. de Fin. 2, 5.

Cognōmīnans, tis. part. *Nameing, surnameing*. Alia factio ab experimentis se cognominans Empiricen, cæpit in Sicilia, Plin. 29, 1.

Cognōmīnātus, a, um. part. *Surnamed, nicknamed*, Cic. Part. Orat. 15.

Cognōmīnis, e. c. g. *Which bath the same name, or surname; a name fake*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 5. & Plin. 6, 2.

|| **Cognōmīno**, āre. act. *To give a surname, to nick-name, unde*

Cognōmīnor, āri. pass. *To have a surname given to one, or be surnamed*, Plin. 21, 3.

Cognoscendus, a, um. part. *To be known, or understood*. § **Perdiscendum** jus civile, cognoscendæ leges, Cic.

Cognosco, ēre, vi, cognitum. act. [*ex con & gnosco, quod à γινώσκω, unde agnosco*] (1) *To know a person, or thing, unknown before*. (2) *To make enquiry, to sift out, to understand, to be informed*. (3) *To hear a matter debated, and as judge to determine it*. (4) *To observe, or inform one's self*. (5) || *To view and peruse*. (6) *To find by experience*. (7) *To have carnal knowledge of*. (8) *To be acquainted with*. (9) *Also for agnoscere, to know a person, or thing, known before*. (1) Tandem cognōsti quī siem, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 7. (2) = **Cognoscere**, & perspicere rerum naturam, Cic. Off. 1. Cognoscit haud longē abesse, C. N. p. Dat. 4. (3) § Si judicas, cognosce; si regnas, jube, Sen. (4) Habes consilia nostra, nunc cognosce, de Bruto, Id. Att. 5, 21. (5) Cognoscere instrumenta, Ulp. (6) Nec tam præsentibus alibi cognoscere divos, Virg. Ecl. 1, 42. (7) Turpiter illa virum cognovit adultera virgo, Ov. Ep. 6, 133. (8) Experiendo magis quān discen-

do cognoscere, Cic. (9) Miserrimus fui fugitandō, ne quis me cognosceret, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 7.

Cognoscor, i, nītus sum. pass. (1) *To be learned*. (2) *To be taken notice of, &c.* (1) Unde facilius bellicæ res, aut omnis reipublicæ disciplina cognoscitur, Cic. Hortens. (2) Facillimē & in optimam partem cognoscuntur adolescentes, qui se ad claros, & sapientes viros contulerunt, Id. Offic. 2, 13.

Cōgo, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. [*contract. ex coago, à con & ago*] (1) *To gather, to assemble, or bring together*. (2) *To make thick, to thicken*. (3) *To collect, or receive, as money*. (4) *To heap up, or bring together*. (5) *To rally, or bring up*. (6) *To curdle*. (7) *Met. To compell, or force*. (8) *To conclude and infer by strong arguments*. (9) *To draw up, or range, under certain heads*. (10) *To confine people to their own rank and condition*. (1) Cogite oves, pueri, Virg. Ecl. 3, 98. (2) Mella cogit hyems, Id. Geor. 4, 36. (3) Improbi sunt, qui pecunias contra leges cogunt, Cic. (4) Quasi ad talenta XV cōegi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 94. (5) Substitit ad agmen cogendum, Liv. (6) Cogere lac, Plin. 23, 7. (7) § Quod vos jus cogit, id voluntate impetret, Ter. Adelph. 2, 4, 44. (8) Has cogere volebat falsas literas esse, Cic. Brut. 1, 7. Aliud quān cogebatur, illatum est, Id. de Inv. 1, 47. (9) Jus civile diffusum cogere, Id. de Orat. 2, 33. (10) Tribunal in ordinem cogi, ut à nullo, ita ne à se quidem decet, Plin. Ep. 1, 23. § *Videre locum integrum operæ est*. || *Nodo comas cogere, To truss up her hair*, Sen. Hipp. 402. § *Verba cogere in pedes, To make verses*, Ov. Trist. 3, 7, 10.

Cōgor, i, coactus. pass. *To be assembled, driven, forced, curdled, as milk, &c.* Aer concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39.

† **Cohærius**, i. m. *A joint heir, a joint officer, or partner in an office*. Ex vet. lege ap. Cie. de Leg. 3, 4. nec alibi ecc. & sanè lectio suspecta est. Græv. ex Turnebi conjecturâ cæurator antiq. pro curator reponit.

Cohærens, tis. part. *Agreeing, or hanging, together*, Cic. Acad. 1, 7. = **Continuatus**, implicitus, Id. § **Disjunctus**, contrarius, Id.

Cohærenter, adv. comp. || **iūs**. (1) *Together, with ut interruption*. (2) || *Fitly, agreeably*. (1) = § **Dimicatum** est, non continuē & cohærenter, sed prout causæ lacefferunt, Flor. 2, 17. (2) = **Cohærentiūs**, & aptiūs, Gell. 6, 18.

Cohærentia, æ. f. *A fastening, or hanging; a sticking together*. Met. *A subsisting*, Cic. N. D. 2, 62.

Cohæreo, ēre, si, sum. neut. [*à con & hæreo*] (1) *To stick, or hang, together*. (2) *To be joined to, to be joined in office with another*. (3) *Met. To agree, to hang, together; to be all of a piece*. (4) *To cleave together, to be all of one mind, to love each other heartily*. (5) *To subsist*. (1) Neque enim materiam ipsam cohære potuisse, si nullā vi contineretur, Cic. Acad. 1, 6. (2) Id. 3. de Leg. (3) § = **Congruunt**, & cohærent cum causâ, Id. Orat. 1, 8. § *inter se*, Id. alicui rei, Id. Absol. Non cohærent, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 24. (4) Adeo cohæstis, ut invicem obligari putetis, Plin. Epist. 7, 7. (5) Virtutes sine beatâ vitâ cohære non possunt, Cic. Cohæret, & permanet naturæ viribus, Id.

Cohæres, edis. c. g. *quod & Cohæres, forte recte*. *A joint heir with another, a co-heir*, Cic. Verr. 3, 48. Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 54.

Cohæresco, ēre. incept. *To agree, or hang, together; to cling, or stick, together*. Atomī cohærescunt inter se, Cic. N. D. 1, 20. Ut palpebræ cum albo oculi cohærescant, Cels. 7, 7, 6.

Cohibendus, a, um. part. *To be restrained, or curbed*. Spongia subinde in aceto tincta cohibendus est, Cels. 8, 4.

Cohibens, tis. part. *Restraining, curbing*. Cohibens ventos carcere Æolus, Ov. Met. 14, 224. Dum non cohibente magistro Spargitur in gyros, Stat. Theb. 6, 443.

Cohibeo, ēre, vi, itum. act. [*ex con & habeo*] (1) *To keep close, or hold in*. (2) *To enclose, or tie about; to tie up*. (3) *To keep under, to bridle, to refrain, restrain, curb*. (4) *To con-*

tain. (1) Terra occatum semen cohibet, Cic. de Senect. 15. (2) Auro cohibere lacertos, Ov. Ep. 9, 59. § crinem novo, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 22. (3) Non te cohibes? non te respicias? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 46. Ut compressis venis, pectus impetum cohibeat, Cels. 6, 6. (4) Sidera in se cohibent nitorem, Lucr. 2, 1030. ¶ Cohibere aliquem in vinculis, To keep him close prisoner, Curt. 6, 2, 11. Cohibere animum, manus, oculos, ab alieno, To abstain coveting, or meddling with, other men's goods, Cic.

Cohibeor, tri. pass. To be restrained, curbed, or detained. Quod tempestatibus in portibus cohibebatur, Hirt. B. Afr. 98.

† Cohibescit, pro cohibuerit, Lucr. 3, 445.

¶ Cohibitio, ōnis. f. A letting, or forbidding to do; a restraint, a holding in, Cic. Verr. 5, 14. fin. ¶ Vix alibi, & sanè ibi Gruter. leg. prohibitio.

¶ Cohibitus, a, um. part. or, comp. ut, ¶ cohibitum dicendi genus, A close way of speaking, Gell. 7, 14. Cujus incensus modestior, aut habitudine cohibitor, Auf. Grat. Afr. † Pressus.

Cohonesto, āre. act. To commend, to grace, or set off; to honour, amplify, or make more honourable. Cohonestare equias alicuius, Cic. pro Quint. 15 § victoriam, Liv. 38, 47.

Cohonestor, āri. pass. To be set off, or graced, Plin. 22, 13. Neque prohibuit, quod minus laudatione pro rostris, ceterisque solennibus funus cohonestaretur, Tac. Ann. 3, 76, 3.

Cohorreo, ēre. ui. neut. (1) To shake and quiver, to shiver as in an ague. (2) Met. To be in great horror, or fear; to tremble for fear. (1) Cic. de Orat. 3. (2) Quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorui, Id. Somn. Scip. 1.

Cohorresco, ēre. Id. Suet. Tib. 21.

Cohors, tis. f. per sync. chors, cors, & curs, Varr. (1) A yard, or back side with out-houses, where poultry are kept; a barton, or coop. (2) A pen for sheep, or other cattle. (3) A band of men, or soldiers; a regiment of foot in a legion, of which there were X. manipuli, or bands, XXX. centuriae, or companies, LX. (4) An assembly, or company, of what people soever. (5) Also of inanimate things, a crowd, a pack. (1) Cohors, in qua pascebantur gallinae, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 5. (2) Id. R. R. 1, 13. & 2, 1. Item Col. 7, 3. & Vitr. 6, 9. (3) Cum longa cohortes Explicuit legio, Virg. Geor. 2, 280. (4) Dimissus ē cohorte amicorum, Suet. Neron. 5. Innuptae cohortes, Stat. Theb. 12, 531. (5) Febrium cohortes, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 30. ¶ Cohors praetoria, Those that accompanied and guarded the magistrate, who went into a province; a life guard, retinue, train, or company, of servants attending upon any nobleman, Cic. ¶ Cohors proprie peditum, Turma equitum, Cal. ex Cic. sed & Cohortis equestris meminit, Plin. Epist. 10, 107. ubi vide notas Buchneri. ¶ Si de cohortibus militibus scire plura velis, adi Lipsium de mil. Rom. Dial. 4. c. 2. accuratè præcipientem.

Cohortālis, e. adj. Fed in a barton, or coop, Col. praef. l. 1. & 8, 4.

Cohortandus, a, um. part. To be exhorted, or encouraged, Cic. de Inv. 1, 14. Ad cohortandos milites decucurrit, Cels. B. G. 2, 21.

Cohortatio, ōnis. f. verb. An exhortation, or encouraging; a heartening, Cic. Attic. 16, 13.

Cohortūcula, æ. f. [dim. à cohort] A small retinue, or train of servants, or attendants, Cael. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

Cohortis, is. f. A coop, or pen. Abstulerat multas illa cohortis aves, Ov. Fast. 4, 704.

Cohortor, ātus sum. dep. To exhort, encourage, or hearten. ¶ Majorem vim ad deterrendum habet, quam ad cohortandum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 61.

Cohum, i. n. A thong wherewith the ox's bow and yoke are tied together, Varr. Also heaven, Enn. ¶ scrib. & covum.

¶ Coibilis, e. adj. Which hangs together. Coibilis-oratio, Gell. 16, 19. † Cohærens.

Coiens, euntis. part. [à coeō] Meeting, or coming, close together. Ripae vadi coeunt, Sil. 1, 52. Coeuntia vulnera, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 41.

¶ Coincido, ēre. neut. To fall in with one another. Grammaticis & Philof. relinquendum.

Coinquino, āre. act. (1) To soil, foul, or besp. (2) To corrupt, or infect. (3) Met. To defile, or debase. (1) Merdique coinquiper albis. Lex. ex Mart. (2) Ne totum gregem scabies coinquinet, Col. R. R. 7, 5. (3) Periculum matres coinquinari regias, Cic. N. D. 5, 27. ex poet.

Coitio, ōnis. f. verb. [à coeō] (1) An assembling, or meeting, together. (2) Coitin, or confederacy, in the doing of any thing; correspondence, or partnership. (3) A shock, or charge. (4) ¶ Carnal copulation. (1) Nocturnis vigiliis, & coitione hominum, Cic. de Har. R. 26. (2) Ejusmodi passionis in eā coitione factae, ut nemo bonus interesse debuerit, Id. Qu. fr. 3, 1. (3) Nulla societatis in æternum coitio est, Paul. Prima coitio est acerrima, Ter. Phorm. 22, 32. (4) Ap. Macrob. & Selin.

Coitūrus, a, um. part. About to meet, or come, together. Coitura privigno noverca, Ov. Ep. 4, 129.

¶ Coitus, a, um. part. Assembled, or come together; allied, or confederated, Ap. JCC. freq.

Coilus, ūis. m. verb. [à coeō] (1) A coming together, or assembling, Stat. (2) ¶ Carnal copulation, or company with a woman. (1) ¶ Coitus lunæ, The conjunction of the sun and moon, Plin. 2, 13. Coitus humoris, The gathering of an humour, Cels. 5, 18. (2) Gell.

* ¶ Colaphizo, āre. [κολαφίζω, Gr.] To buffet, box, or beat about the head, Bibl. † Colaphos infringere alicui.

* Colāphus, i. m. [à κολαφῶ, Gr. idem] A buffet, or blow, with the fist; a box on the ear; a clap, or slap on the chops. ¶ Colaphos infringere alicui, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 46. infligere, Plin. 8, 36. incutere, Juv. 9, 5. To give one a box on the ear.

Colātus, a, um. part. [à color, āris] Strained, Plin. 13, 2.

* Colax, ācis. m. Adulator, qui cibi causā adulatur [à κολον, cibus] A flatterer, the name of a parasite in Terence, Eun. prolog.

Colendus, a, um. part. To be worshiped, or revered. Rex mihi colendus sit, Curt. 8, 19. Illius est nobis lege colendus amor, Tib. 2, 4, 52.

Colens, tis. part. [à colo] Worshipping, tilling, &c. Colens arva pastor, Ov. Fast. 4, 487.

* Coles, is. m. [à Gr. κολός, scapus] (1) A stalk of beans, coleweris, &c. (2) Met. A man's yard. (1) Varr. de R. R. 1, 31. (2) Cels. 6, 18. & 7, 26.

* Coleus, i. m. Ctr. [à cole] dicitur & culeus ap. Mart. A man's, or beast's, stones, the cuds, the cullions. Si coleos haberemus, Petr. Fragm.

* Cōlias, æ. m. [κόλιας, Gr.] Bastard-tunny, thought by some to be mackerel, Plin. 32, 8.

* ¶ Colice, es. vel Colica, æ. f. [κολικὴ νόσος, Gr.] The colick, Med.

* Coliculus, i. m. [dim. à coles] A little stalk, or the tender branch, of an herb. ¶ Coliculus fabæ, The cod, or young stalk, of a bean, Col. 11, 2. & alibi. Languidior coliculi tepente thyrsio, Petron. c. 132.

* Colicus, a, um. adj. [à κολον, intestinum, Hefych. quanquam scribitur & κωλον] ¶ Colicus dolor, Plin. 20, 4. In intestino dolor, The colick. Colicum medicamentum, A medicine for the colick, Cels. 4, 17.

† Colina, æ. antiq. pro culina, A kitchen.

* Coliphium, i. n. al. Coliphium [à κωλα ἱφια, cibi robusti] A kind of dry dirt, which wrestlers used to make themselves strong, and firm fleshed. Comedunt coliphia paucae, Juv. 2, 53. Vid. & Mart. 7, 66, 12.

Collābasco, ēre. [ex con & labasco] To be ready to fall, to stagger, to falter. Si res lassā labat, itidem amici collabascunt, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 17.

¶ Collābescio, ēre. act. [ex con, labo, & facio] To loosen, to break, to destroy, to waste, hinc

Collābescātus, a, um. part. To be weakened, or melted. Collabescātus rigor auri solvitur æstu, Lucret. 1, 493.

Collābescō, āre. act. To throw down, to en-

feeble, or weaken; to discourage, and deter. Vastum collabescat onus, Ov. Fast. 1, 566.

Collābescō, ēre. To be broken, to be cast, or beaten, down to the ground; to be dashed into pieces, to founder. Ut navis perfracta rostris tota collabesceret, Cels. B. C. 2, 6.

† Collābello, āre. To kiss close, to bill as pigeons do, Laber. ap. Non. † Labia conjungere.

Collābens, tis. part. Falling down. Ad gemitum collabentis accurrere liberti, Tac. Ann. 2, 31, 4.

¶ Collābesco, ēre. [à collabor] To fail, to decay, to totter, Lucr. 3, 600. ¶ Sed var. codd.

Collābor, i. plus. dep. (1) To fail, to sink, or give way. (2) To stumble. (3) Met. To fall away. (1) Domus fastigium collabitur, Suet. Cels. 81. Collabi ruinā, Liv. 29, 18. dolore, Ov. Met. 7, 82. (2) Saxo collabitur ingens Centaurus, Stat. Achil. 1, 195. (3) Clanculum collapsus est hic in corruptelam suam, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 3.

Collācerātus, a, um. part. Torn, or mangled. Confossus collaceratusque, Tac. H. 3, 74, 5.

Collāchrymans, tis. part. Weeping, bewailing, Liv. 26, 14.

Collāchrymatio, ōnis. f. verb. A weeping with others, Cic. de Orat. 2, 45.

Collāchrymo, āre. To bewail, or weep for, a thing with one. § Casum meum toties collāchrymavit, Cic. pro Sest. 58. Tristis, nonnunquam collāchrymabat, Ter. Andr. 1, 1.

¶ Collāctānea, æ. f. A foster sister, Dig.

¶ Collāctāneus, i. m. One nursed with the same milk, a foster brother, Ulp. Dig. 40, 2, 13.

Collāpius, a, um. part. [à collabor] (1) Ruined, or fallen down. (2) Out of heart, fainting, falling into a swoon. (1) Aedes vetustate collapsæ, Suet. Aug. 30. (2) Suet. Nero, 42. ineunt. Famuli collapsum in tecta ferebant, Virg. Aen. 8, 587. ¶ Iter urinæ collapsum, The urinary passage stopped, or decayed, Cels. 7, 26, 1. Tempora collapsa, Id. 2, 6.

Collāre, is. n. [à collum] A collar for bounds, or other beasts; a band, cravat, or neck-kerchief, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.

Collāria, æ. f. scil. catena. A collar, or iron ring, for the necks of malefactors. Collus collariā caret, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2. jub finem.

Collārium, i. n. sc. vinculum. A collar, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.

Collātātus, a, um. part. Copious, enlarged, amplified. Collātata, & diffusa oratio, Cic. in Orat. 56. ¶ Raro occ.

¶ Collātēralis, e. adj. voc. à latere, Caius. Collateral, not in a direct line, but transverse, JCC.

Collatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à confero] (1) A bringing, or joining, together. (2) Met. A comparing. (3) Also a tax, an assessment, impost, or collection, levied upon the people. (4) Also a benevolence, or voluntary contribution, by way of subsidy, or loan. (5) A rhetorical simile. (1) ¶ Collatio signorum, A joining close battle, Cic. de Orat. 1, 48. (2) Ubi facta erit collatio malitiarum, haud vereor ne nos subdola perfidia pervincamur, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 67. (3) ¶ Collationes remittere, donativum reddere, Plin. Paneg. 41. (4) Collationes in alimoniam atque dotem puellæ recepit, Suet. Cal. 42. (5) Collatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine confrens, Cic. de Inv. 1, 30.

Collātītus, a, um. adj. Done by contribution of many, gotten here and there, or by way of loan. ¶ Collātītia instrumenta, Furniture hired, or borrowed, up and down, Sen. Collātītia sepultura, When the earth is thrown on the dead by several people, as it happens, Quint. Decl. 6. Collātītia stipendia, Wages paid by several hands, Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 10.

Collātīvus, a, um. adj. ¶ Collātīvus venter, A great paunch, or womb, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 16. Collātīva cœna, A club-feast, where every one pays his share, Id.

Collāto, āre. act. To make large, or wide; to enlarge, to widen. ¶ Vix leg. nisi in part. Collātātus, Cic. Orat. 56.

Collātor, ōris. m. [à confero] ¶ Symbolorum collatores,

collatores, *They that pay their shot, or club, with others*, Plaut. *Cure.* 4, 1, 13.

Collātum est, imperf. *There was a contribution made*, Mart. 3, 52.

Collātūrus, a, um. part. *About to confer, or compare*. *Dixit, se, quod in longiorem diem collātūrus esset, repræsentātūrum*, Cæs. *B. G.* 1, 39. Conf. Flor. præf.

Collātus, a, um. part. [à conféro] (1) *One set, or advanced, over against the other*. (2) *Compared*. (3) *Contributed, bestowed, employed*. (1) Collato pedē, in eodem vestigio stabant, Curt. 3, 11. Collatis cursibus hastas Coniiciunt, Val. Argon. 270. (2) Color rosco collatus Eoo, Prop. 3, 24, 7. vid. & eundem, 1, 5, 7. (3) Pecunia ad alicujus honores collata, Cic. pro Flacc. 25.

Collātu, abl. m. [verb. à conféro] *In comparing*. In collatu pari erant condicione, Hirt. de Bell. Hisp. 31. vix alibi occ.

Collaudābilis, ē. adj. *Praise-worthy, Prud.* Hamartig. 694. † Laudabilis.

Collaudandus, a, um. part. *To be highly praised, or commended*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 8.

Collaudans, tis. part. *Commending, or praising*. Neptis ingenium collaudans, Suet. Aug. 86.

Collaudatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Praise, or commendation*, Ad Herenn. 2, 9. & de Inv. 2, 43.

Collaudator, ōnis. m. *A praiser*, Aug. † Laudator.

Collaudatus, a, um. part. *Praised, commended*, Stat. Theb. 6, 490. Curt. 7, 5, 38. & Liv. 3, 64.

Collaudō, āre. act. *To praise with others, to commend, or speak well of; to cry one up*, Cic. Att. 1, 16. & Phil. 5, 11. Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 60.

Collaudor, āri. pass. *To be highly praised*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. Ab multitudine collaudantur, Cæs. *B. G.* 6, 22.

Collecta, æ. f. [à colligo] (1) *A gathering*. (2) *A shot, or reckoning; a club, or collection*. (3) *A short collect, or prayer*. (1) Collecta, quæ ex pluribus locis in unum lecta est, Varr. de L. L. (2) Cic. de Orat. 2, 57. (3) Ap. Eccl. scrip.

Collectanea, ōrum. pl. n. *Things written, or gathered, out of many works; notes, collections, observations*, Geil. 4, 14. † Analecta.

Collectaneus, a, um. adj. (1) *Gathered, and scraped up, together; collected here and there*. (2) *Also that gathered notes out of divers works*. (1) † † Es collectaneum, Broken brass, or old brass, Plin. 34, 9. Dicta collectanea, Suet. Cæs. 56. Apophthegms, or notes, a small book of Cæsar's so called. (2) Litt. ex Quint.

Collectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A collection, or gathering together; a picking up*. (2) *An impostume, or gathering of humours together; a swelling*. (3) *A conclusion, or inference*. (1) Collectio dispersa, Cic. pro lege Man. 9. (2) Plin. 20, 8. & 27, 8. & 22, 22. (3) Huic collectioni Peripateticorum quidam respondent, Sen. Ep. 86.

Collectior, compar. *Closer, or more compact*, Apul. p. 438.

Collectitiis, a, um. adj. *Gathered up of all sorts, picked up and down*, Cic. Ep. 7, 3.

Collectivus, a, um. adj. act. (1) *Collective; apt to gather, or make, inferences*. (2) *Pass. Collective, that is gathered together into one*. (1) Ratiocinativa atque collectiva quæstio, Quint. 7, 2. (2) † Collectiva scripta, Notes, collections, Sen. Quæst. Nat. c. 7.

Collectum, i. n. *That which is gathered together*. † Vivere collecto, to live upon what he has gathered together, Plin. 37, 60.

Collectus, a, um. part. & adj. † or, comp. [à colligor] (1) *Gathered together, assembled*. (2) *Gotten, obtained*. (3) *Picked up*. (4) *Recovered and increased*. (5) *Tied, or girded, up*. (1) Mancipiis ex omni genere collectis, Cic. Div. in Verr. 22. (2) Famam collectam conservare, Id. Fam. 9, 17. (3) Flores collecti, Ov. Met. 5, 399. (4) = Post ubi collectum robur, vireſque receptæ, Virg. Geor. 3, 235. (5) Nuda genu, nudoque sinus collecta fluentes, Id. Æn. 11, 324. Illic collectiora nascuntur, Calp. Flacc. Dc. 3.

Collēga, æ. m. [à legandō, quod in legatione & magistratu collegæ sunt socii] *A fellow, companion, or co-partner, in office, embassy, or business; one of the same college*. = Se Verris collegam & socium esse dicebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 24. Collega in præturâ, Id. Off. 1, 40.

Collēgātarius, i. m. *A partaker of a bequest, or legacy with another*, JCC.

Collēgiālis, ē. adj. *Belonging to a college, or society*. † Collegii fratres.

Collēgium, i. n. [à collēga] (1) *A college, or corporation; a company of them that have equal authority, or privilege*. (2) *A company of one mystery, or craft; a fraternity, or society*. (3) *Fellowship, or partnership, in office*. (1) Tribunorum plebis collegium, Cic. pro Dom. 18. (2) Despice an instituendum putes collegium fabrorum duntaxat hominum CL. Plin. Ep. 10, 42. Collegium mercatorum instituere, Liv. 2, 27. (3) Nil concordii collegio firmius ad tuendam RP. Liv. 10, 22. De duobus consulibus. Conf. Patere. 2, 8. † In collegio recipi, à collegio recedere, dissolvi collegia, JCC. dicunt.

*Collēricus, a, um. adj. [κολλήτικός Gr. à κόλλα gluten] † † Colletica medicamenta, Cloſeing medicines, which fasten and consolidate the parts, Cæll. Rhod. 3, 14.

Collēvo, āre. act. *To mitigate, to ease, or give ease*. Mustum collevat jecur, Plin. 23, 1.

Collibertus, i. m. *He that is made free by the same master*, Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 88.

Collibet, collibuit, collibitum est, *It liketh, it pleaseth*. Collibitum est mihi, Cic. Fam. 15, 16. † Si collibisset, *If he had been in the humour*, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 6.

Colliciæ, arum. f. pl. [qu. à colliciendo, ut elices, sic enim Columella vocat, ab eliciendo] (1) *Gutter tiles*. (2) *Also pipes, or troughs, to convey water; gutters, or drains, in the fields*. (1) Fest. (2) Colliciæ, per quas aquæ in fossas elicerentur, Plin. 18, 19.

Colliculus, i. m. *A little bill, a billock, a tump*, Apul. p. 758. † Grumus.

Collido, ēre, ſi, sum. act. [ex con & lædo] *To beat, knock, or bruise, together; to dash one against another*. Humor ita mollis est, ut facilis premi collidique possit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12. † Collidere manus, *To clap hands*, Quint. Dec. 2, 12.

Collidor, i. sus, sum. pass. (1) *To be beaten, or bruised; to be dashed against one another*. (2) *Met. To contradict each other*. (1) Ne vix inter se pondere suo pressæ colliduntur, Col. 12, 16. princ. (2) = Confligunt, & colliduntur leges, Quint. 7, 3.

Colligandus, a, um. part. *To be bound together*, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 23.

Colligatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A binding, or joining, together; a tying fast, a knot, or band; Met. a conjunction*. Arctior est colligatio propinquorum, Cic. Off. 1, 17.

Colligātum, i. n. *A thing that is bound together*. † Omne colligatum solvi potest, Cic. de Univ. 11.

Colligātus, a, um. part. *Bound together, fastened, enveloped, suited together*. = Inter se colligata, & implicata, Cic. Offic. 1, 5.

Colligendus, a, um. part. *To be collected, or gathered*. Ut quàm minimum spatii ad se colligendos armandosque Romanis daretur, Cæs. *B. G.* 3, 19. Id enim ex viribus hominis colligendum est, Cæll. 2, 15.

Colligens, tis. part. *Collecting, gathering*. Secundam existimationem circa initia imperii omnibus lenociniis colligente, Suet. Claud. 7.

Colligo, āre. act. [ex con & ligo] (1) *To tie, bind, or clasp, together*. (2) *To pinion, or fetter*. (3) *Met. To entangle, or engage*. (4) *To repress, or curb*. (5) *To suit fitly together*. (1) Colligare in fasciculos, Plin. 19, 1. (2) I, lictor, colliga manus, Cic. Att. 8, 11. (3) Quid faciat, non habet, ita se cum multis colligavit, Id. pro C. Rab. 4. (4) Impetum furentis vitæ suæ periculo colligavit, Id. Phil. 11, 2. (5) = Series rerum inter se aptare & colligare, Id. N. D. 1, 4.

Colligō, ēre, ēgi, ēctum. act. [ex con & lego] (1) *To gather, or bring, together*. (2) *To pluck, or pick, from the stalk*. (3) *To harness, or join, together*. (4) *To reckon, or sum, up*. (5) *To collect, or make a collection of*. (6) *To conclude, or infer, by proof, or reason*. (7) *To get, purchase, or acquire*. (8) *To comprehend, or contain*. (9) *To take up*. (10) *To recover himself, or take heart*. (11) *To recover from fear, surprise, &c.* (12) *To call to mind, to recollect*. (13) *To tie, or trust, up*. (1) Meridie ipso stipulam faciam ut colligat, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 62. (2) Collige, virgo, rosas, Virg. (3) Colligit amentes Phæbus equos, Ov. Met. 2, 398. (4) Puto, rationes, colligit, Plaut. Amph. 4, 2. supp. 25. (5) Aliquorum facere dicta colligere, Cic. Off. 1, 29. (6) Ita cogitatione & ratione colligit, Id. (7) † Colligere existimationem & famam, Id. Div. in Verr. 12. inimicos, Id. crudelitatis invidiam, Id. Verr. 5, 8. (8) Colligere 60 passus orbe, Plin. 22, 5. (9) Liber elapsus est, hunc dum sequitur, colligitque, cecidit, Id. Ep. 2, 1. (10) Te colligas, virumque præbeas, Cic. (11) Ut se ex maximo timore colligerent, Cæs. *B. G.* 3, 65. (12) Maximarum civitatum veteres animo colligo calamitates, Cic. (13) Capillos colligit in nodum, Ov. Met. 3, 170. † Colligere vasa, Cic. Verr. 4, 19. sarcinulas, Juv. 6, 154. To pack up his awls. Colligere arma navis, To bale in the sheet, Virg. Æn. 5, 15. † Colligere campum, spolia, To have the plunder of the field, Veg. † Iram colligit, & ponit temerem, Id. soon angry, and soon pleased, Hor. A. B. 159. Frigus colligere, To catch cold, Id. Ep. 1, 1, 13. Colligor, i, ectus. pass. *To be gathered, &c. to be thought, or judged, &c.* Ex quo colligi potest, Cæll. 4, 5.

Collimītāneus, a, um. adj. *Bordering upon one another*, Solin. † Confinis.

Collimītium, i. n. [à con, & limes] *The confines, and borders, where two countries meet; an abuttal*, Amm. 15, 4. † Confinium.

Collimitor, āri. pass. *To bound, or border upon one another*. † Gelonis Agathyrſi collimitantur, Solin. † Adjaceo, conterminus sum.

Collimo, corr. pro

Collineo, āre. act. [à linea, i. e. ad rectam lineam dirigo] (1) *To level, or aim, in a right line*. (2) *Also to hit the mark*. (1) Si cui propositum sit collineare hastam aliquod, aut sagittam, Cic. de Fin. 3, 6. (2) Quis est, qui totum diem jaculans non aliquando collinet? Id. de Div. 2, 59.

Collinitus, a, um. part. [à collinio] *Daubed over*. Semina melle collinita, Col. 6, 17.

Collino, ēre, ini, iui, & evi, itum. act. [ex con, & lino] *To besmear, to defile, or daub*. Crines pulvere collinere, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 20. Pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus cæno collinunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 133.

Collinus, a, um. adj. *Of a hill, or billock*. † Collina vinea, that grows on a hill, Col. 12, 21. aqua, that springs out of a hill, Id. 1, 5.

† Colliphia, ōrum. pl. n. Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 12. vid. Coliphium.

Colliquans, tis. part. *Melting, wasting, Lex, ex Cæll.*

Colliquatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A melting, or dissolving; also a kind of dangerous flux*, Aët.

Colliquēſcō, ēre, ſeci, actum. act. *To melt down, or to dissolve*, Manet in part.

Colliquēſctus, a, um. *Melted down*, Cic. pro Cluent. 62.

Colliqueo, ēre, cui. neut. *To melt*. Ut aurum colliquisset, Varr. † Raro occ.

Colliquesco, ēre. *To begin to melt, or dissolve; to melt down*, Col. 12, 22.

Colliquæ, arum. f. pl. [ex con, & ligo] *Drains, or water-furrows; gutters*, Col. 2, 8. v. Colliciæ.

Collis, is. m. (1) *A little bill, any easy ascent, a billock, a down*. (2) *Also the rising of the back on each side of the back-bone*. (1) † Collis paululum ex planitie editus, Cæs. *B. G.* 2, 8. (2) Litt. ex Cal. sed q.

Collisio, ōnis. f. verb. [à collido] *A breaking, bruising*,

bruising, knocking, or dashing, together; collision. Collisio abjecti parvulus, i. e. abortio, *Just.* 11, 12.

Collisus, a, um. part. [*à collidor*] (1) *Dashed together.* (2) *Met. Battered.* (1) Collisus trabibus volvuntur murmura luce, *Sil.* 3, 698. (2) Græcia Barbariae lento collisa duello, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 7.

Collisu, abl. m. verb. *A beating, or dashing, together,* *Plin.* 9, 35.

Collitus, a, um. part. [*ex collinor*] *Besmear'd, dirtied.* = Nemo est tam luteus, neque cæno collitus, *Plaut. Pæn.* 4, 2, 4.

Collōcandus, a, um. part. *To be set, or placed,* *Cels.* 3, 7. *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 4.

Collōcans, tis. part. *Placing.* Collōcans filiam, *Just.* 9, 6.

Collōcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A placing, setting, or disposing, of things; a settling, or bestowing.* ¶

Collōcatio mœnium, *The regular building them,* *Vitr.* 9, 4. *syderum, The position of them, Id.* =

Ordo & collōcatio argumentorum, *The methodizing of them,* *Cic. Orat.* 2, 42. Collōcatio filiarum, *The disposing of a daughter in marriage, Id. pro Cluent.* 56.

Collōcātus, a, um. part. *Placed, bestowed, set, employed,* *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 43. à

Collōco, āre. aēt. [*ex con, & loco*] (1) *To set, or pitch, in a place.* (2) *To put, or lay.* (3) *To lay out, employ, or bestow.* (4) *To let out, as money, to let out to hire.* (5) *To give in marriage, or match a daughter.* (6) *To set, as a broken limb?* (1) Collōcavit in campo Martio tabernaculum, *Cic. in Pison.* 25. (2) Pedem grabati in collo collocare, *Catull.* 10, 23. (3) Curavit uti in eo fundo dos collocaretur, *Cic. pro Cæc.* 4. (4)

Pecunia graviore scœnore collocare, *Suet. in Aug.* 39. (5) C. filio filiam suam collocavit, *Id. de Clar. Orat.* 26. (6) Collocare coxam fractam, *Plin. Epist.* 1, 2. ¶ Collocare se in otium, *To dispose himself to ease,* *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 2, 7. Collocare pecuniam in capita, *To impose a capitation-tax,* *Liv.* 2, 33.

Collōcor, āri. pass. *To be placed, bestowed, put, managed, &c.* *Cic. Cat.* 4.

Collōcuplētandus, a, um. part. *To be enriched, amplified, or improved,* *Ad Herenn.* 2, 18.

Collōcuplētō, āre. aēt. [*ex con, & locuplētō*] *To enrich, to make more rich, to adorn, or set forth.* Collōcuplētāsti te, *Antiphila, Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 17.

Collōcūtio, ōnis. f. *vel* Collōquūtio, verb. *A communication, conference, or talking together; a parley.* = Collocutiones & sermones, *Cic. Lent.* 1, 9.

Collōcūtus, a, um. part. *Having talked, or conversed, with,* *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 26.

Collōquens, tis. part. *Talking together,* *Liv.* 3, 36. *Curt.* 8, 15.

Collōquium, i. n. (1) *A talking together, a parley.* (2) *Discourse, talk, conference, conversation.* (1) Priusquam dimicent, opus esse colloquio, *Liv.* 1, 1. Colloquium est cum convenient in unum locum, loquendi gratiā, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. (2) Rerum colloquia leviorum, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 2. Omnium colloquio in solitudine carere, *Id. Attic.* 12, 15.

Collōquor, i, quātus sum. dep. *To parley, speak together, or talk with one; to discourse, to confer.* Extra turbam ordinum colloquantur simul, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 69. § Te volo, uxor, colloqui, *Plaut. Ibid.* 3, 2, 17. § Nulli colloquor libentiūs, *Id.* § Ut colloqui cum Orpheo, Musæo, &c. liceat, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 41. Colloqui inter se, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 7.

Collūbet, itum est. imperf. *It pleases my humour, or fancy.* § Collubitum est mihi, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 137. *al. collibitum,*

Collūcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The cutting, or thinning, of boughs in a grove,* *Varr.*

Collūcens, tis. part. *Shining together.* Collūcentes faces, *Curt.* 3, 8, 22. à

Collūceo, ēre, xi. neut. *To shine, or give a general light; to glitter, to be evident.* § Collucet sol mundo, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 15. Ut quāmaximè cœlum omnibus colluceret, *Id. de Univ.* 9. To-

tunque sub armis Collucere iter, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 553.

Collūco, āre. [*ex con, & luco*] *To top, or lop, trees; to cut away the boughs that hinder the light,* *Col.* 2, 22. & *Cato* 139.

Collūctātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wrestling, or struggling, together.* Ne in collūctatione alter alteri noceat, *Col.* 6, 2.

¶ Collūctātor, ōris. m. *A wrestler, or struggler,* *Laët.* § Luctator.

Collūctor, āri. dep. *To wrestle, or struggle, together; to contend.* § Cum eo solo collūctatur, *Plin.* 27, 2.

¶ Collūdium, i. n. *Solin.* ¶ Clūdium, *Tertull.* *A playing together, collusion, or deceit.* § Fraus, fallacia.

Collūdo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. [*ex con, & ludo*] (1) *To play, or sport, together.* (2) ¶ Also to plead by covin, to the intent to deceive. (1) § Puer gestit paribus colludere. *Hor. Art. Poet.* 159. (2) Freq. ap. *JCC.*

Collum, i. n. *The neck, the trag.* Et † Collus i. m. Colla abusive de montibus, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 643. *The space between the top and the midst.* ¶

Committere alicui collum suum, *To put one's life in one's hand,* *Cic. Angere collum, To throttle, or strangle,* *Stat. Theb.* 4, 827. Colla lacertis captare, cingere, adducere, complecti, innectere. *To clip one about the neck,* *Ov. Obtorto collo, Cic. obstricto, Plaut. By head and shoulders.* Collus collariā caret, *Id. Capr.* 2, 2. sub finem.

¶ Collūmīno, āre. [*à con, & lumino*] *To enlighten,* *Lex. ex Apul.* § Collūstro, *Cic.*

¶ Collūmīnor, āri. *To be enlightened,* *Apul.* p. 676. § Collūstror.

Colluo, ēre, ui, ūtum. aēt. [*ex con, & luo, i. e. lavo*] *To rinse, wash, or scour.* Dentes colluere, *Plin.* 25, 13. amphoram, *Cato*, 88.

Colluor, i. pass. *to be washed, rinsed, or scoured,* *Plin.* 20, 6.

† Collurcīnatio, ōnis. f. *Gluttony, gormandizing,* *Apul.* p. 523. § Ingluvies.

† Collus, i. m. *Plaut. vid. Collum.*

Collūsiō, ōnis. f. verb. *Cic. Verr.* 5, 13. & ¶ Collūsiūm, *Ulp.* *Covin and collusion used among lawyers.*

Collūsor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A play-fellow, a fellow-gamster.* (2) ¶ Also he that doth any thing by covin and collusion. (1) Delphinus collusor puerorum, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 33. (2) *JCC.*

¶ Collūsiōriē, adv. *With covin and fraud, knavishly, by way of collusion,* *Ulp.* § Fraudulenter.

Collūstrans, tis. part. *Viewing, surveying.* Ariminus equo collūstrans cuncta, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 45, 4. Omnia collūstrans, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 651.

Collūstrātus, a, um. part. *Made clear; enlightened, brightened,* *Cic. Orat.* 11. § Abditus, opacus, *Id.*

Collūstro, āre. aēt. [*ex con, & lustro*] (1) *To make clear, and lightsome; to enlighten.* (2) *To behold on every side, to look round about him, to take a view of, to take the survey of a place.* (1) Totum collūstrat lumine mundum, *Ant. Poëta ap. Cic.* (2) Cum omnia collūstrarem oculis, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 23. Visuque trementi Collūstrat campos, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 510.

Collūstror, āri. pass. *To be enlightened,* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 43.

Collūtūlo, āre. aēt. *To defile. Met. To dishonour, to disgrace.* § Hæc famigeratio te honestet, me autem collutulet, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 67.

Collūtus, a, um. part. [*à colluo*] *Washed, cleansed.* Collutis dentibus prodest, *Plin.* 13, 11.

¶ Collūviālis porcus, & Collūviāris, c. adj. *A pig that eats wash,* *Fest.*

Collūviārium, i. n. *A sink, or gutter; a common sewer,* *Vitruv.* 8, 7.

Collūvies, ei. f. [*à colluo*] (1) *Filth, or dirt; a sink, or kennel; sinking dirt of sinks, or such like.* (2) *Hegwash, draff, or swill, for swine.* (3) *A rabble of people.* (1) Colluvies nigro limo turbida, *Luc.* 4, 310. (2) *Plin.* 24, 19. (3) Et te in certamine vinci cum illo facilius patiaris, quā cum hoc in eā, quæ perspicitur futura, colluvie regnare, *Cic. ad Att.* 9, 10.

Collūvio, ōnis. f. [*à colluo*] (1) *Filth, wash.*

(2) *Met. Offscouring.* (1) Colluvio rerum, *Liv.* 3, 9. (2) = Cum ex hæc turbā, & colluvione, discedam, *Cic. de Sen. cap. ult. gentium, Liv.* 4, 1.

* ¶ Collūbistes, five Collūbistā, æ. m. *A banker, one that pays bills of exchange, or gives current, for foreign, coin,* *Ap. JCC.* † Mensarius, nummularius, à

* Collūbus, i. m. [*quod à κόλλυβος Gr.*] (1) *The gain, or loss, by changeing money.* (2) *A bandling, or telling, of money.* (1) Nam collubus esse qui potest, cum utantur omnes uno genere nummorum? *Cic. Verr.* 3, 78. (2) Manibus collubo decoloratis, *Suet. Aug.* 5.

* Collūbra, æ. f. [*κόλλυβρα Gr.*] *A little loaf of bread, a bun, a sipet,* *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 3, 12.

* Collūtricus, a, um. adj. à præced. *Bread sop'd in broth, a brewis,* *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 3, 15. & 17. *Vid. Turneb.* 4, 1.

* Collūtrium, i. n. [*κολλύτριον Gr.*] (1) *A medicine for the eyes, eye-salve.* (2) *A tent, or pessary.* (3) *A chyster.* (1) Hic oculis ego nigra meis colluria lippus illinere, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 30. (2) Melle decocto & sale collurium tenue inditur foraminibus, quo meat urina, *Plin.* 20, 18. (3) *Col.* 7, 30.

* Collātus, a, um. part. *Strained, cleansed.* Mel colatum, *Plin.* 13, 2.

* Cōlo, āre. aēt. [*à colum*] *To strain, purge, or cleanse.* Expressa aqua coletur, *Col.* 12, 11.

¶ Aurum colare, *To fine, or refine, gold,* *Apul.* p. 769.

Cōlo, ēre, ui, cultum. aēt. (1) *To till, or husband, ground.* (2) *To deck, trim, or adorn.* (3) *To dress, or prune.* (4) *To inhabit, live, or dwell in.* (5) *Met. To worship, to revere.* (6) *To love, favour, and esteem.* (7) *To make court to, to be attached to, or wait upon one.* (8) *To make love to a woman.* (9) *To exercise, practise, or study.* (10) *To follow, and use.* (11) *To maintain, preserve, and keep.* (1) = Arare, aut colere agrum, *Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 2, 5. (2) Quin tu te collis, antequam ex eas domum? *Curt.* 8, 9, 21. (3) Quæ ad vitam colendam attinebant, *Cic.* (4) Laudato ingentia rura, Exiguum colito, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 412. = Colitur ea pars, & habitatur frequentissimè, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 53. (5) = Colere, precari, venerarique deos, *Id.* (6) § Non solum colere inter se, & diligere, sed etiam vereri, *Id. Am.* 22. (7) = Cæcilium colimus, & observamus diligenter, *Id.* (8) Formā impulsū nostrā nos amatores colunt, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 4, 9. (9) Disciplinam colere, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 31. = Sequi & colere leges, *Id.* (10) Ubi tu es, qui colere mores Massilienses postulas? *Plaut. Cas.* 5, 4, 1. (11) Veritate, amicitia, fide, societas; pietate propinquitates, colitur, *Cic.* ¶ Colere principem donis, *To make him presents,* *Liv.* § Hanc olim veteres vitam coluere, *They led this kind of life, or lived in this manner,* *Virg.* Servitutem apud aliquem colere, *To serve under one,* *Plaut.* Inter se colere, *To love, and live together,* *Cic. Att.* 13, 11.

Cōlor, i, cultus. pass. *To be tilled, respected, worshiped, &c.* *Cic. ut in aēt.*

† Colobathrarii, ōrum. m. pl. *Those that walk upon filth,* *Gl. Vet.*

* Cōlōcāsia, æ. f. [*κολοκασία Gr.*] *The Egyptian bean, which bore such great leaves, that pots and cups were made thereof,* *Plin.* 21, 15.

* Cōlōcāsium, i. n. [*κολοκάσιον Gr.*] *An Egyptian bean,* *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 20.

* Cōlōcynthis, idis. f. [*à κολοκυνθίς Gr. idem*] *A kind of wild gourd, purging pblegm, the apple whereof is called Coloquintida,* *Plin.* 20, 3.

* Cōlon, i. n. [*à κῶλον Gr. i. e. membrum*] (1) *The great gut winding from the left side unto the right, in which is the disease called the colick.* (2) *A member of a sentence.* (1) Coli vitium sanatur, *Plin.* 20, 7. = Alvus, *Gell.* 12, 5. =

Laxius intestinum, *Cels.* 1, 7. (2) In membra quædam, quæ Græci κῶλα vocant, dispartiebat orationem libentiūs, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.*

Cōlōna, æ. f. *A husbandman's wife, a country woman.* Cum duro parca colona viro, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 692.

¶ Cōlōnārium, i. n. *A certain rent, or duty, paid for*

for things belonging to husbandry; a land-tax; Cael. ex Cic. & Cael. Si latio sana sit, rectius, ut videtur, columnarium.

Cōlonia, æ. f. (1) A colony, or plantation, to which people are sent to dwell; a company of people transplanted from one place to another, with an allowance of land for the tillage: Among the Romans they were either military, or planted by the authority of the Senate for different causes, and with different privileges; some being free of Rome, others of Italy only. (2) || A grange, or farm where husbandry is kept; a fee-farm, or copy-hold. (3) Met. Any dwelling house. (1) In togatam Galliam mittit at colonias civium Romanas, Cael. Exiffimamus meliore conditione esse colonias, quam municipia, Gell. 15, 13. (2) JCC. (3) Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 40. Qui plura de coloniis scire velit, adeat Onuphrium Pantinium de Republica Romanâ copiosè differentem, nec non Sigonium de jure provinciarum, cap. 10.

Cōlonicus, a, um, adj. (1) Pertaining to husbandry. (2) Pertaining to a colony. (1) Varr. de R. R. 1. (2) Decuriones colonici, Suet. in Aug. 46. Cohortes colonicæ, Cael. B. C. 2, 19. Ovis colonica, Plin. 26, 10.

Cōlonus, a, um, adj. That may be tilled, or fit to be tilled. || Colonus ager, Belonging to a plantation, or colony, Cic. Phil. 5, 19.

Cōlonus, i. m. [à colo] (1) A husbandman, a farmer, a tiller of the ground. (2) A hind, or country fellow at service; hinc Angl. a clown. (3) A planter that goes to settle in some other place. (1) Qui colonus habuit conductum de Celeniâ fundum, Cic. pro Cæc. 32. (2) Comiter agat dominus cum colonis, Col. (3) Ascribere colonos novos, Cic. Phil. 2. || Colonus partarius, A tenant, that goes shares in the profit of the land with his landlord, Dig. = Colonus perpetuarius, A tenant for life, Gratian. Colonus catenarum, A bond-slave, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 32. more suo.

* **Cōlophon**, ònis, m. [Κολοφών Gr.] A city of Ionia, so famous for its cavalry, that those who were assisted by them in the wars, always thought themselves sure of gaining the victory: hence, figuratively, An end, accomplishment, or achievement; of a work; a conclusion. || Colophonem addere, To make an end of, or finish, a thing, Locutio prov. vid. Erasmi. Chil.

Cōlor, vel **Cōlos**, òris, m. (1) A natural colour. (2) A complexion, or the air of one's face. (3) A die, or hue. (4) A painter's colours. (5) The outward show, or beauty, of a thing. (6) A cloak, or pretence; an excuse, or plea. (1) Casæ colos triplex, Plin. Flammæus colos, Lucr. 6, 207. (2) Color verus, corpus solidum & succi plenum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 26. (3) Triplici diversa colore Licia circundo, Virg. Ecl. 8, 73. (4) Hinc picturæ quater colorem induxit, Plin. 35, 10. (5) Nimiùm ne crede colori, Virg. Ecl. 2, 17. (6) Dic aliquem, sodes, dic, Quintiliane, colorem, Juuv. 6, 279. || Colores rhetorici, Rhetorical figures and ornament, Cic. Vitæ color, The state, or condition, of life, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 60. Color civitatis, The beauty, or stateliness, of a city, Cic. Att. 4, 16.

Cōlorâte, adv. [à seq.] By way of colour, or pretence, Quint. Decl. 285.

Cōloratus, a, um, part. comp. or. (1) Coloured, painted. (2) Met. Set out, graced and garnished with figures and ornament; trimmed, swamped, varnished over. (3) Disguised, pretended. (4) Also tanned, sunburnt, black, or tawny, as Moors are. (1) Coloratus arcus ex nubibus, Cic. N. D. 3, 20. Præstantior & colorator, Plin. 12, 3. (2) Urbanitate quâdam quasi colorata oratio, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 46. (3) Quæ scribis non sunt ficta, nec colorata, Sen. Ep. 16. (4) Virtutem invenies pulverulentam, coloratam, &c. Id. de Vita Beata.

Cōloro, are, act. [à color] (1) To colour, to die. (2) Met. To give a complexion, or set a gloss on a thing. (3) To insinuate, to make tawny. (4) To disguise, to cloak. (1) Lignum si colorare libet, Plin. (2) Cic. de Orat. 2, 14. (3) Quæ aurora suis rubra colorat equis, Prop. 3, 13. (4) Val. Max. 4, 2.

Cōloror, are, pass. To be sunburnt, discoloured, or tanned, Cic. Orat. 2, 14.

* **Cōlossus**, a, um, adj. In form of a colossus, or of the height and bigness of such a statue; giant-like, Plin. 357.

* **Cōlossicoterus**, a, um, adj. [κολοσσικώτερος, comp. Gr. à colossicus] Colossicoterus onera, i. e. quæ ingentiora, More bulky, or heavy, Vitruv. 10, 16. Sed illi tanquam peculiari relinq.

* **Cōlossicus**, a, um, adj. [κολοσσικός, Gr.] Of a huge, high and size, like a colossus. Colossicum signum, Plin. 34, 8. Colossici Apollinis in fano basis, Vit. 10, 6.

* **Cōlossinus color**, A bright purple colour, Plin. 21, 9.

* **Cōlossus**, i. m. [κολοσσός, Gr. i. e. ὑπερμεγέθης ἀνδριάς, Etymolog. à caletio vel coletio artificis, Fest. al. à Colosso Lysippi discipulo, à quo formatus] A great image, or high statue, as that at Rhodes, which was 70 cubits high, One of the seven wonders of the world. A huge pillar, or statue. Moles statuarum, quas Colossos vocant, turribus pares, Plin. 34, 7.

* || **Cōlossus**, a, um, adj. Colossus statues, Gru-ter. ex Lampr. Alex. 8, 25. ubi Colossæas, Casaub. Vid. Colossus.

Cōlostia, æ. f. & trum, i. n. (1) The first milk after the birth, that comes from the teats of a woman, or beast; beestings. (2) Met. A term of endearment. (1) Col. 7, 3. (2) Meum cor, mea colostia, meus molliculus caseus! Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 154. more suo.

Cōlostatio, ònis, f. A disease incident to young ones, by sucking the dam's milk, two days after the birth, Plin. 11, 31.

Cōlostatus, a, um, adj. Thick, like beestings. Cōlostati, Infants that suck the mother's first milk after her child birth, which is curdy and unwholesome, Plin. 28, 9.

Cōlostium, i. n. Beestings. De primo matrum lacte colostia damus, Mart. 13, 38. Vid. Colostia.

Cōluber, bri, m. A serpent lying in the shadow of woods, as some say; others, as Pliny 32, 5, take it for a water-snake; more probably the former. Coluber mala gramina pascit, Virg. Æn. 2, 471. Testo assuetus coluber, Id. Geor. 3, 418. || Colubri cæci, Belly worms, Col. 10, 230. Colubri ferum monstrum, Ov. Met. 5, 241.

Cōlubra, æ. f. A female snake, or adder, Ov. Met. 6, 559.

* **Cōlubrifer**, a, um, adj. Having snakey tresses, Ov. Met. 5, 241. & Luc. 9, 672.

Cōlubrinus, a, um, adj. Of a snake. Met. wisely, crafty. Vos colubrino ingenio ambæ estis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 6.

* **Cōlum**, i. n. [à κολύω, arceo, quod sordes colando arcentur.] (1) A colander, a strainer. (2) A wheel, such as fishers use. (3) A member of a sentence. (4) The colick. (1) Cola pistorum, Virg. Geor. 2, 242. (2) Plin. 26, 1. (3) Vid. Colon. (4) Coli tormenta, Plin. 22, 22. || Colum nivarium, A strainer, which they first filled with snow, and then put their wine in to cool, as it ran through, Mart. 14, 104.

† **Cōlūma**, æ. f. antiqui diceb. pro Columna, Quint. 1. c. 7. Unde dimin. Columella.

* **Cōlūma**, æ. f. [à κολυμβίς, urinatrix, anatis genus, Hesyck] A dove, a pigeon, a culver, of which Varro makes three kinds: viz. || Colum- bæ agrestes, quæ à colore Liviæ dicuntur, Wild dove-house pigeons, of a blue colour. Cellares, tame pigeons, that keep about the house, and come to hand; and Miscellæ, A mingled breed of both, de R. R. 3, 7. statim à princ.

* **Cōlūmar**, aris, n. (1) A pillory. (2) || Colum- baria, pl. Holes in the sides of ships, through which the oars appear, like pigeon-holes. (3) The mortise holes, wherein the ends of rafters are fastened, in buildings. (4) Holes and spaces, out of which wa- ter runs, after it is taken up by the water mill wheel. (1) In columbari collum haud multò post erit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 50. (2) Ibid. 19, 2. (3) Vitruv. 4, 2. (4) Vitruv. 10, 9.

* **Cōlūmbaria**, æ. f. sc. domus, vel cella. A pigeon house, Varr. de R. R. 3, 7.

* **Cōlūmbaris**, e. adj. Of a dove, or pigeon. || Columbaris cella, A pigeon-hole, Col. Colum- bare stercus, Id. 8, 8.

* **Cōlūmbarium**, i. n. (1) A pigeon-house, a dove-cote. (2) A pigeon-hole for a pair to breed in, a locker. (1) Varr. 3, 7. (2) Varr. || Colum- barium fictile, An earthen pot for birds to breed in, Col. 8, 8. statim ab initio.

* **Cōlūmbarius**, i. m. He that keeps a culver- house, the keeper of a dove-house, Varr. R. R. 3, 7.

* || **Cōlūmbatim**, vel, ut Vossio placet, || Cō- lumbulātum, adv. Like doves, Columbatim labra conferens labris, Martius ap. Gell. 20, 8.

|| **Cōlūmbina**, æ. f. sc. herba, Vervain. Co- lumbina supina seu militaris, Basse, or flat, ver- vain, Apul. Hinc Angl. a columbine.

* **Cōlūmbinus**, a, um, adv. Of, or belonging to, pigeons. Columbinus fimus, Plin. Ovum colum- binum, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 56. || Pulli columbini, Young pigeons, Cic. Fam. 9, 18.

* **Cōlūmbor**, aris sum, i. e. collabellare, To bill, or kiss, like doves. Calumbatur Mæcenæ, op. Sen. Ep. 114. ubi Lips. Colubatur.

* || **Cōlūmbulātum**, adv. Billing like a dove, Catullo imputat Litt. sed non invenio, Vid. Co- lumbatim.

* **Cōlūmbulus**, i. m. A little dove, a young pi- geon, Plin. Ep. 9, 25. Vid. Columba.

* **Cōlūmbus**, i. m. A cock pigeon, Col. 8, 8.

* **Cōlūmella**, æ. f. [dim. à columna, extrito n. vel à columa, ut antiqui pronunciabant, Quint.]

(1) || A little pillar. (2) A tomb-stone, or pillar of inscription. (1) Animadverti columellam non pro- cul è dumis eminentem, Lex. ex Cæf. (2) Lucilli columellâ hâc situ Metrophanes. Sic enim emen- davit wâv Scal. Luceilei columella heic situ ft Metrophanes ft, Martialis 11, 91. Forma sale- brosa & obsoletâ & ex hâc lectione, Donat. in Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 57. interpretatur columellam ser- vum majorem domûs, quod sanè elogium supra servilem fortem esse videtur.

Cōlūmellâris, e. adj. Of the fashion of a little pillar, inde || Columellares dentes, The teeth next to the dog-teeth, or eye-teeth; the cheek teeth, Varr. R. R. 2, 7. statim à princip.

Cōlūmen, inis, n. [à columis, quod domum columem præstet] (1) The wind-beam, principal post, or prop, of a house. (2) A mountain. (3) Met. A stay, or support, of any thing; a buttress, the chief and principal, the head. (1) Columen in summo fastigio culminis; unde & columnæ di- cuntur, Vitruv. 4, 2. (2) Sub altis Phrygiæ colu- minibus, Catull. 61, 71. (3) Amicorum colu- men, Cic. Phil. 13, 12. familiæ, Ter. Phorm. 15, 57. & ex eo Cic. Ita & Horatius, reum suarum columen, appellat Mæcenatem, l. 2. Ode 17. = Senati columen, præsidium populi, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 6.

Cōlūmis, e. adj. Whole, sound, safe, healthy, Plaut. Trinum. 3, 3, 15. Hinc Incolumis.

Cōlūma, æ. f. [columna dict. quod columen sustineat, Vitruv. mox laudandus.] (1) A round pillar, or post, that bears up the roof, or top, of the house; a column. (2) Met. A support, or one on whom is our dependence. (1) Columen in summo fastigio culminis; unde & columnæ dicuntur, Vitruv. 4, 2. (2) Injurioso ne pede prorsus Mæ- cenatem stantem columnam, Hor. Carm. 1, 35.

Cōlūmnâ ii, òrum, pl. m. Bankrupts, spend- thrifts, and bickerly fellows, who being much in debt were often sued, and brought to the columna Mænia, where actions of debt were tried, Cael. ad C. c. Ep. 8, 9.

Cōlūmnarium, i. n. (1) A tribute, which was exacted for every pillar that held up the house, as ostiarium was for the doors. (2) Vent-holes in aqueducts. (1) Cael. B. C. 3, 32. Cic. ad Att. 13, 6. (2) Columnaria, òrum, Vitruv. 8, c. ult.

|| **Cōlūmnatio**, ònis, f. A building, or proping, with pillars, Apul. Flor. 811. ed. Delph.

|| **Cōlūmnatus**, a, um, adj. Having many pil- lars; proped, or under-set, with pillars, Varr. R. 3, 5. Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 56.

Columella, æ. f. dim. *A little pillar*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10. si sana sit lectio. *Vid.* Columella.

* || **Cōlūri**, ōrum. pl. m. [ex κόλος mancus, & ἀπὸ cauda, quod altera pars eorum semper sub horizonte lateat] *Imaginary circles meeting in the poles of the world, concerning which see* Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 15.

Cōlurnus, a, um. adj. *Made of the hazel, or cornel, tree*, Virg. Geor. 2, 396.

Cōlus, i. f. raro m. in ablat. etiam *colu*; nam ant. in quo ordine etiam protulerunt [à colendo, quia ad cultum pertinet, Perot.] *A distaff, or rock; a wheel.* Quando ad me venis cum tuâ colu & lanâ, Cic. Or. 2, 68. Cōlum molli lanâ amictum, Catull. Nupt. Pell. 311. quidam tamen libri habent *amictam*. Lydâ pensa diurna colo feci, Prop. 4, 10, 48. Deducat plenâ stamina longa colo, Tibull. 1, 3, 86.

Cōlustra, æ. f. [à coalescendo] *The first milk, or beestings*, *Vid.* Colostra.

Cōlustrum, i. n. *Beestings of milk*, Mart. *Vid.* Colostrum.

Cōlūthea, ōrum. n. pl. *Funkets, sweet-meats*, Pers. 1, 3, 7.

* **Cōlymbædes**, um. f. pl. [ἀπὸ τῆς ἀλυσσῆς, i. e. à nando] *Pickled olives, so tight that they swim in the pickle*, Plin. 23, 3.

* || **Cōlymbus**, i. m. [ab eodem] *A pond, or place to swim, or wash, in*, Lamp. Elog. 23, Lat. Piscina.

Com, præpositio inseparabilis pro *con*. posita ante *p*, *b*, *m*. ut *compingo, comburo, commoveo*; remanet item ante *e* in his, *comedo, comes*.

* **Cōma**, æ. f. [κόμη, Gr.] (1) *A bush, or head, of hair*. (2) *Analogicè, Branches and leaves of trees*. (3) *And of herbs*. (4) *Flakes of fire, that fall from torches*. (5) *The sun-beams*. (1) Scindens identidem dolore intonsam comam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26. (2) Arboreas mulceat aura comas, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 36. (3) Papaveras subsecat ungue comas, Id. Fast. 4, 438. (4) Vidēn' ut faces splendidas quatunt comas? Catull. 59, 78, 99. (5) Idcirco sol auricomus dixit Val. Flacc. 4, 92.

* || **Cōma**, ātis. n. [qu. νόμνημα, somnus] *A kind of lethargy*, Gal.

* **Cōmans**, tis. part. [à como, āre.] (1) *Having long hair, hairy, bushy*. (2) *Bearing long grass, also full of leaves*. (1) Comantem Androgei galeam induitur, Virg. Æn. 2, 391. (2) Ora comanti Mergit humo, Stat. Comans Narcissus, Virg. Geor. 4, 122. ¶ **Stella comans**, *A comet, or blazing-star*, Ov. Met. 15, 749.

* **Cōmarchus**, i. m. sc. Vicorum præfectus [ex κόμη, vicus, & ἀρχός, vel ἀρχων, princeps] *An earl, a governor of a town, or city; a burgomaster*, Plant. Curc. 2, 3, 7.

* **Cōmāron**, i. n. [κόμαρον, Gr.] *A wilding, or crab*, Plin. 15, 28.

* **Cōmārus**, i. f. [à κόμαρος, Gr. idem] *A wilding, or crab-tree; also a crab*, Plin. 15, 24. Lat. unedo dicunt.

* **Cōmātus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Having hair, or a bush of hair*. (2) *Having branches and leaves*. (1) ¶ Calvus cum fueris, eris comatus, Mart. 1, 73. (2) Comata sylva, Catull. 4, 11.

|| **Combennōnes**, um. pl. m. [à benna, lingua Gallicā vehiculum] *Fellow travelers in one wagon*, Fest.

Combibo, ēre, bibi, itum. (1) *To drink together, to suck in, or drink up*. (2) *Met. To learn, to take in*. (1) Ut atrum Corpore combiberet venenum, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 28. (2) Artes combibere, Cic. Fin. 3, 2.

Combibo, ōnis. m. *A pot-companion*, Cic. Ep. 9, 25.

Combibor, i. pass. *To be drank together, &c.* Ov. Met. 15, 275.

|| **Combino** [κατὰ δύο ζευγνύω, Gl. Cyril.] *To couple, or join together*. ¶ *Met. Obsequia combinans numeris æquata; non meritis*, Sidon. 9, 8. ¶ **Adnecto, connecto, conjungo**.

Combretum, i. n. *An herb, the same with Volubilis*, Plin. 21, 6.

Comburendus, a, um. part. *To be burnt with*. Cochleæ cum testis suis comburendæ, Cels. 5, 21.

Comburens, tis. part. *Burning, consuming*. Turbine ventorum comburens impete magno, Lucr. 6, 152.

Combūro, ēre, fsi, stum. act. [ex con & ant. buro, unde bustum] (1) *To burn, or consume, with fire*. (2) *To scorch, parch, or dry up*. (3) || *Met. To pass away, or spend*. (1) Vivos aliquos comburere, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 2. (2) Nimius calor comburebat gutturem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 22. ubi al. amburebat. (3) Ubi nunc comburemus diem? Id. Men. 1, 2, 43.

Combūror, i. pass. *To be burnt*, Cels. 3, 20. || **Combustio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A burning*. Ne combustionem sentiat, Apic. 4, 4.

Combustus, a, um. part. *Burnt, or consumed, in the funeral pile*. Cæsar etiam in foro combustus, Cic. ad Attic. 4, 10. Fæx combusta, Cels. 5, 18.

* **Cōme**, es. f. [à comæ similitudinē] *An herb called goats beard*, Plin. 21, 15. & 17, 13. = *Tragopogon*.

† **Cōmēdim** pro comedam, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 4. **Comedint**, Id. Truc. 2, 6, 53.

Cōmēdendus, a, um. part. *To be eaten up, or fed upon*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 19. ¶ **Comedendum** aliquem propinare, *To eat one out of house and home*, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 57.

Cōmēdo, is. *vel comes, comest, edere, vel esse, edi, esum, vel esum*. (1) *To eat, to eat up*. (2) *To waste, consume, devour, squander away*. (1) Tam facile vinctes, quam pyrum vulpes comest, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 32. (2) Comedere rem, Id. bona, Hor. nummos, patrimonium, Cic. ¶ **Comedere beneficium**, *To forget a kindness*, Id. Phil. 13. **Comedere aliquem**, *To eat one out of house and home*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 11.

† **Cōmēdo**, ōnis. m. *One that eats and consumes all his substance, a wasteful glutton, a riotous person, a spendthrift*, Varr. ap. Non.

|| **Cōmēdus**, i. m. *An eater up, a devourer*, Fest.

† **Comedo**, gurgis.

* **Cōmens**, tis. part. *Combing, or kumbing*, Mart. 12, 83.

† **Comeo**, ap. vet. pro coëo, unde comes & comitia.

Cōmes, itis. c. g. [ex con & eo] (1) *A companion, a fellow-traveler*. (2) *A colleague, or partner in government*. (3) *An attendant, or follower*. (4) *A partaker*. (5) *An accessory, or abettor*. (6) *A privado, or confidant*. (7) *All sorts of officers accompanying the governors of provinces*. (8) *Also assistants to the judges in common affairs*. (9) || *In the lower empire, the chief manager of any office whatsoever. Also an earl, or count*. (1) Itinerum comes & socius, Cic. Fam. 13, 71. Fugæ comitem habet uxorem, Patere. 2, 53. (2) Imperii comes, Sen. Hippol. 1111. (3) ¶ = *Non ut commilito, sed ut comes, affectatorque*, Plin. Epist. 8, 23. (4) = *Socius atque comes, tum honoris, tum etiam calamitatis*, Cic. pro Sull. 24. (5) ¶ Hujus autem rei idem & dux, & comes, Id. pro Mart. 4. (6) *Me supremum habuisti comitem consiliis tuis*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 15. (7) *Præfecti, medici, scribæ, accensi, aruspices, præcones, comites illi dilecti, manus tuæ erant*, Cic. 4. Verr. (8) = *Quos tibi comites & adjuutores negotiorum publicorum dedit ipsa respub. Id. Qu. fr. 1, 19*. (9) *Comes domorum, stabuli, horreorum, operum, &c.*

* **Cōmessābundus**, a, um. adj. *Comessābundus exercitus*, Curt. 9, 34. *Vid.* Comissābundus.

* **Cōmessans**, tis. part. *Reveling, rioting*. Temulentos comessantesque protexit, Curt. 8, 33. *Reclius comissans*.

* **Cōmessatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A riotous banquet*. *Vid.* Comissatio.

* **Cōmessātor**, ōris. m. verb. *A reveler*. *Vid.* Comissator.

Cōmessē, pro comedere, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 21.

Cōmessēm, pro comederem, Catull. 27, 14.

* **Cōmessor**, āris. dep. [à κομιάζω] *To banquet after supper, or at unseasonable times; to revel*. *Vid.* Comissor, sic enim reclius scrib.

Cōmess, pro comedit, Plaut. *Vid.* Comedo.

Cōmessūra, æ. f. *An eating, or feeding*, Cato, 157.

Cōmēsus, & **Cōmestus**, a, um. part. (1) || *Eaten up*. (2) *Spent in luxury*. (1) Venenum celerius potuit comestum quam epotum in venas permanere, Cic. in Sall. 20. (2) ¶ *Patrimonio non comesto, sed devorato*, Id.

Cōmēsūrus, a, um. part. *About to eat*, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 25.

* **Cōmēta**, & **Cōmētes**, æ. m. [à κόμη coma] *A comet, or blazing star*. Cometæ prænuncii calamitatum, Cic. N. D. 2, 5. Belli mala signa cometes, Tibull. 2, 5, 71. Latine Stella cincinnata, Cic. crinita, Plin. comans, Ov.

* **Cōmicē**, adv. *Like a comedy, pleasantly, comically, merrily*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 8.

* **Cōmicus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Belonging to comedy*. (2) *Represented in comedies, comical*. (1) Comicus versus, Plin. poeta, Cic. (2) *Davus sis comicus, atque Stes capite obliquo*, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 91.

* **Cōmicus**, i. m. sc. poeta. *A writer, or maker, of interludes, or comedies*. ¶ *Tragici & comici nunquam æquè sunt meditati*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 4.

Cominia, genus olivæ, Plin. 15, 3.

Cōminus, adv. [ex con & manus] (1) *Nigh at hand, hand to hand*. (2) *Forthwith, presently, instantly*. (1) ¶ *Unum Cominus ense ferit, javalo cadit eminus ipse*, Ov. Met. 3, 119. (2) *Jacto qui semine cominus arva Insequitur*, Virg. Geor. 1, 134.

* **Cōmis**, e. adj. or, comp. *simus, sup.* [à κόμμος, ornatus] (1) *Gentle, mild, gracious, affable, or easy to be spoken to; good natured, kind, courteous*. (2) *Nice, courteous, having a delicate taste, loving curious arts*. (1) *Quis C. Lælio comior, quis jucundior?* Cic. *Comissimis sermonibus*, Apul. 1, 10, 11. (2) *Vet. Gloss. comis. κόμμος, quin & Plinius Tiberium parum comem dixit, quod elegantiarum [de picturis enim sermo est] negligentior esset*, 35, 4.

* **Cōmissābundus**, a, um. adj. *Reveling*, Liv. 9, 17. Plin. 21, 3.

* **Cōmissatio**, ōnis. f. verb. [à comissor] *Reveling, junketing, and making merry, when supper is done*, Cic. ¶ *Epulas quadrifariam dispertiebat, in jentacula, prandia, cœnas, commissiones*, Suet. Vit. 13.

* **Cōmissātor**, ōris. m. *A reveler*, Liv. ¶ **Comissatores** conjurationis, *Riotous, reveling conspirators*, Cic. ad Att. 1, 16.

* **Cōmissor**, ātus sum. dep. [à κομιάζω, quod à κόμη, temulentia Deum, id. qui Moabitum Deus vocat] *To make good cheer, to revel, dance and be merry*, Hor. Car. 4, 1, 11. ¶ *Al. scrib. comessor, comessor, comissor, vel commissor*.

Cōmīrans, tis. part. *Accompanying*. Comitante numero deorum, Ov. Met. 14, 235. Comitante principum juventute, Just. 2, 4.

* **Cōmītas**, ātis. f. *Affability, gentleness, courtesy, humanity, mildness, kindness*. = *Conciliat animos comitas affabilitasque sermonis*, Cic. Off. 2, 14. = *Virtutes aliæ in comitate & beneficentiâ positæ*, Id. de Orat. 2, 84. ¶ *Quid tam distans, quam à severitate comitas?* Id.

Cōmītātus, a, um. part. or comp. [à comitor] *He that accompanies, or is accompanied, or attended*. Mufis comitatus, Ov. A. Am. 2, 279. ¶ *Parum comitatus, With little company attending him*, Cic. Bellum comitata femina, Stat. Theb. 8, 590. Asclepiades, rogatus quidnam ei cecitas attulisset, respondit, ut esset uno puero comitator, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39.

Cōmītātus, ūs. m. (1) *A train, or retinue, of attendants, or followers*. (2) *A prince's court*. (3) *A convoy of provision*. (4) || *A county*. (1) Si modò satis tecti est ad comitatum nostrum recipiendum, Cic. Fam. 6, 19. (2) *Ausonius Ep. 17. & infer. ævi scripti*. (3) *Neque maximi comitatus in castra pervenire poterant*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 48. (4) *Infer. scripti*.

* **Cōmīter**, āmē. sup. adv. (1) *Gently, courteously, kindly, civilly*. (2) *Splendidly, genteely*. (1) = *Comissimè, ac lepidissimè*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66. = *Universi comiter, ac benignè, tribunos appellare*, Liv. 2, 44. (2) Plin. 17, 1.

Cōmītia, ōrum. pl. n. as ¶ *consularia comitia*,

mitia, ædilitia, tribunitia, for electing consuls, &c. An assembly of people for choosing officers, or making of by-laws. ¶ Comitia curiata, sub quibus calata continebantur, when the people gave their votes by whole courts, Varr. de L. L. 4. centuriata, when by hundreds, Liv. 2, 2. tributa, when by tribes, Cic. A convention, parliament, or common council may be so called. Vid. Gruchium de comitiis Rom. & Roſin. Antiq. Rom. 1. 6. Vid. Comitium.

Cōmitialis, e. adj. Pertaining to such an assembly. ¶ Comitialis morbus, The falling sickness. Comitialis homo, One sick of the falling evil; Plin. 20, 5. Dies comitialis, A day wherein the people met to consult of matters, Cic. Fest. interp. ¶ Comitialis homines, Litigious people, constantly attending courts, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 2, 7. ¶ Nefasti, Ibid.

Cōmitialiter, adv. In manner, or by reason, of the falling sickness, Plin. 21, 21.

Cōmitiarius, a, um. adj. Pertaining to, or after the manner of, a publick assembly, or convocation of people, Liv. 23, 16. ¶ Sed. al. alit. leg.

¶ Cōmitiatus, a, um. adj. Chosen by consent of the people in a publick assembly, Alcon. in procem. action. in Verr.

Cōmitiatus, ūs. m. An assembly, or meeting, of the people in the court-house, or town-hall, Cic. de Leg. 3, 19. Comp. leg. ap. Just. 27, 2.

Cōmītiū, i. n. [à comeo pro cōeo, Varr.] (1) Properly any assembly. (2) Particularly of people met for the making laws, &c. (3) But, more frequently, the place where the assembly met; a parliament-house, the court, or town hall, the state house. (1) Ad comitia amicorum ventitavit, Nep. in Attic. 4. (2) Vid. Comitia suprā. (3) ¶ Forum, comitium, curiam, armatis occupare, Cic. pro Sext. 35.

Cōmīto, āre. act. To accompany, Ov. & Propert. frequenter, id. quod

Cōmītor, ātus sum. dep. & raro pass. (1) To attend, or wait, upon one. (2) To go along with, to follow. (3) To be accompanied. (1) Herilem filium comitatur in scholas, Suet. de Palæmone grammatico. (2) Nupta senatori comitata est Hippia ludum, Juu. 6, 82. § Pastorem comitantur oves, Virg. Æn. 3, 660. § Quæ comitantur huic vitæ, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35. (3) In alto quoque comitantur marinis canibus, Plin. 9, 55.

* ¶ Comma, ātis. n. [à κόμην, seco] A part of a member in a period marked thus (,) . Lat. incisio, vel incisum, Cic. vertit. Commata, um. pl. Trenches whereby the water is let out, floodgates, sluices, Ulp.

Commāculātus, a, um. part. Defiled, strained. Fraudibus involuti, aut flagitiis commaculati, Tac. Ann. 16, 33, 4.

Commāculō, āre. act. [ex con & maculo] To spot, defile, or stain; to soil. ¶ Commaculare manus sanguine, To imbrue his hands with blood, Virg. Ecl. 8, 48. Met. Commaculare se ambitu, To stain his reputation by bribery, Cic. pro Cœl. 7.

Commādeo, ēre. ui. To be moist, or wet; to be well soaked. Coquito usque dum commadebit bene, Cato 136.

Commandūcātus, a, um. part. Chewed, or champed, with one's teeth. Commanducatus cibus, Plin. 22, 22. Linguam abscissam & commanducatam in eum exuit, Val. Max. 33, 4.

Commandūcātus, ūs. m. A champing and chewing, Plin. 24, 4. ¶ Sed ibi mel. lib. commanducato.

Commandūco, āre. act. To chew meat, to champ with his teeth, Plin. 19, 8. = Mando, Cic.

† Commāneo, ēre. fi. sum. To tarry, or abide, together, Macro. Sat. 6, 8. † Simul manere.

¶ Commānīpūlāris, is. m. A soldier of the same band, a fellow-soldier, a comrade, Tac. 4, 46. † Contubernalis, Cic.

¶ Commānīpūlātiō, ōnis. f. A company of soldiers of one band, Spart. † Contubernium, Cic.

† Commārītus, i. m. He that is instead of a husband, a partner in a wife, Plaut. Caf. 4, 2. ult.

¶ Commāscūlo, āre. act. ¶ Commāsculare

frontem, To set a bold face upon it, to look like a man, Macro. Sat. 7, 11. † Perfricare frontem.

Commeans, tis. part. Going, or passing, to and again; way-faring. Intentus & commeans animus, Cic. N. D. 1, 11. Tres biremes appulere ad usus commeantium illo mari, Tac. Ann. 4, 27, 2. ¶ Commeantes, Soldiers that go out upon a convoy, G. ex Veg. 3, 8.

Commeātūrus, a, um. part. About to go, Col. 1, 3.

Commeātus, ūs. m. [à commeo] (1) A safe conduct, leave to pass to and fro, a passport, or pass. (2) Also provision of viſuals, either publick, or private. (3) Sometimes, a furlow, the time appointed for a soldier's absence. (4) A convoy of a ship, or fleet. (5) ¶ Also a convoy of soldiers, that secures provisions coming to the army. (1) Appius collegis in castrā scribit, ne Virginio commeatum dent, Liv. 3, 46. (2) Prohibere commeatu & privato & publico, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 17. (3) Ad diem commeatus venire, Ad Heren. 1, 25. (4) Duobus commeatibus ad exercitum reportare constituit, Cæf. B. G. 5, 23. Prioris commeatus expositis militibus, Id. (5) Veget.

Commēdātor, ātus sum. dep. To meditate and muse upon; to think, or consider, of a thing diligently; to con it over, Lucr. 6, 111. & ad Heren. 3, 18.

Commēmīni, iſſe. verb. defect. To remember, or have in remembrance, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 16. Cic. Tusc. 1, 6.

Commēmōrābilis, e. adj. Worth the mentioning, or remembering. Dabo pugnam claram & commemorabilem, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 111. Alia commemorabilia proferre possum, Cic. N. D. 2, 52.

† Commēmōrāmentum, i. n. A mentioning, Cæcil. ap. Non. † Commemoratio.

Commēmōrandus, a, um. part. Worthy to be mentioned, remembered, or spoken of. O commemoranda judicia! Cic. Att. in Verr. 14.

Commēmōrans, tis. part. Mentioning. Refugia salutis suæ, & unica præſidia commemorans, Just. 14, 3.

Commēmōrātiō, ōnis. f. verb. A mentioning and putting in mind of, a remembrance, a commemoration. Commemoratio immemoris beneficii, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 16.

Commēmōro, āre. act. (1) To call to mind, to recount. (2) To mention, or speak of; to remember, to call to remembrance. (3) To rehearse, to make a rehearsal of, to commemorate. (4) To advertise, or acquaint. (1) Quid quoque die dixerim, audiverim, egerim, commemoro vesperi, Cic. de Senect. 11. (2) De quibus antè commemoravi, Id. pro Font. 14. (3) Beneficia meminisse debet is, in quem collata sunt, non commemorare qui contulit, Cic. de Amic. 20. (4) Chlamydem commemores, quanti conductæ est, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 88.

Commēmōror, āri. pass. To be mentioned, or recounted. Hæc ab ipsis inflatius commemorabantur, Cæf. B. G. 2, 39. Monumenta clementiæ commemorantur in regibus, Cic. pro Deiot. 14.

Commendābilis, e. adj. Worthy to be praised and commended, commendable. Novitate inventi à se operis commendabilis, Patere. 2, 9. fin.

Commendans, tis. part. Commending, trusting. Commendans illi sua, Patere. 2, 123.

Commendātiō, ōnis. f. verb. A commendation, or recommendation; a setting forth, or graceing, of one. Prima commendatio proficitur à modestiā, Cic. Off. 2, 13.

Commendātītus, a, um. adj. ¶ Commendatitiae literæ, Letters of recommendation, or letters recommendatory, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 1.

¶ Commendātor, ōris. m. verb. He that commends, or praises, Vopisc. in Prob. Symmach. Ep. 1, 40. hinc

Commendātrix, icis. f. She, or it, who praises, or commends. Legem vitiorum emendatricem esse oportet, commendatricemque virtutum, Cic. de Leg. 1, 22.

Commendātus, a, um. part. & adj. ex part. or. comp. ſimus. superl. (1) Committed to charge, or keeping; commended, or recommended. (2) Va-

lued, praised, esteemed, regarded. (1) = Cui fortunæ commendatæ sunt atque concreditæ, Cic. pro Rosc. Am. 39. (2) Commendationis famæ esse, Plin. 25, 10. Commendatissimo operi hoc vitium, Sen. Rogo ut habeas meos à me commendatissimos, Cic. Fam. 14, 26.

Commendo, āre. act. [ex con & mando] (1) To commit, or put, one in trust with; to recommend to one's favour, or care. (2) To commend, praise, or set forth; to set off with advantage, to grace and credit, to procure one favour, and get him esteem. (1) = Ego me tuæ commendo & committo fidei, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 47. § Duos filios apud hospitem commendaverat, Cic. (2) Commendant virtus & benefacta bonos, Ov.

Commendor, āri. pass. To be recommended, praised, &c. Commendatur orator verborum splendore & copiā, Cic.

¶ Commensālis, is. c. g. A boarder, or tabler; a fellow commoner. † Convictor, Cic.

Commensus, ūs. m. [à commetior] The measure, or ſize, of a thing in proportion to another, Vitruv. 3, 1. vix alibi.

¶ Commentāriensis, is. m. voc. JCC. & recenſiorum, One who keeps a register of any thing, particularly the master jailor, Dig. The clerk of a company in a regiment, Alcon. Also a clerk in the treasury, Paul.

Commentāriolum, i. n. [dim. à ſeq.] A little register-book, or memorial; a journal. A commentariolis suis diſcedere, Cic. de Fin. 4, 4.

Commentāriolus, i. m. A note-book, a book of comments. Grammaticorum commentarioli, Quint. Inst. Orat. 1, 5.

Commentārium, i. n. (1) A commentary; an abstract, or historical abridgement, of things; a memorandum of the heads of an action, or discourse. (2) ¶ In plural. commentaria, commentaries, as upon Virgil, &c. (1) = Capita rerum & orationis commentarium paulò plenius, Cic. Cl. 18. (2) Gell. 14, 7.

Commentārius, i. m. [ſc. liber] (1) A commentary, a brief register, or account of things, set down in writing, such as our parliament journals are. (2) Things briefly written, an historical memorial. (3) A book of notes, a day-book, a common-place-book. (4) ¶ A comment, or exposition, upon an author. (1) In commentario rerum urbana, Cic. (2) Commentarium consulatus mei Græcè compositum miſi ad te, Id. Att. 1, 16. (3) Puerorum commentarii, Quint. 2, 11. Interceperat commentarios, Plin. Ep. 6, 22. ¶ Turpe ſeni ex commentario ſapere; experientia enim multa docet, Sen. ex Zenone Ep. 33. (4) Gell. 14, 3.

Commentātiō, ōnis. f. verb. [à commentor] (1) A meditating, musing, or thinking, upon. (2) A description of a country, and the giving an account of it in writing. (1) = ¶ Subitam & fortuitam orationem commentatio & cogitatio ſaciſſe vincit, Cic. de Orat. 1, 33. (2) Tentatā Indiæ commentatione, Plin. 6, 17.

¶ Commentātor, ōris. m. A deviser, or inventor of any thing; a forger, Litt. ex Quint. qui utinam locum indicāſſet. † Commentor.

Commentātus, a, um. part. act. & pass. (1) Pass. Studied, devised, thought upon, hammered. (2) Having thought upon, commented, disputed. Oratio commentata, Cic. Fam. 16, 26. (2) Satiſne videor --- commentatus? Id. = Jam accedunt conſules --- multos menſes de populi Romani libertate commentati atque meditati, Id. Phil. 3, 14.

¶ Commentior, īri. tītus. [ex con & mentior] To make a ſtory, to agree together in a lie, Apul. p. 691. † Fingere inter ſe fallaciam, Ter.

Commentītus, a, um. adj. [à commentus] (1) Feigned, devised, romantick. (2) Newly invented. (1) ¶ Commentitiā Piatonis civitate, In Plato's imaginary Commonwealth, Cic. de Orat. 1. = Commentitii & ficti dii, Id. N. D. 2, 28. = Fabuloſus, Id. (2) Suet. Cæf. 81, 3. Claud. 21, 2.

Commentor, ātus sum. [freq. à comminſcor, commentus] (1) To devise, or forge, a false ſtory; to romance. (2) To reaſon, argue, and diſcourſe, of a thing;

a thing; to dispute it pro and con. (3) To write a commentary, to indite, pen, and compose. (4) To muse, or think, upon; to study, to cast in one's mind, and employ one's thoughts upon. (5) To imitate. (1) Ut citò commentatus est! ecquid te pudet? *Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 25.* (2) Cum literatis, exclusis omnibus, commentari, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 22.* (3) Summā jam senectute est, & quotidie commentatur, *Id. Orat. 3, 23.* (4) § Futuras mecum commentabar miseras, *Id. Tusc. 3, 14.* (5) Achillem Aristarchi mihi commentari lubet, *Plaut. Paen. prol.* † Commentavi, *Id. Men. 5, 7, 30.*

Commentor, ōris. m. verb. [à comminiscor] An inventor, or deviser. *Uvae commentor, i. e. Bacchus, Ov. Fast. 5, 785.*

Commentum, i. n. [à comminiscor] (1) Any new invention. (2) A romance, a feigned story, or false tale. (1) Præmium pro commento non mediocre obtulit, *Suet. Vesp. 19.* (2) Atqui ipsis commentum placet, *Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 20.*

Commentus, a, um. part. [à comminiscor] (1) Act. That imagineth, or deviseth. (2) Pass. Forged, feigned. (1) Deos nihil agentes commentus est Epicurus, *Cic. N. D. 2, 23.* (2) = Dat gemitus fictos, commentaque funera narrat, *Ov. Met. 6, 565.*

Commeo, are. [ex con & meo] (1) To go in company. (2) To go to and fro, to go and come. (3) To come. (4) To move. (1) Si anseres quovis quæ & olores ratione commeant, *Plin. 10, 23.* (2) Crebrè illius literæ ab aliis ad nos commeant, *Cic. Att. 8, 9.* (3) Pisciculi ultro ac citro commeant, *Varr. R. R. 5, 14.* (4) Ab ortu ad occasum commeat sol, *Cic. N. D. 2, 19.*

Commercium, i. n. [q. d. mercium commutatio] (1) Commerce, traffick, dealing, merchandise, a buying and selling, a bartering of wares. (2) Alitè an intercourse, or correspondence; acquaintance, converse. (3) A common use. (1) Commercium thuris primi Minæi fecere, *Plin. 12, 14.* (2) Non habet commercium cum virtute voluptas, *Cic. de Sen. 12.* Commercium sermonum, *Liv. 5, 15.* epistolarum, *Paterc. 2, 65.* (3) Exerceat commercia linguæ, *Ov. Trist. 5, 10, 35.*

Commercor, ari, ātus sum. dep. To buy and sell together, to traffick, to buy up commodities, *Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 32.*

Commereō, ēre, ui, itum. act. (1) To merit, or deserve well. (2) To deserve ill at one's hands, to commit some great offence. (1) Quid gravaris? quasi non commeream aliam noxiam, *Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 56.* (2) = Quid commereui, aut peccavi, pater, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 112.* § Commerere culpam in se, *Plaut. Merc. 4, 6, 12.* de aliquā re, *Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 9.* To be guilty. § Commerere ut, *Id.* § Sæpius in malam partem, ut merer, & promerer in bonam, dicitur.

Commereor, ēritus sum. dep. To deserve ill at one's hands, highly to offend. § Nunquam quicquam erga me commerita est, *Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 36.* Me culpam commeritum scio, *Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 8.* § Nescio an leg. in bonam partem.

Commēritus, a, um. part. fens. act. That hath deserved, *Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 36.*

* Commessor, ātus sum. dep. potius commissor: reētissime comessor. To banquet, to eat riotously, to gormandise. *Vid. Commissor.*

Commētiendus, a, um. part. Measureing. De commētiendis agris, *Col. 5, 1, 3.*

Commētiōr, īri, ensus. dep. To take measure of, to proportion, to adjust, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 26.* *Col. 5, 1.*

Commigratio, ōnis. f. Amotion, a removing of one's quarters, and going elsewhere to dwell. Aliunde aliò commigratio est, *Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 6.* De stellis loquitur.

Commigro, are. act. & absolutè. To go from one place to another, to dwell, to flit, to shift his lodgings, to change his quarters. § Commigravit Romam, *Liv. 1, 34.* § huc vicinæ, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 43.* § in domum suam, *Cic. Qu. fr. 2, 3.* § habitatum, *Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 77.* § à Megaribus, *Id.* § intra sua præsidia, *Hirt. B. Afr. 20.*

Commiles, itis. m. A fellow-soldier, a compa-

nion in war, *Lex. ex Cæs. Certè, Plin. 37, 2.*

Commilitium, i. n. Fellowship in war, a company of fellow-soldiers. § In commilitium adscisci, To be listed as fellow-soldiers, *Tac. 1, 60.* Conf. *Plin. Ep. 2, 26.* Commilitium studii pro condiscipulatu dixit *Apul. & Just. 5, 10.*

Commilitii sacra tuenda, *Ov. de Pont. 2, 5, 72.* Commilito, ōnis. m. A fellow soldier, a comrade. Meus in Ciliciā miles, in Græciā commilito, fuit, *Cic. pro Deiot. 10.*

Commīnans, tis. part. [à minor] Threatening. Vox comminantis audita est, *Suet. Cal. 22.*

Commīnans, tis. part. [à mino, i. e. duco] § Gregatim pecua comminantes, Driving cattle in herds, *Apul. p. 216.* † Cogens.

Commīnatio, ōnis. f. verb. A threatening, braveing, cursing, swaggering, *Liv. 26, 8.* & *Cic. d. Orat. 5, 54.*

Commīnatus, a, um. part. (1) act. Threatening, & (2) || passivè, threatened. (1) § Commīnatus aquilitero cuspide, *Suet. Cæs. 62.* (2) Scrupulus commīnatæ mihi mortis, i. e. intentatæ, *Apul. Mil. 6.*

Commīngo, ēre, xi, itum. act. To pish, or be-pish. Commīxit lectum potus, *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 90.* § Rarò occ. Commictum, *Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 31.*

Commīniscor, entus sum. dep. (1) To devise, invent, or imagine. (2) To feign, or forge. (3) To recollect, or call to mind. (1) = Quid machiner? quid commīniscar? *Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 16.* (2) Commenta mater est, esse ex alio viro, *Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 23.* (3) Age, commīniscere ergo, *Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 133.*

Commīnistro, are. act. To minister, afford, supply, or furnish one with, *Plin. 28, 8.* Ubi al. rectius commonistro. † Ministro.

Commīno, are. To drive flocks, and herds of cattle, *Apul. Vid. Commīnans.* † Ago.

Commīnor, ātus. dep. To threaten greatly, *Liv. 10, 30.* *Suet. Cæs. 14.* & 62.

Commīnuendus, a, um. part. To be broken to pieces, *Ov. de Med. fac. 73.*

Commīnuo, ēre, ui, itum. act. (1) To break in pieces. (2) To bruise, or crumble, into small parts. (3) To abate, enfeeble, or weaken. (4) To diminish. (1) Nisi mavoltis fores & postes commīnuī securibus, *Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 31.* Ego tibi commīnuam caput, *Id. Rud. 4, 4, 74.* (2) Poti commīnuunt, & eliciunt calculos, *Plin. 20, 4.* (3) = Avaritia commīnuvit atque violat officium, *Cic. pro Quint. 6.* (4) Argenti pondus commīnuere, *Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 43.*

Commīnuor, i. tus. pass. To be broken to pieces, to be mollified. Re familiari commīnuti sumus, *Cic. ad Att. 4, 3.* Commīnuī securibus, *Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 31.* *Vid. Commīnuo.*

Commīnus, adv. [ex con & manus] Hand to hand, in close fight. *Vid. Cominus.*

Commīnūtum, adv. By shreds, or pieces. Commīnūtum concisa, *Apic. 4, 4.*

Commīnūtus, a, um. part. Broken in pieces, impaired, diminished. § Commīnūtā re familiarī, Made poor, *Cic. Att. 4, 3.* = Commīnutæ opes, & depressæ, *Id. Verr. 5.*

Commīscendus, a, um. part. To be mingled, or mixed, with. Et in mare & in fœminā commīscendorum corporum miræ libidines, *Cic. de N. D. 2, 51.*

Commīscō, ēre, ui, itum. act. To mix, or mingle, together; to jumble. § Jus accusatoris cum iure testimonii commīscēbis, *Ad Herenn. 4, 35.* § Consilium cum aliquo commīscere, to advise with, *Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 3.*

Commīscōr, ēri. pass. To be mingled together. Nunquam temeritas cum sapientiā commīscetur, *Cic. pro Marc. 2.*

Commīserandus, a, um. part. To be pitied, *Ad Herenn. 4.*

Commīserans, tis. part. Pitying, showing compassion, *Gell. 5, 14.* † Commīseresco.

Commīseratio, ōnis. f. verb. Compassion, pity, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 58.*

Commīserescit, imperf. To have pity, or compassion, of. § Bacchidem ipsam ejus commīserescit, *Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 54.*

Commīseror, ari. To bewail, or condole, *Cic. Div. in Verr. 14.* Tantum absuit ab infolentiā gloriæ, ut commīseratus sit fortunam Græciæ, *Cor. Nep. 17, 5.*

* Commīssator, ōris. m. *Vid. Commissator.*

Commīssio, ōnis. f. verb. [à committo] A setting together of two for trial of masteries in any exercise, *Suet. Cal. 20.* § Commīssio ludorum, The representing of plays upon the stage, or the beginning of them, *Cic. Att. 16, 5.* princ.

Commīssor, ōris. m. Fidei commissor, A feoffer of trust, ap. *JCC. pugnæ, Gloss. Gr. L.*

* Commīssor, ari. dep. To reveal. *Vid. Commissor.*

Commīssōrius, a, um. adj. § Lex commīssoria, An exception, or condition, in any contract, *Ulp.*

Commīssum, i. n. subst. ex part. (1) An undertaking, or attempt. (2) An offence, or fault committed; a forfeiture. (3) A secret, or trust. (1) Commīssum audax, *Cic. pro Syll. 26.* (2) Non simili pœnâ commīssa luetis, *Virg. Æn. 1, 140.* (3) Commīssumque teges & vino tortus & iuā, *Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 38.* § Commīssum, siue commīssum vestigal, The confiscation, or seizure, of contraband, or unlawfull, goods; or when they steal custom, ap. *JCC.*

Commīssūra, æ. f. verb. A knuckle, a joint of any thing closed and opened, as of the bones, a table, &c. A closure, a seam, a joining close, or a couching of things together. = Dignorum enim contractio facilis, facilisque porrectio, propter molles commīssuras & artus, *Cic. de N. D. 2, 60.* Quid dicam de ossibus? quæ subjecta corpori mirabiles commīssuras habent, *Id. 55.* Non modò ut sint ordine collocati, elaborandum est, sed ut inter se juncti, atque ita coherentes, ne commīssura pelluceat, *Quint. Inst. Or. 7, 10.*

Commīssūrus, a, um. part. About to commit. Excusatiūs sacrilegia commīssūrus, *Just. 32, 2.* Conf. *Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 78.*

Commīssus, a, um. part. [à committor] (1) Joined, set, or clasped, together. (2) Cemented, soldered. (3) Communicated, imparted. (4) Committed, to one's charge, or entrusted. (5) Joined together, engaged, begun. (6) Committed, done, perpetrated. (7) Alitè forfeited, confiscated. (1) Prius Delphinum caudas utero commīssa luporum, *Virg. Æn. 3, 428.* (2) Si fregeris, altera fiet Cras domus; aut eadem plumbo commīssa manebit, *Juv. 14, 310.* (3) § Homo commīssus, est fidei, permissus potestati vestræ, *Cic. pro Font.* Commīssum fido ab amico, *Catull. 99.* (4) Si furtum fecerit, aut si Prodiderit commīssa fide, *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 94.* (5) Commīssas acies ego possum solvere, *Prop. 4, 4, 59.* Nondum commīssio spectaculo, *Liv. 2, 36.* (6) Distulit in feram commīssa piacula mortem, *Virg. Æn. 6, 569.* (7) Qui illam hæreditatem Veneri Erycinæ commīssam esse dicerent, *C. c. in Verr. 1, 10.*

Commīstus, a, um. part. [à commisceor] Mixed, or mingled, together. Frustra cruento Per somnum commīsta mero, *Virg. Æn. 3, 633.*

Commītigo, are. act. To bruise, or make soft. Hinc

Commītigor, ari. pass. To be bruised, &c. § Commītigari sandalio caput, i. e. demulceri, ironically. To be stroked on the head, to be knocked about the pate, *Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 4.*

Committendus, a, um. part. To be committed, entrusted, begun, joined, permitted, exposed, &c. *Cic. Vid. Committo.* = Velandum, neque frigori committendum, *Cels. 6, 18.*

Committens, tis. part. Committing. Duplici lucro committens prælia, *Claud. 6.* Conf. *Hon. 221.*

Committo, ēre, mīsi, missum. [ex con & mitto] (1) || To send out together, or at the same time; to let start together. (2) To pair, or match, *Vocab. circi & arenæ.* (3) To compare, to weigh one against another. (4) Absol. To recite publicly. (5) § To stretch, to screw up, to exert. (6) To join, or close, together. (7) Met. To halloo, to set people together by the ears. (8) To entrust with, to commit to one's keeping, or care. (9) To impart to, to acquaint with. (10) To expose. (11) To begin.

begin. (12) *To engage in battle.* (13) *To put in.* (14) *To enjoin, or give in charge.* (15) *Verbum nauticum, To put to sea.* (16) *To offend, to commit a crime.* (17) *To suffer, to give cause, or occasion.* (18) *To confiscate.* (1) *Committere propriè est infimul mittere, ut equos, currus, &c. Fest.* (2) *Latinos pugiles cum Græcis committere solebat, Suet. Aug. 45.* § *Æquales inter se committere, Id.* (3) *Committit vates, & comparat, Juv. 6, 439.* (4) *Scribere aggressus est, & cum frequenti auditorio commisit, &c. Suet. Claud. 41.* (5) *Nunc animos saltem committite vestros, Catull. 60, 17.* (6) *— Nec femori comamitte femur, nec crure cohære, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 43.* *Committere vulneris oras futuris, Cels. 7, 19.* (7) *Non cessavit, criminari alterum alteri, & inter se omnes committere, Suet. Cal. 56, 2.* (8) *Bona nostra hæc tibi committo, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 62.* *Mulier non satis digna, cui committas primo partu mulierem, Ibid. 1, 4, 3.* (9) *— Quid mihi ille non commisit? quid mecum non communicavit? Cic.* (10) *— Ulcus velandum, nec frigori committendum, Cels.* (11) *Nunc committere utimur pro facere, aut pro delinquere, aut pro incipere, Fest.* *Age, puere, à summo septenis cyathis committe hos ludos, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 19.* *Dominus maturo ovo cœnam committit, Varr. in Endymionibus.* (12) *Eutrop. 4, 5, 4. & 5, 4, 3. & 9, 15, 7.* (13) *Vacuis committere venis Nil nisi lene decet, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 25.* (14) *Rem magnam difficilemque alicui committere, Cic.* (15) *Ventis necessariò committendum existimavit, Cæf. B. C. 3, 25.* (16) *Non timent qui nihil commiserunt, Cic.* *Ille his legibus condemnatus est, quòd contra aliam legem commiserat, Id.* (17) *Non est meum committere, ut negligens esse videar, Id.* (18) *Vid. Commissus, n. 7.* ¶ *Ne rem committerent eò, should bring things to that pass, Liv. 2, 45.*

Committor, i, flus. pass. To be joined together, committed, entrusted, begun, &c. *Priusquam committerentur, Liv. 2, 37.*

¶ *Commixtio, ònis. f. verb. A mingling together, Firm. † Admixtio.*

Commixtus, a, um. part. Mingled, or blended, together. Italo commixtus sanguine, Virg. Æn. 6, 762.

Commōdandus, a, um. part. To be lent, Cic. Vetr. 4, 3.

Commōdans, tis. part. Lending, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 2.

¶ *Commōdātio, ònis. f. verb. A lending, or pleasuring of one, Lex. ex Apul. † Accommodatio.*

¶ *Commōdātor, òris. m. verb. A lender, Dig.*

Commōdātus, a, um. part. (1) Fitted, or made fit; suited. (2) Also lent. (1) Succus stomacho perquam commodatus, Plin. 22, 22. (2) — Nihil suum judicat, sed ut commodatis utitur, Sen. Ep. 120.

Commōdē, adv. us, comp. simē, superl. Well, handsomely, conveniently, fitly, to the purpose, advantageously. ¶ *Commōdē cadit, It happens luckily, Cic. Att. 13, 16.* *Minus commōdē audire, to have an ill name, to be ill spoken of, Id. = scitē, Id. cogitē, Plaut.* *Nunquam commodius herum audiui loqui, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 48.* *Explorat quo itinere vallem commodissimē transire posset, Cæf. B. C. 5, 47. fin.*

Commōditas, ātis. f. (1) Commodity, profit, advantage, convenience, fitness, handsomeness. (2) Opportunity. (3) Good-nature, civility. (4) Meton. an obliging friend. (1) Externæ commoditates, vineta, segetes, oliveta, &c. Cic. N. D. 3, 36. = Quæ, statura brevis, commoditate & æquitate membrorum occuleretur, Suet. Aug. 79. (2) Commoditas ad faciendum idonea, Cic. de Inv. 2, 12. (3) Cogimur illius commoditate frui, Ov. Epist. 16, 310. (4) Quid agis mea commoditas? EPID. Quod miser, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 8. ¶ Mea commoditas! Vox in blanditiis, My precious! Id. Poen. 1, 1, 12. Men. 1, 2, 28.

† *Commōdō, āre. freq. [à commodo] To tend, or pleasure, often. Paulum istos commodata,*

Catull. 10, 26. Sed lib. castigatiores habent commodata.

Commōdo, āre. act. [à commodus] (1) To profit, or do good to; to pleasure, or serve one; to advantage, or help. (2) Also to lend, properly things to be returned in kind, as the lawyers say; but authours do not always observe that, as appears from the second example. (3) To suit, or make fit. (4) To give. (1) Iis commodos omnibus in rebus, Cic. Fam. 13, 35. (2) Commōdāsi tritici modios LX. Id. in Verr. 4, 9. (3) Natura stirpium sic se commodat, ut, &c. Col. 4, 22. Parvis delictis veniam; magnis severitatem commodare, Tac. Agric. 19, 4. (4) Can didato vocem & manum commodare, Sen. Ep. 8.

Commōdūle, adv. dim. [à commōdē] Somewhat commodiously, or conveniently, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 8.

Commōdūlūm, adv. Pretty well, pretty handsomely. Commōdūlūm obsona, ne magno sumptu, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 135.

Commōdum, i. n. (1) Advantage, gain, profit, commodity, benefit, interest. (2) Convenience. (3) A reward given to soldiers, over and above their pay at their discharge. (1) — Ex incommodis alterius sua comparare commodata, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 4. (2) Quod commodum reipub. facere possis, Cic. Fam. 1, 1. (3) Definitis & temporibus militiæ, & commodis missionum, Suet. Aug. 49. Vid. ibi Torrent. Commoda emeritiæ militiæ rescidit, Id. in Cal. 44.

Commōdum, adv. [à commodus] (1) In good time, by good leisure, handsomely, patly, seasonably, luckily. (2) Just then, scarcely. (1) Te ipsum quæro, commodum, vir lepidissime, Plaut. (2) Commōdum ad te dederam literas cum, &c. Cic. ad Att. 13, 9.

Commōdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. [ex con & modus, qu. cum modo] (1) Just, exact, proportionable, middleing, neither less nor more, neither smaller nor bigger. (2) Convenient. (3) Commodious, apt, advantageous, profitable. (4) Courteous, kind. (5) Civil, genteel, good company. (6) Lucky and fortunate. (7) Seasonable, opportune. (8) Neat, handsome, exactly placed. (1) Viginti argenti commodæ minæ, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 135. Commōdā staturā homo, Ibid. 2, 3, 21. (2) Nunc, si commodum sit, apud me sis, volo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 109. (3) — Nihil fieri potest, neque commodius, neque aptius, Cic. Att. 13, 16. Hanc sibi commodissimam belli rationem judicavit, Cæf. B. C. 3, 85. (4) — Alis inhumanus & barbarus, isti uni commodus, Cic. Verr. 3. = Commōdior, & ad res publicas promior, Suet. Tib. 33. (5) — Mulier est commōda & faceta hæc meretrix, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 10. (6) — Quæ sit stella homini commoda, quæque mala Prop. 2, 27, 4. — Inhumanus, Cic. (7) Ego commodiorem hominem, adventum, tempus, non vidi, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 3. (8) Ubi tu commoda es, capillum commodum esse credito, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 98.

¶ *Commōreo, ēre, ui. neut. To be very sad and sorrowfull. Ex Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 61. quidam a ferunt, sed locus corruptus est. † Mœreo.*

Commōrior, īri, tus. dep. To go about, or endeavour, to do something; to attempt, or practise, Cic. N. D. 3, 29. Gell. 3, 19.

Commōritus, a, um. part. pass. [à commolor] Ground, bruised, or broken and mashed. Bacca commolita & expressa, Col. 12, 50.

Commōlo, ēre, ui, itum. act. To grind, bruise, or break small. = Olivam primo quoque tempore commolere preloque subijcere, Col. 12, 50.

Commōnēfācio, ēre, fēci, actum. act. (1) To advise, to admonish. (2) To remind, or put one in mind. (3) To rehearse, or mention. (1) § Commōnēfaciant, ut instituto utatur suo, Cic. Verr. 2, 17. (2) § Amicitia veteris aliquem commōnēfacere, Ad Herenn. 4, 24. (3) § Commōnēfacere rem aliquam, Cic. Verr. 4, 64.

Commōnēfio, ēri, factus. neut. pass. To be put in mind. Commōnēfiat sceleris, Cic. Verr. 5, 43.

Commōneo, ēre, ui, itum. act. (1) To warn, to advise. (2) To put in mind of. (1) Aliorum exempla me commonent, Ter. Andr. 4, 6, 17.

(2) *Mearum me absens miseriarum commones.* *Plant. Rud. 3, 4, 38. § Officium vestrum ut vos malo cogatis commonerier, Id. Pseud. 1, 2, 17. de re aliquā, Cic. Verr. 1, 59.*

Commōnitio, ònis. f. A warning, an admonishing, a summing up of what was said before, Quint. 4, 2.

¶ *Commōnitōrium, i. n. A letter mandatory, Cod. Also a private agreement without writing, or record, Justinian.*

Commōnitus, a, um. part. Advertised, warned, put in remembrance. Commōnitos eos dimisit, Liv. 34, 51. Conf. Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 43.

Commōnstro, āre. act. To show, or tell, what is bid; or unknown. Aurum defossum commōnstrare, Cic. de Orat. 2, 41. § Parentes meos ut commōnstrares mihi, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 4.

Commōrātio, ònis. f. verb. [à commoror] (1) A staying, or continuing. (2) A dwelling, or place of abode. (3) A delay, or lingering. (4) Also a figure when one insisterh, and dwelleth long, upon the principal point. (1) Commoratio unā in re, Cic. de Orat. 3, 53. (2) — Et villa & amœnitas illa commorationis est, non diversorii, Id. Fam. 6, 19. (3) Propter commorationem tabellariorum, Id. Q. fr. 3, 1. (4) Commoratio est, cum in loco firmissimo, quo tota causa continetur, manetur diutius, & eodem sæpius reditur, Ad. Herenn. 4, 45.

Commōrātus, a, um. part. Having staid, Cic. pro Mil. 10.

Commordeo, ēre, di, sum. To bite close. Quædam feræ tela omnia commordent, Sen. Controv. 29.

Commōriens, tis. part. (1) Dying together. (2) In plur. Commorientes. The name of one of Plautus's plays, translated out of the Greek δυνάμωρες, of Diphilus. (1) Nec finis sæpe commorientibus, sc. gallis, Plin. 10, 21. (2) Ter. Adelp. in Prol. v. 7.

Commōrior, i, tuus. dep. neut. To die together, Plin. 17, 2.

Commōrit pro commoverit, Cic. Fam. 8, 15.

Commōro, āre. act. dixit Plin. 19, 6. sub finem, sed solus, ut puto. Longè usitatus est

Commōror, ātus. dep. (1) To abide with one, to be in a place for a time, to sojourn. (2) Also to stop, hinder, or make to tarry. (3) Met. To continue, or insist long. (1) — Commorandi diversorium, non habitandi locum dedit nobis natura, Cic. de Senect. 23. Paulisper dum se uxor, ut sit, comparat, commoratus est, Id. pro Mil. 10. (2) Me nunc commoror, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 31. (3) — Ut hæreat in eadem commoreturque sententiā, Cic. Orat. 40.

Commorfus, a, um. part. [à commordeo] Bitten close. Commorfi à caue rabiem sentiunt, Plin. 24, 11.

Commortālis, e. adj. Altogether mortal; or frail, Col. 3, 20.

Commōrunt pro commoverunt. Commōrunt æquora venti, Lucr. 2, 765.

* *Commōsis, eos. f. [κόμμις, Gr. à κόμμι, gluten] The first ground work of bees in the making honey, of a gummy substance, Plin. 11, 7.*

Commōstem, sync. pro commovistem. Glebam commōstet in agro nemo, Cic.

Commōtio, ònis. verb. [à commoveo] Commotion, trouble, disquiet, disturbance. Quid, omnine tibi animi commotio videtur insania? Cic. Tusc. 3, 4.

Commōtiuncula, æ. f. dim. [à commoveor] A small motion, or passion; a grudging of a fit, as in an ague, Cic. Att. 12, 11.

Commōtus, a, um. part. or, comp. [à commoveor] (1) Raised, stirred. (2) Met. moved. (3) Vexed, put into a passion. (4) Quick, expeditious. (1) Pulvere commoto, Sil. Animus commotior, Cic. Div. 1, 37. Conf. Liv. 6, 14. (2) Precibus commotus, Stat. Theb. 9, 510. (3) Graviter commotus, Virg. Æn. 1, 130. (4) — Ego te commotum reddam, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 23. I will make you stir a little faster. Alloquitur enim senex ut puto, Dromonem.

Commōveo, ēre, vi, tum. act. (1) To move, or stir. (2) To remove. (3) Met. To trouble, or disturb.

a thing; to dispute it pro and con. (3) To write a commentary, to indite, pen, and compose. (4) To muse, or think, upon; to study, to cast in one's mind, and employ one's thoughts upon. (5) To imitate. (1) Ut citò commentatus est! ecquid te pudet? *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 3, 25. (2) Cum literatis, exclusis omnibus, commentari, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 22. (3) Summā jam senectute est, & quotidie commentatur, *Id. Orat.* 3, 23. (4) Futuras mecum commentabar miseras, *Id. Tusc.* 3, 14. (5) Achillem Aristarchi mihi commentari lubet, *Plaut. Pæn. prol.* † Commentavi, *Id. Men.* 5, 7, 30.

Commentor, ōris. m. verb. [à comminiscor] An inventor, or deviser. *Uvæ commentor, i. e. Bacchus, Ov. Fast.* 5, 785.

Commentum, i. n. [à comminiscor] (1) Any new invention. (2) A romance, a feigned story, or false tale. (1) Præmium pro commento non mediocre obtulit, *Suet. Vesp.* 19. (2) Atqui ipse commentum placet, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 20.

Commentus, a, um. part. [à comminiscor] (1) Act. That imagineth, or deviseth. (2) Pass. Forged, feigned. (1) Deos nihil agentes commentus est Epicurus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 23. (2) Dat gemitus fictos, commentaque funera narrat, *Ov. Met.* 6, 565.

Commeo, ære. [ex con & meo] (1) To go in company. (2) To go to and fro, to go and come. (3) To come. (4) To move. (1) Si auferes quæ & olores ratione commeant, *Plin.* 10, 23. (2) Crebrò illius literæ ab aliis ad nos commeant, *Cic. Att.* 8, 9. (3) Pisciculi ultro ac citro commeant, *Varr. R. R.* 5, 14. (4) Ab ortu ad occasum commeat sol, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19.

Commercium, i. n. [q. d. mercium commutatio] (1) Commerce, traffick, dealing, merchandise, a buying and selling, a bartering of wares. (2) Alio an intercourse, or correspondence; acquaintance, converse. (3) A common use. (1) Commercium thuris primi Minæ fecere, *Plin.* 12, 14. (2) Non habet commercium cum virtute voluptas, *Cic. de Sen.* 12. Commercium sermonum, *Liv.* 5, 15. epistolarum, *Paterc.* 2, 65. (3) Exerceat commercia linguæ, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 10, 35.

Commercor, āri, ātus sum. dep. To buy and sell together, to traffick, to buy up commodities, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 1, 32.

Commereo, ēre, ui, itum. act. (1) To merit, or deserve well. (2) To deserve ill at one's hands, to commit some great offence. (1) Quid gravaris? quasi non commercem aliam noxiam, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 2, 56. (2) Quid commerui, aut peccavi, pater, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 112. ¶ Commerere culpam in se, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 6, 12. de aliquā re, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4, 9. To be guilty. ¶ Commerere ut, *Id.* ¶ Sæpius in malam partem, ut merer, & promerere in bonam, dicitur.

Commereor, ēritus sum. dep. To deserve ill at one's hands, highly to offend. ¶ Nunquam quicquam erga me commerita est, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 5, 36. Me culpam commemeritum scio, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 8. ¶ Nescio an leg. in bonam partem.

Commertus, a, um. part. fens. act. That hath deserved, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 5, 36.

* Commessor, ātus sum. dep. potius commissor: rectissime commessor. To banquet, to eat riotously, to gormandise. *Vid. Commissor.*

Commertiendus, a, um. part. Measureing. De commetiendis agris, *Col.* 5, 1, 3.

Commertior, īri, ensus. dep. To take measure of, to proportion, to adjust, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 26. *Col.* 5, 1.

Commigratio, ōnis. f. A motion, a removing of one's quarters, and going elsewhere to dwell. Aliunde aliò commigratio est, *Seni. Consol. ad Helv.* 6. De sticulis loquitur.

Commigro, āre. act. & absolutè. To go from one place to another, to dwell, to sit, to shift his lodgings, to change his quarters. ¶ Commigravit Romam, *Liv.* 1, 34. ¶ huc vicinæ, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 43. ¶ in domum suam, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 2, 3. ¶ habitatum, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 77. ¶ à Megaribus, *Id.* ¶ intra sua præsidia, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 20.

Commiles, itis. m. A fellow-soldier, a compa-

nion in war, *Lex. ex Cæs.* Certè, *Plin.* 37, 2.

Commilitium, i. n. Fellowship in war, a company of fellow-soldiers. ¶ In commilitium adscisci, To be listed as fellow-soldiers, *Tac.* 1, 60, 3. Conf. *Plin. Ep.* 2, 26. Commilitium studii pro condiscipulatu dixit *Apul. & Just.* 5, 10.

Commilitii sacra tuenda, *Ov. de Pont.* 2, 5, 72. Commilito, ōnis. m. A fellow soldier, a comrade. Meus in Ciliciā miles, in Græciā commilito, fuit, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 10.

Commīnans, tis. part. [à minor] Threatening. Vox comminantis audita est, *Suet. Cal.* 22.

¶ Commīnans, tis. part. [à mino, i. e. duco] ¶ Gregatim pecua comminantes, Driving cattle in herds, *Apul. p.* 216. † Cogens.

Commīnatio, ōnis. f. verb. A threatening, braveing, cursing, swaggering, *Liv.* 26, 8. & *Cic. d. Orat.* 5, 54.

Commīnatus, a, um. part. (1) act. Threatening, & (2) passivè, threatened. (1) Commīnatus aquilitero cuspide, *Suet. Cæs.* 62. (2) Scrupulus comminatus mihi mortis, i. e. intentatus, *Apul. Mil.* 6.

Commīngo, ēre, xi, itum. act. To pish, or be-pish. Commīxit lectum potus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 90. ¶ Rarò occ. Commīctum, *Plaut. Pers.* 3, 3, 31.

Commīniscor, entus sum. dep. (1) To devise, invent, or imagine. (2) To feign, or forge. (3) To recollect, or call to mind. (1) Quid machiner? quid commīniscar? *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 16. (2) Commenta mater est, esse ex alio viro, *Ter. Ad.* 4, 5, 23. (3) Age, commīniscere ergo, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 133.

¶ Commīnistro, āre. act. To minister, afford, supply, or furnish one with, *Plin.* 28, 8. *Ubi al. rectius commonistro.* † Ministro.

Commīno, āre. To drive flocks, and herds of cattle, *Apul. Vid. Commīnans.* † Ago.

Commīnor, ātus. dep. To threaten greatly, *Liv.* 10, 30. *Suet. Cæs.* 14. & 62.

Commīnuendus, a, um. part. To be broken to pieces, *Ov. de Med. fac.* 73.

Commīnuo, ēre, ui, itum. act. (1) To break in pieces. (2) To bruise, or crumble, into small parts. (3) To abate, enfeeble, or weaken. (4) To diminish. (1) Nisi mavoltis fores & postes commīnuī securibus, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 31. Ego tibi commīnuam caput, *Id. Rud.* 4, 4, 74. (2) Poti commīnuunt, & eliciunt calculos, *Plin.* 20, 4. (3) Avaritia commīnuī atque violat officium, *Cic. pro Quint.* 6. (4) Argenti pondus commīnuere, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 43.

Commīnuor, i. tus. pass. To be broken to pieces, to be mollified. Re familiari commīnuti sumus, *Cic. ad Att.* 4, 3. Commīnuī securibus, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 31. *Vid. Commīnuo.*

Commīnus, adv. [ex con & manus] Hand to hand, in close fight. *Vid. Cominus.*

¶ Commīnutim, adv. By shreds, or pieces. Commīnutim concisa, *Apic.* 4, 4.

Commīnūtus, a, um. part. Broken in pieces, impaired, diminished. ¶ Commīnutā re familiarī, Made poor, *Cic. Att.* 4, 3. = Commīnutæ opes, & depressæ, *Id. Verr.* 5.

Commīscendus, a, um. part. To be mingled, or mixed, with. Et in mare & in fœminā commīscendorum corporum miræ libidines, *Cic. de N. D.* 2, 51.

Commīscio, ēre, ui, itum. act. To mix, or mingle, together; to jumble. ¶ Jus accusatoris cum iure testimonii commīscibus, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 35. ¶ Consilium cum aliquo commīscere, to advise with, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 3.

Commīsceor, ēri. pass. To be mingled together. Nunquam temeritas cum sapientiā commīscetur, *Cic. pro Marc.* 2.

Commīserandus, a, um. part. To be pitied, *Ad Herenn.* 4.

¶ Commīserans, tis. part. Pitying, showing compassion, *Gell.* 5, 14. † Commīseresco.

Commīseratio, ōnis. f. verb. Compassion, pity, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 58.

Commīserescit, imperf. To have pity, or compassion, of. ¶ Bacchidem ipsam ejus commīserescit, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 54.

Commīseror, āri. To bewail, or condole, *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 14. Tantūm absuit ab insolentiā gloriæ, ut commiseratus sit fortunam Græciæ, *Cor. Nep.* 17, 5.

* Commīssator, ōris. m. *Vid. Commissator.* Commissio, ōnis. f. verb. [à committo] A setting together of two for trial of masteries in any exercise, *Suet. Cal.* 20. ¶ Commissio ludorum, The representing of plays upon the stage, or the beginning of them, *Cic. Att.* 16, 5. princ.

¶ Commissor, ōris. m. Fidei commissor, A seaffer of trust, ap. *JCC. pugnæ, Gloss. Gr. L.*

* ¶ Commissor, āri. dep. To revel. *Vid. Commissor.*

¶ Commīssorius, a, um. adj. ¶ Lex commīssoria, An exception, or condition, in any contract, *Ulp.*

Commīssum, i. n. subst. ex part. (1) An undertaking, or attempt. (2) An offence, or fault committed; a forfeiture. (3) A secret, or trust. (1) Commīssum audax, *Cic. pro Syll.* 26. (2) Non simili pœnā commīssa luetis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 140. (3) Commīssumque teges & vino tortus & iā, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 38. ¶ Commīssum, sive commīssum vectigal, The confiscation, or seizure, of contraband, or unlawfull, goods; or when they steal custom, ap. *JCC.*

Commīssura, æ. f. verb. A knuckle, a joint of any thing closed and opened, as of the bones, a table, &c. A closure, a seam, a joining close, or a coupling of things together. = Dignorum enim contractio facilis, facilisque porrectio, propter molles commīssuras & artus, *Cic. de N. D.* 2, 60. Quid dicam de ossibus? quæ subjecta corpori mirabiles commīssuras habent, *Id.* 55. Non modò ut sint ordine collocati, elaborandum est, sed ut inter se juncti, atque ita coherentes, ne commīssura pelluceat, *Quint. Inst. Or.* 7, 10.

Commīssurus, a, um. part. About to commit. Excusatiùs sacrilegia commīssurus, *Just.* 32, 2. Conf. *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 78.

Commīssus, a, um. part. [à committo] (1) Joined, set, or clasped, together. (2) Cemented, soldered. (3) Communicated, imparted. (4) Committed, to one's charge, or entrusted. (5) Joined together, engaged, begun. (6) Committed, done, perpetrated. (7) Alio forfeited, confiscated. (1) Pristis Delphinum caudas utero commīssa luporum, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 428. (2) Si fregeris, altera fiet Cras domus; aut eadem plumbo commīssa manebit, *Juv.* 14, 310. (3) ¶ Homo commīssus, est fidei, permissus potestati vestræ, *Cic. pro Font.* Commīssum fido ab amico, *Catull.* 99. (4) Si furtum fecerit, aut si Prodiderit commīssa fide, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 94. (5) Commīssas acies ego possum solvere, *Prop.* 4, 4, 59. Nondum commīssio spectaculo, *Liv.* 2, 36. (6) Distulit in seram commīssa piacula mortem, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 569. (7) Qui illam hæreditatem Veneri Erycinæ commīssam esse dicerent, *C. c. in Verr.* 1, 10.

Commīstus, a, um. part. [à commisceor] Mixed, or mingled, together. Frustra cruento Per somnum commīsta mero, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 633.

¶ Commītigo, āre. act. To bruise, or make soft. Hinc

Commītigor, āri. pass. To be bruised, &c. ¶ Commītigari sandalio caput, i. e. demulceri, ironice. To be stroked on the head, to be knocked about the pate, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 4.

Commīttendus, a, um. part. To be committed, entrusted, begun, joined, permitted, exposed, &c. *Cic. Vid. Committo.* = Velandum, neque frigori commīttendum, *Cels.* 6, 18.

Commīttens, tis. part. Committing. Duplici lucro commīttens prælia, *Claud.* 6. Conf. *Hon.* 221.

Committo, ēre. mīsi, missum. [ex con & mitto] (1) ¶ To send out together, or at the same time; to let start together. (2) To pair, or match, *Vocab. circi & arenæ.* (3) To compare, to weigh ere against another. (4) Absol. To recite publicly. (5) ¶ To stretch, to screw up, to exert. (6) To join, or close, together. (7) Met. To hallow, to set people together by the ears. (8) To entrust with, to commit to one's keeping, or care. (9) To impart to, to acquaint with. (10) To expose. (11) To begin.

begin. (12) *To engage in battle.* (13) *To put in.* (14) *To enjoin, or give in charge.* (15) *Verbum nauticum, To put to sea.* (16) *To offend, to commit a crime.* (17) *To suffer, to give cause, or occasion.* (18) *To confiscate.* (1) *Committere propriè est insimul mittere, ut equos, currus, &c. Fest.* (2) *Latinos pugiles cum Græcis committere solebat, Suet. Aug. 45.* § *Æquales inter se committere, Id.* (3) *Committit vates, & comparat, Juv. 6, 439.* (4) *Scribere aggressus est, & cum frequenti auditorio commisit, &c. Suet. Claud. 41.* (5) *Nunc animos saltem committite vestros, Catull. 60, 17.* (6) *Nec femori committe femur, nec crure cohære, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 43.* *Committere vulneris oras futuris, Cels. 7, 19.* (7) *Non cessavit, criminari alterum alteri, & inter se omnes committere, Suet. Cal. 56, 2.* (8) *Bona nostra hæc tibi committo, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 62.* *Mulier non satis digna, cui committas primo partu mulierem, Ibid. 1, 4, 3.* (9) *Quid mihi ille non commisit? quid mecum non communicavit? Cic.* (10) *Ulcus velandum, nec frigori committendum, Cels.* (11) *Nunc committere utimur pro facere, aut pro delinquere, aut pro incipere, Fest.* *Age, puere, à summo septenis cyathis committe hos ludos, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 19.* *Dominus maturo ovo cœnam committit, Varr. in Entymionibus.* (12) *Eutrop. 4, 5, 4. & 5, 4, 3. & 9, 15, 7.* (13) *Vacuis committere venis Nil nisi lene decet, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 25.* (14) *Rem magnam difficilemque alicui committere, Cic.* (15) *Ventis necessariò committendum existimavit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 25.* (16) *Non timent qui nihil commiserunt, Cic.* *Ille his legibus condemnatus est, quòd contra aliam legem commiserat, Id.* (17) *Non est meum committere, ut negligens esse videar, Id.* (18) *Vid. Commisus, n. 7.* ¶ *Ne rem committerent ed, should bring things to that pass, Liv. 2, 45.*

Committor, i, fuis. pass. To be joined together, committed, entrusted, begun, &c. *Priusquam committerentur, Liv. 2, 37.*

¶ *Commixtio, ònis. f. verb. A mingling together, Firm. † Admixtio.*

Commixtus, a, um. part. Mingled, or blended, together. Italo commixtus sanguine, Virg. Æn. 6, 762.

Commödandus, a, um. part. To be lent, Cic. Vetr. 4, 3.

Commödans, tis. part. Lending, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 2.

¶ *Commödatio, ònis. f. verb. A lending, or pleasuring of one, Lex. ex Apul. † Accommodatio.*

¶ *Commödator, òris. m. verb. A lender, Dig.* *Commödatus, a, um. part. (1) Fitted, or made fit; suited. (2) Also lent. (1) Succus stomacho perquam commodatus, Plin. 22, 22. (2) X Nihil suum judicat, sed ut commodatis utitur, Sen. Ep. 120.*

Commödè, adv. us, comp. sime, superl. Well, handsomely, conveniently, fitly, to the purpose, advantageously. ¶ *Commödè cadit, It happens luckily, Cic. Att. 13, 16.* *Mindus commödè audire, to have an ill name, to be ill spoken of, Id. = scitè, Id. cogitè, Plaut.* *Nunquam commodius herum audiui loqui, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 48.* *Explorat quo itinere vallem commodissimè transire possit, Cæs. B. C. 5, 47. fin.*

Commöditas, atis. f. (1) Commodity, profit, advantage, convenience, fitness, handsomeness. (2) Opportunity. (3) Good-nature, civility. (4) Meton. an obliging friend. (1) Externæ commoditates, vineta, segetes, oliveta, &c. Cic. N. D. 3, 36. = Quæ, satura brevis, commoditate & æquitate membrorum occuleretur, Suet. Aug. 79. (2) Commoditas ad faciendum idonea, Cic. de Inv. 2, 12. (3) Cogimur illius commoditate frui, Ov. Epist. 16, 310. (4) Quid agis mea commoditas? EPID. Quod miser, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 8. ¶ Mea commoditas! Vox in blanditiis, My precious! Id. Pœn. 1, 1, 12. Men. 1, 2, 28.

† *Commödito, are. freq. [à commodo] To lend, or pleasure, often. Paulum istos commodita,*

Catull. 10, 26. ¶ *Sed lib. castigatores habent commoda.*

Commōdo, are. act. [à commodus] (1) To profit, or do good to; to pleasure, or serve one; to advantage, or help. (2) Also to lend, properly things to be returned in kind, as the lawyers say; but authours do not always observe that, as appears from the second example. (3) To suit, or make fit. (4) To give. (1) Is commodos omnibus in rebus, Cic. Fam. 13, 35. (2) Commodasti tritici modios LX. Id. in Verr. 4, 9. (3) Natura stirpium sic se commodat, ut, &c. Col. 4, 22. Parvis delictis veniam, magnis severitatem commodare, Tac. Agric. 19, 4. (4) Can didato vocem & manum commodare, Sen. Ep. 8.

Commōdūle, adv. dim. [à commode] Somewhat commodiously, or conveniently, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 8.

Commōdūlūm, adv. Pretty well, pretty handsomely. Commodulūm obsona, ne magno sumptu, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 135.

Commōdum, i. n. (1) Advantage, gain, profit, commodity, benefit, interest. (2) Convenience. (3) A reward given to soldiers, over and above their pay at their discharge. (1) X Ex incommodis alterius sua comparare commoda, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 4. (2) Quod commodo reipub. facere possis, Cic. Fam. 1, 1. (3) Definitis & temporibus militiæ, & commodis missionum, Suet. Aug. 49. Vid. ibi Torrent. Commoda emeritiæ militiæ rescidit, Id. in Cal. 44.

Commōdūm, adv. [à commodus] (1) In good time, by good leisure, handsomely, patly, seasonably, luckily. (2) Just then, scarcely. (1) Te ipsum quæro, commodum, vir lepidissime, Plaut. (2) Commōdum ad te dederam literas cum, &c. Cic. ad Att. 13, 9.

Commōdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sime, sup. [ex con & modus, qu. cum modo] (1) Just, exact, proportionable, middleing, neither less nor more, neither smaller nor bigger. (2) Convenient. (3) Commodious, apt, advantageous, profitable. (4) Courteous, kind. (5) Civil, genteel, good company. (6) Lucky and fortunate. (7) Seasonable, opportune. (8) Neat, handsome, exactly placed. (1) Viginti argenti commodæ minæ, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 135. Commodâ staturâ homo, Ibid. 2, 3, 21. (2) Nunc, si commodum sit, apud me sis, volo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 109. (3) = Nihil fieri potest, neque commodius, neque aptius, Cic. Att. 13, 16. Hanc sibi commodissimam belli rationem judicavit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 85. (4) X Alis inhumanus & barbarus, isti uni commodus, Cic. Verr. 3. = Commodior, & ad res publicas propior, Suet. Tib. 33. (5) = Mulier est commoda & faceta hæc meretrix, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 10. (6) X Quæ sit stella homini commoda, quæque mala Prop. 2, 27, 4. X Inhumanus, Cic. (7) Ego commodiorem hominem, adventum, tempus, non vidi, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 3. (8) Ubi tu commoda es, capillum commodum esse credito, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 98.

¶ *Commœreo, ere, ui. neut. To be very sad and sorrowful. Ex Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 61. quidam aiferunt, sed locus corruptus est. † Mœreo.*

Commœrior, iri, tus. dep. To go about, or endeavour, to do something; to attempt, or practise, Cic. N. D. 3, 29. Gell. 3, 19.

Commōitus, a, um. part. pass. [à commolor] Ground, bruised, or broken and mashed. Bacca commolita & expressa, Col. 12, 50.

Commōlo, ere, ui, itum. act. To grind, bruise, or break small. = Olivam primo quoque tempore commolere preloque subicere, Col. 12, 50.

Commōnēficio, ere, feci, actum. act. (1) To advise, to admonish. (2) To remind, or put one in mind. (3) To rehearse, or mention. (1) § Commonefaciant, ut instituto utatur suo, Cic. Verr. 2, 17. (2) § Amicitia veteris aliquem commonefacere, Ad Herenn. 4, 24. (3) § Commonefacere rem aliquam, Cic. Verr. 4, 64.

Commōnēfio, eri, factus. neut. pass. To be put in mind. Commonefiat sceleris, Cic. Verr. 5, 43.

Commōneo, ere, ui, itum. act. (1) To warn, to advise. (2) To put in mind of. (1) Aliorum exempla me commonent, Ter. Andr. 4, 6, 17.

(2) *Mearum me absens miseriarum commoner. Plant. Rud. 3, 4, 38. § Officium vestrum ut vos malo cogatis commonerier, Id. Pseud. 1, 2, 17. de re aliquâ, Cic. Verr. 1, 59.*

Commōnitio, ònis. f. A warning, an admonishing, a summing up of what was said before, Quint. 4, 2.

¶ *Commōnitōrium, i. n. A letter mandatory, Cod. Also a private agreement without writing, or record, Justinian.*

Commōnitus, a, um. part. Advertised, warned, put in remembrance. Commonitos eos dimisit, Liv. 34, 51. Conf. Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 43.

Commōstro, are. act. To show, or tell, what is bid; or unknown. Aurum defossum commostrare, Cic. de Orat. 2, 41. § Parentes meos ut commonestres mihi, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 4.

Commōratiō, ònis. f. verb. [à commoror] (1) A staying, or continuing. (2) A dwelling, or place of abode. (3) A delay, or lingering. (4) Also a figure when one insisteth, and dwelleth long, upon the principal point. (1) Commoratio unâ in re, Cic. de Orat. 3, 53. (2) X Et villa & amœnitas illa commorationis est, non diversorii, Id. Fam. 6, 19. (3) Propter commorationem tabellariorum, Id. Q. fr. 3, 1. (4) Commoratio est, cum in loco firmissimo, quo tota causa continetur, manetur diutius, & eodem sæpius reditur, Ad. Herenn. 4, 45.

Commōratus, a, um. part. Having staid, Cic. pro Mil. 10.

Commordeo, ere, di, sum. To bite close. Quædam feræ tela omnia commordent, Sen. Controv. 29.

Commōriens, tis. part. (1) Dying together. (2) In plur. Commorientes. The name of one of Plautus's plays, translated out of the συμμαρτυρήσαστες, of Diphilus. (1) Nec finis sæpe commorientibus, sc. gallis, Plin. 10, 21. (2) Ter. Adelp. in Prol. v. 7.

Commōrior, i, tuus. dep. neut. To die together, Plin. 17, 2.

Commōrit pro commoverit, Cic. Fam. 8, 15.

Commōro, are. act. dixit Plin. 19, 6. sub finem, sed solus, ut puto. Longè usitatus est

Commōror, atus. dep. (1) To abide with one, to be in a place for a time, to sojourn. (2) Also to stop, hinder, or make to tarry. (3) Met. To continue, or insist long. (1) X Commorandi diversorium, non habitandi locum dedit nobis natura, Cic. de Senect. 23. Paulisper dum se uxor, ut sit, comparat, commoratus est, Id. pro Mil. 10. (2) Me nunc commoror, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 31. (3) = Ut hæreat in eadem commoreturque sententiâ, Cic. Orat. 40.

Commorfus, a, um. part. [à commordeo] Bitten close. Commorfi à caue rabiem sentiunt, Plin. 24, 11.

Commortālis, e. adj. Altogether mortal; or frail, Col. 3, 20.

Commōrunt pro commoverunt. Commōrunt æquora venti, Lucr. 2, 765.

* *Commōsis, eos. f. [κόμμις, Gr. à κόμμι, gluten] The first ground work of bees in the making honey, of a gummy substance, Plin. 11, 7.*

Commōstem, sync. pro commovistem. Glebam commōstet in agro nemo, Cic.

Commōtio, ònis. verb. [à commoveo] Commotion, trouble, disquiet, disturbance. Quid, omnine tibi animi commotio videtur insania? Cic. Tusc. 3, 4.

Commōtiuncula, æ. f. dim. [à commoveo] A small motion, or passion; a grudging of a fit, as in an ague, Cic. Att. 12, 11.

Commōtus, a, um. part. or, comp. [à commoveo] (1) Raised, stirred. (2) Met. moved. (3) Vexed, put into a passion. (4) Quick, expeditious. (1) Pulvere commoto, Sil. Animus commotior, Cic. Div. 1, 37. Conf. Liv. 6, 14. (2) Precibus commotus, Stat. Theb. 9, 510. (3) Graviter commotus, Virg. Æn. 1, 130. (4) ¶ Ego te commotum reddam, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 23. I will make you stir a little faster. Alloquitur enim senex ut puto, Idromonem.

Commōveo, ere, vi, tum. act. (1) To move, or stir. (2) To remove. (3) Met. To trouble, or disturb.

disturb; to disquiet. (4) *To cause pity, or compassion, in.* (5) *To astonish.* (6) *To excite, or raise up.* (1) *Avis commovet alas, Virg. Aen.* 5, 217. ¶ *commovere aciem, to get ground, Liv.* 2, 65. *se, to bestir himself, Id.* 2, 54. (2) *Favos sedibus suis commoveat, Col.* 9, 12. (3) *Graviter primo nuncio commotus sum, Cic. Fam.* 3, 10. (4) *Virgo commorat nos omnes, Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 51. (5) *Magno alicujus honore commoveri, Val. Flacc.* 4, 76. (6) *Crebras expectationes tui commoves, Cic. Att.* 1, 4.

Commoveor, eri, motus, pass. To be moved, &c. *Cic. pro L. Man.* 9.

¶ *Commulceo, ere, fi.* (1) *To tickle, to please.* (2) *To stroke and soothe one up, to cajole.* (1) *Thus commulcet sensum, Arnob.* (2) *Tiro, Ciceronis libertus, ap. Gell.* 7, 7. ¶ *Confrico, Id.* † *Mulceo.*

¶ *Commulco, are. To scourge, or whip.* *Multimodis commulcare ielibus, Apul. Met.* 8. † *Cædo.*

Commune, is, n. subst. ex adj. (1) *A common-wealth, a state.* (2) *Met. The publick wealth, or treasure.* (1) *A coramuni Siciliæ, Cic. Verr.* 4. (2) ¶ *Privatus illis census erat brevis, Commune magnum, Hor. Od.* 2, 15, 13.

Communiō pro communiam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 29.

Communicandus, a, um, part. To be communicated, or shared. *Seu quid communicandum, seu quid administrandum videretur, Cæs. B. G.* 7, 36.

Communicans, tis, part. Communicating, sharing, or taking in common; imparting. *Res adversas communicans amicitia leviores facit, Cic. de Am.* 6, ap. fin.

Communicatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *Communication, a making of a thing common, partnership.* *The bestowing of freedom and privileges on one.* (2) *Also a figure in rhetoric, whereby the orator consults the audience, what they would do in such a case.* (1) = *Largitio & communicatio civitatis, Cic. pro C. Balb.* 13. (2) *Id. de Orat.* 3, 53.

Communicāturus, a, um, part. About to communicate, Liv. 9, 14.

Communicātus, a, um, part. pass. Imparted. ¶ *Communicato inter se consilio, Having laid their heads together, Liv.* 8, 25. *Consilio cum legatis & quæstore communicato, Cæs. B. G.* 4, 13.

¶ *Communicātu, abl. Id. quod communicatio, Apul. p.* 670.

† *Commūniceps, ipis. One's town's-man, or fellow-citizen, Aug.* † *Ejusdem municipii.*

Commūnico, are, act. [à communis] (1) *To commune, or talk together; to confer, discourse, and consult, with one another.* (2) *To communicate, impart, or share, a thing with another; to make partaker of.* (3) ¶ *To defile, to make common, or unclean.* (1) ¶ *Ille cum Cottâ saucio communicat, pugnâ ut excedat, Cæs. B. G.* 5, 36. *Quibus Pompeius communicare de maximis rebus solebat, Id. B. G.* 3, 18. *Laudem cum aliquo communicamus, Id.* (2) = *Civitatem nostram dedimus, communicavimusque vobiscum, Liv.* ¶ *¶ Mensâ suâ aliquem communicare, To make him welcome at his table, Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 51. (3) *Vulg. interp.*

Commūnicor, ari, pass. (1) *To be imparted.* (2) *Also, dep. To impart.* (1) ¶ *Præmia virtutis non oportet cum improbis communicari, Cic. de Inv.* 2, 39. (2) *Spem communicari, Liv.* 4, 24.

Commūnio, ōvi, ōre. [ex con & munio] To fortify. *Cæsar vallo castra communit, Cæs. B. G.* 1, 42. *Conf. Liv.* 2, 51. & *Hirt. B. Afr.* 47.

Commūnio, ōnis, f. (1) *Communion, mutual participation; an equal privilege, or enjoyment of the same thing.* (2) ¶ *Also the community, or whole company.* (1) ¶ *Communio sanguinis, Cic. pro R. Am.* 22. *Id. de Leg.* 1, 7. *legis, literarum & vocum, Id. Tusc.* 5, 1. *sermonis, Suet. Claud.* 21. (2) *Ulp.*

Commūnis, e, adj. or, comp. [ex con & munus] (1) *Common, the same, general, universal, all alike.* (2) *Plain, ordinary, familiar, gentle,*

courteous, free. (3) *Equal, upon a level.* (4) *Also the universality, or whole body of a state.*

(1) *Omnī ætati mors est communis, Cic.* § *A-micorum omnia inter se sunt communia, Ter. Ad.* 5, 3, 18. *Commune omnium vitium, Id. Ad.* 5, 8, 30. *In commune ut consulat, Id. And.* 3, 16. = *Scelera conjuncta, & communia ali-cui cum aliquo, Cic.* (2) = *Nec ullo spectaculi genere communior aut remissior erat, Suet. Claud.* 21. (3) ¶ *Atticus sic se gerebat, ut communis infimis, par principibus, videretur, Nep. Att.* 3. (4) *Statuæ inauratæ à communi Siciliâ datæ, Cic. Verr.* 2, 46.

Commūnitas, ātis, f. (1) *Community, a having all things in common.* (2) *Fellowship, society.* (3) *Also right, or justice in mens dealings with one another.* (1) *Communitas vitæ & victûs, Cic. Fam.* 9, 24. (2) = *Confociatio hominum atque communitas, Id. Offic.* 1, 44. (3) *Honestas una est cognationis altera communitatis, tertia magnanimitatis, Id. Offic.* 1, 43.

Commūniter, adv. In common, indifferently, to-gether, alike, jointly, Cic. in Rull. 2, 4. & *Liv.* 1, 10. = *Promiscuè, Cic.* ¶ *Separatim, Id.*

Commūnitio, ōnis, f. A fortifying, Vitruv. 10, 19.

Commūnitus, a, um, part. Fortified, fenced, made strong. *Communita causa Roscii firmissimis & sanctissimis testimoniis, Cic. pro Rosc.* 15.

¶ *Commurmuratio, ōnis, f. verb. [à seq.] A whispering, muttering, or grumbling, together, Gell.* 11, 7.

Commurmūro, are. To whisper, or murmur, to-gether; to grumble. *Clauso commurmurat ore, Sil.* 15, 821. *Conf. Plin.* 10, 23.

Commurmūror, ātus sum, dep. To mutter, or mumble, Cic. in Pison. 25.

Commūtābilis, e, adj. Changeable, mutable, subject to change. *Commutable cera, Cic. N. D.* 3, 12. = *Varius, multiplex, Id.*

Commūtandus, a, um, part. Fit to be altered. *Multum in commutandis inoribus hominum me-dius annus valet, Plin. Pan.* 59.

Commūtatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A change, or alteration.* (2) *Also a figure in rhetoric.* (1) *Has tam prosperas, tamque inopinatas, res conse-cuta est subita commutatio, Nep.* 10, 6. (2) *In hunc modum, Non ideo vivimus, ut studeamus; sed ideo studemus, ut suaviter vivamus. Vid. Auct. ad Herenn.* 4, 33.

Commūtāturus, a, um, part. About to change, Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 7.

Commūtātus, a, um, part. Altered, changed. *Vitæ statum commutatum ferre non potuit, Nep.* 10, 4.

Commūtātus, ūs, m. verb. A change, or al-teration, Lucr. 1, 795.

Commūto, are, act. To change, to alter, to ex-change; to give, or part with, one for the other; to barter, truck, or chaffer. ¶ *¶ Vitam cum morte commutare, To die, Cic. Fam.* 4, 5. *Tria non commutabis verba, He will not make three words with you about it, Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 33.

* *Cōmo, are. To clothe, to attire, or rather to wear a bush of hair.* *Quibus nova nupta comatur, Tac. Germ.* 18, 3.

* *Cōmo, ere, pli, ptum, act. poet. [à coma]* (1) *To comb, or deck, the hair.* (2) *To trim, to attire; to make gay, or trick up.* (1) *Niveâ comebat fronte capillos, Sil.* 7, 446. (2) *Tibi se lætissima compsit, Tibull.* 4, 6, 3. *Vid. & Comptus, N. 2.*

* *Cōmor, i, comptus, pass. To be combed, or dressed.* *Dum moliuntur, dum comuntur, annus est, Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 11.

* *Cōmœdia, æ, f. [à κόμην, vicus, & ὀδὴ, cantus, quod initio vicis juvenes cantare soliti essent, antequam in urbes convenissent, Fest.] A comedy, or interlude.* See the commendation, use, and end, of it in Donatus's preface to Terence; its definition in Scal. Poët. 1, 5. It is either old, or new. The old, whereof Eupolis, Cratinus, and Aristophanes, were masters, is described by Quint. 10, 1. and the excess of liberty, its great fault, by Cic. 4. *De Repub.* The new dif-fered from the old almost in every thing. In

matter, manner, time, furniture, style, and verse. Their matter was almost as copious as that of Satyre; every action and person, even the greatest commanders and princes not being excepted, and herein more blame-worthy, be-cause it reflected on the good as well as bad. See Cicero in the place quoted. The new fetched its arguments from common life, as it did also its persons, who were generally young gentlemen in love, and their servants tricking their old masters to gratify their young ones. The old flourished about the time of the Peloponnesian war; the new when Greece had lost its liberty. The fur-niture of the old was very large, of the new, very small; the Chorus being entirely taken a-way. The style of the old was epick or satirical; of the new, mean, or low. The old admitted all kinds of verse, the new, the iambick only. The necessary parts of both are four, viz. the *Prota-sis*, the *Epitasis*, the *Catastasis*, and the *Cata-strophe*; which see in their places.

* *Cōmœdicè, adv. Pleasantly, merrily, comical-ly, Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 58.

* ¶ *Cōmœdicus, a, um, adj. Pertaining to a comedy, Apul. Flor.* 16, p. 799.

* *Cōmœdus, i, m. A player, or actor, of come-dies; a comedian, or stage-player, Cic. in Orat.* 31. ¶ *Comœdus, the actor; comicus, the author of a play.*

* *Cōmœdus, a, um, adj. Personating, pre-tending to be what one is not.* *Natio comœda est. Juv.* 3, 100. *de Græcis.*

* *Cōmōsis, rectius Commōsis, eos, f. The ground-work of bees in making combs, or cells, Plin.* 11, 7.

* *Cōmōsus, a, um, adj. Slimy, sup. (1) Very hairy. (2) Of trees, or herbs; full of branches, or leaves, tufted.* (1) *Comosâ fronte, Phædr.* 5, 9, 2. (2) *Hemeris in orbem comosa, Plin.* 16, 4. *Comosissimus ex omnibus cauliculis, Id.* 26, 8.

Compactilis, e, adj. Compact; joined, or set, together; made of divers pieces. ¶ *Trabes com-pactiles, Beams rabbated, or riveted, one within another, Vitruv.* 4, 7.

Compactio, ōnis, f. verb. [à compingo] A joining, or setting, together; a compacting. *Com-pactio membrorum, Cic. de Fin.* 5, 11.

Compactum, i, n. [à compingo, quo sensu di-cimus pangere fœdus] An agreement, composition, or confederacy; a covenant, or bargain. = § *Ab-sol. compacto, & communi fraude, Liv.* 5, 11. § *Ex compacto, Suet. Cæs.* 20, 11. ¶ *De compa-cto aliquid agere, To do it by contrivance, or pre-vious agreement, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 126.

Compactus, a, um, part. vel adj. [à com-pingo] (1) *Joined together.* (2) *Well set, com-pact.* (1) ¶ *Septem compacta cicutis Fistula, Virg. Ecl.* 2, 36. (2) *Compacta crura, Varr. R.* 5, 7. *Compacto corpore & robusto, Plin. Ep.* 7, 24.

Compages, is, f. [à compingo] (1) *A close joining, or setting, together; a closure.* (2) ¶ *A close embrace.* (1) *Compages lapidum, Ov. Met.* 3, 30. *quâ jungitur capiti cervix, Liv.* corpo-ris, *Cic. de Sen.* 21. *Conf. Liv.* 35, 26. (2) *Cupidè Veneris compagibus hærent, Lucr.* 4, 1106.

Compāgo, gnis, f. [ex con, & pago, i. e. pan-go] A joint, or closure. *Calami compagine jun-cti, Ov. Met.* 1, 711. *A compagine corporis, Gelf.* 4, 7. *Cæteri ferè compages.*

Compar, āris, adj. [ex con, & par] Equal, even; like, agreeable, well matched. ¶ *Compar connubium, An equal match, Liv.* 1, 9. *Una navis quæ compari Marte concurrerat, Id.* 36, 44.

Compar, āris, c. g. subst. (1) A companion, or second. (2) A husband, or wife, a compeer, a partner. (3) Also a scheme in rhetoric, when the members of periods have equal syllables. (1) *Comparem metuo meum, Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 3, 9. (2) *Munia comparis æquare, Hor. Od.* 2, 5, 2. *de mari.* *Nec tantum niveo gavisus est ulla columbo Compar, Catull.* 66, 126. (3) *Ad He-renn.* 1.

Compārābilis, e. adj. *That may be compared, comparable.* Simile ex specie comparabili, Cic. de Inv. 1, 28. vid. & Liv. 39, 52.

Compārāndus, a, um, part. (1) *To be gotten, or provided.* (2) *To be compared with.* (1) Artifex comparandarum voluptatum, Cic. de Fin. 2, 35. (2) Cum infimo cive Romano quisquam amplissimus Galliae comparandus est? Id. pro Font. 8.

Compārāre, adv. *In comparison, or respect.* Cum quæritur quale quid sit, aut simpliciter quæritur, aut comparatè, Cic. Topic. 22.

Compārātiō, ōnis, f. (1) *A getting.* (2) *Provision, or preparation.* (3) *Comparison.* (4) *Analogy, proportion, regard, or consideration.* (5) *Order, or appointment.* (1) Comparatio voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 2. (2) Comparatio novi belli, Id. L. Manil. c. 4. (3) = Comparatio & contentio de duobus honestis, utrū honestius, Id. Offic. 1, 43. (4) Comparatio Latine, ἀναλογία Græcè dicitur, Id. de Univ. 4. (5) Volscis sine sorte, sine comparatione, provincia data est, Liv.

Compārātivè, adv. *Comparatively*, Gell. 5, 21. † Comparatè.

Compārātivum, i. n. subst. *The comparative degree*, Gell. 5, 21.

Compārātīvus, a, um, adj. *Wherein is comparison, comparative.* Judicatio comparativa, Cic. de Inv. 2, 24.

Compārātum est, imperf. *It is appointed, or provided; it is brought to that pass*, Cic. pro Sext. R. 36.

Compārātus, a, um, part. (1) *Procured.* (2) *Ordained, or received in usage.* (3) *Compared.* (1) Tum Dymnus aperit, in tertium diem insidias regi comparatas, Curt. 6, 7. (2) = Ratio ita comparata est vitæ, naturæque nostræ, Cic. de Am. 27. (3) Cum Æternino — comparatus viderer, Id. ad Q. Frat. 3, 4.

Compāro, ēre, si, sum, neut. *To spare, or husband a thing well*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 10.

Compāreo, ēre, ui, itum. (1) *To appear.* (2) *To be extant.* (1) Qui modò nusquam comparebas, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 2. (2) Quorum exigua pars comparet, Liv. 25, 40. Fœdera ac leges conquiri, quæ comparerent, iusserunt, Id. 6, 1.

Compāro, āre, act. [à con, & paro] (1) *To prepare, or provide.* (2) *To purchase, buy, or procure.* (3) *To make equal to, to compare, to get together, set together, or make comparisons.* (4) *To take order, confer, or agree, about.* (5) *To appoint, or order.* (6) *To go, or to be about, to do a thing.* (7) *To hire, or suborn.* (8) *To join together.* (9) *To raise soldiers, to recruit.* (10) *To dress, deck, or get in readiness.* (1) Magnificè comparat convivium, Cic. Verr. 1, 26. (2) Cum carius pecudes compararentur, Suet. Cal. 27. (3) Rem cum re comparare, Cic. pro Dom. 51. § se alicui, Ov. Met. 13, 338. § aliqua inter se, Quint. § ad aliquem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 14. C. Nep. Dat. 4. (4) Ut compararent inter se qui duo cum legatis irent, Liv. (5) Majores nostri hoc comparaverunt, ut, &c. Cic. (6) Si quis urere tecta comparet, Ov. Trist. 2, 267. (7) Crimen confingunt, testes & accusatores comparant, Cic. (8) Compara labella cum labellis, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 78. (9) Hos, tempore ad comparandum dato, fecit robustiores, Nep. Thras. 2. (10) Milo paulisper, dum uxor se comparat, commoratus est, Cic. pro Mill. 10.

Compāror, āri, pass. *To be procured, prepared, compared, &c.* Cic.

† Comparit pro compecuit, Fest. ex Ter. Phor. 1, 19. sed malè.

Compasco, ēre. *To feed, or keep cattle in pasture, together*, Plin. 9, 54.

Compascor, i, tus. *To be eaten up by cattle*, Varr. R. R. 1, 52.

Compascuus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to commonage.* † Ager compascuus, *A common pasture*, Cic. Top. 3.

‡ Jus compascuum, *The right of commonage*, Scæv.

‡ Compāssio, ōnis, f. verb. *Compassion, a suffering with one another*, Eccles. † Misericordia, miseratio, συμπάθεια.

‡ Compātor, ūs sum, dep. *To suffer together, to be afflicted with, to sympathize with*, Eccles.

‡ Vicem alicujus doleo.

Compatriōta, æ. m. *A fellow countryman*, Catull. ap. Littl. Sed non inven. † Civis.

Compatrōnus, i. m. *A fellow guardian.*

Compāvesco, ēre. *To be sore afraid*, Macrobi. Sat. 1, 6. † Exhorreo.

Compēciscor, i. [ex con, & paciscor] *To bargain*, Lex. ex Plin.

Compēdis, f. gen. & Compēde, abl. in sing. solum inveniuntur, plur. Compēdes, [ita dicitur quia continent pedes, Isid.] (1) *A fetter, or shackle, for the feet.* (2) *Ornaments which women wear about their feet.* (3) ‡ Allo barricadoes, turnpikes. (1) Passurus compedis orbes, Claud. Eutrop. 2. Prol. Quasi compede cohibentur feri mores, Col. Ducite, ubi ponderosas, crassas capiat compedes, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 64. (2) Plin. 33, 12. (3) Littl. ex Veg.

Compēdio, ire, iui, itum. act. *To shackle, or fetter; to bind.* Pedes corrigiis compedio, Varr.

‡ Rebus mortalibus compediri, Aug. Ep. 39.

Compēditus, a, um, part. *Fettered, shackled*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 24.

Compellātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A calling by name.* (2) *A chiding; or reproveing.* (1) Auctor ad Herenn. 4. (2) Quotidianas compellationes meas non tulit, Cic. Fam. 12, 25.

Compellātūrus, a, um, part. *About to call upon, or accuse, by name*, Cic. Attic. 2, 17.

Compellendus, a, um, part. *To be compelled, or forced.* Omnia ossa in suam sedem compellenda sunt, Cels. 8, 7.

Compellens, tis, part. *Compelling.* Utroque mari in arctas fauces compellente terram, Curt. 3, 2.

Compello, āre, act. [ex con, & pello, as. in-ustat.] (1) *To speak to one, to call on him, to call him by name, to accost.* (2) *To chide one.* (3) *To call him before the magistrate.* (1) Blandè hominem compellabo, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 72. nominatim, Ad Herenn. 1, 14. (2) Quin etiam fraticidam impiumque detestans compellaret, Nep. Alcib. 4. (3) Suet. Cæs. 17.

Compello, ēre, ūli, ulsum, [ex con, & pello, is] (1) *To compell, drive, or bring, together.* (2) *Meton. To compell, force, or constrain; to drive, or chase.* (1) Canes compellunt in plagas lepidè Lycum, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 35. = Homines in unum locum compulit, & congregavit, Cic. de Inv. 1, 2. (2) Ut eum compelleret ad cedendum senatui, Plin. Ep. 8, 6. ‡ Me domo meâ expulstis, Pompeium domum suam compulstis, Cic. in Pison. 7. ‡ Compellere lanam in aurem, To thrust wool into one's ear, Cels. ossa in suam sedem, To set them in joint, Id. 8, 1.

Compellor, i, pass. *To be compelled, or driven.* Intra oppida murosque compelluntur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 65.

† Compellucidus, a, um, adj. *Transparent.* Nihil est macrum, nihil è nigro compellucidum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 16. Sed al. alit. leg. † Pellucidus.

Compendiārīd. *By a short way, compendiously.* Sen. Ep. 73.

Compendiāria, æ. f. absol. sc. via, ratio, *A compendious way, a short cut.* Compendiariam facere, Petron. 2, 9. Hanc compendiariam invenit, Sen. Ep. 27.

Compendiārius, a, um, adj. *Brief, short, abridged, compendious.* Compendiaria via ad gloriam pervenire, Val. Max. 7, 2. Conf. Cic. Offic. 2, 12.

Compendiācio, ēre, fēci, factum. † *Orationis compendio uti.* To abridge, or make short; to profit, or gain; to save, Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 4. & Bacch. 2, 2, 6. Orationis operam compendiface, Id. Most. 1, 1, 57.

Compendiōsus, a, um, adj. *Profitable, gainful, compendious.* ‡ Quod per se nonnunquam est damnosum, in summa tamen compendiosum, Col. 1, 4.

Compendium, i. n. [à con & pendo] (1) *Gain, got by saving; profit, advantage.* (2) *A compendious short way, or method; an abridgement, or abstract.* (3) *A short cut, or the nearest way.* (1) In quæstu sunt, compendioque versati, Cic. Verr. 3, 46. Privato compendio servire, Cæs. B.

C. 3, 32. (2) Et hoc compendium operæ est, Plin. 17, 23. (3) Compendium viæ quadridui deprehensum est, Id. 5, 5. ‡ Verba conferre ad compendium, To be brief, Plaut. Mill. 3, 1, 186.

Compensandus, a, um, part. *To be recompensed, or made amends for.* Vitia senectutis diligentia compensa sunt, Cic. de Sen. 11.

Compensatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A recompense, satisfaction, or compensation*, Cic. N. D. 1, 9.

Compensatus, a, um, part. *Rewarded, requited.* Damna compensata, Cic. Verr. 5, 13.

Compensio, āre, act. (1) *To recompense, or make amends.* (2) *To equal.* (3) *To prize, or esteem, as much.* (4) *To abridge, or shorten.* (1) Paucitatem pedum gravitatis suæ tarditate compensat, Cic. Orat. 64. (2) Compensabatur cum summis doloribus lætitia, Id. de Fin. 2, 30. (3) Tot tamen amissis te compensavimus unum, Ov. Epist. 3, 51. (4) Hæc pergam, quæ via longum compensat iter, Sen. Hippol. 84.

Compensor, āri, pass. *To be recompensed, or requited; to be made equal.* Labores compensantur gloria, Cic. de Orat. 3, 4. Vid. Compensio.

† Compercè [à comperco, quod ex con, & parco] Comperce. † Desine, omitte me attrectare, Forbear meddling with me; let me alone, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 137.

Compērendinatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A delay of the action, or pleading, until the third day following; an adjournment, or putting off a trial*, Cic. de Orat. 30. Sen. Epist. 97. = Condiectio, Coop. ex JCC.

‡ Compērendinātor, ōris, m. verb. *A protractor of suits*, Calv.

Compērendinātus, ūs, m. id. quod comperendinatio, Cic. Brut. c. 22. & Verr. 1, 9.

Compērendinātus, a, um, part. *Prolonged, adjourned*, Cic. Verr. 1, 7.

Compērendīno, āre, act. *Comperendinare est in diem perendinum, five tertium, differre; quando reus in tertiam diem rejiciebatur*, Gell. To delay, or prolong; to defer from day to day; to put off, or adjourn, till three days hence. ‡ Comperendinare reum, Cicer. Act. in Verr. 11. To adjourn his trial.

‡ Compērendīnus, a, um, adj. *Adjourned, deferred.* Dies comperendini, Macrobi. Sat. 1, 16. † Comperendinatus.

Compērio, ire, ri, ritum. act. [ex con, & pario] *To find out a thing, to discover it, to know for certain and by trial, to get good intelligence.* § Comperire aliquid testibus, Cic. pro Cluent. 68. certis indicibus, Liv. 24. per exploratores, ex captivis, Cæs. de amore, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 6.

Compērior, tus sum, dep. *To know assuredly, to be sure of a thing upon one's knowledge.* Sapientem virum fuisse comperior, Sall. Jug. 45.

Compernis, is, c. g. [ex con, & perna] *He that hath his knees bowing together, bowing inward*, Plaut. Mill. 3, 1, 128.

Compertus, a, um, part. vel adj. ex part. *Known for certain, or by experience; found out, discovered, taken in the act, convicted.* = Nihil habuisse illos cogniti, nihil comperti, Cic. pro Cluent. 47. § Comperta stupri scœmina, Liv. 22, 57. in stupro generi, Suet. Tiber. 35. Dixit, comperit se habere, Liv. 3, 48.

Compes, ēdis, f. Vid. Compedis, in sing.

Compescendus, a, um, part. *To be quenched, or flaked.* Nullum denique instrumentum ad incendia compescenda, Plin. Ep. 10, 34. Sexcentos Afros ad compescendos eos miserat, Just. 23, 1.

Compesco, ēre, ui, act. [ex con, & pasco] (1) ‡ *To keep within the same pasture, or to pasture together.* (2) *Met. To stop, stay, or check.* (3) *To hold, or keep in; to bridle, or curb.* (4) *To allay, assuage, or ease.* (5) *To quench, as fire, thirst, &c.* (6) *To cut, prune, or lop boughs.* (7) *To forbear, or leave off.* (1) Vid. Fest. p. 207. (2) Continuo culpam ferro compesce, Virg. Geor. 3, 468. Compescere animos, Liv. 2, 43. (3) Hic placet, angustis quod equum compescit habenis, Tibull. 1, 4, 11. (4) Vinoque novos compesce dolores, Id. 1, 2, 1. (5)

‡ Sævus

C. 3, 32. (2) Et hoc compendium operæ est, Plin. 17, 23. (3) Compendium viæ quadridui deprehensum est, Id. 5, 5. ‡ Verba conferre ad compendium, To be brief, Plaut. Mill. 3, 1, 186.

Compensandus, a, um, part. *To be recompensed, or made amends for.* Vitia senectutis diligentia compensa sunt, Cic. de Sen. 11.

Compensatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A recompense, satisfaction, or compensation*, Cic. N. D. 1, 9.

Compensatus, a, um, part. *Rewarded, requited.* Damna compensata, Cic. Verr. 5, 13.

Compensio, āre, act. (1) *To recompense, or make amends.* (2) *To equal.* (3) *To prize, or esteem, as much.* (4) *To abridge, or shorten.* (1) Paucitatem pedum gravitatis suæ tarditate compensat, Cic. Orat. 64. (2) Compensabatur cum summis doloribus lætitia, Id. de Fin. 2, 30. (3) Tot tamen amissis te compensavimus unum, Ov. Epist. 3, 51. (4) Hæc pergam, quæ via longum compensat iter, Sen. Hippol. 84.

Compensor, āri, pass. *To be recompensed, or requited; to be made equal.* Labores compensantur gloria, Cic. de Orat. 3, 4. Vid. Compensio.

† Compercè [à comperco, quod ex con, & parco] Comperce. † Desine, omitte me attrectare, Forbear meddling with me; let me alone, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 137.

Compērendinatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A delay of the action, or pleading, until the third day following; an adjournment, or putting off a trial*, Cic. de Orat. 30. Sen. Epist. 97. = Condiectio, Coop. ex JCC.

‡ Compērendinātor, ōris, m. verb. *A protractor of suits*, Calv.

Compērendinātus, ūs, m. id. quod comperendinatio, Cic. Brut. c. 22. & Verr. 1, 9.

Compērendinātus, a, um, part. *Prolonged, adjourned*, Cic. Verr. 1, 7.

Compērendīno, āre, act. *Comperendinare est in diem perendinum, five tertium, differre; quando reus in tertiam diem rejiciebatur*, Gell. To delay, or prolong; to defer from day to day; to put off, or adjourn, till three days hence. ‡ Comperendinare reum, Cicer. Act. in Verr. 11. To adjourn his trial.

‡ Compērendīnus, a, um, adj. *Adjourned, deferred.* Dies comperendini, Macrobi. Sat. 1, 16. † Comperendinatus.

Compērio, ire, ri, ritum. act. [ex con, & pario] *To find out a thing, to discover it, to know for certain and by trial, to get good intelligence.* § Comperire aliquid testibus, Cic. pro Cluent. 68. certis indicibus, Liv. 24. per exploratores, ex captivis, Cæs. de amore, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 6.

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Sævis compescuit ignibus ignes, *Ov. Met.* 2, 313. sitim undâ, *Ibid.* 4, 102. (6) Putatoris officium est vites compescere, *Col.* 4, 17. (7) Compesce in illum injustè dicere, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 59.

Compescor, i. pass. *To be checked, or restrained.* Tempore Pænorum compescitur ira leonum, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 6, 5.

Compētens, tis. part. *Seeking, desiring, or aiming at.* Omnibus unum locum competentibus, *Just.* 13, 2.

Compētens, is. adj. ex part. *Competent, convenient, sufficient.* ¶ Competens iudex, *Ulp.* *The proper judge of it.* Competentes, *Suitors for one and the same thing, rivals.* *Id.* † Candidati, *Cic.*

Compētenter, adv. *Sufficiently, competently, duly.* Prud. *Perist.* 10, 118. & sup. competentissimè *Apul.* p. 510. † Convenienter, congruenter, *Cic.*

Compētentia, æ. f. *A proportion, or size; convenience, meetness, competency, fitness.* *Gell.* 14, 1. † Convenientia, conformatio, *Cic.*

Compētitiō, ōnis. f. verb. *Competition, rival ship; a canvassing, or sueing, for the same thing.* *Sidon.* Ep. 2, 9.

Compētitor, ōris. m. verb. *He that sues for the same thing that another doth, a competitor, a rival.* Cum competitor certamen honoris & dignitatis est, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 12.

Compētītrix, īcis. f. *A rival, feminine.* *Cic. pro Muræn.* 19.

Compēto, ēre, īvi, ītum, i. e. unâ peto. (1) *To ask, or sue, for the same thing that another doth; to stand for the same place, to be one's rival.* (2) *To agree, to be proper, meet, or convenient; to fall out.* (3) *To join, or meet even, one with another.* (4) *Also to be sound in any part of mind, or body; to be in good health.* (1) Unam speciosam duobus competentibus, *Aurel. Viē. de Vir.* Ill. 59, 2. (2) Si villæ situs ita competit, *Col.* 9, 5. (3) Præterquam ubi recti angulorum competunt ietus, *Plin. Nat. Hist.* 2, 16. (4) Dux segnis, & veluti captus animi, non linguâ, non auribus, competere, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 73, 2. ¶ Competit in eum actio, *An action lies against him, Quint.* 3, 4.

Compilatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Pillage, robbing, pillng and polling.* *Cic. Fam.* 2, 8.

Compilator, ōris. m. verb. *An extortioner, or robber.* *Vid. Calv. Lex.* † Spoliator.

Compilatus, a, um. part. *Robbed, pilld, pillaged, plundered.* *Non.*

Compilo, āre. act. [à con, & pilo, i. e. cogo, constipo; à πῖλω, idem; perperam à pilus, lege metri repugnante] (1) *To pile, or heap up; to bring together.* (2) *To steal and filch, to pillage, to plunder.* (1) *Vid. Scal. ad Fest.* (2) Ne me Crispini scriinia lippi Compilasse putes, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 120. Illic homo ædes compilavit, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 2, 6.

Compingo, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. [ex con, & pango] (1) *To compact, or put together.* (2) *To make, or frame, a thing of several pieces.* (3) *To thrust in.* (1) = Quid tam compactum & coagmentatum inveniri potest? *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 22. (2) Roboreis axibus solum compingere, *Col.* 6, 19. (3) = Tanquam in aliquod pistrinum detrudi & compingi videbam, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 11.

Compitalia, um. n. pl. *Feasts in cross streets and ways, celebrated the second day of January, in honour of their rural gods, who were hence called Lares, or Compitalitii.* Tu pridie compitalia memento, *Cic. Att.* 2, 3.

Compitalis, e. adj. ¶ Compitales lares, *Belonging to the cross-ways.* *Suet. Aug.* 31. Cato 5.

Compitalitia, ōrum. n. subst. sc. festa, id. quod compitalia, *Cic. Vid. & Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.

Compitalitius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the feasts called Compitalia.* ¶ Compitalitiæ ambulationes, *Processions on that festival.* *Cic. Attic.* 7, 7.

Compitum, i. n. [Viarum concursus, ubi multæ v.æ in unum competunt, i. e. cœunt, *Varr.*] *A cross-way, or street; a place where several ways meet, in which the country people came together to keep*

their wakes, and to perform their sacrifices, when they had made an end of their husbandry. Ad compitum Anagninum, *Liv.* 27, 4. Narrant in multa: compita secta vias, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 1, 18.

Complāceo, ēre, ui, & itus sum, itum. neut. *To please, or be well liked.* ¶ Postquam me amari dixi, complacita est tibi, *You liked her, Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 21. Hoc Deo complacitum est, *It so pleased God, Plaut. Rud.* 1, 3, 3.

Complācitus, a, um. part. *Well-pleasing, liked.* Dicit sibi complacitam ejus formam, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 25.

Complāco, āre. act. *To gain favour, to make court to.* = Patroni conciliare sibi & complacere iudices debent, *Tiro ap. Gell.* 7, 3.

Complānābilis, e. adj. *Easy to be made plain.* *Hyg.*

Complānātor, ōris. m. verb. *That makes even, smooth and plain.* *Catull. ap. Littl. Certè Apul.* p. 409.

Complānātus, a, um. part. *Made even, leveled with the ground, raised.* *Cic. pro Domo.* 38.

Complāno, āre. act. (1) *To make plain, level, or even.* (2) *To smooth, to finish.* (1) Id bene tabula, aut manibus, aut pedibus complanato, *Cato* 151. (2) Propè jam constituta opera cum complanarent, *Hirt. B. Al.* 63.

Complaudo, ēre, si, sum. *To clap hands for joy, or in sign of favour; to applaud.* Stantes complaudebant in re fictâ, *Cic. de Amicit.* 7. al. plaudabant. *Vid. Complodo.*

Complectendus, a, um. part. *To embrace.* Ad complectendum eum concurrat, *Curt.* 7, 7.

Complectens, tis. part. *Embracing.* *Cic. Acad.* 4, 36. Conjuges ac liberos suos animo complectentibus, *Just.* 12, 3.

Complector, i, xus sum. dep. [à con, & plector, i. e.necto] (1) *To embrace.* (2) *To comprise, comprehend, or contain.* (3) *To clasp and collar, or bug; to take hold of.* (4) *To describe, set forth, or utter, in words.* (5) *To compass, or encircle; to set as jewelers do.* (6) *To conceive, to comprehend.* (1) Mediam mulierem complectitur, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 106. (2) Omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 17. (3) Hostis hostem complectitur, *Luc.* 3, 694. (4) At contrâ oratorem celeriter complexi sumus, *Cic.* (5) Effigiemque meam fulvo complexus in auro, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 6, 7. (6) Deum cogitatione complecti non possumus, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 22. ¶ Arctâ familiaritate complecti aliquem, *To make him his confident, or bosom friend.* *Plin. Ep.* 3, 11. † Pass. *To be comprehended.* *Scæv.*

Complémentum, i. n. [à compleo] (1) *A filling up, or perfecting.* (2) *An accumulation, a complement, or completion.* (1) Reperias inania quædam verba quasi complementa numerorum, *Cic. de Orat.* 69. (2) Omnium accusationum complementum, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 38.

Complendus, a, um. part. *To fill, or be filled, up.* Ad fossas complendas, *Hirt. B. Hjp.* 16.

Complens, tis. part. *Filling up.* Partu complentes æquora pisces, *Manil.* 2, 237.

Compleo, ēre, vi, tum. act. [ex con, & pleo, inusitat.] (1) *To fill up to the top.* (2) *To recruit.* (3) *To finish, or end, a thing.* (4) *To supply the place of.* (5) *To fulfill, to make up, to accomplish, to perform.* (1) Castra oppugnant, fossas complent, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 39. *Conf. Liv.* 3, 60. & *Met.* Parasitus complevit me flagitii, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 5, 3. (2) Complere legionem per manipulos, *Sil.* (3) Complere paginam volui, *Cic. Att.* 13, 34. (4) Tres potuit complere duces, *Claud. Bell. Get.* 143. (5) Complere promissum, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 49. ¶ Complevit annos centum, *He is completely a hundred years old, Cic.*

Compleor, ēri. pass. (1) *To be filled, &c.* (2) *To be perfected.* (1) Annuus exactis completur mensibus orbis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 46. (2) = Compleri atque ad exitum perducî potest, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 56.

Complētōrium, i. n. ¶ Hora completorii, *The compline, or midnight devotions.* *Aug.*

Complētus, a, um. part. *Complete, full, accomplished, finished, or ended.* = Perfectus, completusque verborum ambitus, *Cic. in Orat.* 50.

Complexio, ōnis. f. verb. [à complector] (1) *A comprehension, or comprisal.* (2) *A compass, a period, or full sentence.* (3) *Also the conclusion of a syllogism, or argument.* (4) *A dilemma.* (5) *A grammatical figure, when two syllables are contracted into one.* (1) Brevis complexio totius negotii, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 26. (2) Longissima est complexio verborum, quæ volvi uno spiritu potest, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 47. (3) Conficitur complexio ex omni argumentatione, *Id. de Inv.* 1, 37. (4) Complexio est, in quâ utrum concesseris reprehenditur, sic: Si improbus est, cur uteris? sin probus, cur accusas? *Id. de Inv.* 1, 29. (5) ut, Cùm te flagranti dejectum lumine Phæton, *Quint. Inst. Or.* 1, 5.

Complexus, a, um. part. act. & pass. (1) Act. *Embracing, containing.* (2) Pass. *Embraced, contained, comprised.* (1) Complexus cum Alcmenâ cubat, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 134. (2) Ut uno maficio scelera omnia complexa esse videantur, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 13.

Complexus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *An embrace, affection, and love; a caress.* (2) *A space, or compass.* (3) *Comprehension, or an enumeration of circumstances.* (1) Complexus, & osculatio, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 20. (2) Continet omnia Complexu suo mundus, *Id. Nat. D.* 22. (3) Citra complexum personarum, temporum, causarum, *Quint.* 5, 8.

Complicandus, a, um. part. *To fold, or be folded, up.* *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 80.

Complicatus, a, um. part. *Folded up, or wrapped together.* *Cic. Off.* 3, 19.

Complico, āre, ui, & avi, itum, & atum. act. *To fold up, or wrap together.* Dum hanc tibi, quam trahis rudentem complico, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 1. Cùm complicarem hanc epistolam, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 1, 5.

Complōdo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex con, & plaudo] *To strike, or clap, together.* Complodere manus scenicum est, *Quint.* 11, 3. *Vid. Vall.* 5, 9.

Complōratiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A lamenting, weeping, or wailing, together.* = Comploratio sui patrisque, *Liv.* 2, 40. mulierum, *Id.* 3, 47.

Complōrātus, a, um. part. *Bevailed, lamented, given up for lost.* Comploratis omnibus pariter vis mortuisque, *Liv.* 5, 39.

Complōrātus, ūs. m. verb. *A mourning, or lamentation.* *Liv.* 22, 55.

Complōro, āre. act. *To bevail, or weep, together; to make lamentation.* *Cic. pro Domo.* 37.

Complōsus, a, um. part. *Striken, or claped, together.* *Sen. de Irâ.* 1, 1. Comploras tenuisse manus, *Luc.* 2, 292.

Complures, ium. pl. c. g. & hæc complura & compluria, n. posit. gradus, non compar. ut ait *Gell.* Many, a great many, a great company, *Cic.* & complures alii ap. script. classic.

Compluries, adv. *Oftentimes, full often, many a time.* *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 3, 65.

Complufcūli, ōrum. dim. Many. ¶ Dies complufculos, *For a good many days together.* *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 102.

Compluviātus, a, um. adj. *Fashioned like a gutter.* ¶ Compluviata vinea, dicta à cavis ædium compluviis, *A vine growing in breadth, and borne up with four stakes, like a penthouse.* *Plin.* 17, 21.

Compluvium, i. n. *A penthouse, or eaves, by which the water slides; a gutter, receiving the rain of divers roofs.* *Col.* 4, 24.

Compluvius, a, um. adj. *That whereinto rain falls.* *Varr.* 1, 13.

Compondēro, āre. *To weigh, poize, or balance.* *Apul. Trismeg.* p. 89. † Pondero.

Componendus, a, um. part. *To compose, or be composed up.* Componendis patrum actis delectus à Cæsare, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 4, 1. Ad ea, quæ defectio- ne turbata erant, componenda processit, *Curt.* 7, 38. Mentem ipsam componendam, *Cels.* 3, 18. Cùm in Syriam ad componendum orientis statum venisset, *Just.* 42, 5.

Componens, tis. part. *Composing, putting together, joining, closing, comparing.* *Virg. Æn.* 8, 486. Iliaca componentes tempora, *Paterc.* 1, 3.

Com-

Compōno, ēre, fui, itum. aēt. [ex con & po-
no] (1) To put, or lay, together. (2) To make,
or frame. (3) To set, or place. (4) To set in or-
der, to marshal. (5) To adorn, to trim. (6) To
join close together. (7) Met. To appease, compose,
or quiet; to settle. (8) To finish, or make an end
of. (9) To compose, write, or make any work, as
a History, Poem, &c. (10) To adjust, or take order
about. (11) To counterfeit, or devise. (12) To
build. (13) To bury, or interr. (14) To close,
or shut, up. (15) To reconcile, accord, or agree.
(16) To encounter, or attack. (17) To confront.
(18) To compare, or liken. (19) To dispose, or
methodize; to construe. (1) I ergo intrō, & com-
pone quæ tecum simul ferantur, *Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 5.* (2) Pocula, de facili composuitque luto, *Ti-
bull. 1, 1, 40.* (3) Se regina composuit spondā,
Virg. Æn. 1, 702. (4) Aciem per cuneos com-
ponere, *Tac. Germ. 6.* (5) Crines componere,
Virg. Geor. 4, 417. (6) Labra labellis compono,
Lucil. Sat. 8. (7) Prius quam animos nostros ra-
tio componat, *Cic.* (8) Gaudens componi fœdere
bellum, *Id.* (9) = § Componere & describere jura
pōpolorum, *Id. de Legg. 1, 5.* historiam, *Plin.
Ep. 5, 8.* carmina, *Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 63.* commen-
tariū, *Cic. literas, Liv. formas judiciorum &
stipulationum, Cic.* (10) Componere hoc de argen-
to, de cæteris ego videro, *Id.* (11) Non bene
mendacis composuit ore, *Tibull. 3, 7, 3.* (12)
Quam tutā possis urbem componere terrā, *Virg.
Æn. 3, 387.* (13) T. Junium Crispina filia
composuit, *Tac. Hist. 1, 47.* (14) Diem clauso
componet vesper Olympo, *Virg. Æn. 1, 378.*
(15) Inter vos sic hæc potius cum bonā ut com-
ponantur gratiā, *Ter. Phor. 4, 3, 17.* (16) Ibo
alacer, solusque manus componere monstro Suffi-
ciam, *Sil. 6, 247.* (17) Accita Epicharis & cum
indice composita nullis testibus facile confutavit,
Tac. Ann. 15, 51. (18) Parvis componere ma-
gna solebam, *Virg. Ecl. 1, 24.* (19) = Compo-
nere & construere verba, *Cic. de Orat.* ¶ Compo-
nere pretio, to redeem, *Sall. Societatem cum ali-
quo, to keep company, Id. fallacias, to trepan, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 5, 29.*

Compōnor, i, sītus, pass. To be put, or laid to-
gether; to be composed, &c. to be buried, *Ov. d. Met. 4, 157.* To be confronted, *Tac. Ann. 15, 51.* *Vid. Compono.*

Comportandus, a, um, part. To carry, or be car-
ried, together. Ad aggerem celsitibus comportan-
dis, *Cæs. B. G. 3, 25.*

Comportatio, ōnis, f. verb. A carrying, a car-
riage. Cū habuerint ad mœnia comportationes
expeditas, *Vitruv. 1, 5.*

Comportatus, a, um, part. Carried together,
Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 50.

¶ Comportionalis, e, adj. Which is in the posses-
sion of divers men, *Hyg.*

Comporto, āre, aēt. To carry together to some
place, to convey, *Cic. pro Domo 21.*

Comportor, āri, pass. To be carried together,
Cic. ad Att. 5, 18.

Compos, ōtis, c. g. etiam n. g. ut voto com-
pote, *Sen.* Qui alicujus rei potis est. [ex con, &
pos, i. e. potis] (1) That hath obtained his de-
sire, or purpose. (2) A partaker. (3) Also con-
taining himself, in one's right senses. (1) § Com-
pos mentis, *Cic. Att. 2, 38.* sui, *Cels. 5.* animi,
Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12. animo, *Sall. patriæ, scien-
tiæ, Cic.* (2) = Compos, & particeps rerum
sempiternarum animus, *Id. de Univ.* (3) § Vix
præ gaudio compotes, *Liv.* ¶ Impos. Sui
compotes, *Cels. 5, 26.* Compos prædæ, *Liv. 3, 70.*

Compōitē, adv. In order, orderly, handsomely,
Cic. iūs, comp. = Compositē, & aptē dicere,
Cic. Or. 71. ¶ Compositiūs cuncta quam festi-
nantius, agere, *Tac. Ann. 15, 3.*

Compōitio, ōnis, f. verb. [à compono] (1) A
composition, confectio, or mingling. (2) A com-
posing, or digesting; a composition. (3) A con-
tinuance, or disposal. (4) A composition, or agree-
ment. (5) A matching, or pairing, together. (1)
Compositio unguentorum, *Cic. N. D. 2, 58.* (2)
Juris pontificalis compositio, *Id. de Legg. 2, 22.*
(3) = Ordo, & compositio rerum, *Id. Off. 1, 40.*

item membrorum, verborum, sonorum, &c. *Id.*
(4) = Pacis, concordia, compositionis, auctor
esse non destitit, *Id. Philipp. 2, 10.* (5) Ut mihi
gladiatorum compositiones mitteres, *Id. Fam. 2, 8.*

Compōitō, abf. & de, vel ex, composito. Of
purpose, for the nonce, of set purpose, for design.
Compositō est factum, quo modo hanc amans ha-
bere posset, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 30.* Ex composito
orta vis, *Liv. 1, 9.* Clarissimis viris ex composito
præparatis ad petendum, *Id. 5, 14.*

Compōitor, ōris, m. verb. He that sets, joins,
or puts things together; a maker, or composer; a
compositor. Compositor, inventor, actor, *Cic. O-
rat. 19.* Plus sibi permisit compositore suo, *Ov.
Tr. 2, 356.* ¶ Compositores gemmarum, *Feruelers,*
or lapidaries, *Lex. ex Plin.*

Compōitūra, æ, f. A joining, or putting, toge-
ther; a setting in order, *Lucr. 4, 328.*

Compōitus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp.
simus, sup. [à componor] (1) Fitted, set to-
gether. (2) Set in good order, set in array, fashioned.
(3) Ready, disposed, prepared. (4) Eloquent, fine.
(5) Confronted. (6) Settled, appointed, or agreed
upon. (7) Trimmed, adorned. (8) Still, calm, quiet.
(9) False, feigned, contrived. (10) Ransomed,
bought off at a price. (11) Agreed upon. (12)
Composed, made, fitted, set together. (13) Matched.
(1) = Compositum, compactum, & coagmenta-
tum, *Cic. de Fin. 3, 22.* (2) Numero compositi
in turmas, *Virg. Æn. 11, 599.* ¶ Acrior quam
compositior pugna fuit, *Liv.* (3) Agmine in
omnes casus composito, *Id.* (4) Non sunt com-
posita mea verba, parvi id facio, *Sall. B. J. 89.*
= Compositissimæ & clarissimæ literulæ, *Cic. Att. 6, ult.* (5) *Vid. compono, N.º. 17.* (6) Lenes su-
surri Composita repetantur horā, *Hor. Od. 1, 9, 20.* (7) Compositis spiravit crinibus aura, *Virg.
Geor. 4, 417.* (8) Mare compositum, *Ov. Met. 8, 857.* Mens composita, *Sen.* (9) Falsi, ac
festinantes, vultoque composito, *Tac. Ann. 1, 7.*
Composita fabula, *Liv. 3, 10.* (10) Pretio com-
positi, *Tac.* (11) Ut domi compositum cum
Martio fuerat, *Liv. 2, 37.* (12) Poëma crasse
& illepidè compositum, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 76.* (13)
Non compositus melius cum Bitho Bacchius, *Id. Sat. 1, 720.*

Compōitus, pro compositus, per sync. Settled,
reposed, *Virg. Æn. 1, 253.*

Compōitatio, ōnis, f. verb. A banqueting, or
drinking, one with another; a drinking match, a
club. = Convivium nominantur, melius quam
Græci, qui hoc idem tum comotationem,
tum concanationem vocant, *Cic. de Sen. 13.* sub
fin.

¶ Compōitire, To make one master of a thing,
Apul. p. 830. ¶ Compotem facere.

¶ Compōto, āre. To drink, or banquet, together.
Quicquid habet auct. pendet à derivatis.

Compōtor, ōris, m. One that drinks with ano-
ther, a pot companion, a good fellow, *Cic. Phil. 2, 17.*

Compōtrix, icis, f. A drinking gossip, *Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 5.*

¶ Comprandeo, ēre. Unā prandeo. To dine to-
gether, *Firm.* hinc tamen

Compransor, ōris, m. verb. He that dines with
another, *Cic. Philip. 2, 39.*

Comprēcatio, ōnis, f. verb. A supplication, a
solemn praying, *Liv. 39, 15.*

Comprēcōr, ātus sum, dep. To pray, to beseech.
Deos comprēcōre, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 66.*

Comprēhendendus, a, um, part. To apprehend,
or be apprehended; to be wrapped in. Ii ad alios
conjuratos comprēhendendos distributi sunt, *Curt. 6, 25.* Lanā id comprēhendendum, *Cels. 6, 9.*

Comprēhendo, ēre, di, sum, aēt. [ex con, &
prehendo] (1) To take, or lay, hold of a thing;
to catch. (2) To apprehend, or seize. (3) To com-
prehend, or contain; to comprise. (4) To compre-
hend, understand, or perceive. (5) To find out. (6)
To bind, or join. (7) To take root, to conceive, or
be with child. (8) To embrace, or favour. (1)
Comprēhendet forfex hostem, *Cels. 12, 7.* (2) ¶
Quod tam capitalem hostem non comprēhēde-
rim potius, quam emiserim, *Cic. Cat. 2, 2.* (3)

Verbis luculentioribus & pluribus rem eandem
comprēhenderat, *Id. ad Att. 12, 21.* (4) Ani-
mis & cogitatione comprēhendere, *Id. pro Flacc. 22.* (5) Adulterium alicujus comprēhendere,
Id. pro Milone. (6) Naves vinculo illigatas
comprēhendit, *Liv.* (7) Ita quod posueris, ci-
tò comprēhendet, *Col.* Si mulier non com-
prēhendit, *Cels. 5, 21.* (8) § Amicitia alicquem
comprēhendere, *Cic.* = Comprēctor, percipio,
Id.

Comprēhendor, i, sus, pass. To be laid hold of,
&c. *Cic.*

¶ Comprēhensē, adv. Summarily, in few words.

¶ Comprēhensē loqui, To speak briefly, or in few
words, *Cic. de Fin. 2.* sed non dissimul. in mel.
lib. legi comprēhensē.

Comprēhensibilis, e, adj. That may be comprē-
hended, or understood; comprēhensible, *Cic. Acad. 1, 11.*

Comprēhensio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) The laying
hold of a person, the seizure of him. (2) Met.
The understanding of a thing, comprēhension, com-
prisal, compass. (3) A period, or sentence; a dis-
covery. (1) Comprēhensio fontium, *Cic. Phil. 2, 8.* (2) = Perceptio, & comprēhensio, *Id. Acad. 4, 32.* (3) = Comprēhensio & ambitus ille ver-
borum (si sic periodum appellari placet) *Id. de Clar. Orat. 44.*

Comprēhensus, a, um, part. (1) Caught at.
(2) Apprehended, laid hold of. (3) Met. Per-
ceived, understood, compassed. (4) Comprēhended,
concluded. (1) Comprēnsa manus effugit imago,
Virg. Æn. 2, 793. (2) = Captum & comprē-
hensum alicquem tenere, *Cic. Cat. 3, 7.* (3) =
Quum ita oportet, nihil haberet comprēhensi,
percepti, cogniti, constituti, *Id.* (4) = Officia
domestica conclusa, & comprēhensa, *Id.*

¶ Comprēndo, ēre, di, sum, aēt. pro comprē-
hendo per sync. To catch at, to comprēhend, &c.
Virg. Æn. 6, 626.

¶ Comprēnsē, adv. iūs, comp. Briefly, compact-
ly, in few words, closely. Comprēnsiūs, ¶ La-
tius loquuntur rhetores, dialectici autem comprē-
siūs, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 6.* *Vid. Comprēhensē.*

Comprēcissio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) A squeezing to-
gether. (2) A close embrace. (3) A brief com-
préhension. (1) Aurum comprēcissione coactum,
intra purum invenitur, *Vitruv. 7, 8.* (2) Com-
prēcissiones arctæ amantum, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 64.* (3) Comprēcissiones rerum breves, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 7.*

Comprēcissuncula, æ, f. A gentle squeezing, or
crushing, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 66.*

Comprēcissor, ōris, m. A deflowerer, or ravisher,
of maids; one that lies with a woman, *Plaut. Aul. Arg. 2, 7.*

Comprēcissurus, a, um, part. About to crush,
or stop. Tumultum comprēcissurus, *Tac. Hist. 4, 16, 1.*

Comprēcissus, a, um, part. or, comp. (1) Crush-
ed, thrust, pressed close, held hard together, squeez-
ed. (2) Kept close under. (3) Shut close, cinched,
closed, stayed, repressed. (4) Ravished, deflowered.
(5) Stopped. (6) Coarse. (7) Narrow. (1) =
Comprēcissus atque illisus, *Cic. de Har. Resp. 25.*
(2) Manu comprēcissa cæsaries, *Luc. 8, 681.* (3)
Comprēcissi oculi, *Col. 6, 9.* ¶ Comprēcissā palmā,
aut porrectā serire, *Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 63.* ¶ An-
nona comprēcissa, Corn boarded up to make it dearer,
Liv. 38. Comprēcissis manibus federe, To sit still and
do nothing, *Id. 7, 13.* (4) Comprēcissa virgo, *Plaut. Truc. Arg. 9.* (5) = Natura vitiosa edomita, & com-
prēcissa, doctrinā, *Cic. de Fato.* (6) ¶ Quid com-
prēcissum corpus resolvat, quid solutum teneat, *Cels. in præf.* (7) Comprēcissioris oris was, *Id. 2, 11.*

Comprēcissu, abf. m. verb. [à comprimor] A
pressing close, a keeping in, a deflowering, a ra-
vishing, a lying with a woman. Virgo ex eo
comprēcissu grvida facta est, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 29.*

Comprēmendus, a, um, part. To be curbed, stop-
ped, or repressed. Comprēmendī tumultus erant,
Liv. 26, 10. Alvus comprēmendenda est, *Cels. 1, 10.*
Ad quod bellum comprēmendum Pausanias rex
mittitur, *Just. 5, 10.*

Comprimens, tis. part. Binding, &c. Cels. 4. 16.

Comprimō, ēre, essi, effum. act. [ex con, & premo] (1) To press together. (2) To keep close. (3) To asperse, or make coarse. (4) To hold in, or keep close. (5) To ravish, or despoil. (6) Met. To appease, stop, stay, flint, repress, or keep under. (1) Comprimere dentes, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 1, 21. (2) Comprimit rosa florem suum, Plin. 12, 11. (3) Si compresserit aliquem morbus, aut fuderit, Cels. in præfat. (4) Animam compressi, aurem admovi, Ter. Phor. 5, 6, 29. (5) Compressit eam de summo adolescens loco, Plaut. Aul. prol. 28. (6) Illius cupiditatem comprimam, atque restringas, Cic. in Pison. 25. Voce manumque Murrura compressit, Ov. Met. 1. 206. = Restinguo, sedo, Cic.

Comprīmor, i, effus. pass. To be stayed, or appeased, &c. Cic.

Comprōbatio, ōnis. f. verb. The approving, commending, or allowing, of a thing; an approbation. Comprōbatio honestatis, Cic. de Fin. 5, 22. Offensio, Id.

Comprōbator, ōris. m. verb. An approver, or allower, Cic. de Inv. 1, 28.

Comprōbatus, a, um. part. Proved, made out, Cic. pro Cael. 24.

Comprōbo, āre. act. (1) To approve, commend, allow, or pass. (2) To make good, to verify. (1) = Laudare aliquid & comprobare, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 24. (2) Matris somnium filii crudelitas comprobavit, Id. de Div. 1, 23.

Comprōbor, āri. pass. To be approved. Iudicium senatus a te comprobabatur, Plin. Pan. 71.

Comprōmissarius, a, um. adj. Belonging to compromising. Comprōmissarius iudex, An arbiter, or umpire, Calist. JCC. † Arbiter.

Comprōmissum, i. n. A bond, or engagement, whereby two parties oblige themselves to stand to the arbitration, or award of the umpire, Cic. pro Rosc. 4. Fam. 12, 30.

Comprōmitto, ēre, si, sum. act. To put to arbitration, to give bond to stand to an award, to consent to a reference, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 15.

* Comprōptē, unde ius. adv. Neatly. Eaque omnia distinctius, numeratiusque, ac comptius fortasse dici potuerunt, Gell. 7, 3.

* Comptus, a, um. part. [à como] (1) Combed, (2) Met. Decked, trimmed, made spruce, neat, fine. (1) Non comptæ mansere comæ, Virg. Aen. 6, 48. (2) Comptum mittere oportet opus, Tibull. 3, 1, 14.

* Comptus, ūs. m. verb. [à como] A trimming, or decking; attire. Virgineos comptus, Women's dress, Lucr. 1, 88.

Compugnans, tis. part. Fighting together. Clamantes compugnantesque illos reliqui, Fighting and quarrelling together, Gell. 14, 5.

Compulsio, ōnis. f. Compulsion, constraint, force, Digest. † Vis.

Compulso, āre. freq. [à compello] To beat and strike against, Col. 1, 5.

Compulsor, āri. pass. To be dashed, or beaten, spon. Aqua compulsatur, Col. 1, 5.

Compulsor, ōris. m. verb. [à compello] One that drives. Compulsor bovis, Pall. 7, 2. † Agitator.

Compulsus, a, um. part. [à compellor] Driven, forced, compelled, constrained. Rex ipse necto compulsus eodem, Virg. Aen. 1, 579. Compulsi in castra, Liv. 3, 5.

Compunctio, ōnis. f. verb. [à compungo] A pricking, a stitch, or pricking pain; compunction, Plin. 21, 19.

Compunctus, a, um. part. Marked, spotted, pricked, bound, Cic. Offic. 2, 7.

Compungendus, a, um. To be pricked. Postero die acu compungendum, Cels. 6, 18.

Compungo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) To prick, (2) To offend, or dazzle. (3) Met. To sting, to vex, or torment. (1) Cavendum ne aculeis urticae compungantur, Col. 8, 14. (2) Colores qui compungunt oculos, Lucr. 2, 420. (3) Ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 38.

Compungor, i, ctus. pass. To be pricked, or stung, Col. 8, 14.

Compurgo, āre. act. To purify, or clear. Vili- sum compurgat nasturtium, clears the sight, Plin. 20, 13. Rarò occ.

Computabilis, e, adj. Accountable; that may be counted, reckoned, or numbered, Plin. 16, 8.

Computans, tis. part. Counting, reckoning. Digitis computans, Plin. 34, 8.

Computatio, ōnis. f. verb. An account, or reckoning; a computation, or casting up, Plin. 9, 35.

Computator, ōris. m. A computer, or reckoner, Sen. Ep. 87.

Computo, āre. act. (1) To prune, cut off, or lop boughs. (2) To deem, or think; to count, or reckon. (3) To cast up an account, to score. (1) Rarò in primâ sign. (2) In summâ, computabam, si munere hocungerer, &c. Plin. Ep. 3, 4.

(3) Dextera digitis rationem computat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 49.

Computor, āri. pass. To be counted, or cast up, Plin. 18, 6.

Computresco, ēre, ui. incept. To putrify, or wax rotten, Col. 12, 25.

Computus, i. m. An account, or reckoning, Firm. † Computatio.

Con & cum idem significant: sed cum ferè separata, con composita est præpositio, & significat simul, ut conjungo; interdum contrâ, ut contendo; interdum valde, ut concrepo. Ante vocalem vel b amittit suum n; ut coalesco, cohibeo: ante labialem migrat in m; ut comburo, comparo, comminuo: ante l & m in similem, ut colligo, commeo: ante cæteras manet.

Conāmen, īnis. n. verb. [à conor] An endeavour, an attempt, an essay, an effort, Ovid. Metam. 15, 224.

Conāmentum, i. n. That which helpeth in doing. Conamentum ligneum, A lever, Plin. 19, 2.

Conandus, a, um. part. To attempt, or enterprise. Naustus aditus ad ea conanda, Cæs. B. C. 1, 31.

Conans, tis. part. Endeavouring. Conantes tranare Visurgim, Tac. Ann. 2, 17, 6.

Conātus, a, um. part. [à conor] Endeavouring, or forcing himself, to do something, Ov. Ep. 4, 7.

Conātus, ūs. m. verb. [à conor] An endeavour, attempt, or enterprise. = Cujus ego non factum solum, sed inceptum conatumve contra patriam deprehendero, Cic. Cat. 2, 12.

Concāco, āre. act. To defile with ordure, to bespilt, Phædr. 4, 17, 11.

Concædes, ium. pl. f. The lopings of trees, shreds, or bawins; barricadoes of trees cut down to keep off the enemy's horse, Tac. 1, 50.

Concænatio. Vid. Concænatio.

Concālēfācio, ēre, fēci, actum. To warm, to chafe, to heat, Cic. de Orat. 2, 78.

† Concālēfāciuntur, condonandum est Vit. 4, 7, pro † concalēfiunt.

† Concālēfāctio, ōnis. f. verb. A warming, or heating, Lex. ex Plaut.

Concālēfāctōrius, a, um. adj. That heateth, or maketh warm; hot in operation, Plin. Hist. 21, 83.

Concālēfāctus, a, um. part. Heated, warmed, chafed, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18.

Concālēfio, ēri, factus sum. neutro pass. To be heated, to grow hot, or warm, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

Concālēfācio, ēre, fēci. act. To beat, to make hot, or warm, Cic. de Orat. 2, 78.

Concalleo, ēre. neut. [à callus] To grow brawny, or hard, as the hands, or feet, with labour. Met. To be beaten and practised in a thing. Animus usu concalluit, Cic. N. D. 3, 10.

† Concālo, āre. To call together, Enn. † Convoco.

Concāmērandus, a, um. part. To be arched, or vaulted, Vitruv. 3, 3.

Concāmērātio, ōnis. f. verb. An arch, or vault; a ceiling of chambers; a walk, or arbour, in a garden, arched over, Vitruv. 2, 4.

Concāmērātus, a, um. part. Vaulted, arched. In abditum & concameratum locum se reciperet, Suet. Aug. 90.

Concāmēro, āre. act. To vault, or ciel; to arch over, Plin. Hist. 34, 42.

Concāmēror, āri. pass. To be arched, Plin. Hist. 11, 28.

Concandeo, ēre. To be warm, or hot. Nunquam sutilibus concanduit ignibus æther, Manil. 1, 874. Bentl. autem leg. excanduit.

Concastigo, āre. act. To chastise, or punish, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 94.

Concātēnātus, a, um. part. Chained, or linked, together, Min. Felix. Oct. 125. † Catenatus.

Concāvitas, ātis. f. A hollowness, or bowing; a concavity. † Cavatio.

Concāvo, āre. act. To make hollow, to bend, or bow, Ov. Met. 2, 195.

Concāvus, a, um. adj. Hollow, or concave. Speluncarum concavas altitudines, Hollow, bowed, crooked, Cic. Concava, pro fossis, Dikes, or ditches, Claud. Hon. Conf. 3, 47. Concava æra, Bells, Ov. Met. 4, 30. † Convexus.

Concēdendus, a, um. part. To be granted. Cæsar concedendum non putabat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 7.

Concēdens, tis. part. (1) Making room. (2) Yielding, granting. (1) Rus habitatum abii concedens vobis, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 27. (2) Concedens nemini, Cic. De cat. vid. Concedo.

Concēditur, imperf. Cic. de Amic. 14. Concessum est, Sil. 11, 259. It is granted, allowed, or agreed to.

Concedo, ēre, si, sum. act. (1) To depart, retire, or withdraw. (2) To give place to. (3) To grant, or allow; to permit, or suffer; to consent, or give way. (4) To submit, to yield to. (5) To grant, or own; to consent. (6) To pardon. (7) Per Euphem. To die, to debase. (8) To abate. (1) = Concedite, atque abscedite omnes; de viâ decedite, Plaut. Amph. 3, 4, 1. § Concede ad dextram, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 12. aliquo, Id. ab oculis, Id. ex ædibus, Id. in loca altiora, Liv. 4. (2) Neque nox quoquam concedit die, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 120. (3) = Date hoc, & concedite pudori meo, Cic. (4) Magnitudini medicinæ magnitudo doloris concedit, Id. (5) Præstat tamen ingenio alius alium; concedo, Quint. § Consules neque concedebant, neque valde repugnabant, Cic. Cùm M. Marcellum S. P. Q. R. concessisti, Id. (6) Si tibi cui iustius videtur, irasci posse concesserit, Id. (7) Ut quodcumque concessero, cum laude, &c. Tac. Ann. 4, 38. § concedere vitâ, Id. Ann. 13, 45. fato, Plin. (8) Partem octavam pretii, quo quis emerat, concessi, Id. Ep. 8, 2. § Concedite in sententiam alterius, to come into his measures, Liv. 32, 36. falsum, to suppose it to be untrue, Lucr. alicui artem aliquam, to allow him the pre-eminence therein, Cic. Off. 1, 1.

Concedor, i, sius. pass. To be permitted, allowed, pardoned, &c. Cic.

Concelebro, āre. act. (1) To celebrate, to solemnize, to keep solemn, as a feast, banquet, funeral, &c. (2) To people, or stock, a country. (3) To frequent, or resort to. (4) To extoll, set forth, or make renowned. (1) § Ludos concelebrare, Liv. 1, 2, 32. natalem funus, Id. spectaculum magno apparatu, Id. 1, 9. convivia, Cic. de Pet. Conf. 11. (2) Quæ terras frugiferentes concelebras, Lucr. 1, 4. ad Venerem. (3) Plateam Hymenæo concelebrare, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 2. (4) Famâ, ac literis, victoriam ejus diei concelebrant, Cæs. B. C. 3, 72.

Concelebror, āri. pass. To be solemnized, as a holy day, funeral, &c. Militaribus studiis funus illud concelebratur, Liv. 8, 7.

Concēlo, āre. act. To keep close, to hide, to conceal, Gell. 11, 9. † Celo.

Concentio, ōnis. f. verb. [à concino] A concert of voices; an accord in music, a singing in tune, harmony, melody, Cic. pro Sext. 65. Rarò occ.

Concentricus, a, um. adj. Having the same centre, Voc. Astronom.

Concenturio, āre. [à centuriis] To take the votes in the centuries. Met. To call over, to call together, to recollect. Concenturio in corde lycophantias, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 159.

Concentus, ūs. m. verb. [à concino] (1) A concert of music, a singing in tune. (2) Agreement, concord.

concord. (3) *The chirping, or melody, of birds.* (1) *Sonorum concentus est, Cic. Offic. 1, 14.* (2) *Omnium doctrinarum consensus, concentusque, Id. de Orat. 3, 6.* (3) *Volucres aëra mulcent concentibus, Ovid. Fast. 1, 155.*

Conceptaculum, i. n. A receptacle, a receiver, a hollow thing apt to hold and receive. Superbia alicubi conceptaculum, Plin. 11, 37.

Conceptio, ōnis. f. verb. [à concipio] (1) The conception of a female; a conceiving, or breeding. (2) The wording, writing, or drawing up, of bills, &c. (3) || A grammatical scheme so called. (1) Chrysippus, & conceptionibus putat conferre multum, Plin. 22, 22. Conceptio mulæ, Cic. de Div. 2, 22. Terra cælestium imbrum conceptionibus infeminatur, Virg. Præf. 8. Mundus est omnium rerum conceptio summa, Id. 9, 4. (2) In jure conceptio privatorum judiciorum constituitur, Cic. de Inv. 2, 19. Conceptio formularum, Plaut. JC. (3) Prisc.

|| Conceptivæ feriæ. Moveable feasts, as Easter, &c. are with us. Macrob. Sat. 1, 16. X Feriæ statæ, seu stativæ.

Conceptus, a, um. part. [à concipior] (1) Conceived, engendered, begotten, bred. (2) Met. Caused, occasioned. (3) Thought of, conceived, hatched. (4) Also worded in form, or set down in writing. (1) Tria lustra puer furto conceptus agebat, Ov. Fast. 2, 183. (2) Concepta æstu pestis, Col. 7, 5. (3) = Justitium istud conceptum, ac meditatum est, Cic. de Har. Resp. 26. (4) Dixit se scire illum verbis conceptis pejerasse, Val. Max. 4, 1, 10. Conceptæ feriæ, Varr. L. L. 5, 3. conceptissimus, Petron. 74. X Statæ. Conceptissimique juravit verbis, Id. c. 113.

Conceptus, ūs. m. verb. (1) Conception, or the act of conceiving; breeding. (2) The thing conceived, the fetus in the womb. || Conceptum facere, to conceive with young. (3) || A conceit, a fancy, a notion, an idea. (1) = Ex hominum pecudumve conceptu, & fatu, Cic. Div. 1, 42. (2) Conceptus infaustæ bovis implet parentem, Sen. (3) Ap. Phil. † Cogitationes, fensa, notiones, Cicero vocat. || Flagrante triclinio ex conceptu camini, By the chimney's taking fire, Suet. Vitell. 8. Conceptus aquarum inertium vastos, Great ponds, meers, or sloughs, Sen. N. Q. 5, 15.

|| Concerno, ēre, crēvi, crētum. (1) || To sift, or mix. (2) To see clearly, to perceive plainly. (3) To concern. (1) Aug. 5. Conf. c. 10. (2) Ex glossis pendet. Concerno συνθεωρῶ. (3) Hæc notio planè barbara.

Concerpo, ēre, psi, ptum. aët. [ex con & carpo] To pull in pieces, to rend, to tear. Tu eas epistolas concerpo, Cic. ad Att. 10, 12. Conf. Eund. Fam. 8, 6. & Liv. 38, 55.

Concerpor, i, ptus. pass. To be torn in pieces, Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

Concerptus, a, um. part. Rent, torn in pieces, pulled in rags, or jags. Concepta lana, Plin. Hist. 29, 10, caro recens, Ibid. 26.

Concertans, tis. part. Contending, striving. Pluribus de regno concertantibus, Suet. Aug. 21.

Concertatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) Contention, dispute, jaring, wrangling. (2) A difference, or opposition. (1) Studio concertationis modò ait hoc, modò illud, Cic. de Div. 1, 30. (2) Concertationes sententiarum, nullo idem censente, Plin. 29, 1.

Concertativus, a, um. adj. Contentious, quarrelsome, peaching one another, recriminating, Quint. 7, 3.

Concertator, ōris. m. A striver with, a rival, Tac. 14, 29, 3.

Concertatorius, a, um. adj. Belonging to pleading in suits and trials at law; controversial. = Hoc forense concertatorium judiciale non tractavit genus, Cic. de Thucydide loq. Cl. Or. 83.

Concertatus, a, um. part. Debated; or contended for, Cic. Part. 28.

Concerto, āre. neut. (1) To strive together, to quarrel, to bicker, to squabble, to debate, to chide, or brawl. (2) To strive for victory, to play a prize. (1) Concertare cum inimico, configere cum hoste, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 10. (2) § Is Hercules,

quem concertasse cum Apolline de tripode acceptum, Id. de N. D. 3, 16.

Concessatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à concessio] A licting; leaving off, stopping, or staying, by the way, Col. 11, 1. Haud scio an alibi.

Concessio, ōnis. f. verb. [à concedo] Sufferance, permission; a grant, leave, or licence; a concession, Cic. Attic. 3, 24.

Concessio, āre. To cease, or leave off; to be idle, or out of employ, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 9. R. occ.

Concessum, i. n. A thing granted, or permitted; a grant, a concession. Amare concessa, Ov. Met. 9, 453. petere, Virg. Æn. 5, 798. Concessum in conditiones, Liv. 2, 33.

Concessurus, a, um. part. To remove, depart, &c. Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 7.

Concessus, a, um. part. [à concedor] Granted, given, permitted, lawfull, allowed, Cic. de Div. 2, 50.

Concessa. abl. [ab inus. concessus, m.] By permission, leave, licence, or allowance, Cic. Fam. 4, 6.

** Concha, æ. f. [à κόγχη, idem] (1) A shell-fish with two shells, as an oyster, scallop, &c. (2) The shell of any such fish. (3) A pearl, or hollow vessel. (4) A large box for ointments. (5) A wine pot, or vessel, either from the form, or matter. (6) A trumpet, or trump marine, such as Triton used; (7) also a little measure, containing two spoonfulls, or six drams. A ladle. (8) Meton. Natura muliebris. (1) De earum generibus consule Plin. 9, 33. (2) Purpura Thessalico concharum tineta colore, Lucret. 2, 500. (3) Non auro, non Indis flectere conchis potui, Prop. 1, 8, 39. (4) Funde capacibus unguenta de conchis, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 22. (5) Cum bibitur conchæ, Juv. 6, 303. (6) Tritona vocat, conchæque sonaci inspirare jubet, Ov. Met. 1, 333. (7) Conchæ ferreæ, quibus depletur oleum, Col. 12, 50. (8) Cave tu harum conchas spernas, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 42. || Concha Cytheriaca, Mart. 2, 47. Erycina, Prop. 3, 13, 6. Mother of pearl. Concha salis, A salt seller, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 14. * Concha cæula, The azure arch of heaven, Turn. ex Varr.*

** Conchatus, a, um. adj. Fashioned like the shell of a fish, wide and hollow. Conchata cauda, Plin. 10, 20.*

** Conchis, is. f. [à concha] A bean unshaled, or boiled in the shales, or cods. Some take it for a sort of food made thereof, and seasoned with shired leeks, oil, cummin, &c. Mart. 13, 7. & alibi. Juv. 3, 293.*

** || Conchoïdes, is. m. [κονχοειδής Gr.] Like the shell of a fish, Lex. ex Vitruv.*

** Conchilla, æ. f. dim. [à concha] A little shell, Val. Max. 8, 8, 1.*

** Conchyliatus, a, um. adj. Died with purple; of a purple, or violet, colour, Cic. Phil. 2, 27.*

** Conchylium, i. n. [κογχύλιον Gr.] (1) All sorts of shell fish, particularly a shell fish, the liquor whereof makes a purple, or violet, colour, called also Murex. (2) Meton. The purple, or violet, colour itself. (3) Also garments of that colour. (1) Nascetes implent conchyliis lunæ, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 30. (2) Lanarum conchyliis quis in pristinum candorem revocet? Senec. Epist. 7. (3) Horum ego non fugiam conchyliis? Juv. 3, 81.*

** Conchyia, æ. m. [à concha] He that gathers and takes up shell fish; an oyster man, one who fishes for the purple fish, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 5.*

Concidendus, a, um. part. To be cut in pieces. Ex oppido bene magna multitudo ad equitatum concidendum cum exisset, Hirt. B. Hisp. 4. Leviter summa scalpello concidenda erit, Cels. 6, 18.

Concidens, tis. part. Falling. Hujus concidentis viri casu passim audito, Hirt. B. Hisp. 23.

Concido, ēre, di, sum. aët. [ex con & cædo] (1) To cut in pieces, to hack small, to chop, to mince, or bash. (2) To beat, or lash. (3) To kill, to slay. (4) Met. To lash, or jerk; to expose, or rail at, one; to maim, dismember, or mangle. (5) To ruin, or utterly destroy. (1) Hæc minutè concidito, Col. 12, 22. (2) Solitus virgis plebem

Romanam concidere, Cic. in Verr. 1, 47. (3) Magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt, Cæs. B. G. 2, 11. (4) Timocratem totis voluminibus conciderit, Cic. de N. D. 1, 33. (5) Id. Attic. 1, 11.

Concido, ēre, di, neut. [ex con & cado] (1) To fall down flat. (2) To die. (3) To be slain, or killed. (4) To fall into decay, to go to ruin. (5) To be baffled, to fail. (6) To faint, to fail. (1) Ad terram pondere vasto concidit, Virg. Æn. 5, 448. (2) Capellæ, quamvis opimæ, atque hilares, subito concidunt, Col. 7, 7. (3) Hostia pro damnis concidat ista meis, Ov. Epist. 6, 78. (4) Opes Carthaginis conciderunt, Cic. Verr. 2. (5) X Malas causas semper obtinuit, in optimâ re concidit, Id. (6) Si cui simul animus cum re concidit, Id. Tusc. 3, 18.

Conciens, tis. part. Stiring up. Ad arma conciens, Paterc. 2, 74.

Concieo, ēre, i, i, itum. aët. (1) To move, or stir up. (2) To raise, or call together. (1) Quantas turbas concivi insciens? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 17. (2) Concient miraculo rei homines, Liv. 1, 59.

Conciliabulum, i. n. [à concilio] (1) A place of assembly, a conventicle, a meeting place, a riot. (2) A junto, a cabal, an unlawfull assembly. (1) = Nundinas, & conciliabula, obire, Liv. 7, 15. (2) = Per conciliabula & cætus seditiosa discebant, Tac. Ann. 3, 40.

Conciliandus, a, um. part. To be procured, &c. Moribus & formâ Conciliandus amor, Ov. Ep. 6, 24.

Concilians, tis. part. Reconciling, a reconciler. Conciliantis partes agere, Ov. Rem. 524. Conciliante nuptias fratre patruale, Juss. 7, 6.

Conciliatio, ōnis. f. verb. Reconciliation, procurement, or a gaining of favour; a reconciliation. (2) Acquaintance, agreement. (1) Pecuniam dedit ad conciliationem gratiæ, Cic. pro Cluent. 31. (2) = Conciliationem & consociationem colere, tueri, servare debemus, Id. Offic. 1, 14.

Conciliator, ōris. m. verb. A reconciler, or procurer; a purchaser. § Conciliator amicitiae, Suet. Aug. 48. proditoris, Liv. 27, 15. nuptiarum, Nepos Attic. 12.

Conciliatricula, æ. f. dim. [à seq.] A little procurefs, Cic. pro Sext. 9.

Conciliatrix, icis. f. verb. (1) She that procures in a good sense, a reconciler. (2) A barwd. (1) Conciliatrix amicitiae, virtutis opinio est, Cic. de Amic. 11. (2) Ancilla conciliatrix dicebat mihi, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1, 17.

Conciliatura, æ. f. A reconciling, or a procuring of favour, Sen. Epist. 97.

Conciliaturus, a, um. part. About to reconcile. Se illi regna conciliaturum confirmat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 3.

Conciliatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Joined together. (2) Made a friend, favourable. (3) Gained to his part. (4) Purchased, procured, bought. (1) Plin. 17, 23. (2) Conciliator judex, Quint. 4, 2. (3) Fæmina conciliata viro, Catull. 66, 130. (4) Fugitive, prodi, malè conciliate, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 2.

Conciliatu, abl. m. verb. By composition, mixture, or packing together, Lucr. 2, 99. & alibi. Nescio an quis alius.

Concilio, āre. aët. [à concilium] (1) To join, or knit, together. (2) To reconcile, or make friends, together. (3) To gain, or procure, favour; to get one's good will; to make one his friend, to render propitious. (4) To unite. (5) To get, win, or gain. (6) To purchase, or buy. (7) To procure as a barwd doth, to pimp for one. (8) To recommend. (1) = Conciliat, & conjungit inter se homines ratio & oratio, Cic. Off. 1, 16. (2) A tuâ mihi uxore dicam delatum & datum, ut se ad eum conciliarem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 205. conciliat turbam, Liv. 3, 44. (3) Judicium animos sibi conciliare, Quint. 4, 1. Tu scepra Jovemque Concilias, Virg. Æn. 1, 83. (4) Animos conjugum conciliat partus, Sen. Oct. 407. (5) Fidem in dicendo conciliat amplificatio, Cic. Partit. 5.

(6) Auro conciliatur amor, Ov. Art. Am. 2, 278. (7) Existimabatur etiam Servilia filiam suam Tertiam

nam conciliare, *Suet. Cæs. c. 51.* (8) Dictis artes conciliasse suas, *Ov. Trist. 3, 11, 42.*

Concilior, āri. pass. *To be joined, procured, &c.* *Cic. de Orat. 2, 51.*

Concilior, ātus. dep. [*ā con & ciliis, i. e. pilis*] *To full cloth, or work felt.* Apud fullonem vestimentum quum cogitur, conciliari dicitur, *Varr. L. L. 5.*

Conciliū, i. n. [*ā con & calo, i. e. voco*] (1) *A council, or assembly of counselors.* (2) *A company, or multitude; a herd, crew, or pack.* (3) *Also an agreement and mixture, as of the elements; a coagulation, in mixed bodies.* (4) *A place of meeting.* (5) *Also the white flower of the herb jasion.* (1) Concilio convocato, de summā rerum deliberare incipit, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 30.* (2) = Concilia cōtusque hominum jure sociati civitates appellantur, *Cic. Somn. Scip. 3.* Concilia ferarum, *Ov. Met. 10, 144.* (3) Materiei concilium, *Lucr. 1, 518.* (4) In uno concilio, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 94.* (5) *Plin. 22, 22.*

Concinnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fitting, or making fit; a preparing, or mixing.* *Cato, 106.*

Concinnator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A trimmer, a dresser; one that trims a thing, or makes it fit for his purpose.* (2) *|| A forger.* (1) Concinnator capillorum, *Col. in præf. l. 1.* (2) *|| Concinnator caularum, Abarreter, Ulp.*

|| Concinnatorius, a, um. adj. *|| Vasa concinnatoria, Pertaining to dressing, or making fit.* *Dig. de pen. legata. Sed al. leg. concinatoria, & interp. coquinaria.*

Concinnatus, a, um. part. *Fited, trimmed, appareled, accoutred.* *Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 49.*

Concinnē, adv. *Handsomely, neatly, finely, prettily.* *Cic. de Orat. 2, 19.* Concinnus, comp. leg. apud *Auson. Grat. Aët. p. 531. ed. Delph.*

Concinnitas, ātis. f. (1) *Neatness, spruceness, compactness, quaintness.* (2) *The jingling of words.* (1) Verborum concinnitas, *Cic. in Orat. 44.* Sententiarum, *Id. de Clar. Or. 95.* (2) Concinnitas verborum puerilis, *Id. de Clar. Or. 44.*

|| Concinniter, adv. *Prettily, neatly.* *Gell. 18, 2.* + Concinnē.

Concinnitudo, dñis. f. *Elegancy, politeness, neatness.* = Exordium splendoris & festivitatis, & concinnitudinis minimum debet habere, *Cic. de Invent. 1, 18.* *|| Rarè occ.*

Concinno, āre. act. [*ā concinnus, Fest.*] (1) *To make fit, fine, or neat.* (2) *To make ready, to order, to fit up.* (3) *To mix, or prepare.* (4) *To make.* (1) Concinnare vestem, *Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 33.* (2) Concinnavi tibi munusculum, *Cic. Fam. 12, 16.* Auceps concinnat aream, & effundit cibum, *Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 64.* (3) Concinnare vinum, *Plin. 14, 20.* (4) *|| Me insanum verbis concinnat suis, Makes me fit for Bedlam.* *Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 69.* Concinnare lutum, *To make mortar.* *Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 8.* pelles, *To dress, or curry, leather.* *Lex. ex Plin.*

Concinnor, āri. pass. *To be fited, &c.* *Cic.*

Concinnus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*ex con & cinnus, i. e. mistura, commistio, ut sit aptè commixtus, vel dispositus*] (1) *Fine, trim, well fashioned.* (2) *Compact, elegant, polite.* (3) *Comeing, becoming.* (4) *Genteel, pleasant, agreeable.* (1) Tectorium concinnum, *Cic. Qu. fr. 3, 1.* (2) = Concinnæ & venulæ sententiæ, *Id. de Clar. Or. 95.* Versus paulo concinnior, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 74.* (3) Sat, ædēpol, concinnā facie, *Plaut. Perf. 4, 3, 77.* (4) Concinnus amicis, *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 50.* Concinniores, *Cic. Orat. 6.* Concinniora folia, *Plin. 16, 62.*

Concino, ēre, ui, entum. act. [*ex con & cano*] (1) *To agree, or accord, in one song, or tune.* (2) *To sing.* (3) *To found, or play; as instruments do.* (4) *To sing one's praise on an instrument.* (5) *To foretell, or prophesy.* (6) *To agree, or consent.* (1) Ite, concinite in modum, *Catull. 59, 123.* (2) Concinit olor, *Ov. Epist. 7, 2.* (3) Concinit tubæ, *Liv. 9, 32.* Clastica cornu Concinnere, *Luc. 1, 238.* (4) Concines majore poëta plectro Cæsarem, *Hor. Od. 4, 2, 33.* (5) Omnia non albæ concinnuissis aves, *Ov. Amor. 3, 12, 2.* (6) *|| Stoici cum Peripateticis re concinere videntur, verbis discrepare.* *Cic. N. D. 1, 7.*

Concīnor, i. pass. *To be sung together, or in tune; to be sounded.* *Cic. Tusc. 1, 44.*

Concio, īre, ītum. act. [*ex con & cio, i. e. cico*] (1) *To call together, to assemble.* (2) *To raise, or stir, up.* (1) Obscuram atque humilem conciendo multitudinem, *Liv. 1, 8.* (2) *|| Iram concire.* *Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 33.* aliquem ad arma, *Paterc. 2, 74.* seditionem, *Liv. 4, 48.*

Concio, ōnis. f. [*ā conciendo, i. e. convocando*] (1) *An assembly, or congregation, of people called together.* (2) *Meton. An harangue, an oration, or publick discourse; a speech.* (3) *|| The pulpit, or desk, where the orator standeth.* (1) = Concio conventusque civium, *Cic. Verr. 4, 50.* (2) *Legi concionem tuam, nihil eā sapientius.* *Id. Famil. 9, 14.* (3) *Ascendi in concionem, concursus populi est factus.* *Id. ap. Gell. 13, 14.* *|| Concionem habere, To make a speech.* *Id. pro Sext. 50.*

Concīonābundus, a, um. adj. *Preaching, or making an oration.* *Liv. 3, 47. & 40, 27.*

Concīonālis, e. adj. (1) *Belonging to an assembly, or an harangueing.* (2) *The deliberative genus in Rhet. is called Concionalis.* (1) Concionalis clamor, *Cic. Qu. fr. 2, 4.* fenex, *Liv. 3, ult.* (2) *|| Judiciale & concionale genus materiā varium est.* *Quint. 9, 4.*

Concīonans, tis. part. *Making a speech.* *Plin. Hist. 2, 111. & 34, 8.*

Concīonārius, a, um. adj. *Which is often in, or cometh to, assemblies.* *Cic. ad Qu. fr. 3, 3.*

Concīonator, ōris. m. *A speech maker, or publick speaker; a demagogue.* *Cic. Cat. 4, 5.* ferē in pejorem partem.

|| Concīonātorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to orations, or assemblies; preachers, or preaching.* *Gell. 1, 11.*

Concīonor, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To make publick orations; to harangue, or speak to, the people.* (2) *To preach.* (1) Cæsar ad populum concionatus est, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 7.* (2) *|| De religionibus sacris & ceremoniis est concionatus.* *Cic. de Har. R. 5.*

Concīpio, ēre, ēpi, tum. act. [*ex con & capio*] (1) *To conceive a child, to breed.* (2) *To entertain, or get a habit.* (3) *To devise, plot, or contrive.* (4) *To conceive, or comprehend.* (5) *To gather, sum up, or reckon.* (6) *To resolve, or determine in the mind.* (1) Concipere ex marito, *Cic. pro Cluent. 11.* (2) *Principes non solum vitia concipiunt, sed etiam infundunt in civitatem.* *Id. de Legg. 3, 14.* (3) *Quodnam concepi tantum scelus?* *Id.* (4) *Rei imaginem mente concipere.* *Quint. 5.* Audet tamen Valerius concipere summas, *Liv. 3.* (6) *Nefas aliquod mente concipere.* *Ov. Met. 10, 352.* *|| Concipere verba iuramenti, To give one an oath, to prescribe a form of words to which another must swear; to draw up an oath in form.* *Liv. 7, 5.* Concipere flammam, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 14.* ignem, *Lucr. 6, 880.* *To take fire, to be on a light fire.* *|| Concipere iras.* *Ov. Met. 1, 166.* furorem, *Sil. 5, 182.* fitim, *Ov. Met. 5, 446.* vires, *Plin. 17, 22.* *To grow angry, mad, thirsty, strong; || inimicitias cum aliquo de re aliquā, To bear him a grudge.* *Cæs. B. C. 3, 16.*

Concīpior, i, ceptus. pass. *To be conceived, contained, &c.* *Cic. || Voto concipi, To be wished for.* *Paterc. 2, 89.*

Concīpilo, āre. [*ā con & antiq. pilo, quod ā πῖλῶν, cogo, pro compilare, ut recipere pro reparare*] *To seize upon.* *|| Offatim concipilare, To tear in pieces.* *Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 61.*

Concīse, adv. *In pieces, briefly, concisely.* *Quint. 2, 21.* *Conf. Liv. 3, 53.* = Minutē, *Idem.*

|| Concīsorius, a, um. adj. [*ā concīdo*] *Belonging to cutting.* *|| Ferramentum concisorium, A smith's tool, wherewith hcrses, or oxen's, hoofs are pared.* *Veget. 1, 56.*

Concīsūra, æ. f. *A cutting, chopping, or backing.* *Sen. Ep. 101.*

Concīsus, a, um. part. [*ā concidor*] (1) *Cut in pieces, hewed, chopped, backed, battered, bruised.* (2) *Killed.* (3) *Met. Broken, bumbled.* (4) *Adj. Short, brief.* (1) *Ligna fenex minuit, con-*

cisique construit arte, *Ov. Fast. 2, 647.* Pulsatus rogat, & pugnis concisus adorat, *Juv. 3, 300.* (2) *Exercitus tribus horis concisus.* *Cic. de Div. 1, 35.* (3) *Multis judiciis ignominisq; concisus.* *Id. Philipp. 12, 5.* (4) = Angustia & concisis disputationibus illigari, *Id. de Orat. 2, 15.*

Concītamentum, *An incentive, or stirring up; an emotion.* *Sen. de Ira, 3, 9.*

Concītans, tis. part. *Stirring up.* *Liv. 4, 14.*

Concītatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A stirring, raising, or moving.* (2) *A motion, or earnest contention of the passions.* (3) *Mutiny, sedition.* (1) *Modulatione collocationis, & vocis, judicium concitationem petere.* *Quint. 1, 10.* (2) *Veementiores animi concitationes.* *Cic. Qu. fr. 1, 1.* (3) = *Plebis contra patres concitatione & seditione nunciata.* *Id. de Clar. Or. 14.*

Concītator, ōris. m. verb. *A mover, or stirrer up.* = *Concitor & stimulator seditionis.* *Cic. pro Domo, 5.* multitudinis, *Cæs. B. G. 8, 21.*

Concītatrix, īcis. f. verb. *She, or it, that moves, provokes, or stirs up.* *Concitatix vis.* *Plin. 26, 10.*

Concītātūrus, a, um. part. *About to stir up.* *Cic. Div. in Verr. 13.* *Liv. 3, 15. & 4, 58.*

Concītātus, a, um. part. *& adj. or, comp.* *stimus, sup.* (1) *Stired, provoked, moved, encouraged.* (2) *Put on, speeded.* (3) *Violent, vehement, eager.* (1) *|| Concitatus ardore animus.* *Cic. Mur. 81.* (2) *Concitatus calcaribus equus.* *Liv. 8, 39.* (3) *Motus concitatissimus.* *Quint. 2, 11.* *Concitatior cursus.* *Liv. 35, 29.* *Concitato spiritu.* *Curt. 3, 10.*

Concīto, āre. freq. [*ā concio*] (1) *To stir up, or cause.* (2) *To raise.* (3) *To trouble, or disturb.* (4) *To prick forward, as a horse, &c.*

(1) *In morbis, quos bilis concitavit.* *Cels. 2, 13.* (2) *Ætoli Romanis concitabant bellum.* *Liv. Orat. 37.* (4) *Concitat calcaribus equum.* *Liv. 2, 6.* *|| Concitare feras, To chase, or hunt them.* *Ov. Fast. 2, 286.* *Concitare aciem.* *Liv. 2, 64.*

Concītor, āri. pass. *To be stired, raised, troubled, &c.* *Cic. de Orat. 1, 47.* *Conciturat multitudo atrocitate sceleris.* *Liv. 3, 49.*

Concītor, ōris. m. verb. [*ā concio*] *A stirrer, a causer, a disturber, a mutineer.* *Belli concitor.* *Tac. 4, 28, 2.*

Concītus, a, um. part. [*ā concio*] (1) *Moved, stired, raised.* (2) *Incited, provoked.* (3) *Hastened, stired.* (1) *|| Concita æquora ventis.* *Ov. Ep. 2, 38.* (2) = *Concitus ad rixam.* *Cic. pro Cæs. 5.* *|| irā.* *Stat. Theb. 2, 589.* *motu div. no.* *Ov. Met. 6, 158.* (3) *Concitus cursu.* *Virg. Æn. 12, 902.*

Concītus, a, um. part. [*ā concior*] *Summoned together.* *Val. Flacc. 5, 576.*

Concīuncūla, æ. f. dim. [*ā concio*] *A small assembly, a short oration.* *Cic. Attic. 2, 16.*

Conclāmatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A noise of many together, a shout, a bubbl.* *Tac. Ann. 3, 2, 3.* *|| Hist. 4, 1, 5.*

Conclāmans, tis. part. *Crying out together.* *Conclamantibus omnibus.* *Cæs. B. C. 3, 6.*

Conclāmātum est, imperf. *It is given up for lost, there is no more to be said, it is past all hope.* *Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 56.* *A form of speech taken from a custom of calling the dead party by his name for eight days successively: on the ninth, concluding him past all hopes of recovery, they carried him forth, and buried him.*

Conclāmātus, a, um. part. *Dead and buried.* *Conclamata nondum corpora jacent.* *Luc. 2, 23.*

Conclāmīto, āre. freq. *To cry aloud, or shout all about after one, to make many outcries.* *Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 51.*

Conclāmo, āre. act. (1) *To cry together, to make a shout.* (2) *To cry, or call upon, with a loud voice.* (3) *To make proclamation.* (1) *Universi unā mente atque voce conclamatis.* *Cic. Philipp. 6, 1.* (2) *Italiam conclamat Acestes.* *Virg. Æn. 3, 523.* (3) *|| Vasa militari modo conclamare jubet, He gives orders for marching with bag and baggage, as in the decamping of an army.*

army, *Liv.* 6, 28. Conclamare auctionem, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 9, 94.

Conclāmor, āri. pass. To be cried out, or proclaimed, *Cæf. B. C.* 1, 66.

Conclāve, is. n. [ex con & clavis] (1) An inner parlour, or chamber; a private room, where into the servants cannot come but with one key, *Fest.* (2) A dining room. (3) || The conclave, where the cardinals meet to choose the pope. (1) Est mihi ultimis conclave in ædibus quoddam retro, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 29. (2) In singula conclavia tricenos lectos, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 26. = Triclinium, *Quint.* (3) Ex usu bodierno.

Conclāvium, i. n. *Plaut.* & in gen. pl. conclavium, *Vitr.* 6, 5. A parlour. Sed conclave longè usitatus.

Conclausus, a, um. part. Shut up together, enclosed. Coarctata & conclausa femina, *Col.* 3, 12.

Concludens, tis. part. Concluding. Singula statim argumenta concludens, *Tac. Orat.* 31, 6.

Concludo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex con & claud] (1) To shut up, or enclose; to lock up. (2) To stop. (3) To confine, or circumscribe; to encompass, or hem in. (4) To comprehend, or comprise. (5) To gather, or infer. (6) To conclude, finish, and make an end. (1) § Me in cellam aliquam cum illâ concludam, *Ter. Ad.* 4, 2, 13. Animum conclusit in corpore Deus, *Cic. de Univ.* 3. (2) Val. Flacc. 1, 480. (3) Cingitur ac concluditur portus urbe, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 36. & *Met.* Fortuna in unum conclusit diem, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 17. (4) Tamen verbis interdicti non concluditur, *Cic. pro Cæc.* 35. (5) Deinde concludebas summum malum esse dolorem, summum bonum voluptatem, *Id.* (6) Concludis epistolam quandam hoc modo, *Id. Att.* 9, 10.

Concludor, i, sus. pass. To be enclosed, concluded, &c. *Cic.* Vid. Concludo.

Concludē, adv. Concludingly, closely, roundly, fitly. = Concludē, aptēque dicere, *Cic. Orat.* 53.

Conclusio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A shutting up, a siege. (2) An end, a conclusion. (3) A reasoning, an argument. (4) An inference. (1) Nep. Eumene, 5. & *Cæf. B. C.* 2, 22. (2) = In extrema parte & conclusione muneris, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 1. (3) Hæc conclusio quam habeat vim considera, *Id. Acad.* 4, 20. (4) Nulla conclusio est, assumptione non concessa, *Id. de Fin.* 2.

Conclusiuncula, æ. f. dim. (1) A sophism, a captious reasoning. (2) A wrestled silly inference. (1) Sophismata aculeata, sic appellantur fallaces conclusiunculæ, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 24. (2) Contortulæ & minutæ conclusiunculæ Stoicorum, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 18.

Conclūsūra, æ. f. The end, or extremity, of a thing, *Vitruv.* 6, 11.

Conclūsūrus, a, um. part. About to conclude, or shut up, *Cic. Verr.*

Conclūsus, a, um. part. [à concludor] & adj. or, comp. (1) Shut up, enclosed. (2) Limited, confined. (3) Comprehended, comprised. (4) Concluded, ended. (1) Conclusa aqua facile corrumpitur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 7. (2) Conclusior locus, *Hyg.* 4, 14. Angustia conclusæ orationis, *Cic. Orat.* 5. (3) = Omnia officia domestica conclusa & comprehensa sunt, *Id. pro Rosc. Com.* 5. (4) Oratio non conclusa, *Id.* = Facinus crudelitate perfectum, atque conclusum, *Id. Verr.* 2, 34.

Concoctio, ōnis. f. verb. [à concoquo] Concoction, digestion in the stomach, *Plin.* 20, 5.

Concoctus, a, um. part. [à concoquor] Sod, or boiled with; concocted, digested, *Lucr.* 4, 635. Vid. Concoquo.

Conconatio, ōnis. f. [ex con & ceno] Abanqueting, or supping, together. Græci convivium tum comotationem, tum conconationem, vocant, *Cic. de Senect.* 13.

Concolor, ōris. adj. Of the same colour. Cum factu concolor albo, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 82.

Concomitatus, a, um. adj. Accompanied, attended, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 3, 10.

Concopulo, āre. act. To couple, or join, together, *Lucr.* 6, 1076.

Concoquens, tis. part. Digesting, ripening, *Plin.* 24, 38.

Concoquo, ēre, xi, sum. act. (1) To boil, or seethe. (2) To concoct, to digest. (3) Met. To brook, to endure, to suffer, to abide. (1) Medea Peliam concoxit senem, *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 80. (2) Bene concoquit Charinus, & tamen pallet, *Mart.* 1, 78. (3) = Ut quem senatorem concoquere civitas vix posset, regem ferret, *Liv.* 4, 15.

Concoquor, i. pass. To be boiled, or digested. Quæ tarda concoquantur, *Cels.* 1, 6.

Concordia, æ. f. [à concors] Agreement, peace, concord, harmony. Parvis dives concordia rebus, *Sil.* & Concordiâ parvæ res crescunt, discordiâ maximæ dilabuntur, *Sall.* = Conjunctio, conspiratio, pax, *Cic.* Also a goddess so called, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 637.

† Concorditas, ātis. f. Agreement, Pacuv. † Concordia.

Concorditer, simè, sup. adv. By one consent, peaceably. = Concorditer & amore mutuo vixit, *Suet. Tiber.* 7. Quicum concordissimè vixerat, *Cic. pro Rab.* 5.

Concordo, āre. n. (1) To agree, to be at accord. (2) To be in tune, to hold together. (1) Si concordabis cum illâ, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 86. (2) Sensit varios — Concordare modos, *Ov. Met.* 10, 146.

Concorpōro, āre. act. To mix, or mingle, together; to incorporate, or embody, *Plin.* 27, 12. = Commisceo, *Cic.*

Concorpōror, āri. pass. To be joined, or mixed, in one body; to be embodied, *Plin.* 22, 24. = Commisceor, *Cic.*

Concors, dis. adj. [ex con & cor per sync. fact. ex antiq. concordis, *Prisc.*] or, comp. simus, sup. (1) Of one mind, or will; unanimous, peaceable, quiet. (2) Equal, alike, or of the same sort. (3) In tune, tuneable, harmonious. (1) Moderatus & concors civitatis status, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 12. Multo fiat civitas concordior, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 7. Cum concordissimis fratribus, *Cic. pro Ligar.* 2. (2) Nilus aquis concordibus se junxit, *Plin.* 5, 9. (3) Sonus concordi sono, *Ov. Met.* 5, 664.

Concreditus, a, um. part. [à seq.] Entrusted, delivered to one's charge. = Cui fama mortui, & fortunæ vivi, commendatæ sunt atque creditæ, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 39.

Concredo, ēre, didi, ditum. act. (1) To entrust, deliver, or commit upon trust; to trust one with a thing. (2) To venture, or hazard. (1) § Concredere in custodiam, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 1, 9. = Cui tu & rem & famam tuam commendare & credere solebas, *Cic. pro Quint.* 20. (2) Concredere gnatum ventis, *Cat.* 62, 213.

† Concreduo, ēre, ui. *Id. quod concredo, Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 49.

Concrematūrus, a, um. part. About to burn, *Liv.* 3, 53.

Concremo, āre. act. To burn together, to set on fire. § Urbem igne concremare, *Liv.* 6, 33.

Concremor, āre, ui, itum. To make a noise, to rustle, to rattle, to ring, to creak as a door in opening, to cry softly, *Cic.* § Ostium concrepuit, The door creaked, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 6. Concrepare digitis, To make a snapping with one's fingers, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 51. § Act. cum acc. Temesæque concrepat æra, He maketh them ring, or jangle, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 441.

Concrescientia, æ. f. [à seq.] An increase, and abounding. Ex aquarum in corporibus subidentia, & concrescientia, *Vitruv.* 8, 3.

Concreresco, ēre, evi, etum. n. (1) To grow, or be joined, together. (2) To congeal, to be frozen. (3) To clot, to curdle, to thicken, or grow thick. (1) Ut ipse tener mundi concreverit orbis, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 34. (2) Concrescunt flumine crustæ, *Id. Geor.* 3, 360. (3) Concrevit frigore sanguis, *Id. Æn.* 12, 905. Concrēsse; sync. pro concrevisse, *Ov. Met.* 7, 416.

Concretio, ōnis. f. verb. [à concreresco] Agathering, or growing, together; the thickening, congealing, or waxing hard, of any thing; concretion.

Mens segregata ex concretionem mortali, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 27.

Concretum, i. n. (1) A thing grown together, or made up of several ingredients; a substance, or solid thing. = Nihil habet concretum, nil solidi, *Cic. N. D.* 1. || A term of logic. & Concretum, the quality considered with its subject, as, nigrum, a black thing. Abstractum, when it is considered without, as, nigror, blackness.

Concretus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. [à concreresco] (1) Joined together, mixed, compounded, made up. (2) Congealed, frozen. (3) Clotted. (4) Curdled, thickened. (5) Gross, thick. (6) Fixed, habitual. (1) Deus omne quod erat concretum. & corporeum substernebat animo, *Cic. de Univ.* 8. (2) Concretas pigro frigore ridet aquas, *Mart.* 4, 3. & Gemma vel concreta, vel resoluta, gelu. *Claud. Epigr.* 7, 8. (3) Concreti sanguine crines, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 277. (4) Concretum lac, *Id. Geor.* 3, 463. (5) = Crassus & concretus aer, *Plin.* Concretus æquo Semen, *Lucr.* 4, 1238. Concretiusque quàm quod serum vocatur, *Plin.* 11, 41. (6) Donec summa dies concretam exemit labem, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 746. interpr. Serv.

Concretus, ūs. m. A growing together, &c. In concretu albicantis succi & tabescentis, *Plin.* 12, 16. *Ed. Hard.* 35.

|| Concrimnatio, ōnis. f. verb. A joint accusing, Digest.

Concrimnor, ātus sum. dep. To blame, or accuse; to charge, or tax one; to rail against. & Concrimnari adversum aliquem, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 87.

|| Concrucio, āre. act. To torment, Firm. sed.

Concrucior, āri. pass. To be tormented all over, *Lucr.* 3, 149.

|| Concrustatus, a, um. Made hard, crusted over. Amm. † Crustatus.

Concubina, æ. f. A concubine, a bedfellow, a paramour, a mistress, *Cic. de Orat.* 40.

Concubinatus, ūs. m. Whoredom, fornication, concubinage, *Plaut. Pæn. prol.* 102. & In concubinum dare, magis quàm in matrimonium, *Id. Trin.* 3, 2, 65.

Concubinus, i. m. He that lies with one, a catamite, or boy abused against nature, *Catull.* 59, 130.

Concubiūrus, a, um. part. About to lie with, *Cic. de Fato* 13.

Concubiūrus, ūs. m. verb. [à concumbo] A lying, or lodging, together; a lying with one another; the act of generation, or copulation. Concubitus neque nimis concupiscendus, neque nimis pertimescendus, *Cels.* 1, 1. Voluptas sollicitat concubitus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 130.

Concubium, i. n. (1) The still and dead time of night, when people are in bed, and in their first sleep. (2) || A lying together, or the lying with a woman. (1) *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 44. (2) *Gell.* 9, 10.

Concubius, a, um. adj. || Concubia nox, When people are in bed, and in their first sleep. Hannibal, concubiâ nocte movit, *Liv.* 25, 9. *Conf. Tac. Ann.* 1, 39. & *Cic. de Div.* 1, 27.

Conculcandus, a, um. part. To be trod, or trampled upon. = Sin istum semper illi ipsi domi proterendum esse & conculcandum putaverunt, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 22.

Conculcatio, ōnis. f. verb. A trampling, or paring, with the foot, *Plin.* 8, 18.

|| Conculcatus, a, um. part. Troaden under foot, Firm. à conculcor, pass. à

Conculco, āre. act. [ex con & calco] (1) To tread, or trample, under foot. (2) Met. To lay waste. (1) Pedibus virum conculcat equinis, *Ov. Met.* 12, 374. (2) Conculcari miseram Italiam videbis, *Cic. Att.* 8, 11.

Conculcor, āri. pass. To be trampled on, harassed, or laid waste. Vid. Conculco, N^o. 2.

Concumbo, ēre, cūbi, itum. To lie together. § Si peperit, cum viro concubuit, *Cic.* § At Venus invenit puero concumbere furtim, *Tibull.* 1, 8, 35. & Non inveni, ut neque concubitus, nisi in rebus venereis.

Concupio, ēre, ivi, itum. To covet, or desire, earnestly; to long, or lust. Sicut tu semper summè concu-

concupisti, Cic. pro Quint. 21. *Vix inven-*
in temporibus thematis, pro quibus est in usu concu-
pisco.

Concupiscendus, a, um. part. *To be desired.*
Honos non nimis concupiscendus, Cic. Fam. 15,
6. Bona fama principi concupiscenda est, Plin.
Pan. 55. Cum tantò sibi plura in hoste concupis-
cenda sint, Just. 2, 3. *Vid. Concubitus.*

Concupiscens, tis. part. *Desiring, coveting.*
Omnes provincias concupiscens, Patere. 2, 18.
Nihil alienum concupiscens, Just. 2, 2.

Concupiscencia, æ. f. [*à concupisco*] *An*
eager, or earnest, desire; a coveting, as well of
good things, as evil; concupiscence, lust, Freq. ap.
Ecc. † Appetitus, libido. Leg. hæc vox ap.
Curt. 6, 8, 19. Sed ut locus sanus sit verentur
docti.

Concupiscibilis, e. adj. *That which desires*
earnestly, Ecclef. & philos. condonandum.

Concupisco, ère, ìvi, ìtum. aët. *To covet, or*
desire; to lust after. Quid concupiscas, tu videris;
quod concupiveris, certè habetis, Cic. Phil. 5, 12.
Quamvis ista non appetat, tam gratè tamen
excipit quasi concupiverit, Plin. Ep. 3, 2.

Concupiscor, i. pass. *To be desired, Plin. 11, 6.*
Val. Max. 6, 3, 1.

Concupitor, òris. m. verb. *A desirer, Firm.*
† Qui concupiscit.

Concupitus, a, um. part. [*à concupiscor*] *Cov-*
weted, longed for, lusted after. Adipisci aliquid con-
cupitum, Cic. Tuscul. 2, 4, 6.

Concūtor, òris. m. verb. [*à seq.*] *A fel-*
low guardian, or trustee, Ulp.

Concūro, are. aët. *To take care of, or look to,*
several things together. Hæc concurret coquus,
Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 23.

Concurrēns, tis. part. *Running together, meet-*
ing, &c. flowing together. Undarum in se con-
currentium tanta pugna est, Just. 4, 1. Con-
currentes cautes, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 3. Vid. Con-
curro.

Concurritur, imperf. *It is run. ¶ Ad arma*
concurritur, They run together, Cæf. B. G. 7, 4.
Concurritur, absol. They give the shock, or charge,
Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 7.

Concurro, ère, ri, sum. neut. (1) *To run with*
others, to run together, to come about one. (2) To
gather, or flow, together. (3) To be, or be placed,
together. (4) To run at, or against, one another;
to fall foul of one another, as ships do. (5) To give
the shock, or charge. (6) Met. To grapple, or
strive, with. (7) To concur, to come, to meet, or
join, together. (8) To agree, to be equal and alike.
(1) *Tota Italia concurrat, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 2. (2)*
Si in stomachum biliosa concurrunt, Cels. 2, 12.
(3) *Cum nobis non dicitur, sed nobiscum, ne ob-*
sceniùs concurrerent literæ, Cic. Orat. 45. (4)
Credas montes concurrere montibus, Virg. Æn.
8, 692. (5) Audet viris concurrere virgo, Id.
Æn. 1, 497. (6) Juvenem imparibus video
concurrere fati, Id. Æn. 12, 149. (7) Con-
currunt multæ opiniones, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 3.
(8) *Si accidisset, ut non concurrerent nomina,*
Cic. Attic. 16, 3.

Concursans, tis. part. *Meeting, or going toge-*
ther. Ipse pedibus circum milites concursans,
Hirt. B. Afr. 81. Conf. Plin. 37, 9.

Concursatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A running of*
people together, a rout and disturbance. (2) An
earnest contention. (3) A medley, or confusion.
(1) *Puerorum concursatio nocturna, Cic. pro*
Dom. 6. (2) Concursatio & contentio, Id.
Fam. 1, 1, (3) Exagitata mentis concursatio,
Sen. Ep. 3.

Concursator, òris. m. verb. *A runner to and*
fro; a skirmisher, or pickeer, Liv. 27, 18. &
31, 35.

Concursatorius, a, um. adj. *Running together.*
¶ *Concursatoriae pugnae, Skirmishes, or conflicts,*
of parties as they meet, Amm. 16, 14. † Con-
kursans.

Concursio, ònis. f. verb. *A running, or meet-*
ing, together. Fortuitarum rerum concursio,
Cic. Top. 19. Vocalium concursio, Ad Herenn.
4, 12.

Concurso, are. freq. [*à concurro*] *To run in a*

buddle up and down, or hither and thither; to
pickeer. Concurfare circum tabernas, Cic. Catil.
4, 8. † Concurfare, coire, & dissultare vicissim,
Lucr. 3, 396.

Concursurus, a, um. part. *About to come toge-*
ther, or engage. Existimans antè concursuros,
Hirt. B. Afr. 58.

Concursus, us. m. verb. [*à concurro*] (1) *A*
running of people to a place, a resort. (2) An
encounter, or engagement. (3) Met. A hap-
pening, or coming, together, or at once. (1) Con-
cursus est ad me factus, Cic. Brut. 3. (2) Barbar-
orum uno concursu maximam vim prostravit,
Nep. in Cim. 2. (3) Calamitatum concursu labe-
factata cogitatio, Cic. Fam. 5, 13.

† *Concurvo, are. aët. To bow, or bend, a*
thing, Macrobi. ex Laber. Sat. 2, 7. † Curvo,
recto.

Concussio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A shaking, a*
jumbling. (2) Also a combination against the in-
nocent. (1) Vasa sine concussione portare, Col. 9,
14. (2) ¶ Crimen concussionis, When an officer
by threats, or pretences of authority, extorts any thing
from the people, Ap. JCC.

Concussio, are. *To shake often, or much; to jog-*
gle, Lucr. 2, 215. & 3, 396. Sed in opt. edit.
reperitur concursant, concursare.

Concussus, a, um. part. (1) *Shaken. (2) Met.*
Moved, troubled, disquieted, disturbed. (1) Con-
cussa quercus, Virg. Geor. 4, 81. (2) Æneas ca-
su concussus acerbo, Id. Æn. 5, 700.

Concussu, m. abl. *By shaking, or stirring, Lucr.*
6, 546.

Concutiendus, a, um. part. *To be shaken. Con-*
cutiendumque corpus est multâ gestatione, Cels.
3, 21.

Concutiens, tis. part. *Shakeing, rouseing, Plin.*
18, 35.

Concutio, ère, ssi, ssum. aët. [*ex con & qua-*
tio] (1) *To shake, or jog; to stir. (2) To shake,*
or brandish. (3) To make to tremble, or shake. (4)
To pelt. (5) ¶ To strike the cloth thick with the flay
in weaving. (6) ¶ Met. By force, or terror, to
extort money from people. (7) To terrify, to trouble
and disorder, to vex and disquiet. (1) Concutere
multâ gestatione corpus, Cels. 3, 21. (2) Tela
concutere, Ov. Met. 12, 79. (3) Qui templa cæli
summa sonitu concutit, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 42. (4)
Hyems concutit plebem grandine, Stat. Syl. 1, 6,
24. (5) Apud JCC. (6) Apud JCC. (7) Quaf-
cunque libet nunc concute mentes, Val. Flacc. 6,
476. Fortuna luctu concutit urbem, Virg. Æn.
12, 594.

Concutior, i. pass. *To be shaken, &c. Lucr. 6,*
357.

* *Condallium, i; n. [à κώνδυλ digiti articu-*
lus] A kind of ring which servants wore, a thim-
ble, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 7.

Condecens, part. *Meet, convenient. In loco*
condecanti, Amm.

Condecēter, adv. *Becomeingly, seemingly,*
handsomely, properly, Gell. 16, 12. ubi al. condu-
center.

Condecētia, æ. f. *Becomeingness, seemlyness,*
fitness, Cic. de Orat. 3, 52.

Condecet [*quasi à condeceo*] *It well becometh,*
it becometh, it is meet, or fit. Vide an ornatus
hic me satis condecet, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 1, 24. Ca-
pies quod te condecet, Id. Amph. 2, 2, 90. Me-
retricem esse similem sentis condecet, Id. Truc. 2,
1, 16.

Condecōratus, a, um. *Adorned, gracefull, hand-*
some, Varr. L. L. 4.

Condecōre, adv. *Very handsomely, or gracefull-*
ly, Gell. 14, 4. † Decorè.

Condecōro, are. aët. [*ex con & decoro*] *To*
grace, to honour, or credit; to embellish, to adorn,
to set forth, to deck. Potestas condecorandi ludos,
Terent. Hec. prol. 37. Digna loca picturis conde-
coravit, ap. Plin. 35, 10.

Condeliquesco, ère, ui. *To melt together, to in-*
corporate, Cato 23.

Condemnatio, ònis. f. verb. *Condemnation,*
Ulp. ¶ A absolutionis, C condemnationis lite-
ra, Acon. in Div. Verr.

Condemnator, òris. m. verb. *A condemner, an*

accuser, or impleader. Claudia condemnator, Tac.
Ann. 4, 66.

Condemnāturus, a, um. part. *About to condemn.*
Consularem virum capitis condemnaturus, Suet.
Dom. 11.

Condemnātus, a, um. part. *Condemned. ¶ In-*
juriarum condemnatus, Cast in an action of tres-
pass. ¶ Scelerum condemnati, Cic. Fam. 6, 6.

Condemno, are. aët. [*ex con & damno*] (1)
To accuse. (2) To cause to be condemned, or cast in
judgment. (3) To condemn as a judge. (1) ¶
Condemnabo eodem ego te crimine, Cic. Fam. 2,
1. (2) ¶ Apud judicem hunc argenti condemnā-
bo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 50. (3) Sorte judex in re-
um ductus cupidè condemnavit, Suet. Cæf. 12.
¶ Hunc hominem Veneri absolvit, sibi con-
demnat, Cic. Verr. 2, 8. ¶ De alea condemnare,
Id. Phil. 2, 23.

Condemnor, ari. pass. *To be accused, convicted,*
&c. Condemnari sponsonis, Cic. pro Cæc. 31.

Condens, part. *Hideing, covering. Nubila non*
sperat tenebris condendia cælum, Claud. Nil. 2.

Condendus, a, um. part. *To be built. In reli-*
quam ipem condendæ urbis accendit, Just. 13, 7.

Condensatio, ònis. f. verb. *A thickening, or*
hardening. Condensatio, συνάφεια, Vet. Gloss.

Condenseo, ère. *To make thick, to condense.*
Quia se condensat aer, Lucr. 1, 392.

Condensitas, atis. f. *Thickness, or closeness,*
Recent. † Densitas.

Condenseo, are. aët. (1) *To make thick, to con-*
dense. (2) To gather, or stick, together. (1) Hæc
bene unâ condensato, quam maximè uti lutum
fiat, Cato 40. (2) Condensat se in unum locum
oves, Varr. R. R. 2, 3.

Condensor, ari. pass. *To be thickened, or pressed*
together. Caseus ponderibus condensatur, Col. 7, 9.

Condensus, a, um. adj. (1) *Thick. (2) Close to-*
gether. (1) Condensum corpus, Lucr. 6, 101. (2)
Condensa acies, Liv. 26, 5.

Condepsio, ère, ui, ìtum. aët. *To mingle, or*
knead together. Postea farinae libras duas consper-
gito, condepsitque, Cato 67.

Condicō, ère, xi, ìtum. aët. (1) *To appoint,*
order, or agree upon a thing; to declare. (2) To
undertake, to promise. (3) To claim in a legal way.
(1) = *Sic constituent, sic condicunt, Tac. de*
Germ. 11, 3. (2) Cum hanc operam condicerem,
non eras in hoc albo, Plin. in præf. (3) Quarum
rerum, litium, causarum condixit pater patratus
P. R. Quiritium patri patrato præcorum Latino-
rum, Form. Vet. Juris ex Liv. 1, 32. ¶ Condi-
cere inducias, To agree upon a truce, Just. 3. ad
Fin. alicui cœnam, To promise one to come and sup
with him, Suet. Tib. 42. ¶ absol. condicere, ut,
Cum mihi condixisset, cœnavit apud me, Cic. Fam.
1, 9.

¶ *Condictio, ònis. f. verb. An appointment of an*
action to a certain and set day. Also an action per-
sonal to recover what we demand, Ap. JCC. ¶
Vendicatio, actio in rem; condictio, in personam,
Ulp.

¶ *Condictitius, a, um. adj. ¶ Ad condictio-*
nem pertinens, Belonging to one's claim, or de-
mand, Ulp.

¶ *Condictum, i. n. An accord, or agreement,*
Fest. † Pactum.

Condictus, a, um. part. *Mutually appointed,*
promised. Status condictus cum hoste dies, Plaut.
Curs. 1, 1, 5. ¶ Subita condictaque cœnula, A
short supper, such as a man bids himself to, and
therefore takes such as he finds, Suet. Claud. 21.

Condignè, adv. *Worthily, suitably, as becomes*
one, Plaut. Cap. 1, 1, 39. ¶ Bacch. 3, 2, 8.

Condignè & condecorè, Gell. 14, 4.

Condignus, a, um. adj. *Worthy, suitable, be-*
fitting, like. Condignum donum, Plaut. Amph. 1,
3, 39. Dum condignam te sectaris simiam, Id.
Mil. 2, 6, 25.

Condimentarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to sauce,*
or, seasoning; serving for pickle. Satureia dicta
in condimentario genere, Plin. Hist. 19, 50. jux-
ta Hard.

Condimentarius, i. m. *A salter, an oilman,*
Plin. 19, 8.

Condimentum, i. n. *Sauce, seasoning, pickle,*
a baut-

a *baut-gout*. Cibi condimentum est fames, portionis sitis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 28.

Condio, ire, iui, itum. act. (1) To season meat; to powder, or corn it; to pickle. (2) To preserve, as in conserves, &c. (3) To embalm the dead. (4) Met. To sweeten, to relish. (1) Non ego item cœnam condio, ut alii coqui, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 21. (2) Herbas omnes ita condiunt, Cic. Fam. 7, 26. (3) Mortuos cerâ circumlitos condiunt Persæ, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45. (4) Hilaritate tristitiam temporum condire, Id. Att. 1, 2, 9.

Condior, iri. pass. To be seasoned, &c. Oratio, in quâ asperitas contentionis oratoris ipsius humanitate conditur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 53.

Condiscens, tis. part. Learning, Plin. 21, 5.

Condiscipula, æ. f. A school-fellow, Mart. 10, 31.

Condiscipulatus, ūs. m. Fellowship at school, or in learning, Just. 12, 6.

Condiscipulus, i. m. A school-fellow, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18.

Condisco, ãre, didici. act. To learn, to learn in company with others, Cic. pro Planc. 5.

Condiscor, i. pass. To be learned. Ubi à teneris crimen condiscitur annis, Ov. Ep. 4, 25.

Conditiæneus, a, um. adj. That may be seasoned and pickled, or be kept and laid up. Varr. R. R. 1, 23.

Conditio, ōnis. f. verb. [à condio] A powdering, or seasoning. Ciborum conditio, Cic. N. D. 2, 58. Jus magis jucundum fit conditione, Varr. L. L. 4, 22.

Conditio, ōnis. f. verb. [à condio] cujus tamen secunda syllaba est anceps, vid. notionem 2 & ult. (1) A making, or creation; a frame, or make. (2) Met. Any state, or disposition, of a thing, time, or place. (3) A creature. (4) An order, rank, or degree. (5) A way, manner, or course; a condition, or case. (6) A boarding, or laying up. (7) A bargain, an agreement, or an article, or clause, of it. (8) Particularly a treaty of marriage. (9) Affinity, a match. (10) Unlawful love. (11) Power, authority, liberty. (12) A choice, election. (13) An invitation to supper. (1) Tali conditione nasci, Cic. Fam. 1, 16. Conditio sumus bonâ conditione, Sen. (2) O quam dura premit miseros conditio vitæ, Corn. Gall. Legum, judiciorum, temporum, conditio impendit, Cic. Fam. 5, 18. Loci conditio, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 16. regionis, Col. 11, 12. (3) Dei conditio est thus & merum, Tert. (4) Infimi generis conditio atque fortuna, Cic. pro Mil. Homo bonæ conditionis, Id. Fam. 5, 10. (5) Vitæ conditionem aliquam sequi, Id. Meliore conditione est senex quàm adolescens, Id. Afflictio re conditione esse quàm cæteri, Id. (6) Cultus, & conditiones, frugum, Id. (7) Ab aliquâ hominum conditione & pactione, Id. in Topic. (8) Tu conditionem hanc accipe, atque eam responde mihi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 60. Conventa conditio dicebatur, cum primus sermo de nuptiis & earum conditione habebatur, Fast. Hinc etiam formula repudiî: Conditione tuâ non utor. (9) Multis ac diu, etiam ex equestri ordine circumspiculis conditionibus Tiberium privignum suum legit, Suet. Aug. 63. (10) Cic. pro Cæl. 15. v. Suet. Aug. 69. (11) Conditio est liberorum populorum posse suffragiis vel dare, vel detrudere, quod velit, cuique, Cic. pro Planc. 4. (12) Duæ conditiones, utrùm tu accipias, vid. Plaut. (13) Cœnabis mecum; Conditio est melior, si ubi nulla, veni, Mart. 11, 53. Conditio, Conjunctio, familiaritas. Quare ista conditio, judices, respiciatur, nec Catilinæ familiaritatis crimen hæreat, Cic. pro Cæl. 14. Ubi interpret Gal-lus in usum Delphi. per vocem conditio intelligit objectionem.

Conditionalis, e. adi. Conditional, that hath a condition joined with it, Martian. Absolutus, simplex, purus, ap. FCC.

Conditionally, adv. Conditionally; with, or upon, condition. Sub conditione, Cic.

Conditivus, a, um. adj. [à condito] Powdered, kept, or laid up. Tribus mensibus acceptant salubæ condititia cibaria, Col. 8, 8.

Conditivum, i. n. A grave, a vault to bury in, Sen. Ep. 60.

Conditivus, a, um. adj. [vel à condio, vel à condio] (1) That is, or may be, preserved, and kept in store, for use. (2) That may be laid up, and preserved, as fruits. (1) Sues conditivis cibis sustinendæ sunt, ne immaturis herbis citetur alvus, Col. 7, 9. (2) Varr. de R. R. 1, 1, 59. princ.

Conditor, ōris. m. verb. [à condio] (1) A maker, a builder, a founder. (2) The first inventor, or beginner. (3) A compiler, or writer.

(1) Orbis & imperii conditor Romulus, Flor. princ. (2) Conditor Peripateticæ sectæ Aristoteles, Col. 9, 3. princ. (3) Historiæ conditor, Ov. Trist. 2, 416. Romani juris, Liv. 3, 58.

Conditōrium, i. n. [à condio] (1) A place to lay up, or hide things, in. (2) A sepulchre, or vault to bury in; a coffin, an arsenal, an armoury. (1) Quint. Decl. 8. (2) In conditorium profecta est defunctum, Petron. c. 111. Conf. Suet. Aug. 18.

Conditorix, icis. f. She that makes, builds, or founds, Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 4. Quæ condit.

Conditum, i. n. sc. vinum, Hippocras. Aët. Conditum rosatum, Wine made of Roses, &c. Pallad. Feb. 32.

Conditura, æ. f. [à condio] (1) Sauce, seasoning. (2) Pickle. (1) Sen. de Irâ, 3, 15. (2) Col. 12, 46, 1.

Conditura, æ. f. [à condio] A building, or framing, Petr. 38, 6.

Conditus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. [à condior] Seasoned, powdered, or corned; well relished, pickled, tempered, mixed, made savoury, or pleasant; embalmed. Jus malè conditum, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 96. Faciunt cibaria conditura, aucupium & venatio, Cic. de Sen. 16. Nisi id quod dicitur sit voce, vuln, motuque conditius, Id. Brut. Met. Bene coctus & conditus sermo, Id. Att. 13. extr.

Conditus, a, um. part. [à condio] (1) Laid up, bidden, shut up, or enclosed. (2) Built. (3) Met. Made, composed. (4) Buried. (5) Also stale, long kept, rank. (1) Pocula condita serva, Virg. Ecl. 3. (2) Homerus fuit ante Romam conditum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1. (3) Condi à versu carmina, Virg. Ecl. 10, 50. (4) In eo sepulchro Numam conditum accepimus, Cic. de Leg. 2, 22. (5) Conditum oleum pro viride appositum, Suet. in Cæs. 53.

Conditus, ūs. m. verb. [à condio] A seasoning, a preserving of grapes, a pickling of olives, &c. Oliva conditui regere licet, Col. 3, ult.

Condo, ãre, didi, itum. act. [ex con & do] (1) To lay up, to board, to stow. (2) To put up. (3) To put into. (4) To hide, or keep close. (5) To bury. (6) To make, or build. (7) To rebuild entirely. (8) To close, or shut. (9) Met. To institute, make, or ordain. (10) To make, or compose; to write. (1) Nemo fructus condit, nisi ut promat, Varr. R. R. 1, 62. (2) Condo in crumenam, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 1, 9. (3) In furnum calidum condito, Id. Cæs. 2, 5, 1. (4) Notâ conduntur in alvo, Virg. Æn. 2, 401. (5) Offa parentis Condidimus terrâ, Id. Æn. 5, 48. (6) Romam condidit Trojani, Cic. (7) Corinthum, quæ antea fuerat Ephyre, condidit, Paterc. 1, 3. Vid. Voss. ad loc. (8) Ut lumina condas, Ov. Ep. 1, 113. (9) Jura condere, Id. Rem. Am. 465. fata, Virg. Æn. 10, 36. jusjurandum, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 18. (10) Carmen condere, Cic. Tusc. 4. historiam, Plin. tristia bella, Virg. Ecl. 6, 7.

Condor, i. pass. To be bid, or laid up, &c. Virg. Æn. 11, 187. Genus urbis ex integro condere, Just. 18, 3.

Conducēficio, ãre, feci, actum. [à con, doceo, & facio] To teach, to instruct, to acquaint, or inform, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31.

Conducēfactus, a, um. part. Taught, instructed. Domita & conducēfacta animalia, Tamed, and taught to do as we would have them, Cic. N. D. 2, 64.

Conducēco, ãre, ui, ctum. act. To teach, to instruct, Hirt. B. Afr. 5.

Conducētus, a, um. part. or, comp. Taught, or instructed, together, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 2. & I. bid. 4.

Condōlentia, æ. f. Malæ notæ vocab. A sympathy, or fellow-feeling of another's sorrow; condolence. Puri sermonis amator, aut συμπάθεια, aut societas ægritudinis cum Cic. diceret.

Condōleo, ãre. To ache, to be much in pain. Si pes condoluit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22. Hinc to condole; sed aliâ notione. Vix leg. nisi in præter. Condoluit tentatum frigore corpus, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 80. Mihi de vento miseræ condoluit caput, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 2.

Condōlesco, ãre. Incept. To grieve, to be in pain. Cum naturâ hominem & condolescere & concupiscere dicerent, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 10.

Condōlo, ãre. To make smother. Lex. ex Apul. Dedolo.

Condōmo, ãre. To tame, to overcome, or subdue, Prud. Cath. 7, 98. Edomo.

Condōnandus, a, um. part. To be forgiven, Cic. Off. 2, 22.

Condōnatio, ōnis. f. verb. A giving away, an exposing. Possessionum contra omnium instituta addictio & condonatio, Cic. Verr. 2, 4.

Condōnatus, a, um. part. (1) Given, granted. (2) Forgiven, pardoned. (1) Vid. Condono. Datus est tibi ille; condonatus ille, Cic. pro Planc. 31. (2) Id judicium Attilio condonatum putabatur, Id.

Condōno, ãre. act. (1) To give willingly and freely, to bestow upon one. (2) To forgive, pardon, and acquit. (3) To omit, or pass by. (1) Sed ego illam non condonavi, sed sic utendam dedi, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 94. (2) Præterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 20. h. e. gratiâ Divitiaci fratris. Condonarent filium, Liv. 3, 12. (3) Habeo alia multa, quæ nunc condonabitur, Ter. Eun. prol. 17. ubi al. condonabuntur.

Condormio ire, iui, itum. To sleep with others, to fall asleep together, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 55.

Condormisco, ãre. To fall asleep; to get, or take, a nap, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 81. Mil. 3, 2, 13.

* Condrilla, æ. f. vel Condrilla, i. n. [χορδρίλλα Gr.] An herb in the stalk and flower like wild endive, Plin. 22, 22.

* Condriis, five potius Chondris, is. f. [à Gr. χορδρίς] The herb called false dittany, Plin. 25, 8.

Condūcendus, a, um. part. To be conducted, or hired. Qui ad conducendos homines facultates habebant, Cæs. B. G. 2, 1.

Condūcens, tis. part. Conducting, hiring. Cum juberet prædici conducentibus, Paterc. 1, 13.

Condūcibilis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) Profitable, expedient, available. (2) Also that may be hired. (1) Consilium conducibile, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 71. Utrum fuit conducibilis, Ad Herenn. 2, 24. (2) Cal. sed gratis.

Condūcit, in tertiâ personâ, & infin. It is profitable, advantageous, expedient, or available; it makes much for. Id conducit agricolæ, Col. § Quæ ad ventris victum conducunt, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 6. Ut ea scriberem ad te, quæ & salutis tuæ conducere arbitrarer, &c. Cic. Ep. 4, 7.

Condūco, ãre, xi, ctum. act. (1) To conduct, or bring along with him. (2) To assemble. (3) To hire, or bargain for. (4) To undertake to do a thing at a price, to take a piece of work by the great. (1) Conducere fidicinam domum, Plaut. (2) Virgines unum in locum conduxerunt, Cic. de Inv. 2, 3. Conducere cohortes, Tac. 4, 2, 1. (3) Conducere coquos, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 1. navem, Id. Rud. prol. 57. domum, Cic. Qu. fr. 2, 3. (4) Redemptor columnam conduxit faciendum, Id. de Div. 2, 21.

Condūcor, i. pass. (1) To be led, or brought, together. (2) To be hired. (1) Tac. Ann. 2, 52. (2) Non conduci possum vitâ uxoris anxuâ, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 36.

Conductio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A hiring, routing.

ing, or taking by lease; a taking to do at a price. (2) Also a collection, or inference; a deduction, or corollary. (1) Qui colonus habuit conductum de Cæsennâ fundum, cum idem ex eadem conductus one fuerit in fundo, *Id. pro Cæcin.* 32. (2) *Id. de Inv.* 1, 40.

Conductitius, a, um. adj. That is, or may be, hired, or taken to hire. = Mercenariæ, & conductitiæ operæ, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 17. Conductitia fidicina, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 3, 8.

Conductor, ōnis. m. verb. (1) He that takes, or hires; a tenant who rents a house, or land. (2) Also an undertaker of work for hire. (1) *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 3, 17. (2) *Cato* 14, 2.

Conductum, i. n. A thing hired, *Cic. pro Cluent. & Petron.* 9, 4.

Conductus, a, um. part. (1) Hired, or taken to hire. (2) Taken up at use. (3) Brought together. (1) *Coctum ego conductus sum, Plaut. Aul.* 3, 3, 9. (2) *Conductis cōmens opsonia nummis, Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 9. (3) *Auxilia in unum conducta apud ad Melitenem, Tac. Ann.* 15, 26. ¶ Operæ conductæ, Hired servants, *Cic. pro Sext.* 16. ¶ Testes conducti, Knights of the post, *Ov. Am.* 1, 10, 37.

Conduplicans, tis. part. Doubling, *Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 1, 18.

Conduplicatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) Adoubling, a duplicate. (2) Also a figure, when one, or more words are repeated over again. (1) = Quid hoc est conduplicationis? quæ hæc est congeminatio? *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 5, 18. (2) *Ad Herenn.* 4, 28.

¶ Conduplicatus, a, um. part. Doubled, *Digest.*

Conduplico, āre. act. To double, to pay one double, to give one twice as much. Quod bene promeritus es conduplicavit, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 31. § Patrimonia conduplicare, *Juv.* 14, 229.

Conduplicor, āri. pass. To be doubled. Tenebræ conduplicantur, *Cic. Div.* 1, 14.

Condurdon, i. n. An herb which was wore about the neck in scrophulous cases; an herb, which in July, bears a red flower, *Plin.* 26, 5.

Condūro, āre. act. To harden greatly, *Lucr.* 6, 968.

Conduſ, i. m. A butler, a yeoman of the larder, a steward, or store-keeper. § Conduſ promus sum, procurator peni, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 14.

* Condylōma, ātis. n. [κονδύλωμα, Gr.] A swelling in the fundament proceeding from an inflammation, *Plin.* 21, 20.

* Condylus, i. m. [κόνδυλος] (1) A knuckle, a joint in the knee, ankle, elbow, &c. (2) ¶ Also a ring, or thimble. (1) *Mart.* (2) *Fest.* ¶ Complicatis in condylos digitis, Clutch-fisted, *Lex. ex Mart.*

¶ Confabrīcor, ātus sum. dep. To forge, or make; to devise, or contrive. Odiosè confabricatus, commolitusque est originem vocabuli, *Gell.* 3. extr. † Fabricor.

¶ Confabulatio, ōnis. f. verb. A talking, or prateing together; a telling of stories, *Firm.* † Colloquium, collocutio.

† Confabūlo, āre. act. To tell stories. Hanc confabulant fabulam, *Lex. ex Plaut.*

Confabūlor, ātus sum. dep. To tell tales, to talk, or chat, together, *Plaut. Cist.* 4, 2, 77.

Confarreatio, ōnis. f. A solemnizing of a marriage, a ceremony used at marriage, at which a bride cake is eaten together, *Plin.* 18, 3. § Dif-farreatio, *Id.*

¶ Confarreātūrus, a, um. part. About to marry with such a bride-cake. Talis mulieris publicitus matrimonium confarreaturus, *Apul. Met.* 10.

Confarreātus, a, um. part. [q. à confarreor] Married with a bride-cake eaten together. ¶ Parentes confarreati, Lawfully coupled in wedlock. *Vid. Tac. Ann.* 4, 16.

Confarreo, āvi, ātum. To marry with a bride-cake eaten together. Omīssa confarreandi assuetudine, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 16, 2.

Confātālis, e. adj. Of the same fate, or destiny, *Cic. de Fato.* 13.

Confectio, ōnis. f. verb. [à conficio] A making up; a dispatching, or ending, of any business. ¶ Confectio annalium, The making, or writing, of a chronicle, *Cic. belli, The dispatching, or make-*

ing an end, of it, *Id. Att.* 14, 1. escarum, *The chewing of meat, Id. N. D.* 2, 54.

Confector, ōris. verb. [à conficio] (1) A dispatcher, ender, finisher. (2) A consumer, waster, or destroyer. (1) *Negotiorum confector, Cic. Id. N. D.* 2, 15. ¶ Confector ferarum; One who fought with wild beasts in the amphitheatre, *Suet. Aug.* 43. & *Ner.* 12.

Confectūra, æ. f. The making, or doing, of any thing, *Col.* 9, 14.

Confectus, a, um. part. (1) Dispatched, finished. (2) Obtained, won. (3) Spent, wasted, worn out. (4) Destroyed, ruined, spoiled. (5) Killed, murdered. (6) Chewed, digested. (1) § Suscepta, & confecta bella, *Cic. Off.* 1, 23. (2) *Victoria confecta, Id. Phil.* 14, 1. (3) *Confecta annis ætas, Col.* 1, 8. (4) *Civitas ab aliquo confecta, Cic.* (5) *Nati cruentâ cæde confecti jacent, Sen. Herc. fur.* 1160. (6) = Cibus confectus coactusque, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55.

Conferbeo, ēre, ui. (1) To grow very hot. (2) To grow together, or knit, as broken bones do. (1) *Mea cum conferbuit ira, Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 71. (2) *Solent adversa inter se ossa conferbere, Cels.* 8, 10.

Confercio, īre, si, tum act. [ex con & farcio] (1) To stuff, or fill; to ram, or cram, in. (2) To drive thick and close. (1) *Myrrham in folles conferciunt, Plin.* 12, 15. (2) *Lucr.* 6, 157.

Conferendus, a, um. part. To be compared, &c. *Cic. Off.* 1, 22.

Conferens, tis. part. Bringing, or getting, together. Conferens arma, *Poterc.* 2, 114. Omnibus cupidè ad præsidium salutis suæ conferentibus, *Just.* 16, 3.

Confero, tūli, ferre, collatum. [à con & fero] (1) To bring, carry, put, set, or lay, together. (2) To advantage, or avail; to do good. (3) To confer, discourse, or talk, together. (4) To contribute, or give; to bestow. (5) To collate, compare, or vie with. (6) To lay out, bestow, or employ. (7) To lay, impute, attribute, or cast upon. (8) ¶ Conferre se, To go, to betake himself to. (9) To defer, or put off. (10) To join. (11) To bend, or apply. (12) To refer to, or be judged by, another. (13) To compose, or digest. (1) *Horreum, quo conferatur rusticum instrumentum, Varr.* 1, 6. (2) *Comœdia ad eloquentiam confert, Quint.* 1, 8. (3) *Coram brevi tempore conferre, quæ volumus, licebit, Cic. Att.* 2, 25.

Conferunt capita, *Liv.* 2, 45. (4) = Nos dabimus, nos conferemus nostro sumptu, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 2, 39. (5) *Non illi quisquam bello se conferet heros, Catull.* (6) *Cum studia, & officia in me contulisset, Cic.* (7) *Verum ne pōst conferas culpam in me, Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 96. (8) *Cum se contulisset Rhodum, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 56.

Conferre se in fugam, *Id. pro Cæc.* 8. (9) *Quæ omnia in Martium mentem sunt collata, Id.* (10) *Novissima primis conferam, Id.* (11) *Omnia mea studia in istum unum conferam, Id.* (12) *Id omne ad tuum arbitrium conferemus, Id. Fam.* 1, 9. (13) *De cultu hortorum in carmen conferemus, Col.* 9, 16. ¶ Conferre pedem, To set foot to foot, to come to the point, *Cic. pro Planc.* 19. manum; ferrum, to fight, *Id. capita, to consult, Id. signa, to engage in battle, Liv. rationes, to cast account, or reckon with one, Cic. Att.* 5, 21, castra castris, to pitch their camps over against one another, *Id. de Div.* 2, 55.

Conferor, ri, collatus. pass. To be carried, &c. *Col.* ¶ Verba si ad rem conferantur, If words come to deeds, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 4.

¶ Confertè, adv. Close, or in a heap, *Lex. ex Mart. sed usitatius*

Confertim, adv. In a heap, or crowd; close, pell mell, in great numbers. Acrius & confertim magis utrinque pugnabant, *Liv.* 21, 8.

Confertus, a, um. part. or, comp. simus, sup. [à confercio, i. e. condense] Full, cramed in, thick and close together. ¶ § Confertum agmen, A close body of men, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 369. § Conferti cibo, Cramed with meat, or as close as they can cram, *Cic.* In confertissimos hostes incurrit,

He rusheth into the thickest of them, Sall. B. Cat. 60, 8. = Vita plena & conferta voluptatibus, *Cic. pro Sext.* 10. Hostes in finistris confertiores steterunt, *Liv.* 9, 27. § Ut nunquam conferti, sed rari, magnique intervallis, præliarentur, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 17.

Conferva, æ. f. An herb called, Sponge of the river, good to cure broken bones, *Plin.* 27, 9. Confervescio, ēre. act. To make hot, *Lucr.* 6, 352.

Confervēo, ēre, bui. neut. (1) To be very hot, to boil up. (2) Also to knit and grow together again, as broken bones do. (1) *Mea cum conferbuit ira, Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 71. (2) *Confervent ossa mota aut soluta, Cels.* 8, 10.

Confervesco, ēre. incept. To grow scalding, or boiling, hot; to seethe. Versando confervescit, *Viruv.* 5, 3.

Confessio, ōnis. f. verb. [à confiteor] A confession, or acknowledgement, *Cic. Div.* 1, 17.

¶ Confessōrius, a, um. adj. Confessory, belonging to confession. ¶ Actio confessoria, An action upon one's own confession, *Digest.* § Negatoria, *Id.*

Confessus, a, um. part. (1) Act. That confesseth, or acknowledgeth. (2) Pass. Manifest, not to be denied, that which every man grants; confessed, or professed, notorious. (1) *Confessus amorem, Ov. Met.* 14, 703. *Conf. Patere.* 2, 85. (2) = Confessa res, & manifesta, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 58. § Confessa, & non dubia signa, *Col.* 2, 2. ¶ Ex confesso, *Quint.* 3, 5. In confesso, *Plin.* 6, 33. Confessedly, by every one's own confession.

Confestim, adv. [competenti festinatione, Sosip.] Forthwith, by and by, out of hand, immediately, continually, all along. = Sine ullâ morâ, & confestim, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 12. § Quæ negotium confestim, aut ex intervallo consequuntur, *Id. de Inv.* 1, 28.

Confibula, æ. f. A clasp, or tack; a wooden pin, or thing, made to clench, or clasp, two pieces together; one of the implements about an oil, or wine press, to keep close the great timbers, *Cato, c.* 12.

Conficiendus, a, um. part. To be made done, procured, killed. Quæ quidem res ad conficiendum negotium maximè fuit opportuna, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 15.

Conficiens, tis. part. & adj. issimus, sup. That causeth, maketh, or procureth; effective, efficient. Causæ conficientes cædem quæ efficientes, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 26. ¶ Conficientissima literarum civitas, That keeps a diligent register, or book, of all that is done, *Cic. pro L. Flacc.* 19.

Conficio, ēre, feci, ectum. act. [ex con & facio] (1) To dispatch, to finish, or make an end of. (2) To bring to pass, or accomplish. (3) To kill, or slay. (4) To do, to perform, to manage a business. (5) To wear out. *Met.* to vex, or weary. (6) To chew meat. (7) To consume, to spend, to waste. (8) To concoct, or digest. (9) To pass over time, or place. (10) To get, or procure. (11) To make evident, or prove. (12) To bargain with. (13) In sensu obscuro. (1) Expectandum dum totum bellum conficiam, *Vatin. Ciceroni Fam.* 5, 10. *Vid. Liv. præf. op.* (2) Conficiam facilius ego, quod volo, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 55. Athenienses in Peloponnesios sexto & vigesimo anno bellum gerentes confecisse apparet, *C. Nep. Lysand.* 1. (3) Duodecim propugnatores totidem sagittarum confecit ictibus, *Suet. Vesp.* 5. (4) Non naturâ modò, sed exercitatione conficitur, *Cic.* (5) = Vetustas omnia conficit, & consumit, *Id. pro Marcell.* 4. Me conficit sollicitudo, *Id.* (6) Nec os acciperet datum, nec dentes conficerent, *Liv.* (7) Cum suam rem non minùs strenuè, quàm postea publicam, confecisset, *Cic.* = Comedo, perdo, *Id.* ¶ Conficere argentum, to spend, or consume, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 5, 11. to get, or raise, it, *Ibid.* 1, 1, 4. (8) *Plin.* 11, 37. (9) Propè centum confecit annos, *Cic. Orat.* 52. Immenſum spatiis confecimus æquor, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 541. (10) *Permagna pecunia ex eâ re confici potest, Cic. V. & Ter. Phorm.* 1, 1, 4. (11) Aut id solùm quod conficitur, inferatur, *Cic.* (12) Tu cum Appelle Chia confice

ing, or taking by lease; a taking to do at a price. (2) Also a collection, or inference; a deduction, or corollary. (1) Qui colonus habuit conductum de Cæsennâ fundum, cum idem ex eadem conductus one fuerit in fundo, *Id. pro Cæcin.* 32. (2) *Id. de Inv.* 1, 40.

Conductitius, a, um. adj. That is, or may be, hired, or taken to hire. = Mercenariæ, & conductitiæ operæ, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 17. Conductitia fidicina, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 3, 8.

Conductor, ōnis. m. verb. (1) He that takes, or hires; a tenant who rents a house, or land. (2) Also an undertaker of work for hire. (1) *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 3, 17. (2) *Cato* 14, 2.

Conductum, i. n. A thing hired, *Cic. pro Cluent. & Petron.* 9, 4.

Conductus, a, um. part. (1) Hired, or taken to hire. (2) Taken up at use. (3) Brought together. (1) *Coctum ego conductus sum, Plaut. Aul.* 3, 3, 9. (2) *Conductis cōmens opsonia nummis, Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 9. (3) *Auxilia in unum conducta apud ad Melitenem, Tac. Ann.* 15, 26. ¶ Operæ conductæ, Hired servants, *Cic. pro Sext.* 16. ¶ Testes conducti, Knights of the post, *Ov. Am.* 1, 10, 37.

Conduplicans, tis. part. Doubling, *Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 1, 18.

Conduplicatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) Adoubling, a duplicate. (2) Also a figure, when one, or more words are repeated over again. (1) = Quid hoc est conduplicationis? quæ hæc est congeminatio? *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 5, 18. (2) *Ad Herenn.* 4, 28.

¶ Conduplicatus, a, um. part. Doubled, *Digest.*

Conduplico, āre. act. To double, to pay one double, to give one twice as much. Quod bene promeritus es conduplicavit, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 31. § Patrimonia conduplicare, *Juv.* 14, 229.

Conduplicor, āri. pass. To be doubled. Tenebræ conduplicantur, *Cic. Div.* 1, 14.

Condurdon, i. n. An herb which was wore about the neck in scrophulous cases; an herb, which in July, bears a red flower, *Plin.* 26, 5.

Condūro, āre. act. To harden greatly, *Lucr.* 6, 968.

Conduſ, i. m. A butler, a yeoman of the larder, a steward, or store-keeper. § Conduſ promus sum, procurator peni, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 14.

* Condylōma, ātis. n. [κονδύλωμα, Gr.] A swelling in the fundament proceeding from an inflammation, *Plin.* 21, 20.

* Condylus, i. m. [κόνδυλος] (1) A knuckle, a joint in the knee, ankle, elbow, &c. (2) ¶ Also a ring, or thimble. (1) *Mart.* (2) *Fest.* ¶ Complicatis in condylos digitis, Clutch-fisted, *Lex. ex Mart.*

¶ Confabrīcor, ātus sum. dep. To forge, or make; to devise, or contrive. Odiosè confabricatus, commolitusque est originem vocabuli, *Gell.* 3. extr. † Fabricor.

¶ Confabulatio, ōnis. f. verb. A talking, or prateing together; a telling of stories, *Firm.* † Colloquium, collocutio.

† Confabūlo, āre. act. To tell stories. Hanc confabulant fabulam, *Lex. ex Plaut.*

Confabūlor, ātus sum. dep. To tell tales, to talk, or chat, together, *Plaut. Cist.* 4, 2, 77.

Confarreatio, ōnis. f. A solemnizing of a marriage, a ceremony used at marriage, at which a bride cake is eaten together, *Plin.* 18, 3. § Dif-farreatio, *Id.*

¶ Confarreātūrus, a, um. part. About to marry with such a bride-cake. Talis mulieris publicitus matrimonium confarreaturus, *Apul. Met.* 10.

Confarreātus, a, um. part. [q. à confarreor] Married with a bride-cake eaten together. ¶ Parentes confarreati, Lawfully coupled in wedlock. *Vid. Tac. Ann.* 4, 16.

Confarreo, āvi, ātum. To marry with a bride-cake eaten together. Omīssa confarreandi assuetudine, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 16, 2.

Confātālis, e. adj. Of the same fate, or destiny, *Cic. de Fato.* 13.

Confectio, ōnis. f. verb. [à conficio] A making up; a dispatching, or ending, of any business. ¶ Confectio annalium, The making, or writing, of a chronicle, *Cic. belli, The dispatching, or make-*

ing an end, of it, *Id. Att.* 14, 1. escarum, *The chewing of meat, Id. N. D.* 2, 54.

Confector, ōris. verb. [à conficio] (1) A dispatcher, ender, finisher. (2) A consumer, waster, or destroyer. (1) *Negotiorum confector, Cic. Id. N. D.* 2, 15. ¶ Confector ferarum; One who fought with wild beasts in the amphitheatre, *Suet. Aug.* 43. & *Ner.* 12.

Confectūra, æ. f. The making, or doing, of any thing, *Col.* 9, 14.

Confectus, a, um. part. (1) Dispatched, finished. (2) Obtained, won. (3) Spent, wasted, worn out. (4) Destroyed, ruined, spoiled. (5) Killed, murdered. (6) Chewed, digested. (1) § Suscepta, & confecta bella, *Cic. Off.* 1, 23. (2) *Victoria confecta, Id. Phil.* 14, 1. (3) *Confecta annis ætas, Col.* 1, 8. (4) *Civitas ab aliquo confecta, Cic.* (5) *Nati cruentâ cæde confecti jacent, Sen. Herc. fur.* 1160. (6) = Cibus confectus coactusque, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55.

Conferbeo, ēre, ui. (1) To grow very hot. (2) To grow together, or knit, as broken bones do. (1) *Mea cum conferbuit ira, Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 71. (2) *Solent adversa inter se ossa conferbere, Cels.* 8, 10.

Confercio, īre, si, tum act. [ex con & farcio] (1) To stuff, or fill; to ram, or cram, in. (2) To drive thick and close. (1) *Myrrham in folles conferciunt, Plin.* 12, 15. (2) *Lucr.* 6, 157.

Conferendus, a, um. part. To be compared, &c. *Cic. Off.* 1, 22.

Conferens, tis. part. Bringing, or getting, together. Conferens arma, *Poterc.* 2, 114. Omnibus cupidè ad præsidium salutis suæ conferentibus, *Just.* 16, 3.

Confero, tūli, ferre, collatum. [à con & fero] (1) To bring, carry, put, set, or lay, together. (2) To advantage, or avail; to do good. (3) To confer, discourse, or talk, together. (4) To contribute, or give; to bestow. (5) To collate, compare, or vie with. (6) To lay out, bestow, or employ. (7) To lay, impute, attribute, or cast upon. (8) ¶ Conferre se, To go, to betake himself to. (9) To defer, or put off. (10) To join. (11) To bend, or apply. (12) To refer to, or be judged by, another. (13) To compose, or digest. (1) *Horreum, quo conferatur rusticum instrumentum, Varr.* 1, 6. (2) *Comœdia ad eloquentiam confert, Quint.* 1, 8. (3) *Coram brevi tempore conferre, quæ volumus, licebit, Cic. Att.* 2, 25.

confice de columnis, *Id. Attic. 12, 19.* (13) Suet. in Ner. 29.

Conficior, i. pass. *To be dispatched, troubled, spent, wasted away, &c.* Cic. imperf. ¶ Ex quo conficitur, *From whence we may gather, or conclude,* Cic. in Rull. 2, 49. V. Conficio.

Confictio, ōnis. f. verb. [à confingo] *A feigning, forging, or counterfeiting,* Cic. pro Rosc. 13.

Confictus, a, um. part. *Feigned, counterfeited,* Ter. And. 3, 3, 26.

¶ Confidēssor, ōris. m. *A pledge, or surety, with another,* Ulp.

Confidens, tis. adj. ex part. ior. comp. ssmus, sup. (1) In a good sense; *confident, having an assurance, conscious of nothing that is evil.* (2) Also *grave, steady, firm.* (3) In a bad sense, in which it is more frequently taken; *fool hardy, daring, rash, presumptuous.* (4) *Shameless, impudent.* (1) Decet innocentem servum atque innoxium confidentem esse, *Plaut. Cap. 3, 5, 7.*

(2) = Senex confidens, catus, *Ter. And. 5, 2, 14.* (3) Homo confidens, qui illum dis omnes perduint, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 73.* (4) Juvenum confidentissime, *Virg. Geor. 4, 445.* Nihil hoc confidentius, qui, quæ vides, ea pernegat, *Plaut. Men. 4, 2.*

Confidenter, adv. iūs, comp. ssmè, sup. (1) In a good sense; *confidently, boldly, without fear, with assurance.* (2) In a bad sense, wherein it is more frequently used; *shamefully, impudently.* (1) Dicam confidentius de studiis ejus honestis, *Cic. pro Cael. 19.* (2) Confidentissime responde-re, *Ad Herenn. 2, 5.* At, ut confidenter mihi contrā astitit! *Plaut. Cap. 3, 5, 6.*

Confidentia, æ. f. (1) *Confidence, courage.* (2) *Presumption, boldness, fool hardiness.* (3) *Hardiness.* (1) Confidentia & vox defuit, quod minùs in foro diceret, *Cic.* (2) = Alia causa, confidentiæ & temeritatis tuæ, *Id. Phil. 2, 40.* (3) Scapularum confidentiâ virtute ulmorum, freti, *Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 3.*

† Confidentilōquus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *A bold speaker,* *Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 164.*

Confido, ère, fidi, fissus sum. (1) *To trust, or put his trust in; to confide; to rely, or depend, upon; to put confidence in.* (2) *To be confident, or well assured.* (3) *To trust, expect, or hope.* (1) § Nisi vestræ virtuti confiderem, *Cic.* X De facie metuit, vitæ confidit, *Ov. Ep. 17, 173.* § Affinitate alicuius confidere, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 83.* § de salute, *Id. B. C. 2, 5.* § In aliquo, *Hirt. B. Afr. 19.* Conf. *Liv. 2, 45.* (2) Quem te & opto esse, & confido futurum, *Cic.* (3) Afflictis melius confidere rebus, *Virg. Æn. 1, 456.* Dicitur de instanti, præterito, & consequente, tempore.

Configo, ère, xi, xum. act. (1) *To stick, or thrust, into a thing; to nail, or fasten, together.* (2) *To shoot one.* (3) Met. *To fix earnestly.* (1) Configere tabulas aculeis, *Col. 7, 3.* (2) filios suos sagittis, *Cic. Ac. 4, 28.* (3) ut — cogitationes reipubl. salute configeret, *Id. Phil. 14, 5.*

¶ Configurātē, adv. *In a like fashion,* *Lex. ex Apul.*

¶ Configurātus, a, um. part. *Fashioned,* *Laet. 7, 4.*

Configuro, are. act. *To fashion, to form, or make alike,* *Col. 4, 20.*

¶ Configuror, ari. pass. *To be likened, or fashioned alike,* *Firm.*

¶ Confīnālis, e. adj. *Bordering upon another,* *Firm. † Confinis, Cic.*

¶ Confindo, ère, fidi, fissum. *To rive, or cleave.* Cujus auct. pendet à

Confindor, i, fissus. pass. *To be cleft.* Confinditur ære Pontus, *Tibull. 4, 1, 173.*

Confine, is. n. *A place adjoining, or nigh, to.* Ad pupillæ confine, *Val. Arg. 6, 374.*

Confingo, ère, nxi, ictum. act. (1) *To form, or make.* (2) Met. *To feign, pretend, forge, or invent; to shape, or fashion.* (1) Apes favos confingunt; & ceras, *Plin. 11, 5.* (2) Qui fuerit pater, quæ mater, quæ cognata tibi sit, omnia hæc confingam, *Id. Phorm. 1, 2, 80.* = Confingere & comminisci aliquid, *Ad Herenn.*

Confingor, i. pass. *To be formed, &c.* Nec unde confingantur, invenitur, *Plin. Hist. 10, 47.*

Confīnia, um. pl. n. i. e. loca. ¶ In confinibus, *The confines, marches, frontiers,* *Sen. de Irâ, 1, 8.*

Confīnis, e. adj. (1) *Next to, adjoining, bordering, bounding, abutting, or lying very near to.* (2) *Joined to.* (3) Met. *Like, of the same sort.* (1) Confinis ager, *Liv. 4, 49.* (2) § Quæ collo confine caput, *Ov. Met. 1, 718.* (3) Ei confine est quod dicitur per suspicionem, *Quint. 6, 4.* Genus confine ejus generis, *Ad Herenn. 4, 11.* X Vicini, *Whose grounds are parted by walls; Confines, only by line.*

Confīnis, is. m. subst. *A neighbourer, or borderer,* *Mart. 2, 32.*

¶ Confīnitās, ātis. f. *Nearness, neighbourhood,* *Ter. † Vicinitas.*

¶ Confīnitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bordering on,* *Firm. pro*

Confīnium, i. n. (1) *The marches, frontier, limit, or bound; the confine.* (2) § Also *nearness of place, likeness.* (3) Meton. *A neighbour.* (1) Confīnia Syriæ, *Plin. Hist. 5, 12.* (2) Confīnium artis, & falsi, *Tac. 4, 58, 3.* = Ergo confīnium illis est æris terminus, initiumque ætheris, *Plin. Hist. 2, 7.* Harduin. (3) = Vicinitatibus & confīniis æquus & facilis, *Cic. Off. 2, 18.* ¶ Confīnia lucis & noctis, *Twilight,* *Ov. Met. 4, 400.*

Confio, èri. (1) *To be made.* (2) *Brought to pass.* (1) Stercus quod ex pecudibus confit, *Col.* (2) Hoc confit quod volo, *Ter. Adelph. 5, 8, 23.*

Confirmandus, a, um. part. *To confirm, or be confirmed.* Ad quam confirmandam, *Just. 18, 2.* Conf. *Celf. 2, 11.*

Confirmans, tis. part. *Confirming, encouraging.* Per epistolas se invicem confirmantes, *Just. 15, 3.*

Confirmatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Encouragement.* (2) *Consolation.* (3) *A confirmation, or assurance.* (4) *A scheme in Rhetorick, a making good a proof.* (1) Gallos hortabatur perfugæ confirmatio, *Cæs. B. G. 3, 18.* (2) Neque enim confirmatione nostræ egebat virtus tua, *Cic. Fam. 6, 3.* (3) Ad confirmationem perpetuæ libertatis, *Id.* (4) *Id. de Inv. 1, 24.*

Confirmator, ōris. m. verb. *A confirmer.* ¶ Confirmator pecuniæ, *An assurer, or insurer, who engages for it.* = Sequester & confirmator pecuniæ desiderabatur, *Cic. pro Cluent. 36.*

Confirmāturus, a, um. part. *About to confirm.* Confirmaturus vires suas, *Paterc. 2, 44.*

Confirmātus, a, um. part. & adj. or. comp. (1) *Confirmed, made strong, fortified.* (2) *Constant, resolute, firm.* (3) *Sure, certain.* (1) Corpus confirmatum, *Cic. Fam. 16, 3.* Confirmationem efficere exercitum, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 84.* (2) = Certus & confirmatus animus, *Cic. pro Quint. 24.* (3) In quibus erat confirmatus idem illud, *Id. Att. 12, 15.*

† Confirmātas, ātis. f. *Sturdiness, stoutness of resolution.* = Audaciam, confidentiam, confirmatam, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 34.* † Firmitas, *Cic.*

Confirmo, are. act. (1) *To confirm, strengthen, or fortify.* (2) *To encourage, or hearten.* (3) *To recover from sickness.* (4) *To get strength, to be restored to its former strength.* (5) *To make good, to ascertain.* (6) *To comfort.* (7) *To avow, to affirm, or say boldly.* (1) Confirmare aliquid rationibus & argumentis, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 9.* suffragiis, *Id. pro Domo, 18.* Mithridates jam suam manum confirmaverat, *Id. pro Leg. Manil. 9.* (2) = Erige te, & confirma, si qua subeunda dimicatio erit, *Id. ad Q. fr. 1, 3.* (3) Cùm te confirmāris, ad nos venias, *Id. Fam. 16, 13.* (4) Quiescendum donec membrum confirmetur, *Celf. 8, 10.* (5) X Nostra confirmare argumentis, deinde contraria refutare, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 19.* (6) Milites consolatur & confirmat, *Cæs. B. G. 5, 50.* (7) Cùm hoc non modò mihi confirmasset, sed etiam persuasset, *Cic. Att. 16, 5.* Promisi & propè confirmavi te non expectasse, *Id. Fam. 12, 7.* ¶ Confirmare plus est quàm promittere, minùs autem quàm persuadere.

Confirmor, ari. pass. *To be confirmed, strenghtened, &c.* Cic. ¶ Confirmatur cicatricula, *The wound is perfectly closed up,* *Celf. 2, 10.*

¶ Confiscārius, i. m. *A promoter,* *Ulp.*

Confiscatio, ōnis. *A forfeiting, or confiscation.* Socii, vivique regis confiscationem mandaverit, *Flor. 3, 9.*

Confiscātus, a, um. part. (1) *Laid up in the treasury.* (2) *Seized on, confiscated, forfeited to the exchequer.* (1) = Pecuniam repræsentari jussit, nam & confiscatam semper, repositamque habuerat, *Suet. Aug. 101.* (2) Antiochus Comagenus H S millies confiscatus, *Id. Cal. 16.*

¶ Confisco, are. act. [in fiscum, i. e. principis ærarium, redigere] *To seize as forfeit to the treasury, to confiscate.* Nititur auct. seq.

Confiscor, ari. pass. (1) *To be laid up in the publick treasury.* (2) *Also to be confiscated, i. e. arrested, or seized, for the prince's use.* It is used in reference both to estates and persons. (1) Vid. Confiscatus, N^o. 1. (2) Confiscabantur alienissimæ hæreditates, *Suet. Dom. 12.* ¶ Duos equites Romanos confiscari jussit, *Id. Cal. 41.* their estates.

¶ Confīso, ōnis. f. verb. [à confido] *An affiance, or assurance,* *Cic. Tusc. 4, 37.* fingique ab ipso videtur, nec obtinuisse. = Fidentia. Quæ tamen ipsum quoque ex eadē fabricâ cudi putarem, ad vim philosophicæ notionis feliciter exprimendam.

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Confingor, i. pass. *To be formed, &c.* Nec unde confingantur, invenitur, *Plin. Hist. 10, 47.*

Confīnia, um. pl. n. i. e. loca. ¶ In confinibus, *The confines, marches, frontiers,* *Sen. de Irâ, 1, 8.*

Confīnis, e. adj. (1) *Next to, adjoining, bordering, bounding, abutting, or lying very near to.* (2) *Joined to.* (3) Met. *Like, of the same sort.* (1) Confinis ager, *Liv. 4, 49.* (2) § Quæ collo confine caput, *Ov. Met. 1, 718.* (3) Ei confine est quod dicitur per suspicionem, *Quint. 6, 4.* Genus confine ejus generis, *Ad Herenn. 4, 11.* X Vicini, *Whose grounds are parted by walls; Confines, only by line.*

Confīnis, is. m. subst. *A neighbourer, or borderer,* *Mart. 2, 32.*

¶ Confīnitās, ātis. f. *Nearness, neighbourhood,* *Ter. † Vicinitas.*

¶ Confīnitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bordering on,* *Firm. pro*

Confīnium, i. n. (1) *The marches, frontier, limit, or bound; the confine.* (2) § Also *nearness of place, likeness.* (3) Meton. *A neighbour.* (1) Confīnia Syriæ, *Plin. Hist. 5, 12.* (2) Confīnium artis, & falsi, *Tac. 4, 58, 3.* = Ergo confīnium illis est æris terminus, initiumque ætheris, *Plin. Hist. 2, 7.* Harduin. (3) = Vicinitatibus & confīniis æquus & facilis, *Cic. Off. 2, 18.* ¶ Confīnia lucis & noctis, *Twilight,* *Ov. Met. 4, 400.*

Confio, èri. (1) *To be made.* (2) *Brought to pass.* (1) Stercus quod ex pecudibus confit, *Col.* (2) Hoc confit quod volo, *Ter. Adelph. 5, 8, 23.*

Confirmandus, a, um. part. *To confirm, or be confirmed.* Ad quam confirmandam, *Just. 18, 2.* Conf. *Celf. 2, 11.*

Confirmans, tis. part. *Confirming, encouraging.* Per epistolas se invicem confirmantes, *Just. 15, 3.*

Confirmatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Encouragement.* (2) *Consolation.* (3) *A confirmation, or assurance.* (4) *A scheme in Rhetorick, a making good a proof.* (1) Gallos hortabatur perfugæ confirmatio, *Cæs. B. G. 3, 18.* (2) Neque enim confirmatione nostræ egebat virtus tua, *Cic. Fam. 6, 3.* (3) Ad confirmationem perpetuæ libertatis, *Id.* (4) *Id. de Inv. 1, 24.*

Confirmator, ōris. m. verb. *A confirmer.* ¶ Confirmator pecuniæ, *An assurer, or insurer, who engages for it.* = Sequester & confirmator pecuniæ desiderabatur, *Cic. pro Cluent. 36.*

Confirmāturus, a, um. part. *About to confirm.* Confirmaturus vires suas, *Paterc. 2, 44.*

Confirmātus, a, um. part. & adj. or. comp. (1) *Confirmed, made strong, fortified.* (2) *Constant, resolute, firm.* (3) *Sure, certain.* (1) Corpus confirmatum, *Cic. Fam. 16, 3.* Confirmationem efficere exercitum, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 84.* (2) = Certus & confirmatus animus, *Cic. pro Quint. 24.* (3) In quibus erat confirmatus idem illud, *Id. Att. 12, 15.*

† Confirmātas, ātis. f. *Sturdiness, stoutness of resolution.* = Audaciam, confidentiam, confirmatam, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 34.* † Firmitas, *Cic.*

Confirmo, are. act. (1) *To confirm, strengthen, or fortify.* (2) *To encourage, or hearten.* (3) *To recover from sickness.* (4) *To get strength, to be restored to its former strength.* (5) *To make good, to ascertain.* (6) *To comfort.* (7) *To avow, to affirm, or say boldly.* (1) Confirmare aliquid rationibus & argumentis, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 9.* suffragiis, *Id. pro Domo, 18.* Mithridates jam suam manum confirmaverat, *Id. pro Leg. Manil. 9.* (2) = Erige te, & confirma, si qua subeunda dimicatio erit, *Id. ad Q. fr. 1, 3.* (3) Cùm te confirmāris, ad nos venias, *Id. Fam. 16, 13.* (4) Quiescendum donec membrum confirmetur, *Celf. 8, 10.* (5) X Nostra confirmare argumentis, deinde contraria refutare, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 19.* (6) Milites consolatur & confirmat, *Cæs. B. G. 5, 50.* (7) Cùm hoc non modò mihi confirmasset, sed etiam persuasset, *Cic. Att. 16, 5.* Promisi & propè confirmavi te non expectasse, *Id. Fam. 12, 7.* ¶ Confirmare plus est quàm promittere, minùs autem quàm persuadere.

Confirmor, ari. pass. *To be confirmed, strenghtened, &c.* Cic. ¶ Confirmatur cicatricula, *The wound is perfectly closed up,* *Celf. 2, 10.*

¶ Confiscārius, i. m. *A promoter,* *Ulp.*

Confiscatio, ōnis. *A forfeiting, or confiscation.* Socii, vivique regis confiscationem mandaverit, *Flor. 3, 9.*

Confiscātus, a, um. part. (1) *Laid up in the treasury.* (2) *Seized on, confiscated, forfeited to the exchequer.* (1) = Pecuniam repræsentari jussit, nam & confiscatam semper, repositamque habuerat, *Suet. Aug. 101.* (2) Antiochus Comagenus H S millies confiscatus, *Id. Cal. 16.*

¶ Confisco, are. act. [in fiscum, i. e. principis ærarium, redigere] *To seize as forfeit to the treasury, to confiscate.* Nititur auct. seq.

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flatum mendacium est, Cic. pro Rosc. Com. 16. Conflata Romæ conjuratio, Suet. Ner. 36. (4) Monstrum ex diversis naturæ studiis cupiditibusque conflatum, Cic. pro Cael. 5. (5) Exercitus clandestino scelere conflatus, Id. pro Sulla 11. Conflata egestas rei familiaris, Flor. 4, 1. Mors conflata insidiis, Patere. 2, 4.

|| Conflexilis, e. adj. Pliant, or easy to be turned, Firm. † Flexilis.

† Conflexuosè, adv. Winding, or with many bendings, Pacuv. † Flexuosè.

† Conflexura, æ. f. A bending, or turning, R. ex Accio. † Flexus, Cic.

Conflexus, a, um. part. Bowed, or bended, Plin. 2, 44. † flexus usitatus.

|| Conflictatio, ònis. f. verb. A fighting, engaging, bickering, or combating, Gell. 15, 18. † Conflictus, Cic.

Conflictatus, a, um. part. Struggling, or grappling, with. § Conflictatus autem est cum adversa fortunâ, Nep. Pelop. 5. variis morbis, Suet. Claud. 2. † Pass. imprimis dici vult Litt. ego ne passivè quidem dici puto.

Conflictio, ònis. f. verb. [à conflagro] (1) A crashing, clashing, or dashing, of one against another. (2) Met. A conflict, combat, skirmish, or bickering. (1) Sonus est duorum inter se corporum conflictio, Quint. 3, 6. (2) = Primus ille status, & quasi conflictio cum adversario, Cic. Partit. Or. 29.

Conflicto, ãre. freq. [à conflagro] (1) To struggle, to encounter, to strive. (2) Met. To trouble, to pester, and vex. (1) Usus venit ut conflictares malo, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 20. (2) Plura per secula remp. conflictavisset, Tac. 6, 48, 4.

Confligator, ãri, ãtus sum. dep. (1) To struggle, to have to do with. (2) To be fretted, plagued, or troubled. (1) Confligator, & dimicare cum aliquo, Cic. de Har. R. 19. superstitione, Id. de Legg. 1, 11. molestiis, Id. Fam. 6, 13. (2) Qui cum in gentis conflictatur hujusmodi, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 66. i. e. atteritur, Donato interprete; an ita, necne, doctorum esto judicium. § Confligator capitis doloribus, Cels. 2, 7. morbo, Plin. 29, 3. fortunâ durior, Cic. Att. 10, 4. siti, Cels. 3, 7. eadem superstitione, Id. de Legg. 1, 11. gravi annonâ, Hirt. B. Afr. 24.

Conflictus, ùs. m. verb. [à conflagro] (1) The dashing, or striking, of one thing against another. (2) A jostling together, a contest. (1) Lapidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, Cic. N. D. 2, 9. (2) Impulsu scutorum, & conflictu corporum, Id. pro Cæc. 15.

† Conflagratio, ònis. f. A rushing together, Pacuv. † Conflatus, Cic.

† Confligo, ãre. act. To contend, or fight, Pacuv. pro

Confligo, ère, xi, tum. act. [ex con & antig. fligo] (1) To contend, or strive. (2) To encounter, or skirmish; to bicker, to contest. (3) To try it out at law. (4) Met. To debate, or dispute. (5) To be contrary to, or contradict, one another. (1) Venti confligunt, Virg. Æn. 2, 416. (2) § Confligere manu cum hoste, Cic. Off. 1, 23. (3) Potuisti leviori actione confligere, Id. pro Cæc. 3. (4) Confligere ratione, Id. (5) § = Confligunt inter se leges, & colliduntur, Quint. 7, 3.

Confligor, i. pass. Unde confligitur, They fight, or strive, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 358.

Conflo, ãre. act. [à con & flo] (1) To blow, or blow together. (2) To melt metal, to forge, found, or cast. (3) To forge, or make. (4) To get, procure, raise, cause, or work. (5) To contrive, or devise. (6) To make up, or compose. (1) Ventus conflatur tempestates, Stat. (2) Iasum solitus conflare tonantem, Juv. 13, 153. (3) Falces conflantur in ensen, Virg. Geor. 1, 508. Met. Conflare mendacium, Cic. (4) Sanguine civili rem conflant, Luc. 3, 74. Judicia domi conflabant, Liv. 3, 36. (5) Scelerum pactiones societatesque conflavit, Cic. (6) = Unde conflatur & efficitur honestum, Id. † AEs alienum conflare, To run in debt, Sall. B. C. 14. Conflare bellum, To raise war, Cic. Fam. 5, 2. crimen, to procure an impeachment, Id. Verr. 2, 29. Conflare alicui invidiam, To draw envy upon him, to

make him hated, Id. Cat. 1, 10. negotium, To cause him trouble, Id. Verr. 2, 54. † Sed hæc ad quartam notionem pertinent.

Conflor, ãri. pass. To be melted, forged, &c. Virg. Geor. 1, 508.

Confluens, tis. part. Flowing, or running, together, Cic. V. d. Confluo.

Confluens, tis. m. A place where two rivers run together, Plin. 3, 26. † 6, 26. Conf. Liv. 44, 31.

|| Confluentia, æ. f. An abundance of humours falling into any part of the body, a confluence, Macrobi. Sat. 7, 4. † Confluxio.

|| Conflumineus, a, um. adj. Bordering on a river, Lex. ex Apul. † Fluvio conterminus.

Confluo, ère, xi, tum. neut. (1) To flow together out of divers places. (2) To resort, come, or apply themselves, in great numbers. (1) Ad caput amnis omnis confluit humor, Lucr. 6, 636. limus in imum, Id. 5, 458. (2) Qui supersunt de Hirtii exercitu conflunt ad Brutum, Cic. Fam. 20, 33. Plures ad ea studia conflunt, Id. Tusc. 2, 2.

|| Confluxio, ònis. f. A flowing together, Liv. ap. Litt. sed q.

Confodio, ère, di, flum. act. (1) To dig. (2) To stab. (1) Hortum confodere jussi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 66. (2) † Jugulum confodiam, I will cut his throat, Luc. 3, 738. aliquem spiculis, Liv. 3, 70.

Confodior, i. pass. (1) To be digged, or delved. (2) To be stabbed. (1) Confodiat minutè terra, Cato. (2) Ut rex vulneribus confoderetur, Liv. 24, 7. Atque ita Julius Cæsar tribus & viginti plagis confossus est, Suet. Jul. 82.

† Confodatio, ònis. f. A despoiling, Pacuv. † Contaminatio.

|| Confodero, ãre. act. To consent, or agree, together, Eccl. † Fædus facere, Cic. ferire, Id. icere, Id. fangere, Id. pangere, jungere, Virg. inire, Ov.

Confore, To be. † Et spero confore, I hope it will be brought about, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 140.

Conformatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) The framing, fashioning, ordering, or disposing, of a thing. (2) Met. An embellishment, or beautiful proportion. (3) The same with the Prosopopœia. (1) = Conformatio & figura totius oris & corporis, Cic. Or. 1, 25. (2) = Ornamenta & conformationes sententiarum, Id. (3) Id. Vid. Prosopopœia.

|| Conformatior, òris. m. verb. A fashioner, or ressembler, Firm.

Conformatus, a, um. part. Fashioned, formed, shaped. Mundum à naturâ conformatum puto, Cic. de N. D. 3, 10.

|| Conformis, e. adj. Of like form, or fashion; conformable, suitable, fashionable, convenient, agreeable. Conformis συμμορφος, Onom. vet. † Ejusdem formæ, similis.

|| Conformitas, ãtis. f. Conformity, compiance, Sen. ap. Litt.

Conformo, ãre. act. To form, shape, or fashion; to conform, to bring in fashion, to make like to.

|| § Conformare se ad voluntatem alicujus, To comply with him, Cic. Fam. 15, 8. Animum & mentem meam ipsâ cogitatione hominum excellentium conformabam, Id. Arc. 6.

Conformor, ãri. pass. To be formed, or fashioned. Animantur ova, & in speciem volucrum conformantur, Col. 8, 5.

Conformico, ãre. act. To make like an arch, or vault; to vault, or arch, Vitruv. 5, 5, 4.

Conformicor, ãri. pass. To be arched, or vaulted, Vitruv. 8, 7.

|| Conforto, ãre. act. To strengthen, to encourage, to comfort. Vulg. interpr. † Confortor, confirmo.

|| Confortor, ãri. pass. To be strong, to be comforted. Vulg. interpr.

|| Confossio, ònis. f. A digging, or stabbing, Hier. † Fossura, Col.

|| Confossor, òris. m. A digger, one that stabs, Tertull. † Fossor.

Confossus, a, um. part. [à confodior] & adj. or, comp. Digged, stabbed, thrust, through. Super examinem sese projecit amicum Confossus, Virg. Æn. 9, 445. Confossior forcinâ nœniâ, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 8, 48.

† Confoveo, ère, fovi, fôtum. act. To cherish and keep warm, Cato 5. † Foveo.

|| Confraceo, confracti, ère. neut. To wax rotten, Varr. de R. R. sic leg. Scal. al. autem conflacuit.

|| Confractio, ònis. f. verb. A breaking, Dig. † Fractio, Plaut. † Fractura, Plin.

Confractus, ùs. m. verb. Roughness. § Corporum ordinem, duritiem, molliem, lævorem, confractum, considerare, Cels. in præf.

Confractus, a, um. part. [à confringor] Broken, bruised, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 64.

|| Confragose, adv. Roughly, ruggedly, harshly, Fragm. Poët.

Confragōsus, a, um. adj. [ex con & fragosus, quod à frago, i. e. frango] (1) Rough, rugged, craggy, uneven, uneasy, and troublesome to go in. (2) Met. Hard to understand, rude in language, unpleasant, hoarse, and jarring. (1) Locus lapidibus confragosus, Col. 2, 2. = Loca confragosa atque aspera, Liv. 32, 4. (2) = Argumenta horrida & confragosa, Quint. 5, 8.

† Confragus, a, um. adj. [à confringo, ut præruptus à prærumpto] Rough, rugged, unpassable, Lucan. 6, 126.

|| Confrēmēbundus, a, um. part. Frowning, or making a terrible noise, Fragm. Poët.

|| Confrēmītus, ùs. m. A terrible noise, or roaring, Fragm. Poët.

Confrēmo, ère, ui. neut. To murmur, roar, hum, or make a noise together. † Cælum confrēmuit, The air resounded, or rung, Ov. Met. 1, 199.

Confricatus, a, um. part. Rubed. Orchites sale confricatæ, Varr. R. R. 1, 60. Dentibus confricatis, Plin. 29, 2.

Confrico, ãre, ui. act. (1) To rub hard, to rub down, to rub. (2) || To exasperate. (1) Confricare sale, Varr. R. R. 1, 60. (2) Gell. 7, 3.

Confricor, ãri. pass. To be rubbed, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 80.

|| Confrigeo, ère. To wax cold, Firm. † Frigeo.

Confringo, ère, ègi, actum. act. [ex con & frango] (1) To bruise. (2) To break, or dash, in pieces; to break open. (1) Digitos confregit, Cic. pro Flacc. 30. (2) Aulas calicesque omnes confregit, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 8. † Confringere navem, To split his ship, Ter. rem, to waste and spend it, Plaut. jura, to break, or violate, the laws, Cic. de Legg. 2, 22.

Confringor, i. pass. To be broken. Ne sub forcipe confringatur dens, Cels. 7, 12.

Confugio, ère, fūgi, gītum. n. (1) To fly to for succour, help, or relief; to go to for refuge, or shelter. (2) To retire, or have recourse, to. (1) Priamum, cum in aram confugisset, hostilis manus interemit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35. (2) Neque tu scilicet eò nunc confugies, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 45. § Confugere ad aram, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35. in naves, Cæs. B. C. 3, 9. ad fidem alicujus, Cic. pro Quint. 2. in misericordiam, Ibid. ad artes, Ov. Fast. 1, 571.

Confugium, i. n. A place of succour, and refuge; a shelter, a retreat, a harbour. = Qui mihi confugium, qui mihi portus, eras, Ov. Trist. 5, 6, 2. Animantibus ægris confugium, Stat. Theb. 12, 504.

Confulgeo, ère, si. neut. To shine all over, to glitter, or glister. Aedes confulgebant, quasi essent aureæ, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 44.

Confundens, tis. part. Pouring out together, mingling. Leni adhuc æstu confundente dispares undas, Curt. 9, 28.

Confundo, ère, fūdi, fūsum. act. (1) To pour out together. (2) To confound; to mingle, or jumble, together; to blend, to buddle. (3) Met. To trouble, to disturb, to disorder; to put in disorder, or out of order. (4) || To abash, and put out of countenance, to dismay and astonish. (1) Confundere duas res in vas aliquod, Col. 12, 28. (2) Quasi cum unâ multa jura confundit coquus, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 119. (3) Animi sensus confundere, Lucr. 2, 945. Ipsum confundebant dicentem, Liv. 34, 50. (4) Citatur ex Liv. XXX. 14. XXX. 15. & Plin. 1. Ep. 22. Sed ex his nihil firmi conficitur de hæc vocis notione.

Confundi pudore cum Ovidio rectè dixeris, ad restringendam generalem notionem. Ut & pavore, dolore, &c. cum Livio. § Confundere Venerem cum vino, Ov. Trist. 2, 363. vera falsus, Cic. Acad. 4, 19.

Confundor, i. pass. To be mingled, blended, jumbled, &c. Lucr. 4, 562. To be abashed, or ashamed. Vid. Confundo, N. 3. Nihil est quod hoc nomine confundaris, Vid. Max. 4, 7, 2. ext.

|| Confusāneus, a, um. adj. Confounded, disordered, Gell. præf. † Confusus, Liv.

Confusè, adv. ius, comp. Confusedly, without order, in a jumble, Cic. = X Partes argumentandi confusè & permistè dispersimus, post descriptè & electè, Cic. Acta est res hesternā die confusus, Id. Philipp. 8, 1.

|| Confusim, adv. Confusedly, in a buddle, Plin. 18, 6. Sed al. confusum, peritque ita hanc formā adv.

Confusio, ònis. f. verb. [à confundo] (1) A mixing, or jumbling, together. (2) A confusion, or disorder. (3) Met. Trouble of mind, or disturbance; shamfacedness, blushing. (1) Confusionem suffragiorum flagitasti, Cic. pro Mur. 23. (2) = Perturbatio vitæ, & magna confusio, Id. N. D. 1, 2. (3) Erit confusio mihi non mediocri solatium, Plin. 1. Ep. 22. in fine.

Confusurus, a, um. part. About to confound, or disorder. Fas nefasque confusura ruit, Ov. Met. 6, 586.

Confusus, a, um. part. & adj. ex part. or, comp. mixed, sup. (1) Having mixed. (2) Confused, jumbled, without order, mingled, obscure. (3) Met. Troubled, concerned at. (4) Frighted, terrified, or disordered. (1) Confusus gaudia fle tu, Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 217. (2) Spectandi ludos confusissimum morem ordinavit, Suet. Aug. 44. Confusa memoria, Liv. 5, 50. (3) Digressu veteris confusus amici, Juv. 3, 1. (4) Colligit animum confusum, Liv. 6. Confusior pavor. Plin. proem. 1, 7. Propositio confusior, Sen. Ber. 6.

Confutatio, ònis. f. verb. A confutation, or disproving; an answer, a rhetorical scheme to objections. Confutatio est contrariorum locorum dissolutio, Ad Herenn. 1, 3.

|| Confutatus, a, um. part. Charged, or accused, Ann. † Accusatus, Cic.

Confuto, are. act. [ex con & futo antiq. i. e. arguo] (1) || To cool the pot by stirring it, when it boils, to keep it from running over. (2) Met. To confute, or convince, in reasoning; to disprove. (3) To reprove, or tell one his own. (4) || Also to dazzle. (1) Coquus ahenum, quando fervit, paulā confutat truā, Titin. ap. Non. (2) Confutavit verbis admodum iratum patrem, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 13. (3) Audaciam confutare, Cic. Partit. 38. (4) Obtutum meum confutabar, Gell.

Confutor, ari. pass. To be reprovèd, &c. Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 76.

† Confuturus, a, um. part. [à con & sum] That will ensue, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66. † Futurus.

|| Congelābilis, e. adj. Easily congealed, Firm.

Congelatio, ònis. f. verb. A freezing, or being frozen, Plin. 31, 3.

Congelatus, a, um. part. Congealed, Mart. 11, 99. Col. 3, 12.

Congelidus, a, um. adj. Chill, cool, coolish, Cels. 4, 2. † Gelidus.

Congelo, are. act. To congeal, to starve, to freeze, Mar. 14, 147. It. neut. || Congelare otio, To grow stiff, with having nothing to do, Cic. Fam. 2, 13.

Congelior, ari. pass. To be frozen, or congealed. Congelatur oleum, Col. 1, 6.

Congemīnans, tis. part. Doubling, redoubling. Gravem nodis auroque securim Congeminans, Val. Flacc. 6, 379.

Congemīnatio, ònis. f. verb. A redoubling, a folding. = Quid hoc est conduplicationis? Quæ hæc congeminiatio? Plaut. Pæn. 5, 5, 18.

|| Congemīnatus, a, um. part. Doubled; Amn † Geminatus.

Congemīno, are. act. (1) To redouble, or mul

tiply. (2) To double, or make two of one. (1) § Crebros ictus congeminant, Virg. Æn. 12, 714. Fragorem pectora congeminant, Stat. Theb. 6, 42. (2) Absol. Si pateram peperit patera, omnes congeminaimus, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 154.

Congemo, ère, ui. neut. (1) To groan, or sigh, round. (2) act. To bewail, or lament. (1) Congemuit senatus frequens, Cic. pro Muræn. 25. (2) = Quid mortem congemis, ac fles? Lucr. 3, 847. || † Supremum congemere, Virg. Æn. 2, 631. de arbore casā, to give a crash.

Congēner, enēris. adj. [ex con & genus] Of one stock, or kindred; of the same sort, Plin. 15, 24.

Congēnerātus, a, um. part. Begotten together, Varr. R. R. 2, 4. Col. 7, 3.

† Congēnero, are. act. To join in alliance; to unite, or associate. Quem mihi congenerat affinitas, Acc. ap. Non.

|| Congēnitūra, æ. f. The birth of things at one time, Firm.

Congēnitus, a, um. adj. Begotten together. || Pili congeniti, Hairs that are born with one, Plin. 11, 39.

** Conger & Congrus, i. m. [à κόγγρος Gr.] A fish called a conger, like a large overgrown eel, Plin. 9, 16.*

Congeries, ei. f. [à congero] (1) A mass, a heap, a pile, a board. (2) || An accumulation, a rhetorical scheme. (1) Dispositam congeriem secuit Deus, Ov. Met. 1, 33. Silvæ congeries, Id. || † Sæva congeries, A slaughter, Val. Flacc. Argon. 6, 511. (2) v. g. Injurie, suspiciones, inimicitie, inducie, bellum, pax, rursum, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 14.

† Congerminatus, a, um. part. [ex inus. congermino] Buded, or growing, together, as if all of a piece, Varr. ap. Non. † Conjunctus.

Congero, ère, si, stum. act. (1) To heap, or pile, up. (2) To amass, or lay up. (3) To build nests, as birds do. (4) Met. To heap, or throw, upon. (1) § Aram sepulchri congerere arboribus, Virg. Æn. 6, 177. (2) Divitias alius fulvo sibi congerat auro, Tibull. 1, 1, 1. (3) Aërie quo congeste palumbes, Virg. Eclog. 3, 69. (4) § Maledicta in aliquem congerere, Cic. Philipp. 3, 6. || Congerere aliquid in alvum, Plaut. § funus alicui, Sen. Med. 997.

Congeror, i. pass. To be heaped. Ne plus æquo quid in amicitia congeratur, non verendum est, Cic. de Am. 16.

Congerro, ònis. m. [à gerris, i. e. nugis, quas inter se tractant congerrones] A merry companion, or company keeper; a droll, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 27.

|| Congestè, adv. Confusedly, disorderly, Capitol. † Confusè.

|| Congestim, adv. By heaps, or piles; confusedly, Apul. Apol. p. 462. ed. Delph. † Acervatim.

Congestio, ònis. f. verb. A heaping, or gathering, together, Vitr. 10, 20. Macr. Sat. 5, 15. † Coacervatio.

Congestitus, a, um. adj. [ex part. congestus] Cast up in heaps, heaped up, raised, Col. 2, 10. || Locus congestitus, Ground laid on heaps, or loose ground. X Si solidum non invenietur, sed locus erit congestitus, Vitruv. 3, 3.

Congesturus, a, um. part. About to heap up, Liv. 3, 38.

Congestus, a, um. part. [à congeror] (1) Brought together, heaped, or piled up; cast in a heap. (2) Laid up in store. (3) Brought on every side, gathered together, built up. (1) Montes congesti, Ov. Met. 1, 153. (2) Congesta cibaria, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 32. (3) Congesta manu oppida, Virg. Geor. 2, 156.

Congestus, ūs. m. verb. (1) A heap. (2) A carrying, or bringing, of things together. (1) Congestus arenæ, Lucr. 6, 724. pulveris, Luc. 9, 487. (2) Avium congestus, non humano satū, Cic. N. D. 2, 32.

Congialis, e. adj. Holding a congius, or gallon. || Fidelia congialis, A jug, or pitcher, containing a gallon, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 15. Situli congiales, Vitr. 9, 9.

Congiārium, i. n. [à congio, quod ex congio

illud distribuerunt, vel ex congii capacitāte] (1) || A vessel holding a gallon. (2) Meton. A largesse given by the Roman emperors to the people, a dole, a gift in corn, or money, so much a man. (3) Also a prince's present to a private man. (1) P. J. C. L. tabernæ, D. de instr. & instr. leg. (2) Nero populo congiarium, m'lii donativum proposuit, Suet. Ner. 7. Sed hoc non est perpetuum, nam & dona militibus data congiaria dicta sunt. Duodecim millia in congiarium militum absumpta, Curt. 6, 2. (5) Plancus magno congiario donatus à Cæsare, Cic. Fam. 8, 3.

Congiārius, a, um. adj. Of the measure called congius. || Congiarius cadus, A rundle of a gallon, Plin. 14, 14. ubi Harduin millia cadum in congiarium divisit.

CONGIUS, i. m. A kind of measure containing six sextaries, about our gallon, or a little more. Congii olei in vicos singulos dati, Liv. 25, 2.

Conglaciatus, a, um. part. Frozen, turned to ice. Grando gignitur imbre congelato, Plin. 2, 60.

Conglacio, are. neut. (1) To freeze, or turn to ice. (2) Met. To grow stark and stiff, and do nothing at all, or nothing considerable. (1) Aqua quæ neque congelaret in gorgibus, Cic. de N. D. 2, 10. (2) Curioni nostro tribunatus congelat, Id. Fam. 8, 6, 11.

Conglisco, ère. To shine with others. Ne scintillam quidem relinques, genus quæ congliscat tuum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 52.

Conglobatum, adv. In a round lump; in lumps, or heaps, like a round ball, Liv. 25, 15.

Conglobatio, ònis. f. verb. A gathering round, or a coming together, like a ball. Conglobatio ignium, Sen. N. Q. 1, 15. Vid. & Tac. Germ. 7, 3.

Conglobatus, a, um. part. (1) Gathered round together. (2) Accumulated. (1) Conglobatum corpus in pilæ modum, Plin. 9, 46. Conglobati ad prætorium redeunt, Liv. 2, 47. (2) Conglobatæ definitiones, Cic. corpuscula, Lucr. 2, 153.

Conglombo, are. act. To gather into a ball, or lump. || Conglobare se in unum, To rally and gather themselves into companies, to embody, Liv. 8, 11. || Also to double, or thicken, the ranks in an army, Veget. X Læxo.

Conglobor, ari. pass. To be gathered round on every side. Mare conglobatur undique æqualiter, Cic. N. D. 2, 45.

Conglōmētus, a, um. part. Heaped, or wound, together, Cels. 7, 18.

† Conglōmēro, are. act. [à glomus, eris, ex Heb. גלם] To wind upon a bottom. Met. To heap upon one. Heu mea fortuna, ut omnia in me conglomeras mala! Eun.

Conglōmēror, ari. pass. To be wound as on a bottom. Si possit conglomerari, Lucr. 3, 211.

Conglutinans, tis. part. Glueing together, joining, Cic.

Conglutinatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) A glueing. (2) Met. A joining, or closing, together. (1) Omnis conglutinatio recens ægræ, inveterata faciliè, divellitur, Cic. de Senect. 20. (2) Conglutinatio verborum, Id. in Orat. 23.

Conglutinatus, a, um. part. Glued together, cemented. Met. Made up, or composed, of. || Ex libidine, petulantia, crudelitate, conglutinatus, Composed, or made up, of lust, &c. Cic. Phil. 3, 11.

Conglutino, are. act. (1) To glue, or cement. (2) To join, or close up. (1) Conglutinare afferes, Plin. 24, 19. (2) X Quæ si utilitas amicitias conglutinaret, eadem commutata dissolveret, Cic. de Amic. 9. Cortex vitium vulnus conglutinat, Plin. 23, 3. || Met. Me.etricios amores nuptiis conglutinare, To confirm a scandalous intrigue by a lawful marriage, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 10.

Congræco, are, & Congræcor, atus sum. dep. [ex more Græcorum compotæ] To feast, or banquet; to make good cheer, to live like a merry Greek. Quod in lustris comedim, & congræcem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 91.

Congrātulans, tis. part. Congratulating. Congratulantes, quia pugnavi fortiter, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 20.

|| **Congrātūlātiō**, ōnis. f. verb. *A rejoicing with one for his good fortune, congratulation, or a wishing of joy*, Cic. Bruto 3. R. occ. nec satis certa fides loco unde adfertur; al. enim gratulatio.

|| **Congrātūlātor**, ōris. m. *He that rejoiceth at one's prosperity*, Aug. † **Gratulātor**, Cic.

Congrātūlor, ātus sum. dep. *To rejoice with, to congratulate, or wish one joy*. Felicitati tuæ congratulabere, Cic. pro M. Marcell. 6.

Congrēdiens, tis. part. *Meeting, or going together, with; engaging with*. Tum congrēdiens cum sole, tum digrēdiens luna, Cic. de N. D. 2, 40. Congrēdiens cum hoste, Liv. 32, 28.

Congrēdiōr, ūsus sum. dep. [*ex con & gradior*] (1) *To meet, or go, together*. (2) *To converse with*. (3) *To join battle, to encounter*. (4) *To engage in dispute, to cope with*. (5) *To go and talk with one*. (6) *To accept one*. (1) In unam domum congrēdi, Farr. (2) Si ipse coram congrēdi poteris, Cic. in Pison. 25. (3) § Ubiquecumque cum hostibus congrēdiar, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 1, 6. (4) = Ut ego tecum luctari, & congrēdi debeam, Cic. pro Sulla 16. (5) Congrēdere actutum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 12. (6) Hanc congrēdiar astu, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 19. vid. locum.

Congrēgābilis, e. adj. *Sociable, easily brought together*, Cic. Off. 1, 44.

Congrēgans, tis. part. *Gathering, or collecting together*. Ingeniorum similitudines congrēgans, Patere. 1, 17.

Congrēgātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A congregation, an assembly, society, or company; an assembling, or gathering, together*, C. de Fin. 3, 20.

Congrēgātus, a, um. part. (1) *Gathered, or assembled, together*. (2) *Condensed, thickened*. (1) Congregata unum in locum multitudo, Cic. Parad. 4. (2) Nix ex aqua congregata, Id.

|| **Congrēgis**, e. adj. *Herding, &c.* Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 634.

Congrēgo, āre. act. [*ex con & grex*] *To gather, or assemble, together*. § In unum locum congregare, Cic. de Orat. 1, 8.

Congrēgor, āri. pass. *To be assembled, or gathered, together; to assemble, or flock, together*, Cic. Off. 1, 44.

Congressiō, ōnis. f. verb. [*à congrēdiōr*] (1) *A coming together, a meeting with one*. (2) *An assembly*. (3) || *An encounter, a conflict*. (1) Minus miserum fuit, quam fuisset cum congressiō, tum verò digressiō nostra, Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 3. (2) In congressiōne hominum, Id. de Orat. 1, 43. (3) Primā belli congressiōne, Just. 15, 1, 6. † **Congressus**.

Congressus a, um. part. (1) *Meeting, assembling*. (2) *Encountering, or engaging with*. (1) In commune congressi quisque sibi consulere, Tac. H. 2, 54, 3. (2) § Pelidæ forti congressus Ænæas, Virg. Æn. 5, 809. Urgetur pugna congressus iniqua, Id. 10, 889.

Congressus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A meeting, or coming, together*. (2) *Company, or company keeping; resort, a conference, or congress*. (3) *A conjunction*. (4) *Copulation*. (5) *An engagement, or fight*. (1) Aut scribam ad te aliās, aut in congressum nostrum reservabo, Cic. ad Att. 1, 20. (2) Clarorum virorum tacitos congressus esse oportet, Id. Acad. 4, 2. (3) Congressus materix, Lucr. 2, 1064. (4) Congressu fœminarum pollui, Plin. 12, 14. (5) Nostri in primo congressu circiter 70 ceciderunt, Cæs. B. C. 3, 46.

|| **Congrex**, ūgis. c. g. gregi copulatus, *Of the same flock, company, or herd*, Apul. p. 220. † **Ejusdem gregis**.

Congruens, tis. part. & adj. *Simus, sup.* (1) *Agreeing*. (2) *Suitable, meet, fit, convenient*. (1) § Oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis congruens, Cic. de Leg. 1, 10. Omnes eæ res in unum congruentes, Liv. 3, 24. (2) = Actio congruens & apta ad animos permovendos, Cic. Part. Orat. 15.

Congruenter, adv. *Aptly, fitly, agreeably*. = Aptè congruentèrque dicere, Cic. de Orat. 3, 10. Comp. & sup. rep. ap. seq. script.

Congruentia, æ. f. *Agreeableness, suitability*

ness, likeness, Suet. Oth. c. 2. = *Æqualitas*, Plin.

Congruo, ēre, ui. [*à gruibus tractum, quæ se non segregant, sive cum volant, sive cum pascuntur, Fest.*] (1) *To come together as cranes do in a flock*. (2) *To agree with, to accord, to suit, to match, to fall pat*. (1) Cui tam subito tot congruerint commoda, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 3. (2) § Aristoteles & Theophrastus cum illo congruunt re, genere docendi differunt, Cic. § Congruere alicui cum aliquo, Id. ad aliquid, Liv. 1, 5. inter se, Ter. = *Convenire, coherere*, Cic.

|| **Congruus**, a, um. adj. *Apt, fit, convenient, agreeable, suitable, proper*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 23. sequiores. † **Congruens**, Cic.

† **Congylis**, is. f. [*γογγυλῖς Gr.*] *The napbew, or turnep*, Col. 10, 421.

|| **Conjectanea**, ōrum. n. *Books wherein we write our conjectures, common-place books*, Gell. in præf. † **Adversaria**.

Conjectans, tis. part. *Guessing at*, Liv. 5, 21.

Conjectātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A guessing, or conjecturing; a divination*, Plin. 10, 57.

|| **Conjectatoriæ**, adv. *By guess, by conjecture, by way of guess*, Gell. 14, 3. sed ibi leg. *conjectatoria*. † **Conjecturâ**, Cic.

Conjectiō, ōnis. f. verb. [*à conjicio*] (1) *A casting, throwing, hurling, or flinging*. (2) *Met. A divination, or interpreting of dreams*. (3) || *A casting together, a conjecture, or guess*. (1) Conjectiō telorum, Cic. pro Cæs. 15. (2) Conjectiō somniorum, Id. Div. 2, 63. (3) Ulp.

Conjecto, āre. freq. [*à conjicio*] (1) || *To throw, or cast*. (2) *To guess, or conjecture; to divine, to imagine*. (1) Aliquem in carcerem conjectare, Gell. 7, 19. (2) Neque scio quid dicam, aut quid conjectem, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 5.

Conjector, āri. pass. *To be guessed, or imagined*. Valetudo ex eo conjectabatur, Tac. Ann. 14, 51, 1.

Conjector, ōris. m. verb. [*à conjicio*] *An expounder, or interpreter, of dreams; a soothsayer, a diviner*. = *Auspices, augures, conjectoresque, in genere divinandi, numerantur*, Cic. de Div. 1, 33. = *Conjector, & interpretes portentorum*, Ib. 2, 28.

Conjectrix, icis. f. *She who interprets dreams*. = *præcantatrici, conjectrici, ariolæ, atque aruspice*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99.

Conjectura, æ. f. [*à conjectu, i. e. directione quâdam rationis ad veritatem, Quint.*] *A guessing, or divination; a conjecture, or guess, an imagination, or conceit*. § Conjecturâ consequi, to guess right, Cic. Fam. 12, 19. Conjectura somniorum, the interpretation of dreams, Id.

Conjecturâlis, e. adj. *Conjectural*. § Conjecturalis status, *When the controversy is about matter of fact, and to be made out by circumstances*, Top. 11. & Cels. 2, 6.

Conjecturus, a, um. part. *About to cast*. Non amplius se in periculum tales tamque bene meritos conjecturum, dixit, Suet. Oth. 10.

Conjectus, a, um. part. [*à conjicio*] (1) *Cast, hurled, flung, thrown*. (2) *Met. Cast upon*. (3) *Conjectured, divined, guessed*. (1) Quales conjectâ cerva sagittâ, Virg. Æn. 4, 70. (2) Conjecti in te omnium oculi, Cic. ad Att. (3) Non tam mirabilia, quam conjecta bellè, Id. de Div. 2, 31.

Conjectus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A casting, hurling, or throwing*. (2) *Met. A cast, or glance*. (1) Conjectu telorum confossus cecidit, Nep. Pelop. 5. (2) Oculorum conjectu animorum motus significamus, Cic. de Orat. 3.

* † **Cônifer**, vel **Côniferus**, a, um. adj. [*ex κῶνος conus, & φέγω fero*] *Conifera arbor, A tree that beareth taper fruit like the pine-apple*, Virg. Æn. 3, 680.

† **Coniger**, ĕra, um. adj. *Id. quod conifer*, Catull. 64, 106.

Conjiciendus, a, um. part. *To be cast*. Conjiciendus huc tibi erit, quem premis, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 46.

Conjicio, ēre, ĕci, ĕctum. act. [*ex con & jacio*] (1) *To cast together, to throw, or fling; to hurl*. (2) *To drive*. (3) *To digest, to put, to comprise*. (4) *To conjecture, to divine, to guess*,

to imagine, or fancy. (5) *To interpret as dreams*.

(6) *Briefly to lay open, or state the case*. (7) *To fix upon, or limit*. (1) Tela conjiciunt, Virg. Æn. 10, 330. (2) Fiabra conjiciunt nubila, Lucr. 6, 731. (3) Conjeci id in eum ilbrum, quem tibi misi, Cic. ad Att. 16, 6. (4) Tu conjicito cætera, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 14. (5) Manes dum huic conjicio somnium, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 3. (6) Cæl. Cic. 8, 4. (7) Dixit, nec his temporibus, in quæ testis crimen conjecisset, Cæsonem Romæ visum, Liv. 3, 24. § Conjicere se in pedes, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 13. in fugam, Cic. Cæl. 26. to betake himself to his heels and run away; intro, to run in a door, Ter. orationem in aliquem, To talk of him. Conjicere pallium in collum, To put on his cloak, or clap it on his shoulders, Plaut. aliquem in lætitiā, To make one glad, Ter. H. 2, 3, 51. in fugam, to put him to flight, Cæs. se inversum, to be intent upon, Cic. de Orat. 3, 50.

Conjiciōr, i. pass. *To be cast, thrown, &c.* Cic.

* **Côniscans**, tis. part. *Vid. Côniscans, quod rectius*.

* **Cônisco**, āre. *To butt as a ram*, Lucr. 2, 320. Fortè rectius cônisco, To throw the dust about, interpr. Beemanno.

* **Cônisso**, āre. [*à κόνιζω, conisso, pulverem excito, quod faciunt pecudes ludentes, & concertantes, Voss. ex M.*] *To butt with their heads and horns at one another, as lambs and kids do in sport; or to frisk up and down, and raise the dust; or to make ready for fight, or as if they would fight*. Agni ludunt, blandèque cônissant, Lucr. 2, 320. § Mirè variant hîc lēctiōes; cônissant, côniscant, chronissant, corussant, coruscant: aded ut quid scripserit poëta planè incertum.

* **Cônisterium**, i. n. [*à κόνιζομαι, in pulvere versor*] *A place where wrestlers in old time, after they were anointed with oil, were besprinkled with dust, that they might take the surer hold of one another*, Vitruv. 5, 10.

Conjūgālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, marriage*. Conjugale tempus, Sen. Troad. 890.

Conjūgāta, ōrum. pl. *quæ sunt ex verbis ejusdem generis, ut justitia, justus, justè: Words which are derived of one original*, Cic. in Top. c. 3.

Conjūgātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A yoking, or coupling, together; a derivation of words, being of one kind*, Cic. de Sen. 15. || *A conjugation, ap. grammaticos*.

Conjūgātor, ōris. m. verb. *A joiner, or coupler; a matcher*. Boni amoris conjugator, Catull. 59, 45.

|| **Conjūgātus**, a, um. part. *Joined, yoked, or coupled; married, wedded*, Aug. † **Conjunctus**.

Conjūgiālis, e. adj. *Belonging to marriage, wedlock, or a bridal*. Conjugalia festa, Ov. Met. 5. princ. jura, Ib. 6, 536.

Conjūgium, i. n. [*à conjux, conjugis*] (1) *Marriage, wedlock*. (2) *Also carnal copulation*. (3) *A pair of creatures, male and female*. (1) Prima societas in ipso conjugio est, Cic. Off. 1, 17. (2) Sine illis conjugis vento gravidæ, Virg. Geor. 3, 275. de equabus. (3) Parvis in vicis non plus bina conjugia sunt, Plin. 10, 12.

Conjūgo, āre. act. [*ex con & jugo*] *To yoke, or couple, together*. Met. Jucundissima amicitia est, quam similitudo morum conjugavit, Cic. Off. 1, 17.

Conjūgūlus, a, um. adv. *dim. Having a mate, paired, mated, male and female*. Conjugula myrtus, Cato ap. Plin. 15, 37. § In locis Catonis, c. 8. & 133. unde hausit Plinius, legitur conjugulum myrtum.

Conjūgus, a, um. adj. *Yoked, mated, paired*, Plin. 8, 23.

Conjunctè, adv. *issimè, sup. Jointly, friendly, familiarly, dearly*. Cum eo conjunctè vixit, Nep. Att. 10. = *Conjunctissimè & amantissimè cum aliquo vivere*, Cic. de Amic. 1.

Conjunctim, adv. *Together, jointly*. Omnis pecuniæ conjunctim ratio habetur, Cæs. B. G. 6, 18.

Conjunctiō, ōnis. verb. (1) *A joining, or mixing, together*. (2) *Union, agreement*. (3) *Familiarity*. (4) *Acquaintance, mutual love and concord, fellow-*

fellowship, company. (5) *Alliance, affinity, nearness, amity.* (6) || *A conjunction.* (1) = *Conjunctio confusioque virtutum, Cic. de Fin. 5, 23.* (2) = *Conjunctio tua cum collegâ, amicitiaque vestra, &c. Id. Fam. 11, 15.* (3) = *Conjunctio & familiaritas, Id.* (4) = *Hominum inter homines conjunctio, & quædam quasi societas, Id. de Fin. 5, 23.* (5) *Opto nobis hanc conjunctionem voluptati fore, Id. Ep. 1, 7.* (6) *Ap. gramm.* = *Convinctio, Quint. 1, 4. quam tamen vocem ipse cudisse videtur.*

|| *Conjunctum, i. n. Vox dialecticorum. An inseparable accident, as heat to the fire, Gell. 16, 8.*

|| *Conjunctura, æ. f. A joining together, a conjunction, Firm. † Junctura.*

*Conjunctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) Joined, or coupled, together. (2) Familiar, acquainted, intimate. (3) Allied, akin. (4) Belonging, or appertaining, to. (5) Married. (6) Near to, close. (1) Vita maximè disjuncta à cupiditate, & cum officio conjuncta, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 14. Conjunctus exercitus, Liv. 2, 40. (2) Ut nosmetipsi inter nos conjunctiores simus, Cic. ad Att. 14, 13. Vir conjunctissimus & amantissimus, Id. (3) = *Motus sensui conjunctus & continens, Id. de Nat. D. 1, 11. § Philosophia oratori maximè conjuncta, Id. de Orat. 3, 17. (4) Præcepta naturæ conjuncta, Id. Offic. 1, 2. i. e. naturalia. (5) O digno conjuncta viro, Virg. Ecl. 8, 32. (6) = *D. cendi ardore eram propior, & ætate conjunctior, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 92.***

Conjungendus, a, um. part. To be joined together, Cic. pro Clu. 16.

*Conjungo, Ære, xi, ctum. act. [ex con & jungo] To join together, to conjoin, to put together, to couple in marriage, to associate, to ally. § Conjungere dextras, Virg. Æn. 1, 518. dextram dextræ, Id. Æn. 8, 164. To join, or shake, hands, vires suas cum aliquo, Val. Flacc. 6, 732. calamus cerâ, Virg. Ecl. 2, 32. = *Concilio, Cic. Divido, Id.**

Conjungor, i. pass. To be joined together, to be allied, Cic.

|| *Conjux, ūgis. c. g. cum n. ut Prisc. voluit, ut sit à conjungo, conjunxi: A yoke fellow, a husband, a wife.*

Conjūrans, tis. part. Conspiring. Nec conjurantis arenæ Turba fuit, Claud. B. Get. 163.

Conjūratiō, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A confederacy, or conspiracy. (2) A general compact, or agreement. (1) Conjuratio contra rempublicam, Cic. Cat. 2, 4. (2) Quæ hæc est conjuratio, ut omnes mulieres eadem æquè studeant nolintque omnia? Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 1.

Conjūrātus, a, um. part. (1) Sworn into a conspiracy. (2) Subst. A fellow conspirator, or comploter. (1) Conjurati cælum rescindere fratres, Virg. Geor. 1, 280. (2) Conjurati dicuntur qui conjurârunt, Cic.

Conjūro, Ære. act. (1) To conjure, or conspire, together. (2) To bandy, or plot; in a bad sense. (3) To swear together to do all some one thing. (4) Also in a good sense. (5) || To agree and help one another. (1) Omne tumultu Conjurat trepido Latium, Virg. Æn. 8, 5. (2) Catilina contra rempublicam conjuravit, Cic. pro Sullâ 25. (3) Inter nos conjuravimus ego cum illo; & ille mecum, Plaut. Mer. 3, 1, 38. (4) Hor. in Art. Poët. 411. (5) Gell.

Conjux, ūgis. c. g. [ex con & jugum] (1) A husband, or wife; a married man, or woman; a yoke fellow, a mate. (2) One who was expected to be so. (1) Domina cupida conjugis novi, Carull. 59, 32. Captus aliâ conjugis, Ov. Sab. 2, 3. (2) Conjugis indigno Nisæ deceptus amore, Virg. Ecl. 8, 18. Ferro sceleratam extinguere gentem Conjuge præceptâ, Id. Æn. 9, 138.

Conlābēfio, fieri. To go to decay, Lucr. 3, 600.

Conlābor, Conlachrymor, Conlīgo, Conlīno, Conlīquesco, &c. Vid. Collabor, collachrymor, colligo, collino, &c.

Conlātro, Ære. To bark with. Met. To rail at a thing, to decry it. § Philosophiam conlatrare, Sen. de Vita beatâ 17.

Conlaxo, Ære. act. To slacken, Lucr. 6, 232.

Conlūco, Ære. act. [ex con & lux, lucis] To lop the boughs away in a wood, which binder the light, Cato 139. Col. 2, 22.

† *Connāto, Ære. act. To swim together. Met. To haunt, or keep company with, the same woman; to be rival to another man, Lex. ex Plaut.*

Connectens, tis. part. Connecting. Isthmus duo continuo connectens æquora muro, Claud. B. Get. 189.

Connecto, Ære, xi & xui, xum. act. (1) To connect, knit, tie, link, or fasten, together. (2) Met. To join, or add, to. (3) To continue a discourse. (1) Falces, scalâsque connectere, Tac. H. 3, 27. (2) Amicitia cum voluptate connectitur, Cic. de Fin. 1, 20. (3) Connectere aliquid inexplicabili serie, Quint. 5, 14.

Connector, i. pass. To be joined, or knit, together, Cic. Vid. Connecto, N. 2.

Connexio, ōnis. f. verb. A tying, or linking, together; a connexion, or conclusion, Quint. 5, 14.

|| *Connexivus, a, um. adj. That can knit, or couple, together. § Conjunctio connexiva, The conjunction copulative, Gell. 10, 29.*

Connexum, i. n. vox dialecticorum. The conclusion of a discourse, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 30.

*Connexus, a, um. part. (1) Joined, or linked, together. (2) Joined, or fired, to. (3) Tied, or trussed, up close; as hair, &c. (4) Entangled thick one with another, as boughs are. (1) Pedibus connexæ apes, Virg. Geor. 4, 257. (2) = *Inter se connexa, & apta, Cic. de N. D. 2, 38. (3) Crines connexi, Prop. 2, 5, 23. (4) Rami connexi, Luc. 3, 40.**

Connexus, ūs. m. verb. A knitting, tying or joining, together; a joint, or knot, Lucr. 1, 627.

|| *Connicto, Ære. To vent, or open, as a bound, Fragm. Poët.*

|| *Connicto, Ære. freq. [à conniveo] To wink often for fear, Fragm. Poët.*

|| *Connidifico, Ære. act. To build, or make, a nest, Aug. † Nidifico.*

|| *Connigrico, Ære. To make somewhat black, Fragm. Poët. † Nigrico.*

Connisus, a, um. part. Struggling, or striving together. Lasciviâ in præaltam arborem connisus, Tac. Ann. 11, 31, 6. Conf. Plaut. Mil. 1, 2, 29. & Liv. 3, 70.

|| *Conniteo, Ære. To be bright together, Fragm. Poët.*

Connitor, i, xus, vel sus, sum. (1) To endeavour, to struggle, to try, to the utmost. (2) To lean upon. (3) To travail with child, to yearn, to be delivered of, to bring forth young. (1) Connituntur, ut sese erigant, Cic. de Fin. 5, 15. Conniti in aliquem locum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 46. § ad aliquid agendum, Tac. Ann. 15, 66. Conniterentur modò uno animo omnes invadere hostem, Liv. 9, 31. (2) In hastam connixus, Sil. 10, 252. (3) Spem gregis, ah! silice in nudâ connixa reliquit, Virg. Ecl. 1, 15.

Connivens, tis. part. Winking, or dissembling. § Oculi somno conniventes, Twinkling for want of sleep, Cic. de N. D. 2, 57.

|| *Conniventia, æ. f. A sufferance, or winking at; a connivance, Dig. = *Diffimulatio, Cod.**

Conniveo, Ære, ïvi, ïxi. [ex con & niveo] (1) To wink, or twinkle, with the eyes. (2) Met. To wink at a matter, to connive at, to dissemble a thing, to take no notice of, to make as if he did not see. (1) Ad minima tonitrua & fulgura connivens, Suet. Cal. 51. § Specta quàm arctè dormiunt, dormiunt? illud quidem ut connivent volui dicere, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 145. (2) Ea ipsa concedo, quibusdam in rebus etiam conniveo, Cic. Phil. 1, 7.

† *Connivo, Ære. ant. To wink, to nod, to fall asleep. Jam gravis ingenti connivere pupula somno, Calvus ap. Prisc. Vid. Conniveo.*

Connixus, a, um. part. [à connitor] (1) Leaning on; bending, or thrusting, forward. (2) Also bringing forth young. (1) Connixus omnibus copiis Ancus aciem primam vicit, Liv. 1, 33. (2) Virg. Vid. Connitor.

† *Connodo, Ære. act. To knit together, Cato. † Connecto.*

Connubialis, e. adj. Pertaining to wedlock, or marriage. = Heu! ubi pacta fides? ubi connubialia jura? Ov. Ep. 6, 41.

|| *Connubilis, e. adj. Marriageable, Firm. † Nubilis.*

|| *Connubilo, Ære. To make dark, or cloudy, Firm. † Obnubilo.*

|| *Connubilus, a, um. adj. Cloudy, dark, Fragm. Poët.*

Connubium, i. n. [à con & nubo] Wedlock, marriage, a wedding. Romulus Sabinorum connubia conjunxit, Cic. de Orat. 1, 9.

|| *Connubius, a, um. adj. By marriage law. Connubiâ lege societas corrumpis, Apul. 9. † Conjugalis.*

|| *Connubo, Ære pfi, tum. To marry together, to be married, Lex. ex Apul. † Connubio jungi.*

Connūdatus, a, um. part. Made bare, naked, uncovered, Pin. 28, 7.

|| *Connutrio, ïe. To nourish together, Col. test. Litt.*

* *Cōnōpēum, i. n. Juv. Cōnōpēum, Hor. & Prop. [à κνώφ, culex, sc. velum ad arcendos culices] A canopy, or curtain, that hangs about beds, and is made of net work, to keep away flies, or gnats; an umbrella, a pavilion, a testern over a bed. Testudineum canopeum, Juv. 6, 80.*

*Cōnor, cōnātus sum. dep. To endeavour, to try, or go about; to attempt. § Manibus pedibusque conari, To strive tooth and nail, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 52. Conari aliquid fallaciâ, To try to put a trick upon, Ibid. 1, 2, 26. = *Molior, Cic.**

Conquadratus, a, um. part. Squared, or made square, Col. 8, 3. quod verbum tamen inus. † Quadratus.

Conquassatio, ōnis. verb. A shaking, or harassing, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13.

Conquassatus, a, um. part. Shaken, as with an earthquake, harassed, Cic. Fam. 4, 6. & de Div. 1, 43.

Conquasso, Ære. act. To shake, or dash, to break in pieces. Also to harass, to ruin, and lay waste, Cato R. R. 52.

Conquassor, ari. pass. To be shaken, disquieted, harassed, Lucr. 3, 599.

Conquærens, tis. part. Complaining. Patria conquerens onera, Suet. Cal. 42.

Conquëror, i, questus sum. dep. To complain of, to bewail, to lament, to make complaint. § Conqueri aliquid. § de re aliquâ, § pro republ. Cic. injurias & scelera, Liv. 35, 12.

Conquestio, ōnis. f. verb. [à conqueror] A complaining, or a making mean, Cic. ad Q. frat. 1, 1, 7.

Conquestus, ūs. m. verb. [à conqueror] A complaint, or complaining. Libero conquestu coortæ voces sunt, Liv. 8, 7.

Conquiesco, Ære, Ëvi, Etum. (1) To be at rest, or repose. (2) To be content, or satisfied. (3) To cease, to leave off, to be respited, or intermitted. (4) To acquiesce, to take delight, and be pleased in a thing. (5) To be allayed, or assuaged. (1) Ne ad saxa quidem mortui conquiescant, Cic. Orat. 30. (2) Quoniam tu, nisi perfectâ re, de me non conquiesci, Id. Fam. 5, 1. (3) Hyeme bella jure gentium conquiescunt, Id. pro Rab. 15. § Conquiescit mercatorum navigatio, Merchants go not to sea, Id. pro Lega Manil. 6. Sanguis conquiescit, The flux stops, Cels. 5, 26. (4) Ætas nostra jam ingravescent in amore atque in adolescentiâ tuâ conquiescat, Cic. Fam. 2, 1. (5) Sudor, calor, febris, inflammatio, conquiescit, Cels.

* *Conquînisco, Ære, quexi. [à κύνειν, unde πρὸς κύνειν, cernuare, sive inclinare se reverentiæ causâ] To duck the head, to bow, or bend the body, to stoop, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 75. Ad eam ut conquexi, Pomp.*

Conquîrendus, a, um. part. To search for, or be sought, to be probed. Ad reliquias naves onerarias conquîrendas, Hirt. B. Afr. 8. Ergo specilulo conquîrenda est testa, Cels. 7, 12.

Conquîrens, tis. part. Searching for. Conquîrentibus eum ad necem, Poterc. 2, 41.

Conquiro, Ære, sivi, sctum. act. [ex con & quero]

quæro] (1) *To seek about, to search for, diligently.* (2) *To get together, to rake up.* (1) *Quære* pleisque in castris notum aut municipem habebat, conquirat, atque vocat, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 74.* (2) *Cum undique nequissimos homines conquisivisset, Id.*

Conquisitè, adv. *Exquisitely, exactly, curiously, accurately.* *Ad Herenn. 2, 31.*

Conquisitio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A diligent enquiry, or searching for.* (2) *A pressing of soldiers.* (1) *Difficillimum est in omni conquisitio* ne rationis exordium, *Cic. de Univ. 2.* (2) *Exercitus superbissimo delectu & durissimâ conquisitione collectus, Id. de Prov. Con. 2.*

Conquisitor, òris. m. verb. [*à conquirere*] (1) *A searcher, or inquisitor, in any matter.* (2) *Conquisitores, Commissioners to raise an army, pressmasters.* (3) *Also officers who attack offenders, going after them with hue and cry.* (1) *Cic. pro Mil. 25.* (2) *Liv. 21, 11.* (3) *Plaut. Amph. prol. 65.*

Conquisitus, a, um. part. & adj. *stimus, sup.* (1) *Searched out, chosen.* (2) *Invented, devised.* (3) *Exquisite, fine, dainty, curious, rare, choice, exact.* (1) *Conquisiti & electi coloni, Plin. 15, 29.* (2) *Fictis, conquisitisque vitiis deformatus, Cic. de Har. Resp. 26.* (3) *Mensa conquisitissimis epulis extruebantur, Id. Tusc. 5, 21.*

Conregio, ònis. f. augurale vocabulum. *A region with a certain compass, or circuit, Varr.*

Conreus, i. m. *An accessory, one guilty of the same crime, Ulp. † Particeps criminis.*

Conrideo, ère, si. *To laugh, or be pleasant.* *Conrident omnia, Lucr. 4, 81.* *† Ralid occ.*

† Conruo, ère. act. *Spicas conruebant, Varr. L. L. 4. Vid. Corruo.*

† Conruspor, âtus sum. *To search out, to summon together.* *Conruspare tua consilia in pectore, Plaut. interpr. Fest.*

Consalutatio, ònis. f. verb. *A saluting, or greeting, one another, Cic. ad Att. 2, 18.*

Consalutatus, a, um. part. *Saluted, or greeted.* *Milites Philippum consalutatum regem appellant, Curt. 10, 18.*

Consaluto, âre. (1) *To salute, or greet, one another.* (2) *Also all in a body to call, or salute* (1) *Cum inter se consalutassent, Cic. de Orat. 2, 3.* (2) *Dilatorem eum legati gratulantes consalutant, Liv. 3, 26.*

Consalutor, âri. pass. *To be saluted together.* *Cum consalutatus essem consul, Liv. 44, 22.*

Consanesco, ère. incept. *To become, or wax, robust.* *Consanescent ulcera, Col. 4, 27. vulnera, Id. 8. † Recrudescio, Cic. Fam. 4, 6.*

Consanguineus, a, um. adj. [*à con & sanguis*] *A kin by blood and birth, especially on the father's side; of the same blood, and kindred.* *Turba consanguinea, Ov. Ep. 14, 121. umbra, Id. Met. 8, 476. Arma consanguinea, Claud. B. G. 286. Thalami consanguinei, Id. 3. Conf. Hon. 151.*

Consanguinea, æ f. *A kinswoman by blood, a cousin german, Catull. 62, 118.*

Consanguineus, i. m. *A cousin, a kinsman, of the same blood by the father's side, a brother by the same father, a cousin german, Just. 18, 5, 6. † Consanguineus lethi sopor, Cousin german of death, Virg. Æn. 6, 278. † Consanguinei fratres eodem patre nati; uterini eadem matre.*

Consanguinitas, âtis. f. *Kindred by blood, or birth; consanguinity, Liv. 7, 19. Virg. Æn. 2, 8.*

† Consano, âre. (1) *To heal.* (2) *To be healed.* (1) *Vid. Confanor.* (2) *Si digitus abscissus confanaverit, Ulp.*

Confanor, âri. pass. *To be healed, or cured.* *Nec plagæ vitis confanentur, Col. 4, 24.*

† Confarcinarius, i. m. *He that meddles about packs, Cod.*

† Confarcinator, òris. m. *A patcher, or raker together.* † Confarcinator litium, *A barretter, a splitter of causes, Amm. Mar. † Leguleius.*

† Confarcinatrix, icis. f. *A woman tailor, or butcher, Dig.*

† Confarcinatus, a, um. part. *Pieced, or patched; packed together, Amm.*

† Confarcino, âre. act. *To patch up, or together; to piece, Gell. 13, 23. † To pack up, ap. JCC.*

† Confarcio, i. e. act. *To make whole, to piece up, Dig.*

† Confarculatio, f. *A weeding, or barrowing, R. ex Col. sed frustra quæsi.*

† Confarculo, âre. *To rake, or weed, Litt. ex R. ille ex Col. sed frustra sui diligenti investigatione.*

† Confarrio, Col.

† Confarriendus, a, um. part. *To be raked, or weeded, Col. 11, 3.*

† Confarrio, i. e. i. v. i. tum. act. *To rake, or weed. Confarriendi su'ci, Coll. 11, 3.*

† Confarritio, f. verb. *A weeding with a weeding-hook, Col. ap. Litt. sed q. † Runcatio.*

† Confarritor, òris. m. *A weeder, or barrower, Col. ap. Litt. sed q. † Runcator.*

† Confaritor, òris. m. *A butcher, or tailor, Cod. † Sartor.*

† Confaritus, a, um. part. *Kept safe and sound, Cod. † Sartus testis.*

† Consatellitium, i. n. *A guard of men, Dig.*

† Consatitus, a, um. adj. *That may be sown, or planted, together, Litt. ex Col. utinam & monstrasset locum.*

† Consaturo, âre. *To fill, or satisfy, Firm. † Saturo, Cic.*

† Consauciatio, ònis. f. *A wounding, Dig. † Vulneratio, Cic.*

† Consauciatus, a, um. part. *Wounded together, Ruina pontis consauciatus, Suet. Aug. 20.*

† Consaucio, âre. act. *To wound or hurt. Caput prætoris consauciavit, Suet. Ner. 26.*

† Consaucior, âri. pass. *To be hurt, or wounded. Ad Herenn. 4, 19.*

† Consatleratè, adv. *Wickedly, Tert. † Sceleratè.*

† Consatleratus, a, um. part. & adj. *stimus, sup.* (1) *Defiled, disstained, profaned.* (2) *Wicked, villainous, damnable.* (1) *Contaminati, & consatlerati homines, Liv. Consatleratissimi filii, Cic. pro Rosc. 24.* (2) *Nefarium & consatleratum ejus vultum intuebantur, Id. pro Clu. 10.*

† Consatlero, âre. act. *To profane, or unballow; to pollute, or defile.* *Consatlerare aures paternas, Liv. 40, 8. Oculos videndo consatlero, Ov. Met. 7, 34.*

† Consendo, ère, di, sum. [*ex con & scando*] *To climb, or go, up to; to mount, to get up, to take ship, or embark.* † Consendere navim, *in ravem, Cic. Simpliciter consendere, Liv. Petron. Ov. To take shipping, to go on board. † Consendere equum, Liv. 42, 7. in equum, Ov. Met. 6, 222. To leap on horseback, to take horse. curum, Liv. to take coach. tribunal, Suet. to ascend the bench.*

† Consensio, ònis. f. verb. *A taking of ship, a mounting on horseback, Cic. de Div. 1, 32.*

† Consens, tis. part. [*ex consens*] *Consensus, knowing, privy to, Aug. † Consensus, Cic.*

† Consentier, adv. *With knowledge, or science; knowingly, Aug. † Ex consentiâ, Cic.*

† Consentia, æ. f. [*à part. consens*] (1) *Privy, or the knowledge of another's designs, and actions.* (2) *Consensus, the testimony and witness of one's own mind.* (3) *Knowledge.* (4) *Remembrance, reflection.* (5) *Remorse, a sense of guilt.* (6) *Innocency.* (1) *In conscientiam facinoris pauci adsciti, Tac. Hist. 1, 25. His accensu vocibus patres, consilia inde non publica, sed in privato, sed utaque à plurium conscientia habere, Liv. 2, 54.* (2) *Magna vis est conscientie, &c. Cic. pro Mil. 23.* (3) *Mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, Id. ad Att. 12, 28.* (4) *Conscientia bene actæ vitæ, & benefactorum recordatio, jucundissima est, Id. de Sen. 4.* (5) *Conscientia convictus repente conticuit, Id. in Cat. 3, 5. Eum Romam ad purgandam publicam conscientiam mittunt, Just. 31, 4, 2. Nemo regum diutius amissæ fortunæ conscientiam retinuit, Flor. 2, 12, 10.* (6) *Et quanquam conscientia fretus, in regiam venerat tamen, &c. Curt. 7, 2, 12.*

† Conscindo, ère, scidi, scissum. act. (1) *To cut, or tear, in pieces.* (2) *To lash, jerk, or censure, severely.* (3) *To twitch, or pinch.* (1) *Epistolam innocentem conscindere, Cic. Fam. 7, 26.* (2) *Me ab optimatibus ait conscindi, Id. ad Att. 8, 16.* (3) *Caræ conscindunt hominem sollicitum, Lucr. 5, 46.*

† Conscindor, i. pass. *To be cut, torn, lashed.*

† Conscindor, i. pass. *To be reflected upon, or railed at. Vid. Conscindo, N° 2.*

† Conscio, i. e. i. v. i. tum. *To know, to be privy to.* † Nil conscire sibi, nullâ palletere culpâ, *To be conscious to himself of no evil, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 61.*

† Consciolus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à conscius*] *Guilty, &c. Sæpe illam audivi furtivâ voce loquentem Solam consciolis hæc sua flagitia, Catull. 65, 41. † Conscius.*

† Consciscendus, a, um. part. *To be procured, or resolved upon.* † Aut consciscenda mors voluntaria, *Or he must be a felo de se, Cic. Fam. 7, 3.*

† Conscisco, ère, i. v. i. tum. act. [*ex con & scisco*] (1) *To vote by common consent, to make an order, or act.* (2) *To commit.* (3) *To get, or procure.* (1) *Senatus P. R. censuit, consensit, conscivit, ut bellum esset, Liv. 1, 32.* (2) *Neque incolumis fui, Cæsare vivo, nisi postquam illud conscivi facinus, Cic. ad Brut. 16.* (3) † Junius sibi ipsi necem conscivit, *Id. de N. D. 2, 3. Killed himself.* † Fugam sibi consciscere ex aliquo loco, *To flee from, Liv. 5, 53.*

† Conscissio, ònis. f. *A cutting, or parsing, Tert.*

† Conscissura, æ. f. *A gash, a cut, a scar, a rent, a jag, a slash, Plin. 34, 8. ubi Harduin. conscissura, à concido.*

† Conscissus, a, um. part. [*à conscindor*] *Torn, cut, or rent, in pieces.* † Pugnis & calcibus conscissus, *Boxed and kicked sadly, Cic. in Verr. 2, 23.*

† Conscissus, ùs. m. *A cutting, Firm. † Scissus.*

† Conscius, a, um. part. [*à consciscor*] *Decreed, resolved upon, and acted.* † Conscitâ nece, *Killing themselves, Plin. 36, 15. Liv. 9, 26.*

† Conscius, a, um. adj. (1) *Conscious, privy to, or witness of, another's counsels, or actions.* (2) *Obnoxious, guilty.* (3) *Knowing any thing by one's self.* (1) † Numina conscia veri, *Virg. Æn. 2, 141.* (2) *Mentis conscia pavor, Sen. Conscius facinori, Cic. pro Cluent. 20.* (3) *Conscia mihi sum, à me cu'pam hanc esse procul, Ter. Adelph. 3, 2, 49. Mens sibi conscia recti, Virg. futuri conscius, Luc.*

† Conscitor, âtus sum. dep. *To hawk, or spit, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7.*

† Conscribendus, a, um. part. *To be written, or copied, out together.* *Quas Lentulus conscribendas curaverat, Cæs. B. C. 3, 4.*

† Conscribillo, âre. act. [*à conscribo*] *To write down, to register, to enroll, to scrawl, or scribble, Varr. † Ne nates inusta turpiter tibi flagella conscribissent, Should write a memento in red letters on thy breech, Catull. 23, 11. ubi licenter secundam corripuit.*

† Conscribo, ère, psi, ptum. act. (1) *To write.* (2) *To write a letter.* (3) *To put, or set, down in writing; to make, or ordain.* (4) *To list and levy soldiers.* (1) *Ut de ratione dicendi conscriberemus, Ad Herenn. 1, 1.* (2) *De Antonio Balbus ad me conscripsit, Cic. ad Att. 12, 19.* (3) *Legem Coss. conscripserunt, Id. † Rex Seleucus me oravit, ut sibi latrones cogere & conscriberem, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 75. It. absolute. Hæc profer, Plancium, decuriasse, conscripsisse, &c. Cic. pro Planc. 18.*

† Conscriptio, ònis. f. verb. *A writing, an enrolling, a registering, Cic. pro Cluent. 67.*

† Conscriptus, a, um. part. (1) *Written.* (2) *Enrolled, registered, mustered.* (3) *Scribbled.* (1) *Epistolam conscriptum lachrymis, Catull. 66, 2.* (2) *Conscripti milites, Cæs. B. C. 1, 2.* (3) *Mensa conscripta vino, Ov. Amor. 2, 5, 17.*

† Conscripti, òrum. m. *five patres conscripti, Senators, not those first instituted, but such as were*

were taken into that order out of the gentry, by Brutus, after the expulsion of Tarquin, at which time they began to be called *conscripti*, by way of distinction from the *patricii*. In the reign of Romulus their number was a hundred; but this was afterwards doubled by Tarquin, and augmented to three hundred. *Leg. etiam in sing. & absol.* Quod sit conscripti, quod iudicis, officium, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 314.

|| Conscrutor, atus. dep. To search all about, to search with others, *Firm.* † Scrutor.

|| Conscriptilis, e. adj. Engraved, easily carved, *Aug.* † Sculpilis.

|| Conscriptor, oris. m. An engraver, *Hier.* † Sculptor.

|| Conscriptura, æ. f. A carving, or engraving, *Hier.* † Sculptura.

|| Conscriptus, a, um. Engraven, *Tert.* † Sculptus.

Consecro, are, ui, etum. act. To cut, or back; to cut in pieces. § Consecrare minutatim, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 10. § in tenues membranas, *Plin.* 30, 10. Membra consecuisse, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 9, 34.

|| Consecrāneus, a, um. adj. voc. castrense. Devoted to the same service, engaged in the same cause. Commilitones sacriati, imò verò consecranei, *Jul. Cap.*

Consecrandus, a, um. part. To be consecrated; Auctor consecrandus, *Plin. Pan.* 10.

Consecratio, ōnis. f. verb. [à consecro] A dedication, or consecration. § An consecratio nulum habet jus, dedicatio est religiosa? *Cic. pro Dom.* 48. § Dedicatio à pontifice solo, consecratio etiam à trib. plebis fiebat.

Consecratus, a, um. part. (1) Consecrated, devoted. (2) Canonized, sainted. (3) Sworn. (4) Wicked, detestable. (1) Sicilia Cereri consecrata est, *Cic. in Verr.* 4, 48. § Profanus, *Id.* (2) Ex hominum genere consecratos, sicut Herculem, *Id. de Leg.* 2, 11. (3) Græci certis quibusdam destinatisque sententiis quasi addicti & consecrati, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 2. (4) Nonn.

Consecro, are. act. [ex con & sacro] (1) To consecrate, to devote, to hallow. (2) To canonize, or saint; to make a god. (3) To immortalize, or render immortal. (1) = Dare, donare, dicare, consecrare, *Jovi, Opt. Max. Cic. in Verr.* 4, 29. (2) Ægyptii nullam belluam, nisi ob aliquam utilitatem, quam ex eâ caperent, consecraverunt, *Id. de N. D.* 1, 36. (3) Nominis memoriam consecrare, *Id. in Verr.* 4, 31.

Consecrandus, a, um. part. To follow, or pursue; to be pursued. Ad quos consecrandos Cæsar equitatum misit, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 14. Majore labore ei singulas civitates consecrandas, *Just.* 2, 12.

|| Consecrāneus, a, um. adj. Which follows others opinions, *Sidon.* † Eiusdem sectæ.

Consecrans, tis. part. Following. Fugiens consecrans Sullæ equites, *Paterc.* 2, 19.

Consecrarium, i. n. A corollary, inference, or deduction, from the foregoing premisses, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 18.

Consecrarius, a, um. adj. Consequent, deducible, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 8.

|| Consecrarius, i. m. He that followeth any opinion, *Tert.* † Sectam consequens.

Consecratio, ōnis. f. verb. A following, or pursuing; an imitating, an endeavour to get, or attain; a pursuit, a running after, *Cic. in Orat.* 49.

|| Consecrator, oris. m. verb. He who followeth, pursueth, or banketh after. † Nititur aut, seq.

Consecratrix, icis. f. verb. She that followeth, pursueth, or banketh after, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 33.

|| Consecrtilis, e. adj. That may be easily cut, *Tert.* † Sextilis.

Consecrō, ōnis. f. verb. [à confeco] A cutting, backing, or hewing; a felling of trees, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60.

|| Consecrīvus, a, um. adj. That is often cut, *R. ex Col.* sed q. † Sectivus.

Consecror, atus, freq. [à consequor] (1) To

follow one up and down, to run after. (2) To haunt one's company, to court one. (3) To hunt after. *Met.* To banker after. (4) To pursue in the rear. (5) To endeavour, to get. (6) To labour to set forth, or enumerate. (7) To imitate. (8) To lust after. (1) Angiporta hæc certum est consecrari, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 137. (2) Hos consecror, hinc ego, &c. *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 18. (3) Consecrabantur sylvestria sæcla serarum Missilibus: axis, *Lucr.* 5, 965. Nequis opes, aut potentiam consecrabitur, *Cic. Off.* 1, 25. (4) Equites consecrantur atque occidunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 56. (5) Debita consecrari, *Cic. ad Att.* 13, 23. (6) Nisi quod naturæ opera, non prodigia, consecramur, *Plin.* 7, 53. Ac ne plura consecrer, comprehendam brevi, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 8. (7) E quibus nos id potissimum consecrati sumus, quo Socratem usum arbitramur, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 4. (8) Consecratus admittarius quâ mares, quâ fœminas, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 3, 20.

Consecutio, ōnis. f. verb. [à consequor] A sequel, a consequence, an orderly consequence. Detrahit molestiæ consecutionem affert voluptatis, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 11. § Consecutio verborum, *The grammatical syntax.* *Id.* Part. 6. § Constructio, *The rhetorical disposition.* *Id.*

Consecuturus, a, um. part. About to obtain. Tum denuncient, quod precibus nequeant, armis se consecuturos, *Just.* 18, 7.

Consecutus, a, um. part. (1) Following, succeeding. (2) Having gotten, obtained. (1) Reliquis consecutis diebus, *Cic. Phil.* 1, 13. (2) Quia videmur eam famam consecuti, *Id. Fam.* 2, 11. § Pass. Consecuta pro impetrata, *Varr.*

Conseminalis, e. adj. Sown, or planted, with several sorts of seeds, or plants, *Col.* 12, 45.

Consemineus, a, um. adj. Sown with divers seeds, or planted with divers plants, one with another, *Col.* 3, 21.

|| Consemīno, are. act. To sow together, *Lex. ex Col.*

Consenescō, ēre, sēnuī. incept. (1) To grow old. (2) To grow out of date. (3) Met. To decay. (4) To lose its force, to grow cool. (1) Mœrore & lachrymis consenescibat, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 5. Carina consenuit, *Prop.* 3, 5, 50. § Consenescere in armis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 8. sub armis, *Liv.* 32, 3. (2) Non vides, veteres leges ipsâ suâ vetustate consenuisse? *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 58. (3) Oratorum laus consenescat, *Id. Tusc.* 2. (4) Donec rabies & impetus consenesceret, *Flor.* 3, 3.

Consensio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) Consent, agreement, or accord; one mind, or purpose. (2) A plot, or conspiracy. (1) Consensio omnium gentium lex naturæ putanda est, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 13. § Unius dissensione totus consensionis globus disiectus est, *Nep. Attic.* 8. (2) Sceleratæ consensionis fides, *Cic. ad Att.* 10, 4.

|| Consensus, a, um. part. Consented unto, granted, accorded, agreed unto. = Syllogismus est oratio, in quâ consensu quibusdam, & concessis, aliud quid, quàm quæ concessa sunt, per ea quæ concessa sunt, necessariò conficitur, *Gell.* 15, 26.

Consensus, ūs. m. verb. (1) A consent, accord, or agreement. (2) A granting, acknowledging, or avowing. (1) Omnium consensus naturæ vox est, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 15. = Ex consentu atque consensu, quam *συμπάθεια*. Græci appellant, *Id. de Div.* 2, 15. § Dissensus acerbior, & gravior consensus erat, *Claud. B. Gild.* 301. (2) Defendere aliquid consensu, *Quint.* 1, 5.

Consentāneus, a, um. adj. (1) Consentaneous, agreeable, consonant, meet, convenient. (2) Also reasonable, not unlike, probable. (1) § Decorum id esse quod consentaneum sit hominis excellentiæ, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 27. Mors ejus vitæ consentanea fuit, *Id. Phil.* 9, 7. Hoc erat consentaneum cum literis, quas acceperam, *Id. Fam.* 3, 6. (2) § Consentaneum est in iis, sc. astris, sensum inesse & intelligentiam, *Id. de N. D.* 2, 15. = Aptus, consequens, *Id.* = Par, *Plaut.* § Dissentaneus, *Cic.*

|| Consentes, ium. m. pl. [qu. consentientes] Diū penates numero 12. Sex mares, totidemque

fœminæ; quorum nomina artificiosè, *Enn. ap. Apul. seq. vers.* complexus est:

Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars,

Mercurius, Jovis, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo. *Ædes Deūm consentūm Varr. L. L.* 7, 38.

|| Consentia sacra, Sacrifices to the gods called Consentes, *Fest.*

Consentiens, tis. part. Agreeing, consenting, unanimous. = Tanta rerum consentiens, conspirans, contraria, cognatio, *Cic. de N. D.* 2, 7.

Consentio, ire, si, sum. (1) To consent, agree, or accord; to be of one opinion, or of the same mind. (2) To be agreeable to. (3) To plot together. (1) § Ratio nostra consentit, oratio pugnat, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 3. (2) Ex omni parte secum ipsâ consentiat, *Id. de Un.* 2. (3) Cūm homines nefarii confiterentur se urbem inflammare consensisse, *Id. Phil.* 2, 7. § Consetire alicui, *Id. Acad.* 4, 47. cum aliquo de aliquâ re, *Ibid.* 4, 42. in aliquâ re, *Id. Att.* 16, 10. cum ipsius oratione, *Id. Fam.* 10, 6. ad communem salutem, *Id. Cat.* 4, 7. sibi ipse, *Id. Off.* 1, 2. secum ipse, *Id. de Univ.* 3. inter se, *Id. Off.* 1, 28.

Consentitur, imperf. It is agreed. De prioribus consentitur, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 13, 3. § Consensum est, All men agree upon it, *Quint.* 9, 1.

|| Consēpilio, ire, iui. act. To bury together, *Lex. ex Gell.* † Unâ sepelio.

Consēpio, ire, psi, ptum. act. To hedge in, to enclose. Consēpiti bustum alicujus, *Suet. Ner.* 33.

Consēptum, i. n. A close, an enclosure; a place enclosed, or fenced, in, *Col.* 1, 4.

Consēptus, a, um. part. Enclosed, hedged in. Consēptus ager & diligenter consitus, *Cic. de Senect.* 17.

Consēquens, tis. part. Following, succeeding, ensuing, meet and convenient. § Consequens est, It follows, it is meet, or fit, *Cic.* § Consequentia & repugnantia vident philosophi acuti, *Cic. de Div.* 2, fin.

Consēquens, tis. n. subst. A conclusion, a sequel, or consequence. Homo rationis participes, per quam consequentia cernit, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 4.

|| Consēquenter, adv. Consequently, by order, by the sequel, *Ulp.* Pro congruè & merito sæpe ap. *Hier.* † Porro, deinceps, quod ex eo consequitur, *Cic.*

Consēquentia, æ. f. A sequel, a consequent, or consequence; an orderly following, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 56. Per consequentiam, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 53.

Consēquor, qui, quītus. dep. (1) Properly, to follow with. (2) Met. To follow close. (3) To reach, or overtake. (4) To get, purchase, win, or procure. (5) To imitate. (6) To reckon up; to comprise. (1) Hic se coniecit intrò, ego consequor, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 36. § Consequi aliquem, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 1, 20. prope aliquem, *Id. Rud.* 4, 3, 11. (2) § Ut voluptati mœror comes consequatur, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 5. Græcâ consecutione, (3) Si accelerare volent ad vesperam consequentur, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 4. (4) Meo labore, & vigiliis consecutus sum, *Id.* (5) Eum morem igitur consequar, *Id. de Leg.* 2, 7. (6) Quanta sunt, verbis consequi non possum, *Id.*

Consēquūtus, a, um. part. Following, ensuing, *Cic. Vid. Consecutus.*

|| Consērenat, It is fair weatber, *Liv.* 39, 46. *medò lecus sit sincerus.*

Consēro, ēre, sēvi, sītum. act. (1) To sow, set, or plant. (2) To close. (3) To join, put, or lay, together. (1) Conserere agrum fœbâ, *Col.* 2, 2. (2) § Manum, vel manu, cum hoste conserere, To fight hand to hand, to come to handy strokes, *Cic. Att.* 7, 20. manus, *Liv.* 28, 15. certamen, *Id.* 28, 14. pugnam inter se, *Id.* 35, 4. (3) § Latus lateri conserere, To join side to side, to set side by side, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 58. Met.

Conserere leges, To ordain, or make, laws, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 14. ubi al. non feret; capita, *Sen. Apoc.*

Consēror, i. pass. To be joined together, &c. § Pugna conseritur, The armies are engaged, *Liv.* 35, 4.

|| *Conferratus*, a, um. *Indented, or toothed, like a saw, or a cock's comb.* Insigne gallinaceis corpore conferratum, *Plin.* 11, 37, ubi al. serratum.

Confertè, adv. *Fast, as if they were linked and tacked to one another.* = *Omnia confertè, contextèque fiunt, Cic. de Fato* 14.

Confertor, oris. m. verb. *A fastener, a tackler, or bracer, Plin.* 33, f.

Confertus, a, um. part. [*à confertor*] (1) *Joined, tacked, pinned.* (2) *Enterlaced, interwoven, set together.* (3) || *Tacked, or braced, together, grappled.* (4) || *Inhabited, planted, thronged.* (1) *Confertum spinis tegmen, Virg. Æn.* 3, 594. (2) = *Ridicula intexta verbibus & fabellis Atellanis conferta, Liv.* 7, 2. *Bella conferta bellis Luc.* 2, 446. (3) *Coit confertis puppibus agmen, Luc.* 5, 708. Ita leg. Oudend. sed *Mattaire confertis.* (4) *Arva conferta gentibus, Val. Arg.* 2, 617. || *Ex jure manu confertum petere, To recover by law: X ferro, by the sword. X Prius est vet. JCC. formula.*

Conserva, æ. f. *She that serveth the same mistress, a fellow maid servant, Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 74. + In dat. & ab. pl. *Conservabus, Scæv.*

Conservandus, a, um. part. *To preserve, or be preserved.* In singulis militibus conservandis, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 33.

Conservans, tis. part. *Preserving.* *Conservans eos, Cæs. B. G.* 2, 22.

Conservatio, onis. f. verb. *A keeping, maintaining, or preserving; preservation, Cic. de Off.* 1, 28.

Conservator, oris. m. verb. *A protector, or defender; a keeper, or maintainer; a preserver.* = *Custodes, & conservatores urbis, Cic. ad Att.* 9, 11. *patriæ, Id. Fam.* 12, 3. X *Oppugnatore, Id.*

Conservatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that preserveth, &c.* *Omnis natura vult esse conservatrix sui, Cic. de Fin.* 5, 9.

Conservatûrus, a, um. part. *About to preserve.* *Cæsar dixit sese eos conservaturum, Cæs. B. G.* 2, 15.

Conservatus, a, um. part. *Preserved, kept, maintained, saved, Cic. pro Deiot.* 13. Vid. *Confero.*

|| *Conservio*, ire. neut. *To serve together, Digest.*

Conservitium, i. n. *Fellowship in service, or a being a fellow servant, Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 49.

Conservitus, utis. f. *Id. quod conservitium, Cod.*

Conservo, are. act. (1) *To keep, to maintain, to conserve.* (2) *To defend, to save.* (3) *To observe, or mind.* (4) *To keep warily.* (5) *To keep up, or entire.* (1) *Qui cursus astrorum, mutationes temporum, rerum vicissitudines ordinesque conservet, Cic. N. D.* 1, 20. (2) *Conservasti te, atque illam, Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 40. (3) = *Conservare & notare tempora, Cic. Or.* 34. (4) *Conserva, quære, parce, Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 27. (5) *Quædam exiguo gustu famem ac sitim sedant, conservantque vires, Plin.* 11, 19.

Conservor, ari. pass. *To be preserved, kept up, &c. Cic. Offic.* 2, 24.

|| *Conservula*, æ. f. *A woman fellow servant, Aug. + Conserva.*

|| *Conservulus*, i. m. *A man fellow servant, Aug. + Conservus.*

Conservus, i. m. *A fellow servant. X Dominum ferre non potuimus, conservo servimus? Cic. Fam.* 12, 3.

|| *Conseffio*, onis. f. *A sitting together, Cod.*

Conseffor, oris. m. verb. [*à confideo*] *He that sits with, or by, others, as at a play, banquet, &c.* *Præclarum spectaculum mihi propono, modò te conseffore spectare liceat, Cic. ad Att.* 2, 15. *Cur dives pauperem consefforem fastidiret, Liv.* 34, 54.

Conseffus, us. m. verb. (1) *An assembly sitting together, a company, or meeting.* (2) *A session, or sitting in commission.* (1) *Omnem lustravere conseffum, Virg. Æn.* 5, 577. (2) *Conseffu, conspectuque judicum commoveri, Cic. Verr.* 1, 7.

Confidens, tis. part. *Siting, pitching. Libra*

sub emerito confidens orbe laborum, Manil. 2, 251.

Confideo, ère, sèdi, sessum. (1) *To sit with, or near, to others; to sit together.* (2) *To sit down, pitch, or light.* (3) *To take up his quarters.* (4) *Met. To be at a stand and go no farther, to have room, or place.* (5) *To be allayed, or asswaged.* (6) *To be settled.* (7) *To sink down.* (1) *Quæ cum sunt dicta, in conspectu confedimus omnes, Cic. Acad.* 1, 4. (2) *Platoni, cum in cunis parvulo dormienti apes in labellis confediscent, responsum est, Id. de Div.* 1, 36. (3) *Cum quinque cohortes sine legato apud Philomelum confediscent, Id. Fam.* 15, 4. (4) *In eâ, de quâ loquor, mediocritate confedit, Id. Orat.* 27. fin. (5) *Cum ardor animi confedit, Id. Orat.* 24. (6) *Non venit in mentem, quorum confederis arvis? Virg. Æn.* 4, 39. (7) *Ferra ingentibus cavernis confedit, Liv.* 30, 38.

Considerandus, a, um. part. *To be considered.* *Simul ipse, qui suadet, considerandus est, Tac. H.* 2, 76, 2.

Considerans, tis. part. *Considering.* *Modò personam occisi, modò causam occidendi, considerans, Just.* 12, 6.

Considerantia, æ. f. *Consideration, regard, caution, weariness, Cic. ad Q. fratrem* 3, 9. X *R. occ.*

Consideratè, adv. ius, comp. sime, sup. *With consideration, warily, cautiously.* *Ut consideratè fieret, Cic. pro Quint.* 16. *Quid feci non consideratissimè? Id. Att.* 9, 10. *Consideratius utilitati nostræ consuluerò, Id. Att.* 9, 10.

Consideratio, onis. f. verb. *Consideration, regard, good-beed, advice.* = *Naturæ consideratio contemplatioque, Cic. Acad.* 1, 41.

|| *Considerator*, oris. m. *A considerer, such as the sceptick philosophers were, Gell.* 11, 5. + *Qui considerat.*

Consideratûrus, a, um. part. *About to consider.* *Seipsum consideraturum, quod optimum factu esset, ostendit, Curt.* 7, 21.

Consideratus, a, um. part. or, comp. sime, sup. *Considered, viewed, regarded, beeded, weighed, well thought of.* Adj. *Circumspect, wise, advised, discreet, considerate, considering, wary.* = *Nihil feci non diu consideratum, ac multò antè meditatum, Cic. de Har. Resp.* 2. = *Vivendi via considerata & provisâ, Id. Parad.* 5. *consideratius consilium, Id. Att.* 9, 1. *consideratissimum verbum, Id. pro Font.* 9.

Considero, are. act. [*considerare à contemplatione siderum videtur appellari. Fest.* magis placet, ut à *confido*, *confidere, factum sit confidero*, ut à *recipio*, *recipere, recupero, q. d. mente & cogitatione defixus confido*] (1) *To consider, to think of, to regard.* (2) *To take heed, or care.* (3) *To view and behold heedfully.* (1) *Ille ait considerare se velle, Cic. Fam.* 10, 16. (2) = *Videas etiam atque etiam, & considera, quid agas, Id. in Verr.* 5, 68. (3) = *Contemplari unumquodque otiosè, & considerare, cæperit, Id. in Verr.* 4, 15. *Pictæ vestis considerat aurum, Juven.* 6, 481. § *Considerare secum, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 1. *aliquid cum animo suo, Id. Verr.* 3, 12. *secum in animo vitam alicujus, Ter. H.* 2, 4, 5. *de rebus aliquibus cum aliquo, Cic. Fam.* 14, 14.

Consideror, ari. pass. *To be considered, or taken notice of.* *Suum quisque opus à vulgo considerari vult, Cic. Offic.* 1, 41.

Consideritur, imperf. *They sit down, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 5.

Consido, ère, sèdi, sessum. (1) *To sit down.* (2) *To pitch, or light; as a bird.* (3) *To cease, abate, or slack.* (4) *To settle, or dwell; to take up his quarters.* (5) *To sink down, or lie flat.* (6) *To be allayed, asswaged, or appeased.* (7) *To rest, or settle at the bottom; as dregs in drink.* (1) X *Neque aut recumbat, aut confidat, Col.* 8. (2) *Apes, quas dixisti in labris Platonis confediscent pueri, Cic. de Div.* 2, 31. (3) *Neque adhuc confederat ignis, Ov. Met.* 13, 408. (4) *Vultis & his mecum pariter confidere regnis; Virg. Æn.* 1, 576. (5) *Visum est confidere in ignes Ilium, Id. Æn.* 2, 624. (6) *Omnis, quæ me angebat de republicâ, cura confederit, Cic. de Cl. Or.* 3.

Ubi ira confedit, Liv. 38, 17. (7) *Aquâ pluviam lavatur, & dum confidat, relinquitur, Plin.* 34, 10.

|| *Consigillaris*, e. adj. *Belonging to sealing, Cod. + Sigillaris.*

|| *Consigillatim*, adv. *One by one, Cod. + Sigillatim.*

|| *Consigillatus*, a, um. part. *Marked, sealed together, Digest. + Obfignatus.*

|| *Consigillo*, are. *To seal together. Digest. + Obfigno.*

Consignandus, a, um. part. *Fit to be marked, or taken notice of.* *Sidera, è quibus erat motus temporis consignandus, Cic. de Univ.* 9.

|| *Consignatè*, adv. ius, comp. sime, sup. *Significantly, Gell.* 1, 25. & 1, 15. + *Signatè.*

Consignatio, onis. f. *A sealing, a marking; also a writing sealed, a band-writing, Quint.* 12, 8.

|| *Consignatûra*, æ. f. *A sealing together, Cod. + Consignatio.*

Consignatus, a, um. part. (1) *Signed, marked, sealed.* (2) *Put in writing, set down, recorded.* (3) *Implanted, engraven.* (1) *Auctoritate consignatæ literæ, Cic. pro Cluent.* 50. (2) *A librariis petimus; publicis literis consignatam memoriam nullam habemus, Id. de Leg.* 3, 20. (3) *Consignatæ in animis notiones, Id. Tusc.* 1, 24.

|| *Consignificatio*, onis. f. verb. *A signifying, or showing, by tokens, Lex. ex Apul. + Significatio.*

|| *Consignifico*, are. (1) *To signify, or show, by tokens.* (2) *To signify with their words, as prepositions and conjunctions do.* (1) *Lex, ex Apul.* (2) *Ap. Gramm. + Adsignifico.*

Consigno, are. act. (1) *To seal, to sign, to mark.* (2) *To register and record.* (3) *Also to confirm and ratify.* (1) *Eamus nunc intrò, ut tabellas consignemus, Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 86. (2) *Literis consignamus, quæ monumentis mandare volumus, Cic. Acad.* 4, 1. (3) *Suet. in Claud.* 29. || *Legem consignare, To add a condition to a law already written, Ulp.*

Consignor, ari. pass. *To be signed, or sealed, &c. Cic. pro Quint.* 6.

+ *Consileo*, ère. *To keep silence, Enn. ap. Fest.*

Consileo, ère. *To be still, or silent.* || *Aliquò aufugiam, dum hæ consilescunt turbæ, Till this rout be over, Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 100. *Conf. Gell.* 12, 1.

Consilians, tis. part. *Giveing, takeing, or asking, counsel, Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 17.

Consiliarius, a, um. adj. *Giveing counsel, Senatum convocabo in corde consiliarium, Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 56.

Consiliarius, i. m. *A counsellour, one of the council.* || *Consiliarii cædis, i. e. conjurati, The accomplices, or comploters, Patere.* 2, 56. *Ejus amici & consilarii molestè ferre cæperunt, Cic. Verr.* 2, 17.

Consiliator, oris. m. verb. *A counsellour.* *Consiliator maleficus, Phædr.* 2, 6, 2. = *Consiliator & rector, Plin. Ep.* 4, 1.

Consiliatûrus, a, um. part. *About to take counsel.* *Et rediére omnes Bononiam, rursus consiliaturi simul, Tac. H.* 2, 53, 3.

Consiligo, ginis. f. [*quòd in arvis inter filiginem frequentissimè inveniatur*] *An herb called Pomelea, or Planta leonis, bearsfoot, or setterwort, Plin.* 25, 8.

Consilio, ire, ui & iui, sultum, [*ex con & fa-lio*] *To set upon, to assail, or assault; to leap upon, to fall on.* || § *Fugientibus consilire, To fall upon, or charge, the rear, Tac.* 3, 46. § *Alios occultus consilit, Id.* 6, 36, 3. *sed al. leg. consulit.*

Consilior, atus sum. dep. *To give counsel.* *Bonis faveat, & consilietur amicè, Hor. A. P.* 192.

+ *Consiliòsus*, a, um. adj. *A wise man, full of counsel, Cato ap. Gell.* 4, 7.

Consilium, i. n. [*à consulendo, ut ab exul exilium, vel ut alii à silendo*] (1) *Deliberation, counsel.* (2) *Advice.* (3) *A design, a device, purpose, intent, drift, or means.* (4) *Also the Roman senate.* (5) *The privy council.* (6) *An assembly of counsellours, a session.* (7) *Reason, or understanding.* (8) *Will, or pleasure.* (1) X *Non tam ex consilio, quàm eventu, Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. (2)

7. (2) Facile omnes, cum valemus, recta consilia ægrotis damus, *Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 9.* (3) Memmius autem ædificandi consilium objecerat, *Cic. ad Att. 5, 11.* ¶ Unum consilium, the only means, *Liv. 2, 55.* (4) Nec verò somnia graviora à summo consilio neglecta sunt, *Cic. de Div. 5.* (5) Sibi constituit consilia sortiri semestria, *Suet. Aug. 35.* (6) Ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 3.* (7) = Animal providum, sagax, plenum rationis & consilii, *Id. de Leg. 1, 7.* (8) Veniendūne sit in consilium tyranni, si is aliquā de re bonā deliberaturus sit, *Id. Attic. 10, 11.*

Consimilis, e. adj. *Very like, or in all things like; just such another, as like as may be.* § Iiti formæ, mores ut consimiles forent, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 4, 2.* § Cujus mos maximè est consimilis vestrum, *Ibid. 2, 4, 13.*

¶ Consimiliter, adv. *Very like, even so, Firm.* † Similiter.

¶ Consimulatus, a, um. part. *Resembled, counterfeited, Mart. ap. Litt.*

¶ Consino, ère. *To permit, or suffer, Litt. ex Ter. sed q.*

Consipio, ère. *To be well in his wits. Non mentibus solum consipere, sed ne auribus quidem atque oculis satis constare poterant, Liv. 5, 42. Vereri sese, ne patres non satis consiperent, Gell. 7, 3.*

Consistens, tis. part. *Staying, long lasting, or that beareth age-well; durable, &c.* ¶ Neque is consistens in loco, sed inambulans, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 61. Vid. Consisto.*

Consisto, ère, sisti, itum. neut. (1) *To stand, to stand fast, to stand upright.* (2) *To abide, stay, tarry, or keep, in one place.* (3) *To be settled.* (4) *To stand, or make a halt.* (5) *To be at a stay, not to go on.* (6) *To be stopped, or stayed, of a looseness.* (7) *To be abated.* (8) *To be at ease.* (9) *To be recovered of a distemper, or weakness.* (10) *To agree.* (11) *To consist in, or depend upon.* (12) ¶ *To stand good in law.* (1) ¶ Si semel confiterit, nunquam cadet, *Cic. Orat. 28.* ¶ Frigore consistere, *To be frozen, as a river, Ov. Trist. 5, 10, 1.* Consistere in anchoris, & ad anchoram, *To ride at anchor, Cæs. In digitos, To stand on tiptoe, Virg. (2) Otiose nunc jam illico hic consistite, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 2. (3) Latio consistere Teucros, Virg. Æn. 8, 10. & per Met. Salus exercitus constitit, Cic. (4) Non ausim præterire quin consistam & colloquar, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 15. (5) ¶ Morbus an increseat, an consistat, an minuat, Cels. 3. (6) Ubi verò aliquis revelatus est, jamque cursu pituitæ consistit, Cels. 6, 6. Stomachus, Ibid. 4, 5. alvus, Cato 125. (7) Ira infracta constitit, Ov. Met. 6, 627. (8) Neque enim patrius consistere mentem Passus amor, Virg. Æn. 1, 647. (9) Tanta me diæppia arripuit, ut hodie primūm videri cœpisse consistere, Cic. Fam. 7, 26. (10) ¶ Verbis consistere, re dissidere, Id. (11) Cum spes in velis armamentisque consisteret, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14. (12) Ap. JCC.*

¶ Consistorium, i. n. *A council-house, a consistory; sometimes, the council assembled in such a place, Tert. & Amm. † Consilium.*

Consitio, ònis. f. verb. [*à consero*] *A sowing, or planting, Cic. de Sen. 15.*

Consitor, òris. m. verb. [*à consero*] *A sower, or planter. Consitor uvæ, Tib. 2, 3, 67.*

¶ Consitura, æ. f. *A sowing, or planting; a plantation, or ground planted, Non. ex Cic. Leg. & ap. Col.*

Consitus, a, um. part. [*à conseror*] *Set, sown, planted. Populus est (memini) fluviali consita ripa, Ov. Ep. 5, 25. Consita pomus, Tib. 2, 1, 43. ¶ Consitus senectute, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 4. Old, overgrown with age. Cæca mentis caligine consitus, Dark in his understanding, Catull. 65, 207.*

Consobrina, æ. f. *A cousin german, a mother's sister's daughter, Cic. pro Quint. 4.*

Consobrīnus, i. m. [*qu. consororinus*] (1) *A cousin german, a mother's sister's son, a mother's brother's son.* (2) ¶ *Allo a father's sister's son.* (1) *Cic. Fam. 2, ult. (2) Spartan. & Sobrini*

sunt ex duabus sororibus, consobrini ex fratre, & sorore, Don.

Consocer, èri. m. *Those whose son and daughter have married together, Suet. Claud. 29.*

Consociatio, ònis. f. verb. *Fellowship, Society.* = Consociatio hominum & communitas, *Cic. Off. 1, 41, ult.*

¶ Consociatrix, icis. f. *She that joineb in fellowship, Capit. † Socia, Vet.*

Consociatus, a, um. part. & adj. *Joined, sup. Associated, joined in fellowship.* = Naturā ad civilem communitatem conjuncti, & consociati sumus, *Cic. de Fin. 3, 20. Pro nostrā consociatissimā voluntate, Id. Fam. 3, 3.*

Consocio, are. act. (1) *To associate, to join together.* (2) *To make partaker of.* (1) & Cum Gallis arma consociare, *Liv. 8, 14. (2) Ne cum malefico usum bonus consociet ullius rei, Phædr. 4, 10.*

Consolabilis, e. adj. (1) *That may be comforted, or appeased.* (2) ¶ *Which comforteth.* (1) Est omnino vix consolabilis dolor, *Cic. Fam. 4, 3. (2) Carmen consolabile casus sui canere, Gell. 18, 9.*

Consolandus, a, um. part. *To be comforted, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 12. Nemo consolandus fuit, Plin. Pan. 69.*

Consolans, tis. part. *Comforting, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31.*

Consolatio, ònis. verb. *Comfort, consolation, by words, or reflection. Consolationis loco ponere, Cic. Fam. 6, 1. Levat dolorem consolatio, Ibid. 15, 16.*

Consolator, òris. m. *One who comforteth. Adjunguntque consolatores ipsos confiteri se miseros, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30.*

Consolatorius, a, um. adj. *Consolatory. A Cæsare literas accepi consolatorias, Cic. Attic. 14, 20.*

¶ Consolatus, a, um. part. pass. *Comforted, Vulg. int. † Lenitus, refocillatus.*

¶ Consolida, æ. f. *The herb consrey, or consound, Mathioli.*

¶ Consolidatio, ònis. f. *Where one that had the use and profit of a thing, procureth the title and propriety of the lord, Ap. JCC.*

Consolidatus, a, um. part. *Joined in one, claped together, Cic. Fam. 5, 20.*

Consolido, are. act. *To consolidate, to solder. Consolidare parietem, Vitruv. 2, 8.*

¶ Consolidor, àri. pass. *To be consolidated, JCC. † Consolio, are. act. Id. quod consolor, Varr.*

Consolor, àtus sum. dep. olim com. [*ex con & solo: consolari à viduis, quæ cum se solas relictas lamentarentur, oratio leniens desiderium dicebatur consolatio, Scal.*] (1) *To comfort, to divert one's grief.* (2) *To encourage.* (3) *To be comforted.* (1) Eloquentiā consolamur afflictos, *Cic. N. D. 2, 59. Consolor ipse me per literas, Id. Fam. 12, 8. (2) Spes, quæ sociorum animos consolari possit, Id. Div. in Qu. Cæc. 5. (3) Cum ob ea quæ speraveram, dolebam, consolabar ob ea, quæ timui, Asin. ad Cic.*

Consomnio, are. *To dream, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 70. & Raro occ.*

Consönans, tis. part. & adj. ior, comp. (1) *Sounding together.* (2) *Very consonant, meet, agreeable, likely.* (1) Ut sint alia consonantiora, graviora, *Cic. Part. Or. 5. (2) Virtus perfecta æqualitas est per omnia sibi consonans, Sen. Ep. 31.*

Consönans, tis. f. sc. litera. *A consonant, Quint. 1, 4. & Vocalis, Ibid.*

Consönantia, æ. f. *The agreement of voices, harmony, Vitruv. 5, 5.*

Consönantissimè, adv. superl. *Most harmoniously, most agreeably, Vitruv. 6, 1.*

¶ Consönè, adv. *With one voice, or accord, Apul. p. 18. † Uno ore.*

Consöno, are, ui. (1) *To make a great noise, to ring again, to echo. (2) To agree, or be suitable. (1) Consonat terra, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 43. omne nemus, Virg. Æn. 5, 149. (2) Ut omnis oratio moribus consonet, Cic. in Sall. init. Vitæ illius terror per omnia consonat sibi, Sen. Ep. 31.*

Consönus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of like tune, or sound. (2) Convenient, agreeable. (1) Vox consona lingue, Sil. 17, 444. (2) Credo Platonem vix putasse satis consonum fore, si, &c. Cic. Fam. 4, 16.*

Consöpio, ire, ivi, itum. act. *To lay, bring, or lull, asleep, Lucr. 6, 792. & Cic. Tusc. 1. et si nolit ita loqui Voss.*

Consöpior, iri. pass. *To be laid asleep. = Obdormiscere, & somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49.*

Consöpitus, a, um. part. *Laid asleep, cast asleep, Cic. de Div. 2, 66. & Tusc. 1, 38.*

Confors, tis. c. g. (1) *A partner, or consort; a partaker, or sharer. (2) Like, of the same condition, friendly. (1) = Socius & confors laboris, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 1. periculi, Sen. Agam. 978. ¶ Confors generis, A kinsman, Ov. Ep. 3, 47. thalami, A bedfellow, Id. Met. 10, 246. Imperii confors, A royal consort, Claud. Nupt. Honor. 277. concilii publici, A common-council man, a parliament man, Plin. Ep. 8, 14. (2) Tu qui confortem properas evadere casum, Prop. 1, 21, 1. Non modò commune, sed confors etiam regnum duobus regibus fuit, Liv. 1, 13.*

Confortio, ònis. f. *Partnership, fellowship, society. = Quænam ista societas? quænam confortio est? Liv. 6, 40. & 40, 8. Dissolvetur omnis humana confortio, Cic. Offic. 3, 6.*

¶ Confortitio, ònis. f. *A choosening, or casting of lots, Firm. † Sortitio, sortitus.*

¶ Confortitò, adv. *By casting of lots, Aug. † Sortitò.*

¶ Confortitor, òris. m. *He that draws lots, Firm. † Sortitor.*

Confortium, i. n. (1) *Fellowship, intercourse, partnership, correspondence, sympathy. (2) ¶ Also mutual affection. (1) Stomacho cum vesicâ quoddam confortium est, Cels. 7, 27. (2) Si inter fratres voluntarium confortium initum fuerit, Papin.*

Conspectus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *Beheld, looked at, gazed upon. Pictis conspectus in armis, Virg. Æn. 8, 588. Nec in totâ conspectior ulla capillis Pars fuit, Ov. Met. 4, 796. Platano conspectior altâ, Ibid. 13, 794. ¶ Eò conspectius, the more remarkable, Liv. 2, 5. Comitatus turbâ quàm dignitate conspectior, Id. 22, 40.*

Conspectus, ùs. m. verb. [*à conspicio*] *A sight, or view; presence, or regard. ¶ Frui conspectu, To have the full sight of, Cic. pro Syllâ, 9. In conspectu adstare, To be present, Id. Cat. 4. E conspectu evolare, Id. Verr. 5, 35.*

Conspingo, ère, si, sum. act. *To besprinkle, or strew; to dash. & Conspingere fores vino, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 80. aras sanguine, Lucr. 4, 1231. scripta sua hilaritate quâdam, Cic. Acad. 1, 2. humum, Phædr. 2, 6, 15.*

¶ Conspingo, ginis. f. *A sprinkle for water, R. ex Aug. † Aspergo, Virg.*

¶ Conspersim, adv. *Here and there mingled, R. ex Capel. † Sparsim.*

¶ Conspersio, ònis. f. verb. *A sprinkling about, Aug. † Aspersio.*

Conspersus, a, um. part. (1) *Sprinkled, strewed, set about with. (2) Met. Adorned, embellished. (1) Conspersum stellis caput, Cic. N. D. 2, 43. (2) Oratio conspersa verborum, sententiarumque floribus, Id. de Orat. 3, 25.*

Conspicatus, a, um. part. [*à conspicio*] act. *Having spied, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25. ¶ Pass. Beheld, or seen, Lex. ex Apul.*

¶ Conspicax, acis. adj. *Evident, clear, Litt. ex Erasmo. ¶ Hoc vocab. ideo inferui, quòd ansam arripiam lectorem admonendi, ne hic deinceps talia, qualia sexcenta reperiuntur, expectare velit; sanè non est operæ omnem virorum, quantumvis eruditorum, fabricam rursari. † Conspicuus.*

Conspiciendus, a, um. part. *To be seen, or taken notice of. Conspiciendus eques, Ov. Tr. 2, 114. Veteri nec conspicienda metalla Signa tenent, Val. Flacc. 1, 262.*

Conspiciens, tis. part. *Seeing, beholding. Ciliam propè conspiciente, Cic. Att. 5, 18.*

|| Conspicillo, ōnis. m. *One that spieeth, or looketh out; a spy, a watchman.* Adfertur ex Plauti Cistellariā, 1, 1, 93. sed parum constat de lectione.

Conspicillum, i. n. [à conspicio] (1) † *A peeping hole to look out at.* (2) *Also a pair of spectacles.* (1) In conspicillo observabam, Plaut. ap. Non. (2) Vitrum cedo, necesse est conspicillo uti, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 93.

Conspicio, ōnis. f. [à conspicio] *A distant view, a prospect.* Varr. L. L. 6, 2.

Conspicio, ēre, exi, ectum. act. [à con & specio] (1) *To take a view of.* (2) *To see, or behold.* (3) *To look towards.* (4) *To discover, or find out.* (5) Met. *To consider, or mind.* (1) Ut conspiciatis eum mentibus, quem oculis non potestis, Cic. pro Balbo 20. (2) Nunc primum istanc tecum conspicio simul, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 122. (3) Si illud signum solis ortum conspiceret, Cic. in Cat. 3, 8. (4) Locum insidiis conspeximus ipsi, Virg. Aen. 9, 237. (5) Conspectere sibi, quæ sunt in rem suam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 10.

Conspicior, i. pass. (1) *To be seen, or looked at.* (2) *To be highly valued.* (1) Vehi per urbem, conspici velle, Cic. in Pison. 25. (2) Bonis animi conspiciere tui, Ov. Trist. 1, 5, 34.

|| Conspico, āre. *To behold.* Just. pro Conspicor, ātus sum. dep. [à conspicio] *To see, or behold; to perceive, to spy, to set sight on.* Cur te ergo in his ego conspicio regionibus? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 32.

Conspicuous, a, um. adj. [à conspicio] (1) *Conspicuous, easy to be seen, that may be seen far and near.* (2) *Clear.* (3) *Taken notice of, remarkable.* (4) *Excellent, worthy, commendable.* (1) = Per te præsentem, conspicuumque deum, Ov. Trist. 2, 1, 54. (2) Conspicuum fons in planicie, Plin. 6, 31. (3) Conspicuum eum novitas, divitiæque faciebant, Liv. 1, 34. = Insignis clarâ conspicuūque domo, Tib. 3, 3, 4. || Conspicuum formâ, Beautifull, handsome, Plin. Ep. 7, 23. toris, strong, Val. Flacc. 1, 253. laude, commendable, Plin. Ep. 3, 3. fide, faithful, Ov. Ep. 5, 139. fulgentibus armis, wearing glittering armour, Id. Pont. 4, 7, 31. (4) Conspicuum virtus hîc tua ponat opus, Ov. Trist. 5, 14, 24.

Conspirans, tis. part. (1) *Agreeing.* (2) *Conspiring, uniteing.* (1) = Tanta rerum conspirans, contentiens, continuata cognatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 7. (2) Conspirans mutuus ardor, Lucr. 4, 1209.

Conspiratē, adv. ius, comp. *By way of conspiracy, with great ardour.* Lacedæmonii quoque eō conspiratiūs ad arma concurrunt, Just. 3, 5.

Conspiratio, ōnis. f. (1) *Any agreement, a conspiracy, a plot.* (2) *Unanimity, consent.* (3) *A meeting together, a harmony.* (1) = Ubi contra conspirationem hostium sceleratissimam confliamus, Brut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 14. (2) = Concordia & conspiratio omnium ordinum, Lent. Cic. Fam. 10, 15. (3) = Qualis est omnis conspiratio, consensusque virtutum, tale est illud ipsum honestum, Cic. de Fin. 5, 23.

Conspiratur, imperf. *It is conspired.* || In commune conspirabatur ab utroque, They did conspire, or agree, both together. Conspiratum est in eum, They conspired against him, Suet. Cæs. 80.

Conspiciatus, a, um. part. pro conspirans, *Having conspired, conspiring.* Conspiratis factionum partibus, Phædr. 1, 3. Abs. Conspirati, ōrum, Conspiratores, ploters, Suet. Cæs. 82.

|| Conspiratus, ūs. m. verb. *A conspiracy, consent, or agreement.* Gell. 1, 11. † Conspiratio.

Conspiro, āre. [simul spiro] (1) *To blow together.* (2) Met. *To conspire, or consent.* (3) *To conspire, or bandy together.* (1) Col. 3, 13. (2) = Conspirare nobiscum, consentite cum bonis, Cic. Leg. Agr. 1. § Ad liberandam rempub. conspire, Id. Fam. 10, 12. (3) Mirum nî senes vicini in unum nidum conspiraverint, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, supp. 28.

Conspiro, āre. act. [ex con & spira] Conspirare sc. *To wind round as serpents do.* Plin. & Victor. 2, 25, 2. † In spiram se colligere, Virg. Geor. 2, 154.

Conspisatus, a, um. part. *Thickened, made abick;* Col. 2, 18. & Plin. 35, 6, 2

Conspisso, āre. act. *To make thick, to thicken.* Quod vix leg. aliâ formâ.

Conspensor, ōris. m. *He that is bound with another, a joint security.* Si Galba consponsor tuus redierit, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 4. Conf. Ad Att. 12, 17.

Conspensus, a, um. adj. *Mutually agreed, betrothed, Fest. = Fide mutuâ obligati.* || Conspensio factio, Apul. p. 154. || Conspensum fœdus, A covenant agreed upon on both sides, Auson. Epist. 10, 11.

|| Conspumatus, a, um. part. *Covered with foam, or froth.* Fragm. Poët.

|| Conspūmo, āre. *To foam, or froth up,* ex Fragm. Poët.

Conspuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. *To spit upon, or spit in one's face.* Jupiter hyernas canâ nive conspuit Alpes, Fur. Bibac. ap. Hor. qui τανελωσιν notat.

Conspuor, i. pass. *To be spit upon, ut nos, to be pissed on.* = Culpant eum, conspuitur, vituperatur, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 17.

|| Conspurcatio, ōnis. f. *A defileing.* † Inquinamentum, labes.

|| Conspurcatus, a, um. part. *Defiled, polluted,* Lex. ex Liv.

Conspuro, āre. act. *To defile, to besoul, to bewray.* Proluvie ventris cibos & aquam conspurcat, Col. 8, 3. Tetro conspurcare omnia sapore, Lucr. 6, 21.

Conspūto, āre. freq. [à conspuo] *To spit often at one, to bespawl.* Clodiani nostros consputare cœperunt, Cic. ad Q. frat. 2, 3.

† Consputor, āri. pass. *To be spit upon,* Lex. ex Plaut.

† Conspūtus, a, um. part. *Spit upon, or spit at,* Lex. ex Plaut.

Constābilio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To make sure, to settle, to assure.* || Rem tuam constabillies, You had got an estate, been rich, or made a man, Ter. Adelph. 5, 1, 9.

|| Constābilis, e. adj. *Always firm and sure,* Firm. † Stabilis.

|| Constābilitus, a, um. part. *Assured, warranted, strengibened, established,* Litt. ex Lucr.

|| Constābularius, i. m. *A hostler.* Tert. † Stabularius, Col. *It is now used for a constable.*

|| Constābulatio, ōnis. f. *A stabling, or housing, of beasts in winter,* Lex. ex Apul. † Stapulatio, Cæs.

|| Constābūlo, āre. neut. *To stand at stable, as oxen, or horses at livery,* Lex. ex Col.

|| Constagno, āre. neut. *To stand still, as water that floweth not,* Corn. Front. † Stagno.

Constans, tis. part. *Cosling.* Constans magno, Ov. Ep. 7, 47.

Constans, tis. adj. or, comp. *Stimulus, sup. (1) Steady, resolved. (2) Even, moderate. (3) Always the same, fixed.* (1) = Fortis animi, & constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis, Cic. Offic. 1, 23. Animus constantior annis, Ov. ad Pison. 247. Constantissimus videri, Cic. pro R. Com. Nihil constantius, nihil severius, Id. Att. 1, 14. (2) = Æquabilis, constans, & moderata ratio vitæ, Id. (3) = Certos & constantes cursus stellæ habent, Id. N. D. 3, 9.

Constanter, adv. ius, comp. *Stimè, sup. (1) Deliberately, considerately. (2) Sedately, evenly. (3) Constantly, stoutly. (4) Always. (5) After one fashion, like itself.* (1) = Consideratè constantèrque deferre beneficia, Cic. Offic. 1, 15. (2) = Constantèr, & sedatè, ferre, Id. (3) = Firmiùs, & constantiùs in conspicuis manere, Id. (4) = Constantèr & perpetuè placebit hoc consilium, Id. ad Brut. 16. Constantissimè exquirere quid dicatur, Id. (5) = Æqualiter, constantèrque ingrediens oratio, Id. Orat. 58.

Constantia, æ. f. (1) || *A subsisting, or being. (2) Steadfastness, steadiness, perseverance. (3) A constant course.* (1) Constantia debiti, Ap. JCC. (2) = Æquabilitas, firmitas, perpetuitas, veritas, stabilitas, gravitas, perseverantia, Id. (3) Incredibili constantiâ sunt cursus stellarum, Id.

Constat, imperf. *It is evident, plain, and perspicuous, agreed on, or well known.* § Constat de ali-

quâ re, Cæs. § inter omnes, Cic. Phil. 2, 41. § Constare alicui cum aliquo, Ad Herenn.

Constāturus, a, um. part. *That will cost.* Constaturus minimo impendio, Plin. 18, 5. Constatura sit fides superum cladibus, Luc. 2, 17.

|| Constellatio, ōnis. f. Voc. sequ. Latin. *A company of stars; the figure, or position, of stars at one's nativity. The horoscope, or figure, of a nativity.* † Astrorum affectio.

|| Constellatus, a, um. adj. *Adorned with stars,* Jul. Cap. † Stellis ornatus.

Consternatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à consternor] (1) *A great fear, fright, or astonishment.* (2) *Also a mutiny, or rising of people.* (1) = Auxilia pavore, & consternatione quadrigarum territa, Liv. 37, 42. (2) Val. Max. 9, 7. & Curt. 7, 2, 32.

Consternatus, a, um. part. (1) *Sore troubled, astonished, dismayed.* (2) *Also alarmed, tumultuous.* (1) = Pavida, & consternata, multitudo, Liv. 3, 15. Consternato agmine, Id. 2, 47. (2) Volo scire quid sit propter quod matronæ consternatæ procurret in publicum, Liv. 34, 3.

Consterno, āre. act. [ex con & sterno] *To astonish, abash, dismay, dash, discourage, or fright; to rout and put into disorder.* Consternavit hostes, Liv. 6, 2. Turmaque metu consternat inani, Stat. Theb. 7, 130. || Consternere est corporis, consternare autem animi, Vall. Quod tamen non est perpetuum, nam Ovidius semel atque iterum dixit consternantur equi, Met. 2, 314. Consternatis diriperis equis, Fast. 5, 310. Et Sall. ut videre licet in

Consternor, āri. pass. *To be put into disorder, to be astonished, or put into a fright.* Equi siue rectoribus exterriti aut faucii consternantur, Sall. ap. Prisc. 1, 4.

Consterno, ēre, strāvi, ātum. act. (1) *To strew, or cover, all over.* (2) *To pave, or floor.* (1) Alitè consternunt terram, concussio stipite, frondes, Virg. Aen. 4, 444. (2) || Consternere contabulationem lapidibus, To floor, or pave, it with stones, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9. Consternere terram corpore, To prostrate himself, Cic. Arat. 437. iter floribus, To strew it, Curt. 9, 10.

Consternor, i. pass. *To be strewed, or covered all over.* Consternantur campi milite, Sil. 1, 125. Filicibus vel culmis stabula consternata sunt, Col. 7, 3.

|| Constipatio, ōnis. f. *A cramming close together,* Amm. † Stipatio.

|| Constipatus, a, um. part. *Brought close, or thick guarded,* Lex. ex Liv.

Constipo, āre. act. *To cram close, to crowd, or throng in,* Cæs. B. G. 5, 42.

Constipor, āri. pass. *To be cramed, or crowded together.* Ne constipari quidem tantum numerum hominum posse in agrum intelligetis, Cic. de Leg. Agr. 2, 29.

|| Constirpo, āre. [ex con & stirps] *To set roots, or plants, one by another,* R. ex Col. sed q.

Constituendus, a, um. part. *To be ordered, governed, &c.* Cic. de Offic. 1, 34. = Regendus, Id.

Constituo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [ex con & statuo] (1) *To set, put, range, or dispose.* (2) *To constitute, appoint, assign, or pitch upon.* (3) *To purpose, design, mean, or intend.* (4) *To settle, or determine.* (5) *To constitute, or make.* (6) *To stop, or make to halt.* (7) *To build, to place, to erect.* (8) || *To agree, to promise.* (9) *To govern and manage, to order.* (1) Constituire aliquem in aliquo munere, Cic. de Pet. Conf. 9. Intra silvam aciem ordinesque constituerant, Cæs. B. G. 2, 19. || Constituire in digitis, To count on his fingers, Cic. Verr. 1. aliquem ante pedes alicujus, To bring one before a magistrate, Id. pro Cluent. 13. (2) Per quos agendum est tu optimè constitues, Cic. Fam. 2, 8. (3) Is hodie venturum ad me constituit domum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 125. (4) Quid oporteat fieri optimè deliberabis, & constitues, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 49. (5) || Si utilitas amicitiam constituet, tollet eadem, Cic. de Fin. 2, 24. (6) Brevi cognitis insidiis, paulisper agmen constituit, Sall. B. J. 53. (7) Urbem constituere, Ov. Ep. 7, 19. = exadifico, Cic. Ferales ante cupressos constituunt, Virg. Aen. 6, 216. (8)

Constituere pecuniam, *Ulp.* (9) = Ineuntis ætatis incitua senum constituenda, & regenda prudentia est, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 34.

Constitutor, i. pass. *To be put, placed, provided, &c.* In eo spes bene gerendæ rei constituebatur, *Cic.* § Publicè constitui ad rem aliquam, *Id.* § Bene de rebus domesticis constitui, *Id.*

Constituta, òrum. subst. n. pl. *Statutes, decrees, ordinances, &c.* *Cic. Att.* 9, 1. = Acta, *Id.*

Constitutio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A constitution, order, or decree; an establishment.* (2) *The state, or complexion, of the body.* (3) *A stating of a cause.* (1) Religionum constitutio, *Cic. de Leg.* 2, 10. (2) Firma constitutio corporis, *Id. Off.* 3, 33. (3) Vehemens est hæc exornatio, & in conjecturali constitutione causæ ferme semper necessaria, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 41.

Constituto, adv. vel adj. sub. tempore. *At the day appointed, according to appointment,* *Cic.* Cùm sit his constitendum, nunquam se, ne congressu quidem & constituto cœpisse de tantis injuriis experiri, *Cic. pro Cael.* 8.

Constitutor, òris. m. verb. *An ordainer, or appointer.* ¶ Legis constitutor, *The maker of a law,* *Quint.* 3, 6.

Constitutorius, a, um. adj. *That appoints an order, belonging to an appointment.* ¶ Actio constitutoria, *An action against him, who after promise of payment, failed,* *Dig.*

Constitutum, i. n. (1) *A decree, constitution, a judged cause.* (2) *Also a certain time agreed upon for the trial of a suit in law.* (1) Constituta & acta alicujus tollere, *Cic. ad Att.* 6, 1. (2) ¶ Ad constitutum sc. tempus, *At the time appointed,* *Cic. pro Cael.*

¶ Constitutum est mihi, imperf. *I propose, or am determined,* *Cic.*

Constitutus, a, um. part. (1) *Founded, constituted.* (2) *Appointed, settled, determined, agreed upon.* (1) Ut constituta præclarissimè respub. dilaberetur, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 23. (2) Constitutus locus à iudicibus, *Id. pro Cluent.* 34. ¶ Corpus bene constitutum, *Of a good, or strong, constitution,* *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 6. Constitutus bene de rebus domesticis, *A man well to pass, or in a good condition,* *Id. pro Sext.* 45.

Consto, ãre, stiti, stitum, & ãtum. (1) *To stand together.* (2) *To be consistent, or agree, with one's self.* (3) *To consist, or be made up; to be built of.* (4) *To abide, continue, or be.* (5) *To cost, or stand in.* (6) *To appear, to be plain, or clear and manifest.* (1) Constant, conferunt sermones inter se, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 11. (2) Si volet sibi constare, *Cic. ad Att.* 11, 7. (3) § Agri constant campis, vineis, sylvis, *Plin.* 3, 19. § Homo ex animo constat, & corpore, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 35. = Muri Atheniensium ex facellis, sepulcrisque constabant, *Nep. Them.* 6. Quod celeritate maximè constat, *Curt.* 3, 11, 15. (4) Quò minùs mea in te officia constarent, *Cic. Att.* 11, 12. ¶ § Non constat ei color, *His colour comes and goes,* *Liv.* 39, 34. § Mente constare, *To be in his senses,* *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 17. Quis feret uxorem, cui constant omnia; *That has all things, all good qualities,* *Juv.* 6, 165. (5) Res nulla minoris constabit patri quàm filius, *Id.* 7, 187. (6) Quod inter omnes constat, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 16.

Constrator, òris. m. verb. [à consternor] *A leveler, that lays flat,* *Auson. Eidyl.* 12.

Constratum, i. n. *The deck of a ship.* Constratum puppis, *Petr. Arb.* c. 100. ¶ Constrata pontium, *The planks of bridges,* *Liv.* 30, 10. Constratum navis, *Petr.* c. 10.

Constratus, a, um. part. [à consternor] *Covered, paved, strewn.* Forum corporibus civium Romanorum constratum cæde nocturnâ, *Cic. pro Sext.* 39. ¶ Constrata navis, i. e. tecta, *That bath a deck,* *Cic. Verr.* 5, 34. X Navis aperta, *Without a deck,* *Hirt. B. A.* 13.

¶ Constrêpo, ãre, ui, itum. *To make a great noise, or din,* *Gell.* 4, 1. ¶ Perstrepo, *Ter.*

¶ Constrictè & constrictim, adv. *Briefly,* *Firm.* ¶ Stricim, breviter.

¶ Constrictio, ònis. f. verb. *A fast binding, or tying hard,* *Macro. Sat.* 7, 6. ¶ Colligatio, *Cic.*

Constrictus, a, um. part. [à constringor] & adj. or, comp. (1) *Bound hard, strained.* (2) *Narrow.* (1) Aptis verbis constricta oratio, *Cic. Brut.* 8. (2) = Folium tenuius, constrictus, angustiusque, *Plin.* 21, 10.

Constringendus, a, um. part. [à seq.] *To be tied, or bound, as prisoners,* *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 19.

Constringo, ãre, xi, ictum. act. (1) *To bind fast, to tie strait, to strain, to tie up.* (2) *Met. To constrain, or compell.* (3) *To restrain, or bridle.* (1) Constringere farcinam, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 93. ¶ Constringere quadrupedem, *To bind one hand and foot,* *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 24. (2) Necessitate constringi, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 2. (3) Scelus, & fraudem nocentis supplicio constringere, *Id. de Orat.* 1.

Constringor, i, ictus. pass. *To be tied, or bound.* = Vinciri & constringi amicorum, propinquorumque custodiis, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 21.

Constructio, ònis. f. verb. [à construo] (1) *Building, framing, making; a frame, or building.* (2) *Met. Construction, or a joining of words together.* (1) Totam hominis constructionem fabricata est natura, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 27. (2) Apta & quasi rotunda verborum constructio, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 5.

¶ Constructor, òris. m. *A builder, Firm.* ¶ Conditor.

Constructus, a, um. part. (1) *Heaped, or piled up; built, made, or framed; set together, or in a rank.* (2) *Furnished.* (1) = Pecunia constructa & coacervata, *Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 1, 5. (2) Mensæ constructæ dape multiplici, *Catull.* 62, 304. = Constructior, & apparatus domus, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, ubi alia exemp. habent instructior.

Construo, ãre, xi, etum. act. (1) *To heap up.* (2) *To build, to frame.* (3) *To make, to set a thing together.* (1) = Construere, & recondere res magnificas, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 35. (2) = Construi à Deo atque ædificari mundum facit Plato, *Id. N. D.* 1, 8. (3) Vocabula rerum construere, *Id. de Fin.* 3, 1.

Construor, i. pass. *To be heaped, or piled up on one another; to be built.* Acervus nummorum construitor, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 38. = Mundus à Deo constructus atque ædificatus est, *Id. N. D.* 1, 8. ¶ Constructus, a, um. part. *Astonished, Firm.* ¶ Stupefactus.

¶ Constructio, ãre. *To amaze, or astonish,* *Hier.* ¶ Stupefactio.

¶ Constructio, ãri. *To be amazed, or astonished,* *R. ex Hier.*

¶ Constructio, ãre. *To be driven into a dump, or amazement,* *Lex. ex Apul.* ¶ Obstupeo.

Construator, òris. m. verb. *An adulterer, or ravisher; a deflowerer, or debaucher, of women, or maids,* *Liv.* 39, 15.

Construator, a, um. part. *Deflowered, debauched, corrupted.* = Emptum constupratumque iudicium, *Cic. ad Att.* 1, 18.

Construtor, ãre, act. *To commit adultery with, to ravish, to debauch, to lie with,* *Ad Her.* 4, 8. *Liv.* 29, 17.

Construtor, ãre, si, sum. *To advise, or persuade.* Saluti quod tibi esse censeo, id consuadeo, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 32.

Consuālia, um. pl. n. [à Conso] *Feasts, and games instituted by Romulus, in honour of Neptune, at that time when he seized the Sabine virgins, to be wives to his people, whom, the plot succeeding, he therefore called Consus, i. e. the god of counsel,* *Varr.* They were celebrated in August.

Consuātor, òris. m. verb. [à consuadeo] *A counsellor, or adviser.* = Auctore & consuatore Nævio, *Cic. pro Quint.* 5.

Consuāviatio, f. *A kissing, or embracing,* *Ter.* ¶ Osculatio.

¶ Consuāviator, òris. m. *He that kisseth sweetly,* *Lex. ex Apul.*

¶ Consuāvior, vel Consāvior, dep. *To kiss,* *Lex. ex Apul.* ¶ Osculor, suāvior.

¶ Consubstantialis, e. adj. *Of the same substance,* *Aug.* ¶ Ex eadem substantiâ.

Consudasco, ãre. *To sweat together,* *Col.* 12, 48, 2.

Consudo, ãre. neut. *To be all in a sweat, to sweat,* *Col.* 12, 7, 2. & *Cato* 96, 1.

Consuācio, ãre, feci, actum. *To accustom, to inure, or use; one to a thing.* Ea ne me celet, consuefeci filium, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 29.

Consueo, ãre, ãvi, etum. *To be wont, or be used to do.* Nos, ut consueamus, nostros agitamus honores, *Prop.* 1, 7, 5. hinc

Consuesco, ãre, ãvi, etum, & etus sum. neut. & act. [à consueo] (1) *To be accustomed, or used, to a thing; to be wont, to accustom, or inure, himself.* (2) *To have to do with, to be intimate with.* (3) *To accustom.* Act. (1) Ut aliis parere consuescerent, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 2. (2) § Consuescere mulieri, *Id. Verr.* 5, 12. § cum muliere, *Nep.* v. & *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 34. (3) § Consuescere juvenem aratro, *Col.* 6, 2.

Consuetio, ònis. f. verb. *An use, in obscenâ notione.* Clandestina ut celetur consuetio, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 28. ubi al. consuetudo, sed metri lege reclamante. Et sanè hanc vocem *Plaut.* adserit *Verr.* *Flaccus.* *Vid. Fest.*

Consuetudo, ònis. f. [ex consuetus] (1) *Custom, usage, use.* (2) *Company, conversation, intimacy, acquaintance.* (3) *Fashion, or manner.* (4) *Also conversation with a woman.* (1) Vetustatis & consuetudinis vis maxima est, *Cic. de Am.* 19. (2) = Officiis, usu, consuetudine, conjunctissimus homo, *Id. pro Syllâ* 20. (3) Ad Græcorum consuetudinem disputare, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 3. ¶ Consuetudini Latinæ tradere librum Græcum, *To translate a Greek book into Latin,* *Col. præf.* 12. (4) Cum sororibus stupri consuetudinem fecit, *Suet. Cal.* 24. Consuetudo huic cum Ebutio fuit, *Liv.* 39, 9.

Consuetus, a, um. part. & adj. *Common, superl. Accustomed, used, wont, inured, usual, ordinary, customary.* Consuetus amor, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 108. Consuetæ remedia, *Liv.* 3, 20. § Consuetissima cuique verba, *Or. Met.* 11, 637.

¶ Consugillo, ãre. *To defame, or stain with reproach,* *Firm.* ¶ Sugillo.

Consul, ūlis. m. [ita dict. quòd Reipub. consulat, *Pomp.* i. e. provideat, vel quòd consuleret senatum, *Varr.*] *A chief officer among the Romans, two of whom were yearly chosen to govern the city.* A consul. Qui bene consulit, consulat, consul cluat, *Varr.* Sometimes it is used by a Meton. for a year's space, because every year new consuls were created. Tibi consul trigessimus instat, *Mart.* 1, 16, 3. ¶ Vinum proximis consulibus natum, *Wine of the last year, or last vintage,* *Cic. Brut.* 83.

¶ Consulāris, is. m. subst. *A president of a province; also the emperor's lieutenant, who had the conduct of an army.*

¶ Consulāris, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the consul.* ¶ Vir consularis, *One who has been consul,* *Cic. Phil.* 8, 4. Ætas consularis, *The age of 43 years, wherein by law one might be consul,* *Id.* 5, 17. Consulare imperium, *Liv.* 3, 9.

¶ Consulārter, adv. *Consul-like, or like a consul,* *Liv.* 4, 10.

¶ Consulātus, ūs. m. *The consulship; the office, or honour, of a consul.* Consequi consulatum, *Cic. pro Planc.* 25. Honorum populi finis est consulatus, *Id. pro Planc.* 25.

¶ Consulendus, a, um. part. *To consult, or be consulted.* Profectus ad consulendos augures vicinæ urbis, *Just.* 11, 7.

¶ Consulens, tis. part. *Consulting.* Discentibus satisfacere, & consulentibus, *Cic. Orat.* 42.

¶ Consulitur, imperf. *It is consulted, or advised, about,* *Cic. Cat.* 2, 12.

¶ Consūlo, ãre, ūlui, sultum. [ex con, & salio, quia qui consulunt, rationibus in unam sententiā quasi saliant, *M.*] (1) *Absol. To consult.* (2) *To consult with, or be in council; to ask counsel, or advice, of.* (3) *To give counsel, or advice.* (4) *To provide for, to take care of, to do for.* (5) *To consider, or regard.* (6) *To judge of, or interpret.* (1) = Galli quid agant consulunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 83. (2) Nec te id consulo, *Cic. ad Att.* 7, 20. (3) § Aliiter mihi de illis, ac de me ipso, consulendum est, *Id. ad Att.* 7, 13. (4) Saluti, si me amas, consule, *Id. ad Att.* 2, 19. Quid de me fiat parvi pendis, dum illi consulas, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 37. (5) Infirmi oculorum, ut jubes, consulo,

|| *Conspicillo*, ōnis. m. *One that spies, or looks out; a spy, a watchman.* (C) *Adfertur ex Plauti Cistellariā, 1, 1, 93. sed parum constat de lectione.*

Conspicillum, i. n. [*à* *conspicio*] (1) + *A peeping hole to look out at.* (2) Also *a pair of spectacles.* (1) In *conspicillo* observabam, *Plaut. ap. Non.* (2) Vitrum cedo, necesse est *conspicillo* uti, *Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 93.*

Conspicio, ōnis. f. [*à* *conspicor*] *A distant view, a prospect.* Varr. L. 6, 2.

Conspicio, ēre, exi, ectum. act. [*à* *con* & *specio*] (1) *To take a view of.* (2) *To see, or behold.* (3) *To look towards.* (4) *To discover, or find out.* (5) Met. *To consider, or mind.* (1) Ut *conspiciatis eum mentibus, quem oculis non potestis*, *Cic. pro Balbo 20.* (2) Nunc primum istanc tecum *conspicio* simul, *Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 322.* (3) Si illud signum solis ortum *conspiceret* *Cic. in Cat. 3, 8.* (4) Locum insidiis *conspeximus ipsi*, *Virg. Aen. 9, 237.* (5) *Conspicere sibi, quæ sunt in rem suam*, *Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 10.*

Conspicior, i. pass. (1) *To be seen, or looked at.* (2) *To be highly valued.* (1) Vehi per urbem, *conspici velle*, *Cic. in Pison. 25.* (2) Bonis animi *conspicere tui*, *Ov. Trist. 1, 5, 34.*

|| *Conspico*, āre. *To behold, just. pro*

Conspicor, ātus sum. dep. [*à* *conspicio*] *To see, or behold; to perceive, to spy, to set sight on.* Cur te ergo in his ego *conspicor* regionibus? *Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 32.*

Conspicuous, a, um. adj. [*à* *conspicio*] (1) *Conspicuous, easy to be seen, that may be seen far and near.* (2) *Clear.* (3) *Taken notice of, remarkable.* (4) *Excellent, worthy, commendable.* (1) = Per te presentem, *conspicuumque deum*, *Ov. Trist. 2, 1, 54.* (2) *Conspicuous fons in planicie*, *Plin. 6, 31.* (3) *Conspicuum eum novitas, divitiarumque faciebant*, *Liv. 1, 34.* = Insignis clarā *conspicuiusque domo*, *Tib. 3, 3, 4.* (4) *Conspicuous formā, Beautifull, handsome*, *Plin. Ep. 7, 23.* toris, *strong*, *Val. Flacc. 1, 253.* laude, *commendable*, *Plin. Ep. 3, 3.* fide, *faithfull*, *Ov. Ep. 5, 139.* fulgentibus armis, *wearing glittering armour*, *Id. Pont. 4, 7, 31.* (4) *Conspicuum virtus hinc tua ponat opus*, *Ov. Trist. 5, 14, 24.*

Conspirans, tis. part. (1) *Agreeing.* (2) *Conspiring, uniteing.* (1) = Tanta rerum *conspirans, contentiens, continuata cognatio*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 7.* (2) *Conspirans mutuus ardor*, *Lucr. 4, 3209.*

Conspiratē, adv. ius, comp. *By way of conspiracy, with great ardour.* Lacedæmonii quoque eō *conspiratiū* ad arma concurrunt, *Jus. 3, 5.*

Conspiratio, ōnis. f. (1) *Any agreement, a conspiracy, a plot.* (2) *Unanimity, consent.* (3) *A meeting together, a harmony.* (1) = Ubi contra *conspirationem hostium sceleratissimam confliamus*, *Brut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 14.* (2) = *Concordia & conspiratio omnium ordinum*, *Lent. Cic. Fam. 10, 15.* (3) = *Qualis est omnis conspiratio, consensusque virtutum, tale est illud ipsum honestum*, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 23.*

Conspiratur, imperf. *It is conspired.* (C) In commune *conspirabatur* ab utroque, *They did conspire, or agree, both together.* *Conspiratum est in eum, They conspired against him*, *Suet. Cæs. 80.*

Conspiratus, a, um. part. *pro conspirans, Having conspired, conspiring.* *Conspiratis factionum partibus*, *Plaut. 1, 3.* Abs. *Conspirati, ōrum, Conspiraturs, ploters*, *Suet. Cæs. 82.*

|| *Conspiratus*, ūs. m. verb. *A conspiracy, consent, or agreement.* Gell. 1, 11. + *Conspiratio.*

Conspiro, āre. [*simul spiro*] (1) *To blow together.* (2) Met. *To conspire, or consent.* (3) *To complot, or bandy together.* (1) Col. 3, 13. (2) = *Conspire nobiscum, consentite cum bonis*, *Cic. Leg. Agr. 1.* § *Ad liberandam rempub. conspirare*, *Id. Fam. 10, 12.* (3) *Mirum nō senes vicini in unum nidum conspiraverint*, *Plaut. Merc. 4, 5. supp. 28.*

Conspiro, āre. act. [*ex con* & *spira*] *Conspirare sc. To wind round as serpents do*, *Plin. & Victor. 2, 25. 2.* + *In spiram se colligere*, *Virg. Georg. 2, 154.*

Conspissatus, a, um. part. *Thickened, made thick*, *Col. 2, 18.* & *Plin. 35, 6. 2*

Conspisso, āre. act. *To make thick, to thicken.* *Quod vix leg. aliā formā.*

Consponsor, ōris. m. *He that is bound with another, a joint security.* Si *Galba consponsor tuus redierit*, *Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 4.* *Conf. ad Att. 12, 17.*

Conspensus, a, um. adj. *Mutually agreed, betrothed, Fest. = Fide mutuā obligati.* || *Conspensa factio*, *Apul. p. 154.* (C) *Conspensum fœdus*, *A covenant agreed upon on both sides*, *Auson. Epist. 10, 11.*

|| *Conspūmatus*, a, um. part. *Covered with foam, or froth*, *Fragm. Poët.*

|| *Conspūmo*, āre. *To foam, or froth up*, *ex Fragm. Poët.*

Conspuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. *To spit upon, or spit in one's face.* *Jupiter hybernas canā nive conspuit Alpes*, *Fur. Bibac. ap. Hor. qui ταναῖωσιν notat.*

Conspuor, i. pass. *To be spit upon, ut nos, to be pissed on.* = *Culpant eum, conspuitur, vituperatur*, *Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 17.*

|| *Conspurcatio*, ōnis. f. *A defiling.* + *Inquinamentum, labe.*

|| *Conspurcatus*, a, um. part. *Defiled, polluted*, *Lex. ex Liv.*

Conspurco, āre. act. *To defile, to besoul, to bewray.* *Proluvie ventris cibos & aquam conspurcat*, *Col. 8, 3.* *Tetro conspurcare omnia sapore*, *Lucr. 6, 21.*

Conspūto, āre. freq. [*à* *conspuo*] *To spit often at one, to bespawl.* *Clodiani nostros consputare cœperunt*, *Cic. ad Q. frat. 2, 3.*

+ *Conspūtor*, āri. pass. *To be spit upon*, *Lex. ex Plaut.*

+ *Conspūtus*, a, um. part. *Spit upon, or spit at*, *Lex. ex Plaut.*

Constābilio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To make sure, to settle, to assure.* (C) *Rem tuam constabilies*, *You had got an estate, been rich, or made a man*, *Ter. Adelph. 5, 1, 9.*

|| *Constābilis*, e. adj. *Always firm and sure*, *Firm. + Stabilis.*

|| *Constābilitas*, a, um. part. *Affured, warranted, strengthened, established*, *Litt. ex Lucr.*

|| *Constābulārius*, i. m. *A hostler*, *Tert. + Stabularius, Col. It is now used for a constable.*

|| *Constābulatio*, ōnis. f. *A stabling, or housing, of beasts in winter*, *Lex. ex Apul. + Stapulatio, Cæs.*

|| *Constābulo*, āre. neut. *To stand at stable, as oxen, or horses at livery*, *Lex. ex Col.*

|| *Constagno*, āre. neut. *To stand still, as water that floweth not*, *Corn. Front. + Stagno.*

Constans, tis. part. *Costing.* *Constans magno*, *Ov. Ep. 7, 47.*

Constans, tis. adj. or, comp. *firmus, sup. (1) Steady, resolved. (2) Even, moderate. (3) Always the same, fixed. (1) = Fortis animi, & constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis*, *Cic. Offic. 1, 23.* *Animus constantior annis*, *Ov. ad Pison. 247.* *Constantissimus videri*, *Cic. pro R. Com. Nihil constantius, nihil severius*, *Id. Att. 1, 14.* (2) = *Æquabilis, constans, & moderata ratio vitæ*, *Id.* (3) = *Certos & constantes cursus stellæ habent*, *Id. N. D. 3, 9.*

Constanter, adv. ius, comp. *firmè, sup. (1) Deliberately, considerately. (2) Sedately, evenly. (3) Constantly, stoutly. (4) Always. (5) After one fashion, like itself. (1) = Conferatè constanterque deferre beneficia*, *Cic. Offic. 1, 15.* (2) = *Constanter, & sedatè, ferre*, *Id.* (3) = *Firmius, & constantius in conspiciis manere*, *Id.* (4) = *Constanter & perpetuò placebit hoc consilium*, *Id. ad Brut. 16.* *Constantissimè exquirere quid dicitur*, *Id.* (5) = *Æqualiter, constanterque ingrediens oratio*, *Id. Orat. 58.*

Constantia, æ. f. (1) || *A subsisting, or being. (2) Steadfastness, steadiness, perseverance. (3) A constant course. (1) Constantia debiti*, *Ap. JCC. (2) = Æquabilitas, firmitas, perpetuitas, veritas, stabilitas, gravitas, perseverantia*, *Id.* (3) *Incredibili constantia sunt cursus stellarum*, *Id.*

Constat, imperf. *It is evident, plain, and perspicuous, agreed on, or well known.* § *Constat de ali-*

quâ re, *Cæs. § inter omnes*, *Cic. Phil. 2, 41.* § *Constare alicui cum aliquo*, *Ad Herenn.*

Constāturus, a, um. part. *That will cost.* *Constaturus minimo impendio*, *Plin. 18, 5.* *Constatura sit fides superum cladibus*, *Luc. 2, 17.*

|| *Constellatio*, ōnis. f. *Voc. sequ. Latin. A company of stars; the figure, or position, of stars at one's nativity. The horoscope, or figure, of a nativity.* + *Astrorum affectio.*

|| *Constellatus*, a, um. adj. *Adorned with stars*, *Jul. Cap. + Stellis ornatus.*

Consternatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* *consternor*] (1) *A great fear, fright, or astonishment.* (2) Also *a mutiny, or rising of people.* (1) = *Auxilia pavore, & consternatione quadrigarum terita*, *Liv. 37, 42.* (2) *Val. Max. 9, 7. & Curt. 7, 2, 32.*

Consternatus, a, um. part. (1) *Sore troubled, astonished, dismayed.* (2) Also *alarmed, tumultuous.* (1) = *Pavida, & consternata, multitudo*, *Liv. 3, 15.* *Consternato agmine*, *Id. 2, 47.* (2) *Volo scire quid sit propter quod matronæ consternatæ procurret in publicum*, *Liv. 34, 3.*

Consterno, āre. act. [*ex con* & *sterno*] *To astonish, abash, dismay, dash, discourage, or fright; to rout and put into disorder.* *Consternavit hostes*, *Liv. 6, 2.* *Turmasque metu consternat inani*, *Stat. Theb. 7, 130.* (C) *Consternere est corporis, consternare autem animi*, *Vall. Quod tamen non est perpetuum, nam Ovidius semel atque iterum dixit consternantur equi*, *Met. 2, 314.* *Consternatis diriperetis equis*, *Fast. 5, 310.* *Et Sall. ut videre licet in*

Consternor, āri. pass. *To be put into disorder, to be astonished, or put into a fright.* *Equi siue rectoribus exterriti aut faucii consternantur*, *Sall. ap. Prisc. 1, 4.*

Consterno, ēre, strāvi, ātum. act. (1) *To strewn, or cover, all over.* (2) *To pave, or floor.* (1) *Alte consternunt terram, concusso stipite, frondes*, *Virg. Aen. 4, 444.* (2) (C) *Consternere contabulationem lapidibus*, *To floor, or pave, it with stones*, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 9.* *Consternere terram corpore*, *To prostrate himself*, *Cic. Arat. 437.* *iter floribus*, *To strew it*, *Curt. 9, 10.*

Consternor, i. pass. *To be strewn, or covered all over.* *Consternantur campi milite*, *Sil. 1, 125.* *Filicibus vel culmis stabula constrata sunt*, *Col. 7, 3.*

|| *Constipatio*, ōnis. f. *A cramping close together*, *Amm. + Stipatio.*

|| *Constipatus*, a, um. part. *Brought close, or thick guarded*, *Lex. ex Liv.*

Constipo, āre. act. *To cram close, to crowd, or throng in*, *Cæs. B. G. 5, 42.*

Constipor, āri. pass. *To be cramed, or crowded together.* *Ne constipari quidem tantum numerum hominum posse in agrum intelligetis*, *Cic. de Leg. Agr. 2, 29.*

|| *Constirpo*, āre. [*ex con* & *stirps*] *To set roots, or plants, one by another*, *R. ex Col. sed q.*

Constituendus, a, um. part. *To be ordered, governed, &c.* *Cic. de Offic. 1, 34.* = *Regendus*, *Id.*

Constituo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex con* & *statio*] (1) *To set, put, range, or dispose.* (2) *To constitute, appoint, assign, or pitch upon.* (3) *To purpose, design, mean, or intend.* (4) *To settle, or determine.* (5) *To constitute, or make.* (6) *To stop, or make to halt.* (7) *To build, to place, to erect.* (8) || *To agree, to promise.* (9) *To govern and manage, to order.* (1) *Constituere aliquem in aliquo munere*, *Cic. de Pet. Conf. 9.* *Intra silvam aciem ordinesque constituerant*, *Cæs. B. G. 2, 19.* (C) *Constituere in digitis*, *To count on his fingers*, *Cic. Verr. 1.* *aliquem ante pedes alicujus*, *To bring one before a magistrate*, *Id. pra Cluent. 13.* (2) *Per quos agendum est tu optimè constitues*, *Cic. Fam. 2, 8.* (3) *Is hodie venturum ad me constituit domum*, *Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 125.* (4) *Quid oporteat fieri optimè deliberabis, & constitues*, *Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 49.* (5) (C) *Si utilitas amicitiam constituet, tollet eadem*, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 24.* (6) *Brevi cognitis insidiis, paulisper agmen constituit*, *Sall. B. J. 53.* (7) *Urbem constituere*, *Ov. Ep. 7, 119.* = *exadifico*, *Cic. Ferales ante cupressos constituunt*, *Virg. Aen. 6, 216.* (8) *Con-*

Constituere pecuniam, *Ulp.* (9) = Ineuntis ætatis incititia senum constituenda, & regenda prudentiā est, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 34.

Constituor, i. pass. *To be put, placed, provided, &c.* In eo spes bene gerendæ rei constituebatur, *Cic.* § Publicè constitui ad rem aliquam, *Id.* § Bene de rebus domesticis constitui, *Id.*

Constituta, òrum. subst. n. pl. *Statutes, decrees, ordinances, &c.* *Cic. Att.* 9, 1. = Acta, *Id.*

Constitutio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A constitution, order, or decree; an establishment.* (2) *The state, or complexion, of the body.* (3) *A stating of a cause.* (1) Religionum constitutio, *Cic. de Leg.* 2, 10. (2) Firma constitutio corporis, *Id. Off.* 3, 33. (3) Vehemens est hæc exornatio, & in conjecturali constitutione causæ ferme semper necessaria, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 41.

Constitutò, adv. vel adj. sub. tempore. *At the day appointed, according to appointment,* *Cic.* Cùm sit his constitendum, nunquam se, ne congressu quidem & constitutò capisse de tantis injuriis experiri, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 8.

Constitutor, òris. m. verb. *An ordainer, or appointer.* ¶ Legis constitutor, *The maker of a law,* *Quint.* 3, 6.

¶ Constitutòrius, a, um. adj. *That appoints an order, belonging to an appointment.* ¶ Actio constitutoria, *An action against him, who after promise of payment, failed,* *Dig.*

Constitutum, i. n. (1) *A decree, constitution, a judged cause.* (2) *Also a certain time agreed upon for the trial of a suit in law.* (1) Constituta & acta alicujus tollere, *Cic. ad Att.* 6, 1. (2) ¶ Ad constitutum sc. tempus, *At the time appointed,* *Cic. pro Cæl.*

¶ Constitutum est mihi, imperf. *I propose, or am determined,* *Cic.*

Constitutus, a, um. part. (1) *Founded, constituted.* (2) *Appointed, settled, determined, agreed upon.* (1) Ut constituta præclarissimè respub. dilaberetur, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 23. (2) Constitutus locus à iudicibus, *Id. pro Cluent.* 34. ¶ Corpus bene constitutum, *Of a good, or strong, constitution,* *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 6. Constitutus bene de rebus domesticis, *A man well to pass, or in a good condition,* *Id. pro Sext.* 45.

Consto, ãre, stiti, stitum, & ãtum. (1) *To stand together.* (2) *To be consistent, or agree, with one's self.* (3) *To consist, or be made up; to be built of.* (4) *To abide, continue, or be.* (5) *To cost, or stand in.* (6) *To appear, to be plain, or clear and manifest.* (1) Constant, conferunt sermones inter se, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 11. (2) Si volet sibi constare, *Cic. ad Att.* 11, 7. (3) § Agri constant campis, vineis, sylvis, *Plin.* 3, 19. § Homo ex animo constat, & corpore, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 35. = Muri Atheniensium ex sacellis, sepulcrisque constabant, *Nep. Them.* 6. Quod celeritate maximè constat, *Curt.* 3, 11, 15. (4) Quò minùs mea in te officia constarent, *Cic. Att.* 11, 12. ¶ § Non constat ei color, *His colour comes and goes,* *Liv.* 39, 34. § Mente constare, *To be in his senses,* *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 17. Quis feret uxorem, cui constant omnia; *That has all things, all good qualities,* *Juv.* 6, 165. (5) Res nulla minoris constabit patri quàm filius, *Id.* 7, 187. (6) Quod inter omnes constat, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 16.

Constrator, òris. m. verb. [à consternor] *A leveler, that lays flat,* *Auson. Eidyl.* 12.

Constratum, i. n. *The deck of a ship.* Constratum puppis, *Petr. Arb.* c. 100. ¶ Constrata pontium, *The planks of bridges,* *Liv.* 30, 10. Constratum navis, *Petr.* c. 10.

Constratus, a, um. part. [à consternor] *Covered, paved, strewn.* Forum corporibus civium Romanorum constratum cæde nocturnâ, *Cic. pro Sext.* 39. ¶ Constrata navis, i. e. tecta, *That hath a deck,* *Cic. Verr.* 5, 34. ¶ Navis aperta, *Without a deck,* *Hirt. B. A.* 13.

¶ Constrèpo, ère, ui, itum. *To make a great noise, or din,* *Gell.* 4, 1. ¶ Perstrepo, *Ter.*

¶ Constrictè & Constrictim, adv. *Briefly,* *Firm.* ¶ Strictim, breviter.

¶ Constrictio, ònis. f. verb. *A fast binding, or tying hard,* *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 6. ¶ Colligatio, *Cic.*

Constrictus, a, um. part. [à constringor] & adj. or, comp. (1) *Bound hard, strained.* (2) *Narrow.* (1) Aptis verbis constricta oratio, *Cic. Brut.* 8. (2) = Folium tenuius, constrictius, angustiusque, *Plin.* 21, 10.

Constringendus, a, um. part. [à seq.] *To be tied, or bound, as prisoners,* *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 19.

Constringo, ère, xi, itum. act. (1) *To bind fast, to tie strait, to strait, to tie up.* (2) *Met. To constrain, or compell.* (3) *To restrain, or bridle.* (1) Constringere farcinam, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 93. ¶ Constringere quadrupedem, *To bind one hand and foot,* *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 24. (2) Necessitate constringi, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 2. (3) Scelus, & fraudem nocentis supplicio constringere, *Id. de Orat.* 1.

Constringor, i, itus. pass. *To be tied, or bound.* = Vinciri & constringi amicorum, propinquorumque custodiis, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 21.

Constructio, ònis. f. verb. [à construo] (1) *Building, framing, making; a frame, or building.* (2) *Met. Construction, or a joining of words together.* (1) Totam hominis constructionem fabricata est natura, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 27. (2) Apta & quasi rotunda verborum constructio, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 5.

¶ Constructor, òris. m. *A builder, Firm.* ¶ Conditor.

Constructus, a, um. part. (1) *Heaped, or piled up; built, made, or framed; set together, or in a rank.* (2) *Furnished.* (1) = Pecunia constructa & coacervata, *Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 1, 5. (2) Mensæ constructæ dape multiplici, *Catull.* 62, 304. = Constructior, & apparatior domus, *Cic. de Inv.* 1. ubi alia exemp. habent instructior.

Construo, ère, xi, itum. act. (1) *To heap up.* (2) *To build, to frame.* (3) *To make, to set a thing together.* (1) = Construere, & recondere res magnificas, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 35. (2) = Construi à Deo atque ædificari mundum facit Plato, *Id. N. D.* 1, 8. (3) Vocabula rerum construere, *Id. de Fin.* 3, 1.

Construor, i. pass. *To be heaped, or piled up on one another; to be built.* Acervus nummorum construitur, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 38. = Mundus à Deo constructus atque ædificatus est, *Id. N. D.* 1, 8.

¶ Constupéfactus, a, um. part. *Astonished, Firm.* ¶ Stupefactus.

¶ Constupéfacio, ère. *To amaze, or astonish,* *Hier.* ¶ Stupefacio.

¶ Constupéfiò, èri. *To be amazed, or astonished,* *R. ex Hier.*

¶ Constupéo, ère. *To be driven into a dump, or amazement, Lex. ex Apul.* ¶ Obstupéo.

Construator, òris. m. verb. *An adulterer, or ravisher; a deflowerer, or debaucher, of women, or maids,* *Liv.* 39, 15.

Construator, a, um. part. *Deflowered, debauched, corrupted.* = Emptum constupratumque iudicium, *Cic. ad Att.* 1, 18.

Constupro, ãre. act. *To commit adultery with, to ravish, to debauch, to lie with,* *Ad Her.* 4, 8. *Liv.* 29, 17.

Consuadeo, ère, si, sum. *To advise, or persuade.* Saluti quod tibi esse censeo, id consuadeo, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 32.

Consuàlia, um. pl. n. [à Conso] *Feasts, and games instituted by Romulus, in honour of Neptune, at that time when he seized the Sabine virgins, to be wives to his people, whom, the plot succeeding, he therefore called Conso, i. e. the god of counsel, Varr. They were celebrated in August.*

Consuàfor, òris. m. verb. [à consuadeor] *A counsellor, or adviser.* = Auctore & consuatore Nævio, *Cic. pro Quint.* 5.

Consuàviatio, f. *A kissing, or embracing, Tert.* ¶ Osculatio.

¶ Consuàviator, òris. m. *He that kisses sweetly, Lex. ex Apul.*

¶ Consuàvior, vel Consàvior, dep. *To kiss, Lex. ex Apul.* ¶ Osculor, suavior.

¶ Consuàntialis, e. adj. *Of the same substance, Aug.* ¶ Ex eadem substantiâ.

Consuàasco, ère. *To sweat together, Col.* 12, 48, 2.

Consuòdo, ãre. neut. *To be all in a sweat, to sweat, Col.* 12, 7, 2. & Cato 96, 1.

Consuèscio, ère, fèci, actum. *To accustom, to inure, or use; one to a thing.* Ea ne me celet, consuèscerem filium, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 29.

Consueo, ère, èvi, ètum. *To be wont, or be used to do.* Nos, ut consuemus, nostros agitamus honores, *Prop.* 1, 7, 5. hinc

Consuesco, ère, èvi, ètum, & ètus sum. neut. & act. [à consueo] (1) *To be accustomed, or used, to a thing; to be wont, to accustom, or inure, himself.* (2) *To have to do with, to be intimate with.* (3) *To accustom.* Act. (1) Ut aliis parere consuèscerent, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 2. (2) § Consuèscere mulieri, *Id. Verr.* 5, 12. § cum muliere, *Nep. v.* & *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 34. (3) § Consuèscere juvenem aratro, *Col.* 6, 2.

Consuètio, ònis. f. verb. *An use, in obscenâ notione.* Clandestina ut celetur consuetio, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 28. ubi al. consuetudo, sed metri lege reclamante. Et sanè banc vocem Plaut. adserit Verr. Flaccus. *Vid. Fest.*

Consuètudo, ònis. f. [ex consuetus] (1) *Custom, usage, use.* (2) *Company, conversation, intimacy, acquaintance.* (3) *Fashion, or manner.* (4) *Also conversation with a woman.* (1) Vetustatis & consuetudinis vis maxima est, *Cic. de Am.* 19. (2) = Officiis, usu, consuetudine, conjunctissimus homo, *Id. pro Syllâ* 20. (3) Ad Græcorum consuetudinem disputare, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 3. ¶ Consuetudini Latinæ tradere librum Græcum, *To translate a Greek book into Latin, Col. præf.* 12. (4) Cum sororibus stupri consuetudinem fecit, *Suet. Cal.* 24. Consuetudo huic cum Ebutio fuit, *Liv.* 39, 9.

Consuètus, a, um. part. & adj. *Customary, usual, ordinary, customary.* Consuetus amor, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 108. Consuetæ remedia, *Liv.* 3, 20. § Consuetissima cuique verba, *Qu. Met.* 11, 637.

¶ Consuègillo, ãre. *To defame, or stain with reproach, Firm.* ¶ Sugillo.

Consul, ùlis. m. [ita dicit. quòd Reipub. consulat, Pomp. i. e. provideat, vel quòd consularet senatum, Varr.] *A chief officer among the Romans, two of whom were yearly chosen to govern the city.* A consul. Qui bene consulit, consulat, consulat, *Varr.* Sometimes it is used by a Meton. for a year's space, because every year new consuls were created. Tibi consul trigesimus instat, *Mart.* 1, 16, 3. ¶ Vinum proximis consulibus natum, *Wine of the last year, or last vintage, Cic. Brut.* 83.

¶ Consulàris, is. m. subst. *A president of a province; also the emperor's lieutenant, who had the conduct of an army.*

¶ Consulàris, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the consul.* ¶ Vir consularis, *One who has been consul, Cic. Phil.* 8, 4. Ætas consularis, *The age of 43 years, wherein by law one might be consul, Id.* 5, 17. Consulare imperium, *Liv.* 3, 9.

¶ Consulàriter, adv. *Consul-like, or like a consul, Liv.* 4, 10.

¶ Consulatus, ùs. m. *The consulship; the office, or honour, of a consul.* Consequi consulatum, *Cic. pro Planc.* 25. Honorum populi finis est consulatus, *Id. pro Planc.* 25.

¶ Consulendus, a, um. part. *To consult, or be consulted.* Profectus ad consulendos augures vicinæ urbis, *Just.* 11, 7.

¶ Consulens, tis. part. *Consulting.* Discentibus satisfacere, & consulentibus, *Cic. Orat.* 42.

¶ Consulitur, imperf. *It is consulted, or advised, about, Cic. Cat.* 2, 12.

¶ Consulo, ère, tului, sultum. [ex con, & salio, quia qui consulunt, rationibus in unam sententiam quasi saliant, M.] (1) *Abso. To consult.* (2) *To consult with, or be in council; to ask counsel, or advice, of.* (3) *To give counsel, or advice.* (4) *To provide for, to take care of, to do for.* (5) *To consider, or regard.* (6) *To judge of, or interpret.* (1) = Galli quid agant consulunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 83. (2) Nec te id consulo, *Cic. ad Att.* 7, 20. (3) § Aliter mihi de illis, ac de me ipso, consulendum est, *Id. ad Att.* 7, 13. (4) Saluti, si me amas, consule, *Id. ad Att.* 2, 19. Quid de me fiat parvi pendis, dum illi consulas, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 37. (5) Infirmis oculorum, ut jubes, consulo, 4 O 2

Consuèscio, ère, fèci, actum. *To accustom, to inure, or use; one to a thing.* Ea ne me celet, consuèscerem filium, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 29.

Consueo, ère, èvi, ètum. *To be wont, or be used to do.* Nos, ut consuemus, nostros agitamus honores, *Prop.* 1, 7, 5. hinc

Consuesco, ère, èvi, ètum, & ètus sum. neut. & act. [à consueo] (1) *To be accustomed, or used, to a thing; to be wont, to accustom, or inure, himself.* (2) *To have to do with, to be intimate with.* (3) *To accustom.* Act. (1) Ut aliis parere consuèscerent, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 2. (2) § Consuèscere mulieri, *Id. Verr.* 5, 12. § cum muliere, *Nep. v.* & *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 34. (3) § Consuèscere juvenem aratro, *Col.* 6, 2.

Consuètio, ònis. f. verb. *An use, in obscenâ notione.* Clandestina ut celetur consuetio, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 28. ubi al. consuetudo, sed metri lege reclamante. Et sanè banc vocem Plaut. adserit Verr. Flaccus. *Vid. Fest.*

Consuètudo, ònis. f. [ex consuetus] (1) *Custom, usage, use.* (2) *Company, conversation, intimacy, acquaintance.* (3) *Fashion, or manner.* (4) *Also conversation with a woman.* (1) Vetustatis & consuetudinis vis maxima est, *Cic. de Am.* 19. (2) = Officiis, usu, consuetudine, conjunctissimus homo, *Id. pro Syllâ* 20. (3) Ad Græcorum consuetudinem disputare, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 3. ¶ Consuetudini Latinæ tradere librum Græcum, *To translate a Greek book into Latin, Col. præf.* 12. (4) Cum sororibus stupri consuetudinem fecit, *Suet. Cal.* 24. Consuetudo huic cum Ebutio fuit, *Liv.* 39, 9.

Consuètus, a, um. part. & adj. *Customary, usual, ordinary, customary.* Consuetus amor, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 108. Consuetæ remedia, *Liv.* 3, 20. § Consuetissima cuique verba, *Qu. Met.* 11, 637.

¶ Consuègillo, ãre. *To defame, or stain with reproach, Firm.* ¶ Sugillo.

Consul, ùlis. m. [ita dicit. quòd Reipub. consulat, Pomp. i. e. provideat, vel quòd consularet senatum, Varr.] *A chief officer among the Romans, two of whom were yearly chosen to govern the city.* A consul. Qui bene consulit, consulat, consulat, *Varr.* Sometimes it is used by a Meton. for a year's space, because every year new consuls were created. Tibi consul trigesimus instat, *Mart.* 1, 16, 3. ¶ Vinum proximis consulibus natum, *Wine of the last year, or last vintage, Cic. Brut.* 83.

¶ Consulàris, is. m. subst. *A president of a province; also the emperor's lieutenant, who had the conduct of an army.*

¶ Consulàris, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the consul.* ¶ Vir consularis, *One who has been consul, Cic. Phil.* 8, 4. Ætas consularis, *The age of 43 years, wherein by law one might be consul, Id.* 5, 17. Consulare imperium, *Liv.* 3, 9.

¶ Consulàriter, adv. *Consul-like, or like a consul, Liv.* 4, 10.

¶ Consulatus, ùs. m. *The consulship; the office, or honour, of a consul.* Consequi consulatum, *Cic. pro Planc.* 25. Honorum populi finis est consulatus, *Id. pro Planc.* 25.

¶ Consulendus, a, um. part. *To consult, or be consulted.* Profectus ad consulendos augures vicinæ urbis, *Just.* 11, 7.

¶ Consulens, tis. part. *Consulting.* Discentibus satisfacere, & consulentibus, *Cic. Orat.* 42.

¶ Consulitur, imperf. *It is consulted, or advised, about, Cic. Cat.* 2, 12.

¶ Consulo, ère, tului, sultum. [ex con, & salio, quia qui consulunt, rationibus in unam sententiam quasi saliant, M.] (1) *Abso. To consult.* (2) *To consult with, or be in council; to ask counsel, or advice, of.* (3) *To give counsel, or advice.* (4) *To provide for, to take care of, to do for.* (5) *To consider, or regard.* (6) *To judge of, or interpret.* (1) = Galli quid agant consulunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 83. (2) Nec te id consulo, *Cic. ad Att.* 7, 20. (3) § Aliter mihi de illis, ac de me ipso, consulendum est, *Id. ad Att.* 7, 13. (4) Saluti, si me amas, consule, *Id. ad Att.* 2, 19. Quid de me fiat parvi pendis, dum illi consulas, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 37. (5) Infirmis oculorum, ut jubes, consulo, 4 O 2

¶ Consulatio, f. *A kissing, or embracing, Tert.* ¶ Osculatio.

¶ Consulviator, òris. m. *He that kisses sweetly, Lex. ex Apul.*

¶ Consulvior, vel Consàvior, dep. *To kiss, Lex. ex Apul.* ¶ Osculor, suavior.

¶ Consulvialis, e. adj. *Of the same substance, Aug.* ¶ Ex eadem substantiâ.

¶ Consulasco, ère. *To sweat together, Col.* 12, 48, 2.

¶ Consuludo, ãre. neut. *To be all in a sweat, to sweat, Col.* 12, 7, 2. & Cato 96, 1.

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fulo, *Plin. Ep. 7, 21.* ¶ *Consulere* in commune, *Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 16.* in publicum, *Plin. Ep. 9, 13.* in medium, *Luc. 5, 46.* in unum, *Tac. Hist. 1, 68.* To do, or provide, for the common good. *Consulere* in longitudinem, *To mind what will follow, to provide for hereafter, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 10.* tempori, *To have respect to the time, Cic. Fam. 4, 9.* (6) Tu tamen hæc, quæso, consule mihi boni, *Or. Pont. 3, 8, 24.* Vid. & *Quint. 1, 6.* § *Consulere* suæ vitæ durius, *to lay violent hands on himself, Cæf. B. C. 1, 21.* Mollius consultum, *were too remiss, Liv. 3, 59.*

Consulor, i. pass. (1) *To be consulted, or asked counsel.* (2) *To be provided for, or taken care of, &c.* (1) *Senatus nihil consulitur, Cic. Offic. (2) = Ab iisdem deis vitæ hominum consuli & provideri, Id. N. D. 1, 2.* Vid. *Consulo.*

Consultans, tis. part. *Consulting.* *Consultante* Cn. Pompeio de mediis ac neutram partem sequentibus, *Suet. Claud. 2.*

Consultatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A consultation; an asking, or taking, of counsel, or advice.* = De ejus deliberatione & consultatione quærimus, *Cic. Attic. 8, 4.*

¶ *Consultatorius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a consultation, Macrobi. Vid. Consultoria.*

Consultè, adv. ius, comp. ¶ *Simè*, sup. *Wisely, discreetly, warily.* = Qui consultè, doctè, atque astutè cavet, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 14.* ¶ *Avidius* quàm consultius, *Tac. Hist. 2, 24, 2.* *Annonæ* consultissimè providit, *Capitol. in Pert.*

Consulto, are. freq. [à consulo] (1) *Abf. To consult, or debate, together.* (2) *To ask.* (3) *To provide for, or take care of.* (1) *Civitates de bello consultabant, Cæf. B. G. 5, 51.* (2) *Quid me consultas, quid agas? Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 4.* (3) *Delecti reipub. consultabant, Sall. B. C. 6.*

Consultor, ari. pass. *To be consulted, or debated, Varr. R. R. 3, 2.*

Consultò, adv. *Advisedly, deliberately, considerately, purposely, for the nonce.* ¶ *Ea quæ gignuntur donata consultò nobis, non fortuitò nata videntur, Cic. de Legg. 1.*

Consultor, ōris. m. verb. [à consulo] (1) *One who asks counsel, a lawyer's client.* (2) *A counsellor, or giver of counsel.* (1) *Vigilas tu de nocte, ut consultoribus tuis respondeas, Cic. pro Balbo.* *Consultor dei, Luc. 5, 187.* (2) *Malum consilium consultori pessimum, Varr. R. R. 3, 2.*

¶ *Consultoria* hostia, quâ divina voluntas per exta exquirebatur, *Macrobi. Sat. 3, 5.* ubi consultatoria etiam scrib.

Consultrix, icis. f. *A she adviser, or provider.* = § *Matura consultrix & provida utilitatum omnium, Cic. N. D. 2, 22.*

Consultum, i. n. (1) *An ordinance, or decree of council; a statute, or law.* (2) *Also counsel, a wise action.* (1) = Qui consulta patrum, qui leges, jurâque servat, *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 41.* *Consulta* senatûs, *Cic. Oportere quinquenni consulta & decreta omnia rescindi, Sall. B. J. 11.* (2) *Factaque & consulta fortium & sapientium, Cic. de Leg. 24.*

Consulturus, a, um. part. *About to consult, Liv. 4, 24.* *Consulturus* de eventu futurorum, *Just. 11, 11.*

Consultus, a, um. part. (1) *Consulted with.* (2) *Debated, considered, weighed.* (3) *Also adj. Simus, sup. Skillfull, of whom counsel may be asked, wise, well seen in.* (1) *Consulti medici responderunt, nihil periculi esse, Cic. (2) = Re consultâ, atque exploratâ, Id. ad Att. 2, 16.* (3) *Consultissimus juris, Plin. de Vir. Ill. 44.* *astrologiæ, Col. 1, 1.* ¶ *Consulto* opus est, *You ought to consider the matter well, Sall. B. C. 1.*

Consultus, i. m. subst. *A counsellor, one who is consulted.* = *Consultus juris, & actor causarum mediocris, Hor. A. P. 369.* ¶ *absol.* *Eris tu, qui modò miles, Mercator, tu consultus modò, rusticus, Id. Sat. 1, 1, 16.*

¶ *Consultus*, ūs. m. subst. *A leaping together, Litt. ex Lucr. sed q. Consultu, by advice, Liv. 3, 62.*

Consumendus, a, um. part. *To be consumed.* *Cum urbem incendio consumendam censerent, Just. 5, 8.*

Consumens, tis. part. *Consuming.* *Consumens* luxu flagitiisque domum, *Claud. Epigr. 25, 8.*

Consummabilis, e. adj. *That may, or is, to be perfected, Sen. Ep. 92.*

¶ *Consummâtè*, adv. *Fully, absolutely, perfectly, completely, Litt. nullo, quod ego quidem scio, auctore.*

Consummatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The sum total, (2) A perfecting, a full finishing, or ending; an accomplishment.* (1) *Consummatione operarum colligitur posse agrum, &c. Col. 2, 13.* (2) *Plin. 26, 8.*

Consummâturus, a, um. part. *About to accomplish, or be at an end.* *Nonnullis ante paucissimos quàm consummaturi essent dies, Suet. Calig. 44.*

Consummâtus, a, um. part. (1) *Summed up.* (2) *Ended, accomplished.* *It. adj. finis, sup. (3) Complete, perfect, consummate.* (1) *Consummata efficiunt duo millia, &c. Col. 5, 2.* (2) = *Bellagesta & consummata, Cic. Phil. 11, 7.* ubi tamen *al. leg. confecta.* (3) *Etiâ consummatis professoribus difficile, Quint. 1, 9.* *Nullus est consummata sapientiæ, Col. 11, 1, 11.* ¶ *Consummatissimus juvenis, a most accomplished youth, Plin. Ep. 2, 7.*

Consummo, are. act. (1) *To sum up an account.* (2) *To make up, or finish; to complete, or make an end of.* (3) *Met. To accomplish, or perfect.* (1) *Is numerus consummat per totum 42000, Col. 4, 5.* (2) ¶ *Consummare* opera, ut inchoata sunt, *Plin. Ep. 10, 48.* (3) *Unâ re consummatur animus scientiâ bonorum, & malorum immutabili, Sen. Ep. 88.*

Consummor, ari. pass. *To be summed up, finished, &c.* *Consummantur aranei quater septenis diebus, Plin. 11, 29.* edit. *Hard.*

Consumo, ère, psi, ptum. act. (1) *To spend lavishly.* (2) *To lay waste.* (3) *To consume, or destroy.* (4) *To wear out.* (5) *To bestow, or lay out.* (6) *To discard, to throw off.* (7) ¶ *To put an end to, to satisfy.* (8) ¶ *To eat up, to devour.* (1) = *Effundere & consumere per luxuriam, Cic. pro Rosc. 2.* (2) *Ædes consumere incendio, Liv. 27, 11.* (3) = *Interficiunt, & consumunt serpentes ibes aves, Cic. N. D. 1, 36.* (4) *Consumit ferrum lapidemque vetustas, Or. Pont. 4, 8, 49.* (5) § *Scito me omnem meum laborem, omnem operam, curam, studium, in tuâ salute consumere, Cic. Fam. 6, 14.* (6) *Ignominiam consumere, Tac. Hist. 3, 24.* (7) ¶ *Famem tenerâ consumere in agnâ, Stat. Theb. 8, 576.* (8) ¶ *Consumere* mensas, *Virg. Æn. 7, 116.*

Consumor, i. pass. *To be spent, consumed, wasted, worn away, &c.* § *Consumi* fiti, *Cæf. B. G. 8, 41.* incendio, *Liv. 27.* senio & mærore, *Id. 40.*

Consumptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A spending, wasting, consumption.* (2) *A laying out, a bestowing.* (1) *Se ipse consumptione, & senio alebat sui, Cic. de Univ. 6.* (2) = *Elaboratio & consumptio operæ, Ad Herenn. 4, 22.*

Consumptor, ōris. m. verb. *A spender, waster, consumer.* = *Ignis confector est & consumptor omnium, Cic. N. D. 2, 15.*

Consumpturus, a, um. part. *About to consume.* *Aut consumpturus eos, aut in ultimis terris in colonias distributurus, Just. 12, 5.*

Consumptus, a, um. part. *Consumed, wasted, decayed, spent, perished.* *Inediâ, & purgationibus, & vi ipsius morbi, consumptus, Cic. Fam. 16, 12.* = *Confectus, exhaustus.* ¶ *Vivus, Cic. § Consumptus acie, Patere. 2, 52.* § *à peste, Plin. 11, 18.*

Consumo, ère, ui, ūtum. *To sew, or stitch up, Plin. 20, 9.*

Consurgens, tis. part. *Arising with.* *Consurgens terrâ, Luc. 9, 339.* *Consurgentibus ab occidente novis Pænorum & Romanorum imperiis, Just. 29, 2.*

Consurgitur, imperf. *They rise up all at once.* *Honorificè consurgitur, Cic. Verr. 4.* *Consurgetum est in plausus, Phædr. 5, 8, 28.*

Consurgo, ère, rexi, etum. act. & neut. (1) *To rise up and show respect.* (2) *To rise against.* (3) *To arise, of inanimate things.* (1) *Quum*

senatus cunctus consurgeret, & ad Cæsarem supplex accederet, Cic. Fam. 4, 4. *In venerationem tui theatra ipsa consurgent, Plin. Paneg. 54.* (2) *Hispania quoque ad bellum consurrexit, Liv. (3) § Consurgent quercus, Virg. Æn. 9, 681.* remi, *Id. Æn. 5, 120.* venti, *Id. Æn. 5, 20.*

Consurrectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A respectfull rising up.* *Credo te audisse, quæ consurrectio judicium facta sit, Cic. Att. 1, 16.*

Consusurro, are. act. *To whisper together.* *Syrus cum illo vestro consusurrat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 64.*

¶ *Consutilis*, e. adj. *That is sewed, or stitched, together, Cass. ¶ Sutilis.*

¶ *Consutum*, i. n. *A seam.*

Consutura, æ. f. *A sewing, or stitching, Suet. Vit. 2.* sed ¶ *mel. lib. hab. cognituris.*

Consutus, a, um. part. (1) *Sewed, or stitched, together.* (2) *Met. Invented, pieced up.* (1) *Consuta tapetia, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 54.* (2) *Consutis tunicis advenio, non dolis, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 213.*

¶ *Consydero*, &c. *Vid. Considero.*

Contabescacio, ère. act. *To waste, or consume.* *Quæ me miseria & cura contabescit, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 19.*

¶ *Contabescens*, tis. part. *Fainting, wasting, Vulg. interp. à*

Contabesco, ère, tabui. *To pine, or waste, away with grief, &c.* *Artemisia lectu confecta contabuit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31.* *Conf. Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 91.*

Contabulatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A joining of boards together, a planking, a boarding a floor, or wainscoting; a timber frame, Cæf. B. C. 2, 9.*

Contabulatus, a, um. part. *Boarded, or covered over.* *Contabulato mari molibus, Curt. 5, 23.*

Contabulo, are. act. (1) *To plank, to floor with boards; to frame a building of timber.* (2) *To make a bridge over a river.* (1) *Cæf. B. G. 7, 22.* (2) *Xerxes Hellespontum contabulaverat, Suet. Cal. 19.*

Contabulor, ari. pass. *To be boarded, or planked.* *Turres contabulantur, Cæf. B. G. 5, 39.*

Contactus, a, um. part. [à contingor] *Touched, died, stained, coloured, tainted, or infected.* ¶ *Sale modico contactus, Corned, Cels. 2, 24.* *Colore croci contactus, Lucr. 6, 1186.* ¶ *Contactus* religione dies, *an unlucky day, Liv. 6, 28.* *Contactus* societate peculatus, *Infected, Id.*

Contactus, ūs. m. verb. [à contingo] (1) *A touch, or contact.* (2) *An infection.* (3) *Defilement.* (1) *Urtica contactu mortifera, Plin. 10, 59.* (2) *Infecti quasi valetudine, & contactu, Tac. Ann. 6, 7.* (3) *Refugit vires contactus, Ov. Met. 7, 24.*

Contages, is. f. [ex con & tago, ant. pro tango] *A contagion; an infection, a rot of sheep, a murrain among cattle, any infectious disease, Lucr. 4, 337.* & 6, 1241.

Contagio, ōnis. f. (1) *An effect, or affection.* (2) *Contagion, infection, pollution.* (1) *Ut naturæ contagio valet, quam ego non tollo, Cic. de Fato, 3.* (2) *Quibus fuit minima cum corporibus contagio, Id. Tusc. 1, 30.*

¶ *Contagiōsus*, a, um. adj. *Contagious, infectious, Lex. ex Cels.*

Contagium, i. n. *A contagion, an infection, a catching disease, as the murrain, &c.* *Pecoris contagia, Virg. Ecl. 1, 51.* *It. Met. Lucr. contagia, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 4.* *scelerum, Luc. 3, 322.* ¶ *Ne cuius facti dictive contagione præsens violer, lest being caught here, I should be thought an accomplice, Liv. 2, 37.*

¶ *Contāmen*, inis. n. *A defilement, Tert.*

¶ *Contāminatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A defilement, a pollution, adultery, Ulp. † Pollutio, violatio.*

¶ *Contāminator*, ōris. verb. *A defiler, or corrupter, Lampr.*

Contāminatus, a, um. part. & adj. *Spoiled by unnatural mixture. Met. Corrupt, naughty, base, defiled debauched, disstained.* *Greus contaminatus, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 9.* = *Judicia corrupta, & contaminata, Cic. in Cæcil. 22.* = *Homo turpissimus, sceleratissimus, contaminatissimus, Cic. pro Domino 9.* *Conf. Liv. 2, 37.*

Contāmino, are. act. [ex con & absol. tami-

no] (1) To mix one thing with another, so as to spoil both; to make uneasy. (2) To defile, to pollute. (3) To disgrace. (1) Contaminare vitam aegritudine, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 5. Vid. Contaminor. (2) se vitiis, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 8. (3) Non modò non se contaminarunt, sed etiam honestarunt, *Id. in Cat.* 1, 12.

Contaminor, āri. pass. (1) To be defiled, or stained. (2) To be mangled, to be patched up. (1) Culpa contaminabitur, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 16. (2) Contaminari non decere fabulas, *Ter. Andr. prol.* 16.

Contatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à contor] A delaying, a beating down the price, a huckstering, a delaying to strike up the bargain. Emi lienem vituli, quanti indicatus sit, nullā pretii contatione, *Plin.* 28, 57. edit. *Hard.*

Contatus, a, um. part. Having a long time higgled, or dallied, and stood beating the market. † Conctatus. It. * à contus, Armed with a pike, or lance, *Veg.* 3, 6.

Contechnatus, a, um. part. Devising, or playing, tricks, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 6, 34.

Contectus, a, um. part. Covered, bid. † Casa contecta stramine, A thatched cottage, *Ov. Met.* 5, 447. † Contecti cœdibus campi, *Lex. ex Plin. jun.* Vehiculum pellibus undique contectum, *Curt.* 5, 12.

Contegendus, a, um. part. To be covered. Contegendis quæ prima ætas & summa fortuna expecterent, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 13, 3. Quicquid impostum est, betæ folio contegendum est, *Cels.* 5, 26, 33.

Contegens, tis. part. Covering. *Mart.* 12, 45.

Contēgo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) To cover, (2) Met. To cloak, or conceal. (1) Tumulus contegit corpus, *Cic. pro Arch.* 10. (2) Factam injuriam contexeris, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 41.

Contēgor, i. pass. To be covered, buried, &c. *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 10.

Contēmērātus, a, um. part. Defiled, polluted, Tert. † Contaminatus.

Contēmōro, āre. act. To violate, to injure, to wrong, to profane, *Mart. de Spect.* 10. Dominæ contemerāsse torum, *Ov. Am.* 2, 7, 18. R. occ.

Contemnendus, a, um. part. Contemptible, despicable, to be despised. Orator non contemnendus, *Cic. de Cl. Or.* 13.

Contemnens, tis. Contemning. Lenius comitiusque scribendi genus contemnens, *Suet. Calig.* 53.

Contemno, ēre, pti, ptum. act. [ex con & temno] (1) To undervalue, to contemn, or despise; not to regard, or care for. (2) To bid defiance to. (3) To make no account of. (1) Contemptisti L. Muienæ genus, extulisti tuum, *Cic. pro Mur.* 70. (2) Nondum cæruleas pinus contemplerat undas, *Tib.* 1, 3, 37. (3) Utrumque timidi est. Nemo contempsit mori qui concupivit, *Sen. Phœn.* 197. juxta edit. *Schroderi.*

Contemnōr, i. pass. To be undervalued, slighted, &c. = Contemni se putat, despici, illudi, *Cic. de Senect.* 18.

Contempōro, āre. act. To temper, or mingle together, *Firm.* † Tempero.

Contemplans, tis. part. Contemplating, viewing. Deus terras & maria contemplans, *C. N. D.* 1, 10.

Contemplatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A beholding, a gazing upon, a regarding. (2) Met. Contemplation, study, meditation, a survey, a regard. (1) Res diligenti contemplatione dignissima, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 19. (2) = Consideratio contemplatioque naturæ, *Id. Acad.* 1, 41.

Contemplativus, a, um. adj. Given to contemplation, contemplative, belonging to theory, speculative. Philosophia contemplativa, *Sen. Ep.* 95.

Contemplator, ōris. m. verb. (1) A beholder, or viewer. (2) Met. One who contemplates. (1) = Contemplator, admiratorque mundi, *Sen. ad Helv.* 8. (2) Homo contemplator cœli, ac deorum, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 28.

Contemplatrix, icis. f. She that beholds, meditates, or contemplates, *Cels.* in proœm.

Contemplatu. abl. verb. By contemplation, or consideration, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 7, 66.

Contemplatus, a, um. part. Having beheld. Contemplatusque qui tractus castrorum, quæque forma esset, *Liv.* 3, 28.

† Contemplo, āre. To look, or behold. Cum hanc magis contemplo, magis placet, *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 4, 15. & sæpe alibi pro

Contemplor, ātus sum. dep. [contemplari dictum est à templo, i. e. loco, qui ab omni parte aspici, vel videri, potest; quem antiqui templum nominabant, *Fest.* sc. eo sensu, quo templum usurpabant augures]. (1) To behold, to look upon, to look wisely, or to gaze upon. (2) Met. To muse upon, to consider, to meditate, to contemplate. (1) Oculis contemplari cœli pulchritudinem, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 38. (2) Quod oculis non potes, id animo contemplare, *Id. pro Deiot.* 14. = Considero, intueor, *Id.*

Contemporālis, e. adj. Of the same time, or standing, *Firm.* † Æqualis, *Cic. Extemporalis, Quint.*

Contemporāneus, a, um. adj. & † Contemporārius, id quod contemporalis, *Litt.* quibus addidisse poterat cœvus cœtaneus ejusdem sc. hordeaceæ farinæ. That is in one time, of the same age, or standing; cotemporary, *Litt.* † Æqualis, *Cic. Æquævus, Virg.*

Contemptibilis, e. adj. or, comp. Despicable, contemptible, *Ulp.* † Contemnendus.

Contemptibiliter, adv. Contemptibly, *Perot.* † Contemptim.

Contemptim, adv. iūs, comp. Scornfully, disdainfully, lightly, with contempt. Ne nos tam contemptim conteras, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 1, 34. Contemptiūs vagari, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 47. abuti potentiā hominum, *Suet. Dom.* 11.

Contemptio, ōnis. f. verb. A slighting, despising, or making no account of; contempt. In contemptionem alicui venire, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 15. = In rerum humanarum contemptione & despicientiā, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 40.

Contemptor, ōris. m. verb. A contemner, a despisser. Contemptor deūm, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 648. deorum hominūque, *Liv.* 3, 57. famæ, *Claud. Eutrop.* 1, 434.

† Contemptor, āri. freq. [ex contemno] cum acc. To slight; to set little, or nothing, by, *Litt.* ex *Plaut.* † Contemno.

Contemptrix, icis. f. (1) That scorns, or cares not for. (2) That fears not. (1) Contemptrix superūm propago, *Ov. Met.* 1, 161. frigorū eruca, *Plin.* 19, 8. (2) turba pericli, *Sil.* 17, 415.

Contemptūrus, a, um. part. About to contemn, *Liv.* 4, 35.

Contemptus, a, um. part. Slighted, despised, mean. & adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. † Homo vitā contemptā ac sordidā, *Cic. pro Planc.* 5. Nihil illo contemptius, *Id. Phil.* 3. Contemptiores magē erant atque avidi minūs, ubi al. contentiores, *Plaut. Pœn.* 2, 15. = Tenuissimus victus, atque contemptissimæ escæ, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 28.

Contemptus, ūs. m. verb. [à contemno] Contempt, despite, scorn, disdain, derision. † Contemptu laborare, To be despised and set at nought, *Liv.* 6, 2. Contemptui habere, To slight, *Suet.* Aug. 93.

Contendens, tis. part. Contending. Contendens, nihil sibi admissum, cur cuiquam invisus esset, *Suet. Cal.* 15.

Contendo, ēre, di, sum & tum. (1) To stretch, or strain. (2) Met. To rack. (3) To labour, or strive. (4) To march, to be on his way in all haste. (5) Met. To be earnest with one, in way of request; to press, or urge, one with entreaties. (6) To be positive in a thing, to undertake to make it good. (7) To compare, match, or set, together. (8) To quarrel, debate, fight, or dispute. (9) To struggle, to endeavour. (10) To hasten a journey. (11) To request, or sue for. (1) Contende tenacia vincula, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 412. (2) Non libet in tales animos contendere curas, *Ov. Pont.* 1, 5, 11. (3) Litora cursu contendunt petere, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 160. (4) Grave agmen ad Euphratem contendit, *Curt.* 3, 7, 1. (5) Omni studio à te contendo, *Cic. ad Brut.* 14. (6) Ut Asclepiades

contendit, *Cels. præf.* 1, 1. (7) Nemo nostrorum annales cum scripturâ eorum contenderit, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 32. § Quid enim contendat hirundo cymis? *Lucr.* 3, 6. consecutione *Grecæ.* (8) Contendunt verbis inter se, non pugnis, *Cic. Parad.* 3. = Qui stadium currit, eniti & contendere debet, ut vincat, *Id. Offic.* 5, 10. (9) Contendit omnes nervos Chrysippus, ut persuadeat, *Id. de Fato* 10. (10) § Plato in Ægyptum contendit, *Id.* § Contendere cursum aliquod, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 58. § ad aliquem, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 834. § ut ad castra perveniat, *Cic.* Dehinc Romanam contendit, *Sall. B. J.* 12. (11) Magistratus à populo summā ambitione contenditur, *Cic. in Verr.*

Contendor, i. pass. To be sued, or fought, for, &c. Propter magnitudinem potestatis hic magistratus à populo summā ambitione contenditur, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 53.

Contēnebrat, āvit. imperf. It waxeth night, it grows dark, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2.

† Contensus, a, um. adj. Very quick, or swift, *G. ex Lucr.*

Contentē, adv. iūs, comp. (1) Closely, straitly. (2) Forceably. (3) Earnestly, vehemently. (1) † = Aliquem arētē, contentēque habere, To keep one short, and allow him no liberty, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 64. (2) Plaga hōc gravior, quod est missa contentiūs, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 24. (3) M. Antonium cū pro se contentē diceret, vidi terram tangere, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 24.

Contentim, adv. Earnestly, or hastily, *G. ex Curt.*

Contentio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A straining, or stretching. (2) An effort, or enforcement. (3) Eagerness, vehemency. (4) Strife, a law-suit, debate, quarrel, a brawling, a dispute. (5) A comparison, or considering of things together. (6) A rhetorical scheme. (7) An equality, or suitableness of the parts to themselves. (1) † Vocis contentio, & submissio, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 41. (2) Contentio ingenii, animi, virium, *Id.* (3) Pugna summā contentione pugnata, *Id. pro Mur.* 16. (4) Non de terminis, sed de totā possessione contentio, *Id. Acad.* 4, 43. (5) Quædam hominum ipsorum videtur facienda esse contentio, *Id. pro Planc.* 2. (6) Ad *Herenn.* 4, 1, 15, & 45. (7) Gravitatis & ponderum contentio, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 45.

Contentiōsus, a, um. adj. Contentious, vehement, earnest, quarrelsome, stubborn, *Plin. Epist.* 2, 19. = pugnax, *Ibid.*

Contentus, a, um. part. [à contineor] (1) † Contained, held. (2) Adj. Content, satisfied, well pleased with what he hath. (1) *Litt.* sed nullo auctore cit. (2) § Cum ablat. intelligitur in. Nestio an satius fuerit populo Romano Siciliā & Africā contento fuisse, *Flor.* 3, 12, 6. Paucis contentus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 74. § equorum, *Curt.* § retinere titulum, *Paterc.* 2, 49, 5.

Contentus, a, um. part. [à contendor]. (1) Stretched. (2) Girded. (3) Bent, or drawn, as a bow. (4) Drawn, or screwed, close. (5) Met. Speedy. (1) Contenta cervix, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 536. (2) † Onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, remissis opprimunt, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 23. (3) Insonuit contento nervus ab arcu, *Ov. Met.* 6, 286. (4) = Tormenta telorum eō graviore emissiones habent, quod sunt contenta, atque adducta vehementiūs, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 24. (5) Contento cursu classis Italiam petebat, *Id. pro Mur.* 15.

Contērebro, āre. To bore through, *Lex. ex Gell.* † Terebro.

Contērendus, a, um. part. To be bruised together. Cochleæ cum testis suis comburendæ, conterendæque, *Cels.* 5, 21.

Contermīnatio, ōnis. f. verb. An adjoining to, or bordering on, *Litt. ex Liv.*

Contermīnatus, a, um. part. Bordered on, *Litt. ex Liv.*

Contermīnium, i. n. A bordering, or neighbourhood. Eadem & Pharanitis in conterminio Arabiæ, *Plin.* 37, 40. edit. *Hard.*

Contermīno, āre. neut. To border upon a place, *Amm.* 14, 6.

Conterminus, a, um. adj. (1) *Bounding, or bordering, near together; nigh.* (2) *Also, subst. A borderer.* (1) Terræ domus est contermina nostræ, *Ov. Met.* 1, 774. (2) Nisi Autolicus ille cuiquam potuit tolerabilis esse conterminus, *Col.* 1, 3.

|| Conternatio, ōnis. f. *A dividing by three, R. ex Hyg.*

|| Conternatus, a, um. adj. *Parted into companies by threes, R. ex Liv. certè Hygin. de limit. pag. 191, edit. Gæf.*

Contero, ēre, trivi, itum. act. (1) *To break, or bruise, small; to bray, or pound, in a mortar.* (2) *Met. To waste, or consume.* (3) *To spend, or pass over.* (4) *To wear out with using.* (5) *To weary, or tease, one.* (6) *To make light of, to despise.* (1) Conterere radicem in pulverem, *Plin.* 26, 11. (2) = *Quid ego huc recursam, aut operam sumam, aut conteram?* *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 54. (3) Totum hunc contrivi diem, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 3, 17. (4) Usu ferrum conterere, *Ov. A. Am.* 91. (5) Conteris tu tuâ me oratione, mulier, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 3, 65. (6) = *Reliqua ex collatione facile est conterere, atque contemnere, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 30.

Contētor, i. pass. *To be worn out, to be tired, or wearied, &c. Cū in causis, & in negotiis, & in foro, conteramur, Cic. Orat.* 1, 58.

Conterrāneus, a, um. adj. [*ex con & terra*] *Castrense vocab. A country-man, of the same country, Plin. in præf. † Popularis, Cic.*

Conterreo, ēre, ui, itum. act. *To make afraid, to put in fear, to affright, to astonish, to scare, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 49. & *Col.* 7, 12. Multitudo pacem poscentium conterrui, *Liv.* 2, 39.

|| Conterrūto, āre. act. *To put in fear, Litt. ex Stat.*

Conterrītus, a, um. part. *Put in fear, affrighted, scared. Aspectu conterrītus, Virg. Æn.* 3, 53. *Couf. Liv.* 2, 34. & *Curt.* 3, 12.

Contestans, tis. part. *Calling to witness, Cic. Verr.* 4, 29. & *pro Flacc.* 40.

|| Contestatio, ōnis. f. verb. voc. forense. *A contesting.* ¶ *Litis contestatio, The opening of the cause before the witnesses, a trial of a cause, Ulp. † Cognitio.*

|| Contestatō, adv. i. e. *testibus adhibitis, In presence of witnesses, Ulp.*

Contestātus, a, um. part. *Witnessed, proved by witnesses, well known. A contestatā virtute majorem non degeneravit, Cic. pro Flacc.* 11.

Contestor, ātus sum. dep. [*contestari est cum uterque reus dicit; Testes estote, Fest.*] *To call to witness, to make protestation of a thing. Deos hominesque contestans, Cic. Verr.* 4, 29. ¶ *Contestari litem, To put in the plaintiff's declaration, and the defendant's answer, Id. pro Q. Rosc.* 12.

Contexto, ēre, ui, tum. act. (1) *To weave, or join to.* (2) *To tie together.* (3) *Met. To join, or twist, together.* (4) *To forge, or devise.* (1) Contextere villos, *Cic. Vid. Contextus.* (2) § *Lilla amarantis contexere, Tib.* 3, 4, 33. (3) ¶ § *extrema cum primis, To make all of a piece, Cic. Fam.* 10, 13. (4) *At quàm festivè crimen contextitur, Id. pro Deiot.* 6.

Contextē, adv. *Closely, compactly, without interruption, jointly, or together.* = *Omnia naturali colligatione confertè contextēque fiunt, Cic. de Fato,* 14.

Contextim, adv. *Of one piece, interweavingly, Plin.* 10, 53.

|| Contextio, ōnis. f. verb. *A contexture, or composition, Macrobi.* † *Contextus.*

|| Contextūra, æ. f. *A composition, or making a thing; a contexture, Lex. ex Vitr.*

Contextus, a, um. part. *Woven, wrought together, entered, made up, or claped together. Ut ovium villis confectis atque contextis homines vestiantur, Cic. N. D.* 2, 63.

Contextus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A weaving, or plaiting, together.* (2) *A composition.* (3) *The form and style of a continued discourse, a text, or context.* (1) Pinnarum contextu tegumenta corpori faciebat, *Cic. ex Acc.* (2) Eorum contextum vis deberet dissolvere, *Lucr.* 1, 244. (3) = *Contextus, & continuatio sermonis, Quint. Inst.* Or. 8, 1.

Conticeo, ēre, ui. n. (1) *To hold one's peace, to keep silence, to become dumb, or speechless.* (2) *Met. To desist, or cease.* (1) Conscientia convictus repente conticuit, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 5. (2) = *Studium nostrum conticuit subito & obmutuit, Id. de Cl. Orat.* 94.

Conticesco, ēre. incept. *To hold one's peace, to be hush, or still.* Conticescebat tumultus, *Liv.* 25, 10. § *De re aliquâ conticescere, Cic. pro Marc.* 3. § *ad casus aliquos, Quint.* 6, 1.

Conticinium, i. n. [*à conticeo*] (1) *The dead time of the night, when all is still, and people are in their first sleep.* (2) = *The time betwixt cock crowing, and the break of day.* (1) Redito huc conticinio, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 95. (2) *Macrobi.* Sat. 1, 3.

† Conticisco, pro conticesco. *Fores creperunt, conticiscam, Plaut. Mil.* 2, 4, fin.

Contignatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The raftering, or rearing up, of a house; the boarding of a house.* (2) *A floor, a story of a house.* (1) *Cæf. B. C.* 2, 9. (2) *Liv.* 21, 62.

Contignātus, a, um. part. *Raftered, or floored, and built into stories, Cæf. B. C.* 2, 15.

Contigno, āre. act. *To rafter, or floor, a house, Plin.* 9, 3.

Contiguus, a, um. adj. [*ex cōn & tango*] *That toucheth, or is next to; very near, contiguous, adjoining. Contiguas habere domos, Ov. Met.* 3, 57.

Continctus, a, um. part. *Died, or coloured, Croci continctâ colore, Lucr.* 6, 1186.

Continens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. *simus, sup. (1) Adjoining, or next, to; joining together.* (2) *Adject. Of one piece, close, in close array.* (3) *Continual, without intermission, or space between.* (4) *Not interrupted.* (5) *Continent, keeping his desires within bounds, moderate.* (6) *Temperate, chaste, virtuous, modest.* (1) = *Continentia fundo alicujus prædia atque adjuncta, Cic. pro Cæc.* 4. (2) *Continenti agmine septi, Liv.* 2, 50. *Continens agmen migrantium, Id.* 1, 29. (3) *Imber continens per totam noctem, Id. ¶ Continenti spiritu, With one breath, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 57. (4) ¶ *Nihil te interpellabo, continentem orationem audire malo, Id. Tusc.* 1, 8. (5) *Non intemperanter concupiscere continentis debet dici, Nep. Att.* 13. *Ne continentior in vitâ hominum, quàm in pecuniâ, fuisse videatur, Cæf. B. C.* 1, 23. *Majores nostri continentissimi homines, Cic. Parad.* 1, 1, 5. (6) = *Præter alios meum virum sui rata sicum, frugi, continentem, amantem uxoris maximè, Plaut. Asin.* 5, 2, 5. *Continens, clemens, patientque admirandum in modum, Nep. Epam.* 3.

Continentia, um. n. pl. *The hinge, or principal points, of a matter in controversy, Cic.*

Continendus, a, um. part. *To be held, or kept, in. Nares eadem tantummodo habenâ continendæ sunt, Cels.* 8, 5.

Continens, tis. f. sc. terra. *The continent, or main land, Plin.* 5, 29. *Continens terra, Nep. Them.* 3.

Continenter, adv. (1) *Continently, chaste, soberly, sparingly, closely.* (2) *Also continually, without intermission.* (1) = *Honestum est parcè, continenter, severè, sobriè, vivere, Cic. Off.* 1, 30. (2) *Cū esset pugnatum continenter horas quinque, Cæf. B. C.* 1, 46.

Continentia, æ. f. (1) *A keeping, or holding, in.* (2) *Met. Continency, chastity, temperance, abstinence from pleasure, or covetousness; forbearance.* (3) ¶ *Also a joining, or bordering, of countries; nearness.* (1) *Edictum dicitur meditatus, quo veniam daret flatum crepitumque ventris in convivio emittendi, cū periclitatum quendam præ pudore ex continentia reperisset, Suet. Claud.* 32. (2) *Continentia in victu omni atque cultu corporis tuendi causâ & in prætermittendis voluptatibus, Cic. Offic.* 2, 24. (3) *Continentia regionum, Macrobi.* 5, 15.

Contineo, ēre, ui, entum. act. [*ex con & teneo*] (1) *To hold together.* (2) *Abso. To hold.* (3) *To keep up, or hold in.* (4) *Met. To keep close, or secret.* (5) *To keep within bounds.* (6) *To keep back, or binder.* (7) *To stop, or*

bind. (8) *To coerce, to bridle, to rule, to govern.* (9) *To forbear, to refrain.* (10) *To keep close, as masters do their pupils.* (11) *To contain, to comprise, to comprehend.* (12) *To conserve, or preserve.* (1) *Trabes singulæ singulis taxis continere, Cæf. B. G.* 6, 23. (2) *Animo malè fit, contine, quæso, caput, Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 26. (3) *Belluas immanes septis continere, Cic. Phil.* 13, 3. *canes per diem catenis, Col.* 7, 12. (4) = *Quæ vera audivi, taceo & contineo optimè, Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 23. ¶ *Petimus ab Antonio, ut ea quæ continet, neque adhuc protulit, explicet nobis, Sc. Cic.* (5) *Exercitum castris continuit, Cæf. B. G.* 1, 48. (6) = *An te auspiciū commemoratum est? an tempestas continet? Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 58. (7) *Corpus si pro profluvio laborat, continere, Cels. Præf.* Continuit animam, *Luc.* 8, 616. (8) = *Continere & regere appetitiones, Cic. Tusc.* 4, 9. *Contineant milites à seditione, Liv.* 3, 50. (9) *Nimis ægrè risum continui, Plaut. Asin.* 3, 2, 36. *Vix videtur continere lacrimas, Id. Most.* 3, 2, 137. (10) *In quâ quidem quæstione nos te continebimus, Cic. Trebatio, Fam.* 7, 19. *vid. locum integrum.* (11) = *Coërcet & continet mundus omnia suo complexu, Id. N. D.* 2, 22. *Continet epistola tertia, esse tibi redditam orationem pro Clario, Plin. Ep.* 9, 28. (12) = *Lex ipsa naturæ, quæ utilitatem hominum conservat & continet, Cic. Offic.* 3, 6.

Contineor, ēri. pass. *To be contained, or comprised, &c. In quo foro omnis æquitas continetur, Cic. Cat.* 4, 1.

Contingens, tis. part. (1) *Touching.* (2) *Met. Relating to.* (3) ¶ *Adj. Chanceing, or happening; contingent; that may, or may not, be.* (1) *Luna terram penè contingens, Cic. de Div.* 2, 43. (2) ¶ *Nullo gradu contingens Cæsarum domum, No kin to the Cæsars, Suet. Galb.* 2. (3) *Bud. ex philosophorum usu præcipuè.*

Contingit, imperf. *It happens, or falls out. Hanc mihi expetivi, contigit, Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 13.

Contingo, ēre, tigi, tactum. act. [*ex con & tango*] (1) *To touch, or lay hold of; to handle.* (2) *Abso. To touch.* (3) *To bit.* (4) *To arrive at.* (5) *Also to reach to.* (6) *To affect, or influence.* (7) *To be akin to.* (8) *To befall one.* (9) *To attain to.* (1) *Funem manu contingere gaudent, Virg. Æn.* 2, 239. (2) *Curato ne inter sese contingant, Col.* 5, 10. (3) *Avem contingere ferro Non valuit, Virg. Æn.* 5, 509. (4) *Contingere portum, Ov. Met.* 3, 634. (5) *Radices montis ripæ fluminis contingunt, Cæf. B. G.* 1, 38. (6) *Cura contingit animum, Val. Flacc.* 7, 173. (7) *Deos quoniam propius contingis, Hor. Sat.* 2, 6. (8) *Id in magnis animis plerumquè contingit, Cic. Offic.* 1, 22. (9) *Pietas finem contigit illa suum, Ov. de Ponto,* 4, 8, 38.

Contingor, i. pass. *To be touched, or reached, &c. Liv.* 29, 8. ¶ *¶ Crimine contingi, To be guilty, or accessory to it, Ulp. Vid. Contingo.*

Contingo, ēre, xi, nctum. part. [*ex con & tingo*] (1) *To anoint.* (2) *To season.* (1) *Contingunt corpus amurcâ, Virg. Geor.* 3, 448. (2) *Parco sale contingunt, Id. Geor.* 3, 403.

Continuans, tis. *Continuing.* Continuantes unumquodque prænomen per ternas personas, *Suet. Neron.* 1.

Continuatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A joining without interruption, a continuation. Continuatio imbrum, Cæf. B. G.* 3 *prope fin.* = *Quædam continuatio, seriesque rerum, Cic. N. D.* 1, 4, *verborum, Id. de Orat.* 3, 13.

Continuātus, a, um. part. (1) *Continued, or joined together.* (2) *Contiguous.* (1) = *Continuata & juncta verba, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 37. ¶ *singula, Id.* Continuatī clunibus diverſi affiſtunt tauri, *Varr.* 2, 9, 3. (2) *Domus continuata foro, Ov. Pont.* 4, 15, 16.

Continuè, adv. *Daily, Quint.* 2, 20.

Continuitas, ātis. f. *The continuity, or whole length, depth, &c. Plin.* 8, 30.

Continuè, adv. (1) *By and by, presently, forthwith, immediately.* (2) *Therefore, for that reason.*

(1) Continuo hinc, adero, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 96. *Æ* Cur tantò post potiùsque continuo queri malueris? *Cic.* (2) *Æ*què contigit omnibus fidibus, ut incontentæ sint; illud non continuo, ut æquè incontentæ, *Id. de Fin.* 4, 27.

Continuo, *äre. act.* (1) *To continue, persevere, or hold on.* (2) Also *to join, to close together.*

(1) Duabus noctibus perpotationem continuavit, *Plin.* 14, 22. (2) Aliæ alias atomi, apprehendentes, continuantur, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 20.

¶ Continuare domos mœnibus, *To build them close together, Liv.* 12.

Continuor, *äri. pass.* *To be continued, or joined, Cic. N. D.* 1, 20. Ut neque ædificia mœnibus interiore parte continuarentur, *Liv.* 1, 44.

Continuus, *a. um. adj.* [*à* contineo, ut assiduus ab assideo] (1) *Continual, without intermission, daily, constant.* (2) *Close together, touching each other, plain, even and uniform.* (1) Quæ inter continuum perdidit triennium, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 61. (2) *Æ* Nunc continuus, nunc intermissa, tecta villarum, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17. Continui agri, *Suet. J. Cæs.* 38. ¶ Continuus principis, *His constant companion, Tac.* † Conjunctissimus principis.

† Contollo, *äre. To bear, or lift up, together.*

¶ Contollam gradum, *I will march, stalk on, or mend my pace, Plaut. Aul.* 3, 1, 6.

Contonat, *imperf.* *It thunders.* Continuo contonat sonitu maximo, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 42.

¶ Contonde pro contunde, *Veget.* 2, 57, 3. & 3, 2, 4.

* ¶ Contor, *äri. dep.* [*à* conto nautarum pericula quæ aquæ profunditatem explorant] *To sound, to feel the bottom in water. Met. Also to enquire diligently.* § Cum ex illo de me contaretur, *Cic. Att.* 11, 10, ubi al. cunctaretur. ¶ Raro occ. percontor, *freq.*

Contorquendus, *a. um. part.* *To be be wrestled, or wreathed, about. Met. To be moved, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 17.

Contorqueo, *äre, si, sum & tum. act.* (1) *To wind about, to twist.* (2) *To turn round, to whirl about.* (3) *To cast, sling, or hurl.* (1) Quæ verba contorquet! *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 26. (2) Contorquet cursum Capricornus, *Id. in Arat.* 61. (3) Ingentem viribus hastam contorsit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 51.

¶ Contorreo, *äre. To scorch, to broil, and burn up, Amm.* 18, 7. † Torreo.

¶ Contorsio, *önis. f. verb.* [*à* contorqueo] *A wrestling, or writhing, Aug. Vid. Contortio.*

Contortè, *adv. ius, comp.* *Awry, wryly, forcedly, obscurely, intricately.* Ne quid contortè dicatur, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 9. Hæc à Stoicis concluduntur contortius, *Id. Tusc.* 3, 10.

¶ Contortilis, *e. adj.* *Wreathed, or wrung, about, Litt. ex Stat. sed q.*

Contortio, *önis. f. verb.* *A wrestling, or screwing.* Contortionem orationis, *Cic. de Fato.* 8.

Contortor, *önis. m. verb.* *A wracker, or wrestler.* Legum contortor, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 27.

Contortulus, *a. um. adj.* [*dim. à* contortus] *Somewhat wrestled, Cic. Tusc.* 2, 18.

Contortuplicatus, *a. um. part.* ¶ Longa nomina contortuplicata, *Wreathed about in many folds, hard to be pronounced.* ¶ Hoc voc. more suo fecit *Plautus, Pers.* 4, 6, 26. Contortionem orationis vocat, *Cic. de Fato.* 8.

Contortus, *a. um. part. & adj.* (1) *Hurled, or flung with force.* (2) *Violently turned about.* (3) *Entangled, intricate, perplexed.* (4) *Crisped, curled.* (5) *Wreathed, circled.* (1) Cuspis contorta lacerto, *Ov. Met.* 8, 345. (2) Contortis faucibus convertens in hostem, *Suet. Cæs.* 62. (3) Contorta & aculeata sophismata, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 24. (4) Impudicum crine contorto caput, *Sen. Hipp.* 707. (5) Cornua contorta, *Plin.* 11, 45. edit. *Hard.*

Contra, *præp. reg. acc.* (1) *Against, contrary to.* (2) *Over against, opposite to.* (1) Contra naturam vivere, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 6. (2) Quis hic est, qui contra me astat? *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 1, 13.

Contrà, *adv.* (1) *On the contrary, on the other hand.* (2) *Contrarywise, otherwise.* (3) *Opposite.* (4) Also *mutually, reciprocally.* (1) Si

laudabit hæc illius formam, tu hujus contrà, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 53. (2) Contrà quam ipse censuisset, *Cic. in Pison.* 8. Contrà ac dicta sunt, evenisse, *Id.* § Contrà atque oporteret, *Id.*

Clamare contrà quàm deceat, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 20.

(3) Stat contrà starique jubet, *Juv.* 3, 290.

¶ Non carus est auro contrà, *He is worth his weight in gold, Plaut. Epid.* 3, 3, 29. Contra ea pro contrà elegantissimè dixerunt Nepos in præfat. *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 74. & *Liv.* 2, 60. princ.

(4) Quæ me amat, quam contrà amo, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 23.

Contractio, *önis. f. verb.* [*à* contraho] (1) *A contraction, or shrinking in; a bending, or clinching.* (2) *Met. A contracting, or narrowing.* (3) Also *a figure in grammar, leaving out letters.*

(1) Contractio frontis, *Cic. pro Sext.* 8. superciliorum, *Id. Offic.* 1, 41. *Æ* Digitorum contractio facilis, facilisque porrectio, *Id. N. D.* 2, 60. (2) *Æ* Eodem vitio est effusio animi in lætitiâ, quo in dolore contractio, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 31. (3) *Ut sis pro si vis, sultis pro si vultis.*

Contractiuncula, *æ. f.* [*dim. à* contractio] *A little twitch, a pinch.* Morsus & contractiuncula quædam animi relinquetur, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, c. extr.

¶ Contractorium, *i. n.* *A cord, a string, Suet. ascrib. Litt. sed locum non dicit.*

Contractura, *æ. f.* *The making of pillars small about the top, Vitruv.* 3, 2, & 5, 1.

Contractus, *a. um. part. & adj. or comp.* (1) *Gathered, mustered, or drawn, together.* (2) *Wrinkled, bended.* (3) *Met. Moderated.* (4) *Joined close.* (5) *Goten, procured.* (6) *Contracted, abridged, shortened.* (7) *Adj. Narrow, strait, difficult.* (1) Contractus exercitus, *Liv.* 27, 41. (2) Contracta frons, *Her. Sat.* 2, 2, 125. (3) Contractâ melius parvâ cupidine vestigalia porrigam, *Id. Od.* 3, 16, 39. (4) Consuetudines & familiaritates contractæ, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 17. (5) Culpâ contractum malum ægritudine acriorem facit, *Id. Tusc.* 3, 22. (6) = Ambitus verborum contractus, & brevis, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 44. Noctes contractiores, *Id. Parad.* 1, studia, *Id. pro Cæl.* 31. (7) Contracta & adducta res in angustum, *Id. de Amic.* 5.

Contractus, *üs. m.* (1) ¶ *A contract, covenant, or bargain.* (2) *A lessening, or making smaller.* (1) Apud JCC. (2) Quò minus habuerit atior columna contractum, *Vitr.* 3, 3. *Conf. Varr.* 1, 68.

Contrādicens, *tis. Contradicting.* Contradicente nullo, *Sueton. Jul. Cæs.* 20.

Contrādico, *äre, xi, etum. act.* [*ex* contrà & dico] *To contradict, gainsay, or oppose, Cic. Attic.* 1, 17.

Contrādicor, *i. pass.* *To be contradicted, or refuted, Cic.*

Contrādictio, *önis. f. verb.* *A contradicting, a speaking contrary to, an objection. Quint. Orat.* 3, 8.

¶ Contrādo, *äre, didi, tum.* *To deliver.* Fidem dictis contradere, *Lucr.* 1, 402. ubi al. contradere.

Contrādo, *äre. To go contrary, or against; to contradict.* Sententiæ Cassii nemo unus contraire ausus est, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 45. Nonne putatis Sævos Libyæ contraire leone? *Stat. Theb.* 9, 16.

Contrahendus, *a. um. part.* *To be contracted, transacted, or done; to be bargained for, &c.* = Appetitus omnes contrahendi, sedandique sunt, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 29. Negotiis contrahendis implicari, *Ibid.* 2, 11.

Contraho, *äre, xi, etum. act.* (1) *To draw, or get, together; to gather, to pick up, to muster.* (2) *To pluck, or shrink in.* (3) *To procure, or get.* (4) *To contract, to bargain, to have to do with.* (5) *To shorten, or abridge.* (1) *Æ* Amicitia omnia contrahit, discordia dissipat, *Cic. de Am.* 7. (2) *Æ* Partes quæ sunt infia dilatantur, quæ autem supra, contrahuntur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. (3) Virtus contrahit amicitiam, *Id. de Am.* 14. (4) Cum illo nemo rationem, nemo rem ullam contrahebat, *Id. pro Cluent.* 14. (5) Contrahere orationem, *Id. Part. Or.* 7. *Æ* dilatate, *Ibid.* ¶ Contrahere æs alienum, *To run into debt, Id. Qu. fr.* 1, 1. vela, *to furl the sails, Id. Att.* 1, 13. collum, *to shrink in his neck, Id.*

Tusc. 2, 17. lac, *to turn, or curdle, milk, Plin.* 23, 7. animum, *to faden the mind, Cic. cicatricem, to close up, Plin.* 12, 17. ventiem, *to bind, or make costly, Id.* 22, 10.

Contrahor, *i. pass.* *To be contracted, or drawn together; to be shrunk in, &c.* Contrahitur plus nummorum, *Col.* 12, 50, 20. *Vid. Contraho.*

Contrāliceor, *äri. dep.* *To cheapen, or offer money for what another is about to buy.* Illo licente, contraheretur audent nemo, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 18. sed forte contrā liceri, divisè rect.

Contrāpōsitus, *a. um. part.* *Opposite, contrary to, Quint.* 9, 3.

Contrāriè, *adv.* *Contrarily, on the contrary.* In quo aut ambiguit quid sit scriptum, aut contrariè, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 31.

¶ Contrārietas, *älis. f.* *Contrariety, opposition, disagreement, Macrobi. S. Scip.* 2, 15.

¶ Contrārio, *äre. act.* *To thwart, or act contrary to one, Prosp.*

Contrārius, *a. um. adj.* (1) *Contrary to, repugnant, bursfull.* (2) *Althwart, directly over against.* (1) = Contrariis, diversis, & pugnantibus inter se studiis, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 5. v. *Col.* 8, 17, 5. & 5, 9, 11. (2) § Rapido contrarius orbi, *Ov. Met.* 2, 73. § Vitia virtutum sunt contraria, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 24.

¶ Contrāscriptum, *i. n.* *A thing written against one; a reply, or rejoinder; an answer, Cic. Attic.* 16. ubi al. leg. contrā scriptum, *divisè.*

Contrāvenio, *äre, ni, tum.* *To come against, to speak against one, to accuse, to oppose, Cic. in Verr.* 2, 43. & *Tusc.* 1, 23.

¶ Contrāvenitur, *imperf.* *Opposition is made.* Si quæ ex parte contraveniretur, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 28. ubi tamen al. contrā veniretur *divisè leg.*

Contrēctābīter, *adv.* *Palpably, manifestly, Lucr.* 4, 664.

Contrēctandus, *a. um. part.* *To handle, or be handled.* Contrēctandæ pecuniæ cupidine incensus, *Suet. Calig.* 42.

Contrēctatio, *önis. f. verb.* *A touching, or handling; dalliance, Cic. N. D.* 1, 27.

Contrēctatus, *a. um. part.* *Handled.* Liber contrēctatus manibus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 20, 11.

Contrēcto, *äre. act.* [*ex* con & tracto] (1) *To touch often. Met. To handle, or treat of.* (2) *To peruse.* (3) *Euphem. To meddle with, to be concerned with, to lie with.* (1) *Vid. Contrēctatus.* Hæc facilius divulsa contrēctant, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 6. (2) Oculis contrēctare aliquid, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 12. (3) Contrēctare aliorum uxores, *Suet. Dom.* 1.

Contrēctor, *äri. pass.* *To be handled, or meddled with.* Ne contrēctentur pocula, *Col.* 12, 4.

Contrēmisco, *äre. incept.* (1) *Neut. To tremble for fear.* (2) *Act. To be afraid of.* (1) Totâ mente atque omnibus artibus contrēmiscere, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 26. (2) Non contrēmiscamus injurias, *Sen. Ep.* 65. fin.

Contrēmo, *äre, ui.* (1) *Neut. to tremble, to quake, to shake.* (2) *Act. To tremble at, to fear.* (3) *To waver, or falter.* (1) Cælum tonitru contrēmit, *Pacuv.* apud *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 39. (2) Periculum contrēmit domus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 12, 8. (3) Nunquam fides, virtusque contrēmit, *Cic. pro Sext.* 31.

Contribuendus, *a. um. part.* *To be given, or allowed, Cic. pro Mil.* 30.

¶ Contribūlis, *e. adj.* *Of one tribe, or kindred, Sid. † Tribulis, Cic.*

Contribuo, *äre, ui, utum. act.* (1) *To contribute, to allow.* (2) *To attribute, to give.* (3) *To account, or reckon, among.* (4) *To divide, to distribute.* (1) = Pecuniam ad eam rem dare, contribuere, solvere jubeant, *Cic. Philip.* 14, fin. (2) Quæ mihi contribuenda laus esset, *Id. pro Mil.* 30. (3) Contribuere medicam leguminibus, *Col.* 2, 9, 17. ¶ Contribuere se alicui, *To join themselves to, Liv.* 38, 3. (4) Contribuere in regna, *Plin.* 5, 18.

Contribuor, *i. pass.* *To be reckoned, or accounted, &c.* In regna contribuuntur tetrarchiæ, *Plin.* 5, 18.

¶ Contributarius, *i. m.* *A contributor to any thing, Dig. † Qui contribuit.*

|| **Contributio**, adv. *Tribe by tribe*, Dig. 4. **Tributum**.

|| **Contributio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A contribution*, when every one pays his share, JCC. 4. **Tributum**, tributū confectio, Cic.

|| **Contributor**, ōris. m. verb. *That gives his part to any thing, a contributor*. 4. **Qui contribuit**.

Contributus, a, um. part. (1) *Contributed*, or given; counted, or reckoned. (2) *Under the same government*. (1) *Contributa vitæ remedia*, Plin. 32, 4. (2) *Cæf. B. C. 1, 60*.

Contristatus, a, um. part. *Grieved*. **Contristatæ** gravi servitio, Col. 8, 8, 4. *injuriam*, Id. 9, 14, 11.

Contristo, are. aet. (i. e. *tristem facio*.) (1) *To make sorry, heavy, or sad*. (2) *Met. To make dark, or lowering*. (1) *Contristavit hæc sententia Balbum*, Cæf. Cic. (2) *Contristat Aquarius annum*, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 36.

Contristor, ari. pass. *To be out of heart, to look forlornly*. *Tota arbor contristabitur*, Col. 5, 9. **Contristari æstu**, caloribus, Id. 3, 2, 20. & 3, 20, 1.

|| **Contritio**, ōnis. f. verb. *Contrition, sorrow for sin, regret; a bruising, or breaking*, Laet. 4. **Dolor ex recordatione flagitii ortus**.

|| **Contritor**, ōris. m. verb. [*à contero*] *A wearer out of any thing*. *Compedium contritor*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 15. *ubi al. compedium tritor*.

Contritus, a, um. part. [*à conteror*] (1) *Broken, brayed, or bruised, small*. (2) *Worn, much used, common*. (1) *Herba cum caseo, in vino contrita*, Plin. 20, 13. (2) = *Communia & contrita præcepta*, Cic. de Orat. 1.

Contröversia, æ. f. *A controversy, debate, variance, dispute, quarrel*. || *Sine contröversia, Undoubtedly*, Cic. Off. 3, 2. = *Contentio*, lis, Id.

Contröversiosus, a, um. adj. *Full of controversy, or variance; contentious, litigious*, Liv. 3, ult.

|| **Contröversor**, arius sum. dep. *To contest, or be at variance; to controvert*. = *Inter se contröversari, & concertare*, Cic. ex Protog. ap. Prisc. 8.

Contröversus, a, um. part. [*à contrövertor*] & adj. (1) *Doubtful, contröverted, debated, disputed*. (2) *Also quarrelsome, litigious*. (1) = *Dubium & contröversum*, Cic. de Div. 2, 50. = *Res contröversa & plena diffensionis*, Id. de Leg. 1, 20. *Contröverso jure*, Liv. 3, 55. (2) *Gens acuta & contröversa*, Cic. de Clar. Orat.

Contrucidatus, a, um. part. *Wounded grievously, left for dead*, *Contrucidatum corpus*, Cic. pro Sest. 20.

Contrucidō, are. *To kill, or slay; to butcher*. *Misit qui universos contrucidarent*, Suet. Cal. 28.

Contrüdo, ðie, si, sum. aet. *To thrust together, to crowd in*. *Contrudere in balneas*, Cic. pro Cæl. in dolum, Varr. 1, 54, 2.

Contrüdor, i. pass. *To be thrust, ramed, or packed together*. *Eodem piratas contrüdi imperat*, Cic. Verr. 5, 27.

Contrunco, are. (1) *To mangle, to chop; to back, or beat, in pieces; to cut off by the stumps*. (2) *Met. To diminish*. (1) *Ego illos contrunco* duobus solis ietibus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 51. (2) *Meum ne contruncent cibum*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 48.

Contrusus, a, um. part. *Thrust, or thrashed together*. *Casus contrusa corpora*, Lucr. 6, 1253.

Contubernâlis, e. adj. [*ex con & taberna*] *Belonging to the same quarters*. || *Contubernalis mulier, a servant's wife, or mate*, Col. 1, 8, 5.

Contubernâlis, is. c. g. (1) *A comrade, or chamber-fellow; a companion*. (2) *A colleague, or partner, in an office*. (1) *Cic. pro Lig. 7*. *Conserva & contubernalis*, Plin. 36, 12. (2) *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 27*.

Contubernium, i. n. (1) || *A company of soldiers that lodge in the same tent, or are billeted, or quartered, together; a file of soldiers under a serjeant*. (2) *Meton. The hut, or tent, itself*. (3) *Hence it signifies fellowship in one house*. (4) *Conversation, company, acquaintance*. (5) *Also the marriage with a servant, or of servants with one another*. (6) *An unlawfull familiarity*. (1)

Veg. 2, 13. (2) *Deposit in contubernio armis vallum relinquebant*, Cæf. B. C. 3, 76. (3) *Suet. Cal. 10*. (4) *Magnos viros non schola, sed contubernium facit*, Sen. Ep. 6. (5) *Curt. 5, 5, 20*. (6) *Suet. Cæf. 49*. *Cal. 36*. *Vesp. 3*. **Contuendus**, a, um. part. *To be looked upon*. *A contuendis nos malis avocat*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16. **Contuens**, tis. part. *Beholding, or looking upon*, Cic. de Orat. 3.

Contueor, itus sum. dep. *To look wisely upon, to survey*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20. *Conf. Varr. 2, 5, 16*. unde

Contuitus, a, um. part. *Having steadfastly beheld*, Suet. Aug. 94. &

Contuitus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *An earnest behold-ing, or steadfast looking*. (2) *Sight, presence*. (1) *Oculorum contuitus*, Cic. pro Sest. 54. *sed. Varr. codd.* (2) *Cognatos fugat à suo contuitu*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 28.

Contumacia, æ. f. [*à contumax*] (1) *Stubbornness, insolence, willfulness, haughtiness, sullenness, peevishness, contumacy*. (2) *Sometimes in a good sense; stoutness, resolution*. (1) = *Ilia tua singularis significatur insolentia, superbia, contumacia*, Cic. Verr. 4, 41. || *Contumacia oris, hardness*, Liv. 2, 61. (2) *Adhibuit liberam contumaciam à magnitudine animi indutam, non à superbiâ*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29.

Contumaciter, adv. ius, comp. (1) *Stubbornly, forwardly, proudly*. (2) *With great reluctance*. (1) = *Contumaciter, arroganter, & àκονομήτως, solet scribere*, Cic. Attic. 6, 1. (2) *Gemma sculpturæ contumaciter resistunt*, Plin. 37, 7. *Id lignum contumaciùs transmittit ferrum*, Id. 16, 40.

Contumax, acis. adj. or, comp. *Stimulus, sup. [à contumeo]* (1) *Swelling, contemptuous, haughty, insolent*. (2) *Rebellious, contumacious*. (3) *Hard and stiff*. (4) *Resty, headstrong, heady, curst*. (5) *In a good sense; constant, steady*.

(1) || *In superiores contumax, in æquos & pares fastidiosus*, Ad. Herenn. 4, 40. (2) *Populus contumax regibus suis*, Sen. Thyest. 649. *Fortuna contumacissimum quemque aggreditur*, Sen. de Provid. 3. *Quis contumacior?* Cic. Verr. 2, extr. (3) *Amomum contumax fricanti*, Plin. 12, 13. (4) *Uc contumaces boves gravissima opera non recusent*, Col. 6, 2. (5) *Contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides*, Tac. Hist. 1, 3, 2. || *Contumax mori, Lotb to die, a long time a dieing*, Plin. 16, 10. *Contumax syllaba, A syllable hard to be fettered in verse*, vid. Mart. 9, 12, Ov. 4. de Pont. 12 & 14.

Contumelia, æ. f. [*à contumeo*] (1) *A haughty speech, tending to depreciate, or lessen, another, and so distinguished sometimes from injuria, which, though worse in effect, in opinion is not so*. (2) *A bitter taunt, a sarcasm*. (3) *A pastiquade, a sharp piece of raillery, wit*. (4) *Foul language, scurrility, saucyness, railing*. (5) *An affront in deeds, as well as words; an injury coupled with contempt*. (6) *A scornful shock, brunt, or onset*. (1) || *Non modò per injuriam, sed etiam per contumeliam exprimere frumentum*, Cic. Verr. 3, 55. *Magnâ verborum contumeliâ interrogans, solerentne veterani milites fugere?* Cæf. B. C. 3, 72. (2) *Non sine verborum contumeliâ sæviit*. *Unanimi suppliciter sepulturam petenti respondisse dicitur, jam istam volucrum fore potestatem*, Suet. Aug. 13. (3) *Contumelia quæ petulantius jacitur, convicium, si facetiùs, urbanitas vocatur*, Cic. pro Cæl. 3. (4) *An ille unquam expugnavit carcerem patriam tuam?* HA.

Contumeliam si dices, audies, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 77. *Adde & exemplum nozione superiore allatum*. (5) *Contumeliam facere*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 27. & Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 82. *Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 5*. || *Contumeliam facere pro pati, ut minùs Latinum notare videtur Cicero in verbis Antonii triumviri, quæ reperies, Philipp. 3, 8*. *injustè, ut aliqui contendunt*. (6) = *Naves totæ factæ ex robore, ad quamvis vim & contumeliam perferendam*, Cæf. B. G. 3, 4. *elegantissimè, cum pleræque naves ventis ludibrium debeant*.

Contumeliösè, adv. ius, comp. *Stimè, sup. Spitefully, reproachfully, outrageously, disdainfully*.

= *Cum de absentibus maledicè, contumeliösèque dicitur*, Cic. Off. 1, 37. *Contumeliösus facta injuria*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 1. *Cum tu ei contumeliösissimè maledicas*, Cic. in Vatin. 12.

Contumeliösus, a, um. adj. *Stimulus, sup. Reproachful, outrageous, insolent, contumelious, abusive*. *Beneficium contumeliosum*, Cic. Att. 15, 2. **Contumeliösissimum verbum**, Quintil. 2, 12. *sub. fin. vid. & Suet. Dom. 2, 3, 2*.

|| **Contumeo**, es, ui, ere, & **Contumesco**, is, ui, ere. neut. *To swell together*, Marcell.

|| **Contumulatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A burying, or entombing*, Aug. 4. **Sépultura**.

|| **Contumulatur**, a, um. part. *Interred, entombed*, Lex. ex Stat.

Contumulo, are. aet. *To inter, bury, or lay in the grave*. *Aggesta contumulavit humo*, Mart. 8, 57. || *Perdices ovis itragulum molli pulvere contumulant*, *Make their nests in the dust*, Plin. 10, 33.

Contumulor, ari. pass. *To be buried, interred, or entombed*. *Ut patriâ contumularer humo*, Ov. Trist. 3, 3, 33.

Contundo, ere, tûdi, tûsum. aet. (1) *To beat, or knock*. (2) *To thump, or bang*. (3) *To batter, or bruise*. (4) *To strike down*. (5) *Met. To take one a pin lower, to repress*. (6) *To tame*. (7) *To mitigate, or assuage*. (1) *Ferreis pilis contundere*, Col. 7, 7. (2) *Cæstibus contundere*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17. (3) *Hic homo me pugnis contudit*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 46. (4) *Diram qui contudit hydram*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 10. (5) *Contudi animum, & fortasse vici, si permansero*, Cic. ad Att. 12, 44. (6) = *Contundere, & frangere exultantis prædonis audaciam*, Id. Phil. 13, 13. (7) *Simul atque boves iras contuderint, manu producantur*, Col. 6, 2.

Contundor, i. pass. *To be beaten, or banged*. *Met. To be tamed, &c.* *Crebro ictu contundi*, Claud. 3. *Rapt. Prof. 427*.

Contuor, itus sum. dep. *To behold, to spy, or see*. *Sæpe figuras contuimur miras*, Lucr. 4, 39. *Tam scio paratum argentum, quam me hunc scipionem contui*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1. *sub. fin.*

Conturbatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A troubling, disordering, or confounding; disorder, confusion*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8.

Conturbator, ōris. m. verb. *A troubler, a bankrupt; one who breaks; an undoer, or person that puts one to as much charge as would undo one*, Mart. 7, 26. ult.

Conturbatus, a, um. part. vel. adj. or, comp. *Disordered, troubled, disquieted*. *Ludi conturbati*, Cic. de Arusp. Resp. 12. = *Tristis & conturbatus*, Id. in Verr. 4, 14. *Mehercule, eram conturbator*, Id. Attic. 1, 12.

Conturbo, are. aet. (1) *To trouble, disquiet, or dismay*. (2) *To disorder, or put in confusion*. (3) *Per Ellipsin. To spend, or waste; to crack his credit, to turn bankrupt, to break*. (1) *Conturbat me mora servi hujus*, Cæf. Cic. Fam. 8, 12. (2) *Ita conturbasti mihi rationes omnes*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 29. (3) = *Pedo conturbat, Matho deficit*, Juv. 7, 129. *Conturbabit Atlas*, Mart. 9, 4. *sc. rationes*.

|| **Conturgeo**, ere. neut. *To swell*, Lex. ex Sall.

4. **Turgeo**. * **Contus**, i. m. [*à κόρυς Gr.*] (1) *A long pole, or staff, to gauge water, or to shove forth a vessel into the deep; a spear*. (2) *Also a weapon whereby they used to fight beasts upon the stage*. (1) *Ipse ratem conto subigit*, Virg. En. 6, 302. (2) *Lampr.*

Contusio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à contundo*] (1) *A battering, or bruising*. (2) *A blunting, as of a knife, &c.* (3) || *A bruise, or contusion*. (1) *Oliwa contusione livorem trahit*, Col. 12, 47. (2) *Contusio falcis hebetioris*, Plin. 17, 24. (3) *Lex. ex Celf.*

Contusus, a, um. part. [*à contundor*] (1) *Pounded, stamped, beaten*. (2) *Worn, dulled*. (3) *Bruised, mauled*. (4) *Wasted*. (5) *Disheartened, afflicted*. (1) *Plüs etiam ejusdem radix contusa prodest*, Col. (3) *Corpora contusa labore*, Lucr. 4, 955. (5) *Pugiles cæstibus contusi ne ingemiscunt quidem*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17. (4) || *Nostræ opes contusæ, hostium auctæ fuerunt*.

runt, *Sall. B. J. 43.* (5) *Contusos animos, & res miserabere fractas, Virg. Geor. 4, 240.*

|| *Contutēlāris, e. adj. That belongeth to a guardian, or the tutelage of a child, Ap. JCC.*

|| *Contutēlārius, ii. m. He that hath the custody of things with another, Ap. JCC.*

|| *Contūtor, āri. To defend together, Ap. JCC.*

|| *Contūtor, ōris. m. A tutor, or guardian with another, Ap. JCC.*

|| *Convācillo, āre. To be unsteady, or wavering, Tert. 4. Vacillo.*

Convādātus, a, um. adj. That goeth under surety, Plaut. Curc. 8, 3, 5.

Convādor, ātus sum. dep. To bind one to appear, or put in surety to appear, in judgement at the day appointed, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 5.

Convāleo, ēre (vix legitur) unde convālui, I am recovered, or well again, Mart. 10, 97. quod fortē à

Convālesco, ēre, ui, itum. incept. (1) To wax strong, to recover health. (2) Met. To grow, to get force, or strength. (1) Hirtius noster tardius convalescit, Cic. Fam. 12, 22. (2) Sensus convalescere mei, Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 14. Conf. Liv. 1, 14.

Convālescens, tis. part. Recovering from sickness. De refectione convalescentium à morbo, Cels. 4, 25.

|| *Convallātus, a, um. part. Enclosed, or entrenched; surrounded, Gell. 12, 13. 4. Vallatus, Cic.*

Convallis, is. f. [ex con & vallis] A valley, or dale, enclosed on both sides with hills, Varr. L. 4.

|| *Convāsātus, a, um. part. Packed up, or clapped, together; put in a bundle. Sidon. 4. Confertus.*

Convāso, āre, aēt. To truss bag and baggage; to pack, or bundle, up. Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 13.

Convecto, āre. freq. [à conveho] To carry, convey, or lug along. Convectare juvat prædas, Virg. En. 9, 613.

Convektor, ōris. m. verb. [à conveho] A fellow passenger in a ship, Cic. Attic. 10, 37.

Convectum, i. n. Provision, or ammunition, laid up aforehand in a town, or magazine, Liv. 24, 36.

Convectus, a, um. part. Carried, or brought, together. Commentarios convectos in forum cremavit, Suet. Col. 15.

Conveho, ēre, xi, elum. aēt. To carry, or convey by cart, beast, ship, &c. Convehere plautis, Liv. 4, 60. camelis, Plin. 12, 14. merces ex Hispaniâ, Id. 8, 14. prædam ex castris, Liv. 3, 23.

Convehor, i, etus. pass. To be carried, or conveyed, Plin. 12, 14. Parum provisum, ut copiae in castra conveherentur, Tac. H. 4, 22, 2. Conf. Liv. 24, 37.

Convēlātus, a, um. part. Covered over, close, Plin. 17, 22.

Convellendus, a, um. part. To be rent, or weakened. Convellendas etiam vires ægri putavit, luce, vigilia, siti ingenti, Cæf. 3, 4.

Convellens, tis. part. Weakening, shaking. Nunciis & promissis fidem legionum convellens, Tac. H. 4, 30, 4.

Convello, ēre, velli, & vulsi. aēt. (1) To rend, or pull up. (2) To pluck up by the roots. (3) To rend, or tear, asunder. (4) Met. To unsettle. (5) To weaken. (6) To disannul, rescind, or reverse. (7) To confute, or disprove. (8) To destroy. (9) To remove. (10) To unloose. (11) To rob, or steal. (1) Convellere saxa infima quibus fundamenta continentur, Cæf. B. C. 2, 11. (2) § Viridem ab humo convellere sylvam, Virg. En. 3, 24. (3) Convellere repagula, atque efringere valvas, Cic. Verr. 4, 43. (4) = Cum auxilia reipublicæ labefactari, convellique videat, Id. pro Rab. 1. (5) Ægri vires convellere, Cels. 3, 4. (6) Ne acta Dolabellæ convellere videat, Cic. Phil. 2. (7) Quæ mihi quidem non videntur posse convelli, Id. Div. 1, 51. (8) § Convellere maluimus, quàm tueri, Id. (9) § Me convellerunt de pristino statu, Id. Att. 8, 23. (10) A terrâ convellere funem, Virg. Geor. 1, 457. (11) Herclē verò convellere illis cogito, Lex. ex Plaut.

Convehor, i, vulsus. pass. To be shaken, or pulled to pieces; to be disproved, or confuted, &c. Cic. Vid. Convello.

|| *Convēlo, āre. aēt. To cover, or spread, over with a veil; to mask, Gell. 7, 3. 4. Velo.*

Convēna, æ. c. g. [à conveniendo] People of divers countries assembled together to dwell in one place, Cic. de Orat. 1, 9. ¶ Amantes unâ inter se facere convenas, To bring lovers together, as procurers do, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 61.

† *Convēnibo, ant, pro conveniam, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 18.*

Convēniendus, a, um. part. To meet, or come, together. Nostrium studium exstabit in conveniendis magistratibus, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, v. Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 6.

Convēniens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. sumus, sup. (1) Gathering, or assembling, together. (2) Peaceable. (3) Meet, suitable, agreeable. (4) Proper, beseeching, and convenient. (1) Conveniens ex omni morbidâ parte, Lucr. 6, 1259. (2) Bene convenientes propinqui, Cic. Off. 1, 17. (3) = Omnia sunt apta inter se, & convenientia, Id. Off. 1, 40. Disciplinæ convenientissimæ vir, Patroc. 1, 6. (4) Conveniens vitæ mors, Ov. Am. 2, 10, ult. Quid factio Mutii convenientius? Val. Max. 3, 3, 1. Parenti publico convenientissimum nihil cogere, Plin. Paneg. 87. Dicit convenientius erit, Id. 34, 7.

Convēniēter, adv. us. comp. (1) Conveniently, agreeably, to the purpose. (2) Fitly, suitably. (3) At a very good time and season. (1) Non potest convenienter dici, nihil posse comprehendere, Cic. Acad. 4. (2) = § Congruenter naturæ, convenienterque vivere, Id. de Fin. 3, 7. (3) Convenienter ad fortunæ statum loqui, Liv. 23, 5.

Convēniētia, æ. f. (1) || A meeting, or coming, together of people. (2) Agreeableness, proportion. (3) Accord, consent, or agreement. (1) Facerent convenientias, Plaut. ap. Litt. (2) = Nullum aliud animal pulchritudinem, venustatem, convenientiam partium sentit, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 12. ¶ In hac notione usurpasse primus videtur Tullius, cum ait, Quod ὁμολογίαν Stoici, nos, si placet, appellemus convenientiam, de Fin. 3, 6. (3) = Convenientia conjunctiveque, naturæ, Id. Off. 1, 27.

Convēnio, īre, vēni, ventum. neut. [à con & venio] (1) To come together, to convene, or, meet. (2) Simply to come, or go, to a place. (3) ¶ In this and the three following notions, it is chiefly, if not only, read in the third person sing. and plur. To resolve upon a thing together. (4) To agree, or accord, together. (5) To suit, to fit. (6) To bestir, to beset. (7) To meet with, to come and talk with one. (8) To sue one in law, and to convene him before a judge. (9) Also to couple in venery. (1) Multitudo hominum convenit ad hoc judicium, Cic. pro Reſc. 5. (2) In urbem crebrò convenio, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 14. (3) Convenit hoc mihi cum Deiotaro, ut ille in meis castris esset, Cic. ad Att. 6. Absol. Id. convenerat signum, Liv. (4) § Pulchrè convenit improbis cinædis, Catull. 55, 1, 9. § Hæc fratri merum non conveniunt, Ter. Adelp. 1, 1, 34. Servitutem, non pacem rati, quæ non ipsis civitatibus conveniret, Just. 9, 5, 3. (5) § Conveniebatne in vaginam tuam machæra militis? Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 85. (6) Non omnis ætæ ludo convenit, Id. Bæch. 1, 2, 21. (7) Eam, si opus esse videbitur, conveniam, Cic. Fam. 5, 11. (8) Illum in jus conveniam, Plaut. Moss. 5, 1, 40. (9) § Conveniunt illas, cum voluerit, viri, Ov. A. Am. 3, 586. § Conjugio aranei conveniunt clunibus, Plin. 17, 24. ¶ Pax convenit, A peace is agreed upon, Liv. 1, 3.

Convēnior, īri, tus. pass. (1) To be met and talked with. (2) || To be convinced, sued, or arrested. (1) Cic. Att. 8, 11. (2) Paul. JC.

Convēnit, imperf. It is meet, convenient, or suitable; it is agreed upon. ¶ Non convenit mihi cum fratre de his rebus, Cic. de Fin. 5, 29. ¶ Convenit inter nos, We are agreed upon it, Liv. 2, 23. Vid. Convenio.

Convēnticūlum, i. n. [dim. à conventus] (1) A little assembly. (2) In an ill sense, a conventicle, or house for unlawfull meetings. (1) Conven-

tacula hominum, quæ postea civitates nominata sunt, Cic. pro Sext. 42. (2) Extructa conventicula, & cauponæ, & posita vino irrataimenta, luxûs, Tac. 14, 15. R. occ.

Conventio, ōnis. f. verb. [à conveniendo] (1) A meeting of people, a convention. (2) Also a covenant. (1) Ad conventionem vocare, Varr. de L. L. 5, 9. (2) Fortis & egregia fatis conventio, Sen. de Prov. 2.

|| *Conventiōnālis, e. adj. That is done by agreement, and upon covenant, Pomp. 4. Ex pacto.*

|| *Conventitiū, a, um. adj. Belonging to meetings. ¶ Conventitii patres, W'oremasters, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 42. ¶ Sed nullum huic vocabulo stabile stabulum, propter incertam lectionem.*

Conventum, i. n. A covenant, or agreement; a league, or compact. Dictorum conventorumque constantia & veritas fides est, Cic. Off. 1, 7. = Pacta, stipulationes, Id.

Conventūrus, a, um. part. About to come together, or agree. Si moram interjecissent, facilius omnia conventura, Tac. H. 3, 81, 3.

Conventus, a, um. part. (1) Met, and talked, with. (2) Agreed upon. (1) Non est is à me conventus, Cic. Attic. 15, 1. Opus esse sibi domino ejus convento exemplo ait, Liv. 7, 5. (2) Pax conventa, Sall. B. Jug. 112.

Conventus, ūs. m. verb. (1) An assembly, or meeting, of people. (2) A pack, or crew. (3) A hundred, or county; a district. (4) A covenant, bargain, agreement, or contract. (5) Also an office, or session. (1) Conventus senatorum, Cic. Fam. 4, 13. = Frequentia & conventus, Id. pro Deiot. 2. (2) Meretricius conventus, Id. in Verr. 1, 52. (3) Plin. 5, 29. (4) = Ex pacto & conventu jam à me discesserat, Cic. Attic. 6, 3. (5) Cum mandatu Prætoris juri dicundo conventus obiret, Suet. Cæf. 7. ¶ Conventus juridici, The four terms, Plin. 3, 1.

Converbātus, a, um. part. Beaten all over, Plin. 13, 22.

Converbere, āre. aēt. To beat, Sen. de Irâ 3, 20.

|| *Convergo, ēre. neut. To bow together, Lex. ex Vitr.*

Converro, ēre, ii, & si, sum. & et. (1) To sweep, or cleanse, all over. (2) To brush, to make clean. (3) To beat one, to brush his coat for him. (1) Diligens pastor stabulum converrit, Cæf. 7, 6. (2) Tu hec converre, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 27. Capiam scopas atque hoc converram libens, Id. ib. 51. (3) Converteret jam hic me totum cum pulvisculo, Id. Rud. 3, 6, 7. more suo.

Conversans, tis. part. Turning about, Cic. de Univ. 8.

Conversatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à converter] (1) A turning, or whirling, about. (2) Familiarity, a keeping of one company. (3) Conversation, behaviour, carriage. (1) Ad conversationem universi pertinere, Sen. Ep. 75. (2) Ne cui frequentior, conversatio sit suspecta, Plin. 10, 33. (3) Lusus, conversatio continua etiam invitò ad se oculos poterat deflectere, Cato. Conf. Patroc. 2, 102.

Converte, adv. [à converro] Neatly, cleanly. = Villam conversè, munilique habere, Cato 143.

Conversio, ōnis. f. verb. [à converto] (1) A course, or revolution. (2) Met. An alteration, or change. (3) A turning upside down, a disturbing. (1) Conversio cæli, Cic. N. D. 2, 5. (2) Naturales esse conversiones rerum publicarum, Id. de Div. 2, 2. (3) = Videtis quantâ in conversione rerum, ac perturbatione versetur, Id. de Univ. 14. ¶ Conversio verborum, A period, an equal compass, or fullness of a period, Id. de Or. 3, 49.

Converso, āre. freq. [à converto] To turn about, to whirl round, Cic. de Univ. 8.

Converfor, ātus sum. dep. To converse, or keep company, with one; to haunt, frequent, or be often with, Sen. de Irâ 3, 7. & Cæf. 9, 11.

Conversus, a, um. part. [à converter] (1) Turned, converted, changed. (2) Turned about. (3) Translated. (4) Turned towards. (1) In quartanam conversa est vis morbi, Cic. Fam. 16, 11. (2) Orbis reipubl. conversos, Id. Att. 2, 9. (3) Orationes à Græcè conversæ, Id. (2)

Video in me omnium oculos esse conversos, *Id. Catil. 4, 1.* ¶ Conversus in penitentiam, *Repentant, Suet. in Claud. 13.* in fugam, *Put to flight, Liv. ad dolos, betakeing himself to stratagems, Id.*

¶ Conversu, m. abl. verb. *By turning, or wobbling, about, Macrob. Saturn. 7, 9.* † Converseione.

Conversurus, a, um. part. *About to convert, or turn. Cuncta rursus in turbas & exitium conversurus, Tac. H. 4, 70, 10.*

Convertens, tis. part. *Converting, turning. Contortis faucibus singulos convertens in hostem, Suet. Jul. Cæs. 62.*

¶ Convertibilis, e. adj. *Convertible, changeable, that may be turned, Prud. Apoth. 276.* † Mutabilis.

Converto, ẽre, ti, sum. aet. (1) *To turn about, or wobble.* (2) *To convert, or turn towards.* (3) *To transform.* (4) *To translate.* (5) *To change.* (6) *Met. To apply, set, or give, one's self, or one's mind, to a thing.* (1) = Terra circum axem se convertit, & torquet, *Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 39.* (2) Aspectum quod vellent facillè convertent, *Id. N. D. 2, 57.* (3) Si quis ex homine se convertat in bellum, *Id. Offic. 3, 20.* (4) E Latino in Græcum convertimus, *Id. Offic. 4, 46.* (5) Castra castris convertunt, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 81.* (6) Convertere animos ad agrum colendum, *Liv. 26.* ¶ Convertere se domum, *To return home. Convertere se ad, vel in, locum, Cic. In fugam convertere, To put to flight, Liv. 30.* In admirationem omnes convertere, *To make them admire, Id. Convertere vias, They went back the same way they came, Virg. Æn. 5, 582.*

Convertor, i, sus. pass. rar. dep. (1) *To be turned, &c.* (2) *To turn.* (1) § Animus ad nutum alterius convertitur, *Cic. (2) Fugam in se nemo convertitur, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 38.*

¶ Convescens, tis. part. *Eating together, Vulg. Interpr. † Comedens.*

Convestio, ire, itum. aet. *To clothe all over, to cover, to deck, or apparel, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 1, 2.*

Convestior, iri. pass. *To be clothed all over. Convestiuntur herbis prata, Cic. Tusc. 2, 28.*

Convestitus, a, um. part. *Clothed, or covered, all over. Domus lucis convestita, Cic. pro Domo, 38.*

¶ Convexio, ẽnis. f. *A bending downwards, Gell. 14, 1, pro*

Convexitas, ẽtis. f. *The crookedness and bending, or bowing, of a thing downward, Plin. 18, 25. & 37, 13.*

¶ Convexo, ẽre. aet. *To vex, or trouble, one on all sides, Gell. 10, 6.* † Divexo, *Cic.*

Convexus, a, um. adj. [*à conveho, quod supra concavum convehitur*] *Crooked, bending down on every side, like the heavens, vaulted, arched, roofed.* ¶ Cœli convexa, *Heaven, Virg. Æn. 4, 451.* ¶ Convexum quoad externam faciem, *concavum quoad internam.*

¶ Convibro, ẽre. aet. *To shake, Amm. † Vibro.*

Convicians, tis. part. *Reproaching, reviling. Convicianti oculum per centurionem verberibus excussit, Suet. Tib. 53.*

Conviciator, ẽris. m. verb. *A railer. Maledicus conviciator, Cic. pro Mur. 6.*

¶ Conviciolum, i. n. *A little reproach, Lampr.*

Convicior, ẽtus sum. dep. *To taunt, or reproach; to rail at, or revile, one, Quint. 3, 8.*

§ Seniori conviciari, *Petron. 93.*

Convicium, i. n. [*qu. convocium, Fest. cum in unum complures voces conferantur*] (1) *A loud noise.* (2) *A reproach, or ill word.* (3) *A brawling, or bawling.* (4) *Importunity.* (5) *An exclamation, or crying out against.* (6) *A merry jest, a pleasant droll.* (1) Sex convivium cum rege justum, *Si supra convivium est, Auson. Loc. Inuit. 5.* = Clamorem ranæ sustulere ad sydera, *Convicio permotus quærit Jupiter, Phæd. 1, 7.*

(2) ¶ Adulter impudicus, sequefter, convivium est, non accusatio, *Cic. pro Cael. 13.* = Pompeius cum pro Milone diceret, clamore, conviciòque, jactatus est, *Id. Fam. 5, 1.* (3) Ante ædes non fecisse erit melius hinc convivium, *Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 26.* (4) Epistolam hanc convicio

efflagitarunt codicilli tui, *Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 11.*

(5) Deturbatus est iustissimo, ac honestissimo convicio meo, *Id. Fam. 10.* (6) Festa coronatus ludet convicia miles, *Mart. 7, 7.* ¶ Contumelia, si petulantius jactatur, *convicium; sin facetiùs, urbanitas, nominatur, Cic. pro Cael. 3.*

Convictio, ẽnis. f. verb. [*à convivio*] (1) *A liveing, or boarding, together.* (2) ¶ [*à convincio*] *A conviction, or evidence.* (1) Jucundissima convictio, *Cic. Fam. 16, 21.* Sed al. leg. *conjunctio.*

(2) Quint. ap. Liv. certè Augustin.

Convictor, ẽris. m. [*à convivio*] *A companion at table, a daily guest, a tabler, or fellow boarder. Familiares, & quotidiani convictores, Cic. Fam. 16, 21. Conf. Suet. Tib. 56. & Ow. Pont. 4, 3, 15.*

Convictus, a, um. part. (1) *Thoroughly proved.* (2) *Convicted.* (3) *Vanquished, or overcome.* (1) Hoc apud patres convictum, *Tac. 14, 40.* (2)

Conscientiâ convictus, *Cic. Cat. 2, 6.* (3) = Reprehensus, convictus, fractusque Mithridates, *Id. pro Flacc. 17.* convictus veris, *Liv. 26, 12.*

Convictus, ẽs. m. verb. [*à convivio*] (1) *A liveing together in one house, or at one table; a boarding, or tabling, together.* (2) *Ordinary food, meat and drink, diet, company, or society.* (1) = Convictus humanus & societas, *Cic. Offic. 3, 5.*

(2) Convictus facilis; sine arte mentis, *Mart. 10, 47, 8.*

Convinco, ẽre, vici, victum. aet. (1) *To overcome, to vanquish.* (2) *Met. To prove manifestly.* (3) *To confute, convince, or convict.* (1) Convincere adversarium auctoritatibus, *Cic. Verr. 3, 72.* (2) Convincit ratio ipsa, & veritas, *Id. Parad. 5.* (3) ¶ Opinione hominum convinci, & condemnari, *Id. pro Cluent. 3.*

Convincor, i, ictus. pass. *To be convinced, or convicted, Cic. de Univ. 3.* Palam prætor in senatu vincitur, *Flor. 4, 1, 9.*

Convincio, ẽnis. f. verb. [*à convincio*] *A conjunction, or particle, that joins nouns and verbs together.* = In convictionibus quas conjunctiones à plerisque dici, scio, *Quint. de Part. Orat. 1, 4.*

Convīso, ẽre, si, sum. aet. *To go to see, to visit, to view, to take a view of, Cic. in Arat. & Lucr. 1, 146.*

Convitiator, ẽris. m. verb. *A taunter, or railer, Cic. in Sall. Vid. Conviciator.*

¶ Convitiolum, i. n. dim. *A little reproach, or taunt, Lampr.*

Convitior, ẽtus sum. dep. *To check, or taunt. Vid. Convicior.*

Convitiium, i. n. [*à con & vitium*] *sc. cum plura ædificia simul vitium faciunt, ex vet. inscript. Veronæ. Vid. Scal. in Catal. p. 120. Sed vid. Convicium, fortè illud requirit.*

Conviva, ẽe. c. g. [*à convivio*] *He, or she, that is bid to one's table; a guest. Hilari & bene accepti convivæ, Cic. Att. 16, 16. Satur conviva, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 119. Vocet convivam neminem illa, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 23.*

Convivālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a feast, or banquet. Convivialia oblectamenta addita epulis, Liv. 39, 6. Fabulæ convivialis, Tac. Ann. 6, 5.*

Convivator, ẽris. m. verb. *An entertainer, a feaster, the founder of a feast, Liv. 35, 49.*

¶ Convivialis, e. adj. *Pertaining to feasts, serving to the table. Convivialis lætitia, Macrob. Sat. 2, 1.*

Convivium, i. n. [*à convivio*] (1) *A feast, or banquet; a collation, entertainment, or treat.* (2) *A prince's table, or super.* (1) = Bene majores nostri accubationem epularem amicorum, quod vitæ conjunctionem haberet, *convivium nominarunt; melius quàm Græci, qui hoc idem tum computationem tum concenationem vocant, Cic. de Sen. 13. (2) Suet. Claud. 39. & 44.*

ubi etiam ab epulo distinguit.

Convivo, ẽre, xi, ẽtum. neut. (1) *To live, or dwell, together.* (2) *To eat and drink together.* (1) Convivere cum adolescentibus, *Quint. 5, 9.* (2) Misisti ad navim Sofiam, ut hodie tecum conviveret, *Plaut.*

Convivor, ẽtus sum. dep. *To feast, or banquet; to revel. ¶ § Convivari de publico, To feast at*

the public charge, *Cic. in Verr. 3, 44.* Parentes nolunt filios crebro convivari, *Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 32.*

Convocandus, a, um. part. *To be called together, or assembled. Non omnes qui arma ferre possent convocandos statuunt, Cæs. B. G. 7, 75.*

Convocatio, ẽnis. f. verb. *A convocation, a calling, or assembling together; an assembly, Cic. post redit. in senat. ¶ Raro occ.*

Convocatũrus, a, um. part. *About to call together, or assemble. Veteranos convocatuos, Suet. J. Cæs. 29. Conf. Liv. 3, 46.*

Convocatus, a, um. part. *Called together, assembled. Convocatis ad concionem militibus, Suet. J. Cæs. 66.*

Convoco, ẽre. aet. *To call together, to assemble. ¶ Convocare ad concionem, To summon, Liv. 7, 36. Ad societatem vitæ convocavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25.*

Convocor, ẽri. pass. *To be called together, or assembled. Prius quàm senatus edicto convocaretur, Suet. Vesp. 11.*

Convólans, tis. part. *Flying together. Convólante cohorte, Plin. 1, 45.*

Convóllo, ẽre. neut. (1) *To fly together.* (2) *Met. To come together in all haste.* (1) Convólant grues, *Plin. (2) Convólantur ex Italiâ ad me revocandum, Cic. pro Domo 22. Populus convolat, Ter. Heaut. prol. 40.*

Convólvens, tis. part. *Rolling about, Cic. de Div. 1, 23.*

Convólvo, ẽre, vi, ẽtum. aet. (1) *To wrap, or wind about.* (2) *To tumble, or roll together.* (3) *To envelop, to encompass.* (1) Convóluntur in semet dracones, *Plin. 10, 72. (2) In offas convolvere, Id. 12, 9. (3) Mare convolvit gentes, Luc. 5, 623.*

Convólvor, i, ẽtus. pass. *To be rolled together, Cic. N. D. 2, 44.*

Convólulus, i. m. *A wine-grub. Plin. 17, 28. Vid. Convólulus.*

Convólutus, a, um. part. *Wrapped, or laped, up, Plin. 37, 7.*

Convólulus, i. m. [*à convólvo, qui & involvulus, Plaut.*] (1) *A little hairy worm which eateth wine-leaves, a wine-freter.* (2) *Also the herb withwind, or bind-weed.* (1) Convólulus in vineâ ne fiet, *Cato 95. (2) Plin. 21, 5.*

Convómo, ẽre, ui. aet. *To vomit up, or defile by vomiting. An tu Narbone mensas hospitum convomeres? Cic. Phil. 2, 30.*

¶ Convóti, ẽrum. m. pl. † *Iisdem votis obligati, Fest.*

* Cõnus, i. m. [*à Gr. κώνος*] (1) *A cone, a figure broad and round at bottom, with a sharp top like a sugar-loaf.* (2) ¶ *A pine-apple, the fruit of the cypress tree.* (3) *Also the crest of a helmet, where the plume is set. ¶ Conus est inversus turbo.* (1) *Cic. N. D. 1, 10. & 2, 18. (2) Conus dicitur fructus cyparissi, Serv. in Æn. 3, 680. (3) Conus insignis galeæ, Virg. Æn. 3, 468.*

Convulnẽrandus, a, um. part. *To be wounded with. Convulnẽrandam punctis frontem præbere, Plin. Pan. 35.*

Convulnẽratus, a, um. part. *Wounded with. Equis convulnẽratis, Hirt. B. Afr. 15.*

Convulnẽro, ẽre. aet. *To wound one grievously, Col. 4, 24.*

Convulsiõ, ẽnis. f. verb. [*à convello*] *A plucking, or shrinking, up; the cramp, or convulsion of the nerves, Plin. 20, 15.*

Convulsus, a, um. part. [*à convellor*] (1) *Plucked, or pulled, up.* (2) *Sbrunk up.* (3) *Taken with the cramp.* (1) Roma convulsa sedibus suis, *Cic. in Pison. 22. (2) Artus convulsi pereunt, Luc. 3, 344. (3) Convulsa, & luxata leniunt, Plin. 20, 7.*

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¶ Cõpẽrarius, i. m. *A fellow-worker, or labourer, Lex. in Apul.*

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the public charge, *Cic. in Verr. 3, 44.* Parentes nolunt filios crebro convivari, *Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 32.*

Convocandus, a, um. part. *To be called together, or assembled. Non omnes qui arma ferre possent convocandos statuunt, Cæs. B. G. 7, 75.*

Convocatio, ẽnis. f. verb. *A convocation, a calling, or assembling together; an assembly, Cic. post redit. in senat. ¶ Raro occ.*

Convocatũrus, a, um. part. *About to call together, or assemble. Veteranos convocatuos, Suet. J. Cæs. 29. Conf. Liv. 3, 46.*

Convocatus, a, um. part. *Called together, assembled. Convocatis ad concionem militibus, Suet. J. Cæs. 66.*

Convoco, ẽre. aet. *To call together, to assemble. ¶ Convocare ad concionem, To summon, Liv. 7, 36. Ad societatem vitæ convocavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25.*

Convocor, ẽri. pass. *To be called together, or assembled. Prius quàm senatus edicto convocaretur, Suet. Vesp. 11.*

Convólans, tis. part. *Flying together. Convólante cohorte, Plin. 1, 45.*

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|| *Coöperatio*, ñis. f. verb. [*à cooperor*] *To cooperate*, Eccl.

|| *Coöperator*, ñis. m. verb. *A fellow labourer*, Eccl. relinquendum.

Coöperculum, i. n. *A cover, or lid, of a thing*, Plin. 14, 21.

|| *Coöperimentum*, i. n. *A cover, or covering; a garment, or coverlid*, Gell. 5, 7. † *Vestimentum*.

|| *Coöperio*, ñre, ui, tum. act. (1) *To cover all over*. (2) *To overwhelm*. (1) *Vid. Cooperior*. (2) *Vid. Coopertus*.

Coöperior, ñri, tus. pass. *To be covered, or buried alive*. || *Cooperiri lapidibus*, *To be stoned to death*, Liv. 4, 50. & Cic. in *Verr.* 1, 46.

|| *Coöpertorium*, i. n. *A garment, or cassock*, Aug. † *Vestimentum opertorium*.

Coöpertus, a, um. part. *Covered, overwhelmed, buried*, Plin. *Met.* § *Coopertus sceleribus*, Cic. in *Verr.* 1, 4. *miseriis*, Sall. *B. Jug.* 14.

Cooptandus, a, um. part. *To choose, or be chosen, with others*. In *cooptandis* per collegia facerdotibus, Suet. *Claud.* 22. *Conf. Liv.* 3, 65.

Cooptatio, ñis. f. verb. *A choosing, or electing; an election, or choice*, Liv. 4, 4. *Cooptatio censoria*, Cic. de *Leg.* 3, 12.

Cooptatus, a, um. part. *Chosen, substituted*, Liv. & Cic. de *Clar. Orat.* 1.

Coopto, ñre, act. [*ex con & opto*, i. e. *eligo*] *To choose, or elect, by voice*. || *Cooptare in collegium & in ordinem*, *To admit, or bring in, to be one of the college, or company*, Cic. pro *Cæl.* 2.

Cooptor, ñri, ñtus. pass. *To be chosen, made choice of, or substituted*. In vacuum locum *cooptari*, Liv. 5, 10.

Coörrior, ñri, ortus. [*ex con & orior*] (1) *To arise, as a storm; or* (2) *Met. as people in a mutiny*. (1) *Cooritur tempestas*, Cæs. *B. C.* 1, 48. (2) In populo cum *seditione coorta est*, Virg. *Æn.* 1, 152.

Coortus, a, um. part. *Risen up, arisen*, Nep. 15, 8, 5. *Lucr.* 6, 956. *Collegæ coorti sunt*, Liv. 43, 3.

Cöpa, æ. f. quæ & *Cupa*. *A hostess, a vintress*, Suet. *Neron.* 27. & Virg. in *Catalec.*

|| *Copher*. [*ex Heb. כפר quod propriè picem sign.*] *Campfire*, G. ex Plin.

Cöphinus, i. m. [*à κόφινος Gr. corbis*] *A twig basket, a pannier, a coffer, a coffin*, Coll. 11, 3. *Judæis cöphinus sœnũmque supellex*, Juu. 3, 13.

Cöpia, æ. f. [*à cops vel copis*, Varr. *sc. quasi copia, ex con & opes*] (1) *Plenty, abundance, store*. (2) *Riches, wealth*. (3) *Store, or number*. (4) *Power, ability, possibility*. (5) *Leave, liberty*. (6) *Aid, help, assistance*. (7) *Meton. An assistant, a supplier, a helper*. (8) *The goddess of plenty*. (9) *Copia & Copiæ, ñrum, f. pl. Provision of viſuals*. (10) *Forces of soldiers*. (1) = *Frugum ubertas, & copia*, Cic. post *Red.* in *Sen.* 8. *Librorum habeo festivam copiam*, Id. ad *Att.* 2, 6. = *Rerum abundantia & copia*, Id. de *Am.* 23. (2) & *Neque in summâ inopiâ levis esse senectus potest, ne sapienti quidem; nec insipienti etiam in sum-*

mâ copiâ non gravis, Id. de *Sen.* 4. (3) *Ex omni provinciarum copiâ Gallias elegit*, Suet. *Cæs.* 22. (4) *Facere certum est, pro copiâ, & sapientiâ*, Plaut. *Merc.* 3, 1, 8. *Quiescas sine malo, si copia 'st*, Id. *Rud.* 3, 5, 2. (5) *Data copia fandi*, Virg. *Æn.* 1, 524. (6) *Cui nullæ facultates, exiguæ amicorum copiæ sunt*, Cic. pro *Qu.* (7) *Tuam copiam, eccam! Chrysalum video*, Plaut. *Bacch.* 4, 3. in *fin.* (8) *Non Charinus hîc quidem est, sed Copia*, Plaut. *Pseud.* 2, 4, 46. (9) *Ille exercitum Cn. Domitii suis copiis & teſtis sustentavit*, Cic. pro *Deiot.* 5. (10) *Copiis pedestribus magis quam navibus valere*, Nep. *Alcib.* 8. & Leg. in hac notione & *copia*, ut, *Quæ fit me circum copia lustro*, Virg. *Æn.* 2, 564. *Brundisium ducerem hanc copiam, quam ego habeo meam*, Cic. *Fam.* 8, 17.

Cöpiolæ, ñrum. f. pl. dim. *Small force, or store; a little army, or company of men in arms*, Cic. *Fam.* 11, 3.

Cöpiösè, adv. ius, comp. *ſimè*, sup. (1) *Abundantly, plentifully*. (2) *At large, copiously*. (3) *With a great train, or attendance; plentifully*

provided. (1) = *Pastum animantibus copiosè & largè natura comparavit*, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 47. *Copiosissimè nascitur herba*, Plin. 19, 5. (2) = *Copiosè & abundanter loqui*, Cic. de *Orat.* 2, 35. *Copiosius dicere*, Id. (3) *Malleolus in provinciam sic copiosè profectus erat*, Id. in *Verr.* 1, 36.

Cöpiösus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *ſimus*, sup. (1) *Plenteous, abundant, copious*. (2) *Rich, wealthy*. (3) *Well provided, furnished, or stored*. (4) *Populous, much frequented*. (1) & *Tenuem victum antefert copioso*, Cic. de *Am.* (2) = *Copiosa planè & locuples mulier*, Id. in *Cæcil.* 17.

= & *Non modò copiosi ac divites, sed etiam inopes ac pauperes existimandi sunt*, Id. *Parad.* 6, 3. (3) *Magnificè ut erat in primis inter suos copiosus, convivium comparat*, Id. in *Verr.* 1, 26. (4) = *Urbs celebris & copiosa*, Id. pro *Arch. Poëtâ* 3.

* *Cöpis*, ñdis. f. [*à κόπρω ſeco*] *A kind of falchion, or scimitar; a banger*. *Copidas vocant gladios leviter curvatos*, Curt. 8, 14, 29.

† *Cöpis*, e. adj. [*qu. coopis, ex con & opis*] *Rich, plentiful*. Ut *amantem herilem copem facerem filium*, Plaut. *Bacch.* 2, 3, 17. † *Copiosus*.

Cöpo, ñis. m. ant. pro *caupo*. *A buckſter, or viſtular*. A. *Binnius copo*, Cic. pro *Cluent.* 59.

|| *Cöpona*, æ. f. ant. pro *caupona*. *A tavern, or viſtularing house, Feſt.*

* *Coprea*, æ. & *Coprias*, æ. m. [*à κόπρος, ſtercus*] *A jester, a buffoon*, Suet. *Tib.* 61. *Vid. ibi Torrent.* & *Casaub.* aliq. autem leg. *capreas*.

* *Copros*, i. m. [*ab eodem*] *Dung*. Non *Hercules potest, qui Augiæ agebat copron*, Varr.

* *Copta*, æ. f. [*à κόπρω ſeco*] *A kind of hard cake made of almonds, &c. or rather a hard biscuit that would break one's teeth*, Mart. 14, 68.

Cöpula, æ. f. *vinculum* [*copula ex compello, compuli, qu. compula*] (1) *Adog's collar*. (2) *A fetter, or ſhackle*. (3) *A couple, a band, or tie*. (4) || *A conjunction copulative*. (1) *Copula detrahitur canibus*, Ov. *Met.* 7, 769. (2) *Quæritant me, in manibus gestant copulas; subveni*, Plaut. *Epid.* 5, 1, 11. (3) *Felices quos irrupta tenet copula*, Hor. *Od.* 1, 13, 17. (4) *Ap. Gramm.*

|| *Cöpülätè*, adv. *Jointly together, in one word*, Gell. 10, 24. † *Conjunctè*.

Cöpülätio, ñis. f. verb. *A coupling, or joining*. = *Copulationes & adhaſiones atomorum inter ſe*, Cic. de *Fin.* 1, 6. *Met.* = *Congressus copulationesque consuetudinum*, Id. *ibid.* 1, 20.

|| *Cöpülätivus*, a, um. adj. *Copulative; that couples, or may couple, together*, Gram.

Cöpülätum, i. n. *The Copula*. *Vox dialectica*, Gell. 8, 18.

Cöpülätus, a, um. part. or, comp. *Coupled, joined, compounded*. = *Nihil est in animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex*, Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 29. *Nihil amabilius, nec copulatus quàm morum similitudo bonorum*, Id. *Offic.* 1, 17. & *Verba & ſimplicia & copulata*, Id. *Orat.* 32.

Cöpulo, ñre, act. *To couple, tie, or join, together*. *Meum caput & corpus copulas*, Plaut. *Pæn.* 1, 2, 130. *Met.* *Copulare voluntates*, Cic. *Fam.* 3, 4.

Cöpülör, ñri, ñtus. pass. (1) *To be coupled together*. (2) *To be together, to keep company*. (3) § *It. dep. To couple, or join*. (1) = *An hac inter ſe jungi copulatiſque poſſint?* Cic. de *Orat.* 1, 51. (2) *Cave ſiris cum filiâ meâ copulari hanc*, Plaut. *Epid.* 3, 3, 20. (3) *Copulantur dextras*, Id. *Aul.* 1, 2, 38.

Cöquendus, a, um. part. *To be ripened, or digested*, Cels. 5, 25. *Conf.* Plaut. *Merc.* 4, 4, 23.

Cöquina, æ. f. *A kitchen, or cook-room*, Pallad. 1, 37. & *Rarè occ.*

|| *Cöquinarä*, æ. f. *ſc. ars. The art of dressing, and cooking, meat; cookery*, Lex. ex Apul.

† *Cöquinaris*, e. adj. *Belonging to a cook*. *Cultro coquinari ſe trajecit*, Varr. ap. *Non.*

Cöquinaris, a, um. adj. *Of the kitchen*. || *Vafa coquinaria*, *Pots, ſpits, &c.* Plin. 33, 11.

Cöquinar, ñtus ſum. dep. *Unde in ſup coqui natum, To play the cook, to do the office of a cook, to dress viſuals*, Plaut. *Aul.* 3, 1, 3.

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dise, or burden, slow of sailing; a boy, Cic. ad Att. 16, 6. Obsecro operam celocem mihi, ne corbitam date, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 1, 40.

|| Corbîto, Ære. act. i. e. in corbitam immitto, *To load a ship, Metaph. To fill, or cram, the gut; to gobble. Corbitant, ubi comestis possunt, Plaut. Caf. 4, 1, extr. ex lect. vet. quam Mœursius tucur, Scal. l-g. corvitant, qu. à corvus al. corbitam c. bi comestis possunt, & sic perit hoc vocab.*

Corbûla, æ. f. dim. [à corbis] *A little pannier, basket, or maund. Cogit aliquot corbûlas uvarum, Varr. R. R. 1, 15. Corbûlae congestam humum humeris extulit, Suet. Ner. 19.*

* Corchôrus, i. m. [κόρχος Gr.] *The herb pimpinell, or chickweed, Plin. 25, 13. = Anagallis, Id.*

* Corcûlum, i. n. dim. [à cor] (1) *A little, or poor, heart; a word of endearment. (2) A sweet-heart, a minion. (3) A prudent wary person. (4) A surname of Scipio Nafica. (1) Corcûlum assiduit ex metu, Plaut. Caf. 2, 6, 9. (2) Meum corcûlum, melliculus caseus, &c. Id. Caf. 4, 4, 14. (3) Plin. 7, 31. (4) Cic. Tusc. 3, 9.*

* Corcûlus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] [Corculi apud Romanos cognominati, qui sapientiâ præstiterint] *A wise prudent man. Vid. Plin. 7, 31. & ibi Dalec.*

* Cordâtè, adv. *Wisely, discreetly. = Sapienter, doctè, catè, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 96.*

* Cordâtus, a, um. adj. || or, comp. *Wise, discreet, prudent, sage, judicious, considerate. = Egre-giè cordatus homo catus Ælius Sextus, Enn. ap. Cic. de Orat. 1, 45. Cordatior, Laet. Div. Ins. 3, 20, 2.*

* Cordax, Æcis. m. [κόδαξ Gr.] *A kind of dance, used in comedies. (2) Also the Trochæus, a foot fixed thereto. (1) Cordacem melius nemo ducit, In Petr. Fragm. Trag. p. 35. (2) Cic. in Orat. 57.*

* || Cordicitus, adv. *To the heart, Sid. 4, 6. † Ex corde, ex animo.*

† Cordolium, ii. n. [ex cor, & doleo] *Grief of heart. Tibi erit cordolium, si conspexeris, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 86. quem tamen nemo imitatus, extra-mum Apul. Met. 9.*

* Cordus, & Chordus, a, um. adj. [à χορδov, volva, V. Varr. R. R. 2, 1.] (1) *That comes, or springs, late in the year; lateward. (2) Late born. (3) The surname of several men from that reason. (1) Fœnum autumnale cordum, Col. 7, 3. & olus cordum, Id. 12, 13. (2) Agni cordi, Varr. 2, 3. (3) Quint. 1, 4. & Suet. Aug. ¶ Fœnum cordum, The latter mātē, or lateward hay, Cato c, 8. Agni cordi, Lambs yeaned after Lammæ, coffer-lambs, Plin. 8, 47.*

* Cordyla, æ. f. [κορδύλη Gr.] *fœtus thynni adhuc parvus, qui postea pelamis, & post annum thynnus, dic. Plin. 9, 15. & 33, ult. The fry of the tunny fish.*

Cörelliâna castanea, [à Corellio equite Romano] *A kind of chestnut so called, Plin. 15, 13. & al. lig. Corellina.*

* || Cöriaceus, a, um. adj. *Of leather, or a hide; leathern. † Ex corio.*

* || Cöriaginôsus, a, um. adj. *Sick of the disease arising from being hide-bound, Veg. 1, 38. † Qui coriagine laborat.*

* Cöriago, gñis. f. [ex corium & ago] *The sickness of cattle when hide-bound, Col. 6, 12.*

* Cöriandrum, i. n. [à κόριον Gr.] *The herb called coriander, Plin. 20, 20. & in plur. Famofa coriandra nascuntur, Col. 10, v. 240.*

* Cöriarius, ii. m. (1) *A tanner, or currier. (2) Also an herb and shrub, with the dry leaves of which they use to tan leather, called by another name, Rhus. (1) Coriariorum officinæ, Plin. 17, 9. (2) Id. 24, 11.*

Corias, æ. f. *A kind of fish, Plin. 24, 11.*

* Cörinthas, Ædis. f. [à Corinthus ubi copiosè inven.] *An herb which beateb the stinging of ser-pents, Plin. 24, 17.*

* || Cörinthiæcæ, uvæ. [sic dict. à Corinthus, ubi eorum nascebatur copia] *Corinths, Jun.*

* Cörinthiarius, i. m. *A great merchant, or lover of Corinthian vessels, Suet. Aug. 20. Vid.*

Propr. *A nickname given to Augustus himself upon that account.*

* Cöriolâna pyra, *Pears so called from one Cöriolârus, Plin. 15, 15.*

* Cöriion, i. n. [σylvestre coriandrum, à κόριον Gr.] *The herb Saint-John's-wort, Plin. 26, 8.*

* Cöris, is. f. [κόρις Gr.] *Saint-John's-wort, or ground-pine, Plin. 26, 8. It is also used for cimex, a gnat, or chinch, Id.*

|| Cörisus, i. m. *Non. ex Virg. & Cöritus, i. m. A bow-case, Serv. in Virg. Vid. Corytus, quæ verissima est lectio.*

* Cörium, ii. n. [à caro, quod caro eo tegatur, qu. carium, Isid.] (1) *The hide of a beast, leather. (2) The skin of a man. (3) The skin of a fish. (4) The husks of chestnuts, acorns, or such like things. (5) The coat of a floor. (1) Canis à corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 83. (2) Perist meum corium cum cistellâ, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 36. (3) Corium piscium, Plin. 16, 24. (4) Putamine clauduntur nuces, corio castaneæ, Id. 15, 28. (5) Coriis arenæ, & marmoris, Vitruv. 7, 3. ¶ De alieno corio ludere, To cut large thongs out of another man's hide, Prov. ex Apul.*

* † Cörius, ii. m. *A hide, a leather whip, or thong. Tres corios contrivisti bubulos, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 11.*

Corneolus, a, um. adj. dim. [à corneus] *Al-most as hard as a horn. = Duros & quasi corneolos auris habet introitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.*

Cornesco, Ære. n. *To grow hard as horn, Plin. 11, 49.*

Cornetum, i. n. *A grove of cornel trees, hence Corneta, a place in Rome, betwixt the sacred way and the shambles, so called from the cornel-trees, which once grew there, Varr.*

Corneus, a, um. adj. [à cornu] *Of, or like, horn; hard, or white, as horn; horny, made of horn. ¶ Avium cornea rostra, A bird's bill, Cic. N. D. 1, 36. Met. Cornea corpora, That endure all weathers, Plin. 31, 9. Met. Cornea fibra, A rigid disposition, insensibility, Pers. 1, 47.*

Corneus, a, um. adj. [à corno arbore] (1) *Of the cornel-tree. (2) Made of the wood. (1) Vir-gulta cornea, Virg. Æn. 3, 22. (2) Cornea pyxis, Plin. 21, 20.*

Cornicen, Ænis. c. g. [qui cornu canit] *He who winds, or blows, a horn, or cornet, Liv. 2, 64.*

* Cornicor, Ætus sum. dep. *To chatter, or cack-le, like a cough. Met. To prate. Cornicaris ineptè, Pers. 5, 12.*

* Cornicûla, æ. f. dim. [à cornix] *A cough, or little crow; a jack-daw, Hor. Epist. 1, 3, 19.*

Corniculârius, ii. m. [à corniculum, quod vid. n. 2.] (1) *A cornet of horse, a trooper in the wing of an army, a brigadier. (2) In later times an officer, or clerk, under the tribunes. (1) Vid. Suet. Dom. 17, atque ibid. Salm. (2) Vid. Cod. leg. 1. De apparit. præfect. Prætor.*

|| Corniculâtus, a, um. adj. *Horned, like the moon, Apul. p. 665.*

Cornicûlum, i. n. dim. (1) *A little horn, such as snails have. (2) Also a kind of ornament which was presented by the general to soldiers, for their good service, and worn in their helmets. (3) ¶ Me-reri corniculo, To be such a soldier. (1) Oculis carent cochleæ, itaque corniculis prætentant iter, Plin. 9, 32. (2) Liv. 10, 44. (3) In Macedo-niâ corniculo, mox equo meruit, Suet. de Clar. Gram. 9.*

¶ || Cornifer, a, um. adj. *That bears cornels, i. e. the fruit of the cornel-tree, Lex. ex Claud.*

¶ Corniger, a, um. adj. (1) *Horned; having, or wearing, horns. (2) Subst. A bull. (3) An epithet of Jupiter. (1) Taurus corniger, Cic. N. D. 2, 43. Cervi cornigeri, Ov. Met. 7, 701. (2) Petr. c. 133. (3) Claud. 4. Cons. Hon. 142.*

Cornipes, Ædis. adj. (1) *That which hath a hard, or horny, hoof. (2) Subst. A horse. (1) Fauni cornipedes, Ov. Fast. 2, 361. (2) Juga trahe-bant cornipedes, Sil. 7, 684.*

* Cornix, Æcis. [κόρυς Gr.] (1) *A crow, or*

rook. (2) || *The ring iron, or knocker, at a door. ¶ Augurium corvo, læva cornici omnia, Phædr. 3, 18, 12. ¶ Cornicum oculos configere, To de-tract from, or defraud, a better man than himself; or to speak against the ancients. Prov. ap. Cic. pro L. Murænâ 11. & L. Flacc. 20. Cornicibus su-perstes, Of a man long lived, Mart. 10, 67. (2) Litt. & alii lexicogr.*

CORNU, n. indecl. plur. cornua. [ex Hebr. קרן] (1) *A horn. (2) Met. A cornet; a horn, or trumpet, to blow withall. (3) A corner, or winding creek. (4) The wing of an army, a squa-dron in a fleet. (5) A horn of the moon. (6) A bow. (7) An elephant's tooth. (8) The extremity of any thing; the ends, or bosses, of the stick about which they rolled their books were called cornua li-bri. (9) A lantern. (10) Cornua, the pinch, or chief part, of an argument. (11) || A curl of hair. (12) Power, courage. (13) ¶ The bend-ings, or divided streams, of a river. (1) Ca-muris hirtæ sub cornibus aures, Virg. Geor. 3, 55. (2) ¶ Tuba directi æris, cornu flexi, Ov. Met. 1, 98. Streperunt cornua cantu, Virg. Æn. 8, 2. (3) Ab utroque portus cornu moles jacimus, Cic. ad Att. 9, 14. (4) Ipse à dextro cornu prælium commisit, Caf. B. G. 1, 52. Clas-sem in duo dividit cornua, Curt. 4, 3, 11. (5) Obscurum lunæ cornu, Virg. Geor. 1, 428. ¶ Coactum cornu Phœbes, The full moon, Luc. 1, 532. Reparabat cornua Phœbe, Ov. Met. 1, 11. (6) Torquere cornu spicula, Virg. Ecl. 10, 59. (7) Plin. 8, 3. (8) Liv. 25, 3. Mart. 11, 108. ¶ Cornua antennarum, The yard-arms in a ship, Virg. Æn. 3, 549. (9) Vulcanum in cornu con-clusum geris, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 135. (10) Cor-nua disputationis, Cic. de Div. 2, 10. (11) Serv. (12) Viresque & addis cornua pauperi, Hor. Carm. 3, 21, 17. (13) Virg. Geor. 4, 371. ¶ Be-nignum cornu, Fortune's horn, the horn of plenty, Hor. Carm. 1, 17, 16. Fœnum habet in cornu, A prov. denoting a mischievous person, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 34. for they used to tie hay at the end of their curst cows horns, lest they should gore any body. Cornu Ammonis, A jewel like a ram's horn, Plin. 31, 10.*

Cornucopia, æ. f. *Abundance of all things, god's plenty, the horn which Hercules broke off from Achelous, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 5. Vid. A-chelous.*

Cornum, i. n. *A cornel, the fruit of the cornel-tree. Lapidosa corna, Virg. Æn. 3, 650. rubi-cunda, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 9.*

Cornuo, Ære. n. *To bend like a horn, Fragm. Poët. To bend, or bow, till the horns meet, Scal. interpr. Umbra cornuata, Poëta ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 3.*

|| Cornüpeta, æ. f. [ex cornu & peto] *A beast that buteth with his horns, Onom. vet.*

Cornus, i, & Æs. [sic dict. ob corneam duri-tiem, Plin.] (1) *The cornel-tree of both sexes; the female called the dog-tree, or the wild cherry-tree. (2) Meton. A javelin, or lance, made of the wood of that tree. (1) Bona bello, cornus, Virg. Geor. 2, 448. Cornus sonans, Sil. 13, 235. (2) Volat Italia cornus Aëra per tenuem, Virg. Æn. 9, 698.*

Cornus, Æs. m. *pro cornu. (ut tonitrus pro to-nitru.) ¶ Cornus cervini cinis, Harts-horn, Plin. 28, 11, & 13.*

Cornûta, æ. f. *A sea-fish, called a gurnard, Plin. 9, 27.*

Cornûtus, a, um. adj. *Horned, having horns, Varr. R. R. 2, 7. ¶ || Cornutus syllogismus, A dilemma, Hier.*

Cörolla, æ. f. dim. [à corona] *A little crown, or garland; a chaplet, a coronet. Hos flores indistin-ctis plexis tulit ipse corollis, Catull. 58, 283. Co-rollæ daphiles, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 21.*

Cörollarium, ii. n. [à corollis, quod hæ, cum placuerunt actores in scenâ, dari solitæ, Varr.] (1) *A coronet, or reward, given to actors, champi-ons, or fencers, above their due. (2) The vantage, or overmeasure; the overplus. (3) Any little pre-sent. (4) || A corollary, or consecratory. (1) = Co-rollaria, & præmia alienis muneribus offerebat, Suet. Aug. 45. (2) Varr. L. L. 1. (3) Corol-larium*

larium numerorum addere, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 50. (4) Boëtius 10. prol. 3.

CORONA, æ. f. (1) *A crown, a diadem, a coronet.* (2) *A chaplet, a garland, of which there were various sorts.* ¶ *Corona triumphalis, A garland which was presented to the general after a victory, and made at first of laurel, but afterwards of gold, whence it was also called aurum coronarium, Cic. Obsidionalis, one given to him who had raised a siege. This was made of the grass of the place wherein they had been besieged, Plin.* 22, 4. *Civica, a garland made of oak leaves, and given to him who had rescued a citizen in fight, Cic. Muralis, a garland given to him who first scaled the walls of an enemy's garrison. This was made in form of the battlements of a wall, Liv.* 26, 48. *Vallis, one given to him who first entered the enemy's camp, and made in form of a trench, Liv.* ¶ *quæ & Castrensis, Fest. Navalis, a garland given to him who first boarded an enemy's ship, and made beaked, as ships are; these three last were of gold.* (3) *A circle, a compass, or company, of men standing round about one, or sitting round in a ring.* (4) *A circle about the sun, moon, or stars.* (5) *A constellation in the heavens.* (6) *Also any round thing in fashion of a coronet; the coping, or cornice, of a wall or pillar, to cast off the rain.* (1) *Duplex gemmis aurisque corona, Virg. Æn.* 1, 659. ¶ *Sub coronâ venire, To be sold for slaves, as prisoners of war were, with garlands on their heads, or rather because kept with a guard of soldiers round about them, Gell.* 7, 4. *Coronâ cingere, To besiege, Liv.* 4, 27. *To stand about, Luc.* 1, 321. (2) *Coronæ floreæ, Plaut. Aul.* 2, 8, 15. (3) *Vox in coronam turbamque effundatur, Cic. pro Flacc.* 28. ¶ *Coronâ adoriri urbem, i. e. non machinis, sed scalis per milites circumfusus oppugnare, Liv.* ¶ *Non coronâ, sed operibus oppugnare urbem est adortus, Id.* (4) *Vid. Dalecham. ad Plin.* p. 85. (5) *Virg. Geor.* 1, 222. (6) *Vitr.* 2, 8.

CORONAMENTUM, i. n. [*coronarum materia*] *Stuff wherewith to make garlands, as flowers, and such like, Plin.* 21, 3.

CORONANS, tis. part. *Crowning, putting a garland upon.* *Parvos coronans marino rore deos, Hor. Od.* 3, 23, 15.

CORONARIA, æ. f. *A woman who makes and sells garlands, Plin.* 21, 2. & 35, 11.

CORONARIUS, a, um. adj. *That belongeth to, or serveth to make, garlands, or crowns.* ¶ *Opus coronarium, Made round like a garland, Plin.* 15, 30. ¶ *Aurum coronarium, Of which crowns, or garlands, are made, Cic. Agrar.* 2, 22. *intesp. Gell. Coronarium æs, A kind of brass wrought into thin plates, of which the garlands of players on the stage were made, Plin.* 33, 9.

CORONARIUS, ii. m. *A maker, or seller of garlands, Plin.* ¶ *Also a coroner, a very ancient word in Britain, for an officer, who enquires how a person found dead came by his end, Vid. Thom. de S. Quercu Lex. Phil.*

¶ **CORONATIO**, ōnis. f. verb. *A coronation, or crowning.* *Quantum ego novi analogiâ solâ nititur.*

CORONATUS, a, um. part. *Crowned, wearing a garland; with a crown, or garland on his head.* *Coronatus nitentes capillos, Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 7. *frons, Ov. Fast.* 5, 341. *ignes, Stat. Theb.* 10, 598.

¶ **CORONATUS**, i. m. ¶ *Coronati nummi, A crown-piece, i. e. five shillings, Cæsar. Rhod.* 10, 2.

CORONELLA, æ. f. *A musk-rose, or rather a canker-rose, Plin.* 21, 4.

* **CORONIS**, ōdis. f. [*κορωνίς Gr.*] (1) *The top, or peak of a hill, or any building; the fane.* (2) *Hence the utmost part, or end, of a thing; the conclusion of a book.* (3) *A critical mark used by grammarians, being a straight line hooked at the tip.* (4) *The cornice, or top-ornament, of a pillar, or any structure.* (1) *Ex usu Græc.* (2) ¶ *Coronidem imponere, To finish, Mart.* 10, 1. (3) *De hujus variis usibus consule Hæphæst. Scholiast. Aristoph. ad Plut.* 2, 1. (4) *Vitr.* 3, 2. *ubi al. Coronix.*

CORONO, are. act. (1) *To crown, to set a gar-*

land upon one's head. (2) *To beset, surround, or encompass.* (1) *Victores oleâ coronant, Plin.* 15, 4. *Delubra coronare, Sil.* 12, 743. (2) *Adytum custode coronare, Virg. Æn.* 9, 381.

CORONOR, ari, âtus. pass. *To be crowned.* *Coronari ramis arborum in sacris certaminibus, Plin.* 21, 2.

* **CORONOPEDIUM**, ii. n. [*quod à κορώνη coronix, & πῦξ pes*] *An herb called crows-foot, plantain, dentdelion, Lex. ex Plin.* à

* **CORONOPUS**, ōdis. m. *The herb buck's horn, or dogs-tooth, swines cresses, Plin.* 21, 16.

* **COROPHIUM**, i. n. [*κορόφιον Gr.*] *A kind of crab fish, Plin.* 32, 11.

CORPORALIS, e. adj. *Corporal, bodily, that bath a body, belonging to the body.* *Voluptates corporales morbus inhibet, Sen. Ep.* 78. † **Corporeus**, Cic.

¶ **CORPORALITAS**, âtis. f. *Bodyliness, a bodily substance, Tertull.* † *Substantia corporea.*

¶ **CORPORALITER**, adv. *Corporally, bodily, Tert.* ¶ **Corporaliter jurare, To take his corporal oath, to swear by laying the hand on the book, Ulp. † *Conceptis verbis jurare.***

¶ **CORPORATIO**, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The size, plight, state, and fashion, of the body.* (2) *A corporation, or body, that bath the privileges of a city.* (1) *Ex Col.* 6, 2. *citat. Steph. & ex illo Litt.* *Sed meus liber magis appositè ad locum habet incorporatione.* † *Municipium, collegium.* (2) *Ap. JCC.*

CORPORATURA, æ. f. *Bulk of body.* *Modica corporatura pecudis operarii debet esse, Col.* 6, 2. *Conf. Vitr.* 6, 1.

CORPORATUS, a, um. part. (1) *Embodied, incorporated, having a body.* (2) ¶ *Incorporated, those who are of a corporation.* (1) *Mundus est undique corporatus, Cic. de Univ.* 2. (2) *Ap. JCC.*

CORPOREUS, a, um. adj. *Bodily, corporeal, that bath a body, or belongs to the body.* *Corporea substantia, Cic. N. D.* 2.

CORPORO, are. act. ¶ *To form into a body, to give it the shape of a body, Laet.* † *Also to kill, and as it were to leave the body without a soul, Enn. ap. Non.* ¶ *Hinc Angl. A corps.*

CORPOROR, ari, âtus. pass. *To be shaped, or fashioned, into a body.* *Tempore animatur corporaturque, Plin.* 7, 15.

¶ **CORPULENTÈ**, adj. *Grossly, corpulently, Litt. ex Plaut.*

CORPULENTIA, æ. f. *Grossness, fleshynefs, corpulency, bulkynefs.* *Somno concoquere, corpulentia quam firmitati, utilius, Plin.* 11, 53.

CORPULENTUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*à corpus*] *Corpulent, gross, fleshy, well fleshed, bulky.* *Corpulentum pecus, Col.* 6, 3. *Eugepæ! corpulentior videre atque habitior, Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 8.

CORPUS, ōris. n. [*ex caro, & ant. apo, i. e. ligo, necto, M. quia comprehendit carnem*] (1) *A body.* (2) *The flesh.* (3) *All manner of substance.* (4) *Synecd. The whole man.* (5) ¶ *A soul, a spirit, a shade.* (6) *A system, or volume.* (7) ¶ *A company, or corporation.* (8) *A whole nation.* (9) *A distinct part of the whole.* (10) *A temper, or constitution.* (1) ¶ *Senex corpore, nunquam animo, Cic. Cassum animâ corpus, Lucr.* 3, 561. *Corpus sine pectore, Hor. Ep.* 1, 4, 6. (2) *Offa subjecta corpori miserabiles commensuras habent, Cic. N. D.* 2, 134. ¶ *Rarè occ. in hac notione.* (3) ¶ *Aquæ corpus, Lucr.* 2, 232. *nervorum, Id. atomorum, Id. lapidum, Id. arboris, Plin.* (4) *Darius pro tribus corporibus 30000 Alexandro offert, Curt.* 4, 11.

¶ *Excepto Laurentis corpore Turni, pro Turno, Virg. Æn.* 7, 649. (5) ¶ *Deus fles, qui modò corpus eras, Ov. Ferrugineâ subvehat corpora cymbâ, Virg. Æn.* 6, 303. (6) *Urtros habueris libros (duo enim sunt corpora) nescio, Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 13. (7) *Ap. Recent.* (8) *Reipub. corpus totum curare præcipit Plauto, Cic. Off.* 1, 25. (9) *Genere par, & ejusdem corporis, Liv.* 4, 9. *Sui corporis regem volebant Sabini creari, Id.* 1, 17. ¶ *Genitalia corpora, The four elements, Lucr.* 1, 53. (10)

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Valetudo sustentatur notitiâ corporis sui, Cic. Off. 2, 24.

CORPUSCULUM, i. n. dim. (1) *A little, or small, body.* (2) *An atom.* (3) *A collection.* (1) *Mors sola fatetur quantula sunt hominum corpuscula, Juuv.* 10, 172. (2) *Corpuscula lævia pro atomis; Cic. N. D.* 1, 24. (3) *Florum corpusculum, Just.* in præf.

CORRADO, ère, si, sum. act. *To scrape, or rake, together.* *Minas decem corradet alicunde, Ter. Adalph.* 2, 2, 34. *Corradi omnia, Id. Heaut.* 1, 1, 89.

¶ **CORRASIIVUS**, a, um. adj. *Scraping, Dig.* † *Corradens.*

CORRECTIO, ōnis. f. verb. [*à corrigo*] (1) *A correction; an amendment.* (2) *A figure in rhetoric, when one unsays what he had said, to say something instead of it more fit, or emphatical.* (1) = *Correctio philosophiæ & emendatio, Cic. de Fin.* 4, 9. ¶ *Delicto dolere, correctione gaudere, Id. de Amic.* 24. (2) *Ad Herenn.* 4, 26.

CORRECTOR, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A corrector, or amender.* (2) ¶ *A governor, or ruler.* (1) = *Corrector & emendator civitatis, Cic. pro Balb.* 8. (2) *Ap. seq. script.*

CORRECTURUS, a, um. part. *About to correct.* *Rescripturus & correcturus, Suet. Jul. Cæs.* 56. *Veteris patris offensam novis meritis correcturi, Just.* 35, 2.

CORRECTUS, a, um. part. ¶ or, comp. *Corrected, amended, redressed.* = *Recentissima quæque sunt correctæ & emendata, Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 4. *Ut attentior fiat correctiorque, Gell.* 6, 14.

CORREPO, ère, psi, ptum. neut. *To creep, sneak, or slink, into a place.* *Occultè in aliquam oneratiâam corrependum, Cic. ad Attic.* 10, 12. *Intimurum correpimus, Varr. R. R.* 2. *proem.*

CORREPTÈ, adv. i. e. *correptâ syllabâ, ius, comp.* ¶ *producè, Charif. Quæ syllaba nunc correptiâ exit, Ov. ex Ponto* 4, 12, 13.

CORREPTIO, ōnis. f. verb. (1) ¶ *A correction in words; a checking, or rebuking; punishment.* (2) *A shortening.* (1) *Ulp.* (2) ¶ *Correptiones dierum aut crescentiæ, Vitr.* 9, 9. ¶ *Correptio syllabarum Gramm.*

CORREPTOR, ōris. m. verb. [*à corripio*] *A reprover, or rebuker.* *Pessimus quisque correptorem asperimè patitur, Sen. de Irâ* 3, 37.

CORREPTUS, a, um. part. (1) *Seized, or laid bold, on.* (2) *Reproved, chidden.* (3) ¶ *Made short.* (1) *Repentè vi correptus, Cic. anteq. ir. in exil.* 7. (2) *Correptus voce magistrî, Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 257. (3) *Correpti consules, Liv.* 2, 28. (3) *Syllaba correpta, Gramm. Vid. auctorit. in Correptè.*

CORRIDEO, ère, si, sum. neut. *To laugh, or smile; to look pleasantly.* *Omnia corrient conceptâ luce diei, Lucr.* 4, 81. ¶ *Rarè occ.*

CORRIGENDUS, a, um. part. *To correct, or be corrected.* *Mala corrigenda suscepit, Suet. Tib.* 33.

CORRIGENS, tis. part. *Correcting, blameing.* *Gestum histrionis quasi laudans, vel corrigens, Suet. Cal.* 54.

CORRIGIA, æ. f. [*à corrigendo, quod eâ corrigantur, i. e. constringantur soleæ*] (1) *The latchet of a shoe, a thong of leather.* (2) ¶ *Corrigia canina, A thong of dog's leather.* (1) *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40. (2) *Plin.* 30, 4.

¶ **CORRIGIARIUS**, i. m. *A point-maker, Litt. ex Suet.*

¶ **CORRIGIATUS**, a, um. *Tied with a thong, or point, Vall.*

¶ **CORRIGIBILIS**, e. adj. *Corrigible, that may be corrected, or amended, Litt. ex Plaut.* sed non inven.

¶ **CORRIGIO**, are. *To make points, Lucr. ap. Litt.* sed non inven.

CORRIGO, ère, exi, ectum. act. [*ex con & re-go*] (1) *To set to rights, to straighten, to make straight.* (2) *Met. To correct.* (3) *To make better, to reform.* (4) *To make amends for.* (1) *Corrigere pampinos, uti rectè spectent, Cato.* *Maum tenenti, nemo digitum corripbat, Plin.* 7, 20. (2) ¶ *Quæ corrigere vult, mihi quidem degravare videatur, Cic. de Fin.* 1, 6. (3) *Corrigere mihi natum porcè enitere, Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 17. (4) *Cura-*

(4) *Cursu corrigam tarditatem tum equis, tum velis*, Cic. ad Qu. fr. 2, 15.

Corrigor, i. pass. *To be corrected, or amended*, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 90. Quum priores decemviri appellatione collegæ corrigi reddita ab se jura tulissent, Liv. 3, 36.

Corrigus, al. *Corrivus*, & *Corrūgus*, leg. ap. Plin. 33, 4. *Vid.* *Corrivus*.

Corripiendus, a, um. part. *To seize, or be seized*. Ad corripiendos seditionis auctores, Just. 12, 11.

Corripiens, tis. part. *Rebukeing, reproveing*. *Corripiendis amicis*, Suet. Neron. 35.

Corripio, ēre, pui, eptum. aēt. (1) *To catch up hastily, or snatch*. (2) *To seize on, or lay hold of*. (3) *Met. To slip, or sink, away*. (4) *To shorten, or make short, a syllable*. (5) *To hasten*. (6) *To take up, rebuke, or chastise; to reprove, to snap, to check*. (7) *To diminish, to cut short*. (1)

Celeres sagittas corripuit, Virg. Æn. 1, 192. (2) *Hominem corripit, ac suspendi iussit*, Cic. Verr. 5, 23. (3) *Corripuit derepentē tacitus sese ad filiam*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 3. (4) *Syllabam corripere*, Gramm. (5) *Tarda necessitas Lethi corripuit gradum*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 32. (6) *Corripies, & castigabis acerbo clamore*, Juv. 14, 54. (7) *Ludorum ac munerum impensas corripuit*, Suet. Tib. 34.

Corripior, i, eptus. pass. *To be apprehended, to be seized on*. *Hominem corripit & suspendi iussit*, Cic. Verr. 5, 23. *Corripit morbis, To be taken with sickness*, Cels. 6, 18. *flammis, To be burnt*, Ov. Met. 2, 210.

Corrivāles, ium. pl. c. g. (1) *Those who drink of the same stream*. (2) *Those who love and court one and the same woman*. (1) Plin. ap. Litt. (2) *Paior corrivallium maledicta*, Quint. Declam. 14.

Corrivālitās, ātis. f. *Rivalship*, Plaut. ap. Litt. sed non reperi.

Corrivātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à corrivo*] *The running of water together in one stream*, Plin. 31, 3. & 36, 12.

Corrivātus, a, um. part. *Running together, or made up of several streams, or currents*. Per meatus corrivati septem amnes, Plin. 36, 15.

Corrivo, āre. [*i. e. rivum duco, ex con & rivus*] *To draw water out of many streams into one*, Dig.

Corrivor, āri, ātus. pass. *To run, or flow, together from several streams; as a river*, Plin. 31, 4.

Corrivus, i. m. [*à corrivatione*] *Elumen in jugis montium ductum ad lavandum aurum, corrivatione dict.* Plin. 33, 4. sed de lectione non constat.

Corrobōrātus, a, um. part. *Made strong, strengthened*. *Corroborata & confirmata ingenia*, Cic. de Am. 20.

Corrobōro, āre. aēt. [*ex con & roboro*] (1) *To make strong, to corroborate*. (2) *Met. To strengthen, to confirm*. (1) *Stomachum corroborat*, Plin. 20, 20. (2) *Conjuratorem non credendo corroboraverunt*, Cic. Catil. 1, 12.

Corrobōror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be strengthened*. *Malum corroboratur quotidie*, Cic. Fam. 12, 1.

Corrōdo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. [*ex con & rodo*] *To gnaw, corrode, or fret*. Si mures corroserint aliquid, Cic. de Div. 2, 27.

Corrōgātus, a, um. part. (1) *Invited, bidden*. (2) *Gathered, scraped up, got together*. (1) *Corrogati convenerunt*, Cic. Philipp. 3, 8. A corrogatis laudantur ea, quæ non placent, Quint. 10, 9. (2) *Corrogata ad necessarios usus pecunia*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 102.

Corrōgo, āre. aēt. (1) *To bring together by entreaty*. (2) *To seek up and down, to scrape up, or get together*. (1) *Ipsē suos necessarios corrogat, ut sibi adfint*, Cic. pro Quint. 6. (2) *Corrogare pecuniam ab hospitibus*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 102.

Corrōgor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be brought, or got, together*, Liv. 33.

Corrōlus, a, um. part. *Gnawn, wasted, and worn, round about; corroded*. Totum, corrosis ossibus, edit vixit turba, Juv. 15, 80.

Corrōtundo, āre. aēt. *To make round*, Sen. Ep. 113.

Corrōtundor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be made round*, Sen. N. Q. 4, 3.

Corrūda, æ. f. *An herb called wild sperage*, Cato 6. & Plin. 20, 13.

Corrūgatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wrinkling*. Inde *corrugatio pupillæ*, Stup. † *Erugatio*.

Corrūgātus, a, um. part. *Wrinkled, shriveled*. Ubi satis corrugata erant acina, Col. 12, 39.

Corrūgo, āre. aēt. [*à con & rugo*] *To wrinkle, to make in wrinkles*. *Corrugare frontem, To frown; to bend, or knit, the brows*, Plaut. nares, *To make one loath*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 23.

Corrumpendus, a, um. part. *To be corrupted, or spoiled*, Liv. 3, 17.

Corrumpens, tis. part. *Corrupting, or spoiling*. Non corrumpentia sensus dona valent, Claud. 3. Conf. Hon. 187.

Corrumpto, ēre, rūpi, ptum. aēt. [*ex con & rumpo*] (1) *To mar, or spoil*. (2) *To infect, destroy, or waste*. (3) *To lose*. (4) *To forge, or falsify*. (5) *To bribe, or suborn*. (6) *To putrify*. (7) *To deface*. (8) *To taint, poison, or infect*. (9) *To deflower*. (10) *To debauch*. (1) § *Oculos corrumpere*, Plaut. ungues dentibus, *Propert.* (2) *Baleares per idem tempus insulæ piraticâ rabiè corruperant maria*, Flor. 3, 8. *Res familiâres corruperant*, Sall. B. 7, 69. (3) *Dies prolatando magnas opportunitates corrumpere*, Id. B. C. 44. (4) *Tabulæ publicæ corruptæ aliquâ ratione sunt*, Cic. pro Rosc. 44. (5) *Pollicitis corrumpere*, Ov. A. Am. 1, 355. (6) *Conclusa aqua facillè corrumpitur*, Cic. N. D. 2, 7. (7) = *Corrumpere, & interlinere tabulas publicas*, Id. Verr. 2, 42. (8) *Corrupt lacus, &c.* Virg. Geor. 3, 481. (9) *Plurimas & illustres feminas corrumpit*, Suet. Cæs. 50. (10) *Servum hæreditarium corrumpere*, Ulp.

Corrumpor, i, uptus. pass. *To be spoiled, corrupted, putrified, &c.* Vicio corrumpi, Lucret. 6, 17. *Vid.* *Corrumpto*.

Corruo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To fall together*. (2) *To fall, or tumble, down*. (3) *Met. To fail, to miscarry, to come lamely off*. (4) *To be broken and spent*. (5) *To decay, or come to utter ruin*. (6) *|| Aēt. To overbrow, to throw down*. (7) *To heap up*. (1) *Duo Romani super alium alius expirantes corruerunt*, Liv. 1, 25. (2) *Ille penè timore, ego risu, corruui*, Cic. ad Qu. fr. 2, 10. (3) *In extremo actu corruere*, Id. de Sen. 18. (4) = *Contentiones sæpe franguntur, & corruunt*, Id. de Orat. 2. (5) *Lacedæmoniorum opes corruerunt*, Id. Offic. 1, 24. (6) *Catull. ap. Litt. Charite corruit corpus, & obnubilavit animum*, Apul. Met. 8. (7) *Ibi me corruere posse aiebas divitias*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 58.

Corruptè, adv. iūs, comp. || *Simè, sup. Depravèdly, improperly, corruptly*. = *Corruptè & depravèdè judicare*, Cic. de Fin. 1, 21. Minus facundè & corruptius, Sen. Contr. 9. *Corruptissimè judicare*, Aseon.

Corruptela, æ. f. (1) *A bane, or mischief*. (2) *A corruptor, or spoiler*. (3) *Met. A debauching*. (4) *A depraving, or falsifying*. (5) *Bribery*. (1) *Collapsus est hîc in corruptelam suam*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 3. (2) *Adest communis corruptela nostrum liberum, h. e. corruptor*, Ter. Adelph. 5, 3, 7. (3) = *Stupra dico & corruptelas, & adulteria*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35. (4) *Prævaricatio est accusatoris, corruptela ab eo*, Id. Or. Part. 36. (5) *Philippus largitionem corruptelam dixit esse*, Id. Offic. 2, 15.

Corruptibilis, e. adj. *Corruptible, subject to corruption*, Bibl. † *Corruptioni obnoxius*.

Corruptio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à corrumpo*] *Corruption, a spoiling*. Morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13.

Corruptor, ōris. m. verb. [*à corrumpo*] (1) *A corrupter, a ruiner, a misleader*. (2) *A debaucher*. (1) *Corruptor juventutis*, Cic. Catil. 2, 4. (2) *Nurus corruptor avaræ*, Juv. 1, 77.

Corruptrix, icis. f. *A corrupter, fem.* *Corruptrix provincia*, Cic. ad Qu. fr. 1, 1.

Corrupturus, a, um. part. *About to corrupt, or spoil*. Edicta corruptura duces, Claud. 1. in prim. Conf. Stil. 278.

Corruptus, a, um. part. & adj. ex part. or,

comp. || *Simus, sup. (1) Corrupted, spoiled, marred. (2) Mixed, or confounded, with. (3) Depraved, stark naught. (4) Bribe. (5) Infected. (6) Soft, delicate, wanton. (7) Deflowered, debauched. (1) Ceres corrupta undis*, Virg. Æn. 1, 81. (2) *Litera Græca corrupta sono Latino*, Ov. Fast. 5, 195. (3) = *Mores corrupti, depravati que*, Cic. Offic. 2, 20. *Fur corruptissimus*, Prud. Apoth. 408. *arvum*, Id. Ham. præf. 36. (4) *Largitionibus corruptus est populus Rom.* Sall. in Cic. 4. (5) *Corrupto cæli tractu*, Virg. Æn. 3, 138. (6) *Sardanapalus vir muliere corruptior*, Justin. 3, 3. (7) *Virgo corrupta*, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 30.

† *Corruspor*, ātus sum. dep. *To search narrowly*, Plaut. ap. Litt.

Cors, tis. f. ant. *cortes*. [cōtr. ex cohors] *A place to feed poultry, a coop, a court-yard before the house*, Mart. *reēt. srib. chors, quod vid.*

* *Corfa*, æ. f. [*κόρυς Gr.*] *The fore-part of the head*. *Met. The garnishing of porches, or doors*, Vitruv. 4, 6.

* *Corfoïdes*, is. m. [*κορφοειδής Gr.*] *A certain stone, in colour like hoary hair*, Plin. 37, 10.

† *Cortes*, ium. f. pl. sunt villarum intra macedriam spatia, Non. ex Varr.

* *Cortex*, icis. dub. gen. [*à corium & tego*, quod quasi corium lignum tegat, Isid.] *A rind, or bark; a shell, or peel*. *|| Nare sine cortice, To go on his own legs*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 120. *|| Cortex cavata, A mask*, Virg. Geor. 2, 387. *|| Hinc Angl. Cork.*

* *Corticātus*, a, um. part. *That hath a rind, or bark*, Col. 12, 23. *Pallad. 4, 1.*

* *Cortico*, āre. *To pull off the bark*, Col. in part. † *Decortico*.

* *Corticōsus*, a, um. adj. *Full of thick bark*. *Radice crassâ, & corticosâ*, Plin. 20, 19.

* *Corticûla*, æ. f. dim. [*à cortex*] *A thin rind, or little bark*, Col. 12, 47.

Cortina, æ. f. (1) *A cauldron, or kettle, in which wool was died; a dying vat*. (2) *|| Cortina plumbea, A vessel set under to receive oil, when the olives were pressed*. (3) *The table, or tripod, of Apollo, from whence oracles were given*. (4) *Met. The oracle itself*. (5) *A curtain, or hanging*. (1) Plin. 9, 38. (2) *Cato R. R. 66*. (3) *Mugire adytis cortina reclusis*, Virg. Æn. 3, 92. (4) *Neque te Phæbi cortina fessellit*, Id. Æn. 6, 347. (5) *Ap. post. script. || Cortina cæli, The hemisphere*, Enn. || *Cortina theatri, Serv. i. e. tholus, Scal. The round convex compass of it at the top*.

Cortināle, is. n. *A place where the kettles, or cauldrons, were set*, Col. 1, 6.

† *Cortūmio*, ōnis. f. *Augurale vocab. A beedy beholding, a wary sight, and consideration*, Varr.

|| Cortynia vestis, pro venatoria, Claud. fortè *Gortynia, i. e. Cretensis*.

* *|| Corvīnas*, a, um. adj. *Of a raven, or crow; also black as a raven, or like a crow*. *Corvina nigredo*, Apul. p. 45. ed. Delph.

* † *Corvito*, āre. *To devour, or gobble, like a crow*. *Corvitant, ubi comessè possunt*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1. ext. al. leg. *corbitant, al. corbitam cibi*.

Cōrus, i. m. ventus, Plin. qui caurus, Virg. Geor. 3, 356. [*ab Heb. קור kor, frigus*] *The north-west wind, put for the west wind by Auson. Mosel. 316. Vid. Caurus. Also a Hebrew measure of thirty bushels, as much as a camel can carry*.

|| Cōruscāmen, inis. n. *A flash, or lightning*, Apul. p. 669.

Cōruscans, tis. part. *Glistering, shineing*, Claud. 3. Conf. Honor. 29.

|| Cōruscātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A flashing, or glistering*, Ap. post. script.

Cōrusco, āre. neut. [*vel à splendore galeæ, quæ Gr. κόρυς dic. vel à ὄρος sol.*] (1) *To glisten, glitter, flash, shine, or lighten*. (2) *It. aēt. To brandish, or shake*. (3) *It. neut. eodem sensu, To be shaken, to wave to and fro*. (1) *Flamma inter nubes coruscat*, Cic. Orat. 3, 39. (2) *Strictum coruscat mucronem*, Virg. Æn. 10, 651. (3) *Lōnga coruscat Sarraco veniente abies*, Juv. 3, 254.

Cōruscus, a, um. adj. *Glistering, glittering, shineing bright, waving, moveing*. *Coruscum extulit enssem*, Virg. Æn. 2, 552. *fulgura*, Lucr. 5, 296. *tractus flammæ*, Luc. 2, 271.

* COR-

* **CORVUS**, i. m. [à Gr. κόραξ, quod à κορὸν niger, inserto Digammâ] (1) *A raven.* (2) *Also a fish called a cabot.* (3) *A term in architecture.* (4) *A kind of grapple, or iron hook, used in war.* (5) *A chirurgian's instrument.* (1) Nos pascēs in cruce corvos, *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 48.* ☞ **Cornix**, quod vid. (2) *Plin. 31, 11.* (3) *Vitr. 6, 2.* (4) *Corvi & ferreæ manus tormentis excussæ, Curt. 4, 2.* *Corvum demolitorem, quem nonnulli gruem appellant, Vitr. 10, 19.* (5) *Cels. 7, 19.*

* **Cōrybantes**, ium. m. pl. [à Κορύβας Gr.] *Priests of Cybele, Hor. Carm. 1, 16, 8.* ☞ *inven. & in sing. Corybas, Claud. de 4. Conf. Hon. 150.*

* **Cōrycæus**, i. m. *Cic. sed Græcis literis [κωρυκαῖος Gr. à Coryco, Pamphilæ monte] A spy, a scout, a tell-tale, an informer. Vid. Propr. Omnes corycæi videntur subauscultare quæ loquor, Cic. Att. 10, 18.*

* ☞ **Cōrydālus**, i. m. [à κόρυς galea] *A lark, Serv. † Galerita, alauda.*

* **Cōrylētum**, i. n. *A grove, or copse, of hazel trees. Inter coryleta latebat, Ov. Fast. 2, 587.*

* **Cōrylus**, i. f. [κόρυλος Gr.] *A hazel, or filbert, tree, Virg. Ecl. 1, 14.*

* **Cōrymbe**, es. f. *quæ & Cōramble [à κόρη, pupilla oculi, & ἀμύβλος, hebes; qui aciem oculorum hebetem reddit] An herb which dims the sight. Oculis inimica corambele, Col. 10, 170.*

* **Cōrymbia**, æ. f. *A decoction of the stalk of Giant-Fennel, seasoned with brine and honey, Plin.*

* ☞ **Cōrymbifer**, a, um. adj. [ex corymbus & fero] *Which beareth berries like ivy. An epithet of Bacchus in Ov. Fast. 1, 393.*

* **Cōrymbion**, vel **Cōrymbium**, i. n. [κόρυμβιον Gr.] *A peruke, or tower, worn by women; a tete. Corymbioque dominæ pueri adornat caput, Petron. 110. † Capillamentum.*

* **Cōrymbites**, æ. m. [κορυμβίτης Gr.] *A kind of spurge with broad leaves, Plin. 26, 8.*

* **Cōrymbus**, i. m. [à Gr. κόρυμβος] (1) *A bunch, or cluster, of ivy-berries.* (2) *Also the fruit, or flower, of the herb chrysocome.* (3) ☞ *A bush, or tress, of hair, rolled up in form of a bunch of ivy-berries.* (4) *The head of an artichoke, thistle, or the like.* (5) *Some take it for the beak of a ship.* (6) ☞ *Also a rose-bud.* (1) *Racemis in orbem circumactis qui vocantur corymbi, Plin. de hederâ, lib. 16, 34.* (2) *Id. 21, 8.* (3) *Litt. ex Virg. & Thucydidis Scholiast, interpret.* (4) *Col. 10, 24.* (5) *Auratis Argo reditura corymbis, Val. Arg. 1, 273.* (6) *Hieron. † Alabastrum.*

* **Cōryphæus**, i. m. [à κορυφή, vertex] *The chief, or principal; a ringleader, Cic. N. D. 1, 21.*

* **Cōrytos**, i. m. [χωρυτός Gr. qu. χωρυτός, παρὰ τὸ χωρεῖν τὰ ῥύτα, Etym. quod capit fusilia, i. e. missilia tela] *A bow-case, or quiver, Virg. Æn. 10, 169.*

* **Cōryza**, æ. f. [κόρυζα Gr.] *The distillation out of the head into the eyes, or nose; a rheum, or running, at the nose, Cels. 4, 2. Lat. Gravedo.*

* **Cos**, cōtis. f. [à cautes, pro quo cotes, Cic. quod è caute fiat] (1) *A whetstone, a bone.* (2) *A grindstone.* (3) *Met. An incentive.* (1) *Acacius cotem novaculâ discidit, Liv. 1, 26.* (2) *Italia aquarias cotes dedit, Plin. 18, 33.* (3) *Iracundiam cotem fortitudinis esse dicunt, Cic. Tuscul. 4, 19.*

* **Cosmēta**, æ. m. vel f. [à κοσμεῖν, orno] *A valet, or groom, of the chamber; a keeper of the wardrobe, Vet. Schol. sed al. volunt ornatrix intelligi. Ponunt cosmetæ tunicas, Juv. 6, 476. Lat. Ornator, vel ornatrix.*

* **Cosmiānum**, i. n. *sc. unguentum [ab eodem] Rich perfume of one Cosmus's preparing, Mart. 12, 55.*

* **Cosmiānus**, a, um. adj. ☞ *Cosmiana unguenta, Very sweet ointments, or perfumes, so called from one Cosmus a perfumer, Petron. in Fragm. Cosmi toto mergatur aheno, Juv. Sat. 8, 85. Vid. Vet. schol.*

* **Cosmīcus**, a, um. adj. *astron. [à κοσμητικός, i. e. mundanus] According to the course of the world, Mart. 7, 40.*

* ☞ **Cosmographia**, æ. f. [à κόσμος, mundus, & γράφω, scribo] *Cosmographia. † Descriptio orbis.*

* ☞ **Cosmographicus**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to cosmography, Art. Voc.*

* ☞ **Cosmographus**, i. m. *A cosmographer. † Orbis descriptor.*

† **Cosim**, adv. *qu. coxim, à coxa. On both the hips. Hoc sciunt omnes, quantum est qui cosim cacent, Non. ex Pompon.*

Cossis, is. m. *A worm bred in wood, Plin. 30, 13, &*

Cossus, i. m. *five teredo in ligno, tineæ in veste, eruca in olere, carmes in lardo, Ex Litt. Vid. Plin. 17, 24.*

Costa, æ. f. [forte à consto ob firmitatem, extrito n, inde Angl. fit coast.] (1) *A rib, a coast, as of mutton.* (2) *A side.* (1) *Tergora diripiunt costis, Virg. Æn. 1, 215.* (2) *Costæ ahenni, Id. 7, 463. navium, Plin. 13, 9.*

Costatus, a, um. *Ribed, having large ribs. Costatum pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5.*

* **Costus**, i. f. ☞ **costum**, i. n. [à Gr. κόστος] *A kind of shrub growing in Syria and Persia, and having a root of a most pleasant spicy smell. Vid. Plin. 12, 12. Achæmenium costum, Hor. Carm. 3, 1, 44. ☞ Also an herb vulgarly called herba Maria goes by this name, Litt. It is commonly translated zedoary.*

☞ **Cōtāria**, æ. f. *A quarry, or mine, out of which whetstones are dug, Alphen.*

* ☞ **Cōthon**, ōnis. m. [à Gr. κόθων, poculum sinuosæ cavitatis, ob similitudinem, Serv.] *A port, or haven, made by art; a quay, a wharf, or dock, Fest.*

* **Cōthurnatus**, a, um. adj. (1) *That wears buskins.* (2) *Meton. Writing in a high style, tragical.* (3) ☞ *Written in a lofty style.* (1) *Dea cothurnata, Ov. Fast. 5, 148.* (2) *Vates cothurnatus, Id. Am. 2, 18, 18.* (3) *Cothurnatus sermo, Macr. Sat. 7, 5.*

* **Cōthurnus**, i. m. [κόθουρος Gr.] (1) *A buskin, a shoe fit for either foot, and worn both by men, and (2) by women.* (3) *A sort of shoe coming over the calf of the leg, and worn by actors of tragedies, with a high heel to it, that they might seem the taller.* (4) *Also a choppen, or chippen; a high soled shoe, a pantofle.* (5) *Met. A lofty strain, or high style; a tragedy.* (1) *Herculis cothurnos infantibus aptare, Quint. 6, 1.* (2) *Stabis suras evincta cothurno, Virg. Ecl. 7, 33.* (3) *Vid. exemp. primum.* (4) *Brevior Virgine Pygmæâ nullis adjuncta cothurnis, Juv. 6, 505.* (5) *Sophocles tua carmina digna cothurno, Virg. Ecl. 8, 10.*

Cōtīcula, æ. f. [dim. à cos] (1) *A little whetstone, or grindstone.* (2) *A touchstone to try gold.* (3) *Also a small Vessel made thereof.* (1) *Plin. 36, 8.* (2) *Id. 33, 8.* (3) *Id. 1, 9.*

Cōtidie, adv. *Daily. Vid. Quotidie.*

* **Cōtīnus**, i. f. [κότινος Gr.] *A kind of wild olive, Plin. 16, 18.*

Cōtōnea, &. f. *herba odorata, capitula habens thymi, dulcis alioqui & sitim sedans, Plin. 26, 7. An herb so called by the Venetians, but by the Gauls named halum, Sipont.*

Cōtōneum, i. n. *A quince, Plin. 15, 11.*

Cōtōneus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a quince. ☞ Cotonea malus, A quince-tree. Mala, quæ vocamus cotonea, & Græci cydonia, Plin. 15, 11. ☞ scrib. etiam cytonia, Macrob.*

* **Cōtābus**, i. m. [à κότλας vel κόσσατος, Hesych. vel à κόσσατος Gr.] (1) ☞ *The noise made by dashing the drink left in the pot upon the floor, or pavement.* (2) *The sound which the lashing of a whip makes.* (1) *Alex. ab Alex.* (2) *Ne bubuli in te cottabi crebri crepent, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 4.*

Cōtāna, **Cōtōna**, vel **Cōttōna**, ōrum. pl. n. [ab Hebr. קטן parvus] *Plin. 13, 5. Parva cotāna, Mart. 13, 28. A kind of small Syrian fig. ☞ scrib. & Cōtāna. Quo pruna & cōtāna vento, Juv. 3, 83.*

* **Cōtūla**, æ. f. *Vid. Cotyla.*

Coturnix, ōis. f. [à sono vocis, Fest.] *A quail. Primam corripit, Juv. 12, 97, & Ov. Amor. 2, 6. producit autem Lucret. 4, 645.*

* **Cōtūla**, æ. f. [à κοτύλη Gr.] *A measure somewhat less than a pint, or a pound. A kind of dish, or like vessel, to drink in, Mart. 8, 71. Lat. hemina, acetabulum.*

* **Cōtūle**, es. f. [ab eodem] *The hollow of a bone into which the joint is set, as the hollow of the huckle bone. Vid. Cotyla.*

* **Cōtūlēdon**, ōnis. f. [ex eodem themate] (1) ☞ *The hollow of the huckle bone.* (2) *Also an herb called great pennywort, or wall pennywort.* (1) *Ap. Græcos.* (2) *Plin. 25, 13.*

* **Cōtūto**, ōis. f. [κόλυτω Gr.] *Dea-impudicitæ, Juv. 2, 92. cujus sacra nocturna, Cotytia. Vid. Propr.*

† **Cōvella**, Juno, i. e. *cœlestis, à covum quod antiq. cælum, Varr.*

Cōvinārius, i. m. *A charioteer, Tac. Agric. 35, 4. & 36, 4. à seq.*

Cōvīnus, i. m. [à covus, i. e. cavus, Varr.] *A kind of chariot armed with books, used in war by the Britains and Germans. Rector rostrati Belgæ covini, Luc. 1, 426.*

† **Cōvīnio**, is. *Tounite, Litt. ex Plaut. † Conjungo, copulo.*

* **Cōus**, a, um. adj. [ex insulâ Cō] *Couscil. jactus cōus, Lat. senio. The six point in the dice. Album coum, sc. vinum, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 29.*

☞ **Cōutērīnus**, i. m. *A brother by the mother's side, Aug. † Frater germanus.*

† **Cōvum**, i. n. *covum, vett. cælum vocabant, quia cavum, Heaven; also a hollow place about a plough, Varr.*

Coxa, æ. f. *costia antiq. unde coxsim. [à coasso five coaxo, qu. coassa, M.] The hip, or haunch; the bucklebone, the joint of the hip. Imaspinæ in coxarum ossæ definit, Cels. 8, 2.*

Coxendix, ōis. f. *The hip, or haunch; the bucklebone, the joint of the hip. Coxendix lura, Cato 160.*

C ante R.

* **Crābro**, ōnis. m. [à κέρας, cornu, qu. cerabro, quod cornua in capite gerit, uti & Angl. hornet ob id dic.] *A kind of great wasp, a hornet. ☞ Irritare crabrones, To meddle with wasps, or angry, people, Prov. ex Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 75.*

† **Crācentes**, ium. c. g. pl. part. *qu. à craceo, antiq. Growing slender. Succincti gladii mediâ regione cracentes, Enn. ap. Fest.*

* **Crambe**, es. f. *A kind of colewort, Plin. 20, 9. Occidit miseros crambe repetita magistros, Juv. 7, 155. ubi alludit ad Græcum proverbium, Δὲς κράμβην θάνατος.*

* ☞ **Crānium**, i. n. [à Gr. κράνιον, quod. Lat. calvaria dic.] *The bone of the head, the skull, or brain pan.*

* **Crāpūla**, æ. f. [à Gr. κραίμην] (1) *A surfeit by too much eating, or drinking; the headache, or dizziness; a surcharge of the stomach.* (2) *A kind of medicinal mixture of the dregs of rosin put into new wine.* (1) *Edormi crapulam & exhalâ, Cic. Phil. 2, 12.* (2) *Plin. 23, 1.*

* ☞ **Crāpūlōsus**, a, um. adj. *Over-eating, or over-drinking one's self, Firm. † Capula gravis.*

* **CRAS**, adv. i. e. *die proximè futuro, [à coram, i. e. ob cōpas, q. d. ante oculos, vel à κράσις, mistura, quod dies crastinus hodierno confinis] To-morrow, in time to come, Cras manē, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 120. Interdum est nomen. Dic mihi cras istud, Postume, quando venit? Mart. 5, 58. Jam cras hesternum consumpsimus, Pers. 5, 68.*

* ☞ **Crāsīs**, is. f. [à κράσις Gr.] (1) *A constitution, temperature, or mixture, of natural humours. Latine temperamentum.* (2) *A contraction of two syllables into one, Gramm.*

* **Crāsāmen**, ōnis. n. [à crassus] *A thick matter, as the dregs, grounds, or sediments, of any liquor. Crasamen in imo aquæ requietæ, Col. 12, 23.*

* **Crāsāmentum**, i. n. (1) ☞ *A thickness, or bigness.* (2) *The sediments, or lees, of wine.* (1) *Surculi duo pari crasamento, Gell. 17, 9.* (2)

(2) Aliquod crassamentum in imo simile feci reperitur, Col. 12, 12.

* Crassè, adv. ius, comp. (1) Thickly. (2) Met. Rudely, bunglingly. (1) Crassè picari, Col. (2) Crassè compositum illepidèque. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 76. Crassius nitent, Plin. 37, 7.

* Crassesco, ère. incept. i. e. crassus fio. (1) To thicken, or grow thick. (2) To grow fat. (1) Nec crassescat in nubes, Plin. 2, 44. (2) Aliis frumentis minùs crassescunt sc. turtures, Col. 8, 9.

* || Crassities, ei. f. Thickness, grossness, fatness. Apul. p. 200.

* Crassitudo, ònis. f. Thickness, bigness, grossness. Aëris crassitudo, Cic. de Div. 1, 42. pimentum, Cæs. B. C. 2, 8. Crassitudines, Vitruv. 3, 2. & 4, 4.

* Crassus, a, um. adj. or, comp. firmus, sup. [à κρᾶσ qu. crassus] (1) Gross, fat, fleshy. (2) Foggy. (3) Clotted. (4) Weighty, thick. (5) Also coarse, homely. (6) Dull, heavy. (7) Fat, fertile, fruitful. (1) Ter. Hec. 3, 4. (2) Crassus sub æthere nasci, Juv. 10, 50. (3) Crassus cruor, Virg. Æn. 6, 469. Sanguis crassus, Plin. 11, 38. (4) Scias cum gerere posse crassas compedes, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 80. § Arbores pedes duos crassæ, Cato. Crassissimus cortex, Plin. 16, 6. (5) Crassia toga, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 15. (6) Senes crassi, Varr. § Crassâ minervâ, Homespum, rudely, bluntly, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 3. Crassiore musâ, Quint. 1, 10. § Hinc Angl. Gross. (7) Ager crassus & lætus Cato, & Varr.

* || Crassindò, adv. sc. dic, To-morrow, Gell. 2, 29.

* Crassinus, a, um. adj. [à cras] Of to-morrow, or of the time to come. § In crassinum differre, sc. diem, To put off till to-morrow, Cic. de Orat. 2, 90.

* Crater, èris. m. unde in acc. sing. cratera, pl. crateras. [à κρατήρ Gr.] (1) A great cup, or bowl; a goblet. (2) The cistern, or trough, which receives the water that rises from the spring, or runs out of the cocks. (3) A platter for meat. (4) A hole, or vent, (as in mount Ætna) which belches out fire. (5) A constellation which rises about the twelfth of February. (1) Anchises magnum cratera coronâ induit, Virg. Æn. 3, 525. (2) In hoc fonte crater, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. (3) Terra rubens crater, porula fagus erant, Ov. Fast. 5, 522. (4) Crater Ætnæ patet ambitu stadiorum viginti, Plin. 3, 8. (5) Hic primus ortus crater ponit, Germ. Cæs. sic vertit Arat. v. 448.

* Cratæra, æ. f. [ex acc. Gr. κρατήρα, id. quod crater] (1) A cup, or goblet, to drink out of. (2) Also a constellation in heaven, the pitcher of Aquarius. (1) Veteri crateræ limus adhæsit, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 80. (2) Fulgens cratera relucet, Cic. in Arat. edit. Gronov.

* Cratērītes, æ. m. [ab eodem] A precious stone very hard, Plin. 37, 10.

† Craterra, æ. f. A bucket to take up water, Varr. † Situla.

CRATES, is. f. Liv. & || Crātis, is. Virg. (1) A bundle of rods wattled together. (2) Adrag, or harrow, to break clods. (3) A grate of brass, or wood. (4) An instrument to punish with death by torture. (1) Mediis ferè castris locus est conceptus cratibus, Liv. 10, 38. (2) Virg. Geor. 1, 95. (3) Æratæ crates, Stat. Theb. 4, 110. Terga suis rarâ pendentia crate, Juv. 11, 82. § Spinæ crates, The chine of the back, Ov. Met. 8, 806. (4) Vid. Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 65. & Liv. 4, 50.

* || Crâteuta, æ. f. [à κρατέω teneo] An andiron, or wrack, for the spit to turn on.

Craticula, æ. f. dim. A grid-iron, or roaster, Cato 13. Mart. 14, 221.

Cratio, ère. act. i. e. crate occo, To cover with burlles, or grates; to wattle, to harrow, or break clods, Plin. 18, 28.

Crator, iri. pass. To be harrowed, Plin. ibid.

Cratitius, a, um. adj. Wattled, and daubed, Cratitii parietes, Vitruv. 2, 8.

* || Creabilis, e. adj. That may be created, Lex. ex Apul.

* || Creagra, æ. f. [κρεάγρ Gr. ex κρέας caro,

& ἄγρᾱ captura] A flesh-hook, to take meat out of the pot, Mart. Cap.

* Creandus, a, um. part. To be begotten, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 44.

* Creatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) A creation, a creating, or making. (2) || A begetting; a procreation. (1) Creatio consulum, Cic. magistratum, Id. de Legg. 3, 3. (2) Creatio liberorum, Dig. 1, 7, 15.

* Creator, òris. m. verb. [à creor] (1) A maker, or creator. (2) φ A father. (3) A founder, or builder. (1) Nobis hæc portenta Deum dedit ipse creator, Cic. de Div. 2, 30. = Rerum creator & opifex, Luc. 10, 266. (2) φ Magni creator Achilles, Ov. Met. 8, 309. (3) Princeps ille creator hujus urbis Romulus, Cic. pro Balb. 13.

* Creatrix, icis. f. She who makes, or creates; a mother. Rerum natura creatrix, Lucr. 1, 662.

* || Creatura, æ. f. A creature, Eccl. tantum. † Res creata.

* Creaturus, a, um. part. About to create, Liv. 6, 41.

* Creatus, a, um. part. [à creor] Created, made, framed, formed, born, descended. Unicuique dedit vitium natura creato, Prop. 2, 23. Terrigenæ creati, Luc. 4, 552.

Creber, bra, um. adj. or, comp. errimus, sup. || Simus, Gell. 2, ult. (1) Thick, thick grown, close. (2) Frequent, often. (1) Salicis crebro oppletus locus, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 9. (2) Ictibus crebris juvenes fenestras quatunt, Hor. Od. 1, 25. Sermo creberrimus, Cic. Phil. 14, 5. Crebriores literæ, Id. Attic. 11, 10.

Crebrè, adv. Frequently, thick, here and there, Vitruv. 2, 9.

Crebrescens, tis. part. Growing thick, or increasing, Tac. H. 4, 12.

Crebresco, & Crebesco, ère. incept. [qu. à crebre, quod à creber] To grow, or come, thick; to wax common, to increase more and more. Crebescit sermo, Virg. En. 12, 222. fragor, Plin. Ep. 7, 27. jam auræ optatæ crebescunt, Virg. En. 5, 530.

Crebritas, atis. f. Thickness, closeness, frequency, Cic. Fam. 3, 1.

Crebriter, Frequently, closely, Vitruv. 8, 3, & 10, 19.

Crebrò, adv. ius, comp. errimè, sup. Often, frequently, pellently. § Crebrò insitens, interdum acquiescens, Cic. de Leg. 1, 5. Velim literas crebrius mittas, Id. Fam. 5, 6. fin. Creberrimè commemorantur à Stoicis, Id. de Div. 1, 27.

Crebro, are. To do a thing often, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 29.

Creendus, a, um. part. To be believed, or trusted, Cic. pro Cæl. 22.

Credeus, tis. part. Believing, trusting, Ov. Pont. 3, 6, 5. & Ep. 2, 63.

Creibilis, e. adj. Credible, that may be believed, likely enough. Non est creibilis tantus in illo furor, Cic. pro Marcell. 7. sermo, Ov. A. Am. 1, 467.

Crebilitèr, adv. Credibly, probably. Non modò non credibilitèr, sed ne suspiciòsè quidem, Cic. pro Dejot. 6.

Creditor, òris. m. verb. He that lends, or trusts; a creditor. Audisse arbitror sponsores & creditores convenire, Cic. Philipp. 6, 4.

|| Creditrix, icis. f. verb. She that lends, or to whom money is owing, Ap. JCC.

- Creditum, i. n. A debt, any thing committed to one's trust; credit, a trust; Quint. Aliter beneficium, aliter creditum solvitur, Sen. de Benef. 2, 34.

Cređitur, imperf. People believe, or think. § Non bene ripæ creditur, It is not good trusting to it, Virg. Ecl. 3, 95. Conf. Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 28. Bovem locutam, cui rei priore anno fides non fuerat, creditum, Liv. 3, 10.

Cređiturus, a, um. part. About to believe. Cùm speraret Cæsarem libentiùs crediturum suis promissis, Hirt. B. Al. 71. Ait, custodiàm corporis sui non Macedonibus tantum se, verum illis crediturum, Just. 12, 12.

Cređitus, a, um. part. (1) Trusted. (2) Believed. (3) Lent. (1) Navis, quæ tibi creditum Debes Virgilium, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 4. (2) Cuncta, ut mos, famæ in majus credita, Tac. Ann. 3, 44. (3) De pecuniis creditis jus dicendi, Cic.

Crêdo, ère, didi, ditum, act. [qu. cretum do, i. e. decretum certumque, Prisc.] (1) To think, suppose, or imagine. (2) To trust. (3) To credit, or believe. (4) To tell, discover, or disclose. (5) To put confidence in. (6) To lend. (7) To commit, to entrust. (8) To venture. (9) To put into one's hands. (10) Ironically, forsooth, I warrant ye. (1) Credo ego vos mirari quid sit, Cic. pro Rosc. (2) Utrumque vitium est, & omnibus credere, & nulli, Sen. Ep. 3. (3) Credis huic quod dicat? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 38. (4) Nec tibi ille est credere ausus, quæ est æquum patri, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 104. § Cui omnium rerum ipsius semper credit, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 53. Duarum rerum credere, Id. Truc. 2, 2, 52. i. e. quod attinet, Mira sanè loquendi formula, nisi sic locuti essent Terent. Cic. & alii. (5) Moribus & vitæ credit ille meæ, Ov. Ep. 17, 172. (6) Unde tibi solvat, quod ei per syngrapham credidisti, Cic. de Arusp. R. 2, 6, 2. (9) Quæ mihi omnem vitam credidit, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 38. (10) Fundis, credo, & hastis igne duratis repellentur, Curt. 2, 2, 16.

† Crêduam, as, at, pro † credam, as, at, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 40. & Bacch. 3, 3, 72.

Crêdulitas, atis. f. Credulity, lightness, or rashness, of belief. § Credulitas enim error est magis quam culpa, Cic. Fam. 10, 22. Stulta credulitas, Ov. Pont. 2, 4, 32.

Crêdulus, a, um. adj. Credulous, silly, simple, foolish, easy, light, or rash, of belief. = Improvidi & creduli senes, Cic. de Am. 26. § Inter se credula convivia habuerunt, Entertainments, which showed their confidence in each other, Just. 2, 10.

† Crêduis, [à credui] pro credas, quomodo duim pro dem, dic. Plaut. & Ter.

Crêmandus, a, um. part. To be burned, Ov. Ibis, 518.

Crêmans, tis. part. Burning. Cremantes corpus ignes, Luc. 8, 744.

* Crêmaster, èris. m. Col. sed Græcis literis [à κρεμάω, suspendo] Any hook, but especially the nerve, or sinew upon which the testicle hangs, Cels. 7, 18.

Crêmatio, ònis. f. verb. A burning, Plin. 23, 2.

Crêmatus, a, um. part. Burned. Cremato fortis ab Illo, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 53. Crematos excitare mortuos, Id. Epod. 18, 27.

* || Crembalum, i. n. [à κρεμᾶλον Gr.] A child's rattle, a castanet, or such like thing.

|| Crêmentum, i. n. Sipont. † Incrementum.

Crêminum, i. n. (1) A dry stick, or spray; a bavin, &c. (2) || Flesh fried in a pan. (1) Tenibus admodum lignis, quæ cremia rustici appellant, fornacem incendemus, Col. 12, 19. Vid. & Plin. 12, 19. (2) Cal. solus, ut videtur.

Crêmo, are. act. To burn, to set on fire, to bury in fire. § Cremare in cinerem, Plin. 20, 5. Cremare vicos, Curt. 4, 40. Nec numero nec honore cremant corpora, Virg. Æn. 11, 208. § Corpora condere, quàm cremare, malunt, Tac. H. 5, 5, 7.

Crêmor, ari, atus, pass. To be burned. Cremari igni, Cic. Phil. 14, 13, & Cæs. B. C. 1.

* Crêmor, òris. m. [à Gr. κρέμων, quod est à κρή, hordeum] (1) The thick juice of barley, panna water, gruel of frumenty. (2) || Cream. (1) Vel ptisanæ, vel alicæ, vel oryzae cremor dandus est, Cels. 3, 7. Cremore crasso jus collyricum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 15. Angl. Brewis, ut opinor. (2) Cremor lactis, Coop. sed non laudat auctorem.

|| Crêna, æ. f. The notch of an arrow, the slit, or nib of a pen, that has the cleft in it; also the notch in the horn, or end, of a bow; a dent, jag, or notch, in the side of a leaf; also a notch, or score, on a tally. Crênæ dicuntur etiam asperitates quædam æsophagi in rubi modum denticulatæ, Plin. 11, 37. Ubi MSS. habent renis aut venis, teste Harduino, nec alium temerè hujus vocab. auct. quàm vett. Gloss. crênæ γλυφίδες, invenias.

|| Crê-

|| Crēnātus, a, um. adj. *Notched, jagged*, as some leaves are, *Juv.*

* CREO, āre, act. [*forte à κρηω, misceo, unde κρημνός figulus*; quod ex elementari militione corpora composita sint] (1) *To create, to make, to frame, form, or fashion.* (2) *To beget.* (3) *To breed, or bring forth.* (4) Met. *To occasion, or cause.* (5) *To choose, to ordain, to establish.* (1) Omnium rerum, quas & creat natura, & tuetur, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 13. (2) Saturnus equo geminum Chirona creavit, *Ov. Met.* 6, 126. (3) Cisseis regina Parin creat, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 705. (4) Nonnunquam etiam errorem creat similitudo, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 26. (5) Duce[m] gendo bello creare, *Liv.* 1, 23. dictatorem, *Id.* magistratum, *Cæs.*

Creor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be created, begotten, born, &c.* Is consule[m] creatus est, *Patere.* 2, 4.

Crēpans, tis, part. *Makeing a noise, rustling, &c.* *Hor. Epod.* 16, 48.

Crēpax, ācis, adj. [*à crepo, ut edax ab edo*] *Makeing a noise, clacking.* *Mecænas ap Sen. Ep.* 114.

Crēperus, a, um, adj. *Doubtful, dark, uncertain.* Creperi certamine belli, *Lucr.* 5, 1295.

Crēpida, æ, f. [*à pedum crepitu cum incedimus, Isid.*] *A low shoe with a latchet, a slipper, a sandal, a pantofle, a shoe-maker's last.* Cum crepidis in capitolio statuam videtis, *Cic. pro Rab.* 10. Ne tutor ultra crepidam, *Prov. ap. Plin.* 35, 10. Sapiens crepidas sibi nunquam, Nec soleas facit, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 127.

|| Crēpidarius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to slippers, or pantofles.* || Crepidarius cultellus, *A shoe-maker's pareing-knife, Semp. Asell.*

|| Crēpidarius, i, m. *He that makes pantofles, or slippers, Gell.* 3, 20.

Crēpidātus. *Wearing such shoes, or slippers, Cic. in Pison.* 38.

Crēpido, dñis. [*quam aqua crepitans alluit*] (1) *A creek, shore, or bank, whereon the water beats.* (2) *The top, edge, or brow, of a steep rock.* (3) *A place, or hole, by the high-way, where beggars sit.* (4) *The border, mouth, brink, or brim, of any thing.* (5) *The foundation, or ground of a pillar.* (1) Maris atrocitas objectu crepidinis frangitur, *Col.* 8, 17. Stabat crepidine ripæ, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 492. (2) *Virg. Aen.* 10, 635. (3) Nulla crepido vacat, *Juv.* 5, 8. (4) *Col. R. R.* 3. (5) Omnia tanquam crepidine quâdam sustinentur, *Cic. Orat.* 67. Vid. & *Stat. Achill.* 1, 448. & *Silv.* 1, 1, 58.

Crēpidula, æ, f. dim. [*κρημνίδιον Gr.*] *A little pantofle.* Hospitum crepidula ut graphicè decet! *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 2, 3.

* Crēpis, idis, f. [*à Gr. κρημνός*] *A slipper, or pantofle; Gell.* 13, 20. Also a kind of herb, our lady's slipper. *V. Plin.* 31, 16.

|| Crēpitacillum, i, dim. [*à crepitaculum*] adfertur ex *Lucr.* 5, 230. sed opt. lib. hab. *crepitacula.*

Crēpitaculum, i, n. [*à crepitu*] *A child's rattle, a timbrel, or such like thing made of brass.* Crepitaculis æreis terrere apes, *Col.* 9, 12.

Crēpitans, tis, part. *Cackling, ringing, makeing a noise, rattling, chattering.* Crepitantia arma, *Ov. Met.* 1, 143.

Crēpito, āre, freq. [*à crepo*] (1) *To clatter, or make a noise.* (2) *To gnash.* (3) *To growl, or rumble.* (4) *To crackle.* (5) *To creak.* (6) *To chatter as a bird.* (1) Grandine nimbi culminibus crepitant, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 458. (2) Clare crepito dentibus, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 5. (3) Vacuus mihi venter crepitat, *Id. Amph.* 4, 2, 12. (4) Myrtata crepitant in igne, *Plin.* 12, 37. (5) Leni crepitabat bractea vento, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 209. (6) Salutato crepitat Concordia nido, *Juv.* 1, 116.

Crēpitus, ūs, m, verb. *A rustling noise, or cackling; a creaking, or ringing; a jingling, a flashing, or jerking; a clap.* || Crepitus dentium, *The chattering, or gnashing, of the teeth, Cic. Tuscul.* 4, 8, gladiatorum, *The clashing of swords, Hirt. B. H.* 31. armorum, *The rattling of armour, Plin.* 2, 57. cardinum, *The creaking of the door, Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 1. Stoici crepitus aiunt æquè liberos

ac ructus esse oportere, *Farts, Cic. Fam.* 9, 22, extr.

CRĒPO, āre, ui, itum, neut. [*à sono dict. Varr.*] (1) *To make a noise, or sound.* (2) *To creak as a door doth.* (3) *To crackle in the fire.* (4) *To jingle.* (5) *To crash as the teeth do.* (6) *To growl, or grumble, as the guts do.* (7) *To clatter, as armour.* (8) Meton. *To burst, or break.* (9) Met. *To chatter, or talk, of.* (10) *To brag, or boast, of.* (11) *To complain of.* (1) Crepuit fistrum, *Ov. Met.* 9, 783. || Lætum theatris Ter crepuit sonum, *Made three buffas, Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 26. (2) foris, *Ter. Adelp.* 2, 3, 11. (3) lauris adusta, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 742. (4) Quid crepuit quasi ferrum modò? *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 65. (5) Dentes crepuere resecti, *Perf.* 3, 101. (6) Intestina crepant, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 5, 22. (7) Arma civilis crepuere belli, *Sen. Thyest.* 562. (8) Remi obnixi crepuere, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 205. (9) Sulcos & vineta crepat mera, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 84. (10) Crepat antiquum genus, *Lucr.* 2, 1168. (11) Quis post vina gravem militiam, aut pauperiem crepat? *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 8, 5.

† Creppi, Luperci, *recl. leg. crepi.* [*à crepando*] *Fest.*

Crēpundia, ōrum, n. [*à crepando*] (1) *Childrens play-things, baubles, as bells, rattles, puppets.* (2) Also the first apparel of children, as swathbands and such like. (1) Vid. *crepundiorum catalogum ap. Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4. (2) Semestris locutus est Cræsi filius in crepundiis, *Plin.* 11, 51.

Crēpusci, ōrum, m. pl. *Children born about twilight, Varr. L. L.* 5, 2.

Crēpusculum, i, n. (*i. e.* crepera sive dubia lux) (1) *The twilight in the evening after sunset: (2) or in the morning before sun-rising.* (1) *Varr. L. L.* 5, 2. Traherent cum sera crepuscula noctem, *Ov. Met.* 1, 219. (2) Modò facta crepuscula terris Ultima pars noctis, primaque lucis erat, *Ov. Epist.* 14, 21.

Crescens, tis, part. *Increasing, growing, &c.* Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 17.

Cresco, ūre, crēvi, crētum, neut. [*à creo, i. e. produco, qu. creascō, cresco*] (1) *To grow, to increase, to wax bigger.* (2) *To be brought up.* (3) *To get an advantage by, to rejoice at.* (4) *To increase in honour, or riches; to be promoted, or advanced.* (1) || Oſtreis contingit, ut cum lunâ pariter crescant, pariterque decreſcant, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 14. Met. || Facilius crescit quàm inchoatur, dignitas, *Publ. Syr.* (2) Cujus domo creverat, *Suet. Oibo.* 1. (3) E nostro crescit mœrore Charaxus, *Ov. Epist.* 15, 117. (4) Accusarem alios potiùs, ex quibus possem crescere, *Cic. pro R. Amer.* 30. Ut ex invidiâ Senatoriâ posset crescere, *Id. pro Cluent.* 28.

Crēta, æ, f. (1) *Chalk, whether white, black, or green.* (2) *Fullers clay, lome.* (3) *Womens white paint.* (4) Meton. *The goal, or mark, at the end of a race.* (1) Vid. *Plin.* 35, 6. & *Vitruv.* 7, 7. (2) Crētâ solidanda tenaci area, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 179. Crēta cimolia, *Cels.* 2, 33. figuraris, *Id.* 5, 1. (3) Ap. *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 9, 6. occultare se crētâ dicuntur, qui rei non bonæ, bonam causam prætendunt. (4) Quam nunc in circo crētam vocamus, antiqui calcem dicebant, *Sen.* || Crēta fossitia, *Marl. Varr.* 1, 7. Crēta Asiatica, *The chalk wherewith they marked their slaves feet, or sealed letters, Cic. pro Flacc.* 16. Crētâ notare, pro approbare, *Perf.* 5, 107. || Carbone notare, *Id. ib.*

Crētæus, a, um, adj. *Of chalk, chalky, that grows in a chalky ground, Plin.* 18, 9.

|| Crētæfodina, æ, f. (*reclius divisè*) *A marl, or chalk, pit, Dig.*

|| Crētarium, i, n. *A chalk pit, Lex. ex Col.*

|| Crētarius, ii, m. *A chalker, or that works in chalk.—Lex. ex Col.*

Crētarius, a, um, adj. *Chalky, of chalk.* *Cretaria taberna, Varr. L. L.* 7, 30.

Crētatus, a, um, adj. *Chalked, whitened.* || Crētati pedes, *Feet marked with chalk, as those of slaves were, Plin.* 35, 17. Met. *Cretata ambitio, A stickling for offices, Perf.* 5, 177. sc. ad candidas vestes respiciens.

† Crētæus, a, um, adj. *Of chalk, or plaster.*

|| Crētea persona, *A mask of plaster of Paris, Lucr.* 4, 298.

* Crēticus, a, um, adj. *Creticus pes* ut Quid pētām præsidi aut exēquar? *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 47. || Cretica terra, *White marl.*

|| Crētifodina, æ, f. *id. quod crētæfodina, Dig.*

* || Crētio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à cerno*] *Cretio est certorum dierum spatium, quod datur instituto hæredi ad deliberandum, utrū expediat ei adire hæreditatem, necne, Ulp.*

Crētōsus, a, um, adj. *Chalky, full of chalk, Cato.* 8. Locus cretosus, *Plin.* 15, 18.

Crētūla, æ, f. dim. [*à creta*] (1) *Chalk, whicb they used in sealing letters.* (2) *A kind of colour.* (1) Cum epistola allata est, signum ille animadvertit in cretūlâ, *Cic. Verr.* 6, 26. (2) Ex omnibus coloribus cretulam amant, *Plin.* 35, 7. pr.

* Crētūra, æ, f. [*à cerno*] *The beltings, or fistingi, of meal; pollard, Pallad.* 1, 24.

Crētus, a, um, part. [*à cresco*] *Born, descended.* || Mortali corpore cretus, *Lucr.* 5, 6.

* Crētus, a, um, part. [*à cerno*] (1) *Severed, or parted, from, &c.* (2) *Resolved upon.* (1) Bene cretum cinerem dixit, *Pall.* 10, 22. (2) Satin' tibi isthuc in corde cretum est? *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 33. sed al. leg. certum est.

Crēvi, præter. [*à cresco*] (1) *I am grown up, or larger.* (2) *I have determined, or resolved.* (3) [*à cerno*] *I have entered upon an estate.* (1) Huius voluminis magnitudo crevit, *Ad Herenn.* 1. Crevit ex metu alieno, ut sit, audacia, *Liv.* 3, 26. (2) Quodcunque Senatui creverit, agunto, *Cic. de Leg.* 3, 3. Quia te antehac amavi, & mihi amicam esse crevi, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 1. interpr. Varrone *L. L.* 65. ubi & seq. notionem hinc profluxisse docet. (3) Ex testamento crevi hæreditatem, *Cic. Att.* 11, 2.

Crībēllātus, a, um, part. *Sifted, Pall.* 1, 41.

|| Crībello, āre. [*à cribrum, unde dim. cribellum*] *To sift, or sieve, Theod. Prisc.* † Crīb-ro, cerno.

Crībēllum, i, n. dim. *A little sieve, Pallad.* 3, 24. & 7, 11.

Crībrius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to a sieve, Cribraria farina, Plin.* 17, 11.

Crīb-ro, āre, act. *To sift, bolt, or range, flour, Plin.* 25, 5.

Crīb-ror, āri, ātus, pass. *To be sifted, or bolted, Col.* 12, 23.

Crīb-rum, i, n. [*ex Heb. כבירה idem, vel, qu. crebrum, i. e. crebris pertusum foraminibus ad frumenta purganda, vel à cerno, crevi, i. e. no-tione separandi, unde incerniculum dic.*] *A sieve, or sieve.* || Crīb-rum farinarium, *A bolting, or ranging, sieve, Plin.* 17, 11. Imbrem in cribrum gerere, *To lose his time and pains, Proverb. ex Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 100.

* Crīmen, īnis, n. [*à κριμα*] (1) *An impeachment, a charge, or indictment, true, or false.* (2) *A crime, a grievous fault.* (3) *A suspicion, a reproach, a scandal.* (4) *A fault, an error.* (5) Meton. *A villainous person.* (1) Sive ex crimine causa constet, ut facinoris; sive ex controversiâ, ut hæreditatis, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 24. Tria sunt, quæ obſtent S. Roscio, crimen adversariorum, & audacia, & potentia, *Id. pro Rosc.* (2) Id, quod mihi crimini dabatur, crimen non erat, *Id. pro Domo.* 35. Omni ex crimine lucrum quæſitum, *Juv.* 13, 24. (3) Hera in crimen veniet, *Ter. Hecyr.* 3, 1, 55. (4) Crimen professoris, non artis, *Cels.* 2, 6. (5) Crimine ab uno Disce omnes, *i. e. criminoso, Virg. Aen.* 2, 65.

* || Crīmīnālis, e, adj. *Criminal, obnoxious, Ap. JCC.*

* || Crīmīnālīter, adv. *Criminally, unlawfully, Ap. JCC.*

* Crīmīnans, tis, part. *Accuseing, or impeaching, Liv.* 2, 31. Neronem & Drusum senatus, Tiberio criminante, hostes iudicavit, *Suet. Cal.* 7.

* Crīmīnatio, ōnis, f. verb. *The objecting a crime, an impeaching.* Quæ valeant contra falsam criminationem, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 79. Allatas criminationes repellere, *Id. de Am.* 18.

* Crīmīnator, ōris, m. verb. *An accuser, an im-*

impeacher. Cūm illum resciscis criminatorem me-um, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 7, 28.

* || Crīmīnātōrius, a, um. adj. *Criminatory, accusatory, Plaut. ap. Litt. sed q.*

* Crīmīnātus, a, um. part. *Accusing, blaming.* Per aliquot dies patrum superbiam ad plebem criminatus, *Liv.* 3, 9.

* † Crīmīno, āre. *Enn. pro*

* Crīmīnor, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To accuse, to charge with a crime.* (2) *To blame, to find fault with.* (1) || Crīmīnari, crimenve dissolvere argumentando, *Cic. de Opt. Gen.* 6. (2) Tu me esse ingratum criminari, *Id. pro Planc.* 32.

* Crīmīnōsē, adv. ius. comp. *simē, sup. Criminally, slanderously, faultily.* Crīmīnōsē loquebatur de bello, *Sall. B. Jug.* 64. Qui crīmīnōsīus aut suspiciōsīus diceret, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 34. Crīmīnōsīssimē aliquem insectari, *Suet. Tib.* 53.

* Crīmīnōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Accusatory, scandalous, reproachfull.* (2) *Also criminal, worthy of blame.* (1) Officiōsam amicitiam nomine inquinās crīmīnōso, *Cic. pro Planc.* 19. Iambi crīmīnōsi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 16. Crīmīnōsior oratio, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 40. Crīmīnōsīssimus lib-r, *Suet. Cæs.* 75. (2) Quod si est crīmīnōsum, necessitatis crimen est, non voluntatis, *Cic. pro Ligar.* 2.

* Crīnāle, is. n. [à crinis] *A bodkin, or pin, to divide the hair.* Ornabat curvum crinale capillos, *Ov. Met.* 5, 53.

* Crīnālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to hair.* || Crīnalem capiti vittam detrahit. *Takes off her hair lace, Ov. Met.* 9, 770. || Acus crinalis, *A bodkin, Apul. p.* 244.

* Crīniger, a, um. adj. *Wearing much hair.* Crīnīgeros Bellis arcere Caycos. *Oppositi, Luc.* 1, 458.

* || Crīnīnus, a, um. adj. [ex νεῖον, liliūm] *Of, or belonging to, a lily.* || Crīnina unguenta, *Ointments made of lilies, Diosc.* 1, 53.

* Crīnīo, unde pass. crīnior, īri. *To be crested, or tufted.* Frondenti crīnītur cassis olivā, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 217. Crīnītur arbor, *Id. Syl.* 4, 5, 10.

* Crīnis, is. m. [à νῆιν, secerno, *Fest.*] (1) *The hair of the head.* (2) || *A tress, or lock, of hair.* (3) || *The leaves of trees.* (4) *The fin of a fish.* (5) *A band made of horses hair.* (1) Longo decentia crīne Tempora, *Ov. Met.* 1, 45. (2) Senis crīnibus nubentes ornantur, *Fest.* || Capere crīnes, *To become a wife, or matron, Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 69. *interpr. Lips.* (3) Foliorum crīne revulso, *Venant.* Sic coma passim ap. *Poët.* (4) *Plin.* 9, 30. *de polyo pīse.* (5) *Id.* 17, 21.

* Crīnītus, a, um. adj. *Hairy, full of hair, having much, or long hair.* Crīnītus vertex, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 129. Gorgonis os, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 56. *Apollo, Id.* 4, 28. *Iopas, Virg. Æn.* 1, 744. || Quas Græci κρινίτας, nostri crīnītas vocant, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 5. *Comets, blazing stars.* || ibi tamen mel. lib. hab. *ciucinnatas*; sed semel atque iterum à *Suet. stella crīnīta, dic. Vid. Ner.* 36. *Claud.* 46.

* Crīnōmēnon, i. n. [à κρινω judico] *The state of the case, or issue in law.* *Vid. Cic. Or.* 36. & *Top. c.* 29. *Lat. Quæstio, vertente Cicerone.*

* Crīnon, i. n. [à κρινω, Gr. idem] *A redish lily.* Rubens liliūm, quod Græci crīnon vocant, *Plin.* 21, 5.

* || Crīobōlium, i. n. [à κριος, aries, & βάλλω, dejicio] *A sacrifice of rams.* || TAUROBOLIUM SIVE CRIOBOLIUM FECIT, *Grut. Inscript. p.* 27. n. 3. & al. *ibid. n.* 4.

* Crīpa, æ. f. *A kind of syrup made with vine shoots.* Crīpa pampīnacea, *Col.* 12, 20.

* Crīsis, is. f. *Judgement; the decision of the contest between nature and the dissemper, ap. Med. interpr. Cels.* *Progn.* 1, 8.

* Crīspans, tis. part. (1) *Shakeing, brandishing.* (2) *Quivering, trembling.* (3) *Wreathed, wrinkled.* (1) Bina manu crīspans hastilia ferro, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 317. (2) Crepitus crīspans, *Plin.* 2, 82. *buxus, Id.* 16, 16. *pelagus, Vah. Flacc.* 1, 311. (3) Ingenūans tremulos naso crīspante eacinnos, *Pirsi.* 3, 87.

* Crīspātus, a, um. part. *Curled, or shaken with the wind.* Denso crīspata cacumine buxus, *Claud. de Rapt.* 2, 110.

* || Crīspicans, tis. part. *Waveing, curling,* *ap. Gell.* 18, 11.

* || Crīspīfulcans, tis. [ex crīpus & fulco] *Crīspīfulcans igneum fulmen, Cic. Topic.* 16.

* || Crīspītudo, dīnis. f. *Curledness, a wanton shakeing, Arnob.*

* Crīspo, āre. act. (1) *To curl, or wreath.* (2) *To shake, or brandish.* (3) *To cause to shine.* (1) Cīhere crīspare capillū cum oleo, *Plin.* 28, 8. (2) *Vid. Crīspans.* (3) Et mixtum cono crīspaverat aurum, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 569.

* Crīspor, āri. pass. *To be shaken, or brandished.* Ingesto crīspatur purpura vento, *Claud.* 4. *Conf. Hon.* 552. Nunc apio viridi crīspetur florida tellus, *Col.* 10, 167.

* Crīspūlus, a, um. adj. dim. à seq. *Having curled tresses, or locks.* || Ne quis, cui rectior est coma, crīspūlis mīscatur, *Sen. Ep.* 95.

* Crīspus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *simus, sup.* [cujus de etymo parum constat] (1) *Crīsped, curled, frizzled.* (2) *Veined, or grained, as stone, wood, &c.* (3) *Crumpled, jagged.* (1) Coma crīspa, *Sil.* 16, 120. Crīspiores jubæ leonum, *Plin.* 8, 16. (2) Crīspa abies, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 19. (3) Crīspīssimū foliū, *Col.* 11, 3.

* Crīso, āre. *To move wantonly, or obscenely.* De meretricibus dicitur, ut cecere de viris. *Lucil. ap. Non.* 1, 69. *Vid. & Juv.* 6, 321.

* Crīsta, æ. f. [à κραας, caput, q. κραάσα, unde crīsta Becm, vel à κέρας, cornu, quod in capitibus sit corniculum, qu. cerīsta, & contractius crīsta, M. quod ipse magis probo] (1) *A tuft, or plume, on the head of a bird, or fowl.* (2) à similit. *The crest, tuft, plume, or horses hair, on the cone of a helmet.* (3) *An herb so called from its likeness to a cock's comb.* (1) Upupa crīstā vīfenda plicatili, *Plin.* 10, 29. *Vid. & n.* 3. (2) Caput crīstæ, *Lucr.* 2, 632. Insurgens nītenti cono crīsta, *Sil.* 16, 557. Crīstā hirsutū equinā, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 869. || Tollere crīstas, *To grow proud, Juv.* 4, 69. (3) Alectorophos, quæ apud nos crīsta dicitur, folia habet similia gallinæ crīstæ, *Plin.* 27, 5.

* Crīstā, æ. f. dim. [à crīsta] *A little comb, plume, or crest.* Gallina bona sit rectis, rutilisque crīstulis, *Col.* 8, 2.

* Crīstātus, a, um. adj. (1) *Tufted, combed.* (2) *Crested, wearing a crest.* (1) Crīstātus insigniter pullus, *Suet. Tib.* 14. (2) Crīstata galea, *Liv.* 9, 40. Fulmine crīstatum galea jubat, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 223.

* Crīstūla, æ. f. dim. [à crīsta] *A little comb, plume, or crest.* Gallina bona sit rectis, rutilisque crīstulis, *Col.* 8, 2.

* Crīthe, es. f. [à κριθῆ, hordeum, cui similis est] *A scribe, or fly, on the eye, like a barley corn.* *Cels.* 7, 7. n. 2. ubi de curatione ejus.

* Crīticus, a, um. adj. *Critical.* || Crītici dies, *Days observed by physicians, in order to make a judgement of the patient's dissemper, which were the odd days, namely the 3d, 7th, 9th, &c.* *Vid. Cels.* 3, 4. *Lat. Judicarii.*

* Crīticus, i. m. [à κριτής judex] *sc. censor.* One who judged of the genuineness and goodness of other mens writings. *Vid. Quint.* 1, 4. & 10, 1. *Henr. Steph. libello singulari, & Senec. Ep.* 108. They seem to be ancient grammarians, such as Aristarchus, who rejected several of Homer's verses as spurious. Ego tanquam crīticus antiquus judicaturus sum, utrūm versiculi sunt τῷ ποιητῇ, an παρὰ βιβλίον, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 10.

* || Crobylus, i. m. [κρόβυλος Gr.] *A catul to wear on the head, a roll of hair plaited, Tertull.*

* || Crōcæctum, i. n. *A kind of herb of which poets made garlands, Litt. ex Plin.*

* || Crōcallis, is. f. *A precious stone like a cherry,* *Plin.* 37, 10.

* Crōcātus, a, um. adj. [à crocus] *Like saffron, tintured with, or coloured like, saffron.* Semen crocatum, *Plin.* 16, 34.

* Crōceus, a, um. adj. (1) *Like saffron.* (2) *Yellow.* (1) Croceos Timolus odores mittit, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 56. (2) Circumtextum crocō velamen acantho, *Id. Æn.* 1, 653.

* || Crōcias, æ. m. *A precious stone, of a saffron colour, Plin.* 37, 11. *abi al. crocia.*

* Crōcīnum, i. n. *sc. unguentum, An ointment of saffron.* Crocino nares myrrheus ungat onyx, *Prop.* 3, 10, 22.

* Crōcīnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, saffron; of the colour of saffron.* Semen crocinum, *Plin.* 21, 19. Tunica crocina, *Catull.* 66, 134.

* Crōcio, īre. neut. [verbum factitium, qu. à κρόγῃ, corvus] *To crow, or croak, like a raven.* Corvus voce crocibat suā, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 3, 2.

* Crōcis, īdis. f. [à croco, ut videtur] *An herb of the smell, or colour, of saffron, Plin.* 24, 17.

* || Crōcītatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The croaking of crows, or ravens, Fest.*

* Crōcīto, āre. freq. [à crocio] *To croak like a crow, Plaut. Aul.* 4, 3, 2.

* Crōcōdīlēa, æ. f. *The sweet excrement of the land crocodile; of which women made a cosmetick that took off morpheus, freckles, and the like, Plin.* 28, 8. Stercore fucatus crocodili, *Hor. Epod.* 12, 11.

* Crōcōdīlīnus, a, um. adj. *Like a crocodile.* *Met. Sophistical, ambiguous, Quint.* 1, 10.

* Crōcōdīlium, i. n. *An herb like the thistle, called chamæleon niger, Plin.* 27, 8.

* Crōcōdīlus, i. m. [à croceo colore] *A crocodile, a beast like a lizard, whereof there be two sorts, the one large, called also the alligator, the other much less, on the land, and feeding only upon sweet flowers, Plin.* 28, 8. & 7, 25, *Juv.* 15, 2.

* Crōcōmagma, ātis. n. [κροκόμαγμα Gr.] *Dregs of the oil of saffron and other spices, which they made into balls and so kept, Plin.* 21, 20. & *Cels.* 5, 18. = Unguentum crocomion, *Id. ib.* & *Pallad.* 11, 14.

* Crōcōta, æ. f. *sc. vestis. A woman's garment of a saffron colour; a yellow coat, or gown, Cic. de Arusp. Resp.* 21.

* Crōcōtārius, a, um. adj. || Infectores crocotarii, *Diers, or makers, of saffron colour garments, Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 47.

* || Crōcōtūnum, i. n. || Crōcōtītium, G. [forte à colore croci] *A cake coloured with saffron, a simnel, Fest.*

* Crōcōtta, æ. f. *leg. & Crōcōta [à croci colore] A kind of mongrel beast in Ethiopia, Plin.* 8, 30.

* Crōcōtūla, f. æ. dim. [à crocota] *A little saffron coloured, or yellow, garment, Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 47.

* Crōcōtūlārius, i. m. *A dier, or maker, of saffron coloured garments, Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 47.

* Crōcum, i. n. *id. quod crocia, ut Gr. κρόκος & κρόκον dic, Saffron, Prop.* 4, 1, 16.

* Crōcus, i. m. [à κρόκος Gr.] *Saffron; also the yellow chives in the midst of flowers, Plin.* 21, 5.

* Crōcūta, æ. f. *Vid. Crocotta.*

* || Crōnea, ārum. pl. [à κρόνος Saturnus] *The feast of Saturn, the Saturnalia, Macrobi.* 1, 7.

* || Crōnicæ, ārum. f. pl. *Certain statues made in honour of them that were thrice victors in the olympick games, R. ex Plin. sed q.*

* Crōtālīa, ōrum. pl. n. [à κρόταλον, crepitaculum] *Yewels so worn, that they jingle as they strike against one another, Plin.* 9, 35.

* Crōtālīstria, æ. f. [ab eodem] *A woman playing upon the instrument called crotalon which was like the cymbal; a minstrel, Petron.* c. 55.

* Crōtālūm, i. n. [à præced.] *An instrument of musick made of two brass plates, or bones, which being struck together make a kind of musick; a casset, Cic. in Pison.* 9.

* || Crōtāphitæ, ārum. m. pl. [κροταφίται, Gr.] *The two muscles in the temples, Vesling.*

* Crōtūlus, a, um. adj. *Slender, Varr.*

* Crōton, ōnis. f. *An Egyptian herb, called palma Christi, Plin.* 16, 33.

* || Crūciābilis, e. adj. *Painfull, that puteth to torment and pain, vexatious, Gell.* 3, 9.

* || Crūciābilitas, ātis. f. *Painfulness, anguish, Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 3.

* Crūciābilitē, adv. *Painfully, cruelly, with great torture and pain, Hirt. Bell. Afr.* 46. & *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 1, 40.

* || Crū-

|| Cruciāmen, īnis. n. *A torment, Prud. Cath.* 10, 90. id. quod.

Cruciāmentum, i. n. (1) *Torture, pain.* (2) || *Trouble, anguish.* (1) || Tormenta carnificum, cruciamenta morborum, Cic. Phil. 11, 4. Vid. & Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 51. Capt. 5, 4, 2. (2) Cruciamenta orbitatis, Arnob. 7. p. 248.

Cruciandus, a, um. part. *To be tormented, or tortured.* Crucianda relinquor, Ov. Ep. 14, 119.

Crucians, tis. part. *Tormenting, torturing, vexing.* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 34.

Cruciārius, a, um. adj. *Worthy to be hanged, or tormented.* Petron. c. 112.

Cruciārius, i. m. (1) || *A tormenter.* (2) *Also one hanged.* (1) Apul. p. 323. (2) Petron. 112.

|| Cruciātor, ōris. m. verb. *A tormenter, or torturer.* Firm. 4. Carnifex.

Cruciātus, ūs. m. verb. [*à crucio*] (1) *Torment, torture, pain.* (2) Met. *Affliction, grief, anguish.* (1) = Summo cruciatu, supplicioque perire, Cic. N. D. 3, 33. Lateris cruciatibus uror, Ov. Trist. 5, 13, 5. (2) Magno animi cruciatu vitam agere, Cic. de Div. 2, 9.

Cruciātus, a, um. part. *Tormented, tortured.* Cruciata diris corpora tormentis, Ov. Met. 3, 694.

|| Crucifer, a, um. adj. *A cross-bearer, an epithet of our Saviour.* Prud. Cath. 3, 1.

Crucifigo, ēre, xi, xum. aēt. *To crucify, to nail to the cross, to hang.* Suet. Dom. 11.

Crucifixus, a, um. part. *Crucified, nailed to the cross.* Suet. Dom. 10. Plin. 8, 16.

|| Crucifragium, i. n. *A breaking on a cross.* Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.

|| Cruciger, a, um. adj. *Bearing the cross.* || Cruciger nummus, qui & cruciatus, *A cross penny.* Jun.

Crucio, āre. aēt. [*à cruce*] (1) *To put in pain.* (2) Met. *To torment, to afflict, to vex, to grieve.* (1) Sanguine serpentis cruciari, Ov. Met. 2, 651. (2) Ne crucia te, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 15.

Crucior, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be tormented, or troubled.* (2) *To be vexed, or fretted.* (1) || Quorum alter lætitiā gestiat, alter dolore crucietur, Cic. de Fin. 2, 4. (2) Crucior lapidē non habere me, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 69.

† Crucisālus, i. m. [*ex crux & salio*] *A hangman, or galloos-climber; a wag-balter.* Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 128.

* Crūdāria, æ. f. [*ab adj. crudus*] *A vein of silver at the top of a mine.* Plin. 33, 6.

* Crūdēlis, e. adj. or, comp. *Simus, sup.* [*à crudus*] (1) *Cruel, fierce.* (2) *Ill-natured, inexorable, hard-hearted.* (1) = Bellum crudele & exitiosum, Cic. Att. 9, 5. Parricidæ crudelissimi, Sall. B. C. 52. = Animus ferus, crudelis, & inhumanus, Ad. Herenn. 2, 19. (2) Crudelis Alexi! Virg. Ecl. 2, 6. Crudelior janua, Prop. 1, 16.

* Crūdēlitas, ātis. f. *Cruelty, inhumanity, barbarity.* Cic. pro Sext. 65. = Carnificina, Id. || Plus clementiæ quā crudelitatis, Nep. Timol. 2. || misericordia, Cels.

* Crūdēlīter, adv. ūs, comp. *Simē, sup.* *Cruelly.* Cic. Off. 1, 24. = Tam acerbē, tamque crudeliter, cogitavit, Id. Cat. 4, 5. Crudeliū extingui, Curt. 10, 5. Perire crudelissimē, Cic. pro Syllā 27. = Acerbē, Id.

* Crūdescens, tis. part. *Growing fierce, increasing.* Crudescēte irā, Just. 8, 4.

* Crūdesco, ēre. [*i. e. crudus fio*] (1) *To wax raw, green, or fresh.* (2) *To increase more and more, to grow more fierce and cruel.* (1) Cœpit crudescere morbus, Virg. Geor. 3, 504. (2) Dejectā crudescit pugna Camillā, Id. Æn. 11, 833.

* Crūdītas, ātis. f. (1) *Crudity, ill digestion.* (2) *A crude humour.* (3) || *Also cruelty.* (1) Cruditas causa est morbi, Cic. de Fato. 15. (2) Lumbrici ferē nascuntur cruditatibus, Col. 6, 25: (3) Amm.

* Crūdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Simus, sup.* [*à κρυδός, crudus, quod à κρύος, frigus*] (1) *Raw, fresh, green, new made.* (2) *Unripe, crude, sour,*

unpleasant. (3) *Undigested.* (4) *Raw, not boiled, or roasted.* (5) *Also that hath a raw stomach, queasy.* (6) *Also fierce, cruel, bloody.* (7) *Too young.* (1) Crudum adhuc vulnus medentium manus reformidat, Plin. Ep. 5, 21. Met. Crudum servitium, Tac. 1, 8, 7. (2) Poma cruda, Cic. de Senect. 19. (3) Crudum pavonem in balnea portas, Juv. 1, 143. (4) || Quid tu curas, utrū crudum, an coctum, edim? Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 16. (5) Crudi postidie se rursus ingurgitant, Cic. de Fin. 2, 8. (6) Crudus & lethi artifex, Sen. Hip. 1220. (7) Cruda puella viro, Mart. 8, 64. || Cruda Senectus, Strong and lusty, Virg. Æn. 6, 304. Solum crudum, A balk of land, which lies unploughed, Col. 2, 2.

Cruentatus, a, um. part. (1) *Made bloody, died with blood.* (2) *Blood-shot.* (1) Gladium cruentatum in vaginam recondidit, Cic. de Inv. 2, 4. (2) Oculi cruentati, Plin. 28, 7.

Cruentē, adv. iūs, comp. *Bloodyly, with effusion of blood, cruelly.* Soror, quæ tam cruentē sæviat, Just. 39, 3. Cæteri arma cruentius exercebant, Sen. de Ben. 5, 16.

Cruento, āre. aēt. *To fetch blood of one, to make bloody; to imbrue, or sprinkle with blood.* Tribunus plebis templum cruentavit, Cic. pro Sext. 38. Manus civium sanguine cruentare, Nep. Epam. ult. arva, Sen. Hippol. 1093.

Cruentor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be died, or imbrued with blood.* Cic. post Redit. 3. Cels. 5, 28.

Cruentus, a, um. adj. or, comp. || *Simus, sup.* [*à cruor, qu. cruore tinctus*] (1) *Of blood, as red as blood.* (2) *Bloody, cruel.* (1) Cruentæ guttæ, Cic. N. D. 2, 5. Cruentum cadaver, Id. pro Mil. 13. (2) Cruentum vultus in hostem, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 40. = Ipse ferox bellōque cruentior ipso, Ov. Met. 12, 592. Cruentissimus fiscus, Lac. M. Perf. 8.

* Crūma, ātis. n. [*à κρῆμα pulso*] *A timbrel, &c.* Vid. Crūsma.

* Crūmēna, æ. f. [*fortē à κρεμῶν, pendeo*] *A purse, a bag of leather worn about the neck.* || Sorib. & crumina. Hic istam colloca crumenam in collo planē, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 67. Non deficiente crumenā, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 11.

|| Crūmēnīscā, æ. c. [*à crumena & seco*] *A cut-purse.* Jun. 4. Qui crumenam pertundit.

* Crūmīna, æ. f. id. quod crumena. *A purse, a pouch, a budget.* Plaut. Vid. Crumena. Crumīnam sibi de collo detrahit, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 7.

* Crūvor, ōris. m. [*κρύος, frigus*] *Blood from a wound, gore.* Nec quæ viperio tela crurore mudent, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 36. Leg. & plur. Atros siccabat veste cruores, Virg. Æn. 4, 687. Arma Nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 4.

* Crūpellārii, ōrum. m. pl. [*fortē ex κρύπτω, occulto, quippe quibus esset continuum ferri tegimen*] *Soldiers armed cap-a-pie.* Tac. 3, 43, 4. ubi Lips. clibarius.

|| Crūrālis, e. adj. *Belonging to the leg, or knee.* Vid. Crurulis.

† Crūricēpidæ; *Slaves in iron, whose legs rattle with chains.* Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 14.

† Crūrifragium, i. n. *A breaking of the legs.* Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 64. ut &

† Crūrifragus, a, um. adj. *Whose legs are broken.* Plaut. Pæn. 4, 64. Ubi al. leg. *crurifragium*, al. verō *crurifragum*.

|| Crūrūlis, e. adj. *Belonging to the leg.* Crurules fasciæ, Garters, Fragm. Petron. Tragar. & Ulp. al. leg. Crurales.

CRUS, crūis. n. (1) *The shank, or leg from the knee to the ankle, consisting of shin and calf.* (2) *The hinder leg of a quadruped.* (1) Crus ex duobus ossibus constat, ex tibiā, & furā, Cels. 8, 1. Crurum gracilitas, Suet. Calig. 3. (2) O crus! o brachia! Hor. Sat. 2, 92. de equo. || Crus arboris, *The stock, or body, of a tree beneath the boughs.* Col. 5, 11.

Cruscūlum, i. n. dim. *A little leg, or shank.* Cruscūlum formicæ, Mart. 3, 93, 3.

* Crūsma, ātis. n. [*κρῆσμα, sonus*] *A timbrel; or tabour; the sound of the organs, or cymbals.* Mart. 6, 71.

* Crusta, æ. f. [*à κρύος, frigus, unde & κρύ-*

καλλος, ut sit propr. crusta & gelu in glacie] (1) *A crust, or piece, of ice frozen.* (2) *Also a piece of wood, or stone, &c. engraven, and finely inlaid into vessels.* (3) *An inlaid square piece of coloured marble in floors, or walls, such as were lately discovered at Blenheim house.* (4) *The shell of lobsters, crabs fish, &c.* (5) || *Also an escar, or ulcer, after the cautery is taken off.* (6) *The scurf and scab of a sore.* (7) *The shell, peel, or skin, wherewith any thing is covered.* (8) *A shard of marble.* (1) Concresecunt currenti flumine crustæ, Virg. Geor. 3, 360. (2) Vasis crustæ aut emblemata detrahebantur, Cic. Verr. 6, 23. Heliadum crustæ, Juv. 5, 38. (3) Plin. 36, 25. & 35, 12. & ante eum Petron. 79, 1. (4) Plin. 9, 30. (5) Sipont. (6) Cels. 5, 26. (7) Met. Non est solida & sincera felicitas, crusta est, & quidem tenuis, Sen. de Prov. 1, 6. (8) Parietes crustā marmoris operire, Plin. 36, 6.

* Crustārius, i. m. *A pargeter, a mason, an engraver of little pieces, which were to be inlaid into vessels.* Plin. 33, 12.

* Crustātus, a, um. part. *Crusted, pargeted, rough cast, inlaid with marble, &c.* Crustata domus, Luc. 10, 114. || Animalia crustata, *Covered with a shell, or scalded.* Plin. 11, 37. Vasa crustata, *Plate inlaid, or embossed, with gold.* Porta crasso ferro crustata, Plated, Ammian. 24, 2.

* Crusto, āre. aēt. i. e. crustam induco, *To parget, or plaster; to set a crust upon, to preserve fruit.* Plin. 15, 6.

* Crustōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *That has a hard crust, scale, or shell, over it; crusty.* Plin. 12, 9.

* Crustūla, æ. f. dim. (1) || *A little crust, or inlaid piece, as of marble in a wall.* (2) *A little scab, or the scar of a sore.* (1) Apul. Met. 10, p. 329. (2) Lenē crustulas ulcerum rumpit, Plin. 22, 25.

* Crustulārius, i. m. *A pasteler, or pastry cook; one that makes spice cakes.* Sen. Ep. 56.

* Crustūlum, i. n. dim. *A wafer, or such like thing; a thin cake, used to be given to children.* Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 25.

* Crustum, i. n. [*à crusta*] *A piece, or morsel, of those things which are to be eaten, whether it be bread, or any other food; a crust, a bun, or simnel.* Virg. Æn. 7, 115. || Sen. Ep. 99.

* Crustumia pyra [*à Crustumio oppido*] Virg. Geor. 2, 88. ubi vid. Serv.

* Crustumina pyra, cunctis gratissima. Al. *crusumerina* [*à Crustumino agro juxta Vejōs*] *Pears red on one side, such as we call Catherine pears.* Col. 5, 10.

CRUX, crucis. f. (1) *A cross, gibbet, or galloos.* (2) Meton. *Any thing, (3) or person, that troubles, vexes, or torments, us.* (1) In cruce tollere, Cic. Att. 7, 11. cruci suffigere, Id. in Pison. 18. affigere, Id. Verr. 1, 4. (2) Jus summum antiqui summam dicebant esse cruce, Col. 1, 7. (3) Aliqua mala crux est semper, quæ alicui petat, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 48. || Quæ te mala crux agitat? *What a mischief ails you?* Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 4. = Gabalus, antiq. Varr. || Crux figuram habuit literæ T. Furca seu patibulum literæ Y, sicut describit Lucianus, Δύο φωνήντων, decussata etiam sic X. Vid. Feft.

* Crypta, æ. f. [*à κρύπτω Gr.*] (1) *A hollow place, or vault, lying low in the ground.* (2) *A grot, a sink under ground, a common sewer, a wyedraught.* (3) *A courtesan's cell.* (4) *Also a cloyster, or low gallery.* (1) De cryptā Neapolitanā, vid. Sen. Ep. 57. (2) Solitus mediæ cryptam penetrare faburræ, Juv. 5, 106. (3) Ego sum ancilla Quartillæ, cujus sacra ante cryptam turbastis, Petron. 16. (4) Suet. in Cal. 57.

* || Crypticus, a, um. adj. *Hidden, close, secret.* || Cryptici arcus, *Vaults under ground.* Sidon. Cryptici homines, *Close fellows who will keep counsel.* Firm.

Crypto-porticus, ūs. f. [*ex crypta & porticus*] *A close walk, ailey, or gallery, closed on all parts to be cool in summer; a cloyster, a grot.* Plin. Ep. 2, 17. & 5, 6.

* Crystallinum, i. n. sc. vas. *A crystal glass to drink out of.* Juv. 6, 154.

* Cry-

* *Crystallinus*, a, um. adj. *Crystalline*, made of crystal, or like crystal in clearness. Duos calices crystallinos in supremâ irâ fregit illis, *Plin.* 37, 10. ed. *Hard.*

* *Crystallum*, i. n. *Crystal*. Candida nigrescunt vetulo crystallâ Falerno, *Mart.* 1, 77.

* *Crystallus*, i. f. [*κρύσταλλος τὸ διὰ τῆς κρύους μετρηθὲς ὕδωρ*, *Hesych.*] *Crystal*, water frozen into that bright substance, as *Pliny* thought, 37, 7. *Aquosa crystallus*, *Prop.* 4, 3, 52.

C ante U.

* *Cūbans*, tis. part. (1) *Lieing*, or *sling*. (2) *Lieing sick*, or *ill*. (3) *Leaning*, *sloping*. (4) *Low*, *descending*. (1) *Invadunt in lecto cubantem*, *Nep. Dion.* 9. (2) *Narrabat eum graviter de hoc ipso cubantem disputavisse*, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 25. (3) *Lucr.* 4, 520. (4) *Usticæ cubantis faxa*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 11.

* *Cūbātus*, ūs. m. [*à cubo*] *A lieing down*, or *lodging*, a *lieing in*, a *sling a brood*, as a hen doth, *Plin.* 10, 57.

* *Cūbatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A lieing down*. *A cubatione cubiculum*, *Varr. L. L.* 7, 94.

|| *Cūbūbæ*, ārum. f. pl. *A drug called cubebs*, *Off.*

* *Cūbiculāris*, e. adj. [*à cubiculum*] *Pertaining to a chamber*, or *lodging room*. *Cubicularis lectis*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 65. *Cubicularis imago*, *Suet. in Aug.* 7. || *Discubitorius*, *Plin. tricliniaris*, *Id.*

* *Cūbiculārius*, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a chamber*. || *Lucerna cubicularia*, *A watch light*, *Mart.* 14, 39.

* *Cūbiculārius*, i. m. *A chamberlain*, a *groom of the chamber*, a *gentleman of the bedchamber*, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 4. = *Præfectus cubicularius*, *Suet. Domit.* 16. *decurio*, *Id. ibid.* 17.

* *Cūbiculātus*, a, um. adj. *Formed to lie in*. || *Navis cubiculata*, *A pleasure boat*, or *yatch*, with a large cabin, *Sen. de Benef.* 7, 20.

* *Cūbiculum*, i. n. [*à cubo*] (1) *A bed-chamber*, a *lodging-room*. (2) Sometimes a *parlour*, a *pavilion*, or *royal tent*. (1) *Plaut. Afin.* 4, 1, 42. (2) *Suet. in Ner.* 12.

* *Cūbicus*, a, um. adj. [*à cubus*] *Cubical*, square like a die. *Vitr. præf. lib.* 5.

* *Cūbile*, is. n. [*à cubando*] (1) *A bed*, or *couch*. (2) *A bird's nest*. (3) *A den*, or *place where beasts resort to lie*. (4) *A bee-bive*. (5) *A mine*. (6) *A ground work*, or *course of stones in building*. (1) *Terra cubile erat Anacharsis*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 32. (2) *Aves cubilia sibi nidisque construunt*, *Id. N. D.* 2, 52. (3) *Delitescunt cubilibus bestiae*, *Id. N. D.* 2, 49. (4) *Rimosa cubilia limo unge*, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 44. (5) *Dura cubilia ferri Eruere*, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 145. (6) *Vitr.* 2, 8. || *Non sedit in cubili*, *It was not well laid*, or *couched*, *Plin.* 36, 14. *Cubile saluatorium*, *A little chapel*, or *closet*, wherein the images of their household gods were set, *Plin.* 15, 11. = *Lararium*.

* *Cūbital*, ālis. n. [per apocop. ex *cubitale*] *A fore-sleeve for the arm to the elbow downwards*, or, according to others, a *cushion to put under one's elbow*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 255.

* *Cūbitalis*, e. adj. *A cubit high*, or *long*. *Liv.* 24, 34. || *Plin.* 12, 12.

* *Cūbitans*, tis. part. *Lieing along*. *Super pedes cubitantis reclinis*, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 5, 2.

* *Cūbitissim*, adv. *With the elbow*, *Plaut. Cas.* 5, 2, 42.

* *Cūbito*, āre. [freq. *à cubo*] *To be used to lie*. *Pufio cum majore sorore cubitavit*, *Cic. pro Cel.* 15. *Diogenes in dolio cubitavit*, *Sen. Ep.* 90.

* *Cūbitor*, ōris. m. verb. *He that lieth down*, or *is apt to lie down*. *Cubitor bos*, *Col.* 6, 2.

* *Cūbitum*, i. n. (1) *A cubit*. (2) || *A lodging on the ground*; a *pallet bed*, or *couch*. (1) *Filices bina cubita longitudine*, *Plin.* 27, 9. (2) *Litt. ex Catull.*

* *Cūbitus*, i. m. [*à cubando*, quod ad fumen-dos cibos in ipso cubamus, *Isid.*] (1) *An elbow*, the arm from the elbow to the end of the middle finger, or to the wrist of the hand. (2) *A cubit*, a

measure, a foot and half. (1) *Virg. Æn.* 4, 690. (2) *Plin.* 7, 16.

* *Cūbitus*, ūs. m. verb. *A lieing down*, a *bed*, or *couch*, a *nest*, *Plin.* 28, 4. *Cat. R. R.* 5.

* *Cūbo*, āre, itum. neut. [*à κύβω* caput declino, in fut. 2. *κύβω*] (1) *To lie down*, to be in bed, or a bed. (2) *To keep one's bed in sickness*.

(3) *To lie in child bed*. (4) *To sit at table*. (1) *Cubare in specu*, *Plin.* 12, 1. in faciem, *Juv.* 3, 280. *Cubando in lecto obdurai*, *Plaut. Truc.* 5, 24. (2) *Cubat hic prope Cæsaris hortos*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 18. || *Hæc cubat*, ille valet, *Or. Ep.* 20, 164. (3) *Quasi puerperio cubem*, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 5, 22. (4) *Id. Afin.* 5, 2, 73.

* *Cūbus*, i. m. [*à κύβος* Gr.] quod Romanis est quadrantal. *A cube*, or *figure square on all sides like a die*; also a die, *Gell.* 1, 20. *Vitruv. præf. lib.* 5.

|| *Cūcūbo*, āre. neut. *To cry*, or *woop*, like an owl. *Noctua cucubat in tenebris*, *Auf. Philom.* ver. 41.

* *Cūcūlio*, ōnis. m. (1) || *A kind of hood to travel with in the night*. (2) Also a kind of country garments for servants, to wear in rainy weather, a frock. (1) *Capitol. in Vero*, c. 4. (2) *Cato R. R.* 2.

* *Cūcullātus*, a, um. adj. *Hooded*, *cowled*. *Saga cucullata*, *Coll.* 11, 1.

* *Cūcūllio*, five *Cūcūlio*, ōnis. m. [*à cucullus*] *A traveler's hood to keep off the rain*, *Cato R. R.* 2. || *Capitol. in Vero* 4.

* *Cūcullus*, i. m. [*à figurâ rotundâ*, vel *à Brit. cucul*, pallium, *Camd.*] (1) *A hood which men*, and (2) *women use to cover their heads with when it rained*; a country garment to keep off rain, &c. a frock. (3) *A cornet of paper*, in which apothecaries and grocers use to put their spice; a coffer, or coffin, for spices. (1) *Illinc cucullo prospicit caput testus*, *Mart.* 5, 14. (2) *Sumit nocturnos meretrices cucullos*, *Juv.* 6, 118. (3) *Vel thuris piperrisque sis cucullus*, *Mart.* 3, 2.

|| *Cūculo*, āre. *To cry like a cockow*. *Cuculus cuculat*, *Auf. Philomela*, v. 35.

* *Cūculus*, i. m. mediâ prod. ap. *Plaut. & Hor.* at ap. al. corr. (1) || *A cuckow*. (2) *A cuckold-maker*, one who lies with other men's wives, and gets children of them, which their husbands keep. (3) *A name of reproach on many accounts*. (1) *Cuculus cuculat*, *Auf. Philom.* 35. (2) *Te cuculum uxor ex lustris rapit*, *Plaut. Afin.* 5, 2, 84. (3) *Magnâ compellat voce cuculum*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 31. ubi vid. *Torrent. & Lambin.*

* *Cūcūma*, æ. f. [*à seq. cucumer*] *A vessel of brass*, or *tin*, fashioned like a cucumber, and used to warm water. (2) *Synecd. A little bath*. (1) *Cucumam ingentem foco apposuit*, *Petron.* 135. (2) *Mart.* 10, 79.

* *Cūcūmer*, ēris. m. [*à curvure*, *Varr.*] *A cucumber*, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 21.

* || *Cūcūmerārium*, i. n. *A place where cucumbers grow*, a lodge in a garden of cucumbers, *Cypr.* || *Cucumerum hortus*.

* *Cūcūmis*, is. m. in accus. *cucumin*, *Plin.* 20, 1. (1) *A cucumber*. (2) *A kind of shell fish*, which smells and looks like a cucumber. (1) || *Cucumis fativus*, *A garden cucumber*. *Cucumis sylvestris*, or *afinus*, *A wild cucumber*, *Plin.* 9, 2. *Conf. Cels.* 4, 24. (2) *Plin.* 20, 2.

* *Cūcūbita*, æ. f. [*à curvitate*, *Varr.*] (1) *A gourd*. (2) *Per fimil.* *A cuping instrument anciently made of brass*, or *horn*, but now commonly of glass, and applied to pains in the head, particularly to mad people. (1) *Tumido cucurbita ventre*, *Prop.* 4, 2, 43. (2) *Caput hoc ventosa cucurbita quærit*, *Juv.* 14, 58.

* || *Cūcūbita vasculorum*, *The belly of a jug*, or *such like vessel*, *Hier.*

* *Cūcūbitinus*, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *like*, gourds, *Cato* 7, 2. || *Cucurbitina pyra*, *A kind of longish pears*, *Id.* 7. || *Plin.* 15, 15.

* *Cūcūbitūla*, æ. f. dim. *à cucurbita*. *A cuping glass*, *Cels.* 2, 11.

* || *Cūcūbitūlāris*, is. f. sc. herba. *Ground pine*, or *field cypress*, *Jun.*

* *Cūcūrio* vel *Cūcūrio*, īre, īvi. *To crow like a cock*, or to cluck, as when he calls his hens. *Cucu-*

rire solet gallus, gallina gracillat, *Auf. Philomela*, v. 25.

* *Cūdo*, ēre, di, sum. act. [*à cædo*, quod proprie est ferio, *Perot.*] (1) *To strike as smiths do*, to hammer, to forge. (2) *To stamp*, or coin. (1) *Col.* 2, 10. (2) *Face sis, faber, qui cudere soles plumbeos nummos*, *Plaut. Most.* 4, 2, 11.

* *Cūdōr*, i, sus. pass. *To be hammered*, coined, &c. || *In me isthæc cudetur faba*, *I shall pay dearly for that*, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 89. ubi vid. *Donat.*

* *Cūdo*, ōnis. m. [*à κύδιον* Gr. corium] *A cap of fence made of a raw skin*, *Sil.* 8, 494. *A leather*, or *fur*, cap, *Jun.*

* *Cūjas*, ātis. pronom. (1) *Of what country*, or *sect*. (2) *Belonging to whom*. (1) *Socrates cum rogaretur cujatem se esse diceret*, *Mundanum*, inquit, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 37. (2) *LYC. Cujatis? CUR.* *Ab Therapontigono Platagidoro milite*, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 37.

|| *Cūjāvis oratio*, *Any man's speech*, any speech whatsoever, *Apul. Apol.* p. 532. edit. *Delpb.*

† *Cuicui pro cuicunque*, *Varr.*

* *Cūcūmōdi*. *Of what sort*, or *manner*, *soever*; *whatsoever it be*, be it what it will, *Cic. Att.* 3, 22.

* *Cūjus*, a, um. adj. *antiq. quojus*, *Plaut. Whose*, or *whereof?* || *Virgo cuja est?* *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 29. *Cujum puerum hic apposuisti?* *Id. Andr.* 4, 5, 24. *Cujum pecus?* *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 1. *Whose maid*, boy, cattle? *Indef. Cuius interest*, *Whom it concerns*, *Cic.*

* *Cūjūsdammōdi*. *Of some sort*, or *other*; *whatsoever it be*, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 12.

* *Cūjūsmōdi*, vox est indecl. ex duobus genitivis, *cujus & modi*. *Of what sort*, *manner*, or *fashion*; *of what quality?* || *Positur relativè*, infinitivè, interrogativè, & admirativè. || *Cujusmodi sit*, *Such as it is*, *whatever it be*, *Cic.*

* *Cūjūsmōdicunque*. *Of what manner*, or *sort*, *soever*, *Cic. pro Clu.* 6.

* *Cūjūsqnemōdi*. *Of what manner soever*, *such as it is*, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 1.

* *Cūlcita*, æ. f. || *Culcitra sed perperam* [*à calcando*, quod tomento inculcatur, *Fest.*] *The tick of a bed*; a feather, flock, or woollen bed; a cushion, or pillow. *Culcita plumea*, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 19. *lanea*, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 4, 42. vid. & *Suet. Tib.* 54. Also the bottom of a pillar to sit on, *Varr. Culcitam gladium facere*, *To fall on his own sword*, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 4, 28.

* *Cūlcitella*, æ. f. dim. *A little pillow*, *Plaut. Most.* 4, 2, 14. sed nequiter.

† *Cūlcitūla*, æ. f. *A little pillow*, or *cushion*, *Plaut. Most.* 4, 2, 14. Vid. *Culcitella*.

|| *Cūlcitrārius*, i. m. *A maker of bed ticks*, an upholsterer, *Jun.*

* *Cūleāris*, e. adj. *Containing the measure of the culeus*. *Dolium culeare*, *Cato*, 112.

* *Cūleārium*, i. n. *A measure of forty urns*, *Vitr.* 6, 9. & *Cato* 154.

* || *Cūleōlus*, i. m. *A satchel of leather*, a knapsack, *D. ex Fest.*

† *Cūlis pro qualis est*, *Plaut. ap. Non.*

* † *Cūleum* vel *Culleum*, *Non. ex Varr. id.* quod

* *Cūleus*, vel *Culleus*, i. m. *faccus coriaceus*. [*à Gr. κύλεος*, *Ion. pro κολέος* vagina] (1) *A leathern sack*, or *bag*, to carry wine, or oil, in. (2) Also a sack in which such as murdered their parents were put, and cast into the sea. (3) Also a measure containing 20 barrels, or 40 urns; of our measure 180 gallons: a pipe. (1) *Culleis oleum deportatur*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 78. *Nep. in Eum.* 8, 7. & *Plin.* 18, 31. (2) *Infui in culleum*, *Cic. pro Rosc.* 11. (3) *Coculum quod capit culleum*, *Cato* 11. Vid. *Dalechamp. ad Plin.* 34, 2.

* *Cūlex*, icis. m. præterquam uno loco, eoque incertæ lectionis, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 3, 22. (1) *A gnat*, or *little fly*. (2) *A kind of herb so called*. (1) *Mali culices*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 14. rotundi, *Haar. ap. Spartian.* (2) *Pallad. R. R.* 4, 9.

* *Cūlicārius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to gnats*. || *Culicarius Apollo*, *An epithet of Apollo*, who was so called from his driving away gnats and flies, *Alex. ab Alex.* 1, 13, & 15.

Culigna, æ. f. *A bowl, or dish, to drink out of*, Cato, c. 132.

Culina, æ. f. [*qu. colina*; quod ibi colerent ignem, Varr. ap. Non.] (1) *A kitchen, a place where meat is dressed*. (2) || Culinae, Publick places in the suburbs, appointed for the burial of the poor. (3) || *A sink, common sewer; or bog-house*. (1) Mulier non tantum Veneris, quantum studiosa, culinæ, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 80. (2) Aggenus in Front. de Limit. p. 60. (3) Vet. Gloss.

Culinarius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to the kitchen, culinary*, Scrib. Larg. Compos. 230.

* Culmen, inis, n. [*quia veteres de culmo ædificia contegebant, Serv.*] (1) *The top, or height, of a thing*. (2) *The ridge of a house, or hill*. (3) *The crown of one's head*. (4) Met. Honour, advancement, dignity. (1) Culmen omnium rerum pretii margaritæ tenent, Plin. 9, 35. (2) Villarum culmina fumant, Virg. Ecl. 1, 83. Culmen iedis Jovis fulmine istum, Liv. 27, 4. (3) Circa summum culmen hominis auspiciū fecisse, Id. 1. (4) Regale culmen, Claud. 6. Conf. Honor. 64. ¶ Culmen fabæ, *A bean stalk, or bean straw*, Ov. Fast. 4, 734.

* Culminia, æ. f. *A sort of olive*, Col. 5, 8. ubi decem genera enumerat.

* Culmus, i. m. [*ex Gr. κάλαμος*] *The stem, stalk, or straw, of corn, from the root to the ear; bolm*. Homo tam bene culmo, quam auro, tegitur, Sen. Ep. 8. X Culmus ipse calamus; stipulæ, folia quæ ambiunt culmum, Serv. ad Virg.

CULPA, æ. f. *A fault, blame, guilt, or miscarriage; an offence done unwittingly*. Cavendum est etiam, ne major pœna, quam culpa, sit, Cic. Offic. 1, 25. ¶ Culpa Potare magistrâ, *To drink to excess*, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 123. ibi al. leg. cuppa. = Vitium, suspicio, Cic. X A culpâ facinus scitis abesse meâ, Ov. Trist. 1, 2, 98.

|| Culpabilis, e. adj. *Worthy of blame, blame-worthy, blameable*, Apul. Apol. p. 423. † pro

Culpandus, a, um, part. *To be blamed*. Nec levitas culpanda mea est, Ovid. A. Am. 2, 429.

Culpans, tis, part. *Blameing*. Celebrantes culpantesve, Tac. H. 2, 21, 7. Culpantis cupiam sustinuisse femur, Ov. Amor. 2, 4, 22.

|| Culpatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A blameing, or finding fault*, Gell. 10, 22. † Reprehensio.

|| Culpātus, adv. compar. *More faultily*. Sed molestius equidem culpātusque esse arbitror, Gell. 11, 7.

Culpātus, a, um, part. & adj. || or, comp. (1) *Blamed*. (2) *Blame worthy*. (1) Virg. Æn. 2, 62. (2) = Molestius culpātusque, Gell. 11, 7.

Culpito, ære. freq. *To blame, or find fault with, one often*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 19. ¶ vix alibi.

Culpo, ære. aët. [*à culpa*] *To blame, to find fault with, to lay the fault on one, to dislike, to censure*. Illum laudabunt boni, hoc etiam ipsi culpabunt mali, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 13. Est etiam, quæ me vatem, & mea carmina culpet, Ov. A. Am. 2, 4, 21.

Cultellatus, a, um, adj. (1) *Edged, or sharp, like a knife*. (2) || § Part. *Made plain, measured by a plumb-line, and brought to a level*. (1) Plin. 32, 2. (2) Hygin. Gæst. p. 214.

Cultello, ære. aët. [*In cultro, i. e. vomere, collocare*] *To cut plain, or make even, a term among surveyors, when they measure ground, and bring it to a level*, Vit. 10, 10.

Cultellus, i. m. dim. [*à culter*] (1) *A little knife*. (2) *A pruning knife*. (1) Purgare ungues cultello, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51. (2) Plin. 13, 17.

Culter, tri. m. [*à colo, cultum, quod eo teram colerent*] (1) *The coulter of a plough*. (2) *The part of a sickle towards the handle*. (3) *A knife*. (1) Plin. 18, 18. (2) Col. 4, 25. (3) Acutum cultrum habeo, senis quæ exenterem marsupium, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 2. ¶ Culter tonsorius, *A razor*, Cic. Offic. 2, 7. venatorius, *a wood knife*, Suet. Aug. 19. Relinquere sub cultro, *To leave one in great danger, or in the fuds*, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 74.

Cultio, ōnis f. verb. [*à colo*] *A tilling, husbanding, or manuring; tillage, or tith*. Agri cultio, Cic. de Senect. 16.

Cultor, ōris. m. verb. [*à colo*] (1) *A tiller, a husbandman*. (2) *A dresser, or pruner, of a vine*.

(3) *A dweller, or inhabitant*. (4) *A worshiper*. (5) *A lover, respecter, or observer*. (1) Cultor virentis agelli, Hor. A. P. 817. Aspice & extremis domitum cultoribus orbem, Virg. Geor. 2, 114. (2) vitis, Cic. de Fin. 5, 14. (3) Hominum genus cultores terræ, Id. N. D. 2, 39. (4) Virg. Æn. 11, 788. Hor. Od. 1, 34, 1. (5) Cultores veritatis, Cic. Offic. 1, 30.

|| Cultrarius, a, um, adj. *Of, like, or belonging to, a knife*, Litt. ex Plin.

Cultrarius, i. m. (1) *He that kills beasts in sacrifice, the slaughter-man*. (2) || Also a cutler. (1) Suet. in Cal. 32. (2) Jun. vid. etiam Grut. inscr. p. 640. n. 11.

Cultratus, a, um, adj. *Made sharp, or keen, like a knife*. Folia cultrato mucrone, Plin. 13, 4.

Cultrix, icis. f. verb. [*à colo*] (1) *A she-polisher, or dresser*. (2) *A worshiper*. (3) *An inhabitant*. (1) Cultrix rerum sapientia, Cic. de Fin. 5, 14. (2) Cultrix deorum, Lac. de Morte Perf. 11. Sus cultrix nemoris, Phædr. 2, 4.

|| Cultrum; i. n. *A knife*. Citant quidam ex Propert. 4, 5, 72. Sed al. clathra, al; claustra, ibi leg. Certè Gl. vet. cultrum noni.

* Cultum, i. n. *Ploughed land*. Pinguia culta, Virg. Geor. 4, 372.

Cultura, æ. f. verb. [*à colo; cultum*] (1) *Husbandry, tillage, culture*. (2) *A dressing, or trimming, of vines, &c.* (3) *Culture, or instruction, of the mind*. (4) Met. *Observance, attendance, and waiting upon*. (1) Nihil fert ager, nisi multâ culturâ quæsitum, Cic. de Leg. Agr. 2, 35. (2) Si cultura vitium in vite insit, Id. de Fin. 4, 14. (3) Si modò culturæ patientem commodat aurem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 40. (4) Dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici, Id. Ep. 1, 18, 86.

Cultus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. simus, sup. [*à color, èris*] (1) *Tilled, manured, husbanded, dressed, cultivated*. (2) *Decked, trimmed, garnished*. (3) *Worshiped, served*. (4) Adj. *Fine, neat, trim, gay, polite*. (1) Ager cultissimus, Cic. pro Rosc. 12. Res rustica bene culta, Id. pro Quint. 3. (2) Cultus veste candidâ sacerdos, Plin. 16, 44. (3) Dea culta virginibus ministris, Ov. Fast. 6, 283. (4) Avis cultior, Col. Filia cultior, Mart. 10, 98. Sermone cultissimus, Vit. in Valentin. Sed ab hac turbâ quoque cultiore, Sen. Ep. 114.

Cultus, ūs. m. [*à colo*] (1) *Tilling, manuring, husbandry; tillage, or tith*. (2) *Trimings, finery*. (3) *Apparel, attire, dress, clotheing*. (4) *Worship, honour, service, respect, observance, attendance*. (5) *Provision, furniture*. (6) *A way, or method, of liveing*. (1) Cultu agrorum defessi, Cic. pro Leg. Agr. 2, 32. (2) Fabricam deum fibulas & alia muliebris cultus, Plin. 33, 4. ed. Hard. (3) Purpureus cultus, Stat. Cultus externus, Tac. Hist. 11, 16. (4) Religio deorum pro cultu continetur, Cic. N. D. 2. = Cultu & honore dignari, Id. de Inv. 2, 53. (5) Læto cultu convivia, Val. Flacc. 5, 570. (6) Gens dura, atque aspera, cultu, Virg. Æn. 5, 730.

* Cullulus, i. m. dim. [*à κύλιξ*] *A pitcher, or pot; a jug*, Hor. A. B. 434.

* Culus, i. m. [*à κύλεος vagina, Scal.*] Mart. 2, 51. Priap. id. quod anus.

* CUM, præp. serv. ablat. [*à σύν, con, c- in o verso, nam ita olim scriptum CYN. In compos. ferè dic. con*] (1) *With, together with*. (2) *Against*. (3) *Sometimes in*. (4) *It is used elegantly, to denote the quality*. (5) *In conjunction with, assisted by*. (6) *So that, provided that*. (7) *It is often expressed in English by an adverb, signifying the manner*. (8) *It is elegantly redundant*. (1) Simul consilium cum re amisti? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10. Cum fratre, Cic. (2) Cum hoste pugno, Nep. (3) Recordari cum animis, Cic. pro Cluent. 25. cum imperio, cum potestate esse, Id. (4) Homo cum magnâ fide, i. e. fidissimus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 3. Cum spe bonâ adolescentes, Sall. de Rep. ord. ¶ Cum aliquo stare, i. e. ab aliquo, Cic. cum primis, in the first place, especially, Plaut. || cum dicto, forthwith, immediately, Apul. Duo juvenes cum equis, two youths on horseback, Cic. N. D. 2, 2. Cum primo luci, æg χαῖνός, cum primâ luce, at day break, as soon as

it was day, Id. Att. 4, 3. Cum eo mihi omnia sunt, sc. communia, my intimate friend, Id. Mihi cum Cornificio nihil erat, no intimacy, Idem. (5) X Chabrias adversus regem bellum gessit, cum Ægyptiis, Nep. in vitâ ejus 3. pr. (6) Sit sanè, sed tamen cum eo quod sine peccato meo fiat, Cic. (7) Cum metu dicere, i. e. timide, Id. pro Cluent. 18. Cum lætitiâ vivere, i. e. lætè, jucundè, Id. Sat. cum periculo, i. e. periculose, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 104. Cum silentio, i. e. silenter, Id. Eun. prol. 44. Cum fide, i. e. fideliter, Suet. Calig. 16. (8) Cum ferro invadere aliquem, Cic. pro Cæc. 9. Magno cum metu dicere incipio, Id. Considerate cum animis vestris, Id. ¶ Postponitur hisce ablativis, me, te, se, nobis, vobis, quæ & quibus, ut mecum, tecum, secum, &c.

Cum, adv. & conj. [*à quum, ut à quur, cur*] (1) *When, at what time*. (2) *Because, for as much as*. (3) *Seeing that*. (4) *Alldough, alldbeit*. (5) *Cum sequente tum, as, so; not only, but also*. (6) *Indeed, but especially*. (7) *Since*. (1) Ut consumat nunc, cum nihil obstat doli, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 133. (2) Bene facitis cum venitis, Ad Herenn. 4, 50. (3) Cum hoc non possum, illud minus possum, Ter. (4) Nullum hoc frigidius flumen attingi, cum ad multa accesserim, Cic. de Legg. 2, 3. (5) Cum spe maximâ, tum majore etiam animo, Id. Cum gratulor, tum verò quibus verbis tibi gratias agam, non reperio, Id. (6) Luxuria verò cum omni ætati turpis, tum sædissima est senectuti, Id. Offic. 1, 34. (7) Multi anni sunt, cum ille in ære meo est, Id. ¶ Cum minimum at the least, Plin. 18, 16. Cum maximè, newer. more, Cic. pro Cluent. 5. Cum plurimum, most frequently, Plin. 16, 12. ¶ De cæteris hujus particulæ elegantis vid. Select. L. L. observationes à C. V. Joanne Ker scriptas.

* Cūmātilis, e. adj. *Sky-coloured, blue, or sea-green; watered as fluffs, and silks are*. Cumatilis toga, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 49. Vid. Cymatis.

† Cumbo, ère. n. inusit. præterquam in comp. *To lie down*.

Cūmēra, æ. f. *A great twicker-vessel to keep corn in, a meal tub*. Vulpecula reperat in cūmēram frumenti, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29.

|| Cūmērātus, a, um, adj. *Heaped up*. Cūmērata cacumina, Veget. 3, 3.

* Cūmīnum & Cūmīnum, i. n. [*à Gr. κύμινον*] *Cumin, the herb and seed*. In vino epotum pallorem infert, unde exanguis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 18. pallens, Perf. vocat. 5, 55.

† Cūmpartim, adv. *pro partim*, Cat.

Cūmplurimum, adv. *unâ voce, i. e. ad summum, at most*, Suet. ¶ At melius divisè leg.

Cūmpimis, adv. *Very much, mightily, exceedingly*. Homo cūmpimis locuples, Cic. Verr. 2, 28.

* Cūmūlans, tis. part. *Accumulateing, beaping up*. Naturam cūmūlante manu, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 50.

* Cūmūlātē, adv. iūs, comp. simè, sup. *Abundantly, to satisfaction*. Cumulatè reddere, Cic. Fam. 5, 8. Cumulatius quid augere, Id. in Or. 17. Cumulatissimè gratiam referre, Id. Fam. 13, 4. ¶ Cumulatè planum, *As plain as can be*, Id. Verr. 5, 64.

* Cūmūlātīm, adv. *By heaps, or piles; one upon another*, Varr. R. R. 3, 15.

* || Cūmūlātiō, ōnis, f. verb. *A Leaping of many actions, or pleas, together*, JCC. † Accumulatio.

* || Cūmūlātus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Heaped up, filled*. (2) *Pestered, cumbered*. (1) Urbs strage virorum cumulatâ, Sil. 15, 409. Cumulatio mensura, Cic. de Cl. Or. 4. Cumulatio gloriæ, Liv. 2, 47. Cumulatissimus scelerum, Plaut. Aul. 5, 16. (2) Locus semiruturi muri strage cumulatus, Liv. ¶ Cumulatus omni laude, highly commended, Cic. de Orat. 1, 26.

* Cūmūlo, ære. aët. [*à cumulus*] *To heap up, or pile; to augment, to increase*. Cumulare altaria donis, Virg. Æn. 11, 50. Cumulare invidiam sibi, *To get himself much ill will*, Liv. 35, 124. gioriam, Cic. Offic. 1, 32.

* Cūmūlor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be heaped up*. ¶ Cumulari gaudio, *To be as full of joy as be can*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14.

* Cūmūli-

*Cūmulus, i. m. [à κύμα fluctus, & qu. acer-vus aquæ. Fortè rectius à cum notante congeriem] (1) *An overflowing of water.* (2) *A heap, or pile.* (3) *That which is over and above measure, the heaping of any measure.* (4) *Met. An accession, or addition.* (5) *An epilogue, or conclusion.* (1) Insequitur cumulo præuptus aquæ mons, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 109. (2) In hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo, *Liv.* 3, 34. Cumulus auri, *Claud. i. in Eutr.* 222. (3) Felt. (4) Cumulus accessit ad summam lætitiæ, *Cic.* (5) Quint. *Orat.* 6, 1.

*Cūnabula, ōrum. n. pl. [à cunæ, nam bula est productio vocis] (1) It seems to be properly clothes wherewith the child was tucked in the cradle. (2) Meton. or according to some, infancy, the bringing up of children. (3) The original rise, or beginning. (4) A bird's nest. (1) Neque eum quisquam colligare quivit in cunabulis, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 52. (2) A cunabulis sapere, *Id. Pseud.* 2, 4, 48. (3) Gentis cunabula, *Cic. ju-ris, Pompon.* (4) *Plin.* 10, 33.

*Cūnæ, ōrum. pl. f. [qu. κοιναί, i. e. immu-næ, quod sæpius fœdantur, unde & cunire, & in-guinare verba] (1) A cradle. (2) A bird's nest. (1) Vagire in cunis, *Cic. de Sen.* 23. (2) Fasciis opus est, pulvinis, cunis, incunabulis, *Plaut. Truc.* 5, 13. (2) Nec aves cunas violasse ferun-tur, *Or. Fast.* 6, 167.

*Cunctābundus, a, um. adj. Slow, lingering, loth, delaying, being at a stand, *Liv.* 6, 7. & *Tac. Ann.* 1, 7.

*Cunctans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Delaying, tarrying. (2) Slow, heavy. (3) Stag-gering, doubting. (1) Thalamo cunctans regina, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 133. Ad dimicandum cunctantior factus, *Suet. Jul. Cæs.* 6. actus, *Lucr.* 3, 193. (2) Ingenio cunctantior, *Liv.* Cunctante mo-destior irā, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 680. Cunctans ad o-pera, *Col.* 11, 2, 14. (3) Corda cunctantia, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 693.

*Cunctanter, adv. iūs, comp. Slowly, soft and fair, leisurely, difficulty. (1) Haud cunctanter, not making any pause, or doubt, of a thing, *Liv.* 1, 36. (2) Data utrique venia, Segimero facile, cunctantiū filio, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 71. vid. & *Suet. Cæs.* 19.

*Cunctatio, ōnis. f. verb. A delaying, or lin-gering; delay, or doubt. = Neque cunctatio ulla aut mora interebatur, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 2. (1) Ab-jectā omni cunctatione, Without any, more ado, *Cic. Off.* 1, 21.

*Cunctator, ōris. m. verb. Alingerer, or pro-longer of time; a delayer, or dodger, *Cæl. Cicer. Fam.* 8, 10. (2) Cunctator ex acerrimo bellatore factus, *Liv.* 6, 23.

*Cunctatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. Doubting. Fides cunctata, *Stat. Theb.* 9. Cun-ctator fortasse & cautior esse deberem, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 16.

*Cuncto, āre. neut. id. quod

*Cunctor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [à conto, quo navigantes aquæ altitudinem pertentant, *Fest.*] (1) To delay longer, to dally, to prolong time, to demur. (2) To stay, to stagger, to be at a stand, to dodge, to boggle. (1) Diutius cunctari in vitā, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 46. Unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, *Id. de Sen.* 4. Tu hūc cunctas? alii intus festinant, *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 2, 13. (2) Cūm hæsitaret, cūm cunctaretur, quæsi quid dubitaret, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 6. = An cuncter & tergi-verser? *Id. Attic.* 7, 12.

Cunctus, a, um. adj. qu. conjunctus. (1) All-together, full and whole. (2) Perfect, entire. (1) Nemo cunctam intuens terram de divinā ra-tione dubitaret, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. (2) Cuncta ter-rarum, All countries, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 23. Labo-rem pro cunctis ferre consuevit, *Cic. Anteq. iret in exil.* 5. (2) Fac istam cunctam gratiam, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 46.

Cūneālis, e. adj. In form of a wedge, wedge-wife, *Litt.*

Cūneandus, a, um. part. To be wedged, or driven with wedges, *Plin.* 16, 11.

Cūneātim, adv. Wedge-wife, in throngs and crowds, by bands, or companies, *Cæl. B. G.* 7, 23.

Cūneatio, ōnis. f. verb. A forming wedge wise, *Scrib. Larg. Compos.* 47.

Cūneatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. Wedged, made like a wedge, broad at top, and narrow at bottom; broad at one end and narrow at the other. Cuneatus ager, *Col.* 5, 2. ubi formam videre licet. Cuneatus acumine longo, *Or. Met.* 13, 778. Forma scuti ad imum cuneator, *Liv.* 9, 40.

Cūneo, āre. act. (1) To wedge, to fasten with a wedge, to peg, or pin. (2) To make wedge-wise. (3) To join, or fasten, in building, as one joint, or stone, is coquetted within another. (1) Si quid cuneandum sit in ligno, *Plin.* 16, 11. (2) Hispania cuneatur angustis, *Id.* 3, 3. (3) *Sen. Ep.* 118. extr.

Cūneor, āri, ātus. pass. To be wedged, or fa-shioned like a wedge. Cuneatur angustis inter duo maria, *Plin.* 3, 3.

Cūneolus, i. m. dim. [à cuneus] A little wedge; also a crooked tent, broad at one end and sharp at the other, to put into a fissula, *Adactis arundineis cuneolis arctantur, Col.* 4, 29.

Cūneus, i. m. (1) A wedge. (2) The fa-shion of a wedge. (3) A battalion, or company, of foot, drawn up in form of a wedge, the better to break the enemy's ranks. (4) Also seats and ben-ches in the theatre, narrower near the stage and broader behind. (5) A company of men standing thick together. (6) A triangular figure in pave-ments for ornament. (1) Cuneis scindebant fissile lignum, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 144. (2) In cuneum tenuatur Britannia, *Tac. Agric.* 10, 4. (3) Acies per cuneos componitur, *Tac. Germ.* 6, 8. (4) Civilis haud porrecto agmine, sed cuneis asti-tit, *Id. Hist.* 5, 16, 2. (4) *Vitr.* 5, 6. & 7, 4. (5) *Virg. Geor.* 2, 509. (6) *Vitr.* 7, 4, & 18, 5.

Cūniculārius, i. m. A pioneer, a miner, an un-derminer, *Veg.* 2, 11.

Cūniculātum, adv. By holes, or mines, under the earth; or in fashion of a pipe. (2) Cunicula-tum, imbricatum, pectinatum, *Plin.* 9, 33. de ge-neribus concharum.

Cūniculōsus, a, um. adj. Full of conies; also full of holes, or mines, under ground. Cuniculose Cel-tiberiæ fili, *Catull.* 35, 18.

Cūniculus, i. m. [à cuneus, formā dimin. quia cunei instar findit terram] (1) A coney, a rabbit. (2) A coney burrow, a hole, or passage, under ground. (3) A mine in the earth. (4) A long pipe of a still, or furnace. (5) Cunning, treachery, un-derhand dealing, intriguing. (1) Mollior capillo cuniculi, *Catull.* 23, 1. (2) Condensque sese cu-niculo stuvius, *Plin.* 3, 16. Conditis, propter va-porem in cuniculos formicis, *Id.* 11, 31. (3) Cu-niculos agere, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 23. Cuniculis subruere muros, *Curt.* 4, 6, 21. & *Liv.* 5, 19. (4) Trans-versis cuniculis hostium cuniculos excipere, To countermine, *Id.* (4) *Plin.* 9, 38. (5) Quæ res aperte petebatur, ea nunc occulte cuniculis op-pugnatur, *Cic. pro L. Agr.* 1, 1.

Cūnila, æ. f. & Cūnila. An herb whereof there are three sorts, viz. savory, marjoram with the small leaf, and pennyroyal with the broad leaf, *Col.* 6, 13. = Satureia, Cūnila gallinacea, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 90. = Origanum, *Plin.* quem adi.

Cūnilāgo, gānis. f. Flea-bane, or moth-mullein, *Plin.* 21, 9.

*Cūnina, æ. f. Dea quæ cunis infantium præ-fidere fingebatur, *Lat.* 1, 20, 36.

*Cūnio, īre. [à cunis infantium, vel fortè à cœnum cunio, ut à pœna punio] To bewray, or in general to defile, *Fest.*

*Cunnus, i. m. [pudendum feminæ dict. à κύειν prægnantem esse, *Mart.* 7, 17.] Mejentis mulæ cunnus, *Catull.* 91, 8. Synec. pro ipsâ fe-minâ, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 70.

Cunnilingus, i. m. voc. impurissimum, *Mart.* 4, 43.

Cunque, particula adverbialis [conflata ex cum & que raro extra compositionem] (1) Mihi cun-que salve Ritè vocanti, i. e. ut cunque, *horuſoever*, or *whenſoever*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 32. ult. If it be not rather an expletive. Equitatum cunque qui regat, Ubi præponitur pro Quicunque, *Whosoever*, *Cic.*

Cūpa, vel Cuppa, æ. f. (1) A butt, vat, tun, or pipe, of wine. (2) Cupæ, Large empty vessels which they made use of to bear up the hulls of ships, when they careened them; and mended their sides, (3) A cup, or drinking vessel. (4) A hostess, one that sells wine, or rather a tavern. (5) A sepul-chral vessel. (1) Cupæ pice & tædā refertæ, pitched barrels, *Cæl. B. C.* 2, 11. Cato 12. (2) Ratem vacuæ sustentat undique cupæ, *Luc.* 4, 420. (3) Duas cupas mero plenas exhaustit, *Næv.* (4) Hinc Angl. Cup. (4) *Varr. ap. Litt. Vid. & Cic. in Pison.* 27. (5) *Vid. Grut. inscript.* p. 845, 1.

Cūpēdia, æ. f. [à cupedo] An immoderate de-sire of dainty fare, liquorishness, daintyness, *Cic. in Tusc.* 4, 11.

Cūpēdiæ, ōrum. f. pl. [à cupedo, i. e. cupi-do] Dainties, fine eating, junkets, tidbits, kick-shaws, delicacies, *Gell.* 6, 13. & 7, 16.

Cūpēdia, ōrum. n. pl. id. quod cupediæ. Nihil moror cupedia, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 32.

Cūpēdiārius, ii. m. *Lex. ex Apul.* † id. qui Cūpēdiārius, ii. m. A cook; one who prepares, or sells, dainty meat, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 25.

Cūpēdiōsus, a, um. adj. [i. e. cupidus, vel superbus] Liquorish, squeamish, *R. ex Liv.* sed q.

Cūpēdius, i. m. One that covets dainty food, *R. ex Fest.*

Cūpēdo, dīnis. f. & Cuppēdo, [tanquam à cu-peo pro cupio, *Lucr.* primā longā] Desire, lust, greedyness, gluttony. (1) Forum cupedinis, à cu-pedia, quod & forum cupidinis à cupiditate, A place where dainty meats were sold, so called from one Cupedius a Roman, who was banished, and his house converted into a market place, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 73. Conscindunt hominem cuppedinis cura, *Lucr.* 5, 46.

Cūpēdūla, æ. f. A dainty, a kickshaw, *Gell.* 16, 13. ubi tamen al. leg. cupedias.

*Cūpellum, i. n. [κύπελλον Gr.] A cup, *Pal-lad. Febr.* 25.

† Cūpencus, linguā Sabinā sacerdos.

† Cūpes, five Cuppes, ēdis. m. [i. e. cupediā deditus] One who loves his belly, a dainty mouthed fellow, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 13.

Cūpēde, adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. (1) De-sireously, gladly. (2) Fondly, affectionately, passi-onately. (1) = Cupidē, & libenter mentiar tuā causā, *Cic. pro Rosc. Comm.* 16. Cupidiū instare, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 43. Imperata cupidissimē facere, *Id. B. C.* 1, 15. (2) = Quid cupidē à Senatu, quid temerē, fiebat, &c. *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 21. Præ-dium ne cupidē emas, *Cato* 1, 1.

† Cūpēdineus, a, um. adj. Pertaining to love, wanton. Sagittæ cupidineæ, *Or. Remed. Am.* 157.

Cūpēditas, ātis. f. [à cupidus] (1) Desire, earnestness, eagerness, in a good sense. (2) A de-sire, or appetite, in a middle sense. (3) Also in a bad sense, Covetousness. (4) Ambition. (5) Study of revenge. (6) Unlawful love, lust. (7) Also in a general sense, cupiditates, desires, pas-sions, or affections. (1) Ardet cupiditate iusti, & magni triumpho, *Cic. in Pison.* 25. (2) Cupidi-tas cibi, *Cels.* 7, 3. (3) = Hiantes cupiditates amicorum in magnā fortunā, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 12. (4) Abſtinentia, *Suet. Dom.* 10. (4) = Studia cupiditatesque bonorum, atque ambitiones, *Cic. in Verr.* 2, 53. (5) Impiam cupiditatem contra salutem alicujus habere, *Cæl. Cic. Fam.* 8, 16. (6) Reliquas forores nec cupiditate tantā, nec dignatione dilexit, *Suet. in Cal.* 24. (7) Docemur auctoritate legum — omnes coërcere cupiditates, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 43.

Cūpido, dīnis. f. [à cupio] (1) In a middle sense, desire, appetite. (2) In a good sense, love, earnest desire. (3) In a bad sense, covetousness. (4) Lust, concupiscence. (5) Ambition. (6) Lux-ury. (1) Sic expletur jejuna cupido, *Lucr.* 4, 874. Laticum frugūque cupido, *Id. ib.* 1086. (2) Gloriæ cupido sapientibus novissima exuitur, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 6. (3) Habendi cupido, *Plin.* 33, 3. (4) Capta cupidine conjux, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 189. (5) Honorum cæca cupido, *Lucr.* 3, 59. (6) Profusæ cupidines, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 52, 4.

Cūpido, dīnis. m. (1) The god of love, Cu-pid.

pid. (2) *Covetousness.* (3) *Concupiscence.* (1) Habet sua castra Cupido, *Ov. Am.* 1, 9, 1. (2) Cupido sordidus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 15. (3) Eradenda cupidinis Pravi sunt elementa, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 51.

Cupīdus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *simus*, sup. (Tam in bonam, quam in malam, partem) (1) *Desireous.* (2) *Covetous, greedy, eager.* (3) *Fond,* (4) *Partial, of a party.* (5) *Pass. Desirable, pleasing to one's mind, or content.* (1) Cupidus vitæ, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4. pacis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 44. (2) Homo pecuniæ, quam rectè agendi, cupidior, *Paterc.* 2, 97, 1. Ut illius animum cupidum inopiâ incenderet, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 126. (3) Homo nostri cupidissimus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 22. Pecoris cupidissimi sunt barbari, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 34. (4) Cupidi testes, *Cic. pro Font.* 6. & Nemo suspicari debet me esse tam cupidum, *Id. in Varr.* 4, 56. (5) Illic si regnum detur, non est cupida civitas, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 1, 12.

Cupīendus, a, um. part. *To be desired, or coveted.* Regna cupienda bonis, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 4, 66.

Cupīens, tis. part. *vel* nom. or. comp. *simus*, sup. (1) *Desiring, coveting.* (2) *Desireous.* (1) & In navem conscendimus, domum cupientes, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 44. (2) & Cupiens nuptiarum, *Id. Mil.* 4, 4, 29. Dominandi suis, quam subigendi externos, cupientesque sunt, *Aur. Viët.* *Cæs.* 24, 9. & Cupientissimâ plebe, *With the great good will of the people*, *Sall. B. J.* 84.

Cupīenter, adv. *With great desire, desireously, earnestly.* *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 3, 17.

Cupīi, pro Cupivī, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 5, 80.

Cupīo, ēre, † īre, *Lucr.* unde, īvi, īrum. aēt. [*à capio, mutata a in u, ut in occupo, &c.*]

(1) *To covet, desire, wish, or long for.* (2) *To be ready, and glad, to do a thing.* (3) *To wish one well.* (1) Si, quantum cuperem, possem quodque, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 251. & Cupere nuptias, *Ter.* & Ingenue cupiunt tui, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 17. (2) Cupio dare mercedem, qui illunc, ubi sit commonstret mihi, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 4, ult. & Cupio ad omnes tuas epistolas, *I would answer all your letters*, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 2. (3) & Cæsari honestissime cupio, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 15.

† Cupīo, īre. ant. unde cupiret pro cuperet, *Lucr.* 1, 72. & cupitus, cupitor infra.

Cupītor, ōris. m. verb. *A desirer, or coveter.* *Tac. Ann.* 12, 7, 3. & 15, 42, 5.

Cupītus, a, um. part. *Desired, longed for, coveted.* Cupitus atque expectatus, *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 4, 90. & subst. Huic cupitum contigit, *Id.* *ib.* 5, 4, 101.

* Cuppa, æ. f. ut quidam scribunt. [*à κύπελλον, Hefych.*] *A cup, a tub, or Vat.* *Vid.* Cupa.

* Cupressētum, i. n. *A cypress grove.* *Cat.* 151. & *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 5.

* Cupressēus, a, um. adj. *Made of the cypress tree.* Duo signa cupressēa Junonis reginæ, *Plin.* 27, 37. *Conf. Vir.* 2, 9.

* Cupressīfer, a, um. adj. [*à cupressus & fero*] *That bears cypress trees.* *Ov. Heroid.* 9, 87, & *Fast.* 5, 87.

* Cupressīnus, a, um. adj. *Made of cypress.* Cupressīnæ frondes, 2, 2. *Conf. Plin.* 23, 4.

* Cupressus, i. vel ūs. f. [*κυσσάριος &c.* Gr.] *A cypress tree.* Atræ cupressus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 64. Funebres cupressi, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 18. Ex junipero, & lauru, & cupressu, *Col.* 4, 26. Imponere farinam, cupressu adjectâ, *Cels.* 5, 26, 33. & 6, 6, 16.

Cupreus, a, um. adj. *Of copper.* Vas cupreum, *Plin.* 23, 3.

Cuprinus, a, um. adj. *Made of copper.* Cuprinâ clavi, *Pallad. Jan.* 15, 18.

|| Cuprum, i. n. *Copper.* Spart. † Æs cyprium, *Vir.* & *Plin.*

Cur, adv. interr. *pro quur, i. e. quare.* Infinit. quodque ponitur. (1) *Wherefore? why? for what cause?* (2) *Sine interr. Why, for which.* (3) *Because.* (1) Cur me excrecio? cur me macero? *Ter.* 5, 3, 15. (2) Nōn fuit causa cur tantum laborem caperes? *Cic.* (3) Irascar amicis, Cur me funesto properent arcete veteris, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 8, 10. *Conf. Od.* 1, 33.

CŪRA, æ. f. [*quasi cor ura, quod cor urat, Varr.*] (1) *Care, concern.* (2) *Thought, regard.* (3) *Love, or the person beloved.* (4) *Study, diligence.* (5) *Sorrow, grief, trouble.* (6) *The charge, or oversight, or by a Meton. that bath the charge of.* (7) *Providence, foresight.* (1) Cūra cor meum movit, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 60. = Nulla Cura, nulla sollicitudo reliqua est, *Cic.* (2) Cura peculī, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 33. (3) Tunc meam potuisti tangere curam? *Prop.* 2, 34, 9. Tua cura Lycoris, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 22. Curâ removenente soporem, *Ov. Met.* 6, 493. Regina gravi saucia curâ, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 1. (4) = Hæc curam diligentiamque desiderant, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 48. (5) = Curam & angorem animi levare, *Id. Att.* 1, 18. (6) Immundæ cura fidelis haræ, *Ov. Ep.* 3, 104. (7) Venerem quoque cura futuri Tangit, *Ov. Met.* 9, 423.

|| Cūrābilis, e. adj. *Cureable, that may be cured.* Sed improbat Voss.

* || Cūrālium, ii. n. [*qu. κῆρυ ἀλός, i. e. pupilla maris*] *Coral.* Curalium Tempore durescit, mollis fuit herba sub undis, *Ov. Met.* 15, 415. & Scrib. & corallium, quod vid.

Cūrāndus, a, um. part. *To be taken care of, to be cured.* Ad curanda corpora, *Curt.* 8, 23. Et modò curandus est, *Cels.* 3, 7.

Cūrāns, tis. part. *Taken care of, curing.* Vulnera curans, *Curt.* 7, 3. *Cels.* 3, 8.

Cūrāntia, æ. f. *Id. quod curatio.* || Quod me admones de non curantâ, *Of my neglect, as we say, non-attendance.* *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 2, 8. & Rarò occ. atque al. aliter leg.

Cūrātē, adv. unde ius, comp. *simè*, sup. *Diligently, well; exactly, carefully.* *Tac.* 2, 27. Ludi curatius editi, *Id.* 14, 21. & sed al. leg. accuratius. Eum Jugurtha curatissime recepit, *Sall. B. J.* 19.

Cūrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A taking care of, or looking to a thing; management, oversight, provision.* (2) *Ornament, or dressing.* (3) *Healing, curing.* (4) *An office, or charge.* (5) *A method of cure.* (6) *The dressing of a wound.* (1) = Sine cultu hominum & curatione, *Cic. de N. D.* 1, 63. (2) = Omnis cultus & curatio corporis erit eadem adhibenda deo, quæ adhibetur homini, *Id. de N. D.* 1, 34. (3) Valetudinis curatio, *Id. Off.* 2, 3. (4) Ædes Telluris est curationis meæ, *Id. de Har. Resp.* 14. (5) Planè curationes medici non probo, *Id. Fam.* 16, 6. Periculosæ curationes, *Id. Off.* 1, 24. (6) Inter primam curationem expiravit, *Liv.* 2, 20.

Cūrātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *One that bath charge to oversee and provide things necessary, a surveyor, an overseer, a bailiff, a commissioner, a trustee.* (2) *A guardian that bath the charge and custody of wards, or others, under years of discretion; or of such as are out of their wits.* (1) Suntoque ædiles curatores urbis annoæ, ludorumque solennium, *Cic. de Leg.* 3, 3. viæ Flaminiae, *Id. Att.* 1, 1. munerum ac venationum, *Suet. Cal.* 27. (2) Nec medici credis, nec curatoris egere A prætoris dati, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 102. *Vid. & Juv.* 14, 287.

|| Cūrātōria, æ. f. *The office of a guardian, or overseer; a guardianship.* *Voc. JCC. It. Med.* *The curing part of physick.*

Cūrātur, imperf. *Care is taken.* *Plin.* Curabitur, *It shall be taken care of.* *Ter. And.* 2, 3, 29.

Cūrātūra, æ. f. *An ordering, dieting, or management.* Reddunt curaturâ junceas, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 24.

Cūrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to take care of.* *Plaut. Men.* 3, 3, 6. *Liv.* 7, 64.

Cūrātus, a, um. part. or. comp. *simus*, sup. (1) *Done with care, taken care of.* (2) *Procured.* (3) *Administered, dispensed.* (4) *In good plight, or likeing; smooth, slick, and plump.* (5) *Accurate, earnest.* (1) Curatum prandium, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 3, 17. (2) Erat curata nobis pecunia, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 20. (3) Sacra per Græcas curata sacerdotes, *Id. pro Balb.* 24. (4) Ita boves corpore curationes erunt, *Cato* 103. Bene curatâ cute nitidus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 4, 15. (5) Curatissimis precibus protegi, *Tac.* 1, 13. ult.

Cūrāliū, ōnis. m. (1) *The weasand of a*

man's throat. (2) *A little worm which eats the pith out of corn, beans, and lentils; a mite, or weevil.* (3) *Also the name of a shark in Plautus, from whom one of his plays is so called.* (1) *Vid.* *Serv. in Virg. Geor.* 1, 186. *Met.* *Detonsus curculio, Plaut. Pers.* 4, 38, i. e. penis. (2) *Vid.* *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 4, 31. & *Col.* 2, 10. (3) *Vid.* *Comædium cognominem.* & *Scrib.* & gurgulio.

Cūrāliūculus, i. m. dim. [*à curculio*] *A little weevil.* *Prov.* Curculiunculos minutos fabulari, i. e. narrare res nullius usus, quasi de vermiculis sermonem habere, *M. Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 38.

CŪRIA, æ. f. [*Curia locus est, ubi publicas curas gerebant*] (1) *A court, more especially the place where the senate, or council, assembled; the council house, or state house; the hall, or moot-house, that belonged to every one of the thirty-five wards of Rome.* (2) *Also the ward itself.* (3) *Meton. The senate.* (4) || *Synecd. Any hall.* (5) & *Any consecrated Place.* (1) Ubi conticuerit tumultus, rectè tum in curiam patres-revocandos esse, *Liv.* 22, 55. & Si minùs in curiâ atque in foro, at in literis & libris juvare remp. debemus, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 2. (2) Cùm populum in curias triginta divideret, *Liv.* 1, 13. (3) Curia pro Senatu, campus pro comitiis, toga pro pace, &c. appellatur, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 42. (4) Ap. post. (5) *Varr. L. L.* 5, 6. & Curia municipalis, *A state-house, a guild-hall.* *Vitr.* Curia hostilia, *The senate-house built by Hostilius.* *Liv.* 1, 39. *Pompeiana, in qua J. Cæsar occisus est.* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 29.

Cūrīālis, e. adj. *Of the court, of the same tribe, or ward.* || Cūrīales Flamines, *Priests belonging to the several wards.* *Fest.* Cūrīales menæ, *Tables wherein they did sacrifice to Juno, who is called Curis.* *Id.* Cūrīalis vernula, *A servant of the court.* *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 10.

Cūrīālis, is. m. (*id. qui decurio*) *A headborough, a tithing-man, a common-council-man.* Cūrīales, plur. *Those of the same court, or ward.* *Cic. Offic.* 2, 18. *Vid. & Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 2.

|| Cūrīātim, adv. *Ward by ward.* *Gell.* 15, 27. † *Tributum.*

Cūrīātus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the tribes, or wards.* || Cūrīata comitia, *The assemblies of the wards in their several courts, and ball-meetings.* *Gell.* 15, 27. *Lex curiata, A Law made by such assemblies; an order made by the common-council-man.* *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9, 74. *Tac. Hist.* 1, 15.

Cūrīo, ōnis. m. (1) *The alderman, deputy, or chief person of every ward, who at their meetings in the court-house took order for their sacrifices, ceremonies, &c.* (2) *The cryer of a court; a proclaimer, or publisher; any public cryer.* (3) *It may be also taken for the curate, or rector, of a parish.* (4) *A so a lean scrag, pined away with care.* (1) Curiones dicti à curiis, qui sunt, ut in his sacra faciant, *Varr.* Curio maximus, *Liv.* 3, 7. (2) Epigrammata curione non egent, *Mart. præf. l.* 2. (3) Ex *Suet. Calp.* (4) Agnus curio, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 27, 28. sc. qui, interprete ipso, curâ macet, quémque antè curio-sum dixerat.

|| Cūrīōnātus, ūs. m. *The office of a deputy of a ward.* *Fest.* Also a curacy, *Cal.*

|| Cūrīōnius, a, um. adj. [*à curio*] *Belonging to the officer of the court, or to the court of each ward.* & Curionium æs, *The deputy of the ward's fees.* *Fest.* Curionia sacra, *The rites, or sacrifices.* *Id.*

Cūrīōsē, adv. ius, comp. *simè*, sup. (1) *Curiously, strictly.* (2) *Affectedly.* (3) *Warily, with care.* (1) Cùm de eo curiosè quæssisset servus, *Cic. Att.* 9, 3. Conquiram ista curiosius, *Id. de I. Orat.* 35. (2) & Curiosè potius quàm Latinè, *Quint.* 8, 1. (3) = Diligenter & curiosissime, *Col.* 11, 2.

Cūrīōsitas, ātis. f. *Curiosity, over-much care, inquisitiveness.* *Cic. Attic.* 2, 12.

|| Cūrīōsulus, a, um. adj. *A little too busy, curious, or prying.* Curiosulus ventus, *Aspul. Met.* 10.

Curiōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [à cura, adjectâ literâ, euphoniæ causâ. Sum. in bonam & malam partem] (1) Full of cares, inquisitive, curious, busy. (2) Over-curious, critical. (3) Studious. (4) Busy, prying, inquisitive, pragmatical. (1) = Curiosus, & negotiis plenus, Cic. de N. D. 1, 20. Quod minùs familiaris sum, hòc sum ad investigandum curiosior, Id. Fam. 4, 13. (2) Satisfacit difficilior curiosus, Id. de Fin. 1, 2. (3) Curiosus medicinæ, Plin. 25, 2. (4) = Speculatorem & curiosum ratus, Suet. in Aug. 27. Curiosus nemo est, quin sit malevolus, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 54. = Molestus, Cic. Agnus curiosus, That is only skin and bone, Plaut. Vid. Curio.

Cūris, is. f. A spear. Hæstia curis præcis est dicta Sabinis, Ov. Fest. 2, 447. Hinc Romulus dictus est Quirinus.

|| **Cūritis**, is. f. [Curitem Junonem appell. quia curim, i. e. hastam ferre putabant] Juno so called by the Sabines, who painted her with a spear in her hand, Fest.

* || **Cūrmī**, n. indecl. [à κύρις Gr.] A kind of beverage, Ulp.

Cūro, āre. act. [à curā] (1) To take care of, to see to, to look to a business, to order, to treat, to provide. (2) To refresh himself with meat. (3) To regard, or attend to. (4) To cause, or bring to pass. (5) To dress, or set off. (6) To tend, or look after. (7) To command in war. (8) To cook, or dress, meat. (9) To indulge, or make much of. (10) To expiate, or atone. (11) To pay respect and homage to, to attend, as a client his patron. (12) To administer, in sacred things, to rule. (13) To cure, or heal. (14) To matter, or value. (15) To rule, to govern. (1) Omnia apparatus sunt intus, SI—Curasti probè, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 6. = Cura & provide, ne quid ei desit, Cic. Attic. 11, 3. (2) = Reficiendi se & curandi potestas fuit, Id. Phil. 9, 3. (3) Et præcepta sobriè ut cures, face, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, ult. (4) Cedere domo & patriâ curasti, Cic. pro Domo, 3. (5) Cura te amabo, ficcine immunda, obsecro, ibis? Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 115. (6) An ruri, quæso, non sunt, quos cures, boves? Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 34. (7) C. Marius legatus cum equitibus curabat, Sall. B. 51. (8) Nempe ut curentur rectè hæc, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 3. (9) = Se, suamque ætatem bene curant, edunt, bibunt, scortantur, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 34. (10) Curare prodigia, Liv. 1, 20. (11) Est locuples, faber, etiosus, curatur a multis, Plin. Epist. 1, 5. (12) Per Græcas semper sunt curata sacerdotes, Cic. de Sen. 19. = mederi, Id. (14) Non ego isthunc curo, quis sit, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 99. Non curo, quid Ætoli futurum esse censeant, Liv. (15) Capito Procos. Asiam curaverat, Tac. Ann. 4, 36, 3.

Cūror, āri, ātus. pass. To be cured, healed, or made whole; to be looked to, or attended; to be regarded, or respected, &c. Vid. exemp. in Curo.

|| **Cūropālātes**, æ. m. The master of the household to the Greek emperours. Justiniani temporibus.

* || **Cūrotrophium**, i. n. [κυροτρόφειον Gr. ex κύρος puer, & τροφή nutritio] A hospital for the maintenance of poor children, Hottom. in Lexic. Jurid.

|| **Curax**, ācis. adj. [à curro] Diligent, busy, ready to run. || Laqueus curax, A running knot, Grat. Cyn. 89.

Currens, tis. part. (1) Running. (2) Flowing. (3) Turning round swiftly. (1) Facilius est currentem (ut aiunt) incitare, quam commovere languentem, Cic. ad Q. frat. 1, 1. sic Homerus ὀρύνει τὸν σπυδόντα. (2) Currentia vina repressit, Virg. Geor. 1, 132. Hinc Angl. a current. (3) Currente rotâ cur urceus exit? Hor. A. P. 22.

Curricūlo, adv. In poste haste, as fast as one can run, as fast as his legs will carry him. || Curriculo percurrere, Run all the way, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 11. vid. & Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 43.

Curriculum, i. n. [à curro, ut à veho vehiculum, Voss.] (1) A place to run in, the list. (2)

A course, or motion. (3) A race. (4) Met. A term, or space, of time. (5) A customary exercise. (6) [dim. à currus] A cart, or chariot. (1) Curriculo pulverem Olympicum Collegisse, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 3. (2) Sed tantum supra terras semper tenet ille curriculum, Cic. Orat. 209. (3) Sine curriculo & certatione corporum, Id. de Leg. 2, 9. (4) Exiguum nobis vitæ curriculum circumscripsit natura, Id. pro Rab. 10. || Medium noctis abactæ curriculum, Midnight, Virg. Æn. 8, 407. (5) = Hæ sunt exercitationes ingenii, hæc curricula mentis, Cic. de Sen. 11. (6) In amnem præcipitavere curricula, Curt. 8, 14.

† **Curriculus**, i. m. dim. [à currus] A little cart, or chariot, Non. ex Varr.

Curritur, imperf. They run, Ter. Heaut. prol. 44.

CURRO, ēre, cūcurri, cursum. neut. (1) To run, to go a pace, to pass away, to pass swiftly. (2) To flow, or stream, as a river doth. (3) To fly swiftly, as a bird. (4) To sail apace, or make away. (5) To turn swiftly. (6) To thrill, to pierce. (1) Curre, obsecro accersere, Ter. Adelph. 3, 2, 95. Met. Ætas currit, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 13. (2) Amnes in æquora currunt, Virg. Æn. 12, 524. (3) Apul. (4) Æquor vastum cavâ trabe currimus, Virg. Æn. 3, 191. (5) Vid. Currens, n. 3. (6) Tremor ima per ossa cūcurrit, Virg. Æn. 2, 120.

Curruca, æ. f. [à currendo, vel à sono vocis, quem edit, Gesn.] (1) The bird which hatcheth the cuckoo's eggs; a hedge sparrow, or a tom-tit, by others called a pincock. (2) Also a cuckold, or wittol. (1) Vid. Plin. 10, 9. (2) Tu tibi tum curruca places, Juv. 6, 275.

Curru, ūs. m. [à currendo] (1) A chariot, a coach, a caroch. (2) || A waggon, car, or cart. (3) Synecd. A triumph. (4) || The horses. (5) || A pinnace, or fly-boat. (1) Phaeton curru auriga paterni, Ov. Met. 2, 327. || Currum agere, regere, Ov. agitare, Virg. gubernare, Sen. impellere, Sil. To drive it; condescendere, Sil. inscendere, Plaut. To take coach. Curru vehi, To ride in it, Cic. (2) Curru bovem trahit, Prov. cum res inversæ sunt. (3) Digna res curru senatui visa, Flor. 4, 12. Quem ego curru, aut quam lauream cum tuâ laudatione conferrem, Cic. Catoni, Fam. 15, 6. (4) || Neque audit curru habenas, Virg. Geor. 1, ult. etiam Sil. & Stat. Desidis aurigæ non audit verbera curru, Claud. de Cons. Mall. 187. (5) || Fecit volitantem flamine curru, Catull. 62, 9.

Curians, tis. part. Frisking, leaping, skipping, hopping up and down. Curians per littora cornix, Cic. de Div. 1, 9.

|| **Cursatio**, ōnis. f. verb. A running up and down, Don. † Cursura.

Cursaturus, a, um. part. About to run, or happen upon. Quam veniam non petissem, nî cursaturus tam sæva & infesta virtutibus tempora, Tac. Agr. 1, 5.

Cursatur, imperf. They hurry up and down, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35.

Cursum, adv. [à curro, cursum] (1) Hastily, swiftly, roundly, apace, as fast as he can run, in full speed, in a hurry. (2) Cursoryly, by the by. (1) = Cursum isti impetum faciunt, ex aliis aliisque partibus convolant, Ad Herenn. 4, 55. vid. & Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 123. & Pcen. 3, 1, 64. (2) = Quæ cursum arripui, quæ subsecivis operis, Cic. de Or. 2, 9. = Hunc locum cursum & strictim transgressus est, Gell. 9, 4. = Sensim & cursum dicere, Cic. = citò, Plaut.

|| **Cursum**, ōnis. f. verb. A running. || Campi cursum, A military exercise of running. G. ex Veget.

Cursito, āre. freq. [à curso] To run to and fro; to trot, or gallop, up and down, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4.

Curso, āre. freq. [à curro] To run to and fro, to hurry up and down. Alii per foros cursant, Cic. de Senect. 6. Ne fortè cursem huc illuc viâ deterrimâ, Id. Att. 9, 9.

Curfor, ōris. m. [à curro] (1) A runner in a race; a racer. (2) A lacquey, or messenger, who runs upon errands and carries letters, or delivers messages,

(3) A courier, or stated post. (1) In stadio cursores exclamant, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. (2) Curforem sextâ tibi, Rufe, remissimus horâ, Mart. 3, ult. (3) Curfor ejus generis, qui hemerodomi vocantur, Nep. Milt. 4.

|| **Cursorius**, a, um. adj. Pertaining to running, cursory. || Navis cursoria, A packet boat, Sidon. Ep. 1, 5.

|| **Cursorius**, i. m. A courser, Litt. ex Suet. sed q. Cursura, æ. f. [à curro] A running, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 34. Afri. 2, 2, 61. & Varr. R. R. 2, 7.

Cursurus, a, um. part. About to run. Cursurus ad honores palmæ, Ov. Pont. 2, 11, 21.

Cursum, ūs. m. verb. [à curro] (1) A running, a race. (2) A flying. (3) Speed, or haste. (4) A voyage. (5) A journey, or way. (6) A resort, or recourse. (7) A manner, or fashion; a course of life. (8) The course of the sun, moon, or stars, or of any other thing. (1) Si quis ad Olympicum venerit cursum, Ad Herenn. 4, 3. (2) || Cursumque per auras Dirigit in lucos, Virg. Æn. 6, 194. (3) Cursum festinus anhelo, Ov. Met. 11, 347. (4) Miltiades cursum direxit, quò tenebat, Nep. Milt. 1. Incerto cursum, hieme maximâ, navigandum est, Cic. ad Att. 8, 3. Cursum brevissimum undis, Virg. Æn. 3, 507. (5) Cursum in Græciam per tuam provinciam est, Cic. Att. 10, 4. (6) Omnis omnium cursum ad vos, Cic. Fam. 12, 6. (7) Tenes, Cæsar, hunc cursum, Plin. Paneg. 43. (8) = Cursum conversionesque cælestes, Cic. de Leg. 1, 8. Cursum aquarum, Virg. Geor. 4, 136. Met. honorum, Cic. rerum, Id. Fam. 4, 2, &c.

* **Curto**, āre. act. [à curtus] To shorten, to lessen; to diminish, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 124. Iratus heres quòd rem curtaveris, Pers. 6, 34.

* **Curtor**, āri. pass. To be shortened, Cels. 7, 9.

* **CURTUS**, a, um. adj. [à Gr. κῦρτος, curvus, gibbus] (1) Short, little, small, imperfect. (2) Curtailed, or bob-tailed. (3) Battered, broken. (4) Circumcised. (1) Curta res, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 64. supellex, Pers. 4, extr. = 3 Nihil curtum, nihil claudicans, nihil redundans, Cic. Orat. 51. (2) Nunc mihi curto Ire licet mulo, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 104. (3) Curtus calix, Mart. 1, 93, 6. Curta dolia, Lucr. 4, 1020. Curta fenestris Vasa cadunt, Juv. 3, 270. (4) Curtis Judæis oppedere, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 70.

* **Curvamen**, inis. n. A bowing, or bending, Ov. Met. 2, 130. Plin. Ep. 9, 7.

* **Curvatio**, ōnis. f. verb. A bowing, bending, or winding. Curvatio vitis, Col. 4, 12.

* **Curvatura**, æ. f. A bowing, or bending. Infecatur superior pars curvaturæ, Col. 4, 15. Curvatura rotæ, Ov. Met. 2, 108. montis, Virg. 2, 10. portus, Id. 5, 1.

* **Curvatus**, a, um. part. (1) Bent, bowed.

(2) Winding, as a river. (1) Pondere serpentis curvata est arbor, Ov. Met. 3, 93. (2) Pontus Euxinus—retro curvatus in cornua, Plin. 4, 24. edit. Hard.

* || **Curveco**, ēre. unde incurvesco, Cic.

* || **Curvitas**, ātis. f. Crookedness, Macrob.

Sonn. Scip. 1, 15. † **Curvatura**.

Cūrūlis, e. adj. [à curru, abjecto altero r, ut à farre farina] (1) Belonging to a chariot. || Sella curulis, A chair of state, made of ivory, carved, and placed in a chariot, in which the head officers of Rome were wont to be carried into council. (2) Meton. The chief magistrate. (1) Sedes honoris, sella curulis, Cic. in Catil. 1, 1. || Curule ebur, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 53. Curules vacuæ, subintell. sella Luc. 3, 107. || Subsellia, Ascon. Ped. (2) Exultent leges Latiae, gaudete curules, Stat. Silv. 4, 1, 5.

* **Curvo**, āre. act. To bow, bend, or make crooked. Curvare, lances, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 41. Manu arcum curvare, Stat. Achill. 1, 487.

* **Curvor**, āri, ātus. pass. To be bowed. Itræos taxi curvantur in arcus, Virg. Geor. 2, 448.

* **Curvor**, ōris. m. Crookedness. Cucumeres dicuntur à curvore, Varr. L. L. 4, 21. Cornua dicuntur à curvore, Id. ib. c. 6.

* **Curvum**, i. n. The plough handle, Varr. L. L. 4. = bura, Id. ib.

* **Curvus**,

* **CURVUS**, a, um. adj. [à *κύρς*, *curvus*, inferto digamma] (1) Crooked. (2) Bended, bowed. (3) That hath turnings and windings. (1) *Curva senecta*, Ov. A. A. 2, 670. (2) *Met. Curvo dignoscere rectum*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 44. (2) *Curvum litus*, Ov. Fast. 3, 4, 9. Arcus curvi, Id. Met. 9, 114. (3) Curvisque immugit *Ætna cavernis*, Virg. *Æn.* 3, 674.

|| **Cusor**, ōris. m. verb. [à *cudo*] A coiner of money, a forger, a hammerer, JGC.

Cuspidatim, adv. Point-wise, with a point, Plin. 17, 14.

Cuspidatus, a, um. part. Sharpened, pointed, Plin. 18, 19.

Cuspido, āre. aēt. To point, or make sharp at the end; to tag, Plin. 11, 37.

Cuspis, ōdis. f. (1) The point of a spear, or other weapon. (2) Syncc. A spear, javelin, arrow, or such like weapon. (3) A spit, or broach. (4) An earthen pipe. (5) A sling. (1) *Acutā cuspide hasta*, Ov. Ep. 3, 119. (2) *Cuspis contorta lacerto*, Id. Met. 8, 345. (3) *Spumeus in longā cuspide fumet aper*, Mart. 14, 221. (4) *Varr. R. R. 1, 8.* (5) *Scorpius curvatā cuspide minitans vulnera*, Ov. Met. 2, 199.

Custodia, æ. f. [à *custos*] (1) A keeping, or preserving. (2) Care, charge. (3) Watch and ward. (4) Meton. The keeper, or guard. (5) A prison, or place where prisoners are kept. (6) A watch tower. (7) Also a prisoner. (8) A company of prisoners. (9) Tuition, or education. (1) *Pecudum custodia solera*, Virg. *Geor.* 4, 327. *Met. Custodia justitiæ*, Cic. de *Fin.* 2. (2) *Custodia salutis alicujus*, Id. pro *Planc.* 1. (3) = Non modò excubias & custodias, sed etiam laterum nostrorum oppositus & corporum pollicemur, Id. pro *Marc.* 10. (4) *Pretium si grande feras custodia victa est*, Tib. 2, 4, 33. (5) *Socrates, cum esset in custodiâ publicâ*, Cic. de *Div.* 1, 25. (6) *Hæc mea sedes est, hæc vigilia, hæc custodia, hoc præsidium stativum*, Id. *Phil.* 12, 10. (7) *Plerasque custodias, receptis in manu catenis, audiebat*, Suet. *Dom.* 14. (8) *Id. Nero 31.* (9) *Custodia pædagogorum*, Quint. 1, 2, matrum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 22. || *Custodia militaris*, When the prisoner and his keeper were tied together with the same chain, that they might not get asunder, Sen. Ep. 5. *Custodia libera*, When they had the liberty of the prison, Sall. *Catil.* 47.

Custodiendus, a, um. part. To be kept. *Filium Alexandri cum matre in arcem Amphipolitanam custodiendos mittit*, Just. 14, 6. *Religiosius quod juraverit custodiendum*, Plin. *Pan.* 65.

Custodiens, tis. part. Keeping safe, guarding, E manibus custodientium lapsus, Curt. 3, 33.

Custodio, īre, īvi, itum. aēt. [à *custos*] (1) To keep safe. (2) To preserve, or defend. (3) To look to, to attend to. (4) To observe, watch, or mark diligently. (5) To retain. (1) *Nervus vincetus custodibitur*, Plaut. *Cap.* 3, 5, 71. (2) = Tueri, defendere, & custodire aliquem, Cic. *Philipp.* 10. (3) *Hoc igitur custodire oportet villicum*, Col. 9, 1. (4) = Te oculi & aures speculantur & custodient, Cic. in *Catil.* 4. (5) *Memoria custodire*, Id. de *Orat.* 1, 28.

Custodior, īri, itus. pass. To be kept, or preserved; to be watched and observed, &c. Cic. *Fam.* 6, 5.

Custoditè, adv. iūs. comp. Reservedly, warily, Plin. Ep. 5, 16. *An illa custoditiùs pressiusque dicta*, Id. *ib.* 11, 26.

|| **Custoditio**, ōnis. f. verb. A keeping, Fest.

Custoditus, a, um. part. Kept, preserved, maintained, guarded, secured, &c. *Custodito*, ut dicimus, modò, Plin. 20, 13. *Vacca custodita*, Virg. *Æn.* 8, 218. *Vid. Custodio.*

Custos, ōdis. c. g. [à *curâ*, quâ rem aliquam tuetur & curat, Perot.] (1) A keeper, or preserver. (2) A watchman. (3) An overseer. (4) A tutor. (5) A tender, or looker on. (6) A spy, or observer of people's words and actions. (7) A sentinel, a porter to stand at the door. (8) A house dog. (9) A young branch with which a plant may be repaired, if the residua decay. (1) = Custos & conservator urbis, Cic. pro *P. Sext.* 24. || *Custos corporis*, A life-guard man, Nep. *Eum.* 7. = Sa-

piencia hominis custos & procuratrix, Cic. de *Fin.* 4, 7. (2) = Vigiles custodesque alicujus loci, Id. in *Verr.* 4, 43. (3) Custos in frumento publico, Id. pro *Flacc.* 19. (4) Juvenis, custode remoto, Gaudet equis, Hor. A. P. 161. (5) Custos furum atque avium Priapus, Virg. *Geor.* 4, 110. (6) Custos factis atque dictis suis, Suet. *Tib.* 12. (7) Numnam tu hîc relictus es custos? Ter. *Eun.* 2, 2, 55. (8) Custode sepulto, Virg. *N.* 6, 424. (9) Col. 4, 21.

* **Cuticula**, æ. f. dim. [à *cutis*] A thin tender skin, the outmost skin, Juv. 11, 203. *Assiduo curata cuticula sole*, Pers. 4, 18.

* || **Cuticulâris**, e. adj. Belonging to the skin. || *Cuticulares meatus*, The pores, Litt. ex Plin.

* || **Cutio**, ōnis. f. [à *callosâ cute*] A little insect, having many feet, a sow, a wood-louse, Marc. *Emper.*

* **Cutis**, is. f. [à Gr. *σύντοξ*, i. e. *πάν δέμας*, *Elcycb.* s. abjecto, ut à *τέγω*, *tego*] (1) A skin. (2) The bark, rind, peel; or outmost coat, of a thing. (3) An outward show. (1) *Ad cutim tonsus*, Cels. 1, 4. || *Corare cutim*, To make much of himself, Juv. 2, 105. (2) *Cafia est tenui cute verius, quam cortice*, Plin. 12, 19. || *Crusta teguntur glandes, cute uvæ*, Id. 15, 18. *Cutis terræ*, Id. 20, 19. (3) *Tenerâ elocutionis cute perire*, Quint. 5, 12.

C ante Y

* **Cyâmēa**, æ. f. [*κυάμεια* Gr. à *κύαμος* faba] A kind of precious stone, like a bean when broken, Plin. 37, 11.

* **Cyâmos**, i. m. [ab eodem] The Egyptian bean. = Colocasia, quam cyamon vocant aliqui, Plin. 21, 13.

* **Cyâneus**, a, um. adj. [à *κύανος* Gr. *cæruleus*] Of a bright blue, or azure, colour. *Cyaneus color*, Plin. 37, 9. *Cyanea penula*, Varr. || *Cyaneus lapis*, The azure, or lazule, stone, Jun.

* **Cyânus**, i. m. [*κυανός*, vel *κύανος* Gr. *gemma*, & herba] (1) A kind of blue jasper; some take it for a turquois; others for the lazule stone. (2) Also a flower of that colour, the blue bottle. (1) Plin. 37, 9. (2) Id. 21, 11.

* **Cyathiflo**, āre. To pour drink into one's cup, to serve one at his cup, Plaut. *Men.* 2, 2, 29.

* **Cyâthus**, i. m. [à *κύαθος* Gr.] (1) A little pot, or glass, to drink out of. (2) Also a small measure containing the twelfth part of a sextarius. (3) A kind of weight of ten drams. (4) || Also a kind of pincers with a hollow bit, to pluck pellets, or arrow heads, out of the flesh. (1) *Sume cyathos centum*, Hor. *Od.* 3, 8, 13. *Septenis cyathis committe hos ludos*, Plaut. *Pers.* 5, 2, 19. || *Ad cyathos stase*, To be cup bearer, Suet. *Cæs.* 49. *Nebulæ cyathos non emam*, i. e. re levissimâ, Plaut. *Pæn.* 1, 2, 62. (2) Col. 8, 4. (3) *Cyathus pendet per se drachmas decem*, Plin. 21, 34. (4) *Aurelian.*

* **Cybea**, æ. f. [nihil statuend. de etym. et si Græc. videtur] A kind of great ship, or carrack, Cic. in *Verr.* 5, 17.

|| **Cybeles pomum**, nux pinea, A pine apple, Jun.

* || **Cybiosactes**, is. m. [*παρά το σάτλειν τὰ κύβια*, cybium autem est genus falsamenti; & *σάτλειν* onus jumento imponere, Strab.] A fish-monger, one who carries fish to sell about the country; a nick-name by which the Alexandrians called Vespasian for his covetousness, Suet. in *Vesp.* 19. *sed al. cibiotatem*, & cibiotantem, ut non satis constet de lectione.

* **Cybium**, i. n. [à *κύβος* Gr. quod esset cubi instar quadratum, sc. frustum] A four square piece of salt fish, a rand of tunny, a young thunny cut into pieces of a cubical form. *Divisis cybium latebit ovis*, Mart. 5, 79. Plin. 32, 11. & 9, 15, & 33. ult. Varr. 4. de L. L. quibus adde *Oppian. Hal.* 183. ubi leg. *κύβια*.

Cydrâmus, i. m. A sort of bird accompanying quails in their return to Italy, Plin. 10, 23.

* **Cycladatus**, a, um. adj. Having a woman's gown on, Suet. *Cal.* 52.

Cyclâminus, i. f. & **Cyclâminum**, i. n. [*κυλάμινος* Gr.] The herb called sow-bread, Plin. 21, 9.

* **Cyclas**, ādis. f. [à *κύλας* Gr.] (1) A kind of woman's gown of a round form, with a long train. (2) || A widow's veil, a thin mantle. (1) *Auratâ cyclade verrit humum*, Propert. 4, 7, 40. (2) *Hæ sunt in tenui sudant quæ cyclade*, Juv. 6, 258. *interpr. Litt. sed eadem vestis utroque loco designari videtur.*

* **Cyclicus**, a, um. adj. Circular, or turning round. || **Cyclicum jumentum**, A beast that hath the wives, Jun. Scriptor cyclicus, A trivial poet, who gives a continued series of history, without any of the ornaments of poetry, Hor. in *Art. P.* 136. *interpr. Casaub. & Heinl. a writer of epick rhap-sodies*, as of the rape of Helen, Achilles, Priam, &c. *Acron. Turneb. a stroler, one who makes and sings ballads about.*

* || **Cyclus**, i. m. [à *κύκλος* Gr.] A cycle, as of the sun; a circle, or round. + **Circulus**; orbis *Latinè* vertit Cicero, N. D. 2, 18.

* **Cydonites**, æ. m. [ab eodem cum seq.] A meat made of sod quinces, pears, and honey, commonly called cotoneatum; Marmalade, Pallad. 11, 20. Col. 5, 2.

* **Cydonius**, a, um. adj. [à *cydone*, *Cretæ civitate*] *Cydonium*, Quiddany. || *Mala cydonia*, Quinces, Plin. 15, 11. = *Cotonea*, *Ibid.*

* **Cygnæus**, a, um. adj. (1) Of a swan, swan-like. (2) Met. Soft and sweet. (1) *Jam mea cygneas imitantur tempora plumas*, Ov. *Trist.* 4, 8, 1. (2) *Cygnæa divini hominis vox & oratio*, Cic. de *Orat.* 3, 2.

* **Cygnus**, vel **Cycnus**, i. m. [à *κύκνος* Gr.] (1) A swan. (2) & Met. A poet. (3) A nickname for a blackmoor. (1) Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 30. (2) *Dirceum levat aura cygnum*, i. e. *Pindarum*, Hor. *Od.* 4, 2, 25. *Leg. & Od.* 2, 20. (3) *Æthiopem vocamus cygnum*, Juv. 8, 32. *Latinè*, olor.

* **Cylindræus**, a, um. adj. Long and round, after the manner of a cylinder, like a roller, Plin. 18, 12.

* **Cylindrus**, i. m. [à *κύλινδρος*, *volvo*] (1) A roller to roll wools. (2) A round stone, or piece of wood, to break clods. (3) A rolling pin, or other thing easy to be rolled. (4) Also a precious stone, oblong and round, which women used to hang at their ears. (5) || A cylinder, or figure in geometry. (1) *Area cum primis ingenti æquanda cylindro*, Virg. *Geor.* 1, 178. (2) *Cylindro aut paviculâ aream coæquato*, Cato 129. (3) Cic. de *Fato* 19. (4) *Donant arcana cylindros*, Juv. 2, 61. || *Cylindros ex iis facere malunt, quam gemmas*, Plin. 37, 5. *sub fin.* (5) *Apul. de Mundo*, p. 741. *edit. in usum Delph.*

* || **Cyllo**, ōnis. m. [à *κύλλος*, *mancus*] A burdash, an impure villain. Quicquid impudicorum cyllonum, Cic. in *Sall. ubi al. leg. Cyllonum.*

* **Cýma**, æ. f. cauliculus. [à Gr. *κύμα*, i. e. *κύημα*, *factus*] The young sprout of coleworts, or other herb; a little shoot, or branch, Plin. 19, 8.

* **Cýma**, ātis. n. [ab eodem] A sprout. *Frigoribus caules & veri cymata mittit*, Col. 10, 129.

* || **Cymatilis**, e. adj. [ab eodem cum seq.] || *Cymatilis vestis*, Of a blue colour, like the sea, Plaut. *Ep.* d. 2, 2, 49. || *Sed al. leg. cymatilis.*

* **Cymatium**, i. m. dim. [à *κύμα*, i. e. *unda*, *unda*, ut ipse exp. *Suid.*] A kind of carved work, resembling the waves of the sea, Vitruv. 4, 6.

* **Cymba**, æ. f. [à Gr. *κύμβα*] (1) A boat, a pinnace, a ferry-boat. (2) A fisher-boat. (1) *Scandenda est torvi publica cymba lenis*, Propert. 3, 18, 24. (2) *Cymbæ linique magister*, Juv. 4, 45.

* || **Cymbaliflo**, āre. [à *cymbalum*] To play on the cymbal, Non. 2, 169.

* || **Cymbalistes**, vel **Cymbalista**, æ. m. He that plays on the cymbal, Apul. de *Deo Socrat.* p. 685.

* Cymbālistia, æ. f. *She that plays on the cymbal*, Petron. c. 22.

* Cymbalum, i. n. [κύμβαλον Gr.] *A cymbal, or musical instrument of brass, hollow, and making a loud noise.* (2) *A pipe in water engines to make music.* (1) = Neque collegæ tui cymbala, & crotala fugi, Cic. in Pison. 9. (2) Vitr. 10, 13.

* Cymbium, i. n. [à cymba] *A cup to drink out of like a boat.* Spumantia cymbia lacte, Virg. Æn. 3, 66. Perfecta atque aspera signis, Id. ib. 5, 267.

* Cymbūla, æ. f. dim. [à cymba] *A little boat, a skiff, a sculler*, Plin. Ep. 20, 8.

* Cymīnātus, a, um. adj. [à cuminum] *Mixed with cumin.* Cyminati falis aspersio, Pall. Tit. Novemb.

* Cymindis, is. f. [κύμινδις Gr.] *A night hawk, enemy to the eagle*, Plin. 10, 8.

* Cymīnum, i. n. [κύμινον Gr. quod ab Heb. כמין] *Cumin.* Vid. Cuminum.

* Cymōsus, a, um. adj. [à cyma, æ.] *Full of young sprouts*, Col. 10, 137.

* Cyna, æ. f. [κύνα Gr.] *A tree in Arabia, with leaves like the palm-tree, whereof they made them garments*, Plin. 12, 11.

* || Cynanche, es. f. [ex κύων canis, & ἀγχω] *Strangulo* *The squinancy, or squinsey; an inflammation, or swelling, in the throat*, Lat. Angina

* Cynāra, æ. f. *The artichoke.* Hispidā pona-tur cinara, Col. 10, 235. || sed rectius cinara, quod vid.

* Cynēgētica, ðrum. pl. n. [κυνηγετικά Gr. ex κύων canis, & ἡγέομαι duco] *Books written of hunting*, Flav. Vop. cujusmodi scripsit Xenophon & Oppianus ap. Græcos; Græcius & Nemesianus ap. Latinos.

* Cynicē, adv. *After the manner of the cynicks.* Potiū in subscilio cynicē accipiemur, quā in lectis, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 21, i. c. sedentes, non accumbentes.

* Cynicus, a, um. adj. [à κύων canis] *Under Cynicis philosophis nomen, Cynical, doged, curish, churlish, like a dog.* Cynica gens, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 43. || Cynica cœna, *A mean supper*, Petron. 13. Demetrius cynicus, Suet. Vesp. 13.

* || Cynips, ŷphis. m. *unde pl. cyniphes, Aug. rect. ciniphes; vulg. interp. inserto, i. [à κύπης vel κύφης] A gnat, midge, or dog-fly.*

* Cynōcephālū, æ. f. [ex κύων canis, & κε-

φαλή caput] *An herb having a flower like a dog's head, called by the Egyptians Osiris, from their chief god Osiris, for the divine virtue it had against all poisons, and charms*, Plin. 30, 2.

* Cynōcephālus, i. m. [ab eodem] (1) *A kind of ape with a head like a dog, a baboon.* (2) || Also a name of Anubis. (1) Plin. 8, 54. & 6, 30. (2) Minuc. Felix.

* Cynodontes, um. m. pl. sc. Dentes canini [à κύων canis, & ὀδὸς dens] *The dog-teeth, which lie betwixt the fore teeth and the grinders*, Plin. 11, 37.

* Cynoglossus, i. m. [à κύων canis, & γλῶσ-σα lingua] *The herb called hound's, or dog's, tongue.* (2) || Also a fish so called, a kind of sole. (1) Plin. 25, 8. (2) Faber, Littl. Reyher, &c. ex eod. sed q.

* Cynōmāzon, i. n. [ex κύων canis, & μάζα mamma] *An herb which poisons dogs*, Apul. de Herb. 109.

* Cynōmōrion, i. n. [ex κύων canis, & μόριον membrum genitale ob similit.] *A kind of weed growing among corn, and killing it; choak weed*, Plin. 22, 25. = Orobanche, Id.

* Cynōmyia, æ. f. *quæ & pulicaris* [ex κύων & μυία musca] *A dog-fly; also the herb fleabane*, Plin. 25, 11. = Pylion, cynoides, ficelion, Id. ib.

* Cynorrhodon, i. n. [ex κύων, & ῥόδον rosa] (1) *The wild rose, or sweet-briar rose.* (2) Also the flower of the red lily. (1) Plin. 25, 2. (2) Id. 31, 5.

* Cynobāton, i. n. Plin. 24, 14. &

* Cynobātos, i. f. [κυνόβατος Gr. quod ex κύων canis, & βάτος rubus] *The eglantine, or sweet-briar; also the caper-bush*, Plin. 13, 23. = Opheostaphile, Id. ib.

* Cynōsorchis, is. f. dic. & orchis [ex κύων canis, & ὄρχις testiculus] *The herb dog-stones; also gander-goose, or rag-wort*, Plin. 27, 8.

* Cynōstira, æ. f. [ex κύων canis, & ὄστρα cauda] *The lesser bear-star, or the star in the tail of the lesser bear*, Cic. ex Arat. || Cynofura petatur Sidonii, Helicen Graia carina notet, Ov. Fast. 3, 107.

* || Cynōstiris, idem. f. [ab eod.] *Having a dog's tail.* Stellæ cynofuridos uræ, Ov. Trist. 5, 3, 7.

* Cynōstirus, a, um. adj. *Addle eggs, so called in summer time, especially in the dog days.* Ova

urina sunt, incubatione derelicta, quæ alii cynofura dixere, Plin. 10, 60.

* Cyparissias, æ. m. [à seq.] *The greatest kind of spurge*, Plin. 26, 8.

* Cyparissus, i. f. [κυπάρισσος Gr.] *A cypress-tree.* Coniferæ cyparissi, Virg. Æn. 3, 680.

* Cypēis, idis. f. [ab seq.] *An Indian herb like ginger, which being chewed has the virtues of saffron*, Plin. 21, 18. Apic. 7, 4.

* Cypēros, i. m. Plin. 21, 18. &

* Cypērum, i. n. [κύπειρος & κύπειρον Gr.] *Galingal.* Molle cyperon, Petron. c. 127.

* Cyprinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the privet tree; as || cyprinum oleum, A sweet oil made of the flowers of the privet tree*, Plin. 13, 1. Cels. 2, ult.

* Cyprinus, i. m. sc. pisces [à Gr. κυπρίνης idem] *A carp*, Plin. 32, 11. || Cyprinus latus, A bream, Geln.

* Cyprus, a, um. adj. *ab insulâ Cypro, Of, or from, Cyprus; ut æs cyprium, Copper*, Plin. 33, 5. || absolutè leg. Ibid. 36, 26. Cypria hirundo, Id. 24, 11. merces, Her. Od. 3, 29, 60.

* || Cyprus, i. f. [κύπρος Gr.] *A bush, or tree, like that we call privet, of the flower of which in the isle of Cyprus they made a very sweet oil*, Plin. 12, 24. || Also camphire, Vulg. interp.

* Cypsēlus, i. m. [κύψελος Gr.] *A martlet, or marten; a bird somewhat like a swallow*, Plin. 10, 39. = Apodes, Id.

* || Cyrnea, æ. f. *A flagon to draw wine out of a vessel*, Non. 15, 29. Vid. Cirnea, sic enim rectius scrib.

* Cysites, æ. m. [rect. Cissites, à κύσσις he-dera] *A kind of precious stone*, Plin. 57, 10, & 11.

Cythara, i. m. *A kind of fish*, Plin. 32, 11.

* Cýthrus, i. m. [κύθρος Gr.] *The first bud, or flower of a pomegranate-tree*, Plin. 23, 6.

* Cýtisus, i. m. [κύτις Gr.] *frutex inventus in Cythno insulâ, ex Cycladum numero, unde & nomen. A kind of shrub, not unlike a slender willow, good for cattle and womens milk.* Vid. Plin. 13, 24. There are two kinds, the one wild, the other planted. Vid. Col. 9, 4.

* Cýzicēnus stater. [à Cyzico insulâ] *A sort of coin, worth about twenty-eight drachms, or sixteen shillings and four pence.* Vid. Vitr. 6, 6. & Plin. 32, 6.

D The fourth Roman letter, is almost of the same figure with that in the celebrated ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ inscription, which was brought into Britain by William Sherrard, Doctor of laws, a gentleman eminent for his knowledge in many parts of curious learning; who, being Consul at Smyrna, ordered it with the utmost care and diligence to be copied from a huge stone lying still at Sigeum, where the literature 2300 years ago, which was before the use of the long vowels, and double consonants had obtained, shows itself not only to the wonder and admiration of the curious, but also to the great benefit and advantage of students, and criticks in the Greek tongue; especially as illustrated by the reverend and learned Divine and Antiquary Mr. Chishull. In this monument the angles which are unequal, thus Δ, come nearer the form of the Roman than the modern Δ, whose angles are equal; and therefore more easily slip into the form of the Italian D, by leaveing the left angle as it was, and circumflecting the two others for the greater haste in writing; which was done soon after, as we plainly see in the noble inscription of Herodes Atticus, that learned Critick and Antiquary, which was graven on his pillars exactly both in letters and spelling after the pattern of remote ages: vid. Gruter. Inscript. p. 27. Nor is it a wonder that the Latin letters are the same with the Greek, since Latium itself was anciently called Græcia major. Thus much I thought fit to premise with respect to the form of the letter. As to its name, this, as well as all the other letters, the Romans seem to have called by the Greek names of Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, &c. Whence Juvenal,

Hæc discunt omnes, ante Alpha & Beta, puellæ. Sat. 14, 209.

Thus also Cicero calls his country seat *Æ Formicæ, Digamma*, because it begins with the Æolian F.

With respect to the power of this letter, it hath a middle sound between *t* and *th*; and therefore hath its place in the middle of the last Rank of the Mutes, being a *t* hardened, as *t* is a *d* softened; and both of them, as well as those of the other ranks, frequently changed into each other; for example, from *μάδος* comes *mutus*; from *αἰδός*, the genitive of *αἶς*, *sagitta*; from *αἶθε*, *ador*; from *αἰέθω*, *perdo*; from *γαίθω*, *gaudeo*. Neither doth our English tongue refuse this change, at coming from *ad*; *what* from *quid*; *two* from *duo*; *three*, and *thrust*, from *tres*, *trudo*; and *water* from *ὑδωρ*. It also admits of a substitute out of the second rank of its sisters, to soften its sound, as *quicquid*, *quicquam*, *quicque*, for *quid*.

quidquid, &c. Neither doth this letter refuse an intercourse with three of the liquids, viz. *l, n, r*. To omitt Greek words, wherein their mutual offices are most obvious, as less instructive to the younger sort, for whose service these notes upon literature, in the proper sense of the word, are principally designed; the ancients said *lingua, sedda*, for *lingua, setta*; *cadamitas* for *calamitas*; *dispenner* for *dispendere*; *arventus* for *adventus*; and this letter still keeps its post in *arbiter* and *arcessio*. It also corresponds with the solitary *s*, as *ῥόδον, rosa*. It admitts before it in the same, or diverse, syllables, of the mutes, *b*; as, *ῥέω, pedo, bdellium, abdico*; and *g*, but not in the same syllable, as, *ῥυδός, smaragdus*: of the liquids, *l, n, r*, in diverse syllables; as, *caldā, candor, cardo*: and in the *Latin tertius*, and the *English Third*, you have all the three of the last rank exemplified. In the preposition *ad*, *d* may keep its place almost before any consonant, or be changed into the consonant of the begining word, except *b, v, and j*; as, *adcurro, or accurro*, &c. but the change is more usual in many words, to make the pronounciation softer, or quicker; for we seldom write *adcommodo, adculo*, &c. in these cases indeed use is the best rule. This letter was also anciently used to prevent the collision of two vowels in different words, as, *Censes med esse?* for *me esse*, Plaut. which use it still retains in the same word; as, *prodes, proderam, prodire*, for *proes, proeram, proire*. Yea in the most ancient times, it was added to the precedeing word even before consonants, as it should seem to make the sound more masculine, for instance in the *Duilian* or *Bilian* pillar, where we read *In altod marid puenandod*, for *In alto mari pugnando*. Lastly, in numerals *D* stands for 500; being not a letter, but rather used for a numeral mark, as the *Greeks* use *ς* for 6, and the *Hebrew* *י* for 90: for the numeral note of 1000, being *Ϟ*, from the old *ϡ*, one half thereof is *Ϟ*; which for the more speedy writeing, being drawn close together, makes *D*.

D A L

D ante A.

D Majusc. ap. vett. integras voces signavit; qui quidem usus etiam hodie obtinet in quibusdam propriis nomin. ut *D. Augustus, D. Junius Brutus, &c. pro Divus, Decius, &c.*

Dābūla, æ. f. *A kind of palm among the Scenite Arabians*, Plin. 13, 4.

*† *Dacryma pro lacryma*, Fests. ex Liv. Andron. nempe à Gr. *δάκρυμα* *A tear*. C. leg. etiam *Dacryma*.

* *Dactylīotheca*, æ. f. [*ἀ δάκτυλος*, sc. annulus, & *θήκη* theca] (1) *A case, or box, to put rings in.* (2) *A collection of jewels.* (1) *Dactylīothecam non habet*, Mart. 12, 60. (2) Plin. 37, 1.

* *Dactylīcus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a dactyl.* *Dactylīcus numerus*, Cic. in Orat. 57.

* *Dactylis*, īdis. f. [*ab eodem cum seq.*] *A raisin, a long grape like a finger, a date raisin, a raisin of the sun*, Col. 3, 2.

* *Dactylos*, ī. f. [*δάκτυλος* Gr. *q. d. herba digitalis*] *Five fingered grass*, of which there are three sorts, Plin. 24, 19.

* || *Dactylōrum*, ī. n. [*à præced.*] *A kind of cup vessel*, R. ex Cœl. 17, 27.

* *Dactylus*, ī. m. [*ἀ δάκτυλος* Gr. sc. *digitus*] (1) *A date, the fruit of the palm tree growing like a finger.* (2) *A dactyl*, or a foot of three syllables, the first long, the other two short. (3) *A kind of shell fish, or muscle.* (4) || *Also a precious stone like a finger.* (1) Plin. 24, 19. ¶ *Dactylorum ossa*, *Date stones*, Apic. (2) Cic. de Orat. 3, 47. = *Heroum pedem voc. id. ibid.* (3) Plin. 9, 61. & 37, 10. (4) Solin. = *Belemnites*.

* || *Dādūchus*, ī. m. [*ἀ δᾶς fax, & ἔχω habeo*] *A torch-bearer*, Jun.

* *Dædālus*, a, um. & *Dædāleus*, adj. [*δαίδαλος* Gr. *à δαίω scio, vel à δαίδαλλω, artificiosè facio, variego*] (1) *Artificial, neatly made, handsomely contrived.* (2) *Of various colours.* (3) *Also cunning, skillfull, expert.* (1) *Dædala fingere testā*, Virg. Geor. 4, 179. Sinu *Dædaleis* tulistem remigiis, Plaut. Amph. 4, 2. (2) Tibi suaves *dædala* tellus Submittit flores, Lucr. 1, 7. (3) Polire signa *dædala*, Lucr. 5, 1450.

* *Dæmon*, ōnis. m. [*δαίμων* Gr.] *A demon, or spirit; an angel, good or bad; a guardian angel; a good, or bad, genius; but amongst Christians chiefly the latter.* = *Genius*, Fests. quos Græci *δαίμονας*, nostri, opinor, Lares, Cic. in Timæo 3.

* || *Dæmoniācus*, a, um. adj. *Possessed with a devil, mad*, N. T.

* || *Dæmoniūs*, a, um. adj. *Devilish, of the devil*, Laet.

* *Dæmōnium*, ī. n. dim. [*ἀ δæmon*] (1) || *A devil.* (2) *A good genius, or angel.* (1) Tert. (2) || *Dæmonium cui parebat Socrates, His dæmon, or good angel*, Cic. de Div. 1, 54.

|| *Dalivus*, a, um. adj. *Dull, simple, mad, silly*,

D A M

a coxcomb, a simpleton, indolent. Vid. Vest. = Stultus, supinus.

Dalmaticātus, a, um. adj. *Vid. Dalmatia in Propr.*

Dāma, æ. c. g. *A fallow deer; a buck, or doe; or according to Gesn. a wild-goat.* Timidi venient ad pocula *damæ*, Virg. Ecl. 3, 28. Pavidæ natârunt *Æquore damæ*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 11.

|| *Dāmium*, ī. n. sc. *sacrificium.* Quod fiebat in honorem *Damizæ*, five *Bontæ Deæ.* *A kind of sacrifice in honour of Bona dea, performed only by women, either at the consul's, or prætor's, house*, Fests.

|| *Damnābilis*, e. adj. *Damnable, not to be allowed*, Treb. Poll. † *Damnandus*.

Damnandus, a, um. part. *To be condemned, or disapproved*, Ov. Met. 7, 402. *Damnandus es crimine rustici rigoris*, Val. Max. 2, 2, 3.

Damnans, tis. part. *Condemning.* Cavea *damnante* furorem, Sil. 16, 535.

Damnās, ātis. adj. c. g. 3. per syncop. *pro damnatus, Guilty, sentenced, amerced, fined.* Hæres meus dare illi *damnās esto omnia sua*, Quint. 7, 9. ex vet. formulâ.

Damnatio, ōnis. f. *A condemnation, or condemning.* Reorum acerbissimæ *damnationes*, Cic. in Pison. 36. *Damnatio*, ignominiâque digni, Id. Attic. 7, 3.

|| *Damnātor*, ōris. m. verb. *He that condemns, or dislikes*, Tert.

Damnātōrius, a, um. adj. *That condemns.* Judicium *damnatorium*, Cic. Verr. 3, 22. ¶ *Damnatoria tabella*, *A bill, or verdict, of a jury finding one guilty*, Suet. Aug. 33, 5.

Damnātūrus, a, um. part. *That will condemn.* *Damnatura sui non est delicta mariti*, Ov. Met. 7, 834.

Damnātus, a, um. part. or. comp. (1) *Condemned, cast.* (2) *Blam'd, disliked.* (3) *Also bound, or obliged, to a thing.* (1) § *Falso damnati crimine mortis*, Virg. Æn. 6, 430. § *proditionis*, Nep. Them. 8. *longi laboris*, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 20. ¶ *de majestate, for treason*, Cic. in Verr. 2, 13. *morti*, Lucr. 6, 1230. in metallum, Plin. Ep. 2, 11. per arbitrium, Cic. pro Rosc. 39. ¶ *Inter damnatos, magis quàm inter reos*, Tac. 16, 14. (2) *Opinione hominum damnatus*, Plin. jun. Quis te *damnator*? Cic. in Pison. 40. (3) *Damnatus voti*, Liv. 7, 28. & Nep. Timol. ult.

Damnātus, ūs. m. verb. *A condemnation.* Alieno beneficio vixit à *damnato suo*, Plin. 7, 44. ¶ *Rarò occ.*

† *Damnāfīco*, āre. ī. e. *damnum facio, To damnify*, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q. † *Damnum inferre.*

Damnāfīcus, a, um. adj. *That brings harm, damage, loss, or prejudice.* Bestia *damnifica*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 6, 62. *Damnificum*, expectare feras maturitates, Pallad. 3, 9.

¶ *Damnīgērūlus*, a, um. adj. *Bringing harm, or damage*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 1. quomodo idem dixit *salutigerulus, nugigerulus*.

D A P

Damno, āre. act. [*à damnum*] (1) *To condemn, to dislike.* (2) *To devote to, or consign over.* (3) *To cast in a suit at law.* (4) || *To arraign and prove one guilty.* (5) *To oblige, or bind, one to do a thing.* (1) Miles *damnat causamque ducemque*, Luc. 5, 247. (2) Caput *damnaverat Orco*, Virg. Æn. 4, 699. (3) *Fraudis sub judice damnavit*, Tac. Ann. 3, 36. (4) Ap. JCC. (5) *Damnabis tu quoque votis*, Virg. Ecl. 5, 80.

Damnōr, āri, ārus. pass. *To be condemned, or cast*, &c. Cic. Tusc. 2, 22.

Damnōsè, adv. *Hurtfully, with hurt, or loss, to one's harm*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 34.

Damnōsus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Hurtfull, causing damage, prejudicial.* (2) *Wastefull, prodigal, expensive.* (3) *Also full of losses, or that suffers damage.* (1) ¶ *Si per partes damnosum est, in summā tamen compendiosum*, Col. 1, 4, 5. *Damnosi canes*, Prop. 4, 9, 20. *Res damnosissima etiam divitibus*, Liv. 6, 11. (2) *Non in aliâ re damnosior quàm ædificando*, Suet. Neron. 31. (3) *Argentum accipiam à damno sene*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 3, ult.

DAMNUM, ī. n. [*à demendo, Varr. qu. demnum*] *Harm, hurt, loss, damage, hinderance, prejudice, disadvantage.* *Damnum est nisi hoc faciam*, Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 23. ¶ *Est ubi damnum præstat facere quàm lucrum*, *To suffer loss*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 77. = *Detrimentum*, Cic. ¶ *Populi strenui damno mihi, improbi usui sunt*, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 29. ¶ *Damnum dare, To do a damage*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 116.

* *Dandus*, a, um. part. *To be given*, Ov. Met. 2, 431. Cels. 7, 11.

* *Dans*, tis. part. *Giveing.* *Dans notas pavidas timor*, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 88. Conf. Sil. 15, 669. & Prop. 4, 5, 47. *Terga dantibus*, Just. 4, 2.

* *Dānistā*, æ. m. [*δανιστής* Gr. *à δανίστω sc. nerror*] *An usurer, a banker*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 5. & 2, 2, 67.

† *Dānunt pro dant*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 4.

* *Dāpālis*, e. adj. *Sumptuous, costly.* ¶ *Dapalis cœna*, *A noble treat, a sumptuous feast*, Plin. 10, 10. *Jupiter dapalis, presideing over feasts*, Cato 132.

* † *Dāpātīcè*, adv. *Sumptuously in cheer, plentifully*, Fests. ex Varr. † *Amplè, magnificè.*

* || *Dāpātīcus*, a, um. adj. *Sumptuous in cheer*, Fests. † *Amplus, magnificus.*

* † *Dāpātīlis*, e. adj. *id. quod dapaticus*, Varr.

* *Dāpes*, um. pl. f. *Good cheer, dainties*, Mart. Vid. Daps.

* *Daphne*, es. f. [*à Gr. Δάφνη, quæ in eâ immutata*] *Pœticè, A bay-tree.* Et baccis redimita *Daphne*, tremulaeque cupressus, Petr. c. 131.

* || *Daphnēphāgi*, ōrum. pl. m. [*à δάφνη laurus, & φάγω edo*] *Prophets, or diviners*, Cœl. Rhed. 7, 19. *Ad hos respicit Juvenalis*, 7, 19. *Laurūmque momordit.*

* *Daphnia*, æ. f. [*à δάφνη laurus, cujus folia similitudine refert*] *A precious stone, good against the falling sickness*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Daphnoïdes, is. f. [ex δάφνη, & εἶδος species] *An herb called laurel, or laury, Plin. 15. extr. also a kind of cassia, Id. 12, 20.*

* Daphnon, ōnis. m. [à δάφνη laurus] *A laurel grove, Mart. 10, 79. † Lat. Lauretum. Leg. & ap. Petr. c. 126.*

* † Dāpifer, ōri. m. [ex dapis, & fero] *He who carries up a dish at a feast, a sewer. Dapifer, εἰσφορέας, Onom. vet. † Dapes ferens.*

* † Dāpino, āre. aēt. *To provide, or make ready, victuals. Dapinare cibum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2. extr. † Obsolare.*

* DAPS, dāpis. f. [à dāis, dāis, vel dātrū] *(1) A feast upon a sacrifice made either in their winter, or spring, seed time. (2) Any banquet, or feast. (1) = Adhibitis ad ministerium dapemque Potitius, Liv. 1, 7. (2) Expletus dapibus Cyclops, Virg. Æn. 3, 630. Siculae dapes, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 18. † Daps assaria, Roast meat, Cato R. R. 132.*

Dapsilis, e. adj. *Noble, free, bountifull, liberal, costly, stately, plentyfull, abundant. Dapsilis proventus, Col. 4, 27. lectus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 34. Dictis dapsilis, Id. Pseud. 1, 4, 3. = Oratione beneficus, Id. Epid. 1, 2, 14.*

* † Dapsiliter, adv. iūs, comp. *Plentyfully, sumptuously, Næv. ap. Charf. dapsilius, Lucil. 35, 32. † Opipare.*

* † Dardānārius, i. m. [δαρδανάριος Gr. à Dardano quodam mago, quod quasi magicis artibus annonam supprimant] *An engrosser, regrater, or foretaller, of the market, Ulp. Hinc*

* Dardāniæ artes. *Witchcraft, Col. 10, 317.*

* † Dāricus, i. m. [δαρικός Gr. à Dario rege] *An ancient gold coin, having the image of Darius, and on the reverse a chariot drawn by mules, Jun.*

* Dantos, i. m. & Darton, i. n. [à δέδραται, præst. à δέδραται excorior] *One of the four skins that cover the testicles, Cels. 7, 18.*

* Dāsypus, ōdis. m. [ex δασύς hirsutus, & ὄς pes] *A coney, or rabbit, according to some. † Dasyptodes omni mense pariunt sicut lepores, Plin. 10, 63. v. & 8, 5. † Quodnam sit animal incertum, si cum Plin. diversum statuamus à lepore & cuniculo.*

* Dātarius, a, um. adj. *Freely given, or bestowed. Nulla salus est mihi dataria, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 2, 13.*

* Dātātū, adv. *By giving from one to another, as in tossing of a ball from hand to hand, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 17.*

* Dātio, ōnis. verb. (1) *A giving.* (2) *An appointing.* (1) Legum datio, Cic. Agrar. 2, 22. In datione remittendum, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. (2) Datio iudicis, ap. JCC.

* Dātīus, a, um. adj. *Dative, that giveth, Quint. † Dativus casus, The dative case, Gram. Dativus tutor, A guardian appointed by the judge, Justin. by will, Ulp.*

* Dāto, āre. freq. [à do] *To give from hand to hand, or from one to another, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 32. & 4, 7, 33.*

* Dātor, ōris. m. verb. [à do] (1) *A giver.* (2) *A causer.* (1) Amicam semper datores novos oportet querere, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 33. † Datores in pilæ lusu, qui pilam mittebant, factores, qui referrebant, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 13. interpr. Turneb. & Jun. (2) Lætitiae Bacchus dator, Virg. Æn. 1, 738.

* Dātum, i. n. *A thing given; a gift, or present, Cic. de Amic. 16.*

* Dātūr, imperf. ut, † Quantū datur, *As far as I can, or may, Quint.*

* Dātūrus, a, um. part. [à do] *Which will give, or is about to give, &c. Ov. Met. 3, 579. 13, 552. & Prop. 3, 9, 38.*

* Dātus, a, um. part. [à do] (1) *Given.* (2) *Granted.* (3) *Dated as a letter.* (4) *Lent.* (5) *Joined with, or assigned to.* (1) = Multa aliis data atque donata, Cic. (2) Unde hoc datum sumis? Plaut. Pers. 5, 124. (3) Datum pridie Id. Jun. Cic. Fam. 16, 11. (4) Data redere nolunt, Ov. A. Am. 1, 433. (5) Duo collegæ dati, Nep. Alcib. 3. † Datā operā, On purpose, Cic.

* Dātus, ūs. m. verb. *A giving, or granting. Datu meo, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 16. † Vix leg. nisi in abl.*

* Daucus, i. m. [à δαῦκος Gr.] *A kind of wild carrot, Plin. 25, 9.*

D ante E.

* DE, præp. [à Gr. δὲ] cum abl. sign. terminum à quo, ut de domo; partem, ut de minore parte populi; subjectum, ut de re aliquā scribere, vel loqui; causam, id. quod propter, ut multis de causis; formam, id. quod secundum, ut de more; materiam, ut de duro ferro, Ov. (1) Of, concerning, touching, or about. (2) From, out of. (3) From a place. (4) By, according to, or after. (5) On, or upon. (6) After, with respect to time. (7) For, or on account of. (8) For, proceeding from. (9) In, with regard to. (10) For præ, By reason of. (11) At, with regard to time. (1) De iure pacis & belli, Cic. (2) De tanto patrimonio nipacis & belli, Id. (3) De loco superiore, Id. (4) Minos leges sanxit de Jovis sententiā, Id. (5) Defensor de æquitate nitatur, Id. (6) Non bonus est somnus de prandio, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 8. (7) Ecquid nos amas de fiduciā istā? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 4. (8) Non hoc de nihilo est, Id. (9) Modestior est de verbis, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 33. (10) Cor de labore pectus tundit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 63. (11) In comitium de nocte venit, Cic.

¶ De integro, *Afresh, anew, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 7. De cætero, hereafter, or henceforward, Sen. de Irā 3. De compacto, By confederacy, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 14. De improvise, Unexpectedly, by way of surprise, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 23. De industriā, For the nonce, or purpose, Plaut. Af. 1, 3, 60. De transverso, Cross-wise, athwart, Cic. Att. 15, 4. De die, By day, Curt. 8, 3, 8. De meo, At my cost, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 37. De scripto dicere, To read his speech, Cic. De omnium pop. sententiā lecti, by unanimous consent, Liv. 2, 39.*

¶ & Adverbialiter, Sūsq̄ de quē habere, To slight, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 5. De præfacili, Easily, Id. † De in comp. sign. Deorsum, ut descendit, defluo; aliquando detractionem, ut decortico; deplumo; aliquando non, ut delumbe, i. e. non habens lumbos. Interdum intendit, ut deamo, deparcus. Aliquando diminuit, ut decreasco, defervesco. Aliquando privat sive negat, ut debilis, demens; aliquando in eadem voce & negat, & intendit, ut deflagro, defævio. Interdum localem vim obtinet, ut deambulo. Aliquando deficientem vim sui simplicis indicat, ut dedisco. Aliq. est honoris exhibitiva, ut defero, deduco. Aliq. sign. in totum, vel omnino, ut demando. Aliq. palam seu aperte, ut demonstro.

* Dea, æ. f. [à deus] *A goddess, Cic. N. D. 3, 18.*

* Deācīnātus, a, um. part. *Stoned, that bath the stone, or kernel, taken out. Deacinata dolia, Cato 26, 9. † vix alibi.*

* † Dealbātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pargeting, or whiteing over with lime, Aug.*

* † Dealbātor, ōris. m. verb. *A pargeter, or white limer, Cod.*

* Dealbātus, a, um. part. *Whited. Columnæ, quas dealbatas videtis, Cic. Verr. 3, 55.*

* Dealbo, āre. aēt. [ex de, & albo] *To whiten; to white-lime, to parget. † Duos parietes de eadem fideliā dealbare, To kill two birds with one stone, Prov. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29.*

* Dealbor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be whitened, Cic. Verr. 1, 55.*

* Deāmātus, a, um. adj. *To be greatly prized, or very much valued. = Dona deamata, acceptaque, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 15.*

* Deambulātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A walking abroad, a walk, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 2.*

¶ Deambulātōrium, i. n. *An alley, gallery, or place to walk in, Capitol. in Gord. 32. † Ambulatio.*

¶ Deambulātōrius, a, um. adj. *Movable from place to place, Litt. ex Vitruv.*

¶ Deambulātrix, icis. f. verb. *A gadding gossip, Aug.*

* Deambūlo, āre. neut. *To walk abroad, to walk up and down; to take, or fetch, a walk,*

Cic. de Orat. 1. Cels. 1, 3. Suet. Aug. 83. & 96.

Deāmo, āre. aēt. *To love one dearly, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 21.*

* † Deargentāto, ēre. aēt. *To steal, or pilfer, money from one, Lucil. ap. Non. c. 2. † Emungere aliquem argento, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4.*

* Dearmātus, a, um. part. *qu. à dearimor, Disarmed, Liv. 4, 10. † Rarò occ. † Armis exutus.*

¶ Dearmo, āre. aēt. *To disarm. Pharetram expilet, & sagittas dearmet, Apul. Met. 5. p. 171. edit. Delph.*

* Dearuātus, a, um. part. *Dismembered. Met. Entirely ruined, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 108. = Deruncinatus, Id. ib.*

* Dearuo, āre. aēt. *To joint, quarter, dismember, or cut to pieces. Met. Quite and clean to ruin, or destroy, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 14. = Delacerare, conficere, Id. ib.*

¶ Deasciātus, a, um. part. [à deascior] *Chipped, or hewed with an ax; squared with an ax. Deasciato supplicare stipiti, Prud. Per. 10, 381. † Exasciatus, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 93.*

* Deascior, āri. [ex de & ascia] *To be hewed with an ax. Met. To be razed. Miles potis est deasciari, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 11.*

¶ Deaurātor, ōris. m. verb. *A gilder, Cod.*

¶ Deaurātus, a, um. part. *Gilded, gilt. † Inauratus, Cic.*

¶ Deauro, āre. aēt. *To gild, or lay over with gold, Gloss. † Auro obduco, perduco.*

* † Debacchātū, adv. *Raveringly, like a madman, Lex. ex Cat.*

* † Debacchātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A raging, or madness, Firm. † Bacchatio.*

* Debacchātus, a, um. part. *Haveing ragged, stormed, or played the madman, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 30.*

* Debacchor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [ex de, & bacchor] (1) *To rage, or roar, like a drunken man; to rave like a madman. (2) Met. To rage furiously. (1) Si satis jam debacchatus es, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 30. (2) Quā parte debacchenter ignes, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 55.*

* Debellandus, a, um. part. *To be subdued, properly by war, Virg. Æn. 5, 731.*

¶ Debellātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A vanquishing, or overthrow, Hier.*

* Debellātō, part. absol. adverbialiter. *Being finished, or subdued. † Velut jam debellato, As tho' the war were finished, Liv. 30, 8.*

* Debellātor, ōris. m. verb. *A vanquisher, or conqueror, Stat. Theb. 9, 545. & Virg. Æn. 7, 651.*

¶ Debellātrix, icis. f. *She that vanquisheth. Fama debellatrix, Laet. 1, 9.*

* Debellātūr, imperf. *The war is at an end. † Debellatum est cum Græcis, The war is ended with the Greeks, Liv. 37, 58. cum Samnitibus, Id. 8, 36. Debellatum apud Actium, Patere. 2, 84.*

* Debellātūrus, a, um. part. *About to conquer in war. Debellaturus super mensam Alexandrum, Curt. 7, 13.*

* Debellātus, a, um. part. *conquered, vanquished, overcome. Vi hostis debellatus, Liv. 8, 10. Conf. Stat. Theb. 5, 31.*

* Debello, āre. aēt. *To vanquish, or subdue; properly by war. † Debellare hostem inopiā, Curt. 4, 9. † Parcere subjectis, & debellare superbos, Virg. Æn. 6, 852. † Debellamus homines, expugnamos urbes, castra.*

* Debenis, tis. part. *Oweing, indebted, Hor. Ep. 1, 21.*

* Debeo, ēre, ui, itum. aēt. [ex de & habeo, nam debere est de alieno habere] (1) *To owe, to be in debt. (2) To be obliged to one. (3) Cum infin. I ought, or should. (1) † Cal. Jan. debuit, adhuc non solvit, Cic. Att. 14, 18. † Reddidi jam pridem quicquid debui, Phædr. 5, 1. † Animam debere, To owe more than one is worth, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 56. (2) Omnium qui mihi debere aliquid videntur, gratissimus, Cic. (3) Debetis velle quæ velimus, Plaut. Amph. prol. 39.*

Debeor,

Dēbeor, ēri. pass. (1) *To be due, or owing.* (2) Met. *To be obnoxious to.* (1) *Pro eo nemo solvet, neque debetur, Cato.* (2) *Debemur morti nos nostraque, Hor. A. P. 63.*

Dēbilis, e. adj. or. comp. [ex de habilis, i. e. parum habilis] *Weak, faint, feeble, maimed.* = Imbecillis ac debilis senex, Cic. pro Sext. 10. = Infirmus, imbecillis, mancus, Id. *Firmus, Id.*

|| **Dēbilitāmentum**, i. n. *A weakening, Aug.*

† **Debilitatio**, Cic.

Dēbilitas, ātis. f. *Weakness, feebleness, decay of strength.* *Bonum integritas corporis; miseria debilitas est, Cic. de Fin. 5, 28.* || **Debilitates** in numero multitudinis dixit Gellius, 6, 1.

Dēbilitāto, ōnis. f. verb. *A weakening, an enfeebling.* Met. *A discouraging.* = Debilitatio atque abjectio animi, Cic. in Pis. 36.

Dēbilitātus, a, um. part. *Weakened, enfeebled, discouraged, dismayed, daunted.* Fractus & debilitatus, Cic. Fam. 5, 13. = Afflictus, abjectus, solutus, Id.

† **Dēbilitē**, adv. *Weakly, feebly, Pacuv. apud Non. 2, 228.* † **Infirmē**.

Dēbilito, āre. act. (1) *To weaken, or enfeeble.* (2) *To break.* (3) *To discourage.* (1) *Conan-tem debilitabit onus, Ov. Trist. 2, 334.* (2) *Membra debilitant lapidibus, fustibus, ferro, Cic. pro Flacc. 30.* (3) *Utrum hoc est animos confirmare, an debilitare virtutem? Id. Philipp. 5, 2.* = Affligo, comprimō, reprimō, frango, Cic.

Dēbilitor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be weakened, or enfeebled.* (2) Met. *Cast down, disheartened, discouraged.* (1) *Debilitor lacrymis, Cic. Fam. 14, 3.* *Saucii homines, cum corpore debilitantur, animo tamen non cedunt, Id. pro Cæcin. 15.* (2) = Consensus populi Romani, si nos languescimus, debilitetur necesse est, Id. Phil. 8, 2.

† **Dēbilo**, ōnis. m. *A weak, or feeble, fellow, Enn. ap. Fest.* † **Debilis**.

Dēbitio, ōnis. f. verb. *An owing, Cic. pro Planc. 28.* *Rarō occ.*

Dēbitor, ōris. m. verb. *A debtor.* Creditorem debitoribus addixisti, Cic. in Pison. 35. Debitoribus creditas pecunias condonare, Id. Off. 2, 22.

|| **Dēbitrix**, icis. f. *She that oweth, Ulp.*

† **Quæ debet**. **Dēbitum**, i. n. [à debeo] *A debt.* || **Debita** consecrari, *To call in his debts, Cic.* = exigere, Sen. || **Debitum naturæ**, *death, Nep. de Reg. 1, 5.*

Dēbiturus, a, um. part. *About to owe.* Scio non æquo animo salutem filii sui debitum tibi, Curt. 6, 23.

Dēbitus, a, um. part. [à debeor] (1) *Due, owing.* (2) *Deserved.* (3) *Designed, appointed.* (1) *Debitum pecuniam solvere, Cic.* (2) = Meritos honores & debitos persolvere, Id. (3) *Fatis debitus Aruns, Virg. Æn. 11, 759.*

|| **Dēblātērāto**, ōnis. f. verb. *A chattering, or blabbing abroad, ex Apul. citatur, sed q.*

|| **Dēblātērātus**, a, um. part. *Foolishly blabbed out, Gell. 9, 15.*

Dēblātēro, āre. *To blab, or talk simply; to prattle, to babble, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 1.*

|| **Dēblātēror**, āri, ātus. pass. *To be blabbed abroad, ex Apul. citatur, sed q.*

|| **Dēbuccinātor**, ōris. m. verb. *A trumpeter of one's praise, Aug.* † **Buccinator**, Cæf.

|| **Dēbuccinātus**, a, um. part. *Blown abroad, or made famous, Mart. Cap. à*

|| **Dēbuccino**, āre. act. *To trumpet forth, Tert.*

† **Buccino**, Varr.

|| **Dēbullitio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A bubbling, or seething over, Aug.* † **Ebullitio**.

* || **Dēcāchordum**, i. n. [ex δέκα decem, & χορδή chorda] *An instrument of musick having ten strings, Aug.*

Dēcācūminātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A lopping off the top of the trees, Plin. 17, 24.*

Dēcācūminātus, a, um. part. *Having the top cut off, Col. 5, 6.*

Dēcācūminō, āre. act. *To strike off the top, to lop, Col. 4, 7.*

Dēcācūminor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be topped, or loped, Col. 5, 6.*

* || **Dēcācātum**, i. n. [ex de, & calx] i. e.

Done over with lime, Fest. † **Calce obductum.**

* || **Dēcālōgus**, i. m. sc. *Decem verba.* [ex δέκα decem, & λόγος sermo] *The decalogue, or ten commandments, Eccl.*

Dēcāntātus, a, um. part. (1) *Sung, or solemnly pronounced.* (2) *Much spoken of, in every body's mouth.* (1) *Omnes causas percurfas animo, & propē decantatas habere, Cic. de Orat. 2, 32.* (2) *Etenim hæc decantata erat fabula, Id. Att. 13, 34.*

Dēcānto, āre. act. [ex de & canto] (1) *To sing, or chaunt.* (2) *To repeat often, to go over the same thing again and again.* (3) *To babble, or prate.* (4) *To praise one much, highly to commend.* (5) *To make an end of singing.* (1) *Neu misera- biles Decantes elegos, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 3.* (2) *Qui mihi pervulgata præcepta decantat, Cic. Orat. 2, 17.* (3) *Qui nequē ad litigatorem, neque ad judicem pertineant, decantaverunt, Quint. 12, 8.* (4) *Compositiones & mixturæ inexplicabiles decantantur, Plin. 24, 1. edit. Hard.* (5) *Sed & jam decantaverant fortasse, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22.*

Dēcāntor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be praised, &c. Plin. Vid. Decanto.*

* || **Dēcānus**, i. m. [à decem, i. e. decem militum præfectus] (1) *The leader, or foreman, of the file; which anciently was ten deep.* (2) *Also the head of the college of priests, a dean.* (1) *Veg. 2, 8.* † **Decurio**. (2) **Alciat.**

|| **Dēcāpito**, āre. act. *To behead, or cut off one's head.* † **Securi ferire, capitis supplicium sumere.**

* **Dēcāpiti**, ōrum. m. pl. [ex δέκα decem, & πῶτος primus] *The ten chief officers of the empire, Ulp.* **Decem primi**, Cic. q. v.

* || **Dēcāprōtia**, æ. f. [ab eodem] *Decem primatus. The government of the ten chief officers of the empire.*

Dēcāpūlandus, a, um. part. *To be laded out, Plin. 15, 6.* *hinc tamen al. leg. capulandum.*

Dēcāpūlo, āre. act. *To lade, or pour, out, Plin.*

† **Auf. habet solum à præd.**

* || **Dēcarchus**, i. m. [ex δέκα decem, & ἀρχή principium] *A captain, or ruler, over ten; a titheing-man, or head-borough, Vall.* † **Decurio.**

* || **Dēcas**, ādis. f. [à δέκα decem] *The number of ten, a decade, into which the works of Livy in some editions are divided.*

* **Dēcāstȳlus**, a, um. adj. [ex δέκα, & σȳλος columna] *Having ten pillars, Vitruv. 10, 1.*

Dēcāulesco, ēre. incept. *To grow to a stalk, to shed its leaves, Plin. 19, 7.*

Dēcēdens, tis. part. (1) *Departing, giving place.* (2) *Per Euphemism. Dying.* (3) *Alter- ing, changeing, varying.* (1) *De provinciā de- cēdens, Liv. 41, 17.* (2) *Decedens quidam tres reliquit liberos, Phædr. 4, 4, 3.* (3) *Deceden- tia certis Tempora momentis, Horat. Ep. 1, 6, 3.*

Dēcēdo, ēre, ssi, ssum. neut. [ex de, & cedo] (1) *To depart, to retire, retreat, or withdraw.*

Met. *to quit his place.* (2) *To yield, or give, place to.* (3) *To go out of one's way.* (4) *To be diminished, or abated.* (5) *To cease, & go off.* (6) *To weaken, or decay.* (7) *To die.* (8) *To shun one's company.* (1) *Decreto decedere sunt co- acti, Cic.* § *Decedere de viā, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 80. provinciā, Cic. Mur. 33. de provinciā, Id. jure suo, Liv. 3, 33. fide suā, Id.* (2) *Decedam pro omnibus unus tribunus furor, Cic. an- teq. iret in exil. 5.* (3) = *Mihi par est viā de- cedere & concedere, Plaut. Amph. 3, 4, 7.* (4) *De summā nihil decedet, Ter. Adelp. 5, 3, 30.*

Id suis decedere opibus credebant, Liv. 3, 55. (5) *Decedet febris, Cels. 3, 3. hæc ira, Ter. He- cyr. 3, 5, 55.* (6) *Decedunt vires, Liv. 7.*

Puer festivus nobis deceffit, Cic. Att. 1, 12. (8) *Quibus ita interdictum est,—ii omnes decedunt, Cæf. B. G. 6, 12.*

Dēcēdor, di. pass. *To depart, to have the way given him.* *Agro Samnitium decederetur, Liv. 9, 4. Conf. Cic. de Am. 18.*

* **Dēcēm**, adj. indecl. plur. [à Gr. δέκα] *Ten, Cic. pro Rosc. 7. Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 49.*

* **December**, ris. m. [à præced.] i. e. *decimus mensis à Martio, ber est adjectio syllabica, flexionis ergō. The month of December, Horat. Epod. 13, 7.*

* **Dēcēbris**, e. adj. *Of December.* || **Liber- tate decembri uti, To play rex, or Christmas gam- bols, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 5.**

* **Dēcēmjūgis**, e. adj. [ex decem, & jugum] *Having ten yoked, or coupled, together.* || **De- cemjugis currus, A chariot drawn by ten horses, Suet. in Ner. 24.**

* **Dēcēmpēda**, æ. f. [ex decem, & pes] *A perch, or pole of ten feet in length, to measure land, &c. with. Decempedis metata porticus, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 14.*

* **Dēcēmpēdātor**, ōris. m. *A surveyor.* *Agri privati & publici decempedator, Cic. Philip. 13, 18.*

* **Dēcēmplex**, icis. adj. [ex decem, & plico] *Tenfold, or ten times over.* *Ut decemplicem nu- merum hostium profligarent, Nep. Milt. 5.*

|| **Dēcēmpriūmātus**, ūs. m. *The office of the De- cempriūm, Hottom.*

Dēcēmpriūm, ōrum. m. pl. *Græc. δέκαπρωται.* *The ten chief headboroughs; also general receivers of tribute, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 9.*

* **Dēcēmscalmus**, a, um. adj. [ex decem, & scalmus] *Having ten benches, or oars.* *Actuariola decemscalma, Cic. Attic. 16, 3.*

Dēcēmvirālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to the office of the ten governours.* || **Collegium decemvirale, The council of state, Cic. Verr. 4. Decemvira- les leges, Liv. 3.**

Dēcēmvirātus, ūs. m. *Dignitas & officium de- cemvirorum, The office of the ten governours, Liv. 4, 15.*

Dēcēmviri, ōrum. pl. m. *Ten men chosen and appointed for transcribing the twelve tables of the Roman Law, A. U. C. 301. which they collected out of the writings of Solon; they also governed the commonwealth instead of consuls, but their government lasted only two years.* (2) *Also some peculiar judges, appointed to deter- mine differences concerning the freedom of the city.* (1) *Vid. Liv. 3, 33. & 54, 55. & Tac. 1, princ.* (2) *Suet. in Aug. 36. in quem locum Vid. Tor- rent.*

|| **Dēcēnnālis**, e. adj. *Of ten years, or that lasts ten years, An. m. 15, 12.*

|| **Dēcēnnia**, ium. n. pl. *Solemn games to be held every tenth year, Cæf.*

Dēcēnnis, e. adj. *Of ten years, lasting ten years.* *Femina decennis, Plin. 8, 5. obfidio, Fler. 1, 12.*

Dēcēnnium, i. n. *The space of ten years, Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 694. edit. Delph. Amisium flēsti- post trina decennia natum, Auson. Parental. 4, 25.*

Dēcēns, tis. adj. ex part. or. comp. *simus, sup. Becoming, befeeming, decent, seemly, comely, hand- some.* *Decens color, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 17. Decen- tior equus cujus adstricta sunt iuia, Quint. 8, 3. Decentissimum sponsaliorum genus, Sen. de Benif. 1, 9.*

Dēcēter, adj. ius. comp. *simè, sup. Comely, seemly, excellently.* *Mille habet ornatus; mille decēter habet, Tib. 4, 2, 14. Tepidum hoc optes audire, decēter, Plaut. Pers. 1, 84. Pul- sare decētiūs, Hor. Ep. 2, fin. Decētiūmē descripta jura finium, Cic. pro Cæcin. 26.*

Dēcēntia, æ. f. *Comelyness, decency.* *Figurarum venustatem atque ordinem, & ut, ita dicam, de- centiam, oculi judicant, Cic. N. D. 2, 58.* *Hinc liquet eum hanc vocem non probasse, aut saltem eam nondum obtinuisse.*

Dēcēo, ēre, ui, neut. *To become, or befeem.* || § **Decet me hæc vestis, It becomes me, or fits well on me, Plaut. Experiri quàm se aliena de- ceant, Cic. § Ut nobis decet, Ter. Istud faci- nus generi nostro non decet, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 158. *Leg. tantum in tertiā personā, idque ferè imperf.***

Dēcēptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A deceiving, deceit, or deception.* *Loci deceptio, Vitruv. 2, 8.* *Rarō occ.*

|| **Dēcēptiuncula**, æ. f. dim. *A little deceit, ex Apul. citatur, sed q.*

Dēcēptor, ōris. m. verb. *A deceiver, a be- guiler.* *Deceptor domini, Sen. Thyest. 140.* *Rarō occ.*

Dēcēpturus, a, um. part. *About to deceive.*

Deceptura malis fortuna, *Lucan.* 4, 712. Deception, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 295.

Dēceptus, a, um, part. *Beguiled, deceived, caught.* Enore locorum Deceptus, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 181.

* Dēcernendus, a, um, part. *To be decreed.* Et aliquantō pluribus triumphalia ornamenta decernenda curavit, *Suet. Aug.* 38.

* Dēcernens, tis, part. *Decreeing.* Cunctis turbam metu abolitionem facti decernentibus, *Suet. Tib.* 4.

* Dēcerno, ēre, crēvi, crētum, act. [*ex de & cerno*] (1) *To discern by the eye.* (2) *To judge, give sentence, or conclude.* (3) *To appoint, or determine.* (4) *To put to trial, to contend.* (5) *To design, or purpose.* (6) *To fight, or combat; to dispute.* (7) *To order, or decree.* (1) Qui nequeas nostrorum uter sit Amphitruo decernere, *Plaut. in fragm. Amph.* (2) Quid hoc, malum! infelicitatis, nequeo satis decernere, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 6. (3) Uxorem decernat dare sese mihi, *Id. Andr.* 1, 5, 3. (4) Uno iudicio de fortunis omnibus decernit, *Cic. pro Quintio*, 2. (5) Decernere legiones in Syriam, *Id. Fam.* 2, 16. (6) Omnia aliā omni spe, statuit ipse decernere, *Curt.* 3, 2, n. 1. Decernere pugnam, *Liv.* 28, 33. armis, *Cic. Att.* 7, 3. ferro, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 28. § Cornibus inter se subigit decernere amantes, *Id. Geor.* 3, 218. Decernere classe, *C. Nep. Hann.* 10. (7) § Senatus decrevit, populūque iussit, *Cic. in Verr.* 2, 67.

Dēcernor, i, crētus, pass. *To be decreed, or appointed; to be purposed, or determined, &c.* Sollicitus sum, quidnam de provinciā decernatur, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 11. Mihi aquam hiberi decretum est, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 38. Vid. Decerno.

Dēcerpens, tis, part. *Cropeing, gathering,* *Prop.* 3, 20, 39.

Dēcerpo, ēre, psi, ptum, act. [*ex de, & carpo*] (1) *To pull, or pluck off; to pull away, to crop, or gather; as flowers and fruits.* (2) Met. *To get, to gain.* (3) *To diminish, lessen, abate, or take off.* (1) Decerpere uvas, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 20. flores, *Lucr.* 4, 3, folia, *Col.* 5, 10. (2) Plus haurire mali est, quā ex re decerpere fructus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 79. (3) Decerpere ex dignitate alicujus, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 24.

Dēcerptus, a, um, part. (1) *Gathered, plucked up.* (2) Met. *Taken from* (1) Pabula decerpta, *Ov. Met.* 13, 943. Herbae decerptae, *Ibid.* 1, 645. oliva, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 7. (2) Humanus animus decerptus ex mente divinā, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 13. i. e. divinæ particula auræ.

* || Dēcertandus, a, um, part. *To be contended for,* *Geil.* 10, 18.

* Dēcertatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A striving for the mastery.* (2) *Also the management of a debate.* (1) *Liv.* (2) Decertatio consulibus commendata, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 9.

* Dēcertātorius, a, um, adj. *That strives for the mastery,* *Quint.* 6, 4.

* Dēcertātus, imperf. *A quarrel, or contention, is made.* Hoc animo est decertatum, *Hirt. de B. Alex.* 16. vid. & eund. de *B. Afr.* 19.

* Dēcertāturus, a, um, part. *About to contend.* Quos scio nobiscum decertaturos, *Plin. H.* 1, 4.

* Dēcertātus, a, um, part. (1) *Contended about; strive, or fought, for.* (2) *Performed, or obtained, by contention.* (1) Regna decertata odiis, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 2. æquora, *Ibid.* 1, 479. (2) Labores decertati, *Claud. laud. Stil.* 1, 21.

* Dēcerto, āre, neut. [*ex de & certo*] (1) *To contend, to strive, to dispute.* (2) *To try it out by words, or blows.* (1) Inter se decertare, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 2. Orho pronus ad decertandum, *Tac. H.* 2, 33, 2. § Cum dat. Nec timuit præcipitem Africum Decertantem aquilonibus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 12. (2) Agmina bello Decertare putes, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 822.

Dēcessio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A departure.* (2) *Also, a lessening, or abatement.* (3) *An intermission in a paroxysm.* (1) § Is mecum saxe de tuā mansione aut decessione communicat, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4. (2) § Non intelligo, utrū accessiōnem decernā, an decessiōnem de summā fecerit, *Id. pro Rab. Post.* 11. (3) § Si accessiōnes increfant, per decessiōnes tantū moliantur [febres] *Cels.* 3, 3.

Dēcessor, ōris, m. *A predecessor in an office.* Tac. Agric. 7, 4. § *vix alibi, ergo successor cum Cic. mallem.*

Dēcessus, ūs, m. verb. (1) *A departure.* (2) *A ceasing.* (3) *A decease, death.* (1) Quod ad tuum decessum attinet, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 10. (2) Sub decessu febris, *Cels.* 3, 12. (3) Annorum decessu plerique angī soient, *Cic. de Amicit.* 3.

Dēcet, imperf. (1) *It becomes, it becomes, it beboves.* (2) *It is convenient, apt, or meet.* (1) § Oratorem irasci minimē decet, simulare non dedecet, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 25. (2) = Aptum est & decet, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 55. § Decet me, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 16. § vobis, *Id.* § nostro generi, *Id. Amph.* 2, 2, 188. Hellenism.

* Dēcidium, i, n. *A downfall, a falling downward.* Met. *A decay,* *Sen. Ep.* 30.

* Dēcido, ēre, idi, neut. caret, sup. [*ex de, & cado*] (1) *To fall down.* (2) *To fall into.* (3) Met. *To lose, or fall short.* (4) *To be brought low.* (5) *To die.* (1) Poma, si cruda sunt, avelluntur; si cocta & matura, decidunt, *Cic. de Sen.* 19. (2) Si decadat in casses præda, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 2. (3) Quanta de spe decidi? *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 9. (4) Potestas urbis decedit, *Claud. B. Gild.* 45. (5) Scriptor abhinc annis centum qui decedit, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 36.

Dēcido, ēre, di, sum, act. [*ex de, & cado*] (1) *To cut off, to cut out.* (2) *To determine, to conclude.* (3) *To decide a business.* (4) *To compound, or capitulate.* (5) *To express.* (1) Decide mihi collum, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 2, 37. § Met. Ego istam tragulam decidero, *I will defeat this design,* *Id. Catin.* 2, 4, 18. (2) = Decidis statuique, quid iis ad denarium solveretur, *Cic. pro Quint.* 4. (3) Assen sese negat daturum, nisi prius de rebus rationibusque societatis omnibus decidisset, *Id. pro Quint.* 5. (4) Decidere jactu Cæpit cum ventis, *Juv.* 12, 53. § Ne respub. pro libertate decadat, sed omnia experiatur, *Sen. Ep.* 96. (5) Quint. 8, ult.

* Dēciduus, a, um, adj. [*ex de, & cado*] *Subjeet to falling, as leaves off trees; hanging down, dangling.* § Cornua cervis decidua, *They shed their horns,* *Plin.* 8, 37. Decidua sidera, *Plin. H.* 2, 6.

Dēciduus, a, um, adj. [*à de, & cado*] *Cut down.* § Decidua quercus, *Cut, or hewn, down,* *Ov. Met.* 8, 758.

* Decies, adv. [*à decem*] (1) *Ten times.* (2) *Decies, alone, or with the genit. scelerium, sign. so many hundred thousand sesterces.* (3) *Often, never so often, indefinite.* (1) Decies anno pariunt columbae, *Plin.* 10, 53. (2) Decies æris, *Liv.* 4, 3. (3) § Non semel, sed decies dixi, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 27. Decies repetita placebit, *Hor. A. P.* 365.

* Dēcīma, æ, f. vel Dēcūma, sc. pars. *A tenth, or tithe.* Decimam Herculi devovēre, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 36. &

* Dēcīmæ, ārum, pl. f. sc. partes. *Tenths,* *Suet. Cal.* 26.

* Dēcīmā, ōrum, m. pl. *Tithe-gatherers, also those of the tenth legion, or regiment,* *Cic. in Verr.* 3, 11, 11.

* Dēcīmānus, a, um, adj. *vid. Decumanus.*

* || Dēcīmātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A titheing, or taking the tenth; also the punishment of every tenth soldier, decimation,* *Capitol.*

* Dēcīmo, āre, act. *To tithe, to take the tenth part, to punish every tenth man.* Vid. *Suet. Aug.* 24, & *Galb.* 26, & *Cal.* 48. Tac. *Hist.* 1, 51.

* Dēcīmor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be decimated, to wit, when every tenth man is put to death,* *Liv.* 2, 49. Ipso, quo decimatum erat, die, *Suet. Dom.* 6.

Dēcīmōdia, æ, f. *A vessel holding ten bushels,* *Col.* 12, 18.

* Dēcīmum, adv. *The tenth time,* *Liv.* 6, 40.

* Dēcīmus, a, um, adj. *vel Decumus, The tenth,* *Cic. Phil.* 2, 31.

Dēcīpiendus, a, um, part. *To be taken, deceived, or imposed upon.* Mater non hortanda, sed astu decipienda, *Ov. Met.* 13, 194.

Dēcīpio, ēre, ēpi, ptum, act. [*ex de, & capio*] (1) *To take, to catch, to entrap.* (2) Met. *To deceive, or beguile.* (1) Decipiemus foveā leonem

Lycum, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 59. (2) Decipere expectationem alicujus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 71. Si deos decepti & homines, lenonum more fecit, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, 16. = fallo, *Cic.* § Solus mihi talentum argenti foli annumeravit, & mihi credidit, neque deceptus in eo, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 4, 94.

Dēcīpior, i, ceptus. *To be deceived, or imposed upon.* Decipimur specie recti, *Hor. A. P.* 25. § § laborum, *to forget,* *Id.* § per aliquem, *Ov. Am.* 2, 10, 3.

|| Dēcīpūla, æ, f. [*à decipiendis avibus, &c.*] *A snare, or gin, to catch birds; a trap,* *Sidon. Ep.* 8, 10. &

|| Dēcīpulum, i, n. *idem,* *Apul. Met.* 8. † Laqueus, tendicula.

* Dēcīrcīno, āre, act. [*ex de, & circino*] *To bring within compass, or roundness; to draw a circle with a pair of compasses.* Quam teretis natura foli decircinat orbem in tumidum, *Manil.* 3, 353.

* Dēcīrēmis, is, f. [*ex decem, & remus*] *A kind of galley, or ship, with ten ranks of oars,* *Plin.* 7, 56.

Dēcīssio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A cutting off, decreasing, or diminishing.* (2) *A deciding, determining, or ending, of a business.* (3) *A decision, or composition, of a matter, or debate.* (1) § Incrementis tamen globi sui, decisionēque luminis menstrua tempora luna significat, *Apul. de Mundo,* p. 742. edit. *Delph.* (2) Dicat decisionem factam esse, *Cic. pro Rosc.* 16. (3) Arbitrari decisionis, *Id. pro Flac.* 36.

Dēcīsus, a, um, part. [*à decidor*] (1) *Cut off.* (2) *Determined, decided.* (3) *Ended, expressed, declared.* (1) Auribus decisis vivere jubet, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 14, 6. (2) Rebus omnibus actis atque decisis, *Cic. in Verr.* 5, 45. (3) Cætera propriis decisa sunt verbis, *Quint.* 8, 6. Post decisa negotia, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 7, 59.

* Dēcīlāmans, tis, part. *Declaiming.* Tiberium nepotem tuum placere mihi declamantem potuisse, peream, nisi, mea Livia, admiror, *Suet. Claud.* 4.

* Dēcīlāmātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A declaiming, an oration made upon a theme, a declamation.* (2) Meton. *The subject of a declamation.* (1) Exercitatio declamationis, *Ad. Herenn.* 3, 11. Declamatio quotidiana, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 21. (2) Ut pueris placeas, & declamatio fias, *Juv.* 10, 167.

* || Dēcīlāmātiuncula, æ, f. dim. *A little declamation, a short speech,* *Gell.* 6, 8. † Brevis declamatio.

* Dēcīlāmātor, ōris, m. verb. *A declaimer, a pleader,* *Cic. Orat.* 15. § *pro Planc.* 34.

* || Dēcīlāmātorē, adv. *After the manner of a declamation, a short speech,* *Hier.* † More declamatorio.

* Dēcīlāmātorius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to the exercise of declaiming, declamatory,* *Cic. Q. fratri,* 3, 3. Consuetudo declamatoria, *Quint.* 5, 13.

* Dēcīlāmāturus, a, um, part. *About to declaim.* Cui declamatorio mos erat, *Suet. Clar. Rhet.* 6.

* Dēcīlāmāns, tis, part. *Declaiming often,* *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 90.

* Dēcīlāmīto, āre, freq. [*ex de, & clamito*] (1) *To declaim, or plead, often.* (2) *To cry out of.* (1) Declamitare Græcæ causas, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 4. (2) In vitam hominum declamitare, *Id. Phil. Tironi Fam.* 16, 21.

* Dēcīlāmō, āre, neut. [*ex de, & clamo*] (1) *To declaim, to make set speeches.* (2) *To cry out aloud.* (3) *To cry out against, to inveigh.* (1) Suasorias declamare, *Quint. ad fluctum,* *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 2. (2) Neque declament medio sermone disertī, *Ov. Art. Am.* 2, 507. (3) § Declamare contra aliquem, *Cic. in Verr.* 4, 66. in aliquem, *Id. Fam.* 3, 11.

Dēcīlāns, tis, part. *Declaring.* Reperta sunt proximis comitiis complura suffragia consules eos declarantium, *Suet. Jul. Cæs.* 80.

Dēcīlārātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A declaration, a remonstrance.* Amoris declaratio, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 21.

Dēcīlārātor, ōris, m. *He that declares, or remonstrates,* *Plin. Paneg.* 92, 9.

Dēclārātūrus, a, um. part. *About to declare*, Liv. 32, 40.

Dēclārātus, a, um. part. *Declared, reported, remonstrated*, Cic. Att. 2, 23. Nep. in Hannib. 11.

Dēclāro, āre. act. (1) *To declare, to show evidently, to make a thing clear*. (2) *To signify, to proclaim, or pronounce*. (1) Plagam accepit, ut declarat cicatrix, Cic. Philipp. 7, 6. (2) Vitorem declarat Cloanthum, Virg. Aen. 5, 246. Hominem catum eum esse declaramus, stultum autem illum, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 16.

Dēclārōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be declared, &c.* Cic. de Orat. 3, 13.

Dēclāvo, āre. act. i. e. *Clavículas amputo, To lop off, or prune, all the boughs*, Pallad.

* *Dēclīnandus*, a, um. part. *To decline, or be declined, or avoided*. Ad declinanda fatorum pericula, Just. 2, 2.

* *Dēclīnans*, tis. part. *Declining, decreaseing, drawing toward an end*. Declinante morbo, Plin. 23, 24. edit. Hard.

* *Dēclīnatio*, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A stepping aside, a bending*. (2) *A digression*. (3) *A declining, eschewing, or avoiding*. (4) *Also a declension of a noun, or conjugation of a verb*. (5) *The climates, or climes*. (1) Exigua corporis declinatione lanceam vitavi, Curt. 9, 7. (2) Declinatio brevis à proposito, Cic. de Orat. 3, 53. (3) Appetitio & declinatio naturalis, Id. N. D. 3, 13. Laboris & periculi declinatio, Id. pro Cluent. 53. (4) Vid. Varr. de analog. 3. & L. L. 7. princ. Græcis nominibus Græcas declinationes dare, Quint. 1, 5. (5) Declinationes mundi, Col. in præem.

* *Dēclīnātūrus*, a, um. part. *That is ready to step aside, shun, &c.* Cic. Att. 14, 17.

* *Dēclīnātus*, a, um. part. *That swerved, or is turned aside*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 3. ¶ *Declinata* ætas, *Declining years*, Quint. 12, ult.

* *Dēclīno*, āre. act. & neut. [ex de, & clino] (1) *To bend, or turn, one way, or other*. (2) *To leave, or pass by*. (3) Met. *To decline, shun, avoid, or eschew*. (4) Absol. *To decline, i. e. to lessen, abate, or assuage*. (5) *Also to digress*. (6) *To decline nouns, &c.* (1) Ego declinavi paulum me extra viam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, fin. Absol. ¶ *Declinare* ad hastam, vel ad scutum, *To face about to the right, or left*, Liv. (2) Urbem mihi amicissimam declinavi, Cic. pro Planc. 4. (3) Appetere quæ secundum naturam sunt, declinare contraria, Id. N. D. 3, 13. ¶ Ad persequendum aliquid, aut declinandum, Id. Part. Orat. 18. A delectis declinandum, Id. Offic. 1, 40. (4) Paulatim declinat amor, Ov. Met. 9, 460. (5) Declinare à proposito, Cic. Orat. 40. (6) Recto casu accepto in obliquos declinant, Varr. L. L. 70. v. & Gell. 4, 1.

* *Dēclīvis*, e. adj. [ex de, & clivus] (1) *Bending downward, steep*. (2) Met. *Old*. (1) Collis ab summo æqualiter declivis, Cæf. B. G. 2, 18. ¶ De locis superioribus hæc declivia & devexa cernebantur, Id. B. G. 8, 88. (2) Plin. Ep. 8, 18.

* *Dēclīvitas*, ātis. f. *A bending, or leaning, downward; a declivity*, Cæf. B. G. 7, 85.

* *Dēclīvus*, a, um. adj. [ex de, & clivus] *Id. quod declivis*. Modò per decliva viasque Præcipientes feruntur, Ov. Met. 2, 206.

Dēcocta, æ. f. sc. aqua. *Water boiled, then put into a glass, and cooled with snow put about it, an invention of Nero's according to Pliny*. Vid. Plin. 31, 3. & Suet. Nero. 48. ¶ Sed frigida aquæ ac calidæ usum fuisse antiquiorem discere ex Athenæo, 3, 34.

Dēcoctor, ōris. m. verb. [à decoquo] *A spendthrift, a bankrupt*. Lege Rosciâ certus locus decoctoribus constitutus, Cic. Philip. 2, 18. Decoctoris amica Formiani, Catull. 39, 4.

Dēcoctum, i. n. *A decoction; a boiling, or seething; broth, or liquor*, Plin. 23, 1.

Dēcoctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Much soden, or boiled away*. (2) *Melted away*. (3) *Luscious*. (4) Met. *Well digested, pure, refined*. (5) Met. *Riotously and wastefully, spent*. (1) Asparagi decocti in cibo, Plin. 23, 1. (2)

Experientibus pars quarta argenti non probi decocta erat, Liv. 32, 2. (3) Ut orator habeat suavitatem austeram & solidam, non dulcem & decoctam, Cic. de Or. 3, 26. (4) Si fortè aliquid decoctius audis, Pers. 1, 125. (5) Ratio apparet, argentum decoctum est, οἷχεται, Plautina verba ex Trinummo, 2, 4, 17. quæ facit ludens in ambiguo detorquet in Pisonem Cicero.

Dēcoctus, ūs. m. *A decoction; a boiling, or seething, of broth, or liquor*. Mellis decoctu nitescunt, sc. gemmæ, Plin. 37, 12.

¶ *Dēcollatio*, ōnis. f. *A beheading*, Hier.

Dēcollo, āre. act. [ex de, & collum.] (1) *To put, or loose, a thing from off one's neck, &c.* because their purse hung about their neck. Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 67. Epid. 3, 2, 24. Truc. 3, 1, 7.

(2) Met. *To fail, or disappoint, one; to be gone*. (3) *To cut off one's neck, to behead*. (1) In collo est, decolles cave, Cæcil. ap. Non. (2) Si fors decollâst, gladium faciam culcitam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 28. sed Gronovius tum in hoc, tum in aliis locis ap. Plaut. leg. cum τῶ simpl. exponitque deliquerit, deflexerit. Quid autem Varroni respondebit, v. c. cujus hæc sunt verba: Quorum si alterum decollat, R. R. 1, 2. ipse vident. (3) Miles decollandi artifex, Suet. Cal. 32. Manus ad hoc unum satis firmæ quo decollare homines solebat, Sen. Apocol. 840. Jussit illum Cæsar decollari, Petron. c. 51. Conf. Scrib. Larg. 62, 194.

Dēcolior, āri, ātus. pass. *To be beheaded*, Vid. Decollo, No 3.

Dēcolior, ōis. adj. (1) *Discoloured, that hath lost the colour*. (2) *Depraved, corrupt*. (3) *Tawny*. (4) *Shameful, dishonourable*. (1) Hieme deterior & decolor, Plin. 16, 12. = Cum totus decolor esset Flaccus, & hæreret nigro fuligo Maroni, Juven. 7, 226. (2) Decolor ætas, Virg. Aen. 8, 326. Patrias paulatim decolor artes Exiit, Sil. Ital. 11, 424. (3) Decolor hæres, Juven. 6, 599. (4) Fama decolor, Ov. Ep. 9, 4.

Dēcolōratiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A discolouring*, Cic. de Div. 2, 27.

Dēcolōrātus, a, um. part. *Discoloured*, Ad Herenn. 2, 5. ¶ *Decoloratæ* collybo manus, Suet. Aug. 4.

Dēcolōro, āre. act. *To discolour, to tarnish, to stain*. Cædes decoloravere mare, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 35. Suppurationes pessimæ sunt, quæ cutem decolorant, Cels. 2, 8.

Dēcolōrōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be discoloured, to have its colour changed*, Col. 12, 16. ¶ *Decoloratur* id, cujus color vitatur, non mutatur, Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 41.

Dēcoquendus, a, um. part. *To be boiled*, Cels. 3, 21.

Dēcoquens, tis. part. *Boiling, or wasting, away*. Ad scrupula usque singula areis decoquentibus, Plin. 21, 17. edit. Hard.

Dēcoquo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To boil, or seethe; to boil away*. (2) *To be separated in melting, as alloy*. (3) Met. *To turn to loss*. (4) *To consume, or waste; to spend all*. (5) *To bankrupt, or break, one*. (1) Ad tertias partes decoquant aquam, Plin. 14, 17. Multi Vulcano decoquit humorem, Virg. Georg. 1, 295. (2) Experientibus pars quarta argenti decocta erat, Liv. 32, 2. (3) Res tamen ipsa jam domino decoxit, Col. (4) Tenésne memoriâ prætextatum te decoxisse? Cic. Philipp. 2, 18. (5) Hunc alea decoquit, Pers. 5, 57. ¶ *Decoquere* fortunæ, non vitio suo, *To become bankrupt through misfortune*, Cic. Philipp. 2, 18.

Dēcoquor, i, ctus. pass. *To be boiled down, to waste, as metals do in melting*. Cubiculum Cæsaris juxta decoquitur virus, Tac. Ann. 13, 15, 8. Vid. Decoquo.

¶ *Decor*, decōis. comm. 3. *Handsome, sightly, graceful*, Sall. ap. Prisc.

Decor, ōris. m. [à decoo] *Comeliness, a fine mien, gracefulness, beauty*. Illam quicquid agit, quoquo vestigia flectit, Subsequitur decor, Tib. 4, 2, 8. Spoliavit virtutem ipso decore, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 9. ¶ *Decor* formæ, decus honoris, decorum actionis, Front. ¶ Sed non esse perpetuum exempla allata indicant.

Dēcōrāmen, īnis. n. *An ornament*. Vittæ, majorum decoramen, Sil. Ital. 16, 269.

Dēcōrandus, a, um. part. *To be set forth, or recommended*. ¶ *Clementia* omni laude decoranda, Cic. pro Lig. 2. Quæ insignia publicis etiam locis decorandis essent, Liv. 10, 39.

Dēcōrans, tis. part. *Adorning, setting forth, &c.* Malum aurantium decorans domos, Plin. H. 13, 31.

Dēcōrātus, a, um. part. *Set forth, recommended, adorned, embellished*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40. Auro decoratus & ostro, Sil. 17, 646.

Dēcōrē, adv. *Comely, seemly, handsomely, gracefully*. Aptè & decore loqui, Cic. de Orat. 1, 32.

Dēcōro, āre. act. [à decus, ōris] *To set forth, or recommend; to grace, to adorn, to embellish, to trim*. ¶ Hæc omnia vitæ decorabat gravitas, & integritas, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 76. Decorare aliquem honoribus, Id. pro Balb. 6.

Dēcōror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be adorned, &c.* Præmiis atque splendore decorari, Cic. de Orat. 1, 43. Conf. Sil. 10, 521.

Dēcortīcatīō, ōnis. f. verb. *Barking, or peeling of a tree*, Plin. 7, 24. & 19, 9.

Dēcortīcātus, a, um. part. *Barked, peeled*. Abies decorticata, Plin. 16, 41.

Dēcortīco, āre. act. [ex de, & cortex] *To peel, or bark, a tree*, Plin. 16, 39.

Dēcortīcor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be peeled, or barked*, Plin. 19, 1.

Dēcōrum, i. n. (1) *Comeliness, good grace, a decorum, handsomeness; good fashion, or carriage*. (2) *The τὸ πρῶτον, or suitableness of the character to the person*. (1) Confusum cum virtute decorum est, sed mente & cogitatione distinguitur, Cic. Off. 1, 27. (2) Decorum est — id, quod quæque personæ dignum est, & fit, & dicitur, Id. Off. 1, 28.

Dēcōrus, a, um. adj. [à decor] (1) *Handsome, comely, graceful*. (2) *Fashionable*. (1) Iusta omnia decora sunt, injusta contrā, ut turpia, sic indecora, Cic. Decorus habitu, Liv. 24, 40. (2) Ea pleraque nostris moribus sunt decora, Nep. Præf. ¶ *Decorus* ab aspectu, Col. 6, 1. ad ornatum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. crine, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 11. ¶ *Decorissimus*, Apul. p. 406.

¶ *Dēcōtes*, um. f. pl. *Togæ detritæ, Fests. quæ decutes, i. e. fine cute, vel flocco. al. quæ cotibus detritæ, Garments worn threadbare*.

¶ *Dēcrēmētum*, i. n. *A decrease; the wane of the moon*, Gell. 3, 10. ¶ *Imminutio*.

Dēcrēpitus, a, um. adj. [à seq. decrepo, Scal.] *Very old, decrepit, crazy*. Decrepita anus, Ter. Adelph. 5, 8, 16. Decrepitus senex, Cic. pro Cal. 16. ætas, Id. Tusc. 1, 39.

¶ *Dēcrēpo*, āre. *To crackle, as a candle doth when it is almost burnt*, Scal. ad Fest.

Dēcreſcens, tis. part. *Decreaseing, waxing shorter, or less; falling as water doth*. ¶ *Crescunt* loca, decreſcentibus undis, Ov. Met. 1, 345. Conf. Sil. 12, 250.

Dēcreſcentia, æ. f. *A decreaseing*. Decreſcentia lunæ, Vit. 9, 4.

Dēcreſco, ēre, crēvi, tum. neut. *To decrease, to wear away, to decay, to grow less, to wane as the moon doth; to assuage, to abate*. = Contrahimur, miroque modo decreſcimus ipsi, Diminui nostri corporis eicā putes, Corn. Gall. 1, 215. ¶ *Valetudo* decreſcit, accreſcit labor, Plaut. Cur. 2, 1, 4. ¶ *Ostieæ* cum lunâ crescunt, paritèrque decreſcunt, Cic. de Div. 2, 14. Decreſcit morbus, Cels. 3, 6. metus, Sil. Ital. 7, 82. puero vestis, Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 127.

Dēcrēſſet pro decievisset, Liv. 2, 27. decrēſſe, Id. 3, 45.

* *Dēcrētālis*, e. adj. *Decretal*. ¶ *Ut decretalis* possitio, i. e. decreto delata, Ordered by a decree, Ulp.

* *Dēcrētōrius*, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a decree, judicial, critical, decisive*. ¶ *Dies decretorius*, *The day when the disease may be judged of*, Sen. Ep. Decretorium sidus, *The deg-star, sc. which determines whether the vine and other fruits are like to do well*, Plin. 18, 28. Stylus decretorius, Sen. de Clem. 1, 14. = censorius, *A style determining the case at once*, Cic. Armā decretoria,

Dēcōrāmen, īnis. n. *An ornament*. Vittæ, majorum decoramen, Sil. Ital. 16, 269.

Dēcōrandus, a, um. part. *To be set forth, or recommended*. ¶ *Clementia* omni laude decoranda, Cic. pro Lig. 2. Quæ insignia publicis etiam locis decorandis essent, Liv. 10, 39.

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Dēcōrē, adv. *Comely, seemly, handsomely, gracefully*. Aptè & decore loqui, Cic. de Orat. 1, 32.

Dēcōro, āre. act. [à decus, ōris] *To set forth, or recommend; to grace, to adorn, to embellish, to trim*. ¶ Hæc omnia vitæ decorabat gravitas, & integritas, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 76. Decorare aliquem honoribus, Id. pro Balb. 6.

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Dēcrēſſet pro decievisset, Liv. 2, 27. decrēſſe, Id. 3, 45.

* *Dēcrētālis*, e. adj. *Decretal*. ¶ *Ut decretalis* possitio, i. e. decreto delata, Ordered by a decree, Ulp.

* *Dēcrētōrius*, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a decree, judicial, critical, decisive*. ¶ *Dies decretorius*, *The day when the disease may be judged of*, Sen. Ep. Decretorium sidus, *The deg-star, sc. which determines whether the vine and other fruits are like to do well*, Plin. 18, 28. Stylus decretorius, Sen. de Clem. 1, 14. = censorius, *A style determining the case at once*, Cic. Armā decretoria,

Dēcōrāmen, īnis. n. *An ornament*. Vittæ, majorum decoramen, Sil. Ital. 16, 269.

Dēcōrandus, a, um. part. *To be set forth, or recommended*. ¶ *Clementia* omni laude decoranda, Cic. pro Lig. 2. Quæ insignia publicis etiam locis decorandis essent, Liv. 10, 39.

Dēcōrans, tis. part. *Adorning, setting forth, &c.* Malum aurantium decorans domos, Plin. H. 13, 31.

Dēcōrātus, a, um. part. *Set forth, recommended, adorned, embellished*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40. Auro decoratus & ostro, Sil. 17, 646.

Dēcōrē, adv. *Comely, seemly, handsomely, gracefully*. Aptè & decore loqui, Cic. de Orat. 1, 32.

Dēcōro, āre. act. [à decus, ōris] *To set forth, or recommend; to grace, to adorn, to embellish, to trim*. ¶ Hæc omnia vitæ decorabat gravitas, & integritas, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 76. Decorare aliquem honoribus, Id. pro Balb. 6.

Dēcōror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be adorned, &c.* Præmiis atque splendore decorari, Cic. de Orat. 1, 43. Conf. Sil. 10, 521.

Dēcortīcatīō, ōnis. f. verb. *Barking, or peeling of a tree*, Plin. 7, 24. & 19, 9.

Dēcortīcātus, a, um. part. *Barked, peeled*. Abies decorticata, Plin. 16, 41.

Dēcortīco, āre. act. [ex de, & cortex] *To peel, or bark, a tree*, Plin. 16, 39.

Dēcortīcor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be peeled, or barked*, Plin. 19, 1.

Dēcōrum, i. n. (1) *Comeliness, good grace, a decorum, handsomeness; good fashion, or carriage*. (2) *The τὸ πρῶτον, or suitableness of the character to the person*. (1) Confusum cum virtute decorum est, sed mente & cogitatione distinguitur, Cic. Off. 1, 27. (2) Decorum est — id, quod quæque personæ dignum est, & fit, & dicitur, Id. Off. 1, 28.

Dēcōrus, a, um. adj. [à decor] (1) *Handsome, comely, graceful*. (2) *Fashionable*. (1) Iusta omnia decora sunt, injusta contrā, ut turpia, sic indecora, Cic. Decorus habitu, Liv. 24, 40. (2) Ea pleraque nostris moribus sunt decora, Nep. Præf. ¶ *Decorus* ab aspectu, Col. 6, 1. ad ornatum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. crine, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 11. ¶ *Decorissimus*, Apul. p. 406.

¶ *Dēcōtes*, um. f. pl. *Togæ detritæ, Fests. quæ decutes, i. e. fine cute, vel flocco. al. quæ cotibus detritæ, Garments worn threadbare*.

¶ *Dēcrēmētum*, i. n. *A decrease; the wane of the moon*, Gell. 3, 10. ¶ *Imminutio*.

Dēcrēpitus, a, um. adj. [à seq. decrepo, Scal.] *Very old, decrepit, crazy*. Decrepita anus, Ter. Adelph. 5, 8, 16. Decrepitus senex, Cic. pro Cal. 16. ætas, Id. Tusc. 1, 39.

¶ *Dēcrēpo*, āre. *To crackle, as a candle doth when it is almost burnt*, Scal. ad Fest.

Dēcreſcens, tis. part. *Decreaseing, waxing shorter, or less; falling as water doth*. ¶ *Crescunt* loca, decreſcentibus undis, Ov. Met. 1, 345. Conf. Sil. 12, 250.

Dēcreſcentia, æ. f. *A decreaseing*. Decreſcentia lunæ, Vit. 9, 4.

Dēcreſco, ēre, crēvi, tum. neut. *To decrease, to wear away, to decay, to grow less, to wane as the moon doth; to assuage, to abate*. = Contrahimur, miroque modo decreſcimus ipsi, Diminui nostri corporis eicā putes, Corn. Gall. 1, 215. ¶ *Valetudo* decreſcit, accreſcit labor, Plaut. Cur. 2, 1, 4. ¶ *Ostieæ* cum lunâ crescunt, paritèrque decreſcunt, Cic. de Div. 2, 14. Decreſcit morbus, Cels. 3, 6. metus, Sil. Ital. 7, 82. puero vestis, Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 127.

Dēcrēſſet pro decievisset, Liv. 2, 27. decrēſſ

ria, *Weapons, wherewith they fought in earnest, as at sharp, Sen. Ep. 117. hora, The fatal, or last, hour, not to be avoided, Id. Ep. 102.*

* *Dēcrētum*, i. n. (1) *A decree, an ordinance, or statute.* (2) *A principle, or an axiom.* (1) *Decreta patrum, jussa populi, Liv.* (2) *Decreta philosophorum, Cic. Ac. 4, 9. = dogmata, Id.*

* *Dēcrētūrus*, a, um. part. *That will decree, Liv. 39, 4. Relinqueret incertum, quid viso Thracia reo decreturi patres fuerint, Tac. Ann. 16, 26, 3.*

* *Dēcrētus*, a, um. part. [*à decernor*] *Decreed, ordained. Decreta provincia, Patere. 2, 60.*

|| *Dēcūbans*, tis. part. [*ex de, & cubo*] *Lieing down, couchant, Lex. ex Apul.*

* *Dēculco*, āre. act. [*ex de, & calco*] *To tread and r foot, to trample upon, Plin. 17, 10. Stat. Theb. 1, 523.*

* *Dēcūma*, æ. f. *pro decima, sc. pars. The tenth part, Cic. N. D. 3, 36.*

* *Dēcūmæ*, ārum. pl. f. *sc. partes.* (1) *The tithes, or tenths, of corn; an impost upon land.* (2) *A kind of ticket.* (1) *Cic. R. Post. 11.* (2) *Suet. Cal. 26. interpr. Torren.*

* *Dēcūmāni*, ōrum. pl. m. [*à decumis, i. e. decimis, quas redimebant publicani, sic dicti*] *The farmers, or gatherers, of tenths, or other like taxes; sitheing men, Cic. in Verr. 5, 34.*

* *Dēcūmānus*, i. m. [*à decumus, i. e. decimus*] (1) *The tenth.* (2) *Also great, fair, of a large size, huge.* (1) || *Decumani milites, Of the tenth legion, Suet. Cæs. 70.* || *Decumani fluctus, Fests. Decimus, Lucr. A huge wave, or billow. = Posterior nono undecimoque prior, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 50.* || *Decumanum pomum, A fair large apple.* † *Decumanus acipenser, A huge surgeon, Lucil. ap. C. c. dict. à superstitione Pythagoreorum, qui magnificè de hoc numero sensere, Voss. || || || Decumanus limes, A line, or mate, dividing the field from east to west, Fests. p. m. 278. as that from north to south was called cardo, Plin. 28, 33. Decumana porta, Cæs. B. G. 3, 25. & Liv. 3, 5.*

* || *Dēcūmātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A punishing of every tenth soldier, Capitol. † Decimi cujus designatio ad supplicium.*

Decumbo, ēre, ūbui, itum. neut. [*ex de, & cumbo*] (1) *To lie down.* (2) *To sit down at table.* (3) *To keep his bed when sick.* (4) *To fall down, and die.* (1) *Col. 7, 9.* (2) *Ad cœnam vocat, venio, decumbo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 97.* (3) *Cels.* (4) *Honestè decumbunt gladiatores, Cic. Philipp. 3, 14.*

* † *Dēcūmus*, a, um. adj. *pro decimus, The tenth, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 26.*

* || *Dēcunx*, cis. m. *Ten ounces.*

Dēcuplō, adv. *Ten fold, Liv. 39, 44.*

Dēcuplus, a, um. adj. *Ten times so much, Liv. 39, 44.*

Dēcūria, æ. f. [*ex de, & curia*] (1) *A set, or roll, of judges.* (2) || *A company of soldiers.* (3) *Dēcūria (à decem) a set of ten men appointed to any business, or office.* (4) *Per jocum, A pack of good fellows.* (1) *Ad tres judicum decurias quartam adjecit ex inferiore censu, Suet. Aug. 32. ubi, v. Casaub.* (2) *Decuria, φεαργία Gloss. vet. v. Herm.* (3) *Classes denūm hominum faciundæ, quas decurias appellaverunt antiqui, Col. 1, ult.* (4) *Exigam ego te ex hâc decuriâ, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 63.*

Dēcūriatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A dividing into wards, q. d. companies, Cic. pro Planc. 18.*

Dēcūriātus, a, um. part. *Divided into wards, or into bands and troops, Liv. 22, 38.*

Dēcūriātus, ūs. m. verb. *The dividing of soldiers into small companies of ten men each, Liv. 22, 38.*

Dēcūrio, ōnis. m. (1) || *A civil officer like our high constable, a titheing-man in a country, an alderman in a corporation, as a senator was at Rome.* (2) *Also a captain over ten men, horse, or foot. The foreman, or leader, of the file; a corporal, or serjeant.* (1) *Veg. 2, 14.* (2) *Suet. Aug. 46, & 100.* || *Decurio palatii, Marc. qui præest palatio, The lord-steward, or perhaps*

the house-keeper. Decurio cubiculariorum, One of the head-chamberlains, Suet. Domit. 17.

Dēcūrio, āre. act. *To put soldiers into files, or small companies; to rank citizens into wards and companies, Cic. Phil. 7, 6.*

|| *Dēcūriōnālis*, e. adj. *Ad decurionem perti-nens. Belonging to the Decurio, or titheing officer. Vet. insc. op. Grut. 36. n. 6.*

Dēcūriōnātus, ūs. m. *A captainship over ten, a serjeant's place, Macrob. Saturn. 2, 3. Honorari-um decurionatus, Plin. Ep. 10, 114.*

Dēcurrens, tis. part. *Runing. Amnis Halys, à radicibus Tauri per Cataloniam Cappadociam-que decurrens, Plin. H. 6, 2. Alter ad extre-mi decurrens sidera Cancrî, Manil. 1, 566. v. Sil. 244.*

Dēcūrritur, imperf. *They run, or have recourse, to, Cæs. B. C. 1, 5. Si semel ad ea decurritur; Cels. 5, 26. decursum est, Liv. 6, 19. Decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum senatu consul-tum, Cæs. B. C. 1, 5.*

Dēcūro, ēre, ri, & dēcūcūrrî. (1) *To run down, or along.* (2) *To run hastily.* (3) *To run a-tilt.* (4) *To resort to for succour, to have recourse to.* (5) *Also to sail along.* (6) *To set down, or de-scribe hastily.* (7) *To run over, to go through with.* (8) *To pass over.* (1) *Summâ decurrit ab arce, Virg. Æn. 2, 41.* (2) *Cito decurrit trami-te Virgo, Id. Æn. 5, 610.* (3) *Liv. 4, 8.* (4) *Ad suffragia quasi ad remedium aliquod decurre-runt, Plin. Ep. 3, 20.* (5) *Ausi vada falsa citâ Decurrere puppi, Catull. 62, 6.* (6) *Pugnas virum decurrere versu, Stat.* (7) *Inceptum unâ decurre laborem, Virg. Geor. 2, 39.* (8) *§ De-currere vitam, Propert. 2, 15, 41. ætatis spatium, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 14. Decurri, Cæs. B. G. 2, 21. Conf. Liv. 22, 4. Decurrendum est ad me-dicas exercitationes, Cels. 3, 22.*

|| *Dēcūrsim*, adv. *With hasty runing, in posi-basse, Hier. † Cursum.*

Dēcursio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A runing, or course; a tilt, or tournament.* (2) *A descent, or inroad, of horsemen into any enemy's country.* (3) *A sailing.* (1) *Indicta decursio prætorianis, Suet. Ner. 7. Campêstris decursio, Id. Galb. 6.* (2) *Decursionibus per equites vastat ea loca, Cic. Fam. 11, 10.* (3) *Tiberina decursio, Id. de Fin. 3.*

|| *Dēcursōrium*, i. n. *A place where jussing and tilting was used, the lists, the tilt-yard, Jun.*

Dēcursurus, a, um. part. *About to run. Acesi-nem Ganges decursurum in mare intercipit, Curt. 8, 28.*

Dēcursus, a, um. part. *Passed, or run, over; run out, achieved, finished, ended. = Actâ jam ætate decursâque, Cic. pro Quint. 31. Decurso spatio, Id. pro Sest. 23.*

Dēcursus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A runing down, a descent.* (2) || *A tilt, or tournament.* (3) *The end of a course, or race.* (4) *A course, stream, or cataract.* (5) *Met. A going, or passing, through.* (1) *Subito ex collibus decursu intercludi, Liv. (2) Gell. 7, 3. (3) Suet. Ner. 24. (4) Mag-nus decursus aquarum, Lucr. 5, 264. Decursus aquæ per semitas, Val. Max. 2, 4, 6. (5) De-cursus honorum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 1.*

* || *Dēcūrtatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A shortening, or curtailing, Litt. ex Cels.*

* *Dēcūrtātus*, a, um. part. *Shortened, curtail-ed, maimed. = Radices breves, & veluti decurta-tæ, Plin. 25, 5. = Decurtata & mutila, Cic. in Orat. 53.*

* || *Dēcūrto*, āre. act. [*ex de, & curto*] *To shorten, or abridge, Lex. ex Plin.*

Dēcus, ōris. n. [*à decet*] *A credit, or grace; an honour, or commendation. Ingenium hominis decus, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 15. = Honestas, laus, or-namentum, lumen, dignitas, Cic. & Sumitur & in malam partem, sed per jocum, Capuli decus, Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 43.*

Dēcūsātim, adv. *Cross-wise, in form of the letter X, Col. 12, 54. & Vitr. 1, 6.*

Dēcūsatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting across, after the fashion of an X, or a star, Vitr. 10, 11.*

Dēcūsis, is. m. i. e. *decem asses, five dena-rius. (1) A coin, or piece of money, of the value of*

the Roman denarius, ten asses, ten pounds weight.

(2) *Also the number ten; also the figure of the letter X. (1) Varr. L. L. 4, 36. (2) Vitr. 3, 1. Ducantur duæ lineæ in decussis obliquè, Plin. 13, 34.*

Dēcūssio, āre. act. (1) *To cut, or divide, after the form of the letter X. (2) To cut equally in the midst, cross-wise. (1) Latitudinem in speciem Græcæ literæ X decussare, Col. 3, 13. (2) Longitudinem mediam decussare, Cic. de Uni-vers. 7.*

Dēcūssus, a, um. part. [*à decutio*] *Shaken, beaten down, or demolished. X Turres non modò ictæ fulminibus, sed etiam decussæ, Liv. Decussa lilia, Ov. Fast. 2, 707. Decussa cydonia ramo, Prop. 3, 13, 27.*

Dēcūssus, ūs. m. verb. [*à decutio*] *A strike-ing, or shakeing, off; a battering, or beating, down, Plin. 11, 37.*

Dēcūtiens, tis. part. *Shakeing down, or strike-ing off. Decutiens gladio rubiginem, Plin. 34, 45. Hard.*

Dēcūtio, ēre, si, ssum. act. [*à de, & quatio*] *To shake down; to strike, or shake, off; to beat down. Decussisse dicitur baculo summa papave-rum capita, Liv. 1, 54. Sylvis honorem decutit December, Hor. Epod. 11, 9.*

Dēcūtior, i, ssum. pass. *To be shaken off, or stricken down, Plin. 12, 19.*

Dēdecō, ēre. neut. cum acc. *To misbecome, or not to bescom. Siquid dedecet in aliis, Cic. Off. 1, 41.*

Dēdecet, imperf. *It misbecometh, or doth not become. X Oratorem irasci minimè decet, simu-lare non dedecet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25.*

Dēdecōr, ōris. adj. *Unseemly, disgracefull. De-decores multique terga ab hostibus cædebantur, Sall. Frag. 17. Dedecorem amplexi vitam, Stat. Theb. 11, 760.*

Dēdecōrans, tis. part. *Disgraceing, disparage-ing, dishonouring, Cic. Offic. 3, 2.*

|| *Dēdecōratiō*, ōnis. f. verb. *A blotting of one's honesty, or credit, Tert. † Dedecus.*

Dēdecōrātus, a, um. part. *Disparaged, dis-graced, Suet. Ner. 36.*

Dēdecōro, āre. act. *To dishonour, disgrace, or disparage. Dedecorant bene nata culpæ, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 36. faciem bove, Prop. 3, 22, 36.*

Dēdecōrōsè, adv. *Shamefully. Dedecorose vixi, turpius pereo, A. Vi. E. 5, 7.*

Dēdecōrōsus, a, um. adj. *Shamefull, disgrace-ful. Suspectans necem dedecorofam, venenum dicitur hausisse, Aur. Vi. Epit. 39, 8.*

Dēdecōrus, a, um. adj. *Shamefull, disgracefull, Tac. Ann. 12, 47, 4. & 3, 32, 2.*

Dēdecus, ōris. n. *Disgrace, discredit, dishonour, shame, a shamefull, or disgracefull, thing, or action, Cic. Offic. 1, 33. Tusc. 2, 5. Dedecorum pre-tiosus emptor, Her. Od. 3, 6, 32. = Turpitu-do, probrium, flagitium, infamia, ignominia, Id.*

* *Dēdens*, tis. part. *Surrendering, Liv. 9, 9. & 24, 35. Orare cœperunt, supplicibus semel de-dentibus parceret, Curt. 6, 18.*

Dēdicandus, a, um. part. *To be dedicated. Pu-gionem, quo se is occiderat, in Agrippinensem coloniam misit, Marti dedicandum, Suet. Vitell. 10.*

Dēdicans, tis. part. *Dedicating. Equi memo-riæ ac nomini dedicans urbem, Curt. 9, 9.*

Dēdicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A dedication, or con-secration. Dedicatio templi, Cic. pro Domo, 46. & Liv. 2, 27.*

Dēdicātūrus, a, um. part. *About to dedicate. Duo templa se Romæ dedicaturum voverat, Mar-cellus, Cic. in Verr. 4, 55.*

Dēdicātus, a, um. part. *Dedicated, consecrated, devoted. Nonne ædem Castori & Polluci in foro dedicatam vides? Cic. de N. D. 3, 5.*

Dēdico, āre. act. [*ex de, & dico, as.*] *To dedicate, or consecrate; to devote, Cic. Smyr-næi delubrum Homero dedicaverunt, Cic. pro Archiâ, 8. Opus publicum dedicant, Plin. Ep. 10, 117. || Legati dedicant mandata, They deliver their message, Cæcil. ap. Non. = Confe-cro, Cic.*

Dēdicor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be dedicated. Tem-plum*

plum sibi dedicari in eo loco iusserit *Romulus*, Cic. de Legg. 1, 1.

Dēdignandus, a, um. part. *To be disdained*, Sil. 13, 538.

Dēdignans, tis. part. *Disdaining*. Vicinis conubia pastorum *dēdignantibus*, *Just.* 43, 3.

Dēdignatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A disdaining*, or *scorning*, *Plin. Paneg.* 18. & *Quint.* 1, 2.

Dēdignatus, a, um. part. *Having disdained*, and *refused with scorn*. *Dēdignata* maritos, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 536. am cum, *Or. Pont.* 1, 7, 3.

Dēdignor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To count unworthy*, not to *touchsafe*, to *disdain*, *slight*, or *scorn*. Qui *Philippum* *dēdignatur* patrem, *Curt.* 6, 11, 23. honorem, *Plin. Paneg.* 63.

* † *Dēdim*, pro *dabo vel dederim*, *Ter.*

Dēdiscendus, a, um. part. *To be unlearned*, to be *laid aside* and *practised no more*. *Dēdiscendae* tibi sunt *sportellae*, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 20.

Dēdisco, ēre, *dēdidici*; car. sup. act. (1) *To learn*, to *forget what one hath learned*. (2) *To leave one's former wont*. (1) & *Haud æquum facit*, qui quod *didicit*, id *dedit*, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 55. *Dēdidicisse* *Latinē*, *Or. Trist.* 5, 12, 57. loqui, *Ibid.* 3, 14, 46. (2) *Dēdisit* animus *seid* quod *didicit* diu, *Sen. Troad.* 63.

Dēdiscor, i. pass. *To be unlearned*, or *forgotten*; to be *disused*. *Dēdiscur* *usu amor*, *Or. Rem.* 503.

* *Dēditio*, ōnis. f. verb. *An yielding up*, a *surrender*. & *In deditionem* *redigere*, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 5. *facere*, *Hirt. B. H.* 20. *Deditionis* *formulam* vid. apud *Liv.* 1, 37.

* *Dēdititius*, a, um. adj. *That hath surrendered himself into another's power*, *Cic. ad Brut.* 3. *Cæf. B. G.* 1, 27.

* *Dēditurus*, a, um. part. *About to surrender*. *Neque* *Tiridatem* *dediturum* se *Parthis*, *dixit*, *Just.* 42, 5. *Pollicentur* *se* *ei* *dediturus*, *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 20.

* *Dēditus*, a, um. part. [*Dedita* *valde data*, *Fest.*] *Given*, *rendered*, *yielded up*, *addicted*. & *Literis* *deditus*, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. *amori*, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 12. ¶ *Dedita* *operā*, *Of set purpose*, for the *nonce*, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 19.

* *Dēdo*, ēre, *dēdidi*, *itum*. [*ex de*, & *do*] (1) *To submit*, or *yield*. (2) *To give up*, or *surrender*. (3) *To give over*. (4) *To commit*, or *entrust*. (1) *Tibi*, *pater*, *me* *dedo*, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 26. (2) *Aras*, *focos*, *seque* *ut* *dederent*, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 71. & *Dedere* *aliquem* *alteri* *ad supplicium*, *Liv.* 1, 5. *aliquem* *ad necem*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 28. (3) *Dedere* *se* *lamenti* *muliebriti*, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 21. (4) *Ancillas* *dedo*, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 2, 6.

* *Dēdor*, i, *dēditus*. pass. *To be resigned*, or *given up*. *Non recusamus*, *quin* *illorum* *libidini* *S. Rosci* *vita* *dedatur*, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 3. *Conf. Liv.* 9, 8.

Dēdōceo, ēre, *ui*, *etum*. act. *To unteach*, or *teach otherwise*, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 6. & *de Orat.* 2, 40.

Dēdōlandus, a, um. part. *To be beewed*, or *squared*, *Col.* 4, 26. *Dedolanda* *arbores*, *Plin. H.* 16, 74.

¶ *Dēdōlātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A beewing*, or *chiping*, *Lexicogr. ex Vitr.*

¶ *Dēdōlātor*, ōris. m. verb. *A beewer*, or *planer*, *Lexicogr. ex Apul.*

Dēdōlātus, a, um. part. *Beewed*, *stopped*, *squared*. *Dedolatæ* *ridicæ*, *Col.* 11, 2.

Dēdōleo, ēre, *ui*. neut. *To grieve thoroughly*, or *spend one's whole stock of grief*; or, according to others, *to give over grieving*, *to grieve no more*. *Potui* *dedoluisse* *semel*, *Or. Fast.* 3, 480. & *Rem. Am.* 1, 295.

Dēdōlo, āre. act. *To cut*, or *beew*, with an *ax*; to *chip*, or *square*; to *fashion*, *Mart.* 11, 85. *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 106. *Col.* 11, 2.

Dēdōlor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be planed*, *beewed*, or *smothered*, *Col.* ¶ *Dedolari* *fustibus*, *To be well cudged*, *Apul. Met.* 6.

Dēducendus, a, um. part. *To be brought*. *Dēducendos* *ad suos* *curaret*, *Cæf. B. G.* 7, 28. *Conf. Cels.* 3, 12. *Ne* *deducendi* *eum* *causā* *populum* *de foro* *abduceret*, *Liv.* 23, 23.

Dēducens, tis. part. *Bringing*, or *fetching*. *Memnonius* *deducens* *agmina* *regnis*, *Lucan.* 3, 284.

Dēduco, ēre, *xi*, *etum*. act. (1) *To bring down*; to *fetch*, or *pull down*. (2) *To lead forth*, or *transplant*. (3) *To wait upon*, to *attend*. (4) *To draw*, or *spin out*. (5) *Also to subtrah*, or *abate*. (6) *To derive*. (7) *To remove*, or *withdraw*. (8) *To prolong*. (9) *To bring*, or *lead forth*. (10) ¶ *To make small*, or *slender*. (11) *To persuade*. (1) *Carmine* *vel cælo* *possunt deducere* *lunam*, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 69. (2) *Cum* *etiam* *Capuam* *coloniam* *deducere* *conatus* *es*, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 39. (3) *Frequentes* *eum* *domum* *deduxerant*, *Liv.* 23, 23. *Uxorem* *domum* *deducere*, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 60. & *reducere*, *Cic.* (4) *Deducens* *pollice* *filum*, *Or. Met.* 4, 36. ¶ *Met.* *Deducere* *carmen*, *To carry it on*, *Id. ibid.* 1, 4.

(5) *Ut* *centum* *nummis* *deducerentur*, *Cic. de Legg.* 1. (6) *Sole* *deduxi* *genus*, *Sen. Medea*, 4. (7) *Hujus* *divitiæ* *me* *de fide* *deducere* *non potuissent*, *Cic. in Verr.* 1, 9. & *Deducere* *corpore* *febres*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 48. & *Deducere* *pedes* *de lecto*, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 82. & *alicui* *fastidium*, *To get him a stomach*. (8) *Ut* *dies* *plerosque* *deduceret*, *Cic.* (9) *Deducere* *legiones* *in aciem*, *Tac.* *Frequentes* *eum* *domum* *deduxerunt*, *Ibid.*

¶ *Deducere* *naves*, *To launch them*, *Virg.* & *Subducere*, *To bring them into harbour*, *Id. vela*, *To spread them*, *Or.* (10) *Vocem* *deducas* *oportet*, *ut* *mulieris* *videantur* *verba*, *Pompon.* (11) *Sibi* *esse* *facile* *regem* *Thracum* *deducere*, *ut* *eos* *terrâ* *depelleret*, *Nep. Alcib.* 8. ¶ *Deducere* *carbasa*, *to furl them*, *Luc.* 2, 697.

Dēducor, i, *etum*. pass. *To be brought*, *removed*, *abated*, &c. *Aëra* *per* *gelidum* *tenuis* *deducitur* *axis*, *Munil.* 1, 279. *Vid. Deduco.*

Dēductio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A bringing*, or *leading forth*. (2) *A conveyance*. (3) *A deduction*, or *abatement*. (1) *Deductio* *colonorum*, *Cic. pro Lege Agr.* (2) *aquæ*, *Id. de Div.* 1, 44. (3) *Sine* *ullâ* *deductione*, *Id.* & *Beneficia* *integra*, & *illibata* *perveniunt*, *sine* *ullâ*, *ut* *aiunt*, *deductione*, *Sen. de Benef.* 34. ¶ *Hinc* *apparet* *sine* *ullâ* *deductione* *formulam* *esse* *usitatam*.

† *Dēducto*, āre. freq. *To conduct often*, *Lucil. ap. Non.* 4, 144.

Dēductor, ōris. m. verb. *A companion*, an *attendant*, a *client*. & *Deductorum* *officium* *maius* *est*, *quàm* *salutatorum*, *Q. Cic. de Pet. Conf.* 9.

Dēducturus, a, um. part. *About to lead*. *Quum* *exercitum* *deducturus* *esset*, *Cæf. B. G.* 8, 49. *Conf. Liv.* 32, 11. & 34, 23.

Dēductus, a, um. part. or. comp. (1) *Brought fetched*, *conducted*. (2) *Handed down*, *derived*. (3) *Slender*, *low*, & *Met. mean*. (4) *Divided*. (5) *Abated*, *deducted*. (6) *Brought over from any thing*. (7) *Wrinkled*, *contracted*. (1) *Homo* *deductus* *ex ultimis* *gentibus*, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 13. *Deducta* *colonia*, *Liv.* 2, 31. (2) *Mos* *unde* *deductus* *per omne* *Tempus*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 19.

(3) *Nasum* *à* *summo* *eminentiorem*, & *ab imo* *deductiorem* *habuit*, *Suet. Aug.* 79. *Deductum* *dicere* *carmen*, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 5. *interpr. Macrob.* (4) *Sidera* *præcipiti* *deducta* *polo*, *Luc.* 6, 500. (5) *Deductâ* *parte* *tertiâ*, *reliqua* *dos* *redditur*, *Cic.* (6) *Dionysius* *cum* *à* *Zenone* *fortissimus* *esse* *didicisset*, *à* *dolore* *est* *deductus*, *Id. Tusc.* (7) *Proiecit* *ipse* *suas* *deductâ* *fronte* *coronas*, *Or. Ep.* 21, 165.

¶ *Deerrābundus*, a, um. adj. *Full of wanderings*, *Aug.* ¶ *Errabundus*.

Deerrans, tis. part. *Straggling*. *Deerrante* *in foveas* *aliquo*, *Plin. H.* 8, 8.

Deerro, āre. neut. (1) *To wander out of the way*; to *straggle*, or *go astray*. (2) *Met.* *To digress from the purpose*. (3) *To miss the mark*. (1) *Caper* *deerraverat*, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 7. *Sors* *deerrabat* *ad parum* *idoneos*, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 29, 2.

(2) *Si* *non* *deerrabimus* *ab eo*, *quod* *cœpimus* *exponere*, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 9. (3) *Col.* 1, 4. *Ubi* *semel* *recto* *deerratum* *est*, *Paterc.* 2, 3.

¶ *Dēfæcātē*, adv. *Cleanly*, *purely*, *without dregs*, or *lees*, *Lex. ex Cels.*

Dēfæcatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fineing from dregs*, or *lees*, *Lex. ex Cels.*

Dēfæcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Fined*, *clean from dregs*. (2) *Met.* *Quiet and free from trouble*. (1)

Aqua *defæcata*, *Plaut. Moss.* 1, 3, 2. *Defæcatum* *vinum*, *Col.* 12, 33. (2) *Defæcatus* *animus*, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 1. = *liquidus*, *Id.*

¶ *Dēfæcis*, e. adj. *id* *quod* *defæcatus*. *Scrib. Larg. & Virg. de Aetnâ*, 424.

Dēfæco, āre. act. i. e. *puigo*. [*ex de*, & *fæx*] *To draw from the dregs*, to *decant*, to *strain through a strainer*, or *sieve*, *Plin.* 18, 16.

Dēfæcor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be drawn from the lees*. *Met.* *To be certain*, to *be plain*. & = *Quicquid* *incerti* *fuit*, *nunc* *liquet*, *nunc* *defæcatum* *est*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 4, 70. ¶ *Notandum* *aliquos* *scribere* *hæc* *composita* *per e*, *nempe* *qui* *fæx* *non* *fæx* *scribi* *volunt*.

¶ *Dēfalcatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A pruning of vines*, or *trees*, *Lex. ex Col.*

¶ *Dēfalcātus*, a, um. part. *Pruned*, *cut away*, *Lex. ex Col.* à

¶ *Dēfalco*, āre. act. [*à* *de*, & *falx*] *To prune*, *shed*, or *cut away*, *JCC.*

¶ *Dēfamatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A defaming*, *Firm.* † *Sugillatio*.

¶ *Dēfamātus*, a, um. part. *Disgraced*, *defamed*, *Gell.* 9, 2. † *Infamatus*, *diffamatus*. *Defamatissimus*, *Id.* 18, 3.

¶ *Dēfamo*, āre. act. *To defame*, *slander*, *discredit*, *backbite*, or *speak civil of*, *one*, *Lex. ex Gell.* † *Dehonesto*, *sugillo*.

Dēfatigatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Wearyness*, *fatigue*. *Cic. de Senect.* 11. *Phil.* 5, 7. = *Satietas*, *Conf. Liv.* 8, 38.

Dēfatigātus, a, um. part. (1) *Wearyed*, *tired*, *spent*. (2) *Worn out of heart*. (1) = & *In-* *tegr* & *recentes* *defatigatis* *succederent*, *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 16. *Defatigati* *ab adversariis* *multitudine* *verborum*, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 9. (2) *Defatigatum* *solum*, *Col.* 1, 1.

Dēfatigo, āre. act. *To weary*, or *tire*. *Labore* *assiduo* *aliquem* *defatigare*, *Cels. B. G.* 7, 4.

Dēfatiger, āri, ātus. pass. *To be wearyed*, or *tired out*. *In conservandis* *bonis* *defatigari*, *Cic. pro Marcello*, 6. *Opus* *faciam*, *ut* *defatiger* *usque*, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 14.

Dēfatiscens, tis. part. *Languishing*, *feeble*. *Defatiscentes* *arbores*, *Plin.* 17, 2. *edit. Hard.*

Dēfectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A defection*, or *revolt*. (2) *A swoon*, or *quailm*, as in the fainting fits women have upon conception. (3) *A want*. (4) *A failing*, or *deviating*. (5) *An eclipse*. (6) *Feebleness*, *weakness*. (1) *Subita* *defectio* *Pompeii*, *Cic. Q. frat.* 1, 4. (2) *Mulierum* *à* *conceptu* *defectioni* *profunt*, *Plin.* 25. *in præm.* (3) *Defectio* *virium*, *Cic. de Senect.* 9. (4) *A rectâ* *ratione* *defectio*, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 9. (5) *Defectiones* *solis* & *lunæ*, *Id. N. D.* 2, 61. (6) *Suet. Cal.* 50.

¶ *Dēfectivus*, a, um. adj. *That is maimed*, or *lacketh any part*; *defective*, *Tert.* † *Mancus*.

Dēfector, ōris. m. verb. *A revulter*, or *runaway*; a *turn coat*. *Revocatis* *ad pœnitentiam* *defectoribus*, *Suet. Ner.* 43. *Soli* *in principia* *defectores* *cœrent*, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 12, 3.

Dēfecturus, a, um. part. *About to revolt*, or *desert*, *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 3. *Liv.* 24, 1. & 34, 11.

Dēfectus, a, um. part. ¶ or. comp. *ssimus*, sup. (1) *Wasted*, *spent*, *worn out*, *decayed*. (2) ¶ *Wanting*, or *having lost*. (3) *Forlorn*, *desolate*. (4) *In a swoon*. (5) ¶ *Also quite finished*. (1) *Arbor* *senio* *defecta*, *Col.* 5, 6. *Defectissimus* *annis*, *Id. præf.* (2) *Defectior* *oratione*, *Apul.* ¶ *Sol* *defectus* *lumine*, *eclipsed*, *Tibull.* 2, 5, 75. & *A mensuris* *defecta*, *Cels.* 1, 8. & *Defecti* *dentibus*, *Plin.* 8, 16. (3) *Solo* *mœret* *defecta* *cubili*, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 116. (4) *Ad recreandos* *defectos* *animo*, *Plin.* 20, 14. (5) ¶ *Ab uno* *Ciceronis* *loco* *pendet* *hæc* *notio*, *sc.* *ad Att.* 13, 23. *ubi* *al.* *alit.* *leg.*

Dēfectus, ōs. m. verb. (1) *Defect*, *want*, *failing*. (2) *An eclipse*. (1) *Defectus* *lactis*, *Plin.* 13, 24. *stomachi*, *Id.* 19, 29. (2) *Monstrent* *defectus* *solis* *varios*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 478. *Defectum* *siderum* *pavent* *quadrupedes*, *Plin.* 8, 54. ¶ *Defectus* *animi*, *vel* *animæ*, *A swoon*, a *quailm*, *Plin.* 20, 2.

Dēfendendus, a, um. part. *To be defended*. *Cum* *Cæsaris* *causam* *dignitatēque* *defendendam* *suscipisset*, *B. G.* 8, 52.

Defendens, tis. part. *Defending*. Paucis defendentibus, *Cæs. B. 2, 12.*

Defendo, ēre, di, sum. aēt. [*ex de, & inus.* fendo, i. e. arceo] (1) *To strike, or keep off, out, or away.* (2) *To defend, to preserve, or keep.* (3) *To avouch a thing, to maintain and stand to it.* (4) *To act, or bear, the part of.* (1) Solstitium pecori defendite, *Virg. Ecl. 7, 47.* = propulso, obfisto, *Cic.* (2) = Spoliatum defendo & protego, *Cic. pro Sulla, 18.* & impugno, *Nep. Epum. 10.* Hunc non solum in periculis non defendit, sed etiam prodidit, *Id. Fboc. 2.* (3) Potest auctore suam defendere causam, *Or. Met. 13, 218.* (4) Actoris partes chorus, officiumque virile Defendat, *Hor. A. P. 193.* Vid. etiam *Sat. 1, 10, 12.*

Defendor, i, sus. pass. (1) *To be kept off.* (2) *To be preserved, or defended.* (3) *To be avouched.* (1) A teētis ignis defenditur, *Or. Rem. Am. 625.* (2) Genere morbi defensus est Pilo, *Plin. jun.* Ab eodem in judiciis defensus, liberatus discesserat, *Nep. Phoc. 2.* (3) Gravissimè & verissimè defenditur, *Cic. Fam. 5.*

|| **Defensaculum**, i. n. *A defence, a shield.* Ad helm. de *Virg. c. 14.* Defensio, *Cic. Clypeus, Virg.*

Defensans, tis. part. *Defending*. Armenta suo defensante juvenco, *Claud. 1. in Eutrop. 386.*

|| **Defensator**, ōris. m. verb. *A defender.* Marc.

Defensio, ōnis. f. verb. *A defending, a defence.* & Defensionem alicujus suscipere, *Cic. Fam. 1, 9.* A defensione defittere, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 12.* & Offensio, *YC.* = Propugnatio, *Cic.*

Defensitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A defending.* Aug. † Defensio.

Defensito, āre. freq. [*à defenso*] *To defend very often.* & Causas defensitare, *Cic. Off. 1, 33.* Studiosè sententiam alicujus, *Id. Ac. 2, 4, 45.*

Defenso, āre. freq. [*à defendo*] *To defend often.* Mœnia ipsa se defensabant, *Liv. 26, 45.* & *Sall. B. 7, 60.*

Defensor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A defender, or savor from.* (2) *A keeper, or preserver.* (3) *An advocate in law.* (4) *A champion.* (5) || *A guardian.* (1) Ultiores sceleris, defensores necis, *Cic. pro Milone.* (2) = Paterni juris defensor, & quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, *Id. de Orat. 1, 57.* (3) Defensorem sui juris adoptare, *Id. Div. in Cæcil. 16.* = patronus, *Ter.* (4) Nec defensoribus istis Tempus eget, *Virg. Æn. 2, 521.* (5) Ap. JCC.

Defensurus, a, um. part. *That will defend, or maintain.* Facile se loci naturâ defensores dicunt, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 15.* Conf. *Liv. 26, 8.*

Defensus, a, um. part. *Defended, kept, maintained.* Ab eodem in judiciis defensus, *Nep. Phoc. 2.*

* **Deferbeo**, ēre. [*ex de, & ferbeo*] *leg. in præst. deferbui. To grow cool.* *Cic. pro Cæl. 18.*

* **Deferendus**, a, um. part. *To be carried, presented, reported.* *Plin. 17, 11.* & *Liv. 3, 53.*

* **Deferens**, tis. part. *Bringing.* Vana quoque deferentes admittere, *Curt. 6, 24.*

* **Defero**, fers, tūli, lātum. aēt. [*ex de & fero*] (1) *To carry, or bring; to convey.* (2) *To bring, or carry, word.* (3) *To offer, present, or bestow.* (4) || *Deferre n̄ men alicujus, To implead one, or complain of him.* (1) Pecua ad hanc collo in crumenâ obligata defero, *Plaut. Truc. 5, 64.* Navis huc nos dormientes detulit, *Id. Amph. 2, 2, 69.* (2) & Quæ audiēunt, ad legatos deferunt, *Cæs. B. G. 7.* & Eadem impia fama furenti Detulit, armari classem, *Virg. Æn. 4, 299.* & Deferre de defectione, *Nep. Datam. 7.* (3) & Pallam uxori abstuli, atque huic detuli, *Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 36.* || *Deferre primas alicui, To give him the preference.* *Cic. N. D. 1, 6.* (4) Vid. *Suet. Claud. 9.* vid. & *Cic. pro Cæl. 23.*

* **Deferor**, ri, lātus. pass. *To be carried, conveyed, committed, &c.* Defertur ea res ad Cæsarem, *Cæs. B. G. 5, 25.* Omnium consensu ad eum defertur imperium, *Ibid. 7, 4.* || *Videamus quanti deferatur. What price is set upon it.* *Sen. Majestatis delatus est, Accused of Treason.* *Tac. 14, 48.*

Defervefactio, ēre, fēci, aētum. *To make to boil, to make thorough hot.* *Cato 157.* = *Coquo.* *Id.*

Defervefactus, a, um. part. *Boiled well.* *Plin. & breviter definire, Cic. de Inv. 1, 8.* = *circum-* scribo, complector, *Id.*

Defervesco, ēre, deferui & deferbui. incept. (1) *To grow cool.* (2) *Met. To relent.* (3) *Met. To be abated.* (1) Æstus defervescunt, *Varr. 2, 2.* (2) Cūm defervescat ira, *Cic. Tusc. 4.* (3) Cūm adolescentiæ cupiditates deferbuissent, *Id. pro Cæl. 18.* = mitigari, *Id. Sperabam jam deferuisse adolescentiam, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 72.*

Defessus, a, um. part. [*à defetiscor*] (1) *Wearied.* (2) *Met. Languid, listless, heartless.* (1) & Membra defessa dolore, *Catull. 48, 14.* & Defessus sum queritando, *Plaut. Amph. 4, 1, 6.* querere, *Id. Epid. 2, 2, 13.* & 5, 2, 55. Defessus sum pultando, *Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 41.* (2) = Senatum jam languentem, & defessum, ad pristinam virtutem revocavi, *Cic. Fam. 10, 28.*

Defetiscor, i, defessus. [*ex de & fatiscor*] *To be weary, or faint.* Non defetiscar usquam expiri, *Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 24.*

Deficiens, tis. part. *Failing, fainting, being in an eclipse, &c.* Cūm acriter oculis deficientem Iovem intuerentur, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 30.* || *Deficiente oratione, wanting matter of discourse.* *Liv. 2, 56.*

Deficio, ēre, fēci, eētum. aēt. & absol. [*ex de, & facio*] (1) *To leave, or fail, one.* (2) *To be in an eclipse.* (3) *To faint, or be discouraged.* (4) *To decay.* (5) *To revolt.* (6) *To end in.* (7) *To break as a bankrupt doth.* (1) Animantes, cūm calor defecerit, tum interire, *Cic. N. D. 3, 14.* Æquor deficit puppibus, *Stat. Ac. 1, 446.* (2)

Luna deficit, *Cic. de Div. 1, 29.* = extingui, *Id.* (3) & Animo non deficiam, *Id. pro S. Rosc. 4.* & Milite, ne deficeret, hortante, animum resumpsit, *Suet. Vite. 15.* (4) = Quamvis consenuerint vires, atque defecerint, *Cic. de Sen. 9.* (5) Ut primum defecerat Gallia, *Cæs. B. G. 8, 30.* = Defecerat Samus, descierat Hellespontus, *Nep. Timoth. 3.* (6) Deficit in mucrone talis figura, *Plin. 2, 10.* (7) Sic Pedito conturbat, *Matho deficit, Juv. 7, 129.*

Deficior, i, fectus. pass. *To be destitute, or not supplied; to want.* & Jugatum quādam parte deficitur, quādam superat, *Col.* & Mulier audaciā abundat, consilio & ratione deficitur, *Cic. pro Cluent. 65.* Hæc amœnitas deficitur aquâ salienti, *Plin. Ep. 2, 17.*

* **Defigendus**, a, um. part. *To be fastened.* Cucurbitulæ tamen defigendæ sunt, *Cels. 4, 20.*

* **Defigens**, tis. part. *Fastening.* Gorgoneo tinctum defigens sanguine ferrum, *Manil. 4, 594.*

Defigo, ēre, xi, xum. aēt. [*ex de, & figo*] (1) *To put down, to plant.* (2) *To fasten with nails.* (3) *To thrust into.* (4) *Met. To astonish.* (5) *To pitch a camp.* (6) || *Diris deprecationibus defigere, to bewitch one.* (7) *To place, to set.* (8) *To fix, or be intent, upon.* (1) Defigere samentum in terrâ, *Col.* & arborem terræ, *Id.* (2) Columellas in trabibus, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 10.* aliquem in terram colaphis, *Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 23.* (3) Crabrones spicula vertice nudo Defigunt, *Or. Fast. 3, 753.* || *Defigere cultrum in corde, To stab.* *Liv. 1, 58.* (4) Defixerat pavor cum admiratione Gallos, *Liv. 7, 10.* (5) Aciem defixere in his vestigiis, in quibus, &c. *Cic.* (6) Defigi diris deprecationibus nemo non metuit, *Plin. 28, 2.* (7) Defigere furta alicujus in oculis populi, *Cic. Philipp. 14.* (8) = Parum defigunt animos & intendunt in ea, quæ perspicua sunt, *Id. Acad. 2, 4, 15.*

* **Defigor**, i, xus. pass. *To be stuck down, to be intent upon, &c.* *Cic. pro Rab. 4.* Terræ defigitur arbor, *Virg. Geor. 2, 290.* Vid. *Defig.*

Definio, ire, ivi, itum. aēt. (1) *To bound, or limit.* (2) *Met. To end, or conclude.* (3) *To determine, propose, or appoint; to declare, to set down.* (4) *To define.* (1) Imperium populi Romani orbis terrarum terminis definire, *Cic. pro Sext. 31.* = termino, *Id.* (2) = Ut aliquando totam hujus generis orationem concludam ac definiam, *Id. in Verr. 4, 52.* (3) Ante quem diem iturus sit definire, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 11.* Magna præmia definebantur, *Juss. 14, 1, 9.* (4) Rem verbis

scribo, complector, *Id.*

Definior, iiii. pass. *To be bounded, appointed, &c.* *Cic. pro Arch. Poë. 10.*

Definitè, adv. *Expressly, namely, precisely, particularly, determinatively.* *Cic. pro Balbo 14.* = *Distinctè, Plin. jun.*

Definitio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A limiting, or bounding.* (2) *A definition, which in few words expresses what the thing is, that is spoken of.* (1) Hominum & Hominis temporum definitione sublata, *Cic. de Div. 2, 54.* (2) Cūm quid quidque sit aperitur, definitio est, *Id. de fin. 2, 2.*

Definitivus, a, um. adj. *Definitive.* || *Constitutio definitiva, When the terms of the controversy are first to be explained.* *Cic. de Inv. 2, 17.*

Definitum est, *It is resolved.* *Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 43.*

Definitus, a, um. part. *Defined, determined, or limited.* Certus ac definitus in cælo locus, *Cic. in Somn. Scip. 3.* Definitâ die appropinquante, *V. Max. 4, 7, ext. 1.*

Defio, fieri. pass. [*à de & facio, ut à satis-* facio satisfio] *To lack, or to be wanting.* & Nihil cūm est, nihil deficit tamen, *Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 12.* & Nequid defiat, neque supersit, *Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 3.* Nihil tibi apud me defieri patiar, *Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 1.* Leg. in tertiâ personâ tantum.

* **Defixus**, i. m. [*cui deficit, vel deest, ocul-* lus] *That lacks an eye.* *Mat. 12, 59.* Rare occ.

* **Defixurus**, a, um. part. *About to fasten, set, &c.* Ut in auribus vestris—sua furta atque flagitia defixurus sim, *Cic. in Verr. 1, 3.*

* **Defixus**, a, um. part. [*à defigo*] *Fastened, fixed, set, intent, in a brown study, at a stand.* Virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, *Cic. Philipp. 4, 6.* Obtutu hæret defixus in uno, *Virg. Æn. 1, 499.* Vid. *Defigo.*

Deflagrans, tis. part. *Consuming, lessening.* Deflagrante paulatim seditione, *Tac. H. 2, 29, 3.*

Deflagratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A burning, or consuming with fire; a conflagration.* Terrarum omnium deflagratio, *Cic. de Fin. 3, 19.*

Deflagro, āre. neut. (1) *To be burnt down, to be set on fire.* (2) *Also to grow somewhat cool, to be allayed.* (1) Fore aliquando ut omnis hic mundus ardore deflagret, *Cic. Acad. 4, 37.* (2) Spes animum subibat deflagrare iras vestras, purgari suspiciones posse, *Liv. 40, 8.*

Deflectens, tis. part. *Bending.* Deflectens pondere corpus, *Catull. 60, 51.*

Deflecto, ēre, xi, xum. aēt. (1) *To bend, or bow, down.* (2) *To turn aside.* (3) *To be changed and altered.* (4) *To digress from a purpose, to wrest.* (1) Ramum arboris deflecte, *Col. 6, 11.* (2) Lapsa consuetudo deflexit de viâ, *Cic. Off. 2, 3.* (3) = Ut declinet à proposito deflectatque sententiam, *Id. in Orat. 40.* (4) & Adhibe orationi modum, & redeat illuc unde deflexit, *Id. Tusc. 5.*

* **Deflendus**, a, um. part. *To be bewailed.* Semper genitrix deflenda mihi, *Sen. Octav. 10, v.* *Sil. 6, 260.* & *Liv. 29, 4.*

* **Deflens**, tis. part. *Bewailing.* Deflens fata nepotis, *Or. 7, 388.*

* **Defleo**, ēre, ēvi, eētum. aēt. [*ex de, & fleo*] *To bewail, to lament, to weep for.* Illud initium civilis belli defleui, *Asin. ad Cic. Fam. 10, 31.* || *Carmine alicujus suprema deflere. To make an elegy upon one.* *Tac. 3, 45.* Defletur, *Sil. 10, 405.*

* **Defletus**, a, um. part. *Bewailed, lamented, deplored.* Mors à multis sæpe defleta, *Cic. de Or. 3, 4.*

|| **Deflexura**, æ. f. *A little bowing.* Aug. † **Flexus**.

Deflexus, a, um. part. (1) *Bended, or laid, as a vine.* (2) *Turned out of the way.* (1) Deflexâ vite vel palmitis juxta suam arborem, *Plin. 17, 23.* (2) = Amnes in alium cursum contorti, & deflexi, *Cic. de Div. 1, 19.*

Deflexus, ūs. m. verb. *A bowing, or bending.* *Col. 1, 26.*

Deflo, āre. aēt. (1) *To blow away, to blow off.* (2) *Met. To blow upon, to slight.* (1) *Plin. 28, 2.* (2) *Diplomata Augusti, ut vetera, & obsole-*

ta, deflabat, *Suet. Cal. 38. ubi tamen al. leg. deflebat.*
 Defloccatus, a, um, part. *Worn out.* ¶ *Met.* Defloccati senes, *Rusby old fellows*, qui floccos, i. e. villos, amiserunt, *Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 10.* Nisi malis exponere, *bald, without hair*, per Catachr.
 † Deflocco, āre, act. [tractum a floccis] *To fetch the nap off.* Defloccabit lumbos meos, *ut aliqui leg. ap. Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 14.*

Defloratus, a, um, part. (1) *Having shed its blossoms, or lost its fruit.* (2) ¶ *Foretold, anticipated.* (1) Certos atque defloratos fructus ostendere, *Quint. 7, 6.* (2) Gloria victoriæ deflorata, *Liv. 37, 58. ubi Gronov. ex Cod. Mogunt. legit, præflorata; aptius ad sensum.*

Deflorescens, tis, part. *Casting its blossoms.* Inventa est vitis uno die deflorescens, *Plin. 14, 3.*

Defloresco, ēre, deflorui. incept. (1) *To shed its blossoms; to shed, or cast, its flowers.* (2) *Met. To decay and fade.* (1) Frumentum octo diebus deflorescit, ac deinde grandescit, *Col. 2, 12.* Cum se multā fronde cooperuit, prius deflorescit, *Id. 5, 6.* (2) Flos carptus ungues defloruit, *Catull. 60, 43.* ¶ Cum corporibus vigent, & deflorescunt, animi, *Liv. 6, 23.*

Defluens, tis, part. *Falling off.* Mæotis Tanaim amnem ex Riphæis montibus defluentem accipiens, *Plin. H. 4, 24.*

Defluo, ēre, xi, xum. (1) *To flow, or swim, down.* (2) *To go down by water.* (3) *To fall down.* (4) *To slip out.* (5) *To fall, or slip, off; as hair doth.* (6) *To be over, or at an end.* (7) *To flow, or abound.* (8) *To decay.* (9) *To fade.* (10) *To be derived, to descend.* (11) *Also to flow all out, to cease to flow.* (1) Arias defluit amni, *Virg. Geor. 3, 447.* (2) Ostiam Tiberi defluxit, *Suet. Ner. 27.* (3) Moribundus ad terram defluxit, *Liv. 2, 20.* § Cohors tota defluxit equis, *Virg. Aen. 11, 500.* (4) *Met.* Ne vacuo defluat ex animo, *Prop. 1, 20, 2.* (5) Defluentem capillum confirmat & densat, *Plin. 25, 11.* (6) Ubi salutatio defluxit, literis me involvo, *Cic. Fam. 9, 20.* (7) Luxu & inertia defluere, *Col. 12.* in *Prop.* (8) Ubi fœcundiam vires, tempus, ætas, ingenium, defluxere, *Sall. B. J. 1.* (9) Color defluit, *Tibull. 3, 1, 18.* (10) A quibus duplex Octavio familia defluxit, *Suet. Aug. 2, 20.* (11) ¶ Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis, at ille Labitur & labetur, *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 42.*

Deflūvium, i. n. *A falling off, as of hair*, *Plin. 11, 47.*

Defluus, a, um, adj. (1) *Flowing down.* (2) ¶ *Hanging down, long.* (3) *Falling off.* (1) Guttatim defluus, *Apul. Met. 3.* Splendor ab alto Defluus, *Stat. Syl. 1, 3, 54.* (2) Defluæ cæsaries, *Prud. Perist. 13, 30.* (3) Defluus capillus, *Plin. 20, 4.*

¶ Defluxio, ōnis, f. *A flowing down of humours, a defluxion.* ¶ Defluxio alvi, *A lax, or looseness*, *Auel. † Fluxio.*

Defodiendus, a, um, part. *To be buried.* Missi pontifices, qui defodiendam necandamque curarent, *Plin. Epist. 4, 11.*

Defodio, ēre, fodi, fossum. act. (1) *To dig down, to dig in the earth.* (2) *To hide, or bury, in the ground.* (1) Antequam vineam defodere incipias, *Cato 50.* (2) Clam omnes in medio foco defodit, *Plaut. Aul. prol. 8.* Defodere cadaver, *Liv. 3, 33.*

Defodior, i, fūs, pass. *To be diged, &c.* *Col. 11, 2.*

¶ Defœdus, a, um, adj. *Very filthy, nasty.* Affertur ex Cic. ad Attic. 9, 10. sed locus est fœdissimus, & mirè vexatus.

Defœnerandus, a, um. [qu. a defœnero] *To be ruined by paying interest.* Ad defœnerandus diripiendæque provincias, *Cic. Parad. 6.*

¶ Defœnerator, ōris, m. verb. *He that lets, or trades, upon usury*, *Aug. † Fœnerator, Cic.*

¶ Defœneratus, a, um, part. *Deeply indebted, or much entangled in debt*, *Apul. Apol. p. 522. ed. Delph. † Fœnere demeritus.*

¶ Defœneror, āri. *To borrow, or take up, money, at usury*, *Apul. Vid. Defœneratus. † Fœneror.*

Defœre, i. e. defuturum esse, *To lack, to be wanting hereafter*, *Cic. Leg. Defœre auxilium,*

Liv. 3, 10. † Deforem, deforet, deforēt, ap. prob. auct.

Deformatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A deforming, or disgracing.* (2) *A description, or delineation.* (1) Deformatio Majestatis, *Liv. 9, 5.* (2) Deformationes gnomonicæ, *Vitr. præf. 1, 3.*

Deformatus, a, um, part. (1) *Disfigured, deformed.* (2) *Disgraced.* (3) *Fashioned, formed, shaped.* (1) Cic. ad Att. 11, 20. Deformata membra veneno, *Sil. Ital. 207.* (2) Quia non sustineret videre deformatum virum, *Sen. Conf. ad Helv. 9.* (3) Cuncta in ordine animo certa, & deformatata habebam, *Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 11. vid. Liv. 8, 32.*

Deformis, e, adj. or, comp. ¶ *Isimus, sup. [ex de & forma]* (1) *Deformed, ugly, misshapen, disfigured.* (2) *Ill-favoured, unsightly.* (3) *Rough, uncultivated.* (4) *Sordid, dishonourable.* (1) Genus deformis, bimembres centauri, *Sil. Ital. 3, 41.* Non eam diligere minus debes, quod deformior est, sed misereri potius, *Cic. Fam. 4, 9.* (2) Motus statûsque deformis, *Id. de Fin. 5, 12.* (3) = Deformis & horridus ager, *Id. Verr. 3, 5.* (4) Vita deformis, *Stat. Theb. 10, 333.* ¶ Deformissima fœmina, *Gell. 5, 11.*

Deformitas, ātis, f. (1) *Deformity, ugliness.* (2) *Ill-favouredness, indecency.* (3) *Disgrace, dishonour.* (1) Deformitas & corporis vitium, *Cic. de Orat. 2.* (2) Deformitas fugæ negligentæque, *Id. ad Att. 9, 10.* (3) ¶ Si iudicibus aut gloriæ futura est absolutio rei, aut deformitati damnatio, *Quint. 6, 1.*

Deformiter, adv. (1) *Disgracefully, with dishonour.* (2) *Poorly, unpleasantly.* (1) Vivere deformiter, ac turpiter, *Suet. Ner. 49.* (2) Sine juncturâ deformiter sonat, *Quint. 8, 3.*

Deformo, āre, act. [ab adj. deformis] (1) *To disfigure, or mar the fashion of; to deform.* (2) *Met. To dishonour.* (3) *ex de & formo, To describe.* (4) *To draw a model.* (1) Vultum deformat macies, *Virg. Geor. 4, 254.* Deformavit victoriam, *Liv. 3, 71.* (2) ¶ In quâ concione Pompeium ornat, an potius deformat? *Cic. de Arusp. Resp. 24.* (3) Ille quem suprà deformati, &c. *Id. pro Cæcin. 5.* (4) Deformare lineis imitationem ædificiorum, *Vitr. 1, 1.*

Deformor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be disfigured, daubed, or made foul*, *Liv. Turpissimis incendiis & ruinis deformari, Hirt. B. A. 24.*

Defossus, a, um, part. (1) *Diged, dug out.* (2) *Hidden under ground.* (3) *Buried.* (1) Defossi specus, *Virg. Geor. 3, 376.* ¶ Defossi verberare terga, *Cut deep into, furrowed*, *Claud. 2. in. Eutr. 351.* Oculis, manibus, cruribusque defossis, *Flor. 3, 22, 26.* Ubi Freinshemius *perfectis* legendum existimat. (2) Respondit conector defossam thesaurum esse sub lecto, *Cic. de Div. 2, 65.* (3) Defossam cadaver domi, *Liv. 3.*

Defossus, ūs, m. verb. *A digging down*, *Plin. 19, 8.*

Defractus, a, um, part. *Broken down*, *Defractos serere ramos*, *Plin. 17, 17.*

Defraenatus, a, um, part. *Unbridled, ungoverned, unruly.* Defraenato cursu volvi, *Öv. Met. 1, 285.*

Defraudans, tis, part. *Beguiling, cozening*, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 10. & Adelp. 2, 2, 38.*

Defraudator, ōris, m. verb. *A deceiver, a beguiler*, *Sen. de Ben. 4, 26.*

Defraudo, āre, act. *To beguile, to deceive, to defraud, to cheat, to cozen.* § Defraudare aliquem drachmâ, *Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 91.* se victoriæ fructu, *Liv.* ¶ defraudare genium, *to pinch his belly*, *Ter. V. Defraudans.*

Defraudor, āri, pass. *To be defrauded.* Ne lata Mosellæ Flumina tam celebri defraudarentur alumnus, *Auson. Eyd. 10, 109.*

* Defræmo, ui, ēre; neut. [ex de, & fremo] *To be appeased.* Cum jam satis primus ille impetus defremuisset, *Plin. Epist. 9, 13.*

Defricatus, a, um, & Defrictus, a, um, part. *Rubed hard, scoured.* Dolia defricata & diligenter lota, *Col. 11, 2.* Defricta pumice testa, *Id. 7, 5.* dens urinâ, *Cat. 35, 20.*

Defrico, āre, ui & āvi, ātum & ātum. act. [ex de, & frico] *To rub hard.* Amphoram de-

fricato collinitoque, *Cato 88.* ¶ Defricare aliquem sale multo, *To be very sharp upon one, to censure*, *Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 4.*

Defricor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be rubbed all over.* Caput, postquam persusus est, defricari, *Ad. Her. 4, 5.*

* Defrigesco, ēre, xi. incept. [ex de, & frigesco] *To grow cold.* Coctum defrutum quando defrixit, in vasa transfertur, *Col. 12, 21.* Dum quod decoxeris defrigescit, *Id. 12, 20.*

* Defringo, ēre, frēgi, fractum. act. [ex de, & frango] *To break down, or off.* Ramum arboris defringere, *Cic. pro Cæcin. 21.* Nisi defregeritis talos, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 1.*

* Defringor, i, pass. *To be broken down*, *Plin. 17, 21. & 19, 42.*

Defrudatus, a, um, part. *Defrauded.* Defrudata meæ non sunt hæc fercula mensæ, *Auson. Epist. 2, 17.*

Defrudo, āre, act. *pro defraudo, uti pro claudo, cludo, To defraud, cheat, or cozen.* Etiam insuper defrudet? *Ter. Adelp. 2, 1, 38.*

¶ Defrūgatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A drawing, or a sucking, out the substance*, *Lex. ex Col.*

¶ Defrūgo, āre, act. [ex de & fruges] *To wear out land, and make it barren; to eat it out of heart*, *Plin. 17, 24.* ¶ sed rectius legi videtur segetem ne defrudes.

* Defrūtarius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to sod wine.* Vasa defrutaria, *Col. 1, 6.* Cella defrutaria, *Ibid.*

* Defrūto, āre, act. *To boil new wine*, *Col. 2, 22.*

* Defrūtum, i. n. [a defervendo, contr. pro defervitum, i. e. decoctum, *Pallad. Octobr. tit. 18.*] *A mixture made of new wine, whereof the one-half (Plin.) or the third part (Col.) is boiled away, into which several sweet herbs and spices were put; the chief use of it seems to be, to cure, and preserve other small wines, vid. Col. 12, 20, 21. & Plin. 14, 9, 31.*

† Defuat, *pro desit, May be wanting*, *Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 3.*

* Defugio, ēre, i, itum. act. (1) *To shun, or avoid; to be shy of.* (2) *To refuse to accept of.* (1) Adytum eorum sermonemque defugiunt, *Cæf. B. G. 6, 12.* (2) Administrationem Reipub. defugere, *Cæf. B. C. 1, 32.* ¶ Nunquam defugiam auctoritatem, *I will never deny to obey order*, *Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 98.*

Defulguro, āre, act. *To brandish.* Et undantem clypeus defulgurat ignem, *Auson. Perioch. 5, 3.*

Defunctoriè, adv. *Carelessly, slightly, covertly.* Defunctoriè causam agere, *Sen. Controv. 31. sub. fin.*

Defuncturus, a, um, part. *About to finish*, *Liv. 29, 21.*

Defunctus, a, um, part. (1) *That hath gone thorough with a busyness.* (2) *Rid, quit, past danger.* (3) *Ended, finished.* (4) *Also dead, defunct.* (1) Defunctum laboribus Æquali recreat sorte vicarius, *Hor. Carm. 3, 24, 15.* (2) Defuncta morbis corpora salubriora esse cœperunt, *Liv. 4, 52.* (3) Defunctum utinam hoc sit modò, *Ter. Adelp. 3, 5, 63.* (2) Miserorum non secus ac defunctorum obliviscuntur, *Plin. Ep. 9, 9.* ¶ Defuncta corpora servat, viventia corrumpit cedrus, *Plin. 24, 5.*

Defunctus, i. m. *A dead corps*, *Plin. 2, 68.*

Defundendus, a, um, part. *To be poured out.* Ovi & album & vitellus in vas defundendum est, *Cels. 6, 6, 1.*

Defundo, ēre, fudi, fūsum. act. *To pour out.* Nisi mutatum parcat defundere vinum, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 58. Conf. Col. 12, 26, & Cato R. R. 156.*

Defungendus, a, um, part. *To be done, or discharged*, *Liv. 2, 35. & 24, 29.*

Defungor, i, ctus sum. dep. (1) *To be rid of a busyness, to go thorough with it.* (2) *To discharge, or perform, his duty.* (3) *To escape, or to be quit, from a thing; to be past danger.* (4) *To make an end, or finish.* (5) *To be contented, or satisfied with.* (1) Quamquam prospero eventu defunctus erat Alexander, *Curt. 8, 1, 18.* (2) Vili munere orationis defungi, *Planc. ad Cic.* (3) Coërta erat insensa plebs, ut unius pœnâ defungendum esset patribus, *Liv.* (4) Cupio misera

in hac re jam defungier, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 32. (5) Parco atque parabili victu defungi, *Curt.* 6, 2, 3.

Defusus, a, um. part. *Poured down, poured forth.* Defuso sanguine, *Sil. Ital.* 5, 454 mero, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 33.

Defuturus, a, um. part. *About to be wanting.* Consul senatui rei que publicæ se non defuturum pollicetur, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 1.

* Degendus, a, um. part. *To be spent, or passed.* ¶ Aetatis degendæ, *To be led, or lived,* *Col.*

* Degener, eris. adj. [*ex de & gener*] (1) *Unlike his ancestors, degenerating, in a good, or bad sense.* (2) *Ignoble, cowardly, saint-hearted.* (3) *Unworthy, base.* (1) Patrii non degener oris, *Ov. de Pont.* 3, 5, i. e. æquæ disertus. Degenerem Neoptolemum narrare memento, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 549. (2) Degeneres animos timor arguit, *Id. Æn.* 4, 13. (3) Nec irritæ aut degeneres insidiæ suere adversus transfugam & violatorem fidei, *Tac.* 11, 19.

* Degenerans, tis. part. *Degenerating,* *Liv.* 9, 18.

* Degenero, are. n. [*à degener*] (1) *To degenerate, to grow out of kind, or to become unlike his ancestors, whether in a good, or bad, sense.* (2) *To grow worse, or wild; of fruit.* (3) *To enfeeble, to weaken.* (4) *Not to come up to, to fall short of.* (1) Degenerare à virtute majorum, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 11. Ne degeneraveris à familiâ imperiosissimâ & superbissimâ, *Liv.* 9. (2) Poma degenerant succos oblita priores, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 59. (3) Venus, si teneris conceditur, & corpus & vires carpit, animosque degenerat, *Col.* 8, 12. (4) Hanc cave famam degeneres, *Ov. de Pont.* 3, 1, 45. Non degenerabit honorem, *Stat. Silv.* 3, 1, 160.

* Degens, tis. part. *Living.* Inter feras serpentesque degentes, *Curt.* 9, 3.

Degero, ere, si, sum. act. *To carry away.* ¶ Aurum supillas uxori, & tuæ degenis amicæ, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 1, 41. Degerere ad meretricis, *Ibid.* 5, 2, 53. ¶ Raro occ.

¶ Deglabris, e. adj. *Bare, or bald,* *Litt. ex Apul.* ¶ Calvus.

¶ Deglabro, are. act. *To pluck off hairs; to make bald, or bare,* *Paul. JC.*

* Deglubio, ere, bi, bitum, & degluptum. act. [*ex de, & glubo*] (1) *To peel, to pull off the skin, or rind.* (2) *Also to flea, or slay.* (1) Quod eo folliculo deglubitur granum, *Varr.* (2) Boni pastoris est tondere oves, non deglubere, *Adag. ap Suet. Tib.* 32.

* Deglubor, i. pass. *To be peeled, husked, or shelled,* *Varr.*

* † Degluptus, a, um. part. [*à deglubendo*] *Flayed, circumcised.* ¶ Deglupta mœnas, vel mœnas, *Flayed,* *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 5, 33.

Deglutino, are. act. *To unglue,* *Plin.* 25, 13.

¶ Deglutio, ire, ivi, itum. act. *To swallow down,* *Alc m. Avit.* 4, 364. † Devoro.

* Dego, ere, gi. [*ex de & ago*] (1) *To lead, to pass, to spend.* (2) *Abol.* *To live, to dwell.* (3) ¶ Degere bellum, *To wage war, for the simple agere.* (1) § Degere vitam, ætatem, *Cic. ævum, Lucr. senectam turpem, Hor.* (2) Degere ex æquum, cum aliquo, *Plin.* 6, 25. *Vid. & Lucr.* 4, 996. (3) *Id.* 4, 965. *ubi al. cernere.*

* † Degezor, i. pass. *To be led,* *Lucr.* 2, 16. & 4, 115. ¶ Degetur corium de tergo meo, *Will be pulled off my back,* *Non. ex Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 63. *ubi vulgò leg. detegetur.*

Degradinat, imp. rf. *It bai's downright,* *Ov. Fast.* 4, 755.

Degralsatus, a, um. part. *Robbing, or killing, upon the highway,* *Stat. Achill.* 1, 406.

¶ Degraffor, ari, atus sum. dep. inuf. *To rob, spoil, or slay; to attack.* *Vid. Degraffatus.*

Degravatus, a, um. part. *Wegbed down.* *Col.* 1, 5.

Degravans, tis. *Wegbing down.* Degravante pulverum mole, *Plin. H.* 11, 28.

Degravo, are. act. *To weigh down to sink down.* Vitis degravat ulmum, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 3, 35. Degravat unda caput, *Prop.* 3, 7, 58. Etiam peritos nandi lassitudo & vulnera & pavor degravant, *Liv.* 4, 33.

Degravor, ari, atus. pass. *To be weighed down, to be wearied.* Labore operis degravari, *Col.* 6, 2.

Degredior, i, flus. [*ex de & gradior*] *To go down, to descend.* Postquam Alpibus degredi sunt, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 66. ¶ Degredi ad pedes, *to alight off his horse,* *Liv.* 3, 62.

Degressus, a, um. part. (1) *Going down, or being come down.* (2) *Alighting from on horseback.* (1) Degressos tumultis montanos sensit, *Liv.* 21, 32. (2) ¶ Cum equitibus ad pedes degressis, *with his dragons,* *Id.*

¶ Degulatus, a, um. part. *Devoured, wasted, guzzled down,* *Plin. in Fragm.* † Cornelius.

Degustandus, a, um. part. *To be lightly touched, or Met. spoken of,* *Quint.* 4, 1.

¶ Degustatio, onis. f. verb. *A tasteing,* *Ulp. † Gustatio.*

Degustatus, a, um. part. *Tasted.* Vix degustatam rapiens sub flore juventam, *Munil.* 3, 609.

Degusto, are. act. [*ex de & gusto*] (1) *To taste.* (2) *Met. To sound, or try, one.* (3) *To touch slightly, to speak briefly.* (4) *To catch, as fire doth.* (5) *To essay, to prove.* (6) *To conceive.* (1) Vinum degustare, *Cato* 148. finges, *Plin.* 18, 2. cruorem, *Sil. Ital.* 5, 275. (2) Tu velim à Fabio odorere, & istum convivam cum degustes, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 8. (3) Degustare genus aliquod exercitationum, *Id. Parad.* 5. (4) Ignes degustans tigna, *Lucr.* 2, 192. (5) = Visne ipse tandem degustare, & fortunam experiri meam? *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 21. (6) Aliquid speculæ ex sermone alicujus degustare, *Id. pro Cluent.* 26.

Dehaurio, ire, si, sum. act. [*ex de & haurio*] *To draw out, or off,* *Cato* 6, 6.

Dehinc, adv. temporis, *Ter. ordin's, Sall.* (1) *From henceforth, henceforward, after this time.* (2) *And then, after that.* (1) Dehinc deleo omnes ex animo mulieres, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 4. (2) Oscula libavit na æ, dehinc talia fatur, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 135.

Dehiscens, tis. part. *Gaping, opening, cleaving asunder.* Unda dehiscens, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 110. In dehiscentem intervallis hostium aciem emisit equites, *Liv.* 29, 2.

Dehisco, ere. neut. [*ex de & hisco*] (1) *To gape, or open wide.* (2) *To cleave, or chap; as a tree doth.* (3) *To chap, or chink; as the ground doth.* (4) *To open, as the sky doth.* (5) *To open and spread, as a flower doth.* (1) Telius ima dehi car, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 24. Rimisque dehiscit cymba, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 12, 27. Olla conjuncta dehiscunt, *Cels.* 8, 1. (2) Arborea comprimant, si dehiscunt, *Cato* 12. (3) Terræ ardore dehiscunt, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 432. (4) Cælum dehiscere caput, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 371. (5) Rosa dehiscit, *Plin.* 21, 4. = aperio, *Id.* ¶ Dehiscere in aliquem, *To inveigh against, or rail at, one,* *Cic.* Itane in Brutum dehiscis? *Cic. ad Att.* 16, 11. ¶ sed al. leg. de istis.

Dehonestamentum, i. n. (1) *A disgrace, or disparagement.* (2) *A blemish, or disfigurement.* (3) *A reproach, or despite.* (1) Generis dehonestamentum, *Just.* 23, 4. Originis dehonestamenta, *Ibid.* 28, 2. (2) Sertorium se aut Hannibalem ferens, simili oris dehonestamento, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 13. (3) = Verba prebrosa, ignominia, & cætera dehonestamenta, *Sen. de Const.* 19.

Dehonestatus, a, um. part. *Disfigured, mared.* *Vid. Dehonesto.*

Dehonesto, are. act. *To disgrace, or disparage; to discredit, or discountenance.* Dehonestari publico Theatro, *Quint.* 14, 15, 1. § Bonas artes dehonestare, *Tac.* 3, 70, 4. famam suam, *Id.* 16, 24, 2. Pass. Dedignatus ipse ire, ne dehonestaretur prælio tam sædæ gentis, *Just.* 7, 3.

¶ Dehonestus, a, um. adj. *Uncouth, unhand-some,* *Gel.* 19, 10. † Indecorus.

Dehortans, tis. part. *Dehorting.* Alexander frustra Agamemnone dehortante congregitur, *Auson. Perioch.* 3.

Dehortor, ari, atus sum. dep. *To debort, dissuade, or advise to the contrary.* § Dehortatus est me, ne illam tibi darem, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 17. § Dehortari ab aliquâ re, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 3.

Dejectio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A throwing down.* (2) *Also a stool, a going to stool, or a making of*

water. (1) *Vim dejectionemque facere,* *Cic. pro Catin.* 20. (2) *Dejectionibus laborare,* *Cels. in præf.* Omnis dejectio lippienti prodest, *Id.* 2, 8.

Dejecto, are. freq. [*ex de & jacto*] *To cast down often.* Coquenti vasa cuncta dejectat, *Gell.* 20, 9. *vid. Stat. Theb.* 4, 381.

¶ Dejector, oris. m. *He that casts down,* *Fragm. Poët.*

Dejectus, a, um. part. [*à dejicio*] (1) *Cast down.* (2) *Fallen down, shed.* (3) *Slain, killed.* (4) *Setting, low, declining, as the moon.* (5) *Debased by the loss of, dejected.* (6) *Disseized.* (1) Super juvenum stabat dejectum leo, *Phædr.* 2, 1, 1. ¶ Met. Spe dejectus, *Disappointed.* *Cæs. B. G.* 1. (2) Lumina dejectis turpia lacrymis, *Prop.* 1, 18, 16. (3) Nep. Thrasylb. 3. & Liv. 1, 46. (4) = Equitatus dejectis, & inferioribus locis, constiterat, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 46. Luna nunc in aquilonem elata, nunc in austros dejecta, *Plin.* 2, 9. (5) Quis te casus dejectam conjugem tanto Excipit? *Virg. Æn.* 3, 317. (6) Dejectus præturâ, *Cic. pro Mur.*

Dejectus, us. m. verb. (1) *A throwing down, or a turning out of place.* (2) *A bending, or descent; as of a hill.* (3) *The embossment of a precious stone.* (4) *A felling, or cutting down; as of trees.* (1) Armorum virumque dejectus, *Sil. Ital.* 12, 189. Dejectus magistratu, *Liv.* 3, 35. honore, *Id.* 4, 44. (2) Ex utraque parte collis dejectus habebat, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 8. (3) Neque in dejectu gemmæ, aut in recessu renitente, *Plin.* 37, 6. (4) Angustias septas dejectu arborum invenere, *Liv.* 9, 2.

Dejero, are. act. [*ex de & juro*] *To swear down-right, or pointblank; to take a solemn oath.* Liqueat mihi dejerare, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 39. Persanctè dejerare, *Id. Hecyr.* 5, 2, 5.

Dejiciens, tis. part. *Throwing down, casting out,* *Cels.* 2, 12.

Dejicio, ere, jeci, jectum. act. [*ex de & jacio*] (1) *To throw, or cast, down, or out of the way.* (2) *To put out of office, to disseize.* (3) *To remove, or put away.* (4) *To go to stool.* (1) Jussine columnis dejicere operas araneorum? *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 4, 9. § Dejicere se à superiore parte ædium, *Nep. Dion.* 4. aliquem equo, *Liv.* 4, 19. (2) § Si me ædilitate dejicisset, *Cic. in Verr.* 1, 8. § De possessione fundi dejicere aliquem, *Id.* (3) Cujus à me cervice jugum servile deiecerant, *Cic. Phil.* 1, 2. Dejicere metum, *Id. in Verr.* 5, 49. (4) Qui dejicere volet, cibus vinisque, quæ hoc præstant, utatur, *Cels.* 1, 3.

Dejicio, i, ectus. pass. *To be cast down, &c.* ¶ Dejici de gradu, *To be degraded, or turned out of his place,* *Cic. Att.* 16, 15. Met. *To be forced from his resolution,* *Id.* Dejici de spe, *To be put out of all hope,* *Cæs. B. G.* 1.

Dein, adv. ordinis, *Afterwards, hereafter, moreover, furthermore,* *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 52.

Deinceps, adv. ordinis. (1) *Successively, in order, one after another.* (2) *Besides, or moreover; furthermore.* (3) *Henceforth, henceforward, hereafter.* (4) *Again.* (1) Tres fratres, quos video deinceps Tribunos plebis per triennium fore, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 17. (2) *Liv.* 1, 1. (3) *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 3. (4) Cavendum est, ne id quod semel diximus, deinceps dicamus, *Ad. Herenn.* 1, 9.

Deinde, adv. ordinis. [*ex de & inde*] (1) *From thence, from that place.* (2) *And then, next after that, afterwards.* (3) *Also hereafter, henceforward.* (1) In balneis delituerunt, deinde profuerunt, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 26. (2) An ego tibi obviam non prodirem? primum App. Claudio, deinde imperatori, deinde more majorum, deinde (quod caput est) amico? *Id. Fam.* 3, 7. (3) Quas ad te deinde literas mitteremus, *Id. ad Q. frat.* ¶ Deinsuper, adv. *From above,* *Non.* 12, 48. *ex Sall.*

Deintegrò, adv. *Anew, again, afresh,* *Cic. sed rect. divisè, de integro.*

¶ Deiparus, a, um. adj. *That beareth, or bringeth forth, God.* ¶ Deipara Virgo, *The blessed virgin, our Saviour's mother,* *Eccl.*

* ¶ Deitas, atis. f. *The godhead, or deity.* Cujus originis ætatisque sit, docet Augustinus de Civ. Dei, 71. † Divinitas, *Cic. numen, Id.*

* || Dējūgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An unyoking*, Litt. ex Col.

* || Dējūgātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that unyokes*, Litt. ex Col.

* Dējūgis, e. adj. *Unyoked*. Urbis dejugis, Tac. Hist. 5, 8, 2. Vertice nunc summo properant, nunc de iuge dorso, Aufon. Mosell. 164.

† Dējūgo, āre. act. [ex de & jugo, as.] *To unyoke, to disjoin, to disserve*, Non. 2, 256, ex Pacuv.

* || Dējūgus, a, um. adj. *Unyoked*, Litt. ex Stat.

* Dējunctus, a, um. part. *Disjoined, severed*, put asunder, Cic. de Univ. 5.

* Dējungo, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ex de & jungo] *To unjoin, to sever, to part, or put asunder*, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 75.

|| Dējūrium, i. n. *A great and solemn oath*. De iure vinctum esse, Gell. 7, 18.

Dējūro, āre. act. *To swear deeply, to take his oath on it*, Plaut. Caf. 3, 5, 36. & Gell. 11, 6.

Dējūvo, āre. act. i. e. non juvo. *Notto help, to leave one to himself*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 63. Nescio an alibi occ.

Dēlābor, i, psus. dep. i. e. deorsum labor. (1) *To slip, slide, or fall, down*. (2) *To fall to decay*. (3) Met. *To fall into*. (4) *To descend as in speaking, or writing*. (1) § Summo delabor olympo, Ov. Met. 1, 212. Ex utraque tecti parte aqua delabitur, Cic. de Orat. 3, 46. (2) Rem familiarem delabi finere flagitiosissimum est, Id. Offic. 2, 18. (3) Delabi in vitium, Id. de Or. 2, 60. (4) Ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, Id. de Amic. 21. Aut à minoribus ad majora ascendimus, aut à majoribus ad minora delabimur, Id. in Partit. 4.

* Dēlācero, āre. act. [ex de & lacero] *To tear, or rend, in pieces*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 14.

* Dēlacrȳmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A weeping, or crying*, Plin. 20, 5.

* Dēlacrȳmo, āre. neut. [ex de & lachrymo] *To weep, or bleed, as a wine doth*, Col. 4, 9.

† Dēlactātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A weaning*, Lex. ex Car.

† Dēlactātus, a, um. part. *Weaned, or nursed*, Lex. ex Varr. † Lacte depulsus.

|| Dēlacto, āre. act. *To wean*, Cels. ap. Litt. † Lacte depello.

Dēlævo, āre. act. *To smooth, or plain*, Col. de Arb. 6.

Dēlambo, ēre. act. *To lick gently all over*. Molliaque ejecta delambit vellera lingua, Stat. Theb. 2, 681.

Dēlamentor, āri, ātus sum. dep. cum acc. *To bewail, to lament*. Natam delamentatur ademptam, Ov. Met. 11, 331.

|| Dēlānio, āre. act. *To cut, or tear, in pieces*, Litt. unde non dicit. † Dilanio.

Dēlāpido, āre. act. (1) *To pick out the stones and rid the ground of them*. (2) || Also *to pave, or lay, a floor with stones*. (1) Cato 46. (2) Fest.

Dēlāpus, a, um. part. [à delabo] *Sliden, flpt, fallen*. § De caelo delapsus, Cic. pro L. Man. 14. § De caelo in provinciam, Id. ad Q. fr. 1, 1. In scrobes delapsi transfodiebantur, Caf. B. G. 7, 82.

|| Dēlāssābilis, e. adj. *Wearyable*. Nec delassabile pectus, Manil. 4, 242.

Dēlāssātus, a, um. part. *Wearyed, tired out*. Delassatus labere, Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 22. Delassa quasi per certos annos, Manil. 4, 817.

Dēlāssō, āre. act. [ex de & lasso] *To weary, or tire, out*. Loquacem Delassare valent Fabium, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 14. Delasset omnes fabulas poetarum, Mart. 10, 5, 17.

Dēlāssor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be wearyed*, Vid. Delassatus.

* Dēlātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à deferō] (1) *Information*. (2) *A secret, or publick, accusation; an impeachment*. (1) Crebris apud Neronem delationibus, Tac. Hist. 4, 41, 2. (2) Contendit ne hac delatio mihi detur, Cic. in Verr. 1.

* Dēlātor, ōris. m. verb. *An informer, a secret accuser, a pick-thank, a tell-tale*. Princeps, qui delatores non castigat, irritat, Suet. Domit. 9 extr.

* || Dēlātōrius, a, um. adj. *Accusatory, ensnaring*. Delatoria curiositas, Ulp.

* || Dēlātūra, æ. f. *An accusation*, Bibl. † Delatio.

* Dēlātūrus, a, um. part. *About to tell of, or accuse*, Liv. 40, 39. Cum M. Cato denunciaret delaturum se nomen ejus, simul ac primum exercitum dimississet, Suet. Jul. Caf. 30.

* Dēlātus, a, um. part. [à deferor] (1) *Arrived, brought, carried*. (2) *Conferred*. (3) *Allo accused, or complained of*. (1) Huc ubi delati portus intravimus, Virg. Æn. 3, 219. Carthaginem delatum, Nepos Hannib. 3. (2) Delato consul sublimis honore, Sil. Ital. (3) Cum venefici nomen esset delatum, Cic. de Inv. 2.

* † Dēlāvo, āre. act. [ex de & lavo] *To wash away*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 21. ubi al. elavo.

Dēlēbilis, e. adj. *That may be blotted, or erased*. Nullis delebilis annis, Mart. 7, 83.

Dēlēctābilis, e. adj. || or, comp. *Delectable, pleasant, delightful, savoury*. Infusum delectabilis cibo venenum, Tac. Ann. 12, 67, 1. Doctrina delectabilis, Gell. 1, 4. = Delectabilior, jucundior, Apul. Flor. p. 808. edit. Delph. † Delectationem afferens, Cic.

|| Dēlēctābilit̄er, adv. *Delightfully, daintily*, Gell. 13, 24 & 15, 21. † Jucundē.

Dēlēctāmentum, i. n. (1) *A delight, a pastime*. (2) *A sport, a laughing stock*. (1) Delectamenta penē puerorum, Cic. in Pison. 15. (2) = Qui me sibi pro ridiculo ac delectamento putat, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 79.

Dēlēctandus, a, um. part. *To be delighted, or pleased*, Cic.

Dēlēctātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Delectation, pleasure, delight*. = Mira quædam in cognoscendo suavitatis & delectatio, Cic. de Or. 1, 43. = voluptas, Id.

|| Dēlēctio, ōnis. f. verb. *Choice upon judgment*, Agric. † Delectus.

Dēlēcto, āre. act. [ex de & lacto] (1) *To allure, or draw*. (2) *To delight, to please*. (1) Ubi sementem facturus eris, ibi ovis delectato, Cato 30. (2) Libris me delecto, Cic. Attic. 2, 6.

Dēlēctor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be delighted, pleased, &c.* = Duci ac delectari re aliquā, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 3.

Dēlēctus, a, um. part. [à deligor] *Chosen, made choice of*. Delecta juvenus, Cic. de L. Agr. 17. manus, Nep. Milt. 1.

Dēlēctus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *An election, a choice, or a picking out*. (2) *A detachment, or levy*. (3) *A difference*. (1) Verborum delectum originem esse eloquentiæ dixit Cæsar, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 72. (2) Legio confecta ex delectu provincie, Caf. B. G. 8, 54. (3) Habere delectum civis & peregrini, Cic. Off. 1, 41. = Omnium rerum delectum atque discer men sustulit pecuniā, Id. in Verr. 2, 50. § Delectum agere, Suet. V. 15. habere, Caf. B. C. 1, 11. conficere, Id. B. G. 6, 1. instituire, Id. B. C. 16. Delectibus exercitum supplere, Tac. Ann. 4, 4, 3.

Dēlēgandus, a, um. part. *To be delegated*. Canines Batavosque minoribus ducibus delegandos, Tac. H. 4, 85, 5.

Dēlēgans, tis. part. *Delegating, chargeing*. Quo delegante, curam ordinandarum bibliothecarum in Octaviæ porticu suscepit, Suet. Ill. Gram. 21.

Dēlēgatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A sending away, a giving in charge, or a putting in commission*. (2) *Also the assignment of a debt over to another*. (1) Perdere malo delegationem in mancipis, annuā die, Cic. Att. 12, 3. (2) Delegatione & verbis perfecta solutio est, Sen. de Benef. 6, 5.

Dēlēgātus, a, um. part. (1) *Sent away, banished*. (2) *Appointed, assigned, ordered*. (3) *Consecrated*. (1) Exilio delegato contentus, Sen. de Clem. 1. (2) Ut delegato mihi officio vacarem, Pin. 10, 20. (3) Fest. & Liv. 10, 27.

Dēlēgātus, i. m. *A delegate, a commissioner, a referee*, JCC.

Dēlēgo, āre. act. (1) || *To send away*. (2) *To send on an embassy*. (3) *To assign*. (4) *To attribute, to impute, to refer*. (5) *To commit, or entrust; to give charge of*. (6) || *To draw a bill upon*. (1) Oves delegato, Cato 30. ubi tamen al. delectato (2) Decernunt, ut duodecim delega-

rentur, Liv. (3) Servari Consul decus ad servum delegat, Id. 21, 47. Studiosus Catonis ad illud volumen delegamus, C. Nep. Cat. 3. (4) Causam peccati mortis delegari, Hirt. ap. Caf. B. G. 8, 22. (5) Delegavi amico locupletiori, Cic. pro Domo 7. (6) Ap. JCC. Vid. Delegatio, No. 2.

Dēlēgor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be sent as ambassador*, Liv. *to be imputed*, Hirt. &c. Vid. Delego.

Dēlendus, a, um. part. *To be blotted out, or erased*. Omnem memoriam discordiarum oblivione sempiternā delendam censui, Cic. Philipp. 1, 1. Cato inexpressibili odio delendam esse Carthaginem pronuntiabat, Flor. 2, 15.

† Dēlēnificus, a, um. adj. *Smooth and gentle*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 37. Rarò occ.

|| Dēlēnimen, inis. n. *A mitigation, or lenitive*, Lex. ex Cels.

Dēlēnimentum, i. n. *A medicine to make one love, a charm*. Vid. Delinimentum.

Dēlēnio vel Dēlīnio, īre, īvi, itum. act. (1) *To mitigate*. (2) *To ease*. (3) *To smooth one up, to cajole*. (4) *To put one out of his wits, to mope one*. (1) Plebem delinere, Cic. pro Mil. 35. (2) Dolentem nec purpurarum Delenit usus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 43. (3) Vah! delinire apparas, Plaut. Afin. 2, 4, 28. (4) Tu me delenis, Id. Cist. 2, 1, 41. Rarò vid. locum.

Dēlēnior, vel Dēlīnior, īri. pass. (1) *To be mitigated, asswaged, or pacified*. (2) *To be prevailed upon, to be drawn away, to be ensnared*. (1) Verbis deliniri commodis, Plaut. Stich. Arg. 4. (2) = Pellexit iis omnibus rebus, quibus illa ætas capi, ac deleniri posset, Cic. pro Cluent. 5.

Dēlēnītūrus, a, um. part. *About to mitigate*. Longum delenitura laborem Intervals damus, Aufon. Edyll. 4, 9.

Dēlēnītus, a, um. part. (1) *Charmed, delighted*. (2) *Moped*. (1) Genus hominum disertorum oratione delenitum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 9. (2) Delenitus sum ita, ut me, qui sim, nesciam, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 214.

Dēleos, tis. part. *Blotting out*, Sil. 1, 514.

Dēleo, ēre, ēvi, etum. act. [ex de & leo pro lino] (1) *To blot out, to deface*. (2) Met. *To raise, to destroy*. (3) *To abolish*. (4) *To kill, or murder*. (5) *To vanquish, discomfit, and rout*. (1) Epistolam lacrymis propē delevi, Cic. Fam. 14, 3. (2) Jupiter urbes delevit, Id. pro Rosc. 45. (3) Leges unā rogatione delevit, Id. pro Sest. 26. (4) = Tu cruore & flammā omnia delere vis, Id. ad Brut. 1, 8. (5) Delere exercitum & imperatorem, Caf. = Extinguo, perimo, Cic. & Servo, Id.

Dēleor, ēri, tus. pass. *To be blotted out, raised, destroyed*, Cic. Vid. Deleo.

* || Dēlētricius, a, um. adj. [δλητηριος, Gr. à δλησθαι, lædo] *Mischievous, poisonous, deadly*, Med. † Lethalis, venenosus.

† Dēlētrix, e. adj. *That may blot, or wipe, out*. † Spongia deletilis, *A sponge to wipe out scores*, Varr. ap. Non.

† Dēlētio, ōnis. f. verb. *A raising out, or a destroying*, Non. 2, 217. ex Lucil. Rarò occ. † Abolitio.

|| Dēlētricius, a, um. adj. *That may be blotted out*. † Charta deletitia, *Such paper as our table-books are made of, wherein one may write and blot out again*, Ulp. = Palimpsestus, Cic. Fam. 7, 18.

† Dēlētor, ōris. m. verb. *A destroyer*. Scelerum deletor, Accus. Vid. Deletrix.

Dēlētrix, icis. f. *A she destroyer*. Deletrix imperii, Cic. de Arusp. Resp. 23.

Dēlētus, a, um. part. *Blotted out, defaced, destroyed*. Plures delati sunt homines hominum impetu, Cic. Offic. 2, 5. Quum jam in mari esset delata Carthago, Flor. 2, 2.

* Dēlēbāmentum, i. n. [ex de & libo] *A sacrifice, a drink-offering*, Val. Max. 2, 8. Rarò vid. ap. Litt.

* Dēlēbans, tis. *Tasting lightly of*. Delibante tantummodo eo summarum acervos, neque ex quoquam plus deario auferente, Suet. Aug. 57.

* || Dēlēbatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An essay, or taste*, Litt. ex Flor. sed q. *A chargeing an estate with a legacy*, Ap. JCC.

* || Dēlē-

* || *Delibator*, ōris. m. verb. *A taster, or carver*, Litt. ex Liv. *sed q. A charger of a legacy upon an estate*, Ap. JCC.

|| *Delibatorium*, i. n. *A place fit for sacrifice*, Plin. 16, 40. *sed al. leg. Diribitorium. Vocab. dubium.*

* *Delibatus*, a, um. part. (1) *Gently touched*. (2) *Picked, chosen, taken out of*. (3) *Defiled*. (1) Suet. in Aug. 94. (2) *Flos delibatus populi*, Cethegus dictus est ab Ennio, Cic. Orat. 15. (3) *Leve damnum delibatae honestatis*, Gell. 1, 3. || *Puer delibatus*, ap. Plaut. in obs. sign. *Moff.* 4, 2, 32.

Deliberabundus, a, um. adj. *Deliberating, or considering, of*. *Deliberabundi capita conferunt*, Liv. 2, 45; v. 1, 54.

Deliberandus, a, um. *To be deliberated, debated, or considered*. = *Diu deliberandum & concoquendum est, utrum, &c.* Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 15.

Deliberans, tis. part. *Deliberating*. *Servis de statu reipublicae deliberantibus*, Just. 18, 3.

|| *Deliberatē*, unde *Deliberatius*, *more deliberatē*, Gell. 1, 13.

Deliberatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) || *A deliberation, a debate, or consideration*. (2) *The deliberative kind in rhetoric*. (1) = *Consultatio*, Cic. Off. 3, 12. (2) *In deliberatione spectantur principia, vel non longa, vel saepe nulla*, Id. Orat. Partit. 13.

Deliberativus, a, um. adj. *Deliberative*. || *Deliberativum genus orationis*, Cic. de Inv. 1, 5. || *Causa deliberativa, pertaining to deliberation*, Ibid.

Deliberator, ōris. m. verb. *An adviser, or considerer*, Cic. pro Sest. 34.

Deliberatur, imperf. *It is deliberated*. *Deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio*, Caes. B. G. 7, 15. || *Deliberatum est, they consult, or advise*, Cic.

Deliberaturus, a, um. part. *About to deliberate*. *Deliberaturi quid potissimum à rege peterent*, Curt. 5, 18. *Conf. Liv.* 32, 34. & 38, 53.

Deliberatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Consulted of, done with advice, deliberate*. (2) *Resolved upon*. (1) *Re deliberata*, Caes. B. G. 4, 9. & B. C. 1, 10. (2) = *Statutum cum animo & deliberatum*, Cic. in Verr. 3, 41. *Certum est, deliberatumque dicere*, Id. pro Rosc. 11. *Nec illi quicquam deliberatius fuit, quam, &c.* Id. Fam. 5, 2.

Delibero, āre. act. [qu. à de & libero] (1) *To deliberate, to advise, or take advice; to debate, to consider, or think upon; to bandy, or toss, a thing in one's mind*. (2) *Also to resolve*. (1) || *Deliberandum diu, quod semel statuendum*, Publ. Syr. (2) *Mihi deliberatum & constitutum est*, Cic. de L. Agrar. 1, 8.

* *Delibo*, āre. act. [ex de, & libo] (1) *To taste, touch lightly, or take a smack of a thing*. (2) *Met. To have the first essay of a thing*. (3) *To pick out, or cull, cum acc.* (4) *To bruise, or hurt*. (5) *To take a portion of, to diminish*. (6) *To disdain*. (1) || *Contentus delibasse cibos*, Claud. B. Get. 351. (2) *Delibare honores*, Liv. 5, 12. (3) = *Flosculos delibare, & carpere*, Cic. pro Sest. 36. *arbores*, Col. 2, 2. (4) *Ne cursantes inter se teneri delibent aliquid membrorum*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2. (5) || *Nonne de sua gloria delibari putent?* Cic. de Inv. 2, 39. (6) || *Quod sit in praesentia de honestate delibatum, virtute aliquando & industria recuperetur*, Id. de Inv. 2, cap. pen. ult.

* *Delibor*, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be tasted of, to be picked out*. (2) || *Met. To be weakened, or discouraged*. (1) *Vid. Delibo*. (2) *Ne animi militum delibarentur*, Nep. in Dat. 6. *ubi al. debilitarentur*, *Vid. Delibo*, n. 5.

Delibrandus, a, um. part. *To be peeled off*, Col. 4, 24.

|| *Delibratio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A taking the bark off, a peeling*, Lex. ex Col.

|| *Delibrator*, ōris. m. verb. *He that peels off bark, or he that openeth any matter*, R. ex Aug.

Delibratus, a, um. part. *Having the bark taken off, peeled*, Col. 12, 56.

Delibo, āre. act. [ex de & liber, à e. cortex] *To peel, or pull, off the bark*, Col. 5, 6, & 4, 24.

|| *Delibro*, āre. act. [à libra] *To weigh out*, Gell. 15, 8. *sed al. leg. Delibari*.

|| *Delibuo*, ēre. act. *To anoint, to besmear*, Solin. inust. *sed hinc*

Delibutus, a, um. part. (1) *Anointed, besmeared*. (2) *Daubed over*. (3) || *Met. Stained, defiled*. (1) *Composito & delibuto capillo*, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 46. *Cæno delibuta meretrix*, Plaut. Paen. 1, 2. 56. *Delibutus gaudio*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 16. (2) *Rubricâ delibuta imago*, Ad Herenn. 3, 22. (3) *Uxor perjura & sacrilegiis delibuta*, Sall. in Cic. sub princ.

Delicâre, adv. ius. comp. *Delicately, deliciously*. = *Delicatē & molliter vivere*, Cic. Off. 1, 30. *Delicatiis*, Sen. de Ira. 3, 9.

|| *Delicâtilus*, a, um. adj. *Somewhat dainty, or delicate*, Lex. ex Apul. || *Delicâtor*.

Delicâtus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. [à delicium. q. d. deliciis additus] (1) *Delicate, fine, dainty*. (2) *Wanton, effeminate*. (3) *Skitsish, coy*. (4) *Squeamish, nice*. (1) *Delicatum convivium*, Cic. Attic. 2, 14. *Delicâtor cibus*, Plin. 17, 24. (2) *Molles & delicatæ voluptates*, Cic. N. D. 1, 40. (3) *Tenello delicatior hædo*, Catull. 18, 15. (4) *Delicatissimum fastidium*, Cic. de Fin. 1, 2.

† *Delicia*, æ. f. [à deliciendo, unde in plu. deliciæ] *A delight, a darling, a mistress*, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 29. *vid. & Gell.* 19, 8. || *Deliciæ, delictum*.

Deliciæ, ārum. pl. f. [à delicio, quod ex de & lacio] (1) *Delights, pleasures, pastimes, toys, phantasies*. (2) *Wantonness, dalliance*. (3) *Nice-ness, squeamishness*. (4) *Jokes, banter*. (5) *Peevishness, forwardness*. (6) *Also a darling, a sweetheart*. (7) *A minion; a pet, prattling, little, rogue*. (8) *A delight, that which delights*. (1) *Cogitatio suppellectilis ad delicias*, Cic. Parad. 1, 3. (2) *Inficere animum deliciis*, Id. In deliciis disperdidit rem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 53. *Infantiam statim deliciis solvimus*, Quint. 1, 11. (3) *Usque ad delicias votorum*, Juv. 10, 191. (4) *Enimvero, here, facis delicias*, Plaut. Paen. 1, 2, 68. (5) *Ecce autem aliæ deliciæ equitum*, Cic. (6) *Passer deliciæ meæ puellæ*, Catull. 3, 4. = *Rufus mel, ac deliciæ tuæ*, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. (7) *Mercatus Phariâ de puppe loquaces Delicias*, Stat. Sylv. 5, 5, 67. (8) *Deliciæ digamma*, Cic. Att. 9, 9. *sc. Formianum, quod incipiat ab istâ literâ, sed al. aliter leg.*

|| *Deliciâris*, e. adj. *Commodious*. || *Tegulæ deliciâres, Gutter tiles for the conveyance of rain-water*, Fest. || *Imbrices*.

|| *Delicias*, ei. f. *A delight*, Apul. || *Deliciæ*.

|| *Delicio*, ēre. act. [ex de, & lacio] *To cajole, to wheedle*, Non. ex Titinn. || *Illicio*.

Deliciolæ, ārum. f. pl. Dim. *My little delight*, Vox in Blandit. *Tulliola, deliciolæ nostræ, tuum munusculum flagitat*, Cic. Att. 1, 8.

Deliciolum, i. n. dim. [à delicium] *A little delight, a little darling, a petit minion*. *Populus etiam deliciolum meum factus est*, Sen. Ep. 12.

Delicium, i. n. *A delight, or pleasure; a plaything*. *Stellæ delicium mei columba*, Mart. 1, 8. *Sed usatius Deliciæ*.

Delictum, i. n. [à delinquo] (1) *A fault, an offence, a failure in duty, a misdeed*. (2) *A sin*. (1) *Quod delictum est majus est, eò pœna tardior*, Cic. pro Cæcin. 3. || *Correctio, q. v.* (2) *Delicta majorum lues*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 1.

Delicus porcus. [ex de, & lac] *A weaned pig*, Varr. R. 2, 4.

Deligandus, a, um. part. *To be bound, or tied up*, Cels. 2, 10.

|| *Deligatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A binding up*, Lex. ex Apul. || *Colligatio*.

Deligatus, a, um. part. *Bound up, or tied*. *Navicula deligata ad ripam*, Caes. B. G. 1, 53. *Deligata in linteolo grana*, Plin. 22, 25.

Deligendus, a, um. part. *To be bound, or chosen*. *Duobus locis deligendæ*, Cels. 5, 26. *Hic quoque in conditionibus deligendis ponendus est calculus*, Plin. Epist. 1, 15.

* *Deligens*, tis. part. *Choosing*. *Nec in bello judicium deligentium fessellit*, Just. 1, 15.

Deligo, āre. act. *To bind up, to tie, or make*

fast. || *Deligare ad palum*, Cic. in Verr. 5. || *apud mensam*, Plaut. Menæch. 1, 1, 13. || *naves ad terram*, Caes. B. C. 3, 39. *vulnus*, Quint. 2, 17.

* *Deligo*, ēre, ēgi, eclum. act. [ex de, & lego, is.] (1) *To choose, pick out, cull, or make choice of*. (2) *To separate, or alienate*. (3) *To gather, to pick*. (1) *P. R. deligit magistratus, quasi reipub. villicos*, Cic. pro Planc. 25. (2) *Me ex ædibus deligit hujus mater*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 42. (3) *Deligere ungues rosam*, Ov. Ep. 4, 30.

Deligor, i, lectus. pass. *To be chosen*. *Duces ii deliguntur*, Caes. B. G. 3, 23.

Deligor, āri. pass. *To be bound, or fastened on*. *Pluribus locis deligari necesse est*, Cels. 4, 4.

|| *Delimatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A filing, or polishing*, Lex. ex Apul.

* *Delimatus*, a, um. part. *Scraped, or filed, off*, Plin. 24, 11. *Elimatus*, Cic.

Delimo, āre. act. inust. *To file, or shave, off*. *Elimo*, Cic. Att. 16, 7.

|| *Delineatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A delineation, the first draught of a picture*, Tert. || *Lineatio*.

|| *Delineator*, ōris. m. verb. *He who delineates, or draweth a picture*, Litt. ex Liv.

Delinendus, a, um. part. *To be rubbed, or daubed, over*. *Delinendus homo est gypso*, Cels. 3, 19.

Delineo, āre. act. [ex de & linea] *To delineate; to draw the out-lines, or sketch, of any thing; to make a rude draught, to chalk out*. *Apelles in pariete imaginem delineavit*, Plin. 35, 10.

|| *Delineor*, āri, ātus. pass. *To be delineated, or painted*, Veget.

Delingo, ēre, xi. act. (1) *To lick off*. (2) *To lick up*. (1) *Delingere falcem*, Plaut. Curcul. 4, 4, 6. (2) *Cochleare plenum delingatur*, Cels. 3, 22.

Delingor, i. pass. *To be licked up, or off*. *Vid. Delingo*, n. 2.

Delinimentum, i. n. (1) *A mitigating, or swaging*. (2) *Also a love-potion, or powder; a charm*. (1) *Liv.* 4, 11. *Delinimenta vitæ*, Tac. Ann. 15, 63, 2. (2) *Confido tamen me non sic auribus duci, ut omnes aculeo judicii mei illarum delinimentis refringantur*, Plin. Epist. 3, 15.

Delinio, ire, ivi, itum. act. [ex de & lenio] *To touch, or rub, softly*. *Met. To appease, or allure, with fair words; to cajole one, to speak one fair, to charm one*. *Delinire animos prædâ*, Liv. 1, 57. *Vid. Delenio*.

Delinior, iri, itus. pass. *To be mitigated*. = *His rebus animus capi & deliniri potest*, Cic. pro Cluent. 5.

|| *Delinatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A mitigating, a cajoling*. *Delinatio multitudinis*, Cic. Off. 2, 16, *ubi al. Delectatio*. || *Dubie itaque auctorit. cum non alibi appareat*.

Delinitor, ōris. m. verb. *A cajoler, or wheedler; a speaker fair; a flatterer, or soother*. *Judicis delinitur debet esse orator*, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 70.

Delinivus, a, um. part. *Touched gently, allured, won over, cajoled*, Cic. *Also bewitched, moped*, Plaut. *vid. Delit.* in Delenitus.

|| *Delino*, ēre, ini, evi, & ivi, itum. act. *To blot, or blur; to slubber, or deface*. || *Vix leg. sed hinc delitus*, Cic. ap. Prisc. 1, 9.

Delinquitur, imperf. *A fault is committed*. || *Si quid delinquitur, If any fault be*, Cic. Off. 1, 41.

Delinquo, ēre, liqui, ctum. neut. (1) *To omit, to fail in his duty*. (2) *To offend, to do wrong, particularly to women*. (1) || *Necesse est eum qui velit peccare, aliquando primum delinquere*, Cic. (2) || *In ancillâ si quis delinquere possit*, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 9. || *delinquere aliquid in aliquâ re*, Cic. erga aliquem, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 9. = *Pecco*, Cic. || *Delinquit pro deest, ap. vet.*

Delinquer, i, ictus. pass. *To be omitted, or left undone*. *Magis in aliis, quam in nobismet ipsis, si quid delinquitur*, Cic. Off. 1, 41.

|| *Deliquâmen*, inis. n. *The dripping from meat, gravy*, Lex. ex Cels.

|| *Deliquatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A melting*, Lex. ex Cels.

|| *Deliquatus*, a, um. part. *Molten*. *Fragm. Poët.*

Deliqueo,

Deliqueo, ēre, cui. neut. *To melt, to run down, or to grow clear*, Ov. Met. 4, 252. Hinc **Deliquesco**, ēre, cui. incept. *To melt down, to be dissolved, to wax soft, or moist*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17. Col. 12, 41. Ov. Met. 4, 253.

Deliquæ, arum. pl. f. *Gutters into which the house-eaves drop*, Vitruv. 6, 3.

|| **Deliquium**, i. n. [*à deliquo, as*] *A draining, a decanting, or a fining down of liquors*, Cael.

Deliquium, i. n. [*à delinquo sue antiqu. deliquo, i. e. deficio*] *Lack, defect, want, loss*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 93. *ubi tamen volunt aliqui deliquio, in recto potius accipi.* || **Deliquium animi**, *A fainting, or swooning*, Ap. Med. **Deliquium solis**, *An eclipse of the sun*, Plin. 2, 12.

Deliquo, āre. act. (1) *To drain out water, to decant.* (2) *Also to strain, to clear, or clarify, liquors.* (1) Col. 12, 39. (2) Varr. L. L. 6, 5.

Deliquor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be fined down, to be strained*, Varr. L. L. 6, 5. *Quæ ex vino & teruntur, & in ipso usu deliquantur*, Cels. 5, 20, 5.

† **Deliquus**, a, um. adj. *pro reliquus, Wanting.* *Quando nil tibi domi deliquum est*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 23. Raro occ.

|| **Delirābundus**, a, um. *Dolish, or doating; apt to doat*, Hier. † **Deliranti** similis.

Delirāmentum, i. n. (1) || *A balk in ploughing.* (2) Met. *A doating, or foolish, idle, story.* (1) *Proprie significationis exemplum desit.* (2) Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 64.

Delirans, tis. part. *Doating.* || Non philosophorum judisia, sed delirantium somnia, Cic. N. D. 1, 16.

Deliratio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A going crooked, and a making of a balk in earring.* (2) Met. *Doatage, folly, madness.* (1) Plin. 18, 20. (2) *Ista stultitia, quæ deliratio dicta est, senum levium est, non omnium*, Cic. de Senect. 11.

Delirium, i. n. *Doatage, or a being out of one's wits.* *Aliquando ex metu delirium nascitur*, Cels. 3, 18, & 2, 4.

Deliro, āre. neut. [*ex de & liro, Met. à bobus sumpta, qu. extra liram rationis evagari*] (1) *Properly to make a balk in earring of land.* (2) Met. *To doat, or rave; to talk, or act, idly.* (1) *Delirare aquam fulco derivare, quod lira sit inter duos sulcos media*, Fest. vid. & Non. 1, 62. & Plin. 18, 20. || *Molunt tamen al. à λήροι, nugæ. quam vocem*, Plaut. Paen. 1, 1, 9. *Latine vertit lera.* (2) *Deliramus interdum senes*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 11. *Quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 14.

Delirus, a, um. adj. [*ex de & lira agricolarum, quasi lira decedit, sed vid. al. Etym. in Deliro, āre.*] *Doating, silly.* *Delirus senex*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 18. *Annus delira*, Id. de Div. 68. = **Demens**, mente captus, Id. || **Delirior**, Lat. 3, 18.

Delitens, tis. part. *Lurking, skulking*, Plin. 35, 1.

Delitescens, tis. *Lurking.* *Modò in Campaniæ secessu delitescens*, Suet. Tib. 5.

Deliteo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ex de & lateo*] *To be hid*, Plin. 35, 1. || *vix alibi, pro quo freq.*

Delitesco, ēre. incept. *To lie hid, to skulk, to lurk, to shelter.* *Bestiæ in cubilibus delitescent*, Cic. N. D. 2, 49. *Nec querar in plumis delituisse Jovem*, Ov. Ep. 8, 68. || *In balneis delituerunt; deinde profugerunt*, Cic. pro Cael. 26. *Delitescere sub umbrâ alicujus*, Liv. 4, 42. *in auctoritate alicujus*, Cic. Ac. 45.

Delitigo, āre. neut. [*à de intensiva particula, & litigo*] *To brabble, to brawl, or chide, greatly.* *Iratus Chremes tumido delitigat ore*, Hor. A Pœt. 94. Raro occ.

Delitus, a, um. part. [*à delinor*] (1) *Besmeared, or anointed.* (2) [*à deleor*] *Blotted, defaced, slubbed.* (1) *Ex quâ tantum testorium vetus delitum sit, & novum inductum*, Cic. Verr. 1, 55. (2) Id. ap. Diom.

Delphin, inis; & **Delphinus**, i. m. (1) *A dolphin.* (2) *Also a star, or constellation, so called.* (3) *A kind of vessel curiously wrought in the form of a dolphin.* (1) *Inter delphinas Arion*, Virg.

Ecl. 8, 56. (2) Varr. R. R. 2, 5. (3) Plin. 33, 11.

* **Delōton**, i. n. *A constellation of stars like the letter Δ, Cic. in Arat.*

Delubrum, i. n. [*De etym. parum constat nisi fortè à deluendo*] *A church, or chapel; a place consecrated to some god; also a shrine, or place, where some image, or idol stood; an altar; properly a place before the chapel, or near the altar, where they washed before they entered the church, or performed sacrifice.* *Vidimus ejus aras delubraque in Græciâ*, Cic. N. D. 3, 19. || **Delubra Musarum colere**, *To devote himself to his studies*, Id. pro Arch. 11.

† **Delucto**, āre. act. *To wrestle. Met. To struggle.* *Quibus ærumnis deluctavi?* Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 20. † pro

† **Deluctor**, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To wrestle, to struggle, or strive and fight.* *Cum Antæo deluctari mavelim*, Plaut. Perf. 1, 1, 4.

Deludifico, āre. act. *To flout, to mock, to make a fool of.* *Deludificavit me homo*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 59.

Deludifico, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To mock, to impose upon.* *Deludificatus est me hodie in perpetuum modum*, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 41. || *al. verò leg. te ludificatus.*

Deludium, i. n. *A giving over play*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 47. *Salmas. Al. diludia, ut translatio sit à gladiatoribus, quibus intra dies pugnae destinati spatium se apparandi dabatur.*

Deludo, ēre, si, sum. act. (1) *To delude, to beguile, to cheat, to deceive.* (2) *To frustrate, or disappoint.* (3) *Also to give over play.* (1) *Dolis aliquem deludere*, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 4. (2) *Terra prius falso partu deludet arantes*, Prop. 2, 15, 31. (3) *Gladiatores cum deluserint*, Varr. *Quæ quidem significatio prima videtur.*

Deludor, i, sus. pass. *To be deluded, deceived, abused*, Cic. in Rull. 2. & Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 5.

|| **Delumbatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A breaking, or beating, about the loins*, Litt. ex Cels.

|| **Delumbator**, ōris. m. *He that breaketh, or bruises, the loins*, Litt. ex Cels.

Delumbatus, a, um. part. (1) *Hiped, or hip shot.* (2) *Wanting sinews, weak, feeble.* (1) Plin. 28, 4. (2) *Delumbatæ sententiæ*, Cic. in Orat. 69. *Curva lacunaria ad circinum delumbata*, Vitruv. 6, 5.

Delumbis, e. adj. (1) *Weak, feeble; q. d. broken backed.* (2) Met. *Also soft, wanton.* (1) *Delumbem se simulans*, Plin. H. 10, 51. (2) *Summâ delumbe salivâ Hoc natat in labiis*, Perf. 1, 104.

Delumbo, āre. act. i. e. *lumbos frango.* (1) *To break one's back; to weaken, or enfeeble; to hipshot a beast.* (2) Met. *To mutilate, to make imperfect.* (1) Plin. 28, 4. (3) Cic. in Orat. 69.

* **Deluo**, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex de, & luo. i. e. lavo*] (1) *To wash clean, or rinse.* (2) *To wash off, or blot out.* (3) || *To pay.* (1) *Laferpitium aceto deluito*, Cato R. R. 116. (2) *Lachrymæ literas deluebant*, Varr. vid. & Gell. 15, 2. (3) *A Græco διαλύειν, Fest.*

* **Deluor**, i. pass. *To be washed, or rinsed.* *Alvus aquâ mulsâ delui debet*, Cels. 4, 15.

|| **Delusio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A delusion, a cheat*, Arnob. † **Fraus**, dolus.

Delusus, a, um. part. *Deluded, beguiled, cheated, mocked.* *Cibo delusum guttur inanji*, Ov. Met. 8, 826. *Delusa fide sacrarum sortium*, Val. Max. 1, 8. Ext. 8.

* **Delutamentum**, i. n. *A daubing*, Cato R. R. 128.

* || **Delutio**, ōnis. f. verb. [*à luo pro lavo*] *A washing clean*, Litt. ex Cels.

* **Deluto**, āre. act. [*ex de & lutum*] *To daub with clay, or loam; to lute, to lay with a ground floor*, Cato R. R. 128.

|| **Dēmeo**, ēre, ui. neut. *To be wet, or moist*, Ov. Trist. 5, 4, 40. *ubi al. emaduisse.*

|| **Dēmadesco**, ēre. incept. *To grow wet, or moist*, Scribon. Larg. Compos. 18, 73.

|| **Dēmādus**, a, um. adj. *Wet, or moist, all over*, Litt. ex Stat.

* || **Dēmāgōgus**, i. m. [*δημαγωγός Gr. ex δῆμος populus, & ἄγω duco*] *A demagogue, or ring-leader of the rabble; a popular and factious orator*, Bud.

|| **Dēmādatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A commission, or a giving in charge*, Cod.

|| **Dēmādator**, ōris. m. verb. *He that puts in trust*, Dig.

Dēmādatus, a, um. part. *Committed, entrusted*, Suet. Tib. 6. & Calig. 41.

Dēmādo, āre. act. *To commit, or entrust; to give in charge.* *Caram eorum demandabat legatis*, Liv. 8, 36.

Dēmādor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be committed, to be ordered, or given in charge.* § *Plures pueri unius curæ demandabantur*, Liv. 5, 25.

Dēmāno, āre. neut. *To stream, or flow, along; as water doth*, Catull. 49, 10. *ubi al. dimanat.*

* **Dēmarchus**, i. m. [*ex δῆμος populus, & ἀρχός princeps*] *A ruler of the people, a burgher-master*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 7. Lat. *Tribunus plebis.*

|| **Dēmēmīni**. defect. *I forgot*, Mart. 2, 59. Sed lectio suspecta est.

Dēmendus, a, um. part. *To take, or be taken, away.* *Ad injuriam demendam se legatos in Græciam missuros*, Just. 34, 1. *Cupido ignominia demendæ*, Curt. 7, 8. *Demenda lachrimis mora est*, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 149. *ignominia*, Liv. 27, 14. *At verè paulum cibo demendum, adiciens dumque potioni*, Cels. 1, 3.

Dēmēns, tis. adj. or, comp. *fsimus, sup. [comp. ex de neg. & mens]* (1) *Mad, outrageous.* (2) *Hair-brained, simple, silly.* (3) *Ranting, roaring.* (1) *Siste dementem impetum*, Sen. Andr. 3, 1, 11. = *Plenus inconsideratissimæ ac demetissimæ temeritatis*, Cic. de Arusp. Resp. 27. (3) *Audiat Dementem strepitum Lycæi*, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 22. *Dementior tragico Oreste*, Cic. in Pison. 20.

Dēmēnsio legum, Auson. Epist. 5, 11. Vid. **Dimensio**.

Dēmēnsium, i. n. subst. à part. *demensus* *An allowance of meat, drink, or corn, given to servants, to serve them for a month's time, consisting of four bushels according to Donatus, but of five, according to Lipsius, whence the etymology may be from mensis.* *Unciatim vix de demensio suo compasit miser*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 9.

Dēmēnsus, a, um. part. [*à demetior*] (1) *Measured out.* (2) Met. *Parcelled, detailed, proportioned.* (1) *Vos meministis quot Calendis petere demensum cibum*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 3. (2) *Argumentum vobis demensum dabo*, Id. Menæchm. prol. 14.

|| **Dēmētatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A making, or a being mad, or frantick*, Litt. ex Apul. † **Infania**.

|| **Dēmētator**, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh mad*, Litt. ex Cels.

Dēmēter. adv. *Madly, foolishly, simply*, Cic. in Catil. 3, 9.

Dēmētia, æ. f. *Madness, stupidity, foolishness, silliness.* = *Affectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam, eandemque demetiam*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5.

Dēmētio, īre, īvi. neut. *To be mad, or stupid; to doat.* = *Animus demetit deliræque fatur*, Lucr. 3, 465.

|| **Dēmēntior**, īri. i. e. *valdè mentior*, *To lie shamefully.* *Ex eo sacro cœpisse demetiri*, Apul. Apol. p. 480. ed. Delph. ut nonnulli leg. sed al. *dementire*; h. e. insanire. † **Ementior**, Cic.

|| **Dēmēto**, āre. neut. *To grow mad.* *Confessæ est sese meâ magiâ in amorem inductam demetare*, Apul. Apol. p. 527. ed. Delph. sed nonnulli leg. *dementire*. † **Insanio**.

|| **Dēmeo**, āre. neut. i. e. *Deorsum meo.* *To go down.* *Venus cælo demeat*, Apul. Met. 6, p. 179. edit. Delph. *Ad inferos demeat*, Id. de Deo Socr. extr. † **Descendo**; Cic.

Dēmērendus, a, um. part. *To be obliged, or endeared*, Col. 1, 4, 7.

Dēmēreō, ēre, ui. act. (1) *To earn.* (2) *To oblige, or endear.* (1) *Quid mercedis petasus domino*

mino demeret; *Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 90.* (2) Numina cultu demeruisse, *Orv. ad Liv. 131.*

Dēmēreor, ēri, itus. dep. *To oblige, or endear, one; to deserve well at one's hands.* Demereri beneficio civitatem, *Liv. 3, 18.* officiis amicos, *Tac. Ann. 15, 21, 2.* uxorem amicitate, *Col. 1, 4.*

Dēmēgens, tis. part. *Drowning, or swallowing.* Demergens terras oceanus, *Plin. II. 3, 1.*

Dēmērgo, ēre, si, sum. act. (1) *To dive, to plunge over head and ears.* (2) *To sink.* (3) *To swallow down.* (4) Met. *To pull down, to oppress.* (5) *To put in the ground, to sow, to plant.*

(1) Si quando nos demerimus, ut qui urinantur, *Cic. Acad. 2.* Siculo demergere fœdera ponto, *Sil. 1, 62.* (2) Rex naves omnes demersit, *Curt. 4, 4, 9.* (3) Demergere dapes in alvum, *Orv. Met. 15, 105.* (4) *Fortuna, quem paulò antè extulerat, demergere est adorta, Nep. Dion. 6.* (5) Demergere semen, *Col. 3, 18.* furculos, *Pal-lad. Febr. tit. 17.*

Dēmērgor, i, fus. pass. *To be sunk, drowned, &c.* § Demergi in aqua, *Cic. de Fin. 3, 14.* in cœnum, *Curt. 3, 13, 11.*

Dēmēritus, a, um. part. [*à demereor*] *Deserved.* Demeritas dare lætitiis, *Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 14.*

§ *Dēmērsio*, ōnis. f. *A drowning.* Macr. Somn. Sc. 1, 12. Solin. c. 43.

Dēmērsus, a, um. (1) *Drowned, overwhelmed, sunk down, or swallowed up.* (2) *Put, or planted, deep.* (1) Equus demersus unà mecum apparuit, *Cic. de Div. 2, 68.* Met. *§ Patriam demersam extuli, Id. pro Syllâ, 31.* *§ Ære alieno demersus, Over head and ears in debt, Liv. 2, 29.* (2) Refert ut radices penitus demersæ sint, *Col. 2, 10.*

§ *Dēmērsus*, ūs. m. verb. *A drowning, or sinking.* Gravia demersui, *Apul. Apol. p. 439. edit. Delph.*

Dēmēsius, a, um. *Plucked, cropped, gathered.* Demesius virgineo pollice flos, *Virg. Æn. 11, 68.*

§ *Dēmētātus*, a, um. part. *Distinguished, quartered, set out in bounds.* Demetata signa, *Cic. N. D. 2, 43.* edente Gronov. ubi fortè rectius dimetatus.

Dēmētendus, a, um. part. *To be reaped, or cut down, Cic. N. D. 2, 62. Conf. Liv. 31, 2.*

* *Dēmētior*, īri, mensus sum. dep. [*ex de, & metior*] *To measure exactly.* Demetiri, & dinumerare, syllabas, *Cic. in Orat. 43.*

* *Dēmētītus*, a, um. part. *Measured, set down, Cic. à quibusdam trib. in 2 de N. D. sed libb. castigatiores hab. dimetatus.*

Dēmētōr, āri, ātus, sum. dep. *To set out limits, or bounds, Liv. 8, 38.* *§ al. dimetor, quod vid.*

Dēmētō, ēre, siui, sum. act. (1) *To reap, or mow; to cut down corn.* (2) *To crop, or gather, flowers.* (3) *§ To chop, or cut, off.* (1) Flaventia demetit arva, *Catull. 62, 354.* (2) *§ Qui pollice molles Demetit flores, Col. 10.* (3) *§ Demetit ense caput, Orv. Met. 5, 104.* colla, *Sil. Ital. 4, 213.* dextram micantem, *Id. 5, 286.* discordia ferro, *Id. 16, 101.*

Dēmigrans, tis. *Departing, Stat. Theb. 4, 405.* Sil. 12, 517.

Dēmigratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A shifting of quarters, a removing from one place to another.* Cum multi ejus demigrationis peterent societatem, *Nep. Milt. 1.*

Dēmigro, āre. neut. *To depart, or remove, from one place to another; to change his dwelling, or lodging.* § Demigrare loco, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 85.* § ex agris in urbem, *Liv. 1. ex ædificiis, Cæs. B. G. 4, 4.* de oppidis, *Ibid. 19, 5.* *§ ab improbis, To quit their conversation, Cic. Ex vitâ, To die, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30.*

Dēmīnuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. *To diminish, to lessen.* De minâ unâ deminui modò quinque nummos, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 10.* *§ Deminuere caput, To break one's head, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33.*

§ *Dēmīnūtīva*, sc. vocabula, *Diminutives, Gram. § Deminuta.*

Dēmīnūtūrus, a, um. part. *About to lessen, Liv. 8, 34.*

Dēmīnūtus, a, um. part. *Diminished, lessened.* Ut deminuta copię redintegrarentur, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 3.* *§ Deminutus capite, One who has lost his*

freedom, or is degraded into a meaner order, or family, or one who is adjudged to serve his creditor, or is taken by the enemy, Cic. interpr. Fest. Liv. 21, 17.

§ *Dēmīrātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A marveling, or a wondering, at, M. Capel. § Admiratio.*

Dēmīror, āri, ātus sum. dep. i. e. valde miror. *To admire, to wonder at greatly, to think strange.* At hoc demiror, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 21. conf. Plin. 31, 6.*

Dēmīssē, adv. ius, comp. sīmē, sup. (1) *Low, not high.* (2) Met. *Meanly, pitifully, abjectly, humbly.* (1) *§ Hic altē, demissus ille volabat, Orv. Trist. 3, 4, 23.* (2) = *Dēmīssimē & subjectissimē exponere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 84.* = *§ Non est ausus elatē & amplē loqui, cum humiliter demissēque sentiret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8.* = *Suppliciter, Id.*

Dēmīssio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A letting fall.* (2) Met. *A discouragement, or a dispiriting.* (1) Per clypei reductiones & demissiones, *Vitr. 5, 10.* (2) = *Infractio & demissio animi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7.*

Dēmīssītus, a, um. adj. *Low, hanging down, long.* *§ Demissitia tunica, A long petticoat, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 24.*

Dēmīssus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Sent from.* (2) *Let down.* (3) *Hanging down, long.* (4) *Stowed, bestowed.* (5) *Derived, descended.* (6) Adj. *Low.* (7) Met. *Mean, abject.* (8) *Out of heart, dejected.* (9) *Also humbly minded.* (10) *Sad, melancholy.* (11) *Cheap, undervaluing himself.* (1) Demissa tempestas ab Euro, *Hor. Od. 3, 17, 11.* (2) Nonnullæ de muris per manus demissæ, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 47.* Demissum victoriæ simulacrum, *Sall. Fragm.* (3) Demissis labiis homo, *Ter. Enn. 2, 3, 44.* (4) *§ Imbecilla vina demissis in terram doliis servanda, valida expositis, Plin. 14, 21.* (5) Demissum nomen Iulo, *Virg. Æn. 1, 292.* (6) = *Demissa & palustria loca, Cæs. B. C. 3, 49.* *§ Celsior, Orv. Met. 8, 205.* Demissioribus ripis flumen transfarunt, *Hirt. B. Alex. 29.* (7) Cunctis in adulationem demissis, *Tac. 16, 73.* (8) *§ Ex alacri atque læto, erat humilis, & demissus, Cic. Verr. 2, 9.* (9) = *§ Probus, demissus, non acer, non pertinax, Id. de Orat. 2.* (10) = *Mærens, demissus, & afflictus, Id. pro Sullâ, 26.* (11) *Probus quis Nobiscum vivit? multum est demissus homo, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 56.* Nihilo demissiore animo fuit, *Id. Liv. 4, 44.*

Dēmītīgo, āre. act. *To appease, or qualify, Cic. vid. seq.*

Dēmītīgor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be more gentle and calm, Cic. Attic. 1, 13.*

Dēmītto, ēre, si, sum. act. [*ex de & mitigo*] (1) *To send down.* (2) *To cast, thrust, or let down.* (3) *To hang down, to let fall.* (4) Met. *To humble, to submit.* (5) *Also to dig, or sink, a well.* (6) *To fell, or cut down, trees.* (1) Juno Irim demisit Olympo, *Virg. Æn. 4, 695.* *§ Demittere sese, To come down, to descend, Cæs. B. G. 28. & vocem, To speak low, Virg. Æn. 3, 320.* per aures, *To bear, Hor. Art. Poët. 180.* in aures, *Virg. Æn. 4, 428.* (2) Demittere in carcerem, *Liv. 34, 44.* ad imos manes, *Virg. Æn. 12, 884.* (3) Demittere caput, *Id. Æn. 9, 437.* vultus, *Liv. 2, 58.* Met. Demittere & contrahere animum, *To faint, Cic. de Fin. 5, 15.* (4) Ad minora me demittere non recusabo, *Quint. 1. in præm.* (5) Altē jubebis In solido puteum demitti, *Virg. Geor. 2, 231.* (6) Demittere robora ferro, *Val. Flacc. Arg. 1, 94.*

Dēmīttor, i, fus. pass. (1) *To be taken, or let down.* (2) *To be digged, &c.* (1) Vela subdaci & demitti antennas jubet, *Hirt. B. Alex. 45.* (2) Vid. Demitto, n. 5.

Dēmīum, i. n. *A precious stone of the Sarda kind, Plin. 37, 7.*

* *Dēmīurgus*, i. m. [*ex δῆμος populus, & ἔργον opus*] *A statesman, a certain officer in some cities of Greece, who moved all things to the people on which they were to treat, Liv. 38, 30.*

Dēmīo, ēre, psi, ptum. act. [*ex de & emo*, quod antiquis erat sumo, ut fit idem quod adimo, eximo] *To take away from a whole, to abate, or*

diminish; to pare nails, &c. Demam tibi de ordeo, totum-ni badizas, *Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 116.* § Demere solitudinem alicui, *Cic. Attic. 11, 15.* servitiis grave jugum, *Liv. 3, 15.* *§ Demere caput, To cut off the head, Cic. de Petit. Conf. 2.* *§ supercilio nubem, To cheer up, to be free, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94.*

Dēmōr, i, ptus. pass. *To be taken off, subtracted, &c.* *§ Cum quid additur aut demitur, Cic. Ac. 4, 27.*

* *Dēmōcrātia*, æ. f. [*ex δῆμος populus, & κρατῆς impero*] *A democracy, a free state, or popular government, Bud.*

* *§ Dēmōcrāticus*, a, um. adj. *Democratical, or belonging to democracy. Subst. A republican.*

† *Dēmōlībōr*, pro demoliar, *Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 113.*

Dēmōliens, tis. part. *Demolishing, Liv. 39, 16.*

Dēmōlior, īri, itus. dep. (1) *To demolish, to throw, pull, or take, down any thing that is built or made.* (2) Met. *To destroy, to abolish.* (3) *To remove, or put away.* (4) *§ The same with molior.* (1) *§ Demoliri domum, Cic. Offic. 1, 39.* tectum, *Nep. Paus. 5.* parietem, *Cic. Top. 4.* statuas, *Id. Verr. 2, 67.* (2) = *Jus destruet ac demolietur, Liv. 34, 3.* (3) *De me culpam hanc demolibor, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 16.* (4) *Paterc. 1, 15.* ut Bocclerus interpretatur. Sed locus corrumpi videtur pro in moliendo, vel eo molendo.

Dēmōlītio, ōnis. f. verb. *A beating, or throwing, down.* Demolitia statuarum, *Cic. Ver. 2, 67.* Ferramenta ad demolitionem, *Vitr. 10, 19.*

Dēmōlītōr, ōris. m. *One that casts down, a demolisher.* Corvus demolitor, *Vitr. 10, 19.*

§ *Dēmōlītus*, a, um. part. *Cast down, demolished, Ulp.*

§ *Dēmōstrābilis*, e. adj. *Demonstrable, that may be showed, or proved, Apul. p. 651. ed. Delph.*

Dēmōstrābitur, imperf. *It shall be declared, Cic.*

Dēmōstrans, tis. part. *Demonstrating, Plin. jun.*

Dēmōstrandus, a, um. *To be related, or openly declared, Cic.*

Dēmōstrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A demonstration, a necessary argument, a clear proof.* (2) Meton. *The demonstrative genus in rhetoric.* (1) *§ Gestus rem & sententiam non demonstratione, sed significatione declarans, Cic. de Orat. 3, 54.* (2) *§ Demonstratio, & deliberatio genera sunt causarum, Id. de Inven. 1, 3.*

§ *Dēmōstrātīvē*, adv. *Demonstratively, pointing with his finger, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 16.*

Dēmōstrātīvus, a, um. adj. *Demonstrative, which relates any thing either in praise, or dispraise, of a person.* Demonstrativum genus, *Cic. de Inven. 1, 6.*

Dēmōstrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A shewer, declarer, or relater.* *§ Hujus generis demonstratorem magis esse me, quàm inventorem profiteor, Col. 3, 10.* utit. & *Cic. de Orat. 2, 86.*

Dēmōstrātus, a, um. part. *Evidently showed, declared, demonstrated.* Re demonstratâ, *Cæs. B. G. 5, 38.*

Dēmōstro, āre. act. (1) *To shew, to point at.* (2) *To prove evidently, or unanswerably.* (3) *To relate, or declare.* (4) *To act a thing.* (1) Villam demonstrare, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 9.* ædes, *Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 79.* (2) Argumentis demonstrare, *Quint.* (3) Domi demonstravi ordine, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 2.* = *Ostendo, expono, doceo, Cic. (4) Suet. Ner. 39.*

Dēmōstror, āri. pass. *To be shewn, &c.* Rex jufferat naves onustas copiis demonstrari, *Just. 25, 1.*

* *§ Dēmōrātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A staying, a stopping, or binding, Hier. § Commoratio.*

Dēmōrātus, a, um. part. dep. (1) Act. *Having tarried.* (2) *§ Pass. Stopped, stayed, hindered.* (1) *Cic. Fam. 12, 15.* *§ Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 40.* (2) *Gell. 19, 8.*

Dēmordeo, ēre, di, sum. act. *To bite off.* *§ E ligno demordere aliquid, Plin. 28, 4.*

Dēmordeor, ēri. pass. *To be bitten, Plin. 28, 4.*

Dēmōrior, i, tuus sum, dep. [ex de, & morior] (1) To die. (2) Met. To be mightily in love with one, to die for love of one. (1) Senator demortuus est, Cic. Verr. 4, 124. (2) Ea te demoritur, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 23.

* **Dēmōror**, āri, ātus sum, dep. [ex de, & moror] (1) To keep back, stay, stop, or hinder; to wait, or look, for. (2) To tarry, or abide. (1) Ne diutius vos demorer, Cic. Fam. 12, 15. (2) Quid sacerdoti meae dicam me hic demorantam tam diu? Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 27.

|| **Dēmorsico**, āre, act. [ex de, & morsio] To bite off. Mulieres ora mortuorum passim demorsicant, Apul. Met. 2. † Demordeo.

Dēmorsus, a, um, part. Bitten off, gnawed. Demorsos sapit ungues, Pers. 1, 106.

Dēmortuus, a, um, part. Dead, departed. Demortuo collegā, Liv. 9, 34. & Id. 40, 19. Vitis demortua, Col. 3, 16.

Dēmōtus, a, um, part. (1) Removed, sent away. (2) Banished. (3) Thrust back, or aside. (1) Hostes gradu demoti, Liv. 6, 127. (2) In insulas demoti sunt, Tac. 6, 30, 1. (3) Demotus manu, & actus praeceps, Cic. pro Caelin. 17. Amnis solito alveo demotus, Tac. Ann. 1, 79, 2.

Dēmōveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, act. [ex de, & moveo] (1) To remove. (2) To send away, to banish. (3) To put out, to displace. (1) & Demovere aliquem gradu, Liv. 6, 127. de sententiā, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 46. ex recto, Cic. in Rull. 2. oculos ab oculis, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 16. (2) Vid. Demotus, n. 2. (3) & Non alteros demovit, sed utrosque constituit, Cic. pro Sull. 21.

Dēmōveor, ēri, tus, pass. To be removed, banished, turned aside, turned out. In insulas demoti sunt, Tac. Ann. 6, 30, 1. § Fluvius alveo demovetur, Ib. 1, 9, 2. § Demoveri ex possessione, Cic. in Rull. 2.

Dempturus, a, um, part. About to take away. Tum, neque occisā illā, se virium quicquam Cygiceno dempturum, Just. 39, 3.

Demptus, a, um, part. [à demor] (1) Taken away. (2) Plucked, or pulled, off. (3) Cropt, or gathered. (1) & Demptis paucis, paucisque tributis, Lucr. 1, 800. § Dempto auctore, being dead, Liv. 2, 32. (2) Dempta pellis, Tibull. 1, 8, 10. (3) Pomum arbore demptum, Ov. Met. 11, 23.

Dēmūgītus, a, um, part. Ringing with the noise and lowing of beasts. Demugitae paludes, Ov. Met. 11, 375.

* **Dēmulceo**, ēre, si, sum, & etum, act. [ex de, & mulceo] To stroke one softly, to coax, to soothe. Non possum pati, quin tibi caput demulceam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 14.

* || **Dēmulfus**, a, um, part. Stroked gently. || Met. Appeased, allured, Gell. 3, 13.

Dēmum, adv. [à demo] (1) At length, at last. (2) Never till now, or then. (3) Only. (4) Certainly, indeed. (1) Anno demum quinto, & sexagesimo, Ter. Adelph. 5, 8, 16. (2) Nunc demum exuperior, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 51. Ita demum mihi satisfacies, Quint. Declam. 10. (3) Nobis autem utilitas demum spectanda est, Trajan. ad Plin. 10, 33. (4) Ea demum magna voluptas est, Cic. in Sallust. § Quantum demum? How much, I pray? Cic. Tusc. 5, 107.

* || **Dēmurmuratio**, ōnis, f. verb. A murmuring, Aug. † Murmuratio.

Dēmurmūro, āre, act. To mutter, or mumble, over. Carmen magico demurmurat ore, Ov. Met. 14, 58.

|| **Dēmufcātus**, a, um, part. Muttered, &c. || Demufcata contumelia, Muttered, passed over in silence, taken no notice of, Apul. Met. 3. † Mufatus.

|| **Dēmūtābilis**, e, adj. Changeable. Nec demutabilis est deus, Prud. Apoth. 276.

Dēmūtandus, a, um, part. To be changed, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 8.

Dēmūtatio, ōnis, f. verb. A changeing, Plin. 28, 8.

Dēmūtīlo, āre, act. & **Dēmūtūlo**, [ex de, & mutilo] To break, or lop, off. Cacumina virgarum, ne luxuriarent, demutilato, Col. de Arb. 11.

Dēmūto, āre, [ex de, & muto] (1) Act. To

change, or alter. (2) To revoke, or unsay, a thing. (3) Neut. To change, or go, from one's purpose. (4) || Also to differ. (1) Demutant mores ingenium, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 19. (2) Nunquid videtur demutare? Id. Mil. 4, 3, 37. (3) Nihil demuto, Id. Pseud. 1, 5, 142. (4) Os tuum minimum à Thyeste tragico demutat, Apul. Apol. p. 429. edit. Delpb.

Dēmūtor, āri, ātus, pass. To be changed, or altered, Tac. 4, 16, 6.

* **Dēnārium**, i, n. A penny. || **Denaria** Philipea, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 27. sed intelligi potest numismata,

* **Dēnārius**, a, um, adj. [à denus, ut à binus, binarius] Containing the number of ten, a tenth. Denarius nummus, Liv. 8, 11. || **Denaria** fistula, Conduit pipes, ten feet long, Plin. 31, 6.

* **Dēnārius**, i, m. (sc. nummus) A Roman denier, a coin very near the weight of the Attick drachm, and in value eight pence halfpenny farthing of our money; seven of them being made out of an ounce Troy weight in the time of Tiberius, as Celsus plainly informs us, Sciri volō, faith he, in uncia pondus denariorum septem esse, Liv. 5, c. 17. and we read of no higher value either before, or after, that time; and this also continued the legal weight under the reign of Vespasian; see Plin. 33, 9. After this they weighed less, eight being made out of the ounce, which reduced them to seven pence halfpenny of our money, for whereas their libra before contained but 84, it now contained 96 denarii. In the lower empire they scarce weighed half so much, in pure silver.

|| **Dēnarratio**, ōnis, f. verb. A declaring, or relating, Hier. † Narratio.

|| **Dēnariator**, ōris, m. verb. A relater, or teller, Aug. † Narrator.

Dēnarro, āre, act. To tell in order, or all along; to relate. Hæc illi jam denarrabo, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 51.

Dēnascor, i, nātus, To cease to be, to die. & Quæ nata sunt omnia, ea denasci aiunt, Cæsar. Helmina, ap. Non. Qui denascitur ignem amittit, & frigescit, Varr. L. L. 4.

Dēnāto, āre, act. To cut, bite, or pull, off one's nose. Os mordicus denasare, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 75.

* **Dēnāto**, āre, neut. [ex de, & nato] To swim down, or along, the stream. Tusco denatat alvo, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 28.

* **Dēndāchātes**, æ, m. [ex dēndgov arbor, & ἀχάτης achates] A precious stone of the agate kind, having veins resembling the branches of a tree, Plin. 37, 10.

* **Dēndrōcīssos**, i, f. [à dēndgov arbor, & κισσος hederā] A kind of ivy growing by itself, like other trees.

Dēndrītis, is, f. [à dēndgov arbor] A kind of gem, see its virtues described, Plin. 37, 11.

* **Dēndrōides**, is, f. [à dēndgov arbor, & εἶδος forma] A kind of spurge full of branches like a tree, Plin. 26, 8.

Dēnēgandus, a, um, part. To be denied, Plin. Ep. 10, 72.

Dēnēgans, tis, part. Denying, Cic.

* **Dēnēgātūrus**, a, um, part. About to deny. Desperare misericordiam, quia ipse alteri denegaturus sit, Curt. 5, 19.

Dēnēgātus, a, um, part. Denied. Expedita colloquia & denegata, commemorat, Cæsar. B. C. 1, 32.

Dēnēgo, āre, act. [ex de, & nego] (1) To refuse, or not to suffer. (2) Not to give, or grant. (3) To say he will not. (1) Potest enim denegare occupatio tua, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. (2) Sperata gaudia nymphae Denegat, Ov. Met. 4, 369. (3) Dare denegaris, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 78.

* **Dēni**, æ, adj. pl. Ten. Uxores habent deni inter se communes, Cæsar. B. G. 5, 14. Ter denæ naves, Virg. Æn. 10, 213. Conf. Curt. 6, 8, 19. Denos ut ad colloquium adducerent, postulavit, Cæsar. B. G. 1, 43.

Dēnicāles seriae (dicebantur, quibus hominis mortui causā familia purgabatur, vel quod deno post mortem die fierent, vel à Gr. δέκα, mortu-

us, vel à Lat. necis, Fest. unde scrib. & de necales). A kind of solemn purification, the tenth day after any one died out of a house, Col. 2, 22.

|| **Dēnigratio**, ōnis, f. verb. A blackening, or a making black, Aug.

Dēnigro, āre, act. To blacken, or smut, Plin. 2, 5, & 24, 5.

Dēnique, adv. [ex de, novo, & que, Perot. qu. denouque] (1) To conclude, in fine, at last, finally. (2) At length, in process of time. (3) Also only, or indeed. (1) Hæc denique ejus fuit postrema oratio, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 4. (2) Luc. 2, 764. Tantum accessit, ut mihi nunc denique amare videar, antea dilexisse, Cic. Att. 14, 17. (3) Si qua metu dempto casta est, ea denique casta est, Ov. Amor. 3, 4, 3.

|| **Dēnōdo**, āre, act. [ex de, & nodo] To loose, or untie. || **Arcum** denodare, To unbend, or unstring, a bow, Lexicograph. ex Apul. † Remitto.

* **Dēnōmīnatio**, ōnis, f. verb. In rhetoric, A denomination, or naming, of a person, or thing, not by its proper name, but only by some adjunct, or circumlocution, Ad Herenn. 4, 32.

* || **Dēnōmīnātīvus**, a, um, adj. Denominative, that is, derived of a noun, as from dens comes dentatus, Gramm. § Vid. al. notionem in Denominatio.

* || **Dēnōmīnātor**, ōris, m. verb. He that gives the name, Boët.

* || **Dēnōmīnātrix**, icis, f. She that names, Boët.

* **Dēnōmīnātus**, a, um, part. Named. Priores hunc Lamias ferunt Denominatos, Hor. Carm. 3, 17, 2.

* **Dēnōmīno**, āre, act. [ex de, & nomino] To name, to give a name, to denominate. Ab eo quod continet, id, quod continetur, denominabitur, Ad Herenn. 4, 32.

|| **Dēnormatio**, ōnis, f. verb. A setting out of order, Aug.

|| **Dēnormātus**, a, um, part. Set out of order, Firm.

Dēnormo, āre, act. [ex de, & norma] To set out of rule, or square; to make unequal. Angulus denormat agellum, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 9.

Dēnotandus, a, um, part. To denote, or be denoted. Cum denotandis tot hominem palloribus sufficeret, sævus ille vultus & rubor, Tac. Agr. 4, 5, 4.

Dēnotans, tis, part. Marking. Ne denotantibus vobis ora ac metum singulorum, Tac. Ann. 5, 53, 1.

|| **Dēnotatio**, ōnis, f. verb. A noting, or marking, Boët. † Notatio.

Dēnotātus, a, um, part. Observed, marked; drawn, or chalked, out, Cic. Acad. Quæst. 4, 18. Linea conspicuo colore denotata, Col. 3, 35.

Dēnoto, āre, act. [ex de, & noto] (1) To set a mark upon. (2) To point out, to set down. (1) Denotare cietā pedes mancipiorum, Plin. 35, 17. || Met. Denotare aliquem probro, To brand one with infamy, Suet. Cal. 56. (2) Uno nuncio tot cives necandos denotavit, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 3.

Dēnotor, āri, ātus, pass. To be marked, &c. Nec signa denotari possent, Patere. 2, 70.

* **Dēns**, tis, m. [à Gr. δὲνς δένος] (1) A tooth. (2) A tusk, or fang. (3) Any thing like a tooth, as the share of a plough, or the teeth of a harrow. (4) The tine of a prong, or fork. (5) The fluke of an anchor. (6) A key. (1) || **Dēntes** primores, Plin. 11, 37. adversi, Cic. N. D. 2. tomici, Cels. 8, 1. the fore-teeth, canini, the eye-teeth, Plin. 11, 37. molares, the grinders, or cheek-teeth, Juv. 13, 212. gemini, qui & intimi, the two farthest teeth, which come last, Cic. Dens exertus, A gag-tooth, Plin. 31, 37. Dentium caverne, the sockets of the teeth, Id. 22, 23. crepitus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8. stridor, Cels. 2, 7. the gnashing of them. infirmitas, the looseness, Plin. 23, 4. Dente aliquem rodere, Mart. 5, 29. improbo adpetere, Phædr. 4, 7, 1. maledico carpere, Cic. pro Balb. 26. to snarl at, or rail against, albis dentibus deridere, to laugh one to scorn, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 47. (2) Oblique dente timendus aper, Ov. Epist. 4, 4 T

104. ¶ *Dens Libycus, Ivory, Propert. 2, 31.*
 12. *Dens Erythræus, An elephant's tooth, Mart.*
 13, 101. (3) *Durum procudit arator Vomeris*
obtusum dentem, Virg. Geor. 1, 262. rucolæ
dentes, Luc. 7, 859. ¶ dentes crinales, the teeth
of a comb, Claud. de bell. Gild. 28. ¶ eburnus
dens, An ivory comb, Id. 2, 53. ¶ perpetui den-
tes, the teeth of a saw, Ov. Met. 8, 246. (4)
Col. 2, 4. (5) Dente tenaci Anchora fundabat
naves, Virg. Æn. 6, 3. (6) Reserat fixo dente
puella fores, Tibull. 1, 2, 18.

Densans, tis. part. Growing thick. Densante
se frondium germinæ, Plin. H. 10, 43.

Densatio, ōnis. f. verb. A waxing, or make-
ing, thick; a thickening, Plin. 31, 7.

¶ *Densator, ōris. m. verb. That makes thick, or*
close, Stat. test. Litt. sed q.

Densatus, a, um. part. (1) Made thick. (2)
Standing, or held, close together. (1) Densatum
lutum, Cato, c. 40. (2) Densati ordines, Liv.
10, 34. Densatum solum, Id. 32, 17. Curt. 6, 1, 6.

Densē, adv. unde ius, comp. ssmē, sup. Thick,
close together. Met. Frequently. Nulla tamen sub-
eunt mihi tempora densius istis, Ov. de Pont. 1,
9, 11. Bene & quā densissimē calcatum, Vir.
5, ult.

Denseo, ēre. neut. (1) To thicken, or grow
thick; to cloter, or clouter; as cream does. (2)
It. act. To thicken, or make thick. (1) Vid. seq.
Denseor. (2) Vos unanimi densete catervas,
Virg. Æn. 12, 264. Dense opus pectine, Ov. Fast.
3, 820.

Denseor, ēri. pass. To be thick, to be curdled.
Denseri lac non patitur mentha, Plin. 20, 14.

Densitas, ātis. f. Thickness. Densitas nubium,
Plin. H. 2, 42.

Denso, āre. act. To thicken, to make thick; to
set, or hold, close together. ¶ Jupiter austris Den-
sat, erant quæ rara modò, & quæ densa relaxat,
Virg. Georg. 1, 478.

Densor, āri, ātus. pass. To be thickened, or
closed. Densantur nocte tenebræ, Virg. Geor. 1,
248.

Densus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ssmus, sup.
(1) Thick. (2) Close, set close. (3) Full of. (1)
¶ Densa & glutinosa terra, Col. 3, 12. Dentior
tellus, Ov. Met. 1, 29. aer, Hor. Carm. 2, 7,
14. ¶ Densa Cereri, rarissima terra Lyæo,
Virg. Geor. 2, 229. (2) Sylva densa atque as-
pera, Cic. Attic. 12, 15. Septs densissimæ, Cæs.
B. G. 2, 22. agmen densum, an army set in close
array, Virg. Æn. 5, 833. (3) Densæ foliis buxi,
Ov. Art. Am. 3, 691.

* *Dentale, is. n. [a dens] (1) The wood*
whereon the share, or coulter, of the plough is put.
(2) Synecd. A coulter, or share; the plough tail.
(3) A rack, or barrow. (1) Binæ aures, duplici
aptantur dentalia dorso, Virg. Geor. 1, 172. in-
terpr. Serv. (2) Sulco terens dentalia, Pers. 1,
73. (3) Vomeribus & dentalibus terram subi-
gere, Col. 2, 2.

* *Dentatus, a, um. adj. (1) Toothed, having*
teeth. (2) Single, or gag, toothed. (3) Also one
horn with teeth. (4) In form of a comb. (5)
Smooth, polished with a tooth. (1) Dentata sibi
videtur Ægle emptis ossibus, Mart. 1, 73. (2)
Non ego te ad illum dūco dentatum virum, Plaut.
Pseud. 4, 4, 3. (3) M. Curius dictus est denta-
tus, quod cum dentibus natus fuerit, vid. Plin. 7,
16. (4) Capillos ab aure descendentes denatā
manu duxit, Pet. c. 18. (5) Chartā dentatā
res agitur, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 14. quem locum Litt.
Erasinus secutus perperam interpretatus est.

* *Dentex, icis. A kind of fish with sharp teeth,*
Col. 8, 16.

* *Denticulatus, a, um. adj. (1) That hath*
little teeth, or fangs; or that hath teeth like those
of a saw. (2) Also jagged, notched. (1) Bina
brachia denticulatis forcipibus, Plin. 9, 51. de
rancris. (2) Denticulatum olus, Id. 26, 15.

* *Denticulus, i. m. (1) A little tooth. (2)*
Also a part of a pillar, cut and engraven like teeth.
(1) Pallad. 1, 28. (2) Vitr. 4, 3.

* *Dentens, tis. part. (1) Breeding teeth. (2)*
Chattering with his teeth. (1) Pueri tardē denti-
entes, Plin. 30, 5. Conf. Cels. 2, 1. (2) Vid.
Dentio, n. 2.

* *† Dentifrangibulum, i. n. An instrument to break*
teeth with, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 14. pro more suo.

* *† Dentifrangibulus, a, um. adj. That break-*
eth teeth, ex incude Plautinā, Bacch. 4, 2, 23.

Dentitricium, ii. n. [quo dentes fricantur]
Powder, or any thing, wherewith to rub the teeth;
a dentifrice. Dentitricium quod dentes splendidos
facit, & confirmat, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 59. vid. &
Plin. 28, 11.

* *† Dentilēgus, a, um. adj. One that may ga-*
ther up his teeth when they are struck out, Plaut.
Capt. 4, 2, 18. pro quo al. leg. dentiloquus.

* *Dentio, ire, īvi, itum. neut. (1) To breed*
teeth. (2) To chatter. (1) Cels. 2, 1. (2) Ne
dentes dentiant, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 34.

Dentiscapium, i. n. A tooth picker, Mart. 14,
23. in lemmate.

* *Dentitio, ōnis. f. verb. A growing, or breed-*
ing, of teeth; the pain of breeding them. Ad den-
titionem cerebrum pecoris utilissimum est, Plin.
30, 15.

Dēnūbo, ēre, pfi, ptum. neut. [ex de, & nubo]
To be married, or wedded, (1) as a woman, (2) as
the vine is to other trees. (1) Julia denupsit in
domum Rubellii, Tac. 6, 27. § alicui, Id. Ann.
15, 37, 4. (2) Cel. 10, 158. ubi al. se nubere.

Dēnūdandus, a, um. part. To be made bare, or
naked. Denudanda capita tonfori præbuimus, Petr.
c. 103.

¶ *Dēnūdatio, ōnis. f. verb. A lying bare, Boët.*
 † *Nudatio.*

¶ *Dēnūdātus, a, um. part. Stript, made bare*
Cives denudati ac divenditi, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam.
12, 15.

Dēnūdo, āre. act. [ex de, & nudo] (1) To
make bare, or naked. (2) Met. To despoil, or strip.
(3) To expose the body to view, as if naked. (1)
Galba nitens & integrum corpus denudet, Liv.
45, 39. Me denudas quotidie, Apul. Met. 5.

(2) = Denudare & spoliare scientiam juris civilis
ornatu, Cic. Orat. 1, 55. (3) Ut denudet femi-
nas vestis, Plin. 11, 26. edit. Hard.

Dēnūdōr, āri, ātus. pass. To be laid bare, or
naked. Denudari à pectore, Cic. in Verr. 5, 13.

¶ *Dēnūmētiō, ōnis. f. verb. A present staking*
of money, Cod. † Dinumeratio.

¶ *Dēnūmētiōr, ōris. m. verb. He that lays*
down ready money, Cod. † Qui dinumerat.

Dēnūmēro, āre. act. [ex de, & numero] To
tell out, or count money; to pay in ready money. Mi-
hi denumerato; ego illi porrò denumeravero;
Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 18.

Dēnūncians, tis. part. Denouncing, forewarn-
ing, Monente & denunciantete, Cic. Fam. 4, 3.

Dēnūnciatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A foretelling,
or foretelling. (2) A denouncing, or proclaiming.
(3) A menacing, or threatening. (4) A summon-
ing by a subpoena. (1) = Significatio & quasi
denunciatio calamitatum, Cic. de Div. 2, 25. (2)
Denunciatio belli, Id. Philipp. 6, 2. § ingentis
terroris, Liv. 36. (3) Hæc denunciatione con-
territus, scil. obsidionis, Liv. 3, 38. 14. ¶ Ma-
nifestæ denunciatione quietis territus, Frighted by
his dream, Patere. 2, 70. (4) Denunciatio testi-
monii, Cic. pro Flacc. 6.

Dēnūnciātum, i. n. A denouncing, or threaten-
ing. Ut sciretur, utrū paucorum ea denuncia-
ta, an univerſæ civitatis, essent, Liv. 24, 37.

Dēnūncio, āre. act. [ex de, & nuncio] (1) To
foreshow, or foretell; to give notice, or warning;
to signify, to declare. (2) To denounce, or proclaim.
(3) To menace, or threaten. (4) To summon, or
subpœna, a witness. (1) = Testificor, denuncio,
ante prædico, nihil Antonium, &c. Cic. Philipp.
6, 3. (2) = Denunciare & indicare bellum, Id.
Offic. 1, 11. (3) Clodius mihi adhuc denunciat
periculum, Id. Att. 2, 20. (4) Si acculator vo-
luerit testimonium his denunciare, Id. pro Sext.
Rosc. 38.

Dēnūncior, āri. pass. To be denounced, or signi-
fied, Cels. 2, 6. Denunciarique jussit, ut excede-
ret castris, Curt. 8, 13.

* *Dēnuo, adv. [i. e. de novo] (1) Anew, a-*
fresh. (2) Again. (1) Denuo ædificare ædes,
Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 36. (2) Si parum intellexi,
dicam denuo, Id. Rud. 4, 4, 59.

¶ *Deoccatio, ōnis. f. verb. A barrowing, or a*
breaking of clods, Lex. ex Col.

Deocco, āre. act. [ex de, &occo] To barrow,
to break clods, Plin. 18, 15.

Deoccor, āri, ātus. pass. To be barrowed. Deoc-
catur vicia, Plin. 18, 37.

Deōnēro, āre. act. [ex de, & onero] To dis-
burden, or unload; Met. to ease and discharge, to
cast off, Cic. in Verr. Div. 14.

Deōpērio, ire. act. [ex de, & operio] To unco-
ver, or lay bare. Sed os deoperire tutissimum est,
Cels. 8, 4.

* *¶ Deopto, āre. act. [ex de, & opto] To wish*
for a thing. Hygin. Fab. 191.

Deorsum, adv. [ex de, & vorsum, vel versum]
(1) Down, downward. (2) Up and down. (1)
Deorsum cuncta feruntur Pondera, Lucr. 2, 190.
(2) Ne fursum deorsum cursites, Ter. Eun. 2,
2, 47.

Deorsus, adv. pro deorsum, Apul. Met. 8. init.
 ¶ *Deosculatio, ōnis. f. verb. A kissing, a wor-*
shipping, Hier. † Osculatio, Cic.

Deosculor, āri. dep. [ex de, & osculor] To kis-
and hug, Mart. 1, 8, 81. Deosculati diu, Val.
Max. 2, 10, 2.

* *Dēpāciscor, i, pactus sum. dep. [ex de, &*
paciscor] To make a contract, to bargain, to agree
upon, to covenant, or promise. § Depacisci mor-
tem cupio, si mihi liceat, quod amo, frui, Ter.
Pborm. 1, 3, 14. Depacisci partem suam cum a-
liquo, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 38. § ad conditiones al-
terius, Id. Verr. 3, 24. ¶ In opt. lib. leg. Depe-
ciscor.

* *Dēpactus, a, um. part. [a paciscor] Bargain-*
ed, covenanted, Cic. in Verr. 3, 24.

* *Dēpactus, a, um. part. [a depangor] (1) Fast-*
ened, planted, or set in the earth. (2) Also prefixed,
or fore-appointed. (1) Depacta in terram, non
extrahantur, Plin. 2, 96. (2) Depactus vitæ ter-
minus, Lucr. 2, 1086.

Dēpālātio, ōnis. f. verb. Dierum depalationes,
Vitruv. 9, 8. sc. incrementa, Turn. ¶ Sed di-
versas doctorum sententias videre licet in Vossii
Etymol. pag. 365.

* *¶ Dēpalmo, āre. act. To beat, or strike, with*
the palm of the hand, Gell. 20, 1. = Palmā ver-
bero, Id.

* *Dēpango, ēre, xi, & pēgi, actum. act. [ex*
de, & pango] To plant, or set; to fasten, or stick,
in the ground, Col. 3, 16.

¶ *Dēparco, ēre. act. [ex de, & parco] To spare,*
Lucr. ap. Litt. sed q.

Dēparcus, a, um. adj. Niggardly, very spare-
ing. = Sordidi ac deparci, quibus ratio impensa-
rum constat, Suet. Ner. 30.

* *Dēpasco, ēre, pāvi, pastum. act. & neut.*
[ex de, & pasco] (1) Neut. To feed, as beasts;
to graze, to browse. (2) Act. To feed beasts in a
pasture. (3) Met. To eat down, to wear off. (4)
To cause his cattle to feed upon. & Met. to waste,
or embezzle. (1) Si hœdi herbas depaverint,
Col. 3, 5. Ne se depascat avida quadrupes, Plin.
22, 6. (2) Si depascere sæpius voles, usque in
mensē Maium, sufficit, Col. 2, 11. vid. & Plin.
18, 45. ed. Hard. (3) Stilo depascere luxuriem
orationi, Cic. de Orat. 2, 23. (4) Depascere pos-
sessionem alienam, Id. de Legibus 1, 21.

* *Dēpascor, i, tus. pass. To be fed, eaten, or*
grazed, Mit. Depasci veterem possessionem ab illo
non finemus, Cic. de Legg. 1, 21.

* *Dēpascor, i, tus sum. dep. To eat up, to feed*
upon. Silvas depascitur quadrupes, Tib. 4, 1, 128.
Febris depascitur artus, Virg. Geor. 3, 458.

* *Dēpastio, ōnis. f. verb. The feeding of cattle,*
Plin. 17, 24.

* *Dēpastus, a, um. part. (1) Pass. Eaten up,*
barked, gnawed, or browsed on. (2) Act. That
hath fed, or browsed. (1) Sepes storem depasta
salicti, Virg. Ecl. 1, 55. (2) Frondes depastus
amaras Sonipes, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 239. Conf.
Sil. 6, 51.

Dēpaupēro, āre. act. [ex de, & paupero] To
impovertish, or make poor. § Domum depauperare
sumptu, Varr. ¶ Rarò occ.

* *Dēpēciscor, i. [ex de, & paciscor] To bar-*
gain, covenant, or agree, for. ¶ Depēcisci morte
cupio

cupio, *I would compound with death, I would give my life*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 14. Vid. Depaciscor.

Depecto, ēre, xui, xum. act. [ex de, & pecto] (1) *To comb down, or off.* (2) *To trim, or dress.* (1) Depectere buxo Crinem, Ov. Fast. 6, 229. (2) Vellera foliis depectunt tenuia Seres, Virg. Geor. 2, 121.

Depector, i, xus. pass. *To be scraped, or combed, off*, Plin. 12, 14.

Depector, ōris. m. verb. [à depectiscor] *A solicitor, a splitter of causes in law.* Litium depector, Apul. Apol. p. 522. ed. Delph. † Litium redemptor.

Depēculatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A robbing of the state*, Cod.

Depēculātor, ōris. m. verb. *A robber of the state; he that steals, or embezzles, the publick money; also an extortioner, an open thief*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1.

Depēculārus, a, um. part. *That bath robbed.* Laudem honoremque familiæ vestræ depeculatus, Cic. Verr. 4, 35.

Depēculor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [ex de, & peculor] *To rob the exchequer, to commit sacrilege, to spoil and undo one, to plunder, or rifle*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4. = spolio, Id.

Depellendus, a, um. part. *To be driven away*, Cic. pro Cluent. 6.

Depellens, tis. part. *Driveing away.* Depellens audacissimum quemque, Val. Max. 3, 2.

Depellēculo, āre. act. [ex de, & pelliculo] *To pluck off the skin, to flay, to excoriate*, Cels. ap. Litt. sed q. † Deglubo.

Depello, ēre, pūli, pulsum. act. [ex de, & pello] (1) *To put away, thrust, or drive, out.* (2) *To expell.* (3) *To repell and keep off.* (4) *To drive along.* (5) *Also to wean.* (1) § = Deducere & depellere de loco, Cic. pro Cæcin. † restituo, Id.

(2) Urbe patriæ conservatorem depulit, Id. de Ar. Resp. 27. (3) § Ictus alicui depellere, Val. Flacc. 6, 652. = defendo, Cic. Molestias omnes ratio depellit, Id. Fam. 2, 6. (4) Teneros depellere fœtus, Virg. Ecl. 1, 22. (5) Depellere agnum à matre, Varr. Vid. Depulsus.

Depellor, i, pulsus. pass. *To be thrust, or driven, down, away, or out*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6.

Dependendus, a, um. part. *To be paid down*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

Dependens, tis. part. *Hanging down*, Sil. 15, 679. & Cels. 5, 26. Unci quoque & falces ex iisdem afferibus dependentes, Curt. 4, 15.

Dependo, ēre, di, sum. neut. [ex de, & pendo] (1) *To hang down.* (2) *To hang upon.* (3) *Met. To depend, or be in suspense.* (1) Ex humeris nodo dependet amictus, Virg. Aen. 6, 301.

(2) Ramis dependet galea, Id. Aen. 108, 36. (3) Dependet fides adveniente die, Ov. Fast. 3, 556.

Dependo, ēre, di, sum. act. [ex de, & pendo] (1) *To weigh, or poise; to give by weight.* (2) *To pay.* (3) *To bestow.* (4) *Met. To examine.* (1) Plin. 33, 3, 4. (2) Dependere mercedem, Col. 5, 1. Pecuniam pro capite dependam, Sen. B. 2. (3) Tempora dependere amcri, Luc. 10, 80. (4) Operam dependere, Col. 4, 22. Vid. Scal. Auson. Lect. sect. 1, 17. † Dependere pœnas, to be punished, Cic. pro Sext. 67. caput, to lose his life, Luc. 8, 101.

Dependulus, a, um. adj. *Hanging down, or hanging fast to*, Apul. Met. 3, p. 72. & 11, p. 361. edit. Delph. † Pendulus.

Depensio, ōnis. f. verb. *A weighing, or paying, of money*, Digest. † Aëris numeratio, Col.

Depensus, a, um. part. [à dependo] (1) *Examined.* (2) *Weighed, paid.* (1) Lex. ex Auson. † Perpensus. (2) Depenso pretio, Apul. Met. 8, p. 258. † Expensus, solutus.

Deperdens, tis. part. *Loseing.* Nihil igne deperdens, Plin. H. 10, 4.

Deperditus, a, um. part. *Lost, utterly undone.* Lerho gnatae deperdita mater, Catull. 60, 119.

Deperdo, ēre, didi, ditum. act. [ex de, & perdo] (1) *To lose.* (2) *To have killed, or taken, in battle.* (1) § Nihil de re aliquâ deperdere, Cic. in Verr. 4. (2) Paucos de suis deperdiderunt, Cæf. B. G. 4, 28.

Deperio, ēre, didi, ditum. neut. i. e. valde pereco. [ex de, & pereco] (1) *To perish, to be lost, or gone.* (2) *To die.* (3) *To be desperately in love with one.* (1) Deperiunt naves, Cæf. B. G. 5, 33. Deperit sapor, Plin. 14, 20. (2) Si is, cujus usus-fructus legatus est, deperisset, Cic. Top. 3. (3) § Hic te efficitim deperit, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 19.

Deperiturus, a, um. part. *Ready to perish.* Gens hominum vitio deperitura, Ov. Amor. 2, 14, 10.

* Depētia, ōrum. pl. n. [à δέπαινον, qu. à δέπας, poculum] *Wine vessels which the Sabines used in their sacrifices*, Varr. L. L. 4, 26.

† Depētigo, gēnis. f. *A ring-worm, or tetter*, Lucil. ap. Non. † Impetigo, Plin. petigo, Cato.

Depētigōsus, a, um. adj. & Depētigōsus. (1) *That bath the measles, as a hog.* (2) *That bath the leprosy.* (1) Depetigiosus λευχινικός, Gloss. vet. (2) Cels. & Gloss. Cyr.

Depexus, a, um. part. [à depecto] *Combed, trimmed, dressed, curried.* Depexi crinibus Indi, Ov. Fast. 3, 465. Depexa vellera ramis, Sil. Ital. 14, 665. † Depexum dabo, *I will curry his hide*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 78.

Depictus, a, um. part. *Painted, embroidered*, Suet. Cal. 52.

Depilatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pulling off the hair*, Lex. ex Cels.

Depilatus, a, um. part. (1) *Made bald, that bath his hair pulled off.* (2) † *Also made thin.* (1) Sen. de Const. 17. Mart. 9, 28. (2) Non. ex Lucil.

Depilis, e. adj. i. e. sine pilis. *Without hair, bald*, Varr. de vitâ P. R. Depiles genæ, Apul. Met. 7, p. 213. ed. Delph. = Glaber.

Depilo, āre. act. [ex de, & pilo] *To pull off, or take away, one's hair*, Aug. habet à particip. Depilatus.

Depingo, ēre, xi, ictum. act. [ex de, & pingo] (1) *To paint, or draw, in picture, or sculpture.* (2) *To describe, to set forth.* (1) § Depingere pugnam, Nep. Milt. 6. (2) Depingere cogitatione, Cic. N. D. 1, 15. verbis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 154.

Depingor, i, ictus. pass. *To be painted, &c.* Nep. Milt. 6.

* Depingo, ēre, xi, ictum. act. [ex de, & plango] *To beat.* Met. *To bewail greatly.* Deplānxere domum palmis, Ov. Met. 4, 546.

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Dēpōpūlātūrus, a, um. part. *About to depopulate.* Liberius depopulaturus Asiam, *Just.* 27, 2.

Dēpōpūlātus, a, um. part. (1) *Dep. Having depopulated, or laid waste.* (2) *Pass. Depopulated, or laid waste.* (1) Agros Rhemorum depopulati, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 7. (2) Depopulatis agris, *Plin.* 2, 53.

Dēpōpūlo, āre. act. [*ex de, & populo*] *To spoil, and lay waste.* Provinciam vestro impulsu depopulavit, *Ilirt. B. Hisp. sub fin.* (Raro occ.)

Dēpōpūlor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To destroy, or waste; to rob, or spoil; to harass and ravage; to pillage, or plunder.* § Provinciam depopulatus est, *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 4. agrum, *Liv.* 24, 17.

Deportandus, a, um. part. *To be carried away.* *Liv.* 30, 40. Ab Antigono naves ad exercitum in Italiam deportandum, *Just.* 18, 2.

Deportāt, ōnis. f. verb. *A conveying, or carrying, out of one place into another.* Cato 144. § *Also transportation, or banishment; a carrying away captive.* Ap. JCC.

§ **Deportātor**, ōris. m. verb. *An officer that carried men away into exile.* D. g.

Dēportātūrus, a, um. part. *About to carry away.* *Liv.* 40, 4.

Dēportātus, a, um. part. (1) *Carried, conveyed.* (2) *Also banished, exiled.* (1) Decumas omnes ad aquas deportatas habere, *Cic. in Verr.* 3, 14. (2) *Tac.* 16, 9. & freq. ap. JCC.

Dēporto, āre. act. [*ex de, & porto*] (1) *To carry, or bear, away; to convey, to bring home.* (2) *To banish, to exile.* (3) *Met. To carry off, to bear away, or transport.* (1) Deportare jumentis, *Pomp. Lent. sub l. S. ep.* 12. *Cic. Attic.* Te in Herculeum deportant effeda Tibur, *Prop.* 2, 32, 5. (2) Deportare captivos, *Liv. v. & De-* portor, n. 2. (3) Deportare gloriam, *Curt.* 9, 10.

Dēportor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be carried, or conveyed.* (2) *Also to be banished, or confined, to some foreign country.* (1) Jabet faucios suos plaustris Adrumetum deportari, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 21. (2) Deportari in solas terras, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 85.

Dēposcendus, a, um. part. *To be demanded.* *Liv.* 22, 33.

Dēposcens, tis. part. *Asking for, demanding.* *Sil.* 17, 129. Populo Romano deposcente supplicium, *Suet. Galb.* 15.

Dēposco, ēre, pōposci. act. [*ex de, & posco*] (1) *To require, call for, or demand.* (2) *To ask, or wish, for.* (1) § Deposcere aliquem ad supplicium, *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 38. in pœnam, *Liv.* 21, 6. morti, *Tac.* 1. supplicia læva, *Stat. Theb.* 32, 460. (2) § = Idem non modò non recusem, sed adpetam etiam, & deposcam, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 13.

Dēposcor, i. pass. *To be demanded.* *Liv.* 21, 18.

§ **Dēpōsītārius**, i. m. *He to whom a thing is laid in gage, or who keeps a thing in trust; a trustee.* Ulp. § Depositum servans.

§ **Dēpōsītio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A deposition, a committing of a thing to one's keeping, or trust; also a deposing, or depriving of some dignity.* § Depositio ædificii, a pulling, or taking, down, Ulp. Dies depositionis, the day of one's death, *Ambr.*

Dēpōsitor, ōris. m. verb. *He that commits a thing to another man to keep.* Ap. JCC.

Dēpōsītum, i. n. *A trust which is left in one's hand to keep; a pledge, a wager, or stake.* Neque deposita semper sunt reddenda, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 25, 7.

Dēpōsītūrus, a, um. part. *About to lay down.* § Qu. ea suo arbitrio aut deposituri, aut retenturi videntur, *Paterc.* 2, 31. Spondens se depositum tyrannidem, *Just.* 21, 2.

Dēpōsītus, a, um. part. (1) *Laid aside, rejected, or refused.* (2) *Deposited, entrusted.* (3) *Deposited, kept out of safety, or recovery.* (4) *Also deposited, or turned out of place.* (1) Depositum reddidit, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 612. Depositum, *Liv.* 2, 47. (2) Pecunia deposita, *Cic. in Rull.* 2. (3) Depositum, *Cic. in Rull.* 2.

§ **Dēpōsītus**, a, um. part. *About to deposit.*

partem suscepisse, *Cic. in Verr.* 3. § **Propò de-** positus per te servatus ero, *Ov. Pont.* 2, 2, 47.

(4) Ne imperio turpiter depositus, privatus viveret, *Suet.*

Dēpōsīvi, pro deposui, *Catull.* 32, 8. & *Plaut.*

Mosk. 2, 1, 35.

§ **Dēpōsītatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A demanding of*

what is due. Dig. § Postulatio.

§ **Dēpōsītātor**, ōris. m. verb. *He that demands*

what is due. Dig. § Postulātor.

Dēpōsītō, āre. act. *To require, or demand.*

Hirt. B. Hisp. 1. § Raro occ.

§ **Dēprædātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A robbing, or spoil-*

ing. Ap. JCC. § Spoliatio, vastatio, *Cic.*

Dēprædātor, ōris. m. verb. *A robber, or spoil-*

er. Ap. JCC. § Prædator.

Dēprædor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [*ex de, & præ-*

dor] *To rob, or spoil; to plunder and pillage.*

Victor Macedoniæ agros deprædatur, *Justin.* 24,

6. Spartam, *Id.* 3, 7.

Dēprælians, tis. part. *Scuffling, buffling, buff-*

ing. *Hor. Carm.* 1, 9, 11.

§ **Dēpræliatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A battle, or fight-*

ing. *Lexicogr. ex Liv.*

§ **Dēprælior**, āri, ātus sum. dep. [*ex de, &*

prælior] *To scuffle, or buffle.* § Aliquid habet

subsidi in part. *Deprælians.*

* **Dēprāvātē**, adv. *Corruptly; against right, or*

reason. = Corrupte & depravate judicare, *Cic. de*

Fin. 1, 21.

* **Dēprāvatio**, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A deprava-*

tion, a depraving, or corrupting; a crooking, or

writheing. (2) *A misinterpreting, a false gloss.*

(1) = Depravatio & fœditas turpificati animi, *Cic.*

Off. 3, 29. (2) Hæc non interpretatio, sed de-

pravatio, verbi est, *Id. de Legg.* 2.

* § **Dēprāvator**, ōris. m. verb. *A corrupter, or*

misinterpreter. *Lexicogr. ex Liv.*

* **Dēprāvātus**, a, um. part. *Depraved, corrupted,*

maved, spoiled. Natura depravata malâ disciplinâ,

Cic. de Fin. 2, 11. Depravatus nimia consterna-

tionē, *Val. Max.* 7, 8, 7.

* **Dēprāvo**, āre. act. i. e. pravum facio. [*ex*

de, & pravo] (1) *To deprave, to corrupt, or spoil.*

(2) *To wrest, to rack, and distort.* (1) § Quæ

corrige vult, mihi quidem depravare videtur,

Cic. de Fin. 1. (2) Eas quæ depravari non pos-

sunt, repudias tabellas, *Id. pro Arch.* 8.

* **Dēprāvor**, āri, ātus. pass. *To be wrested, mis-*

construed, &c. Nihil est quin malè narrando

possit depravari, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 16.

§ **Dēprēcābilis**, e. adj. *Easy to be entreated,*

ready to forgive, vulg. interp. § Facilis, igno-

scens.

Dēprēcābundus, a, um. adj. *Praying, or peti-*

tioning. *Tac.* 15, 53.

Dēprēcandus, a, um. part. *To be deprecated,*

or removed by entreaty. *Cic. Fam.* 12, 24. Conf.

Liv. 6, 21.

Dēprēcans, tis. part. *Entreating.* *Suet. Aug.*

65. & *Liv.* 30, 30.

Dēprēcatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Prayer, entreaty;*

a petitioning, an excuseing, a begging pardon. *Cic.*

pro Cluent. 3. & Part. 37.

Dēprēcator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He that sues,*

or entreats, for another; an intercessor, a solicitor.

(2) *An excuser.* (3) *Also a preserver.* (1) Ut

eo deprecatore impetrarent, *Cæs. B. G.* 1. (2)

§ Non solum deprecator sui, sed accusator mei,

Cic. Attic. 11, 8. (3) Nec me solum deprecato-

rem fortunarum tuarum, sed comitem socium-

que profitebor, *Id. pro Planc.* 42. interpr. *Budæo.*

Dēprēcātūrus, a, um. part. *About to deprecate,*

§ Deum deprecaturus, *Just.* 13, 7. nullum peri-

culum, *Hirt. B. Al.* 57.

§ **Dēprēcātus**, a, um. part. *rectius Depretia-*

tus, Depreciated, undervalued. *Paul.* § Despica-

tui habitus.

§ **Dēprécio**, āre. act. [*ex de, & precium*] *To*

depreciate, or undervalue. *Sidon.* § De pretio im-

minuo.

Dēprécior, āri, ātus sum. dep. [*ex de, & præ-*

cor] (1) *To beseech, desire, entreat, or pray.*

earnestly. (2) *To request of one; to sue, beg, or*

petition. (3) *Also to deprecate, to beg pardon.*

(4) *To pray, or wish, against a thing; to refuse*

it. (5) *To avert, remove, or turn away.* (1) De-

precior illam assidue, Catull. 89, 3. (2) Sibi non

incolumem fortunam, sed exilium & fugam de-

precari, Cic. de Orat. 3, 3. (3) § Si vultis depre-

cari huic seni, ne vapulet, Plaut. Afin. ad fin.

(4) § Sæpe præcor mortem, mortem quoquæ de-

precior idem, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 59. (5) Avaritiæ

crimina frugalitatis laudibus deprecari, Cic. in

Verr. 2, 78.

Dēpréhendo, & **Dēprêndo**, ère, di, sum. [*ex*

de, & préhendo] (1) *To catch one; to take una-*

wares, or tardy; to take in the fact. (2) *To dis-*

cover, or find out, a thing; to come to the know-

ledge, or understanding, of it. (3) *Also to over-*

take. (4) *To perceive, or discern.* (5) *To seize.*

(1) Sic vivimus, ut deprehendi sit subito aspici,

Sen. Ep. 43. (2) Cum manifestò venenum de-

prehendisset, Cic. pro Cluent. 7. (3) Si itinere

impeditos deprehendere possit, exercitum è castris

educit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 75. (4) Verum potest de-

prehendere Minos, Sen. (5) Deprehendi in do-

mo meretriciâ, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 18.

Dēpréhendor, & **Dēprêndor**, i, sus. pass. (1)

To be caught, or taken, napping; to be seized. (2)

To be discovered. (1) *Ov. Met.* 13, 304. (2)

Cic. pro Cluent. 18.

Dēpréhensio, ōnis. f. *A discovery.* Ad extre-

um manifestâ veneni deprehensione conclusa

est, Cic. pro Cluent. 18.

Dēpréhensus, & **Dēprênsus**, a, um. part. (1)

Caught unawares, taken in the fact. (2) *Tripping*

in his evidence. (3) *Found out, discovered.* (4)

Found about one. (1) Depréhensus omnem pœ-

nam contemnet, Cic. de Fin. 2. (2) § Plus de-

préhensi testes nocent, quam firmi profuissent,

Quint. 5, 7. (3) Ars affert deprênsâ pudorem,

Ov. de Arte 2. (4) Gladii & sicæ apud ipsum

depréhensæ, Cic.

* **Dēprêndo**, ère, di, sum. *Poët. per Synær.*

pro deprehendo, quod vid.

Dēprênsus, a, um. part. *Found out, discovered,*

well known. *Ov. Vid. Depréhensus.*

§ **Dēprêssio**, ōnis. f. verb. [*à deprimò*] *A keep-*

ing, or pressing, down. *Macr. Sat.* 1, 20. §

Piessio.

§ **Dēprêssitas**, âtis. f. *Lowness, shallowness,*

Lexicogr. ex Apul. Declivitas, Cæs.

§ **Dēprêssor**, ōris. m. verb. *He that keeps, or*

presses, down. *Lex. ex Apul.* § Oppressor.

Dēprêssūrus, a, um. part. *About to sink, or*

make navigable. Ab lacu Averno navigabilem fos-

sam usque ad ostia Tiberina deprêssurus promise-

rant, Tac. Ann. 15, 42, 3.

Dēprêssus, a, um. part. [*à deprimor*] & adj.

or, comp. (1) § *Pressed, or weighed, down;*

kept down. (2) *Sunk, or drowned.* (3) *Met.*

Troden under foot; thrust, or crushed, down. (4)

Adj. Low, shallow, flat. *Virg.* (1) Deprêssus

farcinæ pondere, Apul. Met. 4, p. 105. ed. *Delph.*

(2) Navigium multitudine deprêssum unâ cum

hominibus perist, Hirt. B. Al. 21. (3) § Sæpe

deprêssa veritas emergit, Cic. pro Cluent. 65. (4)

Locus deprêssior, Col. 1, 5. ædes, *Plin.* 10, 58.

Deprêssior alterno orbe, Tibull. 4, 1, 44.

§ **Dēprêtio**, āre. act. [*ex de, & pretium*] *To*

bring a thing down to a lower price, to underva-

lue, to depreciate. *Tert.* § Detrahere de pretio, *Cic.*

Dēprimo, ère, effi, effum. act. [*ex de, & præ-*

mo] (1) *To keep, hold, bear, thrust, press, or*

weigh, down. (2) *To make one stoop.* (3) *To sink.*

(4) *To plant, or set in the ground.* (1) Terrena in

cælum tendentia deprimunt siderum vis, Plin. 2,

38. (2) Deprimunt me quæ porto, *Plaut. Merc.*

4, 1, 9. *Met.* § Meam fortunam deprimitis, ve-

stram extollitis, Cic. in Pison. 18. (3) Celeriter

* Depromere vinum cellis, *Hor. Od. 1, 37, 5.*
 ex arca, *Cic. Offic. 2, 15. de libris, Id. de Orat. 1, 59. auri quod sat est, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 74.*
 Depromor, i, ptus. pass. *To be drawn, taken, or fetched, out, Cic. Offic. 2, 15.*
 || Depromptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A furnishing, or bringing forth, Boët.*
 || Depromptor, ōris. m. verb. *He that bringeth forth, or discovereth, Litt. ex Sil. Ital. sed q.*
 Depromptus, a, um. part. *Drawn, or taken out. Deprompta ex acrio pecuniā, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 13. Conf. Sil. 13, 338.*
 Depropērandus, a, um. part. *To be hastened, Stat.*
 || Depropēratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A hastening, or speeding, Aug.*
 Depropēro, āre. act. [ex de, & propere] (1) Absol. *To make haste, or speed. (2) Act. To hasten a thing. (1) Citō deproperate, Plaut. Cof. 3, 6, 17. (2) Deproperare apio coronas, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 24.*
 * † Depsiticus, vel Depsitius, a, um. adj. *Kneaded, moulded with the hand, Cato 74.*
 * Depso, ēre, ui, itum. act. [à de-psi, subigo] (1) *To knead, or mould; to work dough till it be soft. (2) To tan, taw, or curry, leather. (3) It. obsceno sensu, to lie with a woman. (4) || To scethe, or boil. (1) Manibus farinam depsito, Cato 76. (2) Vid. seq. Depsus, n. 2. (3) = Batuit, inquit, impudenter, Depsit multo impudentius, Cic. Fam. 9, 22. (4) Non.*
 * Depsus, a, um. part. (1) *Kneaded together, worked, or trod, with the feet; as dough. (2) Tawed, tanned, or curried. (1) Vid. Depso. Luto depso oblinere, Cato 40. & 41. (2) Coria recentia quæ depso sient, Cato 135.*
 † Depūbis, e, & Depūber, ēris. adj. *Unripe of age. || Depubis porcus, A young sucking pig, Fest. || Impubis, Cic. & Ov.*
 || Depūdesco, ēre. incept. cum Gen. [ex de, & pudescō] *To be ashamed, or grow past shame, Hier.*
 Depūdet, uit, ēre. imperf. [ex de, & pudet] *It is past shame. || Quæ depuduit ferre, tulisse pudet, Ov. Amor. 3, 11, 4. Depudere didicerat, Sen. de Const. 17.*
 † Depūdico, āre. act. [ex de, & pudicus] *To defflower, Gell. 16, 7. ex Laber. = Devirgino, Petron.*
 * || Depugnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fighting, or quarrelling, Firm. || Litigatio.*
 * || Depugnator, ōris. m. verb. *A champion, Cod.*
 * Depugnatur, imperf. *They fight, Cic. Attic. 16, 11.*
 * Depugnātorus, a, um. part. *About to fight it out. Cū depugnaturus esset Ajax cum Hector, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22.*
 * Depugnatus, a, um. part. *Fought out. Metuo, ne serō veniam, depugnato praelio, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 31.*
 * Depugno, āre. neut. [ex de, & pugno] (1) *To fight it out. (2) To fight, to contend. (3) To disagree. (1) Vid. Depugnatus. Copiæ paratæ ad depugnandum, Cic. Fam. 6, 4. (2) Depugnare ferro, Id. Tusc. 2, 17. morti, Sil. Ital. 10, 475. (3) § Depugnat voluptas cum honestate, Cic. cum animo suo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 24.*
 || Depulsatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A thrusting, or beating, away, Litt. ex Apul. || Depulsio, Cic.*
 || Depulsator, ōris. m. verb. *He that puts away, Aug. || Depulsor, Plin.*
 || Depulso, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A thrusting, or beating, away; a removing. (2) A pleading not guilty in law. (1) § Doloris depulsio, Cic. de Fin. 5, 7. servitutis, Id. Philipp. 8, 4. || Nos beatam vitam non depulsione mali, sed adeptione boni iudicamus, Id. de Fin. 2, 13. (2) Depulsio inficiationem significat, quod reus objectum crimen negans illud à se depellere videatur, Ad Herenn. Intentione & depulsione, Quint. 3, 6.*
 Depulso, āre. freq. [à depello] *To thrust, push, or beat, aside. Cubitis depulsa de viā, tranquillam concinna viam, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 13.*
 Depulsor, ōris. m. verb. *He that repels, or puts away. Depulsor dominatus, Cic. Phil. 2, 11.*

Depulsurus, a, um. part. *About to drive away.*
 Milites Romani quasi Vologesum, aut Pacorum avito Arfacidarum folio depulsuri, *Tac. H. 1, 40, 3.*
 Depulsus, a, um. part. [à depellor] (1) *Put, or driven, away; thrust out by force. (2) Weaned. (1) = Depulsus, & quasi detrusus cibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. Depulsa polo nox, Sil. Ital. 12, 574. (2) Dulce satis humor, depullis arbutus hædis, Virg. Ecl. 3.*
 Depultus pro depulsus, ut pulso pro pulso, *Driven, Ad Herenn. 4, 10.*
 Depulverans, tis. part. *Beating to dust, or powder. Luctum depulverans meum, Plaut. suppl. Aul. ult. 25.*
 || Depulvō, āre. act. [ex de, & pulvero] *To beat to dust, or powder. || Pulvero.*
 || Depuratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cleansing of filth by matter in a wound, Cels. ap. Litt.*
 Depurgandus, a, um. part. *To be cleansed, or cleared, Liv. 39, 35.*
 Depurgo, āre. act. [ex de, & purgo] *To cleanse, to purge, to clear. || Depurga e locum ab herbā, to weed it, Cato 151. pisces, to gut them, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 35. crimina, to clear himself of them, Liv.*
 Depūtatus, a, um. part. (1) *Cut off, loped, pruned. (2) || Deputed, assigned. (1) Plerique cavent, ut piaga deputati cacuminis meridem spectet, Plin. 17, 11. (2) Sulp. Sev. || Delegatus, attributus, destinatus, Cic.*
 Depūto, āre. act. [ex de, & puto] (1) *To prune, or cut off. (2) To judge, or esteem; to think, to repute, account, or reckon. (1) Falx deputat umbras, Ov. de Nuce 63. (2) § Malo me quovis dignum deputem, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 83. § Deputare parvi pretii, Id. Hec. 5, 3, 1. in lucro, Id. Phorm. 2, 1, 16.*
 * † Depūvio, īre. act. [ex de, & pavio, i. e. cædo] *To beat, to strike, to bang, Luch. || Cædo, percutio, Cic.*
 * Depūgis, e. adj. [ex de, & pyga] *One that has but small, or little, buttocks; pinch breeched, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 93.*
 Dēque. [ex de adverb. posito pro deorsum] *fūque dēque habeo, i. e. contemno, vel negligo, Up, or down; I care not which way, or how it is. De Octavio fūque dēque, Cic. Att. 14, 6. Id me fūque dēque habituram putat, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 5.*
 || Dēqueror, i. dep. [ex de, & queror] *To complain much, unde*
 Dēquestus, a, um. part. *Having complained of. Notos dequestus & imbres, Stat. Theb. 1, 403. Ante omnes secum dequesta labores, Val. Flacc. 5, 449. || Rarō occ.*
 * Dērādendus, a, um. part. *To be shaven, or scraped off. Deinde scalpro id dērādendum est, Cels. 8, 4.*
 * Dērādo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex de, & rado] *To shave, bark, or scrape off. De virgā lauri dērādo, Cato 121.*
 * Dērāsus, a, um. part. *Shaved, or scraped off. Ubi dērāsus attritūve aliquid est, Cels. 5, 26. Dērasis capitibus, Plin. H. 8, 71.*
 Dērēlictio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leaving, or forsaking. Communis utilitatis derelictio contra naturam est, Cic. Off. 3, 6.*
 || Dērēlictor, ōris. m. verb. *He that leaves, or forsakes, Cod.*
 Dērēlictus, a, um. part. [à derelinquo] (1) *Abandoned, left, destitute, forsaken, forlorn. (2) Solitary, unhusbanded, uncouth. (1) Derelictus ab omni spe, Cic. Catil. 1, 10. (2) = Incultum & derelictum solum, Id. in Orat. 4. || Pro derelicto habere, To give up a thing for lost, Id. Att. 3, 1.*
 || Dērēlictus, ūs. m. verb. *A leaving, or forsaking, Gell. 4, 12. || Derelictio, Cic.*
 Dērēlinquendus, a, um. part. *To be abandoned. || Ut illi vel repēda, vel derelinquenda, quæque loca videbantur, Just. 8, 5.*
 Dērēlinquo, ēre, liqui, lictum, act. *decomp. [ex de, & relinquo] To leave, abandon, or forsake utterly, Cic. in Verr. 5. = Deicero, Id.*
 * Dērēpentē, adv. [ex de, & repēntē] *Sud-*

denly, all on a sudden. Corripuit sese dērēpentē ad filiam, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 3. Conf. Liv. 21, 41.
 * Dērēpo, ēre, pfi, tum. [ex de, & repo] *To creep down, Plin. 8, 36. || Rarō occ.*
 * Dērēptus, a, um. part. *Snatched away. Plaut. dērēpta nurus, Val. Flacc. 2, 160.*
 Dērēdendus, a, um. part. *To be derided. Inter doctrinam deridendāque camænas, Aufon. Epist. 1, 66.*
 Dērēdens, tis. part. *Deriding. Deridens ut inflatum, ac levem, & sordidum, Suet. Cl. Rhet. 2.*
 Dērēdeo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex de, & rideo] (1) *To laugh to scorn, to mock, to deride. (2) To despise. (1) Albis dentibus aliquem deridere, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 49. (2) = Omnes istos deridere, a que contemnite, Cic. de Orat. 3.*
 Dērēder, ēri. pass. *To be derided. Admoneri, ne quid faciat, quod conspici & derideri possit, Suet. Tib. 4.*
 Dērēdiculum, i. n. *A scorn, a laughing-stock, a jest. Quid tu deridiculi gratiā sic salutas? Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 50. = Putare sibi aliquem pro deridiculo, & delectamento, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 79.*
 Dērēdiculus, a, um. adj. *Fit to be laughed at, silly, ridiculous. Is deridiculus est, quaquā incedit, omnibus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 14. Conf. Liv. 39, 26.*
 * Dērēpio, ēre, ui, eptum, act. [ex de, & rapio] (1) *To take, or pluck, down, from a place. (2) To steal, or filch. (1) De curiu aliquem capillo deripere, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 117. (2) Tibull. 1, 2, 86.*
 || Dērēpio, ōnis. f. verb. *A laughing at, or scorning; derision, Aug. || Irrisio, Cic.*
 Dērēser, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A mocker, a scoffer. (2) A jester, a parasite. (3) A droll, or buffoon. (1) Derisor verō plūs laudatore movetur, Hor. Art. Poët. 433. (2) Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 3. (3) Mart. Ep. 1, 5.*
 || Dērēsorius, a, um. adj. *Scoffing, or mocking, Ap. JCC.*
 Dērēsus, a, um. part. *Mocked, derided, scorned, Cic. in Verr. 3, 92. & 5, 39.*
 Dērēsus, ūs. m. verb. *Derision, scorn, mockery, Val. Max. 1, 5, 1. extern. Quint. 6, 3.*
 * Dērēvandus, a, um. part. *To be turned another way. Dicam enim non derivandi criminis causā, sed ut factum est, Cic. pro Mil. 10.*
 * Dērēvatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A draining of water, or a turning of its course. (2) || Met. A derivation of a word. (1) = Ductus aquarum derivationēque fluminum, Cic. Offic. 2, 4. & Liv. 5, 15. (2) Ap. Gramm.*
 * || Dērēvativus, a, um. adj. *That which is derived from another, derivative, Ap. Gramm.*
 * || Dērēvator, ōris. m. verb. *He that turneth away, Boët.*
 * Dērēvatus, a, um. part. (1) *Derived, drawn down in channels. (2) Met. Turned, converted. (3) Derived, drawn from. (1) Follam aquā ex flumine derivatā complevit, Cels. B. G. 7, 72. (2) Omnis expectatio largitionis agrariæ in agrum Campanum videtur esse derivata, Cic. Att. 2, 31. (3) Hoc fonte derivata ciades, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 19.*
 * Dērēvo, āre. act. [ex de, & rivus] (1) *To drain, to convey water. (2) Met. To derive from one to another. (3) To turn aside, intercept, or embezzle. (1) Quasi de fluvio, qui aquam derivat sibi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 12. (2) Ut in me omnem iram derivem senis, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 9. (3) Iustitia nihil in suam domum inde derivet, Cic. Tusc. 5, interp. Budæo.*
 Dērēvōr, āri. pass. *To be derived, or conveyed. Sic imis radicibus montis ferebatur, ut nullam in partem, depressis fossis, derivari posset, Cels. B. G. 8, 40.*
 || Dērēdo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex de, & rodo] *To gnaw, or nibble, sibi auct. vendicat. à part. Derosus, quod vid.*
 Dērōgatio, ōnis. f. *A taking from, derogation, or a taking away a part. || Videndum est, num quæ abrogatio aut derogatio sit, Ad Herenn. 1, 10.*

|| Dērogātīvus, a, um. adj. *That diminisheth*, Diomed. Gramm.

|| Dērogātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that derogateth*, or *abolisheth*, Sidon. Ep. 3, 13.

|| Dērogātōrius, a, um. adj. *Derogatory*, *that taketh away in part*, Dig.

Dērogātūrus, a, um. part. *About to derogate*. Non derogaturus industriam, *Auson. Grat. Aet.* 36.

Dērogito, āre, freq. [à derogo] *To ask, desire, or pray, instantly*, Plaut. *Afin.* 2, 2, 60.

Dērogo, āre, aet. [ex de, & rogo] (1) *To derogate, abate, or lessen.* (2) *To take away by a new law, to make some exception to a former.* (1) Non tantum mihi derogo, tametsi nihil arrego, ut te copiosius, quam me, putem posse dicere, *Cic. pro S. Rst.* 32. Certam derogat fidem, *Liv.* 7, 6. (2) De lege aliquid derogari, &c. *Cic. de Inven.* 2, 45.

Dērogor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be lessened*, &c. *as when some clause in an old law is repealed by a new law.* De lege aliquid derogari, aut legem abrogari, *Cic. de Inven.* 2, 45.

Dēro'us, a, um. part. [qu. à derodor] *Gnawin*, or *nibbled*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 7. Derola vitis à cochleis, *Plin. H.* 11, 62.

Dēumpo, ēre, ūpi, ptum. aet. [ex de, & rumpo] *To break off*, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 80, 5.

|| Dēruncinatio, ōnis, f. *A cutting of bushes, or trees*, *Lex. ex Col.*

|| Dēruncinātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that cutteth bushes*, *Aug.*

Dēruncinātus, a, um. part. *Smoothed*, or *plained*, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 108.

Dēruncino, āre, aet. sign. radere. [ex de, & runcino] *To shave with a plaining tool*. *Met.* *To cheat*, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 4, 6.

Dēruo, ēre, ui, ūtum. aet. [ex de, & ruo] (1) *To pull down, or take away.* (2) || Neut. *To fall down.* (1) De laudibus Dolabellæ deruam cumulum, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 13. (2) Oneris impatientiā prolapsus deruissim, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 222. ed. *Delpb.*

Dēruptum, i. n. *A steep, or craggy, place*, *Liv.* 38, 2.

Dēruptus, a, um. part. or, comp. *Broken, craggy, steep, downwards*, *Tac.* = *Ardus*, *avius*, *Tac. altus*, *Liv.* = *Collis arduus & deruptus*, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 80. *Tumulus altus deruptiorque*, *Liv.* 38, 2.

Dēfacro, āre, aet. [ex de, & facro] *To consecrate, or hallow*, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 586.

Dēfævio, ire, iui, itum. [ex de, & fævio] (1) *To leave off his passion, to be quiet and calm.* (2) || *To rage extremely, to show cruelty.* (1) Dum pelago dēfævit hiems, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 52. ira, *Luc.* 5, 303. (2) Plebeio dēfævit sanguine virtus, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 748. Sed neque hoc, neque cæteris locis apud idoneos scriptores satisfit doctis de hâc notione, cum ad primam interpretari liceat.

|| Dēfalcatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A leading, or ending, of a dance*, *Litt. ex Mart. sed q.*

Dēfalcātus, a, um. part. *Danced over*, *Suet. Calig.* 54. ab inusit.

† Dēfalto, āre, neut. [quod ex de, & salto] *To leap, or dance; or end a dance.*

|| Dēfarcino, āre, aet. [ex de, & farcino] *To unload*, *Litt. ex Sen. sed q.*

Descendens, tis, part. *Descending, going down*, *Cic. pro Planc.* 14.

Descenditur, imperf. *It is gone down*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3. Descensum est, *Liv.* 10, 27. & 21, 37.

Descendo, ē. e. di, sum, neut. [ex de, & scan- do] (1) *To descend; to go, or come, down.* (2) *To take rest.* (3) *To alight, or light off.* (4) *To descend, or agree; to be content.* (5) *To degenerate, or grow worse.* (6) *To trickle, or fall.* (7) *To digest.* (1) Non in lectum incendat proximum, neque cum descendat, *Plaut. Afin.* 4, 1, 32. Præcipitare istuc quidem est, non descendere, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 32. Met. Descendere in sese, *To examine himself*, *Pers.* 4, 23. (2) Soli subjacens duritia non patitur in altum descendere, *Col.* 11, 3. (3) § Obtestatur, ut descesso

pedite jam descendant ex equis, *Liv.* 2, 20. & equo, *Id.* (4) Descendo, æqua enim conditio proponitur, *Cic. in Verr.* 4. (5) Gemma ad viciniam crystalli descendit, *Plin.* 37, 9. (6) Descenderunt ex oculis lacrymæ, *Plaut.* (7) Descendit cibus, *Cels.* 1, 6. ¶ Alvus, *When one goes to stool*, *Id.* 3, 7.

Descendens, tis, part. *Descending*, *Sil.* 6, 427.

Descensio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A going down, a descent.* (2) *A landing.* (1) In descensione balnearum, *Plin.* 20, 17. (2) Priusquam in continentem descensiones facerent, *Liv.* 28, 31.

Descensurus, a, um. part. *About to descend*. *Liv.* 3, 52. Quod necessariò descensuros existimabat, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 81.

Descensus, ūs, m. verb. *A descent.* Facilis descensus Averni, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 126. Descensus speluncæ, *Plin.* 16, 26.

Desciscens, tis, part. *Revoltin*. Desciscens à societate Romanâ, *Patere.* 2, 100. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 19.

Descisco, ēre, iui, neut. [ex de, & scisco, i. e. statuo] (1) *To depart.* (2) *To revolt, to alter and change.* (1) ¶ Desciscere à se ipso, *to alter from himself*, *Cic. Att.* 2, 4. à vitâ, *to die*, *Id. Fin.* 3, 18. à naturâ, *to be unnatural*, *Cic.* (2) Absol. = *Defecerat Sîmos, desciscerat Hellespontus*, *Nep. Chabr.* 3.

* Descissus, a, um. part. *Turn, or rent.* Veste descissâ, capite converberato, actum de se pronuntiavit, *Suet. Neron.* 42.

Descitum est, imperf. pass. *They revolted.* Descitum à Romanis, *Liv.* 6. Præcipiti cursu à virtute descitum est, *Patere.* 2, 1.

Descitūrus, a, um. part. *About to revolt*, *Liv.* 30, 3.

Describo, ēre, pfi, tum. aet. [ex de, & scribo] (1) *To copy, or write, out.* (2) *To draw out, or describe.* (3) *To tax, or assess.* (4) *To divide, or distribute.* (5) *To order, make, or appoint.* (6) *To define.* (1) Librum mittam, si descripserint librarii, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 14. (2) Bonus bene ut malos descripsit mores! *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 168. (3) Vestigal describere, *Cic. Q. fr.* (4) Duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, *Id. de Leg. Agr.* 2, 31. (5) Annum in dies certos describere, *Curt.* 3, 3, 10. (6) Describere jura, *to try causes, to sit in judgement*, *Cic. in Verr.* 5, 11. = *Definire & describere verbis*, *Id. de Inven.* 1, 8.

Describor, i, ptus, pass. *To be described, or set down; to be drawn out; to be translated, or removed*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 17.

Descriptio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A writing out, a copy, or transcript.* (2) *A description.* (3) *A model, or plan.* (4) *A registering, a distributeing, or enrolling of people.* (5) *An appointing.* (6) *A distribution.* (7) *A characterizing, or rhetorical description.* (1) = *Descriptio & imago tabularum*, *Cic.* (2) Subtilis descriptio partium corporis, *Id. N. D.* 2, 47. (3) Aedificandi descriptio, *Id. Offic.* 1, 39. (4) Servorum vicatim in totâ urbe descriptio, *Id. pro Domo.* 50. (5) Descriptio magistratuum, *Id. de Legg.* 3, 2. (6) Juris æqua descriptio, *Id. Offic.* 2, 4. (7) Descriptio, quam Græci χαρακτήρα vocant, *Id. in Top.* 22.

Descriptiuncula, æ, f. dim. *A short description*, *Sen. de Contr.* 2.

|| Descri'or, ōris, m. verb. *He that describeth, or telleth, any thing*, *Lact.* 5, 9. † Qui describit.

Descriptus, a, um. part. or, comp. *Written out, copied, set down, assigned, appointed, set in order, parted and divided; also taxed.* Buxus in formas mille descripta, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6. In naturâ nihil est descriptius, *Cic. Fin.* 3, 22. Vid. *Describo*.

Dēsēcans, tis, part. *Cutting off.* Partes ex toto desēcans, *Cic. de Univ.* 7.

Dēsēco, āre, ui, ūtum. aet. [ex de, & seco] (1) *To cut off.* (2) *To cut down.* (3) *To reap, or mow down.* (4) *To clip off, to poll.* (1) Tu illud desecabis, hoc adglutinabis, *Cic. Att.* 16, 6. (2) Desecare vitem, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 41. (3) Desecare prata, *Col.* 11, 1. *Id.* 5, 6. (4) Crinem desecare, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 394.

Dēsēcātus, a, um. part. *Unballowed, profaned*, *Plin.* 28, 8.

Dēsēcro, āre. *To unballow, to profane, or degrade*, *Plin.* Vid. *Desecratus*.

Dēsēctio, ōnis, f. verb. [à deseco] *A cutting off, a reaping, or mowing down.* Stramentorum desēctio tum pecori, tum agro est utilis, *Col.* 6, 3.

|| Dēsēctor, ōris, m. verb. *A mower, a reaper, or cutter down*, *Litt. ex Col.*

Dēsēctus, a, um. part. (1) *Cut off.* (2) *Mowed down, or reaped.* (3) *Cut.* (4) *Harrowed.* (1) Desēcta cervix, *Prop.* 4, 11, 37. Auribus desēctis, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 4. (2) Gramen desēctum, *Ov. Met.* 14, 646. Desēcta manipulis feges, *Plin.* 17, 9. (3) Desēctæ offæ in mulsum, *Id.* 14, 16. (4) Saxa desēcta metallis, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 2, 85.

Dēsērendus, a, um. part. *To be deserted, or forsaken.* Re integrâ primò incendendum Avaricum, post deserendum, censuerat, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 30. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 43.

Dēsērens, tis, part. *Forsakeing*. ¶ Erat sanè somni paratissimi; nonnunquam etiam inter studia instantis & deserentis, *nodin*, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5.

Dēsēro, ēre, sēui, sērum. aet. [ex de, & sero, ut sit desertum quod non feritur, nec colitur] (1) *To leave off, to let alone.* (2) *To forsake.* (3) *To fail.* (1) Mulier telam deserit continuò, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 64. (2) Me in his deseruisti malis, *Id. Heaut.* 2, 3, 17. Omnes noti me & amici deserunt, *Id. Eun.* 2, 2, 7. ¶ Deserere pignus, *to lose it*, *Plaut. Cap.* 2, 3, 76. vadimonium, *not to appear*, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 3. signa, *to desert*. = *Derelinquo*, *Cic.* (3) Genua hunc currem deserunt, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 13.

Dēsēror, i, tus, pass. *To be deserted, or forsaken, &c.* Vereor ne regia causa deseratur, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 5. ¶ Deseri à mente, *To be distracted*, *Id. Attic.* 3, 15.

* Dēsēro, ēre, neut. *To creep down, or along*, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 585.

Dēsērtātus, a, um. part. *Forsaken, deserted.* = *Desertatæ & relictæ res*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 5.

Dēsērtio, ōnis, f. verb. *A leaveing, or forsakeing*. Desertio juris humani, *Liv.* 41, 24.

† Dēsēрто, āre, freq. [à desero] *To forsake, or leave to one's shifts*, *Accius.*

Dēsērtor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A deserter, a renegado, a turncoat; one that leaves his religion, prince, or colours, and goes to another.* (2) *An exile.* (1) Antonius, qui in desertores sēvire debuerat, deseritor exercitus sui factus est, *Patere.* 2, 85. Desertores salutis mæ, *Cic.* = *proditor*, *Cæs.* (2) Dardanium sub Tartara mittam, *Desertorem Asiæ*, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 15. *interp. Serv.*

Dēsērtum, i. n. *A desert, or wi'derness.* Rarè apud probatos auctores occurrit in sing. plur. freq. *Deserta ardua*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 291.

Dēsērtūrus, a, um. part. *That will forsake*, *Ter. And.* 2, 3, 28. & 4, 2, 11.

Dēsērtus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. [à desero] (1) *Forsaken, deserted, left.* (2) *Also set, planted, stuck fast.* (3) *Adj. Desert, unbabited, untilled, lonely.* (1) Deserta signa, *Liv.* 2. Non desertis superfuit, sed deseritor occidit, *Patere.* 2, 119. Deseritâ disciplinâ & jampridem relictâ, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 3. (2) Stipes desertus in agris, *Tib.* 1, 1, 17. (3) Via deserta, & inculta; *Cic. pro Cæl.* 18. Desertior locus, *Id. Att.* 13, 22. Sepulcrum desertissimum, *Id. pro Sext.* 67.

Dēsērvio, ire, iui, itum. neut. [ex de, & servio] (1) *To be serviceable, to do service to.* (2) *To wait upon, or attend; to be assiduous.* (1) Cuius deserviant, *Cic. Off.* 1, 30. (2) § Deservire studiis, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 7. amicis, *Id.* 7, 15. rei ineptæ, *Val. Max.* 4, 5, 4.

Dēsēs, idis, adj. [à desideo] *Idle, slow, slothful, careless.* Sedemus desides domi, *Liv.* 3, 68. § Deses ab opere suo, *Col.* 7, 12. sine prædâ, *Liv.* 3, 7.

Dēsēccatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A drying up*, *Varr.*

Dēsēcco, āre, aet. *To dry up*, *Plin.* 20, 19.

Dēficōr, āri, passi. *To be dried up*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 30.

Dēsīdens, tis, part. *Sinking under, falling to decay*, Liv. in Præf. = labentes, Id. ib. Navigantes magnis vorticibus pelagi defidentis exterriti, *Jusf.* 6, 1. Defidente fabulo agilitatem rotarum morabatur, *Curt.* 4, 24.

Dēsīdeo, ēre, fēdi, neut. [*ex de, & sedeo*] (1) *To sit still, to be idle, to loiter.* (2) *To go to stool.* (1) Frustrā totum desideo diem, *Ter. He-cyr.* 5, 3, 2. Cæsar defedit apud Nicomedem, *Suet. Cæs.* 2. (2) In torminibus frequens defidendi cupiditas est, *Cels.* 4, 18.

Dēsīdērābili, e, adj. or, comp. (1) *To be desired, or wished for.* (2) *Wanted.* (1) Nihil desiderabile concupiscunt, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 16. (2) Desiderabilem efficere, *Liv.* 24, 5. Ut desiderabilior ipse quandoque fieret, *Suet. Tib.* 21.

Dēsīdērāndus, a, um, part. *To be desired.* Nobis tamen quærenius ac desiderandus est, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 1.

Dēsīdērāns, tis, part. *Desiring*, Hor. Carm. 3, 1.

Dēsīdērātiō, ōnis, f. verb. *A desiring; or wishing for.* Non est tanta voluptatum titillatio in senibus, sed nec desideratio quidem, *Cic. de Senect.* 14.

|| **Dēsīdērātiua** verba sunt, quæ terminantur in *urio*, ut *scripturio*, *miſturio*, &c. quæ à *Prisc. meditatiua* voc. *Verbs of desiring.*

|| **Dēsīdērātor**, ōris, m. verb. *He that desireth, or lacketh*, Apud JCC.

Dēsīdērātūrus, a, um, part. *About to desire.* Spero, si in adversam valetudinem incidero, nihil me desideraturum vel pudor, evel pœnitentiâ, dignum, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 1.

Dēsīdērātus, a, um, part. *Desired; longed, or wished, for; wanted, rare.* Desiderata magis, quàm assidue perspecta delectant, *Cic. post Redit.* 1. adulationes, *Liv.* 9, 18.

Dēsīdērium, i, n. (1) *Desire, love, affection, or longing; a craving*, plur. (2) *Want, or lack, of a person, or thing.* (3) *Absence.* (4) *Also a request, petition, or supplication.* (1) Desideriis ista fidelibus Quærit patria Cæsarem, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 15. (2) Desiderium sui reliquit ap. Pop. Rom. *Cic. pro Rab.* 5. Me mirum desiderium tenet urbis, *Id. Fam.* 2, 11. & satietas, *Id.* (3) Quò tolerabilius feramus igniculum desiderii tui, crebris nos epistolis appellato, *Id. Att.* 15, 20. (4) *Suet. Aug.* 53. ¶ Meum desiderium, *My sweetheart, my love*, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 2. Scabendi desiderium, *the itch*, *Plin.* 13, 14. Desiderium ventris, *List to do his needs*, *Mart.* 1, 110.

Dēsīdēro, āre, act. [*à desido, desiderare, ut à confido, confidere*] (1) *To desire, wish, or long for.* (2) *To complain of the want, or lack, of.* (3) *To need, or require.* (1) Non caret is qui non desiderat, *Cic. de Senect.* 14. (2) Non curia vires meas desiderat, non rostra, non amici, non clientes, *Cic. de Senect.* 10. & Non desiderare solum, sed etiam pascere, & flagitare, *Id. in Verr.* 5. = requiro, *Cic.*

Dēsīdēror, āri, ātus, passi. (1) *To be required, or expected.* (2) *To be missing; or lost.* (3) *To be absent.* (1) Desideratur à philosopho gravitas, *Cic.* (2) Accidit, ut nulla navis desideraretur, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 33. (3) Sextilem totum mendax desideror, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 2.

Dēsīdia, æ, f. [*à deses, desidis*] *Idleness, slothfulness.* = Languori, desidiaeque se dedere, *Cic. Off.* 1, 34. & Ab industriâ ad desidiam avocar, *Id. pro Sext.* 48. & Desidiam puer ille requi solet, odit agentes, *Or. de Cupidine.*

Dēsīdiābūlum, i, n. [*ex desid. a*] *An idle place, a bench where lazy people sit*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 9.

Dēsīdies, ei, f. *id. quod desid. a*, *Lucr.* 5, 49.

Dēsīdiōsē, adv. *Slothfully, idly.* Desidiosis agere ætatem, *Lucr.* 4, 1129.

Dēsīdiōsus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *Sluggish, sup.* (1) *Lazy, slothful.* (2) *Having nothing to do.* (1) Inertissimum & desidiosissimum otium, *Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 2, 33. Qui in oppido sedent, quàm qui rura colunt, desidiosiores sunt, *Varr. R. R.* 2, in *proam.* (2) Quid melius desidiosus ages? *Mart.* 3, 12.

Dēsīdo, ēre, dēsēdi, neut. [*ex de, & fido*]

(1) *To sink, or fall, down.* (2) *To settle.* (3) *To sit down, or go to stool.* (4) *To assuage, or fall; as a swelling doth.* (5) *To chink, or gape; as the ground doth.* (6) *To light down.* (1) Qualis in immenso defederit aere tellus, *Tib.* 4, 1, 19. (2) Ex urinâ quod defidit album est, *Cels.* 2, 7. (3) Frequens defidendi cupiditas est, *Id.* 4, 18. (4) *Id.* 7, 18. (5) Terræ defederunt, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 35. Terra Velitris ingenti cavernâ defederat, *Liv.* 33, 9. Vasto defedit hiatus, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 329. (6) Confragosa vi-tantes amœnioribus locis defident, *Quint.* 4.

|| **Dēsīduō**, *pro diuturnè, A long time*, Fulgent.

Dēsīgnātiō, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A designation, or appointment; a noting, or specifying.* (2) *A delineation.* (1) Sine designatione personarum, ac temporum, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 31. (2) *Vitr.* 5, 5.

Dēsīgnātor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A marshal that appointeth a procession, &c. and keepeth order, as at funerals, plays, &c. a herald.* (2) *A master of ceremonies.* (1) *Hor. Ep.* 2, 26. & *Quint. Declam.* 6. (2) *Sen. de Benef.* 6.

Dēsīgnātus, a, um, part. *Designed, preordained, appointed, marked out, named, elected, or chosen.* ¶ **Dēsīgnatus** consul, a consul elect, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 6. & constitutus, *Id.*

Dēsīgno, āre, act. [*ex de, & signo*] (1) *To mark out.* (2) *To design, assign, or appoint.* (3) *To choose.* (4) *To play some new prank.* (5) *To show, or signify.* (1) = Notar, designatque oculis ad cædem unumquemque nostrum, *Cic. in Catil.* 1, 2. (2) Agrum seminario designare, *Col.* 3, 1. (3) Fines Jovis templo designare, *Liv.* 1, 10. (4) Modò quid designavit! *M. Quidnam id est?* *DE.* Fores effregit, &c. *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 7. (5) Victoriæ fiduciam designare, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 96.

Dēsīgnor, āri, ātus, passi. (1) *To be shorwed, or pointed at.* (2) *To be branded, &c.* (1) Dignitatis vulgi designari, *Or. Am.* 3, 6, 77. (2) Ignominie notâ, *Liv.* 4. *Vid. Designo.*

Dēsīliens, tis, part. *Falling, or running, down.* Desiliens aqua, *Or. Fast.* 4, 428. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 46. & 24, 44.

Dēsīlio, īi, īvi, īi, ultum, neut. [*ex de, & salio*] *To leap down, to alight, to vault.* & Desilire lecto, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 130. & equis, *Liv.* 4, 38. & de rhedâ, *Cic.* & ex essedis, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 16. & ad pedes, *Ibid.* 4, 12. & ex navi, *Ibid.* 4, 25. & de navi in scapham, *Plaut. Rud. Pro.* 75. & in terram à scaphâ, *Ibid.* 1, 2, 84.

Dēsīnens, tis, part. *Desisting.* Fratrem insidiari sibi non desinentem nec occidere, neque seponere sustinuit, *Suet. Vespas.* 9. = & Quartana & incipiens & desinens, *Cels.* 3, 3.

Dēsīnītur, imperf. *An end is made*, *Or. de Art.* Am. 1, 411.

Dēsīno, ēre, īvi, & īi, itum, neut. & act. [*ex de, & sino*] (1) *To leave, or desist.* (2) *To lay aside, to omit for a time.* (3) *To renounce, to give quite over.* (4) *To bold one's peace.* (5) *To terminate, or end.* (6) *Met. To come to one's end, to die.* (1) Non desinam donec perfecero hoc, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 72. & Cœpisti meliùs, quàm desin's, *Or. Ep.* 9, 23. & incipio, *Cic.* & Desinere deos obtundere, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 6. per Hellenism. querelarum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 17. (2) Mulier telam desinit, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 64. S. febris non desinit, *Cels.* 7, 27. (1) Libenter artem desinere, & cum similibus sui vivere, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1. (4) & Ah! pergisne? *DE.* Jam desino, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 67. (5) = Quæ similiter desinunt, aut quæ cadunt similiter. *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 54. ¶ & Desinere in tenuitatem, *to be taper, or small, at the end*, *Plin.* 8, 33. in pīcem, *to have a fish's tail*, *Hor. A. P.* 4. & lo cis communibus, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 25. (6) = Fragilia & caduca occidunt, desinuntque, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 10.

Dēsīpiens, tis, part. [*à desipio*] *Doting, silly, foolish.* & Desipiens senectute, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. Estne quisquam tam desipiens, qui credet, &c. *Id. de Div.* 2, 23.

Dēsīpientia, æ, f. *Doting, silliness; raving.*

Desipientia fit, cùm vis animi atque animai Con-turbatur, *Lucr.* 3, 498.

Dēsīpio, ēre, ui. [*ex de, & sapio*] (1) *To dote, for age.* (2) *To rave, to be light headed.* (3) *To be transported, or out of one's wits, with joy.* (4) *To be a fool.* (1) *Vid. Desipiens.* = deliro; *Cic.* (2) Desipere intra verba, *Cels.* 3, 18. (3) Dulce est desipere in loco, *Hor. Od.* 4, 12, ult. (4) Desipiunt omnes aequè actu, qui tibi nomen Insano posuere, *Id. Sat.* 2, 3, 46.

Dēsīstis, tis, part. [*à seq.*] *Ceasing, ending.* Desistente autumno, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 3, 6.

Dēsīstītur, imperf. *It is desisted.* Istis rebus desisti, debet, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 1. Desitum est, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 8.

Dēsīsto, desīiti, desistēre. [*ex de, & sisto*] (1) *To stand apart, not to come near.* (2) *To depart, to go away.* (3) *Met. To leave off, to give over, to desist.* (1) Quid ille abs te iratus desistit? *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 27. (2) Non, hodie si exclusus fuero, desistam, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 58. (3) Nec citò desisto, nec temerè incipio, *Prop.* 2, 20, ult. & Desistere ex toto, *Cels. bello, Liv.* 3, 55. de negotiis, *Cæs.* dicere de judiciis, *Cic. fugere, Liv.* 2, 59. ab illâ mente, *Id.*

Dēsītūrus, a, um, part. [*à desino*] *About to leave off.* Sed deprecantibus, ac se artem desituros promittentibus veniam dedit, *Suet. Tib.* 36.

Dēsītus, a, um, part. [*à desero, sevi*] *Planted, set*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 23.

Dēsītus, a, um, part. [*à desinor*] *Laid aside, ceased, left off.* & Si esset factitatum, non esset desitum, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 46. *Conf. Liv.* 34, 41.

|| **Dēsōlātiō**, ōnis, f. verb. *A laying waste, desolation.* Pendet ab analogiâ; & Ecclēs. usu. † *Vastatio.*

Dēsōlātus, a, um, part. (1) *Left alone.* (2) *Abandoned, forsaken, deserted.* (3) *Laid waste, desolate.* (1) Desolata forer, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 1. (2) Novanus desolatus aliorum discessione inminentem necessitatem prævenit, *Tac.* 1, 30, ult. (3) Desolata terræ, *Or. Met.* 1, 349. = Deserta, & desolata loca, *Plin.* 10, 12.

Dēsōlo, āre, act. [*ex de, & solus*] *To lay waste.* Desolare agros, *Col.* 1, 3. sub fin. urbes, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 917.

Despectans, tis, part. *Looking down upon.* Spectacula Tarpeium propè despectantia culmen, *Calp. Sic. Ecl.* 7, 24.

Despectātiō, ōnis, f. verb. *A looking down, a prospect.* Despectationes cœnaculorum, *Vitr.* 2, 8.

|| **Despectiō**, ōnis, f. verb. [*à despicio*] *A looking down, Met. a despising.* Humanarum opinionum alta quædam despectio, *Cic. ap. Non.* & vix alibi. † *Despectus.*

Despecto, āre, act. [*ex de, & specto*] (1) *To look down upon.* (2) *Met. To despise.* (1) Despectare terras, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 396. (2) Pilo liberos Tiberii, ut multum infra, despectare, *Tac.* 2, 43, 6.

Despector, āri, passi. *To be despised, &c.* *Tac. Hist.* 2, 30, 2.

|| **Despector**, ōris, m. verb. *A looker down, Met. a despiiser, Tert.* † *Contemptor.*

Despectus, a, um, part. & adj. *Sluggish, sup.* Looked down upon, *Met. despised, contemned, slighted.* = Abiectus, contemptus, despectus à cæcer's, *Cic. in Pisor. ult.* Ne contemptissimi ac despectissimi videamur, *Id. in Verr.* 3, 41. extr. Cùm contemptus est hostis, contemptibus pœniciei, despecto sæpe salutis, fuit, *Vid. Nep. Thra-syb.* 2. ¶ Despecta lucis origo, *of a man's parentage*, *Sil. Ital.* 11, 48. Pro despectissimo habere, *to account very despicable*, *Suet. Claud.* 3.

Despectus, ūs, m. verb. (1) *A looking down.* (2) *Met. A despising, contempt, despic.* (1) Eiat ex oppido despectus in carpum, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 79. (2) = Ludibrio & despectui opponi, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 39.

Desperānus, a, um. *To be despaired of, desperate.* Hujus salus desperanda est, *Cic. de Am.* 24. In tam irritatis animis & occasione ancipiti, haud desperandum esse facinus, *Liv.* 2, 46.

Desperāns, tis, part. (1) *Being past hope, despairing.* (2) *Also passi. To be despaired of, desperate.*

sperate. (1) Servi desperantes vitam domini, Cic. *pro Mil.* 21. (2) Ulcera desperantia, *Plin.* 22. 24.

Desperanter. adv. *Hopelessly, despairingly.* Tecum desperanter locutus est, Cic. *Attic.* 14, 18. || *Desperantē.* adv. *Despairingly.* Firm. † *Desperanter.*

Desperatio, ōnis, f. *Despairing, despair.* Desperatio [defin. Cic.] est ægritudo sine ul' a expectatione rerum meliorum, *Tusc.* 4, 8. † Sæpe desperatio spei causa est, *Curt.* 5, 4, 31.

Desperatus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. *Desperate.* (1) *Past hope, past cure, desperate.* (2) *Resolute through despair.* (1) = Id habeo in perditis, & desperatis, Cic. *Fam.* 13, 56. Hæc quamquam nihil meliora, nunc etiam multo desperatiora, *Id.* *Fam.* 6, ult. Compositionis s' em non desperatissimam puto, *Balbus* Cic. *sub libr.* 9. *Attic. Ep.* 8. (2) Exercitus collectus ex senibus desperatis, Cic.

Desperno, ēre, desprēvi, tum, act. [ex de, & sperno] *To contempt, to slight, to despise much.* Ne Conydonis opes despernat Alexis, *Col.* 10, 298. † Rarō occ.

Desperō, āre, act. [ex de, & spero] *To despair, to be heartless, or out of hope.* § De Reipub. causā desperavi, Cic. *Att.* 8, 15. § Desperare salutis, *Id.* *pro Cluent.* 25. pacem, *Id.* *Attic.* 7, 20. de regno, *Cas. B. G.* 1, 18. † Ne quis temerē desperet propter ignaviam, aut nimis confidat propter cupiditatem, Cic. *Off.* 1, 21. † Qui nil potest sperare, desperet nihil, *Sen.* Non despero futuros aliquos, &c. Cic. *in Pison.* 82.

Desperor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be despaired of.* † Sive restituiamur, sive desperamur, Cic. *Q. frat.* 1, 3. Turpiter desperatur, quicquid fieri potest, *Quint.* 1, 10.

|| *Despicābilis,* e, adj. *Contemptible, despicable, pitiful.* Ammian. & recentiores. † *Contemnendus,* despiciendus.

Despicatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A contempting, a despising; contempt, despise.* Odia, invidiæ, despicationes adversantur voluptatibus, Cic. *de Fin.* 1, 20. † Rarō occ.

Despicatus, a, um, part. & adj. *Despising, sup.* (1) *Contemning, despising.* (2) *Contemned, disrespected, disregarded, slighted, despised.* (1) Primò ut deos venerati, deinde ut homines despicati interecere, *Aur. Viē.* in vitā Camilli. c. 23. (2) Meretrices adolescentiam nostram habent despiciatam, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 92. Despicatissimi tribuni furor, Cic. *pro Sextio.* 16.

Despicatus, ūs, m. verb. *Despise, a despising.* Despicatui duci, Cic. *pro Flacc.* 27. Despicatui habere, *Plaut. Menach.* 4, 3, 19. † Non meminī me in alio quā tertio casu legisse.

Despiciendus, a, um, part. *To be contemned, or disregarded.* § Pecori despiciendus, *Or. Fost.* 5, 642.

Despiciens, tis, part. *Slighting.* Jam ab initio copias P. Attii Vari despiciens, *Cas. B. G.* 2, 23.

Despicientia, æ, f. *A looking down at, Met. a d' s'pising, or slighting.* Rerum externarum despicientia, Cic. *Off.* 1, 20. = *Contemptio, Id.*

Despicio, ēre, exi, ectum. [ex de, & specio] (1) *To look down.* (2) *Met. To disregard, to slight.* (1) Tollam altius tectum, non ut te despiciam, sed tu ne aspicias urbem, Cic. *de Arusp. R.* 15. (2) Vulgi incitiam despiciere, *Id.* *N. D.* 3, 15. = Omnia, quæ cadere in hominem possunt, despiciere, & pro nihilo putare, *Id.* *de Fin.* 3, 8.

Despicior, ectus sum, despici pass. (1) *To be overlooked, to be viewed.* (2) *Met. To be slighted, contemned, despised.* (1) Area sic constituenda est, ut à procuratore possit despici, *Col. R. R.* 1, 6. (2) Regum magnæ despiciuntur opes, *Tib.* 1, 8, 34.

|| *Despicor,* āri. (1) *To despise.* (2) *To be despised.* † Sed vix. leg. nisi in particip. *Despicatus,* quod vid.

|| *Despino,* āre. [ex de, & spina] *To pick out reburns.* Solinus. † *Spinas evellere.*

† *Despoliābūlum,* i, n. *A place where one is cor-*

rupted, Profert Non. ex *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 1, 9. *sed in M. S. leg. Desidiabula.*

Despoliandus, a, um, part. *To be robbed, spoiled, &c.* Cic. *in Verr.* 3, 21.

Despoliātor, ōis, m. *A plunderer.* *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 14.

Despoliatus, a, um, part. *Plundered, pilloaged.* In partem miseram & despoliatam venire, Cic. *Fam.* 14, 3.

Despolio, āre, act. [ex de, & spolio] (1) *To rob, to plunder, to pilloage.* (1) *To impoverish, to strip.* (1) Vulnerare & despoliare aliquem, Cic. *Attic.* 7, 9. (2) Illū despoliare non libet, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 6, 21. § Despoliare armis, *Cas. B. G.* 2, 31. nobilitate, *Ibid.* 5, 6.

Despondens, tis, part. *Betrothing.* Despondente ei Nerone Liviam, *Paterc.* 2, 79. *Vid. Liv.* 4, 13.

Despondeo, ēre, di, † spōndi, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 1, 2. sum. [ex de, & spondeo] (1) *To promise freely.* (2) *Specially to betroth, to promise in marriage.* (3) *Met. To think one's self secure of.*

(4) *To despair of.* (1) *Vid. Desponsus,* N° 1. (2) Ego illi nec do, nec despondeo, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 31. Tulliolam Pisoni despondimus, Cic. *Attic.* 1, 3.

Despondere filiam in divitiis maximas, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 3, 57. † Spondet puellæ pater, despondet adolescentis, *Donatus* in *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 75. sed frustra. Ex allatis enim exemplis palam est, despondere de utrisque dici. (3)

Domum alicujus, & hortos sibi despondere, Cic. *Attic.* 11, 6. (4) Despondere sapientiam, *Col. Liv.* 3, 38. † Despondere animum, to fall into despair, *Plaut. Prol. Menæchm.* 35.

Despondeor, ēri, pass. (1) *To be promised.* (2) *To be betrothed, or given in marriage.* (1) Quæcunque est spes, ea despondetur anno consulatū tui, Cic. *Fam.* 12, 9. (2) Ne expectate dum exeat; intus despondebitur, *Ter. Andr.* *sub fin.*

|| *Desponsator,* ōris, m. verb. *A betrother, Ap. JCC.*

Desponsatus, a, um, part. *Betrothed, affianced.* Tullia Crassipedi desponsata, Cic. *Q. frat.* 2, 5. ubi tamen al. Desponsa. Prætextato desponsata, *Suet. Cas.* 1.

|| *Desponso,* āre, act. [ex de, & sponso] *To betroth, to espouse, Dig.* † Despondeo.

Desponsus, a, um, part. (1) *Solemnly promised.* (2) *Specially betrothed, promised in marriage, affianced.* (1) = Desponsa, & destinata laus, Cic. *de Arusp. Resp.* 3. † Provinciam desponsam, non decretam habere, *Id.* *de Prov.*

(2) Privigna Antonii desponsa Cæsari, *Paterc.* 2, 65.

|| *Despretus,* a, um, part. [à despernor] *Despised, slighted, Fest.* † *Spretus,* despectus.

* *Despumatio,* ōnis, f. verb. *A fuming, or frothing, Tert.*

Despumatus, a, um, part. *Clarified, purged, fermented.* Despumatum mel, *Cels.* 3, 6. & *Pal.*

lad. 7, 7.

* *Despūmo,* āre. [ex de, & spuma] (1) *Act. To scum, to take off the froth, to clarify.* (2) *To digest.* (3) *Met. To take off, to lessen.* (1) Undam aheni despumato, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 196. (2)

Indomitum despumare falernum, *Perf.* 3, 3. (3) *Sen. Ep.* 99.

* *Despuo,* ēre, tum, act. [ex de, & spuo] (1) *To spit down, or upon.* (2) *Met. To spit out in abhorrence, to detest.* (1) Despuere in terram, *Petron.* c. 135. (2) Quæso, ut, quæ locurus es, despuas, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 26. § Despuere mores, *Claud.* de 4. *Consul. Hon.* 403.

§ In mores, *Perf.* 4, 35. preces, *Catull.* 48, 19.

* *Despuor,* i, pati. *To be spit down on, to be spit out.* Ubi nunc despuī religio est, *Liv.* 5, 40.

Comitalem propter morbum despuī suetum, *Plin.* 10, 23.

|| *Desquamatio,* ōnis, f. verb. *A scaleing, as of fishes, Apic.*

Desquamatus, a, um, part. *Barked, or peeled off, as trees, Plin.* 23, 7.

Desquamo, āre. [ex de, & squamo] act. (1) *tuo* (1) *To stick down, or fasten.* (2) *To scale fishes.* (2) Also to bark, or pull off the bark of, trees. (1) *Dromo,* desquama pisces, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 9, 1. (2) *Plin.* 23, 7.

Desquamor, āri, ātus, pass. (1) || *To be scaled as fishes.* (2) *To be scoured, or cleaned.* (1) *Apic.* (2) Mox desquamatur cimolia, *Plin.* 35, 17.

* *Destans,* tis, part. [ex de, & sto] *Standing off one another, or behind one another.* In orchestra senatorum sunt sedibus loca destantia, *Vitr.* 5, 6.

Desterto, ēre, ui. [ex de, & sterto] *To leave off snoring, or dreaming.* Postquam destertuit esse Mæonides. Quintus pavone ex Pythagoræo, *Perf.* 6, 9.

|| *Destico,* āre, neut. *To squeak like a rat, Auct. Phil.* † Rarō occ.

Destillo, āre, neut. [ex de, & stillo] *To destill, drop, or run down.* Destillat humor ex capite in nares, *Cels.* 4, 2.

Destimulo, āre, act. [ex de, & stimulo] *To goad through, or prick; to waste, to consume.* Bona destimulant, i. e. rem familiarem tanquam stimulo conficiunt, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 30.

Destina, æ, f. *A supporter, or pillar, Vitruv.* 5, ult.

Destinans, tis, part. *Designing.* Expeditionem in Dacos destinante, *Suet. Aug.* 8. Nunquam in dubiis hominem bona destituens spes, *Auson. Etyll.* de Cibis 13.

Destinātō, adv. *With a full purpose, resolutely, peremptorily.* † Prælia non tantum destinātō, sed ex occasione sumebat, *Suet. Cas.* 60.

Destinatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A purpose, resolution, or determination.* (2) || *Suspicion, or guess.* (1) Destinatio expirandi, *Plin.* 7, 45. Præcipuum destinationis meæ documentum habete, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 47. (2) *Papin.*

Destinatus, a, um, part. (1) *Bound fast, fixed.* (2) *Destined, designed, appointed.* (3) *Determined, fixed, resolved upon.* (4) *Betrothed.* (1) *Vid.*

Destinor, n. 1. (2) *Destinatus magistratus, Suet. Tib.* † Tempus ad certamen destinatum, *A pitched battle, Liv.* = Desponsam & destinatam, laudem alicui præripere, Cic. *de Arusp. Resp.* 3.

Debiti destinatique morti, *Liv.* 24, 25. (3) Sed destinatā mente perfer, obdura, *Catull.* 8, 11. ubi vulgò, est reclamante metri lege, obstinatā. (4) *Vid. Destinor,* n. 3.

Destino, āre, act. (1) *To bind fast together.* (2) *Met. To design, or purpose.* (3) *To order, or appoint.* (4) *To conceive, suspect, or conjecture.* (5) Also to set a price upon. (6) *To betroth.* (7) *To mark out, or note.* (8) *To buy.* (9) *To aim, or level, at.* (1) Arcæ — in aquam demittendæ destinandæque firmiter, *Vitr.* 5, c. ult.

† *Vid. Destinor,* n. 1. (2) Infectis iis quæ agere destinaverat, *Cas. B. G.* 1, 33. (3) Me destinat aræ, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 129. Interim a quibus regi velitis, destinate, *Curt.* 10, 6. (4)

Zeuxippum omnes cædis auctorem destinabant, *Liv.* 33, 28. (5) Quanti destinat ædes? *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 113. (6) *Vid. Destinor,* n. 3. (7) *Vid. Destinor,* n. 4. (8) Minis triginta sibi puellam destinat, *Plaut. Rud. Prol.* 45. (9) Non capita solum vulnerabant, sed quem locum ibi destinavissent, &c. *Liv.* † Destinare spe, *To hope it will be, Liv. sermonibus, To give out it is so, Id.* † Hinc Angl. *Destiny.*

Destinor, āri, ātus, pass. (1) *To be tied fast.* (2) *To be aimed at, or destined for.* (3) *To be betrothed.* (4) *To be marked out.* (1) Stipitibus robustis destinanda firmiter, *Vitr.* 5. Lorum, quo fueram destinatus, abrumpo, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 198. *ed. Delph.* (2) Si prius aperuerimus quid oporteat ab ambobus in causâ destinari, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 16. Destinari ad mortem, *Liv.* 2, 54. (3) Jam destinata erat egregio juveni, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 16. (4) Dioxippus conjectum oculorum, quibus ut fur destinabatur, ferre non potuit, *Curt.* 9, 7. † De cæteris notion.

v. Destino.

* *Destituendus,* a, um, part. *To be left destitute.* Destituendus erit mihi æger, *Or. Rem.* 110.

* *Destituo,* ēre, ui, ūtum, act. [ex de, & sta-

(1) *To stick down, or fasten.* (2) *To forsake, to leave destitute, or to break one's promise.* (6) † *To loose.* (7) Also

to leave off, or give over. (1) Furdas destituere, Varr. (2) Destituit omnes servos ad mensam ante se, Cæcil. Ita duo destituit signa hinc cum clavis senex, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 43. (3) Me profugum comites destituere mei, Ov. Trist. 1, 4, 64. (4) Nec spem vindemiæ non destituant, Col. 4, 24. § Destituere spem, Liv. 1, 51. (5) = Socios induxit, decepit, destituit, Cic. (6) Navem jubet destitui anchoris, Næv. (7) Membra Segnia propositum destituere suum, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 14.

Destitutor, i, tus, pass. To be left destitute. Destitui omnium ope, consiliis, &c. Cic. Att. 1, 17. Vid. Destituo.

Destitutorio, ònis, f. verb. A leaving off, or forsaking; a disappointment. Destitutione perculsus, Cic. pro Quint. 5.

Destitutus, a, um, part. (1) Placed, set. (2) Destitute, bereft. (3) Disappointed. (4) Forlorn, in despair. (1) Ante pedes destitutum causam dicere jussit, Liv. (2) Destitutus bonis, Cic. (3) Destitutus promissis, Id. Q. fr. 1, 3. (4) Suet. Galb. 11. Destitutis inter patrum & plebis odia addit terrorem alium fortuna, Liv. 3, 38.

|| Destrictè, adv. Strictly, positively. Destrictè denegare, Dig.

Destrictus, a, um, part. Bound, or tied, hard. Destrictæ cortice virgæ, Grat. Cyneg. 119. Destrictum vulnus, Ibid. 364. † Strictus.

Destrimentum, i, n. That which is scraped, or rubbed, off any thing, Plin. 20, 34.

Destringendus, a, um, part. To be pruned; or cut away, Col. 11, 2.

Destringo, ère, xi, ietum, aet. [ex de, & stringo] (1) To cut, or lop, off. (2) To scrape, or raise, off. (3) To scrub, or curry, a horse. (4) To gather, or pull, fruit. (5) To diminish. (6) To be hard upon, to attack. (1) Columella, 11, 2. (2) Plin. 31, 11. (3) Dum destringitur tegiturque, audiebat aliquid, Id. Ep. 3, 5. ubi al. distringitur. (4) Col. (5) Destringi & abradi bonis, Id. Paneg. 37, 2. (6) Tu qui natus fute scripta destringis mea, Phædr. 4, 6.

Destringor, i, ietum, pass. To be curried, or rubbed, down, &c. Plin. Vid. Destringo.

* Destructio, ònis, f. verb. (1) A demolishing, a subversion. (2) A refutation. (1) Quasdam civitates murorum destructione punivit, Suet. Galb. 12. (2) = Destructio & confirmatio sententiarum, Quint. 10, 5. † Injustè itaque hanc vocem damnavit Vossius.

* Destructor, òis, m. verb. A destroyer, a demolisher. † Rerum ædificator & destructor, Tert. † Perditor.

* Destructus, a, um, part. Destroyed. † Atque ita Alexander non minori impetu fortunæ destructus, quàm elatus, Just. 35, 2.

* Destruens, tis, part. Destroying. Destruens quæ cumulaverat, Just. 23, 3.

* Destruo, ère, xi, etum, aet. [ex de, & struo] (1) To destroy, to pull down, or break up; to overthrow. (2) To spoil. Met. to abate. (3) To discredit, to disparage. (4) To invalidate. (1) † Ut navem, ut ædificium idem destrui facillimè, qui construxit, Cic. de Senect. 20. (2) Longius ævum destruit ingentes animos, Luc. 8, 27. (3) Foris clarus domestica destruebat infamia, Plin. in Paneg. 83. (4) Narrationibus subjungitur opus destruendi, confirmandique eas, Quint. 2, 4.

* Destruor, i, etum, pass. To be destroyed, overthrown, &c. Tac. Ann. 4, 18.

* Desub, præp. [ex de, & sub] Under. § Mustum desub malsâ, & limpidum fit, Col. 12, 34. Desub ipsis Italiæ faucibus gentes, Flor. 2, 3.

Desubitò, adv. [ex de, & subitò] All on a sudden, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 63.

† Desubulo, are, aet. To pierce, or bore, through, Varr. ap. Non. = Terebro, Virg.

† Desudasco, ère, id. quod desudo; To sweat much, Plaut. auct. seq. nititur.

Desudascitur, imperf. People sweat much. Damnis desudascitur, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 33.

|| Desudatorium, i, n. A bath, or hot-bath; a place to sweat in, Lex. ex Cels.

Desudo, are, neut. [ex de, & sudo] (1) To

sweat much. (2) To labour earnestly. (1) Cels. 6, 6, 29. Stat. Theb. 3, 277. (2) Desudare & elaborare in re aliqua, Cic. de Senect. 11.

|| Desuëfatio, ère, fecti, factum. To make one leave a fashion, or custom, auct. seq. nititur.

Desuëfactus, a, um, part. Unaccustomed, disused, Cic. pro Clu. 40.

Desuëfio, èri. To be weaned from a thing, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.

Desuëscendus, a, um, part. That must be left off, or disused. Morari in desuëscendis, Quint. 3, 8.

Desuëfco, ère, èvi, etum, neut. [ex de, & fuesco] (1) To disuse himself, to change his fashion, or custom. (2) † To make one leave a custom.

(1) Antiquo patrum desuëfuit honori, Sil. Ital. 3, 576. His vita magistris Desuëvit quernâ pellicere glande famem, Tib. 2, 1, 38. (2) Titinn. ap. Non.

Desuëtudo, ònis, f. Disuse, lack of custom. Armorem desuëtudo, Liv. 1, 19. Desuëtudine longâ, Ov. Trist. 5, 7, 57.

Desuëtus, a, um, part. Disused, worn out of use. Rem desuetam usurpare, Liv. § Desueta triumphis Agmina, Virg. Æn. 6, 814. verba, Ov. Trist. 5, 7, 63. silvis feræ, Lucan. 4, 237.

Desultor, òis, m. verb. [à desilio] A vaulter that leaps from one horse to another, one who in fight used to change his horse, Liv. 23, 29. † Equus desultor, A leet horse, that was led, or stood by, to get upon, if the other failed, Cooper ex Varr. Met. Desultor amoris, Ille who courts many mistresses, Ov. Amor. 1, 3, 15.

Desultorius, a, um, adj. (1) Leaping, jumping, or frisking, to and fro; vaulting. (2) Met. Inconstant, fickle, wavering. (1) † Equus desultorius, a leet horse, Suet. Cæf. 39. (2) Desultoria scientia, Apul. Met. 1. init. vid. etiam Cic. pro Mur. 27.

Desultura, æ, f. A vaulting, a jumping down. † Ego istam insultoriam & desultoriam nihil moror, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 9.

Desum, esse, fui. [ex de, & sum] (1) To be wanting, to fail. (2) To absent himself, or to be absent. (1) † Sive deest naturæ quidpiam, sive abundat atque effluit, Cic. de Div. 1, 29. † Hec unum illi, si nihil utilitatis habebat, abfuit, si opus erat, desuit. Id. de Cl. Orat. 80. Nec desuit ille vitis, quin periret, Flor. 4, 9, 2. (2) Huic convivio puer optimus Quintus tuus, meusque, desuit, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 6. † Deesse officio, not to do his duty, Cic. occasione, vel tempore, to lose an opportunity, Liv. 21, 26. non desunt qui, there are some who, Plin.

Desumo, ère, psi, ptum, aet. [ex de, & sumo] To pick out, or choose. Ingenium sibi quod vacuas desumpsit Athenas, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 81. § Bello sibi desumere hostem, Liv. 6, 20.

|| Desumptio, ònis, f. verb. A taking out, or choice, Aug. † Electio, Cic.

Desuo, ère, ui, aet. [ex de, & suo] (1) To serve behind. (2) To fasten below. (1) Liv. (2) Cupam imbricibus ferreis desues, Cato 21.

* Desuper, adv. [ex de, & super] (1) From above, aloft, overhead. (2) Upon, on the top. (1) Adversas despectat desuper arces, Virg. Æn. 1, 424. nonnulli tamen leg. aspectat. (2) Excitat rogam, tum desuper se, suosque ferro & igne corrumunt, Flor. 2, 6.

Desurgo, ère, rexi, neut. [ex de, & surgo] (1) To arise from. (2) Met. To go to stool. (1) Vides ut pallidus omnis Cænâ desurgat dubiâ? Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 76. (2) In tenago læpius libet desurgere sine causâ, Scrib. Larg. Compof. 142. al. 192. Tenesmas, id est, crebra & inanis voluntas desurgendi, Plin. 28, 59. ed. Hard.

|| Desydero. Vid. Desidero.

* || Detectio, ònis, f. verb. A detection, or discovery, Ulp. † Patefactio, Cic.

* || Detector, òis, m. verb. A discoverer, or discloser, Tert.

* Detectus, a, um, part. [à detegor] (1) Laid open, bare, naked. (2) Discovered, disclosed, detected. (1) † Detectus caput puer, without a helmet, Virg. Æn. 10, 133. Aedes vetustate detectas, Nep. Attic. 20. (2) Detectâ fraude, Liv. 22, 43.

* Detegendus, a, um, part. To be detected. Conjuratio impiorum civium detegenda est, Curt. 6, 26.

* Detegens, tis, part. Detecting. Modò celans, modò detegens, plagam, Suet. Oib. 11.

* Detego, ère, xi, etum, aet. [ex de, & tego] (1) To uncover, to lay open, or naked. (2) To disclose, detect, or discover. (1) Detexit venius villam, Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 3. † Textit detexitque me illico, Id. Most. 1, 2, 60. † † Enfers detegere vaginâ, to draw it, Sil. 13, 168. (2) Detegere conditas insidias, Liv. 10, 4. & 27, 16. = Patefacio, Cic.

* Detegor, i, pass. To be detected. Erasâ igitur cerâ, belli consilia deteguntur, Just. 2, 10.

* Detendo, ère, di, sum, aet. [ex de, & tendo] To unstretch, or take down, a tent. Nautici tabernacula detendunt, Liv. 43, 3. unde

* Detensus, a, um, part. Unstretched, taken down. Tabernaculis detensis, Cæf. B. C. 3, 85.

* || Detentio, ònis, f. verb. A withholding, Ulp. † Retentio, Cic.

* Detentus, a, um, part. [à detineor] Withheld, or kept back. Mox adversâ Germanici valetudine detentus, Tac. Ann. 2, 69.

* † Deter, unde comp. dêterior, & sup. dêterrimum. [à deterendo, quod, quæ detrita sunt; sint deteriora] (1) Ill, nup, hi, bad in any kind of things, or persons. (2) Weak, feeble. (1) Parte premor vitæ deteriore meæ, Ov. Trist. 4, 8, 34. Deteriores omnes sumus licentiâ, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 74. † Quod optimo dissimillimum est, id esse dêterrimum, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. 2. † Frustruosior, Id. (2) Strenuiori dêterior si prædicat pugnas suas, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 10. Equitatu plus valebat, peditatu erat dêterior, Nep. Eum. 3. ult.

* Dêterens, tis, part. Rubing against. Jubas (ramos arborum) earum gubernaculis dêterentibus, Plin. H. 6, 24.

Detegendus, a, um, part. To be brushed, or cleansed, Liv. 39, 45.

Detegens, tis, part. Cleaning, wiping. Lachrymas aut vultu dissimulans, aut veste detergens, Auson. Period. Od. 8.

Detergeo, ère, & Detergo, ère, si, sum, aet. [ex de, & tergeo] (1) To wipe, brush, scour, or cleanse. (2) To wipe off, rub off, or cut off. (3) To clear up, to uncover. (4) To pare, or take only a small part off. (1) Rubrâ deterge vulnera mappâ, Juv. 5, 27. mensam, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 2. (2) Longum detergere situm Ferro, Sil. 7, 534. Detergere pulverem pennis, Plin. 34, 52. ed. Hard lacrymas, Ov. Met. 13, 746. † † remor, by running foul against them, to break them, Cæf. B. C. 1, 58. (3) Quom neque caligans deterfit sidera nubes, Cic. Arat. vers. 246. (4) Sed primo anno LXXX deterfimus, Id. Attic. 14, 10.

Detergeo, èri, pass. To be brushed, or cleansed. Ut nullius remi detergerentur, Hirt. B. Al. 15.

Detergo, vid. Detergeo.

* Deterius, adv. comp. Worse, or after a worse manner; more scurvily. De malis Græcis Latinè scripta deterius, Cic. de Fin. 1, 8. deterius pallescere, Pers. 3, 96.

|| Determinandus, a, um, part. To be defined, bounded, &c. Laet. 4. † Terminandus.

Determinatio, ònis, f. verb. (1) A boundary. (2) Met. A conclusion, or close; a determination. (1) = Extrema ora & determinatio mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 40. (2) = Conclusio est exitus & determinatio totius orationis, Id. de Inv. 1, 98.

Determinatûrus, a, um, part. About to determine, or put an end to, Suet. Galb. 15.

Determinatus, a, um, part. Determined, limited. Determinatus cursus, Cic. N. D. 2, 40.

† al. verò leg. ordinatus. Regionibus certis determinatus, Gell. 13, 14.

Determino, are, aet. [ex de, & termino] (1) To determine, appoint, or describe bounds and limits. (2) Met. To measure. (3) To fix a period, to put an end to. (1) Regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. 1, 18. (2) Id, quod dicit, spiritu, non arte determinat, Cic. de Orat. 3, 44. (3) Vid. Determinaturus.

* *Dētero*, ēre, trīvi, itum. act. [ex de, & tero] (1) *To bruise, or beat out*; as in threshing. (2) *To rub one against another*. (3) *To make worse*. (4) *To diminish, lessen, and impair*. (5) *To wear out*. (1) § Deterere frumenta, Col. 1, 6, & 6, 12. (2) Clementer quæso; calces deteris, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2. sub fin. (3) § Nimia cura deterit inagis, quam emendat, Plin. Ep. 9, 35. (4) § Deterere laudes alicujus, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 11. Quantum detritum est famæ? Sil. 7, 247. (5) Aliquid velut usu ipso deteretur, Quint. 3, 4.

* *Dētoror*, i, tritus. pass. *To be worn away*, Quint. Met. Detero.

* *Dēterendus*, a, um. part. *To be deterred*. Exemplo supplicii deterrendos reliquos existimavit, Cæf. B. G. 8, 44.

* *Dēterrens*, tis. part. *Detering*. Deterrentibus amicis, Suet. Jul. Cæf. 70.

* *Dēterreo*, ēre, ui, itum. act. [ex de, & terreo] (1) *To deter, frighten, or discourage*; to scare, or dismay. (2) *To dissuade from without threatening*. (1) Animos nostros avocant atque deterrent à religione, Cic. de Arusp. R. 9. § Aliquem ab industriâ, de sententiâ detertere, Id. maledictis, ne scribat, Ter. Phorm. Prol. 3. (2) Id. de Orat. 1, 25.

* *Dēterreo*, ēri. pass. *To be frightened, discouraged, &c.* Nullâ re deterri à proposito potest, Cic. ad Brut. 11.

* *Dēterritus*, a, um. part. *Dismayed, discouraged, frightened, scared*. § Deteritus pudore, Cic. Att. 10, 13. § ab officio, Cael. Cic. Fam. 8, 6. periculo, Liv. 2, 54.

* *Dēterfus*, a, um. part. *Scoured, wiped, put away*. Detersâ rubigine sævus Induitur ferro splendor, Sil. 4, 12. Spuma pennis deterfa, Plin. 32, 25. ed. Hard.

* *Dētestabilis*, e. adj. or. comp. (1) *Detestable, abominable*. (2) *Unlucky, unhappy*. (1) Homo execrandus & detestabilis, Cic. Philipp. 2, 26. Nihil detestabilis est, Id. Tusc. 5, 22. Supplicium sumere ex improbo ac detestabili senatu, Liv. 23, 3. (2) Omen detestabile, Cic. Philipp. 11, 5.

* *Dētestandus*, a, um. part. *To be detested*. Ne non tam gaudium parentibus, quam detestandum sui conspectum, reportarent, Just. 1, 14.

* *Dētestatio*, ōnis. verb. (1) || *A summoning, or arresting before witnesses*. (2) *Detestation, a detesting, or abhorring*. (3) *An imprecation, or cursing*. (4) || *Also a gelding*. (1) Detestatio enunciationem cum testatione factam significat, Ulp. (2) Laurus abdicat ignes quâdam detestatione, Plin. 15, 30. (3) Liv. 10, 38. (4) Apul. Met. 7, p. 225. ed. Delph.

* *Dētestatus*, a, um. part. (1) *Detested, abhorred*. (2) *Also, act. having entreated*. (1) Bella matribus detestata, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25. (2) Omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, Cæf. B. G. 6, 30.

|| *Dētestabiliter*, adv. *Detestably, odiously*. = Quod nefariè, quod detestabiliter, fecit, Laet. 5, 10. § Odiosè.

* *Dētestor*, āi, ātus sum. dep. [ex de, & testor] (1) *To detest, to loath, abominate, or abhor*. (2) *To avert*. (3) *To wish by way of curse*. (4) *To avoid, or shun*. (5) *To call earnestly to witnesses*. (1) Omnes te vitant & detestantur, Cic. Vatini. 16. Omnes memoriam consularis tui, &c. detestantur, Id. in Pis. 95. (2) = O dii immortales, avertite & detestamini hoc omen, Id. Phil. pp. 4, 4. (3) Hostilique caput prece detestatur euntis, Ov. Met. 15, 505. (4) = Ut à me patriæ querimoniam detester ac deprecari, Cic. in Cat. 1, 11. (5) Jovem Deoque detestor, Paut. Men. 5, 2, 62. Hæc fortè, cisi rara, est prima notio.

* *De extendus*, a, um. part. *To end, or finish*; in weaving, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 4, 7.

* *Detexens*, tis. *Weaving*, Cic. Arat. 250.

* *Detexo*, ēre, ui, tum. act. [ex de, & texo] (1) *To weave or plait*. (2) *Met. To work in*. (1) Mihi jam de texere, Virg. Ecl. 2. (2) Et summo jam detexam exordio, Ad Herenn. 1, 16.

* *Detextus*, a, um. part. *Woven, or plaited*. Tunc fiscella levi detexta est viminejunci, Tib. 2, 3, 19.

* *Detinens*, tis. part. *Detaining*. Alius in manu detinentis reliquerit signum, Suet. Jul. Cæf. 62.

* *Detineo*, ēre, ui, tentum. act. [ex de, & teneo] (1) *To detain, stay, stop, or hinder*; to employ. (2) *To entertain, or delight*. (3) *To hold, or keep, one intent, or in doubt*. (4) *To sustain, or support*. (1) Detineo te fortasse, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 48. (2) Duxit silvas, detinuitque seras, Mart. 14, 166. (3) Hic est quod me detinet negotium, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 36. (4) Detinet terras nives, the snow lies long on the ground, Plin. 18, 7. = Demoror, Lent. ad Senatum, ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15. (4) Drusus deinde extinguitur, cum se miserandis alimentis, mandando è cubili tomento, nonum ad diem detinisset, Tac. Ann. 6, 23, 3.

* *Detineor*, ēri, entus. pass. *To be detained, &c.* Cic. de Inv. 2, 45. || Detineri ventis, to be windbound, Plin. Ep. 7, 4. in lectulo, Cels. 3, 14.

* *Detondeo*, ēre, di, sum. act. [ex de, & tondeo] (1) *To shear, clip, or poll*. (2) *To cut, or lop, off*. (1) Detondere capillos, Mart. 8, 52. ovcs, Col. 7, 4. (2) Virgulta, vineæ, Col. 4, 23.

* *Detondeor*, ēri, sus. pass. *To be clipped, shorn, or cut*, Prop. 4, 8, 15.

* *Dēŋno*, āre, ui. neut. [ex de, & tono] (1) *To thunder mightily*. (2) || *To give over thundering*. (1) In subiectos suo more detonuit, Flor. 1, 17. Cum jactatio inter plausores suos detonuit, Quint. 10, 9. (2) Detonat irâ, Val. Flacc. Arg. 4, 294. Litt. interp. sed commodè meo quidem animo ad priorem notionem revocari potest.

|| *Dētonfo*, āre. freq. [à detondeo] *To shave often*, Gell. 15, 10.

* *Dētonsus*, a, um. part. *Shorn, or cut off*; nipped, shorn. Detonfi capilli, Mart. 8, 62. Detonfis mannis, Prop. 4, 8, 15.

* *Dētorno*, āre. act. [ex de, & torno] *To work as turners do, to make by turning*. Ex quo ligno velares detornat annulos, Plin. 13, 9.

* *Dētorqueo*, ēre, si, sum, & tum. act. (1) *To turn aside*. (2) *To warp, or draw aside*. (3) *To bend, or direct*. (4) *To misconstrue*. (1) Detorquet ad oscula cervicem, Hor. Carm. 2, 12. (2) Voluptates animum à virtute detorquent, Cic. Offic. 2, 10. (3) Patriam viam detorquet ad amnem, Val. Flacc. 5, 398. (4) = Rectè facta detorquere & carpere, Plin. Ep. 1, 8.

|| *Dētorfus*, a, um. part. [à detorqueo] *Turned away*, Suet. Galba 10. ubi tamen opt. cod. notante Torrentio leg. Dertofam.

* *Dētorqus*, a, um. part. *Rent, wrested, bowed, crooked, detorted*, Cic. de Fin. 3, 5. Horat. A. P. 53. Vid. Detorqueo.

* *Detraçtio*, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A drawing, or taking away*. (2) || *Met. Detraction, backbiting*. (1) Detraçtio & appetitio alieni, Cic. Offic. 3, 6. molestiæ, Id. de Fin. 1, 11. doloris, Id. Offic. 3, 33. (2) Litt. & Coop. hanc notionem laudant, imò & Calep. qui affirmat exempla nusquam non obvia, sed cum nemo asserat, nec indices quos quidem ego habeo suppeditent, neque aio, neque ngo, sed deliberandum censeo, analogitè erim uatà μεταφορὰν rectè dicitur. || Detraçtio sanguinis, a blood-letting, Plin. 7, 26. Detraçtio confecti & consumpti cibi, a going to stool, Cic. de Univerf. 6.

* *Detraçtor*, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A detractor, a diminisher*. (2) || *A slanderer*. (1) Ipse haudquam sui detractor, Tac. 11, 11, 5. (2) Hujus signif. utinam Litt. & Coop. exempla attulissent. Ego nusquam reperio, nisi quòd Tac. Gronov. Liv. 35, 15. legit detractor ubi vulgò detractator.

* *Detraçturus*, a, um. part. *About to pull off*, Liv. 29, 20. & Sil. 17, 183. Affirmabat se anulum quoque æquo animo detracturum sibi, Suet. Jul. Cæf. 33.

* *Detraçtus*, a, um. part. *Withdrawn, or pulled away*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 26.

* *Detrahendus*, a, um. part. *To be pulled off*. Ad segmenta detrahenda tempus defuit, Cæf. B. G. 1, 21.

* *Detrahens*, tis. part. *Pulling off*. Ingenti corporum mole secum ad terram detrahentes, Curt. 5, 16.

* *Detraho*, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ex de, & traho] (1) *To draw off, to pluck, or pull away*. (2) *Met. To remove, to take away*. (3) *To draw, or force*. (4) *To diminish, lessen, or abate*. (5) *To detract, disparage, or speak ill of*. (1) Accurrunt servi, foccos detrahunt, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 72. § Nudo detrahere vestimenta me jubes, Plaut. Afin. 1, 1, 79. § De digito anulum detrahare, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37. torquem hosti, Cic. de Fin. 1, 7. (2) Errorem misero detrahe, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 20. menti spem, Ibid. 2, 3, 15. (3) Ut Oppiniacum ad accusationem detraheret, Cic. pro Cluent. 64. (4) § Id quod alteri detraxerit, sibi assumere, Id. Offic. 3, 5. || § Detrahare de teste, To weaken his evidence, Id. ex summâ. Id. Attic. 10, 5. (5) § = Qui interpretes legis vituperat, de hominibus, non de jure detrahet, Id. Libenter de his detrahunt, quos eminere vident altiùs, Nep. Chabr. 3.

* *Detrahor*, i, aus. pass. *To be taken off, &c.* Cic. Attic. 9, 1. Vid. Detraho.

* *Detrectandus*, a, um. part. *To refuse, or be refused*. Neu suis sint ad detrectandam militiam receptacula, Cæf. B. G. 7, 14.

* *Detrectans*, tis. part. *Refusing, &c.* Detrectans juga bos, Virg. Geor. 3, 57. v. Sil. 7, 647. Liv. 3, 49.

* *Detrectatio*, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A refusal, or denial to do*; a drawing back. (2) || *Also a depraving, or dispraising*. (1) Juniores ad editum sine detrectatione convenire, Liv. 6, 28. militiæ, Id. 3, 68. (2) Litt. ex Gell. sed q.

* *Detrectator*, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A refuser*. (2) *A diminisher*. (1) Petron. c. 117. (2) Liv. 35, 15. ult.

* *Detrectaturus*, a, um. part. *About to refuse*. Sibi primo, mox omnibus, detrectaturus, Suet. Persii vit.

* *Detrecto*, āre. act. [ex de, & tracto] (1) *To refuse, to decline, to disown, to shift off*. (2) *Not to accept of*. (3) *To lessen, diminish, or sink one's courage*. (4) *Also to detract, or speak ill of*. (1) § Bellum detrectare, Tac. Ann. 15, 7, 2. certamen, Id. Hist. 4, 67, 2. (2) Principem detrectabant non à se datum, Suet. Tib. 25. (3) Adversæ res etiam bonos detrectant, Sall. Jug. 53. (4) Ingenium magni detrectat livor Homeri, Ov. Remed. Am. 365.

* *Detrectus*, a, um. part. *Refused*. Detrecta militia, Liv. 24, 16.

* *Detrimentōsus*, a, um. adj. *That causes much hurt and damage, harmful*, Cæf. B. G. 7, 33.

* *Detrimentum*, i. n. [à detritu, quòd ea quæ detrita minoris pretii sunt, Varr.] *Detriment, damage, loss, hurt*. § Plus detrimenti, quàm emolumenti, Cic. de Fin. 1, 16. = Incommodum, damnum, Id. § Adjumentum, Id.

* *Detritus*, a, um. part. [à detero] *Worn, worn out*. Aspicit lupo à catenâ collum detritum canis, Phædr. 3, 7, 16. Quantum detritum est famæ? Sil. Ital. 7, 247. Detrito fane, Prop. 3, 7, 20.

* *Detrudens*, tis. part. *Thrusting, or shoving, away*. Magna levi detrudens murmura tacito, Claud. Cons. Mall. 316.

* *Detrudo*, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex de, & trudo] (1) *To thrust down*. (2) *To shove from*. (3) *To defer, or put off*. (4) *To compel, to force*. (1) Potestne detrudi quisquam, qui non attingitur? Cic. pro Cæc. 17. § Detrudere aliquem morti, Plin. jun. = dejicio, depello, Cic. (2) Detrudunt naves scopulo, Virg. Æn. 1, 149. (3) Putant fore aliquem, qui comitia in adventum Cætaris detrudat, Cic. Att. 4, 16. (4) Detrudit ad ea necessitas, Id. Offic. 1, 31.

* *Detrūdor*, i, sus. pass. *To be thrust out, to be delayed, &c.* § Detrudi mortis, Plin. jun. § de saltu communi, Cic. pro Quint. 6.

|| *Detrullo*, āre. act. [ex de, & trulla] *To cut out of one vessel into another*, Apic.

* *Detruncatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting off, a lopping, or shredding*. Detruncatio ramorum, Plin. 24, 9.

Detrun-

Dētruncātus, a, um. part. *Cut, or loped, off.*
Detruncatis arboribus, *Liv. 21, 37.*

Dētrunco, āre. act. [*ex de, & trunco*] (1) *To cut, or lop, off.* (2) *To maim, or mangle.* (1) *Detruncare caput*, *Ov. Met. 8, 769.* *Vineas supra quantum pedem detruncant*, *Col. 4, 22.* (2) *Detruncare corpora, brachiis abscissis*, *Liv. 31, 34.* *alam regi apum*, *Plin. 11, 17.*

Dētruncor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be maimed, cut, chopped, or loped, off.* *Plin. 17, 23.*

Dētrūsiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A thrusting down, Tert.*

Dētrūsus, a, um. part. (1) *Thrust out, or down.* (2) *Cashiered, or turned out of place.* (1) *Stomachus motibus linguæ depulsum & quasi detrumfum cibum accipit*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 54.* (2) *Cod.*

Dētrux, ūdis. adj. *Thrust, driven, &c.* *Ad ultima salutis detrux, Driven to extremities, G. ex Apul. sed non inven.* *Detrusus.*

Dētūmeo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ex de, & tumeo*] *To assuage, or leave off swelling.* *Detumuere animi maris, & clementior auster Vela vocat*, *Stat. Theb. 5, 468.*

Dētūmesco, ēre. incept. *Idem.* *Detumescent odia*, *Petron. c. 109.* *Prudent. Perist. 145.*

Dēturbandus, a, um. part. *To be thrown down, &c.* *De fortunis omnibus P. Quintius deturbandus est*, *Cic. pro Quint. 14.*

Dēturbātus, a, um. part. (1) *Tumbled, or beat, down.* (2) *Met. Very much troubled, or disturbed.* (3) *Disappointed.* (1) *Deturbatis, qui interiora montium obsidebant*, *Curt. 3, 7.* (2) *Theophrastus deturbatus verecundiā obtulit*, *Gell. 8, 9.* (3) *Deturbatus ex spe*, *Cic. Fam. 5, 7.*

Dēturbo, āre. act. [*ex de, & turbo*] (1) *To tumble, or throw, down.* (2) *To thrust, or turn, out.* (3) *To disorder, or disturb; to dash and confound.* (1) *Deturbare ædificium*, *Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 9.* *aliquem puppi altā*, *Virg. Æn. 5, 175.* (2) *Deturbare aliquem fortunis omnibus*, *Cic. pro Quint. 14.* *milites ex stationibus*, *Liv. 31, 39.* (3) *Hæc verecundiam mihi deturbavit*, *Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 60.*

Dēturbor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be cast, or tumbled, down, &c.* *Cic. Fam. 12, 15.*

Dēturgeo, ēre. neut. (*unde part. deturgens*) [*à de, & turgeo*] *To assuage, to leave off swelling*, *Plin. 9, 58.*

Dēturpans, tis. part. *Defiling, &c.* *Pomarrugis deturpans*, *Plin. 15, 16.*

Dēturpo, āre. act. [*ex de, & turpo*] *To defile, to make look ugly.* *Comatōs occipitio raso deturpabat*, *Suet. Cal. 35.*

Dēvāgor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [*ex de, & vāgor*] *To go astray, to wander, to straggle*, *Laet. de Irā 9.*

Dēvastandus, a, um. part. *To be wasted.* *Ipsē ad devastandos depopulandōque fines Ambiorigis proficiscitur*, *Cæs. B. G. 8, 24.*

Dēvastātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A wasting, or spoiling*, *Aug.*

Dēvastātor, ōris. m. verb. *A waster, or spoiler*, *Aug.*

Dēvastātus, a, um. part. (1) *Wasted, spoiled.* (2) *Killed.* (1) *Ita sumus hâc æstate devastati*, *Liv. 4, 59.* (2) *Agmina ferro devastata*, *Ov. Met. 13, 255.*

Dēvastō, āre. act. [*ex de, & vasto*] *To waste, or destroy; to plunder, or make havock of.* *Marsos inde Marrucinōque & Pelignos devastat*, *Liv. 22, 9.*

Dēvectus, a, um. part. *Carried down, brought to.* *Veliā de vectus Brutum vidi*, *Cic. Philipp. 1, 4.* *Rheno*, *Tac. Ann. 4, 73, 1.*

Dēvehendus, a, um. part. *To be carried away.* *Conjuges liberōque devehēdos Carthaginem tradiderunt*, *Curt. 4, 14.* *V. Liv. 21, 10.*

Dēveho, ēre, xi, etum. act. [*ex de, & veho*] *To carry, or convey; as in a ship, or wagon.* *Devexit Tiberi commeatum*, *Liv. 4, 52.* *Devehere in silvas*, *Plin. 10, 43.*

Dēvehor, i, etus. pass. *To be carried away, to be transported.* *Devehi in ultimas terras*, *Liv. 21, 10.*

Dēvelātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *An unveiling, or discovering*, *Litt. ex Plin. sed q.*

Dēvelātus, a, um. part. *Uncovered, or revealed*, *Litt. ex Plin. sed q.*

Dēvello, ēre, li, & vulsi, sum. act. [*ex de, & vello*] *To pull away, to pluck off.* *Nolito, ædipol, develisse pennas*, *Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 50.*

Dēvelō, āre. act. [*ex de, & velo*] *To open, unveil, or discover*, *Ov. Met. 6, 607.*

Dēvēnērāndus, a, um. part. *To be prayed against, to be atoned.* *Tib. 1, 5, 14.*

Dēvēnērōr, āri, ātus sum. dep. [*ex de, & veneror*] (1) *To worship, adore, or pray unto.* (2) *To be prayed against, to be atoned.* (1) *Ov. Ep. 2, 18.* (2) *Vid. Devenerandus.*

Dēvēniō, īre, ēni, ntum. neut. [*ex de, & venio*] (1) *To come, or go, down to.* (2) *To chance, or happen.* (1) *Speluncam deveniunt*, *Virg. Æn. 4, 166.* (2) *Miseret me tantum devenisse ad eum mali*, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 2.* *devenire ad senatum*, *Cic. in Verr. 5, 48.* *in manus victoris*, *Id. Fam. 7, 3.* *in medium certamen*, *Id. de Orat. 1, 1.*

Dēvēntūrus, a, um. part. *About to come.* *Non defuerunt qui interpretarentur, quandoque proculcatam desertamque remp. civili aliquā perturbatione in tutelam ejus, ac velut in gremium, devenituram*, *Suet. Vesp. 5.*

Dēvēnuſto, āre. act. [*ex de, & venusto*] *To deface, spoil, or disparage*, *Gell. 12, 1.* *Dehonesto*, *Cic.*

Dēverbēro, āre. act. [*ex de, & verbero*] *To beat sorely, or much.* *Deverberare homines ad necem*, *Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 13.*

Dēvērgentiā, æ. f. i. e. *devenitas, A bending down*, *Gell. 14, 1.*

Dēvergo, ēre. neut. [*ex de, & vergo*] *To bend, or decline, downward*, *Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 679. ed. Delph.*

Dēverro, ēre, si, sum. act. [*ex de, & verro*] *Leg. saltem in part. Deverrendus, To be swept, or scrubbed.* *Omnis humo deverrendus*, *Col. 7, 4.*

Dēverto, ēre, ti, sum. act. [*ex de, & verito*] *To turn away, or aside*, *Cic. Offic. 2, 18.* *Luc. 6, 591.*

Dēvertor, pass. *To be turned aside*, *Cic. pro Font. 5.* *Strat. Theb. 3, 41.*

Dēvestiō, īre, īvi. act. [*ex de, & vestiō*] *To devest, to undress.* *Omnibus lacinii se devestit*, *Apul. Met. 3. p. 91, & Met. 4. p. 108.* *Exno.*

Dēvēto, āre. act. [*ex de, & veto*] *To forbid*, *Quint. Decl. 1.* *Rarō occ.*

Dēvēxātus, a, um. part. *Troubled, disquieted.* *Per tot annos republicā devexatā*, *Cic. Fam. 10, 3.*

Dēvēxītas, ātis. f. *A bending down, a sloping*, *Plin. major, 2, 65.* *& jun. Ep. 8, 8.*

Dēvēxo, āre. act. [*ex de, & vexo*] *To vex, trouble and disquiet*, *Laet. 4.* *Vexo*, *Cic. Vid. Devexatus.*

Dēvēxus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*ex de, & veho, q. d. deorsum vehitur*] (1) *Bending, hanging, or declining, down; shelveing.* (2) *Drawing toward an end.* (1) *Devexo terrarum margine*, *Lucr. 9, 495.* *Incipit à plano, devexaque prospicit arva*, *Ov. Met. 8, 330.* (2) *Devexior dies*, *Claud. de Consul. Mall. 77.*

Dēvēictor, ōris. m. verb. *A conqueror*, *Giuter. Inscr. p. 258. n. 6.*

Dēvēictus, a, um. part. *Vanquished, overcome, conquered.* *Capuā devictā, atque captā*, *Cic. in Rull. 2, 33.* *& Met. Consuetudine devictus*, *Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 29.* *ubi al. rectius devinctus.*

Dēvincendus, a, um. part. *To conquer.* *Ad devincenda regna invictus habebatur*, *Just. 25, 4.*

Dēvinciendus, a, um. part. *To be bound up*, *Cels. 7, 7.* *Conf. Liv. 22, 22.*

Dēvinciō, īre, xi, etum. act. [*ex de, & vincio*] (1) *To bind fast.* (2) *To tie up, to oblige, to engage, to endear.* (3) *To assure, or secure.* (4) *To hamper, or entangle.* (1) *Devincire & constringere omnibus vinculis*, *Cic. pro L. Agr. 5.* (2) *Utrique ab utrisque devincimini*, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 14.* *& Devincire aliquem præmiis,*

Cic. Philipp. 2, 45. *officio*, *Id. Fam. 13, 7.* *caritate*, *Id. Offic. 1, 17.* (3) *Cumas, Neapolin, &c. præfidiis devincient*, *Id.* (4) *Si sensit, quod se scelere devinxerit*, *Cic. de Har. R. 3.*

Dēvincior, īri. pass. *To be bound, or tied up.* *Met. assured, engaged.* *Fæderibus devincitur fides etiam cum hoste*, *Cic. de Off. 3, 31.*

Dēvinco, ēre, īci, etum. [*ex de, & vinco*] *To overcome, to get the victory, to vanquish.* *Pænos primus classe devicerat*, *Cic. de Senect. 13.* *atque ipsis Devincat cladibus orbem*, *Sil. Ital. 5, 677.*

Dēvincētus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Bound, fettered.* (2) *Tied about.* (3) *Met. Allied, or obliged and endeared.* (4) *Forced, constrained.* (1) *Devinctus colla catenis*, *Sil. 11, 117.* (2) *Devinctus tempora lauro*, *Tib. 3, 5, 5.* (3) *Devinctam consuetudine domum tenere*, *Cic. pro Arch. 3.* *devinctus officiis*, *Id. Fam. 13, 3.* *Non est devinctior alter*, *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 42.* (4) *Devinctus metri necessitate*, *Plin. Epist. 7, 9.*

Dēvirginātus, a, um. part. *Deflowered*, *Paul. 4.* *Stupratus*, *Cic.*

Dēvirgīno, āre. act. [*ex de, & virgo*] *To deflower a maiden*, *Petron. c. 25.* *Hygin. Fab. 25.* *Vitio*, *Cic.*

Dēvitābilis, e. adj. *Easy to be shunned*, *Litt. ex Apul. 4.* *Evitabilis*, *Ov.*

Dēvitans, tis. part. *Avoiding.* *Nihil in hoc quidem aliud devitans, quām δυσφημίαν nominis*, *Suet. Aug. 92.*

Dēvitātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *An avoiding, shunning, or eschewing.* *Devitatio piratarum*, *Cic. Attic. 16, 2.*

Dēvitātor, ōris. m. verb. *A shuner, or avoider*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Dēvitātus, a, um. part. *Avoided, shunned*, *Cic. Attic. 9, 7.*

Dēvīto, āre. act. [*ex de, & vito*] *To eschew, shun, or avoid.* *Devitare mortem*, *Cic. subterfugio*, *Id. Verr. 2, 5.* *malum*, *Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 5.* *dolorem*, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 26.* *repulsam*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 44.*

Dēvīus, a, um. adj. [*ex de, & via, qu. à rectā viā remotum*] (1) *Out of the way, or road.* (2) *That dwells, or lies, out of the way.* (3) *Uncouth, desert, unbaunted.* (4) *Met. Also wandering out of the way, or swerving from it; straggling.* (5) *Erroneous.* (1) *Devum tibi non erit venire in Pompeianum*, *Cic. Att. 2, 4.* (2) *Devia & sylvestris gens*, *Liv. 4.* *Devia avis, the owl*, *Ov. Ep. 2, 118.* (3) *Devia lustra*, *Id. Met. 3, 370.* *Regio ab omni devia cursu*, *Id. Pont. 3, 1, 27.* (4) *Æqui devius*, *Sil. 1, 57.* *Devia recti Pectora*, *Id. 8, 317.* (5) *Consilia præceptis, & devius*, *Cic. Philipp. 5, 13.*

Deunx, cis. m. [*dict. à duodecim, unā demptā uncia*] (1) *A pound lacking an ounce, eleven ounces, eleven parts of any other thing divided into twelve.* (2) *A vessel holding eleven cyathi, our pint and six ounces.* (3) *A measure of land containing 26400 feet.* (1) *Varr. L. L. 4, 46.* *Uncliam Proculeius habet, sed Gillo deuncem*, *Juv. 1, 40.* (2) *Mart. 12, 28.* (3) *Col. 5, 1.*

Dēvōcātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A calling away*, *Litt. ex Apul. 4.* *Evocatio*, *Plin.*

Dēvōcātūrus, a, um. part. *About to call.* *Loquitur in concilio palam, sese suas exercitūque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum*, *Cæs. B. G. 6, 6.*

Dēvōco, āre. act. [*ex de, & voco*] (1) *To call, or fetch, down from.* (2) *To call away, to recall.* (3) *To invite.* (1) *Devocare cælo*, *Hor. Epod. 17, 5.* *& cælo*, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 6.* *ostia rogo*, *Tib. 1, 2, 48.* (2) *Devocare suos à tumultu*, *Liv. 5, de provinciā*, *Cic.* (3) *Quos invocatos vidit, omnes devocavit*, *Nep. Cim. ult.* *& Devocare ad auxilium*, *Liv. 1, 20.*

Dēvōcor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be called forth*, *Ad. Herenn. 2, 3.*

Dēvōlātūrus, a, um. part. *Ready to fly, or come, down.* *Qui nihil agentī sibi de cælo devolaturam in sinum victoriam censeat*, *Liv. 7, 12.*

Dēvōlo, āre. neut. [*ex de, & volo*] (1) *To fly down.* (2) *Met. To leave, to haste away from.* (3) *To speed, or hasten, away.* (1) *Constat vul-*

turem in tabernam devolvâsse, *Liv.* 27, 11. (2) Simul ac fortuna delapsa est, devolant omnes. *Ad Herenn.* 4, 17. ¶ Devolare in sinum, *to drop into one's mouth*, *Liv.* 7, 12. (3) Præcipites pavore in forum devolant, *Id.* 3, 15. *Conf. Sil.* 12, 702.

Dēvolvo, ēre, vi, lūtum. act. [ex de, & volvo] (1) To tumble, or roll, down. (2) To wind off. (3) Met. To pour out hastily. (4) To reduce. (5) ¶ To cut off. (1) Jumenta cum oneribus ruinæ modo devolvēre, *Liv.* 21, 37. (2) Penſa devolvere fulis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 349. (3) Verba devolvit, *Hor. Carm.* 3, 2. (4) Devolvi ad ſcem inanem, *Cic. Philipp.* 7, 4. (5) Devolvit illa acuta ſibi pondera filice, *Catull.* 64, 4.

Dēvolvō, i, ūtus. paſſ. To be rolled off, Met. to be reduced, *Cic.* Vid. Devolvere. *Fluvius* per mille ſtadia ſilveſtribus ripis præceps inter ſaxa devolvitur, *Curt.* 5, 10. Hand ſecus acer Hinc atque hinc jaculo devolvitur altius actō, *Sil. Ital.* 4, 568.

Dēvolutus, a, um. part. (1) Tumbled down, devolved. (2) Come to. (1) Monte devolutus torrens, *Liv.* 28, 6. Devoluta tonitrua, *Phædr.* 5, 8, 23. Bonum ſignum eſt ſonitus ventris inde ad inferiores partes devolutus, *Celf.* 2, 3. (2) Eō devoluta res eſt, *Liv.* 5, 11.

* † Dēvomo, ēre, act. [ex de, & vomo] To vomit out, *Cæcil. ap. Gell.* 2, 23. † Evomo.

Dēvorandus, a, um. part. To be devoured, &c. Dudum enim circumrodo, quod devorandum eſt, *Cic. Att.* 4, 5. *Conf. Celf.* 5, 25, 11.

Dēvorans, tis. part. Devouring, *Mart.* 1, 97. Vid. Devoro.

¶ Dēvoratio, ōnis. f. verb. A devouring, or consuming, *Hier.* † Voratio, *Catull.*

Dēvorātūrus, a, um. part. About to devour. Jam poſtulabas, te totam Siciliam devoraturum inſulam, *Plaut. Ruc.* 2, 6, 60.

Dēvorātus, a, um. part. Consumed, devoured. = Devoratum & comestum patrimonium, *Cic.* in *Sail.* 7. Devorata pecunia, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 37.

Dēvoro, āre. act. [ex de, & voro] (1) To devour, to eat up, to ſwallow down. (2) Met. To ſpend, to waſte. (3) To take any thing haſtily and greedily. (4) To bear patiently without taking any notice. (5) To look earneſtly on a thing, as if one would eat it. (6) To take in careleſſly without digeſting. (7) To ſuppreſs, to keep under. (8) Nequam vox. (1) Bus ovum continuō devoret, *Cato*, 78. (2) Devorare omnem pecuniam non dubitavit, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 79. (3) Mea dicta devorate, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 59. Quid tibi faciam, qui illos libros devorāſti? *Id. Att.* 7, 3. ¶ Spe prædam devorare, to think he has it already, *Id. Verr.* 1, 51. (4) Paucorum dierum moleſtiam devorate, *Id. Philipp.* 6, 7. § Devorare hominum ineptias, *Id. de Clar. Orat.* 67. (5) Spectat oculis devorantibus diaucos, *Mart.* 1, 97. (6) A multitudine, & à ſero oratio devorabatur, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 82. (7) = Lachrymas introrſus obortas Devorat, & clauſum pectore vulnus habet, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 845. (8) *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 71.

Dēvoror, āri, ā.us. paſſ. To be devoured, &c. *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. Vid. Devoro.

Dēvotio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A vowing, devoting, or giving up. (2) An accuſing, or damning, of one; an imprecation. (3) A charm, or magick ſpell. (4) ¶ A devotion, or vowed ſervice. (1) In devotione viſæ, & ipſo mortis genere *Dei. iun.* imitatus eſt filius, *Cic. pro Rab.* 1. (2) Devotionis exemplum in pilâ lapideâ incidum, *Nep. Acib.* 4. (3) Objectum eſt, quod conjugium principis devotionibus periviſſet, *Tac.* 12, 65. (4) Devotionis ac fidei intuitu, *Veg.* 1, 23. † Cultus.

Dēvoto, āre. freq. act. [ex de, & voto] (1) To devote, or give up by vow. (2) To conjure, or lay a ſpell upon. (1) *Cic. Parad.* 1, 3. (2) Credo, herclê, devotab. ſortes, ſi attigerit, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 6, 36.

¶ Dēvotōrius, a, um. adj. Pertaining to a vow or curſe. ¶ Carmina devotoria, Solemn forms of invocation, adieſtur ex *Liv.* 10, 38. ſed q.

Dēvotus, a, um. part. [à devoveor] (1)

Vowed, devoted, dedicated. (2) Deſtined, determined, deſigned. (3) Exſcrable, curſed, deteſtable. (4) Subſt. A vowed ſervant, or client. (5) ¶ Devout, religious. (1) Devota morti pectora liberæ, *Hor. Carm.* 4, 14, 18. (2) Dido peſſi devota futuræ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 715. (3) Vivite devoto femina virque toro, *Ov. Ep.* 6, ult. Devota ſpolia, *Juſt.* 9, 3, 3. (4) *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 22. (5) *Ap. Chriſt.* ſcript.

Dēvoveo, ēre, vi, ōtum. act. [ex de, & voveo] (1) To vow, to conſecrate. (2) To devote to one's ſervice, to engage. (3) To accuſe, or damn. (4) To charm, or bewitch. (1) Quorum ſe devovet aris, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 234. = ſacris initiare, *Cic.* (2) Devovit ſe amicitia ejus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 22. (3) Devoveo rēque tuōſque, *Ov. in Ibin.* 54. (4) = Devovet abſentes ſimulacrāque cerea ſigit, *Ov. Ep.* 6, 91.

Dēvoro, ēre, ſi, ſtum. [ex de, & vuro] (1) To burn, to ſet on fire. (2) To ſting, to empoison, to envenom. (3) To blaſt. (1) = Vicos deuſſit, depopulatusque eſt, *Liv.* 39, 2. (2) Serpens deurit morſu, *Sen. de Clem.* 1. (3) Quæ propiora ſunt mari Aquilones deurant, *Curt.* 8, 9, 12.

* Deus, i. m. & f. [à deûs, demptâ aspiratione] (1) A God. (2) A Godeſs. (3) A Genius. (4) An oracle. (5) Met. A patron, or benefactor. (6) An angel, a ſaint as we ſay. (1) Dei nutu omnia proviſa ſunt, *Cic.* Diſ majorum gentium 12. vid. Conſentes. ¶ Per Deos, for God's ſake, *Cic.* ſi Diſ placet, forſooth, I warrant ye, *Id.* Diſ voſtram fidem, O wonderfull! *Ter.* Diſ meliora, *Liv.* Diſ averruncent, *Cic.* avertant, *Id.* God forbid, Diſ faciant, God grant, *Id.* Per Deos in vehementi obteſtatione, I beſeech you for God's ſake, *Id.* (2) *Virg. Æn.* 2, 632. & 7, 498. *Quint. Catull. ap. Cic. N. D.* 1, 28. (3) Memini relinqui me Deo irato meo. *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 24. (4) Vulgique deus pervenit ad aures, *Sil. Ital.* 12, 338. (5) Non tu hunc habeas planè præſentem Deum? *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 31. (6) Facio te apud illum Deum, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 1, 19.

Deuſtus, a, um. part. (1) Burned down. (2) Blaſted. (1) Deuſti vici, *Liv.* 10, 4. Deuſtos turrium pluteas videbant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 25. (2) Deuſta rarè revireſcunt, *Col.* 4, 29.

* Dēvteria, ōrum. pl. n. [à deûtergos ſecundus] Small beverage made of the buſks of grapes, ſee *Plin.* 4, 10. *Lat. Lora.*

* ¶ Dēvterōnōmion, i. n. [i. e. Iteratio ſive repetitio legi: ex deûtergos ſecundus, & νόμος lex] Deuteronomy, the fifth book of Moſes, wherein the law is repeated again.

Dēutor, i, ſus. dep. [ex de, & utor] To make an ill uſe of, *ap. Nep. Eum.* 11. ¶ vix alibi occ.

Dēvulus, a, um. part. Pulled off, p'ucked away. Seritur plantis de matre devulſis, *Pallad. Mart.*

Dextans, tis. m. [quod deest sextans] (1) Ten ounces, or ten parts of twelve. (2) A meaſure of land containing 24000 feet. (1) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 36. (2) *Col.* 5, 1.

* Dextella, æ. f. dim. A little right hand, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 20.

* Dexter, tēra, tērum, vel tra, trum. ior, comp. dextimus, ſup. [à Gr. δεξιτερης, Poët. pro δεξιό:] (1) Right banded. (2) Fit, ſuitable, meet. (3) Alſo lucky, favourable, fortunate, propitious. (1) Signa ſex foribus dextris totidēmq; ſiniſtris, *Ov. Met.* 2, 18. Sinieſterior & dexterior rota, *Id. ib.* 138. (2) Quis rebus dexter modus, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 204. (3) Dexter adi pede ſacra ſecundo, *Id. Æn.* 8, 302. Dextro Jove, *Perſ.* 5, 115. Sylla cum equitatu apud dextimos, *Sail. B. Jug.* 105.

* Dextēra, æ. f. (ſc. manus) The right hand. ¶ Commiſſa dextera dextræ, plighted faith, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 31. Cum dextera manu, *Flor.* 3, 11. Vid. Dextra.

* Dextērē. adv. iūs. comp. rīmē, ſup. Dextroſely, ſucceſſfully, aptly, neatly, handſomely. Dexterē obeundo officio, *Liv.* 1, 34. Nemo dexteriùs fortunā eſt uſus, *Hor. Sar.* 1, 9, 45.

* Dextērītas, ātis. f. Aptneſs, readyneſs, dexteri-

ty. Naturalis ingenii dexteritas, *Liv.* 28, 18. Multa in eo & dexteritas, & humanitas viſa eſt, *Id.* 37, 7. = Commoditas, *Cic.*

* Dextra, æ. f. (ſc. manus) contr. à dextera. (1) Argtt hand, or right ſide. (2) Meton. A hand, aid, or help. (3) Alliance, or agreement by league. (1) Cedo dextram, *Ter.* (2) Da dextram miſero, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 370. (3) Jura, ſedes, ubi nunc, commiſſaque dextera dextræ? *Ov. Ep.* 2, 31.

* ¶ Dextrābus, pro dextris, *Liv. ap. Non.* Dextrorſum. adv. qu. dextro vorſum, Toward, or on, the right hand. Dextrorſum orhem flammeum, de *Div.* 1, 22. *Cic. ex Poët.*

Dextrorſus. adv. Towards the right hand. § Dextrorſus maritimam oram, *Liv.* 6, 31.

Dextrorverſum. adv. Towards the right hand, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 70.

D ante I.

* Di & Dis. præp. inſep. [à dià, ut διαφείω, differo, vel à diç, bis, nam diviſionem in duas partes plerumquē denotat, *Scal.*] Di, & Dis modò negationem notant, ut diſſido, i. e. non ſido; modò diverſitatem, ut diſſentio, i. e. diverſum ſentio; modò diviſionem, ut diſſicio, diſjunctio: modò auger ſign. ut diſcaveo, i. e. valde caveo, diſcrucior, i. e. valde crucior; modò idem eſt quod malè, ut diſperco, i. e. malè pereco. ¶ In comp. Di adhibetur ante verba inchoata à d, g, l, m, n, v, ut diduco, digladio, diluo, dimano, dinumero, diſverto; ante r di & dis, ut dirumpo, diſrumpo. ¶ Dis ante c, p, q, ſ, t, ut diſcumbo, diſpello, diſquiro, diſſimulo, diſtraho. Ante j conſ. & di & diç, ut diſjudico, diſjicio. Ante ſp, ſt, ſ, tollitur, ut diſpicio, diſſo; ante f. mutatur in ſimilem, ut diſſiteor, ante vocalem di aſſumit r, ut ab emo, dirimo.

* Di pro Diſ. m. pl. The Gods, à ſing. Deus, in dat. & abl. Diſs, Patere.

* ¶ Diābathra, ōrum. pl. n. [ex dià per, & βαίνω eo] A kind of ſhoes uſed in Greece.

¶ Diābathrārius, i. m. A maker of ſuch ſhoes, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 39.

* Diābētes, æ, vel is. m. [ab. eodem] (1) A faucet, a tunnel, or water-pipe. (2) ¶ Alſo a diſtemper when one cannot hold his water. (1) *Col.* 3, 10. *Lat. Fiſtula, rubula.* (2) *Ap. Med.*

* ¶ Diābōlicus, a, um. adj. Devilish. † Malignus, maleſicus.

* Diābōlus, i. m. [à διαβάλλω calumniator] The accuſer, the devil. *Lat. Calumniator.*

* Diāchŷton, i. n. [ex dià diç, & χυτός fuſus] A kind of muſt, or ſweet wine, *Plin.* 14, 9. *Lat. Diffuſum.*

* Diācōdion. i. n. [ex dià, & κωδία caput papaveris] A ſyrup made of the tops of poppy, *Plin.* 20, 18.

* ¶ Diācōnātus, ūs. m. A deaconſhip, or the order of a deacon, *Eccl.*

* ¶ Diācōnium, i. n. ſc. ſacrarium, ubi dominica continentur vaſa, A veſtry, *Cæſ.* 25, 23. ¶ Leg. & gradus Diaconii, *Id.*

* ¶ Diācōnus, i. m. [διάκονος Gr. à διακονέω miniſtro] A deacon, or one in half orders. *Lat. Miniſter.*

* ¶ Diācōpus, i. m. [ex dià per, & κόπτω ſcindo] A breach in the bank of a river; alſo a ſluice, or water gate, *Ulp. Lat. Incile.*

* ¶ Diacrommion, i. n. [à dià, & κρόμμιον cepa] A medicine made with onions, *Litt. ex Apul.*

* Diādēma, ātis. n. [them. δέω ligo] A white fillet wherewith kings and queens encircled their foreheads, a diadem; an imperial, or royal, crown, vid. *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 34. Regnum & diadema tutum, *Hor. Carm.* 2, 2. vid. & *Stat. Theb.* 10, 76. ¶ Harum formam videre licet in nummis vet. regum, non admodum ſanè illi diſſimilem, quam hodie geſtant Turcæ.

* Diādēmātus, a, um. adj. Wearing a diadem, or crown. Apollo diadematus, *Plin.* 34, 8.

* Diādōchos, i. d. [à διαδοχος Gr.] A ſtone like a beryl, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* Diarēſis,

* *Diæresis*, is. f. [*διαίρεσις* Gr. ex *διὰ* dis, & *αἰρέω* tollo] (1) *A distribution*. (2) || *A figure whereby one syllable is divided into two*. (1) Brevi edictum est propter hanc meam *διαίρεσιν*, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. (2) Ap. Gramm. ut *αὐλαί*, *πίεταί* ap. *Virg. pro aulæ*, *πίετα*.

* *Diæta*, æ. f. [*διαίτα*, Gr. victus] (1) *Diet, food, a regular way of life*. (2) *A parlour to sup in*. (3) Also a summer-house in a garden. (1) || *Diætâ curari incipio*; chirurgiæ tædet, *Cic. Att.* 4, 3. (2) In hanc ego diætâ cum me recepi, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17. (3) Id. *Ep.* 5, 17. v. & *Suet. Claud.* 10. & ibi *Torrent.* || In quibusdam Libb. leg. *zeta*, sed hoc prodiverâ scribendi ratione idem est. Sic recentiores *zæbolus*, pro *Diabolus* passim scribunt.

* || *Diætarius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a place of diet*. *Diætarii fures*, *Ulp.*

* || *Diætarius*, i. m. sc. *Servus in diætâ serviens*. *A servant attending at supper*, *Ulp.*

* *Diætētica*, æ. f. sc. *medicina*. *The first part of physick, relating to a regimen in diet*, *Cels.* 1.

* *Diætēticus*, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to diet, Cels. in præf.*

* *Diaglaucion*, i. n. [*ex γλαύκιον herba quædam*] *A medicine for the eyes*, *Plin.* 27, 10.

* *Diagonios*, i. f. [*à διὰ per, & γωνία angulus*] *A line in geometry from one corner to the other*, *Vitr.* 6, ult. & 9, 1.

* *Diagramma*, âtis. n. [*διάγραμμα* Gr. them. γράφω scribo] (1) *A description, or draught of a thing*. (2) *A diagram, a figure in geometry to demonstrate any proposition, and in musick it is called a proportion of measure distinguished by notes*. (1) *Aristoxeni diagramma subscribam*, *Vitr.* 5, 4. (2) *Vitr.* 6, 1. v. *Baldi Lexic. Vitr.* p. 37.

* *Diagraphice*, es. f. [*ex διὰ de, & γράφω scribo*] *The art of painting, particularly on box*, *Plin.* 35, 10.

* *Diælectica*, æ. f. & *Diælectice*, es. sc. *ars, vel disciplina*. *The art of logick, teaching to reason*; *Diælectica veri & falsi quasi disceptatrix, & iudex*, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 28. *Aristoteles rhetoricam palmæ, Diælecticam pugno similem esse dicebat*, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 6.

* *Diælectica*, òrum. pl. n. [*à διαλέγομαι dissero*] *Logical matters, logical questions*. In diælecticis omnem curam consumere, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 31.

* *Diælecticè*, adv. *By the art of logick, like a logician*. *Diælecticè disputare*, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 6.

* *Diælecticus*, a, um. adj. *Logical*. *Captiones diælecticæ*, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 6.

* *Diælecticus*, i. m. *A logician, a disputant*. *Susciunt diælectici, ut judicent, verumne sit, an falsum*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 38.

* *Diælectos*, i. f. [*à διαλέγομαι loquor*] *A manner of speech in any language diverse from another, a dialect*. *Molestia diælectos*, *Suet. Tib.* 56.

* *Diæleucon*, i. n. [*ex διὰ per, & λεύκος candidus*] *A kind of saffron, white through the middle*, *Plin.* 21, 6.

* *Dialis*, e. adj. [*à Διὸς Jovis*] (1) *Pertaining to Jupiter*. (2) || *Of one day*. (1) *Flamen Dialis*, *Liv.* 1. (2) *Consul dialis*, *vid. Macrob. Sat.* 2, 20.

* *Diallage*, es. f. *conciliatio* [*à διαλλάσσω reconcilio*] *A figure when many arguments are brought to the same purpose*, *Quint.* 9, 2.

* || *Diallogismus*, i. m. [*διαλογισμός* Gr. à διαλογίζομαι dissero] *A figure when one both objects and answers, as, Revocat; redeam? non, si me obsecrat*, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1.

* *Diallogus*, i. m. [*à διαλέγομαι sermocinor*] *A dialogue, or discourse between two, or more*, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9.

* || *Dialyton*, i. n. [*à διαλύω solvo*] *A figure where many words, or members are put together without any conjunction between them, as, Ille ego agrestis, lævus, tristis, parvus, truculentus, tenax, &c.* *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 12.

* || *Diambus*, i. f. [*ex δις bis, & ἰαμβος Iambus*] *pes duobus constans Iambis, ut tēdētās*, *Gramm.*

* *Diāmeter*, rect. *Diāmetros*, i. f. sc. γράμμη, i. e. *linea dimetiens* [*à διὰ per, & μέτρον mensura*] *A diameter, or line dividing any figure into equal parts, or going through the middle part of any figure*. *Diāmetros habet pedes 60*, *Col.* 5, 2. *Media linea*, *Cic.* || *Ex diāmetro opposita, directè opposita*.

* *Diānōme*, es. f. *unī leg. Cosaub. ap. Pl. Ep.* 10, 117. [*à διανομῆ Gr.*] *A distributing, or allotting*, *Plin.* 13, 2.

* *Diāpsalma*, âtis. n. [*them. πάσσω inspergo*] *A perfume, a sweet powder, a pomander*. *Olet gravius mixtum diāpsalmate virus*, *Mart.* 1, 88.

* *Diāpsōn*, i. n. [*à διὰ πασῶν, Gr. i. e. per omnes, sc. chordas*] *A concord of musick, consisting of all the eight notes*, *Plin.* 2, 22.

* *Diāpente*, es. f. [*à δια πέντε, Gr. i. e. per quinque, sc. chordas*] *A concord of five notes*, *Vitr.* 5, 4.

* || *Diāphōrēticus*, a, um. adj. [*à διαφωρέω Gr. discutio*] *That dissolves and discharges humours by transpiration*, *Med. Lat. Discutiens, sudores eliciens, Cels.*

* *Diaphragma*, âtis. n. [*à διαφράσσω dissepio*] *The midriff, a membrane dividing the heart and lights from the other entrails*, *Cels.* Sed Græcis literis, qui Latinè reddit, *septum transversum*, quod membranâ quâdam partes superiores ab inferioribus separat.

* *Diāpontius*, a, um. adj. [*ex διὰ per, & πόντος mare*] *That comes from beyond sea*, *Plaut. Most.* 2, 2, 66. *Transmarinus, Cic.*

* || *Diāpōrēsis*, is. f. *Rhet.* [*διαπόρσις, Gr. à διαπορέω dubito*] sc. *addubitatio*, *A figure when the orator doubts and consults what to say first, as, Quod me vertam, iudices, nescio*, *Cic. pro Cluent. princ.*

* || *Diāpsalma*, âtis. n. [*ex διὰ, & ψάλλω psallo*] *A pause, or change of note*, *Hier.* It is put by the LXXII. interp. for the Hebrew *Selab*.

* *Diārium*, i. n. [*à die*] (1) || *A diary, or book of remembrance; a journal, or day-book*. (2) *Provision for one day, a day's allowance, a day's wages*. (3) Also *ordinary, coarse fare*. (1) *Aul. Gell.* 5, 18. (2) *Pueri diaria poscunt*, *Mart.* 11, ult. (3) || *Post asellum diaria non sumo*, *I will not put the churl on the gentleman*, *Petron.* c. 24.

* *Diarrhœa*, æ. f. [*ex διαρρέω perfluo*] *A looseness, a lax, a flux*, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 26. sed Græcis literis. *Lat. Profluvium, Col.*

* || *Diastēma*, âtis. n. [*ex διαστήμι separo*] *A space, distance, or interval; also distance of time*, *Veget. Intervallum, Vitr.*

* *Diastōle*, es. f. [*à δια, & στέλλω contraho*] (1) *A figure whereby a syllable which is short by nature is made long*. (2) || *The dilating of the heart and breast when we fetch breath, as systole is the contraction of them, when our breath is emitted*. (1) *Gramm. ut Exercet Diana choros*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 503. (2) *Galen.*

* || *Diālyrmos*, i. m. [*à διαλύω obtreto*] *A figure when one smartly rallies another*, *Rhet.*

* *Diāthyrum*, i. n. [*à θυγά, ostium*] *A screen, or fence, of boards, &c. to keep out the wind; a rail, or pale, before a door*, *Vitr.* 6, 10 sed Græcis literis.

* *Diātōni*, òrum. pl. m. vel || *Diatoni lapides*, *Bud.* [*ex διατείνω protendo*] *Corner stones, band stones, parpen stones*, *Vitr.* 2, 4.

* || *Diātōnos hypaton* [ab eodem] *D, sol, re, Jun.*

* || *Diātōnos meson* [à præced.] *G, sol, re, ut, Jun.*

* *Diātōnum*, vel *Diātōnium*, i. n. [ab eodem] *Plain song*, *Vitr.* 5, 4.

* || *Diatrētarius cælator*, *A turner, or engraver, who makes chased work; also one that perforates pearls*, *Dig.*

* *Diatrētum*, i. n. *A cup chased and curiously engraved*. O! quantum diatrēta valent! *Mart.* 12, 71. ubi alii diathēca perferam.

* || *Diatrētus*, a, um. adj. [*διατρῆτος, Gr. i. e. tornabilis; à διατρέω, perforo, seu torio conficio*] *Engraved, embossed, chased, Ulp.*

* || *Diatrēba*, æ. f. *scilicet Diatrēbe*, es. f. [*ex διὰ & τρέβω immoror*] (1) *A discourse, or dispute*. (2) *Meton. A school, or auditory*. (1) *Gell.* 1, 16. (2) *Id.* 18, 13.

* *Diaulus*, i. m. [*διαυλος Gr.*] *A measure of ground containing two furlongs*, *Vitr.* 5, 11. sed Græcis literis.

* *Diāzōma*, âtis. n. [*ex διὰ, & ζώνω cingo*] *A girdle, or waist-belt*, *Vitr.* 5, 7.

* *Dībāpha*, æ. f. sc. *purpura*, *Purple twice died*, *Plin.* 9, 39.

* *Dībāphus*, a, um. adj. [*à δι, his & βάπτω tingo*] *Double-died, died in grain, scarlet*. *Curus noster dibaphum vestimentum cogitat, sed cum infector moratur*, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 16.

* *Dīca*, æ. f. [*ex δίκην jus*] *An action at law, an indictment, a process*. || § *Dicam scribere alicui*, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 77. & 2, 2, 15. *subscribere, to bring, or enter, an action against one*, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 30. *impingere, to arrest him, or serve him with a process*, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 92.

* *Dīcācitas*, âtis. f. *Droilery, waggery, banter, repartée*. *Peracutum, & breve facetiarum genus dicacitas*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 54. || *Cavillatio, Id.*

* || *Dīcācūlè*, adv. *Scoffingly, tauntingly*, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 17. & *Met.* 8, p. 257.

* *Dīcācūlus*, a, um. adj. dim. [*à dicax*] *Full of words, chating, prateing, tattling*, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 3, 8.

* *Dīcandus*, a, um. part. *To be dedicated*. *Ejus erit signo Tauri per sæcla dicanda*, *Manil.* 3, 453.

* *Dīcans*, tis. part. *Dedicating*. *Similis est conditio publicantium, & nominatim tibi dicantium*, *Plin. H.* 1.

* † *Dīcassis*, pro *dicar*, *Lex. ex Plaut.*

* *Dīcātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A devoting, or dedicating; also a taking away, a freedom in a city*, *Cic. pro Balbo* 11.

* *Dīcā ūra*, æ. f. *The dedication of a book, &c.* *Nec fiducia operis hæc est, sed in dicaturâ*, *Plin. Præf.* || *Rarè occ.*

* *Dīcātus*, a, um. part. (1) *Dedicated, consecrated*. (2) *Designed, or promised*. (3) *Suited to, employed in*. (1) *Dicati Apollini cygni*, *Cic. Tuscul.* 1, 30. (2) = *Donum alicui dicatum & promissum*, *Id. Verr.* 5, 72. (3) || *Epidicticum genus gymnasiis, & palæstræ dicatum, sprellum & pulsum foro*, *Id. in Orat.* 13.

* *Dīcax*, âcis. adj. or, comp. [*à dico, is.*] *Talkative, jesting, prateing, bantering*. || *Demosthenes non tam dicax fuit, quam facetus; est autem illud acrioris ingenii, hoc majoris artis*, *Cic. in Orat.* 26. || *Et tamen hæc nunquam confundi videntur*. *Hominibus facietis & dicacibus difficile est habere hominum rationem*, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 54. *Gravio nemo dicacior*, *Ibid.*

* † *Dīce*, integr. id. *quod dic mutilatum. Tell me, say*, *Plaut. Cap.* 2, 2, 109.

* *Dīcendus*, a, um. part. *To be spoken, or said*, *Cic.* || *Dicenda tacendaque calles*, *Perf.* 4, 5.

* *Dīcens*, tis. part. *Saying*. *Interdum se quoque non debere melius sperare dicentes*, *Just.* 12, 5.

* || *Dīchōrēus*, i. m. [*ex δις bis, & χορεύς choreus*] *Pes ex duobus constans trochæis, ut imprīmātūr*, *Gramm.*

* *Dīcis*, in gen. qu. à rect. *dex, dicis, ejus compos. sunt in usu, ut iudex, vindex* [*à dīx*] || *Dicis gratiâ, vel causâ ap. Cic. Attic.* 1, 15. *Plin.* 18, 2. *Nep. Attic.* 8. *Per form, or fashion's, sake.*

* *Dīcitur*, imperf. *They say*, *Cic.*

* *Dīco*, âe. act. [*à dīx, jus*] (1) *To dedicate, or consecrate*. (2) *To velle, or promise*. (3) *To appoint, or design; to devote*. (4) *To επιρύ, set apart, or bestow*. (1) *Rura Dec præcellentem arborem dicant*, *Plin.* 12, 1. (2) *Annos suos dicabant viri cælibi*, *Sen. Hippol.* 231. (3) *Vid. Dicatus*, N°. 2. (4) *Totum hunc tibi dicamus diem*, *Cic. de Legib.* 2, 3. || *Dicare se civitati, vel in civitatem, To make himself free of a city, or nation*, *Cic.*

* *Dīco*,

* Dico, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [à δεικναι, δειξω]
(1) To speak. (2) To say. (3) To tell. (4) To bid. (5) To call, or name. (6) To give in evidence. (7) To appoint. (8) To write, or set forth. (9) To bargain, declaim, pronounce, or rehearse. (10) To promise. (11) Also to speak of, to mean. (12) To give his opinion. (13) To declare, or show. (14) To plead. (15) To object. (16) To translate. (17) To play upon an instrument. (1) Tibi ego dico, an non? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 23. (2) Ecastor haud me pœnitet, si, ut dicis, ita futura es, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 49. (3) Dic mihi, aufugistine? *Ter. Eun.* 5, 1, 12. ¶ Dicere in aurem, to whisper, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 10. (4) Dic argutæ properet Neæræ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 14, 21. (5) Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 534. (6) Cùm tam multi testes dixissent, *Cic.* Cùm testimonium secundum fidem & religionem gravissimè dixissem, *Id.* ad *Q. fr.* 3, 4. (7) Postquam diem operi dixerat, *Id. Verr.* 1, 57. (8) Pedestribus dices historici prœlia Cæsaris, *Hor. Od.* 2, 12, 10. ¶ Dicendi genus, a style, *Quint.* (9) Non idem loqui est, ac dicere, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 32. § Dicere orationem de scripto, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 30. sacramentum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 10. (10) Quid dotis dicam te dixisse filio? *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 64. (11) Abiens mihi innuit, *Pl.* Eho! nonne id sat erat? *C.* At nesciebam id dicere illam, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 5, 10. De fallaciâ dicis, *Id. Heaut.* 3, 3, 35. (12) Ego sedulo hunc dixisse credo, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 4, 13. (13) Jam ipsa res dicet tibi, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 48. (14) § Dicere apud iudices pro aliquo, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 23. causas in foro, *Ibid.* 2, 8. (15) Nihilne interest, dicet aliquis, patrem quis enecet, an servum? *Id. Parad.* 3, 2. (16) Dicam, ut potero, *Id. Off.* 3, 21. de transferendis *Euripidis versiculis.* (17) ¶ Dicere carmina fistulâ, *Hor. Od.* 4, 7.

* Dīcor, i. pass. To be said, spoken, expressed, pleaded, &c. *Cic.* *Vid.* Dico.

* Dīcrōtum, i. n. [à δῖς, bis, & κροτέω, pulso] A galley, having two oars on a seat, or bank, *Cic.* ad *Attic.* 5, 11.

* || Dīctāmen, īnis. n. A thing written by another's instruction; a precept, or rule; a dictate. *Philos. voc.* Rationis præscriptio, *Cic.*

* Dīctāmnus, i. m. [δῖκταμνος Gr.] Dittander, or dittany; gardenginger, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 410.

* Dīctans, tis. part. Dictating. Versus non dictante aliquo excepti, *Suet. Neron.* 52.

* Dīctāta, ōrum. pl. n. (1) Precepts, or instructions, of any kind. (2) Particularly and most frequently dictates, lessons, or notes, which the master pronounceth to his scholars; school-boys exercises. (1) Hæc recunt juvenes dictata senesque, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 1, 55. (2) Meam in illum orationem pueri omnes quasi dictata perdiscant, *Cic. Q. frat.* 2, 4. Dictata tyronibus dare, *Suet. Cæs.* 26.

* Dīctātor, ōris. m. verb. [à dictando, quod dictaret, i. e. crebriò ediceret, quæ utilia essent reipub. *Dion Halic.* vel quod à consule diceretur, *Varr. L. L.* 4.] (1) A dictator, or chief magistrate among the Romans, who was vested with absolute power, and from whom lay no appeal; twenty four axes were carried before him. He was never chosen but in some great danger, or trouble, of the state, and commonly at the end of six months was to resign his authority. (2) Also an ordinary officer in most Latin towns. (1) Titus Lartius primus Dictator, *Liv.* 2, 18. = Magister populi, *Varr. Cic.* (2) Dictator Lanuvinus, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 10.

* Dīctātorius, a, um. adj. (1) Of, or belonging to, a dictator. (2) Of that family. (1) Dictatorius gladius, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 44. § Dictatoria majestas, *Liv.* 4, 14. animadversio, *Vell. Pat.* 2, 61. (2) Dictatorius juvenis, *Liv.*

* Dīctātrix, īcis. f. A governess, or governess, whose business was to tell others what they were to do. Tu hîc eris dictatrix nobis, *Plaut. Pers.* 5, 1, 18.

* Dīctātūra, æ. f. The office, or honour, of the dictatorship, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 31.

* Dīctērium, i. n. vel potius Dīctēria, ōrum. [à δῖκτῆριον, specimina live præludia, quibus mimus in scenam prodians favorem spectatorum captabat, *vid. Scal. ad Manil.*] Jests, witticisms, scoffs, quirps. = Omnibus arides, dicteria dicis in omnes, *Mart.* 6, 44, 3. = Facetiæ, *Cic.* dicta, *Id.* ¶ De dicteriis veterum vide omnino *Macrob. Sat.* 2.

* Dīctio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A speaking, or uttering. (2) A style, or manner of speech; an oration, or pleading. (3) Eloquence. (4) An oracle. (5) || A word. (1) Neque testimonii dictio est, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 5, 63. (2) Dictioni operam dare, *Cic. Tusc.* 2. (3) Nullum tempus illi vacabat, aut à forense dictione, aut, &c. *Id.* de *Clar. Or.* 78. (4) Data dictio erat CAVERET Acherusiam aquam, *Id. Liv.* 8, 24. (5) Hæc notio Gramm. concedenda est, vel potius fugienda, et si vindicias secundum libertatem postulet *Borrich.*

* || Dīctiōnārium, i. n. & Dīctiōnārius, se. liber, A dictionary. ¶ Hoc vocab. Gramm. condonandum est, cùm destituamur idoneo ex vet. petito, nisi quis tales libros ἑξῆς cum Vossio nominaret.

* Dīctiōsus, a, um. adj. Drolling, full of pleasantries, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. *Vid.* Dīctum, n. 6.

* Dīctitans, tis. part. Saying. Satis multos hostes in Græciâ remanere dictitans, *Just.* 2, 13. *Vid.* *Liv.* 24, 4.

* Dīctito, ære. freq. [à dicto] (1) To speak, or tell, often, or in divers places; to give out. (2) To pretend. (1) Non is es, quem semper te esse dictitasti? *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 1, 17. (2) Cùm esse hanc sibi belli causam dictitassent, *Nep. Lysand.* 1.

* Dīcto, ære. freq. [à dico] (1) To say often. (2) To dictate how, or what, one shall write. (3) To counsel, or advise; to suggest. (4) To appoint, or order. (5) To promise. (1) Dictabat se hortulos aliquos emere velle, *Cic. Offic.* 3. (2) Lippitudine adductus sum, ut dictarem hanc epistolam, *Id. Attic.* 7, 13. (3) Fugam lucis & tædium pudor dictat, *Quint.* 1, 3. (4) Pulter puerio dictare, sed in aure placentas, *Juv.* 11, 59. (5) Ut sportulam dictare videantur, *Quint.* ¶ || Dictare actionem, to bring an action, *JCC.*

* Dīctor, āri. pass. To be dictated, or advised. Ubi dictatur facinus, *Claud.* 2. in *Ruf.* 169.

* Dīctum, i. n. (1) A saying, or word. (2) A proverb. (3) Also a reproach, or ill-word. (4) A jest, or merry saying. (5) A testimony, or evidence. (6) A wipe, or lampoon; such as were used by mimicks on the stage, (7) and among soldiers. (8) Also eloquence. (9) Also an order, or command. (10) A deed, or action. (11) A proof, or argument. (1) Irrita dicta factaque, *Catull.* 28, 10. Dīctum sapienti sat est, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, 8. (2) Catonis est dictum, Pedibus compensari pecuniam, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 29. (3) Sic existimet, responsum, non dictum, esse, *Ter. Eun.* prol. 6. (4) Dico unum ridiculum dictum de dictis melioribus, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 22. (5) Dictis testium recitatis, *Cic.* pro *Rab. Post.* 11. Ex testium dictis appellari, *Ibid.* 4. (6) Hinc appellatum dictum in mimo & dictiofus, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. (7) Hinc in manipulis castrensibus dicta ducibus, *Varr. de L. L.* (8) Nec dicti studiosus erat, *Emm. ap. Cic.* (9) Audientem dicto produxisti filiam, *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 1, 40. (10) Feci ego isthæc dicta, quæ vos dicitis? *Plaut. Cæs.* 5, 4, 17. quomodo *Hebr.* דבר & *Homerus* ἔπος. (11) Quando dicta audietis mea, haud aliter dicetis, *Id. Most.* 1, 2, 15. = argumentum, *Id.*

* || Dīctūrio, īre, īvi. To be about to speak, *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 2.

* Dīctūrus, a, um. part. About to say. Dicturus prohibita, *Just.* 2, 7. *Conf. Liv.* 3, 40. & 21, 13.

* Dīctus, a, um. part. [à dicor] (1) Spoken, said, told. (2) Pleaded. (3) Called, reputed. (4) Declared, appointed, designed. (5) Promised, &c. (6) Set at a price, valued. ¶ Honore dicto, saving your reverence, *Plin.* Dīctum

ac factum, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 3, 7. Dicto citius, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 146. out of hand, immediately. *Vid.* Dico. (1) Nullum est jam dictum, quod non dictum sit prius, *Ter. Eun.* prol. 41. (2) = Dicta causâ & peroratâ, *Cic.* pro *Cæcl.* 29. (3) = Dicta atque habita est ejus soror, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 6, 14. (4) Hic nuptiis dictus est dies, *Id.* *Andr.* 1, 1, 75. (5) Eumeni Cappadocia data est, five potius dicta, *Nep. Eun.* 2. (6) Morio dictus erat, viginti millibus, emi, *Mart.* 8, 13.

* Dīctiōton, i. n. quod & Dīctiōthēton perperam. [à δῖκτων, rete Gr.] A kind of building made full of grates for men to look through, *Plin.* 36, 22. *Lat.* Reticulatum.

* † Dīcundus, a, um. part. pro dicendus, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 3, 28. *Rud.* 4, 3, 21.

Dīditus, a, um. part. (1) Given out, spread abroad. (2) Divided. (1) Tua terris didita fama, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 132. (2) Simulacra in cunctas didita partes, *Lucr.* 4, 241. Hinc fama in populos jurati didita belli, *Sil. Ital.* 1, 186.

Dīdo, ēre, dīdici, dīditum. [ex di, i. e. dis, & do, Don. al. qu. à divido, recisâ mediâ syllabâ] (1) To give out, to spread abroad. (2) To distribute, or divide. (1) *Vid.* Dīdor, n. 2. (2) Dum munia didit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 67.

Dīdor, i. pass. (1) To be divided. (2) To be spread abroad, to be given out. (1) *Vid.* Dīdo, n. 1. (2) Diditur rumor, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 144.

* Dīdōron, i. n. [ex δῖς, bis, & δῖπον palmus] A tile of two hands breadth long, *Plin.* 35, 14. & *Vitruv.* 2, 3.

* || Dīdrachmum, i. n. vel Dīdrachma, ātis. n. [ex δῖς, bis, & δραχμή drachma] A piece of old money containing two drachmæ, or denarii; i. e. fifteen pence of our money, *Tertull.* de *Præsc.* 11. *Sedul.* 3, 316.

Dīducendus, a, um. part. To be drawn aside, or parted, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 33. à

Dīdūco, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) To lead, or draw, aside. (2) To sever, or part. (3) To set open, to stretch wide. (4) To divide. (5) To digest, to concoct. (6) To drain. (1) Diducendi erant milites, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 33. (2) Complexus diducere, *Prop.* 1, 13, 19. (3) = Cùm pugnum diduxerat, & manum dilataverat, *Cic. Orat.* 32. (4) Pueri assent discunt in partes centum diducere, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 326. Ea ultio senatum in studia diduxerat, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 6, 2. (5) *Vid.* Dīducor. (6) Aquam diducere in vias, *Cato* 155.

Dīdūcor, i, ctus. pass. To be divided, parted, or opened; to be digested, or concocted, &c. Diduci ab aliquo, *Cic.* de *Inu.* 1, 55. Cibus ab integro corpore potissimum diducitur, *Cels.* 3, 4. *Vid.* Dīduco.

|| Dīductio, ōnis. f. verb. A dividing into sundry parts, or places, *Aug.* † Divisio.

Dīductus, a, um. part. (1) Separated, dispersed. (2) Opened, cleft, gaping. (3) Divided. (4) Met. Parted, estranged, divorced. (1) Ab inimicis diductum & depravatum Pompeium queritur, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 7. Prætendebat lascivire militem diductum, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 2, 2. (2) Diductis terris hauriebantur, *Id. Ann.* 2, 47, 2. (3) Diducti in studia, *Id. Hist.* 2, 68, 3. (4) Diductum matrimonium, *Suet. Orbo* 1, *Vid.* Dīduco.

* Dīcūla, æ. f. dim. A little while, a short space, or time, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 28.

|| Diennis, e. adj. Lasting two years, *Macrob.* † Biennis, *Plin.* 2, 82.

|| Diennium, ii. n. The space of two years, *Macrob.* † Biennium, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 19.

Dīrectē, adv. [qu. in malam diem] With a mischief, *Fest.* interpr. I directē, Go and be banged, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 134. ¶ Potius videtur esse originis Græcæ, ut & plurima *Plautina*, & i die rectē esse ἀπὸ διὰ πρὸς, quod uno verbo διαπρηνέως efferunt comici, notante *Salmasio*.

Dīrectus, a, um. adj. [qu. sub dio erectus, i. e. in cruce erectus] Hanged in the open air, gibbeted, trussed up, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 7, 72. *Capt.* 3, 4, 103. sed *vid.* Dīrectē.

* Dies, ei. † dii, dies, die, m. vel f. in sing. in

in plur. m. [forte à Δις Διός, qui & hinc Dijo-
vis, & Diespiter, i. e. Diei pater, dict. Varr.
(1) *A day natural, or civil.* (2) *A joyfull time.*
(3) *The light.* (4) Meton. *The transaction of
the day.* (5) *Death.* (6) *The day of one's fune-
ral.* (7) *Life.* (8) *Length of time.* (9) *Some
time hence.* (10) *For Diespiter.* (1) Dies no-
ctesque me ames, me desidera, Ter. Eun. 1, 2,
113. Quum aliquot ibi dies castra habuisset,
Nep. Hannib. 5. Thebis læta dies adest, Sen.
Herc. Fur. 814. Libra die somnique pares ubi
fecerit horas, Virg. Geor. 1, 208. Munera læ-
titianque Dii, Id. Æn. 1, 640. antiq. pro diei,
sed nonnulli leg. dei. ¶ In diem vivere, to live
from hand to mouth, Cic. Philipp. 2, 34. Diem
dicere alicui, to appoint one a day to answer a
charge, Id. de Arusp. Resp. 4. De die, in the
day time, Suet. Domit. 21. (2) Stratique per
herbam Hic meus est, dixere, dies, Corn. Sev. ap.
Sen. Suas. 2. (3) Eripiunt nubes cælumque
diemque, Virg. Æn. 1, 92. (4) Totum diem
meum scrutor, Sen. de Ira 3, 36. (5) Diem la-
tebrâ vitare, h. e. καὶ νύκτα, Tac. Hist. 3, 85.
Diem obiit ciciter annos 55 natus, Nep. Dion.
10. (6) Supremo die suo offerri, Cic. Phil. 9,
17. (7) ¶ Nunc arma diemque Projice, Stat.
Theb. 2, 657. ¶ Sive diem videat, sive tegat-
ur humo, Ov. Trist. 5, 4, 44. (8) Dies adi-
mit ægritudinem hominibus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1,
13. (9) ¶ In diem istuc, est fortasse, quod
minitare; tu jam pendebis, Id. Eun. 5, 7, 19.
(10) Vulcanus, Sol, Luna, Dies, dei quatuor,
sceleratorem nullum illuxere alterum, Plaut.
Bacch. 2, 3, 21.

* Diespiter, tris. m. [i. e. diei & lucis pater]
Jupiter. Diespiter me sic amabat, Plaut. Pæn.
4, 2, 47. vos perdit, Ib. 3, 4, 29.

* ¶ Dæzeugmène, paranete [ex diâ per, &
ξεύμα junctura]. penultima divisa, D. la,
sol, re.

* ¶ Dæzeugmênnon, nete; E, la, mi, Jun.
Gr.

Diffamans, tis. part. Slandering. Se pravè dif-
famantibus subtrahere, Tac. An. 14, 2, 26.

¶ Diffamatio, ònis. f. verb. A defaming, or
slandering, Aug. ¶ Sugillatio, Plin.

¶ Diffinitor, ònis. m. verb. A defamer, or
taker away of one's good name, Cod. ¶ Sugilla-
tor, Plin.

Diffamatus, a, um. part. (1) *Published, or
talked of.* (2) *Defamed.* (1) Adulterium diffamatum,
Ov. Met. 4, 236. (2) Probrosio carmine diffamatus,
Tac. Ann. 15, 49, 4.

Diffamo, are. act. To spread an ill report of, to
publish, Tac. Ann. 1, 42, 4. ¶ Infamo, Cic.

Diffamor, ari, atus. pass. (1) *To be slandered,
or traduced.* (2) ¶ *To be magnified, or exalted.*
(1) Tac. Ann. 15, 49, 4. (2) Aug.

¶ Diffarreatio, ònis. f. [à dis, & far, quod
fieret farreo libo adhibito, Fest.] A ceremony per-
formed between a man and his wife, at a divorce,
as ¶ confarreatio was at their joining in marriage,
Tac. 4, 16, 2.

¶ Diffarreatus, a, um. part. Divorced, Dig.

¶ Diffarreo, are. act. To divorce, Dig.

¶ Differcio, ire, si, tum. [ex dis & farcio] To
stuff. ¶ Nescio an leg. nisi in part. differtus.

* Diffendus, a, um. part. To be put off, Liv.
3, 28. & Cell. 4, 3.

* Diffrens, tis. part. Different, diverse. Ab
indifertis re plùs, quàm opinione, differens,
Cic. Or. 23. ¶ Congruens, par, similis, idem,
Id.

* ¶ Differenter, adv. With difference, differently,
Solin. ¶ Variè, Cic.

* Differentia, æ. f. A difference. Differentia
honesti & decori, Cic. Offic. 1, 27. = dissimili-
tudo, Id.

* ¶ Différiras, atis. f. A difference, Lucr.
4, 640. & Arnob. lib. 2. p. 54. ¶ Differen-
tia, Cic.

* Différo, ferre, distùli, distatum. act. [ex di,
vel dis, & fero] (1) *To scatter abroad.* (2) *To
carry up and down.* (3) *To put off, or delay.* (4)
To spread a report. (5) *To tear in pieces.* (6)
To distract, tease, or unsettle. (7) *To plant trees*

in a row. (8) *To bear, or endure.* (9) Neut.
To differ, to vary, to be unlike. (1) Nos tem-
pestas dextroversum differt ab illis, Plaut. Rud.
2, 3, 39. Venti vis nubila differt, Lucr. 1,
273. (2) Longè favillam differt, Id. 6, 691.
(3) = Rem differre & procrastinare cœperunt,
Cic. pro S. Rosc. 9. Transfertur etiam ad ani-
mum, Ter. And. 2, 4, 4. (4) Rumores distu-
lerunt malevoli, Id. Heaut. prol. 16. (5) Inse-
pulta membra different lupi, Hor. Epod. 5, 99.
¶ Met. Differri doloribus, Ter. Adelph. 3, 4,
40. (6) Orationem sperat invenisse se, quâ dif-
ferat te, Id. Andr. 2, 4, 5. (7) In verum di-
stulit ulmos, Virg. Geor. 4, 144. (8) Ut dolori
resistat, ut sitim differat, Plin. Ep. 1, 22. (9)
¶ Cogitatione differunt, re copulata sunt, Cic.
Tusc. 4. = Dislo, intersum, Id. ¶ idem esse,
simile esse, Id.

* Differor, ferri. pass. (1) *To be carried up
and down.* (2) *To be put off, or delayed.* (3)
*To be troubled, disquieted, distracted, overcharged,
&c.* (1) Col. 1, 4. Castra vi fluminis differe-
bantur, Tac. Hist. 5, 23, 7. (2) Differri jubet
vadimonium, Plin. 7, 53. (3) = Exanimor,
feror, differor, distrahor, diripior, Plaut. Cist.
2, 1, 5. ¶ Differri amore, cupiditate, lætitiâ, Id.
* Differtus, a, um. part. [à differcio] Filled,
or stuffed; thrashed, crowded. ¶ Forum dif-
fertum nautis, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 4. ¶ corpus odo-
ribus, Tac. 16, 6.

¶ Diffibulatus, a, um. part. Ungirded, or
given to luxury, Tert. ¶ Discinctus.

Diffibulo, are. act. To unbutton, open, and un-
gird. Torto chlamydem diffibulat auro, Stat.
6, 570. ¶ Raro occ.

¶ Difficacia, æ. f. Hardness, or difficulty,
Litt. ex Vitr. ¶ Difficultas, Cic.

Difficilis, adv. ius, comp. limè, sup. Hardly,
difficultly, uneasily. Sibi difficilè consentiens,
Paterc. 2, 63. Cum id difficilè fieri animad-
vertit, Cæs. B. G. 7, 58. Omnium difficillimè
apium nascitur, Plin. 19, 7.

Difficilis, e. adj. or, comp. limus, sup. (1)
Hard, difficult. (2) Craggy, rugged. (3) Rough,
boisterous. (4) Met. Hard to please, crabbed. (5)
Hard-hearted, obdurate. (1) Cui verba dare dif-
ficile est, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 6. = Difficillimus
& carissimus amor, Id. Eun. 5, 4, 4. (2) =
Difficiles terræ collésque maligni, Virg. Geor. 2,
179. = Difficilis scopulosusque locus, Cic. in
Cæcil. Div. 11. (3) Difficilioribus uti tempe-
statibus, Cæs. B. G. 3, 15. (4) = Usque eò
difficiles & morosi sumus, Cic. Or. 29. Diffici-
les colloquentibus, Liv. 3, 36. Conf. 10, 33.
(5) = Te sæpe vocanti Duram difficilis mane,
Hor. Od. 3, 7. ult. ¶ facilis, Mart.

Difficiliter, adv. Hardly, difficultly, Col. 3, 1.
& Cic. his saltem, Acad. 4, 16.

Difficulas, atis. f. [à difficilis, pro difficultas]
(1) Difficulty, trouble. (2) Danger, distress. (3)
Scarcity, dearth. (4) A disease. (1) Neque ob-
eam suspicionem difficultas eveniat, Plaut. Epid.
2, 2, 105. (2) Cæterorum pericula & difficul-
tates, Cic. antiq. ir. in exil. 4. (3) Difficultas
nummaria, Id. in Verr. 2, 28. annonæ, Id. pro
Domo 5. = Inopia rei frumentariæ, Ibid. na-
vium, Verr. 5, 20. (4) ¶ Difficultas intestino-
rum, a dysentery, Cels. urinæ, the stoppage of it,
Plin. 20, 11. spirandi, a shortness of breath, Cels.
2, 1.

Difficulter, adv. With great pain, hardly, with
difficulty, with much ado. = Difficulter atque
ægrè hebat, Cæs. B. C. 1, 62.

Diffidens, tis. part. Distrusting, or mistrusting.
¶ Facis ex confidente diffidentem, Plaut. Merc.
5, 2, 15. ¶ = Diffidens & desperans rebus suis,
Cic. in Pison. 36.

Diffidenter, adv. With distrust, diffidently.
= Timidè & diffidenter attingere rationem rei,
Cic. pro Cluent. princ. Timidiùs ac diffidentiùs,
Just. 38, 7.

Diffidentia, æ. f. verb. Mistrust, diffidence.
Metus est diffidentia expectati, & impendentis
mali, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37.

Diffido, ère, sus sum. [ex di, vel dis, & fido]
(1) *To distrust, or mistrust.* (2) *To despair.* (1)

Ne videar prudentiæ tuæ diffidere, Sulp. ad Cic.
Fam. 4, 5. Diffidunt muris, Sil. Ital. 10, 581.
(2) Ut, rem confici posse, non diffiderem, Cic.
Q. fr. 1, 1.

Diffidor, i. pass. To be distrusted, Liv. 24, 8.
* Diffindo, ère, fidi, fissum. act. [ex di, vel
dis, & findo] To cleave, to part asunder, to slit;
to cut. Diffidit urbium Portas vir Macedo, Hor.
Od. 3, 16, 13. ¶ Diffindere minutè humum,
Col. semen, Cic. diem, Liv. to put off a matter
in examination till the next court day, Liv. 9,
38.

Diffingo, ère, xi, ictum. [ex di, vel dis, &
fingo] (1) *To new make.* (2) *To mar, or undo,
that which is made.* (3) *Also to deny, to dissem-
ble, or pretend.* (1) Incude diffingere ferrum,
Hor. Od. 1, 35, 29. (2) = Diffinget, infe-
rumque reddet, Id. Od. 3, 29, 47. (3) Equi-
dem nihil hinc diffingere possum, Id. Sat. 2, 1,
79.

¶ Diffinio, ire, iui, itum. [ex di, vel dis, &
finio] To set, or part, bounds; also to define,
Hygin. Astron. 1, 4, 6. ¶ sed dubiæ auctorit.
cum al. leg. definire.

Diffinitè, adv. Definitely, Cic. reff. definitè.
Diffinitio, ònis. f. verb. A definition, or de-
claration, Quint. ¶ reff. definitio.

* ¶ Diffusio, ònis. f. verb. A cleaving, or
slicing, Gell. 14, 2. ¶ Fissio, Cic.

* Diffusus, a, um. part. [à dissindor] Cleft, or
cut, asunder, Cic. de Div. 1, 13.

Diffusus, a, um. part. [à diffido] Mistrusting,
or distrusting. ¶ Diffusus ingenio meo, Cic. pro
Muræ. 30. Lat æ habenæ, Sil. Ital. 12, 34.

Diffiteor, èri, testis sum. dep. [ex di, vel dis,
& fateor] To deny, to say to the contrary. Nun-
quam diffitebor, Cic. Fam. 10, 7. ¶ Diffitei
opus, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 28.

* ¶ Differtus, a, um. part. Worn out with
weeping. Differtis penè oculis, Wept out, Apul.
Met. 1, p. 12. corruptus, Plaut.

Dislo, are. act. [ex di, vel dis, & flo] To
blow, or puff, away; to scatter with blowing.
Legiones distlâsti spiritu, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 17.

Diffuens, tis. part. (1) *Flowing every way.*
(2) Met. Loose and ready to fall asunder. (1)
Vid. Diffuo, n. 1. (2) ¶ = Efficitur aptum
illud, quod fuerat antea diffuens ac solutum, Cic.
in Orat. 70.

Diffuo, ère, xi, xum. neut. [ex di, vel dis,
& fluo] (1) *To flow, or run, abroad; as water
doth.* (2) Met. To melt, to dissolve. (3) *To
fall asunder.* (4) *To fall down.* (1) = Quasi-
tis undique vasis Diffuere humorem & laticem
discedere cernis, Lucr. 3, 436. ¶ Diffuere su-
dore, to be all in a sweat, Pin. 21, 13. (2)
Otio, voluptatibus, luxuriâ, To be dissolved in
idleness and pleasure, Cic. (3) Vid. Diffuens;
n. 2. (4) Morbundus ad terram d. fluxit, Liv.
2, 20. ¶ sed rectius defluxit.

* Diffringo, ère, frégi, actum. [ex di, vel
dis, & frango] To break in pieces, Plaut. Vid.
seq.

* Diffringor, i, fractus. pass. To be broken.
Crura diffringentur tibi, Plaut. Afin. 2, 4, 68.

* Diffugiens, tis. part. Flying away. Et rauce
stagna Padusæ Diffugiens nudavit olor, Claud.
Epith. Pall. & Cel. 110.

* Diffugio, ère, fugi, itum. act. & neut.
[ex di, vel dis, & fugio] (1) *To fly, or run,
away.* (2) *To eschew.* (3) *To refuse to do a
thing.* (1) Diffugiunt cadis cum sæce siccatis
amici, Cic. in Verr. 5. (2) Nec tamen diffugio,
quin dicam quæ scio, Varr. R. R. 2, 4. ubi a.
leg. defugio.

* Diffugium, ii. n. A refuge, a place to fly unto;
also a running away, Tac. Hist. 1, 39, 4.

Diffulmino, are. act. [ex di, vel dis, & ful-
mino] To strike as with a thunderbolt, to break
down. Diffulminat omnem Obstantem turbam,
Sil. 3, 277.

Diffundens, tis. part. Pouring out. Tum diffun-
dente per artus Frigore se Stygio, Sil. Ital. 5, 528.

¶ Diffundibulum, i. n. A sieve, or funnel, to
pour through, Aug. ¶ Infundibulum. Co.

Diffunditor,

Diffunditor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be squandered abroad, to be lawfully*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 58. = Deferor, *ib.*

Diffundo, ēre, fūdi, fūsum. act. [*ex di, vel dis, & fundo*] (1) *To pour out*. (2) *Met. To spread abroad, publish, or deliver down to posterity*. (3) *ψ To dilate, or diffuse*. (4) *To cheer, or make merry*. (1) Sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. (2) Hæc passim dea fœda virum diffundit in ora, Virg. Æn. 4, 165. Bella quis & paces longum diffundit in ævum? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 8. (3) Divim suam longè latèque diffundunt, Cic. de Div. 1, 36. (4) Diffudit vultus, & reddidit omnia votis, Ov. Met. 14, 272.

Diffundor, i, fus. pass. (1) *To be poured out*. (2) *To diffuse itself*. (3) *To be cheered, to rejoice*. (1) Cic. N. D. 2, 55. (2) In immensum diffunditur oratio, Plin. Paneg. 56. (3) Bonis amici diffundi, Cic. Annic. 13.

Diffusè, adv. *Diffusely, scatteringly*. = Res dispersè & diffusè dictæ, Cic. de Inv. 1, 1.

Diffusilis, e. adj. *That may be diffused, or spread abroad*, Diffusilis æther, Lucr. 5, 468.

Diffusio, ōnis. f. verb. *A spreading*. Diffusio animi, cheerfulfulness, Sen. de Vit. Beat. 5.

Diffusor, ōris. m. verb. *A scatterer, or spreader, of any thing*. Ex vett. inscript. ap. Grut. † Qui diffundit.

Diffusus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Poured, racked, or filled, out*. (2) *Diffused, spread abroad*. (3) *Scattered, disheveled, hanging loose*. (4) *Adj. Large*. (5) *Wide*. (6) *Of a gay cheerful, or open, countenance*. (1) Diffusum vinum, Cic. de Fin. 2, 8. (2) Diffusus error longè latèque, Id. de Fin. 2, 34. (3) Comæ diffusæ, Ov. Ep. 5, 114. (4) Suam diffusam glans querna facit, Plin. 16, 6. (5) Diffusi campi, Mart. 3, 31. Diffusiora conspecta, Col. 1, 4. = Amplius & diffusus meritum, Plin. Paneg. 53. (6) Vultus diffusus, Stat. Sylv. 4, 2, 54.

* Digāmia, æ. f. [*ex dis, bis, & γάμιω*, nubo] *The marrying twice*, Hier.

* Digamma, ātis. n. [*ex dis, & γάμμα*; qu. duplex gamma] *The letter F in sound; in use V*. It appears in ancient inscriptions, as DIGI, being made up of the two gamma's inverted, and was used first by the Æolians, but afterwards added to the Roman letters by Claudius Cæsar, see Suet. in his life c. 41. vid. Quint. 1, 4. & conf. Gell. 14, 5. vid. & Lips. Comm. in Ann. Tac. 1, XI. Also a farm, a summer-house of Cicero's beginning with that letter, to wit, Formianum, which he calls his *delicium digamma*; sed var. lectiones.

* Digāmus, a, um. adj. *One who hath been twice married; one who hath had two wives, or two husbands*. Lat. Bimaritus, quod tamen vocab. fictum dicit Cicero pro Planc. 12.

Digerendus, a, um. part. *To be digested, or dissolved*, Cels. 2, 14. Virgilius in numeros lunæ digerenda quædam putavit, Plin. 18, 75.

Digeries, ei. f. *A disposure, order, or method*, Macrobi. Sat. 1, 16. † Methodus, ordo, Cic.

Digero, ēre, fī, sum. act. [*ex di, & gero*] (1) *To divide, or distribute*. (2) *To dispose, or set in order*. (3) *To dissolve, discuss, or dissipate*. (4) *To loosen, to enfeeble, or waste*. (5) *To digest, or concoct*. (6) *Orderly to declare, or explain*. (1) Digerere jus civile in genera, Cic. de Orat. 1, 42. Vlt. Digeror, n. 1. (2) Tu digere crines, Col. 10. (3) Cels. 2, 17. † coëo, Id. (4) Corpora solvit tabes, & digerit artus, Luc. 6, 88. Ne imbecillum hominem digerant gestationes, Cels. 2, 15. (5) Id. § Cibos manios digerere, Quint. 10, 1. (6) Sic digerit omnia Calchas, Virg. Æn. 2, 182.

Digētor, i, stus. pass. (1) *To be distributed*. (2) *To be digested, or discussed*. (3) *To be sorted*. (4) *To be concocted*. (1) Digeruntur cibus & potus in omnes membrorum partes, Cels. præm. (2) Opus est quamplurimum materiæ digeri, Id. de frictione 2, 14. (3) Et si calculus omnis diversus bicolorque digeratur, Mart. 12, 34. (4) Cels. vid. & Digero, n. 5.

Digesta, ōrum. pl. n. *The books of civil law so called by Julian, who first digested and methodized them*, Alciat.

Digestio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A setting in order, a disposing*. (2) *The separation of meats in the stomach, in order to concoction*. (1) Ut digestio potius quàm declamatio videatur, Cic. Philipp. 5, 7. (2) † Digestio potius quàm concoctio videatur, Cels. in præm. iterum, sive concoctio sit illa, sive tantum digestio, Id. Quam quidem differentiam præcipuè notandam putavi, quoniam à plerisque negligi videtur.

Digesto, āre. act. [*ex di, & gesto*] *To set in order*, Litt. ex Stat. sed q.

Digestor, ōnis. m. verb. *A digester, or setter in order*, Litt. ex Stat. sed q.

Digestorius, a, um. adj. *Digestive*. Digestorium medicamentum, Plin. Valer. 2, 8.

Digestus, a, um. part. (1) *Put in order*. (2) *Digested, methodized*. (1) Digestos potui laniare capillos, Ov. Amor. 1, 7. (2) Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 3.

Digestus, ūs. m. verb. *A distribution, a management*. Jam creditur uni Sanctarum digestus opum, Stat. Sylv. 3, 3, 86.

* Digītāle, is. n. *A finger stall, a thimble, a finger of a glove*, Varr. R. R. 12, 5, 5.

* Digītālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a finger*. Digītalis gracilitas, Plin. 14, 3. crassitudine, Id. 20, 3. canaliculus, Vitr. 7, 1.

* Digītālis, is. f. sc. herba. *The bell flower, or fox-glove*, Jun.

* Digītātus, a, um. part. *That hath fingers, toes, or claws*. † Avium aliarum digītātæ, aliarum palmipedes, Plin. 11, 47. princ.

* Digītellus, i. m. & Digītellum, i. n. *An herb called sea-green, the greater, or prick madam*, Plin. 18, 17. & 25, 13. = sedum.

* Digītūlus, i. m. dim. *A little finger*. Uno digitulo fores aperire, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 53. Digītuli primores, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 1, 63.

* Digītus, i. m. [*δακτυλος*, ut & ipsum δακτυλος, qu. δακτυλος, unde digito monstrari, Pers.] (1) *A finger*. (2) *A finger's breadth*. (3) *A toe*. (4) *A claw*. (1) † Digītus auricularis, the little finger, Plin. 35, 6. Annularis, sive medicus, the ring finger, Id. infamis, Pers. impudicus, Mart. the middle finger. Index, salutaris. (à salutando) the fore finger, Suet. Aug. 80. pollex, the thumb. Digītum transversum, a finger's breadth, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 18. Primores digiti, Id. Pæn. 3, 1, 63. extremi, the tips, or tops, of the fingers, Cic. pro Cæl. 12. Digītum intendere ad, to point at, Cic. tollere, to give the price that is asked for a thing, Cic. which they signified by holding up the fingers; also, to show favour, or consent, Hor. Medium digītum porrigere, by way of contempt, Mart. minimo provocare, by way of challenge, Hor. Digito cælum contingere, to think himself happy, Cic. (2) Regulæ quatuor digitos patentes, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10. † Mihi certum est digītum nusquam ab honestissimâ sententiâ discedere, not a jot, Cic. Attic. 7, 3. (3) Constitit in digitos uterque, Virg. Æn. 5, 426. (4) Gallinæ, quæ quinos habent ungues, Col. 8, 2.

* Diglādīābilis, e. adj. *Fighting one with another*. Digladiabile discidium, Prud. Cath. 3, 148. Decertans, Cic.

* Diglādīatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fencing, sword-play, a scuffling*. † Ex solâ, puto, analogiâ pender. Diglādīator, ōris. m. verb. *A fencer*, Liv. ap. Litt. sed q.

Diglādior, āri, ātus sum. dep. [*ex di, & gladius*] *To fight with swords, to fence, to scuffle, Met. to dispute*. § Digladiari inter se, Cic. Offic. 1, 9.

* Digma, ātis. n. *An essay, or sample of any thing*, Cod. Exemplum, specimen, Cic.

* Dignandus, a, um. part. *To be thought worthy*, Cic. Acad. 1, 10.

* Dignans, tis. part. *Thinking fit to accept*. Nullo Macedonum dignante Parthorum imperium, Just. 41, 4.

* Dignatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Reputation, re-*

spect, esteem, credit; a post in war, or peace. (2) *Authority*. (3) *Worth, majesty*. (1) Africam integerrimè, nec sine dignatione, administravit, Suet. Vesp. 4. † In principum dignationem pervenit, was one of the leading men, Liv. 2, 16. Diu in summâ dignatione regis vixit, Just. 28, 4, 10. (2) Brutus Vatiniū dignatione obruerat, Patere. 2, 69. vid. & eundem, 2, 59. (3) Propria viri dignatio auxit invidiam, Tac. Hist. 3, 80, 3.

* Dignātus, a, um. part. dep. (1) *Vouchsafing*. (2) *Alio thought worthy*. (1) Dignatus quem honore, Ov. Met. 3, 521. (2) Ipse Deūm cultu, & sacro dignatus honore, Sil. 11, 272. § conjugio, Virg. Æn. 3, 475.

* Dignè, adv. ius. comp. (1) *Worthily, deservedly*. (2) *Decently, meetly*. (1) § Dignè laudare aliquem, Cic. de Senect. 1. Peccat uter nostrum cruce dignus? Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 47. (2) † Dignè ornatu incedit, haud meretricie, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 58.

* Dignitas, ātis. f. (1) *Dignity, nobility*. (2) *Honour, or credit*. (3) *Gravity, authority, majesty*. (4) *Comeyness, gracefulness*. (5) *Magnificence*. (6) *Excellency*. (1) Tua dignitas & amplitudo mihi est chara per se, Cic. Fam. 3, 9. † indignitas, Id. de Orat. 2. (2) = Ut parentibus honori sint & dignitati, Id. de Amic. 19. (3) Dignitas sermonis, Ad Herenn. 3, 15. ultionis, Tac. Ann. 6, 7. (4) † Venustatem muliebrem dicere debemus, dignitatem virilem, Cic. Off. 1, 36. Dion magnam habuit corporis dignitatem, C. Nep. Dion. Dignitas oris Trojanum principem ostentat, Plin. Pan. 4. (5) Ut Pinæi portus urbem dignitate æquipararet, Nep. Themist. 6. (6) Ut pro dignitate opsonii hæc curaret coquus, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 3, 23.

* † Digno, āre. act. *To deem worthy*, Cic. Arat. 34. & Pacuv. ap. Non. 7, 17. † Dignor.

* Dignor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To vouchsafe, to think worthy*. (2) *Pass. To be thought, or esteemed, worthy*. (1) Virtutem honore dignati sunt, Cic. de Inv. 2, 39. (2) Res dissimiles inter se consimili laude dignantur, Id. de Orat. 3, 7. Observantia est per quam homines dignitate antecedentes cultu quodam & honore dignantur, Id. de Inv. 2, 53.

* Dignosco, ēre, nōvi, nōtum. act. [*ex di, & gnosco*, ant. pro nosco] *To discern, to distinguish*. § Rectum dignoscere curvo, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 24. Terram sapore dignoscere, Col. 2, 1.

* Dignoscor, i. pass. *To be distinguished, or known asunder*, Plin. 28, 8.

* Dignus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. [*à dixn*, jus, ut dignus sit, cui jure aliquod tributur, Voss.] (1) *Worthy, deserving good, or evil*. (2) *Decent, becoming*. (3) *Meet, fit*. (1) § Dignum laude virum musa vetat mori, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 28. Tua vitâ dignior ætas, Virg. Æn. 9, 212. § Majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic. Philipp. 3, 10. (2) Non te dignum, Chærea, fecisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 25. (3) = Non decorum, nec Diis dignum, Cic. de Div. 1, 52. Seriūs quàm dignum fuit, Id. Philipp. 6, 7. § Cum abl. intelligitur pro.

Digrediens, tis. part. *Turning aside, departing*. † Luna tum congradiens cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic. N. D. 2, 40. Conf. Liv. 10, 35.

Digredior, i, stus sum. dep. [*ex di, & gradior*] (1) *To go, or turn, aside*. (2) *Met. To depart, digress, or go from the purpose*. (1) Digredimur paulum, iursumque in bella coimus, Ov. Metam. 9, 42. Vid. Digrediens. (2) † Unde digressi sumus, revertamur, Cic. N. D. 3, 23.

Digressio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A parting*. (2) *Met. A digression*. (1) † Cum congressio, tum verò digressio, nostra, Cic. Q. frat. 1, 3. (2) Id. de Orat. 3, 54.

Digressus, a, um. part. *Having departed, or turned aside*. Quem digressum à Brutianis castris prædiximus, Patere. 2, 76. † Mulier digressa à marito, eloped, Suet. J. Cæs. 43.

Digressus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A departure, or going aside*. (2) *A digression*. (1) Congressus nostri lamentationem pertinui, digressum verò non tulissim, Cic. ad Q. frat. 1, 3. = decessus,

decessus, *Id.* (2) Digressus à proposito, *Quint.* 4, 3.

Digrunio, *ire, iui, itura. act. [ex di, & grunio]* To grunt like a hog, *Phædr.* 5, 5, 27.

Dijicio, *ere, eci. [ex di, & jacio]* To cast down, to cast away, or *afunder*, *Varr. Vid. Disjicio.*

Dijudicatio, *onis. f. verb. A judging between two, a discerning, Cic. de Leg. 1, 21.*

|| Dijudicatrix, *icis. f. She that judgeth between two. Dijudicatrix omnium rerum, Apul. p. 601.*

Dijudicaturus, *a, um. part. About to judge, or determine, between, Liv. 40, 16.*

Dijudicatus, *a, um. part. Discerned, or judged. Dijudicata jam belli fortunâ, Cæf. B. C. 2, 32.*

Dijudico, *are. act. [ex di, & judico]* (1) To discern, or judge, *between.* (2) To judge, to believe, to suppose. (3) To decide. (1) & Dijudicare vera à falsis, *Cic. Part. Orat. 40. vid. & Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 8.* (2) Unam esse optimam dijudicat, *Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 45.* (3) Dissentientes internecione civium dijudicati sunt, *Cic. in Catil. 3, 10.* § Dijudicare controversiam, *Id. pro Cæc. 17.*

Dijudicor, *ari, âtus. pass. To be judged, or decided, between. Neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute anteferendus videretur, Cæf. B. G. 5, 43.*

* || Dijugatio, *onis. f. verb. A disjoining, or severing, Arnob. & Disjunctio.*

* || Dijugator, *oris. m. verb. He that unyoketh, or parteth, Litt. ex Mart.*

* Dijugo, *are. act. [ex di, & jugo]* To unyoke, sever, or part, *Fragm. Poët. & Dejungo.*

* || Dijugor, *ari, âtus. pass. To be unyoked, Met. parted, Arnob. & Dejungor, Hor.*

* Dijunctio, *onis. f. verb. A parting, or disjoining. & Judicare quæ conjunctio, quæ disjunctio vera sit, Cic. Acad. 4, 28. ed. Grut.*

* Dijungo, *ere, xi, etum. act. [ex di, & jungo]* (1) To unyoke, or unbarnefs. (2) To part, sever, or disjoin. (1) Dijungere jumenta, *Cic. de Div. 2, 36.* (2) Dijungor à te, *Id. Att. 16, 3.* Ex omnibus, quæ dijunguntur, unum verum esse debet, falsa cætera, *Gell. 16, 8.*

* Dijungor, *i. pass. To be parted, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 18.*

Dilabens, *tis. part. (1) Falling, or slideing, (2) Slipping, or stealing, away. (1) Flumen dilabens in mare, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 35. ubi al. delabens. (2) Dilabentibus, qui simul erant, Suet. Vitell. 16. Liv. 41.*

Dilabidus, *a, um. adj. That falls, slides, or wears, away quickly. Vestes propter brevitatem pilli dilabidæ, Plin. H. 8, 81. edit. Hard. & haud scio an alibi.*

|| Dilabilis, *e, adj. Easily slipping, or falling, C. ex Lucr. sed q.*

Dilabor, *i, plus sum. dep. [ex di, & labor]* (1) To slip aside, to steal away. (2) To slip out of. (3) To waste, or come to nothing. (4) To be spoiled, or rot. (1) Dilabi in agros & in oppida, *Liv. 3, 4. vid. & Nepos, Lysand. 2. & Liv. 6, 17.* (2) Memoria meâ delibuntur, *Cic. Philipp. 13, 5.* Intentus opus est animo, ne omnia dilabantur, si unum aliquid effugerit, *Id. Tusc. 4, 5.* (3) Malè parta malè dilabuntur, *Id. Philipp. 2, 27.* (4) Dilabitur vestis condita situ, & corruptitur, *Col. 12, 3.*

* Dilacerandus, *a, um. part. To be torn in pieces. Dilaceranda feris, Catull. 62, 152.*

* || Dilaceratio, *onis. f. verb. A tearing in sunder, Aug. & Laceratio.*

* Dilaceratus, *a, um. part. Torn, or rent, afunder. Respublica dilacerata, Sall. B. Jug. 45.*

* Dilacero, *are. act. [ex di, & lacero]* (1) To tear, or rend, in pieces. (2) Met. To destroy, or consume; to spend, waste, or make havoc of; to trouble, and vex. (1) & Dilacerare artus, *Sen. Herc. Oct. 826.* (2) & Dilacerare opes, *Ov. Epist. 1, 90. Rempubicam, Cic. pro Mil. 9.*

* Dilacror, *ari, âtus. pass. To be destroyed, spent, wasted, Cic. N. D. 1, 11.*

* Dilacrumo, *are. neut. [ex di, & lacrymo]* To

weep, or drop with moisture. Ad posteriorem declinatur, ut in terram potius devexa, quam in germen dilacrumet, *Col. 4, 9. al. delacrymet.*

Dilamino, *are. act. [ex di, & lamino]* To cleave in two, to split, as a nut shell. Puer dilaminat nuces, *Ov. de Nuce 73.* † Dilacero, *dilatio, Cic.*

Dilaniandus, *a, um. part. To be torn, or rent, in pieces, Cic. pro Mil. 13.*

|| Dilaniatus, *us. m. verb. A tearing, or rending, Aug.*

Dilaniatus, *a, um. part. Torn, rent. Inornatas dilaniata comas, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 52.*

Dilanio, *are. act. [ex di, & lanio]* To tear, or rend, in pieces; to mangle, *Cic. pro Mil. 13.*

Dilanior, *ari, âtus. pass. To be torn, rent, &c. Also Met. to be dissipated. Dilaniantur opes, Ov. Ep. 1, 90.*

Dilapidans, *tis. part. Stoneing, or pelting with stones. Dilapidans hominum labores grandine Jupiter, Col. 10, 329.*

|| Dilapidatio, *onis. f. verb. A wasteful spending, Litt. ex Liv.*

Dilapido, *are. act. [ex di, & lapido]* (1) To rid a place of stones. (2) To pelt with stones. (3) Met. To consume and spend wastefully, to squander away in riot, to embezzle. (1) Locum bipalio vortito, dilapidatoque, *ubi al. dilapidato, Cat. 46.* (2) *Vid. Dilapidans.* (3) Priusquam dilapidet nostras triginta minas, *Ten. Phorm. 5, 7, 5.*

Dilapsus, *a, um. part. [à dilabor]* (1) *Glideing along.* (2) *Slipping aside.* (3) *Fallen down, or decayed.* (1) Dilapsus rapidè fluvius, *Cic. de Leg. 2, 3.* (2) Dilapsi domus, *Liv. Ea multitudo dilapsa quum Antium redisset, Liv. 3, 4.* (3) *Ædem virtustate dilapsam refecit, Id. 4.* Dilapsa cadavera tabo, *Virg. Geor. 3, 557.* Dilapsi equis, *Prop. 3, 13, 58.*

Dilargior, *ui, itus sum. dep. [ex di, & largior]* To bestow liberally. Quibus voluit, est dilargitus, *Cic. pro Leg. Agr. 2, 29.*

|| Dilargitio, *onis. f. A free grant, Cod. & Largitio.*

|| Dilargitor, *oris. m. verb. He that gives, or grants, freely, Dig. & Largitor.*

Dilargitus, *a, um. part. (1) Act. Having bestowed. (2) || Pass. Being bestowed. (1) Cic. pro Leg. Agr. (2) Dilargitis proscriptorum bonis, Sall. ap. Gell. 15, 13.*

* Dilatans, *tis. part. Enlargeing. Dilatante se cunco, Plin. H. 10, 32.*

* || Dilatio, *onis. f. An enlargeing, Aug. & Amplificatio, Cic.*

* || Dilatator, *oris. m. An enlarger, Boët. & Amplificator, Cic.*

* Dilatatus, *a, um. part. Dilated, extended, stretched. Imperium Lacedæmoniis dilatatum, Cic. Off. 1, 22. ubi tamen al. datum, vid. & eund. de Legg. 3, 14.*

† Dilatefco, *ere. incept. To begin to be bid, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

* Dilatio, *onis. f. verb. [à differo]* A delaying, or deferring. Hæc res dilationem non patitur, *Liv. 21, 52.* Per dilationes bellum gerere, *Id. 5, 5.* Dilationem petit & pauculos dies, *Plin. Ep. 1, 18.*

* Dilatio, *are. act. [ex di, & lato]* (1) To make wide, to open wide. (2) To extend, to enlarge. (1) Dilatare rictus, *Ov. Met. 6, 378.* & Contraho, coangusto manum, *Cic. (2) & Dilatare orationem, Id. pro Flacc. 5. acigm, Liv. 31, 21.*

* Dilator, *ari, âtus. pass. To be enlarged, to be written at large, &c. & Coangustor, Plin. N. D. 2, 7.*

* Dilator, *oris. m. verb. A delayer, or dallyer. Dilator, spe longus, iners, Hor. Art. Poët. 172.*

* || Dilatorius, *a, um. adj. Dilatory, or causing delay. || Dilatoria exceptio, A demurer, Ap. JCC.*

|| Dilatro, *are. act. [ex di, & latro]* unde part. dilatrans, To bark, or yelp, *Hier. & Latro.*

* Dilaturus, *a, um. part. About to deferr.*

Cum ego me dilaturum profectionem dixissem, *Plin. Ep. 10, 85. Conf. Liv. 24, 39.*

* Dilatus, *a, um. part. [à differo]* (1) *Deferred, delayed.* (2) *Spread abroad.* (1) Sententia ex die in diem dilata, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 1.* Dilato Mithridate, *Flor. 3, 21, 6.* (2) Rumore ab obtreñtoribus dilato, *Suet. Aug. 14.*

|| Dilaudatio, *onis. f. verb. A commendation, or praise, Laët. & Laudatio.*

Dilaudo, *are. act. [ex di, & laudo]* To praise highly, to commend greatly, *Cic. Attic. 6, 2.*

* || Dilectio, *onis. f. verb. Love, charity, Aug. & Caritas, amor, Cic.*

* Dilectus, *a, um. part. vel adj. or, comp. ssmus, sup. (1) Dearly beloved. (2) † Choice, or chosen. (1) O luce magis dilecta sorori, Virg. Æn. 4, 31. Stabat præterea luco dilectior omni Laurus, Claud. 3. Rap. Prof. 74. Augur Apollineis modò dilectissimus aris, Stat. Theb. 8, 99.*

(2) Sodales dilecti, *Enn. ap. Prisc.*

* || Dilemma, *âtis. n. [ex diç bis, & λαμβάνω capio]* An argument that convinces both ways, *Hier. & Complexio, Cic.*

* Diligens, *tis. adj. or, comp. ssmus, sup. (1) Diligent, mindfull, heedfull. (2) Studious, industrious. (3) Thrifty, wary. (1) In omni genere diligens, Cic. Att. 12, 3. § Diligentior ritus patrii custodia, Patere. 1, 4, 2. (2) § Diligentissimus officii, Cic. pro Cæl. 30. (3) Homo frugi ac diligens, qui sua servare vellet, Id. Verr. 2, 18. & De alieno negligentes, de suo diligentes, Plin. Ep. ad Corn. Tac. 4, 13. § cætera, Quint.*

* Diligenter, *adv. ius, comp. ssmè, sup. (1) Diligently, carefully. (2) With distinction. (1) = Studiosè diligentèrque curabo, Cic. Att. 16, 6. Diligentius, Id. 10, 12. Diligentissimè conservare, Cæf. B. G. 2, 28. (2) Indigentibus de re familiari impertiendum, sed diligenter, & moderatè, Cic. Offic. 2, 15. Conjungit cum substantivo, Id. Summo studio diligenterque curabo, Fam. 6, 22.*

* Diligentia, *æ. f. [à diligendo singula]* (1) Diligence, carefulness, attention, labour. (2) Frugality, thriftness. (3) Discretion. (1) = Reliqua quæ sunt in curâ, attentione, animi cogitatione, vigilantia, assiduitate, labore, completar hoc uno verbo, diligentia, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 35.* & Laboriosior est negligentia, quàm diligentia, *Col. 12, 12.* (2) & Potius ad antiquorum diligentiam, quàm ad horum luxuriam ædificare, *Varr. R. R. 63.* (3) Non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, non discrimen, non diligentia, *Cic. pro Planc. 4.* Quæ fortè est notio primaria.

* Diligo, *ere, exi, ectum. act. [ex di, & lego]* (1) To favour, or respect. (2) Also to love dearly. (3) || To divide, or cut up. (1) & Me aut amabis, aut, quo contentus sum, diliges, *Cic. ad Brutum.* & Nunc denique amare videor, antè dilexisse, *Id. Fam. 9, 14.* (2) Visceribus suis plùs aliquem diligere, *Mæcnas in vitâ Horatii.* Non secus aliquem diligere ac filium, *Nep. Dion. 2.* (3) Clypeatus elephantum ubi machærâ diligit, *Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 54. ubi al. difficit, al. dirigit.*

* Dilogia, *æ. f. [ex diç bis, & λόγος sermo]* A rhetorical scheme, when the same word has two notions, *Quint. v. Ascon. in 2. Verr. Ciceronis.*

Dilōrico, *are. act. [ex di, & lorico]* To undæ, rip, unbuckle, or ungird, *Met. to tear off, Cic. de Gr. 2, 26. & Raro occ.*

|| Dilōricor, *ari, âtus. pass. To be unbuckled, &c. Apul. Met. 7. p. 213.*

Dilūceo, *ere, xi. neut. [ex di, & luceo]* (1) To shine. (2) Met. To be clear, evident, or manifest. (1) Omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, *Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 13.* (2) § Dilucere res patribus, *Liv. 3, 16.*

Dilūcescit, *imperf. It dawns, day breaks, it waxes light, Cic. Catil. 3, 3. & Liv. 36, 24.*

|| Dilucidatio, *onis. f. verb. An explanation, or declareing, of a matter, Capell. & Explanatio.*

|| Dilucidator, *oris. m. verb. An explainer of a cause, Litt. ex Sen. sed q.*

Dilucidè, *adv. Evidently, manifestly, clearly. § Dilucidè*

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§ Dilucidè planèque dicere, *Cic. in Orat. 13.* docere, *Liv. 39, 47.* = perspicuè, *Plin.*

|| Dilucidò, are, aet. [ex di, & lucidus] To declare, or make plain; unde part. dilucidandus, *Ad Herenn. 3, 4.*

Dilucidus, a, um, adj. or, comp. Clear, bright, manifest. Dilucida oratio, *Cic. de Fin. 3, 1.* Omnia dilucidiora, non ampliora facientes, *Id. in Orat. c. 5.*

|| Diluculat, imperf. *It waxeth day,* *Gell. 2, 29, & 7, 1.* ↓ Dilucescit.

Dilucidò, adv. At break of day, very early, *Cic. Attic. 16, 13.*

Diluculum, i, n. The dawning of the day, day-break. || Primo diluculo, early in the morning, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 7.*

Diludium, i, n. [quasi dilatio ludorum] A respite of sencers from their exercise, *Hor. Ep. 1, 20.*

* Diluendus, a, um, part. To be cleared, or purged, *Liv. 4, 14.*

* Diluens, tis, part. Clearing, or purging. Rem manifestam inficiari, auctoris erat crimen, non diluentis, *Plin. Ep. 4, 9.*

* Diluo, ère, ui, utum, aet. [ex di, & luo] (1) To wash, or rinse. (2) To wash off, or drive away. (3) To temper, mix, or allay. (4) To purge, or clear. (5) To explain. (6) To weaken, or refute. (1) Pectora sudor diluerat, *Val. Flacc. 3, 557.* (2) Ne canalibus aqua immissa lateres diluere posset, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 10.* Jamque orbe renato diluerat nebulas Titan, *Sil. Ital. 5, 57.* Met. Fatigationem somno diluere, *Auson. Perioch. Odyss. 6.* (3) Diluit lacrymis unguenta, *Or. ex Pont. 9, 53.* (4) Accusatoris est inferre crimina, defensoris diluere & propulsare, *Cic. ad Herenn. 5.* || Mihi, quod rogavi, diue, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 64.* (6) Diluitur ejus auctoritas, nec habet satis ponderis, *Sen. Ep. 29.* = Extenuare, infirmare, *Cic.*

* Diluor, i, tus, pass. (1) To be washed off. (2) Met. To be refuted, &c. (1) Diluitur color, *Or. ex Pont. 4, 10, 62.* Diluitur memoria præclaræ rei, *Val. Max. 9, 2, 1.* Diluerentur stantia aqua, *Prop. 4, 5, 12.* (2) *Vid. Diluo, n. 6.*

* Diluè, unde comp. Dilutiùs. More diluted, more thin. || Non meraciùs, sed dilutiùs, bibendum, *Cels.*

* || Dilutio, ònis, f. verb. A cleanseing; also an answering, *Cod. ↓ Responso.*

* Dilutium, i, n. An infusion. || Dilutium vinaceorum, Wine of the second pressing, *Varr. vid. & Plin. 27, 7.*

* Dilutus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. f. simus, sup. Washed, or rubbed; tempered, mingled, or allayed; washy, thin. || Dilutus color, a faint, dilute, colour, *Gell. 2, 26.* Dilutissima potio, a very thin draught of water, or wine, *Cels. 1, 3.* Diluta labella multis guttis, *Catull. 66, 7.*

* Diluvies, ei, f. [ex di, & luo, i. e. lavo] A deluge, a great flood, drowning the ground, *Hor. Od. 3, 29, 40.*

* || Diluvio, are, aet. [ab eodem] To overflow and drown a country, *Lucr. 5, 388.*

* Diluvium, i, n. (1) A deluge, or inundation; an overflowing. (2) Met. A calamity, destruction. (1) Tempestates & crebra diluvia, *Plin. Ep. 8, 17.* (2) *Virg. Æn. 7, 228.* interpret. Serv.

* Dimachæ, arum, pl. m. [ex di, & mico, & μάχαι] Dragoons, soldiers that occasionally served on horseback, or on foot, *Curt. 5, 13, 8.*

Dimädeo, ère, ui, neut. [ex di, & mædeo] To grow wet, to melt. Solibus & nullis Scythæ, cum bruma rigeret, Dimaduere nives, *Luc. 6, 479.*

|| Dimänatio, ònis, f. verb. A flowing, or the springing of a thing, *Aug. ↓ Emanatio.*

Dimäno, are, neut. [ex di, & mauo] To flow, to abound, Met. to spread abroad, *Cic. pro Cæl. 3.* Dimanat flammæ sub artus, *Catull. 49, 10.*

* Dimensio, ònis, f. verb. [à dimet'or] A measureing; a dimension, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 24.*

* || Dimensor, òris, m. verb. A measurer, *Litt. ex Liv.*

D I M

* Dimensum, i, n. id. quod demensum. An allowance of miltuals, &c. *Vid. Demensum.*

* Dimensus, a, um, part. (1) Aet. Having measured, or meted, out. (2) Pass. Measured. (1) Campum sub mœnibus urbis Dimensi, *Virg. Æn. 12, 147.* (2) Certis dimensus partibus orbis, *Id. Geor. 1, 231.* Illa erant dimensa, & descripta, *Cic. de Senect. 17.*

|| Dimergo, ère, fi, aet. [ex di, & mergo] To drown, or plunge in the water, *Lex. ex Quint.*

* Dimētātus, a, um, part. Measured. Eorum enim cursus dimetati, *Cic. N. D. 2, 62.* sic leg. *Verbürg.*

* || Dimētatio, ònis, f. The measureing of a thing, *Litt. ex Liv.*

* || Dimēter versus [ex di, & bis, & μέτρον] A verse consisting of two feet, *Gramm.*

* Dimētiendus, a, um, part. To be measured, *Cic. de Sen. 14.*

* Dimētiens, tis, f. (sc. linea) The diameter of a figure, *Plin. 2, 23.*

* Dimētiō, òris, m. verb. dep. [ex di, & metior] (1) To measure, or mete. (2) To account, reckon up, or tell over. (1) Dimetiri cælum & terras, *Cic. de Senect. 14.* (2) = Dimetiri & dinumerare syllabas, *Id. Or. 43.*

|| Dimēto, ère, esui, aet. [ex di, & meto] To lop as they used to lop trees, *Litt. ex Col. sed q.*

* || Dimētor, ari, inuf. sed inde part. dimetatus, Measured out, *Cic. N. D. 2, 62.* ubi tamen al. dimetitus, *Conf. Liv. 8, 38.*

Dimicans, tis, part. Fighting, *Liv. 2, 46.* Navali prælio dimicantes, *Just. 3, 6.*

Dimicatio, ònis, f. verb. (1) A skirmish, or battle. (2) Met. A struggle, or contest. (1) Subeunda dimicatio toties, quot superesset conjurati, *Liv. 2, 13.* || Dimicatio universæ rei, a pitched battle, *Id.* (2) = In aciem dimicatio, nemque venire, *Cic. Orat. 13.* Dimicatio capitis, famæ, fortunarumque, *Id. pro Rabir. 2.*

|| Dimicātor, òris, m. verb. A challenger, or fighter, *Lact. ↓ Pugnator, Liv.*

* Dimicātur, imperf. It is struggled, it is contended, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 72.*

* Dimicāturus, a, um, part. About to fight, *Liv. 4, 5, & 9, 13.* Se tutò dimicatueros existimabant, *Cæs. B. G. 3, 24.*

* Dimico, are, ui, & avi, aet. [ex di, & mico, quod dimicantes armis micant, Perot.] (1) To fight, to skirmish. (2) To try, to struggle, to contend. (1) Nec perelli potuerunt, ut acie dimicarent, *Liv. 5, Cum Etruscis dimicant acie, Id. 2, 49.* (2) Dimicandum est omni ratione, *Cic. 5, Dimicare de imperio, Id. Off. 1, 12.* § inter se, *Plin. 8, 7.* § pro re aliquâ, *Id. 12, 25.* de famâ, *C. Nep. 13, 4, 3.*

* Dimidiātim, adv. By halves, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 167.* ubi rect. dimidiati.

* || Dimidiatio, ònis, f. verb. A parting in the middle, *Tert.*

* Dimidiātus, a, um, part. Divided into two parts, halved; also half. Dimidiati versiculi, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 23.* Aper dimidiatus, *Suet. Tib. 34.*

* || Dimidio, are, aet. hinc part. dimidiatus, To divide into two parts, *Tert.*

* Dimidium, i, n. The half of any thing. Dimidium pecuniæ, *Cic. Q. frat. 2, 4.* || Dimidium donare, quàm perdere totum, *Mavult, Mart. 1, 76.*

* Dimidius, a, um, adj. [ex di, & medius] Half, that is divided into two parts. Dimidia pars, *Plaut. Curc. 3, 78.* Dimidiæ decumæ, *Cic. in Verr. 5.* Dimidius patrum sit, dimidius plebis, ne secum quidem ipse concors, *Liv. 4, 2.*

Diminuo, ère, ui, utum, aet. [ex di, & minuo] (1) To diminish, or lessen; to impair, to make fewer. (2) To break in pieces. (3) To alienate. (1) Diminuere de re aliquâ, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 10.* = detraho, *Ibid.* § numerum militum, *Cæs. 2.* || Diminuere caput, to break one's head, *Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33.* Diminuetur tibi cerebrum, *Ter. Adeph. 4, 2, 32.* (3) *Cic. ad Q. frat. 1, 2.*

Diminuo, i, tus, pass. To be diminished, broken, *Cic. de Or. 3, 49.*

D I M

Diminutio, ònis, f. verb. A diminishing, or lessening; a diminution. Diminutio luminis, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 28.* || accretio, *Ibid. civium, Id. in Catil. 3, 10.* || Diminutio capitis, the losing of one's head, or freedom, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 32.* ubi tamen al. leg. deminutio. Diminutio mentis, a raving, a loss of one's senses, *Suet. Aug. 22.* *Conf. Liv. 39, 19.*

|| Diminutivum, i, n. A diminutive word, *Gramm. relictis diminutivum.*

Diminutus, a, um, part. Diminished, lessened, impaired. Diminutus numerus militum, *Cæs. B. G. 3, 67.* Diminutis possessionum pretiis, *Val. Max. 4, 8, 3.* || Diminutus capite, he that hath lost his freedom, *Fest.* which might be several ways, by adoption, by serving for debt, by falling into the enemy's hand, &c.

Dimissio, ònis, f. verb. (1) A discharging, or dismissing. (2) A sending forth. (2) Dimissio propugnatorum, *Cic. in Verr. 5, 33.* (2) Dimissio liberorum ad diripiendas provincias, *Id. Parad. 6, 2.*

|| Dimissorius, a, um, adj. Dimissory. || Dimissoriae literæ, letters of appeal, *Modest. = Apostoli, Apud FCC.*

Dimissurus, a, um, part. About to dismiss, *Liv. 37, 10.* Se dimissurum oppugnationem dixit, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 17.*

Dimissus, a, um, part. (1) Dismissed. (2) Lost, left. (3) Sent down, dropped, or thrown down. (4) Remitted, not exacted. (5) Divorced. (6) Dispersed, divulged. (7) Discharged, or paid. (8) || Submitted, or lowered. (1) Dimisso atque ablegato concilio, *Cic. in Verr. 2, 30.* (2) || Quantum dimissa petitis Præstent, *Hor. Ep. 7, 96.* || Dimissis manibus fugere, to run in all haste, *Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 52.* (3) Lues cælo dimissa, *Stat. Theb. 11, 274.* (4) Dimissa tributa, *Tac. Hist. 3, 54, 3.* (5) Dimissæ adultærii crimen intenderat, *Suet. Dom. 8.* (6) Dimissa in populos nominis tui notitia, *Sen. Ep. 31.* (7) Cum dimissis omnibus, creditor solus extiterim, *Plin. Ep. 2, 4.* (8) Dimissi populo fasces, *Cic. ap. Non.*

Dimittendus, a, um, part. To be dismissed. Dimittendæ erant plures manus, *Cæs. B. G. 6, 33.* *Conf. Liv. 21, 21.*

Dimittens, tis, part. Dismissing, &c. Arbor nunquam folia dimittens, *Plin. Hist. 12, 5.*

Dimitto, ère, misi, sum, aet. [ex di, & mitto] (1) To dismiss, disband, or send away. (2) To send about. (3) To let fall, or drop. (4) To let go. (5) To quit, or dismiss. (6) To leave. (7) To let slip. (8) To discharge, or acquit. (9) To submit. (10) || To thrust in, || to plunge. (1) Jam dimitto exercitum? *Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 44.* (2) Per omnes civitates cohortes dimisit, *Liv. 38, 1.* (3) Imbres dimittere cælo, *Or. Met. 2, 310.* (4) || Dimittere eum, quem manu prehenderis, *Cic. Orat. 28.* (5) Dimittere equos, *Virg. Æn. 10, 366.* (6) Rex dimittere milites infepultus erubescibat, *Curt. 5, 4.* (7) Vidi statim indolem, neque dimisi tempus, *Cic. Orat. 2, 72.* (8) Dimittere reos, *Plin. Ep. 10, 97.* (9) *Vid. Dimissus, n. 8.* || Eò rem dimittit Epicurus, avouches it, *Cic. Acad. 4, 29.* (10) Manus extimuit jugulo dimittere ferrum, *Or. Ep. 14, 5.*

Dimittor, i, f. fus, part. To be dismissed, &c. Universi ex vallo significare cæperunt, ut statim dimitterentur, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 86.*

Dimotus, a, um, part. (1) Parted, thrust away. (2) Removed. (3) Banished. (1) Dimotæ corpore murmur aquæ, *Or. Ep. 18, 10.* (2) Dimota à centro suo tellus, *Plin. 36, 10.* (3) In insulas dimoti, *Tac. 6, 30.*

Dimoveo, ère, vi, tum, aet. [ex di, & moveo] (1) To thrust, or put, aside. (2) To remove, to put away. (3) To remove, to stir. (4) || To distinguish. (5) To differ. (6) || To plough, or turn, up. (7) To banish. (1) Dimovit obstantes propinquos, *Hor. Od. 3, 5, 51.* (2) Aurora polo dimoverat umbram, *Virg. Æn. 3, 589.* Met. || Odium à se dimovere, & in alios struere, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 51.* (3) Virtus nunquam potest moveri loco, *Id. Phil. 4, 5.* (4) Bonis malisque dimotis ad verum pergere, *Sall.*

Sall. de R. P. ordin. (5) Dimovere loco, gradu, possessionibus, *Cic.* (6) Terram dimovit aratro, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 513. (7) *Vid.* Dimotus, n. 3.

Dīmōveor, ēri, tus, pass. *To be removed*, &c. *Cic. Vid.* Dimoveo.

|| *Dīmūlgo*, āre, act. [*ex di*, & *† mulgo*] unde part. dimulgandus, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 16. ubi tamen al. leg. divulgandus, & uti videtur quidem, *restitui*, *To publish abroad, to divulge*.

|| *Dintro*, vel *Dintrio*, is, īre, act. *To cry, or squeak, like a mouse*. *Mus dintroit*, *Auct. Philom.* 61.

Dīnūmērātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A numbering, paying, or telling*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 54.

|| *Dīnūmērātor*, ōris, m. verb. *He that pays, or tells*, *Cod. † Qui dinumerat*, *Cic.*

Dīnūmēro, āre, act. [*ex di*, & *numero*] (1) *To number, reckon, or count*. (2) *To number, pay, or tell, money*. (1) *Dinumerare stellas*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 43. (2) *Pecuniam alicui*, *Id. in Verr.* 5, 45.

Dīnūmēror, āri, ātus, pass. *To be numbered*. *Consulti omnes, atque etiam dinumerati sumus*, *Plin. Pan.* 76.

* *Dōbōlāris*, e, adj. *Hired for a little money, cheap, vile*. || *Diobolare scortum*, a common slut, a hackney, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 58.

* || *Diōbōlus*, i, m. vel *Diōbōlum*, i, n. [*ex di* pro *duo*, & *ōbolos* obolus] *Two half pence*, *Jun.*

* || *Diocēsānus*, i, m. *A diocesan, he that hath the jurisdiction of a diocese*, *Eccl.*

* *Diocēsis*, is, vel *eos*, f. [*à διοικέω ministro*] (1) *A jurisdiction, a government, a province, a bailiwick*. (2) || *A diocese*. (1) § *Mirifica expectatio est Asiæ nostrarum diocesium*, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 21, *Lat. Jurisdictio*. (2) *Ap. eccles. scriptores*, *Lat. Procuratio*.

* *Dōcētes*, æ, m. *A steward, a manager, an overseer, a bailiff*. *Rabirius diocetes fuit regius*, *Cic. pro Rabir.* 8, 5. † *Procurator*, *Lat.*

* *Diōmēdēa avis* [*Ita dict. à sociis Diomedis qui in eam versos fuisse dicuntur*] *A heron; or according to others, a coot, or moor-ben*, *Plin.* 10, 44.

* *Diōnysia*, ōrum, pl. n. [*à Διονύσιος Bacchus*] *The feast of Bacchus celebrated at Athens*, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 110. *Lat. Bacchanalia, vel liberalia*.

* *Diōnysias*, ādis, f. *A precious stone with red spots, smelling like wine, yet resisting drunkenness*, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* *Diōnysōnymphas*, ādis, f. [*ex Διονύσιος Bacchus, & νύμφη sponfa*: *Ita dict. quoniam cum Baccho, seu vino, mirè convenit*] *Amagical herb*, *Plin.* 24, 17.

* *Dioptra*, æ, f. [*ex dià per, & ὀπτομαι video*] (1) *A geometrical instrument, to take the distance and height of a place afar off, it may be used for the looking hole, or sight of any instrument; a perspective glass, &c.* (2) *Also an instrument to poise and gauge water*. (1) *Plin.* 2, 69. (2) *Vitr.* 8, 6.

* || *Diōryx*, ŷgis, m. [*ex dià per, & ὀρύσσω fodio*] *A ditch, or trench, made for a river*, *Mela*, 3, 8. *Lat. Derivatio*.

* *Diospýros*, i, f. [*ex Διός Jovis, & πυρός triticum*] *The herb stone-crop*, *Plin.* 27, 11. = *Lithospermus, ægonychos*, *Id.*

* *Diōta*, æ, f. genus vasis. [*ex di*, & *τῆς* & *ἄρδς*, auris, vel *ansa*] *A kind of vessel, or jar, for wine, with two handles; any drinking pot with two ears*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 9, 8.

Diphris, is, f. *A precious stone of two sorts, white and black, male and female*, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* *Diphryx*, ŷgis, f. [*ex di*, & *φρύγω torreo*] *A sediment of melted brass*, *Plin.* 34, 13.

* || *Diphthongus*, i, f. [*ex di*, & *τῆς* & *φθόγος*, sonus] *A diphthong, made up of two vowels in the same syllable*, *Gramm.* § *Ut duabus litteris disjunctis apud veteres scribi solebat, ita pro duabus litteris numerando habebatur*:

Naevia sex cyathis, septem Justina bibatur, Quinque Lycas, Lyde quatuor, Ida tribus, Omnis ab infuso numeretur amica Falerno,

Mart. 1, 72.

Vid. etiam 9, 94. Tot enim cyathos in unum poculum infusos exhaurebant, quot literas amicæ nomen continebat.

* *Diplinthius*, a, um, adj. i. e. duorum *πλίνθων*, vel laterum. [*ex di*, pro *duo*, & *πλίνθος*, later] *Of the thickness of two bricks*. || *Diplinthius paries*, *Two bricks thick*, *Vitr.* 2, 8.

* || *Diplōis*, idis, f. [*à διπλός, duplex*] *A lined garment, now taken for a doublet*, *Jun.*

* *Diplōma*, ātis, n. [*διπλωμα, Gr. à διπλῆμαι, duplicor*] scriptum complicatum & lino trajecto obsignatum. (1) *A charter, or prince's letters patent; an edict, a mandamus*. (2) || *Also great speed, and haste in a journey; a passport*. (3) || *A still, called novu balneum Mariæ*. (1) *Vid.* *Cic. Fam.* 6, 12. = *Diptychon*, *Cod.*

(2) *Ap. JCC.* (3) *Galen.*

Dipondiarus, a, um, adj. *Of two pounds weight*, *Col.* 4, 30.

Dipondium, i, n. vel *Dipondius*, i, m. *Cic. sine Dipondium, & Dipondius*, i, m. (1) *A weight of two pounds*. (2) *Also a small piece of money, a penny half penny*. (1) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 36. (2) *Dipondio satur intelliges ad saturitatem, non opus esse fortunâ*, *Sen. Ep.* 18.

* *Dipsacon*, i, & *Dipsacum*, i, n. & *Dipsacus*, i, m. [*διψακός Gr.*] (1) *A teasle, a fuller's thistle*. (2) || *Also the same with diabetes; a pissing the bed, or not holding of one's water*. (1) *Plin.* 27, 9. (2) *Galen.*

* *Dipsas*, ādis, f. [*à διψα sitis*] *A kind of viper, or adder, which havinge stung a man puts him into a great thirst*, *Plin.* 32, 5. *Atro rabidæ effervescente veneno dipsades*, *Sil.* 3, 312. *Conf. Cels.* 5, 27.

* || *Dipōton*, i, n. [*ex di*, & *τῆς* & *πῶσις casus*] *A noun haveing but two cases*, *Gramm. v. Isid.* 1, 6.

* || *Diptychus*, a, um, adj. [*ex di*, & *τῆς* & *πτυχή*, plica] *Two leaved*, *Cod.*

* *Dipýros*, i, c. g. [*ex di*, & *τῆς* & *πῦρ ignis*] *Twice in the fire*, *Mart.* 4, 47. *It. panis nauticus*, *Bisbet*, *ex Litt.*

* || *Diradiatio*, ōnis, f. verb. *A spreading of vines, or a setting them in fashion of sun-beams*, *Lex ex Vitruv.* à

* *Diradio*, āre, act. [*quod ex di, & radio*] *To spread, or place, vines in fashion of sun-beams*, *Col.* 5, 6.

Diræ, ārum, pl. f. sc. preces. *Curses, or imprecations; also the furies*. § *Dirarum obnuntiatio*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 16. *Diras preces fundere*, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 30, 2. || *Diras imprecari*, *Ibid.* 6, 24, 3. *to curse one to the pit of hell*.

Directè, adv. iūs, comp. *Simply, directly, downright*. *Cum semel dictum sit directè*, *Cic. Part. Or.* 7. *Vid.* *Directò*.

Directio, ōnis, f. verb. *A direction, aim, or mark; a direct leading to a thing*. *Directio rationis ad veritatem*, *Quint.* 3, 6. *Lateres planam habeant inter se directionem*, *Vitr.* 7, 1.

Directò, & *Directè*, adv. iūs, comp. (1) *Straight, directly*. (2) *Met. Simply, without condition*. (1) *Directò ad finem spectare*, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 13. *Directiùs navem gubernare*, *Id. Acad.* 4, 20. *Cum semel directum sit directè*, *Id. Part. Orat.* 7. (2) § *Illa bona directò optamus nobis, hæc si necesse erit*, *Sen. Ep.* 67.

|| *Director*, ōris, m. verb. *A director, or guider*, *Liv. ap. Litt.*

Directum, i, n. subst. *Right, justice, equity*. = *Directum*, & *verum*, & *justum*, *Cic. in Part. Orat.* 37.

Directūra, æ, f. *A laying out by a line*. *Ita quò fundatior erit ex arenato directura, eò firmior erit ad vetustatem soliditas tectorii*, *Vitr.* 7, 3.

Directus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. [*ex di, & rectus*] (1) *Directed, ordered*. (2) *Straight*. (3) *Set in array*. (4) *Ruled straight*. (5) *Met. Right, direct, plain, without circumstance*. (6) || *Also cut in two, divided*. (1) *Directi in quincuncem ordines*, *Cic. de Senect.* 17. (2) § *Non tuba directi, non æris cornua flexi*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 98. (3) *Agmen directæque acies*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 281. (4) *Membrana directa plumbo*, *Catull.* 20, 8. (5) *Sermo directus*, *Quint.* 2, 13. *vid.*

& *Liv.* 2, 21. (6) *Viscera arietis directi*, *Vet. auctor. Eleg. in obit. Mæcen.* 109. *Vid.* *Dirigo*, n. 8.

Diremptio, ōnis, f. verb. *A separation, or breaking off*. *Diremptio iniquitatis crimini subiecta est*, *Val. Max.* 4, 7, 1.

|| *Diremptor*, ōris, m. verb. *He that separateth*, *Aug.*

Dirempturus, a, um, part. *About to part, or separate*, *Liv.* 31, 17.

Diremptus, a, um, part. [*à dirimo*] *Divided, separated, parted*. *Anima morte dirempta*, *Lucr.* 1, 115.

|| *Diremptus*, ūs, m. *A parting*. = § *Est interitus quasi discessus & secretio ac diremptus earum partium, quæ junctione tenebantur*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 29. *ubi tamen al. direptus*.

* *Dirēpo*, ēre, pti, ptum, act. [*ex di, & repo*] *To creep, or come, softly*. *Dirēpit ad cubile festosæ suis*, *Phædr.* 2, 4, 12.

* *Dirēptio*, ōnis, f. verb. [*à diripio*] *A robbing, pillageing, ransacking, plundering, rifling*. *Urbs relicta direptioni & incendiis*, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 1. = *Expilatio*, *Id.*

* *Dirēptor*, ōris, m. verb. *A robber, spoiler, or rifler*. = *Eos in eodem genere prædatorum dirēptorumque pono*, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 9; = *custos*, *Id. Philipp.* 3, 11.

* *Dirēpturus*, a, um, part. *About to tear in pieces*, *Liv.* 24, 1.

* *Dirēptus*, a, um, part. (1) *Plucked, or torn, in pieces*. (2) *Torn from*. (3) *Robbed, spoiled, plundered*. (4) *Beaten, or pulled, down*. (1)

Membra direpta manibus nefandis, *Ov. Met.* 3, 731. (2) = *Signa affixa delubris & arma militibus direpta*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 20. (3) *Dirēpta domus*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 563. (4) *Mœnia direpta*, *Luc.* 6, 35.

* || *Dirēptus*, ūs, m. verb. *A taking away*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 29. *ubi tamen al. diremptus*.

Diribeo, ēre, ui, act. [*De cujus etymo sententias diribere longum esset; certè est comitiorum propr.*] *To count over, to distribute*. *Hic est ille, qui gentes & regna diribet*, *Plin.* 36, 15. *Dum sententiæ diriberentur*, *Val. Max.* 9, 12, 7. *Dum de te tabellæ diriberentur*, *Cic. in Pison.* 40.

Dirībitor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *An officer that makes a scrutiny in a muster; also an officer in the Roman elections, who marshaled the tribes into their several classes, or orders; and distributed the tables among them, when they voted*. (2) || *A judge, or determiner of causes*. (3) || *Also a carver, a Jewer*. (1) *Vid. Torrent. in Suet. Claud.* 1, 18. (2) *Cod.* (3) *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 53.

Dirībitorium, i, n. *A house begun by Agrippa, and finished by Augustus, wherein soldiers were mustered, and received their pay; also a place where, when the Romans went to give their voices, certain officers, called diribitores, attended, dum sententiæ diriberentur, i. e. were divided, as in a scrutiny*, *Mix.* 9, 12. *Διριβιτιρίων οἶκος μέγιστος τῶν πώποτε μίαν ἑποφὴν σχόντων*, *Dion. Cass.* 1, 55. *vid. Suet. Claud.* 18. & *ibi Torrent.*

Dirigendus, a, um, part. *To be directed, leveled, or measured*. *Honestate dirigenda est utilitas*, *Cic. Off.* 3, 21. *Conf. Liv.* 8, 32.

Dirigens, tis, part. *Directing, leveling*. *Hinc dirigens proxima planities æquabatur*, *Hirt. B.* H. 29.

* *Dirigeo*, ēre, ui, neut. [*ex di, & rigeo*] (1) *To grow stiff*. (2) *To curdle for cold, or fear*. (3) *To stand an end*. (1) *Diriguere oculi*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 447. (2) *Gelidus formidine sanguis Dirigit*, *Id. Æn.* 3, 260. (3) *Diriguere comæ*, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 332.

Dirigo, ēre, exi, ectum, act. [*ex di, & rego*] (1) *To direct, or guide*. (2) *To order, to set in array, to range*. (3) *To steer*. (4) *To rule, or guide*. (5) *To level, or aim*. (6) *To raise, or lift, up*. (7) *To measure, or mark out*. (8) *To divide*. (1) *Ad veritatem dirigit conjectura*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 14. (2) *Dirigere acies*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 523. *Dirigere arbores in quincuncem*, *Cic. de Senect.* 17. (3) *Ad littora cursum dirigere*, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 25. (4) *Ad vitam principis dirigimur*,

dirigimur, *Plin. Paneg.* 45. (5) *Hafile* certo contorquens dirigit ictu, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 490. Invidiam rerum non ad causam, sed ad voluntatem personarumque dirigere, *Paterc.* 2, 30. (6) Dirigere ramuli cacumen ad cælum, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 40. (7) Regiones lituo direxit Romulus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 17. (8) Clypeatus elephantum ubi machæra dirigit, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 1, 54. uti Salmas. legendum probat. Persiam totam dirigit. *Titin. ap. Non.*

Dirigor, i, cētus. pass. *To be directed, &c.* Simul signa ad hostem converti, aciemque dirigi jubet, *Cæf. B. G.* 6, 7.

Dirimendus, a, um. part. *To be determined, or decided.* Res est arbitrio non dirimenda meo, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 98.

Dirimens, tis. part. *Breaking off, or interrupting.* Stat. *Theb.* 5, 482. Exiguo dirimens solidam discrimine summam, *Manil.* 1, 547.

Dirimo, ēre, tmi, emptum. act. [*ex dis, & emo, sin r mutata, Veff.*] (1) *To break off, to interrupt, to divide, to part.* (2) *To determine, to make an end of.* (1) Prælium diremit nox, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 99. (2) § Dirimere pugnam æquis manibus, *Liv.* 27, 13. § controversiam, *Cic. Off.* 3, 33. § litem, *Ov. Met.* 1, 21. § certamen, *Ibid.* 5, 314. § iras, *Liv.* 1, 13. § altercationes, *Id.* 4, 45. § simultates, *Id.* 28, 18. *Vid.* *Dirimendus.* ¶ Dirimere auspicia est, irrita reddere, *Plin.* § Coire, conciliare, *Cic.*

Dirimor, i, emptus. pass. *To be parted, to be distant, or asunder.* Oppida unius diei itinere dirimuntur, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 94.

* *Diripiendus*, a, um. part. *To be plundered.* Omnes evocat spe prædæ ad diripiendos Eburo-nes, *Cæf. B. G.* 6, 33. Vota diripienda ventis, *Tib.* 3, 6, 28.

* *Diripiens*, tis. part. *Plundering.* Diripiens plurima miles, *Luc.* 6, 117. Scrutantes potiùs quàm diripientes, *Just.* 25, 2.

* *Diripio*, ēre, ui, eptum. act. [*ex di, & rapio*] (1) *To tear asunder, or in pieces.* (2) *To snatch, or pluck, away by force.* (3) *To rob, spoil, or ransack; to pillage, or plunder.* (4) *To cast to the ground, to tear open.* (5) *To lessen, or detract from.* (1) Pentheum diripuisse aiunt Bacchas, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 4, 1. (2) § Diripere aliquem de loco, *Cic. de Prov. Consul.* 6. (3) = Ad expilandos focios, diripiendâque provincias, *Id. pro Leg. Man.* 19. (4) § Diripere aras, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 283. interpr. *Serv.* (5) De alicujus auctoritate diripere, *Cic. pro Sullâ.* sed recte der. pere.

* *Diripior*, i, eptus. pass. (1) *To be torn in pieces.* (2) *To be robbed, or rifled, &c.* (1) Cum confternatis diripeteris equis, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 310. (2) Incustoditæ diripiuntur opes, *Id. Triſt.* 3, 10, 58. *Vid.* *Deripio.*

Diritas, atis. f. (1) *Fierceness, ruggedness.* (2) *Cruelty, inhumanity.* (3) *Unluckyness, ominousness.* (1) § Quanta in altero fratre diritas, in altero comitas, *Cic. de Senect.* 18. uti leg. *Non. al.* duritas. (2) Quamquam sis omni diritate atque immanitate terribissimus, *Id. in Vat.* 2. (3) Diritas diei, *Suet. Ner.* 8.

Diruendus, a, um. part. *To be pulled down, or destroyed.* M. Cato, perpetuus diruendæ Carthaginis auctor, *Paterc.* 1, 12.

Diruens, tis. part. *Pulling down, or destroying.* *Liv.* 42, 3.

Dirumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum. act. [*ex di, & rumpo*] (1) *To break, to break in pieces.* (2) *To burst.* (3) Met. *To break off.* (1) Puer pædagogo tabulâ dirumpit caput, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3. § Dirumpere tabellas, *Cic.* (2) Penè me dirupi in iudicio familiaris tui, *Id. Fam.* 7, 1, 14. & absol. dirumpi cantando, *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 3, 10. (3) Amicitias, exorsâ aliquâ offensione, dirumpimus, *Cic. de Amic.* 22.

Dirumpor, i, ruptus. pass. (1) *To be broken.* (2) *To be burst.* (1) Dirumpuntur tabellæ, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 4. (2) § Plausu dirumpi, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 2. § dolore, *Id.* & absol. dirumparis licet, *Id. Attic.* 7, 12. ubi al. dirumparis.

† *Diruncino*, are. act. [*à runcinis, quæ majores ferræ dicuntur, Varr.*] *To saw, or plane.* *Litt. ex Plaut.*

|| *Diruncinor*, ari, atus. pass. *To be sawn, Litt. ex Col.*

Diruo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex di, & ruo*] *To break, or pull, down; to overthrow, or destroy.* = Qui Catuli monumentum affixit, meam domum diruit, *Cic. pro Caelio*, 32. § Diruit, ædificat, &c. *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 100. Imperatum primū; ut muros diruerent, *Liv.* 38, 34.

Diruor, i, ūtus. pass. *To be pulled down.* Mactem jube dirui, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 7, 10. ¶ *Ære* dirui, *to lose his pay for some crime, Fest. vid. & Cic. jocum, Verr.* 5, 13.

Diruptio, ōnis, f. verb. *A bursting.* Corporum diruptio, *Sen. N. Q.* 2, 15.

|| *Diruptor*, ōris. m. verb. *He that breaks, or wastes, Litt. ex Tac.*

Diruptus, a, um. part. [*à dirumpor*] it. adj. (1) *Burst, or broken; quite wasted.* (2) *Steep, craggy.* (3) || Met. *Rigorous, harsh.* (1) Illam mediam diruptam velim, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 5, 18. Homo diruptus, dirutūque, *Qu. Caelius, Cic. ludens in paronomasiâ, i. e. herniosi & diruti, Budæo interpr.* (2) Quum præcipientes diruptaque utrinque angustiae essent, *Liv.* 21, 33. In altiorum diruptiorumque tumulum concessere, *Id.* 38, 2. (3) = Homo diruptus & implacabilis, *Amm.* 27, 11.

Dirus, a, um. adj. or, comp. † sīmus, sup. (1) *Direfull, cruel.* (2) *Horrible, dreadful, terrible.* (3) *Mournfull.* (4) *Fatal, ominous.* (1) = Injusta, insana, vitiosa, dira, *Cic. de Leg.* 2. (2) Diræ deprecationes, *Plin.* 28, 4. Diræ execratio, *Liv.* 27, 22. (3) Nec sospite dirum Optabis nato funus, pater, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 56. (4) Dirum omen, *Plin.* 10, 12. Diri cometae, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 438. Mens dira, *Id. Aen.* 2, 519. Exta sine capite, quibus nihil videtur esse dirius, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 15. Dirissimus, *Varr. ap. Non.* 25, 247.

Dirutus, a, um. part. [*à diruor*] *Broken, or cut, down; destroyed, overthrown, ruined.* Dirutæ & desertæ urbes, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 1. ¶ *Ære* dirutus miles, *a soldier that for some misdemeanor hath forfeited his pay. Cic. uses it wittily for a bankrupt, Verr.* 5, 13.

Dis, dītis. c. g. & Dīte, n. or, comp. sīmus, sup. *Rich, wealthy, great, fertile, ample.* Tunc dis quidem esses, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 1, 8. Cratini ditis ædes, *Id.* 4, 2, 43. Dite solum, *Val. Flacc. Arg.* 2, 296. Ditia castra, *Curt.* 3, 11, 20. Ditiore & affluentior est vera amicitia, *Cic. de Amic.* 16. ¶ † Ditisissimus ævi, *longest-lived, Sil.* 3, 397.

* *Discaleatus*, a, um. part. *Unshod, without shoes, Suet. Ner.* 51.

† *Discaueatus*, a, um. part. *Set upon, or gaping, Plin.* 9, 30. ¶ sed rectius leg. *discaueatus.*

Discaueo, ēre, vi, cautum. neut. [*ex dis, & caveo*] *To be very careful, to beware.* § Discaueas malo, *Plaut. Menæch.* 2, 1, 24. ¶ Raro occ.

Discedens, tis. part. *Departing, going away, ending.* Discedens hiems, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 152.

Disceditur, discessum est. imperf. *They depart.* Ab concilio disceditur, *Cæf. B. G.* 7, 2. Omnia sunt incerta, cum à jure discessum est, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 59.

Discedo, ēre, ssi, sum. neut. [*ex dis, & cedo*] (1) *To depart, to go away.* (2) *To leave, or cease.* (3) *To be parted, or divided.* (4) *To elope.* (5) *To open, or gape.* (6) *To vanish.* (7) *To die, to cease, to be.* (8) *To be changed.* (9) *To give place, or yield.* (10) *To go, or come, off.* (11) *To except.* (1) ¶ Eo die ego Capuâ discessi, & mansi Calibus, *Cic. Att.* 7, 21. § Discedere à patriâ, *Id.* § Româ, *Id.* § è conspectu, *Id.* (2) Discedamus à nobismetipsis; de sapiente loquamur, *Id. Acad.* 4. (3) In duas partes discedunt Numidæ, *Sall. B. Jug.* 12. (4) Uxor à dolabellâ discessit, *Cæf. Cic. Fam.* 8, 6. (5) Cælum discessisse visum est, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 43. (6) Discedit in auras, *Lucr.* 3, 401. (7) Qui discedere animum censent, &c. *Id. Tusc.* 1, 9. (8) Caelius discessu meo, discessit à se, *Id. de Clar. Orat.* 79. (9) Si dispanbus bellum

indicat, discedat pigrior, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 17. (10) Si injuria impunita discesserit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 30. ¶ Superior discedit, *he gets the better, Cic.* Discedere non male, *to come well off, Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 70. (11) Amoris verò erga me, cum à fraterno amore, domesticoque discessi, tibi primas deferò, *Cic. Att.* 1. *Ex Doletò.*

† Discento, are. neut. [*ex dis, & canto*] *To sing treble, Litt. ex Lucr.*

Discendus, a, um. part. *To be learned.* § Muliebris mores discendi, obliviscendi stratiotici, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 49.

Discens, tis. part. *Learning.* In ludo inter coæquales discens, *Just.* 23, 2.

Disceptatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A disputeing, debating, or reasoning.* (2) || *An arbitrement, or umpirage.* (1) *Cic. Off.* 1, 11, 2. § vis, *Ib.* = Controversia, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 72. (2) *Ulp.*

|| *Disceptatiuncula*, æ. f. *A little debate, or dispute, Gell.* 20. ult.

Disceptator, ōris. m. verb. *An umpire, an arbitrator, a mediator.* = Disceptator, id est, rei aut sententiæ moderator, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 3. = Reconciliator pacis & disceptator de iis, quæ in controversiâ sunt, *Liv.* 35, 45. § Utriusque disceptator adest, age, disputa, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 2, 16.

Disceptatrix, icis. f. *She that is judge between two.* = Dialectica veri & falsi disceptatrix & judex, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 28.

Disceptatur, imperf. *The point is argued, Cic. Fam.* 4, 14.

Disceptaturus, a, um. part. *About to dispute.* Disceptaturi de suo jure & de legibus, *Cæf. B. G.* 7, 37.

Discepto, are. act. [*ex dis, & capto*] (1) *To debate, reason, or dispute, any thing, any way.* (2) *To award, to determine, to judge.* (1) Ego conditionibus, illi armis disceptare maluerunt, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 15. (2) Hanc C. Cæsar, causam, si in foro dicerem, eodem audiente & disceptante, &c. *Id.* § Disceptare controversias, *Id. Ac.* 4, 3. § de controversiis, *Cæf.* § cum aliquo, *Cic.* § inter se, *Sall.*

Disceptor, ari. pass. *To be debated.* Ac si coram de omnibus conditionibus disceptetur, *Cæf. B. G.* 1, 24.

* *Discernens*, tis. part. *Discerning.* Spatiis discernens gaudia parvis, *Claud. 6. Conf. Hon.* 364. *Conf. Catull.* 62, 179.

* *Discernicilum*, i. n. [*Instrumentum quo discernitur capillus*] (1) *A pin, or bodkin; wherewith women shed, or part, their hair.* (2) || Met. *A little difference, or diversity.* (1) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 29. (2) *Gell.* 17, 15.

* *Discerno*, ēre, crēvi, crētum. act. [*ex dis, & cerno*] (1) *To discern, to put a difference.* (2) Met. *To judge, or determine.* (3) *To appease, or quell.* (1) Alba & atra discernere non poterat, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 39. (2) Pecuniæ an famæ minùs parceret, haud facillè discerneres, *Sall. B. Catil.* 26. (3) Litem discernere, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 898.

* *Discernor*, i, crētus. pass. *To be discerned, distinguished, &c.* Ubi discerni stultus auditor ab sapienti iudice possit, *Cic. pro Font.* 6. *Vid.* *Discerno.*

Discerpendus, a, um. part. *To be torn in pieces.* Clamant, discerpendum esse parricidam manibus eorum, *Curt.* 6, 30.

Discerpo, ēre, psi, ptum. act. [*ex dis, & carpo*] (1) *To pluck, or tear, in pieces.* (2) Met. *To divide.* (1) Alligatum corpus equis discerpere, *Varr.* = Dilacerare *Cic.* (2) Rem propositam in membra discerpere, *Cic. Top.* 5.

Discerpor, i, tus. pass. *To be torn, or divided.* = Discerpi, & lacerari, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 11.

Discerptus, a, um. part. *Torn, or plucked, in pieces.* Membra discerpta, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 86. = Divulsus, *Cic. de Orat.* 7.

Discessio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à discedo*] (1) *A departure.* (2) Met. *An absence, or want.* (3) *A noting for, or agreeing to, an opinion.* (4) *A divorce, or parting.* (5) || Also the intermission of an ague fit. (1) § Mecum sæpe de tuâ mansionone

sione aut discessione communicat, *Cic. Fam. 4, 4. ubi al. decessione.* (2) Σ Eorum neque accessione vita melior fit, neque discessione pejor, *Id. Off. 3, 3.* (3) Discessio facta est in ejus sententiam, *Id. Attic. 12, 21.* (4) Si eveniat, quod di prohibeant, discessio, *Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 37.* (5) *Cels. ap. Litt.*

Discessurus, a, um. part. *About to leave, or quit, Cic. de Orat. 1, 56. Conf. Prop. 4, 12, 35.*

Discessus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A departing, or going away.* (2) *An opening, or going asunder.* (1) Σ Ut me levārat tuus adventus, sic discessus affixit, *Cic. Att. 12, 49.* (2) Te nec terrae fremitus, nec cœli discessus, &c. terrebunt, *Id. de Div. 2, 28.* ¶ Discessus ē vitā, *decease, death, Id.*

* Disceus, eos. m. [à disci figurā] *A comet, or some such like impression in the air, Plin. 2, 25.*

* Discidium, i. n. [à discindo] (1) *A separation.* (2) *A divorce.* (3) *Discord, dissension.* (4) *Departure, death.* (1) Discidium uti fieri nequeat sine peste malōque, *Lucr. 3, 851.* (2) Valeant, qui inter nos discidium volunt, *Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 14.* (3) Per vinum exoritur discidium, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 60.* (4) Fratris cari flebile discidium, *Catull. 64, 22.*

¶ Discinctē, adv. *Diffusely, loosely, Litt. ex Liv.*

Discinctus, a, um. part. (1) *Ungirt, in sign of submission.* (2) *Disarmed, or cashiered.* (3) *Diffolute, negligent, reckless, slothful, slovenly.* (1) Primores equestris ordinis tunicati & discincti pedibusque nudis, *Suet. Aug. 100. extr.* Discinctus eques, *Liv. 27, 13.* (2) Gladiis discinctos destituit, *Liv. 27, 13.* (3) = Segnis eram discinctaque in otia natus, *Ov. Amor. 1, 9, 41.* Discinctus nepos, *Hor. Epod. 4. ult.*

* Discindendus, a, um. part. *To be cut, or rent, in two, Cic. Vid. Discindo, n. 3.*

* Discindo, ēre, scidi, sum. act. [ex dis, & scindo] (1) *To cut asunder.* (2) *To rend in pieces, to cleave, or rive.* (3) *Met. To separate, or break off.* (1) Discindere cotem novacula, *Liv. 1, 36.* (2) Σ Discidit vestem? refarcietur, *Ter. Adelp. 1, 2, 41.* (3) Σ Amicitiae diffundendæ magis, quàm discindendæ sunt, *Cic. de Amicit. 21.*

* Discindor, i, sum. pass. *To be broken, or rent, asunder. Discinditur in multas partes anima, Lucr. 4, 669.*

Discingo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [ex dis, & cingo] (1) *To ungird, or undo.* (2) *Also to be put out of office.* (3) ¶ *Met. To confute, to baffle.* (1) Mart. 9, 103. (2) Sil. 8, 34. (3) = Discinxit ratione dolos, fraudeque resolvit, *Id. 7, 153. ubi Heinssus legi maluit diffinxit, seu discussit.*

Discingor, i. pass. *To be ungirt, or to put off one's clothes. Ita se apud ipsos gessit, ut neque unquam aut nocte, aut die, aut exalcearetur, aut discingeretur, Patere. 2, 41.*

* Disciplina, æ. f. [à discipulus] (1) *Discipline, instruction.* (2) *Skill, science, a profession, or trade.* (3) *A fashion, a way, or custom.* (4) *A sect of philosophers.* (5) *An example.* (1) Est in literis ratio reliquique rebus eadem disciplina, *Cic. de Div. 2.* Σ Non natura tantum, sed disciplina, mores facit, *Col. 7, 12.* Disciplina furi, *Cic. 2.* Multarum artium disciplina, *Id. vid. Suet. Aug. 80.* (3) Ignarus es disciplinæ consuetudinisque nostræ, *Cic. Disciplina est eisdem munerari ancillas, qui ad dominas adflectant viam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 59.* (4) Quid à singulis philosophiæ disciplinis diceretur, persecuti sumus, *Cic. de Fin. 5.* Parsimonia & duritia disciplina aliis eram, *Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 75.*

* Discipinābilis, e. adj. *That may be learned, or taught, Ad Her. 3, 3. Rarò occ.*

* ¶ Discipinātus, a, um. part. *Instructed, disciplined, Vulg. Interp. ¶ Eruditus, institutus.*

† Discipinōsus, a, um. adj. *One that hath learned many, as well as good arts, Cato ap. Gell. 4, 9. Rarò occ.*

* Discipula, æ. f. *A scholar, or auditor. Dedam te discipulam cruci, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 20.*

Audit discipula intentione magnā, & reddit, *Plin. 10, 29. de lusciniā.*

* Discipulus, i. m. [à disco] *A scholar, a disciple, an apprentice, or learner. ¶ Hirtium ego & Dolabellam dicendi discipulos habeo, cœnandi magistros, Cic. Fam. 9, 16. Ipse dux erat summi imperatoris discipulus, Liv. 37, 20. Discipulus coquorum, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2. Discipulus est prioris posterior dies, Publ. Syr.*

* Discissus, a, um. part. [à discindor] (1) *Rent, or torn.* (2) *Pulled down.* (1) Discissos laniabant dentibus artus, *Virg. Georg. 3, 514.* (2) Discissis Pergama muris, *Stat. Syl. 1, 1, 11.*

* Discitur, imperf. *It is learned. Audiendo facillimè disci arbitrabatur, Nep. Epam. 3.*

Discludo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex dis, & cludo] *To separate, or set apart; to shut up apart. = Discludere mundum, membraque dividere, Lucr. 5, 439. Mons ille Arvernus ab Helvetiis discludit, Cæs. B. G. 7, 8.*

Discludor, i, sum. pass. *To be separated, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10.*

¶ Disclusio, ōnis. f. verb. *A shutting up, a separation, Apul. de Deo Socr. init. ¶ Separatio.*

¶ Disclūsor, ōris. m. verb. *An abridger of mens liberty, Cod.*

Disclūsus, a, um. part. *Shut up, separated. = Semotus, Cic. Fibulis disclūsis, Cæs. B. G. 4, 17.*

* Disco, ēre, didici. act. [à δάω, δάσκω; ut à χάω, χάσκω, hisco, Scal.] (1) *To learn, or acquire the knowledge of a thing.* (2) *To be informed of, to understand.* (1) Σ Discere dialecticam, *Cic. § literas, Id. F. 9, 10. Didicisse fideliter artes Emollit mores, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 47.* (2) = Animadverti & didici ex tuis literis, *Cic. Fam. 3, 5. § Discere aliquid ab alio, Id. de alio, Plin. jun. per alium, Ov.*

* Discor, i. pass. *To be learned. Jus civile discitur, Cic. in Verr. 4, 45. Per me discuntur amores, Ov. A. A. 3, 27.*

* Discobolus, i. m. in acc. discobolon. [à δίσκος discus, & βάλλω jacio] *A quoitcaster, a piece of Myron's workmanship, Quint. 2, 13. & Plin. 34, 8.*

¶ Discōctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A seetheing, or boiling, Lex. ex Cels.*

Discoctus, a, um. part. [à discoquor] *Sod, or well boiled, Plin. 22, 25. & 28, 20.*

Discolor, ōris. adj. omn. gen. [ex dis, & color] (1) *Of a different colour, discoloured.* (2) *Also unlike.* (1) Discolor Indus, *Prop. 4, 3, 10.* (2) = Matrona meretrici dispar, & Discolor, *Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 4.*

¶ Discolorātus, a, um. part. *Diversly coloured, Aug. ¶ Discolor, Cic.*

Discolorius, a, um. adj. *Of diverse and sundry colours, Petr. Arb. c. 97.*

Discondūcit, imperf. *It is not available, or conducive, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 85.*

¶ Disconvēienter, adv. *Disagreeably, inconveniently, Aug.*

Disconvēnio, ire, ni, ntum. neut. [ex dis, & convenio] *To disagree, to be unlike, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 99. Rarò occ.*

Disconvēnit inter me & te, imperf. *We do not agree, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 18.*

¶ Discoopērio, ire. act. [ex dis, & cooperio] *To disclose, or discover, Dig. ¶ Retego, Cic.*

¶ Discōphōrus, i. m. [ex δίσκος, discus, & φέω fero] *One that carries a dish to a table, Hier.*

Discoquo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [ex dis, & coquo] *To seethe well, Plin. 29, 6. Discoquitur melle in vase novo, Ibid.*

* Discordābilis, e. adj. *Disagreeable, inconvenient, Plaut. Cap. 2, 3, 42.*

* Discordans, tis. part. (1) *Disagreeing, out of tune, jaring.* (2) *Differing, altering.* (1) Patere. 2, 53. (2) = Animus à se ipso diffidens, secumque discordans, *Cic. de Fin. 1. Barbarico tot discordantia ritu Corda virum mansere gradu, Sil. Ital. 16, 20.*

* ¶ Discordatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diversity, a difference, or jaring, Boët. ¶ Discordia, dissensio.*

* Discordia, æ. f. [à dis, & cor] *Discord, variance, debate, strife, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9. = Dissensio, seditio, dissidium, Cic. ¶ amicitia,*

* Discordiālis, e. adj. *That breeds discord, or strife, Plin. 37, 10. Rarò occ. ¶ Diffidens, Cic.*

* Discordiōsus, a, um. adj. *Contentious, full of discord and variance, quarrelsome, Sall. B. Jug. 66. Rarò occ.*

* ¶ Discordis, e. adj. *pro discors, Prisc. ex Pomp.*

* ¶ Discorditer, adv. *Disagreeingly. ¶ Parum concorditer.*

* Discordo, āre. neut. [à discors] (1) *To be at discord, or disgrace; to be at variance.* (2) *To differ, to be contrary to.* (1) Σ Discordare cum aliquo, *Tac. 12, 28, 1. § inter se, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 43. (2) § Discordat parvus avaro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 194.*

* Discors, dis. adj. [ex dis, & cor] (1) *Discordant, jaring.* (2) *Differing, of a different sentiment.* (3) *Harsh, untuneable.* (4) *Contrary.* (1) Contentione discordes, *Cic. Discordia pectora, Sil. 2, 380. (2) § Discors patri, Patere. 2, 27. ubi al. patris. (3) Symphonia discors, Hor. Art. Poët. 374. Modi discordes, Stat. Syl. 5, 3, 26. (4) Ventis discordibus acta phaselus, Ov. Amor. 2, 10, 9.*

Discrepans, tis. part. *Disagreeing, differing. ¶ Oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis congruens, Cic. de Leg. 1, 10.*

Discrepantia, æ. f. *Variance, disagreeing, difference. Major rerum discrepantia quàm verborum, Cic. de Fin. 3, 12.*

Discrepat, imperf. *It differs. ¶ Discrepat inter scriptores, They differ, Liv. 2.*

Discrepātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A dispute, a controversy. Disputatio inter consules fuit, Liv. 10, 18. Rarò occ.*

¶ Discrepātor, ōris. m. verb. *A disagreeer, one who differs, Dig. ¶ Qui discrepat, Cic.*

Discrepātans, tis. part. *Separate, differing. = Inter se disjunctum discrepātansque, Lucr. 3, 803.*

Discrepāto, āre, freq. [à discrepo] *Often to disagree, or jar. Positura discrepant hęc, Lucr. 2, 10, 17.*

Discrepo, āre, ui & āvi, itum. neut. [à dis & crepo] (1) *To give a different sound.* (2) *Synecd. To vary, to dissent, to disagree.* (1) In fidibus ut tibiis, quamvis paululum discrepant, tamen à scienti animadverti solet, *Cic. Off. 1, 41. (2) ¶ Re concinere, verbis discrepare, Id. N. D. 1, 7. § inter se, ab aliquo, in, vel de, re aliquā, § facta cum dictis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 29. = Congruo, Id. Hęc discrepant inter auctores, Liv. 26, 49.*

* Discretē, adv. *Separately, distinctly. ¶ = Partes argumentandi confusè & permixtè dispermimus, pōst discretē & electē degeremus, Cic. de Inv. 2, 30.*

* ¶ Discretim, adv. *Severally, distinctly, Apul. Florid. p. 779. aliqui adducunt ex Varr. R. R. 2, 3. ubi tamen al. discretum, est ideo dubiæ auctoritatis ap. Class. cum vix alibi occurrat. ¶ Discretē.*

* ¶ Discretio, ōnis. f. verb. [à discernor] *A separation, a parting, Lat. & posteriores. ¶ Secretio.*

* Discretūrus, a, um. part. *About to sever, or separate. Jus & injuriam discreturi, Tac. Ann. 2, 66, 1.*

* Discretus, a, um. part. [à discernor] (1) *Parted, severed.* (2) *Adj. Different.* (1) Saxo discretus ager, *Stat. Theb. 5, 569. (2) Discreta semina, Lucr. 6, 700.*

* Discrimen, inis. n. [à discerno, vel potius à διακρίνω] (1) *Diversity, difference, distinction.* (2) *Debate, controversy, or doubt.* (3) *Danger, hazard, peril, battle.* (4) *A space, or distance.* (5) *Also the ploughing, or harrowing, of land.* (6) *The parting of the hair.* (7) *Discretion.* (1) = Delectu omni & discrimine remoto, *Cic. de Fin. 4, 25. ¶ Discrimina gentium, distinction of families, Liv. 5, 14. (2) = Venerat res in judicium atque discrimen, Cic. Verr. 5. (3) =*

(3) = Discriminum & periculorum comes, *Id.* *N. D.* 2, 66. Ante ultimum discrimen *Aetia-*
cum. *Paterc.* 2, 84. (4) *Aequo discrimine* Pri-
stus Centaurisque, &c. *Virg. Aen.* 5, 154. (5)
Ap. Col. (6) Compositum discrimen erit, *Ov.*
in Art. 2, 303. (7) Non est consilium in vulgo,
non ratio non discrimen, *Cic. pro Piane* 4.

* || Discrimināre, is. n. *A bodkin to part*
the hair, *Bibb.* † *Crinale, Ov.* || Discrimina-
tum, *Non.*

* Discriminātum, adv. *Distinctly, severally*,
Var. R. R. 1, 7. Articulatim, *Cic.*

* Discrimināto, ōnis. f. verb. *A severing*,
or dividing, *Diom.* † Discrimen.

* Discriminātus, a, um. part. *Distinct, sepa-*
rate, *Liv.* 2, 1, 4.

* Discriminō, āre. act. [à discrimen] *To di-*
vide, or part. *Hetruriam* discriminat *Cassia via*,
Cic. Phil. pp. 12, 9. æthera ab arctoīs plaustris,
Stat. Theb. 5, 539. vestes picto auro, *Lucan.* 2,
357.

Discruciātus, a, um. part. (1) *Tortured.* (2)
Met. Troubl'd, afflicted. (1) *Suet. Aug.* 14.
(2) *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 18.

|| Discruciātus, ūs. m. *Torture*, *Prud. Hamart.*
334. † *Cruciatus, Cic.*

|| Discruciō, āre. act. [ex dis, & crucio] *To*
torment, *Apul. de Habit. doct.* *Plat.* p. 620.

Discrucior, āri, ātus. pass. *To be much vexed*,
or troubled. *Discrucior animi*, *Ter. Adelph.* 4,
4, 1.

|| Discubitorius, a, um. adj. *Adapted to sitting*
down at meat. *Discubitorius lectus*, *Lexicogr.*
ex Plin.

Discubitus, ūs. m. verb. *A sitting down at*
meat. Ne senioris adventum discubitu præcurre-
rent, *Val. Max.* 2, 1, 9.

Discubo, āre, ui, itum. neut. [ex dis, & cu-
bo] *To lie down to sleep.* *Discubium noctis*
imus, *Plaut. Merc. Pro.* 99. ¶ Non vidi
nisi in præ. & supinis.

Discumbitur, imperf. *They are sitting at the*
table, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 26.

Discumbo, ēre, cūbui. neut. [ex dis, & cum-
bo] (1) *To lie at meat upon a bed* after the anti-
ent custom; or according to our custom *to sit at*
the table. (2) *To lie down to sleep.* (1) Men-
sis discumbere, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 2, 33. (2) Dis-
cumbit in herba, *Tib.* 2, 5, 95. *Discubium*
nocti ut imus, *Plaut. Vid. Discubo.*

Discuneātus, a, um. part. *Clown, or opened*,
as it were with a wedge, *Plin.* 9, 30.

|| Discuneo, āre. act. [ex dis, & cuneo] *To*
cleave with a wedge, *Lexicogr. ex Apul.*

Discupio, ēre, iui, itum. neut. [ex dis, & cu-
pio] *To desire much*, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 87. &
Catull. 103, 2.

Discurrens, tis. part. *Running up and down*,
&c. In duas partes discurrentibus ducibus, *Just.*
13, 6. *Discurrens fama per urbem*, *Lucan.* 4,
574.

Discurro, ēre, ri, sum. act. & neut. [ex dis,
& curro] (1) *Neut. To run hither and thither.*
(2) *Act. To run over.* (1) *Juventus Romana*
ad rapiendas virgines discurret, *Liv.* 1, 9. (2)
Fama strenuē totas urbes discurret, *Curt.* 4, 1.

Discurritur, imperf. *Men run.* In varios docto
discurritur ordine gyros, *Claud.* 6. *Conf. Ilon.* 633.
Ad arma discursum est, *Liv.* 24, 31.

Discursans, tis. par. *Running up and down*,
Quint. 6, 3. *Flor.* 3, 18.

Discursatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A running up and*
down. *Officiosa per urbem discursatio*, *Sen. de*
Brev. vitæ 3. *ubi tamen al. discursatio.*

|| Discursim, adv. *Running severally*, *Macr. Sat.*
7, 1.

|| Discursio, ōnis. f. verb. *A running about*,
Liv. de Op. Dei 3.

Discursitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A running up and*
down, or to and fro, *Sen. Vid. Discursatio.*

|| Discursio, āre. freq. *To run about, to wan-*
der, *Macr.* † *Curfito*

|| Discursio, ōnis. m. pl. *Light soldiers that*
run about, *Amm.* † *Curfores.*

|| Discursor, ōris. m. verb. *He that runs about*,
Lex. ex Apul. † *Cursor, Cic.*

Discursus, ūs. m. (1) *A running to and fro, a*
wandering course, (2) || *Also a discourse, a*
treatise, a syllogism. (1) *Magno clamore discursus*
passim se fugæ mandant, *Cæs. B. G.* 8,
29. *Discursus telorum*, *Val. Max.* 3, 1, 1. (2)
Ap. posteriores.

* Discus, i. m. [ex δίσκος Gr.] (1) || *A dish,*
or platter, for meat. (2) *Also a quoit of stone,*
brass, iron, &c. which the Græcians and Ro-
mans used in their exercises, wherein he was
victor who threw it highest, or farthest. (1)
Cænarumque reliquiis discus ornatus, *Apul. Met.*
2, p. 58. *vid. & Jul. Poll.* 13, 12. *de vasis*
mentæ. = γέφυρα, πύλας, *Id. ib.* (2)
Curfu, luctando, hastâ, disco, pugilatu, pilâ,
salendo, sese exercere, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 24.
Vid. Merc. de re Gymnastic. 2, 12.

Discussio, ōnis. f. verb. *A shaking, Sen. N.*
Q. 6, 19. *Macr. Sat.* 1, 16.

|| Discussor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A seffor, one*
who values how much a man is worth. † *Calcu-*
lator. (2) *Also a diligent searcher, enquirer, or*
examiner. (1) *Firm.* (2) *Macrob. S. Sc.* 1, 21.
† *Investigator, Cic.*

Discussorius, a, um. adj. *That hath force to*
discuss, dissolve, or break, *Plin.* 30, 8.

Discussurus, a, um. part. *About to discuss*, *Liv.*
2, 28.

Discussus, a, um. part. (1) *Shaken off.* (2)
Dispersed. (1) *Discussæ jubæ capiti*, *Virg. Aen.*
9, 810. (2) *Discussæ umbræ, & lux reddita*
menti, *Id. Aen.* 12, 669. *Discussæ febres*,
Cels. 3, 15.

Discutiens, tis. part. *Shakeing, battering*, *Con-*
tinuatis honoribus rempublicam lacerantium, &
gladiis quoque, & cæde comitia discutientium,
Paterc. 2, 12.

Discutio, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex dis, & quatio]
(1) *To shake, cast, beat, or batter, down.* (2)
To dash in pieces. (3) *To discuss, or digest.* (4)
To put, or drive, away; to shake off. (1) *Arie-*
tibus aliquantum muri discussit, *Liv.* 21, 12.
vid. Cæs. B. C. 2, 9. *Periculum discussit au-*
dacia, *Liv.* 2, 52. (2) *Tempora lætentis vi-*
tuli discussit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 625. (3) *Cell.* 5, 11.
(4) § *Discutere nubila vultu*, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 56.
§ *periculum*, *Cic. Phil.* 12, 2. § *somnum*, *Prop.*
3, 10, 13.

Discutior, i. pass. *To be shaken, to be quashed*
as a bill in parliament. See *Quash* in the English
part.

Disertè, ius. comp. (1) *Elegantly.* (2) *Ex-*
pressly, by name. (1) *Ut prudentibus disertè di-*
ce: e videaris, stultis etiam verè, *Cic. de Orat.* 1.
(2) *Cum in fœdere disertè additum fuisset*, *Liv.*
31. = *Planè*, *Plaut. Causas, inquis, agam*
Cicerone disertius ipso, *Mart.* 3, 38.

Disertim, adv. *Expressly.* *Id nomen fuit mihi*
disertim, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 87.

|| Disertitudo, dñis. f. *Readyness of discourse*,
Hieron. † *Copia, Cic.*

Disertus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sñmus, sup. [à
dissero] (1) *Copious, full of variety.* (2) *Fiu-*
ent. (3) *Subtile, witty.* (4) *Plain, express.*

(1) *Ut olitor disertit in areas suas cujusque ge-*
neris fructus, sic in oratione qui facit, disertus,
Varr. L. L. 5, 7. *Leporum disertus puer*,
Catull. 12, 9. ¶ *Popilius non indisertus fuit*,
filius disertus, *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 95. ¶ *Alterius*
salubriores erant conciones, alterius disertiores,
Val. Max. 8, 9. *ext. 1.* *Epistola disertissima*,
Cic. Attic. 7, 2. (2) ¶ *Disertus magis, quàm*
sapiens, *Id.* (3) = *Primò callidum & disertum*
credidi hominem, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 7, 10. *Diser-*
tæ literæ, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 11. (4) *Vid. Disertè*,
n. 2.

Disihasco, ēre. incept. *To begin to chink, or*
chap. ¶ *Arbores comprimere, si disihascant*,
Cato 12.

Disiecto, āre. freq. [à disjicio] *To toss and*
throw up and down, *Lucr.* 2, 562.

|| Disijector, ōris. m. verb. *He that casts down*,
Firm. † *Qui disjicit.*

Disiectus, a, um. part. (1) *Scattered here and*
there, dispersed. (2) *Cast to the ground.* (3)
Routed, discomfited. (1) *Disiectam vidit æquore*

classen, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 132. (2) *Teſta Disiecta*
non levi ruinâ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 19, 15. (3) *Dis-*
iecta per agmina magnâ Voce vocat, *Virg. Aen.*
12, 482.

Disiectus, ūs. m. *A scattering asunder, a se-*
vering, a dissipation, *Lucr.* 3, 941.

Disjicio, ēre, ēci, etum. act. [ex dis, & jacio,
is.] (1) *To cast asunder, to scatter.* (2) *To dis-*
comfit, to put to flight, to prevent. (1) *Disjicit*
rates, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 47. (2) *Inimicorum arma*
inermis disjicit, *Sall. de Rep. ord.* Si disjicere
rem possent, *Liv.* 2, 35.

Disjicior, i. pass. *To be cast asunder, or scat-*
tered. *Postulat uti munitiones disjicerentur*, *Hirt.*
B. Al. 63.

* || Disjūgatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A disjoining, or*
unyoking, *Arnob.* 2. † *Disjunctus, Cic.*

* || Disjūgo, āre. act. [ex dis, & jugo] *To*
disjoin, or unyoke, *Arnob.* 5. † *Disjungo, Cic.*

* || Disjūgor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be severed, or*
parted, *Arnob.* † *Disjungor, Cic.*

* || Disjunctè, adv. *Severally*, *Ulp.* † *Sin-*
gulatim, divisim.

* Disjunctio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A separation,*
or parting. (2) *A disagreeing, or differing.*
(1) *Disjunctio animorum*, *Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 2,
6. (2) *Sententiæ disjunctio*, *Id. de Prov. Conf.*
17.

* || Disjunctivè, adv. *Disjunctively*, *Ulp.*

* || Disjunctivus, a, um. adj. *Disjunctive*,
Mart. Cap.

* || Disjūctor, ōris. m. verb. *He that sepa-*
rates, or parts, *Litt. ex Apul.* † *Qui disjungit.*

* || Disjunctum, i. n. *A disjunctive proposi-*
tion, whereof one part must be true, or else the
proposition is false, *Gell.* 16, 8.

* Disjunctus, a, um. part. or, comp. sñmus,
sup. (1) *Separated.* (2) *Divided, alienated,*
unlike. (3) *Unyoked.* (4) *Adj. Afar off, at a*
distance. (1) *Ætolia procul à barbaris disjuncta*
gentibus, *Cic. in Pison.* 37. (2) *Græci longè à*
nostrorum hominum gravitate disjuncti, *Id. pro*
Sext. 67. (3) *Disjunctum bovern curas*, *Hor.*
Ep. 1, 14, 28. ¶ *Nihil est eâ cogitatione dis-*
junctus, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 20. (4) *Terræ disjun-*
ctissimæ, *Plin. Paneg.* 15. & 25.

* Disjungo, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ex dis, &
jungo] *To disjoin, to part, to estrange, to unyoke.*
§ *Ea res disjuncta illum ab illâ*, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2,
86. ¶ *Disjungere à mammâ, to wean*, *Varr.*

* Disjungor, i, etus. pass. *To be separated, &c.*
Cic. Att. 10, 3. *Disjungi currus jussit*, *Val.*
Max. 1, 8. *Ext.* 9.

|| Dispālātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wandering, or*
scattering, *Arnob.* † *Separatio, Cic.*

Dispālātus, a, um. part. *Scattered, dispersed,*
straggling. *Dispālati in agris milites*, *Nep. Lyf.* 1.

Dispālāto, ēre, incept. [à dispalo] *To be pub-*
lished and made known, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 123.
= *divulgor.*

Dispālo, āre. act. [ex dis, & palo, sc. à ca-
strorum palis, qui huc & illuc transferuntur]
(1) *Act. To scatter here and there.* (2) || *Neut.*
To wander hither and thither, to straggle. (3) ||
Met. To be spread abroad, to be common, or known.
(1) *Vid. Dispālor.* (2) = *Sparſi dispālātique*
milites, *Gell.* 1, 11. (3) *Amm.*

|| Dispālōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be scattered up*
and down, *Amm.* 31, 2.

Dispando, ēre, di, passum. *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 4, 7.
& *panſum*, *Plin.* 9, 4. *Act. [ex dis, & pan-*
do] To stretch out, to spread abroad. *Dispandere*
hiatum, *Lucr.* 6, 598.

|| Dispansio, ōnis. f. verb. *A spreading abroad*,
Aug. † *Dissipatio.*

Dispansus, a, um. part. *Stretched out, spread*
abroad. *Arbor vastis dispansa ramis*, *Plin.* 9, 4.

* Dispar, āris. adj. [ex dis, & par] *Unlike*,
unequal, different. § *Dispar fui*, *Cic. de Sen.* 21.
Dispares inter se, *Id.* ¶ *Par, idem, similis*,
Id. = *Varius, dissimilis, Id.*

* Disparandus, a, um. part. *To be parted, or*
separated. *Disparandos deducendosque ad suos*
curaret, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 28.

* Disparāta, ōrum. n. pl. quæ disparantur ab
invicem, & ab illis, ut, *homo & arbor, &c.* aliter
disparata,

disparata, ut *dura non duris*, Quint. 5, 11. *Vid.* Cic. de Inv. 1, 28.
 * Disparatē, adv. *Diversly*, Aug. † Impariter, Hor. Art. P. 75.
 * Disparilis, e. adj. *Different*, Cic. de Div. 1, 36.
 * || Disparilitas, ātis. f. *Unlikeness, diversity, inequality*. Rerum disparilitas, Gell. in præfat. collationis, Id. 7, 3. † Varietas, Cic.
 * Dispariliter, adv. *Unequally, diversly*. Hæc ad colendum dispariliter habent momentum, Varr. R. R. 1, 6.
 * Dispario, āre. act. [à dispar] (1) *To sever, to separate*. (2) *To be unequal, or unlike*. (1) Jupiter nos per gentes alium alia disparat, Plaut. Rud. prol. 10. (2) Ut æquè disparet, Id. Amph. 1, 3, 51.
 * || Disparior, āri, ātus. pass. *To be parted, or severed*, Fragm. Poët.
 Dispartio, īre, īvi. act. [ex dis, & partio] *To divide, or part*. Dispartire opsonium bifariam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 3.
 Dispartior, īri, ītus. pass. *To be divided*. = Dispartiri & dividi, Cic. N. D. 3, 39.
 Dispartior, īri, ītus sum. dep. *To divide, &c.* Jure consulti quod in unā cognitione positum est, in infinita dispartuntur, Cic. de Leg. 2, 19.
 Dispartitus, a, um. part. *Divided*. Dispartitis eopiis, Hirt. B. Af. 67.
 Dispassus, a, um. part. [à dispassor] *Extended, stretched out*. Dispassæ vestes, Lucr. 1, 307. Dispassis manibus patibulum cūm habetis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 47.
 † Dispatelco, ēre, ui. neut. *To be published, or spread, abroad*, Cato, & Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 123. ut leg. in aliquib. MSS.
 Dispecturus, a, um. part. *About to consider, regard, or view*. Cogor petere à te, mittas architectum dispecturum, Plin. 10, 48. Coalitæ libertate dispecturas Gallias, quam virium suarum terminum velint, Tac. H. 4, 55, 7.
 Dispectus, ūs. m. [à dispicio] *Consideration, regard*, Sen. de Irā 2, 9. † Ratio, Cic.
 Dispellens, tis. part. *Driveing away*, Stat. Theb. 5, 335.
 Dispello, ēre, pūli, pulsum. act. [ex dis, & pello] *To dispell, or drive away; to separate, or drive away; to separate, or divide*. Quos æquore turbo Dispulerat, Virg. Æn. 1, 515. Met. Philo-sophia ab animo caliginem dispulit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26. Tenebras dispulit calumniæ, Phædr. 3, 10, 42. *Vid.* Dispulsus, & Compellere.
 Dispellor, i, pulsus. pass. *To be driven away*, Lucr. 1, 1016.
 || Dispendiōse, adv. *With loss, expensively*, Litt. ex Apul. † Damnosē, Hor.
 Dispendiosus, a, um. adj. *Hurtful, costly, prejudicial, dangerous*. Dispendiosa est cunctatio, Col. R. R. 2, 21. † Rarò occ. † Dam-nosus.
 Dispendium, i. n. (1) *Expense, cost, charge, loss, damage*. (2) *Also a long way about*. (1) = Eam rem confeci sine sumptu sine dispendio, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 7. (2) Petens dispendia sylvæ Deser-tæ, Luc. 8. princ. & Compendium.
 Dispendo, ēre, di, sum. act. [ex dis & pendo] *To spend, to employ, or take up*, Col. 8, 2.
 || Dispendo, ēre, di, pessum. act. [ex dis & pando] *To bang one stretched out diverse ways*. Dispendite hominem divorum, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1, 14: ubi alia exempl. hab. dispennte. *Vid.* Dispenno.
 || Dispenno, āre. act. [ex dis & penno] *To stretch out abroad, as a bird flying doth her wings*, Fragm. Poët.
 † Dispenno, ēre, ui. act. *To stretch out*, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1, 14. ubi al. dispendite.
 Dispensandus, a, um. part. *To be managed, or distributed*. Dispensanda bella ratus, Just. 7, 6.
 Dispensatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The charge of laying out money for another, distribution, management, a stewardship*, Cic. Eripueras ærarii dispensationem, Cic. in Vat. 15. § Dispensatio pecuniæ, Liv. 7, 21. = Curatio, Id.
 Dispensator, ōris. m. verb. *A dispenser, a steward, or officer that lays out money; a manager*. Dis-

pensator familiæ armiger, Juv. 1, 91. Hispaniæ, Plin. 33, 11.
 Dispensator, imperf. *It is so ordered, or dispen-sed*, Plin. 16, 26.
 Dispensatus, a, um. part. *Dispensed, ordered, divided*. Pietas per omnes dispensata modis, Stat. Sylv. 5, 2, 75. Malè dispensata libertas, Sen. de Ben. 1, 10. Amnis deinde saxo, quod alveculum interpellat, repercussus, duo itinera, velut dispensatis aquis, aperit, Curt. 6, 7.
 Dispensio, āre. freq. [à dispendo] *To lay out money, to disperse, to manage, to distribute, to dispose, to set in order*. § Dispensare rem domesticam, Cic. Att. 11, 1. § oscula per natos, Ov. Met. 6, 278. = tempero, Juv. 3, 287.
 Dispensor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be disposed, managed, or spread*, Plin. 8, 45. Lætitia dispensari potuit, Liv. 27, 50.
 Dispercutio, ēre, ssi. act. [ex dis, & percutio] *To beat, or dash, out*. Tibi jam cerebrum dispercutiam, Plaut. Cos. 3, 5, 48.
 Disperditio, ōnis. f. verb. *An undoing, or de-stroying*, Cic. Phil. 2, 12.
 Disperditus, a, um. part. *Lost, destroyed, un-done*, Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 9. & Servatus, Id. ib.
 Disperdo, ēre, didi, dictum. act. [ex dis & perdo] (1) *To lose, or throw away*. (2) *To spend, to consume, to waste, or destroy; to squander*. (1) Disperdere carmen, Virg. Ecl. 3, 27. (2) = Ut possessiones relictas disperdat & dissipet, Cic. in Rull. 1, 1.
 Disperdor, i, ditus. pass. *Lost, or spent*. Color disperditur, Lucr. 2, 830.
 Disperco, īre, īi. neut. [ex dis & pereco] *To be utterly lost, destroyed, and undone; to be mared, or spoiled*. || Dispercam, let me die; forma jurandi, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 47. Fundum disperire pati, Cic. in Rull. 2, 29. || Disperi, I am utterly undone, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 24.
 Disperendus, a, um. part. *To be dispersed*. Disperenda per agros quinque millia Prænestino-rum, Val. Max. 9, 2, 1.
 Dispergo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex dis & spargo] *To spread abroad, to scatter, to disperse*. Partes rei gestæ dispergere in causam, Cic. de Inv. 1, 21. || Dispergere vitam in auræ, to d-e, Virg. Æn. 11, 617. Dispergit saxa aries, makes ibem fly all about, Luc. 1, 384. = interserere, Ad Herenn. Brachia dispergere, Cels. 2, 6.
 Dispergor, i, sus. pass. *To be spread, &c.* Lucr. 1, 310. || An tibi mavis cerebrum dispergi hic? Wou'd you rather have your brains dashed out? Ter. Adelph. 5, 2, 7.
 Dispersē, adv. *Scatteringly, here and there*. Res dispersē & diffusē dictæ, Cic. de Inv. 1, 52.
 Dispersim, adv. *Severally, asunder*. = Alii separatim ac dispersim in libris reliquerunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 1. Conf. Suet. Jul. Cæs. 80.
 || Dispersio, ōnis. f. verb. *A scattering*, Aug. † Dispersus, Cic.
 Dispersus, a, um. part. (1) *Sprinkled, or dashed*. (2) *Dispersed, scattered, or spread abroad*. (1) Tecta madent dispersa cerebro, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1007. (2) = Fusi per agros & dispersi, Cic. pro Sext. 42.
 Dispersus, ūs. m. verb. *A disperseing, a scatter-ing*, Cic. Attic. 9, 9. † Rarò occ. Haud scio, an alibi.
 Dispartio, īre, īvi, itum. act. [ex dis & partio] *To divide, to distribute, to give part to one, part to another*. Prædarum partem suis disperfit, Nep. Ages. 8. & ipse Cic. Off. 2, 11. Dispartire tempora voluptatis laborisque, Id. pro Mur. 35.
 Dispartior, īri, itus. pass. *To be divided, &c.* Cūm regna familiaribus dispartirentur, Nep. Eun. 2.
 Dispartitus, a, um. part. *Parted, divided, dis-tributed*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2.
 * Disoscens, tis. part. [ex dis & pasco] *Se-parateing, divideing*. Africam ab Æthiopiā dispe-cens, Plin. 5, 10.
 * Dispescor, ēre, ui. act. (1) || *To drive cattle into several pastures*. (2) Met. *To separate, or di-vide*. (1) Festi auctoritate pendet & analogiā. (2) Africam, Europam, Asiāque dispescit ocea-nus, Plin. 2, 78.

* || Dispescor, i. pass. *To be driven from meat*, Lex. ex Stat.
 * || Dispescuus, a, um. adj. *Driven from pasture*, Litt. ex Stat.
 Dispessus, a, um. part. [à dispassor] *Stretched wide, or asunder*. Dispessis manibus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 7. pro dispassis monente Gell. 15, 15.
 Dispicio, ēre, exi, ectum. act. (1) *To look about on every side, to discern, to espy*. (2) Met. *To con-sider*. (1) Ut primum dispexit, quæsit salvisne esset clypeus, Cic. de Fin. 2. (2) Sine ad me ut redeam, tum aliquid despiciam, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 16.
 * || Displacatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A scattering abroad*, Aug. † Dispersus, ūs, Cic.
 * Displacatus, a, um. part. [à displicor] *Scatter-ed and spread abroad*. Displacatæ aves, Varr. de R. R. 1, 3, c. 16.
 Displacens, tis. part. *Dislikeing*. Sibi displicens levitas, Sen. de Brew. vitæ, 2.
 Displacencia, æ. f. *A dislikeing, dislikeing, or discontent*, Sen. de Tranq. vit. 2. † Rarò occ. † Offensa, offensio, molestia, Cic.
 Displiceo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. [ex dis & plac-co] *To dislike, or disapprove*. & Quod valde mihi arriserat, vehementer displicet, Cic. Attic. 13, 21.
 Displacitūrus, a, um. part. *About to displease*. Si quid pro altero ordine tulisset, alteri displicitu-rum videretur, Just. 5, 7.
 || Displacitus, a, um. part. *Displeasing, disa-greeable*, Gell. 1, 21.
 Displodo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex dis & plodo] (1) *To break asunder with a great noise, or sound*. (2) || *To discharge, or let off, a gun*. (1) Varr. R. 2, 9. (2) Ap. recent.
 Displodor, i, sus. pass. *To be broken, &c.* Lucr. 6, 130.
 Displōsus, a, um. part. *Discharged, or let off, with a crack*. Displōsa vesica, Hec. Sat. 1, 8, 46. Templā cæli displōsa, Lucr. 6, 284.
 * Displuviatus, a, um. adj. ex part. *Made shelve-ing to carry off the rain both ways*. Displuviatum de carvis ædium genus quantum, Vitruv. 6, 3.
 Dispoliābūlum, i. n. *A place where robbery, or any other villainy is committed*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 9.
 || Dispoliatio, ōnis. f. *A spoiling, or robbery*, Aug. † Spoliatio, Cic.
 || Dispoliātor, ōris. m. verb. *A spoiler, or rob-ber*, Firm. † Spoliator, Cic.
 Dispolio, āre. act. [ex dis & spolio] *To spoil, or rob; to dispol*. Illam dispoliare non libet, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 21. ubi al. despoliare.
 Dispolior, āri, ātus. pass. *To be spoiled, &c.* Ut etiam cum aliis seculis dispoliaretur, Cic. Verr. 4, 20.
 Disponendus, a, um. part. *To be disposed of*. Cūm in omnibus rebus, tum in disponendis facultatibus, plurimum tibi & usūs & provi-dentiæ superest, Plin. Ep. 3, 19. Conf. Liv. 3, 15.
 Disponens, tis. *Dispoising*, Sil. 12, 172. Prop. 3, 5, 9.
 Dispōno, ēre, pōsui, itum. act. [ex dis & pono] (1) *To dispoise, or set in order*. (2) *To appoint*. (3) *To put, or set*. (4) *To divide, to distribute*. (1) Disponere suo quidque ordine, Col. R. R. 12, 2. (2) Disposuit remedia homini natura, Plin. 24, 1. (3) Disponere tormenta in muris, Cæs. B. C. 1, 17. (4) Legiones hyemandi causā dis-ponere, Cæs. B. C. 1, 37. § Disponere diem, Tac. Germ. 30. Captivos & prædas ex consilio ducis disponit, Liv. 26, 51.
 Dispōnor, i, pōsitus. pass. *To be disposed, or appointed, &c.* Cæs. B. G. 7, 61. Disponitur in partes, Tib. 4, 1, 152.
 Dispōsiti. adv. *Orderly, methodically*. Non possum dispositi ipsum accusare, Cic. Verr. 4, 40.
 Dispōsitiō, ōnis. f. verb. [à dispono] *Dispo-sition, a disposal, or a setting in order*. = Nihil pul-chrius dispositione & ordine, Col. 12, 2. Conf. ad Her. 1, 2.
 Dispōsitor, ōris. m. verb. *A disposer and setter in order*. Dispōsitor ille mundi D E U S, Sen. N. 2, 5, 18.

Dispositura, æ. f. *A disposition.* Tandem deveniunt in taleis disposituras, *Lucr.* 1, 1026.

Dispositus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Disposed, set in order.* (2) *Ranked, or ranged, set in array.* (1) Aptum & ratione dispositum, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 45. Quo nec formosius est quicquam, nec dispositius, *Sen. N. Q.* 1, 1. Habere confilia disposita in omnem fortunam, *Liv.* 42, 29. (2) Acies disposita, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 41, 4. & Incompositus, *Liv.* 24, 36.

Dispositus, ūs. m. verb. *A disposal, or placing in order.* Dispositu provisiſque rerum, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 5. & an alibi, nescio.

Disprectus, a, um. part. *Despised,* *Gell.* 7, 18. † Spretus, despectus, contemptus, *Cic.*

Dispuet, ēre, uit, itum est. [ex dis & pudet] *To be ashamed of,* *Ter. Eun.* 5, 11, 16.

Dispulsus, a, um. part. *Separated.* & Amores dispulsos compulit, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 3, 148.

† Dispulvero, āre, aet. [ex dis & pulvero] *To reduce a thing to powder, or dust,* *Næv. ap. Non.* 2, 206. † In pulverem redigo.

Dispulveror, āri, ātus, pass. *To be made into dust, or powder,* *Fragm. Poët.*

* Dispumo, āre, aet. [ex dis & spumo] *To scum off,* *Col.* 12, 38. *Vid. Despumo.*

Dispunctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pricking, or crossing out; a casting up of a sum, Met. a recompensing, or requiting,* *Ulp.*

Dispungo, ēre, xi, etum. aet. [ex dis & pungo] (1) *To put out things written, by setting prick: under every letter; to note, or set, down; to examine, or balance an account.* (2) *Met. To divide,* (1) *Ulp.* 56, 4. de verb. signif. (2) Intervals negotiorum otio dispungere, *Paterc.* 1, 13.

Disputabilis, e. adj. *That may be disputed, or is disputeable; controversial,* *Sen. in Epist. ad Lucil.*

Disputatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A discourse, a disputation, a reasoning, talking, or debating; a dispute, a debate,* *Cic. passim.*

Disputatunculā, æ. f. dim. *A small, or trivial, discourse, or dispute.* In disputatunculis inanibus vanissima subtilitas, *Sen. Ep.* 117.

Disputator, ōris. m. verb. *A disputer, a disputant.* Disputator subtilis, *Cic. de Off.* 1, vid. & *Val. Max.* 8, 12, princ.

Disputatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that disputes.* † Disputatrix virtus, *Quint.* 2, 20. = *Dialectica,* *Id.* 12, 2.

Disputatur. imperf. *They dispute,* *Quint.* 1, 5.

Disputo, āre, aet. [ex dis & puto, i. e. putum] five purum facio, ex mente, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. ex dis & puto, vel quod disputantes diversi putant, quod aliis placet] (1) *To make plain, or clear.* (2) *Met. To adjust, or settle.* (3) *To reason, discourse, or treat of.* (4) *To argue a matter, to dispute.* (1) Is sermo, in quo pura disponuntur verba, ne sit confusus, atque ut diluceat, dicitur disputare, *Varr.* (2) Putatur ratio cum argentario, ubi disputata est, &c. *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 55. (3) = § Rem disputavi, & diu volutavi, *Id. Mos.* 1, 2, 4. (4) § Disputare de omni re in contrarias partes, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 34. § Disputare ad aliquid, *Id. Tusc.* 3. § circa aliquid, *Quint.*

Disputor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be reasoned, &c.* *Cic. ad Att.* 11, 27.

Disquamatus, a, um. part. *Unsealed,* *Plin. op. Litt.* & sed rectius desquamatus.

Disquiro, ēre, sivi, itum. aet. [ex dis & quæro] *To search, or enquire, diligently.* Impransi mecum disquirite, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 7. Exquiro, *Cic.*

Disquisitio, ōnis. f. verb. *Diligent search, enquiry, or examination,* *Liv.* 26, 31. & *Suet.* N. 2.

Disquisitor, ōris. m. verb. *He that searcheth for any thing,* *Aug.* † Inquisitor, *Plin. Vestigator,* *Col.*

Disraro, āre, aet. unde pass. [ex dis & rarus] *To cut away here and there, to make thin,* *Col.* 4, 32.

Disrumo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum. aet. [ex dis & rumo] *To break off.* = Nubis partem dividere & dirumpere, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 19.

Disrumpor, i, ruptus, pass. *To be broken off.* Necessesse est dirumpi pacis societatem, *Cic. Off.* 3, 5.

† Disrumpor, I am ready to burst, I can hold no longer, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 6.

Dissecatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting in pieces,* *Lex. ex Cels.*

Dissecator, ōris. m. verb. *He that cuts asunder, an anatomist,* *Lex. ex Cels.*

Disseco, āre, ui, etum. [ex dis & seco] *To cut in pieces, to cut open, to cleave asunder, to dissect* *Plin.* 11, 37.

Dissecor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be dissected,* *Plin.* 37, 10.

Dissectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A dissection, or cutting asunder.* (2) *A cutting down, a reaping* (1) *Lex. ex Cels.* (2) Dissectio messis, *Col.* 6, 3.

Dissectus, a, um. part. *Cut in pieces.* Umō dissectus, *Plin.* 9, 35.

Disseminatio, ōnis. f. *A sowing, or spreading all about,* *Tert.*

Disseminator, ōris. m. verb. *He that spreadeth, or soweth,* *Litt. ex Gell.*

Disseminatus, a, um. part. *Spread abroad, published,* *Cic. pro Planc.* 23.

Dissemino, āre, aet. [ex dis & semino] (1) *To sow up and down.* (2) *Met. To spread abroad, to publish.* (1) *Propr. signif. auct. non adest.* (2) *Cic. pro Archia Poëtā,* 12. = Spargere, *Id.*

Disseminor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be spread abroad.* Latius opinione disseminatum est malum, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 3.

Disensio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Dissent.* (2) *Discord, dissension, strife, variance.* (1) & Consensionis globus unius dissensione disiectus est, *Nep. Attic.* 8. = & Non dissensione ac dissidio, sed voluntate, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 17. (2) Dissensio civilis, *Id.*

Dissensurus, a, um. part. *About to dissent.* Nec contra absolventes mox dissensuri congregarentur, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 14.

Dissensus, ūs. m. verb. *Dissension, variance.* Vario dissensu scindunt urbem, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 558. Mediis dissensibus, *Claud. de Laud. Stil.* 2, 86.

Dissentaneus, a, um. adj. *Disagreeing.* & Aut consentanea, aut dissentanea, *Cic. Partit. Orat.* 2.

Dissentiens, tis. part. *Disagreeing,* *Cic. Tusc.* 4, Liv. 21, 53. Dissentientibus Græcis, *Just.* 5, 2.

Dissentio, ire, si, sum. neut. *To dissent, to disagree, to be of a contrary sentiment.* & Assensit senatus, ego dissensi, *Cic.* § Dissentire ab aliquo, in re aliquā, de re aliquā inter se, *Id.* Orationi vita dissentit, *Sen. Ep.* 20.

Dissepimentum, i. n. Properly any partition, the skin of a walnut, wherewith the kernel is divided, *Fest.*

Dissepio, ire, psi, ptum. aet. [ex dis & sepio] (1) *To break down a hedge, mound, or enclosure; to dispart.* (2) *To part, to separate.* (1) *Stat. Theb.* 10, 880. (2) Limitibus dissepserat omnia certis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 69. Aer dissepit colleis, atque aëra montes, *Lucr.* 1, 998.

Disseptum, five Dissepium, i. n. (1) *A wall about a house; an enclosure.* (2) *The midriff.* (1) Dissepia domorum Saxeæ, *Lucr.* 6, 951. (2) Disseptum vocatur, quod ventrem & cætera intestina fecernit, *Macr. Somn. Scip.* 1, 6. † Septum transversum.

Disseptus, a, um. part. *Separated.* Dissepitoque aggere rursus Utitur, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 880.

Disserenat. imperf. *It waxeth fair weather,* *Plin.* 18, 35. & *Liv.* 39, 46.

Disserendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be removed, or transplanted.* (2) *To be discoursed, or treated of.* (1) *Plin.* (2) Multis mihi disserendum fuisset, docendumque, *Sall. in Fragm.*

Dissereno, āre, aet. [In diversis partibus serenatus fio] *To clear up.* Cum undique dissennasset, *Liv.* 39, 45. edit. Gronov.

Dissero, ēre, ēvi, aet. *To sow seed, to transplant,* *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. & *Col.* 11, 3.

Disseror, i, pass. *To be transplanted, &c.* *Col.* 11, 3.

Dissero, ēre, ui, ertum. [ex dis & sero] (1) *To sow, or plant.* (2) *Met. To discourse, or reason; to declare.* (1) Olitor diserit in areas suas, &c. *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. (2) Quā de re disserere aggredior, *Cic.* § Disserere cum aliquo de re ali

quā, in utramque partem. *Id.* & Quæ disputans disserere malim, quā judicare, *Id. N. D.* 3. extrem.

Disseror, i, pass. (1) *To be sown.* (2) *To be controverted, disputed, &c.* (1) Panax subactā terrā rarissimè disseritur, *Col.* 11, 3. (2) & Ut, inter quos disseritur, conveniat, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 1.

Disserpo, ēre, neut. *To spring, or arise, here and there,* *Lucr.* 6, 540. & Raro occ.

Disseratundus, a, um. adj. *Discourteous, reasoning, &c.* *Lexicogr. ex Gell.* fed q. † Disseratans.

Disseratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A discourse, or relation; a dissertation.* Reliqua subtexetur dissertatio, *Plin.* 10, 68.

Dissero, āre, freq. [à dissero] *To discourse, argue, or debate.* Quid ego cum illo disserterem amplius? *Cato.* Dissertare bona pacis, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 69.

† Dissico, ēre, aet. pro disseco. [à seco, as] *To cut in pieces.* Clypeatus elephantum macharā difficit, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 1, 54. ubi al. dirigit, al. diffidit, al. quibuscum sentio, verbum difficio pro disjicio agnoscunt. *Vid. Parei Lexicon Crit.* p. 371.

Dissidens, tis. part. *Disagreeing.* Partem civitatum, à se fiduciā virium dissidentem, armis subegit, *Just.* 23, 1.

Dissidentia, æ. f. *Discord, disagreement, strife,* *Plin.* 29, 4. & Raro occ.

Dissideo, ēre, ēdi, sum. neut. [à dis & sedeo] (1) *To be at variance, or discord; to disagree.* (2) *To be unlike, to be contrary to, to differ.* (3) *To be separated.* (4) *Also to be divorced.* (1) = Inter se dissident & discordant, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 18. (2) Temeritas à sapientiā diffidet plurimum, *Id. Offic.* 2, 2. (3) Terram, quæ libera nostris diffidet, externam reor, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 370. (4) *Suet. Tib.* 7. § Dissidere ab aliquo, cum aliquo, inter se, *Cic. alicui, Hor. constructione Græcā.*

Dissidium, i. n. [à diffideo] (1) *A parting, or separation; disagreement, breach of friendship.* (1) Acerbissimè alicuius dissidium ferre, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 7. = divortium, dissensio, *Id.* (2) Ex cupiditatibus, odia, dissidia, discordia, *Id. de Fin.* 1, 13. ubi al. discidia legere malunt.

Dissignator, ōris. m. verb. *An officer who appoints places in publick solemnities,* *Plaut. Pæn. prol.* 19.

Dissigno, āre, aet. *To break the seal, to cancel,* *Vinc. Lit.* † Resigno, *Cic.*

Dissiliens, tis. part. *Breaking, shivering,* *Sil.* 5, 617. & 17, 282.

Dissilio, ire, ui, & iui, ultum. neut. (1) *To leap hither and thither, to shiver, or break.* (2) *To burst, or break asunder; to chop, or chink.* (3) *Met. To be dissolved.* (1) *Virg. Æn.* 12, 741. Romani ruina imperii in totum dissiluit orbem, *Sen. Ep.* 71. (2) Hæc loca vi quondam dissiluisse ferunt, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 416. (3) Gratia fratrum dissilui, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 42.

Dissemblans, tis. part. *Medic. Organical parts, compounded of more.* † Dissimiles.

Dissimilis, e. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. *Unlike.* § Illarum dissimilior, *Cic. Acad.* 4. § generi suo, *Sen. Theb.* 81. Dissimillimi tui cives, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 6. inter sese, *Id. de Orat.* 1. Fide patri dissimillimus, *Vell.* 2, 73, 1.

Dissimiliter. adv. *In diverse fashions, or manners; diversely,* *Ad Herenn.* 2, 13. & *Liv.* 27, 48.

Dissimilitudo, dñis. f. *Unlikeness.* = Ut in corporibus magnæ dissimilitudines, ita in animis existunt majores veritates, *Cic. Off.* 1, 30. *Conf. C. Nep.* 7, 1, 4.

Dissemblabilis, e. adj. *That is, or may be, dissembled,* *Litt. ex Gell.* † Qui dissimulari potest.

Dissimulandus, a, um. part. *To be dissembled, or concealed.* Factaque narrabas dissimulanda tibi, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 84.

Dissimulans, tis. part. *Dissembling.* Domitius dissimulans, in concilio pronunciat Pompeium, celeriter subsidio venturum, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 19. Agebat medium, plurima dissimulantis, aliqua inhibentis, *Paterc.* 2, 114.

Disimulāter. adv. *Coverly, secretly, closely, dissimulatingly.* = Caeteri sunt obscurius iniqui partim non dissimulāter irati, *Cic. Fam. 1, 5.* = vanē, *Id.* & apertē, *Id.* & palam, *Suet.*

Disimulāntia, æ. f. *A dissimulating, or pretending what is not,* *Cic. de Orat. 2, 67. vix alibi.* Hanc vocem à Cicerone, ut videtur, fabricatam non obtinuisse credibile est.

Disimulātim. adv. *Closely, secretly,* *Quint. 10, 1.*

Disimulatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Adissimulating, cloaking, concealing, or disguising; dissimulation.* (2) *Also an irony.* (1) & Ex omni vitā simulatio dissimulatioque tollenda est, *Cic. Offic. 3, 25.* (2) = Dissimulatio, quam Græci εἰσωνεῖαν vocant, *Id. Acad. 4, 5.*

Disimulātor, ōris. m. verb. *A disssembler, one who makes as though that were not, which is.* Dissimulātor artis fuit, *Quint. 2, 17.* & Cujuslibet rei simulator ac dissimulātor, *Sall. B. Catil. 5.*

Disimulātūrus, a, um. part. *About to dissimble or conceal.* Magnarum rerum curam non dissimulātūrus, *Tac. Ann. 13, 49, 4.*

Disimulātus, a, um. part. (1) *Dissimbled.* (2) *Syncecd. Concealing.* (1) = Bene dissimulatum amorem & celatum indicat, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 105.* (2) Veste virum longā dissimulatus, *Ov. Art. 1, 690.*

Disimulo, āre. aēt. [ex dis & simulo] (1) *To dissimble, cloak, or conceal.* (2) *To counterfeit, to pretend what is not.* (3) *To take no notice of, to pass by.* (1) = Quicum nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, nihil obtegā, *Cic. Att. 1, 18.* (2) Dissimulare acceptam injuriam, *Quint. 5, 13.* (3) Dissimulabo hos, quasi non videam, *Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 2.* & Quod non est simulo, dissimulōque quod est, *Vulg.*

Disimulor, āri. pass. *To be dissimbled.* Res diutius tegi dissimularique non potuit, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 19.*

Dissipābilis, e. adj. *That may be scattered, or dispersed.* = Natura cedens & dissipabilis, *Cic. N. D. 3, 12.*

Dissipatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A dissipation, a scattering, or wasting,* *Cic. Philipp. 13, 5.*

Dissipator, ōris. m. verb. *He that casts abroad, or spreads,* *Prud. Psychom. præf. 34.* † Qui dissipat.

Dissipātus, a, um. part. (1) *Scattered, spread abroad, dispersed.* (2) *Torn, or shattered, in pieces.* (3) *Discomfited, driven asunder, routed.* (1) Initio genus hominum in montibus ac sylvis dissipatum, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 37.* (2) & Dissolutum offendi navigium, vel potius dissipatum, *Id. Attic. 15, 11.* (3) = Dispulsis ac dissipatis gopiis, *Id. pro Domo, 7.* Ex dissipato cursu, *Liv. 2, 59. Conf. 6, 29.*

Dissipamentum nauci, *Fest.* *Vid. Dissepimentum.*

Dissipo, āre. aēt. [ex dis & ant. sipo] (1) *To scatter, to dissolve.* (2) *To drive away, to disperse.* (3) *To put into disorder.* (4) *To discuss, or dissipate.* (5) *To consume and waste, to squander.* (6) *To spread abroad, to publish.* (1) & Contrahere amicitiam, dissipare discordiam, *Cic. de Amic. 7.* & Dissipare ordines, *Liv. 6, 12.* (2) & Hostem dissipare, *Cic. Fam. 2, 9.* (3) = Cuncta disturbat & dissipat, *Cic. N. D. 2, 14.* (4) Medicamenta quæ humorem educant, vel dissipant, *Cels. 5, 28.* (5) = Disperdere ac dissipare patrimonium, *Cic. de Leg. Agr. 1, 1.* (6) & Dissipare sermones, *Id. in Verr. 1, 6. famam, Id. Philipp. 14, 6.*

Dissipor, āri. ātus. pass. *To be scattered, &c.* *Cic. Fam. 4, 7.*

Dissitus, a, um. part. (1) *Set far distant.* (2) *Also scattered up and down.* (1) Neque longulē distita, neque proximē adsitā, possumus cernere, *Apul. Flor. p. 759.* (2) & Pars animæ per totum distita corpus, *Lucr. 3, 144.*

Dissociābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be brought to fellowship, that are to be parted, of a different nature, opposite.* Deus absceidit oceano dissociabiles Terras, *Hor. Carm. 1, 3, 22.* & Res dissociabi-

les miscere, principatum & libertatem, *Tac. Agric. 3.*

Dissociatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A separating of company.* (2) *An antipathy, an unwillingness to mix.* (1) Dissociatio spiritūs, & corporis, *Tac. 16, 34.* (2) Aquas respuit, perfusum sicco simile est; tanta dissociatio est, *Plin. 22, 21.*

Dissociātus, a, um. part. *Parted, separated, asunder.* & Dissociata ligare, *Ov. Met. 1, 25.* & aptus. *Vid. Dissolvo.*

Dissocio, āre. aēt. [ex dis & socio] (1) *To break company, to dissolve fellowship.* (2) *To part, to separate.* (1) Morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, *Cic. de Amic. 20.* (2) Legionem à legione dissociat, *Tac. Hist. 4, 37.*

Dissocior, āri. pass. *To be parted.* Montes dissociantur opacā Valle, *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 5.*

Dissoleo, ēre, itus. neut. [ex dis & soleo] *Not to be accustomed,* *Ulp. † Dissuesco.*

Dissolvendus, a, um. part. *To dissolve, or be dissolved.* Ne solutos se Spartani religione iurijurandi in dissolvendis legibus arbitrentur, *Just. 3, 3. Conf. Liv. 4, 29. Causā dissolvendæ disciplinæ severitatisque, Hirt. B. Al. 65.* Dissolvenda stamina, *Tib. 1, 7, 2.*

Dissolubilis, e. adj. *Easy to be loosed, or dissolved.* = Mortale omne animal dissolubile, & dividuum, *Cic. N. D. 3, 12.*

Dissolvens, tis. part. *Dissolving.* Ossa dissolvens cum corpore tabificus seps, *Lucan. 9, 726.*

Dissolvo, ēre, vi, ūtum. aēt. [ex dis & solvo] (1) *To loose and dissolve.* (2) *To break, or melt.* (3) *To unbind.* (4) *To disengage.* (5) *To disannul, cancel, or abrogate.* (6) *To pay debts.* (7) *To answer a question, to resolve.* (8) *To perform.* (9) *To purge, to refuse an accusation.* (10) *To free one from suspense.* (11) *To cause to die.* (1) & Eadem hominem, quæ conglutinavit, natura dissolvit, *Cic. de Sen. 20.* Facilius est apta dissolvere, quàm dissipata connectere, *Id. in Orat. c. ult.* (2) & Glaciem dissolvere, *Lucr. 6, 963.* (3) & Fraus distringit, non dissolvit perjurium, *Cic. Offic. 3, 32.* (4) Dissolvi me, otiosus operam ut tibi darem, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 102.* (5) Acta Cæsaris dissolvi, ferendum non puto, *Cic. Philipp. 1, 7.* (6) & Qui dissolverem quæ debeo, *Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 50.* & Dissolvere æs alienum, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 18.* (7) & Dissolvere interrogationem, *Id. Acad. 4, 8.* (8) Pristina vota novo munere dissolvo, *Caull. 64, 38.* (9) & Dissolvere criminationem, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* (10) & Dissolve me, nimis diu animi pendeo, *Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 54.* (11) Plerosque incolas natura dissolvit, *Sall. B. Jug. 17.*

Dissolvor, i, ūtus. pass. *To be pulled in pieces, or asunder.* Pons dissolvitur, *Nep. Themist. 5.* Suis viribus dissolvi, *Liv. 2, 44.*

Dissolūtē, adv. *Without care and regard, dissolutely, negligently.* & Dissolutē rem aliquam conficere, *Cic. Philipp. 6. init.*

Dissolutio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A dissolving, or loosing; a dissolution.* (2) *A purgation, or answering.* (3) *An abolishing, or breaking.* (4) *Weakness, or queasiness.* (5) *An easyness of temper.* (6) *Also dissoluteness, or looseness of life.* (1) Mors est dissolutio naturæ, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 31.* (2) Confutatio est contrariorum locorum dissolutio, *Ad Herenn. 1, 3.* (3) Legum omnium dissolutio, *Cic. Philipp. 1, 9.* (4) Dissolutio stomachi, *Plin. 20, 22.* (5) = Si humanitas appellanda est in acerbissimā injuriā remissio animi, ac dissolutio, *Cic. Fam. 5, 2.* (6) *Spartian.*

Dissolutus, a, um. part. or. comp. sūmus. sup. (1) *Loosed, dissolved.* (2) *Disheveled.* (3) *Broken, abolished.* (4) *Shaken off, or avoided.* (5) *Adj. Weak.* (6) *Also dissolute, debauched, riotous, wasteful.* (7) *Also queasy.* (1) & Alterum nimis est vinctum, alterum nimis dissolutum, *Cic. Orat. 195.* (2) Dissoluti capilli, *Plin. 28, 7.* (3) Institutum dissolutum, *Cic. de Leg. 5, 2.* (4) Eā urbanitate tota est invidia criminis dissoluta, *Quint. 6, 3.* (5) & Dissolutum, vel potius dissipatum, navigium, *Cic. Att. 15, 11.* (6) = Adolefcens perditus ac dissolutus, *Id. Tusc. 4, 25.*

Omnium hominum dissolutissimus, *Id. Verr. 3, 56.* Libelli dissolutiores, *Sen. præf. 1, 5.* (al. 10.) *Controv.* (7) Dissoluti stomachi adjuvantur, *Plin. 20, 7.*

Dissōnans, tis. part. *Disagreeing.* Loci dissōnantes, *Vitr. 5, 8.*

Dissōnantia, æ. f. *A discord in tunes and voices.* *Hieron.*

Dissōno, āre, ui, ūtum. neut. *To be discordant, or disagree.* & An huic culturæ respondeant, an dissōnent, *Col. 1, 1.*

Dissōnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Dissonant, different.* (2) *Confused.* (1) Dissōnæ fermone gentes & moribus, *Liv. 1, 18.* (2) & Clamores dissōni, *Liv. 21, 33.* Dissōna vulgi ora, *Luc. 3, 289.* corda, *Sil. Ital. 11, 45.*

Dissors, tis. *Disagreeable to.* & Dissors ab omni milite gloria, *Ov. Am. 2, 2, 11.* fœtus, *Id. Met. 8, 133.*

Dissortio, ōnis. f. *A sharing, or dividing, by lot.* *Fest.* † Sortitio, sortitus.

Dissuādendus, a, um. part. *To be dissuaded,* *Liv. 30, 37.*

Dissuādens, tis. part. *Dissuading.* Dissuādens legem, *Paterc. 2, 31.*

Dissuādeo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. *To dissuade, to advise to the contrary.* & Modò quod suavit, dissuadet, *Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 10.* & Concedo, *Cæc. B. G. 7, 15.*

Dissuasio, ōnis. f. verb. *A counseling to the contrary.* *Cic. pro Cluent. 51.*

Dissuasor, ōris. m. verb. *A dissuader, an adviser to the contrary.* & Multarum legum aut auctor, aut dissuasor, fuit, *Cic. de Or. 2, 1.* = Dissuasor & intercessor legis agrariæ, *Liv. 2, 41.* Dissuasor justī gladius, *Lucan. 4, 248.*

Dissuāviōr, āri. ātus. sum. dep. *To kiss sweetly,* *Cic. Fam. 16, 27. al. dissavior.*

Dissultans, tis. *Breaking asunder,* *Sil. 9, 609.*

Dissultatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leaping to and fro.* *Aug.*

Dissulto, āre. freq. [à dissilio] (1) *To break and fly all about.* (2) *To roar from.* (1) Ut ferrum utrinque dissultet, *Plin. 37, 4.* (2) Nec fulmine tanti Dissultant crepitus, *Virg. Æn. 12, 923.*

Dissuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. aēt. *To unsitch, to unrip, or break off by little and little.* & Amicitias magis decet sensim dissuere, quàm repentē præciderē, *Cic. Off. 1, 33.*

† Dissūpo, āre. pro dissipo, *Lucr. 1, 351.*

Dissutilis, e. adj. *Easyly riped,* *Aug. 4.*

Dissutus, a, um. part. *Ripid, unsewed.* Dissuto pectus aperta sinu, *Ov. Fast. 1, 408.*

Dissubefco, ēre. incept. *To consume, or melt away,* *Cato, 24.*

Dissædet, uit, & æsum est. *It loatheth, or irketh.* Me cum hoc ipso loqui dissædet, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 21.*

Distans, tis. part. *Differing, or distant; far asunder.* Quid enim tam distans, quàm à severitate comitas? *Cic. Orat. 10.*

Distantia, æ. f. (1) *Distance, a space between.* (2) *Difference.* (1) Longissimi distantiae fines, *Plin. 2, 15.* (2) Morum distantia, *Cic. de Amic. 20.*

Distēgus, a, um. adj. [ex dis & bis & tēyn tectum] *Two stories high.*

Distendens, tis. part. *Stretching out.* Oraque distendens avidus spumantia prester, *Lucan. 9, 725.*

Distendo, ēre, di, tum & sum. aēt. [ex dis, & tendo]. (1) *To stretch, or reach, out.* (2) *To fill, or stuff, out.* (1) Ne immodicus hiatus rictum distendat, *Quint. 1, 11.* & Distendere copias, *Liv. 3, 23.* curas hominum, *Id. 27, 40.* (2) Dulci distendunt nectare cellas, *Virg. Æn. 1, 437. vid. & Geor. 3, 12.*

Distendor, i, tus. pass. *To be distended.* Ut acies distenderetur, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 92.* & Contrahor, *Col.*

Distensus, a, um. part. *Stretched out.* Distensis suis navibus, *Hirt. B. Al. 45.*

Distentio, ōnis. f. verb. *A stretching, or stand-*

standing, out. ¶ *Distentio nervorum, & convulsion, or cramp, Cels. 2, 8. ap. Aug. scrib. distensio.*

* *Distento, āre, freq. [à distendo]. (1) To stretch out, to make large. (2) To stuff, to cram. (1) Distentant ubera vaccæ, Virg. Ecl. 9, 31. (2) Distentat spicis horrea plena Ceres, Tib. 2, 6.*

* *Distentus, a, um, part. [à distendor] it. adj. ior, comp. Stretched out, stuffed out, extended, filled up. § Capellæ lacte distentæ, Virg. Ecl. 7, 3. Distentus uber, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 110.*

* *Distentus, ūs, m. verb. A stretching out. Sufflatæ cutis distentu, Plin. 8, 58. Rarò occ.*

* *Distentus, a, um, part. [à distineor] sīmus, sup. Busyed, taken up, let, hindered. Sylla negotiis distentus est, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 8. Intelligo te distentissimum esse, Id. Attic. 15, 18.*

Disteminans, tis, part. Bounding. Arabas, Oreos, Adiabēnōsque disteminans, Plin. H 6, 31.

¶ *Disteminātio, ōnis, f. verb. A dividing of bounds and limits, Lexicogr. ex Liv.*

¶ *Disteminātor, ōris, m. A divider of bounds and limits; Apul. de Mundo, p. 708.*

Disteminātus, a, um, part. Bounded. Disteminatus ab Asturiā Vettonibus, Plin. 4, 4, 34.

Distermīno, āre, act. To bound place from place, to divide, or separate. Quas intervallum binas distermīnat unum, Cic. in Arat. vers. 94. Arabia Judæam ab Ægypto distermīnat, Plin. 11, 21.

Distermīnor, āri, ātus, pass. To be separated from, to be in divers limits, Plin. 4, 10.

Distermīnus, a, um, adj. Separated from. Audit Tarteſſo latis distermīna terris, Sil. Ital. 5, 400.

* ¶ *Disterno, ēre, act. To spread, or cover. Acissimè disternebatur lectus, Apul. Met. 10, p. 353.*

* ¶ *Distero, ēre, trīvi. itum, act. [ex dis & tero] To break small; to pound, or break, in a mortar, Cato 75.*

* *Distichon, i, n. [ex dis & ὁστος verſus] A distich, Mart. 6, 65. & 13, 3.*

* *Distichum hordeum, cujus spicæ binis granorum versibus seu ordinibus constant. A fine white sort of barley, Col. 2, 9.*

Distillans, tis, part. Distilling, dropping. Distillantes hiberno gelu stiræ, Plin. 34, 32.

Distillatio, ōnis, f. verb. A distillation, a rheum, or catarrh, Plin. 20, 6. & Suet. Aug. 81.

¶ *Distillātor, ōris, m. verb. A distiller of herbs and medicines, Lexicogr. ex Cels.*

Distillo, āre, neut. To distill and drop down by little and little. § Distillant tempora nardo. Tibull. 2, 2, 7. Distillat ab inguine virus, Virg. Georg. 3, 281.

Distillor, āri, ātus, pass. To be distilled, Plin.

Distinctè, adv. ius, comp. Distinctly, orderly, plainly. § Distinctè, graviter, & ornatè dicere, Cic. N. D. 1, 21. = Ea nunc articulatiùs distinctèque dicuntur, Id. in Orat. 78. Distinctiùs demonstrare, Suet. Aug. 9.

Distinctio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) A distinction, a noting of difference, diversity, a point, or note. (2) An adorning, or setting off. (1) Lex est justorum injustorumque distinctio, Cic. de Legib. 2, 5. (2) = Distinctionem atque ornatum oratoris alteri relinquere, Id. de Orat. 2, extrem.

Distinctus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Noted, pointed. (2) Divided into several parts, or ranks. (3) Set, enameled, embellished, striped, diversified. (4) Met. Distinct, methodized. (1) = Distincta & interpuncta intervalla, Cic. Orat. 53. (2) Alexandro phalanx unius generis, Romanis acies distinctior, Liv. 9, 19. (3) Pocula gemmis distincta, Cic. Verr. 4, 27. Vestes intextæ auro, purpuræque distinctæ, Curt. 9, 7. Vario distincta lepore Omnia, Lucr. 5, 1375.

(4) = Sermo dilucidus ac distinctus, Quint. 5, 24.

Distinctus, ūs, m. A distinction, or separation; variety. Distinctu pinnarum, Tac. 6, 28. Viri-

dis cūm regula longo Synada distinctu variat, Stat. Sylv. 1, 5, 41. vix leg. nisi in ablat.

* *Distinendus, a, um, part. To be employed, or hindered. Qui eam manum distinendam curet, Cæs. B. G. 3, 11.*

* *Distineo, ēre, ui, entum, act. [ex dis & teneo] (1) To binder; to keep, or hold, employed. (2) To keep off, to stop. (3) To divide, or part. (4) Met. To puzzle, or perplex. (1) Ne quid pacem distineat, Liv. 2, 15. Pax distinetur, Cic. Philipp. 12, 12. (2) Distinet hostem agger murorum, Virg. Æn. 11, 381. Distinet oceanum, Luc. 4, 675. (3) Mare terrarum distinet oras, Lucr. 5, 204. § Distinere unanimes, Liv. 7, 21. (4) Duæ sententiæ Galbam distinebant, Tac. Hist. 1, 32, 3.*

* *Distineor, ēri, pass. To be hindered, to be busyed, &c. § Distineri bello, Cic. Philipp. 11, 2. & Tac. Ann. 14, 25, 2. = Occupari, Cic. v. Liv. 21, 8.*

Distinguens, tis, part. Distinguishing. Planitiem ejus crebris distinguētibz rīvis, Curt. 3, 9.

Distinguo, ēre, xi, etum, act. [ex di & stinguo, aut à σίζω, pungo] (1) To distinguish, or put a difference by some note, or mark. (2) To part, or divide. (3) To diversify. (4) To set, or garnish; to embellish, or enamel. (5) Met. To utter distinctly. (1) Albis maculis rutilum colorem distinguere, Plin. 8, 18. Met. Civem ab hoste animo factisque distinguere, Cic. Parad. 4. (2) Duo sunt, quæ nos distinguunt, millia passuum, Mart. 2, 5, 3. (3) Historiam varietate locorum distinguere, Cic. de Or. 2, 13. (4) Vid distinctus, n. 3. (5) = Ut fari, primamque datum distinguere linguâ Hannibali vocem, Sil. 1, 78.

Distinguor, i, etus, pass. To be distinguished, to be known from one another, to be diversified, &c. Aer die & nocte distinguitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39.

* *Distito, āre, freq. [à disto]. To stand apart, to be distant from one another. Distitent inter se aliquanto spatio, Col. lib. 7.*

* *Disto, āre, stiti, neut. [à di & sto] (1) To be distant, or at a distance from one another. (2) To differ, to be unlike. (1) § Sol ex æquo metâ distabat utrâque, Ov. Met. 3, 145. (2) § Cūm à veris falsa non distent, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 18. § Paulum sepultæ distat inertiae Celata virtus, Hor. Carm. 4, 9, 29.*

Distorquens, tis, part. Turning away. Oculos distorquens, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 65.

Distorqueo, ēre, si, tum, act. To set a wry, to wrest aside. § Os ut sibi distorsit carnufex! Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 3.

Distortio, ōnis, f. verb. A wresting, or writheing; crookedness. = Si peccetur distortionē & depravatione, aut metu statu deformi, Cic. de Fin. 5, 11.

¶ *Distortor, ōris, m. verb. He that maketh crooked, or a wry, Aug. † Qui distorquet.*

Distortus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. Distorted, bowed, misshapen, crooked, deformed, irregular. Crura distorta, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 47. Soli sapientes, si distortissimi sint, formosi, Cic. pro Muræna 29. Distortius genus enunciandi, Id. de Fato. = Stirpes curvæ & distortæ, Col. 4, 40.

Distraçtio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) A separation, or alienation. (2) || A selling. (3) || A divorce, desertion. (1) § Nulla nobiscum tyrannis societas, sed summa potiùs distraçtio, Cic. Off. 3, 7. (2) Ap. JCC. (3) Ap. JCC. sed vid Discessio, n. 4.

¶ *Distraçtor, ōris, m. verb. He that divideth, draweth, or sel'th, Cod.*

Distraçtus, a, um, part. & adj. ior, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) Drawn, or pulled, asunder. (2) Met. Parted, or divided. (3) Spread throughout. (4) Distracted, confused. (1) = Met. Religatus & in diversa distraçtus, Plin. de Vir. illustr. (2) Pompeius & Cæsar perfidiâ hominum distraçti. Balb. Cic. Fam. 8, 24. Imperium distraçtum in plura regna, Liv. 45, 9. (3)

Ejectus animæ divisiō ac distraçtor, Lucr. 4, 958. (4) Distractissimus est ejus animus, onustus mole, Paterc. 2, 114.

Distrahendus, a, um, part. (1) To be parted, drawn asunder. (2) Sold, parceled out. (3) Ended, broken off, &c. (1) Corpus distrahendū dare, Liv. 1, 28. (2) Emptores ad res distraendas, Cic. Cæcin. 1. (3) Controversiæ distrahendæ, Suet. Cæc. 85.

Distraho, ēre, xi, etum, act. (1) To pull, or draw, asunder; to part, to separate, to divide. (2) To break off. (3) Also to sell. (4) To delay, or put off, a thing. (5) Also to end, or finish. (6) To make a diversion. (1) Illam à me distrahit necessitas, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 41. = segregare, Cic. § contrahere. Distrahere exercitum in diversissimas regiones, Liv. 26, 41. (2) Cūm visum fuerit, distraham cum illo societatem, Sen. Ep. 65. (3) § Coemendo quædam, ut pluris postea distraheret, Suet. Vesp. 1. 6. (4) Cæs. B. C. 1, 33. (5) Controversias distrahere perseveravit, Suet. Cæc. 85. (6) Hostem distrahere, Tac. Ann. 1, 60.

Distrahor, i, etus, pass. To be parted, &c. = Ut ab eâ nullo modo nec divelli, nec distrahi possint, Cic. de Fin. 1, 16.

Distribuendus, a, um, part. To be distributed, Cæs. B. G. 3, 10.

Distribuo, ēre, ui, etum, act. (1) To distribute, or divide; to deal. (2) To bestow. (3) To appoint. (1) Distribucere exercitum in civitates, Cæs. B. 5, 24. (2) Distribucere in singulos quadraginta millia nummum, Cic. pro Clu. 27. (3) Distribucere in ministeria, Plin. Ep. 10, 41.

Distributè, adv. ius, comp. Distinctly, particularly. Neque distributè, neque ornatè scribere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3. § Distributiùs tractare, Id. de Inv. 2, 59.

¶ *Distributim, adv. Distinctly, particularly, Oros.*

Distributio, ōnis, f. verb. A distribution, or division, Cic. de Fin. 5, 11. Also a figure in rhetoric, vid. Auçt. ad Herenn. 1, 17.

Distributor, ōris, m. verb. A divider, or distributor. Distributores tabularum, Cic. in Pis. 15.

Distributurus, a, um, part. About to distribute. Aut consumpturus eos, aut in ultimis terris in colonias distributurus, Just. 12, 5.

Distributus, a, um, part. Divided, distributed, bestowed, spread abroad. Distributæ leges Atheniensibus in omnes terras, Cic. pro Flacc. 26. Oratio distributa in plures partes, Id. pro Domo 12.

Districte, adv. ius, comp. (1) Shortly, in few words, briefly. (2) Sharply, straitly. (1) Cic. Philipp. 2, ubi tamen al. distinctiùs. (2) Plin. Ep. 9, 21.

Districtim, adv. Straitly, shortly, Sen. Controv. 1, 7.

¶ *Districcio, ōnis, f. verb. Difficulty, hindrance, JCC. † Mora, impedimentum, Cic.*

Districus, a, um, part. [à distringor] or, comp. (1) Bound. (2) In a strait, perplexed. (3) Troubled, busyed, engaged in. (4) Drawn as a sword. (5) Adj. Severe, hard, rigorous. (1) = Districus & obligatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2. (2) Districus mihi videris, cūm & bonus civis & bonus amicus es, Id. Fam. 2, 14. (3) Craſſi fuit ambitio labore, vitâ districta, Id. de Or. 3, 2. A causis districior, Id. Q. fr. 2, 16. Et districta epulis ad cunctas aula patebat Insidias, Lucan. 10, 422. (4) Districus ensis, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 17. Securis districta, Flor. 2, 2, 17. (5) Districior accusator, Tac. 4, 36. sceneratrix, Val. Max. 8, 2.

¶ *Districus, ūs, m. A distric, or territory; a place of jurisdiction, JCC.*

Distringens, tis, part. (1) Scrubbing. (2) Binding, busying, &c. (1) Plin. 34, 8. (2) Cic.

Distringo, ēre, xi, etum, act. (1) To bind fast, to strain hard. (2) Met. To busy, or take one up. (3) To strike, prick, or touch, softly; to graze, or wound slightly. (4) To rub, or cleanse, the body. (5) To chip, or pare. (6) To break in small pieces, to crumble. (7) To draw a sword. (8) To distract, or put into confusion. (9) To beat off.

off, or pull fruit. (1) *Æ* Fraus enim distringit, non dissolvit perjurium, *Cic. Offic. 3, 32.* (2) Distringor officio, ut maximo, sic molestissimo, *Plin. Ep. 1, 10.* (3) Extanti distrinxit arundine pectus, *Ov. Met. 10, 526.* (4) Pergamus has frigiles misit curvo distringere ferro, *Mart. 14, 51.* (5) Crustam panis distringere, *Col. 6.* (6) Exiguum thymi super lac distringito, *Id. 12, 8.* (7) Confestim gladium distrinxit, *Id. Offic. 3, 31.* (8) Distringere incendiis urbem, *Flor. 4, 1, 2.* (9) Olivam distringere, *Col. 1. ult.*

Distringor, i, ietus. pass. *To be bound, straitened, &c. Cic. Plin. Ep. 5, 5.*

|| Distruncatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A cutting off, a maiming, Litt. ex Cels.*

|| Distruncator, ōris, m. verb. *He that maimeth, or cutteth off, Litt. ex Cels.*

Distruncō, āre, act. *To cut off a piece, to cut in pieces, to quarter one, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 53. Rarō occ.*

* || Distruo, ēre, xi, ctum, act. *id. ac destruo, quod vid.*

* Disturbatio, ōnis, f. *A casting down, a disordering, Cic. Offic. 3, 11.*

* Disturbo, āre, act. [*ex dis & turbo*] (1) *To overbrow, to cast down.* (2) *To disorder, or confound.* (3) *To let and hinder.* (1) Nunc disturba quas statuisti machinas, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 137.* = deicere, *Ad Herenn. § Disturbare tecta, Cic. pro Domo.* (2) Disturbat vitæ societatem, *Id. pro S. Rosc. 38.* Et multo disturbat sanguine pacem, *Lucan. 4, 210.* (3) Disturbavi rem, totamque vobis integram reservavi, *Cic. Fam. 11, 21.*

* Disturbor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be overbrowed, Cic.*

Ditandus, a, um, part. *To be enriched. Tecum prælargā vocavit Ditandas ad dona tribus, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 73.*

Ditatus, a, um, part. *Enriched, stored. Urbs triumphis ditata certissimis, Ad Herenn. 4, 53.*

Ditesco, ēre, incept. (1) *To grow rich.* (2) *To be full, to be well stored.* (1) Præda ditescere, *Lucr. 5, 1288.* (2) Hordea ditescunt, *Claud. de Laud. Stil. 2, 396.*

* Dithyrambicus, a, um, adj. *Ad dithyrambos pertinens, Belonging to a dithyrambic. Poëta dithyrambicus, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. 1.*

* Dithyrambus, i, m. [*ex Διθύραμος Gr. Bacchi cognomen*] (1) *A name of Bacchus.* (2) *A song in honour of Bacchus.* (1) *Vid. Prop. (2) Per audaces dithyrambos, Hor. Carm. 4, 2, 10.*

Ditio, ōnis, f. [*à dis vel ditis, quod divites imperium habent, nisi fortè pro deditio, cui quidem etym. syllabæ primæ quantitas favet*] (1) *Rule, power, authority, empire, lordship.* (2) || *Ashire, or place of jurisdiction; as our judges circuits.* (1) = Ditione atque numine Deorum res geruntur, *Cic. de Leg. 2, 7.* (2) Totidem prætores, quot provinciæ in ditiones venerant, creati sunt, *Pompon. § Manifestò distinguit inter regionem & ditionem, Curt. 4, 1, 26.*

Ditis, e, adj. [*à dis, ditis*] or, comp. s̄simus, sup. *Rich, fruitful.* Dis quidem esses, ac tuam rem constabiliſſes, *Ter. Adelph. 5, 1, 8.* Animi ditior, *Stat. Theb. 3, 481.* *Æ* Fuit pauper cùm ditissimus esse posset, *Nep. Phoc. 1.* Dite solum, *Val. Flacc. 2, 296.*

|| Ditissimè, adv. *Most richly. Dornos ditissimè exornant, Apul. de Deo Sacr. p. 699.*

Dito, āre, act. *To enrich. Castra militem ditavere, Liv. 21, 60.* Sermonem patrium ditavit, *Hor. A. P. 57.*

Ditor, āri, pass. *To be enriched. Illyricis iterum ditabitur aula tributis, Claud. 2. Conf. Stil. 207.*

* || Ditonus, i, m. [*ex δις bis & τόνος vocis intentio*] *A concord of musick in two parts, Paul.*

* || Ditrochæus, i, m. [*ex δις bis & τροχῆος trochæus*] *A double trochee, as imprimatur, Gramm.*

* Diu, adv. tius, comp. s̄simè, sup. [*à dies, unde & in comp. interdiu*] (1) *A long time, or while; long, of long continuance.* (2) *Also in the day time.* (1) *Æ* Id actutum diu est, *Plaut. Ampb. 1, 3, 32.* *Æ* Serò flebis amata diu, *C.*

Gall. Quid est in vitâ hominum diu? Cic. Diutius quatuor mensibus, Nep. Epam. 7. Diutissimè senex futurus, Cic. de Senect. 1. (2) Æ Nocturne & diu, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 5.

* Diva, æ, f. [*à divus*] (1) *A goddess.* (2) || *A she saint.* (1) *Virg. Æn. 3, 552.* (2) *Ecl.*

|| Divagatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A straying about, Tert. ↓ Vagatio, Liv.*

|| Divāgor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *To go astray, or wander, Laët. ↓ Vagor.*

|| Divāricatio, ōnis, f. *A severing into divers parts, Aug. ↓ Separatio.*

Divāricatus, a, um, part. *Sewered, straddling, sp'ay-footed, Vitr. 10, 2. à*

Divārico, āre, act. [*ex di & varico*] (1) *To stride, or spread one from another; to straddle.* (2) *To set asunder, or at a distance.* (1) *Cic. Verr. 4, 40.* (2) *Cato, c. 45.*

Divellens, tis, part. *Pulling asunder, Stat. Theb. 2, 604.*

Divello, ēre, li & vulsi, vulsum, act. (1) *To pull asunder, or in pieces.* (2) *To loose, binder, or undo.* (3) *To take away by force.* (1) Non potui abreptum divellere corpus? *Virg. Æn. 4, 600.* (2) Nodos divellere tentat, *Id. Æn. 2, 220.* Cura divellit somnos, *Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 18.* (3) Divelli liberos à conspectu parentum, *Sall. B. C. 50.*

Divellor, i, vulsus, pass. *To be torn away, or loosed, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 2.*

Divenditio, ōnis, f. *A selling to different persons, Liv. 21, 21.*

Divenditus, a, um, part. *Sold in parcels, Liv. 3, 13.*

Divendo, ēre, dīdi, itum, act. *To sell to divers persons, or in divers parcels; to set to sale, Cic. de Leg. Agr. 1, 3.*

|| Diverberatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A striving, or beating, Capel.*

Diverbero, āre, act. (1) *To strike, to beat, to bang.* (2) *To cleave, or cut.* (1) Ferro diverberet umbras, *Virg. Æn. 6, 294.* (2) Volucres diverberat auras sagittâ, *Id. Æn. 5, 503.*

Diverberatus, a, um, part. *Beaten, or cleft asunder. Bellua, diverberatis fluctibus allevans semet, utrinque conspecta est, Curt. 4, 16.*

Diverbium, i, n. [*ex dis & verbum, ubi diversi loquuntur*] *The first part of a comedy, the protasis, Liv. 7, 2. Rarō occ.*

|| Divergium, i, n. *The parting of a river into two streams, Aggen.*

Diversè, adv. ius, comp. s̄simè, sup. *Diversely, in divers parts. Tot curæ animum diversè trahunt, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 25.* Paulò diversius, *Sall. B. Catil. 61, 3.* Quibus diversissimè affiebatur, *Suet. Tib. 66.*

Diversitas, ātis, f. *Diversity, contrariety, difference, unlikeness, Plin. Paneg. 25. & Avunculus, 7, 30.*

|| Diversito, āre, freq. [*à diverto*] *To resort often to, to turn aside, Gell. 17, 20.*

Diversitor, ōris, m. *A host that keepeth an inn, or a publick house, Petron. Arb. c. 95.*

Diversor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *To resort to a place, to sojourn, lodge, or inn.* || § Diversari apud aliquem, *to lodge at one's house, Cic. Verr. 1, 27. ad eam domum, Id. in domo aliquâ, Id.*

Diversor, ōris, m. *A guest, or lodger, Cic. de Inv. 2, 4.*

Diversoriolum, i, n. *A little inn, or lodging, Cic. Fam. 12, 20.*

Diversorium, i, n. (1) *An inn, a lodging, an harbour.* (2) *A villa, or country-house.* (1) *Æ* Villa & amœnitas commorationis est, non est diversorii, *Cic. Fam. 6, 19.* (2) Libentius emerim diversorium Tarracinæ, ne semper hospiti molestus sim, *Id. Fam. 7, 23.*

Diversorius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to an inn, or lodging. § Taberna diversoria, An inn, a place to lodge, or bait, in, Suet. Ner. 27.*

|| Diversum, pro diversè, adv. *Diversely, Lex. ex Plaut.*

Diversus, † Divorsus, a, um, adj. or, comp. s̄simus, sup. (1) *Sundry, several, different, di-*

vers. (2) *Contrary.* (3) *Overtbwart.* (4) *Apart.* (1) *Æ* Facies non omnibus una, Nec diversa tamen, *Ov. Met. 2, 14.* Diversissimis gentibus contractus exercitus, *Tac. vit. Agr. 32, 2.* Pretia diversiora, *Plin. 12, 19.* Singuli ibant diversi domum, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 26.* (2) Utilitate & propè naturâ diversâ, *Cic. Q. fr. 1.* (3) Ex diverso cœli, *Virg. Æn. 3, 232.* (4) Diversi interrogabantur, *Tac. Ann. 15, 56, 1.* = Dissimilis, disjunctus, longinquus, varius, *Cic.*

|| Divertens, tis, part. *Turning aside. Nullis matrimoniis divertentibus, Gell. 4, 3.*

Diverticulum, i, n. (1) *A turning, a side-way, a by-path, or passage; a lane.* (2) *Also an inn, or lodging.* (3) *Met. A shift, a hole to get out at.* (4) *A digression.* (1) Ubi ad ipsum veni diverticulum, constiti, *Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 7.* (2) Cùm gladii ex omnibus locis diverticuli protraherentur, *Liv. 1, 51.* (3) Fraudis & insidiarum diverticulum, *Cic. pro Rosc. Com. 17.* (4) A diverticulo repetatur fabula, *Juv. 15, 72.*

Diverto, † Divorto, ēre, ti, sum, neut. (1) *To turn aside, or out of the way; to take lodging, or to bait; to take up his inn.* (2) *Met. To digress, or go from his purpose.* (3) *To differ.* (4) *To lead, or turn, one aside.* (1) Ad hospitium divertere, *Cic. Conf. Liv. 21, 48.* (2) Redeamus illuc, unde divertimus, *Id. Fam. 12, 25.* (3) Divertunt mores longè virgini ac lupæ, *Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 22.* (4) Victor cedentibus instat, Divertitque acies, *Luc. 2, 470.*

Divertor, i, sus sum, dep. *To lodge, to inn, to take up his lodging, &c. Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 81. Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 57.* Alternò divertitur angulus astro, *Manil. 2, 362.*

Dives, itis, divitior, comp. divitissimus, sup. (1) *Rich, wealthy, opulent.* (2) *Abundant.* (1) § Dives pecore, *Hor. Epod. 15. pecoris, Virg. Ecl. 2, 20.* Uter divitior, cui deest, an cui superat? *Cic. Parad. 6.* *Æ* Fuit pauper, cùm divitissimus esse posset, *Nep. Phoc. 1.* *Æ* Incops, *Cic.* (2) § Terra dives triumphis, *Virg. Æn. 4, 38.* § artium, *Hor. Od. 4, 8, 5.*

Divexandus, a, um, part. *To vex, or torment. Neque in divexandâ quicquam pensi habuit, Suet. Neron. 34.*

|| Divexatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A vexing, or griveling, Aug. ↓ Vexatio.*

Divexo, āre, act. (1) *To vex many ways; to rifle and spoil, to harass.* (2) *To waste, or consume.* (1) = Divexare & diripere omnia, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 2.* (2) Corruptor meam rem divexavit, *Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 4.*

Divexor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be rifled, Liv.*

* Divi, ōrum, pl. *The gods, or canonized saints. Divi potes, i. e. dii, vel dei, potentes, Cic.*

* Diviāna, epitheton lunæ, quia divia incedebat, qu. diva Jana, *Scal. An epithet of the moon, Varr.*

Dividendus, a, um, part. *To be divided. Solus municipatim dividendos, custodiendosque, publicatis bonis, censuit, Suet. Jul. Cæs. 14.* Triumviros agris dividendis, coloniisque deducendis creavit, *Patere. 2, 2.*

Dividia, æ, f. [*à dividendo*] (1) || *Discord, strife, variance.* (2) *Also discontent, grief, trouble, heart-breaking.* (1) *Fest. & Non.* (2) Il-læc res est magnæ dividiæ mihi, *Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 1.*

|| Dividicula, ōrum, pl. n. ant. *Heads of conduits, Fest.*

Divido, ēre, si, sum, act. [*à dis & Hetruſco verbo, iduo, i. e. partior*] (1) *To divide.* (2) *To distribute.* (3) *To sever, to cut off.* (4) *To break down.* (5) *To distinguish.* (6) *In notione obscen.* (1) = Omne animal secari, & dividi potest, *Cic. N. D. 3, 12.* (2) § Dividere numeros viris, *Id. At. 1, 3. in viros, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 30.* Plura dividit oscula, *Hor. Carm. 1, 36.* (3) Liberta securi Divisit medium, *Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 100.* (4) Dividimus muros, *Virg. Æn. 2, 234.* (5) Legem bonam à malâ dividere, *Cic. de Legg. 1, 16.* (6) *Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 4.*

Dividor, i, sus, pass. *To be divided, &c. Cæ-*

far legem tulit, ut ager Campanus plebi divideretur, *Paterc.* 2, 44.

† Dividuē, adv. *By halves, share and share alike*, *Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

|| Dividuitas, ātis, f. *A division, or parting, into halves*, *JC.* † Divisio.

† Dividuo, ant. pro divido.

Dividuus, a, um, adj. (1) *That is, or may be, parted and divided; half.* (2) *Cut, or divided, into several parts.* (1) *¶ Potius quam perdas totum, dividuum face*, *Ter. Ade'ph.* 2, 3, 33. (2) *Dividua ferarum viscera*, *Plin.* 5, 1. *Dividuus Nilus*, *Lucan.* 8, 465.

* Divina, æ, f. [à m. divinus] *A prophesies.* § Imbrium divina avis imminentium, *Hor. Carm.* 3, 27.

* Divinans, tis, part. *Guessing, foreboding, presaging.* = Est quiddam in barbaris gentibus præsentiens, atque divinans, *Cic. Div.* 1, 23.

* Divinatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A conjecturing, or telling of things to come; divination.* (2) *A natural goodness of temper.* (3) *A trial for the preference in accusing.* (1) = Divinatio est præsentio, & scientia rerum futurarum, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 1. (2) *Atticus potius divinus fuit, si divina aio appellanda est perpetua naturalis bonitas*, *Nep. Att.* 9. (3) *¶ Dicitur etiam divinatio iudicium de constituendo accusatore, unde Ciceronis oratio prima inter Verrinas Divinatio dic. quod Cicero electus fuit accusator*, *Quint.* 7, 4.

* || Divinātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that guesses, or prophesies*, *Firm.* † Conjector, ariolus, augur, aruspex, *Cic.*

* Divinatus, a, um, part. *Guessed, deemed, divined*, *Ovid, de Nuce* 80.

* Divinē, adv. *Of God, as it were by inspiration, divinely*, *Cic. Attic.* 18, 1. & *Div.* 1, 55.

|| Divinipotens, tis, m. *Divinely powerful*, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 297. † Vi divinā præditus.

* Divinitas, ātis, f. *Godhead, divinity.* Ex divinitate animos haustos habemus, *Cic. Div.* 2, 11.

* Divinitus, adv. (1) *From God.* (2) *Divinely.* (1) *Quia sit divinitus illis Ingenium*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 415. (2) *Multa à Platone disputata divinitus*, *Cic. Orat.* 2.

* Divino, āre, act. *To foretell things to come; to divine, or judge.* *Quid futurum est non divino*, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 2.

* Divinus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *Divinus, sup.* [à divus, *Prisc.*] (1) *Pertaining to, or coming from, God; divine, heavenly.* (2) *Blessed.* (3) *Very great, more than human.* (4) *Presaging, foretelling.* (5) *Also holy, consecrated.* (1) *¶ Eudic in humanis divina potentia rebus*, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 3, 45. *Animo nihil est divinus*, *Cic. Parad.* 1, 4. (2) *Divini gloria iuris*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 168. *Divinissima dona*, *Cic. de Leg.* 2, 18. (3) *Divino apparatu aggressus est*, *Flor.* 3, 6, 7. (4) *Quod puero cecinit divinā muta anus urnā*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 30. *¶ Non sunt scientiā divini, sed superstitionis vates*, *Enn. ap. Cic. de Div.* 1, c. ult. (5) *Consilia firmitiora sunt de divinis locis*, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 1, 55. *¶ Rem divinam facere, to sacrifice, to be at prayers*, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 3, 7.

* Divinus, i, m. *A soothsayer, a diviner, a conjurer.* *Non sum divinus, sed scio quid facias*, *Mart.* 3, 71.

|| Divisū, Divisim, adv. *Sundry, or severally.* *Utrumque Litt. quod miror*, *Cic. trib.* *Gellius quidem habet illud, lib. 1, c. 22.* & 7, 2. *hoc make notæ*, *Voff.* † Separatim, seorsim.

Divisio, ōnis, f. verb. [à divido] (1) *Division, partition, distribution, a severing.* (2) *Et in obscenis.* (1) *Quadrupartita fuit divisio tua*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 2. (2) *In verbis honestis obscena ponitur: Quid enim? Non honestum verbum est divisio?* *Id. Fam.* 9, 22. *ubi al. divisor.*

Divisor, ōis, m. verb. (1) *A divider, parter, or distributor.* (2) *In particular, he who at elections of officers distributed money among poor citizens, to buy their votes.* (3) *In notione obs.* (1) *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 29. (2) *Quo divisore corrupta est tribus*, *Cic. pro Planc.* 19. (3) *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22. *Vid. Divisio, n. 2.*

Divisura, æ, f. *A division, cleft, chop, notch, or gap*, *Plin.* 14, 3, & 12, 26. *¶ vix. alibi.*

Divisurus, a, um, part. *About to divide*, *Liv.* 2, 41.

Divisus, a, um, part. or, comp. *Divided, parted, distributed, cut off, discontinued.* *Et divisior inter se, ac distractior intus*, *Lucr.* 4, 958. *Vid. Divido.*

Divisus, ūs, m. verb. *A dividing*, *Liv.* 33, 46. & 45, 30.

Divitiæ, ārum, pl. f. *Riches.* *¶ Divitiæ oportuna sunt, ut utare, opes, ut colare, honores, ut laudare*, *Cic. de Amic.* 6.

Divorto, ěre. *Vid. Diverto!*

Divortium, i, n. (1) *A turning, or passage; a division.* (2) *Met. A separation, a parting, more particularly of man and wife; a divorce.*

(1) *Objiciunt equites sese ad divortia nota*, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 378. *Ad aquarum divortia castra posuit*, *Liv.* 38, 45. *vid. & Tac. Ann.* 12, 63. (7) = Saepe fieri divortia, atque affinitatum dissidia vidimus, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 67. *Si quid divortii suat*, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 56. *¶ Divortium inter conjuges, Repudium inter sponsores. Amnes magno deinde aquarum divortio iter, quod cepere, percurrunt*, *Curt.* 5, 2.

* Diurn, i, n. [à dius, a, um.] *The day-light, under the firmament, the open air, abroad.* *Sub dio (aëre) morari*, *Hor. Carm.* 2, 3, 23.

* || Diurēticus, a, um, adj. [Gr. διυρητικός,] *Diuretick.* *¶ Diureticum medicamentum, a medicine to provoke urine*, *Medic.*

* || Diurno, āre, neut. *To live long*, *Claud. ap. Gell.* 17, 2. † Diu vivere.

* Diurnum, i, n. (1) *A day's hire, or provision.* (2) *A book, or register, to note down things which are daily done, a durnal, or journal.* (2) *Diurnum accipit, in centunculo dormit*, *Sen. Ep.* 80. (2) *Relegit transacta diurni*, *Juv.* 6, 482.

* Diurnus, a, um, adj. i. e. diuturnus. [à diu, quod à dies] (1) *Belonging to the day.* (2) *Dayly.* (1) *¶ Spatium diurnum & nocturnum*, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 26. (2) *Diurna actorum scriptura*, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 3, 2. *Diurna acta*, *Suet. Cæs.* 20.

* Dius, a, um, adj. [à Gr. δῖος, divinus] *Divine, heavenly, excellent, of a noble house; descended of Jupiter.* *De hoc vocab. vid. locum Varr. insignem*, *L. L.* 4, 10.

* Diutīnē, adv. *A long time, a great while*, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 7, 15.

* Diutīnus, a, um, adj. *Long, continual.* *Diutinus labor*, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 13.

* || Diutūlē, adv. [dim. à diu] *A little while*, *Gell.* 5, 10. & 11, 16. † Aliquamdiu, *Cic.*

* Diuturnē, adv. *A long time.* *Tibi ista acerbitas non diuturnē erit*, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 10. *sic habent opt. codd. al. tamen leg. diuturnum.*

* Diuturnitas, ātis, f. *Long continuance, lastingness, length of time.* *¶ Ætas non subitō, sed diuturnitate frangitur*, *Cic. de Senect.* *¶ Celebritas*, *Id.*

* Diuturnus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *Lasting, of long continuance, of long life.* *Nec simulatum quicquam potest esse diuturnum*, *Cic. Off.* 2, 12. *Hic qui diligitur, vellem diuturnior esset*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 72.

Divulgandus, a, um, part. *To be published abroad.* *¶ Occulūds agendum, neque ullo modo divulgandum*, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 12.

|| Divulgārio, ōnis, f. verb. *A publishing, or making of a thing common*, *Tert. de Animā*, c. 5.

|| Divulgātor, ōris, m. verb. *A publisher, or spreader abroad of a report*, *Litt. ex Tac. sed q.*

Divulgatus, a, um, part. *Divulged, celebrated, every where extolled.* (2) *Abandoned, or given up to.* (3) *Common, easily gained.* (1)

Divulgata ad cælum gloria fertur, *Lucr.* 6, 8. (2) *Tempus primum ætatis ad omnes libidines divulgatum*, *Cic. post Redit. in sen.* 5. (3) = *Levisissimus & divulgatissimus magistratus*, *Id. Fam.* 10, 26.

Divulgo, āre, act. *To publish, or divulge; to set, or spread; to make common, to publish.* § Di-

vulgare consilium alicujus, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 20. *Librum*, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 40.

Divulgor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be spread abroad*, *Cic. Orat.* 31.

|| Divulsiō, ōnis, f. verb. *A pulling in pieces, or asunder*, *Litt. unde neque ille dicit, neque ego invenio.*

|| Divulfor, ōris, m. verb. *He that pulleth asunder*, *Aug.* † Qui divellit.

Divulsus, a, um, part. [à divellor] *Pulled asunder, broken, divorced, parted, forced.* *Amor Divulsus querimoniis*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 13, 19. *consensus*, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 28.

* Divum, id, quod divum. *The open air*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 13, 19. *¶ Melior est ambulatio sub divo, quàm in porticus*, *Cels.* 1, 2.

* || Divus, a, um, adj. [à Gr. δῖος, digamma interposito] *Divine, sacred.* *Diva caro*, *Prud. Psych.* 76.

* Divus, i, m. (1) *A God.* (2) || *A saint.* (1) *Præfens divus habebitur Augustus*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 3. (2) *Ex usu Eccl.*

D ante O.

* DO, dāre, dēdi, dātum, act. [à δῶν, δῶ]

(1) *To give, to bestow.* (2) *To grant, or yield.* (3) *To commit, or entrust.* (4) *To apply, or give, one's self to.* (5) *To proffer.* (6) *To offer.* (7) *To tell, or show.* (8) *To commit, or deliver.* (9)

To appoint, to assign. (10) *To do, to bring.* (11) *To make, to ordain.* (12) *To allow, to suffer, to admitt.* (13) *To sell.* (14) *To throw, or cast.* (15) *¶ Dare alicui catenas, to throw into prison.*

(16) *To lend.* (1) *Rationem hominibus dis dederunt*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 30. (2) *Hoc mihi da, atque largire*, *Id.* (3) *Dat amico suo cuidam negotium*, *Id. Acad.* 2, 1, 3. (5) *Milites summo studio nomina dant*, *Id.* (6) *Et si nullis modis reprehendi potest, tamen accipio quod dat*, *Id.* (7) *Iste deus qui sit, da, Tityre, nobis*, *Virg. Eccl.* 1, 19. (8) *Dabimus hoc Pompeio*, *Cic.* (9) *Arbitros inter civitates dat*, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 1. (10) *Dare damnum aut malum*, *Ter.* (11) *Hanc dederat Proserpina legem*, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 487. (12) *Dum tempus datur*, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 24. (13) *Ego me mancipio dabo*, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 23. (14) *Tu te in laqueum ne duis*, *Plaut.* § *Dare se in æquor*, *Virg.* = *Aquila vos affixit, & in terram dedit*, *Plaut.* (15) *Aristobulo, quia renuebat eam rem, catenas dedit*, *Flor.* 3, 5, 30. *Vid. etiam* 4, 2, 60. (16) *Aliquid paululum præ manu dederis, reddet tibi citō*, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 23. *¶ Animam dare, to die*, *Virg. animos, to encourage*, *Id. tempus, to appoint it*, *Cic. labem, to fall down*, *Lucr. Litteras alicui ad aliquem, to send letters by one person to another*, *C. C. manus, to yield*, *Id. operam to do his endeavour*, *Ter. aliquid auribus, to soothe or flatter*, *Cic. terga, to flee, or run away*, *Liv. vela, lintea ventis, to hoist sail*, *Ov.* *¶ It is often englished by the verb of the following substantive: as, || dare amplexus, cantus, gemitum, lacrymas, motus, ruinam*, *Virg. saltus, oscula*, *Ovid. mutuam*, *Ter. indicia*, *Cic. insidias*, *Ter. to embrace, sing, groan, weep, dance, fall, leap, kiss, lend, betoken, lie in wait.* *Præcipitem dare, to tumble down headlong*, *Ter. Dare viam, to make way*, *Liv. Dare aliquem exornatum, to dress, or curry, him*, *Ter. aliquid effectum, to do, or dispatch it*, *Id. aliquid utendum, to lend it*, *Plaut. Dare se in viam, to be upon a journey*, *Cic. aquam in alvum, to squirt it in*, *Cels. rem in causam, to hazard, or adventure, it*, *Tac. litem secundum aliquem, to give him the cause*, *Liv. se in conspectum, to show himself*, *Cic. Ut res dant sese, as things go*, *Ter. Haud paternum istud didisti, you did not take after your father in that*, *Id. Dare in custodiam, to imprison*, *Cic. Dare aliquid naturæ suæ, to indulge himself in it*, *Id. Dare aliquem exitio*, *Tac. morti*, *Ov. letho, neci*, *Virg. to kill*, *aliquid dono*, *Id. muneri*, *Quint. to give freely*, *crimini, vitio, laudi, to accuse, blame, commend*, *Cic. Dare pœnas to be punished*, *Virg. verba, to cheat*, *Hor. civitatem*

tatem alicui, to make one free, Id. Dare Jovem testem, to call him to witness, Plaut.

* Dor (non legitur) dāris, datur. pass. To be given, bestowed, taught, yielded, invented, &c. Cic. passim. Vid. Do.

* Docendus, a, um. part. To be taught, given, &c. Cum aut docendus is est, aut dedocendus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 17.

* Docens, tis. part. Teaching, Cic. subst. A teacher. Culpa docentis arguitur, Juv. 7, 158.

* Dōceo, ēre, ui, etum. act. [à δούεω, existimo, unde δόγματα, i. e. placita & decreta doctorum] (1) To teach, or instruct. (2) To inform, declare, tell, or advertise. (3) To prove, or make out. (1) = Studiosos docendi erudiunt atque docent, Cic. (2) Docui literis id nec opus esse, nec fieri posse, Id. (3) Docuit post exitus ingens, Virg. Aen. 5, 523.

* Dōceor, ēri, etus. pass. To be taught, instructed, &c. passim.

* Dōchimus, i. m. [à δόχμος obliquus] A foot, or rather number, of the following quantity, amicos tēnes; & rectius dochmius, Cic. in Orat. 64.

* Dōcibilis, e. adj. Apt to be taught, docible, easy to be learned, Hier. † Docilis.

* Dōcilis, e. adj. or, comp. Quickly taught, apt to learn. § Docilis ad disciplinam, Cic. Fam. 7, 20. Docilis modorum Vatis Horati, Hor. 4, 6, 43. § Latino sermone, Plin. 10, 42. Docilior & intentior, Quint. 4, 2. Dociles fundere in usus, Prop. 4, 2, 63. || Docillimus, unde nescio.

* Dōcilitas, ātis. f. Aptness to learn, easiness to be taught, docility. Prioris generis est docilitas, Cic. de Fin. 5, 13.

* Dōcis, idis. f. [à δόξ Gr. trabecula] A fiery impression, or meteor, like a beam, Apul. de Mundo, p. 711.

* Dōctē, adv. iūs, comp. fīmē. sup. (1) Learnedly, skilfully. (2) Subtly. (1) Mæonio dōctiūs ore loqui, Mart. 7, 45. Dōctissimē eruditus, Sall. B. J. 95. § = Dōctē & peritē facere, Cic. in Sall. (2) Dōctē atque astu quærit filias, Plaut. Pæn. prol. 111.

* Dōctor, ōris. m. verb. A master, a teacher of a school, a doctor, an instructor, a tutor. Dōctor literarum Græcarum, Nep. Hannib. 13. Pueris olim dant crustula blandi Dōctores, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 26. = Præceptor, Cic. X Discipulus, Id.

* Dōctrina, æ, f. Dōctrine. (1) A way of teaching, theory, as opposed to practice. (2) Instruction, the office of teaching. (3) Learning, erudition. (4) Wisdom, philosophy. (5) An art, or science. (1) X Illa sunt ejusmodi præcepta, non aliquā mihi dōctrinā tradita, sed in rerum usu causisque tractata, Cic. Orat. 1. (2) Mihi cepi hoc loco dōctrinam juventutis, Id. (3) = Perfugium dōctrinæ, ac literarum, Id. Fam. 6, 13. (4) Neque id fecit naturā solū, sed etiam dōctrinā, Nep. Attic. 17. (5) Adde repertoires dōctrinarum, Lucr. 3, 1049.

* Dōctus, a, um. part. vel adj. or, comp. fīmus, sup. (1) Taught, instructed. (2) Adj. Learned. (3) Skilful. (4) Subtle, cunning. (5) Edified, instructed. (1) § Te de aliis, quā alios de te, suavis est fieri dōctos, Plaut. Perf. 4, 3, 70. (2) § Dōctus literis, Cic. Brut. 46. Grammaticæ artis dōctissimus, Plin. 25, 2. § Dōctē sermonis utriusque linguae, Hor. Od. 3, 8. X rudis, Cic. (3) Sit dōctā barba relecta manu, Ov. Art. Am. 1, 518. (4) Nimis dōctus dolus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 93. (5) Quanti est sapere! nunquam accedo ad te, quin abs te abeam dōctior, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 21.

* Dōcūmen, īnis. n. A document, a warning, a lesson. Documen mortalibus acre, Lucr. 6, 391.

* Dōcūmentum, i. n. (1) An example, a proof. (2) A warning, a lesson, an omen, or presage. (3) Reputation, honour. (1) Illud referatur documentum tanti mox evasuri viri, Patere. 2, 42. Documenta damus, quā finis origine nati, Ov. Met. 1, 415. (2) Ego aliis captivis documenta

dabo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 6, 94. (3) Sat tibi sunt documenta domūs, Sil. Ital. 13, 671. Et totum vulgata per orbem Stant documenta domūs, Id. 6, 123.

* Dōcus, i. f. [à δκος, Gr. i. e. trabs] A beam, a meteor like a beam, Plin. 2, 20.

* Dōdēcātheos, i. f. [Gr. à δώδεκα, duodecim & θεός, deus] A kind of herb with leaves like a lettuce, Plin. 25, 4. ubi tamen al. dodecantheon; also a secret banquet which Augustus made, consisting of twelve guests of both sexes, Suet. Aug. 70.

* Dōdēcātēmōrion, ii. n. [ex δώδεκαρος duodecim & μέρος pars] The twelfth part. His finibus esse Dodecatemorion constat, Manil. 2, 699.

* Dōdrans, tis. m. [ita dict. quod ad conficiendum assēm desit quadrans, Varr.] (1) Nine ounces, or inches. (2) Nine parts of twelve, or three parts of four. (3) A measure of land containing 21601 feet, being three fourths of an acre. (1) Malleolus nec major pede, nec minor do-drante, esse debet, Col. 3, 19. (2) Ex do-drante hæres, Nep. Attic. 5. (3) Col. 5, 1. Liv. 8, 11.

* Dōdrantālis, e. adj. Nine ounces, or nine inches, Plin. 15, 30. Col. 11, 3.

* Dōgma, ātis. n. [à δόξω, censeo] A decree, a received opinion, Decreta sua Græci vocant dogmata, Cic. Acad. 4, 3.

* Dōgmāticus, a, um. adj. Dogmatical, positive. Auf. Eid. 17, 16.

* Dōgmātistes, æ. m. A dogmatical teacher, Hier.

* Dōgmātizo, āre. act. To dogmatize, or say positively, Aug. † Confidenter affirmo.

* Dōlābella, æ. f. [à dolabra] A little ax, or hatchet; a little plane, Col. 4, 24. & de Arb. 10.

* Dōlābelliāna pyra, Pears with a long stalk, Plin. 15, 15.

* Dōlābra, æ. f. [à dolando] A carpenter's ax, a chip ax. Securibus dolabrisque cædebantur, & refringebantur portæ, Liv. 28. Conf. Court. 5, 6, 5.

* Dōlāmen, īnis. n. A beving, or squaring, with an ax, Apul. Flor. p. 758.

* Dōlābrātus, a, um. adj. ex part. Chipped with an ax, Cæf. B. G. 7, 15.

* Dōlātio, ōnis. f. verb. A smoothing, beving, or planeing, Aug.

* Dōlātus, a, um. part. Rough-bevon. Stipes properanti falce dolatus, Prop. 4, 3, 59.

* Dōlendus, a, um. part. A thing to be lamented, Quæ venit indignè pœna, dolenda venit, Ovid. Ep. 5, 8.

* Dōlens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Grieving, or repining at. (2) Adj. Grievous, painful. (1) Laude dolens alienā, Cic. Fam. 5, 8. (2) = Ne quid haberent aut dolens, aut ægrum, Id. Nihil vidisse dolentius, Ov. Met. 4, 246. nisi malles adverb.

* Dōlenter, adv. iūs, comp. Sorrowsfully, grievously. Dolenter magis, quā inimicē, scribo, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24. § aliquid ferre, Val. Max. 3, 5, 2.

* Dōlentia, æ. f. Grief, sorrow, heavyness, pain, anguish, Gell. 19, 7. † Dolor.

* Dōleo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. (1) To be in pain, to ache. (2) Met. To be sorry, to be displeased. (3) To envy. (4) To repine, to vex, to fret. (1) Nam etiam misero nunc malæ dolent, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 252. Caput dolet, Ibid. 5, 1, 7. § Si stimulos pugnīs cædis, manibus plūs dolet, Id. Truc. 4, 2, 55. (2) § Alterius vicem dolere, Cic. de, vel ex, re aliquā, to be sorry for it, Id. § Id mihi vehementer dolet, Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 48. (3) § Dolere laude alicujus, Cic. Fam. 5, 8. (4) Facile sit illi, quod doleat, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 58.

* Dōliāris, e. adj. As big as a tun, gorbellyed. Anus doliaris, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 64.

* Dōliārium, i. n. A wine cellar, a place to lay great vessels in, Caius JC.

* Dōliārius, i. m. A cooper, one that maketh great vessels, Plin. 3, 6.

* Dōlichus, i. m. [δολιχος Gr.] A space of ground containing twelve furlongs, Budæus; or, according to Suidas, twenty four. Also the same with phaseolus, a french bean, Matthioli.

* Dōliolum, i. n. dim. A little barrel, Col. 12, 43.

* Dōlītūus, a, um. part. That will be grieved with, or sorry for, Phædr. 3, 10, 16. & Liv. 39, 43. Prop. 1, 15, 27.

* Dōlium, i. n. [dolando factum] A tub, any great vessel; a tun, pipe, or hoghead. Relevi dolia omnia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51. § In pertusum ingerere dicta dolium, to lose one's breath, to talk in vain, Prov. Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 135.

* Dōlo, āre. [ex Heb. 57 dhal, attenuo] (1) To cut, or bevv, smooth; to chip, to square. (2) To rough bevv. (3) & Met. To hang. (4) To contrive. (1) Dolare perticam in quadrum, Col. 3, 6. (2) Quis robur illud occidit, dolavit? Cic. de Div. 2, 41. (3) & Lumbos saligno Fuste dolat, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 22. (4) Hunc nos dolium dolamus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 64.

* Dōlon, & Dōlo, ōnis. m. [à dolus, quod decipiat ferro, cum speciem præferat ligni, Serv.] (1) A staff with a little rapier in it, a little sword, or skene; a tuck. (2) Also a small sail in a ship, called the trinket. (3) Met. The sting of a fly. (1) Gerunt in bella dolones, Virg. Aen. 7, 664. (2) Dolonibus erectis altum petere intendit, Liv. 36, 44. (3) Vide, ne dolone collum compungam tibi, Phædr. 3, 7, 3.

* Dōlor, āri, ātus. pass. To be bevon, &c. Col. 11, 2.

* Dōlor, ōris. m. [à doleo] (1) Pain, smart, ache, soreness. (2) A throe, or pang; as in child-birth. (3) Met. Sorrow, discontent. (4) Rage, anguish. (1) § Coxarum dolor, the sciatica, Celf. laterum, the pleurisy, Id. 2, 7. articularum, the gout, Cic. Attic. 1, 5, sub. fin. (2) Laborat è dolore, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 34. Dolores occipiunt primulūm, Id. Adelph. 3, 1, 2. (3) Dolorem refricare, Cic. Fam. 5, 17. X Magno in dolore sum, seu mærore potius, Id. Attic. 11, 1. (4) = Non parere dolori, non iracundiæ servire, Id. de Prov. 1.

* Dōlōsē, adv. Craftily, deceitfully, Cic. Off. 3, 15. Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 9.

* Dōlōsitas, ātis. f. Deceitfulness, Vulg. † Fallacia, calliditas, Rom. witt.

* Dōlōsus, a, um. adj. (1) Cunning, crafty. (2) Deceitful, treacherous. (1) Aliquam parabo dolosam fidicinam, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 36. (2) Amici Ferre jugum pariter dolosi, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 28.

* Dōlus, i. m. [Gr. δόλος] Vox media. Antiqui enim in bonis rebus utebantur, Fest. Hinc, Dolus, an virtus, quis in hoste requirit? Virg. (1) A device, a crafty purpose, or fitch; a wile, a trick. (2) Guile, deceit, treachery, fraud, collusion, falsehood. (1) Doli non sunt doli, nisi astu colas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 26. § Dolium comminisci, proculdere, Id. Pseud. 4, 7, 64. Dolus dōctus, Id. Mil. 2, 93. X Regnum dolo partum jure adeptus videbatur, Liv. 1. (2) = Ne qua frans, ne quis dolus, adhibeatur, Cic. pro Domo, 12. = Fallacia, Plaut. præstigiæ, Id.

* Dōma, tis. n. [à δῶμα Gr.] A solar, or flat roof to a house Hier. † Solarium, Cic.

* Dōmābilis, e. adj. Easy to be tamed, or subdued. Te Cantaber non autē domabilis Miratur, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 41.

* Dōmandus, a, um. part. To be tamed, or subdued, Virg. Geor. 3, 206. Sil. 15, 186. Prop. 3, 34, 50.

* Dōmans, tis. part. Taming, subducing, Sil. 3, 499. 15, 78.

* Dōmātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à domo] A taming, breaking, or subducing, Litt. ex Plin.

* Dōmātor, ōris. m. verb. A tamer, or subduer, Tibull. 4, 1, 116.

* Dōnātus, a, um. part. Tamed; subdued; Don. Domitus, Cic.

* Dōmēficius, a, um. part. Tamed, Met. cultivated, ploughed Terra aratio domēficia nitet, Pers. c. 9. & vix alibi.

* *Dōmesticatim*, adv. *House by house, by house*. Suet. Caes. 26, 6.

* *Dōmesticus*, a, um. adj. [*à domus*] (1) *Of the same house*. (2) *Domestic*, as opposed to foreign. (3) *Staying at home*. (4) *Civil, private*, as opposed to publick. (5) *Tame, familiar*. (1) = *Convictor*, denotatque domesticus usu, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 15. *Forensis, quod vid.* (2) *Extrema libentius, quam domestica, recordor*, Cic. Off. 2, 8. (3) *Domesticus otior*, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 128. (4) *Domestica feremus, ut censes; & publica paulo etiam fortius*, Cic. Fam. 5, 13. *Domesticæ fortitudines, non inferiores militariis*, Id. Off. 1. Ubi quod alienum esset, vicisset, superavit quod erat domesticum, Id. *Omne ferum animal domestico levius*, Cels.

* *Dōmesticus*, i. m. subst. *A household officer*, Pancirol.

* *Dōmicilium*, i. n. (1) *A sojourn place, an abode*. (2) *A receptacle*. (1) *Hospitum hoc mihi domicilium est*. Athenis domus ac herus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 46. (2) *Domicilium sermonum, aures*, Cic. Part. Orat. 1.

* *Dōmicinium*, i. n. [*ex domus, & cœna*] *A supper at home in a man's house*, Mart. 12, 78.

* *Dōmicula*, æ. f. *A little house*, Front. Cafula, Juv.

† *Dōmifico*, are. act. *To build*, Varr. *Ædifico*.

* *Dōmīna*, æ. f. [*à dominus*] *A lady, a mistress, a dame, a governess*, Cic. pro Marcell. 2. *Domina virtutum*, Id. Off. 3, 6. *Æ Ancilla*, Id.

* *Dōmīnans*, tis. part. or. comp. *Bearing rule, or sway; governing*. *Dominans ille in nobis Deus vetat*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30. *¶ Dominantia verba, plain, home-spun, vulgar, calling every thing by its proper name*. *¶ Dominantior ad vitam*, Lucr. 3, 398. *Conf. Sil. 14, 152. Dominantia nomina, b. e. propria, non facta*, Hor. A. P. 234.

* *Dōmīnatio*, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Dominion, rule, authority, sovereignty, lordship*. (2) *Tyranny, despotick government*. (3) *Meton. A governor*. (1) *Dominatio, rationis in libidinem*, Cic. de Inv. 2, 54. *Pandere viam ad dominationem*, Liv. 4, 15. (2) *Vita sub dominatione misera est*, Asin. Poll. Cic. Fam. 10, 31. *¶ Diversa natura dominatio & principatus*, Plin. Paneg. 45. *¶ Dominationem nemo concupivit, quin libertatis vocabulum usurparet*, Tac. Hist. 4, 73. (3) *Ingruentium dominationum provisor*, Id. 12, 4. *¶ Non dominationem, & servos, sed rectorem & cives cogitare*, Id. 12, 11.

* *Dōmīnator*, ōris. m. verb. *A master, or lord; a governor, or ruler*. *Rerum dominator Deus*, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 2.

* *Dōmīnatrīx*, icis. f. *A mistress, lady, or governess*. *Dominatrix cæca & temeraria animi cupiditas*, Cic. de Inv. 1, 2.

* *Dōmīnātus*, a, um. part. *Having ruled, or governed*. *Urbs multos dominata per annos*, Virg. Æn. 2, 363.

* *Dōmīnātus*, ūs. m. verb. *Mastership, rule, authority, lordship, sovereignty, power*. = *Potestate, dominatūque dignissimus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 11. = *principatus*, Id. *sed has voces opponi posse, vid.* *Dominatio, n. 2. ¶ Dominatum imperio tenere, To have both the name and power of a king*, Nep. in Regib. princip.

* *Dōmīnica*, æ. f. sc. dies. *The lord's day, Sunday*, Eccl.

* *Dōmīnicālis*, e. adj. *Dominical, belonging to the lord, or the lord's day*. *¶ Dominicales curiæ, court patrons, the king's domains*, Dig.

* *Dōmīnicus*, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the lord, or master*. *Subiecta dominicis habitationibus vivaria*, Col. 9, 1. *¶ Dominicus sumptus*, Vitruv. 7, 5. *the expenses of the master workman*. *¶ Dies dominica, Sunday, or the lord's day*, Eccl.

* *Dōmīnium*, i. n. *Lordship, rule, dominion, empire, a domain*. *¶ Ab impatientibus domini, factious malecontents*, Suet. Tib. 59. *Dixit, scire dominium & jus eorum qui dederint, esse*, Liv. 45, 13. *Rerum suarum dominium ei concessum est*, Paterc. 2, 80.

* *Dōmīnor*, āri, ātus sum. dep. [*à dominus*]

(1) *To be lord and master, to rule, to bear rule*. (2) *To domineer*. (3) *Antiq. pass. To be governed*. (1) = *Cleantes solum dominari, & rerum potiri*, putat, Cic. Acad. 4, 41. *¶ Dominari in suos*, Id. de Senect. 11. *¶ Inter nymphas*, Ov. Amor. 3, 6, 63. (2) *¶ Non ut in capite fortunisque hominum honestissimorum dominantur*, Cic. pro Quint. 30. (3) *¶ O domus antiqua, heu! quam dispari dominare domino!* Id. Off. 1, 39. *ex vet. Poëtâ.*

* *Dōmīnulus*, i. m. *A little lord, or young master*, Dig.

* *Dōmīnus*, i. m. [*qui domui præest*] (1) *A master of a house*. (2) *Sometimes the son, or young master*. (3) *A possessor, an owner*. (4) *A husband*. (5) *He that makes a banquet*. (6) *¶ Kar' ἐξοχῆν, a God*. (7) *A jailer*. (8) *A compellation in speaking to an unknown person*. (1) *Vid. Dominor, n. 3. ¶ Sævus domini pauperis*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 33. (2) *Plaut. Capt. prol. 18. (3) Brevis dominus*, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 24. (4) *Dominum Æneam in regna recepit*, Virg. Æn. 4, 214. (5) *Aut dominum, aut vinum, aut aliud quid laudato*, Varr. (6) *Domino solvere vota Jovi*, Lex. ex Ov. (7) *Suet. Tib. 8. (8) Mart. 1, 113. Obvius, si nomen non occurrit, dominos salutamus*, Sen. Ep. 3.

Dōmīportæ, æ. f. *A snail's epithet, a shell snail that carries her house on her back*, Cic. Div. 2, 64.

* *Dōmītatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A taming, or breaking*, Litt. ex Cic. sed q. *¶ Domitus*.

* *Dōmītio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A breaking, or taming of a horse*, Alcon. *¶ Domitura*.

* *Dōmīto*, are. freq. [*à domo, are.*] (1) *To tame*. (2) *To break, or weary*. (1) *Præfatos domitare hoves*, Virg. Geor. 1, 285. *Domitant in pulvere currus*, Id. Æn. 7, 163. *vid. Stat. Theb. 6, 204. Sil. 3, 101.*

* *Dōmītor*, ōris. m. verb. [*à domo*] (1) *A tamer, a breaker*. (2) *A vanquisher, subduer, or conqueror*. (1) *Domitor equorum*, Cic. Off. 1, 26. (2) = *Infinitæ potestatis domitor ac frænatō animus*, Plin. Paneg. 55.

* *Dōmītrix*, icis. f. verb. *She that tames, or subdues*. *Equorum domitrix Epidaurus*, Virg. Georg. 3, 44.

* *Dōmītūra*, æ. f. (1) *A taming, or breaking*. (2) *¶ A pruning*. (1) *Exiguus in domitūrâ labor*, Col. 6, 2. (2) *Litt. ex Col.*

* *Dōmītūrus*, a, um. part. *That will tame, or subdue*, Virg. Geor. 4, 102.

* *Dōmītus*, a, um. part. (1) *Tamed*. (2) *Subdued, vanquished*. (3) *Entirely reduced*. (1) = *Domitæ & condocessæ bellæ*, Cic. N. D. 2, 64. (2) = *Subacti ac bello domiti*, Id. pro Font. 2. (3) *¶ Creditis tot gentes eodem prælio domitas esse, quo victæ sunt?* Curt. 6, 3. *Germani victi magis, quam domiti*, Flor. 4, 12, 30.

* *Dōmītus*, ūs. m. verb. [*à domo*] *A taming, or breaking*. *Quadrupedum domitu*, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. *¶ baud scio an leg. in alio casu.*

* *Dōmo*, are, ui, itum. act. [*à δαμάω, δαμῶ*] (1) *To break wild creatures, &c.* (2) *Met. To tame, to vanquish, to overcome*. (3) *To keep under*. (4) *¶ To boil*. (1) *Obsequium tigris domat*, Ov. A. A. 2, 183. *¶ Equos domare*, Cic. Off. 1, 14. *vaccas aratro*, Col. 6, 22. (2) = *Coercere, compellere, domare, nationes*, Cic. (3) *Avidum domare spiritum*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 10. (4) *Sectam partem domat ferventibus undis*, Ov. Met. 8, 650.

* *Dōmor*, āri, itus. pass. *To be tamed, &c.* = *Has nationes frangi domarique cupiunt*, Cic. de Prof. Conf. 13.

* *Dōmuis* in gen. *pro domus, Non.*

* *Dōmūtio*, ōnis. f. [*ex domus, & itio*] *A going, or returning, home again*. *Jam domutio nem reges Atridæ parant*, Ad Herenn. 3, 21. *ex poetâ.* = *Domum itio*, Cic. de Div. 1, 32.

* *Dōmuncula*, æ. f. dim. *A little house, a cottage, offices*. *Domuncula una Ællis*, Val. Max. 2, 4, 8. *Dextra ac sinistra domunculæ construuntur*, Vitruv. 6, 10. *¶ Casa*, Cic.

* *Dōmus*, ūs, vel i. f. [*à Gr. δῆμος, quod δῆμον, ædifico*] *est secund. & quart. decl. sed me*

in voc. sing. *mi*, in nom. pl. *& mis* in dat. & abl. plur. *vix leg. quibus addunt grammaticorum fili, mu* in abl. sing. *Dixit tamen in abl. sing. domu*, Traj. ad Plin. 10, 72. & *Plaut. in Mil. 2, 1. (1) A house, a lodging, a dwelling*. (2) *A temple, a church*. (3) *Peate, as opposed to war*. (4) *A family, a household*. (5) *A lineage, a nation*. (6) *A nest*. (7) *A stable*. (8) *A settled habitation, one's country*. (9) *A town, or city, by a river of the same name; or rather the fountain, or spring-head, of a river*. (10) *¶ A sect, all the followers of a sect*. (1) *Domui domus est centermina nostræ*, Ov. Met. 1, 774. *¶ Domi & foris*, Ter. *¶ Militiæ & domi*, Id. Adelph. 3, 4, 49. *at home and abroad*. (2) *Offia domus paturæ ingentia centum*, Virg. Æn. 6, 81. *Ante domum Veneris*, Juv. 4, 40. (3) *¶ Quocum & domus & militia communis*, Cic. de Amic. 4. (4) *Eum sic commendo, ut unum è nostrâ domo*, Id. Fam. 13, 46. (5) *Domus Æneæ cunctis dominabitur oris*, Virg. Æn. 3, 97. (6) *¶ Domus avium*, Id. Geor. 2, 209. (7) *¶ pecorum*, Stat. Theb. 1, 367. (8) *Da proprium, Thymbreæ, domum*, Virg. Æn. 3, 85. (9) *Domus Alburnæ resonantis*, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 12. (10) *Libros, Paneti, Socraticam & domum Mutare loricis Iberis*, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 14.

* *Dōnābilis*, e. adj. *That may, or ought to, be presented with*. *¶ Infortunio donabilis, worthy to receive a mischief*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 40.

* *Dōnandus*, a, um. part. *To be presented with, or to have given him*. *Laureâ donandus Apollinari*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 9.

* *Dōnans*, tis. part. *Giving*. *Donans fortes viros pro concione*, Curt. 10, 13.

* *Dōnārium*, i. n. [*à donum*] (1) *The temples wherein gifts and presents were offered to the Gods*. (2) *Meton, The Gifts themselves*. (1) *Uris imparibus ducti alta ad donaria currus*, Virg. Geor. 3, 533. (2) *Eois splendent donaria gemmis*, Luc. 9, 515. *¶ An hic locus à Fabro adductus hanc notionem astruat, videndum: alius cerè non adest ex vet. ante Macrob. quod magis miror Vallam ausum Servium de loco interpretantem obtorto collo in jus trahere, præsertim cum ab hujus sententiâ stet analogia. Hanc notionem tanquam primam à plerisque Lexicogr. poni scio, an satis rectè, eruditorum esto judicium. Donaria, quæ ad ministerium Dei dedicata sunt*, Justinian. 2, 1, 9.

* *Dōnāricus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a gift*. *Donaticæ coronæ, Fest.*

* *Dōnatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A giving, or bestowing freely; a donation*. *Bonorum donatio*, Cic. Phil. 4, 4. *Furta, rapinæ, donationes*, Id. pro S. R. 9.

* *Dōnativum*, i. n. *A prince's, or commander's, largess, or benevolence; a gift in money, or corn, to soldiers; a donative, a dole*. *¶ Congiari-um populo, militi donativum, proposuit*, Suet. Ner. 7.

* *Dōnator*, ōris. m. verb. *He that gives any thing freely, a bestower*, Cod. *¶ Largitor*, Liv. Dator, Cic.

* *Dōnatrīx*, icis. f. *A female giver*, Prud. Perist. 11, 171.

* *Dōnātus*, a, um. part. (1) *Bestowed, given*. (2) *Granted*. (3) *Forgiven, remitted*. (4) *Also having a present given*. (1) *¶ Homo quasi divino munere donatus reipub.* Cic. de Hor. Resp. 4. (2) *Nec diutius diutatio donata est*, Flor. 4, 2. (3) *Æs alienum donatum sibi à Cæsare dicunt*, Brut. Cic. inter Epist. ad Brut. 6. (4) *Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit*, Virg. N. 3, 305. *¶ Donatus munere*, Sil. 16, 521.

* *Dōnax*, ācis. m. [*δῶναξ Gr.*] *A reed, or cane, whereof they made arrows; an angling rod*, Plin. 16, 36. *Also a kind of sea-fish*, Id. 32, 11.

Dōnec, adv. [*contract. ex donicum, quod ex dum & quum*] (1) *Untill*. (2) *As long as, while that*. (1) *Haud deferiscas, donec effecero*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, fin. (2) *Donec eris felix, &c.* Ov. Trist. 1, 8, 5.

Dōnicum, adv. [*ex dum & cum*] *Untill*. *Donicum*

nicum, vi vicissent, *Nep. Hamile. 1. Donicum ille huc redierit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 89.*

* *Dōno, āre. act. [ā donum] (1) To give liberally, to bestow. (2) To present gratis, to offer. (3) To forgive, to remitt. (4) To indulge. (1) Prædam militibus donat, Cæf. B. G. 6, 21. (2) Universos frumento donavit, *Nep. Att. 2. (3) Multa ingeniis donanda puto, sed donanda vitia, non portenta sunt, Sen. Contr. 5. Postquam domuerat, sacris suis famæque donavit, Flor. 3, 5, 10. (4) Spes suas ambitioni donare, Petr. c. 4.**

* *Dōnor, āri, ātus. pass. To be presented, &c. Cic. Fam. 5, 12. Prop. 3, 23, 21.*

* *Dōnum, i. n. [ā dando] (1) A free-gift, a present. (2) A reward. (3) A bribe. (4) An offering. (5) Also a promise. (1) Hanc tibi donum do, *Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 11. (2) = Quodvis donum & præmium à me optato, Id. Eun. 4, 6, 11. (3) = Tantum donis datis muneribusque perfecerat, Cic. pro Cluent. 24. (4) Junonem supplicibus supera donis, *Virg. Æn. 3, 439. (5) Ubi dona peregit, Id. Æn. 5, 362.***

* *Dorcas, ādis. f. [dōgās Gr.] (1) A doe, or buck. (2) A lean woman so called. (1) Delicium parvo donabis dorcada nato, *Mart. 13, 30. (2) Lucr. 4, 1154.**

* *Dorceus, i. m. [ā dīpaw, perspicio] The name of a dog, *Spy all, Ov. Met. 3, 210.**

* *Dōris, īdis. f. A certain herb, also called anchusa, *Plin. 22, 20.**

* *|| Dōris dialectus, [ā Δωρίς Gr.] The Dorick dialect.*

* *Dormiendus, a, um. part. To be slept, *Catull. 5, 6.**

* *Dormiens, tis. part. Sleeping, doing nothing at all. Credebas dormienti tibi hæc confecturos deos? *Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 59.**

* *Dormio, īre, īvi, itum. neut. (1) To sleep, to be asleep. (2) To be unemployed. (1) || Dormire in utramvis aurem, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 101. id. ac in utrumvis oculum conquirere, to sleep securely, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 121. † Dormibo, pro dormiam, Id. Trin. 3, 2, 100. (2) Dum repemiam argentum, vos dormitis intra domi, Id. Asin. 2, 4, 24.***

* *Dormisco, ēre. incept. To begin to sleep, *Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 81.**

* *Dormitans, tis. part. Nodding, taking a nap, *Cic. Att. 2, 16. & de Orat. 2, 33.**

* *|| Dormitatio, ōnis. f. verb. A sleeping, or sum-
bering, *Lexicogr. ex Apul. sed non inveni.**

* *Dormitator, ōris. m. verb. A sleeper, or slug-
gard; one that robs by night, and sleeps by day. Mira sunt, nī illic homo sit, aut dormitator, aut fector zonarius, *Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 20. || Hunc Hesiodus vocat ἡμεροεχέτρον, "EPΓ. καὶ HM. 2, 227.**

* *Dormito, āre. freq. vel desid. dormire cupio, vel leviter dormio. (1) To be sleepy. (2) To slumber, to take a nap. (3) Met. To be careless. (4) To twinkle as a candle doth by day-light. (1) Te dormire aiebas, *Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 175. (2) Ad lucem arctē & graviter dormire, *Cic. Div. 1, 28. (3) Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, *Hor. Art. P. 359. = Cunctor, *Plaut. (4) Sub aurorā jam dormitante lucernā, *Ov. Met. 19, 195.******

* *Dormitor, ōris. m. verb. A long sleeper. Quid tibi dormitor proderit Endymion? *Mart. 10, 4. || Rarō occ.**

* *Dormitorium, i. n. A dormitory, a sleeping-
place, a bed-chamber, *Plin. 30, 6.**

* *Dormitorius, a, um. adj. That pertains to, or serves for, sleep. Cubiculum dormitorium, *Plin. Ep. 5, 6.**

* *|| Dormitūrio, īre. desid. To be sleepy, or drowsy, *Lexicogr. ex Apul. sed q. † Dormito, *Cic.***

* *Dormitūrus, a, um. part. About to sleep, *Cels. 5, 25. Cū meridie dormitūrus me recepissem, *Plin. Ep. 7, 4.***

* *Dōron, i. n. [ā dōper Gr.] A handbreadth. (2) Met. A gift. (1) Græci antiqui Doron pal-
mam vocabant. (2) Et ideo Dara munera, quia manu darentur, *Plin. 35, 14.**

* *Dorsicūlūm, i. n. dim. [ā dorsum] A little
back, *Plaut. ap. Litt. sed q.**

* *Dorsuāle, is. n. A horse-cloth, a back-saddle, a housing, *Jul. Cap.**

* *Dorsuālis, e. adj. Belonging to the back, *Apul. Met. 11, p. 383.**

* *Dorsum, i. n. (1) The back of a man. (2) or of a beast. (3) A promontory, or bill lying out. (4) Also A shelf, or heap, of sand gathered in the sea. (5) A ridge, or side, of a bill. (6) The shell of a tortoise, or such like. (1) Dorsus totus prurit, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 44, pro dorsum. (2) Subire c-
nus dorso, *Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 21. (3) Dorsum edi-
tissimum, *Plin. Ep. 6, 31. (4) Dorso dum pen-
det iniquo puppis, *Virg. Æn. 10, 303. (5) Dorsum Apennini, *Suet. Cæf. 44. (6) Curt. 9, 8, 2.******

* *|| Dorsuōsus, a, um. adj. Great backed, that hath many ridges, full of shelves, *Solin. c. 27. Amm. Marc. 22, 20.**

* *† Dorsus, i. m. A back. Ita dorsus totus prurit, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 44.**

* *|| Dorx, cis. f. [ā dōg Gr.] A roe buck, or doe, *Grat. 200. unde & dorcas.**

* *Dōrycnium, i. n. [ex dōgū hasta, & ὤρω sciendo] A poisonous herb, wherewith they poison arrow heads, darts, &c. rock-rose, *Plin. 21, 31. & 32, 5. = Acneoron album.**

* *Dōryphōrus, i. m. [ex dōgū hasta, & φέρω fero] A life-guard man, a pensioner, or partisan, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 86. Curt. 3, 3, 14.**

* *Dos, dōtis. f. [ā Gr. δῶς, i. dōtis, Hefych.] (1) A portion, or dowery; money, goods, or lands, given with a wife in marriage. (2) Also a prop-
erty, a nature, an advantage, or privilege. (3) A subject, an argument. (1) Dos est decem ta-
lenta, *Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 48. (2) Nec poteris si-
milæ dotes numerare nec usus, *Mart. 13, 10. (3) Duplex libelli dos est, *Pædr. prol. 1, 3.****

* *|| Dōsis, is. f. [dōcis Gr.] A dose, or quan-
tity of physick to be given at one time, *Medic.**

* *|| Dōso, ōnis. m. [ā dōso Gr. i. e. daturus] A great promiser, but no performer. Anti-
gonus the grandson of Demetrius, so called by
*Alex. ab Alex.**

* *Dossuārius, a, um. adj. ant. pro dorsuarius, *Whicb beareth burdens on his back. || Dossuaria
jumenta, pack-horses, or mules, *Varr. R. R. 2, 6.***

* *† Dossūm, pro dorsum, *Varr.**

* *Dōtālis, e. adj. Of, or pertaining to, a
dowery; that is given with a woman in marriage.
§ Dotalia prædia, *Cic. Att. 15, 20. Dotales æ-
des, *Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 30. Dotales agri, *Ov. Fast. 5, 209. Super dotem hæc tibi à me dotalia do-
na accedent, *Liv. 26, 50. Nurus toto dotanda
mari, *Claud. 4. Conf. *Hon. 646.*******

* *|| Dōtālitium, i. n. A dowery, *JCC. † Dos, *Cic.***

* *|| Dōtāta, part. f. sīma, sup. (1) Endowed,
that hath a portion, or dowery, given her. (2)
Married, joined. (1) Dotatæ mactant & malo &
damno viros, *Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 60. || Mulier do-
tatissima formā, whose beauty is portion enough,
Ov. Met. 11, 301. (2) Ulmus vite dotata, *Pun. 18, 28.***

* *† Dōtātūm, adv. Plentifully, *Lexicogr. ex
Plaut. sed q.**

* *|| Dōtatio, ōnis. f. verb. An endowing, *Cod.**

* *|| Dōtātor, ōris. m. verb. He that gives a
dowery, an endower, *Cod.**

* *Dōto, āre. act. [ā dos, dotis] To endow, to
give a dowery. Vitellii filiam maritavit, dotavit-
que, *Suet. Vesp. 14.**

* *Dōtor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) || To be endowed.
(2) To be joined, or mixed. (1) Virgo formosa
abunde dotata est, *Apul. Apol. p. 547. (2) Olea
dotatur lacrymā, *Plin. 12, 17.***

D ante R.

* *|| Drācēna, æ. f. The female, or she, dragon,
Serv. ad Virg. Ecl. 2, 63. & Geor. 3, 245.*

* *Drachma, æ. f. [dēgachm Gr. ab Hebr. דרַחַמַּן drachmon] A dram, the seven-
th, or rather the eighth, part of an ounce, 84 of them going to a*

pound, 12 ounces to the pound, *Scrib. Larg. Also a Greek coin, the same with the Roman de-
nari, of the value of four sesterces, 7 d. ob. Vix
drachmis obsonatus est decem, *Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 20. Mille drachmarum, *Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 43.***

* *Drāco, ōnis. m. [dῥάκων, Gr. ἀπὸ τοῦ δῥανειν, i. e. ab acie acutā] (1) A dragon. (2) An old harden-
ed wine-branch. (3) A fish called a quawiver. (4) || Also the ensign to the several companies in a regi-
ment. (5) || The herb tarragon. (1) Vidimus im-
mani specie tortusque draconem, *Cic. de Div. 2, 30. ex Poëtā. (2) Col. 5, 5. (3) Plin. 9, 43-
(4) Amm. 16, 30. & Veg. 2, 13. (5) Jun.**

* *|| Drācōnārius, i. m. Qui draconis signum
fert, An ensign-bearer, an ancient, *Veg. 3, 7.**

* *|| Drācōnigēna, æ. c. g. [ex draco, & ἀν-
geno pro gigno] Bred of a dragon. || Urbs draco-
nigena, Thebes, *Ov. Fast. 3, 165.**

* *Drācōnites, Drācōnitis, seu Drācontias, æ. m. A
precious stone taken out of the brain of a dragon,
whilst alive, *Plin. 37, 10. & Solin. c. 43.**

* *Drācontium, i. n. (1) Dragon wort. (2) Also a
kind of generous vine. (1) Plin. 24, 16. (2) Col. 3, 2.*

* *Drācuncūlus, i. m. (1) || A little dragon. (2) An herb, a kind of yarrow, having the stalk
speckled like a dragon, or a root twisted like a dra-
gon's tail; dragons-wort, or dragons. (3) || Dra-
cunculus hortensis, tarragon. Also a kind of shell-
fish. (1) Lamp. in Alex. 14. (2) Plin. 25, 2. (3) Id. 32, 11.*

* *|| Drāma, ātis. n. [ā dῥάμ, ago quomodo &
fabulæ partes actus dic.] The action of a play,
whether comedy, or tragedy; the drama, *Sidon.**

* *|| Drāmāticus, a, um. adj. Dramatick, belong-
ing to the acting of plays.*

* *Dāpēra, æ. m. [ā dῥάω, fugio] A fugitive, *Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 11.**

* *Draucus, i. m. voc. nequam. [ā dῥάω ago] Ut
pathicus à παθεῖν pati, *Mart. 11, 9.**

* *|| Drenso, āre. act. To sing as a swan, *Auct. Philom. 23.**

* *Dēpānis, is. f. [dῥεπανίς Gr.] A sea-swail-
low, *Plin. 10, 30.**

* *Dōmas, ādis. [ā dῥέμος cursus] (1) A
dromedary, a kind of camel very swift. (2) Also
the name of a dog. (1) Cameli quos appellant
dromadas, *Liv. 30, 40. v. & Curt. 5, 2, 10. (2) Ov. Met. 3, 217.**

* *|| Drōmēdārius, i. m. A dromedary, *Vulg. in-
terpr. † Dromas.**

* *Drōmo, ōnis. m. [ā dῥέμος, cursus, quia ce-
lestrimè decurrit per summas aquas] (1) || A pin-
nace, or swift bark that scoureth the seas. (2) Al-
so a kind of fish, very swift. (1) Calliod. (2) Plin. 32, ult.*

* *Drōpax, ācis. m. [ā Δρόπαξ Gr.] A medi-
cine, or ointment, to take away hair, *Mart. 10, 60.**

* *|| Drōsōmēli. n. [ā dῥέσας ros, & μέλι mel] Honey-dew, *Jun.**

* *Druīdæ, um. m. pl. Plin. & Druīdes, Cæf. [ā Saxon. dry, i. e. magus] The Druīds, philoso-
phers, or wise men among the Gauls and Britons,
de his vid. Cæf. de B. G. 1, 6. & Cic. de Div. 1, 40. & Plin. 16, 44.*

* *|| Drungus, i. m. A squadron, or loose band, of
soldiers, *Veg. 5, 16. † Manus militum.**

* *Drūpæ, pro Drūpētæ, ārum. f. pl. Unripe
olives, or rather olives waxing black with ripeness,
and ready to fall off the tree, *Plin. 15, 7.**

* *Dryādes, um. pl. f. [ā dῥύς, quercus] The
nymphs of the woods, *Virg. Geor. 3, 40.**

* *Dryites, æ. m. [ab eodem] A precious stone
found in the roots of trees, which burneth much like
wood, *Plin. 37, 11.**

* *Dryōphōnon, i. n. [ex dῥύς arbor, & φῦναι cades] An herb like oak-fern, *Plin. 37, 9.**

* *Dryōphūte, es. f. [ex dῥύς arbor, & φύει nascor] A kind of a frog, *Plin. 37, 7. sed id. al. dry-
opetis.**

* *Dryopteris, is. f. [ex dῥύς, & πτερίς filix] An herb
called oak-fern, petty-fern, *Plin. 27, 9.**

* *Dryos hyphear, [dῥύς, ὑψήρ Gr.] A kind of
mistletoe that groweth on oak, *Plin. 15, ult.**

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* † Dua, pro duo, *Two*, or † *twain*. Video sepulcra dua duorum corporum, *Cic. Orat.* 46. ex *Accio*. Vid. etiam *Quint.* 1, 10.

* Duālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to two, dual*. Duālis numerus, *Quint.* 5, 1.

* † Duāliter, adv. *In the dual number*, *Serv.*

Dūbiē, adv. *Doubtfully, uncertainly*. Signum dubiē datum, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 15. *Conf. Liv.* 22, 16.

‡ Dūbiētās, ātis. f. *Doubtfulness*. Sine dubietate aliquā, *Eutr.* 6, 19.

‡ Dūbiōsus, a, um. adj. *Doubtful*, *Gell.* 3, 3. & 5, 10.

* Dūbitandus, a, um. part. *To be doubted*. Dūbitandaque pauci Præscribunt alimenta dies, *Claud. B. G.* 102.

* Dūbitābilis, e. adj. (1) *That may be doubted of*. (2) † *Also doubting*. (1) *Ov. Met.* 1, 123. & 13, 21. (2) *Dubitabile pectus*, *Prud. Apoth.* 580.

* Dūbitans, tis. part. (1) *Doubting*. (2) *Hovering betwixt life and death*. (1) *Cic. pro Cluent.* 28. *Sall. B. C.* 28. (2) *Dum supremam Telestinus in auras exhalat lucem, & dubitantia lumina condit*, *Sil. Ital.* 10, 154.

* Dūbitanter, adv. *Doubtingly uncertainly*. ‡ Sine ullā affirmatione dubitanter unumquodque dicere, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 2.

* Dūbitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A doubt, or mistrust*. = Injunctus est hominibus scrupulus, & dubitatio, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 28. Nullam dubitationem apud me reliquisti, quantum me amares, *Id. Fam.* 15, 23.

* † Dūbitātor, ōris. m. *He that doubts*, *Aug.* † *Qui dubitat*.

* Dūbitatur, imperf. *It is doubted*, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 13. *Dubitatum est apud provincias*, *Tac.* 32. ult.

* Dūbitatus, a, um. part. *Doubted, disbelieved*. Intravit dubitati tecta parentis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 20.

* Dūbitō, āre. neut. [à duo & bito, eo] (1) *To doubt, or be in doubt; to mistrust*. (2) *To fear*. (3) *To protract time, or delay*. (4) *To consider, to muse*. (5) *To waver*. (1) = *Dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum vinolenti*, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 17. (2) *Non dubitat mandare Lentulum vinculis*, *Id. in Catil.* 4, 2. (3) *Dubitanti vestis adempta est*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 461. (4) *Restat, judices; ut hoc dubitemus*, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 18. *Percipe, porrò Quid dubitem*, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 190. (5) *Tac.* 6, 35.

Dūbium, i, n. (1) *A doubt, a question*. (2) *Danger, hazard*. (1) *Anima nostra in dubio est*, *Sall. B. C.* 52. (2) *Gnatæ vita in dubium venit*, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 42. *Pessimus in dubilis augur timor*, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 6.

Dūbius, a, um. adj. [qu. duvius, quod duas vias habeat] (1) *Doubtful, dubious, variable, sharp on each side*. (2) *Dangerous, perilous*. (1) *Sumere pro certo, quod dubium est*, *Cic. Div.* 2, 51. ‡ *Si est exploratum, non est cunctandum, si dubium, non est conandum*, *Id. Fam.* 1, 7. *Dubiā meditatus cuspide vulnus*, *Sil. Ital.* 4, 188. ‡ *Dubius animi*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 289. ‡ *Cena dubia, vberē there are so many dishes, that a man knows not which to eat of*, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 28. *Dubia lux, twilight*, *Sen. Hippol.* 1, 8. (2) *Dubiis ne defice rebus*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 196. *Is est amicus, qui in re dubiā, re juvat, ubi re opus est*, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 10. ‡ *Conjux prosperis dubiisque socia*, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 5, 5.

‡ Dūcālis, e. adj. *Belonging to a duke, or captain; ducal*, *Gloss. vet. ἑγεμονικός*. † *Ad ducem pertinens*.

‡ Dūcātor, ōris. m. *A pilot, or steersman of a ship*, *Ulp.* † *Gubernator*.

‡ Dūcātrix, icis. f. *A she-pilot, or conductress*. *Vitiorum ducatrices iracundia & libido*, *Apul. de Habit. doct.* *Plat.* p. 598.

Dūcātus, ūs. m. [à duce, ut à tribuno tribunatus] (1) *A conduct, or leading; a charge, or government; a generalship, a captain's place*. (2) *A play which children used of king and subject*.

(3) † *A dukedom, a dutchy*. (1) *In omni ducatu ostentum expertissimum*, *Suet. Tiber.* 19. ‡ *Ducatum sceleris præbere*, *Flor.* 3, 21, 2. (2) *Puer ferebatur ducatus & imperia ludere*, *Suet. Ner.* 35. (3) *Ex usu hodierno*.

† Dūce, imperat. à duco, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 4, 1. *Trin.* 2, 2, 103.

* † Dūcēnāria, æ. f. *The office of the ducenarius*, *Litt. ex Apul.*

* Dūcēnārius, a, um. adj. *Of two hundred*, *Plin.* 7, 20. ‡ *Ducenarii judices, vobis judgati in tryals of small sums*, *Suet. Aug.* 32. ‡ *Claud.* 24.

* † Dūcēnārius, i. m. *A captain of two hundred men*, *Veget.* *Also called primus hastatus*, *Id.*

Dūcendus, a, um. part. *To be led*. *Ex quibus unam legionem in Morinos ducendam C. Fabio legato dedit*, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 24.

* Dūcēni, æ. adj. pl. [ex du, pro duo, & centum] *Two hundred*. *Duceni nummi*, *Suet. Aug.* 41. *Ducena quinquaginta millia capitum*, *Liv.* 9, 19.

Dūcens, tis. part. *Leading, drawing, bringing, deriving, &c.* *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 63. *Vid. Ducen. & Sucking*. *Nec sequitur ducentem lacteus humor*, *Ov. Met.* 9, 258. *Conf. Sil.* 10, 98.

* † Dūcētēsimus, a, um. adj. *The two hundredth*, *Suet. restē Litt. sed q. certē Gell.* 14, 7.

* Dūcēti, æ. adj. pl. [ex duo & centum] *Two hundred*, *Cic. pro Leg. Agr.* 13.

* Dūcenties, adv. *Two hundred times*, ‡ *Ducencies H. 2000000 of sesterces*, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 16.

‡ Dūcīssa, æ. f. [à duce] *A dutchess*. *Deficit idoneus auct.* † *Princeps femina, dux*, *Cic.*

Dūco, ēre, xi, etum. act. (1) *To lead, go along with, conduct, or wait upon*. (2) ‡ *Ducere se, to sink*. (3) *To induce, move, or persuade*. (4) *To draw*. (5) *To form, fashion, beat out, or forge*. (6) *To protract, prolong, or delay*. (7) *To take, or derive*. (8) *To esteem, or reckon*. (9) *To wheedle, or cajole*. (10) *To marry*. (11) *To receive, to take along with him*. (12) *To begin*. (13) *To reckon, or compute*. (14) *To pass away*. (15) *A term in actions at law*. (16) *Met. To expose to sale*. (1) *Duc me ad eam*, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 6, 23. ‡ *Ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt*, *Sen. Ep.* 107. *In ludum ducere & reducere*, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 36. (2) ‡ *Ego me deorsum duco de arbore*, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 8, 8. (3) ‡ *Me ad credendum tua ducit oratio*, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 18. (4) *Pulmones & cor extrinsecus spiritum ducunt*, *Id. N. D.* 2, 54. ‡ *Ducere suspiria, to sigh*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 402. *animam, spiritum, to live*, *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 12. *alvum, to purge*, *Cels.* 7, 30. *naribus, to snuff up*, *Hor. Carm.* 4, 1, 31. *Ducere aquam, to convey it*, *Cic. colorem, to take it*, *Virg. fossam, vallum, to throw it up*, *Liv. pocula, to quaff, or drink up*, *Prop. lanam, Ov. pensa, Juv. to spin, ensem, Sil. mucronem, Virg. to draw it, aliquem in jus, to arrest him*, *Ter. aliquem in carcerem, to drag him to prison*, *Cic.* (5) *Ocreas lento ducunt argento*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 634. *Ducere vivos de macrone vultus*, *Id. Æn.* 6, 583. ‡ *Ducere versus, to compose them*, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 12, 63. (6) *Nostris in longum ducis amores*, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 56. (7) *Ab auctoris ducunt libamina nomen*, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 733. (8) *Nihil ducere in bonis præter virtutem*, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 3. (9) *Ut phaleratis dictis me ducas*, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 15. (10) *Emoriar, si non hanc uxorem duxero*, *Id. Eun.* 5, 2, 49. (11) *Duxit sua præmia victor*, *Ov. Met.* 10, 680. (12) *Qui commendationem ineuntis ætatis à scelere duxerit*, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 1. (13) *Ut sænus quaternis centesimis ducant*, *Id. Att.* 6, 2. (14) ‡ *Ducere ætatem*, *Hor. vitam, Cic. to live, or lead his life*. *diem somno, to sleep all day*, *Sen.* (15) *Vid. Ducor.* (16) *Injustè totum ducit, venditque poema*, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 75.

Dūcor, i, etus. pass. *Besides the other significations from Duco, it often signifies, by an ellipsis, to be led to execution, to be sued in law*. *Ad calvum duci iussit*, *Suet. Cal.* 27. *Perseverantes duci iussi*, *Plin.* 10. *Ep.* 97. *vid. etiam Sen. de Irâ*, 1, 16. *de Tranq. an.* 14. & alibi.

† Dūco, āre. act. *To govern*, *Varr.*

Ductans, tis. part. *Drawing along, &c.* *Tu inter eas restim ductans saltabis*, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 34. *Vid. Ducito.*

Ductārius, a, um. adj. *That draweth, or guideth*. ‡ *Funis ductarius, the line, or rope, that runeth in the pulley*, *Vitruv.* 10, 5.

Ductilis, e. adj. (1) *Easy to be drawn, ductile, that can easily be beaten into thin plates with a hammer*. (2) *Conveyed into*. (1) *Æs ductile, quod & regulare*, *Plin.* 34, 8. (2) ‡ *Ductile flumen, an aqueduct*, *Mart.* 12, 31.

Ductim, adv. *By little and little, leisurely, as it were by drawing*. ‡ *Pars operis ductim potiùs, quàm cæsīm, facienda*, *Col.* 4, 25. *Conf. Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 13.

Ductio, ōnis. f. verb. *A conveying, a drawing*. ‡ *Ductio rudentum*, *Vitr.* 10, 19. ‡ *Aquarum ductiones, aqueducts*, *Id.* 1, 1. *Alvi ductio, a purge*, *Cels.* 2, 12.

‡ Ductitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leading often about*, *Aug.*

Ductitius, a, um. adj. *Easy to be led, ductile, malleable*. *Ferrum ductitium*, *Quint. lib.* 6.

Ductito, āre. act. (1) *To lead quickly away*. (2) *To lead up and down*. (3) *To cheat, to decoy*. (4) *To take for a wife, or miss*. (1) *Venales illuc ductitavit quisquis est*, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 26. (2) *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 34. *fed al. alit. leg.* (3) *Ego follitim ductitabo*, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 7, 15. (4) *Quasi bella sit, quasi campis reges ductitent*, *Id. Poen.* 1, 2, 60.

Ducto, āre. freq. (1) *To lead*. (2) *To wheedle*. (3) *To keep a miss*. (4) *To esteem, or account*. (1) *Sylla exercitum ductavit*, *Sall. B. C.* 11. ‡ *Hoc Quintiliani, cum castè & antiquè dictum esset, ævo videbatur, ob. freq. usum rē ductare, in obsc.* *Adeo honesta verba moribus perdimus*. (2) *Me ductavit dolis*, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 109. (3) *Amicam ductat decrepitus senex*, *Id. Afin.* 5, 2, 13. *vid. & Ter. Phorm.* 3, 15. (4) *Omen ego pro nihilo esse ducto*, *Id. Pers.* 4, 4, 86. ‡ *Cornua ductare nervo, to draw a bow*, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 376. *Ductare aliquem labiis, to give, or make mouths at*, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 15.

Ductor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be led, or guided; to be cheated, &c.* *Vid. Ducito.*

Ductor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A guide, a captain, a leader*. (2) *A conveyer*. (1) *Ductores Danaum*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 14. (2) *Ductor aquarum Tiberis*, *Stat. Syl.* 3, 5, 11. ‡ *Gregis ductor, a bull*, *Sen.*

Ducturus, a, um. part. *About to lead*. *Qua terrestri itinere ducturus exercitum videbatur*, *Curt.* 9, 31. *Conf. Liv.* 3, 45. & 34, 16.

Ductus, a, um. part. (1) *Led on, direct, straight*. (2) *Drawn*. (3) *Moved, induced*. (4) *Met. Begun, drawn out*. (5) *Derived*. (6) *Counted, or computed*. (1) = *Ductæ & directæ viæ*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. (2) *Sorte ducti*, *Tac.* 13, 29. (3) *Caritate patriæ ductus*, *Nep. Alcib.* 5. (4) *Sermo ductus ē percontatione*, *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 60. (5) *Unde hoc totum ductum & conflatum mendacium est* ‡ *Id. pro Q. Rosc.* 16. (6) *Solvere centesimis ductis, cum renovatione singulorum annorum*, *Id. Attic.* 6, 1. *Vid. Duco.*

Ductus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A leading, or conduct*. (2) *A draught, shape, form, or figure*. (3) *Also a conduit-pipe for the conveyance of water*. (1) *Pompeius rem optimè ductu suo gessit*, *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 21. ‡ *Partim ductu, partim auspiciis suis*, *Suet. Aug.* 21. *Recepta signa ductu Germanici, auspiciis Tiberii*, *Tac.* 2, 41. (2) *Literarum ductus pueri sequantur*, *Quint.* 20, 2. *Qui ductus oris, qui vultus*, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 17. ‡ *Laborum ductus, a making of wry mouths*, *Gell.* 18, 4. (3) *Adde ductus aquarum*, *Cic. Off.* 2, 4.

Dūdum, adv. (1) *But late, a while ago, not long since*. (2) *Heretofore*. (3) *Also a great while since, long ago*. (1) *Dixi dudum, materiam aliam esse joci, aliam severitatis*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 65. (2) *Incertior sum quàm dudum*, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 5, 5. (3) *Ut beneficium verbis initum dudum, re comprobet*, *Id. Andr.* 5, 1, 5.

|| Duella, æ. f. *The third part of an ounce*, Bud.

|| Duellarius, a, um. adj. *A warrior*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 68. † Bellator.

† Duellicus, a, um. adj. [à duellum] *Warlike, martial*. § Equorum duellica proles, Lucr. 2, 660. Ars duellica, Plaut. Epid. 2, 4, 14.

|| Duellis, is. c. g. unde in comp. perduellis, *An enemy*, Arnob.

Duellum, i. n. *Battle, war between two people, kings, or parties*. Antiqui nomina contrahebant, quod essent aptiora, ut duellum, bellum, vid. Cic. in Orat. 45. Duellum Populo Romano Carthaginiensi est, Liv. Duellum Pop. Rom. cum rege Antiocho esse iussit, Id. || Domi duellique, Plaut. Afr. 3, 2, 13. Conf. Liv. 22, 10.

† Duellus, a, um. adj. *Pretty, charming, &c.* See bellus. Duellus quidam dicere bellos ausi, Quint. 1, 4. || Facies virginis duella, *Pretty, handsome*, Næv. † Bellus.

|| Duicentis dicebatur cum altero, i. e. cum filio centus, vel quis cum prole in civitatem adscribebatur, Fest.

* || Duicens, tis. f. [ex duo & dens] *pro bidens*, Fest.

† Duigæ. Vid. Bigæ. Varr.

* † Duim, is, &c. *pro dem, des, det, dent*. Quod edat tam duim quam perduim, Plaut. Aul. 5, 6, 6. Ne duis, Id. ib. 2, 2, 61. Ne verba imprudenti duit, Cic. Catil. 1, 9.

* † Duini, òrum. m. pl. [à duo] *Twain*, Varr. † Bini.

* † Duis, adv. [à Gr. δῖς, unde postea bis] Cic.

* † Duis & duint, *pro dederis & dederint*, Plaut. Vid. Duim.

* || Duizæ, ñrum. pl. m. [à duo] *A sort of bereticks, such as Marcion, who held a duty in the godhead*, Prud. Ham. præf. 37.

|| Dulcæcidus, a, um. adj. *Bitter sweet*, Qu. Seren.

Dulcè, adv. sîmè, sup. *Sweetly, comically, pleasantly*. = Astitit & dulcè & comèdicè, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58. ubi dulcè legit Gulelm. Tuzius itaque dixeris dulciter, quod vid. || Sed & Dulcè ridentem, Rep. ap. Hor. Carm. 1, 22, 23. & Dulcè loquentem versu seq. Minor igitur tres eruditos admodum viros, Robertum Ainsworthum, Sam. Patrick, & Gulielm. Young, tantum hic oscitare. N. T.

Dulcedo, ðnis. f. (1) *Sweetness, pleasantness, delightfulness, fondness, desire*. (2) *Harmony, melody*. (3) *Luxury*. (1) Movit dulcedine sensum voluptas, Cic. de Fin. 2, 13. & Amaritudo, Id. Dulcedo inyalit proximis comitibus tribunorum militum plebeios creanti, Liv. 5, 12. (2) Avum dulcedo, Ad Herenn. 2, 22. (3) = Dulcedine corruptelâq. e mores depravati, Cic. de Legib. 2, 15.

Dulcesco, ðre. incept. *To wax sweet*. Uva maturata dulcescit, Cic. de Senect. 15.

Dulciarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to what is sweet*. || Du'ciar. us pistor, *A maker of march-pans, or other such like sweet things in paste; a confectioner*, Mart. 14, 222. in lemmare.

Dulciculus, a, um. adj. dim. [à dulcis] *sweetish, somewhat sweet*. Dulcicula potio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. Dulciculus caseus, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 177. Formula blanditiarum, ubi & plures legat.

† Dulciferus, a, um. adj. *Bearing sweet*. Cantharum dulciferum propinare, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 18.

Dulcilloquus, a, um. adj. *Sweetly sounding*. Dulciloquos calamos Euterpe flatibus urget, Auson. Etyll. 20, 4.

|| Dulcimodus, a, um. adj. *Sweet, or melodious*. Dulcimodi psalmi, Prud. Pŷch. 664. † Sævis, dulcis.

Dulcio, ðre. n. *To become sweet*. Humor dulcit, ubi per terras crebrius percolatur, Lucr. 2, 473.

DULCIS, e. adj. cr. comp. sîmus, sup. (1) *Sweet, delicious*. (2) *Pleasant, delightful, charming*. (3) *Loving, dear, beautiful, lovely*. (4) *Successful*. (5) *Handsome*. (1) Omne animal sentit dulcia atque amara, Cic. N. D. 3, 13. Suaviolum ambrosiâ dulci dulcius, Catull. 96, 2. & Vinum dulce & sa sum, Cels. 2, 29. (2) Fugiente dulcis murmurat rivo sonus, Sen. Hæp. 14.

(3) Optime & dulcissime frater, Cic. de Legg. 3, 11. (4) Cleopatra fortunâ dulci ebria, Hor. Carm. 1, 37, 12. & acerbus, Cic. (5) Mihi dulcis imago Profuit, Stat. Syl. 1, 2, 114.

† Dulcitas, âtis. f. *Sweetness*, Næv. † Dulcedo.

Dulciter, adv. *Sweetly, gently*. = Sensus dulciter & jucundè movetur, Ck. de Fin. 2, 6. Dulciùs, Id. in Orat. 47. Historia Græca dulcissimè scripta, Id. de Clar. Orat. 19.

Dulciùdo, ðnis. f. *Sweetness*. Sensus dulcitudine commovetur, Cic. de Orat. 3, 25.

|| Dulco, ñre. aët. *To sweeten*, Sidon. † Edulco, Mart. ap. Gell.

|| Dulcor, òris. m. [à dulcio] *Sweetness*, Plin. ap. Litt. sed q.

† Dulcoratio, ðnis. f. verb. *A making sweet*, Afran.

* || Dûlia, æ. f. [à δῦλῶ servus] *The service of a bondman, or slave*, Eccl.

* † Dûlicè, adv. *Slaveishly, servilely*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58.

Dum, adv. (1) *Untill*. (2) *Upon condition that, provided that, so that*. (3) *While, whilst, as long as*. (4) *As yet*. (1) Expectat dum At. cum conveniam, Cic. Att. 7, 1. (2) Dum res maneat, fugiant verba, Id. (3) Dum tempus ad eam rem tulit, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 17. (4) Nihil dum enim sciebat, Cic. Fam. 10, 12. || It. syl. labica adjectio, ut adedum, agedum, quidum, ehodum. quæ v. l. suis locis.

Dûmētum, i. n. (1) *A place full of bushes, or brambles*. (2) *Met. Intricary, perplexity*. (1) Septum vepribus & dumetis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23. (2) Stoicorum dumeta, Id. Acad. Q. 4, 35.

Dummōdo, adv. *So that, provided that*. Omnia honesta negligunt, dummodo potentiam consequantur, Cic. Offic. 3, 21.

* Dûmōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of bushes, brambles, or briars; bushy*. § Arva dumosa, Virg. Geor. 2, 180. Dumosi montes, Col. 4, 33.

* Dûmus, i. m. [qu. à δῦμ, quod illos subeant animalia] *a bush, all kind of thorns, briars, or brambles; a grove*. Horrida dumis rura, Virg. Æn. 4, 526.

Duntaxat, adv. (1) *Only, alone*. (2) *At least*. (3) *To wit*. (1) Peditatu duntaxat utitur, equites in aciem mittit, Liv. (2) Nos animo duntaxat vigemus, etiam magis, quam cum florebamur, Cic. Att. 4, 3. (3) Vitia quoque & delicta duntaxat modica perpessus, Suet. Aug. 66. Sic interpretatur Casaub. ut respondeat τῷ δηλαδὴ vett. Gloss. etsi commodè ad secundam notionem referri posse videtur.

* Duo, æ. o. [ex dua, ante Quintiliani ætatem ab omnibus dici notat ipse, Inſt. 1, 5.] pl. à δῦω, Id. (1) *Two, twain*. (2) *Both*. (1) § Duo, nec plures, Cic. (2) Legem duabus proposuit partibus, Phædr. 3, 13. || Duo aliquando in acc. ponitur pro duos, Duo plurimum facio, Cic. Fam. 3, 4. Si duo præterea tales Idæa tulisse Terra viros, Virg. Æn. 11, 285.

* Duodécies, adv. [ex duo, & decies] *Twelve times*, Cic. Verr. 2, 75. Liv. 38, 28.

* Duodécim, adj. indecl. [ex duo, & decim] *Twelve*, Cic. de Leg. 1, 5.

* Duodécimus, a, um. adj. *The twelfth*, Cæf. B. G. 2, 23.

* Duodénarius, a, um. adj. *Of twelve*, Varr. L. L. 4, 4.

Duodēni, æ, a. adj. pl. *Twelve*, Plin. 11, 25.

Duodēnūginta, òrum. n. adj. pl. indecl. *Eighty eight*, Plin. 3, 16.

|| Duodēnum, i. n. [ideo dictum quod ferme sit duodecim digitorum longitudine] *One of the instruments so called*, Med.

* Duodēvīginta, òrum. n. adj. pl. indecl. [ex duo & octoginta] *Seventy eight*, Plin. 3, 5.

Duodēquadrāgēni, æ, a. adj. pl. *Thirty eight*, Plin. 36, 2.

Duodēquadrāgēsīmus, a, um. adj. *The eight and thirtieth*, Liv. 1, 40.

Duodēquingēginta, òrum. n. adj. pl. *Forty eight*, Col. 9, 14. Liv. 9, 35.

Duodēsexagēsīmus, a, um. adj. *The fifty eighth*, Patere. 2, 53, 3.

|| Duodētrīcēsīmus, a, um. adj. *The eight and twentyeth*, Gell. 3, 10.

Duodētrīcies, adv. *Eight and twenty times*, Cic. Verr. 3, 70.

Duodētrīginta, òrum. n. adj. pl. indecl. *Eight and twenty*, Varr. 1, 1. Liv. 28, 18.

Duodēvīcēni, æ, a. adj. pl. *Eighteen*, Liv. 21, 41.

Duodēvīcēsīmus, & Duodēvīgēsīmus, a, um. adj. *The eighteenth*, Tac. Hist. 1, 55, 3. Liv. 27, 12.

Duodēvīcēsīmānus, a, um. adj. *Of the two and twentyeth legion*, Tac. Hist. 5, 1, 3.

† Duodum, ant. *pro bonum*, Fest.

* † Dupla, æ. f. *pro duplum, sc. pars*, Varr.

* || Duplāres, um. m. pl. *Soldiers having double allowance, or pay*, Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

* || Duplāriæ, fve Duplāres aëtionēs, dicuntur à JCC. quæ in duplum dabantur.

* Duplex, icis. adj. [ex duo & plico, i. e. duas habens plicas] (1) *Double, twofold*. (2) *Twice as much, big, or many*. (3) *Also broad*. (4) *Crafty, subtle, wisely*. (1) Duplici panno patientia velat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 25. (2) Duplex stipendium, Liv. || Duplici spe uti, *to have two strings to his bow*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 13. Ex nux ornabat mensas cum duplici feni, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 122. i. e. mariscâ. vid. Plin. 26, 6. Duplicia ferramenta, Col. 1, 8. (3) Duplici aptantur dentalia dorso, Virg. Geor. 1, 172. (4) Cursus duplicis per mare Ulyssæi, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 7.

* Duplicandus, a, um. part. *To be doubled*, Liv. 27, 11.

* Duplicans, tis. part. *Doubling*, Sil. 14, 234.

* Duplicārius, vel Duplicīarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to what is double*. || Duplicārius miles, *A soldier, that had double pay, or wages, for his good service*, Liv. 2, 59. & Varr. L. 1, 4, 16.

* Duplicatio, ðnis. f. verb. *A doubling*, Sen. Q. N. 4, 8. Vitruv. 3, 3.

* Duplicatō, adv. *Two ways and manners*, Plin. 2, 17.

* Duplicātus, a, um. part. (1) *Doubled, made twice as many, or great*. (2) *Bowed, or bended*. (1) Iterata & duplicata verba, Cic. in Part. Orat. 6. Duplicata gloriâ discedere, Id. pro Domo, 35. (2) Duplicato poplite, Virg. Æn. 12, 927.

* Dupliciter, adv. *Doubly, for two causes*. Dupliciter delectatus sum tuis literis, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

* Duplico, ñre. aët. (1) *To make twice as much, big, or long*. (2) *To increase, or make bigger*. (1) Duplicavit modum hastæ, Nep. in Iph. 1. Duplicare numerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 22. (2) Sol decedens crescentes duplicat umbras, Virg. Ecl. 2, 67.

* Duplicor, ñri. pass. *To be doubled*. Materiemque manu certâ duplicarier arte, Manil. 4, 248. Conf. Stat. Theb. 6, 417.

* Duplio, ðnis. m. [à duplus, ut à ternus, ternio] *The double, the paying double the trespass*, Phn. 18, 3.

* Duplō, adv. *Twice as much*. Duplō major, Plin. 11, 16. sed potest esse nomen à duplus, quod vid.

* || Duplo, ñre. aët. unde pass. duplari, *To double*, Caius. † Duplico, Cic.

* Duplum, i. n. *The double, or twice so much*. Pœna dupli, Cic. Offic. 1, 3.

* Duplus, a, um. adj. *Double, twice so much*. Dupla pars, Cic. de Univ. 7. Duplo & triplo intervallo disparet septem orbes moventur, Id. Duplam pecuniam in thesauris reposit, Liv. 29, 19. || Dupla agnina, *lamb so big that it may be called mutton*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 39.

Dūpondiārius, & Dīpondiārius, a, um. adj. *Holding, or weighing, two pounds*, Col. 4, 30. Plin. 34, 2.

Dūpondius, i. m. qui duo pondo continet. *Of two pounds weight, or three halfpence*. Vid. Varr. de L. L. 4. in extr.

|| Dūra mater. *The membrane which covers the brain*, Medic. Membrana cerebrum amiciens, Scat. cerebri custos, Gaza.

Dūrābilis, e. adj. *Durable, of long continuance, lasting*. Quod caret alternâ requie durabile non est,

est, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 89. Durabilia & scetilia, quæ modicè humida, *Plin.* 16, 43.

Durabilitas, atis. f. *Long continuance*, *Pallad.* 1, 36. Poma durabilitate præcipua sunt, *Id.* 12, 7.

Duracinus, a, um. adj. *That bath a hard, or rough, skin, or rind; or the body whereof cleaves to the wood.* ¶ Duracinæ uvæ, grapes with tough skins, *Suet. Aug.* 76. Duracina Persica, peaches that will not easily part from their stones, *Plin.* 15, 12.

Duramen, inis. n. & Duramentum, i. n. (1) *A hardening, a congealing.* (2) *The arm of a vine.* (3) *Met. Constancy, stability; a hardening, or strengthening.* (1) Vis magna geli, magnum duramen aquarum, *Lucr.* 6, 529. (2) Cujus longitudinis sint duramina, *Col.* 4, 22. Et partem duramenti recidere, *Id. Ibid.* (3) Humanæ imbecilitatis efficacissimum duramentum necessitas, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 10.

Durans, tis. part. (1) *Hardening, astringent.* (2) *Continuing, abiding, lasting.* (1) Sorba nimium durans ventres, *Mart.* 13, 26. (2) Durante antiquorum memoriâ, *Suet. de Ill. Gramm.* 24.

*Durateus, a, um. adj. [*à δέξυ lignum*] *Wooden, or of wood.* ¶ Equus durateus, the Trojan wooden horse, *Lucr.* 1, 477.

¶ Duratio, onis. f. verb. *Continuance, perseverance, duration*, *Litt. ex Liv.* sed locum non citat.

Duratus, is. f. verb. *Sbe that hardeneth.* Duratrix firmitas, *Plin.* 14, 1.

Duratus, a, um. part. (1) *Hardened.* (2) *Dried.* (3) *Frozen.* (4) *Met. Confirmed.* (5) *Patient.* (1) Duratæ igni hastæ, *Curt.* 3, 2. (2) Piscibus sole duratis vescuntur, *Id.* 9, 10. (3) Duratus frigore pontus, *Ov. Pont.* 4, 9, 85. Durata unda riget, *Tib.* 4, 1, 156. cæmentis, *Liv.* 21, 11. (4) Duratus malis, laboribus, usu armorum, *Id.* 38, 17. & 42, 52. (5) Fatale exitium corde duratio feram, *Phædr.* 2, 9.

Durè. adv. *Hardly, harshly.* Pleraque durè dicere credit eos, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 66. ¶ Rarè occ. duriter sapius.

Dureo, ère. neut. inusit. nisi in prat. duruerant, *To be hard*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 830.

Durescens, tis. part. *Growing hard.* Durescente materiâ, *Tac. Germ.* 45, 8.

Duresco, ère. incept. [*à dureo*] (1) *To wax, or become, hard; to be hardened.* (2) *To be frozen.* (3) *To continue long.* (1) Limus durescit, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 80. (2) Frigoribus durescit humor, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10. (3) In Catonis lectione durescere, *Quint.* 2, 5.

Dureta, æ. f. voc. Hispanicum. *A vessel, or wooden chair, in a bath to sit and bathe in*, *Suet. Aug.* 82.

¶ Duricordium, æ. f. Durities cordis. *Hardness of heart*, *Tert.* † Duritia, *Ov.*

Duricorius, a, um. adj. *Which bath a hard skin*, *Plin.* 15, 18.

Duritas, atis. f. *Churlishness, rigour, cruelty.* ¶ Quando in altera duritas, in altera comitas? *Cic. in Cat. maj.* 18. § Duritas morum, *Id.*

Duriter. adv. ius, comp. (1) *Hardly, painfully.* (2) *Rudely, roughly, ungently, harshly, rudely.* (3) *Grievously, heinously.* (1) = Vitam parè ac duriter agebat, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 47. Durius proferre aliquid, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 27. (2)

Factum à vobis duriter immisericorditèrque, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 5, 29. (3) Durius accipere visus est, *Cic. Att.* 1, 1.

Duritia, æ. f. (1) *Hardness.* (2) *Met. Cruelty, ruggedness, harshness.* (3) *Costiveness.* (4) *Spareing, liveing hard.* (5) *Stupidity.* (6) *Duritiae. pl. Tumors, swellings.* (1) Lignum intus grandis firmæque duritiæ, *Plin.* 13, 9. ¶ Duritia lacertorum, *bravyness, firmness*, *Plin. Paneg.* 82. (2) Timet ne sua duritia illa antiqua adaucta sit, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 26. ¶ Lenitas, *Suet.* (3) Cum amitam ex duritiâ alvi cubantem visitaret, &c. *Suet. Ner.* 34. (4) = Parsimoniâ & duritiâ disciplinæ aliis eram, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 75. (5) Fortitudinem audacia imitatur, & patientiam duritia immanis, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 23. (6) Ammoniacum duritias emollit, *Plin.* 24, 6. ¶ Duritia oris, *impudence*, *Cic.*

Durities, ei. f. *idem*, *Cic. pro Domo*, 38, *Lucr.* 4, 269.

Duriusculus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat rough, harsh, unpolished.* Inferit duriusculos quosdam verus, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 16.

Duro, are. act. & neut. (1) *To harden, or inure to hardships.* (2) ¶ *To full, mill, or thicken, cloth.* (3) *To make hardy, or strong.* (4) *To abide, or bear.* (5) *To last, or continue.* (6) *To forbear.* (7) *To last.* (8) *To become hard.* (9) *To stop, or make costive.* (1) Mula ungulas durat, *Col.* 6, 37. Durabat exercitum, *Paterc.* 2, 78. ¶ Frictio vehemens durat corpus, lenis, molliet, *Cels.* 2, 14. (2) *Litt. ex Plaut.* (3) Hoc se labore durant adolescentes, *Cæf. B. G.* 6, 27. (4) Vix durare carinæ Possint imperiosius Æquor, *Hor. Od.* 1, 14, 7. (5) Ira manet, duratque dolor, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 384. (6) Nec durare valuit, quin, &c. *Suet. Claud.* 26. (7) Asinius pænè ad extremum duravit, *Cic. Dial. de Orat.* 17. (8) Tum durare solum cœperit, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 35. (9) Sorba durans ventres, *Mart.* 13, 26.

Duror, ari, atus. pass. *To be hardened, &c.* Duratur cortice pellis, *Ov. Met.* 10, 494. *Vid. Duro.*

Durus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. [ab Hebr. דור dur, duravit] (1) *Hard, stiff.* (2) *Rough, unpleasant, stale.* (3) *Obstinate, inexorable.* (4) *Blunt, clownish, boorish, rustic, hardy.* (5) *Sharp, nipping, pinching.* (6) *Hardy, rugged, patient in labour.* (7) ¶ *Rigorous, cruel, severe.* (8) *Costive, bound.* (9) *Scarce, dear.* (10) *Gripping, tenacious.* (11) *Impudent, shameless.* (12) *Dull, harsh, without spirit, unpolished.* (1) § Cautes duræ, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 43. glebæ, *Id. Æn.* 7, 747. ¶ Calamidis durâ signa sed molliora quàm Canachi, *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 70. (2) Mella durum Bacchi domitura saporem, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 102. Duriora vina, *Col.* (3) = Adeone ingenio te esse duro, & inexorabili? *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 12. ¶ Duræ sorores, the fates, *Ov. Met.* 13, 184. (4) = Ut vita, sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 31. = Cavendum ne quid durum, aut rusticum sit, *Id. Off.* 1, 35. Apenninus durissimos boves progenerat, *Col.* 6, 1. (5) Dura hyems, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 239. (6) = Gens dura ac aspera cultu, *Id. Æn.* 5, 730. § Durus Ulysses, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 5, 51. quem & laboriosum vocat Horatius. (7) = Scio sævus quàm sit homo & durus, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 3, 20. sed al. aliter leg. (8) Dura alvus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 27.

(9) Annona facta erat durior, *Cic. pro Domo*, 6. (10) = Durus nimis attentusque videris, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 91. (11) Duri puer oris & audax, *Ov. Metam.* 6, 451. ¶ Non constans, sed durum videtur, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 34. Durior inventus est Cælius, *Cæf. B. C.* 3, 20. (12) Attilius poëta durissimus, *Cic. Att.* 14, 20.

¶ Dufius, i. m. *The devil.* Quosdam dæmones, quos dufios Galli nominant, *Aug. unde Brit. The duce take thee.* *Vid. Cæf.* 2, 6.

Duumvir, tri. m. & Duumviri, orum. m. pl. *Two officers at Rome, invested with much the same authority as our sheriffs*, *vid. Liv.* 1, 26. & *Cæf. B. C.* 1, 30.

¶ Duumviralis, e. adj. *Pertaining to that office*, *Digest.* 50, 3, 1.

Duumviratus, us. m. *The office of two in equal authority; the sheriffdom in a city*, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 22.

Dux, ducis. c. g. [*à duco, duxi*] (1) *A leader, a leading person, a ring-leader.* (2) *A king.* (3) *A commander, a captain general, a leader.* (4) *A lieutenant general, an admiral.* (1) = Dux & princeps sicariorum, *Cic.* ¶ Nec se comitem illius furoris, sed ducem præbuit, *Id.* ¶ Clodium aut ministrum seditionis, aut decem vidistis, *Id. pro Cæf.* 32. = signifer, *Id.* ¶ Dux gregis, the ram, *Ov. armenti, the bull*, *Id.* (2) ¶ Cum populo & duce fraudulento, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 24. (3) Pompeius dux prudentissimus, *Paterc.* 2, 29. ¶ Res Romana validior ducibus, quàm exercitus, *Liv.* (4) ¶ In Leuctricâ pugna imperatore Epaminondâ, Pelopidas fuit dux, *Nep. Pelop.* 4. Dux & præfectus classis, *Cic.*

*Dyas, adis. f. [*à δυὰς Gr.*] *Two, a duce, a brace a couple*, *Arithm.* † Numerus binarius.

*Dynamis, eos. f. [*à δύναμις Gr. idem*] *Power, plenty, store*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 77.

Dynasta, vel Dynastes, æ. m. [*δυναστής Gr.*] *A nobleman of great power, a prince, a ruler, a potentate, a lord.* Si erit iste nebulo cum his dynastis in gratiâ, *Cic. Att.* 2, 9. Erat eo tempore Thyus dynastes Paphlagoniæ, *C. Nep.* 14, 2, 2.

*Dynastia, æ. f. [*à dynastes*] *a government, seniority, or lordship, particularly among the Egyptians*, *Chron.*

*Dyōta, æ. f. *A pot with two ears*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 9, 8. *Vid. Diota.*

*Dyscolus, a, um. adj. [*ex δὺς & κολον*] *Forward, wayward, peevish*, *Vulg. interpr.* 1 *Pet.* 2, 18. † Difficilis, durus, *Cic.*

*Dysentēria, æ. f. [*ex δὺς ægrè, & ἐντερειν*] *The bloody flux, or the gripping of the guts*, *Cels.* 4, 22. Sæpe & *Cic.* sed Græcis literis.

*Dysentēricus, a, um. adj. *One that is troubled with that disease*, *Plin.* 20, 2.

*Dysphōricus, a, um. adj. [*ex δὺς ægrè, & φέρω fero*] *Set on, hard, rigorous*, *Firm.*

Dyspnœa, æ. f. [*à δὺς ægrè & πνέω, spiro*] *Hardness, or shortness, of breath; pursynes*, *Plin.* 23, 1. *Cels.* 4, 4.

*Dysūria, æ. f. [*à δὺς ægrè, & ὕρον urina*] *A difficulty of making water*, *Cic. Att.* 10, 10.

*Dysūricus, a, um. adj. *Dysuria laborans, Labouring under a dysentery*, *δυσερικήν κράθην*, Græcis literis, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 26.

E, the second vowel, and fifth letter in the alphabet, receives its origin from the Hebrew ׀, to which it answers in alphabetical order, and from which also it takes its figure: for by turning it to the right, to comply with our way of writing, it stands thus ׀; and by takeing the separate perpendending line, and joining it transverse to the foot, that it may answer the top line, we easily form E. There is indeed another figure of the Greek letter, but later, viz. ε, which our Saxon ancestors borrowed from them without any variation. This letter was both long and short in the old Greek, as it is still in most languages, who pronounce εἶγω, and εῖγω, though of a quite different sense, and innumerable such words, after the same manner; from which ambiguity often ariseth. To obviate this, and perhaps some other inconveniencies, they invented H to express the long sound, or, to speak more properly, b. a. ir al phabet of one of its letters, which were but sixteen, and supplied the want of it by a mark of aspiration

tion, writeing ἠθμός for HETHMOΣ. But this only could supply the want of their banished H in the beginning of their words, therefore they found themselves under a necessity of inventing three letters more to express it in the middle, namely Θ, Χ, Φ. But of this see more in the letter H.

To proceed, this letter E in old Greek was pronounced like ε, as ο was sounded like ο. In Latin, it is changed into, and hath a mutual intercourse with, all its sister vowels, and they likewise with it; e. g. into a, as from *fero* comes *fatus*, from *reor*, *ratus*; so also in like manner a is changed into e, as from *tracto* comes *detrecto*; e into i, as from *emo* comes *eximo* and *perimo*; and in like manner i into e, as for instance *eligans*, which was written by the ancients for *elegans*, as *Gellius* informs us, 11, 2; and in some words these vowels are used indiscriminately, as *heri* or *here*. *Augustus* and *Livy*, as we are told by *Quintilian*, *Instit. Orat.* 1, 7. took the liberty of writeing other words, as *sibe* and *quase* for *sibi* and *quasi*. Thus also upon a supposition that this way of writeing came nearest to the common pronunciation; for e in Latin, as well as Greek, was pronounced ei; whence the Romans in the three like cases of the plural number of the third declension, writ many, if not all, words indifferently in *is*, *es*, or *eis*, as *partis*, *partes*, or *parteis*; and in the accusative and ablative sing. of the same declension, in many words these terminations are indifferently used, as might be shown by innumerable examples. That e and o also are thus interchangeably used, is evident in *pendo*, *pondus*, *tego*, *toga*, and in the Greek words λέγω, λόγος, τέπω, τέπος; and so also o into e, as from *vos* comes *vester*; to omit that *vostrum* and *vestrum*, *advorsum* and *adversum* are read in pure writers. Lastly, the same is likewise to be observed with respect to e and u, u and e, as for instance in *percello*, *perculi*, *perculsum*; *juro*, *dejero*, *pejero*. In the composition of diphthongs, e is a prepositive only in two words, namely *hei* and *heu*; but is subjunctive after innumerable words in a, as *aedes*, *aeger*, &c. It is subjunctive also after o in words derived from the Greek diphthong oi, as for instance in οἶστος, which makes *oestivus*, and Οἰδῖπτος, *Oedipus*. In the contracted notes of the ancients, E. is put for Est, Ennius, Edilis; E. B. Ejus Bonā; E. D. Ejus Domus; E. E. Ejus Etas; E. F. Ejus fecit; E. F. vel E. FIL. Ejus filius.

E A T

E ante A.

E Præp. cum abl. per apoc. ab ex; ut a, ab; ἐκ, ἐξ. (1) Out of. (2) Of, or from. (3) Of the matter. (4) Of the cause, for. (5) After. (6) In, or according to. (1) E flammâ petere cibum, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 38. (2) E servo libertus, *Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 10. (3) E rubigine, non è ferro factum est, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 13. (4) Laborat è dolore, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 34. (5) Statim è somno, *Tac. de Germ.* 22, 1. (6) E meo quidem animo facias rectius, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 3. E cum suo casu quasi adverbialiter sæpe usurpatur; ut, E è contrario, *Plin.* 21, 2. è diverso, *Id.* 4, 4. è contrariâ parte, *Cic. Ac.* 4, 39. *contrarywise, on the other side, or part.* è facili, *easily*, *Plin.* è longinquo, *afar off*, *Id.* è regione, *over against, just opposite*, *Cic.* è republicâ, *for the profit of it*, *Id. pro Plan.* 4. è vestigio, *out of hand*, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 5. è me nihil metuas, *as to me you need fear nothing*, *Ter.* è re natâ, *according to the present occasion*, *Id. Adelph.* 3, 1, 8. è re alicujus, *for one's good*, *Plaut.* E ab re, *Id.* E in compositione signif. modò eminentiam & perfectionem; ut, *eludo*, *exoro*; aliquando privationem; ut, *enodis*, *exanguis*; aliquando intentionem; ut, *edurus*. Aliquando privat & intendit in eadem voce, ut *elavo*. Quandoque sign. extra, ut *educo*, *excludo*, i. e. extra duco, extra claudio. E in compos. est jurandi particula, ut *Ecastor*, i. e. *Castore affirmo*; tanquam eo citato teste, *M.* vel per *Aphær.* pro *Mecastor*, *Becm.* E in appositione & in compositione invenitur ante b, d, g, l, m, n, r, & ante j & v. loco consonantium.

Ea, ejus, ei. f. [à m. is, pron.] *Sbe, or that.* Ea habitabat Rhodi, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 27. Eâ sum ætate, *Id. Hec.* 5, 1, 10.

Eâ, adv. loci. *That way, quasi eâ viâ.* Eâ transire flumen, quâ transductus esset equitatus, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 64.

Eadem, ejusdem. f. ab idem pronomine. *The same.* Idem vultus, eadem frons, *Cic. Off.* 1, 26.

Eæ, pl. f. ab ea. pron. *They, those.*

Eäle, *A beast in India, of the bigness of a horse, and having moveable horns*, *Plin.* 8, 31.

Eamse, pro eam ipsam. *Her very self*, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 2, 17, &c.

Eâpse, pro eâ ipsâ, *Fest.* unde, *Reque eâpse pro reâpse*, *Scip. Afr.*

* Eârîtes, æ. m. [ab Eæg, Poët. sanguis] *Id.* quod Hæmatites. *The blood stone*, *Plin.* 16, 39.

Eâténus, eâ, sc. parte tenus. *So far scrib, so far, so long, hitherto, or to that time.* Ferre aliquem eatenus, quoad, &c. *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 3.

E B R

E ante B.

|| Ebacchor, æri. *To be very drunk*, *Lamprid.* + Debacchor, *Ter.*

Ebënum, i. n. *The wood of the eben tree, ebony.* India nigrum Fert ebënum, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 117.

Ebënus, i. f. [ex Heb. עֲבֵנִים Hebnim in plur. propter duo genera: erat enim & ebur fossile, *Plin.* 36, 18.] *The eben tree, the wood whereof is black as jet within, and bears neither leaves nor fruit.* Spississima ebënus & buxus, *Id.* 16, 40.

Ebîbo, ère, bi, tum. act. [ex è & bibo] (1) *To drink up all.* (2) *Simply, to drink.* (3) *To suck dry.* (4) *By drinking to forget.* (1) Ut ego vini cirneam ebiberim, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 276. (2) Quid comedent? Quid ebibent? *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 14. (3) Ubera ebiberant nati, *On. Met.* 6, 342. (4) § Heri sui imperium ebibere, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 84. sed joco more suo.

Ebîbor, i. pass. *To be drunk up.* Ebibitur fluvius ab alio, *Plin.* 5, 15.

Eblandior, îri, îtus sum. dep. (1) *To get, or obtain, a thing by flattery, or fair words; to coax, or charm, one.* (2) Pass. *To be soothed.* (1) § Neque omnia emebat, aut eblandiebatur, *Liv.* 27, 31. Aspectus ejus scenæ eblandiebatur omnium visus, *Vitr.* 7, 5. (2) Voluptates captare, quibus solitudines ruris eblandiantur, *Col.* 8, 11.

Eblandîtus, a, um. part. (1) Act. *Having obtained by flattery, or fair words; flattering.* (2) Pass. *Being obtained by wheedling, or fair words.* (1) Eblandita aspectu rosa, *Plin.* 25, 2. sed al. leg. blandita. Eblandita illa, non enucleata esse suffragia, *Liv.* 27, 4. (2) Urbanâ conjuratione eblanditæ preces, *Plin. in Paneg.* 70.

† Ebor, ôris. n. ant. *Ivory.* *Vid.* Ebur.

Ebörârius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to ivory.* Eböraria, sc. ars, *Plin. H.* 1, p. 25.

|| Ebörârius, i. m. *A worker in ivory*, *Ulp.*

Ebörâtus, a, um. part. *Covered, or inlaid, with ivory.* Eborata vehicula, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 46. ubi al. eburata. *Vid.* Eburatus. = Ebores vermiculatus, tessellatus.

Eböreus, a, um. adj. *Made of ivory*, *Plin.* 7, 53. *Quint.* 3, 6. Eburnus, *Virg. Tib.* Eburneus, *Cic. Liv.*

Ebrîatus, a, um. part. *Made drunk, fuddled*, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 36.

Ebrîetas, âtis. f. *Drunkenness, fullness of juice, or liquor.* Inter ebrietatem & ebriositatem interest, aliudque est esse amantem, aliud amato-rem, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 12.

|| Ebrîo, âre. act. *To make drunk*, *Macrobi.* 7, 6. † Inebrio, *Plin.*

E B U

Ebrîöla, æ. f. *A drunken woman*, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 36.

† Ebrîölâtus, a, um. part. *Almost fuddled*, *Plaut. ap. Non.* 2, 306. † Bene potus.

† Ebrîölo, âre. act. i. e. ebriolum facio, *To make drunk, to fuddle one*, *Laber. ap. Non.* † Inebrio, ebrium reddo.

Ebrîölus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat drunk, fuddled*, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 15. & 1, 3, 36.

Ebrîösitas, âtis. f. *An habitual drunkenness*, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 12. *Vid.* Ebrietas.

Ebrîösus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Drunken, or given to drink.* (2) *Full of strong liquor.* (1) Hoc quis ferre potest, ebriosos sobriis insidiari? *Cic. Catil.* 2, 5. (2) Ebriosâ acinâ ebriosior, *Ca- tull.* 25, 4. *vid.* & *Sen. Ep.* 88.

Ebrius, a, um. adj. [qu. ebiberius, ab haurien- do potu, *Perot.*] (1) *Drunken.* (2) † Soaked, dipt, drenched. (3) *Intoxicated, mad.* (4) Also plentyfull. (1) † Vel ex sobrio, vel certè ex e- brio, scire posses, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 17. (2) Lana san- guine conchæ Ebria, *Mart.* 14, 154. (3) For- tunâ dulci ebria Cleopatra, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 12. (4) Facite cœnam mihi, ut ebria sit lepidè, *Plaut. Casin.* 3, 1, 19. † Ebrius dic. de actu, ebriosus de habitu bibendi largius. *Vid.* Ebrietas.

Ebullio, îre, îvi, îtum. neut. (1) || *To boil, or bubble up; to fret, or work, as wine doth.* (2) Met. *To utter, to break out into talk, to avow, to vaunt.* (1) Ubi ebullivit vinum, ignem subdu- cito, *Cato* 105. ubi al. bullabit. (2) Si virtutes ebullire velint, & sapientias, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 18. † Ebullire animam, *to die*, *Petron.* c. 42.

Ebullo, âre. n. *To bubble out, to burst out.* O si ebullit patrui præclarum funus! *Perf.* 2, 10. ubi leg. vel ebullit ἀρχαῖως, ut in edim, *Cat.* duim, *Plaut.* vel potiùs ebulliat trissyllab. per οὐνί- ζοντιν.

Ebülum, i. n. Ebülus, i. f. *Wallwort, or dane- wort; dwarf-elder.* Ebuli fumo fugantur serpen- tes, *Plin.* 25, 10. Ebuli baccæ, *Col.* 10, 10.

Eëur, † Eëur, ôris. n. [ab e, prosthet. & barrus, i. e. elephas] (1) *Ivory.* (2) Meton. *Any thing made of ivory, or elephant's tooth.* (1) Ebores dolatus, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 31. Signum ex ebo- re, *Id. de Clar. Orat.* 73. † Ebur atramento conde- facere, *to spoil nature by art, to sophisticate what cannot be made better*, *Prov. Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 102. (2) † Ebur curule, *the chair of state, which was made of ivory*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 53. Flevit in tem- plis ebur, *Sen. Thyest.* 702.

|| Ebürârii, ôrum. m. pl. *Workers in ivory*, *C. ex Cod. & Inscript. Grut.* p. 65.

Ebūātus, a, um. adj. dim. *Set with little pieces of ivory.* *Leſti eburati, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 53.*

Eburneolus, a, um. adj. *Made of ivory.* *Eburneola fistula, Cic. de Orat. 3, 60.*

Eburneus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of ivory.* (2) *Fair, white, like ivory.* (1) *Sella eburnea, Liv. 5, 41.* (2) *Eburnea custos telorum, a quiver, Ov. Met. 8, 320.* (2) *Eburnea coila, Ov. Met. 4, 335.*

Eburnus, a, um. adj. *Made of ivory.* *Sceptro innixus eburno, Ov. Met. 1, 178.* *Plectrum eburnum, Tibull. 3, 4, 39.*

E ante C.

Ecāstor, jurandi adv. per Castorem, al. *æcastor*, i. e. per ædem Castoris, *An oath commonly used by women, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 10.*

* **Ecāstis**, eos. f. [*ἐκαστις* Gr.] *A figure called Digression, Rhet. Exempl. vid. Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 6.* *Ἐκαστὸς.*

* **Ecōlas**, adis. f. [*ab ἐκολᾶς abortus, quippe quæ abortum levat*] *A sort of grape, Plin. 14, 18.*

* **Ecōlia**, ōrum. n. pl. & **Ecōlinæ**, ārum, & **ecolades**, ūm. f. pl. [*ab ἐκάλω, ejicio*] *A medicine to fetch a dead child out of the womb; also a kind of grape of use therein, Plin. 14, 18.*

Ecā, pro ecce cā. f. pron. demonstr. *Mind her thou.* *Ab se ecce exit, Plaut. Aut. 4, 4, 13.* *Ecce ipse egreditur, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34.*

Ecām, i. e. ecce eam, *Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 15.*

Ecce, adv. demonstr. idē. [*ab ἐκ & particula ce, quod est en hicce; potius ab ἐκεί, Morl.*] *Lo! see, b. bold.* § *Ecce literæ, Cic. Att. 13, 16.* *ecce tibi, Id. pro Cluent. 28.* *ecce me, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5.* & *Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 15.*

* **Eccentricus**, a, um. adj. [*ab ex, & centrum*] *Eccentrica.* ¶ *Eccentrici orbes, circles, or spheres, enclosing one another, yet not having one common center, Astron.*

Ecceſſe, demonstr. adv. qu. ecce res, vel ecce rem, *Plaut. al. ser. ecere, per Cererem. Certē Cioſſ. interpret. κατὰ τῆς Δημητρός. al. ser. Ecceſſerem, ut Ecāstor per ædem castoris, ita æceſſe per ædem Cereris. Vid. interpretes, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 4.*

* **Eccheuma**, ātis, vel tum, ti. n. [*ab ἐκχέω, effundo*] *The pouring out as of ointments, Unguentum eccheumatis replebo te, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 88.*

Eccillam, pro ecce illam. *See, there she is, Plaut. Aut. 4, 10, 51.*

Eccillum, pro ecce illum. *See him, look where he is, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 65.*

Eccistam, pro ecce istam. *See, there she is, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 17.*

* **Eccēſia**, æ. f. [*ἐκκλησία* Gr.] (1) *A congregation, or assembly; a meeting of people.* (2) *A particular church, or assembly.* (3) *Also the church in which the meeting is.* (1) *Et bule & eccleſiā conſentiente, Plin. ad Trojan. 3.* (2) *Ecclēſ. † Cœtus ſanctus Christianorum.* (3) *Id. Lat. Edes ſæra.*

* **Ecclēſiaſtes**, æ. m. [*ἐκκλησιαστής* Gr.] *A preacher, a churchman, Bibb.*

* **Ecclēſiaſterium**, ii. n. *A place for the meeting of publick assemblies, Vitruv. 7, 5.*

* **Ecclēſiaſticus**, i. m. ſc. liber. *A book of apocryphal ſcripture, written by Jeſus the ſon of Siroch.*

Eccos i. e. ecce eos. *See them there, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 15.*

¶ **Ecclibi**, adv. loci. [*ab ecquis*] *Whether any where?* *Ex analogiā pendet.*

Eccum, i. e. ecce eum. *Look there he is, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 2.*

* **Ecdicus**, i. m. vindex, defensor, ultor, qui pro republ. agit, qualis procurator ſciſci, *Aciat. [ab ἐκ, & δίκην jus]* *A proſecutor, or ſolicitor, of a corporation, Cic. Fam. 13, 56.*

Ecēre, adv. jurandi. *Vid. Ecceſſe.*

† **Ecēſſe**, pro ecceſſe, *Plaut.*

† **Ecſōdio**, ant. pro ecſōdio, *Plaut.*

* **Ecchēmſthia**, æ. f. [*ab ἐχχω teneo, & μὲν* sermonem] *The five years ſilence which Pythagoras enjoined his ſcholars, Gell. 1, 9.*

* **Ecchēmſthia**, i. m. *He that keeps ſilence in a common aſſembly, Bud.*

* **Ecchēſis**, idis. f. [*ἐχχέσις* Gr. *παρὰ τὸ ἐχχεν τὴν νῆα*] *A little fiſh, which ſticking to the keel of a ſhip ſtops its courſe, a ſea lamprey, Plin. 9, 25.* *Puppim retinet in mediis echeneis aquis, Luc. 6, 675.*

* **Ecchēſæ**, ārum. [*ἐχχέαι* Gr. *ab ἐχχέω ſono*] *Grass hoppers that ſing, Lull. ex Plin.*

* **Ecchidna**, æ. f. [*ἐχχίδνα* Gr.] *A viper; by the poets it is taken for any ſerpent, particularly for the Hydra. Virus echidnæ, Ov. Met. 9, 158.* *v. & Faſt. 5, 405.*

* **Ecchidnion**, i. n. [*à præced.*] *Vipers bugloſſi, Apul. de Herb. c. 5. Vid. Echion.*

* **Ecchīnæus**, a, um. adj. [*ab echinus*] *Covered, or ſet, with prickles. Echinata caſtanca, Plin. 25, 9.*

* **Ecchīnōmētra**, æ. f. [*ab ἐχχέρος echinus, & μήτρα matrix*] *A ſmall ſhell fiſh of a rediſh and green colour, Plin. 9, 51.*

* **Ecchīnōphōra**, æ. f. [*ab ἐχχέρος echinus, & φέρω fero*] *A ſort of ſhell fiſh, Punn. 32, 7.*

* **Ecchīnōpus**, ōdis. f. [*ab ἐχχέρος echinus, & πῶς pes*] *A kind of prickly berb, by ſome called Giebetliſſe, Plin. 11, 8.*

* **Ecchīnus**, i. m. [*ἐχχίος* Gr. *qu. ſpinis ἐχχίαι*] (1) *An urchin, or bidge-bog.* (2) *A ſea urchin, being a kind of crab-fiſh, with prickles inſtead of feet.* (3) *The belly, or rough tripe, of a beaſt, that chews the cud.* (4) *The rough prickly ſhells of cheſtnuts.* (5) *Also a veſſel, but of what name or uſe is uncertain.* (1) *Ex uſu Græcorum, erinaceus vel hircius, Lat.* (2) *Mart. 13, 86.* (3) *Cœl. Rhod.* (4) *Plin. 13, 23.* (5) *Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 117. ubi vid. interpr.*

* **Echion**, i. n. [*ἐχχίον* Gr. *ab ἐχχίς vipera*] *Wild borrag, or vipers bugloſſi, Plin. 25, 9.* *Also a medicine for ſore eyes, Plin. 29, 6.*

* **Echite**, es. f. [*ἐχχίτη* Gr.] *An herb like ſcammony, Plin. 24, 15.*

* **Echo**, ſis. f. [*ab ἐχχέſſonous*] *The rebounding of a noiſe, or voice, in a valley, or wood; an echo, Ov. Met. 3, 358.* ¶ = *Vocis imago, Virg. montis, Hor. Descriptionem ejus pete ex Lucr. 4, 570. & deinceps, & Ov. Met. 3, 337, & ſeqq.*

* **Eclēſta**, ōrum. n. pl. [*ἐκλεκτὰ* Gr. *ab ἐκλέγω eligo*] *Things pickt, or choſen out of divers others; choiſe pieces, Plin. Ep. 3, 5.* ¶ *Colleſti, Jun.*

* **Ecligmia**, ātis. n. [*ἐκλεῖγμα* Gr. *ab ἐκλέγω delambo*] *A kind of medicine to be ſucked, or licked; a lochoch, an eleſtuary, Plin. 21, 3.* & 27, 12. ¶ *Scrib. & eclegma. Lat. Linctus.*

* **Eclipſis**, is. f. [*ἐκλείψις* Gr. *defectio, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐκλείπειν, deficere*] (1) *A waning, or falling; an eclipse.* (2) *Also a figure in grammar, when a word is wanting in a ſentence.* (1) *Solis eclipses magis mirantur, quàm lunæ, Ad Herenn. 3, 22.* (2) *Ap. Gram. ut Verbum unum cave de nuptiis, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 65. ſupple dicas. Alii naufragio, alii à ſevis iplius interfectum eum ſcriptum reliquerunt, C. Nep. Hann. Ubi periſſe inteſſe videtur.*

* **Ecſipticus**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to an eclipse, Plin. 2, 26.* ¶ *Ecliptica linea, the ecliptick line in the middle of the zodiack, in which the ſun makes his motion, and under which the eclipses al-ways happen, Astron. See it deſcribed Manil. 4, 816.*

¶ **Eclōga**, æ. f. [*ἐκλογὴ* Gr. *quod ab ἐκλέγω eligo*] *An eclogue, or choiſe piece; a title of Virgil's bucolicks, and once of Horace's odes.* ¶ *al. ſcrib. Æploga, Siden.*

* **Eclōgarius**, i. m. *A collector, or writer down of ſuch things ſummarily as he hath read, Cic. Att. 16, 2.*

* **Ecnēphias**, æ. m. [*à νέφος, nubes*] *A ſtorm that breaks out of a cloud, Plin. 2, 48.*

¶ **Econtrā**, adv. *Contrarywiſe, on the contrary, ſc. v. agantſi, Bibb. † E contrario.*

* **Ecpōra**, æ. f. [*ab ἐκ ex, & φέρω fero*] *A jutting, or bearing out, in building, Vitruv. 6, 2.*

Ecquando, adv. *At what time? whether at any time? but when? Cic. pro Lege Agr. 2, 7. Ec-*

quandone tibi liber ſum viſus? Prop. 2, 8, 15. ut leg. Broukhuf.

Ecquid, adv. *Whether or no, any thing.* It is ſometimes (1) interrogative, and ſometimes (2) indefinite, *whether any, whether, or no.* (1) *Ecquid te pudet? Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 50.* (2) *Vid. Ecquis. Ecquidnam lucelli patet, Catull. 26, 6.*

Ecquis, ecqua, ecquod, vel ecquid, & ecquif-
nam, ecquænam, ecquodnam. [*ab ex & inter-rog. quis*] (1) *What, who, or whether; any man, woman, or any thing.* (2) *Whether at all.* (1) *Heus! ecquis in villâ eſt? Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, ult.* (2) *Ecquænam fieri poſſet acceſſio, Cic. de Fin. 4.* *Ecquid in Italiam venturi ſitis, ſac ſciam, Id. Fam. 7, 16.*

Ecquiſnam, quænam, quodnam, vel quidnam. *Whether any man, woman, or thing, Cic. Vat. 16. Catull. 28, 6.*

Ecquod, adv. *Whither, Cic. Att. 13, 24.*

† **Ecſcriptus**, pro exſcriptus, *Plaut.*

* **Ecſtaſis**, eos. f. *exceſſus mentis.* [*ab ἐκſτα-σις* Gr.] *A trance, an ecſtaſy, a damp, a ſudden ſurpriſe.* ¶ *Qui hæc corripiuntur, fanaticos, Cic. de Div. 2, 57. Mente commotus, Plin. 23, 1. v. car.*

* **Ecſtaſis**, eos. f. *productio.* [*ἐκτασις* Gr. *quod ab ἐκτείνω extendo*] *A figure by which a ſhort ſyllable is made long, Gramm. & Syſtole.*

* **Ecſthliſis**, eos. f. [*ab ἐκſθλίω elido*] *When m. is cut off before a vowel, or s before a conſonant, Gram. Lat. Eliſio.*

* **Ecſtrāpēlus**, i. m. [*ἐκτράπελος* Gr. *ab ἐκτρέπω averto*] *That in ſtature and form differs from the common ſaſhion of nature, monſtrous.* *Ecſtrape-los Græcè eos vocant; in Latino nomen non habent, Plin. 7, 16.*

* **Ecſtrōma**, ātis. n. [*ab ἐκτρομα* Gr.] *That which is born out of time, Tert. Lat. Abortus.*

* **Ecſtrōpium**, i. n. [*ἐκτροπιον* Gr. *ab ἐκτρέπω deflecto*] *A diſeaſe in the eyes, when the nether lid will not cloſe with the other, Celf. 7, 7, 10.*

* **Ecſtſum**, i. n. [*ab ἐκ ex, & τύπος forma, exemplar*] *A copy taken from the original, Plin. 37, 10.*

* **Ecſtſus**, a, um. adj. *Copied from the original, Plin. 37, 10.* ¶ *Prototypus. Ecſtſa gemma, Sen. B. 3, 26.*

¶ **Ecſuleus**, i. m. *A little horſe, a colt, Cic. ap. Non. Vid. Equuleus.*

E ante D.

ED. vel EDIL. CUR. Ædilis curulis. ED. P. Ædilis plebis.

Edācitas, ātis. f. [*ab edax*] *Greedy eating, gourmandizing, Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 9.*

Edax, ācis. adj. ſiſimus, ſup. [*ab edo*] (1) *Eating much, gluttonous, gourmandizing.* (2) *Met. Waſting, conſumeing.* (1) *Vultur edax, Ov. Amor. 2, 6, 33.* (2) § *Ignis edax nemorum, Id. Met. 14, 541. luſtus edax, Sil. 13, 581. vetuſtas, Ov. Met. 15, 872. Edaciſſimorum animalium aviditas, Sen. Ep. 60.*

¶ **Edēcimatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A chooſing forth of ſoldiers to puniſh every tenth man, Veget. † Decimatio.*

¶ **Edēcimātor**, ōris. m. verb. *The officer that makes this choiſe by lot, Veget.*

¶ **Edēcimātus**, a, um. & **Edēcimātus**. part. *Picked, or choſen, out of ten, Macr. Sat. 1, 5. † Decimatus.*

¶ **Edēcimo**, & **Edēcūmo**, āre. act. [*ex è & decimus*] *To chooſe out every tenth, Symmach. Ep. 3, 51.*

Edendus, a, um. part. *To be eaten, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. Edenda lupis viſcera, Ov. Ep. 11, 90.*

Edeſſe, tis. part. [*ab edo, edidi*] *Publishing, ſetting forth, caſting out, Ov. Met. 9, 207. & ēdeſſe. [ab edo, edī]* *Eating, Id. Met. 2, 768. Vid. Edo.*

¶ **Edentatio**, ōnis. f. *A pulling forth of teeth, Lexicogr. ex Celf.*

Edentātus, a, um. part. *That hath his teeth pulled, or ſtricken, out, Macr. Sat. 7, 13. vid. ſeq.*

Edentōs.

Edento, āre. act. [*ex e & dens*] *To strike, or dash, out one's teeth.* Nimis velim hominī malas edentaverint, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 48.

Edentulus, a, um. adj. *Toothless, or one that hath few teeth left.* Vetula edentula, *Plaut. Mos.* 1, 3, 118. ¶ *Vinum edentulum, rare, old, noble wine.* *Id. Pæn.* 3, 3, 87. jocosē.

Edēpol, adv. jurandi, i. e. per Deum Pollucem ut epol, per Pollucem, al. *Ædepol, ut sit per ædem Pollucis.* *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 5.

Edēra, vid. *Hedera*.

Edīco, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [*ab e & dico, is.*] (1) *To tell plainly, to declare.* (2) *To advertise and tell beforehand.* (3) *To order, to appoint, to give warning, or notice.* (4) *To publish by edict, or proclamation.* (5) *Also simply, to speak.* (1) ¶ *Dico, edico vobis, nostrum esse illum herilem filium.* *Ter. Enn.* 5, 9, 33. (2) *Est tibi edicendum quæ sis observaturus in jure dicendo.* *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 22. (3) *Edicam servis, ne quodquam esset ferri sinant.* *Ter. Hea.* 4, 1, 50. (4) *Dictator prædam omnem militibus edixerat.* *Liv.* 8, 36. (5) *Sanus si vidrar, edicam.* *Plaut.*

¶ **Edictatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A declaring, or pronouncing.* *Cic. laud. Litt.* sed q.

¶ **Edictator**, ōris. m. verb. *He that publishes, or pronounces any thing.* *Ced.* † *Qui edicit.* *Cic.*

Edictio, ōnis. f. verb. *A command of one in authority, a charge, or injunction.* Basilicas edictiones habet, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 31. ¶ *vix alibi.*

Edicto, āre. freq. (1) *To declare and pronounce.* (2) *To tell, to inform, to make known.* (1) *Tute edictas fata tua.* *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 184. (2) *Edictavi illi omnia.* *Id. Epid.* 1, 2, 2.

¶ **Edictor**, ōris. m. verb. *He that orders, or proclaims, to have any thing done, or not done.* *Dig.* † *Qui edicit.* *Cic.*

Edictum, i. n. (1) *A command, or ordinance, of one in authority; a proclamation, a mandamus from a prince, ruler, or magistrate.* (2) *Also the command of a private man.* (1) *Rex edicto vetuit.* *Her. Ep.* 2, 1, 239. ¶ *Pecuniam neque ex edicto, neque ex decreto depositam habui.* *Cic. Fam.* 13, 56. (2) *Ne quid credas adversus edictum tuum facere esse ausam.* *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 10. = *Imperium.* *Id.* ib.

Edicturus, a, um. part. *About to declare.* *Liv.* 22, 33.

Edictus, a, um. part. *Proclaimed, pronounced, published.* *Edicto n. mercato vendere.* *Plin.* 12, 19.

¶ **Edilis**, e. adj. *Eatable.* *Geil.* 17, 11. † *Edulis.* *Hor.*

¶ **Edilitius**, i. m. *The clerk of the market.* *Dig.*

¶ **Edim**, pro *edam*, ut *duim pro dem.* *Plaut. Aut.* 3, 2, 16.

Ediscendus, a, um. part. *Worthy to be learned by heart.* *Ad verbum ediscendus libellus.* *Cic. Acad.* 4, 44.

Edisco, ēre, didici. act. (1) *To con, or learn by heart; to get without book.* (2) *Also simply, to learn.* (3) *To discern, or distinguish.* (1) *Audist Eurotas jussitque ediscere lauros.* *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 84. ¶ *Ediscere linguas.* *Val. Max.* 8, 7. ext. 16. (2) *Artes contenta paternas Edidicisse fuit.* *Ov. Met.* 2, 639. (3) *Nec potuit similes voluitque ediscere vultus.* *Val. Flacc.* 1, 368.

Ediscor, i. pass. *To be learnt by heart.* *Non ut legantur modò, sed etiam ut ediscantur.* *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 11.

Ediscendus, a, um. part. *To be discoursed of.* *Liv.* 24, 52. *Ediscenda singula.* *Plin. H.* 3, 6.

Ediscens, tis. part. *Declaring, Cunctandi utilitates ediscens.* *Tac. H.* 3, 52, 3.

Ediscere, ēre, ui, tum. act. (1) *To declare, or rehearse.* (2) *To dispute, or discourse.* (1) *Mihi hæc ediscere vera roganti.* *Virg. Æn.* 2, 140. (2) *Quis in dicendo, ediscerendoque subtilior?* *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 17.

Edissertatio, ōnis. f. *A relation, or dissertation.* Reliqua subtexetur edissertati, *Plin.* 10, 62. ext. trem. ubi leg. in piar. MSS. libr. observanti Hard.

Edissertator, ōris. m. *A declarer.* *Auson. Sap. prol.* 33.

Edisserto, āre. freq. *To tell, or declare, plainly,*

and particularly. *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 53. vid. *Curt.* 7, 6. *Conf. Cels.* 2, 7. *Major cædes editur.* *Just.* 2, 11.

¶ **Edissertor**, ōris. m. verb. *A discourser, or declarer.* *Cod.*

Edisserturus, a, um. part. *About to discourse of.* *Dixit se viam gerendi belli edisserturum.* *Just.* 31, 5.

Editio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab edo*] (1) *A setting forth of plays.* (2) *An edition, a publishing.* (3) *A naming, a creating.* (1) *Diem editionibus, noctem conviviis trahere.* *Tac. Ann.* 3, 37. (2) *Editio libri.* *Quint. Ep.* ad *Tryph.* (3) *Editio consulum & magistratum.* *Liv.* 4. *Editio judicum non acerba est.* *Cic. pro Planc.* 17.

Edititius, a, um. adj. *Named, allowed, set forth, or to be set forth.* ¶ *Edititius judex, a judge, or umpire, chosen by one party.* *Cic. pro Mur.* 23.

Editor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab edo, edidi*] *A publisher, or setter forth; a puter forth, an utterer.* *Luc.* 2, 423.

Editurus, a, um. part. *About to publish, exhibit, produce.* *Dixit, edituros deinde egregium hostibus suis spectaculum.* *Just.* 13, 3. *Cum an marem editura esset, variis captaret omnibus.* *Suet. Tib.* 14.

Editus, a, um. part. [*ab edo*] (1) *Published, uttered, declared, exhibited, spread abroad.* (2) *Named, or appointed.* (3) *Set forth, made for the publick.* (4) *Born, or begotten; descended, sprung.* (5) *Met. Hatched, brought forth.* (1) *Quæ opinio erat edita in vulgus.* *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 29. *Edite orationi inferuit sententiam.* *Val. Max.* 5, 5, 2. *Qui editis hostium consiliis dimissi cum donis.* *Liv.* 10, 27. (2) *Nomen editi judicis non tulerunt.* *Cic. pro Planc.* 17. (3) *Asiæ ludi curatius editi.* *Tac.* 14, 21. *Magnificentissimo munere ædilitatis edito.* *Paterc.* 2, 93, 2. (4) *Simul atque editi in lucem, & suscepti somus.* *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 1. (5) *Scelera in patriam edita.* *Id. de Harusp. Resp.* 27.

Editus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *ssimus, sup. High, lofty.* § = *Locus editus & præcelsus.* *Cic. Verr.* 6, 48. *Tumulus editor.* *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 43. *Editissimus se fundat locus.* *Hirt. B. Alex.* 31. *Editissima villa subjectos sinus prospectat.* *Tac. Ann.* 14, 9, 2. ¶ *Pampinus in transversa potius quam in edita.* *Col.* 4, 12.

¶ **Editus**, ūs. m. verb. *A setting forth.* ¶ *Editus boum, ox, or cow, dung.* *Ulp.* † *Editio.*

Edo, ēre, vel esse, es, est, edi, esum, velestum. (1) *To eat, to graze.* (2) *Met. To consume, to waste.* (1) *Catulus scenum alios aiebat esse oportere.* *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 57. (2) *Est mollis flamma medullas.* *Virg. Æn.* 4, 66.

Eder, i. pass. (1) *To be eaten.* (2) *To be consumed.* (1) *Dies noctesque estur, bibitur.* *Plaut. Mos.* 1, 3, 77. *Cibus ille non estur propter amaritudinem.* *Plin.* 20, 9. (2) *Estur vitata teredine navis.* *Ov. ex Ponto* 1, 1, 69.

Edo, ōnis. m. *A great eater, a glutton.* *Varr. ap. Non.* 1, 237.

Edo, ēre, didi, tum. act. [*ex e & do*] (1) *To utter, to put forth.* (2) *To publish, to set out in writing.* (3) *To declare, to tell.* (4) *To bring forth.* (5) *To produce, or show.* (1) *Frondem edit arbor.* *Col.* 5, 6. *Edidit trecenta sexaginta quinque vasa viris.* *Suet. de Ill. Gramm.* 23. ¶ *Edere extremum spiritum, to die.* *Cic. Phil.* 12, 9. *urinam, to piss.* *Plin.* 28, 4. (2) *Ut annales suos emendem, & edam.* *Cic. Attic.* 2, 18. *Edere oratoris artis libros.* *Val. Max.* 8, 4. ext. 3. (3) *Ede tuum nomen, nomenque parentum.* *Ov. Met.* 3, 80. (4) *Crocodilus in terrâ partum edit.* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 51. ¶ *Edere ovum, to lay it.* *Plin.* 10, 41. (5) = *Edant & exponant quod in magistratu gesserint.* *Cic. de Legib.* 3, 20. *In aliquos omnia exempla cruciatûs edere.* *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 31. *Perseverantiæ exemplum edidit.* *Val. Max.* 3, 8. ext. 2. ¶ *With nouns it is Englished by verbs of those nouns; as. Edere sonos.* *Ov. Fast.* 4, 318. *cantus, risus.* *Cic. gemitus.* *Lucr.* 4, 1009. *planctus.* *Juv.* 10, 261. *questus.* *Ov. Met.* 4, 87. *pogonam, hinnitum.* *Liv.* to sound, sing, laugh, groan; wail, complain, fight, neigh.

Eder, i. pass. *To be uttered, issued forth, com-*

mitted. *Vatum responsum edebatur in vulgus.* *Curt.* 7, 6. *Conf. Cels.* 2, 7. *Major cædes editur.* *Just.* 2, 11.

¶ **Edocenter**, adv. ¶ *Edocenter aliquid scribere.* *After the manner of teaching, in a teaching way.* *Gell.* 16, 8. † *More docentis.*

Edocens, tis. part. *Instructing, teaching.* *Liv.* 40, 27.

Edoceo, ēre, ui, doctum. act. (1) *To instruct, to teach diligently.* (2) *To certify, to inform.* (1) *Quem Minerva omnes artes edocuit.* *Sall. Declam. in Cæs.* (2) § *Senatum edocet de itinere hostium.* *Sall. B. C.* 49. *Quum ordine omnia edocuisset.* *Liv.* 24, 24.

¶ **Edocibilis**, e. adj. *Easily taught.* *Boët.* † *Docilis.* *Hor.*

Edoctus, a, um. part. (1) *Taught, instructed.* (2) *Advertised, informed.* (1) *Sub magistro edoctus artes belli.* *Liv.* 25, 40. (2) *Edoctus omnia per legatos.* *Sall. in Caril.* 45.

¶ **Edolatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A smoothing.* *Aug.*

Edolator, ōris. m. verb. *A polisher, or one that makes smooth.* *Litt. ex Plaut.* sed q.

Edolo, āre. act. [*ex e & dolo, perfectè dolo*] *To cut smooth, to polish, to make perfect, to finish.* *Cic. Att.* 13, 47. & *Col.* 8, 11.

¶ **Edomabilis**, e. adj. *That which may be tamed, tameable.* *Hier.* † *Domabilis.* *Hor.*

¶ **Edomatio**, ōnis. f. *A taming.* *Aug.* † *Domitura.* *Col.*

¶ **Edomator**, ōris. m. verb. *He that tames, or over-rules.* *Hier.* † *Domator.* *Tibull.* *Domitor.* *Cic.*

Edomitus, a, um. part. (1) *Broken, of a horse.* (2) *Tamed, brought into subjection.* (1) *Edomiti equi.* *Claud.* 6. *Conf. Hon.* 379. (2) *Roma edomiti possidet orbis opus.* *Ov. de Art.* 3, 114.

Edomo, ui, āre, itum. (1) *To tame, to make gentle, or pliable.* (2) *To conquer, to subdue.* (1) *Edomare vitiosam naturam.* *Cic. de Fato.* 5. (2) *Mos & lex maculosum edomuit nefas.* *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 22.

Edomor, āvi, ātus. pass. *To be tamed.* *Plin.* 17, 19.

Edor, ēdi, estur. pass. *Plaut. Vid. Edo.*

Edormio, īre, īvi, itum. act. *To sleep out, or away; to sleep soundly, or to the full.* *Edormi crapulam & exhalam.* *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 12.

Edormior, īri, itus. pass. *To be slept out, &c.* *Dimidium ex hoc edormitur.* *Sen. Ep.* 100.

Edormisco, ēre. incept. *To sleep out, to digest by sleeping.* *Aliquod abeam, & edormiscam hoc villi.* *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 2, 11. *Paulisper mane, dum edormiscat unum somnum.* *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 65.

¶ **Edornatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A full sound sleeping, or a sleeping out.* *Capell.*

Educandus, a, um. part. *To be educated.* *Pauperibus educandis una ratio est, bonus princeps.* *Plin. Pan.* 26.

Educatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A breeding up, a nurtureing, or nourishing.* (2) *Education, or learning.* (1) § *Educatio bestiarum.* *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 19. *pullorum.* *Col.* 8, 5. *Cum etiam feras inter sese partus, atque educatio, & natura ipsa conciliet.* *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 22. (2) *Institutus liberaliter educatione doctrinæque liberali.* *Id. de Orat.* 3, 31.

Educator, ōris. m. verb. *One that brings up.* *Educatores cum grati recordatione in mente versantur.* *Cic. pro Planc.* 33. = *Omnium rerum seminator & sator, & parens, ut ita dicam, atque educator, & altor est mundus.* *Id. N. D.* 2, 34.

Educatix, icis. f. verb. *A nurse that brings up.* *Col.* 8, 8. = *Mer. Earum rerum parens est educatrixque sapientia.* *Cic. de Legib.* 1, 24.

Educatus, a, um. part. *Brought up, educated.* *Homine ingenuo liberaliterque educato dignum.* *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 31.

¶ **Educatus**, ūs. m. *Education; Tert.* † *Educatio.* *Cic.*

Educendus, a, um. *To be drawn out.* *Post hæc educenda acus recta est.* *Col.* 7, 7, 14.

Educo, āre. act. [*ab e & duco, Perot.*] (1) *To maintain, to feed.* (2) *To cherish, to feed continually.* (3) *Met. To teach, or instruct.* (1) = *Si quod peperissem, id educarem & tollerem.* *Plaut. Truc.*

Truc. 2, 4, 45. Educavit eam sibi pro filiâ, *Id.* *Cist.* 1, 3, 24. (2) Σ Illic homo homines non alit, verum educat, recreatque, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 1, 22. (3) Si mihi tradatur educandus orator, *Quint. proem.* 1, 1.

Educor, âri, âtus. pass. *To be brought up, or educated.* Unâ à pueris parvuli sumus educati, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 48. § Educari in domo avunculi, *Val. Max.* 3, 1, 3. Apud avunculum, *Id.* 5, 1, 7.

Educo, ère, xi, ètum. act. [*ex è & duco*] (1) *To lead forth.* (2) *To draw out.* (3) *To raise up, or build.* (4) *To midwife, to bring into the world.* (5) *To nourish, to bring up.* (6) *To drink all off.* (1) Ex oppido legiones educunt suas, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 63. (2) Educere gladium è vaginâ, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 4. (3) Aram cælo educere certant, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 178. (4) Σ Educit obstetrix, educat nutrix, instituit pædagogus, docet magister, *Varr. apud Non.* 5, 105. Æstate undevicesimo die educunt fœtus, *Plin.* 10, 54. (5) Eduxit mater pro suâ, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 7. Eduxi à parvulo, *Id. Adelph.* 1, 1, 23. (6) Hirneam vini educere, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 274.

Educor, i, ètus. pass. *To be led forth, &c.* De senatu jussit educi, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 40. Educui clam equum jussit, *Mal. Max.* 3, 2, 21.

Educturus, a, um. part. *About to lead out.* Quanto cum periculo legionem ex hibernis educturus esset, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 45.

Eductus, a, um. part. (1) *Brought up, bred.* (2) *Drawn forth.* (3) *Raised high.* (4) *Alas run out, drained.* (5) *Drawn, unsheathed.* (1) Bene & pudicè ductum atque eductum ingenium, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 40. In contubernio legionum eductus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 41, 4. Puer à parvo eductus, *Liv.* 1, 39. (2) Copiæ ex castris eductæ, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 8. legiones, *Ibid.* 7, 51. (3) Turris educta sub astra, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 461. Ultraque nubes Othrys eductus riget, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 494. (4) = Lacus emissus & eductus, *Cic. de Div.* 1. (5) Gladii educti, *Id. pro Mil.* 10.

§ *Educabilis*, e. adj. *Very sweet, Litt. ex Fragm. Poët.*

§ *Edulco*, âre. act. *To make very sweet, to sweeten.* Edulcare convenit vitam, *Primus auctor hujus verbi Cn. Mattius, teste Gellio*, 15, 25.

Edüle, is. n. *Apul. Vid. Edulium.*

Edulis, e. adj. *Eatable.* Edules capræ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 43.

§ *Edulitas*, âtis. f. *The prince's largess, or allowance of victuals, Lampr. & Congiarium, Cic.*

Edulium, i. n. *Meat, food, any thing to be eaten, Suet. Calig.* 40.

§ *Eduratio*, ônis. f. verb. *A hardening, Lex. ex Cels.*

Edurè. adv. *Very hardly, Met. very unkindly, Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 476. ubi al. eduro & forè rect.

Edüro, âre. neut. *To endure, to continue, to hold out.* Ut quinque aut dena secula edurent, *Sen. de Brev. vit.* 1. Cadentis solis fulgor in ortus educat, *Tac. Germ.* 45, 1.

Edürus, a, um. adj. (1) *Very hard, tough.* (2) *Met. Unkind, hard-hearted.* (1) *Virg. Geor.* 4, 145. (2) Nec tamen eduro quod petit ore nega, *Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 476. ubi al. edurè quod petit illa. Σ Facilis, *Ibid.*

E ante F.

§ *Effabilis*, e. adj. [*ab effando*] *That may be spoken of, uttered, or expressed.* Nemini effabilis, *Apul. Apol.* p. 509. † *Affabilis, Cic.*

§ *Effæco*, âre. act. unde *Effæcatus*, part. A facibus purgo, *To purify from dregs.* Purgatâ & effæcatâ animi voluptate, *Apul. de Hab. doct.* Plat. p. 617. † *Defæcatus.*

Effandus, a, um. part. *To be declared, Cic. Att.* 13, 42.

Effarcio, îre, tum. vel *Effercio*, act. *To stuff, or fill hard; to cram. Vid. Effercio. unde*

Effarcior, îri, îtus. pass. *To be stuffed, &c.* Grandibus saxis effarciuntur, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 23.

Effarctus, a, um. parte. *Stuffed, cramed.* Effarctum fame, pro famelico, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 6. ubi al. leg. effertum.

§ *Effascimentum*, i. n. *A bewitching, Aug. & Effascinatio.*

Effascians, tis. part. *Bewitching, Plin.* 7, 2. *Effascinatio*, ônis. f. verb. *A bewitching, or charming, Plin.* 19, 4. & 37, 10.

§ *Effascinator*, ôris. m. verb. *He that charms, or bewitches, Littl. ex Plin.*

Effascino, âre. act. *To bewitch, to charm, to overlook, Plin.* 7, 2. & *Gell.* 9, 4.

Effatum, i. n. (1) *A dialectical proposition, a maxim, or avowed rule.* (2) *Effata.* pl. Solemn prayers, or speeches, of diviners; oracles, prophecies. (1) Σ *Aglossa* quod est quasi effatum, *Cic. Acad. Quæst.* 4, 29. (2) Vatum effata incognita, *Id. de Leg.* 2, 8.

Effatus, a, um. part. (1) *Speaking, or having spoken.* (2) *Pass. Dedicated, or consecrated, with solemn words.* (1) Nec plura effatus, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 443. (2) Tempia liberata & effata habent, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 8. Effati fines urbis, *Gell.* 13, 14.

Effectio, ônis. f. verb. [*ab efficio*] *A making, or effecting.* Recta effectio, $\kappa\alpha\tau\omicron\gamma\theta\omega\sigma\iota\nu$ enim sic appello, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 14.

Effectivè. adv. *Effectively, Quint.* 2, 18. *Efficienter, Cic.*

§ *Effectivus*, a, um. adj. *Effectual, or effective, Lexicogr. ex Plin.* † *Efficiens*, efficiendi vim, naturam, vel virtutem, habens.

Effector, ôris. m. verb. *A maker, or worker; a finisher.* Effector & magister dicendi, præstantissimus stilus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 33. † *Deus hujus mundi effector, Laët.* 5, 8.

Effectrix, îcis. f. verb. *She that makes, or procures.* Est enim effectrix multarum & magnarum voluptatum pecunia, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 17. Dei nostri effectrix, *Id. de Univ.* 10.

Effectum, i. n. *An effect, a thing done, Quint.* 8, 3.

Effecturus, a, um. part. *About to effect.* Id silentio noctis conati, non magnâ jacturâ suorum sese effecturos sperabant, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 26. vid. & *Liv.* 40, 37.

Effectus, a, um. part. or. comp. (1) *Made.* (2) *Done, dispatched, brought to pass.* (3) *Finished, completed.* (1) Urbs effecta ex latere & cemento, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 48. (2) Ego hoc effectum lepidè tibi tradam, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 1, 15. † *Effectum dare aliquid, to do a thing effectually, Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 7. (3) Auribus nitidius quid & effectius postulantibus, *Quint.* 12, 10. Σ Respondetis non posse perinde inchoata placere, ut effecta, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 4.

Effectus, ûs. m. verb. *An effect, a bringing to pass, a thing made, or procured.* Effectus eloquentiæ est audientium approbatio, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 1. § Sine effectu, *Id. de Fin.* 3, 9. Postquam ad effectum operis ventum est, *Liv.* 21, 7.

Effeminatè, *Effeminatus*, *Effeminatio*, *Effemînor*, *quanquam rectè sic scribi videntur, tamen, cum in plerisque impressis libris cum æ legantur, vid. Effæminatè, Effæminatus, &c.*

§ *Effëratio*, ônis. f. *A making wild, or mad, Tert.*

Effëratus, a, um. part. or. comp. *Isimus, sup. made wild, or fierce; enraged, savage.* Effëratus immanitate, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 23. § Odio, iræque effërati, *Liv.* 5, 27. Mores effëratioris, *Id.* 34, 24. Effërata barbarorum ingenia, *Val. Max.* 5, 1, ext. 6. Affëratus effëratissimi, *Sen. Ep.* 121.

Effërbeo, ère, ui. neut. *To be hot, or angry, Vid. Effërveo.*

Effercio, îre. act. *To fill, or cram, full.* = Este, effercite vos, saginam cædite, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 1, 62.

Effërendus, a, um. part. *To be carried out, to be buried, Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 32.

Effërens, tis. part. (1) *Lifting up, advancing.* (2) *Extolling, boasting.* (1) Extra aquam se effërens, *Plin.* 9, 29. (2) Gloriâ se effërentes, *Hirt. B. H.* 23.

Effëro, âre. act. (1) *To make wild, or savage; as beasts are.* (2) *To enrage one.* (1) Promissa barba & capilli effëraverant speciem oris, *Liv.* 2, 23. Assuetudine mali effëraverant animos, *Id.* 25, 26. (2) Quid est quod te effërarit, quod

novos suffixerit stimulos dolori? *Sen. Phœn.* live *Theb.* 206.

Effëror, âri, âtus. pass. *To grow wild.* Sues in tantum effërantur, ut hominem lacerent, *Plin.* 10, 63. elephantia, *Id.* 8, 9. immanitate belluarum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39.

Effëro, fers, extûli, èlâtum. [*ab ex & fero*] (1) *To carry forth, or out.* (2) *To carry.* (3) *To carry forth to burial.* (4) *To bring forth fruit.* (5) *To raise, advance, promote.* (6) *To utter, or pronounce.* (7) *To divulge, or make publick.* (8) *To transport, or carry beyond bounds.* (9) *To praise, magnify, set off, or commend.* (10) Σ *To bear out, or surmount, by suffering.* (11) *To disengage, to extricate, to disentangle.* (1) Si quid telorum esset, effëret, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 3. † *Pedem effëre domo, to stir out of doors, Id. Att.* 6, 8. (2) Cùm filium penè in humeros suos extulisset, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 53. (3) Maximus extulit filium consularem, *Id. N. D.* 3, 31. Extulit corpus ejus amplo funere, *Val. Max.* 5, 1, 2. (4) Ager uberiores effërit fruges, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 4. (5) Effëre per omnes honorum gradus ad summum imperium, *Id. Att.* 6, 8. (6) Decenter aliquid effëre, *Quint.* 1, 5. Suaves sententiæ, si inconditis verbis effërantur, offendunt aures, *Cic. Orat.* 44. (7) Petam à vobis, ne has meas ineptias effërat, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 24. § Effëre foras peccatum suum, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 65. vid. & *Adelph.* 4, 4, 16. (8) § Effërris odio, iracundiâ, dolore, *Cic.* (9) Hic me magnificè effëro, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 31. † *Effëre aliquem verbis, highly to commend him, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 14. summis laudibus in cælum, *Id. Fam.* 9, 14. (10) † *Malum, quod non naturâ humanâ patiundo effërat, Cic. Tusc.* 4, 29. ex poetâ. (1) = Ex eo emerit, se ejecit, & extulit, *Id. pro Cæl.* 31.

Effëror, erri, èlâtus. pass. *To be carried out; to be transported, or carried away beyond bounds, &c. Cic. to be buried, Nep. Lyfand.* 4. & *Pausan.* 3. *Liv.* 2, 8. *Vid. Effëro.*

Effertus, a, um. part. & adj. *Isimus, sup. [ab effercio, quod ab ex & fercio] Stuffed, full, plentyfull.* Effertus fame, *Plaut. ridiculè pro inanis dixit Capt.* 3, 1, 6. Hæreditatena adeptus sum effertissimam, *Id. Afin.* 2, 2, 16.

Effërveo, ère, bui. id. *quod effervesco, quod vid.*

Effërvescens, tis. part. *Very hot, fuming, or chafing.* Verba effërvescentia, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 20. Effërvescens venenum, *Sil.* 3, 312.

§ *Effërvescentia*, æ. f. *A sudden boiling, Met. anger, or fury, Lex. ex Cels. Ebullitio.*

Effërvesco, ère. incept. (1) *To be very hot, to boil over.* (2) *To ferment.* (3) *Met. To be chafed, troubled, or moved.* (4) *Also to be allayed and grown cool.* (1) Aquæ effërvescunt ignibus subditis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10. (2) Campus & undæ comitiorum effërvescunt quodam quasi æstu, *Id. pro Planc.* 6. (3) Effërvescit adeò cæco furore summa quæque crudelitas, *Val. Max.* 9, 2. ext. 5. Si cui nimium effërvisse videtur hujus ferocitas, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 31. (4) Sed censeo latendum tantisper ibidem, dum effërvescat hæc gratulatio, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 2. consensu MSS. at Grævius *deserverescat* scriptum fuisse suspicatur.

Effërvo, ère, vi. n. *To boil over, grow hot, &c. Effërvere vidimus Ætnam, Virg. Geor.* 4, 470.

Effërus, a, um. adj. (1) *Wild, outrageous, distracted.* (2) *Fierce, eager.* (1) Cæptis immanibus effëra Dido, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 642. (2) Sæviti juvenus effëra, *Id. Æn.* 8, 6. Effëra Romanos agitat discordia manes, *Luc.* 6, 780.

Efficâcia, æ. f. *Force, efficacy, strength, virtue, Plin.* 11, 5.

Efficâcitas, âtis. f. *Efficacy, force, power, Cic. Tusc.* 4, 13. † *Rarò occ.*

Efficâciter. adv. *iûs, comp. Isimè, sup. Effectually, with effect.* Ulcera urina tauri-efficâciter sanat, *Plin.* 22, 25. § Efficaciùs rogare, *Id. Ep.* 6, 6. Efficacissimè sanavi, *Id.* 26, 12.

Efficax, âcis. adj. or. comp. *Isimus, sup. (1) Effecting, toiling effectually. (2) Effectual, forcible, prevailing much. (3) Efficacious, powerfull, of force, strength, and power. (4) Stiring, active. (1) Efficax Hercules, Hor. Epod.* 3, 17. (2) Efficaces

eaces ad muliebre ingenium preces, *Div. 1, 9.* Utrum sit efficacius, *Plin. Panegy. 84.* (3) Efficax amara curarum eluere cadus, *Hor. Od. 4, 12, 20.* § Ad omnia efficacior vis, *Plin. 20, 10.* § Efficax contra serpentes, *Id. 22, 21.* Ludicrum ad excitandam virtutem efficacissimum, *Paterc. 1, 8, 1.* (4) X Tardus & parum efficax homo, *Cael. ad Cic. Fam. Ep. 8, 10.*

Efficiendus, a, um, part. *To be effected.* Quod fuit illis conandum, atque omni ratione efficiendum, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 65.*

Efficiens, tis, part. vel adj. (1) *Makeing.* (2) *Causeing, bringing to pass.* (3) ¶ Res efficientes, *The efficient cause.* (1) Causa & ratio efficiens magnos viros, *Cic. Offic. 1, 20.* (2) § Virtus efficiens utilitatis, *Id. Offic. 3, 3.* (3) = Proximus est locus rerum efficientium, quæ causæ appellantur, deinde rerum effectarum ab efficientibus causis, *Id. Topic. 14.*

Efficienter, adv. *Causally, in nature of a cause, with effect.* Quod cuique efficienter antecedit, *Cic. de Fato, 15.* ¶ Rarè occ.

Efficientia, æ, f. *Efficiency, the virtue, or power, to effect.* Efficientia naturalis, *Cic. de Fat. 9, solis, Id. N. D. 2, 38.* ¶ Hanc tamen vocem ipse cudisse videtur, quæ tamen non obrinuit; pro quâ potius vis, efficacia, potentia.

Efficio, Ære, fæci, etum, act. (1) *To bring to pass, to effect, to fulfill, to accomplish.* (2) *To do.* (3) *To make.* (4) *To procure, or get.* (5) *To perform.* (6) *To prove by argument, to conclude.* (7) *To serve, or be instead of.* (1) Dum efficias id, quod cupis, *Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 6.* (2) Lepidè efficiam meum officium, *Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 1.* (3) Sapientia efficit sapientes sola per se, *Cic. Top. 15.* (4) Satin' est, si hanc mulierem efficio tibi? *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 110.* (5) Donec tibi id, quod pollicitus sum, effecero, *Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 24.* Quæ cum res tota ficta sit pueriliter, tum ne efficit quidem quod vult, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 6.* (6) = Innumerabilia sunt, ex quibus effici cogique possit, nihil esse, quod sensum habeat, quin intreat, *Id. N. D. 1, 13.* Ex quo efficitur, hominem naturæ obediens, homini nocere non posse, *Id. Offic. 3, 5.* (7) Nuclei palmarum spodii vicem efficiunt, *Plin. 23, 4.* ¶ Argentum efficere alicui, *to procure money for him, Plaut.* Efficere epistolam, *to write a letter, Cic. Att. 13, 27.*

Efficior, i, pass. *To be fulfilled, done, made, &c. Cic.*

Efficitur, imperf. *It is brought to pass, or proved and made good. Vid. Efficio, n. 6.*

Effictio, ònis, f. verb. [*ab effingo*] *An expressing, or representing; a fashioning, Ad Herenn. 4, 49.*

Effictus, a, um, part. *Drawn out, expressed, represented, Cic. pro Rosc. Am. 16.*

† Effigia, æ, f. *An image, or likeness, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 7. Lucr. 4, 46, 83, 103. Vid. Effigies.*

¶ Effigiatio, ònis, f. verb. *A fashioning, Lexicogr. ex Apul. † Assimilatio.*

¶ Effigiator, òris, m. verb. *He that draws pourtrais, or fashions any thing, Aug. † Pictor, sculptor.*

¶ Effigiatus, a, um, part. *Fashioned, formed. Truncus dolamine effigiatus, Apul. Flor. p. 758. † Expressus, Cic.*

Effigies, ei, f. [*ab effingo*] (1) *An image, pourtrait, statue, or resemblance.* (2) *A shape, likeness, form.* (3) *A manner.* (4) *A pattern.* (1) Effigies simulacrumque Mithridatis, *Cic. Verr. 4, 65.* X Vidisses non fratrem tuum, nec vestigium quidem aut simulacrum, sed effigiem quandam spirantis mortui, *Id. Q. frat. 1.* (3) Effigies saxea, *Catull. 62, 61.* Spirantes effigies patru, *Sil. 17, 399.* Effigies, imò umbræ hominum, *Liv. 21, 40.* (2) Mammaram effigie orthomastia mala, *Plin. 25, 15. ed. Hard.* (3) In effigiem pelagi lacus exundabat, *Sil. 5, 5.* (4) Relinquere virtutum nostrarum effigiem, *Cic. pro Arch. 12.*

¶ Effigio, Ære, act. *To imitate in painting, carving, &c. to pourtray, or draw a picture.* Hominem effigiasti, *Prud. Cath. 10, 4.* Animam similem sibi conditor effigiavit, *Id. Apoth. 807.*

Effindo, Ære, act. *To cut, or divide. Fluctusque effindere rectos, Manil. 4, 283.*

Effingens, tis, part. *Fashioning, Sil. 1, 404.*

Effingo, Ære, xi, etum, act. (1) *To fashion, to work, engrave, pourtray, or make.* (2) *To represent, or express.* (3) *Met. To imitate.* (4) *To rub, or wipe.* (1) Conatus erat casus effingere in auro, *Virg. Æn. 6, 32.* Animosa effingere signa, *Prop. 3, 7, 5.* (2) = Effingere & exprimere verbis, *Ad Herenn. 4, 49.* (3) Platoniam sublimitatem effingit, *Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 5.* (4) Piscinas spongia effingat, *Cato 67.*

Effingor, i, pass. *To be fashioned.* Nuper ad lyrica deflexit, in quibus ita Horatium, ut in illis illum alterum, effingi putes, *Plin. Ep. 9, 22.*

Effio, fieri, factus. *To be made, done, or brought to pass, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 9.*

Efflagitatio, ònis, f. verb. *An importunate suit, or begging; an earnest request.* = Studio atque efflagitatione omnium, *Cic. ad Brut. 56.* Efflagitatio ad cœundam societatem, *Id. Fam. 5, 19.*

¶ Efflagitator, òris, m. verb. *He that earnestly desires, Aug. † Flagitator, Cic. Postulator, Suet.*

Efflagitatus, a, um, part. *Instantly, or earnestly, required. Tribunitia potestas efflagitata, Cic. in Cæc. Div. 3.*

Efflagitatus, ùs, m. *Importunity.* = Coactu atque efflagitu meo, *Cic. Verr. ult. 29.*

Efflagitans, tis, part. *Importuneing.* Suppliciter nec non & minaciter efflagitantes, *Suet. Vespas. 5.*

Efflagito, Ære, act. (1) *To desire, or crave.* (2) *To extort.* (1) § Auxilium ab alienis efflagitare, *Cic. antiq. ir. in exil. 4.* § Notum efflagitatensem, *Virg. Æn. 12, 759.* (2) Efflagitasti quotidiano convitio, ut, &c. *Cic. Q. frat. 2, 10.*

Efflans, tis, part. *Breatheing forth.* Animam efflans, *Cic. pro Mil. 18.*

Effleo, Ære, evi, etum, act. *To weep out.* Efflevit oculos, *Quint. Declam. 6.*

Efflictim, adv. *Beyond all measure, desperately, over head and ears.* Hic te efflictim deperit, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 19.*

¶ Efflictio, ònis, f. verb. *Torment, affliction, Litt. ex Col.*

Efflictor, Æri, pass. *To be tormented, or vexed.* Non tu scis, quàm efflicentur homines noctu, hinc in viâ, *Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 26.*

¶ Efflictus, a, um, part. [*ab effligor*] *Wretched, undone, Capitol. in Vero, c. 4.*

Effligo, Ære, xi, etum, act. (1) *To straiten.* (2) *To vex sore.* (1) Filium misit ad effligendum Cn. Pompeium, *Cic. Attic. 9, ult. ubi al. affligendum.* (2) Quam tu propediem effliges, scio, *Plaut. Asin. 4, 2, 9.*

Efflo, Ære, act. *To breathe out.* ¶ Efflare extremum halitum, *to die, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9.* colorem, *to lose it, Lucr. 2, 831.* § ignes, *Sen. Herc. Fur. 948.* cornua bombie, *Catull. 62, 263.*

Efflor, Æri, Ætus, pass. *To be breathed out, Suet. Aug. 100.*

¶ Effloreo, Ære, vi, neut. *To blow, or spread, as a flower, Tert. † Floreo.*

¶ Effloresco, Ære, incept. (1) *To blow as a flower, Met. To spring forth.* (2) *To flourish greatly, to be copious.* (1) § Efflorescit ingenii laudibus, *Cic. pro Cæc. 31.* (2) = Efflorescat & abundet oportet oratio, *Id. de Orat. 1, 6.*

¶ Effluenter, adv. *Abundantly, Apul. Met. 2, p. 68. sed al. leg. affluenter.*

¶ Effluentia, æ, f. *A flowing, or runing out; a flux, or issue, Plin. 26, 10. ubi tamen al. affluentia.*

Effluo, Ære, xi, xum, neut. (1) *To flow, or run out.* (2) *To run over, or abound; to leak.* (3) *To slip and slide away.* (4) *To be published and spread abroad.* (5) *To decay.* (6) *To be quite lost.* (7) *To be quite and clean forgot.* (1) = Vinum effluet, aqua manebit, *Cato 3.* X Influo, *Cic. Ac viso mens ægra effluxit hiatu, Sil. Ital. 6, 245.* (2) X = Sive deest quicquam, sive abundat, atque effluit, *Cic. de Div. 1, 29. ubi al. affluit.* (3) Ætus effluit, *Id. de Senect. 2.* (4) Utrumque hoc falsum est, effluet, *Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 41.* (5) Effluunt vires lassitudine, *Liv. 7, 33.* (6) = Illud quod præterijt, effluxit, *Cic. de Senect.*

19. (7) X Commonuit Pisonis annulus quod totum effluerat, *Id. in Verr. 4, 26.* X Meminisse, *Id.*

Effluvium, i, n. *A flowing, or runing over, Tac. 12, 57, 3. & Plin. 7, 51.*

¶ Effluus, a, um, adj. *Runing, or flowing, out, Fragm. Poët. & Fest. Avien.*

¶ Effluxio, ònis, f. verb. &

¶ Effluxus, ùs, m. verb. *A runing, or flowing, out; an efflux, or leaking, Litt. unde non dicit, neque ego scio.*

Effocandus, a, um, part. *To be choaked, or strangled.* Quum effocandas invicem fauces præbuisent, *Flor. 2, 11.*

¶ Effocatio, ònis, f. verb. *A choaking up, Litt. ex Cels. sed q.*

¶ Effoco, Ære, act. [*ab ex & fauce*] *To choak, or strangle. ¶ vix leg. nisi in*

Effocor, Æri, Ætus, pass. *To be choaked.* Bonis suis effocantur, *Sen. de Breu. vitæ, 2.* ¶ Rarè occ.

¶ Effodico, Ære, act. *To dig, or pluck, up, Hier. pro*

Effodio, Ære, fodi, sum, act. (1) *To dig out, to dig up, to pull out.* (2) *Met. To grieve sore.* (1) § Effodere argentum penitus abditum, ap. *Cic. Off. 2, 3.* oculis alicujus, *Id. N. D. 3, 38.* (2) Marcellorum meum pectus memoria effodit, *Id. pro Marcell. 4.*

Effodior, i, sum, pass. *To be diged out, or up.* § Effodiuntur opes, *Qu. Met. 1, 140.* oculi, *Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 2.*

Effeminandus, a, um, part. *To be softened, to be made of a womanish tenderness.* Quæ ad effeminandos animos pertinent, *Cæs. B. G. 1, princ.*

Effeminatè, adv. (1) *Womanly, unbecomeingly, tenderly.* (2) *Nicely, effeminately.* (1) = Indecorè effeminatèque facere, *Cic. Off. 1, 4.* Effeminatè mortem timuerant, *Val. Max. 2, 7, 9.* (2) X = Nec minùs acerbè & asperè, nec mollior & effeminatè, *Sen. ad Polyb. c. 36.*

¶ Effeminatio, ònis, f. verb. *A makeing effeminate, Boët.*

¶ Effeminatrix, icis, f. *She that maketh effeminate, or delicate, Boët. Jul. Firm.*

¶ Effeminator, òris, m. verb. *He that maketh effeminate, Boët.*

Effeminatus, vel Effeminatus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. (1) *Womanlike, delicate, nice, tender, effeminate.* (2) *Also a pathetic.* (1) = X Ne quid effeminatum aut molle, & ne quid durum aut rusticum, *Cic. Off. 1, 35.* Effeminatior fuit multitudo Cypriorum, *Val. Max. 9, 1, ext. 7.* Effeminatissimus animus, *Cic. Fam. 16, ult.* (2) Servire impuro, impudico, effeminato, *Id. Philipp. 3, 5.*

Effemino, Ære, act. *To grow effeminate; also to make effeminate, or of the feminine gender.* Effeminarunt autem eum aërem scil. Junonique tribuerunt, quod nihil est eo mollius, *Cic. N. D. 2, 26.*

Effemino, Æri, Ætus, pass. *To grow effeminate, dainty, or nice.* = Remollescere homines ac effeminari arbitrantur, *Cæs. B. G. 4, 2.* Leges effeminari virum vetant in dolore, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 29.* ¶ Rectius femina per e unâ cum compositis scribi reor.

Effetè adv. vel Effetè. *Barrenly, remissly, feebly, weakly, Mart. 2, 27.*

Effetus, vel Effetus, a, um, adj. [*ab ex & fætus*] (1) *Past haveing young, or (2) bearing fruit.* (3) *Met. Worn out, decayed, broken, feeble, past work.* (4) *That hath lately hatched, or brought forth.* (5) *Also that is hatched.* (1) Effæta gallina, *Plin. 10, 53.* (2) Agri effæti, *Virg. Georg. 1, 81.* (3) Frigent effæta in corpore vires, *Id. Æn. 5, 396.* (4) Primus effætae partus amovendus est, *Col. 7, 12.* (5) Cum grex fuerit effætus, *Col. 8, 5.*

Effor, non leg. Æri, Ætus sum, dep. [*ab ex & fari*] (1) *To speak, to speak out, to utter.* (2) *Solemnly to pronounce.* (1) Si qua honestè effari possum, *Cic. in Sall. 8.* (2) Neque ullum verbum solenne potuit effari, *Id. pro Domo, 55.*

¶ Efforatus, a, um, part. *Bored through, qu. ab*

Efforor, Æri, pass. *To have boles bored, or made through, Col. 9, 1.* ¶ vix alibi leg.

¶ Efforor,

|| Effossor, ōris. m. verb. *He that digeth, or breaketh, out or through*, Cod. † Qui effodit.

Effossus, a, um. part. [*ab effodior*] (1) *Digged, or turned, up*. (2) *Digged out of the ground*. (3) *Digged, or pulled, out*. (1) Ruat emerfura juvenus Effossi per operta soli, *Claud. 4. Conf. Hon. 331.* (2) § Marmor effossam, *Claud. Apon. 23.* (3) § Oculi effossi, *Sen. Oedip. 973.* Met. Effossam alterum imperii lumen, *Vell. Pat. 2. 52, 2.* § Effossa viscera, *Sen. Thyest. 10.*

|| Effoveor, ēri. pass. *To be nourished, or succoured*, Cod. † Foveor, *Vett.*

Effractorius, i. m. *A burglar, or house breaker*. Vile videtur, quicquid patet, aperta effractorius præterit, *Sen. Ep. 68.*

|| Effractor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab effringo*] *A burglar that breaketh open doors, or walls*, Paul. † Perforator parietum, *Plaut.*

|| Effractoria, æ. f. *A breaking open, a bursting*, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3.

Effractus, a, um. part. [*ab effringo*] (1) *Broken, broken down, broken open*. (2) *Dashed out*. (1) Janua effracta & revulsa, *Cic. pro Mur. 15. al. effortum.* § Effractus portis, *Liv. 24. 32.* (2) Effracto illisit in ossa cerebro, *Virg. Æn. 5, 480.* || Effractus fame, *hunger-starved*, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 6.*

Effrænate, adv. iūs, comp. *Rashly, fiercely, unruly, loosely*. = Temerè et effrænate, *Cic. de Senect. 12.* Cùm effrænatiūs in aciem hostium irupisset, *Cic. Tusc. 3.*

Effrænatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Unbridled rashness, unruly headyness*. Quæ effrænatio impotentis? *Cic. Philipp. 5, 8.* § Rarè occ.

Effrænatus, vel Effrænatus, a, um. part. or. comp. ssmus, sup. *Unbridled, loose, rash, headstrong*. Nec tutò eos adituros inter tot tam effrænatarum gentium arma, *Liv. 21, 9.* § Languentis populi incitatio & effrænati moderatio, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 9.* Quò impunitior libido, eò effrænator est, *Liv. 3, 50.* § Effrænatissimus moderator, *Sen. Ep. 45.*

|| Effrēnis, e. adj. *Unbridled*. Effrenis mula, *Plin. 8, 69. ed. Hard. Vid. Effrēnus.*

|| Effrēno, āre. act. *To unbridle*, *Lex. ex Sil. Frenos detraho, Liv.*

Effrēnus, a, um. adj. [*ab ex & frenum qu. carens freno*] (1) *Unbridled, rash*. (2) *Met. Headstrong, unruly*. (1) Effreno equo in medios ignes infertur, *Liv. 4, 33.* (2) § Amor effrenus, *Or. Met. 6, 465.* Effrena conjux, *Sen. Med. 101.*

Effricandus, a, um. part. *To be rubbed off*. Rubigo animorum effricanda est, *Sen. Ep. 95.*

|| Effricatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Arubing out*, *Sen. ap. Litt. sed q.*

|| Effrico, āre. act. [*ab ex & frico*] *To rub off*. Sordium enormem eluvium operosè effrico, *Apul. Met. 1. p. 13. Vid. Effricandus, scrib. etiam exfrico ap. eund. p. 5.*

Effringo, ēre, ēgi, aclum. act. [*ab ex & frango*] (1) *To break up, or open*. (2) *To break down, or in pieces*. (3) *To enfeeble*. (1) § Thesaurum effringere, *Plin. 34, 7.* (2) § Fores effringere, *Ter. Adelpb. 1, 2, 8.* Vestrarum effringet in urbes, *Sil. 1, 647.* pro effringetur. (3) Effringere corpus, *Sen. Phœniss. 159.*

Effringor, i. pass. *To be broke open*, *Liv. 24, 32.*

Effrons, tis. c. g. [*ab ex, i. e. extra, & frons*] *Bold, impudent, shameless*, *Frag. Poët. Sil. 8. 390.*

Effugiendus, a, um. part. *To be avoided, or eschewed*. Quod ad effugiendos intolerabiles dolores fuit apulissimum, *Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 4.*

Effugiens, tis. part. *Escaping*. Tum vulnere multo Effugientem animam lassos collegit in artus, *Lucan. 3, 618. Conf. Stat. Theb. 9, 283.* Effugientique oculos celeri levis Umbra (piscis) natatu. *Auson. E. dyli. 10. 90.*

Effugio, ēre, fūgi, itum. act. & neut. *To escape, fly, or shun; to avoid, or speedy; to pass by*. § Effugio manus. § ē manibus, § de manibus, § de præno, *Cic. § patriâ, Plaut. §*

offensionem, *Cic. Fam. 4, 4.* § erimen, *Id. pro Flacc. 3.* § maculam, *Ter. Adelpb. 5, 8, 31.*

Effugior, i. pass. *To be escaped, or avoided*. Hac morte effugiuntur, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 36.*

Effugium, i. n. (1) *A flying away, a flight, an escape*; (2) *A shuning, an escapeing*. (3) *A place to escape; a passage, or way, to escape*. (1) Effugium pennarum, *Cic. N. D. 2, 47.* Per paucis effugium patuit, *Liv. 9, 31.* (2) § mali, *Sen. Hippol. 253.* (3) Qui effugia infederant, *Tac. 1, 43.* Cùm pateat malis effugium, *Sen. Agam. 591.*

|| Effugo, āre. act. *To put to flight, to drive away*, *August.*

Effulcio, īre. act. *To stay, or prop. up; to underfet; to bear, or boid, up*. § Non inven. nisi in part. effultus.

Effulgens, tis. part. *Shining, glittering*. Hoc deus effulgens habitu prospectat euntes, *Dejectâ cervice Getas, Claud. 6. Conf. Honor. 178.* Ante aras stat veste sacerdos Effulgens niveâ, *Sil. Ital. 3, 696.*

Effulgeo, ēre, si. neut. *To shine forth, to appear, to show itself, to glitter*. Nubes effulget, *Liv. 22, 1.* § Effulsi oculis lux, *Virg. Æn. 9, 110.* mari Phœbus, *Sen. Herc. Fur. 25.*

|| Effulgidus, a, um. adj. *Bright, shining, clear*, *Frag. Poët.*

Effultus, a, um. part. [*ab effulcio*] *Stayed, or borne, up*, *Virg. Æn. 7, 94. & Sil. 7, 292. Prop. 3, 7, 50.*

Effundendus, a, um. part. *To be let, or poured, out*. Per hanc effundendus humor est, *Cels. 7, 15.*

Effundens, tis. part. *Pouring out*. Turrigero canos effundens vertice crines, *Lucan. 1, 188. Conf. Sil. 9, 629.*

Effundo, ēre, fūdi, fūsum. act. (1) *To pour out*. (2) *To shed*. (3) *To disemogue*. (4) *Met. To come, or run, forth in companies*. (5) *To put, or bring, forth in great store*. (6) *To lavish, spend, or waste, riotously*. (7) *To spread abroad*. (8) *To tell, or relate*. (9) *To discomfit and rout*.

(1) § Effundere sanguinem pro republicâ, *Cic. pro Mil. 37.* vinum super ossa, *Petr. c. 65.* § Effundere animam, *to expire*, *Virg. Æn. 1, 102.* Effundi equo, *to fall from his horse*, *Liv. lib. 10.*

(2) § Effundere lacrymas, *Cic. pro Planc. 42.*

(3) Se in Eoum oceanum effundit Ganges, *Plin. 2, 8.* Effunditur amnis in Atlanticum oceanum, *Id. 3, 1.*

(4) Civitas tota se effundebat, *Cic. Brut. 1.*

(5) Effundit fruges Autumnus, *Hor. C. 4, 7, 11.*

(6) Ne juvenus prætrimonium effundat, *Cic. pro Cæl. 18.*

§ Prætrimonium non effudit, sed in salutem reipublicæ collocavit, *Id. Philipp. 3, 2.*

= consumere, *Id.* (7) Vox in turbam effunditur, *Id. pro Fiac. 28.*

(8) Effudit illa omnia, quæ tacuerat, *Id. Att. 16, 7.*

(9) Vid. Effusus, n. 6.

Effundor, i, ūsus. pass. *To be poured out, disemogued, &c.* Vitis effunditur in materiam & frondem, *Col. 4, 21. Vid. Effundo.*

Effusè, adv. iūs, comp. ssmè, sup. (1) *Out of measure, prodigally, largely*. (2) *With all speed*.

(3) *Fervently, passionately*. (1) = Non pauca largè effusèque donabat, *Cic. pro S. Rose. 8.*

(2) Denfatis ordinibus effusè fluentem in se aciem excepere, *Curt. 6, 1, 6.*

§ Effusius prædari, *Liv. 34, 16.* (3) § Effusissimè deligere, *Plin. Paneg. c. 84.*

Effusio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab effundo*] (1) *A pouring out*. (2) *Met. Prodigality, effusion, wasteful and extravagant spending*. (3) *A rout, company, or multitude*. (4) *An excessive dilatation*.

§ (1) Effusio aquæ, *Cic. N. D. 2, 10.* (2) § Liberalitatem effusio imitatur, *Id. Part. Orat. 31.*

(3) Effusiones hominum ex oppidis, *Id. in Pison. 22.* (4) § Effusio animi in lætitiâ, in dolore contritio, *Id. Tusc. 4, 31.*

|| Effior, ōris. m. verb. *Aspend. brist, Spieg.*

† Prodigus, nepos, *Vett.*

|| Effusoriè, adv. *In a prodigal, or riotous, manner*. Amm. † Effusè

Effusus, a, um. part. *About to pour out*. Effusus se in nostras provincias, *Val. Max. 7, 6, 6. Conf. Liv. 10, 17.*

Effusus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ssmus,

sup. (1) *Poured out, dashed out*. (2) *Overflowing; running over the bank*. (3) *Met. Wasted, squandered away*. (4) *Swift, quick*. (5) *Thrown off a horse*. (6) *Discomfited, scattered*. (7) *Adj. Wide, open*. (8) *Bountifull, liberal*. (9) *Very prone, much given to, exceeding, immoderate*. (10) *Having earnest recourse to*. (1) Effuso atramento infuscata aqua, *Plin. 9, 29.* Effuso cerebro expiravit, *Patere. 2, 7.* (2) Effusus Tyberis super ripas, *Liv. 1, 4.* (3) = Effusus, ac dissipatis fructibus vestris, *Cic. de leg. Agr. 33.* (4) § Cursus effusus, *Curt. 5, 12, 13. & Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 11.* Effusissimis habenis, *Liv. 37, 20.* (5) § Equus procubuit, posito magis rege, quàm effuso, *Curt. 8, 14.* (6) = Effuso ac profigato exercitu, *Sall.* (7) Cùm is iterum sinu effuso bellum dare dixisset, *Liv. 21.* (8) In largitione effusior, *Cic. pro Cæl. 6.* § Rarus quod vid. § (9) In amorem effusus, *Tac. Ann. 1, 54, 3.* § in venerem, *Liv.* § In verbis effusior cultus, *Quint.* (10) § Ad preces lacrymâsque effusus, *Liv.*

Effutio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. (1) *To prate, babble, or speak foolishly*. (2) *To blab out*. (1) Certè ita temerè de mundo effutunt, *Cic. N. D. 2, 37.*

(2) Ne vos fortè imprudenter foris effutiretis, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 19.*

Effutitius, a, um. adj. *Rashly, or foolishly babbled; rattled*, *Cic. teste Litt. certè Varr. L. L. 6, 5.*

|| Effutitor, ōris. m. verb. *He that telleth forth every thing, a babbler*, *Firm. † Taciti vulgator, Tac.*

Effutitus, a, um. part. *Foolishly, or rashly, spoken abroad, or uttered*. § Partim ficta aperte, partim effutita temerè, *Cic. de Div. 2, 55.*

Effutun, ūi, ēre. neut. *To spend on mistresses, ap. Suet. Cæs. 51.*

E ante G.

|| Egēlātus, a, um. part. *Lukewarm*, *Cæl. Anr. † Tepidus, egelidus. Vett.*

|| Egēlīdē, adv. *Coldly, lukewarmly*, *Aug. Tepide, Plin.*

|| Egēlīdō, āre. act. & Egēlīdor. pass. *To dissolve, or thaw*, *Sidon. † Regelo, Col.*

Egēlīdus, a, um. adj. (1) *Lukewarm, that hath the cold taken off*. (2) *Also very cold*. (1) § Gelidus Boreas, egelidusque Notus, *Or. Amor. 2, 11, 10.*

Ver egelidos refert tepores, *Caull. 44, 1.* Aquâ callidâ mox egelidâ os fovendum est, *Cels. 1, 8.*

§ Potio egelida, & frigidæ propior, *Id.* (2) Ut procul egelido secretum flumine vidit, *Virg. Æn. 8, 610. interpr. Serv.*

§ sed videant docti an rectè.

Egens, tis. part. *Nearly, poor, in want*. § Egens omnibus, *Cic. Fam. 6. ult.*

= Egentes inanè que discedere, *Id.* § Egentes abundant, & imbecilli valent, *Id. de Amic. 7.*

Nihil rege egentiū est, *Id. Attic. 6, 1.* Egēstas egentissimorum, *ibid. 9, 7.*

Egēnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Wanting, destitute*. (2) *Distressed, necessitous*. (1) § Omnium egenos, *Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 103.*

(2) Reus veni non asper egenis, *Id. Æn. 6, 91.*

Egēo, ēre, ūi. neut. *To need, to lack, to be in want, to stand in need of*. § Consilio non eget, vel abundas potior, *Cic. Fam. 10, 16.*

§ Egeo consilio, *Id. Attic. 7, 21.* § Taura munimenta egebat, *Sall. B. Jug. 98.*

§ Nec quicquam egebat ærarium, *b. e. pecuniâ vacuum erat, Flor. 2, 6, 24.*

Egēendus, a, um. part. *To be carried out*. Tantum nivis todendum atque egerendum fuit, *Liv. 21, 37.*

Egērens, tis. part. *Carrying out*. Egerentes humum, *Liv. 38, 7.*

Medicum id litus, sed egerentibus in exhaustum, *Tac. H. 5, 7, 4.*

|| Egēries, ei. f. [*ab egero*] *A casting out; a wringing of dung, or ordure*, *Solin. † Egetus.*

|| Egēminatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A budding forth*, *hier. † Germinatio, Plin.*

Egēius, i. m. *A man so nicknamed who was very poor*, *Liv. 1, 34.*

Egēminatus,

Egerminatus, a, um. part. *Budded forth*, Aug.
 Germinatus, Plin.
 Egermino, are act. *To spring, or bud, forth*, Col. 4, 17.
 Egero, ere, m, sum. act. (1) *To bear, or carry, out.* (2) *To cast, or spout, out.* (3) *To pass over, or spend.* (1) Egerere prædam ex hostium tectis, Liv. 6, 3. (2) Egerere urinam, *to make water*, Plin. 20, 4. (3) Fons egerit aquam & recipit, Id. Ep. 10, 1. (3) § Diem egerere querelis, Val. Flacc. Arg. 8, 454. Egessit pro egesse-rit, Prop. 4, 6, 34.
 Egeror, i, stus. pass. *To be carried off, &c.* Egeritur lachrimis dolor, Ov. Trist. 4, 3, 38.
 Egestas, atis. f. (1) *Extreme poverty, begery.* (2) *Lack, or want.* (1) Paupertatem vel potius egestatem ac mendicitatem tuam nunquam obscurè tulisti, Cic. Parad. 6, c. 1. (2) Verborum paupertas; imò egestas, Sen. Ep. 58. Inopiam vel potius egestate patrii sermonis, Plin. Ep. 4, 18.
 Egestio, onis. f. verb. [ab egero] (1) *A casting forth, a voiding.* (2) Met. *A laying out.* (1) Laboranti aliquo genere egestionis per clysterem subvenire, Suet. Claud. 44. (2) Publicarum opum egestio, Plin. Ep. 8, 6.
 Egestus, a, um. Cypr. & Egestuosus, adj. *Very poor, or needy*, Aur. Vict. Epit. c. 12. † Omnium egenus, Virg.
 Egestum, i, n. *Ordure, or the dung of man, or beast*, Litt. ex Gell. † Fimus, stercus, Vett.
 Egestus, a, um. part. *Cast, carried out, voided.* Scrobibus egesta humus, Col. 2, 2. Egestum aurum, Tac. Ann. 15, 45, 2. Prædæ plus præne, quam ex omni Samnio unquam egestum, Liv. 9, 31.
 Egestus, us. m. verb. *A casting forth, a voiding*, Sen. Nat. Quest. 3, 30. & Stat. Syl. 4, 3, 13.
 Egetur, imperf. *It is wanted.* † Egetur acriter, *I am in great want*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 39.
 * Ego, mei, mihi, me. pron. [à Gr. ἐγώ] *I, I myself.* † Idem ego, *I the same person*, Cic. Ego is sum, *I am the man, I am such a man*, Id.
 * Egomet [ἐγώ Gr.] *I myself*, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 13.
 Egone. *Who I?* Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 5.
 Egrediens, tis. part. *Going out*, Just. 39, 1. Si. 6, 622.
 Egrédior, i. stus sum. dep. [ex è & gradior] (1) *To step forth, to go out.* (2) *To debark, or land.* (3) *To go beyond, to transgress.* (1) § Pedem è villâ adhuc egressi non sumus, Cic. Att. 13, 16. Egressi tecta constitimus, Plin. Ep. 6, 10, 8. vid. & Curt. 9, 6, 20. & Tac. Hist. 3, 30. (2) § Ad egrediendum idoneus locus, Cæs. B. G. 2, 23. (3) Historia non debet egredi veritatem, Plin. Ep. 7, ult.
 Egregiè, adv. ius, comp. (1) *Extremely, extraordinarily.* (2) *Rarely, accurately.* (3) *In a singular manner, beyond others.* (1) Nihil egregiè præter cætera studebat, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 31. (2) Cum uterque Græcè egregiè loquatur, Cic. de Fin. 2, 6. (3) § Egregiè ad miseras natus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 12. † Egregiùs cœnat meliùsque miserrimus horum, Juu. 11, 12.
 Egregius, a, um. adj. or. comp. † sūmus, sup. [Ex toto grege lectus] *Excellent, egregious, choice, singular, chosen out of the flock.* † Egregia & præclara indoles, Cic. de Orat. 1, 29. Egregius & sanctus civis, Val. Max. 2, 10, 8. Egregium dictum, Id. 2, 7, ext. 2. opus, Cic. N. D. 1, 36. Vir ad omnia egregius, Liv. 37, 7. Egregium facinus, Id. 8, 24. † Egregium publicum, the public honour, Tac. 3, 17. Egregius nihil est, Lucr. 4, 468. † Rarè occ. in comp.
 † Egrégo, are. act. *To separate, to set apart*, Litt. ex Apul. † Segrego, Vett.
 Egressio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A going forth.* (2) *A digression.* (1) Matutinâ etiam prohibeant egressionem, Apul. Met. 8, p. 247. † Egressus, Cic. (2) Quint. 4, 3.
 † Egressor, oris. m. verb. *He that goeth forth, or strayeth*, Litt. ex Apul. † Qui egreditur.

Egressus, a, um. part. (1) *Gone forth.* (2) Met. *Exceeding, gone beyond.* (3) *Landing, or debarking.* (1) Domo egressus ad bellum, Cic. pro Lig. 2. (2) Virtus egressa modum, Stat. Theb. 10, 834. Sexum egressa mulier, Tac. Ann. 16, 10, 5. (3) Egressi optatâ Troës potentiuntur arenâ, Virg. Æn. 1, 176.
 Egressus, us. m. (1) *A passage, or going forth; an egress.* (2) *A debarking, or landing.* (1) Rarus egressu Cæsar, Tac. 15, 53. (2) Cæs. B. G. 5, 8. = exscensus, Liv. 22, 20.
 Egula, æ. f. *A kind of brimstone to rubben wool*, Plin. 35, 15.
 † Eurgitatio, onis. f. *A devouring, or suping off*, Aug.
 † Eurgitator, oris. m. verb. *He that devours, or supeth off*, Hier. † Gurgis, helluo, Cic.
 Eurgito, are. act. *To draw out, as liquor out of a place; to empty, to disgorge, to disembogue*, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 12. Evomo, effundo, Cic.

E ante H

* † Ehe, interj. [ē, ē. Gr.] *Alas! ha! Ehn.*
 Ehem, interj. *O strange! bab! abab! Ter.* Eun. 2, 6.
 Eheu, interj. *Ab, alas! well-a-day! Eheu* conditionem hujus temporis! Cic. anteq. iret in exilium, 12.
 Ehò, interj. [m̄ Heb. & Gr.] *Estque admonentis. What! pray say! for God's sake! aut vocantis. Ho, firrab, foko! Admirantis. O strange! wonderfull, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 5. interrogantis, bow? Ter.*
 Ehòdum, adv. [ex eho & dum] *Come hither, prithee now*, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 10.

E ante I.

† Ei, dativo ab is, ea, id. it. pro li. in nom. pl. Ei homines cœnas sibi coquint, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 30. sed antiq.
 * Eja, interj. [ab ēia Gr.] *Good sir! I marry! away! o fie! Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 35. Et hortandi particula, Eja age, rumpe moras, Virg. Æn. 4, 569.*
 † Ejaculatio, onis. f. verb. *A casting forth in a sling, Veget.*
 Ejaculator, oris. m. verb. *He that casteth out, or draveth forth, Veget.* † Jaculator, Hor.
 Ejaculatus, a, um. part. *Cast, or darted, out*, Ov. Met. 6, 259.
 † Ejaculo, are. act. *To shoot, or cast, out*, Gell. 16, 19. pro
 Ejaculo, ari, atus sum. dep. (1) *To shoot, dart, or cast, afar off.* (2) *To spout, or squirt, out.* (1) Athos ejaculatur umbram, Plin. 4, 23. (2) Fistula longas ejaculatur aquas, Ovid. Fast. 1, 270.
 † Eicio, pro ejicio. Nec radicitus è vitâ se tollit & eicit, Lucr. 3, 890.
 Ejecamentum, i. n. *That which the water casteth up to land*, Tac. Germ. 45.
 Ejectans, tis. part. *Casting out*, Stat. Theb. 9, 101. Lacero manantem ex ore cruorem Ejectans consul, Sil. Ital. 10, 278.
 † Ejectatio, onis. f. verb. *A casting, or throwing, out*, Sidon. † Ejectio, Cic.
 Ejectatus, a, um. part. *Cast, or thrown, forth*. jectata favilla, Ov. Met. 2, 231.
 Ejectio, onis. f. verb. [ab ejicio] *A casting, or throwing, out.* Mortem & ejectionem timemus, Cic. Attic. 2, 18. † Sanguinis ejectio, the spitting of blood, Vitruv. 1, 6.
 Ejectitius, a, um. adj. *Cast out, that casteth its burden before the time, and that is cast, or flunk, before its time*, Plin. 11, 37.
 Ejecto, are. freq. [ab ejicio] *To cast, or throw, out often; to vomit.* Eliso ventre per ora Ejectat saniem permixtus viscere sanguis, Lucan. 3, 653. Ejectat arenas sub Ætnâ Typhoeus, Ov. Met. 5, 352. Conf. Stat. Theb. 3, 290.
 † Ejector, oris. m. verb. *He that casteth forth*, Tac. laud. Litt. sed q.

Ejectus, a, um. part. (2) *Cast, or shot, out.* (2) *Shipwrecked.* (3) *Stretched out at length.* (4) *Slunk.* (1) § C. Cotta ejectus est è civitate, Cic. de Orat. 3, 3. = Expulsus atque ejectus è prædio, Id. pro Quint. 7. (2) Ejectum litore, egentem, Excepi, Virg. Æn. 4, 373. (3) Ejecto incumbit cernuus armò, Id. Æn. 10, 894. (4) † Ejecto partu melior quam edito, Plin. 11, 37.
 Ejero, are. neut. [ex è & juro] *To refuse, or except against, a judge, or court.* Non ego mihi illum iniquum ejero, verum omnibus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 70. Vid. Ejuro.
 † Eji, pro ei. in dat. sing. Plaut. Cas. prol. 35. Cist. 1, 2, 19.
 Ejiciendus, a, um. part. *To be cast out, or ejected*, Cels. 5, 21.
 Ejicio, ere, jeci, ectum. act. [ex è & jacio] (1) *To cast, or thrust, out.* (2) † Se ejicere, *To go out hastily.* (3) Met. *To show itself, to break out.* (4) *To cast off.* (5) † To miscarry, or cast its young. (6) *To throw up, to vomit* (1) = Te in viam extrudam, & ejiciam, Cic. de Orat. 2, 58. § Ejicere ædibus, Plaut. è senatu, Cic. pro S. 12. de senatu, Liv. 41, 27. in exilium, Cic. Part. 4. in terram, Liv. (2) Pompeius se ex castris ejicit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 96. (3) † = Voluptates compressæ, & constructæ se profundunt & ejiciunt, Cic. pro Cæl. 30. (4) Omnem ejicere animum patris, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 2. (5) Si mulier vel equa ictu à te percussa ejecerit, Ulp. † Abortum pati, Vett. (6) Ejiciendo vorandi facultatem molliuntur, Cels. 1, 3.
 Ejicior, i. pass. *To be cast out, or ejected.* Tela magno negotio sæpe ejiciuntur, Cels. 7, 5, 1. Nonnunquam ex castello, propter eorum crebras excursions, ejiciebatur, Hirt. B. H. 40.
 † Ejulabilis, e. adj. *Howling*, Litt. ex Apul.
 Ejulans, tis. part. *Howling, yelling.* Ipsum Herculem, viderat in Oetâ magnitudine dolorum ejulantem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7. Ante ædes nostras ejulans, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 39.
 Ejulatio, onis. f. verb. *A wailing, or crying out; a pityfull yelling.* = Lælius læsum quasi lugubrem ejulationem, ut vox ipsa significat, Cic. de Legg. 2, 23. Illa non virilis ejulatio, Hor. Epod. 10, 17.
 Ejulatus, us. m. *Wailing, lamenting*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23.
 Ejulo, are. neut. *To cry, to wail, to howl.* Cur ejulas? Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 66.
 † Ejuncesco, ere. neut. [à juncus] *To be slender, weak*, Plin. 17, 22. ubi Harduin evanescit.
 Ejuncidus, a, um. adj. *Dry, lean, slender, dwindled away.* Sarmentum ejuncidum, Varr. R. R. 1, 31. Vitis ejuncida, Plin. 17, 22.
 † Ejuno, adv. Per Junonem. *An oath used by women*, Lex. ex Petron.
 Ejuratio, onis. f. verb. *A renouncing, a forswearing of a thing, a protesting against it.* Ignominiosâ consulum ejuratione, Val. Max. 2, 7, 7. Odisse virtutem spei bonæ ejuratio est, Sen. B. V. 26.
 † Ejurator, oris. m. verb. *He that renounceth, or resigneth up*, Cod. † Qui ejurat.
 Ejuratus, a, um. part. *Having sworn against.* Vitati cætus ejuratique tumultus, Auson. Eidyll. 2, 31. Conf. Stat. Ach. 2, 187.
 Ejuro, are. act. [ex è & juro] (1) *To swear against a thing; to quit, resign, or surrender, it on oath.* (2) *To refuse a judge, or court.* (1) § Ejurare imperium, Tac. Hist. 3, 68, 7. magistratum, Id. Ann. 12, 4, 4. patriam, Id. Hist. 4, 28, 3. liberos, Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 19. bonam copiam, i. e. non esse sibi, Cic. Fam. 9, 16. (2) Prætor provinciam suam totam sibi iniquam ejurat, Id. Verr. 3, 60.
 † Ejuscemodi, adj. indecl. *Of the same sort.*
 Ejusdemmodi, adj. indecl. *Of the same sort*, Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 4.
 Ejusmodi, nom. indecl. *Such like, of the same sort.* Ejusmodi mulier, Cic. pro Cæl. 29. aliquid, Id. ib. 30. Reliqua sunt ejusmodi, Id. Fam. 4, 11.

|| *Elābilis*, e. adj. *That easily slips, or fades, away*, Sidon. † *Elabens*, Cic.

Elābor, i, psus sum. dep. [ex ē & labor] *To slide, or slip, away; to fall out, to escape*. § *Elabi ē, vel ex, manibus*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 50. & Att. 10, 4. de manibus, *Ibid.* 1, 16. = *ex ore, & excidere*, Id. pro Domo. ex praelio, *Cas. B. G.* 5, 36. § *pugnam*, Tac. Ann. 1, 61, 5. vim ignium, *Ibid.* 4, 64, 5. § *Bacchidi*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 94. § *inter tumultum*, Liv. 1, 53.

Elābōrans, tis. part. *Taking pains about a thing*, Cic. de Sen. 11. Vid. *Elaboro*.

Elābōrātē, adv. *Painfully, accurately*, Litt. ex Cic. sed non inven.

|| *Elābōrātiō*, ōnis. f. verb. *A taking of great pains, exactness in doing a thing*, Ad Herenn. 4, 22.

|| *Elābōrātor*, ōris. m. verb. *A labourer, or pains-taker*, Digest. † *Qui elaborat*, Vett.

Elābōrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Industriously employed*. (2) *Elaborate, laboured, requiring pains*. (3) *Perfectly, exactly, or curiously, done*. (1) Curriculum industriæ propulsandis periculis elaboratum est, Cic. Attic. 7, 7. (2) Anacreon flevit amorem. Non elaboratum ad pedem, Hor. Epod. 14, 10. (3) Elaborata concinnitas, Cic. Or. 25.

Elābōro, āre. neut. & act. (1) *To work as an artificer*. (2) *To labour*. (3) *To take pains, or endeavour*. (4) *To procure, cause, or make*. (1) Candelaborum superficiem duntaxat elaboravit, Plin. 34, 3, 1. (2) Sed in literis certē elaboravi, Cic. de Senect. 8. = *desudare*, Id. contendere, Id. (3) = *Enitere*, elabora, vel potiūs e-blandire, Cic. Attic. 16, 16. (4) Non Siculæ dapes Dulcem elaborabunt saporem, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 19.

Elābōror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be wrought, laboured, endeavoured, &c.* Quicquid elaborari aut effici potuerit, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.

* *Elācāte*, es. f. & *Elācātēna*, æ. f. [ἐλακάρη Gr. fusus, quem refert.] *A kind of tunny, a fish usually salted*, Col. 8, 17.

|| *Elāctesco*, ēre. incept. *To wax white as milk*, Plin. 20, 21. ubi al. leg. *laetesco*.

|| *Elācto*, āre. act. *To give suck*, Lucr. ap. Litt. sed q.

* *Elācōmēlis*, neut. [ex olea & melle nomen habet] *A sort of gum thinner than resin, and thicker than honey, of a purging nature*, Plin. 23, 4.

* || *Elācon*, i. n. [ἐλαϊον Gr.] *Oil*, Litt. ex Plin.

* *Elācōthēsium*, i. n. [ab ἐλαϊον olim, & θέσις positio] *A place where they used to be anointed by the aliptæ after bathing*, Vitruv. 5, 11.

|| *Elāvīgātiō*, ōnis. f. *A smoothing*, Litt. ex Vit. 7, 1. ut opinor, ubi nunc *lævigatio*.

|| *Elāvīgātor*, ōris. m. *He that polisheth, or planeth*, Vitruv. test. Litt. sed q.

|| *Elāvigo*, āre. act. *To polish, smooth, or make plain*, Litt. ex Gell. † *Lævigo*.

|| *Elanguēfāciō*, ēre. fēci. act. *To make faint, to enfeeble*, Firm. † *Languefacio*, Cic.

Elangueo, ēre. vi. neut. (1) *To languish, droop, or pine away*. (2) Met. *To slake, or cool*. (1) Observatum est elanguisse, Suet. Galb. 1. (2) Differendo deinde elanguit res, Liv. 5, 26.

Elanguescens, tis. part. *Languishing*. *Elanguescens & jam casura cornus*, Sil. Ital. 4, 140.

Elanguesco, ēre. incept. *To grow faint, cold, or remiss*. Non esse elanguescendum, Liv. 35, 45. Ut elanguescendum alienā ignaviā effiet, Id. 1, 46. Elanguit res differendo, Id. 5, 26. Vigi animi corporisque elanguescit, Gell. 3, 1. = *effeminari*, Sall.

|| *Elanguidē*, adv. *Faintly, weakly, sickly*, Litt. ex Gell. † *Remissē, segnitē*, Vett.

|| *Elanguidus*, a, um. adj. *Faint, weak, feeble*. Macrobi. † *Languidus*, Cic.

† *Elāpe*, es. vel potiūs. *Elaps*, is. f. *A kind of serpent*, Plin. 32, 5.

* *Elāphōthoscon*, i. n. [ab ἐλαφος cervus, & θόσχω pasco] *An herb commonly called pabulum cervi, or pastinaca latifolia sativa; and by apothecaries gratia dei, wild parsnep*, Plin. 22, 22.

|| *Elāpīdātiō*, ōnis. f. verb. *A gathering of stones off the ground*, Litt. ex Col. sed q.

|| *Elāpīdātor*, ōris. m. verb. *He that gathereth stones from a place*, Aug.

Elāpīdātus, a, um. part. *Rid of stones*, Plin. 17, 10. & 18, 16. ex

Elāpīdo, āre. act. *To rid a place of stones*, quod vix leg. nisi in part. jam dicto.

|| *Elāpsio*, ōnis. f. *A sliding forth, or away*, Cod. † *Lapsio*, Cic.

Elāpsurus, a, um. part. *About to escape*. *Elapsurum te omni suspicione arbitrabare*, Cic. V. 1, 39.

Elāpsus, a, um. part. [ab elabor] (1) *Slipped away, or aside*. (2) *Escaped*. (3) Met. *Gone, past*. (1) Elapsa est oculis hominum anguis, Liv. castis, Sil. 9, 130. (2) § *Elapsus telis*, Virg. Aen. 2, 318. (3) Ea spes elapsa est, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 101.

|| *Elāqueātus*, a, um. part. *Rid of snares, at large*, Amm. Marcell. † *Laqueis elapsus*.

|| *Elāqueo*, āre. act. *To unsnare, or unfold*, Prud. in Symm. 2, 147. † *Solvo*.

|| *Elārgiō*, īre, īvi. act. *Fragm. Poët. pro*

Elargior, īri. itus sum. dep. *To give largely and bountyfully*. § *Elargiendo de alieno populum fieri*, Liv. 3, 1. § *Elargiri patriæ*, Pers. 3, 71.

Elārgitiō, ōnis. f. *A free bestowing, or giving*, Cod. † *Largitiō*, Vett.

|| *Elārgitor*, ōris. m. verb. *He that giveth freely*, Digest. † *Largitor*, Liv.

Elāssesco, ēre. incept. *To grow weary, decay, or wear out*, Plin. 16, 25.

* *Elāte*, es. f. [ἀ Gr. ἐλάτη, abies] *A kind of date tree*, Plin. 23, 4.

Elātē, adv. ius. comp. (1) *Sublimely*. (2) *Loftily, haughtily*. (1) § *Elatē dicere*, Cic. de opt. gen. Or. 4. (2) = *Elatiūs*, inflatiūque fama percubuit, *Cas. B. C.* 3, 79. § *Elatiūs se gerere*, Nep. Paus. 4. = § *Non est ausus elatē & amplē loqui, cū demissē humilitérque sentiret*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8.

* *Elātērīum*, i. n. [ἐλατήριον Gr. ab ἐλαύνω agito] *A strong purge, a medicine of the juice of wild cucumers, to purge choler and phlegm*, Plin. 20, 1. Conf. Cels. 5, 12.

* *Elātīne*, es. f. [ἐλατήνη Gr.] *A weed called buck-wheat, or bind corn; or according to some fluellin, or dog-burr*, Plin. 27, 9.

Elātiō, ōnis. f. verb. [ab effero] (1) *A lifting, or raising up*. (2) *Height*. (3) Met. *Loftyness, greatness of soul, magnanimity*. (4) *Sublimity*. (1) Elationes onerum per machinas, Vitruv. 10, 8. (2) § *Parium comparatio, nec elationem habet, nec submissionem*, Cic. Top. 18. (3) = *Elatio & magnitudo animi*, Id. Off. 1, 19. (4) = *Elatio atque altitudo orationis*, Id. de Clar. Orat. 66.

* *Elātītes*, æ. m. [ab ἐλάτη abies, cujus formam refert, Boët.] *A kind of blood-stone*, Plin. 36, 20.

|| *Elātrātiō*, ōnis. f. verb. *A barking or loud crying*, Firm. † *Latratus*, Ov.

|| *Elātrātor*, ōris. m. verb. *He that rails and slanders people*, Digest. † *Latrator*, Virg.

Elātro, āre. act. *To bark, to yelp*. Catachr. *to speak aloud*. Ut non acriter elatrem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 18.

Elātūrus, a, um. part. *About to carry out*, Liv. 40, 28.

Elātus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Carried out*. (2) *Carried to burial*. (3) *Lifted up, puffed up, transported*. (4) Adj. *Lofty, sublime*. (5) *Arrogant, haughty*. (6) *Published, divulged*. (1) Corvus ē conspectu elatus orientem petit, Liv. 7, 26. (2) Elatam jam crede nurum, Juven. 14, 220. (3) = *Quibus illi rebus elati & inflati*, Cic. in Rull. 35. (4) Elatis verbis incensa oratio, Id. Orat. 36. (5) Timebatur ne elatus opibus tyrannidem concupisceret, Nep. Alcib. 7. (6) Vides tuum peccatum esse elatum foras, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 65. vid. & Nep. Dion. 8.

|| *Elāudātiō*, ōnis. f. verb. *A praising of a thing*, Sidon. † *Laudatio*, Cic.

|| *Elāudo*, āre. act. *To praise one to his praise*, Fest. † *Laudo*, Cic.

Elāvo, āre, vi, lōtum. act. *To wash clean, to rinse or scour*, Col. 12, 50. || Met. ā balneis, *Elavare se bonis, to be a clear gentleman, when bath spent all*, Plaut. Afin. 1, 2, 9. § *Rare occ.*

Elautus, a, um. part. *Well and thoroughly washed*. § *Mulier quæ elauta est, nisi perculsa est, elauta est*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 22.

|| *Elaxātiō*, ōnis. f. verb. *An unloosening, or unloosing*, Hier. † *Resolutio*, Vett.

|| *Elaxo*, āre. act. *To unloose and make wider*, Sidon. † *Relaxo*, Cic.

Elēcebra, æ. f. [ab elicio] *An allurement, a lure; Met. a wheedler, a coxer*. Mala es, atque eadem, quæ soles, elecebra, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 81. || *Elecebræ argentariæ, courtiers who pick their gallants pockets*, Id. Men. 2, 3, 26.

Elēctē, adv. || ius. comp. *Choicely, with choice, distinctly*. § *Elēctē dirigere*, Cic. de Inv. 1, 30. *Elēctiūs loqui*, Gell. 18, 7. † *Puriūs*, Cic.

Elēctilis, e. adj. *Choice, dainty*. *Elēctilis piscatus*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 41.

Elēctiō, ōnis. f. verb. [ab eligo] *An election, or choice*. = *Id autem est iudicium, elēctiōque verborum*, Cic. de Fin. 4, 17. civitatis, Id.

|| *Elēctiuncula*, æ. f. *A little choice*, Litt. ex Tac. sed vix alib. occ.

Elēcto, āre, freq. [ab elicio] *To invite, or allure; to cajole, to wheedle a thing out of one*. *Elēctabo quicquid est*, Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 29.

Elēctor, ōris. m. verb. *A chooser, an elector*, Ad Herenn. 4, 4. § *Rare occ.*

* *Elēctīfer*, a, um. adj. *That beareth amber*, Claud. Ruscenn. 55.

* || *Elēctrinus*, a, um. adj. *Made of amber*. Spart. † *Ex electro*.

* *Elēctrum*, i. n. [ἤλεκτρον Gr.] (1) *Amber, whereof beads are made*. (2) *Also a mixture of gold and silver, whereof the fifth part was silver*. (1) Sudant electra myricæ, Virg. Ecl. 8, 54. (2) Plin. 33, 4. & 9, 41.

|| *Elēctuārium*, i. n. *An electuary, a medicinal confection*, Medic. † *Ecligma*, Plin. 20, 22. & 24, 7.

Elēctūrus, a, um. part. *About to elect*, Liv. 40, 35.

Elēctus, a, um. part. & adj. || or. comp. sīmus, sup. [ab eligor] (1) *Chosen, picked out, elected*. (2) Adj. *Choice, singular*. (1) *Electi & conquistæ coloni*, Cic. in Rull. 2, 35. (2) *Electis verbis dictatæ res*, Id. Tusc. 2, 11. *Electissimi viri civitatis*, Id. pro Quint. 2. *Electior sensus*, Aug. de Civ. D. 29.

Elēctus, ūs. m. verb. *An election, or choice*. In necis electu, Ov. Ep. 2, 144.

* *Elēēmōsŷnā*, æ. f. [ἐλεημοσύνη Gr.] *Pity, compassion*, Meton. alius, Eccles.

* || *Elēēmōsŷnāria*, æ. f. *She that giveth alms*, Ambros.

* || *Elēēmōsŷnārius*, i. m. *An almoner, that giveth alms, or dole, ex usu Eccles.*

* || *Elēēmōsŷnōr*, ātis, ātus. pass. *To receive alms*, Aug.

* *Elēēson*, [ἐλεησον Gr. ab ἐλεῶ misericordia] *Have pity on*. Lat. *Miserere*, Eccl.

Elēgans, tis. adj. or. comp. sīmus, sup. [ab eligendo teste Cic. tanquam electus] (1) *Eligible, handsome, fit, preferable*. (2) *Expert in any thing*. (3) *Neat, polite, trim, spruce, fine, but not costly*. (4) *Curious, critical, delicate*. (5) *Eloquent*. (1) *Mirari subit Ciceronem hanc utce in hac notione usum Antonium sugillare, quum certē, si etymon à se allatum agnoscamus, oportet esse primarium*. Et sanè ipsam Livium sic usum fuisse apparet. 1. 25. Is elegantius facturos dicit, si iudicio patrum, quàm si forti eam rem permisisset. (2) *Regem elegantem narras*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 18. (3) § *Atticus elegans fuit, non magnificus, omnique diligentia munditiam non affluentem affectabat*, Nep. Attic. 8. § *Elegans, non parvus*, Cic. Orat. 83. § *Till Cato's time it signified a beau, or nice finikin fellow*, vid. Gell. 11, 2. *whence in Plautus you find him in very bad company*, Harpago, mendax, cuppes, avarus, elegans, despoliator, Trin. 2, 1, 13. *Terence afterwards useth it in a middle sense*, vid. n. 2. (4) *Elegans formarum spectator*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18. (5) *Elegans in dicendo*, Cic. Brut.

Brut. 68. Polita, urbana, & elegans oratio, *Ibid.* c. 82.

Elēgāter, adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. (1) *Choicely, elegantly, purely.* (2) *Artfully, finely.* (3) *Sumptuously, luxuriously.* (4) *Genteely, courtously.* (1) Neque distinctē, neque distributē, neque eleganter, neque ornatē, scribere, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 3. (2) Saltare elegantius quā necesse est probare, *Sall. Catil.* 24. (3) Lautiores elegantissimē accepti, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 50. (4) Zeno ob elegantē actam vitam magnā auctoritatis, *Liv.* 35, 31.

Elēgātia, æ. f. (1) *Spruceness, finery.* (2) *Elegancy, politeness*, consisting in purity and plainness. (3) *Luxury.* (4) *Civility, genteelness.* (1) Mulier tegebat annos, celans elegantia, *Phædr.* 2, 2. = Verrius & Camillus quā munditiā homines, quā elegantia? *Cic. Fam.* 9, 20. Non quīquam sine grandi malo, præquam res patitur, studuit elegantia, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 23. (2) Agricultura abhorret ab omni politiore elegantia, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 2. (3) Petronius in vitia delapsus, assumptus Neroni elegantia arbitet, *Tac.* 16, 18. (4) Cum summā elegantia, & integritate, vivere, *Cic. pro Sull.* 28. *Elegantia* morum, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 8.

* *Elēgiā*, æ. f. *An elegy, or elegiac verse*, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 9, 3.

* *Elēgiā*, æ. f. [*ab* ἐλέγειν, quæ flentis vox est ap. *Æschyl.*] (1) *An elegy, a mournful song, a lamentable ditty.* (2) *A love sonnet.* (3) *Also a reed creeping along near the ground.* (1) *Elegia* flebile carmen, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 7. (2) *Id.* Remed. *Amor.* 379. *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 7. (3) *Plin.* 16, 36.

* *Elēgiā*, òrum. pl. n. [*τὰ ἐλεγεία* Gr.] *Elegies, lamentable verses*, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 2, 74.

* *Elēgiācus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, elegy, or alternate verse*, *Gramm.* ¶ *Verſus elegiacus, a pentameter, or short, verse*, *Jun.*

* *Elēgiātion*, i. n. [*à* suprà dict.] *A small composition, or poem, in elegiac verse*, *Petron.* c. 109.

* *Elēgidium*, i. n. dim. *A little elegy.* Si qua elegidia crudi Dictarum proceres, *Perſ.* 1, 51.

* *Elēgiogrāphus*, i. m. [*ab* ἐλεγεῖα elegia, & γράφω scribo] *A writer of elegies*, *Gramm.*

* *Elēgus*, i. m. *An elegiac verse, an elegy, a mournful ditty.* Neu miserabiles Decantes elegos, *Hor. Carm.* 1, 33, 3. § componere, *Ov. Am.* 3, 15, 3. emittere, *Hor. A. P.* 77.

* *Elēleis*, idis. f. Gr. [*ἐλελήεις* Gr. *ab* ἐλελεῖ exclamatio bellica] *A distracted priests of Bacchus.* Bacchi furis eleleides actæ, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 17.

* *Elēlisphācum*, i. n. Col. & *Elēlisphācos*, i. f. *Plin.* 22, 24. [*ἐλελίσφακος* Gr. *ab* ἐλέω verso, & σφάκω, *salvia*] *The herb sang, or, according to others, sage.*

Elēmentārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to letters, principles, elements.* ¶ *Literæ elementariæ, the letters of the cross row*, *Jul. Cap. Elementarius senex, who hath not yet learned his A B C*, *Sen. Ep.* 36. *Quem bullā dignissimum vocat Juvenalis*, *Sat.* 13, 33.

Elēmentum, i. n. [*ab* ant. *eleo*, pro *cleo*, i. e. *cresco*, quod inde omnia crescant ac nascantur, *Voss.*] (1) *An element, of which there are four, viz. fire, air, water, earth.* (2) *Also a letter, as A, B, C.* (3) *The first rudiments, or ground, of any thing.* (4) *Also, as some will have it, the sea.* (1) = *Illa initia, & ut è Græco vertam, elementa dicuntur*, *Varr. ap. Cic. Acad.* 1, 7. (2) *Elementa velint ut discere prima*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 26. (3) *Rationis elementa*, *Lucr.* 1, 82. *vitiorum*, *Juv.* 14, 123. (4) *Curt.* 9, 9, 27, *quem locum Sciop. de aqua duntaxat interpr.*

* *Elenchus*, i. m. [*ab* ἐλέγχω redarguo] *Redargutio uti interpret. Boët.* (1) *An argument, or confutation, commonly a sophistical one.* (2) *Also a bob, or drop, at womens ears; a kind of long pearl.* (3) *A table in a book to show places.* (1) *Ap. Dialect.* (2) *Auribus extensis magnos commisit elenchos*, *Juv.* 6, 459. (3) *Elenchos librorum omnium, ex vett. exemplarium libb.* *Plin.* post præf. sed mel. auct. requiritur.

* *Elēncticus*, a, um. adj. *Serveing for confutation*, *Quint.* 2, 6.

† *El'eo*, ère, èvi. act. [*ab* è augente, & *leo*, i. e. *lino*] *To spot, or soil*, *Lucil. ap. Non.* 2, 273. † *De'eo*, maculo.

* *Elēos*, i. m. [*ἐλεός* Gr. idem] *A night-bird with crooked claws*, *Litt. ex Apul.*

* *Elēphantia*, æ. f. *A white scurf which maketh the skin rough, like the skin of an elephant; the scurf*, *Cels.* 3, 25.

* *Elēphantiacus*, a, um. adj. *Leptous, Laet.* † *Elēphantia* implicitus.

* *Elēphantiasis*, is. f. *A white scurf, like a leprosy*, *Plin.* 20, 10. & 25, 5. *Lat. Vitiligo.*

Elēphantinum, i. n. *A black paint made of burnt ivory*, *Plin.* 35, 6.

* *Elēphantinus*, a, um. adj. *Of an elephant, Meton. of, or like, ivory.* ¶ *Elēphantini libri, books wherein the orders and decrees of the senate were written*, *Vopisc.* *Elēphantinum emplastrum, a plaster so called for its whiteness*, *Cels.* 5, 19.

* *Elēphantiosus*, a, um. adj. *Full of the scurf, or leprosy*, *Theod. Prisc.* † *Malā scabie homo*, *Hor.*

* *Elēphantus*, i. m. [*ab* ἐλέφας Gr. quod ex ἡρξ βοs, quomodo, & *Latinè* *bos* *Lucas* voc.] (1) *An elephant.* (2) *A sea monster.* (3) *A kind of lobster.* (4) *Meton. Ivory, or the elephant's tooth.*

(1) *Elēphanto belluarum nulla prudentior*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 35. ¶ *Manus elēphanti, his trunk*, *Liv.*

Elēphanti corio circumtectus, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 80. *a dull heavy fellow.* (2) *Plin.* 19, 5. (3)

Elēphanti locustarum generis nigri, &c. *Plin.* 32. cap. ult. (4) *Ex auro, solidoque elēphanto*, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 464.

* *Elēphas*, antis. m. [*ἐλέφας* Gr.] (1) *An elephant.* (2) *The leprosy.* (1) *Manus data elēphanti*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (2) *Est elēphas morbus qui propter fluvium Nili gignitur*, *Lucr.* 6, 1112.

¶ *Elēvāmentum*, i. n. *A lifting, or helping, up*, *Aug.* † *Levamentum*, *Cic.*

Elēvatio, ònis. f. verb. *A debasing, or disparaging*, *Quint.* 9, 2.

Elēvatus, a, um. part. *Debased, disparaged*, *Quint.* 5, 7.

† *Elēvies*, ei. f. [*ab* *eleo*, èvi, i. e. *purgo*] *A cleansing, or winnowing.* *Eleviem* facere per ventum, *Lucil.* † *Ventilo.*

Elēvo, āre. act. (1) *To lift, or bear, up.* (2) *To extenuate, diminish, lessen, or allay.* (3) *To slight, disparage, or undervalue.* (1) *Contignationem storeaque elevabant*, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 9.

(2) *Solicitudines elevare tua te prudentia postulat*, *Lucr.* *Cic. Fam.* 5, 14. (3) *Causas suspicionum offensionumque tum evitare, tum elevare, tum ferre, sapientis est*, *Cic. de Am.* 24.

Elēvor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be made low.* (2) *To be lessened, to be slighted, &c.* (3) *To be disparaged.* (1) *Molæ vel submitti vel elevari possunt*, *Col.* 12, 50. (2) *Perspicuitas argumentationibus elevatur*, *Id. N. D.* 3, 4. (3) *Index indiciumque elevabatur*, *Liv.*

* *Elēuthēria*, òrum. pl. n. [*ab* ἐλευθεῖω liber] *Feasts which bondmen, or servants, made when they were set at liberty, in honour of Jupiter Eleutherius.* *Basilicè agito eleutheria*, *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 1, 29.

¶ *Elēlibatio*, ònis. f. verb. *A tasteing, or offering, of sacrifices*, *Plin. teste Litt. sed q.*

¶ *Elēliberatio*, ònis. f. verb. *A freeing, or delivery*, *Aug.* † *Liberatio*, *Cic.*

¶ *Elēlibero*, āre. act. *To set free, or at liberty*, *Cod.* † *Libero.*

¶ *Elēibo*, āre. act. [*ex* è & *libo*] *To taste, or pour out*, *Tac. ascrib. Litt. sed q.* † *Libo*, *Cic.*

Elēibro, āre. act. *To weigh, or balance; to poise*, *JCC.* † *Libro.*

Elēices, ium. pl. m. [*ab* eliciendo dict.] *Gutters for water-drains*, *Col.* 2, 8. = *Sulci aquarii*, *Id. ib.*

Elēiciendus, a, um. part. *To be fetched, or drawn, out.* *Acribus est stimulis eliciendus amor*, *Ov. Art. Am.* 2, 444. *Conf. Liv.* 29, 34.

Elēiciens, tis. part. *Enticeing, or drawing out.* *Hic omnibus insidiis tentatus elicientium, cogen-tiumque se ad querelas, nullam unquam occasio-nem dedit*, *Suet. Calig.* 10. *Conf. Sil.* 11, 473.

Elēicio, ère, vi, itum. act. [*ex* è & *lacio*] (1) *To entice out.* (2) *To draw out.* (3) *To screw out.*

(4) *To strike out.* (5) *To call, or fetch, out.* (1) *Elicere aliquem blanditiis ad iudicium*, *Cic. ad Q.*

fr. 1, 2. § *ad pugnam*, *Liv.* 21, 54. (2) *Elicere ferrum terræ cavernis*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. (3)

Arcana ejus elicit, *Liv.* 40, 23. (4) *Elicere ignem idu & confictu lapidum*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9.

(5) *Animas inferorum elicere*, *Id. in Vat.* 6. ¶ *Elicere alvum, to purge*, *Plin. sanguinem, to let blood*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 48.

Elēicior, i. pass. *To be enticed, or drawn out.* *Domitius sperans Scipionem ad pugnam elici pos-se*, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 38. *Sudor duobus modis elicitur*, *Cels.* 2, 17.

¶ *Elēicitatio*, ònis. f. verb. *A drawing out, also a prizeing*, *Cod.* † *Licitatio*, *Vett.*

¶ *Elēicitor*, āri, ātus. sum. dep. *To out prize, to outbid*, *Digest.*

¶ *Elēicitus*, a, um. part. *Drawn forth, drawn out*, *Litt. ex Cic. sed q.*

Elēidendus, a, um. part. *To be broken off*, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 34.

Elēidens, tis. part. *Striking, dashing, &c.* *Tumida tenera guttura elidens manū*, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 221.

Elēido, ère, si, sum. act. [*ex* è & *lædo*] (1) *To strike, dash, against, or out.* (2) *To strangle, or throttle.* (3) *To stamp, or pound small.* (4)

To kill, overlay, or stamp to death. (5) *To strike, or force, out; to emit.* (1) *Elidere leonem clavā*, *Suet. Ner.* 53. *Caput pecudis saxo elisit*, *Liv.*

21, 45. § *Elidere oculos*, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 45. (2) *Elidere angues*, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 288. ¶ *Elidere partum, to cause abortion*, *Cels.* (3) *Herbas elidere*, *Varr. R. R.* 47. (4) *Super alias aliæ sues cubant, & fœtus elidunt*, *Col.* 7, 9. (5) *Elidere ignem velut è filice*, *Plin.* 11, 37. *Litu-usque adunco stridulos cantus elisit ære*, *Sen. Oedip.* 734.

Elēidor, i. sus. pass. *To be dashed, strangled, &c.* *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 6. *Vid. Elido.*

Elēigendus, a, um. part. *To be chosen, or picked, out.* *Sunt igitur firmi, & stabiles & constantes amici eligendi*, *Cic. de Am.* 17.

Elēigens, tis. part. *Choosing.* *Honestiorem viam eligentes*, *Just.* 26, 1.

Elēigo, ère, ègi, ètum. act. [*ex* è & *lego*] *To choose, elect, or pick out.* § *De tribus eligere quem velis*, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 2. § *à multis*, *Id. de Inv.* 2, 2. § *ex multis libris versus*, *Id. Orat.* 56. § *ad aliquod munus*, *Id. pro Domo*, 1.

Elēigurio, ire, ivi. act. *To consume, or gormandise*, *Varr. Ligurio*, *Ter.*

† *Elēigūritor*, òris. m. verb. antiq. *He that riots away his estate, a spendthrift*, *Gloss.* † *Qui ligurit.*

¶ *Elēimātē*, adv. *Curiously, smoothly*, *Lexicogr. ex Gell.* † *Accuratē*, *Cic.*

¶ *Elēimātor*, òris. m. verb. *He that polisheth, or fileth anew*, *Tert.* † *Qui elimat.*

Elēimātus, a, um. part. (1) *Filed, filed off.* (2) *Met. Made smooth, or even.* (1) *Elimatam scobem in fictili coquant*, *Plin.* 38, 18. (2) *Rationes ad tenue elimatæ*, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 20.

¶ *Elēiminātio*, ònis. f. verb. *A casting forth of house and home*, *JCC.* † *Ejectio.*

¶ *Elēiminium*, i. n. ut *postliminium*. [*ex* è & *limen*] *A disseisure*, *Scal.*

Elēimino, āre. act. (1) *To put, or turn, out; to cast forth of doors.* (2) *To publish, to tattle abroad, to babble.* (1) *Quoniam clam vos eliminat? Pacuv.* (2) *Ne fidos inter amicos Sit, qui dicta foras eliminat*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 26.

Elēimo, āre. act. (1) *To cut off with a file.* (2) *To make even, smooth, or perfect.* (3) *To polish.* (1) *Catenas elimare*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 178. (2) *Rationes ad tenue elimare*, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 20. (3) *Commodius aliquid elimare*, *Quint.* 2, 8.

¶ *Elēineor*, āri, ātus. pass. *To be blotted, or rased, out*, *Digest.* † *Expungor.*

Elēingandus, a, um. part. *Whose tongue is to be cut out.* *Elingandum te dabo usque à radicibus*, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 72.

Elinguis, e. adj. [ex è & lingua] *Dumb, speechless, that does not know what to say.* Cùm Fan-
nius nunquam habitus sit elinguis, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 26. § Elinguem aliquem reddere, *Val. Max.* 5, 3, ext. 3.

Elinguo, are. aet. leg. in part. Elinguandus, *Plaut. q. v.* (Vix alibi occ.)

|| **Elinguor**, ari, atus. pass. *To want a tongue, or to be speechless,* Macrobi. † Conticesco, *Vett.*

† **Elino**, ere, levi. aet. *To blot out, rase, or un-*
gild, Lucil. ap. Non. 2, 273.

|| **Elíquabilis**, e. adj. *That may be melted,* Litt. ex Cels.

Elíquamen, inis n. *Fatness, or gravy, coming out of fish, or flesh; dripping of meat,* Col. 9, 14.

Elíquatus, a, um. part. *Cleared, melted.* Fons liberatus eliquatusque, *Sen. N. Q.* 3, 26. adde *Col. 12, 19. & 12, 41.*

Elíquesco, ere. incept. *To be dissolved, to melt,* Varr. R. R. 1, 55.

Elíquo, are. aet. (1) *To melt down, to make liquid.* (2) *To clarify, to strain liquor.* (3) *Met. To consume, or spend.* (4) *To sing softly and effeminately.* (1) Varr. 1, 55. (2) Cùm in alia vasa transfuderint & eliquaverint, *Col. 12, 12.* (3) = Elíquare & consumere annos, *Cornut. in Pers.* (4) Vatum plorabile si quid Eliquat, *Pers.* 1, 35.

Elísio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A squeezing.* (2) || *The cutting off of a vowel in verse at the end of a word, elision.* (1) Hæ lacrymæ per elisionem cadunt, *Seln. Ep.* 99. (2) *Gramm.*

† **Elísse**, pro Elísisse, *Lucil.*

Elísurus, a, um. part. *About to strangle, or otherwise to put to death.* Elísurus eo gladio victum, nî prohibitus esset à rege, *Curt.* 9, 23.

Elísus, a, um. part. [ab elidor] (1) *Burst, (2) Squeezed.* (3) *Strangled, or throttled.* (4) *Forced through, emitted.* (1) Cavis elisi nubibus ignes, *Orv. Metam.* 6, 696. (2) Sæpe præ tur-
bâ elisi exanimatique sunt, *Suet. Cæs.* 39. (3) *Iaqueo fauces elisæque guttura fregit,* *Luc.* 2, 154. (4) Tunc stridulus aer Elísus lituis, *Id.* 7, 476.

Elis, icis. m. [ab elicendo]. *A gutter, or furrow, for the draining, or carrying away, of wa-*
ter, Col. 11, 7.

|| **Elixatim**, adv. *By way of boiling, or stewing,* *Apic.* 5, ult.

|| **Elixatūra**, æ. f. *A seething, or boiling,* *Apic.* 9, 1.

|| **Elixir**, n. indecl. An Arabic word signifying *quintessence.*

|| **Elíxo**, are. aet. [ab elixus] *To seethe, or boil.* § *Avem elixare,* *Apic.* 6, 6. ptisanam, *Id.* 5, 5.

Elíxus, a, um. part. [forte ut ab ago, axo, ita ab eliquo, elixo] (1) *Boiled, soden.* (2) *Also moistened, wet.* (1) § At simul assis Mílueris elixa, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 73. § Eadem vel jurulen-
ta, vel elixa, *Cels.* 2, 29. (2) In humum cal-
leos facis elixos, *Varr.*

Ellam, pro en illam. *See where she is,* *Plaut.*

* **Elléböríne**, es. f. [à seq.] *The herb other-*
wise called epicaetis, *Plin.* 27, 9.

* **Ellébörum**, i. n. Lat. Veratrum. *Vid. Hel-*
leborum.

* || **Ellipsis**, is. f. defectus [ab ἐλλείπω præ-
termitto] *A defect, Gram. & Rhet.* Also a cer-
tain crooked line coming off the base, the cutting of
a cone, or cylinder, *Geom.*

Ellops, opis. m. *A choice fish, some take it to*
be the same with the surgeon, *Plin.* 9, 17. Pre-
tiosus ellops nostris incognitus undis, *Orv. Hali-*
cut. 96.

Ellum, pro en illum. *See where he is,* *Ter.*
Andr. 5, 2, 13.

* **Ellychnium**, i. n. [ἐλλύχων Gr.] *The match*
of a lamp, the wick of a candle, *Plin.* 27, 4.

Elócatus, a, um. part. (1) *Removed out of his*
place, carried into captivity. (2) *Let to farm, let*
to hire. (1) Quàm cara illa gens Judæorum dii-
immortalibus esset, docuit quòd est victa, quòd
elocata, quòd servata, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 28. (2)
Fundum elocatum esse dicebat, *Id. Per.* 3, 22.

Elóco, are. aet. (1) *To remove, or put, out of*

place. (2) *To let to hire, to let to farm, or set out*
at a price; to lease out. (3) || *To dispose of in*
marriage. (1) *Vid. Elocatus.* (2) Maximè vex-
ant servi, qui boves elocant, *Col.* 1, 7. § *Eloca-*
re funus, to bargain for the charges of it, *Plin.* 21,
3. sese in morbo curandum, *Id.* 26, 1. (3) *Cal.*
& Litt. unde neque dicunt, neque ego scio, certè lo-
care filiam, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 40. § collocare,
Nep. Aristid. ult. & Suet. Cæs. 21.

Elócütio, onis. f. verb. [ab eloquor] *Elocution,*
a fit and proper order of words and sentences, utter-
ance, delivery. Elocutio tres res in se habere de-
bet, elegantiam, compositionem, dignitatem, *Auf.*
ad Herenn. 4, 12.

Elócütorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to elocution,*
Quint. Inst. 2, 14.

Elócütrix, icis. f. verb. [ab eloquor] *She that*
speaks readily, *Quint. Inst.* 2, 14.

Elócütus, a, um. part. *Having spoken, &c.*
Ille unum elocutus, *Ec. Cæs. B. C.* 2, 34.

* || **Elódes**, is. n. adj. *Oily.* Acopum elodes
nervis utile, *Cels.* 5, 24, 2. § Sed rectius Elæo-
des, ab ἐλαιον oleum.

* **Elógium**, i. n. pro ellegium. [à Gr. ἐλλόγιον
brevis rei expositio] (1) *A brief saying, or sen-*
tence. (2) *A title, or inscription.* (3) *A certifi-*
cate, a testimonial in praise, or otherwise. (4) *An*
epitaph, or superscription on a tomb. (5) *A testa-*
ment, or last will. (1) Solonis quidem sapientis
elogium est, quo se negat, *Ec. Cic. de Senect.* 20.
(2) Expressitque elogium, cuius initium est, *Quum*
tot sustineas, &c. Suet. in vit. Horat. (3) Reliquit
formosam hæredem, & adjecit elogium, *Quia pu-*
dicam comperi, *Sen. Controv.* 2. Exhæredatus elo-
gio, propterea quòd is meretricem amaret, *Quint.*
7, 5. vid. etiam *Suet. in Cal.* 24. atque ibi *Tor-*
rent. (4) Quid ipsa sepulcrorum monumenta,
quid elogia significant? *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 14. (5) *Id.*
vid. Vallam, 4, 66.

Elohim. Heb. אלהים Deus dict. ob majesta-
tem, vel ob mysterium Trinitatis. *The sacred*
name of GOD, *Bibb.*

|| **Elongo**, are. aet. Elongor, pass. *To remove a-*
far off, to defer, or prolong; to eloin; also to
lengthen, *Gloss. Cynil.* † *Procrastino,* *Vett.*

Elóquens, tis. adj. *Eloquent, that hath a grace*
in speaking, well spoken, passim ap. Cic.

Elóquentes, um. m. pl. per Antonom. *Oratours.*
Philosophi solent in officiis tractare, grammatici
in poetis, eloquentes in omni & genere & parte
causarum, *Cic. Orat.* 21.

Elóquentia, æ. f. *A gift, or good grace, in*
speaking; eloquence. Fuit disertus, ut nemo The-
banus ei par esset eloquentiâ, *Nep. Epam.* 5. §
Eloquentia corporis, *action in speaking,* *Quint.*
11, 1.

|| **Elóquenter**. adv. *vix reperitur, sed eloquen-*
tius, comp. & eloquentissimè, sup. Eloquently,
gracefully, ap. Plin. jun. Ep. 3, 18. & 2, 11. †
Eleganter, disertè, facundè.

Elóquium, i. n. (1) *Discourse.* (2) *Eloquence,*
eloquent speech, graceful delivery. (3) || *An oracle.*
(1) Prodigiorum interpretes singularem eloquii
suavitatem ore ejus emanaturam dixerunt, *Val.*
Max. 1, 6, ext. 3. (2) Quælibet eloquio sit
bona causa tuo, *Orv. Trist.* 1, 8, 45. § *Eloquio*
vincere, *Id. Met.* 13, 63. Eloquio partum de-
cus, *Sil.* 3, 619. Eloquio sed uterque perit ora-
tor, *Juv.* 10, 118. (3) *Litt. unde non dicit.*

Elóquor, i, quitus sum. dep. (1) *To speak*
out, or plainly; to declare, or deliver. (2) *To*
speak. (3) *To speak eloquently.* (4) *To be at a*
word. (1) Nempe ludificari militem vis? *P. A.*
Elocuta es, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 33. Quod veni,
eloquar, *Ter. Heaut. prol.* 3. (2) § *Eloquar,*
an sileam? *Virg. Æn.* 3, 39. (3) Demina re-
rum eloquendi vis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 59. (4) Uter-
que, si ad eloquendum venerit, non plùs, quàm
serrel, eloquetur, *Id. Off.* 3, 15. de venditore &
mptore.

Elótus, a, um. part. [ab elavo] *Washed, or*
cleansed with water. Cùm fuerit oliva elota, *Col.*
12, 50. Elotus in balineis, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 6, 5.
lumbum elotum cum vino, *Cels.* 7, 27.

† **Eluâcrum** l. borum, *A bucking tub,* *Cato R.*
l. c. 10.

Elúcens, tis. part. *Bright, shining.* Circus,
elucens, quem vos, ut à Graiis accepistis, orbem
lactem nuncupatis, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3.

Elúceo, ere, xi. neut. (1) *To shine forth, to*
be bright, apparent, and manifest. (2) *Met. To*
be notable, to show itself, to appear. (1) Inge-
nium in eo elucet, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 19. Eluxit
flamma ex capite concionantis, *Val. Max.* 1, 6,
2. Elucent aliæ opes fulgore corusco, *Virg.*
Geor. 4, 98. (2) § Tenuitas hominis èd magis
elucet, quòd magis occultatur, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.*
31.

|| **Elúcesco**, ere. incept. *To wax bright, to shine*
forth, *Hier.* † *Eluceo,* *Vett.*

|| **Elúcídatio**, onis. f. verb. *A comment, or gloss,*
Litt. ex Tac. sed q.

|| **Elúcído**, are. aet. *To make bright, or bright-*
en, *Vulg. interp.*

† **Elúcífacio**, ere, fêci, ctum. *To make to shine,*
Laber.

† **Elúcífico**, are. aet. *To deprive of light, to pull*
out one's eyes, *Laber. ap. Gell.* 10, 17.

Elúcîbîlis, e. adj. *That may be surmounted, or*
passed over. Lacus nec pediti eluctabilis, nec na-
vigio, *Sen. N. Q.* 6, 8.

Eluctandus, a, um. part. *To be struggled*
through. Eluctanda via, & cursu quem labor,
eundum est, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 184. *Conf. Liv.*
24, 26.

Eluctans, tis. part. *Struggling to get out.* Elu-
ctantia verba, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 31, 3.

Eluctatus, a, um. part. *Having struggled and*
escaped through. Locorum quoque difficultates
eluctatus, *Tac. Agr.* 17, 3. Tandem Tyrrenas
vix eluctatus in undas, *Luc.* 2, 219. Oppositum
vox eluctata furorem est, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 525.
Sil. 13, 742.

† **Elucto**, are, aet. *Litt. ex Plaut. pro*

Eluctor, ari, atus sum. dep. *To struggle, or*
strive, to get out; to break through, to escape. §
Eluctari nives, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 59, 3. iram, *Grat.*
Cyn. 520. Aqua eluctabitur omnis, *Virg. Geor.*
2, 244.

Elúcubîatus, a, um. part. *Studied and wrought*
by candle-light. Orationes diligenter elaboratæ, &
tanquam elucubratæ, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 90. Cun-
ctante stilo elucubratur opus, *Val. Max.* 3, 7.
ext. 1.

Elúcubro, are. aet. *To write by candle-light.*
Quicquid est quod elucubravimus, *Col. præf.*
1, 10.

Elúcubror, ari, atus sum. dep. *id. quod elucu-*
bro. Epistolam, quam eram elucubratus, ad te
non dedi, *Cic. Att.* 7, 19.

Elúdendus, a, um. part. *To elude, or be eluded;*
Ad eludendas veticiationes, *Suet. Jul. Cæs.* 59.

Elúdens, tis. part. *Mocking, deceiving,* *Cic.*
de Div. 2, 70. *Sil.* 12, 377.

Elúdo, ere, si, sum. aet. (1) *To make an end of*
playing. (2) *To conquer at play.* (3) *To shun,*
parry, or avoid, a blow, or thrust. (4) *To shif-*
off, or avoid, in words. (5) *To make a fool of one,*
to chouse, to elude. (6) *To disappoint.* (1) § *CC.*
Vett. definiêrunt litus, quâ fluctus eluderet, test.
Cic. Top. 7. & *Met.* à gladiatoribus sumptâ,
Quamdiu furor iste tuus nos eludet? *Cic. Catil.* 1,
1. (2) Elusi militem in aleâ, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 2,
11. (3) Motu cito rigidos eludere castus, *Ma-*
nil. 5, 163. (4) Accusatoris minas eludere, *Cic.*
Att. in *Verr.* 10. Mordacem Cynicum sic elu-

debat, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 18. (5) Certum est ho-
minem eludere, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 10. (6) Neu-
seges eludat messem fallacibus herbis, *Tib.* 2, 15,
19. Nos ab isto nebulone facetiùs eludimur, *Cic.*
pro S. Rosc. 44.

Elúdor, i, fus. pass. *Liv.* 4, 9. *To be eluded, &c.*
Eluditur ratione maritus, *Orv. A. Am.* 3, 611.

Elvenâca vitis. [ab Elvio oppido] *A noble sort*
of wine, *Col.* 5, 5.

Elúgeo, ere, xi, ctum. neut. (1) *To leave off*
mourning. (2) *Also, Met. To mourn for one the*
full time. (1) Quid aliud in luctu, quàm purpuram
atque aurum deponunt? quid quum eluxerunt, su-
munt? *Liv.* 34, 7. vid. & *Gell.* 7, 5. (2) Patiam-
cluxi jam & gravius & diutius, quàm ulla mater
unicum filium, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 20.

¶ Elul. *The month of August among the Jews, the last of their civil year.*

¶ Elumbatus, a, um. part. *That hath his loins broken, Non. &*

Elumbis, e. adj. [Evulso lumbis] *One that hath feeble loins, broken backed. Fractus atque elumbis, Cic. Orat. 18, 7. † Delumbis, Plin.*

Eluo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. (1) *To wash out, to rinse, to make clean.* (2) *Met. to wash away.* (3) *To wipe off, to clear himself of a thing.* (1) *Vascula intus purē, propra atque elue, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 3.* (2) *Cadus amara Curarum eluere efficac, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 10.* (3) *§ Eluere maculas furtorum, Cic. in Verr. 5, 46. maculam vestium, Plin. 20, 8. Labem hanc pudoris eluet noster cruor, Sen. Hipp. 893.*

Eluor, i, ūtus. pass. *To be washed, &c.* Animi labes, nec diuturnitate vaneſcere, nec manibus ullis elui poteſt, *Cic. de Legg. 2, 10. Nec eluentur maculae, Catull. 55, 5.*

† Elus, elera. n. ant. *pro olus, olera.*

¶ Elusco, āre, act. [ex ē & luscus] *To make purblind, or to put out one eye, Ulp. † Luscum facio.*

¶ Eluſio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab eludo] *A scoffing, or mocking, Gloss. vett.*

Eluſurus, a, um. part. *About to elude.* Mox praevaricando ultionem eluſurus, *Tac. Ann. 14, 41, 2.*

Eluſus, a, um. part. (1) *Deluded.* (2) *Mocked, deceived.* (1) = *Dolabella est impulsus, elusus, induſtus, Cic. Philipp. 2, 32.* (2) *Elusa imagine tauri Europa, Ov. Met. 5, 103.*

¶ E ūtia, ōrum, pl. n. dict. *metalla auraria, in quibus aqua emiſſa eluſis ſordibus, metallum ostendit. Gold, metal, Plin. 34, 16, ubi tamen al. leg. aluta.*

Elutriatus, a, um. part. *Poured out of one vessel into another, Plin. 14, 17, & 9, 38.*

¶ Elutrio, āre, act. [ab eluo, elutum] *To decant, to shoot, or draw off, liquor. § Elutriare lintea, Gall. 16, 7. † In alia vasa transfundo, eliquo, Col.*

Elutus, a, um. part. [ab eluor] (1) *Washed, rinsed, watered.* (2) *Adj. or, comp. Watery, flabby.* (1) *§ Eluta & siccata vinaria, Col. 6, 34.* (2) *Irriguo nihil est elutius horto, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 16.*

Eluſio, ei. f. [ab eluo] (1) *A water-pool, or piece of ground drowned with water; a bog, a quagmire; a common sewer, or sink.* (2) *The off-scouring or filth, of kennels, and gutters.* (3) *Met. A dirty thing, or person.* (1) *Torrentes et eluſies iter morabantur, Curt. 6, 4, 20. = Vorigines, Id. 8, 11, 7.* (2) *Oppida crebris ad eluſiem cuniculis cavata, Plin. 2, 82.* (3) = *Labes & eluſies civitatis, Cic. pro Domo 20.*

Eluſio, ōnis. f. *A deluge, or inundation; an overflowing of water into fields, a breaking, or waſhing away, of the earth by great floods, Cic. Offic. 2, 5, & Somn. Scip. 7.*

Eluxatus, a, um. part. *Out of joint, put out of its place, Plin. 20, 9.*

¶ Eluxo, āre, act. *To put out of joint, Non. † Luxo.*

Eluxurior, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To grow rank; to be over full of fruit, or branches, Col. de Arb. 3, 2. † vix alibi occ.*

* Elyſium, i. n. [Ἠλύσιον Gr. sc. πεδίον : them, λύω solvo] *Paradise. Vid. Propr. Amœna piorum Concilia, Elyſiumque colo, Virg. Aen. 5, 735.*

* Elyſius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Elyſium. Colle ſub Elyſio, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 49. Campi Elyſii, Virg. Geor. 1, 38.*

E antē M.

EM vel EIM, ejuſmodi.

E. M. ex more.

EMP. emptor.

Emaciatatus, a, um. part. *Made lean. Morborum variis generibus emacerati, Sen. ad Marc. 10. Ab inuſ. emacero.*

Emaceſco, ui. neut. [ex ē & maceo] *To be lean, lank, or thin. Mulieri ſi mammae emacuerunt, Gell. 2, 8, vid. & eund. 2, 2.*

Emaciatatus, a, um. part. *Made lean. Emaciatatus vites, Col. 3, 10. Armentum emaciatum, Id. 2, 11.*

Emacio, āre, act. *To make lean, to emaciate, Col. 4, 24.*

Emacior, āri, ātus. pass. *To be made lean, Col. 2, 14.*

* Emacitas, ātis. f. [ab emo] *A deſire to be always buying, Col. 4, 3. Erat φιλάκαλος uſque ad emacitatis reprehensionem, Plin. Ep. 3, 7.*

Emaceſco, ēre, incept. *To grow lean, to fall away, 2, 7. & 2, 4.*

¶ Emacror, āri, ātus. pass. vel sum. dep. *To wax lean, to make lean. Terram emacrari hoc ſatu exiſtimantes, Plin. 18, 10. ſed incert. auſorit. variantibus MSS.*

Emaculo, āre, act. *To make clean, to take out ſpots, Plin. 21, 19.*

Emānans, tis. part. *Flowing out, dropping, Plin. 23, 3.*

Emānat, ābat. imperf. *It is known abroad, Liv. 42, 16.*

¶ Emānatio, ōnis. f. *A flowing, or iſſuing, from; an emanation. It. proceſſio Spiritus Sancti à Patre et Filio, Calv.*

Emānāturus, a, um. part. *To be known abroad, or come to light. § Ita compreſſeram orationem, ut nunquam emanaturam putarem, Cic. Attic. 3, 12. ubi al. manaturam. Emanaturam ore ejus ſuauitatem eloquii dixerunt, V. Max. 1. 6. ext. 3.*

Emancipatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſetting free, or at liberty; properly of children out of their father's tuition.* (2) *¶ Also the alienation, and ſurrendery of an eſtate.* (1) *Quint. 11, 1. (2) Ap. JCC.*

Emancipatus, a, um. part. (1) *Alienated, or made over to another man, and put into his poſſeſſion.* (1) *Enſlaved, or under the power of another.* (1) *Venditus atque emancipatus tribunatus, Cic. Philipp. 2, 21. (2) § Emancipatus feminæ, Hor. Epod. 9, 11. ¶ ad omne facinus, Apul. Met. 10. p. 319. Senectus nemini emancipata, Cic. de Sen. 11.*

Emancipo, āre, act. [extra mancipium, b. e. extra dominium noſtrum ponere] (1) *To ſet at liberty one's ſon, nephew, or any other under one's jurisdiction.* (2) *Also to alienate, ſell, or make away one's title to another.* (3) *To put to ſervice, or in ſubjection to one; to enſlave.* (1) *Filium in adoptionem alicui emancipare, Cic. de Fin. 1, 7. (2) Totum agrum redemit emancipavitque, Suet. Oct. 4. (3) Nunc ego, mulier, tibi me emancipo, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 59. Non enim me cuiquam emancupavi, nullius nomen fero, Sen. Ep. 45.*

† Emanco, āre, act. *To maim; or cut off ſome limb. Gaudeo me non omnes emanciſſe, inquit Lab. ap. Sen. Controv. 4, 33.*

† Emancipo, āre. ant. *pro emancipo, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 59.*

¶ Emāneo, ēre, ſi, ſum. neut. [ab ē & maneo] *To tarry out, to truant, to loiter. It is properly ſaid of ſoldiers who exceed their ſurlo, Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3.*

Emāno, āre. neut. *To iſſue, flow, or run, out; to be ſpread, or known, abroad. Mala noſtra iſt-hinc emanant, Cic. Attic. 7, 21. § Emanare in vulgus, Id. pro S. Roſc. 1. Quæque dicta ab rege, quæque reſponſa eſſent, emanavere, Liv. 42, 14.*

¶ Emāſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A truanting, or loitering, JCC.*

¶ Emāſor, ōris. m. verb. *A truant, or loiterer; a ſoldier that exceeds his ſurlo, Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3.*

Emarceſco, ēre. incept. *To wither, or fade, away. In ſterilitatem emarcuit majeſtas, Plin. 15, 29.*

Emargino, āre, act. *To take away the ſcurf about the brims of wounds and ulcers. Emarginare ulcera, Plin. 28, 9. † Rarò occ.*

¶ Emāſculātor, ōris. m. verb. *A gelder, or buggerer, Apul. Apol. p. 522. † Pædicator, Suet.*

Emāſculo, āre, act. *To geld, to take away a man's mettle, Apul. Met. 7. p. 226. † Caſtro, Vett.*

¶ Also to abuſe one againſt nature, to bugger. † Pædico, Catull.

Emātūreſco, ēre. incept. ſin. præſ. (1) *To grow full ripe.* (2) *To be at the biggeſt, to be paſt.* (1) *Si non ematuruit, Plin. 25, 4. (2) Si modò læ-*

¶ Ematuruerit Cæſaris ira, *Qu. Triſt. 2, 123.*

† Emātūrus, a, um. part. *More than ripe, rotten ripe, or mellow, Litt. ex Catone, ſed q.*

* Emax, ācis. adj. [ab emo] *Ready to buy, a great buyer. Non eſſe emacem, veſtigal eſt, Cic. Parad. 6, 3. § Patrem familiās oportet eſſe vendacem, non emacem, Cato R. R. 2.*

* ¶ Embænētica, æ. f. ſc. ars. [ἐμβαινω Gr. i. e. navem ascendo] *Merchandizing by ſea, Cæl. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 1. ſed mirè inter ſe diſcrepant leſiones.*

* Embamma, ātis. neut. [ἐμβάμμα Gr. quod ex ἐν, & ἐάπτω tingo] *All kind of ſauce, Col. 12, 55.*

* ¶ Embas, ātis. n. (cothurnus) [ἐμβας Gr. ab ἐμβαινω incedo] *A ſort of ſhoe worn by comedians, Cæl. Rod. 5, 13.*

* Embāſicæta, æ. m. [ab ἐμβαινω incedo, & κούρην cubile] *Qui perambulat cubilia, Petron. c. 24.*

* ¶ Embātæ, ārum. pl. f. [ab ἐμβαινω Gr. i. e. ascendo] *Ships to carry paſſengers, packet-boats, Ulp.*

Embāter, ūris. m. *The bole, or ſight, of a cross-bow, Vitruv. 1, 2.*

* ¶ Embāteuticon juſ. [ἐμβάτευτικον Gr. ἀπὸ τῆς ἐμβάτευσιν, quod eſt ingredi, & intrò fidem terre] *A law by which people might keep things pawned to them in their own poſſeſſion, Ap. JCC.*

* Emblēma, ātis. n. [ἐμβλημα, ἀπὸ τῆς ἐμβάλλειν, ab inferendo, Lat. Incertam dici vult Scal. ex Publ. Mimo] (1) *† An emblem, or picture-work of wood, ſtone, or metal, finely inlaid in divers colours, as in pavements, walls, &c.* (2) *Also ſmall images, flowers, or the like ornaments, ſet in boſſes on plate, to be taken off, and put on, when we will.* (3) *¶ Also grafts of wild fruit ſet into wild ſtocks.* (4) *Flowers of rhetoric.* (1) *Tefſerulæ arte, pavimento, atque emblemate vermiculato compoſitæ, Lucil. (2) Illigare & includere emblemata aureis poculis, Cic. in Verr. 6, 24. Id. in Ver. 2, 4, & Plin. 33, 12. (3) Litt. ex Plin. (4) Quint. 2, 4.*

* ¶ Embōla, æ. f. [ab ἐμβάλλω injicio, Gr. The lading, or carrying, of corn by ſhips, Cod.

* Embōliarius, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] ¶ *Mulier emboliaria, A kind of woman player that came in at the middle of a play to make ſport, Plin. 7, 48.*

* ¶ Embōlicus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Belonging to the corn which Egypt paid by agreement to Rome, Vopisc. interpr. Turnebo.*

* ¶ Embōlimæus, i. m. ſc. annus, i. e. intercalaris. [à præced.] *The leap-year, Astron.*

Emboline, es. f. *A ſhrub growing in Aſia, the leaves whereof are ſmall, and good againſt poiſon, Plin. 13, 20. = Epicaſtis, Id. ibid.*

* ¶ Embōliſmus, i. m. *The adding, or putting in, of a day in leap-year. Vid. Macrobi. Saturn. 1, 13. & Meurſ. ibid. & Gronov. qui embolinum ſcribi maluit.*

* Embōlium, i. n. [ab eodem] (1) *The argument, or firſt entry into a comedy; an interlude.* (2) *Also a linch pin; the pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.* (1) *Cic. pro Sext. 54. (2) Vitruv. 10, 2.*

* Embōlus, i. m. [ab eodem themate] (1) *The bar of a door, a ſpoke, a pin, a wedge.* (2) *The beak, head, or ſtem, of a ſhip.* (1) *Vitruv. 10, 12. (2) Petron. c. 50. † Roſtrum, freq.*

* ¶ Embractum, i, n. [ab ἐμβρέχω irrigo] *genus intriti, Apic.*

* ¶ Embryo, ōnis. m. *An embryo, Med. &*

* ¶ Embryon, i. n. [ωρεὰ τὸ ἐμβρύειν, b. e. ab eo quòd intus in utero alatur] *The child before it hath its perfect ſhape in its mother's womb. Vid. Suidam. Lat. Crudus & indigeſtus partus.*

Emēdullatus, a, um. part. *That hath the marrow and piſt taken out. Plin. 22, 22. ex*

Emēdullo, āre, act. *To take out the marrow, or piſt; to rack, or take away the ſtrength of.* (2) *† Metu.*

† Met. To declare, or lay open a thing. (1) *Vid.* particip. præced. (2) Narra nobis rem omnem, atque emedulla, *Steph.* ex *Plaut.*

† Emembro, ãre. act. To geld, or dismember, *Pacuv.* † Castro, eviro, *Posher.*

Emendabilis, e. adj. Amendable, that may be amended. In errorem emendabili lapsus, *Liv.* 44, 10. Aetas emendabilis, *Sen. Cl.* 2, 7.

Emendandus, a, um, part. To be amended. Ipse præterea quædam emendanda annotavi, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 13. *Conf. Cels.* 3, 18.

Emendans, tis, part. Amending. Cogito ad verbum scribenti emendantique similis, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 36.

Emendatè, adv. ius, comp. Purely, accurately, without fault, correctly. = Purè & emendatè loqui, *Cic. de Orat.* 4, 9. § Emendatius facere, *Plin.* 34, 8.

Emendatio, ònis, f. An emendation, or strengthening. Memoriae frequentem emendatione proficitur, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 40.

Emendator, òris m. verb. A corrector, or amender. = O correctorem, civitatis emendatorem! *Cic. pro C. Balb.* 8. sermonis, *Id. Cl.* 74.

Emendatrix, icis, f. She that corrects, or amends. Vitorum emendatricem legem esse oportet, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 22.

Emendaturus, a, um, part. That will correct, or amend. Arte fortunam emendaturus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 30.

Emendatus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. § sîmus, sup. Amended, made better, improved, reformed, both (1) of things, and (2) persons.

(1) = Recentissima quæque sunt correctæ & emendata maximè, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 4. Emendatissimi libri, *Laër.* 2, 4. (2) Sapiens emendatusque, *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 74. Mulier omnibus simulacris emendator, *Petron. c.* 126.

§ Emendicabilis, e. adj. Which may be gotten by begging, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

§ Emendicatio, ònis, f. verb. A begging, or asking, *Aug.* † Mendicatio, *Sen.*

§ Emendicator, òris m. verb. A begger, *Aug.* † Mendicus, *Vett.*

§ Emendicatrix, icis, f. A woman begger, *Hier.* † Mendicula, *Plaut.*

Emendicatus, a, um, part. Begged, gotten with much entreaty. Pecunias accepit emendicatas, *Suet. Cæs.* 54.

Emendico, ãre. act. To ask as a begger, to beg. Stipem emendicabat à populo, *Suet. Aug.* 91.

Emendo, ãre. act. [à mendâ purgo] (1) To amend, correct, or make better. (2) To heal, cure, or take away. (1) § = Cupiditatibus infici solet civitas, corrigi & emendari continentia, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 13. (2) Alvim citam emendat flos hederæ, *Plin.* 24, 10.

Emendor, ãri, ãtus, pass. To be amended, or cured. Tu mihi, si emendari potes, multum mihi debes, *Curt.* 8, 26. *Vid.* Emendo.

* Emendus, a, um, part. To be bought, or bribed. Oppianicum judici ad emendas sententias dedisse pecuniam, judicatum est, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 36.

* Emens, tis, part. Buying. Quorum pretium non ex ementium commodo, sed ex inimicorum odio extenditur, *Just.* 11, 4.

Emensus, a, um, part. [ab emetior] (1) Act. That bath measured, or passed. (2) Pass. Measured, or passed over. (1) Oculis spatium emensus, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 772. Emenso terras jam solet, *Sil. Ital.* 4, 480. (2) Emenso cum sol decedet Olympo, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 450. Postquam partem itineris emensam cernant, *Liv.* 21, 30.

Ementiendus, a, um, part. To falsify, or be falsified. Ementiendæ stirpis, *Liv.* 9, 18. *Conf.* 21, 63.

Ementiens, tis, part. Lying, falsifying, *Cic. de Div.* 1, ab

Ementior, ãri, ãtus sum, dep. (1) To lie down right, to feign what is not true, to counterfeit, forge, or pretend; to take upon him. (2) To belie. (1) Illum quem ementitus es, ego sum, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 143. (2) Alii ementiti sunt in eos, quos oderant, *Cic. partit. Orat.* 14.

§ Ementitè, adv. Lyingly, falsely, forgedly, *Marcell.* † Fictè, falsò, *Vett.*

§ Ementitor, òris m. verb. A liar, or counterfeiter, *Macr.* † Mendax.

Ementitus, a, um, part. (1) Act. That counterfeits, belies, or feigns. (2) Pass. Counterfeited, feigned. (1) Genus sum ementitus, *Cic. pro Balb.* 2. (2) = Ementita ea & falsa, plenæque erroris, *Id. N. D.* 2, 21.

§ Emencatio, ònis, f. verb. A buying. *Cod.* † Emptio, *Vett.*

§ Emencator, òris m. verb. A buyer, *Cod.* † Emptor, *Vett.*

Emencor, ãri, ãtus sum, dep. To buy. § Emencari aditum principis, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 1, 2. adulterium, *Ibid.* 13, 44. 1. avaritiam præfecti, *Ibid.* 12, 44. 5. hostes ad exuendam fidem, *Ibid.* 12, 14, 1.

Emereo, ãre, ui, ãtum, act. (1) To merit, or deserve. (2) To do harm. (1) Emeruit nullus non esse superflus, *Luc.* 5, 688. (2) Quid ego emerui mali? *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 5.

Emereor, ãri, ãtus sum, dep. (1) To deserve, to win, or get. (2) Pass. To be ended, to serve one's whole time. (1) § Emereri honores, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 6. judicium hominum, *Quint. proæm. lib.* 1. (2) Annuae mihi operæ a. d. cal. Sextilis emerentur, *Cic. Att.* 6, 2.

Emergens, tis. Arising, or swimming out. Lit. tora emergentia ponto, *Manil.* 4, 634.

Emergi, To arise, or be freed; to come well off, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 4.

Emergo, ãre, si, sum, neut. (1) To swim, issue, or come, out. (2) To pop up, to appear, or show itself. (3) Met. To rise up. (4) To escape, or recover. (5) To extricate, or disentangle. (6) To be manifest. (7) To come to, to arrive at. (1) § Aves se in mare mergunt & emergunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 49. § Emergere de paludibus, *Liv.* 1, 13, ex aquâ, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, undis, *Sen. Oct.* 134. (2) § Emergere extra terram, *Plin.* § supra terram, *Col.* § delitescio, *Cic.* (3) § Virtus depressa emergit, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 65. Emergere id fastigium, & attolli, *Paterc.* 2, 65. (4) Incommoda valetudo, quâ jam emerferam, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 8, (5) Ex eo emerfit, se eiecit, & extulit, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 32. Quibus ex malis ut se emerferat, *Nep. Attic.* 11. Emergere sese ex malis, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 30. (6) Ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 31. (7) § Emergere ad summas opes, *Lucr.* 2, 13. § in Appiam, *Cic. Att.* 2, 8.

§ Emeritum, i, n. A pension, or the stipend of an old soldier, *Modest.*

§ Emeritus, a, um, part. (1) Deserved, earned. (2) Also complete, finished, ended. (3) Discharged, acquitted. (1) Ut P. Ebutio emerita stipendia essent, *Liv.* 39, 19. Emerito sacrum caput inferre cælo, *Sil. Ital.* 7, 19. (2) § Emeriti cursus, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 43. Militia emerita, *Suet. Calig.* 44. (3) Emeriti equi, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 688. milites, *Luc.* 1, 344.

Emeriturus, a, um, part. Which will escape, or come out; Ruat emerfura juvenus Effosi per o-perta soli, *Claud.* 4. *Conf. Honor.* 330.

Emerfus, a, um, part. Risen, or appearing, out; come out. Homo emerfus subito ex diuturnis tenebris lustrorum ac stuprorum, *Cic. pro Sext.* 9.

Emerfus, ùs m. verb. (1) A coming forth, or out, as from a mine. (2) A rising up. (1) Neque certum locum scire poterant, quò emerfum facturi fuissent hostes, *Vitr.* 10, 22. (2) Emerfus caniculæ, *Col.* 7, 3.

* § Emēticus, a, um, adj. [ab ἐμέω vomo] Vomitum proritans, *Causæ a vomit.* *Medic.*

Emētens, tis, part. Measuring, *Liv.* 31, 24.

Emētior, ãri, ãtus sum, dep. (1) To measure out, or bestow. (2) To crawl, to go, or pass over. (3) To finish, or make an end of. (1) Non aliquid patriæ tanto emetiris acervo? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 105. (2) Ingens spatium uno die emetiri, *Liv.* 31, 24. (3) Pelagi labores emetiri, *Sen. Med.* 611.

Emēto, ãre, ãui, ãtum, act. To reap, or mow, down. Ne plus frumenti emetat, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 6, 21.

Emicans, tis, part. Shining, or glittering, issuing out of. Magnâ vi sanguinis emicante, *Curt.* 9, 5, 10. Saxa tormento emicantia, *Liv.* 44, 10. *Vid.* Emico.

§ Emicatio, ònis, f. A shining, or appearing aloft; a springing, or rising, up, *Apul. de Mundo,* p. 743.

Emico, ãre, ui, neut. (1) To shine forth. (2) To jump, leap, or fall, out. (3) To assail. (4) To rise. (5) To grow, or spring. (6) To gush, or issue, forth; to start out. (7) To show himself. (8) To excel, to be eminent. (1) Emicant faces, *Plin.* 2, 26. Flamma emicat ex incendio, *Sen. de Benef.* 2, 27. (2) Juvenum manus emicat ardens, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 319. Scaturigines turbidæ primò & tenues emicant, *Liv.* 44, 33. (3) Emicant, sine crimine insultant, *Flor.* 1, 18. (4) Emicare in jugum, *Col.* 4, 20. (5) Multis calamis ex unâ radice emicantibus, *Plin.* 27, 8. Superiores ejusdem rami in excelsum emicant, *Id.* 12, 5. (6) Sanguis emicat per mille foramina, *Stat.* Cruor emicat altè, *Ov. Metam.* 4, 121. Emicat vasto fragore major humano sonus, *Sen. Oed.* 232. (7) Nondum speratus Jason emicuit, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 397. (8) Ante omnia corpora Nifus Emicat, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 9.

Emigrans, tis, part. Removing his dwelling. Ductor populi longè emigrantis, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 8, 47.

§ Emigratio, ònis, f. verb. A departing, *Cod.* § Emigrator, òris m. verb. He that departs from a place, *Dig.*

Emigro, ãre, neut. To go from one place to another, to remove. § Emigrare domo, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 31. § evitâ, to die, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 19.

Eminatio, ònis, f. verb. [ab emino] A threatening aloud. Quæ illæc eminatio est? *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 19.

§ Eminatus, a, um, part. [ab emino] Having threatened, *Flor.* 2, 12, 7. ubi al. minatus.

Eminens, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) Appearing aloft, (2) Rising up, standing out. (3) Adj. Eminent, high. (4) Conspicuous, remarkable. (1) Eminens è mari globus terræ, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 28. (2) Eminentia saxa complexi conabantur ascendere, *Curt.* 5, 3, 20. Eminentior nasus, *Suet. Aug.* 79. (3) Eminentes ædes, *Flor.* 1, 9, 4. § Eminentem domum civitas homilis tremit, *Sen. Thyest.* 456. Statura eminens, *Col.* 3, 8. (4) Moderatio & continentia eminentia bona, *Curt.* 6, 6, 1. Eminentissimæ simplicitatis vir, *Sen. Ep.* 115. Eminentissimus mons, *Flor.* 4, 12, 49.

Eminentia, æ, f. (1) A protuberance, a standing out. (2) A relief in a picture, or statue. (3) Met. Eminence, excellency. (1) Habere eminentiam & soliditatem, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 38. Habere eminentias similes verrucis, *Plin.* 37, 10. (2) Multa pictores vident in umbris & eminentiis, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 7. (3) Gell. 5, 11.

Emineo, ãre, ui, neut. & act. [ex è & minæo, quod leg. ap. *Lucr.* 6, 562. & 1194.] (1) To stand, or show itself, above others. (2) To be higher, to appear above, to overtop. (3) Met. To excel, to be eminent. (4) To be notorious, or remarkable. (1) = Vallum eminere, & procul videri, necesse erat, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 41. (2) § Jamque moles aquam eminebat, *Curt.* 4, 2, 21. § Eminere super undas, *Id.* 4, 4, 4. Eminebant in machinâ stimuli, *Val. Max.* 9, 2, ext. 1. = extare, apparere, *Cic.* § opprimi, abscondi, *Id.* (3) § Inter omnes unus eminet Demosthenes, *Cic. Orat.* 29. = Hôc magis excellit atque eminet, *Plin. Planeg.* 2. § Eminere in re aliquâ, *Quint.* (4) = Eminent audacia atque projecta est, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 65. Tam notabiliter pro fratre recitante primùm metus ejus, mox gaudium eminebat, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 17. Major in dies ira eminebat in suos, *Liv.* 2, 35.

§ Emingo, ãre, act. To piss afar off, *Litt. ex Sall. sed q.*

§ Eminitor, ãri, dep. To threaten often, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Emīnor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To threaten openly.*
Eminor, interminorque ne quis obstitit obviam,
Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 11.

Emīnūlus, a, um. adj. *Rising somewhat in height, sticking out a little.* Varr. de R. R. 2, 5, 9, 3.

Emīnuo, ēre. act. *To diminish, lessen, or abate.*
Aug. J. Minuo.

Emīnus, adv. [ex ē & manus] *Far off, aloof, at a distance.* Nec eminus hastis, aut cominus gladiis uti, Cic. de Sen. 6.

Emīnūtio, ōnis. f. *A lessening.* Boët. J. Diminutio, Cic.

Emīror, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To marvel greatly at, to gaze at a distance.* Nigris æquora ventis Emirabitur insolens, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 8. Raro occ.

Emīscēo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. *To fill out, to pour out.* Nec parca vina recepta hauriet emiscens, Manil. 5, 247.

Emīssārium, i. n. *A sluice, or other contrivance to let water out of a pond, or river; a flood-gate, a water-gate.* Cic. Fam. 16, 18. Emīssarium Fucini lacus, Suet. Claud. 20.

Emīssārius, a, um. adj. *Sent out, put forth, put apart for breeding.* Emīssarius palmes, a branch, or young bough, Plin. 17, 23. Caper emīssarius, the scape goat, Vulg. interpr.

Emīssārius, i. m. (1) *An emissary, a trepan, an informer.* (2) *One appointed as an officer to procure bribes, or to bring tales; a messenger at hand.* (3) *Also a sater for thieves.* (4) *A pickpocket, one who is sent out before battle to defy, and provoke the enemy; one of the van-guard.* (5) *A procurer, a pimp.* (1) Persuaserat nonnullis invidis meis, se in me emīssarium semper fore, Cic. Fam. 7, 1. (2) Suet. Dom. 11. (3) Turpio quidam, istius excursor & emīssarius, Cic. in Verr. 2, 8. (4) Per emīssarios factionis suæ interfecit, Vell. Pat. 2, 18. (5) Plaut. in Mil.

Emīssilis, e. adj. *Which may be cast, or sent out.* Litt. ex Notitiā.

Emīssio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab emitto] *A burling, or shooting, forth; a bounce, or discharge.* Emīssiones tormentorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. Conf. Liv. 27, 17.

Emīssitius, a, um. adj. *That is sent, or cast, out.* Emīssitii oculi, staring, prying eyes, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 2.

Emīssūrus, a, um. part. *About to utter.* Nec incassum postremas voces emīssurus, Just. 11, 15.

Emīssus, a, um. part. (1) *Sent forth.* (2) *Hurled, or flung.* (3) *Let out.* (4) *Uttered, or spoken.* (5) *Freed, delivered.* (1) = A Deo evocatus atque emīssus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30. Emīssam hyemen sensit Neptunus, Virg. Æn. 1, 128. (2) Nostri emīssis pilis gladiis rem gerunt, Cæs. B. G. 8, 88. (3) Emīssus lacus, Cic. Attic. 4, 84. (4) Emīssum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19. (5) Emīssus ē carcere, Cic. in Verr. 5, 9. Manu emīssus, made free, Ter. Phorm. 5, 5, 2.

Emīttens, tis. part. *Sending forth.* Cels. 7, 29.

Emītto, ēre, ū, ūtum. act. [ex ē & mitto] (1) *To send forth, or out.* (2) *To let go, or escape.* (3) *To throw away.* (4) *To publish, to set forth.* (5) *To hurl, throw, or fling.* (6) *To let out, to empty.* (7) *To breed, or lay.* (8) *To utter.* (9) *To make one free.* (1) Subito Labienus duabus portis omnem equitatum emittit, Cæs. B. G. 5, 56. Emisit illum postico clam, Val. Max. 6, 8, 6. (2) Emī manibus tuis in Italiam emīssisti, Liv. 28, 42. (3) Scutum manu emittere, & nudo corpore pugnare, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25. (4) Si quando aliquid dignum nostro nomine emīssimus, Cic. Fam. 7, 33. (5) Emittere tela, Cic. de Har. Resp. 1. fulmen lævā manu, Sen. Hipp. 673. (6) Emittere lacum, Suet. Claud. 21. (7) Emittit ova gallina, Plin. 11, 24. (8) Nullum verbum, quod revocare vellet, emisit, Cic. (9) Accipe argentum, & mulierem emitte, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 17. ubi manu reticetur. Nunquam erit tam avarus, quin te gratus emittat manu, Id. Capt. 2, 3, 48. Emittere lacrymas, to shed them, Ov. Met. 11, 458. sanguinem, to let it, Id. manum, to give security, Modest. Dig. 22, 3, 15.

le, to burst out, Cic. oculos, to stare about, Plant. aculeos in aliquem, to thrust them into him, Cic. pro Cæl. 17.

Emittor, i, ū, ūtum. pass. (1) *To be let out, to be dismissed.* (2) *To be sent forth, &c.* (1) Emitti quoniam vetabat, Suet. Cal. 26. (2) Ut abs te non emīssus ex urbe, sed immīssus in urbem, esse videatur, Cic. in Catil. 1, 11. De cæteris vid. Emitto.

Emmanuel. Heb. *God with us.*

* Emmodon, i. n. [ἐμμοδόν Gr. ex ēv in, & μοδόν linteum carptum, quod vulneribus indi solet] *A soft and liquid medicine wherein tents are dipt.* Cels. 7, 13.

* Emō, ēre, ēmi, emptum. act. [ἐμω, qu. ἐμων μοι] (1) *To take, get, obtain, or purchase.* (2) *To buy.* (3) *To bribe, or hire.* (1) Emere sibi aliquem beneficiis, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 57. Hanc esse primariam notionem docent comp. demo, eximo, &c. (2) Talento inimicum mihi emi, amicum vendidi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 49. Bene, vel malè, emere, to buy cheap, dear, Cic. Att. 1, 13. Emere spem pretio, to buy a pig in a bag, Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 12. (3) Custodem munere emere, Ov. A. Am. 3, 652.

* Emōr, i, ptus. pass. (1) *To be got, to be obtained.* (2) *To be bought, &c.* (1) Emitur virtute potestas, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 55. (2) Creta pondere emitur, Plin. 35, 17.

Emōdērandus, a, um. part. *To be moderated.* Emōdērandus dolor verbis erit, Ov. Rem. 130.

Emōdūlandus, a, um. part. *To be sung, or tuned.* Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, Ov. Am. 1, 1, ult.

Emōdūlatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A singing in tune.* Boët. J. Modulatio, Plin.

Emōdūlātor, ōris. m. *One who sings in tune.* Boët. J. Modulator, Hor.

Emōdūlor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To sing, or warble.* Leg. ap. Ov. in particip. emodulandus, q. v.

Emōlior, īri, ītus sum. dep. (1) *To accomplish, to effect.* (2) *To stir, or raise, up.* (3) *To cast out by force, to get up phlegm by coughing.* (1) Molior negotium, metuo ut possim emolirier, Plaut. Bæceb. 4, 5, 2. (2) Infesti venti fretum emoliantur, Sen. Agamem. 478. (3) Sicca tussis, quæ nihil emolitur, Cels. 4, 6. Pituitam per nares emoliri, Col. 8, 5.

Emōlleſco, ēre. incept. *To grow soft, and supple.* Sine ullā vi clavus in pedibus emolleſcit, Cels. 5, 28.

Emōllidus, a, um. adj. *Soft, tender, limp, limber.* Liv. 34, 47. ubi mel. libri habent mollia.

Emōlliendus, a, um. part. *To be softened, &c.* Alteram ab emolliendo ventre dictam putant malachen, Plin. 20, 21. Conf. Cels. 8, 4.

Emōlliens medicamentum, *A mollifying medicine.* Jun.

Emōllimentum, i. n. *A softening, or assuaging.* Litt. ex Cels.

Emōllio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. (1) *To make soft, or loose; to soften.* (2) *To loosen.* (3) *To effeminate.* (4) *To civilize.* (1) Humor arcus fundasque & jaculorem amenta emolierat, Liv. 37, 41. (2) Pepones emolliunt alvum, Plin. 20, 2. (3) Metuens ne urbis amœnitas emolliret exercitum, Liv. 27, 3. Plus tamen ferociae Britannii præferunt, ut quos nondum longa pax emollieret, Tac. Agric. 11, 6. (4) Didicisse artes Emollit mores, nec finit esse ferus, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 9, 47.

Emōllior, īri, ītus. pass. *To be softened, &c.* Ova aceto macerata in tantum emolliuntur, ut per annulos tranſeant, Plin. 10, 60.

Emōllitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A softening.* Apic. ap. Litt. sed q.

Emōllitus, a, um. part. *Softened, enervated.* Emollitus amœnitate Asiæ, Liv. 38, 49. Igni emollita, Plin. 26, 14.

Emōlo, ēre. act. *To grind thoroughly, to spend, to consume.* Granaria emole, Pers. 6, 26.

Emōllimentum, i. n. (1) *Profit gotten properly by grist; hence by any labour and cost.* (2) *Benefit, advantage.* (1) Laus suscepta sine emolumento & præmio, Cic. de Orat. 2, 85. (2) &

Plus emolumenti, quàm detrimenti, Id. de Fin. 1, 16.

Emōneo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. *To warn, to put in mind of, strictly to charge.* Plaut. Asin. 4, 2, 17. sed variè leg.

Emōrībundus, a, um. adj. *About to die, at the very point of death.* Lexicogr. ex Cels.

Emōriens, tis. part. *Dying.* Immobiles undæ; in quibus emoriens natura defecerit, Curt. 9, 12.

Emōrior, i, tuus. n. dep. (1) *To die.* Per gradus emoritur amor, Ov. Rem. 654. (2) Met. *To decay utterly.* (1) Emori cupio, Cbr. prius discere quid sit vivere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 18. (2) Quorum laus emori non potest, Cic. Parad. 2. Rifu emoriri, to burst one's sides, to kill one's self with laughing, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 42. ubi Donat. vitiosè dictum ab imperito milite. Sanè in exemplo jam dicto scripsit poeta emori cupio.

Emorsus, ūs. m. *Remorse, a gnawing and stinging of conscience.* Amb. J. Morsus, Cic.

Emortuālis dies. *The day of one's death.* Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, ult. Natalis.

Emortuus, a, um. part. (1) *Dead, senseless.* (2) *Dull.* (1) Ilorum alter vivit, alter est emortuus, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 14. Caro emortua, Cels. 8, 3. (2) Emortuo verba facere, Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 18.

Emōtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A stirring, a moving forth, an emotion.* Digest. J. Motio, Cic.

Emōtus, a, um. part. [ab emoveor] (1) *Removed, cast off.* (2) *Stirred, cast up, or disturbed.* (3) *Met. Thrown off.* (4) *Sent away, or caused to depart.* (1) Emoti cardine postes, Virg. Æn. 2, 493. Venus emoti facie conterrita ponti, Sil. Ital. 17, 288. (2) Emotum solum, Col. 3, 18. (3) His dictis curæ emotæ, Virg. Æn. 6, 382. (4) Emotis deinde curiâ legatis, Liv. 30, 23.

Emōveo, ēre, vi, ūtum. act. (1) *To put out of its place.* (2) *To transplant, to remove.* (1) Licetor plebem de medio emovit, Liv. 6, 38. (2) Emovere herbas, Col. 8, 3. Emovere flammam spiritu, to blow the fire, Val. Max. 2, 4, 5. Totum sol emoverat orbem, Ov. Fast. 3, 367. ubi al. emerſerat.

* Empetron, i. n. [ita dict. quod in nudo saxo nascitur; ab ēv in, & πετρα Gr.] *The herb called saxifrage, or as some saxifrage.* Plin. 27, 9.

* Emphāsīs, is. f. [ἐμφασις Gr.] *Earnestness, or express signification of an intent.* Auct. ad Herrenn. 4, 53. significationem, Quint. 8. significationem vertit. An emphasis, or an accent set upon a word in the speaking of it, Gramm.

* Emphaticè, adv. *Earnestly, forcibly.* Gramm. J. Significanter, Quint.

* Emphaticò, āre. act. *To speak earnestly.* Litt. ex Liv. sed q.

* Emphāticus, a, um. adj. *Emphatical, having an energy.* Gramm. vid. Quint. 8, 2.

* Emphractus, a, um. adj. [ab ἐμφράττω Gr. obstruo] *Naves emphractæ, i. e. testæ. Ships, or barges, covered.* Ulp. al. leg. embatæ, & ἐμβάτεις.

* Emphragma, ātis. n. [ab ἐμφραγμα Gr. obstruere] *The gripping of the guts.* Veget. in interp. Litt. sed fortè rectè. Faber, an enclosure.

* Emphyteusis, is. f. [ab ἐμφύτεω Gr. infodio] *A grafting, or planting; the renting of land upon condition to plant it, which was not to return to the lord, but in default of a settled payment, or rent.* JCC.

* Emphyteuta, & Emphyteutes, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A tenant of land, a copyholder.* JCC.

* Emphyteuticarius, i. m. *Idem.* Justinian. 4, 66.

* Emphyteuticus, a, um. adj. ut emphyteuticus ager, i. e. vestigialis. Let out to farm, hire, or rent; or for which rent is paid, JCC.

* Empīrice, es. f. [ἐμπειρία Gr. ex ēv in, & πείρα experientia] *Skill in physick got by mere practice.* Plin. 29, 1.

* Empīricus, i. m. *A physician by practice only, an empirick, a mountebank.* Qui se empiricos ab experientiâ nominant, Cels. in præf. & Cic. Ac. 4, 39.

* || *Emplagia*, æ. f. [ex ἐν in, & πλάσσω percutio] *A palsy*, Paul. † *Paralysis*, Cels.

* || *Emplasticus*, a, um. adj. *Of a plaster, sticking like a plaster*, Morell.

* *Emplastratio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A kind of grafting, or inoculating*, Col. 5, 11. & Plin. 17, 16.

* *Emplastrātūrus*, a, um. part. *About to engraft*, Col. 5, 11.

|| *Emplastro*, āre. act. *To graft, or inoculate*, Col. 11, 2.

* *Emplastrum*, i. n. [ab ἐμπλάττω, subigo, vel in unam massam formo] (1) *A plaster, or salve, of divers things*. (2) *A plaster of clay, or wax, to lay on a graft*. (1) Cels. 5, 18. (2) Col. 16, 9. & 5, 11.

* *Emplecton opus*. [ab ἐμπλέκω implico] *Work well knit and couched together*, Vitruv. 2, 8. vid. Lexic. Vitruv.

* *Empōrēticus*, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to merchants*. || *Charta emporetica*, *Pack paper, cap paper, or brown paper*, Plin. 13, 12.

* *Empōrium*, i. n. *Forum nundinarium*. [ἀγορὴ ἐμπορεῖν, i. e. à mercando] (1) *A market town*. (2) *A place where a fair, or market, is kept*. (1) *Emporium Thespientium*, Liv. 36, 21. *Puteolanorum*, Cic. Attic. 5, 2. (2) *Apud emporium in macello*, Plaut. Amph. 4, 1, 4.

* *Emptio*, ōnis. f. verb. [ab emo] *A getting, buying, or purchasing*. *Emptione facta pecunia solvitur*, Cic. pro Cæcin. 6.

* *Emptionālis*, e. adj. *Useing to buy proscribed goods*. *Inter vos senes emptionales*, Cic. Attic. 7, 29. sed Grævius leg. ex MSS. cōemptionalis.

* *Emptiātus*, a, um. part. *Bought often*. *Ternis denariis singuli emptitati*, Col. 8, 10.

* *Emptitiū*, a, um. adj. *That is, or may be, bought, or hired, for money*. || *Hic aprum glans emptitia facit pinguem; illic gratuita exilem*, Varr. de R. R. 2, 9. vid. & 3, 2.

* *Emptito*, āre. freq. [ab emo] *To use to buy, to buy often*. || *Qui talem operam emptitasset, vendidissetque*, Tac. 14, 41. *Quicquid venale audiunt, emptitant*, Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 5. *Vid. Emptitatus*.

* || *Emptivus miles*, *A soldier hired for pay*, Fest.

* *Emptor*, ōris. m. verb. *A purchaser, buyer, or chapman*. || *Ne quid omnino, quod venditor nōrit, emptor ignoret*, Cic. Offic. 3, 12. *Dedecorum pretiosus emptor*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 32.

* *Emptūriens*, tis. part. *About, or going, to buy*, Varr. præf. 1, 2.

* *Emptūrio*, ire, ivi, itum. desider. [ab emo] *To long, desire, or intend, to buy*, Varr. Vid. *Empturiens*.

* || *Emptūrītio*, ōnis. f. *A desire to buy*, Dig.

* || *Emptūrus*, a, um. part. *About to buy*. *Emptura societatem viri periculo spiritus sui*, Just. 23, 2.

* *Emptus*, a, um. part. [ab emor] (1) *Purchased, procured*. (2) *Bought*. (3) *Bribed*. (1) *Nocet empti dolore voluptas*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 55. (2) || *Quæ ex empto, aut vendito, conducto, aut locato contra fidem fiunt*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30. (3) = *Emptum constupratumque judicium*, Id. Att. 1, 18.

|| *Empūris*, is. f. i. e. calcifraga. *Sampshire*, Litt. ex Plin.

* || *Empūsa*, æ. f. [ἐμπύσα Gr.] *A bogoblin, or spirit, that hops upon one leg, and changeth itself into many shapes*, Cæsar. Rod. 6, 38. || *Empusæ ludus*, *scotch-hoppers*, Jun. *Empusæ mutabilior*, vid. *Chiliad*.

* || *Empyēma*, ātis. n. [ἐμπύημα Gr. ex ἐν in, & πύον pus; vel ab ἐμπύεω pus exspuo] *A collection of corrupt matter in a body, about the breast and lungs*, Medic. Lat. *Abcessus thoracis purulentus*.

* || *Empyræus*, a, um. adj. [ab ἐν in, & πῦρ ignis] || *Cælum empyræum*, *The empyreal, or highest heaven*, Eccles.

* *Emtio*, *Emtionālis*, &c. *Vid. Emptio*, *Emptionalis*, &c.

* *Emūcidus*, a, um. adj. *Very mouldy*, Plin. 1, 33.

Emūgio, ire, ivi, itum. *To bellow out, Met. to cry, or speak, aloud*, Quint. 2, 12.

|| *Emulceo*, ēre. act. *To stroke gently, to cherish with the hand*, Litt. ex Val. † *Demulceo*, Ter.

* *Emulctāle*, is. n. *A milking pail*, Litt. ex Catone.

|| *Emulgatio*, ōnis. f. *A publishing abroad*, Tert.

|| *Emulgator*, ōris. m. verb. *He that reporteth, or telleth, abroad*, Cod. † *Vulgator*, Ov.

* *Emulgendus*, a, um. part. *To be milked out*, Col. 7, 3.

|| *Emulgentes venæ*. *Two large veins which rising out of the vena cava, are carryed into the reins of the back*, Medic.

* *Emulgeo*, ēre, si & xi, sum, vel etum. act. *To milk out, or stroke*, Col. 7, 3.

|| *Emulgo*, āre. act. *To publish, blazze, or make known*, ex antiq. inscr. † *Evulgo*, Liv.

* *Emulsus*, a, um. part. || *Emulsæ paludæ*, *Drawn dry, or drained*, Catull. 60, 110.

* *Emunctio*, ōnis. f. verb. [ab emungo] *A wiping the nose*, Quint. 11, 3.

|| *Emunctor*, ōris. m. verb. *A snuffer, or wiper*, Met. *a coujener, or chouser*, Digest. † *Qui emungit*.

|| *Emunctōrium*, i. n. *Snuffers, such as are used in snuffing candles*, *Vulg. interpr. Desid. vocab. ap. idoneos auct.*

|| *Emunctūra*, æ. f. *The snuff of a candle*, Med. Gram. † *Myxa*, Mart.

* *Emunctus*, a, um. part. [ab emungor] (1) *Snuffed, wiped*. (2) *Cheated, choused*. (1) || *Emunctæ naris homo*, *a man of a delicate taste and judgement*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 8. (2) *Pythias emuncto lucrata Simone talentum*, Hor. A. P. 238.

|| *Emundatē*. adv. *Very cleanly, handsomely*, Aug. † *Mundē*, Col. *Munditer*, Plaut.

|| *Emundatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A cleansing*, Tert.

* *Emundo*, āre. act. *To cleanse*. *Nam his rebus plumam, pinnaeque emundant*, Col. 8, 4. *Ovilia debent emundari*, Id. 2, 15.

* *Emungens*, tis. part. *Wiping*. *Quoties ego vidi patrem tuum cubito emungentem?* Suet. vitæ *Horatii*.

* *Emungo*, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ex è & mungo] (1) *To wipe, or snuff, the nose*. (2) || *Met. To snuff a candle*. (3) *To cheat one of his money*.

(1) *Pater se cubito emungere solebat*, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 54. (2) *Sic usus obtinuit, & merito, quoniam facilis est translatio, & desid. verbum hujus notioris, nō fallor, ap. Vett.* (3) *Emunxi argento senes*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4.

* *Emuniendus*, a, um. part. *To be fortified, or fenced*, Tac. Agric. 31, 3.

|| *Emūnimen*, inis. n. *A fortification*, Notit. Imp. † *Munimentum*, agger, vallum, Vett.

|| *Emūnimentum*, i. n. *A fortification*, Litt. ex Vitruv.

* *Emūnio*, ire, ivi, itum. act. (1) *To fence, or enclose*. (2) *Met. To secure*. (1) *Emunire vites ab injuriâ pecoris*, Col. 5, 6. (2) *adversus metum animum*, Sen. Controv. 7.

* *Emūnior*, iri, itus. pass. *To be fenced, &c.* *Murus supra cæteræ modum altitudinis emunitus erat*, Liv. 21, 7.

|| *Emūnitor*, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh a fortress, or defence*, Veget. † *Munitor*, Liv.

* *Emūnitus*, a, um. part. *Fortified*. *Locus saxo quadrato septus, atque arcis in modum emunitus*, Liv. 24, 21. vid. & Col. 1, 6.

|| *Emurmurātor*, ōris. m. verb. *A grumbler, or mutterer*, Hier. † *Murmurator*, Plaut.

|| *Emurmūro*, āre. act. *To mumble, or mutter*; *to say the Devil's pater noster*, Aug. † *Murmuro*, Ov.

* *Emusco*, āre. act. [ex è & muscus] *To rub off moss; to rid, or clear, from moss, vix leg. sed hinc*

* *Emuscor*, āri, ātus. pass. *To be cleared, or rid, of moss*. *Oleæ putantur & emuscantur*, Col. 11, 2.

|| *Emūsitātum*, Fest. *Made, or wrought, by rule*. † *Amūsitatum*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 38.

* *Emūtātus*, a, um. part. [ex inust. emusto] *Changed*. *Emutatis in perversum dictis*, Quint. 8, 2.

|| *Emūtio*, ire, ivi, itum. neut. *To mutter; to speak indistinctly*, Plaut. Mer. 5, 2, 55. sed *Lamb.* & *Taubmann.* leg. metuus.

* *Emūto*, āre. act. *To change for the better*. *Et appōitis caput emutare capillis*, *Manil.* 4, 149.

E ante N.

E. N. in notis antiq. pro etiam nunc.

* EN. adv. demonstrandi. [à Gr. ἐν, quod ab Heb. בְּ ben] *Lo, see, behold*. || *En Priamus*, Virg. Æn. 1, 465. || *En tectum*, *en tegulas*, Plaut. En scelera, Sen. Hipp. 826. || *En cui liberos tuos committas*, Cic. Verr. 5.

* || *Enallāge*, æ. f. [ἐναλλαγή Gr. ab ἐναλλάττω permuto] *A change, as of mood for mood, or tense for tense*, Gram.

* *Enargia*, æ. f. *Evidence, clearness of expression*. *Ενάργεια*, à Cicerone illustratio & evidentia nominatur, Quint. 8, 3.

* *Enarrābilis*, e. adj. *That may be declared, or showed*. *Clypei non enarrabile textum*, Virg. Æn. 8, 625.

* *Enarrandus*, a, um. part. *To be related*. *Non recipit enarranda hic scripturæ modus*, *Paterc.* 2, 52. *Conf. Liv.* 29, 29.

* *Enarratio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A plain declaration, or interpretation*, Quint. 1, 9. & 2, 5.

|| *Enarratiūs*. adv. *More plainly*, Gell. 10, 1. || *Subobscure*, Id. ib.

|| *Enarrātor*, ōris. m. verb. *He that declareth, or interpreteth; an interpreter*, Litt. ex Liv. sed q. *Enarrator Sallustii*, Gell. 18, 9. *vocum antiquarum*, Id. ib. 6.

* *Enarro*, āre. act. *To tell things at length, to recite the particulars, to rehearse, to declare*. *Sæpe satis est, quod factum sit, dicere, non ut enarres quemadmodum factum sit*, Cic. de Inv. 1, 20. *Omnem rem seni enarramus ordine*, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 11. *Edē, & enarra omnia*, Sen. Troad. 1067.

* *Enascor*, i, nātus. *To grow, or spring, out of a thing; to be born of*, Varr. de R. R. 1, 41.

* *Enātans*, tis. part. *Swimming out*. *Enatantes ab aquâ imagines*, Vitr. 6, 2.

|| *Enātatio*, ōnis. f. *A swimming out*, Aug. † *Emersus*.

* *Enāto*, āre. neut. [ex è & nato] (1) *To swim out, to swim to land*. (2) *Met. To escape, to disentangle*. (1) *Si fractis enatat expes Navibus*, Hor. A. P. 20. *Enatasti inter undas*, Val. Max. 3, 2, 23. (2) || *Reliqui habere se videntur angustius, enatant tamen Epicurus, &c.* Cic. Tusc. 5, 31.

* *Enātus*, a, um. part. [ab è & nascor] (1) *Grown out*. (2) *Met. Sprung up*. (1) *Enatis duobus dentibus*, Varr. *Enata humo virgulta*, Tac. Ann. 2, 14, 3. *Enata palma*, Val. Max. 1, 6, 12. *vitis*, Id. 1, 7. ext. 5. (2) *Ex multis curis est una enata*, Cic. Att. 11, 2. sed var. lect. vid. & Col. 2, 10. *Enata dies*, Sen. Herc. Oct. 642.

|| *Enāvātus*, a, um. part. *Carefully employed, bestowed*. *Præmia enavatæ operæ petebant*, Tac. Hist. 3, 74, 3. *ubi al. lib. navatæ*.

* *Enāvīgandus*, a, um. part. *To be sailed over, or through*. *Unda omnibus enaviganda*, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 11.

|| *Enāvīgatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A sailing by, or through*, Aug. † *Prætervectio*, Cic.

* *Enāvīgātus*, a, um. part. *Sailed over, or passed through*, Plin. 9, 3.

* *Enāvīgo*, āre. neut. (1) *To sail out, or through*. (2) *To land*. (3) *Met. To escape, to get out of*. (1) *Adversus tempestatibus Rhodum enavigavit*, Suet. Tib. 11. *Quidam enavigare conantes*, Curt. 9, 9, 13. (2) || *Alexander navigavit in Indo, nec potuit ante menses quinque enavigare*, Plin. 6, 17. (3) *E scopulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14.

* *Enāvo*, āre. act. *To employ, or bestow carefully*. *Vid. Enavatus*.

* Encænia, òrum. pl. n. [ab èv in, & ναῖος novus] *Anniversary feasts on the days whereon cities were built*, Quint. 7, 2. || Also a *feast among the Jews, called the feast of the dedication of the temple*, Aug. Among Christians, the *consecration, or wake days of our churches*.

* Encardia, æ. f. [ab èv in, & καρδιά cor] *A precious stone having in it the form of a heart*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Encarpa, pl. n. [ab èv in, & καρπός fructus] *Flowers, or fruit-work, graven in chapitres of pillars*, Vitruv. 4, 1.

* Encaustes, æ. m. [ab èv in, & καίω uro] *An enameler*, Litt. ex Vitruv.

* Encaustice, es. & Encaustica, æ. f. *Enameling, a making images with fire*. Vid. Cerace ßrum, & Plin. 35, 11.

Encausticus, a, um. adj. *Enameled, or wrought with fire*. || Encaustica pictura, *painting enameled*, Plin. 35, 11.

* Encaustum, i. n. *Varnish, or enamel; a sort of picture wrought with fire*. Figulinum opus encausto pinxit, Plin. 36, 25.

* Encaustus, a, um. adj. *Enameled, or wrought with fire*. Encaustus Phaeton, Mart. 4, 47.

* || Enchiridium, i. n. [ex èv in, & χεῖρ manus] (1) *A dagger*. (2) *That part of the oar which the mariner holds in his hand*. (3) Met. *A manual a portable volume, a pocket-book*. (1) Ap. Græcos, Lat. Pugio. (2) Pollux, Lat. Manubrium. (3) Pollux, Lat. Pugillaris. || Hæ enim notiones Græcæ sunt, nec ad classem Romanam spectant.

* || Enchrīsta, òrum. pl. n. [ab èv in, & χρῆμα ungu] *Thin ointments*, Litt. ex Cels.

* Enchūsa, æ. f. [ἐνχύσα Gr.] *A kind of bugloss*, Plin. 22, 20.

* || Encliticus, a, um. adj. [ab èv in, & κλίω cliño] *Enclitice conjunctiones, que, ne, ve quod incidunt ad se accentum*, Gramm.

* Encolpias, æ. m. [ex èv in, & κόλπος sinus] *Winds arising out of crooks and nooks*, Sen. N. Q. 5, 8.

* || Encombōmata, um. n. pl. [ab èv in, & κόμης nodus] *Petticoats for girls*, Varr. ap. Nonn. c. 14, n. 38.

* || Encōmiastes, æ. m. *He that praiseth another by word, or song; an encomiast*. Lat. Laudator.

* || Encōmiasticus, a, um. adj. [ἐγκωμιαστικός Gr. i. e. laudativus] *Belonging to praise, or commendation*. || Carmen encomiasticum, *an encomiastick, or copy of verses in one's praise*.

* || Encōmium, i. n. [ἐγκώμιον Gr.] *A panegyrick, or encomium; an oration, or song, in commendation*. Lat. Laudatio, Cic.

* Encyclius, i. m. [ἐγκύκλιος Gr. ex èv in, & κύκλος circulus] *Encyclios disciplina, Vitruv. in præfat. l. 6. d. 9.*

* || Encyclōpædia, æ. f. [ex èv in, circulus, κύκλος & παιδεία disciplina] *That learning which comprehendeth all the liberal sciences*. Plin. 1, 1. sed Græcis literis. Lat. Orbis doctrina, Quint. ver-tente.

* || Endēlēchia, æ. f. Lat. *continuitas*. Vid. Entelechia.

* || Endiæum, i. n. *Jur. Vid. Eudæum*.

† Endo. ant. pro in præp. *Fest. al. scrib. indu, unde induperator, Juu. 10, 138. pro imperator, endogredi, pro ingredi, Lucr. 1, 83. endopœnē, pro impedite Id. 1, 241.*

|| Endoītium, i. n. pro initium, *Fest.*

* || Endrōmīdæus, a, um. adj. ex part. *Covered with a shag, or frizze, mantle, Sidon. † Endromide vestitus.*

* Endrōmis, idis. f. [ἐνδρῶμις Gr. qu. ἐν δρόμῳ; quod eā veste in cursu uterentur] *A thick shag mantle, concerning its name, maker and use, see Mart. 4, 19.*

Enēcandus, a, um. part. *To be killed, Cels. 6, 7.*

Enēcatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A slaying, or killing, Firm. † Interemptio, Cic.*

|| Enēcātus, a, um. part. *Killed, choaked, Litt. ex Plin.*

Enēco, vel Enīco, āre, ui, & āvi, etum, & ārum. act. (1) *Almost to kill, or slay*. (2) *To trouble, plague, or tease*. (1) Puer ambos angues

enecat, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 67. (2) *Cūr me enecas? Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 36.*

Enēcōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be almost killed*. Ne herbis enecetur ruta, Col. 11, 3.

Enēctus, a, um. part. [ab enecor] *Almost slain, or killed; almost dead*. Fame, frigore, illuvie, squalore enecti, contusi, ac debilitati, Liv. 21, 40. Avis fame enecta, Cic. de Div. 2, 35. Inopiā enectus, Id. 1, 29. siti, Id. Tusc. 1, 5.

* || Enēma, ātis. n. [ab ἐνίμμι, immitto, quod immittitur] *A Clyster*, Theod. Prisc.

* || Energīa, æ. f. [ἐνέργεια Gr.] *Efficacy, effectual operation, energy, force*, Hier. † Efficacia, vis, Vett.

|| Enervatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A weakening, or making feeble*, Hier. † Debilitatio.

|| Enervator, ōris. m. verb. *That maketh tender, or weak*, G. ex Tac. sed invenire non potui.

Enervatus, a, um. part. (1) *Feeble, faint, heartless*. (2) *Also soft, effeminate*. (1) = Tam afflicus, tam infirmus, tam enervatus reus, Cic. in Pison. 33. (2) = Enervata & muliebris sententia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6.

Enervis, e. adj. *Feeble, weak, faint, without sinews, lank, flm.* Enervis & frigida juvenia, Val. Max. 3, 5, 3. enerves animi, Id. 2, 7, 15. Spectaculum non enerve, Plin. Paneg. 33. || = Duram atque asperam compositionem malim esse, quàm effeminatam & enervem, Quint. 9, 4.

|| Enervitas, ātis. f. *Feebleness, weakness*, G. & Litt. ex Curtio, qui utinam non frāssēt locum.

Enervo, āre. act. (1) *To enervate, weaken, or enfeeble*. (2) *To effeminate, make tender, or nice*. (3) || *Also to cut the ham-strings*. (1) = Non planè me enervavit, non afflixit senectus, Cic. de Sen. 10. § Enervare animos, Ov. Rem. 753. vires, Hor. Ep. 8, 2. (2) Vid. Enervatus. (3) Poplites meos enervare securi sævâ comminaretur, Apul. Met. 8, p. 264.

Enervor, āri. *To be enervated*. Non enervatur oratio compositione verborum, Cic. Or. 68.

|| Enervus, a, um. adj. *Weak, feeble*, Litt. ex Apul. † Enervis.

* Engōnāsi, indecl. [them. ἐν γόνασι, Gr. i. e. in genibus.] *A sign in the firmament*, Cic. N. D. 2, 42. Manil. 5, 646. Hyginus Herculem esse dicit, qui dextro genu nixus capitis draconis partem dexteram sinistro pede opprimere conatur. Lat. Genu nixus, Ov.

* || Engōnāsī, is. f. *Firm*. idem. Ἐγγόνασιν vocitant genibus quod nixa feratur, Cic. in Arat.

* Engōnāus, a, um. adj. [ἐγγώνατος, Gr. ab èv in, & γωνία angulus] *Having several angles*. Engonaton, sc. horologium, Vitruv. 9, 9.

* Enhydri, idis. f. [ab èv in, & ὕδωρ aqua] *An adder, or water snake; an otter*, Plin. 30, 3.

* Enhydros, i. m. [ab eodem] *A round stone, smooth and white, wherein somewhat seems to move to and fro*, Plin. 37, 11.

Enīco, āre. *To kill*. Vid. Eneco.

|| Enigreo, ēre. neut. & Enigresco, ēre. incept. *To be, or wax, black*, Litt. ex Catone. † Nigresco, Virg.

Enigro, āre. act. *To make black*, Litt. ex Catone. † Nigro, Lucr.

Enim, conj. (1) *For*. (2) *Also truly, verily, forsooth*. (3) *But*. (4) *Therefore, indeed, yea verily*. (1) || In primâ significat, secundo, vel etiam tertio loco ponitur, ut Attendite enim diligenter, Cic. Verr. 2, 34. (2) In secundâ autem tam primo quàm secundo. Enim me nominat, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 10. At enim, vero enim, imò enim, Ter. (3) Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 12. (4) Virg. Geor. 3, 70.

Enimvero, conj. (1) *Verily, truly, indeed*. (2) *Ironice; Forsooth, I warrant you*. (3) *Also on the other part*. (4) *Really, on my word, spoken in passion*. (1) Enimvero inquit, Cic. de Or. 1, 26. Ille enimvero negat, Id. in Verr. 4, 66. (2) Is enimvero hinc nunc abest, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 7. (3) Baetius de proditiōe Dacium appellabat, enimvero ille, &c. Liv. 26, 38. (4) Enimvero reticere nequeo, multimodis injurius es, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 79.

Enīsus, a, um. part. [ab enitor] (1) *Clam-*

bering. (2) Met. *Endeavouring*. (3) *Endeavoured*. (1) = Sol Aquilonem scandens, ac per ardua enisus, Plin. 18, 28. (2) Enisus in aliquo, Cic. Qu. fr. 3, 9. (3) Regis fautoribus summâ ope enium, ne tale decretum fieret, Sall. B. Jug. 25, 2.

Enitens, tis. part. [ab enitor] *Labouring, striving, yearning, bringing forth its young*. Contra enitentes, Liv. 21, 58. & Gell. 2, 23.

Enitens, tis. part. [ab eniteo] *Shining, glistering*. Enitens myrtus ramulis, Catull. 59, 21.

Eniteo, ēre, ui. n. (1) *To shine, to appear fair, bright, and charming*. (2) Met. *To be famous and renowned*. (1) Rudis enituit impulso vomere campus, Virg. Geor. 2, 211. (2) Enituit in bello, sed obselevit in pace, Plin. Paneg. 4. Enitent Athenæ cunctis gentibus, Cic. pro Flacc. 7.

Enitescō, ēre. incept. (1) *To shine*, (2) *To become glorious*. (1) Mel optimæ notæ enitescit, Col. 9, 14. (2) Enitescit d. clis factisque, Val. Max. 7, 2, 1. || obsolesco, Cic. Fama virtutis felicitatis Romanæ apud exteras gentes enitescere inceptabat, Gel. 17, 21.

Enītor, i, itus, & xus sum. dep. (1) *To climb up with pain, to clamber*. (2) *To tug, or pull*. (3) Met. *To endeavour, to strain hard*. (4) *To travail with child*. (5) *To bring forth, to farrow, year, &c.* (1) Pars objectum aggerem eniteretur, Tac. 2, 20, 2. (2) Eniti remis, Val. Flacc. 4, 680. (3) = Qui stadium currit eniti & contendere debet, Cic. Off. 3, 10. = pugno, elaboro, Cic. § Eniti ad honores, Patere. 2, 127. (4) Geminos Alcmena enitur, Argum. 2, Amph. Plaut. 9. (5) Sus fœtus enixa, Virg. Æn. 3, 391. || Eniti ova, *to lay eggs as a hen doth*, Col. 8, 11.

Enixē, adv. qual. idis, comp. ssmē, sup. *Earnestly, tooth and nail*. Ob eam rem enixē expeto, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 26. Enixiūs opem ferre, Suet. Tib. 50. reficere, Liv. 37, 8. Enixissimē juit, Suet. in Cas. 5.

† Enixim. adv. Non. 2, 301. ex Sifen. idem.

Enixūrus, a, um. part. *About to strive*, Liv. 29, 15.

Enixus, a, um. part. cum acc. or. comp. || ssmus, sup. Boët. (1) *Having endeavoured*. (2) *Strenuous, laborious, industrious*. (3) *Having brought forth, farrowed, yearned*. (1) Fratrī opibus enixus, Tac. 14, 27. (2) Enixioris operæ sibi concilii, Plin. 9, 8. Q. Fulvius Flaccus ædem Fortunæ faciebat enixo studio, Liv. 42, 3. (3) Utraque à partu, utraque filiam enixa decessit, Plin. Ep. 4, 21, 1. Utero toties enixa gravi pigra pacis, Sen. Octav. 937.

Enīxus, ūs. m. *Travailing, or delivering, of young; a fawning, yearning, &c.* Equæ post unum annum ab enixu utiliter admittuntur, Plin. 10, 63.

* Enneaphyllon, i. n. [ab ἐννέα novem, & φύλλον folium] *A certain herb with nine long leaves*, Plin. 27, 9.

* || Enneas, ādis. f. [ab ἐννέα novem] *Nine, the number of nine*, Jun.

* Enneēmīmeris, is. f. [ex ἐννέα novem, ἡμί, semi, & μέρος, pars, Cic.] *A cæsura, after the fourth foot, or in the ninth syllable, reckoning two short syllables for one*.

Enō, āre. neut. [ex è & no] *To swim out, to escape, to pass through*. § Enare è conchâ, Cic. de Fin. 3, 19. § in auras, Lucr. 3, 590. § ad arctos, Virg. Æn. 6, 16. Multæ naves ejectæ, multæ ita haustæ mari, ut nemo in terram enaverit, Liv. 33, 41.

Enōdātē, adv. idis, comp. *Clearly, plainly, evidently*. Diligenter & enodatē narrare, Cic. de Inv. 1, 21. Enodatius explicare, Id. de Fin. 5, 9.

Enōdatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An explication, or explanation*. = Explicatio fabularum & enodatio nominum, Cic. N. D. 3, 24.

|| Enōdator, ōris. m. *He that explaineth, or unravels*, Tert. † Explicator, Cic.

Enōdā us, a, um. part. (1) *Unwinding the knots cut off*. (2) *Explained, made manifest and evident*. (1) Vitem bene enodant diligenter, Cato, 33. (2) Præcepta enodata diligenter exposuit, Cic. de Inv. 2, 2.

Enōdis, e. adj. [ex e & nodus, i. e. sine nodo] (1) *Without knots, smooth.* (2) Met. Also plain, without difficulty. (1) Enodes trunci, Virg. Geor. 2, 78. vites, Col. 4, 29. (2) Enodes elegi, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 2.

Enōdo, āre. act. (1) *To unknot, to cut away the knots of trees.* (2) *To declare, explain, or expound.* (1) *Id.* Enodor. (2) Contrariæ legis enodabimus voluntatem, Ad Herenn. 2, 10.

Enōdor, āri, ātus. pass. *To have the knots cut off.* Summæ ulmi virgæ falce debent enodari, Col. 5, 6.

Enōdulo, āre. act. *To make plain, even, or smooth.* Tib. laud. Litt. sed q.

* Enorchis, e. f. [ex ēv in, & ὀρχίς testiculus] *A stone which being broken is like a man's testicle.* Plin. 37, 10.

Enormis, e. adj. [ex ē & norma] (1) *Out of rule, out of square, irregular.* (2) *Exceeding great, vast, huge, enormous.* (1) = Flexi aque enormes vici, Tac. 15, 38, 3. (2) Enormes Colossi, Stat. Sylv. 1, 3, 51.

Enormitas, ātis. f. *Irregularity, vastness, hugeness.* Spart. † Declinatio ab regulā.

Enormiter, adv. *Unmeasurably out of square, irregularly.* Plin. 37, 6. Campus enormiter, Sen. N. Q. 2, 1.

Enōtābilis, e. adj. *Worthy to be noted, or marked forth.* Aug. † Notabilis, Cic.

Enōtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A noting, or marking out.* Hies. † Notatio, Cic.

Enōtātor, ōris. m. *One that noteth, or marketh.* Macr.

Enōtātus, a, um. part. *Set down, or marked upon.* Apul. Met. 9, p. 274. † Notatus, Cic.

Enōtēscō, ēre, ui. incept. *To come to knowledge, to be known.* Enotēre quidam tui versus, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 3. Quod ubi enotuit, Tac. Hist. 3, 34, 4.

Enōto, āre. act. *To mark, or gather, out; to observe.* Meditabar aliquid enotabamque, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 1. Figuras dictare enotareque, Id. 6, 26, 10.

Enōvātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A change, or innovation.* Cod. † Novatio, Cic.

Enōvātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that changeth or maketh new.* Digest. † Novator, Gell.

Enōvātus, a, um. part. *Become, or made, new.* Pictis anas enovata pennis, Petron. c. 93. sed alii maiunt enotata, & fortē rectius. † Novatus, Ov.

† Ens, tis. part. [a sum, es, ens apud antiquos] *Being.*

Ens, tis. n. (Gr. τὸ ἐν) *A being.* Ens & essentia ex Græco à Sergio Flavio formata, cur tantopere aspernemur nihil video, Quint. 8, 3. *Semper tamen per plura verba exprimit Cicero.*

Ensātus, a, um. part. *Armed with a sword.* R. ex Mart. sed q.

Ensiculū, i. m. dim. [ab ensis] *A little sword, or rapier.* Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 112.

† Ensifer, ēra, ērum. adj. [ab ensis & fero] *That beareth a sword, an epithet of Orion.* Ov. Fast. 4, 388. sed Heinſius leg. ensiger. Ensiferæ stupuit mucrone coronæ, Claud. in Ruf. 293. Ensifer nimium fulget latus Orionis, Lucan. 1, 660.

† Ensiger, idem ac ensifer, quod vid. Ensiger Orion, Ov. A. Am. 2, 56.

Ensīs, is. m. incert. orig. (1) *A sword, a rapier, a tuck.* (2) Meton. *An office, or command.* (3) *Government.* (1) Constantur falces in ensē, Virg. Geor. 1, 508. (2) Cuique sacer primū tradit Germanicus ensē, Stat. Sylv. 5, 2, 177. (3) Sævum in populos puer accipit ensē, Luc. 5, 61.

* Entēlēchia, æ. f. [ἐντελέχεια, Gr. q. d. perfecti habia; ab ἐντελής, perfectus, & ἔχω, habeo] *Continuatam quandam & perennem motionem interpr.* Cic. Tusc. 1, 10. fortē leg. ἐντελέχεια. *The soul so called by Aristotle, either as the perfection of nature, or the principle of motion.*

* Entērocēle, es. f. [ab ἐντερον intestinum, & κήλη scroti tumor] *A kind of burstiness, when the guts fall into the cod.* Cels. 6, 18. Plin. 27, 12.

* Entērocēlicus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to such a burstiness.* Plin. 26, 8.

* Entheātus, a, um. qu. part. ab Enthēo. *Inspired with God.* Turba entheata Bellonæ, Mart. 12, 57. † Lat. Numine afflatus.

* || Enthēca, æ. f. [ἐνθήκη, Gr. ab ἐν in, & τίθημι, repono] *A case to put any thing in, a granary, a storehouse; a store, or stock, laid up for common use.* Eccles. Entheca des prædiorum, Ap. JCC.

* || Enthēmāta, um. pl. neut. [ab eodem] *Applications to green wounds, to stop the blood and course of humours.* Medic.

* & Enthēus, a, um. adj. [ab ἐν in, & θεός deus] *Sacred, inspired.* Enthēa lauro tempora premit, Stat. Sylv. 1, 2, 227. Enthēo silvas gradu terret, Sen. Troad. 674. Enthēa gnatos manu lacerare, Id. Oedip. 628. Enthēos cursus, Id. Met. 382. Lat. Oestro divino percitus.

* || Enthūsiasmus, i. m. [ab ἐνθουσιάζομαι. Gr. i. e. afflor numine] *Enthusiasm, fanaticism, or a pretended divine inspiration.* Eccl. Lat. Fanatica percussio.

* || Enthūsiasta, æ. m. *An enthusiast, or fanatic that pretends to be inspired.* Eccles.

* || Enthūsiasticus, a, um. adj. *Enthusiastic.* Eccles.

* Enthymēma, ātis. n. [ἐνθύμημα Gr. ab ἐνθυμέομαι cogito, vel in animo revolvo] (1) *An argument drawn from contraries.* Latine commentum, commentatio, Quint. 5, 10. (2) *An imperfect syllogism, wanting the major, or minor proposition; an entymem.* (1) = Rhetorum ex contrariis conclusa, quæ ipsi enthymemata appellant, Cic. in Top. 13. (2) Curtum sermone rotato Torqueat Enthymema, Juv. 6, 448.

Enūbo, ēre, psi, ptum. n. *To be married out of one's order, estate, or degree.* Virginiam patriciam, quod ē patribus enupisset, matronæ sacris arcuerant, Liv. 10, 23.

Enucleandus, a, um. part. *To be explained, or cleared.* Nec quidquam in amplificatione enucleandum est, Cic. Part. Orat. 17.

|| Enucleanter, & Enucleatim, Veget. pro

Enucleatē. adv. Met. *Clearly, politely, exactly, plainly.* = Enucleatē, eleganter, & politē dicere, Cic. Orat. 9. Subtiliter, pressē, enucleatē, Id. de Cl. Orat. 9. Scitē perquam atque Enucleatē disputare, Gell. 12, 13. scripta, Id. 1, 3.

|| Enucleatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A plain declaring, or unfolding.* Aug. † Declaratio.

|| Enucleator, ōris. m. verb. *He that declareth, or explaineth.* Cod. † Declarator.

Enucleātus, a, um. part. (1) || *Harving the kernel, or stones, picked out.* (2) Met. *Declared, made manifest.* (3) *Thoroughly scrutinized, sifted, and weighed.* (1) Enucleatæ uvæ, Theod. Prisc. 1, 20. (2) Est enim pleniūs, quā hoc Enucleatum, Cic. Orat. 26. (3) || Eblandita illa, non Enucleata esse suffragia, Id. pro Planc. 4. Enucleatæ reprehensiones, Gell. 7, 3.

Enucleo, āre. act. (1) || *To take out the kernel.* (2) Met. *To declare, or explain.* (1) Duracina enucleabis, Apic. 4, 5. (2) Hæc nunc enucleare non ita necesse est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8.

|| Enucleor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be declared, or explained.* Enucleari & excuti ab hominibus negotiosis, Gell. 11, 8.

|| Enūdātē. adv. *Very plainly.* Aug. † Clarē, Cic.

|| Enūdatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A making plain, or bare.* Dig. † Nudatio, Plin.

Enūdo, āre. act. *To make naked, or bare; Met. to expound, or lay open.* Rerum plurimarum obscuras & necessarias intelligentias enudavit, Cic. de Legg. 1, 9.

|| Enūla, æ. f. seu Enula campana, *The herb elicampne.* Offic. Helenium, Plin. inula, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 44. Col. 10, 118.

|| Enūmērābilis, e. adj. *Which may be counted.* Firm. † Numerabilis, Hor.

Enūmērans, tis. part. *Enumerating.* Nescio an enumeranti mihi, quædam ipsarum rerum multitudo subduxerit, Curt. 6, 6.

|| Enūmērātīm. adv. *By number.* Arnob. † Numero, Vett.

Enūmēratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A reckoning up, a rehearsing, or enumeration.* Cic. de Inv. 1, 29.

malorum, Id. de Legg. 3, 10. argumentorum, Id. pro Cluent. 24.

|| Enūmērator, ōris. m. verb. *He that counteth.* Litt. ex Liv.

|| Enūmērātūrus, a, um. part. *About to reckon up, or count.* Litt. ex Cic.

Enūmērātus, a, um. part. *Reckoned up, enumerated.* Septem & viginti enumeratis stipendiis, Liv. 3, 58. Enumeratis familiis, Val. Max. 4, 1, 14.

Enūmēro, āre. act. (1) *To enumerate, count, or reckon up.* (2) *To pay.* (1) Enumerat miles vulnera, pastor oves, Propert. 2, 1, 44. Quos paulo antē enumeravimus, Patere. 1, 1, 16. Ordine enumeravit, Nep. Attic. 18. (2) Enumerare pretium, Cic. Vid. Enumeror.

Enūmēror, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be reckoned up.* (2) *To be paid.* (1) Bias enumeratur inter septem sapientes, Cic. Parad. 1. (2) Prætereuntes pretium enumerari audiebant, Id. pro S. Rose. 46.

Enunciandus, a, um. part. *To be uttered.* Per ambitum verborum rem enunciandam censuit, Suet. Tib. 71.

Enunciatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An axiom, or maxim.* (2) *A proposition.* (1) Ratio enunciationum, quæ Græci ἀξιώματα vocant, Cic. de Fato, c. 1. (2) Quint. 7, 2. Enunciatum, Cic.

|| Enunciatiō. adv. *By way of proposition.* JCC. † Per enunciationem, Vett.

Enunciātivus, a, um. adj. *Expressive, apt to pronounce, or propose.* Motus animorum enunciativi corporum, Sen. Ep. 117.

|| Enunciator, ōris. m. verb. *He that signifieth, or pronounceth.* Digest. † Qui enunciat, Cic.

Enunciatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that pronounceth, or speaketh.* Quint. 2, 15. Enunciatrix sensuum lingua, Prudent. Perist. 10, 771.

Enunciātum, i. n. *A proposition.* Omne enunciatum est verum, aut falsum, Cic. de Fato, 2, 9.

Enunciātūrus, a, um. part. *About to utter.* Liv. 10, 38.

Enunciātus, a, um. part. *Spoken, pronounced; uttered.* Cæf. B. G. 1, 16.

Enuncio, āre. act. (1) *To utter, deliver, pronounce, or speak.* (2) || *To signify, tell, or declare.* (3) *To publish, disclose, or reveal.* (1) Enunciare verbis, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 2. (2) Bonus homo, qualem esse eum tuæ literæ enunciant, Id. Attic. 1, 19. al. verū leg. nunciānt. (3) || Enunciare apud homines familiarissimos, quod tacendum erat, Id. de Orat. 1, 26. Enunciare arcana consilia, Val. Max. 2, 2, 1.

Enuncior, āri. pass. *To be uttered.* Ne ea, quæ dixissent, enunciarentur, Cæf. B. G. 1, 31.

Enuptio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab enubo] *A woman's marrying out of her tribe, quality, &c.* Liv. 39, 19, & 10, 23.

Enutrio, īre, īvi, itum. act. *To nourish, feed, cherish, maintain, or bring up.* Sata non ita enutriunt, ut convalescant, Col. 3, 3.

Enutrior, īri, itus. pass. *To be nourished, fed, &c.* Plin. 12, 1.

* Enydris, is. f. *An otter, or water snake.* Plin. 32, 7. rectius enhydrys, quod vid.

* Enydros, i. m. *A kind of gem.* Plin. 37, 11. Vid. Enhydros.

E ante O.

* Eo, īre, īvi, itum. neut. [ab inusit. Græc. εἶμι, εἶμι] (1) *To go.* (2) *To walk.* (3) *Sometimes to come.* (4) *To sail.* (5) *To fly away.* (6) *To flow.* (7) *To swim.* (8) Met. *To proceed.* (9) *Being joined with the first supine, it denotes the same as the infinitive mood of that supine.* (1) || Intro te hinc auferam. Mn. Imō ibo, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 42. = Nec jam jubet ire, sed ipse vadit, Ov. Met. 3, 702. || Capitolas itque reditque vias, Mart. 6, 10, 8. (2) Præstantior omnibus ibat Herse, Ov. Met. 2, 724. (3) Eccum ire Syrum video, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 7. (4) Satis est Stygios semel īsse per amnes, Ov. Met. 14, 591. (5) Plumbum incandescit

deficit eundo, *Ov. Met.* 2, 728. (6) Euphrates ibat jam mollior undis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 276. Flumina nectaris ibant, *Ov. Met.* 1, 111. (7) Pisces ire nequibant, *Lucr.* 1, 381. (8) Incipit res melius ire, quam putâram, *Cic. Att.* 14, 15. It in melius valetudo, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 68, 3. (9) Desistas tanto opere ire oppugnatum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 6, 52. Quî magis potueris mihi honorem ire habitum, *Id. Cist.* 1, 1, 4. ¶ § Ire inficias, to deny, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 3, 45. § obviâ alicui, to go to meet him, *Id.* § Ire ad arma, to take up arms. *Cic. Verr.* 1, 44. ad saga, to go to be a soldier, *Id.* § in auras, to vanish, *Ov.* in melius, to grow better, *Cic. Att.* 14, 15. & *Tac. Ann.* 12, 68, 3. § exemplis, to imitate, *Ov.* § in hostem, to set upon him, *Stat.* in jus, to enter an action against, *Plin. jun.* in lacrymas, to dissolve into tears. *Stat.* in opus alienum, to meddle with it, *Plaut.* in ora alicujus, to fly in his face, *Val. Flacc.* in possessionem, to take possession, *Cic.* in secula, to be ever remembered, *Plin. jun.* in sententiam alicujus, to subscribe to his opinion, *Liv.* 1, 32, & 5, 9.

Eō. adv. (1) Thither, or to that place. (2) To that pass, or condition. (3) Therefore, or thereupon. (4) To that end, or intent. (5) So far as. (1) Nî eō ad mercatum venio, damnum maximum est, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 24. (2) Eō deducta res est, *Nep. Epam.* 7. (3) Eōne es feroc, quia habes imperium in belluas? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 25. (4) Eō pluribus scripsi, ut intelligeres, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 13, 69. (5) Usque eo, quod opus erit, prosequemur, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 9. ¶ Causa nostra erat eō loci, in that state, or condition, *Cic. pro Sext.* 31. Nec eō secius, and nevertheless, *Suet. Ner.* 24.

Eōdem. adv. (1) To the same place. (2) To the same purpose. (3) To the same state, or condition. (1) Omnes clientes eōdem conduxit, *Cæs. B. G.* 2. (2) Hæc atque alia eōdem pertinentia, *Liv.* 1, 50. ¶ § Cum gen. Eōdem loci, in the same place, *Plin. Paneg. init.* (3) Eōdem se redigere, quod, *Cic.*

† *Eon'*, vel *Eōne*, es. f. The tree whereof the ship *Argo* was made, *Plin.* 3, 22.

Eor. in notis antiquorum pro eorum.

* *Eos.* dis. f. [*Ἑως*, vel *Ἡώς* Gr.] The morning. Proxima victicem cum Romam inspexerit *Eos*, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 389. Noctem summovet *Eos*, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 6, 14. *Eois* campi, *Id. Oedip.* 115. genitrix primæ lucis, *Id. Thyest.* 816.

* *Eōus*, a, um. adj. Eastern. ¶ Tradimus *Hesperias* gentes, aperimus *Eoas*, *Luc.* 4, 352. *Eoæ* Atlantides, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 221. *Eoa* unda, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 662. terra, *Id. Oed.* 426. *Eoi* finus, *Id. Agam.* 483. *Eoum* litus, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 246.

* *Eōus*, i. m. [*Ἡώς* Gr.] (1) The day star. *Lat. Lucifer.* (2) Also one of the horses of the sun. (1) *Virg. Geor.* 1, 288. & *Sil. Ital.* 9, 180. (2) *Ov. Met.* 2, 153.

Eōusque. adv. (1) So far forth. (2) So long. (3) To that height. (1) *Cæsar* brachis perfectis promotisque eōusque, ut, &c. *Hirt. B. Afr.* 56. (2) Agetur pecus, eōusque dum anhelet, *Col.* (3) Vitem enatam eōusque crevisse, donec, &c. *Val. Max.* 1, 7, ext. 3. ¶ *Scrib.* & *divisè* eō usque.

* ¶ *Ἐπαθᾶ*, ārum. pl. f. [*Gr. ἐπαθᾶται*, sc. *ἡμέρας*] Dies intercalares, the *epact.* *Astron.*

* *Ἐπάγον*, ontis. m. [*ἐπάγων* Gr. ab *ἐπάγω* indico] A truckle in a crane, or like engine, *Vitruv.* 10, 5. = *Artemon* navis.

* ¶ *Ἐπανδιπλόσις*, is. f. [*ex ἐπὶ super, ἀνὰ re, & διπλός duplex*] A figure when a sentence be giveth and endeth with the same word, *Rhet.* as, *Victus amore tui, cognato sanguine victus*, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 29. *Lat. Reduplication.*

* ¶ *Ἐπαναλέψις*, is. f. [*ἐπαναλαμβάνω* Gr. *ex ἐπαναλαμβάνω recipio*] A repetition of the same word after a long parenthesis, *Rhet.* *Vid. Quint.* 9, 3. *Lat. Resumptio.*

* ¶ *Ἐπαναφῶρα*, æ. f. [*ex ἐπαναφέρεω refero*] A figure when divers clauses begin with one and the same word, *Rhet.* as, *Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat*, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 490.

* ¶ *Ἐπανόδος*, i. f. [*ex ἐπὶ super, ἀνὰ re, & ὁδὸς via*] A figure when we return to that which

we once quited, by way of prolepsis, *Rhet.* *Divellimur inde Iphitus.* &c. *Virg. Æn.* 2, 434. *Lat. Regressio, Quint.*

* ¶ *Ἐπανorthōsis*, is. f. [*ex ἐπὶ super, ἀνὰ re, & ὀρθός rectus*] A correction, a figure in rhetoric, when we correct what we have said, to say it otherwise, or more emphatically; as, *C. Cæsar* patrimonium suum effudit, quanquam non sumus usi eo verbo, quod decuit, non enim effudit, sed in salutem Reipubl. collocavit, *Cic. Off.* 2, 15. ¶ *Dicitur etiam Amphidiorthosis.*

* *Ἐπαφᾶρῆσις*, is. f. [*ex ἐπὶ super, ἀπὸ ab, & αἰεω capio*] A rounding, or polling, of the hair, and cutting it into steps, *Mart.* 8, 52, 9.

* *Ἐπαρ.* *Vid. Hepar.*

Ἐπάστος, a, um. part. *Eaten.* *Epastas* escas ruminare, *Grat. Hal.* 143. *Conf. Ov. Hal.* 119.

* *Ἐπάτις*, a, um. adj. [*ab epar, pro hepar*] Of the liver, *Plin.* 20, 14.

* ¶ *Ἐπαυξήσις*, is. f. [*ex ἐπὶ super, & αὐξάνω augeo*] An increase, a figure in rhetoric, *Rhet.*

* *Ἐπenthēsis*, is. f. [*ex ἐπὶ super, ἐν in, & θέσις positio*] The putting in of a letter, or syllable, in the middle of a word; as, *Reliquias*, *Induperator*, *Gramm. Lat. Interpositio.*

Epha. vox Heb. *ἔφα*. A measure containing ten ounces among the Hebrews.

† *Ἐπhebātus*, a, um. adj. ¶ *Hunc* ephebatur mulieravit. One come to fifteen years of age, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 552.

* *Ἐphēbeum.* *Vid. Ephebiūm.*

* ¶ *Ἐphēbia*, æ. f. The age of striplings, beginning at the fifteenth year. † *Pubertas*, *Cic.*

* ¶ *Ἐphēbicus*, a, um. adj. Youthfull, or belonging to youth. *Ephecidia* chlamyda, *Apul. Met.* 10, p. 345. *Lat. Juvenilis.*

* ¶ *Ἐphēbicus*, i. m. Locus in Theatro ubi puberes spectabant, *Vid. Lexic. Vitruv.*

* *Ἐphēbiūm*, i. n. The place where young men wrestled and exercised themselves, *Vitruv.* 5, 11. & *Plin.* 16, 44.

* *Ἐphēbus*, i. m. [*ab ἐπὶ & ἥβη, pubes*] A stripling of fourteen years old, a youth, a lad. ¶ *Excedere* ex ephebis, to write himself man, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 24. *Lat. Puber.*

¶ *Ἐphēdron*, i. n. The herb horse-tail, *Plin.* 26, 13. *al. Ephedris.*

* *Ἐphēlis*, idos. f. [*ἐφελίς* Gr. *ex ἐπὶ ad, & ἥλθη clavis*] A certain cuticular disease. *Asperitas* quædam & durities mali coloris, *Cels.* 6, 5.

* *Ἐphēmēris*, dis. f. *Diarium.* [*ex ἐπὶ ad, & ἡμέρα dies*] (1) A day-book, a journal, a cash-book. (2) An almanack, an ephemeris. (1) *Ex* ephemeride scire, *Nep. Attic.* 13, 6. (2) *In* cujus manibus ceu pingua succina tritas cernis ephemeridas, *Juv.* 6, 574.

* *Ἐphēmēron*, vel *rum*, i. n. [*ἐφήμερον*, Gr. *ab eodem themate*] The herb *hermodactyl*, or, as others, *may-lilies*; lily of the valleys, meadow-saffron, *Plin.* 25, 13.

* ¶ *Ἐphēmērus*, a, um. adj. ¶ *Ephemeræ* febris, a quotidian fever, *Med. Ephemeræ*. pl. neut. *Wind-flies*, or *day-flies*, which live not above a day, *Arist. Animal.* 1, 5.

* ¶ *Ἐphētiæ*, ārum. m. pl. [*ἐφῆται* Gr. *ab ἐφίημι*, appello, quod ad eos provocaretur, ab iis vero provocare non liceret] Judges at Athens, fifty in number, and twice not to be less than fifty years of age, who tryed causes of man-slaughter and chance-medley, as those of willfull murder were tryed in the *Ateopagus*, *Suid.*

* *Ἐphialtes*, æ. m. [*παρὰ τὸ ἐφέλλεσθαι*, i. e. *ab insiliendo*] The disease commonly called the night-mare, *Plin.* 27, 10. *Lat. Incubus. Vid. hujus mali descrip. Virg. Æn.* 12, 908. & seqq.

* ¶ *Ephippiarius*, i. m. A saddler, *Litt. ex Cæf. qui utinam & locum indicasset.*

* *Ephippiatus*, a, um. Saddled, also that uses, or rides with, a saddle, *Cæf. B. G.* 4, 2.

* *Ephippiūm*, i. n. [*ab ἐπὶ & ἵππος, equus i. e. super equum*] The harness of a horse, a saddle, a houseling, or horse-cloth, *Cæf. B. G.* 4, 2. *Op* tat ephippia bos piger, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 44. *Prov.* in eos qui suam sortem dolent, alienamque expetunt.

* ¶ *Ephippio*, āre. act. To trap, barb, or trim, horses. *Alex. ab Alex.* † *Ephippiis* ornare.

* *Ephod.* indecl. Heb. *ἔφωδ*, One of the priests' garments among the Jews, *Bibb.*

* *Ephōrus*, i. m. [*ἀπὸ τῷ ἐφορᾶν*, i. e. *ab inspicendo*] Magistrates of great power among the Lacedæmonians, the same with the tribunes in Rome, *Cic. de Legib.* 3, 16.

* *Ἐπιᾶλος*, i. m. [*ἐπιᾶλος* Gr.] A fever caused by cold pblegm, *Cels.*

* ¶ *Ἐπιᾶδες*, um. pl. f. [*ex ἐπιᾶδω conscendo*] Passage-boats, *Ulp.*

* *Ἐπιᾶτα*, æ. vel *Ἐπιᾶτες*, m. [*ab eodem*] A soldier, serving at sea, or on shipboard, *Hirt. de B. Alex.* 4, 11. *Lat. Classarius, Cæf.*

* *Ἐπιᾶθρα*, æ. f. [*ex eodem themate*] A scale, or ladder, *Vitruv.* 10, 19.

* *Ἐπιᾶuma*, ātis. n. [*ex ἐπὶ, & καίω uro*] A foul sore in the eyes, *Cels.*

* ¶ *Ἐπιᾶdium*, i. n. [*ex ἐπὶ, & κῆδος funus*] A funeral song, verses in praise of the dead, *Serv.*

* *Ἐπιᾶrēma*, ātis. n. [*ex ἐπὶ ad, & χεῖρ manus*] A proof of a proposition by argument, *Quint. Ratiocinatio, Cic. Aggressio. Quint. Quam* prop̄ abest à syllogismo ipsum consule, 5, 14.

* *Ἐπιᾶhysis*, is. f. [*ex ἐπὶ, & χύω fundo*] A large vessel like an ewer, out of which wine was poured into cups, or glasses, or, according to some, a tunnel, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 32. *Lat. Infundibulum.*

* ¶ *Ἐπιᾶhutum*, i. n. i. e. superfusum. [*ab eodem*] A wafer, or cake, *Vulg. interpr. Lat. Libum, crustulum.*

* ¶ *Ἐπιᾶthūrisma*, ātis. n. [*ex ἐπὶ post, & καθάρω citharā cano*] The last part of the interlude, or a flourish of musick after the play, *Text.*

* ¶ *Ἐπιᾶlintæ*, ārum. m. pl. [*ἐπιᾶλίνται, Arist. ex ἐπιᾶλίνω, inclino*] Earthquakes moving side-long. *Apul. de mund.* p. 730.

* *Ἐπιᾶenus*, a, um. adj. [*ex ἐπὶ, & κοινός communis*] Common, epicene, of both sexes, or kinds. *Epicænum* genus, *Gramm.* Promiscua quæ epicæna dicuntur, in quibus sexus uterque per alterum apparet, *Quint.* 1, 4.

* *Ἐπιᾶrōcus*, a, um. adj. [*ex ἐπὶ ad, & κρόκος crocus*] Yellow, or saffron-coloured, *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 3, 16.

* ¶ *Ἐπιᾶrōtis*, i. f. [*ex ἐπὶ super, & κρότος pulsus*] A paved way, *Cæf.* † *Via strata.*

* *Ἐπιᾶrēus*, a, um. adj. (1) Of the sect of *Epicurus*. (2) ¶ *Voluptuous*, given to nothing but pleasure. (1) *Epicurei* viri optimi, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 21. (2) Hæc notio est poster. sec. † *Voluptuarius, Cic.*

* *Ἐπιᾶrūs*, i. m. An epicure, or one that giveth himself wholly to pleasure. Hanc notionem *Cicero* nis esse *Litt.* ait, sed locum non dicit, certè *Cic. hominem non malum, vel potius virum optimum*, *Tusc.* 2, 19. atque alibi, *hominem aurum ac asperum appellat, quæ huic notioni adversari videntur. Vid. Prepr.*

* *Ἐπιᾶus*, a, um. adj. [*ab ἐπὶ & Gr. carmen*] *Epick*, or belonging to epick poetry. ¶ *Epicum* poemata, which is made chiefly in heroick, or hexameter, verse, *Cic. Epicus* poëta, that writes such verses, *Idem de Ennio, De opt. gen. Orat.* 1.

* ¶ *Ἐπιᾶcyclus*, i. m. [*ex ἐπὶ ad, & κύκλος circulus*] A lesser circle, whose centre is in the circumference of a greater, *Astron.*

* ¶ *Ἐπιᾶdēmēticus*, i. m. [*ex ἐπιδημέω in urbe versor*] A harbinger, a quartermaster, *Justinian.* & poster. seculi scriptores.

* ¶ *Ἐπιᾶdēmētus*, a, um. adj. [*ex ἐπὶ ad, & δῆμος papulus*] Publick, universal, epidemical, *Med.*

* ¶ *Ἐπιᾶdermis* idis, i. m. f. [*ex ἐπὶ super, & δέρμα pellis*] The outward thin skin of the body, *Med.*

* *Ἐπιᾶdīkazōmēnos*. m. [*ex ἐπιδικάζεσθαι* Gr. i. e. vindicias secundum libertatem postulare] The name of a Greek play which *Terence* translated, *Ter. in prol. Phorm.*

* *Ἐπιᾶdīcticus*, a, um. adj. [*ex ἐπὶ, & δεικνύω ostendo*] Demonstrative. *Epidicticum* dicendi genus, *Cic. Or.* 11. & 61. *Lat. Demonstrativum, five laudativum.*

* *Epīdipnis*, īdis. f. [ex *ἐπι* super, & *δειπνον* cœna] *A collation, a treat after supper.* Seras epīdipnoidas parabit, *Mart.* 11. 32.

* *Epīdrōmis*, īdis. f. [ἐπι super, & *δρόμος* cursus] *The arming of a net,* *Plin.* 19. 1. ubi habet *epīdrōmis* in ablat. pl. fort. ab *epīdroma*, dict. quod retium plagæ per eas discurrant.

* *Epīdrōmus*, i. m. [ab eodem] *The mixzen sail in a ship,* *Cato* 13. *Plin.* 19. 1.

* || *Epīgæum*, i. n. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *γαῖα* terra] *The lower part of the circle in which the planet moves next to the earth,* *Astron.*

* || *Epīgastrium*, i. n. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *γαστήρ* venter] *The outward part of the belly, from the waist down to the privy members.* *Lat.* Abdomen, *Cels.*

* *Epiglottis*, īdis. vel *Epiglossis*, f. [ab *ἐπι* super, & *γλωττία* lingua] *The cover, or flap, of the windpipe,* *Plin.* 11. 37.

* || *Epīgōnātis*, īdis. f. [ab *ἐπι* ad, & *γόνυ* genu] *The patella, or knee bone,* *Med.* *Lat.* Patella, *Cels.*

* *Epigramma*, ātis. n. [ex *ἐπιγράφω* inscribo] (1) *An inscription upon a statue, monument, or the like; whether in verse or prose.* (2) *An epigram.* (3) *Also a brand, a fugitive's mark.* (1) *Epigramma incisum habuit in basi,* *Cic. Verr.* 4. 57. *Epigramma mortuo facit,* *Petr. Arb.* c. 115. *Lat.* Inscriptio. (2) *Epigramma fecit alternis versibus longiusculis,* *Cic. pro Arch.* 10. Facile est epigrammata bellè scribere, *Mart.* 7. 84. (3) *Fugitivorum epigramma,* *Petr. Arb.* c. 103.

* || *Epigrammārius*, i. m. *A maker of epigrams.* *Liv. ap. Litt.* sed q. certè *Vopisc.* in *Floriano*, 3.

* *Epigrammation*, i. n. *A short epigram, or inscription,* *Varr. L. L.* 6. 3.

* || *Epigrammātista*, æ. m. *An epigrammatist,* *Sidon.* † *Epigrammatum scriptor.*

* || *Epigraphie*, es. f. [ab eodem] *An inscription,* *Jun. Lat.* Inscriptio, titulus.

Epigrus, i. m. *A shoe.* Nisi in os senatoris ingessisset imperator epigros suos, *Sen. B.* 2. 12. *Vid. Gron. in loc.* Vol. 1. p. 628.

* || *Epigryphus*, i. m. [ex *ἐπι*, & *γρυπός* aduncus] *He that has a crooked, or hawk's, nose,* *Litt. ex Plaut.*

* || *Epīlepsia*, æ. f. [ex *ἐπι*, & *λέω* pro λαμβάνω capio] *The falling sickness,* *Med. Lat.* Pailio sacra, morbus comitialis.

* || *Epīlepticus*, a, um. adj. *Sick of that disease,* *Med.*

* † *Epīlōgo*, āre. act. *To conclude, or end; to make the epilogue,* *Litt. ex Plaut.* sed q.

* *Epīlōgus*, i. m. [ἐπιλόγος Gr. ex *ἐπι* post, & *λόγος* sermo] *A conclusion, or close, of a speech; an epilogue of a play.* Orator in epīlogo misericordiam movet, *Cic. de Orat.* 2. 69. *Lat.* Peroratio.

Epīmēdion, vel *Epīmēdium*, i. n. [ἐπιμῆδιον Gr.] *The name of a plant,* *Plin.* 27. 53.

* *Epīmēlas*, anti. m. [ex *ἐπιμέλας* Gr. i. e. nigricans] *A white precious stone, having a blackish colour over it,* *Plin.* 37. 10.

* *Epīmēnia*, ōrum. pl. n. [ex *ἐπι* post, & *μην* mensis.] *Small presents sent from Africa, to Rome every month; a soldier's monthly pay,* *Juv.* 7. 120.

* *Epīmēnidium*, ii. n. [ἐπιμηνίδιον Gr.] *A kind of onion,* *Plin.* 19. 5.

* || *Epīmōne*, es. f. [ex *ἐπι* in, & *μῆνω* mæneo] *A figure, when to move affection the same word is repeated; as, Sic ô sic positum affati, discedite, corpus,* *Virg. Æn.* 2. 644. or, according to some, when a verse, or sentence is often repeated, and made, as we say, the burden of the song; as, *Incipe Mænalius,* &c. *Virg. Ecl.* 8. 21. & seq. *Impia quid dubitas Deianira mori?* *Or.* Ep. 9. 145.

* || *Epīmynthium*, i. n. [ex *ἐπι* super, & *μῦθος* fabula] *The moral of a fable,* *Bud.*

* *Epīnicion*, i. n. [ex *ἐπι* post, & *νίκη* victoria] *A song of triumph.* Inter lætos cantare epinicia, *Suet. Ner.* 43.

* *Epīnyctis*, īdis. f. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *νύξ* nox; quia noctu maximè infestans, *Hermol.*] (1) *A wheal, or puss, rising in the skin by night.* (2)

Also A sore in the eye that dulls the sight of it. (1) *Plin.* 23. 8. (2) *Id.* 20. 6.

* *Epīpetros*, i. m. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *πέτρος* petra] *An herb which never flowers, and comes spontaneously,* *Plin.* 21. 15. = *Acinus*, *Id.* 16.

* || *Epīphānīa*, æ. f. vel *Epīphānīa*, ōrum. pl. n. *Hier.* [Ἐπιφάνεια, Gr. i. e. apparatio, ex *ἐπι*, & *φαίνω* appareo, *Onomast. vet.* five manifestatio; quod eo die Christus apparuit Magis adorandus, *Isid.*] *The Epiphany, or twelfth day; also Christmas day anciently so called, when Christ was first manifested in the flesh, or rather all the days in Christmas were so called; also the surface when the bread is measured with the length, as in glass,* &c. *Aug.*

* *Epīphōnēma*, ātis. n. [ἐπιφώνημα, Gr. i. e. acclamatio; ex *ἐπι* ad, & *φωνέω* vocco] *A smart close at the end of a narration, a moral reflection, a figure of rhetoric,* *Quint.* 8. 5.

* *Epīphōra*, æ. f. [ἐπιφορά, Gr. ex *ἐπι* ad, & *φέρω* fero] (1) *The watering, or dropping, of the eyes by reason of rheum.* (2) *Also the fall of water into the cod, womb, belly, &c.* (3) || *A scheme of rhetoric, where a word is repeated in the end of several members.* (1) *Cic. Fam.* 16. 23. & *Col.* 6. 17. *Scrib. Larg.* c. 3. *Lat.* Delacrymatio, *Plin.* 25. 13. & 34. 11. *Pituitæ cursus,* *Cels.* 7. 7. (2) *testim.* *Plin.* 20. 13. *uteri*, *Id.* 26. 15. *ventris*, *Id.* 28. 14. *dentium*, *Marcell.* 12. *articularum*, *Galen.* 6. 4. (3) *Surginus, gravis esse solet cantantibus umbra; Juniperi gravis umbra; nocent & frugibus umbra,* *Virg. Ecl.* ult. in fin.

* *Epīplōcēle*, es. f. [ab *ἐπιπλοον*, omentum, & *κλῆν*, hernia] *A kind of rupture, when the caul fails into the cods,* *Cels.* 7. 18. sed *Græc.* literis. & al. dic. enterocēle.

Epīrhēdium, i. n. [vox hybrida: ex *ἐπι*, & *rheda*] *A wagon, or cart.* Tritoque trahunt epirhēdia collo Segnipedes, *Juv.* 8. 66.

* *Epīrōticus*, a, um. adj. [ab *Epiro*] *Epirotick, or belonging to Epirus.* || *Epiroticum malum, an apricock,* *Plin.* 15. 14.

Epīrhēdium, i. n. (1) *A kind of cart, or wagon.* (2) or, according to some, the harness of a cart-horse. (1) *Quint.* 1. 5. (2) *Juv.* 8. 66. *vid.* *Epīrhēdium.*

* *Epīscenium*, i. n. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *σκηνή* scena] *Contignationum ordines, qui super scenam extruuntur,* *Philand. Vid. Vitruv.* 7. 5. & *Baldi Lex.* p. 46.

* *Epīschēdion*, i. n. & *Epīschis*, īdis. f. [ex *ἐπι*, & *σχίζω* hindo] *A wedge to cleave wood with,* *Vitruv.* 10. 17.

* || *Epīscōpālis*, e. adj. *Of a bishop, like a bishop, episcopal,* *Pind. Peristeph.* 6. 11. & 13. 33.

* || *Epīscōpāus*, ūs. m. *The office and dignity of a bishop, episcopacy,* *Bibb.*

* *Epīscōpius*, a, um. adj. [ἐπισκοπιος, Gr. i. e. exploratorius] || *Phaselus episcopus, A brigantine, or ship, sent out to espy,* *Cic. Att.* 14. 16.

* || *Epīscōpō*, āre. act. [ἐπισκοπέω, Gr.] *To oversee diligently,* *Eccl.*

* || *Epīscōpor*, āri, ātus. pass. *To be made a bishop,* *Eccl.*

* *Epīscōpus*, i. m. [ἐπίσκοπος, Gr. i. e. in spector; ex *ἐπι* ad, & *σκέπτομαι* video] *An overseer, a lord lieutenant of a country,* *Cic. Att.* 7. 11. sed *Græcis* literis. || *One who was to take care of bread and other provisions; a clerk to the market,* *Arcad.* || *Also and more especially a chief officer in the church, a bishop, a superintendent.* || *Episcopus designatus, a lord bishop elect,* *Jun. Eusebius* also calls *Constantine episcopum communem à Deo constitutum.*

* || *Epīstalma*, ātis. n. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *τέλλω* mitto] *Mandatum quod fit per epistolam. A prince's commission under band and seal,* *Alciat.*

* *Epīstātes*, æ. m. [ex *ἐπι* super, & *ἵσταμι* statuo] *An overseer, a proctor, a steward, or bailiff.* *Villico, villicæ, epistatæ, opilion,* *Cato de R. R.* 56.

* || *Epīstathi*, ōrum. m. pl. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *σταθμός* statio] *Harbingers, appointers of lodging for a prince's train,* *Bud.*

* *Epīstōla*, æ. f. [ab *ἐπιστέλλω*, mitto] *An epistle, a letter sent,* *Cic.* passim. *Epistolæ plur.*

pro unâ, *Plin. Ep.* 10. 5. 1. || *Ab epistolis, a secretary,* *Suet. Tib.* 28.

* *Epīstōlāris*, e. adj. *Serveing to write letters.* || *Epistolāris charta, writing paper,* *Mart.* 14. 11. in lemmate.

* || *Epīstōlicus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, epistles,* *Gell.* 20. 1. † *Epistolāris.*

* *Epīstōlium*, i. n. dim. *A little epistle, or letter.* *Conscriptum lacrymis epistolum,* *Catull.* 66. 2.

* || *Epīstōlōphōrus*, i. m. [ex *epistola*, & *φέρω* fero] *A letter-carrier,* *G. ex Sen.* sed q.

* *Epīstōmīum*, i. n. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *στόμα* os] (1) *A cock, or spout, in a conduit; a tap, a spigot.* (2) *Also a bung.* (3) *Likewise the stop in an organ, whereby the sound is made high, or low.* (1) *Aquam argentea epistomia fudebat,* *Sen. Ep.* 86. (2) *Varr. R. R.* 3. 5. (3) *Vitruv.* 10. 13.

* *Epīstōphe*, es. f. [ex *ἐπι*, & *στέφω* verto] *A figure when several sentences end in the same word,* *Quint.* 9. 3. sed *Græcis* elementis.

* *Epīthylīum*, i. n. [ex *ἐπι* super, & *θύλος* columna] *The chapter of a pillar,* *Vitruv.* passim.

* *Epīthāphium*, i. n. [ἐπιτάφιον, Gr. quod *ἐπι*, τῷ τάφῳ, b. e. in sepulcro, vultus scribi] *An epitaph, or inscription set on a tombstone; also a funeral song, or verse.* *Quid verò in epitaphio?* *Cic. Tusc.* 5. 12.

* || *Epīthēsis*, is. f. [ab *ἐπιτείνω*, intendo] *The busiest part of a comedy; also emphasis, or the stress of a word,* *Gram.*

* || *Epīthēāmīum*, i. n. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *θάλαμος* thalamus] *A song at a wedding, verses in praise of the married pair, such as that of Catull.* 60. *Vesper adeit, juvenes,* &c.

* *Epīthēca*, æ. f. [ex *ἐπι* super, & *θήκη* theca] *An addition.* Nisi etiam laborum ad damnum exponam epithecam insuper? *Plaut. Trin.* 4. 3. 18.

* || *Epīthēsis*, is. f. [ex *ἐπι*, & *τίθημι* pono] *A pasquinade, or lampoon, stuck up any where,* *Ulp.*

* *Epīthēton*, vel *Epīthētum*, i. n. [ab eodem] *An epithet,* *Quint.* 9. 1. *Lat.* Appositum, *Id.*

Epīthymon, i. n. [ex *ἐπι* super, & *θύμος* thymus] *A weed which grows winding about thyme, like withwind, and hath a flower like thyme; dodder,* *Plin.* 26. 5.

* || *Epīthēmia*, æ. f. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *τιμῆ* ultio] *A check, a reprimand, Modest.* † *Reprehensio, objurgatio,* *Vett.*

Epīthēgiam, i. n. [vox hybrida; ex *ἐπι*, super & *Lat.* toga] *A tabard, a garment worn upon a gown (and may be used for the habit, or hood, which graduates wear in universities)* *Quint.* 1. 5.

* *Epīthōme*, es. & *Epīthōma*, æ. t. [ex *ἐπι*, & *τέμνω* seco] *An abridgement, or sum; an epitome,* *Cic. Attic.* 13. 8. *Lat.* Compendium.

* *Epīthōniūm*, i. n. [ex *ἐπιτείνω* intendo] *An instrument wherewith cords are stretched; a pin, or peg, in a shinged instrument, as in a lute, to set the strings higher, or lower,* *Varr. de R. R.* 3. 5.

* *Epīthōxis*, īdis. f. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *τόξον* arcus] *The notch in a cross bow,* *Vitr.* 10. 15.

* *Epītrītus*, i. m. [ab *ἐπιτρίτος*, Gr. quod ex *ἐπι*, & *τρίτος* tertius] *A foot consisting of four syllables, whereof one is short, and the rest long, as, recantātis ingēmīcūnt opprōbrīs, āngūntūrqūē, Sīpōnt.* *Also a proportion containing some number and a third part thereof.* *Vid. Gell.* 18. 14. & *Vitruv.* 3. 1.

* || *Epītrōchasmus*, i. m. [ἐπιτροχασμός Gr. ex *ἐπι* ad, & *τρέχω* curro] *A figure whereby we speedily run over several things we speak of, as Funus procedit, sequimur, in ignem posita est, Hetur,* *Ter. Andr.* 1. 1. 102.

* || *Epītrōpe*, es. f. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *τρέπω* verto] *A figure when we seem to permit one to do what he will, and yet think nothing less.* *Habeat, valeat, vivat cum illâ,* *Ter. Andr.* 5. 3. 18. I, sequare Italiam ventis, pete regnâ per undas, *Virg. Æn.* 4. 381. *Lat.* Permissio.

* *Epītrōpus*, i. m. [ab eodem] *A bailiff, farmer, or factor,* *Auson. Ep. Paulino suo.* *Lat.* Villicus.

* *Epītyrum*, i. n. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *τύρος* caseus; non quod ex caseo fieret, sed quod ad caseum accederet] *A kind of sallad made of olives, with oil,*

oil, vinegar, cummin, fennel, rue, and mint, used to be served up with cheese. Vid. Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 24. *Medum conficiendi vid. ap. Catonem, 119.*
 * || *Ēpiūrus, i. m. [ex Ēpi ad, & Ēpos custos] A keeper, Met. a wooden peg, or pin, Pall. Tit. 7. de Pruno.*

* || *Ēpizeuxis, is. f. [ἐπιζεύξις, Gr. ab ἐπι- ζεύωμι, adjungo] A figure doubling the same word in one sense, no other word coming between, as, O Corydon, Corydon, Rhet.*

* *Ēpizygis, is. f. [ex Ēpi ad, & ζυγός jugum] The hole wherein the nut of the steel bow lies, Vitruv. 10, 15, & 17.*

* || *Ēpōcha, æ. f. [ἐποχή, Gr. ab ἐπέχειν, i. e. a retinendo, quod mensuræ temporum illa retinentur] A solemn date of time from some memorable action, as from the birth of Christ, Chron.*

* *Ēpōdes, is. m. [ἐπῶδες, Gr. qu. male olens; ex Ēpi ad, & ὀζω oleo] A kind of fish, Ovid. Halieut. 126. & Plin. 32, 11. & ab Ov. corrip. in secund.*

* *Ēpōdus, i. f. [ab ἐπῶδος, Gr. i. e. contra cano] Horatii librum Epod. dictum putant Gramm. quod singulis longioribus versibus singuli breviores accinuntur. Sic Grammatici, sed, ut puto, male, quia duo carmina in Canidiam sunt monocola. A kind of verses; a title of a book of Horace, next after his odes, Quint. 10, 1.*

|| *Ēpol. adjuratio per Pollucem, sicut Ecaptor per castorem, Fest.*

* || *Ēpōmis, idis. f. [ex Ēpi ad, & ὀμῶς humerus] Vestis superhumeralis. A board such as graduates and liverymen wear, a mourning hood, Jun. interpr.*

* || *Ēpops, opis. m. [ἐπῶψ, Gr.] A kind of bird, Poll. 5, 13. Lat. Upupa.*

* *Ēpos. indecl. [a Gr. ἔπος, verbum] A verse, a poem chiefly in hexameter verse, Mart. 12, 94.*

* || *Ēpostracismus, i. m. [ex Ēpi, & ostracismus] Poll. Vid. Ostracismus.*

Ēpōto, are. act. (1) To drink up. (2) To suck in as wood doth a die, or colour. (1) Epotare medicamentum, Liv. 8, 18. (2) Tyron epotavere lacernæ, Mart. 2, 29, 3.

Ēpōtus, a, um. part. Drank up, swallowed, or sucked up. Epotum venenum, Cic. pro Cluent. 62. Meton. Venit & epoto Sarmata pastus equo, sc. equi sanguine, Mart. de Spect. 3. Epoto medicamento omnes interiérunt, Liv. 8, 18.

Ēpūlæ, arum. pl. f. [qu. edipulæ] (1) Banquets, feasts, viſuals, dishes of meat. (2) Also any sort of food for any creature. (1) & Si epulæ potiùs, quàm popinæ nominandæ sunt, Cic. Philipp. 3, 8. (2) Epulas draconi dare, Virg. Æn. 4, 484. Vestis tinearum epulæ, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 119. philomelæ, Grut. Cyneget. 34. vid. & Ov. Met. 8, 249.

Ēpūlandus, a, um. part. To be eaten, devoured, or fed upon. Corpora epulanda, Ov. Met. 15, 110. parva membra, Sen. Troad. 1109.

Ēpūlans, tis. part. Feasting, Cels. 3, 18. Ulubris clamor barbaro ululatu planctūque permixtus, epulantes conterruit, Curt. 3, 30.

Ēpūlāris, e. adj. Belonging to feasts, or banquets. || Epularis dies, a feasting day, Suet. Dom. 13. Epulare sacrificium, Cic. de Orat. 3, 19.

|| *Ēpūlārium, i. n. A banqueting house, or place, Lucr. test. Litt. sed q.*

Ēpūlātio, ōnis. t. verb. (1) A feasting, or banqueting. (2) A banquet, or feast. (1) = Mensa quotidiana, atque epulatio, Col. 12, 3. (2) Quā epulatione equiti Romano partes suas dedit, Suet. Calig. 11, 5.

|| *Ēpūlātor, ōris. m. verb. A feaster that makes or is at, good cheer, Aug. & Convivator, Hor.*

|| *Ēpūlātorius, a, um. adj. Fit for banqueting, or feasting. & Convivalis, Liv.*

Ēpūlātorus, a, um. part. About to feast. V. Max. 3, 6, 4.

Ēpūlātus, a, um. part. Having feasted, or made good cheer. Epulati cum matre, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47.

Ēpūlo, ōnis. m. Epulones, antiq. Epoloni, Fest. [ita dict. quod epulas indidenti Jovi cæterisque diis potestatem haberent] (1) One of the three officers in Tully's time, whose duty it was to furnish banquets for Jupiter and the rest of the Gods. (2)

The same officer after the number of public sports was increased. (3) || Also a guest at a banquet. (1) Pontifices tres epulones esse voluerunt, Cic. de Orat. 3, 19. (2) Septemvir epulonum, Phn. Ep. 2, 11. (3) Frequens ibi numerus epulonum, Atul. Met. 2, p. 52. & in compos. O Jupiter terrestris, te cœpulonum compilat tuus, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 20.

|| *Ēpūlōnius, vel Ēpōlōnius, i. m. Fest. id. quod epulo.*

Ēpūlor, āri, ātus sum. dep. & transit. (1) To banquet, or feast. (2) To eat. (1) Epulabam cum sodalibus, Cic. de Senect. 13. & Epulari in publico, Liv. 24, 16. (2) & Carnem humanam epulari, Hygin. Fab. 125.

Ēpūlum, i. n. contr. pro edipulum. A solemn feast, or banquet; a great treat, a regale, a meal.

|| *Epulum funebre, a funeral feast, Cic. in Va. in. 12. Epulum dare exercitui, Val. Max. 8, 7. ext. 4. populo, Id. 7, 5, 1.*

† *Ēpūlus, a, um. adj. unde epulæ oves, Varr. & epulæ, subst. sc. dapes. Belonging to, or fit for, feasts, or banquets.*

E ante Q.

EQ. in not. antiq. Eques, vel equestris ordo.

EQ. AUR. Eques auratus.

EQ. M. Equitum magister.

EQ. Equestris persona, vel Equus publicus.

EQ. Eques Romanus.

Ēqua, æ. f. A mare. Equa trima campis Ludit exultim, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 9.

|| *Ēquapium, i. n. [sc. grande apium: ἑππῶν, sicut & βῆς in compos. auget] The herb alexander, or lovage, Jun.*

Ēquāria, æ. f. A herd of horses, or a stud of mares, Varr. R. R. 2, extr.

Ēquārius, a, um. adj. Belonging to a horse.

|| *Equarius medicus, A farrier, a leach, Val. Max. 9, 15, 2.*

|| *Ēquārius, i. m. A horse, or colt, breaker, Solin. & Equorum domitor, Vir.*

Ēques, itis. c. g. (1) A horseman. (2) A man of arms among the Romans. (3) A knight, or chevalier; one of the three orders in Rome, between the senators and the commonalty. (4) Met. A horse. (5) The cavalry of an army. (6) Met. The place in the theatre where the gentry sat. (1) & Neque eques, neque pedes, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 54. (2) Eques ipso melior Bellerophonte, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 7. (3) Vescitur omnis eques eum, populūque, patrēque, Mart. 8, 50, 7. (4) Capiti homines equisūque producebantur, Cæs. B. C. 2, 39. vid. & Hor. Epod. 16, 11. Minuc. Fel. in Octav. c. 7. vid. & Gell. 18, 5. (5) Simul pedes, eques, classis convenēre, Tac. 1, 60, 3. (6) Licentia spectandi in equite, Suet. Dom. 8.

Ēquester, vel Ēquestris, e. adj. (1) Of, or belonging to a horse. (2) Of, or belonging to, the horsemen, or cavalry, in an army. (3) Knightly, belonging to the order of knighthood. (1) Equestri tracta telus pede, Sen. Phœniss. 396. (2) Pugna equestris, Cic. Verr. 4, 55. Copiæ equestres, Id. de Fin. 2, 34. (3) Ordo equestris, Phn. 33, 1. Annulus equestris, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 53. Equestrem obtinuit dignitatem, Nep. in Att. 1.

|| *Ēquestre, is. n. The race of a horse, Jun. Item quod equiti dabatur, sc. stipendium.*

Ēquestria, um. pl. Fourteen seats in the theatre, for the gentry to sit in, and see shows and plays, Sen. de Ben. 7, 12.

Ēquidem. conj. [et quidem] Jungitur omnibus personis. Veryly, truly, indeed, Cic. S. 7.

Ēquiferus, i. m. [ex equus & ferus] A wild horse. De equiferis non scripserunt Græci, Plin. 28, 10.

† *Ēquīla, & Ēquūla, æ. f. A mare, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 290. & Plaut. Cistell. 4, 2, 28.*

Ēquīle, is. n. A stable for horses. Suadet frænos in equili suspendere, Cato, 14. vid. & Varr. R. R. 2, 7. & Vitr. 6, 9.

† *Ēquīmen, um, i. n. The hire of a stallion horse, for covering, or leaping, a mare, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 9.*

Ēquīnus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a horse. || Nervus equinus, a bow-string made of horse-hair, Ov. Ep. ex Pont. 1, 2, 21. Cornu equinum, a horse-hoof, Val. Flacc. 5, 154.

Ēquio, ire, īvi, neut. To desire to go to horse, as a mare doth. Equas domitas sexaginta diebus equire, Plin. 10, 63.

Ēquītia, ōrum. pl. n. Certain horse-rideings, or races; plays instituted by Romulus to Mars, and performed in the Campus Martius, vid. Varr. L. L. 5, 3. & Ov. Fast. 2, 859.

Ēquīsēlis, vel Ēquīsēris, is. f. The herb horse-tail, Plin. 18, 28.

Ēquīsētum, i. n. Herba est à caudæ equinæ similitudine nomen habens. Horsetail, Plin. 26, 13. al. ephedron, & anabasis appel.

Ēquīlo, ōnis. m. (1) A horse's rider, or master; an equerry, or groom of a stable. (2) † A jockey, a horse-master. || Equifones nautici, mariners; or seamen, who ride on wooden horses, Varr. (1) Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 2. (2) = Equus traditur magistro, ut equiso deceat equum totum incedere, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 288.

Ēquīlābilis, e. adj. Easy to be rid upon, or that may be rid over. Equitabilis & vasta planities, Curt. 4, 9, 10.

Ēquītans, tis. part. Riding. Dorso equitantium modo impositi, Plin. 11, 8, 38.

Ēquītatio, ōnis. f. verb. A riding. Equitatio coxis & stomacho utilissima, Plin. 28, 4.

Ēquītātus, a, um. part. Riden. Equitataque summi Curmina Taygeti trepidæ vidistis Amyclæ, Claud. B. G. 192.

Ēquītāus, ūs. m. (1) The act of riding. (2) Also a company of horsemen, the horse, the cavalry. (1) Femina atteri adurique equitatu notum est, Plin. 28, 15. (2) Equitatum magnum habet, Cic. pro Font. 21.

|| *Ēquītes pedarii, Gell. 3, 18.*

|| *Ēquītārius, i. m. He that looks to the breed of horses, Firm. & Peroriga, vel pruriga, Varr. & Plin.*

† *Ēquītissa, æ. f. A horse-woman, a lady, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

|| *Ēquītium, i. n. A stud, breed, or race, of horses, Ulp.*

Ēquīto, are. act. equo iter facio. (1) To ride, to sit a horse, to bestride a horse, or other beast. (2) || To be a trooper. (3) Met. To run, or gallop, along. (1) Inter æquales equitare, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 6. in arundine longâ, Id. Sat. 2, 3, 248.

(2) Equitare diceb. ant. equo publico merere, Fest. (3) Eurus Per Siculas equitavit undas, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 44. sc. Euripidem respiciens, qui Ζεφύρου πνοαίς ἰμνιεύωντος ἐν ἑπῶνι scripserat, Phœniss. Chor. 1.

Ēquītor, āri, ātus, pass. To be riden. Equitantur in præliis, Plin. 8, 18. Dum per ilumen equitatur, Flor. 3, 4, 5.

Ēquūla, æ. f. dim. [ab equa] A mare-colt, a filley, Varr.

Ēquūleus, i. m. (1) A horse colt. (2) Also an instrument of torture made like a horse. (1) Exigantur tactu equulei freno injecto, Cic. Tusc. 3, 28. (2) Questio in equuleo est, Curt. 6, 10, 10. vid. & Cic. pro Mil. 21.

Ēquūlus, i. m. dim. [ab equus] A colt, a nag, a little horse. Post annum & sex menses equulus domatur, Varr. conf. Cic. N. D. 2, 14.

Ēquus, i. m. (1) A horse. (2) An engine of war, otherwise called aries. (3) Also a fish. (4) Also a star. (1) & Equo vehi, Cic. de Div. 2, 68. In equum ascendere, Id. de Sen. 10. insilire, Liv. 6, 7. equum incitare, Cæs. B. G. 4, 24. equo gestari, Mart. 1, 13. || Equus curulis, a coach horse, Fest. venator, a hunting nag, Claud. Epithal. Hon. & Mariæ, 5. (2) Plin. 7, 56. (3) Id. 8, 21. (4) Cic. in Arat. & Plin. 18, 31.

E ante R.

Ēradendus, a, um. part. To be scraped out, or erased. Eradenda cupidinis Pravi sunt elementa, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 51.

Eradicatus, a, um. part. Rooted out, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 6.

Eradicatus, adv. From the very root. Non radicitus, verum etiam eradicatus, Plaut. Mest. 5, 1, 63.

Eradico, are, aet. To pluck up by the roots, to root up, Met. to destroy utterly. ¶ Dī te eradicent, formula execrandi, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 22. = Rem suam perisse clamat, seque eradicari, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 21. ¶ Eradicare aures alicujus, to deafen one, Id. Ep. 3, 3, 53.

Erado, ēre, si, sum. aet. (1) To scrape off, or out. (2) To put out, to blot out. (1) Surculos, quos inferere voles, eradito, Col. de Arb. 9. (2) Judicium albo aliquem eradere, Suet. Dom. 8. ¶ Erania pecunia. [ἐράνιον Gr.] The money which collectors gather, Dig.

* Erānus, i, m. [ἐρανος Gr.] (1) A gatherer of money. (2) A sum, or contribution, raised on a charitable account. (3) ¶ Also the stone called a turquois. (1) Vide Buchnerum in Plin. Epist. 10, 93, 94. (2) Vid. Casaub. in Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 7. & ibid. Gronov. eadem contra Grævium asipulantem. (3) Jun.

Erāsus, a, um. part. [ab erador] (1) Raised, or scraped, out. (2) Put out of pension, or pay. (3) Met. Clean taken out. (1) Genæ erasæ, Propert. 4, 8, 26. (2) In locum erasorum subditi, Plin. Paneg. 25, 3. (3) Timor erasus ex animo, Sen. Thyest. 517.

* Erceo, ēre, ui, itum & erectum. [ab εἶργω, Gr. i. e. κωλύω, arceo, veto] id. quod arceo.

* Eriscendus, a, um. part. To be divided, or parted, Cic. Vid. Eriscundus.

* Erisco, ēre. i. e. bona divido. [ab ant. erceo] To divide an estate. al. scrib. Herisco, quod vid.

* Eriscor, i. dep. To divide lands between divers heirs, Cic. Or. 1, 56.

* Eriscundus, a, um. part. pro eriscendus. To be divided. Familia eriscunda, Cic. pro Cæcin. 7. i. e. divisio hæreditatis inter hæredes facienda.

* Erctum, i. n. sc. patrimonium. Ercti citus, i. e. divisio. An estate, or inheritance. Erctum citum sit inter coheredes, ait Festus, i. e. cohæredes. ¶ al. scrib. Herctum.

Erēbus, a, um. adj. Hellish, of hell. Erebeæ colubæ, Ov. in Ibis. 227.

* Erēbinthus, i. m. [ἐρέβινθος Gr.] Chich-pease, Col. teste Litt. sed q. cerē Galen.

Erēbus, i. m. [ab Heb. ערב erēb, vesper, tenebræ] Hell, a dark place of hell, Virg. Vid. Propr.

¶ Erectē, unde comp. erectiūs, More rightly. Erectiūs de his meis verbis existimabit, Gell. 7, 3.

Erectio, ōnis. f. verb. A lifting up, or rearing; an erection. Sine tignorū erectionibus, Vitruv. 10, 5.

¶ Erector, ōris. m. verb. He that raiseth, or lifteth up, Arnob. 4. Qui erigit.

Erectus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. [ab erigor] (1) Made erect, or upright. (2) Standing upright. (3) Raised high. (4) Proud, haughty. (5) Stout, courageous, undaunted. (6) Intent, earnest. (7) Sublime, aspiring. (8) Gay, sprightly. (9) Very joyfull. (1) ¶ = Deus homines, humo excitatos, celsos & erectos constituit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56. (2) Erectus horret crispis, Sen. Herc. Oct. 707. (3) Pyra sub auras erecta, Virg. Aen. 4, 502. (4) Stat. Theb. 1, 186. (5) = Animus altum & erectum præ se gerebat, Hirt. de B. Afr. 10. (6) = Audentes & erecti ad libertatem recuperandam, Cic. Philipp. 4, 5. Erectior senatus sententiis nostris excitatus, Id. ad Brut. 10. Civitatem omnem in expectationem belli erectam invenerunt, Liv. 21, 20. (7) Animus sanus, erectus, & despiciens fortunam, Cic. pro Deiot. 13. (8) Ubi frigus est, erectio mens est, Cels. 1, 9. (9) Erecti patres, erecta plebs, sed patribus luxuriosa ea lætitia fuit, Liv. 5, 21.

Erigōne. [potius ē regione divis.] (1) Jus omne agniti. (2) Straight, directly. (1) Lxx. quando est ē regione iolis, obscuratur, Cic. de

Div. 2, 6. (2) ¶ Alterum ē regione movetur. alterum declinat, Id. de Fato, c. 9. & c. 20.

¶ Erēmīcola, æ. m. [vox hybrida: ex eremus, & colo] A hermit, or one that dwelleth in the wilderness, Hier. 4. Solitarius.

Erēmīgatus, a, um. part. Sailed, or passed, over. Totus septentrio eremigatus, P. in. 2, 67.

Erēmīgo, āre. aet. To sail over. Olor pedibus tacitas eremigat undas, Sil. Ital. 14, 192.

¶ Erēmīpēta, æ. m. [ex eremus, & peto] A hermit, one who loves solitary places, Tert. 4. De sexta petens.

* Erēmīta, æ. m. [ab eremus] A hermit, a dweller in the wilderness, Jun. ¶ vulgō scrib. heremita, sed malē. 4. Deserta colens, Claud.

* Erēmīticus, a, um. adj. Pertaining to a hermit, Eccl.

* Erēmōdicum, i. n. [qu. ἐρήμην δίκην, Gr. i. e. deserta causa, seu lis] A nonsuit, Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 7.

* Erēmus, i. f. [ἐρήμος Gr.] A wilderness a desert, a solitary place, Bibb. 4. Solitudo, Cæf.

Erēpo, ēre, pī, ptum. neut. (1) To creep out, to get out hardly. (2) To pass over with difficulty. (3) Met. To ascend gradually. (1) Foras, lumbrice, qui sub terrā crepisti, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 1. (2) Montes, quos nunquam erepsemus, i. e. erepissimus, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 79. (3) Per obliquas crepit porticus arces, Stat. Sylv. 2, 2, 30.

Erēptio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab eripio] A violent taking away. ¶ Putabant ereptionem esse, non emptionem, Cic. Verr. 4, 5.

Erepto, are. freq. [ab erepo] To creep along often. Regis agrum nuda cruentis Ereptat genibus, Juv. 6, 526.

Ereptor, ōris. m. verb. [ab eripio] A spoiler, a taker away by force, a robber, a ravisher. Possessor, expulsor, ereptor, Cic. pro Quint. 6, 8.

Erepturus, a, um. part. About to take away. Neque dubitare debeant, quin si Helvetios superaverint Romani, unā cum reliquā Galliā Aeduis libertatem sint erepturi, Cæf. B. G. 1, 18.

Ereptus, a, um. part. (1) Taken away from. (2) Taken out. (3) Delivered, saved, rescued. (4) Stolen. (5) Dead. (1) Ereptus Gaibæ consulatus, Hirt. ap. Cæf. B. G. 8, 50. (2) Munera erepta ruinis, Virg. Aen. 1, 651. (3) Vita S. Roscii erepta de manibus sectorum, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 51. (4) Ereptum dolo reddi sibi poscit honorem, Virg. Aen. 5, 342. (5) Coniux primis ereptus in annis, Val. Flac. 3, 316. Damna consulis erepti, Ov. ad Liv. 200.

Eres, is. m. A hedge-hog. Implicitumque sinu spinosi corporis erem, Nemes. 57. Nusquam alibi, quod sciam. ¶ Adferunt aliqui locum ex Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 81. Venare leporem, nunc erem tennes, sed incerta est lectio.

Eretia, æ. f. [ab Eretia regione] A kind of ceruse. Eretia terra, Plin. 35, 16.

Erga, præp. (1) Towards. (2) Against. (3) Over against. (1) Divina bonitas erga homines, Cic. (2) Odium quod erga regem susceperant, Nep. in Datam. 9, extr. (3) Quæ modò erga ædes habet, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 52.

* Ergastrium, ii. n. [ab eodem cum seq.] A shop, a workhouse, Dig.

* Ergastulārius, i. m. [ab ergastulum] A keeper of a workhouse; a jailer, or keeper of a prison, or house of correction, Col. 1, 8.

* Ergastulum, i. n. [ab ἐργάζομαι, operor] (1) A workhouse, a house of correction, or prison. (2) Also a slave, or prisoner. (1) ¶ = Ductus non in servitium, sed in ergastulum ad carnificianam, Liv. 2, 23. (2) Quem mirè afficiunt inscripta ergastula, Juv. 14, 24.

* Ergastulus, i. m. A rogue, or slave, kept in prison, and forced to work, Non. 5, 142. Alio a jailer, ut al. volunt, sed perperam, judice Lipsio.

* Ergāta, æ. f. [ἐργάτης Gr. sc. ὄνος, vel μοχλός] An engine called a capstund, a wind beam, or draw beam; a crane, an iron crow.

* Ergo, conj. [Ergo correptum ēv, igitur; productum, valet χάριν, gratiā, Fest. illud ab

ἀπάγε, hoc ab ἐργον, ἐργον] (1) Therefore, then. (2) A particle of explication for inquam. (3) For, because, for one's sake. (1) Quia ergo bibis? Mart. 9, 97. (2) O mi hospes, salve muldum, nam mihi tuus pater, pater tuus ergo, hospes Antidamas fuit, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 90. Eo ego hinc haud longē. Pæ. Et quidem eo haud longē. So. Quo ergo, scelus? Id. Perf. 2, 2, 35. vid. & Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 8. & deinceps. (3) ¶ Illius ergo venimus, we come for his sake, Virg. Aen. 6, 670.

* Erīca, æ. f. [ab ἐρίκω frango; eā enim utuntur ad vesicæ calculos comminuendos] The sweet broom, heath, or ling, Plin. 24, 5.

* Erīcaus, a, um. adj. Found, or gathered, upon heath, or ling. ¶ Mel ericæum, a kind of wild honey, Plin. 11, 16.

* Erīcētum, i. n. A place where flore of heath grows, a heath, a broom close, Jun.

Erīceus, & Erīcius, i. m. [ab eres, eris, ut a pellis, pelliceus] (1) ¶ An urchin, or hedgehog. (2) Also a warlike engine made of iron, full of sharp pointed nails, or spikes. (1) Varr. ap. Non. 292. (2) Erat objectis portis ericeus, Cæf. B. G. 3, 67.

Erīgens, tis. part. Erecting, lifting up. Jacentes quosdam erigens, Curt. 7, 11. Conf. Liv. 21, 32.

* Erīgēron, tis. m. [ἐρίγερων Gr. ex ἥρ ver, & γέρων senex; ita dict. quod vere flores ejus canescunt] The herb groundsel, Plin. 25, extr.

Erīgīdus, a, um. adj. i. e. [valde rigidus] Very cold. Erigidus horror, Petron. in Fragm. p. 681.

Erīgo, ēre, exi, ectum. aet. [ab ē & iego] (1) To erect, or make upright. (2) To build up. (3) To lift, or hold, up. (4) To set up. (5) To advance. (6) To succour, comfort, or relieve. (7) To make famous. (8) To rouse, or excite. (9) To draw up an army. (1) ¶ Cū Deus cæteras animantes abjecisset ad pastum, solum hominem erexit, Cic. de Legg. 1, 9. (2) Hæ manus Trojam erigent? Sen. Tro. 740. (3) Ut erigere oculos & vivere videretur, Cic. pro Sext. 31. (4) Erigere scalas ad mœnia, Liv. (5) Mæcenas erexit Varium. Ov. in Pison. (6) ¶ = Erigere & recreare aliquem afflictum, Cic. in Verr. 3, 91. (7) Patriam præcepta Platonis erexere, Claud. Conf. Mall. 150. (8) = Erige te & confirma, Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 3. (9) In colle, qui inter urbem & castra erat, aciem erexit, Liv. 10, 26. = Erigimur, & altiores fieri videmur, Cic. Acad. 4. ¶ Quæ contumelia non fregit, sed erexit, Nep. Thml. 1. ¶ Erigere aures, to prick them up, Cic. pro Syllâ 11. jubam, to set up his bristles, Sen. Hip. 10. gradum, to climb, Sil. 3, 529. ¶ Erigere ad spem, Liv. 50, 15. in spem, Cic. pro Domo, 10.

Erīgor, i. pass. To be raised, or lifted up, Cic. to be encouraged, Hor. ¶ In digitos erigi, to stand on tiptoe, Quint. 2, 3.

* Erīgōneus, a, um. adj. [ἐρίγόνειος Gr. ab Erigone filia Icarii, de quâ vid. Propr.] The dog-star, Ov. Fast. 5, 725.

Erīnaceus, i. m. [ab eres, erinus, hinc erinaceus] A hedge-hog, Plin. 8, 37. ¶ al. scrib. herinaceus, sed, ut puto, malē.

* Erīnnys, yos, & vis. [ἐρινύς Gr.] A fury, or bag of hell, Boët. Vid. Propr.

* Erīoxylon, i. n. [ἐρίοξυλον Gr. sc. lignea lana, ex ἐρίον lana, & ξύλον lignum] A sort of wool that comes off trees, cotton, Ulp.

* Erīphia, æ. f. [ab ἐρίφος, hædus] An herb which some call hollow root, or holy wort, Plin. 24, 18.

Erīpiendus, a, um. part. To be taken away. Quia non hominis, sed accipitris ritu, in alienis eripiendis vitam sectaretur, Just. 27, 2.

Erīpiens, tis. part. Taking away. Tandem remis pertinacius everberatum mare, veluti eripientibus navigia classicis remigibus cessit, Curt. 4, 13.

Erīpio, ēre, ui, eptum. aet. [ex ē & rapio] (1) To take away by force. (2) To pluck, or pull, out; to snatch. (3) To take away. (4) To deliver, or rescue. (1) ¶ Virtus nec eripi, nec

surripi potest unquam, Cic. Parad. 6, 3. = Eripere

ripere vobis atque è manibus extorquere conatus est, *Id. contra Rull.* 2, 7. *Æ* Nil eripit fortu-
da, nisi quod & dedit, *Publ. Syr.* (2) Ado-
lescenti ipsi oculos eriperem, *Ter. Adelpb.* 3, 2,
20. (3) *Æ* Eripit, interdum; modò dat me-
dicina salutem, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 269. (4) *Æ* Eri-
pere me his malis, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 365. *Æ* Eri-
pere aliquem morte, *Id. à morte, Cic. D.* 2, 10,
ex insidiis, *Id. orationem ex ore, Plaut. Merc.* 1,
64.

Erīpior, i, eptus. pass. *To be taken away, &c.*
Cic. pro Muran. 38.

* *Erīma*, ātis. n. [*ἔριμα* Gr. ab *ἐρίδω*
fulcio] *A short ladder.* Scalæ erismate fultæ,
Vitruv. 6, 11.

* *Erīma*, æ. f. [*ab eodem*] *An arch, but-
tress, or prop, to hold up a wall that is likely to
fall down.* Deinde in frontibus anterides siue
erismæ sunt, *Vitruv.* 6, 11.

* *Erīsthēles*, is. [*ab ἐρίω traho, & θάλλω*
floreo] *An herb with a yellow flower, and leaved
like acanthus, Plin.* 26, 13.

* *Erīthāce*, es. f. [*ἐρίθων* Gr.] *A kind of
wax, or honey; a red juice in the honeycombs of
bees, Plin.* 11, 7. *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

* *Erīthæcus*, i. m. [*ἐρίθων* Gr. i. e. ru-
bellio, rubecula; ab *ἐρυθρός* rubor] *A robin
redbreast, Plin.* 10, 44.

* *Erīthæles*, is. f. [*ab ἐρί, valde, & θάλλω*,
vireo] *The herb prickmadam, seagreen, or houseleek,
Plin.* 25, 13. ubi vid. plura nomina, *Lat. Sedum.*

Erītiūs, i, m. *Machina militaris undique hor-
rens telis, ut aculeis, Cæf. B. C.* 3, 67. *Vid. E-
ricius.*

|| *Erīvatio*, ōnis. f. *A drawing of water away,
Lex. ex Vitruv.*

Erīvo, āre. act. & *Erīvor*. pass. [*ex è & rivus*]
To drain away water by a sluice, Plin. 17, 26.

* *Erīx*, icis. *Broom, Plin.* 24, 9. *ufitatus*
erica, vel erice, quæ vid.

Erneum, i. n. *A cake baked in an earthen pot,
Cato* 81.

Erōdens, tis. part. *Gnawing.* *Erodente se ipso
corpore, Plin.* 7, 43.

* || *Erōdius*, i. m. [*ἐρωδίδς* Gr.] *A bird, un-
certain of what kind; a gersfalcon, Med. Gr. a
beron, Theod. & Gaza, a mour ben, Aug. a fork,
Suid.*

Erōdo, ēre, si, sum. act. *To gnaw off, or out;
to eat into.* *Teneras audens erodere frondens,
Col.* 10, 323.

Erōgandus, a, um. part. *To be bestowed, &c.*
Erōgandā in pecuniā occupatus, Val. Max. 4, 8,
ext. 2.

Erōgans, tis. part. *Bestowing, &c.* *Animus
erogantis, Val. Max.* 4, 8, 1.

Erōgatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A bestowing, or
laying out.* (2) *A profuse spending of money.* (1)
= *Ut tot impendiis, tot erogationibus sola suffi-
ciat, Plin. Pan.* 41. (2) *Erogatio pecuniæ, Cic.
Attic.* 15, 2.

|| *Erōgator*, ōris. m. verb. *An almoner, or
almner, Tert.* † *Qui erogat.*

|| *Erōgātorius*, a, um. adj. || *Modiolus ero-
gatorius, ibat emptyeth the water into the resciver.
Front. de Aquæduct.* p. 233. *Æ acceptorius,
Id. ib.*

Erōgātorus, a, um. part. *About to lay out.*
*Quod in vestes, margaritas, gemmas, fuerat ero-
gaturus, Plin. Ep.* 5, 16.

Erōgatus, a, um. part. (1) *Distributed, deli-
vered out, spent, bestowed.* (2) || *Alto entreated,
or prevailed upon.* (1) *Multæ pecuniæ erogatæ,
Cic. Verr.* 5, 19. *Erogata felicitæ beneficia,
Val. Max.* 5, 2. ext. 4. *Erogatus adulationi se-
licitatis cultus. Id.* 4, 7, 1. (2) *Precibus ero-
gatus, Apul. Met.* 5. p. 153.

* || *Erōgnētōn*, i. n. [*ab ἐρως amor, &
γεννάω genero*] *An herb causing love, Lexicogr.
ex Plin.*

Erōgito, āre. freq. [*ab erogo*] (1) *To ask,
or desire, beauty.* (2) *To get out, to extort.* (1)
§ *Noménque pecúque Erogitar, Sil.* 10, 475.
(2) *Ex hâ. statua verberat volo erogitare, Plaut.
Capt.* 5, 1, 32.

* || *Erōgō, āre. act.* [*rogatione do*] (1) *To make a*

*law and order for the employing and laying out the
publick money.* (2) *To lay out and bestow a thing
upon.* (3) || *Alto to beg and entreat, to get by
begging.* (1) *Erogâisque pecunias ex ærario tuis
legibus? Cic. in Vatin.* 12. (2) § *Erogare pe-
cuniam in aliquem, Tac. Ann.* 16, 17, 5. *Spiri-
tum pro alimentis parentum, Val. Max.* 5, 4,
ext. 3. *summam dotis ex ærario, Id.* 4, 4, 10.
(3) *Erogare stipes in viis, Apul. Met.* 1. p. 11.
Erōgor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be laid out, Liv.* 1,
20. *Erogabantur dotes virginibus, Val. Max.* 4,
8, ext. 2.

|| *Erōsio*, ōnis. f. verb. *An eating up, or con-
suming, Litt. ex Cels.*

Erōsus, a, um. part. [*ab erodor*] *Gnawn round
about, eaten into. Sale erosus, Plin.* 12, 9.

* || *Erōtēma*, ātis. n. [*ex ἐρωτός interrogo*]
*A figure, when by heaping many questions, we
aggravate a business, Rhet. Interrogatum, Cic.*

* || *Erōtēus*, a, um. adj. [*ab ἐρως amor*] *Re-
lating, or belonging, to love.* || *Scripta erotica,
Romances, Gell.* 19, 9.

* *Erōtōpægnion*, i. n. [*i. e. ludicrum amato-
rium, ex ἐρως amor, & παίγνιον lusus*] *A poem
of Livius Andronicus concerning lovers, a romance,
vid. Plin. Ep.* 5, 17. & *Gell.* 2, 24.

* *Erōtēlos*, i, m. [*ἐρωτός* Gr. q. d. ama-
torculus; ex *ἐρως amor*] *A precious stone like a
flint, used in divination, Plin.* 37, 10. = *Me-
pioros, hieronymemon, amphotome.*

* *Erābundus*, a, um. adj. *Wandering, straying,
vagrant.* *Errabundi domos suas pervagarentur,
Liv.* 1, 29. *Errabunda bovis vestigia, Virg.
Ecl.* 6, 59.

* *Errandus*, a, um. part. *To be wandered, &c.*
Ov. Met. 4, 87.

* *Errans*, tis. part. (1) *Wandering, straying.*
(2) *Creeping here and there.* (3) *Mistaken.* (4)
Unfixed, mutable. (1) *Errans, propter te patriâ
carco, Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 16. § *Errans terris, &
fluctibus, Virg. Æn.* 1, 760. *Errantia huc at
que illuc vestigia, Val. Max.* 6, 8, 7. || *Erran-
tia sidera, the planets, Plin.* 2, 6. (2) *Grege-
errantes, Hor. Epod.* 2, 14. (3) *Errans opinio,
Cic. de Fin.* 2, 22. (4) *Æ = De diis non er-
rantem & vagam, sed stabiliem certamque habere
sententiam, Id. N. D.* 2, 1.

* † *Errantia*, æ. f. *A wandering.* *Accius ap.
Non.* 3, 86. † *Erratio.*

* *Erraticus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Unfixed, wan-
dering, or straying, abroad.* (2) *Wild.* (1) *Er-
ratica Delis, Ov. Metam.* 6, 333. || *stella, Gell.*
3, 10. || *Erraticus homo, a vagabond, Id.* 9,
2. † *Erro*, vagus, *Vett.* (2) *Papaver errati-
cum, Plin.* 19, 8.

* *Erratio*, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A wandering, a
going out of the way.* (2) *Met. Mutability, in-
constancy.* (1) = *Hâc propius ibis, & minor est
erratio, Ter. Adelpb.* 4, 2, 41. (2) = *Æ In
cælo nec fortuna, nec temeritas, nec oratio, nec
vanitas inest; contrâque omnis ordo, veritas, ra-
tio, constantia, Cic. N. D.* 2, 21.

* || *Errāticius*, a, um. adj. *That uses to wan-
der, or stray. Front.* † *Qui solet errare.*

* || *Errator*, ōris. m. verb. *A wanderer, a fu-
gitive, Tert.* † *Erro*, vagus.

* || *Erratrix*, icis. f. *She that wanders, Front.*
† *Errans.*

* *Erratum*, i. n. (1) *A mistake.* (2) *A fault,
a thing done amiss, a miscarriage.* (1) *Illud si
secus est, commune erratum est, Cic. Att.* 6, 1.
§ *Nullum non dicam vitium, sed erratum, Id.
pro Cluent.* 48. (2) *Æ Cui errato nulla veria,
iectè facto exigua laus, Id. contr. Rull.* 2, 2.

* *Erratus*. imprei. *They are mistaken. Quæ tot
vestigiis impressa, ut in his errari non posset, Cic.
Fam.* c. 5, 20. *Erratum sit, Liv.* 24, 8.

* || *Errātūrus*, a, um. part. *About to err, or
wander, Litt. ex Sen.*

* *Erratus*, a, um. part. *Wandered about, or
strayed over.* *Relegens errata retrorsum Litora,
Virg. Æn.* 3, 690. *Erratus orbis, Val. Flacc.*
4, 447.

* || *Errhīnum*, i. n. [*ex ἐρ in, & ῥιν, naris*]
*A medicine taken at the nose to clear the brain,
Jnuffa Jun.*

* *Erro*, āre. neut. [*à Gr. ἔρρο, i. e. ægrè eo,
vago*] (1) *To rove up and down, to wander.* (2)
To straggie, to go out of the way. (3) *To walk
abroad, or up and down.* (4) *Met. To mistake,
to misunderstand, to be mistaken, or out.* (5) *To
offend.* (6) *No to understand, to be at a loss.* (7)
To graze, to feed, to pasture. (1) = *Stellæ
sponte suâ jussuæ vagantur & errant, Hor. Ep.*
1, 12, 17. *Æ Ingredi liberè, non licenter er-
rare, Cic. Orat.* 77. (2) *Erravitne viâ, seu lassâ
resediit, Virg. Æn.* 2, 739. (3) § *Voio circum
villulas nostras errare, Cic. Att.* 8, 9. § *per ur-
bes, Sen. Herc. Oct.* 15. *urbibus, Id. Herc. Fur.*
163. *in umbris, Id. Tro.* 159. § *ad flumina,
Vir.* (4) *Huic, non tibi, habet; ne erres,
Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 21. § *Quia mone, si quid er-
ro, Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 30. (5) = *Et illi prio-
res errant, & Ephorus in culpâ est, Cic. Orat.*
57. (6) *Erro, quam infestas viam, Plaut. Mil.*
3, 1, 198. (7) † *Ille meas errare boves per-
misit, Virg. Ecl.* 1, 9.

* *Eiro*, ōnis. m. *A wanderer, a loiterer, a va-
gabond, a starter aside, a straggler, a landcaper.*
Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 12. || *Errones, wandering sturs,
Gell.* 3, 10. & 14, 1.

* *Erroneus*, a, um. adj. *Running up and down,
erroneous.* *Æ Canes non debent esse erronei, sed
assidui & circumspecti, Col.* 7, 12.

* *Error*, ōris. m. (1) *A maze, or wandering.*
(2) *A winding, or turning out of the way.* (3)
A deceit, or surprise. (4) *Met. An error, or
mistake.* (5) *A wrong, or false, opinion.* (6)
Also a weakness, or infirmity. (1) *Quâm multa
passus est Ulysses in illo errore diuturno? Cic.
Offic.* 1, 31. (2) *Inobservabilis error labyrinthi,
Catull.* 62, 115. (3) *Æ Eum errorem ratione-
depellito, Cic. de Div.* 2, 28. (4) *Errorem creat
similitudo, Id. de Div.* 2, 26. = *Ignoratio,
Id.* (5) *Aliquis latet error, Virg. Æn.* 2, 48.
(6) *Æ Et si aliquâ culpâ tenemur erroris huma-
ni, à scelere certè liberati sumus, Cic. Acad.* 1.

Erubescendus, a, um. part. *To be ashamed of,
base, mean, poor, sorry.* *Te Venus Non erubes-
cendis adurit Ignibus, Hor. Od.* 1, 27 15. *Erub-
escendus civitatis status, Val. Max.* 3, 8, 3.
Erubescendæ & graves clades, Id. 9, 1, ext. 2.

Erubescō, ēre, bui. incept. (1) *To be red, to
colour, to blush.* (2) *To be ashamed.* (1) *Saxæ
roratis erubescere rosis, Ov. Ep. ex Pont.* 2, 1, 36.
§ *Erubuit, expalluit, titubavit, Ad Herenn.* 2,
5. (2) § *Erubescere ora alicujus, Cic. in Sall.*
ad aliquem ire Sen. Herc. Oct. 1707. *fortuita,
Curt.* 5, 5, 17. *fateri, Id.* 8, 2, 2. *re aliquâ,
Cic. de Legg.* 1, 14. *loqui, ibid.* 1, 19.

Erūca, æ. f. (1) *A palmer, or canker, worm.*
(2) *Also the herb rocket.* (1) *Col.* 11, 3. (2)
Erucas aptum est vitare salaces, Ov. Remed. Am.
799. *Conf. Cels.* 2, 21.

Eructans, tis. part. *Belching, casting, or vo-
miting, out.* *Viscera montis Eructans, Virg. Æn.*
3, 576. *Horridos eructans faucibus æstus, Lucr.*
3, 1025. *scopulos, Virg. Æn.* 3, 576.

|| *Eructatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A belching, or
breaking of wind.* *Exhalatio terrenis eructatio-
nibus surgit, Apul. de Mundo,* p. 718.

|| *Eructator*, ōris. m. verb. *He that belbeth, or
breaketh wind upwards, Litt. ex Cels.*

Eructo, āre. freq. [*ab Erugo, ere, Fcst.*] *To
belch, or throw up.* *Gurges eructat arenam,
Virg. Æn.* 6, 297. *faniem eructare, Ibid.* 3,
632 *Mit. Eructant sermonibus suis cædem bo-
norum, Cic. Catil.* 2, 5.

|| *Eructus*, a, um. part. [*ab Erugo*] *Belched
up, loathsome.* *Vinum eructum & fœtidum,
Gell.* 11, 7.

Erūdēātus, a, um. part. *Cleansed from rubifs.*
Euleralum soium, Varr. R. R. 2, 2 *ab inusit,*
|| *Erūdēro*, āre. act. [*ab è & rudus, eis*] *To
throw, or carry, out rubifs, S. don. Ep.* 5, 7.

Erūdendus, a, um. part. *To be taught, or
instructed.* *In patrias artes erudiendus erat, Ov.*
Ep. 1, 12.

Erūdēns, vis. part. *Teaching, or instructing,*
Cic. de Fin. 3, 2.

Erūdiō, īre, īvi, itum. [*qu. ex rudi doctum,
facio*] *To teach, to instruct, to inform, to bring up,*
06

or *exerce*. § Erudire aliquem artibus, *Liv.* 1, 39. § in artes, *Or. Ep.* 1, 112. § artes, *Id. Met.* 8, 215. de republicâ, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 12. § ad majorem instituta, *Id. Verr.* 3, 69. telas percurrere, *Or. Fast.* 3, 819. cauta probare, *Sil.* 7, 386. Nec me tantum Tritonia cursus Erudit, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 50. = docere, *Cic. instituto, Id.* Dicitur etiam de rebus inanimatis, ut, Erudit ad motas ipse capillus acus, *Or. Amor.* 1, 14, 30.

Erudior, iri, tus, pass. *To be taught*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 1. § Erudiri in scholis, *Quint.* 1, 2. Græcis literis, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, 1.

Eruditè, adv. ius, comp. sime, sup. *Learnedly, skillfully*. Quicquid habet auctoritatis, debetur comp. ut, Si videbitur eruditius disputare, *Cic. de Senect.* 1, 10, & superl. Atrilius noster eruditissime simul & facit sime dixit, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 9, 8.

Eruditio, ònis, f. verb. *Learning, scholarship, erudition*, especially in philology. Sine eruditione Græcâ intelligi non possunt, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 2. § Eruditio ad humanitatis studia pertinet; doctrina ad graves disciplinas, *Voss.* E disciplinis liberalibus minimum eruditioni, eloquentiæ plurimum attendit, *Suet. Cal.* 53.

Eruditrix, icis, f. *A mistress, or teacher*. Hispania Annibalidis eruditrix, *Flor.* 2, 6, 38.

Eruditulus, a, um, adj. dim. *Semi-erudit* learned; sub. a smatterer, *Catull.* 55, 7.

Eruditus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. sime, sup. (1) *Taught, instructed, bred up*. (2) *Practised in*. (3) *Adj. Inured, accustomed*. (4) *Learned, skillful*. (5) *Curious, nice*. (1) A magistro eruditus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 7. (2) Dauriana servitute ad nimium assentationem eruditi, *Id. Q. fr.* 1, 1. (1) Genus araneorum erudita operatione conspicuum, *Plin.* 11, 24. (4) Disciplinâ juris civilis eruditissimus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 39. Eruditore aliquo sermone tractavit, *Quint.* 12, 2. § Alia est erudita, alia popularis oratio, *Cic. Parad.* c. 1. (5) = Docta & erudita palata, *Col.* 8, 16.

Erucenda, a, um, part. *To be searched out*. Erucenda est memoria nobilitatis, *Cic. pro Mur.* 7. Vociferabatur erucendam delendamque urbem, *Paterc.* 2, 27.

Erugatio, ònis, f. verb. *A taking away of wrinkles*. Cutis erugatio, *Plin.* 18, 12.

Erugatus, a, um, part. *Smooth, without wrinkles*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Erugo, are, act. *To take away wrinkles, to make smooth*. Oleum amygdalinum erugat cutem, *Plin.* 23, 4. Lillii radices erugant corpora, *Id.* 21, 19.

Erugo, ere, [ex è & rugo, unde ructo] *To belch, and break wind upwards*, *Fest.* p. 284. † Eructo.

Erulia, vel Ervilla, æ, f. & Ervillum, i, n. *A kind of wetches*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 33.

Erumpens, tis, part. *Breaking out*. Erumpentes acerrimæ tempestates, *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 5. conf. *Sil.* 6, 148.

Erumpo, ere, ùpi, uptum neut. & act. (1) *To break, or burst, out*. (2) *To issue, or sail, out; to attack, or set violently upon*. (3) *To vent, or discharge*. (4) *To come abroad to mens knowledge*. (5) *To show, or discover*. (1) § Igne ex Ætne vertice erumpunt, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 48. (2) § Ne quo loco erumperent Pomœiani, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 44. (3) Terra fontibus erumpit liquores, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 445. Erumpit è naribus sanguis, *Scrib. Larg. c. 7. Met.* Ne in me stomachum erumpam, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 3. (4) Conjuratio ex tenebris erumpit, *Id. pro Sext.* 4. (5) Inter nubila sese Erumpent radii, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 46.

Erumpor, i, upus sum. pass. *To be broken forth*. Post incita cum vix Exagitata foras erumpitur, *Lucr.* 6, 582. Erumpi cogunt sanguinem, *Scrib. Larg. c. 21.*

Erusco, are, act. *To weed out, to pull out weeds*. Herbas eruscare, *Col.* 11, 3.

Eruo, ere, ui, utum. act. (1) *To pluck, root, or tear, up*. (2) *To scratch, or pull, out*. (3) *To search, or find, out; to bring forth*. (4) *To dig up*. (5) *To subvert, or overthrow*. (1) § Sus

rostro semina eruit, *Or. Metam.* 15, 113. Annotam quercum Boreæ eruere certant, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 443. (2) § Oculos eruere, *Val. Max.* 9, 2, 1. (3) Aliquid indagare, invenire, ex tenebris eruere, *Cic. Agrar.* 1, 1. = scrutor, *Id.* (4) Aurum terrâ eruere, *Or. Amor.* 3, 8, 53. *Met.* Missa latus eruit hastâ, *Ibid.* 12, 477. (5) Totam à sedibus urbem Eruit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 612. cuncta funditus, *Sen. Tro.* 685.

Erutor, i, utus, pass. *To be plucked out, &c.* *Or. Met.* 12, 269.

Eruptio, ònis, f. verb. (1) *A bursting forth*. (2) *An issuing, or breaking, forth; a violent sailing, a sally*. (1) Carbones exvunt cum eruptionis crepiu, *Plin.* 16, 10. (2) Repente ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 49. *Conf. Liv.* 42, 52.

Erupturus, a, um, part. *That will break out*. Hæc quod eruptura sint timeo, *Cic. Att.* 2, 20. *Vid. & Liv.* 35, 11.

Eruthrinus, & Eruthinus, i, m. [ex èv & rûs ruber] *A roach, or roach, R. ex Plin. vid. Eruthrinus, sic enim rectius scrib.*

Eruturus, a, um, part. *To pull, or pluck, out*. Negarunt se Spartani, ex duobus Græciæ oculis alterum eruturos, *Just.* 5, 8.

Erutus, a, um, part. [ab eruor] (1) *Plucked, or weeded, out*. (2) *Cast up*. (3) *Digged, or taken, up*. (4) *Subverted, and overthrown*. (5) *Pulled up by the roots*. (6) *Found out, or discovered*. (1) Cepa eruta, *Or. Fast.* 3, 340. (2) Remis eruta canet aqua, *Id. Ep.* 5, 54. (3) Erutus mortuus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 27. (4) Eruti ab imis fundamentis penates, *Val. Max.* 6, 3, 1. Tantoque fragore Eruta convulsis prosterneret oppida muris, *Sil.* 3, 212. (5) Eruta pinus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 449. (6) Hæc tanquam occitum & à se prudenter erutum scribunt, *Quint.*

Ervum, i, n. *A kind of pulse like vetches, or vetches*. Nec ervi operosa cura est, *Plin.* 18, 15. Ervum molitum, *Scrib. Larg. c. 30*. Ex quibus, quod ervi magnitudinem habet, satis est devorasse, *Cels.* 5, 25. *init.*

Eryngion, i, n. [ἐρύγιον Gr.] *Sea holly, or sea holly*, *Plin.* 21, 15.

Erysimon, i, n. [ἐρύσιμον Gr.] *quod ab ἐρύω traho, ob facultatem trahendi* *A kind of feed, or as some, an herb; wild cresses, hedge mustard*, *Plin.* 22, 75. = Irio, v. & Cels. 5, 18.

Erysipelas, âtis, n. [ἐρυσιπέλας Gr.] *ab ἐρύω traho, & πέλαις propè, unde etiam viciniruba, & vicinirubia dicitur* *A swelling full of heat and redness, a sore commonly called saint Anthony's fire*, *Cels.* 5, 26, 31.

Erysipturum, i, n. [ἐρυσιπτρον Gr.] *ab ἐρύω traho, & πύπρον scriptum* *English galinul, also bafe, or flat, vervain*, *Plin.* 24, 13. *al. dic. dipacus.*

Erythæe, es, f. [ἐρυθæη Gr.] *That where with the bees join the outermost parts of their combs*, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

Erythraeus, i, m. [de etym. vid. Eruthrinus] *Piscis id. quod erythrinus*, *Plin.* 9, 16. & 9, 52.

Erythræus, a, um, adj. [ab ἐρυθρός ruber] *Red, or belonging to the Red sea*. § Erythræus lapillus, sc. ab Erythraeo mari petitus, *a pearl got out of the Red sea*, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 6, 18. Erythræum mare, *Plin.* 6, 23. Erythrææ gemmæ, *Claud.* 4. *Conf. Hen.* 605.

Erythrinus, i, m. [ἐρυθρίνος Gr.] *ab eodem* *A sea fish, all red but the belly, which is white*, *Plin.* 9, 32.

Eythricomus, i, m. [ab ἐρυθρός ruber, & κέρον coma] *A kind of orange*, *Plin.* 13, 19.

Erythrodanum, i, n. [à radice rubedine sc. ab ἐρυθρός ruber] *An herb having a red root, madder that dyes use*, *Plin.* 24, 11.

Erythros, i, m. [ab eodem] *Sumach, a shrub, the leaves whereof curriers use to dress their leather*, *Plin.* 21, 31. & 24, 11. *Diosc.* 1, 147.

Erythrotæon, ònis, m. [ab ἐρυθρός ruber, & τῶν, pavo] *A kind of picaea, or bustard*, *Olim legeb. ap. Suet. ubi rectius tetrazon, de quib. vid. Plin.* 10, 22.

Es, indicat. [à sum] *Thou art*, *Cic.*

Es, imperat. [à sum] *Be thou*, *Luc.*

* Es, imperat. [ab edo] *Eat thou*. Es, bibe, animo obsequere mecum, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 8.

* Escæ, æ, f. [ab edo, esum] (1) *Meat, or food, for man*, (2) *for other creatures*. (3) *A bait to catch fishes, or birds, with*. (1) & Escis & potionibus non vescuntur Diî, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 23. (2) Sus quid habet præter escam? *Cic. N. D.* 2, 64. Caro tua sit escæ piscibus, atque avibus, ferisque, *Liv.* 25, 12. (3) Escæ voluptatis capiuntur homines, ut hamo pisces, *Cic. de Senect.* 13. § Ignis escæ, *fuel*, *Liv.*

* Escæle, is, n. *A dish, or platter to serve meat in*. § Escæle & pottorium argentum, *plate for the table*, *Paul. JC.*

* Escaria, re, f. Escâra, æ, f. [à ἐσχάρα Gr.] *focus, vel basis ex arrectariis & transversariis compacta* *A gridiron*, *Litt. ex Vitruv.* 10, 17. but there it signifies a *basis of beams laid crosswise*.

* Escariæ, men, f. quadratæ voc. in quibus homines epulantur, *Fest.*

* Escarius, a, um, adj. [ab escæ] *Pertaining to meat*. Escaria vasa, *Plin.* 36, 26. § Escaria vincula, *when we are tied by the teeth*, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 1, 18.

* Escatio, ònis, f. *A feeding upon meat*, *Aug. 1. Elus, Petr.*

Escendo, ere. *To ascend, or go up*, *Plaut. Varr. Liv. & alii, testibus Gruer. & Gronov.* § Navem escendere, *to go on board*, *Nep. itruem, Sen. Phœn.* 112. *Liv.* 2, 28. 8, 17.

* Escarites panis, *Bread baked, or toasted, on a gridiron*, *Pollux.* 6.

* Escatocollion, i, n. [ἐσκατοχόλιον Gr.] *vel potiùs ἐσκατόκολλον, ut respondeat formæ τῷ πρῶτοκόλλου* *The latter end of a book*, *Mart.* 2, 6.

* Escio, are, act. *To feed upon a thing*, *Solin.* 53. † Edo.

* Escor, ari, âtus, pass. *To be fed upon*, *Litt. ex Cels.*

* Esculentæ, òrum, n. *Meat, esculents*. *Cic. N. D.* 2, 56.

* Esculentus, a, um, adj. *Any thing to be eaten, or pertaining to eating*. § Esculento ore homo, *one with meat in his mouth*, *Plin.* 8, 25. Esculenta merx, *vituals to be sold*, *Col.* 11, 3.

* Esculetum, i, n. [ab esculus] *A grove of beeches*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 22, 14.

* Esculeus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a beech*. Esculea frons, *b. e. corona*, *Or. Met.* 1, 449.

* Esculinus, a, um, ad. *Made of beech*, *Vitruv.* 7, 1.

* Esculus, i, f. [ab esca, ut fagus à φαγῆν dict. quod primi mortales, nondum inventis frugibus, glande pro escâ uterentur] *A beech, or mast, tree*, *Serv. ad Virg. Geor.* 2, 29.

Escutio, ònis, f. verb. *A cutting of a child out of the mother's womb*, *Litt. ex Cels.*

Escoco, are, act. *To cut a child out of the mother's belly*, *Seren.* † Execo.

* Escutio, ònis, f. verb. *An eating often, or cramming*, *Litt. ex Cels.*

* Escutor, òris, m. *He that eats often*, *Firm.*

* Escutatus, a, um, part. *Eaten*, *Lexicogr. ex Col.*

Esito, are, freq. [ab edo, esum] *To eat often, to use to eat*. Meas qui esitabant escas, *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 41. Sentisne escas? *Id. Capt.* 1, 2, 85.

Esopon, i, n. *A kind of wild lettuce, or endive*, *Plin.* 20, 7. sed *Harduinus leg. casapon.*

* Esotericus, a, um, adj. [ab ἐσωθεν, ut neotericus] *Inward, &c.* *Aug.* † Internus.

Esca, vel Exca, òcis, m. *A great fish in the river Rhine, a lax, some take it for a salmon*, *Plin.* 9, 15.

Esse, infin. [à verb. sum, es] *To be*. § Esse pulchrè, *lepide, bene, to live well, to feast*, *Plautina sunt, nisi fortè ab edo.* § Esse in timore, *Nep. Milt.* 8. in dolore, *Scrib. Larg. c. 1.* It.

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Et. infin. [ab ēdo, es] *To eat, exempla passim.*
Etsēda, æ. f. *A chariot, chaise, or wagon.*
Sen. Ep. 56.
Etsēdarius, ii. m. *A wagon, or cart, maker; a carter, or wagoner; a charioteer, also he who fights in a chariot.* Ne ab etsēdariis decipiaris, caveto, *Cic. Fam. 7, 6.*
Etsēdum, i. n. (vox Gallica) *A wain, chariot, or wagon; a chaise used by the Gauls and Britons.* Belgica etsēda, *Virg. Geor. 3, 204.* Britannia, *Propert. 2, 1, 76.*
Essentia, æ. f. [qu. à part. essens, ut absum, absens] *The being of any thing, essence.* Ex fabricā Ciceronis est hoc vocabulum, teste *Sen. Ep. 59.* vide etiam suffragium, *Quint. 8, 3.*
Essentialis, e. adj. *Essential, Theolog.*
Essentialiter, adv. *Essentially, Aug. † Secundum essentiam.*
*** † Essi, pro edi, Lex. ex Plaut.**
Est. [à sum] *He, she, it, is.*
*** Est. [ab ēdo]** *He eateth.* Oleas est; & sylvestria corna, *Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 57.*
Esto, imperf. [à verb. sum] *Put the case it be so; be it, or suppose it to be, so, Cic. de Fin. 2, 19.*
*** Estor, ōris. m. verb. [ab ēdo]** *He that eateth much, unde*
*** Estrix, icis. f. verb. [ab ēdo, es]** *A she ravener, or great eater.* Estrices mulieres, *Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 20.*
*** Estur. [à verb. ēdor]** *They eat, it is eaten.* Diesque noctesque estur, *Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 78.* Estur putredine navis, *Ov. ex Pont. 1, 1, 68.*
Esula, æ. f. *The herb spurge, Med. = Tithymallus.*
*** Esuriālis, e. adj.** *Belonging to fasting.* Esuriales feriae, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8.*
*** † Esuribo, pro esuriam, more vett.**
*** † Esuribundus, a, um. adj.** *Very hungry, Lex. ex Col.*
*** Esuriens, tis. part.** (1) *Being hungry.* (2) *Met. Greedy, covetous.* (1) Num esuriens fastidis omnia præter Pavonem rhombumque? *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 115.* (2) *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 113.*
*** † Esurienter, adv.** *Hungryly.* Esurienter exhibitas escas appetebam, *Apul. Met. 10, p. 333.*
† Esurientium more.
*** Esuries, ei. f.** *Hunger, Met. niggardlyness, or misery, Cæsar, ad Cic. Fam. Ep. 8, 1.*
*** † Esurigo, gnis. f.** *Hunger.* Esurigo findebatur costas, *Varr. ap. Non. 2, 291.*
*** Esurio, ire, ivi, itum. desiderat. [ab ēdo, ēsum]** (1) *To desire to eat, to hunger, or to be hungry.* (2) *To be poor.* (1) Nostræ copiæ facile algere, & esurire consueverunt, *Cæsar, Cic. Fam. Ep. 8, 17.* (2) Qui homo non parsit pecuniæ maturè esurit, *Plaut. Curc. 3, 11.*
*** Esurior, ivi, pass.** *To be hungered after, or longed for.* Nihil ibi, quod nobis esuriatur, erit, *Ov. ex Pont. 1, 10, 10.*
*** Esurio, ōnis. m.** *A hungry fellow.* Esurio venio, non venio sature, *Plaut. sed jocum captans, Pers. 1, 3, 23.*
*** Esuritiō, ōnis. f. verb.** *Hunger, one's being hungry.* Pater esuritionum, *Catull. 19, 1.* Esuritione corpora sicciora cornu, *Id. 21, 14.*
*** Esuritor, ōris. m. verb.** *One that is often hungry.* Romam petebat esuritor, *Mart. 3, 14.*
*** † Esuritrix, icis. f.** *She that is often hungry, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*
*** Esuritūrus, a, um. part.** *Who shall be hungry.* Spes est Cl. quæ? Sy. nos esurituros satis, *Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 28.*
*** Esurus, a, um. part.** *About to eat.* Esuri terrena per ora canes, *Ov. Ep. 9, 38.*
*** † Esus, ūs. m.** [ab ēdo] *An eating, Gell. 4, 1. Plin. 20, 7. quoque laudant al. sed malè, usu enim ibi legendum. † Comestio.*

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* **ET. conj. cop.** [à Gr. ἐτ' pro ἐτι, adhuc] *And, also, yet.* Et est conjungendi, hortandi, confirmandi, interrogandi, indignandi, ordinandi, augendi; exempla passim, quibus brevitas ergo supersedeo, *Even, both, and afterwards, although, Cassander & Lyfimachus &*

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ipsi regiam sibi majestatem vindicaverunt, *Just. 15, 2, 12.* Aliquando copulat participium & verbum. Tunc desens ipsa lugubrique voce acerbam ciet, *Id. 18, 4, 13.* Aliquando diversos casus. Per defectionem civium, Pharnacisque filii scelere præventus, *Flor. 3, 5, 26.*
Etēnim, conj. *For, because, that, and also, but, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 11.* Aliquando partes composit. per Tmesin disjunctæ sunt, ut, Et dicere enim nemo potest, *Cic.*
† Etēnimvero. For truly, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.
*** Etēsīa vitis. A sort of wine.** Vel uva quæ etēsīs variat, *Plin. 14, 3.*
*** Etēsias, æ. m.** [ab ἑρως annus] *A northeast wind that blows constantly every year for forty days together in the dog days, Plin. 18, 34. vid. & Col. 12, 2. Gell. 2, 22.*
*** Etēsīus, a, um. adj.** *Yearly, or belonging to the eastern winds.* Etēsīa flabra Aquilonum, *Lucr. 5, 741.*
† Etēsīcūlātiō, ōnis. f. *A gelding, Lexicogr. ex Cels.*
† Etexo, ēre. act. *To untwine, or untwist, Pacuv. † Detexo.*
† Etēsīus, i. m. *A mortar stone, Plin. 36, 22. ubi al. ephesius.*
*** † Etēsīca, ōrum. n. pl.** *Books of moral philosophy, ethicks. Lat. Libri de moribus; libri morales, ex mente Ciceronis.*
*** † Etēsīce, es. f. vel Etēsīca, æ. f.** [ab ἠθος mores] *Moral philosophy.* Eam partem philosophiæ de moribus appellare solemus; sed decet augmentem linguam Latinam nominare moralem, *Cic. de Fato 1. in principio.*
*** † Etēsīcus, a, um. adj.** *Moral; belonging to manners, or behaviour. Lat. Moralis, vid. Cic. in Orat. 37.*
*** † Etēsīcus, a, um. adj.** [ab ἠθος gens] *A gentile, ethnic, or beathen, Hier. Lat. Gentilis ad verbum commodè, ad notionem angustius.*
*** Etēsīdōgia, æ. f.** [ab ἠθος mores, & λόγος sermo] *The art, or skill, of counterfeiting mens manners; a figure in rhetoric, Quint. 1, 9.*
Etēsīdōgus, i. m. *He that expresseth other mens manners by voice, or gesture; a jester, a buffoon, a mimic. Mimorum & ethologorum est, si nimia est imitatio, Cic. de Orat. 2, 59.*
*** † Etēsīpœia, æ. f.** [ex ἠθος mores, & ποιέω facio] *A representation of manners, carriage, or behaviour, Isidor. 2, 14.*
Etiam, conj. [ab et & jam] *Also, too, yea, further.* Etiam atque etiam, again and again, *Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 11.* Etiam dum, yet, till that time, *Id.* Etiamne, what still? *Id.* Etiam nunc, still, immediately, *Plaut. Post etiam, in the next place, Cic. Etiam tum even then, Id.* Etiam tu, here, isthunc amoves abs te? why don't you? *Plaut.* Nullius auctoritas imminuta est, aucta etiam, yea rather, *Plin. Paneg. 77.* Etiam, scelus! malè loquere? what! you rogue, do you rail? *Plaut.* Aut etiam, aut non, either yea, or no, *Cic.*
Etiamnum, adv. [ex etiam & nunc] *As yet, to this very time, still, Plaut. Pœn. Prol. 9.*
Etiamfi, conj. *Though, although, Cic. de Fin. 5, 7.* Potest etiam scribi etiam si divisè.
Etſi, conj. cum ind. & subj. *Although, albeit, Sequentibus tamen, veruntamen, at, attamen, sed; aliquando verò sine illis, ut, Do pœnas temeritatis meæ; etſi quæ fuit illa temeritas? Cic. Att. 9, 9. Cum redditiva tamen quater repetit, Id. Fam. 6, 1. princ.*
*** Etſimōlōgia, æ. f.** [ἐτυμολογία, Gr. i. e. sermo de etymis, ab ἔτυμος verus, & λόγος sermo; ut, ἀστρολογία, de astris] *Etymology, or an account of the original and derivation of words; it is also one of the four parts of grammar, v. Cic. Top. c. 8. qui veriloquium etiam finxit, sed idem reformidabat, teste Quint. 1, 6. Lat. Notatio, Cic. l. cit.*
*** † Etſimōlōgicus, a, um. adj.** [à præced.] *That pertains to etymology, etymological, Gell. 1, 18.*
*** † Etſimōlōgus, i. m.** [ab eodem] *An etymologist, that searches the true interpretation of words, Gramm.*

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* **Etſimon, i. n.** [ἐτυμον Gr. ab ἔτυμος verus] *The etymon, or original, of a word.* Gluma videtur etſimon habere à glubendo, *Varr. R. R. 1, 48.*

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* **Eu. interj.** [ab εὖ, bene] *Rarely done! o brave! Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 26. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 74.*

Evacuandus, a, um. part. *To be emptied. Ad evacuandam alvum, Plin. 20, 6.*

† Evacuatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An emptying, or voiding, Tert. † Exinanitio.*

† Evacuēfactus, a, um. part. *Emptied, made clear, Hier. † Vacuēfactus, Val. Max.*

Evacuō, are. act. *To empty, to make void, to evacuate. † Evacuare alvum, to go to stool, Plin. vid. Evacuandus.*

† Evādātus, a, um. adj. *He that goeth under surety, Dig. † Vadatus.*

Evādens, tis. part. *Getting away.* Quantumcunque flumen intervenit, idem futurum discrimen est evadentium in terram, *Curt. 9, 6.*

† Evādesco, ēre. neut. *To grow less and less in esteem, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Evādo, ēre, si, sum. neut. & act. (1) *To get away, or out off.* (2) *To avoid.* (3) *To pass over.* (4) *To get, or come, to.* (5) *To go, or reach, to.* (6) *To climb, or mount.* (7) *To become, or grow.* (8) *To come to pass.* (1) = Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, *Cic. Catil. 2, 1.* § Evadere claustris, *Val. Flacc. 7, 570.* testis patriis, *Id. 7, 163.* (2) Evadere nostras Sperāsti te posse manus, *Virg. Æn. 9, 560.* necem, *Val. Max. 5, 7, 3.* (3) Annem haud difficulter evadit, *Tac. Ann. 12, 35, 3.* (4) § Evasit ad castra, *Val. Max. 1, 8, 6.* Evadere ad superos, *Sen. Herc. Fur. 583.* (5) Lapis nec spatium evasit, totum nec pertulit ictum, *Virg. Æn. 12, 907.* (6) Sic fata, gradus evaserat altos, *Virg. Æn. 4, 685.* § Evadere scalis, to scale the wall, *Tac. 12, 17.* Cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles, *Liv. 3, 17.* (7) Evadere gloriā superior, *Val. Max. 4, 1, 1.* insigni pugna clarus, *Id. 5, 1, 3.* (8) Miramur aliquando id, quod somniārimus, evadere? *Cic. de Div. 2, 59.*

† Evāgābundus, a, um. adj. *That wanders, or roves, about, Aug. † Vagabundus, Sen.*

Evāgatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wandering, or roving, abroad, Plin. 2, 17. Vagatio, Liv.*

† Evāgator, ōris. m. verb. *He that strays abroad, Litt. ex Sen.*

† Evāgatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that gadeth abroad, Tert.*

† Evāginatio, ōnis. f. *An unsheathing, a drawing of a sword out of the sheath, Tert.*

† Evāginator, ōris. m. verb. *He that draws his sword, Aug. † Qui distingit gladium.*

Evāginatus, a, um. part. *Drawn, as a sword, Gladio suā sponte evaginato, Just. 1, 9.*

† Evāgino, are. act. [unde part. evaginatus] *To draw out of a sheath, or scabbard, Vulg. interp. † Stringo, educo, distingo.*

† Evāgio, ire, ivi, itum. act. *To cry, or squall, as a little child doth, Arnob. † Vagio, Cic.*

Evāgo, are. dep. *To wander about.* Evagans Nilus, *Plin. H. 10, 49.*

Evāgor, ari, atus sum. dep. (1) *To wander, stray, or run, abroad; to rove about, to ramble.* (2) *To grow luxuriant as the boughs of trees do,* (3) *To overflow.* (4) *Met. To spread.* (5) *To digress from his purpose.* (1) Nullo ad evagandum relicto spatio, *Liv. 22, 47.* Ne evager longius, *Val. Max. 9, 12, 1.* (2) Evagatur in luxuriam prævalens vitis, *Col. 5, 6.* (3) Evagatur aquæ, *Plin. 10, 33.* (4) Evagata est latè vis morbi, *Liv. 3, 7.* (5) Hastenus evagari satis fuit, *Quint. 2, 4.*

Evāleo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. (1) *To be of power, to be able, to may, or can.* (2) *Allo to be worth.* (1) Quæ pervincere voces Evaluere sonum? *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 201.* Sed non Dardaniæ medicari cuspidis ictum Evaluit, *Virg. Æn. 7, 757.* (2) Cum margarita centies HS evaluisset, *Macrob. Sat. 3, 17. † Valeo.*

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Evalesco, ēre, ui. incept. *To wax very strong, so prosper and grow* Adjuta curā naturā magis evalescit, *Plin.* 17, 15. Multa secutura essent, quæ ad bellum evalescerent, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 58, 6. † **Valeo**, *vest.*
 || **Evallatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A casting out of the trench, or doors*, *Veg.*
 Evallēfācio, ēre. aēt. *Varr. ap. Non.* 3, 158. id. quod.
 † **Evallo**, āre. aēt. *To cast out, to put out of doors*, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 259.
 Evallo, ēre, itum. aēt. *To winnow, or make clean, corn*, *Plin.* 18, 10.
 Evallor, i. pass. *To be winnowed*, *Plin.* 18, 10.
 * **Evan**, ntis. m. [*Eṽan* Gr.] *Vox bacchantium*; item ipse *Bacchus*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 15.
 || **Evāneo**, ēre, ui. dep. unde evanesco.
 Evānescens, tis. part. *Vanishing away, decaying*, *Sen. de Ben.* 2, 12.
 Evānesco, ēre, nui. incept. (1) *To vanish away.* (2) *To perish and be lost.* (3) *To decay, to wear away.* (4) *To be consumed.* (5) *Also to grow out of esteem.* (1) *Ut cornua extremæ lunæ evanescere vidit*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 117. (2) *Is orationes reliquit, quæ nunc evanuerunt*, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 27. (3) = *Omnis eorum memoria obscurata est, & evanuit*, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 23. *Ne vires evanescant*, *Scrib. Larg. c.* 104. (4) *Evanuisse aiunt vetustate vim ejus loci*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 57. (5) *Cū jam penē evanuisse Hortensius*, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 94.
 * || **Evangelicē**, adv. *Gospel-like*, *Eccl.*
 * || **Evangelicus**, a, um. adj. *Of the gospel.* *Evangelicus libellus*, *Prud. Apoth.* 15.
 * || **Evangelistinus**, i. m. *A feast in memory of the Annunciation*, *Eccl.*
 * || **Evangelista**, æ. m. *An evangelist*, *Eccl.*
 * || **Evangelium**, i. n. i. e. *bonus nuncius* [*ab eū bene, & ἀγγέλλω nuncio*] (1) *Good news.* (2) *Also rewards given to those that brought them.* (3) *The gospel.* (4) *Evangelia*, ōrum. n. pl. *Processions and prayers made for joy of good tidings.* (1) *Ἐθεον αὐτίκα τὸ εὐαγγέλιον Ἀγανίον φέροντες*, *Appian. Alex. de necē Ciceronis.* (2) *Εὐαγγέλια quæ reddam nescio, deberi quidem planē fateor*, *Cic. Att.* 2, 12. *Εὐαγγέλιον ἐστὶ δῶρον ὑπὲρ ἀγαθῆς ἀγγελίας*, *Eustath. in Hom. Il.* 5, v. 152. (3) *Eccl.* (4) *Id.*
 * || **Evangelizo**, āre. aēt. *To preach the gospel*, *Aug.*
 * **Evangelus**, i. m. *A bringer of good tidings*, *Vitruv.* 10, 7.
 Evānidus, a, um. adj. [*ab inus. evaneo*] *Vain, fading, apt to decoy, unfruitful, frail, that will soon perish.* *Leve & evanidum gaudium*, *Sen. Ep.* 35. *Evanida pectora*, *Ov. Met.* 5, 435. *Materia vetustate evanida*, *Vitr.* 2, 8.
 Evanno, āre. aēt. [*vel ēre, ut aliqui volunt*] *To van, or make clean; to winnow corn; also to cast out of doors.* *Quod levissimum est, evannetur foras extra aream*, *Varr. 1. R. R.* 52. *al. leg. evannatur, fortē melius, quia Lucil. ap. Non.* 1. n. 5. *frumentum vannere.*
 || **Evannor**, āris. pass. *evannetur.* *Pompon. i. e. ejiciatur foras.*
 * **Evans**, tis. part. [*ab Evox, εὖox, Gr. quod Baccho acclamatum, qui inde εὖox & εὖox ipse dictus*] *Shouting in praise of Bacchus*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 517. & 10, 702.
 Evāpōrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A breatheing, or steaming, out; an evaporation*, *Sen. Nat. Quæst.* 2, 1. & 3, 24.
 || **Evāpōro**, āre. aēt. *To steam out, to evaporate*, *Solin. c.* 8. † **Exhalo**, *Cic.*
 || **Evāpōror**, āri, ātus. pass. *To be steamed out, or evaporated*, *Gell.* 19, 5.
 || **Evāso**, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab evado*] *An evasion, or escape*, *Vulg. interpr.* † *Fuga*, *Liv.*
 Evastandus, a, um. part. *To be wasted, or destroyed.* *Evastanda tibi tellus*, *Sil.* 15, 184.
 || **Evastatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A wasting, or laying waste*, *Litt. ex-Plin.* † *Vastatio*, *Cic.*
 || **Evastator**, ōris. m. verb. *A waster, or consumer*, *Aug.* † *Vastator*, *Stat.*
 Evastātus, a, um. part. *Wasted*, *Liv.* 8, 37.
 Evasto, āre. aēt. *To waste, spoil, or destroy*,

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Quinque mensium spatio omnia evastarunt, *Liv.* 10, 15.
 Evastor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be wasted, or destroyed.* *Culta evastata sunt bello*, *Liv.* 5, 5.
 Evāsūrus, a, um. part. *About to come off, or end.* *Hæc paucis diebus intelliguntur, quorum evasura sint*, *Cic. Att.* 7, 17. *Quantus evasurus esset*, *Patere.* 2, 94. *Vid. & Liv.* 30, 21.
 * **Evax**, interj. *exultantis.* [*ab εὖox voce bacchantium*] *A voice of joy, a buzz*, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 18. *Casin.* 4, 4, 14.
 * || **Euceria**, æ. f. [*ab eū bene, & εὐαίρος tempus*] *Opportunity.* *Lat. Opportunitas, occasio*, *Cic.*
 * || **Euchāris**, indecl. adj. [*ab eū bene, & χάρις gratia*] *Gracious.* *Lingua eucharis*, *Sirac.* 6. *Lat. Gratiola.*
 * || **Euchāristia**, æ. f. [*ab eodem*] *Thanksgiving, the sacrament of the Lord's supper, the eucharist*, *Eccl. Lat. Gratiarum actio.*
 * || **Euchāristicus**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the eucharist, or thanksgiving*, *Eccl.*
 * || **Eudæmon**, ōnis. adj. c. 3. [*εὐδαίμων Gr. quod ex eū bene, & δαίμων genius*] *Happy.* *Eudæmonem Arabiam*, *Mela*, 3, 8, 35. i. e. *felicem.*
 * || **Eudæmon**, i. n. [*εὐδαίμων Gr. quod ex eū bene, & δαίμων humecto; lineum filum quod medici in extremo clysterio relinq. per quod κλυσιμὸς emittitur, Fest. A thread tied to a clyster; also a scupperhole in a ship.* *Turn. legi vult Eudæmon.*
 * || **Eudoxia**, æ. f. [*ab eū bene, & δόξα opinio*] *A good name.* *Lat. Bona fama.*
 || **Evectio**, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A carrying forth.* (2) ¶ *Meton. Evectiones, licences to use stage horses, post warrants.* (3) *Also cockets at the customhouse for exporting goods.* (1) *Sublimis evectio*, *Apul. Met.* 5. p. 162. (2) *Sidon.* 5, 20. *Symmach.* 4, 6. (3) *Ap. recent.*
 || **Evektor**, ōris. m. verb. *He who advances, or lifts up*, *Litt. ex Sen.*
 || **Evectrix**, icis. f. *She who lifts up*, *Tert.*
 Evectus, a, um. part. (1) *Carried, or brought, out.* (2) *Carried, mounted.* (3) *Met. Advanced, extolled.* (4) *Carried through, or beyond.* (1) *Ut semel ē Piræeo evecta cit eloquentia, omnes peragravit insulas*, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 13. *Evectæ pronolaxantur habenæ Æthere*, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 35. (2) *Evectus equo*, *Liv.* = *asportatus*, *Cic.* (3) *Evectâ super humanam fidem munificentia*, *Patere.* 2, 130. *Meritibus evectus ad auras*, *Ov. Met.* 14, 127. *ed claritatis*, *Val. Max.* 6, 9. ext. 7. (4) = *Fama ejus evecta insulas, & provincias pervagata*, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 36, 2.
 Evectus, ūs. m. verb. *Carriage, conveyance by ship, or otherwise*, *Plin.* 18, 5.
 Evecho, ēre, xi, etum. aēt. (1) *To carry out, to convey.* (2) *To extoll and lift up.* (3) *To praise, to advance.* (1) *Ubi tranquillitas maris in altum evexit*, *Liv.* 25, 27. *suas merces*, *Plin.* 6, 19. *Quæcunque pavidos rapidus evexit furor*, *Sen. Hip.* 1070. (2) § *Evehere aliquem ad fastigium regium*, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 1. = *Fortuna altiùs evexit ac levavit humanas opes*, *Sen. Tro.* 260. (3) § *Evehere aliquem in cælum*, *Juv.* 3, 38. *Evexit Q. Catulum voce suâ tantum non ad sidera usque*, *Val. Max.* 8, 15, 9.
 Evehor, i, etus. pass. *To be carried, Met. to be exalted, &c.* *Ad regem Theſſaliæ Deucalionem ratibus evecti sunt*, *Juſt.* 2, 6. *In id evecti, super quod ascendi non potest*, *Patere.* 2, 53. *In stationem atque ipsas prope portas evecti sunt*, *Liv.* 22, 45.
 Evellendus, a, um. part. *To be plucked up.* *Qui non modò ex memoriâ, sed etiam ex fastis evellendos putet*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 14.
 Evellens, tis. part. *Pulling off.* *Evellens comam luctus*, *Sen. Oedip.* 592.
 Evello, ēre, velli, & vulsi, ulsum. aēt. (1) *To pluck up, or cut.* (2) *To pull off.* (3) *To twitch.* (4) *To deliver.* (5) *Met. To root out, to abolish.* (1) *Evellere sese ex cæno*, *Plin.* 8, 42. *Corque tot scelerum capax evelle*, *Sen. Phœnis.* 160. (2) *Canopuella, nigros anus evellerat*, *Phædr.* 2,

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3, 10. (3) *Femur puellæ evellit pulex*, *Ov.* (4) *Castra obsessa evellere*, *Sil.* (5) ¶ *Inserere novas opiniones, evellere insitas*, *Cic. Or.* 28. *scrupulum ex animo*, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 3.
 Evellor, i, ulsus. pass. *To be plucked up, &c.* *Ut semel est evulsa jugis*, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 709.
 Evelli jussit hastam, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 30.
 Evēnio, ire, vēni, ntum. neut. (1) *To come out, or proceed.* (2) *Simply to come.* (3) *To happen by chance, to come to pass, to fall out.* (4) *To fall to one's lot.* (1) *Merſes profundo, pulchrior evenit*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 65. (2) ¶ *Sine modò rus eveniat, remittam ad se virum*, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 8, 1. *ubi al. veniat. certè 3, 2, 17. q. v.* (3) = *Timebam ne evenirent ea quæ acciderunt*, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 21. ¶ *In hac notione legitur in tertiis personis tantum.* (4) *Metello Numidia evenit*, *Sall.*
 Evēnit, imperf. *It happens, or falls out.* ¶ *Malè istis eveniat, a mischief take them*, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 39. *Absol. Quid tu Athenas insolens?* *C. Evenit*, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 4.
 || **Eventilatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A winnowing, or fanning*, *Aug.* † *Ventilatio*, *Plin.*
 || **Eventilator**, ōris. m. verb. *A sifter.* *Met.* ¶ *Eventilator causæ, a sifter of the matter*, *Arnob.* † *Ventilator*, *Col.*
 Eventilātes, a, um. part. *Winnowed.* *Fruamenta eventilata mundiora sunt*, *Col.* 1, 6. *Eventilato terrestri spiritu*, *Juſt.* 44, 1, 10.
 Eventilo, āre. aēt. *To winnow, to fan, or van.* *Plin.* 31, 3.
 Eventilor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be vanned, or winnowed.* *Vid. Eventilatus.*
 Eventum, i. n. *The event, or issue.* *Causæ eventorum magis movent, quàm ipsa eventa*, *Cic. Att.* 9, 4. *Mærore hoc ejus eventum vereor*, *Id. de Amic.* 4.
 Eventūrus, a, um. part. [*ab evenio*] *That will come to pass hereafter.* *Quid eventurum sit, ignorant*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 49. *Nostrâ interest scire ea, quæ eventura sint*, *Ibid.* 51.
 Eventus, ūs. m. verb. [*ab evenio*] (1) *Hap, chance, success, that follows the doing of any thing.* (2) *The end, issue, or event.* (3) *A God chiefly worshipped by husbandmen.* *Bonus eventus.* (1) *Fortunæ eventus varii sequebantur*, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 22. (2) *Eventus belli non ignarus*, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 41. (3) *Varr. R. R.* 1, 1.
 Everberātus, a, um. part. *Beaten*, *Met. plyed.* *Remis everberatum mare*, *Curt.* 4, 3, 18.
 Everbēro, āre. aēt. *To beat, to pummel, to slap.* *Met. to ply.* *Everberare fluctus*, *Curt.* 9, 4. *pectus armis*, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 737.
 † **Everganeus**, a, um. adj. ¶ *Everganæ trabes, beams well and workmanlike wrought*, *Vitruv.* 5, 1. *Lat. Affabrè factus.*
 Evergo, ēre. aēt. *To cast, or send, forth*, *Liv.* 44, 33. ¶ *Nescio an alibi.*
 Evertendus, a, um. part. *To be swept, brushed, or scrubbed*, *Col.* 7, 4. *Vid. Everro.*
 || **Evertor**, ōris. m. ab everræ, qui facit everras, i. e. *munditias circa mortuos*, *Fest.*
 Everricūlum, i. n. (1) *A drag net, a sweep, or draw net.* (2) *Met. One who by extortion robs the country.* (1) *Everriculo in littus educere pisces*, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, ult. (2) *Verrem everriculum in provinciâ vocat*, *Cic.* 4. *in Verr.* 24. *vid. & N. D.* 3, 30.
 Everro, ēre, ri, sum. aēt. (1) *To sweep clean, or away; to brush, to scrub.* (2) *Met. To examine curiously, to sift.* (1) = *Stabula everrenda & purganda*, *Col. vid. & Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. (2) *Seimones, etiam si secretò habiti sunt, everrit*, *Sen. de Ira.* 3.
 Eversio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab everso*] (1) *An overthrowing, or overturning.* (2) *Met. A ruin, a destruction, or overthrow.* (1) *Eversiones vehiculorum*, *Plin.* 22, 17. (2) *Rerum publicarum*, *Cic. de Sen.* 12. *Omnis vitæ eversio*, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 31.
 Eversor, ōris. m. verb. *An overthrower, or destroyer.* *Priami regnorum eversor Achilles*, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 545. *Quis, ede, nostri decoris eversor fuit?* *Sen. Hipp.* 894.
 Eversūrus, a, um. part. *About to overturn*, *Liv.*

30, 32. Murum circumdatum nemori everfuros denunciant, *Curt.* 7, 7.

Everfus, a, um. part. [ab evertor] (1) Overthrown, overturned. (2) Destroyed, cast down, ruined. (3) Broken, shattered. (4) Ploughed, turned out of. (5) Sore tossed. (1) Equus cuspide everfus, *Propert.* 4, 11, 8. (2) = Urbs excisa & everfa, *Cic. pro Sext.* 15. = Perdita & planè everfa, *Id. Att.* 5, 16. = Everfum & subrutum obitu ejus se videt, *Val. Max.* 5, 10, 3. (3) Everfo juvenem succurrere fœclô Ne prohibete, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 500. Repletum ratibus everfis mare, *Sen. Agam.* 1006. (4) Everfo jacias dum femina campo, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 75. (5) = Afflictus atque everfus, *Cic. pro Quint.* 23.

Everfus, a, um. part. [ab evertor] Brushed, scrubbed, Met. robbed, pillaged. = Quod fanum non everfum atque extersum liquerit? *Cic. Verr.* 2, 21. Domus mea everfa est ab inimico, *Id. pro Domo.* 38.

Evertendus, a, um. part. To be overthrown. Nec tantum in statuendâ Lepidi statuâ factum est mali, quantum in evertendâ boni, *Cic. ad Brut.* 15.

Evertor, ère, ti, sum. act. (1) To turn upside down, or to overthrow. (2) To turn out of. (3) To overthrow, to destroy, to beat down. (4) To subvert. (5) To overset, to dig down. (6) To confute, or confound. (1) Ab imo evertere summam, *Lucr.* 5, 164. (2) Bonis qui hunc adolescentem evertisset suis, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 177. § Evertere agro, ædibus, *Ibid.* 3, 1, 15. § familiâ, fundis, fortunis, *Cic.* (3) P. Scipio Carthaginem, quasi fatali eventu, solus evertit, *Id. de Har. Resp.* 4. Met. Evertunt conjugia nonnunquam funditus domos, *Val. Max.* 7, 2, ext. 1. (4) Evertere rempublicam, *Cic. Att.* 16, 15. leges, *Id.* (5) Evertere naviculam in portu, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 38. (6) Ut retineamus eam definitionem, quam Philo voluit evertere, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 6.

Evertor, i, sus. pass. To be overthrown, turned out, &c. § Odiis atque infidiis funditus everti, *Cic. de Amic.* 7. bonis, *Id. pro Quint.* 31.

|| Evestigatio, ònis. f. verb. A finding, or seeking, out, Aug. † Investigatio, *Cic.*

|| Evestigátor, òris. m. verb. A searcher, or finder, out, Aug. † Investigator, *Cic.*

Evestigátus, a, um. part. Found, or traced, out. Post evestigata fugitivorum arma ditissimus, *Sen. Contr.* 2, 9. Evestigata ingeniis priorum, *Ov. Met.* 15, 146.

Evestigio. adv. By and by, forthwith, out of hand, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 12.

|| Evestigo, òre. act. To seek, to follow, to hunt after, *Arnob.* † Investigo, *Cic.*

|| Evcto, òre. act. To forbid, to forewarn, *Litt. ex Val. Flacc. sed. 9.*

* Eugalacton, i. n. [ex eũ bene, & γάλα lac] A kind of herb good to breed milk, *Plin.* 27, 9.

* Euge, interj. [à Gr. εὖγε] O brave! well done! *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 7, 13. *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 79.

* Eugenia, æ. f. sc. uva, *Plin.* 14, 2, i. e. nobilis, [ab εὐγενής, Gr. i. e. generosus] † Eugeniae uvæ, An excellent sort of grapes, *Col.* 3, 2.

* Eugenia, interj. gaudentis [ab eodem] O brave boy; rarely said, or done, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 24. & 4, 2, 4. † Ironice etiam dicitur, *Id. Amphitr.* 4, 1, 10.

† Eugium, i. n. [ab εὐγεσις, fertilis] Natura muliebris, *Non.* 2, 304. & *Lucil.*

* Euhoe, five Evohæ. interj. [εὐοῖ! Gr.] Ho! oh! oho! *Virg. Æn.* 7, 389.

|| Evibratio, ònis. f. verb. A shaking, a brandishing, a darting, *Litt. ex Sen.*

|| Evibro, òre. act. To shake, or brandish; to shoot, or discharge, *Met.* to incite, or stir up, unde

|| Evibror, òri, òtus. pass. To be shaken, &c. Met. to be incited. = Ut excitarentur atque evibrarentur animi, *Gell.* 1, 2. † Vibro, in cito.

|| Evictio, ònis. f. verb. [ab evinco] A conviction by law. *Vocab. forense.*

|| Evictor, òris. m. He that convinces by law, *Constit.*

Evictus, a, um. part. (1) Overcome. (2) Convicted by law, cast, proved guilty. (3) Prevailed upon. (4) Met. Cut down. (1) Evicta dolore, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 474. Evicta matrum corda, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 186. (2) Multis testibus evictus, *Cic. in Verr.* 1, 1. (3) Evictus longo tempore Cæsar erit, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 1, 76. § Evictus meis lacrymis, *Sen. Med.* 491. § precibus, *Val. Max.* 6, 5, ext. 3. (4) Arbor vulneribus evicta, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 630.

Evicens, tis. adj. or, comp. ssmus, sup. Evident, clear, apparent, plain and easy. = Perspicue & evidentes res, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 14. Quod multò est evidentiùs, *Id. de Amicit.* 8, 8. Evidentissimi Græci auctores, *Plin.* 19, 3. Effectus evidentiissimus, *Cels.* 7. præf. Evidentiissimæ clades, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, ext. 9.

Evidenter. adv. ssmè, sup. Clearly, evidently, apparently, plainly. Evidenter noxiis profuit, *Val. Max.* 8, 1, abs. 11. vid. & *Liv.* 6, 26. Evidentiissimè S. Scriptura testatur, *Aug. Civ. D.* 20, 29.

Evidentia, æ. f. Evidence, perspicuity, clearness. Græcum 'Εναιρησία, quo exprimeret Cicerone hanc vocem, fabricasse videtur; sic enim ait, 'Εναιρησία, perspicuitatem aut evidentiam nos, si placet, nominemus, fabricemusque, si opus erit, verba, *Acad.* 2, 4, 6.

Evigilandus, a, um. part. To be passed without sleep. Nox multis evigilanda modis, *Tib.* 1, 8, 64.

|| Evigilatio, ònis. f. A wakeing, *Litt. ex Varr.*

Evigilátus, a, um. part. Done by watchfulness, care, or good advice. Evigilata consilia, *Cic. Att.* 9, 12. = Meditata evigilataque, *Gell.* 1, 7.

Evigilo, òre. neut. (1) To watch, to be careful and laborious in a thing. (2) To awake. (3) Act. To study by night. (1) In quo evigilaverunt curæ & cogitationes meæ, *Cic. Parad.* 2. (2) Puppe magister excidit, & evigilavit in undis, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 128. (3) Studium libros evigilavit, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 1, 107.

Evilefco, ère. incept. To grow cheap and of small esteem. Usque eò evilevit, ut propalam contemptui esset, *Suet. Claud.* 15. Evilefci pretium pietatis, *Val. Max.* 5, 4, 7.

Evincendus, a, um. part. To be subdued, to be cured. Evincendi sunt quamvis pestiferi morbi, *Col.* 6, 5.

Evincio, òre, vinxi. act. To bind, to tie about. Tiridatem insigni regio evinxit, *Tac.* 6, 42. vid. & eundem 15, 2.

Evinco, ère, vici, victum. act. (1) To vanquish, to subdue, to master. (2) To evince, to prove. (3) To bear down. (4) To overtop. (5) To prevail, or gain his point. (6) || Also to convict and recover by law. (1) Evincas utinam fera jura feræ Stygis, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 558. Dubiisque evincite rebus, Quæ meminisse juvet, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 2, 248. (2) Si pueriliis his ratio esse evincet amare, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 250. (3) Oppositas evicit gurgite moles, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 497. (4) Arbor celfo vertice evincet nemus, *Sen. Hipp.* 457. (5) Precibus evicit gener, *Sen. Med.* 184. (6) Notio hæc frequens ap. JCC.

Evincor, i. pass. To be vanquished, or subdued. Neque facile hic morbus, cum inveteraverit, evincitur, *Cels.* 3, 22.

Evinctus, a, um. part. [ab evincior] (1) Bound, tied up. (2) Fettered, manacled. (1) Evinctus vittâ crines albente sacerdos, *Ov. Met.* 15, 676. Evinctus tempora ramis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 286. (2) § Evincti geminas ad sua terga manus, *Ov. ex Pont.* 5, 2, 72. § Evincti brachia capta duces, *Tib.* 1, 7, 6.

Eviratio, ònis. f. verb. (1) A gelding, a making effeminate. (2) A weakening, or discouraging. (1) *Plin.* 29, 1. (2) Lacerare virtutem bonæ spei eviratio est, *Sen. de vitâ beat.*

Evirátus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) † Unmanned, gelded. (2) Effeminate. (1) Eviratur adolescens, *Lexicogr. ex Plaut.* (2) Spadone cum sis eviratio fluxu, *Mart.* 5, 42.

† Eviresco, ère. incept. To become green. Exanguibus dolore evirescat colos, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 258.

Eviro, òre. act. [ex è & vir] To geld, to make effeminate, or weaken; to unman. Corpus evirâtis Veneris nimio odio, *Catull.* 61, 17. † Rarò occ.

|| Eviscerátor, òris. m. The officer that draws out the bowels of the sacrifice, *Tert.*

Eviscerátus, a, um. part. Boweled, or without his guts and bowels, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 64. ex *Pacuv. conf. Tusc.* 1, 44.

Eviscero, òre. act. [ex è & viscus] To bowel, or draw out the garbage, or guts. Pedibus eviscerat uncis, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 723. *conf. Sil.* 13, 847.

Evitabilis, e. adj. Avoidable, that may be shunned. Evitabile telum, *Ov. Met.* 6, 235.

Evitandus, a, um. part. To be avoided. Ad præsens imperium evitandum, *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 24.

Evitatio, ònis. f. verb. An eschewing, avoiding, or shunning, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 2. & *Quint.* 5, 10.

Evitátus, a, um. part. About to avoid, *Liv.* 40, 13.

Evitátus, a, um. part. Avoided, shunned, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 4. & *Ov. Met.* 12, 123.

Evito, òre. act. [ex è & vito] To shun, to fly, to eschew, or avoid. Offensionum causas tum evitare, tum elevare, tum ferre sapientis est, *Cic. de Am.* 24. § Evitare Veneris nefas, *Sen. Hipp.* 913. hostium manus, *Id. Agam.* 911.

|| Evito, òre. act. [à vitâ] To deprive of life, unde

Evitor, òri, òtus. pass. To be killed. Priami vitam evitare, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 19. ex vet. poetâ.

* Eulogia, æ. f. [ex eũ bene, & λόγος sermo] Praise, or benediction; also a good and probable reason, *Cic. Att.* 13, 22. sed Græcis literis. Lat. Benedictio.

* || Eulogium, i. n. [ab eodem] An eulogy, or commendation. *Vid. Elogium.*

* Eumeces, is. f. [ab eũ bene, & μήκος longitudo] ita dict. quod proceritate præcellat] A kind of balm, *Plin.* 12, 26.

* Eumetris, is. f. [ab eũ bene, & μέτρον mensura] A precious stone like a flint, which put under the head causes strange dreams, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* || Eunuchinátus, a, um. adj. ex part. Gelt, or made an eunuch, *Tert.* † Eunuchus factus, eviratus.

* Eunuchion, i. n. A kind of broad lettuce so cold that it allays the heat of lust, *Plin.* 19, 8.

* || Eunuchizo, òre. act. To castrate, unde

* || Eunuchizátus, a, um. part. Castrated, gelded, *Hier.* † Eunuchus factus, eviratus.

† Eunuchio, òre. act. To geld, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 289.

* Eunuchus, i. m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ εὖ νῦν ἔχειν, i. e. quod bene affectam habeat mentem, *Scal.*] (1)

|| A continent man. (2) An eunuch, a gelded man. (3) || A chamberlain, or great officer in a king's court. (1) Εὐνῆχος ἔχῃ ὁ μὴ δυνάμενος, ἀλλ' ὁ μὴ βυλόμενος φιληθεῖν, *Clem. Alex. Pæd.* 3, 4. (2) Quis isthuc facere Eunuchos potuit? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 15. (3) *Vid. LXXII* interpr. in *Gen.* 39, 1. ubi Potiphar maritus dictus est Εὐνῆχος Φαραῶ.

Evocandus, a, um. part. To be called forth. Evocandus plagis noctis æternæ, *Sen. Oed.* 393. *Conf. Cels.* 5, 21.

Evocatio, ònis. f. verb. A calling forth, an invocation, or a calling upon; a sudden calling out to battle man by man, a summons, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 2. & *Plin.* 30, 1. † De Grammaticorum evocatione ipso confule.

Evocátor, òris. m. verb. One that calleth forth, *Cic. in Catil.* 1, 11.

Evocátus, a, um. part. (1) Called out, summoned. (2) Implored, &c. (3) Let out. (1) Principibus Galliæ evocatis, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 6. (2) Misericordia nullius oratione evocata, *Cic. oro Deist.* 14. (3) Ubi major pars ejus humoris evocata est, *Cels.* 7, 15.

Evocatus, i. m. A veteran soldier, who, after his dismissal was called again to service, and preferred to be a captain, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 6. Also one of the emperor's guards; a pensioner, or squire

Evalesco, ēre, ui. incept. *To wax very strong, to prosper and grow* Adjuta curā natura magis evalescit, *Plin.* 17, 15. Multa secutura essent, quæ ad bellum evalescerent, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 58, 6. † Valeo, veti.

Evallatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A casting out of the trench, or doors, Veg.*

Evallēfācio, ēre, act. *Varr. ap. Non.* 3, 158. id. quod.

† Evallo, āre, act. *To cast out, to put out of doors, Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 259.

Evallo, ēre, itum, act. *To winnow, or make clean, corn, Plin.* 18, 10.

Evallor, i, pass. *To be winnowed, Plin.* 18, 10.

* Evan, ntis, m. [*Eὔαν* Gr.] Vox bacchan- tium; item ipse Bacchus, *Ov. Met.* 4, 15.

† Evāneo, ēre, ui. dep. unde evanesco.

Evānescens, tis, part. *Vanishing away, decay- ing, Sen. de Ben.* 2, 12.

Evānesco, ēre, nui. incept. (1) *To vanish away.* (2) *To perish and be lost.* (3) *To decay, to wear away.* (4) *To be consumed.* (5) *Allo to grow out of esteem.* (1) Ut cornua extremæ lunæ evanescere vidit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 117. (2) Is orationes reliquit, quæ nunc evanuerunt, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 27. (3) = Omnis eorum memo- ria obscurata est, & evanuit, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 23.

Ne vires evanescant, *Scrib. Larg. c.* 104. (4) Evānuisse aiunt vetustate vim ejus loci, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 57. (5) Cū jam penē evānuisset Hor- tensius, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 94.

* † Evāngēlicē, adv. *Gospel-like, Eccl.*

* † Evāngēlicus, a, um, adj. *Of the gospel.* Evangelicus libellus, *Prud. Apoth.* 15.

* † Evāngēlistus, i, m. *A feast in memory of the Annunciation, Eccl.*

* † Evāngēlista, æ, m. *An evangelist, Eccl.*

* † Evāngēlium, i, n. i. e. bonus nuncius [*ab* ē bene, & ἀγγέλλω nuncio] (1) *Good news.* (2) *Also rewards given to those that brought them.* (3) *The gospel.* (4) *Evangelia, ōrum, n. pl. Processions and prayers made for joy of good tidings.* (1) ἑθεὶν αὐτίκα τὸ εὐαγγέλιον Ἀντωνίου φέροντες, *Appian. Alex. de nec. Ciceronis.* (2) Εὐαγγέλια quæ reddam nescio, deberi quidem planē fateor, *Cic. Att.* 2, 12. Εὐαγγέλιον ἐστὶ δῶρον ὑπὲρ ἀγαθῆς ἀγγελίας, *Eusath. in Hom. Il.* 5, v. 152. (3) *Eccl.* (4) *Id.*

* † Evāngēlizō, āre, act. *To preach the gospel, Aug.*

* † Evāngēlus, i, m. *A bringer of good tidings, Vitruv.* 10, 7.

Evānidus, a, um, adj. [*ab* inuf. evaneo] *Vain, fading, apt to decoy, unfruitful, frail, that will soon perish.* Leve & evanidum gaudium, *Sen. Ep.* 35. Evanida pectora, *Ov. Met.* 5, 435. Ma- teria vetustate evanida, *Vitr.* 2, 8.

Evanno, āre, act. [*vel* ēre, ut aliqui volunt] *To van, or make clean; to winnow corn; also to cast out of doors.* Quod levissimum est, evanne- tur foras extra aream, *Varr. i. R. R.* 52. al. leg. evannatur, fortē melius, quia *Lucil. ap. Non.* 1, n. 5. frumentum vannere.

† Evannor, āris, pass. evannetur. *Pompon. i. e. ejiciatur foras.*

* † Evans, tis, part. [*ab* Evox, εὐός, Gr. quod Baccho acclamatum, qui inde εὐάν & εὐός ipse dictus] *Shouting in praise of Bacchus, Virg. Æn.* 6, 517. & 10, 702.

Evāpōrātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A breatheing, or steaming, out; an evaporation, Sen. Nat. Quæst.* 1, 1. & 3, 24.

† Evāpōro, āre, act. *To steam out, to evaporate, Solin. c.* 8. † Exhalo, *Cic.*

† Evāpōror, āri, ātus, pass. *To be steamed out, or evaporated, Gell.* 19, 5.

† Evāsiō, ōnis, f. verb. [*ab* evado] *An eva- sion, or escape, Vulg. interpr. † Fuga, Liv.*

Evastandus, a, um, part. *To be wasted, or de- stroyed.* Evastanda tibi tellus, *Sil.* 15, 184.

† Evastātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A wasting, or lay- ing waste, Litt. ex-Plin.* † Vastatio, *Cic.*

† Evastātor, ōris, m. verb. *A waster, or son- sumer, Aug.* † Vastator, *Stat.*

Evastātus, a, um, part. *Wasted, Liv.* 8, 37.

Evasto, āre, act. *To waste, spoil, or destroy,*

Quinque mensium spatio omnia evastarunt, *Liv.* 10, 15.

Evastor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be wasted, or de- stroyed.* Culta evastata sunt bello, *Liv.* 5, 5.

Evāsūrus, a, um, part. *About to come off, or end.* Hæc paucis diebus intelligentur, quorsum evasura sint, *Cic. Att.* 7, 17. Quantus evasurus esset, *Paterc.* 2, 94. *Vid. & Liv.* 30, 21.

* † Evax, interj. exultantis. [*ab* εὐοί voce bac- chantium] *A voice of joy, a buzzed, Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 18. *Casin.* 4, 4, 14.

* † Eucæria, æ, f. [*ab* εὖ bene, & καὶρός; tempus] *Opportunity. Lat. Opportunitas, oc- casio, Cic.*

* † Eucæris, indecl. adj. [*ab* εὖ bene, & χάρις gratia] *Gracious. Lingua eucharis, Sirac.* 6. *Lat. Gratiola.*

* † Eucæristia, æ, f. [*ab* eodem] *Thanksgiv- ing, the sacrament of the Lord's supper, the eucharist, Eccl. Lat. Gratiarum actio.*

* † Eucæristicus, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to the eucharist, or thanksgiving, Eccl.*

* † Eudæmon, ōnis, adj. c. 3. [*εὐδαίμων* Gr. quod ex εὖ bene, & δαίμων genius] *Happy.* Eudæmonem Arabiam, *Mela,* 3, 8, 35. i. e. fe- licem.

* † Eudæxon, i, n. [*εὐδαίων* Gr. quod ex εὖ bene, & δαίμων humecto; lineum filum quod medici in extremo clysterio relinq. per quod κλυσιμὸς emittitur, *Fest.* *A thread tied to a cly- ster; also a scupperhole in a ship. Turn. legi vult Eudæxon.*

* † Eudoxia, æ, f. [*ab* εὖ bene, & δόξα opi- nio] *A good name. Lat. Bona fama.*

† Evectio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A carrying forth.* (2) † Meton. Evectiones, *licences to use stage horses, post warrants.* (3) *Also cockets at the custombouse for exporting goods.* (1) Sublimis evectio, *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 162. (2) *Sidon.* 5, 20. *Symmach.* 4, 6. (3) *Ap. recent.*

† Evector, ōris, m. verb. *He who advances, or lifts up, Litt. ex Sen.*

† Evectrix, icis, f. *She who lifts up, Tert.*

Evectus, a, um, part. (1) *Carried, or brought, out.* (2) *Carried, mounted.* (3) *Met. Advanced, extolled.* (4) *Carried through, or beyond.* (1) Ut semel ē Piræeo evecta est eloquentia, omnes peragravit insulas, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 13. Evectæ prono laxantur habenæ Æthere, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 35. (2) Evectus equo, *Liv.* = asportatus, *Cic.* (3) Evectā super humanam fidem munificentia, *Paterc.* 2, 130. Meritis evectus ad auras, *Ov. Met.* 14, 127. ed claritatis, *Val. Max.* 6, 9, ext. 7. (4) = Fama ejus evecta insulas, & provin- cias pervagata, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 36, 2.

Evectus, ūs, m. verb. *Carriage, conveyance by ship, or otherwise, Plin.* 18, 5.

Evaho, ēre, xi, ctum, act. (1) *To carry out, to convey.* (2) *To extoll and lift up.* (3) *To praise, to advance.* (1) Ubi tranquillitas maris in altum evexit, *Liv.* 25, 27. suas merces, *Plin.* 6, 19. Quæcunque pavidos rapidus evexit furor, *Sen. Hip.* 1070. (2) † Evehere aliquem ad fastigium regium, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 1. = For- tuna altius evexit ac levavit humanas opes, *Sen. Tro.* 260. (3) † Evehere aliquem in cælum, *Juv.* 1, 38. Evexit Q. Catulum voce suā tantum non ad sidera usque, *Val. Max.* 3, 15, 9.

Evahor, i, ctus, pass. *To be carried, Met. to be exalted, &c.* Ad regem Theſſaliæ Deucalionem ratibus evecti sunt, *Juſt.* 2, 6. In id evecti, su- per quod ascendi non potest, *Paterc.* 2, 53. In stationem atque ipsas prope portas evecti sunt, *Liv.* 22, 45.

Evellendus, a, um, part. *To be plucked up.* Qui non modò ex memoriā, sed etiam ex fastis evel- lendos putet, *Cic. pro Sext.* 14.

Evellens, tis, part. *Pulling off.* Evellens co- mam luctus, *Sen. Oedip.* 592.

Evello, ēre, velli, & vulsi, ulsum, act. (1) *To pluck up, or cut.* (2) *To pull off.* (3) *To twitch.* (4) *To deliver.* (5) *Met. To root out, to abolish.* (1) Evellere sese ex cæno, *Plin.* 8, 42. Corque tot scelerum capax evelle, *Sen. Phœnis.* 160. (2) Canoa puella, nigros anus evellerat, *Phædr.* 2,

3, 10. (3) Femur puellæ evellit pulex, *Ov.* (4) Castra obſeſſa evellere, *Sil.* (5) † Inſerere novas opiniones, evellere inſitas, *Cic. Or.* 28. scrupulum ex animo, *Id. pro S. Roſc.* 3.

Evellor, i, ulsus, pass. *To be plucked up, &c.* Ut semel est evulsa jugis, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 709.

Evelli jussit hastam, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 30.

Evēnio, ire, vēni, ntum, neut. (1) *To come out, or proceed.* (2) *Simply to come.* (3) *To happen by chance, to come to pass, to fall out.* (4) *To fall to one's lot.* (1) Merſes profundo, pul- chrior evenit, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 65. (2) † Sine modò rus eveniat, remittam ad se virum, *Plaut. Caf.* 2, 8, 1. ubi al. veniat. certè 3, 2, 17. q. v.

(3) = Timebam ne evenirent ea quæ accide- runt, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 21. † In hac notione le- gitur in tertiis personis tantum. (4) Metello Numidia evenit, *Sall.*

Evēnit, imperf. *It happens, or falls out.* † Malè istis eveniat, a mischief take them, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 39. *Absol.* Quid tu Athenas inſo- lens? *C. Evenit, Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 4.

† Evētilātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A winnowing, or faning, Aug.* † Ventilatio, *Plin.*

† Evētilātor, ōris, m. verb. *A sifter. Met.* † Ventilator causæ, *a sifter of the matter, Arnob.* † Ventilator, *Col.*

Evētilātus, a, um, part. *Winnowed.* Fru- menta eventilata mundiora sunt, *Col.* 1, 6. E- ventilato terrestri spiritu, *Juſt.* 44, 1, 10.

Eventilo, āre, act. *To winnow, to fan, or van, Plin.* 31, 3.

Eventilor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be winnowed, or winnowed. Vid. Eventilatus.*

Eventum, i, n. *The event, or issue.* Causæ- eventorum magis movent, quàm ipsa eventa, *Cic. Att.* 9, 4. Mærore hoc ejus eventum vereor, *Id. de Amic.* 4.

Eventūrus, a, um, part. [*ab* evenio] *That will come to pass hereafter.* Quid eventurum sit, igno- rant, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 49. Noſtrā intereſt ſcire ea, quæ eventura ſint, *Ibid.* 51.

Eventus, ūs, m. verb. [*ab* evenio] (1) *Hap- chance, ſucceſs, that folloꝝs the doing of any thing.* (2) *The end, iſſue, or event.* (3) *A God chiefly worſhiped by huſbāndmen, Bonus eventus.* (1) Fortunæ eventus varii ſequebantur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 22. (2) Eventus belli non ignarus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 41. (3) *Varr. R. R.* 1, 1.

Everbātus, a, um, part. *Beaten, Met. plyed.* Remis everberatum mare, *Curt.* 4, 3, 18.

Everbōro, āre, act. *To beat, to pummel, to slap.* Met. to ply. Everherare fluctus, *Curt.* 9, 4. pectus armis, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 737.

† Evergāneus, a, um, adj. † Everganæ tra- bes, beams well and workmanlike wrought, *Vitruv.* 5, 1. *Lat. Affabrè factus.*

Evergo, ēre, act. *To cast, or send, forth, Liv.* 44, 33. † Nescio an alibi.

Evertendus, a, um, part. *To be swept, brushed, or scrubbed, Col.* 7, 4. *Vid. Everro.*

† Everriātor, ōris, m. ab everræ, qui facit everras, i. e. munditias circa mortuos, *Fest.*

Everricūlum, i, n. (1) *A drag net, a sweep, or draw net.* (2) *Met. One who by extortion robs the country.* (1) Everriculo in littus educere piſ- ces, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, ult. (2) *Verrem.* everri- culum in provinciā vocat, *Cic.* 4. in *Verr.* 24. *vid. & N. D.* 3, 30.

Everro, ēre, ri, sum, act. (1) *To sweep clean, or away; to brush, to scrub.* (2) *Met. To exa- mine curiously, to sift.* (1) = Stabula everienda & purganda, *Col. vid. & Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. (2) Seimonēs, etiamſi ſecretoſi habitati ſunt, everrit, *Sen. de Irā.* 3.

Everſio, ōnis, f. verb. [*ab* everto] (1) *An overbrowing, or overturning.* (2) *Met. A ruina, a deſtruction, or overthrow.* (1) Everſiones ve- hicularum, *Plin.* 22, 17. (2) Rerum publica- rum, *Cic. de Sen.* 12. Omnis vitæ everſio, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 31.

Everſor, ōris, m. verb. *An overthrower, or deſtroyer.* Priami regnorum everſor Achilles, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 545. Quis, ede, noſtri decoris everſor fuit? *Sen. Hipp.* 894.

Everſūrus, a, um, part. *About to overturn, Liv.*

30, 32. Murum circumdatum nemori everfuros denunciant, Curt. 7, 7.

Everfus, a, um. part. [ab evertor] (1) Overthrown, overturned. (2) Destroyed, cast down, ruined. (3) Broken, shattered. (4) Ploughed, turned out of. (5) Sore tossed. (1) Equus cuspidē everfus, Propert. 4, 11, 8. (2) = Urbs excisa & everfa, Cic. pro Sext. 15. = Perdita & planē everfa, Id. Att. 5, 16. = Everfum & subrutum obitu ejus se videt, Val. Max. 5, 10, 3. (3) Everfo juvenem succurrere ſaculo Ne prohibete, Virg. Geor. 1, 500. Repletum ratibus everfis mare, Sen. Agam. 1006. (4) Everfo jacias dum femina campo, Val. Flacc. 7, 75. (5) = Affictus atque everfus, Cic. pro Quint. 23.

Everfus, a, um. part. [ab evertor] Brushed, scrubbed, Met. robbed, pillaged. = Quod fanum non everfum atque exterfum liquerit? Cic. Verr. 2, 21. Domus mea everfa est ab inimico, Id. pro Domo, 38.

Evertendus, a, um. part. To be overthrown. Nec tantum in statuendā Lepidi statuā factum est mali, quantum in evertendā boni, Cic. ad Brut. 15.

Evertor, ēre, ti, sum. aēt. (1) To turn upside down, or topsyturvy. (2) To turn out of. (3) To overthrow, to destroy, to beat down. (4) To subvert. (5) To overfet, to dig down. (6) To confute, or confound. (1) Ab imo evertere summam, Lucr. 5, 164. (2) Bonis qui hunc adolescentem evertisset suis, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 177. § Evertere agro, ædibus, Ibid. 3, 1, 15. § familiā, fundis, fortunis, Cic. (3) P. Scipio Carthaginem, quasi fatali eventu, solus evertit, Id. de Har. Resp. 4. Met. Evertunt conjugia nunquam funditus domos, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 1. (4) Evertere rempublicam, Cic. Att. 16, 15. leges, Id. (5) Evertere naviculam in portu, Id. de Orat. 1, 38. (6) Ut retineamus eam definitionem, quam Philo voluit evertere, Id. Acad. 2, 4, 6.

Evertor, i, sus. pass. To be overthrown, turned out, &c. § Odiis atque insidiis funditus everti, Cic. de Amic. 7. bonis, Id. pro Quint. 31.

|| Evestigatio, ōnis. f. verb. A finding, or seeking, out, Aug. † Investigatio, Cic.

|| Evestigātor, ōris. m. verb. A searcher, or finder, out, Aug. † Investigator, Cic.

Evestigātus, a, um. part. Found, or traced, out. Post evestigata fugitivorum arma ditissimus, Sen. Contr. 2, 9. Evestigata ingeniis priorum, Ov. Met. 15, 146.

Evestigio, adv. By and by, forthwith, out of hand, Cic. Fam. 4, 12.

|| Evestigo, āre. aēt. To seek, to follow, to hunt after, Arnob. † Investigo, Cic.

|| Evēto, āre. aēt. To forbid, to forewarn, Litt. ex Val. Flacc. sed. 9.

* Eugaleton, i. n. [ex eū bene, & γάλα lac] A kind of herb good to breed milk, Plin. 27, 9.

* Euge, interj. [à Gr. εὖγε] O brave! well done! Ter. Adelph. 5, 7, 13. Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 79.

* Eugēnia, æ. f. sc. uva, Plin. 14, 2, i. e. nobilis. [ab εὐγενής, Gr. i. e. generosus] § Eugenia uvæ, An excellent sort of grapes, Col. 3, 2.

* Eugēnæ, interj. gaudentis [ab eodem] O brave boy; rarely said, or done, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 24. & 4, 2, 4. § Ironice etiam dicitur, Id. Amphitr. 4, 1, 10.

† Eugium, i. n. [ab εὐγεῖος, fertilis] Natura muliebris, Non. 2, 304. & Lucil.

* Euhoe, five Evohe. interj. [εὐοῖ! Gr.] Ho! ob! obo! Virg. Æn. 7, 389.

|| Evibratio, ōnis. f. verb. A shaking, a brandishing, a darting, Litt. ex Sen.

|| Evibro, āre. aēt. To shake, or brandish; to shoot, or discharge, Met. to incite, or stir up, unde

|| Evibror, āri, ātus. pass. To be shaken, &c. Met. to be incited. = Ut excitarentur atque evibrarentur animi, Gell. 1, 2. † Vibro, in cito.

|| Evictio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab evinco] A conviction by law. Vocab. forense.

|| Evictor, ōris. m. He that convinces by law, Constit.

Evictus, a, um. part. (1) Overcome. (2) Convicted by law, cast, proved guilty. (3) Prevailed upon. (4) Met. Cut down. (1) Evicta dolore, Virg. Æn. 4, 474. Evicta matrum corda, Val. Flacc. 2, 186. (2) Multis testibus evictus, Cic. in Verr. 1, 1. (3) Evictus longo tempore Cæsar erit, Ov. Trist. 3, 1, 76. § Evictus meis lacrymis, Sen. Med. 491. § precibus, Val. Max. 6, 5, ext. 3. (4) Arbor vulneribus evicta, Virg. Æn. 2, 630.

Evidens, tis. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. Evident, clear, apparent, plain and easy. = Perspicuæ & evidentes res, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 14. Quod multo est evidentiū, Id. de Amicit. 8, 8. Evidentissimi Græci auctores, Plin. 19, 3. Effectus evidentissimus, Cels. 7. præf. Evidentissimæ clades, Val. Max. 3, 2, ext. 9.

Evidenter, adv. sīme, sup. Clearly, evidently, apparently, plainly. Evidenter noxiis profuit, Val. Max. 8, 1, abs. 11. vid. & Liv. 6, 26. Evidentissimè S. Scriptura testatur, Aug. Civ. D. 20, 29.

Evidentia, æ. f. Evidence, perspicuity, clearness. Græcum 'Εναργεία, quo exprimeret Cicero hanc vocem, fabricasse videtur; sic enim ait, 'Εναργείαν, perspicuitatem aut evidentiam nos, si placet, nominemus, fabricemusque, si opus erit, verba, Acad. 2, 4, 6.

Evigilandus, a, um. part. To be passed without sleep. Nox multis evigilanda modis, Tib. 1, 8, 64.

|| Evigilatio, ōnis. f. A wakeing, Litt. ex Varr.

Evigilātus, a, um. part. Done by watchfulness, care, or good advice. Evigilata consilia, Cic. Att. 9, 12. = Meditata evigilataque, Gell. 1, 7.

Evigilo, āre. neut. (1) To watch, to be careful and laborious in a thing. (2) To awake. (3) Aēt. To study by night. (1) In quo evigilaverunt curæ & cogitationes meæ, Cic. Parad. 2. (2) Puppe magister excidit, & evigilavit in undis, Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 128. (3) Studium libros evigilavit, Ov. Trist. 1, 1, 107.

Evileſco, ēre. incept. To grow cheap and of small esteem. Usque eō eviluit, ut propalam contemptui esset, Suet. Claud. 15. Evileſcit pretium pietatis, Val. Max. 5, 4, 7.

Evincendus, a, um. part. To be subdued, to be cured. Evincendi sunt quamvis pestiferi morbi, Col. 6, 5.

Evincio, īre, vinxi. aēt. To bind, to tie about. Tiridatem insigni regio evinxit, Tac. 6, 42. vid. & eundem 15, 2.

Evincor, ēre, vici, victum. aēt. (1) To vanquish, to subdue, to master. (2) To evince, to prove. (3) To bear down. (4) To overtop. (5) To prevail, or gain his point. (6) || Also to convict and recover by law. (1) Evincas utinam fera jura feræ Stygis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 558. Dubiisque evincite rebus, Quæ meminisse juvet, Val. Flacc. 1, 2, 248. (2) Si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 250. (3) Oppositas evicit gurgite moles, Virg. Æn. 2, 497. (4) Arbor celsa vertice evincet nemus, Sen. Hipp. 457. (5) Precibus evicit gener, Sen. Med. 184. (6) Notio hæc frequens ap. JCC.

Evincor, i. pass. To be vanquished, or subdued. Neque facile hic morbus, cūm inveteraverit, evincitur, Cels. 3, 22.

Evinctus, a, um. part. [ab evincior] (1) Bound, tied up. (2) Fettered, manacled. (1) Evinctus vitrâ crines albente sacerdos, Ov. Met. 15, 676. Evinctus tempora ramis, Virg. Æn. 8, 286. (2) § Evincti geminas ad sua terga manus, Ov. ex Pont. 5, 2, 72. § Evincti brachia capta duces, Tib. 1, 7, 6.

Eviratio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A gelding, a making effeminate. (2) A weakening, or discouraging. (1) Plin. 29, 1. (2) Lacerare virtutem bonæ spei eviratio est, Sen. de vitâ beat.

Evirātus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) † Unmanned, gelded. (2) Effeminate. (1) Eviratus adolescens, Lexicogr. ex Plaut. (2) Spadone cūm sic eviratio fluxo, Mart. 5, 42.

† Evireſco, ēre. incept. To become green. Exan- guibus dolore evireſcat colos, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 258.

Evīro, āre. aēt. [ex è & vir] To geld, to make effeminate, or weaken; to unman. Corpus evirātis Veneris nimio odio, Catull. 61, 17. § Raro occ.

|| Eviscerātor, ōris. m. The officer that draws out the bowels of the sacrifice, Tert.

Eviscerātus, a, um. part. Boweled, or without his guts and bowels, Cic. de Div. 2, 64. ex Pacuv. conf. Tusc. 1, 44.

Eviscero, āre. aēt. [ex è & viscus] To bowel, or draw out the garbage, or guts. Pedibus eviscerat uncis, Virg. Æn. 11, 723. conf. Sil. 13, 847.

Evitābilis, e. adj. Avoidable, that may be shunned. Evitabile telum, Ov. Met. 6, 235.

Evitandus, a, um. part. To be avoided. Ad præsens imperium evitandum, Cæs. B. G. 8, 24.

Evitatio, ōnis. f. verb. An eschewing, avoiding, or shunning, Ad Herenn. 2, 2. & Quint. 5, 10.

Evitāturus, a, um. part. About to avoid, Liv. 40, 13.

Evitātus, a, um. part. Avoided, shunned, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 4. & Ov. Met. 12, 123.

Evīto, āre. aēt. [ex è & vito] To shun, to fly, to eschew, or avoid. Offensionum causas tum evitare, tum elevare, tum ferre sapientis est, Cic. de Am. 24. § Evitare Veneris nefas, Sen. Hipp. 913. hostium manus, Id. Agam. 911.

|| Evīto, āre. aēt. [à vitâ] To deprive of life, unde

Evītor, āri, ātus. pass. To be killed. Priami vī vitam evitari, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. ex vet. poetâ.

* Eulōgia, æ. f. [ex eū bene, & λόγος sermo] Praise, or benediction; also a good and probable reason, Cic. Att. 13, 22. sed Græcis literis, Lar. Benedictio.

* || Eulōgium, i. n. [ab eodem] An eulogy, or commendation. Vid. Elogium.

* Eumēces, is. f. [ab eū bene, & μένος longitudo: ita dict. quod proceritate præcellat] A kind of balm, Plin. 12, 26.

* Eumētris, is. f. [ab eū bene, & μέτρον mensura] A precious stone like a flint, which put under the head causes strange dreams, Plin. 37, 10.

* || Eunūchīnātus, a, um. adj. ex part. Gelt, or made an eunuch, Tert. † Eunuchus factus, eviratus.

* Eunūchion, i. n. A kind of broad lettuce so cold that it allays the heat of lust, Plin. 19, 8.

* || Eunūchizo, āre. aēt. To castrate, unde

* || Eunūchizātus, a, um. part. Castrated, gelded, Hier. † Eunuchus factus, eviratus.

† Eunūchio, āre. aēt. To geld, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 289.

* Eunūchus, i. m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ εὖ νῦν ἔχειν, i. e. quod bene affectam habeat mentem, Scal.] (1) || A continent man. (2) An eunuch, a gelded man. (3) || A chamberlain, or great officer in a king's court. (1) Εὐνῆχος ἕχ ὁ μὴ δυνάμενος, ἀλλ' ὁ μὴ βυλόμενος φιλονεικῆν, Clem. Alex. Pæd. 3, 4. (2) Quī isthuc facere Eunuchos potuit? Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 15. (3) Vid. LXXII interpr. in Gen. 39, 1. ubi Potiphar maritus dictus est Εὐνῆχος παρὰ αὐτόν.

Evocandus, a, um. part. To be called forth. Evocandus plagis noctis æternæ, Sen. Oed. 393.

Conf. Cels. 5, 21.

Evocatio, ōnis. f. verb. A calling forth, an invocation, or a calling upon; a sudden calling out to battle man by man, a summons, Ad Herenn. 3, 2. & Plin. 30, 1. § De Grammaticorum evocatione ipsos consule.

Evocātor, ōris. m. verb. One that calls forth, Cic. in Catil. 1, 11.

Evocātus, a, um. part. (1) Called out, summoned. (2) Implored, &c. (3) Let out. (1) Principibus Galliæ evocatis, Cæs. B. G. 4, 6. (2) Misericordia nullius oratione evocata, Cic. orō Deist. 14. (3) Ubi major pars ejus humoris evocata est, Cels. 7, 15.

Evocātus, i. m. A veteran soldier, who, after his discharge, was called again to service, and preferred to be a captain, Cic. Fam. 3, 6. Also one of the emperor's guards; a pensioner, or squire

of

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of the body. Vid Suet. in Galb. 10. & in Aug. 56.

Evōco, āre. act. (1) To call out, or bid to come forth; to call forth, or away. (2) To invite, allure, or entice. (3) To provoke, challenge, or dare. (4) To summon, to command to appear. (5) To call upon for help, to implore. (6) To conjure, or raise up. (7) Also to draw forth to the outward parts; to cause to spring, or come, forth. (8) To recall. (1) Evocate huc Davum, Ter. Andr. 3, 3. ult. Patrem castris evocat, Ov. Fast. 2, 816. Evocato aliquem intus ad te, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 145. (2) Gubernatorem à navi huc evoca verbis meis, ut mecum prandeat, Plaut. Amph. 5, 3, 12. Evocavit luxuria exercitum acerrimum ad somnum & delicias, Val. Max. 9, 1, ext. 1. (1) Contumeliā verborum nostros ad pugnam evocant, Cæs. B. G. 5, 56. (4) ¶ Venit vel rogatus, ut amicus; vel arcessitus, ut socius; vel evocatus, ut is qui senatui parere didicisset, Cic. pro Deiot. 5. § Evocare testes, Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 2. ad causam dicendam, Liv. (5) Vid. Evocatus; n. 2. (6) Evocare animas orco, Virg. Aen. 4, 12, 42. proavos atavosque sepulchris; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 17. vid. & Plin. 24, 17. (7) Evocare vim vitium in palmites. Plin. 14, 1. Zephyrus vernas evocat herbas, Sen. Hipp. 12. nubibus siccis aquas, Id. Med. 754. (8) Evocare animum à negotio, Cic. Tusc. 1.

Evōcor, āri, ātus. pass. To be called forth, &c. Cic. Tusc. 1, 30.

* Evæ. dissyl. interj. [à Gr. εὐώ] A word, or acclamation, often repeated by the priest of Bacchus, Catull. 62, 61. & ib. 255.

* Evox, vel Evox. interj. idem. Evox Bacche, Virg. Aen. 7, 389. Evox, Bacche, sonat, Ov. Met. 4, 523.

Evōlans, tis. part. Flying out of. Evolans ex ore anima, Plin. H. 7, 53.

Evōlāticus, a, um. adj. That flies and gads abroad. Evolatici homines, Plaut. Pæn. 2, 28. pro more suo. Volaticus, Cic.

Evōlāturus, a, um. part. About to fly. Polliceris futurum te fugitivum rei familiaris, statimque ad nos evolaturum, Plin. Epist. 9, 28.

Evōlito, āre. freq. To fly out often. Per quas fenestras ad requirendos cibos evolitant, Col. 8, 8. de columbis.

Evōlo, āre. neut. [ex è & volo] (1) To fly out, or away; to hie away speedily. (2) Met. To pass away quickly. (3) To rush out speedily. (4) Act. To escape, and get away from. (1) Ex arbore evolat ales, Cic. de Legg. 1, 1. Evolare præpeti cursu, Sen. Hippol. 1061. (2) ¶ Ut evolare, non excurrere, videretur, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 78. (3) Evolârunt ex omnibus portibus silvæ, & in nostros impetum fecerunt, Cæs. B. G. 3, 18. Evolârunt præclari testes, Cic. pro Cæl. 26. (4) Pœnam aliorum opibus, non suis evolârunt, Id. de Provinci. Conf. 6.

Evōlo, āre. act. [ex è & vola, qu. è volâ raperè] To plunder, or take away by stealth. Cistellam adolescens hic mihi evolavit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 64. qui, ut videtur, cudit. ¶ Sed. al. leg. cistella, ex quo fit, ut vocab. ipsum in hac notione evollet: est n. non à vola, sed à præced. evolo.

Evolvendus, a, um. part. To be rolled, &c. Evolvenda antiquitas, Tac. Orat. 29, 6.

Evolvens, tis. part. Rolling, tumbling down. Flatus alta arbuta evolvens radicibus haurit ab imis, Lucr. 6, 139. conf. Sil. 2, 652.

Evolvere, ère, vi, ūtum. act. (1) To roll, or tumble away, or over. (2) To pull out. (3) Met. To unfold, to expound, to declare, tell, or utter. (4) To extricate, or disengage. (5) To cast in one's mind, to find and search out. (6) To muse, or think, upon. (7) To turn over a book, to peruse and read over. (8) To sever and separate. (1) Tollere conatur, jactasque evolvere silvas, Ov. Met. 12, 519. Evolvere secula tarda celeritâ, Sen. Oed. 252. (2) Ille cavis evolvit sedibus orbes, Luc. 2, 184. i. e. oculos effodit. (3) Tales evolvit pectore questus, Valer. Flacc. 4, 117. (4) § Hæc re omni te turbâ evolves, Ter.

Eun. 4, 4, 56. (5) Non possum evolvere exitum rei, Cic. pro Cæl. 23. (6) Et gelidis hæc evoluisse sub antris, Virg. Geor. 4, 509. Evolvere secum femineos dolos, Sen. Agam. 116. (7) Evolve diligenter eum librum, qui est de animo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11. (8) Elementa evolvit, cæcôque exemit acervo, Ov. Met. 1, 24. ¶ Argentum evolvere sibi alicunde, to get, or procure, it, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 82.

Evolver, i, ūtus. pass. To be rolled in, or poured into. Evolvitur in pontum sex fluminibus Danubius, Plin. 4, 12.

Evōlūtio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A rolling, or tumbling over; Met. a reading over, Poëtarum evolutio, Cic. de Fin. 1, 7.

¶ Evōlutor, ōris. m. verb. He that rolls, or tumbles, over, Litt. ex Tac. sed q. ¶ Qui evolvit.

Evōlūtus, a, um. part. (1) Unfolded. (2) Stripped off. (3) Turned out. (1) Anguis evoluta repente, atque ex oculis elapsa, Liv. 26, 19. (2) = Evolutum integumentis dissimulationis nudatūque te perspicio, Cic. de Or. 2, 86. (3) Occurrent acti in exilium & bonis evoluti, Sen. Ep. 75.

Evōmens, tis. part. Vomiting up. Ille tanquam nifus evomentis adjuvaret, Tac. Ann. 12, 67, 3. Colle in eâ nocturnas evomente flammæ, Plin. 3, 9.

Evōmo, ère, ui, ūtum. act. (1) To vomit up. (2) To spue, or cast, out. (3) Met. To utter, or speak, despitefully, or maliciously. (4) To disembogue, or discharge. (1) Avis implet se conchis, calque evomit, Cic. N. D. 2, 49. (2) Evomuit spiritum cruore ac minis mistum, Val. Max. 9, 3, 8. spiritum flammam, Id. 2, 4, 5. (3) Apud quem evomat virus acerbitalis suæ, Cic. de Amic. 23. (4) Multis quamvis faucibus evomit se in Ægyptium mare, Plin. 5, 9.

* Evōnymus, i. f. [ab è bene, & ὄνομα nomen] The spindle-tree, or prick-timber, Plin. 13, 22.

* Eupātōria, æ. f. & Eupātōrium, i. n. [à Mithridate Eupatore nomen sortita] The herb agrimony, or liverwort, Plin. 25, 6.

* Eupētālos, i. f. [εὐπέταλος, Gr. ab è bene & πέταλον, folium] (1) A precious stone of four colours, viz. fiery, blue, vermilion, and green. (2) Also a kind of laurel. (1) Plin. 36, 10. (2) Diosc. 4, 143. & Plin. 15, 30.

* ¶ Euphēmismus, i. m. [ab è bene, & φημί dico] A figure when an offensive thing is expressed by an inoffensive word, or phrase, as, when instead of mortuus est we find excessit, decessit; or when by an abrupt pathos we collect it, or when the evil is transferred to some other, both which are in one line in Ter. Andriâ 4, 5. Itane Chrysis? hem! Nos quidem pol miseras perdidit.

* ¶ Euphōnia, æ. f. [ab è bene, & φωνή vox] A good sound, a pleasant utterance of words, Gramm. Vocalitas, Quint. sed illius, non hujus usus obtinuit.

* Euphorbia, æ. f. A tree first found by king Juba, and called by him after the name of his physician Euphorbus, Plin. 25, 7.

* Euphorbium, i. n. The gum, or sap, of that tree, vid. Macr. Sat. 7, 5. & Scrib. Larg. c. 16.

* Euphrōsyna, æ. f. [ab εὐφροσύνη, Gr. i. e. lætitia] Burrage, or bugloss, so called because drank in wine it cheers the heart. = Buglossum, Plin. 25, 8.

Euplea, æ. f. An herb of magical use, Plin. 20, 10.

* ¶ Euplōcāmus, a, um. adj. [ab εὐπλόκαμος, Gr. calamistratus] Curled, trimmed. Euplocamo digitis discerniculumque capillo, Lucil. ap. Non. 1, 155.

Eureos, ei. f. A precious stone like an olive kernel, Plin. 37, 10.

* Eurinus, a, um. adj. Eastern, of the east. Incipit occidere ventus eurinus, Col. 11, 2.

Euripus, i. m. [ex è bene & ῥιπίζομαι excitor; quod facili moveatur] (1) An arm of the sea between Æolis a port of Beotia, and Eubœa. (2) Also another in Sicily, which ebbs and flows seven times in twenty four hours, or oftener. (3) A canal, a pool, or stand of water; a ditch, trench, or moat about a place; also an inlet, or small creek,

(1) Plin. 2, 97. (2) Cic. de Legib. 2, 1. (3) Suet. Cæs. 39.

¶ Euroaquilō, ōnis. m. ventus typhoniū. Gr. εὐροακίδων, vid. Aët. Apōst. 27, 14. A turbulent tempestuous wind, the northeast wind. ¶ Cælias, Gell.

Euroauster, tri. m. A southeast wind, Col. 11, 12.

* ¶ Euroclýdon, ōnis. m. id quod Euroaquilō. [ab εὐρος Eururus & κλύδων, ætus; gurgis] ¶ Cælias, Gell.

* Eurōnōtus, i. m. [ab Eururus, & Notus] A southeast-wind, Col. 11, 2. Vitr. 1, 6.

Eurōtiās, æ. m. [Εὐρωτίας Gr. ab εὐρωτιάω situm trahere; ita dict. ob nigritiem] A precious stone, black, but with a kind of mould upon it, Plin. 37, 10.

* Eururus, i. m. [Εὐρurus, Gr. ἀπὸ τῆς ἑω ρεύου; quod ab oriente fluat, Gell.] (1) The east wind. (2) Meton. The eastern parts. (1) Eururus ad auroram recessit, Ov. Met. 1, 61. (2) Valer. Flac. 1, 538.

* Eurythmia, æ. f. [ex è bene, & εὐρυθμὸς concinnitas] A graceful proportion and carriage of body, Vitr. 1, 2. Lat. Decens corporis motus, Quint. 1, 10.

* Euschēme, adv. [ab è bene, & σχῆμα forma] Handsomely, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58. & Trin. 3, 1, 24. Lat. Decenter, decorè.

* Eusēbes, eos. adj. [ab è bene, & σέβω veneror] Pious, or devout. Regem Ariobarzanem eusebem, Cic. Fam. 15, 2.

* Eusēbes, is. f. [ab eodem] A precious stone of which a seat was made at Tyre, in the Temple of Hercules, Plin. 37, 10.

¶ Evulgatio, ōnis. f. A publishing abroad, Litt. ex Tac.

¶ Evulgator, ōris. m. verb. A publisher, Litt. ex Luc.

Evulgo, āre. act. To publish, or spread, abroad. Civile jus repositum in penetralibus pontificum evulgavit, Liv. 9, 46.

Evulsio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab evello] A plucking, pulling, or drawing, out. Dentis evulsio, Cic. N. D. 3, 22.

¶ Evulsor, ōris. m. verb. He that plucks out, Constit. ¶ Qui evellit.

Evulsus, a, um. part. (1) Pulled, or rooted, up. (2) Also drawn out, or drained. (1) ¶ Excisa, non evulsa arbor, Cic. Attic. 15, 4. (2) Palus evulsa, Catull. 66, 110. sed mel. lib. hab. emulsa.

Euzōmos, i. f. vel Euzōmon, i. n. [ex è bene, & ζῶμος, jus] The herb rocket, so called because it gives a good taste to potage, Plin. 20, 13. & Diosc. 2, 170.

E ante X.

EXCUR. excursio. EX DO. AV, ex dono Augusti. EX R. exactis Regibus. EX S. C. ex senatus consulto. EX S. D. ex senatus decreto.

* Ex. præp. [à Græc. ἐκ, vel ἐξ] (1) Out of. (2) For, or by reason of. (3) By, or according to. (4) From, or by, the efficient cause. (5) With. (6) Above, or before. (7) Of, or from, a person. (8) Of, or from, a place. (9) Of, before the matter. (10) Of, or in, the part affected. (11) Of the distemper. (12) Of, among, or one of. (13) From, or since, respecting time past. (14) From, respecting time to come. (15) In respect to, for the sake of. (16) Of, or from, the former state. (17) After. (1) Ex obsidione in tutum eduxi, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 7. (2) Ex amore hic admodum quàm lævus est! Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 43. Nec ex hoc æs alienum profitebor, Cic. (3) Ex sœdere naves sociis imperatæ, Curt. 3, 1, 20. (4) Malo ex principio magna familiaritas constata est, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 35. (5) Ex aquâ pullis nasturtium apponitur, Varr. R. R. 3. Ex pure hesternò panem atrum vorant, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17. (6) Ex aliis Gallis ei maximam fidem habebat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 41. (7) Nemo ex me scribit, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 39. (8) Ex Æthiopiâ est usque hæc, Id. Eun. 3, 2, 18. (9) Simulacrum ex marmore, Cic. pro Domo, 43. poculum

ex auro, *Id. Verr. 2, 35.* (10) Laborare ex pedibus, *Cic. Fam. 9, 23.* (11) Ex duritiâ alvi cubare, *Suet. Nerôn. 34.* (12) Tibi ex latronibus suis detulit principatum, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 3.* (13) Ex eo die, *Id. Philipp. 1, 1.* Ex hoc sanguis ac pietas die colantur, *Sen. Thyest. 510.* (14) Vereor ne ex Cal. Jan. magni tumultus sint, *Cic.* (15) Facis extuâ dignitate, & è republicâ, *Id. ad Brut. 4.* (16) Juvenes fieri ex infantibus, *Lucret. 1, 187.* (17) Ex consulu Hispaniam obtinuit, *Paterc. 2, 78.* Quod paucis ante annis ex præturâ eam provinciam obtinuerat, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 31.* ¶ Ex equo pugnare, *to fight on horseback, Plin.* Diem ex die expectare, *to look for from day to day, Cic.* Ex industria, *Cic. 4, 17.* Ex transverso, *across, Plaut.* Ex usu, *usefull, Ter.* Ex me nati, *my children.* Ex fratre, *my brother's, Plaut.* Ex se, *of his own, Id.* ¶ Many times with its case, it ought to be read adverbially, as Ex animo, *heartily, from the heart, Cic.* Ex vero, *truly, Plaut.* Ex facili, *easily, Val. Max. 6, 8, 6.* Ex tuto, *safely, Id.* Ex aperto, *openly, Liv.* Ex commodo, *leisurely, Col.* Ex continenti, *immediately, Just.* Ex fide, *faithfully, Plin. Jun.* Ex improvise, *suddenly, at unawares, Cic.* Ex necessitate, *necessarily, Id.* Ex occulto, *secretly.* Ex insidiis, *privily, Plin.* Ex insperato, *unexpectedly, Val. Max. 1, 5, ext. 2.* Ex integro, *afresh, anew, Plin. Jun.* Ex obliquo, *over-shoulder, Plin.* Ex ordine, *orderly, in order, Virg.* Ex parte, *partly, Liv.* Ex professo, *professedly, Val. Max. 4, 1, 8.* Ex supervacuo, *superfluously, Liv.* Ex vano, *foolishly, or without cause, also falsely, Id.* ¶ Ex in composit. interdu negat, interdum augeat, interdum in eâdem voce contrarias admittit significationes. v. g. Exarmare, & armis privare, & armis instruere est. ¶ Ex ante vocales & h, & ante c, p, q, t, & s, retinet suum x; ut exaro, exeo, exigo, exoleo, exuro, exbalo, excutio, exquiro, expeto, extraho, exsequor; ante f, vertit in similem, ut effero. Ante reliquas, deposito ex fit e.

¶ Exaceratus, a, um, part. [ab exacero] *Winnowed, cleansed from chaff, Liv. ap. Litt. sed q.*

¶ Exacerbator, ôris. m. verb. *He that grieves and galls, Lex. ex Tac.*

Exacerbatus, a, um, part. *Soured, provoked to anger, fired up, Liv. 29, 6. & Suet. Tib. 62.*

¶ Exacerbescio, êre. incept. *To wax, angry, Apul. Apol. p. 534. † Excandescio, Cic.*

Exacerbo, âre. act. *To sour, or provoke. Atque eo quidem nomine omnes exacerbavit, Suet. Galb. 16. Vid. Exacerbatus.*

Exacerbor, âri. pass. *To be soured, or provoked. Sed hoc magis exacerbatur, quod amisit, Plin. Ep. 8, 5.*

¶ Exacero, âre. act. [ab ex, & acus, eris] *To purge from chaff, Litt. ex Liv.*

¶ Exacervans, tis. part. *Heaping up together, Amm. † Coacervans, Vett.*

¶ Exacervatim, adv. *Heap by heap, Litt. ex Gell. † Cumulatim, Vett.*

¶ Exacervatio, ônis. f. verb. *A heaping up together, Liv. ap. Litt. † Coacervatio, Cic.*

¶ Exacervo, âre. act. *To heap, or gather, together, Amm. 23, 5. Coacervo, Cic.*

¶ Exacesco, êre. ui. incept. [ab ex, & acesco] *To wax sour, tart, or sharp, Col. 12, 17.*

† Exacino, âre. act. *To pull, or press, out the kernels, Cato ap. Litt. sed q.*

¶ Exacon, i. n. [ab ἐξάνομαι medeor] *One of the kinds of centauries, Plin. 25, 6.*

¶ Exactè, adv. *Perfectly, exactly, Dig. † Perfectè, accuratè, exquisitè, Cic.*

¶ Exactio, ônis. f. verb. (1) *Exaction, a levying, or gathering, of public money. (2) A driving out, or expelling. (3) A demanding, requiring, or duning. (1) Argentum coactum de publicis exactionibus, Cic. Fam. 10, 32. (2) Exaction regum, Id. de Orat. 1, 9. (3) Ne extrema exactio nostrorum nominum expectetur, Id. Attic. 5, 1.*

¶ Exactor, ôris. m. verb. (1) *A gatherer,*

or receiver, of money; a collector of taxes and tolls. (2) A driver out. (3) A nice person, a critic.

(1) *Provincia conferta præfectis atque exactoribus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 32. (2) Exactor regum, Liv. 9, 17. (3) Exactor disciplinæ gravissimus, Suet. Cæs. 65, 2. Exactor Latini sermonis molestissimus, Id. de Clar. Gramm. 22.*

¶ Exactrix, îcis. f. verb. *She that gathers money, Aug. † Quæ exigit.*

¶ Exactum, i. n. *An exact, or absolute, thing, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 3, 33.*

¶ Exacturus, a, um, part. *About to pass over, exact, &c. Exacturi piacula, Val. Max. 1, 1, 14. Conf. Sil. 7, 280.*

¶ Exactus, a, um, part. or, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) *Passed over. (2) Thrust. (3) Driven out. (4) Hurried, plagued. (5) Exacted, demanded. (6) Perfectly done and finished. (7) § Adj. Almost spent. (8) Exact, perfect, firm, and steady. (1) Exacta erat media ætas, Liv. Exactis mensibus, Virg. Georg. 3, 139. (2) § Eat per artus ensis exactus meos, Sen. Herc. Oct. 845. § Hastâ cervicæ exactâ, Ov. Met. 5, 139. (3) Exacti reges, Cic. de Orat. 1. Exacta sereno cælo tempesties, Val. Flacc. 2, 475. exacta volucres, Id. 4, 633. (4) Orestes exactus furiis, Ov. Trist. 4, 4, 70. (5) Pecunia exacta, Cic. N. D. 3, 84. Exactum satis pœnarum, Sen. Tro. 286. (6) His demum exactis, &c. Virg. Æn. 6, 637. (7) Exactæ jam ætatis Camillus erat, Liv. 6, 22. Exactâ ætate moriuntur, Sic. Tusc. 1, 39. (8) Emendata, pulchra, & exactis minimum distantia carmina, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 72. ¶ Nihil exactius eruditiusve, Mart. 4, 42. Exactissimus vir, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 5.*

¶ Exactus, ûs. m. verb. *A sale, or utterance. Mercator opportunum mercis exactum invenit, Quint. Decl. 19.*

¶ Exacuendus, a, um, part. *To be sharpened. Scilla medicamini nata, acetoque exacundo, Plin. 19, 30. ed. Hard.*

¶ Exacuens, tis. part. *Sharpening, exciting. Exacuens varia ad conamina mentem, Sil. 7, 142.*

¶ Exacuo, êre. ui. utum. act. [ab ex, & acuo] (1) *To whet, or sharpen. (2) To make a sharp edge, or point. (3) Met. To quicken, or clear. (1) Dentes exacuit sus, Virg. Georg. 3, 255. (2) Exacuunt alii vallos, Id. Geor. 1, 264. (3) Scarabæi viridis natura contuentium visum exacuit, Plin. 29, 38.*

¶ Exacuor, i. pass. *To be sharpened, Met. To be incensed. Plurimi exacuebantur propter proditiõis suspitionem, Nep. Phoc. ult.*

¶ Exacutio, ônis. f. verb. *The pointing, or making of a thing sharp. Calami exacutio, Plin. 17, 14.*

¶ Exacutus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. *Whetted, made sharp, or pointed, Plin. 17, 18. = Exacutior in mucronem fastigiatus, Id. 18, 18. Exadversum, adv. & Exadversus. Over against. § Exadversum ei loco tînstrina est quædam, Tir. Phorm. 1, 2, 38. § Exadversus est fabrica, Id. Adelph. 4, 2, 46.*

¶ Exadvocatus, i. m. *One who has been advocate, Aug. † Qui fuit advocatus.*

Exadificatio, ônis. f. verb. *A building up, or a making of a thing perfect. Ipsa autem exadificatio posita est in rebus & verbis, Cic. de Orat. 2, 15.*

¶ Exadificator, ôris. m. verb. *He that buildeth, or perfecteth, Firm. † Adificator, Vett.*

Exadificatus, a, um, part. *Built up. Exadificatus mundus, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 40. Villæ in urbium modum exadificatæ, Sall. B. Catil. 12.*

Exadifico, âre. act. (1) *To build up. (2) Met. To finish and make an end. (3) Also to cast out of the house. (1) = Capitolium exadificari atque effici potuit, Cic. Verr. 5, 19. (2) Ne graveris exadificare id opus, quod instituisti, Id. de Orat. 1, 35. (3) Exadificasset me ex his ædibus, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 3.*

¶ Exæquabilis, e. adj. *Which may be made smooth, Litt. ex Vitruv.*

¶ Exæquamentum, i. n. *An evening, or equaling, Tert. † Exæquatio, Liv.*

Exæquandus, a, um, part. *To be equalled. Facta dictis exæquanda sunt, Sall. B. J. c. 3. Italiam ad jus civitatis nobiscum exæquandum consurgere passæ non sunt, Val. Max. 6, 4, 1.*

Exæquatio, ônis. f. verb. *A leveling, or equaling, Liv. 34, 4.*

Exæquatus, a, um, part. *Made equal, smooth, plain, level, or in a line. Exæquata belli certamina, Lucr. 5, 1295. Cortex cum cortice exæquatus, Varr. R. R. 1, 40.*

Exæquo, âre. act. (1) *To make equal, or even; to make smooth, and plain. (2) Also to equalize. (1) § Exæquare aliquem dignitate cum altero, Cæs. B. C. 1, 3. Exæquat duos, licet impares sint, gladios, Sen. Phœn. 630. (2) Nos exæquat victoria cælo, Lucr. 1, 80. vid. Sil. 14, 178.*

Exæquor, âri, âtus. (1) *Pass. To be equalled. (2) Dep. To equal; to make, or count, equal. (1) Superiorem esse contra improbos minus est negotii, quàm exæquari bonis, Cic. ad Quirit. post Redd. 9. (2) Pisonem exæquamur avis, Ov. in Pison. 25. ¶ Rarè in hac notione occ.*

Exæstuan, tis. part. *Boiling up. Mare exæstuan, Curt. 6, 4, 19.*

¶ Exæstuat, ônis. f. *A boiling, or seething; an enraging, Solin. c. 11.*

Exæstuo, âre. neut. (1) *To boil, and cast up waves and surges. (2) To boil over as a pot doth. (3) Met. To be greatly moved, or in a great heat. (1) Exæstuat fretum, Curt. 4, 2, 16. (2) Exæstuat acridus ignis, Ov. Met. 13, 867. (3) Mens exæstuat irâ, Virg. Æn. 9, 798.*

¶ Exæstuosus, a, um, adj. *Boiling hot, Met. troublesome, Lex. ex Prud. † Exæstuan.*

Exævio, îre, îvi, & îi, îtum. [ab ex & sævio] *To wax gentle and mild, to make an end of rage. Dum reliquum tempestatis exæviret, Liv. 30, 39. ¶ Ret. exævio.*

¶ Exagens, tis. m. *One who has been an agent, Amm.*

Exaggerandus, a, um, part. *To be heightened, or increased. = Ad exaggerandam & amplificandam orationem, Cic. de Orat. 3, 27.*

Exaggerans, tis. part. *Heightening. Rem familiarem omni ratione exaggerantes, Cic. Offic. 1, 26.*

Exaggeratio, ônis. f. verb. (1) *¶ A heaping together; an increasing, or exaggerating; a building of a bulwark, or rampart, Met. a raising up. (2) A rhetorical heaping up of words. (1) Apud Homerum ejusdem rei atque sententiæ luculenta exaggeratio est, Gell. 13, 24. (2) Cic. Tusc. 2, 26.*

¶ Exaggerator, ôris. m. verb. *He that heaps up together, Dig. † Qui exaggerat.*

Exaggeratus, a, um, part. (1) *Heaped up, increased, amplified. (2) Enlarged, heightened. (1) = Auctæ atque exaggeratæ torturæ, Cic. Catil. 4, 9. (2) Exaggerata altiùs oratio, Id. de Cl. Orat. 17.*

Exaggero, âre. act. (1) *To heap up together. (2) To enlarge, or increase. (3) To amplify, or set off. (4) To aggravate. (1) Exaggerando accumulare, Plin. 19, 8. (2) Qui magnas opes exaggerare querit omni vigilâ, Phœdr. 3. prol. 26. (3) Beneficium verbis exaggerare, Cic. pro Planc. 29. (4) Injuriam nostram exaggeramus, Quint. 6, 2.*

Exaggeror, âri. pass. *To be heaped up, to be filled. Cædi sylvas jubet, aggestaque humo è montibus planiciem ramis impeditam exaggerari, b. e. impleri, Curt. 6, 12.*

¶ Exagitandus, a, um, part. *To be driven, hunted, &c. Et lepus hic aliis exagitandus erit, Ov. A. Am. 3, 662.*

¶ Exagitant, tis. part. *Harassing, chasing, &c. Exagitans immiti corde furores, Catull. 62, 94.*

¶ Exagitatio, ônis. f. verb. *A stirring, or moving, Lexicogr. ex Tac.*

¶ Exagitator, ôris. m. verb. *A vexer, a disquieter, a teaser; an evil speaker. Exagitator omnium rhetorum, Cic. Orat. 13.*

¶ Exagitatus, a, um, part. (1) *Harassed, driven out. (2) Bandyed, tossed to and fro, canvassed. (3) Beaten with poles, as in hunting. (1) Dispu-*

Disputationibus exagitatus, Cic. Orat. 3. Sedes suas patrias istius injuriis exagitati reliquerunt, Id. Verr. 3, 18. Ad tē confugi exagitatus à cuncta Græciâ, Nep. Them. 9. (2) Dissentio multos annos exagitata, Cic. pro Sulla, 21. Res exagitata & in summam invidiam adducta, Id. ad Lent. 1, 1. (3) Exagitata sylva, Mart. 4, 66, 6.

* Exăgito, āre. act. [ab ex, & agito] (1) To move. (2) To rouse, or bunt, up. (3) To chase away. (4) Met. To disturb, or disquiet. (5) To provoke, or excite. (6) To pester, or terrify. (7) To discuss, or debate. (1) Planctumque imitantibus alis Exagitant Zephyros, Stat. Theb. 3, 515. (2) Exagitare lustra, Sil. 8, 567. & 16, 553. (3) Exagitant & Lar & turba Diana fures, Ov. Fast. 5, 141. (4) Exagitet nostros manes, Propert. 2, 8, 19. Quis hic tumultus viscera exagitat mea? Sen. Thyest. 999. (5) Ne meum mœrorem exagitem, Cic. Att. 3, 7. (6) Desertam rabidis clamoribus urbem Exagitat, Stat. Sylv. 5, 97. (7) Exagitabantur omnes ejus fraudes & fallaciæ, Cic. pro Cluent. ¶ Dī exagitant me, si quicquam, Formula jurandi ap. Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 54.

* Exăgitor, āri, ātus. pass. To be roused, &c. Cic. Orat. 8.

* Exăgōga, æ. m. [ἐξαγωγή Gr. ab ex, & ἄγω duco] A carrier away, or exporter of goods, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 6.

* || Exăgōgicus, a, um. adj. Belonging to exportation. ¶ Exagōgica, custom for goods exported, Ap. JCC.

* Exalbesco, ēre. incept. [ab ex, & albesco] To wax pale and wan. Si qui tremere & exalbescerent, motu mentis aliquo, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 15. § Exalbescere in principiis dicendi, Id. de Orat. 1, 26. § metu, Ibid. 3, 58.

* Exalbidus, a, um. adj. [ab ex, & albidus] Somewhat pale, or white. Folia exalbida, Plin. 24, 19. vina, Id. 23, 1.

* Exalburno, āre. act. unde part. Exalburnatus, (i. e. alburnum detraho) [ab ex, & alburnum] To take out the fat, or fatty white, that is in wood, Plin. 16, 40. ¶ Rarè occ.

* || Exalgeo, ēre. [ab ex, & algeo] To be very cold, Litt. ex Lucr. sed q.

|| Exaltatio, ōnis. f. verb. Highmindedness, pride, Tert. ¶ Superbia.

|| Exaltator, ōris. m. verb. He that praiseth, or exalteth, Aug. ¶ Gloriosus, Vett.

|| Exaltatus, a, um. part. Exalted, Erasmi. ¶ Evectus, Cic.

Exalto, āre. act. To exalt, raise, or lift up, ¶ Met. highly to praise. Sulcum paulatim exaltare, Col. 3, 13. vix al. occ. ¶ Promoveo, effero, laudo, &c.

* Exălūminātus, a, um. part. [ab ex, & aluminatus] Clear like alum, orient. Uniones exaluminati coloris, Plin. 9, 35.

Exămen, inis. n. (1) A swarm of bees. (2) A flock. (3) A shoal. (4) A company. (5) Alio the tongue, beam, or needle, of a balance. (6) Met. Examination, or trial. (1) Apum examen, Cic. Offic. 1, 44. apium, Juv. 13, 68. (2) pullorum, Lucr. 5, 1363. graculorum, Plin. 10, 29. (3) concharum, Plin. 9, 35. (4) infantium, Plin. Paneg. 26. juvenum, Hor. 1, 35, 31. (5) Jupiter ipse duas æquato examine lances sustinet, Virg. Æn. 12, 725. (6) Longæ examina vitæ Poscam, Stat. Sylv. 3, 3, 103.

Exăminandus, a, um. part. To be weighed, or examined. Examinandum ipsi pondus relinquit, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 7.

|| Exăminātō. adv. ius, comp. Advisedly, considerately, Amm. 25, 23. ¶ Cautē, circumspiciē, Vett.

|| Exăminātiō, ōnis. f. verb. An examination, or weighing; a trial at law, the cognizance taken by a magistrate, Ulp. vid. & Vitruv. 10, 8.

|| Exăminātor, ōris. m. verb. An examiner, Cod. ¶ Inquisitor, Cic.

Exăminātus, a, um. part. Weighed, examined. Talea ferreæ ad certum pondus examinata, Cæs. B. G. 5, 12. Examinata est probitas, Val. Max. 2, 9, 1.

Exămino, āre. act. (1) To breed swarms as bees do. (2) To examine, or try; to try by weight. (1) Examinant apes, Col. 9, 14. (2) Pondera verborum examinare, Cic. Orat. 8. Malè verum examinat omnis Corruptus judex, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 8. § Examinare decreta patrum, Val. Max. 2, 2, 7. § religionis momenta, Id. 1, 1, 8. = pondero, Id. = Perpendo, expendo, Plin. jun.

Exăminor, āri, ātus. pass. To be weighed, or considered. Quādam populari trutinā examinari, Cic. de Orat. 2, 38.

|| Exămitum, i. n. A amess, or robe for a priest, Litt. ex Liv.

† Exămo, āre. act. ut deamo. To love greatly, Litt. ex Plaut.

* || Exămurco, āre. act. unde pass. Exămurcor, āri. [ab ex, & amurca] To be cleansed from the mother, or dregs. Dum celestis vaporis flammis examurcatur, Apul. Met. 1, p. 118. ¶ Defæco.

† Exămūsātum, adv. Diligently, exactly, Litt. ex Vett. vocab. ¶ Exămūsūm.

Exămūsūm, adv. [comp. ab ex, & amūsūm] Exactly, by rule, very perfectly, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 213. § Exămūsūm rem laudare, Id. Most. 1, 2, 19.

|| Exăncillor, āri, ātus sum. dep. inusit. [ab ex, & ancillor] To wait upon. unde part. Falsis diis exancillata, Tert. Apol. 17. ¶ Ancillor.

* Exănclo, āre. Vid. Exantlo.

Exănguis, c. adj. Lifeless, pale. Vid. Exsanguis.

* || Exăngūlus, a, um. adj. [ab ex, & angulus] Without corners, Litt. ex Vitruv.

* Exănimālis, e. adj. [ab ex, & animal] (1) Killing. (2) Without soul, or life. (1) Curæ exanimales, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 2. (2) Illum exanimalem faxo, si convenero, Id. Bacch. 4, 8, 7.

* Exănimātiō, ōnis. f. verb. A being troubled in mind, solicitude, a disheartening. = Ne in perturbationes atque exanimationes incidamus, Cic. Off. 1, 36. Exanimatio est metus subsequens & quasi comes pavoris, Id. Tusc. 4, 8. Exanimatio exercitūs, Val. Max. 3, 8, ext. 6.

* || Exănimātor, ōris. m. verb. He that affrighteth, or discourageth, Dig. ¶ Qui exanimat, perturbat, deterret.

* Exănimātus, a, um. part. (1) Troubled in mind, astonished, amazed. (2) Stunned, struck dead. (3) Faint, out of breath. (4) Without heart, as if dead. (1) Exanimatus metu, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 33. (2) Fœmina nimio gaudio exanimata, Liv. 22, 7. Exanimata est ad primum conspectum redeuntis, Valer. Max. 9, 12, 2. (3) Quem ego nunc credo toto me oppido exanimatum quærere, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 5. Cursu ac lassitudine exanimati, Cæs. B. G. 2, 23. (4) Exanimatum amittat domum, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 10.

* Exănimis, e. adj. (1) Astonished, lifeless, heartless. (2) Dead. (1) Audiit exanimis soror, Virg. Æn. 4, 672. (2) Exanimis artus, Ov. Amor. 1, 7, 53. Exanime corpus, Val. Max. 9, 9, 2. Datūque tumulo debita exanimis tulit, Sen. Tro. 604.

* Exănimō, āre. act. [ab ex, & animus, vel anima] (1) To astonish, to stun. (2) To kill. (1) Oratio hæc me miserum exanimavit metu, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 17. (2) Taxo se exanimavit, Cæs. B. G. 6, 30. Multos exanimavit rigor nivis, Curt. 7, 3, 13.

* Exănimor, āri, ātus. pass. To be stunned, or killed. Gravi vulnere exanimari, Cic. de Fin. 2, 30. Ferro extracto, confestim exanimatus est, Nep. Epam. 9.

* Exănimus, a, um. adj. id. quod exanimis. Exanimus auro corpus vendebat, Virg. Æn. 1, 488. Domus corporibus exanimis complebatur, Tac. 16, 13.

Exănio, āre. [ab ex, & sanies] To squeeze out matter, or corruption, Cels. 5, 27. ¶ Reti. exsanio.

Exănior, āri, ātus. pass. To be squeezed out as corrupted, Col. 12, 47. ¶ Retiūs exsanior.

Exante. præp. vel ex ante. ¶ Exante diem non. Jun. before the nunes of June, Cic. Att. 3, 17.

Supplicatio indicta est exante diem quintum id. Oct. Liv. 45, 2.

* || Exanthēmāta, um. pl. n. [ἐξανθήματα Gr. ab ex, & ἄνθος flos] The measles, or small pox; tubercles, or pusles, in a man's skin, Med.

* Exantlātus, a, um. part. Pumped out, exhausted, spent; also endured, undergone, and performed. Multa dictu gravia corpore exantlato atque animo pertuli, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8. vid. & Acad. 2, 4, 33.

* Exantlo, āre. act. [proprie sentinam exhaurire, ἀντλία, enim Gr. sentina; unde ἐξαντλεῖν vel al. ἐξαντλᾶν, exhaurire; ab ex, & ἀντλᾶν, i. e. ἀνατλᾶν, sustollere] (1) To draw out, to empty. (2) Met. To suffer, sustain, endure, or overcome, with great pain. (1) § Exantlare vinum poculo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 116. ubi al. exanclare. (2) Labores, corpus, animum, annos exantlare, Cic. de Div. 2, 30. Tusc. 1, 49, &c.

* || Exapto, āre. act. [ab ex, & apto] To fit, or make ready. Magno Deo coronas exaptat, Apul. Met. 11, p. 393. ¶ Apto usitatus.

* Exaptus, a, um. adj. [ab ex, & aptus] Very apt and fit, well compacted, Lucr. 4, 827.

* || Exāratiō, ōnis. f. verb. [ab ex, & aratio] A ploughing, Met. a writing, Sidon. 9, 335. ¶ Aratio, scriptio, Cic.

* || Exārator, ōris. m. verb. [ab ex, & arator] A plougher, writer, engraver, or scraper out, Plin. adscribit, Litt. sed q.

* Exārātus, a, um. part. [ab ex, & aratus] Ploughed, defaced, digged up in ploughing, Cic. de Div. 2, 23. vid. Suet. Neron. 52.

* || Exarchus, i. m. [ab ex, & ἀρχὴς princeps] The emperor's viceroy of Italy so called, whose residence was at Ravenna, Hist. med. ævi.

Exardeo, ēre, si, sum. neut. (1) To be en fire, or all in a flame. (2) To be, or wax, very fierce, or hot; to burn, or be very vehement. (3) Met. To become terrible. (1) Igneis exarsit facibus, Sen. Thyest. 171. Met. Exarsit dies, Mart. 3, 67, 6. (2) Exardere vehementius adversus delictum servi, Valer. Max. 4, 1, ext. 2. § Exardeie irā, Liv. § in iras, Mart. Spect. 9. § contra aliquem, Cic. § in necem patriæ parentis, Val. Max. 6, 8, 4. § ad spem libertatis, Id. (3) Totāque jam sparsis exarserat insula monstis, Val. Flac. 2, 48.

Exardescens, tis. Glowing hot, Plin. 13, 25.

Exardesco, ēre. incept. To grow hot, Met. to be very desirous. § Exardescere iracundiā, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. § ad aliquid, Id. Philipp. 4, extr. ad aliquem, Id.

Exārēfio, ēre, factus. neut. To be made dry, to be dried up, Plin. 26, 10.

Exārēno, āre. act. unde Exārēnor, pass. To purge from sand and gravel, Plin. 33, 3.

Exāreo, ēre, ui. neut. & Exāresco, ēre. (1) To be, or wax, dry. (2) To wither. (3) To pine, to decay, and wear away; to fall away. (4) To wear out of mind and esteem. (1) Exaruerunt amnes, Cic. de Div. 1, 19. (2) = Sole & vento sicari & exarescere, Col. 11, 2. (3) § Neque dum exarui ex amœnis rebus & voluptariis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 46. § Exarere diurnā miserā, Cic. Attic. 10, 16. (4) Vetus urbanitas exaruit, Id. Fam. 7, 24. Exaruerunt orationes Galbæ, Id. de Clar. Orat. 21.

Exāresco, ēre. incept. To become dry, &c. Col. 3, 11. Vid. Exareo.

|| Exarmatio, ōnis. f. verb. A disarming, or taking away of harness, Veg.

Exarmātus, a, um. part. Disarmed, wanting armour, Sen. Conf. ad Helv. extr. Mens nullis venenis potando exarmata, Sil. Ital. 11, 310. Conf. Stat. Theb. 3, 307.

Exarmo, āre. act. To unarm, or disarm, Met. to weaken. Longinum manibus coercent atque exarmant, Tac. 1, 31. § Exarmare taurum, Val. Flacc. 7, 597. § accusationem, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 29. § serpentes veneno, Sil. Ital. 1, 411.

Exarmor, āri, ātus. pass. To be disarmed. Dum frater exarmatur, armatus manet, Sen. Phœn. 482.

* Exāro, āre. act. [ab ex, & aro] (1) To receive, or get, by ploughing. (2) To plough, or dig,

dig. up. (3) *Catachrest.* *To furrow.* (4) *Met.* *To write, or indite.* (1) *Patres tantum labore suo frumenti exarabant, Cic. in Verr. 5, 38.* (2) § *Exarare sepulcra, Id. de Legg. 2, 23.* § *radices, Plin. 17, 18.* (3) *Frontem senectus exarat, Hor. Epod. 8, 3.* (4) = *Cum scriberem contra Epicureos, exaravi nescio quid ad te, Cic. Attic. 13, 38.* *Id ipsum his versibus exaravi, Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 6.* § *Exarare ponimus, cum designamus aliquid à nobis vel negotiorum magnitudine oppressis, vel fastidiosè & negligenter, lentèque non tam penè scriptum, quàm quoquo modo excidisse, Dol.*

Exarsurus, a, um. part. About to burn out. *Majus bellum exarsurum, Just. 22, 5. Conf. Liv. 8, 33. & 40, 35.*

|| *Exarticulio, are. act. To put out of joint, Lex. ex. Cels.*

Exartuo, are. act. To joint, or carve, as we do meat. § *leg. in part. exartuatus, a, um. Vid. Bosium ad Cic. Epist. ad Attic. 7, 2.*

Exasciatio, oris. m. verb. He that bereth out rudely, Boët. † *Qui exasciat.*

Exasciatus, a, um. part. Rough-beaved, squared out, begun in a rough draught. *Jam exasciatum est hoc opus, Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 90.* unde aliquid auctorit. accedit *trō*

Exascio, are. act. asciā seco. To rough-beav, to chip with an ax.

* *Exaspēratio, oris. f. A making sharp.* *Lipara ad intertrigines & exasperationem mirifica, Scrib. Larg. c. 86.*

* *Exaspērātūrus, a, um. part. About to exasperate, or vex.* *Si qua sunt quæ exasperatura eorum animos sunt, Cels. 3, 6. Conf. Liv. 24, 24.*

* *Exaspērātus, a, um. part. (1) Sharpened. (2) Met. Vexed. (1) Cels. 5, 13. (2) Neque convenit æstu medio exasperatas apes laceffiri, Col. 9, 15. Exasperatos animas inflammare, Val. Max. 6, 2, 1. Vid. Exaspero. Mare fluctibus exasperatum, Liv. 37, 12.*

* *Exaspēro, are. act. valde asperum facio [ab ex, & aspero] (1) To make sharp, or rough. (2) To rubet. (3) Met. To make angry, to vex, to exasperate. (1) Triton exasperat undas, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 27. (2) Saxo exasperat ensēm, Sil. 4, 19. (3) § Ad quorum primum adventum exasperati animi, mox placido sermone leniti sunt, Liv. 28, 25. Exasperare majorem civitatis partem, Val. Max. 6, 5, 3.*

* *Exasperor, ari, ātus. pass. To be made sharp, &c.* *Nitro & aceto locus exasperatur, Scrib. Larg. c. 101. lingua, Id. c. 55.*

|| *Exaffessor, oris. m. One who hath been an assistant on the bench, Amm.* † *Quondam affessor, Cic.*

Exatiatus, a, um. part. Satiated, glutted, cloyed. *Corda exatiata cruore, Sil. 16, 542. clade domus, Ov. Met. 8, 542. Reft. exsatiatus.*

Exatio, are. act. [ab ex & satio] To satisfy, satiate, cloy, glut. *Cruore exatiare enses, Sil. 7, 535. Reft. exsatio.*

Exātor, ari, ātus. pass. To be satisfied, satiated, &c. *Populum Romanum ne morte quidem P. Scipionis exatiari dixit, Liv. 38, 54. Vid. Exsator.*

Exātūrandus, a, um. part. To be glutted. *Visceribus veniebat bellua ponti Exaturanda meis, Ov. Met. 5, 19. Reft. exsaturato.*

|| *Exātūrātio, oris. f. verb. A satiating, or satisfying, Firm.*

|| *Exātūrātor, oris. m. verb. He that feedeth, or satisfieth, Litt. ex Hyg.*

Exātūrātus, a, um. part. vel Exsātūrātus. Glutted. *Exsaturata libido, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35. Juno edis, Virg. Æn. 7, 298.*

Exātūro, are. act. [ab ex & saturo] To fill a hungry stomach, Met. to satisfy a greedy mind. *Animum alicujus supplicio exaturare, Cic. Ferr. 3, 27. Vid. Exsaturato.*

* || *Exauctōrāmentum, i. n. Appian. Exauctōratio, oris. f. Vulg. & Exauctōritas, ātis. f. Cod. a disbanding.* † *Missio.*

* *Exauctōrātus, a, um. part. Cashiered, put out of office, discharged, dismissed, put out of job, and service, disbanded.* *Exauctōrati tribuni, Tac.*

Hist. 1, 20, 5. Exercitus velut exauctōratus morte ducis, Liv. 25, 20. Milites exauctōratos dimisit, Id. 36, 40.

* *Exauctōro, are. act. [ab ex & auctōro] To discharge one from his place, to put out of commission, to cashier a soldier, to disband, to dismiss out of service. (1) Either with disgrace, (2) or with honour. (1) Vid. Ulp. lege, § 2. Dig. & Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 5. (2) § De legendo vel exauctōrando milite, Suet. Tib. 30. Bello inutilis exauctōravit, magnificentissimèque donatos dimisit, Curt. 10, 4, 7.*

* *Exaudiens, tis. part. Hearing perfectly.* *Hæc quasā adhuc voce subdeficiens vix proximis exaudientibus dixerat, Curt. 7, 30.*

* *Exaudio, ire, īvi, itum. act. [ab ex, & audio] (1) To hear perfectly. (2) To bear. (3) To regard. (1) Ut omnes exaudiant, clarissimā voce dicam, Cic. pro Sullā, 12. (2) Quæ exaudio, dissimulare non possum, Id. Catil. 4, 7. (3) Preces supplicis exaudi, Ov. Met. 13, 856. Exaudire verba juris civilis, Val. Max. 5, 2, 8. Quod imperatur, omnes exaudiunt, Curt. 3, 2, 14.*

* *Exaudior, i. pass. To be heard perfectly.* *Quando vox exaudiri non poterat, Curt. 4, 37.*

* *Exauditus, a, um. part. (1) Heard. (2) Granted. (3) Regarded. (1) Clamor exauditus, Ad Herenn. 2, 5. (2) Vota numinibus exaudita malignis, Juv. 10, 111. (3) Ridebit monitor non exauditus, Hor. Ep. 3, 20, 14. Conf. Stat. Tbeb. 11, 616.*

* *Exaugeo, ere, xi, itum. act. [ab ex, & augeo] To increase much.* *Concurrunt multæ opinioniones, quæ mihi animum exaugeant, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 5. Benefacta majorum tuorum exauge, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 9.*

Exauguratio, oris. f. verb. An unballoving. *Exauguratio facellorum, Liv. 1, 55. Raro occ.*

|| *Exaugurātor, oris. m. verb. He that unballoves, Litt. ex Tac.*

|| *Exaugurātus, a, um. part. Unballoved, made common, Litt. ex Liv.*

Exaugūro, are. act. To unballoving, to profane what was balloved. § *Exaugurare fana, quæ inaugurata fuerant, Liv. 1, 55.*

|| *Exauspicatio, oris. f. verb. An unlucky beginning of a thing, Litt. ex Liv.*

Exauspico, are. act. To do a thing unfortunately, or have ill luck; to come forth in an ill hour. § *Exauspicavi ex vinculis, nunc intelligo redauspicandum esse in catenas denuo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, fin.*

* *Exbālīsto, are. act. [ab ex, & balīsta] To sling stones at one, to shoot out of a cross bow, Met. to cozen one, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 1, 10. Fabricavit ex nomine Ballionis Comicus.*

* *Exbibō, ere. act. [ab ex, & bibo] To drink,* *Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 19.*

|| *Exbrōmo, are. act. To pick off the filth.* *Exbromare rapas, Apic. 6, 2.*

|| *Excæcatio, oris. f. verb. A blinding, or a making blind, Arnob. † Occæcatio, Cic. ap. Non.*

|| *Excæcātor, oris. m. verb. He that maketh blind, Litt. ex Plin.*

Excæcātus, a, um. part. (1) Blinded. (2) Met. Stupid up. (1) Plin. 63, 9. (2) Flumina profiliunt, aut excæcata residunt, Ov. Met. 15, 272. Excæcata itinera pituitæ, Cels. 7, 7.

Excæco, are. act. (1) To make blind, to put out one's eyes, (2) Met. To deprive one of one's reason. (3) To stop, or choke. (4) To hide. (1) Col. 11, 3. (2) Num ergo is nos excæcat, aut orbat sensibus? Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 23. (3) Limus venas excæcat in undis, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 2, 17. (4) Excæcata itinera pituitæ, Cels. 7, 7.

* *Excalceandus, a, um. part. To have one's shoes pulled off.* *Ut sibi pedes præberet excalceandos, Suet. Vitell. 2.*

* *Excalceātus, a, um. part. Unshod, barefooted.* *Excalceatus ire cepit ad cenam, Mart. 12, 89.*

* *Excalceo, are. act. [ab ex, & calceo] To pull off one's shoes, Vid. Excalceandus.*

* *Excalceor, ari. pass. To have one's shoes pul-*

led off. Ut nunquam excalcearetur, Patere. 2, 41.

Excālēfācio, vel Excalfācio, ere, fēci, factum. act. To make very hot. *Picis natura excalfacit, Plin. 24, 7.*

Excalfācio, oris. f. verb. A beating, or making hot, Plin. 31, 9.

|| *Excalfātor, oris. m. verb. He that maketh hot, Lex. ex Plin.*

Excalfātorius, a, um. adj. That beateth, or is apt to beat. *Excalfactoria vis, Plin. 23, 4. Vini natura excalfactoria, Id. 25, 13.*

Excalsio, eri, factus. To be made hot. *Cum quid sicari excalfierive opus sit, Plin. 24, 7.*

Excalpo, ere, pti, ptum. act. [ab ex & scalpo] To scratch, or claw; to engrave, or cut in. *Excalpere signum ex lapide, Quint. 2, 9.*

Excalptus, a, um. part. Engraved, or cut in, Cato, 18, 1.

|| *Excambium, i. n. An exchange, a changing. one thing for another.* *Vulgò receptum, at veteribus inauditum.*

Excandēfācio, ere, fēci, factum. To make very hot, white, or angry. § *Excandefacere annonom, to make victuals very dear, to raise the price of corn, Varr. R. R. 3, 2.*

Excandescētia, æ. f. Great heat, or anger. *Excandescētia est ira nascens & modò existens, Cic. 4, 9.*

Excandesco, ere, ui. incept. (1) To wax very hot. (2) Met. To be very angry, to be in a fume. (1) Cum bitumen additum est, excandescet, Cato, c. 95. (2) Id postquam rescit, excanduit, Cael. Cic. ap. Ep. Fam. 8, 12. Sic diispreti excandescunt, Val. Max. 1, 6, 11.

Excantātus, a, um. part. Charmed out of its place. *Sydera excantata voce Thesalā, Hor. Epod. 5, 45.*

Excanto, are. act. (1) To enchant, to charm. (2) By enchanting to bring from, or out, of a place. (1) Veneficus hanc excantat tibi familiam, Plaut. Amph. 4, 3, 71. (2) Clausas excantare puellas, Propert. 3, 3, 49.

Excarnificātus, a, um. part. Quartered, or beven in pieces. *Anaxarchus à Cyprio Tyranno excarnificatus, Cic. N. D. 3, 33.*

Excarnifico, are. act. (1) To quarter, or cut in pieces. (2) To torment, or vex. (1) Vid. Excarnificor. (2) Res commissicere, ubi me excarnifices, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 9.

Excarnificor, ari, ātus. pass. To be quartered, &c. *Minutissimus ictibus excarnificatus atque confectus est, Suet. Vitell. 17.*

Excastrātus, a, um. part. Gelt, spaded, Gell. 9, 9. Benefacit sinapi ex aceto tritum, & non excastratum, Scrib. Larg. 1, 9.

Excāvatio, oris. f. verb. A making hollow. *Excavatio ex casu stillicidii rotunda est, Sen. N. 2, 4, 3.*

Excāvātus, a, um. part. Made hollow. *Trulla excavata cum manubrio aureo, Cic. Verr. 6, 27. Loca excavata, Sen. Ep. 90.*

Excāvo, are. act. To make hollow. *Hirundines ripas excavant, Plin. 10, 33.*

Excēdens, tis. part. Departing, Euphem. Dying, exceeding, &c. *Procul-horruit Æson Excēdens, Val. Flacc. 1, 826. Excedentia supra rationem, Val. Max. 1, 8, ext. 19.*

Excēditur. imperf. It is departed. *Excessum est, Liv. 24, 3.*

Excēdo, ere, fti, sum. neut. (1) To depart, to go forth, or out. (2) To be gone, and worn out. (3) To go, come, or arrive at last. (4) Per Euphemismum. To die. (5) Act. To exceed, to surmount, or surpass. (1) = Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Catil. 2, 1. § Excedere acie, § ex acie, Liv. § è memoriā, Id. 26, 13. § patriā, Val. Max. § in locum, Cic. § foribus, § tectis, Ov. (2) Neque adhuc de pectore cordis excessere notæ, Id. Met. 6, 670. (3) Ad publicam querimoniam excessit res, Liv. Excessit ad clarissimum lumen gloriæ, Val. Max. 3, 4, ext. 1.

Excesserunt in tantum amplitudinis opes, Id. 2, 9, 1. (4) Cum is excessisset, qui cædi, &c. Cic. post redit. in Sen. 3. (5) Excedere magnitudinem hominum, Plin. 6, 22. § Excedere modum,

modum, *Val. Max.* 8, 13. ext. 1. § legitimus obtinendi imperii tempus, *Id.* 5, 4, 3. Excelsique fidem meritorum summa tuorum, *Ov. Met.* 7, 166.

Excellent, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *High, rising, toping.* (2) *Met. Excelling in good, or evil; surmounting.* (3) *Excellent.* (1) Provincia excellentibus locis constituta, *Hirt. B. Hiss.* 8. Grumus est excellens naturā, *Ibid.* (2) Nihil Alcibiade fuit excellentius vel in vitiis vel in virtutibus, *Nep. in vitā ejus.* Excellent bellicis operibus, *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 9. § opibus, *Id.* 4, 8. ext. 2. § scientiā juris, *Id.* 8, 2, 2. Vir excellenti virtute, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 3. (3) Excellentissima virtus justitia, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 2. = perfectus, præstans.

Excellentē, adv. *Excellently, passing well.* Fortiter excellentēque gesta sunt, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 18. § Excellentē pronuciare, *Nep. Att.* 1.

Excellentia, æ. f. *Excellence, excellency.* Animi excellentia, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 5. Magnā cum excellentiā, *Ibid.* 28.

Excello, ēre, ui, sum. neut. [*ab ex & antiq. cello.*] (1) *To be high, to ascend.* (2) *To excel, to pass, to surmount.* (3) *Met. To lift up on high, to raise aloft.* (1) *Vid. Excellens, n. 1.* (2) = Ut is gloriā maximē excellat, qui virtute plurimū præstet, *Cic. pro Planc.* 25. Excellit urbs virtute armisque, *Val. Max.* 5, 6, 2. § Excellere aliis, super alios, inter alios, præter cæteros, *Cic.* (3) Excellere animum, *Cato ap. Gell.* 7, 3. sed fortē vel figuratē vel antiq.

Excelsē, adv. iūs, com. sūmē, sup. *Haughtily, loftily, on high, highly.* = Excelsus magnificentiūque & dicet & sentiet, *Cic. Or.* 34. Sparta excelsissimē floruit, *Paterc.* 1, 6. Si vitiis scandit excelsus, *Col.* 4, 1.

Excelsitas, ātis f. (1) *Height, loftiness.* (2) *Haughtiness, nobleness.* (1) Nec ulla florum excelsitas major, *Plin.* 21, 5. Hæmi montis excelsitas, *Id.* 4, 1. (2) = Excelsitas animi & magnitudo, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 5.

Excelsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. [*ab ex & celsus.*] (1) *High, tall, lofty.* (2) *Met. Noble, stately.* (1) Mons excelsus, *Plin.* 12, 14. Arces excelsæ, *Luc.* 3, 462. (2) = Natura finxit te magnum & excelsum, *Cic.* Princeps omnibus excelsior, *Plin. Paneg.* 94. Excelsior mortali specie, *Val. Max.* 1, 7. ext. 1. In excelsissimis rupibus, *Plin.* 10, 6. Excelsissima victoria, *Paterc.* 2, 96, 3. Cælitum excelsissimus, *Sen. Thyest.* 911.

Exceptans, tis. part. *Takeing up.* Videat aliquem barbatulos mullos exceptantem de piscinā, *Cic. Parad.* 5, 2. Eos ipse rursus singulos exceptans, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 47.

† Exceptatio, ōnis f. *A receiving often; Pa-cuv.*

Exceptio, ōnis f. verb. [*ab excipio.*] (1) *An exception, or clause, restraining, in some point, a generality.* (2) *Also an exception required by the defendant, to be made in the form of a process, or suit.* (3) *Ademur.* (1) Neque te patiar cum exceptione laudari, *Cic. Q. frat.* 1, 1. Sine exceptione laboris, aut temporis, *Id. Fam.* 6, 5. (2) *Id. de Inven.* 2, 57. (3) *Ap. JCC.*

Exceptitius, a, um. adj. *That is taken, or received; kept back, or excepted.* *Plin.* 18, 31.

Exceptiuncula, æ. f. *A small exception.* *Sen. Ep.* 20.

Excepto, āre. freq. [*ab excipio.*] *To take, or draw, in; to gather, or receive, often.* Exceptant leves auras, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 274. Per pectora sævas Exceptat mortes, *Sil.* 6, 369.

Exceptō, in morem adv. *Except, unless, saving.* *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 50.

† Exceptor, ōnis m. verb. *A notary, one that writes one's words as he speaks them.* *Ap. recent.*

† Exceptorius, a, um. adj. *That will receive, or except.* *Ulp. Dig.* 33, 7, 8.

Excepturus, a, um. part. *About to receive.* Exceptura natatus, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 25. *Conf. Liv.* 36, 5.

Exceptus, a, um. part. [*ab excipior.*] (1) *Excipied.* (2) *Received, welcomed, entertained.* (3) *Taken prisoner.* (4) *Taken, or understood.* (1)

Regiā causā exceptā, cæteris in rebus, &c. *Cic. Lent.* 1, 1. (2) Exceptus hospitio, *Val. Max.* 9, 6, 3. Excepti benignissimē hospites, *Id.* 4, 8, ext. 2. Excepti pluribus ferculis, *Petrone.* c. 2. (3) Cū descendisset ad littus, penē exceptus est, *Suet. Aug.* 16. Viator à latronibus exceptus, *Cels. in præf.* (4) Id aliter à proximis exceptum est, *Suet. Tib.* 11.

† Excerebratus, a, um. part. *He that wants brains, or is witless.* *Sidon.*

* Excerniculum, i. n. *A sieve to purge grain, lime, or other things; a sieve.* *Litt. unde non dicit.* † Cribrum, *Plin.*

* Excerno, ēre, crēvi, crētum. act. [*ab ex & cerno.*] (1) *To sift, to purge, or sieve.* (2) *To hawk, or spit up.* (3) *To void by stool.* (1) *Col.* 2, 21. (2) Modō parum excernere ægros, modō nimium dicunt, *Cels. in præf.* (3) Πυλῶν Græci vocant, quoniam portæ modo, in inferiores partes, ea, quæ excreturi sumus, emit-tit, *Cels.* 4, 1.

* Excernor, i. pass. *To be hawked, or spit up.* *Cels.* 2, 4.

Excerpens, tis. part. *Picking out.* Excerpens semina pomis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 272.

Excerpto, ēre, psi, ptum. act. [*ab ex & carpo.*] (1) *To pick out, to take out, or choose.* (2) *Also to exempt.* (1) Tu id, quod boni est, excerpis, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 17. vid. & *Cic. Offic.* 3, 10. Excerpere nomina è tabulis, *Liv.* 24, 18. (2) Me illorum, dederim quibus esse poetas, excerpam numero, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 40.

Excerptor, i, ptus. pass. *To be picked, or taken, out, &c.* Excerpti à rege omnem nobilitatis indolem animadvertit, *Val. Max.* 7, 3, 2.

Excerpta, ōrum n. pl. *Things picked, or culled, out.* *Sen. Ep.* 33.

† Excerptio, ōnis f. verb. *A picking, or culling, out.* *Gell.* 17, 21.

† Excerptor, ōris m. *A picker, or culler.* *Ulp. Dig.* 19, 2, 19.

Excerptus, a, um. part. *Chosen, or picked, out.* Excerptus è numero Cæsarum, *Sen.*

Excēsis, pro excesseris, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 21.

Excessurus, a, um. part. *About to exceed, or depart.* Neque excessurum eum putabat, *Hirt. B. Al.* 65. Jurejurando obstrinxit, se non excessurum, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 14, 4. *Conf. Liv.* 8, 33.

Excessus, ūs m. verb. [*ab excedo.*] (1) *Excess, a going out, a departure.* (2) *Absol. Death, decease, ἐκφύμωσις.* (3) *A standing out, a banging over.* (4) *Also a digression.* (5) *A deviation, an aberration.* (1) *Excessus è vitā, & in vitā mansio.* *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 18. (2) *Excessus Augusti.* *Tac. Ann.* 1, 14, 3. (3) *Litt. ex Suet.* (4) *Quid audientius illo longissimo Demosthenis excessu?* *Plin. Ep.* 9, 26. (5) *Minuti à punice excessus puniebantur.* *Val. Max.* 8, 2, fin.

Excetra, æ. f. hydra, serpens. [*ab excreasco.*] *A viper, or serpent, whose head being cut off, three rose up in the place of it; also any other serpent.* vid. *Serv. ad Virg. Æn.* 6. Item verbum maledicendi, seu convicia jaciendi, *Liv.* 39, 11. *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2. & *Cæs.* 3, 5, 19.

Excidendus, a, um. part. *To be pulled down, or destroyed.* Africanus in excidendā Numantiā reipublicæ profuit, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 22.

Excidio, ōnis f. [*ab excidendo.*] *A destroying, or destruction.* Excidionem facere oppidis, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 3, 2. ubi al. libb. habent excidionem ab excidendo.

* Excidium, i. n. & Excidium. [*ab excin-do.*] *M. nam secunda est brevis, ut in excidi.* (1) *The sacking of a city.* (2) *Ruin, destruction.* (1) *Istria trium oppidorum excidio pacata est.* *Liv.* 41, 15. Satis unā supérque Vidimus excidia, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 643. (2) *Excidium legionum.* *Tac. Hist.* 4, 61, 21.

Excido, ēre, di. neut. [*ab ex & cado.*] (1) *To fall out, or away.* (2) *To fail, or perish.* (3) *To fail, or forget.* (4) *To be forgotten, to slip out of memory.* (5) *To scape out of.* (6) *† To dissent.* (1) = Excident gladii, fluent arma de manibus, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 3. Excidit tumor corde, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 654. (2) *Magnis excidit*

ausis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 328. (3) *Sensibus ereptis mens excidit.* *Catull.* 64, 25. (4) *Excidere è memoriā.* *Liv.* 27, 30. Quæ cogitatio cū mihi non omnino excidisset, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 13. *Ex-cidentes unius verbi admonitione in memoriā reponuntur.* *Quint.* 1, 11. (5) *Vinclis excidet.* *Virg. Geor.* 4, 480. (6) *Ego ab Archilocho excido.* *Lucil.* † Excidere formulā, *to be cast in his suit.* *Suet. Claud.* 14.

Excido, ēre, di, sum. act. [*ab ex & cædo.*] (1) *To cut out.* (2) *To cut down to the w.* (3) *Met. To destroy, to sack, and rase.* (4) *To abolish, and root out.* (1) *Columnas rupibus excidunt.* *Virg. Æn.* 1, 433. (2) *Sylvas excidere.* *Lucr.* 5, 1065. (3) *Domos inimicorum oppugnavit, excidit, incendit.* *Cic. pro Sext.* 44. (4) *Si ex rerum naturā non possum evellere, ex animo quidem certē excidere.* *Id. de Prov. Conf.*

Excidor, i. pass. *To be cut up.* Exciditur cespes, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 65, 7.

* Excies, tis. part. *Raising, or stirring, up.* Exciente buccinā Tritone argenteo, *Suet. Claud.* 21.

* Excio, vi, ēre. act. [*ab ex & cieo.*] *To raise, or stir, up.* Liberiores pœnitentiam solitudo exciebat, *Curt.* 8, 7.

* Excindendus, a, um. *To be cut down, to be destroyed.* Hæc tibi est excindenda lingua, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 1. sed var. lect. *Rectius excin-dendus.*

* Excindo, ēre, di, sum. act. [*ab ex & scindo.*] (1) *To cut out, or down.* (2) *To rase, to overthrow, root out, or abolish.* (1) *Excindere linguam.* *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 1. *Excindere arborem.* *Id.* (2) *Numantiam excindes.* *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 2. § *Excindere gentem.* *Virg. Æn.* 9, 137. domos, *Id.* 12, 643. *Rectius excindo.*

* Excindor, i, ūs. pass. *To be cut off, or rased.* Vidimus templum inflammari, excindi, funestari, *Cic. pro Milon.* 33. *Rectius excindor.*

† Excingo, ēre, xi. *To ungird, to despoil.* Purpureā talos excinxerat orā, *Catull.* 62, 308. ubi al. incinxerat.

* Excio, ire, iui, itum. act. [*ab ex & cio.*] (1) *To call out.* (2) *To raise up, to awaken, to rouse.* (3) *To summon, to challenge.* (1) *Quis homo tam tumultuoso sonitu me excivit subito foras?* *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 52. (2) *Excire aliquem somno, vel ex somno.* *Liv.* § *terrorem.* *Id.* 10, 4. (3) *Hostem ad dimicandum excire.* *Liv.* 2, 30. † *lacrymos alicui, to make one weep.* *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 114.

† Excinctus, a, um. part. *Spoiled.* *Litt. ex Sil.*

* Excior, iui, itus. pass. *To be called, to be raised, &c.* Exciri in pugnam, *Luc.* 6, 11.

Excipiendus, a, um. part. *To be received, ex-cepted, &c.* Liquor, & ancillis excipienda cado, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 130.

Excipiens, tis. part. *Excepting, &c.* *Cic. de Div.* 1, 6. *writeing in short-hand.* Excipiens longas nova per compendia voces, *Manil.* 4, 199.

Excipio, ēre, ēpi, ceptum. act. [*ab ex & capio.*] (1) *To receive.* (2) *To take up.* (3) *To take upon him.* (4) *To entertain, or welcome.* (5) *To except.* (6) *To entrap, to catch, to ensnare, to surprise.* (7) *To gather.* (8) *To hear, to listen after.* (9) *To succeed, or follow.* (10) *To pull out.* (11) *† Notis excipere, to write in short hand what another speakerb.* (12) *To sustain, or bear off.* (13) *To answer.* (1) *Excipit ictus galeā.* *Ov. Met.* 12, 375. (2) *Illunc hodie excipi vidulum.* *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 140. *Tarquinius moribundum qui circa erant, exceperunt.* *Liv.* 1, 40. *Excipere tellure cadentem.* *Stat. sc. recens natum more prisco.* (3) *Omnes labores te excipere video, timeo ut sustineas.* *Cic. Terentiæ.* (4) *Gratum erat cunctis, quod senatum osculo exciperes.* *Plin. Paneg.* 23. § *Excipere aliquem paterno sinu.* *Sen. Med.* 284. § *hospitio.* *Valer. Max.* 5, 1, 1. † *Excipere oculos, to delight the eyes.* *Plin.* 6, 30. (5) *† Hos ego homines excipo & fecerno libenter.* *Cic. Caril.* 4, 7. (6) *Excipere aprum fruticeto.* *Hor. Od.* 3, 12, 12. *Met. aliquem incautum.* *Virg. Æn.* 3, 352. (7) *Hunc aiunt excepiſſe sanguinem paterā.* *Cic. de*

de Cl. Orat. 11. (8) Mittebat, qui rumores Africanos exciperent, & ad se referrent, Id. pro Deiot. 9. (9) Turbulentior inde annus excepit, Liv. 2, 61. (10) Excipere dentes, Cels. 7, 12. (11) Notis velocissimè excipere solitus, Suet. Vespas. 3. (12) Tela unus pro universis excepit, Cic. de Prov. Cons. 9. (13) Tum sic excepit regia Juno, Virg. Æn. 4, 114. vid. & Ov. Met. 7, 681.

Excipior, i, eptus, pass. To be received, &c. passim. leg.

|| Excipulæ, arum. pl. f. Wicker snares to catch fish in, wheels, snatches, Jun. sed melioris auctorit.

Excipulus, i. m. [ab excipiendis rebus] An instrument to take, or catch, any thing in; a wheel, a snatch, and probably any vessel whatsoever to save and receive any thing in, vid. Plin. 9, 22. & 29, 7.

|| Excipuus, a, um. adj. Excipuum quod excipitur; ut præcipuum quod antè capitur, what is taken, or received, Fest.

† Excisatus, a, um. part. Cut off, wounded, cropped. Capillo scisso, & excisatis auribus, Plaut. in Fragm. Quo tamen posteri se abstinerunt.

Excisio, ònis, f. verb. [ab excido] A breaking down, a wasting, raising, or destroying. Excisio testorum, Cic. pro Domo, 58.

† Exciso, are. freq. [ab excido] To wound, crop, tear, cut. Vid. Excisatus.

Excisorius, a, um. adj. Belonging to cutting, or carving. || Excisarius, scalper, a surgeon's instrument to cut out a foul, or perished, bone; a lancet, Cels. 8, 3.

Excisus, a, um. part. [ab excidor] (1) Cut out, down, or off. (2) Met. Destroyed, rased, and defaced. (1) Trabs excisa, Virg. Æn. 2, 481. Intempestivos postes excisos credo, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 141. Excisum caput, Plin. 33, 3. (2) Excisa Troja, Virg. Æn. 2, 637. domus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1035. Vid. Excido.

* Excitandus, a, um. part. To be raised up. Excitanda diligentia, Cic. Off. 1, 29. Excitandus nobis erit ab inferis C. Marius, Id. pro Font. 12.

* Excitâtè, adv. Vehemently, briskly, unde comp. Excitâtus fulgent, Plin. 37, 7.

* || Excitatio, ònis, f. verb. A stirring up, a provocation, Arnob. † Incitatio, Cic.

* || Excitator, òris, m. An exciter, Prud. Cath. 1, 3.

* Excitâturus, a, um. part. About to stir up. Surgebam invicem, si quiesceret, excitaturus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20.

* Excitatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) Moved, or stirred up. (2) Adj. Raised, exalted, advanced. (3) Loud, shrill, brisk, vehement. (1) Tantus clamor concionis excitatus est, ut admirabile esset, Cic. Orat. 63. (2) || Ab excitatâ fortunâ ad inclinatam & propè jacentem desciscere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. (3) = Acuto & excitato movetur sono, Id. Somn. Scip. 5. Clamor excitator & crebrior ab hoste sublatu, Liv. 4, 37. Excitatore anhelitum recuperare, Val. Max. 5, 7. ext. 1. Optimum quàm excitatissimi odoris, Plin. 20, 17.

* Excito, are. act. freq. [ab ex & cito] (1) To move, stir, or raise, up. (2) To awaken. (3) To erect. (4) To rouse, start, or put up; as in hunting. (5) To root up. (6) To enliven, or invigorate. (7) Met. To quicken, to encourage. (1) || Motus vel excitare vel sedare, Cic. de Orat. 1, 46. Excitare animos juvenum ad vigorem, Val. Max. 3, 3. ext. 2. (2) Dormientes spectatores metuis ne à somno excites, Plaut. Marc. 1, 2, 48. § Excitare aliquem somno, de, è, & ex, somno, Cic. (3) Edificia excitare, Sen. sepulcrum è lapide, Cic. de Legg. 2, fin. (4) Feras excitare & cursu consequi, Sen. (5) = Sus rostro suffodiat, & cespites excitet, Col. (6) || Rarus concubitus corpus excitat, frequens solvit, Cels. 1, 1. (7) = Excitare & in spem inducere, Cic. Te languentem excita, Sen. Med. 902.

* Excitor, ari, âtus, pass. To be raised, moved, &c. In republicâ fluctus excitantur, Cic. pro Sex. 46.

* Excito, are, freq. [ab ex & cito]. To excite, to provoke. Ceu victor ad arma Excitet Tyrius, Sil. 5, 191. || Raro occ.

* Excitûrus, a, um. part. About to stir up, Liv. 36, 7.

* Excitus, a, um. part. [ab excior] Called, or raised, up. Commotis excita sacris, Virg. Æn. 4, 301. Excita sedibus suis moles, Curt. 2, 2, 12. Exciti sonipedes mente pavidâ, Sen. Hipp. 1082. Conf. Liv. 21, 16.

* Exclamatio, ònis, f. verb. (1) A crying out, an exclamation, an outcry. (2) Also a scheme in rhetoric. (1) Acutas vocis exclamations fugere debemus, Aufst. ad Herenn. 3, 12. (2) De hoc schemate vide Aufst. ad Herenn. 4, 15.

* || Exclamator, òris, m. verb. One that shouts, or bawls, Litt. ex Plaut.

* Exclamo, are. neut. & act. [ab ex, & clamo] (1) To cry out for anger, (2) for joy, &c. (3) To call aloud, to exclaim. (4) Also to call out, to call with a loud voice. (5) To give a shrill inarticulate sound. (1) Furiosè exclamare, Quint. 3, 1, sub. fin. (2) gaudio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 30. disertissimè, Quint. barbarè, Id. (3) Magnâ voce exclamat uxorem tuam, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 68. (4) Multa memoriâ digna exclamaverunt, Quint. 2, 11. (5) Femur domine exclamare coëgit, Juv. 6, 422.

Exclāror, ari, pass. To be enlightened. || Quod ea cœli regio neque exclātur, neque obscuratur solis cursu, Vitr. 1, 2.

* Excludens, tis. part. (1) Shutting out. (2) Hatching. (1) Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1. (2) Col.

* Excludo, ère, si, sum. act. [ab ex & claudio, vel antiq. cludo] (1) To shut out. (2) Met. To exclude, to reject and refuse, to keep and debar from, to put out, not to admit. (3) To prevent, or hinder. (1) Me excludunt foras, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 51. || Me non excludet ab se, sed apud se occludet domi, Id. Men. 4, 2, 108. (2) Exclussit illum à repub. distraxit, segregavit, Cic. Philipp. 5, 11. (3) Diei tempore exclusus, in posterum oppugnationem differt, Cæs. B. G. 6, 11. || Excludere ova, to hatch them, Plin. oculum alicui, to put it out, &c. Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 95.

* Excludor, i, sus, pass. To be shut out, hindered, &c. Ne ab hæreditate fraternâ excluderetur, Cic. pro Cluent. 11. Ne remedium efficacissimum excludatur, Scrib. Larg. c. 7.

* Exclûsio, ònis, f. verb. (1) A shutting out, a debarring, an exclusion. (2) || A demur. (1) De exclusione verbum nullum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 8. (2) Ulp.

* || Exclûsivè, adv. Exclusively, JCC.

* || Exclûsorius, a, um. adj. That hath power to exclude, Ap. JCC.

* Exclûsûrus, a, um. part. That will shut out. Nulla exclusura gementes Janua, Tibull. 2, 3, 77. Deum, Ov. Met. 2, 815.

* Exclûsus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) Shut, cast, or thrust, out. (2) Debarred, hindered. (3) Hatched. (1) Matres pernoctabant ad ostium carceris, ab extremo complexu liberum exclusæ, Cic. Verr. 5, 45. (2) Exclusi paternis opibus liberi, Patere. 2, 28. Spatiis exclusus iniquis, Virg. Geor. 4, 147. (3) Pulli exclusi, Col. 8, 5. || Exclussissimus, the veryest outcast in the world, Plaut. ut videtur; sinxit Men. 4, 3, 24. qui & Curc. 1, 1, 15. pariter occlusissimum ostium dixit.

* || Exclûsus, us, m. A shutting out, Ulp.

Excoctus, a, um. part. [ab excoquo] (1) Thoroughly soden. (2) Parched, tanned, baked to a crust. (3) Perfectly tried of metals. (1) Scoria excocta diligenter, Plin. 34, 17. (2) Tam excoctam reddam atque atram, quàm carbo, Ter. Adelp. 5, 3, 63. (3) Excocta flammis metallis, Plin. Pan. 52.

Excogitandus, a, um. part. To be found out, or devised. At ne Etrusci quidem parum feroces in penâ excogitandâ, Val. Max. 9, 2. ext. 10.

Excogitans, tis. part. Devising. Nova ludibria subindè excogitante fortunâ, Curt. 5, 33.

Excogitatio, ònis, f. verb. A meditation, an invention. = Vis, quæ investigat occulta, in-

ventis atque excogitatio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25. Hæc non habent difficilem excogitationem, Id. de Orat. 2, 27.

Excogitator, òris, m. verb. An inventor, or deviser, Quint. Declam. 10.

Excogitatus, a, um. part. & adj. sîmus, sup. (1) Thought upon, found out. (2) Also exquisitely, exactly, devised. (1) Ratio excogitata, Cic. pro Cluent. 13. Excogitatae salutariter leges, Val. Max. 5, 3. ext. 2. Excogitata remedia, Id. 2, 5, 6. (2) Excogitatissimas hostias instituit, Suet. Cal. 22.

Excogito, are. act. (1) To find out, or feign; to devise. (2) To think, or consider, thoroughly. (1) Excogitare, quæ tua ratio sit, non possum, Cic. Philipp. 8, 6. Excogitare interitûs nova genera, Val. Max. 3, 2, 7. rationem armis valentiorum, Id. 7, 4, 2. cruciatus, Id. 9, 2, ext. 11. (2) || Cogita, vel potius excogita, Cic. ad Att. 9, 6.

Excogitor, ari, âtus, pass. To be found out, or feigned, &c. Quid sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod non ille conceperit? Cic. Catil. 2, 4.

Excöendus, a, um. part. To be taught, or trained up. Demus ergo nos huic philosophiæ excöendas, patiamurque nos sanari, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38.

Excölo, ère, ui, ultum. act. (1) To till, or cultivate. (2) To garnish, deck, or polish. (3) Met. To trim up. (4) To instruct. (5) To perform, or practise. (1) Excolere rura, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 195. (2) Emas marmora, quibus parietes excolantur, Cic. Quoscunque Prometheus excoluit, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 493. (3) || = Nihil tam horridum, tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione, & tanquam excolatur, Cic. Parad. 1, 1. (4) Excolere liberos disciplinis, Col. 4, 3. Ingenium singulâ rerum militarium prudentiâ excoluit, Patere. 2, 29. (5) || In officio excölando sita vitæ est honestas omnia, & in negligendo turpitudine, Cic. Off. 1, 2. Excolere jus amicitiae, Val. Max. 4, 7, 7.

Excölor, i, cultus, pass. To be tilled, polished, &c. An victus hominum, Atheniensium beneficio, excoli potuit, oratio non potuit? Cic. Orat. 9.

† Excölubro, are. act. Curiously to search out as serpents do, Plaut. ap. Litt. sed q.

|| Excommunicatio, ònis, f. verb. An excommunication, Decr. † Sacrorum interdictio, anathema.

|| Excommunicatus, a, um. part. Excommunicated, Eccl. † A sacris semotus, secretus, prohibitus.

|| Excommunio, are. act. To excommunicate, Eccl. † Communibus sacris interdicto, sacrorum usu arceo, prohibeo.

Excompacto, adv. On purpose, by agreement, Suet. Cæs. 20. sed rectius ex compacto divisè.

|| Exconsul, ùlis, m. He that hath formerly been consul, Cod.

|| Excontinenti, adv. By and by, intently, immediately, JCC. || potest etiam scribi divisè.

|| Excöquo, ère, xi, ctum. act. (1) To boil thoroughly, to boil away. (2) To refine metals. (3) To dry up by heat, or (4) by || cold. (5) Met. To devise, invent, or procure. (1) Per ignem excoquitur vitium, Virg. Geor. 1, 88. (2) Ignis excoquit vitium metalli, Ov. Fast. 4, 786. (3) Sol terram excoquit, Lucr. 6, 962. Quamvis siccus ager languentes excoquat herbas, Calpurn. 76. Met. Acrior mentem excoquant, quàm qui caminis ignis Ætneis furit, Sen. Herc. Fur. 105. (4) Vis frigoris excoquit terram, Stepb. ex Col. (5) Dum excoxero lenoni malum, Plaut. Perf. 1, 1, 53. Unde excoquat sævum fenex, Id. Capt. 2, 2, 31.

Excöquor, i, ctus, pass. To be thoroughly boiled, &c. Rapidis excoquitur flammis scopulus, Sil. Ital. 3, 642. Vid. Excoquo, n. 1.

|| Excörio, are. act. (1) To pluck off the skin, or hide; to excoriate. (2) To whip. (1) Ex Gloss. eruitur. (2) Ap. med. ævi scriptores.

* Excors, dis. adj. [ab ex, & cor] (1) Heartless, spiritless. (2) Witless, foolish, simple, silly.

(1) Quis tam excors, quem ista non moveant? Cic. Tusc. 1, 6. (2) = Neque tu eras tam excors, tamque demens, Id. pro Domo, 18. = Infanus, Hor.

Excreabilis, e. adj. *That may be spit out*, Plin. 29, 14. *Reſtius* excreabilis.

Excreans, tis. part. *Spitting out*, &c. Excreantes sanguinem, Plin. 20, 4.

Excreatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A spitting out with retching, or hawking*. Sanguinis excreationes, Plin. 24, 14. *Reſtius* excreatio.

* Excrementum, i. n. [ab excerno] *An excrement*, as urine, sweat, snivel, spittle, but chiefly ordure, Plin. 11, 10. & 10, 73. ¶ Oris excrementum, spittle, Tac. Hist. 4, 81, 3. manūs, the nails, Lucan. 6, 543.

Excreo, āre. act. [ab ex & screo] *To spit out with retching, to hawk*. Ut cum dentibus linguam excreas, Plaut. Amph. inter. supposit. Spumantem sanguinem excreare, Cels. 2, 7. vid. & Ov. Ep. 21, 24. *Reſtius* excreo.

Excreor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be spit out*, &c. Si pura excreentur, Plin. 20, 6. conf. Cels. 3, 22.

Excreſcens, tis. part. *Growing out*, &c. Excreſcens caro, Scrib. Larg. c. 4. & c. 89. Omnia in corpore excreſcentia ſanat, Plin. 21, 20.

Excreſco, ēre, crēvi, ētum. n. *To grow out, much, or up; to increase, to raise as the water doth at tide*, Col. 5. & Plin. 37, 2. Luc. 4, 11. *Reſtius* excreſco.

* Excrētio, ōnis. f. verb. *The voiding of excrements*, Plin. 27, 12.

* Excrētum, i. n. [ab excerno] *The refuse, or offal, of corn, or meal, sifted; the gurgeons*. Excretatritici, Col. 8, 4.

* Excrētūrus, a, um. part. *About to void by stool*, Cels. 4, 1.

Excrētus, a, um. part. [ab excreſco] *Well grown*. Excretos prohibent a matribus hœdos, Virg. Geor. 3, 597.

Excrībo, ēre. act. *To write out*. Vid. Exſcribo.

¶ Exſcriptor, ōris. m. verb. *A copyer out*. Dig. *Reſtius* exſcriptor.

Excruciābilis, e. adj. *Worthy to be tormented, puniſhable*. Anus excruciatibilis, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 1.

Excruciāndus, a, um. part. *To be tormented*. Minutium libertis tranſiit excruciatum, Hirt. B. Al. 55. Quem in ultionem perſidiæ excruciatum fratri Darii tradidit, Juſt. 12, 5.

Excruciātus, a, um. part. *Tortured, tormented*. Hominem fumo excruciatum ſemivivum reliquit, Cic. Verr. 1, 17. Excruciatus epulis, Tac. Ann. 2, 31, 2. doloribus, Suet. Tib. 44. Excruciata graviffimis tormentis, Id. Calig. 16.

Excrucio, āre. act. *To torment, or vex*. Nec me meæ miſeriæ magis excruciant, quàm tuæ, Cic. Fam. 14, 3. *Reſtius* illud angit, ſeu potiùs excruciat, Id.

Excrucior, āri, ātus. pass. *To be tormented, vexed*, &c. Cic.

Excubans, tis. part. *Keeping watch*. Excubans pro Cæſaris partibus, Val. Max. 3, 8, 7.

Excubatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A watching, a keeping guard*. Excubatio perpetua, Val. Max. 4, 7, 7.

Excubātur. imperf. *Men watch and take pains*. Rerum, non animi, pretiis excubatur, Plin. 35, 7.

Excubātūrus, a, um. part. *About to watch, or keep ſentry*. Ante cubiculi fores excubaturi, Curt. 2, 23.

Excubiæ, ārum. pl. f. [ab excubando] (1) *A keeping abroad all night*. (2) *Watch and ward as well by day as by night; the ſentry, the guard*. (1) Sperat ſibi fore ſperatas clam uxore excubias foris, Plaut. prol. Caf. 54. (2) = Nos tibi excubias & cuſtodias pollicemur, Cic. pro Marcell. 10. § Excubias agere, Suet. Galb. 10. diſponere, Tac. Hist. 2, 44, 4. ſortiri, Val. Flacc. 3, 71. tenere, Id. 5, 252.

¶ Excubiārius, i. m. *He that hath been a chamberlain*, Cod.

Excubitor, ōris. m. verb. *qui excubat*. One that watcheth and wardeth by night, a ſentinel, one of the guard. = Hæc eadem noctu excubitoribus

& firmis præſidiis tenebantur, C. B. G. 7, 69. Sominofque non defendit excubitor meos, Sen. Thyest. 458.

Excūbitus, ūs. m. *A watch*. In ſtatione & excubitu, Hirt. B. Hiſp. 6.

Excūbo, āre. neut. (1) *To lie out, to ſtand ſentry, to keep watch and ward, as in a prince's guard*. (2) *To ſtand upon his guard*. (3) *Alſo to grow*. (1) § Excubare pro portis, Liv. 5, 39. § ad portum, Caf. B. C. 2, 22. § ante domum, Ov. § in muris, Liv. 34, 9. § pro capite Auguſti, Val. Max. 9, 11, ext. 4. § pro ſalute civium, Id. 3, 5, 4. Cohortes nonæ legionis excubuerant, Caf. B. C. 3, 63. (2) Excubo animo, nec partem ullam capio quietis, Cic. Attic. 9, 12. Excubuiſſe pro imperio populi, Val. Max. 1, 8, 1. (3) Plin. 16, 37.

Excūbor, āri. pass. *Watch is kept*. Excubatur rerum, non animi pretiis, Plin. 35, 7.

Excūdo, ēre, di, ſum. act. [ab ex & cudo] (1) *To beat, or ſtrike, out*. (2) *To ſtamp, or coin; to forge*. (3) *To hatch eggs*. (4) *Met. To find out with ſtudy, to make, or compoſe*. (5) *To weſt from, or obtain, by entreaty*. (1) Silici ſcintillam excudit Achates, Virg. Æn. 1, 178. (2) Excudant alii æra, Virg. Æn. 6, 847. (3) Negatur anſer aliena excudere ova, niſi, &c. Col. 8, 14. (4) = Effinge aliquid atque excude quod ſit perpetuo tuum, Plin. Ep. 1, 3. (4) Excudit mihi cultus hortorum, ut conſcriberem, Col.

Excūdor, i. pass. *To be forged*. Sed cūm fornacibus ferrum, quod excudi, b. e. fabricari, oportebat, impoſitum eſſet, Curt. 4, 9.

* ¶ Exculcātōres, um. m. pl. *Slingers, or gunners*, Veget. 2, 15. Vid. Stewech. Comm. in loc.

* ¶ Exculcātus, a, um. part. *Kicked out, out of uſe, out of date*. Verbis uti nimis obſoletis exculcatifque, Gell. 11, 7. ¶ Antiquatus, obſoletus.

* Exculco, āre. act. [ab ex & calco] (1) *To tread, or trample, upon*. (2) *To ſpurn at, to kick out, to wring out*. (1) Vid. Exculcor. (2) Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 30.

* Exculcor, āri. ātus. pass. *To be trod upon*, &c. Singuli ab infimo ſolo pedes terrā exculcabantur, Caf. B. G. 7, 73.

Exculpo, ēre, pſi, ptum. act. [ab ex & ſculpo] (1) *To engrave, or carve, as images*. (2) *To pull out, to erode*. (3) *Met. Alſo to get hardly, and weſt from one*. (1) Exculpere aliquid è quercu ſimile ſimulacri, Cic. Att. 13, 28. ſignum ex lapide, Quint. 2, 19. (2) Etiam exculpe oculum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7. ult. ut leg. Muret. ſed al. leg. exclude. Hos verſus Lacedæmonii exculperunt, Nep. Pauſ. 1. ſed al. alit. leg. (3) Poſſumne hodie ex te exculpere verum? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 45. In quæſtione vix exculpiſi, ut diceret, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 6. *Reſtius* exculpo.

Excultus, a, um. part. [ab excolor] *Garniſhed, poliſhed, drefſed, cultivated*. Artibus exculta hominum vita, Cic. Off. 2, 4. = expolitus, Id. de Clar. Orat. 95. Vid. Excolo.

¶ Excūneātus, a, um. adj. *Cui ſedendi non erat locus in cuneis theatri*, Extimus quiſque excuneati queruntur, Apul. Florid. p. 799.

Excūrātus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Handſomely received, entertained, or treated; drefſed, or handled, diligently*. (2) *Choice, curious, dainty*. (1) Lepide excuratus inceſſiſti, Plaut. Caf. 3, 6, 6. (2) Viſtu excurato & munditiis acceptus fui, Plaut. Pſeud. 5, 1, 8.

¶ Excūriatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab ex & curia] *A putting off the court, or out of the court*, Cod.

¶ Excūrio, āre. act. [ab ex & curia] *To turn out of the court*, Apollonium ideo excuriant, quia nihil habebat, Varr. ap. Non. 1, 164.

Excurrens, tis. part. (1) *Sallying forth*. (2) *Superfluous, redundant*. (1) Excurrens in pericula, Sen. Excurrens in meridiem planities, Plin. 17, 5. (2) = Mutila quædam & quaſi decurtata, produſtiora & quaſi excurrentia, Cic. Orat. 178. ¶ Summa excurrens, a. ſum with an overplus, Paul. JC.

Excurro, ēre, curri, & cūcurri, ſum. neut. (1) *To ruſh haſtily*. (2) *To ſally out, to make an inroad*. (3) *To extend to, to ſhoot out in length*,

or breadth. (4) *Met. To run out into other matters*. (5) ¶ *To exceed, to be over and above*. (1) Excurro ad Pompeianum, Cic. Attic. 5, 15. Cūm ſe excucurriſſe illuc fruſtrā ſciverit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 125. Primus qui in crucem excucurrerit, Id. Moſt. 2, 1, 12. (2) In fines Romanos excurrerunt populabundi, Liv. 1, 15. (3) Ab intimo ſinu peninſula excurrit, Id. (4) Quint. 4, 3. (5) Viginti annos, & quod excurrit, pax, Veg. 1, 28. ¶ Decem aurei, & quod excurrit, ten crowns and odd money, Paul. JC.

Excursatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An excuſſion, an inroad*. Excursationes crebræ, Val. Max. 2, 3, 3.

¶ Excursator, ōris. m. verb. *An outrider, or light horſeman*, Amm. lib. 24. ¶ Excursor, Cic.

Excursio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An invaſion, or inroad; a ſally*. (2) *Met. An excuſſion, a digreſſion in ſpeech*. (3) *A diverſion from ſome buſyneſs*. (1) Excursio equitatis, Cic. pro Leg. Man. 6. Excursiones & latrocinia hoſtium, Id. pro Deiot. 8. Adverſariorum excuſſionibus officere, Hirt. B. Afric. 61. (2) Excursio orationis, Cic. de Div. 2, 10. (3) An intentione rei familiaris obeundæ, crebris excuſſionibus avocaris? Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 2.

Excurſo, āre. act. *To run up and down*. Innumeris videt excuſſare latebris, Stat. Theb. 2, 550.

Excurſor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſkirmiſher, a robber in war, a courier, a ſtraggler, a corſair*. = Eſt omne certamen cum excuſſore, cum latrone, cum Spartaco, Cic. Philipp. 4. c. ult. Excursor paratiſſimus, Val. Max. 7, 3, 7.

Excurſurus, a, um. part. *About to go abroad*. Excurſurusque cum validâ manu fuerat ad Athenas delendas, Juſt. 13, 5.

Excurſus, a, um. part. *Run out, paſſed over*. Propè jam excuſſo ſpatio, Ter. Adelph. 5, 4, 6.

Excurſus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A going abroad, a ſage*. (2) *A courſe beyond due bounds, a running, or lying, out, in length; a digreſſion*. (3) *A ſally, a charge*. (1) Excurſus breves tentant apes, Virg. Geor. 4, 194. (2) ¶ Non excuſſus, ſed opus ipſum eſt, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 43. (3) = Ut primus excuſſus viſque militum infringereſetur, Caf. B. C. 3, 95.

¶ Excūrus, a, um. adj. *Without care*. Litt. ex Apul. ¶ Securus.

Excūſābilis, e. adj. or, comp. *That may be excuſed, excuſable*. Crimen vix excuſabile, Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 1, 1. Quo excuſabilior eſt error equi, Val. Max. 8, 11, ext. 4. Onus invidiæ non excuſabile terris, Manil. 2, 585. ut leg. clar. Bentleius; al. excuſſabile.

¶ Excūſābundus, a, um. adj. *About to excuſe*. Poſſet videri excuſabunda, Apul. Apol. p. 527.

Excūſandus, a, um. part. *To be excuſed*. De me excuſando apud Apuleium dederam ad te pri-die literas, Cic. Att. 12, 14.

Excūſans, tis. part. *Excusing*. Cui Lælius ſe excuſans, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 26. Conf. Liv. 27, 17.

Excūſatè, adv. iūs, comp. *Tolerably, without blame, with excuſe*. = Et fieri id videtur excuſatè, citra culpam, Quint. 2, 1. Excufatiūs facies, Plin. Ep. 4, 5. Sperabat ſe excuſatiūs ſacrilegia commiſſurum, Juſt. 32, 2, 1.

Excūſatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An excuſe, or defence*. Stultitia excuſationem non habet, Cic. de Orat. 1, 27. Hanc eram excuſationem relictuſus ad Cæſarem, Id. Att. 9, 14. Excufationis verba quærere, Val. Max. 4, 7, ext. 2.

¶ Excūſator, ōris. m. verb. *He that excuſeth*, Conſt. Theod. ¶ Qui excuſat.

Excūſatūrus, a, um. part. *About to excuſe*. Germanos nunquam ſatis excuſaturos, Tac. Ann. 1, 59.

Excūſatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſiſmus, ſup. *Excused, or taken for an excuſe*. Me vehementer excuſatum volo, Cic. Verr. 1, 40. Excufatum habeas me, rogo, Mart. 2, 79. Excufatioſis, Sen. Controv. 1, 4. Excufatiſſimus eſſem, Id. de Vit. Beat. 29.

Excūſè, adv. *Exactly, with diligent ſearch*, Sen. *Reſt.* excuſè, quod vid.

Excūſo, āre. act. [ab ex & cauſa] (1) *To excuſe, to alledge for excuſe*. (2) *To cloak, to offain, to bring for an excuſe, to alledge in excuſe*.

(1) *Me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te excuso, Cic. ad Q. frat. 2, 2. Literarum tarditatem excusare, Id. Att. 15, 26. factum suum, Valer. Max. 7, 3, ext. 1. (2) Oculorum valetudinem excusavit, Liv. 26, 22. Uni valetudinem excusanti leſticam miſit, Suet. Calig. 27.*

Excūſor, āri, ātus, paſſ. To be excuſed. Apud Apuleium in dies ut excuſer videbis, Cic. Att. 18, 15.

Excūſor, ōris, m. verb. [ab excudo] A beater, or hammerer out of any work; a printer, a founder, a coiner; a maker of pots, or images, of braſs, Quint. 2, 21.

Excūſe, adv. Critically, exactly, ſtriſtly. — Non tam rigide, non tam excuſe, ſed languidiuſ & remiſſe occurrerem, Sen. de Benef. 2, 17.

Excūſſio, ōnis, f. verb. [ab excutio] A ſtriſt enquiry into the debtor's eſtate, a detention of his goods till full payment was made, JCC. vocc. † Inquiſitio diligens.

Excūſſor, ōris, m. verb. A winnowver. † Excūſſor equuſ, a horſe that ſlingſ his rider. † Excūſſiens leſſorum.

Excūſſoriuſ, a, um, adj. That ſhakeſ out. † Cribrum excūſſoriuſ, a bolting ſieve, Plin. 18, 11.

Excūſſuſ, a, um, part. ſiſmuſ, ſup. (1) Shaken off. (2) Chaiſed, or driven, out. (3) Flung, or caſt. (4) Examined, ſearched. (5) Saved out of. (1) Excūſſa peſtore Juno, Virg. AEn. 5, 679. (2) Excūſſuſ patriā, Id. AEn. 7, 299. (3) Excūſſuſ curru, Id. AEn. 10, 590. (4) Excūſſe diligenter filiæ aditum ad eam dedit, Val. Max. 5, 4, 7. (5) Agna excūſſa dentibuſ lupi, Ov. Triſt. 1, 1, 78. Excūſſiſſima palma oſ hominiſ pulſat, Petron. c. 95.

Excūſuſ, a, um, part. [ab excudor] Forged, printed, coined. Vid. Excudo.

Excūtiā, æ, f. vel Excūtiū, i, n. A bruſh, or rubber, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 22. uti Lambinuſ leg. & interpret. Sed de verā leſtione non conſtat.

Excūtienduſ, a, um, part. To be ſhaken off. Vi mea ruſticituſ excutienda fuit, Ov. Ep. 17, 186. Digituſ excutienduſ, Ib. 150.

Excūtienuſ, tiſ, part. Shakeing off, &c. Arteſ excutiente Deo, Ov. A. Am. 1, 242. Conf. Sil. 15, 771.

Excūtiō, ēre, ſi, ſum, aſt. [ab ex & quatio] (1) To ſhake off. (2) To ſhake out. (3) To make to fall out. (4) To drive. (5) To ſtrike, or daſh, out. (6) To ſling aſ a horſe doth his rider. (7) To examine, to canvaiſ. (8) To ſearch any one. (9) To diſlodge, to rouze. (10) To pillage. (11) To pick and cull. (1) & Excutere ſomnoſ, Ov. Ibiſ, 156. & otia oculiſ, Id. Triſt. 2, 224. & friguſ ſenſibuſ, Id. ex Pont. 3, 4, 36. & juguſ, Plin. Paneg. 11. & ignem digituſ, Sen. Med. 112. (1) Excutere cibos ore, Stat. Theb. 5, 603. (3) Tremor excutit trientem ē manuſ, Perſ. 3, 101. (4) Lapide excutiunt clavuſ, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 10. (5) Cerebruſ excutiunt tua dicta; lapideſ loqueriſ, Id. Aul. 2, 1, 29. (6) Excutit equitem equuſ, Liv. 8, 7. (7) Hanc excutere opinioneſ mihi met volui radicatuſ, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 46. (8) Non excutio te, ſi quid fortē ferri habuiſti, Id. pro S. Roſc. 34. (9) Excutere cubilibuſ feraſ, Plin. Paneg. 81. (10) Te judiceſ emiſerunt excuſſuſ & exhauiſtuſ, Cic. de Har. Reſp. 18. (11) Juventuteſ omnem ex totā Italiā excuſſiſ, Id. † Lacrymaſ excutere, to make one cry, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 115. intelligentiaſ, to rouze it, Cic. Off. 3, 20.

Excūtiōr, i, paſſ. To be ſhaken off, &c. Excūtimur curſu, Virg. AEn. 3, 200.

** || Excūcūmatio, ōniſ, f. verb. A chooſeing of the tenth, Symm.*

** || Excūcūmo, āre, aſt. [ab ex, & decumo pro decimo] To chooſe out the tenth, Symm. Ep. 5, 33.*

† Exdoraſatuſ, a, um, adj. Split out, Apic.

† Exdorſo, āre, aſt. To ſlay, or ſplit out, Tac. ap. Litt. ſed q. † Exdorſuo, Plaut.

Exdorſuo, āre, aſt. i. e. dorſuſ conſringo, vel adimo, To ſplit out, or part along the ridge bone

juſt in the midſt. Murænaſ exdorſua, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 2.

Exēco, āre, ui, ſum, aſt. [ab ex & ſeco] (1) To cut. (2) To cut off, or out. (3) To make a hole in. (4) Met. To take off, to rid of. (5) To caſtrate. (1) Execare medicinaſ dicitur & ſanare, Cic. Attic. 2, 16. (2) Execare linguaſ, Id. (3) Arboreſ ferrā diligenter execo, Col. de Arb. 26. (4) & Execare peſtem civitatuſ, Cic. pro Sext. 65. & nervoſ reipublicæ, Id. Leg. Agr. 2, 33. (5) Vid. Exectuſ, n. 3. † Reſtiſ exſeco.

Execrābilis, e, adj. or, comp. (1) Cruel, deſteſtable. (2) Horrible, dire, dreadfull. (1) Odiuſ execrabilē in hiſ captoſ erat, Liv. 9, 17. (2) Præeuntibuſ execrabilē carmen ſacerdotibuſ, Liv. 31, 17. quo ſc. ſe morti devovebant.

† Execrābilitaſ, ātiſ, f. Curſedneſſ, execrableneſſ. Pariunt execrabilitateſ, Apul. de Hab. Doſtr. Plat. p. 613. † Deſteſtatio.

† Execrābiliter, adv. Execrably, Ulp.

Execranduſ, a, um, part. Curſed, execrable. — Homo execranduſ & deſteſtabilis, Cic. Philippi. 2, 26.

Execraſ, tiſ, part. Curſeing. & Verba execraſtia, Ov. Met. 5, 105, & vota, Id. Ibiſ, 91. Execraſ ſævitiaſ, Val. Max. 6, 2, 8.

Execrātiō, ōniſ, f. verb. An execration, or curſeing. Execrationibuſ publiciſ ſancituſ eſt, Cic. Off. 3, 13. Diram execrationeſ in populareſ compoſuerunt, Liv. 26, 25.

† Execrātor, ōriſ, m. verb. He that curſeth, Sidon.

Execrātuſ, a, um, part. ſiſmuſ, ſup. (1) Curſed. (2) Deſteſted, abhorred. (3) Devoteing, curſeing. (1) Civitaſ execrata, Hor. Epod. 16, 18. Execraſſiſſima auguria, Plin. 28, 2. (2) Arbor ſerens malum execratuſ aliquibuſ, aliſ expetituſ, Id. 13, 16. (3) Seipſuſ, ſuoſque commilitoneſ execratuſ, Val. Max. 3, 2, 20.

Execro, āri, ātuſ ſum, dep. [ab ex & ſacro] (1) To curſe, or ban; to wiſh miſchief to one, to accuſe. (2) To abhor, to deſteſt. (1) Peſtem alicui exoptare & eum execrari, Cic. in Piſon. 14. in caput alicuiuſ, Liv. 30, 20. (2) Catilinæ conſilia execrari, Sall. B. C. 48. † Reſtiſ exſecro.

Exectiō, ōniſ, f. verb. [ab execo] A cutting off. & Exectiō linguæ, Cic. pro Cluent. 69. & fundi, Ibiſ, 64. Reſtiſ exſectiō.

Exectuſ, a, um, part. (1) Cut out. (2) Cut off. (3) Caſtrated. (4) Cut ſhort, or barred from. (1) Execta lingua, Cic. pro Cluent. 66. (2) Cornu exectuſ, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 59. (3) Juventuſ execta viruſ, Luc. 10, 134. (3) — Exectuſ exemtuſque honoribuſ ſenatoriſ, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 2. † Reſtiſ Exſectuſ.

Execūtiō, ōniſ, f. verb. [ab exequor] (1) An execution, a doing of a thing, a purſuit. (2) An adminiſtration, a government. (1) Neque inſtituti operiſ eſt talis executiō, Plin. 35, 8. (2) Tac. 15, 25, 4.

Execūtor, ōriſ, m. verb. A puniſher, an avenger, an executor. Inimicitiaruſ memor executorve, Suet. Veſp. 14. Maloruſ propoſitoruſ executor acerriſ, Patere. 35, 8.

Execūtuſ, a, um, part. About to execute, Liv. 37, 33, & 40, 40. Admonebat reoſ, executuſ ſe quæ ſenatuſ conſulto continerentur, Plin. 5, 21.

Execūtuſ, a, um, part. That bath followed. Sectam meam executæ duce me, Catull. 61, 15.

** Exēdenduſ, a, um, part. To be eaten up. Tibi omne eſt exedenduſ, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 4.*

** Exēdenuſ, tiſ, part. Eating, corroſive. Emplaſtra exedentia, Celf. 5, 19.*

** || Exēdentūluſ, a, um, adj. Toothleſſ, Ter. ap. Litt. ſed q. † Edentuluſ.*

** Exēdo, ēre, ēdi, ēſum, aſt. [ab ex & ēdo] (1) To eat aſ an ulcer, or ſore, doth. (2) To eat up, to conſume. (3) To eat one out. (1) Exeſt ac perrumpit vaſa permanaſ tabe dirā, Plin. 33, 6. Ariſtolochia quoque putria ulcera exeſt, Id. 26, 14. & Exedere artuſ, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1226. (2) — Lacerat, exeſt animuſ, planēque conſicit ægritudo, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 13. Multa in eā regione*

monumenta vetuſtaſ exederat, Curt. 3, 4, 10.

(3) Quid te futurum cenſeſ, quem aſſiduē exedent? Ter. Heut. 3, 1, 53.

** Exēdor, i, ſuſ, paſſ. To be eaten up, conſumed, &c. Solitudinibuſ animi nocteſ atque dieſ exeduntur, Cic. de Fin. 1, 16. — Exedor, atque exenteror, nimiquē diu maceror, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 1.*

** Exēdra, æ, f. [ab ēx & ēdra ſedeſ] A by place, a juty building with ſeats, either for ſtudy, or diſcourſe, Vitruv. 5, 11. Alſo a parlour, a withdra wing room. Offendi eum ſedentem in exedrā, Cic. N. D. 1, 6. al. † Reſtiſ ſcrib. exhedra.*

Exemplar, āriſ, n. & Exemplāre, iſ, n. (1) A ſampler, a reſemblance, or model. (2) A copy of a thing. (3) Alſo the ſame with exemplum. (4) A ſimilitude. (1) Sui aliquod exemplar inſtuetur, qui amicuſ inſtuetur, Cic. de Am. 7. (2) Ex literiſ, quaſ Panſæ miſi, cognoſceſ omnia, nam tibi earuſ exemplar miſi, Aſin. Poſt. Cic. Fam. 10, 31. (3) Exemplar propoſituſ ad imitanduſ, Cic. pro Mur. 31. (4) Reruſ magnaruſ parva poteſt reſ exemplare dare, Luc. 2, 123.

† Exemplātuſ, a, um, part. Written, or copied, out; exemplified, Sidon. † Ad exempluſ deſcriptuſ.

† Exemplo, āre, aſt. To take the copy of a writing, to tranſcribe it, Greg. Turon. † Ad exempluſ deſcribo.

Exempluſ, i, n. [ab ex & ampluſ, ut plerique; de huiuſ autem voc. etymo parum conſtat] (1) An example, or precedent, to follow, or eſchew. (2) A copy, a draught, a plan. (3) A way, or manner. (4) A model, a reſemblance, a ſample. (5) A thing brought in for the proof and declaration of a matter. (6) A warning to others. (7) Exempla, tortureſ, tormentſ. (1) — Nulliuſ apud te graviſ auctoritaſ? nulluſ exempluſ quod ſequi vellet? Cic. Non tibi exemplo ſatiſ ſum? Ter. Heut. 5, 1, 47. (2) Pluribuſ exempliſ ſcripta fuiſſe reor, Ovid. Triſt. 1, 6, 24. Aedeſ probant, ſibi quiſque inde exempluſ expetunt, Plaut. Moſt. 1, 2, 21. (3) Multi more iſto atque exemplo vivunt, Id. Bacch. 3, 6, 11. (4) — Exempluſ imperii veteriſ, imago antiquitatuſ, Cic. pro Sext. 8. (5) † Inter exempluſ & teſtimoniū hoc intereſt, &c. Ad Herenn. 4, 3. (6) Exempla in te edent, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 21. Exempluſ faciaſ ego in te, Id. Adelph. 5, 1, 9. † Reſ peſſimi exempli, a thing of ſcurvy and dangerous conſequence, Suet. Aug. 32. (7) Ut te omneſ diſ malis exempliſ perdant, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 7.

Exemptiſ, e, adj. That may be eaſily taken out, or away, Col. 8, 11.

Exemptiō, ōniſ, f. verb. [ab eximo] A taking away an exception, an exemption, Col. 3, 19.

Exemptor, ōriſ, m. verb. A taker away, a berwer of ſtoneſ out of quarrieſ, Plin. 36, 15.

Exemptuſ, ſuſ, m. A removeing, or taking away. † Cuneoruſ adjeſtuſ aut exemptuſ, Vitruv. 9, 9.

Exemptuſ, a, um, part. [ab eximor] (1) Exempted, ſpared. (2) Privileged, choſen out. (3) Excluded. (4) Taken out. (1) Vid. Eximo. (2) Colonia reguſ ditioni exempta, Plin. 5, 1. (3) Exſectuſ & exemptuſ honoribuſ ſenatoriſ, Id. Ep. 2, 12, 3. (4) Quid te exempta juvat ſpinis de pluribuſ una? Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 212. † Exempta, aſtio dicitur, quæ preſumpta eſt, cū deſiſt quiſ agere poſſe, Diſeſt.

** || Exentēratio, ōniſ, f. verb. A boweling, or taking out of garbage, Apic.*

** || Exentēratio, ōriſ, m. verb. He that pauncheth, or boweleth, Apic.*

** Exentēro, āre, aſt. [ab ex, & ἐντερον in teſtinuſ] (1) To pull out the garbage, or gutſ, of a thing; to draw a ſowl, to gut a fiſh, to bowel. (2) Met. To empty. (1) Hygin. Fab. 30, 2. (2) Exentērare maſupiuſ, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 2.*

** Exentēror, āri, ātuſ, paſſ. Met. To be inwardly vexed. — Exedor miſer, atque exenteror, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 1.*

** Exeo, ēre, ēvi, ētuſ, naut. [ab ex, & eo] (1) To*

(1) *To go out, or come out.* (2) *To launch forth, to set sail, to depart, retire, or withdraw.* (3) *To be continued.* (4) *To sprout, or spring, forth.* (5) *To grow up.* (6) *To be discovered, to be spread abroad, or divulged.* (7) *To be past.* (8) *To be rid of.* (9) *To vanish.* (10) *To fall, or run; as rivers do.* (11) *To put forth, or publish; as a book.* (12) *To end.* (13) *To avoid.* (14) *To exceed.* (1) *Exire neminem video, exire neminem, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 26. § Exire limen, Id. Hec. 3, 3, 18. § A patriâ exire, Cic. ¶ Exire ære alieno, to get out of debt, Cic. Philipp. 11, 6. § Exire foras, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 16. § Mane dum parumper, jam ad te exeo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 24. (2) Postquam è portu piratæ exierant, Cic. Hoc sinu immenso exeat, Sen. Herc. Oct. 262. (3) In tertium diem probationes exierunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 11. (4) Alterum caput grani in radicem exit, alterum in herbam, Id. 18, 7. (5) ¶ Quoniam ibi ad præcipuam amplitudinem exeunt, Id. 14, 1. Exit ad cœlum arbor, Virg. Geor. 2, 81. (6) Fieri potis est, ne quâ exeat, Ter. Adelph. 4, 4, 17. = efferri, Id. ib. 17. Exire atque in vulgus emanare, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 1. (7) Nec dum exierat induciarum dies, Liv. 22, 33. (8) Ut tandem è tot miseriis exiremus, Cic. Philipp. 1. (9) Spiritus exit in auras, Ov. Trist. 4, 3, 41. (10) Fluvius exit septem aquis, Val. Flacc. 8, 187. (11) Libri quidem ita exierunt, ut, &c. Cic. Att. 13, 13. (12) Dummodo per eandem literam exeant, Quint. 1, 6. (13) Vim viribus exit, Virg. Æn. 11, 750. Corpore tela exit, Id. 3, 438. (14) Exit modum, Ov. Met. 9, 630.*

Exequendus, a, um, part. *To execute, or be executed.* Quoddam conjugum, quoddam patriæ, admonitos pigriores ad cætera munia exequenda fecisset, Curt. 6, 28.

Exequens, tis, part. *Executing, treating of.* Exequentibus nobis morborum curationes, Cels. 2, 18.

¶ Exequentiſſimus, a, um, adj. sup. cum gen. *Most diligently conversant in,* Gell. 10, 12. † Studiosiſſimus.

Exequiæ, ærum, pl. f. [ab exequor, i. e. sequor pompam funebrem ad sepulturam, vid. Exequor] *Funeral solemnities at a man's burial, the train of a funeral pomp, a buryal.* Justis exequiarum caruerunt, Cic. de Leg. 2, 17. Exequias Chremeti, quibus est commodum ire, jam tempus est, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 37. *Formula indictionis funebis.* § Exequias celebrare, Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 5. ¶ *Reliis exequiæ.*

Exequialis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a funeral.* Carmina exequialia, Ov. Met. 14, 435. ¶ *Reliis exequialis.*

† Exequior, æri. *To perform the funeral rites.* Varr. absol.

Exequor, i, cûsus sum. dep. [ab ex, & sequor] (1) *To follow after, particularly a funeral* (2) *Met. To go on, to persist, to bring to pass.* (3) *To set forth, to recount.* (4) *To desire earnestly.* (5) *To do, to execute, to perform, to accomplish.* (6) *To punish.* (7) *To prosecute, to revenge.* (3) *To follow, or imitate.* (1) *Vivus fratrem nunquam desistam exequi, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 20. Exequi funus, Varr. vid. & Plaut. Epid. 2, 1, 16. (2) Ego te, ut merita es, tractare exequar, Id. Afin. 1, 3, 8. ¶ Exequi suum jus, to pursue it, Cæs. B. G. 1, 4. sententias, to report them, Tac. 3, 65, 1. mortem, to die, Plaut. (3) Quæ Tullius divinè, ut omnia, exequitur, Quint. 1, 6. (4) Mater exanimata exequitur aspectum tuum, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 3. (5) Quid nunc primum exequar? Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 24. § Exequi imperium alicujus, Plaut. (6) Neque delicta pro modo exequabatur, Suet. Cæs. 67. (7) § Exequi injurias accusationibus variis, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 5. (8) Cur non omnes factum illius executi sumus? Cic. Att. 9, 14. ¶ *Reliis exequor.**

Exequutus, a, um, part. *Which bath followed, &c.* Exequutæ sectam meam, Catull. 61, 15.

* Exercens, tis, part. *Exercising, pursuing, driving.* Nullo exercente refugit, Ov. Trist. 3, 14, 35. Indomitis ignem exercentibus euris, Id. Ep. 15, 9.

* *Exerceo, ære, ui, itum. aët. [ab ex, & arceo]* (1) *To exercise, to ply.* (2) *To use, to practise.* (3) *To instruct, or train up.* (4) *To till, to occupy.* (5) *To pass, or lead.* (6) *To vex and trouble.* (7) *To keep from idleness, to find one work.* (8) *To employ, or lay out to advantage.* (9) *Per Meton. To get, or earn.* (1) *Exercet arma juvenis, Virg. Æn. 4, 87. ¶ quiescere, Cels. 1, 1. (2) Quam quisque nôrit artem, in hac se exercent, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18. § || Exerere sænus, Apud JCC. (3) Vario modo quisque discipulos exercuerunt, Suet. de Cl. Rhet. 1. (4) Exercet frequens tellurem, Virg. Geor. 1, 99. (5) Hancine ætatem exercere me mei amoris gratiâ? Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 32. (6) Te de prædio avi exerceri molestè fero, Cic. Att. 13, 22. (7) Ego te exercebo hodie, ut dignus es, filicernium, Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 48. (8) Exercere formam, & fugientibus utere donis, Stat. (9) Servi victum exercent suum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 91.*

* *Exerceor, æri, itus. pass. To be exercised, to be practised.* Ut exerceamur in venando, Cic. N. D. 2, 64. Vid. Exerceo.

* *Exercitandus, a, um, part. To be exercised, &c.* Ludicrum certamen ad exercitandam corporis animique virtutem efficacissimum, Patere. 1, 8.

* *Exercitatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) Exercise, use, custom. (2) Recreation.* (1) = Conſuetudo exercitatioque prudentiam acuit, Cic. de Orat. 1, 20. (2) Habenda ratio valetudinis, utendum exercitationibus modicis, Id. de Sen. 11.

* *Exercitator, òris. m. verb. An exerciser, a master of an exercise.* Agilitatis exercitator, Plin. 35, 11.

* *Exercitatrix, icis. f. verb. The art, skill, or practice, of exercise,* Quint. 2, 15.

* *Exercitatus, a, um, part. or, comp. sſimus, sup. (1) Exercised, practised, experienced, accustomed, hardened. (2) Also vexed, disquieted, turmoiled.* (1) = Exercitatus & versatus causis, Cic. pro Quint. 1. Exercitator ad bene de multis promerendum, Id. de Off. 2, 15. Homines in rebus marinis exercitissimi, Id. pro Leg. Manil. 18.

* || *Exercitio, ònis. f. verb. (1) Exercise, the taking of money for carriage, or conveying by water. (2) A share in a ship.* (1) Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2. (2) Ap. JCC.

* || *Exercitium, i. n. Use, exercise, practice.* Exercitium dicendi, Gell. 20, 5. † Exercitatio.

* || *Exercitius, adv. More busily.* Mecum ipse cogitationes exercitius cogitabam, Apul. Met. 11, p. 394.

* *Exercito, ære. freq. To exercise often.* Achilles se ac suos cursu exercitaviſſe memoratur, Mela, 2, 1. Hinc part. exercitatus & exercitandus.

* *Exercitor, òris. m. verb. (1) A tutor, or master; who teacheth others. (2) || Also the master of a ship.* (1) Magister mihi exercitor animus hinc est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 3. (2) JCC.

* || *Exercitorius, a, um, adj. Belonging to exercise.* ¶ *Navis exercitoria, a ketch that plies to and fro for carrying of goods. Actio exercitoria, an action against him that taketh charge for carriage by water, Ap. JCC.*

* *Exercitus, a, um, part. fatigatus, agitatus. Non. (1) Exercised, employed, inured to, or hardened in, any thing. (2) Also tormented, troubled, teased, vexed, turmoiled. (3) Wearyed.* (4) *Also tried, and approved.* (1) *Exercitus usu bellorum, Cic. pro Font. 14. sed al. leg. exercitatus. Exercito ævo inter arma mortefque, Plin. 7, 8. (2) = Quid magis sollicitum magis exercitum fingi potest? Cic. pro Milon. 2. (3) Curis exercita corpora somnus Occupat, Ov. Met. 7, 634. (4) Probitas exercita rebus adversis, Ov. Trist. 5, 5, 49. ¶ Exercitor, & exercitiſſimus, Fest.*

* *Exercitus, ùs. m. [quod exercitando, vel exercendo, fit melior]* (1) *A host, or band, of armed soldiers; an army.* (2) ¶ *A great flock, or shoal.* (3) *Also trouble, or grief.* (4) *Exercise.* (1) = Exercitum dicimus non unam co-

hortem, nec unam alam, sed numeros multos militum, Ulp. Campis exercitus ibat apertis, Virg. Æn. 9, 25. (2) *Corvorum exercitus, Id. Geor. 1, 382. Phorci exercitus omnis, Id. Æn. 5, 824. (3) Noli lacrymis tuis exercitum imperare, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 60. abusive. (4) Pro exercitu gymnastico & palæstrico hoc habemus, Id. Rud. 2, 1, 7. § Exercitum cogere, Sal. B. 7, 54. § colligere, Cic. Cat. 2, 2. § conficere, Id. Phil. 5, 16. § conſtare, Ibid. 4, 6. § conſcribere, & comparare, Ibid. 5, 1. § parare, Sal. B. C. 29. § facere, Cic. Phil. 5, 8. § dimittere, Id. Pis. 20. § recensere, Suet. Cal. 44. § reficere, Liv. 3, 10. § supplere, Id. 27, 7.*

Exëro, èrere, ui, tum. aët. [ab ex, & sero] (1) *To thrust out, or put forth.* (2) *To draw out as a sword.* (3) *To advance, or lift up.* (4) *To bring forth, or expose to view.* (5) *To show, to lay bare.* (6) *To discover, to show, to exert.* (1) *Digitum exere, peccas, Pers. 5, 119. (2) Exerere ensem, Stat. Theb. 10, 450. & 11, 377. (3) § Exerere caput ponto, Ov. Met. 13, 838. Roma caput urbibus altè Exerit, Sil. 1, 29. (4) Exere doctos Roma choros, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 491. (5) Subnectens exertæ cingula mammæ, Virg. Æn. 1, 496. (6) = Paulatim principem exeruit, præstititque, Suet. in Tib. 33. al. exercuit perperam. ¶ *Reliis scrib. exsero.**

Exerro, ære. neut. *To decline out of the way.* Dexter exerrat Arion, Stat. Theb. 6, 444.

Exertans, tis, part. *Thrusting out.* Cohibet speculunca Scyllam ora exertantem, Virg. Æn. 3, 425. Conf. Stat. Theb. 4, 731.

¶ *Exertè, adv. Plainly, openly, Tert. † Disertè.*

¶ *Exertim, adv. By way of thrusting out, Litt. ex Lucr. sed q.*

¶ *Exertiſſimè, adv. sup. Most strictly, most nicely, Spart. † Accuratiſſimè, Cic.*

Exerto, ære. freq. *To thrust, or bold, out.* § *Exertare humeros, Stat. Theb. 1, 413. § linguas, Id. 4, 731.*

Exertus, a, um, part. *Showed, or put forth; standing out, open, laid bare; drawn, or taken, out.* Exerti dentes, Plin. 11, 37. Enſibus exertis, Ov. Fast. 3, 814. Vid. Exero.

* *Exëſor, òris. m. verb. [ab exedo] An eater up, or waſter, Lucr. 4, 221. & 6, 926.*

* || *Exësûrus, a, um, part. That will eat up, Litt. ex Plin.*

* *Exësus, a, um, part. [ab exedo] (1) Eaten up, gnawed. (2) Old, worn, eaten up with age, or rust. (3) Roten, hollow.* (1) *Exësæ fruges, Col. 1, 6. (2) Exësæ literæ, Cic. Exesum antrum, Sen. Thyest. 75. Exesus rubigine, Val. Max. 2, 6, 7. (3) Exesa arbor, Virg. Geor. 4, 44.*

Exfacili, adv. *Easily, Plin. 30, 3. Ex facili fortè rect.*

¶ *Exfibratus, a, um, adj. Pulled up, or having the root and strings broken, Lex ex Cat.*

Exfibro, ære. aët. *To break the root strings, Col.*

¶ *Exfילו, ære. aët. To stitch a thing on, Aug. † Affuo. Also to unclot, or strip, Jos. Scal. in Varr. † Exuo. Vett.*

† *Exfuciant. They flee away, Column. Duil. i. e. effugiunt.*

† *Exfodio, ère. di. aët. To dig out, or up, Lex. ex Plaut. † Effodio, Cic.*

¶ *Exfrico, ære. aët. To rub off, Apul. Met. 1. princip. † Defrico, Vett.*

¶ *Exfundatio, ònis. f. verb. A casting forth of the ground, Ap. JCC.*

¶ *Exfundo, ære. aët. à fundo evertere. To cast out of the ground, or from the bottom, Non. † Efundo.*

Exfütütus, a, um, part. *Exfütuta latera, i. e. nimia Venere exhausta, Catull. 6, 13.*

Exgrümo, ære. neut. vix leg. sed hinc. part. *exgrumans. To come, or creep, out of a billock, or molehill, Varr. R. R. 3, 14.*

Exgurgito, ære. aët. *To throw out, as we say, by pail-falls, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 12. ¶ Reliis egurgito.*

Exhæredans, tis, part. *Disinheriting* ¶ *Fractrem exhæredans te faciebat hæredem, Cic. Philipp. 2, 16.*

Exhæredatio,

Exhæredatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A disinheriting, or disinheritance*, Quint. 7, 2.

Exhæredator, ōris. m. verb. *He that disinherits*, Ap. JCC.

Exhæredatus, a, um. part. *Disinherited*. A necessarii omnibus exhæredatus est, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 23. Exhæredatus à patre, *Val. Max.* 7, 7, 3.

Exhæredo, āre. act. *To disinherit a son, to deprive him of his inheritance*, Cic. *pro Cluent.* 48. Exhæredavit severitas publica, *Val. Max.* 3, 5, 2.

Exhæres, ēdis. c. g. *One that is disinherited*. § Exhæres paternorum bonorum, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 38. ¶ Exhæredem vitæ suæ aliquem facere, *to kill him*, Plaut. *Bacch.* 4, 8, 8. § Exhæredem se facere bonis suis, *Id. Most.* 1, 3, 77.

Exhālans, tis. part. *Breathbeing, or casting out; yielding up*. § Exhālans vitam, *Ov. Metam.* 5, 62. § flammam, *Id. ib.* 15, 343. § nebulam, *Sil. Ital.* 5, 35.

Exhālātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An exhalation, a fume, or vapour, rising up*. Exhalationes terræ, *Cic. Tusc. Q.* 1, 19. *Conf. Vitr.* 1, 6.

Exhālātus, a, um. part. *Breathed out, yielded up*. In ventos anima exhalata recessit, *Ov. Metam.* 11, 43.

Exhālo, āre. act. *To exhale, or breathe out; to steam; to cast, or send, forth a fume, or vapour*. Exhalat odores hara, *Lucr.* 2, 417. ¶ Exhalare vitam, *to breathe his last, to die*, Virg. *Æn.* 2, 562. § Exhalare animam, *Ov. Met.* 6, 247. § crapulam, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 12. § vinum, *Id.* 2, 17. Fumidam exhalare caliginem certum est, *Plin. H.* 2, 42.

Exhauriendus, a, um. part. *To be emptied, &c.* Urbanam plebem nimium in republicā posse, exhauriendam esse, *dictum est*, Cic. *contr. Rull.* 2, 26. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 21.

Exhaurio, īre, si, sum. act. (1) *To draw out, to empty*. (2) *To dig up*. (3) *To pillage, rob, or take from one all he hath*. (4) *Met. To spend, consume, or waste; to exhaust, to draw*. (5) *To dispatch, or accomplish*. (6) *To detract, or take from*. (7) *To suffer, or undergo*. (1) Exhaurire pocula, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 513. (2) Ligonibus duris humum exhauriebat, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 31. (3) = Erarium exhaustit, *R. P. compilavit*, Cic. *in Vat.* 2. (4) Exhaurire facultates suas, *Cic. Multum laboris exhaurire*, *Liv.* 44, 39. (5) Reliquum est, ut mandata nostra exhaurias, *Cic. Att.* 5, 1. (6) Libentius laudes meas ad te transfuderim, quam aliquam partem exhauserim ex tuis, *Id. Fam.* 9, 14. (7) Quantum laboris exhauserim? *Plin. Ep.* 3, 9, 1. = Non plus Carthago tulit, exhaustique laboris, *Sil. Ital.* 17, 355.

Exhaurior, īri, flus. pass. *To be drawn out, to be exhausted, &c.* Tantis fuit amor, ut exhauriri nullā posset injuriā, *Cic. Att.* 2, 21. Exhauritur ærarium, *Val. Max.* 7, 2, 3.

Exhaustio, ōnis. f. finitio, *Serv.*

Exhaustum, i. n. *The taking of pains*. Labor, cui nunquam exhausti satis est, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 398.

Exhaustus, a, um. part. (1) *Drawn out, emptied, exhausted*. (2) *Met. Drained, sucked dry*. (3) *Undergone*. (4) *Quite wearied, or tired*. (5) *Ended, or finished*. (6) *Begged, reduced to want*. (1) Exhaustus fons perennis, *Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G.* 8, 43. (2) Inops & exhaustum ærarium, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 70. (3) Vid. Exhaurio, n. 7. (4) Multo sudore exhausta juvenus, *Lucr.* 4, 303. (5) Nostrum exhausto jus claudatur anno, *Luc.* 5, 41. (6) Exhausta plebs impensis, *Liv.* 6. Exhaustis Romani imperii viribus clode, *Val. Max.* 5, 7, 10.

* Exhēbēnus, i. m. [ab ex, & ebenus] *A fair white stone, ruberewith goldsmiths polish gold*, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* Exhedra, æ. f. *A room to converse in*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 5. *Vitr.* 5, 11. *vid. Exedra.*

* Exhedrium, ii. *Idem* Cic. *Fam.* 7, 23.

Exherbandus, a, um. part. *To be weeded*. Exherbandus erit locus, *Col.* 4, 11.

Exherbatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A weeding, or plucking up of weeds*, Aug. † Sarculatio,

Exherbo, āre. act. *To pluck up herbs, or weeds*, *Col.* 4, 31.

Exherbor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be plucked up as weeds*, *Col.*

Exhibendus, a, um. part. *To exhibit, or be exhibited*. Ne hanc quidem exhibendæ veritatis fidem deprecor, *Curt.* 6, 29.

Exhibeo, ēre, vi. itum. act. [ab ex, & habeo] (1) *To show, to make to appear*. (2) *To represent, to exhibit*. (3) *To resemble*. (4) *To offer, to present, or give*. (5) ¶ Also to give food and all necessaries. (6) *To make, to produce forthwith*. (1) Exhibeas herum volo, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 65.

(2) Tutor mihi relictus, affectum parentis exhibuit, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 1, 8. (3) Faciem parentis exhibere, *Id.* 15, 13. (4) Librum, quem promiseram, exhibeo, *Cic.* (5) Ap. JCC. (6) Exhibuit vivos carbasus alba focos, *Prop.* 4, 12, 54. ¶ Exhibere alicui negotium, *to work one trouble, to find him business*, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 38.

Exhibeor, ēri, itus. pass. *To be exhibited, &c.* *Cic. de Off.* 3, 31.

Exhibitio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A giving, a showing, a producing*. (2) *An exhibition, or allowance for maintenance*. (1) Exhibitio chirographi, *Gell.* 14, 2. (2) Ap. JCC.

Exhibitor, ōris. m. *He that giveth, or offereth*, Ap. JCC.

Exhibitorus, a, um. part. *About to show, or exhibit*. Populo aliquid exhibiturus, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 5. Exhibitura curam ovis, *Tib.* 2, 1, 61.

Exhibitus, a, um. part. (1) *Shown, plainly discovered*. (2) *Exhibited, given, showed, allowed*. (1) Exhibita est Thetis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 264. (2) In non exhibitis toris, *Id. Ep.* 17, 191, *sc. illicitis*.

* Exhilaratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A comforting, or cheering*, Aug.

* Exhilarator, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh a man merry*, *Lexicogr. ex Cels.*

* Exhilaratus, a, um. part. *Comforted, made merry, or refreshed*. Miraris, tam exhilaratam esse servitutem nostram? *Cic. Fam.* 9, 26. Pecudes pabulo exhilaratæ, *Col.* 6, 24.

* Exhilaro, āre. act. [ab ex, & hilaro] *To rejoice, delight, make merry, or exhilarate*. Exhilarant ipsos gaudia nostra Deos, *Mart.* 8, 50.

* Exhilaror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be rejoiced, &c.* *Plin.* 16, 25. *conf. Cels.* 3, 24.

Exhinc. *Next*. Quidam afferunt ex *Suet.* Sed mel. libb. hab. *Exin*, quod vid.

Exhio, āre. act. *To gape wide*, *Lexicogr. ex Plin.*

Exhorreo, ēre, ui. neut. *To dread*. Nec mutato loco siccos exhorreat æstus, *Col.* 10, 154. ¶ Rapō occ.

Exhorresco, ēre. incept. (1) *To tremble*. (2) *To dread, to be sore afraid of*. (1) Exhorruit æquoris instar, *Ov. Met.* 4, 135. (2) Adveniat, vultus neve exhorrescat amicos, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 265. Exhorruit angues, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 52. Exhorruit captivus carcerem, *Val. Max.* 6, 9, 9. *Conf. Sil.* 10, 107.

Exhortandus, a, um. part. *To be exhorted*. Promovet ad exhortandam parsimoniam, sustinendamque inopiam, *Cic. L.* 13, 23.

Exhortans, tis. part. *Exhorting, encouraging*. Exhortans milites ad ultionem, *Plin.* 2, 107.

Exhortatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An exhortation, an encouraging*. Variis exhortationibus exhilarare, *Col.* 11, 1.

Exhortatus, a, um. part. (1) *Act. That hath exhorted, or encouraged*. (2) *Pass. That is encouraged*. (1) Sic exhortata reliquit Incertam, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 159. (2) In convivio exhortatus est à scorto, *Cic. de Sen.* 12.

Exhortor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To exhort, incite, encourage, or cherish*. (2) *Pass. To be exhorted, to be desired*. (1) § Cives exhortari in hostem, *Ov. Metam.* 13, 234. § ad virtutis studium, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 4. (2) Vid. Exhortatus.

† Exhūbero, āre. *Col. Vid. Exubero.*

* Exhydriæ, ārum. f. pl. [ab ex, & ūdwp aqua,] *Winds which arise with much rain*, Fla-

bra, quæ exhydriæ Atticorum linguā vocitantur, *Apul. de Mundo*, p. 721.

Exhibatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A hissing forth*. Sed potius exhibitatio, quod vid.

¶ Exhibilo, āre. act. [ab ex, & sibilo] *To hiss off the stage*. Ore subdolo anguina verba exhibilat, *Prud. Peristeph.* 5, 176. ¶ Reclius exhibilo.

Exhibitor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be hissed off the stage*. = Histrio exhibilatur & expiodatur, *Cic. Parad.* 3, 2.

¶ Exiccatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A drying, or parching*, *Lexicogr. ex Cels.*

Exiccatus, a, um. part. *Dried up*. Arborea hiemali tempore exiccata, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 14. Exiccatum orationis genus, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 84. ¶ Reclius exsiccat.

Exiccesco, ēre. incept. *To grow dry, or hard*. Ut exiccescat stillando fructus, *Vitruv.* 2, 9.

Exicco, āre. act. [ab ex, & sicco] (1) *To dry thoroughly*. (2) *To quaff*. (1) Sulcos infecuti æstus exiccant, *Plin.* 28, 26. (2) Dives aureis Mercator exiccet culullis Vina, *Hor. Od.* 1, 31, 10.

Exiccor, āri. pass. *To be thoroughly dried*, *Cels.* 6, 15.

* Exiens, euntis. part. [ab exeo] *Going out, ending*. Quinto autem anno exeunte, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 25.

* Exigendus, a, um. part. *To demand, or be demanded*. Per causam exigendæ pecuniæ, *Suet. Jul. Cæs.* 2.

* Exigens, tis. part. *Driving, requiring, &c.* *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 6. & *Liv.* 22, 49.

* Exigo, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. [ab ex, & ago] (1) *To drive out*. (2) *To divorce*. (3) *To try, prove, weigh, examine, or measure*. (4) *To require, demand, extort, or exact*. (5) *To end, or finish; to dispatch*. (6) *Also to dispute, or reason*. (7) *To thrust, or push*. (8) *To divide*. (9) *To spend, or pass away*. (10) *To hiss off, or explode*. (11) *To take out, or away; to clear*. (1) § Exigam ego te ex hac decuriā, *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 3, 63. Omnes exegit foras, *Id. Aut.* 3, 1, 7. (2) Mimam illam suam exegit, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 28. ¶ Ubi duxere impulsu vostro, vostro impulsu easdem exigunt, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 45. (3) Exigere ad perpendicularum columnas, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 51. Ea quæ Romæ fiunt, ad suas leges exigere, *Liv.* 34, 31. (4) ¶ Ne exigere magis, quam rogare, videatur, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 6. (5) Exegi monumentum ære perennius, *Hor. Od.* 3, 10, 1. Opus exegi, *Ov. Met.* 16, in perorat. Tum partes quisque secutus Exegere suas, *Grat. Cyneg.* 12. (6) Destines diem, quo de illis & de his coram exigere possimus, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 26, 13. Exige, si qua meis respondet ab artibus ergo Gratia, *Grat. Cyneg.* 73. (7) Exegit ferrum sua per præcordia, *Ov. Epist.* 9, 157. (8) Spatiis exegit quatuor annum, *Id. Met.* 1, 118. (9) Molles inglorius annos Exige, *Id. Trist.* 3, 4, 44. Exigere ævum carcere, *Sen. Agam.* 988. (10) Spectandæ, an exigendæ sint vobis prius comœdæ, *Ter. Andr. prol.* 27. (11) § Ego ex corpore exigam omnes maculas mœrorum tibi, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 61.

* Exigor, i. pass. *To be driven out, &c.* *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 48. ¶ Uxor exigitur matrimonio, is divorat, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 6, 6. Exigatur ensis per latus, *Sen. Agam.* 200.

Exiguè, adv. (1) *Very little, hardly*. (2) *Niggardly, slenderly, sparingly, scarcely*. (3) *Slightly*. (1) Exiguè habuit frumentum dierum triginta, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 71. (2) Præbent exiguè sumptum, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 33. (3) Exiguè scripta epistola, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 16.

Exiguitas, ātis. f. *Littleness, slenderness, scantiness, shortness, small store*. § Exiguitas temporis, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 21. § castrorum, *Ibid.* 4, 30. § copiarum, *Cæ. Cic. Epist. Fam.* 5, 10. § temporis, *Liv.* 24, 17.

Exiguum, i. n. *A little*. § Exiguum de mare demat aquæ, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 2, 20. § Exiguum salūtis, *Sil.* 4, 248. § de veneno, *Juv.* 3, 123.

Exiguus, a, um. adj. *Scimus, sup.* (1) *Little, small*. (2) *Pityfull, sneaking*. (1) ¶ Oratorem ex ingenti quodam immensoque campo in exiguum

um fanè gyrum compellit, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 19. Exiguum viri patrimonium, *Val. Max.* 3, 10, 8. Pars exiguissima restat, *Or. Ep.* 14, 115. Exiguum campi ante castra erat, *Liv.* 27, 27. (2) Abundans corporis, exiguisque animi, *Claud. in Eutrop.* 2, 381. Exiguissima legata, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 24, 7.

Exilio, ire, ui, & ii, ultum. neut. [ab ex, & falio] (1) To go out hastily, or quickly; to leap out. (2) To skip, to start up. (3) To sparkle forth. (4) To leap for joy. (5) To fly up. (1) Illico cognovi, ad te exilui, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 44. (2) Exilit è cunis puer, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 63. (3) Lapidem si percutiat lapis, lumen exilit, *Lucr.* 6, 162. (4) Perlectis tuis literis, exilui gaudio, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 16. (5) Exilit arundo in cælum, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 818.

Exilis, e. adj. or, comp. De etymo mirè se torquent viri docti. [fortè ab ex, & ile] (1) Thin, lean. (2) Mean, small. (3) Fine, slender. (4) Hungry, or barren. (5) Trifling, low, creeping. (6) Shrill, treble. (7) Free from, void of. (1) Aprum glans emptitia facit pinguem, gratuita exilem, *Varr.* (2) Exiles res animi magnitudinem imminuebant, *Nep. in Eum.* 5. (3) Dignitatem exiles, *Or. Met.* 6, 143. & artus, *Id. ex Pont.* 1, 10, 27. (4) Exile & macrum solum, *Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 2, 25. (5) Exilior oratio, *Id. de Cl. Or.* 21. (6) Bubus feminis vox gravior, omni in alio genere exilior quàm maribus, *Plin.* 11, 51. (7) Uxor me exilem atque inanem fecit ægritudinum, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 1, 21.

Exilitas, aris. f. (1) Slenderness, smallness. (2) Barrenness. (3) Met. Flatness, poorness. (1) Ne oneretur exilitas vites, *Col.* 5, 5. Exilitas femineæ vocis, *Quint.* 1, 11. (2) Propter exilitatem foli, quæ litori vicina est, *Col.* 8, 16. (3) *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 12. Cópia, ubertas.

Exiliter, adv. Faintly, poorly, jejunely, barely. Nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, nolo inflata & quasi anhelata gravius, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 11. = exigue, *Id.* Annales exiliter scripti, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 27.

Exilium, i. n. [ab exul] Exile, banishment, Exilium in maximis malis ducitur, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 37. Quos leges exilio affici volunt, exules sunt, etiam si solum non mutarunt, *Id. in Parad.* 4. Aliquem in exilium agere, *Liv.* 1, 49. & depellere, *Plin.* 7, 30. & ejicere, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 6. & pellere, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 13. & projicere, *Id.*

Eximendus, a, um. part. To be taken out. Adnotavi, quæ commutanda, quæ eximenda arbitrarer, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 20. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 29. & *Cels.* 6, 7.

Eximiè, adv. (1) Choicely. (2) Excellently, notably, marvellously. (3) Entirely, or dearly. (4) = Sumptuously. (1) = Bene & eximiè disposita, *Lucr.* 2, 643. (2) Tollit eximiè verrucas, *Plin.* 22, 22. (3) Marius L. Plocium eximiè dilexit, *Cic. pro Arch.* 9. (4) Atticus eximiè si coenat, *Juv.* 11, 1.

Eximius, a, um. adj. [ab eximo, qu. exemptus è multis aliis, ut egregius, qu. è grege electus] (1) Choicely, select. (2) Unparalleled, either in a good, (3) or, bad, sense. (4) Exempted, particular. (1) Quatuor eximios tauros delige, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 538. (2) = Virtus eximia & singularis, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 1. (3) Eximia & acerba injuria, *Id.* (4) Non verisimile est, cum omnibus Siculis faceret injuriam, te illi unum eximium, cui consuleret, fuisse, *Id. Div. in Verr.* 16. Eximium habere aliquem, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 1, 9.

Eximo, ère, èmi, emptum. act. [ab ex, & emo] (1) To take out. (2) To take away. (3) To dig, or hew, out. (4) To exempt. (5) To free, deliver, or discharge. (6) To waste, to spend. (1) Eximere de dolio, *Cato.* (2) Hinc pateram tute exemisti, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 164. (3) Lapidem de terrâ eximere, *Id.* (4) Cyrum eximit virtus numero beatorum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 19. (5) Cremonam obsidione exemit, *Plin.* 7, 28. & Eximere aliquem noxæ, *Liv.* 8, 35. & servitio, *Id.* 28, 39. & de, vel ex, reis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 19. (6) Quia ea res exemisset illum diem, ait se postero acturum, *Liv.* 1, 50. Eximebat dicendo diem, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 2, 1.

Eximor, i, emptus. pass. To be taken away, freed, &c. *Liv.* 8, 35.

Exin', adv. ordinis. Afterwards, from thenceforth; from that place, or thing. Exin' bella viro memorat, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 890. vid. Exinde, quod idem est.

Exinaniendus, a, um. part. To be evacuated, &c. *Plin.* vid. seq.

Exinaniens, tis. part. Evacuating, wasting, &c. Paulatim exinaniens imos, *Plin.* 36, 14.

Exinatio, ire, ivi, itum. act. (1) To evacuate, or discharge. (2) To waste away. (3) To strip, or plunder. (4) To unlade. (1) Vesicas exinanire, *Plin.* 32, 9. Ad exinaniendas alvos, mensisque mulierem, *Id.* 27, 8. (2) Ova sale exinaniri creduntur, *Plin.* 10, 60. (3) = Depopulari, vastare, exinanire, spoliare, *Cic. in Verr.* 4. (4) Nox exinaniendâ nave consumitur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 25. Vehicula cum culeis onusta, donec exinanirentur, sustinere solitus, *Plin.* 7, 20.

Exinatio, tri. pass. To be evacuated, or discharged, *Cels.* 3, 4.

Exinatio, oris. m. verb. He that makes void and waste, *Litt. ex Liv.* sed q.

Exinatio, onis. f. verb. An emptying, purging, or evacuating. Præcepti alvi exinatio, *Plin.* 13, 22.

Exinatio, a, um. part. (1) Emptied, plundered. (2) Brought to nought. (1) Exinatio urina, *Plin.* 8, 37. Alvi apum exinatio, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16. (2) Regibus atque omnibus gentibus exinatio, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 27.

Exinde, adv. ordinis. [ab ex, & inde] (1) From that time. (2) From a place. (3) From a thing. (1) *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. (2) Ostium ubi conspexi, exinde me illico protinam dedi, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 84. (3) Duplex exinde fama est; alii prælio victum Latinum, &c. *Liv.* 1, 1.

Exinsperato, adv. Unlooked for, unexpectedly. Servatus est exinsperato, *Plin.* 25, 2. Nisi fortè debeat scribi divisè.

Exintegro, adv. Afresh, anew, or again; from the beginning. Leges retractavit, & quasdam exintegro sanxit, *Suet. Aug.* 34. Sed fortè refert. ex integro.

Exintēratus, a, um. part. Paunched, having the bowels taken out. Exintērato lepori inferitur, *Just.* 1, 5. vid. exenteratus.

Exinuatus, vel Exsinuatus, a, um. part. Unfolded, or spread. Velum exinuatum, *Paul. Nol.* Exinuo, are, act. vel potius Exsinuo. To do, or cast, off. Collectos illa exinuabat amictus, *Auson. Eid.* 14, 29. vid. & *Prudent. Hippol.* 222.

Exjocor, ari. dep. To sport and pass away the time in jest and merry talk. Simul exjocaris unâ, *Catull.* 21. curante *Scal.* Sed cum alibi non legatur, aut dubiæ, aut obsoletæ, est auct. J. Jocer.

Existens, tis. part. Being, existing. Existente uno qui diceret, *Suet. Dom.* 12.

Existētia, æ. f. A being, an existence, *Philos.*

Existimandus, a, um. part. To be esteemed &c. Existimanda est nostra civitas, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 8.

Existimans, tis. part. Esteeming, thinking, supposing. Ipse de se bene existimans, *Cic. Off.* 3, 6.

Existimatio, onis. f. verb. (1) Act. A supposal, a private opinion good, or bad. (2) Pass. Reputation, respect, esteem, credit, or countenance. (1) Est quidem nostra existimatio, sed iudicium parentis, *Cic. Veritus populi existimationem, Cæsar. B. G.* 5, 43. Dictum ullum factumve alicujus existimatione lædere, *Suet. Tib.* 58. (2) = Tua mihi existimatio & dignitas carissima est, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 4. Bona existimatio pecuniis præstat, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 40. = honor, fama, *Id.*

Existimātor, oris. m. verb. One that gives his opinion. Ut existimatores videamur, non magistri, *Cic. in Orat.* 31. Alieni artificii existimātor, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 22.

Existimātūrus, a, um. part. About to esteem,

Liv. 31, 48. Sed omnia illa levia fuisse existimatos, *Just.* 29, 3.

Existimatus, a, um. part. Praised, esteemed, valued. Deiotarum sæpe à senatu regali nomine dignum existimatum, tu etiam regem appellari jubes, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 13.

Existimo, are. act. [ab ex, & æstimo, qu. ex æstimatione statuo atque decerno] (1) To judge. (2) To esteem, or think. (3) To suppose, or imagine. (1) Define unumquemque moribus tuis existimare, *Cic. in Sall.* 8. sed al. leg. æstimare. (2) Non omnes eos contemnunt, de quibus malè existimant, *Id.* (3) Facilius est id existimare, quàm scribere, *Brut. Cic.* ¶ De se bene existimare, to have a good opinion of himself, *Id.*

Existimor, ari, atus. pass. (1) To be accounted. (2) To be judged. (1) Honestus existimatus est, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 4. (2) Ex oratoribus de oratorum ingeniis existimari potest, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 21.

* Existō, ère, extiti. neut. [ab ex, & sisto] (1) To be. (2) To exist. (3) To appear, to be seen. (4) To rise, spring, or come of. (1) Timeo, ne in eum existam crudelior, *Cic. ad Att.* 10, 11. (2) Quippe videre licet, vivos existere vermes Stercore de tetro, *Lucr.* 2, 870. (3) In lucem non existunt primordia rerum, *Id.* 2, 795. (4) E virtutibus beata vita existit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 61.

* Existiābilis, e. adj. (1) Hurtful, destructive. (2) Fatal, cruel. (3) Pestilent, venomous. (1) Bellum comparare suis civibus exitiabile, *Cic. Att.* 10, 4. Leges exitiabiles, *Paterc.* 2, 18. *Conf. Liv.* 27, 23. & 30, 7. (2) Manu tentat trahere exitiabile telum, *Or. Met.* 6, 257. Exitiabilis clades, *Paterc.* 2, 112. (3) Exitiabilis morbus, *Tac.* 16, 5, 3.

* Existiālis, e. adj. Mischievous, destructive, pernicious, mortal, fatal. & Existialis tempestas, *Paterc.* 2, 72, 5. & Existiales exitus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 6. Donum exitiale, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 31 (celus, *Id.* 6, 511.

* Exitio, onis. f. A going forth. Exitio exuteo, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 30.

* Exitōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. Deadly, mischievous, dangerous. Non profutura, sed exitiosa, *Tac.* 16, 26. & Exitiosum bellum, *Cic. Att.* 9, 8. Conjunctio & exitiosa, *Id. Catil.* 4, 3. Exitiosior discordia, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 12, 1.

* Exitium, ii. n. [ab exeo] (1) A going out, a decease, εὐφύμω, death. (2) Ruin, mischief. (3) Meton. A distemper, the plague. (4) A destroyer. (1) Hæc ante exitium dant signa, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 503. (2) Quod remedium huic exitio inveniam? *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 23. = fraus, *Tac.* 6, 30. (3) Exitium superabat opem, *Or. Met.* 7, 526. (4) Non Laertiaden, exitium tuæ Gentis, respicis? *Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 21.

* Exiur, imperf. Somebody comes forth, *Plaut. Caf.* 4, 2. ult.

* Exiturus, a, um. part. About to go out. Eodem die exiturus, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 85. Satis constat exituro viaticum defuisse, *Suet. Vitell.* 7. *Conf. Liv.* 30, 10.

* Exitus, us. m. [ab exeo] (1) A going forth. (2) Met. The issue, or end, of a business. (3) Also death. (4) An effect. (1) In omnibus ædificiis partibus exitus habere, *Nep. Hannib.* 12. Liber patet exitus, *Lucr.* 4, 399. (2) Armorum exitus incerti, *Cic. Att.* 7, 3. & initium, *Id. ad Brut.* 7. Exitus acta probat, *Or. Epist.* 2, 85. Exitus anni, *Liv.* 24, 7. (3) Sævus & illud Exitus eripuit, *Juv.* 10, 127. (4) Vis orationis, quæ causæ rerum & exitus cognoscuntur, *Cic.*

† Exjūro, are. act. To vow with an oath, to say, and swear to it. Exjuravisti te mihi dixisse per jocum, *Plaut. in Fragm. Amph.* 3, 8.

Exlēcēbra, æ. f. A device, or gin, to drain, or draw, forth, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 20.

Exlex, legis. c. g. He, or she, that liveth without law; lawless. Non quod Syllam exlegem esse putarent, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 34.

* † Exlōquor, i, quūtus. pro eloquor, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Exmōveo, ēre, act. & neut. *To remove.* Suum nomen omne ex pectore exmovit meo, *Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 59.*

|| Exobrutus, a, um. part. *Hidden, or overwhelmed.* Exobrutum dolium, *Apul. Met. 9, p. 272.* † Obrutus, *Vett.*

Exobsecro, āre, act. *To make great, or earnest, entreaty.* *Plaut. Afin. 1, 3, 93.*

* || Exōchas, ādis, f. [*ab ēξχω promineo*] *A pimple, or wheal, in the fundament.* *Aug.*

* Exōcetus, i. m. qui & Adonis dicitur. [*ἐξουκτος*, Gr. *ab ēξω extra, & νεκρον cubile*] quod in sicum somni causā exeat. *A fish so called because it goeth on land to sleep.* *Plin. 9, 19.*

† Exōculāsītis, antiq. pro exoculaveritis, *Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 26.*

|| Exōculātus, a, um. part. *Blinded.* Eumque prorsus exoculatum relinquens, *Apul. Met. 8, p. 245.* † Excacatus.

Exōculo, āre, act. *To put, or pull, out one's eyes.* *Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 26.*

* Exōdiārius, i. m. *An interlude rhymers, who at the end of a tragedy used to sing and show tricks to make the spectators merry.* *Schol. vet. in Juv. 3, 175.*

* Exōdium, i. n. [*ab ēξodos, exitus*] (1) *The end of any thing.* (2) *An interlude, or farce, at the end of a tragedy, to make people laugh.* (1) † Ab origine ad exodium, *Varr.* (2) *Redit ad pulpita notum Exodium.* *Juv. 3, 175.* † De exodii origine, *vid. Liv. 7, 2.*

Exōleo, ēre, ēvi. [*ab ex & oleo, cresco*] *To fade, wither, or fall, away.* *Cic. Non leg. nisi in prat. quod vid. in Exolesco.*

Exōlescens, tis, part. *Growing old, falling to decay.* Literis penē jam exolefcentibus scriptum, *Suet. Aug. 7.* Exolefcente favore recentis imperii, *Just. 36, 1.*

Exōlesco, ēre, ui, ēvi, ētum. [*ab exoleo, quod habent lexica*] (1) *To wax stale, to grow out of use.* (2) *To be out of mind, to be forgotten.* (1) *Antiquitus instituta exolefcent, Tac. Hist. 4, 8, 2.* (2) *Hic dies nullo exolefceret ævo, Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 99.* Mitium dominorum apud servos ipsā consuetudine metus exolefuit, *Plin. Epist. 1, 4, 4.* In privatorum animis exoleverat priscum mortalium bonum amicitia, *Id. Paneg. 85, 1.*

Exōlētus, a, um. part. [*qui olefcere, i. e. crescere, defuit, Feft.*] (1) *Past the prime, growing stale.* (2) *Out of use, defaced, and worn out.* (3) *Forgotten.* (1) *Reliqui domi exoletam virginem, Plaut. in Fragm.* (2) *Exempla annalium vetustate exoleta, Liv. 27, 15.* Odium vetustate exoletum, *Id. 2, 35.* = Exoletæ & reconditæ voces, *Suet. Aug. 86.* (3) *Sæpe jam spatio obrutam levis exoletam memoriam revocat nota, Sen. Oedip. 821.*

Exōlētus, i, m. subst. *An old catamite,* *Suet. Cæsar. 76.*

* Exolvo, ēre, vi, ūtum. act. [*ab ex & solvo*] (1) *To unbind, to loose.* (2) *Met. To free, or rid.* (3) *To pay.* (4) *To disentangle, or disentgage.* (5) *To perform, or fulfill.* (6) *To melt.* (1) *Quid ego exolvam cislulam? Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 151.* (2) *Me his exolvite curis, Virg. Æn. 4, 652.* (3) *Decumanis, quantum ipse imperavit, exolvit, Cic. Verr. 3, 22.* (4) *Religionum animos nodis exolvere pergo, Lucr. 1, 931.* (5) *Nec exolvit, quod promiserat, Cic. Offic. 3, 2.* (6) *Mutat & exolvit glaciem, Lucr. 6, 878.* † Exolvere pœnas, *to suffer punishment, Tac. Ann. 1, 10, 5.* aliquem pœnâ, *to free him from it, Id. Hist. 14, 12, 6.* obsidium, *to raise a siege, Id. Ann. 3, 39, 1.* grates, *to return thanks, Valer. Flacc. 7, 284.* † Rectius exsolvo.

* Exolvor, i. pass. *To be loosed, &c.* Jussi illico hunc exolvi, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 13.* † Rectius exsolvor.

* || Exōlūtio, ōnis, f. verb. *A full and perfect payment, Tert. & JCC.*

* || Exōlūtor, ōris, m. verb. *He that fully payeth, or dischargeeth, JCC. relinquendum.*

* Exōlūtus, a, um. part. (1) *Loosed.* (2) *Unbound, not costive.* (3) *Met. Explained.* (1) *Exoluta compes, Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 4.* (2) *alvus, Tac. Ann. 13, 15, 6.* (3) *Exoluti legis nexus, Id. Ann. 3, 28, 6.* † Rectius exolutus.

* || Exōmis, idis, f. [*Gr. ἐξωμῖς, ab ex & ὤμος, humerus*] *Substricta & brevis tunica citra humeros definens, Gell. 7, 12.* Comicus vestitus exertis humeris, *Feft. A jacket, a sleeveless jerkin, a graduate's, or freeman's, hood.*

Exomnis, e. vel potiùs exsomnia. [*ab ex & somnus*] *Sleepless, Patere. 2, 127.* *Vid. Exsomnia.*

Exōnērandus, a, um. part. *To unburden, or be unburdened.* Ut pinna in os inderetur, ad exonerandum stomachum, *Suet. Claud. 33.*

Exōnērans, tis, part. *Unloading.* Exonerantes in eum sese lacus, *Plin. H. 3, 20.*

Exōnērātus, a, um. part. *Which will discharge.* Exoneraturus alvum, *Plin. 10, 44.* ventrem, *Mart. 10, 48, 7.*

Exōnērātus, a, um. part. *Unloaded, discharged.* Exoneratus sentinâ, *Plin. 9, 29.* Conf. *Liv. 10, 6.*

Exōnēro, āre, act. (1) *To unload, unburden, or put off.* (2) *Met. To discharge, or free from.*

(1) = Excipiunt eas ternæ, quaternæque, & exonerant, *Plin. 11, 10.* Ense fessum miles exonerat latus, *Sen. Agam. 423.* (2) † Exonerare aliquem metu, *Liv. 2, 2.* Curas Bacchus exonerat graves, *Sen. Hipp. 445.* Met. Exonerare conscientiam, *Curt. 6, 8, 12.* † aliquid in aurem alterius, *to whisper him, Sen. Ep. 4.*

Exōnēror, āri, pass. *To be unloaded.* Exonerari laborum meorum partem fateor, *Tac. Ann. 3, 14, 9.*

|| Exōpīnāto, adv. *When one is aware; also of a sudden, or unawares, Litt. ex Liv. Rectius ex opinato.*

Exoptābilis, e. adj. *To be desired, or wished.* Exoptabile tempus, *Sil. 11, 387.* Nunciare nuncium exoptabilem, *Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 67.*

Exoptandus, a, um. part. *To be earnestly desired, or wished for.* Ex omnibus unus exoptandus est, *Cic. Fam. 2, 6.*

Exoptans, tis, part. *Earnestly desiring, or wishing.* Exoptans animam certantem ponere dextrâ, *Sil. 10, 303.* conf. 7, 64, 4. & *Liv. 9, 25.*

|| Exoptatio, ōnis, f. verb. *An earnest wishing.* Aug. † Optatio, *Cic. Optatum, Ter.*

† Exoptatō, adv. *Even as one would wish.* Nisi quid te impediet, mihi exoptatō veneris, *Cic. Att. 13, 28.* ubi mel. lib. bab. optatō.

Exoptātus, a, um. part. or, comp. ssumus, sup. (1) *Greatly desired.* (2) *Earnestly wished, or longed, for.* (1) *Nuncius exoptatus, Cic. pro Rosc. An. 7.* (2) *Nihil exoptatius adventu meo, Id. Attic. 5, 15.* Exoptatissima gratulatio, *Id. Att. 4, 1.* Dulces nati, exoptatusque parens, *Virg. Æn. 2, 138.*

Exopto, āre, act. *To wish heartily, to desire frequently, or greatly.* Multis de causis te exopto quā primū videre, *Cic. Att. 4, 6.* Quem ego nunc potissimū exoptem mihi dari? *Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 6.*

Exōrābilis, e. adj. or, comp. *Easily to be entreated.* Minus exorabilem aliquem experiri, *Cic. Att. 1, 3.* Si pecces, Deus exorabilis ille est. *Prop. 2, 31, 11.* In suis, quā in alienis injuriis exorabilior, *Sen. de Clem. 2, 20.* Carmen exorabile, *Val. Flacc. 1, 782.*

Exōrābūlum, i. n. *An argument, or motive, to persuade.* Quotquot exoretur exorabilis, *Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 6.*

Exōrandus, a, um. part. *To be wooed, or entreated.* Restat Chremes, qui mihi exorandus est, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 140.* † Exoranda tibi, non rapienda fui, *Ovid. Ep. 21, 128.*

Exōrans, tis, part. *Obtaining by request, prevailing.* Thura exorantia divos, *Ov. Trist. 3, 13, 23.*

Exōrātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that prevails by entreaty.* † Orator ad vos venio, finite exorator ut sim, *Ter. Hecyr. prol. 10.*

Exōrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to entreat.* Flumina Parcarum colos severas exoratura, *Claud. Apon. 87.*

Exōrātus, a, um. part. *Goten, or obtained, by entreaty; persuaded, prevailed upon.* † Sive iratus, sive exoratus, *Cic. de Prov. Cons. 17.* Non exorato stant adamante viæ, *Prop. 4, 12, 4.*

Exorbeo, ēre, ui, ptum. act. [*ab ex & forbeo*] (1) *To sup, or drink, up.* (2) *Met. To sustain, or overcome.* (3) *To swallow, & Met. to shed plentifully.* (4) *Obscure notion.* (1) *Ut decies solidūm exorberet, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 240.* (2) =

Arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem exorbuit, *Cic. pro Mur. 9.* (3) † Gustāras civilem sanguinem, vel potiùs exorbueras, *Id. Philipp. 2, 29.*

(4) *Quot viros exorbeat uno Maura die, Juv. 10, 223.* † Exorbere animam, *to kill, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 28.* † Rectius exorbeo.

|| Exorbitans, tis, part. *Exorbitant, irregular, Ap. JCC.*

|| Exorbitō, āre, neut. [*ab ex & orbita*] *To go out of the right way, or road, Tert. † De-*

flexio, decedo de viâ, *Vett.*

Exorbo, āre, act. *To bereave.* † Animam aliquis exorbare, *to kill him, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 28.*

* || Exorcismus, i. m. [*ἐξορκισμός* Gr. *ab ēξ & ὄρκος, juramentum*] *An adjuration, or conjuring for the laying of spirits, or the casting of them out, Eccl.*

* || Exorciso, āre, act. *Ulp. Vid. Exorcizo.*

* || Exorcista, æ, m. *A conjurer, an exorcist, Eccl. † Adjurator, Isid.*

* || Exorcizo, āre, act. *To adjure, to conjure; to exorcise; to raise, or lay spirits, Bibb. † Adjuro, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3.*

|| Exordesco, ēre, incept. *To grow filthy and nasty, Gell. 9, 2.* † Rectius exordesco. † Sordesco.

Exordine, Orderly, *Virg. Geor. 3, 341.* † Rectius ex ordine.

Exordior, ire, fus, sum, dep. (1) *To lay the warp as weavers do.* (2) *Met. To begin.* (3) *Also to use a proem, or preamble, before we come to the matter.* (1) *Exordiri telam, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 4, 6.* (2) *Met. † Detexere, retexere, Cic. † Pertexere quod exorsus es, Id. de Orat. 2.* Exordiri bellum, *Liv. 4, 17.* (3) *Exorsus es non gloriosè, &c. Cic. de Or. 2, 8.*

Exordium, i. n. (1) *A beginning, a principle.* (2) *A preface, a preamble, a proem.* (1) *Cunctarum exordia rerum, Lucr. 2, 333.* (2) *Ergo instituto veterum hinc capiamus exordium, Cic. de Fin. 5, 9.*

Exōriens, tis, part. *Rising as the sun, springing, &c.* Sol exoriens, *Virg. Geor. 1, 438.* amnis, *Lucr. 6, 723.* *Vid. Exorior.*

Exōrior, rēris, īri, ortus sum, dep. (1) *To rise as the stars or sun, &c.* (2) *To spring up.* (3) *To be born, to appear.* (4) *To proceed.* (5) *To be comforted, or refreshed.* (6) *To be made.* (1) *Post solstitium canicula exoritur, Cic. de Div. 2, 44.* Exoritur suo tempore stella, *Plaut. Rud. 1, prol. 4.* Exoriens sol, *Virg. Geor. 1, 438.* auro-ra, *Catull. 62, 271.* Exoritur dies, *Luc. 1, 233.* (2) *Quæ terris exoriuntur, Lucr. 1, 870.* (3) † = Nihil est, quod non antè extingui atque opprimi potest, quā planè exortum & natum sit, *Cic. contra Rull. 2, 33.* (4) *Honestum ex virtutibus exoritur, Id. de Fin. 5, 23.* (5) *Ego nunc primū exorior, & maximè quidem his litteris, Id. Att. 7, 26.* (6) *Annuli beneficio rex exortus est Lydiæ, Cic. Off. 3, 9.*

Exornatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A decking, a trimming, a garnishing, or appareling.* (2) *Elegancy, a term in rhetoric.* (1) *Col. 12, 3.* (2) † Dicentur simplicitate, sine ullâ exornatione, *Cic. De Rhetoricâ Exornatione, vid. Cic. de Inv. 4, 34.*

Exornātor, ōris, m. verb. *A setter off, a garnisher.* Cæteri non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores fuerunt, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 12.*

|| Exornātrix, icis, f. *She that decketh, or trimmeth, Marcell. † Quæ exornat.*

Exornātūrus, a, um. part. *About to adorn.* Mulieres cultius exornaturus, *Just. 7, 3.*

Exornātus, a, um. part. ssumus, sup. *Adorned, well dressed, or trimmed.* Variâ veste exornatus fuit, *Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 16.* Exornatissima auro-cythara, *Ad Herenn. 4, 47.*

Exorno, āre, act. (1) *To dress, to adorn, to embellish, to deck, or trim.* (2) *To set forth, or commend.* (1) *Pythagoras præstantissimis institutis*

& artibus exornavit magnam Græciam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4. Te exornavi ego, venibis tu hodie, virgo, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 7. (2) Opus verbis exornare, Prop. 4, 5, 19. ¶ Exornare se lepidis moribus, to put himself into a pleasant humour, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 12. ¶ Deformo, Id.

Exornor, āri. ātus. pass. To be adorned, Ad Herenn. 4, 15.

Exōro, āre. act. (1) To get by entreaty. (2) To invite. (3) To force. (4) To entreat, or beg, earnestly. (1) ¶ Illa ea exorabat, quæ volebat auferre; tu extorques, Cic. Brut. Ep. 8. (2) Facies exorat amorem, Ov. Amor. 3, 11, 43. (3) Non quo lacrymam exorare, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 74. ¶ Qui olivetum arat, rogat fructum, qui stercoreat, exorat, Col. 5, 9. (4) = Exoro & quæso, ut ejus sit mihi copia, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 13. § Exorare aliquem aliquid, Id. Bacch. 5, 2, 82. § aliquid ab aliquo, Idem. Trin. 2, 2, 44. Te exorabo profectō, &c. Cic. de Orat. 2, 4.

Exōror, āri. pass. To be obtained by entreaty. Nam ut omnino revocaret, exorari nullo modo potuit, Suet. Aug. 65. Interim sufficit, ut exorari te sinas, Plin. Ep. 9, 21.

Exors, tis. adj. [ab ex, & fors, quæ extra fortem] (1) Without share, shareless. (2) Given by choice, extraordinary, choice. (1) Dulcis vitæ exors, Virg. Æn. 6, 428. Cos exors secandi, Hor. Art. Poët. 305. (2) Exortem ducere honorem, Virg. Æn. 5, 534. ¶ Exors equus, a horse not mounted before, or perhaps an extraordinary one, Virg. Æn. 8, 552. ¶ Rectius exors.

Exorsum, i. n. [ab exordior] (1) A beginning, an enterprise. (2) A story, a long preamble. (1) Sua cuique exorsa laborem, Fortunamque, ferent, Virg. Æn. 10, 111. (2) = Non te per ambages & longa exorsa tenebo, Id. Geor. 2, 46.

Exorsus, a, um. part. [ab exordior] (1) Act. That has begun. (2) Pass. Also begun, put into the loom. (1) Soror exorsa clamore, Cic. pro Cael. 15. (2) Exorsa hæc tela non malè omnino mihi est, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 116.

Exorsus, ūs. m. verb. A beginning, or entrance, of a discourse. Exorsus orationis meæ, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 4.

¶ Exortium, i. n. [ab exors] The being without share, Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 689. sed var. lect.

Exortivus, a, um. adj. That pertains to rising, or the eastern part, Plin. 18, 34. ¶ A septentrione in exortivum oceanum, Id. 37, 2.

Exortus, a, um. part. [ab exorior] (1) That is risen, or appeared. (2) Begun. (1) Lucr. 3, 1051. (2) Exorta cædes, Cic. Att. 2, 9.

Exortus, ūs. m. verb. Arising, a beginning. Solis exortus, Plin. 12, 11. Exortus Danubii, Id. 31, 2.

Exos, ūs. adj. Without bones, boneless. Animantum copia exos, Lucr. 3, 721.

Exosculans, tis. part. Kissing, Suet. Claud. 28. Vultus manusque ejus exosculantes, Tac. H. 2, 49, 5. Vid. Exosculor.

Exosculārio, ōnis. f. verb. A kissing, the billing of doves, Plin. 10, 12.

¶ Exosculātor, ōris. m. He that kisses, Litt. ex Apul.

Exosculātus, a, um. part. Having kissed. Multum ac diu exosculatus adolescentem, Plin. Ep. 5, 17.

Exosculor, āri. ātus sum. dep. (1) To kiss. (2) ¶ To praise greatly. ¶ inven. in part. (1) Sporum identidem exosculans, Suet. Ner. 28. Allevatum dextrā exosculatus est, Id. Claud. 13. (2) Verborum ejus elegantiam exosculatus, Gell. 2, 26.

¶ Exōsor, ōris. m. One who hates, an envious person, Sidon. ¶ Ofor, Plaut.

¶ Exosētim, adv. By taking the bones out, Litt. ex Lucr. sed q.

Exosētio, ōnis. f. verb. A pulling forth of bones, Apic.

Exosētus, a, um. part. That bath the bones, or teeth, plucked out, or broken. Exosētum os, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 162. ¶ Exosētus ager, a field full of bones, Pers. 6, 52. abusive, i. e. stones,

perhaps alluding to Ov. Met. 1, 393. Lapides in corpore terræ ossa reor dici. Exosētum pectus, i. e. ita inflexum, ut exosētum videatur, Lucr. 4, 1264.

Exosso, āre. act. (1) To bone, or pluck out the bones; to break bones; to garbage. (2) To stuff, or strengthen, with bones. (1) Susm cum occideris, exosato, Col. 12, 53. Hic me quasi murænam exossare cogitat, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 163. (2) Litt.

Exossor, āri. ātus. pass. To be boned, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 25.

¶ Exossus, a, um. adj. Without bones. Exossā saltatio, Apul. Met. 1, p. 8. al. leg. exossis.

* ¶ Exostra, æ. f. [ἐξωστρα, Gr. ab ἄθω impello] An engine of wood in scenes by which things done behind the stage, by turning it about, might be seen; a petard, to blow open a port, or gate, Scal.

Exōsus, a, um. part. act. [ab odi] (1) Hateing. (2) ¶ Pass. Hated. (1) Desertas exosus opes, Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 164. Si nondum exosus ad unum Trojanos, Virg. Æn. 5, 687. Exosus omne semine nomen fugit, Sen. Hipp. 230. (2) Gell. 2, 18. haud scio an alibi.

* Exōticus, a, um. adj. [ab ἐξω extra] Brought out of a strange country, outlandish, foreign. Unguentia exotica, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 41. Lat. Transmarina, adventitia, Cic.

Expalleo, ēre. ui. neut. To be very pale and wan. Expalluisse signum conscientiae est, Ad Herenn. 2, 5. Expalluit fulgore auri, Catull. 62, 100. conf. Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 13.

Expalliat, a, um. part. Striped of his cloak. Expalliat sum miser, Plaut. Cas. 4, 10, 6.

¶ Expalpātio, ōnis. f. verb. A getting of a thing by flattery, Tert.

Expalpo, āre. act. To grope, or feel; Met. to get by flattery, to soothe one up. = Exora, blandire, expalpa, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 144.

* ¶ Expampino, āre. act. [ab ex, & pampino] To prune a vine, Lex. ex Col.

Expanditor, ōris. m. verb. A river that flows abroad, or over the banks; as the Nile. Expanditor amnis, Plin. Paneg. 30.

Expando, ēre. di. passum. act. (1) To spread out, or abroad; to display. (2) To open wide, as a flower doth at noon. (3) Met. To declare and expound, to lay open. (1) Expandunt alas aves, Plin. 10, 38. Ficos in sole expandunt, Col. 12, 15. (2) Rosa meridie expandit florem, Plin. 12, 11. (3) Rerum naturam expandere dicitur, Lucr. 1, 127.

Expandor, di. assus. pass. To be spread. Herbae sub umbram expanduntur, Col. 12, 13.

* Expargo, ēre. xi. adum. act. [ab ex, & pango] To set, or fix; to order, or marshal. Si deia ad normam expangere, Plin. 2, 26.

¶ Expansio, ōnis. f. verb. A displaying, an opening, a spreading, &c. Cael. Aurel. Tard.

¶ Expansum, i. n. The firmament, Bibb. 4. Aether.

¶ Expansus, a, um. part. Displayed, spread abroad, laid open. Expansa retia, Plin. H. 10, 10. ¶ Expasus, Tac.

Expapillatus, a, um. adj. Stretched forth. ¶ Expapillato brachio, with the arm made bare to the paps, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 4. al. leg. effasillatus, sed perperam.

Expasus, a, um. part. [ab expando] Opened, laid open. Expasæ foret, Tac. Hist. 5, 13, 2. Flammeum expasum, Gell. 15, 15. ex Cæcilio.

Expātians, tis. part. (1) Running abroad over the banks. (2) Of large compass. (1) Expātians lacus, Plin. 16, 36. (2) Expātiantia tecta, Plin. 3, 5. ¶ Rectius expātians.

Expātior, ōris. m. verb. A wanderer, a gadger, Tac. ap. Litt. sed q.

Expātior, a, um. part. That spreadeth, or floweth, far abroad. Expātiora ruunt flumina, Ov. Met. 1, 285. ¶ Rectius expātior.

Expātior, āri. ātus sum. dep. (1) To wander, or stray, abroad. (2) Met. To expatiate, to enlarge on a subject. (1) Expātiantur equi, Ov. Met. 1, 202. Ignis clarè expātiantur in auras,

Sil. 17, 95. (2) Ut juvenes expātiantur, & gaudeant materiā, Quint. 2, 10.

* ¶ Expātritius, i. m. He that has been a senator, Cod.

Expatro, āre. act. verbum nequam, expatrare est scortando μακάροσαι, ἀπειδεῖσθαι. An parum expatravit? De Jul. Cæli. Catull. carm. 27, 16. quod ap. Suet. in vitā ejus 51. dicitur effutuere.

Expāvēfācio, ēre. neut. unde part. expāvēfaciens. To terrify, to make afraid, to frighten, Expāvēfacere ad occursum hominem, Sen. Epist. 86.

Expāvēo, ēre. vi. neut. evanuit, si dederit præter. τῷ

Expāvēscens, tis. part. Greatly fearing. Expāvēscencia ad tumultum, Plin. 10, 97.

Expāvēsco, ēre. vi. incept. (1) To be greatly afraid. (2) To be frightened at. (1) Tumultu expavit domus, Stat. Theb. 8, 638. (2) Non expavit enssem, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 22. Expāvēre trucem per vasta silentia vocem, Sil. 1, 67. § Expāvēscere cuncta, Sen. Oed. 27. diem, Ibid. 338. Quum ad id expāvisset minor Fabia, Liv. 6, 34.

¶ Expāvēdus, a, um. adj. Frighted, Gell. 1, 8. ¶ Perterrefactus, Cic.

¶ Expectābilis, e. adj. To be expected, or looked for, Litt. ex Tac. ¶ Expectandus, Vett.

Expectandus, a, um. part. To be expected. Expectanda ergo intermissio est, Cels. 2, 10. Auditor non expectandi auxilii, Just. 2, 9. Conf. Sil. 8, 5.

Expectans, tis. part. Expecting, waiting for, &c. Omnia magis quam prælium expectantes, Sall. B. J. 58. Expectans sola puella virum, Prop. 3, 2, 20.

Expectatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) Expectation, attendance. (2) Dependence. (3) A looking, longing, or hoping, for. (4) Fear of things to come. (5) Attention. (1) = Ea causa quo concursu hominum, quā expectatione defensa est? Cic. de Orat. 59. Civitatem omnem in expectationem belli erectam invenerunt, Liv. 21, 20. (2) = Obscurā spe & cæcā expectatione pendere, Cic. contra Rull. 2, 25. (3) Quantam expectationem dedisti mihi convivii istius? Id. Att. 2, 12. (4) Acerbior expectatio reliquorum, Id. de Cl. Or. 76. (5) Varronis sermo facit expectationem Cæsaris, Id. Att. 3, 15.

¶ Expectātor, ōris. m. verb. An expecter, Boët. ¶ Qui expectat.

Expectāturus, a, um. part. About to expect. Igitur non expectaturos Scythas dum ad se veniatur, Just. 2, 3. conf. Liv. 36, 44. Stat. Theb. 6, 78.

Expectātus, a, um. part. or, comp. ssumus, sup. (1) Expected, hoped, or looked, for. (2) Earnestly desired, welcome. (1) Expectata seges vanis elusit avenis, Virg. Geor. 2, 226. (2) = Charus omnibus expectātusque venies, Cic. Fam. 16, 7. Expectatior illo nemo venit, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 12. Expectatissimæ literæ, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 4.

Expecto, āre. act. [ab ex, & specto] (1) To look for. (2) To tarry, or wait. (3) To hope, or wish, for. (4) To fear a thing will come to pass. (5) To wait for. (6) To respect. (7) To expect. (8) To desire to know. (9) To watch in order to attack. (1) Senem quoad expectatis vestrum? Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 92. (2) Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis, Hor. Epist. 1, 2, 42. (3) = Illum, ut vivat, optant, meam autem mortem expectant, Ter. Adelph. 5, 4, 20. (4) Nescio quod magnum hoc nuntio expecto malum, Id. Phorm. 1, 4, 16. (5) Intenti expectant signum, Virg. Æn. 5, 137. (6) ¶ Dum metuar, semper, terræque expecter ab omni, Luc. 5, 671. (7) ¶ Longiores epistulas expectabo, vel potius exigam, Cic. Fam. 15, 16. (8) Expecto, quid velis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 7. (9) Paludem si nostri transirent, hostes expectabant, Cæs. B. G. 2, 9.

Expecto, ēre. act. [ab ex, & pecto] To comb out, Quint. 7, 2.

Expector, āri. pass. [ab expecto, as] To be expected, Cels. 2, 12. Virtus vestra expectatur, Tac. Hist. 1, 38, 2.

Expectōro,

Expectō, āre, act. *To throw out of his breast.*
to expectorate, Met. To discharge, or free, one's mind. Pavor sapientiam mihi omnem ex animo expectorat, *Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 8.* Hanc vocem tanquam antiquam nimis improbat Quint. 8, 3.

Expēcūliātus, a, um, adj. Qui peculio est exhaustus. *Having lost his flock, Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 21.*

* Expēdībo, pro expediā, *Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 36.*

* Expēdiendus, a, um, part. *To be freed, got ready, finished, &c.* Servos ad expediendas pecunias dimiserat, *Suet. Jul. Cæs. 4.*

* Expēdio, īre, īvi, ītum, act. [*ab ex & antiq. pedio à pes*] (1) *To free, quit, discharge, or rid; to unloose, to undo.* (2) *To disengage, to finish, to put an end to.* (3) *To get in readiness.* (4) *To set out.* (5) *To bring to pass.* (6) *To speed, hasten, or send in haste.* (7) *To declare, tell, utter, or show.* (8) *To get, or procure.* (1) X Dum expedire se vult, induit, *Cic. Verr. 2, 43.* X Te impeditum jam expediā, *Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 11.* (2) Si me expedierō, ut in ista loca venire possim, *Cic. Fam. 9, 19.* X Iram expedies, rursus in gratiam restitues, *Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 11.* (3) Ad Nasidium perveniunt, ibique naves expediunt, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 4.* (4) Infitor expedit merces suas, *Qu. A. Am. 1, 422.* (5) = Expediendis conficiendisq; rebus, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 42.* (6) Expedit me ad Drusum, inde ad Scaurum, *Id.* (7) Id, si potes, verbo expedi, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 20.* (8) Expedire arcu alimenta sibi, *Tac. Ann. 6, 43, 3.* X Expedire nomina, *to pay debts, Cic. Att. 16, 6.*

* Expēdior, īri, ītus, pass. *To be freed, to be got ready, &c.* Dum hic nodus expediatur, *Cic. Att. 5, 21.* Expeditur ejus curā hospitium adolescenti, *Val. Max. 5, 1, 1.*

* Expēdit, imperf. *It is expedient, needfull, profitable.* Omnibus bonis expedit, salvam esse rem publicam, *Cic. Philipp. 13, 8.*

* Expēditē, adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. *Speedily, readily, easily, without let, or hinderance.* Quod proposuerat, explicans expeditē, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 67.* Expeditiūs, *Id. de Inv. 2, 23.* Defensus expeditissimē, accusavit vehementer, *Plin. Ep. 6, 22, 6.*

* Expēditio, ōnis, of verb. (1) *A military preparation, an expedition, a voyage.* (2) *A quick dispatch.* (1) Expeditionis Cypriacæ fides comes, *Val. Max. 4, 3, 2.* § Educere exercitum in expeditionem, *Cic. D. 1, 33.* (2) Multarum rerum expeditio, *Ad Herenn. 4, 54.*

* Expēditōnālis, e, adj. *Belonging to an expedition, Spart. Also speedy, or quick of dispatch, Amm.*

* Expēditus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Disengaged, freed, rid of.* (2) *Nimble, thrown, or hurled.* (3) *Provided, prepared, &c.* (4) *Adj. Prone, ready, in readiness.* (5) *Nimble, light, speedy.* (6) *Easy, fluent.* (1) Curis vagor expeditus, *Hor. Od. 1, 22, 11.* X Me expeditum ex impedito faciam, *Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 79.* (2) Trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito, *Hor. Od. 1, 8, 12.* (3) = Expedito nobis homine & parato opus est, *Cic. Philipp. 11, 10.* (4) Expediti ad cædem homines, *Id. contra Rull. 2, 30.* X Ego ad promerendum officium expeditus, vos ad referendam gratiam tardiores, *Id. Anteq. iret in exil. 2.* (5) Expeditos equites educit, *Sall. B. J. 71.* Expedita curatio, *Cels. 5, 28.* (6) = Expedita & perfacilè currens oratio, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 63.* Expeditior via ad honores, *Id. pro Flacc. 41.* Reditus in cælum patet optimo & iustissimo cuique expeditissimus, *Id. de Am. 4.*

Expellendus, a, um, part. *To expell, or be expelled.* Auxilia sorori ad expellendum Cappadociā Nicomedem mittit, *Just. 38, 1.*

Expellens, tis, part. *Expelling.* Quidam ex officio admissionis simul expellens eum, *Suet. Vespas. 14.*

Expello, ēre, pūli, pūsum, act. (1) *To expell, put, thrust, drive, or chase, forth, out, or away.* (2) *To reject.* (3) *Also to thrust forth in length.*

(1) = Hæc tanta virtus, ex hac urbe expelletur, exterminabitur, projicietur? *Cic. pro Mil. 37.* (2) Expellere sententiam, *Plin.* (3) Vid. Expulsus. § Expellere aliquem regno, *Cæs. ex urbe, Cic. in opus, Plin. animam per vulnera, Ov.*

Expendens, tis, part. *Weighing.* Expendens animo visa, *Ov. Am. 3, 5, 34.*

Expendo, ēre, di, sum, act. (1) *To weigh.* (2) *To rate, or value.* (3) *To ponder, or consider; to examine strictly, or diligently.* (4) *To spend, to lay out money, to put out money to interest.* (1) Aurum auro expenditur, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 43.* (2) = Hæc expendite atque æstimate pecuniā, *Cic. Verr. 5, 9.* (3) Cautos nominibus certis expendere nummos, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105.* Expendere inter se contraria apud animum, *Valer. Max. 6, 9, 6.* (4) *Nep. Attic. 13.* X Expendere pœnas alicui, *to suffer punishment, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10.* capite, *to be put to death, Tac. Ann. 12, 19, 3.*

Expendor, i, sus, pass. *To be weighed, &c.* *Plaut. & Cels. 5, 19.* Vid. Expendo.

Expensa, æ, f. *Expense, charge, cost, Cic. Fam. 8, 4.* Claud. in Silicion. 2, 146. Expensis longinquis non sufficit ærarium, *Val. Max. 7, 6, 1.*

|| Expensilatio, ōnis, f. vel divisè potiùs expensilatio. *An acknowledgement of money lent, Gell. 14, 2.*

Expensio, āre, freq. (1) || *To seal up, and deliver money by weight.* (2) || *Also to recompense, or make amends.* (3) *Also to use, to lay forth.* (1) Ap. JCC. (2) Macr. (3) X Argentum accepto, expensio, *Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 32.*

Expensum, i, n. *Expense, money laid out, Cic. Expensum ferre, est scribere se pecuniam dedisse, Ulp.*

Expensus, a, um, part. *Weighed, pondered, considered, laid out, reckoned.* X Expensio gradu, *with a slow pace, step by step, Propert. 2, 4, 6.* Expensum alicui ferre, *to own himself indebted to one, Cic. Attic. 15, 20.* X Bene ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, *Plaut. Mos. 1, 3, 146.*

Expergescio, ēre, fēci, actum, act. *To awaken out of sleep, to stir up.* Hic Italiam tumultus expergescit terrore subito, *Ad Herenn. 4, 34.*

Expergescit, a, um, part. *Roused, awakened out of sleep.* Expergescit caput erigere insit, *Lucr. 5, 1207, ab.*

Expergescio, fieri, factus. *To be roused up, or awakened, Suet. Cal. 38.*

|| Expergesciscus, a, um, adj. *That doth awaken.* Carmen expergesciscum gallosum, *Apul. Flor. 13, p. 786.*

|| Expergescens, tis, part. *Waking, Lexicogr. ex Plin.*

Expergescor, i, rectus sum, dep. [*ab expergo*] (1) *To awake.* (2) *Met To bestir himself, to take heart.* (1) X Si dormis, expergescere, *Cic. Att. 2, 13.* (2) X Cessatum usque adhuc est, nunc jam expergescere, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 4, 22.* Nunc expergescere verè, *Liuv. 1, 41.* X Item pass. Ut omnes expergescantur ad libertatem, *Sall. de Rep. ordin.*

|| Expergitē, adv. *Watchfully, heedfully.* § Expergitē manus obire, *Apul. Mæc. 2, p. 57.* auscultare, *Ibid. 8, p. 265.*

Expergitus, a, um, part. *Wakened by another.* Nec quisquam expergitus extat, *Lucr. 3, 942.*

|| Expergo, ēre, si, sum, act. [*ab ex & spargo*] *To sprinkle all over, Serv. 4.* Conspargo.

|| Expergo, ēre, exi, ectum, act. *To awaken.* Animos juvenum expergebat, *Gell. 6, 10.*

Exnergor, i, itus, pass. *To be awakened, Lucr. Vid. Expergitus.*

Expēriendus, a, um, part. *To be tried.* Nunc, si vel periculo experiendum erit, experiar certè, *Cic. Att. 9, 10.* Ad experiendum Sejōnum, *Paterc. 2, 128.* Experienda mens, *Val. Flacc. 5, 320.*

Expēriens, tis, part & adj. sīmus, sup. (1) *Having experience, acquainted with the world.* (2) *Inured to.* (1) Decus & famam rectè petit experiens vir, *Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 42.* (2) = Genus durum sumus, experiensque laborum, *Ov. Met.*

1, 414. Experientissimus ac diligentissimus atator, *Cic. Verr. 3, 21.* § Experiens laborum, *Ov. Met. 1, 414.*

Expēriētia, æ, f. (1) *Tryal.* (2) *Practice, experience, good management, knowledge.* (1) Hæc illi placet experientia veri, *Ov. Metam. 1, 225.* Experentiā belli milites durare, *Paterc. 2, 78, 2.* (2) Apibus quanta experientia parcis, *Virg. Geor. 1, 4.* = Usus & experientia dominatur in artibus, *Cic. pro Rabir. Post. 16.*

|| Expēriētōsus, a, um, adj. *Full of experience.* Aug. 4. Experientissimus, *Cic.*

Expēriētum, i, n. (1) *An experiment, proof, or tryal; an essay.* (2) *Practice, as opposed to theory.* (1) Hoc maximum est experimentum, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 30.* Experimenta virtutis, *Paterc. 2, 116.* (2) X Minus valent præcepta quàm experimenta, *Quint. 1, 5.*

† Expērio, īre, antiq. *To attempt, try, &c.* Omnia experivit frustrā, *Cato.*

Expērior, īre, erius sum, dep. [*ab ex & ant. perior, unde & peritus; vel ab ex & pario, quartæ conj. Prisc. unde & aperio, &c.*] (1) *To attempt, or try.* (2) *To essay, or prove.* (3) *To find.* (4) *To try his right by law, war, &c.* (1) X Omnia experiar, & ut spero, assequar, *Cic. Att. 7, 2.* (2) Vim veneni aiunt Cælium esse expertum in servo, *Id. pro Cæl. 24.* (3) Terram experire colendo facilem pecori, *Virg. Geor. 2, 222.* (4) Jure experiri, *Cic. pro Quint. 11.* Priusquam experitur certamen, metu in deditionem venerunt, *Liuv. 37, 18.*

† Expērior, āri, pass. *pro aspernor. To be despised, &c. Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

Experrectus, a, um, part. (1) *Wakened, risen.* (2) *Adj. or, comp. Brisk, part.* (1) Quum simul cum sole experrectus essem, *Cic. Att. 13, 28.* (2) Experrecta nobilitas, *Id. pro S. Resp. 49.* Experrectiores apes, *Col. 9, 7.* X ignavus, *Id. ib.*

Expers, tis, adj. [*ab ex & pars, qu. absque parte*] (1) *Without, destitute.* (2) *Free, void, that hath no experience of.* (3) *Free, absent from.* (1) = Antonius eruditionis expers, & ignarus, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 1.* (2) Omnium periculorum expers, *Id. Fam. 4, 14.* X Assuetis utilius, quàm expertibus, *Plin. 22, 23.* (3) Ea res me domo expertem facit, *Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 40.*

|| Expersus, a, um, part. [*ab expergor*] *Over-sprinkled, wet all over.* Ita Servius contendit leg. ap. *Virg. Aen. 3, 625.* ubi vulgè *asperfa.*

Expertor, ōris, m. verb. *One that proves, or finds out.* X Turbarum expertor, *a maker of troubles, Sil. 12, 502.* X Sed locus suspitione non vacat.

|| Expertum est. *It is tried by experience.* Expertum est in senioribus plerisque omnibus, *Gell. 15, 7.*

Expertus, a, um, part. & adj. sīmus, sup. (1) *Act. Having tried, or made proof of.* (2) *Pass. Tried, proved.* (3) *Adj. Expert, skillfull, of good experience.* (1) Benignitatem tuam mihi experto prædicas, *Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 18.* (2) Cùm respab. expertum honoribus virum posceret, *Plin. Paneg. 61.* Confidens ostento sibi expertissimo, *Suet. Tib. 19.* (3) Homo non tam doctus, quàm (id quod est majus) expertus, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 17.* Viro acri, & pro causâ plebis expertæ virtutis, *Liuv. 3, 44.*

Expes, ei, omnium gen. [*ab ex & spes*] *Without, void, or pass. hope; hopeless.* Si fractis enatis expes Navibus, *Hor. A. P. 20.* § Expes vitæ, *Tac. Ann. 6, 54, 3.*

Expētendus, a, um, part. *Worthy to be desired.* = Expetenda atque optabilia dicendo ornat orator, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 51.* Nihil est in vitâ magnopere expetendum, nisi laus & honestas, *Id. pro Arch. 6.*

Expētens, tis, part. or, comp. *Earnestly desiring, requesting, &c.* Sana consilia expetens, *Sen. Hipp. 179.* Animal odoratorum fruticum expetentius, *Plin. 12, 17.* Sed. Hard. leg. appetentius. Vid. Expeto.

† Expētēssio, ēre, act. *Greatly to desire, to long.* Consilium à te expetēssio, *Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 70.*

& artibus exornavit magnam Græciam, Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 4. Te exornavi ego, venibis tu hodie, virgo, Plaut. *Perf.* 3, 1, 7. (2) Opus verbis exornare, Prop. 4, 5, 19. ¶ Exornare se lepidis moribus, to put himself into a pleasant humour, Plaut. *Most.* 1, 3, 12. ¶ Deformo, Id.

Exornor, āri. ātus. pass. To be adorned, Ad Herenn. 4, 15.

Exōro, āre. act. (1) To get by entreaty. (2) To invite. (3) To force. (4) To entreat, or beg, earnestly. (1) ¶ Illa ea exorabat, quæ volebat auferre; tu extorques, Cic. *Brut. Ep.* 8. (2) Facies exorat amorem, Ov. *Amor.* 3, 11, 43. (3) Non queo lacrymam exorare, Plaut. *Pseud.* 1, 1, 74. ¶ Qui olivetum arat, rogat fructum, qui stercoret, exorat, Col. 5, 9. (4) = Exoro & quæso, ut ejus sit mihi copia, Plaut. *Mil.* 4, 1, 13. § Exorare aliquem aliquid, Id. *Bacch.* 5, 2, 82. § aliquid ab aliquo, Idem. *Trin.* 2, 2, 44. Te exorabo profectò, &c. Cic. *de Orat.* 2, 4.

Exōror, āri. pass. To be obtained by entreaty. Nam ut amīno revocaret, exorari nullo modo potuit, Suet. *Aug.* 65. Interim sufficit, ut exorari te sinas, Plin. *Ep.* 9, 21.

Exors, tis. adj. [ab ex, & fors, quæ extra fortem] (1) Without share, shareless. (2) Given by choice, extraordinary, choice. (1) Dulcis vitæ exors, Virg. *Æn.* 6, 428. Cos exors secandi, Hor. *Art. Poët.* 305. (2) Exortem ducere honorem, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 534. ¶ Exors equus, a horse not mounted before, or perhaps an extraordinary one, Virg. *Æn.* 8, 552. ¶ Rectius exors.

Exorsum, i. n. [ab exordior] (1) A beginning, an enterprise. (2) A story, a long preamble. (1) Sua cuique exorsa laborem, Fortunamque, ferent, Virg. *Æn.* 10, 111. (2) = Non te per ambages & longa exorsa tenebo, Id. *Geor.* 2, 46.

Exorsus, a, um. part. [ab exordior] (1) Act. That has begun. (2) Pass. Also begun, put into the loom. (1) Soror exorsa clamore, Cic. *pro Cæl.* 15. (2) Exorsa hæc tela non malè omnino mihi est, Plaut. *Bacch.* 2, 3, 116.

Exorsus, ūs. m. verb. A beginning, or entrance, of a discourse. Exorsus orationis meæ, Cic. *pro Leg. Manil.* 4.

¶ Exortium, i. n. [ab exors] The being without share, Apul. *de Deo Socr.* p. 689. sed var. leet.

Exortivus, a, um. adj. That pertains to rising, or the eastern part, Plin. 18, 34. ¶ A septentrione in exortivum oceanum, Id. 37, 2.

Exortus, a, um. part. [ab exorior] (1) That is risen, or appeareth. (2) Begun. (1) Lucr. 3, 1051. (2) Exorta cædes, Cic. *Att.* 2, 9.

Exortus, ūs. m. verb. A rising, a beginning. Solis exortus, Plin. 12, 11. Exortus Danubii, Id. 31, 2.

Exos, ūs. adj. Without bones, boneless. Animantium copia exos, Lucr. 3, 721.

Exosculans, tis. part. Kissing, Suet. *Claud.* 28. Vulnus manusque ejus exosculantes, Tac. *H.* 2, 49, 5. Vid. Exosculor.

Exosculārio, ōnis. f. verb. A kissing, the billing of doves, Plin. 10, 12.

¶ Exosculātor, ōris. m. He that kisseth, Litt. ex Apul.

Exosculātus, a, um. part. Having kissed. Multum ac diu exosculatus adolescentem, Plin. *Ep.* 5, 17.

Exosculor, āri. ātus sum. dep. (1) To kiss. (2) ¶ To praise greatly. ¶ inven. in part. (1) Sporum identidem exosculans, Suet. *Ner.* 28. Allevatumque dextrā exosculatus est, Id. *Claud.* 13. (2) Verborum ejus elegantiam exosculatus, Gell. 2, 26.

¶ Exōsor, ōris. m. One who hateth, an envious person, Sidon. ¶ Olor, Plaut.

¶ Exosātum, adv. By taking the bones out, Litt. ex Lucr. sed q.

Exosatio, ōnis. f. verb. A pulling forth of bones, Apic.

Exosātus, a, um. part. That hath the bones, or teeth, plucked out, or broken. Exosātum os, Plaut. *Amph.* 1, 1, 162. ¶ Exosātus ager, a field full of bones, Pers. 6, 52. abusivè, i. e. stones,

perhaps alluding to Ov. *Met.* 1, 393. Lapidēs in corpore terræ ossa reor dici, Exosātum pectus, i. e. ita inflexum, ut exosātum videatur, Lucr. 4, 1264.

Exossio, āre. act. (1) To bone, or pluck out the bones; to break bones; to garbage. (2) To stuff, or strengthen, with bones. (1) Susm cum occideris, exossato, Col. 12, 53. Hic me quasi murænam exossare cogitat, Plaut. *Amph.* 1, 1, 163. (2) Litt.

Exossor, āri. ātus. pass. To be boned, Ter. *Adelph.* 3, 3, 25.

¶ Exossus, a, um. adj. Without bones. Exossia saltatio, Apul. *Met.* 1, p. 8. al. leg. exossis.

* ¶ Exostra, æ. f. [ἐξωστρα, Gr. ab ἄθω impello] An engine of wood in scenes by which things done behind the stage, by turning it about, might be seen; a petard, to blow open a port, or gate, Scal.

Exōsus, a, um. part. act. [ab odi] (1) Hateing. (2) ¶ Pass. Hated. (1) Desertas exosus opes, Stat. *Sylv.* 2, 1, 164. Si nondum exosus ad unum Trojanos, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 687. Exosus omne feminæ nomen fugit, Sen. *Hipp.* 230. (2) Gell. 2, 18. haud scio an alibi.

* Exōsticus, a, um. adj. [ab ἐξω extra] Brought out of a strange country, outlandish, foreign. Unguenta exotica, Plaut. *Most.* 1, 1, 41. Lat. Transmarina, adventitia, Cic.

Expalleo, ēre. vi. neut. To be very pale and wan. Expalluisse signum conscientie est, Ad Herenn. 2, 5. Expalluit fulgore auri, Catull. 62, 100. conf. Plin. *Ep.* 1, 5, 13.

Expalliat, a, um. part. Striped of his cloak. Expalliatum sum miser, Plaut. *Cas.* 4, 10, 6.

¶ Expalpātio, ōnis. f. verb. A getting of a thing by flattery, Tert.

Expalpo, āre. act. To grope, or feel; Met. to get by flattery, to soothe one up. = Exora, blandire, expalpa, Plaut. *Pæn.* 1, 2, 144.

* ¶ Expampino, āre. act. [ab ex, & pampino] To prune a vine, Lex. ex Col.

Expanditor, ōris. m. verb. A river that flows abroad, or over the banks; as the Nile. Expanditor amnis, Plin. *Paneg.* 30.

Expando, ēre. di. passum. act. (1) To spread out, or abroad; to display. (2) To open wide, as a flower doth at noon. (3) Met. To declare and expound, to lay open. (1) Expandunt alas aves, Plin. 10, 38. Ficos in sole expandunt, Col. 12, 15. (2) Rosa meridie expandit florem, Plin. 12, 11. (3) Rerum naturam expandere dictis, Lucr. 1, 127.

Expandor, di. assus. pass. To be spread. He bæ sub umbram expanduntur, Col. 12, 13.

* Expargo, ēre. xi. aGum. act. [ab ex, & pango] To set, or fix; to order, or marshal. Sidera ad normam expangere, Plin. 2, 26.

¶ Expansio, ōnis. f. verb. A displaying, an opening, a spreading, &c. Cæc. *Aurel. Tard.*

¶ Expansum, i. n. The firmament, Bibb. ¶ Æther.

¶ Expansus, a, um. part. Displayed, spread abroad, laid open. Expansa retia, Plin. *H.* 10, 10. ¶ Expasus, Tac.

Expāpillatus, a, um. adj. Stretched forth. ¶ Expāpillato brachio, with the arm made bare to the paps, Plaut. *Mil.* 4, 4, 4. al. leg. effasillatus, sed perperam.

Expasus, a, um. part. [ab expando] Opened, laid open. Expasie forer, Tac. *Hist.* 5, 13, 2. Flammeum expasum, Gell. 15, 15. ex Cæcilio.

Expātians, tis. part. (1) Running abroad over the banks. (2) Of large compass. (1) Expātians lacus, Plin. 16, 36. (2) Expātiantia testā, Plin. 3, 5. ¶ Rectius expātians.

Expātiator, ōris. m. verb. A wanderer, a gadder, Tac. *ap. Litt.* sed q.

Expātīatus, a, um. part. That spreadeth, or floweth, far abroad. Expātīata ruunt flumina, Ov. *Met.* 1, 285. ¶ Rectius expātīatus.

Expātor, āri. ātus sum. dep. (1) To wander, or stray, abroad. (2) Met. To expatiate, to enlarge on a subject. (1) Expātiantur equi, Ov. *Met.* 1, 202. Ignes clarè expātiantur in auras,

Sil. 17, 95. (2) Ut juvenes expātientur, & gaudeant materiā, Quint. 2, 10.

* ¶ Expātritius, i. m. He that has been a senator, Cod.

Expātro, āre. act. verbum nequam, expātare est scortando παρὰ δαι, ἀπειδεῖσθαι. An parum expātavit? De Jul. Cæs. Catull. *carm.* 27, 16. quod ap. Suet. in vitā ejus 51. dicitur effutuere.

Expāvēfācio, ēre. neut. unde part. expāvēfaciens. To terrify, to make afraid, to frighten, Expāvēfacere ad occursum hominem, Sen. *Epist.* 86.

Expāveo, ēre. vi. neut. evanuit, si dederit præter. τῷ

Expāvēscens, tis. part. Greatly fearing. Expāvēscencia ad tumultum, Plin. 10, 97.

Expāvēsco, ēre. vi. incept. (1) To be greatly afraid. (2) To be frightened at. (1) Tumultu expavit domus, Stat. *Theb.* 8, 638. (2) Non expavit ense, Hor. *Od.* 1, 37, 22. Expāvēre trucem per vasta silentia vocem, Sil. 1, 67. § Expāvēscere cuncta, Sen. *Oed.* 27. diem, Ibid. 338. Quum ad id expāvisset minor Fabia, Liv. 6, 34.

¶ Expāvidus, a, um. adj. Frighted, Gell. 1, 8. ¶ Perterrefactus, Cic.

¶ Expectābilis, e. adj. To be expected, or looked for, Litt. ex Tac. ¶ Expectandus, Verr.

Expectandus, a, um. part. To be expected. Expectanda ergo intermissio est, Cels. 2, 10. Auctor non expectandi auxilii, Just. 2, 9. Conf. Sil. 8, 5.

Expectans, tis. part. Expecting, waiting for, &c. Omnia magis quàm prælium expectantes, Sall. *B. J.* 58. Expectans sola puella virum, Prop. 3, 2, 20.

Expectatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) Expectation, attendance. (2) Dependence. (3) A looking, longing, or hoping, for. (4) Fear of things to come. (5) Attention. (1) = Ea causa quo concursu hominum, quā expectatione defensa est? Cic. *de Orat.* 39. Civitatem omnem in expectationem belli erectam invenerunt, Liv. 21, 20. (2) = Obscurā spe & cæcā expectatione pendere, Cic. *contra Rull.* 2, 25. (3) Quantam expectationem dedisti mihi convivii istius? Id. *Att.* 2, 12. (4) Acerbior expectatio reliquorum, Id. *de Cl. Or.* 76. (5) Varronis sermo fuit expectationem Cæsaris, Id. *Att.* 3, 15.

¶ Expectātor, ōris. m. verb. An expecter, Boët. ¶ Qui expectat.

Expectātūrus, a, um. part. About to expect. Igitur non expectaturos Scythas dum ad se veniatur, Just. 2, 3. conf. Liv. 36, 44. Stat. *Theb.* 6, 78.

Expectātus, a, um. part. or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) Expected, hoped, or looked, for. (2) Earnestly desired, welcome. (1) Expectata seges vanis elusit avenis, Virg. *Geor.* 2, 226. (2) = Charus omnibus expectatūque venies, Cic. *Fam.* 16, 7. Expectator illo nemo venit, Plaut. *Mef.* 2, 2, 12. Expectatissimæ literæ, Cic. *Fam.* 16, 9, 4.

Expecto, āre. act. [ab ex, & specto] (1) To look for. (2) To tarry, or wait. (3) To hope, or wish, for. (4) To fear a thing will come, to pass. (5) To wait for. (6) To respect. (7) To expect. (8) To desire to know. (9) To watch in order to attack. (1) Senem quoad expectatis vestrum? Ter. *Phorm.* 1, 2, 93. (2) Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis, Hor. *Epist.* 1, 2, 42. (3) = Illum, ut vivat, optant, meam autem mortem expectant, Ter. *Adelph.* 5, 4, 20. (4) Nescio quod magnum hoc nuntio expecto malum, Id. *Phorm.* 1, 4, 16. (5) Intenti expectant signum, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 137. (6) ¶ Dum metuar, semper, terræque expecter ab omni, Luc. 5, 671. (7) ¶ Longiores epistulas expectabo, vel potius exigam, Cic. *Fam.* 15, 16. (8) Expecto, quid velis, Ter. *Andr.* 1, 1, 7. (9) Paludem si nostri transirent, hostes expectabant, Cæs. *B. G.* 2, 9.

Expecto, ēre. act. [ab ex, & pecto] To comb out, Quint. 7, 2.

Expector, āri. pass. [ab expecto, as] To be expected, Cels. 2, 12. Virtus vestra expectatur, Tac. *Hist.* 1, 38, 2.

Expectōro,

Expectōro, āre. act. *To throw out of his breast.* *to expectorate*, Met. *To discharge, or free, one's mind.* Pavor sapientiam mihi omnem ex animi expectorat, *Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 8.* Hanc vocem tanquam antiquam nimis improbat Quint. 8, 3.

Expēcūliātus, a, um. adj. Qui peculio est exhaustus. *Having lost his flock*, Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 21.

* Expēdībo, pro expediā, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 36.

* Expēdiendus, a, um. part. *To be freed, got ready, finished, &c.* Servos ad expediendas pecunias dimiserat, *Suet. Jul. Cæs. 4.*

* Expēdio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*ab ex & antiq. pedio à pes*] (1) *To free, quit, discharge, or rid; to unloose, to undo.* (2) *To disengage, to finish, to put an end to.* (3) *To get in readiness.* (4) *To set out.* (5) *To bring to pass.* (6) *To speed, hasten, or send in haste.* (7) *To declare, tell, utter, or show.* (8) *To get, or procure.* (1) *Te expeditum jam expediā, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 11.* (2) *Si me expediēro, ut in ista loca venire possim, Cic. Fam. 9, 19.* *Te iram expedit, rursus in gratiam restitues, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 11.* (3) *Ad Nasidium perveniunt, ibique naves expediunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 4.* (4) *Infitor expedit merces suas, Ov. A. Am. 1, 422.* (5) *Expediendis conficiendisq; rebus, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 42.* (6) *Expedit me ad Drusum, inde ad Scaurum, Id.* (7) *Id, si potes, verbo expedi, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 20.* (8) *Expedit arcu alimenta sibi, Tac. Ann. 6, 43, 3.* *Expedit nomina, to pay debts, Cic. Att. 16, 6.*

* Expēdior, īri, ītus, passi. *To be freed, to be got ready, &c.* Dum hic nodus expediatur, *Cic. Att. 5, 21.* Expeditur ejus curā hospitium adolescenti, *Val. Max. 5, 1, 1.*

* Expēdit, imperf. *It is expedient, needfull, profitable.* Omnibus bonis expedit, salvam esse rem publicam, *Cic. Philipp. 13, 8.*

* Expēditē, adv. iūs. comp. sīmē, sup. *Speedily, readily, easily, without let, or hinderance.* Quod proposuerat, explicans expeditē, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 67.* Expeditiūs, *Id. de Inv. 2, 23.* Defensus expeditissimē, accusavit vehementer, *Plin. Ep. 6, 22, 6.*

* Expēditio, ōnis. of verb. (1) *A military preparation, an expedition, a voyage.* (2) *A quick dispatch.* (1) *Expeditionis Cypriacæ fidus comes, Val. Max. 4, 3, 2.* *§ Educere exercitum in expeditionem, Cic. D. 1, 33.* (2) *Multarum rerum expeditio, Ad Herenn. 4, 54.*

* Expēditōnālis, e. adj. *Belonging to an expedition, Spart. Also speedy, or quick of dispatch, Amm.*

* Expēditus, a, um. part. & adj. or. comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Disengaged, freed, rid of.* (2) *Nimble, thrown, or hurled.* (3) *Provided, prepared, &c.* (4) *Adj. Prone, ready, in readiness.* (5) *Nimble, light, speedy.* (6) *Easy, fluent.* (1) *Curis vago expeditus, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 11.* *§ Me expeditum ex impedito faciam, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 79.* (2) *Trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 12.* (3) *Expedito nobis homine & parato opus est, Cic. Philipp. 11, 10.* (4) *Expediti ad cædem homines, Id. contra Rull. 2, 30.* *§ Ego ad promerendum officium expeditus, vos ad referendam gratiam tardiores, Id. Anteq. iret in exil. 2.* (5) *Expeditos equites educit, Sall. B. J. 71.* Expedita curatio, *Cels. 5, 28.* (6) *Expedita & perfacile currens oratio, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 63.* Expeditior via ad honores, *Id. pro Flacc. 41.* Reditus in cælum patet optimo & justissimo cuique expeditissimus. *Id. de Am. 4.*

Expellendus, a, um. part. *To expell, or be expelled.* Auxilia sorori ad expellendum Cappadociā Nicomedem mittit, *Just. 38, 1.*

Expellens, tis. part. *Expelling.* Quidam ex officio admissionis simul expellens eum, *Suet. Vespas. 14.*

Expello, ēre, pūli, pulsum. act. (1) *To expell, put, thrust, drive, or chase, forth, out, or away.* (2) *To reject.* (3) *Also to thrust forth in length.*

(1) *Hæc tanta virtus, ex hac urbe expellitur, exterminabitur, projicietur? Cic. pro Mil. 37.* (2) *Expellere sententiam, Plin. 37.* (3) *Expulsus. § Expellere aliquem regno, Cæs. ex urbe, Cic. in opus, Plin. animam per vulnera, Ov.*

Expendens, tis. part. *Weighing.* Expendens animo visa, *Ov. Am. 3, 5, 34.*

Expendo, ēre, di, sum. act. (1) *To weigh.* (2) *To rate, or value.* (3) *To ponder, or consider; to examine strictly, or diligently.* (4) *To spend, to lay out money, to put out money to interest.* (1) *Aurum auro expenditur, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 43.* (2) *Hæc expendite atque æstimate pecuniā, Cic. Verr. 5, 9.* (3) *Cautos nominibus certis expendere nummos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105.* Expendere inter se contraria apud animum, *Valer. Max. 6, 9, 6.* (4) *Nep. Attic. 13.* *§ Expendere pœnas alicui, to suffer punishment, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10.* capite, *to be put to death, Tac. Ann. 12, 19, 3.*

Expendor, i, sus, passi. *To be weighed, &c.* Plaut. & Cels. 5, 19. *Id. Expendo.* Expensa, æ. f. *Expense, charge, cost, Cic. Fam. 8, 4.* Claud. in Stilicon. 2, 146. Expensis longinquis non sufficit ærarium, *Val. Max. 7, 6, 1.*

|| Expensilatio, ōnis. f. vel divisè potiùs expensilatio. *An acknowledgement of money lent, Gell. 14, 2.* Expensio, ære. freq. (1) *To scal up, and deliver money by weight.* (2) *Also to recompense, or make amends.* (3) *Also to use, to lay forth.* (1) *Ap. JCC.* (2) *Macr.* (3) *§ Argentum accepto, expensio, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 32.*

Expensum, i, n. *Expense, money laid out, Cic. Expensum ferre, est scribere se pecuniam dedisse, Ulp.*

Expensus, a, um. part. *Weighed, pondered, considered, laid out, reckoned.* *§ Expensio gradu, with a slow pace, step by step, Propert. 2, 4, 6.* Expensum alicui ferre, *to own himself indebted to one, Cic. Attic. 15, 20.* *§ Bene ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 146.*

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1, 414. Experientissimus ac diligentissimus atator, *Cic. Verr. 3, 21.* *§ Experiens laborum, Ov. Met. 1, 414.*

Expērentia, æ. f. (1) *Tryal.* (2) *Practice, experience, good management, knowledge.* (1) *Hæc illi placet experientia veri, Ov. Metam. 1, 225.* *Experientiâ belli milites durare, Patere. 2, 78, 2.* (2) *Apibus quanta experientia parcis, Virg. Geor. 1, 4.* *Ufus & experientia dominatur in artibus, Cic. pro Rabir. Post. 16.*

|| Expērentōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of experience.* Aug. *§ Experientissimus, Cic.*

Expēritum, i. n. (1) *An experiment, proof, or tryal; an essay.* (2) *Practice, as opposed to theory.* (1) *Hoc maximum est experimentum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30.* *Experimenta virtutis, Patere. 2, 116.* (2) *§ Minus valent præcepta quàm experimenta, Quint. 1, 5.*

† Expērio, īre. antiq. *To attempt, try, &c.* Omnia experivit frustra, *Cato.*

Expērior, īre, erius sum. dep. [*ab ex & ant. perior, unde & peritus; vel ab ex & pario, quartæ conj. Prisc. unde & aperio, &c.*] (1) *To attempt, or try.* (2) *To essay, or prove.* (3) *To find.* (4) *To try his right by law, war, &c.* (1) *§ Omnia experiar, & ut spero, assequar, Cic. Att. 7, 2.* (2) *Vim veneni aiunt Cælum esse expertum in servo, Id. pro Cæl. 24.* (3) *Terram experire colendo facilem pecori, Virg. Geor. 2, 222.* (4) *Jure experiri, Cic. pro Quint. 11.* Priusquam experitur certamen, metu in deditionem venerunt, *Liv. 37, 18.*

† Expērior, āri. passi. *pro asperior. To be despised, &c. Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

Experrectus, a, um. part. (1) *Wakened, risen.* (2) *Adj. or. comp. Brisk, pert.* (1) *Quum simul cum sole experrectus essem, Cic. Att. 13, 28.* (2) *Experrecta nobilitas, Id. pro S. Rejc. 49.* *Experrectiores apes, Col. 9, 7.* *§ Ignavus, Id. ib.*

Expers, tis. adj. [*ab ex & pars, qu. absque parte*] (1) *Without, destitute.* (2) *Free, void, without bath no experience of.* (3) *Free, absent from.* (1) *Antonijs eruditionis expers, & ignarus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 1.* (2) *Omnium periculorum expers, Id. Fam. 4, 14.* *§ Assuetis utilius, quàm expertibus, Plin. 22, 23.* (3) *Ea res me domo expertem facit, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 40.*

|| Expersus, a, um. part. [*ab expersor*] *Over-sprinkled, wet all over.* Ita Servius contendit leg. ap. *Virg. Aen. 3, 625.* ubi vulgò *asperfa.*

Expertor, ōris. m. verb. *One that proves, or finds out.* *§ Turbarum expertor, a maker of troubles, Sil. 12, 502.* *§ Sed locus suspitione non vacat.*

|| Expertum est. *It is tried by experience.* Expertum est in senioribus plerisque omnibus, *Gell. 15, 7.*

Expertus, a, um. part. & adj. sīmus, sup. (1) *Act. Having tried, or made proof of.* (2) *Pass. Tried, proved.* (3) *Adj. Expert, skillfull, of good experience.* (1) *Benignitatem tuam mihi experto prædicas, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 18.* (2) *Cum respub. expertum honoribus virum posceret, Plin. Paneg. 61.* *Confidens ostento sibi expertissimo, Suet. Tib. 19.* (3) *Homo non tam doctus, quàm (id quod est majus) expertus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 17.* *Viro acri, & pro causâ plebis expertæ virtutis, Liv. 3, 44.*

Expes, ei. omnium gen. [*ab ex & pes*] *Without, void, or past, hope; hopeless.* Si fractis enatai expes Navibus, *Hor. A. P. 20.* *§ Expes vitæ, Tac. Ann. 6, 54, 3.*

Expētendus, a, um. part. *Worthy to be desired.* *§ Expetenda atque optabilia dicendo ornat orator, Cic. de Orat. 1, 51.* *Nihil est in vitâ magnopere expetendum, nisi laus & honestas, Id. pro Arch. 6.*

Expētens, tis. part. or. comp. *Earnestly desiring, requesting, &c.* Sana consilia expētens, *Sen. Hipp. 179.* Animal oderatorum fruticum expētens, *Plin. 12, 17.* *Sed. Hard. leg. appetentius. Vid. Expeto.*

† Expētēssio, ære. act. *Greatly to desire, to long.* Consilium à te expētēssio, *Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 70.*

Expētibilis, e. adj. *To be desired, or wished for.* Quodque Juvenalium ludicro parum expetibilem operam præbuerat, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 21, 2.

|| Expētīssō, ēre. *vel* Expētēssō, aēt. *To desire earnestly*, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 6, 16. † Expeto.

† Expētīt, imperf. *It is meet, or suitable.* Expetit tuam ætatem illud facere, *Litt. ex Plaut.* sed q.

|| Expētītōr, ōris. m. verb. *A great desirer of any thing*, *Sidon.* † Qui expetit.

Expētītūrus, a, um. part. *About to seek, or demand.* *Dixerunt*, desitutos se inter infestas indomitæque gentes, expetituræ tot cladum suarum pœnas, *Curt.* 10, 21. *conf. Liv.* 28, 34.

Expētītus, a, um. part. *Greatly desired.* Expetitum littus, *Sen. Agam.* 401. Complexus mihi redde expetitos, *Id. Thyest.* 509. Expetita spolia, *Id. Med.* 471.

Expēto, ēre, īvi, ītum, aēt. (1) *To desire much, to covet, to endeavour to get.* (2) *To ask, to demand.* (3) *To pray.* (4) Neut. *To happen.* (5) *To fall, or light, upon.* (6) *Also to last, to be remembered.* (1) ¶ Nec me uerū in expetendo cognosces, nec ἀνθρώπων in abjiciendo, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 9. (2) Primum abs te hoc bonā veniā expeto, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 31. *sed al.* peto leg. (3) Jovis supremi multis hostiis pacem expetam, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 75. (4) In servitute expetunt multa iniqua, *Id. Amph.* 1, 1, 20. (5) Illius ira in hanc & maledicta expetent, *Id. Amph.* 3, 2, 15. (6) Bono si quid malefacias, ætatem expetit, *Id. Pœn.* 3, 3, 23.

Expētor, ī, itus. pass. *To be desired, &c.* Si pecunia tantopere expetitur, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 40. ¶ Expetitur unguentis radix aspalathi, is good, *Plin.* 12, 24.

Expīābilis, e. adj. *That may be purged, or expiated; expiable.* Bellum expiabile, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 1. *sed mel. libri hab. in expiabile, quod etiam leg. ap. Liv.* 4, 35.

|| Expīāmentum, ī. n. *A satisfaction, an atonement*, *Bud.*

Expīandus, a, um. part. *To be expiated.* Expīandum forum P. R. ab illis nefarii sceleris vestigiis esse dico, *Cic. pro Rabir.* 4. Sanguine sanguis expīandus, *Sall. de Rep. ordin.* Expīanda est parentum ac deorum violatio, *Valer. Max.* 1, 1, 13.

Expīātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *An expiation, a satisfaction; a purging, or atoning, by sacrifice.* Dīs violatis expiatio debetur, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 10. Expiatio fœderis, *Liv.* 9, 1.

Expīātūrus, a, um. part. *About to expiate, &c.* Expīaturis consulibus id sacrificio, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, 3.

Expīātus, a, um. part. *Expiated, &c.* Expīato foro, dissipato concursu impiorum, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 12. *conf. Liv.* 9, 1.

Expīctus, a, um. part. [*ab expingor*] *Painted, drawn to the life.* Motus hominum expīcti, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 39.

Expīlātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A pillaging, extortion, a robbing.* = Expilatio direptioque sociorum, *Cic. Off.* 2, 21.

Expīlātōr, ōris. m. verb. *A pillager, robber, extortioner, or plunderer.* ¶ Cū domus hospitum, non expilatorum, recepisse videatur, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 1, 1, 2.

Expīlātus, a, um. part. *Ransacked, robbed.* Armarium expīlatum, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 64. = Regem ex provinciā spoliatum expīlatumque dimittere, *Id. Verr.* 4, 27.

Expīlo, āre. aēt. [*ab ex & pilus, ut nullus qu. pilus supersit, Bœm.*] *To rob, to take by extortion, or deceit; to spoil, to pillage, or plunder.* = Si socios spoliās, ærarium expīles, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 19. Fana templaque deūm donis referta expīlavit, *Suet. Cæs.* 54. thesauros, *Liv.* 51, 12.

Expīngo, ēre, xi, īctum. aēt. *To paint, to draw, to limn, to represent in picture.* § Pericula expīngere, *Plin.* 35, 7. ¶ Rarō occ.

|| Expīnso, ēre. aēt. *To grind out, unde* Expīnsor, ī. pass. *To be ground out.* Expīnsi potuisse far, *Cato.* 2.

Expīo, āre. aēt. [*ab ex & pio, i. e. colo*] (1) *To expiate, or atone; to purge by sacrifice.* (2)

To punish. (3) *To hallow, to consecrate.* (1) Paratus expiāre, seu poposcere Centum juvencos, five, &c. *Hor. Epod.* 17, 38. Expiaverat sacrificio supplicem, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, ext. 4. Sine fœdatum te funere pontus expiet, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 276. (2) Quæ omnia expiavit bellum civile, *Plin.* 33, 11. (3) Primum expiabo religionem ædium meorum, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 5.

Expīrans, tis. part. *Breathing, or reeking, out.* Sanguinis expirans calidum de pectore flumen, *Lucr.* 2, 354. *conf. Sil.* 5, 333. *Catull.* 62, 87. ¶ *Reſtius* expirans.

Expīrātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A breathing out.* Terræ expirationibus aer alitur, *C. N. D.* 2, 32.

Expīrātūrus, imperf. *A man dieth, or fetcheth his last breath*, *Plin.* 11, 37.

Expīrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to die, or wither.* Flos primos expiraturus ad austros, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 1, 106. *Conf. Liv.* 28, 28.

Expīro, āre. aēt. [*ab ex & spiro*] (1) *To breathe forth; to cast, or send, out.* (2) *To expire, to give up the ghost, to die, to breathe his last.* (1) Ætna expirat flammam caminis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 580. (2) Inter primam curationem expiravit, *Liv.* 2, 20. Effuso cerebro expiravit, *Paterc.* 2, 7. Met. *Expiravit libertas*, *Plin. Paneg.* 57.

Expīscor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To fish out; also Met. to search out diligently, to get out of one.* Nihil expiscatus es, *Cic. in Pison.* 28. Proinde expiscare, quasi non nōsses, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 35.

Expīscūtus, a, um. part. *Thickened.* Expīscatum lac, *Plin.* 20, 7. ¶ *Reſtius* expīscatus.

Expīssō, āre. aēt. [*ab ex & spīssō*] *To make thick, to thicken.* Sole densatus in pastillos necat sanguine expīssando, *Plin.* 25, 13. *Sed Hard. leg. spīssando.*

|| Explāco, āre. aēt. *To appease, or mitigate*, *Liv. ap. Litt. sed q.*

Explānābilis, e. adj. *Distinct, uttered leisurely, that may be explained.* Vox explanabilis, *Sen. de Irā.* 1, 3. ¶ *Confusus*, *Id.*

Explānāndus, a, um. part. *To be explained.* De cuius hominis moribus pauca prius explananda sunt, quā initium narrandi faciam, *Sall. B. C.* 4.

Explānātē. adv. iūs, comp. *Plainly, clearly, intelligibly.* Explanātē scriptum, *Cic. in Orat.* 33. Definita explanatius, *Ibid.*

Explānātiō, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An explanation, a declaration.* (2) *An interpretation, or exposition.* (3) *Utterance.* (4) *Expiation.* (1) = Illustris explanatio & commoratio unā in re permultum movet, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 53. (2) Explanationes adhibitæ sunt interpretum, *Id. de Div.* 1, 51. (3) Explanatio animi nos distinxit à feris, *Plin.* 11, 51. (4) Religionis explanatio, vel ab uno pontifice perito rectē fieri potest, *Cic. de Arusp. Resp.* 7. Nisi cum Sigonio utrobique expiatio legendum putes.

Explānātōr, ōris. m. *An explainer, expounder, declarer, interpreter.* Explanatores grammatici poetarum, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 51.

Expānātūrus, a, um. part. *About to explain.* Jam eam partem explanaturus, *Cels.*

Explānātus, a, um. part. (1) *Made plain, or smooth.* (2) *Declared, explained, distinctly pronounced.* (1) Explanatus in denos pedes cortex, *Plin.* 16, 8. (2) Explanata vocum impressio, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 5.

Expīāno, āre. aēt. (1) *To make plain, or smooth; to smooth.* (2) Met. *To explain, to make manifest, to expound.* (1) *Vid. Explanatus, n. 1.* (2) Docet & explanat quid faciendum, *Cic. Off.* 1, 28, fin.

Explānor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be made plain, clear, &c.* Qualis autem differentia sit honesti & decori, facilius intelligi, quā explanari potest, *Cic. de Offic.* 1, 27.

|| Explantātōr, ōris. m. verb. *He that pulleth up plants*, *Litt. ex Col.*

Explanto, āre. aēt. *To pull up what is set, or planted.* Explantare arbusculum, *Col.* 5, 9.

Explantor, āri, ātus. pass. *Ne pampini ventis explantentur*, *Col.* 4, 14. ¶ *Immeritam hanc*

vocem proscriptit *Voss.* Mallem tamen dicere, extirpare, cum *Cic.* vel eradicare, cum *Ter.*

Explēbilis, e. adj. *That may be filled, or satisfied.* Libido explebilis, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 4, 9.

Explēmentum, ī. n. *A filling, a satisfying.* Explēmentum ventis, *Sen. Ep.* 110.

Explendeo, ēre. neut. [*à splendeo*] *To be bright, or shine forth.* In puero statim corporis animique dotes explenduerunt, *Suet. Tit.* 3.

Explendescens, tis. part. *Shining forth, bright.* Sirius explendescens, *Plin.* 11, 12.

Explendesco, ēre, splendui. neut. [*ab ex & splendeo*] (1) *To wax bright, to shine and glitter.* (2) Met. *To be eminent, to be conspicuous.* (1) ¶ Ignis qui explendescat, non exiliat, *Sen. Q. Nat.* 2, 23. (2) Clarius explendescibat, quā generosi condiscipuli æquo animo ferre possent, *Nep. Attic.* 1.

Explendus, a, um. part. *To fill, or be filled.* Avidus explendi supplicii, *Curt.* 7, 20.

Expleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, aēt. [*ab ex & pleo*] (1) *To fill.* (2) *To perfect, complete, or finish.* (3) *To make up.* (4) *To satiate, to satisfy, or content.* (5) *To quench, to comfort.* (6) *To close up.* (7) † *To empty, or diminish.* (8) *To perform.* (1) Ego me intus explevi probē, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 16. Veteres supplemento explere legiones, *Liv.* 1, 30.

(2) Triginta magnos orbes imperio explebit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 274. (3) Explere quatuor digitos longitudine, *Plin.* 10, 27. (4) Illis modō exple animum, *Ter. Hecyr.* 5, 1. ¶ Spem mercantium vel frustrari, vel explere, *Suet. Aug.* 74. Solliciti sunt, ut me unum expleant, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 77. (5) Situm diuturnam explere, *Cic. de Senect.* 8, sub fin. (6) Explet cicatrices & emendat, *Plin.* 36, 21. (7) Explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 545. Sic *Serv.* & alii, sed nihil opus tam reconditā & inusitatā natione, potius refer ad n. 2. ut sit, *I will conclude.* (8) Ut amicitiae munus expletum sit, *Cic. de Am.* 19. ¶ Explere mortalitatem, *to die*, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 50, 6. ¶ Vulnus explevit tenebras, *made him stark blind*, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 754.

Expleor, ēri. pass. *To be filled, or completed*, *Cels.* 3, 1.

Explētiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A filling, an accomplishing.* In expletione naturæ, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 14.

|| Explētīvus, a, um. adj. *Gramm. Expletivæ conjunctiones*, quia explent propositam rem, *Isid.* *Expletivæ, not pertaining to the sense, but only to ornament, or number*, *Gramm.*

Explētūrus, a, um. part. *About to fill, or satisfy.* Famam expleturus, *Cic. pro Domo*, 23. se sanguine, *Curt.* 10, 19. *Conf. Liv.* 31, 24.

Explētus, a, um. part. *Filled up, accomplished, finished, replenished, satisfied, contented.* Expletus omnibus suis numeris & partibus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 13. dapibus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 630. Expletis nonaginta annis, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, ext. 5. Expleta fata, *Sen. Tro.* 605.

* Explīcābilis, e. adj. *That may easily be explained*, *Plin.* 4, 13.

* Explīcandus, a, um. part. *To be explained, &c.* Quæ sit dictione explicanda, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 15. Vix multis voluminibus res explicandæ, *Paterc.* 2, 46.

* || Explīcābīlīter. adv. *Expressly*, *Diom. pro*

* Explīcātē. adv. *Plainly, openly, clearly.* = Distīnctē & explicatē dicere, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 14.

* Explīcātiō, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An unfolding, or untwisting.* (2) Met. *An exposition, an explanation.* (3) *Determination.* (1) Rudentis explicatio, *Cic. Div.* 1, 56. (2) Verborum explicatio probabatur, *Id. de Inv.* 2, 2. (3) Varia sunt iudicia, nec facilis explicatio, quæ forma maximè excellat, *Id. Orat.* 11.

* Explīcātōr, ōris. m. verb. *An explainer, or interpreter.* Rerum explicator prudens *Thucydides*, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 2.

* Explīcātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that explains*, *Explicatrix vis dicendi*, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 8.

* Explīcātūrus, a, um. part. *About to explain.*

Ibi

Ibi se reliquum consilium explicaturos confidebant, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 78.

* Explicatus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Unfolded, smooth, without wrinkles.* (2) *Explained.* (3) *Plain, easy.* (4) *Finished, perfect in kind, despatched.* (5) *Rescued, freed from, recovered.* (6) *Exposed to view.* (1) Explicata vestis, *Cic. de Orat.* 1. (2) Si plus adipiscere re explicatâ boni, quàm addubitâtâ, mali, *Cic. Off.* 1, 24. (3) = Facilis & explicata causa, *Id. pro Planc.* 5. ubi al. explicata. (4) = *Literis tuis nihil explicatius, nihil perfectius, Id. Attic.* 9, 7. (5) Liberata, sed non omnino explicata provincia, *Id.* Gravi valetudine explicatus, *Sen. de Tranquil.* 2. (6) Capua planissimo in loco explicata, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 35.

* Explicatus, ūs, m. (1) *An untwisting, a displaying, or unfolding.* (2) Met. *An exposition, an explication.* (1) Mollis alterno pedum explicatu glomeratio, *Plin.* 8, 42. (2) Ut intelligeres, quàm difficiles explicatus haberet, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 39.

* Explicet, i, e. definit; quum plicis omnibus evolutis explicatur volumen, vid. *Mart.* 11, 108.

* Expliciturus, a, um, part. *About to draw up, or despatch.* Atria congestos sat̄s explicitura clientes, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 146.

* Explicitus, a, um, part. or, comp. (1) *Unfolded, declared.* (2) *Drawn up.* (3) *Despatched, ended, or finished.* (1) Ejus rei iusta defensio & explicata, *Cic. pro Planc.* 5. ubi al. explicata. (2) Stetit explicito prius agmine pubes, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 561. (3) = Explicitus liber & quasi perfectus, *Mart.* 11, 108. Explicitus consilium videbatur ad Ilerdam reverti. *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 78.

Explico, āre, ui & āvi, itum & ātum, act. [ab ex, & plico] (1) *To unfold, or unfurl.* (2) *To open.* (3) *To make larger.* (4) *To discover, or display.* (5) *To set in array, to draw up.* (6) *To disengage, or set free.* (7) *To unravel.* (8) *To treat more largely of, to be more copious in.* (9) *To accomplish, or make an end of.* (10) *To set out, or bring forth.* (11) *To extend.* (12) *To deliver, loose, or rid, out of trouble.* (13) *To make smooth.* (1) Velum explicare, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 7. ¶ Pæan Pythona sagittis Explicuit, *Luc.* 5, 81. stretched him out at length. Met. Medea per artus fratris explicuit fugam, made way for, *Phædr.* 4, 6. Explicare frontem, to look cheerfully, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 16. (2) § frondes, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 335. (3) § ædificium, *Cic. ad Att.* 4, 16. (4) § vitam alicujus, *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 8. (5) § agmen, *Liv.* 30, 5. § turmas, *Luc.* 6, 9. § legiones, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 26. § naves, *Nep. Them.* 4. (6) Da operam ut te explices, & huc venias, *Cic. Att.* 1, 12. = libero, *Id.* (7) Res involutas definiendo explicavimus, *Id. Or.* 29. = expono, *Id.* (8) = Crassius hæc, quæ coarctavit, & parangustè referat in oratione suâ, dilatet nobis, atque explicet, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 35. (9) = Ut negotia explices, & expedias, *Id. Fam.* 13, 26. (10) Explicat cœnas unica mensa duas, *Mart.* 1, 104, 8. (11) Sed neque se pingues tum candida flamma per auras Explicuit, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 248. (12) Siciliam undique cinctam periculis explicavit, *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 11. (13) Turbidum explicui mare, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 455.

* Explicor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be unfolded, Met. explained, &c.* Illa potiùs explicetur incredibilis fabrica naturæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55.

Explo, ãre, si, sum, act. [ab ex & plaudo; cum sono ejicio] *To drive out with clapping of hands, to hiss, to stamp off the stage, Meton. to dislike, or disapprove; to explode.* Hoc genus divinationis vita jam communis explosit, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 41.

Explo, ãre, si, sum, pass. *To be exploded, or rejected.* = Te quod explosum & rejectum est, retulisse demiror, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 31. Histrion exhibitur & exploditur, *Id. Parad.* 3, 2.

Explorandus, a, um, part. *To be diligently searched into, &c.* Explorandæ rei gratiâ, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 3. vid. & *Liv.* 22, 55.

Explorans, tis, part. *Diligently searching, Liv.* 37, 28.

Explorâtê, adv. ius, comp. *For a certainty.* Ad te exploratê scribo, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 2, 14. = Exploratê, & sine omni dubitatione, *Id. N. D.* 1, 1. Exploratiùs permittere, *Id. Fam.* 6, 1, 15.

¶ Exploratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A trial, or searching out.* Adulterii exploratio, *Macrob. Sat.* 2, 2. + Investigatio, *Cic.*

Explorato, abl. part. absol. positum. *After search was made, Tac. Hist.* 2, 49, 3. & 3, 20, 3.

¶ Explorâtò, adv. *Certainly, assuredly, Litt. ex Liv.* + Exploratê, *Cic.*

Explorator, ōris, m. verb. *A scout, a spy, or private searcher, passim ap. Cæs.*

Exploratoriùs, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to searching, or spying, Suet. Cal.* 45, 2.

¶ Exploratrix, tris, f. verb. *She that watcheth, or seteth spies, Aug.*

Exp'oratus, a, um, part. or, comp. s̄simus, sup. *Well, or certainly, known; certain, undoubted, tried, or sure.* ¶ Exploratum habeo, *I am sure of it, Cic. N. D.* 1, 19. = Exploratum & excussum consilium, *Val. Max.* 7, 2, 2. Explorata habet crimina de filio, *Id.* 5, 9, 1. Facilior & exploratior devitatio, *Cic. Att.* 16, 2. Cùm hoc mihi esset exploratissimum, *Id. ad Quirit. post. red.* 6. Exploratissima victoria, *Paterc.* 2, 84. Exploratam perferrent, *Liv.* 10, 27.

Exploro, āre, act. [ab ex & ploro, quo antiq. pro explorare usi sunt, sed postea pro perspicere & sagaciter inquirere, *Fest.*] (1) *To view, or search, diligently.* (2) *To grope, or feel.* (3) *To sound, to endeavour to find out.* (4) *To try, essay, or prove.* (5) *To spy out, to scout.* (6) *Antiq. To cry, lament, bewail, or bemoan.* (1) = Explorare atque scrutari locum, *Nep. Datam.* 11. Africam exploravit, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 12. (2) Dextrâ cæcum iter explorat, *Ov. Met.* 10, 456. (3) Explorare consilium hostium, *Cæs. B. C.* 5, 47. (4) Taurus cornua explorat in truncis, *Luc.* 2, 603. (5) Equitatum ad explorandum iter Domitii præmisit, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 81. (6) + Gemit, explorat, turbam omnem concitat, *Varr.* ¶ Quam quidem notionem jure suo primam, quoniam obsolevit, huc rejecimus.

Exploror, āri, pass. *To be diligently searched.* Ubi explorari vera non possunt, falsa per metum augentur, *Curt.* 4, 11.

Explosio, ōnis, f. verb. Met. *A casting off, or rejecting.* Ludorum explosiones, *Cal. Cic. Fam.* 8, 12. ¶ Rarè occ.

Explosus, a, um, part. *Driven out of the place with clapping; rejected, or cast off; hissed off the stage.* Explosa sententia, *Cic. Q. frat.* 2, 11. Vid. Explodo.

¶ Expoliatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A spoiling, or wasting, Aug.* + Spoliatio.

Expoliatus, a, um, part. *Deprived of, or suffering loss in, his goods.* Omnibus rebus expoliatus, *Just.* 26, 1. + Spoliatus, *Cic.*

Expoliendus, a, um, part. *To be polished.* Expoliendum limandumque se viro docto permittere, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 10, 11.

Expolio, āre, act. [ab ex & spolio] *To spoil, or rob; to deprive, or take from.* Expoliare aliquem provinciâ & exercitu, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 1. Vid. Expolio.

Expolior, āri, ātus, pass. *To be spoiled, or robbed.* Fana atque domos expoliari dixerunt, *Sall. B. C.* 50.

Expolio, ãre, ãvi, itum, act. (1) *To polish exactly, to furbish, to make smooth,* (2) Met. *To adorn, or set off.* (3) *To finish, or complete.* (1) Cùm expolivero magis, hoc demum dices, Nunc etiam rude est, *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 1, 60. (2) Inventum expolire difficillimum est, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 18. = limare, *Plin. jun.* (3) Nihil omni ex parte perfectum natura expolivit, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 1.

¶ Expolitê, adv. *Very finely, or curiously, Litt. ex Tac.*

Expolitio, ōnis, f. verb. *A polishing, a trim-*

ing, a burnishing. Artificiose inventi expolitio, *Cic. de Invent.* 1, 40.

Expolitus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. ¶ s̄simus, sup. (1) *Polished, made smooth.* (2) Met. *Neat, trim, or fine.* (3) *Winnowed.* (1) Libellus pumice expolitus, *Catull.* 1, 2. Dens expolitior, *Id.* 37, 20. (2) = Pictum atque expolitum orationis genus, *Cic.* (3) Frumenta expolitiora, *Col.* 2, 21. Expolitissimus, *Gell.* 2, 20.

¶ Exponderatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A weighing, consideration, or deliberation, Dig.*

¶ Exponderator, ōris, m. verb. *He that weighs, or considers, Dig.* + Qui ponderat.

Expōendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be expounded, explained, or described.* (2) *To be exposed as a young child, &c.* (1) In exponendis Graiorum moribus, *Nep. in præf.* (2) Dat puellam servo exponendam, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 3, 18. vid. & *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 37.

Expōno, ãre, sui, itum, act. (1) *To set forth.* (2) *To lay abroad in view.* (3) *To put out, or set on shore.* (4) *To expose, or subject.* (5) *To leave to the wide world.* (6) *To set to sale.* (7) *To teach, or expound.* (8) *To show, declare, or give an account of.* (1) Stravit lectulos & exposuit vasa Samia, *Cic. pro Mur.* 36. ¶ Ne exposuisse veriùs, quàm explicu s̄se viderer, *Id.* (2) Fœnum in sole exponere, ut siccescat, *Col.* 11, 28. (3) Inde Ephesum pervenit, ibique Themistoclem exponit, *Nep. Them.* 8. (4) Cùm tibi exposita esset omnis ad prædandum Pamphylia, *Cic.* (5) In proximâ alluvie pueros exponunt, *Liv.* 1, 4. (6) Frumentum advexi, exposui, vendo, &c. *Cic. Off.* 3, 12. (7) Qui artes rhetoricas exponunt, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 20. (8) = Edant & exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint, *Id. de Legg.* 3, 20.

Expōnor, i, situs, pass. *To be set forth, explained, &c.* Hoc in sermone, cùm à me exponeretur, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 2.

Expōpuliatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A wasting, spoiling, or ravaging.* Uvæ Apianæ dictæ ab expopulatione apium, *Col.* 3, 2. = Depopulatio, *Cic.*

¶ Expōpulator, ōris, m. verb. *He that spoils, or wastes, Marc. Empir.* + Depopulator, *Cic.*

¶ Expōpūlor, āri, ātus sum dep. *To dispeople, to waste, rob, or spoil, Litt. unde non dicit.* + Populor, *Cic.*

Exporrectus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Stretched out.* (2) *Smooth, without wrinkles.* (3) *Brisk, active.* (1) Exporrecto trutinari verba labello, *Pers.* 3, 82. (2) Vid. Exporrigo. (3) ¶ Ut exporrectiores sint apes; nam frigus ignaviam creat, *Col.* 9, 7.

Exporrigens, tis, part. *Extending, prolonging.* ¶ Exporrigentia se veriùs, quàm crescentia, *Plin.* 11, 48.

Exporrigo, ãre, exi, ectum, act. & Exporgo ap. comicos. (1) *To extend, or stretch out.* (2) *To prolong.* (1) Propiùs eorum aciem instituit exporrigare munitiones, *Hirt. B. A.* 42. Placidius suos equites exporrigare cœpit in longitudinem, *Ibid.* 78. (2) Quid longam temporis seriem exporris? *Sen. de brev. vit.* c. 9. ¶ Exporrigere frontem, to look cheerfully, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 53. ¶ caperate. *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 3. Exporgi meliùs est lumbos, atque exurgier, *Id. Pseud. prol.* 24.

Exporrigor, i, pass. *To be extended, or prolonged.* In calida exporrigi, *Plin.* 18, 10.

Exportandus, a, um, part. *To be carried out.* O portentum in ultimas terras exportandum! *Cic. Verr.* 1, 15.

Exportatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A conveying, or carrying out, an exportation.* (2) *Also banishment.* (1) ¶ Exportatio earum rerum, quibus egemus, & invecio, *Cic. Off.* 2, 3. (2) *Sen. de Tranq. vit.*

¶ Exportator, ōris m. verb. *He that exporteth, or carryeth out, Dig.* + Qui exportat.

Exportatus, a, um, part. *Carried out.* Ibique cognovit Darium clauso vehiculo per noctem exportatum, *Just.* 11, 16. Cadaver sandapila per vespillones exportatum, *Sens. Dom.* 17.

EXP

Exporto, āre, aēt. (1) *To bear, carry, or convey, out.* (2) *To export.* (1) § Corpora luce carentūm Exportant testis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 256. (2) *Vid. Exportor.*

Exportor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be carried out, or exported.* Cū frumentum ex Italiā exportaretur, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 28. § Exportari ē civitate suā libros Archilochi jubent, *Val. Max.* 6, 3, ext. 1.

Exposcendus, a, um, part. *To be earnestly required, or demanded.* *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 1.

Exposcens, tis, part. *Demanding.* *Liv.* 39, 50. Pacem deorum sanguine eorum exposcentes, *Just.* 18, 6.

Exposco, ēre, pōposci, aēt. (1) *To ask, or require, earnestly.* (2) *To demand one to be delivered up to be punished.* (1) § Implorare & exposcere misericordiam, *Cic. pro Mil.* 34. § Exposcere precibus pacem, *Liv.* 1, 16. § Exposcere re alicujus opem, *Or. Met.* 9, 545. (2) Exposcere auctores factionis, *Liv.* 38, 33.

Exposcor, i, pass. *To be demanded.* Ne quid exposceretur, *Suet. Tib.* 47.

|| **Expositē**, adv. *Plainly, manifestly.* = **Expositē** atque apertē, *Geil.* 3, 2. † **Explanatē**, *Cic.*

Expositio, ōnis, f. verb. [*ab expono*] (1) *An exposition, or declaration; an exposing.* (2) *Also a scheme in rhetoric.* (1) Expositio sententiæ suæ, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 53. Expositio pueri, *Just.* 1, 5. (2) *Vid. Quint.* 4, 2.

Expositus, a, um, adj. *Exposed to hazard, left to the wide world.* Revertar ad puellam exposititiam, *Plaut. Cas. prol.* 79. † *Rare occ.*

|| **Expositor**, ōris, m. verb. *An expositor, or expounder.* Aug. † *Narrator, explicator, Cic.*

Expositurus, a, um, part. *About to explain, or declare.* Quasi gesta bello expositurus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 72, 2.

Expositus, a, um, part. [*ab exponor*] (1) *Exposed, open to.* (2) *Situate.* (3) *Set out, declared, propounded, or interpreted.* (4) *Open, obvious, ready; of which all may partake.* (5) *Common, trifling, obvious.* (6) *Put on store, landed.* (1) Expositus solibus locus, *Plin.* 15, 5. † Imbecilla vina demissis in terram doliis fervanda, valida expositis, *Id.* 14, 21. Exposita nostris capita, *Sen. Octav.* 510. (2) Corinthus inter maria Ionium & Ægæum quasi spectaculo exposita, *Flor.* 2, 16. (3) = *Dicta exposita & demonstrata, Cic.* † Capita multa exposita, nec explicata, *Id. de Clar. Or.* 44. (4) Prompta expositaque fides, *Id. pro Cæcin.* † Expositum nullique negatum numen, *Luc.* 5, 102. Licet ire & redire per expositum limen, *Sat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 34. (5) Vates Qui nihil expositum soleat deducere, *Juv.* 7, 54. (6) Expositæ in terrâ legiones, *Paterc.* 2, 79.

Expostulandus, a, um, part. *To expostulate, or be expostulated.* *Liv.* 21, 25, & 22, 33.

Expostulans, tis, part. *Demanding, or requiring.* Expostulans computationem, *Plin.* 9, 35.

Expostulatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A quarreling, or complaining, for a thing done; an expostulation.* Fuerunt contumeliæ in Gellium, expostulationes cum absente Pompeio, *Cic. ad Q. fra.* 2, 1.

|| **Expostulātor**, ōris, m. verb. *He that complains of wrong done.* Expostulator, ἔξαιρέων, *Gloss.*

|| **Expostulātrix**, icis, f. verb. *She that complains of wrong.* *Const.*

Expostulātus, a, um, part. *To be earnestly demanded, or required.* Expostulatæ tabulæ, *Val. Max.* 2, 10, 1.

Expostulo, āre, aēt. (1) *To demand, or require, earnestly.* (2) *Also to argue the case; to expostulate, or take one to task; to take one up.* (1) † Vix hoc tu expostulare auderes. & impetrare posses, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 17. § Expostulare al quem ad supplicium, *Tac. H.* 1, 73. (2) Adeamne ad eum, & cum eo injuriam hanc expostulem? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 15.

|| **Ex-præparāto**, Adv. *According as they had appointed.* *Litt. ex Liv.*

|| **Ex-præterito**, adv. *For what was past.* *Litt. ex Liv.* † *Rectius puto divisē.*

EXP

Expressē, adv. iūs, comp. *Apply, and to the purpose; expressly, to the life.* Expressē conscripta ponere oportet exempla. *Ad Herenn.* 4, 7. Quod ipsum expressius significavit Hesiodus, *Col.* 11, 1.

|| **Expressim**, adv. *Expressly, directly, namely.* *Paul. Dig.* 46, 3, 98. † **Expressē**.

|| **Expressio**, ōnis, f. verb. [*ab exprimo*] *A straining, wringing, or squeezing out; an expression, an extract in physick.* Expressio secunda melior, *Pallad.* c. 7.

Expressiones, um, f. pl. *A term in Architecture.* *Viruv.* 4, 4. *vid. Lex Vitruv.*

|| **Expressio**, āre, freq. *To wring, or strain out.* *Lex. ex Apul.* † **Exprimo**.

Expressus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Squeezed, or beat, out.* (2) *Wrested, forced, constrained.* (3) *Scouted, or pronounced, too full.* (4) *Made, framed.* (5) *Translated.* (6) *Done to the life, declared.* (7) *Express, writ out, set forth in a lively manner.* (1) Caput ruptum cerebri penitus expressio, *Sen. Tro.* 1114. Expressi per aures sanguinis pœna exacta est, *Plin.* 7, 44. (2) Expressa necessitas obsides danda Romanis, *Liv.* 2, 13. (3) † *Sonus erat dulcis, literæ neque expressæ, neque oppressæ, Cic. Offic.* 1, 37. = *Ut expressa sint verba, ut suis quæque literæ sonis enuntientur, Quint.* 1, 11. (4) Materia ex quâ omnia expressa atque effecta, *Cic.* (5) Mitto hæc expressa tibi carmina Battiadæ, *Catull.* 63, 16. (6) Expressi vultus per aliena signa, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 29. (7) = *Res solida & expressa, non adumbrata, Cic. Tusc.* 3, princ. Ornem illius meumque sermonem expressum ad te mittam, *Id. Artic.* 9, 15. Ad exemplar antiquitatis expressius, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 15, 3.

† **Exprēta**, *Vett. pro expertia, Fest.*

Exprimendus, a, um, part. *To be squeezed, or forced, out; to be expressed, &c.* Oratio ad sensus exprimendos reperta, *Cic. Or.* 55.

Exprimens, tis, part. *Squeezing, expressing, &c.* *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 59. & *Liv.* 37, 1.

Exprimo, ēre, essi, flum, aēt [*ab ex & premo*] (1) *To press, wring, or strain out; to squeeze.* (2) *Met. To extort, to constrain.* (3) *To express, to portray, to draw out.* (4) *To resemble, to be like; to copy out, or imitate; to pronounce.* (5) *To translate.* (6) *To declare, and make apparent.* (1) Exprimere oleum, *Plin.* 12, 21. (2) Exprēsit hoc necessitas patribus, *Liv.* 3. Exprēserat non assensionem modō, sed etiam vocem, *Curt.* 8, 20. (3) Qui non verba, sed vim Græcorum expresserunt poetarum, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 10. (4) Esse nobis curæ solet, ut facies nostra ab optimo quoque artifice exprimatur, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 33, 2. (5) § Exprimere verbum ē verbo, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 4. (6) † Nemo superiorum, non modō expresserat; sed ne dixerat quidem, posse hominem nihil opinari, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 24. = *Effingo, assimulo, Id.*

Exprimor, i, essus, pass. *To be squeezed, expressed, &c.* Exprimitur & succus radici, *Plin.* 27, 13. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 18.

|| **Exprobrābilis**, e, adj. *Reproachable, blameable.* *Vulg. interp.*

Exprobrans, tis, part. *Upbraiding, or reproaching.* Odiosum sanē genus hominum officia exprobrantium, *Cic. de Amic.* 20.

Exprobratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A reproach, a twitting, an upbraiding.* Exprobratio immemoris benefici, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 17. dotis, *Val. Max.* 7, 2, ext. 1.

Exprobrātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that upbraids.* *Sen. de Benef.* 1, 1. & *Contr.* 21.

Exprobrātrix, icis, f. verb. *She that upbraids.* Exprobratrix memoria, *Sen. de Benef.* 7, 22.

Exprobrāturus, a, um, part. *About to reproach.* Exprobraturus sibi fuisse vitam à semetipso datam, *Curt.* 8, 5.

Exprobrātus, a, um, part. *Upbraided, or reproached.* Exprobrata illis ab eo paupertas, *Val. Max.* 7, 5, 2. Exprobratum vitium, *Id.* 8, 11, ext. 3.

Exprobro, āre, aēt. (1) *To upbraid, reproach, or cast in the teeth.* (2) *To charge with, to reprove, or disallow.* (1) Num tibi insultare in calamitate, num casus bellicos exprobrare videor?

EXP

Cic. Verr. 5, 50. Define de uxore mihi exprobrare, *C. Nep. Epam.* 5. (2) *Suet. Tib.* 59.

Exprobror, āri, pass. *To be upbraided.* Vera epr obrari fatentes, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 44, 1.

Expromens, tis, part. *Drawing out, or producing.* Magno ejulatu expromens indignationem casus tanti viri, *Paterc.* 2, 19.

|| **Expromissor**, ōris, m. verb. *A surety; he that promises, or undertakes, for another.* *Apul. JCC.*

|| **Expromitto**, ēre, si, flum, aēt. *To promise, or undertake, for another; to be security.* *Juris vocab.*

Expromio, ēre, psi, ptum, aēt. (1) *To draw out.* (2) *To show forth, to tell plainly.* (3) *To produce, or bring out.* (4) *To lay out, to spend, to employ.* (1) Neque herminas octo exprompsi in urceum, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 18. (2) Quæ nunc expromam absens audaciū, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. Expromere quid sentias, *Liv.* 20, 1. (3) Exprompsit nummos, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. (4) Omnem industriam vitæ cœnis expromere, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 10.

Expromor, i, ptus, pass. *To be drawn out, showed, produced, &c.* *Cic. Orat.* 36. Expromitur effigies ejus, *Val. Max.* 8, 15, 2.

Expromptus, a, um, part. *Taken out, showed abroad, in readiness.* † **Exprompta** memoria, *a ready wit, Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 2.

* **Expuens**, tis, part. *Spitting out.* Sanguinem expuentibus subvenit agaricum, *Plin.* 26, 7.

* **Expugnābilis**, e, adj. *That may be overcome, or won by assault.* Situ non expugnabile robur, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 103. Nulli ruis expugnabilis astro, *Ibid.* 4, 836.

* **Expugnandus**, a, um, part. *To be conquered, &c.* Expugnandis urbibus reperta, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 13, 6. *Conf. Liv.* 31, 7.

* **Expugnans**, tis, part. or, comp. *Vanquishing, or getting by force.* Expugnantior herba, *Or. Met.* 14, 21. ubi al. leg. expugnacior. Sic ille furentem Circuit expugnans, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 779. *Conf. Sil.* 14, 12.

* † **Expugnāssere** pro expugnaturum esse. Sese igitur summā vi virisque eorum oppidum expugnassere, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 55.

* **Expugnatio**, ōnis, f. verb. *A conquering, or winning, by force, or assault; the storming of a town.* Ut urbium expugnationes recorderentur, *Cic. de Sen.* 5. § Expugnatio castrorum, *Cæf. B. G.* 6, 40. Expugnationem peragere, *Val. Max.* 5, 1, 5.

Expugnator, ōnis, m. verb. (1) *A conqueror.* (2) *Met. A ravisher.* (1) Expugnator coloniæ, *Liv.* 6, 22. Demetrius expugnator cognominatus, *Plin.* 7, 38. *sc. Πολιορκητής.* (2) Expugnator pudicitiae, *Cic. in Verr.* 1, 3. Pecoris lupus expugnator opimi, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 363.

* || **Expugnātrix**, icis, f. verb. *She that overcometh.* *Litt. ex Apul.*

* **Expugnātus**, a, um, part. *Vanquished, won by assault, taken by storm, subdued, conquered.* Mœnia expugnata, *Lucr.* 2, 1145. Met. Fatidici mens expugnata fatiscit, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 187.

* **Expugnax**, ācis, adj. c. 3. *Powerfull in subducing.* † *Leg. saltem in comp.* Expugnacior herba, *Or. Met.* 14, 21.

* **Expugnāturus**, a, um, part. *About to take by assault.* *Liv.* 3, 4.

* **Expugno**, āre, aēt. [*ab ex, & pugno*] *To win by storm; assault, or force.* (2) *To conquer, to overcome, to vanquish, to sack a town or city.* (3) *To break open by violence.* (4) *Met. To gain, or win, by reason, gifts, flattery, &c.* (1) § Expugnare Babylonem, *Val. Max.* 9, 3, ext. 4. § urbem, *Id.* 7, 4, 5. (2) Reges expugnant, *Lucr.* 4, 1007. (3) Primum ædes expugnabo, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 3. Flumina id oppidum expugnare, *Plin.* 6, 27. (4) Expugnare aliquem ratione, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 52.

* **Expugnor**, āri, ātus, pass. *To be overcome, expelled, &c.* *Cic. Parad.* 4. Laete equino venena & toxica expugnantur, *Plin.* 28, 10.

* **Expuitio**, ōnis, f. verb. *A spitting out.* Sanguinis expuitio, *Plin.* 23, 1. † *Rectius expuitio.*

|| **Expul-**

EXP

Expullesco, ēre. incept. *To begin to be a chicken*, Litt. ex Col.

Expullūlo, āre. neut. *To begin to bud forth*, R. ex Arnob. † Pullulo, Vett.

Expulpo, āre. act. *To pull flesh away, to consume*, Apic.

† Expulsim. adv. *By striking a ball at length to keep it up from the ground*. Videbis pueros pilā expulsim ludere, Varr. apud Non. 2, 281.

Expulsiō, ōnis. f. verb. [ab expello] *A driving out, banishment*. Civium expulsionē, Cic. Off. 2, 6.

Expulso, āre. act. *To bang about, or beat to and fro*. Si me nobilibus scis expulsare, Mart. 14, 46.

Expulsor, ōris. m. verb. *An expeller, one that driveth out*, Cic. pro Quint. 8.

Expulsus, a, um. part. (1) *Put, or thrust out*. (2) *Met. Expelled, banished*. (3) *Torn up*. (1) Expulsā atque exturbatā filiā, Cic. pro Cluent. 5. (2) Expulsum domo patriā accipit, Ov. Met. 11, 269. Expulsa quies, Ib. 8, 828. (3) Seges ab radicibus imis expulsa, Virg. Geor. 3, 320.

Expultrix, icis. f. verb. *An expeller, or driver away*; feminine. Philosphia expultrix vitiorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2.

Expūmīco, āre. act. *To purge, or make clear; to smooth, or polish*; as with a pumice stone, Tert. † Pumice expolio.

* Expūmo, āre. neut. *vel potius Exspūmo*. *To cast out foam, or froth; to froth*. Donec inde humor aliquis expumet, Cels. 6, 7, 8.

Expunctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A paying of a debt, a crossing out*, Ap. JCC.

Expunctus, a, um. part. *Crossed out of the bill, put out of pay*. Expunctus manipulus, Plaut. Curc. 4, 29.

Expungo, ēre. xi, ctum. act. (1) *To put, or cross out; to expunge*. (2) *To grub, or pull out hairs with tweezers*. (1) Ut expungatur nomen meum, ne quid debeam, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 41. (2) Expungit genas, Mart. 7, 82. iterum, 85. sed al. leg. expingit.

Expungor, i, ctus. pass. *To be crossed out*, Plaut. Vid. Expungo.

* Expuo, ēre. ui, ūtum. act. [ab e, & spuo] (1) *To spit out*. (2) *To pour out*. (3) *Met. To cast out*. (1) Cum me videret, expuit, Corn. Gall. § Expuit in os tyranni, Plin. 7, 23. (2) Oculi expuunt lacrymas, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 74. durius. (3) Ubi illam expuerit miseriam ex animo, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 16. Ferro peremptus spiritum inimicum expuat, Sen. Thyest. 245.

Expurgandus, a, um. part. *To be purged, &c.* Quod magis expurgandus est sermo, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 74.

Expurgatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A purging, clearing, or making clear*; Met. *a clearing, or justifying, of one's self*. Habui expurgationem, pax facta est, Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 10.

Expurgator, ōris. m. verb. *He that purgeth, or voideth*, Litt. ex Cels.

Expurgatorius, a, um. adj. *Which hath the virtue to purge*, Litt. ex Cels.

Expurgaturus, a, um. part. *About to clear, or defend*. Expurgaturum se adseverans, Tac. Ann. 16, 24, 1.

Expurgo, āre. act. (1) *To purge, or cleanse*. (2) *To clear, or justify*. (1) Phagedænas ulcerum expurgat cum melle, Plin. 23, 1. Sordida ulcera expurgat, Id. 26, 14. (2) Expurgare volo me, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 87. † Postquam sese parum expurgat, condemnatus est, Sall. B. J. 72.

Expūtatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pruning, or lopping of a tree*, Litt. ex Col.

Expūtatus, a, um. part. *Lopped off, carped*. Palos exputatos acuere, Col. 11, 2.

Expūto, āre. act. [ab ex & puto] (1) *To lop, prune, or shred, trees*. (2) *Met. To understand perfectly, to imagine*. (3) *To examine, and weigh*. (1) Vitem totam exputare, Col. 3, 15. (2) Quæ mens illa avocārit, exputare non possum, Planc. ad Cic. ap. Fam. 10, 24. (3) Opi-

EXS

nor utramque rem simul exputem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 8.

Exputreo, ēre. ui. neut. *To putrefy*. † Dedit suum præteritum τῷ

Exputresco, ēre. ui. neut. *To rot, to putrefy*. Intestina tibi exputrescunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 26.

Exquæstor, ōris. m. *He that hath been a treasurer*, Cod. † Quæsturā defunctus.

Exquīrendus, a, um. part. *To be searched into, or examined, &c.* Cogitatio in vero exquirendo max. mē versatur, Cic. Off. 1, 36.

Exquīrens, tis. part. *Searching into, examining*. Exquirentes ea consilia, quæ ad pacem pertinent, Cic. de Fato, 1.

Exquīro, ēre. sivi, sītum. [ab ex & quæro] (1) *To search into, to enquire diligently, to examine, or search out*. (2) *To pray for, or ask*. (1) § Exquirere consilium, Cic. Fam. 4, 2. § verum. Id. Offic. 2, 36. § veritatem, Id. pro Leg. Manil. 17. Ea me exquirere, iniqui patris est, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 15. Exquirere regem & terras, Val. Flacc. 4, 734. (2) Pacem per aras exquirunt, Virg. Æn. 4, 57. § Exquirere aliquid à, vel ex, Plaut. de aliquo, Cic.

Exquīror, i, sītus. pass. *To be searched into, or examined*. Verba subtiliter exquiri omnia noluerunt, Cic. pro Cæcin. 20.

Exquīsītē, iūs, comp. || sīmē, sup. & Exquīsītum. *Exquisitely, curiously, exactly*. = Accuratē atque exquisitē disputare, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 80. Ager medicos exquisitum convocabat, Varr. ap. Non. 11, 35. Rationes exquisitiūs à philosophis colliguntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48. Libros exquisitissimē componere, Gell. 13, 7.

Exquīsītus, a, um. adj. *Not natural, but got by art*, Litt. ex Sen.

Exquīsītum est. *It is found out, or known for certain*. Satin' istuc mihi exquisitum est? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 105.

Exquīsīturus, a, um. part. *About to search into*. Jactabat, exquisitum se vel fidiculis de Cæson à suā, Suet. Calig. 33.

Exquīsītus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Much searched for, exquisite, choice, curious*. (2) *Rare, dainty, fine, accurate, exact*. (1) = Omnia ad nos consulta & exquisita deferunt, Cic. de Orat. 1, 58. (2) = Lautum, elegans, exquisitum, Id. in Pison. 27. = Tum etiam accuratius quoddam dicendi & exquisitius afferebat genus, Id. de Cl. Orat. 82. Illa tanquam exquisitiora miramur, Quint. 2, 5. Exquisitissimæ epulæ, Col. in præm. Sententia exquisitissimæ subtilitatis, Plin. 6, 33.

† Exsacrifico, āre. act. *To offer in sacrifice*. Exsacrificabat hostis balantibus, Enn. ap. Cic. de Div. 1, 21.

Exsævio, ire, iui, itum. neut. *To cease to rage*, Liv. 30, 39. Vid. Eævio.

Exsanguinatus, a, um. part. *Bloodless*. = Animalia exsanguinata & exsucta, Vitruv. præf. lib. 8.

Exsanguis, e. adj. *Bloodless, lifeless*. Mortui exsanguis, Cic. Verr. 5, 49. Exsanguis, attonitoque similis, Curt. 7, 30.

Exsānio, āre. act. *To squeeze out corruption*, Cels. 5, 27. Col. 12, 47.

Exsānior, āri. pass. *To have the corruption taken away*, Col. 12, 47.

Exsatiatus, a, um. part. *Exsatiated*. Flentes cum orabant, ut tandem exsatiatæ laudi modum faceret, Curt. 9, 20. Exsatiata clade domus, Ov. Met. 8, 541. Vid. & Liv. 40, 28.

Exsatio, āre. act. *To sate, gorge, or cloy*, Met. to exsatiare, to glut, Liv. 38, 54. § Exsatiare enfes cruore, Sil. 7, 537.

Exsātor, āri. pass. *To be satiated*, Stat. Theb. 8, 651. & 9, 14.

Ex-ātūrandus, a, um. part. *To be glutted*. Exsaturanda bellua visceribus, Ov. Met. 5, 19.

Exsātūrius, a, um. part. *Glutted, satiated*. Captaque refugerat aices Exsaturata Venus, Stat. Theb. 5, 303.

Exsātūro, āre. act. (1) *To glut*. (2) *To content, and satisfy*. (1) Visceribus exsaturare belluam ponti, Ov. Met. 5, 19. (2) Exsa-

turare animum alicujus supplicio, Cic. Verr. 3, 27.

Exscalpo, ēre. psi, ptum. act. (1) *To pierce, or drill out*. (2) *To scratch out, to erase*. (1) Cato, 18. (2) Nep. Pausan. 1.

Exscalptus, a, um. part. *Erased*, Cato, R. R. 18.

Exscendo, ēre. act. *To go forth, to debark, to land*. Legati Asiam petentes cum exscendissent, Liv. 29, 11. alii ascendissent.

Exscensio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab exscendo] *A descending, or coming forth*. Ad Clupeam urbem exscensione factā, Liv. 27, 29. al. leg. extentio. † Sed leg. ap. Curt. 9, 4, 4. & Liv. 21, 51.

Exscensus, ūs. m. *A descent from on ship board*. Exscensu ē navibus in terram facto, Liv. 22, 20. Ita Gruter. exscensione, Gronov.

* Exscidio, ōnis. f. *The raising and destroying of a town*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 2.

* Exscidium, i. n. *Vid. Excidium*.

* Exscindo, ēre. act. *Vid. Exscindo*.

Excreatio, ōnis. f. *A hawking, or spitting up*, Plin. 21, 19. & 20, 22.

Exscreo, āre. act. *To hawk, or spit up*. Ov. Ep. 21, 24. Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 27.

Exscribendus, a, um. part. *To be written, or copied, out*. Petitque si sunt istæ imagines exscribendas, pingendasque, delegem, Plin. Ep. 4, 28.

Exscribo, ēre. psi, ptum. act. (1) *To write out, to copy*. (2) *To resemble, or be like*. (1) Exscribere tabulas, Cic. Verr. 2, 77. (2) Filia patrem totum mihi similitudine exscripserat, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 9.

|| Exscriptum, i. n. *A copy, an extract, or draught*, Ap. JCC.

Exscriptus, a, um. part. *Written, or copied, out*. Nomina exscripta, Plaut. Rud. prol. 15.

Exsculpo, ēre. psi, ptum. act. *To engrave*. Vid. Exculpo.

Exsecrabilis, e. adj. or, comp. *Curfed, execrable*. Execrabilis animal, Plin. 9, 48.

Exsecrans, tis. part. *Curseing*. Exsecrantia verba, Ov. Met. 5, 105.

Exsecror, āri. dep. [ex sacris excludo] *To curse*. Vid. Execror.

* Exsectus, a, um. part. *Cut out*. Exsectæ pelles, Ov. Fast. 2, 446. Vid. Exectus.

Exsēcūcio, ōnis. f. *Vid. Executio*.

Exsēcūturus, a, um. part. *About to execute*, Tac. Ann. 6, 4, 3.

|| Exsēpnāto. adv. *By the root*, Ulp. † Stirpitis.

Exsequendus, a, um. part. *To execute, or be executed*, Tac. Ann. 14, 4, 5.

Exsequiæ, ārum. f. pl. *Funeral rites*. Vid. Exequæ.

Exsequor, i. dep. *To perform, to execute, to punish*. Vid. Exequor.

Exfero, ēre. act. *To thrust out*. Vid. Exero.

|| Exfertim. adv. [ab exfero exfertum] *By thrusting out*, Litt. ex Lucr.

Exsibilo, āre. act. *To hiss off the stage*, Cic. Vid. Exibilo.

Exsicco, āre. act. *To dry up*, Cic. Vid. Exicco.

Exsigno, āre. act. unde exsignatus. part. *To seal, to mark, to show by signs*, Liv. quin & ipsum verbum leg. ap. Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 29.

Exsilio, ire. neut. *To leap out*. Vid. Exilios.

Exsiliū, i. n. *Exile, or banishment*. Vid. Exilium.

† Exsincēratūs, a, um. adj. *Bewrayed, or bloodyed*. Tergum exsinceratum, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 11. Sed ex conjecturā Camerar. solūm.

* Exsisto, ēre. neut. [ab ex & sisto] *To exist, to be, to appear*. Vid. Existo.

† Exsol, antiq. pro exsul, Non.

* Exsolvendus, a, um. part. *To pay, or be paid*, Tac. Ann. 3, 39, 1.

* Exsolvo, ēre. act. *To unloose*. Vid. Exolvo.

* Exsoluturus, a, um. part. *About to pay*, Tac. H. 1, 46, 6.

Exsomnia, e. adj. *Sleepless, wakeing, or awakened*. Exsomnia stupet Evias, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 9.

Exforbeo,

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Exorbeo, ēre. act. *To swallow up.* Vid. Exorbeo.

|| Exordefco, ēre, ui. neut. *To become filthy and nasty, to wax out of esteem,* Gell. 9, 2. † Sordefco.

Exfors, tis. adj. *without share.* Vid. Exors.

|| Exfortium, i. n. *A being without share,* Litt. ex Apul.

Exspātians, tis. part. *Running abroad.* Vid. Expatians.

Exspātor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To run, or wander, abroad.* Vid. Expatior.

Exspecto, āre. act. *To wait, or look, for.* Vid. Expecto.

Exspargo, ēre. act. [*ab ex & spargo*] *To besprinkle, unde*

Expersus, a, um. part. Met. *Dissolved, dispersed,* Virg. *Æn.* 3, 625. *auct. Serv. al. aspersa.*

Expes, ei. adj. *Hopeless, without hope.* Hor. Vid. Expes.

Expiro, āre. act. *To expire, to die.* Vid. Expiro.

Explendefco, ēre. neut. *To shine out.* Vid. Explendefco.

Exspolio, āre. act. *To spoil, rob, or plunder,* Cic. Vid. Expolio.

* Exspuitio, ōnis. verb. *Aspiting out.* Exspuitio sanguinis, Plin. 23, 1.

* Exspūmo, āre. act. & neut. [*ab ex, & spūmo*] *To cast out a foam.* Vid. Expumo.

* Exspuo, ēre. act. [*ab ex, & spuo*] *To spit up, to cast up, or out.* Vid. Expuo.

Exstercōro, āre. act. *To carry forth dung.* Vid. Extercoro.

Exstimulātus, a, um. part. *Spured on.* Exstimulatæ aculeo, Plin. 9, 37. *Tigris exstimulata fame.* Ov. Met. 5, 165.

Exstimulo, vel Extimulo, āre. act. *To spur on, to prick forward, to excite.* Dictis extimulare, Ov. Fast. 6, 588. *corda furore bellandi.* Sil. 1, 33.

Exstimulor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be spured on, or excited.* Sidera conjectu radiorum exstimulata sunt, Plin. 2, 39.

Exstinguo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [*ab ex stinguo*] *To quench.* Vid. Extinguo.

Exstirpo, āre. act. *To root out.* Vid. Extirpo.

* Exsto, āre. neut. [*ab ex, & sto*] *To appear.* Vid. Exto.

* Extruo, ēre. act. [*ab ex, & struo*] *To build up.* Vid. Extruo.

Exsuccus, a, um. adj. *Dry, barren.* Corpus exsuccum, Sen. Ep. 30. = Exsuccus, exsanguis, Quint. 12, 10.

Exsūdo, āre. act. *To sweat out,* Virg. Vid. Exudo.

† Exsūgēbo, pro exsugam. *Eorum exsugebo sanguinem,* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 5.

|| Exsugeor, ēri. id. *quod exugor,* Litt. ex Plin.

Exsul, ūlis. c. g. [*qu. ex solo*] *Banished.* Vid. Exul.

Exulto, āre. neut. *Te exult.* Vid. Exulto.

Exstipero, āre. act. *To overcome.* Vid. Exupero.

Exsurdo, āre. act. *To make deaf.* Vid. Exurdo.

Exsurgo, ēre. neut. *To rise up.* Vid. Exurgo.

Exuscito, āre. act. *To raise up.* Vid. Exuscito.

Exta, ōrum, pl. n. *The bowels, inwards, or entrails,* Cic. Topic. 20. ¶ || Exta tritici, the gurgeons, Jun.

Extābelco, ēre, ui. incept. (1) *To wear, or pine, away; to become dry, to consume.* (2) Met. *To grow old, and out of use.* (1) Extabuit macie corpus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12. *ex antiq. pœtā.* (2) Videmus opiniones diuturnitate extabuisse, Cic. N. D. 2, 2.

|| Extālis, is. f. *The lower part of the great.* Vulg. interpr.

* Extans, tis. part. & adj. (1) *Standing out.* (2) *Overtopping.* (1) Signis exantibus asper Antiquus crater, Ov. Met. 12, 235. (2) Mu-

saum turba humeris extantem suspicit altis, Virg. *Æn.* 6, 668. *Utroque extantior aggere,* Stat. Theb. 9, 455.

Extantia, æ. f. *A standing up, or appearing above,* Col. 5, 5.

|| Extar, āris. n. (1) *A pot to boil beasts entrails in.* (2) *Money given at a gate to come in to see a play, or the like.* (1) M. ex Gloss. (2) Soph.

Extāris, e. adj. *Belonging to the entrails.* Aula extaris, Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 47. ¶ Rarò occ.

* || Extāsis, is. f. *An extacy, or trance,* Med. † Animi deliquium. Vid. Ecstasis.

* Extātūrus, a, um. part. [*ab exto, āre*] *That will appear.* Extatura extiamnum duabus gemmis, Plin. 17, 22. ¶ Rectius extaturus.

Extemplo. adv. *Soon, quickly, immediately.* Extemplo sensit medios dilapsus in hostes, Virg. *Æn.* 2, 377.

Extemporalis, e. adj. *Sudden, without premeditation, or study; done, or spoken, extempore.* § Extemporalis facultas, Suet. in Aug. 84. oratio, Quint. 4, 1. Extemporales figuræ, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 10.

Extemporalitas, ātis. f. *A promptness, or readiness, without premeditation, or musing.* = Promptus facilisque vel ad extemporalitatem, Suet. Tit. 3. ¶ Rarò occ.

|| Extemporāneus, a, um. adj. id. *quod extemporalis,* Quint. ap. Litt. sed non reperio. Improbant Voss. & Cellar. Ut ut sit, tutior usus tū extemporalis.

|| Extemporārius, a, um. adj. *Extemporary, all on a sudden,* Mart. ap. Litt. sed frustra quæsi.

|| Extempore. adv. *Immediately, without stay, out of hand, all of a sudden, extempore; also as the time requireth,* Sall. ap. Litt. sed rect. divisè extempore scribi videtur.

† Extempulo, pro extemplo, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 15. & Mil. 2, 5, 51.

* Extendens, tis. part. i. e. intendens. *Raising the price of a thing, extending,* Suet. Calig. 38. Inter hæc auream aquilam pinnas extendenti similem sacrauerant, Curt. 3, 3, 16. conf. Liv. 58, 14.

* Extendo, ēre, di, sum & tum. act. [*ab ex, & tendo*] (1) *To extend, or stretch out.* (2) *To continue, lengthen, enlarge, or make longer.* (3) *To defer.* (4) *To make bigger.* (5) *To exert, or employ.* (1) Extendere vitem ad palum, Col. 5. (2) Extenderem preces, nisi tu rogari diu nollēs, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 11. § Extendere epistolam, Id. 3, 5, 20. (3) Consulatum extendere, Plin. Paneg. 61. Pata an extendo mea? Sen. Herc. Oct. 971. (4) ¶ Vincula escaria, quod magis extendas, tantò astringunt arctius, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 19. (5) Extendere omnes imperii vires consules iussit, Liv. 7.

* Extendor, i, sus. pass. *To be extended, deferred, &c.* Munimenta castrorum iussit extendi, Curt. 9, 3, 19. Mors extendi potest, Sen. Herc. Oct. 866.

* || Extensio, ōnis. f. verb. *The convulsion, or cramp; a crick,* Jun. † Tetanus, Cels.

* Extensio, ōnis. f. *An extension,* Vitruv. 9, 4.

* || Extensivus, a, um. adj. *Which may be stretched out, extensive,* Paul. JCC.

* Extensus, a, um. part. f. s. m. sup. *Stretched out, drawn out in length.* Extensi digiti, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 47. Extensissima vallis, Liv. 21, 32.

* Extento, āre. freq. *To stretch, or thrust, out.* Qui vires tuas extentes, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 3.

* Extentus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Extended, stretched out.* (2) *Drawn out in length, long.* (3) *Of great extent.* (4) *Also loud, or shrill.* (1) Funis extentus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 210.

(2) Vivet extento Proculeius ævo, Id. Od. 2, 2, 5. (3) Liv. 2, 32. (4) Modulatus editur sonus, creber, extentus, Plin. 10, 29.

Extenuandus, a, um. part. *To be dispersed, or dissolved.* Spiritus extenuandus in auras ibit, Ov. Trist. 1, 4, 11. sed al. leg. tenuandus. Cura longā est extenuanda morā, Id. ex Pont. 1, 3, 26.

Extenuans, tis. part. *Diminishing, lessening.* Omnia pituitam extenuantia, Cels. 6, 6, 8.

Extenuatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diminishing, or lessening; an extenuation.* = Concisa brevis & extenuatio, Cic. de Orat. 3, 53. Vitium extenuatio, Plin. 17, 26.

|| Extenuātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that diminisheth, or impaireth,* Litt. ex Tac.

Extenuātus, a, um. part. f. s. m. sup. *Made thin, lean, or slender; diminished.* ¶ Aër fufus & extenuatus sublimē fertur, tum autem concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39. Meæ copiolæ sunt extenuatissimæ, Brut. ap. Eund. Fam. 11, 13. conf. Liv. 21, 62.

Extenuissimē. adv. *Very slenderly.* Extenuissimē maritus, Sen. Controv. 1, 4.

Extenuo, āre. act. (1) *To grind small, to chew, to make thin, lean, or slender.* (2) Met. *To debase, or undervalue.* (3) *To diminish, or lessen; to extenuate.* (4) *To set in thin array one from another.* (1) = A dentibus extenuatur & molitur cibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. (2) ¶ Non auget suum munus, sed extenuat, Id. Offic. 2, 20. (3) Quam querelam, etsi spero esse falsam, nunquam tamen verbis extenuabo, Id. pro Marcello. 7. § Extenuare alicujus laudem, Val. Max. 5, 2, 10. (4) Extenuare aciem, Liv.

Extenuor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be made thin, lessened, &c.* Quo tutissimo remedio consensus multitudinis extenuatur, Tac. Hist. 4, 46, 10. Impulverem inutilem extenuatur, Plin. 18, 16.

Exter, ēra, ērum. adj. *Foreign, or another country.* Exter honos, Stor. Theb. 11, 429. Insolens verbum, quod neque Prisc. auctoritas satis suspicioni eximit, Gronov.

|| Extercōratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A carrying forth of dung,* Litt. ex Col.

|| Extercōro, āre. act. *To cleanse, to void dung, or ordure,* Dig. ¶ Rectius exstercoro. † Stercoro, Cic.

|| Exterēbratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A piercing through, an escape,* Litt. ex Hyg.

Exterēbro, āre. act. (1) *To pierce, and make a hole through.* (2) Met. *To skew out a thing.* (1) Ex eo auro quod exterebratum esset, Cic. de Div. 1, 24. (2) Nunquam istuc exterebrabis tu, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 57.

Extergeo, ēre, si, sum. act. *To wipe clean.* Pernas eximjo & extergito, Cato. Manantes lacrymas pollice extersit, Petron. c. 9.

Extergeor, ēri, sus. pass. *To be wiped clean.* Ut ea facilius extergeantur, Vitruv. 7, 3.

Exterminandus, a, um. part. *To be turned out, or banished.* Ex finibus humanæ naturæ exterminandum puto, Cic. Philipp. 13, 1.

|| Exterminatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A driveing forth, a destroying,* Dig. † Exputio, Cic.

Exterminator, ōris. f. verb. *A banisher, or driver out; a destroyer.* Ante oculos exterminatoris sui, Cic. pro Domo, 54.

Exterminātus, a, um. part. *Banished, destroyed, overthrown, utterly undone.* Respublica exterminata mecum, Cic. pro Domo, 55.

|| Exterminium, i. n. *Banishment, or exile,* Litt. ex Cæsar. certè ap. poster. non infrequens.

Extermino, āre. act. [*extra terminos ejicio*] (1) *To drive, or cast, out; to banish, or exterminate.* (2) *To destroy, or root out.* (3) Met. *To send away, in a good sense.* (1) = § Expellere, exterminare, & ejicere ex urbe virtutem, Cic. pro Mil. 37. § à suis d. is penatibus, Id. pro Sext. 13. (2) Exterminare rempublicam, Id. (3) Regium morbum in vino exterminat potum, Plin. 31, 10.

Exterminor. āri. ātus. pass. *To be banished.* Catilinam exterminari volebam, Cic. Catil. 3, 2.

* || Externatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An astonishment,* Aug. † Confernatio, Liv.

* Externātus, a, um. part. *Astonished, scared, frightened.* Io se externata refugit, Ov. Met. 1, 641. Externata malo, Catull. 62, 165.

* Externo, āre. act. [*ab ex & sterno*] *To astonish, to fright out of his wits.* Miseram affluvis luctibus externavit, Catull. 67, 71.

|| Externo, āre. act. [*ab externus*] *To make, or look*

look upon, one as a stranger, Apul. Apol. p. 554. ubi tamen al. extraneasie.

Externus, a, um. adj. [ab exterus] (1) Outward, external. (2) Strange, alien, of another country, a foreigner, a stranger. (1) = Externus & adventitus tepor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. (2) Externis hostibus magis, quam domesticis laboramus, Id. ad Brut. 10. Externa magis, quam interiora, Id. N. D. 1, 33.

* Extēro, ēre, trivi, tritum. act. [ab ex, & tero] (1) To wear, scrub, or rase, out. (2) To beat out, to whet, or grind. (3) To thresh. (4) To digest. (1) Ex Opus poliat limā, non exterrat, Quint. 10, 4. (2) Calcibus frontem exterrere, Phaed. 1, 21, 9. (3) Exterere grana ē spicā, Varr. R. 1, 52. (4) Alvus calore multo cibum exterit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. ¶ Exterere literam, to rub it out, Varr. L. L. 4, 19.

* Extēror, ēri. pass. To be trod, or beat, out. § E spicis exteruntur grana, Varr. Frumentum exteritur pecudibus, Col. 2, 21.

¶ Extraneus, a, um. adj. [ex aliā terrā] Strange, foreign, Fest. ¶ Externus, Cic.

* Exterreo, ēre, ui, itum. act. [ab ex, & terreo] To put in fear; to frighten, or scare, one. § Exterrere aspectu, Cic. de Div. 1, 36. metu, Liv. 4, 23. Exterrui bos animos, Val. Max. 1, 6, 5.

* Exterreor, ēri. pass. To be greatly affrighted. Præter modum plerique exterruntur, Cic. Off. 2, 10.

* Exterritus, a, um. part. Frighted, scared. Armenta exterrita, Virg. Geor. 3, 149. Novā re exterritus, Curt. 10, 9, 9. Exterrita atrocitate somnii, Val. Max. 1, 7, 2. Exterritus conscientia, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 7.

¶ Extertio, ōnis. f. verb. A wiping, or rubbing, out, Litt. ex Apul.

¶ Extersorius, a, um. adj. That cleanseth, or taketh away the filth, Jun. ¶ Qui exterget.

Exterfus, a, um. part. [ab extergor] (1) Wiped clean, cleansed, scoured. (2) Met. Ransacked, plundered, left without any thing. (1) Æra externa rubiginem celerius trahunt, quam neglecta, Plin. 34, 9. (2) = Quod fanum adiisti, quod non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic. Verr. 2, 21.

Extērus, a, um. adj. or, comp. Strange, foreign, of another country. = Exterus hostis atque longinquus, Cic. Catil. 2, 13. Exterior, comp. More outward; in a lower, or baser, place, or degree. Exterior orbis, Cic. de Univ. 7. ¶ Comes exterior, on the right hand, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 17. ut interior qui sinister, M.

¶ Extēsticūlo, āre. act. To castrate, Litt. ex Apul. ¶ Castro, Vett.

Extexo, ēre, ui, tum. act. To unravel, to unravel, Met. to turn one from his purpose. Extexam ego illum pulchrē, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 5.

¶ Extillatio, ōnis. f. verb. A dropping out, Litt. ex Cels.

Extillo, āre. act. [ab ex & stillo] To drop out, to trickle down with tears. Sinapi, oculi ut extillent, facit. Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 29. § Lacrymis extillare, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 82. § liquorem, Col. 12, 48. Rectius extillo.

Extimeo, ēre, ui. neut. To be in great fear, to be sore afraid, Cic. Dedit præteritum τῷ extimisco.

Extimescendus, a, um. part. Greatly to be feared. Nec ob eam causam fatum, aut necessitas extimescenda est, Cic. de Fato, 12. Navibus casus erant extimescendi, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13.

Extimesco, ēre, ui. incept. To be greatly afraid. De fortunis communibus extimescebam, Cic. pro Deiot. 1. Adeon' rem rediisse, ut patrem extimescam? Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 2. Extimuit victorem, Val. Max. 3, 1, 2.

Extimo, āre. ant. q. pro existimo. unde part. extimans. Infociabile regnum extimantes, Tac. Ann. 13, 17, 1. ex edit. Bernegg. sed existimantes leg. Ryckius.

¶ Extimulatio, ōnis. f. verb. A pricking forward, Litt. ex Col.

Extimulātor, ōris. m. verb. An encourager, a

stirrer up. Acerimus extimulator, Tac. 3, 40, 1. Rectius extimulator.

Extimulatus, a, um. part. Pricked, or fired up. Fame tigris extimulata, Ov. Met. 5, 164. = Impulsa aut extimulata, Plin. 2, 39. Rectius extimulatus.

Extimulo, āre. act. [ab ex & stimulo] To prick forward, to stir up, Sil. 17, 329. Vid. Extimulo.

Extimulor, āri, ātus. pass. To be fired up. Extimulari furiis, Col. 6, 27.

Extimus, a, um. adj. superl. [ab exterus] The uttermost, outmost, or last. Orbium eximus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur, Cic. Somn. Scip. 4. Extimæ gentes, Plin. 2, 78.

Extinctio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab extinguo] A putting out, a quenching, an abolishing. Si supremus ille dies non extinctionem, sed commutationem affert loci, quid optabilius? Cic. Tusc. 1, 49.

Extinctor, ōris. m. verb. (1) A quencher, a destroyer. (2) A suppresser, one that maketh an end of a thing. (1) Extinctor patriæ, Cic. pro Syllā, 31. (2) Belli domestici extinctor, Id. de Har. Resp. 23.

¶ Extinctōrium, i. n. An extinguisher to put out a candle. ¶ In re novā verbo novo analogicè formato danda est venia.

Extincturus, a, um. part. About to extinguish, Liv. 10, 24.

Extinctus, a, um. part. (1) Put out. (2) Quenched. (3) Extinct. (4) Killed, dead. (5) Gone and lost. (6) Abolished. (1) Extincta flammā revixit, Ov. Met. 7, 7. (2) Nec prius est extincta sitis, quam vita, bibendo, Ov. Met. 7, 569. (3) Extinctum est jam illud maledictum crudelitatis, Cic. pro Domo, 35. (4) Vir egregius extinctus, Id. de Clar. Orat. 1. (5) Extinctus pudor, Virg. Æn. 4, 322. (6) Extincta spes, Liv. 23, 45. X Memoria non extincta, sed repressa vetustate, Cic. pro Cael. 30.

Extinctus, ūs. m. The putting out of a candle, &c. A lucernarum extinctu, Plin. 7, 7.

Extinguendus, a, um. part. To be extinguished. Favorem extinguendis incendiis auxerat, Patere. 2, 91.

Extinguo, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ab ex & stinguo] (1) To put out any thing that burneth, to extinguish, to quench. (2) Met. To appease, or flint. (3) To abolish, or put an end to. (4) To put to death. (5) Also to make a difference, or distinguish. (1) § Extinguere ignem, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 22. § fulmina flammis, Sen. Octav. 809. (2) § Extinguere bellum, Cic. Fam. 10, 23. (3) Invidiam extinguet more, Id. pro Balbo, 6. Extinguere memoriam egregii facti, Val. Max. 5, 6, ext. 4. (4) X Si ignis vivet, tu extinguere, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 15. (5) Quam si subtraxeris, quē extingues artificem ab inficio? Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 7. sed mel. lib. bab. distingues.

Ex inguor, i, inctus. pass. To be extinguished, appeased, or abolished. Nullā adhibitā vi, consumptus ignis extinguitur, Cic. de Sen. 19. Non potest divinitus extingui, Val. Max. 1, 8, 8.

Extirpandus, a, um. part. To be rooted up. Silvæ extirpandæ ratio, Plin. 18, 6. Met. Quas perturbationes nos extirpandas putamus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19.

Extirpatio, ōnis. f. verb. A plucking up by the roots, a rooting out. Extirpatio filicis, Col. 2, 2.

¶ Extirpator, ōris. m. verb. He that plucketh up by the roots, Litt. ex Liv.

Extirpatus, a, um. part. Rooted up. Extirpatis radicibus herbarum, Plin. 19, 6. Met. Nisi ejus animo extirpatam humanitatem arbitremur, Cic. de Am. 13.

Extirpo, āre. act. (1) To pluck up by the roots. (2) Met. To root out, to extirpate. (1) Extirpare arbores radicitus, Col. 2, 2. X Lucos quoque sacros non cædunt modò, sed etiam extirpant, Curt. 7, 21. pilos corporis, Mart. 6, 56. (2) = Extirpare & funditus tollere vitia, Cic. de Fato, 5. Rectius extirpo.

Extirpor, āri, ātus. pass. To be rooted up, or extirpated. X Tu ignoras arbores magnas diu crescere, unā horā extirpari, Curt. 7, 33. Silvestris ager decrescente lunā utilissimè extirpatur, Col. 11, 2.

Extispex, icis. c. g. [ab extra inspicendo] A soothsayer, a diviner, who foretelleth things to come from the entrails of beasts. Extispici disputanti relinquo, Varr.

Extispicium, ii. n. The craft of soothsaying, the looking into the entrails of beasts sacrificed, and thence foretelling things to come. Attendit & extispicio, Suet. Ner. 56.

* Extō, āre, itī, itum & ātum. neut. [ab ex & sto] (1) To stand out. (2) To stand, or stick, up. (3) To be. (4) To remain, or be left. (5) To be apparent, to be seen above others. (6) Met. To exceed, to excell. (7) To spring out. (1) Pinguis aqualiculus propenso fessiquede extat, Pers. 1, 57. (2) Longā trabe rectior extat, Ov. Met. 3, 78. ubi al. ext. Venis malè juncta trementibus ossa Extant, Sil. 2, 468. (3) Suet. Tit. 10. & Quint. 10, 1. (4) X Sive extant, sive interciderunt, Plin. conf. Flor. 1, 13, 24. (5) = Quò magis extare, atque eminere videatur, Cic. de Orat. 3, 26. X Obscurum esse, Id. Fam. 5, 2. (6) Quantum egomet Nereidæ exto, Stat. Syl. 1, 2, 115. (7) Extant surculi de arbore, Col. de Arb. 26. Rectius exto.

Extollens, tis. part. Extolling, lifting up, Liv. 21, 20. Omnia extollens, Just. 2, 13. Extollens vix palmas gurgite, Prop. 2, 26, 11.

Extollo, ēre, tūli, elatum. act. (1) To lift, or hold, up. (2) Met. To raise up. (3) To praise. (4) To prolong, to put off, to deferr. (5) Also to bring up. (1) Extollunt ambo capita, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 57. (2) Percussum ipsa reipub. manibus suis extollit, Cic. pro Domo, 45. X Jacentem non modò extollere, sed pristinam dignitatem amplificare, Cic. pro Marcello, 3. (3) X Vos meam fortunam deprimitis? vestram extollitis? Id. in Pison. 18. § Extollere aliquid in majus, Liv. 28, 31. (4) Res serias extollo ex hoc die in alium diem, Plaut. Pæn. 2, 52. Fugiam, & in diem extollam malum, Id. Mil. 3, 2, 47. (5) Parentes extollunt liberos, Id. Most. 1, 2, 41.

Extorquendus, a, um. part. To extort, or be extorted from. Missus Lamachus cum exercitu ad extorquendum quod negabatur, Just. 16, 3.

Extorqueo, ēre, si, sum. act. (1) To wrench, or put out of joint. (2) To force, or wrest, from (3) Met. To extort, or get out of one. (1) Fregit aliquis crus, aut extorsit articulum, Sen. Ep. 104. (2) Arma ē manibus extorquere, Cic. Catil. 1, 6. Extorserat Vatinio legiones, Patere. 2, 69. (3) X Ille exorabat, tu extorques, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 8. Conf. Liv. 22, 29.

Extorqueor, ēri. pass. To be extorted, &c. Cæs. B. C. 1, 9. Extorquetur ipsi causa optima, Val. Max. 8, 9, 3.

¶ Extorrefacio, ēre. act. To broil, or parch, Sen. ap. Litt.

Extorreo, ēre. act. To toast, roast, or bake; to parch and dry, to burn up. Febris extorret, Cels. 3, 7.

Extorridus, a, um. adj. Parched, dried, burnt up, Fragm. Poët.

Extorris, is. c. g. An exile, a banished man, one who is forced to live out of his country. Extorris ab patrio solo, Liv. 5, 30. Finibus extorris, Virg. Æn. 4, 616.

Extortor, ōris. m. verb. [ab extorqueo] One that wresteth and wringeth, an extortioner. Bonorum extortor, legum contortor, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 27.

Extortus, a, um. part. (1) Wrested, or forced from. (2) Also tormented, tortured. (1) Extorta est contenti fida, Cic. pro Milon. 7. Extorta manibus hostium victoria, Val. Max. 3, 2, 9. (2) Per longam nervorum contractionem extorti, Sen. Ep. 66. Extortus moritur, Liv. 34, 25.

Extra. præp. (1) Externally, without. (2) Out of, not in. (3) Beyond. (4) Except, saving, over and above. (1) X Et in corpore, & extra quædam bona, Cic. de Fin. 2, 21. X in-tus, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 36. (2) Extra conjurationem esse, Cic. pro Syllā, 13. (3) Ne extra modum sumptu prodeas & magnificentia, Id. Offic.

Exorbeo, ēre. act. *To swallow up.* *Vid.* Exorbeo.

|| **Exordefco**, ēre, ui. neut. *To become filthy and nasty, to wax out of esteem,* Gell. 9, 2. + **Sordefco**.

Exfors, tis. adj. *without share.* *Vid.* Exors.

|| **Exfortium**, i. n. *A being without share,* Litt. ex Apul.

Exspātians, tis. part. *Running abroad.* *Vid.* Expatians.

Exspātor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To run, or wander, abroad.* *Vid.* Expatior.

Exspecto, āre. act. *To wait, or look, for.* *Vid.* Expecto.

Exspargo, ēre. act. [*ab ex & spargo*] *To besprinkle, unde*

Expersus, a, um. part. Met. *Dissolved, dispersed,* Virg. *Æn.* 3, 625. *auct.* *Serv. al.* *as-persa.*

Exspes, ei. adj. *Hopeless, without hope.* Hor. *Vid.* Expes.

Exspiro, āre. act. *To expire, to die.* *Vid.* Expiro.

Exsplendefco, ēre. neut. *To shine out.* *Vid.* Explendefco.

Exspolio, āre. act. *To spoil, rob, or plunder,* Cic. *Vid.* Expolio.

* **Exspuitio**, ōnis. verb. *Aspiting out.* *Exspuitio sanguinis,* Plin. 23, 1.

* **Exspūmo**, āre. act. & neut. [*ab ex, & spūmo*] *To cast out a foam.* *Vid.* Expūmo.

* **Exspuo**, ēre. act. [*ab ex, & spuo*] *To spit up, to cast up, or out.* *Vid.* Expuo.

Exstercōro, āre. act. *To carry forth dung.* *Vid.* Extercoro.

Exstimulātus, a, um. part. *Spured on.* *Exstimulātus aculeo,* Plin. 9, 37. *Tigris exstimulata fame.* *Ov. Met.* 5, 165.

Exstimulo, vel **Extimulo**, āre. act. *To spur on, to prick forward, to excite.* *Dictis extimulare,* *Ov. Fast.* 6, 588. *corda furore bellandi.* *Sil.* 1, 33.

Exstimulor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be spured on, or excited.* *Sidera conjectu radorum exstimulata sunt,* Plin. 2, 39.

Exstinguo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [*ab ex & stinguo*] *To quench.* *Vid.* Extinguo.

Exstirpo, āre. act. *To root out.* *Vid.* Extirpo.

* **Exsto**, āre. neut. [*ab ex, & sto*] *To appear.* *Vid.* Exto.

* **Extruo**, ēre. act. [*ab ex, & struo*] *To build up.* *Vid.* Extruo.

Exsuccus, a, um. adj. *Dry, barren.* *Corpus exsuccum,* *Sen. Ep.* 30. = **Exsuccus**, **exsanguis**, *Quint.* 12, 10.

Exsūdo, āre. act. *To sweat out,* Virg. *Vid.* Exudo.

+ **Exsūgēbo**, pro **exfugam**. *Eorum exfugebo sanguinem,* *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 5.

|| **Exsūgeor**, ēri. id. *quod exugor,* Litt. ex Plin.

Exsul, ūlis. c. g. [*qu. ex solo*] *Banished.* *Vid.* Exul.

Exulto, āre. neut. *Te exult.* *Vid.* Exulto.

Exsūpēro, āre. act. *To overcome.* *Vid.* Exupero.

Exsurdo, āre. act. *To make deaf.* *Vid.* Exurdo.

Exsurgo, ēre. neut. *To rise up.* *Vid.* Exurgo.

Exuscito, āre. act. *To raise up.* *Vid.* Exuscito.

Exta, ōrum. pl. n. *The bowels, inwards, or entrails,* Cic. *Topic.* 20. ¶ || **Exta tritici**, *the gurgeons,* Jun.

Extābelco, ēre, ui. incept. (1) *To wear, or pine, away; to become dry, to consume.* (2) Met. *To grow old, and out of use.* (1) *Extrahit macie corpus,* *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 12. *ex antiq. pōrā.* (2) *Videmus opiniones diuturnitate extabuisse,* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 2.

|| **Extālis**, is. f. *The lower part of the great g.* *Vulg. interpr.*

* **Extans**, tis. part. & adj. (1) *Standing out.* (2) *Overtopping.* (1) *Signis exantibus asper Antiquus crater,* *Ov. Met.* 12, 235. (2) *Mu-*

saum turba humeris extantem suspicit altis, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 668. *Utroque extantior aggere,* *Stat. Theb.* 9, 455.

Extantia, æ. f. *A standing up, or appearing above,* *Col.* 5, 5.

|| **Extar**, āris. n. (1) *A pot to boil beasts entrails in.* (2) *Money given at a gate to come in to see a play, or the like.* (1) *M. ex Gloss.* (2) *Sosip.*

Extāris, e. adj. *Belonging to the entrails.* *Aula extaris,* *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 1, 47. ¶ **Rarō occ.**

* || **Extāsis**, is. f. *An extasy, or trance,* *Med. + Animi deliquium.* *Vid.* Ecstasis.

* **Extātūrus**, a, um. part. [*ab exto, āre*] *That will appear.* *Extatura extiamnum duabus gemmis,* *Plin.* 17, 22. ¶ **Rectius extaturus.**

Extēplo. adv. *Soon, quickly, immediately.* *Extēplo sensit medios dilapsus in hostes,* *Virg. Æn.* 2, 377.

Extēporālis, e. adj. *Sudden, without premeditation, or study; done, or spoken, extempore.* § **Extēporālis facultas,** *Suet. in Aug.* 84. *oratio, Quint.* 4, 1. **Extēporales figuræ,** *Plin. Ep.* 1, 20, 10.

Extēporālitas, ātis. f. *A promptness, or readiness, without premeditation, or musing.* = **Promptus** **faciliūque** vel ad extēporalitatem, *Suet. Tit.* 3. ¶ **Rarō occ.**

|| **Extēporāneus**, a, um. adj. *id. quod extēporālis,* *Quint. ap. Litt.* sed non reperio. *Improbant Voss. & Cellar.* *Ut ut sit, tutior usus tē extēporālis.*

|| **Extēporārius**, a, um. adj. *Extemporary, all on a sudden,* *Mart. ap. Litt.* sed frustra quæsiui.

|| **Extēpore**. adv. *Immediately, without stay, out of hand, all of a sudden, extempore; also as the time requireth,* *Sall. ap. Litt.* sed rect. *divisè extēpore scribi videtur.*

+ **Extēpūlo**, pro **extēplo**, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 15. & *Mil.* 2, 5, 51.

* **Extēdens**, tis. part. i. e. *intendens.* *Raiseing the price of a thing, extending,* *Suet. Calig.* 38. *Inter hæc auream aquilam pinna extendenti similem sacraverant,* *Curt.* 3, 3, 16. *conf. Liv.* 58, 14.

* **Extēdo**, ēre, di, sum & tum. act. [*ab ex, & tendo*] (1) *To extend, or stretch out.* (2) *To continue, lengthen, enlarge, or make longer.* (3) *To defer.* (4) *To make bigger.* (5) *To exert, or employ.* (1) *Extendere vitem ad palum,* *Col.* 5. (2) *Extenderem preces, nisi tu rogari diu nollēs,* *Plin. Ep.* 2, 13, 11. § **Extendere epistolam, *Id.* 3, 5, 20. (3) *Consulatum extendere,* *Plin. Paneg.* 61. *Fata an extēdo mea?* *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 971. (4) § **Vincula escaria,** *quod magis extēdas, tantò astringunt arctiūs,* *Plaut. Men.* 1, 1, 19. (5) *Extendere omnes imperii vires consules iussit,* *Liv.* 7.**

* **Extēdor**, i, sus. pass. *To be extended, deferred, &c.* *Munimenta castrorum iussit extēdi,* *Curt.* 9, 3, 19. *Mors extēdi potest,* *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 866.

* || **Extēnsio**, ōnis. f. verb. *The convulsion, or cramp; a crick,* *Jun. + Tetanus,* *Cels.*

* **Extēnsio**, ōnis. f. *An extension,* *Vitr.* 9, 4.

* || **Extēnsivus**, a, um. adj. *Which may be stretched out, extensive,* *Paul. JCC.*

* **Extēnsus**, a, um. part. *stīmus, sup. Stretched out, drawn out in length.* *Extēnsi digiti,* *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 47. *Extēnsissima vallis,* *Liv.* 21, 32.

* **Extēto**, āre. freq. *To stretch, or thrust, out.* *Qui vires tuas extētes,* *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 2, 3.

* **Extētus**, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Extended, stretched out.* (2) *Drawn out in length, long.* (3) *Of great extent.* (4) *Also loud, or shrill.* (1) *Funis extētus,* *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 210. (2) *Vivet extēto Proculus ævo,* *Id. Od.* 2, 2, 5. (3) *Liv.* 2, 32. (4) *Modulatus editur sonus, creber, extētus,* *Plin.* 10, 29.

Extēnuandus, a, um. part. *To be dispersed, or dissolved.* *Spiritus extēnuandus in auras ibit,* *Ov. Trist.* 1, 4, 11. *sed al. leg. tenuandus.* *Cura longā est extēnuanda morā,* *Id. ex Pont.* 1, 3, 26.

Extēnuans, tis. part. *Diminishing, lessening.* *Omnia pūitiam extēnuantia,* *Cels.* 6, 6, 8.

Extēnuatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diminishing, or lessening; an extenuation.* = **Concisa brevitās & extēnuatio,** *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 53. *Vitium extēnuatio,* *Plin.* 17, 26.

|| **Extēnuātor**, ōris. m. verb. *He that diminisheth, or impaireth,* *Litt. ex Tac.*

Extēnuātus, a, um. part. *stīmus, sup. Made thin, lean, or slender; diminished.* § **Ær fusus & extēnuatus sublimē fertur, tum autem concretus in nubes cogitur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. *Meæ copiolæ sunt extēnuatissimæ,* *Brut. ap. Eund.* *Fam.* 11, 13. *conf. Liv.* 21, 62.**

Extēnuissimē. adv. *Very slenderly.* *Extēnuissimē maritus,* *Sen. Controv.* 1, 4.

Extēnuo, āre. act. (1) *To grind small, to chew, to make thin, lean, or slender.* (2) Met. *To debase, or undervalue.* (3) *To diminish, or lessen; to extenuate.* (4) *To set in thin array one from another.* (1) = **A dentibus extēnuatur & molitur cibus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. (2) § **Non auget suū munus, sed extēnuat, *Id. Offic.* 2, 20. (3) *Quam querelam, etsi spero esse falsam, nunquam tamen verbis extēnuabo,* *Id. pro Marcell.* 7. § **Extēnuare alicujus laudem, *Val. Max.* 5, 2, 10. (4) **Extēnuare aciem, *Liv.*********

Extēnuor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be made thin, lessened, &c.* *Quo tutissimo remedio consensus multitudinis extēnuatur,* *Tac. Hist.* 4, 46, 10. *Impulverem inutilem extēnuatur,* *Plin.* 18, 16.

Exter, ēra, ērum. adj. *Foreign, or another country.* *Exter honos,* *Stat. Theb.* 11, 429. *Insolens verbum, quod neque Prisc. auctoritas satis suspicioni eximit,* *Gronov.*

|| **Extercōratio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A carrying forth of dung,* *Litt. ex Col.*

|| **Extercōro**, āre. act. *To cleanse, to void dung, or ordure,* *Dig. Rectius extercoro.* + **Stercoro,** *Cic.*

|| **Extērebratio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A piercing through, an escape,* *Litt. ex Hyg.*

Extērebro, āre. act. (1) *To pierce, and make a hole through.* (2) Met. *To shrew out a thing.* (1) *Ex eo auro quod extērebratum esset,* *Cic. de Div.* 1, 24. (2) *Nunquam istuc extērebrabis tu,* *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 2, 57.

Extergeo, ēre, si, sum. act. *To wipe clean.* *Pernas eximjto & extērgito,* *Caio.* *Manantes lacrymas pollice extērsit,* *Petron. c.* 9.

Extergeor, ēri, sus. pass. *To be wiped clean.* *Ut ea facilius extergeantur,* *Vitruv.* 7, 3.

Extermīnandus, a, um. part. *To be turned out, or banished.* *Ex finibus humanæ naturæ exterminandum puto,* *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 1.

|| **Extermīnatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A driveing forth, a destroying,* *Dig.* + **Expūsiō,** *Cic.*

Extermīnator, ōris. f. verb. *A banisher, or driver out; a destroyer.* *Ante oculos exterminatoris sui,* *Cic. pro Domo,* 54.

Extermīnātus, a, um. part. *Banished, destroyed, overthrown, utterly undone.* *Respublica exterminata mecum,* *Cic. pro Domo,* 55.

|| **Extermīnium**, i. n. *Banishment, or exile,* *Litt. ex Cæs. certè ap. poster. non infrequens.*

Extermīno, āre. act. [*extra terminos ejicio*] (1) *To drive, or cast, out; to banish, or exterminate.* (2) *To destroy, or root out.* (3) Met. *To send away, in a good sense.* (1) = § **Expellere, exterminare, & ejicere ex urbe virtutem, *Cic. pro Mil.* 37. § *à suis dīs penatibus,* *Id. pro Sext.* 13. (2) *Exterminare rempublicam,* *Id.* (3) *Regium morbum in vino exterminat potum,* *Plin.* 31, 10.**

Extermīnor. āri. ātus. pass. *To be banished.* *Catilinam exterminari volebam,* *Cic. Catil.* 3, 2.

* || **Externatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *An astonishment,* *Aug. + Consternatio,* *Liv.*

* **Externātus**, a, um. part. *Astonished, scared, frightened.* *Io se externata refugit,* *Ov. Met.* 1, 641. *Externata malo,* *Catull.* 62, 165.

* **Externo**, āre. act. [*ab ex & sterno*] *To astonish, to fright out of his wits.* *Miseram affinis luctibus externavit,* *Catull.* 67, 71.

|| **Externo**, āre. act. [*ab externus*] *To make, or look*

look upon, one as a stranger, Apul. Apol. p. 554. ubi tamen al. extraneasie.

Externus, a, um. adj. [ab exterus] (1) Outward, external. (2) Strange, alien, of another country, a foreigner, a stranger. (1) = Externus & adventitius tepor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. (2) Externis hostibus magis, quam domesticis laboramus, Id. ad Brut. 10. Externa magis, quam interiora, Id. N. D. 1, 33.

* Extēro, ēre, trīvi, trītum. aēt. [ab ex, & tero] (1) To wear, scrub, or rase, out. (2) To beat out, to whet, or grind. (3) To thresh. (4) To digest. (1) Opus poliat limā, non extero, Quint. 10, 4. (2) Calcibus frontem extere, Phaed. 1, 21, 9. (3) Exterere grana ē spicā, Varr. R. R. 1, 52. (4) Alvus calore multo cibum exterit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. ¶ Exterere literam, to rub it out, Varr. L. L. 4, 19.

* Extēror, ēri, pass. To be trod, or beat, out. § E spicis exteruntur grana, Varr. Frumentum exteritur pecudibus, Col. 2, 21.

¶ Exterrāneus, a, um. adj. [ex aliā terrā] Strange, foreign, Fest. † Externus, Cic.

* Exterreo, ēre, ui, itum. aēt. [ab ex, & terreo] To put in fear; to frighten, or scare, one. § Exterrere aspectu, Cic. de Div. 1, 36. metu, Liv. 4, 23. Exterrui bos animos, Val. Max. 1, 6, 5.

* Exterreor, ēri, pass. To be greatly affrighted. Præter modum plerique exterruntur, Cic. Off. 2, 10.

* Exterrītus, a, um. part. Frighted, scared. Armenta exterrita, Virg. Geor. 3, 149. Novā re exterritus, Curt. 10, 9, 9. Exterrita atrocitate somnii, Val. Max. 1, 7, 2. Exterrītus consciētiā, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 7.

¶ Extertio, ōnis. f. verb. A wiping, or rubbing, out, Litt. ex Apul.

¶ Extersōrius, a, um. adj. That cleanseth, or taketh away the filth, Jun. † Qui exterget.

Extersus, a, um. part. [ab extergor] (1) Wiped clean, cleansed, scoured. (2) Met. Ransacked, plundered, left without any thing. (1) Æra extersa rubiginem celeritū trahunt, quā neglecta, Plin. 34, 9. (2) = Quod fanum adiisti, quod non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic. Verr. 2, 21.

Extērus, a, um. adj. or, comp. Strange, foreign, of another country. = Exterus hostis atque longinquus, Cic. Catil. 2, 13. Exterior, comp. More outward; in a lower, or baser, place, or degree. Exterior orbis, Cic. de Univ. 7. ¶ Comes exterior, on the right hand, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 17. ut interior qui sinister, M.

¶ Extēstīcūlo, āre. aēt. To castrate, Litt. ex Apul. † Castro, Vett.

Extexo, ēre, ui, tum. aēt. To unravel, to unravel, Met. to turn one from his purpose. Extexam ego illum pulchrē, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 5.

¶ Extillātio, ōnis. f. verb. A dropping out, Litt. ex Cels.

Extillo, āre. aēt. [ab ex & stillo] To drop out, to trickle down with tears. Sinapi, oculi ut extillēnt, facit, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 29. § Lacrymis extillare, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 82. § liquorem, Col. 12, 48. Rectius extillo.

Extimeo, ēre, ui, neut. To be in great fear, to be sore afraid, Cic. Dedit præteritum tū extimesco.

Extimescendus, a, um. part. Greatly to be feared. Nec ob eam causam fatum, aut necessitas extimescenda est, Cic. de Fato, 12. Navibus casus erant extimescendi, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13.

Extimesco, ēre, ui. incept. To be greatly afraid. De fortunis communibus extimescebam, Cic. pro Deiot. 1. Adeon' rem rediisse, ut patrem extimescam? Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 2. Extimuit virorem, Val. Max. 3, 1, 2.

Extimo, āre. antiq. pro existimo. unde part. extimans. Infociabile regnum extimantes, Tac. Ann. 13, 17, 1. ex edit. Bernegg. sed existimantes leg. Ryckius.

¶ Extimulatio, ōnis. f. verb. A pricking forward, Litt. ex Col.

Extimulātor, ōris. m. verb. An encourager, a

stirer up. Acerrimus extimulator, Tac. 3, 40, 1. Rectius extimulator.

Extimulātus, a, um. part. Pricked, or stirred up. Fame tigris extimulata, Ov. Met. 5, 164. = Impulsa aut extimulata, Plin. 2, 39. Rectius extimulatus.

Extimūlo, āre. aēt. [ab ex & stimulo] To prick forward, to stir up, Sil. 17, 329. Vid. Extimulo.

Extimūlor, āri, ātus. pass. To be stirred up. Extimulari furiis, Col. 6, 27.

Extimus, a, um. adj. superl. [ab exterus] The uttermost, outmost, or last. Orbium eximus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur, Cic. Somn. Scip. 4. Extimæ gentes, Plin. 2, 78.

Extinctio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab extinguo] A putting out, a quenching, an abolishing. Si supremus ille dies non extinctionem, sed commutationem affert loci, quid optabilius? Cic. Tusc. 1, 49.

Extinctōr, ōris. m. verb. (1) A quencher, a destroyer. (2) A suppresser, one that maketh an end of a thing. (1) Extinctōr patriæ, Cic. pro Syllā, 31. (2) Belli domesticoi extinctōr, Id. de Har. Resp. 23.

¶ Extinctōrium, i. n. An extinguisher to put out a candle. ¶ In re novā verbo novo analogicē formato danda est venia.

Extinctūrus, a, um. part. About to extinguish, Liv. 10, 24.

Extinctus, a, um. part. (1) Put out. (2) Quenched. (3) Extinct. (4) Killed, dead. (5) Gone and lost. (6) Abolished. (1) Extinctā flammā revixit, Ov. Met. 7, 7. (2) Nec prius est extincta sitis, quā vita, bibendo, Ov. Met. 7, 569. (3) Extinctum est jam illud maledictum crudelitatis, Cic. pro Domo, 35. (4) Vir egregius extinctus, Id. de Clar. Orat. 1. (5) Extinctus pudor, Virg. Æn. 4, 322. (6) Extincta spes, Liv. 23, 45. ¶ Memoria non extincta, sed repressa vetustate, Cic. pro Cael. 30.

Extinctus, ūs. m. The putting out of a candle, &c. A lucernarum extinctu, Plin. 7, 7.

Extinguendus, a, um. part. To be extinguished. Favorem extinguendis incendiis auxerat, Patere. 2, 91.

Extinguo, ēre, xi, ctum. aēt. [ab ex & stinguo] (1) To put out any thing that burneth, to extinguish, to quench. (2) Met. To appease, or stint. (3) To abolish, or put an end to. (4) To put to death. (5) Also to make a difference, or distinguish. (1) § Extinguere ignem, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 22. § fulmina flammis, Sen. Octav. 809. (2) § Extinguere bellum, Cic. Fam. 10, 23. (3) Invidiam extinguet more, Id. pro Balbo, 6. Extinguere memoriam egregii facti, Val. Max. 5, 6, ext. 4. (4) ¶ Si ignis vivet, tu extinguere, Plaut. Aut. 1, 2, 15. (5) Quam si subtraxeris, quē extingues artificem ab incio? Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 7. sed mel. lib. bab. distingues.

Exinguor, i, inctus. pass. To be extinguished, appeased, or abolished. Nullā adhibitā vi, consumptus ignis extinguitur, Cic. de Sen. 19. Non potest divinitus extingui, Val. Max. 1, 8, 8.

Extirpandus, a, um. part. To be rooted up. Silvæ extirpandæ ratio, Plin. 18, 6. Met. Quas perturbationes nos extirpandas putamus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19.

Extirpātio, ōnis. f. verb. A plucking up by the roots, a rooting out. Extirpatio filicis, Col. 2, 2.

¶ Extirpātor, ōris. m. verb. He that plucketh up by the roots, Litt. ex Liv.

Extirpātus, a, um. part. Rooted up. Extirpatis radicibus herbarum, Plin. 19, 6. Met. Nisi ejus animo extirpatam humanitatem arbitremur, Cic. de Am. 13.

Extirpo, āre. aēt. (1) To pluck up by the roots. (2) Met. To root out, to extirpate. (1) Extirpare arbores radicitus, Col. 2, 2. ¶ Lucos quoque sacros non cædunt modò, sed etiam extirpant, Curt. 7, 21. pilos corporis, Mart. 6, 56. (2) = Extirpare & funditus tollere vitia, Cic. de Fato, 5. Rectius extirpo.

Extirpor, āri, ātus. pass. To be rooted up, or extirpated. ¶ Tu ignoras arbores magnas diu crescere, unā horā extirpari, Curt. 7, 33. Silvestris iager decrescente lunā utilissimè extirpatur, Col. 11, 2.

Extispex, icis. c. g. [ab extra inspiciendo] A soothsayer, a diviner, who foretelleth things to come from the entrails of beasts. Extispici disputanti relinquo, Varr.

Extispicium, ii. n. The craft of soothsaying, the looking into the entrails of beasts sacrificed, and thence foretelling things to come. Attendit & extispicio, Suet. Ner. 56.

* Extō, āre, itī, itum & ātum. neut. [ab ex & sto] (1) To stand out. (2) To stand, or stick, up. (3) To be. (4) To remain, or be left. (5) To be apparent, to be seen above others. (6) Met. To exceed, to excell. (7) To spring out. (1) Pinguis aqualiculus propenso sesquipedē extat, Pers. 1, 57. (2) Longā trabe rector extat, Ov. Met. 3, 78. ubi al. ext. Venis malè juncta tremantibus ossa Extant, Sil. 2, 468. (3) Suet. Tit. 10. & Quint. 10, 1. (4) ¶ Sive extant, sive interciderunt, Plin. conf. Flor. 1, 13, 24. (5) = Quò magis extare, atque emineere videatur, Cic. de Orat. 3, 26. ¶ Obscurum esse, Id. Fam. 5, 2. (6) Quantum egomet Nereidæ exto, Stat. Syl. 1, 2, 115. (7) Extant furculi de arbore, Col. de Arb. 26. Rectius exto.

Extollens, tis. part. Extolling, lifting up, Liv. 21, 20. Omnia extollens, Just. 2, 13. Extollens vix palmas gurgite, Prop. 2, 26, 11.

Extollo, ēre, tūli, ēlātum. aēt. (1) To lift, or hold, up. (2) Met. To raise up. (3) To praise. (4) To prolong, to put off, to defer. (5) Also to bring up. (1) Extollunt ambo capita, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 57. (2) Percussum ipsa respub. manibus suis extollit, Cic. pro Domo, 45. ¶ Jacentem non modò extollere, sed pristinam dignitatem amplificare, Cic. pro Marcello, 3. (3) ¶ Vos meam fortunam deprimitis? vestram extollitis? Id. in Pison. 18. § Extollere aliquid in majus, Liv. 28, 31. (4) Res serias extollo ex hoc die in alium diem, Plaut. Pæn. 2, 52. Fugiam, & in diem extollam malum, Id. Mil. 3, 2, 47. (5) Parentes extollunt liberos, Id. Most. 1, 2, 41.

Extorquendus, a, um. part. To extort, or be extorted from. Missus Lamachus cum exercitu ad extorquendum quod negabatur, Just. 16, 3.

Extorqueo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. (1) To wrench, or put out of joint. (2) To force, or wrest, from (3) Met. To extort, or get out of one. (1) Fregit aliquis crus, aut extorsit articulum, Sen. Ep. 104. (2) Arma ē manibus extorquere, Cic. Catil. 1, 6. Extorserat Vatinio legiones, Patere. 2, 69. (3) ¶ Ille exorabat, tu extorques, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 8. Conf. Liv. 22, 29.

Extorqueor, ēri, pass. To be extorted, &c. Cæs. B. C. 1, 9. Extorquetur ipsi causa optima, Val. Max. 8, 9, 3.

¶ Extorrefacio, ēre. aēt. To broil, or parch, Sen. ap. Litt.

Extorreo, ēre. aēt. To toast, roast, or bake; to parch and dry, to burn up. Febris extorret, Cels. 3, 7.

Extorridus, a, um. adj. Parched, dried, burnt up, Fragm. Poët.

Extorris, is. c. g. An exile, a banished man, one who is forced to live out of his country. Extorris ab patrio solo, Liv. 5, 30. Finibus extorris, Virg. Æn. 4, 616.

Extortor, ōris. m. verb. [ab extorqueo] One that wresteth and wringeth, an extortioner. Bonorum extortor, legum contortor, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 27.

Extortus, a, um. part. (1) Wrested, or forced from. (2) Also tormented, tortured. (1) Extorta est contenti fida, Cic. pro Milon. 7. Extorta manibus hostium victoria, Val. Max. 3, 2, 9. (2) Per longam nervorum contractionem extorti, Sen. Ep. 66. Extortus moritur, Liv. 34, 25.

Extra. præp. (1) Externally, without. (2) Out of, not in. (3) Beyond. (4) Except, saving, over and above. (1) ¶ Et in corpore, & extra quædam bona, Cic. de Fin. 2, 21. ¶ in-tus, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 36. (2) Extra conjurationem esse, Cic. pro Syllā, 13. (3) Ne extramodum sumptu prodeas & magnificentiā, Id. Offic.

Offic. 1, 39. (4) Extra unum te mortalis nemo corpus corpore contigit, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 24.

Extrā, adv. *Without, on the outside.* ☞ Pomum simile amygdalis extrā, intus contortis nucleis, *Plin.* 12, 10.

|| Extractio, ōnis, f. verb. *A drawing out, an extraction, Arithmet.*

Extractōrius, a, um, adj. *That hath the power and nature to draw out.* Arundo extractoriam vim habet, *Plin.* 24, 11.

Extractūrus, a, um, part. *About to draw out,* *Liv.* 38, 44.

Extractus, a, um, part. [*ab extrahor*] (1) *Drawn out by force, or persuasion.* (2) *Prolonged, continued, spun out.* (1) Extracta hasta, *Curt.* 7, 4, 37. Extracta oculo sagitta, *Plin.* 7, 37. Rure in urbem extractus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 11. (2) Pars major anni certaminibus extracta, *Liv.* 4, 43. Extractum in tertium annum bellum est, *Id.* 3, 2, usque ad noctem, *Id.* 4, 41.

† Extrāo, īre, act. *To go out, Non. ex Afran.* † Exeo.

Extrahendus, a, um, part. *To be drawn out, &c.* Extrahendae aquae quæstus, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, ext. 11. *Conf. Gels.* 8, 4.

Extraho, ēre, xi, ctum, act. (1) *To draw, or pluck, out.* (2) *To extract.* (3) *To extricate, or rid out of.* (4) *To prolong, delay, defer, or continue.* (5) *Allo to draw one by persuasion.* (6) *To extort.* (7) *To bring off, or withdraw.* (1) Extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 13. (2) Extrahere venena corpori, *Plin.* 7, 2. (3) Neque scio quo modo me inde extraham, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 3. (4) Triduum disputationibus extrahitur, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 33. (5) Vulgus extrahere ad consulatum nitetur, *Liv.* Sequae ac suos omnes extraxit incolumes, *Nep. Eumen.* 5. (6) Verberum vis extrahit secreti mentis, *Sen. Hipp.* 881. (7) Epicurus ex animis hominum extraxit radicibus religionem, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 43.

Extrahor, i, ctus, pass. *To be drawn out, &c.* Extractus erat palude, *Val. Max.* 8, 2, 3. *Vid. & Liv.* 10, 27. & 27, 26.

Extraneus, a, um, adj. *Strange, foreign, of another country, outward.* Pax extraneis gignetur, cum jam domesticis non insideat? *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 4.

Extraordinarius, a, um, adj. *Extraordinary, contrary to common order and fashion, great.* Extraordinarium imperium populare atque ventosum est, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 7. Extraordinariae potestates, *Id. pro Domo.* 9. Rex extraordinario periculo defunctus, incolumes suos reduxit in castra, *Curt.* 4, 16, 25. § cura, *Liv.* 26, 18. § porta, *Id.* 40, 27.

Extrāquam, adv. *Except, or saveing, that, Liv. Reſtius extra quam.*

Extrārius, a, um, adj. [*ab extra*] *Outward, foreign, strange, of another house, or kindred.* Hanc conditionem si cui contulero extrario, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 1, 13.

* || Extrēmisco, ēre, incept. [*ab ex, & tremisco*] *To tremble, or shake, for fear, Sidon.* † Contremisco, *Vett.*

Extrēmītas, ātis, f. (1) *The end, or extremity, of any thing; the edge, or brim, of a thing.* (2) *A frontier of the country.* (1) Extrēmītas mundi, *Cic. de Univ.* 6. (2) = Regionēs, quarum nulla esset ora, nulla extrēmītas, *Id. de Fin.* 2, 31.

Extrēmō, adv. *Lastly, finally, in the end.* Prius dein, extrēmō, *Cic. in Pison.* Extrēmō, quom propē jam ad desperationem pervenissent, *Nep. Hamil.* 2.

Extrēmūm, adv. *idem Virg. AEn.* 4, 329.

Extrēmum, i, n. *The extreme part.* (1) *The beginning.* (2) *or, end.* (3) *The hem of a garment, &c.* (4) *Hazard, danger.* (5) *The remotest parts.* (6) *Death.* (1) Diei extrēmum erat, *Sall. R. J.* 24. Extrēmum anni, *Liv.* 3, 24. (2) ☞ Quid primum quidve extrēmum esse parat? *Sen.* ☞ Quid est, cujus principium aliquod sit, nihil sit extrēmum? *Cic. N. D.* 1, 8. (3) Callosus in extremo tunicis, *Plin.* 11, 37. (4) Si vobis audentem extrema cupido est Certa

sequi, *Virg. AEn.* 2, 349. (5) Libyæ lustrare extrema jubebo, *Id. AEn.* 1, 581. (6) ☞ Seu vivere credant, Sive extrema pati, *Id. AEn.* 1, 223.

Extrēmus, a, um, adj. sup. [*ab exterus*] (1) *The last.* (2) *The extreme, outermost, or utmost.* (3) *The lowest, or most afflicted.* (4) *The basest or worst.* (5) *Also remote, far off.* (1) Extrēmum hunc, Arethusa, mihi concede laborem, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 1. (2) In extremo ponte, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 28. ☞ Extrēmā lineā amare, *to love at a distance, Ter. Eun.* 4, 2, 12. (3) Ut extremo tempore civitati subvenirent, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 4. (4) Virg. *AEn.* 4, 179. juxta *Serv.* (5) Extrēmos currit mercator ad Indos, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 45.

* || Extrīcābilis, e, adj. *Which may be got out of.* Labyrinthus non extricabilis, *Plin.* 36, 13. sed inextricabilis, *leg. Harduinus.*

* || Extrīcātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A delivery, an escape, Aug.* † Effugium, *Liv.*

* Extrīcātus, a, um, part. *Disentangled, escaped.* Extricata densis cerva plagis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 31.

* Extrīco, āre, act. denom. [*ab ex & trica*] (1) *To rid out, to deliver, to disentangle, or disengage.* (2) *Met. To get an account of, or understand.* (3) *To get, or obtain, by any means; to procure.* (4) *To cleanse.* (1) = Aliquā epe me exolvam, extricabo me aliquā, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 29. Magpa quum minaris, extricas nihil, *Phædr.* 4, 21, 4. (2) De Dionysio tuo, nihil adhuc extrico, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 10. (3) Nisi mercedem aut nummos, unde, unde, extricat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 88. (4) *Vid. Extrico.*

* Extrīcor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be cleared, or cleaned.* Sylvestris ager, etsi frutetis obsessus, facile extricator, *Col.* 3, 11.

|| Extrīlidus, a, um, adj. *Fearless, without danger of being hurt.* = Impavidus & extrīlidus, *Gell.* 11, 1.

|| Extrīnsēcus, a, um, adj. *That is outward, on the outside, Boët.* † Externus, *caſi scriptores.*

Extrīnsēcus, adv. *Outward, on the outside, out of the matter, from without.* Pulmones extrīnsēcus spiritum adducunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. ☞ Gallinaria extrīnsēcus, & intrīnsēcus poliuntur, *Col.* 8, 3. Bella extrīnsēcus imminetia, *Liv.* 2, 33.

* Extrītus, a, um, part. [*ab exteror*] *Rubed, or worn, out.* ☞ Validis extrītus viribus ignis, *fructus out as out of a flint, &c. Lucr.* 5, 1097. Oculi acies viribus extrita, *Vitr.* 3, 3.

† Extrō, āre, act. [*ab extra*] *To go out.* ☞ Simul limen intrabo, illi extrabunt illico, *Afran. ap. Non.* † Egreior.

|| Extrorsum, adv. *Towards the outside, or outward parts, G. & Litt.* Analogicē quidem dicitur, sed auct. desid.

* Extructio, ōnis, f. verb. [*ab extruo*] *A building up.* Extructio tectorum, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 60.

* || Extructor, ōris, m. verb. *A setter up, or builder, Litt. ex Liv.*

* Extructūrus, a, um, part. *About to build, or erect.* Pompeii theatrum, igne fortuitō haustum, Cæsar extructurum pollicitus est, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 72, 2.

* Extructus, a, um, part. sīmus, sup. (1) *Built, or raised.* (2) *Furnished, heaped up.* (1) Satis altitudo muri extructa, *Nep. Them.* 6. Edificiorum species extructissimæ & ornatissimæ, *Apul. de Deo Sacr.* p. 699. (2) Extructa mensa carne subrandida, *Cic. in Pison.* 27.

Extrūdo, ēre, xi, ctum, act. [*ab ex & trudo*] (1) *To thrust, or drive, out.* (2) *To hasten, or send away with speed.* (3) *To utter, or sell.* (1) Me extruxit foras, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 5, 11. (2) Statim extruxit tabellarios, *Cic. ad Brut.* 14. (3) Laudat venales, qui vult extrudere merces, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 11.

Extrūdor, i, sus, pass. *To be thrust out, &c.* Extrūsi à loco minimē appposito, *Cic. Att.* 3, 14.

* Extruendus, a, um, part. *To be erected, built, or finished.* Ad hunc Tusculanum montem extruendum, *Cic. in Pison.* 21.

* Extruo, ēre, xi, ctum, act. [*ab ex & strub*] (1) *To erect, set, or pile, up.* (2) *To build.* (3) *To furnish.* (1) Materiam pro vallo extruebat, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 28. (2) Ad cælum villam extruxit, *Cic. pro Domo.* 47. (3) Mensas epulis extruere, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 21. Cerealeis cœnas dat, ita mensas extruit, *Plaut. Menæch.* 1, 1, 25. ☞ verba in numerum, *to couch his words finely, to make them chime, ad Herenn.* 4, 31. ☞ Reſtius extruo.

* Extruor, i, ctus, pass. *To be erected, built, or furnished.* Mente conquistissimis epulis extruebantur, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 21.

Extūberans, tis, part. *Swelling out.* ☞ Cavæ aut extuberantes gemmæ viliores æqualibus, *Plin.* 37, 11.

Extūbērātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A botch, a swelling, or rising in the body, Plin.* 31, 9.

Extūbēro, āre, neut. (1) *To swell much, to bunch out; to rise up like a bunch.* (2) *Act. To make to swell.* (1) Veluti malum extuberat, *Plin.* 21, 16. (2) Subrigit plana, valles extuberat, *Sen. N. Q.* 6, 4.

† Extūlo, antiq. in præf. unde extuli.

* Extūmeo, ēre, ui, neut. [*ab ex, & tumeo*] *To swell, or rise up.* Uterum illi nunquam extumere sensi, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 97.

* Extūmescens, tis, part. *Swelling out.* Extumescens smaragdi, *Plin.* 37, 5. à seqq.

* || Extūmesco, ēre, incept. *To begin to swell.*

* Extūmīdus, a, um, part. *That swelleth, or riseth.* Area media, paulō extumida, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 51.

|| Extunc, adv. *From that time, Vulg. interpr.* † Ex eo tempore, *Vett.*

Extundo, ēre, iūdi, ctum, act. (1) *To beat, knock, or thump; to hammer out.* (2) *Met. To find, or get, out with thought; to invent.* (3) *To extort.* (4) *To drive away.* (1) Lapsa ancilia cælo Extuderat, *Virg. AEn.* 8, 665. (2) Quis nobis extudit artem? *Id. Geor.* 5, 315. (3) Extudit convitio, magis quàm precibus, *Suet. Vesp.* 2. (4) Cùm labor extuderit fastidia, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 14.

* Exturbandus, a, um, part. *To be thrust out, &c.* Judicium suum firmitate ac magnitudine direxit in exturbando Antonio, *Brut. Cic. inter. Epist. ad Brut.* 16.

* Exturbans, tis, part. *Thrusting out, Sil.* 16, 481.

* || Exturbātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A thrusting out, Hier.* † Ejectio, *Cic.*

* || Exturbātor, ōnis, m. verb. *He that thrusteth forth, Aug.*

* Exturbātus, a, um, part. (1) *Thrust, or tumbled, out.* (2) *Pulled up by the roots.* (1) Antiochus præceps, provinciā exturbatus, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 30. (2) Radicibus exturbata pinus, *Catull.* 62, 108.

* Exturbo, āre, act. [*ab ex, & turbo*] (1) *To drive, or thrust, out; to banish.* (2) *Met. To trouble, discompose, or confound.* (1) Qui me exturbant, ipsi domi manent, *Cic. Att.* 8, 16. ☞ § Exturbare aliquem fortunis omnibus, *to turn him out of all, Id. pro Quint.* 31. § alicui oculos, *to pull out his eyes, Plaut. Poen.* 1, 2, 169. calculos, *to bring them away, Plin.* 20, 10. (2) Multa conveniunt, quæ exturbarent mentem meam, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 4. Nunquid Tranio turbavit? *TH.* Imō exturbavit omnia, *Plaut. M. st.* 4, 3, 38.

* Exturbor, āri, pass. *To be driven, or thrust, out.* Expellere penatibus gestiunt? Suis exturbentur, *Plin. Par.* 35.

Extusliens, tis, part. *Coughing up.* Purulenta extusliens, *Plin.* 35, 15. *Conf. Gels.* 2, 8.

Extuslio, īre, iui, ctum, act. *To cough out, to void with coughing.* Putamina extusliunt, *Plin.* 10, 92. *edit. Hard.* 72. *edit. vulgar.*

Extuslior, īri, ctus, pass. *To be voided with coughing.* Vomica excitat, sic ut extusliatur, *Gels.* 2, 8.

|| Exūber, ēris, adj. *Weaned from the dug, or from suckling, Fest.*

|| Exūberans, tis, part. sīmus, sup. *Abundant.* Exuberans

Exuberans fons, *Lat.* 4, 29. Color exuberantissimus, *Gell.* 3, 9.

|| Exuberantia, æ. f. Abundance, *Gell.* 2, 26.

† Exuberatio.

Exuberatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A swelling, or abounding.* (2) *A figure in rhetoric when more is said than is strictly true.* (1) Exuberationibus aut defectibus laborare, *Vitruv.* 1, 4. (2) Ad *Herenn.* 4, 53.

|| Eūxbēres, um. c. g. pl. *Fest.* uti *Scal.* leg. *Weaned children.*

Exūbēro, āre. neut. [ab adj. uber] (1) *To abound, to be plentyfull, or bear in great abundance.* (2) *To overflow.* (3) *To make to abound.* (1) *Pomis exuberat annus, Virg. Geor.* 2, 516. (2) *Spumis exuberat amnis, Id. Aen.* 7, 465. (3) *Quæ herbæ favorum ceras exuberant, Col.* 9, 4.

Exuccē. adv. *Dryly, without juice, Frag. Poët.*

Reſtius exsuccē.

Exuccus, a, um. adj. [ab ex & succus] *Dry, without juice, sap, or liquor; sap'less.* Exuccum corpus, *Sen. Ep.* 30. = Unde nunc aridi & exucci & exangues, *Quint.* 12, 10. Reſtius exsuccus.

|| Exūdātio, ōnis. f. *A sweating out, Litt. ex Cels.* Reſtius exsudatio.

Exūdātus, a, um. part. *Sweated out.* Exudati labores, *Sil.* 3, 531. Reſtius exsudatus.

Exūdo, āre. [ab ex & sudo] (1) *Absol. To sweat.* (2) *Act. To sweat out.* (1) Exudat inutilis humor, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 88. (2) Exudare liquorem, *Col.* 7, 8. ¶ Exudare laborem, *to sweat at his work, Liv.* 5, 5. *causas, to take much pains in them, Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 28. Reſtius exsudio.

Exvélātus, a, um. part. *Uncovered, stripped.* Pudor exvelatus amictu, *Propert.* 3, 15, 3. ut vult *Scal. & Brukkus. al.* velatus.

† Exvello, ēre. act. *To pluck out, Litt. ex Plaut.* † Evello.

Exuendus, a, um. part. *To be put off.* Exuendam ad fidem emercari, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 14, 1.

Exuens, tis. part. *Stripping.* Exuentem se, ac nudatum, gladio trajicit, *Just.* 3, 1.

Exversæ, vel Exverriæ, ārum. f. pl. *The sweeping, or purging, of a family, out of which a dead body was carried to be buried, Varr.* This ceremony was performed by the heir, thence called *everriator, Fest.*

† Exverro, ēre. act. *To sweep out, Cato.*

† Exverto, ēre. ti. act. *To prevent, Litt. ex Plant.* † Everso.

† Exūgeo, ēre. antiq. *To suck out, unde exugebo pro exugam, Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 5.

Exūgo, ēre. xi. etum. act. [ab ex & fugo] *To suck out, to drink up.* Ego illi advenienti sanguinem exugam, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 2, 37. humorem, *Id. Rud.* 4, 3, 70. succum, *Cato, 156. conf. Cels.* 5, 27. Reſtius exsugo.

Exūgor, i. etus. pass. *To be sucked up.* Ab imo latere exugitur, *Col.* 4, 24. Reſtius Exugor.

Exul, is. & sæpe exul. c. g. [qu. extra solum patri sc. ejectus] *A banished man, or woman; an exile.* = Hannibal exul, Carthagine expulsus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 18. Quid enim exul? ipsum per se nomen calamitatis, non turpitudinis, *Id. pro Domo,* 27. ¶ Relegati, non exulis in me nomine utitur, *Or. Trist.* 5, 11, 21. ¶ Confundit tamen ipse. Sustinuit conjux exulis esse viri, *Ibid.* 4, 10, 74.

Exulans, tis. part. *Banished, living in exile.* Exulans apud Prusiam Hannibal, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 24. = Pulsus patriâ, exulans, *Id. Tusc.* 3, 18.

Exulatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Banishment.* Principes exulatione multavit, *Flor.* 1, 22, 3. Reſtius Rare occ.

Exulātūrus, a, um. part. *About to live in banishment.* Illæ quasi in perpetuum cum viris exulaturæ, *Just.* 26, 1.

* Exulcērandus, a, um. part. *To be exulcerated, Cels.* 3, 21.

* || Exulcērans, tis. part. *Exulcerating, eating.* Exulcerantia medicamenta, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 90.

* Exulcērātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A soreness, a making of a botch.* (2) *Met. An aggravation.* (1) Vesciarum exulcerationes, *Plin.* 20, 3. vid. & *Cels.* 4, 25. Tenere in exulcerationem, *Scrib. Larg. c.* 43. (2) ¶ Non consolatio, sed exulceratio, *Sen.*

* Exulcērātorius, a, um. adj. *That causeth weals and blisters to arise, that is apt to fret and break the skin, or to make it sore.* Exulceratorium medicamentum, *Plin.* 23, 7.

* Exulcērātrix, icis. f. *That hath power to fret, &c.* Vis ei styptica & exulceratrix, *Plin.* 27, 12.

* Exulcērātus, a, um. part. (1) *Made sore, fretted.* (2) *Met. Galled, aggravated.* (1) Exulcerata cutis, *Cels.* 5, 26. vesica, *Scrib. Larg. c.* 57. (2) Exulceratus animus, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 3.

* Exulcēro, āre. act. ulcus facio [ab ex, & ulcero] (1) *To make sore, to gall, fret, or eat, the skin.* (2) *Met. To anger, and fret one; to exulcerate.* (1) Nihil est pestiferum, nisi quod pulmonem exulcerat, *Cels.* 4, 4. Ea sunt imponenda, quæ etiam sana corpora exulcerant, *Scrib. Larg. c.* 43. (2) ¶ Ea, quæ sanare nequeunt, exulcerant, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 75.

* Exulcēror, āri, atus. pass. *To be ulcerated, Met. to be vexed, or fretted.* Suspicionibus hominum & scelere exulcerari, *Cic. pro Domo,* 11. Oculi exulcerantur, *Scrib. Larg. c.* 54.

Exūlo, āre. neut. (1) *To be banished, to live, in exile.* (2) *Met. To be sent packing.* (1) Ignotis exulat oris, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 225. Domo exulo, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 62. (2) Peculatus ex urbe & avaritia si exulant, *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 4, 7.

|| Exūlor, āri, atus. pass. *To be banished.* Tunc iterum exulatur, *Hygin. fab.* 26.

Exultābundus, a, um. part. *Like one rejoicing.* Velut exultabundus intrare, *Just.* 18, 7.

Exultans, tis. part. (1) *Leaping up.* (2) *Spiriting out.* (3) *Met. Rejoicing, triumphing.* (1) Loliginibus exultantibus tempestas significatur, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 70. (2) Sanguis altè exultans è corpore emicat, *Lucr.* 2, 195. (3) Exultans successu animisque, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 386. Verbum exultantissimum, *Quint.* 9, 4. Reſtius exultans.

|| Exultantia, æ. f. *Exultancy, or a dancing for joy; leaping for joy, a triumphing; also a beating as a sore, or pulse, doth, Plin.* Doloris morbique exultantia, *Gell.* 12, 5. Reſtius exultantia.

Exultantiūs. adv. *More jocund and jocosely.* Exultantiūs scripsi, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 13.

Exultatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A rejoicing, a leaping for joy, exultation.* (2) *Boasting, vaunting.* (1) Simiæ novam lunam exultatione, adorant, *Plin.* 8, 54. (2) = Constituit gloriam exultationemque eorum pati, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 31. Reſtius exultatio.

Exultim. adv. *With leaps and frisks.* Equa trima campis Ludit exultim, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 10.

Exulto, āre. neut. [ab ex & salto] (1) *To leap and frisk about.* (2) *To bubble, to boil, to rise with surges.* (3) *Met. To rejoice exceedingly.* (4) *To brag, to vaunt.* (1) Verberibus cogebar equos exultare, & carces remittere, *Nep. Eumen.* 5. (2) Exultant vada, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 557. Par ad fastidia missas Exultant hæsisse faces, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 524. (3) = Exultat & triumphat oratio, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 2. (4) Alacris improbitas exultat in victoriâ, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 15. ¶ Exultare in aliquem, *to insult and domineer over him Cic.* Reſtius exulto.

|| Exululatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A shrieking, and crying out, Aug.* † Ululatus, *Vir.*

Exululātus, a, um. part. *Howling, or howling howled.* Baccha Idæis exululata jugis, *Or. Trist.* 4, 1, 42.

Exulūlo, āre. neut. *To howl, or cry out; to make a place ring with howling and crying.* Natus [Lycaon] silentia ruris Exululat, *Or. Met.* 8, 233.

|| Exunctio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab exungo] *An anointing, or besmearing, Cels. ap. Litt. sed q.*

Exundans, tis. part. (1) *Overflowing, abounding.* (2) *Rageing, or boiling.* (1) Largus &

* Exulcērātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A soreness, a making of a botch.* (2) *Met. An aggravation.* (1) Vesciarum exulcerationes, *Plin.* 20, 3. vid. & *Cels.* 4, 25. Tenere in exulcerationem, *Scrib. Larg. c.* 43. (2) ¶ Non consolatio, sed exulceratio, *Sen.*

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exundans ingenii fons, *Juv.* 10, 119. Exundantes opes, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 72, 1. Alto sanguine exundans solum, *Sen. Agamem.* 222. (2) Tandem exundanti permisit verba furori, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 609.

|| Exundanter. adv. *Overflowingly, Hier.* † Abundanter, copiosè, *Cic.*

Exundat o, ōnis. f. verb. *An overflowing, a superfluous abounding.* Exundatio fluminum, *Plin.* 19, 3.

Exundo, āre. neut. (1) *To overflow, to break out.* (2) *Met. To spread far, to diffuse itself.* (1) Præruptum exundat pelagus, *Sil.* 3, 51. Trunco cruor exundat, *Sen. Agam.* 902. Ætnæo vapor exundat antro, *Id. Ilipp.* 103. Flammaum exundat torrens, *Sil.* 14, 63. (2) = Exundat & exuberat illa admirabilis eloquentia, *Tac. Orat.* 30, 5.

Exungo, ēre. xi. etum. act. *To anoint, to besmear all over.* Eluas tu, an exungare, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 21.

† Exungilo, āre. act. *To take away the nails, or hoofs, Olib. leg. ap. Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 57. sed bodie non admittant optimæ editiones.

Exuo, ēre. vi. etum. act. [ab ex & suo, Perot.] (1) *To put off clothes, &c.* (2) *Met. To decess, to strip.* (3) *To shake off.* (4) *To free.* (1) Exuerat tunicas, *Or. Fast.* 2, 171. Exuit serpens annos, *Tib.* 1, 4, 35. (2) Et tu Trojanos exuectus, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 420. ¶ Exuere quem regno, *to dethrone, Plin.* (3) Exue fastus, *Or. A. Am.* 2, 241. (4) Si ex his laqueis te exueris, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 58. § Exuere se jugo, *Liv.* 34, 13. § sibi jugum, *Id.* 35, 17. § servitutem, *Id.* 34, 8. § servitium, *Tac. H.* 4, 25, 5. ¶ Exuere mentem, *to change his mind, Virg. Aen.* 4, 319. fidem, *to break his word, Tac. Ann.* 12, 14, 1. habitum, *to leave it, Id. Germ.* 31, 1. hostem castris, *to beat him out of his quarters, or out of the field, Liv.* 29, 2.

Exuor, i. etus. pass. *To be put off.* Dum vestis exuitur, *Curt.* 6, 31. *Conf. Prop.* 4, 9, 43.

Exūpērābilis, e. adj. *That may be exceeded, surpassed, or got over.* Exuperabile saxum, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 39. Vallum non exuperabile, *Claud. in Ruf.* 2, 127. Reſtius exsuperabile.

Exūpērāns, tis. part. *Exceeding, excelling, surpassing.* Materiâ vires exuperante meas, *Or. Trist.* 1, 4, 56. || Exuperantior, *Gell.* 14, 3. || *Simus, Apul. de Mundo, p.* 740, & 745.

Exūpērāntia, æ. f. *Excellence, preeminence.* Nonne omnem virtutis exuperantiam oderunt? *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 36.

Exūpērātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An excelling, or surpassing; also a scheme in rhetoric when more is insinuated than expressed, Ad Herenn.* 4, 53.

Exūpērātus, a, um. part. *That is exceeded, surmounted, or passed.* Cedunt gravioribus exuperata, *Lucr.* 2, 234.

* || Exūpērbio, īre. neut. [ab ex, & superbio] *To be very insolent, or proud, Capell.* † Superbio, superbiâ efflor, *Cic.*

Exūpēro, āre. act. [ab ex & supero] (1) *To exceed, surmount, or get beyond; to surpass.* (2) *Also, absol. to be predominant.* (1) Exuperat ejus stultitia hæc omnia, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 5. Exuperat juga dira, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 557. (2) Flammæ exuperant, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 759.

|| Exurculārius, i. m. *He that pruneth trees, and shredeth branches, Litt. ex Col.* † Frondator, *Vir.*

† Exurculo, āre. act. [ab ex & furculus] *To prune trees, or cut off twigs, Cato.* † Surculo *Col.* Reſtius exsurculo.

|| Exurdeo, ēre. neut. *To wax deaf, Aug.* † Obfurdesco, *Cic.*

Exurdo, āre. act. [ab ex & surdus] (1) *To make deaf, to deafen, to make dull.* (2) *Met. To spoil, or mar.* (1) Paniculæ flos exurdat, *Plin.* 32, 10. (2) Exurdant vina palatum, *Her. Sat.* 2, 8, 38. Reſtius exsurdo.

Exurdor, āri, atus. pass. *To be deafened.* Exurdantur aures curiæ, *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 3.

Exūrens, tis. part. *Burning.* Fervido solo exurente vestigia, *Curt.* 4, 28.

Exurgeo, ēre. si. sum. act. *To squeeze, or crush, out.*

out. Exurgebo quicquid humoris tibi 'ff. *Plaut. Rud. 4. 3. 70.* Quasi penicillus meus exurgeri solet, *Id. ib.*

Exurgens, tis, part. *Rising up.* Exurgens inter medias faces, *Sen. Herc. Oct. 1736.* clamor, *Lucan. 19. 114.*

Exurgo, ĕre, rexi, ĕtum. [*ab ex & surgo*] (1) *To rise up.* (2) *To rise out of trouble.* (3) *To increase.* (1) Ut de nocte multâ impigręque exsurrexi, *Plaut. Rud. 4. 2. 10.* (2) Auctoritate vestrâ respub. exurget, *Cic. Fam. 12. 10.* (3) Roma tota exurgere edificiis cępit, *Liv. 6. 4.* Gravior exurgat dolor, *Sen. Med. 49.* *Reſtitus exurgo.*

Exūro, ĕre, ſſi, ſſum. act. (1) *To burn out.* (2) *To burn.* (3) *To parch.* (4) *To consume.* (1) Minatur mihi oculos exurere, *Plaut. Most. 5. 2. 89.* (2) Infaſtas exurite puppes, *Virg. Ēn. 5. 635.* (3) Sitis. exurit miſeros, *Lucr. 3. 930.* (4) Vim veneni, quod in Macedoniâ gignitur, talem eſſe conſtat, ut ſerum quoque exurat, *Curt. 10. 26.*

Exūror, i, ſus, paſſ. *To be burnt out.* Met. *to be purged.* Eluitur ſcelus, aut exurit igni, *Virg. Ēn. 6. 742.*

Exuſcitiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſtirring up, a*

wakening. Ad Herenn. 4. 42. *Reſtitus ex- ſuſcitatio.*

Exuſcito, āre. act. [*ab ex & ſuſcito*] (1) *To awaken from ſleep.* (2) Met. *To encourage, to raiſe, to rouse up.* (1) Te gallorum, illum buccinarum cantus exuſcitāt, *Cic. pro Mur. 9.* (2) = Quę cura exuſcitāt animos, & majores ad rem gerendam facit, *Id. Offic. 1. 4.* *Reſtitus exuſcito.*

Exuſcitor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be raiſed.* Auditoris animus aut renovatur ad ea, quę reſtant aut omnibus jam dictis exuſcitur, *Cic. de Inv. 2. 15.*

Exuſtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A firing, or ſetting on fire, both act and paſſ.* Exuſtio ſolis, *Plin. 17. 24.* terrarum, *Cic. Somn. Scip. 7.*

Exuſtor, ōris. m. verb. *He that burneth, or fireth,* Macrob. † Qui exurit.

Exuſtūlātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſcorching, or ſingeing,* Boët. † Exuſtio, *Cic.*

Exuſtūlātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſcorbeth, or fireth,* Boët. † Qui exurit.

Exuſtūlo, āre. act. *To burn, ſcorch, or ſinge,* Aug. † Exuro, *Cic.*

Exuſturus, a, um. part. *About to burn.* Exuſturus ſol terras, *Plin. 2. 11.*

Exuſtus, a, um. part. [*ab exutor*] (1) *Burnt.*

(2) *Parched, ſcorched, dried, or withered.* (1) Vici exuſti complures, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 2.* (2) Exuſtus ager morientibus æſtuat herbis, *Virg. Geor. 1. 107.* Exuſtus ſiti ſervidâ, *Sen. Agam. 19.*

Exūtus, a, um. part. [*ab exuor*]. (1) *Deveſted, ſtripped of.* (2) *Freed from.* (3) *Plundered, left naked and bare.* (1) Piſo, exutâ dignitate, *Ēc. Tac. 3. 17.* (2) Exutæ vincſis palmæ, *Virg. Ēn. 2. 153.* (3) § Bonis exutus, *Tac. Ann. 4. 21. 5.* § copijs, *Paterc. 2. 37.* § navibus, *Ibid. 79.*

Exuviæ, ārum. pl. f. (1) *Clothes, hair, &c. put, or left, off.* (2) *Spoils taken from an enemy in war, booty, pillage.* (3) *The ſkin, felt, or hide, of a beaſt, taken from the fleſh.* (4) *The caſt ſkin of a ſnake, or adder; a ſlough.* (1) Dulces exuviæ, *Virg. Ēn. 4. 651.* § Induviæ tuæ, atque uxoris exuviæ, *Plaut. Men. 1. 3. 9.* Capitia exuviæ cape, *Sen. Hipp. 1181.* (2) = Exuviis nauticis, & claſſium ſpolijs ornatus, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 18.* (3) Mandē caſtigabit eos bubulis exuviis, *Plaut. Most. 4. 1. 26.* (4) Poſitis exuviis novus coluber, *Virg. Ēn. 2. 473.* = Vernatio, τὸ γῆρας.

Exūvium, i. n. *The ſame with exuviæ, Salv.*

F f Roman, and now in common uſe, F f Ital. which alſo is in modern uſe, ꝥ ꝥ in old Engliſh, as commonly called, though long after the time of the Saxons, in modern uſe, but chiefly in acts of parliament and proclamations, the ſixth letter in the Hebrew, Latin, and many other alphabets, may ſeem to have loſt its place, and figure in the Greek alphabet now uſed; but however its place is ſupplied in the numerals by ς, which is called Βαϛ ἐπίσημον, and its power of being a vowel, conſonant, and quieſcent letter, which it had in the old Greek alphabet, is ſtill otherwiſe made up. This ſixth Cadmean letter anſwering to 1 was firſt turned to the left, as its original, thus, ς, and afterwards to the right F. The *Æolians* uſed the former way, and turned it upſide down, thus, ς. Theſe People uſed it before ſoft vowels, writing ςο for ον; for an aſpirate, as, ςολ for δλ; alſo in the middle of words to ſtop a gap between two vowels, in order to prevent their collision, as οας for οα. The old *Latins* alſo received it from them, only turning it to the right hand, and ſeting it upright as we now uſe it. They, as well as the *Æolians*, uſed it for h both in the begining and middle of words, writing *fordecum* for *hordecum*, *veſo* for *veho*; and ſometimes turned it into v, inſtead of οας, writing *ovis*, thereby ſhowing its affinity to the Hebrew *vau*. This letter being in the form of two Γ's clapt one upon another, perhaps through the ſupinenefs, or ignorance, of Grammarians, was, and ſo continues to be, called *digamma*. Certain it is, that that there is no affinity between the powers of f and g. In after times, this letter growing into diſuſe among all the *Greeks*, they cut an o into two parts, the former whereof they claped upon words which anciently had begun with the letter h, or its ſubſtitute ς, and the other half upon ſuch as began with a ſoft vowel. The *Latins* alſo, both in the begining and middle of words aſpirated, reſumed the old letter h, inſtead of *foſſis* writing *hoſtis*, and inſtead of *traſo*, *traho*. But though its place and analogous uſe favour its deſcent from the Hebrew *vau*, yet perhaps as much may be ſaid for its pedigree from the Hebrew ς, and ſo make it difficult to determine in that matter. As to its figure it may be as well formed from 1 turning it to the right hand, and adding the middle declineing line, as above; or from the final ς by turning it, and joining to the middle a ſmall line taken from the top; or from the old Greek Γ by takeing its ſhort leg and joining it to the belly. But when we carefully attend to the ſound and power of this letter, we cannot but obſerve that it comes nearer to the ſound of ς *phe*, and ς *phi*, than *ve* and *vi*, as our Western people ſound it. And in Latin words of Hebrew extraction, ς is more generally changed into f, than v. Thus from the Hebrew ςς comes the Greek φη, and the Latin *fera*; from ςς, *fors*; from ςς, *fucus*, &c. But ſince from what hath been ſaid may be gathered its relation to 1 in place, and primitive uſe, and perhaps in its figure, but that in ſound at leaſt it ſeems more nearly related to the Hebrew ς or the Greek φ, we may conclude it participates of both. And I am inclined to think, that a very probable reaſon may be given for ſuch a concluſion, why the ancient *Greeks* ſo early diſmiſſed this letter: namely, becauſe haveing otherwiſe ſupplied the uſes it had from the primitive 1, finding its ſound nearly related to their φ, they concluded they had no further occaſion for it, and ſo left it out. But whether it comes nearer to v or ph, this is certain, whatever ſome great men may have argued to the contrary, that it is a *mute*, and of the firſt rank alſo. Nor is it any argument of its being a *liquid*, that we put e before it, calling it *ef*, analogous to the liquids *el*, *em*, *en*, *er* (for ſo by the way we ought to call that letter, not *ar*, if we would keep to analogy) whereas in the mutes we pronounce e afterwards, as *be*, *ce*, &c. For this cuſtom hath no foundation in the nature of the letter itſelf, nor in the Hebrew or Greek tongues, who ſay not *ep* and *eph*, but *pe* and *phe*, *pi* and *phi*; but hath obtained from the hypercriticiſm, perverſeneſs, ignorance, or inadvertency, of Grammarians. And indeed, if this cuſtom would prove it a ſemivowel, we muſt alſo adopt s into the family of the liquids, and what is ſtill more abſurd, make a ſemivowel of two conſonants, whereof at leaſt they confeſs one to be a mute, namely x, which they call *ex*, juſt with as much reaſon as they call f, *ef*. Beſides, f precedes the liquids l and r in the ſame ſyllable, as in *ſlos*, *fraus*, &c. and ſurely in Latin words two liquids cannot begin a ſyllable. In the Notes of the antients F ſtands for Filius, Folia; Fecit, Frater; F. FA. Filius familiās; FAB. Fabius; FABR. Fabricius; FAC. Faſtum; FAC. C. Faciendum curavit; F. C. Fidei commiſſum; F. D. Fides data; F. E. Fides ejus; F. E. D. Faſtum eſſe dicitur; F. F. Fecit, fecerunt, Fabricari fecerunt, Fabreſaſtum, Filius familiās, Fidem fecit; F. F. *vel* ff. Pandectæ, which the

later Lawyers barbarously used for P. P. See *Barth. Advers.* 2, 17. F. F. E. Fiat fides ejus; F. F. F. Ferro, flammâ, fame, *vel* Flavius filius fecit; F. FL. or FR. F. Fratris filius; F. H. Filius hæres; F. J. Fieri iussit; F. M. Fieri mandavit; F. M. I. Fieri munus implevit; F. N. Fides nostra; F. N. C. Fidei nostræ commissum; F. V. C. Fraudisve causâ.

F A B

F ante A.

* **F**ABA, æ. f. [fort. qu. paba, à πᾶω, παῖς, unde & pabulum] *A bean.* & *Faba nigra* in judiciis signum damnationis, *alba* absolutionis. ¶ *Isthæc in me cudetur faba, I shall bear that blame,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 8.

* **F**ABACEUS, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a bean.* Puls fabacea, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12.

* **F**ABACIA, æ. f. *A bean cake,* Plin. 18, 12.

* **F**ABAGINUS, a, um. adj. *Of beans.* Fabaginum acus, *Cato*, 54.

† **F**ABAGO, ginis. f. *Bean chaff,* Litt. ex Catone.

* **F**ABALE, is, n. *A bean straw, or stalk, on which the pods hang,* Col. 2, 10.

* **F**ABALIS, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a bean.* Stipula fabalis, *Plin.* 22, 25. & *Or. Fast.* 4, 725.

* **F**ABARIUS, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to beans, one that lives on beans.* Fabariæ insulæ, *Plin.* 4, 13.

* **F**ABATARIA, òrum. n. pl. *Great vessels, or dishes, to serve up beans in,* *Lampr.*

FABELLA, æ. f. dim. [à fabula] *A short tale, or story; a little interlude, or play.* Parvi fabellarum auditione ducuntur, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 15.

FABELLÆ commentitiæ, *Id. de Div.* 2, 38. **F**ABELLÆ te juvent, nec fabulæ, *Phæd.* 4, 6.

¶ **F**ABELLARIUS, i. m. *He that often telleth tales,* *Tert.*

¶ **F**ABELLATOR, òris. m. verb. *A maker, or teller, of tales and stories,* *Lexicogr. ex Apul.*

† **F**ABELLATRIS, icis. f. *She that talketh much, a prating gossip,* *Afran.*

† **F**ABELLO, ñre. act. *To report, or tell, tales,* *Litt. ex Lucr. sed q.*

FABER, ra, um. adj. ¶ *rimus, sup. Ingenious, workmanlike, artificial.* Dædalus ingenio fabre celeberrimus artis, *Or. Met.* 8, 159. **F**ABERRIMUS, *Apul.* p. 777.

FABER, ri. m. [à facio; per Sync. pro faciber, ut à mulceo, mulciber] (1) *A workman, properly in iron or other hard materials; a smith, a forger, a hammerer.* (2) *Met. A maker.* (3) *A kind of fish, by some called a trout.* (1) = **F**ABER ferri, a blacksmith, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 47.

FABER lignarius, a carpenter, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 73.

FABER ærarius, a coppersmith, *Plin.* 34, 1. marmoris aut eboris fabros aut æris amavit, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 96.

(2) **S**uæ quisque fortunæ faber, *Sall. de Rep. ordin.* 1, 1. (3) *Plin.* 9, 8.

¶ **F**ABETUM, i. n. *A place where beans grow, a bean plat,* *Litt. ex Plin.*

FABRE, adv. ¶ *errimè, sup. [à faber] Cunningly, workmanlike, artificially.* Trabs fabre teres, *Sil. Ital.* 14, 321. Hoc factum est fabre, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 23. Uvæ faberrimè politæ, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 40.

FABREFACIO, ère, fêci, factum. *To work, build, or make, artificially.* Duilius classem validam fabrefecit, *Aur. Viſt. de Vir. ill.* 38, 1.

FABREFACTUS, a, um. part. *Cunningly wrought, or devised.* Hæc fallacia est fabrefacta à nobis, *Plaut. Cas.* 5, 1, 8. *Conf. Lib.* 37, 27.

FABRICA, æ. f. fabri officina. (1) *A shop, or workhouse.* (2) *The art of framing, or making.* (3) *The fabrick, frame, make, fashion, or design, of a thing.* (4) *Met. A wile, deceit, or crafty device.* (1) *Fabrica ferrea,* *Plin.* 7, 56. (2) *Confectionis materiæ fabrica,* *Cic. de Div.* 1, 51.

(3) *Explicetur incredibilis fabrica naturæ, Id. N. D.* 2, 55. *Admirabilis fabrica membrorum, Ibid.* 47. (4) *Nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam finigit? Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 34.

FABRICANDUS, a, um. part. *To be made, or formed,* *Sil.* 15, 197.

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F A C

FABULOSUS, adv. ¶ *iùs, comp. s'imè, sup. Like a fable, or story; fabulously, Plin.* 32, 17. Antiquitate fabulosius extollente, *Amm.* Fabulosissimè narrata, *Plin.* 5, 1.

FABULOSITAS, ñtis. f. *Liingness, fullness, of storys.* Poëtica fabulositas, *Plin.* 7, 28.

FABULOSUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. s'imus, sup. (1) *Fabulous, full of storys, or that of which many storys go.* (2) *Much talked of.* (1) *Fabulosa antiquitas, Plin.* 12, 19. (2) *Fabulosus Hydaspes, Hor. Od.* 1, 22, 7. *Fabulosissimus Atlas, Plin.* 5, 1.

* **F**ABULUM, i. n. (1) ¶ *Bean chaff.* (2) † *Also ben-bane.* (1) *Gell.* 4, 11. (2) *Lucil. ap. Non.* 2, 813.

* ¶ **F**ABULUS, i. m. *A little bean, Gell.* 4, 11. fabula, *Plaut.*

FAC, imper. [à facio] cum infin. concedentis est. *Grant it to be so, suppose, or put the case.* **F**AC animum interire, ut corpus, *Cic.*

FACESSITUR, imperf. *It is doing, Varr.*

FACESSITUS, a, um. part. *Done.* ¶ *Cum audissent ei facesitum negotium, when they found he was perplexed, Cic. Verr.* 4, 64.

FACESSO, ère, si & s'ivi, sum & s'itum. act. [à facio] (1) *To go about to do, to do, to accomplish.* (2) *To procure, cause, or create.* (3) *To send packing.* (4) *Neut. To get one gone, to go away, or be packing.* (1) *Iulia facesitunt, Virg. Æn.* 4, 295. (2) *Ne innocenti periculum faceretur, Cic. Div. in Verr.* 14. (3) *Facesset hinc Tarquinius, Liv.* 1, 47. (4) *Hæc hinc facesset, Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 30. § **F**ACESSERE ex urbe, *Liv.* 6, 17.

FACESSOR, i. pass. *To be caused, or procured.* Si cui fortè hæc lege negotium facessetur, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 57.

FACETUS, adv. iùs, comp. s'imè, sup. *Merryly, prettyly, wittily.* **F**ACETUS dictum, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 57. Nos ab isto nebulone facetiùs eludimur quàm putamus, *Cic. pro S. Rose.* 44. **F**ACETISSIMÈ tres libellos tribus legendos dedit, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 55.

FACETIA, æ. f. *sed sapius.* **F**ACETIÆ, ñrum. pl. f. *Merry and pretty conceits, witty and pleasant sayings, repartees, drollery, raillery.* Hæ

(4) Quâ facie est homo? *Syl.* sesquipedem quidem est quàm tu longior, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 58. (5) Tabulæ, quæ belli pictam faciem habent, *Plin.* 35, 4.

Facile, adv. ius, comp. *lilimè*, sup. *Easyly*, *without any ado, certainly, without all question, or peradventure*. *Facile* princeps, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 42. Tempestatem ferre *faciliùs*, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 13. *Facillimè* intelligetis, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 12. ¶ *Facillimè* agere, *to live in plenty and ease*, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 56. ¶ *Facile* cum certè conjungit, *Cic. Ep.* 6, 10.

Facilis, e. adj. or, comp. *lilimus*, sup. [*à faciendo*] *Easy, feasible, facile, gentle, plain, or plyable; tractable, to do what you will with it, good natured, easy to be pleased; also kind, favourable, courteous*, *Ov.* ¶ *Faciles* Oculi, *rolling eyes*, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 310, & *Manil.* 1, 68. Ex *facili*, *easyly*, *Tac. Agric.* 15, 2. Quum exitus haud in *facili* essent, *b. e. faciles*, *Liv.* 3, 8. ¶ Res *faciliores*, *happening according to our desire*, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 5. & *Liv.* 23, 11. *Facu* *facillimum*, *Sall. B. C.* 14. = *Promptus*, *proclivis*, *expeditus*, *explicatus*, *commodus*, *lenis*, *liberalis*, *Cic. mollis*, *placidus*, *Ov. pronus*, *Juv.* & *morosus*, *Cic.*

Facilitas, *âtis*, f. *Easyness*. Ut is, qui dignitate principibus excellit, *facilitate* par infimis esse videatur, *Cic. pro L. Man.* 14. *Facilitas* assidue paratur, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 29.

Faciliter, adv. *Easyly*. His permittamus *faciliter* dicere, *Quint.* 1, 6. *Conf. Vitr.* 1, 1. & 2, 1.

¶ *Facinorôsè*, adv. *Villainously, wickedly*, *Aug.* *Facinorôsus*, a, um, adj. or, comp. *lilimus*, sup. *Villainous, wicked, stark naught, ungracious*. *Facinorosa* vita, *Cic. de Leg.* 1, 14. Exilio *facinorosior* redditus, *Just.* 16, 4. *Facinorocissimus* *ficarius*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 38.

Facinus, *ôris*, n. [*à facio*] (1) In a good sense, a great action, an exploit, an enterprise, or adventure. (2) In a bad sense, a foul fact, a villainous deed, or prank. (1) *Præclari facinoris* famam querere, *Sall. B. C.* 2. (2) In *facinus* jurâsse putes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 242. *Facinus* abest peccato meo, *Ov. Tr.* 4, 4, 44.

Facio, *ëre*, *fëci*, *factum*, act. (1) To do. (2) To make. (3) To cause. (4) To paint, limn, draw, or fashion. (5) To follow, practise, or be employed in; to exercise. (6) To compose. (7) To give, to grant. (8) To commit, to perpetrate. (9) To suppose, to pretend. (10) To get either good, or bad. (11) To perform, to make, good. (12) To introduce, to bring in. (13) Sometimes it is elegantly redundant. (14) To be suitable, to conduce. (15) To value, or esteem. (16) To forbear, or keep himself from a thing. (17) To sacrifice. (18) To bring forth. (19) To force, or compell. (20) To make up, to constitute. (21) To abide, stay, or continue, at. (22) To be fit, meet, or proper. (23) To hinder. (24) To suppose, or put the case. (1) ¶ Quod facere turpe non est, modò occultè, id dicere obscenum est, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 35. (2) *Faber*, cum quid ædificaturus est, non ipse facit materiam, *Id. N. D.* 3. ut citat *Laëtant.* 2, 8. (3) Nulla remedia tam facient dolorem, quàm quæ sunt salutaria, *Id. Oed.* (4) *Praxiteles* fecit puberem *Apollinem*, *Plin.* 34, 8. *Alcamaes* fecit *marmorea*, *Id. ibid.* (5) Cum *piraticam* ipse fecisset, *Cic. post redit. in senat.* 5. ¶ *Facere* *mercaturas*, *Id. Verr.* 5, 28. (6) *Apollo* versus facere desiêrat, *Id. de Div.* 2, 56. (7) Si quid de his rebus dicere vellet, feci potestatem, *Id. Catil.* 3, 5. (8) *Strato* ille medicus domi furtum fecit, *Id. pro Cluent.* 64. (9) *Plato* à Deo ædificari mundum facit, *Id. N. D.* 1, 8. (10) A quibus rex magnas prædas faciebat, *Nep. Chabr.* 2. *Respublica* detrimentum fecit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 9. (11) *Promissa* non faciendâ nonnunquam, *Id.* (12) *Plato* facit *Socratem* disputantem, *Id. N. D.* 1, 12. (1) Non faciam, ut enumerem miserias omnes, *Id. Att.* 3, 7. (14) Non facit ad nostras hostia major opes, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 9, 44. ad difficultatem urinæ, *Plin.* 22, 18. (15) Te semper feci maximi, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 42. (16)

Facere non possum, quin quotidie ad te mittam, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 27. (17) ¶ *Juno* sospita, cui omnes consules facere necesse est, *Cic. pro Mur.* 41. ¶ Cum faciam vitulâ, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 77. ¶ *Bidentes* propter viam facere, *Laber.* (18) Plerumquè adferes pullos similes sui faciunt, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 22. (19) Qui nati coram me cernere lethum fecisti, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 539. (20) *Romulus* ex variis elementis populum Romanum fecit, *Flor.* 1, 1. (21) *Apameæ* quinque dies morati, *Iconii* decem fecimus, *Cic. Att.* 5, 20. (22) ¶ Non facit ad lacrymas barbitos ulla meas, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 8. Non faciet capiti dura corona meo, *Propert.* 3, 1, 20. (23) Nunquam quicquam faciet, quin soror ista sit germana hujus, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 63. (24) Fac ita esse, *Cic. Fac potuisse, quod est, Id. Philipp.* 2, 3. Fac igneam, fac spirabilem; nihil ad id, de quo agimus, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 29. sed in hac natione vix legimus nisi in imperativo. ¶ *Facere* ab, vel cum, aliquo, to be on his side, to make for him, *Cic. Facere absolute, to do his duty, to perform his part, Id. abortum, to miscarry, Plin. æqui bonique aliquid facere, to take in good part, Ter. æs alienum, to run into debt, Liv. animos, to puff up, to make proud, Cic. animum, to encourage, Liv. 25, 23. basia, to kiss, Catull. castra, to encamp, Liv. contumeliam, to affront, to reproach, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 79. convicium, to rail, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 11. copiam consilii sui, to impart it, Liv. cum aliquo, to make for one, to agree with, Cic. damnum, detrimentum, to lose, to receive damage, Id. deditionem, to surrender, Liv. 31, 18. delicias aliquem, to play the fool with, to jeer at, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 52. & *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 2, 68. duritias, to be astringent, *Plin. exercitum, to raise an army, Sall. ex suâ dignitate, to do as becomes him, Cic. fraudem, to wrong him, Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 9. gratiam alicui, to show him favour, *Liv. gratiam delicti, Sall. jurisjurandi, Suet. to absolve, or acquit, him. gratiam legis, to dispense with it, Liv. gratum alicui, to oblige one, Cic. jacturam, to suffer shipwreck, or loss, Id. Fin.* 2, 24. impetum, to charge, to struggle, *Liv. insidias alicui, to lie in wait for one, Cic. pro Syll.* 6. iusta alicui, to perform one's funeral rites, *Plaut. manum, to raise forces, Cic. medicinam, to give physick, Phædr.* 1, 14, 2. missum, to let alone, to let go, *Ter. Ph.* 5, 8, 53. moram, to delay, *Liv.* 3, 2. negotium, to trouble one, *Quint. nomina, to borrow, or take up, money, Cic. Fam.* 7, 23. ova, to lay eggs, *Varr. palam, to divulge, Cic. paria, to requite, Id. prælium, to join battle, Cæs. B. G.* 1, 18. Fæc qui ego sum, esse te, put yourself in my case, *Ter. ratur, to ratify, Liv. reliquum, to leave, Cic. rem. to thrive, or get an estate, Ter. Ad.* 2, 2, 12. rem divinam, to supplicate, or perform any religious service, *Cic. reum, to impeach, Id. sacra, sacrificium, to sacrifice, Liv. sanguinem, to shed blood, Id. satis, to satisfy, Cic. Cl.* 5. stipendium, to be a soldier, or to serve in war, *Liv.* 5, 7. sumptum, to spend, or disburse, *Cic. tædium, to weary him, Liv.* 4, 57. Facite ut domi sitis, see you be at home, *Ter. vadimonium, to oblige himself, to promise faithfully, Cic. Verba facere, to discourse, Liv. verbum, to speak never so little, to open his mouth, Cic. vestigium in possessionem, to enter upon it, Id. pro Cæs.* 14. vitium, to crack, or flaw; as a house does before it falls, *Cic. Dii malè faciant, Id. imprecati formula. ¶ Quid illo faciemus? Ter. Eun.* 5, 1, 21. ¶ Additur nonnunquam cum, vel de; aliàs datus usurpatur. *Vid. Donat.**

Factio, *ônis*, f. verb. [*à facio*] (1) A power of making; a doing, or making. (2) A deed, good, or bad. (3) Riches, authority, ability, credit, power. (4) A faction, party, a side, or sect. (5) A company, or band, of men. (6) Anciently a consent, or friendship, among good men. (7) But in Cicero's time used generally in a bad sense, as also *factiosus*. (1) Cui testamenti *factio* nulla esset, *Cic. Top.* 11. (2) *Vid. Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 8, 2. & *Fest.* (3) Dei divites sunt, deos decent opulentia & *factiones*, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 90. (4) ¶ *Factio* optimatum, *Suet. Cæs.*

17. ¶ *popularis*, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 13. (5) ¶ *Factio* *prafina*, *Suet. Cal.* 55. ¶ *aurati* *purpureique* panni, *Id. Domit.* 7. (6) ¶ *Factio* *nobilium*, *Liv.* (7) ¶ *Inter* bonos *amicitiæ*, *inter* malos *factio*, *Sall. B. J.* 21.

¶ *Factiosè*, adv. *Factiously*, *Litt. ex Liv.* *Factiosus*, a, um, adj. or, comp. *lilimus*, sup. (1) One that promiseth to do great things. (2) *Factiosus*, *mutinous*. (3) Also *wealthy*, *noble*. (1) ¶ *Lingua* *factiosi*, *inertes* operâ, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 6, 13. (2) *Piso* adolescens nobilis, egens, *factiosus*, *Sall. Bell. Catil.* 18. In summo gradu *factiosissimus*, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 9, 4. (3) ¶ *Venit* in mentem te esse divitem, *factiosum*; me item esse pauperem pauperrimum, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 50. *Factiosior* leg. ap. *Aur. Victor. in Carac.*

¶ *Factitiô*, *ônis*, f. verb. *An often making, or doing*, *Ter.* ¶ *Effectio*, *Cic.*

¶ *Factitator*, *ôris*, m. verb. *One that doth often*, *Ter.* ¶ *Effector*.

¶ *Factitatrix*, *icis*, f. *She, or it, fem. that often maketh*, *Hier.* ¶ *Quæ* *facilitat*.

Factitatus, a, um, part. *Made, or done*. Hæc apud majores nostros *factitata*, *Cic. Off.* 2, 24. *Factitatis* in *Neronem* carminibus probrosis exilio mulctatus, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 14, 1.

Factitius, a, um, adj. *Artificial; done, or made, by art*. *Color* *factitius*, *Plin.* 31, 7. *Gemmæ* *factitiæ*, *Id.* 37, 7.

Factito, *äre*, freq. [*à facio*] (1) To do often, to practise. (2) To make, or compose. (1) *Idem* *Pyrrius* *factitavit*, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 13. (2) *Nec* satis apparet, cur versus *factitet*, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 470.

† *Facto*, *äre*, act. *To make*. *Lucrum* ingens *facto*, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 1, 94. ¶ *Rarò* occ. ¶ *Factito*.

Factor, *ôris*, m. verb. [*à facio*] (1) A maker, or doer. (2) A presser of wine, or oil. (3) A tennis player. (4) ¶ A criminal. (5) ¶ A factor, that trades abroad for a merchant. † Also the multiplying number in arithmetick. (1) *Cuparum*, *doliorumque* *factores*, *Pall. de R. R.* 1, 6. (2) *Cato* de *R. R.* 13. ¶ *Hos* *factores* contenti dixisse vett. notionem latius non extenderunt. (3) ¶ *Et* *datores & factores* omnes subdam sub solum, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 18. ut aliqui exponunt; alii aliter, & fortè rectè, *vid. Gronov. & Lambin.* (4) *Macer*, *JCC. lib.* 7. *Dig.* (5) *Apud* *medior. secul. script.*

Factum, i, n. A deed; a thing done, or made; a fact, or feat; either (1) good, or (2) bad. (3) A making, as of oil, wine, &c. (1) *Factum* *præclarum* atque *divinum*, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 44. (2) *Nec* ullus error, qui *facti* crimen obumbret, erit, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 48. B. F. *Bonum* *factum*; *Formula* *editis* *bonæ* *scævæ* *causâ* *præmissa*. (3) *Factum* *olei* vocant, quod uno tempore conficiunt, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 24.

Factura, *æ*, f. The making of a thing, *P. in.* 34, 14. ¶ *Hinc* *Angl. Feature*. ¶ *Facies* est *factura* quædam totius corporis, *Gell.* 13, 29. ¶ *Passivè* ap. recentiores, *Factura* *Dei* est *anima*, *Prud. Apoth.* 792.

† *Facturio*, *ire*, neut. *To desire to do*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Facturus, a, um, part. *About to make, or do*. *Sacra* *Jovi* *facturus*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 26. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 18. 24, 32.

Factus, a, um, part. *Made, or done*. ¶ *Homo* ad unguem *factus*, a complete man, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 33.

Factus, *ûs*, m. verb. (1) A making, or building. (2) A pressing, as of olives. (3) Also as much as is made at a time. (1) ¶ *Quò* *villa* *exornator* esse posset fructu, quàm *factu*, *Varr.* (2) *Cato* de *R. R.* 1, 66. (3) *Varr.* 1, 24. & *Col.* 12, 50.

Facula, *æ*, f. dim. [*à fax*] A little torch, *Prop.* 2. *Eleg.* 29.

¶ *Facularius*, i, m. A torch bearer, a link boy, *Hier.*

Facultas, *âtis*, f. [*ab* ant. *facul.* pro *facile*] (1) *Easyness*, *quickness*, *readyness*, *apiness*, *promptness*, (2) *Art*, *science*. (3) *Liberty*, or *advantage*.

sage. (4) *Matter, cause, or occasion.* (5) *Opportunity, convenience.* (6) *Estate, or substance.* (7) *Efficacy, or virtue.* (8) *Facultates in plurali, wealth, means.* (1) *Dī date facultatem huic pariendi, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 5. i. e. facilem partum. Sic stylo facultas continget, Quint.* (2) *In aliquā arte & facultate excellens, Cic. de Orat. 1, 50.* (3) *Summa facultas vacui, ac liberi temporis, Id. de Orat. 15.* (4) *Stoici dant sui irridendi facultatem, Id. de Div. 2, 17.* (5) *Alio tempore, si facultas erit, explicabuntur, Id. de Inv. 1, 46.* (6) *Videndum est, ne major benignitas sit quam facultates, Id. de Offic. 1, 14.* (7) *Facultas secreta certis in rebus inest, Lucr. 1, 174.* (8) *Implere facultates equestres, Plin. Ep. 1, 19, 2.*

Facundē, adv. Eloquently, sīmē, sup. Hosterm facundē alloquendo sibi conciliavit, Liv. 28, 18. Totius mundi naturam prudentissimē & facundissimē exprompsit, Valer. Max. 3, 3, ext. 4.

Facundia, æ. f. Eloquence, a grace in ready speaking. Facundiæ parens Cicero, Plin. 7, 30. Juvit facundia causam, Ov. Met. 7, 505.

Facundiōsus, a, um, adj. Full of eloquence, Sempron. ap. Gell. 4, 9. † Eloquentissimus, Suet.

Facunditas, ātis, f. Eloquence. Facunditatem virtus argutam invenit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 13.

Facundo, āre, act. To make eloquent, Sidon. † Facundum reddo.

Facundus, a, um, adj. [à fando] or, comp. sīmus, sup. Eloquent, well spoken. Plus quam facundus Ulysses, Ov. Ep. 3, 129. = Eloquentiæ attendit Cæjus, quantumvis facundus & promptus, Suet. in Vitā, 53. Alius alio facundior, Quint. 12, 10. Facundissimum quemque proponere sibi ad imitandum, Id. ibid. 2. Facundissimus sermo, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8.

Fæcarius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, dregs. Sportæ fæcarie, Cato, 11.

Fæcatus, a, um, part. made of dregs, unsettled, not fined. Fæcatum vinum, Cato, 153.

Fæcialis, is, m. A herald. Vid. Fecialis.

Fæcinus, & Fæcinus, a, um, adj. Fæcinie uvæ, grapes yielding more lees than other grapes do, Col. 3, 2. Fæcinum vinum, Col. 12, 45.

Fæcōsus, a, um, adj. Dreggy; full of dregs, or grounds. Fæcosum garum, Mart. 13, 102.

Fæcula, æ. f. Small dregs, lees, or grounds, of wine; tartar sticking to the bottom and sides of wine vessels, Lucr. 2, 430. Also a sauce made of it. Fæcula Coa, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 9.

Faculentē, adv. Dreggly, Lexicogr. ex Cels.

Faculentia, æ. f. Dreggynefs, Sidon. Ep. 3, 13.

Faculentus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, lees, or dregs; dreggy, feculent. Crassamentum vini faculentum, Col. 12, 46. Faculentum pus, Cels. 5, 26. Movetur gradibus apud recentiores.

Facutinus, a, um, adj. id. quod faculentus. Full of lees, Gell. 13, 19.

Fædus, a, um, adj. [à fædus, fuscus] Filthy, dirty, nasty. Al. scrib. fædus.

Fæx, æcis, f. (1) Dregs, or lees, of wine. (2) Also a kind of colour made of it, wherewith actors daubed their faces before vizors were in use; the grounds, or settlement, of any liquor.

(3) A kind of sauce; also the dregs of metal. (4) Met. The baser sort, the mob, the scum. (1) Difugiunt cadis cum fæce siccatis amici, Hor. Carm. 1, 35, 26. (2) Peruncti fæcibus ora, Id. Art. Pœt. 277. (3) Id. Sat. 4, 73. (4) Fæx civitatis, Cic. pro Flacc. 8. = Apud sordem urbis, & fæcem, Id. Attic. 1, 16.

Fægeus, a, um, adj. Of beech. Glans fagea, Plin. 16, 5.

Fagineus, a, um, adj. Of beech. Arcula faginea, Col. 12, 45.

Fāginus, a, um, adj. Made of beech. Pocula fagina, Virg. Ecl. 3, 36.

Fāgus, i. f. [à Gr. φηγός, Dor. φάγος] A beech tree. Sub tegmine fagi, Virg. Ecl. 1, 1.

Fāgūtā, ātis, n. Sacellum Jovis, in quo

fuit fagus arbor Jovi sacra, a chapel consecrated to Jupiter in Rome, Fest.

** Fāgūtālis, e. adj. Belonging to beech. Fagutalis Jupiter, Varr. de L. L. 4, 32. & Plin. 16, 10.*

Fāla, æ. f. A high tower made of timber, a gallery, a scaffold, to shoot, or throw, darts out of. Qui hastis tr. um nummorum causā subeunt sub fālā, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 10.

** Falandum, i. n. pro cælo, Hetruscē [à φάλαγγος, quod à φάλος, albus, nitens] Heaven. Fest.*

Fālārica, æ. f. A spear bound about with wildfire shot out of an engine, a rolling tower brought against a besieged city, Veget. 4, 18. & Liv. 21, 8. A fiery dart. Magnū stridens contorta falarica venit, Virg. Æn. 9, 705.

** Falcarius, i. m. He that useth a fute, or book; a mower, a maker of futes; also armed with a bill. Dico te venisse inter falcarios, Cic. Catil. 1, 4.*

** Falcator, ōris, m. A bill man, Lexicogr. ex Col.*

** Falcatus, a, um, part. (1) Hooked. (2) Crooked, bowed like a book. (3) Armed with books, or futes. (4) Also loped with bills, or pruning books. (1) Falcatus ensis, a falcion, or scimitar, Sil. 3, 278. (2) Sinus falcatus in arcus, Ov. Met. 11, 229. (3) Falcati currus, Liv. 37, 41. (4) Arbores falcate, Plin. 17, 10.*

** Falcicula, æ. f. A small sickle, Pall. 1, 43, 3.*

** Falcifer, a, um, adj. [ex falx, & fero] That beareth a book, or fute. Manus falciferæ, Ov. 13, 930. Agmina falcifero circumvenit arcta covino, b. e. curru bellico, Sil. 17, 422. Falciferi currus, Lucr. 3, 643.*

Falciger, a, um, adj. idem, Auson. de Ter. Rom. 36.

** Falcilla, æ. f. dim. [à falcula] A little book, or knife, Varr.*

** Falcillus, i. m. A knife to cut vines, a grafting knife, R. ex Stat.*

** Falcito, āre, act. To cut with a book, Litt. ex Col.*

** Falco, āre, act. To cut, or prune, with a bill, or book, Plin. 17, 10.*

** Falco, ōnis, m. [à falx, qui unguis falcatus habet] A hawk, a falcon; also one whose great toes are bent and crooked inward, Turn.*

** Faltor, āri, ātus, pass. To be pruned, unde Falcatus.*

** Falcūla, æ. f. dim. [à falx] (1) A little book, or bill; a vine, or grape, knife, crooked like a sickle; also a crooked claw, or talon. (2) Also a kind of swallow, a bank martin. (1) Col. 12, 18. (2) Plin. 8, 15.*

** Falcunculus, i. m. dim. [à falx] A little falcon, or lanaret, Plin. ap. Litt.*

Fālēre, is, n. A pile, or buttress. Lapis falere pedem & dodrantem alta, Varr. R. R. 3, 5.

Fālernum, sc. vinum, & Fālernus, sc. liquor. [à Fālerno agro] (1) Muscadine, a rich sort of wine. (2) Also a sort of amber. (1) Ausidius forti miscebat mella fālerno, Hor. Sat. 2, 24.

** Originem hujus vini fabulosam & etiam nominis lege ap. Sil. 7, 166. & seqq. Nunc mihi fumosos veteres proferte fālernos, Tib. 2, 1, 27. Nisi fortē cados intelligatur. (2) Ap. Plin.*

Fāliscā, æ. f. [à Fālisco ligno] A crib, or rack, for oxen and beasts to eat their meat in. Fāliscæ æstivæ, Cato de R. R. 14.

Fāliscus, a, um, adj. [à fālertiis, i. e. fāliscis, dict. ut Lucanica à Lucanis] A baggefs, or hog's baslet; a pudding in a pig's belly. Lucanica ventre cum fālisco, Mart. 4, 46, 8.

** Fallacia, æ. Deceit, a crafty device, a fallacy. = Sine fūco & fallaciis homo, Cic. Att. 1, 1. Fallacia alia aliam trudit, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 39.*

** Fallacilōquentia, æ. f. Deceitfull speech, Acc. ap. Cic. de Fin. 4, 25. sed al. leg. fallaciloquæ, al. fallacis loquelæ. = Doli machinæ, fallaciæ, præstigiæ, Cic.*

** Fallaciōsus, a, um, adj. Full of deceit, fallacious, Gell. 14, 1. † Fallaciæ plenus.*

** Fallaciter, adv. sīmē, sup. Deceitfully, falsely. = Sed non fictē & fallaciter, sed verē & sapienter, Cic. pro Domo, 29. Fallacissimē adulteratur myrrha, Plin. 12, 16. utitur & ipse Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 23.*

** Fallax, ācis, adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) Deceitfull, false, adulterate. (2) Lying, vain, uncertain. (1) = Fallaces & fucosæ merces, Cic. pro Rab. Post. 14. (2) Astrologi vani & fallaces, Id. de Div. 1, 19. Fallacior undis, Ov. Met. 13, 799. Homo fallacissimus, Cic. pro Domo, 9.*

** Fallendus, a, um, part. To be deceived. Vix pueris dignas ambages fidei fallendæ exquirat, Liv. 9, 11. Fallenda pollice clathra forent, Tib. 4, 5, 72. conf. Sil. 11, 390.*

** Fallens, t. s. part. (1) Sliding, or slipping. (2) Lying, deceiving. (3) Beguiling, diverting. (1) Fallens vestigium. Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5. In prono citius pede se fallente, Liv. 31, 36. (2) = Diligimus omnia vera, id est, fidella, simplicia, constantia; vana, falsa, fallentia odimus, Cic. (3) Studio fallente laborem, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 12.*

** FALLO, ēre, fēli, falsum, act. [à σφάλω, idem] (1) To slip, or slide. (2) To deceive, to beguile, to cozen, or cheat. (3) To disappoint. (4) To lurk, to skulk, to abscond. (5) To escape notice, to be obscure. (6) To counterfeit. (1) Saxa lubrica vestigium fallunt, Curt. 4, 9, 8. Vid. Fallens, n. 1. (2) = Roscius socios induxit, decepit, destituit, fraude & perfidiā fefellerit, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 40. (3) Multum te opinio fallit, Id. in Sall. 3. (4) Speculator qui per biennium fefellerat, Romæ deprehensus, Liv. 22, 33. (5) Nec vixit malē, qui natus moriensque fefellerit, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 10. (6) Tu faciem illius falle dolo, Virg. Æn. 1, 688. ¶ Neque te fallit, you are not ignorant, Cic. passim. Fallere mandata, not to do them, Ov. Met. 9, 696. visum, not to be seen, Plin. 9, 50. curam somno, to sleep it away, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 114. ¶ juratori, to commit adultery, Ov. Ep. 16, 384. tempora, to pass away, Id. ex Pont. 4, 10, 67.*

** Fallor, i, sus, pass. To be deceived, mistaken, &c. Fallitur auro Jupiter, Prop. 4, 1, 81.*

** Falsarius, i. m. A forger of writings, a falsifier of evidences, a cheat. Falsario præcedendæ manus, Suet. Claud. 15. Conf. Tit. 3.*

** Falsē, adv. Falsely, Assentiri falsē, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 46.*

Falsidicus, a, um, adj. A liar, a false reporter, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 13. † Mendax, Cic.

¶ Falsificatio, ōnis, f. verb. A falsifying, or counterfeiting, Cod.

¶ Falsificator, ōris, m. verb. A falsifier, Dig. † Falsarius, Suet.

¶ Falsificatus, a, um, part. Falsified, counterfeited, Prud. Hamart. 549. † Adulterinus, Cic.

¶ Falsifico, āre, act. To falsify, Dig. † Adultero, Cic.

¶ Falsificus, a, um, adj. He that worketh deceit, or guile, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 36.

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** Falsilōquentia, æ. f. A false speaking, Litt. ex Cic.*

** Falsilōquus, a, um, adj. [ex falsus, & loquor] A liar, one that speaketh false. Quæcum reum te falsiloquum esse nolo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 14.*

† Falsimōnium, i. n. A deceit, or falsehood, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 12.

¶ Falsipārens, t. s. c. g. That owns a wrong father. Falsiparens Amphitryoniades, Catull. 66, 112.

** Falsitas, ātis, f. Falsehood. Parum virium falsitas habet, Cic. pro Cluent. 2.*

** Falsō, adv. Falsely, wrongfully, without cause. Falsō queritur de naturā suā genus humanum, Sal. B. J. 1. Falsō plurima vulgus amat. Tib. 3, 20. § Falsō lugere aliquem, Liv. 34, 32.*

** Falso, āre, act. To forge, counterfeit, or falsify, Mod. Dig. 48, 103. † Adultero.*

** Falsus, a, um, adj. False, deceitful, &c.*

** Fālaciōsus, a, um, adj. Full of deceit, fallacious, Gell. 14, 1. † Fallaciæ plenus.*

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** Falsus, a, um, adj. False, deceitful, &c.*

* *Falsum*, i. n. *A falsehood*. Nihil falsi dixi, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 49.

* *Falsus*, a, um, part. [*à fallor*] (1) *Deceived, mistaken*. (2) *Adj. False, lying, unfaithfull, deceiving*. (3) *Spurious*. (1) § *Ut falsus animi est*, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 43. (2) § *Quæ vera audiui contineo omnia, sin falsum, aut vanum, aut fictum est, continuo palam est*, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 24. Ambitio multos mortales falsos fieri subegit, *Sall. B. C.* 10. (3) Licet sit falsa progenies mihi, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 1502. *Falsissimus*, *Col.* 1, 6.

* *Falx*, cis. f. [*à Gr. πέλκυν, securis*] (1) *A book, bill, sibe, or sickle*. (2) *An engine of war, crooked like a book, to pluck the stones out of the wall of a besieged city, or to cut in sunder the tackling of the enemy's gallys*. (1) Harum genera, *Cato*, cap. 10, 11. partes vero, *Col.* 4, 25. recentet. (2) Hujus formam & usum, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 14. docebit.

* *FAMA*, æ. f. [*à Gr. φήμη, Dor. φάμα*] (1) *Fame, rumour, common talk, or report; tidings*. (2) *Renown, praise, a good name, or reputation*. (3) *Infamy*. (4) *A tradition, or hearsay*. (1) Ut majora omnia fore, quàm fama viderentur, *Cic.* (2) = Perpetua commendatio & fama, *Id. de Offic.* 2, 20. Fama & laus perennis, *Id.* Hujus non fugio mortem, si famam assequar, *Phædr.* 3, 9, 3. (3) Fama inconstantia, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. temeritatis, *Id.* Neque enim specie famæ movetur, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 170. (4) Ex vetere famâ Græciæ hæc collecta sunt, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. § *Famæ* in plur. *Plaut.* solus.

|| *Famēlicē*, adv. *Very hungryly*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Famēlicus, a, um, adj. *Hungry, hunger-starved*. § Dum ridebunt saturi, mordebunt famelici, *Plaut. Trin. prol.* 14. § *Famelicus* senex, *Sen. Contr.* 1, 1.

FAMES, is. f. (1) *Hunger, fasting*. (2) *Dearth*. (3) *Met. A greedy desire of*. (1) Sacris dum vincitur extis prima fames, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 348. Fames & mora bilem in nasum conciant, in supposit. *Plaut. Amphitr.* (2) In fame frumentum exportare erat ausus, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 17. (3) Auri sacra fames, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 57. § *Antiq.* Fames, ei, unde in abl. fame adhuc producit ultimam. Ut, Fractus morboque famæque, *Ov. Met.* 13, 52. § Famem depellere, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 11. § Compescere, *Sen. Hippol.* 515. § Implere, *Id. H. Oct.* 621. § Propulsare, *Curt.* 9, 2, 6.

|| *Famesco*, Ære. neut. *To wax hungry*, *Alcim.* ↓ *Esurio*.

* *Fāmiger*, Æra, Ærum, adj. *One that carries tales, and slandereth, or backbiteth*, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7.

|| *Fāmīgērābilis*, e. adj. *Famous, renowned*, *Apul. Met.* 1. p. 13. ↓ *Celebris*, *Cic.*

† *Fāmīgērātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A spreading of a report*, *Plautus finxit*, *Trin.* 3, 2, 66.

† *Fāmīgērātor*, ōris. m. verb. *A teller of news, a spreader of reports*. *Ex Plauti fabrica*, *Trin.* 1, 2, 178.

|| *Fāmīgērātrix*, icis. f. verb. *She that reports, and telleth news*, *Lexicogr. ex Apul.* ↓ *Quæ spargit rumores*.

|| *Fāmīgērātus*, a, um, part. *Renowned, famous*, *Apul. Florid.* p. 790. ↓ *Celebratus*.

|| *Fāmīgēro*, Ære. act. *To report, or blaze abroad*, *Litt. ex Apul.* ↓ *Prædico, celebros*, *Cic.*

Fāmilia, æ. f. & ōis. f. [*à famul aut famulus ut sit propriè famulorum*] (1) *Anciently and properly the servants belonging to one common master*. (2) *Afterwards together with them the wife and children, or what we from this word call a family, of which the master was called pater familiās, the mistress mater familiās*. (3) *The branches descending from one common ancestor, or adopted into the same lineage*. (4) *A society, company, or fraternity, of men of the same sect, or profession*. (5) *A man's estate, or substance*. (6) *A dwelling-house*. (7) || *A pack of cards*. (8) *Ne de fundo familia opere decedat*, *Varr.*

R. R. 1, 16. ubi vid. plura; adi etiam *Suet. in Ner.* 44. § *Æsopus*, domino cum solus esset, familia, *Phædr.* 3, 19. (2) *Amplæ & honestæ familiæ plebeie*, *Cic. pro Mur.* 7. (3) § *Ex gente Domitiæ duæ familiæ claruerunt*, *Suet. Ner. in princ.* (4) § *Peripateticorum familia*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 1. § *Gladiatorum*, *Id. pro Sullâ*, 19. Unde bulla servilia, nisi ex abundantia familiarum? *Flor.* 3, 12, 10. (5) *Proximus agnatus familiam habeto*, *Lex XII Tab.* Arbitrum familiæ eriscundæ postulavit, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 7. Decem dierum vix erit mihi familia, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 36. (6) *Lar sum familiaris ex hac familiâ, unde me exuntem aspexitis*, *Plaut. in prol. Aul.* (7) *Novæ rei vet. vocab. satis aptè accommodavit*, *Jun.*

Fāmiliāriscus, a, um, adj. *Of a family*. || *Sella familiarica*, quæ & *Patrocliana*, a *close-shool*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 13.

Fāmiliāris, e. adj. or, comp. *ſimulus*, sup. ad familiam pertinens, ex eadem familiâ. (1) *Of the same family, or household; belonging to a family*. (2) *Familiar, usual, friendly*. (1) Ego sum *LAR familiaris*, *Plaut. Aul. prol.* (2) Cum ipsi sit familiarior *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 5, 9. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 5. *Familiarissimus* amicus, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 17. *Demosthenes familiarior nobis propter scriptorum multitudinem est*, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 19. = *Vir optimus, mihi que familiarissimus*, *Id. Fam.* 13, 30. = *Intimus, proximus, familiarissimus sibi pertimuit*, *Id. ad Q. fr.* 1, 4. *Vultu minùs familiari aliquem respicere*, *Suet. J. Cæs.* 78.

Fāmiliāris, is. m. (1) *A servant of the family*. (2) *A friend, a familiar; one of nigh, or long, acquaintance*. (1) Hæc sola sanam mentem gestat meorum familiarium, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 31. Inspectavit nescio quis familiarium, *Id. Mil.* 2, 2, 18. (2) § = *An ego non venirem contra alienum pro familiari ac necessario meo?* *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 2.

Fāmiliāritas, ōis. f. (1) *Familiarity, acquaintance, familiar friendship, intimacy*. (2) *Meton. A familiar friend*. (1) *Familiaritatem consuetudo attulit*, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 14. (2) = *Omnes amicitias familiaritatesque affixit*, *Suet. Tib.* 51.

Fāmiliārīter, adv. iūs, comp. *ſimē*, sup. (3) *Familiarly, homely*. (2) *Plainly*. (3) *Privately, thoroughly*. (4) *Tenderly, with great concern*. (4) *Nimium familiariter me attrectas*, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 4, 6. (2) = *Ut te audacter moneam, & familiariter*, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 6. (3) *Familiariter nōſte causam alicujus*, *Quint.* 6, 5. (4) *Mortem hujus tam fert familiariter*, *Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 81. § = *Familiarissimè atque amicissimè cum aliquo vivere*, *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 9.

† *Fāmiliās*, ant. gen. pro familiæ.

Fāmōſa, æ. f. subst. *A mistress, a courtesan*. Ad famosas me vetuit mater accedere, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 68.

Fāmōſus, a, um, adj. *ſimulus*, sup. (1) *That bath an ill name, infamous, notorious*. (2) *Greatly renowned, much spoken of*. (1) *Mæchus, aut ſicarius, aut aliqui famosus*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 5. § *In hunc sensum accipiunt vetustiores ferè cœnes*. (2) § *Famofa uirbs*, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 2, 1. § *Famofus equi*, *Suet. Cal.* 19. || *Famofus libelli*, *libels*, *Suet. Aug.* 54. *Famofum carmen, a lampoon*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 31.

† *Fāmūl*, pro famulus. *Enn. ap. Non.* 3, 322. Proinde ac famul infimus esset, *Lucr.* 3, 1048. *Servus ab Ōſcis sic dict.* *Feſt.*

Fāmūla, æ. f. *A maid, or maid servant*. *Famulasque ad lumina longo Exercet penso*, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 411. v. & *Luc.* 8, 63. *Prop.* 3, 13, 15.

Fāmūlans, tis. part. *Attending*. *Nec erubuit famulantis fistula Phæbi*, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 58. *Fortunâ famulante*, *Claud. B. Get.* 513. || *ſimulus*, sup. *Very plying, or obedient*, *Boët.*

Fāmūlanter, adv. act. *Humbly, serviceably*, *Non.* 2, 331. ↓ *Obedienter*, *Liv.*

Fāmūlāris, e. adj. *Of a servant*. § *Vestis*

famularis, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 48. § *Turba*, *Stat. Achill.* 2, 67. § *Cultus*, *Val. Max.* 5, 6. ext. 1. *Nec famulare timens*, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 40. i. e. *serviliter*. *Famularia jura*, *Ov. Met.* 15, 597.

|| *Fāmūlātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *Attendance, or a doing service*, *Non.* 3, 99. ↓ *Famulatus*, *Cic.* *Alſo a retinue of men and maid servants*. *Mulier frequenti stipata famulatione*, *Apul. Met.* 2. p. 37. ↓ *Familia*, *Cic.*

|| *Fāmūlātor*, ōris. m. verb. *An attendant*, *Lexicogr. ex Stat.*

|| *Fāmūlātrix*, icis. f. *A ſhe waiter*, *Donat.* *ad Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 3. ↓ *Famula*.

Fāmūlātus, ūs. m. *Serviceable attendance*. *Quam miſer virtutis famulatus, ſervientis voluptati?* *Cic. Offic.* 3, 33. *Famulatus gravis*, *Sen. Hipp.* 991. *miſerrimus*, *Col. præf.*

† *Fāmūlitas*, ōis. f. *Service*, *Accius ap. Non.* 2, 319. pro

Fāmūlitiūm, i. n. (1) *Service, attendance*. (2) || *Alſo a company of servants*. (1) *Duro famulatio adſtrictus*, *Varr.* (2) *Unus è famulatio*, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 7.

Fāmūloſi, ōri, ōtus ſum. dep. *To ſerve, attend, or wait upon*. *Eſt genus injuſtæ ſervitutis, cum hi famulantur*, *Ec. Cic. ap. Non.* 3, 313. § *Famulari alicui*, *Cat.* 64, 161. *Externis famulantur ſacris*, *Plin.* 2, 7.

Fāmulus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a ſervant*. *Tradiderat famulas jam tibi Rhenus aquas*, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 286. *Conf. Luc.* 4, 227. & 10, 127.

Fāmūlus, i. m. [*à famul, i. e. ſervus apud Ōſcos*] *A ſervant, a household ſervant, a waiting man*. § Sed iis ſit ſanè adhibenda ſævitia, ut heris in famulos, ſi aliter teneri non poſſunt, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 7. || *Famulus ſacrorum. a pa-riſh clerk, a curate*, *Jun.*

|| *Fāmūlicē*, adv. *Madly*. *Fanaticè per-vo-lant*, *Apul. Met.* 8. p. 60. ↓ *Furiōſe*.

Fāmūlicus, a, um, adj. prop. de ſacerdotibus. *Fanaticus* *Gl. Phil.* qui inſanire videbantur aut furere, cum è ſano darent reſponſa; hinc ſum. pro quovis furioſo, & inſano; (1) *Inſpired, poſſeſſed*. (2) *Beside himſelf, mad, frantic*. (1) *Crine ſenex fanaticus albo ſacrorum antiſtes*, *Juv.* 2, 112. (2) = *Muliebres & fanaticum agmen paveſcere*, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 30, 3. *Conf. Liv.* 37, 9. *Jaſtare caput fanaticum eſt*, *Quint.* 11, 3.

* *Fandi*, gerund. *Of ſpeaking*. *Coram data copia fandi*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 524.

* *Fando*, gerund. (1) *Act. In relating*. (2) *Paſſ. by report*. (1) *Quis talia fando Temperet à lacrymis?* *Virg. Æn.* 2, 6. (2) *Næ fando quidem auditum eſt*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 29. || *Hic uſus frequentior atque venuſtior*.

* *Fandus*, a, um, part. (1) *To be divulged*. (2) *Fit to be ſpoken, lawfull, right*. (1) *Næque me Apollo ſatis fandis dementem invitam ciet*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 31. ex poetâ. (2) § *Sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 547.

* *Fans*, tis. part. *Speaking*. *Subtrahit hæc ſanctem totâ vertigine fluctus*, *Propert.* 3, 7, 65.

Fānum, i. n. [*fort. à fando, quod pontifices in ſacrando ſanum fantur, quod vocabant effari templa*, *Varr.* ſed de etymo non conſtat, adi *Voff.*] *A temple, a church, or plat of ground conſecrated*. *Fanum locupletiffimum & religioſiſſimum*, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 9. § *Fanum Nep-tuni*, *Nep. Pauſ.* 4. § *Fortunæ*, *Liv.* 10, 37. *In tuo luo & fano modo eſt ſitum*, *Plaut.* *Aul.* 4, 2, 8.

FAR, farris. n. [*ab Hebr. 72 Var frumen-tum, triticum*] *All manner of corn, beer-barley*. *De cujus ſpec. conſule* *Col.* 2, 6. & 11, 2. *Alſo meal, or flour*. *Farre pio veneratur*, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 745. ſc. *molâ falſâ*. *Farre ſpar-guntur exta*, *Val. Max.* 2, 5, 5. *Farra fran-gere ſaxo*, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 449.

* *Farcimen*, inis. n. *Agut pudding, or ſauſage*. *Ab eadem farturâ farcimina extis appel-lata*, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 22.

* || *Far-*

* || *Farcimentum*, i. n. *A stuffing*. Tert.
* || *Farciminosus*, a, um. adj. *Full of the farcys*, Veget. 1, 14. Danda est huic vocab. venia, cum nesciam an aliud sit melius.

* || *Farciminum*, i. n. *The farcys*, Veg. 1, 7.

* *FARCIO*, ire, si, tum &. Etum. act. [*ἀ φρασσων φραντον* per Metath. *φραντον*, *farcium*] *To stuff, to farce, to frank, or feed; to fat, or cram*. Anseres *farcire*, Cato, 89. || *Farcire* centones, *to cram with lies*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 19.

* || *Farcitus*, a, um, part. *Stuffed*. Varr.

* *Farcitor*, *farcitus*. Vid. *Fartor*, &c.

* *Farcūra*, æ. f. (1) *A cramming*. (2) *The filling of stones, the filling of the walls in the midst with rubbish*. (1) Col. 8, 7. extr. (2) Vitruv. 2, 8.

|| *Farfāria*, æ. f. *The herb betony*. Apul. || *Betonica*, Plin.

|| *Farfārum*, vel *Farfērum*, i. n. vel *Farfārus*, i. f. *Folia sunt farfari & nugæ meræ*, Litt. ex Apul. *A kind of herb, or shrub, like coltsfoot*, Jun.

Farfūgium, i. n. *The white poplar tree*. Plin. 24, 15.

* *Fāri*. Cic. Vid. *For*.

Fārina, æ. f. [*à farre dict.* Plin. quod sit *far molitum*] (1) *Meal, flour*. (2) *Alto powder, or dust*. (1) *Hordeacea farina*, Varr. (2) *In farinam folia siccantur*, Plin. 23, ult. § *Farina pumicis*, Id. 14, 22. § *marmoris*, Id. 32, 7. || *Farinæ ejusdem, never a barrel the better berring*, Prov.

Fārinārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, meal*. *Farinatio* cribro subcernit, Plin. 18, 11.

Fārinārius, i. m. *A mealman*, Cato. c. 76.

|| *Fārinulentus*, a, um. adj. *Like meal, mealy, full of meal*. *Farinulento cinere sordidè candidati*, Apul. Met. 9. p. 280. || *Farraceus*, Plin.

Fārio, ōnis. m. *A trout*, Aufon. Mos. 130. *Trocta*, Vett. Gl.

* || *Fārior*, āris. [*à fando*] *To pronounce, or declare*, XII Tab.

Farnus, i. m. *A kind of oak*, Vitruv. 7, 1.

Farrāceus, a, um. adj. *Of corn*. Cum poline *farraceo*, Plin. 24, 7. *Farracea seges*, Varr. R. R. 1, 31.

Farrāgināria, ōrum. n. pl. *Loca farragine facta*, Col. 11, 2.

Farrāgo, gēnis. f. [*ex farre & ago, quod est misceo*] (1) *A mixture of sundry grains together, mescline*. (2) *Met. A mixture of good and bad together, a bodgepodge*. (1) Varr. R. R. 1, 3. (2) *Farrago libelli*, Juv. 1, 86.

|| *Farrārius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to, or producing, corn; ut, || Ager farrarius, ibat bringitb fortb corn*, Scæv. Dip. 7, 1, 3. || *Seges*.

|| *Farrātum*, i. n. *Food made of corn, as frumety, or hasty-pudding*, Jun. ex

Farrātus, a, um. adj. *Done with corn*. *Olla farrata*, Pers. 4, 31. vid. & Juv. 11, 109.

|| *Farreātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A joining people in marriage with the ceremony of a cake*, Cod.

|| *Farreātor*, ōris. m. verb. *He that so joineth together in marriage*, Cod.

|| *Farreātus*, a, um. part. *Joined together in marriage with a cake*, Cod. || *Matrimonio conjunctus, conjugatus*.

|| *Farreo*, āre. act. *To join together in marriage with a cake*, Dig.

Farreum, i. n. *Genus cibi ex farre factum*, Fest. Item *farreum*, dicebant *horreum*, Fest. *A wheate cake used in marriage; also a barn to lay corn in; also a vessel to fry corn in*. *Novæ nuptæ farreum præferebant*, Plin. 18, 3.

Farreus, a, um. adj. *Of corn*. *Panis farreus*, Col. 7, 12. *Farreæ mensæ*, Aur. ViEt. Orig. gen. Rom. 11, 1.

* || *Fartīlia*, um. pl. n. *Balls, or pellets, to cram fowls, or poultry, with*, Jun. à

* *Fartilis*, e. adj. *That is cramed in order to be made fat*. Anser *fartilis*, Plin. 10, 27.

* || *Fartim*, adv. i. e. *confertè*. *By suff-*

ing, or craming, Apul. Met. 2. p. 42. || *Confertim*.

* *Fartor*, ōris. m. verb. [*à farcio*] (1) *A poulterer that feedeth, or crameth, fowls*. (2) *A pudding, or sausage, maker*. (1) *Gallinam pinguem facere fartoris, non rustici officium*, Col. 8, 7. (2) *Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26.* || It. nomenclatores, sic dict. quod salutatorum nomina candidatis in aurem clam infarcirent, Fest.

* *Fartum*, i. n. [*à fartiendo dictum*] *A pudding, or sausage; also a kind of meat offering made up of several sorts of stuff*. *Extis & opimo vincere fartio*, Pers. 2, 48.

* *Fartūra*, æ. f. *The filling, or craming, of fowls to make them fat*, Col. Vid. *Fartura*.

* *Fartus*, a, um. part. & *Fartus*. *Stuffed, cramed, laden*. *Pulvinus rosâ fartus*, Cic. Verr. 5, 11. *Parietes cæmento farti*, Plin. Ep. 10, 48. *Rex infinitis vectigalibus erat fartus*, Vitruv. 2, 8.

* *Fartus*, ūs. m. *A stuffing, filling, or craming*, Col. 5, 10. *Non vestem mulieris amant, sed vestis fartum*, Plaut. Mos. 1, 3, 13.

Fas, n. indecl. [*à fando sc. propriè, vel quod dii, vel sacerdotes, fati sunt, Fest. vel quod fari dignum sit; ut nefas, quod est nefandum, i. e. non fandum*] (1) *Piety, justice, equity, right*. (2) *A thing lawfull, (3) or possible*. (1) || *Fas* atque *nefas* exiguo fine libidinum Discernunt avari, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 10. (2) || *Quod aut per naturam fas sit, aut per leges liceat*, Cic. pro Mil. 16. || *Festis quædam exercere diebus Fas & jura sinunt*, Virg. Geor. 2, 168. (3) *Plūs quàm superis contingere fas est*, Ov. 2, 57.

Fascia, æ. f. [*dict. quod eâ aliquid tanquam in fascem colligamus*] (1) *A swathe, band, or roller, used by the ancients on their thighs and legs, instead of our breeches*. (2) *A bandage for wounds, or broken limbs*. (3) *Also a cloud*. (4) *Also a wreath about the top of a pillar*. (5) *Also a diadem*. (6) *A stomacher, or breastcloth; a child's bib*. (7) || *A hairlace, or headband*. (1) Vid. Calaub. doctiss. dissert. de feminalibus & tibialibus, ap. Suet. Aug. 82. § *Fasciæ cruciales*, Quint. 11, 3. (2) *Rectè genibus applicantur & fasciis circumdantur*, Col. Conf. Cels. 5, 26. (3) *Nil color hic cæli, nil fascia nigra minatur*, Juv. 14, 295. (4) *Vitruv. 3, 3.* (5) *Sub regis fasciâ multum latet mali*, Sen. Ep. 80. (6) *Fasciæ crescentes dominæ compesce papillas*, Mart. 14, 134. (7) *Fascia crinalis*, Ulp.

Fasciātim, adv. [*à fascis, non à fascia; sign. n. non per fascias, sed per fasces, Diom.*] *Bundlewise*, Quint. 1, 4.

|| *Fasciātor*, ōris. m. verb. *He that swaddeth*, Hier. || *Qui fasciâ ligat*.

Fasciātus, a, um. part. *Swathed*. *Nec fasciato naufragus loquax trunco*, Mart. 12, 57, 12.

|| *Fasciculāris*, e. adj. *Belonging to a Bundle*, Const. Imp.

|| *Fasciculāria*, ōrum. pl. n. *Bundles of wood, straw, &c. which soldiers get by foraging*, Veg. 2, 19.

Fasciculus, i. m. dim. [*à fascis*] (1) *A packet, or little bundle*. (2) *A poesy, or nosegay; a handfull*. (3) || *A pack of cards*. (1) *Fasciculus epistolarum*, Cic. ad Q. frater, 2, 11. § *librorum*, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 13. (2) *Fasciculum ad naves admovebis*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18. (3) *Vives*.

* || *Fascināmentum*, i. n. *Incantamentum. A kind of bewitching, a charm*. Litt. ex Apul.

* *Fascinans*, tis. part. *One that bewitcheth, or foreseeth*, Plin. 13, 4.

* *Fascinatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A bewitching, enchanting, or charming*. *Fascinationibus adoratione peculiari occurrimus*, Plin. 28, 2.

* || *Fascinātor*, ōris. m. verb. *He that bewitcheth*, Gloss. vet.

* *Fascinātrix*, icis. f. *She that bewitcheth*, Litt. ex Apul. || *Quæ iascinat*,

* || *Fascini*, ōrum. pl. m. antiq. *fascinoē dicti; qui fascinum depellere credebantur*, Fest.

* *Fascino*, āre. act. (1) *To bewitch, forelook, or forepeak*. (2) *To praise and commend one overmuch*. (1) *Oculus mihi fascinat agnos*, Virg. Ecl. 3, 103. (2) *Malâ fascinare linguâ*, Catull. 7, 12.

* *Fascinum*, i. n. [*à Gr. βάρκαρον*] (1) || *A bewitching, a disease wherewith children pine away*. (2) *Amulets, or counter charms*. (3) *Item membrum virile*. (1) *Fascino morderi*, Sym. i. e. *malâ linguâ*, quippe duplex *fascinum*, alterum oculorum, linguæ alterum. (2) Vid. *Pignorum in explicatione mensæ Iſiacæ, qui amuleti figuram exhibet*. (3) *Num minùs languet fascinum?* Hor. Epod. 8, 18.

* *Fascinus*, i. m. *The God that frighteth away charms and witchcraft*, vid. Plin. 28, 2.

|| *Fascio*, āre. *To swathe, Spart. To be swathed, or bound up with a truss*, Litt. ex Cels.

Fasciōla, æ. f. dim. [*à fascia*] *A little winding band, or swatheing cloth; a garter*. *Fasciōlæ purpureæ*, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 21.

|| *Fascior*, āri, ātus. pass. *To be swathed*, Capitol.

FASCIS, is. m. (1) *A bundle of wood, twigs, straw, reeds, &c. a fagot, or bavin*. (2) *A bundle, fardel, burden, or packet*. (3) *Fasces plur.* *Bundles of birchen rods, carried before the Roman magistrates, with an ax bound up in the middle of them, so as to appear at top*. (4) *Also the office and dignity itself*. (1) *Fasces virgultorum & stramentorum*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15. *calamorum*, Mart. 14, 38. *in lemmate*. (2) *Ego hâc te fasce levabo*, Virg. Ecl. 9, 65. (3) *Florus*, 1, 5. *Fasces sunt fasces, i. e. honos est onus*, Prov. vid. *Pellii*, 2, 99, 3. || *Dictator fasces habuit*, 24, *Consul 12, Prætor urbanus 2*.

|| *Fāsēlus & Fāsēolus*. Vid. *Phaselus*.

Fassūrus, a, um. part. [*à fateor*] *About to confess*, Ov. Met. 14, 353. *Fassura Ceres crimina*, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 24.

Fassus, a, um. part. [*à fateor*] *That hath confessed*. *Parce, precor, fasso*, Ov. Ep. 16, 11. *Da veniam fasso*, Id. ex Pont. 1, 7, 22.

(1) *Fasti*, ōrum. pl. m. (2) & *fastus*, uum. pl. m. *In quibus dierum omnium ratio exponitur; verum cum dies fasti plures sint nefastis, hinc appellab. à potiori parte, Fasti. Calendars. wherewith were set down their festivals, the names of their officers, their pleading days, and all the publick busyness they had throughout the year; a book of Ovid's so called for that reason*. (1) *Ediscendos fastos populo proposuit*, Cic. pro Mur. 11. vid. & Suet. Tib. c. 5. & ibi *Torrent*. (2) *Sequer astrologorum fastus*, Col. 9, 14. *Varro quoquē & Luc. 10, 187. quibus adde Sil. 2, 10. nec non Claud. ad Prob. ver. 15*.

* *Fastidiendus*, a, um. part. *To be disdained, &c.* *Fastidiendus candidatus*, Valer. Max. 6, 9, 14. *Verba fastidienda dictu*, Id. 9, 13, 2.

* *Fastidiens*, tis. part. *Loathebeing, &c.* *Fastidientis stomachi est multa degustare*, Sen. Ep. 2.

* || *Fastidienter*, adv. *In disdain*, Apul. Met. 5. p. 156. || *Fastidiosè*, Cic.

* || *Fastidīter*, adv. *idem*, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 356.

* *Fastidio*, ire, ivi, itum. act. [*cum fastu quodam contemno, Perot.*] (1) *To abhor, to disdain, to scorn, to set light by, to make no account of*. (2) *To loathe, to be ready to vomit*. (1) § *Fastidit mei*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 10. § *Si te hic fastidit Alexis*, Virg. Ecl. 2, extr. (2) § *Absol. Mane, quanquam fastidis*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 7. § *Fastidire olus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 16.

* *Fastidior*, iri. pass. *To be disdained, or scorned*. *Prætura fastidiebatur*, Liv. 32, 21.

* *Fastidiosè*, adv. ius, comp. *Scornfully*. *Stomachans fastidiosè*, Cic. pro Planc. 27. *invi-*
tius,

tiūs, fastidiosus, *Id. de Orat. 2. 89.* Fastidiosē adamas, *Val. Max. 2, 2, 5.*

* Fastidiosus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Disdainfull, scornfull.* (2) *Queasy, squeamish, that loatheth and cannot brook.* (3) *Curious, nice.* (1) Fastidiosus literarum Latinarum, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 70.* § In pares fastidiosus, *Ad Herenn. 4, 40.* (2) Aurium sensus fastidiosissimus, *Ad Herenn. 4, 23.* (3) Antentius facilis in caulis recipiendis, Crassus fastidiosior, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 57.*

* || Fastidior, ōris, m. *A loather, Ulp.*

* Fastiditū, a, um, part. *Despised, slighted, loathed.* Pars turbæ fastidita jacet, *Luc. 7, 844.* Verba fastidita repellere, *Ov. ex Pont. 4, 1, 19.*

* Fastidium, i. n. (1) *Pride, haughtyness* (1) *Nauseousness, a loathing.* (3) *Queasyness, or quains of women with child.* (1) Superba pati fastidia, *Virg. Ecl. 2, 15.* (2) = Cibi fastietas & fastidium, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 17.* (3) Marti longa decem tulerunt fastidia menses, *Virg. Ecl. 4, 61.*

* Fastigans, tis, part. [*ab inus. fastigo*] *Raiseing up with a point, Sil. 5, 50.*

* || Fastigatissimus, a, um, adj. superl. *Raised to the highest pitch, most advanced, Sidon.*

* || Fastigiatē, adv. *With a sharp point towards the top, Boët.*

* Fastigiatio, ōnis, f. verb. *The makeing of a thing sharp towards the top, Plin. 17, 14. ubi al. leg. fastigatio.*

* || Fastigiator, ōris, m. *He that maketh a sharp point at the top, Litt. ex Vitruv.*

* Fastigiatū, a, um, part. *Sharpened at the top like a pyramid.* Tigna prona & fastigiata, *Cæs. B. G. 4, 17.* Pavimentum fastigiatum, *Plin. 7, 4.*

* Fastigio, vel potius Fastigo, āre, act. *To raise, or build up, to a sharp top, Mel. 1, 4.*

* Fastigior, āri, ātus pass. *To be raised, or built up, to a sharp top, Plin. 18, 7.*

* Fastigium, i. n. [*à fastu, ut à lite litigium; nam fastuosi altum sapiunt*] (1) *The top, or height, of a thing; the ridge of a house.* (2) *Also the bottom, or depth; as of a pit.* (3) *A temple set on the tops of great houses, raised in form of a pyramid.* (4) *Met. The accomplishment, or close, of a work.* (5) *Rank, or quality.* (6) *Sort, or kind.* (1) Fastigia suspicit urbis, *Virg. Æn. 1, 442.* (2) Forsitan & scrobibus, quæ sint fastigia quæras, *Id. Geor. 2, 288.* (3) D. Julius habuit pulvinar, simulacrum, fastigium, flaminem, &c. *Cic. Philipp. 2, 43.* (4) Quoniam operi inchoato tanquam fastigium imponimus, *Id. Off. 3, 7.* (5) Pari fastigio stetit in utrâque fortunâ, *Nep. Attic. 14.* (6) Varr. 1, 6.

* † Fastosē, adv. *Proudly, Litt. ex Plaut.*

* Fastosus, a, um, adj. *Proud, disdainfull, haughty.* Fastosa limina mœchæ, *Mart. 10, 13.*

* || Fastuosē, adv. *Proudly, disdainfully, scornfully, haughtily, Serv.*

* † Fastuositas, ātis, f. *Disdain, Litt. ex Catone.*

* || Fastuosus, a, um, adj. *Disdainfull, Litt. ex Sen.*

* Fastus, ūs, m. [*à fando*] *Haughtyness, pride, disdain.* Fastus inest pulcris; *Ov. Fast. 1, 457.*

* Fastus, a, um, adj. [*à fas*] *Lucky, lawfull, Ov. Fast. 1, 48.* ¶ *Fasti dies*, quibus certa verba legitima sine piaculo prætoribus licebat fari, *Varr.* Erant autem hæc tria, *do actionem, dico jus, addico aliquid meâ sententiâ, pleading days.*

* Fâtâlis, e, adj. (1) *Fatal, ordered by fate.* (2) *Killing.* (3) *Natural, deadly.* (1) = Fatalis & immutabilis continuatio ordinis sempiterni, *Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 7.* Quicquid ex fato impendit, seu bonum, seu malum sit: *Fatale familiæ suæ Capitolium invasit, Flor. 3, 15, 4.* (2) Jaculum fatale parabat Mittere, *Ov. Met. 5, 182.* (3) Seu fatalem, seu conflam insidiis mortem obiit, *Vellei. 2, 4.*

* Fâtâliter, adv. *Fatally, by order of destiny.* Fataliter esse definitum, *Cic. de Div. 2, 7.* ¶ *Fataliter mori, To die a natural death, Eutrop. 1, 10.*

* || Fâtâtum, i. n. *Decreed by fate. Cui fatatum, urbis potiri, Sall. B. C. 47.* ¶ *Sed al. leg. fatum.*

Fâtendus, a, um, part. *That is to be confessed.* Sunt tamen eventu vera fatenda meo, *Ov. Trist. 1, 8, 16. conf. Liv. 27, 13. & 40, 9.* Peccatum fatendum est, *Ibid. 2, 315.*

Fâtens, tis, part. *Confessing, Ov. Met. 9, 560.*

FÂTEOR, eri, factus sum dep. (1) *To confess, to own, to grant.* (2) *To discover.* (3) Sometimes, pass. *to be owned, or granted.* (1) Fateri & profiteri videtur, *Cic. pro Cæcin. 9.*

(2) Animum palliore fatebar, *Ov. Trist. 6, 19.* Hominum color ab uno venire cælo fatebatur, *Flor. 4, 12, 62.* (3) Ager qui publicus esse fateatur, *Cic. contra Rull. 2, 21.*

¶ Fâticanus, a, um, adj. vel. Fâticanus. [*ex fatum & cano*] *Foretelling what is to come.* Faticano dixit ore, *Ov. Met. 9, 417.* Faticinæ sortes, *ib. 15, 436.* ¶ *Rarò occ.*

Fâtidicus, a, um, adj. [*à fato dicendo*] *Soothsayings, or fortunetelling.* Fatidica anus, *Cic. N. D. 1, 8.* Oracula Fauni Fatidici genitoris adit, *Virg. Æn. 7, 81.* Fatidica quercus, *Sen. Herc. Oet. 1474.*

Fâtidicus, i. m. *A prophet, or foreteller of things to come; a fortuneteller.* = Fatidicorum & vatium effata, *Cic. de Leg. 2, 8.*

* ¶ Fâtifer, a, um, adj. [*ex fatum, & fero*] *Destructive, deadly, mortal.* Fatifero Mavors accingitur ense, *Ov. Am. 3, 3, 29.* Fatifer arcus, *Sil. Ital. 2, 116.*

* Fâtigandus, a, um, part. *To be tired, or worn out, Cic.*

* Fâtigatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A sore wearying, or tiring; wearyness, fatigue.* Minus afficit sensus fatigatio, quàm cogitatio, *Quint. 1, 12.*

Fatigatione continuati laboris affici, *Curt. 7, 11, 17.*

* || Fâtigatōr, ōris, m. *He that wearyeth, Aug.*

* || Fâtigatrix, icis, f. *She that wearyeth, &c. Litt. ex Petron.*

* Fâtigatūrus, a, um, part. *About to weary, Liv. 38, 19.*

* Fâtigatus, a, um, part. *Wearyed, tired.* Magno æstu fatigati, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 95.* levibus præliis, *Liv. 27, 13.* Fortuna veluti fatigata, *Paterc. 2, 69, 6.* ¶ *Fatigatus corpore, fessus animo, Serv. sed sæpe fallit.*

* Fâtigo, āre, act. [*à fatim, id. quod affatim, & ago*] Unde fit ut abundanter, valde, vel intente, significatione suâ involvit. *This verb hath so many elegant significations, and so remote from the use of our tongue, that it is difficult to fix them.*

(1) *To fatigue, weary, or tire.* (2) *To vex, or trouble, much.* (3) *To importune.* (4) *To distress, or torment.* (5) *To give no rest.* (6) *To spur.* (7) *To baffle, and confute.* (8) *To drive, or beat.* (9) *To wear out, or spend.* (1) Quum jam obfidio sua Barbaros fatigasset, *Flor. 1, 13.* Fatigant scriptorem bella gesta, *Paterc. 2, 89.* (2) Quæ mare nunc, terrâque metu, cælumque fatigat, *Virg. Æn. 1, 284.* (3) Precibus cuncti fremituque fatigant Æsoniden, *Val. Flacc. 8, 386.* (4) Fatigabat inopia aquæ, *Tac. Hist. 5, 3, 3.* (5) Jaculo cervos cursuque fatigat, *Virg. Æn. 5, 253.* (6) Quadrupedem ferratâ calce fatigat, *Id. Æn. 11, 714.* (7) Non verbis, sed vinculis, & carcere fatigandi, *Cic.* (8) Versâque juvenum terga fatigamus hastâ, *Virg. Æn. 9, 610.* (9) Noctemque diemque fatigant, *Id. Æn. 8, 94.* ¶ *Dentem in dente fatigare, to grind his teeth, Ov. Met. 8, 825.*

* Fâtigor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be wearyed, fatigued, &c.* § *Acquirendâ prædâ fatigari, Curt. 9, 5.* § *agresti opere, Val. Max. 6, 9, 1.* § *referendo facta, Id. 3, 7, 1.*

* ¶ Fâtilōquus, a, um, adj. [*ex fatum & loquor*] *Fate declaring.* Carmenta fatiloqua, *Liv. 1, 7.*

* || Fâtim, adv. unde in comp. *offatim.* [*à fando, Perot.*] *Abundantly, intensely, very much, Serv.*

Fâtiscens, tis, part. *Being weary.* Ille fatiscens in caput, inque humeros ipsâ vi molis & iræ Pro-

suit, *Val. Flacc. 7, 598.*

Fâtisco, ēre, neut. [*ex fatim, i. e. valde, & hisco, i. e. hio, Serv.*] (1) *To chink, chap, or cleave; to split, to gape.* (2) *Also to leak, as a ship; to fail, to grow faint, or feeble.* (3) *To be wrought out of heart, as land is.* (4) *Met. To be weary, to tire.* (1) Area fatiscit, *Virg. Geor. 1, 180.* Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscunt, *Virg. Æn. 1, 127.* (2) Ne (rex) apum fatiscat, *Plin. 17, 2.* (3) Omni solo quod prædictorum leguminum segetibus, fatiscit, una præsens medicina est, *Varr. R. R. 2, 14.* (4) Donec fatisceret seditio, *Tac. Hist. 3, 10, 8.*

† Fâtiscor, i, fessus. *Acc. & Pacuv. ap. Non.* unde Defetiscor, defessus. *To be weary, to give out.*

|| Fâtiscuntur, pro fatiscunt, *Litt. ex Gell.*

Fâtue, adv. *Foolishly, Quint. 6, 5.*

Fâtuitas, ātis, f. *Foolishness, simplicity, foolishness.* *Cic. de Invent. 2, 32.*

Fâtuor, āri, dep. *To dote; to play the fool, or ninny.* Audi me, & define fatuari, *Sen. Lud. de morte Claudii.*

Fâtuor, āri, ātus, pass. [*à Fatuâ Fauni uxore*] *To be inspired, or prophesy, Justinus, 43, 1, 8.*

* Fâtum, i. n. [*à fando, Dei fatum, i. e. dictum, decretum, Quid n. aliud est fatum, quàm quod de unoquoque nostrum Deus fatus est? Minut. Fel.*] (1) *God's providence, or decree.* (2) *Fate, the order and series of causes, the course of nature.* (3) *Destiny, or fortune; as they call it.* (4) *Calamity, mischief, misfortune.* (5) *Death, a natural death.* (6) *More rarely, an untimely death, sometimes also it is taken for a man's fortune, or circumstances.* (7) *Also an oracle, id quod effatum.* (1) *Fatum est quod dis fantur, Stat. vet. poëta ap. Serv. in Æn. 2.* (2) *Fieri omnia à Fato, ratio cogit fateri, Cic. de Div. 1, 55.* =

¶ *In incerto judicium est, fatone res mortalium, & necessitate immutabili, an sorte volvantur, Tac. Ann. 6, 22, 1.* (3) ¶ *Circa Deos & religiones negligentior, quippe addictus mathematicæ, persuasionisque plenus cuncta fato agi, Suet. Tib. 69.* (4) *Quibus ego confido impendere fatum aliquod, Cic. Catil. 2, 5.* (5) ¶ *Nec fato, merita nec morte peribat Dido, sed ante diem, Virg. Æn. 4, 696.* (6) *Mox illos sua fata manent majore sub hoste, Id. Æn. 10, 438.* = *Fortunam facere, & dare homini novum fatum, Pac. Paneg. 27.* (7) *Victor. 1, 10, 6.*

* Fâtus, a, um, part. [*à fari*] *Having spoken.* Sic fata, cvaserat, *Virg. Æn. 4, 685.*

|| pass. ant. *spoken.* Unde *Fatum, i. e. dictum & justum dei, Serv.*

Fâtus, a, um, adj. (1) *Insipid, marrowish, that hath no taste.* (2) *Silly, simple, foolish, oafish, doltish.* (3) § *Subst. A fool, a simpleton, an idiot, a sot, an oaf, a mere tony, a prating coxcomb.* (1) *Fatuæ betæ, Mart. 13, 13.* (2) =

Fatuus est, insulsus, tardus, *Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 49.* (3) *Penè effregisti, fatue, foribus cardines, Plaut. Amph. 4, 2, 6.*

Fauces, um, pl. f. *The chops. Vid. Faux.*

Fâvens, tis, part. *Favouring.* Lingua favens adit, *Ov. Trist. 5, 5, 5.* § *Faventes Sullæ partibus, Paterc. 2, 26. Conf. Sil. 12, 79.*

|| Fâventia, æ, f. *bonam imitationem signi.* *A favouring, or wishing one well, Fest.*

FÂVEO, ēre, vi, fautum. (1) *To favour, or countenance.* (2) *To be for one, or on his side.* (3) *To wish one well.* (4) *To desire.* (5) *To attend with silence.* (1) *Favete innocentiae, Cic. Anteq. iret in exil. 10.* § *Favere gloriæ alicujus, Val. Max. 1, 6, 12.* (2) = *Ut mihi faveas, adjutorque sis, rogo, Cic. Fam. 15, 4.* (3) *Illi faveo virgini, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 7.* (4) *Ascribi factis procerumque tuisque Se favet, Ov. Ep. 6, 100.* (5) *Dicamus bona verba, venit natalis, ad aras, Quisquis ades, linguâ, vir, mulierque fave, Tib. 2, 2, 2.* Linguisque animisque favete: *Nunc dicenda bonâ, sunt bona verba, die, Ov. Fast. 1, 71.* ¶ *Favere ore, to attend with silence, or rather to abstain from words of an ill omen, Virg. Æn. 5, 71.*

Fâvetur, imperf. *Men favour.* ¶ *Non modò non invidetur illi ætati, verum etiam favetur, Cic. Offic. 2, 13.*

* Fávilla, æ. f. [à φαῖλον, Perot.] *A hot ember, the white ashes wherein the fire is raked up.* Atque illi favillæ plena sit faxo, *Ter. Adelpi.* 5, 3, 60. Se scindit unius sacri discors favilla, *Sen. Oed.* 323.

* || Fávillæus, a, um, adj. *Of embers, Solin.* c. 48.

† Fávissæ, ærum. f. pl. *Cellars under ground in the Capitol of Rome, where they laid up old decayed things belonging to that place, such as statues and presents, that were grown past service, Gell.* 4, 10. ex Varr.

* || Fávissor, ōris. m. *A favourer, Apul. Apol.* p. 548, *Lips.* tamen favitor antiq. pro fautor leg. mavult.

† Fávitor, ōris. m. verb. [à faveo] *A favourer. Sat habet favitorum, Plaut. in prol. Amph.* 79.

Fávoniāna pyra. [à Favonio insitore dicta, vel fort. à Favonio vento] *Katherine pears, or the like, Plin.* 15, 15.

Fávōnius, i. m. [favonius dict. qu. à favendo, quia favet genituræ, i. e. rebus nascentibus] *The west wind. Viget genitabilis aura Favoni, Lucr.* 1, 11. Solvitur acris hyems gratâ vice veris & Favoni, *Hor. Od.* 1, 4, 1.

Fávōr, ōris. m. *Goodwill, favour, kindness.* Eum amorem, & eum, ut hoc verbo utar, favorem in consilium advocabo, *Cic. in Fragm. Ep. ad Brut.* § Favor ingens, *Sen. Oed.* 467. § stabilis, *Id. Thyest.* 351. O funestus multis populi dirusque favor! *Id. Orest.* 878.

Fávōrābilis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) Pass. *Who, or that, is favoured.* (2) Also sometimes favourable, or that favoureth. (1) Octavius Cæsar, ætate & injuriâ favorabilis, *Flor.* 4, 3. Favorabilem reditum opinio fecerat, *Paterc.* 2, 40. (2) Aura favorabilis populi, *Liv.* 22, 26. Adjiciunt Magi, succo totius cum oleo perunctos favorabiliores fieri, *Plin.* 20, 30. edit. *Hard.* 8. edit. *vulgar.*

Fávōrābiliter, adv. *Favourably, with favour.* Trojam favorabiliter lufit, *Suet. Ner.* 7. Recitando favorabiliter exceptus est, *Macro. Sat.* 7, 1.

Fauſtè, adv. *Prosperously, luckily, successfully.* = Ut ea res faustè, feliciter, prosperèque eveniret, *Cic. pro Mur.* 1.

Fauſtitas, ātis. f. *Good luck, happyneſs, or the goddess thereof.* Nutrit rura Ceres almâque faustitas, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 18. Sed incertum an propr. an appell.

FAUSTUS, a, um, adj. *Lucky, fortunate, prosperous.* O faustum & felicem hunc diem! *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 54. § Fausta proles, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, 8. = Felix, prosper, *Cic.* § Horribilis, *Id.*

Fautōr, ōris. m. verb. [à faveo] *A favourer, a furtherer, or maintainer.* = Cujus ego fautor atque adjutor fui, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. § Semet fautorem, aut adversarium ostendere, *Tac.* 16, 22. Fautor optimatum, *Nep. Alcib.* 5.

Fautrix, icis. f. *She that favoureth.* Nostræ est omni fautrix familiæ, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 22. § Naturam fautricem in tribuendis animi virtutibus, maleficam verò nactus est in corpore Agelaüs, *Nep. Agef.* 8.

Fautūrus, a, um, part. [à faveo] *That will favour.* Rescripsi me ei fauturum, *Cic. Att.* 12, 49.

Fāvus, i. m. (1) *A boney comb.* (2) Also a six square, or six cornered, tile. (1) Priva favis ponunt fundamina, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 161. Apes complet melle favos, *Tibull.* 2, 1, 50. (2) Vitruv. 7, 1.

Faux, cis. f. pl. fauces. (1) *The jaws, the chaps, or chops; the gorge, or gullet pipe.* (2) *Met.* The straits, or narrow passages, between hills. (3) *The mouth of a river.* (4) *Fauces, pl.* The starting place. (1) Os devoratum fauce quum hæreret lupi, *Phædr.* 1, 4, 4. Onus, elisâ fauce, pependit, *Qu. Met.* 14, 738. § = Ex belli ore, & faucibus ereptus, from imminent war, *Cic. pro Arch.* 9. (2) Corinthus erat sita in angustis atque in faucibus Græciæ, *Id. Agrar.* 2, 32. (3) Multis faucibus in Ægyptium mare se evomit, *Plin.* 5, 9. (4) Quam mox emittat Consul pictis ex faucibus currus, *Cic.*

* Fax, facis. f. [fort. à φαῖλον, lux] (1) *A torch, a flambeau, a link, a taper, a firebrand.* (2) *Per Tapinofin poëticam, the sun, or any star.* (3) *Met.* A boufeau, an incendiary. (4) *Met.* Marriage. (1) Fax stridula fumo, *Qu. Met.* 10, 6. § Facem præluere, to show the way, *Cic. subdere, Sen. Ep.* 115. addere, to excite, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 24, 1. (2) Phæbea fax, *Sen. Hipp.* 379. Noctivagæ faces cœli, *Lucr.* 5, 1190. (3) Incendiorum Antonii fax Clodius, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 90. (4) Legitimæ faces, *Sen. Med.* 67.

† Faxem, pro fecissem, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 84.

† Faxim; is, it, ant. pro fecerim. § Utinam dii faxint, may the gods grant that, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 85.

† Faxo, is, it, ant. pro fecero. I will see to it, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 154.

F ante E.

* Fēbricitans, tis. part. *Sick of a fever, or ague.* Febricitans bos, *Col.* 6, 9. Hephæstion febricitans moritur, *Curt.* 10, 4, 11.

* || Fēbricitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A sickening, or inclining to an ague, or fever, Litt. ex Cels.*

* Fēbricitō, āre. act. *To be sick of a fever, or ague.* = Febricitavit quis aut inhorruit, *Cels.* 2, 7. vid. & *Scrib. Larg.* c. 28.

* † Fēbricitōr, āri. idem *Litt. ex Lucr. sed. q.*

* Fēbriculā, æ. f. dim. *A little slight fever, or ague.* Ex labore in febriculam incidi, *Planc. Cic. Ep. Fam.* 10, 21. § Febriculæ intercurrentes, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 15. *Conf. Cels.* 2, 7.

* || Fēbriculārius, a, um, adj. & Fēbriculāris, e. *Feverish, aguish, Boët.*

* || Fēbriculōsè, adv. *Feverishly, aguishly, Boët.*

* Fēbriculōsus, a, um, adj. (1) || *Feverish, aguish, that bath, or is subject to, a fever, or ague.* (2) *Hot, lascivious.* (1) *Gell.* 20, 1. (2) Nescio quid febriculosi scorti diligis, *Catull.* 6, 4.

* Fēbriens, tis. part. *Sick of a fever, or ague.* Febriens mula, *Col.* 6, 38. Febrienti simplicem cibum dare, *Macro. 7, 4.*

* || Fēbrifūga, æ. f. [ex febris, & fugo] *Feverfew, Diosc.*

* || Fēbrilis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a fever, or ague, Vet. Onom.*

* Fēbrio, ire. *To have a fever, or ague.* Si non februit, venter solvendus est, *Cels.* 4, 7. Si februiat, puer, *Id.* 6, 11.

* Fēbris, is. f. [à ferbeo, per Metath. Perot.] (1) *A fever.* (2) *An ague.* (1) Continua febris, *Cels.* 2, 7. (2) tertiana & quartana, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 10. § Vett. raro plur. Recentt. raro sing. hoc nomen protulerunt. § Accessus febris, the coming of the fit, *Plin.* 3, 12. decessus, its departure, *Cels.* 28, 4. § Febris acuta, *Cels.* 2, 4. § ardens, *Id.* 2, 8. § lenta, *Id.* 2, 17. § finita, *Ibid.* § vehemens, *Id.* 2, 10. § surrepens, *Sen. Ep.* 104. § Febrim arcere, *Plin.* 28, 16. § abigere, *Id.* 25, 9. § discutere, *Cels.* 2, 15. § tollere, *Id.* 2, 12. § Febri implicari, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, ext. 16.

* Fēbrua, ōrum. pl. n. i. e. sacra expiatoria. [à servendo] *Sacrifices for the ghosts of the dead, purifications.* Februa Romani dixerunt piamina patres, *Qu. Fast.* 2, 19.

* Fēbruārius, ii. m. [ita dict. quod tum in extremo mense anni, populus februaretur, i. e. lustraretur & purgaretur] *The month of February, Qu. Fast.* 2, 31.

* Fēbruātus, a, um, part. *Purged with sacrifice, Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.

* † Fēbruo, āre. [qu. ferbuo, à ferbeo, quoniam adolendo & flammis ferventibus fieri solebat] *To purify, or cleanse, by sacrifice.* Liba februlare, *Varr. ap. Non.* c. 2. n. 255.

* || Fēbruor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be purged by sacrifice, Litt. ex Liv.*

* Fēbruum, i. e. purgamentum Sabinis, *Varr.* [à ferbeo, ferbuum, per Metath. februum; quod lustratio fieret plurimum igni aut aquâ fervente] *Any thing that purifyeth.*

* || Fēbruus dictus est Pluto, inferorum Deus, cui mense Februario sacrificatur, *Serv. vel Plutonius pater, ut alii volunt.*

Fēciālis, is. & pl. Fēciāles, ium. m. [à faci-endo, quod belli pacisque faciendæ penes eos jus erat, *Fest.*] *A herald at arms who denounced war, or peace, and was of the order of priests, vid. Liv.* 1, 24. & 9, 9.

Fēciālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, heralds at arms.* Jus feciale, *Cic. Off.* 1, 11.

|| Fecinium, i. n. *A small kernel in a grape, Litt. ex Sen.*

* Fēcundè, Fēcundò, &c. *Vid. Fēcundè, Fēcundò, &c.*

* Fēcunditas, ātis. f. [per e simplex, prout Catonis seculo scribeb.] *Fruitfulness. Cic. Phil.* 2, 24. *Tac. Ann.* 12, 2, 3. *Gell.* 16, 12. *Vid. Fēcunditas.*

* Fēcundus, a, um, adj. [à seo, absol.] *Fruitful, Voss. Vid. Fēcundus.*

|| Fēcūtīnus, a, um, adj. *Draggy, Gell.* 13, 20. § Fēculentus, *Plin.*

† Fedus, pro hædus. ant. *Fest.*

FEL, fellis. n. (1) *Gall.* (2) *Meton.* Bitterness, grief of spirit. (3) *Poison.* (1) Gallinaceum fel, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 12. (2) Sales suffusi felle, *Qu. Trist.* 2, 565. (3) Veneni felle armata sagitta, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 857.

* Fēles, Phædr. & Fēlis, is. f. *Cic.* [à fallax, nam metaphoricè usurpatur pro furace, vel rapace] (1) *A cat.* (2) *Met.* A bawd that picks up girls. (1) Qui canem, & fēlem, ut Deos, colunt, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 11. (2) Felis virginalis, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 43. de lenone.

* Fēlicitas, ātis. f. (1) *Fortune, prosperous, or adverse.* (2) *Felicity, happyneſs.* (3) *Opulency, wealthyness.* (4) *Fruitfulness, fecundity.* (1) Cui omnes bonæ felicitates magis adversæ sunt, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 33. (2) Felicitatem præstare de seipso nemo potest, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 16. § Fama magis felicitate, quàm virtute, parta, *Nep. Lysand.* 1. § prudentia, *Id.* (3) Magna felicitate, & florente regno decessit, *Nep. de Reg.* 2. (4) Felicitas terræ, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 19. vid. & felix, n. 4.

* || Fēliciatūs, a, um, part. *Made happy, Sidon.*

* Fēliciter, adv. ius, comp. sismè, sup. (1) *Fruitfully, plentifully.* (2) *Happyly, prosperously, luckily.* (1) Hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvæ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 54. (2) Rebus felicissimè gestis, *Curt.* 8, 19. § Feliciter, formula bene optandi, speciatim in nuptiis, vid. *Juv.* 2, 119. & ibi interpr.

* || Fēlicito, āre. *To make prosperous, or happy, Sidon.* § Infelicitō quidem leg. ap. *Plaut.*

* Fēlineus, Serv. & Fēlinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a cat.* Felinum stercus, *Cels.* 5, 18.

* Fēlis, is. f. *A cat, Cic. Vid. Feles.*

* Fēlix, icis. adj. [ab ἡλιξ ætas, propriè florens, *Beem.*] or, comp. sismus, sup. (1) *Happy, prosperous, fortunate.* (2) *Favourable, kind.* (3) *Profitable.* (4) *Fruitful.* (1) Nemo malus felix, *Juv.* 4, 8. (2) Sis bonus, ô felixque tuis, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 65. (3) Felix domino, *Mart.* 1, 102, 2. (4) = Nulla felix arbor, nihil frugiferum in agro relictum, *Liv.* 5, 24. Multi dubitavere fortior, an felicior, esset, *Sall. B. J.* 101. § Felix curarum, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 4, 46.

Fēlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A sucker, Mart.* 14, 74. De corvo quod ore corire putaretur, *Plin.* Et sæpe alibi in obsc. notione.

Felleus, a, um, adj. *Of gall, as bitter as gall.* Sudores fellei, *Plin.* 26, 18.

|| Fēllico, āre. act. [à fello] *To suck, Solin.* c. 8.

† Fēllicus, a, um, adj. *Bitter as gall, Litt. ex Plaut.*

|| Fēllicuus, a, um, adj. *Flowing with gall.* § Fēllicua passio, the overflowing of the gall, *Jun.*

|| Fēllicus, a, um, adj. *Bitter as gall, Macer.* 1, 7.

|| Fēllicō, āre. [à fello] unde part. fellitans. *To suck, Amm.*

Fello, āre. act. *To suck.* Lac humanum felle, *Varr. ap. Non. Martialis obscenè.*

Fellor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be sucked.* obsc. *Petr. Arb.*

|| Felonia, æ. f. *A capital crime.* Calv. ex feud. *Felony, a vassal breaking his oath with his master.* Voc. orig. Germ.

Fēmella, æ. f. *A female.* Catull. 53, 8.

FĒMEN, inis. n. [cujus etym. incert.] *The inside of the thigh.* Cic. N. D. 1, 35.

Fēmīna, æ. f. Sic enim ferē nummi, lapides, & inscripp. antiquæ, non *fēmīna* habent. [à *fēmīnum* partibus, quibus distinguitur à viro, *Isid.*] *A woman, q. d. a womb-man.* Vid. *Fēmīna.*

|| Fēmīnal, ālis. n. Pars ea, quā *fēmīna* est. *Apul.*

Fēmīnālia, um. n. pl. *Bands to wrap about the thighs, slops, drawers, galligaskins.* Suet. Aug. 82. sed vid. omnino *Casaub. ibid.*

* || Fēmōrāle, is. n. *Amour for the thigh.* Lex. ex Suet.

* Fēmōrālia, um. n. pl. [dict. quod *fēmōra* tegant, id. quod *fēmīnalia*] *Breeches, drawers, trowsers.* Suet. Aug. 82.

* Fēmūr, ōris. n. [fort. à Gr. *ἔμυρος*. præposito digammate] *The thigh, properly the outside of the thigh.* Femur percutere, Cic. de *Clar. Or.* c. 80.

FENDO, ěre. inuf. *To provoke to anger, unde offendo, defendo, &c.*

Fēnēātō. adv. *With use.* Plaut. *Asin.* 5, 2, 52.

Fēnēro, āre. neut. *To let money out to use.* Vid. *Fūnero.*

* Fēnēstella, æ. f. dim. *A little window, a hole to let in light.* Col. 8, 3. *Fenestellæ portæ.* Ov. *Fast.* 6, 578.

* FĒNESTRA, æ. f. [à *φαῖναι*, qu. *phænestra*, *Non.*] (1) *A window.* (2) *An entry, or way, into; a hole, a gap.* (3) Met. *An inlet, an occasion.* (1) *Excelsa fenestra.* Tib. 2, 6, 39. Per fenestras in novam viam verfas, *Liv.* 1, 41. (2) *Vitr. in peroratione operis.* Ingenium lato dedit ore fenestram, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 472. (3) *Quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris!* *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 72. Si hanc fenestram aperueris, nihil aliud agi speris, *Suet. Tib.* 28.

* || Fēnēstrālis, e. adj. *Belonging to a window.* || Porta fenestralis, a gate in Rome so called, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 578. sed libb. emendatior leg. *fenestellæ.*

* Fēnēstrālius, a, um. adj. (1) *Having windows.* (2) Met. *Open, clear, manifest.* (1) *Fenestrata domus.* Plaut. (2) *Pectora fenestrata & aperta.* *Vitr.* 3, in *proem.*

* Fēnēstro, āre. act. *To open, or make, a window.* Media oculorum cornea fenestravit pupilla, *Plin.* 11, 37.

* || Fēnēstrūla, æ. f. dim. *A little window.* *Apul. Met.* 9, prope fin.

* Fēnūm, i. n. [si sit ab ant. *feo*] *Use, use money, interest, profit, gain.* Sed vulgò scrib. *fennus, q. v.*

* || Fēo. inuf. [à *φύω* Gr.] unde *fetus*, & *secundus*, *femen*, *fēmīna*, &c. *Voss.*

FĒra, æ. f. [à *ῥῆγ* Æol. *ῥῆγ*, al. à *feriendo*, quod cum impetu feratur] *A wild beast, any kind of beast; or wild fowl.* Vultur & *feræ* graviores nisi ex procursu non evolant, *Plin.* 10, 18. || Omne animal domi natum, omnis grandis fera, *Cels.* 2, 17.

* || FĒrācīsimè. adv. *Most fruitfully.* Litt. ex *Petr. Arb.*

* FĒrācītas, ātis. f. *Fruitfulness.* Col. 3, 2. *Ubertas.* Cic.

* FĒrācīus. adv. *More plentifully, or fruitfully.* *Liv.* 6, 1.

FĒrālia, um. n. pl. Diis manibus sacrata festa [à *ferendis* ad tumulum epulis, vel à *ferendis* pecudibus, *Fest.* *Feralia*, deum manium, dies in *Februario* ap. *Rom. Varr.* à *ferendo*, quod ferunt tum epulas ad sepulcrum, quibus jus ibi parentare] *Sacrifices for the dead, also the time of the solemnity.* Hanc quia iusta ferunt, dixerunt *feralia* lucem, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 569.

FĒrālis, e. adj. [à *fera*, i. e. morte, ant.] *Deadly, dismal, mournful, belonging to funerals.*

Ferali carmine bubo. *Virg. Æn.* 4, 462. *cupressus.* *Ov. Trist.* 3, 13, 21.

|| FĒratīna, æ. f. *A park.* *Non.* || *Vivarium.*

* FĒrax, ācis. adj. [à *ferendo* fructum] or. comp. *ssimus*, sup. *Fertile, fruitfull, abounding full of.* Terra *ferax* *Cereris*, multoque *feracior* *uvīs.* *Ov. Amor.* 2, 16, 7. = *Feracior & uberior locus.* *Cic. Offic.* 3, 2. *Feracissimi agri.* *Col.* 1, 4.

* FĒrcūlum, i. n. [à *ferendo*, quod ad mensam feratur] *A dish, or mess, of meat, borne to the table.* *Hor.* *Fercula* madent deliciis, *Tib.* 4, 4, 76.

|| FĒrculum pompæ, a pageant carried about in triumphs, with the representations of countrys conquered, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 36.

FĒrē, adv. (1) *Almost, nigh, within a little.* (2) *For the most part, generally, ordinarily, common.* (3) *Greatly, very much.* (4) Sometimes it seems redundant. (1) *Eadem ferē horā.* *Cic. Att.* 14, 22. (2) Probabile est id, quod ferē fieri solet, *Id. de Inv.* 1, 29. (3) *Redeo inde domum mæstus, atque animo ferē perturbato.* *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 70. || Hanc notionem & habere *ferme*, vid. *Ferme*, n. 2. (4) *Id. Phorm.* 1, 2, 39.

* FĒrendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be borne, or suffered.* (2) *To be borne with.* (3) *To be brought forth, or procreated.* (1) *Onus ferendum.* *Ov. Met.* 15, 403. (2) *Tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, ut non ferendus videretur.* *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 33. (3) *Quæ sit rebus natura ferendis.* *Virg. Geor.* 2, 178.

* FĒrens, tis. part. *Bearing, carrying, suffering, enduring, &c.* *Cic.* *Graviter ferens aliquid à se factum infirmari.* *Paterc.* 2, 2. Vid. *Fero.*

* FĒrentārius miles. [à *ferendo* auxilio dict.] *Fest.* *A light harnessed soldier coming quickly to succour, a slinger.* || *Ferentarius* gravisque miles, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 35, 5. = *Funditor.* *Veg.* 1, 20. || Met. *Ferentarius amicus, a friend ready to help at a pinch.* *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 55.

* FĒrēola vitis. [à *ferendo*] *A kind of fruitfull vine.* *Col.* 3, 2.

FĒretrius ita dict. est *Jupiter.* [à *ferendo* pacem, *Liv.* vel à *feriendo*, *Plin.*] *One of Jupiter's epithets.*

* FĒrētum, i. n. [à *ferendo* dict.] (1) *A bier, or coffin.* (2) *Also that whereon spoils were carried in triumph.* (1) *Pars ingenti subiere feretro.* *Virg. Æn.* 6, 222. (2) *Spolia ducis suspensa fabricato ad id aptè feretro gessit.* *Liv.*

|| FĒria, æ. f. [à *ferendis* victimis appellata, *Fest.*] *A holyday, also any day of the week; as* || *feria prima, sunday, secunda, monday, &c.*

* FĒriæ, ārum. pl. f. [qu. *ἑρῆαι* sc. *ἑρῆπαι*, dies sancti] *Holydays, days vacant from labour and pleading; also an idle, or holyday, life.* || *Feria* stativæ, set *holydays, immovable feasts.* *Macrob.* *Sat.* 1, 16. *conceptivæ, moveable.* *Macrob. ibid.* *esuriales, fasting days.* *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 8 || *præcidanæ, holyday eves, or vigils.* *Gell.* 4, 6. *Ferias ac jocos celebrare.* *Liv.* 1, 4.

|| FĒriālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, holydays.* *Bud.*

|| FĒriatio, ōnis. f. *A keeping holyday.* *Boët.*

|| Vacatio, recreatio.

FĒriatus, a, um. *Unemployed, idle, having nothing to do.* || *Male feriatus, idling, and mifpending his time.* *Hor. Od.* 4, 6, 14. *Feriat dies, holydays.* *Plin. Ep.* 3, 14, 6. *Deum feriatum volumus otio torpere.* *Cic. N. D.* 1, 37. *Feriatæ Musæ.* *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 1.

FĒriendus, a, um. part. [à *ferior*] *To be stricken.* Ille mihi *feriendus* aper, *Ov. Met.* 3, 715.

FĒriens, tis. part. *Strikeing.* *Ferientes cuncta sagittæ.* *Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 3, 59. *Tinnulas pleetro feriente chordas.* *Sen. Tro.* 831. *Feriens humanam animam Deus.* *Luc.* 5, 98.

FĒrīna, æ. (sc. caro) f. *Flesh of a wild beast, venison.* Implentur pinguis *ferinæ.* *Virg. Æn.* 1, 210.

|| FĒrīnè. adv. *Beastly, wildly.* Litt. ex *Lucret.* sed q.

FĒrīnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, wild beasts.* || *Ferinus victus.* *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 2. || *Ferina caro.* *Sall. B. J.* 21. || *vestis.* *Lucr.* 5, 1417. *Ferina ista rabies est, sanguine gaudere ac vulneribus.* *Sen. Cl.* 1, 24.

FĒrio, ĩre, percussī. act. [dict. quod ferientes feriuntur irā, *Fest. al.* à *fera*, quod sit illi proprium] (1) *To but, or push.* (2) *To strike, hit, or knock.* (3) Met. *To sacrifice.* (4) *To make, or ratify.* (5) Met. *To coin, or stamp.* (6) Met. *To compose, or make.* (1) *Cornu ferit caper.* *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 25. (2) *Feriant summos fulmina montes.* *Hor. Od.* 2, 10, 11. (3) *Nos humilem feriemus agnam.* *Id. Od.* 2, 17, 32. (4) *Fœdera feriebantur provinciarum.* *Cic. pro Domo.* 50. (5) *Plin.* 33, 3. (6) *Communi feriat carmen triviale moneta.* *Juv.* 7, 55. || *Geta ferietur alio munere, shall bleed afresh, i. e. be obliged to make a new present.* *Metaph.* à *gladiatoribus.* *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 1, 13. || *Frigore ferire aliquem, to receive one coldly.* *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 62.

|| FĒriōnes, um. pl. m. [à *feriendo*] *Usurers.* *Cic. Att.* 14, 14. ut leg. *Turneb. al.* verò *Plætriorum, alii Phationum, alii Pherionum.*

FĒrior, ĩri. pass. *To be struck, or wounded.* *Sæpius ipsi feriebantur, quàm vulnerabant.* *Curt.* 8, 37.

FĒrior, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To be idle, or at leisure; to keep holyday.* Ne putes in *Asiā* *feriatum* illum à studiis futurum, *Treb. Cic. inter Ep.* *Fam.* 12, 16. *Tertium jam diem feriati sumus.* *Cic. ap. Macr. Somn. Scip.* 4, 4.

FĒritas, ātis. f. *Wildness, fierceness, cruelty; also a company of wild trees growing together.* || Ex *feritate* ad mansuetudinem transducere, *Cic. pro Sext.* 42. || *Feritatem* alicujus emollire, *Sen. B.* 7, 20. *Feritas in amœna viæ.* *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 2, 33.

FĒrme. adv. [ex Lat. *ferē*, *M. al.* qu. *firmè*] (1) *Almost, for the most part.* (2) *Near, thereabouts, more or less.* (1) *Mihi quidem ætas æta ferme est.* *Cic. ad Brut.* 2. ex *Plaut.* *Nec ferme res antiqua alia est nobilior.* *Liv.* 1, 24. (2) *Centena ferme equitum.* *Id.*

|| Fermentatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leavening, a fermentation.* *Hier.* sed ad class. non pertinet.

|| Fermentator, ōris. m. verb. *He that leavens bread.* *Aug.* || *Qui fermentat.*

Fermentatus, a, um. part. (1) *Leavened.* (2) *Also puffed up, swollen, or heaved.* (1) *Fermentatus panis.* *Cels.* 2, 25. (2) *Fermentatum solum.* *Col.* 4, 1.

Fermentescens, tis. part. *Puffing as if leavened.* *Fermentescens inter digitos.* *Plin.* 28, 8.

Fermentesco, ěre. incept. *To puff, or raise up by leavening; to be light and puffy.* *Tellus quoque illo modo fermentescit.* *Plin.* 17, 2.

Fermento, āre. act. (1) *To leaven with dough.* (2) *To ferment, or make a thing light, puffy, or loose.* (1) *Panis hordeaceus fermentabatur.* *Plin.* 18, 11. (2) *Col.* 2, 15.

Fermentum, i. n. (1) *Leaven, a lump leavened.* (2) *That which is light and puffy.* (3) *Fermented liquor, as beer, ale, &c.* (4) Met. *A fretting, anger, discontent.* (1) *Plin.* 18, 11. (2) *Col.* 3, 11. (3) *Pocula læti Fermento, atque acidis imitantur vitea forbis.* *Virg. Geor.* 3, 380. (4) *Uxor tota in fermento jacet.* *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 3, 14.

* FĒro, fers, tūli, & tētūli, ferre, lātum. act. [à *φέρω*] (1) *To carry.* (2) *To bear away.* (3) *To bring.* (4) *To carry, or bring, with one.* (5) *To condescend, or vouchsafe.* (6) *To bear with.* (7) *To lead.* (8) *To be disposed, or inclined.* (9) *To extoll.* (10) *To produce, breed, or bring forth.* (11) *To propose.* (12) *To get, receive, gain, or purchase.* (13) *To show, to manifest.* (14) *To have, receive, or possess.* (15) *To bear, or sustain, a good, or bad, fortune.* (16) *To suffer, to permit.* (17) *To prescribe.* (18) *To give out, or report.* (19) *To suffer, or endure.* (1) *Onus impositum tulit.* *Ov.* (2) *Omnia fest ætas, animum quoque.* *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 51. (3) *Ubi hanc ego tetulero intra limen.* *Plaut. Cist.* 3, 19. *Mores pro dote ferant.* *Id. Aul.* 3, 5, 19.

(4) *Quid*

(4) Quid domum fertis, nisi dedecus? *Ov. Met.* 13, 227. (5) Servo nubere nympha tuli, *Id. Epist.* 5, 12. (6) Σ Confecta vitia ferimus, non reprehendimus, *Publ. Syr.* Quem ferret, si parentem non ferret suum? *Ter. Haut.* 1, 2, 28. (7) Via fert Acherontis ad undas, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 295. (8) Fert animus mutatas dicere formas, *Ov. Met.* 1, 1. (9) Virtutem animi ad cœlum ferunt, *Sall. B. C.* 57. (10) Si duo tales tulisset terra viros, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 285. Omnis feret omnia tellus, *Id. Ecl.* 4, 39. (11) Nihil ad plebem latum esse dico, *Cic. pro C. Balb.* 14. \P Ferre rogationem, to bring in a bill, in order to be made a law, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 23. legem, to make a law, *Id. Offic.* 2, 21. (12) Pro labore ab iis fero odium, *Ter. Adelp.* 5, 4, 16. Sat habeo, si cras fero, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 125. Σ Feras quod lædit, ut id quod prodest, feras, *Publ. Syr.* (13) Quos spiritus gessisset, vultu ferebat, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 58, 2. (14) Ex his Cotta & Sulpicius iudicio omnium facile primas tulerunt, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 49. (15) Bene ferre magnam dilce fortunam, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 74. Qui vestrum noluit ferre bonum, malum perferte, *Phædr.* 1, 2. (16) Quid res, quid causa, quid tempus ferat, tu perspicies, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. (17) Hanc conditionem misero ferunt, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 11. (18) Ferebat se regæ stirpis, *Paterc.* 1, 11. (19) Ignominiam & infamiam ferunt sine dolore, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 20. \P Ferre optionem, to proffer, or give, it, *Liv. gradum*, to go to, *Plaut. expensum*, acceptum, to set it down as laid out, received, *Cic. repulsam*, to be rejected, or refused, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 19. dimidium, to get it, *Ter. manum*, to encounter, *Virg. præ se*, to pretend, *Cic. in oculis*, to love dearly, *Id. Q. fr.* 3, 2, 3. sùsque deque, not to care, *Plaut. aliquid obscurè*, not to take notice of it, *Cic. sententiam*, to pass, or give, it, *Id. osculum alicui*, to kiss, *Plaut. Ep.* 4, 4, 4. Ferre tribum, centuriam, &c. to have their vote, *Cic.*

Ferociens, tis, part. Fierce. Ferociens oratio, *Gell.* 1, 11.

* Feror, ri, latus, pass. (1) To be carried. (2) inclined, (3) talked of, &c. (1) Ne ferar in præceps, *Ov. Met.* 2, 69. (2) Studio ad remp. latus sum, *Sall. B. C.* 3. (3) Hoc verum est, totâ te ferri, *Cynthia, Româ, Prop.* 2, 5, 1. *Vid. Fero.*

Ferocia, æ. f. Fierceness, harshness, cruelty. Effrenata ferocia, *Cic. ap. Non.* 8, 15. Σ Comprimere ferociam alicujus, *Id. de Arusp. Resp.* 1. Σ Etolorum omnis ferocia in verbis, non in factis, *Liv.* 35, 49. Ferociam Thracum disciplina Macedonum temperaverant, *Flor.* 2, 12, 3.

Ferocio, ire, neut. To be fierce, cruel, heady, or unruly; to buff, or beator. Juventus intractati more ferocit equi, *Ov.* \parallel Immodicè ferocire, *Gell.* 1, 11.

Ferocitas, âtis, f. (1) Headyness, fierceness, rashness. (2) Surlyness, moroseness. (1) Σ Infirmitas puerorum, ferocitas juvenum, & gravitas constantis ætatis, *Cic. de Sen.* 10. (2) = Ferocitatem tuam comprimerem, & audaciam frangebam, *Id. in Vat.* 1.

Ferociter, adv. iùs, comp. sîmè, sup. Fiercely, hastily, cruelly. Ferociter legatos nostros increpant, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 57. Multò ferociùs, *Cic. ad Qu. fr.* 2, 12. Cum quâ ferocissimè pro Romanâ societate adversus Punicum fœdus steterat, *Liv.* 23, 8.

Feroculus, a, um, adj. dim. [à ferox] Somewhat fierce, curst, surly. Quid miles tiro tam feroculus es? *Hirt. B. A.* 16.

Ferox, ōcis, adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) Fierce, stout. (2) Lusty, hardy. (3) Cruel, curst, surly, insolent, proud, buffy. (4) Full of courage, mettlesome. (1) Latium ferox, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 10. (2) Animo feroci negat se totiens folum Numidam pertimescere, *Sall. B. J.* 114. (3) Ingenium ford. dum & ferox, *Suet. Aug.* 65. (4) Sonipes ferox fræna mandit, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 135.

\parallel Ferramentarii, ōum pl. m. They that work in iron, or make iron tools, *Firm.* \dagger Fabri ferrarii, *Plin.*

Ferramentum, i, n. (1) An instrument, or

tool, of iron. (2) An edged, or pointed, weapon. (1) Cras ferramenta tolletis fabri, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 86. (2) Eodem ferramento ad mortem viam quæro, *Petron.* c. 9.

Ferraria, æ. f. An iron mine. Apud eos magnæ sunt ferrariæ, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 22. *Conf. Liv.* 34, 21.

Ferrarius, a, um, adj. Pertaining to iron. \S Ferrarius faber, *Plin.* 13, 22. \S Ferraria officina, *Id.* 13, 23. \S aqua, *Id.* 28, 16.

Ferratilis, e, adj. Belonging to iron. \P Ruri augebis numerum, genus ferratilis, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 1, 18. a slave in chains.

Ferratus, a, um, adj. (1) Done with iron. hard as iron. (2) Also barneffed, armed with, or closed in, iron. (3) Fettered, shackled, or laid in irons. (1) Vectes ferratæ, *Plin.* 36, 23. \P \dagger Ferrati orbes, cart, or chariot, wheels, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 361. (2) In fronte statuerat ferratos, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 45, 3. (3) Ferratus in pistrinâ ætatem conteres, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 6, 11. \P Aquæ ferratæ, chalybeate waters, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 38.

Ferrea, æ. f. A kind of instrument used in husbandry, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 22. \S Cato, c. 10.

\parallel Ferreum, i, n. An andiron, or cobiron, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Ferreus, a, um, adj. (1) Of iron. (2) Met. Hard, stout. (3) Unkind, cruel. (4) Insolent, insensible. (5) Crabbed, hard, difficult to be understood. (1) Ferreus annulus, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 473. (2) Ferrei corporis & animi, *Gell.* 1, 11. *conf. Liv.* 39, 40. In navem ferreas manus injicere, *Liv.* 36, 44. Ferreis injectis manibus navem religare, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 6, 2. (3) = Quem ego ferus ac ferreus è complexu dimisi meo, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 3. (4) Quis iniquæ Tam patiens urbis, tam ferreus, ut teneat se? *Juv.* 1, 36. (5) Ferreus scriptor, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 2. \P Ferreum os! an impudent fellow, *Cic. in Pison.* 26.

\dagger Ferricrepidinae insulæ, ubi, ferrei compedes crepant. Prisons, or workhouses, where the irons about the heels of slaves make a clinking noise, *Plaut. Afin.* 1, 1, 21. *sed mel. lib. bab. ferricrepinas.*

Ferricrepinus, a, um, adj. *Vid. Ferricrepidinae.*

Ferrisodina, æ. f. An iron stone pit, *Varr. de L. L.* 7, 33.

Ferriterus, i, m. qui ferrum terit. A slave in chains, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 14.

Ferriterium, i, n. A prison, a place where fetters clink. Inde in ferriterium, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 55.

Ferritribax, adj. [ex ferrum & τριβω, tero] A jailbird, one shackled, *Plaut. Most.* 2, 1, 9. ridiculè.

Ferrugineus, a, um, adj. Of the colour of rusty iron, or soot; dark blue, or murray; mingled of black and red. Ferrugineâ subvectat corpora cymbâ, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 303. \S Ferruginei hyacinthi, *Id. Geor.* 4, 183. \S Nemus ferrugineum, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 3.

\parallel Ferruginosus, a, um, adj. Rusty, or full of rust, *Sidon.* \dagger Ferrugineus.

Ferrugo, ginis, f. [ferri rubigo] (1) Rust of iron. (2) The colour of polished iron, a dark murray colour, a sad blue. (1) *Plin.* 23, 8. (2) Ferrugine clarus Iberâ, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 582. Ferrugine pallens, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 775.

FERRUM, i, n. cujus etym. incert. (1) Iron. (2) Meton. Any weapon, or tool, made of iron; a ploughshare. (3) A sword. (4) Fetters of iron. (1) Exterioræ cavernis ferrum elicimus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. (2) At prius ignotum ferro quàm scindimus æquor, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 50. (3) Huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 14. (4) = In ferrum atque in vincula conjecit, *Id.* \P \parallel Ferrum vivum, a piece of iron, which being touched with a leadstone, draweth other iron to it.

Ferrumen, inis, n. \S Ferrumentum, i, n. Solder, glue, pitch, or such like binding things; also steel, or iron hardened. Ferrumen cæmentorum, *Plin.* 36, 23. *vid. Cels.* 7, 7.

Ferrummandus, a, um, part. To be cemented, or glued. Ferrummandæ fracturæ, *Plin.* 31, 6.

Ferrummandans, tis, part. Cementing, or glueing. Muros aquâ ferrummandantes, *Plin.* 31, 7.

\parallel Ferrummandatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A soldering, a fastening together*, properly of iron, *Paul.* 10. *Dig.* 6, 1, 23. \dagger Conglutinatio, *Cic.*

\parallel Ferrummandator, ōis, m. verb. He that soldereth, glueeth, or cementeth, *Lexicogr. ex Vitruv.*

Ferrummandatus, a, um, part. Cemented, glued, &c. Ferrummandatis Babylonis muris, *Plin.* 25, 15. Annulus ferreis velut stellis ferrummandatus, *Petron.* 34.

Ferrummandare, are, act. (1) To solder. (2) To cement. (3) Met. To join, or close. (1) Aquâ marinâ ferrummandant fracturas, *Plin.* 31, 6. (2) In clavos panes ærei ferrummandantur, *Id.* 34, 11. (3) Labra labellis ferrummandant, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 25. Σ Coagmento, agglutino, conglutino, utitur *Cic.*

Fertilis, e, adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. Fertile, rank, fruitfull. Fertilis hominum frugumque Gallia, *Liv.* 5, 34. Fertiliior seges est alienis semper in agris, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 349. \S Fertilissimus ager, *Liv.* 29, 25. Locus doctrinâ fertilissimus, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, ext. 3.

Fertilitas, âtis, f. Fruitfulness, fertility, abundance. Fertilitas agrorum, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 57.

Fertiliter, adv. unde comp. fertilissus. Abundantly, fruitfully. Fertilius reviviscunt, *Plin.* 34, 17.

\parallel Fertim, adv. Thick and close, *Lex. ex Auson.* \dagger Conferim.

\parallel Fertum, i, n. \S Ferctum, Fest. A cake made of several grains and spices. Extis & opimo vincere fertio intendit, *Perf.* 2, 48. ubi, al. farto.

Fertus, a, um, adj. ant. Fruitfull. Frugifera & ferta arva Asiæ tenet, *Cic. Orat.* 49. ex *Poëtâ.*

Fervescio, ãre, fãci, factum. To make to seethe, or boil; to heat, or make hot. Ipsæ sese patinæ fervesciunt, *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 44. Aquam fervescere, *Cels.* 4, 24.

Fervescit, a, um, part. Made hot. Fervescita jacula, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 42. pix, *Id.* 6, 22. vinum, *Plin.* 20, 3.

* Fervens, tis, part. or, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) Fervid, scalding, boiling. (2) Hot, burning. (1) Aqua fervens, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 26. (2) Faciam te ferventem flagris, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 2, 10. Animus ferventior, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 15. Aqua ferventissima, *Col.* 12, 50. Ferventissimus æstus, *Plin.* 31, 3.

* Ferventer, adv. \parallel iùs, comp. sîmè, sup. Hotly, hastily. De damnatione ferventer loqui est cæptum, *Cæl. Cic. inter Ep. Fam.* 8, 8. Quæ ferventiùs aguntur, *Aug.* Curio ferventissimè concerpitur, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6.

* FERVO, ãre, i, & bai, neut. [à Gr. $\Sigma\epsilon\gamma\omega$] (1) To be hot. (2) To boil, or seethe. (3) To work, or ferment; as wine in a vessel. (4) To rage, to fret, or to be rough and troublesome. (5) To be busily occupied and troubled with. (6) Met. To be in a chafe, or heat. (7) To be transported by any passion. (1) Et fervent multo linguaque corque mero, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 732. (2) Ferventibus artus Mollit aquis, *Id. Metam.* 1, 228. (3) Vina multa fervent, *Plin.* 14, 9. (4) Fervet vertigine pontus, *Ov. Metam.* 11, 549. (5) Opere omnis femita fervet, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 407. (6) Animus tumidâ fervebat ab irâ. *Ov. Met.* 2, 602. (7) Fervet avaritiâ, miserâque cupidine pectus? *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 33.

* Fervesco, ãre, incept. To grow, or begin to be, hot, *Lucr.* 6, 851. Fervescit Σ etna minis, *Sen. Med.* 410. Ventorum validis fervescunt viribus undæ, *Lucr.* 3, 493.

* \parallel Fervidè, adv. Hotly, earnestly, with great heat. Fervidè ut tota floret, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 2. *sed vulgò leg. ver vide; ut, &c.*

* Fervidus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) Scorching, torrid, burning. (2) Fermenting, working. (3) Met. Fierce, hastily, vehement, earnest. (1) Fervida pars terræ, *Plin.* 13, 4. \S Fervidus cinis, *Sen. Tro.* 101. \S ignis, *Id. Od.* 928. Diei fervidissimum tempus coeperat, *Curt.* 3, 11. (2) Nec cumulant altos fervida musta lacus, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 10, 72. (3)

Acmon Fervidus ingenio, *Ov. Met.* 14, 485.
Paulo fervidior erat oratio, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 28.
§ Vir fervidi animi, *Liv.* 2, 52. § ingenii, *Sil.* 17, 402.

Ferula, æ. f. [à feriendo] (1) *An herb like big fennel, and which may be called fennel-giant.* (2) *A rod, stick, or ferula, wherewith children are corrected in schools.* (3) *A cane, or reed; a walking staff.* (4) *Ferulæ, Splints used about the binding up of broken bones.* (1) *Plin.* 13, 22. (2) = *Ferulæ tristes, sceptræ pædagogorum, cæssent, Mart.* 10, 62, 10. (3) *Senex ferulâ titubantes ebrius artus Sustinet, Ov. Met.* 4, 26. (4) *Cels.*

Ferulaceus, a, um, adj. *Like the herb ferula.*
Caulis ferulaceus, *Plin.* 25, 5.

* Fervo, Ære. pro ferveo, Ære. *To be hot, &c.*
Videbis fervere littora flammis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 567. & sæpe alias.

* Fervor, Æris. m. (1) *Heat.* (2) *Abailing, or raging.* (3) *A scorching.* (4) *Met. Earnestness, vigour, passion.* (1) *Loca inhabitabilia fervore, Plin.* 5, 1. (2) *Maris fervor, Cic. de Prov. Cons.* 12. (3) *Fervores febrium, Plin.* 31, 9. (4) *Fervor mentis, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 51. ætatis primæ, *Sen. Tro.* 251.

Ferus, a, um, adj. [à fero, fera: sed vid. in fero] (1) *Wild.* (2) *Savage, cruel, fierce.* (3) *Uncultivated, unlearned.* (1) § *Varia genera bestiarum, vel cicurum, vel ferarum, Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. (2) = *Quam ferus, & verè ferreus ille fuit? Tib.* 1, 10, 2. § *Mitis, mansuetus, Cic.* (3) § *Ita feras mentes obsidet, eruditas præterlabitur, Petron.* c. 99.

Ferus, i. m. subit. *A wild beast, particularly a bear, Ov. Am.* 3, 9, 16. *a stag, Virg. Æn.* 7, 489. *a horse, Id.* 2, 51. *an ass, Hor. Ep.* 1, 33, 8.

Fescenninus, a, um, adj. [à Fescennia Hetruriae oppido] *Fescennine.* § *Fescennini versus, Liv.* 7, 2. *Wanton, smutty.*

† Fessitudo, Ænis. f. *Wearyness, Litt. ex Plaut. sed. q.*

Fessus, a, um, part. [à fatiscor] *Weary, tired.* § *In recentem equum ex fessio transultare, Liv.* § *Fessus de viâ, Cic. Somn. Scip.* 1. § *Fessus curis, Sen. Hipp.* 247. § *Fessi rerum, Virg. Æn.* 1, 178. § *Fessus vivendo, Val. Max.* 8, 13, 5. § *navigatione, Val. Flacc.* 5, 178. § *valetudinibus, Tac. Hist.* 3, 2.

Festinabundus, a, um, adj. *Hasty, quick.* Laureæ ramulos festinabundâ manu decerpserunt, *Valer. Max.* 2, 8, 5.

Festinans, tis. part. sîmus, sup. (1) *Makeing haste.* (2) *Being troubled.* (1) *Festinant semper locupletior obstat, Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 113. (2) *Festinantibus in summâ penuriâ patribus, Sall. in Fragm. vid. Donat. ad Ter. Eun.* 4, 3.

Festinanter. adv. ius, comp. *Hastily, quickly, speedily.* Festinanter dictum videtur, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 26. = § *Festinanter & rapidè, non segni-ter & delicatè, Suet. Calig.* 43. Festinantiùs publicatum cautumque est, *Id. Aug.* 29.

Festinatio, Ænis. f. verb. *Haste, speed.* = *Quid hæc tanta celeritas festinatioque significat? Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 34. Festinatione nîl tutius in discordiis civilibus, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 62, 2. Festinatio præpropæra, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 2. & in plur. § *Cavendum est, ne aut tarditatibus utamur in gressu mollioribus, aut in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates, Cic. Offic.* 1, 36.

Festinatio. adv. ius, comp. *Quickly, speedily.* Festinatio coactus senatus, *Suet. Cæs.* 16. § *Compositiùs cuncta, quam festinatiùs, agerent, Tac. Ann.* 15, 3, 1.

Festinaturus, a, um, part. *About to make haste.* Festinaturi quantum itineris ratio permiserit, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 1.

Festinatus, a, um, part. *Hastened; done with speed, or before due time.* § *Festinatum prælium, Tac. Hist.* 3, 15, 3. § *Festinata judicia, Id. Ann.* 15, 71, 2. § *Honores festinati, Luc.* 8, 24.

Festine. adv. *In haste, speedily.* Soles festine odorari, *Cic. ad Att.* 14, 14.

Festino, Ære. neut. & act. (1) *To make haste.* (2) *Act. To hasten, or do a thing speedily.* (3) *To be concerned, or troubled.* (1) *Festinate nunc jam quantum lubet, Plaut. Aul.* 3, 3, 5. (2) *Festinate fugam, Virg. Æn.* 4, 575. § *Festinare in se mortem, Tac. Ann.* 4, 28, 3. (3) *Vid. Festinans, n. 2.*

Festinator, Æri, Ætus. pass. *To be hastened.* Cùm belli civilis præmia festinantur, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 37, 5. Festinantur virgines, *Id. de morib. Germ.* 20, 4.

Festinus, a, um, adj. *Quick, hasty, speedy.* Cursu festinus anhele, *Ov. Met.* 11, 348. Canities festina venit, *Claud. Epithal. Honor. & Mariae,* 325. Festina senectus, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 570. Festinae tedia vitæ, *Ibid.* 325.

Festivè. adv. || sîmè. sup. *Pleasantly, jocosely, handsomely, with a good grace.* = *Bellè & festivè dicere, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 24. Dialectica primo progressu festivè tradit elementa loquendi, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 28. § *Festivissimè respondere, Gell.* 9, 15. § *rescribere, Id.* 13, 4.

Festivitas, Ætis. f. (1) *Mirth, pleasantness, a good grace, merriment, drolletry.* (2) *In blandimentis.* (3) || *Allo a festivity, or a festival time.* (1) *Dicendi vis egregia, summâ festivitatem, & venustate conjuncta, profuit, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 57. (2) || *Quid agis, mea festivitas! my joy, my delight! Plaut. Cas.* 1, 47. (3) *Lamprid. & Prof. Acquit.*

|| Festiviter. adv. *Pleasantly, &c. Gell.* 18, 8. † Festivè, *Cic.*

† Festivo, Ære. act. unde pass. Festivor. *To keep holiday, Litt. ex Lucr. sed q.*

Festivus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) *Festival.* (2) *Merry, pleasant, jocosely.* (3) *Of a sweet temper.* (4) *Handsome, fine, clever.* (1) *In festivo loco festivè accepti fumus, Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 1, 9. (2) *Nihil potest esse festivus, Cic. Fam.* 6, 4. (3) *O mi pater festivissime, Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 26. (4) *Uque ab unguiculis ad capillum summum est festivissima, Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 17.

Festuca, æ. f. [à fetu, Fest.] (1) *The shoot, or stalk, of a tree,* (2) *or herb.* (3) *Also a rod, or wand, which the prætor used to lay upon the servant's head, and so make him free.* (1) = *Festucæ circuli in aviariis spargendi sunt, Col.* 8, 15. (2) *Donec herba in festucam creverit, Plin.* 18, 27. (3) § *Quid ea? ingenua aut festuca è servâ liberâ facta est? Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 15.

|| Festucago, Ænis. f. *Wild oats, Jun.*

|| Festucarius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to a young set, or plant, &c. Also of, or belonging to, the prætor's rod, Gell.* 20, 9.

Festum, i. n. *A holiday, a feast, a day of good cheer.* Annua festa celebrare, *Ov. Met.* 10, 431.

Festus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *Festival, solemn, joyful, merry, pleasant.* § *Festo die si quid prodegeris, profesto egere liceat, Plaut. Aul.* 2, 8, 10. § *Festa epulatio, Val. Max.* 2, 5, 4. § *Festæ ædes, Sen. Phæn.* 506. § *noctes, Id. Hipp.* 444. § *matres, Id. Agam.* 643. § *Festa convicia, Id. Mid.* 113. § *Festæ mensæ, Val. Flacc.* 3, 159. § *tædæ, Id.* 8, 240. § *Meus festus dies! Form. bland. my joy! Plaut. Cas.* 1, 1. Festior annus eat, *Claud.* 3. Conf. *Hon.* 3.

Fetiâles, um. m. pl. *Heralds, Varr. Vid. Fetiales.*

* Fëtura, æ. f. *Vid. Fætura.*

* Fëtus, a, um, part. & adj. [ab inuf. feo, Voss.] *Big with young. Vid. Fætus.*

* Fëtus, Æs. m. verb. [ab inuf. feo, Voss.] quod à φύω, produco] *The young of any thing, Vid. Fætus.*

|| Feudatarius, i. m. qui feudum à patrono sibi commissum accipit, *Cæv. A feudatary.*

|| Feudum, i. n. *A fee farm, a copyhold, Hottom. Barb. vocab. à Gothis ortum vult; quodum à fede; quod ant. fidem sign. Est enim usus fructus rei mobilis, sub conditione fidei. al. scrib. feudum.*

* Fex, fæcis. f. [à πῆγω, qu. πῆξις, spissamen] *The dregs, or settleings at the bottom, Vid. Fæx.*

* Fi, be thou, & fite, be ye. imper. ex fio. Fi mihi obsequens, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 87. Fite causâ meâ Lydi barbari, *Ibid.* 1, 2, 63.

Fiber, ri. m. *A beast called a beaver, some take it for a badger, or gray, Plin.* 8, 30.

† Fiber, a, um, adj. antiq. pro extremus, *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 13.

Fibra, æ. f. [ab adj. fiber, bra. i. e. extremus] (1) *The border, or brim, of a river, or any other thing.* (2) *Small sprouts, or strings, like hairs, hanging at the roots of herbs.* (3) *The inwards, or entrails.* (1) *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 13. (2) *Fibras radicum evellere, Cic. Tusc.* 3, 6. (3) *Fibræ onium, Pers.* 2, 26. *Fibras latentes, Luc.* 6, 525. *Fibras effodere, Sen. Herc. Oet.* 947.

Fibratus, a, um, adj. *Having small strings like hair, or thread, hanging at it; as onions have.* Radix fibrata, *Plin.* 27, 12.

Fibrinus, a, um, adj. *Of a beaver, or castor.* Pellis fibrina, *Plin.* 17, 28.

Fibula, æ. f. [quod fibras, i. e. extremitates vestium constringat. Aliq. ponitur pro circulo æneo, quo adolescentulorum virilia solebant coarctari conservandæ vocis gratiâ] (1) *A clasp, or buckle.* (2) *A button.* (3) *In building a brace to fasten beams, a hook to hold square stones together.* (4) *A basp, a little book, or ring of brags.* (5) *A surgeon's instrument wherewith a wound is stretched and drawn together.* (6) || *The lesser bone of the leg, the calf of the leg.* (7) || *The nut of a cross-bow.* (1) *Subnectit fibula vestem, Virg. Æn.* 4, 139. *Pharetram tereti subnectit fibula gemma, Ibid.* 5, 313. (2) *Nullius fibula durat Vocem vendentis Prætoribus, Jun.* 6, 379. (3) *Tigna binis utrinque fibulis distinebantur, Cæs. B. G.* 4, 17. (4) *Col.* 6, 5. (5) *Cels.* 7, 25. (6) *Jun.* (7) *Id.*

|| Fibularis, is. m. *A lace maker, Jun. sec. analogiam.*

Fibulatio, Ænis. f. verb. *A braceing and fastening together.* Tignorum fibulationes, *Virg.* 10, 3.

|| Fibulâtor, Æris. m. *He that buttoneth, Dig.*

|| Fibulâtorius, a, um, adj. *Made with clasps, or buttons, Treb. Poll.*

Fibulo, Ære. act. *To button, or fasten together, Col.* 2, 6.

Ficaria, æ. f. *A fig-tree, a place where fig-trees grow, Pallad.* 4, 10.

Ficarius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to figs, eater of figs.* Ficariæ crates, *Cato,* 48. Ficarii culices, *Plin.* 11, 35.

Ficedula, æ. f. [à ficis edendis dict. avis, sed ficedula, *Mart.* 13, 5.] (1) *A bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs and grapes, a fig-pecker, or beccafico.* (2) *A street of Rome so called.* (1) *Jure natantes Mergere ficedulas didicit, Juven.* 14, 9. (2) *Ad hunc vicum respicit Plaut. in voc. seq. ex Lamb. & Grav. Lat. Atricapilla.*

Ficedulensis, e. adj. (1) || *A provider, or dresser, of those birds.* (2) *Also that liveth in that street.* (1) *Litt. ex Plin.* (2) *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 60.

Ficetum, i. n. (1) *A place where fig trees grow.* (2) *Also the place where the piles grow.* (1) *In locis frigidis ficeta fieri non possunt, Varr.* 1, 41. (2) *Vendidit hortos, Nîl nisi ficetum nunc Labienus habet, Mart.* 12, 33. *jocum captans ex ambiguo.*

† Ficetas, Ætis. f. ut olivitas. *The year's increase of figs, Næv. ap. Non.* 2, 317.

† Ficitor, Æris. m. *A gatherer of figs, Næv.*

Ficosus, a, um, adj. sîmus, sup. *Full of fores, scabs, or the piles.* Ficosa est uxor, ficosus & ipsa maritus, *Mart.* 7, 10. § *Ficosissimus leg. in Priapeis carm.* 50.

Fictè. adv. *Dissemblingly, feignedly, falsely.* § = *Non fictè & fallaciter, sed verè & sapienter, Cic. pro Domo,* 29.

Fictile, is. n. *A vessel, or other thing, made of earth.* Auro Thuscum fictile mutat, *Pers.* 2, 60.

Fictilis, e. adj. *Earthen, or made of earth.* Summanus tum erat fictilis, *Cic. de Div. 1, 10.* Fictilibus vasis esse contentus, *Valer. Max. 4, 4.* Fictilia deorum simulacra, *Plin. 34, 7.*

Fictio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à fingo*] *A fiction, a lie; a cog, a device, a feigning, or counterfeiting.* Quint. 5, 10. & 8, 6.

Fictitius, a, um. adj. *Counterfeited, feigned, fictitious.* Fictitium non potest videri, *Plin. 23, 1.* = **Fictus**, commentitius, *Cic.*

Fictor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A potter, one that worketh in clay; a feigner, or counterfeiter.* (2) *A maker, or deviser.* (3) *A confessor.* (1) Deos eā facie novimus, quā pictores fictoresque voluerunt, *Cic. N. D. 1, 29.* (2) Legum atque iurum fictor, *Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 86.* (3) Fictores dicti à fingendis libris, *Varr. de L. L. 6, 3.*

Fictosus, vel **Fictiosus**, a, um. adj. *Full of lying, R. ex Apul.*

Fictrix, icis. f. verb. *A she potter, feigner, maker, or deviser.* Materix fictrix & moderatrix divina providentia, *Cic. N. D. 3, 39.*

Fictura, æ. f. *A feigning, Gell. 10, 5.* Conf. *Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 86.*

Fictus, a, um. part. & adj. [*à fingor*] (1) *Formed, fashioned.* (2) *Feigned, counterfeited, graven, wrought, or trimmed up.* (3) *Adj. False, counterfeit.* (1) Homulus ex argillā & luto fictus, *Cic. in Pison. 25.* (2) Neque fictum, neque pictum, neque scriptum in poematis, *Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 22.* (3) = Si fallum, aut vanum, aut fictum est, continuo palam est, *Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 24.* § **Ficta** majestas, *Sen. Hipp. 915.*

Ficulnea, æ. f. sc. arbor. *The fig-tree, Vulg. interpr. † Ficus.*

Ficulneum, i. n. ut *fictum.* *A place where fig-trees grow, Litt. ex Plin.*

Ficulneus, & **Ficulnus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Of a fig-tree.* (2) = *Also sorry, good for nothing.* (1) § **Ficulnea** ligna, *Varr. de R. R. 16, fine.* § **Arbor ficu'nea**, *Col. 5, 11.* § **Ficulnea** cucurmina, *Pallad. c. 10.* § **Ficulnei** caules, *Plin. 15, 28.* (2) **Ficulnum** præsidium, *Prov.*

Ficulus, i. dim. *A little fig, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 8.*

Ficus, i. f. plerumquē, si unquam aliter; item **Ficus**, ūs. f. (1) *A fig.* (2) *A fig-tree.* (3) *Also ficus, i. a disease called the piles in the fundament, because like a fig.* (4) *Also, Meton. one troubled with this disemper.* (1) Siccae fici stomachum lædunt, *Plin. 23, 7.* § **maturæ**, *Id. ib.* § **serotinæ**, *Id. 17, 27.* § **integræ**, *Cato, 99.* Fici, quas edimus, *Varr.* § **pinguissimæ**, *Col. R. 1, 41.* Piper cum ficu contusum, *Cels. 4, 3.* pinguissimæ fici unciz tres, *Id. 4, 4.* (2) **Ficus** arbor ipsa riguis alitur, pomum verò ejus marcescit, *Plin. 17, 26.* (3) **Ficos** non habet unus æger, *Mart. 7, 70.* (4) Qui modò ficos eras, nunc caprificus eris, *Id. 4, 22.* In tertiā notione volunt grammaticorum filii esse masc. generis, adducti, ut videtur, epigrammate *Mart. 1, 66.*

Cum dixi, ficus, rides quasi barbara verba, Et dici, ficos, Cæciliane, jubes. Dicemus ficus, quas scimus in arbore nasci; Dicemus, ficos, Cæciliane tuos.

(Neque enim alibi apud bonæ notæ auctorem cum adj. vel masc. vel feminine junctum reperiiri puto) sed de lectione parum constat, ut neque de interpretatione, vid. *Vallan. 1, 4.* Non enim reprehenditur Poëta de genere sed de declinatione, ideòque *ficus tuas* reponi debere aliqui censent, quod sanè quidem existimaverim, quoniam constat *marisca* esse adjectivum, cujus etiam m. mariscus & n. mariscum leguntur. Sic intellecto substantivo *Juvenalis*, Cæduntur tumidæ, medico ridente, mariscæ, sc. fici, *Sat. 2, 13.* & *Cato*, Ficos mariscas loco cretoso serito, *expressè dixit, c. 8.* quin & *Seneca* Ficos non esset nisi mariscas, *Suafor. 12.* Et profectò non est Latini moris, mutatā figuratæ vocis signif. mutare genus; præsertim in illis, quæ ducuntur à similitudine: *Lupus* sive bestia, sive piscis, sive frenum; *lingua* sive membrum, sive promontorium, sive herba significatur, non mutat genus, quod & in plurimis aliis observare licet. Esto tamen scripsisse Martialem tuos, non

necesse habemus referre ad ficos, sed potiùs ad filios, famulos, &c. quomodo alibi non semel *ficus* pro *ficus* posuit, *vid. n. 4.*

Fidē, adv. *Faithfully, sīmē, sup. Quæ fidissimè & amantissimè proponuntur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16.*

† **Fidēfrāgus**, i. m. *A traitour, a betrayer, or he that useth treachery, Litt. ex Vitruv.*

|| **Fidēcommisārius**, i. m. *A seoffee in trust, one put into trust to dispose and order a thing, Ap. JCC.*

|| **Fidēcommisio**, ōnis. f. *A seoffment of trust, Dig.*

|| **Fidēcommissor**, is. m. verb. *He that committeth a thing to be disposed of by another, Cod.*

|| **Fidēcommisum**, i. n. *A seoffment of trust, when a thing by will is put into one's hand upon his honesty, to dispose of to some certain use, Ulp. Fide commissā, Hor. i. e. fidei, Sat. 1, 3, 95.*

|| **Fidēcommisus**, a, um. part. *Committed to one to be disposed to a certain use, Ulp. † Fidei commissus, Vett.*

Fidēcommitto, ēre, mīsi. act. unde pass. **Fidēcommittor**. *To seoff, or put into one's trust, Dig. † Mando fidei, Ter.*

|| **Fidējūbeo**, ēre, mī, sum. i. e. *jubeo seu suadeo aliquid fide meā, fide meā pro alio obligatā jubeo. To be surety, or undertake for, Ulp.*

|| **Fidējussio**, ōnis. f. verb. *Suretyship, Dig.*

Fidējussor, ōris. m. verb. *A surety for another, especially in a matter of money, Ulp. † Sponsor, Cic.*

Fidējussorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to suretyship, Dig.*

|| **Fidēlē**, adv. *pro fideliter, Prud. Rom. 416.*

Fidēlia, æ. f. [*quod fideliter servet recondita*] *An earthen vessel serving to divers uses; a crock of earth, a stone jug; also a carpenter's line chalked to mark the even proportions of things; a vessel, or pot, wherein they put lime, or mortar. Multa fidelia putet In locuplete penu, Pers. 3, 73. Tumet alba fidelia vino, Id. 5, 183. Fictilis fidelia, Col. 12, 58. ¶ Duos parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, to kill two birds with one stone, Curius Cic. Ep. Fam. 7, 29.*

Fidēlis, e. adj. [*à fido*] or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Faithfull, loyal, trusty, sure.* (2) *Just and reasonable.* (3) *Sure, fast.* (1) Illi suisti, quāmihi, fidelior, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 58.* § **Fidēle** conjugium, *Sen. Agam. 245.* (2) **Desideriis** iēta fidelibus Quærit patria Cæsarem, *Hor. Od. 4, 5, 15.* (3) **Rimis** explendis fidelior pice, *Plin. 16, 36.* § **Fideliore** focii, *Cic. Att. 5, 18.* § **Conjux** fidelissima, *Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 3.* § **Fidelissima** custodia, *Plin. Paneg. 49, 3.*

Fidēlitas, ātis. f. *Faithfulness, loyalty, trusty, nefs, fidelity.* Perutilis ejus & opera & fidelitas, *Cic. Att. 9, 17.*

Fidēlīter, adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. *Faithfully.* = *Constanter & fideliter, Liv. 33, 35. Fidelissimē, Plin. Pan. 56.*

Fidēns, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. || sīmus, sup. (1) *Trusting.* (2) *Adj. Bold, bardy, boasting a good confidence.* (1) Ubi fidētem fraudaveris, *Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 15.* (2) = *Qui fortis est, idem & fidēns, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7.* § **Animi** fidēns, *Virg. Æn. 2, 61.* Animus prudentia consilioque fidēns, *Cic. Offic. 1, 23.* Fidēns diātis, *Val. Flocc. 8, 112.* Fidēntius nihil hūc severitate, *Val. Max. 6, 4, 5.* Paulò fidēntior intra limen, *Apul. Met. 5, p. 143.* Fidēntissimus impetus, *Amm. 27, 24.*

Fidēnter, adv. iūs, comp. || sīmē, sup. *Boldly, courageously, confidently.* § **Timidē** signifer evellebat, quod fidēnter infixerat, *Cic. de Div. 2, 31.* Vellem fidēntius respondisses, *Cic. Att. 6, 1.* Demicantes fidēntissimē, *Amm. 19, 8.*

Fidēntia, æ. f. *Boidness, confidence, trust, assurance.* Audacia non contrarium est fidēntiæ, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 54.* Fidēntia, id est, firma animi confisio, *Id. Tusc. 4, 37.*

Fidēs, ēi. f. [*quia fit quod dictum est, Cic. vel à Gr. πείσω, unde πείσις*] (1) *Faith, truth, honesty.* (2) *Trust, credit.* (3) *Safeguard, warrant, assurance.* (4) *Authority.* (5) *Defense, protection.* (6) *Faithfulness, conscience.* (7)

Friendship, a solemn league, or contract, good, or bad. (8) *A goddess of that name.* (9) *Public credit among merchants.* (10) *Word, or promise.* (11) *Safe keeping, or custody.* (12) *Justice, uprightness.* (13) *Ecclesiastical writers use it for religion, the creed.* (1) **Fundamentum** justitiæ est fides, *Cic. Offic. 1, 7.* (2) **Perfidiosum** & nefarium est fidem frangere, *Id. pro Q. Rosc. 6.* (3) **Do** fidem ita futurum, *Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 30.* (4) **Tabularum** fides, *Cic. pro Arch. 5.* (5) **Illā** nunc fidem vestram implorat, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 43.* (6) **Vir** haud magnā cum re, sed plenus fidei, *Cic. de Sen. 1, ex poetā.* (7) **Accipe** dāque fidem, *Virg. Æn. 8, 150.* Quæ scelere pacta est, scelere rumpetur fides, *Sen. Med. 55.* (8) **Fidei** censuram maximam multò fidem esse, *Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 1.* Colitur Pax atque Fides, *Juv. 1, 115.* (9) **Scimus** Romæ, solutione impedita, fidem concidisse, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 7.* (10) **Fidem** ei publicam, jussu senatūs, dedi, *Id. Catil. 3, 4.* (11) **Tuæ** fidei concedidi aurum, *Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 8.* (12) **Mira** visa est fides imperatoris, *Flor. 1, 12.* (13) **Hos** usus ab illis pete. ¶ **Fides** affecta, *Tac. Hist. 3, 65, 2. concussa, Lucr. 1, 182.* a cracked credit. **Fidem** liberare, to make good his word, *Cic. pro Flacc. 20, fallere, to break it, Id. pro Rosc. Com. 6.* **Fidem** habere, to give credit, *Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 59.* adhibere, to be faithfull, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 2.* **Bonā** fide, without fraud, or covin, *Flor. 2, 1.* Item pass. **Debet** habere fidem nostra prædictio, *Dol. ex Cic.*

Fides, is. & **Fidis**, is. f. (1) || *The string of an instrument.* (2) *Also a fiddle, lute, or any stringed instrument.* (3) *Also a constellation.* (1) **Fest.** (2) **Discebant** fidibus antiqui, *Cic. de Sen. 3.* § **Fides** canoræ, *Val. Max. 8, 8, ext. 2.* **Fidibus** tractandis operam dare, *Id. 8, 7, ext. 8.* (3) **Fidis** incipit occidere, *Col. 11, 2.* ¶ **Vix** leg. in sing. ap. oratores.

Fidicen, inis. m. qui fidibus canit. *A harper, a lutanist, a minstrel, he that playeth on a stringed instrument.* Romanæ fidicen lyre, *Hor. Od. 4, 3, 23.* Socratem fidibus docuit nobilissimus fidicen, *Cic. Fam. 9, 22.*

Fidicina, æ. f. *A woman that playeth on the harp, lute, &c.* De fidicinā isthac? *Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 4.*

Fidicinus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to playing on instruments.* ¶ **Ludus** fidicini, a musick school, *Plaut. Rud. prol. 43.*

Fidicula, æ. f. dim. [*à fides, is*] (1) *A little lute, a guitar, a fiddle.* (2) *Also a company of stars resembling a harp.* (1) **Fidiculae** sonantes, *Cic. N. D. 2, 8.* **Fidiculas** laxavit, *Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 5.* (2) **Fidicula** vespere occidit, *Col. 11, 2.*

Fidiculæ, ārum. pl. f. *Tormenti genus ex funibus, quibus fontes, velut fidulus distenduntur, Little cords wherewith they stretched prop's upon the rack, to make them confess, Suet. Cal. 33.*

† **Fidius**, pro **fidus**. antiq. unde *medius fidius*, q. d. ita me Jovis filius juvet.

Fido, ēre, di, & **filius** sum. *To trust to, or in; to put trust, or confidence, in a thing.* § **Fidere** ingenio suo, *Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 12.* § **Victoriā**, *C. Nep. 12, 1, 2.* § **cursum**, *Qv. Met. 7, 545.* Non secundis rebus nimium fidendum, *Sen.*

Fiducia, æ. f. (1) *Self-consciousness, courage, confidence, in a good sense.* (2) *Boldness, assuming, in a bad sense.* (3) *Trust.* (4) *Dependence.* (1) § **Audacia** creditur à multis fiducia, *Juv. 13, 110.* **Fiduciam** ei conscientia dedit, *Valer. Max. 3, 7, 1.* (2) **Vid** Serv. in Æn. 2. Quā fiduciā facere audeam? *Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 7.* (3) § **Fiduciam** accipere, *Cic. Top. 10.* (4) **Falsa** est fiducia formæ, *Prop. 3, 24, 1.*

|| **Fiduciāter**, adv. *Confidently, assuredly, Aug. † Fidenter, Cic.*

Fiduciārius, a, um. adj. *That taketh, or is taken, upon trust, so as to be restored again, Liv. 32, 38. Cæf. B. C. 2, 17.* § **Fiduciārium** regnum restituere, *Curt. 5, 9, 8.*

|| **Fiduciārius**, i. m. *A seoffee in trust, Ap. JCC.*

|| **Fiduciātus**, a, um. part. *Put in trust with any thing, Ap. JCC.*

|| **Fiducio**,

|| Fiducio, āre. act. *To make a condition of trust*, Ap. JCC.

|| Fiducior, āri, ātus. pass. *To be put in condition of trust*, Ap. eod.

Fidus, a, um. adj. or. comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Faithful, true-hearted, trusty*. (2) *Safe, secure*. (1) Intellexit quos fidos amicos habuit, quosque infidos, Cic. de Am. 15. Ut eos sibi fidiore redderet, Just. 16, 5, 2. Fidissimum tyranno suspectum reddidit, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 2. (2) Fidissima custodia principis ipsius innocentia, Plin. Paneg. 49. § Fida praesidia, Sen. Agam. 917. § Fida pax, Val. Max. 7, 2, 6. § Fidelis sit, fidus nascitur, Front. Fidum amicum, famulum fidelem dicito, Caper. Fidus in maximis, fidelis in minoribus negotiis, Don. sed aliq. fallunt.

† Fidus, ēris. n. *pro fœdus*, Enn.

|| Fidustus, a, um. adj. [à fidus, ut à vetus, vetustus] *Very faithful*. Fidusta à fide denominata, ea quæ maximæ fidei erant, Fest.

* || Fiēre, *pro fieri*. Gell. 19, 7.

* Fīgens, tis. part. *Fixing, wounding*. Spectavēre plerique eum ex industriā quarundam ferarum capita figentem, ut duobus ictibus quasi cornua effingeret, Suet. Dom. 19. Conf. Sil. 11, 333.

Figlīna, f. per sync. *pro figulina, sc. ars, vel officina*, est, n, propriè, adj. (1) *The potter's craft*. (2) *Also the potter's workhouse*. (1) Figlinas Coræbus Atheniensis invenit, Plin. 7, 56. (2) Figlinas exercere, Varr. R. R. 1, 2.

|| Figlinārius, ii. m. *A potter*, Dig.

Figlinum, i. n. *sc. opus. A vessel made of earth*. Donec percoquatur figlinum, Plin. 34, 18.

Figlinus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a potter*. § Creta figlina, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. § Opus figlinum, Plin. 31, 3. v. d. & Vitruv. 5, 10.

|| Figmentum, i. n. [à figo] (1) *The work, or workmanship*. (2) *A forgery, a lie, a device, a croquet*. (1) Capræ figmentum juxta simulacrum Vesperis stare dixit, Gell. 5, 12. (2) Litt. fort. à Stephano, qui sic laudat, Cic. Sine figmentis, fucque puerili, de Orat. 2, 45. ubi pigmentis ad loci genus accommodatissimè tam in antiquis add. quàm in accuratissimā Gruterianā inven. Tristum quidem est posterioris ævi scriptoribus: Ut ut fuerit, commentum, tutius dixeris.

* Fīgo, ēre, xi, xum. act. [à Gr. πῆγω *whēgo*] (1) *To stick, to fix, to fasten, to thrust in*. (2) *To shoot, to hit, or wound*. (3) *To set up publicly*. (1) § Veribus figunt viscera, Virg. Æn. 1, 216. § Figere palum in parietem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 4. § Plantus humo, Virg. Geor. 4, 115. § Vultus in imagine Divæ, Ov. Fast. 4, 317. § In humo lumen, Id. Trist. 4, 2, 29. || Clavo trabali figere beneficium, Cic. Verr. 5, 21. § Figere cervos, Virg. Ecl. 2, 29. § Cuspide fixit apros, Ov. Am. 2, 190. Celato figit sua pectora ferro, Id. Fast. 2, 831. § Met. Adversarios figere, Cic. Orat. 26. (3) Tabulæ figuntur, dantur immunitates, Id. Philipp. 2, 36.

* Fīgor, gi. pass. *To be fixed, &c.* Deorum tela in impiorum mentibus figuntur, Cic. de Arusp. Resp. 18.

Figulāris, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a potter*. Figularis creta, Col. 8, 2. || Veritior es quàm rota figularis, Prov. You are as crafty as a fox, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 35.

Figulīna, æ. f. *id. quæd fig'ina*, Plin. 35, 12.

|| Figūlo, āre. act. *To make, or fashion, as potters do*. Tert. † Fingo.

|| Figūlor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be formed of earth*, Aug. † Fingor.

Figūlus, i. m. [à figo] *A potter, or worker of things in clay*. Figulus primus invenit ex argillâ fingere similitudines, Plin. 35, 12.

Figūra, æ. m. [à figo] (1) *Figure, shape, or fashion*. (2) *An image, portraiture, draught, likeness*. (3) *A feast, or treat*. (4) *A figurative expression*. (1) = Hominum facies vincit omnium animantium formam, Cic. N. D. 1, 18. = Esse pari filo, similique adiecta figurâ, Lucr. 2, 341. (2) Signatur cera figuris, Ov. Met. 15, 169.

(3) Suet. Vesp. 13. (4) Figura apud grammaticos est confirmatio quædam orationis, &c. Quint. 9, 1. = Species similitudo, Cic.

Figurandus, a, um. part. *To be fashioned, or framed*. Huic ad caseos figurandos coaguli vis, Plin. 16, 38.

Figurāte, adv. *Figuratively*, Ascon. Ped. in proem. Act. Verr. an quis alius antiq. nescio, condonand. tamen Gramm. & Rhetoribus, Compar. || Figuratiūs, Sidon. Ep. 5, 8. || sup. Figuratiſsimè, Mart. Capell.

Figuratio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A fashioning, resembling, or shaping*. (2) *An imagining*. (1) Ut in unoquoque poscit figuratio, Plin. 11, 37. Depicta figuratio, Vitruv. 9, 4. (2) Quint. Decl. 6.

|| Figurātivus, a, um. adj. *Figurative, expressed by a figure*, Ap. Gramm. & Rhetores.

Figurātus, a, um. part. (1) *Fashioned, formed, coined*. (2) *Figurative*. (1) Boūm terga declarant non esse se ad onus accipendum figurata, Cic. N. D. 2, 63. Signum in modum liburnæ figuratum, Tac. Germ. 9, 2. (2) Figurata verba, Quint. 1, 8. || Figurata controversia, a reflecting upon one, Id. 9, 2.

Figūro, āre. act. (1) *To make, form, or fashion*. (2) *To imagine, or conceive*. (3) *To set off with figures*. (4) *Met. To form, fashion, or frame*. (1) Formare, figurare, colorare, animare non possunt atomi, Cic. N. D. 1, 39. (2) Figurare potestis, qui tunc animus mihi fuerit, Quint. (3) Quint. 9, 1. (4) § Figurare os pueri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 126. i. e. vocem fingere, vid. & Lucr. 4, 550. Urſi lambendo fœtus figurant, Plin. 8, 36.

Figūrōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be fashioned, &c.* In eandem lapide naturam figurantur, Plin. 36, 22. Figuratur statu vitrum, Ibid. 26.

|| Filāciſſa, æ. f. quæ filia scindit, vel cædit. *A spinster*, Col. ap. Litt. sed non invenio.

|| Filāgo, gēnis. f. *A kind of cotton weed, bloody flux weed, or cat-weed*, Gerard.

|| Filāmenta, ōrum. n. pl. *Little threads, or rags, appearing in urine*, Medicis condonandum.

|| Filārium, ii. n. *A bottom of thread*, Col. ap. Litt. sed non invenio.

Filātim, adv. *Thread by thread*. Filatim dum distrahitur, deperditur omnis, Lucr. 2, 830.

* Filia, æ. f. [à filius] *A daughter*. || Filia conditionem quærere, *to look out for a husband for her*, Liv. § Despondere alicui filiam, Cic. pro Cluent. 64. § collocare nuptui, Col. 4, 3. § nuptum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18. Filiis pro filiabus, Plaut. Paen. 5, 3, 9. & Stich. 4, 1, 61.

* || Filālis, e. adj. *Filial, child-like*, Eccl. † Quod filium decet agere. Filialis amor Latine dicitur pietas.

* || Filāster, āri. m. *A son-in-law by a former wife, or husband*, Vall. unde non dicit.

* || Filāstra, æ. f. *A daughter-in-law by another man, or woman*, R. ex Liv. sed nequeo invenire.

Filicātus, a, um. *Indented about like fern, notched, scalloped*. § Filicatæ pateræ, Cic. Parad. 1, 3. § lances, Id. Att. 6, 1.

Filicētum, i. n. *Ferny ground*, Col. 2, 2.

|| Filicēus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, fern*, Litt. ex Plin.

Filicētum, i. n. [à filix, ut à salix, salicetum] *A fern field*, Col. 2, 2.

Filicūla, æ. f. *Fern of trees, wall fern, the herb polypody*. = Filiculam nostrī polypodium vocant, Plin. 26, 8. vid. & Caton. R. R. c. 158.

* Filicūla, æ. f. dim. [à filia] *A little daughter*. Paulus filiolam animadvertit tristiculam, Cic. de Div. 1, 46. || Osculari scientiam tanquam filiolam, *to love it dearly*, Id. pro Mur. 10.

* Filicūlus, i. m. dim. [à filius] *A little, or young, son*. Filiole me auctura scito, salvâ Terentiâ, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. Tibi filiolus nascitur, Juv. 9, 84.

|| Filicūdula, æ. [ita dict. quod qu. filis de pendent totia] *Droptwort*, Offic.

* Filicūsus, ii. m. [à philia, amor] (1) *A son, a child*. (2) *The young of any creature*. (1) Acerbum est parentum scelera filiorum pœnis lui, Cic. ad Brut. 12. Filius familiâs, Id. pro Cal. 15.

|| Terræ filius, *an obscure, mean fellow*, Laet. 1, 11. Fortunæ filius, *A favourite of fortune*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 49. (2) Ejusmodi admittarius nepotibus magis, quàm filis utilior, Col. 6, 37.

|| Justus filius, *a son begotten in wedlock*, Jurisc. Filix, icis. f. [à filum, qu. filatim incisa] (1) *Fern, brake*. (2) *A small fibre from a root*. (3) Catachres. *Thick hair*. (1) Filicis extirpatio, Col. 2, 11. § Urenda filix, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 37. Filicum manipuli, Virg. Geor. 3, 297. (2) Ex unâ radice plures exeunt filices, Plin. 27, 9. (3) Pers. 4, 41.

Filūm, i. n. [dict. qu. pilus, quod ex pilis animalium sit, Fung. Filum quod minimum est hilum, id enim minimum est in vestimento, Varr.] (1) *A thread, yarn*. (2) *A line, or streak*. (3) *The string of an instrument*. (4) *A lineament, or feature*. (5) *Met. The proportion, or draught, of a thing*. (6) *The style, and manner of speech*. (1) Tenuia fila aranei, Lucr. 3, 384. Tenui filo suspensa salus, Val. Max. 6, 4, 1. (2) Sumpto atramento tutorio filum duxit, Varr.

|| Hinc Angl. *a file* for papers, *a file* of soldiers. (3) Vates fila sonantia movit, Ov. Met. 10, 89. (4) Satis scitum filum mulieris, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 15. (5) Lucr. 3, 341. (6) Tenui deducta poemata filo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 225. § Gracili connectere carmina filo, Col. 10, 225.

* || Fimārium, ii. n. *A dungbill, or mixer*, Col. ap. Litt. sed frustra fui quærendo.

Fimbria, æ. f. [à fbrum, quod ant. dicebant extremum, Varr.] (1) *Any extremity, the end of any thing; the border, or welt, of a garment; the list of cloth*. (2) *A fringe*. (1) Fimbriæ sunt omnis extremitas, Non. Mar. Madentes cincinnorum fimbriæ, Cic. in Piscr. 11. vid. locum Varr. modò adductum. (2) Mappa laticlavica, fimbriis hinc atque illinc pendentibus, Petron. c. 32.

|| Fimbriāle, lis. n. *A fringe*, Litt. ex Plin.

Fimbriātus, a, um. *Escalloped, fringed, hemmed, jagged, welked*. Fimbriatæ urticæ, Plin. 21, 15. Latus clavus ad manum fimbriatus, Suet. Cæs. 45. ubi vid. Casaub.

* Fimēcum, i. n. *A dungbill, a mixer, a lay-stall, or lay-soil*, Plin. 17, 9.

* || Fimōsus, a, um. adj. *Filthy, or full of dung; dungy, mucky*, Dig. † Fimo plenus.

* Fimūm, i. n. *Dung*, Plin. 29, 5.

* Fimūsus, i. m. [à fio oleo, ut à suffio suffimen] *Dung, or ordure, of men, birds, cattle, &c. compost*. § Fimūm reddere, Plin. 8, 15. M. Varro principatum dat turdorum fimo, Id. 17, 9. Ne saturare fimo pingui pudeat sola, Virg. Geor. 1, 80.

|| Fīnālis, le. adj. *Of the end, final*, JCC. & Philos. relinquendum. † Ultimus, postimus.

|| Fīnālīter, adv. *To conclude, finally, in fine*, Dig. † Denique, novissimè.

* Findendus, a, um. part. *To be cleft, or split*, Cels. 7, 26.

* Findens, tis. part. *Cleaveing, dividing*. Ganges, findens ripas, multas arbores cum magnâ soli parte exforbet, Curt. 8, 28.

* Findo, ēre, fidi, fissum. act. [sort. à σχιζω, σχιδω, unde etiam scindo] (1) *To cleave, to rive; to slit, to chap*. (2) *To divide*. (1) Falce peracutissimâ findere, Col. 1, 3. Findere in geminas trabes, Sen. Hipp. 1221. || Mare findere carinâ, *to sail*, Prop. 3, 9, 35. fieta classe, Id. 3, 42. Aëra findere, *to fly*, Ov. Met. 4, 666. aratro cœlum, *to plough it*. (2) Partes se via findit in amhas, Virg. Æn. 6, 540.

* Finder, i, fissus. pass. *To be cloven, divided, &c.* Fulgetris finditur nubes, Plin. 2, 43.

Fingendus, a, um. part. *To form, or fashion; to be formed, or fashioned*. Cerisque fingendis oblectabatur, Just. 36, 4.

Fingens, tis. part. *Forming, or pretending*. Fingens regna patere, Lucan. 8, 564.

FINGO, ēre, xi, iclum. act. cujus etym. incert. (1) *To make, to fashion, or mould*. (2) *To make, frame, or build*. (3) *To imagine, to suppose, to devise, invent, or contrive*. (4) *To feign, or counterfeit*. (5) *To suit, adapt, or accommodate*. (1) § Alexander ab Apelle potissimum

mum pingi, à Lyſippo fingi volebat, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (2) = Vis quæ fluxit, & fabricata eſt hominem, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 27. = Volucres videmus fingere atque conſtruere nidos, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 6. (3) Quid te aut fieri, aut fingi dementius poteſt? *Id. pro Domo.* 29. (4) § Trifti mente fingere jocum, *Tib.* 3, 7, 2. Junius Brutus ſultitiam finxit, *Plin.* (5) Inſtitutis hominum commodè fingere orationem, *Cic. de Cl. Or.* 31. = Ad arbitria hominum ſe fingere & accommodare, *Id. Orat.* 8.

Fingor, i. paſſ. *To be fashioned, imagined, &c.* Quid magis ſolicitem dici aut fingi poteſt? *Cic. pro Mil.* 2.

Finiendus, a, um, part. *To be finiſhed, &c.* Voto finiendum volumen ſit, *Paterc.* 2, ult. Finiendæ ſeditionis gratiâ, *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 9. *Conf. Liv.* 28, 40.

Finiens, tis, m. ſc. circulus, *Aſtron.* *The horizon.* Orbis qui à Græcis ὁρίζωνες nominantur, à nobis finientes rectiſſimè nominari poſſunt, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 44.

Finio, ire, ſvi, itum, aſt. (1) *To finiſh, or end; to accompliſh.* (2) *To determinè, appoint, preſcribe, aſſign, or limit.* (3) *To define.* (4) *To quench, to ſatisfy.* (5) *Absol. To die, ſc. vitam, vel ſe ſuppreſſio.* (1) § Opus finiam, quod cepi, *Cic.* (2) Sepulcris novis finivie modum Demetrius, *Id. de Legg.* 2, 26. (3) Si finias equum, genus eſt animalium, *Quint.* (4) Sitim finit copia lymphæ, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 146. (5) Tiberius finivit ætatis anno ſeptuageſimo octavo, *Tac.* 6, 50, ult. ¶ § Vitam finire lequeo, *Sen. Hipp.* 259. § ſuſpendio, *Suet. Aug.* 65. *to be hanged.* Non finivit tantum ſe ipſe, ſed ſepelivit, *Sen. præf.* 1, 4. *Controv.* Finitur epiſtola verbo, *Or. Tr.* 5, 13, 33.

Finiſ, iſ, paſſ. (1) *To be ended, determined, defined, &c.* (2) *To be extinct, to die.* (1) *Vid.* Finio. (2) Antrociſ aliquantò Euripides finiſ eſt, *Val. Max.* 9, 12.

FINIS, iſ, m. vel. f. [à fio, cùm ſit id cujus gratiâ aliquid ſit, *Jul. Scal.*] (1) *The intent, or purpoſe, of a thing done.* (2) *The end, the concluſion.* (3) *A bound, border, or limit.* (4) *A definition of a thing.* (5) *A county, or territory.* (6) *Death.* (1) Illud cujus cauſâ aliquid facimus, finem appellabimus, *Cic.* (2) = Quis modus exilio? quis finis fugæ? *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 4, 67. Quæ finis funeſtæ familiæ? *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 22. (3) = Sibi certos fines terminoſque conſtituere, *Id. pro Quint.* 10. = Finem & modum tranſeunt appetitus, *Id. Offic.* 1, 29. (4) Hic frequentiffimus finis Rhetorcen eſſe vim perſuadendi, *Quint.* (5) Apud finem Ligurum id temporis erat, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 15, 1. ¶ In hac notione frequentius lg. in plurali. (6) Imminentem damnationem voluntario fine prævertit, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 19, 4. § Ad eum finem, pro utque eo, *Nep. Epam.* 2. Uſque ad eum finem, *Cic. N. D.* 1.

Finitè, adv. *Determinately, with certain meaſure and bounds.* = Ergo avarus erit, ſed finitè, & adulter, verum habebit modum, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 9.

Finitimus, a, um, adj. (1) *Bordering upon.* (2) *Nearly related, or allied; like, cloſe, or near, to.* (1) = Finitimi ac vicini, *Cic. pro Sullâ.* 20. Mari finitimus eſt ær, *Id. N. D.* 2, 39. Finitimo implicati bello, *Val. Max.* 3, 1, ext. 1. (2) Pertinacia perſeverantiæ finitima eſt, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 54.

Finitio, ōis, f. verb. *A definition, or bounding.* Conſpicitur ex eâ domo mænium tota finitio, *Vitr.* 2, 8. Si non in partes hemiſphærium dividatur, ſed in alias quotlibet finitiones, *Hygin. Aſtron.* 1, 6. Propriis finibus confirmatur finitio, differentibus ſolvitur, *Quint.* 5, 10.

¶ Finitivus, a, um, adj. *Which defineth, limiteth, or conditioneth,* *Quint. ap. Litt.*

Finitor, ōis, m. verb. (1) *A ſurveyor of lands that ſeteth bounds.* (2) *That putteth an end to any thing.* (3) *Alſo the horizon which boundeth our ſight.* (1) Ejus nunc regiones, limites, conſinia determinabo, ei rei ſum factus finitor,

Plaut. Pæn. præf. 50. (2) *Stat. Theb.* 8, 19. (3) *Sen. Q. Nat.* 5, 17.

Finiturus, a, um, part. *About to finiſh.* Finiturus eram, *Or. A. Am.* 1, 755. *Conf. Liv.* 28, 38. & 39, 17.

Finitus, a, um, part. (1) *Finished, ended.* (2) *Bounded, confin'd.* (3) *Determined, fixed.* (1) § Finita ætas, *Or. Faſt.* 5, 65. Ciceronis, vel ſatiato Antonio, præſentia finitâ, *Paterc.* 2, 64. (2) Lingua dentibus finita, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 59. (3) Potestas finita cuique, *Lucr.* 1, 17.

¶ Finitus, ūs, m. *The cloſe, or ending, of any thing, Litt. ex Apul.*

* Fio, fis, factus ſum, fieri, n. [à φύω produco] (1) *To be made, to conſiſt.* (2) *To be done.* (3) *To be eſteemed.* (4) *To happen, to come to paſs.* (5) *To wax, grow, or become.* (6) *To be bred.* (1) = Alter ex longis conſtat, alter è brevibus ſit, *Cic. Orat.* 57. Fit via vi, *Virg. AEn.* 2, 494. (2) = Honorificentius à me fieri non potuit, quàm fecerim, *Cic. Att.* 12, 18. (3) Quanti quique ſe ipſe faciat, tanti fiat ab amicis, *Id. de Am.* 16. (4) = Si nihil fieri poteſt, nihil accidere, nihil evenire, &c. *Id. de Div.* 2, 7. (5) Fis anus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 13, 2. (6) Ibi maximi exiſtimantur fieri hædi, *Varr.* In Macedoniâ ſunt permagni lepores, *Plin.* ¶ Obviam fieri alicui, *to meet him, Cic.* Quid mihi, me, vel de me, fiet? *what will become of me? Plaut. Fiat, be it ſo, content, Id. Moſt.* 4, 3, 43.

* ¶ Fio, iſ, ire, aſt. *unde in comp. ſuſſio. à ſūw, AEl.*

* Firmamen, inis, n. *The ground, principal point, or foundation, of a cauſe, or matter; the ſtate of a queſtion, an eſtabliſhment.* Firmamina nunci, *Or. Met.* 10, 491. Unicum lapſu domus firmamen, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 1251.

* Firmamentum, i, n. (1) *A ground, or ſay; the chief point of a buſyneſs.* (2) ¶ Alſo the firmament. (1) = § Sicut aliis in locis parum firmamenti & parum virium veritas habet, ſic in hoc loco falſa invidia imbecilla eſſe debet, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 2. Firmamentum præcipuum exercitui ſuo adjecit mancipia, *Val. Max.* 7, 6, 1. (2) *Ap. recent.*

* Firmancus, a, um. *To be ſtrengthened, &c.* Firmandus eſt animus ad dolorem ſerendum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 15. Teneræ nimis Mentis aſterioribus Firmandæ ſtudiis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 52. *Conf. Liv.* 23, 34.

* Firmans, tis, part. *Strengthening, confirming,* *Stat. Theb.* 4, 582.

* ¶ Firmatio, ōis, f. *A ſtrengthening, a confirming, Aug. 4. confirmatio.*

* Firmator, ōis, m. verb. *A confirmer, or eſtabliſher.* § Firmator pacis, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 46, 7. § diſciplinæ, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 38.

* Firmaturus, a, um, part. *About to confirm, or ſtrengthen.* Regalibus nuptiis regnum firmaturus, *Juſt.* 1, 10.

* Firmatus, a, um, part. *Eſtabliſhed, made ſtrong, confirmed.* Opinio omnium gentium firmata conſenſu, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 1. ¶ Firmata ætas, ripe years, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 37. Acies firmata ſubſidiis, *Liv.* 4, 37.

* Firmè, adv. ſiſmè, ſup. *Aſſuredly, ſteadfaſtly.* § = Firmè, graviterque aliquid comprehendere, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, ult. § Firmiſſimè aliquid aſſeverare, *Id. Att.* 10, 14.

* Firmitas, âtis, f. (1) *Firmneſs, ſoundneſs.* (2) *Strength, ſteadynèſs, conſtancy.* (1) Poſſe cujuſmodi! quantâ firmitate facti, & quantâ craſſitudine! *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 134. (2) = Firmitatem & conſtantiâ, h modò fuit aliquando in nobis, eandem cognofceſ, quam reliquiſti, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 11.

* Firmiter, adv. *Firmly.* Noſtri neque ordines ſervare, neque firmiter inſiſtere potuerunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 26.

* Firmiſſimo, dñis, f. (1) *Firmneſs, ſtrength.* (2) *Met. Conſtancy, reſolution.* (1) Vocis firmiſſimo, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 11. (2) = Firmiſſimè gravitatemque animi tui perſpexi, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 13.

* Firmo, âre, aſt. i. e. firmum facio. (1) *To ſtrengthen.* (2) *To make ſteady.* (3) *To eſtabliſh, to confirm.* (4) *To harden.* (5) *To bind, or make coſtly.* (1) Urbem, antè naturâ munitam, præſidiis firmare, *Paterc.* 2, 26. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 21. (2) Pinus veſtigia firmat, *Virg. AEn.* 3, 659. (3) Firmat & auget etiam latronum opes juſtitia, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 11. § Fabulis fidem firmare, aut hitoriis demere, *Suet. de Cl. Rhet. init.* Vetuſtum juſ ut firmaretur petentibus, *Tac. (4) Corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 15. (5) Solutum alvum firmare, *Plin.* 14, 18.

* Firmor, âri, âtus, paſſ. *To be ſtrengthened, &c.* Si vis & natura ſati ex divinationis ratione firmabitur, *Cic. de Fato.* 5.

* Firmus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſiſmus, ſup. [ab εἰρμὴς, nexus, præp. digammâ, quia quæ connexa, ea firma] (1) *Firm, ſteady, conſtant, ſure, ſtrong, luſty, bold, hearty, able.* (2) *Hard, ſolid.* (3) *To be depended upon.* (4) *Nouriſhing, ſtrengthening.* (1) Poplite nondum firmo conſtitit, *Or. Met.* 15, 223. Nondum ſatis firmo corpore cùm eſſet, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 27. Valetudo firmior, *Plin.* 11, 37. ¶ Firmi ſatis nihil video, *I ſee no cogent reaſon, Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 96. (2) Panificia omnia firmiſſima ſunt, *Celf.* (3) Illum diſceſſiſſe Alexandriæ rumor eſt non firmus, *Cic.* = Accuſatorem firmum verumque eſſe oportet, *Id.* Copias non firmas habuit, quia inexercitatae erant, *Nep. Eum.* 3. (4) Cibus firmus, *Celf.* 2, 18.

* ¶ Fiſcâlis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the exchequer, or the king's treaſury, Ap. JCC.* Fiſcales calumnias magnâ calumniantium poenâ reſpreſſit, *Suet. Dom.* 9.

* Fiſcella, æ, f. dim. [à fiſcina] (1) *A little basket of twigs, or a frail; a wicker basket thro' which the whey runeth while the cheeſe is preſſed.* (2) *The curd baſket, or cheeſe vat.* (3) *An inſtrument with twigs and ſtrings to muzzle cattle, that they may not eat the tender graſs.* (1) *Col.* 12, 18. (2) *Tib.* 2, 3, 19. (3) Fiſcellis capſtrari boves oportet, *Plin.* 18, 19.

* Fiſcellum, i, n. *A little baſket, &c. Col.* 12, 38.

* Fiſcina, æ, f. [à ferendo, *Varr. qu. ferifcina, pot. à ſeq. fiſcus*] *A bag to put money in, a frail, a pamiſer.* Facilis rubcâ texatur fiſcina virgâ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 266. Fiſcina ſicorum, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 17. ¶ Alſo the font where children are baptiſed, *Eccleſ.*

* Fiſcus, i, m. [à φάσκος, aluta, unde φάσκαλος, maſcupium, pera, *Scal.*] *Lat. Paſceolus, i. e. ſaccus ex alutâ, Non.* (1) *A great frail uſed in preſſing and ſtraining of olives, &c.* (2) *A great money bag.* (3) *Alſo the money itſelf, particularly a king's revenue, or exchequer.* (1) Intuita oliva novo fiſco includitur. & prelo ſubjicitur, *Col.* 12, 49. ¶ Lineus fiſcus, a ſieve. (2). *Alſen.* (3) Non eadem ſeveritate ſi cum, quâ ærarium, cohibes; immo tanto majore, quantò plus tibi licere de tuo, quàm de publico credis, *Plin. Paneg.* 36, 3. Fiſco ex ſuo æs alienum ſolvi juſſit, *Val. Max.* 6, 2, 11. ¶ Res fiſci eſt; it is the emperor's, *Juv.* 4, 55.

* ¶ Fiſiculus, âre, aſt. [à findo, fiſum] *To open the better to pry into them.* Extis fiſiculandis, *Apul. de Deo Sacr.* p. 674.

* Fiſilis, e, adj. (1) *That is,* (2) *or may be cleſt, ſlit, or cloven.* (1) Ad focum ſi adelles, non fiſile haberes caput, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 2, 26. (2) Cuneis & fiſile robur ſcinditur, *Virg. AEn.* 6, 181.

* Fiſio, ōis, f. verb. [à findo] *A cleaving, or cleaving.* Fiſſio glebarum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63.

* ¶ Fiſipes, ōis, c. g. [ex fiſſus, & pes] *Cloven footed, Auſon. Ep.* 5, 1. & 7, 49.

* Fiſum, i, n. (1) *A cleſt, a chap, a diſeaſe about the fundament.* (2) *Alſo that ſkin which divideth the liver, and is uſed by ſothſayers to di-vine what ſhall befall to their loves, or enemies.* (1) Si qua fiſſi in ano induerunt, *Celf.* 7, 30. (2) Fiſſum familiare & vitale traſtant, *Cic. Div.* 2, 13.

* *Fissura*, æ. f. (1) *A cleft, a slit, a rift, a chap.* (2) *The division between the fingers and toes.* (1) *Fissuram cuneo tedæ pineæ adigito, Col. 5, 10.* (2) *Quorum in digitis pedum fissura divisa est, &c. Plin. 10, 63.*

* *Fissus*, a, um. part. [*à fissor*] *Gloven, riven, divided, cleft, split, chinked.* Lignum fissum, *Virg. Æn. 9, 413.* paries tenuis rimâ, *Ov. Met. 4, 65.* Lingua in duas partes fissa, *Ibid. 4, 586.* Fissa adaetis cuneis quercus, *Valer. Max. 9, 12, ext. 9.* Fissa vulnera, *Val. Flacc. 1, 479.*

* *Fissus*, ūs. m. verb. *Acleft, a cut, a cleaving and cutting.* Quis invenit fissum jecoris? Quis cornicis cantum notavit? *Cic. N. D. 3, 6.*

* *Fissuca*, æ. f. [*ab isŭ, statuo, Voss.*] (1) *An instrument to drive piles of wood in the ground, called a commander.* (2) *Also to beat stones in paving, a rammer.* (1) *Cæs. B. G. 4, 17.* (2) *Pavimenta fissucis pavita, Plin. 36, 25.*

* *Fissucatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A driving of piles, or a raming down of stones,* *Vitruv. 10, 3.*

* *Fissucatus*, a, um. part. [*à seq.*] *That is ramed, or driven, down,* *Vitruv. 7, 4.*

* *Fissuco*, ære. act. *To drive piles into the earth, to ram down stones in paving,* *Cato, 1, 18.* & *Plin. 36, 25.*

* *Fistula*, æ. f. cujus etym. incert. (1) *A pipe to carry water.* (2) *A pipe, or flute, made of reed, or other stuff; a flagelet.* (3) *Also the wind-sand of the throat.* (4) *A needle, or bodkin, to plait the hair withal.* (5) *A hollow, oozing, ulcer.* (1) *Fistulas, quibus aqua suppedilabatur, præcidi imperat, Cic. pro Rabir. 11.* (2) *Dispar septenis fistula cannis, Ov. Met. 2, 682.* § *Indocita fistula, Sen. Herc. Oct. 129. b. e. pastoritia.* *Fistula cava sonat ritu Arcadico, Val. Flacc. 4, 384.* Hinc Anglicè, *a whist'le.* (3) *Plin. 9, 7.* (4) *Scal.* (5) *Per lumbos fistula putris erupit, Nep. Attic. c. ult.* De fistulis & earum curatione, *vid. Cels. 1. 5.* & 7.

§ *Fistularis*, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a pipe.* *Fistulare medicamentum, Veget. 2, 13.*

§ *Fistulatus*, a, um. part. *In manner of a pipe, or squirt.* *Fimo fistulatum excussit, Apul. Met. 4, p. 104.*

* *Fistulātor*, ōris. m. verb. *A piper, or player on a flute.* *Fistulatorem domi relinquebis, Cic. de Orat. 3, 6.*

§ *Fistulātorius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a pipe.* § *Fistulatoriæ artes, of fluteing, or pipeing, Arnob. lib. 2.* † *Fistularis.*

* *Fistulatus*, a, um. part. *Made hollow like a pipe.* *Id. Suet. Ner. 31.* & ibi interpr.

* *Fistulo*, ære. n. *To be hollow, like a sponge, or pipe.* *Terra bibula, & pumicis vice fistulans, Plin. 18, 11.*

* *Fistulosus*, a, um. adj. *Full of eyes, or holes; spongy.* § *Cafeus fistulosus, Col. 7, 8.* § *Terra fistulosa, Plin. 17, 5.* § *Saxum fistulosum, Vitruv. 1, 5.*

* *Fissus*, a, um. part. [*à fido*] *Trusting, confiding, relying.* *Fissus indicio moderationis, Valer. Max. 4, 1, 14.*

* *Fit*, imperf. *It cometh to pass.* § *Cum pro populo fieret, when they were at sacrifice, Cic. Att. 1, 10.*

* *Fixurus*, a, um. part. [*à figo*] *About to pierce, or wound.* *Vulnifico fuerat fixurus pectora telo, Ov. Met. 2, 504.*

* *Fixus*, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Fixed, or stuck, up.* (2) *Fixed, or impressed.* (3) *Unmovable.* (4) *Adj. Firm, fast, steady, constant.* (5) *Permanent.* (1) *Fixum jaculo caput ferre, Val. Max. 9, 9, 1.* *Fixis decorantur ovilia ramis, Ov. Fast. 4, 737.* (2) *Fixa pedum vestigia, Lucr. 3, 4.* (3) *In solidâ fixus Olympus humo, Ov. Fast. 3, 442.* (4) *Phasias est telis fixa puella meis, Id. ex Pont. 3, 3, 80.* (5) = *Stabile, fixum, & ratum decretum, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 9.*

F ante L.

* *Flabellifer*, a, um. adj. *That beareth a fan,* *Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22.*

* *Flabellum*, i. n. dim. (1) *A fan to blow wind.* (2) *Met. A stirrer up.* (1) *Cape hoc*

flabellum & ventulum huic sic facito, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47. (2) § *Flabellum seditionis, Cic. pro Flacc. 23.*

* *Flabillis*, e. adj. (1) *That may be blown, easily blown, airy.* (2) § *Also spiritual.* (1) *Cic. Tulc. 1, 27.* (2) *Prud. in Agon. Rom. 346.*

* *Flābrum*, i. n. [*à flando*] *A blast, or puff, of wind.* *Neque hic boreæ flabra, neque arma timet, Prop. 2, 27, 12.* & *Vix leg. in sing. observat Serv.*

* *Flacceo*, ēre. vi. neut. [*à flaccus*] *To wither; to be feeble, or weak; to hang down, to flag, to decay, fade, or fail, Col. 5, 12.*

* *Flaccesco*, ēre. incept. *To flag, to grow faint, and lank.* *Flaccescit oratio, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 24.*

* *Flaccidus*, a, um. adj. *Withered, feeble, weak, baring, lolling, or flagging.* *Herba folio maximo flaccidoque, Plin. 15, 30.* § *Aures flaccidæ, Var. R. R. 2, 5.*

* *Flaccus*, a, um. adj. *Flapeared, flagging and hanging down.* § *Aures flaccæ, Cato, R. R. 2, 9.*

* § *Flāgella*, æ. f. *A little whip, Litt. ex Col. sed q.*

* § *Flāgellārius*, ii. m. *A beadle, a flogger of beggars, Litt. ex Auf. ad Herenn.*

* § *Flāgellātor*, ōris. m. verb. *A thresher.* § *Flagellator annonæ, an engrosser of corn to make it dearer.*

* *Flāgellātus*, a, um. part. *Scourged, beaten.* *Radiatorum multiformi jactu flagellatus aer, Plin. 2, 45.*

* *Flāgello*, ære. act. (1) *To whip, to scourge, to jerk, or lash.* (2) *To thresh.* (3) *Also to keep close locked up.* (1) *Plin. 2, 45.* (2) *Flagellare menses perticis, Plin. 18, 30.* (3) *Laxas arca flagellat opes, Mart. 2, 30.* § *Flagellare annonam, to raise the price of provisions, as forestallers of markets do, Plin. 33, 13.*

* *Flāgellor*, āri. ātus. pass. *To be beaten, &c.* *Plin. 18, 3.*

* *Flāgellum*, i. n. dim. [*à flagrum*] (1) *A whip, or scourge.* (2) *A small branch, or twig, of a tree; the young shoot of a vine.* (3) *A clew, or claw, of a shell fish.* (1) § *Porcia lex ab omnium civum Romæ corpore amovit, hic misericors flagella retulit, Cic. pro C. Rabirio, 4.* § *Flagellis aliquem cadere, Val. Max. 6, 1, 13.* *Flagellum tortum Furiarum, Val. Flacc. 8, 20.* *Flagelli ira quatit illum, Id. 7, 149.* Hinc Anglicè *a flail.* (2) *Virg. Geor. 2, 399. ubi vid. Servium.* (3) *Polypus hostem continet & omni demissis parte flagellis, Ov. Met. 4, 367.*

* *Flāgitandus*, a, um. part. *To be earnestly craved.* § *Stipendia illis non à se flagitanda esse, sed ab hoste quærenda, Just. 22, 8.*

* *Flāgitans*, tis. part. *Earnestly craving, or desiring, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 22.*

* *Flāgitatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *An earnest entreaty, or desire.* *Nolui deesse ne tacitæ quidem flagitationi tuæ, Cic. Top. 1.* *Uxor flagitatione revocatur, Just. 2, 3.*

* *Flāgitātor*, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A demander; one who instantly requesteth, or asketh.* (2) *A creditor demanding the money due unto him, a dun.* (1) *Flagitator molestus, assiduus, acer, Cic. in Brut. 5.* *Triumpho ante victoriam flagitator, Liv. 8, 12.* (2) *Ducite ex animo curam atque alienum æs, ne quis formidet flagitatorem suum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 81.*

* § *Flāgitātrix*, icis. f. verb. *She that earnestly desireth, Arnob.*

* § *Flāgitātus*, a, um. part. *Inter cutem flagitatos dicebant antiqui mares qui stuprum passi aliquando essent, Fest.*

* *Flāgitiosè*, adv. sīmè, sup. *Ungraciously, mischievously, naughtily, villainously, scandalously, infamously.* § = *Impure ac flagitiosè vivere, Cic. de Fin. 3, 11.* § *Flagitiosissimè servire aliorum amori, Id. Catil. 2, 4.* & *Comparat. leg. ap. Arnob.*

* *Flāgitiosus*, a, um. adj. or. comp. sīmus, sup. [*à seq.*] (1) *Ungracious, full of mischief, lewd, naughtily, villainous.* (2) *Infamous, scandalous, base.* (1) = *Flagitiosorum atque facinorosorum catervæ, Sall. B. C. 14.* (2) *Videas*

maximè dolere rebus flagitiosis modestos, Cic. Socordia flagitiosior, Sall. B. J. 85. *Homo flagitiosissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, ult.*

* *Flāgitium*, ii. n. [*quodd flagris dignum, Valla, à flagitando, Isid.*] *Flagitium ap. Vett. significabat infamiam, itaque Plaut. majore cum flagitio reddes postea, [h. e. infamiâ] (1) A naughty, or base, action; a scandalous crime, more particularly the debauching of a woman.* (2) *Any base, or scandalous, action.* (3) † *A serenade at a lady's window, or door; also an earnest, or clamorous, demand.* (4) *A reproach, or scandal.* (1) *Stupra & adulteria, & omne tale flagitium, nullis aliis illecebris excitantur, nisi voluptatis, Cic. de Sen. 12.* = *Noctis longitudo stupris & flagitiis conturbatur, Id. Verr. 5, 10.* (2) *Si à multis esset flagitium rei militaris admissum, Id. pro Cluent. 46.* *Flagitio damnum additis, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 26.* *Ad id flagitium est, si in domum meretriciam deducar, &c. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 90.* (3) *Lucil.* (4) *Periturum se potius dixit, quam cum tanto flagitio domum rediret, Nep. Hamilc. 1.*

* *Flāgitō*, ære. [*fort. à flagro, ut sit flagranter expetere*] (1) *To ask and demand with earnestness and clamour.* (2) § *To dun one with importunity.* (3) § *To ravish, or lie with one.* (4) *To accuse, impeach, or implead, one.* (1) § *Tamet si causa postulat, tamen quia postulat, non flagitat, præteribo, Cic. pro Quint. 3.* § *Metuo ne te fortè flagitent, ego autem mandavi, ut rogarent, Id. Fam. 9, 8.* (2) *Vet. Gloss. flagitare, Ματὰ βοῆς ἀπαρτεῖν, vid. & Flagitator.* (4) *Si quis alienam ancillam furripuerit, & flagitaverit, utràque actione tenebitur, Ulp.* (4) *Ut peculatorem flagitari jussit, Tac. Hist. 1, 53.*

* *Flāgitōr*, āri. ātus. pass. *To be demanded, accused, &c.* § *Postulatur à te jamdiu, vel flagitatur potius, historia, Cic. de Legg. 1, 2.*

* *Flagrans*, tis. part. & adj. or. comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Burning, flaming.* (2) *Glowing, blushing.* (3) *Shining, glittering, flagrant.* (4) *Eager, earnest, violent.* (1) *Manum pinu flagranti fervidus implet, Virg. Æn. 9, 72.* *Sol flagrantissimus, Plin. 34, 12.* *Flagrantia testæ, Liv. 23, 42.* (2) *Lavinia flagrans perfusa genas lacrymis, Virg. Æn. 12, 65.* (3) *Sidereo flagrans clypeo, Id. Æn. 12, 167.* (4) *Literarum amore flagrans, Quint. pr. 1, 1.* *Flagrantior æquo Non debet dolor esse viri, Juv. 13, 11.*

* *Flagranter*, adv. § *iūs, comp. sīmè, sup. Eagerly, passionately.* *Specie recusantis flagrantissimè concupiverat, Tac. Ann. 1, 3.* § *Exarsere flagrantius, Amm. 31, 26.*

* *Flagrantia*, æ. f. (1) § *A burning, flaming, or bright shining.* (2) *Ardent desire, flagrantcy, lewdness.* (3) § *Violence, rage.* (1) § *Flagrantia montis, Gell. 17, 10.* (2) § *oculorum, Cic. pro Cæs. 20.* (3) § *suis, Arnob.*

* § *Flagrifer*, a, um. adj. [*ex flagrum, & fero*] *Carrying a whip as a coachman doth, Aufen. Ep. 14, 10.*

* † *Flagrio*, ōnis. m. *Flagriones dicti sunt servi, quodd flagris subjecti sint, ut verberones à verberibus, a slave, a knave subject to the lash, Afran. Flagriones μαρτυρίαι, Onom. vet.*

* *Flagitriūba*, æ. m. [*vox hybrida, qui flagra τριβει, i. e. terit*] *A fellow used to be often whipped, a whipping-stock, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 5.*

* *FLAGRO*, ære. [*à φλέγω, fut. secund. φλαγῶ*] (1) *To burn, to be on fire, to be all on a flame.* (2) *Met. To be violent, to be inflamed with love, envy, &c.* (1) *Nimio ardore flagrare, Plin. 37, 3.* (2) § *Flagrare amore immortalitatis, Cic. pro Marcell. 9.* § *invidiâ, Id. Att. in Verr. 1, 2.* § *infamiâ, to be evil spoken of, Id. Att. 4, 18.* § *cupiditate, Id. de Orat. 1, 30.* § *industriâ, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 14.* *Flagravit pectus ejus abstruso incendio, Patere. 2, 130.*

* *Flagrum*, i. n. [*à flagro, unde vñere loris dixit, Hor. à Gr. φλέγω*] *A whip, a scourge, a lash.* *Cæsa flagro est Vestalis, Liv. 28, 11.* *Dura flagra pati, Juv. 5, 173.* § *Flagro admoneri, Val. Max. 1, 1, 6.*

* *Flāmen*, inis. n. (1) *A blast, or puff, of wind.* (2) *A blast, or sound, of an instrument.* (1) *Vibrabant*

(1) Vibrabant flamina vestes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 528. (2) Cur Berecynthiæ Cessant flamina tibiæ? *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 19.

Flāmen, īnis, m. [ἱεροφάντης. Gr. Quod in Latio capite velato erant semper, ac caput cinctum habebant *filo*, Varr. *qu.* Filamines] *A priest, or arch-priest.* Hos Numa instituit, *vid. Liv.* 1, 20.

|| Flāminia, æ. f. *Gell.* 10, 15. *Ædes flaminis, the house of the arch-priest, Fest.*

Flāminica, æ. f. *The arch-priest's wife, Tac. Ann.* 4, 16, 6.

Flāminium, ii. n. *The arch-priest's office, or dignity; the priesthood.* Flaminio abire, *Liv.* 26, 23.

|| Flāminius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the arch-priest.* || Flaminus lictor, *his beadle, Fest.* Flaminus Camillus, *the boy that attended him, Id. circus, Id.* Flaminix ædes, *Id.*

* FLAMMA, æ. f. [ita dict. quod flatu solium excitetur, *Isid.* rect. à φλέγμα, *Æol.* φλέγμα, inflammatio] (1) *A flame, or bright burning fire; a blaze, a flash, or flake of fire.* (2) *Vehegency, ardour.* (3) *Love.* (4) *Danger, hazard.* (1) Flamma fumo est proxima, *Prov.* apud *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 53. Exuperant flammæ, furit æstus ad auras, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 759. (2) = Omnis vis & quasi flamma oratoris extinguitur, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 24. (3) Toto concepit pectore flammam, *Catull.* 62, 92. (4) Galba eripuit sese de flammâ judicio, *Cic.* || E flammâ cibum petere, *Prov.* to run any risque, or rather to submit to any thing, though never so base, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 38.

* Flammandus, a, um, part. *To be burned.* Crucibus affixi, aut flammandi, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 44, 7.

* Flammans, tis, part. (1) *Flameing.* (2) *Met. Sparkling, burning.* (1) Flammantem faciem direxit, *Valer. Flacc.* 1, 568. (2) Flammantia lumina torquet, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 433.

* || Flammatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A setting on fire, Litt. ex Apul.*

* || Flammator, ōris, m. *He that sets on fire, Lexicogr. ex Stat.*

* Flammatus, a, um, part. (1) *Inflamed, set on a light fire.* (2) *Also armed with flames.* (3) *Met. Inflamed, excited.* (1) Soror flammati Phaethontis, *Catull.* 62, 291. (2) Flammatus Jupiter, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 11. ex quodam poetâ. (3) Talia flammato secum dea corde volutans, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 54. § Juventus flammata pudore, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 655.

* Flammearius, ii. m. *A dier of clothes in flame-colour, Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 35.

* Flammeolum, i. n. dim. (1) *A little veil, or scarf, of a flame-colour, such as brides wore.* (2) || *A flag, or banner.* (1) Sedet illa parato Flammeolo, *Juv.* 10, 333. (2) *Veget.*

* Flammeolus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat of a flame-colour.* Pressa flammeolâ rumpatur fiscina calthâ, *Col.* 10, 337.

* Flammeum, i. n. [ita dict. quod flammei esset coloris, ut ne pudor nuptæ virginis proderetur, *Bec.*] (1) *A kind of yellow scarf, wherewith the bride's face was covered.* (2) || *A veil, or garment, of a flame-colour, which the high-priest's wife wore continually.* (1) Lutea demissos velarunt flammea vultus, *Luc.* 2, 361. (2) *Fest.*

* Flammeus, a, um, adj. (1) *Burning, flameing.* (2) *Also of a flame-colour, yellow.* (1) Stellæ naturâ sunt flammeæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 46. (2) Color debet esse flammeus, *Plin.* 35, 6.

* || Flammidus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of a fiery, or flame, colour.* (2) *Living in the fire.* (1) *Lucr. ap. Litt.* (2) || Glacialibus flammida confundit, *Apul. de Mundo*, p. 732.

* || Flammifer, a, um, adj. [ex flamma, & fero] *That bringeth flames, or flashes.* Abige à me flammiferam hanc vim, *Vet. poet. ap. Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 28. § Flammiferi radii, *Sil.* 1, 127. § tauri, *Val. Flac.* 6, 434. Flammifero confedit olympo, *Id.* 1, 4.

* || Flammiger, ra, rum, adj. *That carryeth fire, or flames.* § Flammiger ales, *Stat. Theb.* 8,

876. Flammigeri solis proles, *Valer. Flacc.* 5, 581.

* || Flammigo, aie, act. *To cast out flames, or flashes; Gell.* 17, 10. Non flammigero, ut *Litt. leg.*

* || Flammivomus, a, um, adj. [ex flamma, & vomo] *Vomiting, or spitting, out fire, Juven.*

* Flammo, are, neut. (1) *To flame, or flash; to make bright, or glittering.* (2) *Act. Met. To inflame, or incense.* (3) *To set on fire, to excite.*

(1) Flammabat aquas sol, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 178. (2) Omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia venientium à Vitellio militum, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 74, 3.

(3) Juvenem facta ad Mavortia flammata, *Sil.* 1, 55. Cuspide flammata equum, *Id.* 14, 195.

* Flammor, ari, atus. *To be inflamed, &c.* *Val. Flacc.* 8, 300. *Stat. Theb.* 12, 714.

* Flammula, æ. f. dim. (1) *A little flame, or blaze.* (2) || *A small standard.* (1) Papiliones, dum circa flammulam volitant, aduruntur, *Col.* 9, 14. (2) *Veget.* 3, 5.

* Flans, tis, part. *Blowing.* Austro aut Euro flante, *Cels.* 6, 8.

* || Flātilis, e, adj. *That is blown, or made by blowing, Amm.* † Flābilis.

* || Flātor, ōris, m. (1) *One that doth blow, a piper.* (2) *A founder, or melter.* (1) Flator, tibicen, *Fest. αὐλητής, Vet. Gloss.* (2) Aeris flator, *Pomp. JC.*

* || Flātulentus, a, um, adj. *Windy, flatulent, Ap. Med.*

* || Flātuosē, adv. *Windyly, flatulently, Lex. ex Cels.*

* || Flātuosus, a, um, adj. *Flatuous, full of wind. Medicis reliquo.*

* || Flātūra, æ. f. *The founding, or melting, of metal, Firm.* † Aeris flatura, *Vitruv.*

* || Flātuarius, a, um, adj. [ab ære flando] *A founder, or melter, of metals, Cod. Theod.* † Flator.

* Flātus, ūs, m. verb. [à flo] (1) *A puff, or blast.* (2) *A gale of wind.* (3) *Agentle breeze.*

(1) Hybernus parcebant flatibus Euri, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 339. Flatibus fulmineis se inferre, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 583. || Emittere flatum ventris, to break wind backward, *Suet. Claud.* 32. (2) *Met.*

Unde aliquis flatus ostenditur, vela do, *Cic. Or.* 2, 44. (3) Aram quam flatu permulcet spiritus Austri, *Id. in Arat.* 184.

* || Flāvēdo, dīnis, f. *Yellowness, Lexicogr. ex Apul.*

* Flāvens, tis, part. *Of a yellow colour, or a being yellow.* Flaventes arenæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 350.

Flavens primâ lanugine malas, *Id. Æn.* 10, 324.

* Flāveo, ēre, neut. *To be yellow, or of a colour like gold.* Cūm maturæ flavebit messis arstis, *Col.* 10, 311.

* Flāvescens, tis, part. *Growing yellow.* Gargora flavescentiâ centum messibus, *Claud.* 6. *Conf. Hon.* 388.

* Flāvesco, ēre, neut. *To grow yellow.* Maturum est hordeum, ubi flavescit, *Cato*, 151.

* || Flāvicōmans, tis, adj. [ex flavus, & coma] *Having yellow hair, Prud. Apoth.* 495.

* || Flāvicōmus, a, um, adj. *Idem.* *Petr.* c. 110.

* Flāvīdus, a, um, adj. [à flaveo] *Yellow, inclining to yellow, al. leg. flaccidus, Plin.* 18, 13.

* Flāvus, a, um, adj. [à flammâ, cui similis; vel à flando, quod is fit color flati metalli, *Perot.*] *A bright yellow like go'd, or such as ears of corn have, when fully ripe.* § Crinis flavus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 698. § Flava Ceres, *Id. Geor.* 1, 96. § cæsaries, *Valer. Flacc.* 6, 225.

* Flēbilis, e, adj. or, comp. *Dolefull, to be lamented, and wept over.* Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit, Nulli flebilior quàm tibi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 34, 9. || Flebile carmen, *an elegy, Ov. Conf. Liv.* 9, 7. & 22, 60.

* Flēbilit̃er, adv. *Lamentably, sadly, sorrowfully.* § Flebiliter canere, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 35. § Gemens flebiliter, *Hor. Od.* 4, 12, 5.

Flectens, tis, part. *Bending.* Flectenti faciles Medus tibi cessit habenas, *Claud.* 1. *Conf. Stil.* 67.

Flectio, ōnis, vel Flexio, f. verb. [à flecto]

(1) *A bowing.* (2) *A turning, or altering, of the voice.* (3) *A winding, or declining.* (4) || *The declining of a word.* (1) Virilis laterum flectio, *Cic. Orat.* 18. (2) Flectio vocis, *Id. Orat.* 57. (3) = Quos tum Mæandros, quæ diverticula, flectionesque quæstisti? *Cic. in Pison.* 22. (4) *Ap. Gramm.*

FLECTO, ēre, xi, xum, act. & neut. (1) *To bend, to bow, to crooken, or turn.* (2) *To incline, to apply.* (3) *To decline, to shun, or avoid.* (4) *To persuade one, or prevail with.* (1) = Omne animal, quod vult, membra flectit & contorquet, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 53.

Exercitus flectit cornua ad circumsonantem clamorem, *Liv.* 27, 18. (2) Gaditani mentes suas ad nostrum imperium nomenque flexerunt, *Cic. pro C. Balbo*, 17. (3) Ut eam flectas viam te rogo, *Id. Att.* 11, 18. (4) Sed quid oratione te flectam? *Id. Philipp.* 1, 14.

= Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 312.

Flector, i. pass. *To be bent, moved, &c.* Flecti non vult mentis suæ rigorem, *Val. Max.* 3, 8, 3.

* || Flegmum, i. n. [à φλέγω, uro] *A swelling of the liver, or eyes, Litt. ex Cels.*

Fleimen, īnis, n. pl. femina. *The falling down of blood to the ank's, by reason of over much walking, Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 5. *vid. Camer.*

* Flendus, a, um, part. *To be lamented, or bewailed.* Flendus amor meus est, *Ov. Epist.* 15, 7.

* Flens, tis, part. *Weeping, crying.* Uxor amans flentem flens acrius ipsa tenebat, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 3, 17.

* FLEO, ēre, ēvi, tum, act. [à κλαίω, *Isid.*] (1) *To weep, to cry.* (2) *To bewail, or lament.* (3) *Also to drop.* (1) Flere, ac lamentari lapides cogere, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 57. (2) § Flere funera alicujus, *Ov. Ibis*, 16. = Quid morienti congemis, ac fles? *Lucr.* 3, 947. (3) Ueribus flent omnia guttis, *Lucr.* 1, 350.

* Fleor, ēri, pass. *To be lamented.* Fleri Herculem virtus vetat, *Sen. Herc. Oer.* 1835.

* || Flētifer, a, um, adj. [ex fletus, & fero] *Yielding tears, or drops, Auson. Idyll.* 6, 74.

* Flētur, imperf. flēbitur. *They weep.* In ignem posita est, fletur, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 103. At bona, quæ nec avara fuit, ardentem flēbitur ante rogam, *Tib.* 2, 4, 45.

* Flēturus, a, um, part. *About to weep, or cry.* Non aliter flevi, quàm me flēturus ademptum ille fuit, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 10, 79.

* Flētus, a, um, part. *Bewailed, lamented, Virg. Æn.* 6, 481.

* Flētus, ūs, m. *Weeping, tears.* = Lacrymæ & fletus cum singula, *Cic. pro Planc.* 31.

Fletibus auget aquas, *Ov. Met.* 1, 584.

Flexānimus, a, um, adj. *That turneth, or inclineth, the mind.* Quæ tibi flexanimus mentem perfundat amore, *Catull.* 62, 350.

Flexibilis, e, adj. (1) *That may be bent, or bowed.* (2) *Tender, tractable, flexible, pliant.* (3) *Also inconstant, wavering.* (1) Arcus flexibilis, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 183. (2) Oratio mollis, & tenera, & ita flexibilis, ut sequatur quorūquē torqueas, *Cic. Orat.* 16. (3) = Flexibils & commutabilis omnium rerum materia, *Id. N. D.* 3, 39.

Flexilis, e, adj. *Easy to be bent, or bowed.* Nares modicum eminent flexili mollitiâ, *Plin.* 11, 37. § Flexilis aura, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 589. || || Flexile cornu, *a bow, Ov. Met.* 5, 383.

Flexilōquus, a, um, adj. *That speaketh doubtfully, so that his words may be taken divers ways.* Oracula flexilōqua, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 56.

Flexio, ōnis, f. verb. *A bending, or bowing.* *Id. Flectio.*

|| Flexipes, pēdis, adj. *Crook-footed.* Flexipedes hederæ, *Ov. Met.* 10, 55.

Flexuosē, adv. *Crookedly, with turnings at & windings.* Flamma flexuosē volitat, *Plin.* 16, 35.

Flexuosus, a, um, adj. *flexuos, sup. Full of turnings and windings.* § Flexuosum iter, *Sac. N. D.* 2, 57. § Flexuosissimi orbes, *Plin.* 11, 37.

|| Meher ambulatio recta, quàm flexuosa, *Cels.*

Flexura,

Flexura, æ. f. *A being crooked, a bending, a bowing, or declining.* Ut *flexura materias profundat*, Col. 5, 5. § *Lateris flexura*, Lucr. 4, 312. § *Flexura verborum*, Varr. L. L. 9, 1.

Flexus, a, um. part. (1) *Bowed, bent, turned, crooked, crisped, curled.* (2) Met. *Inclining to.* (3) *Also reflected, or beaten back.* (1) *Arcus flexos incurvant*, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 500. *Taurea punit flexi crimen facinusque capilli*, Juv. 6, 492. (2) *Flexum in mœstitiam os*, Tac. *Ann.* 3, 16, 3. (3) *Flexi fractique motus*, Cic. de *Fin.* 5, 12.

Flexus, ūs. m. verb. [*à flexo*] (1) *A winding, or bending.* (2) *A turning in the way.* (3) *A curl.* (4) *The end of the race where they turn again.* (5) *A changing of the tone, or voice, in pronunciation.* (1) *Duros & quasi corneolos habent introitus aures, cum multis flexibus*, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 57. (2) *Ad pontem flexus est ad iter Arpinas*, Id. *Att.* 16, 13. (3) *Flexus capillorum*, Quint. 9, 2. (4) *In flexu hæerere ad metas*, Cic. (5) Quint. 1, 10.

Fligis, ūs. m. verb. [*à seq. fligo*] *A strike, or dashing, against a thing*, Virg. *Æn.* 9, 667. & Sil. 9, 322.

Fligo, ēre, xi, ūtum, act. [*cujus etym. incert.*] (1) *To beat, and dash, against the ground.* (2) Met. *To afflict, and vex.* (1) *Obvia cum fligere, sit, ut diversa repetere Dissiliant*, Lucr. 2, 85. (2) Vid. *Nov.*

† *Fligor*, i. pass. *To be dashed, &c.* Litt. ex *Plant.*

* *Flo*, āre. act. [*à φλάω, φλώ, idem, Scal.*] (1) *To blow.* (2) *To fund, or cast, metal.* (3) *To make, or coin, money.* (1) *Corus ventus, qui in his locis flare consuevit*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 7. ¶ *Flare simul & sorbere haud factu facile est, to do two things at once*, Prov. ap. *Plant. Mosch.* 2, 2, 14. (2) III. vir A. A. A. F. F. Triumvir auro, argento, ære, flando, feriando, in *nurmo Augusti & aliorum.* (3) § *Quæ ratio aut flandæ, aut conslandæ pecuniæ non reperiebatur?* Cic. pro *Sest.* 30.

* *Flor*, āri, ātus, pass. *To be blown, &c.* *Tibia flatur*, Ov. *Trist.* 4, 341.

¶ *Floridus*, a, um. adj. *Nappy, flocky.* Vestis in sinus floccidos abundans; *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 212. sed mel. libb. hab. flaccidos.

Floccifacio, ēre, fēci, factum. [*à floccus & facio*] *To set nought by, to esteem as light as a flock, or a rush; to make little, or no, account of.* Cic. *Att.* 4, 15. & Ter. *Eun.* 2, 3, 10. & *Reclius* verò divisè.

Floccipendo, ēre. id. quod *floccifacio*, Ter. *Eun.* 3, 1, 21. sed rectius divisè.

† *Floccipendor*, i. pass. Litt. ex *Plant.*

† *Flocco*, as. act. *To snow in flakes*, Varr. *ap. Litt.*

Flocculus, i, m. dim. *A little lock of wool*, Plin. 16, 7. sed *Hard. leg. floccos.*

Floccus, i, m. [*de etym. alii aliud, sed nihil comperti*] (1) *A lock of wool, a flock of the shearing of woolen cloth; the nap of clothes.* (2) *Also a slight, or sorry, business worth no notice.* (3) † *A flake of snow.* (1) *Diligentiores tegetibus subjectis oves tondere solent, ne qui flocci intendant*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11. vid. & *eund.* 1, 59. (2) Cels. (3) Varr. *ap. Litt.*

* *Flocces*, um. f. pl. [*à φλόξ, vel à φλάω dict.*] quia insunt flocci quidam & panni, Turneb. unde *Pannosam facem morientis sorbet aceti*, Pers. 4, 32] *The dregs, or lees, of wine*, Gell. 11, 7.

* *Floralia*, ium. n. pl. *Holidays and plays instituted in honour of Flora, the goddess of flowers.* Quo anno *Floralium ludorum* factum est initium, *Paterc.* 1, 14.

* *Floralis*, e. adj. *Floral, belonging to those games.* *Florale sacrum*, Ov. *Fest.* 4, 947.

* *Floralitius*, a, um. adj. *That which pertains to, or was used in, those plays*, Mart. 8, 66.

* *Florens*, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. *flūmus*, sup. (1) *Flourishing, in the prime.* (2) *In great repute.* (3) *Prosperous, successful.* (4) *Erigit, glittering.* (1) § *Herbæ florentes*, Virg. *Geor.* 3, 126. *Florente juventū Fervidus*, Hor. A. P.

115. (2) *Florentissimus ingenio*, *Paterc.* 2, 2. (3) = *Quicquid est laudabile, idem est beatum & florens*, Cic. *Parad.* 2. § *Florentem concelebravit, labentem non deseruit*, Tac. 16, 33. § *Majores nostri ex minimâ tenuissimâque republ. maximam, & florentissimam nobis reliquerunt*, Cic. pro *S. Rosc.* 18. § *Ab afflictâ amicitia transfugere, ad florentem aliam devolare*, Id. pro *Quint.* 30. *Quæ mihi florentiora sunt visa*, Id. *Att.* 16, 11. (4) *Florentia lumina flammis*, Lucr. 4, 452. *Florentes ære catervæ*, Virg. *Æn.* 7, 804.

* † *Flōrentia vitis.* *A kind of wine in Tuscany*, Plin. 14, 2.

* *Flōreo*, ēre, ūi. neut. (1) *To flourish; to have, or bear, flowers; to blossom.* (2) Met. *To be at one's prime.* (3) *To be in repute, or esteem; to be highly valued, to take, to come into fashion.* (4) *To be bright, to sparkle, to glister.* (1) § *Florēt arbor*, Cic. *Div.* 1, 9. § *vineæ*, Ov. *Fest.* 5, 264. § *Serpyllum, abrotanum, &c.* Plin. (2) *Parte ex aliâ florens volitabat Iacchus*, Catull. 62, 251. *Nos quoque floruimus, sed flos fuit ille caducus*, Ov. *Trist.* 5, 8, 19. (3) = *Florent verba modo nata, vigētaque*, Hor. A. *Poët.* 62. (4) Vid. *Florens*, n. 4.

* *Flōresco*, ēre. incept. (1) *To blossom, or begin to bloom.* (2) Met. *To flourish, to prosper, to be in repute.* (1) *Florescunt tempore certo Arbuta*, Lucr. 5, 669. (2) § *Illa senescere & hæc contra florescere cogunt*, Lucr. 2, 73. (2) *Iustitia & lenitas floret cotidie magis*, Cic. pro *Marcell.* 4.

* † *Flōretum*, i. n. *A garden, or place, of flowers*, Cod.

* *Flōreus*, a, um. adj. *Flowerly; adorned with, or made of, flowers.* § *Florea iura*, Virg. *Æn.* 1, 434. § *Corona florea*, *Plant. Merc.* 4, 2, 68.

* † *Flōricōmus*, a, um. adj. [*ex flos, & coma*] *That bath his head, or hair, adorned with flowers*, Aufon. *Epist.* 4, 47.

* † *Flōridulus*, a, um. adj. dim. *Blossoming, or gay*, Catull. 59, 198.

* *Flōridus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Flowerly; adorned, or dressed, with flowers.* (2) Met. *Florid, gay, lively, brisk, fresh.* (1) *Floridior pratis*, Ov. *Met.* 13, 791. (2) § *Floridus color*, Plin. 35, 6. *Floridior in declamando*, Sen. *præf.* 4. Contr.

* † *Flōrifex*, ēra, um. adj. [*ex flos, & fero*] *That beareth flowers.* *Floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia libant*, Lucr. 3, 11. § *Floriferum ver*, Sen. *Oed.* 649.

* † *Flōrifertum*, i. n. [*dict. quod eo die spicæ ad sacrificium (Sacrarium) ferebantur, Fest.*] *A holiday among the Romans celebrated on getting in their harvest, Fest.*

* † *Flōrilēgus*, a, um. adj. [*ex flos, & lego, is.*] *That gathereth flowers, or out of flowers, as bees do.* *Florilegæ apes*, Ov. *Met.* 15, 366.

* † *Flōrius*, a, um. adj. *Flourishing as the first hair, growing fresh, lively*, Lucr. *ap. Litt.* certe *Pacuv. ap. Fest.* & *Laber. ap. Macro.*

* *Flos*, ōis. m. [*à φλόξ, Perot. quia emicat ut flamma; sic φλόξ οἶνω, Eurip. flos vini, Plant.*]

(1) *A flower.* (2) *A bloom, or blossom.* (3) Met. *The prime of age, the best state of anything; honour, or esteem.* (4) *The choice of anything.* (5) *Virginity.* (6) *The down of one's cheeks.* (7) *Flores: flowers, or figures, in rhetoric.* (8) † *Flores, joy, delight, pleasure.* (1) *E floribus adstantur suavitates odorum*, Cic. de *Sen.* 17. *Fundit humus flores*, Virg. *Ecl.* 9, 41. (2) *Arbor roici floris*, Plin. 12, 11. *Fructum flores gignunt*, Id. 16, 25. (3) *Viridissimo flore rupta puella*, Catull. 18, 14. *In ipso Græciæ flore*, Cic. *N. D.* 3, 33. vid. & *Florco*, n. 3. (4) *Virum excellentem florem populi dixerunt*, Id. de *Cl. Orat.* 15. *Gallia provincia flos Italiæ*, Id. *Philipp.* 3, 5. § *Flos orationis*, Id. *Parad.* 1, 1. § *Bacchi*, Lucr. 3, 222. § *Flos veteris vini*, *Plant. Curc.* 1, 2, 1. (5) *Castum cum virgo amisit polluto corpore florem*, Catull. 60, 46. (6) *Tum mihi prima genas vestibat flore juvenia*, Virg. *Æn.* 8, 160. (7) *Flor. 2, 7.* (8) *Surgit amari aliquid, quod in ipsis floribus angat*, Lucr. 4, 1127.

* *Flores*, ōis. m. [*à φλόξ, Perot. quia emicat ut flamma; sic φλόξ οἶνω, Eurip. flos vini, Plant.*]

(1) *A flower.* (2) *A bloom, or blossom.* (3) Met. *The prime of age, the best state of anything; honour, or esteem.* (4) *The choice of anything.* (5) *Virginity.* (6) *The down of one's cheeks.* (7) *Flores: flowers, or figures, in rhetoric.* (8) † *Flores, joy, delight, pleasure.* (1) *E floribus adstantur suavitates odorum*, Cic. de *Sen.* 17. *Fundit humus flores*, Virg. *Ecl.* 9, 41. (2) *Arbor roici floris*, Plin. 12, 11. *Fructum flores gignunt*, Id. 16, 25. (3) *Viridissimo flore rupta puella*, Catull. 18, 14. *In ipso Græciæ flore*, Cic. *N. D.* 3, 33. vid. & *Florco*, n. 3. (4) *Virum excellentem florem populi dixerunt*, Id. de *Cl. Orat.* 15. *Gallia provincia flos Italiæ*, Id. *Philipp.* 3, 5. § *Flos orationis*, Id. *Parad.* 1, 1. § *Bacchi*, Lucr. 3, 222. § *Flos veteris vini*, *Plant. Curc.* 1, 2, 1. (5) *Castum cum virgo amisit polluto corpore florem*, Catull. 60, 46. (6) *Tum mihi prima genas vestibat flore juvenia*, Virg. *Æn.* 8, 160. (7) *Flor. 2, 7.* (8) *Surgit amari aliquid, quod in ipsis floribus angat*, Lucr. 4, 1127.

* *Flu*, ūis. m. dim. [*à præced.*] (1) *A blossom, a little flower.* (2) *An ornament of style, or figure of rhetoric.* (1) *Ficta omnia citò, tanquam flosculi, decidunt*, Cic. *Off.* 2, 12. (2) *Omnes undique flosculos carpere atque delibare*, Cic. pro *Sext.* 56.

* *Flōtæ*, ūrum. f. pl. *reclius flutæ.* [*à fluto*] *Fishes floating on the water*, Col. 8, 17.

* † *Flox*, inus. unde *flores*, q. v.

* *Flōtæ*, ūrum. f. pl. *reclius flutæ.* [*à fluto*] *Fishes floating on the water*, Col. 8, 17.

* † *Flox*, inus. unde *flores*, q. v.

† *Fluctifer*, ēra, um. adj. *Raising, or bringing, waves*, Litt. ex *Luc.*

† *Fluctifragus*, a, um. adj. [*à fluctus & frango*] *Breaking the waves*, Lucr. 1, 306.

¶ † *Fluctigēna*, æ. c. g. *Born, or bred, in the sea*, Mart. *Capella.*

¶ † *Fluctigēnus*, a, um. adj. *Idem*, Avien. in *Arat.* 1159.

† *Fluctiger*, ēra, um. adj. *Bearing the waves*, Tunc se fluctigero tradit, mandatque paroni, *Fragm. Ciceronis ap. Isid. orig.* 19, 1.

† *Fluctisōnus*, a, um. adj. *Roaring, or sounding, with waves and billows*, *Insula fluctisōna circumvallata profundo*, Sil. 12, 355.

† *Fluctivāgus*, a, um. adj. [*à fluctus & vāgor*] *Wandering on, or tossed by, the waves* Stat. *Sylv.* 3, 1, 84. & *Theb.* 1, 271.

Fluctuans, tis. part. (1) *Floating.* (2) Met. *Wavering, doubtful, uncertain.* (1) *Quadrirēm in falo fluctuantem reliquerat*, Cic. *Verr.* 5, 35. *Conf. Liv.* 29, 2. (2) *Fluctuantem sententiam confirmare*, Id. *Attic.* 1, 20.

† *Fluctuātim*, adv. *Wavey, or like a wave*, Met. *bouncing*, *Afran. ap. Non.* J. *Jaſtanter.*

Fluctuatio, ōis. f. verb. (1) *The swimming of the stomach.* (2) *A wavering, or waging to and fro.* (3) *A floating, doubling, wavering.* (1) Plin. 20, 8. (2) *Artus trepidi, inquietæ manus, totius corporis fluctuatio*, Sen. de *Irâ*, 2, 35. (3) *In eâ fluctuatione animorum opprimi incautos posse*, Liv. 9, 25.

Fluctuātus, a, um. part. *Shaken, or tossed, with waves; floating on the waves.* *Delos diu fluctuata sola motum terræ non sensit*, Plin. 4, 12.

Fluctuo, āre. neut. (1) *To rise in waves.* (2) *To swim on the waves.* (3) Met. *To be in suspense, to be carried hither and thither.* (1) *Nunc validè fluctuat mare*, *Plant. Rud.* 2, 1, 14. (2) *Lapidem è Scyro insulâ integrum fluctuare tradunt*, Plin. 36, 17. (3) *Tota res etiam nunc fluctuat*, Cic. *Attic.* 2, 17. § *Potîn' ut animo sis tranquillo?* CH. *Quid si animus fluctuat?* *Plant. Merc.* 5, 2, 49.

Fluctuos, ūri, ātus sum. dep. *The same as Fluctuo.* *Incertis adhuc viribus fluctuatus animo fuerat*, Liv. 23, 33. *Fluctuari animo rex cœpit*, Curt. 4, 12, 21. *Conf. Quint.* 9, 3.

Fluctuosus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of waves, billows.* (2) *Wavey, like waves; weiny.* (1) § *Mare fluctuosum*, *Plant. Rud.* 4, 2, 5. (2) § *Smaragdi fluctuosi*, Plin. 37, 5.

Fluctus, ūs. († *uis*, vid. *Gell.* 4, 16. & *fluēti*, Acc. ap. *Non.*) m. (1) *A wave, a surge, a billow.* (2) Met. *A crowd, a multitude.* (3) *Uncertainty, disquiet, distraction.* (1) § *Fluctibus jactari*, Cic. *Orat.* 30. § *operiri*, Id. *Verr.* 4, 53. (2) *Fluctum totius Barbariæ capere una urbs non potest*, Id. *Attic.* 7, 4. (3) *Qualibus incensam jactâstis mente puellam*, Catull. 62, 98.

* *Fluens*, tis. part. (1) *Flowing, gushing out.* (2) *Dropping, falling.* (3) *Succeeding, or going well.* (4) *Loose, dissolute.* (5) *Spreading, extending.* (1) *Eunt anni more fluentis aquæ*, Ov. *A. Am.* 3, 62. § *Lacrymæ fluentes*, Id. *Met.* 4, 581. *Liberè fluens oratio*, Cic. de *Cl. Orat.* 79. (2) *Rami fluentes*, Virg. *Geor.* 2, 370. vid. & *Fluo*, n. 6. (3) = *In rebus prosperis, & ad voluntatem nostram fluentibus*, Cic. *Offic.* 1, 26. (4) *Otio ac molliis penè ultra feminam fluens*, *Paterc.* 2, 88. (5) *Comæ per levia colla fluentes*, *Prop.* 2, 3, 13.

* *Fluenter*, adv. *Flowingly.* ¶ † *Fluenter ferri, to proceed, to have an emanation*, Lucr. 4, 226.

† *Fluentisōnus*, a, um. adj. *Sounding with waves.* *Fluentisōnum littus*, Catull. 58, 52.

* † *Fluentum*, i. n. *A river, a stream.* *Rauca fluenta,*

fluenta, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 327. humore lubrica, *Lucr.* 5, 947.

* Fluidus, a, um. adj. (1) *Fluid, waterish.* (2) *Falling, or dropping, off.* (3) *Weak, or languid.* (1) Hoc animal fluidâ carne, non habet callum, *Plin.* 9, 30. (2) § Fluidæ frondes, *Lucr.* 2, 596. (3) § Fluidi lacerti, *Ov. Met.* 15, 231.

* Fluitans, tis. part. (1) *Flowing.* (2) *Floating, swimming.* (3) *Loose.* (4) *Wavering.* (1) § Fluitans alveus, *Liv.* 1, 4. (2) Fluitantes & innatantes belluæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. (3) § Amictus fluitans, *Catull.* 62, 63. (4) = Mobilis, & cæca fluitantia fonte reddere certa, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 269.

* Fluito, ære. neut. [à fluo] *To flow.* Hæc lacera, & omni decore populato levis fluitat, *Sen. Agam.* 504.

* Flumen, inis. n. [à fluo] (1) *A flowing, a stream, a running water, a river.* (2) *A flood of tears.* (3) *Met. An overflowing, an exuberancy.* (1) Flumine languido Cocytus errans, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 18. § Flumine vivo se ablucere, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 720. § Flumina Nili, *Mart. Spectac.* 3, 5. § Pisces vel ex stagno, vel lacu, vel flumine, alii aliis graviore sunt, *Cels.* 2, 18. (2) Largo humectat flumine vultum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 465. (3) § Flumen ingenii, *Cic. pro Marcello.* 2. § orationis & verborum, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 38.

* Fluminus, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a river.* § Aqua fluminea, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 556. volucris, *Id. Met.* 2, 253. Flumineo agmine frangi, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 721.

* Fluo, Ære, xi, xum & Flum. neut. [à βλῶν, abundo, diffuo] (1) *To flow, to run as liquids do, to melt, to gush, to trickle.* (2) *Met. To flow from; to proceed, or come, from.* (3) *To slip, or pass, away.* (4) *To spread.* (5) *To hang loose.* (6) *To drop, or fall, out.* (7) *To succeed, to be prosperous.* (8) *Also to flag, or droop.* (1) Fluvius Eurotas propter Lacedæmonem fluit, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 31. Fluvius atratus sanguine fluxit, *Id. de Div.* 1, 43. Suspensæque diu lacrymæ fluxere per oia, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 7, 57. (2) Ab illo capite fluere necesse est omnem rationem bonorum & malorum, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 11. Fluxit constantia lenis è manu pectore, *Val. Max.* 3, 8, ext. 2. (3) Fluit voluptas, & prima quæque avolat, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 32. (4) Pythagoræ autem doctrina cum longè latèque fluere, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 1. (5) Per colla fluant mæsta capilli, *Sen. Troad.* 84. Corpora in summis fluitare videmus Rebus, *Lucr.* 2, 1010. (6) Excident gladii, fluent arma de manibus, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 3. (7) *Vid. Fluens, n. 3.* (8) = Ex illo fluere, ac retro sublapſa referri Spes Danaûm, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 169.

* Fluor, ōris. m. (1) *A course, or stream.* (2) *Fluores. Womens monthly courses.* (1) Jugi fluores à corporibus manantes, *Apul. Apol.* p. 426. (2) *Scrib. Larg. Compos.* 121.

* Fluta, æ. f. [à fluo] *A kind of lamprey always swimming on the top of the water,* *Varr. R. R.* 2, 6. & *Col. R. R.* 2, 17.

* Fluto, ære. contract. pro fluito. *To flow often, to flow.* § Aqua flutat, *Lucr.* 3, 190. § Vela flutant, *Id.* 4, 75.

* Fluvialis, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a river.* § Aqua fluvialis, *Col.* 6, 22. § arundo, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 415.

* Fluviaticus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a river.* *Col.* 8, 15. & *Vitruv.* 1, 4.

* Fluviatilis, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a river.* Testudines fluviatiles, *Cic. N. D.* 2, § avenæ, *Plin.* 36, 23.

* Fluviatus, a, um. part. [qu. à fluvio] *Stepped, or soaked, in river water.* Abies fluviata, *Plin.* 16, 39.

* Fluvius, a, um. adj. insert. digam. pro fluidus, *Lucr.* 2, 463.

* Fluvius, i. m. [à fluvi præter. antiq. à fluo] (1) *The water in a river.* (2) *A river.* (1) Alveus in limo, fluvio deficiente, sedet, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 410. (2) § Fluvii gelidi, *Lucr.* 6, 1170. Jungitur cum propriis, ut Fluvius Hyponis, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 39. ¶ Rapidus fluvius est hic, non temerè transiri potest, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 52. *Allegor. de meretrice:*

* Fluxè. adv. *Copiously, abundantly,* *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11.

* Fluxio, ōnis. f. verb. [à fluo] (1) *A flowing, a running of liquids.* (2) *The flux, a disease.* (1) § Fluxio aquarum, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 49. (2) *Plin.* 22, 23. & 22, 25.

* Fluxura, æ. f. *Weakness, tenderness,* *Col.* 3, 2.

* Fluxurus, a, um. part. *About to flow.*

Fluxurus in terras sanguis, *Lucan.* 6, 6.

* Fluxus, a, um. adj. or. comp. (1) *That easily floweth.* (2) *Leaking.* (3) *Loose, hanging down, ungirt.* (4) *Perishable, not continuing.* (5) *Unstable, uncertain.* (6) *Dissolute, effeminate.* (1) Fluxos habere succos, *Plin.* 9, 38. (2) = Fluxus pertususque, *Lucr.* 6, 19. (3) = Laxas vestes, & vestimenta virorum fluxa vides, *Luc.* 8, 367. § Fluxior cinctura, *Suet. Cæs.* 45. (4) = Formæ gloria fluxa & fragilis est, virtus clara, æternæque habetur, *Sail. B. C.* 1. (5) Fortuna belli fluxa, *Cic. ad Brut.* 10. (6) = Tib. Drusus animi fluxioris, remissionisque vitæ erat, *Suet. Tib.* 52.

* Fluxus, ūs. m. verb. [à fluo] *A flowing, a streaming,* *Quint.* 11, 3. § Fluxus ventris, *Cels.* 4, 19.

F ante O.

Fœcile, is. n. [quasi faucile, i. e. involucrem faucium, quo arcetur frigus à faucibus & collo] Factum è lanâ videtur, *vid. Cels.* 4, 2. & *Mart.* 6, 4. *a nussler to keep the throat and neck warm,* used chiefly by those who were to speak, or recite, publicly, to prevent hoarseness, *Mart.* 14, 142. *Quint.* 11, 3.

Fœcile, is. n. [à focus] *A garment worn by the fire side,* *Sen. N. Q.* 4, 13.

Fœcaneus palmes. [quod inter duo brachia vitis enatus velut sauces obsidet] See it described by *Col.* 4, 23.

¶ Fœcãria, æ. f. sc. ancilla. [quæ focum curat] (1) *A kitchen maid.* (2) *Also a concubine.* (1) Hieron. sic reddidit *πρωτοφύλαξ*, 1 *Som.* 8, 13. (2) *FF. L.* 3, C. De Donat. inter vir. & ux.

¶ Fœcãrius, a, um. adj. [à focus] *Belonging to the fire, or fire place,* *Dig.* 4, 9, 1.

¶ Fœcãrius, i. m. *A servant that looketh to the fire, or doth other drudgery,* *Dig.* 4, Mediaslinus.

¶ Fœcillatrix, icis. f. *She who cheriseth,* *Litt. ex Plin.*

Fœcillatus, a, um. part. *Cherished, recovered, kept up.* M. Antonii fecietatem semper dubiam & incertam, reconciliationibusque variis malè focillatam abruptit tandem, *Suet. Aug.* 17. Ipse paucis diebus ægrè focillatus, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 14.

Fœcillo, ære. act. [à focus] *To warm, or cherish.* Pudet me sic tecum loqui, & tam levibus remediis te focillare, *Sen. Ep.* 13.

Fœcillor, ari, âtus sum. dep. *To cherish,* *Varr. ap. Non.* 7, 108.

Fœcilo, ære. act. [à focus] *To cherish, to warm.* Sed miserum parvâ sipe focilat, *Ov. ad Pison.* 114.

† Fœcila, ōrum. n. pl. *Dainties, hot meats,* *Interpr. Non.* Focula ventris, *Plaut. Perf.* 1, 3, 24.

Fœcūlus, i. m. dim. [à focus] (1) *A little fire-bearing, Meton. a fire.* (2) *Synecd. A chafingdish.* (1) Jam lavat, & buccâ foculum excitat, *Juv.* 3, 262. (2) Epulas fovere foculis ferventibus, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 1, 67. ¶ Sed tunc abl. volunt aliqui à focula, ōrum, q. v.

Fœcus, i. m. [quod foveat ignem] (1) *A fire-bearing.* (2) *Synecd. A house.* (3) *Meton. The fire.* (1) Stent sine igne foci, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 564. At focus à flammis, & quod foveat omnia, dictus, *Id. Fast.* 6, 301. (2) Agellus habitatus quinque focis, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 14, 2. Argum, aras, focos, seque dedere, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 71. ¶ Pugnare pro aris & focis, for God and one's country, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 40. (3) Accensî foci, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 76. ¶ Ante focum, si frigus erit, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 70.

Fœdicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A piercing, or boring,* *Litt. ex Cels.*

Fœdico, ære. act. (1) *To pierce, or bore.* (2) *Met. To sting, to vex, to grieve, to torture.* (1) ¶ Emere lævum qui fodicit latus, to buy a nomenclator, who may give him a secret push, when he meeteth any person whom he is to salute, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 51. Ex Ammiani lectione. (2) = Aculeata sunt, animum fodicant, & famam fauciant, *Plant. Bacch.* 1, 1, 30.

Fœdiendus, a, um. part. *To dig, or be dug.* Dat centurionibus negotium, ut, reliquis operibus intermissis, ad fodiendos puteos animum conferant, *Mirt. B. Al.* 9, conf. *Sil.* 11, 357. & *Liv.* 21, 37.

Fœdiens, tis. part. *Digging.* Sollicitis fodiens rimatur collibus aurum, *Claud. Conf. Prob. & Ol.* 50, conf. *Sil.* 5, 562.

Fœdina, æ. f. *A mine, a quarry,* *Plin.* 33, 6.

Fœdio, Ære, † Ære. Cat. *Plant. Col. Num. act.* (1) *To dig, to delve.* (2) *To mine, to get by mining.* (3) *To prick.* (4) *To stick, or stab.* (5) *To jog, or push, by way of notice, or admonition.* (6) *In obscurâ notione.* (1) § Fodere puteum, *Mirt. E. A.* 9. ¶ Conspicor te fodere, aut arare, aut aliquid lacere, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 17. (2) § Fodere metallum, *Plin.* 2, 63. Argentum incolæ fodiunt, *Liv.* 28, 3. (3) § Fodere simulacris, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 34. (4) § Fodere guttura cultio, *Ov. Metam.* 7, 315. ¶ Punget dolor, vel fodiât sanè, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 14. (5) Noli fodere, iussu, *Ter. Hecyr.* 3, 5, 17. (6) *Juv.* 9, 45.

Fœdior, i, ūs. pass. *To be dug, pricked, &c.* Cor stimulo foditur, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 39.

Fœcialis, is. m. *A herald. Rectius fecialis, quid vid.*

Fœcundè. adv. hinc fecundius. *More fruitfully.* Arundo recisa fecundius refurgit, *Plin.* 16, 36.

Fœcunditas, itis. f. (1) *Fruitfulness, abundance.* (2) *Met. Exuberance, fluency, eloquence.* (3) *The goddess so called, frequent in the coins of the Roman empresses.* (1) § Fœcunditas foeminarum, *Plin.* 20, 6. § terrarum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. (2) Se esserat in adolescente fecunditas, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 21. (3) Additæ supplicationes templumque Fœcunditati, *Tac.* 15, 23. ¶ In nummis vett. scrib. FECVNDITAS.

¶ Fœcundito, ære. freq. à seq. fecundo. *To make fruitfull.* Vex aureæ ætatis deprompta ex fragmento funebris orat. ap. Fabrett. inscript. p. 169.

Fœcundo, ære. act. [à fecundus] *To make fertile, or fruitfull.* Fluvius viridem Ægyptum nigra fecundat arenâ, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 291.

Fœcundus, a, um. adj. [à fœtu] or. comp. sîmus, sup. (1) *Fruitfull, apt to bear young.* (2) *Abundant, copious.* (1) Genetrix fecunda Deorum, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 319. Sue nihil genuit natura fecundius, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. (2) Fœcundissimus & mellè & felle amor, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 71. = Quæstus fecundus & uber, *Cic. de Marusp. Resp.* 20. Fœcundi calices quem non fecere disertum? *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 19. *vid. & secundus.* Sic enim, ut opinor, rectè scrib.

Fœdans, tis. part. *Daubing, defiling.* Fœdans cruore peregrino templa, *Ov. Met.* 9, 183. *Conf. Sil.* 13, 311.

¶ Fœdator, ōris. *A defiler, Litt. ex Cell.* † Contaminator, pollutor.

Fœdaturus, a, um. part. *About to daub, or defile.* Magno cruoris imbre omnia fœdaturam, *Juv.* 29, 3.

Fœdatus, a, um. part. *Defiled, soiled.* Fœdata brachia tabo, *Ov. Met.* 14, 190. Fœdatis pulvere turpi Crinibus, *Id. Trist.* 1, 3, 93.

Fœdè. adv. ius, comp. sîmè, sup. (1) *Faulty, dirtyly.* (2) *Met. Basely, dishonourably.* (1) Tempestas fœdè turbida, *Lucr.* 4, 170. (2) Fœdus inde pulsus, quàm pridè pepulerat, *Liv.* 2, 51. Fœdissimè causam egit, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 7.

¶ Fœdëratio, ōnis. f. *A confederacy,* *Dig.* † Fœdus.

¶ Fœdërator, ōris. m. *A conspirator, one that maketh a league,* *Dig.* † Conjuratus; qui fœdus icit.

Fœdērātus, a, um. part. *Confederate, allied.*
= Socii & fœderati populi, *Cic. pro Balb. 8.* §
Fœderatæ civitates, *Id. pro Arch. 4.*

|| Fœdērifrāgus, a, um. adj. *Breaking a league,*
Gell. 11, 7. † Fœdifrāgus.

|| Fœdēro, āre. act. *To make a league, Amm.*
† Fœdus icere, sancire, facere, *Cic.*

|| Fœdēror, āri. pass. *To be confederate.* †
Fœdere jungi.

Fœdifrāgus, a, um. adj. *That breaketh a league.*
Pœni fœdifrāgi, *Cic. Off. 1, 12.*

Fœdītās, ātis. f. (1) *Uglyness, deformity.* (2)
Dirtyness. (3) *Stink, nastiness.* (4) *Horror.*
(5) *Disfavour, baseness.* (1) Notabilis fœditas
erat vultus, *Plin. 36, 5.* (2) § Fœditas vestitus,
Cic. Philipp. 12, 6. (3) § Fœditas odoris, *Id.*
N. D. 2, ult. (4) Avertēre omnes à tantâ fœ-
ditate spectaculi oculos, *Liv. 1, 26.* (5) Nisi
fœditate suâ turpitudine ipsa deterreat, *Cic. de Fin.*
3, 11. = depravatio, *Id.*

Fœdo, āre. act. (1) *To daub, defile, pollute,*
or stain. (2) *To lay in the dust, to bear down.*
(3) *To disgrace.* (4) *To tear, or rend.* (1) Quæ
causa indigna serenæ Fœdavit vultus? *Virg. Æn.*
2, 286. § Sanguine fœdare, quas faciaverat,
arar, Ibid. 502. Calido tellurem sanguine fœdat,
Ov. Met. 6, 238. (2) = Fœdant & proterunt
hostium corpora, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 91.* (3)
Spurcius nos quàm alios opicos appellatione fœ-
dant, *Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1.* (4) Ora unguibus
fœdare, *Virg. Æn. 4, 673.* Fœdare est lacerare,
& fœdum est crudele, *Serv.*

Fœdor, āri. pass. *To be defiled, &c.* Quanti
fœdabitur ævi Canities? *Claud. 1. Eutrop. 476.*
Vid. Fœdo.

Fœdus, a, um. adj. [*ex hædus præposito di-*
gamma] or, comp. *Isimus, sup.* (1) *Filthy, nasty,*
dirty. (2) *Stinking, unpleasant.* (3) *Deformed,*
unsightly. (4) *Boisterous, tempestuous.* (5) *Mean,*
sorry, rude. (6) *Cruel.* (7) *Base, shameless.* (8)
Disgraceful. (1) Fœda capitis animalia, *Plin.*
22, 24. Caput fœdum impexâ porrigine, *Hor.*
Sat. 2, 3, 126. = Maculosus, *Tac. Ann. 13,*
23, 2. (2) § Pædor fœdus, *Sen. Her. Fur. 626.*
§ odor, *Plin. 11, 18.* § sapor, *Lucr. 2, 401.*
Met. § Fœdum relatu, *Ov. Met. 9, 167.* (3)
Corpora fœda podagrâ, *Tib. 1, 9, 73.* Tergum
fœdum recentibus vestigiis verberum, *Liv. 4.*
Fœdissimâ tempestate lacerata navis, *Liv. 9.* (5)
§ Carmine fœdo Splendida facta linunt, *Hor.*
Ep. 2, 1, 236. (6) *Vid. Fœdo, n. 4.* (7) =
Fœdior atque inquinatio in Cn. Pompeio accu-
fando, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 24.* Fœdus hoc
aliquid quandoque audebis amictu, *Juv. 2, 82.*
(8) Pestilentia fœda homini, fœda pecori, *Liv.*
3, 32.

Fœdus, Æris. n. [*à Fides, Fæst. vel quodd in fœ-*
dere fœta porca immolaretur; mallet ego à fœ-
du, i. e. cruentus, quia sine cruore non ferie-
bantur fœdera] (1) *A league, a covenant, a*
treaty, which is threefold; when the victor im-
poseth laws on the vanquished; when such as are
equal in fight make a truce, or peace; or, when
friends tie themselves in a stricter bond of fidelity
to each other. (2) *A stipulation between two, or*
more. (3) *Marriage.* (4) *Hospitality.* (5) *A*
conspiracy. (6) *A firm order, a settled decree.*
(7) *A mutual relation.* (1) § Fœdus facere,
iungere, ferire, icere, percutere, jungere, firmare,
sancire, pangere, *apud optimos quosque auctores.*
§ Fœdus, vel fœdera, negligere, violare, rum-
pere, infirmare, facere contra, *Cic.* § Mo-
rem fœderis præcipienti inter Romanos, *vid. ap.*
Liv. 1, 24. ap. Barbaros, Tac. 12, 47. (2) Ad
herum meum venio fœdus commemoratum, *Plaut.*
Pseud. 5, 1, 36. (3) Fœdere sociata conjux,
Ov. Ibis, 15. § Fœdus geniale, *Stat. Ach. 2,*
354. § conjugiale, *Ov. Met. 11, 743.* (4) *Liv.*
3, 9. (5) Obstinguntur tacito fœdere inter se
legiones, *Tac. Hist. 1, 54.* (6) Orgia naturæ,
secretaque fœdera cœli, *Col. 10, 217.* = Has
leges æternæque fœdera certis Imposuit natura lo-
cis, *Virg. Geor. 1, 60.* (7) *Plin. Ep. 3, 9.* §
Fœdus facere, *Cic. pro Sext. 10.* § ferire, *Id. pro*
Dom. 50. § icere, *Id. in Pison. 12.* § frangere, *Id.*
pro Dom. 25. § rumpere, violare, *Id. pro C. B. 5.*

Fœlicitas. *Vid. Felicitas.*

Fœliciter. *Vid. Feliciter.*

Fœlicito. *Vid. Felicitato.*

Fœlix. *Vid. Felix.*

Fœmen. *Vid. Femen.*

Fœmīna, fœmīnal, fœmīneus, fœmīnīnus.
Vid. Femina, feminal, &c.

Fœnārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to hay.* Fal-
ces fœnariæ, *Varr. L. L. 4, 31.*

* Fœnebris, e. adj. [*à fœnus*] *Pertaining to*
usury. Fœnebres leges, *Liv. 35, 7.* § Fœnebre
malum, *Suet. Cal. 41. & Tac. 6, 5.*

* || Fœnērālia, ium. n. pl. *Days of paying in-*
terest, uti in Aldinâ, Froben. Gruter. aliisque edit.
leg. ap. Liv. 35, 7. Sed Gronov. edit. quâ utor,
Fœneralia habet, & sanè operæ erit Gronovii no-
tam in hunc locum consulere.

* Fœnērātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A letting out of mo-*
ney on usury, Cic. pro Flacc. 23, fin. = quæstus,
Id. Leg. & ap. Col. in Præf. lib. 1.

* Fœnērātō. adv. *With gain upon interest,*
Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 51.

* Fœnērātor, ōris. m. verb. *An usurer.* Majores
nostri furem dupli condemnarunt, fœneratorem
quadrupli, *Cato princip. lib.* In odia hominum
incurrunt fœneratores, *Cic. Offic. 1, 42.* Fœne-
rator nummorum suorum, *Valer. Max. 4, 8, 3.*

* Fœnērātōrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to*
usury. = § Avara & fœneratoria Gallorum
philosophia, alacris & fortis Cimbrorum, *Val.*
Max. 2, 6, 11. § Rarò occ.

* Fœnērātrix, icis. f. *She that taketh usury,*
Val. Max. 8, 2, 2.

* Fœnērātus, a, um. part. *Put out to interest,*
Met. returned with advantage. Fœneratum istud
beneficium pulcrè dices, *Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 8.*

* Fœnēro, āre. act. (1) *To lend upon usury.* (2)
To give, or bestow. (3) *To bring in usury.* (1)
Fœnerare idem quod occidere, *Cic. Offic. 2, 25.*
ex Catone. (2) Fœnerat sol lumen suum cæteris
sideribus, *Plin. 2, 6.* Minerva omnes fœnerat
una deos, *Mart. 1, 77. i. e. omnium Deorum*
dona largitur. (3) § Metuisti, ne non isthuc
tibi fœneraret, *Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 12.*

* Fœnēror, āri. ātus sum. dep. (1) *To lend on*
usury. (2) *To borrow on usury.* (1) Pecunias
istius grandes suo nomine fœnerabatur, *Cic. Verr.*
2, 70. § Fœnerari beneficium, *to do one a kind-*
ness with a view of receiving a greater, or by
which a greater is received, Cic. de Am. 9. (2)
Dig. vid. Vallam. 5, 25.

Fœneus, a, um. adj. *Made of hay.* § Fœnei
homines, *i. e. simulacra ad irritandos tauros, Cic.*
pro Cornel. de Majest. ap. Ascon.

Fœnicūlārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to hay,*
Cic. Attic. 12, 8.

Fœnicūlum, i. n. *The herb fennel, or finckel,*
Plin. 20, 23. Cels. 2, 21.

Fœnīle, is. n. *A bayleaf, or other plant where*
hay is laid up, Col. 1, 6. Nec totâ claudes fœni-
lia brumâ, *Virg. Geor. 3, 321.*

Fœnīlĕca, æ. c. g. *A mower, or cutter, of*
grass, Col. 2, 19. & Pers. 6, 40.

Fœnīlĕcium, i. n. [*à fœnum & feco*] *Hay-*
making time, Col. 2, 19.

|| Fœnīlĕctor, ōris. *A mower, Litt. ex Col.*
11, 1. ubi fortè rectè divisè facti scētor.

Fœnīlĕx, icis. m. *A mower, Varr. R. R. 1,*
49. & Plin. 18, 28.

Fœnīlĕcia, æ. f. *The hay barvest.* Fœnīlĕciæ
conduntur melius sub tecto, quàm in acervis,
Varr. R. R. 1, 56.

Fœnīlĕcium, i. n. *Col. 2, 18, & 19. & 11, 2.*
Varr. R. R. 1, 17. Vid. Fœnīlĕcium.

* Fœnōrātō, Fœnōrātus, Fœnōrātōrius, Fœ-
nōro, Fœnōror. *Vid. Fœneratō, &c.*

Fœnum, i. n. [*à Celt. foen, idem*] *Hay.* §
Fœnum secare, *Col. 2, ult.* § Meta fœni, *a*
cock of hay, Id. Fœnum cordum, latter math. Id.
Fœnum græcum, *fennugreek, Id.* Fœnum versare,
to turn it, Varr. in manipulos colligere, to make
it into trusses, Col. 2. § Fœnum habere in cornu,
to be mischievous, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 34.

* Fœnus, ōris. n. [*ab antiq. ποῖνος, merces,*
ut sit merces pecuniæ mutuæ acceptæ] *Interest*
upon money lent, use money, usury. § Is tibi &

fœnus, & sortem dabit, *Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 843.*

§ Si mutuas non potero, certum est sumere fœ-
nore, *Plaut. Afin. 1, 3, 95.*

* Fœnuscūlum, i. n. dim. *A little interest,*
or bribe, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 53.

* Fœta, æ. vel Fœtus, a, um. adj. (*sc. fe-*
mina) (1) *A female big with young.* (2) || *An*
ew that hath newly had young. (1) Non insueta
graves tentabunt pabula fœtas, *Virg. Ecl. 1, 50.*
(2) *Vid. Serv. in cit. loco, & Gensorium, cap. 11.*

Fœteo, ēre. n. (1) *To stink, to have an ill*
smell. (2) *Met. To be nauseous, to offend.* (1)
An fœtet anima uxori tuæ? *Plaut. Afin. 5, 2,*
44. (2) Fœtet mihi tuus sermo, *Id. Casin. 3,*
6, 7.

|| Fœtiditas, ātis. *Stinkingness, Sen. Ep. 110.*
ubi tamen mel. lib. hab. Fœditas.

Fœtidus, a, um. adj. *Stinking, rank.* § Pisces
fœtidi, *Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 13.* § Os fœtidum,
Cic. in Pison. 6. § Anima fœtida, *Plaut. Merc.*
3, 3, 13.

* Fœtifer, a, um. adj. [*ex fœtus, & foro*].
[*à fœtu*] *Prolifick, fruitfull.* Fœtifer potu Nilus,
Plin. 7, 3.

Fœtifico, āre. neut. *To be fruitfull, to have*
young. Accipitres Massiliæ humi fœtificant, *Plin.*
10, 8.

Fœtificus, a, um. adj. *Causeing to bear young,*
fruitfull, prolifick. Humo fœtificus, *Plin. 9, 51.*

* Fœto, āre. neut. *To bring forth young.* Columbae
domesticæ nec multum ineunt, nec sæpius fœtant,
Col. 8, 8.

Fœtor, ōris. m. [*à fœteo*] *A stink, a rank-*
smell. § Redolere fœtorem, *Col. 12, 18.* Fœtores
oris emendare, *Plin. 28, 8.*

|| Fœtulentus, a, um. adj. *Stinking, fetulent,*
Apul. Apol. p. 410. † Fœtidus.

* Fœtura, æ. f. [*à fœtus*] (1) *The breeding of*
cattle. (2) *The time from conception to the birth.*
(3) *The growth, or springing, of grass.* (4) *An*
edition of a book. (1) Fœtura gregem supplet,
Virg. Ecl. 7, 36. (2) Appello fœturam à con-
ceptu ad partum, *Varr. 5, 10.* (3) Fœtura pra-
torum, *Plin.* (4) Opus natum apud me proxi-
mâ fœturâ narrare contitui, *Plin. in Præf.*

* Fœtus, a, um. adj. (1) *Big, or great, with*
young. (2) *Also that hath young.* (3) *Abound-*
ing. (1) § Vaccæ fœtæ, *Virg. Geor. 3, 176.*
Absol. Graves tentabunt pabula fœtas, *Virg. Ecl.*
1, 50. (2) *Id. Æn. 8, 630.* (3) Terra fœta
frugibus, *Cic. N. D. 2, 62.* § Novi fœta viri
belli præcordia, *Sil. 17, 384.* § furentibus austris,
Virg. Æn. 1, 55.

* Fœtus, ūs. m. [*ab antiq. ποῖτρω, in eo,*
Scal.] (1) *The young of any creature.* (2) *The*
fruit of trees. (3) *A birth.* (1) Apes gentes
adultos Educunt fœtus, *Virg. Geor. 4, 163.* (2)
Arbori fœtus, *Id. Geor. 1, 55.* (3) Pater cu-
ravit uno ut fœtu fieret, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, 25.*

* Fœliaceus, a, um. adj. *foliaceous; of, or*
like, leaves; Plin. 19, 7.

* || Fœliatio, ōnis. f. denom. *A putting forth*
of buds, or leaves, Litt. ex Col. † Germinatio.

* Fœliātum, i. [*sc. unguentum è malobathro*
quod ipsum quoque solium vocatur] *A precious*
ointment made of spikenard, vid. Plin. 13, 1, & 2.
Mæchis foliata parantur, *Juv. 6, 465.* = Nar-
dinum, *Plin.*

* Fœliātūra, æ. f. *The order, or manner, of*
leaves. Cupressæ foliatura, *Vitruv. 2, 9.*

* Fœliātus, a, um. adj. (1) *Leaved, or haveing*
leaves. (2) || *Like, or thin, as a leaf.* (1) *Plin.*
21, 16. (2) || Aurum foliatum, *leaf gold.*
Recent.

* Fœlĕsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Leafy, or*
full of leaves. Chamæcissus ramulis quinis serè
foliosa, *Plin. 24, 15.* § Arbor foliosior, *Id. 12, 11.*

* Fœlium, i. n. [*à φύλλον, Gr.*] (1) *A leaf*
of a tree, flower, or herb. (2) *A leaf of a book.*
(1) In arboribus rami, trunci, folia, &c. *Cic. de*
Or. 3, 46. Herba folia contrahens, *Plin. 24,*
17. Met. Ne me foliis ideo brevioribus ornes,
Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 26. (2) Credite me vobis fo-
lium recitare Sibyllæ, *Juv. 8, 126.* § Sed
hec notio ad priorem revocari potest, quia Sibylla
carmina foliis mandavit descripsitque.

Fœlliculus,

Folliculus, i. m. dim. [à follis] (1) *A little bag of leather.* (2) *A small leather ball blown with wind.* (3) *The husk, or huse, of wheat, or other grain.* (4) *The bull, or peel, enclosing the seed.* (5) *A body, a case of flesh.* (6) *The womb.* (1) *Eques folliculis frumentum vehabat, Liv. 9, 13.* (2) *Suet. Aug. 83.* (3) *Col. 2, 8.* (4) *Sen. Q. Nat. 5, 18.* (5) *Ego quis sum, & quo folliculo sum indutus, Lucil. ap. Non.* (6) *Quod foetum involvat.*

Follis, is. m. (1) *A bag, purse, or scrip, of leather.* (2) *A pair of bellows.* (3) *A ball made of leather and filled with wind, to be struck by the hand.* (1) *Follem sibi obstringit ob gulam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23.* Si reddat veterem cum totâ æruginē follem, *Juv. 13, 61.* = Tenso Folle reverti domum, & tumidâ superbus alutâ, *Id. 14, 281.* (2) *Liv. 38, 7.* ¶ *Æ Taurinis follibus auras accipere, ac reddere, to blow with a bellows, Virg. Geor. 4, 171.* (3) *Folle decet pueros ludere, folle fenes, Mart. 14, 47.*

Follitim, adv. *By the large bag.* ¶ *Æ Non peratim, sed follitim ductare, not to play at small game, not to cheat for pence, but pounds, Prov. Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 15.*

¶ **Fömentor**, äri, ätus. pass. *To be nourished, or cherished, Cels. ap. Litt. foveri tutius dixeris.*

Fömentum, i. n. [à foveo] (1) *An application to assuage pain, either hot, or cold.* (2) *Met. Consolation, an allaying of grief.* (3) *Softness, luxury.* (1) *Fomenta calida sunt millium, sal, arena, Cels. 2, 17. ubi vid. plura.* Quia calida fomenta non proderant, frigidis curari coactus est, *Suet. Aug. 81.* ¶ *Fomenta nutricis, a nurse- ing, Sen. de Benef. 3.* (2) *Fortitudinis fomentis dolor mitigari solet, Cic. de Fin. 2, 29.* = Hæc sunt solatia, hæc fomenta dolorum, *Id. Tusc. 2, 24.* (3) *Fomenta Campaniæ enervârunt Hannibalem, Sen.*

Fömes, itis. m. (1) *Fuel, coal, wood, or any thing that kindleth, or keepeth the fire in.* (2) *Met. An incentive, an inducement.* (1) = *Arida circum Nutrimenta dedit, rapuitque in fomite flammam, Virg. Æn. 1, 77.* (2) = *Fomes & ignitabulum ingenii, Gell. 15, 2.*

Fons, tis. m. [unde funditur à tenâ aqua viva, Varr.] (1) *A fountain, a spring, a well, a font.* (2) *Meton. Water.* (3) *Met. The spring head, or principal cause, of any thing.* (1) *Fons aquæ dulcis, Cic. Verr. 4, 53.* (2) *Alii fontemque ignemque ferebant, Virg. Æn. 12, 119.* (3) *Tardi ingenii est, rivulos contectari, fontes rerum non videre, Cic. de Orat. 2, 27.* § = *Causa & fons mæroris, Id.* = *Ab illo fonte & capite, Id. de Orat. 1, 10.* § *Fons vitii & perjurii, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 51.* Fons ingeniorum *Homerus, Plin. 17, 5.*

Fontänälia, vel **Fontinälia**, örum. n. pl. *Solemn feasts about wells, vid. Frst. & Varr. L. L. 5, 7.*

Fontänus, a, um. adj. *Of a fountain, or spring.* § *Aqua fontana, Col. 12, 11.* § *Ora fontana, Ov. Fast. 1, 269.*

Fonticulus, i. m. dim. *A small fountain, a little spring.* ¶ *Magno de flumine malle, Quam ex fonticulo sumere, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 56.* v. *Col. 11, 1.* ¶ *Alio an issue, Ap. Med.*

* **For**, inquit, dep. sed faris, fatur, fari, &c. [à φέρω, φῆ, unde φημί] (1) *To speak, to utter an articulate voice.* (2) *To speak of, to describe.* (1) *Pueri cum emittunt vocem fari dicuntur, Varr. L. L. 5, 7.* § *Puer nescius fari, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 18.* § *Latine fari, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40. sed serè alii leg.* (2) *Tarpeæ turpe sepulchrum Fabor, Prop. 2, 4, 1. Vid. Faris.*

* **Föräbilis**, e. adj. *That may be hered, pierced, or wounded.* Nullo forabilis ictu *Cygnus, Ov. Met. 12, 170.*

¶ **Förägo**, ginis. f. *A slip, or lea, of yarn, Felt.*

* **Förämen**, inis. n. *Any hole, natural, or artificial.* Foramen ad excrementa corporis, *Plin. 11, 26.* Foramina patent ad animum à corpore, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 20.* Tibia simplex foramine paucis, *Hor. A. P. 203.* Foraminibus absumpto scuto, *Val. Max. 3, 2, 23.*

* **Förändus**, a, um. part. *To be bored, or*

pierced. Digito corpus illud forandum est, Cels. 7, 29.

* **Föras**, adv. [à foris, quod à θύρα, janua] *Out of doors, forth.* Exi foras, steseste, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 4, 11.* Uxor quæ cras veniat, perendie foras feratur, i. e. efferatur, sepeliatur, *Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 34.* ¶ *Foras proferre, quod in ædibus geritur, Cic. pro Cael. 23.*

* ¶ **Förätor**, öris. m. verb. *A borer, or piercer, Litt. ex Col.*

* **Förätus**, a, um. part. *Bored, pierced.* § *Forata arbor, Col. 5, 10.* § *Regulæ foratæ, Vitruv. 10, 13.* Forata ferro gesserat vestigia, *Sen. Oed. 812.*

Forceps, ipis. f. raro si unquam m. [à formus antiq. calidus, & capio] (1) *A pair of tongs, nippers, pincers, tweezers, or like instrument.* (2) *A crab's, or lobster's, claw.* (3) *An iron book.* (1) *Ferrum, quod forcepe curvâ faber educit, Ov. Met. 12, 277.* (2) *Forcipes denticulatæ cancrorum, Plin. 9, 31.* (3) *Vitr. 10, 2.*

† **Forcillo**, äre. act. *Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 36.* pro *furcillo*, i. e. *furcillâ ejicio*; sed var. codd.

† **Forëtis**, e. adj. *pro fortis, Fest. ex XII. Tab.*

* **Forda**, æ. f. [ἀπό τῆς φῶρας, à ferendo, quod in utero ferat] *A cow with calf.* ¶ *Ubi post unum coitum, forda non admittit taurum, Col. 6, 24.* ¶ *scrib. & hordâ.*

Fordicidia, örum. n. pl. [à fordis cædendis] *Feasts wherein cows with calf were offered, solemnized the fifteenth of April, Varr. L. L. 5, 3.*

† **Fordeum**, pro *hordeum*. Antiqui enim vocibus ab aspiratâ, vel nudâ vocali incipientibus præfigebant digamma.

Förem, es. & plu. *forent.* [à fuo, antiq. q. fuorem] *I might be.*

Före, infin. à *sum.* *To be hereafter, Cic. Att. 7, 26.*

* **Förensis**, e. adj. *Belonging to the forum, or courts of pleading.* § *Causæ forenses, Cic. N. D. 3, 4.* § *Forensia vestimenta, Suet. Aug. 73.* ¶ *§ domestica, Ibid.* § *Forensia ministeria, Val. Max. 8, 8, 2.* § *stipendia, Id. 7, 2, 5.*

* **Föres**, ium. pl. f. [à foris] *The door, quod geminæ erant, usitatus leg. in plurali.* § *Fores effringere, Cic. pro Cael. 16.* ¶ *Foribus pessulum obdere, to bar the door, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 37.* *Vid. Foris.*

Forfex, icis. f. *cujus etym. incert.* (1) *A pair of scissors, or sheers.* (2) *A pair of pincers to pull out teeth.* (3) *An iron hook, or crampiron.* (4) *A body of men in this form V to receive the cuneus.* (1) *Grana vitiosa forficibus amputant, Col. 12, 43, 2.* (2) *Cels. ap. Litt. sæpe quidem inveni forceps in hac notione ap. Cels. nusquam forfex.* (3) *Varr.* (4) *¶ Opponebatur forfex cuneo hostium, Veget. 3, 18.*

* **Föri**, örum. pl. m. [à foris, i. e. sub dio, Voß.] (1) *The decks of a ship.* (2) *Scaffolds, or galleries, from whence plays were seen in the Circus.* (3) *Alleys, or lower places, in gardens.* (1) *Cum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursitent, Cic. de Senect. 6.* (2) *Loca divisa patribus, equitibusque, ubi spectacula fierent, fori appellati, Liv. 1, 35.* (3) *Col. 10, v. 93.* ¶ *Leg. in singul. ap. Gell. In summæ puppis foro, 16, 19.*

† **Föria**, örum. pl. n. *Thin excrements, or dung, Non. c. 2. n. 352. unde fort.*

Föräca, æ. f. *A public jakes, or house of office, Juv. 3, 38. unde.*

Föräcius, i. m. *A cleanser of jakes, Scæv. JC.* * **Föräci'a**, æ. dim. f. [à foris] *A little door, or wicket, Varr. R. R. 1, 59.*

Föräscus, adv. [ex foris & secus] *Outward, from without.* Lignum omne corticis loco habent, hoc est, forinsecus, *Plin. 13, 22.* § *Oculus forinsecus curare, Pallad. 1, 27.*

† **Föräslus**, i. m. *One that bath a loesentis, Laber. ap. Non.* † *Lientericus.*

* **Föris**, is. f. [à θύρα janua] *A door.* Quidnam foris crepuit? *Ter. Adelph. 2, 3, 11.* Constatit ad geminæ limina prima foris, *Ov. Ep. 12, 150.* Cum licet foris virgâ percuteret, *Liv. Exclusus fore, Hor. Sat. 12, 67.* Sed usitatus legitur in plur. = *Fores, limenque carceris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28.*

* **Föris**, adv. (1) *From abroad, without doors, on the outside of any place.* (2) *Met. Extrinscally.* (3) *In other people's affairs.* (1) *¶ Ille relictus intus, expectatus foris, Cic. pro Sullâ. 5.* ¶ *Parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi, Cic. Offic. 1, 22.* ¶ *Intra vallum & foris, Nep. Dat. 6.* (2) *¶ Non ex suâ vi atque naturâ, sed foris assumere argumenta, Cic. de Orat. 2, 39.* (3) *¶ Foris sapere, sibi non posse auxiliari, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 50.*

* **FORMA**, æ. [fort. à μορφή, per Metath.] (1) *A natural form, or shape.* (2) *Sometimes an artificial form.* (3) *The air of the face, and mien of the body.* (4) *A figure abstractedly considered.* (5) *Synecd. Beauty.* (6) *A fashion, or make.* (7) *A plot, or model, of a building.* (8) *A stamp, or matrix, for money.* (9) *¶ Meton. Money, a coin.* (10) *A shoemaker's last.* (11) *A cheese vat.* (12) *A likeness, or resemblance.* (13) *An idea.* (14) *A phantasm, a vision, a ghost.* (15) *A rescript, or mandate.* (16) *A set form of words.* (17) *A form of law.* (1) *Forma est naturalis nota cujusque, Cic. de Orat. 3, 29.* *MI. Specie venustâ, ore parvo, atque oculis pernigris, HA. Formam quidem verbis depinxit mihi, Plaut. Paen. 5, 3, 153.* (2) *Cuivî formam accipit ulmus aratri, Virg. Geor. 1, 170.* (3) *In formis aliis dignitas inest, aliis venustas, Cic. Offic. 1, 30.* (4) *Rotundâ formâ ullam negat esse pulchriorem Plato, Id. N. D. 1, 10.* (5) *Si mihi difficilis formam natura negavit, &c. Ov. Epist. 15, 31.* (6) *Literarum formas pueri discant, Quint. 1, 1.* (7) *¶ Cùm formam reipublicæ viderim, quale ædificium futurum sit, scire possim, Cic. Fam. 2, 8.* (8) *Suet. teste Litt. Eleganti quidem Metaphorâ dixit, omnia facta dictaque tua respondeant sibi, & unâ formâ percussa sint, Sen. Ep. 34, extr.* (9) *Formas denarias, quinaras dixit pro denariis, quinaris, Lampr.* (10) *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 106.* (11) *Liquor in calathos, vel formas, transferendus est, Col. 7, 8.* (12) = *Suam quodque animal formam & speciem diligit, Cic. N. D. 1, 47.* (13) *Idææ formas vertit Id. Top. 7.* (14) *Terribiles formæ nocturno tempore visæ, Id. de Div. 1, 11. ex poetâ.* (15) *Unde formales epistolæ dicuntur, vid. Suet. Dom. 13. & ibi Torrent & Casaub.* (16) *Forma ultimæ necessitatis, NE quid detrimenti respub. capiat, Liv.* (17) *Quæ forma viros fortunave meruit, Virg. Æn. 6, 615. interp. Serv.* ¶ *Forma in legg. imp. est ea pars aquæductus, quæ aqua decurrit, A. Aug. D. 4, p. 61.*

* **Formälis**, e. adj. *Made in due form; in conceived, or set, words, Suet. Dom. 13. vid. ibi interpr.*

* ¶ **Formälitas**, ätis. f. *Formality, Philos. vocab.*

* ¶ **Formäliter**, adv. *Formally, Cod.*

* **Formämentum**, i. n. *A mould, or form.* Principiorum formamenta, *Lucr. 2, 817.* ¶ *Rarò occ.*

* **Formans**, tis. part. *Forming.* Formantibus astris, *Maril. 5, 360.*

* **Formandus**, a, um. *In has leges traditam sibi urbem, Lacedæmonii formandam Lysandro tradiderunt, Just. 5, 8.* Ego ideo prudentiam tuam elegi, ut formandis istius provincie moribus ipse moderareris, *Plin. Ep. 10, 118.*

* **Formätio**, önis. f. verb. *A forming, or framing.* Horum formationes exprimentur his rationibus, *Vitr. 3, 1.* ¶ *Leg. & in compos. conformatio, deformatio, &c.*

* **Formätor**, öris. m. (1) *A maker, a creator.* (2) *Met. A former, an instructor.* (1) *Quisquis formator universi fuit, Sen. ad Helv. 8.* (2) *Animi sibi quisque formatorem, præceptoremque virtutis è cætu sapientum arcessat, Col. Pref. 1. 1.*

* **Formätra**, æ. f. *A shape, a forming, or fashioning.* = *Servat formaturam, servatque figuram, Lucr. 4, 560.*

* **Formäturus**, a, um. part. *About to form.* Multique gemunt incudibus æra *Formatura nefas, Claud. 2. Eutrop. 72.* Ita veluti reipublicæ statum formaturus, *Just. 22, 2.*

* **Formätus**, a, um. part. *Formed, Auxiliorum quocumque*

quoque portionem, formatam in disciplinam Macedonum, exercitui suo miscet, *Just. 12, 12. Conf. 18, 3, 10.*

* Formica, æ. f. [*ἀ μύρμηξ*, *Æol. & Dor. βόμμηξ*, nisi malis à ferendis micis] *An ant, a pismire.* In formicâ non modò sentus, sed etiam mens, ratio, memoria, *Cic. N. D. 3, 9. v. Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 33.*

* Formicane, tis. *Thick and low, creeping.* Percussu formicante venarum, *Plin. 7, 51.*

* Formicatio, ònis. f. *A tingling, or pain, like the stinging of pismires,* *Plin. 7, 51.*

* Formicetum, i. n. *An anthill,* *Lexicogr. ex Apul.*

* Formicinus, a, um. adj. ¶ Formicinus gradus, *a thick but short pace, such as that of ants,* *Plaut. Mena. 5, 3, 19.*

* Formico, are. neut. *To rise in pimples.* Donec formicer cutis, *Plin. 30, 13.*

* Formicosus, a, um. adj. *Full of ants,* *Plin. 10, 74.*

Formidibilis, e. adj. *Dreadful, formidable.* § Formidabilis sapiens, *Qv. Met. 2, 174.* § *Æneas, Ivid. 14, 116.*

Formidandus, a, um. part. *To be dreaded, or feared.* Quo etiam satietas formidanda est magis, *Cic. Orat. 63.*

Formidans, tis. part. *Fearing, fearful.* § Cervi formidantes, *Qv. Met. 13, 475.* = Metuens pueris, nihî formidans, *Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 67.*

Formidatio, ònis. f. verb. *A fearing.* Tribuitur *Cic. Part. Orat. 4, 1. sen. al. alt. leg.*

Formidatus, a, um. part. *Fearful, dreaded.* Nautis formidatus Apollo, *Virg. Æn. 3, 27.* *Æthops classe formidatus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 15.*

Formido, are. act. *To fear, or dread.* = In tus pavel, & formido solis, *Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 20.* § Eucio formidant auro, *Id. Aur. a. g. 6.* § Iracundiam alioq; formidare, *Cic. Att. 3, 16.*

Formidori, ari, atus. pass. *To be feared.* *Stat. assoniment.* (2) Meton. *to sit, or net, set with various feathers, to scare wild beasts.* (1) Formido est metus permanens, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 8 ex defin. Stoicorum.* Post has fugas & formidines, *Id. Att. 8, 14.* (2) Sen. de Ira, 1, 12.

Formidolose, a, u. f. comp. *Fearfully, timorously,* *Cic. pro Sext. 19.* Formidolosus, Charis. ex Catone.

Formidulosus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. *formidulus.* (1) Act. *Fearful, timorous.* (2) Pass. *To be feared, horrible.* Formidolosus obsecro, mi homo? *Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 18.* (2) Formidolosior asilum vocatus, *Tac. Ann. 1, 62, 3.* Tempus formidolosissimum, *Cic. Philipp. 7, 2.*

¶ Formio, ònis. *A strong basket,* *Ulp. f. Fiscella.*

* Formio, are. act. [*à forma*] (1) *To form, frame, mould, or fashion.* (2) *To build.* (3) *To compose.* (4) *To instruct.* (5) *To sign, or imagine.* (1) Corpora ad membrorum flexus formare, *Quint. 1, 1.* § Formare se in alicujus mores, *Liv. 3, 36.* (2) Phrygiâ formabat in Idâ *Æneas* classim, *Virg. Æn. 6, 80.* (3) Edicta, epistolas, orationesq; alieno formabat ingenio, *Suet. Dom. 20.* (4) Talibus ignaram Juno Cadmeida dâus Formârat, *Qv. Met. 3, 287.* (5) Personam formare novam, *Hor. A. P. 125.*

* Formor, ari, atus. pass. *To be formed, framed, moulded, &c.* Verba quæ formari similitudine nullâ possunt, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 88.* = Conscripta formatur imagine tela, *Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 117.*

* Formosè. adv. *Neatly.* Formosè cubare, *Apul. Met. 5, p. 160.* ¶ Nitidè, bellè, *Vitt.*

* Formositas, atis. f. *Handsome, beauty.* Postum est in formositate, *Cic. Offic. 1, 35.*

* Formosus, a, um. adj. [*à forma*] ior, comp. *formosus, sup. Fair, beautiful, charming, handsome.*

Formosus pecoris cudos, formosior ipse, *Virg. Ecl. 5, 44.* § Formosissimus annus, *Id. Ibid. 3, 57.* = Nihil virtute formosius, nil pulchius, *Cic. 33.*

Formosus, an deformis, *Id. de Inv. 1, 24.*

* Formosa, æ. f. dim. [*à forma*] (1) *Beauty.* (2) *A rule, or maxim.* (3) *A form in law, a*

write, the words wherein a law is conceived. (4)

A suit, process, or indictment. (5) *An order.* (6) ¶ *A shoemaker's last.* (1) Tempori hanc vigilare oportet formulam, atque ætatulam, ne ubi capillæ versipellis fiat, sædè semper servias, *Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 47.* (2) Erit hæc formula Stoicorum disciplinæ consentanea, *Cic. Offic. 3, 4.*

¶ Vid. & *Varr. R. R. 1, 18.* (3) Jura & formulæ de omnibus rebus constitutæ, *Cic. pro Q. Rose. 8.* Protulit de dolo malo formulas Aquilius, *Id. Offic. 3, 14.* Ubi illa erit formula fiducia, ut INTER BONOS BENE AGIER

PORTET, *Id. Fam. 7, 12.* (4) Injuriarum formulam intend re, *Suet. Vitell. 7, & passim ap. JCC.* (5) Parare milites ex formulâ, *Liv. 27, 10.* (6) *Litt. unde incert.*

* Formularius, i. m. [*à formula*] *One that maketh out writs.* = Formularii, vel, uti Cicero ait, leguleii quidam esse maluerunt, *Quint. 12, 3.*

¶ Formus, a, um. adj. *Hot, P. R.*

Formacalia, òrum. n. pl. *Sacra erant, cum sacra in funiculis terrebant, Fest. A sort of sacrifice offered before the grinding of corn.* Cuius rei causa nunc Formacalia velis Maximus indicit, *Qv. Faj. 2, 527.*

¶ Formaculus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a hot-house, Dig.*

¶ Formacitor, tris. m. *The firemaker in the baths, Paul. Jc.*

Formaceus, a, um. adj. *Made like a furnace,* *Plin. 35, 14.*

Formacula, æ. f. dim. [*à fornax*] *A furnace,* *Juv. 10, 20. Vitr. 7, 10.*

Formax, æ. f. *A furnace.* § Formaces immetus, *Liv. 6, 405.* Quantis fluere formacibus ara Ælignes ductura tuas? *Claud. 2. Conf. 1, 17.*

¶ Formicaris, æ. f. *Meretrix, a common prostitute, &c.*

¶ Formicarius, i. m. *Belonging to the fears.* = Quis non formicarius, non adulter? *Virg. Lucr. 1, 17.*

¶ Formicatus, a, um. adj. *In the form of an arch,* *Plin. 29, 6.*

Formicatio, ònis. f. verb. [*à fornico*] *Ar vaulting, or arching, over.* § Partietum orationes. *Virg. 6, 11.* § Lapidum formicatio, *Sen. Ep. 95.* ¶ Also *formication*, *Ecclesi. quâ notione à pœneia deductum videtur.*

¶ Fornicator, tris. m. *A fornicator, Ecclesi. f. Scortator, Cic.*

¶ Fornicatrix, tris. f. *She that haunteth brothel-houses, Dig.*

Fornicatus, a, um. part. *Arched, or vaulted, over.* Paries vel solidus, vel fornicatus, *Cic. Top. 4.* Ceras fulciunt pilarum intergerinis à solo fornicatis, *Plin. 11, 10.*

¶ Fornico, are. act. *To vault, or arch, over,* *Sidon. Ep. 1, 5.*

Fornicor, ari, atus. pass. *To be arched, to be bent downwards.* Palma fornicatur, *Plin. 16, 42.*

¶ Dep. *To commit fornication, Ecclesi.*

Fornix, tris. f. [*de etym. parum constat*] (1) *An arch, or vault, in houses; a triumphal arch in memory of some great victory.* (2) Also, *Meton. a brothel-house, because these were in vaults and wells under ground.* (1) Adverso fornice portæ, *Virg. Æn. 6, 631.* Hujus fornix in foro Syracusis est, in quo nudus Julius stat, *Cic. Verr. 2, 63.* (2) Fornix ubi & uncta popina Incutiant urbis desideiura, *Hor. Ep. 2, 14, 21.*

* Fôro, are. act. [*à foris*] *To bore, or pierce.* Te forabunt patibulatim per vias rimulis, *Plaut. Mest. 1, 1, 53.* sed usitatus est *perforo.*

* Fôror, ari. pass. *To be bored, or pierced,* *Cels. 8, 2. & 3, 9.*

¶ Forpex, tris. f. *A pair of scissors, or nippers,* *Isid.* Sed hanc corruptam à *forfice* suspicantur viri docti.

Fors, tris. f. [*de etym. nihil comperti*] (1) *Fortune.* (2) *Luck, chance, hazard.* (1) Si sanè fors domina campî, *Cic. in Pison. 2.* (2) Fors aliquibus in rebus plûs quàm ratio potest, *Cic. Att. 14, 13.* ¶ In incerto judicium est, fatone res mortalium & necessitate immutabili, an forte volvantur, *Tac. Ann. 16, 34.* ¶ Ut

cuique fors, aut virtus, *Ibid. 12, 39.* Forte suâ Libycis tempestas nos appulit oris, *Virg. Æn. 1, 381.*

Forfan. adv. [*à fors, & partic. &v*] *Perhaps, perchance, peradventure.* Forfan & hæc olim meminisse juvabit, *Virg. Æn. 1, 207.*

Forſitan. adv. [*ex fors, sit, & &v*] *Perhaps, it may be.* Forſitan hic mihi parum habeat fidem, *Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117.*

Forſit. adv. [*ex fors & sit*] *Perhaps it may be,* *Lucr. 6, 735.* *Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 49.* Forſit cãrior alter erit, *P. p. 2, 9, 1.*

¶ Fortalegium, i. n. *A fort, a fence, a strong place.* ¶ *Castellum, Cæs.*

Fortale. adv. [*q. est forte esse*] *It may be, perhaps, peradventure.* ¶ *Genus orationis fortasse iustitiae, cerè æcutum, Cic.*

¶ Fortalecan. adv. *Peradventure, Cell. 7, 3.*

Fortaleis. adv. *Perchance, perhaps.* Sed ey fortaleis vaticinor, *Cic. Fam. 2, 16.*

¶ Fortax, tris. f. [*à fortitudine*] *The bottom, or compass, of an oven, furnace, or kiln,* *Cato, 38. l. occ.*

Fortè. adv. vel pot. abl. à fors. *As hap was, as it fortune'd, by chance, peradventure.* ¶ Fortè certana, as good luck would have it, *Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 54.* Quam sæpe fortè temerè eveniunt, quæ non audeas optare, *Id. Phorm. 5, 1, 31.* Forte suâ, *Virg. Æn. 1, 381.*

¶ Fortean. adv. [*ex fortè & an*] *Peradventure, Fest. f. Fortian, forſitan, fortè.*

¶ Fortesco, tris. neut. *To wax, or grow, strong,* *Cell. 9, 7 ex Nev. f. Fortis fio.*

Forticulus, a, um. adj. *Simewhat patient.* Quamvis Epicurus forticulum se in tormibus præbeat, *Cic. Jule. 2, 19.*

¶ Fortificatio, ònis. f. *A fortifying, Aug. f. Fortificator, tris. m. verb. He that maketh strong, l. i. f. Propugnator.*

¶ Fortico, are. act. *fortem facio.* *To fortify, to strengthen.* *Ægrotantium fortificare corpora, Cels. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 38.* ¶ Consumata, mun. e.

Fortis e. adj. [*à ferendo adversa: vel à fors, nam fors adjuvat audaces*] or, comp. *formis, sup.* (1) *Hardy, patient.* (2) *Stout, constant.* (3) *Courageous, valiant, magnanimous.* (4) *Well bred, brave, honourable.* (5) *Rich, powerful.* (6) *Hale, lusty, strong.* (7) *Swift.* (8) *Fair.* (1) Qui me vir fortior est ad sufferendas plagas? *Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 11.* (2) = Vir fortis & animosus, & acriter morti se offerens, *Cic. pro Attilio. 34.* Vhi fortissimi, *Sall. B. C. 20.* (3) = Homo fortis, a'que bellator probus, *Plaut. Pseud. 4, 2, 35.* (4) Cavit, ne unquam infamiae ea res sibi esset, ut virum fortem decet, *Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 14.* Hicne est leno, qui fuit quondam fortis? *Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 65.* (5) Fortis familia, *Id. Trin. 5, 2, 9.* Rex peritus fortius adversus Romanos aurum quàm ferrum, pacem emit, *Flor. 3, 1, 7.* (6) = Incolumis & fortis aliis super alia oneibus augeas, *Plin. Ep. 10, 59.* ¶ Neque à fortissimis infirmissimo generi resisti posse, *Sall. B. J. 71.* (7) Quid tam egregium, si femina forti Fidis equo? dimitte fugam, *Virg. Æn. 11, 705.* (8) Ecquid fortis visa est? *Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 13.* ubi vid. *Scal. Bacchis et am tibi fortis visa est? Id. Bacchid. 2, 2, 38.* ¶ Ex his colligere licet, omnia tam animi, quam corporis bona, in fortitudine posuisse Romanos.

Fortiter. adv. ius. comp. *formè, sup.* (1) *Patiently, bravely.* (2) *Valiantly, stoutly.* (3) *Resolutely, undauntedly.* (4) *Quickly, briskly, apace.* (1) Quicquid acciderit, fortiter ac sapienter feramus, *Cic. Att. 14, 13.* Quernvis eventum fortius feram, quàm hunc dolorem, *Id. 9, 6.* (2) § Fertiter bellum gerere, *Id. pro Flacc. 39.* (3) Quàm sapienter non disputo, constantè quidem & fortiter certè, *Id. pro Prov. Conf. 17.* Fortius pugnare ceperunt, *Cæs. B. G. 2, 26.* ¶ Fortissimè pugnauerunt, most violently, *with the utmost endeavour, Cæs. B. G. 4, 37.* (4) Rebus paternis fortiter absumptis, *Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 27.* Aferunt agitati fortius ignes, *Qv. Met. 6, 708.*

Fortitudo, dñis. f. (1) *Patience, greatness of soul.* (2) *Hardyness, courage.* (3) *Intrepidity.* (4) *A brave action, either in peace, or war.* (5) *Strength.* Fortitudo omnis (1) in dolore, aut (2) in labore, aut (3) in periculo spectatur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 15. (4) Sunt domesticæ fortitudines non inferiores militaribus, *Id. Off.* 1, 22. (5) In feris fortitudinem dicimus, in hominibus iustitiam, *Id. Off.* 1, 50.

† Fortiusculus, i. m. dim. *Stoutish, somewhat strong,* *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 3, 13. sed alii aliter leg. † Forticulus, *Cic.*

Fortuitò, adv. *By chance, at adventure, casually.* Hoc non fit fortuitò, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 11.

Fortuitu, qu. allet. monopt. *idem.* = Temerè ac fortuito, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 29.

Fortuitus, a, um. adj. *That happeneth by chance, sudden, casual, accidental, of itself.* Non fortuitum, sed divinum, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 5. Ut coacta mors fortuitæ similis esset, *Tac.* 16, 19. ¶ = Subita & fortuita oratio, *an extemporal speech,* *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 33.

Fortuna, æ. f. [à fors] (1) *Fortune, hazard, adventure, hap, chance, event, luck.* (2) *State, condition.* (3) *An estate, real, or personal.* (4) *Also the Goddess so called.* (1) = Quid aliud fors? quid fortuna? quid casus? quid eventus? *Ec. Cic. de Div.* 2, 6. (2) Magnæ fortunæ comes adest adulatio, *Paterc.* 2, 102. (3) Fortunam tribus filiabus æqualiter distribuere, *Phædr.* 4, 4, 9. (4) O Fortuna! O fors Fortuna! *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 7.

Fortunæ, ærum, f. pl. *One's fortune, or estate; riches, wealth, what one is worth.* = Imminerebat tuus furor omnium fortunis & bonis, *Cic. pro Demo.* 10. & in sing. § Amplificare fortunam suam, *Id. de Amic.* 16. Pleni fortunarum gloriæque simul publicæ, *Liv.* 3, 68.

Fortunatè, adv. ius, comp. *Happyly, fortunately, prosperously, luckily.* = Sapientes feliciter & fortunatè vivunt, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 7. Fortunatius repulsus, *Col. præf.*

¶ Fortunatio, ònis. f. verb. *A happy success, or prospering,* *Aug.* † Fors, Fortuna, *Vitt.*

¶ Fortunator, òris. m. verb. *He that prospereth,* *Aug.* † Qui fortunat.

Fortunatus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *issimus, sup.* (1) *Bliss, happy* (2) *Fortunate, wealthy, rich.* (3) *Favourable.* (1) Fortunatus, qui isthoc animo fies, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 66. (2) Fortunatus senex, tua rura manebunt, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 47. § Fortunatissimus haberi, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 12. (3) Deos ego omnes, ut sint fortunati, precor, *Afran.* Nusquam fortunatiorem, se quàm Frænestè, vidisse fortunam, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 41.

¶ Fortunium, i. n. *Good luck, Dig.* † Fors. Fortuna, bona Fortuna.

Fortuino, æ. e. act. *To make happy, or prosperous.* Tibi patrimonium Dii fortunent, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 2. Eumque honorem tibi deos fortunare volo, *Ibid.* 15, 7. Dî fortunabunt vestra consilia! *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 175.

¶ Fortunor, òris, pass. *To be made prosperous,* *Litt. ex Stat.*

Fòtilus, i. m. dim. [à forus] vix leg. in singulari, plur. foruli. *Hutches, cases, or shelves, wherein books were kept.* Hic libros dabit, & forulos, *Juv.* 3, 219.

* Fòrum, i. n. [à ferendo] (1) *A market place where things are sold.* (2) *Also the common place where courts are kept, and matters of judgment pleaded.* (3) *With a proper name a market town, or borough, with the country adjacent.* (4) *Also a vessel used about the vinepress.* (1) Forum boarium, piscatorium, olitorium, cupidinic, &c. vid. *Varr. de L. L.* 1. & 4, 32. ¶ Cedere foro, to become bankrupt, *Juv.* 11, 50. Uti foro, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 29. to suit himself to the time, to make the best of it. Decedere foro, to live privately, *Nep. Att.* 10. (2) Erit in triplici p. mihi nemo foro, *Mart.* 3, 38. ¶ In alieno foro litigare, to follow a business he doth not understand. *Mart. præf.* 1, 10. Agere forum, to hold a court to try causes. (3) Forum Julii, hodie Fræjus. Forum Claudii, hodie Farentesia, &c. (4) Col. 11, 2, & 12, 8.

Fòrus, i. m. (1) *The deck, or hatch, of a ship,* (2) *Also small furrows.* (1) In summæ navis foro, *Gell.* 16, extr. *Ustatiùs in plur.* Alii per foros cursitent, *Cic. de Senect.* 6. (2) Angustoque foros adverso limite ducens, *Col.* 10, 92.

* † Forvus, i. m. [à serveo] obsolet. *Hor.* *Isid.* *ReEtius formus.*

Fossa, æ. f. [à fodiendo] Locus unde terram foderent, a ditch, a meat, a trench. Locum vallo fossaque munivit, *Cæf. B. G.* 3, 2.

¶ Fossarius, i. m. *A ditcher,* *Col. ap. Litt.* † Fossor.

Fossatum, i. n. *A fosse, a trench,* cit. *Plin.* 17, 21. sed peiperam; certè *Veg.* 4, 16. & *Palad.* 11, 13.

Fossilis, e. adj. *That which is, or may be, digged out of the earth.* Sol fossilis, *Plin.* 36, 10.

Fossio, ònis. f. verb. [à fodio] *A digging, or delving; a dressing, or trimming.* Fossionibus terra fit fecundior, *Cic. de Sen.* 15. Puteorum fossio, *Vitruv.* 8, 7.

Fossitus, a, um. adj. *That which is digged, or delved.* Arena fossitia, *Pall.* 1, 10. ¶ Fossitia nigra, sea coal, *Jun.*

† Fossio, òre. freq. [à fodio] *To dig often,* *Enr. ap. Varr. L. L.* 6, 5.

Fossor, òris. m. verb. [à fodio] *A digger, a delver, a ditcher, a labourer, a trench maker, a pioneer.* Si fossore terra venisset, *Col.* 3, 13. § Robustus fossor, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 26.

Fossula, æ. f. dim. *A little ditch, or trench.* Singulis fossulis disponas, *Col.* 11, 3. § Fossulas facere, *Cato,* 161.

Fossura, æ. f. *A digging, or delving.* Complata fossuris montium juga, *Suet. Calig.* 37. Hanc fossuram maximè probavimus, *Col.* 4, 14. Summa fossura operatur arundinibus, aut fronde, *Vitruv.* 8, 1.

Fossus, a, um. part. [à fodior] *Digged.* Terra fossa & subacta, *Pallad. Novemb.* 6.

Fòtus, a, um. part. [à foveo] *Nourished, cherished, kept warm.* Polli à matribus exclusi fòtque, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48.

Fòtus, ùs. m. verb. (1) *Announcing, or keeping warm.* (2) *Also a fomentation.* (1) *Laurus utilis est igni sacro fòtu,* *Plin.* 23, 9. (2) Decoctura jurat & potionem & fòtu, *Plin.* 23, 1.

Fòvea, æ. f. [ab ant. foveo, pro fodio] *A deep hole made in the ground to catch wild beasts in; a pitfall, a den, a cave, a fox's hole, &c.* Bellua in foveam incidit, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 5. Decipimus foveâ leonem, *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 1, 59.

Fòvendus, a, um. part. *To be cherished.* Nobilitate fovenda est novitas, *Val. Max.* 3, 8, 7. § Fovendus artus accipere, *Ov. Met.* 8, 654.

Fòvens, tis. part. *Cherishing, &c.* § Fovens pejora fortuna, *Sen. Hipp.* 979. *Conf. Sil.* 7, 10. *Liv.* 24, 36.

Fòveo, òre, fòvi, fòtum. act. (1) *To keep warm.* (2) *To cherish, or nourish.* (3) *To feed, or maintain.* (4) *To make much of, to favour.* (5) *To love and embrace.* (6) *To espouse, or favour.* (7) *To foment, or bathe, with any liquid thing.* (1) Jubes epulas foveri faculis ferventibus? *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 67. (2) Aves pullos cennis fovet, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. (3) Lactis fovet & erigit, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 5. (4) Colui foveique potas, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 10, 41. Ibi fovebo senectutem meam, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 1, 62. (5) Ipse Necem Dum fovet, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 4. (6) Conteraria non fovi arma, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 4, 41. (7) Fovit vulnus lymphâ, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 420.

Fòveor, òri, pass. *To be cherished, &c.* *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 67.

Fòveo, òre. act. ant. *id. quod fodio.*

F ante R.

† Fræscere, pro friari, *Varr.*

Fræco, òre. vi. neut. [à seq. fraces] *To putrify, and rot with age and continuance.* Oleum fræscet, *Col.* 1, 6.

Fræces, ium. pl. f. *The lees of oil,* *Plin. Vid. Frax.*

Fræesco, òre. incept. *To grow rotten, or mouldy.* Oleum, quod minùs provenit, si congelatur,

fræscet, *Col.* 1, 6. § Caldore fræscere, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 55.

¶ Fræcidè, adv. *Roten ripe,* *Litt. ex Col.* Fræcidus, a, um. adj. [à fræceo] *Roten ripe, hoary, and putrified.* Olea fracida, *Cato, R. R.* 64.

* † Fræctio, ònis. f. verb. *Abreaking, a fraction,* *Litt. ex Plaut. sed non reperi.* † Infraction, *Cic.*

* Fræctura, æ. f. *A breaking, or bursting; a fracture.* Fracturas sanare, *Plin.* 22, 8. Fractura calculi, *Cels.* 7, 26.

* Fræcturus, a, um. part. *About to break.* Tenuemque per undam Obvia dimittit fracturum flamina colem, *Claud. B. G.* 522. *conf. Sil.* 15, 339.

* Fractus, a, um. part. [à frangor] (1) *Broken.* (2) *Met. Discouraged, out of heart, spent.* (3) *Left, vanquished.* (4) *Nice, effeminate.* (1) § Fractum cru-, *Liv. Epist.* 1, 17, 58. § Fractura fræcta, *Sil.* 17, 538. (2) Fractus morboque famèque, *Ov. Met.* 13, 52. (3) = Fractum propè & debilitatum Græciæ nomen, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 26. (4) = Fractum & minutum & puerile, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 83.

¶ Frænatio, ònis. f. verb. *A bridling, or curbing,* *Veg.*

Frænator, òris. m. verb. *A bridle, or restrainer.* Ignipedum frænator equorum, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 27. = Infinitive potestatis domitor ac frænator, *Plin. Paneg.* 55.

Frænatus, a, um. part. *Bridled, restrained, curbed, kept in.* § Frænati equi, *Cæf. B. G.* 8, 15. Os equi frænatum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 13. *conf. Liv.* 21, 44.

Frænigerus, a, um. adj. *That holdeth, or manageth, the bridle.* ¶ Frænigera ala, a troop of horse, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 98.

Fræno, òre. act. (1) *To bridle, to curb, to rein.* (2) *Met. To keep in, to check, to restrain, to stop, or stay.* (1) § Frænare equum, *Liv.* (2) Animum, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 57. § Voluptates, *Liv.* 30, 14. § Ventos vincula & carcere, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 38.

Fræner, òri. pass. *To be bridled.* Ignea longævo frænatur corde juvenus, *Claud. Conf. Prob.* & *Ol.* 155.

Frænum, i. n. pl. fræni. n. vel fræna. n. [quod hoc equi dentibus frændeant] (1) *A bridle, or the bit of a bridle; a curb.* (2) *Met. A check, or curb.* (1) § Sonantes fræni, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 184. § Sonantia fræna, *Ov. Met.* 2, 121. (2) = Pone itæ fræna modumque, *Juv. S.* 88. = Frænum apud Celsum est morbi genus, cum glans pen s ita contestata est, ut nudari non possit. ¶ Dæce fræna, to subdue, *Ov. Met.* 6, 231. accipere, to submit, *Id.*

* † Frægeico, òre. frangi incipio, *To break, or crumble away,* *Pacuv.*

* Frægius, e. adj. [ab ant. frago] or, comp. (1) *Brittle, soon broken.* (2) *Mortal, weak, perishable, that may be easily broken.* (3) *Dry, without moisture.* (1) *Fragilis cicuta,* *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 85. *Vitri modo fragilis,* *Plin.* 13, 25. (2) = Res humanæ fragiles, caducæque sunt, *Cic. de Am.* 27. (3) § Succosa firmiora, quàm fragilia, *Cels.* 2, 18.

* Frægilitas, òtis. f. (1) *Brittleness.* (2) *Met. Weakness, frailty.* (1) Ne teamenta aquâ in fragilitatem durentur, *Plin.* 34, 14. (2) Imbecillitas & fragilitas humani generis, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 1.

* Frægmen, ònis. n. *A piece of a thing broken, a fragment, a shard, a scrap.* Frægmina remorum, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 306. Græchus frægmine subfellii ietus, *Paterc.* 2, 3, 2. lapidis, *Tac.* 5, 6, 3.

* Frægmentum, i. n. *idem.* Frægmentum lapidis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 32. Laceræ frægmenta carinæ, *Luc.* 8, 755. Frægmento subfellii ietus, *Val. Max.* 1, 4, 2.

* † Frægo, ant. pro frango.

* Frægor, òris. m. [ab ant. frago, sonitus qui ex arbore aut aliâ re inter fragendum editur] *A noise, a crash, a crack,* as when a thing breaks. Frægor tectorum, quæ diruebantur, audiebatur, *Liv.* 1, 29. Fit frægor, & densi funduntur ab æthere.

æthere nimbi, *Ov. Met.* 1, 269. § Fragores fluctuū, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, ext. 1. § Fragorem congerinare, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 71. § stupere, *Id.* 2, 620.

* Frāgōsē, adv. *With a great noise*, *Plin.* 16, 10. in compar.

* Frāgōsus, a. um. adj. [à frango] sūmus, sup. (1) *Rough, craggy*. (2) *Met. Uneven, uneasy, boarfe, or jaring*. (3) *Also brittle*. (1) *Sylvis horrentia laxa fragoris*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 777. Pariumque infame fragoris Exsuperant Pityamque vadis, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 622. (2) = *Aures fragoris offenduntur, & lenibus mulcentur*, *Quint.* 9, 4. (3) *Lucr.* 2, 8, 9.

Fragrans, tis. part. & adject. *Smelling sweet, fragrant*. *Domus fragrans odore Assyrio*, *Catull.* 66, 144. v. *Virg. Geor.* 4, 169. || Fragrantissimus, *Apul.* p. 842.

|| Fragranter, adv. *Fragrantly*, *Litt. ex Apul.* Fragrantia, æ. f. *A sweet smell, fragrantcy*. Unguentorum fragrantia, *Val. Max.* 9, 1, ext. 1.

FRAGRO, āre. neut. (1) *To smell sweetly*, (2) *or sour*, (3) *or strong*. (1) *Vid. Fragrans*. (2) *Fragrat odor acerbus*, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 493. (3) *Ne fragres hesterno vino*, *Mart.* 1, 87.

Frāgum, i. n. [à fragro, quia sunt odoris optimi, *Perot.*] *A strawberry*. *Humi nascentia fraga*, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 92. *Fraga dumetis vulla*, *Sen. Hipp.* 516. || vix leg. in sing. ap. idoneos auct.

Frāmea, æ. f. voc. German. *A short spear, a javelin, a glaive, or sword; a partizan, or hunter's staff*. = *Hastæ*, vel. iporum vocabulo, frameas gerunt, *Tac. de Germ.* c. 6. *Conf. Juv.* 13, 79.

* Frangendus, a. um. part. *To be broken*. Existimavit antè frangendum hostem, quàm ulciscendum civem, *Paterc.* 2, 24. *Conf. Sil.* 14, 549.

* Frangens, tis. part. *Breaking*. Frangens Auctus scopulus, *Lucan.* 6, 266.

* FRANGO, ēre, frēgi, fractum. act. neut. [à φράσσω, fut. secund. φράσῃ, & digammā interp. frago, antiq. inde frango] (1) *To break, to bruise*. (2) *To weaken*. (3) *To spend, or wear out*. (4) *To abate, or diminish*. (5) *To discourage, to daunt*. (6) *To vanquish*. (7) *To violate, or infringe*. (8) *To move, to dissuade*. (9) *To disappoint*. (1) *Qui è nuce nucleum esse vult, frangit nucem*, *Plaut. Cure.* 1, 1, 55. || Frangere comam in gradus, *to curl it*, *Quint.* 1, 6. (2) = *Nulla est tanta vis, quæ non ferro ac viribus debilitari, frangique possit*, *Cic. pro Marcello*, 3. = *Vis summas frangit infirmatque opes*, *Id. pro Rab. Post.* 10. ex poetâ. *Vini vim frangere aquam miscendo*, *Cels. præf.* (3) *Morantem sæpe ciem meo fregi*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 7. (4) *Dum se calor frangat*, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 62. || *Vim vini frangere aquâ, to alloy it*, *Cels.* (5) || *Contumelia non fregit eum, sed erexit*, *Nep. Them.* 1. *Sin te tanta mala frangunt*, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 8. (6) = *Bellum Allobrogum præliis fregit, cōsque domuit*, *Id. de Prov. Conf.* 13. (7) || *Frangere fidem*, *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 6. || *fœdus*, *Id. in Pison.* 12. (8) *Illum gemitu jam supplice mater Frangit*, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 375. (9) *Fregit hos meum consilium*, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4.

* Frangor, i. fractus. pass. *To be broken*. *Met. discouraged, &c.* Fluctus à saxo frangitur, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. *Quarum rerum curâ frangebatur*, *Nep. Dion.* 7.

|| Frātellus, i. m. dim. *A little brother*, *Ter. Scaur.* || Fraterculus.

FRĀTER, tis. m. [qu. ferè alter] (1) *A brother, confederate, or ally*. (2) *A nephew, kinsman, or cousin german*. (3) *Books, &c. of the same author*. (1) *Velim, misfrater, fraterculo tuo credas*, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 66. *Nulla adulatio procedere ultra potest, quàm ut fratres vocemus*, *Quint. Decl.* 321. (2) *Terent. Phorm.* 5, 4, 1. || *Frater patruelis*, *Suet. Cæs.* 29. (3) *Adspicies illic positos ex ordine fratres*, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 1, 107.

† Frāterculō, āre. neut. *To grow up together as brothers*. *Tunc papillæ primitus fraterculabant, illud volui dicere sororiabant*, *Paul. in Fragm.*

Frāterculus, i. m. dim. *A little, or young, brother*, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 66. *Juv.* 4, 98.

Fraternè, adv. *Brotherly, lowingly, kindly*. = Germanè fraternèque rescribam, *Cic. Q. fr.* 15.

Frāternitas, ātis. f. *Brotherhood, a fraternity*, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 25, 1. *Flor.* 4, 2, 74.

Frāternus, a. um. adj. (1) *Of a brother*. (2) *Brotherly, fraternal*. (1) *Diana fraternis languida flammis*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 454. || *Fraterna cædes, committed by a brother*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 21. (2) *Fraterna necessitudo*, *Cic. pro Quint.* 4.

* || Fratilli, ōrum, m. pl. [dict. quod per terram ferantur, *Fest.* al. qu. *fracti*, & divisi; fractili vett. dict.] *The jags of tapestry at the bottom; the fringe, shag, or nap, of cloth*.

|| Fratria, æ. f. *A brother's wife*, *Fest.* or *a husband's brother's wife*, *Non.*

Fratricida, æ. com. gen. *A killer of his brother*, *Cic. pro Domo*, c. 10.

|| Fratricidium, i. n. *A killing of one's brother*, *Arnob.* || *Fraternæ necis scelus*, *Hor.*

|| Fratrīmōnium, i. n. *An estate left, or given, to one by a brother*, *Litt. ex Sen. sed q.*

|| Fratro, āre. neut. *To grow, or plump, up; as boys or girls breasts, or paps, do*, *Fest.*

Fraudandus, a. um. part. *To be defrauded*. *Nec fraudanda Miletus cive Cadmo*, *Plin.* 5, 30.

Fraudatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A deceiving, beguiling, or cozening*. *Qui fraudationis causâ laetitavit*, *Cic. pro Quint.* 19. || *Sine fraudatione agere*, *Id. Offic.* 3, 17.

Fraudator, ōris. m. verb. *A deceiver, or cozenner*. § *Fraudator creditorum*, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 12. *Ingratus beneficiorum fraudator est*, *Sen. de Ben.* 4, 26.

Fraudatus, a. um. part. *Cozened, deceived, beguiled*. = *Ne propter te captus fraudatusque sim*, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 17. *Ventre fraudato comparavit peculium*, *Sen. Ep.* 80.

Fraudo, āre. act. [à fraud] *To defraud, cheat, cozen, or beguile; artfully to deprive of*. || *Fraudare genium, to pinch his belly*, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 9, 15. *stipendium militum, to keep back their pay*, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 59. || *aliquem pecuniâ*, *Cic. Att.* 1, 1.

Fraudor, āri. pass. *To be defrauded, or cheated*. *Quidve fecit, cur etiam gentium communi jure fraudetur?* *Curt.* 10, 18. *Cum calumniâ tardiùs lati auxilii mercede fraudarentur*, *Juss.* 42, 1.

Fraudulenter, adv. iūs, comp. *Fraudulently, knaveishly, like a trickster*. § *Fraudulenter infestare*, *Col.* 1, 8. || *Fraudulentiùs invidere*, *Plin.* 30, 10.

Fraudulentia, æ. f. *Deceitfulness, knavery*. *Fretus malitiâ, fraudulentia*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 1, 7. *vid. & Mil.* 2, 2, 34.

Fraudulentus, a. um. adj. || or, comp. sūmus, sup. *Crafty, deceitful, fraudulent, cheating, knaveish*. § *Homo fraudulentus*, *Ad. Herenn.* 2, 26. || *Venditio fraudulenta*, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 21. *Fraudulentior*, *Tertull.* *Fraudulentissimus*, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 38.

FRAUS, dis. f. (1) *Deceit, fraud, guile, a cheat, or knaveish trick; cozenage*. (2) *A fault, or crime*. (3) *An inconvenience, prejudice, damage, loss, detriment*. (4) *An evil design*. (5) *Also a punishment*. (6) *Meton. A cheat, a pickpocket*. (1) || *Vi aut fraude sit injuria*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 13. (2) *In eandem fraudem incidet*, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 33. = *Id erit vitricus ejus fraudi & crimini*, *Cic. pro Muræn.* 35. (3) *Pacis ego spe in hanc fraudem incidi*, *Id. Fam.* 11, 16. *Quod sine fraude meâ populique Quintium fiat*, *Liv.* 1, 24. (4) *Rem non minimi periculi, quia tamen fraus aberat, in jocum vertit*, *Suet. Aug.* 67. *Nisi malis referre ad proximam notionem, ut notet damnam*. (5) *Diem statuit, antequam liceret sine fraude ab armis discedere*, *Sall. B. C.* 37. || *Error illi sine fraude, aliis exitio*, *Tac.* 6, 30. (6) || *Fraus populi*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 131. *convicium in lenonem*.

Frausus, a. um. [à fraudo, āre. ut filius à fido] *Cheated*. || *Nequam fraudem frausus sit, be bath plaid a knaveish trick*, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 2, 20.

|| Fraxator, ōris. m. *He that goeth about the watch, or walketh the rounds*, *Fest.*

|| Fraxinērum, i. n. *A grove of ashes*, *Recent.*

Fraxineus, a. um. adj. & Fraxinus, a. um. *Ashen, of ash*. § *Sudes fraxinæ*, *Virg. Geor.*

2, 359. § *Virga fraxina*, *Ov. Ep.* 11, 76. *Conf. Col.* 11, 2.

Fraxinus, i. f. *An ash tree*. *Fraxinus in sylvis pulcherrima*, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 65.

|| Fraxo, āre. act. *To go about, to view the watch, to walk the rounds*, *Fest.*

* Frēmēbundus, a. um. *That maketh a horrible noise*. *Fremebundus ab alto Desilit*, *Ov. Met.* 12, 128. *Conf. Cic. N. D.* 2, 35.

* Frēmendus, a. um. part. *Roaring*. *Clamor fremendus*, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 752.

* Frēmens, tis. part. (1) *Roaring, raging*. (2) *Neighing*. (1) || *Frēmens lupus*, *Ov. Met.* 5, 627.

|| *Frēmens Italia*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 229. (2) *Frementes ad juga cogit equos*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 638.

* Frēmīdus, a. um. adj. *Raging, furious*. *Fremidâ regalia turbâ Atria complentur*, *Ov. Met.* 5, 2. *Quam vocem miror tot lexicogr. aciem effugisse*.

* Frēmītus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A roaring, as of lions, or of the sea*. (2) *A neighing of horses*. (3) *A shouting of men*. (4) *A clashing, as of arms*. (5) *A blustering*. (6) *A sound, or blast, as of a trumpet*. (7) *A murmuring, rumbling, shuffling, or noise, of people got together; a muttering, or sound of applause*. (8) *Also a fretting, or grumbling*. (1) || *Frēmītus leonis*, *Juv.* 14, 247. || *marium*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 160. (2) || *equorum*, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 38. (3) || *vixorum*, *Id. B. G.* 4, 14. (4) || *armorum*, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 10. (5) || *ventorum*, *Lucr.* 6, 198. (6) || *tubæ*, *Sen. Oct.* 6. (7) *Plausu fremitūque virūm, studiisque faventūm*, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 148. (8) *Fremītus egentium*, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 10.

* FRĒMO, ēre, ūi, itum, neut. [à φρέμω, *Canin.*] (1) *To roar like a lion, lynx, or tiger*. (2) *To make a great noise, as waters*. (3) *To bluster*. (4) *To mutter, or grumble; to fret and chafe*. (5) *To bewail, or lament*. (6) *To express joy*. (7) *applause, or approbation*. (1) *Leo fremit*, *Plin.* 8, 16. *lynxes, Auct. Philom. tigris*, *Valer. Flacc.* 2, 260. (2) *Torrentes immanè fremunt*, *Claud. de Conf. Mallii*, 237. (3) *Fremunt immani turbine venti*, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 25. (4) *Fremant omnes licet, dicam quod sentio*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 44. (5) *Magno circum clamore fremebant*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 175. (6) *Fremunt gaudio erecti*, *Liv.* 6, 6. (7) *Cuncti simul ore fremebant*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 563.

* Frēmōr, ōris. m. *A roaring*, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 297. *Non temerè alibi*.

* Frēdens, tis. part. *Gnashing the teeth*. *Asper frēdens*, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 46. *leo*, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 9. *dolor*, *Sen. Herc. Fer.* 693.

* Frēdeo, ēre, ūi, neut. & frēdo, ēre. [à fremo, unde fremidus, ut à tumeo, tumidus, per Sync. frēndus, hinc frēdeo, ut ab aveo, avidus, audeo] *To grind, or gnash, the teeth together; for anger, or pain*. (2) || *To groan, to grunt, to granch, or scranch*. (3) || *To break, or bruise*. (1) *Illum malè formidabam, ita frēdebat dentibus*, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 4, 5. (2) *Frēdere noctes, misera quas perpeffa sum*, *Pacuv. apud Non.* 5, 103. (3) *Saxo fruges frēdere*, *Ac. ap. eund.*

Frēniger, ēra, um. adj. *Bearing a bridle*. *Frēnigera ala*, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 98.

FRĒQUENS, tis. adj. ior, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Frequent, ordinary, that often cometh, or is often done*. (2) *Resorting much, or much resorted to*. (3) *Abounding with*. (1) *Trechæus frequens*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 47. *Locus frequentioribus latrocinis infestior*, *Id. Fam.* 10, 31. || *Frequens sententia, approved by many*, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 11, 6. *Affirmant eum tum frequentem ad signa fuisse*, *Liv.* 3, 24. (2) *Cum illis unâ aderat frequens*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 80. *Frequentissimi convenient*, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 11. *Scopulosque frequentes Exulibus magnis*, *Juv.* 13, 246. *b. e. frequentatos*. (3) *Loca frequentia ædificiis*, *Liv.* 31, 23. *Silva frequens trabibus*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 329. *Frequens telis pharetra*, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 1234.

|| Frēquentāmentum, i. n. *An often rehearsing of a thing; in musick, a warbling of the voice*, *Gell.* 1, 11. || *Modulatio*, *Cic.*

Frēquentandus, a. um. part. *To be frequently interspersed*. *Frequentanda est oratio luminibus verborum*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 52.

Frēquentans, tis. part. *Frequenting*. Large frequentantibus, *Plin. Hist.* 5, 15.

Frēquentatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Frequenting, the often using the same action, or words*. Densa & continens frequentatio verborum, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 19. § Frequentatio argumentorum, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 35.

|| Frēquentatīva verba, *Gramm.* à sæpius agendo dicta, *Isid. Conf. Gell.* 9, 6.

|| Frēquentatō. adv. *Frequently*, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 293. † *Frequenter*, *Cic.*

|| Frēquentatōr, ōris. m. verb. *A frequenter of a place*, *Apul. Trismeg.* p. 94. † *Frequens*, *Cic.*

|| Frēquentātrix, icis. f. verb. *She that frequenter*, *Tert.* † *Frequens*, *Cic.*

Frēquentātus, a, um. part. *Much frequented*. Aliud genus est non tam sententiis frequentatum, *Cic. de Cl. On.* 95. ☞ Translatio instituta inopiæ causā, frequentata delectationis, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 38.

Frēquenter. adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. *Oftentimes, frequently*. Ut frequenter & assidue consequamur artis rationem studio, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 56. Frequentiūs audiebantur, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, 5. Translatione sermo omnis frequentissimē utitur, *Cic. Orat.* 24. § Frequentissimē clamitabat, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 11, 7.

Frēquentia, æ. f. (1) *A great company, or meeting of people*. (2) *Frequency*. (1) = Amicorum assiduitas & frequentia, *Cic. de Pet. Conf.* 1. (2) De epistolarum frequentia nihil te accuso, *Cic. Att.* 4, 16.

Frēquento, ære. act. (1) *To go often to; to frequent, or haunt; to resort much to*. (2) *To people a place*. (3) *To bring together*. (4) *To amass, or heap together*. (5) *Meton. To celebrate*. (6) *To make frequent use of*. (1) Qui frequentant domum meam, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 21. § Frequentare nuptias, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 9, 2. (2) Italiam coloniis frequentavit, *Suet. Aug.* 46. (3) Quos cum casu hic dies ad ærarium frequentasset, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 7. (4) Acervatim multa frequentare, *Id. Orat.* 25. (5) Diva, quibus numeris herbas & arma frequentas, &c. *Sulpitius in Sat.* (6) Frequentare commercium literarum, *Sen. Ep.* 38.

Frēquentor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be frequented, &c.* Domus alio domino solita frequentari, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 39. Per bellum cæptum frequentari emporium, *Liv.* 24, 7. ¶ Frequentatur homo, is much visited, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 9, 6.

* Freflus, vel Frefus, a, um. part. [à frefdeo] *Broken, bruised, granced, charveled, shaled*. § Faba frefsa, *Cels.* 5, 18. § Cicera frefsa, *Col.* 2, 11.

* || Frefialis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the narrow seas*, *Amm.*

* Fretum, i. n. [à ferveo, fervei, fretum; al. à fremendo] (1) *A narrow sea between two lands, an arm of the sea, the straits*. (2) ¶ *The sea*. (1) Ab Italia freto disjunctus, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 59. Hinc Anglicè, *Fritb.* (2) Freta tumescunt, *Virg.*

Frētus, a, um. adj. *Trusting to, relying upon, being bold upon*. = Amicitia fretum, ac munitum esse oportet, *Cic. de Petit. Conf.* 7. Fretus equis virisque, *Valer. Flacc.* 6, 35. Freta studiis juvenis, *Id.* 3, 628.

* † Fretus, ūs. m. *An arm of the sea*, *Lucr.* 1, 721.

Friabilis, e. adj. [à frio] *That may be crumbled, or broken small*. Tophus naturā friabilis, *Plin.* 17, 4.

|| Friatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A breaking into small pieces, or crumbs*, *Apic.*

Friātus, a, um. part. *Crumbled, or broken into small pieces*. Scilicet & glebis terrarum sæpe friatis, *Lucr.* 1, 886.

* Fricandus, a, um. part. *To be rubbed*. Dentes lavandos fricandosque præbebat, *Plin. Epist.* 8, 18.

* Fricatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A rubbing, or friction*. (2) *Plastering, pargeting*. (1) Vehemens fricatio, *Plin.* 28, 4. (2) Tectoriorum fricatio, *Vitruv.* 7, 6.

* || Fricator, ōris. m. verb. *He that rubeth*, *Litt. ex Cels.*

* || Fricatrix, icis. f. *She that rubeth*, *Litt. ex Mart. sed q.*

* Fricatura, æ. f. *A pargeting*. Super fricaturam incernatur marmor, *Vitruv.* 7, 1.

* Fricatus, ūs. m. verb. *Rubing*. Dentium vitia emendat crebro fricatu, *Plin.* 23, 7.

* † Fricatus, a, um. part. *Rubed*, *Næv.*

* Fricō, ære, ui & āvi, ctum, vel. ātum. act. [à frago, i. e. frango, vel à frigo, Gr. φρύγω, vel à frgeo, aut φρίκω, quod qui frigent, ie fricant] *To rub, chafe, or fret*. Fricare genua, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 81. oleo corpus, *Mart.* 4, 90. arbore costas, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 259.

* Fricor, āri, ātus, & frictus. pass. *To be rubbed, &c.* Senes fricari sese ex antiquo volunt, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 93.

* Frictio, ōnis. f. verb. *A rubbing, or chafing*, *Cels.* 1, 3. § Frictiones oculorum, *Plin.* 23, 1.

* Frictus, a, um. part. [à frigor] (1) *Fried*. (2) *Parched*. (1) Ova fricta ex oleo, *Cels.* 1, 6. (2) *Cato*, 156.

* Frictus, ūs. m. verb. *A rubbing*, *Juv.* 6, 322. notione explic. indignā.

* † Frigēdo, dīnis. f. *Cold, chillness*, *Varr.* † *Frigus*, *Cic.*

† Frigēfācio, ēre, f. ēci. factum. *To cool*, *Lexicogr. ex Plaut.* Non est in usu, sed hinc

† Frigēfāctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cooling, or making cold*, *Lexicogr. ex Cels.* &

Frigēfāctō, āre. freq. *To make cold often*, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 5, 15. & Rud. 5, 2, 39.

† Frigēfāctor, ōris. m. verb. *A cooler, he that maketh cold*, *Lexicogr. ex Cels.*

Frigēfāctus, a, um. part. *To be made cold*, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 5, 15.

† Frigēfio, iēri, factus. *To be cooled, or made cold*. † *Frigesco*, *Cic.*

* Frigens, tis. part. (1) *Cold*. (2) *Fearful, fainthearted*. (3) *Dead*. (1) Frigens animis turba, *Sil.* 16, 597. (2) ¶ Frigentia lumina torpent, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 146. (3) ¶ Corpus lavant frigentis & unguent, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 219.

* Frigeo, ēre, xi. neut. [à Gr. φρύγω, idem] (1) *To be, or grow, cold*. (2) *To catch cold*. (3) *Met. To be faint, or careless*. (4) *To be out of favour, to find cold comfort*. (5) *To have no thing to do*, (6) *or say*. (1) Frigent effatæ vires, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 396. (2) Metuo ne frigeas in hibernis, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 10. (3) ☞ Quod tibi supra scripsi, Curionem valde frigere, jam calet, *Id. Fam.* 8, 6. (4) Nimirum hic frigent homines, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 37. (5) Omnia judicia frigent, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 25. (6) Ubi friget, huc evasit, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 3, 11.

* Frigērans, tis. part. *Making cool*. Frigerans Aganippe, *Catull.* 59, 30.

* † Frigērātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cooling, or fanning*, *Lexicogr. ex Apul.* † *Refrigeratio*, *Cic.*

* † Frigērātōr, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh cool, or faneth*, *Sidon.* † *Qui refrigerat*.

* || Frigērātōrium, i. n. *A cooling house*, *Apic.*

* † Frigēro, āre. act. unde in comp. refrigero, &c.

* Frigescens, tis. part. *Growing cold*. Cum crus saucium penderet, & cruore siccato frigescens vulnus aggravaret dolorem, *Curt.* 8, 35.

* Frigescit. imperf. *It is cold*, *Cato*, 156.

* Frigesco, ēre. incept. *To grow cold*. Nos hic frigore frigescimus, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6. Opus frigescit, *Quint.* 6, 1.

* Frigida, æ. f. sc. aqua. *Cold water*. ¶ Frigidam suffundere, *to cool one's courage*, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 37. § Frigidā lavare, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5. Ad frigidam eximus, *Petron.* c. 28.

* Frigidarium, i. n. *A cold bath, or a bath of cold water*, *Vitruv.* 5, 10.

* Frigidarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to cooling, or cold*. § Frigidaria cella, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17, 11. & 5, 6, 26. § Balneæ frigidariæ, *Pallad.* 1, 41. § Frigidaria cisterna, *Petron.* c. 72.

* Frigidē. adv. sīmē, sup. *Coldly, without life, faintly*, *Gell.* 19, 3. Frigidissimē, *Quint.* 4, 1.

* || Frigiditas, ātis. f. *Coldness*.

* || Frigidiusculē. adv. *Somewhat coldly*, *Sidon.*

* || Frigidiusculus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat cold*. Sed alia ibidem congerit frigidiuscula, *Gell.* 3, 10. † *Frigidior pauld.*

* || Frigidulē. adv. *Somewhat coldly*, *Frag. Poët.*

* Frigidulus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat cold, or chill*. Frigidulos udo singultus ore ciens, *Catull.* 62, 131.

* Frigidus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. sīmus, sup. [à frigeo] (1) *Cold, chill, frigid*. (2) *Faint, slight*. (3) *Dull, bald, silly*. (4) *Deadly*. (5) *Also dead*. (1) Frigidus flumen, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 3. (2) = Frigida & jejuna columna, *Cic. pro Cæc.* 21. (3) ☞ In re frigidissimā cales, *Id. Herenn.* 1, 15. = Frigidus & accersitus jocus, *Suet. Claud.* 21. = Leve & frigidum sit addere, *Id. Calig.* 26. (4) Frigidus latet anguis in herbā, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 93. (5) Volvitur ille frigidus, *Id. Æn.* 9, 415.

Frīgilla, vel Fringilla, æ. f. *A chaffinch, a spink*, *Mart.* 9, 55.

|| Frīgillārius, vel Fringillārius, i. m. *A kind of hawk called a sparrow-hawk, a bobby, or a musket*.

* Frīgo, ēre, xi, xum, vel ctum. act. [à φρύγω, idem] *To fry, to parch*. Frumenta frīgunt, *Plin.* 18, 7. Sesquilibrium salis frigito, *Cato*, c. 106.

* || Frigor, ōris. m. *Coldness*, *Bud.* † *Frigus*, *Cic.*

|| Frīgōrificus, a, um. adj. *That maketh, or procureth, cold*. Acetum omnium maximē frigorificum est, *Gell.* 17, 8.

Frīgultio. *Vid. Frigutio*.

* Frīgus, ōris. n. [à frigeo] (1) *Cold, chillness*. (2) *Winter, cold weather*. (3) *Cool shade, refreshment from heat*. (4) *A cold*. (5) *Met. Coolness of affection*. (6) *Meton. Fear*. (7) *Meton. Death*. (1) ☞ Causa, quæ vim habet caloris & frigoris, *Cic. de Univ.* 14. (2) ☞ ¶ Ante focum, si frigus erit; si messis, in umbrā, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 70. (3) Frigus captabis opacum, *Id. Ecl.* 1, 53. (4) Collegit frigus, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 11, 13. (5) Majorum ne quis amicus Frigore te seriat, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 62. ☞ Montanus notus est & Tiberii amicitia, & frigore, *Sen. Ep.* 12. (6) Solvuntur frigore membra, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 96. (7) Animos extremo frigore labi sensit, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 735.

* || Frīguscūlum, i. n. *A little cold; also cold respect; a dislike and distaste between husband and wife*, *Ulp. Dig.* 24, 1, 32.

† Frīgutio, iēre, iēvi, itum. neut. *To use van-glossures, to chatter*, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 3, 49.

Frīgilla, æ. f. *A chaffinch*, *Vid. Frigilla*.

Frio, ære. act. *To crumble, or break into small pieces*. Terra quæ facillē fruetur, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 9. Crusta friatur, *Plin.* 13, 4.

† Frīritus, ūs. m. *A noise*. Affertur & *Cic. N. D.* 2, 35. ex Accio, *sed mel. libb. Lab. spiritu*.

Frit. n. indecl. *The little grain at the top of the ear of corn*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 43.

Fritilla, æ. f. vel fritilla, ōrum. n. pl. [à frit, scil.] *A kind of pulse*. Pulse fritilla conficiuntur, *Plin.* 18, 8. *vulg. edit.* 18, 19. *edit. Hard.* ☞ Also a kind of gruel, *Arnob.*

Fritillus, i. m. [quod veluti fritinniat strepente alea] *A dice box to throw the dice out of*. Movet arma fritillo, *Juv.* 14, 5.

|| Fritinnio, iēre. neut. *To chatter like a swallow*, *Non.* 1, 21.

Frivola, ōrum. pl. n. *Lumber, pelf, stuff of little value, trumpery*. Jam frivola transfert, *Juv.* 14, 5.

|| Frivolaris, i. m. *A pedlar, that sellet things of small value*, *Bud.* † *Circumforaneus*.

Frivulus, a, um. adj. [quasi ferē valens obolum, MS.] (1) *Frivolous, trifling, slight, of no account, or value*. (2) *Sorry, pityfull*. (3) *Silly, doting*. (4) *False, lying*. (1) Animus aurā captus frivola, *Phædr.* 5, 7, 1. = Levibus & frivolis reum incessere, *Quint.* 7, 2. (2) Frivola est animalium superbissimi origo, *Plin.* 7, 7.

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(3) *Frivolus*,

5 I

(3) *Frivolus*,

(3) Frivolus, amentique similis, *Suet. Claud. 15.*

(4) Auspicium frivolum, *Suet. Ner. 41.*

* † Frixia, æ. f. sc. caro. *Fried flesh, Litt. ex Plaut.*

* † Frixorium, i. n. Vas in quo aliquid frigitur, a *fryingpan*, Jun. † Sartago.

* Frixura, æ. f. *A frying*, Varr.

* Frixus, a, um. part. [à frigo] *Fried*. *Æ* Asa magis alunt, quam frixa, *Cels. 2, 18.*

Fronarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the pruning of trees*, Frondaria fiscina, *Plin. 18, 31.*

Fronatio, ònis. f. *A slipping of leaves, a cutting of branches, a lopping of trees; also a browseing*, Col. 5, 6.

Fronator, òris. m. *A wood loper, a pruner of trees*. Canet frondator ad auras, *Virg. Ecl. 1, 57. Conf. Plin. 18, 31.*

Fronens, tis. part. *Bringing forth leaves, springing, green, flourishing, verdant*. § Frondens vitis, Col. 3, 1. § Arbuta frondentia, *Virg. Geor. 1, 300.*

Frondeo, ère, ui. neut. *To bear, or bring forth, leaves; to wax green, to spring*. Frondent sylvæ, *Virg. Ecl. 3, 57.*

Frondesco, ère. incept. *To wax green*. Frondescit virga, *Virg. Æn. 6, 144.* Paucis frondescit pampinis, Col. 1, 5.

Frondeus, a, um. adj. (1) *Made of leaves, or of green branches*. (2) *Leafy, or full of leaves*. (1) § Corona frondea, *Plin. 16, 4.* (2) § Nemora frondea, *Virg. Æn. 1, 191.*

* Frondifer, a, um. adj. *That beareth leaves, or branches*. Nemus frondiferum, *Lucr. 2, 259.*

Frondosus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *Full of green leaves*. Frondosa reducitur æstas, *Virg. Geor. 3, 296.* § Lucus frondosus, *Ibid. 4, 543.* § Frondosior taxus, *Sil. 13, 596.*

* Frons, tis. f. & m. *Cæc.* [à ferendo, quòd indicia animi præ se ferat] (1) *The forehead, the front, or forepart; the brow*. (2) *Met. The entrance, and beginning, of a thing*. (3) *The van, or front, of an army*. (4) *The fourth part of any thing*. (5) *The breadth*. (6) *An outward appearance, or show; a countenance*. (7) *Shame*. (8) *Gravity, severity*. (9) *Assurance, confidence*. (1) Frons est animi janua, *Cic. de Petit. Conf. 11.* (2) Frontes libri, *Or. Trist. 1, 1, 11.* (3) A fronte & à sinistra parte nudatis castris, *Cæs. B. G. 2, 23.* (4) Januæ frontes, *Or. Fast. 7, 135.* spectaculorum, *Suet. Tib. 4.* (5) *Æ* Mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum Hic dabat, *Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 12.* (6) *Æ* fronte & oratione magis, quam ipso beneficio reque capiuntur homines, *Cic. de Petit. Conf. 12.* (7) Exclamet Melicerta perisse frontem de rebus, *Pers. 5, 104.* (8) Reliquæ pristinae frontis, *Cic. Fam. 9, 10.* (9) Res civiles firmam frontem desiderant, *Sen. de Tranq. An. 4.* ¶ Frontem exporrigere, *to look chearfully*, *Ter. Adelph. 5, 3, 53.* caperare, *to frown*, *Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 3.* obducere, *to look sad*, *Juv. 9, 2.*

Frons, dis. f. (1) *A leaf of a tree*. (2) *A green bough with leaves upon it*. (1) Frondes caducæ volitant, *Virg. Geor. 1, 368.* (2) Ergò hæc deserta via, & incul a, atque interclusa jam frondibus & virgultis, relinquatur, *Cic. pro Cæc. 18.* Omne levandum Fronde nemus, *Virg. Geor. 2, 400.*

* Frontale, is. n. *A frontlet, the frontfall of an horse's bridle*. Equis regum frontalia fuerunt, *Plin. 37, 12.* Addebant speciem frontalia & crissæ elephantis, *Liv. 37, 40.*

* Frontatus, a, um. adj. *Standing, or hanging, out like a forehead*. ¶ Frontati lapides, *perpender, or perpend, stones*, *Vitruv. 2, 8.*

¶ Frontispicium, i. n. *The forefront of a house, a frontispiece*. † Frons, *Pallad. 1, 8. extr.*

¶ Frontistrium, i. n. *A cloyster, or walking-place; a college*, *Lex. ex Aufon.*

* Fronto, ònis. m. [à frons] *He that hath a high, or broad, forehead; beetlebrowed*, *Cic. N. D. 1, 29.*

† Fros, òris. m. *pro fons*, *dis*, *Varr.*

Fructifer, a, um. adj. *Bearing fruit*. Arbor fructifera, *Plin. 12, 3.*

¶ Fructifico, are. act. *To make fruitful, to*

fructify, *Voss. damnat. Litt. Plin. adjudicat, utinam locum indicasset. Fructificat laurus, Calp. Sic. Ecl. 4, 91.* Ut ut sit, mallem fructum fero, vel edo, utique cert. auct.

¶ Fructuarius, i. n. *A vine branch*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Fructuarius, a, um. adj. (1) *Bearing, or belonging to, fruit; breeding, or pertaining to breed*.

(2) ¶ *He that useth a thing and taketh the profit of it*. (1) Agros, quos fructuarios habent civitates, vult immunes esse, *Cæc. Cic. Ep. Fam. 8, 6.*

(2) Ulp.

¶ Fructuosè. adv. ius. comp. *Fruitfully*, *Aug. Fructuosus, a, um. adj. or. comp. scimus, sup.*

(1) *Fruitfull*. (2) *Profitable, beneficial*. (1) Ager fructuosus, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 5.* (2) *Æ* Rem non fecit deteriore, haud scio an jam fructuosiore, *Cic. Att. 14, 11.* § Fundus fructuosissimus, *Id. pro Rosc. Com. 12.* Quo non aliud in civitate nostra ad utilitatem fructuosius, *Tac. Orat. 5, 4.*

Fructus, a, um. part. [à fruor] *He that useth, or enjoyeth*. § Spectaculo fructus, *Paterc. 2, 104.* Quæ fructus cunque es, *Lucr. 3, 953.*

Fructus, ùs. m. & antiq. fructi, *Ter. Adelph. 5, 4, 6.* [à fruor] (1) *Fruit of trees, or of the earth*. (2) *Also profit, advantage*. (3) *Service, pleasure*. (4) *Rent, or revenue; of land*. (5) *Delight, satisfaction*. (6) ¶ *Interest of money; also the use of a thing*. (1) Locus condendis fructibus, *Cic. contra Rull. 32.* (2) Oves nullum fructum edunt ex se sine cultu hominum, *Id. N. D. 2, 63.* (3) Divitiarum fructus est in copiâ, *Id. Parad. 6, 2.* (4) In quos sumptus abeunt fructus prædiorum? *Id. Att. 11, 2.* (5) Fructum oculis ex alicujus casu capere, *Nep. Eum. 11.* (6) Ap. JCC.

Fruendus, a, um. part. *To be enjoyed, or used*. Non paranda nobis solum sapientia, sed fruenda etiam est, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 1. Conf. Liv. 21, 3.*

* Frugalitas, e. adj. or. comp. scimus, sup. [à fruge, i. e. fructu, vel parsimoniâ] (1) *Frugal, thrifty, sober, moderate in expenses, good management*. (2) ¶ *Of, or belonging to, corn*. (1) § Frugalitas villa, *Varr. R. R. 3, 2.* Dedo me patri, ut frugalior sim quam vult, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 3.* = Colonius parcissimus, frugalissimus, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 71.* (2) ¶ *Frugalitas maturitas*, *Apul. de Mundo, p. 743.*

* Frugalitas, atis. f. *Frugality, thrift, modesty, temperance*. = Ego frugalitatem, id est, modestiam & temperantiam, virtutem esse maximam judico, *Cic. pro Deiot. 9.*

* Frugaliter. adv. ius. comp. *Frugally, thriftyly*. = Signa, tabulas, &c. sanè frugaliter domum suam deportavit, *Cic. pro Domo, 43.* § = Parcè & frugaliter vivere, *Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 107.* § ¶ *Strictius & frugalius vivere*, *Laet. de Ira Dei, 20.*

* Fruges, um. f. [à φρύγω, *Priest.* quòd eas solerent torere] (1) *All kinds of fruit, serving for food, that the earth bringeth forth*. (2) *Corn, grain, the fruit of trees, mast, pulse, &c.* (1) *Vid. Plin. 18, 7.* (2) Si queicus & ilex Multâ fruge pecus juvet, *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 10.* ¶ Recipere se ad frugem, *Cic. pro Cæc. 12.* Redire ad frugem bonam, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 19.* *to grow better, to become a new man.*

* Frugi. indecl. læpe adj. [quanquam sit dat. à frux] (1) *Thrifty*. (2) *Sober, temperate, modest*. (3) *Trusty, honest, useful, and necessary, or indeed any other good quality*. (1) *Æ* L. Piso illis temporibus, cum hominem invenire nequam neminem posses, solus tamen Frugi nominabatur, *Cic. pro Font. 13.* unde & disertè, Piso bonus dicitur, *Juv. 5, 109.* *Æ* Tanquam frugi laudatur avarus, *Id. 14, 111.* *Æ* Frugi hominem dici non multum habet laudis in rege, beneficium & liberalem esse habet, *Cic. pro Deiot. 9.* (2) = Hominis frugi & temperantis functus est officium, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 19.* Frugi cænula, *Juv. 3, 167.* ¶ Substantivè etiam dicitur. (3) ¶ *Æ* Amator est benignus potius, quam frugi bonæ, o good husband, *Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 20.* Frugi es, &c. *Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 60.* forsan sedulus vel providus.

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* Frugifer, a, um. adj. [ex fruges, & fero]

(1) *Bearing fruit, or corn*. (2) *Fertile, fruitfull, plentyfull, profitable*. (1) = Frugifera & ferta arva, *Cic. Orat. 49. ex poet.* (2) = Tota philosophia frugifera & fructuosa, *Id. Offic. 3, 2.* § Frugiferas messes reddere, *Or. Met. 5, 656.* § Frugifer ager, *Lucr. 1, 136.* & *Liv. 28, 3.* § Frugifera terra, *Val. Max. 8, 13, ext. 1.*

* ¶ Frugiferens, tis. part. *Bearing fruit*. Terræ frugiferentes, *Lucr. 1, 3.*

* † Frugifero, erre. act. [ex fruges, & fero] *To bear fruit*, *Lucr. Vid. Frugiferens.*

* ¶ Frugilegus, a, um. adj. [ex fruges, & fego] *Picking, or gathering, of corn*. Frugilegæ formicæ, *Or. Met. 7, 625.*

Frugiperda, æ. c. g. *A spoil fruit, a false knave; also the withy tree*. Salix frugiperda, *Plin. 16, 26.*

¶ Fruisor, sci. [à fruor] *To use at liberty, to enjoy*, *Gell. 17, 2. sed mel. libb. bab. franisci.* Sic etiam *Plaut. vid. Frunisor.*

Fruiturus, ra, rum. part. [à fruor] *That shall enjoy hereafter*. Confidere se fruiturum voluptatibus, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 17.*

¶ Frumen, inis. n. [à ferendo, *Don.*] *The upper part of the throat; also a kind of potage; a kind of pulse*, *Arnob.*

¶ Frumentaceus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, corn*. ¶ Puls frumentacea, frumenty, *Hier. pro*

Frumentarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to corn, or forage*. Utilitas Siciliae consistit in re frumentaria, *Cic. Verr. 3, 5.* § Frumentarius ager, *Col. 2, 11.*

Frumentarius, i. m. (1) *A forager, a purveyor of corn, a corn-merchant, a badger*. (2) *One that conveyeth provision*. (1) Rhodius ille frumentarius, *Cic. Offic. 3, 13.* (2) Impetum fecit in frumentarios, *Hirt. apud Cæs. B. G. 8, 35.*

Frumentatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A taking in of corn, harvest*. (2) *Also a foraging, or providing of corn; a general dole of corn*. (1) Parum tuta frumentatio erat, *Liv. 31, 36.* (2) Ne plebs frumentationum causâ à negotiis avocaretur, *Suet. Aug. 40.* § Confectâ frumentatione, *Cæs. B. G. 6, 38.*

Frumentator, òris. m. verb. *A purveyor of corn, a forager*. Ad frumentatores tutandos, *Liv. 22, 24. vid. & eund. 2, 34.* In later writers a spy, or agent abroad, who gave account at home of what was doing abroad.

Frumentor, ari, atus sum. dep. *To provide corn, to forage, to purvey*. Tertiam partem militum frumentatum dimisit, *Liv. 22, 24.* Frumentandi causâ ire, *Cæs. B. G. 4, 12.*

Frumentum, i. n. [à fruge, quasi frugamentum, *Isid.*] (1) *All manner of corn, or grain for bread, especially wheat, or rie*. (2) *The grains, or stones, in figs*. (1) *Luxuriosa frumenta*, *Cic. Or. 24.* (2) *Plin. 19, 15.*

† Frumio, ire. corium depilare. *To pluck off leather*, *Lex. ex Col. hinc*

¶ Frumitor, òris. m. coriarius. *A tanner, a currier*, *Pap. † Coriarius.*

† Frundes, pro frondes, *Enn.*

† Frunisor, i. *To enjoy*. Frunisci nihil potes, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 73. Vid. Fruisor.*

† Frunitus, a, um. adj. *Wise and trusty*, *Cato.*

FRUOR, i, etus, vel itus sum. dep. (1) *To enjoy*. (2) *To take the profit of, to make use of*. (3) *To take delight in, and reap the fruits of*. (1) § *Æ*vo sempiterno beati fruuntur, *Cic. Somn. Scip. 3.* § Quæcunque fructus es, *Lucr. 3, 593.*

(2) Agelli est hic sub urbe paulum, huic demus, qui fruatur, *Ter. Adelph. 5, 8, 27.* (3) *Æ* Cum victoriâ, ubi possit, frui maluit, *Flor. 2, 6.*

Frustatim. adv. *In pieces, or gobbets*. Frustatim in patinis, *Plin. 20, 9.* ¶ § *Frustatim rapere*, *Prud. Psych. 720.*

Frustillatim. adv. *In little pieces*. Te faciam ut formicæ frustillatim differant, *Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 20.*

† Frustito, are. act. *To break in pieces*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Frusto, are. act. *To break into pieces*. Cum Punicæ prædæ frustarentur, *Flor. 2, 2, 32.* sic leg. *Salmaj. & Græv.*

Frustâ,

Frustrā, adv. [à frustis, vel frangendo, qu. res aut spes jam fracta in frustra dissiliērit; à fraud, cum quis sine defraudatur, *M.*] *In vain, to no purpose.* ¶ **Frustrā** habere aliquem, *to abuse, or disappoint, him*, Plaut. Amph. Arg. 2, 5. **Frustrā** esse, *to be disappointed*, Id.

¶ **Frustrans**, tis, part. *Frustrateing*. **Frustrans** spem, Plin. H. 10, 51.

Frustratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A deceiving, or disappointing; a frustration, a disappointment.* Supplicium grave frustratio cupiditatis, Col. 11, 1. Frustrationem injicere in aliquem, Plaut. Amph. 3, 1, 14.

¶ **Frustrator**, ōris, m. verb. *A deceiver, a disappointer*, Dig. 3, 5, 31.

Frustratus, a, um, part. (1) *That hath beguiled.* (2) Also, pass. *Beguiled, disappointed.* (1) Clælia frustrata custodes, Liv. 2, 13. (2) Intellexit frustratum esse visum suum, Paterc. 2, 43.

Frustratus, ūs, m. *A deceiving, or beguiling.* ¶ **Habere** aliquem frustratui, *to make a fool of one*, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 21.

Frustrō, āre, act. *To frustrate, disappoint, or deceive.* Ego me frustrō, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 9. Non frustrabo vos, milites, Diomed. ex Cæs.

Frustror, āri, ātus sum, dep. (1) *To frustrate, or disappoint.* (2) *To be frustrated, or disappointed.* (1) Ne frustretur ipse se, Ter. Eun. prol. 14. ¶ Spem mercantium vel frustrari, vel explorare, Suet. Aug. 75. (2) *Imagine verbi frustratur*, Lucr. 4, 575.

† **Frustrulātim**, adv. *By piecemeals*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Frustrulentus, a, um, adj. *Full of gobbets, or small pieces.* Aqua frustrulenta, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 34.

¶ **Frustrulum**, i, n. dim. *A little gobbet, piece, morsel, or crumb*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Frustrum, i, n. *A fragment, a broken piece, a luncheon, a gobbet.* § **Frustrum** casei, Col. § lardi, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 85. § panis, Juv. 14, 128.

Frutectum, i, n. Plin. Vid. Frutetum.

Frutectōsus, a, um, adj. & **Frutectōsus**. *Full of shrubs, and bushes.* Frutetosi tractus duplex cautio est, Col. 2, 2. § **Frutectosi** loci, Plin. 19, 2.

Frutetum, i, n. *A place where shrubs grow; a nursery of young trees, or plants.* Frutetis & arboribus delapsa folia, Plin. 21, 5. Conf. Col. 6, 22.

Frutex, icis, m. (1) *A shrub.* (2) Also *an herb with a great stalk.* (3) *A blockhead.* (1) De fruticum generibus, vid. Plin. 14, 16. (2) Vid. Col. 11, 3. (3) *Nec verisimile loquere, nec verum, frutex*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 12. *Convivium in rusticum.*

Fruticans, tis, part. [à fruticer] *Shooting up, springing.* § **Rura** fruticantia culmis, Sil. 9, 205. § **Fruticans** pilus, Juv. 9, 15.

Fruticatio, ōnis, f. verb. *The sprouting, or springing forth, of young sprigs.* Fruticatio inutilis, Plin. 17, 1.

Fruticesco, ēre, incept. *To grow shrubby.* Myrtus, puniceæ, oleæ celeriter fruticescunt, Plin. 17, 27.

Fruticetum, i, n. *A place where many shrubs grow.* Aper fruticeto latitans, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 12. Dimissis equis inter fruticeta, Suet. Ner. 48.

Frutico, āre, act. *To bring forth sprigs, shoots, or shrubs; to spring up in stalks.* Laurus reciflætius fruticat, Plin. 16, 31. Inula spatiosè fruticat, Id. 19, 5.

Fruticor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *idem.* Excisa est arbor, non evulsa; itaque quàm fruticetur, vides, Cic. Fam. 15, 4.

Fruticōsus, a, um, adj. ior, comp. *issimus*, sup. *Sbrubby, or full of shrubs, shoots, or stems.* Mare fruticosum arboribus, Plin. 6, 22. § **Fruticosiores** rami, Id. 20, 13. § **Fruticosissimus** calamus, Id. 16, 36.

Frux, ūgis, f. inusit. [à φρύγας, torreo, vel fort. ab inus. fruo, fruxi; unde fruor, fructus. Vid. Fruges] *The fruit of the earth, corn.* ¶ **Bonæ** frugis homo, *a good husband*, Cic.

F ante U.

Fuam, fuas, fuat, *pro sim, fis, fit.* Ibo intrō, ne illis sortito fuam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 112. Caveto mihi iratus fuas, Id. Capt. 2, 3, 71. Fors fuat pol, Ter. Hec. 4, 3. Ferreus ille fuat, Tibull. 1, 1, 67. Tros Rutilūve fuat, Virg. Æn. 10, 108.

Fucæ, ārum, pl. f. *Spots of the face.* Dejectura quidem fronti data signa fucarum, Col. 10, 125.

Fucans, tis, part. *Colouring, staining.* Flecebat equum fucantem serica fræna spumis sanguineis, Claud. 2. Conf. Stil. 350.

¶ **Fucatio**, ōnis, f. verb. *A disguising, or cloaking*, Lexicogr. ex Apul. † *Simulatio*, Vett.

Fucatus, a, um, part. (1) *Coloured, died, stained.* (2) *Met. Painted, counterfeited.* (1) Hyali fucata colore Vellera, Virg. Geor. 4, 335. (2) = § **Secerni** possunt fucata & simulata à sinceris atque veris, Cic. de Amic. c. 25. § **Naturalis**, non fucatus nitor, Cic.

Fuco, āre, act. *To colour, paint, or counterfeit.* Cic. de N. D. 1.

Fucor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be died.* Assyrio fucatur lana colore, Virg. Geor. 2, 465. Conf. Hor. Ep. 12, 10.

Fucōsus, a, um, adj. *Coloured, painted, counterfeited, cheating.* = **Merces fallaces & fucosæ**, Cic. pro Rab. Post. 14. § **Fucosæ** amicitiae, Id. Att. 1, 18. § **Fucosa** superstitio, Val. Max. 2, 6, 7.

Fucus, i, m. [ab Heb. פֶּחַח puch, idem] (1) *A drone.* (2) *The herb red alkanet, or elkanet, used in dieing, wherewith women painted their cheeks; a false die, or paint.* (3) *The liquor of the purple fish.* (4) *Met. A disguise, guile, craft.* (1) **Insectantes** à se ejiciunt fucos, Varr. § **Fuci** recusant, apibus conditio placet, Phædr. 3, 13. (2) Plin. 32, 6. & 26, 10. **Vetulæ** vitia corporis fuco occultunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 118. (3) Plin. 9, 38. (4) = **Sine fuco & fallaciis**, Cic. Att. 1, 1.

† **Fueret**, *pro esset*, Lucr. 3, 849.

* **Fuga**, æ, f. [φύγη, Gr. Dor. φύγᾶ] (1) *Flight, a running away.* (2) *Exile, banishment.* (3) *Speed, swiftness.* (4) *A shunning, or eschewing.* (1) **Se in fugam** conferunt unā amici advocatique ejus, Cic. pro Cæcin. 8. § **Si hæc profectio est**, non fuga, Liv. 2, 38. (2) § = **Cum sibi non incolumem fortunam, sed exilium & frugam** deprecaretur, Cic. de Orat. 3, 3. (3) **Harpalice** fugā prævertitur Hebrum, Virg. Æn. 1, 321. (4) **Officia** deserunt mollitiā animi, id est, laborem & dolorum fugā, Cic. de Fin. 1, 10.

* **Fugaciter**, adv. ius, comp. *In a flying manner, like a runaway*, Cod. Utinam ab se audaciū, an fugaciū ab hostibus geratur bellum, Liv. 28, 8. † **Velociter**, rapidè.

* **Fugalia**, um, n. pl. *A feast kept in remembrance of the expulsion of the kings out of Rome*, Varr. L. L. 5.

* **Fugandus**, a, um, part. *To be put to flight.* **Fugandus** amor est, Ov. Rem. 358. Conf. Manil. 4, 308.

* **Fugans**, tis, part. *Putting to flight.* Precatus Jovem herbis fugantibus dira numina, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 327. Conf. Sil. 3, 199. & Prop. 3, 3, 11.

* ¶ **Fugatio**, ōnis, f. verb. *A putting to flight, or a driving away*, Mart. Cap.

* **Fugaturus**, a, um, part. *Ready to put to flight.* **Fugatura** Tithoni Coniuge noctem, Ov. Ep. 17, 111.

* **Fugatus**, a, um, part. *Driven away, put to flight.* Hostes fusi & fugati, Cic. Offic. 3, 31. § **Fugato** equitatu, Cæs. B. G. 7, 68. § **femino**, Val. Max. 1, 7, 7.

* **Fugax**, ācis, adj. cior, comp. *cissimus*, sup. (1) *Swift in flight, fleet.* (2) *Running away for fear.* (3) *Met. Fading, decoying.* (1) § **Cervi** fugaces, Virg. Geor. 3, 539. § **Aura** fugacior, Ov. Met. 13, 808. (2) § **Fugacissimus** hostis, Liv. 5, 28. (3) = **Brevia**, fugacia, & caduca, existima, Cic. Fam. 10, 12.

* **Fugla**, æ, f. *Dea lætitiæ.* [à fugatis hostibus] Varr. L. L. 5.

* **Fugiendus**, a, um, part. *To be eschewed, or avoided.* **Fugienda** semper injuria est, Cic. Offic. 1, 8.

* **Fugiens**, tis, part. (1) *Flying, or running away.* (2) *Shunning, avoiding.* (3) *Decaying, that will not keep.* (1) § **Itinera** fecit multo majora fugiens, quàm ego sequens, Cic. Fam. 11, 13. (2) **Majoris** fugiens opprobria culpæ, Hor. Epist. 1, 9, 10. (3) **Qui vinum** fugiens vendat sciens, debeatne dicere? Cic. Off. 3, 23. § **Fugiens** laboris, Cæs. B. G. 2, 69. § **bellum**, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 33.

* **Fugio**, ēre, gi, itum, neut. & act. [à φεύγω, fut. secund. φύγῶ, Ion. φύγέω] (1) *To fly, escape, or run away.* (2) *To eschew, shun, or avoid; to be shy of.* (3) *To escape one's knowledge, to be ignorant of.* (4) *To sail away.* (5) *Not to admit of.* (6) *To forbear.* (1) § **Nam** cum illi pugnabant maximè, ego tum fugiebam maximè, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 44. (2) **Si curam** fugimus, virtus fugienda est, Cic. § **Hoc facito, hoc fugito**, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 64. (3) **Illud**, quàm fit difficile, non te fugit, Cic. Att. 12, 42. **Hoc amantem** hominem fugit, Id. Verr. 4, 12. (4) **Fugimus** spumantibus undis, Virg. Æn. 3, 268. (5) **Fictitiæ** gemmæ scarificationes candicantium fugiunt, Plin. 37, 13. edit. vulg. edit. Hard. 76. *qui ita leg. vulg. verò scarificationis candicantiā fug.* (6) **Quid sit** futurum cras fuge quærere, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 13.

* **Fugitans**, tis, part. *Shunning, avoiding, that cannot endure.* § **Fugitans** litium, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 18.

* ¶ **Fugitatio**, ōnis, f. verb. *An often flying*, Ap. JCC.

* **Fugitivarius**, a, um, adj. *One that goeth after servants run away, to bring them back again*, Florus, 3, 19, 7. & Varr. R. R. 3, 14.

* **Fugitivus**, a, um, adj. (1) *Fugitive, running away.* (2) *That maketh haste away, that stayeth but a little while.* (1) **Qui** fugitivis servis induunt compedes, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 4. (2) **Fugitiva** gaudia carpe, Mart. 7, 46, 11.

* **Fugitivus**, i, m. *A fugitive.* **Finium** suorum regnique fugitivus, Flor. 3, 1, 12.

* **Fugito**, āre, freq. à fugio, ēre. *To use to run away, to fly often, to eschew, or avoid.* **Tuum** conspectum fugitat propter peccatum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 25. **Qui** quæstionem fugitant, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 28. **Fugitavit** cruciatus, Val. Max. 6, 8, 1.

* **Fugito**, āre, freq. à fugo, āre. *To put to flight often.* Semper oditis malos, & lege & legionibus hos fugitastis, Plaut. Pseud. prol. 7.

* **Fugitor**, ōris, m. verb. *A flier, or runner away.* **Credo** acrem fugitorem fore, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 97.

* **Fugiturus**, a, um, part. *About to fly.* **Quò** me fugiturus abires, Ov. Ep. 2, 47.

* **Fugo**, āre, act. *To chase, or drive, away; to put to flight.* Repulit, fugavit, avertit, Cic. pro Cæcin. 12. **Flammas** à classe fugavi, Ov. Met. 13, 8.

* **Fugor**, āri, ātus, pass. *To be put to flight.* Longè fugari ex conspectu hominum, Lucr. 3, 48.

* **Fui**, fuisti, fuit, præter. *τῦ* sum, ab antiq. suo. [à φύω, idem] *I have been.*

¶ **Fulcibilis**, e, adj. *Which may be underproped*, Veget. † **Quod** fulciri potest.

Fulciendus, a, um, part. *To be proped; to be patted, or bound tight.* § **Linamenta** super non fulcienda, sed leviter tantum ponenda sunt, Cels. 7, 19.

Fulcimen, īnis, n. *A prop.* Terra pilæ similis nullo fulcimine nixa, Ov. Fast. 6, 269.

¶ **Fulcimentum**, i, n. *A prop, or shore.* **Poster**. Scriptt. *pro fulcrum, vel fulcimen*, Litt. ex pravâ lectione Plaut. laud.

Fulcio, īre, si, tum, act. [al. à φυλάκω, custodia, qu. φυλάκω, fulcio; al. ab. Heb. פֶּחַח baculum] (1) *To prop, to support, to sustain, or uphold.* (2) *Met. To keep, or bear, up.* (3) *Also to keep in the same mind.* (4) *To pat, and set close.* (1) **Fulcire** domum columnis, Propert.

3, 2. (2) Labentem fulcit re, fortunâ, fide; Cic. pro Rab. Post. 16. (3) Thermum, uti rogas, creberrimis literis fulcio, Cic. Att. 5, 21. (4) Vid. Fulciendus.

Fulcior, iri, tus, pass. To be proped, or sustained. = Sustineor, Cic. Potentiâ amicorum fulciri, Id. anteq. iret in exil. 4.

Fulcrum, i. n. (1) A stay, or prop; a post. (2) Synech. A couch, or bed. (3) || The bridge of a stringed instrument. (1) Fulcro sternatur lectus eburno, Propert. 2, 13, 21. (2) Sacri genium contemnere fulcri, Juv. 6, 22. (3) Jun.

Fulgens, tis, part. ior, comp. scimus, sup. Shining, glistering, lightening, very conspicuous. § Fulgentes gladii, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21. § Fulgens vestis, Tibull. 4, 1, 121. § Jupiter, Cic. in Vatin. 8. § Imperio fulgens, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 31. Soboles fulgentior astris, Claud. Conf. Precb. & Olyb. 240. § Fulgentissima sidera, Col. præf. lib. 6. § Fulgentissimus juvenis, Patere. 2, 71, 1.

FULGEO, ere, si. neut. (1) To shine, glister, or glitter. (2) To lighten. (3) To be fine and gay. (1) Micantes fulsere gladii, Liv. 1, 25. (2) Fulsere ignes & conscius æther, &c. Virg. Æn. 4, 167. (3) Qui fulgent purpurâ, Cic. Catil. 2, 4.

Fulgētra, æ. f. Plin. 28, 2. id. quod Fulgētrum, i. n. [à fulgeo] A great lightning; a gleam, or flash, of lightning. Fulgetrum prius cerni, quàm tonitrum audiri, certum est, Plin. 2, 54.

Fulgidus, a, um, adj. Shining. Ultrix acies ornatu fulgida Martis Explicuit cuneos, Claud. 2. in Ruf. 351.

† Fulgillatus, a, um, part. R. ex G. ex Vitruv. Blasted. † Sideratus, Plin.

Fulgo, ere, si. pro fulgeo, To shine, glitter, &c. Paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis, Virg. Æn. 6, 826.

Fulgor, oris. m. [à fulgeo] (1) A glittering, brightness. (2) A shining, a flash of lightning. (3) Met. Glory, renown, gallantry. (1) Armorum fulgor, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 19. (2) Fulgores & tonitrua, Cic. de Div. 2, 19. (3) Fulgor rerum Alexandri magni, Plin. 7, 26.

|| Fulgōra, æ. f. Dea fulguris, Aug.

Fulgur, ūris. n. [à fulgeo] (1) Lightning, a flash. (2) A thunderbolt. (3) Any reflected brightness. (1) Cùm lecticam ejus fulgur perstrinxisset, Suet. Aug. 29. (2) Fulgura cœlo ceciderunt sereno, Virg. Geor. 1, 488. (3) Fulgur galeæ, Claud. 3. Conf. Honor. 32.

Fulgūralis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, lightning. Libri fulgurales, Cic. de Div. 1, 33.

Fulgūrans, tis, part. Lightning. Jove tonante & fulgurante comitia haberi nefas, Cic. de Div. 2, 18.

Fulgūrat, imperf. It lightens, Plin. 9, 35.

Fulgūratio, ōnis. f. Lightning appearing in the clouds, flashing. § Fulguratio ostendit ignem, fulminatio emittit, Sen. N. Q. 2, 12.

Fulgūrator, ōris. m. verb. He that interpreteth lightning. Haruspices, & fulguratores, & interpretes ostentorum, Cic. de Div. 2, 53.

† Fulgūrio, ire, īvi, itum, act. To dart lightning, Næv. † Fulguro, Plin.

† Fulgūritas, ātis. f. Lightning, glittering, Lucil. ap. Non. 2, 324. † Fulgur.

Fulgūritus, a, um, part. A place where lightning hath fallen. Locus fulguratus, Varr. L. L. 4, 36.

Fulgūritas, ōre. neut. pro fulgure percuti, They are blasted, or struck, with lightning. Fulgūritas sunt arbores, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 138. sed al. leg. fulguriæ.

Fulgūritus, pro fulmine ictus. Blasted with lightning, Fest. § Fulguriæ arbores, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 138. Quasi fulguritum aliquem fugere, Sen. de Irâ, 3, 23.

Fulgūo, āre. act. (1) To lighten. (2) To shine all over. (3) To thunder. (1) Si fulgurat, comprimi conchas dicit, Plin. 9, 35. Cùm ex omnibus quatuor partibus cœli fulgurabit, Id. 18, 30. (2) Auro fulgurat domus, Stat. Theb. 4, 191. (3) Ut non loqui ac orare, sed fulgurare ac tonare videaris, Quint. 2, 16.

Fulica, æ. f. [à fuliginis colore, qu. fuliga] A

sea fowl, like our coot; a moorhen, or fensduck. In sicco ludunt fulicæ, Virg. Geor. 1, 363.

|| Fuliginatus, a, um, adj. Sooted, daubed, besmeared, Hier. pro

Fuliginæus, a, um, adj. Sooty, black, dark. Fuliginæa nube confundere, Petron. c. 108.

|| Fuliginosè, adv. After a smokey, or sooty, manner, Litt. ex Apul. † Obscurus.

|| Fuliginosus, a, um, adj. Full of soot, sooty, reeky. Fuliginosi thure placantur laces, Prud. Peristeph. 13, 261. † Fumofus, Hor.

Fuligo, ginis. f. [à fumo, qu. fumiligo] (1) The reek, or soot, of a chimney. (2) Met. A mist, blackness, darkness. (1) Postes fuligine nigri, Virg. Æd. 7, 50. (2) Cic. Philipp. 2, 36.

Fulix, icis. f. id. quod fulica, Cic. de Div. 1, 8.

Fullo, ōnis. m. [à fulgeo, qui pannos fulgere facit] (1) A fuller of cloth. (2) || Also an earwig, or beetle. (1) Mart. 12, 59. (2) Jun.

|| Fullo, āre. act. To full cloth, Dig.

|| Fullōnia, æ. f. A fulling mill. Amm.

Fullōnica, æ. f. (sc. officina) A fuller's workhouse, also the fuller's craft, sc. ars, Cato, R. R. 14. & Vitruv. 1. 6. Procem.

|| Fullōnicus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a fuller. Hæc aqua non alium usum; quàm in balnearum, aut fulloniarum dabatur, Frontin. de Aquæd. 2.

Fullōnius, a, um, adj. id. quod fullonicus, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 1, 15. & Plin. 8, 56.

Fulmen, inis. n. [à fulgeo] (1) A thunderbolt, lightning. (2) A similit. Aboar's tusk. (3) Met. Terreur. (4) Impetuosity. (5) A shock, or violent stroke. (1) Hunc Jupiter fulmine percussit, Cic. N. D. 3, 35. (2) Non vires fulminis apro Profunt, Ov. Met. 1, 305. Fulmen ab ore venit, Id. Met. 8, 288. (3) Imperii nostri duo fulmina, Cn. & P. Scipiones, Cic. pro C.

Balbo, 15. Et castum vibraret Julia fulmen, de lege Julia de adulteriis, Stat. Sylv. 5, 2, 102.

(4) Fulmina verborum, Cic. Fam. 9, 21. (5) Fulmina fortunæ, Id. Tusc. 2, 27.

|| Fulmen, inis. n. [à fulcio] A prop, or stay. Imaque submersi contingens fulmina mundi, Manil. 2, 891. Scal. fulmina, quasi, inquit, fulcimenta. Sed editor edit. in usum Delph. legit culmina, & ex eo clar. Bentleyus.

Fulmenta, æ. f. The sole of a shoe, or the underlaying. Fulmentas jubebo suppingi foccis, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, sub fin.

Fulmentum, i. n. A prop, or stay, to bear up any thing with, Cels. 2, 15.

Fulminandus, a, um, part. To be thunderstruck. Fregimus quicquid fuit fulminandum, Sen. Herc. Oet. 7.

Fulminans, tis, part. Casting thunderbolts. Fulminantis magna Jovis manus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 6.

§ Fulminans pater, Sen. Herc. furc. 458.

Fulminatio, ōnis. f. verb. A crack, or clap, of thunder, Sen. N. Q. 2, 12. Vid. Fulguratio.

Fulminator, ōris. m. verb. A thunderer, Fragm. Poët.

Fulminatus, a, um, part. Thunderstruck, blasted, Plin. 2, 54.

Fulmineus, a, um, adj. (1) Of, or belonging to, thunder, or lightning. (2) Met. Fierce, and terrible. (1) Potentius ictu fulmineo, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 10. (2) § Dextra fulminea, Sil. 3, 319.

§ Ignis fulmineus, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 2, 118. leo, Sen. Agam. 830.

Fulmino, āre. neut. & act. (1) To thunder. (2) To strike with a thunderbolt, to blast. (3) Met. To strike terror. (4) To beat down all before him. (1) At Boreæ de parte trucid cum fulminat, Virg. Geor. 1, 370. (2) Vid. Fulminandus. (3) Fulminat illa oculis, Propert. 4, 9, 32. (4) Cælar ad altum Fulminat Euphraten, Virg. Geor. 4, 561.

|| Fulminor, āri, ātus, pass. To be struck with thunder, &c. Cornut.

Fulura, æ. f. (1) A proping. (2) Met. A support. (1) Col. 1, 5. & Vitruv. 10, 1. (2) Corporis futuris animus sustinetur, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 4.

Fultus, a, um, part. [à fulcior] (1) Underset,

underproped. (2) Met. Proped, or borne up. (1) Vitris, nisi fulta sit, ad terram fertur, Cic. de Sen. 15. (2) Imperium benevolentia sociorum fultum esse debet, Id. de Offic. 3, 22.

Fulviāna herba. [à Fulvio inventore] A kind of herb good to provoke urine, Plin. 26, 8.

* Fulvus, a, um, adj. [à furvus, Scal.] Of a deep yellow; of a tawny, lion, fox, or weasel, colour; fallow colour. § Fulvi leones, Virg. Æn. 2, 722. § Fulvum aurum, Ibid. 7, 279. § Arcena fulva, Ibid. 5, 375.

Fūmans, tis, part. Smoking. § Aræ fuman-tes, Catull. 62, 393. § Fumantia Trojæ Excidia, Virg. Æn. 10, 45. § liba, Grat. Cynege. 488.

Fūmāria herba. [à fumo dict. quod lacrymas eliciat sicut fumus] Fumitory, or earth-smoke, Plin. 25, 13.

Fūmārium, i. n. The tunnel of a chimney, a place where they smoked their wines. Massiliæ quicquid fumarie cogunt, Mart. 10, 36. Conf. Col. 1, 6.

|| Fūmatio, ōnis. f. A smoking, Aug.

Fūmeus, a, um, adj. Smokey, or of smoke. Acheron exfudat fumeus, Val. Flacc. 4, 595. Fūmea tædis Lumina, Virg. Æn. 6, 593.

Fūmidus, a, um, adj. Smokey, or that smoketh. § Fūmida tæda, Virg. Æn. 9, 75. § Fūmida altaria, Ov. Met. 12, 258.

† Fūmifer, a, um, adj. Bringing smoke. § Fūmiferi ignes, Virg. Æn. 8, 255. § Nox fūmifera, Ib. 8, 255.

|| Fūmificatus, a, um, part. Incensed, perfumed, smoked, Litt. ex Mart.

Fūmifico, āre. act. To offer incense. Ut Dianæ Arabico fumificem odore, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2.

Fūmifico, āri, ātus, pass. To be perfumed, Frag. Poët.

Fūmifico, a, um, adj. Making smoke, perfumeing. Tauri fumificis locum mugitibus implevere, Ov. Met. 7, 114.

Fūmigans, tis, part. Smoking, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

|| Fūmigatio, ōnis. f. A perfume, Aug. † Suffitus, suffimen.

|| Fūmigātor, ōris. m. A perfumer, Hier.

Fūmigo, āre. act. To perfume a place, to smother, Varr. Vid. Fumigans.

|| Fūmigor, āri, ātus, pass. To be smoked, Litt. ex Plin.

Fūmo, āre. neut. (1) To smoke, or reek. (2) To foam, or froth. (1) Tanais fumavit in undis, Ov. Met. 2, 242. (2) Fumans nasus urfi, Mart. 6, 64.

Fūmōsus, a, um, adj. (1) Smokey, or black with smoke, reeky. (2) That is smoked, or doth smoke. (1) § Fumosa imagines, Cic. in Pison. 1. (2) § Ligna fumosa, Cato. § perna, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 117.

Fūmus, i. m. (1) Smoke. (2) Met. Great offers and liberal promises without any performance. (1) § Undans fumus, Virg. Æn. 2, 609. = Fumus & vapor balnearum, Val. Max. 9, 6, ext. 2. (2) Mart. 4, 5.

Fūnāle, is. (1) A halter, a cord. (2) A torch, or link, made of a cord with wax, or rosin, about it. (1) Funda media duo funalia imparia habebat, Liv. 42, 65. (2) Delectabatur crebro funali & tibicine, Cic. de Sen. 13.

Fūnālis, e. adj. (1) Belonging to cords, or torches. (2) Made of cords; joined with a cord, or trace, to the right and left. (1) Funalis cœsus, Val. Max. 3, 6, 4. (2) Vid. Suet. Tib. 6. & ibi Torrent. § Funalis etiam dicitur singularis equus adjunctus jugalibus, quali formâ exhibent vett. denarii, qualique describit, Stat. Theb. 6, 460. Nominibusque ciet. Pholoën, Admetus, & Irin, Funalemque Thoën. § Jugales equi in medio; funales ab utroque latere.

Fūnambūlus, i. m. A dancer on the ropes, a tumbler, Ter. Hec. prol. 4.

Fūnārius, i. m. A ropemaker. § Funarius vocatus est Valentinianus, ed quodd venalitium funem portanti quinque milites nequiverunt extorquere, Aur. Vict. Epic. 4, 2.

Functio, ōnis. f. verb. [à fungor] (1) The exercise, or executeing, of the same charge, or office; a function. (2) || Also the repaying of a thing borrowed, not in specie, but in some other thing of like value.

value. (1) Labor est functio gravioris operis & honoris, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 15. (2) Ap. JCC.

Functus, a, um, part. (1) *That bath performed, or discharged, some function, charge, or office.* (2) *Ended, past, &c. dead, i. e. functus fato.* (1) *Functi summis honoribus, Nep. Thom.* 7. (2) = *Omnia functi Aut moritura vides, Stat. Sylv.* 2, 1, 209.

Funda, æ, f. [*à fundendo, i. e. jaculando lapides, glandes, &c.*] (1) *A sling.* (2) *A casting net.* (3) *The bezel of a ring, wherein the stone is set.* (4) || *A satchel, or purse, like a net, to put money in; a budget.* (1) *Balearica plumbum Funda jactit, Ov. Met.* 2, 728. (2) *Alius latum fundâ jam verberat amnem, Virg. Geor.* 1, 141. (3) *Fundâ clauduntur præstantiores gemmæ, Plin.* 37, 8. (4) *Macrob. & Poster.*

Fundâmen, inis, n. *The foundation, or ground work; the first beginning of a thing.* *Mole sub ingenti rerum fundamina ponit, Ov. Met.* 15, 433. *Prima favis ponunt fundamina, Virg. Geor.* 1, 461. § *Fundamina cæli, Manil.* 1, 726.

Fundâmentum, i, n. *A foundation, or ground-work; a basis, a ground, or chief stay.* = *Solum quoddam atque fundamentum est verborum usus & copia bonorum, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 37. *Justitiæ fundamentum est fides, Id. Offic.* 1, 7.

|| *Fundatio*, ōnis, f. verb. *The ground-work, Firm.* † *Fundamentum.*

Fundator, ōris, m. verb. *He that foundeth.* *Fundator urbis, Virg. Æn.* 7, 678.

Fundatûrus, a, um, part. *About to found, make, or build.* *Fundatura naves roborâ, Ov. Ep.* 16, 109.

Fundatus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. || *ſſimus*, sup. *Founded, grounded, established, stayed.* = *Fixus & fundatus reipub. status, Cic. Att.* 1, 16. *Fundator, Vitruv.* 7, 3. *Nitidis fundata pecunia villis, Hor. Ep.* 15, 16. *Fundatissima imperia, Arnob.*

Fundendus, a, um, part. *To be poured out, Dixit, iterum, non de regno Asiæ, sed de rege, ipsis sanguinem esse fundendum, Curt.* 10, 13. *Ære fundendo procudendoque oblectabatur, Just.* 36, 4.

Fundens, tis, part. *Pouring out, &c.* *Oleum fundens, Virg. Æn.* 6, 254. *conf. Sil.* 9, 450. *Celf.* 5, 20. *ſid. Fundo.*

|| *Fundibâlistâ*, æ, m. & *Fundibâlus*. *A sling, Isidor.*

|| *Fundibâliârius*, i, m. *A sling, one using a sling, Lexicogr. ex Liv.*

|| *Fundibâliâtores*, um, m. pl. *Casters, or hurlers, of stones, Veg.* 3, 14. † *Funditor, Cic.*

|| *Fundibâlum*, i, n. *A sling staff, Isidor. Orig.* 18, 10.

|| *Fundibâlus*, i, m. *A sling, Not. Imper.* † *Funditor, Cæf.*

Funditiâio, ōnis, f. verb. *An often casting, or slinging, Not. Imper.*

Fundito, âre, fræq. [*à fundo, &c.*] *To pour out often and much, to be lavish, or wastefull.* *Tantilla tanta verba fundit, Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 2, 61. *Næ ille scænerato fundit, Id. Asin.* 5, 2, 52.

Fundito, âre, [*à fundo*] *unde pass.* *Funditor, âri. To be slung out, Plaut. Pæn.* 2, 35.

Funditor, ōris, m. *A sling, or one that hurls stones, or darts, out of a sling.* *Cum funditorum delectâ manu, Sall. B. J.* 50. § *Funditorum alæ, Val. Max.* 2, 7, 9. § *auxilia, Id.* 2, 7, 15.

Funditus, adv. [*à fundo*] *Utterly, quite and clean.* *Urbem funditus everit, Cic. pro Domo.* 13. *Funditus nonnunquam domos evertunt conjugia, Val. Max.* 7, 2, exc. 1.

Fundo, âre, act. [*à fundus*] *To found, to lay the groundwork, to establish, to build, to stay, to uphold.* *Illud maximè nostrum fundavit imperium, Cic. pro Balbo.* 13. § *Legibus urbem fundare, Virg. Æn.* 6, 810.

Fundo, ère, ſûdi, ſûsum, act. (1) *To pour out, to shed, or let fly.* (2) *To diffuse, spread, scatter, or extend.* (3) *To rout, discomfit, or vanquish.* (4) *To throw down, to lay along, to pour into.* (5) *To utter.* (6) *To pronounce, or speak.* (7) *To produce, to yield, or give in abundance.*

(8) *To throw into a lax, or loosens.* (9) *Also to cast metal, to found.* (1) § *Fundere sanguinem è paterâ, Cic. de Div.* 1, 23. § *Fundere sagittam, Sil.* 7, 648. (2) *Fundit se justitia in cæteras virtutes, Cic. de Fin.* 5, 23. (3) *Magnas copias hostium fudit, Cic. pro Mur.* 9. (4) *Quot humi morientia corpora fundis? Virg. Æn.* 11, 665.

Fundere cum stramento segetem in Tyberim, Liv. 2, 5. (5) *Mera jam mendacia fundes, Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 1, 33. (6) *Versus ex tempore fundere, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 50. (7) *Fundit ex sese pastus varios terra, Id. de Fin.* 2, 34. (8) § *Si compresserit aliquem morbus, aut fuderit, Celf. in præfat.* (9) *Ea statua indicavit interisse fundendi æris scientiam, Plin.* 34, 7.

Fundor, di, ſûsus, pass. *To be poured out, &c.* *Oracula instinctu divino afflatuque funduntur, Cic. de Div.* 1, 18.

Fundulus, i, m. (1) *A sucker of a pump.* (2) *The end, or bottom, of a gut.* (3) || *A gudgeon, a groundling.* (1) *Funduli ambulantes, Vitruv.* 10, 15. (2) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 22. (3) *Jun.*

Fundus, i, m. (1) *Land, or ground.* (2) *A plat of ground with a house belonging to it; a country farm, a close, or field.* (3) *A foundation.* (4) *A bottom.* (5) *The chief outpour of a thing.*

(1) *Cui nostrum non licet fundos suos obire? Cic. de Orat.* 1, 58. § *Fundus meus arvo Pascit herum, Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 1. (2) *Avitus apto Cum lare fundus, Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 44. (3) *Imo Nereus ciet æquora fundo, Virg. Æn.* 2, 419. (4) *Largitio fundum non habet, Cic. Off.* 2, 15. (5) *Ei rei pater fundus sit potior, Plaut. Trin.* 5, 1, 7.

Funebris, e, adj. (1) *Mourning, or belonging to funerals.* (2) *Deadly, cruel, bloody.* (1) § *Funebris concio, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 84. § *Funebre vestimentum, Id. de Legg.* 2, 23. § *epulum, Id. in Vat.* 12. § *Funebria iusta, Liv.* 1, 20. (2) § *Funebre bellum, Hor. Epist.* 1, 19, 49.

|| *Funèriâle*, is, n. *A funeral, Dig.* † *Funus, Vett.*

|| *Funèriârius*, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to a burial, or funeral, Dig.* 11, 7, 21. † *Funebris, Cic.*

|| *Funèrâtiô*, ōnis, f. verb. *A burial, Ap. JCC.* † *Funus, exequiæ.*

Funèrâtus, a, um, part. (1) *Buried.* (2) *Knocked on the head.* (1) *Tiberio pro concione laudato funeratoque amplissimè, Suet. Claud.* 15. *Funerata est pars corporis, Petron. c.* 129. (2) *Propè funeratus Arboris icu, Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 7.

|| *Funèrêpus*, i, m. *qui in fune repit, Lexicogr. ex Apul.* † *Funambulus.*

Funèreus, a, um, adj. (1) *Funereal, or belonging to a dead body.* (2) *Also unlucky, ominous.* (1) *Funeream quasi uterque facem, Mart.* 8, 43, 2. (2) § *Funereus bubo, Ov. Met.* 10, 453.

Funëro, âre, act. *To bury.* *Per vespillones expositum nutrix in suburbano funeravit, Suet. Domit.* 17. § *Mortuum funerare, Sen. ad Helv.* 2.

Funëror, âri, âtus, pass. *To be buried.* *Cæcilius funerari se jussit, Plin.* 33, 10.

|| *Funestâtiô*, ōnis, f. verb. *A pollution by a dead body, or carcase, Firm.*

|| *Funestâtor*, ōris, m. verb. *He that pollutes by touching a dead body, Aug.*

|| *Funestè*, adv. ius, comp. *Defiledly, in a polluted manner, Firm.*

Funesto, âre, act. *To pollute, or d-file, with a dead body.* *Deorum aras & templa funestant, Cic. pro Font.* 10. *Funestet seque suosque, Catull.* 62, 201.

Funestor, âri, âtus, pass. *To be polluted with a dead body.* *Cic. pro Mil.* 33.

Funestus, a, um, adj. ior, comp. *ſſimus*, sup. [*à funus*] (1) *Of, or belonging to, dead bodies; or that mourneth for the dead.* (2) *Lamentable, doleful.* (3) *Cruell, impious, abominable.* (4) *Unlucky, ominous.* (5) *Bloody, fatal.* (1) *Mortuo filio funesta familia, Liv.* 2, 47. (2) *Alienſis pugna funestior dies quàm urbis captæ, Cic. Att.* 9, 5. (3) *Cal gula sceleratissimus ac funestissi-*

mus, Eutrop. 7, 7. (4) *Nubit genero fœtus funestis omnibus omnium, Cic. pro Clu.* 5. (5) § *Funestum bellum, Liv.* 35, 32.

Funētum, i, n. [*à funis*] *A winding of the twigs, or branches, of a vine one about another, Plin.* 17, 22.

|| *Funētus*, a, um, adj. *Bowed, bent, or made crooked, R. ex Mart.*

* *Funginus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or like, a mushroom.* *Fungino genere est, capite ſo totum tegit, Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 9.

FUNGOR, i, ſtus sum, dep. [*quo funus ago, Perot.*] (1) *To discharge an office, or duty; to execute, to do; to have, or be in, an office.* (2) *To suffer.* (3) *To conform to.* (4) *To furnish with.* (1) *Craſſus functus est ædilitio munere, Cic. Offic.* 2, 17. ¶ § *Fungi munere, Cæf.* § *munus, Plaut. to do his duty.* § *officium, Ter. Cic. Lic.* *Nep. & Suet.* (2) = *Quid ipsum muneris fungi ac sustinere velitis? Cic. Verr.* 3, 86. (3) § *Potius barbarorum, quàm illius more fungor, Nep. Conone.* 3. (4) *Duplici numero se militum equitumque fungi, Patere.* 2, 15.

* *Fungōſitas*, âtis, f. *The boltoness of a mushroom, or sponge; lightness, sponginess.* *Tota fungōſitas derata, Plin.* 11, 3.

* *Fungōſus*, a, um, adj. or, comp. *Spongy, Plin.* 16, 39.

* *Fungus*, i, m. [*à Cōſyō, ſfungus, fungus, Scal.*] (1) *A mushroom, or toadstool.* (2) *Also that which gathereth about the snuff of a candle, a chief.* (3) *A kind of blasting, or meafel, in olive trees.* (4) *Also a dolt, a fool, a blockhead, a dunce.* (1) *Fungorum origo ex pituitâ arborum, Plin.* 22, 23. (2) *Virg. Geor.* 1, 393. (3) *Plin.* 17, 24. (4) *Adedn' me fuiſſe fungum, ut qui illi crederem! Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 49. ¶ *Tanti est, quanti est fungus putidus, he bath not a grain of sense, Ibid.* 4, 7, 23.

Funiculus, i, m. dim. [*à funis*] (1) *A little rope, cord, or line.* (2) || *Meton. A Persian measure of sixty, or (3) of forty, furlongs in length.* (1) *Funiculo scapham trahebat, Cic. de Inv.* 2, 51. (2) *Secundum Herodot. est enim idem quod CΧΟῦΝ.* (3) *Secundum Plin.*

|| *Funirêpus*, i, m. i. e. *funambulus, Lexicogr. ex Apul.*

FUNIS, is, m. & aliq. f. *A rope, cable, or cord.* *Tantos incidere funes, Virg. Æn.* 4, 575. § *Aurea funis, Lucr.* 2, 1153.

Fûnus, èris, n. [*à funalibus*] (1) *A funeral.* (2) *Pomp, solemnity, or rites, observed in burying.* (3) *Death.* (4) *A dead corpse.* (5) *Allo the funeral pile.* (1) *Funus procedit; sequimur, Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 101. (2) *Militari honestoque funere humare aliquem, Nep. Eumen.* 13. (3) *Ego sum tibi funeris auctor, Ov. Met.* 10, 199. (4) *Hectore funus portante & reliquis fratrum cervicibus, Juv.* 10, 260. (5) *Instauramus Polydoro funus, Virg. Æn.* 3, 62.

† *Fuo*, i, neut. [*à φύω, Gr.*] *To be.* *Mihi amicus ne suas unquam, Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 32. *Ne, dum absum, illis sortitò suam, Id. Mil.* 2, 6, 112. *Nec quisquam tam audax fuit homo, Id.*

* *Fur*, ris, c. g. [*à φῦρε, Gr. κλέμης*] (1) *A thief, or robber; a scaler, a drone-bee.* (2) *A soldier, as latro.* (3) *A slave, a servant, a varlet.* (1) § *Nocturnus fur, Cic. pro Mil.* 7. *Fures estis ambo, Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 4, 67. (2) *Ubi Sanga, & manipulus furum? Ter. Eur.* 4, 7, 6. (3) § *Quid domini facient, audent cum talia fures? Virg. Ecl.* 3, 16.

* *Furâcitas*, âtis, f. *Thevery, stealing.* *Furacitas auri, Plin.* 10, 29.

* *Furâciter*, adv. *Thieveſhly.* *Nescio an legiſſi ap. Gramm. sed hinc furaciſſimè.* § *Domos furaciſſimè scrutari, Cic. in Vat.* 5.

* *Fûrans*, tis, part. *Pilfering, stealing.* *Aliena regna falſis nominibus furantes, Juſt.* 38, 2. *Ne promptum fit quod invitat furantem, Plin.* 11, 11, 10. *conf. Sil.* 10, 74.

* || *Fûrât o*, ōnis, f. verb. *A scaling, or pilfering, Dig.*

* || *Fûrâtor*, ōris, m. verb. *A scaler, or pilferer, Dig.* † *Fur.*

* *Furâtus*

* *Fūrātus*, a, um, part. *Hawking stolen.* *Sin-*
ceram patrio mentem furatus Olympo, Claud. 4.
Conf. Hon. 229. Conf. Sil. 14, 562.

* *Fūrax*, ācis, adj. ior, comp. *ſūmus*, ſup.
Thiueiſh, giuen to picking and ſtealing. § *Servus*
furax, Cic. de Orat. 2, 61. Nihil eſt furacius illo
Mart. 8. 59. § Furaciſſimæ manus, Cic. in
Piſon. 30.

FURCA, æ, f. (1) *A fork, or any thing to*
underſet, or prop. (2) *An Inſtrument to bear bur-*
dens on. (3) *A pair of gallows, a gibbet.* (1)
Exacuunt alii vallos, furcæſque bicornes, Virg.
Geor. 1, 264. (2) Plin. 29, 4. (3) Servus
furcam ferens ductus eſt, Cic. de Div. 1, 26.

Furcifer, i. m. (1) *A ſlave, who, for pu-*
niſhment of ſome ſmall fault, was made to carry a
fork, or gallows, upon his neck, through the city
with his hands tied to it. (2) *A rogue, a villain,*
a rakehell, a gallows. (1) *Tibi ego ut credam,*
furcifer? Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 12. (2) Vid. Suet.
Ner. 49.

Furcilla, æ, f. dim. [*à furca*] *A little fork, a*
hay-hook, or pitchfork, with two tines, or horns,
for ſeveral uſes; a little pair of gallows. *Vid.*
Varr. 1, 49. & Vitruv. 10, 12. Col. 2, 10.

Furcillatus, a, um, adj. *Forked.* *Furcillata bacilla*
habent figuram literæ V, Varr. L. L. 4, 24.

|| *Furcillis*, is, f. *A dungfork, Perot.*

Furcula, æ, f. dim. *A little fork, Furcularum*
Caudinarum deſcriptionem pete à *Liv. 9, 2.*

Fūrens, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Being*
in a rage, raging mad, outrageous. (2) *Bluſter-*
ing, ſtormy, boiſterous. (1) *Audaciâ furens Cati-*
lina, Cic. Catil. 2, 1. Quis belluarum corde fu-
rentior? Claud. Feſcenn. 26. § Bella furentia, Sil.
7, 574. (2) Loca ſæta furentibus auſtris, Virg.
Æn. 1, 55.

Fūrenter, adv. *Rageingly, like a madman.* *Pu-*
eri aiunt eum furenter irarſci, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

Furfur, ūris, m. (1) *Bran, gurgeons.* (2)
Also ſcurf, dandruff. (1) *Qui aiunt furfure ſues,*
Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27. (2) Furfures capitis,
Plin. 20, 9.

|| *Furfuraceus*, & *furfureus*, a, um, adj.
Made of bran, Plin. ap. Litt. ſed locum non dicit.
Panis furfureus, Gell. 11, 7.

Furfūroſus, a, um, adj. *Full of bran, or ſcurf,*
Plin. 12, 25.

Fūria, æ, f. *A fury, fiend, or hag; also 'a*
furious man, Cic. ad Quint. frat. 3, 1. ubi Clau-
dium ſic vocat, ſed ſæpius occ. plur.

Fūriæ, ārum, pl. f. *The furys, or fiends.* *Con-*
ſiſtere uſquam impioſ non patiuntur furia, Cic.
pro S. Roſc. 24. ſed vid. Prop.

Fūriālis, e, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, furys;*
like a mad body, outrageous, furious, that enrageth,
or maketh mad. § *Furiale caput, Hor. Od. 3, 11,*
17. de Cerbero loquens. § Furialis inceſſus, Liv.
7, 17. § Virus furiale, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 188.

Fūriālīter, adv. *Like a mad man, furiously.* *Fu-*
riālīter odit, Ov. Faſt. 3, 637.

Fūriātus, a, um. *Enraged, maddened, furious, de-*
ſperate. *Furiatâ mente ſerebar, Virg. Æn. 2,*
588. § Furiata iuventus, Sil. 11, 132. § Furiati
ignes, Ov. Faſt. 2, 762.

Fūribundus, a, um, adj. *Furious, mad, in a*
great rage. § *Furibundus homo, Cic. pro Sext. 7.*
Conſcendit furibunda rogos, Virg. Æn. 4, 646.

* *Fūrinalia*, um, pl. n. *Holydays dedicated to*
the Gods Furina, Litt. ex Plin.

* *Fūrīnus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to,*
thieves. § *Furinum forum, Plaut. Pſeud. 3, 2, 2.*

Fūrio, āre, aēt. [*à furia*] *To make mad, to en-*
rage. *Amor & libido quæ ſolet matres furire*
æquorum, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 14.

Fūriōſe, adv. iūs, comp. *Furiously, madly.* §
Furiōſe aliquid facere, Cic. Att. 8, 5. § Furiōſius,
ap. Spart. Hadr. c. 12.

Fūriōſus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *ſūmus*, ſup.
Mad, furious, outrageous, raging, frantick, wood,
out of his wits. = *Vecors, furioſus, mente cap-*
tus, Cic. in Piſon. 20. Quanto hoc furioſius at-
que majus peccatum eſt? Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 83.
Furiōſiſimæ conciones, Cic. Att. 4, 3.

* *Furnaceus*, a, um, adj. *In furno coctus. Baked*
in an oven. § *Panis furnaceus, Plin. 18, 11.*

* *Furnāria*, æ, f. ſc. ars, domus, &c. *The trade,*
or art, of a baker; a bakehouse, Suet. Vit. 2.

* || *Furnārius*, a, um, adj. *Of, or made like, a*
furnace, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 21.

* || *Furnārius*, i. m. *A baker, one that kindleth*
the fire in an oven, Ulp. † Piſtor.

* *Furnus*, i. m. [*à furvus, i. e. niger*] *An oven,*
or furnace, Plaut. Caf. 2, 5, 1.

Fūro, ěre, neut. (1) *To be mad.* (2) *To*
be tranſported with any paſſion, as anger, love,
joy, &c. (3) To be mixed, or jumbled together.
(4) To bluſter. (1) = *Inſanire, & furere vide-*
batur, Cic. Verr. 4, 18. Solon furere ſe ſimu-
lavit, Id. Offic. 1, 30. (2) = Et nunc id fu-
rere, id ægiè pati, quodd, Liv. 6. Ex quo de-
ſtitit Inachiâ furere, Hor. Epod. 11, 8. Recepto
Dulce mihi furere eſt amico, Id. Od. 2, 7, 28.
(3) Furit æſtus arenis, Virg. Æn. 1, 111.
(4) Venti furentes, Id. Æn. 10, 37.

* *Fūror*, āri, ātus, ſum, dep. *To ſeal; to filch,*
or pilfer; to nim. *Verres ea rapuit & furatus eſt,*
Cic. Verr. 1, 22. An, quod furatum mox venias,
veſtigis loca? Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 23. Aſſiduo
temet furare labori, Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 29.

Fūror, ōris, m. (1) *Fury, madneſs, rage.* (2)
A trance; a divine, (3) or poetical, rapture. (4)
Any inordinate paſſion. (1) = *Quæ major pœna*
furore & dementia? Cic. de Haruſp. Reſp. 18. Ad
hunc impendiorum furorem impulſus eſt, Suet.
Ner. 31. (2) Furor appellatur, cū à corpore
animus abſtractus, divino inſtinctu concitatur,
Cic. de Div. 1, 31. (3) Negat ſine furore De-
mocritus quenquam poëtam magnum eſſe poſſe,
Id. de Div. 1, 37. (4) = Furor, iraque men-
tem Præcipitant, Virg. Æn. 2, 317. Quamvis
intus erat furor igneus, i. e. amor, Ov. Met. 9,
540.

Furtiſſicus, a, um, adj. *Pilſering, thieving.*
§ *Minuſ furtiſſicus ſum quàm antea, rapio pro-*
palam, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 10. § Fortificæ ma-
nus, Id. Pſeud. 3, 2, 97.

* *Furtim*, adv. *By ſtealth, ſecretly, ſlyly.* §
Beſtiæ furtim fruuntur, domini palam & liberè,
Cic. Att. 4, 3. Humor in genas furtim labitur,
Hor. Od. 1, 13, 7.

* *Furtivè*, adv. *Privily, by ſtealth.* = *Ne quid*
furtivè clam accepiſſe cenſeas, Plaut. Pænul. 5,
2, 62. Conf. Ov. Am. 2, 5, 6. & Sen. Ben. 2,
23.

* *Furtivus*, a, um, adj. (1) *Made by ſur-*
prize. (2) *Stolen.* (3) *Private, cloſe, ſecret.*
(1) § *Furtivæ excuſiones, Liv. 24, 29. (2)*
§ Furtiva virgo, Plaut. i. e. furto abducta. (3)
§ Furtivus amor, Catull. 7, 8.

* || *Furtò*, adv. *By ſtealth, ſecretly, Litt. ex*
Plaut. ſed. q.

* *Furtum*, i. n. [*à fur, à furvo, Varr. i. e.*
atro] (1) *Theft, robbery, ſtealth.* (2) *Any ſe-*
cret practice. (3) *An ambuſcade, or ſtratagem; a*
crafty wile, or device. (4) Unlawfull pleaſures,
a rape, adultery, or any ſecret wickedneſs. (1) *Ille*
medicus domi furtum fecit & cædem, Cic. pro
Cluent. 64. (2) Nec ego hanc abſcondere furto
Speravi fugam, Virg. Æn. 4, 337. (3) Furtis
incautum decepit hoſtem, Ov. Met. 13, 82. §
Haud furto melior, ſed fortibus armis, Virg.
Æn. 10, 735. (4) Furta tori, furtique locum
monſtravit, Ov. Met. 4, 174.

* *Fūrucūlus*, i. m. dim. [*à fur*] (1) *A little*
thief. (2) *A ſore called a felon, a bile.* (3) *A*
kind of knob in a vine (4) || Also a weaſel that
kills rabbits. (1) = § *Crudelis furunculus,*
nunc verò etiam rapax, Cic. in Piſon. 27. (2)
Celf. 5, 28. (3) Col. 4, 22. (4) Litt. ex Ca-
lep. † Viverra, Plin.

* *Furvus*, a, um, adj. [*antiq. fulvus, fuscivus,*
à fuscus] *Dark, black, duſky.* *Furvæ regna*
Proſerpinæ, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 21. § Antra furva,
Ov. Met. 5, 541.

* *Fuscans*, tis, part. *Darkening, ſhadeing.* *La-*
nugine fuſcante malas, Luc. 10, 135.

* || *Fuſcātio*, ōnis, f. verb. *A darkening, or*
clouding, Arnob.

* *Fuſcator*, ōris, m. verb. *A darkener, or*
clouder. *Cœli fuſcator cœi, Luc. 4, 66. de coro-*
ventis.

* || *Fuſcatus*, a, um, part. *Darkened.* *Fuſcat*
lumina ſolis, Alc. Av. 4, 430.

* *Fuſcina*, æ, f. [*à fuſco colore*] (1) *An eel*
ſpear. (2) *Triton's trident, or three-forked mace.*
(3) *Also a weapon uſed upon the ſtage by the retia-*
rius againſt the mirmillo. (1) *Cic. de N. D. 1,*
36. (2) Triton fuſcinâ verrens ſpecus, Acc. ap.
Cic. de N. D. 2, 35. (3) Tunicati fuſcinâ Grac-
chi, Juv. 2, 134.

* || *Fuſcūla*, æ, f. dim. *A little fleſh book,*
Jun. † Parva-fuſcina.

* || *Fuſcitas*, ātis, f. *Cloudyneſs, darkneſs, dim-*
neſs. *Ab omni fuſcitate liberum cœlum, Apul.*
de Mundo, p. 747. † Nubula.

* *Fuſco*, āre, aēt. (1) *To make black, or brown;*
to darken, ex ſhade. (2) *To tan, or ſunburn.*
(1) *Fuſcat nube diem, Val. Flacc. 1, 396. Fuſ-*
cat inertia dentes, Ov. A. Am. 3, 197. (2)
Ovid. Vid. Fuſcor.

* *Fuſcor*, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be tanned, &c.* *Fuſ-*
centur corpora campo, Ov. A. Am. 1, 513.

* *Fuſcus*, a, um, adj. or, comp. [*ωαρεν, i. e. uſulare, Scal.*] *Brown, tawny; a*
dim, or dark, colour; duſky. § *Fuſca vox, a dull,*
or hoarſe, voice, Quint. 9, 3. § Candida, Plin.
liquida, Lucr. & Hor. Patriæ fuſca colore ſuæ,
Ov. Ep. 15, 36. § Alba decent fuſcas, Id. A.
Am. 3, 191.

Fuſe, adv. qual. & *fūſiūs*, comp. *Largely,*
plentyfully, copiouſly. = *Fuſe latèque dicere, Cic.*
Orat. 32. = Hæc cū uberiūs diſputantur &
fūſiūs, Id. N. D. 2, 7.

Fūſilis, e, adj. *That is, or may be, melted, or*
caſt. § *Fuſile aurum, Ov. Met. 11, 126.*

|| *Fūſillus*, i. m. dim. [*à fuſus*] *A little*
ſpindle, Litt. ex Col.

Fūſio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à fundo, ěre*] (1) *A*
diffuſing, or pouring forth. (2) *A ſpreading, or*
ſhooting out. (1) *Chryſippus mundum deum dicit*
eſſe, & ejus animi fuſionem univerſam, Cic. N. D.
1, 35. (2) Tenuis fuſio ſtellarum, Vitruv.
9, 7.

† *Fūſioſus*, pro *furioſus*, *Inſcript. antiq.*

Fūſorium, i. n. *The place where the ſcullion*
waſhethe diſhes; a ſink, or drain. *Coquinæ*
fuſorium, Pallad. 1, 37. § Fuſoria balnearum,
Id. 1, 42.

Fuſterna, æ, f. [*à fuſtis, quia nodofa eſſe ſolet*]
The upper part of a fir tree, Plin. 16, 39. Vitruv.
2, 9.

|| *Fuſtibālus*, i. m. vox hybrida, *A kind of*
ſling with a ſtaff four foot long, Veg. 3, 14. †
Funda.

|| *Fuſtibālator*, ōris, m. *A ſlinger, Veg. 3,*
14. † Funditor, Cæſ.

Fuſticūlus, i. m. dim. *A little cudgel, or bat-*
on, Apul. Met. 6, p. 189. Fuſticulus alli,
Pallad. 1, 35. † Bacillum.

|| *Fuſtigatio*, ōnis, f. verb. *A beating with a*
ſtaff, a rib-roaſting, Aug. † Fuſtuarium, Cic.

|| *Fuſtigātus*, a, um, part. *Beaten with a ſtaff,*
or club; cudgelled, Lexicogr. ex Col.

|| *Fuſtigo*, āre, aēt. *To beat with a ſtaff, to*
cudgel, Onom. vet. † Fuſuario excipio.

Fuſtim, adv. *With cudgels.* *Uxorem fuſtim in-*
teremit, Valer. Max. 6, 3, 9. vid. & 8, 1, 1.

Fuſtis, is, m. (1) *A club, ſtaff, or cudgel;*
a baton. (2) *Meton. A blow.* (1) *Si ego fu-*
ſtim ſumpſero, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 202. § Fuſtem
alicui impingere, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. (2) Non opus
eſt verbis, ſed fuſtibus, Cic. in Piſon. 30.

† *Fuſtitudinæ inſulæ.* *Iſlands where ſlaves*
were beaten. *Ex Plauti fabricâ. Afin. 1, 1, 21.*

Fuſtuārium, i. n. *A beating with a club, ſtaff,*
or cudgel; a cudgeling. *Fuſtuarium meruerunt le-*
giones, Cic. Philipp. 3, 6. Fuſtuarium meretur,
qui ſigna relinquit, Liv. 5, 6.

Fūſura, æ, f. *A melting, founding, or caſting.*
Plumbi fuſura, Plin. 33, 6.

Fūſurus, a, um, part. *About to pour out.* *Fuſu-*
ra cruorem Vulnere, Lucan. 7, 566.

Fūſus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. [*à fun-*
dor] (1) *Poured.* (2) *Caſt, melted.* (3) *Layd*
all along. (4) *Extended, diffuſed.* (5) *Routed,*
ſlain. (6) *Copious.* (7) *Expanded.* (8) *Broad,*
wide. (9) *Laxative.* (10) *Met. Spilt, loſt,*
thrown

thrown away. (1) Fufos latices fpargit; *Ov. Met.* 14, 56. (2) Fufa membra ftatue, *Quint.* 7, 1. (3) Fufi per herbam, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 218. (4) Fufus in corporibus fanguis, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 77. (5) Omnibus hoftium copiis fufis, *Cæf. B. G.* 3, 6. = Latini fufi & fugati, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 31. (6) Opus latè fufum *Quint.* 2, 13. Græca lingua prolixior fufiorque, quàm nofta, *Gell.* 2, 26. (7) = Aër fufus & extenuatus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. (8) Fufa cupreffus, *Plin.* 12, 17. ☞ Ufus eft togis, neque reftictis, neque fufis, *Suet. Aug.* 73. (9) Fufa alvus, *Celf.* 1, 3. (10) Tot incalsum fufos patiere labores, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 421. Fufus, i. m. [à fundo, fufum] *A fpindle.* Teretem verfabat pollice fufum, *Ov. Met.* 6, 22. † Fütäim. adj. *Profufely, lavifhly,* *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 4, 29. † Fufè, *Cic.* || Fütile, is. n. *A vefel with a narrow bot- tom, and wide mouth,* ufed in facrifices to Vefia, which fpilt all that was put into it, if fet on the ground, *Vet. Schol. Donat. & Serv.* Fütilis, e. adj. [à futio, quod omnia effutit]

(1) *Foolifh, filly, fhallow, inconfiderate.* (2) *Alfo leaky, that runneth out, blabbing, that cannot keep a fecret.* (1) *Confiliis habitus non futilis auctor,* *Virg. Æn.* 11, 339. (2) = *Quis non odit va- rios, leves, futilis?* *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 11. Fütilitas, ätis. f. *Lighnefs, fillynefs, leakynefs.* = *Hæc & plena funt futilitatis, summæque le- vitatis,* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 28. || Fütiliter. adv. *Simply, idly, foolifhly, to no purpofe.* *Futiliter blaterata,* *Apul.* p. 404. † Vanè, leviter. † Fütio, ire, ivi. aët. [à fundo, ἐκχέω, *Onom.*] *To pour out.* Fütior, iri, itus. paff. *To be poured out,* *Frag. Poët.* * Fütö, äre. freq. à fuo [ab ἐὐθῶ, *Morl.*] *To have often been,* *Fest. ex Catone.* † Fütö, äre. aët. [à fando] *To confute, blame, reprove, or difprove; to cool the pot, to allay wine, antiquum eft.* *Vid. Confuto.* Fütör, äri, ätus. paff. *To be confuted, &c.* *Frag. Poët.*

* Fütütio, önis. f. verb. *The aft of gene- ration,* *Mart.* 1, 107. Fütum, i. n. *A vefel to fprinkle water,* *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 25. * Fütuo, ère, vi. *Obfcænum verbum.* [à φῦρεῖω, planto.] * Fütuor, i. paff. *Mart.* * Füturus, a, um. part. [à fum, qu. fuitu- rus, à fuo] *That fhall, or will, be; about to be, future.* ¶ In futurum, hereafter, *Ov.* ☞ Non quod ante pedes eft, fed futura, profpicere, *Ter. Adelpb.* 3, 3, 33. § Cum ablat. *Quid tot or- natiff. civibus eft futurum?* *Cic. pro Planc.* *Quid te futurum eft?* *Id. Verr.* 4. § Cum dat. *Quid tibi futurum fit,* *Id. Phil.* 11, 34. * Fütutor, öris. m. verb. *Mart. Ep.* 7, 29. ubi dicitur de fceminâ auxefis caufâ. * Fütutrix, icis. f. verb. *Mart.* 11, 23. Füvi, præf. antiq. [à fuo] *Qui parentes fu- verint,* *Plaut. Paen. prol.* 110. *Omne inter cor- pora quod fuvat,* *Lucret.* 1, 387.

G Latin, & g in the old black English letter, as commonly called, in Hebrew ג, in Greek Γ γ, in both which tongues it is the third Letter, was not in ufe amongst the Romans till about the fecond Punick war, being firft introduced by *Sp. Carvilius*, as *Plutarch* informs us in his 54th Roman Problem; nor did they then admitt it into its third place, invaded by the ufurper c, and now fettled by prefcription: however, they placed it in a good neighbourhood, between its kindred f and h, which, upon occafion, mutually ferve each other. But though c may juftly be called an ufurper with refpect to its order in the alphabet, we muft allow it a kind of right, by haveing been invested with the power and found of g. For it is certain that the old Romans, who writ *pucna* and *Carthaco*, read *pugna*, and *Carthago*; otherwife, after the admiffion of g, they would ftill have retained the priſtine c in thefe and the like words. If any ſhould ask how the ancient Romans could know before this letter g came into ufe, where and in what words to pronounce either found? it muft be answered, by ufe alone: For that this might be known fo, may be exemplified by a hundred inſtances in our own language; to give only one, we are at no lofs how to found that and thatch, the and theme, this and thistle, thou and thouſand, thus and thumb; and innumerable words of this kind. This indeed muft be owned, that to give feveral founds to one and the ſame letter, makes any language, and particularly our own, as in the above inſtance, more difficult to be learned, and eſpecially by foreigners. To remedy which inconvenience, the Romans ſeem to have taken in the letter g. And here I cannot but remark how we have acted the reverſe; they took in g, which they had not, to make their own tongue more eaſy; we have laid aſide p and x, which we had, to make ours more difficult; which is very unaccountable.

But to proceed; from the Hebrew ג *Gimel*, which was emphatically called *Gamla*, from גמל *a camel*, becauſe of the bunch on its back, the Greeks gave it the name of *Gamma*: Some think the Latin G received its figure immediately alſo from the ſame letter; others from the cognate p, which, when turned to the right, C, much reſembles G. I ſhould think it more probably received its form immediately from the Hebrew ג, I mean from Γ, ſince, as I before obſerved, the letter c originally had the power and found of the after invented g, as well as its own; and ſo when the Romans admitted it, they might make it with good reaſon differ no more from c in figure, than in found. For indeed theſe letters differ only thus, c is a ſofter g, as g is a harder c. Hence it comes to paſs, that in declining, the harder g before a vowel is before a conſonant changed into the ſofter c, as *lego, legi, lectum, ago, egi, actum, &c.* not *legtum, agtum*, which would be too hard. For this reaſon, *jungo, rego, tego, &c.* in the perfect tenſes, are read before the formative *s*, *juncſi, recſi, tecſi*, not *jungſi, regſi, tegſi*; for ſo, if we may believe *Iſidore*, before the age of *Auguſtus* ſuch words were uſually written, not by *x*; which, being only a more compendious way of writing, made *Quintilian* ſay, *Inſtit.* 1, 6. that the Romans might have been without it; as they might have continued to write *cs*, or *gs*, as in *recs, apecs*. The letter g ſometimes alſo ſeems related to z, as we write indifferently *zinziber*, and *gingiber*. The cognation of this letter and c is ſo cloſe, that in ſome words either of them may be uſed; as *Caius*, or *Guins*; *Cneus*, or *Gneus*; *vigeſimus*, or *viceſimus*, from *viginti*; and they are often changed into each other: for as from *viginti*, comes *viceſimus*; ſo from *centum*, is derived *quingenti*. In Greek this letter, being in the middle of the ſecond rank of the mutes, is changed not only into x but into χ alſo, as in the ſecond conjugation, which conſiſts of this order of the mutes, may plainly be obſerved; for example *lego*, f. *lecſo*, p. *lelecha*; inſtead of *legſo, lelegba*, the harder found. I cannot forbear to obſerve here, that both the Greeks and Romans allways, and before all vowels, pronounced this letter hard, found- ing γένος and *genus*, γίγας and *gigas*, as we do in *get* and *give*, never as we do in *generation* and *ginger*; which irregular and uncertain pronunciation of this letter, as well as the cognate c, proves often a great diſcouragement to thoſe who deſire to learn our tongue; and, together with our different found of the vowels, makes our Latin, though much purer generally than theirs, almoſt as unintelligible as our English. In the notes of the ancients, G. is put for *Gaius*, *Gellius*, *gens*, *genius*; GER. *Germanus*, *Germanicus*; G. G. *Gemina*, *geſſit*, *geſſerunt*; GA. *Galeria*, *Gallus*, *Gallia*; G. C. *Genio civitatis*, or *Cæſaris*; G. L. *Gaius libertus*; GL. VR. RO. *Gloria urbis Romæ*; G. L. *Genio loci*; GL. C. *Gloria conſulum*; GN. S. *Genio ſacrum*; G. V. S. *Genio urbis ſacrum*; G. T. *Genio tutelari*; G. B. *Genio bono*.

G ante A.

Gābālium, i. n. *A kind of Arabian spice*, Plin. 12, 21.

|| Gābālium, i. n. *Non id. quod gatalus*.

† Gābālus, i. m. [*à γαβάλ, terminus, quod in terminis viarum stabat*] *A gallows, or gibbet*, Varr. ap. Non.

|| Gabaræ, ārum. f. pl. *Dead bodys embalmed among the Egyptians, mummies*, August.

Gābāta, æ. f. *A porringer, a platter*. Transcurrent gabatæ, volantque lances, Mart. 7, 47. 3. Implet gabatas, Id. 11, 32, 18.

|| Gabbatha, vel Gabbata, æ. Vox Syr. *For ann. 10, 13. [Locus editus, lapidibus stratus, ab Heb. גבב, dorsum] A pavement*.

Gadira, æ. f. Vocab. Punicum. *A close, or hedge*, Litt. ex Plin.

Gæsum, i. n. *A heavy dart, a javelin used by the ancient Gauls*. Vid. Gesium. § Gæse in valium conjicere, Cæs. B. G. 3, 4. Conf. Liv. 9, 36.

|| Gæsus, a, um. adj. [*à gæsis viri fortes à Gallis dict. gæsi*] *Stout, valiant*, Serv.

* Gāgātes, is. m. [*γαγάτης, Gr.*] *The stone called jet, or agate stone*, Plin. 36, 19.

|| Gajacum, i. n. Ruell. vel Guajacum, vel Guajacanum, *A wood sometimes used in venereal diseases*.

* Galactites, æ. m. [*à γάλα lac.*] *A precious stone of a white colour like milk*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Galactobadalon, i. n. [*ab eodem*] *id. quod galeobdolon, & galeopsis*, Plin. 26, 9.

* Galactōpōta, æ. m. [*ex γάλα & pote*] *A drinker of milk*, Col. 7, 2.

* || Galaxias, æ. m. Astron. [*ab eodem themate*] (1) *A bright circle in the sky, caused by the reflection of many little stars, called the milky way.* (2) *Also a stone of a milky colour.* Vid. descript. ap. Ov. Metam. 1, 169. (2) Plin. 37, 10.

Galba, æ. f. *A mite breeding in meat, a maggot*. Vid. Suet. Galb. 3.

Galbānātus, a, um. part. *That weareth the garment galbanum*. Jacet occupato galbanatus in lecto, Mart. 3, 82.

Galbāneus, a, um. adj. *Of the gum galbanum*. Galbanei odores, Virg. Geor. 4, 264.

Galbānum, i. n. vel Galbānus, i. m. [*ex Heb. הלבנה*] (1) *A gum, or liquor, of a mighty strong smell.* (2) *Also a kind of bright white garment, worn by fine persons.* (1) Plin. 11, 7. Lurida conveniet succendere galbana septis, Calpurn. Sic. 589. (2) Indutus galbana rafa, Juv. 2, 97.

Galbānus, a, um. adj. *Bright, white, gay, spruce, wanton, effeminate*. Fucos colores, galbanos habet mores, Mart. 1, 97.

|| Galbeæ, armillæ, quibus milites donabantur virtutis ergō, Fest.

Galebum, i. n. ornamentum genus. (1) || *A kind of woman's attire.* (2) *Also a kind of medicine wrapped up in wool.* (1) Fest. (2) Suet. Galba, 3.

|| Galbīneus, a, um. adj. & Galbīnus. *Greenish, or as some think, blueish*, Veget.

Galbūla, æ. f. [*à galbo*] *A bird which we call a wittal, or woodswall*, Mart. 13, 68.

Galbūlus, i. m. *The net, or little round ball, of the cypress tree*, Varr. R. R. 1, 40.

* GALEA, æ. f. [*à γαλή, felis, quod ex felinā pelle fieret*] (1) *A helmet, or head-piece.* (2) *Also the tip of a mast, made like a basket, whither they climbed to descry land, or enemys.* (3) || *Also a kind of ship, a galley.* (1) Comantem Induitur galeam, Virg. Æn. 2, 391. Galea duabus distincta pinnis, Val. Max. 1, 8, 6. (2) Sic utitur, Erasmus. sed rectius H. Jun. corbem vocat, cum sibi astipulantem habet, Festum. Vid. Corbita. (3) Ex usu recent. qui tamen distinguebant inter galeam & galeam. ☞ In terrā galeas, in aquis formido galeas, ex Matt. Paris.

* || Gāleāti, ōrum. pl. m. *The servants, or boys, in an army*, Veg. 3, 6.

* Gāleātus, a, um. adj. *That weareth a hel-*

met. Galeatum serō duelli Pœnitet, Juv. 1, 169. § Galeata Minerva, Cic. N. D. 1, 36.

* Galēna, æ. f. [*à γαλεῖν, splendere*] *The ore of silver and lead, which is left after the tin and silver is fetched out*, Plin. 34, 16.

Gālenum vinum. [*à Galeno Campaniæ oppido*] Plin. 23, 6. & 34, 18.

* Gāleo, āre. act. *To cover with a helmet*. Milites in campo jubet galeari, & ad pugnam parari, Hirt. B. Afr. 12.

* Gāleōli, æ. f. [*ita dict. à galeæ similitudine, Varr.*] *A wine pot, or vessel, like a helmet*, Non. 15, 34.

* Galeopsis, eos. f. Plin. [*γαλιόψις, Gr.*] & Galeobdolon, i. n. *Idem. Water ebony; also dead nettle, or archangel*, Plin. 27, 9.

* Galeos, ōtis. f. [*γαλεός, Gr.*] *Mustellus piscis. A fish like a lamprey, or the lamprey itself; or as some say, a kind of vermin*, Plin. 32, 2.

Galeōtæ, vel galleōtæ, ārum. m. pl. *Expounders of the meaning of prodigys amongst the Sicilians*, Cic. de Div. 1, 20.

Galeotes, æ. m. *A kind of lizards enemys to serpents*, Plin. 29, 4. *Also the sword fish*, Id. 32, 2.

* || Gālērātus, a, um. adj. *Havelng a bat on*, Litt. ex Apul. † Galero opertus, galeritus, Petron.

* || Gālēria, æ. *A bat*, Litt. ex Virg.

* Gālērīcūlom, i. n. dim. (1) *A little bat, bonnet, or cap.* (2) *Also false hair, a peruke.* (1) Mart. Tit. ep. 50. l. 14. (2) Suet. Otho, cap. ult.

* Gālērīta, æ. f. [*ita dict. quod cristam habet in capite galeri similem*] *A lark*, Varr. L. 4, 11. & Plin. 11, 37.

* Gālērītus, i. m. *Idem Varr. de L. L. 4, 11.*

* Gālērītus, a, um. adj. *Wearing a cap, peruke, or tuft of feathers*, Prop. 4, 1, 29.

* Gālērūs, i. m. & Gālērūm, i. n. [*à galeæ similitudine dic.*] (1) *A fured cap, a beaver, or bat.* (2) *A peruke used by both sexes.* (3) *A tuft of feathers.* (1) Lupi de pelle galeros Tegmen habet capiti, Virg. Æn. 7, 687. Galero umbrata tempora, Val. Flacc. 4, 138. (2) Suet. Ner. 26. & Juv. 6, 120. (3) *A similitudine*, Varr.

Galgūlus, i. m. *al. malunt galbulus, avis eadem quæ galbula*, Plin. 33, 11.

* || Galium, i. n. [*à γάλα, lac*] *The herb cheese rennet, or our lady's bed-straw*, Jun.

Galla, æ. f. (1) *A fruit called gall, or oak-apple.* (2) † *Also a coarse black wine made of galls.* (3) || *Also a shoemaker's awl.* (4) *A kind of shoes worn by the Gauls.* (5) *A priestess of Cybele.* (1) Gallæ tritæ remedio sunt, Col. 6, 13. (2) Gallam bibere & rugas conducere ventri, Lucil. ap. Non. 5, 97. (3) Macrobi. Sat. 2, 2. (4) Vid. Cic. Philipp. 2, 30. (5) Vid. Voss. in Catulli Attin, sive Atyn, p. 163.

Gallans, tis. part. *Playing freaks, and mad tricks, like Cybele's priests*, Varr.

Galliāmbus, i. m. [*à Gallis Cybeles sacerdotibus dict. & iambo*] *A sort of verse*, Mart. 2, 86.

|| Gallica, æ. f. *A kind of maple*, Litt. ex Plin.

Gallica, æ. Tert. sc. solea; pl. Gallicæ, ārum *Wooden pattens, pantofles, chabots, caloshes*, Cic. Philipp. 2, 30.

|| Gallīcinium, i. n. *pro cantu gallorum, The time of the night when the cock croweth*. Amm. Marc. 22, 33.

Gallicus, a, um. adj. *French, or belonging to the French*. || Gallicus canis, *a grayhound*, Ov. Met. 1, 333. Gallica palla, *a man's cassock*, Mart. 1, 93, 8. Gallicus sc. ventus, *the north north-east wind*, Vitr. 1, 6.

Gallīna, æ. f. Uxor galli. (1) *A hen.* (2) *Also a word in love and courtship.* (1) Peperit ovum gallina, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 18. (2) Dic me tuum passerulum, gallinam, coturnicem, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 76. || Gallina rustica seu silvestris, *a partridge, or rail*, Col. 8, 2. Africana, *a guiney, or turkey, hen*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

Gallīnāceus, a, um. adj. *Of a hen*. § Gallus gallinaceus, Cic. pro Muræn. 29. § Puli gallinacei, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

Gallīnāceus, i. m. *A roostcock, a cockerel*, Plin. 37, 105. Suet. Vitell. 9.

|| Gallīnāgo, gīnis. f. *A woodcock*, Jun. ¶ Gallinago minor, *a snipe, or snipe*, Id. Gallinago minima, *the jack snipe*, Id.

Gallīnārium, i. n. *A place where poultry are kept, a hen-coop, a hen-roost*, Col. 8, 3.

Gallīnārius, i. m. *He that keepeth poultry, a poulterer*, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 26. Col. 8, 5.

Gallīnārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to poultry*. § Scala gallinaria, Cels. 8, 15. § Gallinari pinus, Juv. 3, 307.

|| Gallīnūla, æ. f. dim. [*à gallina*] *A pullet, a little hen*, Arnob.

|| Gallīopāvus, i. m. *A French peacock*, Cæs. laud. Litt. sed errasse puto.

† Gallo, āre. neut. [*Gallus Cybeles sacerdotis imitor, To be mad*], Varr. ap. Non.

|| Gallūm, pro gallorum, Non.

GALLUS, i. m. *A cock, a Frenchman, a priest of Cybele*, vid. Prop. ¶ § Gallus spado, *a capon*, Petron. c. 55. gallinaceus, *a roostcock*, Cic. de Div. 1, 34.

|| Gamma, *The letter gamma*, Gramm.

|| Gammārus, i. m. *A sea crevise, or crab-fish*, Jun.

* Gānea, æ. f. [*à γανείον, fornix, Turneb.*] (1) *A brothelhouse, or stew; a bawdyhouse, or tipplinghouse.* (2) *Also debauchery, riot.* (3) || *Any close seat.* (1) Stetimus in illo ganeorum tuarum nidore, Cic. in Pison. 6. (2) Ventrīs & ganeæ paratus, Tac. Ann. 3, 52, 2. § Inter ganeam & stupra, Ibid. 6, 4. (3) Donat. & Fest.

* Gāneo, ōnis. m. [*à ganeis*] *A ruffian, a haunter of bawdyhouses, a rioter, a glutton, a debauchee*. = Helluo, geneo, damnosus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 11.

* Gāneum, i. n. *idem quod ganea*. Credo abductum in ganeum, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 5.

Gangāba, æ. m. *A porter, a carrier of burdens among the Persians*, Curt. 3, 13, 7.

* Ganglion, seu Ganglīon, i. n. [*γαγγλίον, Gr.*] *A swelling, or lump, on the head, or neck.* (2) *Also a sprain, the straining of a sinew.* (1) Col. 7, 6. (2) Cels. 7, 6.

* Gangræna, æ. f. [*à γάγρῃ, cancer*] *The gangrene, or mortified flesh; an eating ulcer*. Serpere uti gangræna malo, Lucil. vid. Cels. 1, 5. & 5, 26.

GANNIO, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. quod sign. gaudium gestu exprimere. (1) *To bark, yelp, or cry, like a fox.* (2) *To rubine, as a dog, when he welcometh his master home.* (3) *To rubimper, or moan himself; as one that is beaten.* (4) *To whisper.* (1) Varr. L. L. 6, 5. (2) Canes gannitu vocis adulant, Lucr. 5, 1069. (3) Quid ille gannit? Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 17. (4) Secretam gannire in aurem, Perj. 5, 96.

Gannītus, ūs. m. verb. *A whining, yelping, grining, howling, complaining, or whimpering; as of one beaten*, Mart. 5, 61. Vid. Gannio.

† Ganza, æ. f. al. leg. gantæ. *A gander, or goose*, Plin. 10, 23.

Gārāmāntēs, æ. m. *A kind of carbuncle*, Plin. 37, 7.

|| Gardiānus, i. m. *A guardian, or tutor, to a word; a warden*, Justinian. † Tutor, Vett.

|| Gardīnārius, i. m. *A gardener*, Ap. JCC.

|| Gardīnum, i. n. *A garden*, Justinian. † Hortus, Vett.

* || Gargārīsmus, i. m. *A gargarism, or physical potion, to gargle and wash the throat with*, Med.

* Gargārīzatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A gargling of the mouth*, Plin. 23, 2. Cels. 4, 7. Gargarizationes, Plin. 23, 1.

* Gargārīzātus, a, um. part. *Garglized, or gargled*, Plin. 23, 2. Scrib. Larg. c. 53.

* Gargārīzatus, ūs. m. *id. quod gargarizatio*, Plin. 28, 12.

* Gargārīzo, āre. [*à γαρῥαεῖν, guttur*] *To gargle, and wash, the mouth and throat*, Cels. 4, 4. & Plin. 20, 9.

* GARRIO, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. [*à γαρῥῶ seu γαρῥῶ, quæ à γάρρῳ, vox*] (1) || *To chirp, or chatter; as a bird.* (2) *To prate, to talk idly.* (3) *To*

(3) *To croak.* (1) *Luscinia garriunt, Apul. Flor. p. 810.* (2) *Garrimus quicquid in buccam venit, Cic. Att. 2, 1.* (3) *Meliùs ranæ garriant, Mart. 3, 93.* § *Garrine nugas, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 6.*

* || *Garritus, ūs. m. [à garrio] The chattering of birds, Sidon. Ep. 8, 6.*

* *Garrulitas, ātis. f. (1) A chattering. (2) Met. A babbling, or prating. (1) Rauca garrulitas picarum, Ov. Met. 5, ult. (2) Pueri garrulitate amabiles, Suet. Aug. 83.*

* || *Garrulo, āre. act. To chatter, Fulgent. Myth. 1.*

* || *Garrulosus, a, um. adj. Full of talk and prating, Litt. ex Tibull. sed q.*

*Garrulus, a, um. adj. [à garrio] (1) Chattering, or chirping, as birds. (2) Prating, babbling, talkative. (3) Warbling. (4) Purling, or murmuring, as streams. (1) § *Garrula hirundo, Virg. Geor. 4, 307.* (2) § *lingua, Ov. Amor. 2, 2, 44.* (3) § *lyra, Tibull. 3, 4, 38.* § *sistula, Id. 2, 5, 30.* (4) *Garruli gramen secuere rivi, Sen. Oed. 493.**

Gārum, i. n. [ex garo pisce primūm confectum] Sauce, or pickle, made of fish salted. Quān pretiosum, Plin. 31, 8, docebit. Conf. Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 46. Sen. Ep. 95.

Gārus, i. m. A kind of lobster, of which they made a pickle, as we do of anchovys, Plin. 32, 4.

|| *Gāryōphyllum, i. n. Ruell. Vid. Caryophyllum.*

† *Gau. Auson. Eid. 12. pro gaudium.*

Gaudens, tis. part. Rejoicing, taking delight in. Animo gaudenti ac libenti, Cic. Att. 2, 4. Nimiūm gaudens popularibus auris, Virg. Æn. 6, 816.

GAUDEO, ēre, gāvīsus. neut. To rejoice, to be glad, to delight, or take delight in; to be pleased with. = Triumpho & gaudeo, Cas. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16. § Gaudere decet, lætari non decet, Id. Tusc. 3, 21. § Gaudere gaudia, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 8. § salute alicujus, Nep. Paus. 2.

|| *Gaudiālis, e. adj. Joyful, joyous, jovial, joyous. Gaudiales instituunt dapes, Apul. Met. 8, p. 263. † Lætus, hilaris.*

|| *Gaudiūbundus, a, um. adj. Full of joy, Apul. Met. 8, init. † Gaudio elatus.*

† *Gaudiūloquus, a, um. adj. He that speaketh joyfully, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

Gaudiūmōnium, i. n. A rejoicing, Vulg. interp. Baruch, 4, 34. sed & Petron. si vera sunt Frag.

† *Gaudiolum, i. n. dim. A little joy, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Gaudium, i. n. (1) Joy, gladness, mirth. (2) Meton. Glad tidings. (3) Pleasure, delight, notione obfc. (1) Vid. Cic. Tusc. 4, 6. § Pæpediti aut gaudio nimio, aut ægritudine, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 100. (2) Literæ tunc cumulum gaudii attulerunt, Cic. Fam. 16, 21. (3) Cui donet impermissa raptim Gaudia, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 28. Gaudio affici, § compleri, § perfundi, Cic. Fin. 5, 24. § exultare, Id.

|| *Gavia, æ. f. A sea gull, Apul. Met. 5, p. 157.*

Gāvīsus, a, um. part. [à gaudeo] Rejoicing, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 16. Prop. 2, 7, 1.

Gaulus, i. m. (1) A kind of ship, galley, or boat, almost round. (2) Also a drinking cup like a boat. (1) Gell. 10, 23. (2) Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 32.

Gaunāca, æ. f. & Gaunāce, es. f. & Gaunācum, i. n. A thick shag, or frizze, Varr. de L. 4, 35.

Gausāpātus, a, um. Wearing a rough mantle, or robe, Sen. Ep. 53.

Gausāpe, is. n. [à gossipio, quod inde fieret] (1) A frizze, or rough garment, which soldiers used; a leaguer cloak, a fured coat, a hair mantle. (2) A carpet to lay on a table, such as we call Turkey work; a dog savan. (3) Catachr. A long rough board. (1) Plin. 8, 48. (2) Gausape purpureo mensam perferit, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 11. (3) Balanatum gausape pectas, Pers. 4, 37.

Gausāpīna, æ. f. sc. vestis, & Gausāpīla, Petron. c. 21. A rough frizze mantle, or garment. Mensæ vel Augusto sumere gausapinas, Mart. 6, 59, 8. Adj. Id. 14, 145.

Gausāpum, i. n. pl. gausapa, id. quod gausape. Gausapa si sumptit, gausapa sumpta proba, Ov. A. Am. 2, 300.

* *Gāza, æ. f. [γάζα, Gr.] The treasure of a prince, riches, wealth, one's estate, or stock. Omni Macedonum gazæ potitus est Paulus, Cic. Off. 2, 22. Gazæ non summovent miseros tumultus mentis, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 9. Gazā nullā reparabile cælum, Val. Flacc. 6, 562.*

* || *Gāzōphylācium, i. n. [ex gaza & φυλάττω, custodio] A jewel-house, a treasury, Vulg. interp. Luc. 21, 1.*

* || *Gāzōphylax, ācis. m. [ab eodem] A treasurer, Litt. ex Cels.*

G ante E.

* || *Gehenna, æ. f. [γέεννα, ab Heb. גִּיְהִנֹם, gē Hinnom, i. e. vallis filiorum Hinnom] properly the valley of Hinnom, where they sacrificed their children to Moloch; and thence from the shrieks of these children it came to be taken for hell. Lat. Orcus.*

* || *Gēlābilis, e. adj. That may easily be frozen, or congealed. & Incongelabilis quidem inven. ap. Gell. 17, 8.*

* || *Gēlāscit. imperf. It freezeeth.*

* *Gēlāscō, ēre. incept. To freeze, to congeal. Vini natura non gelāscit, Plin. 14, 21.*

* *Gēlāsīnus, i. m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ γελᾶν, i. e. à ridendo] (1) One of the teeth before, so called because it is showed in laughing. (2) A dimple, or dent, in the cheek, that is seen when one laughs. (3) Also a buffoon, or droll, who maketh people laugh. (1) Γελασῖνοι dentes ridendo nudati, Poll. 2. (2) Nec grata est facies, cui gelasinus abest, Mart. 7, 24. (3) Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 5. sed mel. libb. hab. Gelasimus.*

* *Gēlātio, ōnis. f. verb. A freezing, or congealing, Plin. 17, 8.*

* || *Gēlātor, ōris. m. He that congealeth, Aug.*

* *Gēlātus, a, um. part. Frozen. § Lac gelatum, Col. 10, 397. § Amnes gelati, Plin. 8, 28. § Jus gelatum, Mart. 5, 9. Gelati Pindi juga, Sen. Hipp. 614.*

Gēlicidium, i. n. i. e. gelu cadens. A frost, ice, or water frozen; the freezing of the eaves. Gelicidiis & pruinis congesta taxa, Vitruv. 2, 7. Gelicidiis infestari, Col. 2, 8.

* *Gēlida, æ. f. sc. aqua. Cold water. Perfundit gelidā, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 91. § Calidæ gelidæque ministri, Juu. 5, 63.*

* *Gēlidē, adv. (1) Coldly, chilly. (2) Met. Fearfully, faintly. (1) Primæ notionis exemplum desider. (2) Res omnes timide gelidèque ministrat Dilator, Hor. A. P. 171.*

* || *Gēlido, āre. act. To congeal, or make cold, Enn. † Gelo, Plin.*

* *Gēlidus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. sīmus sup. [à gelu] Cold as ice. Si aquam gelidam biberint, Cic. Catil. 1, 13. Litem multo gelidiorē facit, Id. de Legg. 2, 3. § Aquæ gelidissimæ, Plin. 31, 2.*

* *Gēlo, āre. act. [à gelu] To freeze. Si gelent frigore, Plin. 15, 6.*

* *Gēlor, āri, ātus. pass. To be frozen. Gelantur hyemis frigoribus, Col. 9, 6. Pavidoque gelantur Pectore, Juu. 6, 95.*

* *Gēlōiōphyllis, is. f. [à γέλως, risus, & φύλλον, solium] An herb, which, being drank with wine and myrrh, causeth much laughing, Plin. 24, 17.*

* || *Gēlōiōphyæ, es. f. [à γέλως, risus, & φύς, natura] An herb causing much laughter, Apul. de Herb. c. 8.*

* *Gēlū. n. indecl. [à γῆ, terra] Frost, cold, ice. passim.*

* || *Gēlūm, i. n. Idem. Assiduus geli casus, Lucr. 5, 206.*

* || *Gēlus, i. m. Idem. Non.*

|| *Gemea, æ. f. A wing of soldiers among the Macedonians so called, Liv. 37, 40. sed rectius agema.*

* *Gēmēbundus, a, um. adj. Full of sighing and groaning. Gēmēbundus obambulat Ætnam, Ov. Met. 14, 193.*

* *Gēmellar, āris. n. Quod geminas mensuras contineat. A vessel fit under to catch oil, as it runeth out of the press, Col. 12, 50.*

Gēmellipāra, æ. f. Latonæ epithet. A woman having two children at a birth. Gemellipara Dea Latona, Ov. Fast. 5, 541.

* *Gēmellus, a, um. adj. dim. [à geminus] Double, twins, two children born at a birth. § Gemellæ vites, Col. 3, 1. Prolem est enixa gemellam, Ov. Met. 9, 452.*

* *Gēmendus, a, um. part. To be lamented, or bewailed. § Vita gemenda, Ov. Met. 13, 464. vid. Sen. Herc. Oet. 1833.*

* *Gēmēns, tis. part. (1) Groaning, lamenting. (2) Also roaring. (3) Creaking, as a cart wheel doth. (1) § Flebiliter gemens, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 5. (2) Pectora fiemitu rumpunt leones gementes, Lucr. 3, 298. (3) Plaustris vestire gementibus, Virg. Æn. 11, 38.*

* *Gēmīnans, tis. part. Doubling. Undecimam geminans, Manil. 4, 479.*

* || *Gēmīnātum adv. Doubling-wise. Diomed.*

* *Gēmīnatio, ōnis. f. verb. A doubling, redoubling, or repeating. § Geminatio verborum, Cic. de Orat. 3, 54.*

* || *Gēmīnātor, ōris. m. He that doubleth. Hier. † Qui geminat.*

* *Gēmīnātus, a, um. part. Doubled, made twice so much. § Geminata victoria, Liv. 1, 25. § Merces, Ov. Met. 2, 702. § Geminata verba, Ibid. 15, 681. § Geminatus honor, Liv. 39, 39.*

* *Gēmīni, ōrum. m. pl. (1) Twins, two children born at one birth. (2) Also a constellation called Castor and Pollux. (1) § Gemini nati, Virg. Æn. 5, 285. (2) Ipse circulus fertur per Sagittarium atque Geminos, Plin. 18, 20.*

* || *Gēmīnitudo, dīnis. f. A doubling, Pacuv. ap. Non. 2, 366.*

* *Gēmīno, āre. act. (1) To double, to redouble. (2) To increase. (3) Also to couple together. (1) Geminabit plagam, nisi caves, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 19. (2) Labor geminaverat æstum, Ov. Met. 5, 586. (3) Non ut serpentes avibus gementur, Hor. A. P. 13.*

* *Gēmīnus, a, um. adj. [ab ant. geno, qu. genimus] (1) Double, two. (2) Also alike, equal. (1) § Ex unis geminas mihi conficies nuptias, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 50. § Geminum partum edere, Liv. 1, 4. (2) Geminus & simillimus nequitia, Cic. Verr. 3, 67. Hic ejus geminus est frater, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 49. Geminissimus finxit Id. ibid.*

* *Gēmisco, ēre. incept. To groan. Si buxos inflare velim, ferale gemiscunt, Claud. Rapt. Prof. 3, 130. Campi gemiscunt exulibus, Id. 1. Eutr. 178.*

Gēmītes, æ. m. A precious stone wherein you see two white bands holding one another, Plin. 37, 11.

* *Gēmītus. imperf. They groan, Cic. Att. 2, 18.*

* *Gēmītus, ūs. (& ti, Plaut.) m. verb. [à gemo] A groan, or sigh; a howling, as of wolves. = Lamentatio & gemitus urbis, Cic. post. redit. in sen. 7. = Fletus gemitusque, Id. pro Rusc. Am. 9. § Gemitus dare, Ov. Met. 10, 509. § ducere, Virg. Æn. 2, 288. § edere, Ov. Met. 2, 622.*

* *GEMMA, æ. f. [an à geno, i. e. gigno; an à γέμω, plenus sum?] (1) A young bud, or button, of a vine. (2) Per simil. A precious stone, a jewel, a gem. (1) Turgent in palmitē gemmæ, Virg. Eccl. 7, 48. (2) Pocula ex aura gemmis distincta, Cic. Verr. 4, 27. Qui quidem hanc propr. signif. agnoscit.*

* *Gemmans, tis. part. (1) Biding. (2) Glittering, or shining, like a precious stone; richly decked with pearls and jewels. (1) Ante omnia gemmantes nitere convenient, Plin. 17, 14. de furculis arborum. (2) Gemmantia saxa Balnea, Stat. Sylv. 1, 5, 12. Herbæ rore gemmantes, Lucr. 2, 319. Pavo gemmantes explicat alas, Mart. 13, 70.*

* || *Gemmārius, a, um. adj. Belonging to jewels. Gemmārius mango, Litt. ex Plin.*

* **Gemmarius**, i. m. *A jeweler, Jun.*
 * **Gemmaſco**, ēre. incept. & **Gemmaſco**. (1) *To begin to bud.* (2) *Also to get the hardness and form of a precious ſtone.* (1) *Gemmaſcere incipiens legatur calamus, Plin. 17, 15.* (2) *Id. 37, 10.*
 * **Gemmatio**, ōnis. f. *A budding out, Plin. 17, 14. ubi tamen al. germinatione, & vix alibi.*
 * **Gemmator**, ōris. m. *A lapidary, Firm.*
 * **Gemmaſus**, a, um. part. *Budded, ſet with precious ſtones.* § **Annuli gemmati**, *Liuv. 1, 11.* § **Monilia gemmata**, *Ov. Met. 10, 113.* § **Gemmata corona**, *Plin. 22, 3.*
 * **Gemmeus**, a, um. adj. *Of, like, or ſet with, precious ſtones.* § **Trulla gemmea**, *Cic. Verr. 4, 27.* § **Gemmea teſta**, *Mart. 6, 47.*
 * **Gemmifer**, a, um. adj. [*ex gemma, & fero*] *That bringeth, or beareth precious ſtones.* § **Mare gemmiferum**, *Propert. 3, 4, 2. Conf. Stat. Theb. 8, 237. & Sil. 15, 694.*
 * **Gemmo**, āre. neut. [*à gemma*] (1) *To bud, to bloom.* (2) *To ſparkle.* (1) *Cum vites incipiunt gemmare, Cic. Orat. 24.* (2) *Id. Germans.*
 * **Gemmōſus**, a, um. adj. *Full of precious ſtones.* *Gemmōſis monilibus onuſtae, Apul. Met. 5, p. 148.* † **Gemmis excultus.
 * **Gemmūla**, æ. f. dim. *A young bud of a tree, a little precious ſtone.* *Quod ver gemulis floridis cuncta depingebat, Apul. Met. 10, p. 544.*
 * **Gēmo**, ēre. ui. itum. neut. cum accuſ. [*à γέμω, onuſtus ſum, dolor enim onus maximum*] (1) *To groan, to make a lamentable noiſe, to lament, or mourn.* (2) *Also to bellow.* (3) *To crack.* (4) *To coo.* (1) *§ Hæc gemebant boni, ſperabant improbi, Cic. pro Sext. 30.* (2) *Gemit impoſitis incudibus Ætna, Virg. Geor. 4, 173.* (3) *Gemit ſub pondere cymba, Id. Æn. 6, 413.* (4) *Non gemere ceſſabit turtur, Id. Ecl. 1, 59.*
 * **Gēmōr**, i. paſſ. *To be lamented, &c.* *Hic ſtatus unā voce omnium gemitur, Cic. Att. 2, 18.*
 * **Gēmōniæ ſcalæ**. [*à gemendo dict.*] *A place in Rome, where condemned perſons were caſt down from a pair of ſtairs into the river Tiber, Tac. Ann. 3, 14, 5. Suet. Tiber. 53.*
 * **Gēmōnides**, um. pl. m. [*ab eodem*] *A certain kind of precious ſtone, good to help women in travail, Plin. 37, 10.*
 * **Gēmūlus**, a, um. adj. *Mournfull, or lamentable, Apul. Florid. 13, p. 786.* † **Flebilis**, gemendus, *Verr.*
 * **Gēmurſa**, æ. f. [*dict. quod euntem gemere faciat*] *A corn, or like thing, under the little toe, Plin. 26, 1.*
 * **Gēna**, æ. f. [*dict. à γένος, gena, unde & γένειον, barba*] (1) *The eyelid.* (2) *The cheek, the ball of the cheek.* (3) *The part where the beard is firſt ſeen.* (1) *Mulieres genas ne radunto, Cic. de Legg. 2, 23. as ſome interpret it. But if radunto be rendered ſcratch, or claw, as it well may, this ſenſe of gena ſeemeth not to be well ſupported.* (2) *Id. Plin. 11, 36.* (3) *Prima genas veſtibat flore juvenus, Virg. Æn. 8, 160.*
 * **Gēnealōgia**, æ. f. [*à γένος genus, & λόγος ſermo*] *A deſcription of the lineage, ſtock, or pedigree, of any, a genealogy.* *Peperam aſcribitur, Cic. Lat. Familiarum origo, Nep.*
 * **Gēnealōgicus**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to genealogy, Eccl.*
 * **Gēnealōgus**, i. m. (1) *One that profeſſeth ſkill in genealogys.* (2) *§ Also a writer of genealogys.* (1) *Dii qui à genealogis antiquis ſic nominantur, Cic. N. D. 3, 17.* (2) *Velut ille ait genealogus idem, Moſes ſcil. Prud. Apoth. 315.*
 * **Gēner**, ſri. m. [*qu. generis propagator*] *A ſon in law, a daughter's huſband.* *Abjeſtā togā, ſe ad generi pedes abjeſcit, Cic. Att. 4, 2.*
 * **Gēnerābilis**, e. adj. *That may be engendered, or begoten.* *Generabilis rerum naturæ ſpiritus, Plin. 2, 45.* *Opus generabile ſingit, Manil. 1, 143.*
 * **Gēnerālis**, e. adj. *General, univerſal.* §**

Conſtitutio generalis, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 8. § Generale decorum, Id. Offic. 1, 27.*
 * **Gēnerāliter**, adv. *Generally, in general, commonly.* *Tempus generaliter definire difficile eſt, Cic. de Inv. 1, 26. § notare, Plin. Ep. 1, 8.*
 * **Gēnerandus**, a, um. part. *To beget, or be begoten.* *Ad ſobolem ex eo generandam, Juſt. 2, 4.*
 * **Gēnerans**, tis. part. *Begetting, compoſeing.* *Verſus à cogitante atque generante exarati, Suet. Neron. 52.*
 * **Gēneraſco**, ēre. incept. *To breed, or grow, after its kind, Lucr. 3, 746.*
 * **Gēneratim**, adv. *per ſingula genera.* *By kinds, or ſorts; generally, in general.* *§ = Si gillatim potiùs, quàm generatim atque univerſè loqui, Cic. Verr. 5, 55.* *Omnia generatim complecti, Id. de Inv. 2, 5.*
 * **Gēneratio**, ōnis. f. verb. *An engendering, or begetting; a generation.* § **Generatio avium**, *Plin. 10, 52.* § **hominum**, *Id. 11, 64.* = **Ortus**, procreatio, *Cic.*
 * **Gēnerator**, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He that engendereth, or begeth.* (2) *A breeder, an anceſtor.* (1) *Qui nōſſe generatores ſuos optimè poterant, Cic. de Univ. 11.* (2) *Agragas generator equorum, Virg. Æn. 3, 704.*
 * **Gēnerātus**, a, um. part. (1) *Begoten, engendered, bred.* (2) *Descended.* (1) = *Unde omnia ſunt orta, generata, concreta, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 24.* (2) *A Marte populum Romanum generatum accepimus, Id. Philipp. 4, 2.*
 * **Gēnero**, āre. aſt. (1) *To engender, or beget; as the male.* (2) *To conceive, bear, or bring forth; as the female.* (3) *§ To ſpring, as herbs do.* (4) *To make, or create.* (5) *To breed.* (6) *To invent, or deviſe.* (1) *Maiam Atlas generat, Virg. Æn. 8, 141.* (2) *Et quæ non primo initu generare cœperit, Plin. 8, 44.* (3) *Ge'l. 5, 6.* (4) *Hominem generavit Deus, Cic. de Legg. 1, 9.* (5) *Aliam ex aliâ generando ſuffice prolem, Virg. Geor. 3, 65.* (6) *Quint. 10, 2.*
 * **Gēnerōſe**, adv. iùs. comp. *Nobly, gallantly, generously.* § **Generoſius perire**, *Hor. Od. 1, 37, 21.*
 * **Gēnerōſitas**, ātis. f. (1) *Excellency of any thing in its kind.* (2) *Nobility, generousneſs.* (3) *Majeſty.* (4) *Kindneſs, generousity.* (1) § **Generoſitas gallinarum**, *Plin. 10, 56.* § **Leonum**, *Id. 8, 19.* *Erat generoſitas Cæcubo celeberrima, Id. 14, 6.* (2) *Id. Generoſus.* (3) *Tauris in aſpectu generoſitas, Plin. 8, 45.* (4) *Id. Generoſus.*
 * **Gēnerōſus**, a, um. adj. or. comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Noble, born of a noble race.* (2) *Courageous, brave.* (3) *Good, kind.* (4) *Generous in its kind, fruitfull, plentyfull.* (1) = *Virgo generoſa & nobilis, Cic. Parad. 3, 1.* (2) *Fortiſſimus quiſque eſt generoſiſſimus, Sall. B. J. 88.* (3) *Natura ipſa & quædam generoſa virtus ſtatim reſpuit, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 6.* (4) § **Generoſior arbor**, *Col.* § **Generoſum vinum**, *Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 18.*
 * **Gēneſis**, is, vel eos. f. [*γένεσις Gr. a γένεσθαι naſcor*] (1) *§ Generation, nativity.* (2) *The planet under which one is born.* (3) *§ Also the firſt book of Moſes.* (1) *Ex ſignif. Græcâ.* (2) *Nota mathematicis geneſis tua, Juv. 14, 248.* (3) *Quia rerum geneſin, i. e. ortum, tradit.*
 * **Gēneſthia**, ōrum. n. pl. [*ab eodem*] *One's birth day, or a feaſt upon it, Bibb.*
 * **Gēneſthiāci**, ōrum. pl. *Caſters of nativitiſ, aſtologers, fortunetellers, Gell. 14, 1.*
 * **Gēneſthiōlōgia**, æ. f. [*ex γένεσθαι generatio, & λόγος ſermo*] *A caſting of nativitiſ, Vitruv. 9, 7.*
 * **Gēnetrix**, f. ant. id. quod **genitrix**, & *puto ſic rectiùs ſcrib. pro more ſecce. doctiſſ. qui Titt. marm. & nummiſ antiquis exhibetur.*
 * † **Gēni**, pro **gigni**. *Lucr. 3, 798.*
 * **Gēniālis**, e. adj. (1) *Cheerfull, feſtival, merry, pleaſant.* (2) *Also pertaining to marriage.* (1) § **Fæſtum geniale**, *Ov. Faſt. 3, 523.* § **rus**, *Id. Ep. 19, 9.* (2) § **Genialis lectus**, *Cic. pro Cluent. 5,*

* **Gēniālitas**, ātis. f. *Mirth, good cheer, pleaſantry, Amm. 30, 5.*
 * **Gēniāliter**, adv. *Pleaſantly, daintily, with great cheer and mirth, frolickſomely.* *Fæſtum genialiter egit, Ov. Met. 11, 96.*
 † **Gēniānus**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to pleaſure and belly cheer, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. ſic leg. Scal. alii genearium.*
 * **Gēniculātum**, adv. *From knot to knot, from joint to joint.* *Foliis geniculatim circumdata, Plin. 21, 11.*
 § **Gēniculatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A kneeling, or praying upon one's knees, Tert.*
 * **Gēniculātus**, a, um. *That hath many joints, or knots, as the ſtems of herbs; knotty, jointed.* § **Culmus geniculatus**, *Cic. de Sen. 15.* § **Geniculatum incrementum**, *Plin. 16, 25.*
 * **Gēniculo**, āre. aſt. & neut. *To joint, or knot; to grow into joints, or knots, Plin. 18, 16.*
 * **Gēniculum**, i. n. dim. [*à genu*] *A little knee; a joint, or knot, in the ſtalk of an herb, Plin. 10, 30.*
 * **Gēniculus**, i. m. *An angle, or corner, Vitruv. 8, 7.*
 * **Gēnimen**, inis. n. [*à geno*] *A generation, a breed; alſo the fruit, or produſt, as of a tree, Vulg. interp.*
 * **Gēniſta**, æ. f. [*à geno, quodd ſponte genatur, i. e. gignatur*] *Broom.* § **Geniſta humilis**, *wood-waxen, baſe-broom.* *Molle ſiler, lentæque geniſtæ, Virg. Geor. 2, 12.* § **Spinola**, ſilveſtris, *rubin, or great furze.*
 * **Gēniſtilla**, æ. f. *Sweet broom, beatb, or ling, Offic.*
 * **Gēniſta**, æ. f. *A daughter, Litt. ex Plaut.*
 * **Gēniſtābilis**, e. adj. id. quod **genitalis**. § **Genitabile tempus**, *Varr. L. L. 4, 3. ex Lucr.* **Genitabilis aura Favoni**, *Lucr. 1, 11.*
 * **Gēniſtāle**, is. n. *A privy member.* **Genitalia oſſa ſunt lupis**, *Plin. 28, 9.*
 * **Gēniſtālis**, e. adj. (1) *Serving to engender, or for breed.* (2) *Of, or belonging to, one's birth.* (1) § **Genitalia corpora**, *the four elements, Lucr. 1, 33.* **Membrum genitale**, *the ſecret, or privy, member of a male.* (2) *Sues caſtrantur, ne ſint genitales, Col. 7, 9.* § **Tempus genitale**, *one's birth-day, Ov. Trift. 3, 13, 17.*
 * **Gēniſtālis**, is. f. ſc. herba. *Glader, or ſword-graſs, Apul.*
 * **Gēniſtāliter**, adv. *By generation; meetly, or apily, for generation, Lucr. 4, 1251.*
 * **Gēniſtīvus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Natural, that is born with us.* (2) *Also proper, or belonging to the ſame ſtock, or family.* (3) *Also a father.* (4) *§ Genitive.* (1) § **Genitivæ notæ**, *Suet. Aug. 40.* (2) § **Genitiva agnomina**, *Ov. ex Pont. 3, 2, 107.* § **imago**, *Id. Met. 3, 331.* (3) § **Apollo genitivus**, *Cato.* (4) **Cafus genitivus**, *Gell. 13, 24.*
 * **Gēnitor**, ōris. m. verb. *A father, a begetter, a fire, a creatour, or maker; a beginner.* *Quo animo, nihil ab optimo & præſtantiffimo genitore meliùs procreatum, Cic. de Univ. 8.* **Genitores omnium vitorum Græci**, *Plin. 15, 4.*
 * **Gēnitrix**, icis. f. verb. *A mother, ſhe that bred and bare one, a dam.* *Paſſim ap. Poëtæ rar. int. cæt.*
 * **Gēnītūra**, æ. f. (1) *Generation, or a begetting; conception, the ſeed of generation.* (2) *Also the time, or planet, of one's nativity.* (1) = **Origo** atque **genitura** *conchæ, Plin. 9, 54.* (2) *Suet. in Tit. 9.*
 * **Gēnīturus**, a, um. part. *That will engender, or beget.* *Semina genitura populos, Ov. Ep. 12, 45.*
 * **Gēnītus**, a, um. part. *Begoten engendered, born, bred.* § **De ſanguine genitus**, *Ov. Ep. 16, 197.* **Vir demerendis hominibus genitus**, *V. Patere. 2, 102.*
 * **Gēnītus**, ſus. m. verb. *pro genitura.* *Plurimos libros de genitu animalium reliquerunt, Apul. Apol. p. 463.* *Per omnes animalium genitus pergam, Ibid. p. 466.*
 * **Gēnītus**, i. m. [*à gigno, genui*] (1) *A good, or (2) evil, demon attending each man, or woman,*

(3) or on mankind in general; either (4) to defend, or (5) to punish them. (6) The tutelary deity of a place. (7) Pleasantness, good grace, art, genius. (8) A natural inclination. (1) Scit Genus, natale comes qui temperat astrum. (2) Naturæ deus humanæ, (3) mortalis in unum Quodque caput; vultu mutabilis (4) albus, & (5) ater, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 187. (6) Genius loci, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 95. (7) Victurus genium debet habere liber, *Mart.* 6, 60, 10. (8) Qui cum genis suis belligerant, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 81. ¶ Genio indulgere, to make much of himself, *Perf.* 5, 151. Defraudare genium, to pinch his belly, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 1, 10. § curare, *Her. Od.* 3, 8, 15.

* Gēno, ēre, ui, itum. [à γένω idem antiq. pro gigno] To beget. Genit lac, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. *Conf. Lucr.* 3, 798.

* Gēnor, i, itus, pass. To be begotten, *Lucr.* 3, 799. Similes parentum genuntur, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 6.

* GENS, tis, f. [à geno, i. e. gigno, *Isid.*] (1) A nation, a people. (2) A tribe, kindred, or stock. (3) A family. (4) A breed. (5) A swarm. (6) A shoal, or fry, of fishes. (7) Synecd. One of a nation. (1) § Gens Allobrogum, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 6. (2) § Gens Valeria, *Cic. pro Flacco*, 1. § Gens Domitia, *Suet. Ner.* 1. Cujus gentis familia est nostra, *Id. Jul.* 6. ¶ Nationis nomen non gentis evaluit, *Tac. Germ.* 2. (3) Patricii minorum gentium, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 21. (4) *Virg. Geor.* 3, 73. (5) *Col.* 9, 9. (6) Gens humida ponti, *Id. Geor.* 4, 430. (7) Vigilante Deum gens, *Id. Æn.* 10, 228. ¶ Gens humana, mankind, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 26. Ubicunque gentium, in what part of the world soever, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 55. Minimè gentium, by no means in the world, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 44.

Gentiāna, æ, f. The herb gentian, bitterwort, or felwort, *Plin.* 25, 7.

* Gentīcus, a, um, adj. Of a nation, or people. More gentico, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 33. rar. occ. † Gentilis.

* Gentīlis, e, adj. [à geno] (1) Of the same house, family, name, ancestry, and stock. (2) Belonging, or proper, to a nation, or family. (3) ¶ Also a gentile, or heathen. (1) *Cic. Top.* c. 6. (2) Gentilia tympana secum Advexit, *Juv.* 3, 64. (3) *Hier.* & post eum scriptt. *Ecclef.*

* ¶ Gentīlismus, i, m. Gentilism, Dig.

* Gentīlitas, ātis, f. Gentilium conjunctio & necessitudo. (1) The multitude of a people, or family. (2) The relation and alliance of the same stock and kindred. (3) Agrecableness of nature, or of soil. (1) Gentilitas Manilii cognomen ejuravit, *Plin. Vir. ill.* (2) Laceras gentilitates colligere atque connectere, *Id. Paneg.* 39. (3) Herba crineon hoc loco reddenda est propter gentilitatem, *Id.* 23, 7.

* Gentīlitius, a, um, adj. That is common to a people, or family; or that is peculiar to them; that cometh by descent from our ancestors. § Gentilitia sacrificia, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 15. vid. & *Plin.* 19, 1. § Gentilitia nota, *Liv.* 6, 20.

Gēnu, indecl. n. A knee, the leg. Genua labant, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 432. § Genibus alicujus advolvi, *Curt.* 4, 6, 15. § Accidere alicui ad genua, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 18. § genibus alicujus, *Liv.* 44, 31. § provolvi genibus, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 18, 2. § advolvi genua, *Ibid.* 1, 13, 6. § Ponere alicui genua, *Curt.* 4, 6, 28. § submittere, *Or.* *Met.* 4, 340.

† Gēnuæ gulosæ, *Lucil.*

Gēnuālia, um, pl. n. A kind of hose to cover the knees, garters to tie under the knees. Poplitibus suberant plecto genualia limbo, *Or.* *Met.* 10, 593.

¶ Gēnūflectio, ōnis, f. verb. The bowing of the knee, genuflection, or kneeling, *Eccl.*

¶ Gēnūflecto, ēre. To bow the knee, to kneel, *Eccl.* † Niti genibus.

* Gēnuīnus, a, um, adj. [à geno] Nativus, sincerus. Peculiar, natural, proper, genuine. ¶ Naturales & genuini honores, *Gell.* 2, 3. ¶ Genuini dentes, the cheek, or jaw, teeth, sc. intimi qui conficiunt cibos, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54.

* Gēnus, ēris, n. [à Gr. γένος] (1) A kindred, breed, lineage, extraction, race, stock, or family. (2) An offspring, or issue. (3) A sort, manner, or kind. (4) A way of writing. (5) A nation,

or people. (6) The breed, or sort, of animals.

(7) A genus, or general term. (8) Also a gender, as the masculine, the feminine. (1) = Generis atque feminis Romani propria est virtus, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 5. (2) Latonæ genus duplex, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 198. (3) Est genus hominum, qui, &c. *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 17. Genus institutorum, *Cic.* (4) Exemplis continetur Æsopi genus, *Phædr.* 2, prol. (5) Genus intractabile bello, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 343. (6) § Genus leonum, *Lucr.* 5, 860. § ferarum, *Id.* 2, 597. § piscium, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 9. (7) Genus est quod partes aliquas amplectitur, ut cupiditas, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 28. (8) *Ap. Grammat.*

Gēnus, i, m. pro genu Non. ¶ Genus, n. A knee. Genus & suram erigit, *Cic. in Arat.* 3.

* ¶ Geōdæsia, æ, f. [ex γῆ terra, & δαῖν dividio] A measuring, or surveying, of land. *Lat. Agri dimensio.*

* ¶ Geōdætes, æ, m. A surveyor, or measurer, of land, *Bud. Lat. Agri dimensor.*

* Geōgrāphia, æ, f. [ex γῆ, terra, & γράφω, scribo] A description of the earth, geography. De geographiā dabo operam ut tibi satisfaciam, *Cic. Att.* 2, 4.

* ¶ Geōgrāphus, i, m. [γεωγράφος, Gr. à præced.] A geographer, or describer of the earth, *Amm.*

* ¶ Geōmantia, æ, f. [ex γῆ, terra, & μαντεία, vaticinium] Working in sorcery, by circles, and pricks in the earth. *Lat. Divinatio ex terrâ.*

* Geōmetra, æ, m. [ex γῆ, terra, & μέτρον, metior] A geometrician. Geometrae solent non omnia docere, sed postulare, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 7.

* Geōmetres, æ, m. *Idem.* *Juv.* 3, 76.

* Geōmetria, æ, f. Geometry. Geometriam Euclides & Archimedes tractaverunt, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 33. *Lat. Terræ dimensio.*

* Geōmetrica, ōrum, pl. n. The ruler, or grounds, of geometry. Quasi geometrica didicisset, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 24.

* Geōmetricè, adv. According to the rules of geometry, like a geometrician. § Geometricè eruditus, *Plin.* 35, 10. sed γεωμετρικῶς, *Cic. Att.* 2, 5.

* Geōmetricus, a, um, adj. Belonging to geometry, geometrical. Si geometricis rationibus non est crediturus, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 36.

* ¶ Georgica, ōrum, pl. n. [ex γῆ, terra, & ἔργον, opus] Books treating of husbandry, as *Virgil's Georgics.*

* Georgicus, a, um, adj. Belonging to husbandry. Georgicum carmen, *Col.* 7, 5.

* Gērānites, æ, m. gemma. [à collo γέρανος, i. e. gruis] A precious stone, in colour like a crane's neck, *Plin.* 37, 11.

* Gērānium, i, n. [à γέρανος, gruis] The herb forkbill, whereof are divers sorts, *Plin.* 37, 11.

Gērāria, æ, f. [à gero] vel Ceraria. A maid that is to carry young children in her arms, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 3, 102.

Gērendus, a, um, part. That is to be borne, done, or achieved. Quorum opera eximia in rebus gerendis extitit, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 47. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 20.

Gērēns, tis, part. Bearing, wearing, doing, managing, &c. ¶ Sui negotii bene gerens, playing the good husband, *Cic. pro Quint.* 19. *Conf. Sil.* 11, 203.

Germāna, æ, f. A sister by the father's side, an own sister. *Vid. Nep.* 5, 1. & ibi interpretes. Securæ amorum Germanæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 355.

Germānè, adv. Brotherly, like a very brother. § = Germanè & fraternè rescribam, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 14.

Germānitas, ātis, f. (1) Brotherhood, (2) or sisterhood, by the same father and mother; near kindred. (1) Moveat germanitas, *Cic. pro Lig.* 11. (2) Germanitatis stupris volutatus, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 20.

¶ Germāniter, adv. Brotherly, Aug.

¶ Germānitūs, adv. Faithfully, sincerely, like a brother, *Non.* 2, 381.

Germānus, a, um, adj. sīmus, sup. [à germen] (1) Come of the same stock, near akin. (2) Also right, proper, true, not counterfeit. (3) Natural. (4) Very like. (1) Si te in germani

fratris dilexi loco, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 58. (2) Ille Theodoromedes fuit germano nomine, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 38. (3) Hæc mea est, & fratris mei germana patria, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 1. (4) Antiochus germanissimus Stoicis, *Id. Acad.* 4, 43. O mi Æschine! O mi germane! *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 5.

Germen, inis, n. [qu. gerimen, *Sca.*] A branch, or bud, of a tree, or herb; a young twig, or sprig; a sprout. § Frondium germen, *Plin.* 10, 29. Aliena ex arbore germen, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 76.

Germīnans, tis, part. Buding. Germinante capillum, *Plin. H.* 7, 5.

Germīnatio, ōnis, f. verb. A springing, a bud-ing, or sprouting, *Plin.* 17, 14. Paines in germinatione imbecillis, *Col.* 4, 24.

Germīnātus, ūs, m. verb. A blossoming, or buding, *Plin.* 15, 8.

Geimīno, āre, act. To branch out, to bud, to blossom, to sprout out, *Plin.* 13, 4.

GERO, ēre, si, itum, act. (1) To bear, or carry. (2) To wear. (3) Met. To have, or show. (4) To manage, conduct, or carry on; to do, execute, or achieve. (5) To have by nature. (6) Cum reciproc. seq. To behave. (1) Quis iste saxum immane detritis gerit, jam senior, humeris? *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 1009. (2) Gerens in capite galeam venatoriam, *Nep. Dat.* 3. (3) Animum geritis muliebrem, *Enn. ap. Cic. Offic.* 1, 18. (4) = Ut sapiens velit gerere & administrare rem, *Id. de Fin.* 3, 20. (5) Ursæ mammas quaternas gerunt, *Plin.* 11, 40. (6) Quanto superiores sumus, tanto nos geramus submissius, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 26. ¶ Gerere personam alicujus, to represent him, *Id.* morem alicui, to obey, or humour him, *Id.* partus, to conceive, or be with young, *Plin.* Vulnera gerens, wounded, *Virg.* ¶ Imperator res neque agit, neque facit, sed gerit, i. e. sustinet, *Varr.*

Gēror, i, pass. To be carried on. Tanto honestius tunc bella gerebantur, quam nunc amicitia coluntur, *Just.* 15, 2.

Gēro, ōnis, m. A porter, a carrier, *Cic. tribuit Casaub.* Muli æris damnigeruli, foras gerones, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 1.

* ¶ Gērōtēcōmīum, i, n. [ex γέρων, senex, & κομῆν, cucu] A hospital, or almshouse, for poor old people.

Gerræ, ārum, f. pl. (1) ¶ Hurdles made of twigs, and filled up with earth, for the fortifying of a place; gabions, or shields, made of twigs. (2) Trifles, or toys, or things of no value. (3) Also triflers, silly people. (1) *Vid. Γέρων ap. Hesych.* (2) = Gerræ germanæ, ἄγροι λήρων, *Plaut. Fæn. prol.* (3) *Id. Asin.* 3, 3, 10.

Gerræ, is, f. [à gerris, qu. nullius pretii] A fish of the herring, or pilchard, kind, and of small value, *Mart.* 12, 32.

Gerro, ōnis, m. [à gerræ, nugæ] A trifter, a droll; one who talks to little purpose. = Gerro, iners, fraus, helluo, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 4, 10.

† Gerībūlum, i, n. [à gerendo] A cupboard, or table, for wine vessels, *Varr.*

¶ Gērūla, æ, f. sc. femina. A maid that tendeth a child, and carryeth it about. Ineptæ divinx ferrositatis gerula, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 191.

¶ Gērūlātor, ōnis, m. A porter, a carrier, or bearer of burdens, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Gērūlīgūlus, i, m. One that maketh and carryeth about lies, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 1, 14.

Gērūlus, i, m. (1) A porter, a bearer of burdens. (2) ¶ Also a chairman. (1) Alium gerulum quæret; nam ego non latius sum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 2, 79. (2) *Litt. ex Sen.*

¶ Gērundum, i, n. [à re gerundus, i. e. gerendū] A gerund, *Gramm.*

¶ Gērundivum, i, n. A gerundive, or gerundi used adjectively, *Gramm.*

* Gērūsia, æ, f. [à γέρων, senex] (1) ¶ A senate, a convention of old men. (2) Also the house wherein they met. (1) *Bud. ex Plin.* (2) *Plin.* 35, 14. *Vitruv.* 2, 8. *Plin. Ep.* 10, 42, 1. *Lat. Senatus, senaculum.*

Gēsta, ōrum, pl. n. [à gero] Acts of princes, or people; exploits, achievements. Obcuriora sunt ejus gesta pleraque, *Nep. Dat.* 1.

Gestāmen, īnis. n. (1) *A carriage*. (2) *A sceptre, or mace*. (3) *A buckler*. (4) *Any thing carried, or worn*. (1) *Gestamine* sellæ Baias perveſta, Tac. Ann. 14, 4, 4. vid. & Ann. 15, 57, 2. (2) *Priami gestamen*, Virg. Æn. 7, 246. (3) *Clypeus magni gestamen* Abantis, Id. Æn. 3, 288. (4) *Speculum pathici gestamen* Othonis, Juv. 2, 99.

Gestandus, a, um. part. *To be borne*. *Gestandus* in ſinu, Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 75. v. Sil. 10, 109. **Gestans**, tis. part. *Bearing, carrying*. Duo occurrunt utriusque aquam gestantes, Curt. 7, 19. Conf. Sil. 9, 240.

Gestatio, ōnis. f. (1) *A bearing, or carrying; a taking the air on horseback, or (2) the place appointed for this exercise, in the same manner as cœnatio and ambulatio*. (1) *Gestatio & corpus concutit, & studio non officit*, Sen. Ep. 15. Longis morbis gestatio aptissima est, Cels. 2, 15. (2) *Sæpe apud utrumque Plinium*.

Gestator, ōris. m. verb. *A bearer, or carrier*, Plin. Ep. 9, 33.

Gestatorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to carriage, or serving to carry one in*. Sella gestatoria, Suet. Ner. 26, & Vit. 16.

Gestatrix, icis. f. *She that beareth*. § *Diva gestatrix*, Valer. Flacc. 4, 605.

Gestatus, a, um. part. *Carried to take the air*. *Gestatus* hijugis equis, Mart. 1, 13.

Gestatus, ūs. m. *A bearing, or carrying*, Plin. 15, 25.

|| **Gesticulāria**, æ. f. *A dancing, or tumbleing, quench, that sheweth tricks*, Gell. 1, 5.

Gesticulatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A representing any body by countenance, or postures, &c. a tumbleing, and shewing of tricks*. § *Gesticulatio digitorum*, Suet. Tib. 68.

Gesticulātor, ōris. m. *One that useth many gestures, a morrice dancer, a puppet-player, a mimic, a tumbler, and shewer of tricks*, Col. præf. operis.

Gesticulor, āri, ātus. sum. dep. (1) *To represent things, and make sport by strange gestures and postures*. (2) *To dance anticks*. (1) *Jocularia carmina gesticulatus est*, Suet. Ner. 42. (2) = *Gesticulandi, saltandique studium*, Suet. Domit. 8.

Gestiens, tis. part. *Leaping, frisking, and skipping, for joy*. § *Lætitia gestiens*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6.

Gestio, ire, īvi, itum. neut. (1) *To shew joy, or desire, by gesture of body; to leap, or skip, for joy*. (2) *To long, or greatly desire*. (3) *To delight in a thing, or take pleasure in it*. (1) X Alter lætitiā gestit, alter dolore cruciatur, Cic. de Fin. 2, 4. (2) § *Gestio scire*, Id. Att. 4, 11. (3) Qui in crepidas Graiorum ludere gestit, Pers. 1, 127.

Gestio, ōnis. f. verb. [à gero] *The doing, or management, of a thing*. § *Negotii gestio*, Cic. de Inv. 1, 26. & 2, 12.

|| **Gestitatio**, ōnis. f. *A carrying often*, Firm.

Gestito, āre. freq. [à gero] (1) *To bear*. (2) *To carry, or wear, often*. (1) *Volucrum vocem gestito*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 170. (2) *Mea hæc herilis gestitavit crepundia*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 83.

|| **Gestitōrius**, a, um. adj. *perperam pro gestator us*.

Gesto, āre. freq. [à gero] (1) *To bear*. (2) *To carry about, or wear, often*. (1) *Gestare in utero*, Plin. 8, 10. (2) *Gestant catulos simiæ*, Plin. 3, 54. *Homines qui gestant, quique audent crimina*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 12.

Gestor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be carried, &c.* Caput adfixum gestari jussit in pilo, Cic. Philipp. 11, 2. *Gestatum est ejus truncum corpus patibulo affixum*, Valer. Max. 9, 2, 3.

Gestor, ōis. m. verb. [à gero] (1) *A porter, or bearer of burdens*. (2) *Also an informer, or promoter; a tale-bearer*. (1) *Delphinus gestor puerorum*, Plin. Ep. 9, 33. sed mel. libb. bab. gestator. (2) *Pendant gestores linguis, auditores auribus*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 14.

|| **Gestuōsē**, adv. *Full of action*, Litt. ex Apul.

|| **Gestuōsus**, a, um. adj. *Full of gesture, and action; afeish*. § *Incessu gestuosi*, Apul. Met. 10.

p. 344. *Manus inter agendum gestuosa*, Gell. 1, 5.

|| **Gestūriens**, tis. part. *Longing much*, Amm.

† **Gestiens**.

Gestūrus, a, um. part. *About to bear, about to do any thing*. *Gesturus summo tela trifurca Jovi*, Claud. 3. *Honor. Conf. 14. Conf. Liv. 9, 1. & 21, 18.*

Gestus, a, um. part. [à gero] *Borne, done, managed, achieved*. § *Gestus est mihi mos, I was obeyed*, Cic. *Mercedem rerum gestarum desiderat gloriam*, Id. Offic. 1, 19.

Gestus, ūs. m. verb. [à gero] (1) *Gesture, or motion and carriage of the body; demeanour, behaviour*. (2) *A making of signs*. (1) = *In gestu motūque vitium caveatur*, Cic. Offic. 1, 36. *Gestus adjecit verbis*, Val. Max. 2, 4, 4. (2) § *Gestu signare aliquid*, Ov. A. Am. 2, 275. *Gestu manūque demonstrare*, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 20.

Gēsum, i. n. *A kind of weapon, or dart used by the Gauls*. Vid. *Gæsum*.

* **Gēthyon**, i. n. [γέθυον, Gr.] *A kind of onions for sauce, hollow leeks*, Plin. 19, 6.

Geum, i. n. *The herb avens*, Plin. 26, 7.

G ante I.

Gibba, æ. f. *A bunch on the back*. *Gibba pone cervicem enata*, Suet. Dom. 23. § *Gibba hepatis*, Cels.

Gibber, ēris & i. m. *A bunch, or swelling*, Plin. Vid. *Gibbus*.

Gibber, ēra, ērum. adj. *That hath a bunch in any part of the body, bunch-backed, bossed*. § *Gallinæ gibberæ*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5. § *Tuber gibberum*, Macan. ap. Sen. Ep. 101.

Gibberōsus, a, um. adj. *id. quod gibbosus*, Suet. Gram. 9, 5. *Gibberosus se de sole in umbram transferre respondit*, Suet. Ill. Gram. 9.

|| **Gibberum**, i. n. *Whatsoever standeth poking out*, Non. † *Gibbosum*.

Gibbōsus, a, um. adj. *Bunched, bossed, crook-backed, crump-shouldered*, Cels.

Gibbus, a, um. adj. *Convex, bunched out, crooked, &c.* X *Calvaria ex interiore parte concava, extrinsecus gibba*, Cels. 8, 1.

GIBBUS, i. m. & **Gibber**, is. m. ut & **gibber**, i. m. *A bunch, or swelling, on the back, or any other part of the body*. *Mediis in naribus ingens Gibbus*, Juv. 6, 109. *Gibber in dorso*, Plin. 8, 45. *Spina gibberi leviter remissa*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5.

* **Gigantēus**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, giants; giant-like*. *Gigantei prælia belli*, Ov. Trist. 2, 71. *Jupiter Clarus giganteo triumpho*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 6.

* **Gigantōmāchia**, æ. f. [γίγας, gigas, & μάχη, pugna] *The battle of the giants against the gods*. *Claudian opus imperfectum sic dicitur*.

* **Gigas**, antis. m. [à γίγας, Gr. qu. γειγνῆς, i. e. terrigena] *A giant, a person of a huge stature, and bigness*. *Cum gigantibus bella gesserunt Dī*, Cic. N. D. 2, 28.

† **Gigēria**, ōrum. pl. n. vocab. Gallic. *Cofigiblets, or gizzards; the entrails of fowls*. Lucil. ap. Non. 2, 390.

* **Gignendus**, a, um. part. *To beget, or be begotten*. *Uberrimum gignendis uvis solum est*, Curt. 6, 9.

* **GIGNO**, ēre, gēui, itum. act. [ab ant. geno] (1) *To engender, or beget*. (2) *To breed, or bring forth*. (3) *To create*. (4) *To occasion*. (5) *To invent, to make, or fashion*. (1) *Hercules quem Jupiter genuit*, Cic. N. D. 3, 16. (2) *Ænean alma Venus genuit*, Virg. Æn. 1, 622.

In senectâ deteriorum fructum gignit malus, Plin. 16, 27. (3) *Animum ex suâ mente & divinitate genuit Deus*, Cic. de Univ. 8. (4) *Ludus genuit certamen & iram*, Hor. Epist. 2, 19, 48. (5) X *Qui non illustravit, sed genuit dicendi copiam*, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 73.

* **Gignor**, i, gēnitus. pass. *To be engendered, &c.* *Plato ideas gigni negat*, Cic. Orat. 3.

|| **Gillo**, ōnis. m. *An ear of corn, a drinking vessel, a gill*, Frag. Virg.

Gilvus, a, um. adj. *A carnation, or flesh, colour; the colour of brick half burnt; of an ash, or ashen, colour*, Virg. Geor. 3, 85.

|| **Gingiber**, ēris. n. *Ginger*, Jun. Vid. *Zinziber*.

* **Gingidium**, i. n. [γίγγιδιον, Gr.] *The herb toothpickfennel, or according to some, cherwil*, Plin. 20, 5.

Gingiva, æ. f. *The gum wherein the teeth are set*. § *Rustam defricare gingivam*, Catull. 37, 19. *Gingivas ploxemi veteris habet*, Id. 94, 6.

|| **Gingivula**, æ. f. dim. *A little gum*. *Tumidulæ gingivulæ*, Apul. Apol. p. 409.

|| **Gingrinātor**, ōris. m. *Arnob. Gingrinator, Fest. A piper*. † *Tibicen*.

|| **Gingrina**, æ. f. [à gingriendo, dict.] *A short pipe, with a small and dolefull sound, made of goose bones*, Solin.

|| **Gingrio**, ire, neut. *anserum vocis proprium est, unde genus quoddam tibiærum exiguarum gingrinæ*. *To cackle, or crank and cry, like a goose*, Fest.

|| **Gingritus**, ūs. m. verb. *The cackling of geese*, Arnob.

Ginnus, i. m. *A mongrel creature, bred of a horse and she ass*, Varr. R. R. 2, 8. *Ridetur Atlas cum compare ginno*, Mart. 6, 77. sed al. al. leg.

Girgillus, i. m. [à gyro] *The blades, or wheel, to wind yarn with*. *Rectius Gyrgillus, quod vid.*

Git, vel **gith**. n. indecl. *A kind of cockle, a small seed, gith*. *Genus seminis quod git appellatur*, Col. 6, 34.

G ante L.

* || **Glabella**, æ. dim. dict. *quodd glabra & sine pilis*. *The space over the nose between the brows*, Capell.

* || **Glābellus**, a, um. adj. dim. *Bare, without hair*. *Corpore glābellus*, Apul. Florid. p. 763.

* **GLABER**, bra, rum. adj. ior. comp. [à γλαφύς, Gr. quod à γλᾶφω, sculpo ab Heb. גלל tonfor] *Smooth, bald, bare, peeled; without hair, or wool*. § *Glaber crure*, Mart. 12, 28. § *Glabræ fues*, Col. 1. præf. oves, *Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 140*. *Glabriorem reddes mihi, quam volus ludius est*, Id. Aul. 2, 9, 6.

* **Glābāria**, æ. f. *She who plucketh off the hair*, Mart. 4, 28.

* **Glābreo**, ēre. neut. *To be smooth, bare, or peeled; without hair, wool, feathers, or grass; to be bald*, Col. 2, 9.

* **Glābreſco**, ēre. incept. *To begin to be smooth, &c.* *Area glābreſcit, & fit idonea trituri*, Col. 2, 20.

* **Glābrētum**, i. n. *A bare place without corn, or grass; also a bare place of the body, where no hair groweth*, Col. 2, 9.

* || **Glābriones**, um. m. pl. *They that want hair, bald people*, Alcon. † *Glābri*.

* **Glābritas**, āis. f. *Smoothness, or bareness of hair*, Arnob. † *Lævitas*.

* **Glābro**, āre. act. *To make bare, or smooth; to take off the hair*. *Sues flammulâ facili glābrantur*, Col. 12, 53.

* **Glāciālis**, e. adj. *Frozen, icy, freezeing*. § *Frigus glāciāle*, Ov. Met. 9, 581. § *Glāciālis hyems*, Virg. Æn. 3, 285. § *Glāciālis rigor*, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 6.

* **Glāciāns**, tis. part. *Freezeing, or turning to ice*. *Glāciāns auræ Boreæ*, Val. Flacc. 4, 722. *alii leg. glāciālibus*, conf. *Stat. Theb. 10, 622*.

* **Glāciātus**, a, um. part. *Frozen, turned to a curd*. *Fici ramulis glāciātus caſeus*, Col. 7, 8.

* **GLACIES**, ei. f. [qu. gelaciēs] *Ice*. *Durata & altè concreta glacies*, Liv. 21, 36. *Glacie duratus Danubius*, Plin. Paneg. 12, 3. || *Glacies æris, the stiffness, or solidity, of brass*, Lucr. 1, 493.

* **Glācio**, āre. act. *To congeal, or freeze; to turn to ice*. *Glāciat nives puro numine Jupiter*, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 7.

* **Glāciōr**, āri, ātus. pass. *To be frozen*. *Humor glāciatur in gemmas*, Plin. 8, 38. § *Amnes glāciantur*, Id. 37, 2.

Glācito,

Glācīto, āre. freq. *To clank, or cackle, like a gander, or goose*, Auſt. Plin. 19. *ſed al. leg. gratito.*

Glādiator, ōris. m. (1) *A ſword player, a ſenſer, a ſenſing maſter.* (2) *A bravo, a beſtor, a bully.* (1) Tam bonus gladiator rudem tam citō accepit? Cic. Philipp. 2, 29. (2) = Homines ſicarii atque gladiatores, Id. pro S. Roſc. 3.

|| **Glādiatoriē**, adv. *Like a ſword player, cut-throat like*, Lamprid. † **Gladiatorum** more.

|| **Glādiatorium**, i. n. *A ſenſing ſchool*, Sīdon. † **Ludus gladiatorius**, Vett.

Glādiātorius, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, ſword players, or bullies.* (2) Met. *Reſolute, bloody.* (1) § Pugna gladiatoria, Cic. pro Milone, 34. (2) Gladiatorio animo ad me affertant viam, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 71.

Glādiātūra, æ. f. *Sword-play, ſenſing.* E ſervitiis gladiaturæ deſtinati, Tac. Ann. 3, 43, 4.

Glādiōlus, i. m. dim. (1) || *A little ſword, a woodknife; a dagger, a poniard.* (2) Alſo *glader, or ſwordgrafs; a kind of ſedge.* (1) Gladiolo armatus, Apul. Met. 3, p. 76. (2) Plin. 21, 11.

Glādīus, i. m. [*qu. cladius, quōd ad cladem ſit inventus, Varr.*] (1) *A ſword, a knife.* (2) Alſo *a ſwordfiſh.* (3) Alſo *a roll of wool carded.* (1) Gladium vaginā vacuum in urbe non vidimus, Cic. pro Marcello, 6. (2) Plin. 32, 11. (3) Scal. ex Propert. § Gladium ſtringere, Virg. Æn. 12, 278. § diſtringere, Cic. Offic. 3, 31. § nudare, C. Nep. 14, 11, 4. § educere ē vaginā, Cic. in Rull. 2, 4. § recondere in vaginam, Ib.

* **Glandārius**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, maſt.* § Sylva glandaria, Cato, c. 1, extr. & Varr. R. R. 1, 7.

* **Glandifer**, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. [*ex glans, & fero*] *Bearing maſt, or acorns.* § Glandifera quercus, Cic. de Legg. 1, 1. § Glandifera Pannonia, Plin. 3, 25.

* † **Glandionida**, vel glandionides, æ. m. *Glandionidem ſuillam, &c. carnem ſuillam ex glandiis*, Plaut. cul. Menæch. 1, 3, 27.

* **Glandium**, i. n. [*à glande dict.*] (1) *The neck of a ſwine which is full of kernels.* (2) *A kernel in the fleſh.* (3) || *Any part full of kernels.* (1) Suis glandium, Plaut. Cure. 2, 3, 44. (2) Glandia in corporibus, Plin. 17, 7. (3) Ex uſu medd.

* **Glandūla**, æ. f. dim. [*à glans*] (1) || *A little acorn.* (2) Alſo *a kernel in the fleſh, a glandule, any ſpongy part of the body.* (3) || *Alſo a ſuppoſitory.* (1) Propr. ſignif. exemplum non reperio. (2) Glandulas apri partitur, Mart. 3, 82. (3) Ex uſu medd.

* **Glandūlæ**, ārum. pl. f. *An inflammation in the jaws, the glanders, waxing kernels*, Celi. 2, 1.

* **Glandūloſus**, a, um. adj. *Full of kernels.* Glanduloſa cervix porci, Col. 7, 9.

* **Glanis**, is. m. [*γλάνις Gr.*] *A crafty fiſh, which bites away the bait without meddling with the hook*, Plin. 9, 43.

* **GLANS**, diſ. f. [*à Gr. βάλανος, Æol. γάλανος*] (1) *A maſt of oak, or other tree; an acorn, a cheſtnut.* (2) A ſimil. *A pellet, or plummet, of lead, or other metal.* (3) *The nut of a man's yard.* (1) Glandem, quæ propriè intelligitur, ſerunt robur, quercus, eſculus, cernus, ilex, ſuber, Plin. 16, 6. (2) Pars eninus glande aut lapidibus pugnare, Sall. B. Jug. 57. (3) Celi. 7, 25.

* || **Glāphŷrus**, a, um. adj. [*à γλάφω ſculpo*] *Neat, trim*, Amm. † **Nitidus**, elegans.

Glārea, æ. f. *Gravel, little round pebble ſtones, coarſe ſand, grit.* § Eo loco pulvis, non glarea injecta eſt, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 1, 2. § Viam ſcrnere glarea, Liv. 41, 27.

Glārcōla, æ. f. dim. *Small gravel.* Gla reolam manu effundens, Fab. ex Plaut.

Glāreōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of gravel, or ſand; gravelly, gritty.* Glareoſa arva, Col. 2, 10. Conf. Liv. 21, 31.

|| **Glāſtinus color**. *A ſky colour*, Jun. † **Cæruleus**.

Glāſtum, i. n. Voc. Gallicum. *The herb wood, wherewith cloth is died blue, and with*

which the old Britons uſed to paint themſelves, Plin. 22, 1.

* || **Glaucīnus**, a, um. adj. *Of a blueiſh, or ſeagreen, colour.* Pallia glaucina, Mart. 9, 27. *ſed al. leg. Pallida glaucia.*

|| **Glaucis**, idos. f. [*à glaucus*] *Gray eyed*, Petron. trib. ſed non inven.

* **Glaucifcus**, i. m. [*ab eodem*] *A fiſh, which being eaten in broth by women, breeds them plenty of milk*, Plin. 32, 10.

|| **Glaucito**, āre. aſt. *To cry like a whelp.* Glaucitat catulus, Auſt. Phil. v. 60.

* **Glaucium**, i. n. [*à glauco colore*] *An herb of a ſeagreen colour*, Plin. 20, 19.

* **Glaucōma**, ātis. n. & **Glaucōma**, æ. f. [*ab eodem*] *A diſeaſe in the cryſtalline humour of the eye; the pin, or web; a wall eye.* Felle teſtudinum glaucomata inundi prodeſt, Plin. 32, 4. Dolis glaucomam ob oculos obiciemus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 70.

* **Glaucōpis**, is. f. [*ex glaucus, & ωφ vul-tus*] *Owl eyed*, Gell. 2, 26. Aurita glaucopis, Joſ. Scal. à Mart. 7, 86. *an owl. ſed al. leg. Lagopus.*

* **Glaucus**, a, um. adj. [*à γλαύσω, λάμπω, Heſych. θεωρῶ, Euſt.*] *Gray, or blue; ſky coloured, azure, ſeagreen, or according to others a bright and fiery red, as in the eyes of an owl, &c.* § **Glaucus amictus**, Virg. Æn. 8, 33. § **Glauci oculi**, Plin. 8, 21.

* **Glaucus**, i. m. [*à preced.*] *A kind of fiſh*, Plin. 6, 16.

* **Glaux**, cis. f. *The herb milwort or ſea trifoly*, Plin. 27, 9.

GLEBA, æ. f. (1) *A clod, clot, or lump, of earth.* (2) *A piece of a ſtone, (3) or other thing.* Hinc Anglicè *glebe.* (1) Putris ſe gleba reſolvit, Virg. Geor. 1, 44. (2) Plin. 36, 6. (3) § **Gleba thuris**, Lucr. 3, 328. Lac in niveas cogere glebas, Nemeſ. Ecl. 3, extr.

|| **Glebālis**, e. adj. *Made of clods, or turfs*, Amm.

Glebārius, a, um. adj. *Ploughing.* Boves glebarii, qui facilè proſcindunt glebas, Varr. L. 6, 4.

Glebōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Full of clods, cloddy*, Plin. 35, 15. § Terra gleboſior, Ibid. c. 16.

Glebūla, æ. f. dim. (1) *A little clod.* (2) *A little piece of land.* (1) Quæ oſibus injiciuntur glebula, Val. Max. 5, 3, extr. 3. (2) Saturabat glebula talis Paternum iplum turbamque caſe, Juv. 14, 166.

|| **Glebūlentus**, a, um. adj. *Cloddy.* Terra glebulenta, Apul. de Deo Sacr. p. 678. † **Glebōſus**.

Gleſſum, i. n. *Crystal, beryl, or rather a kind of amber.* Succinum quod ipli gleſſum vocant, Tac. de Germ. 45. ſcrib. & gleſum.

Gleſum, i. n. *A kind of amber*, Plin. Vid. Gleſum.

* **Gleuīnum**, i. n. [*à Gr. γλεῦνος, muſtum*] *Oil of the fiſt running, before the olives be thoroughly preſſed*, Col. 12, 51. Alſo *made oil*, Plin. 15, 7.

|| **Gliconium**, i. n. *Chamomile*, Litt. ex Plin.

Glinon, i. n. *A kind of maple*, Plin. 16, 15.

* **Gliſrārium**, i. n. *A place where dormice are kept*, Varr. R. R. 3, 15.

* **GLIS**, iris. m. [*à Gr. ἐλεῖς, Æol. γέλεος, unde glis, Voſſ.*] *A dormouſe.* § Somniculoſi glires, Mart. 3, 58. § **Glis, gliris**, animal. **Glis, glitis**, terra tenax. **Glis, gliffis**, lappa, Vett. dict.

|| **Glis, glidis**. f. *Venevvedneſs, or mouldyneſs, in bread*, Litt. ex Vitruv.

|| **Glis, ſiſ**. f. *A thiſtle, or piny-root*, Litt. ex Plin. ſed non rep.

|| **Glis, giſtis**. f. [*à γλία, gluten*] *Viſcoſus, lentus.* *Clammy earth, or poter's clay*, Litt. ſine Auſt.

Gliscens, tis. part. *Growing, rageing, increaſing.* Gliscente indies ſeditione, Liv. 6, 14. § **Discordia gliscens**, Tac. Ann. 4, 15, 5. conf. Sil. 5, 513.

|| **Gliscērus**, a, um. adj. [*à glisco*] *That is big, or increaſeth; ſumptuous, ſhining*, Feſt.

* **Glifchrōmargos**, i. m. [*vox hybrid. ex γλίσχρος lentus, & marga; aut ex Anglico verbo glyſſer, &c.* *Sed Harduinus in loc. cit. legit Glyſſomarga, ex γλίσσων dulcior, &c.*] *A kind of white marl*, Plin. 17, 8.

GLISCO, ĕre. neut. (1) *To grow, or ſpread itſelf.* (2) *To wax fat and glisten.* (3) *To deſire earneſtly.* (1) Punitis ingeniis glifcit auſteritas, Tac. Ann. 4, 35, 5. § = **Gliscere & vigere**, Ibid. 16, 22, 9. **Gliscere** famam ipſo ſpatio ſinebat, Id. Hiſt. 2, 83, 1. § **Gliscunt jurgia**, Lucr. 3, 470. § **glaudia**, Id. 5, 1060. § **feditio**, Liv. 42, 2. || **Quæ** creſcente lunā glifcunt, deficientē contrā deficiunt, Gell. 20, 8. (2) Per hyemem difficulter glifcit, Col. 8, 9. (3) **Dulci gliscere ferro**, Stat. Theb. 12, 639.

|| **Glōbātim**, adv. *In a round*, Amm. 27, 9. † **Conglobatim**, Liv.

|| **Glōbōtio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A gathering round, or in a ball*, Firm. † **Conglobatio**, Sen.

Glōbātus, a, um. part. *Made round.* Forma terræ globata, Plin. 2, 2.

Glōbo, āre. aſt. unde **Glōbor**, paſſ. *To make round like a bowl, to gather round together.* Guttæ parvis globantur orbibus, Plin. 2, 65. § **Globari** in rotunditatem, Id. 18, 13.

Glōbōſe, adv. *In manner of a thing that is round*, Frag. Poët.

|| **Glōbōſitas**, ātis. f. *A roundneſs.* § Terræ globofitas, Macrob. Somn. Scrip. 1, 16. † **Rotunditas**.

Glōbōſus, a, um. adj. *Round as a bowl.* § **Mundus globofus**, Cic. N. D. 2, 19. § **Saxa globofa**, Liv. 38, 29.

Glōbūlus, i. m. dim. (1) *A little round bowl, or pellet; a button.* (2) *A round gob, or lump, of fine flour fryed in oil; a cracknel.* (3) || *Alſo the nut of a cypreſs tree.* (1) Plin. 33, 5. (2) Cato R. R. 79. (3) Litt. ſed unde non dicit.

|| **Glōbum**, i. n. *A bowl, or any thing that is round*, R. ex Mart.

GLŌBUS, i. m. (1) *A bowl, or other thing very round; a globe.* (2) *A ball, a clot.* (3) *A troop, a ſquadron, or party, of ſoldiers.* (4) *A knot of men who jointly carry on any deſign.* (1) **Glōbum ſφαῖραν** interpretari placet, Cic. N. D. 1, 18. (2) In fundas viſci indebant grandiculos globos, Plaut. Pæn. 2, 35. (3) § **Amatorum globus**, Liv. 1, 9. (4) § **Globus conjunctionis**, Patroc. 2, 58, 1. § **conſenſionis**, Nep. Attic. 10.

Glōciens, tis. part. *Clucking as a hen.* **Glōciantes** eas [gallinas] appellant ruſtici, quæ volunt cubare, Col. 8, 5.

Glōcio, ĩre. neut. [*ex ſono ſictum*] *To cluck as a hen doth for her chicks*, Col. Vid. **Glōciens**.

|| **Glōcītatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A clucking like a hen*, Litt. ex Col.

|| **Glōcīto**, āre. neut. id. *quod glōcio*, Feſt.

|| **Glōmēābilis**, e. adj. *Which may be wound, or turned.* § **Glomerabilis luna**, Manil. 1, 221. Conf. 4, 520. ſed utroque loco legit clar. Bentleius *glomeramine*.

|| **Glōmērālis**, e. adj. *That turneth, or windeth about*, Sīdon.

Glōmērāmen, ĩnis. n. (1) *A ſmall round, or circular, body; an atom; a ſmall ball, or pellet.* (2) *A heap.* (1) Nec retinentur enim inter ſe glomeramina quæque, Lucr. 2, 453. (2) **Diſtamilles formæ glomeramen** in unum Conveniunt, Lucr. 2, 685.

Glōmērans, tis. part. *Winding round as on a bottom.* Omnia glomerans determinat annos, Cic. de Div. 1, 12. *ex p. etiā.* Rapidum glomerans cuſum, Sil. 10, 462. || **Fatque neſatque ſimul glomerans**, Prud. cath. 3, 134.

Glōmērārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to round windings*, Sen. Contr. 1, ult.

|| **Glōmērātum**, adv. *In heaps*, Macrob. 6, 4. † **Cumulatim**, Cic.

Glōmērātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A winding round in a bottom; the pacing, or ambling, of a horſe.* Mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio, Plin. 8, 42.

† **Glōmērātor**, ōris. m. verb. *A winder*, Enn.

Glōmērātus,

Glömērātus, a, um. part. (1) *Wound up*, or *brought, into a round heap*. (2) *Confused, out of order*. (1) Nives glomeratas agit Corus, *Sil.* 3, 523. (2) Semina vocis Ore foras glomerata feruntur, *Lucr.* 3, 494.

Glömēro, āre. act. [à glomus] (1) *To wind round*, as they do thread upon a bottom. (2) *To gather in a round heap*. (3) *To make round balls of any thing*. (4) *To assemble, or flock, round together*. (1) Lanam glomerabat in oibes, *Orv. Met.* 6, 19. (2) Ladunum glomerari pulvere tradunt, *Plin.* 12, 17. (3) Oñe glomerantur ex fici, & farre misto, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5. (4) Agmina cervi glomerant fugā, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 155.

Glömērare gressus, *to amble*, *Id. Geor.* 3, 117. **Glömēror**, āri, ātus. pass. *To be wound up, &c.* Glomerantur in unum Innumeræ pestes Erebi, *Claud.* 1. in *Ruf.* 28. *Vid. Glomero.*

Glömērōsus, a, um. adj. *Round like a bottom of thread; swarmed together*. Glomerosæ apes, *Col.* 9, 3.

Glömūlus, i. m. *A little round heap*, *Lex. ex Apul. dim. à.*

Glōmus, i. m. [à golem, *Ben. Kal.* à ὀλῶ volvit, convolvit, *Aven.*] *A bottom of yarn, or clew of thread*. Glomos lanæ portate, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 13, 14.

Glōmus, ēris. n. *Idem*. Sine glomere lini, *Plin.* 36, 13.

GLŌRIA, æ. f. [qu. κλεωρία, *Fest.*] (1) *Glory, renown*. (2) *Reputation, respect, a good name*. (3) *Vaunting, boasting*. (1) Vita brevis, curfus gloriæ sempiternus, *Cic. pro Sext.* 21. (2) Oraculum, nisi summâ veritate in tantâ gloriâ non fuisset, *Id. de Div.* 1, 19. (3) = Quod genus est istud ostentationis, & gloriæ? *Id. pro Rab. Post.* 14. Cito ignominia fit superbi gloria, *P. Syrus.* Gloria multorum iudiciis constat, *claritas bonorum, Sen.* Gloria acquirere, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 7. § adipisci, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 8. § comparare, *Cic. Off.* 2, 13. § consequi, *Id. Phil.* 2, 44.

GLŌRIABUNDUS, a, um. adj. *Vainglorious, vaunting, boasting*. Rex gloriabundus Hannibalem aspexit, *Gell.* 5, 5.

GLŌRIANDUS, a, um. part. *To be vaunted, or boasted*. Nec in miserâ vitâ quidquam est prædicabile aut gloriandum, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 17.

GLŌRIANS, tis. part. *Vaunting, bragging, boasting*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 26. & *Tusc.* 5, 14.

GLŌRIATIO, ōnis. f. verb. *Glorying, boasting*. Gloriatione digna est beata vita, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 8.

GLŌRIĀTOR, ōris. m. verb. *A boaster, a bragger, a vaunter*. Magnisque sum tantæ amicitiae cupitor, quàm gloriator, *Apul. Florid.* 17. p. 807.

GLŌRIĀTURUS, a, um. part. *About to boast*. Haud negatura, si quâ omnino fuisset, imò etiam gloriatura, *Suet. Vespas.* 10.

GLŌRIFĪCO, āre. act. *To glorify*. Alios tempora vineta coronis glorificent, *Prud. Hamart.* 965.

GLŌRIFĪCOR, āri, ātus. pass. *To be glorified*. Deus potius glorificetur, *Tert.*

GLŌRIŌLA, æ. f. dim. *Small glory*. Ut vivi gloriolâ nostrâ perfruamur, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12.

GLŌRIOR, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To glory, to brag, to boast and vaunt, to crack, to extoll with boasting*. § Gloriarī, absol. § Gloriarī inter suos; ad amicos, de se, de re aliquâ, contra aliquem, in re aliquâ, in seipso, factis equitum; idem quod Cyrus; alicui insolenter, *Cic.*

GLŌRIŌSĒ, adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. (1) *Gloriously, with great honour, richly*. (2) *Also vainly, proudly, braggingly*. (1) Atilius gloriôsē triumphavit, *Cic.* = Præclarē gloriôsissimēque vixerunt, *Patere.* 2, 3, 2. (2) Quoniam hæc plaussibilia non sunt, gloriôsē loqui desinant, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 21. § Gloriosi de se prædicare, *Id. pro Dom.* 35.

GLŌRIŌSUS, a, um. adj. or comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Glorious, or full of glory; renowned*. (2) *Also vainglorious*. (1) Fuga nobis gloriôsa, patriæ calamitosa, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 28. Illustria & gloriôsa facta, *Id. de Fin.* 1, 11. (2) =

Vos nequam & gloriôsæ, malæque, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 55. ¶ Miles gloriôsus, a blusterer, braggadocio, *Ter. Eun. prol.* 31. Nihil neque insolens, neque gloriôsus ex ore ejus exiit, *Nep. Timol.* 4. Glorior & gloriôsissimus, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 11. Ut gloriôsissimas victorias ceu damnosas reipublicæ increparet, *Suet. Tib.* 52. Illum diem aut gloriôsissimum inter majores, aut ignominiosum apud posteros fore, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 17, 4.

GLŌS, glōtis. f. [à Gr. γλῶσς] *The husband's sister, or brother's wife*, *Fest.* Gloris non glōtis gen. *Prisc.* dicit.

GLOSSA, æ. f. [à γλῶσσα, lingua] *A tongue, or dialect; a particular way of speech, a strange, hard term; also the interpretation of such words, or terms; a gloss*. Interpretationem linguæ secretioris (quas Græci γλῶσσαι vocant) discere, *Quint.* 1, 1.

GLŌSĀRIUM, i. n. *A glossary, a dictionary, or table, to show the signification of words in divers tongues*. Vos philosophi estis, mera, ut M. Cato ait, mortuaria glossaria, *Gell.* 18, 7. ut nos dicimus, *almanacks out of date*.

GLŌSĀRIUS, i. m. *An interpreter of hard, or strange, words*.

GLŌSĀTUS, a, um. part. *Expounded, interpreted, or made plain*.

GLŌSĒMA, ātis. n. *A strange word seldom used; an obsolete, or poetical, word; an exposition, or gloss*, *Quint.* 1, 8.

GLŌSŌGIAPHUS, i. m. [à γλῶσσα lingua, & γράφω, scribe] *He that sets down, and interprets, strange words*.

GLŌSŌPETRA, æ. f. [ex glossa, & petra] *A precious stone like a man's tongue*, *Solin.* c. 50.

GLŌTĒRO, are. act. [vox ficticia à sono] *To cry like a flock*, *Auct. Phil.* 29.

GLŌTTIS, īdis. f. [à γλῶττα lingua] *A bird of the quail kind, having a long tongue*, *Plin.* 10, 23.

GLŪBO, ēre, bi, itum. act. [à γλύφω, scalpo] *To pull off the bark, or rind, of a tree; to pull off the skin, to flea, to strip*. Saliſtum cædido, glubito, arctæque deligato, *Cato*, 33. Item sensu obsceno, *Catull.* 56, 5.

GLŪMA, æ. f. [à glubendo] *The husk of corn, chaff*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 48.

GLŪTEN, īnis. n. & Glūtīnum, i. n. *Glue, paste, solder*. Glutine materies taurino jungitur unâ, *Lucr.* 6, 1066. Boum coriis glutinum excoquitur, *Plin.* 11, 39.

GLŪTINĀMEN, īnis. n. *A glueing together, or any clammy matter*, *Sidon.* † Glutinatio.

GLŪTINĀMENTUM, i. n. *Paste, or glueish matter*, *Plin.* 13, 12.

GLŪTINANDUS, a, um. part. *To be glued together, or closed*. Ubi vulnus glutinandum est, *Cels.* 5, 20.

GLŪTINATIO, ōnis. f. verb. *A glueing, or closeing, together*. Neque desperari debet solida glutinatio vulneris, *Cels.* 7, 27. = Conglutinatio, *Cic.*

GLŪTINĀTER, ōris. m. verb. *One that glueth*, *Cic. ad Att.* 4, 4.

GLŪTĪNO, āre. act. (1) *To glue, paste, or solder*. (2) *To close up*. (1) Vis bituminis glutinat, *Plin.* 35, 15. (2) § Vulnus glutinare, *Cels.* 5, 2.

GLŪTINOR, āri, ātus. pass. *To be glued, pasted, or closed up*. Farinâ chartæ glutinantur, *Plin.* 22, 25. Quo genere sistitur sanguis, & vulnus glutinator, *Id.* 28, 18.

GLŪTINŌSUS, a, um. adj. or comp. sīmus, sup. *Clammy, glueish*. § Glutinofus cibus, *Cels.* 7, 25. § Pus glutinosus, *Id.* 5, 25. § Terra glutinosissima, *Col.* 3, 11. extr.

GLŪTIO, īre, īvi, itum. act. [à Gr. γλύζω] *To swallow*. Quales epulas putamus glutisse induperatorem? *Juv.* 4, 28. ¶ Glutire vocem, *to rattle in the throat*, *Plin.* 10, 12.

GLŪTO, ōnis. m. [à glutio] *A greedy gut, one who devoureth much meat, a glutton*, *Perf.* 5, 112. sed *Casaub.* leg. glutto, abl. à glutus.

GLUTTUS, i. m. *The throat, or meat pipe; the gullet*, *Perf.* 5, 112.

GLUTUS, a, um. adj. [à plus, i. e. gluten] *Compact, thrust hard together*. Locus bene glutus fiet, *Cato* c. 45.

Glyconium, i. n. *A kind of foot in verses*, *Sidon.* & *Gramm.*

Glycūpicon, i. n. [ex γλυκὺς dulcis, & πικρὸν a cerbus] *Dulcamarum, bitter sweet*, *Sidon.*

Glycymērides, is. f. pl. [à γλυκὺς suavis] *A kind of fish, and delicate meat*, *Litt.* ex *Macro.*

Glycyrrhiza, æ. f. i. e. dulcis radix [à γλυκὺς dulcis, & ῥίζα radix] *Sweet root, or liquorice*, *Pallad.* 10, 14.

Glycyrrhizon, i. n. [à præced.] *Idem*, *Plin.* 25, 15. & 11, 54.

Glycyrrhizites, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A sort of wine*, *Col.* 12, 35.

Glycyside, es. f. [à γλυκὺς dulcis] *Piony*, *Plin.* 2, 10.

Glycysis, īdis. f. *Idem*, *Plin.* 25, 10.

G ante N.

Gnāphālium, i. n. [à γναφεὺς fullo] *An herb, having leaves so white and soft, that they are used for cotton and flax; cudwort, chaffweed*, *Plin.* 27, 10.

Gnārē, adv. *Skillfully, with knowledge*, *Lexicogr.* ex *Apul.* † *Peritē*.

Gnārītas, ātis. f. *Skillfulness, experience, knowledge*. Fiducia gnaritatē locorum, *Sall.* in *Frag.*

† **Gnārīter**, adv. *Skillfully*, *Litt.* ex *Plaut.*

Gnārūris, e. adj. id. quod gnarus. Gnarus volo vos esse hanc rem, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 17.

Gnārus, a, um. adj. or comp. [à narrando, vel à γνῶρίζειν] (1) *Skillful, expert*. (2) Sometimes *well known*. (1) Reipublicæ gnarus Sienenna, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 64. (2) Id nulli magis gnarum, quàm Neroni, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 61, 2. Nobis ea pars militiæ maximè gnara est, *Ibid.* 12, 45, 4.

Gnāta, æ. f. *A daughter*. Quicum exposita est gnata, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 2.

Gnātho, ōnis. [à γνάθος maxilla] *A smell feast, a flatterer*, *Ter.*

Gnāthōnicus, i. m. *One of Gnatho's sect, a shark, a spunger*, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 33.

Gnātus, a, um. part. [à gnascor pro nascor] *Born*, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 54.

Gnātus, i. m. per Prosthesis *pro natus*. A son, a child, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 46.

Gnāviter, adv. per Prosthesis *pro naviter*. Lustily, stoutly, in good earnest. Gnāviter pugnatum est, *Liuv.* 10, 39.

GNĀVUS, a, um. adj. per Prosthesis *pro navus*. (1) *Quick, lusty, active*. (2) *Diligent, industrious*. (1) Gnava juvenus, *Orv. Trist.* 5, 3, 37. (2) Gnāvus manē forum pete, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 20.

Gnēficn, i. n. [à γνήσιος geminus] *The right kind of eagle*, *Plin.* 10, 3.

Gnōma, æ. f. [à γινώσκω cognosco] (1) *A sentence*. (2) ¶ *Also an instrument to measure land*. (1) *Quint.* 8, 5. (2) *Fest.*

Gnōmon, ōnis. m. [ab eodem] (1) ¶ *The tooth of a horse, whereby his age is known*. (2) *Also the pin, or cock, of a dial; the shadow whereby points out the hours*. (3) ¶ *Also a square, or rule, to know any thing by; a carpenter's square*. (1) Ex usu Græc. frequentius tamen in plur. γνόμενες. (2) *Plin.* 27, 2. = Ubi umbilicum solis Latine vocat. (3) *Ap. Herodotum & Lucian.*

Gnōmōnice, es. f. [à præced.] *The art of dialing; also the science to know the situation of any place, or country*, *Plin.* 1, 3. *Vitr.* 2, 76.

Gnōmōnicus, i. m. [ab eodem] *A dial-maker*, *Solin.*

Gnōmōnicus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] *Belonging to a dial*. Rationes gnōmonicæ, *Vitruv.* 9, 4.

Gnosticus, i. m. [ab eodem] *A gnostick, a sort of hereticks, who boasted of their knowledge*, *Hier.*

* **Gōbio**, ōnis. m. [à seq.] *A fish called a gudgeon.* Ne nullum cupias, cum sit tibi gobio tantum in oculis, *Juv.* 11, 37.

* **Gōbius**, i. m. [à γοβίος, Gr.] *Idem.* Principium cœnæ gobiis esse solet, *Mart.* 13, 88.

* || **Gōctia**, æ. f. [à γόντ; præstigiator] *Witchcraft, or jugglery,* Cœl.

|| **Gomer**, indecl. Heb. גֹמֶר *bbomer.* A measure containing a gallon and almost a pint, *Vulg. Interp.*

* **Gomphus**, i. m. [à γόμφος, Gr.] *A pile, or stake; or according to others, an iron hook.* Crebris iter elligare gomphis, *Stat.* 4. *Sylv.* 3, 48.

* || **Gōnagra**, æ. f. [γόνάγρα, Gr.] *The gout in the knee,* Jun.

* || **Gōnorrhœa**, æ. f. [γονόρροια, Gr. ex γόν, semen, & ῥέω, fluo] *The running of the reins,* Med.

* **Gorgōnia**, æ. f. [à Gorgon. ita dict. quod ex aquis exempta in duritiem lapidis mutatur, ut qui Gorgones aspexerit] *Coral,* Plin. 37, 10.

* **Gōrytus**, [γόρυτος, Gr.] *id. quod corytus.* A quiver, or bowcase, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 7, 15.

|| **Gossipinus**, a, um. adj. *Of cotton, or bombast; fustian,* Litt. ex Plin.

Gossipion, i. n. *A tree that beareth cotton; also cotton, or bombast,* Plin. 19, 1.

* || **Grābātulus**, i. m. *A little bed, or couch,* Apul. Met. 1, p. 23. dim. ā

* **Grābātus**, i. m. [γράφω, Gr.] (1) *A couch, a bed to rest on in the afternoon.* (2) *A mean small bed to carry from place to place.* (1) Dei circumcurfant non modò lectos, sed etiam grabatos, *Cic. Div.* 2, 63. (2) Tripes grabatus, bipes mensa, *Mart.* 12, 32, 11.

† **Grācilentus**, a, um. adj. *Slender, meagre, slim,* Enn. ap. Non. & Gellius, 4, 12. & 19, 7.

|| **Grācilefco**, ēre. incept. *To wax small, slender, or thin; to grow slim,* Plin. 17, 22. sed al. alit. leg.

Grācīlipes, ēdis. c. g. *Slender spanked.* Epitheton ciconiæ, ap. *Petren. Arb.* c. 55.

Grācīlis, e. adj. verb. or comp. limus, sup. [à cracere aut gracere, gracilem esse, *Beem.*] (1) *Small, slim, slender.* (2) *Lean, meagre.* (3) *Unfruitful, poor, thin.* (4) *Young, tender, soft, or weak.* (1) Fuit gracillimis cruribus, *Suet. Ner.* 51. Ut graciles sient virgines, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 21. (2) = Corpora graciliora, siccioraque, *Plin.* 34, 8. (3) Gracilis vindemia, *Plin. Epist.* 8, 15, 1. & 9, 10, 2. (4) Puer gracilis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 5, 1.

Grācīlitas, ātis. f. (1) *Slenderness, slimness, lankness.* (2) *Weakness, leanness.* (1) & Gracilitas crurum, *Suet. Cal.* 3. & corporis, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 11, 15. Leg. & in plur. Studiosi non tam habitus corporis opimos, quam gracilitates confectantur, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 64. (2) = Gracilitas & infirmitas corporis, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 91.

† **Grācīlītudo**, dīnis. f. *Slenderness, Acc. ap. Non.* 2, 364.

|| **Grācīlo**, āre. act. *To cackle as a hen.* Gallina gracillat, *Auct. Phil.* 25.

† **Grācīlus**, a, um. adj. *pro gracilis,* Lucil.

* **Grācīlus**, i. m. *A jackdaw, a Cornish chough, a jay,* Plin. 11, 29. || *Allo a fish,* Litt. ex eod. dim. ā

* † **Grācus**, i. m. *A crow.* [quod à γράζ, γράζω, Gr.] *Varr.* sed raro occ.

Grādārius, a, um. adj. *Which goeth softly, that hath a soft and gentle pace,* Sen. Ep. 40. || Equus gradarius, *an ambling nag,* Lucil. ap. Non. 1, 60.

Grādātīm, adv. *By degrees, by steps, by little and little, gradually.* = Pedetentim & gradatim, *Cic. post. red. ad Quirit.* 2.

Grādātio, ōnis. f. (1) *A going step by step.* (2) Met. *Allo gradation, a figure in rhetoric.*

(1) *Matmoreis copiis gradationes fieri debent,* *Vitruv.* 5, 3. (2) *Ad Herenn.* 4, 25.

Grādātus, a, um. adj. *Made with steps,* Plin. 13, 4.

Grādīens, tis. part. *Going.* Lentè gradiens a sellus, *Ov. Met.* 11, 179. conf. *Sil.* 15, 230.

Grādior, i, gressus sum. dep. [à gradus] *To go, or walk; to go step by step, to march along.* Uno graditur comitatus Achate, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 316. Graditur tardus senio, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 204.

† **Grādīvīcōla**, æ. f. c. g. *He that worshipeth the God Mars,* *Sil.* 4, 222.

Grādīvus, i. m. *A name of Mars, the god of war.* Arma Sereñus Lecta refert humeris tibi, rex Gradive, trophæum, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 542.

Grādus, ūs. m. (1) *A step, or stair.* (2) *A pace.* (3) *A round of a ladder.* (4) *A degree in consanguinity.* (5) *A rank, or quality.* (6) *An occasion, entry, or way, to a thing.* (7) *A station, or place, proper, or metaph.* (8) *Also a curling, or crisping, of the hair; as it were by steps.* (9) *A degree in the heavens.* (1) Gradus templi tollebantur, *Cic. pro Sext.* 15. (2) Quum legiones certo gradu accedere Galli viderent, *Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G.* 8, 9. || Met. Pleno gradu ingredi, *to pursue with the greatest application,* Trebon. *Cic. Fam.* 12, 16. (3) Scala:um gradus, *Id. Fam.* 6, 7. (4) *Ov. Met.* 13, 143.

(5) Gradu amplissimo dignitatis locare aliquem, *Cic. pro Mur.* 14. (6) = Gradus atque aditus ad cætera, *Id. contra Rull.* 2, 15. (7) Xerxes à Themistocle gradu depulsus est, *Nep. Themist.* 5. = Fortis animi est non perturbari in rebus asperis, nec gradu dejici, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 23. (8) Quint. (9) Manil. 2, 670. § Gradum accellere, *Liv.* 2, 43. § celerare, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 641.

§ addere, *Liv.* 26, 9. § revocare, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 128. § Pleno gradu tendere, *Liv.* 9, 45. § Gradum dignitatis assequi, *Cic. pro Clu.* 55. § Ascendere gradum altiore, *Id. pro Mur.* 27. § ad gradum altiore, *Id. Off.* 2, 18.

Græcānicus, a, um. adj. *Greek, or of Greece,* Plin. 34, 9.

* **Græcè**, adv. [à Græcus, a, um.] *In Greek.* § Græcè reddere, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 35. § scribere, *Offic.* 3, 72.

|| **Græcīensis**, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Greece,* Gell. 10, 13. † **Græcus**, Vett.

Græcīsmus, i. m. *The custom of the Greeks, their way of speaking, a Grecism, as, Sensit medios delapsus in hostes, Virg. Æn.* 2, 377. for se delapsus. Neque plebi inilitia volentii putabatur, *Sall. B. J.* 84.

Græcor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To play the Greek; to use their exercises; or as some take it, to drink and revel, as they used to do.* (2) || *Allo to speak Greek.* (1) Si Romana fatiget Militia asuetum Græcarum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 11. (2) *Sidon.* † **Græcè loqui**, *Cic.*

* **Græcōstāns**, is. f. [Γρακοστάσις, Gr.] *A place in Rome, where the ambassadors of Greece used to lodge,* *Varr. L. L.* 4, 32.

* **Græcūla**, æ. f. [ab eodem cum seq.] *A kind of rose,* Plin. 21, 4.

* **Græcūlus**, i. m. dim. [à Græcus] *A poor little Grecian,* *Cic. Verr.* 6, 57.

* **Græcūlus**, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] (1) *Grecian.* (2) *Also silly, vain, trifling.* (3) *Harrangueing.* (1) Græculæ vites, *Col.* 3, 2. (2) = Ineptum & Græculum negotium, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 35. (3) Græcula concio, *Id. pro Flacco* 10.

* **Græcus**, a, um. adj. [à γραιός] *Belonging to Greece, a Greek, a Grecian.* Græcæ literæ, *Nep. in præf.* || Græcā fide mercari, *Plaut. Æn.* 1, 3, 47. *to buy with ready money.*

Grājūgēna, æ. c. g. *A Greek horn.* Grajungenum domos linquimus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 550.

Grājus, a, um. adj. *A Grecian, belonging to the Greeks,* *Lucr.* 1, 67. § *Grajus saltus,* *Nep. Hannib.* 3. § *Graja Camœna,* *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 38.

|| **Grallæ**, ārum. pl. f. *Stilts, scatches, crutches,* Non. 2, 361.

Grallator, ōris. m. *He that goeth on crutches, or stilts; a stalker.* Vinceretis cervum confu-

grallatorem gradu, *Plaut. Poen.* 3, 2, 27. || *at-* *tem leg. clavatorem.*

Grallātorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to stilts,* || *Ut Grallātorius gradus, a great long stride, as it were with stilts,* *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 3, 52.

|| **Grallipes**, pēdis. adj. *A great stalker, as if he walked upon stilts,* *Litt. ex Apul.*

GRĀMEN, īnis. n. (1) *Grass.* (2) *All kinds of herbs.* (1) Fæcialis ex arce graminis herbam puram attulit, *Liv.* 1. Gramina durat cruor, *V. Flacc.* 7, 357. (2) Coluber mala gramina pastus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 471.

Grāmīa, æ. f. *The rheum that is in the eye.* Chrethmus agrius gramias tollit, *Plin.* 25, 13.

Grāmīneus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, grass; grassy.* Gramineus campus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 287. ceipes, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 16, 10. Gramineæ aræ, *Sil.* 4, 703. Graminei tori, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 255.

Grāmīnōsus, a, um. adj. *Overgrown with grass.* Graminosus ager, *Col. præf. lib.* 1.

† **Grāmīōsus**, a, um. adj. [γράφω, Gr.] *That hath a rheum in the eyes,* *Non. ex Cæcil.*

* || **Grammāteus**, i. m. [à γράφω, scribo] *A notary, or scrivener.* Quem cuncti grammatea dicebant, *Apul. Met.* 11, p. 380. *Lat. Scriba.*

* **Grammātiās**, æ. m. [à γράμμα litera] *A kind of jasper with white strokes, or lines, overthwart,* *Plin.* 37, 9.

* **Grammātica**, æ. f. vel **Grammāticæ**, es. f. [γράφω, Gr. à γράφω, scribo] *Grammar, the art of grammar,* *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 2.

* **Grammātica**, ōrum. n. pl. *Grammar rules, or institutions,* *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 42.

* || **Grammāticālis**, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, grammar, Gramm.*

* || **Grammāticāliter**, adv. *Like a grammarian, grammatically,* *Spart.* † *More grammatically.*

* || **Grammāticaster**, ri. m. *A paltry schoolmaster, or smatterer in grammar; a pedant,* *Scal.* † **Grammatista**, *Suet.*

* **Grammāticè**, adv. *Like a grammarian.* Aliud est Latinè, aliud grammaticè, loqui, *Quint.* 1, 6.

* **Grammāticus**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a grammarian; of, or belonging to, grammar.* Grammaticæ tribus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 40.

* **Grammāticus**, i. m. [à γράμμα, litera] *A grammarian, a teacher of grammar.* Grammatici certant, *Hor. A. P.* 78. *Lat. Literator, & literatus.*

* || **Grammātis jaspis**. *id. quod grammatis,* *Plin.* 37, 9. *sed grammatis Hard. leg.*

* **Grammātila**, æ. m. *A smatterer in grammar, a pedant,* *Suet. de Illust. gram.* 4.

* || **Grammātophōrus**, i. m. [ex γράμμα, litera, & φέρω, fero] *A carrier of letters,* *Hier.* † **Tabellarius**, *Cic.*

* **Grammātophylācium**, i. n. [ex γράμμα, litera, & φύλαξ, custos] *A place where records, or common writings, are kept,* *JCC.* † **Tabularium**, *Cic.*

* **Grammīcus**, a, um. adj. [à γράμμα, linea] *Made by lines, demonstrated by lines.* Grammācis explicationibus explicare, *Vitruv.* 9, 1.

|| **Grammōsus** sive **Grāmīnōsus**, a, um. adj. *Vid. Graminosus.*

Grānārium, i. n. *A granary, or garner, where corn is kept; a granje.* Cur tua plus laudes cumeris granaria nonris? *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 53.

Triticum condi oportet in granaria sublimia, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 57.

Grānātum, i. n. *A pomegranate tree,* *Plin.* 20, 14.

Grānātus, a, um. adj. *That hath many grains and kernels.* = Mala dulcia granata, quæ Punica vocantur, *Col.* 12, 41.

* **Grāndævītas**, ātis. f. *Great age, antiquity.* Acc. & Pacuv. ap. Non. 2, 365.

Grāndævus, a, um. adj. *Very old.* Grandævi patres, *Ov. Met.* 7, 160. senes, *Luc.* 3, 518.

Grāndæva custos, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 357.

Grāndesco, ēre. incept. *To grow great and big.* Triplice grandescere fætu, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 9. ex pœtā. Suā de materiā grandescere, *Lucr.* 1, 102.

Grāndēcūlus,

Grandæulus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat big, the life.* Næ tu habes servum graphicum, & or *great.* Grandiculi globi, *Plaut. Pæn. 2, 33.*
Grandificus, a, um. adj. *Great.* ¶ Mens grandifica, *A great, or brave, mind, Amm. 18, 15.*
Grandigro, are. neut. *To go away a main pace, Litt. ex Plaut.*

¶ **Grandiloquentia**, æ. f. *Loftiness of style, or speech, Rhet.* ¶ **Gravitas** sententiarum, & majestas verborum, *Cic.*

Grandiloquus, a, um. adj. *That speaketh in a lofty style.* Grandiloqui, ut ita dicam, fuerunt, *Cic. Orat. 5.* ¶ *Hinc videtur vel ab eo, vel ipsius demum seculo, natum.*

Grandino, are. neut. *To hail.* ¶ Quæritur quare hyeme ningat, non grandinet, *Sen. Q. N. 4, 4.*

Grandinofus, a, um. adj. *Full of hail, subject to hail, Col. 3, 1.*

Grandio, ire, ivi, itum. act. i. e. *grandem facio.* *To make greater, or larger.* ¶ *Grandire alicui gradum, to make one mend his pace, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 10.*

Grandior, iri, itus. pass. *To grow, and come to its full bigness, Cato R. R. 161.*

GRANDIS, e. adj. or, comp. *scimus, sup.* (1) *Great, ancient.* (2) *Large, capital.* (3) *Considerable, of great value.* (4) *Lofty, sumptuous, grand.* (5) *Plentyfull, fruitfull.* (6) *Big, or huge.* (7) *Sublime.* (1) *Ævum grande, Lucr. 2, 1141.* (2) *Grandibus literis P. Africana nomen erat incisum, Cic. Verr. 4, 34.* (3) *Pretium grande, Ov. Epist. 7, 74.* (4) *Cubiculum grande & altum, Cic. Qu. fr. 3, 1, 1.* ¶ *mel. autem libb. hab. subgrande.* (5) *Seges grandissima, Varr. R. R. 1, 52.* (6) *Grandia ossa, Virg. Geor. 1, 497.* (7) *Orator grandior & quodam modo excelsior, Cic. Orat. 34.*

¶ **Grandisofus**, a, um. adj. *That maketh a great sound, Sedul.* ¶ **Magniloquus**, grandiloquus.

Granditas, aris. f. (1) *Laigeness, greatness, bigness.* (2) *Height, loftiness.* (3) *Alto a great age, oldness.* (1) *Propr. sign. exemplum deest.* (2) *Apparet ex genere & granditate verborum, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 31.* (3) *Granditas ætatis, Sifenna.*

¶ **Granditer**, adv. *Mainly, hugely, Sidon. Ep. 7, 2.* ¶ **Admodum**, vehementer.

Grandiusculus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat big; of a good stature, or age.* *Grandiuscula profecta est illinc, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 19.*

Grando, dñis. f. (1) *Hail.* (2) *Alto a little hard swelling in the eyelids.* (1) *Subita præcipitans cadit grando, Cic. de Orat. 3, 39.* (2) *Ex Calep. qui de auct. tacet.*

¶ **Grænea**, æ. f. *A kind of food of parched corn, Hier.*

Grānifer, a, um. adj. *That beareth grains of corn.* *Graniferum agmen, Ov. Met. 7, 638.* i. e. *formicæ.*

Grānifus, a, um. adj. *Full of grains, or kernels.* *Rosa inclusa granoso cortice, Plin. 21, 4.*

GRĀNUM, i. n. (1) *A grain of any corn.* (2) *A kernel of any fruit.* (3) *A barley corn, the least of measures.* (1) *Granum tritici, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 52.* (2) *Granum thuris, Id. Pæn. 3, 2, 3.* *Grana papaver habet, Ov. Trist. 5, 2, 24.* (3) *Litt. unde incert.*

* **Grāphiarium**, i. n. [*à γράφω, scribo*] *A pen case, a pen and ink horn, a case, &c. to lodge pencils in, Mart. 14, 21.*

* **Grāphiarus**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to writing.* ¶ *Graphiaria theca, a pen case, Suet. Claud. 35.*

* ¶ **Grāphice**, es. f. *The art of painting, limning, or drawing; also a careful minding of what one is to write, Bud.*

* **Grāphicè**, adv. *Artificially, exactly, to the life.* *Graphicè facetus, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 5.* *exornari, Id. Trid. 3, 3, 38.*

* **Grāphicōterus**, a, um. adj. [*Compar. gradus more Græc.*] *More perfect, or excellent.* *Graphicoteram efficient in aspectu delectationem, Vitruv. 4, 4.*

* **Grāphicus**, a, um. adj. *Perfect, excellent, as it were drawn in wax, fine and curicus, done to to be ungratefull, Plaut. (6) Quis referam sacri-*

quantivis pretii, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 29. *fur, Id. Trin. 4, 3, 17.*

* **Grāphis**, idis. f. [*à γράφει stylus*] *The art of limning, the designing of a piece; also a pencil, Plin. 35, 10.* ¶ *Vitruv. 1, 1.*

* **Grāphiscus**, i. m. *An instrument to draw a dart out of a wound, Ceis. 7, 5, 3.*

* **Grāphium**, i. n. *An iron pen, wherewith in old times they used to write on tables waxed over; a pen, a pencil.* *Quid digitos opus est graphio lassare tenendo? Ov. Amor. 1, 11, 23.*

Grassandum est. *A man must proceed.* *Consilio grassandum, si nihil vires juvent, Liv. 10, 14.* *Grassandum ad clara periculis, Sil. Ital. 1, 570.*

Grassans, tis. part. *Assailing, attacking.* *Per omnes nervos articuloque humore pestifero grassante, Just. 23, 2.* *Grassante sono exilius in angusto, Plin. H. 2, 82.* *Conf. Sil. 8, 331.*

Grassatio, onis. f. ve-b. *A ranging about to rob and kill; a padding, or robbing on the highway.* *Plin. 13, 22.*

Grassator, oris. m. *A pader, or robber on the highway; a banditti, a highwayman, an assailant, or aggressor; a straggler, or stroller.* ¶ *Viator bene vestitus causa grassatori fuisse dicitur, cur ab eo spoliaretur, Cic. de Fato, 15.*

Grassatura, æ. f. *id. quod grassatio.* = *Tuendæ pacis à grassatoribus & iatrociniis curam habui, Suet. Tib. 37.*

Grassatus, a, um. part. *Attacking.* *Neque in se uno, sed in aliis quoque omnibus hac semper arte grassatus, Just. 38, 6.*

Grassor, aris. aris. sum. dep. *freq.* [*à gradi*] (1) *To march, as soldiers do.* (2) *Met. To proceed.* (3) *To assault and set upon; to pat, or rob upon the highway.* (4) *To rage and spread as an infection noth.* (1) *Se jure grassari ait, non vi. Liv. 3, 44.* (2) *Dux animus ad gloriam virtutis viâ grassatur, Sall. B. J. 1.* (3) *Omni rapinarum genere grassati, Suet. Vesp. 6.* *nuitutu- jmi, Liv. 45, 23.* (4) *Pestilentia grassabatur, Viç. de Cæs. 23, 4.* ¶ *Grassari adversus omnes, to play freaks with them, Suet. Calig. 34.* *in possessionem agri, to enter upon it by force, to make a forcible entry, Liv. 6.*

¶ **Grassabundus**, a, um. adj. [*à grator*] *With joy, or thanks.* *Proximi militum gratabundi respondent, Tac. Hist. 1, 18, 4.* *sed Ryck. grata auditu leg.*

Gratans, tis. part. *Gratulating, welcoming.* *Obviâ præbet se gratantibus, Tac. Abest gratantibus Æson, Ov. Met. 7, 162.* *conf. Sil. 13, 798.*

¶ **Gratanter**, adv. *Kindly, willingly, Aur. Vict. Epit. in Nevâ.* ¶ **Lubenter**, *Vett.*

Gratè, adv. *Thankfully, gratefully, acceptably.* *Gratè meminit, Cic. de Fin. 1, 19.* *facere, Id. pro Planc. 41.* *Nec à debitoribus magis quam à creditoribus gratius excepta, Just. 12, 11.*

¶ **Gratèolens**, tis. *Well favouring, smelling pleasantly, Litt. ex Apul.* ¶ **Bene olens.**

Grates, pl. f. in nom. & accus. tantum. *Thanks, requital.* *Grates tibi ago, summe sol, Cic. § Grates alicui agere, Cic. S. Sc. 1. § habere, Curt. 3, 6, 17. § persolvere, Virg. Æn. 1, 605. § exsolvere, Val. Flacc. 7, 284. § reddere, Id. 4, 557.*

Gratia, æ. f. [*à gratus*] (1) *Grace, favour, goodwill, kindness.* (2) *Honour, reputation.* (3) *Gracefulness, loveliness.* (4) *An obligation, a favour, a courtesy, and good turn.* (5) *An acknowledgment, or thanks, for a kindness.* (6) *A retaliation for an ill turn.* (7) *Sake, cause, or occasion.* (8) *Also excuse, pardon.* (1) *Ubi odium & gratia defuerit, jus valuit, Tac. 6, 26.*

Fratrum gratia rara est, Ov. Met. 5, 145. ¶ *In gratiam redire, to be reconciled after falling out, Meton. anteced. pro conf. Nep. Attic. 17.* (2) *Ex hoc labore magnam gratiam, magnamque dignitatem sum collecturus, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 16.* (3) *Narrationem omni gratiâ & venere exornandam puto, Quint. 4, 2.* (4) *Gratia gratiam parit, Sen.* (5) *Gratiam qui refert habet, & qui habet in eo ipso quod habet, refert, Cic. pro Planc. 28.* ¶ *Sine gratiâ esse, as it were drawn in wax, fine and curicus, done to to be ungratefull, Plaut. (6) Quis referam sacri-*

lego illi gratiam? Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 2. (7) *Eâ gratiâ simulavi, vos ut pertentarem, Id. Andr. 3, 4, 9.* (8) *Omnium quæ impie nefarieque fecisti, gratiam facio, Liv. 3.* ¶ *Est gratia, nō tibi Bank you, Plaut.* *Gratiam alicui facere alicujus rei, to dispense with, or excuse him for it, Suet.* ¶ *Frequentius dicimus, refero gratiam, quam habeo gratias: item frequentius habeo gratiam, quam ago gratiam.* *Vix enim audimus, ago gratiam, sed gratias.* *Et raro, refero gratias, sed gratiam.* *Item ago grates, sed sæpius apud poetas, Dol.*

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Gratificans, tis. part. *Gratifying.* *Gratificans mari, Suet. Neron. 7.*

Gratificatio, onis. f. verb. *A gratifying, or doing of a pleasure.* = *Cum imbecillitatem, gratificationem, & benevolentiam ponitis, Cic. N. D. 1, 44.*

¶ **Gratificator**, oris. m. *He that gratifyeth, Aug.*

Gratificor, aris. aris. sum. dep. (1) *To gratify; or do a good turn, or pleasure, to one.* (2) *To give way, or yield.* (1) *De eo, quod ipsis superat, aliis gratificari volunt, Cic. de Fin. 5, 15.* (2) *Potentiae paucorum libertatem suam gratificari, extremæ est dementiae, Sall. B. J. 3.*

Gratilis, adv. *id. quod gratis.* *Abjicienda est, si non pretio, gratilis, Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 26.*

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¶ **Gratissimè**, adv. *Very willingly, Macrob.*

¶ **Grātiro**, are. act. *To crank, or cry, like a goose; to cackle, Auct. Philom. 19.*

¶ **Grātītudo**, dñis. f. *Thankfulness, gratitude.*

¶ **Gratus** animus, *Cic.*

¶ **Grātō**, adv. *Thankfully, Litt. ex Plaut.*

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Grātūlans, tis. part. *Congratulating.* *Ipsos illi deos gratulantes tulcie obviâ, Just. 5, 4.* *Conf. Liv. 37, 3.*

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¶ **Gratissimè**, adv. *Very willingly,*

complorationi, *Val. Max.* 3, 8, ext. 11. (2) Gratæ diis immortalibus nostræ gratulationes erunt, *Cic. Philipp.* 14, 3.

Gratulator, ōris. m. verb. *He that rejoiceth at the good of another.* Fit ut gratulator lætior sit quam is, cui quis gratuletur, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 33.

Gratulator, ōris. f. verb. *She that rejoiceth, or congratulateth.* Sidon.

Gratulator, ari, ātus sum. dep. dim. [à grator, ari] (1) *To congratulate, rejoice, or be glad.* (2) *To bid welcome, to wish one joy.* (3) *Asso to thank.* (1) Gratulari temporibus, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 27, 5. (2) Gratulor tibi affinitate viri optimi, *Cæc. Cic. Fam.* 8, 13. (3) Define deos gratulando obtundere, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 6. § Gratulari alicui adventum; de adventu, pro aliquā re, *Ter. & Cic.* Gratulari alicui aliquā re, *Cic. Att.* 5, 20. de aliquā re, *Ibid.* 4, 1. in aliquā re, *Id. pro Planc.* 37. apud aliquem, *Suet. Claud.* 6. Gratulor in adventum, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 28. Omittunt in omnes, quas vidi, editt. *Fab. Tbes.*

GRATUS, a, um. adj. or. comp. s̄simus, sup. (1) *Gratefull, thankfull.* (2) *Kind.* (3) *Acceptable, welcome.* (1) = Memorem me dices & gratum, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 43. § Gratus alicui, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 15. § in aliquem, *Liv.* 2, 8. (2) = Ut beneficentior, graviorque adversus bene merentes fiam, *Sen. Ben.* 1, 4. (3) Quod magis hoc homines timuerant, eod gratior civilis tanti imperatoris relictus fuit, *Paterc.* 2, 40. Gratiissima auditu illi est ejus vox, *Val. Max.* 8, 14, ext. 1. ¶ Gratum alicui facere, *to oblige him, to do him a kindness,* *Cic.* = Memor, optatus, *Cic.*

Grāvāmen, īnis. n. *Agrievance,* Sidon.

Grāvāndus, a, um. part. *To be weighed down.* Non gravanda cymba ingenii, *Prop.* 3, 3, 22.

Grāvans, tis. part. *Weighing down.* Sunt poma gravantia ramos, *Ov. Met.* 13, 812.

Grāvastellus, i. m. *Heavy, dull,* *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 14.

Grāvātē. adv. *Grievously, painfully, with regret, or an ill will; grudgingly.* Erranti monstrant viam benignē non gravatē, *Cic. pro Balb.* 36.

Grāvātīm. adv. *Idem.* Haud gravatim socia arma Rutulis junxit, *Liv.* 1, 2. Nimiā levitate cadunt plerumquē gravatim, *Lucr.* 3, 388.

Grāvātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that grieveth, or troubleth,* Aug.

Grāvātus, a, um. part. (1) *Weighed down, burdened, loaded, drowsy, heavy, and hanging down.* (2) *Met. Also displeased, grudging.* (3) *Loath to do a thing.* (1) Corpus gravatum anxietate animi, *Curt.* 4, 13, 17. vino & somno, *Liv.* 25, 24. vulneribus, *Id.* 30, 18. Gravatus casu, *Val. Max.* 8, 13, 5. rustico opere, *Id.* 5, 4, 3. (2) ¶ Obsequentem deam, atque haud gravatam patronam, exequuntur, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 5, 3. (3) *Vid. Gravor.*

Grāvēdīnōsē. adv. *Sluggishly, sleepily, drowsily, heavily,* Aug. ¶ Graviter.

Grāvēdīnōsus, a, um. adj. (1) *Heavy beaded, full of rheum in the head.* (2) *Also that causeth the mur, or pose, in the head.* (1) Dicimus gravēdīnōsos quosdam, quosdam torminosos, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 12. (2) *Plin.* 18, 15.

Grāvēdo, dīnis. f. *The pose, mur, or stuffing of the head; also heavyness.* Gravedini, quæso, omni ratione subveni, *Cic. Att.* 16, 14. vid. & *Cels.* 4, 4.

Grāvēolens, tis. adj. [à gravis & olens] *That hath a strong smell, stinking.* Fauces graveolentis Avernī, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 201.

Grāvēolentia, æ. f. *A strong smell, a stinking.* Mulcet graveolentiam oris, *Plin.* 28, 11. habitus, *Ibid.* c. 12.

Grāvescens, tis. part. *Waxing great, growing worse and worse.* Gravescentia indies publica mala, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 51, 1.

Grāvescō, ēre. incept. (1) *To be burdened, to wax heavy.* (2) *To grow great with young.* (3) *To grow worse.* (1) Fœtu nemus omne gravescit, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 420. (2) Cameli lac habent, donec iterum gravescant, *Plin.* 11, 41.

(3) Gravefcit valetudo Augusti, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 5, 1.

Grāvīdātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A getting with child,* Dig.

Grāvīdātus, a, um. part. *Impregnated, got with young.* Terra gravidata seminibus omnia parit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 32.

Grāvīdās, ātis. f. *A being great with young.* = Graviditates & partus afferre, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 46.

Grāvīdo, āre. act. (1) *To impregnate.* (2) *† To load, or thwack.* (1) *Vid. Gravidatus.* (2) Hic te inhonestē gravidavit probro, *Cæcil.*

Grāvīdor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be great with child,* Aurel. Viç. in *Adr.* 14.

Grāvīdus, a, um. adj. (1) *Impregnated; great, or big, with young.* (2) *Heavy, weighty.* (3) *Full.* (4) *Plentyfull.* (1) Hæc se à Pamphilo gravidam dixit esse, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 33. Equæ vento gravidæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 275. Pecudes gravidæ, *Id.* 2, 150. (2) Armatus stipitis gravidi nodis, *Id. Æn.* 7, 507. (3) Gravidæ sagittis pharetra, *Hor. Od.* 2, 22, 3. (3) Gravidæ fruges, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 143.

Grāvīlōquus, a, um. adj. *That speaketh gravely and seriously,* *Lexicogr. ex Plaut.*

GRĀVIS, e. adj. or. comp. s̄simus, sup. (1) *Heavy, weighty, filled with.* (2) *Big with child.* (3) *Met. Of weight, or importance; solemn.* (4) *Grave, serious.* (5) *Grievous, troublesome.* (6) *Stinking, rank, of a strong smell.* (7) *Basis in musick.* (8) *Old.* (9) *Full.* (10) *Loaden, oppressed.* (11) *Hard, difficult.* (12) *Hard of concoction, hard to be digested.* (13) *Unwholesome.* (14) *Grave, approved.* (15) *Dear.* (16) *Fat, plump.* (17) *Sharp, reprehensory.* (18) *Faint, languid.* (1) Saxum grave Sisyphon urget, *Ov. Met.* 13, 26. Gravia plaustra, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 140. Thalam gravem armis diripuit, *Fler.* 3, 1, 12. b. e. refertam, vel repletam. (2) Sacerdos Marte gravis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 278. (3) = Quod apud omnes leve & infirmum est, id apud judicem grave & sanctum esse ducetur? *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 2. (4) Vir gravis pietate, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 155. (5) ¶ Ferē verō graviozem accessionem levior nox sequitur, *Cels.* 3, 5. ¶ Velim hoc quod loquar, diis immortalibus gratum potius videri, quam grave, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 16. Gravissimus dolor, *Valer. Max.* 2, 2, 5. (6) Odor gravis oris, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 277. (7) ¶ Acuta cum gravibus temperans, varios æquabiliter concentus efficit, *Cic. Scmn. Scip.* 5. (8) Gravis Acestes, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 387. (9) Gravis vino, *Ov. Met.* 10, 438. cibo, *Id. Epist.* 14, 33. (10) Ibat lento gradu, quasi gravis vinculis, *Plin.* (11) ¶ Hæc gravia sunt dum ignores, ubi cognōris facilia, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 5, 14. (12) ¶ Levissima suilla est, gravissima bubula, *Cels.* 2, 18. Negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die & nocte concoquatur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9. (13) = Gravissimus & pestilentissimus annus, *Id. Fam.* 5, 16. ¶ Non ex gravi loco in salubrem transitus satis tutus est, *Cels.* 1, 3. (14) Quāto tuus animus est natu gravior, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 32. Tres gravissimi historici, *Nep. Alcib.* 11. (15) Cœpit grave pretium fructibus esse, *Sall. Fragm.* (16) Gravissimam suem facit glans querna, *Plin.* 16, 6. (17) Graves conciones, *Cæf. B. C.* 2, 18. Gravissima verba, *Valer. Max.* 6, 1, 1. (18) Non insueta graves tentabunt pabula fœtas, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 50.

Grāvītellus, i. m. *A fat, corpulent, or heavy, man,* *Plaut. al. gravastellus, quod vid.*

Grāvītas, ātis. f. (1) *Heavyness, weightyness.* (2) *Met. Gravity, authority, majesty.* (3) *Grievousness, or greatness, of a thing.* (4) *Stiffness, benumbedness.* (5) *Unwholesomeness.* (6) *Stinking, a strong smell.* (7) *Difficulty.* (1) = Tanta contentio gravitatis & ponderum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 45. (2) Quanta illi fuit gravitas? quanta in oratione majestas? *Id. de Am.* 25. ¶ Gravitas [Attici] non fuit sine facilitate *Nep. Att.* 15. (3) Gravitas morbi, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 31. (4) Surgere conanti partes ignavæ nequeunt gravitate moveri, *Ov. Met.* 2, 821. (5) Gravitas cœli, *Cic. Att.* 11, 22. (6) Gravitas odoris, *Plin.* 5,

(7) ¶ Gravitas auditus, *thickness of hearing,* *Cic. annonæ, scarcity,* *Tac. Ann.* 6, 13, 1.

Grāviter. adv. ius, comp. s̄simē, sup. (1) *Heavily.* (2) *Gravely, wisely.* (3) *Grievously.* (4) *Sorely.* (5) *Severely, hardly.* (1) Ipse gravis graviter ad terram concidit, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 447. (2) = Si quid prudenter, si quid graviter factum est, *Cic.* (3) ¶ Id graviter, sed aliquantō levius ferebam, *Id. de Har. Resp.* 22. (4) Quisnam à me pepulit tam graviter fores? *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 2. Gravissimē ægrotat, *Cic. Offic.* 1. (5) = Non verear ne injustē, aut graviter mihi imperet, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 58. Nolo in illum gravius dicere, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 60. ¶ Graviter sonare, *to sound bass,* *C. c. S. Scip.* 11. spirare, *to have a strong breath,* *Virg.*

Grāvīusculus, a, um. adj. dim. [à gravis] *Somewhat bass.* Graviusculus sonus, *Gell.* 1, 11.

Grāvō, āre. act. (1) *To burden, load, or weigh down.* (2) *Met. To trouble, and put one to pain.* (1) Poma gravantia ramos, *Ov. Met.* 13, 812. Gravent catenæ corpus, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 419. Dextram pondus gravat, *Id. Thyest.* 486. (2) Nec me labor iste gravabit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 708. Quis gravat mentem dolor? *Sen. Hipp.* 859.

Grāvōr, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To grudge, or refuse; to be loath to do it.* (2) *To take ill, to dislike.* (1) ¶ Promitte verō, ne gravare, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 23. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 37. (2) Ampla & operosa prætoris gravabatur, *Suet. Aug.* 72.

* Graxo, is. it. act. [à κράζω, κράξω, ciamo] *To make a noise.* Cave modō ne graxis, *Plaut. Afin. prot.* 5. sed al. alit. leg.

Gīgālis, e. adj. (1) *Of the same flock, or company.* (2) *Common, vulgar.* (1) Giegalis Catilinæ *Cic. pro D mo.* 28. (2) Poma gregalia, *Sen. de Ben.* 1, 12.

Gīgārius, a, um. adj. *Of the common flock, or sort; ordinary, common.* ¶ Giegarius miles, *a common soldier,* *Cic. pro Planc.* 30. Gregariam militiam sortitus, *Just.* 22, 1.

Gīgāim. adv. (1) *By flocks, (2) troops, or companys.* (1) Elephant gregatim ingrediuntur, *Plin.* 8, 5. *Conf. Liv.* 6, 36. (2) Videtis cives Romanos gregatim coniectos in lautumias, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 57.

Gīgātus, a, um. part. *Keeping together in flocks.* Volucres giegatæ, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 373.

† Grēgo, āre. inuf. unde congrego, &c.

Grēmia, pro cremia, &c. *Splits, or billets, of wood,* *Col.* 12, 19.

Grēmium, i. n. [à gerendo, qu. gremium] (1) *A lap, the bosom.* (2) *Met. The middle, or heart, of a country.* (3) *The channel of a river.* (1) Puer lactens, in gremio matris sedens, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 41. In gremium sororis refugere, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 117. Gremiis abducere natos, *Id.* 7, 49. (2) = Thessalonicenses, positi in gremio imperii nostri, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 2. (3) Donec arenoso Numicius illam suscepit gremio, *Sil.* 8, 191.

† Gressio, ōnis. f. *A going, or stepping,* *Pacuv.*

Gressus, a, um. part. [à gradior] *That goeth, or stepeth.* Gressi per opaca viarum, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 633.

Gressus, ūs. m. verb. *A pace, step, or going.* Gressum canes comitantur herilem, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 633. Gressu maturato, *Val. Max.* 5, 6, ext. 4. § Gressus agere, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 8. ardentes tenere, *Id.* 7, 110. imprimere dorso, *Id.* 8, 111. Gressibus hæerere, *Id.* 5, 345.

GREX, grēgis. m. (1) *A flock, a herd, a drove, a convey of partridges, or quails,* &c. (2) *A company, or band, of men.* (3) *The chorus in a play.* (1) Lanigeri greges, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 287. equarum, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 10. armentorum, *Id. Philipp.* 3, 12. avium, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 3, 10. ¶ Virgarum grex, *a bundle of rods,* *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3. (2) Me in gregem vestrum recipiatis, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 54. Grex spadonum, *Curt.* 3, 3, 23. (3) *Plaut. ad fin. Afin. &c.*

¶ Gricenia, æ. f. *A thick and strong cord,* *Fest.*

¶ Grillo, āre. neut. *To cry like a cricket,* *Auct. Philom.* 62. ¶ al. scrib. gryllo.

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Grillus, i. m. *Plin.* 12, 3. *Vid.* Gryllus.

* || Griphus, i. m. [γρίφος, *Gr.*] (1) *A net.* (2) *Met. A hard question, or riddle.* (1) *Ex usu Græc.* (2) *Gell.* 1, 2.

|| Gircire, melius crocire, *b. e.* vocem corvorum edere. *Grocire adortus, Apul. Flor.* 23. p. 830.

Groma, æ. f. *A measure, or instrument, to measure out the ground for quarters, and to fortify a camp, Hyg. Scal. leg. groma, al. groma.*

|| Gromatice, es. f. *The art of surveying land, for the fixing of bounds, and pitching of camps, Caff.*

Gromaticus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to that art, Hyg.*

|| Grosſula, æ. f. *sc. uva. A gooseberry, Jun.*

|| Grosſulāria, æ. f. *A gooseberry bush, Jun.*

Grosſulus, i. m. *A green fig, not ripe, Col. de Arb. c. 21.*

Grosſus, i. m. *vel f. A green fig, not yet ripe. Grosſi cocti, Cels.* 5, 12. *ciudæ, Plin.* 15, 18.

|| Gru, *Vox porcorum, Diom. unde grunnio.*

|| Gruinus, a, um. *Belonging to a crane. Ut Gruinus color, a crane colour, Jun.*

Gruis, is. f. & m. *unde contractè grus. A crane, Persuasa est jurejurando gruis, Phædr.* 1, 8, 7.

† Grulisso, āre. *To call as quails do, R. ex Ovid.*

Groma, æ. f. *Vid. Groma.*

Grūmo, āre. act. i. e. *grumâ metior, unde degromo. Vet. Gloss. Gr. grumat, μετρεῖ.*

Gūmulus, i. m. dim. *A little billock, a hop bill, mole bill, or ant bill; a bed in a garden, Plin.* 19, 6. *Vitr.* 8, 3.

Gūmus, i. m. (1) *A billock of earth, a lump.* (2) || *A clot, cloter, or cluster, of any thing; clotied blood.* (1) *Ex grumo alissimum tumulum capiebat, Hist. de B. Hisp.* 24. *vid. Col.* 2, 18. (2) *Cum grumo salis, Plin.* 33, 4. *si sana lectio, Harduin. ex MS. leg. gemino.*

|| Grunda, æ. f. *The prominence, or jutting out, of a building. Grunda Στέγη καὶ τὸ ὑπὲρ τὸν πυλῶνα ἐξέχον, Gloss. Vett. Hinc subgrunda, q. v.*

|| Grundiles, *five grumdules, um. m. Caff. Laræ quos Romulus constituisse dicitur, in honorem scroſæ, quæ triginta pepererat porcos, Non.*

|| Grundio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. *Diomed. Gramm. pro.*

Grunnio, īre. neut. *To grunt like a hog. Grunnit porcus, Varr. Porcelli grunniunt, Juv.* 15, 22.

Grunnitus, ūs. m. *The grunting of swine. Non audiunt grunnitum cūm jugulatur sus, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 50.

|| Gruo, ēre, vi. neut. *To crunch like a crane. Grus gruit, Aug. Phil.* 23. *Hinc comp. congruo, ingruo.*

Grus, is. f. & m. [contract. à gruis] (1) *A crane.* (2) *An instrument to draw, or pull, up stones with.* (1) *Strymonia grues, Virg. Geor.* 1, 120. *Membra gruis sparsi sale, Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 87. (2) *Vitr.* 10, 19.

* Gry. indecl. [à γρύ, *vel γρύξ, Gr.*] & Mu canum est, unde dicuntur mutire, sicut gry, γρύ, porcorum, unde grunnire, *M. ex Charis.*

Gryllus, i. m. (1) *A cricket.* (2) *Anticks.* (1) *Plin.* 29, 6. (2) *Id.* 35, 10.

|| Gryphites, is. m. [à gryphs] *He that hath a crooked nose, like a hawk's bill, Litt. ex Gell.*

Gryphus, i. m. *Plin.* 10, 49, &

Gryps, yphis. m. *A grype, or griffon. Jungentur jam gryphes equis, Virg. Ecl.* 8, 27. *Gryphes hyperborei pondera fulva soli, scil. afferunt, Claud. ad Seren.* 8.

G ante U.

|| Guadam. *Wood, Jun. † Glastum.*

|| Guācum, i. n. *A kind of wood good against the French pox, thought to be the same with Gebenum.*

|| Guardianus, i. m. *A guardian, or warden.*

† Tutor, *Vett.*

* Gubernāculum, i. n. & per Sync. Gubernāclum. (1) *The stern, or rudder, of a ship.* (2) *Steerage, or government.* (1) *Gubernaculum revulsum, Virg. Æn.* 6, 349. (2) *Sedere ad gubernacula reipublicæ, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 18. *Excitatus non habilis gubernaculo, Patere.* 2, 113. § *Gubernaculo assidere, Plin. Pan.* 81. *Gubernacula tenere, Cic. de Div.* 2, 1.

* Gubernans, tis. part. *Governing, governing.* *Gubernantium artes, Tac. Ann.* 12, 56, 2.

* Gubernatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A steering of a ship.* (2) *Met. Ruling, guiding, management.* (1) *Nec enim gubernationi aut medicinæ similem sapientiam esse arbitramur, Cic. de Fin.* 3, 7. (2) *Gubernatio rerum, Id. Catil.* 3, 8.

* Gubernator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *The master, governor, or pilot, of a ship; the steersman.* (2) *Met. A governor, or ruler; a guide.* (1) *Si qui gubernatorem in navigando agere nihil dicant, Cic. de Sen.* 6. (2) = *Custos gubernatorque reipublicæ, Id. pro Rabir.* 9. *Gubernator innoxius, Valer. Max.* 9, 8, ext. 1.

* Gubernatrix, icis. f. verb. *A governess, she, or it, fem. that governeth. Gubernatrix civitatum eloquentia, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 9.

* || Gubernium, i. n. *id. quod gubernaculum, Gell.* 16, 7.

* GUBERNO, āre. act. [à Gr. κυβερνῶ] (1) *To steer a ship.* (2) *Met. To order, manage, conduct, or govern.* (1) *Si nautæ certent, quis eorum potissimum gubernet, Cic. Off.* 1, 25. (2) = *Omnia gubernes & moderere prudentiâ tuâ, Id. Fam.* 2, 7. || *Gubernare è terrâ, to sit at home, and command abroad, Liv.* 44, 22.

* † Gubernum, i. n. pl. *guberna. The stern of a ship, Lucil. ap. Non.* 8, 59.

Gūla, æ. f. (1) *The gullet, weasand, or windpipe, whereby the meat and drink pass from the mouth into the stomach.* (2) *Synecd. The neck.* (3) *The palate.* (4) *Also, Mecon. glutony.* (5) † *The nose of the bellows where the wind getteth out.* (1) *Gula carne, & nervo constat, Plin.* 11, 37. (2) *Laqueo gulam fregere, Sall. B. C.* 58. (3) = *Non satis est servire palato; coquus domini debet habere gulam, Mart.* 14, 220. || *Gulæ temperare, not to humour, Plin. Epist.* 2, 6, 5. (4) *Immensæ gulæ impudicissimi corporis quæstus sufficere non potuit, Cic. in Sall.* 5. (5) *Follem obstringit ob gulam, Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 23. || Interpretantibus penè omnibus Lexicogr. sed locum penitus intuenti sensus hic se mihi obtulit: Crumenam de collo suspendit, qui sanè mos erat veterum interdum; sed sordes Eucalionis tanguntur, quòd fecit id noctū.

Gūlātor, ōris. m. *A ravenous person, a greedy-gut, Dig. † Gulosus.*

|| Gūlones, um. m. pl. *Gulliguts, gutlings, beliy gods, Apul. Apol.* p. 460.

Gūlōsius, adv. comp. *More gluttonously. Guloſius condire cibos, Col. in præf.*

Gūlōsus, a, um. adj. *Gluttonous, Sen. N. Q.* 3, 18. || *Gulosus lector, a great reader, Mart.* 10, 59.

* † Gumia, æ. f. [à γόμος, *Scal. faburra*] (1) *A gluton.* (2) || *Glutony.* (1) *Compellans gumias ex ordine nostras, Cic. de Fin.* 2, 8, ex *Lucil.* Testimonium gumiaæ cujusdam, *Apul. Apol.* p. 498. *Gumia, gulosi, Fest.* (2) *Litt.*

Gummatus, a, um. (1) || *Gumed, or full of gum; done over with gum.* (2) *That bringeth forth gum.* (1) *Litt. ex Cic. sed q.* (2) *In cerasis & in omnibus gummatis arboribus, Pallad. Oct.* t. 12.

Gummen seu Gūmen, īnis. n. *Gum. Pini frugiferi gumen, Pallad. Oct.* t. 14. *Antequam incipiat gummen lacrymare, Id. Nov.* t. 7.

Gummi. n. indecl. *A gum that dropeth from trees. Gummi optimum ex Ægyptiâ spinâ, Plin.* 13, 11.

Gumminōsus, a, um. adj. *Gummy, Plin. Vid. Gummofus.*

|| Gumminus, a, um. adj. *Made of gum, Litt. ex Plin. sed q.*

Gammis, is. f. [à gummi] *Gum, Nova dolia*

liverunt gummi crassâ, *Col.* 12, 50. *Gummium genera, Plin.* 25, 11.

Gummitio, ōnis. f. *An anointing, or smearing, with gum. Unâ gummitione contenti sunt, Col.* 12, 50.

Gummōsus, a, um. adj. *Gummy, or full of gum, Plin.* 12, 9. *sed gumminosum ex MSS. leg. Hard.*

Gurdus, i. m. *Vox Hisp. A fool, a sot, Quint.* 1, 5. & *Laber. ap. Gell.* 17, 7.

GURGES, itis. m. [à guîa *vel* gutture; quòd gulæ instar ad se trahit, ac devorat, al. à gyran-do, *Perot. rect. à γύργαδος*] (1) *A whirlpool, a gulf.* (2) *Sometimes the stream, or whirling rage, of the sea.* (3) *Met. A riotous spender, one that cannot be satisfied, a glutton.* (1) *Flumineo venit de gurgite piscis, Mart.* 4, 66. (2) *Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto, Virg. Æn.* 1, 118. (3) = *Gurges atque helluo natus abdomini suo, Cic. de Pison.* 17.

* Gurgūlio, ōnis. m. [qu. gurgurio, à Gr. γαργυρεῖν, *Varr.*] (1) *The throat pipe.* (2) *Also a kind of worm.* (1) *Varr. R. R.* 2, 3. (2) *Plin.* 18, 30.

|| Gurgustiolum, i. n. *A little strait lodging. Brevitatem gurgustiolii nostri ne spernas peto, Apul. Met.* 1, p. 31. *Gurgustiolii sui tectum ascendit, Id. Met.* 4, p. 112.

Gurgustium, i. n. [ab angustia gurgulionis, *Perot.*] *A poor dwellinghouse, or shepherd's cottage; a narrow room, a cabin. In gurgustio habitare, Cic. in Pison.* 6.

|| Gurrio, īre, neut. *To jug, or jouk, as a nightingale doth. Luscinia canticum adolescentiæ gurriunt, Apul. Florid.* 17, p. 810. *sed mel. libb. hab. garriunt leg.*

* Gustandus, a, um. part. *To be tasted, Cels.* 4, 3.

* Gustatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A tasteing, a glass of wine before dinner. Gustatione mirificâ initiati, Petron.* c. 21.

* Gustatorium, i. n. (1) *A place where they were wont to eat.* (2) *Also a cup to taste in, a taste.* (1) *Plin. Epist.* 5, 6, 37. (2) *Petron.* c. 24.

* Gustatus, a, um. part. *Tasted, Sil.* 13, 621, 735.

* Gustatus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A taste, or tasteing.* (2) *The taste.* (1) *Gustatus pomorum jucundus, Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. (2) *Gustatus est sensus maximè voluptarius, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 25.

* GUSTO, āre. act. [à γεύομαι, *γεύομαι, inde gusto*] (2) *To taste, to sip.* (2) *Met. To assay, to smatter.* (3) *To listen, or overbear.* (1) § *Gustare herbam, Cic. N. D.* 2, 50. *aquam, Id. Fam.* 7, 26. (2) § *causas & genera, Cic. de Or.* 2, 36. (3) *Herus meus est, gustare ejus sermonem volo, Plaut. Most.* 5, 1, 13.

* || Gustulum, i. n. *A morsel, or taste; a little pittance. Dulcem & amarum gustulum carpis, Apul. Met.* 2, p. 46. *Gustulum præparare, Id. Met.* 9, p. 301.

* Gustus, ūs. m. (1) *The sense of tasteing, a taste, a gust.* (2) *Met. A relish, or smack.* (1) *Nec magis arte traditur quàm gustus aut odor, Quint.* 6, 5. (2) *Gustus elementa per omnia quæ-runt, Juv.* 11, 14. *Met. Veræ laudis gustum non habent, Cic. Philipp.* 2, 45.

GUTTA, æ. f. (1) *A drop of any liquid matter.* (2) *Very little of any thing.* (3) *A spot, or speck.* (4) *A term in architecture of things set under graveings.* (1) *Guttæ imbrium, Cic. N. D.* 2, 5. (2) *Cui neque parata gutta consilii, neque adeo argenti, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 4, 4. (3) *Ceruleis variantur corpora guttis, Ov.* Met. 4, 578. (4) *Vitr.* 4, 3.

|| Gutians, tis. part. *Drooping, distilling, falling by drops. Folia guttania astringunt, Plin.* 20, 8. *sed Harduin. ex MS. guttantium os astringunt, quæ lectio potior esse videtur.*

Guttatim. adv. *By drops, drop by drop. Cor-meum guttatim contabescit, Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 92. *Guttatim lacrimis silare, Prud. Catb.* 5, 22.

Guttatus, a, um. *Spotted here and there with specks like drops, speckled, motley coloured. Picta perdis Numidicæque guttatæ, Mart.* 3, 58.

Guttula,

Guttula, æ. f. dim. *A little drop.* Guttulâ pectus ardens mihi aspersisti, *Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 27.*

|| Guttulus, i. m. dim. [à guttus] *A little cruse.* Guttulam haurire ex guttulo, *Lexicogr. ex Plin. sed q.*

Guttur, ūris. n. & antiq. m. [à gutta, quod cibis & potus per guttur guttatim labatur] *The throat.* Vitium ventris & gutturis, *Cic. pro Cael. 19.* Plenis tumuerunt guttura venis, *Or. Met. 3, 73.* || Guttur inferior, *the arse gut,* *Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 25.*

|| Gutturium, i. n. [à gutta, quod ex eo propter oris angustiam aqua guttatim stillat] *A laver, or ewer, Fest.*

|| Gutturōsus, a, um. adj. *Frog throated, wide throated, throat bursten, Dig.*

Guttus, i. m. [à gutta, quod propter colli angustiam humor inde guttatim fluere] *A cruse, an oil glass, a laver, or ewer; a cruet for oil, &c.* Guttus faginus, *Plin. 6, 38.* || etiam, Guttum, i. n. *Gell. 17, 8.*

* || Gygarthus, i. m. [γύγαρθος, Gr.] *A kind of bed, in which distracted people were laid bound, Paul.*

* Gymnas, ādis. f. [à γυμνός, nudus] *A wrestling, or she that wrestleth, Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 43.* & Theb. 4, 106.

* Gymnāsiarcha, æ. m. [ex γυμνός, nudus, & ἀρχός, princeps] *A chief schoolmaster; a rector, or governor, of a school; a principal, or head, of a college; the master of an academy, Val. Max. 9, 10, 2.* || Gymnāsii præfectus, *Plaut. Bacch. 3, 21.*

* || Gymnāsiarchia, æ. f. *The office of overseeing and ordering places of exercise, and exercises, Modest.* || Gymnāsiorum præfectura.

* Gymnāsiarchus, i. m. Gymnāsii præses. Democritus gymnasiarchus, *Cic. Verr. 4, 42.* Vid. Gymnasiarcha.

* || Gymnāsīōlum, i. n. dim. *A little school, Rec.*

* Gymnāsium, i. n. [ἀπὸ τῆς γυμνάσεως, b. e. ab exercendo; them. γυμνός, nudus] (1) *A place where wrestlers, or other gamesters, did exercise their strength, by trying mastery and feats of activity.* (2) *A school, a college, or hall, in an university.* (1) = Nisi in palæstram veneras, gymnāsii præfecto haud mediocres pœnas penderes, *Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 21.* Gymnāsii indulgent Græculi, *Plin. Ep. 10, 49, 1.* (2) = Gymnasia & philosophorum scholæ, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 13.* Gymnasia sectari, aut porticus, *Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 6.*

* || Gymnasta, æ. vel Gymnastes, æ. m. *A wrestling master, the teacher of any exercise, Cic. ap. Litt. sed non inveni.* || Gymnāsii præfectus, *Plaut.*

* || Gymnastica, æ. f. *The teaching of wrestling, or other exercise. Lat. Exercitatrix, Quint. 2, 15.*

* Gymnasticus, a, um. adj. *That belongeth to the place, or art, of exercise.* Exercitium gymnasticum & palæstricum, *Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 7.* Ars gymnastica, *Id. Most. 1, 2, 73.*

* Gymnicus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to exercise.* Gymnici ludi, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 26.* & *Plin. 7, 56.* Gymnicus agôn, *Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 1.* Gymnicum spectaculum, *Valer. Max. 8, 15, ext. 4.* Gymnica palmæ, *Id. 9, 12, ext. 9.*

* Gymnōsōphistæ, m. pl. [à γυμνός, nudus, & σοφιστής, sapiens sic dicti quod nudi in sylvis agerent] *Gymnosophists, a sort of Indian philosophers, who went naked, Plin. 7, 2.*

* Gynæceum, i. n. [à γυνή, mulier] *A nursery, an inner room where women only abide, a seraglio, an apartment for women. In gynæceum ire occipio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 23.*

* Gyneconitis, ūdis. f. [ab eodem themate] *id. quod Gynæceum, C. Nep. præf. 7. Vitr. 6, 10.*

|| Gypsatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A plastering and pargeting, Sidon.*

|| Gypsator, ōris. m. verb. *A plasterer, whitener, or pargeter, Aug.* || Qui gypso inducit.

Gypsatus, a, um. part. s̄simus, sup. *Plastered pargeted, whitened, daubed.* Pede gypfati, *Tib. 2, 3, 64.* Manus gypfatisimæ, *Cic. Fam. 7, 6.*

|| Gypso, āre. act. *To plaster.* Vas picari pariter & gypfari facies, *Apic. de Re culin. 1, 17.*

Gypsum, i. n. *Parget, white lime, plaster.* Cognata res calci gypsum est, *Plin. 36, 24. conf. Cels. 3, 19. & Vitr. 7, 3.*

* || Gyratilis, e. adj. *Turning about.* || Cos gyratilis, *a grindstone, Jun.*

* || Gyratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A turning about, or dizzyness, Litt. ex Cels.*

* Gyratus, a, um. part. *Turned about.* Chlamys orbe gyrato laciniosa, *Plin. 5, 10.*

* || Gyrgathus, i. m. *Vid. Gygarthus.*

* || Gyrgillus, i. m. [à gyros] *A wheel, or reel, for winding yarn, Isid.*

* || Gyrinus, i. m. *A tadpole, a young frog.*

* || Gyro, āre. act. *To turn round, Litt. ex Varr.*

* Gyrosus, a, um. adj. *That hath the falling sickness, dizzyness, or swimming of the head, Litt. ex Cels.*

* Gyros, i. m. [γύρος, Gr. à γυρός, curvus] (1) *A circuit, or compass; a career.* (2) *A circle, or ringlet.* (1) In gyros ire coactus equus, *Cv. A. Am. 3, 384.* Simili gyro venient aliorum vices, *Phadr. 4, 25, 25.* (2) Angustissimo gyro ingeniorum impetus refringere, *Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 7.* Serpens septem ingens gyros traxit, *Virg. Æn. 5, 85.*

Hh, English black letter *h* *h*, English Saxon *p*, which seems to have received its figure from its original the Hebrew *h*. The Phœnicians, most ancient Greeks, and Romans, used the same figure with our English *H*, which in the series of all their alphabets keeps its primitive place, being the eighth letter. The less ancient Greeks indeed, not contented that their letter *E* should denote both the short and long sounds, as their ancestors were, witness the divine *Plato*, and his voucher the lately discovered Sigeian monument, having consulted to express the long sound of *E*, invested it with the figure and order of this letter, endeavouring to supply the want thereof in their old alphabet by a mark of aspiration over the head of its vowel, writinging *ἄμα, ὀδός, &c.* instead of the old Ionic *HAMA* and *HOΔΟΣ*; endeavouring, I say, for though they did it conveniently over a vowel beginning a word, they have quite left it out in the middle, writinging *Ἐνδοία* and *Ταῶς*, for *ENHOΔIA* and *TAHΩS*; and where it occurred after the letter *P*, they have attempted it somewhat preposterously, for *PHAMNOS, PHTΩP, ΠΥΡΡΗΟΣ, &c.* writinging *Ῥάμνος, Ῥήτωρ, Πυρρῆος*, where the mark of aspiration is put before, but founded after the consonant. This extermination by the Greeks, being very ancient, was probably the reason why some of the ancient grammarians, and among the rest our great Master *Priscian*, have controverted its title to be a letter. One argument against it, is, that it is only a pure aspiration, having nothing to assert its right to the elementarian family but the figure, which, if sufficient, would also recommend the numeral notes to the same honour. But with due reverence to so great a man, that it has a power, and that it had a name also in the original, and other the most ancient dialects thereof, is very evident. Besides, if its being an aspiration proves it to be no letter, the original softer *h* and *η*, which are often not heard in pronunciation, and the rougher *y* and *η* the parent of *H*, must be exterminated the Hebrew alphabet: and surely he would not have compared *h* and a numeral mark, had he reflected that the former is an individual part of a syllable, the latter the characteristick of a whole word, two quite different things. But he insists, "If it be a letter, it must either be a vowel or a consonant." Yea, certainly. And that it is no vowel, though a constant retainer to that family, may be easily granted him; nor will we endeavour to evince its being a liquid, as some have, from its near approach to the nature of a semivowel. But sure it ought not to be excluded the company of the aspirated mutes *φ, θ, χ*, which were not anciently in the Greek alphabet, and owe their place there purely to their incorporating with this letter. Surely it would be hard to exclude it. *H* indeed is no other than a hard aspirate, vested with the power of its mother *η*, and plainly the same as *χ*, that is, no other than a hard aspiration; and in many Latin words borrowed from the Greeks, is plainly substituted for it, as *χάλω, halo, χάω, bio, χάραι, hūmi, &c.* and in Latin *michi, nichil*, for *mibi, nihil*; which also may be more plain in the formation of Greek verbs ending in the second order of the mutes, which constitute their second conjugation, with that of the Latin verbs of the same termination; for as *πλέω, λέγω, τρέχω*, move into *ξ* in the future tense; so *dico, lego, veho*, move into *xi* in the perfect tense. But others think it no letter, because the Latin Poets generally, and the Greek often, neglect it, treating it as if it were not there at all. This argument proves so much, that indeed it proves nothing at all to the purpose: for the final *m*, together with its vowel, is as much disregarded by the Latin poets; and especially the final *s*, which even before a consonant, was anciently neglected by both Greek and Roman poets: and indeed our Greek aspiration is frequently expressed in Latin by *s*, as *ἡμι, semi, ἔξ, sex*; and are these therefore no letters?

But to proceed: This aspirate is set before all the vowels, as *habeo*, *hebeo*, *hio*, *honoro*, *humeo*; but after no consonant, except the three mutes *p*, *c*, *t*, and that only in words of a Greek original, as *philosophus*, *chorus*, *Theodorus*. *Servius* indeed tells us, the same use had obtained in three Latin words only, *viz.* *sepulchrum*, *pulcher*, *orchus*; the two first whereof seem to have been so pronounced by some before and in *Cicero's* time, as he expressly affirms of *pulcher*. That this way of prefixing and subjoining *h* to consonants and vowels was indeed used in pronunciation, but condemned by the best judges before *Cicero's* time, *Catullus* witnesseth, laughing *Arrius* to scorn, *Ep.* 82, for the affecting to pronounce *chommoda* and *hinfidias*. *Cicero* truly soon after, knowing very well that the ancients used not this aspirate insertion, for some time used to say *pulcror*, *Cetegus*, and *Kartago*, yet seems afterwards to have espoused the aspirate way, at least in some words, as judging the sound more masculine and sprightly; for upon that account, as we partly learn from himself, but more expressly from *A. Gellius* N. A. 2, 3. this custom was introduced. However, this way, though sparingly, and in few words used at first, grew into such a ridiculous excess, that some said *chenturia*, *chorona*, *præcho*, *vid.* *Quint. Instit. Orat.* 1, 5. Concerning the intercourse which *h* hath with the *Æolic* digamma, see the letter F. H. in the notes of the ancients, *notes* hic, hæc, hoc, honor, honestus, hæres, homo, habet, hora; HA. Hadrianus, hora; H. AED. Q. C. P. AM. FE. Hoc ædificium, quod cernis, patriæ amator fecit; H. B. heres bonorum; HN. hunc, hanc; H. S. corruptly for L. L. S. a festerce, being the fourth part of their denarius, *viz.* two pounds denoted by the L. L. and S. semis, a half; which in the first times of the Empire was worth two pence in our money.

H A B

H ante A.

HA, interject. exultantis, dolentis, corripientis &c. *Heyda! ab, away*, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 45.

Ha, ha, he. interject. risûs. *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 36. *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 1, 36.

|| Hæbe, & have pro ave, *Cod.*

Hæbena, æ. f. [dict. quoddam equos habemus, i. e. tenemus] (1) *The reins of a bridle.* (2) *A lash, thong, or strap of leather.* (3) *A whip.* (4) *Met. Power, rule, government, management.* (1) *Liber habenis equus, Virg. Geor.* 3, 194. (2) *Habenæ balearis fundæ, Stat. Theb.* 10, 857. (3) *Metuens pendentis habenæ, Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 15. (4) *Hadrubal rerum agitabat habenas, Sil.* 17, 178. *Primasque jubebat capere habenas, Id.* 7, 384. || Ch Classi immittere habenas, to set sail, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 1. *Habenis triumphalis cursus retinere, Val. Max.* 4, 4, 5. *Habenis charitatis effusus, Id.* 4, 6, ext. 2. § *Habenas detorquere, Val. Flacc.* 4, 571. *flectere, Id.* 5, 437. *laxare, Id.* 2, 35. *linquere, Id.* 1, 561. *fluviorum fundere, Id.* 6, 391. *Habenis prænâs cognoscere equitem, Id.* 6, 210.

Habendus, a, um. part. (1) *Which is to be made, or (2) had.* (3) *To be reckoned, or accounted.* (1) *Oratio habenda, Cic. pro Mur.* 29. (2) *Me famulam Heleno transmisit habendam, Virg. Æn.* 3, 329. (3) *Partus ancillæ sitne in fructu habendus? Cic. de Fin.* 1, 4.

† Hæbēno, āre. act. antiq. *To bridle, R.* † *Habenis compescere.*

Hæbens, tis. part. *Having, &c.* *Annulum hæc cognovit in digito me habentem, Ter. Hec.* 4, 2, 26. *Nihil habenti nihil defuit, Curt.* 4, 1, 25.

Hæbentia, æ. f. *Riches, abundance, wealth, what a man hath, his estate, Plaut. Truc. prol.* 20.

Hæbēnula, æ. f. dim. *A little rein, bridle, lash, or thong.* *Habenula paulò latior, Cels.* 7, 20.

HABEO, ēre, uī, itum. act. [ab Heb. *חָבַב* *habî*, quoddam adduximus habemus] (1) *To have, to hold.* (2) *To possess.* (3) *To keep, to contain.* (4) *To have, or get; in a good, or a bad, sense.* (5) *To handle, or use.* (6) *To treat of, to act, to manage.* (7) *To esteem, judge, account, or reckon.* (8) *To dwell, or continue in a place.* (9) *To know, or understand.* (10) *To be able to do.* (11) *To have seized, surprised, or taken.* (12) *With a verbal suffix. adject. or pass. part. it is to be rendered by the English of their verb.* (13) *To be in a state, or condition; to go, stand, or be affected.* (14) *To find by experience.* (1) *Oleum, ficus, poma non habet, Cic. inter Fragm. Occon.* 3. (2) *Cur. Cic. Ep. Fam.* 7, 29. (3) *Tecum habebis, i. e. filebis, Cic. Fam.* 7, 15. (4) *Habere opinionem justitiæ, Cic. Offic.* 2, 11. *Scaurus nonnullam habet invdiam, Id. de Orat.* 2, 70. *Habes, quod agas, Plin. Ep.* 4, 14, 110. *formula.* (5) *Illum mater arctè contentèque habet, Plaut. Afin.* 1, 1, 63.

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(6) *Nihil in bello sine extis agunt, nihil sine auspiciis domi habent, Cic. de Div.* 1, 43. (7) *Pro factis habeo, Id.* (8) *Ille geminus, qui Syracusis habet, Plaut. Men. prol.* 69. *Is qui sub terris habet, Cic. N. D.* 3, 22. *Quæ Pæni, quæ Numidæ haberent, speculari, Liv.* (9) *De pueris quid agam, non habeo, Cic. Att.* 7, 19. *Habes crimina insidiarum, Id. pro Deiot.* 7. (10) *An melius quis habet suadere? Hor. Epod.* 16, 23. *Habemus hoc dicere, Lucr.* 6, 711. (11) *Habemus hominem ipsum, Ter. Eun.* 5, 1, 19. (12) *Habere expeditionem, Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. *expurgationem, Plaut. Merc.* 5, 3, 4. *contentionem cum aliquo, Nep. Ages.* 1, &c. *Ne quem consciunt haberet, Liv. i. e. Ne quis consciret, Cic. § Habere insectum aliquem, Liv. notum, Plin. commendatum, Cic. consulendum, Plin. Epist.* 10, 28, 1. *impetrandum, Id.* 10, 95, 2. *exploratum, compertum, cognitum, Cæf. & innumerabilia, quæ instituti nostri ratio non ferret.* (13) *§ Habere bene, præclare, Cic. malè, pessimè habere, Plaut.* (14) *Æquos & faventes vos habui dominos, Suet. Tib.* 29. || *Habere fidem, to believe, Cic. § Habere aliquem despiciatui, Cic. in despiciatui, Ter. odio, Plaut. in odium, Cic. to slight, to hate. aliquid religioni, to make a scruple, or matter of conscience, of it, Id. diem luculentè, to spend it merrily, Plaut. Habere aliquem anxium, occupatum, to disquiet him, to employ him, Cic. Habere pro certo, to be sure of it, Id. aliquem in deliciis, to be fond of him, Id. Propemodum habeo tibi jam fidem, Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 7. *Visa fidem nullam habebunt, Cic. Acad.* 4. || *Sûique deque habere, not to waver or care, Plaut. Habere ingenium in numerato, to be sharp, or quick, Quint. Habere secum, to keep secret, Cic. Res suas sibi habere, to be divorced, Plaut. § Habere rem cum aliquo, i. e. negotiari, Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 39. *cum aliquâ, i. e. coire, Id. Miserum habere, Cic. pro Flacc. i. e. vexare. Sic, Solicitum habere, Dol.*

Hæbeor, eri. pass. *To be had, accounted, &c.* *Qu. fr.* 1, 1.

† Hæbessit, pro habeat, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 8.

Håbîlis, e. adj. or. comp. sîmus, sup. (1) *Fit, apt, handsome.* (2) *Proper, suitable.* (3) *Able, sound.* (1) *Calcei habiles & apti ad pedem, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 54. (2) *Otio quàm labori håbilior, Val. Max.* 5, 7, 1. *Exercitus håbilis gubernaculo, Patere.* 2, 113. (3) *Corpus håbilissimum, neque gracile, neque obesum, Cels.* 2, 1.

Håbîlitas, åtis. f. *Ableness, fitness, handsomeness, Cic. de Legg.* 1, 9. || *Rasid. occ.*

|| Håbîlîter. adv. sîmè, sup. *Fitly, handsomely, Paul. JC.* † *Aptè, accommodè, Vett.*

|| Håbîlîtudo, dînis. f. *Hability, Dig.* † *Håbîlitas.*

Håbîtåbîlis, e. adj. *Habitable, that one may dwell in.* *Habitables regiones, Cic. Tusc.* 1, 20. *Habitables casæ, Plin.* 9, 10.

Håbîtåcîum, i. n. *A dwelling, a den.* *Habitacula avium, Pallad.* 1, 23. *leonis, Gell.* 5, 14. † *Habitatio, Vett.*

Håbîtåndus, a, um. part. *Which is to be inha-*

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bited, or dwell in. *Habitandæ piscibus undæ, Ovid. Metam.* 1, 74. *Conf. Sil.* 13, 709.

Håbîtans, tis. part. *Inhabiting, dwelling.* *Intra palatium habitantes, Suet. Galb.* 14. *Informis habitantia numina lucis Ac supplex patrios compellat nomine manes, Sil.* 15, 202.

Håbîtåtio, õnis. f. verb. (1) *A habitation, or dwelling.* (2) *Also house rent.* (3) *A house.* (1) *Villico juxta januam fiat habitatio, Col.* 1, 6. (2) *Suet. Cæs.* 38. (3) *== Scelestæ hæ sunt ædes; impia est habitatio, Plaut. Most.* 2, 2, 72.

|| Håbîtåtiuncûla, æ. f. dim. *A little dwelling place, Tert.*

Håbîtåtor, õris. m. verb. *A dweller, an inhabitant.* *Incolæ atque habitatores, Cic. N. D.* 2, 56. *Nec jam clarissimorum virorum receptacula; habitatores seivo teruntur, Plin. Paneg.* 50, 2.

Håbîtåtrix, icis. f. verb. *She that inhabiteth, or dwelleth, Auson. Mosella.* 82.

Håbîtåtus, a, um. part. *Inhabited, or dwelt in.* *Raris habitata mapalia tectis, Virg. Geor.* 3, 340. *Agellus habitatus quinque focus, Hor. Epist.* 1, 14, 2.

|| Håbîtio, õnis. f. verb. [ab habeo] *A having, or possessing.* || *Debitio gratiæ, non habitio, cum pecuniâ confertur, Gell.* 1, 4.

Håbîto, åre. freq. [ab habeo] (1) *To have often.* (2) *To dwell, to inhabit, or live in.* (3) *To be often, or much.* (1) *Varr. l.* 16. *rerum Div.* (2) || *Commorandi natura diversorium nobis, non habitandi dedit, Cic. de Senect.* 23. § *Habitare casâs, Virg. Ecl.* 2, 29. *in antris, Ov. Met.* 11, 147. *sub terrâ, Cic. N. D.* 2, 37. *cum aliquo, Id. Tusc.* 5, 24. *apud aliquem, Id. Vetr.* 2, 34. = *Mecum habitavit, mecumque vixit, Id. de Clar. Or.* 309. (3) *In eorum vultu habitant oculi mei, Id. Philipp.* 12, 1. = *Id amplector, exorno, exaggero, ibi commoror, ibi habito, ibi hæreo, Id. de Orat.* 2, 72.

Håbîtor, åri. pass. *To be inhabited.* = *Colitur ea pars urbis, & habitatur frequentissimè, Cic. Verr.* 4, 53.

|| Håbîtor, õris. m. verb. *An inhabitant, Solin.* † *Habitator.*

Håbîtudo, dînis. f. (1) *The state, plight, likeness, or constitution, of body.* (2) *Plumpness; fatness.* (3) || *A habit, or constitution, of the body.* (3) *Corporis bonam habitudinem tumor imitatur sæpe, Ad. Herenn.* 4, 10. (2) *Quæ habitudo est corporis, Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 11. (3) *Continuatio literati laboris habitudinem tenuat, Apul. Apol.* p. 406.

Håbîturus, a, um. part. *Which shall have, or ought to have, Virg. Geor.* 1, 24. *Sil.* 5, 46. *Liv.* 45, 22.

Håbîtus, a, um. part. & adj. or. comp. † sîmus, sup. (1) *Had, given, counted.* (2) *Esteemed.* (3) *Treated.* (4) *Used, enjoyed, gathered.* (5) *Adj. Fat, well liking, in good plight.* (6) *Also affected, or inclined.* (1) *Habita huic sides, Plaut. Afin.* 2, 4, 52. (2) *Habita huic soror, Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 14. (3) *Avare habita provincia, Tac.* 13, 30. (4) *Opes innocenter paratæ & modestè habitæ,*

bitæ, *Id.* 4, 44. (5) Eques habitissimus, *Labrinus Massurius ap. Gell.* 4, 20. Corpulentior videris atque habitior, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 8. Virgo habitior, *Id. Eun.* 2, 3, 22. (6) Ut patrem tuum vidi esse habitum, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 2, 22.

Hābitus, ūs. m. (1) *A habit*, whether of mind, or body. (2) *The manner, state, or fashion*, of a thing. (3) *Carriage, manner, feature, and demeanour* of a person. (4) *The constitution of body*. (5) Also *apparel, attire*. (1) Habitum appellamus, animi aut corporis constantem & absolutam aliquā in re perfectionem, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 25. (2) Cultus habitusque locorum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 219. (3) Idem habitus oris, eadem contumacia in vultu, *Liv.* 2. Habitum pristinum retinente vultu, *Valer. Max.* 5, 10. ext. 1. (4) Qu. Metellus, integerrimā ætate, optimo habitu ereptus est, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 24. (5) Si quis b. l. formam corporis externam designari putet, dicat cum eodem Cicerone in hac notione, firma corporis constitutio, *Offic.* 3, 117. (5) = Erant ænea duo signa virginali habitu atque vestitu, *Id. Verr.* 4, 3. = Vestitu calceatūque & cætero habitu, *Suet. Calig.* 52.

Hāc. adv. *By this place, this way.* Hāc illā circumcurſa, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 1.

Hāctenus. adv. *tenuis hāc, i. e. hāc parte, viā, re, tenuis.* (1) *Hitherto, thus far, to this time,* (2) or *place.* (3) *Thus much and no more.* (1) Sed hāc hāctenus, *Form. transitionis freq. Cic.* (2) Hāctenus quietæ stationes erant, *Liv.* 7, 26. (3) Sciscitanti hāctenus, respondit, Ego me bene habeo, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 51.

* Hadrōbolum, i. n. [ἀδρόβωλος, Gr. ita dict. ob crassitudinem; ex ἀδρός crassus, & βῶλος gleba] *A kind of sweet smelling gum*, *Plin.* 12, 9.

* Hadrōsphærum, i. n. [ex ἀδρός crassus, & σφαῖρα globus; ita dict. ob amplitudinem foliorum] *A kind of spikenard with a broad leaf*, *Plin.* 12, 12.

Hæc. pron. f. *She, this.* *Vid. Hic.*

Hædiculus, i. m. dim. *A little kid*, *Plaut.*

Hædile, is. n. [ex hædus] *A fold where kids are kept*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 19. ubi al. hædulea, & hæduleia.

Hædillus, i. m. dim. [ab hædus] *A little pretty goat.* *Vocab. in blanditiis.* Dic me tuum agnellum, hædillum, &c. *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 77.

Hædinus, a, um. adj. *Of a kid.* Pellishædina, *Cic. pro Muræn.* 36. Hædinum cingulum, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11. Hædinæ pelles, *Val. Max.* 7, 5, 1. Hædulus, i. m. dim. [a seq.] *A little goat.* Pinguissimus hædulus, *Juv.* 11, 65.

Hædus, i. m. *A kid.* Quod in Sabinis fedus in Latio rure hedus, in urbe a addito, hædus, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 19. Hædorum grex, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 30.

* Hæmāchates, æ. m. [ex αἷμα sanguis, & ἀχάτης achates] *A kind of blood coloured agate*, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* Hæmātinon, i. n. [αἱματίον, Gr. q. d. sanguineum; ab αἷμα sanguis] *A kind of red glass*, *Plin.* 36, 6.

* Hæmāitis, æ. m. [αἱμαίτης, Gr. ab eodem cum præced.] *A blood stone*, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* || Hæmāopus, ōdis. m. [ex αἷμα sanguis, & πῦς pes] *A bird called a red shank*, *Plin.* 10, 47. ubi al. Himantopus.

* Hæmitritēos, i. m. *A kind of tertian fever*, *Cels. Rer. hemitriticus, quod vid.*

* Hæmorrhagia, æ. f. [ab αἷμα sanguis, & ῥήγνυμι rumpo] *An excessive, or continual, flux of blood; a bleeding at the nose, &c.* *Plin.* 23, 7.

* Hæmorrhōis, ūdis. f. [ab αἷμα sanguis, & ῥέω fluo] (1) *The hemorrhoids, piles, or swelling of the veins in the fundament.* (2) Also *a serpent, by which a man being stung, bleedeth to death.* (1) *Cels.* 5, 18. *Lat. Sanguinis velut per quædam aut venarum profusio.* (2) Si dipſa aut hæmorrhōis percussit, *Id.* 5, 27.

Hærediolum, i. n. dim. *A small inheritance, or patrimony.* Ad quatuor jugerum avitum hærediolum rediit, *Col. Proæm. operis.*

Hæredipēta, æ. c. g. qui petit hæreditatem, *One who by flattery, and presents, endeavoureth to get the good will of old men and widows, in order to be made their heir.* Incidimus in turbam hæredipetarum, *Petron. c.* 12.

Hæreditarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to inheritance, or succession; hereditary, coming by inheritance.* Hæreditaria auctio, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 5.

Hæreditas, ātis. f. [ab hæres] *An inheritance, or estate by succession; a heritage.* Hæreditas est pecunia quæ morte alicujus ad quempiam pervenit jure, *Cic. in Topic.* § Hæreditatem adire, *Id. Phil.* 2, 16. cernere, *Id. Att.* 11, 2.

Hæredium, i. n. *A farm, or piece of ground, fallen to one by inheritance; a small estate.* Bina jugera quæ hæredem sequebantur, hæredium appellāunt, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 10. v. & *Plin.* 19, 4.

† Hærem, pro hæredem, *Næv.*

Hærens, tis. part. *Hanging fast, or cleaving, to; sticking fast, &c.* In duris hærentia mora rubetis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 105.

Hæreo, ēre, ſi, ſum. neut. (1) *To stick.* (2) *Met. To be fixed, to continue.* (3) *To be close to, to be fastened.* (4) *Also to doubt, to stop, to be at a stand, to demur, to stick in the briars.* (5) *To linger, to loiter.* (1) Hæsit in corpore ferrum, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 864. (2) = Hæreret in eadem commorarique sententiā, *Cic. Orat.* 40. Hæret illa in republicā turpitudine, *Id. pro Sext.* 29. (3) Hærent parietibus scalæ, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 442. (4) Hærete alicujus vestigiis, *to follow his example, to imitate*, *Cic.* (4) = Hærebat nebulo, quod se verteret, non habebat, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 29. (5) Aqua mihi hæret, *I am at a stand*, *Id. ad. Q. fr.* 2, 8. (5) Metui ne hæreret hîc, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 49.

Hæres, ūdis. c. g. † hæris. [ab hæreo, quod qui hæres est, hæret, b. e. proximus est ei, cujus hæres est] *An heir; one who succeedeth to lands, or estate.* (2) *An heir.* (3) *Also an owner, or possessor; a master, or mistress.* (1) Aviti nominis hæres, *Ov. Met.* 6, 239. (2) Matrem fecit hæredem, *Phædr.* 4, 4, 7. (3) *Plaut. Men.* 3, 2, 12. (4) Fortè rectius scrib. heres, *quod vid.*

* || Hæresarchus, i. vel Hæresarcha, æ. m. [ab αἵρεσις hæresis, & ἀρχὴς princeps] *An arch-bereck, the chief of a sect*, *Eccl.*

* Hæresis, is. f. *Lat. optio, vel electio, speciatim dogmatis; atque ipsum dogma, secta.* [ab αἵρεσις eligo] (1) *An opinion, or sect, in philosophy.* (2) || *An opinion contrary to the sound principles of religion, a heresy.* (1) Cato in eā est hæresi, quæ nullum sequitur florem orationis, *Cic. Parad.* 1. (2) *Ap. Christianos.*

* || Hæreticē. adv. *Like a heretic*, *Hier.*

* || Hæreticus, a, um. adj. *Heretical*, *Eccl.*

* || Hæreticus, i. m. *A heretic*, *Eccl.*

Hæsitābundus, a, um. adj. *Staggering, doubtful*, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 5, 13.

Hæsitans, tis. part. (1) *Stammering.* (2) *Met. Doubting.* (1) Sunt quidam linguā hæsitantes, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 25. (2) Rogo, domine, consilio me regas hæsitantem, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 30.

|| Hæsitanter. adv. *Stammeringly, doubtfully, fearfully*, *Litt. fine Auct.*

Hæsitantia, æ. f. *Assammering, Met. a doubting.* Hæsitantia linguæ, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 6.

Hæsitatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A stammering.* (2) *A doubting.* (1) Quæ dubitatio? quanta hæsitatio? *Cic. de Or.* 2, 50. (2) Hæsitatio impeditum os, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, 1.

Hæsitator, ōris. m. verb. *A stammerer, a delayer.* Sum & ipse in edendo libros hæsitator, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 11, 2.

|| Hæsitatus, a, um. part. *Doubted of*, *Lex. ex Sen.*

Hæsito, āre. freq. [ab hæreo] (1) *To stammer, to stutter.* (2) *To stick, to be at a stand, to stagger, to falter.* (1) *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 25. (2) = Dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum, *Id. Acad.* 4, 17.

|| Hæsitudo, dīnis. f. *Doubtfulness, stammering*, *Litt. ex Gell.* † Hæsitatio.

Hæsurus, a, um. part. *Which will sick to, or hang up.* Hæsurum clypei curvamine telum Miſit in Æaciden, *Ov. Met.* 12, 95. Hæsurā dona ducit, *V. Flacc.* 2, 408.

* || Hagiogrāpha, ōrum. n. pl. [ex ἅγιος sanctus, & γράφω scribo] *Holy writings*, *Decr.*

* || Hālāpanta, æ. m. [Lat. omnia mentientem; ab ἁλάωμαι erro, & ἅπαντος omnia] *halaphanta, vel fortè holophanta, vox à Plauto ficta*, *Curt.* 4, 1, 2. quæ mirè criticos habuit exercitos. *A lying, cheating, knave.* *Adi Scal. Salm. Turnib.*

* Halcyon, ōnis. f. [ἅλκυον, Gr. ab ἅλς mare, & κύω pario] *The king's fisher*, *Plin. Vid. Alcedo.*

* Halcyonēum, i. n. *A kind of medicine*, *Plin.* 32, 8.

* Halcyonēus, a, um. adj. || *Halcyonei dies, halcyon days, when the halcyon maketh her nest, and breedeth her young, at which time the sea is calm and still*, *Col.* 11, 2.

* Halcyonides, um. f. pl. *Idem.* *Plin.* 10, 32.

* Halcyonium, i. n. *The foam of the indurate sea, wherewith halcyons make their nest*, *Plin.* 32, 8. (5) Alcyonium verò scrib. ap. *Cels.* 5, 6.

* Hāllec, ēcis. f. & n. rectius alec. [ab ἅλς sal; ita dict. ob saluginem] (1) *A herring, or rather a common name for all small fish.* (2) *Also a salt liquor made of the entrails of fishes; pickle, brine.* (1) Poriat ancilla paropside iubrā Halecēm, *Mart.* 11, 28, 6. (2) *Vid. Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 73.

* Hālēcūla, æ. f. dim. *A little herring, a sprat, a pilchard, &c.* *Col.* 6, 8.

* Hāllex, ēcis. f. id. quod halec, *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 5, 31. (5) Sed mel. libb. hab. hallex, & de pollice pedis interpret. *Salm.*

* Halæetus, i. m. [ex ἅλς mare, & ἄετς, aquila] *A kind of eagle, an osprey, according to some a falcon, or as others say, a goshawk, or ger-falcon*, *Plin.* 10, 3.

* Hālēcābus, i. m. [ex ἅλς mare, & κάκας cacabus] *A red winter cherry, red nightshade, alkakengy*, *Plin.* 21, 31.

* Hālēcāstrum, i. n. [ab ἅλς sal] *A kind of bread corn*, *Col. Vid. Alicastrum.*

* Hālēcūica, ōrum. pl. n. [ab ἅλς piscator] *Books treating of fishes*, *Plin.* 32, 2.

* Hālēmus, i. m. [ab ἅλς sal; dict. à salugine] (1) || *A shrub fit to hedge with.* (2) *Also sea purslain.* (1) *Plin.* 17, 24.

* Hālēphlæus, i. f. [ex ἅλς sal, mare, & φλοιὸς cortex] *A tree having such bitter fruit, that no beast will touch it, but swine*, *Plin.* 16, 6.

* Hālipleumon, ōnis. m. i. e. marinus pulmo. [ab ἅλς mare, & πλεῦμων, Atticè pro πνεύμων pulmo] *A kind of fish*, *Plin.* 23, 10.

* † Hālito, āre. freq. [ab halo] *To evaporate; to send forth a breath, or steam.* Flammam halitantes, *Enn.*

* Hālitis, ūs. m. [ab halo, āre] (1) *Breath.* (2) *A grasp.* (3) *A vapour, or damp.* (1) Vitalis halitus, *Plin.* 9, 7. (2) Efflare extremum halitum, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 9. (3) Obvio terræ halitu infectus, *Plin.* 11, 12.

Hallelūjah. voc. Hebr. הַלְלֵי יְהוָה Praise ye the Lord, *Eccl.*

* Hallex, īcis. f. [ab ἅλς sal, si de muriā explicetur; si de polluce, ab ἅλλομαι salio] *A great toe, or, according to others, a kind of nasty pickle.* || Hallex viri, *a dwarf, or bop of my thumb; a sinkard*, *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 5, 31.

* Hallucinatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A blundering, a mistake, an oversight.* Vestras hallucinationes fero, *Sen. de Vitā beat.* 26.

* || Hallucinātor, ōris. m. verb. *A blunderer*, *Plaut. ap. Litt.*

* Hallucinor, āri, ātus ſum dep. [ab hallux, q. d. hallucem impingo, vel illido] *To blunder or a mistake.* Quæ Epicurus oscitans hallucinatus est, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 26. Epistolæ nostræ debent interdum hallucinari, *Id. Qu. fr.* 2, 10. *Vid. Ailucinor.*

* || Hallus, i. m. [ab ἅλλομαι, salio, quod super proximum digitum scandat] *The great toe*, *Fest.*

* || Hallux, ūcis. m. *Idem.* *Fest.*

* || HĀLO,

* HĀLO, āre. act. [ἀ χαλῶ, laxo, respiro] To breathe, to exhale; to cast out a vapour, or smell. Aræ sentis recentibus halant, Virg. Æn. 1, 421. Flores nectar naribus hulant, Lucr. 2, 847.

* || HĀLO, ōnis. m. [ab ἥλω; corona siderum] (1) A circle about the sun, moon, or stars. (2) † Also a cross-like person. (1) Hanc Plin. 1, 29. & Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 2. Lat. coronam, alii circulum vocant. (2) Fest.

* HĀLŌSACHNE, es. f. [ἀλοσάχνη, Gr. i. e. spuma maris; ab ἄλς mare, & ἄχνη spuma] The dry froth of the sea, Diosc. 5, 127. Lat. Spuma maris arida, vid. Hard. ad Plin. 31, 39.

* HĀLŌSIS, ōis. f. in acc. sing. in ἑ im. [ab ἁλώω inusit. pro ἀλίσκω capio] The taking and facking of a town. Tabula quæ Trojæ halosin ostendit, Petr. c. 89. Halosim Ilii decantavit, Suet. Ner. 38.

* Halter, ēris. [ab ἄλλομαι falio] A plummet, or weight, of lead, which leapers, vaults, or dancers on ropes, held in their hands, to counterpoise their own weight, Mart. 14, 44.

Halus, i. f. Comfrey, an herb like orgament, Plin. 26, 7.

* HĀMA, æ. f. [Gr. ἀμὴ ab ἀμάω, meto] A water bucket made of leather; also a wine vessel, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 42. Hanc paulū ante vocat bilibrem aequalem.

* HĀMADRYAS, ādis. f. [ab ἄμα simul, & δρὺς quercus; quodd cum quercubus nascuntur, & preunt tales nymphae] A nymph of the woods, Stat. Sylv. 1, 3, 63. & Propert. 1, 20, 32. Vid. Propert.

HĀMATĪLIS, e. adj. Of, or pertaining to, a book. Hamatilis piscatus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 10.

|| HĀMĀTOR, ōris. m. He that brings in, or decciveth, Iliad. † Qui hamat.

HĀMĀTUS, a, um. adj. (1) Crooked, booked, (2) Entangled. (1) Hamata uncinataque corpora, Cic. de. 4, 38. (2) Elementa hamata & perplicata, Lucr. 2, 394. || Hamata tegula, a pantile, Vitruv. 7, 4. Hamata sagitta a bearded dart, Ov. Trist. 3, 10, 63. = Viscata hamataque munera, Plin. Ep. 9, 3, 2.

* || HĀMĀXA, æ. f. [ab ἄμαξα currus, vel plaustrum] The stars called Charles's wain, Gell. 2, 21.

* HĀMAXĀGŌGA, æ. m. [ab ἄμαξα currus, vel plaustrum, & ἄγω duco] A wain man, a carter, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 2.

* HĀMAXOR, āri, ātus sum. dep. To draw the cart, or wain, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 22.

HĀMIŌTRA, æ. m. [ab hamo] A fisher with a hook, an angler, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 5.

* HAMMOCHĪŶSOS, i. f. [ab ἄμμος arena, & χρυσὸς aurum] A precious stone seeming like gold find, Plin. 37, 5.

* HAMMŌNIS CORNU. [ab Hammon] A precious and sacred stone in Æthiopia, Plin. 37, 10.

* † HAMMŌNIUM, i. n. al. Ammonium leg. [ab ἄμμος arena] A dark ruddy colour, Varr.

† HĀMOTRAHŌNES, um. pl. m. [ab hamus & traho] Fishers, or as some say, executioners that draw bodies on hooks, Fest. † Carnifex.

* HĀMŪLA, æ. dim. [ab hama] A small goblet, or rather bucket, Col. de Horto, 387. Conf. Cels. 6, 7.

HĀMŪLUS, i. m. dim. [ab hamus] A small book. Hamulus piscarius, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 17.

HĀMUS, i. m. (1) A hook. (2) A ring, or S, wherewith coats of mail were set very thick. (3) A bitchel, or iron comb, wherewith flax, or hemp, is dressed. (4) || An arrow head. (1) Occultu m decurrit piscis ad hamum, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 74. § Hamo aureo piscari, Suet. Aug. 83. Met. Hamus æmulationis, Val. Max. 2, 9, 6. (2) Lorica conferta hamis, Virg. Æn. 3, 467. (3) Ipsa stupa pectitur ferreis hamis, Plin. 29, 1. (4) Ver. Inscript.

* HĀPHE, es. f. [ab ἀφή, tactus] A dust wherewith wrestlers, after their anointing, were sprinkled, Mart. 7, 66. Conf. Sen. Ep. 57.

* HĀPSUS, i. m. [ab ἄπτομαι tango] A handfull, a bolster of linen, or woolen, to keep a wound from further harm, Cels. 4, 9. & 7, 26.

* HĀRA, æ. f. [ἀ χοῖρος porcus] (1) A

hoggy. (2) Also a goose pen, or coop. (1) Sublicus purgat haras, Varr. R. R. 2, 4. || Haras suis! conviciū in immundos, you stinking beast! Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 39. (2) Varr. R. R. 3, 10. Col. 8, 14.

HĀRĪŌLA, æ. f. A she prophetess, or diviner, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99.

HĀRĪŌLĀTIO, ōnis. f. verb. A divining, or foretelling, Ap. Cic. de Div. 1, 31. ex pōitā.

† HĀRĪŌLĀTOR, ōris. m. verb. A diviner, Litt. ex Plaut. † Hariolus.

HĀRĪŌLOR, āri, ātus sum. dep. To foretell, or conjecture. Sed ego hæc hariolor, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 48.

HĀRĪŌLUS, i. m. [qu. fariolus, à fari, vel al ara, scrib. enim sine aspiratā] A diviner, a soothsayer. Interdixit hariolus, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 29. Hariolorum & vatum prædictiones, Cic. de Div. 1, 2.

* HARMĀMAXA, æ. f. [ἀρμάμαξα, Gr. ab ἄρμα currus, & ἄμαξα plaustrum] A sort of litter, or sedan, among the Persians, Curt. 3, 3, 23.

* HARMŌGE, es. f. [ab ἄρμονη, Gr. junctura, vel commixtura; quod ab ἀρμόζω apto] A mixture of divers colours, Plin. 35, 5.

* HARMŌNIA, æ. f. [ἀρμονία, Gr. ab ἄρρω, apto] (1) A due proportion, analogy. (2) Harmony, melody, a due proportion of sounds. (3) The wife of Cadmus so called. (1) Harmoniam corpus retinere non solēt, Lucr. 3, 119. (2) Varia sonorum compositio harmonias efficit plures, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18. Lat. Dissimilium concordia, Quint. 1, 10. centus, contonantia, modulatio. (3) Vid. Propert.

* || HARMŌNICUS, a, m. adj. Harmonious, melodious, Plin. 2, ult. al. harmoniacus.

* || HARPACTION, i. n. [ἀρπακτικόν, Gr. ab ἀρπάζω rapis; ita dict. ob celeritatem avellendi] A kind of piaster made of sulphur and turpentine, Plin. 35, 13. al. Harpacticon.

* † HARPĀGĀTUS, a, um. part. Taken, or snatched, away, by force. Aurum mihi intus harpagatum est, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 24. † Vi ereptus, abreptus.

* HARĀGĪŌŪLUS, i. || Harpaginetulistrati, a kind of chambered work, Vitruv. 7, 5. Vid. Baldi Lex.

* HARPĀGO, ōnis. m. [ex ἄρπαξ, αργός, rapax] (1) || A hook to drag things out of a well. (2) An instrument to pull stones out of walls. (3) A grappling hook. (4) A robber. (1) Dig. L. 12. § 21. D. de Instr. leg. (2) Cæs. B. G. 7, 81. (3) Curt. 4, 2, 3. (4) Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 13.

* HARPĀGO, āre. act. To hook, or grapple, to one. Improbis, cum improbus sit, harpaget, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 11.

* HARPĀLUS, i. m. [ab eodem] Catch, or Snatch, a dog's name in Ovid. Met. 3, 222.

* HARPASTUM, i. n. [ab ἀρπάζω, rapio] A ball of cloth, or leather stuffed with flocks, which several endeavour to catch at once, Mart. 7, 19.

* HARPAZ, āgis. m. [ab ἀρπάζω, rapio] A kind of amber, that draweth leaves and straw after it. Also a whirl, or wharve to put on a spindle, Plin. 37, 2. Lat. Verticillus.

Harpe, es. f. [à Chald. חרפא Id.] A falchion, a scimitar, a bayonet, Ov. Met. 5, 69.

* HARPYIÆ, ārum. f. pl. [ab ἀρπάζω, rapio] Harpyi, a sort of ravenous birds described by Virg. Æn. 3, 216. & seqq.

HĀRŪGA, æ. f. [ab חורגה maftata] A sacrifice, al. leg. Harviga, harringia, arvigos, aringa, ariga.

HĀRUSPĒX, īcis. m. [ab haruga & specio] A soothsayer, a diviner by looking into the entrails of the sacrifice, Cic. Philipp. 3, 8. Vid. Aruspex.

HĀRUSPĪCA, æ. f. She that divineeth by entrails. Plaut. Mil. 3, 11, 99.

HĀRUSPĪCĪNA, æ. f. sc. ars. The art of divination, Cic. Fam. 6, 18. & de Div. 2, 18.

HĀRUSPĪCĪNUS, a, um. adj. Belonging to soothsaying. Libri haruspici, Cic. de Div. 1, 33.

HĀRUSPĪCIUM, i. n. Soothsaying, a divining by inspecting the entrails of the sacrifice, Catull. 89.

HASTA, æ. f. [ab astando, quia astandat in foro. ut auctionis indicium, unde & pro auctione poni-

tur] (1) A spear, a lance, or pike. (2) || Hasta pura, a spear staff without an iron head. (3) || Hasta decemvialis, vel contumvialis, fixed before their courts of justice. (4) Meton. An auction, a publick sale of goods. (1) Eminus hasta, cominus gladio, uti, Cic. de Senect. 6. Pluribus hærebant ferro præfixæ hastæ, Curt. 3, 4. || Met. Hastam abjicere, to give up the cause, Cic. pro Mur. 21. Hastas amentatas accipere, & torquere, to dispute eagerly, to receive and repell, Id. de Orat. 1, 57. (2) Virg. Æn. 6, 760. ubi vid. Donat. & Serv. || Erat signum pacis, & data post victoriam, vid. Suet. Claud. 28. (3) Ad jura decem vocat hasta virorum, Luc. ad Pison. 41. Centum gravis hasta virorum, Mart. 7, 63. (4) Quos non infinita Pompeii hasta satiavit, Cic. Philipp. 4, 4. Ager hastæ subiectus, Flor. 2, 6, 47. § Hastam protendere, Tac. Ann. 2, 21, 1. torquere, Cic. de Orat. 1, 57. vibrare, Ibid. 2, 80. Venire sub hastâ, Liv. 5, 16. Submoveri ab hastâ, Id. 39, 44.

HASTĀTUS, a, um. adj. Bearing, or fighting with, spears. Acies hastata, Tac. Ann. 2, 14, 4. Hastati milites, Varr. L. L. 4, 16. Hastatæ urnæ, Val. Flacc. 6, 120.

HASTĪCUS, a, um. adj. Belonging to a spear, or lance. || Edidit & hasticos ludos, Suet. Col. 20. ubi tamen al. atticos, al. asticos. Tuts and tournaments.

HASTĪE, is. n. (1) A balberd, or pike. (2) Any pointed thing. (1) Hastili nixus, Cic. pro Rab. 6. v. & Liv. 21, 8. (2) Hastilia virgæ, Virg. Geor. 2, 358. § Hastilia dextrâ spargere, Val. Flacc. 6, 229.

HASTŪLA, æ. f. A small balberd, or spear, Sen. N. Q. 2, 21. || Hastula regia, a sort of herb resembling a spear, Plin. 21, 17.

Hau. interj. i. e. Alas, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 38.

Haud. adv. Not, Cic. pro Arc. 1.

Haudquāquam. adv. By no means, in no wise, Cic. de Orat. 1, 9.

† Hāve pro ave, Hāveto pro valetto, Scal.

* HAURIO, īre, ūi & īvi, ūtum & ītum. [ab ἄρῶω, Idem] (1) To draw, to fetch up. (2) Met. To receive, or take in. (3) To drink, eat, swallow, or sup, up. (4) To waste, spend, or consume. (5) Met. To undergo, to suffer. (6) To pierce, to tap, or open. (7) To drain, to exhaust. (1) Integros accedere fontes, Atque haurire, Lucr. 1, 926. § Haurire à, de, & ex, loco, Cic. Cum idem quoque haurerit, Varr. Æn. 4, 359. oculis, Ibid. 4, 661. Suspiciens hausit cælum, mentemque recepit, Ibid. 10, 899. Haurire gaudium auribus oculisque, Liv. (3) Impiger hausit Spumantem pateram, Virg. Æn. 1, 742. § Lambunt cibos, aut integros hauriunt, cum mandere non possunt, Col. 8, 17. Tam longi temporis opus incendium hausit, Liv. 5, 7. (4) Haurire patrias opes, Mart. 9, 83. (5) Luctum nos hausimus majorem, ille animi non minorem, Cic. pro Sext. 29. (6) Pectora ferro hausit, Ov. Met. 8, 440. (7) Medium sol aureus orbem Haulerat, Virg. Geor. 4, 427. § Haurire cibos, Col. 8, 17. poculum vini, Liv. 13, 15. cervos solidos, Plin. 8, 14. sumptum ex ærario, Cic. Rull. 2, 13.

* HAURIOR, rīri. pass. To be swallowed up. Prælio ac fugâ defatigati gurgitibus hauriebantur, Curt. 4, 62.

* HAUSTOR, ōris. m. verb. [ex haurio] A drawer. Ultimus haustor aquæ, Cato, Luc. 9, 594.

* HAUSTRUM, i. [ab haurio] A bucket, a scoop, or pump, Lucr. 5, 517. || Rarō occ.

* HAUSTUS, a, um. part. (1) Drawn, taken up. (2) Swallowed up, sunk, foundered. (3) Drunk in. (1) Aqua hausta duabus palmis, Ov. Fast. 2, 194. (2) Pars navium haustæ sunt, Tac. Ann. 2, 24, 2. = Haustæ aut obrutæ urbes, Id. Hist. 1, 2, 3. (3) Novum bibit offibus ignem Nec latet haustus amor, Stat. Ach. 1, 304.

* HAUSTUS, ūs. m. verb. (1) A drawing up, (2) A draught, a sup. (1) Aqua quæ non est haustus profundī, Col. 1, 5. (2) Haustus aquæ mihi

H E C

mihi nectar erit, *Ov. Met.* 6, 356. Exiguus haustibus bibere, *Id. Fast.* 3, 274.

* Hausurus, a, um. part. *About to suffer, or undergo*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 386. ¶ Raro occ. sub hac formâ.

† Haut, pro haud, quod vid.

H ante E.

† He, he. interj. verbum naturaliter effutitum. He he! ipse clypeus cecidit, *Enn. ap. Varr. L. L.*

* Heautontimōiūmēnos, i. m. [Gr. εαυτον τιμωρουμενος, i. e. seipsum crucians] *The self-tormenter*, the name of a comedy in *Terence*.

* Hebdōmāda, æ. f. [ἑβδομάς, Gr.] (1) ¶ *The number seven.* (2) Also a week. (1) ¶ Duodecima annorum hebdomada, *the eighty-fourth year*, *Gell.* 3, 10. (2) Ne in quartam hebdomadam incideres, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 9. *Lat. Septimana.*

* Hēbēnum, & Hēbēnus. *Vid. Ebenus, eburnum.*

Hēbeo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To be blunt.* (2) *To chill, to curdle.* (3) *To be dull and heavy.* (1) = Num ferrum hebet? an dextræ torpent? *Liv.* 23, 45. (2) Sanguis gelidus hebet, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 396. (3) Hebet corpus somno, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 41.

Hēbes, ētis, adj. or, comp. sīmus. sup. (1) *Blunt.* (2) *Heavy, dull, dim, not quick in any of the senses.* (3) *Languid, without spirit.* (4) *Weak, feeble.* (5) *Moving slow.* (6) *Blockish, slow of apprehension.* (1) Gladii hebetes, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 589. Hebetia tela, *Curt.* 4, 16. (2) Hebetiores aures, *Cic. pro Planc.* 27. Sensus hebetes & tardi, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 8. ¶ Velox an tardus, acutus an hebetior, memor an obliuiscus, *Id. de Inv.* 1, 24. (3) Hebes rhetorica forensis, *Id.* (4) Ictus hebes, *Mart.* 7, 31, 8. (5) = Spondæus hebetior videtur, & tardior, *Cic. Orat.* 64. (6) Epicurum habetem & rudem dicere solent Stoici, *Id. de Div.* 2, 50. ¶ Tanta solertia animalium hebetissimis quoque est, *Plin.* 9, 30.

Hēbesco, ēre. incept. *To grow blunt, dull, dim, languid, feeble.* Hebescebant oculi, *Suet. Tib.* 68, 3. Acies mentis seipsam intuens nonnunquam hebescit, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 30. Patimur hebescere aciem auctoritatis, *Id. in Catil.* 1, 2. = Otio hebescere, & languere, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 1.

Hēbētans, tis. part. *Making dull.* Habetante convexitate mundi radios inflexos, *Plin. H.* 2, 13.

Hēbētatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A making dull, or dim.* Hebetatio oculorum, *Plin.* 28, 6.

Hēbētātrix, icis. f. verb. *It. feminine, that maketh dull, or dim.* Hebetatrix umbra, *Plin.* 2, 13.

Hēbētātus, a, um. part. *Made blunt, made dull and stupid.* Tela habetata, *Sil.* 16, 105. Hebetato animo simul & corpore, *Suet. Claud.* 2. Reipublicæ vires hebetatæ, *Just.* 6, 8, 2.

Hēbētesco, ēre. act. *To make dull, &c.* *Plin.* 28, 7.

Hēbēto, āre. act. *To make blunt, to make dull.* Humor nihil gladios. aut pila hebetat, *Liv.* Porrum oculorum aciem hebetabat, *Plin.* 20, 6. *conf. Stat. Theb.* 6, 764.

Hēbētor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be made dull, or dim.* (2) *To be blunted.* (1) Hebetatur ipeculorum fulgor, *Plin.* 7, 15. (2) Tristitia & cura hebetatur vino, *Id.* 23, 1. Gladius incuriā hebetari retundique gaudebant, *Id. Paneg.* 18, 3.

¶ Hēbētūdo, dīnis. f. *Dullness, dimness, bluntness.* = Hebetudo & obfuscatio visus, *Macrobi. Somn. Scip.* 1, 14. Hebetudo sensuum, *Id. ibid.*

* Hēcātombe, es. f. [ex εκατόν, centum, & βύς, bos] *A sacrifice of a hundred oxen, hogs, sheep, lions, eagles, &c. vid. Jul. Capitolin. in Balbino, & Cael. Rhod.* 20, 6. Existunt qui promittunt hecatomben, *Juv.* 12, 101.

* Hēcātompus, ōdis. m. [ex εκατόν centum, & πύξ, pes] *A fish with a hundred, or however a great many feet*, *Plin.* 13, 43.

H E L

* || Hēlīca, æ. f. sc. febris. [ἑλκικὸς πυρετός, Gr. ita dict. quod habitum acquisierit; vel quod in ἑλκε, i. e. quod in habitu corporis consistat] *A helick, or continual, fever*, *Med.*

* Hēcŷra, æ. f. [ab ἐκὺρᾶ, Gr. focus] *The mother in law*, one of *Terence's* plays.

Hēdēra, æ. f. [cujus de etymo nihil comperti] *Ivy.* Virens hedera, *Hor. Od.* 1, 25, 17. pallens, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 39. alba, *Id. Ecl.* 7, 38. nigra, *Id. Geor.* 2, 258. tenax, *Catull.* 59, 34. ambitiosior, *Hor. Od.* 1, 36, 20. baccifera, *Sen. Oedip.* 414. Hederis ligare artus, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 268.

Hēdēāceus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, ivy.* Frondem hederaceum bubus dato, *Cato*, 4. Corona hederacea, *Plin.* 24, 19.

Hēdēriger, a, um. adj. *Bearing ivy.* Mænades hederigeræ, *Catull.* 61, 23.

¶ Hēdērātus, a, um. part. *Idem.* Hederata frons, *Aur. Olymp. Ecl.* 3, 18.

Hēdērōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of ivy.* Lucus hederoso conditus antro, *Prop.* 4, 4, 3.

* || Hedra, æ. f. [ab ἑδρα, Gr.] *A plain superficies in a solid body*, *Geom.*

* Hēdrychum, i. n. [ab ἡδύς suavis] *A kind of sweet ointment.* Hedyrychum incendamus, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 19. edit. *Gronov. sed al. alit; scribendum videtur hedychroum, ab ἡδύχρον, Gr. ut sit unguentum ad nitorem cutis perennans.*

* Hēdyosmus, i. m. & Hēdyosmum, i. n. [ἡδύσμος, Gr. ab ἡδύς suavis, & ὀσμή odor] *Wild mint*, *Plin.* 35, 15. & 19, 8. *Lat. Mentha sylvestris.*

* Hēdyopnoīs, idis. f. [ab ἡδύς suavis, & πνέω spiro] *Succory, dandelion*, *Plin.* 20, 8. *Lat. Intybus sylvestris.*

* Hēdyimāta, um. n. pl. [ab ἡδύς suavis] (1) *Sweet meats, or sauces.* (2) Also unguents perfumed. (1) *Plin. jun.* (2) *Plin.* 13, 1.

¶ Hēgyra, æ. f. vocab. Arab. *Lat. fuga.* The flight of *Mahammed out of Mecca, from which epocha the Arabians, Turks, and Saracens compute their years; it happened on the night next after the 15th of July, A. D. 662.*

† Hehe! interject. verbum naturaliter effutitum. Hehe! ipse clypeus cecidit, *Enn. ap. Varr. L. L.* 6.

Hei! interject. dolentis. *Wo! alas! Hei! ve-reor, ne quid Andria adportet mali*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 46. § Hei mihi! non possum hoc sine lacrymis commemorare, *Cic.*

Heja! interject. gaudentis. *O rare! O brave! Phædr.* 5, 7, 3. *It. admirantis εἰρωνικῶς, hoida! Ter. Heaut.* 5, 5, 19.

* Helciārius, i. m. *A halfter, be that baletb a barge, or other vessel, along*, *Mart.* 4, 64.

* || Helcium, i. n. [ab ἑλκω, vel ἑλκῶν, traho] *The collar, or harness, of a cart-horse; a trace*, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 290.

* Helcysma, ātis. n. [ab eodem] *The drops, or refuse, of any metal*, *Plin.* 33, 6.

* Hēlēnium, i. n. [ita dict. ab Helenā, ex cujus lachrymis natum fingitur] *Elecampane*, *Plin.* 21, 10. *Lat. Inula campana.*

* Hēlēpōlis, is. [ἀπὸ τῆς ἐλεῖν τὰς πόλεις, i. e. ab urbibus expugnandis] *An engine used in the siege of cities*, *Vitruv.* 10, 22.

* || Hēliācus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the sun.* ¶ Heliacus ortus, occasus, *The appearing, or disappearing, of the stars, according as they are near to, or remote from, the sun*, *Astron.*

* Hēlice, es. f. [ab εἰλέω volvo] *A constellation called the great bear*, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 20. *Ov. Fast.* 3, 108.

Hēliōcāmīnus, i. m. *Vox hybrida. A solar in a place exposed to the sun*, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17, 20.

* Hēlioscōpium, i. n. [ab ἥλιος sol, & σκοπεῖν videre] *A sort of tithymal, or spurge*, *Plin.* 26, 8.

* Hēliostrophon, i. n. *The turnsole, or sun-flower*, *Plin. id. quid, & ab eodem themate cum.*

* Hēliotropium, i. n. [ex ἥλιος, sol, & τρέπω, verito; quod ad solem se convertat] (1) *The herb turnsole.* (2) ¶ Also the name of a precious stone of a green colour with red spots, or veins. (1) *Varr. R. R.* 1, 46. (2) *Solin. Polybium.*

H E M

* Hēlix, icis. m. [ab ἐλίσσω, involvo, quod arboribus fruticibusque circumvolvatur] (1) *A kind of creeping ivy.* (2) ¶ Also a spiral, or winding, line. (3) *An ornament on the capital of a pillar.* (1) *Plin.* 16, 35. & 38. (2) *Geometr.* (3) *Vitruv.* 4, 1.

* Hēlēbōrōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of bellebore, frantick, distracted*, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 67.

* Hēlēbōrum, i. n. & Hēlēbōrus, i. m. [ab ἐλλέβορος, Gr.] *The herb bellebore of which there are two sorts, white and black, vid. Plin.* 25, 5. given to melancholy and frantick persons, being a noble errhine and purger of the brain. Hēlēbōrum hisce hominibus est opus, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 89. Miscent helleboros graves, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 451.

* || Hēlēnismus, i. m. [ἐλληνισμός, Gr. ab ἑλλην, Græcus] *A Grecism, or Greek manner of speaking*, *Gramm.*

Hēlluatio, vel Hēluatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An eating greedily, a gormandizing, a riotous way of living*, *Cic. post Redit. in Senat.* c. 6.

Hēluo, vel Hēluo, ōnis. m. [ab eluendo, Fest.] *A glutton, a spendthrift*, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 4, 10. ¶ Hēluo liborum, *a great reader*, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 2.

Hēluor, & Hēluor, āri, atus sum. dep. [ab eluendo, eluere enim bonis dicitur prodigus] *To gormandize, to devour, or consume all*, *Cic. de Prov. Cons.* 6. *Catull.* 27, 16.

Hēlops, ōpis. & Hēlōpe, es. f. *A kind of delicate fish*, *Col.* 8, 16. & *Plin.* 32, 7.

¶ Hēvella, æ. f. *A small sort of cabbage*, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 26. *sed al. alit. leg.*

Hēlynaceus, Col. 3, 2. & Hēlvenacus, a, um. adj. ¶ Uvæ helvenacæ, *of a pale red colour*, *Id.* 5, 5.

Hēlvōlus, & Hēlvōlus, a, um. adj. Uvæ helvolæ, *Col.* 3, 2. ¶ Hēlvolum vinum, *pale red*, *Cato*, 25.

Hēlvīnus, a, um. adj. *Of a flesh colour*, *Plin.* 14, 4.

Hēluo, ōnis. *Vid. Helluo.*

Hēlvus, a, um. adj. *Of a pale red colour*, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5.

* Hēlxine, es. f. [ab ἑλκω, traho, quod ad se res attrahat] *Parietary, or pellitory of the wall*, *Plin.* 21, 5. ¶ || Hēlxine cissampelos, *Bind-weed, or withwind*, *Jun.*

Hem! an interjection expressing various motions and affections of the mind. (1) *Admirantis, how! say you so?* (2) *Laudantis, well, rarely.* (3) *Recordantis, ho! yes.* (4) *Interpellantis, hold! stay!* (5) *Corrigentis, how! how is that! what is that!* (6) *Offerentis, here, see here!* (7) *Verberantis, there is for you, take that for your pains.* (8) *Admonentis, look ye, mind.* (9) *Ostendentis, see, lo, behold.* (10) *Commiserentis, vel ingemiscantis.* (11) *Flortantis, mind, observe.* (12) *Exultantis, o brave! o rare!* (13) *Respondentis, anon, sir &c.* (14) *Ironice loquentis.* (1) Hem! quid ego audio? *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 2, 86. (2) *Id. Merc.* 3, 1, 25. (3) Hem! scio jam quid vis dicere, *Id. Mil.* 1, 1, 36. (4) *Id. Cist.* 4, 2, 27. (5) *Id. Cal.* 3, 6, 15. (6) Hem! ostendo manus, *Id. Cist.* 5, 2, 17. (7) *Id. Curc.* 1, 3, 39. & 5, 2, 26. *Pseud.* 1, 2, 22. & sæpe alibi. (8) *Id. Pæn.* 3, 4, 16. (9) Hem! eunuchum tibi! *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 20. (10) Itane Chrysis? *Id. Andr.* 4, 5, 8. (11) Hem! serva, *Id. Andr.* 2, 5, 5. (12) Hem! istuc volucram, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 8, 26. (13) *Id. Heaut.* 4, 5, 9. (14) Hem! si quid velis recide cuatum, huic mandes, *Id. Phorm.* 4, 4, 7.

* Hēmēcīchios, ou. d. g. vel Hēmēcīchius, a, um. adj. [ab ἡμέρα, dies] *Daily.* ¶ Tabula hemereshios, *a picture finished in one day*, *Plin.* 35, 11.

* || Hēmēridion, i. n. [ἡμερίδιον, Gr. ab eodem] *Of one day's continuance*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

* Hēmēriōbion, i. n. [ab ἡμέρα dies, & βίος vita] *An insect living but one day*, *Plin.* 11, 36. *vid. & Cic. Tusc. Q.* 1, 39.

* Hēmērocallis, is. f. [ab ἡμέρα dies, & κάλλος pulchritudo] *A flower very like the lily*, *Plin.* 21, 21.

* Hēmērodōmus,

* Hēmērodōmus, i. m. [ex hēmēra dies, & δόμος curfus] *A day post, a courier*, Liv. 31, 24; & Nep. Alcib. 4.

* Hēmērolōgium, [ex hēmēra dies, & λόγος sermo] *A calendar, or register; a journal*, Ecclef.

* || Hēmi, indecl. [a Gr. ἡμις dimidius] *Half*, Lat. Semis.

* Hēmicyclus, i. m. & Hēmicyclion, i. n. [ex hemi, & κύκλος circulus] *Vitruv. 5, 1. A half circle; a choir, or rather a room, in that form*, Cic. de Amic. 1.

* || Hēmimēris, is. f. [ex ἡμι, dimidium, & μέρις, pars] *Half a foot in verse*, Gramm.

* Hēmīna, æ. f. [ex ἡμι semis] *Half a sextary, being three quarters of a pint. Neque heminas vini octo expromsi in urceum*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 18. *Conf. Col. 5, 11. & Plin. 14, 16.*

* Hēmīnārius, a, um, adj. *Holding a hemina*, Quint. 6, 3.

* || Hēmīdulus, a, um, adj. [ex ἡμι, semi & δλος, totus] *One and a half*, Gell. 18, 14. *Lat. Sefquialter.*

* Hēmīdion, ii. n. [ἡμιδίων, Gr. ab ἡμιδύος mulus; vel quod mulæ eā delectentur, vel quod mulieres steriles instar mularum reddat] *Spleenwort*, Plin. 27, 5.

* Hēmīsphærium, i. n. [ex ἡμι, semi, & σφαῖρα, sphæra] (1) *Half a sphere, the hemi-sphere.* (2) *A kind of clock.* (1) Varr. (2) Vitruv. 9, 9.

* || Hēmīstichium, i. n. [qu. ἡμισὺν σίχην, i. e. dimidium versūs] *A half verse*, Gramm.

* Hēmītōnium, ii. n. [ἡμιτόνιον, Gr. ex ἡμι semi, & τόνος tonus] *A half tone*, Vitruv. 5, 4.

* Hēmītrītæus, i. m. sc. πυρετός. [ab ἡμι semi, & τριταῖος tertianus] *A semitertian fever, or ague*, Mart. 12, 92. Apud Latinos nomen non habuit, teste Sereno, c. 53. Postiores tamen medici semitertianam febrem appellavere.

* || Hendēcāsyllābus, i. m. sc. versus. [ab ἑνδεκα undecim, & συλλαβὰ syllaba] *Containing eleven syllables*, Gramm. ut, *Quare aut Hendecasyllabos trecentos*, Catull. 12, 10.

* Hendiādīs, is. f. [ab ἑν διὰ δύοιν, Gr.] *A rhetorical figure, when one thing is split into two, by the interposition of a conjunction.* Maculis insignis & albo, Virg. Geor. 3, 56. *quod alibi usitata dicendi facie protulit*, Maculis quem Thracius albis Portat equus, Æn. 5, 565. *In prædam partemque, pro in prædæ partem*, Ibid. 3, 223.

* Hēpar, ātis. n. [ἥπαρ, Gr.] (1) *The liver.* (2) *A fish so called.* (1) Lucil. R. occ. (2) Plin. 32, 11. scrib. & epar.

* Hēpātārius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to the liver*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 24.

* Hēpātīcus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of the liver.* (2) *Diseased in the liver.* (1) Morbus hepaticus, Cels. 4, 11. (2) Hepaticis bibendum datur, Plin. 20, 14.

* Hēpātītes, æ. m. [a præced.] *A precious stone, either so called from the form, or colour, of the liver*, Plin. 37, 11.

* Hēphæstītes, æ. m. [ab ἡφαιστος, Vulcanus] *A precious stone of the colour of fire*, Plin. 37, 10.

* || Hephthēmīmēris, is. f. [ab ἑπτὰ septem, ἡμι semi, & μέρις pars] *A cæsura falling on the seventh half foot, when after the third foot a short syllable remaineth, and is made long*, Gramm.

* Hēpiālus. *Vid. Epialus.*

* Hēpiēma, ātis. n. [ab ἑψω coquo] *New wine boiled to the third part*, Plin. 14, 9. = Si-ræum, sava, Id. ib.

* Hēpiāphōnos, i. f. [ab ἑπτὰ septem, & φωνὴ vox] *A portico in Olympia so artificially built as to repeat the voice by seven echos, or sounds*, Plin. 36, 15.

* Heptapleuros, i. f. vel Heptapleurum, i. n. [ex ἑπτὰ septem, & πλεῦρα latus] *A kind of plantain*, Plin. 25, 8.

* Heptēres, is. f. [ab ἑπτὰ septem, & ἑγείσσω remigo] *A galley with seven banks of oars*, Liv. 27, 23, & 24.

Hēra, æ. f. [ab herus]. (1) *A dame, a mistress, a lady.* (2) *The goddess Juno, as others think Tellus, or rather an appellation of the goddess Fortune.* (1) *Summum bonum esse heræ putabam* hunc Pamphilum, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 2. (2) *Vofne velit, an me regnare herā, quidve ferat fors*, Enn. ap. Cic. Offic. 1, 22. Al. tamen interpretantur ut fit, herā quidve ferat fors.

* Hērāclēon, i. n. [ab Hercule inventore] *The herb millfoil, or yarrow*, Plin. 20, 17. & 19, 25.

* Hērāclēus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Hercules.*

¶ Hērāclēa potula, *large bowls, such as Hercules used, who was famous for topeing*, Cic. in Verr. 4, 18. *quorum etiam fit mentio ap. Athenæum*, ¶ Hērāclēus lapis, *the loadstone*, Plin.

* || Hērāa, ōrum. pl. n. [ab Hērā Juno] *Feasts in honour of Juno*, Lex. ex Liv.

HERBA. [de etym. parum constat] (1) *An herb.* (2) *A weed.* (3) *Grass.* (4) *The blade of any corn, &c.* (1) *Nec poterat curas sanare salubribus herbis*, Tib. 2, 3, 13. (2) *Surdæ & ignobiles herbæ*, Plin. 22, 3. (3) *Cruor fusus signaverat herbam*, Ov. Met. 10, 210. *Jam cibus herba placet*, Id. Met. 2, 662. *Revocatas ruminat herbas*, Id. Amor. 3, 5, 17. ¶ *Herbam porrigere alicui, to own one conqueror, or superiour, in any thing*, Vid. Plin. 22, 14. (4) *Crescenti segetes proculcat in herbā*, Ov. Met. 8, 290. ¶ *Messis in herbā*, ap. Id. Epist. 17, 263. *Prov. when one has but a distant prospect of a thing.* § *Herbas eligere*, Curt. 4, 1, 21. *vellere*, Varr. R. R. 1, 47. *evellere, elidere*, Ibid. effodere, Cato R. R. 51. *extirpare*, Col. 4, 5.

Herbāceus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to grass, or herb; grassy; made of grass, or herbs.* Herbacei coloris esse, Plin. 27, 12. *Herbaceum oleum*, Id. 23, 4.

Herbārius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, herbs.* Herbaria scientia, Plin. 26, 5.

Herbārius, i. m. *A gatherer of herbs, a botanist*, Plin. 22, ult.

Herbasco, vel Herbesco, ēre, incept. (1) *To wax green, as grass, or herbs.* (2) *To bring forth herbs, or grass.* (1) *Viriditas ex semine herbascit*, Cic. de Senect. 15, 4. (2) *Plin. 19, 8. sed Hard. leg. herbas creet.*

Herbescent, tis. part. *Waxing green.* Elicit herbescentem viriditatem, Cic. de Sen. 15.

Herbesco. *Vid. Herbasco.*

Herbeus, a, um, adj. *Green like grass.* Oculi herbei, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 17.

Herbīdus, a, um, adj. *Full of grass, or herbs.* Campus herbīdus, Liv. 9, 2. *mons*, Ibid. 29, 31. *color*, Plin. 12, 14. *Herbīdum solum*, Id. 18, 17. *Conf. Col. 6, 22.*

Herbīfer, a, um, adj. *Bringing forth herbs, or grass.* Herbīfer mons, Plin. 23, 8. *Herbīfer Aci*, Ov. Fast. 4, 468.

Herbigrādus, a, um, adj. *Going on the grass.* Herbigrada cochlea, Cic. de Div. 2, 64.

† Herbīlis, e, adj. *Nourished by grass, or herbs.* Herbīlis anser, Lucil.

Herbōsus, a, um, adj. *Isimus, sup. Full of herbs, or grass.* Ager herbōsus, Ov. Met. 14, 445. *Apidanus*, Prop. 1, 3, 6. *Herbōssima stramenta*, Cato, 54.

Herbūla, æ. f. dim. *A little herb.* Cervæ per-purgant se quādam herbūla, Cic. N. D. 2, 50.

* Hercæus, a, um, adj. [ab ἑρκος, septum] *A name of Jupiter, the defender of Enclosures.* Sacrata est maceries, quæ ambit domum Jovi Hercæo, Serv. Cui nihil Hercæi profuit ara Jovis, Ov. in Ibin. 284. *Lat. Penetralis.*

* Hercisco, ēre, act. *tanquam ab hercio inusit.* [quod ab ἑρκος, septum] *To divide, or part, an inheritance among coheirs*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 56.

* Hercius, i. m. [ab ἑρκος, septem] *A portcul-lis*, Cæf. B. C. 3. *ut aliqui legunt.* † Cataractes.

* Herculē. *adv. By Hercules, passim.*

* Herculāneus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Hercules.* ¶ *Herculanea pars, the tent, or tithe*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 11.

* Herculānus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Hercules, Meton, great, huge.* Herculaneæ formicæ, Plin. 30, 4.

* Herculē. *adv. jurandi, & integrè Hercules, Cic. & Cels. By Hercules, passim.*

* || Herculē. *adv. stoutly, strongly*, Cic. Attic. 8, 6. *ubi al. mehercule; & totus quidem locus est infans.*

* Herculēus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of, or belong-ing to, Hercules*; Meton. *great, huge.* Herculeo suspensa monilia collo, Ov. Epist. 9, 57. *Hercu-lea audacia*, Justin. in Præf.

Hērē. *adv.* (1) *Yesterday.* (2) *Yesternight.* (1) *Qui herē tantum biberis*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 8. *Res hodie minor est, herē quān fuit*, Juv. 3, 23. (2) *Herē venisti mediā nocte*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 16.

Hēres, hērēdis. c. g. *An heir, or heirs; an owner, or possessor.* § *Heredem aliquem facere*, Cic. pro Clu. 12. *instituire*, Ibid. 7. *relinquere*, Id. pro Q. 4. *scribere*, Id. pro Mil. 18. *Vid. Hæres.*

Hērī. *adv. id. quod herē. Yesterday*, Cic. Fam. 11, 1.

† Hērīfūga, æ. c. g. *A runaway, a runagate.* Hērīfūgæ famuli, Catull. 57, 71.

Hērīlis, e, adj. [ab herus] (1) *Belonging to a master, (2) or mistress.* (1) *In nuptias conjeci herilem filium*, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 23. (2) *Rem-mius Palæmon, mulieris verna, dum herilem filium comitatur in scholas, literas didicit*, Suet. de illustr. Gram. 23. *Heile carpere penum*, Hor. Carm. 3, 27, 63.

Hērīnāceus, i. m. *A bedebog*, Plin. *Vid. Erinaceus.*

* || Herma, ātis. n. [ab ἑρμα fulcrum] *A prop, or stay*, Fest. *Lat. Fulcrum.*

* Herma, æ. m. [ab ἑρμῆς, Gr.] *A statue of Mercury.* Trunco simillimus Hermæ, Juv. 8, 53. *Omnes Hermæ ceciderunt unā nocte*, Nep. Alcib. 3.

Hermāphrōditus, i. m. [ab ἑρμῆς, Mercurius, & ἀφροδίτη, Venus] *An hermaphrodite, both man and woman*, Vid. Ov. Met. 4. *Fab. 8. v. 383.* Hermaphroditū utriusque sexūs, Plin. 11, 49.

* Hermēdōne, es. f. [ab ἑρμῆς Mercurius, & ἡδονὴ voluptas] *A knot, or band; a constella-tion so called*, Vitruv. 9, 7. *interpr. Litt.*

* Hermēlion, i. n. [ἑρμῆλιον, Gr.] *A precious stone of a fiery colour*, Plin. 37, 10.

* || Hermōdactylus, i. m. [ab ἑρμῆς Mercu-rius, & δάκτυλος digitus] *Wild saffron, Dodon.* *Some take it for dogs-bane.*

* Hermūpa, æ. f. [ab ἑρμῆς Mercurii, & πῶα herba; q. d. herba Mercurii] *The herb mer-cury*, Plin. 25, 3.

Hernia, æ. f. *The disease when the intestines fall into the scrotum, a rupture*, Cels. 7, 18. *Nes-toris hernia*, Juv. 6, 325.

* Hērōicus, a, um, adj. [ab heros] (1) *Hero-ick, pertaining to the heroes.* (2) *Relateing he-roick actions, epick.* (1) *Heroica ætas*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3. (2) *Heroicus versus*, Cic. de Legg. 2, 27.

* Hērōīna, æ. f. *A heroine, a lady of honour.* Inachiis blandior heroīnis, Prop. 1, 13, 31.

* Hērōis, īdis. f. *A lady of the first rank, a lady of quality.* Veteres heroīdas æquas, Ov. Amor. 2, 4, 33.

* Hērōs, ōis. m. [ab ἥρως, Gr.] (1) *A hero, partly of divine, and partly of human, extraction.* (2) *The soul of a great man unbodied.* (3) *A man of singular virtue, either civil, or military.* (1) *Quem virum, aut heroa, lyrā vel acri Tibiā nimes celebrare, Clio? Quem Deūm?* Hor. Od. 1, 12, 1. *Nec robora profunt Semideūm hero-um*, Stat. Theb. 5, 373. (2) *Huic responsum paucis ita reddidit heros*, Virg. Æn. 6, 672.

(3) *Heros ille noster Cato*, Cic. Attic. 1, 16.

* Hērōum, i. n. *A monument erected to the me-mory of some hero.* Cic. de Legg. 2, 24. *ubi tamen Gruter. & Turneb. leg. forum.*

* Hērōus, a, um, adj. *Heroick, epick.* ¶ *Heroī pedes, quibus in carmine utimur heroico*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 47. *Quis te Carminis heroī tangere jussit opus?* Prop. 3, 3, 16.

* Hērpes, ētis. [ab ἑρπω, serpo] (1) *St. An-thony's fire, some call it wildfire, some the shin-gles.* (2) *An eating ulcer which corrodes the flesh to the bone.* (3) *Also an animal of use in the cure of*

of such diseases. (1) Scrib. Larg. 63. Plin. 26, 34. = Zona, Id. (2) Cels. 5, 28. (3) Plin. 30, 13.

Hērūs, i. m. (1) *A master of a family.* (2) or *his eldest son.* (3) ¶ Cœlestes heri, the Gods. (1) Cui me custodem addiderat herus major meus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 50. (2) Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 3. (3) Hostia cœlestes pacificasset heros, Catull. 66, 76.

* Hespēris, idos. f. [Ἑσπερίς, Gr.] *The sea Gilliflowver*, Plin. 21, 7.

* Hespērius, a, um. adj. *Western.* Fretum Hesperium, Ov. Met. 11, 258.

* Hespēriūgo, gīnis. id. quod hesperus. Merget diem timendum dux noctis hesperugo, Sen. Med. 878.

* Hespērus, i. m. [Ἑσπερος, Gr.] (1) *The evening star*, the same which is also called phœborus, or lucifer, in the morning. (2) Synecd. *The evening.* (1) ¶ = Nuncius noctis, hesperipulsis tenebris luciter idem, Sen. Hippol. 751. (2) Ite domum saturæ, venit hesperus, ite capellæ, Virg. Ecl. 10, 77.

Hesternus, a, um. adj. [ab heri, antiq. hesi] *Of yesterday, or yesternight.* Hesternus dies, Cic. N. D. 2, 29. Hesternā nocte, Ov. Ep. 19, 72.

* Hētēria, æ. f. [ab ἑταιρία, Gr. i. e. sodalitas] *A company, a society, a college*, Plin. Ep. 10, 43. Secundum mandata tua hētērias esse veterem, Ibid. Ep. 97.

* Hētērice, es. f. [ἑταιρικὴ, Gr. sc. ἵλη] *A Macedonian troop, so called from their friendly society with each other, or with the king*, Nep. Eum. 1.

* Hētēroclītus, a, um. adj. [ab ἑτέρος aliter, & κλίω declino] *Varied from the common way, irregular in declining*, Gramm.

* Hētēiocānia, æ. f. [ab ἑτέρος alter, & κεράνισμα] *A pain, or tumour, on one side of the head*, Plin. 31, 9.

* Hētērmallus, a, um. adj. [ab ἑτέρος alter & μάλλος vellus] *Fripped, or naped, on one side, as velvet, fatten, fustian, &c.* Poll.

¶ Hetta, æ. f. *A thing of no value.* Non hettæ te facio, Fest. i. e. titivilitii. ¶ Scrib. & heceta.

Heu! interj. ejulantis, & dolentis. (1) *Wo! alas! ô!* (2) Admirantis, *wboo!* (1) Heu! heu! quàm ego malis perdidit modis, quod tibi detuli & quod dedi! Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 26. § Heu pietas! heu pīfca Fides! Virg. Æn. 6, 878. § Heu, me mīserum! Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 22. Heu mīsero mīhi! nequeo quin fleam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 32. (2) Heu! ædēpol, specie lepidā mulier, Id. Rud. 2, 4, 2.

* Heurētes, æ. m. [ab εὐρίσκω invenio] *The inventor, or deviser, of a thing; an outbour.* Heurētes mihi est, &c. Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 9. Lat. Inventor.

Heus! adv. (1) Vocantis & revocantis, *ho, sobo, ho there.* (2) It. dolentis, (3) & ad considerationem revocantis, *consider, mind.* (1) Heus! ecquis hīc est janitor? aperite, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 110. Syre, inquam, heus! heus! Syre, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 107. (2) Heus! etiam mensas consumpsimus, inquit Iulus, Virg. Æn. 7, 116. interp. Donato. (3) Heus! proximus sum egomet mihi, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 11. Omnium rerum, heus, vicissitudo est, Id. Eun. 2, 2, 45.

* Hexāchordus, i. c. g. & on, i. n. [ab ἑξ sex, & χορδὴ chorda] *Having six cords, or strings*, Vitruv. 10, 13.

* Hexaclīnon, i. n. [ab ἑξ sex, & κλίω lectus] *A dining room, holding six discubitory couches*, Mart. 9, 69.

* Hexāgōnus, a, um. adj. [ab ἑξ sex, & γωνία angulus] *Having six angles*, Col. 5, 2.

* ¶ Hexāmēter, a, um. adj. [ab ἑξ sex, & μέτρον mensura] *Of six measures, of six feet*, Gramm. Lat. Sex pedum.

* Hexāphōri, ōrum. m. p. [ab ἑξ sex, & φέρω fero] *Six porters, or bearers of burdens*, Vitruv. 10, 8.

* ¶ Hexapla, ōrum. n. pl. [ab ἑξαπλῆς sexuplex] *A work of Origen's in six columns*, Eccles.

* ¶ Hexastichon, i. [ab ἑξ sex, & στίχος versus] *Any thing comprised in six verses*, Gramm.

* Hexastichus, a, um. adj. [ab ἑξ sex, & στίχος oïdo] *Hordeum hexastichum, barley having six rows of corn in an ear*, Col. 2, 9.

* Hexastylos, i. c. g. & on, i. n. [ab ἑξ sex, & σῦλος columna] *Having six ranges of pillars*, Vitruv. 4, 3.

* Hexēcontālithus, i. m. [ab ἑξήκοντα sexaginta, & λίθος lapis] *A precious stone with a variety of corners and colours*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Hexēres, is. f. [ab ἑξ sex, & ἑρέσω remigo] *A galley having six banks of oars*, Liv. 37, 23. Val. Max. 1, 8, 11.

H ante I.

* Hiandus, a, um. part. *To be yawned, with a loud voice.* Pers. 5, 3.

* Hians, antis. part. [ab hio] (1) *Gapeing, yawning.* (2) *Disjointed.* (3) Met. *Crawling, insatiable.* (1) Perdicces hiantes, Plin. 33, 9. Conf. Sil. 2, 634 & 10, 184. (2) = Disjuncti atque hiantes concursus literarum, Cic. in Part. Orat. 6. = Mutilus, dissolutus. (3) Hiantē avaritiā Verres, Cic. in Verr. 2, 54.

* Hiasco, ēre. incept. [ab hio] *To chink, to open, to spread.* Ubi primum nuces hiascere incipiunt, Cato, 17.

* Hiāus, ūs. m. verb. [ab hio] (1) *A gapeing, or yawning; an opening the mouth w.de.* (2) *A gasping.* (3) *Any chaping, cleaving, or opening; a disjoining, a parting.* (4) Meton. *Boasting, bragging, boasting.* (1) Leo hiatu minaci, Plin. 8, 16. (2) Extremus expirantis hiatu, Quint. 6, 2. (3) Terræ hiatus, Ov. Fast. 3, 609. fontis, Id. Met. 3, 162. (4) Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu? Hor. A. Poet. 138.

Hiberna, ōrum. n. pl. (1) *Winter quarters for soldiers.* (2) Also *winter houses*, as opposed to summer houses. (1) Legionēs in hibernis collocāram, Cic. Fam. 10, 33. (2) Varro.

Hibernācula, ōrum. n. pl. dim. *Winter quarters.* Hibernacula maturē communire, Liv. 22, 32.

Hibernātūius, a, um. part. *About to winter.* Ut commodē hibernaturum se crederet, Liv. 28, 37. Loca perhorrida situ hibernaturus, Liv.

Hiberno, āre. neut. (1) *To winter, to be in winter quarters.* (2) *To be rough, or tempestuous.* (1) Quomodo milites hibernent literæ perferunt, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 13. (2) Hibernat mare, Pers. 6, 7.

Hibernus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, winter.* Tempora hiberna, Cic. Verr. 5, 10. ¶ Fiant etiam ex frigore hiberno ulcera, maximē in pueris, chilblains, Cels. 5, 28, 6.

Hibiscus, i. n. vel Hibiscus, i. m. *The marsh-mallow*, interpr. Scal. ut sit idem cum ibiscus, quod vid. a kind of twig, or bullrush. Hædorum gregem viridi compellere hibisco, Virg. Ecl. 2, 30. interpr. Steph.

Hibris, idis. c. g. *A pig of a tame sow and a wild boar*, Plin. 8, 53. and may be used of any other like animal. Vid. Hybrida.

† Hibus pro his, Lex ex Plaut.

* Hīc, hæc, hoc. pron. demonstr. [ab ἵκε, hīce, & per Ap. c. hic] (1) *This man, woman, thing.* (2) *This so great.* (3) *Such.* (4) Sometimes it is redundant. (5) Sometimes put for the pronouns ille, ipse, is. (1) Hic ipse est, de quo agebam, Ter. Adelph. 1, 1, 53. Hæc ea est, quem miles à me vi nunc ereptum venit, Id. Eun. 4, 6, 14. Hoc mihi expedit, Id. (2) Ab hoc tamen viro filius descit, Nep. Datam. 7. (3) His lacrymis vitam damus, Virg. Æn. 2, 45. (4) Ubīnam Pamphilus hic est? Ter. Andr. 5, 6. (5) Captæ urbes, & in his Byzantium, Nep. Alcib. 5. In exilium, hoc est, in aliam civitatem, Cic. pro Cæcinā, 34.

* Hīc, vel heic. adv. loci, rei, & temporis. (1) *Here, in this place.* (2) *In this affair, or matter.* (3) *Then.* (1) Jam frater ipse hīc aderit virginis, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 52. (2) Lycurgus mihi videtur posse hīc ad nequitiam adducier, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 4. (3) Hīc ego illum con-

tempſi prae me, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 8. Hīc Catulus, Etſi heri, inquit, &c. Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 4.

* Hīce, hæce, hocce. *This, this very.* Hīce hoc munere arbitrantur suam Thaidem esse, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 38. Hīce oculis egomet visi, Id. Adelph. 3, 2, 31. Suburbanitas hujusce provinciae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3. Hocce tempus praeavere mihi, haud te ulcisci, finit, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 18. Vid. Hīa.

Hīcine, hæcine, hocce? *This man? this woman? this thing?* ¶ Hīcine non gestandus in sinu est? *is not he, or such an one as he?* Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 75. Hæcine parva meum funus arena teget? *shall this?* Prop. 1, 17, 8. Hīcine credibile est? *is this?* Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 1. Hīcine. adv. *Here?* Hīcine sum, an apud mortuos? Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 17.

Hīemālis, e. adj. *Winterly, of winter.* Hīemale tempus, Cic. Div. 2, 14. Navigatio hīemālis, Id. Fam. 6, 20. Hīemales aquæ, Sall. B. J. 41.

Hīematio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wintering, or subsisting in winter.* Reliquum mellis hīemationi relinquitur, Varr. R. R. 3, 17.

Hīemātūrus, a, um. part. *About to be tempestuous*, Plin. 18, 35.

Hīemātus, a, um. part. *Wintered in.* Hīemato lacu, Plin. 9, 22. ed. Hard.

Hīemo, āre. neut. (1) *To be cold and tempestuous.* (2) *To winter, to be in winter quarters.* (1) F. dicula exoritur, hīemat, & pluit, Col. 11, 2. Atium defendens pisces hīemat mare, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 17. ¶ AEF. Hīemare aquas, *to turn into ice*, Plin. 19, 4. (2) Legionēs quæ longius hīemabant, sublequi jussit, Cæſ. B. C. 1, 37.

Hīems, ūmis. f. (1) *Winter.* (2) Met. *A tempest.* (3) Synec. *A year.* (1) Campos & montes hīeme & æstate peragrantes, Cic. de Div. 1, 42. (2) ¶ Emīſiam hīemem senſit Neptunus, Virg. Æn. 1, 129. (3) Sextā peregit hīeme, Mart. 5, 38, 16.

* Hīēra, æ. f. [ab ἱερός sacer] (1) *A sacred garland consecrated to the gods, when, two running a race, neither got the prize.* (2) *A name of Cybele.* (3) *An island of Sicily.* (1) Sen. Ep. 83. interpr. Lips. (2) Silvestris hīera, Virg. Æn. 9, 673. ubi tamen ob productam mediam Turneb. hyæna legendum suspicatur. (3) Plin. 2, 89. & 109.

* Hīērācion, i. n. [ab eodem cum seq.] *The herb hawthorn*, Plin. 34, 11.

* Hīērācites, æ. m. [ab ἱερός sacer, accipiter] *A precious stone, so called from its colour*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Hīērācium collyrium. *A sort of eye salve*, Plin. 34, 11. ap. Cels. 6, 6, 28. vocatur Hīeracis collyrium.

* ¶ Hīērarcha, æ. m. [ab ἱερός sacer, & ἀρχή imperium] *A prelate, a bishop*, Eccles. Lat. Pæſul.

* ¶ Hīērarchia, æ. f. *Hierarchy, church government*, Eccles.

* ¶ Hīērarchicus, a, um. adj. *Of church government*, Eccles.

* Hīērātīcus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Sacerdotal.* ¶ Hīeratica charta, *the finest sort of paper, on which books of religion were writ*, Plin. 13, 12.

* Hīērōbōāne, es. f. i. e. sacra herba [ab ἱερός sacer, & βοτάνη herba] *Vervain*, Plin. 25, 9.

* ¶ Hīērōcūmīum, i. n. [ab ἱερός sacer, & κομῆω curo] *A house for lepers*, Jun.

* Hīērōglŷphicus, a, um. adj. [ab ἱερός sacer, & γλύφω, sculpo] *Hieroglyphical.* ¶ Hīeroglyphicæ literæ, vel hieroglyphica, sc. signa, mystica character, or symbols, in use with the ancient Ægyptian priests, by the pictures of animals, plants, &c. such as we see on their mummies, or embalmed bodys, but difficult, at this distance of time, to be explained; this being, if not the first way of writing, yet very ancient. Primi per figuras animalium Ægyptii sensus mentis effingebat, Tac. 11, 14.

Hīērōnīces, æ. m. [ab ἱερός sacer, & νίκη victoria] *A conqueror in the sacred games*, Plin. 19, 8. & Suet. Ner. 24.

* **Hierophanta**, æ. m. [ab ἱερός facer, & φαίνω ostendo] *An interpreter of sacred mysteries*, Nep. Pelop. 3.

* † **Hierophylax**, ācis. m. [ab ἱερός facer, & φυλάσσω custodio] *A churchwarden*, Scæv. Lat. Aedituus.

* **Hieto**, āre. neut. [ab hio] *To gape, to stare about*. Dum hieto, ille se subterduxit mihi, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 4.

* **Hilaratus**, a, um. part. *Made merry, pleased, rejoiced*. Cum caelo terra hilarata videatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40.

* **Hilarē**, adv. [ab hilarus] iūs, comp. fīmē, sup. *Merryly, cheerfully, gayly, frankly*. § **Hilarē vivere**, Cic. de Fin. 5, 30. **Hilariū loqui**, Id. Tusc. 3, 27. **Hilarissimē addere de suo**, Plaut. Menæch. 1, 2, 40.

* † **Hilaresco**, ūre. incept. *To grow merry, frolicsome, or gay*, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 404.

* **Hilaria**, ōrum. pl. n. [ab hilaritate propter vernum tempus] *Festivals in honour of Cybele, held on the 25th of March, when the days begin to be longer than the nights*, Macr. Sat. 1, 21. *Any solemn festival*, Lampr. interpr. Cafaub. negante Salmaf. **Hilaria omnibus conveniunt**, Quint. 6, 4.

* **Hilaris**, e. adj. or, comp. fīmus, sup. [ab ἡλᾶς, Id.] *Merry, gay, pleasant, jovial, cheerful*. § **Oderunt hilarem tristes, tristemque jocosi**, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 89. **Animadverti paulō te hilariorem**, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 5. **Hilarissimum convivam expromam tibi**, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 72.

* **Hilaritas**, ātis. f. *Mirth, cheerfulness, gaiety, pleasantry*. = § Non hilaritate, nec lasciviā, nec risu, aut joco comite levitatis, sed sæpe etiam tristes firmitate & constantiā sunt beati, Cic. de Fin. 2, 20. = **Hilaritas & suavitas erepta est mihi**, Id. Fam. 9, 11.

* **Hilariter**, adv. *Merryly, pleasantly*, Ad Herenn. 3, 14. § **Mæstē**, Id. ib. *Vid. Hilarē*.

Hilaritudo, dīnis. f. *Mirth, gaiety, cheerfulness*. Quid te, obsecro, tam abhorret hilaritudo? Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 56. **Hilaritudo oculorum**, Id. Rud. 2, 4, 8.

* **Hilāre**, āre. act. *To make merry, to please, to cheer*. Animum hilarare, Catull. 61, 18.

* **Hilāror**, āri. ātus. passi. *To be cheered, to be made pleasant*. Quid sensus hilararetur, Cic. de Fin. 2, 3. **Hujus suavitate maximē hilaratæ sunt Athenæ**, Id. de Clar. Orat. 11.

* || **Hilārodes**, i. m. [ab ἡλᾶς hilaris, & ὀδῶ cantus] *One that singeth pleasant songs*, Fest.

* || **Hilāriculus**, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat merry*. Sen. Ep. 23. § *sed al. alit. leg.*

* **Hilārilus**, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat pleasant, or gay*. Atticæ, quoniam hilarula est, meis verbis suavius des, Cic. Attic. 16, 11. extr.

* **Hilārus**, a, um. adj. *Merry, pleasant, cheerful*. Vita hilara, Cic. de Fin. 5, 30.

Hila, vel **Hila**, æ. f. Varr. dim. [ab hira] *The small gut, a chitterling, or sausage*. **Hillis stomachus flagitat in morsus refici**, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 60.

Hilum, i. n. *The little black of a bean, a very nothing*. Sisyphus non proficit hilum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4. ex poetâ quodam. **Nec deficit ponderis hilum**, Lucr. 3, 221. **Si libellâ claudicat hilum**, Id. 4, 518.

* **Himantopodes**, um. pl. m. [ex ἱμάς lorum, & πῆξ pes] *Splayfooted*, Solin. c. 43. Lat. **Loripedes**. *Also birds so called from the slenderness of their legs*, Plin. 5, 8.

Hin, יין, *A measure among the Hebrews, containing twelve sextarys*, Bibl.

* **Hinc**, adv. [ab hic] (1) *Hence, from this place*, (2) *cause*, (3) *matter*, (4) *person*. (5) *Henceforth*. (6) *Out of this, part of this*. (7) || **Hinc** æ. hinc *on this part and that*. (1) *Is repent*. - à me hinc ante lucem, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 9. (2) **Hinc illæ lacrymæ**, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 99. (3) **Hinc radios trivère rotis, hinc tympana plaustris**, Virg. Geor. 2, 444. (4) **Syrum ire video, hinc scibo jam ubi fiet**, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 7. (5) **Hinc volucrum naturæ dicentur**, Plin. 9, 62. (6) **Si is, aut dimidium, aut plus**

etiam hinc feres, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 2, 29. (7) **Hinc atque hinc glomerantur**, Virg. Aen. 1, 504.

Raros colligis hinc & hinc capillos, Mart. 10, 83, 1.

* † **Hinna**, æ. f. *A she bind, a mule*, Non. ex Varr. 2, 409.

* || **Hinnibundē**, adv. *After the manner of mules*, Non. ex Claud. 2, 411. † **Cum hinnitu**.

* **Hinniculus**, i. m. dim. [ab hinnus] *A little mule*, Varr. R. R. 5, 8.

* **Hinnio**, ūre. act. *To neigh*, Quint. 1, 5.

* **Hinnitus**, ūs. m. *A whinnying, or neighing*. Subitō exaudivit hinnitum, Cic. de Div. 1, 33.

= **Fremitus hinnitusque equorum**, Liv. 2, 64. Conf. Curt. 4, 13, 2.

* **Hinnuleus**, & **Hinnulus**, i. m. dim. [ab hinnus] (1) *A young bind, or fawn; a kid, leveret, &c.* (2) *A little mule*. (1) **Vitas hinnuleo me similis**, Chloë, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 1. (2) **Equo & asina genitos hinnulos antiqui vocabant**, Plin. 8, 44.

* **Hinnus**, i. m. [à γίνω, Idem] *A mule engendered between a horse and a she ass, a nag*, Varr. R. R. 2, 8. Col. 6, 37.

* **Hio**, āre. neut. [à χᾶω, unde χᾶσσω, hisco]

(1) *To gape, to yawn, to open the mouth wide*.

(2) *To open, as flowers, &c. do*. (3) *To chark, chap, or chink; as the ground, wood, &c.* (4)

To be loose, or disjointed. (5) **Met. To gape after, to covet greatly**. (6) *To bawl out*. (1) **Hiare parvuli sui gratiā**, Plin. 8, 25. (2) **Flos hiat prætis**, Prop. 4, 2, 45. (3) **Hic scissa tellus faucibus ruptis hiat**, Sen. Phœn. vel Theb. 70. (4)

Vid. Hians. (5) **Semper ad spem futuri hiat**, Sen. Ep. 73. (6) **Fabula hianda Tragædo**, Pers.

5, 3.

* **Hippæce**, es. f. [ab ἵππος equus] *Cheese made of mare's milk*, Plin. 28, 9.

* || **Hippægo**, gīnis. f. [ab ἵππος equus, & ἄγω duco] *A ferry boat to carry horses over*, Gell. 10, 25.

* **Hippægos**, vel **Hippægōgos**, i. m. [à præced.] *A ferry boat for horses*. Hippagum Salaminii invenerunt, Plin. 4, 56. **Naves, quas hippagogas vocant**, Liv. 44, 28.

* **Hippeus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus] *A comet with beams like a horse's mane*, Plin. 2, 25.

* || **Hippi**, ōrum. m. pl. [ab eodem] *A kind of crevice fish*, Plin. 9, 31. *si de lectione constaret*.

* **Hippiatrus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & ἱατρὸς medicus] *A horse-leech, or farrier*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7. *sed Græcis literis*.

* **Hippice**, es. f. [ab ἵππος equus] *An herb, which being held in a horse's mouth maketh him insensible of hunger, or thirst*, Plin. 25, 8.

* **Hippocāmēus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & κάμηλος camelus] *A beast partly horse and partly camel*, Auson. Epigr. 70, 9.

* **Hippocampa**, æ. f. & **Hippocampus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & κάμπω flecto] *A sea-horse*, Plin. 32, 11.

* **Hippocampinus**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a sea-horse*, Plin. 32, 7.

* **Hippocentaurus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & κένταυρος centaurus] *A sort of monster half a man and half a horse*, Plin. 7, 3.

* **Hippodāmus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & δαμάω domo] *A breaker of horses*, Litt. ex Plaut. Est quidem viri nomen ap. Mart. 4, 31.

* **Hippodromus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & δρόμος cursus] *A coursering, or running, place for horses*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 27. & Cist. 2, 3, 7.

* **Hippoglossa**, æ. f. & **Hippoglossum**, i. n. [ab ἵππος equus, & γλῶσσα lingua] *The herb horse-tongue, or tonguewort*, Plin. 27, 11.

* || **Hippoglottion**, i. n. [ab ἵππος equus, & γλῶττα lingua] *Tongue laurel, laurel of Alexandria*, Plin. 15, 30.

* **Hippolapathum**, i. n. [ab ἵππος equus, & λάπαθον lapathum] *The herb patience, or monk's-beard*, Plin. 20, 21.

* **Hippomānes**, n. indecl. [ab ἵππος equus, & μαίνομαι infanio] *quid sit non satis constat apud auctores*. (1) *A kind of poison used in philtres*, (2) *A venomous humour falling from a mare when she wants the horse*, (3) *A piece of flesh on the*

forehead of a colt newly foaled, which the mare presently bites off. (4) *Also a kind of poisonous liquor*. (5) *An Arcadian herb, whereof if horses eat it maketh them furious*. (6) *Others make it a preparation from the herb called thorn apple, sea lettuce, and milk thistle*. (1) Col. 6, 27. (2) Plin. 8, 42. & 28, 10. (3) Virg. Aen. 4, 515. (4) Id. Geor. 3, 281. (5) Theocr. (6) Theophrast.

* **Hippomāthium**, i. n. [ab ἵππος equus, & μάραθρον fœniculum] *The herb wild fennel*, Plin. 20, 23.

* || **Hippodōmus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & νέμω pascō] *A horsekeeper*, Litt. ex Plin. sed q.

* **Hippopēra**, æ. f. [ab ἵππος equus, & πῆρα pera] *A cloakbag, or portmanteau; a mail*, Sen. Epist. 87.

* **Hippophaës**, is. f. [ab ἵππος equus, & φαῖν natura: nam scrib. etiam ἵπποφυῖς; quum herba sit naturæ equorum accommodata] *A kind of teasel which shearers use in dressing their cloth*, Plin. 22, 12.

* **Hippophæstum**, i. n. [ἵπποφαῖστον, Gr.] *An herb which saith to be the same with hippophaës*, Plin. 16, 44. *but Dioscorides distinguisheth them*.

* **Hippopótāmus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & ποταμὸς fluvius; qu. equus fluvialis] *A monstrous creature in the rivers Ganges and Nile, with a back and mane like a horse, hoofs like an ox, and tusks like a boar*, Plin. 8, 21. § **Hujus figuram expressam vid. ap. Orapollinem**, 29, 16.

* **Hippodēlinum**, i. n. [ab ἵππος equus, & δέλινον apium] *The herb horseparsley, or loveage*, Plin. 20, 11.

* **Hippotoxōta**, æ. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & τοξότης sagittarius] *An archer on horseback*, Cæf. B. C. 3, 6. & Hist. B. Afr. 19.

* **Hippūris**, is. f. [ab ἵππος equus, & ὕρᾱ cauda] *The herb horsetail, or shavegrass*, Plin. 5, 21. Lat. **Equisetum**, Id.

* † **Hir**, n. indecl. [à χεῖρ, Gr. manus] *The bolliov of the hand*, interpr. Scal. Lucil. ap. Cic. de Fin. 2, 8. § **Scrib. & ir.**

Hira, æ. f. *The gut called intestinum jejunum*. Synecd. any gut. **Hiræ omnes dolent**, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 23.

Hircinus, & **Hirquinus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Of a goat*. (2) *Goatish, ramish*. (1) **Pelles hircinæ**, Plin. 12, 17. (2) **Hirquinæ alæ**, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 1, 51.

|| **Hircipilus**, a, um. adj. *Having hard, or bristly, hair*, Fest.

Hircosus, a, um. adj. *Stinking, ramish, smelling like a goat*. **Senex hircosus**, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 14.

Hirculus, i. m. [ab hircino, i. e. gravi, odore] *A herb like spikenard, bastard nard*, Plin. 12, 12.

Hircus, & **Hirquus**, i. m. [de etym. variè disputatur] (1) *A buck goat*. (2) **Met. A stinking, ramish, or lecherous, old fellow**. (3) *The rank smell of the armpits*. (4) || *A cuckold, or wittol*. (1) **De his vid. Varr. R. R. 2, 3**. (2) **Hircus alius sæpe perdidit civem innocentem**, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 86. (3) **Sacer alarum hircus**, Catull. 65, 1. (4) **Litt. ex Catull. sed q.**

* **Hirnea**, æ. [ab hir, vola] (1) *A kind of earthen vessel*. (2) *A cake baked therein*. (1) Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 273. (2) **Cato**, 81.

Hirquinus. *Vid. Hircinus*.

|| **Hirquitallus**, i. m. [quod hircum olere incipiat] *A boy about fourteen years of age, when his voice begins to break*, Fest. hinc & verbum hirquitallio, Cenforin.

Hirquus, i. m. (1) *The corner of the eye*. (2) *Also a goat*. (1) **Transversa tuentibus hirquis**, Virg. Ecl. 3, 8. **Serv. leg. & interpr.** (2) **Vid. Hircus**.

† **Hirrio**, ūre. neut. [ab r literâ caninâ] *To birr, snarl, or grin, like a dog*, Fest. † **Ringo**.

|| **Hirsuta**, æ. f. sc. *eruca. A rough caterpillar, a palmer worm*, Litt. ex Col.

|| **Hirsütia**, æ. f. *Roughness of hair, or bristles*, Solin. c. 38.

Hirsütus, a, um. adj. [etym. incert.] *ior, comp. Rough, hairy, prickly, shaggy, Met. rugged, unpleasant*.

unpleasant, of a harsh argument. *Hirsuta barba*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 767. *Hirsutior ramis & foliis*, *Plin.* 21, ult. *Castaneae hirsutae*, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 13. *Sumperit annales; nihil est hirsutius illis*, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 258.

Hirtus, a, um. adj. [contract. *pro hirsutus*] (1) *Rough, shaggy, hairy*. (2) *Met. Rugged, unpolished*. (1) *Barba viros, hirtaeque decent in corpore setae*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 851. *Hirtae oves*, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. *Femora horrentibus plumis hirta*, *Col.* 8, 2. *Hirto corde gigni quosdam homines proditur*, *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) *Ingenium non incultum est, nec turpiter hirtum*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 22.

Hirudo, dinis. f. (1) *A horseleech, a blood-sucker*. (2) *An exhauster, an emptyer*. (1) *Plema cruoris hirudo*, *Hor. A. P.* 476. *Hirundinem sanguisugam vulgò cœpisse appellari adverto*, *Plin.* 8, 10. (2) *Plebs misera hirudo ærarii*, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 15.

Hirundininus, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a swallow*. *Nidus hirundininus*, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 1, 6. *sanguis*, *Plin.* 30, 14.

Hirundo, dinis. f. (1) *A swallow*. (2) *Met. The spring*. (1) *Arguta hirundo*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 377. *prænuncia veris*, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 353. (2) *Te revifet cum Zephyris & hirundine primâ*, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 7, 12.

* *Hiscens*, tis. part. *Gapeing*. Et scandat *Leo malis hiscentibus orbem*, *Manil.* 4, 534.

* *Hisco*, Ære. incept. [ab *hio*] (1) *To gape, to open the mouth, to speak*. (2) *To mutter*. (3) *To bark, chap, or open*. (1) *Raris turbatus vocibus hisco*, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 314. (2) *Quis antea loqui, quis hiscere audebat?* *Plin. Paneg.* 76. *Ne hiscere quidem audeat*, *Liv.* 6, 16. (3) *Tace, ædes hiscunt*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 1, 42.

Hispidus, a, um. adj. *Full of hair, or bristles*. *Non dico pueris, sed hispidosis*, *Catull.* 16. *ubi, al. leg. his pilosis*. *Rarò occ. si alibi*.

Hispidus, a, um. adj. (1) *Rough, bristly, shaggy, prickly*. (2) *Dirty, rugged, unpleasant*. (1) *Objectus hispidi pugnæ suis*, *Phædr.* 5, 11, 4. *Cynara hispida*, *Col.* 10, 233. *Hispida frons*, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 210. (2) *Imbres nubibus hispidos Manant in agros*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 1.

|| *Hister*, tri. m. *A stageplayer*. *Lat. Ludio*. *Vid. locum Livii, in hisrio*.

* *Historia*, æ. f. [ab *ἱστορεῖν*, videre, quòd in illis præterita videntur] *A history, or narrative*. *Historia est testis temporum, lux veritatis, vitæ memoria, magistra vitæ, nuncia vetustatis*, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 9. *ubi de propriis historiæ legibus videre est*. *De historiæ Arte, vid. Voss.* *Quid distat Historia ab annalibus & diariis, vid. Gell.* 5, 18. *κατ' ἐξοχὴν, a name given to Cornelius Alexander, a Greek historian*, *Suet. de Illust. Gramm.* 20. *Lat. Narratio*.

* *Historialis*, e. adj. *Historial, or historical*. *Trahitur etiam in picturas cupressus historiali opere*, *Plin.* 16, 33. *Haud scio an alibi*.

* *Historice*, es. f. *The narrative, or explanatory, part of grammar*, *Quint.* 1, 9. *Descriptiones locorum, non historice tantum, sed propè poëtice, prosequi fas est*, *Plin.* Ep. 2, 5.

* *Historicus*, a, um. adj. *Historical*. *Non tam historico, quàm oratorio genere perferbere*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 83.

* *Historicus*, i. m. sc. scriptor. *An historian*. *Historici tres gravissimi, Thucydides, Theopompus, & Timæus*, *Nep. Alcib.* 11.

* || *Historiographus*, i. m. [ab *ἱστορεῖν* historia, & *γράφω* scribo] *An historiographer*, *Jul. Capitol.*

|| *Historicus*, historiarum scriptor. *Histricus*, a, um. adj. [ex *histrion*] *Belonging to, or of, a stageplayer, or actor*. *Audire jubet vos imperator histricus*, *Plaut. in prol. Pæn.* 4. *Pro imperio histrico*, *Id. Ibid.* 44.

Histrion, ònis. m. artifex scenicus. [ab *hister*, *Tusco* vocab.] (1) *A stageplayer, an actor*. (2) *A quack*. (1) *Histriones celebres fuerunt Roscius & Æsopus*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 61. *Hister Tusco vocabulo ludio vocabatur, nomen histrionibus inditum*, *Liv.* 7, 2. *Vid. locum*. (2) *Celf.* 5, 26.

Histrionalis, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, an actor, or stageplayer*. *Histrionale studium*, *Tac.* 1, 16.

Histrionia, æ. f. *The art of an actor, or stageplayer*. *Histrioniae addictus*, *Petron.* 5, 1. *leg. & ap. Plaut. Amph. prol.* 90, & 152.

|| *Histrionicus*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a stageplayer, or actor*, *Litt. ex Flaut.*

* *Histris*, icis. f. *A porcupine*. *Vid. Hystrix*, *sic enim scribi debet*.

|| *Hitta*, æ. f. *The film of a pomegranate, a trifle*, *Fest.*

|| *Hittio*, ìre. [à seq. *hittus*] *To open, or quest; as a dog on the scent*, *Fest. interpr. Scal.*

|| *Hittus*, i, vel ut al. ùs. m. *The opening, or spending, of a dog on the scent*. *Hittus*, *φωνὴ κυνὸς*, *Gloss. Vett.*

* *Hiulcè*, adv. *Gapeingly, by gaps, not closely*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 12. *Æ Presè*, *Id. ib.*

* *Hiulco*, ñre. act. [ex *hio*] *To make a thing gape, or chap*. *Æstus hiucat agros*, *Catull.* 62, 62.

* *Hiulcus*, a, um. adj. [ex *hio*] (1) *Gapeing, or chaping; as ground doth in dry and hot weather*. (2) *Met. Not close*. (3) *Greedy, ravenous*. (1) *Hiulca siti findit canis æstifer arva*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 353. (2) *Hiulcus verborum concursus*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 43. (3) *Hiulca gens*, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 9.

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* *Hòc*, abl. ab *hic*. cum comparat. (1) *By so much*, (2) *Therefore, thereupon*. (1) *Consilio tuo utar, & hòc libentiùs, quòd, &c. Caesar* *Optio* ap. *Cic. Att.* 9, 8. *Hòc plùs facies*, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 15. (2) *Plin. Ep.* 19, 2.

* *Hocce*, n. *pro hoc* adj. syllab. cæ. *This, this same*. *Hocce tempus præcavere mihi, me haud te ulcisci finit*, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 18.

Hocine? Is this? Hocine est credibile, aut memorabile? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 1.

* *Hòdie*, adv. [qu. *hoc die*] *To day, this day*. (2) *At this time, in this age*. (3) *Elegantly used by way of emphasis*. (1) *Per Idus quintiles, qui dies hodie est*, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 14. (2) *Hodie penis est in obscænis*, *Id. Fam.* 9, 22. *Non turba Decrum talis ut est hodie*, *Juv.* 13, 47. (3) *Vid. Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 25. & *Eun.* 4, 4, 45. *Virg. Æn.* 2, 670. & *Ecl.* 3, 10. || *Hodieque*, *to this very time, at this very day*. *Hodieque usurpatur idem jus*, *Liv.* 1, 17.

* *Hòdiernus*, a, um. adj. *Of this day*. *Ante hodiernum diem*, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 8. *Disputatio hesterni & hodierni diei*, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 21.

* || *Hòdædocus*, i. m. [ex *ὁδός*, via, & *δοκεῖω*, infidior] *A highwayman, a robber*, *Fest.*

* || *Hòdæporicum*, i. n. [*ὁδοπορικόν*, Gr. *ab ὁδός* via, & *πείρω* transeo] *An itinerary, or book of travels*.

|| *Hædiculus*, hædile, hædillus, hædinus, hædulus, hædus, *vid. Hædiculus, hædile, &c.*

* *Hoi!* [Gr. *οἱ*. Hebr. *הוּ*.] *Vox naturæ. The voice of crying*, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 48. *ubi al. leg. sine aspiratione*.

* *Holcus*, i. m. [*ἀπὸ τῆς ἑλκειν*, i. e. à trahendo, quòd aristas è corpore trahat] *Wall barley*, *Plin.* 47, 10.

* || *Hòlòbèrus*, a, um. adj. *vel Hòlòvèrus*. *Holoveræ vestes*, *Cod.* [ab *ὅλος* totus, & *πυρρός*, fulvus; them. *πῦρ* ignis, *M.*] *All of a purple die*.

* || *Hòlochryfus*, a, um. adj. [ab *ὅλος* totus, & *χρυσός* aurum] *All of gold, made of cloth of gold*, *Alciat.*

* || *Hòlòcaustum*, i. n. [*παρὰ τὸ ὅλον καίειν*, i. e. ab eo quòd totum crematur] *A whole burnt offering, a holocaust*, *Bibb.*

* || *Hòlògrammon*, *sive hologrammaton testamentum*. [ab *ὅλος* totus, & *γράμμα* litera] *A will writ all with the testator's own hand*, *Justinian.*

* || *Hòlogrāphicus*, a, um. adj. *vel holographus*. [ab *ὅλος* totus, & *γράφω* scribo] *Wholly written by a man's own hand*, *Hier.*

* || *Hòlòphanta*, æ. m. [ab *ὅλος* totus, & *φαίνω* ostendo: sed vid. in *Halapantâ*] *One who telleth what he knoweth, and more too*, *Plaut.*

* || *Hòlòsèricus*, a, um. adj. [ab *ὅλος* totus, & *σέρικος* sericus] *Made all of silk, velvet*, *Lampr.*

* *Hòlòsphyratus*, a, um. adj. [ab *ὅλος* totus, & *σφύρα* malleus] *Solid, worked with hammers*, *Statua holosphyrata*, *Plin.* 33, 4.

* *Hòlòsteon*, i. n. [ab *ὅλος*, & *ἵστρον* os; per antiphr. ita dict.] *A herb called stitchwort*, *Plin.* 27, 10.

* *Hòlòthūria*, òrum. pl. n. [ab *ὅλος* totus, & *θόρδς* semen piscium] *Fishes full of prickles*, *Plin.* 8, 47.

Homer. indecl. ab Hebr. *הוֹמֵר*. *The name of an Hebrew measure containing three pints*.

* *Hòmèrōmastrix*, ìgos. m. [*Ὅμηρος* Homerus, & *μάστιξ* flagellum] *Zoilus, so called for carping at, and maligning, Homer; it is also used for any snarling critic, and conceited faultfinder*. *Vid. Plin.* 1, 1.

Hòmìcīda, æ. c. g. [qui hominem cædit] *A murderer, a manslayer*. *Fateor plùs quàm sicarios, plùs quàm homicidas esse*, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 13.

Hòmìcīdium, i. n. *Murder, manslaughter*, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 12.

* || *Hòmīlia*, æ. f. [ab *ὁμιλος* cætus] *A homily, a sermon, a discourse, or conversation*. *Ex usu Eccles.*

Hòmo, ìnis. ant. ònis & *hūmānis*. c. g. (1) *Man, mankind, a twig*. (2) *A man as opposed to a woman*. (3) *A mortal, one of human-kind, a woman*. (4) *A man, as opposed to a child*. (5) *A stout man, a brave fellow*. (6) *A fine, clever, man*. (7) *A wise man, a man of sense*. (8) *A fallible, or weak, man, or woman*. (9) *A serving man*. (10) *A sorry fellow*. (11) *A person, a body, one*. (12) *Meton. Humanity, courtesy, civility*. (13) *Synecd. The body*. (14) *A vassal, a subject*. (15) *It is elegantly used where it might be omitted, or where the use of the pronoun is more frequent*: (1) *Homo ad civilem societatem natus*, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 24.

Homo seu masculus, seu femina, *Plin.* 11, 39. || *Metellus nobilissimus homo, atque optimus vir*, *Cic. post Redit.* 5. (2) *Mi homo, & mea mulier, vos saluto*, *Plaut. Cist.* 4, 2, 57. (3) *Moriendum erat, quoniam homo nata fuerat*, *Sulpic. Cic. int. Fam.* 4, 5. *Homini miseræ misereri*, *Plaut. Cist.* (4) *Homo, non infans*, *Cic.* (5) *Pugnâsti, homines*, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 57. (6) *Nox te expolivit, & hominem redidit*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 10. (7) *Si vis homo esse, recipe te ad nos*, *Id. Att.* 4, 15. || *Ita & tulit dolorem, ut vir, & ut homo majorem ferre sine causâ noluit*, *Id.* (8) *'Censeri' hominem me esse? erravi*, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 40. *Clamens licet, & mare cælo Confundas, homo sum*, *Juv.* 6, 283. (9) *Comparâsti ad læticam hominem*, *Catull.* 10, 16. (10) *Hominem istum impurissimum absolvitote*, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 17. (11) *Si purum est, in aquâ homo desiderare debet*, *Celf.* (12) *Quid cum eo differas, qui omnino hominem ex homine tollit?* *Cic. Offic.* 3, 5. *Hominem ex homine exuit*, *Celf.* (13) *Animus durat post hominem*, *Maurf.* 1, 13. || *Interior homo, the soul*, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 66. (14) *Reges casus adversos hominibus tribuunt, secundos fortunæ suæ*, *Nep. Dat.* 5. (15) *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 30. & *Nep. Eun.* 2. *Haud sanè temporum multorum homo*, *Curt.* 5, 3, 4. *Ubi vox multorum perperam contra fidem MSS. inseritur, ut notæ Gron. Obserw.* 1, 24.

* *Hòmæòmēria*, as. f. i. e. partium similitudo. [ab *ὁμοιος* similis, & *μέρος* pars] *A likeness of parts*, *Lucr.* 1, 830.

* || *Hòmæòptōton*, i. n. [ab *ὁμοιος* similis, & *πτῶσις* casus] *A figure when the last words of several sentences have like casual endings, as, Mœrentes, fientes, lacrymantes, & miserantes*, *Enn.*

* || *Hòmæòtēleuton*, i. n. [ab *ὁμοιος* similis, & *τελευτῇ* finis] *A figure when clauses have like endings, as, Vivis invidiosè, delinquis audacè, loqueris odiosè*, *Rhet.*

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* **Hierophanta**, æ. m. [ab hieros sacer, & φαίνω ostendo] *An interpreter of sacred mysteries*, Nep. Pelop. 3.
 * † **Hierophylax**, æcis. m. [ab hieros sacer, & φυλάσσω custodio] *A churchwarden*, Scæv. Lat. Aedituus.
 * **Hieto**, ære. neut. [ab hio] *To gape, to stare about*. Dum hieto, ille se subterduxit mihi, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 4.
 * **Hilaratus**, a, um. part. *Made merry, pleased, rejoiced*. Cum cælo terra hilarata videatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40.
 * **Hilarè**, adv. [ab hilarus] ius, comp. ismè, sup. *Merryly, cheerfully, gayly, frankly*. & Hilarè vivite, Cic. de Fin. 5, 30. Hilaris loqui, Id. Tuf. 3, 27. Hilarissimè addere de suo, Plaut. Menæch. 1, 2, 40.
 * † **Hilarisco**, Ære. incept. *To grow merry, frolicsome, or gay*, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 404.
 * **Hilaria**, Ærum. pl. n. [ab hilaritate propter vernum tempus] *Feasts in honour of Cybele, held on the 25th of March, when the days begin to be longer than the nights*, Macr. Sat. 1, 21. *Any solemn festival*, Lampyr. interpr. Casaub. negante Salmas. Hilaria omnibus conveniunt, Quint. 6, 4.
 * **Hilaris**, e. adj. or, comp. ismus, sup. [ab hares, Id.] *Merry, gay, pleasant, jovial, cheerful*. & = Oderunt hilarem tristes, tristemque jocosum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 89. Animadverti paulò te hilariorem, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 5. Hilarissimum convivam expromam tibi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 72.
 * **Hilaritas**, ætis. f. *Mirth, cheerfulness, gayety, pleasantry*. = & Non hilaritate, nec lasciviâ, nec risu, aut joco comite levitatis, sed sæpe etiam tristes firmitate & constantia sunt beati, Cic. de Fin. 2, 20. = Hilaritas & suavitas crepta est mihi, Id. Fam. 9, 11.
 * **Hilariter**, adv. *Merryly, pleasantly*, Ad Herenn. 3, 14. & Mestè, Id. ib. Vid. Hilarè.
 * **Hilaritudo**, dñis. f. *Mirth, gayety, cheerfulness*. Quid te, obsecro, tam abhorret hilaritudo? Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 56. Hilaritudo oculorum, Id. Rud. 2, 4, 8.
 * **Hilare**, Ære. act. *To make merry, to please, to cheer*. Animum hilarare, Catull. 61, 18.
 * **Hilaror**, æri, ætus. pass. *To be cheered, to be made pleasant*. Quid sensus hilaretur, Cic. de Fin. 2, 3. Hujus suavitate maximè hilaratæ sunt Athenæ, Id. de Clar. Orat. 11.
 * † **Hilarodus**, i. m. [ab hares hilaris, & ὠδή cantus] *One that singeth pleasant songs*, Fest.
 * † **Hilariculus**, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat merry*. Sen. Ep. 23. sed al. alit. leg.
 * **Hilarulus**, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat pleasant, or gay*. Atticè, quoniam hilarula est, meis verbis suavius des, Cic. Attic. 16, 11. extr.
 * **Hilarus**, a, um. adj. *Merry, pleasant, cheerful*. Vita hilara, Cic. de Fin. 5, 30.
 * **Hila**, vel **Hila**, æ. f. Varr. dim. [ab hira] *The small gut, a chitterling, or sausage*. Hilla stomachus flagitat in morsus refici, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 60.
 * **Hilum**, i. n. *The little black of a bean, a very nothing*. Sisyphus non proficit hilum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4. ex pōrâ quodam. Nec deficit ponderis hilum, Lucr. 3, 221. Si libellâ claudicat hilum, Id. 4, 518.
 * **Himantopodes**, um. pl. m. [ex imas lorum, & πᾶς pes] *Splayfooted*, Solin. c. 43. Lat. Loripedes. Also birds so called from the slenderness of their legs, Plin. 5, 8.
 * **Hin**, מִן, *A measure among the Hebrews, containing twelve sextarys*, Bibl.
 * **Hinc**, adv. [ab hic] (1) *Hence, from this place*, (2) *cause*, (3) *matter*, (4) *person*. (5) *Henceforth*. (6) *Out of this, part of this*. (7) *Hinc* & hinc *on this part and that*. (1) Is repent. - à me hinc ante lucem, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 9. (2) Hinc illæ lacrymæ, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 99. (3) Hinc radios trivere rotis, hinc tympana plaustris, Virg. Geor. 2, 444. (4) Syrum ire video, hinc icibo jam ubi fiet, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 7. (5) Hinc volucrum naturæ dicentur, Plin. 9, 62. (6) Si is, aut dimidium, aut plus

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etiam hinc feres, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 2, 29. (7) Hinc atque hinc glomerantur, Virg. Æn. 1, 504. Raros colligis hinc & hinc capillos, Mart. 10, 83, 1.
 * † **Hinna**, æ. f. *A she bind, a mule*, Non. ex Varr. 2, 409.
 * † **Hinnibundè**, adv. *After the manner of mules*, Non. ex Claud. 2, 411. † Cum hinnitu.
 * **Hinniculus**, i. m. dim. [ab hinnus] *A little mule*, Varr. R. R. 5, 8.
 * **Hinnio**, Ære. act. *To neigh*, Quint. 1, 5.
 * **Hinnitus**, Æs. m. *A whinnying, or neighing*. Subitò exaudivit hinnitum, Cic. de Div. 1, 33. = Fremitus hinnitusque equorum, Liv. 2, 64. Conf. Curt. 4, 13, 2.
 * **Hinnuleus**, & **Hinnulus**, i. m. dim. [ab hinnus] (1) *A young bind, or fawn; a kid, leveret, &c.* (2) *A little mule*. (1) Vitas hinnuleo me similis, Chloë, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 1. (2) Equo & afina genitos hinnulos antiqui vocabant, Plin. 8, 44.
 * **Hinnus**, i. m. [à γίνος, Idem] *A mule engendered between a horse and a she ass, a nag*, Varr. R. R. 2, 8. Col. 6, 37.
 * **Hio**, Ære. neut. [à χάω, unde χάσσω, hisco] (1) *To gape, to yawn, to open the mouth wide*. (2) *To open, as flowers*, &c. do. (3) *To chark, chap, or chink; as the ground, wood, &c.* (4) *To be loose, or disjointed*. (5) Met. *To gape after, to covet greatly*. (6) *To bowl out*. (1) Hiare pabuli sui gratiâ, Plin. 8, 25. (2) Flos hiat pratis, Prop. 4, 2, 45. (3) Hic scissa tellus faucibus ruptis hiat, Sen. Phœn. vel Theb. 70. (4) Vid. Hians. (5) Semper ad spem futuri hiat, Sen. Ep. 73. (6) Fabula hiana Tragædo, Pers. 5, 3.
 * **Hippæce**, es. f. [ab ἵππος equus] *Cheese made of mare's milk*, Plin. 28, 9.
 * † **Hippago**, gñis. f. [ab ἵππος equus, & ἄγω duco] *A ferry boat to carry horses over*, Gell. 10, 25.
 * **Hippagus**, vel **Hippagægus**, i. m. [à præced.] *A ferry boat for horses*. Hippagum Salaminii invenerunt, Plin. 4, 56. Naves, quas hippagogas vocant, Liv. 44, 28.
 * **Hippeus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus] *A comet with beams like a horse's mane*, Plin. 2, 25.
 * † **Hippi**, Ærum. m. pl. [ab eodem] *A kind of crevice fish*, Plin. 9, 31. si de lectione constaret.
 * **Hippiatrus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & ἰατρός medicus] *A horse-leech, or farrier*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7. sed Græcis literis.
 * **Hippice**, es. f. [ab ἵππος equus] *An herb, which being held in a horse's mouth maketh him insensible of hunger, or thirst*, Plin. 25, 8.
 * **Hippocamæus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & κάμηλος camelus] *A beast partly horse and partly camel*, Aufon. Epigr. 70, 9.
 * **Hippocampa**, æ. f. & **Hippocampus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & κάμπτην flecto] *A sea-horse*, Plin. 32, 11.
 * **Hippocampinus**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a sea-horse*, Plin. 32, 7.
 * **Hippocentaurus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & κένταυρος centaurus] *A sort of monster half a man and half a horse*, Plin. 7, 3.
 * **Hippodamus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & δαμάω domo] *A breaker of horses*, Litt. ex Plaut. Est quidem viri nomen ap. Mart. 4, 31.
 * **Hippodromus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & δρόμος cursus] *A coursering, or running, place for horses*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 27. & Cist. 2, 3, 7.
 * **Hippoglossa**, æ. f. & **Hippoglossum**, i. n. [ab ἵππος equus, & γλῶσσα lingua] *The herb horse-tongue, or tonguewort*, Plin. 27, 11.
 * † **Hippoglossion**, i. n. [ab ἵππος equus, & γλῶσσα lingua] *Tongue laurel, laurel of Alexandria*, Plin. 15, 30.
 * **Hippolapathum**, i. n. [ab ἵππος equus, & λάπαθον lapathum] *The herb patience, or monk's-beard*, Plin. 20, 21.
 * **Hippomanes**, n. indecl. [ab ἵππος equus, & μαίνωμαι insanio] *quid sit non satis constat apud auctores*. (1) *A kind of poison used in philtres*, (2) *A venomous humour falling from a mare when she suants the horse*, (3) *A piece of flesh on the*

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forehead of a colt newly foaled, which the mare presently bites off. (4) Also a kind of poisonous liquor. (5) An Arcadian herb, whereof if horses eat it maketh them furious. (6) Others make it a preparation from the herb called thorn apple, sea lettuce, and milk thistle. (1) Col. 6, 27. (2) Plin. 8, 42. & 28, 10. (3) Virg. Æn. 4, 515. (4) Id. Geor. 3, 281. (5) Theocr. (6) Theophrast.
 * **Hippomarrathium**, i. n. [ab ἵππος equus, & μάραθρον fœniculum] *The herb wild fennel*, Plin. 20, 23.
 * † **Hippodromus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & νέμω pascō] *A horsekeeper*, Litt. ex Plin. sed q.
 * **Hippopæra**, æ. f. [ab ἵππος equus, & πῆρα pera] *A cloakbag, or portmanteau; a mail*, Sen. Epist. 87.
 * **Hippophaës**, is. f. [ab ἵππος equus, & φύη natura: nam scrib. etiam ἵπποφύης; quum herba sit naturæ equorum accommodata] *A kind of teasel which sheavers use in dressing their cloth*, Plin. 22, 12.
 * **Hippophaëstum**, i. n. [ἵπποφαῖστον, Gr.] *An herb which seemeth to be the same with hippophaës*, Plin. 16, 44. but Dioscorides distinguisheth them.
 * **Hippopotamus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & ποταμός fluvius; qu. equus fluvialis] *A monstrous creature in the rivers Ganges and Nile, with a back and mane like a horse, hoofs like an ox, and tusks like a boar*, Plin. 8, 21. & Hujus figuram expressam vid. ap. Orapollinem, 29, 16.
 * **Hippodilinum**, i. n. [ab ἵππος equus, & δίλινον apium] *The herb horseparsley, or loveage*, Plin. 20, 11.
 * **Hippotoxota**, æ. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & τοξότης sagittarius] *An archer on horseback*, Cæli. B. C. 3, 6. & Hirt. B. Afr. 19.
 * **Hippuris**, is. f. [ab ἵππος equus, & ἄρῃ cauda] *The herb horsetail, or shavegrass*, Plin. 5, 21. Lat. Equisetum, Id.
 * † **Hir**, n. indecl. [à χεῖρ, Gr. manus] *The hollow of the hand*, interpr. Scal. Lucil. ap. Cic. de Fin. 2, 8. & Scrib. & ir.
 * **Hira**, æ. f. *The gut called intestinum jejunum*. Synecd. any gut. Hiræ omnes dolent, Plaut. Curt. 2, 1, 23.
 * **Hircinus**, & **Hirquinus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Of a goat*. (2) *Goatish, ramish*. (1) Pelles hircinæ, Plin. 12, 17. (2) Hirquinæ alæ, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 1, 51.
 * † **Hircipilus**, a, um. adj. *Having hard, or bristly, hair*, Fest.
 * **Hircosus**, a, um. adj. *Stinking, ramish, smelling like a goat*. Senex hircosus, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 14.
 * **Hirculus**, i. m. [ab hircino, i. e. gravi, odore] *A herb like spikenard, bastard nard*, Plin. 12, 12.
 * **Hircus**, & **Hirquus**, i. m. [de etym. variè disputatur] (1) *A buck goat*. (2) Met. *A stinking, ramish, or lecherous, old fellow*. (3) *The rank smell of the armpits*. (4) † *A cuckold, or wittol*. (1) De his vid. Varr. R. R. 2, 3. (2) Hircus alius sæpe perdidit civem innocentem, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 86. (3) Sacer alarum hircus, Catull. 65, 1. (4) Litt. ex Catull. sed q.
 * **Hirnea**, æ. [ab hir, vola] (1) *A kind of earthen vessel*. (2) *A cake baked therein*. (1) Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 273. (2) Cato, 81.
 * **Hirquinus**, Vid. Hircinus.
 * † **Hirquitalus**, i. m. [quod hircum olere incipiat] *A boy about fourteen years of age, when his voice begins to break*, Fest. hinc & verbum hirquitalio, Censorin.
 * **Hirquus**, i. m. (1) *The corner of the eye*. (2) *Also a goat*. (1) Transversa tventibus hirquis, Virg. Ecl. 3, 8. Serv. leg. & interpr. (2) Vid. Hircus.
 * † **Hirrio**, Ære. neut. [ab ῥ literâ caninâ] *To birr, snarl, or grin, like a dog*, Fest. † Ringo.
 * † **Hirsuta**, æ. f. sc. eruca. *A rough caterpillar, a palmer worm*, Litt. ex Col.
 * † **Hirsutia**, æ. f. *Roughness of hair, or bristles*, Solin. c. 38.
 * **Hirsutus**, a, um. adj. [etym. incert.] ior, comp. *Rough, bairy, prickly, shaggy*, Met. rugged, unpleasant,

unpleasant, of a harsh argument. Hirsuta barba, *Ov. Met.* 13, 767. Hirsutior ramis & foliis, *Plin.* 21, ult. Castaneæ hirsutæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 13. Sumpserit annales; nihil est hirsutius illis, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 258.

Hirtus, a, um. adj. [contract. pro hirsutus] (1) *Rough, shaggy, hairy.* (2) *Met. Rugged, unpolished.* (1) Barba viros, hirtæque decent in corpore setæ, *Ov. Met.* 13, 851. Hirtæ oves, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. Femora horrentibus plumis hirta, *Col.* 8, 2. Hirta corde gigni quosdam homines proditur, *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) = Ingenium non incultum est, nec turpiter hirtum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 22.

Hirudo, dinis. f. (1) *A horseleech, a blood-sucker.* (2) *An exhauster, an emptyer.* (1) Plena cruoris hirudo, *Hor. A. P.* 476. = Hirudinem sanguifugam vulgò cæpissè appellari adverto, *Plin.* 8, 10. (2) Plebs misera hirudo ærarii, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 15.

Hirundininus, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a swallow.* Nidus hirundininus, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 1, 6. sanguis, *Plin.* 30, 14.

Hirundo, dinis. f. (1) *A swallow.* (2) *Met. The spring.* (1) Arguta hirundo, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 377. prænuncia veris, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 853. (2) Te reviset cum Zephyris & hirundine primâ, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 7, 12.

Hiscens, tis. part. *Gapeing.* Et scandat Leo malis hiscentibus orbem, *Manil.* 4, 534.

Hisco, ãre. incept. [ab hio] (1) *To gape, to open the mouth, to speak.* (2) *To mutter.* (3) *To chark, chap, or open.* (1) Raris turbatus vocibus hisco, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 314. (2) Quis antea loqui, quis hiscere audebat? *Plin. Paneg.* 76. Ne hiscere quidem audent, *Liv.* 6, 16. (3) Tace, ædes hiscunt, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 1, 42.

Hispidus, a, um. adj. *Full of hair, or bristles.* Non dico pueris, sed hispidosis, *Catull.* 16. ubi. al. leg. his pilosis. Rarò occ. si alibi.

Hispidus, a, um. adj. (1) *Rough, bristly, shaggy, prickly.* (2) *Dirty, rugged, unpleasant.* (1) Objectus hispidi pugnx suis, *Phædr.* 5, 11, 4. Cynara hispida, *Col.* 10, 233. Hispida frons, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 210. (2) Imbres nubibus hispidos Manant in agros, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 1.

Hister, tri. m. *A stageplayer.* Lat. Ludio. *Vid.* locum Livii, in *bisrio*.

Historia, æ. f. [ab ἱστορεῖν, videre, quòd in illis præterita videntur] *A history, or narrative.* Historia est testis temporum, lux veritatis, vitæ memoria, magistra vitæ, nuncia vetustatis, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 9. ubi de propriis historiæ legibus videre est. De historiæ Arte, *vid. Voss.* Quid distat Historia ab annalibus & diariis, *vid. Gell.* 5, 18. κατ' ἐξοχὴν, a name given to Cornelius Alexander, a Greek historian, *Suet. de Illust. Gramm.* 20. Lat. Narratio.

Historialis, e. adj. *Historial, or historical.* Trahitur etiam in picturas cupressus historiali opere, *Plin.* 16, 33. Haud scio an alibi.

Historice, es. f. *The narrative, or explanatory, part of grammar.* Quint. 1, 9. Descriptiones locorum, non historice tantum, sed propè poeticè, prosequi fas est, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 5.

Historicus, a, um. adj. *Historical.* Non tam historico, quàm oratorio genere perscribere, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 83.

Historicus, i. m. sc. scriptor. *An historian.* Historici tres gravissimi, Thucydides, Theopompus, & Timæus, *Nep. Alcib.* 11.

Historiographus, i. m. [ab ἱστορία historia, & γράφω scribo] *An historiographer,* Jul. Capitol. Historicus, historiæ scriptor.

Histricus, a, um. adj. [ex histrionibus] *Belonging to, or of, a stageplayer, or actor.* Audire jubet vos imperator histricus, *Plaut. in prol. Pæn.* 4. Pro imperio histrico, *Id. Ibid.* 44.

Histrion, ònis. m. artifex scenicus. [ab hister, Tusco vocab.] (1) *A stageplayer, an actor.* (2) *A quack.* (1) Histriones celebres fuerunt Roscius & Æsopus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 61. Hister Tusco vocabulo ludio vocabatur, nomen histrionibus inditum, *Liv.* 7, 2. *Vid.* locum. (2) Celf. 5, 26.

Histrionalis, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, an actor, or stageplayer.* Histrionale studium, *Tac.* 1, 16.

Histrionia, æ. f. *The art of an actor, or stageplayer.* Histrionæ addictus, *Petron.* 5, 1. leg. & ap. *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 90, & 152.

Histrionicus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a stageplayer, or actor.* Litt. ex Flaut.

Histris, icis. f. *A porcupine.* *Vid.* Hystrix, sic enim scribi debet.

Hitta, æ. f. *The skin of a pomegranate, a trifle, Felt.*

Hittio, ìre. [à seq. hittus] *To open, or quest; as a dog on the scent.* Felt. interpr. Scal.

Hittus, i, vel ut al. ùs. m. *The opening, or spending, of a dog on the scent.* Hittus, φωνὴ κυνός, *Gloss. Vett.*

Hiulcè, adv. *Gapeingly, by gaps, not closely.* *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 12. X. Presè, *Id. ib.*

Hiulco, ùre. act. [ex hio] *To make a thing gape, or chap.* Æstus hiucat agros, *Catull.* 62, 62.

Hiulus, a, um. adj. [ex hio] (1) *Gapeing, or chaping; as ground doth in dry and hot weather.* (2) *Met. Not close.* (3) *Greedy, ravenous.* (1) Hiulca fiti findit canis æstifer arva, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 353. (2) Hiulus verborum concursus, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 43. (3) Hiulca gens, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 9.

H ante O.

Hòc, abl. ab hic. cum comparat. (1) *By so much,* (2) *Therefore, thereupon.* (1) Consilio tuo utar, & hòc libentiùs, quòd, *Æc. Cæsar Op-pio ap. Cic. Att.* 9, 8. Hòc plùs facies, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 15. (2) *Plin. Ep.* 19, 2.

Hocce, n. pro hoc adj. syllab. ce. *This, this same.* Hocce tempus præcavere mihi, me haud te ulcisci finit, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 18.

Hocceine? *Is this? Hocceine est credibile, aut memorabile?* *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 1.

Hòdie, adv. [qu. hoc die] *To day, this day.* (2) *At this time, in this age.* (3) *Elegantly used by way of emphasis.* (1) Per Idus quintiles, qui dies hodie est, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 14. (2) Hodie penis est in obscanis, *Id. Fam.* 9, 22. Non turba Decrum talis ut est hodie, *Juv.* 13, 47. (3) *Vid. Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 25. & *Eun.* 4, 4, 45. *Virg. Æn.* 2, 670. & *Ecl.* 3, 10. Hodieque, *to this very time, at this very day.* Hodieque usurpatur idem jus, *Liv.* 1, 17.

Hòdiernus, a, um. adj. *Of this day.* Ante hodiernum diem, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 8. Disputatio hesterni & hodierni diei, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 21.

Hòdædocus, i. m. [ex ὁδός, via, & δόκεω, infidior] *A highwayman, a robber, Felt.*

Hòdæpòricum, i. n. [ὁδοπορικόν, Gr. ab ὁδός via, & πορεύω transco] *An itinerary, or book of travels.*

Hædiculus, hædile, hædillus, hædinus, hædulus, hædus, *vid. Hædiculus, hædile, &c.*

Hoi! [Gr. οἱ. Hebr. הִי.] *Vox naturæ. The voice of crying.* *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 48. ubi al. leg. sine aspiratione.

Holcu, i. m. [ἀπὸ τῆ ἐλκειν, i. e. à trahendo, quòd aristas è corpore trahat] *Wall barley,* *Plin.* 47, 10.

Hòllobèrus, a, um. adj. *vel Hòllobèrus.* Holoveræ vestes, *Cod.* [ab ὅλος totus, & πυρρός, fulvus; them. πῦρ ignis, M.] *All of a purple die.*

Hòlochrysus, a, um. adj. [ab ὅλος totus, & χρυσός aurum] *All of gold, made of cloth of gold,* *Alciat.*

Hòllocaustum, i. n. [πᾶσα τὸ ὅλον καίεσθαι, i. e. ab eo quòd totum crematur] *A whole burnt offering, a holocaust,* *Bibb.*

Hòllogrammon, sive hologrammaton testamentum. [ab ὅλος totus, & γράμμα litera] *A will writ all with the testator's own hand,* *Justinian.*

Hòlographicus, a, um. adj. *vel holographus.* [ab ὅλος totus, & γράφω scribo] *Wholly written by a man's own hand,* *Hier.*

Hòllophanta, æ. m. [ab ὅλος totus, & φαίνω ostendo: sed vid. in Halapantâ] *Ore who telleth what he knoweth, and more too,* *Plaut.*

Hòllosericus, a, um. adj. [ab ὅλος totus, & σερικός sericus] *Made all of silk, velvet,* *Lampr.*

Hòllophyratus, a, um. adj. [ab ὅλος totus, & σφύρα malleus] *Solid, worked with hammers,* *Statua holosphyrata, Plin.* 33, 4.

Hòllosteon, i. n. [ab ὅλος, & ὄστρον os; per antiphr. ita dict.] *A herb called stitchwort,* *Plin.* 27, 10.

Hòllosthuria, òrum. pl. n. [ab ὅλος totus, & θόρυος semen piscium] *Fishes full of prickles,* *Plin.* 8, 47.

Homer. indecl. ab Hebr. הֹמֶר. *The name of an Hebrew measure containing three pints.*

Hòmèromastrix, ìgos. m. [Ὅμηρος Homerus, & μάστιξ flagellum] *Zoilus, so called for carping at, and maligning, Homer; it is also used for any snarling critick, and conceited faultfinder.* *Vid. Plin.* 1, 1.

Hòmicide, æ. c. g. [qui hominem cædit] *A murderer, a manslaughterer.* Fateor plùs quàm sicarios, plùs quàm homicidas esse, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 13.

Hòmiciidum, i. n. *Murder, manslaughter,* *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 12.

Hòmilia, æ. f. [ab ὁμιλος cætus] *A homily, a sermon, a discourse, or conversation.* Ex usu Eccles.

Hòmo, ìnis. ant. ònis & hùminis. c. g. (1) *Man, mankind, a twight.* (2) *A man as opposed to a woman.* (3) *A mortal, one of human-kind, a woman.* (4) *A man, as opposed to a child.* (5) *A stout man, a brave fellow.* (6) *A fine, clever, man.* (7) *A wise man, a man of sense.* (8) *A fallible, or weak, man, or woman.* (9) *A serving man.* (10) *A sorry fellow.* (11) *A person, a body, one.* (12) *Meton. Humanity, courtesy, civility.* (13) *Synecd. The body.* (14) *A vassal, a subject.* (15) *It is elegantly used where it might be omitted, or where the use of the pronoun is more frequent:* (1) Homo ad civilem societatem natus, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 24. Homo seu masculus, seu femina, *Plin.* 11, 39. X. Metellus nobilissimus homo, atque optimus vir, *Cic. post Redit.* 5. (2) Mi homo, & mea mulier, vos saluto, *Plaut. Cist.* 4, 2, 57. (3) Moriendum erat, quoniam homo nata fuerat, *Sulpic. Cic. int. Fam.* 4, 5. Hominis miseræ misereri, *Plaut. Cist.* (4) Homo, non infans, *Cic.* (5) Pugnâsti, homo es, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 57. (6) = Nox te expolivit, & hominem reddidit, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 10. (7) Si vis homo esse, recipe te ad nos, *Id. Att.* 4, 15. X. Ita & tulit dolorem, ut vir, & ut homo majorem ferre sine causâ noluit, *Id.* (8) 'Censèn' hominem me esse? erravi, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 40. Clames licèt, & mare cælo Confundas, homo sum, *Juv.* 6, 283. (9) Comparâsti ad lecticam homines, *Catull.* 10, 16. (10) Hominem istum impurissimum absolvitote, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 17. (11) Si purum est, in aquâ homo desiderare debet, *Cels.* (12) Quid cum eo differas, qui omnino hominem ex homine tollit? *Cic. Offic.* 3, 5. Hominem ex homine exuit, *Cels.* (13) Animus durat post hominem, *Mcurs.* 1, 15. X. Interior homo, the soul, *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 3, 66. (14) Reges casus adversos hominibus tribuunt, secundos fortune suæ, *Nep. Dat.* 5. (15) *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 30. & *Nep. Eun.* 2. Haud sanè temporum multorum homo, *Curt.* 5, 3, 4. Ubi vox multorum perperam contra fidem MSS. inferitur, ut notat *Græc. Observ.* 1, 24.

Hòmæmèria, as. f. i. e. partium similitudo. [ab ὁμοιος similis, & μέγος pars] *A likeness of parts,* *Lucr.* 1, 830.

Hòmæoptòton, i. n. [ab ὁμοιος similis, & πῶσις casus] *A figure when the last words of several sentences have like casual endings, as,* *Maerentes, flentes, lacrymantes, & miserantes, Enn.*

Hòmæotèleuton, i. n. [ab ὁμοιος similis, & τελευτῇ finis] *A figure when clauses have like endings, as,* *Vivis invidiosè, delinquis studiosè, loqueris odiosè, Rhet.*

Hòmogèneus, æ. m. [ab ὁμοιος similis, & γένος] *A figure when clauses have like endings, as,* *Vivis invidiosè, delinquis studiosè, loqueris odiosè, Rhet.*

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* || *Hömögēneus*, a, um. adj. [ab ὁμοιος similis, & γένος; genus] *Homogeneous, of the same kind, or sort; similar, or alike*, Philof. Lat. Congener.

* || *Hömönymia*, æ. f. [ab ὁμοῦ simili, & ὄνομα, nomen] *When divers things are signified by one word*. Lat. Ambiguitas vocis. || *Homonymia* unâ voce multa sign. *synonymia* multis vocibus idem testatur, Front.

* || *Hömönymus*, a, um. adj. *That under the same name, or word, signifyth diverse things; equivocal, homonymous, of doubtful meaning*. Lat. Ambiguus.

* || *Hömophagia*, òrum. n. pl. [ab ὁμός crudus, & φάγω edo] *Feasts of the brutish wherein they eat raw meat*, Arnob.

* || *Hömoplata*, ærum. f. pl. corruptè *pro omoplata*, [ab ὁμός humerus, & πλατύς latus] *The shoulder blades*. Nostri scutula aperta, ὁμοπλάταις Græci nominant, Cels. 8, 1.

* || *Hömōtōnus*, a, um. adj. [ab ὁμοῦ simul, & τείνω tendo] *Equally extended*. *Homotona* brachia balistræ, Virg. 1, 1.

* || *Hömouſion*, i. n. [ἁμῴσιον, Gr. ab ὁμοῦ simul, & εἶδος substantia] *Consubstantiality*, Justinian.

* || *Hömōſius*, a, um. adj. *Of the same substance, consubstantial, essential, an orthodox term in opposition to the Arians, who acknowledged Christ only as ὁμοῖσιον, i. e. as, of a like essence with the father, but not the same*. Lat. Eandem habens essentiam.

Hömūlus, i. m. dim. [ab homo] *A little man, a dwarf, a mannikin*. Hic homulus ex argillâ & luto factus, Cic. in Pison. 25.

* || *Hömullus*, i. m. dim. [ex homo] *A weak mortal man*. Brevis hic est fructus homullis, Lucr. 3, 927.

Hömuncio, ònis. m. *A sorry fellow, a rascal, a scrub*. || *Deus i. le, &c.* homuncio hic, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 43.

|| *Hömuncionitæ*, ærum. pl. m. *Hereticks that denied the godhead of Christ*.

Hömunculus, i. m. dim. [ab homo] *A little sorry fellow*. Hem! nos homunculi indigna mur? Sulp. Cic. inter Fam. 4, 5. Humilem homunculum excitabo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23.

Hönestamentum, i. n. *An adorning, that which fetterb out a thing, an Embellishment*, Sen. Ep. 66. *Honestamentum* pacis, Sall. de Rep. ordin.

Hönestandus, a, um. part. *To be graced, honoured, &c.* Domino domus honestanda est, Cic. Offic. 1, 49.

Hönestans, tis. part. *Gracing, adorning*. Caputque plumeo apicè honestante, Plin. 10, 2.

Hönestas, ætis. f. [ab honor] (1) *Honour, nobility, eminence*. (2) *Dignity, credit, reputation*. (3) *Probity, honesty*. (1) || *Odio alienæ honestatis agrum sordidissimo cuique divisit*, Liv. 3, 47. (2) *Honestatis naturâ sumus studiosissimi*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. = *Existimatio, dignitas*, Id. || *Turpitudine*, Id. (3) *Honestas dictorum atque factorum*, Id. de Fin. 2, 14. || *De honestate*, vid. Cic. fusè differentem, Offic. 1, 1.

|| *Hönestatio*, ònis. f. verb. *An honouring, or crediting*, Aug.

|| *Hönestator*, òris. m. verb. *He that honoureth*, Aug. || *Qui honorat*.

Hönestatus, a, um. part. *Adorned, credited, embellished*. Quod non dignos homines honore honestatos videbam, Sall. B. C. 36.

* || *Hönestè*, adv. ius, comp. ssmè, sup. *Honourably, fashionably, becomingly, handsomely*. Quæ in nostris rebus non satis honestè, in amicorum sunt honestissimè, Cic. de Am. 16. *Honestiùs* hic, quàm Q. Pompeius, Id. Offic. 3, 30.

|| *Hönestitudo*, ònis. f. *pro honestas*, Non. 2, 401.

Hönesto, ære. act. *To grace, or credit, one; to adorn, to set forth, or embellish*. || *Gracchorum ex sanguine non modò se non contaminârunt, sed & honestârunt*, Cic. Catil. 1, 12. || *Te honestet hæc famigeratio, me autem collutuet*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 67.

Hönestor, æri, ætus. pass. *To be honoured, &c.* Si uno basilicæ spatio honestamur, Cic. pro Muræ. 34.

Hönestum, i. n. *Honesty, virtue, gratefulness*. || *Magnum hoc ego duco, Quod placui tibi, qui turpi fecernis honestum*, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 63.

Hönestus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. ssmus, sup. [ab honos] (1) *Honourable*. (2) *Honest, kind, civil*. (3) *Handsome, decent*. (4) *Worshipfull, genteel*. (5) *Handsome, fair, well favoured*. (6) *Discreetly and wisely made*. (1) *Naviga cum honesto aliquo homine, cujus auctoritate navicularius moveatur*, Cic. Fam. 16, 7. = *Mihi & honestus & honoratus videtur*, Id. de Cl. Orat. 81. (2) *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 42*. (3) || *Quod facere turpe est, dicere ne honestum puta*, Pub. Syr. *Non eadem omnibus honesta*, Nep. præf. 3. (4) = *Amplæ & honestæ familiæ*, Cic. pro Muræ. 7. || *Necubi aut honestorum deficeret copia, aut multitudinis soboles*, Suet. Aug. 46. (5) *Virgo facie honestâ*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 96. (6) *Deceffit honestissimo testamento*, Plin. Ep. 7, 24.

Hönor, & *Hönos*, òris. m. [fortè ab ἡν opulentia] (1) *Honour, worship*. (2) *Respect, regard*. (3) *An office, post, or dignity*. (4) *Gracefulness, beauty*. (5) *A present, a reward, a fee, a recompense; good, or bad*. (6) *Sacrifice, an oblation*. (1) *Honos est præmium virtutis*, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 81. (2) *In summo honore apud Græcos geometria fuit*, Id. Tusc. 1, 2. (3) *Hoc honore usi, togati esse solent*, Id. Philipp. 8, 11. vid. & Nep. Canon. 1. (4) *Venus lætos oculis afflârât honores*, Virg. Æn. 1, 595. *Sylvis aquilo decussit honorem*, Id. Geor. 2, 404. (5) *Curio misi, ut medico honos haberetur*, Cic. Fam. 16, 9. *Hic tibi pro illo munere honos est habitus*, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 22. sc. ut pendeas. (6) *Divum templis indicit honorem*, Virg. Æn. 1, 636. || *Honorem præfari, to ask leave, or pardon, for so saying*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

Höndiabilis, e. adj. *Honourable, worthy of honour*. Hæc ipsa sunt honorabilia, Cic. de Sel. 18. || *Verendus magis, quàm honorabilis*, Liv. 4, 10.

|| *Höndiabiliter*, adv. *Honourably*, Jul. Capit. || *Honorificè*, Cic.

Höndorandus, a, um. part. *To be honoured*. Mors non monumentis, sed luctu publico honoranda, Cic. Philipp. 9, 3.

|| *Höndoraria*, òrum. n. pl. *Plays set out by the Romans in honour of Bacchus*, Fest.

Höndorarium, i. n. (1) *An honorary, or free gift, given to the consul when he came into his province*. (2) *A present, or custom, which officers paid at their first entry upon their office*. (3) || *A physician's, or lawyer's, fee*. (1) *Qui modus tibi fuit frumenti æstimandi? qui honorarii?* Cic. in Pison. 35. (2) *Plin. Ep. 10, 114*. (3) *App. JCC.*

Höndorarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to honour, that which is done, or given, upon the account of honour; honorary*. || *Honorarius arbiter, a friendly umpire*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41. *Honoraria opera, a composition by friends*, Id. pro Cæcin. 2. *Also that which is brought in and appointed by the prætor*, *Honorarius tumultus, a bed, or tomb, of state*, Suet. Claud. 1. || *Honorarium jus, an order of council table*, &c. *Pomp.* || *Honorariæ literæ, a congé d'elire from the king for a bishoprick, a presentation from a patron to a living*, Symm.

Höndorâtè, adv. ius, comp. ssmè, sup. *Honourably, worshipfully, with honour*. || *Honoratè custodiæ*, Cic. *Honoratius cremare*, Val. Max. 5, 1, 11. *Honoratissimè aliquem accipere*, Id. 2, 10, 2.

Höndorâtus, a, um. part. & adj. ior, comp. ssmus, sup. (1) *Honoured, rewarded*. (2) *Also honourable, worshipfull*. (1) *Honoratus equestri statuâ*, Patere. 2, 61. (2) *Honoratior apud plebem*, Liv. 4, 35. *Vir honoratissimæ imaginis*, Id. 3, 58.

Höndorificè, adv. *hönörificentiùs*, comp. ssmè, sup. *Honourably, with honour*. *Ornatè & honorificè de aliquo prædicare*, Cic. Philipp. 11, 13. *Quo non aliud höndorificentiùs Cottæ evenit*, Tac. Ann. 6, 7, 2.

|| *Höndorificèntia*, æ. f. *Worship, honour*. Symmach. || *Honor, cultus*, Vett.

|| *Höndorifico*, ære. act. *To honour and do reverence unto*, Laët. || *Honoro*, Cic.

|| *Höndorifico*, æri, ætus. pass. *To be honoured*, Aug.

Höndorificus, a, um. adj. *hönörificentiùs*, comp. *hönörificentiùssimus*, sup. (1) *Honourable, creditable, that bringeth honour*. (2) *Done, or spoken, to a man's credit*. (1) *Honorificentissimum senatusconsultum*, Cic. Fam. 15, 10. (2) *Mihi res honorificentior visa est*, Id. Att. 1, 16. *Honorificentissima verba*, Id. Philipp. 14, 11. *Honorifica mentio*, Id. Philipp. 2, 15.

|| *Höndoripeta*, æ. m. *Desireous of honour*, Apul. de habit. doct. Plat. p. 611. || *Ambitiosus*.

Höndoro, ære. act. *To reverence, to honour, or show respect to*. *Amphiarum honoravit fama Græciæ*, Cic. de Div. 1, 40.

Höndoror, æri, ætus. pass. *To be honoured, &c.* || *Honorantur recta, prava puniuntur*, Patere. 2, 126.

Höndorus, a, um. adj. *Honourable, fashionable, creditable*. *Studium famæ mihi crescit honoræ*, Ov. Rem. Am. 393. *Ductor honori nominis*, Sil. 11, 301.

Hönos, òris. m. *Honour*. || *Honos auribus sit, saving your reverence*, Curt. 51, 58. *Vid. Honor*.

|| *Hönus & hönuſtus, pro onus, & onuſtus*, vett. dixere.

* *Höplites*, æ. m. [ab ἄπλον armatura] *A man of war, a gens d'arms*, Plin. 35, 10.

* *Höplömachus*, i. m. [ab ὅπλον armatura, & μάχουαι pugno; q. d. qui armis pugnat] *A sword fencer*, Mart. 8, 74.

* *Höra*, æ. f. [ὥρα, Gr. ab Heb. זמן or, lux] (1) *An hour*. (2) *A space, a time, a season of the year*. (3) *Any season, or division of time; a day, a month, &c.* (4) *The time of a nativity*. (5) *Time in general*. (6) *A poetical goddess of time*. (1) *Ab horâ tertiâ bibebatur*, Cic. Philipp. 2, 41. (2) *Atrox hora caniculæ*, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9. (3) *Nunquam te craftina fallit Hora*, Hor. Horæ Septembris, Id. Epist. 1, 16, 16. (4) *Errant mathematici, horam suam nemo novit*, Sen. de morte Claudii. (5) *Dum hæc dicit, abiit hora*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 49. (6) *Jungere equos Titan velocibus imperat Horis*, Ov. 2, 118. || *Omnium horarum homo, one fit for all purposes*, Quint. 6, 4. *In horas, every hour*, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 14.

* *Höreum*, i. n. [ab ὥρα tempus, æstas] *A kind of pickle made in the spring*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71.

* *Höreus*, a, um. adj. *Seasonable, ripe, gathered in summer*. || *Horæum mel, summer honey*, Plin. 11, 15. *sed Græcis literis ὥρεον*.

* *Höratium*, i. n. *An instrument to know the hour by the help of water, not the clepsydra, but a larger machine, see it described by Vitruv. 9, ult. & Plin. 7, ult.* It may be used for an hourglass, clock, watch, dial, &c.

* *Höratius*, a, um. adj. *That is the space of an hour, hourly*, Suet. Dom. 3.

Horða, æ. f. *A cow with calf*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5. *Horða usitatus dic.*

Hordeaceus, a, um. adj. *Of barley*. *Panis hordeaceus*, Plin. 18, 7. *Farina hordeacea*, Pallad. 1, 29.

Hordearii, òrum. m. pl. *Fensers that lived upon barley*. *Gladiatores hordearii*, Plin. 18, 7.

Hordearius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to barley*. || *Hordearia pruna, wheaten plums, ripe at barley harvest, or of the colour of ripe barley*, Plin. 15, 13.

|| *Hordeia*, æ. f. *A kind of fish*, Plaut. Caf. 2, 8, 58.

|| *Hordeus*, a, um. adj. *Of barley*, Plaut. Caf. 2, 8, 58. ant. *pro hordeaceus*. *Al. enim subst. al. verb. adj. esse volunt*.

|| *Hordeolus*, i. m. *Apostema nascens in extremitate palpebrarum. A little swelling in the eyelids, like a barley corn; a stian, or stitbe*, Marc. Emp.

HORNEUM, i. n. *Barley*, passim ap. *Class.* scrib. & *ordeum*, in plur. *hordea*, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 36.

Hordicālia, um. pl. n. quod tum hordae immolantur, *Varr. Feasts wherein they sacrificed cows with calf.*

* **Hōria**, æ. f. [ab ὄριος, terminalis] *A fisher's boat, a small boat that goes by the shore, a smack*, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 5.

* **Hōriōla**, æ. f. dim. *A little fisher boat*, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 100.

* || **Hōrizon**, ontis. m. [ab ὁρίζω termino] *The horizon, a circle dividing the half sphere of the firmament which we see, from the other half, which we see not*, *Astron.* † *Finiens*, *Cic. de Div.* 44.

* || **Horminium sativum**, & **Horminum**, i. n. [ab ὁρμινον, Gr.] *Sage of Rome, clary; also spurge*, *Jun.*

* **Horminodes**, is. m. [à præced.] *A precious stone of a greenish colour like clary, with a circle about it of a gold colour*, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* **Hornotinus**, a, um. adj. [ab hornus] *Of this year, of one year's growth*. **Hornotinum** frumentum, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 18. **Hornotinæ** nuges, *Cato*, 17.

* **Hornus**, a, um. adj. [ab hora, quod inter cætera sign. annus] *Of this year*. **Hornum** vinum, *Her. Epod.* 2, 47. **Horna** messis, *Plaut. Mos.* 1, 3, 3.

* || **Hōrōlōgicus**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a clock*, &c. *Mart. Capell.*

* **Hōrōlōgium**, i. n. [ab ὥρα hora, & λόγος ratio; them. λέγω dico] *A clock, a watch, a dial, or other instrument, to tell what hour of the day it is*. **Horologium** mittam & libros, si erit sudum, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 18. **Horologium** sciothericon ostendit primus *Anaximenes*, *Plin. H.* 2, 78.

* || **Hōrōscōpālis**, e. adj. *Belonging to the horoscope*, *Firm. Lat.* Ad horam natalem spectans.

* || **Hōrōscōpium**, i. n. *A dial. fort. pro horarium.*

* || **Hōrōscōpo**, ære. aēt. [ab ὥρα hora, & σκῆπτωμα speculator] *To take the time of one's nativity*, *Manil.* 3, 302.

* **Hōrōscōpus**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a dial, or horoscope*. **Vasā** horoscopa, *Plin.* 2, 72.

* **Hōrōscōpus**, i. m. [qui horas considerat] *A horoscope, the ascendant of one's nativity*. **Geminus**, horoscope, vario *Prodicis* genio, *Perf.* 6, 18.

|| **Horrearius**, i. m. *The keeper of the barn, or garner*, *Ap. JCC.*

Horrendum, adv. *Dreadfully*. **Bellua** horrendum stridens, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 288.

Horrendus, a, um. part. (1) *Horrible, dreadful, terrible*. (2) *Strange, marvelous*. (3) *Awe-full, reverend*. (1) **Clamores** horrendi, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 222. enfes, *Tibull.* 1, 10, 1. (2) *Ov. Met.* 15, 298. (3) **Tectum** horrendum sylvis & religione parentum, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 172.

Horrens, tis. part. (1) *Ragged, rugged*. (2) *Rough with hair, staring and flaring up on end*. (3) *Prickly*. (4) *Dark, dismal*. (5) *Shivering, quaking*. (1) **Cautibus** horrens *Caucasus*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 366. (2) **Campus** horrens glebis, *Id. Geor.* 3, 361. (3) **Rubi** horrens, *Id. Geor.* 3, 315. **Horrens** leo, *Id. Æn.* 9, 306. **Horrentibus** per totum corpus villis, *Plin.* 8, 41.

(4) **Horrentiatum** nemo imminet umbrā, *Virg. Æn.* 169. (5) **Horrenti** tunicam non reddere seruo, *Juv.* 1, 93.

Horreo, ēre. ui. neut. (1) *To set up its bristles, to have the hair stare, to be rough and look terrible*. (2) *To shiver and tremble for fear at*. (3) *To shake, or quake, for cold*. (4) *To dread and stand in great fear for one*. (1) **Horret** capillus, *Tib.* 2, 6, 27. **Horret** thorax pellicibus uræ, *Sil.* 4, 560. (2) **Omnium** conpectum horreo, *Cic. Att.* 11, 12. (3) **Horreo** que noctuam hanc ab eo, *Id. Fam.* 1, 2, 4. & **Caleſco**, *Ibid.* 5. (4) **Patet** hinc horret, *Plin.*

Horreolum, i. n. dim. *A little garner, or barn*, *Val. Max.* 7, 1, ext. 2.

Horrescens, tis. part. *Dreading*. **Pectora** horrescentia mortem, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 70. *Conf. Sil.* 6, 524.

Horresco, ēre. incept. (1) *To grow rough and rugged*. (2) *To wave to and fro*. (3) *To begin to shiver, or shake, for fear, or cold*. (1) **Brachia** cæperunt nigris horrescere villis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 478. (2) **Segetes** altæ campique natantes **Lenibus** horrescunt flabris, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 199. (3) **Horrescunt** corda agricolis, *Id. Æn.* 12, 457.

Horreum, i. n. (1) *A barn, a cornhouse, a storehouse, a grange*. (2) *Also a wine cellar*. (3) *A warehouse, a repository*. (1) = **Capua** cella atque horreum *Campani* agri, *Cic. contr. Rull.* 2, 32. (2) **Parcis** diripere horreo *Cessan-* tem **Bibuli** consulis amphoram, *Hor. Od.* 3, 28, 7. (3) **Horreum** operum, sc. statuarum & imaginum, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 18, 11.

Horribilis, e. adj. or. comp. (1) *Rough, or rugged*. (2) *Horrible, terrible, dreadful, frightful*. (3) *Weighty, severe*. (4) *Also awful, reverend*. (1) **Quas** horribiles legant *Sabinæ*, *Mart.* 11, 16, 2. (2) **Horribili** visu portenta sequuntur, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 271. (3) **Horribile** est causam capitis dicere, horribilius priore loco dicere, *Cic. pro Quint.* 31. (4) *Catull.* 14, 12.

|| **Horribiliter**, adv. *Horribly, horrid*, *Aug.*

|| **Horricomis**, e. adj. *Shag haired, with his hair staring*. **Hircus** annosus & horricomis, *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 216. † **Horrens** comis.

Horridè, adv. *Roughly, grizzly, ruggedly, rudely, unbandfomely, carelessly*. = **Horridè** & inculcè dicere, *Cic. Orat.* 45.

† **Horriditas**, ātis. f. *Trembling for fear*, *Næv.*

† **Horror**, *Cic.*

|| **Horridiusculè**, adv. *Somewhat roughly*, *Aug.*

Horridulus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat rugged, rough, or rude*. = **Horridula** & incompta visa sunt, *Cic. Att.* 2, 1. **Horridulæ** orationes, *Id. Orat.* 45. || **Met.** **Papillæ** horridulæ, *somewhat hard and protuberant*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 66.

Horridus, a, um. adj. or. comp. (1) *Rough, rugged, clownish, unpleasant*. (2) *Horrid, dreadful, hideous, ghastly, frightful*. (3) *Cold through fear*. (4) *Grave, austere*. (1) = **Horridus**, asper, durus oratione & moribus, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 31. **Horridior** rusco, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 42. **Met.** **Catonis** horridiora verba, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 67. (2) **Horrida** bella, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 86. **belli** fata, *Ibid.* 11, 96. (3) **Horrida** callidi **Vin-** cunt æquora navitæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 40. (4) **Non** ille, quamquam *Socraticis* madet *Sermo* nibus, te *testam* negliget **horridus**, *Hor. Od.* 3, 21, 10.

† **Horriſer**, ēra, ērum. adj. (1) *Bringing cold weather, blustering*. (2) *Frightful, dreadful*. (1) **Horriſer** *Boreas*, *Ov. Met.* 15, 471. (2) **Horriſeræ** voces, *Lucr.* 5, 994. **Horriſera** regna, *Sen. Hipp.* 934.

† **Horriſicè**, adv. (1) *Terribly, horribly*. (2) *Awefully, religiously*. (1) **Quæ** nos horriſicè lan- guentes, sæpe sopore *Excierunt*, *Lucr.* 4, 40. (2) **Horriſicè** fertur *divinæ* matris imago, *Lucr.* 2, 60.

† **Horriſico**, āre. aēt. *To make one afraid, to make one fear, or tremble; to frighten, to make terrible*. **Terribili** monitu horriſicant, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 465. **Rictu** horriſicant *gæas*, *Sil.* 3, 389. *Conf. Flor.* 3, 21.

† **Horriſicus**, a, um. adj. *Terrible, dreadful, frightful, that maketh one quake*. **Horriſicum** le- thum, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 851. **buſtum**, *Lucr.* 3, 919. **fulmen**, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 97.

|| **Horriſilatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *The standing of the hair for fear*, *Bibb.* † **Horror**.

|| **Horripilo**, āre. neut. *To grow rough with hair*. **Aures** immodicis horripilant auctibus, *Apul. Met.* 3, p. 94. † **Horriere** pilis.

† **Horriſonus**, a, um. adj. *That maketh a dreadful noise*. **Horriſonus** fremitus, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 55. **ſtodor**, *Sil.* 4, 614. **Horriſona** buxus, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 584.

Horror, ōris. m. (1) *A shivering, or quaking, for cold, or fear*. (2) *A cold fit of an ague*. (3) *Horror, fright, dead*. (4) *Awe, veneration*. (5) || *Also a frowning, or lowering, look*. (1) || **Febres** aliæ incipiunt à calore, aliæ horrore, *Celf.* 3, 3. (2) || **Duo** balnei tempora sunt, alterum ante horrorem, alterum febre finitâ, *Id.* 2, 17. (3) **Me** luridus occupat horror, *Ov. Met.* 14, 198. (4) **Arboribus** suis horror inest, *Lucr.* 3, 411. (5) **Horrore** implexus, *Apul. Apol.* p. 407.

Horſum, adv. loci. [qu. huc verſum] *Hitherward, toward this place, to this purpose*. **Noctu** te adigent horſum insomnia, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 13.

* **Hortāmen**, īnis. n. *An encouragement, a cheering*. **Ingens** hortāmen ad omnia pro republicā audendā, *Liv.* 10, 29. **Non** est hortāmine longo Utendum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 277. **Hortāmina** laudes viris, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 94.

* **Hortāmentum**, i. n. *Idem*. **Magna** hortāmenta animi, *Liv.* 7, 11. **Aspera** hortāmenta, *Sil.* 5, 53.

* **Hortandus**, a, um. part. *To exhort, or be exhorted*. Ad quas viſendas hortandæque cūm *Alexander* venisset, *Juſt.* 11, 9.

* **Hortans**, tis. part. *Exhorting*. **Hortante** deinde ſucceſſu, *Juſt.* 24, 4.

* **Hortatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *An encouraging, or cheering*. || **Non** hortatione, ſed precibus tecum ago, *Cic. de Q. fr.* 1, 1, 14.

* **Hortāivus**, a, um. adj. *Exhortatory, encouraging*. **Hortativum** genus, *Quint.* 5, 10.

* **Hortator**, ōris. m. verb. *An encourager, or adviser*. = Cūm ejus ſtudii tibi & hortator & magiſter eſſet domi, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 55.

* **Hortatrix**, īcis. f. verb. *She, or it, that encourages*. **Gloria** hortatrix animoſi lethi, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 717.

* **Hortātus**, a, um. part. *Having cheered, or encouraged*. **Terribiles** hortātus equos, *Ov. Met.* 5, 421.

* **Hortātus**, ūs. m. verb. *id quod hortatio*. **Vox** hortatu præceptiſque confirmata, *Cic. pro Arch.* 1. **Blandis** hortatibus implet, *Sil.* 8, 29.

Hortensis, e. adj. *Pertaining to, or growing in, a garden*, *Plin.* 19, 42. edit. *Hard*. ſæpius autem unitus.

Hortensius, a, um. adj. *Idem*. **Beta** hortensio- rum leviſſima eſt, *Plin.* 19, 8.

* **HORTOR**, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [ab ὥρην, perf. paſſ. ἔγραν, excito, impello, *Scal.*] (1) *To exhort, counsel, or advise; to encourage, embolden, or cheer*. (2) *To be advised*. (1) **Magnopere** te hortor, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 1. (2) **Hortabatur** *Claudius Octavius* deſpondere *Domitio*, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 3. § **Hortari** aliquem aliquid, *Cic. Cat.* 1, 12. ad pacem, *Id. Att.* 7, 14. de pace, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 26. ut agat aliquid, *Cic. Att.* 8, 14.

|| **Hortulānus**, i. m. *A gardener*, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 103. † **Oltor**, *Vett.*

Hortulus, i. m. dim. *A little garden*. **Plato-** nis hortuli, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 1.

HORTUS, i. m. (1) *A garden, or orchard*. (2) *Also a village*. (1) **Habes** hortos ad *Tibe-* rim, *Cic. pro Cæſ.* 15. (2) **In XII** Tabb. nuſquam nominatur villa, ſemper in ſignificatione eſt hortus; in hortu vero hæredium, *Plin.* 19, 14. || **Hortu** imaginati, *ſlower pots*, *Id.*

* || **Hōrūla**, æ. f. dim. *A little bear*. *Ana-* logia recipit; ſed *Auct.* deſid.

† **Hōrumce**, i. e. horum, *Plant.*

|| **Hofanna**, indecl. *Salva-quaſumus*. *Vec.* *Hebræum*.

HOSPES, iſis. c. g. & qui demo ſuſcipit, & qui ſuſcipitur. [quæſi ſeſpes; quia hoſpes cum hoſpiti tutus eſſe debet] (1) *A gueſt that lodgeth in one's houſe*. (2) *A hoſt that receiveth ſtrangers; an entertainer, a landlord*. (3) *A ſtranger that knows nothing of a buſineſs*. (1) || **Alter** ſcæponem divertit, alter ad hoſpitem, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 27. (2) **Nec** hoſpes ab hoſpiti tutus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 44. (3) **Ter.** *Andr.* 4, 5, 15.

Hospita, æ. f. (1) *A hoſteſs, or landlady*. (2) *A ſhe gueſt, a woman ſtranger*. (1) *Eam* ſigura

figura & lineamenta hospitæ delectabat, *Cic. Verr. 2, 36.* (3) *Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 8.*

Hospitālis, e. adj. *ſſimus*, ſup. (1) *Of, or belonging to, gueſts, or ſtrangers.* (2) *Alſo hōſpitāble, friendly, uſeing hōſpitality.* (1) *Hōſpitalis teſſera, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 92.* *Hōſpitale cubiculum, Liv. 1, 58. v. & Vitr. 6, 10.* (2) *Hōſpitalis in ſuos, Cic. Off. 2, 64.* *Homo ſemper hōſpitaliſſimus, Id. Verr. 1, 26.*

Hōſpitālitās, ātis, f. *Entertainment of friends, or gueſts; hōſpitality.* *Reſtē à Theophrasto eſt laudata hōſpitalitas, Cic. Off. 2, 13.*

Hōſpitāliter, adv. *Hōſpitably, friendly.* *Œ Vocari eos hōſpitaliter magis, quā hōſtiliter, Liv. 6, 26.* *Invitati hōſpitaliter, Id. 1, 9.*

Hōſpitans, tis, part. *Dwelling.* *Deum in humano corpore hōſpitantem, Sen. Ep. 31.*

|| *Hōſpitōlum*, i. n. dim. *A little hōſpital, or inn; a ſpital, Dig. 9, 4, 5.*

Hōſpitium, i. n. (1) *An inn, a lodgeing, a place to entertain ſtrangers, or gueſts.* (2) *Entertainment.* (3) *Friendſhip, familiarity and amity upon the ſcore of mutual entertainment to one another.* (4) *Alſo a retreat, a ſhelter.* (5) *Met. Friends, clients, and aliys.* (1) *Ex vitā ita diſcedo, tanquam ex hōſpitio, Cic. de Sen. 23.* (2) *Tota familia occurret, hōſpitio invitabit, Id. Philipp. 12, 9.* (3) *Cum Lyſone Patrenſi eſt mihi vetus hōſpitium, Id. Fam. 13, 12.* (4) *— Nec confidentiæ uſquam eſt, nec hōſpitium dolis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 8.* (5) *— Clientelæ hōſpitiaque provincialia, Cic. Catil. 4, 11.* § *Hōſpitio aliquem accipere, Id. de Div. 2, 37. excipere, Ov. Ep. 16, 127. invitare, Cic. Phil. 12, 9.* *Hōſpitio alicujus uti, C. Nep. 5, 3, 3.*

Hōſpitor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To lodge, or quarter; to abide in a place as a gueſt.* (2) *Alſo to grow in a ſtrange place, as a tree tranſplanted doth.* (1) *Sen. Ep. 108.* (2) *Caſtanea tranſlata neſcit hōſpitari, Plin. 17, 20.*

Hōſpitus, a, um, adj. (1) *Neighbouring, adjoining.* (2) *Hōſpitale, friendly, kind.* (1) *Quō tutior hōſpita luſtres Œquora, Virg. Œn. 3, 377.* *interpr. Servio.* (2) *Tecta hōſpita, Val. Flacc. 2, 650. terra, Virg. Œn. 3, 539.*

Hoſtia, æ. f. [*ab hoſtire, i. e. ſe ire, Feſt.*] (1) *Properly a ſacrifice for having obtained the victory over one's enemy.* (2) *But is uſed in a larger ſenſe for a ſacrifice on other occaſions.* (3) || *The conſecrated hoſt, or bread, in the communion.* (1) *Hoſtibus à motis hoſtia nomen habet, Ov. Faſt. 1, 337.* (2) *Multi tibi ante aras noſtrā cadet hoſtia dextrā, Virg. Œn. 1, 338. Vid. Hoſtilii.* (3) *Ap. Eccleſ. ſcript.*

† *Hoſtiātus*, a, um, adj. *Loaded with ſacrifices, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 12.*

|| *Hoſticōlum*, i. n. *Ulp. id. quod*

Hoſticum, i. n. (1) *A foreign country inn, for the entertainment of ſtrangers.* (2) *The enemy's land, or country.* (1) *Œ Hoſticum mihi hoc domicilium eſt, Athenis domus ac herus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 40. emend. Lips.* (2) *Caſtra in hoſtico poſita, Liv. 8, 38.*

Hoſticus, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to the enemy.* *Hoſticus enſis, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 31. clamor, Sen. Oed. 737. Hoſtica manus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 49.*

Hoſifer, ēra, ērum, adj. *Occaſioning enmity.* *Hoſiferum nec dum ſibi quenquam numina norant, Manil. 1, 420. ſed Bentleius legit hoſile.*

|| *Hoſilii*, ōrum, m. pl. *Hoſtilis laribus immolabant, quōd ab his hoſtes arceri putabant, Feſt.*

Hoſtilis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, an enemy; hoſtile.* *Hoſtile odium, Cic. pro Cluent. 5. terra, Id. de Inv. 1, 55. Hoſtile certamen, Val. Max. 5, 1, 3. Hoſtilia caſtra, Id. 3, 7, 10.*

Hoſtilitās, ātis, f. *Hoſtility, enmity, Sen. de Otio ſap. ult. haud ſcio an alibi.*

Hoſtiliter, adv. *Like an enemy, in a hoſtile manner.* *Hoſtiliter in fines Romanos incurſionem fecit, Liv. 1, 11.*

|| *Hoſtimentum*, i. n. *Recompence one for another, a requital.* *Par pari datum hoſtimentum eſt, opera pro pecuniā, Plaut. Afin. 1, 3, 20.*

Hoſtio, ire, īvi. aēt. (1) *To recompence, or to return like for like.* (2) † *Alſo to ſtop,*

binder, or keep back. Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 110.

(2) *Pacuv. ap. Non.*

|| *Hoſtiōla*, æ. f. dim. *A little conſecrated hoſt, a bouſel, Eccl. voc.*

Hoſtis, is, c. g. [*ex oſb ſeu oſp, Celt. Id.*]

(1) *Anciently a foreigner, one of another country.*

(2) *Afterwards a publick, not a private, enemy; a foreign enemy.* (3) *But ſometimes a private enemy.*

(1) *Hoſtis apud majores is dicebatur, quem nunc peregrinum dicimus, Cic. Offic. 1, 12.*

Hoſteſne, an ſervos comedis, parvi pendis, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 66. Vid. & eundem Rud. 2, 4, 21.

& *Curc. 1, 1, 5.* (2) *Liv. 34, 28. & paſſim.*

(3) *— Malè de ſe mereri, ſibi que eſſe inimicus & hoſtis, Cic. de Fin. 5, 10.*

Œ *Si tibi, cui ſum amiciffimus, hoſtis eſſem, Id. Fam. 3, 10.*

Œ *Nondum planè inimicus, aut hoſtis, Suet. Aug. 69. Regem privatum hoſtem depoſcit, Juſt. 12, 8, 3.*

|| *Hoſtōrium*, i. n. [*ab hoſtio, i. e. æquo*]

The ſtritchel, or ſtrickleſ, to ſtrike the buſhel, or other meaſure of corn, over, Priſc. 1, 6.

Hoſtus, i. m. *The quantity of oil, which olives yield at every preſſing, Varr. 1, 24.*

H ante U.

Hūber, ūris, n. [*ab humeo, ut tuber à tumeo*]

An udder. Adj. Fruitfull. Vid. Ueber.

* *Huc*, adv. loci. [*à pron. hic*] (1) *Hither, to this place.* (2) *To this iſſue, to this point.* (1)

Huc ades, Virg. Ecl. 2, 45. Œ *Huc & illuc, Cic. Attic. 9, 11.* ¶ *Œ Huc & huc, hither and thither, now this way, now that way, Hor. Epod. 4, 2, 9.*

(2) *Rem huc deduxi, Cic. in Catil. 2, 4.*

Huccine, interrog. *What hither? what to this paſſ? Huccine tandem omnia reciderunt? Cic. Verr. 5, 63.*

Hucūſque, adv. *Hitherto, Plin. 6, 29.*

Hui, interjeēt. *admirantis.* [*à ſono vocis*]

Ho! wbow! Cic. Fam. 8, 15.

* *Huic*, dat. ſing. [*à pron. hic*] *quod vid.*

* *Huiusce*, gen. [*ab huius*] *quod vid.*

Huiuscemōdi, adj. indecl. *Of this ſort, ſuch, Juſt. 29, 2.*

Huiusmōdi, Idem. *Cic. Fam. 14, 2.*

Hūmandus, a, um, part. *To be interred, or laid in the ground, Virg. Œn. 6, 161.*

Hūmānē, adv. iūs, comp. ſſimē, ſup. (1) *Patiently, like a man.* (2) *As men uſually do.* (3)

Mildly, kindly, friendly, civilly. (1) *Tamen humanē vix patitur, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 65.* (2)

Œ *Sæpius poëticē, quā humanē, locutus es, Petron. c. 90.* (3) *Ille, quōd puteolos proſequitur, humanē; quōd queritur, injuſtē, Cic. Att. 15, 26. Vid. Humanius, & humaniſſimē in*

Humaniter.

Hūmānitās, ātis, f. (1) *Humanity, human nature.* (2) *Gentleneſs, courteſy, friendlyneſs, kindneſs.* (3) *Good manners, breeding, good nature.*

(4) *Alſo human learning, liberal knowledge.* (1) *Communis humanitatis jure ac miſericordiā deprecari, Cic. pro Flacc. 11.*

(2) *— Clementia, manuſuetudo, humanitas, Id. 2. frat. 1, 1.*

Œ *Immanitas, gravitas, Id. (3) Id. Offic. 1, 40.* (4) *— De ſtudiis humanitatis ac literarum loqui liberiū, Id. pro Arch. 2.*

§ *Humanitatis expers, Id. de Div. 2, 38.* § *Humanitatem exuere, Id. Att. 13, 2. humanitatis ſenſum abjicere, Id. pro Lig. 5. amittere, Id. pro S. R. 53.*

Hūmāniter, adv. iūs, comp. ſſimē, ſup. (1)

Courteouſly, kindly. (2) *Patiently, bravely, manfully.* (1) *Ducem ſe itineris humaniſſimē promiſit, Petron. c. 8.*

Aliquid facere humaniū, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 27. Humanius juvant, Plin. 16, 19.

(2) *Sin aliter acciderit, humaniter feremus. Cic. Attic. 1, 2.*

Hūmānitus, adv. *After the faſhion of men; as men are wont.* ¶ *Si quid mihi humanitus accidiſſet, iſt ſibi had happened to me otherwiſe than well, iſt I had chanced to die, Cic. Philipp. 1, 4. per Euphemiſmum.*

Hūmānus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Belonging to mankind.* (2) *Belonging to a rational creature,* (3) *Polite, ſkilled in the arts and*

ſciences. (4) *Humane, gentle, courteous, friendly, kind, civil, obligeing.* (5) *Frail, varyable, uncertain.* (1) *Gens humana ruit per vetitum & nefas, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 26.* (2) *Œ Veſtitu neque patrio, neque civili, ac ne virili quidem, ac denique humano ſemper uſus eſt Caligula, Suet. Cal. 52.*

(3) *Praxiteles propter artificium egregium nemini eſt paulò humaniori ignotus, Varr. ap. Non. 1, 260.* (4) *— Homo faciliſſimus atque humaniſſimus, Cic. Attic. 16, 19.* (5) *Si evenit, ut ſunt humana, tuus ut faciat filius, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 4.*

Humanus pro homine, Juſt. 42, 3, 2.

Hūmatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A burying, or interr-ing.* Œ *Aliquid de humatione & ſepulturā dicendum exiſtimo, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 42.*

Hūmātor, ōris, m. verb. *One that buryeth.* *Pœnus humator conſulis, Luc. 7, 799.*

Hūmātūrus, a, um, part. *About to interr, or bury.* *Cæſorum reliquias uno tumulto humaturus, Suet. Calig. 3.*

Hūmātus, a, um, part. [*in quem humus injecta, Cic. de Legg. 2, 22.*] *Interred, or laid in the ground.* *Locus in quo quis humatus, Cic. de Div. 1. vid. & Propert. 4, 7, 4.*

Hūmēctans, tis, part. *Moiftening.* *Si conniventem humēctantemque animadvertit, præcipitat è nido, Plin. H. 10, 3.*

Hūmēctātus, a, um, part. *Moiftened, wet, Sil. 8, 438.*

|| *Hūmēctē*, adv. *Moifly, Frag. Poët.*

Hūmēcto, āre, aēt. *To moiften, or water; to wet.* *Largo humēctat flumine vultum, Virg. Œn. 1, 469. conf. Col. 7, 3.*

Hūmēctus, a, um, adj. *Wet, or moiſt; dampiſh, dank.* *Solum humēctæ poſitione, Pallad.*

|| *Hūmēfactus*, a, um, part. *Moiftened, wetted, Lex. ex Vitruv.*

Hūmens, tis, part. *Moiſt, wet, or watery.* *Humantes umbræ, Virg. Œn. 4, 351. oculi, Lucan. 4, 522.*

Hūmeo, ēre, ui. neut. *To be wet, or moiſt; dampiſh, or dank.* *Arbor humet lacrymis, Ov. Met. 10, 509.*

* || *Hūmērāle*, is, n. *A part of barnes covering the ſhoulders, Dig. 49, 16, 14. It may be uſed for a graduate's hood.*

* || *Hūmērōſus*, a, um, adj. *That bath great ſhoulders, full of billocks, lumps, or riſings, Col. 3, 10.*

* *Hūmēr ſus*, i. m. [*à Gr. ὄμος, Idem.*] (1)

The ſhoulders of man, or beaſt. (2) *The ſtalk of a vine.* (1) *Os humerōſque Deo ſimilis, Virg. Œn. 1, 593.*

Vires humerorum ad aratra extrahenda, Cic. de bobus, N. D. 2, 63. (2) *Col. § Humeris aliquid portare, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 100.*

ſuſtinere, Cic. pro Sext. 10.

Hūmeſcens, tis, part. *Growing moiſt.* *Vidimus humeſcentes oculos tuos, Plin. Pan. 73.*

Hūmeſco, ēre, incept. [*ab humeo*] *To grow moiſt, or wet.* *Humeſcunt ſpumis equi, Virg. Geor. 3, 111.* ¶ *Modicis poculis humeſcere, to reſreſh himſelf with a glaſs or two, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 70.*

Hūmi, adv. vel gen. *ab humus. On the ground.* *Procumbit humi bos, Virg. Œn. 5, 481.*

Hūmīdē, adv. *Moiſtly.* *Hæc tigna humidē putent, Plaut. Moſt. 1, 2, 67.*

|| *Hūmīditās*, ātis, f. *Moiſture, in lexica irrepreſit, unde neſcio.* † *Humor.*

Hūmīdo, āre, aēt. *To moiſſen.* *Humidant corpus labor minor quā ex conſuetudine, frequens balneum, &c. Celf. 1, 3.*

Œ *Hæc vox vel à plerique lexicis omiſſa, vel auctoritas à Sidonio petita.*

Hūmīdūlus, a, um, adj. dim. *Somerwhat moiſt, or wet; weryſh, dampiſh.* *Linum humidulum, Ov. A. Am. 3, 629.*

Hūmīdus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Moiſt.* (2) *Wet, dank.* (1) *Vapor humidus, Ov. Met. 1, 432.*

(2) *Ligna humida atque viridia, Cic. Verr. 1, 17. Ventī humidiores, Col. 4, 10. humidiffimi, Vitr. 8, 2. Subſt.*

Humido paludum pontes & aggeres imponere, Tac. Ann. 1, 61, 2.

† *Hūmifer*, ēra, ērum. adj. *That bringeth moisture, or humour.* *Humiferum duxere ex aëre succum, Cic. de Div. 1, 9. ex poetā.*

† *Hūmifico*, āre. aēt. *To moisten, Sidon.*

† *Hūmefco*.

† *Hūmificus*, a, um. adj. *That moisteneth.* *Spiritus lunæ humificus, Plin. 2, 101. Raro occ.*

† *Hūmīgatio*, ōnis. f. *A moistening, Frag. Poet.*

† *Hūmīgātus*, a, um. part. *Moistened, Apul. p. 758. † Hūmefctatus.*

† *Hūmiliatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A humbling, or abasing; humiliation, Bibb.*

† *Hūmiliator*, ōnis. m. verb. *A humbler, he that humbleth himself, Aug. † Qui submissè se gerit.*

† *Hūmiliatrix*, icis. f. verb. *She that humbleth herself, Aug.*

† *Hūmiliātus*, a, um. part. *Humbled, abased, cast down, Eccl.*

† *Hūmilio*, āre. aēt. *To humble, or abase; to lay low.* *Agnoſcit Ecclesia. † Submittere se, submissè se gerere.*

† *Hūmilior*, āri, ātus, pass. *To be humbled, &c. Hier.*

Hūmilis, e. adj. or, comp. *Ilīmus*, sup. [*ab humo*] (1) *Low.* (2) *Mean, poor.* (3) *Small, dwarfish.* (4) *Bise, ignoble.* (5) *Feeble, weak.* (6) *Of little worth, or account.* (7) *Humble, submissive, suppliant.* (1) *℥ Positio humillima est quatuor pedum, celsissima septem, Col. 4, 19. ℥ Vires & ea quæ sunt humiliora, neque se tollere à terrâ aliūds possunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13. (2) = Civitas ignobilis atque humilis, Cæf. B. G. 5, 28. ℥ Potentes sequitur invidia, humiles abjectiōque contemptus, Quint. 4, 1. Qui humiles nati locupletes dici student, Phædr. 1, 27. = Sordidus, obscurus, abjectus, contemptus, Cic. ℥ Clarus, præstans, generosus, Id. (3) *Bos humilis, Col. 4. (4) ℥ Humilis & minimè generosus ortus, Cic. de Amic. 9. Humillimus homo de plebe, Liv. 3, 19. (5) = Dolores humili imbecillōque animo ferre miserum est, Cic. de Fin. 1, 15. (6) Nulla aut humili aliquâ arte prædicti, Id. pro Arch. 5. (7) = Humiles ac supplices preces, Id. de Inv. 1, 16.**

Hūmilitas, ātis. f. (1) *Lowness.* (2) *Poorness, meanness, baseness.* (3) *Inability, want of power.* (4) *An undervaluing, or depreciating.* (5) *Alſo humility.* (1) *Docet ratio mathematicorum, quantâ humilitate luna feratur, Cic. de Div. 2, 43. (2) ℥ Humilitas cum dignitate de amplitudine contendit, Id. pro S. Rosc 47. (3) Cæf. B. G. 5, 27. (4) Plin. Ep. 8, 6. sub finem. (5) Apud Christianos scriptores, apud Ethnicos semper ponitur in vitio. † Modestia.*

Hūmilitèr, adv. iūs, comp. *Ilīuè*, sup. (1) *Lowly.* (2) *Slawefishly, meanly, poorly, basely, beggerly.* (1) *℥ In loco clivoso humilius r. mi arborum servandi sunt, in plano altius, Pallad. 3, 13. (2) ℥ Multitudo aut servit humiliter, aut superbè dominatur, Liv. 24, 25. = ℥ Non est ausus elatè, & amplè loqui, cum dimittè humiliterque sentiret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8. Humillimè deprimi, Plin. Ep. 6, 24, 1.*

† *Hūmilitudo*, dīnis. f. *Humbleness, Aug. † Modestia.*

† *Hūmipēta*, æ. m. *A sparrows hawk.*

Hūmo, āre. aēt. [*ex humus*] (1) *To set in the earth.* (2) *To bury, to inter, to lay in the ground.* (1) *Humare taleas, Col. 5, 9. (2) Magorum mos est non humare corpora suorum, nisi à feris sint antè laniata, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45. ℥ Humari dicuntur corpora rogis absumpta; vid. Lucr. 6, 1275. & dehinc*

Hūmor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be buried, &c. Humari in patriâ, Val. Max. 5, 3, ext. 3.*

Hūmor, ōris. m. (1) *Moisture.* (2) *Any liquid, water, blood, ink, tears, &c. (3) Juice, or sap, &c. (4) A humour. (1) ℥ Humor & calor infusus in corpore, Cic. N. D. 2, 6. (2) Graves avidè hausto humore, Curr. 7, 5, 8. Rubor humor, Lucr. 4, 1044. Queritur crassus calamo quod pendeat humor, Pers. 3, 12. Humor in genas Furtim labitur, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 6.*

(3) *Laxant arva sinus, superat tenus omnibus humor, Virg. Geor. 2, 331. (4) Quicquid humoris corrupti contrahitur emittendum, Quint. 2, 10. ℥ Humor Bacchi, wine, Virg. Geor. 2, 143. Humor corporis saccatus, Lucr. 4, 1022. ℥ Humor præfandus, Plin. 7, 5. urine, piss.*

† *Hūmu*, pro humo, Nonn. ex Varr. *Hūmus*, i. f. *Moist earth, ground, land. Humus graminea, Ov. Ep. 4, 44. arenosa, Id. Rem. Am. 596. subacta atque pura, Cic. de Sen. 17.*

Hurpices, um. f. pl. id. quod *hirpices*, vel *irpices. Harrovi, Cato.*

H ante Y.

* *Hyacinthia*, ōrum. pl. n. *A Lacedæmonian yearly festival instituted by Apollo in honour of Hyacinthus. Annua redeunt Hyacinthia, Ov. Met. 10, 219.*

* *Hyacinthīnus*, a, um. adj. *Of a violet, or purple, colour.* *Circum humeros hyacinthina læna, Pers. 1, 32. Conf. Cat. 59, 93.*

* *Hyacinthizōtes*, um. pl. m. *A kind of emeralds inclining to a violet colour, Plin. 37, 5.*

* *Hyacinthus*, i. m. [*ὑάκινθος*, Gr.] (1) *A violet, or purple, coloured flower.* (2) *Alio a precious stone called a jacinth, of a violet colour.* (1) *Suavè rubens hyacinthus, Virg. Ecl. 3, 63. (2) Hyacinthos Æthiopia mittit, Plin. 37, 9.*

* *Hyades*, um. f. [*ὑάδες*, Gr. ita dict. ἀπὸ τῶ ὑεῖν, i. e. à pluviâ efficiendo, non ab ὕς, sus, quod Latini putaverunt, qui fuculas, voc.] *The seven stars in the head of Taurus. Quas Græci pluviâ nomine Hyadas appellant, Plin. 2, 40.*

* *Hyæna*, æ. f. [*ὑαίνα*, Gr. q. d. porcella, quod dorsum ei setis tanquam suillis rigeat, Gesn.] (1) *A beast like a wolf, with a mane like a horse.* (2) *A kind of sea fish.* (3) *Alſo a serpent so called.* (1) *Plin. 8, 30. ℥ Ov. Metam. 15, 410. (2) Hyænam piscem vidi in Ænariâ insulâ captum, Plin. 32, sub fin. (3) Diræ nodus hyænæ, Luc. 6, 672.*

* *Hyæn'a*, æ. f. *A precious stone found in the hyæna's eye, Plin. 37, 10.*

* *Hyālīnus*, a, um. adj. [*ὑάλινος*, Gr. i. e. vitreus] *Glassy, of glass, or of a glass colour, Jun.*

* *Hyālōthēca*, æ. f. [*ὑαλοθήκη*, Gr. ab ὑαλός, hyalus, ἑ θήκη, theca] *A table to set arinking glasses upon, or a case to keep them in, Jun.*

* *Hyāius*, i. m. [*ὑαίος*, Gr. ab ὕω, pluo, quia aquæ pluvie colorem habet] *Glass, sometimes a green colour, Virg. Geor. 4, 334.*

Hýberna, ōrum. pl. n. *Winter quarters for soldiers. Exercitum in hyberna oimittere, Cic. Fam. 15, 4. sumere, Nep. Eum. 8.*

Hýbernaculum, i. n. *A place to winter in. Hybernacula maturè communire, Liv. 22, 32.*

† *Hýbernatio*, ōnis. f. *A wintering, Aug.*

Hýberno, āre. neut. *To winter in a place, to take up his winter quarters, Cic. pro L. Manil. 13. Vid. H.berno.*

Hýbernus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, winter; winterly, rough, rainy, Cic. Verr. 5, 10. Vid. Hibernus.*

* *Hybrīda*, æ. m. [*à Gr. ὕβρις*, injuria, sc. illatâ naturæ] *A mongrel creature, that bath the fire of one kind, and the dam of another; it is also used of men of different countrys. De utroque sensu vid. Plin. 8, 52. Dic. etiam vox hybrida, i. e. è diversis linguis conflata, ut bandophorus, epitogium, Quint. 1, 6.*

* *Hydārides*, corrup. pro *hydārides*, um. pl. f. [*ὑδαλίδες*, Gr. ab ὕδωρ, ὕδαλος, aqua] *Bladders, or bladders, full of water, Lex ex Cell.*

* *Hydra*, æ. f. [*ab ὕδωρ*, aqua] *Serpens aquaticus, a water serpent, Virg. Æn. 6, 576. Vid. Propr.*

* *Hydrargyrum*, i. n. [*qu. argentum aqueum; ab ὕδωρ*, aqua, ἑ ἀργυρος, argentum] *Quicksilver, either natural, or made by art, Plin. 33, 3.*

* *Hydraula*, æ. f. [*ab ὕδωρ*, aqua, ἑ αὐλός, tibia] *A player on a musical instrument which goeth by waterwork, Suet. Ner. 54.*

* *Hydraulicus*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to such a musical instrument. ℥ Hydraulica organa, musical instruments that play by waterwork, Suet. Ner. 41. Organon hydraulicum, Plin. 7, 36.*

* *Hydraulus*, i. m. [*ex ὕδωρ*, aqua, ἑ αὐλός, tibia] *An instrument of musick that plays by the motion of water. Delphinus mulcetur hydraulifono, Plin. 9, 8.*

* *Hydria*, æ. f. [*ab ὕδωρ*, aqua] *A water pot, a bucket to draw water with. Hydriæ argentæ, Cic. Verr. 4, 19.*

* *Hydrius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to water. Hydrius puer, Prud. Apoth. 602. i. e. Gany-medes five Aquarius.*

* *Hydrōcele*, es. f. [*ab ὕδωρ*, aqua, ἑ κήλη, hernia] *A burstiness, when water falleth into the cod, Mart. 12, 85.*

* *Hydrōcellus*, us, a, um. adj. *He that is bursten in that manner, Plin. 30, 8.*

* *Hydrōcephālos*, i. m. [*ab ὕδωρ*, aqua, ἑ κεφαλή, caput] *A disease in the head, when water is got betwixt the skull and the brain, Cell. 4, 2.*

* *Hydrōgārum*, i. n. [*ὑδρόγαρον*, Gr.] *A pickle made with water, Lamp.*

* *Hydrōpāthōn*, i. n. [*ab ὕδωρ*, ἑ λάπαθον lapathum] *A water dick, Plin. 20, 22.*

* *Hydrōmantia*, æ. f. [*ab ὕδωρ*, aqua, ἑ μάντις, vates] *A divination by water, Aug.*

* *Hydrōmēli*, n. indecl. [*ab ὕδωρ*, aqua, ἑ μέλι, mel] *Water and honey sed together, metheglin, Plin. 31, 6.*

* *Hydrōmōla*, æ. f. [*ab ὕδωρ*, aqua, ἑ μύλα, mola] *A water mill, Vitruv. 10, 10. sic leg. Salmasius, nonnulli autem hydravla.*

* *Hydrōphōbia*, æ. f. [*ab ὕδωρ*, aqua, ἑ φόβος, timor] *The fear of water, which happeneth to those who are bitten by a mad dog; an hydrophoby, Cell. 5, 27.*

* *Hydrōphōbus*, i. m. *He who is afraid of water, as one that is bitten by a mad dog, Cell. 5, 27. Plin. 29, 5.*

* *Hydrōphylax*, icis. m. [*ab ὕδωρ*, aqua, ἑ φυλάσσω, custodio] *He that looketh to waters, or that keepeth waters; a water bailiff, Dig.*

* *Hydrōpīcus*, a, um. a. j. *That hath the dropsy, hydrophical. Si noles sanus, cures hydropticus, Hor. Epist. 1, 2, 34. Conf. Plin. 28, 17.*

* *Hydrōpīsis*, is, f. *The having the dropsy, or a being subject to it, Plin. 20, 1.*

* *Hydrops*, ōris. m. [*ab ὕδωρ*, aqua, ἑ ὕψ, oculus] *The dropsy. Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 13. Cū distenditur aquâ cutis, quod vitium Græci vocant ὕδρωπα, Col. 7, 7. Lat. Aqua intercus, Cell.*

* *Hydrus*, i. m. [*ab ὕδωρ*, aqua] *A water serpent, an adder, or water snake. Immanis hydrus, Virg. Geor. 4, 458.*

* *Hyēmālia*, ium. pl. n. *Winter quarters, Vopisc.*

* *Hyēmālis*, e. adj. *Winterly, or belonging to winter. Nudi hyemalem vim perferunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27.*

* *Hyēmat*, imperf. *It is winter, or it is extreme cold. Hyemat cum frigore gelicidiis, Col. 11, 2. Vehementur hyemat, Id. ibid.*

* *Hyēmatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A wintering, a support for winter. Reliquum mellis hyemationi relinquitur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.*

* *Hyēmātus*, a, um. part. *Frozen, frozen over, Plin. 9, 22.*

* *Hyēmo*, āic. neu. *To winter any where, to take up his winter quarters, Cic. pro Font. 3. Vid. Hiemo.*

* *Hyēms*, ōnis. f. [*ab ἕω*, pluo] *Winter, a storm of hail and rain together; also ice; also a year. ℥ Sed rect. scrib. hiems, quod vid.*

* *Hygremplastrum*, i. n. [*ab ὑγρὸς*, humidus, ἑ ἐμπλαστρον, emplastrum] *A moist plaster, Plin. 34, 15.*

* *Hýlactor*, ōris. m. [*ab ὕλακίω*, latro] *Barker, Ringwood, or the like, a dog's name, Ov. Met. 3, 213. Lat. Larrator.*

* *Hýlax*, ācis. m. [*ab eodem*] *A dog's name, Barker, Virg. Ecl. 8, 107.*

* *Hýmen*,

* Hymen, ĕnis. m. [ὑμῆν, Gr.] (1) || *A thin skin, film, or membrane.* (2) Also the god of marriage. (1) Ex signif. Græcā, vid. Scal. Poët. 1, 50. (2) Hymen, ô Hymenæe, Hymen ades, ô Hymenæe, Catull. 60, 5.

* Hymenæus, æi. m. (1) Marriage. (2) *A marriage song.* (1) Natam egregio genero dignisque Hymenæis Des, pater, Virg. Æn. 11, 355. (2) Vestros hymenæos ante postes festis cantibus ipsa personabo, Stat. Sylv. 2, 87. Vid. Hymen, n. 2.

* Hymnifer, ĕra, ĕrum. [ab hymnus, & fero] *That bringeth hymns, or songs.* Ov. Met. 11, 58. sed ex opt. editr. diu suspectus versus exulat.

* || Hymnodia, æ. f. [ab hymnus, & ὠδή cantus] *Singing of hymns.* Ad. Ecclef. pertinet.

* || Hymnus, i. m. [ὑμνος, Gr.] *A hymn, or song.* Eccl. Calep. Steph. Luit. Martiali ascrib. sed per errorem interpr. locus est, 12, 76.

* Hyöscyāminus, a, um. adj. *Made of benedane.* Plin. 23, 4.

* Hyöscyāmus, i. m. [ab ὕς sus, & κύαμος faba] *The herb benbane.* Plin. 25, 4. Cels. 15, 27. & 3, 18.

* Hyöscyāmus || Peruvianus, Tobacco, Gerard.

* Hyöſſris, idis. f. [ab ὕς sus, & σέρις in-tubi species] *Yellow succory.* Plin. 27, 10.

* || Hyſſæthrum, i. n. [ὑπαιθερον, Gr. ab ὑπὸ & αἶθερα, i. e. aura subdialis] *Subdiale ambula-crum, an open gallery.* Jun.

* Hyſſæthrus, a, um. adj. *Open above, not covered over head.* Vitruv. 1, 2.

* || Hyſſagum, i. n. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & ἄγω duco] *Vid. Hippago.* Plin. 7, 56. ut al. leg.

* Hyſſaliage, es. f. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & ἀλάσσω muto] (1) || *A figure when words are under- stood contrarywise, a transposing the order of con- struction.* (2) Also the same with Metonymia. (1) Ap. Rhet. c. g. In nova fert animus mu- tatas dicere formas Corpora, Ov. pro. corpora mutata in novas formas. (2) Vid. Cic. in Orat. & Quint. 8, 6.

* Hyſſate, es. f. [ab ὑπάρη, Gr. i. e. sum- ma] *The bast string in a viol.* Eccl. Vitruv. 5, 4.

* || Hyſſate hyſſaton. B. mi.

* || Hyſſate meſon. E, la, mi, Jun.

* || Hyſſaton pa: hypate. C, fa, ut, Jun.

* Hyſſelate, es. f. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & ἐλάτη abies] *A kind of laurel.* Plin. 15, 30.

* Hyſſenēmum ovum. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & ἀνεμος ventus] *A wind egg, which a hen layeth without a cock, and will never prove a chicken.* Plin. 10, 58.

* || Hyſſerapſites, æ. m. [ab ὑπὲρ super, & ἀσπίς defendo] *A partisan to a prince.* Hier.

* Hyſſerbāſis, is. f. [ab ὑπὲρ super, & βαίνω eo] Quint. 8, 6. id. quod

* Hyſſerbāton, i. n. [quod ab eodem] *A figure when the words are transposed from their plain grammatical order.* Rhet. Hyperbaton fa- cere, Plin. Ep. 8, 7, 2.

* || Hyſſerbōlæon trite, [ab ὑπὲρ super, & βάλλω jacio] *tertia excellentium.* F. fa, ut. Nete hyperbolæon, ultima excellentium. A, la, mi, re. Paranete hyperbolæon, C, sol, re, ut. De his adi Junium.

* Hyſſertōle, es. f. [ab eodem] *An hyper- bole, when we exceed in speaking of a thing, going either too high, or too low.* Quint. 8, 6.

* Hyſſerbōlicē. adv. *Hyperbolically.* & Non ὑπερβολικῶς, sed verissime loquor, Cic. Attic. 5, 21.

* || Hyſſerbōlicus, a, um. adj. *Hyperbolic, excessive, past all likelihood of truth.* Ap. Rhet.

* Hyſſerbōreus, a, um. adj. [ab ὑπὲρ supra, & βορέας Boreas; ita dict. quod ultra eas partes fiat Boreas] *Far northern, Scythian.* Solus hy- perboreas glacies lustrabat, Virg. Geor. 4, 517. Hyperboreæ pruinæ, Val. Flacc. 8, 210.

* || Hyſſercātāleſticum carmen. [ab ὑπὲρ su- per, & καταλήγω defino] *A verse that hath a syllable, or two, too many in the end.* Gramm.

* Hyſſericon, i. n. [ὑπερίκον, Gr.] *Saint John's wort.* Plin. 26, 8. & Pen. produc. Nicander.

* || Hyſſermēter verſus. [ab ὑπὲρ supra, & μέτρον, mensura] *A verse having one syllable a- bove measure.* Gramm.

* || Hyſſerōcha, æ. f. [ab ὑπὲρ super, & ἔχω habeo] *An overplus, or surpluſage.*

* Hyſſerthſum, i. n. [ab ὑπὲρ super, & θύρα janua] *The upper post, or lintel, of a door.* Vitruv. 4, 6.

* || Hyphen. n. g. [ὑφ' ἐν, Gr.] *A line be- twixt words to pull them together, as, Neque ignari sumus ante malorum, ut grammatici volunt.*

* || Hypnāle, es. f. [ab ὕπνος somnus] *An adder that killeth a man by casting him into a sleep.* Solin. c. 40.

* || Hypnōticum medicamentum. [ab eodem] *A dose to procure sleep.* Med.

* || Hypōbōlum, i. n. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & βάλλω jacio] *That which is given by the husband to the wife at his death, above her dowry.* Ap. JCC.

* Hypōcauſis, is. f. id. quod, & ab eodem themate cum, Hypocaustum, Vitruv. 5, 10.

* Hypōcaustum, i. n. [ab ὑποκαίω, succende- re] *A stove, stew, or boikouſe; a chimney.* Te- lium voluunt hypocausta vaporem, Stat. Sylv. 1, 5, 59. Lat. Vaporarium, Cic.

* Hypōchoeris, idis. f. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & χοίρος porcus] *A sort of ſerb.* Plin. 21, 15.

* Hypōchondria, ōrum. pl. n. [quod ὑπὸ τῇ χόνδρῃ, i. e. sub cartilagine sita ſint] *That part of the belly and sides under the short ribs.* Plin. 30, 3.

* || Hypōchondriacus, a, um. adj. *Hypochon- driack, hypochondriack.*

* Hypōchſis, is. f. Oculorum suffusio. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & χύω fundo] *A running of the eyes.* Cels. 6, 6. Plin. 25, 12.

* Hypōcistis, is. f. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & κύσος cistus] *A sap, or liquor, drawn out of the shoots spring- ing from the roots of the cystus.* Plin. 24, 10. conf. Cels. 5, 23, 1.

* || Hypocrisis, is. f. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & κρύπτω judico] *Hypocrisy, a dissembling, knavery cloaked with a show of religion.* Eccl. Lat. Simulatio.

* Hypocrita, æ. m. [ab eodem] (1) *He that standeth by an actor in a play to prompt.* (2) || *A hypocrite, a dissembler, a religious cheat.* (1) Suet. Nero, 24. (2) Ap. Ecclef. Lat. Simu- lator, histrio, ludius.

* || Hypōdiacōnus, i. m. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & διά- κονος diaconus] *A subdeacon.* Eccl.

* Hypōdidascālus, i. m. [παρὰ τὸ ὑφ' ἐτέρου διδάσκειν, i. e. quod sub alio doceat] *An usher in a school, an under teacher.* Sella tibi erit in ludo tanquam hypodidascalo proxima, Cic. Fam. 9, 18.

* || Hypōdſtes, æ. m. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & δύνω induo] *An under garment proper to the highpriest, a linen rochet.* Hier.

* || Hypōgastrium, i. n. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & γαστήρ venter] *That part of the belly which reacheth from the navel to the privities.* Ap. Med.

* Hypōgēsum, i. n. [ab ὑπὸ, & γείσκον, i. e. suggrundia] *Sengreen, kousē:ek.* Plin. 25, 13.

* Hypōgēum, i. n. [ὑπόγειον, Gr. ab ὑπὸ τῇ γῇ, i. e. sub terrā] *A cellar, or vault, arched over head, a place under ground.* Vitruv. 6, 11.

* || Hypoglottis, idis. f. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & γλῶττα lingua] *The little fleshy that fasteneth the tongue to the nether part of the mouth.* Jun.

* || Hypomnēma, ātis. n. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & μνήμα monumentum] *A register, or note, of aE done for remembrance; an exposition, or comment.* Vid. Hypomnematum.

* || Hypomnēmātographi, ōrum. m. pl. [ab ὑπόμνημα monumentum, & γράφω scribo] *Writers of commentaries.* Alciat. Lat. Commen- tarienses.

* Hypomnēmātum, i. n. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & μνήμα monumentum] *id. quod hypomnema.* In exscribendis hypomnematis, Cic. Filius, Fam. 16, 21.

* Hypomochlium, i. n. [ex ὑπὸ, sub, & μό- χλος, vectis] *A roller, or such like thing, laid un- der stones and pieces of timber, to roll them the better from their place.* Vitruv. 10, 8.

* || Hypoſiſis, ōis. f. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & ἵστημι ſto] (1) *A substance, or person, of the blessed Trinity.* (2) *The sediment of urine.* (1) Ap. Ecclef. (2) Ap. Medd.

* || Hypōtēnūsa, æ. f. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & τείνω tendo] *The line drawn under the arch of a circle.* Ap. Geom.

* Hypōthēca, æ. f. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & θήκη theca] *A pledge, or gage; a mortgage of land.* Cic. Fam. 13, 56. ubi tam Græc. quā Lat. elementis scrib.

* || Hypōthēcarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a pledge, or gage.* || *Hypothecarius creditor, one who hath lent money upon a mortgage.* Ulp.

* Hypōthēſis, is, vel eos. f. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & τίθημι pono] (1) *A case in law; the contro- versy, or that wherein the main point lies.* (2) *A pretext, or pretense; also the argument, or contents of a book, or discourse.* (1) Cic. in Top. 21. ubi definitum & causa dic. (2) Id. ad At- tic. 14, ult. Græco charact.

* || Hypōthēticus, a, um. adj. *Conditional, suppoſing such a thing to be true.* Bud.

* Hypōthſum, i. n. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & θύρα ja- nua] *Limen inferius, the threshold, or groundsel.* Vitruv. 4, 6.

* Hypotrāchālium, i. n. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & τραχήλος collum] *The part of the shaft, or main body of the pillar, under the neck of it.* Vid. Vitruv. 3, 3.

* Hyſſinum, i. n. [ὑσγινον, Gr.] *A plant which dieth a colour like scarlet.* Plin. 35, 6.

* Hyſſōpites, æ. m. [ὑσσωπός, Gr. ab Heb. חִשְׁבִּיט] *Wine made with hyſſop.* Col. 12, 35.

* Hyſſōpum, i. n. Plin. 25, 11. Cels. 2, 32. &

* Hyſſōpus, i. m. ὑσσωπός, Gr.] *The herb hyſſop.* Col. 6, 10.

* || Hyſſerica, pl. f. [ab ὑστέρα, uterus] *Wo- men that are troubled with fits of the mother.* Ap. Med.

* || Hyſſerōlogia, æ. f. [ab ὑστέρος posterior, & λόγος sermo] *A figure in rhetoric by which that is put first which ought to be last, as, Sit Scipio clarus, ille, cujus virtute Hannibal in Africam redire, atque ex Italiā decedere coactus est.* Cic. Cat. 4, 10. Valet atque vivit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21.

* Hyſſeron proteron; præposterum; figura quæ & ὑστερολογία dic. [ab ὑστέρος posterior, & πρότερος prior] *A way of speaking when we place that after which should come before, as, Moriamur, & in media arma ruamus.* Virg. Æn. 2, 353. Hoc ſchemate sæpe usus est Homerus, unde Cic. Respondebo tibi ὑστέρον πρότερον ὁμιληκῶς, Ad. Attic. 1, 16.

* Hyſſrix, icis. f. [ex ὕς, sus, & θῆξ pius, eo quod habeat setas instar porci] *A porcupine.* Plin. 8, 35.

I i, and in the black English letter **J** i, in the Latin **I** i, in Greek with little variation **Ι** i, all from the Hebrew **י**. This vowel having the smallest sound as well as figure, is most fitly suited to low poetical images; as in that of *Cicero*, Epist. 1, 109.

Nec mihi sunt vires inimicos pellere testis,

where you meet with no *a*, and only once with *o* and *u*, but this vowel seven times, and the next small sound *e*, as it ought, wanting one of that number. But when the subject riseth, as in the sublime, the frequent use of it is to be avoided. For this reason *Virgil* hath in the *Æneid* writ *olli* for *illi* near twenty times, but never in his *Eclogues* or *Georgicks*. Hence also comes the frequent change into *u* by the ancients, to strengthen the sound, as *Jupiter Optumus Maxumus*, and many other instances, which might be given out of the old manuscripts of *Livy*, *Tully*, and *Pliny*, plainly show. This vowel in Latin compounds is also substituted for *a*, as *abigo*, *contingo*, *defscio*, from *ago*, *tango*, *facio*. The sound of this to the next small vowel *e* is so near, that the Hebrew, and other dialects from that tongue, expressed them both by one character, before the invention of points. And the changes of *i* into *e*, and *vice versâ*, in Latin derivatives from Greek, are too obvious not to be observed; as in *μῦθα*, *mentha*, *τέγω*, *tingo*. Add also, that in many words which are purely Latin these vowels are indifferently written, as *magè* and *magis*, *berè* and *heri*; *Magè pollens aer*, *Lucr.* 4, 344. *Res hodie minor est berè quàm fuit*, *Juv.* 3, 23. Yea, many words in the accusative and ablative cases sing. of the third declension end in *em* or *im*, *e* or *i*. Also in our English tongue we write indifferently *employ*, *ingage*, *incourage*, *indeavour*, or *employ*, *engage*, &c. and many other words of the same kind. In making the Latin diphthongs, as in Greeks, this vowel is substitutive to the rest, as *aio*, *hei*, *hoi*, *hui*, *lythia*. In numerals this, as being the smallest letter, is put for the smallest number, **I**, one, **II**, two, &c. and, set before the note of a larger number, subtracts it self, as **IV**, four, **IX**, nine. In the notes of the ancients, **I**. is put for *Inter*, *intra*, *Junius*, *Julius*; **IA**. *P. Inter provinciam*; **I**. *AGL.* *In angulo*; **IA**. *D. Jam diu*, *jam dudum*; **IA**. *S. D. Jam satis dandum*; **IA**. *RI.* *Jam respondi*.

J j English and Latin, wanting in the Greek, in Hebrew **י**, is properly, as well as the rest of their letters, a consonant, and hath a name as such, though in favour of pronunciation they sometimes use it as a vowel. We, in imitation of them, call *i* and *j* by one common name, but with this difference, that they give it a name from its consonant use, we from the vocal. We have indeed invented a different figure for the consonant, which has been too much neglected by old writers and printers. It is pronounced commonly in Latin and English, and by some in Hebrew words, like a soft *g*; but very faultyly; except perhaps in derivatives from the Greek **ζ**, as *Jupiter*, from *Ζεύς* *πάτερ*, where it may be allowed that harder sound; its true pronunciation being softer, and approaching nearer to that of the vowel, as at this day the Germans and other adjacent nations pronounce it; their *jah*, and our *year* being sounded alike. The true sound undoubtedly is near to our *y* before a vowel in the same syllable, and, if we would follow analogy, this letter ought to be called *yé*, as we say, *bé*, *cé*, &c.

J A C

J ante A.

Ito. imperat, ab eo, is. Go, get thee gone, *I* præ, sequar, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 144. * || *Jacea*, æ. f. [*ζάκη*, Gr.] The herb trinity, pansy, or heart-ease, *Dod.* † *Viola tricolor*.

Jacens, tis. part. (1) *Lying along*. (2) *Lying down sick*, or (3) *dead*. (4) *Sluggish*, *heavy*, *dull*. (5) *Poor*, *afflicted*, *dejected*. (6) *Also situate*. (1) *Jacentes sub platano*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 11, 14. (2) *Dirâ in regione jacens*, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 3, 5. (3) *Vid. Jaceo*, n. 9. (4) = *An forte jacentes, Ignavoque putas?* *Claud. Rapt. Prof.* 96. = *Segnis & jacens puer*, *Quint.* 1, 3. *Vid. & Jaceo*, n. 6. (5) = *Homo afflictus & jacens*, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 24. *Animi jacentes*, *Liv.* 10, 35. (6) *Jacentes terræ ad Hesperum*, *Plin.* 18, 25. || *Jacens consilium*, a short, or shallow, reach, *Quint.*

Jaceo, ère, ui. neut. (1) *To lie along*, or *out at length*. (2) *To lie along*, or *out at length*. (3) *To be situate*. (4) *Met. To be fallen*, *to be sunk*. (5) *To be laid aside*, *disregarded*, *slighted*, or *little set by*; *to be in no esteem*. (6) *To be heavy and sluggish*. (7) *To live obscure and inglorious*. (8) *To lie sick*. (9) *To be slain*. (10) *To be still and calm*. (1) *Mihi ad pedes misera jacuit*, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 49. (2) *Jacere in pelliculis hœdinis*, *Val. Max.* 7, 5, 1. (3) *Vid. Jacens*, n. 6. (4) *Jacebat Marius post præturam*, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 20. *Jacent prætia prædiorum*, *Id. pro Q. Rosc.* 12. (5) *Pauper ubique jacet*, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 218. (6) || *Probus puer à segni & jacente plurimum aberit*, *Quint.* 1, 3. (7) || *In pace jacere*, quàm bello vigere maluit, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 7. (8) *Vid. Jacens*, n. 2. (9) *Æacidæ telo jacet Hector*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 103. (10) *Æquora lenta jacent*, *Luc.* 3, 523. § *Jacere ad pedes alicujus*, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 49. *Alicui ante pedes*, *Ov. Met.* 11, 13. *in lectu*,

Cic. Pis. 36. *in mœrore*, *Id. Att.* 10, 4. *in oblivione*, *Id. Verr.* 1, 39. *in tenebris*, *Id. pro Arch.* 6.

Jaciendus, a, um. part. *To be cast*, &c. *Sed antè jacienda moles erat, quæ urbem continenti committeret*, *Curt.* 4, 9.

Jaciens, tis. part. *Flinging*, *laying*, &c. *Tela manu jaciens*, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 186. *Conf. Liv.* 33, 33. *Vid.*

Jacio, ère, jeci, jactum. act. (1) *To cast*, *throw*, *fling*. (2) *To hurl*, or *shoot*. (3) *To lay*, or *place*. (4) *To speak*, or *utter*. (5) *To publish*, or *set abroad*. (6) *To throw away*. (7) *To put*, or *place*. (1) *Aproniam conjugem in præceps jecit*, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 22, 1. (2) *In murum lapides jaci cepti sunt*, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 6. (3) *Novæ domûs fundamentum jecit*, *Suet. Cal.* 22. & *Met.* *Pacis fundamenta jeci*, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 29. (4) *Taliaque illacrymans mutæ jace verba favillæ*, *Propert.* 2, 1, 77. (5) *Neque rarè, neque apud paucos, talia jaciebat*, *Tac.* (6) *Scuta jacere fugerèque hostes, more habent licentiam*, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 27. (7) *Omnis in hac totam regio jact arte salutem*, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 293. || *Jacere talos, to play at dice*, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 1, 5. *gradum atque aditum, to make way*, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 15. § *Jacere anchoram*, *Liv.* 29, 27. *aliquem in præceps*, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 22, 1. *in profundum*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 20. *contumelias in aliquem*, *Id. pro Syllâ* 7. *suspicionem*, *Id. pro Flacc.* 3. *terrores*, *Id. Att.* 2, 23.

Jacior, i, jactus. pass. *To be cast*, &c. *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 6.

Jaciturus, a, um. part. *About to lie*. *Vetito nudus jacitûre sepulchro*, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 777.

|| *Jacôbæa*, æ. f. *St. James's wort*, *Dod.*

|| *Jactabundus*, a, um. adj. *To be tossed*, *to boast of*. *Jactabundum mare*, *Gell.* 19, 1. *In Græciæ facundiæ gloriâ jactabundus*, *Id.* 15, 2.

Jactandus, a, um. part. *To be tossed*. *Jactandæ pennæ*, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 8, 5. *Et, si mens recit, annuâ peregrinatione jactandus*, *Cels.* 3, 18.

J A C

J A C

Jactans, tis. part. & adj. or comp. *Castling*, *bragging*, *boasting*, *speaking*. *Vid. Jacto*. *Paulo jactantior*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 50.

Jactanter, adv. ius, comp. *Tac. Bragingly*, *boastingly*, *proudly*, *with ostentation*. *Minæ jactanter sonantes*, *Ann.* 27, 2. *Nulli jactantius inærent, quàm qui maximè lætantur*, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 77, 4. † *Gloriosè*, *Cic.*

Jactantia, æ. f. *Cracking*, *bragging*, *boasting*. *Frivola in parvis jactantia*, *Quint.* 1, 6. § *Jactantiæ studere*, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 8, 13.

Jactatio, ônis. f. verb. (1) *A motion*, or *action*. (2) *A tumbling*, or *shaking*; *a tossing*, or *casting*. (3) *A boasting*, *cracking*, or *vaunting*. (4) *A seeking applause*. (1) *Actio medicâ jactatione corporis*, *Cic. Orat.* 25. (2) *Jactatio vulnèrum*, *Curt.* 6, 1, 5. *maris*, *Cic. pro Mur.* 2. *Nec dum satis refectis ab jactatione maritimâ militibus*, *Liv.* 21, 26. (3) *Jactatio est voluptas gestiens*, & *se efferens insolentiùs*, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 9. (4) || *Cùm homines se non jactatione populari, sed dignitate atque innocentia tuebantur*, *Id. pro Cluent.* 35.

Jactator, ôris. m. verb. *A cracker*, or *boaster*; *a braggadocio*, *a buff*. † *Acer in absentes linguæ jactator*, *Claud. in Eutrop.* 2, 380. *Immodicus proprii jactator honoris*, *Id.* 2. *Conf. Stil.* 26. *Rerum à se gestarum jactator*, *Quint.* 11, 1.

|| *Jactatrix*, icis. f. *She that boasts*, *Sidon.*

Jactatus, a, um. part. (1) *Tossed to and fro*, or *up and down*; *driven from coast to coast*. (2) *Met. Convassed*, *disputed*, *boasted*. (1) *Gens jactata Tusciæ æquoribus*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 54. (2) *Sæpius jactatâ in senatu re*, *Liv.* 22, 23. *Hæc magnificentius jactata, quàm verius*, *Curt.* 3, 8, 12.

Jactatus, ùs. m. verb. (1) *A tossing*. (2) *A fluttering*, or *clapping*. (1) *Jactatus maris*, *Plin.* 14, 18. (2) *Jactatus pennarum*, *Ov. Met.* 6, 703.

Jactitans, tis. part. *Boasting*. *Come officium jactitans*, *Phædr.* 2, 5, 16.

|| *Jactitatio*, ōnis. f. *A vain boasting*, Sidon.

|| *Jactitator*, ōris. m. verb. *A great bragger*, or *boaster*, Litt. ex Liv. sed q.

Jactito, āre. freq. [*ā jacio*] *To cast, to throw, or to toss, from one to another*. Juvenis ridicula versibus intexta jactitare cepit, Liv. 7, 2.

Jacto, āre. freq. [*ā jacio*] (1) *To throw, or fling*. (2) *To shake, or move*. (3) *To toss, to move to and fro*. (4) Met. *To cast, or resolve, in one's mind*. (5) *To brag, or boast*. (6) *To canvass, or debate*. (7) *To give out, to publish, or spread abroad*. (8) *To doubt, or hesitate*. (9) *To be officious, or active, in*. (10) *To emit, or send forth*. (1) Faces in vicinorum tecta jactare, Cic. de Har. Resp. 18. (2) Onerosa pallia jactat, Juv. 6, 235. (3) Excussa brachia jacto, Ov. Met. 5, 596. (4) Jactare pectore curas, Virg. Aen. 1, 231. (5) Se insperatis repentiniſque pecuniis sumptuosius insolentiſque jactarunt, Cic. Catil. 2, 9. Cum se jactaret amicæ, Juv. 1, 62. (6) Quod pluribus presentibus eas res jactari nolebant, celeriter consilium dimittit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 18. (7) Quasi alii se puerum, alii ornandum tollendumque jactarent, Suet. Aug. c. 12. (8) Nolo te jactari diutius, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 59. (9) Repub. mihi nihil est carius, in quā tu non valde te jactas, Cic. Fam. 2, 15. (10) Latē jactare odorem, Virg. Geor. 2, 132.

Jactor, āri. pass. *To be tossed*. Ille vires quidem gentis & regni haud falsō jactari affirmat, Curt. 9, 5. Certē isdem nudi pariter jactabimur oris, Prop. 2, 26, 43.

|| *Jactuōse*, adv. *Proudly, boastingly*. † *Superbē, gloriosē*.

|| *Jactuōsus*, a, um. adj. *Boasting*. Non ex Cic. Orat. 36. corruptē pro *actuōsus*. † *Gloriosus*.

Jactura, æ. f. (1) *Properly lost by shipwreck, or the throwing of goods overboard in a storm*. (2) *Any loss, or damage*. (3) *A charge, expense, or present*. (1) Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2. (2) Rei familiaris jactura, Cæs. B. G. 7, 64. = *Jacturæ* & *detrimēta* rei familiaris, Hirt. B. A. 49. Sed major Romanis quā pro numero jactura fuit, Liv. 21, 59. (3) Germanos ad se magnis jacturis pollicitationibusque perduxerant, Cæs. B. G. 6, 11. Magnis jacturis sibi quisque eorum animos conciliabat, Id. B. C. 3, 112.

|| *Jacturālis*, e. adj. *Belonging to a loss, or that may be lost*, Dig.

Jactus, a, um. part. [*ā jacio*] (1) *Thrown, hurled*. (2) *Cast in, scattered*. (3) *Laid*. (1) Lapidēs Pyrrhæ jacti, Virg. Ecl. 6, 41. (2) Semen jactum, Id. Geor. 1, 104. (3) Moles in altum jactæ, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 34. Met. Aditum ad cætera jactum intelligetis, Cic. contra Rull. 2, 15.

Jactus, ūis. m. verb. [*ā jacio*] (1) *A throw, hurl, or cast*. (2) *A draught, or cast, with a net*. (3) *A throwing of goods overboard*. (1) || Fulminum jactus, Cic. Catil. 3, 8. pilarum, Ov. Trist. 2, 485. ignium, Tac. Ann. 15, 11, 2. sagittarum, Ibid. 15, 9, 1. jactu se misit in æquor, Virg. Geor. 4, 528. tesserarum, Liv. 4, 17. (2) A piscatoribus quidam jactum emerat, Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 7. (3) Tit. lib. 14. Pandect.

Jaculābilis, e. adj. *That may be cast, or hurled*. Telum jaculabile, Ov. Metam. 7, 680. Telum ingens, nullque Deo jaculabile, torſit, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 167. Non jaculabile dextræ Pondus, Stat. Thib. 6, 658.

|| *Jaculāmen*, inis. n. & *Jaculāmentum*, i. n. *A darting, or flinging*, Litt. ex Apul.

Jaculans, tis. *Shooting, darting, &c.* Jaculans saxa lacerto, Ov. Met. 14, 184. v. Sil. 14, 256.

|| *Jaculāris*, e. adj. *That belongeth to flinging*, Frag. Poët.

Jaculatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A darting, or casting*. Jaculatio equestris, Plin. Ep. 3, 5.

Jaculātor, ōris. m. verb. *A shooter, a darter, a dart flinger*. Jaculator audax, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 56. fulminis, Stat. Theb. 12, 562. expeditus, Liv. 21, 46.

|| *Jaculātorius*, a, um. adj. *That pertaineth to darting, or shooting*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 9.

Jaculātrix, icis. f. verb. *She that flingeth, or shooteth*. Diana jaculatrix, Ov. Met. 5, 375.

Jaculātus, a, um. part. *Which hath cast, thrown, or darted*. Pallas jaculata ē nubibus ignem, Virg. Aen. 1, 46.

|| *Jaculātus*, ūis. m. *A flinging, or casting*, Tert.

|| *Jaculo*, āre. act. *Lexicogr. ex Claud. id. quod Jaculo, āri. dep.* (1) *To shoot, to dart*. (2) *To strike, to bombard*. (3) Met. *To throw out*. (4) *To hunt after, to pursue*. (1) § Jaculari fulminā, Ov. Met. 1, 61. saxa, Ibid. 14, 184. facem, Val. Flac. 4, 671. (2) Jupiter igne suo lucos jaculatur, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 35. (3) Abrupta quædam jaculantur, Quint. 2, 11. (4) Quid brevi fortes jaculamur ævo Multa? Hor. Od. 2, 16, 17. ubi Met. sumpta videtur à *jaculo reti*.

Jaculum, i. n. [*ā jacio*] (1) *A dart, a javelin*. (2) *Any thing that may be shot*. (1) Jaculum contorquens mittit in auras, Virg. Aen. 12, 490. (2) Jaculum dicitur, quod, ut jaciatur, fit, Varr. ¶ Rete jaculum, a casting net, Plaut. Aſin. 1, 1, 87.

Jaculus, i. m. [*ā jaculo*] *A serpent that lieth under trees, and suddenly shooteth himself out with great violence when any one passeth by*. Natrix violator aquæ, jaculique volucres, Lucr. 9, 720. Jaculi periphrasin, sc. serpens similis sagittæ, Vid. op. Hor. Od. 3, 27, 5. Jaculi funes, Col. 6, 2, 4.

JAM, adv. temporis. (1) *Now, at this time, at present; just, or even, now; immediately*. (2) *Besides, furthermore, by way of transition, in the beginning of a sentence*. (3) *Presently, ere long*. (4) *Henceforth*. (1) ¶ Jam nunc, just now, this minute, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 144. Jamprimum, in the first place, Id. Jam usque a, ever since, Id. Jam dudum, a long while ago, Cic. Jam inde, ever since, Ter. Jam olim, a long time ago, Cic. Jam, jamque, forthwith, Id. Jam vino, jam somno, one while with wine, another with sleep, Hor. Jam serē, just upon the point, Ter. (2) Jam quid ego commemorem, &c. Cic. (3) ¶ Aut jam nihil est, aut jam nihil erit, Plaut. Jam isthuc adero, Ter. ¶ In diem, Id. Eun. 5, 6, 20. (4) Carthagini jam non ego nuncios Mittam superbos, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 69.

* *Iambeus*, a, um. adj. *Made of Iambick feet*, Hor. Art. Poët. 253.

* || *Iambicus*, a, um. adj. *Iambick*, Gramm.

* *Iambus*, i. m. [*iambos*, Gr.] *A foot in verse, having the first syllable short and the other long, as amās*. Syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, Hor. A. P. 251.

Jamdudum, adv. *Long ago*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 7.

= *Jamdudum abiit*, ætatem, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8.

Jampridem, adv. *Some while since*, Cic. Att. 2, 5.

|| *Jāneus*, ei. m. *Fest. ant. pro*

Jānitor, ōris. m. [*ā janua*] *A porter, or keeper of a gate*. ¶ Catenatus janitor, a mastiff tied at the gate, Col. in præf. Janitoribus alicujus notescere, Tac. Ann. 6, 8, 7.

Jānitrix, icis. f. *A woman porter*. ¶ Laurus janitrix Cæsarum, growing at the emperor's gate, Plin. 13, 30. Anusjanitrix, Plaut. Cur. 1, 1, 76.

|| *Jānitrices*, um. f. pl. *The wives of two brothers*, Dig.

† *Jānitus*, i. m. id. quod *janitor*, Varr.

* *Ianthina*, ōrum. pl. n. *Garments of a violet, or purple, colour*, Mart. 2, 39.

* *Ianthinus*, a, um. adj. *Violet coloured*, Plin. 21, 6.

† *Ianthum*, i. n. [*Flos & color quidam purpureus, nempe is avos, i. e. flos violæ*] *a violet*, Plin. 21, 6.

Jānuā, æ. f. [*ā Jano deo*] (1) *A gate, the first entry into an house*. (2) Met. *The beginning of, or entrance into, a discourse, or other thing*. (1) Q. Matii janua & vest bulum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 45. (2) = Ab hoc auctu januæque patefacta, Id. de Orat. 1, 47. Janua sepulchri, Ov. Trist. 3, 2, 23.

|| *Jānuāris*, e. adj. *Belonging to January*. ¶ Calendarum Januarius die, the first day of January, Amm. Marcell.

Jānuārius, i. m. [*sc. quod sit quasi jānuā cæteris mensibus; primus n. Jani mensis, quod*

janua prima est, Ov. pot. quia Jano sacratuſ. The month of January. Mense Januario cura ut Romæ sis, Cic. Attic. 1, 2. & Suet. in Cal. 42. Calendis Januariis, Plin. 4. Calend. Januarias, Suet. in Tib. 34.

† *Jānuātor*, ōris. m. *A porter*, Litt. ex Plaut. pro janitor.

* *Iāpyx*, ūgis. m. [*iāpyx*, Gr. ex Iapygiā, i. e. Apuliā, flans]. *The western wind, or as some say the north east*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 4.

* *Iāsiōne*, es. f. [*iāsiōn*, Gr.] *A kind of withwind*, Plin. 21, 17.

|| *Jasina*, æ. f. vel *Jasminum*, i. n. *Jasmine*, Jun.

* *Iaspideus*, a, um. adj. *Of the colour of a jasper stone*, Plin. 37, 10.

* *Iaspis*, idis. f. [*iāpis*, Gr. ex Heb. יָסָפִיד] *A stone of a green colour, called a jasper*, Virg. Aen. 4, 261. ¶ *Iaspis ærizusa*, a turquoise, Plin. Stellatus iaspide ensis, Virg. Aen. 4, 261.

* *Iaspōnyx*, ūchis. f. [*ex iāpis, iaspis, & onyx*] *A kind of jasper, an onyx stone*, Plin. 37, 9.

* *Iatrālyptes*, æ. m. seu potius *Iatroalipta*, q. d. Medicus unguentarius [*ab iāpōs, medicus, & ἀλεῖψω, ungo*] *a physician, or surgeon, that cureth by ointments and frictions*, Cell. 1, 1. & Plin. Ep. 10, 4. & 22.

* *Iātraliptice*, es. f. *A curing by ointments, or frictions*, Plin. 29, 1.

* || *Iatrōnice*, es. f. [*ab eodem cum seq.*] *A book of physick*, Litt. ex Plin.

* *Iatrōnices*, æ. m. [*ab iāpōs, medicus, & vīx, victoria*] *A conqueror of other physicians, a proud title which one gave himself*, Plin. 29, 1.

I ante B.

|| *Iberiæ nēniæ*. [*ab Iberiā, i. e. Hispaniā*] *Simple storys*, as we would say *Canterbury tales*, Hier.

Iberica, æ. f. sc. herba, *A kind of herb*, Quint. 8, 2. = *Spartum*, Ant.

* *Iberis*, idis. f. [*iēpis*, Gr.] *An herb which some call wild cresses*, Plin. 25, 8.

Ibex, icis. m. *A kind of wild goat, and supposed to be the same with that which we call the eweb*, Plin. 8, 53.

Ibi, adv. in loco [*ā pron. is, in abl. pl. ibus, ant. q. d. ibus in locis*] (1) *There*. (2) *Then*. (3) *Therein, in that thing*. (4) *In that state*. (5) *In those things*. (1) ¶ Ut ibi esse malis, ubi, &c. quā isthuc, Cic. ¶ alibi, Plaut. (2) Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 14. (3) Id. Stich. 4, 1, 62. ¶ Ibi esse, to be about it, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62. (4) Duxi uxorem, quantam miseriam ibi vidi? Ter. Adelph. 5, 4, 13. (5) Sall. B. C. narrationis initio. ¶ Ibi loci, in that place, Plin.

Ibidem, adv. [*ex ibi & dem, syllabicā adjectione*] (1) *There, in the same place*. (2) *In the same thing, or in the same case*. (1) Ibidem operiar, Cic. (2) Læsit in eo Cæcinam? sublevavit ibidem, Cic. pro Cæcin. 9.

Ibis, idis & is. f. *A bird in Egypt, which is high, hath stiff legs and a long bill, and eats up the serpents that infest the country*, Plin. 8, 27. a kind of stork, vid. Cic. N. D. 1, 36. Under this name Ovid lasherb his adversary Hyginus, as the learned imagine; and Callimachus had done the like by Apollonius Rhodius, before him.

Ibus, pro iis. [*ā pron. is.*] *Non*.

I ante C.

* *icas*, adis. f. [*ab eīnās, Gr. sc. vicenarius*] *The festival days in memorial of Epicurus's birthday, which were kept upon the twentyeth day of every month*, Plin. 35, 2.

|| *Iccirco*, conj. *pro idcirco, Therefore*.

* *Ichnœumon*, ōnis. m. [*ab iχνος, vestigium*] *A rat of Egypt of the bigness of a cat, which healeth into the crocodile's mouth when he gapes, and eating his bowels kills him*. Hujus descript. vid. Luc. 4, 724. & seqq.

* *Ichnōbates*, æ. m. f. [*ab iχνος, vestigium, & βάλω, eo*] *Treader, or Tracer; a dog's name*, Ov. Met. 3, 207.

* *Ichnographia*,

* *Technographia*, æ. f. [*ab* *τεχνος*, vestigium, & *γράφω*, scribo] *A plan of a house to be built, drawn out in paper, describing the form of every room; a model*, Vitruv. 1, 2.

* *Ichthyocolla*, æ. f. [*ab* *ιχθυς*, piscis, & *κόλλα*, gluten] *A fish of whose skin water glue is made, water glue itself, mouth glue, isinglass*, Plin. 32, 7.

* *Ichthyophagus*, i. m. [*ab* *ιχθυς*, piscis, & *φάγω*, edo] *He that eateth only fish*, Plin. 15, 7.

* *Ichthyopola*, æ. m. [*ιχθυοπωλάης*, Gr. *ab* *ιχθυς*, piscis, & *πωλέω*, vendo] *A seller of fish, a fishmonger*.

* *Ichthyopolium*, i. n. [*ιχθυοπωλείον*, Gr. *ab* eodem] *The place where fish is sold, a fish market*.

* *Ichthyotrophium*, i. n. [*ab* *alendis piscibus* dict; nempe *ab* *ιχθυς*, piscis, & *τρέφω*, nutrio] *A fish-pond, a stove for fish*, Col. 8, 1.

Ico, ēre, ci, etum, act. [*ex* Heb. *נכה* *bucab*] (1) *To strike, to smite*. (2) *To beat away*. (1) *Icit femur*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 42. (2) *Corpus propellit & icit*, Lucr. 3, 161. ¶ *Icere* fœdus cum aliquo, *to make a league with*, Cic. in Pison. 12.

Icor, etus, pass. (1) *To be stricken*. (2) *To be blasted*. (1) *Icimur icu*, Lucr. 4, 1043. (2) *Laurus fulmine non icitur*, Plin. 15, 30.

* *Icon*, ōnis, f. [*ab* *εἰκών*, Gr. *imago*] (1) *An image, resemblance, picture, or statue*. (2) ¶ *Allo a figure in rhetoric*. (1) Plin. 34, 4. (2) *Ap. Rhet. Lat. Imago*, Auct. ad Herenn. sic definit. *Imago est formæ cum formâ, cum quâdam similitudine, collatio, e. g. Omnia Mercurio similis vocemque coloremque*, &c. Virg. Æn. 4, 558.

* *Iconicus*, a, um, adj. *Belonging to an image, lively pictured, drawn to the life*. *Simulacrum aureum iconicum*, Suet. Cal. 22. *Statuæ iconicæ*, Plin. 34, 4.

* ¶ *Icium*, i. n. [*ab* *ιχνος*, tabula] *A cross set upon one's tomb, or in a highway*, Amm. ¶ *Lignum surrectum*, Col.

* *Ictērias*, æ. m. *A precious stone good for the yellow jaundice*. *Ictērias aliti lurido similis*, Plin. 37, 61. edit. Hard.

* *Ictēricus*, a, um, adj. *One sick of the yellow jaundice*. *Consulit ictericæ lento de funere matris*, Juven. 6, 564.

* *Icterus*, i. m. [*ικτερος*, Gr. *aurugo*, Scrib. Larg. (1) ¶ *The yellow jaundice*. (2) *Allo a yellow bird, which if one see, being sick of the yellow jaundice, the person recovers, and the bird dieth; it is also called galgulus*. (1) *Morbus arcuatus*, Lucr. 4, 333. *arcuatus*, Col. 7, 3. *item morbus regius*. (2) Plin. 30, 11.

* *Ictis*, idis, f. [*ικτίς*, Gr.] *A white weasel which destroyeth bee-stalls and eateth the honey; a ferret, a marten*, Plin. 29, 4.

Ictus, a, um, part. [*ab* *icor*] (1) *Stricken*. (2) *Blasted*. (3) *Met. Incited, moved*. (1) *Pinus icta mordaci ferro*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 9. (2) *Jovis ignibus iclus*, Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 11. (3) *Desideriis icla fidelibus Quærit patria Cæsarem*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 15. *Ictus nidore prandii*, Suet. Claud. 33. ¶ *Fœdus iclum*, *a league made*, Virg. Æn. 12, 314.

Ictus, ūs, (S. Et. ant.) m. verb. [*ab* *ico*] (1) *A stroke, a blow*. (2) *A rap, a knock*. (3) *A biting, or goading*. (4) *A blast*. (5) *A sting*. (6) ¶ *A course, such as a river maketh*. (7) *A beating, or stroke, of the pulse*. (8) ¶ *A ray of the sun*. (1) *A bestis iclus*, morsus, impetus, Cic. Offic. 2, 6. (2) *Ictibus quatunt fenestras crebris juvenes*, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 2. (3) *Verres Obliquum medians iclum*, Id. Od. 3, 22, 7. (4) ¶ *Ictus fulminis*, Cic. Offic. 3, 25. (5) *Scorpionis*, Cæf. B. G. 7, 25. (6) *Amm. icte Litt.* (7) *Ictus crebri aut languidi*, Plin. 11, 37. (8) *Laurea fervidos Excludet iclus*, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 10.

* *Icuncula*, æ. f. dim. [*ab* *icon*] *A little image*. *Icuncula puellaris*, Suet. Ner. 56.

I ante D.

Id, n. pron. [*ab* *is*] *That*. *Id pro eâ in re*, Ter.

* ¶ *Idæus dactylus* [*ιδαιος δακτύλος*, Gr.] *A*

stone in Crete of an iron colour, like a man's thumb, Solin.

Idcirco, conj. [*q. d. circa id*] *Therefore, for that cause, thereupon*. *Idcirco arma sumpta sunt*, Cic. Attic. 8.

Idea, æ. f. [*ἀπό τῆς εἰδῆς*, i. e. à specie.] *An idea, form, model, or first pattern of any thing existing in the imagination, or fancy*. Has Cic. species, sed commodius formas, Latine dici ait, Topic. 7.

Idem, eadem, idem, pron. [*ex* *is* & *dem*, particulâ paragogicâ] *The same, the selfsame, alike, all one*. ¶ *Alter idem, a second self*, Cic. Eadem operâ, & eadem absol. *at the same time, all under one*, Plaut. ¶ *Invitum qui servat, idem facit occidenti*, Hor. A. P. 467.

Idemdem, adv. [*ex* *idem* geninatio] *Now and then ever and anon, sundry times, one after another, every while*. *Recitabatur idemdem Pompeii testimonium*, Cic. pro Rab. Post. 12.

Ideo, conj. [*ex* *id* & *eo*, sc. pertinent] *Therefore, for that cause*. *Ideo mihi non satisfacio, quod*, &c. Cic. Fam. 1, 8.

* ¶ *Idioma*, atis, n. [*ιδίωμα*, Gr. *ab* *ιδιος*, proprius] *An idiom, or proper form of speech, a propriety in speaking*, Gramm.

* *Idiota*, æ. m. [*ab* *ιδιος*, privatus] (1) *An idiot, or illiterate, simple, body*. (2) *A laick, a private man; one not in office*. (1) ¶ *Idiotam opponit homini ingenioso & intelligenti*, Cic. Verr. 4, 2. (2) *Mors non movet me, idiotam petit*, Sen. Suas. 6.

* *Idiōsimus*, i. m. [*ab* *ιδιός*, proprius] *A propriety of speech*, Sen. Contr. præf. 1, 7.

* ¶ *Idolum*, i. n. *A place where idols are kept and worshiped; a rood loft*, Papin. Lat. Delubrum.

* ¶ *Idōlōlatra*, æ. c. g. [*ab* *εἰδωλον*, idolum, & *λάτρεω*, colo] *An idolater, or worshiper of idols*, Ecclef. Lat. Simulacrorum cultor.

* ¶ *Idōlōlatria*, æ. f. *Idolatry, idol worship*, Ecclef. Lat. Simulacrorum cultus.

* ¶ *Idōlōlatrix*, icis, f. *An idolatress*, Prud. Hamart. 404. ¶ *Reclius autem idololatris*, Gron.

* ¶ *Idōlōthytum*, i. n. [*ab* *εἰδωλον*, idolum, & *θύω*, sacrifico] *That which is sacrificed to idols*, Bibb.

* *Idolum*, i. n. [*εἰδωλον*, Gr.] (1) *An image, an idol*. (2) *Allo a spectre, or apparition*. (3) ¶ *Idolatry*. (1) = *Imagines quæ idola nominant*, Cic. de Fin. 1, 6. (2) *Apparebat idolon senex, macie & squalore confectus*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 5. (3) *Ap. Christianos scriptt.*

Idonea, ōrum, pl. m. *Fit places*. *Idonea provinciarum*, Tac. Ann. 4, 5, 6.

Idonee, adv. *Aptly, conveniently, fitly*, Cic. de Inv. 1, 5.

Idoneus, a, um, adj. ¶ *ior. comp.* (1) *Fit, meet, proper*. (2) *Convenient, suitable*. (3) *Able, sufficient*. (4) *Substantial, credible*. (5) *Picus, bonest*. (6) ¶ *Allo rich, or wealthy*. (1) *Adeon videmur vobis esse idonei, in quibus sic illudatis?* Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 18. (2) *Tempus idoneum*, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 24. ¶ *Aliæ res idoneæ sunt stomacho, aliæ alienæ*, Cels. (3) *Pugnæ non fat idoneus*, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 26. (4) *Idoneus testis*, Cic. Verr. 4, 27. *auctor*, Id. Att. 8, 13. (5) = *Idonei atque integri homines*, Id. (6) *Ap. FCC. comp. idoneior, Ulp. Vett. Magis idoneus*.

¶ *Idūis*, ovis quæ omnibus idibus Jovi immolabatur, Fest.

¶ *Iduo*, ære, act. i. e. divido, *Hetruscâ linguâ*. *To divide*, Macr. Sat. 1, 15.

Idus, uum, idibus, f. *dies est decimus quintus mensis Martii, Maii, Julii, & Octobris, in reliquis decimus tertius; dies qui dividit mensem, nam iduare apud Hetruscos sign. dividere. The ides of every month; the eighth day, or eight days, immediately after the nones*. *Idus Martiæ consulantur*, Cic. Attic. 14, 4.

¶ *Iduus*, a, um, adj. *Divided*. *Vidua quæsi valde idua*, i. e. valde divisa, Marc. 1, 15.

* *Idyllium*, i. n. [*ab* *εἶδος*, parvum poemâ, poemata enim sunt quasi species quædam] *A little poem, or copy of verses, on a pastoral subject, as in Theocritus*, Plin. Epist. 4, 14, 9.

J ante E.

¶ *Jecōraria*, æ. f. *A kind of liverwort called woodrow, or woodrowel*, Dod. Some have taken it for agrimony.

Jecur, ōris, vel *jecinōris*, n. (1) *The liver of a man*, (2) *or other creature*. (1) *Difficili bile tumet jecur*, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 4. (2) ¶ *Victimarum jecinora*, Plin. 11, 73. edit. Hard. *anseris*, Mart. 13, 58.

Jecusculum, i. n. dim. [*à jecur*] *A little liver*. ¶ *Murium jecusculum*, Cic. de Div. 2, 14.

¶ *Jehōva*, æ. m. *Vid. Propr.*

¶ *Jejunatio*, ōnis, f. verb. *A fasting*, Tert. + *Jejunium*, jejunitas.

¶ *Jejunator*, ōris, m. verb. *A faster*, Aug.

Jejunè, adv. ius, comp. *Coldly, slenderly, dryly, weakly*. ¶ *Jejunè disputare*, Cic. de Or. 1, 11. *Quia enim jejuniū dixit?* Cic. Att. 12, 21. = *Jejunè & infirmè*, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 21.

Jejunitas, atis, f. (1) *Emptiness*. (2) *Met. Slenderness of style, barrenness, dryness*. (1) *Jejunitatis plenus*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 13. (2) ¶ *Verborum jejunitatem & famem se malle, quàm ubertatem & copiam dicerent*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1.

Jejunium, i. n. (1) *Fasting, hunger*. (2) *Allo a fasting day*. (1) *Domant illos inopi jejunia victu*, Ov. Met. 1, 312. (2) *Decemviri renuntiârunt jejunium instituendum Cereri esse*, Liv. 36, 37.

¶ *Jejunio*, ære, neut. *To abstain from meat, to fast*, Ecclef. + *Cibo se abstinere*, Nep.

Jejuniosior, ius, comp. *More hungry, or more fasting*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 6.

Jejunum, i. n. sc. *intestinum*. *The empty gut*. *Jejunum intestinum*, Cels. 4, 1.

Jejunus, a, um, adj. (1) *Fasting, that hath not eaten*. (2) *Bare, hungry, dry*. (3) *Met. Barren, jejune*. (4) *Greedy, craving*. (1) *Jejunus stomachus raro vulgaria temnit*, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 38. ¶ *Neque jejuno, neque cœnato vomendum est*, Cels. (2) *Jejuna quidem clivosi glareæ ruris*, Virg. Geor. 2, 212. (3) ¶ *Si quis aut Antonium jejuniorem, aut Crassum fuisse pleniorum, putet*, &c. Cic. de Orat. 3, 4. ¶ *Arte subtilior, orationibus junior*, Id. de Clar. Orat. 48. (4) *Jejuna aviditas*, Plin. 10, 3.

* *Iens*, euntis, part. [*ab* *eo*] *Going*. *Rectus leg. in comp. tantum*. *Ventos aspirat eunti*, Virg. Æn. 2, 607.

Jentaculum, i. n. [*à jento*] *A breakfast*. *Uti que ad jentaculum*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 38.

¶ *Jentator*, ōris, m. verb. *He that breaketh his fast*, Lexicogr. ex Eutrop.

Jento, ære, neut. *To break one's fast*, Suet. Vesp. tell. 7.

¶ *Jesus*, su, m. *Vid. Propr.*

I ante G.

Īgitur, conj. (1) *Therefore*. (2) *Then, thereupon*. (3) *For*. (1) *Quid igitur sibi vult pater?* Ter. (2) ¶ *Cum mihi & tibi otium erit, igitur tecum loquar*, Plaut. vid. & Amph. 1, 1, 55. (3) *Id. Most. 5, 1, 53.*

Ignarium, i. n. *A tinder box, with steel and flint*, Plin. 16, 40. *Vid. Ignarium*.

Ignarus, a, um, adj. [*ex* in & gnarus] (1) *Ignorant, unskillful, unacquainted with*. (2) *Allo unknown, strange*. (1) *Ait se peregrinum esse, hujus ignarum oppidi*, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 43. ¶ *Ignara serpens vinci*, Sen. Herc. Oct. 260. (2) *Cui ignara fuit sævitia Neronis*, Tac. Ann. 15, 62, 3. *Humana cupido ignara vitendi*, Sall. B. C. 18.

Ignavè, adv. ius, comp. (1) *Conwardly, meanly*. (2) *Slowly, lazily*. (1) *Ovis carpens ignavius herbas*, Virg. Geor. 3, 465. (2) = *Providendum, ne quid abjectè, timidè, ignavè, faciamus*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23.

¶ *Ignavesco*, ēre, incept. *To grow idle*, Tert. Segnesco, Vett.

Ignavia, æ. f. (1) *Sluggishness, laziness*. (2) *Conwardness*. (3) *Fatness, want of briskness, inactivity*. (4) *Meton. A lazy, idle, person*. (1) *Verborum*, 5 N 2

Verbera, compedes, molæ pretia sunt ignaviae, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 6, 11. (2) Fortitudini contraria est ignavia, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 54. Ut alios industria, ita hunc ignavia ad famam protulerat, *Tac.* 16, 18. (3) § Odoris ignavia, *Plin.* 12, 25. (4) Mea ignavia! tu nunc me irrides? *Plaut. Pers.* 5, 2, 68.

Ignāvitas, ātis, f. id. quod ignavia. Phœcæenses ignavitate ac macie terræ coacti, *Juss.* 45, 3. sed meliores libb. exiguitate leg. Raro occ.

Ignāviter, adv. Idly, lazily. Castra non ignaviter munire, *Virg. B. Afr.* 81.

Ignāvus, a, um, adj. [ex in & navus, vel gnāvus] or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) Not, diligent, idle, slothful, sluggish, dull. (2) Faint hearted, cowardly. (3) Weak, ineffectual. (1) Ignavi domus & penetralia Scæni, *Qv. Met.* 11, 593. (2) Ab homine ignavissimo vir fortissimus necatus, *Cic.* § Nihil gravius audenti quàm ignavo patiendum, *Tac.* 15, 58. (3) Succus papaveris meconium vocatur, multum opio ignavior, *Plin.* 20, 18.

Ignēolus, a, um, adj. dim. [ab igneus] Fiery, a little fiery, warm. § Vigor igneolus, *Prud. Cath.* 3, 186.

Ignescens, tis, part. Of the colour of fire, growing hot like fire. Tum virgo ignescens penitus, violenta repente suffudit flammis ora, *Sil.* 9, 461.

† Ignescitur, pro ignescit, *Laber.*

Ignesco, ēre, incept. (1) To be on fire, to kindle, to turn to fire. (2) Met. To inflame. (1) Ut ad extremum omnis mundus ignescet, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48. (2) Amor ignescit menti, sævitque medullis, *Col.* 10, 230.

Igneus, a, um, adj. (1) Fiery, burning. (2) Sparkling, bright, heavenly. (1) = Quod est calidum & igneum cietur & agitur motu suo, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9. (2) Igneus est illis vigor & ælestis origo, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 730. § Ignea virtus, *Luc.* 9, 7.

Igniārium, i, n. (1) Any thing that will take fire quickly; tinder, or touchwood. (2) § Also a fire-steel to strike fire with out of a flint, a tinderbox. (1) *Plin.* 16, 40. (2) *Bud.*

Igniārius, a, um, adj. Belonging to fire. § ut igniarius lapis, a flint stone to strike fire withall, *Jun.* Fomes igniarius, the match, or touchwood, to keep fire in withall, *Id.*

Ignibulum, i, n. Aenser, *Litt. ex Prud.*

Ignicomus, a, um, adj. Fiery haired. § ut ignicomus sol, with flaming tresses, *Auson. Ep.* 7, 3. Ignicomus leo, *Nem. Cyneg.* 214.

Igniculus, i, m. dim. [ab ignis] (1) A sparkle of fire, a little fire. (2) Also, Met. an instinct of nature. (1) Igniculum brumæ si tempore poscas, *Juv.* 3, 102. (2) = Virtutum igniculi, & semina in animis, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 6.

Ignifer, a, um, adj. Bearing fire. § Ignifer axis, the chariot of the sun, *Qv. Met.* 2, 59. Igniferæ lampades, *Lucr.* 2, 25. Ignifera juga, *Sen. Med.* 34.

Ignifluus, a, um, adj. Flowing with fire. Ignifluæ cavernæ, *Claud.* 3. Conf. *Hon.* 196. Igniflui status, *Id. Land. Herc.* 137.

Ignigēna, æ, c. g. Born in, or by, fire; a surname of Bacchus, as midwifed by Jove's thunder, *Qv. Met.* 4, 12.

Ignigēnus, a, um, adj. aēt. That begeth, or produceth, fire; as the sun doth by a burning glass. Quousque ergo frustra pascemus ignigenum illum? *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 224.

Ignio, ēre, neut. To be fiery hot, or to be on fire, *Lex. ex Prud.* † Ignesco.

Ignipes, ēdis, adj. That hath fiery feet. Ignipedes equi, *Qv. Met.* 2, 392. Ignipedum frænorator equorum, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 27.

Ignipotens, tis, adj. Mighty by fire, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 414. Val. *Flac.* 2, 80.

Ignis, is, m. (1) Fire. (2) Lightning. (3) Meton. A thunderbolt, warth. (4) Love. (5) The person beloved. (1) § Aque pugnax ignis, *Qv. Met.* 1, 432. (2) Crebris micat ignibus æther, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 94. (3) Centimanum dejecit igne Typhœa, *Qv. Met.* 3, 303. Exarscere

ignes animo, subit ira, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 575. (4) Cæco carpitur igni, *Id. Æn.* 4, 2. (5) Meus ignis Amyntas, *Id. Ecl.* 3, 66. Accede ad ignem hunc, jam calesces plus satis, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 5. § Ignis sacer, *St. Anthony's fire*, *Plin.* 26, 11.

Ignispiçium, i, n. Divination by fire, *Plin.* 7, 56.

Ignitābulum, i, n. A chafingdish, a warming pan, a firepan; made of earth, or iron, *Fest.* = Fomes & ignitabulum ingenii virtutisque, *Macrob. Sat.* 2, 8.

Ignitēgium, i, n. Course, *Med. Gr.*

Ignitus, a, um, ior, comp. Fiery, burning, hot, strong. Ignitum Deus indidit illi Ingenium, *Prud. Hamart.* 544. † Igneus.

Ignivomus, a, um, adj. That spitteth fire. Altiùs ignivomum solem cæli orbita ducit, *Venant. de Pascha*, ad fin. Lactant. opp. 3. † Vomens ignem.

Ignobilis, e, adj. [ex in & nobilis] or comp. sīmus, sup. (1) Not noted, unknown, strange. (2) Ignoble, of low birth, meanly born, base. (3) Common, ordinary. (4) Of no reputation, or esteem; nothing spoken of. (1) = Peregrina facies videtur hominis atque ignobilis, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 2, 9. Innocentius est quodcunque & ignobilis, *Plin.* 23, 1. (2) Senatus illos, ignobilissimos alioqui, tot seculis spectat, *Id.* 35, 4. (3) Non ignobilis dicendi magister Demetrius Syrus, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 91. (4) Ubi in sylvis Italis ignobilis ævum Exigeret, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 776.

Ignobilitas, ātis, f. Ignobleness of birth. § Ignobilitas generis, *Cic. pro Murænâ*, 8. virorum, *Qv. Met.* 6, 319.

Ignominia, æ, f. [ex in & nomen] (1) Properly a note of disgrace prefixed before a man's name by the censor. (2) Discredit, reproach, dishonour, ignominy, disgrace. (1) Omnis judicatio censoris versatur tantummodo in nomine; animadversio igitur illa ignominia dicta est, *Cic. de Repub.* 4. (2) = Dedecore, maculâ, turpissimâque ignominia notetur, *Cic. In navis ignominis trepidus*, *Liv.* 21, 39.

Ignominia, a, um, part. [quod ab ignominior] Defamed, disgraced, *Gell.* 8, 15. † Infamis.

Ignominiosè, adv. ius; comp. sīmè, sup. With reproach, or disgrace. Ignominiosè contra Numidas pugnavit, *Eutr.* 4, 26. & 4, 24.

Ignominiosus, a, um, adj. Infamous, dishonourable, disgracefully, shameful, ignominious. § Ignominiosa iuga, *Liv.* 3, 23. Ignominiosa dicta, *Hor. A. P.* 247. Ignominiosa consulum ejuratio, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 7. § Ignominiosissimus, *Tert.*

Ignorabilis, e, adj. or, comp. That is, or may, easily be unknown. Quis oculis obviam ignorabilis obijctur? *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 1, 18. § Illud ignorabilis obscuriusque est, *Gell.* 9, 12.

Ignorandus, a, um, part. To be taken no notice of. Mille modis amor ignorandus est, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 29.

Ignorans, tis, part. Ignorant, not knowing. Ignorante rege, uter eorum esset Orestes, *Cic. de Amic.* 7. conf. *Sil.* 11, 582.

Ignoranter, adv. Ignorantly, *Dig.* † Infanter, *Cic.*

Ignorantia, æ, f. Ignorance, want of knowledge. § Ignorantia literarum, *Cic. pro Flacco*, 20. veri, *Qv. Met.* 7, 92. Ignorantia est renedium malorum, *Sen. Oed.* 515.

Ignoratio, ōnis, f. verb. Idem. § Ignoratio causarum, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 22. juris, *Id. de Legg.* 1, 6. sui, *Id. pro Cluent.* 39.

Ignorator, ōris, m. verb. He that is ignorant of, *Cod.* † Nescius.

Ignorātus, a, um, part. About to be ignorant of, *Liv.* 21, 42.

Ignoratus, a, um, part. or, comp. Unknown. Archimedis ignoratum indagavi sepulchrum, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 23. Octavii eloquentia ante consulatum ignorata, *Id. de Cl. Or.* 47.

Ignoro, āre, aēt. [ab ignarus] Not to know, to be ignorant of. Erras, si id credis, & me ignoras, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 8, 53. Ignorare mala, bonum est, *Sen. Thyest.* 783.

Ignoror, āri, ātus, pass. Not to be known. Ignoraretur forsitan ista fides, *Qv. Trist.* 1, 4, 18.

* Ignoscendus, a, um, part. To be pardoned. § Dementia ignoscenda, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 489.

* Ignoscens, tis, part. or, comp. Pardoning, forgiving. Quamvis tuus est animus natu gravior, ignoscentior, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 32.

* Ignoscentia, æ, f. Pardon, forgiveness.

§ Ignoscentiæ utiles, *Gell.* 7, 3.

* Ignoscibilis, e, adj. Tolerable, to be pardoned. Hujuscemodi vestitus de multo jam usu ignoscibilis est, *Gell.* 13, 21.

* Ignoscitur, imperf. It is forgiven. Nocte lateus mendæ, vitioque ignoscitur omni, *Qv. A.* Am. 1, 249.

* Ignosciturus, a, um, part. That will forgive. *Piso Ann.* 2. sed contra analogiam.

* Ignosco, ēre, nōvi, nōtum, neut. [ex in intens. & nosco] (1) To hold excused, to take no notice of. (2) To forgive, to pardon. (3) Also to know. (1) § Ignoscito sæpe aliis, nunquam tibi, *Publ. Syr.* Et præteritis ignoscis, & concessis futura, *Cic. inter fragm. Epist.* § Jupiter, ignosco pristina furta tua, *Prop.* 2, 2, 4. (3) Varro, sed desuevit hic usus.

* Ignoscor, i, pass. To be taken no notice of, to be pardoned. Quamvis ignosceretur iis, quos fraude ad signandum, vel errore inductos, constitisset, *Sutt. Aug.* 33. conf. *Liv.* 28, 31.

* Ignotum est, imperf. All is pardoned. Ignotum est, tacitum est, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 28.

* Ignoturus, a, um, part. That will pardon, *Prisc. ex Cic. in Cat. majore.*

* Ignotus, a, um, or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) Unknown. (2) Also ignorant, that doth not know. (1) Jus obscurum & ignotum, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 39. § Ignotos fallit, notis est derisui, *Phædr.* 1, 11, 2. § Ignotior gens, *Liv.* 5, 32. Pausignotissima turbæ, *Claud. in Eutrop.* 1, 153. Haud ignotissima inter nymphas, *Qv. Met.* 5, 540. (2) Ne quis erret ignotus, *Quint. vid. & Plaut. Men.* 2, 2, 19. & *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 5, 12.

Iis, dat. & abl. pl. à pronom. is. Pro quo tibus, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 7, 2.

I ante L.

* Ilarchus, i, m. [ab ἰλῆ ἀρχὴν, & ἀρχὴν: princeps] A captain of a troop of horse, *Cul. Rhod. Lat.* Præfectus turmæ equitum.

* Ile, is, n. [ab ἰλεω verito] The flank where the small guts are. Ilia inter coxas & pubem imo ventre posita sunt, *Cels.* 4, 1.

* Ileus, five Ileus, ei, m. [ab eadem] The small, or thin, gut; also the twisting of the small guts, when there is such a stoppage, that nothing can pass downwards, *Plin.* 20, 4. *Cels.* 4, 16.

Ilex, icis, f. A kind of oak tree, called by some holm; the scarlet oak, *Gerard.* Ilex tonsa bipennibus, *Her. Od.* 4, 4, 57.

* Ilea, um, n. pl. [ab ile] The flank, the small guts. § Ilia religare balteo, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 543. § Ducere ilia, to be broken winded, to be out of breath, to puff and blow, *Her. Epist.* 1, 1, 9.

* Iliacus, a, um, adj. Belonging to small guts. § Iliaca passio. The colick, the twisting of the guts, *Med.*

* Iliac, ādis, f. [ita dict. quod bellum continetur apud Ilium inter Græcos & Trojanos] The destruction of Troy, a poem of Homer's so called. § Ilias malorum, a word of disasters, *Cic. Att.* 8, 11. Ilias ipsa quid est, nisi turpis adultera? *Qv. Tr.* 2, 371.

Ilicet, adv. i. e. ire licet. (1) You may go when you list, you may depart when you will, you may go shake your ears, the business is over. (2) Also immediately, presently, forthwith, out of hand, all on a sudden. (1) Actum est, ilicet, periisti, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 9. (2) Illicet obruimur numero, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 424. Vid. Extemplo. § Illicet parasticæ arti maximam in malam crucem, & may go and be banged, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 9.

Ilicetum, i, n. A grove of holm trees, *Mart.* 49, 55.

Iliceus, a, um, adj. Of holm, or made of holm. § Ilicæ trabes, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 101.

Ilico,

Illico, adv. [*qu. in loco illo, Perot.*] (1) *Anon, by and by.* (2) *In all haste, forthwith; also in the same place. Vid. Illico.*

Iligneus, a, um, adj. & **Ilignus**. *Of balm. Iligneum frondem bubus recte præbebimus, Col. 6, 3. § Iligni pedes, Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 46.*

* **Illofus**, a, um, adj. *Troubled with the twisting of the guts, broken winded, Plin. 20, 4.*

Illabefactus, a, um, part. [*ex in & labefactus*] *Never weakened, or made feeble. § Vincula illabefacta, Or. ex Ponto, 3, 7, 6. sed mel. libb. hab. non labefacta. Venit ad albentes illabefacta comas, Ibid. 4, 12, 30.*

Illabens, tis, part. *Sliding, or glideing, in. Genitor tepet illabentibus astris Pontus, Stat. Ach. 1, 158.*

Illabor, i, pfus sum, dep. [*ex in & labor*] (1) *To slide, or glide, in.* (2) *To fall down, or upon.* (3) *Met. To enter.* (1) *Amnis illabitur mari, Plin. 5, 29.* (2) *Si fractus illabatur orbis, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 7. Truncus illapsus cerebro, Id. 2, 17, 27.* (3) *Animis illabere nostris, Virg. Æn. 3, 89.*

Illaboratus, a, um, part. *Made, or done, without labour, or pains; unlaboured, plain. § Terra illaborata, Sen. Ep. 90. Omnia fluunt illaborata, Quint. 10, 3.*

Illaboro, are, aet. [*ex in & laboro*] *To labour, or take pains, about a thing. § Illaborare domibus, Tac. Germ. 46, 7.*

Illac, sc. viâ, vel parte. (1) *On that side, on that way.* (2) *Met. With, or for, that party.* (1) *== Hæc atque illac perfluo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25.* (2) *Cic. Attic. 7, 3.*

* **Illacerabilis**, e, adj. [*ex in, & lacerabilis*] *That cannot be torn. § Spolium illacerabile, Sil. 5, 131.*

Illacesitus, a, um, part. *Unprovoked. Nulla pars Britannie illacesita, Tac. Agric. 20. § Cherusci illacesiti, Id. Germ. 36.*

* **Illachrymabilis**, e, adj. (1) *Not to be moved with pity, that cannot be prevailed upon with tears.* (2) *Unlamented.* (1) *§ Illachrymabilis Pluto, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 6.* (2) *Id. Od. 4, 9, 26.*

* **Illachrymandus**, a, um, part. *Worthy to be lamented, or wept over, Aug. † Deplorandus, Cic.*

* **Illachrymans**, tis, part. *Lamenting, Ov. ad Liv. 289. Sil. 2, 676.*

* **Illachrymatio**, ōnis, f. verb. *A weeping, or crying, over, Lexicogr. ex Gell. sed q.*

* **Illachrymo**, are, aet. & **Illachrymor**, ari, ātus sum, dep. [*ex in, & lachrymor*] (1) *To weep over, to lament and bewail.* (2) *To weater, or shed tears, involuntarily.* (3) *Met. To sweat, or send out moisture; to run as water.* (1) *Marcellus illachrymante dicitur, Liv. 25, 24. Morti & oculi lachrymarum refugium, & illachrymant, Cels. 3, 6.* (3) *Illachrymat templis ebur, ætæque sudant, Virg. Geor. 1, 480. Nunciatur uxorem ejus decessisse, ejusque mortem illachrymatum Alexandrum, Just. 11, 12.*

Illactenus, adv. *ut hactenus. So far forth, Gell. 16, 19. † Eatenus, Vett.*

† **Illæ**, pro illius, *Lex. ex Lucr.*

Illæsus, a, um, adj. (1) *Unhurt.* (2) *Sound, uncorrupted.* (1) *Cupressus illæsa brumâ, Stat. Theb. 6, 99. conf. Sil. 13, 14. § Illæsum onus, Mart. 1, 7.* (2) *§ Illæsas vitæ addere partes, Ov. Met. 2, 826.*

Illætabilis, e, adj. *Without mirth, sorrowful, joyless. Me portus & illætabilis ora Accipit, Virg. Æn. 3, 707. § Illætabile murmur, Ibid. 12, 619. munus, Stat. Theb. 3, 706. Hocne ferens onus illætabile matris transfundam gremio? Id. Theb. 5, 633.*

Illævigatus, a, um, part. *pro inconditus, Diom.*

Illapsus, a, um, part. [*ab illabor*] (1) *Sliden in, got in.* (2) *Falling upon.* (1) *§ Illapsa perniciēs, Cic. de Legg. 2, 15.* (2) *Truncus illapsus cerebro, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 27. conf. Sil. 15, 95.*

Illapsus, ūs, m, verb. *A slideing, or falling, in, Col. 2, 2.*

Illaqueatio, ōnis, f. verb. *An Ensnareing, or entangling, Litt. ex Liv. sed q.*

Illaqueator, ōris, m, verb. *An Entangler, or Ensnarer, Litt. ex Tac. sed q.*

Illaqueatus, a, um, part. *Snared, entangled. § Illaqueatus legum periculis, Cic. de Har. Resp. 4.*

Illaqueo, are, aet. *To snarl, or entangle; to bias. Munera navium Sævos illaqueant duces, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 16.*

Illaqueor, ari, ātus, pass. *To be entangled, Litt. ex Liv.*

† **Illasce** aedes. *Plaut. ut hasce.*

Illatābilis, e, adj. *Without breadth. Quod exprimere uno Latino verbo non queas, nisi audeas dicere illatābile, Gell. 1, 20. † Latitudinis expers, Vett.*

Illatebratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A bideing, or seeking of corners, Dig.*

† **Illatebro**, are, aet. *To bide in corners. Inermi illatebrant sese, Claud. ap. Gell. 17, 2. † Abcondo, abdo.*

Illatebrosus, a, um, adj. *Full of corners, or lurking places, Capell. † Latebrosus, Vett.*

Illatēnus, adv. *So far forth, Gell. Vid. Illactenus, sic enim libb. emendatiores. † Eatenus, Vett.*

* **Illatio**, ōnis, f. verb. [*ab infero*] *A bringing in, an inference, an interment, Ulp.*

Illatratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A barking against one, Lexicogr. ex Tac.*

Illatratio, ōris, m, verb. *He that barketh at, or revileth, one, Dig.*

Illatro, are, neut. *To bark against one. Illatrat jejunis faucibus orcus, Sil. 13, 845. § Manibus illatrat, Luc. 6, 729.*

* **Illatūrus**, a, um, part. [*à seq. illatus*] *About to bring in, Liv. 21, 2. & 36, 5. Cui Græciæ illaturus bellum Darius erat, Just. 19, 1.*

* **Illatus**, a, um, part. [*ab inferor*] *Inferred, brought in. § Illata Græciæ bella, Curt. 3, 10, 8. Lumine illato, Id. 8, 2, 21. Conf. Liv. 22, 5. & 24, 42. &*

Illaudabilis, e, adj. *Unworthy praise, uncommendable. Juvat illaudabile carmen Funderc, Stat. Sylv. 5, 5, 33. conf. Gell. 2, 6.*

Illaudatus, a, um, part. *Not worthy to be named, worthy no praise, or commendation. Illaudati Bufiridis aræ, Virg. Geor. 3, 5. = Illaudatus, inglorius subit portum, Plin. Epist. 9, 26, 4. conf. Sil. 14, 633.*

† **Illaudo**, are, aet. *To dispraise, Litt. ex Plaut.*

* **Illautus**, a, um, part. *pro illotus. Unwashed, foul, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 23.*

Ille, illa, illud, gen. illius, dat. illi. [*ex Hebr. אלה*] (1) *He, she, that.* (2) *The one.* (3) *One, some one.* (4) *The aforesaid.* (5) *Such and such immediately; the self same.* (1) *Passim.* (2) *Quoties respondet τὸ αὐτό.* (3) *Ille—ipse, the one—the other, Suet.* (3) *Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 37.* (4) *Multum ille & terris jactatus & alto, Virg. Æn. 1, 7.* (5) *Commendo vobis illum & illum, Suet. Cas. 41. (Ille & is de eodem in eadem sententiâ: Id misero restat mihi mali, si illum potest, qui alicui rei est, etiam eum ad nequitiam adducere, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 3.*

Illecebra, æ, f. [*ab illiciendo*] (1) *An enticement, or allurement.* (2) *An attractive, a charm.* (3) *Meton. An enticer, a charmer.* (1) *Maxima illecebra peccandi impunitatis spes, Cic. pro Milone, 16. Conf. Liv. 10, 4.* (2) *Trahit homines suis illecebris ad verum decus virtus, Cic. Somn. Scip. 7.* (3) *Atque ecrum, illecebra exit tandem, Plaut. Asin. 1, 2, 25.*

Illecebratio, ōnis, f. *An alluring, Faber ex Gell. † Illecebra, Cic.*

Illecebrator, ōnis, m, verb. *An enticer, or a lurer, Faber ex Macrob.*

Illecebrusè, adv. *iūs, comp. Allureingly, enticingly, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 34. (Leg. & in comparativo. Nihil illecebrusius fieri potest, Id. Bacch. 1, 1, 54.*

Illecebrusius, a, um, adj. *Full of enticements, allurements, or charms. Exemplis superioris ævi deficitur, sed tū illecebrusius (five adjct. five adv. illud fuerit) damnare vetat, præsertim cum leg. ap. Plaut. loc. citato.*

Illeclamentum, i, n, *An enticement, or al-*

lurement. Lenoniis patris illeclamentis captus, Apul. Apol. p. 554. † Illecebra.

Illecto, are, freq. [*ab illicio*] *To allure, or entice, Aug. † Illicio, delinio, Vett.*

Illectus, a, um, part. [*ab illicior*] *Enticed, allured. Libido ad id, quod videtur bonum, illecta & inflammata, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6. Vid. Illicio.*

Illectus, ūs, m, verb. *An enticing, or alluring. Magis illectum tuum, quam lectum meo, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 21.*

Illegitimè, adv. *Unlawfully, Recentiores. † Non legitimè.*

Illegitimus, a, um, adj. *Illegitimate, base born, unlawful. Frustrâ petunt vindiciæ h. voc. ex Val. Max. 2, 1, 3. cum loci sensus, MSS. opt. notæ, & leges ipsæ Rom. facessere jubeant. † Minimè legitimus, Plaut.*

Illepide, adv. *Unhandsomely, without grace, grossly. Crassè illep dæve compositum poema, Horat. Epist. 1, 1, 77.*

Illepidus, a, um, adj. *Without grace, unpleasant, unhandsome. Parens avidus, illepidus, Cic. N. D. 3, 29. = Deliciæ illepidæ atque inelegantes, Catul. 6, 2.*

Illex, ēgis, c, g. *That liveth without law, an outlaw. Impurè illex, labes populi, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 4.*

Illex, icis, adj. [*ab illicio*] *That enticeth, or bath force to entice, or allure. Illex animi Venus, Apul. Apol. p. 459. § Illex halitus, Prud. Psych. 328. Corda illice flectere aite, Id. in Symm. 2, 6.*

Illex, vel **Illox**, icis, f, subst. *Allurement, enticement; also a birdcall, a quailpipe; a decoy. Auceps sum ego, esca est meretrix, locūs illox est, amatores aves, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 68.*

Illic, adv. *pro illic. There, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 36. & Plaut. sepius. § alibi, Plaut.*

Illicabilis, e, adj. *Pure, undefiled. Illicabilis est sapientia tanquam lux, Laet. Instit. 2, 7.*

Illicite, adv. *Purely, without wasting, or touching, Dig.*

Illicatus, a, um, part. (1) *Untouched.* (2) *Pure, undefiled, faultless.* (1) *= Integro illabatōque succo aluntur, Col. 3, 10. § Illicatum robur, Id. 12, 1. Illicatam servare integritatem, Id. 8, 11. Illicatum imperium, Liv. 3, 61. (2) § Virginitas illicata, Val. Max. 6, 1, 4.*

Illicibilis, e, adj. (1) *Ungentel, sordid, base, unlike a gentleman, illiteral.* (2) *Niggardly, discourteous.* (3) *Homely, clownish, servile, mean.* (1) *Ex illân' familiâ tam illicibile facinus esse ortum! Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 3. (2) Cic. Fam. 13, 1. (3) = jocandi genus illicibile, petulans, flagitiosum, obscenum, Cic. Offic. 1, 29.*

Illicibilis, ūis, f. *Niggardyness, baseness. = Illicibilis avaritiæque ablit supicio, Cic. 2, 18.*

Illicibiliter, adv. *Niggardly, ungently, dirtyly, basely, Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 30.*

Illicibis, e, adj. *Childless, having no children, Tert. † Oibus, sine liberis.*

Illic, illac, illic, pro ille, illa, illud. § **Illic** homo, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 167. Nimia illac licentia evadet in aliquod magnum malum, Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 63. Summe ego mulier misera, quæ illac audio! Plaut. Mon. 5, 2, 99.*

Illic, adv. *in loco illo. There, in that place, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 27.*

Illiciendus, a, um, part. *To be allured. = Inescandæ illiciendæque multitudinis causâ, Patere. 2, 13.*

Illicio, ēre, exi, ectum, aet. [*ex in & lacio*] (1) *To allure, to entice, to charm one.* (2) *To inveigle, to tripan.* (1) *Deus me ad illam illexit, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 7. § Illicere in stuprum, Cic. N. D. 3, 27. (2) Tunc homines adolescentulos in fraudem illicis? Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 8.*

Illicior, i, ectus, pass. *To be allured. Principes viri ad ornandum urbem illecti sunt, Patere. 2, 80.*

Illicitè, adv. *Unlawfully, § Illicitè illexit, Varo. L. L. 5, 9.*

Illicitus, a, um, adj. [*ex in neg. & lictus*] *Unlawful. § Venus illicita, Stat. Theb. 8, 96. Vias illicitas tentare, Val. Flac. 1, 197. undæ, Id. 1, 627. § Per licita, & illicita fecidatus, Tac. 15, 37.*

Illicium, i, n, [*ab illiciendo*] *An enticement,*

or allurements. Apiastrum illicium apibus, *Varr.* R. R. 16, 17.

Illico. (1) Prop. adv. loci. *Fest.* (qu. in loco) (2) Item temporis. (1) *In that very place.* (2) *Incontinently, forthwith, by and by, immediately, &c. d. upon the place.* (3) *From thence, from the premises.* (1) Otiose nunc jam illico hic confisse, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 2. Manete illico, *Cæcil.* (2) Magna illico fama surrexit, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8. (3) Nec si omne, &c. sequitur illico, *Id. de Pato.* 12.

|| **Illicens**, tis. part. *Dashing against.* Illicens præfatos tellure dracones, *Anon. poet. Laud. Herc.* 59.

Illico, ere, si, sum. act. [*ex in & ludo*] (1) *To dash, or beat, against.* (2) *To thrust into.* (1) Fragili quærens illidere dentem, Offendet solido, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 77. (2) Cestus illit in ossa, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 480.

Illicor, i, fus. pass. *To be dashed against, &c.* Illicitur ignis clypeo, *Val. Flac.* 7, 585.

Illicans, tis. *Tieing, fastening.* *Liv.* 36, 11.

|| **Illicatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *An enwrapping, or entangling.* *Mart. Cap.*

|| **Illicator**, ōris. m. verb. *He that tieth, or fettereth, in.* *Boët.*

Illicaturus, a, um. part. *About to tie on.* § Jugal ligatura tauris, *Hor. Epod.* 3, 11.

Illicatus, a, um. part. (1) *Fastened, bound.* (2) *Entangled.* (3) *Met. Obligated, engaged.* (1) Cæsaris actis illicatus tenetur, *Cic. pro Domo.* 15.

§ **Illicatus** post tergum manus, *Liv.* 5, 27. (2) Illicatus matrimonii duarum uxorum, *Val. Max.* 9, 13, ext. 4. (3) Hospitiis amicitiaque illicati Philippo erant, *Liv.* 2, B. M.

Illico, are. act. [*ex in & ligo*] (1) *To bind, knit, tie, or fasten.* (2) *To entangle.* (3) *To entangle, or intermix.* (1) In curram distentum illicat Metium, *Liv.* 1, 28. (2) § Illicari bello, *Liv.* 1, B. M. (3) Genus dicendi, in quo illicantur verborum & sententiarum lepores, *Cic. Orat.* 27.

Illicor, ari, atus. pass. *To be bound, &c.* Sermonibus hujusmodi nolunt personas tam graves illicari, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 2.

Illicis, e. adj. [*ex in & limus*] *Clear; without mud, or slime.* § Fons illicis, *Or. Met.* 3, 407.

Illic, adv. de loco. (1) *From thence, or that place.* (2) *From that thing, or person.* (3) *From that side.* (4) *From that party of men.* (1) § Illic huc transferetur virgo, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 12. (2) § Vix me illic abstraxi, atque impeditum in eâ expediti animum, atque huc contuleram, *Id. Hec.* 3, 1, 17. (3) § Cum eadem metuam ab hac parte, si illic beneficium non sit, rectius putem quidvis domi perpeti, *Cic. Att.* 9, 7. (4) § Amorem abiecit illic, atque in hanc transfudit, *Id. Phil.* 2, 31. ¶ Hinc, illic, on every side, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 5, 40.

* || **Illicatus**, ūs. m. [*qu. ab illingo, ex in & ligo*] *Brotb, or liquor, that may be suped; also a medicine; an electuary, or lochoch.* *Sic. Litt.* Ego neque nomen, neque verbum usquam reperi.

Illicendus, a, um. part. *To be anointed.* Dens illicendus rosæ flore contrito, *Cels.* 7, 12.

Illicio, ire, ūvi, ūtum. act. [*ex in & linio*] *To anoint, or besmear, one gently.* Phreneticis illinivit cum polentâ, *Plin.* 20, 17.

Illicio, ere, ūvi, ūvi & ūvi, ūtum. act. [*ex in & lino*] (1) *To anoint, or besmear.* (2) *To daub, or soil.* (3) *To lay over, or colour.* (1) § Illicere collyria oculis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 31. (2) *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 36. (3) Bruma nives illicet agris, *Id. Epist.* 1, 7, 10.

Illicor, i, ūtus. pass. *To be anointed, &c.* *Plin.* 9, 30. Illicuntur pedes odoribus, *Curt.* 8, 30.

|| **Illicatio**, ere, fæci, factum. *To melt.* *Leg. in part.*

Illicatus, a, um. *Met. Melted.* § Illicatus voluptates, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 9.

|| **Illicatio**, ūri, factus. neut. pass. *To be melted down.* *Lex. ex Cels.*

† **Illicæ** pro illis. ¶ **Illicæ** ædibus. *In that house.* *Plaut. ut hisce.*

Illicus, a, um. part. [*ab illidor*] (1) *Dashed, or beaten, against.* (2) † *Beaten, or knocked, out.*

(1) *Deæ litteribus illisus est.* *Val. Max.* 1, 1, ext. 1. § **Illiso** in postem capite, *Id.* 9, 12, 6. (2) Concisus pugnis & illis dentibus, *Lex. ex Plaut.*

Illisus, ūs. m. verb. *A dashing, or beating, against.* Illis ipso repercutus, *Plin.* 27, 8. Illis scopolus tremit omnis aquarum, *Sil.* 17, 246.

Illiteratus, a, um. adj. ūsimus, sup. (1) *Unlearned, illiterate.* (2) || *Not written in letters.* (1) Vir bonus & non illiteratus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 6. Scribo plurimas, sed illiteratissimas literas, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 10, 9. (2) *Gell.* 11, 18.

Illitus, a, um. part. [*ab illinor*] (1) *Besmeared, tintured.* (2) *Tainted.* (1) § Color illitus fuco, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 52. Illito cubiculo calce recenti, *Val. Max.* 9, 12, 4. § **Illitæ** naves pice, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 480. (2) § **Illitum** veneno donum, *Liv.* 5, 2.

Illitus, ūs. m. verb. *An anointing, or besmearing.* A positu, fotu, illitu, *Plin.* 23, ext.

Illiusmodi, adj. indecl. *Of that sort.* *Cic. Div. in Cæcil.* 22.

Illix, ūis. f. *Vid. Illex.*

Illo, adv. ad locum. *Thither, to that place.* Tu illo plures mittas oportet, *Cic. Quam illo venisset.* *Nep. Ages.* 3.

Illocabilis, e, adj. *That cannot be hired, or let out.* § **Illocabilis** virgo, *that cannot be betrothed in marriage.* *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 14.

† **Illosum**, adv. loci. *Thitherward, toward that place.* *Fest. ex Catone.*

* **Illotus**, a, um. part. [*ex in & lotus*] (1) *Foul, unwashed.* (2) *Vulgar, nasty, slovenly.* (1) § **Illota** toralia, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 83. (2) Nec qui tam illoto sermone utitur, vitâ honestior est, *Cic. in Sall.* 1.

|| **Illubricans**, tis. part. *Stirring, or moving, softly; glideing along.* Membra sua leniter illubricans, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 43. † **Labens.**

Illuc, pro illud. *That thing.* *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 17.

Illuc, adv. *Thither, to that place.* § **Huc** atque illuc, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 40.

Illuceo, ere, xi. neut. (1) *To shine upon.* (2) *To be day.* (3) *Met. To be conspicuous.* (1) Atræ pix capiti illuceat, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 65. (2) Ubi illuxit, recepere classem, *Liv.* 10, 35. (3) Clarissimum deinde Homeri illuxit ingenium, *Paterc.* 1, 5. ¶ **Cum** accus. *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 22. *to appear, or show himself.*

Illucesco, ere, incept. *Idem.* Illucescet aliquando ille dies, *Cic. pro Mil.* 26.

Illucet, illuxit. imperf. *It is day.* *Liv.*

Illuctans, tis. part. *Struggleing.* Teneris meditant verba illuctantia labris, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 790.

Illuctor, ari, atus sum. dep. *To wrestle, to struggle.* *Stat. Vid. Illuctans.*

Illud horæ, pro eâ horâ, *Suet. Ner.* 26.

Illudens, tis. part. *Mocking.* § **Illudens** nostras artes, *Or. Met.* 9, 66. *superbiæ.* *Curt.* 4, 72.

Illudo, ere, si, sum. act. [*ex in & ludo*] *To play upon one, to mock, to jeer, to gibe, or jest at; to laugh to scorn, to flout, to abuse.* § Pecunia illudere, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 94. Illudere discrimini publico, *Suet. Tiber.* 2. aliquid, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 57. in aliquem, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 4. in aliquo, *Id. Andr.* 4, 5, 19.

Illudor, i, fus sum. pass. *To be played upon, &c.* Miseros illudi nolunt, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 58.

Illuminatè, adv. *Plainly, clearly, brightly, rhetorically.* = *Distinctè, explicatè, abundanter, &c.* illuminatè, dicere, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 14.

|| **Illuminatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *An enlightening.* *Macrobi.* Sat. 1, 17.

|| **Illuminator**, ōris. m. verb. *An enlightener.* *Laët.* 6, 18. *Alfo a limner.* *Aug.*

|| **Illuminatrix**, ūis. f. verb. *She that enlightens.* *Hier.* † **Quæ** illuminat, ab

Illuminatus, a, um. part. *Enlightened.* A sole luna illuminata, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 46.

Illumino, are. act. (1) *To enlighten.* (2) *Met. To adorn, or beautify.* (3) *To set off as a foil.* (1) Vias illuminat igni, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 275. (2) = *Verbis orationem ornari & illuminari puto.* *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 54. (3) *Illuminavit herum fidem, illorum perfidia.* *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 18.

|| **Illuminus**, a, um. adj. *Without light, dark.* § **Illuminæ** Proserpinæ nuptiæ, *Apul. Met.* 6, init.

† **Sine lumine**, cæcus.

Illunc, pro illum, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 4, 34.

Illunis, e. adj. *Without moonshine, dark.* =

Nox illunis & obscura, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 20, 14.

|| **Illunus**, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Tenebris illunæ caliginis impeditus, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 30.

Illusio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab illudo*] *A mocking, or scorn.* *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 53.

|| **Illusor**, ōris. m. verb. *A mocker, scoffer, or jeerer.* *Plaut. ascr. Litt. certè ap. sequiores.*

Illustramentum, i. n. *An embellishment, an adornment.* § **Illustramenta** orationis, *Quint. c. ult.*

† **Lumina**, *Cic.*

Illustrandus, a, um. part. *To be illustrated, adorned, honoured.* *Val. Max.* 8, 14, ext. 1.

Illustrans, tis. part. *Illustrating, enlightening.* Illustrante leniter lunâ stellas, *Plin. H.* 2, 16.

Illustratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A beautifying, or setting out; a making plain and evident, an illustration.* Illustratio & evidentiæ, *Cic. ap. Quint.* 6, 2.

Illustratus, a, um. part. *Illustrated, brightened, cleared, lightened.* = *Omnia illustrata & patefacta vidistis.* *Cic. Catil.* 3, 1.

Illustris, e. adj. or. comp. ūsimus, sup. [*ex in & lustro*] (1) *Lightsome, clear, bright.* (2) *Illustrious, famous, noble, renowned, excellent.* (3) *Evident, plain, remarkable.* (1) Conclave bene illustre fragilem suppellectilem postulat, *Col.* 12, 2. Illustria usque ad vesperum balnearia, *Id.* Sol concutiens illustre caput, *Or. Met.* 2, 50. (2) = *Facta illustria & gloriosa.* *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 10. Illustrissimum orbis terrarum monumentum, *Id. anteq. iret in exil.* 10. (3) = *Vides quantò expressiora, quantòque illustriora futura sint.* *Id. Fam.* 1, 7.

Illustris, adv. comp. *More brightly, or excellently.* *Cic. Fam.* 10, 19. ¶ **Illustrissimè**, sup. *Gell.* 5, 1. & 9, 13.

Illustro, are. act. [*ex in & lustro*] (1) *To illustrate, to brighten, to shine spontaneously.* (2) *To make plain, or evident.* (3) *To make famous, or well known.* (1) Sol habitabiles Illustrat oras, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 6. (2) § **Patefacere** & illustrare obscura, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 39. (3) Illustrabit tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, *Id. Fam.* 1, 6. Cyzicum nobilis civitas Asiaticæ plagæ litora illustrat, *Flor.* 3, 5, 15.

Illustror, ari, atus. pass. *To be made bright, Met. To become eminent.* Factum est, ut brevi tempore illustraretur, *Nep. Themist.* 1. Illustrata est moderatio, *Val. Max.* 4, 2, 1.

Illusus, a, um. part. *Mocked, or scoffed.* ¶ **Ves** fies illusæ auro, wrought, or embroidered, with gold, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 464. Sæpe asperis facetiis illusus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 68, 4.

* || **Illuubarbus**, a, um. adj. [*ab illutus, & barba*] *That hath a nasty beard.* *Apul. Florid.* 3, p. 762.

* **Illutibilis**, e. adj. *That cannot be washed clean.* *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 57.

* **Illutus**, a, um. part. *pro illotus.* *Unwashed, foul.* *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 52.

* **Illuvies**, ūis. f. [*ab illuo, quod ex in & lavo*] (1) *Uncleanliness, filthiness, nastiness, slovenliness.* (2) *Meton. A nasty fellow, a scoundrel.* (1) = *Ab-lue corpus illuvie æternisque sordibus squalidum.* *Curt.* 4, 4. (2) = *Germana illuvies, hircus hara suis.* *Plaut. Most.* 1, 1, 39.

* || **Illuviōsus**, a, um. adj. *Filthy, nasty, slovenly, slovenly.* *Non.* † **Sordidus**, immundus.

I ante M.

|| **Im.** antiq. *pro eum, à nom. is.* *Fest.*

|| **Imaginābundus**, a, um. adj. *Betinking himself, in a brown study.* *Apul. Met.* 3, init.

Imaginārius, a, um. adj. *Formal, for fashion and not in reality, imaginary, counterfeited, feigned.* § **Imaginarii** fasces, *Liv.* 3, 41. Imaginarius honor, *Sen. de Conf.* 3. Imaginaria militia, *Suet. Claud.* 25. Jus imaginarium, *Flor.* 3, 2, 5.

|| **Imaginārius**, i. m. *One who went only under the name of a soldier, but did no duty; also he who carried the images of the battle.* *Veget.*

Imaginatio,

Imāginātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *An imagination, the representation of a thing.* (2) *Thought, design.* (1) § Imaginationes libidinum, *Plin.* 20, 7. (2) Provincias secretis imaginationibus expetens, *Tac.* 15, 36.

|| **Imāginātīvus**, a, um, adj. *Fantastical, imaginary, Aug.*

|| **Imāginātor**, ōris, m. verb. *He that imagineth, or fancies a thing, Aug.*

|| **Imāginātus**, a, um, part. *Fashioned, Lactant.* 5, 13.

|| **Imāginīfēri**, ōrum, m. pl. *Carriers of images.* *Veget.* 2, 7.

Imāginō, āre, aēt. [*ab imago*] *To represent, or cast back, one's image; as a glass doth, Gell.* 16, 18. pro.

Imāginor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To imagine, or conceive.* Imaginari fercula triumphi, *Plin.* 9, 35. Regionis forma pulcherrima, imaginare amphitheatrum aliquod immensum, *Id. Epist.* 5, 6, 7.

Imāginōsus, a, um, adj. *Full of images, or full of strange fancies and conceits; whimsical, Catull.* 39, 8.

Imāgo, gīnis, f. [*ab imitatione, qu. imitago, Fest.*] (1) *A resemblance, or representation.* (2) *A dream, a vision.* (3) *An image, picture, or portrait.* (4) *A pretext, a pretense, or colour.* (5) *Also a sheath.* (6) *A copy, pattern, or example.* (7) *A spectre.* (8) *An echo.* (9) *The thought or contrivance.* (10) *Statues of ancestors.*

(1) Imago animi vultus est, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 59. (2) An vitiis carentem Ludit imago Vana? *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 40. (3) Imagine Cereā Largior arserit ignis, *Id. Sat.* 1, 8, 43. (4) Illam amicitiae mendacis imagine cepit, *Qv. Met.* 7, 301.

(5) Curvam servans sub imagine falcem, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 179. (6) = Exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis intueri, *Cic. pro Sext.* 8. (7) = Umbra Creūsae & nota major imago, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 773. (8) Gloria virtuti resonat, ut imago, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 2. (9) Pene in imagine tota est, *Qv. Met.* 6, 586. (10) Si quid deliquero, nullae sunt imagines, quae me a vobis deprecantur, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 37. Et Meton.

Imagines. pl. nobility. ¶ Imagines subitae, an upstart nobility, *Plin. Epist.* 8, 10, 3.

Imāgunculā, ae, f. dim. *A little image, Cic. Att.* 6, 1. & *Suet. Aug.* 7.

† **Imbalnities**, ei, f. *Neglect of washing, Lucil.*

Imbecillis, e, adj. or, comp. sīmus & līmus, sup. (1) *Weak, heavy, faint.* (2) *Ineffectual.* (3) *Feeble, easy to be overcome.* (4) *Poor, needy.* (1) Homo imbecilli ingenio, *Plin. Paneg.* 79. (2) § Imbecillissima materia, *Cels.* 2, 18. (3) = Nos imbecillissimus ac facillimus sanguis, *Sen. de Ben.* 4, 18. Si imbecillimis fortior est, *Id. Epist.* 85. (4) Propinqui imbecilliores vel animo, vel fortuna, *Cic.*

Imbecillitas, ātis, f. *Feebleness, weakness.* Tulliae meae morbus & imbecillitas corporis me examinat, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 6. = *Infirmity, fragility, Id.*

|| **Imbecilliter**, adv. iūs, comp. *Weakly, faintly.* § **Imbecilliter** assentiri, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 17. sed alii leg. imbecillius. Imbecillius horrent dolorem, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 39.

Imbecillus, a, um, adj. *Slothfull, feeble, lazy, good for nothing.* = Imbecillus, iners, popino, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 39. Partes corporis imbecillae, *Cels.* 1, 4. Cetera vid. in Imbecillis.

Imbellis, e, adj. or, comp. (1) *Not suited to war.* (2) *Also without war.* (3) *Weak, feeble.* (4) *Cowardly, faint-hearted.* (1) § Imbelle carmen, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 874. Imbellis cithara, *Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 15. Iyra, *Id. Ibid.* 1, 6, 10. (2) § Imbelle triennium, *Liv.* 3. (3) § Cervi imbelles, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 265. (4) = Nunquam periculi iuga committendum est, ut imbelles timidique videamus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 24. major numerus & imbellior, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 33, 6.

* **IMBER**, bris, m. [*ā Gr. ὄμβρος*] (1) *A shower of rain.* (2) *or, anything insipid of, or like, it.* (3) *Water.* (4) *Poet. Weeping, a shower of tears.* (1) Venit imber, lavat parietes, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 30. (2) Lapidum, sanguinis, terrae, lactis

imber, *Civ. Div.* 1, 43. Ferreus ingruit imber, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 284. (3) Ex igni, terrā, atque animā procrevere, & imbri, *Lucr.* 1, 716. § Imber Neptuni, *Enn.* (4) Indigno teneras imbre rigante genas, *Qv. A. Am.* 1, 532.

* **Imberbis**, e, adj. [*ex in, & barba*] *Beardless, without beard.* § Jupiter semper barbatus, Apollo semper imberbis, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 34.

* **Imbibō**, ēre, bi, ĩrum, aēt. [*ex in, & bibo*] (1) *To drink in.* (2) *Met. To receive in, to imbibe.* (1) *Plin.* 24, 15. (2) Nisi de vobis malam opinionem animo imbibisset, *Cic. Aet.* in *Verr.* 1, 14. *Conf. Liv.* 2, 47.

* **Imbibor**, i, ĩtus, pass. *To be imbibed, or received in.* Is n̄ dor per infundibulum imbibitur in vetere tussi, *Plin.* 24, 15.

† **Imbitas**, pro intrō eas, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 42. || **Imbractatus**, a, um, part. *Clad with complete barneys, Amm.* 17, 8. † **Cataphraetus**.

|| **Imbractor**, āri, ātus, pass. *To be gilded, or laid over with gold foil, or leaves of gold; to be barneffed, Amm.* 14, 15. † **Bractes obducor**.

* **Imbrex**, ĩcis, m. canalis, vel tegula, per quam imber fluit. (1) *The gutter tile, or roof tile; made crooked for the passing of rain.* (2) *Imbrices, pl. a kind of applause, or shouting.* (1) § Tempestas venit, confregit tegulas imbricēque, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 28. § Personas tegularum extremis imbricibus imposuit, *Plin.* 35, 12. (2) *Suet. in Ner.* 20. ubi vid. *Casaub.*

* **Imbricātīm**, adv. *In the manner of roof tiles.* Conchae pectinatim, caniculatim, imbricatim, undatae, *Plin.* 9, 33.

* **Imbricātus**, a, um, part. *Crooked like a gutter, or roof tile; or laid one under another, like tiles, Vitruv.* 2, 8.

* † **Imbricitor**, ōris, m. *That raineth storms, or showers, Enn. ap. Macr. Sat.* 6, 2.

* || **Imbrico**, āre, aēt. [*ab imbrex*] *To cover with tile, or to make crooked like a gutter, Sidon. Ep.* 2, 2.

* † **Imbricus**, a, um, adj. *Rainy, showery, Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 35. † **Imbrifer**.

* || **Imbrīdus**, a, um, adj. *Idem. Solin. c.* 10.

* **Imbrīfer**, ēra, ĩrum, adj. [*ex imber, & fero*] *That bringeth rain, rainy.* § **Imbrifer** celi status, *Col.* 7, 6. Hyems imbrifera, *Sil.* 3, 197. nubes, *Lucan.* 9, 455.

* **Imbuendus**, a, um, part. *To be seasoned, or furnished, with.* Dixit, non esse talibus promissis imbuendas aures militum, *Curt.* 4, 41. *Conf. Liv.* 41, 15.

* **Imbuo**, ēre, ui, ūtum, aēt. [*ex in & inuf. buo, ā Gr. βύω, farcio*] (1) *To imbrue, die, or wet.* (2) *To soak, or season.* (3) *To habituate, or accustom.* (4) *To entertain, furnish, or store.*

(1) Sanguis novus imbuuit arma, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 554. (2) Dolia nova sic imbuito, amurcā impleto, *Cato R. R.* 69, 1. (3) Qui honestas sermonibus aures imperatoris imbuant, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 7, 4. (4) Hisce artibus neu colas, neu imbuas ingenium, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 16.

* **Imbuor**, i, ūtus, pass. *To be accustomed, &c.* § Ad quam non nati, sed facti; non instituti, sed imbuti sumus, *Cic. pro Mil.* 4.

* **Imbūtus**, a, um, part. (1) *Imbrued.* (2) *Stained.* (3) *Dipped.* (4) *Seasoned.* (5) *Accustomed.* (6) *Tainted.* (7) *Full of.* (1) § Imbuti sanguine gladii, *Cic. Philipp.* 14, 2. (2)

Imbuta Appia via sanguine, *Id. pro Milone*, 7. (3) § Tela imbuta veneno, *Qv. Trist.* 4, 1, 77. (4) Quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem Testa diu, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 2, 69. (5) Miles longo

Cæsarium sacramento imbutus, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 5, 1. (6) § Tellus imbuta scelere, *Catull.* 62, 397. (7) Omni imbutum odio bellum intulistis? *Cic. pro Demo.* 23. § admiratione, *Liv.* 21, 39.

|| **Imitābilis**, e, adj. *That may be imitated, imitable.* Oratoris subtilitas videtur esse imitabilis, *Cic. Orat.* 23.

|| **Imitāmen**, ĩnis, n. *An imitation, a representation, a counterfeit, or disguise; a pattern, or sample, to follow.* Somnia veras æquaat imitamine formas, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 626.

|| **Imitāmentum**, i, n. *An imitation, Tac. Ann.* 14, 57, 6.

Imitandus, a, um, part. *To be imitated, followed, or counterfeited.* Consuetudo imitanda medicorum est, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 24.

Imitane, tis, part. *Resembling, counterfeiting.* Varias imitantia formas Somnia, *Qv. Met.* 11, 613. *Conf. Sil.* 6, 531.

Imitatio, ōnis, f. verb. *Imitation, counterfeiting.* Virtus imitatione digna, *Cic. Philipp.* 14, 6.

Imitator, ōris, m. verb. *One that imiteth, a ressembler.* § Majorum imitator, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 4. principium, *Id. de Legg.* 3, 14.

Imitatrix, ĩcis, f. verb. *She, or it, f. that imiteth.* Imitatrix boni voluptas, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 17. avis, *Plin.* 10, 23.

Imitātūrus, a, um, part. *About to imitate.* Quem imitaturus non sum, *Cæs. in fragm.*

Imitātus, a, um, part. (1) *Imitating, resembling.* (2) *Also counterfeited, imitated.* (1) Faciem liquidarum imitatus aquarum Flumen eras, *Qv. Met.* 8, 736. (2) = Imitata & efficta simulacra, *Cic. de Univ.* 3.

|| **Imīto**, āre, aēt. *Non.* 7, 46. id. quod

Imītor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To imitate, to resemble.* (2) *To counterfeit, to do the like, to follow another's manner, way, or example.* (1) Chirographum sex primorum imitatus est, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 30. (2) = Cotta cum verbis, tum ipso sono quasi subrustico prolequebatur, atque imitabatur antiquitatem, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 36.

|| **Imīcus**, adv. [*ex imus*] *Below, or from below; from the bottom.* Terrā dehiscente imitus, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 302.

Immaculātus, a, um, part. *Unspotted, undefiled, immaculate, spotless.* § **Immaculata tellus**, *Lucr.* 2, 755. = **Inviolatus**, *Cic.*

|| **Immacūlo**, āre, aēt. *To bespot, Firm.* 4, 16.

Immadēo, ēre, ui, neut. *To be moist, wet, or soaked.* Fertilis immaduit terra, *Qv. Met.* 6, 396.

Immaduit imbre, *Plin.* 17, 5.

Immadē, adv. *pro immaniter. Mightily, wonderfully, excessively.* Immadē sonat per saxa, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 239.

Immanis, e, adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [*immanis, qui non bonus, sed terribilis & crudelis; manum enim bonum diceb. Isidor.*] (1) *Cruel, outrageous, fierce, savage, wild.* (2) *Huge, exceeding great.* (3) *Barbarous, wild.* (4) *Wonderfull, incredible, strange.* (5) † **Fil:by**, *luchsome, hurtfull.* (1) Scelere ante alios immanior omnes, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 351. (2) Duritia immanis imitatur patientiam, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 23. § Moles immanis, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 516. verborum numerus, *Varr. L. L.* 5. pecunia, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 8. Immanissima bellua, *Plin. Paneg.* 48. *Conf. Qv. Met.* 9, 247. (3) = Immanis, fera, ac barbara, gens, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 13. (4) *Qv. Met.* 9, 247. (5) Immane templum obvallatum ossibus, *Acc. ap. Non.*

Immanitas, ātis, f. (1) *Outrageousness, cruelty.* (2) *Hugeness, vastness.* (3) *Insensibility.* (1) = Asperitas, atque immanitas naturae, *Cic. de Amic.* 23. (2) § Immanitas pretii, *Plin.* 35, 11. (3) Temperantiam immanitas in voluptatibus aspernandis imitatur, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 23.

|| **Immaniter**, adv. iūs, comp. *Mightily, wonderfully, exceedingly, Gell.* 9, 11. *Amm.* 18, 17.

Immansuetus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. *Ungentle, not mild, untractable, cruel, savage, outrageous.* = Immansueti ac fera gens, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 8. Quid immansuetius? *Sen. ad Helv.* 6. § Immansuetissimus Boreas, *Qv. Ep.* 18, 37.

|| **Immarcescibilis**, e, adj. *Never fading, Paulin.* † *Non marcescens.*

|| **Immarcesco**, ēre, ui, neut. *perperam al. legunt ap. Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 107. nam. mel. lib. hab. in-amarescunt epulæ.

Immāturē, adv. iūs, comp. *Before the time, unseasonably, out of season.* Neque praefestinatum opus nimium immaturē videri possit factum, *Col.* 11, 2. Ingreditur immaturē, *Cels.* 6, 18, 3. Haud immaturius redito, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 188.

Immaturitas, ātis, f. (1) *Unripeness, immaturity, unseasonableness.* (2) *Met. Too much haste.* (1) § Immaturitas sponfarum, *Suet. Aug.* 34. (2) = Quid

— Quid hæc festinatio? quid hæc immaturitas tanta significat? Cic. pro Quinct. 26.

Immātūrus, a, um, adj. non maturus. (1) Immature, unripe, green, sour, unpleasant. (2) Abortive, before the time. (3) Under age. (4) Over hasty, precipitate, out of season. (1) § Fructus immaturi, Plin. 2, 13. (2) Immaturus infans editus est, Suet. Aug. 73. (3) § Immaturæ puellæ, Id. Tib. 61. (4) Seni mors immaturæ esse non potest, Cic. Catil. 4, 2.

Immeans, tis, part. Going in. Delphini immeans Nilo, Plin. 8, 25.

* || Immēdiātē, adv. [ex in, & mediātē] Immediately, forthwith, by and by, Gell. præf. libr. 1. † Proximē.

Immēdicābilis, e, adj. That cannot be healed, incurable, remediless. § Immedicabile vulnus, Ov. Met. 1, 190. telum, Virg. Æn. 12, 858. Immedicabilis ira, Sil. 1, 147.

|| Immēdicātus, a, um, part. Besmeared with medicines, bedaubed with paint. § Immedicatum os, Apul. Apol. p. 525.

|| Immēditātus, a, um, part. sine verb. Not premeditated, or thought upon before. Speciosus & immeditatus incessus, Apul. Met. 2, p. 38. † Non meditatus.

Immeio, ēre, minxi, mictum, aēt. To piss in, or upon, Pers. 6, 73.

Immēmōr, ōris, adj. (1) Forgetfull, unmindfull, heedless, regardless. (2) Also forgot, unregarded. (1) Non immemor mandati tui, Cic. Att. 4, 6. (2) Exprobratio immemoris beneficii, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 17. interp. Donato, quomodo memorem Junonis ob iram, Virg. Æn. 1, 8. Sed al. alit. expo.

Immēmōrābilis, e, adj. (1) Not to be remembered, not worth the remembrance. (2) Unspeakeable, not to be related. (3) Active, not remembering, forgetfull. (1) Versus spuridici, immemorabiles, Plaut. prol. Copt. 65. (2) § Spatium immemorabile, Lucr. 4, 192. (3) Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 3. Vid. Grut. & Taub.

|| Immēmōrāntia, æ, f. Forgetfulness, unmindfulness, Papin. † Oblivio.

|| Immēmōrātio, ōnis, f. Forgetfulness, a not minding, Vulg. interpr.

Immēmōrātus, a, um. Unmentioned, unheard of, never told before. § Immemorata ferens, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 33.

|| Immensē, adv. Vastly, immensely, Litt. ex Cels. sed q.

Immensitas, ātis, f. Immensity, unmeasurableness. Immensitas latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20. § Immensitates camporum, Ibid. 2, 39.

Immensus, a, um, adj. non mensus. (1) Unmeasurable, huge, vast, immense. (2) Met. Insatiable, unreasonable, infinite, bottomless. (1) § Immensum mare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30. (2) Immensa, infinita, immoderata cupiditas, Ad. Herinn. 2, 22.

Immeo, āre, neut. To go, or enter, in. Vid. Immeans.

Immērens, tis, adj. non merens. (1) Undeserving, without desert. (2) Innocent. (1) Quid immores hospites venas, canis? Hor. Epod. 6, 1. (2) § Immerentes, ut sceleratos occidunt, Nep. Dion. ult.

Immērenter, adv. Without desert, or cause; undeservedly. Mulier immerenter damnata, Val. Max. 6, 2, ext. 1.

Immergeor, ēri, pass. To be planted deep, Col. 5, 9.

Immergo, ēre, si, sum, aēt. [ex in & mergo] (1) To plunge, or dip, over head and ears. (2) Met. To drown, or sink deep into. (1) § Vasto immergere ponto, Virg. Æn. 3, 605. (2) In voluptates se immergere, Liv. 23, 18.

Immergor, i, sus, pass. To fall into the sea, as a river doth; to disembogue, Plin. 4, 11. Conf. Sil. 2, 591.

Immērito, adv. sīmē, sup. Without cause, undeservedly, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 6. ubi al. immeritissimō. Vid. & Hec. ejusd. 2, 1, 11.

Immēritum, i, n. Without desert. § Immerito meo, without my desert, Plaut. Aſin. 3, 3, 18.

Immēritus, a, um, part. non meritus. (1) Undeserved. (2) Undeserving. (1) Laudes haud immeritæ, Liv. 4, 14. § Immeritum supplicium, Val. Max. 1, 1, ext. 8. (2) Immeritos premit, Ov. Trist. 2, 274.

Immersābilis, e, adj. That cannot be drowned, or plunged. Adversis rerum immerfabilis undis, Hor. Epist. 1, 2, 22.

|| Immersātio, ōnis, f. verb. A dipping, or rowing, in the water, Tert. immersio, Arnob. ad Eccl. perit.

|| Immerso, āre, aēt. [à mergo] To dip, or plunge, in water, Aug. † Immergo.

Immersus, a, um, part. [ab immergor] Plunged over head and ears, drowned in the water. Stagnant immersa cruore Corpora, Claud. conf. Prob. & Ol. 111. § Immersis unguibus, Sil. Ital. 11, 247.

* Immētātus, a, um, part. [ab in & metatus] Unmeasured, unbounded, unlimited. Immetata Getis jugera liberas Fruges ferunt, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 13.

|| Immigrātio, ōnis, f. verb. An entering, or shifting, into a place, Cod. † Demigratio, commigratio.

|| Immigrātor, ōris, m. verb. He that shifteth into a place, Dig.

Immigro, āre, neut. To enter, pass, or come, into. In domicilium immigravit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24. Immigravit avaritia in republicam, Liv. præf. || Immigrare in ingenium suum, to live after his own way, without control, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 55.

Imminens, tis, part. (1) Hanging over. (2) Met. At hand, imminent, approaching, ready to come upon us. (3) Watching for, intent upon. (4) Upon the catch. (1) Imminens villæ tua pinus esto, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 5. Jugum itineri imminens, Curt. 3, 4, 4. (2) Imbrium divina avis imminentium, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 10. (3) Fama erat imminentes Campanorum defectioni admoturos castra, Liv. Imminens occasione, Curt. 5, 11, 2. Vid. etiam 9, 1, 21. (4) = Verres semper hiante atque imminente avaritiâ fuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 54.

|| Imminentia, æ, f. A hanging over as if it were ready to fall, Gell. 9, 12.

Immineo, ēre, ui, neut. [ex in & mineo, antiq.] (1) To hang over head. (2) To be at hand. (3) To be like to come to pass ere it be long. (4) To watch for, to seek after. (5) To have a design upon. (1) Imminet his aër, Ov. Metam. 1, 52. (2) = Instabat agmen Cæsaris, atque universum imminebat, Cæs. B. C. 1, 80. (3) Cum haud dubium esset bellum ab Tarquiniiis imminere, Liv. 2, 3. (4) Imminet exitio vir conjugis, Ov. Met. 1, 146. Imminebat in occasionem opprimendi ducis, Liv. 25, 20. (5) Imminent duo reges toti Asiæ, Cic. pro Legg. Manil. 5.

Imminuo, ēre, ui, ūtum, aēt. To diminish, lessen, abate, or cut off; to impair. § Imminuere auctoritatem suam, Cic. Attic. 1, 18. laudem alicujus, Id. Fam. 9, 14. || Imminuere pudicitiam alicujus, to deflower, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 90.

Imminuor, i, ūtus, pass. To be diminished, &c. Cic. Philipp. 12, 3.

Imminutio, ōnis, f. verb. A diminishing, or lessening. § Imminutio dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 3, 3.

Imminutus, a, um, part. Diminished, lessened, impaired. = Attenuatum atque imminutum bellum, Cic. pro Legg. Manil. 11.

Immiscens, tis, part. Mingleing, Liv. 31, 35.

Immiscéo, ēre, scui, ūtum, aēt. (1) To mingle with, or jumble together. (2) To join with, or to. (1) = Omnia confudit, summisque inmiscuit ima, Ov. Metam. 7, 278. (2) Fidenati bello se immiscuerant, Liv. 5, 8. Sortem omnem fortunæ regnique sui cum Romanis immiscuerat, Id. 45, 14. || Immiscere se rei alicui, to meddle with it, Id. 21, 32.

Immiscor, ēri, ūtus, pass. To be mingled with, &c. Liv. 3, 50.

Immiscēabilis, e, adj. Unpitied, without mercy. Si non periret immiscibilis Captiva pubes, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 17. Sed Raro occ.

|| Immiscēabiliter, adv. Without pity, Litt. ex Plaut. sed non inven.

|| Immiscēcordia, æ, f. Unmercifulness, hard heartedness, Liv. 37, 1. sed al leg. misericordia, neque adest alia auctoritas.

Immiscēcorditer, adv. Unmercifully, without pity. = Factum à vobis duriter, immiscēcorditerque, Ter. Adelp. 7, 5, 28.

Immiscēcora, dis, adj. Unmerciful, pitiless. Ipsum immiscēcordem, superbum fuisse, Cic. de Inv. 2, 46. Conf. Cels. præf. 7.

Immiscārium, i, n. A cistern, a cooler to keep liquor in, Vitruv. 8, 7.

|| Immiscārius, i, m. A suborned accuser, a knight of the post, Fest. † Emissarius.

Immissio, ōnis, f. verb. A sending, or putting, in; a setting, or grafting; a suffering to grow. § Sarmentorum immissio, Cic. de Senect. 15.

|| Immissor, ōris, m. verb. He that sendeth in, Dig.

|| Immissum, i, n. The part of the building which lieth, or leaneth, in a neighbour's wall; or hangeth over his ground, Tab.

|| Immiscūra, æ, f. The laying of a beam, or rafter, into a wall, Hul.

Immissus, a, um, part. (1) Sent, or let, in. (2) Hurlled, or cast. (3) Ramed, or thrust, in. (4) Sent with an evil purpose. (5) Long, hanging down, let grow in length. (6) Suborned. (1) Immissus dies trepidantes terreat umbras, Ov. Met. 5, 358. (2) § Immissa tela, Cæs. B. C. 3, 19. (3) Bipedalibus trabibus immissis, Id. B. C. 4, 17. (4) Servi & egentes in tecta nostra cum facibus immissi, Cic. Att. 14, 10. (5) Immissa protectus corpora barbâ, Ov. Met. 12, 351. (6) Alii Tarquinium à Cicerone immissum dicebant, Sall. B. C. 49.

Immixtus, a, um, vel Immixtus, part. [ab immisceor] (1) Mingled together. (2) † Unmingled. (1) Immissi turbæ militum togati, Liv. 3, 50. (2) = Potare immixtum sueta, merumque merum, Aus. Ep. 20, 12.

Immitis, e, adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) Sour, crabbed, unripe, unpleasant. (2) Met. Cruel, without pity. (3) Rough, boisterous. (1) Ferunt fructum immitem, Plin. 13, 4. § Immites uvæ, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 10. (2) Calcato immitior hydro, Ov. Met. 13, 804. Immitissimum animalium genus, Plin. 10, 74. (3) = Immite & turbidum cælum, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 1.

Immittendus, a, um, part. To be sent, or put, in, Cels. 2, 12. & 7, 16.

Immitto, ēre, mīsi, ūtum, aēt. (1) To send forth. (2) To cast, or throw. (3) To place, or put, in. (4) To send with an evil purpose. (5) To let grow in length. (6) To interweave, or intermingle. (7) To admit, or suffer to enter. (8) To suborn. (1) Equitatus sui alam ad intercludendos hostes immisit, Hirt. B. Af. 39. (2) Pestifera manu angus raptos immisit, Ov. Met. 4, 495. (3) Eo ipso loco immittit imprudens ipse senarium, Cic. Orat. 57. (4) Vid. Immissus, n. 4. (5) Vid. Immissus, n. 5. (6) Lentum filis immittitur aurum, Ov. Met. 6, 68. (7) Ne tu, quod istic fabuletur, aures immittas tuas, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 16. (8) Vid. Immissus, n. 6. || Immittere habenas classi, to make all the sail they can, Vir. se, to charge, to attack, Cic. se in volupates, to sink into them, Liv. § se in medios hostes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43.

Immittor, i, pass. To be sent forth, &c. Cic. Verr. 1, 31.

Immixtus, a, um, part. [ab immisceor] Mingled together. Vadimus immixti Danaïs, Virg. Æn. 2, 396. Immixto firmaret robore paries, Lucan. 2, 527.

Immo, conj. Teā, Ter. Vid. Imō.

Immobilis, e, adj. or, comp. Unmoveable, fixed, fast. § Terra immobilis, Cic. Scann. Scip. 5. Scopulis immobilior, Ov. Metam. 13, 802. Corpore & animo immobilior, Patere. 2, 117. animis, Liv. 11, 33.

|| Immobīlīter, adv. Unmoveably, Eutrop. ascrib. Litt. sed non inven.

Immodēratē, adv. ius, comp. || sīmē, sup. (1) Intemperately, not with an equal temper of mind.

(2) Im-

(2) *Immoderately*. (1) Ut adversas res, sic secundas, immoderate ferre levitatis est, *Cic. Offic. 1, 26*. (2) Immoderatus perseverare, *Suet. Caes. 14*. apud quem *Litt. dicit invenit*, immoderatissime.

Immoderatio, ōnis. f. *Want of moderation, unreasonableness, excess*. *Immoderatio verborum*, *Cic. pro Sulla, 10*.

Immoderatus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Isimus*, sup. *Non moderatus*. (1) *Immoderate, unreasonable, disorderly*. (2) *Huge, vast*. (1) *Immoderata cupiditas*, *Ad. Herenn. 2, 21*. Nihil est immoderatus, *Id. pro Rosc. Am. 45*. Immoderatissima luxuria, *Suet. Ner. 51*. (2) Vides immoderatum aethera, *Cic. N. D. 2, 25*. ex poetâ.

Immodeste, adv. *Immodestly, out of measure, immoderately*. = *Immodice immodestéque* gloriari, *Liv. 22, 27*.

Immodestia, æ. f. (1) *Unreasonableness*. (2) *Debauchery, saucyness*. (3) *Disobedience, mutiny*. (1) Hæc heri immodestia coëgit, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 9*. (2) Excors immodestia, *Id. Merc. 1, 1, 27*. (3) *Nep. Lyfandri 1*.

Immodestus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Non modestus*. (1) *Immodest, unmannerly, saucy, maia-pert*. (2) *Exceeding great*. (1) = *Immodestum & profusum* jocandi genus, *Cic. Off. 1, 29*. (2) *Immodestæ largitiones*, *Sen. Controv. 1*.

Immodice, adv. (1) *Out of measure, immoderately, beyond measure*. (2) *Also impatiently, too much to heart*. (1) Conducit frequenter potius quam immodice facere, *Col. 2, 16*. Si ex vulnere immodice fluat sanguinis, *Plin. 30, 13*. (2) *Immodice casum ferre*, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 17*.

Immodicus, a, um. adj. *Non modicus*. (1) *Too much, excessive, immoderate*. (2) *Too many*. (3) *Too long*. (1) *Labor immodicus*, *Ov. ex Ponto, 1, 4, 22*. *Immodicus acerbis dictis*, *Val. Flacc. 5, 597*. (2) *Atria immodicis arctat imaginibus*, *Mart. 2, 90, 6*. (3) *Immodica oratio*, *Plin. Ep. 9, 4*. § *Immodicus iræ*, *Stat. Theb. 1, 41*. *lætitiae*, *Tac. Ann. 15, 23, 4*. gloriæ, *Patere. 2, 11*. in appetendis honoribus, *Id. 2, 33*.

Immodulâte, adv. *Untuneably, out of tune*, *Boët*. *Immodulatus*, a, um. part. *Ill tuned, not well composed*. *Immodulata poemata*, *Hor. A. Poët. 263*.

Immolandus, a, um. part. *To be sacrificed*. *Immanis ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolatorum*, *Cic. pro Font. 19*.

Immolans, tis. part. *Sacrificing*. *Immolantem haruspex Spurinna monuit*, *Suet. Jul. Caes. 81*. conf. *Liv. 18, 38*. & *41, 14*.

Immolatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A sacrificing, or offering*, *Cic. de Div. 1, 52*.

Immolator, ōris. m. verb. *An offerer in sacrifice*, *Cic. de Div. 2, 15*.

Immolatrix, icis. f. *She that offereth*, *Tert.*

Immolaturus, a, um. part. *About to offer in sacrifice*. Aut se immolaturus vovet, *Caes. B. G. 6, 15*. Conf. *Liv. 45, 28*.

Immolatus, a, um. part. *Sacrificed, offered*. Avet immolato Spargier agno, *Hor. Od. 4, 11, 7*. *Immolati liberi*, *Liv. 38, 47*.

Immoliior, iri. unde *Immolitius*, a, um. part. *Unbuilt*, *Liv. 39, 44*. Rarè occ.

Immolo, are. aët. [à molâ] (1) *To offer, to sacrifice*. (2) *To kill*. (1) *Libidinosus immolabitur caper*, *Hor. Epod. 10, 23*. (2) *Pallas te hoc vulnere immolat*, *Virg. Æn. 12, 949*.

Immolor, ari, âtus. pass. *To be sacrificed, &c.* *Cic. contra Rull. 2, 34*.

Immolatur, imperf. *Sacrifice is offered*, *Cic. de Div. 2, 17*. Conf. *Liv. 22, 1*.

Immöriger, vel *Immörigërus*, a um. adj. *Disobedient*, *Herm. 4*. Minus obsequens, *Tert.*

Immörior, i, ortus. dep. *To die in, at, or upon, a thing; to be continually upon a thing*. Fortiter Euxinis immoriemur aquis, *Ov. ex Ponto, 3, 7, 40*. § *Immori hastæ*, *Val. Flacc. 6, 570*.

* *Immöror*, ari, âtus sum. dep. [ex in, & moror]. (1) *To abide, rest, or continue, in*. (2) *Met. To insist, tarry long, or dwell, upon a thing*. (1) *Gallinæ nidis immorentur*, *Col. 8, 5*. (2) *Honestis cogitationibus immorari*, *Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 8*.

Immorsus, a, um. part. *Bitten into*, *Stat. Theb. 2, 628*.

Immorsus, ūs. m. *A biting into*. *Immorsu aspidis*, *Patere. 2, 87*. sic enim leg. *N. Heinsius*, alii verò morsu.

Immortalè, adv. *Immortally*, *Val. Flacc. 7, 362*. = *Immortaliter*, *Cic.*

Immortalis, e. adj. *Immortal, everlasting, that never dieth*. Animi omnium immortales; *Cic. de Leg. 2, 11*.

Immortalitas, âtis. f. *Immortality, everlastingness; an everlasting name, or renown*. Non est lugenda mors, quam immortalitas consequitur, *Cic. de Sen. 20*.

Immortaliter, adv. *Immortally, infinitely*, *Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 1, 3*.

Immortalitus, adv. *From heaven*, *Turpil. ap. Non. 11, 43*. † *Divinitus*, *Liv.*

Immortuus, a, um. part. [ab immorior] *Dead, extinct*. De immortalis reliquiis conjurationis, *Cic. Att. 1, 14*. Manus immortua strictis nervis, *Luc. 3, 613*.

Immötus, a, um. part. *Unmoved, steadfast, constant*. = *Fixum immotumque* animo sedet, *Virg. Æn. 4, 15*. *Immota fides*, *Val. Flacc. 3, 598*. mens, *Virg. Æn. 4, 449*.

Immügio, ire, ivi vel ñ, itum. neut. (1) *To bellow, to make a hideous and terrible noise*. (2) *To ring with a noise, to roar*. (1) *Curvis immugit Ætna cavernis*, *Virg. Æn. 3, 674*. (2) *Mæsto immugit regia luctu*, *Id. Æn. 11, 38*.

Immügitör, ōris. m. *He that maketh a great noise*, *Frag. Poët.*

* *Immulgens*, tis. part. *Milking in*. Teneris immulgens ubera labris, *Virg. Æn. 11, 572*.

* *Immulgeo*, ere, si, vel xi, sum, vel etum. aët. [ex in, & mulgeo] *To milk, or milk in*. Oculo si immulgeatur, *Plin. 28, 7*.

Immunditia, æ. f. *Slutishness, nastyness, uncleanness*. Meretrix reperit odium cuius tuâ immunditiâ, *Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 6*. *Immunditiæ reliquæ*, *Col. 1, 6*. *Immunditiis liberare*, *Id. 12, 3*.

Immundities, ei. f. *Idem. Tertull.*

Immundus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Isimus*, sup. *Fæul, unclean, filthy, slutish, nasty*. Femina neglecta, immunda illuvie, *Tert. Heaut. 2, 3, 54*. Nîl immundius hoc, *Catull. 94, 3*. *Immundissima aspectu cloaca*, *Plin. Epist. 10, 99*.

Immünificus, a, um. adj. *Not bountyful, niggardly*. Civi immünifico scis quid cantari solet! *Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 69*. = *Parcus, tenax*.

Immünis, e. adj. *Liber & vacuus à munere*.

(1) *Exempt, or free, from duty, office, or charge*. (2) *That payeth no tribute, rent, or service*. (3) *Innocent, blameless*. (4) *Also free, without charge, without a present*. (5) *Free from, or void of*. (1) *Non est immunis virius*, *Cic. de Annic. Immunis militiâ*, *Liv. 1, 43*. (2) *Æ Piratas immunes*, socios vecligales habemus, *Cic. Off. 3, 11*. (3) *Immunis aram si tetigit manus*, *Hor. Od. 3, 12, 23*. ut vulgò exp. ego ad seq. *notionem referre malo*. (4) *Non ego te meis Immunem meditor tingere poculis*, *Hor. Od. 4, 12, 23*. (5) *Immunis boni*, *Ov. Trist. 4, 2, 62*. delictorum, *Patere. 2, 7*. metu, *Sen. Hippol. 1054*.

Immünitas, âtis. f. *Immunity, freedom, exemption*. = *Immunitas & libertas provinciarum*, *Cic. pro Font. 8*. § *Civitas*, *Suet. Aug. 40*.

Immünitus, a, um. part. *Unfortified, un-walled, without garrison, or other strength; unsensed*. *Castella immunita*, *Liv. 22, 11*. *Via immunita*, *Cic. pro Cæcinâ, 19*.

* *Immurmüro*, are. neut. [ex in, & murmur] (1) *To murmur, or make a noise, in*. (2) *To mutter, or grumble*. (1) *Sylvis immurmurat Austro*, *Virg. Geor. 4, 261*. = *Incepor à cunctis, totumque immurmurat agmen*, *Ov. Met. 3, 646*. *Immurmurat uncis manibus*, *Val. Flacc. 7, 312*.

Immüsülus, i. m. *A sort of bird, a hawk, or wood-pecker*, *Plin. H. 10, 7*. ed. *Hard*.

Immütäbilis, e. adj. *Non mutabilis*. (1) *Im-mutable, unchangeable, constant*. (2) *Also changed, or altered*. (1) = *Fatalis & immutabilis* continuatio, *Cic. Acad. Q. 1, 7*. *Immutabile cælum*, *Val. Flacc. 2, 55*. (2) *Scio quid erres, quia vestitum immutabilem habet hæc*, *Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 8*.

Immütäbilitas, âtis. f. *Unchangeableness, constancy*. In factis immutabilitas apparet, *Cic. de Fato, 9*.

Immütäbilitèr, adv. *Constantly, immutably*, *Apul. de Mundo, p. 751*.

Immütatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A changing, an altering*. ¶ *Immutationes verborum, tropes in rhetoric*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 69*. ordinis, *Id. de Orat. 3, 44*.

Immütätör, ōris. m. verb. *He that changeth*, *Cod.*

Immütätrix, icis. f. verb. *She that changeth*, *Sidon. 4*. Quæ immutat.

Immütätus, a, um. part. (1) *Changed, altered*. (2) *Also unchanged*. (1) *Suspicionem attulit immutatae voluntatis*, *Cic.* (2) *Id mutavit, quoniam me immotatum videt?* *Tert. Andr. 1, 5, 9*.

Immütresco, ere. incept. *To become mute, not to have a word to say*, *Quint. 10, 3*. *Stat. Theb. 5, 542*.

Immütio, ire. neut. *To grumble*. Ruptis immutit querelis, *Stat. Theb. 5, 542*.

Immüto, are. aët. *To change, or alter*. § *Immutare se in re aliquâ, aliquid de institutis priorum*, *Cic.* *Immutare se alicui*, *Id.*

Immutör, ari, âtus. pass. *To be changed, &c.* *Vultum earum sensi immutari omnium*, *Tert. Heu. 3, 3, 9*.

Imö, conj. [qu. ab imo pectore] (1) *Yes, yea*. (2) *Nay*. (3) *Nay rather*. (4) *Yea rather*. (1) *Credin?* *Gen. Imö certè*, *Tert. Eun. 4, 7, 42*. (2) *Nullus sum. A. Imö es omnium pol nequissimus*, *Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 73*. (3) *Filium habeo, imö habui*, *Tert. Heaut. 1, 1, 42*. (4) *Liv. 4, 23*. ¶ *Imö verò, imö etiam, yea and what is more*, *Tert.*

Impäcätus, a, um. part. *Unpeaceable, never quiet*. *Impacatos horrebis Iberos*, *Virg. Geor. 3, 408*.

* *Impäcätio*, ōnis. f. verb. [ab impingo] *A striking, dashing, or claping, together*. *Impactio nubium*, *Sen. Nat. Q. 2, 12*.

* *Impäcätör*, ōris. m. verb. *He that driveth in*, *Litt. ex Vitruv.*

* *Impäcätus*, a, um. part. *Dashed, or beaten, against; driven, thrust, or put, into*. *Impactus saxo*, *Liv. 8, 6*. *Impactus ructus in immensum elidit & tollit*, *Plin. Epist. 6, 31, 17*.

* *Impäges*, is. f. *A tenon put in the mortise, a pin driven into timber to fasten the joint, a dove-tail; also the borders, or flat rules, which go about the pannels of the door*, *Vitruv. 4, 6*.

Impalleo, ere, ui. neut. *To wax pale*. Eventu impalleuit ipse secundo, *Stat. Theb. 6, 805*.

Impallefco, ere. incept. *To grow pale by his too earnest minding, or studying*. Juvat impallefcere chartis, *Pers. 5, 62*.

Impallidus, a, um. adj. *Not pale*, *Litt. ex Stat. sed q.*

* *Impar*, âtis. adj. [ex in, & par] (1) *Odd, not even*. (2) *Unequal*. (3) *Not like*. (1) *Número deus imapre gaudet*, *Virg. Ecl. 8, 75*. (2) *Sura tibi viribus impar*, *Ov. Epist. 19, 5*. *Impar femineo animo inventus*, *Val. Max. 4, 6, 1*. (3) *Acer coloribus impar*, *Ov. Met. 10, 95*. *Aded Romæ impar est libertas diu ac pauperi*, *Liv. 26, 2*.

Impärätus, a, um. part. or, comp. *Isimus*, sup. (1) *Unprovided, unfurnished, unprepared, unready*. (2) *Perplexed, entangled*. (1) *Imparatus omnibus rebus*, *Caes. B. C. 1, 30*. *Imparatum ærumnis pæctus*, *Sen. Hipp. 994*. (2) *Æ Ilæ facient hanc rem mihi ex paratâ imparatam*, *Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 8*.

Impärens, tis. adj. *Disobedient*, *Fest. 4*. *Non obediens*, *Cic.*

Impärentia, æ. f. *Disobedience to authority*, *Ap. poster. 4*. *Contumacia, dedignatio parendi*, *Plin. Paneg. 18*.

* *Impärilitas*, âtis. f. *Inequality, incongruity, unevenness*. Solæcismus aliis imparilitas vocatus, *Gell. 5, 20*. &

* *Impäritas*, âtis. f. *Idem*. Sed minoris auct.

* *Impäriter*, adv. *Unequally, unevenly, oddly*. *Verfus impariter juncti*, *Hor. A. Poët. 75*.

* Impasco, ēre, pāvi, pastum. act. [ex in, & pasco] To feed within. Neque suam velimus impasci, Col. 2, 18, 1. In ea loca perducendi sunt, quibus nullum impascitur pecus, Id. 6, 5, 2.

|| Impasibilis, e. adj. That cannot suffer, Prud. Apoth. 84. † Pati nescius, Voss. cooptat.

|| Impasibilitas, ātis. f. Impassibility, Eccl. Impastus, a, um. part. Unfed, unpastured, hungry. Impastus leo, Virg. Aen. 9, 339. Impasta turba luporum, Sil. 7, 129.

Impātibilis, e. adj. Intolerable, that cannot be suffered, or endured. Impatibilis dolor, Cic. de Fin. 2, 17. Impatibilis valetudo, Plin. 20, 18.

Impatiens, tis. adj. or. comp. sūmus, sup. (1) Not able to bear. (2) Impatient. (1) Impatientiores hyemis intybi, Plin. 19, 8. Hard, autem leg. patientiores. Impatiens frigoris, Id. 8, 10. = Laborum impatiens corpus invalidumque, Ov. Trist. 5, 2, 4. Impatientissima fames, Col. 7, 11. Quietis impatientissimus, Paterc. 2, 23. Impatientissimum frigoris animal ovis, Col. 7, 3, 8. (2) X = Impatens animus, nec adhuc tractabilis arte, Ov. Rem. Amor. 123.

Impatenter, adv. iūs. comp. sūmē, sup. Impatiently, hardly. Juvenem impatienter requiras, Plin. Epist. 2, 7, 6. Impatientius carere, Ibid. 6, 1, 1. Impatientissime dolere, Ibid. 9, 22, 2.

Impatentia, æ. f. (1) Inability to bear. (2) Impatience, troublesome. (1) Impatentia frigorum, Plin. 11, 23. æstus, Id. 9, 16. (2) naufragæ, Suet. Cal. 23.

Impavidē, adv. Boldly, without fear, undauntedly. Poculo veneni impavidē hausto, Liv. 39, 50.

Impavidus, a, um. adj. Bold, stout, undaunted, fearless. Impavidum pectus, Liv. 21, 30. Impavidum ferient ruinæ, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 8. Impavidus subibat iussa dira, Val. Flacc. 5, 661.

|| Impēcābilis, e. adj. That cannot offend, or do amiss; impeccable, Gell. 17, 19. † Peccare nescius.

Impēdendus, a, um. part. To be set up with props. Impedanda statuminibus vitis est, Col. 4, 16, 2.

Impēdātio, ōnis. f. A proping up. Impedationem deinde sequitur alligator, Col. 4, 13, 1.

Impēdātes, a, um. part. Proped up. Vitis impedata, Col. 4, 16.

Impēdiendus, a, um. part. To be hindered. Nullus erat ventis impediendus amor, Ov. Epist. 19, 130.

Impēdiens, tis. part. Stopping, or binding. Singultu medios impediens fonces, Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 42. sed mel. libb. bab. præpediente. Illi cursum impediuntibus undis, Id. Met. 1, 703.

Impēdimenta, ōrum. n. pl. The carriages of an army, bag and baggage, Cæf. & Cic. passim.

Impēdimentum, i. n. A let, impediment, or hindrance. Impedimenta naturæ diligentia & industria superabat, Cic. de Orat. 1, 61. X Impedimentum magis quam auxilium, Liv. 9, 10.

Impēdio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [ex in & pedes, i. e. pedes involvo tricies] (1) To entangle, or envelop. (2) To encircle. (3) Met. To let, hinder, cumber, or disturb. (1) Ipsus illic sese impedit in plagas, Plaut. Mil. 5, 9, 11. X Impedire profectum, aut certe tardare, Cic. Fam. 7, 5. (2) Nitidum caput impedire myrto, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9. Virta nec evinctas impedit alba comas? Ov. Amor. 3, 6, 56. (3) X Sapiens est, cum impeditus sit, se expedire, Cic. pro Rabb. Post. 9.

Impēdit, īri, īrus. pass. To be hindered, &c. Vid. Impedio, u. 3.

Impēditio, ōnis. f. verb. A letting, binding, or cumbering. Liber sensibus ac omni impeditione curarum, Cic. de Div. 1, 51.

Impēditōr, ōris. m. verb. A binder, Firm. † Qui impedit.

Impēditō, āre. act. To binder. Impeditant numero, neque ipsa vicissim Arma premunt, Stat. Theb. 2, 90.

Impēditus, a, um. part. & adj. or. comp. sūmus, sup. (1) Shackled, or fettered, that be cannot go. (2) Invious, unpassable. (3) Entangled, let, hindered. (1) = Vincit, constrictus;

& impeditus, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 11. Impeditissimus ad iter faciendum, Brut. ad Cic. inter Fam. 11, 13. (2) Hostes impeditioribus locis secuti, Cæf. B. G. 4, 28. (3) Tempora reipub. impedita, Cic. in Pison. 1. || Impedita nomina, debita not paid, Id. X Expedita, Id.

Impēdo, āre. act. To underfet, or prop, with forks. Vinca statuminibus impedanda est, Col. 4, 16. = Pedamentis fulcio.

Impellendus, a, um. part. To be thrust. Huc & illuc manu impellendus, Cels. 2, 15.

Impellens, tis. part. Thrusting, driving, &c. Zephyris impellentibus undas, Virg. Geor. 4, 305. conf. Sil. 4, 719.

Impello, ēre, pūli, pulsus. act. (1) To thrust, push, or drive, forward. (2) To beat, or drive, from a place. (3) Met. To enforce, or persuade.

(1) Conversa cuspide monem Impulit in latus, Virg. Aen. 1, 86. (2) Impulsa est frons prima, Liv. Prælio graviter impulsi milites, Paterc. 2, 51. (3) Non impulit me, hæc omnino ut crederem, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 44.

Impellor, i, pulsus. pass. To be thrust, &c. = Loci, quibus animorum impetus eorum, qui audiunt, ut impellantur, aut reflectantur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 77.

Impendendus, a, um. part. To be spent, or laid out. Impendendus homo est, Deus esse ut possit in ipso, Manil. 4, 507.

Impendens, tis. part. (1) Hanging over. (2) Met. Impendent, near at hand. (1) Impendentium montium altitudines, Cic. N. D. 2, 39. (2) Cædis impendentis periculum, Id. Att. 8, 13.

Impendeo, ēre, di. neut. (1) To hang over one's head, to be likely to chance, to threaten. (2) To be near at hand. (1) Impendebat mons altissimus, Cæf. B. G. 1. (2) Invidiæ tempestas quanta nobis impendet? Cic. Catil. 1, 9.

Impendō, adv. Much, very much, by a great deal, beyond measure. Impendō magis animus gaudebat mihi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 39.

Impendiosus, a, um. adj. Too liberal, that spends more than needeth. Nimiō præstat impendiosum te, quā ingratum, dici, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 12.

Impendium, i. n. (1) Cost, expense, charge. (2) Also use-money, or interest; that which is above the principal. (1) Is quæstum sibi instituit sine impendio, Cic. pro Quint. 3. (2) X Statuo scenus & impendium recusare, Id. Attic. 6, 1.

Impendo, ēre, di. sum. act. [dict. quod antiq. pecuniam pendebant] To spend, or lay out, money; to bestow, or employ. § Impendere curam rei alicui, Col. in præf. operis, pecuniam in, vel ad, aliquid, Cic. preces vanas, Val. Flacc. 4, 581.

Impendor, i, sus. pass. To be bestowed, &c. Ad incertum casum certus sumptus impenditur, Cic. Verr. 3, 98.

† Impendulus, a, um. adj. That hangeth over, or in, Enn. † Impendens.

Impēntrābilis, e. adj. (1) That cannot be pierced, or entered. (2) Met. Impenetrable, not to be overcome. (1) Impenetrabilis ferro fides, Liv. 36, 25. armis, Stat. Theb. 3, 15. X Quæ impenetrabilia, quæque pervia, Tac. Ann. 12, 35. (2) § vitiorum blanditiis, Sen. N. Q. 4, 2. Mens impenetrabilis iræ, Sil. 7, 561.

|| Impennāus, a, um. adj. Without wings, or feathers. || Ut impennatæ agnæ, new ears of corn without beards, Paul. ad Fest. in Pennā.

Impennis, e. adj. Featherless, unfledged, calow, Sidon. † Implumis, Virg.

Impensa, æ. f. [ab impendo] (1) Cost, charge, expense of money, or other things. (2) || Alio suffrag, craming. (1) Necessariæ cupiditates, nec operā multā, nec impensā expleuntur, Cic. de Fin. 1, 13. Impensa cruoris, Ov. Met. 8, 63.

Impensis vitam principis annumeres, Mart. Spect. 4, 6. (2) Indes impensam præscriptam, Apic.

Impensē, adv. iūs. comp. iſimē, sup. (1) Greatly, exceedingly, earnestly, eagerly, very much. (2) At great charge. (1) Magis impensē cupitis, Ter. Adelph. 5, 9, 36. Impensē regnum affectare, Liv. 1, 16. Impensius uror, Catull. 70,

5. (2) Impendio absumpta impensissimē reparare, Suet. Dom. 20.

|| Impensibilis, e. adj. That cannot be sufficiently weighed; not considered enough, Gell. 11, 5. sed mel. libb. bab. imprensibilem.

Impensurus, a, um. part. About to bestow. Impensurus omne ævi sui spatium in id opus, Paterc. 2, 89.

Impensus, a, um. part. [ab impendor] (1) Bestowed, employed, laid out. (2) || Also, unweighed, unpaid. (3) Adj. or. comp. sūmus, sup. Great, mighty, earnest. (4) Costly. (5) Met. Dear, valuable. (1) Ætas impensa labori, Luc. 2, 569. Impensum pretium, Cæf. B. G. 4, 2. (2) Fest. (3) Impensior cura, Ov. Met. 2, 405. Impensissimæ preces, Suet. Tib. 13. (4) Ingrato homine nihil impensius, Plaut. ut vulgō leg. (5) Grato homine nihil impensius, Ita leg. Salmaf. locum Plautinum, Bacch. 3, 2, 10.

Impērandus, a, um. part. To be ordered. Deinde, si vires patiuntur, imperanda tridui abstinencia est, Cels. 7, 20.

Impērans, tis. part. Ordering, commanding. Sic se complures annos illo imperante meruisse, Cæf. B. G. 7, 17.

|| Impērātivus, a, um. adj. That commandeth, imperative; also that is commanded. || Imperativæ feriæ, appointed by the magistrates, Macrobi. Sat. 1, 16. modus, Gramm.

Impērātor, ōris. m. verb. [ex impero] (1) A commander, or ruler. (2) Any head, or chief. (3) The general of an army, the chief captain of a host. (4) An emperor, a commander, or ruler. (1) Imperator omnium gentium populus Romanus, Cic. pro Domo, 33. (2) Ipse sui imperator familiæ, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 57. X Dicto me emit audientem, haud imperatorem sibi, Id. Men. 2, 3, 89. (3) Faciam ut imperatores instructæ acie solent, Cic. Philipp. 4. Imperatorem castrorum, ducemque hostium, intra mœnia, atque adeo in senatu videmus, Id. Cat. 1, 5. (4) Prænomine imperatoris abstinuit, Suet. Claud. 12.

|| Impērātoria, æ. f. sc. herba. Masterwort, Gerard.

Impērātoridē, adv. By way of command, emperor like. Se imperatoriē instruit, Treb. Poll. Claud. 6.

Impērātorius, a, um. adj. Belonging to an emperor, or a general. Imperatoria laus, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 1. forma, C. Nep. 11, 3, 1. donatio, Cic. in Verr. 3, 80.

Impērātrix, icis. f. verb. (1) A mistress, a governess. (1) An empress, a commandress. (1) Viri ab imperatrice locati, Cic. pro Cael. 28. (2) Imperatrix Italia, Plin. 26, 3.

Impērātum, i. n. A commandment. Imperata facere, Cæf. B. G. 5, 36.

Impērātūrus, a, um. part. About to command. Finitimis imperaturus, Cæf. B. G. 2, 32.

Impērātus, a, um. part. Commanded, bidden, enjoined. Cum imperata prioribus consiliis fecissent, Liv. Obsidibus imperatis, Cæf. B. G. 5, 36. naves sociis ex fœdere imperatæ, Curt. 31, 20.

|| Impercē, adv. Spareing one's self, Litt. ex Plaut. impercē quidem in imperat. leg. ap. eund. Amph. 1, 3, 2. adverb. autem invenire nequeo.

|| Imperceptus, a, um. adj. or. comp. That cannot be perceived, or understood. Minora majoribus imperceptiora sunt, Gell. 14, 1. Impercepta mendacia, Ov. Met. 9, 710. † Incompertus, non perceptus.

|| Impercitus, a, um. adj. Not fired, or moved, Sil. 9, 161. sed rect. imperditus.

Imperico, ēre. act. (1) Not to spare, to make much of one's self. (2) To deal gently with. (1) Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 2. (2) § Integræ atque imperitæ huic impercito, Plaut. Cæf. 4, 4, 12.

|| Impercultus, a, um. adj. Undaunted, Sidon. † Intrepidus.

Impercussus, a, um. part. Unstricken, not struck. Impercussos movere pedes, Ov. Amor. 3, 1, 52.

Imperditus, a, um. part. Undestroyed, Virg. Aen. 10, 430. Imperdita pectora, Stat. Theb. 3, 84. corpora, Sil. 10, 416.

|| Imperfectē,

|| Imperfectè, adv. *Imperfectly*. Epicurus syllogismo imperfectè est usus, *Gell.* 2, 8. Imperfectiùs, *Id.* 1, 9.

|| Imperfectio, ònis. f. *Imperfectness, imperfection*, *Litt. ex Cæs. sed q.*

Imperfectus, a, um. adj. (1) *Imperfect, unfinished, defective*. (2) *Undigested, not concocted*. (1) Corpus imperfectum ac rude, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. (2) = Cibus imperfectus, & hærens ardenti stomacho, *Juv.* 3, 233.

Imperfidus, a, um. adj. *Very treacherous*, *Litt. ex Sil.* † Perfidus.

Imperforatus, a, um. part. *Not thrust through, unperforated*. = Imperforatus & incruentatus, *Ov. Met.* 12, 496.

† Imperiabiliter, adv. *Imperiously, harshly*, *Cato.* † Imperiosè, *Hor.*

Imperiālis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the emperor; imperial*. Longa oratione imperialis molestiæ magnitudinem declinare, *Aur. Viét. Epit. Tiber.* 7. || Brassica imperialis, beaded cabbages, *Amm.* † Imperatorius, *Vett.*

|| Imperiosè, adv. *Imperiously, with command*. Non severè, non imperiosè, præcepit & censuit, *Gell.* 2, 27.

Imperiosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *issimus, sup.* (1) *Lordly, imperious*. (2) *Boisterous, rugged*. (3) *Severe, harsh*. (4) *Also of great rule, or authority, that beareth a great sway*. (5) *That can rule, or govern*. (1) Imperiosa cupiditas, *Cic. Parad.* 5, 3. Imperiosa dictatura, *Liv.* 7, 40. (2) Imperiosus æquor, *Hor. Od.* 1, 14, 8. (3) Ita herus meus est imperiosus, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 2, 39. (4) Imperiosissima & superbissima familia, *Liv.* 9, 34. Imperiosissimi fasces, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 7. (5) = Tiberius non potuit temperare sibi in eo, quamquam imperiosus sui inter initia principatus, *Plin.* 34, 8.

Imperitans, tis. part. *Commanding*. Imperitans cæteris, *Plin. H.* 8, 19.

Imperitè, adv. *issimè, sup.* *Unskillfully, unlearnedly*. Imperitè multa differere, *Plin.* 35, 10. Imperitissimè dictum, *Id. pro C. Balbo*, 11.

Imperitia, æ. f. *Lack of knowledge, ignorance, unskillfulness, want of experience*. Magno imperitiæ errore, *Plin.* 17, 22.

Imperito, Ære. freq. [ab impero] (1) *To be a master*. (2) *To command, or govern; to bear sway*. (1) Tu, mihi qui imperitas, aliis servis miser, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 81. (2) Legionibus imperitare, *Id. Sat.* 1, 6, 4. gentibus, *Lucr.* 3, 1041.

Imperitor, Æri. pass. *To be imperiously commanded*. Pœnis indignantibus, quod superbè avarèque crederent imperitatum victis esse, *Liv.* 21, 1. Quippe avarè & superbè imperitatum sibi esse credebant, *Curt.* 4, 27.

Imperitus, a, um. adj. || or, comp. *issimus, sup.* *Unskillful, ignorant, rude, simple, unlearned, unexperienced, raw*. = Si apud indoctos imperitosque dicemus, *Cic. Partic. Orat.* 26. Imperitior, *Gell.* 9, 14. Imperitissimus, *Cels. præf.*

Imperium, i. n. [ab impero] (1) *command, or charge*. (2) *Power and authority*. (3) *Rule, government, jurisdiction, empire*. (1) Nunc pergam heri imperium exequi, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 106. Neglectum medentium imperio, *Plin. Pan.* 22. (2) Mater cujus sub imperio est, mala, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 4. Quod cæteri reges imperio non potuerunt, hic benevolentia tenuit, *Nep. Reg.* 3. (3) Cepi & gessi maxima imperia, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 7. Tenebat non modò auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos, *Cic. de Sen.* 11. § Esse in imperio, *Liv.* 4, 7. cum imperio, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 1. cum summo imperio, *Id. pro Flacc.* 8. Imperium auspiciūque jungunt auctores, & ductui opponunt, *Curt.* 6, 3. V. Max. 2, 8, 2. Sed idem *Curt.* scribit, 5, 1. Ductu imperioque Alexandri gesta. Sed incitæ hîc à Clerico accusatur, *Judic. de Curt.* c. 8. § 9. Plautus verò ductum, imperium, auspiciū, sine copulâ ponit, *Amphit. citante Popmâ in voce Ductus*.

Imperjuratus, a, um. part. *That is never falsely sworn by*. Imperjuratæ amnis aquæ, *Ov. Ibis*, 76.

Impermissus, a, um. adj. *Unlawful, not permitted*. Impermissa gaudia, *Hor. Od.* 3, 2, 27.

|| Impermutatus, a, um. part. *Not changed*, *Cod.* † Non permutatus.

Impéro, Ære. act. [ab in intensivâ particulâ & paro; qu. statim paro, vel prorsus paro, *Perot.*] (1) *To command with authority*. (2) *To have the mastery, or command, over; to rule*. (3) *To order the providing, or doing, of any thing*. (3) Qui bene imperat, paruerit aliquando necesse est, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 2. (2) Fortiter imperat iræ, *Ov. Met.* 9, 28. § Imperare cupiditatibus, *Cic. de Amic.* 22. dolori, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 19. Imperare animo nequivi, quin, *Liv.* 34, 31. (3) § Imperare pecuniam, obfides, naves, frumentum, *Cic. arma, equites aliquibus, Cæs. cænam famulo, Cic.*

¶ Imperare sibi aliquid, *to be resolved*, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 21.

Impëror, Æri. Ætus. pass. *To be commanded, &c.*

Imperpëtuus, a, um. adj. *Not perpetual*. Cui quid abscedere potest, id imperpetuum est, *Sen. Ep.* 72. ed. Gron.

|| Imperfônâlis, e, adj. *Without naming persons*, *Prisc.*

Imperpëcax, Æcis. adj. *Not foreseeing*, *Sidon.* † Improvidus, *Cic.*

Imperpëcuus, a, um. adj. *Not clear, or evident*. = Imperpëcua, incerta, & fallacia judicium ingenia, *Plin. Epist.* 1, 20, 16.

|| Imperfuasibilis, e, adj. *Not to be persuaded*, *Sidon.*

Imperterritus, a, um. part. *Fearless, undaunted*. Manet imperterritus ille, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 770.

= Impavidus, animosus, *Cic. Conf. Sil.* 7, 695. 11, 207.

Impertiendus, a, um. part. *To be imparted*. Nunquam denis impertiendos putavit, *Suet. Aug.* 25.

Impertiens, tis. part. *Imparting*. Ac ne publicum quidem & translatitium jus ullâ in re sibi sine pactione gravissimæ mercedis impertiente, *Suet. Aug.* 10.

|| Impertinens, tis. adj. *Not pertaining to, impertinent*, *Dig.* † Nihil ad rem pertinens.

Impertio, Ære, Ævi, Ætum. act. [ex in & partio] *To impart, to give part to another, to make partaker of, to communicate, to employ, to bestow, to make acquainted with, to tell*. ¶ Impertire alicui salutem, vel aliquem salute, *to salute him*, *Ter. alicui de re reliquâ, Cic.* Impertire tantum laudis, *Cic.*

Impertior, Æri, Ætus sum. dep. *Idem*. Multis gratuito civitatem in Græciâ homines impertiebantur, *Cic. pro Archiâ*, 5. Vid. Impertio. Item pass. *Nep. Att.* 1.

Impertiturus, a, um. part. *About to impart*, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 68.

Impertitus, a, um. part. *Having imparted, or made partaker of*. Nullo honore impertitus, *Suet. Claud.* 4.

Imperturbatus, a, um. part. *Undisturbed, clear, calm, without wind, or clouds*. Imperturbata quies, *Sen. Ep.* 73. mens, *Sil. Ital.* 15, 58.

Impervius, a, um. adj. *Unpassable*. Impervius amnis, *Ov. Met.* 9, 106. Impervia itinera, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 31, 6. freta, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 711.

Impes, Ætis. m. *A shock, a charge, an assault*. Nec temerè sumptus, ut barbaris, impes, *Flor.* 4, 12, 54. Sicut rectè restituisse videtur Salm.

Impetibilis, e, adj. (1) || *Not to be reached, or come unto*. (2) || *Easy to be assailed, or hurt*. (3) *Also harmful, intolerable*. (1) Gloss. If. (2) Solinus. (3) Impetibilis morbus, *Plin.* 20, 18.

Impetigo, gînis. f. *A ringworm, running with a dry scab and itching in any part of the body; a scurvy*, *Cels.* 5, 28. *Plin.* 20, 1.

Impëtis gen. Impëte abl. sing. Impëtibus abl. pl. leguntur ab ant. nom. impes. m. g. *Force, an effort, a shock*. Capere impetis auctum, *Lucr.* 6, 326. Vasto impete fertur, *Ov. Met.* 3, 79.

Impetibus crebris, *Lucr.* 1, 293.

|| Impetrix, icis. f. *id. quod impetigo*, *Fest.*

Impëto, Ære. act. unde impëtitus, part. [ex in & peto] *To invade, assail, or set upon; to attack, to lie sorely at*. Sagittis in-prens Curido *Sen. Hipp.* 275. Impetit os hasta *Sil. Ital.* 5, 274.

Impetrabilis, e, adj. or c. mp. (1) Pass. *That may easily be obtained by entreaty*. (2) Act. *That can easily obtain what he will have*. (1) Magni-

tudo rerum gestarum triumphum ei impetrabilem faciebat, *Liv.* 39, 29. Impetrabilior pax, *Id.* 30, 16. Impetrabile votum, *Prop.* 4, 1, 101. (2) Orator impetrabilis, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 2, 40.

Impetrandus, a, um. part. *To be obtained*. Cum ad eum trib. plebis Latini de civitate impetranda convenissent, *Val. Max.* 3, 1, 2.

Impetrassere, pro impetratum esse. Istuc confido à fratre me impetrassere, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 7, 6.

Impetratio, ònis. f. verb. *An obtaining by request*. Illud molestius, istas impetrationes nostras nihil valere, *Cic. Att.* 11, 22.

|| Impetrator, òris. m. verb. *An entreater, or requester*, *Dig.* † Orator.

Impetraturus, a, um. part. *About to obtain*. Dixerunt, sperare se, pro ejus justitiâ, quæ petierint, impetraturos, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 4c. *Conf. Liv.* 32, 3.

Impetratus, a, um. part. *Obtained by request*. Super impetrato Fortis Augusti reditu, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 42.

† Impetrio, Ævi. act. *Cic. id quod impetro*. Augurale verbum. idem in auspiciis quod litare in sacrificiis, *Scal. to make firm and sure, to ratify*.

Impetratum est imperi. pro impetratum est. *It is obtained*, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 1, 11.

Impetratus, a, um. part. *Obtained, made sure, put out of doubt*, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 1. Sed potius videtur subst. oblatio cum exta, vel sortes, faustum omen facerent.

Impetro, Ære. act. [ex in & patro] (1) *To finish, or perfect*. (2) *To obtain by request, to get*. (1) Incipere multò est quàm impetrare facilius, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 2, 14. (2) Quod vos jus cogit, id voluntate impetret, *Ter. Ateph.* 3, 4, 44. = Quid si ego impetro atque exoro, *Plaut. Cæs.* 2, 3, 51.

Impetror, Æri. pass. *To be obtained*. Quò facilius venia illa quoque impetraretur, *Curt.* 8, 10.

|| Impetuôsè, adv. *Violently*, *Frag. Poët.* † Vi, impete.

|| Impetuôsus, a, um. adj. *Violent, hasty, headlong, impetuous*. Impetuôsus animus, *Plin.* 35, 10. Hard. autem leg. impetus. = Vehemens, violentus, *Cic.*

Impëus, Æs. m. [ab impeto] (1) *Natural desire, or instinct*. (2) *Violence, force*. (3) *An assault, onfer, or attack; an effort, a brunt, a shock*. (4) *The passions*. (5) *Inspiration*. (1) Habent suos impetus animalia, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 3.

Impetum cepit moriendi, *Suet. Oth.* 9. vitæ abruptendæ, *Sen. Ep.* 78. (2) = Impetum gladiatoris, ferociamque compressi, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 1. Ad alterum cornu impetum dederat, *Liv.* 2, 19. (3) = Incurio atque impetus armatorum, *Cic. pro Cæcinâ*, 15. (4) Impetus & quædam quasi commotio animi, affectioque, *Id. de Inv.* 2, 5. (5) Horum sunt auguria non divini impetûs, sed rationis humanæ, *Id. de Div.* 1, 49. ¶ Impetu uno, *at one bout, or dash*, *Plin.* 14, 22. Impetus febris, *a fit of an ague*, *Petron. c.* 17.

Impexus, a, um. part. (1) *Uncombed, untrimmed*. (2) *Unpolished, rugged, homely*. (1) Impexæ comæ, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 398. jubæ leonis, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 484. (2) Antiquitas tristis & impexa, *Tac. Orat.* 20.

|| Impiamentum, i. n. *A defilement*, *Fest.* † Labes.

|| Impiatio, f. *A defiling*, *Tert.* † Labes.

Impiatus, a, um. part. *Defiled, stained, unatoned*. Thalamos petam tanto impiatos facinore? *Sen. Hipp.* 1180.

* || Impicari, a, um. part. *Pit:bed over*, *Lex. ex Ov.*

* Impico, Ære. act. [ex in, & pico] *To rub over with pitch*. = Amphoram oblinito, & impicato, *Col.* 12, 29. Impicare durâ pice, *Ibid.* c. 43.

Impiè, adv. *Wickedly, ungodly, impiously*. Non solum indoctè, sed impiè facit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 16.

= Impë, sceletiè, *Liv.* 24, 25.

Impiëtis, Æi s. f. *Impiety, ungodlyness, wickedness, unnaturalness*. Nihil tam miseros facit, quàm impietas & scelus, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 24.

Impiger, 5 O 2

Impiger, gra, rum, adj. [*ex in* & *piger*] (1) *Diligent*. (2) *Courageous, lusty*. (3) *Quick, ready, swift*. (1) & *Impiger* in scribendo, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 1. (2) & *Ad labores belli*, *Id. pro Font.* 15. (3) *ales*, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 292.

Impigrè, adv. *Diligently, quickly, readily, out of hand*. *Impigrè secuti iunt*, *Liv.* 2, 47. *Conf.* 21, 12.

Impigritas, ātis, f. *Diligence, lustiness, quickness*, *Cic. de Repub. teste Non. Marc.* 2, 434.

Impilia, ōrum, pl. n. *Woolen, or felt, socks*, *Plin. Ep.* 19, 2.

* **Impingo**, ēre, ēgi, actum, act. [*ex in* & *pango*] (1) *To hit, dash, or throw, against*. (2) *To run aground, or strike against a rock*. (3) *To stumble*. (4) *To put, clap, or fasten, upon*. (1) *Fustem impingere alicui*, *Cael. Cic. Fam.* 8. *Adverso parieti caput ingenti impetu impexit*, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 16, 12. (2) *Gubernator navem impexit*, *Quint.* 4, 1. (3) *Hier. † Offendo, incurro*, *Cic.* (4) & *Impingere compedes alicui*, *Plaut. Persa*, 4, 4, 24. & *per Met. dicam grandem*, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 92. *Hæc Catilinam patriæ tuæ impexit*, *Flor.* 3, 12, 12.

* **Impingor**, i, pass. *To be dashed, or fastened, upon*, &c. *Impingitur ponto*, *Sil.* 4, 299. *conf.* 12, 187. *Jubete huic cristas compedes impingere*, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 76.

|| **Impinguatio**, ōnis, f. *A fattening*, *Apic.*

|| **Impinguo**, āre, act. *To fatten*, *Apic.* † *Pin-guefacio*, *Plin.*

|| **Impinguar**, āri, ātus, pass. *To be fattened*, *Vulg. Int. Deut.* 32, 15.

Impio, āre, act. *To defile, to unbalow, to misbehave*. *Si erga parentem aut deos me impiavi*, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 3, 8. (R. Rare occ.)

Impius, a, um, adj. [*ex in* & *pious*] (1) *Impious, ungodly, wicked*. (2) *Irreligious, atheistical, ungracious*. (3) *Unnatural, undutiful*. (4) *Cruel, pitiless*. (5) *Per Antonem. A parricide*. (1) & *Piorum & piorum rationem habent*, *Dī, Cic. de Legg.* 2, 7. (2) & *Impius, religiosus*, *Id. pro Font.* (3) *Filius impius in patrem*, *Tacit.* (4) *Impia Thracum pectora*, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 14. (5) *Quint.* 8, 6.

Implacabilis, e, adj. *That cannot be pacified, or reconciled; implacable*. = *Implacabilis & inexorabilis homo*, *Cic. in Pison.* 33. *Ira implacabilis*, *Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 3, 63. *Implacabile cælum*, *Sil.* 17, 257. *Conf. Liv.* 8, 35, & 33, 45.

|| **Implacabilitas**, ātis, f. *Implacableness, irreconcilableness*, *Amm.* 14, 1.

Implacabiliter, adv. *Implacably, irreconcilably*. *Implacabilis nutriebat*, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 53, 5. *irasci*, *Id. Ann.* 1, 13, 5.

Implacatus, a, um, part. *Unappeased, never satisfied, or contented; insatiable*. *Implacatae flamma gulæ*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 8; 1.

Implacidus, a, um, adj. *Isimus, sup. Hard to be pleased, cruel, obstinate, ungentle, unquiet*. *Dru-sus Germanos implacidum genus Dejecit*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 10. *Divum implacidissime*, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 4. *Conf.* 5, 199. *Implacidæ fores*, *Prop.* 4, 10, 14.

* || **Implāno**, āre, act. [*ex in* & *πλανῶ* fallo] *To deceive, cheat, or trepan, one*, *Cypr.* † *Decipio, fallo*.

Implendus, a, um, part. *To be filled*. *Ad implenda naturæ desideria*, *Curt.* 6, 4. *Caper quin-quennis parum idoneus habetur feminis imple-dis*, *Col.* 7, 6. *Spes nunquam implenda recessit*, *Luc.* 7, 688.

Implens, tis, part. *Filling*. *Nondum totum orbem sydere, b. e. lunâ, implente*, *Curt.* 6, 8.

Impleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, act. (1) *To fill*. (2) *To fatten, or feed; to make plump*. (3) *To accomplish, perform, or make up*. (4) *To satisfy, please, or content*. (5) *To bring to an end*. (6) *To impregnate, or get with young*. (1) *Implevi mero pateram*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 733. (2) *Implet corpus modica exercitatio*, *Cels.* & *extenuo*. (3) *Impudentæ est id profiteri, quod non potes implere*, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 18; (4) *Imago oculos implevit*, *Sil.* 3, 45. (5) & *Finem viæ sponte, an fâto implevit*, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 42, 6. (6) *Possunt fues semestres implere feminam*, *Col.* 7, 9. || *Implere arcum, to draw it to the head*, *Veg. an-*

nos centum, to live them quite out, *Plin. fœdus, to conclude and ratify it*, *Amm. libram, to weigh so much*, *JCC. facultates equestris ordinis, to have a knight's estate*, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 19.

Impleor, ri, pass. *To be filled*. *Cum luna implebitur orbe*, *Manil.* 1, 469. *Conf. Cels.* 2, 14.

Implēturus, a, um, part. *About to fill*. *Implēturus omnes metu, si cœpisset audiri*, *Curt.* 6, 29. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 26. *Agmina Mygdonias mox impletura volucres*, *Claud.* 2. *Rap. Prof.* 408.

Implētus, a, um, part. *Filled up, &c.* *Impleta volumina*, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 27.

* **Implexus**, a, um, part. [*ex in* & *plector*] *Wound, wrapped, folded, or plated, in; bolden one within another, interwoven, twined about*. *Imple-xæ crinibus angues Eumenides*, *Virg. Geo.* 4, 482. *Aurum crinibus implexum*, *Plin.* 33, 1.

* **Implexus**, ūs, m. verb. *Awrapping, or fold-ing, in; an entwining*, *Plin.* 2, 65. & 9, 52.

* **Implicandus**, a, um, part. *To be entangled*. *Ad implicanda navigia, quæ muros subibant*, *Curt.* 4, 15.

* **Implicans**, tis, *Wrapping*. *Cauda prælonga implicans se viperinis orbibus*, *Plin. H.* 8, 20. *Conf. Liv.* 27, 43.

* **Implicatio**, ōnis, f. verb. *A plating, or braid-ing; a wrapping, or entangling, with another; in-cumbrance, entanglement*. *Implicatio nervorum*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. *rei familiaris*, *Id. pro Sext.* 26.

* || **Implicare**, adv. *Intricately, perplexedly*, *Firm.* † *Perplexè*, *Ter.*

Implicatus, a, um, part. || *Isimus, sup.* (1) *Wrapped, or tied, together*. (2) *Met. Joined in affinity, related by marriage*. (1) = *Hæc inter se colligata sunt atque implicata*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 5. *Obscurissima & implicatissima quæstio*, *Gell.* 6, 2. (2) *Implicatus utraq̃ue tyrannide Dionysiorum*, *Nep. Dion.* 1.

* || **Impliciscier**, pro implicari. *To be involv-ed in, to be taken, as in a distemper*, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 97.

* **Implicite**, adv. *Obscurely, intricately, implicitly*. & = *Non implicite & abscondite, sed patentius & expeditius*, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 2.

* **Implicito**, āre, freq. [*ab implico*] *To inter-weave*. & *Delphinus varios orbes implicitat expeditque*, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 33, 5.

* **Implicitorius**, a, um, part. *That will braid, or trim up*, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 220.

* **Implicitus**, a, um, part. & adj. (1) *En-tangled*. (2) *Intricate, implicit*. (1) *Limo implici-tus*, *Claud. in Eutrop.* 2, 442. *Implicitis angue comis*, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 94. *Impliciti & in peste re-vincti*, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 481. & *Implicitus morbo*, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 18. *in morbum*, *C. Nep.* 5, 3, 4. *cum aliquâ re*, *Cic. pro Man.* 7. (2) *Contro-versia implicita*, *Cic.*

* **Implico**, āre, āvi & ui, itum & ātum, act. [*ex in* & *plico*] (1) *To wrap, or fold, in; to twine, or twist, one with another*. (2) *To fold, or clasp*. (3) *To interweave, to intermix*. (4) *To trim, or dress, up*. (5) *To encumber, or engage*. (6) *To intermix*. (1) *Implicuit comam lævâ*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 552. *Vitis implicat arbores*, *Catull.* 59, 107. (2) *Implicuitque suos circum mea col'a lacertos*, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 18, 9. (3) *Fronde premit crinem fingens atque implicat auro*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 148. (4) *Ut modò rose maris, modò se violæve rosæve implicet*, *Ov. Met.* 12, 411. (5) *Contrahendis negotiis implicantur*, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 11. (6) *Dis-vim suam hominum naturis implicant*, *Id. de Div.* 1, 36.

* **Implicor**, āri, ātus & itus, pass. *To be wrapped, &c.* || *Implicari morbo, to be troubled with it, or lie ill of it*, *Liv.* 1, 31.

Implorabilis, e, adj. *To be obtained by imploring*. *Implorabile nautis lumen*, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 573.

Implorans, tis, part. *Imploring*. *Adversus Æ-toles auxilium Romanorum implorantes*, *Just.* 28, 1. *implorantibus*, *Sil.* 10, 86. *Conf. Liv.* 31, 7.

Imploratio, ōnis, f. verb. *An imploring, or be-seeching*. = & *Non votis, aut imploratione Deum, sed vi ac virtute evadendum esse*, *Liv.* 22, 5. *Deorum & hominum imploratio*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 47.

Imploraturus, a, um, part. *About to implore*,

Liv. 35, 45. *Dixerunt, sese neque obsides repeti-turos, neque auxilium à populo Romano implo-raturos*, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 31.

Imploratus, a, um, part. *Earnestly called upon*. *Prece Pollucis imploratâ*, *Catull.* 69, 65.

Imploro, āre, act. *To beg, or cry, out, for; to call upon for help and succour, earnestly to beseech, to implore, request, or crave*. = *Deos precari, vene-rari, atque implorare debetis*, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 13.

Imploror, āri, ātus, pass. *To be requested, &c.* *Neque auxilium suum sæpe à viris bonis frustra implorari patietur*, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 33.

Implumbo, āre, act. *To solder, or make fast, with lead*. *Ferreos chodaces in capitibus scapo-rum implumbavit*, *Vitruv.* 10, 6.

Implumis, e, adj. [*ex in* & *pluma*] (1) *Fea-therless, calver*. (2) *Also without hair*. (1) *Affidens implumibus pullis avis*, *Hor. Epod.* 1, 19. (2) *Plin.* 8, 55.

* **Impluo**, ēre, ui, ūtum. [*ex in* & *pluo*] (1) *To rain in upon*. (2) *Absol. Torain.* (3) *Met. To light, or fall, upon*. (1) *Celebre fanum Vene-ris, in cujus aram non impluit*, *Plin.* 2, 96. (2) *Priusquam impluerit*, *Col.* 2, 8. *Si impluit*, *Cato.* (3) *Malum cum impluit cæteros, ne impluat mihi*, *Plaut. Mest.* 4, 1, 15.

* || **Implutus**, a, um, part. *Rained upon, wetted with rain*. || *Implutus color, a colour occasioned by rain dropping*, *Non.*

* || **Impluvia**, æ, f. [*ex in* & *pluvia*] *A cloak for priests to wear in the rain*. *Salus ferend quoque tempore impluviâ amictus*, *Varr. ap. Litt.*

* **Impluviatus**, a, um, adj. *Coloured, as it were wet with rain; dark, smoky, brown, or swarthy*. *Impluviata vestis, quid sit vid.* *Grut. ad Plaut.* *Epid.* 2, 2, 40.

* **Impluvium**, ii, n. [*locus quod aqua impluit collecta de tecto, Fest.*] (1) *The gutter of a house for rain water to pass*. (2) *A courtyard where rain falls from the eaves*. (1) *Des-pecti per impluvium*, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 72. (2) *Anguis per impluvium decidit de tegulis*, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 26.

|| **Impœnitendus**, a, um, part. *Not to be re-pented of*, *Eccl.* † *Non pœnitendus*.

|| **Impœnitens**, tis, adj. *Impenitent*, *Eccl.* † *Quem peccati non pœnitet*.

Impolite, adv. *Grossly, rudely, homely*. *Bre-viter impolitèque dicere*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 49.

|| **Impolitia**, æ, f. *Rudeness, homeliness*. *Impo-litiâ notari*, *Gell.* 4, 22.

Impolitus, a, um, part. *Unpolished, rude, homely, coarse*. = *Genus hominum rude, he-bes, & impolitus*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 31. = *Impolitus atque rude præconium*, *Val. Max.* 8, 14, 1.

Impollutus, a, um, part. *Unstained, undefiled*. *Virginitas impolluta*, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 35, 2. *Conf. Sil.* 13, 679.

Impōnendus, a, um, part. *To be imposed, or put on*. *Servos in navi imponendus curavit*, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 54. *Conf. Cels.* 3, 10.

Impōnens, tis, part. *Imposing*. *Velut coronam tantum viri capiti imponens*, *Paterc.* 2, 59.

Impōno, ēre, sui, situm, act. (1) *To put, lay, set, in, or upon*. (2) *To impose, to enjoin, to assign*. (3) *To deceive, or beguile; to put a trick upon one*. (4) *To annex*. (5) *To give, inflict, or lay, upon one*. (6) *To embark*. (7) *To set over*. (1) *Metellum filii in rogam imponuerunt*, *Cic. Tusc.* 35. & *Imponere aliquem in equum*, *Liv.* 35, 36. *Nemini imponas, quod ipse non possis pati*, *Publ. Syr.* (2) *Is leges civitati per vim imposuit*, *Cic. Philipp.* 7, 5. (3) *Catonī egregiè imposuit Milo*, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 6. *Fraudi spe-ciem juris imponere*, *Liv.* 9, 11. (4) & *Imponere servitutem fundis*, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 1. (5) *Rei-publicæ vulnera imponebat*, *Id. de Fin.* 4, 24. *plagam reipublicæ*, *Id. pro Sext.* 19. (6) *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 6. & (7) *Summæ rei imponere aliquem*, *Tac.* 6, 32.

Impōnor, i, pass. *To be put, or laid, on*. *Cornea cucurbitula per se corpori imponitur*, *Cels.* 2, 11.

|| **Imporcatio**, ōnis, f. verb. *A making a balk in ploughing*, *Litt. ex Col.* sed 9.

|| **Imporcitor**,

|| **Imporcitor, vel Imporcator, ōris. m. verb.** *He that maketh balks in ploughing, Veg. Vid. Porca.*

Imporco, āre. aēt. *To make a balk, or rather a ridge, in the earing of land, Col. 2, 20. Vid. Porca.*

Importātus, a, um. adj. id. quod. *Importatus. Frumento se in Africā, nisi importario, uti non posse, Hirt. B. Afr. 20.*

Importātus, a, um. part. *Imported, brought in. Aere utuntur importato, Cæs. B. G. 5, 12. frumento, Id. B. C. 3, 42.*

Importo, āre. aēt. *To carry, bring, or convey, in. Frumentum importare in oppidum instituit, Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G. 8, 33. It. Met. Clades discordia civilis importat, Liv. 24, 22. § Importare mala, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10. pestem, Id. pro Deiot. c. ult.*

Importūnē. adv. || iūs. comp. || sīmē. sup. *Unseasonably, importunately. § Importūnē insistere, Cic. Acad. 4, 25. Importūnūs, Laet. 2, 5. & importūnissimē, Gell. 20, 5.*

Importūnitas, ātis. f. (1) *Importunity, unreasonable.* (2) *Also cruelty, outrageousness.* (1) *Importunitatem spectate aniculæ, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 4. (2) = Importunitate & audaciā incredibili homo, Cic. Verr. 4, 43.*

Importūnus, a, um. adj. or. comp. sīmūs. sup. *[qui caret portu, i. e. quiete] (1) Uneasy, never pleased, fretful. (2) Out of season, inconvenient. (3) Troublesome, impotent, ungovernable. (4) Absurd, unreasonable. (5) Importunate, urgent. (6) Cruel, outrageous. (7) Also sordid, subtle. (1) Importunus senex fuit semper, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 23. (2) Importunum tempus, Cic. de Or. 2, 5. § Importunus bellicis machinis locus, Sal. B. Jug. 97. (3) Importunior morbus, Cels. 4, 6. princ. (4) = Importunus & crudelis homo, Cic. de Fin. 1, 10. (5) Importunissimæ libidines, Id. Verr. 6. (6) = Istius inhumanis atque importuna, natura, Id. Verr. 3, 8. (7) Plin. 36, 6.*

Importuōsus, a, um. adj. sīmūs. sup. *Without port, or haven, Liv. 10, 2. Tac. Ann. 4, 67, 2. Mare importuosum, Sall. B. Jug. 17. litus, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, extr. Importuosissima insula, Plin. 4, 12.*

Impos, ōtis. adj. [ex in & potis] *Unable, without power, that hath not the command of; without, or void of. Impos animi, Plaut. Caf. 3, 5, 7. & Compos.*

Impōsitiō, ōnis. f. verb. [ab impono] *A putting, an applying, or laying on; imposition. Saccus impositione spicula elicit, Plin. 27, 13.*

Impōsitivus, a, um. adj. Impōsiti. || **Impōsiti** *nomina, primitivæ, or radical names, Varr. L. 7, 2.*

Impōsitivus, a, um. adj. Impōsiti. *Causæ naturales, non impositivi, Varr. L. 9. vid. & Plin. 8, 24. vix alibi.*

Impōsitūrus, a, um. part. *About to impose, or put on. Dixit, illis violandi supplices verecundiam Imposituros, Liv. 36, 27. Conf. Curt. 3, 24.*

Impōsitus, a, um. part. & Impōstus. (1) *Laid, or put, upon; imposed. (2) Set over as a prefect, or governor. (1) Onus impositum, Ov. Met. 15, 820. Corena imposita capiti, Prop. 4, 2, 29. (2) § Impositus provinciis, Tac. 6, 39. Impōsta jugo urbs, Sil. Ital. 15, 228.*

Impōsitus, ūs. m. verb. id. quod impositio, *Plin. 24, 4.*

Impōssibilis, e. adj. Impossible, *Quint. 5, 10. § Quod fieri nequit, non potest, &c. Vett.*

|| Impōssibilitas, ātis. f. *An impossibility. Caudentis Lat. voc.*

|| Impōstōr, ōris. m. verb. [ab impono, i. e. decipio] *An impostor, a cheat, a cozenor, or deceiver; a false pretender, Dig. 4, 1, 1. Planus, Cic.*

|| Impōstūra, ō. f. *An imposture, a cheat, a deceit, legerdemain, cozenage, Dig. 47, 20, 3. § Verfutiā, fallaciā, Ap. priscor.*

Impōtens, tis. adj. [ex in & potens] *or, comp. sīmūs. sup. (1) Impotent, weak, feeble. (2) Wild, unruly, unable to govern, or moderate, himself. (3) Also masterless, that cannot be governed, over mighty. (1) Neque homini infanti atque*

impotenti injuste facta conducunt, Cic. de Fin. 1, 16. (2) § Impotens iræ, Liv. 29, 9. animi, Curt. 1, 1, 49. amoris, Tac. Hist. 4, 44, 4. Regiæ familiæ militibusque impotens, Just. 26, 3. (3) = Ferociore impotentioresque reddit victoria, Cic. Fam. 4, 9. In multo impotentiores subito rabiem accensi, Liv. 29, 9. Impotentissimus dominatus, Cic. Fam. 10, 27.

Impōtenter. adv. iūs. comp. sīmē. sup. *Wildly, obstinately, willfully, cruelly, tyrannously; also with difficulty, scarcely. Ne quid impotenter faciat monendusest puer, Quint. 1, 3. § Impotentius regi, Liv. 27, 48. Impotentissimē facere, Sen. de Benef. 4, 17.*

Impōtentia, ō. f. (1) Impotence, weakness, poverty, want of power. (2) Unableness to rule, or be ruled. (3) Insolence, outrageousness. (1) Propter suam impotentiam, semper se credunt negligi, Ter. Adelph. 4, 3, 16. (2) § Impotentia animi a temperantiā & moderatione plurimum diffidet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15. (3) Nullā impotentia effertur, Id. Tusc. 5, 18.

|| Impremēditiō. adv. *Without premeditation, Ecce.*

|| Impræpeditē, & Impræpeditō. adv. *Without let, or hinderance, Amm. 4. Sine morā.*

|| Impræpeditus, a, um. part. *Not leted, or hindered, Amm. 4. Non impeditus.*

Impræsentārum. adv. (i. e. in tempore præsentis) *At this time, for this present, at present, Cato R. R. 44. post eum Tac. Ann. 4, 59. sed, monente Vossio, tutius est dicere in præsentis, vel in præsentia. § Summum eorum, quæ de hoc verbo disputantur, exhibet ad Sancti Minervam Perizonius.*

Impransus, a, um. part. *That hath not dined, fasting, Hor. Ep. 2, 29.*

Impræcātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A cursing, an imprecation, a curse, Sen. de Benef. 6, 35. & Plin. 5, 8. § Male igitur Voss. Latio exterminavit.*

Impræcer, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) To wish some evil to one. (2) To curse. (3) || To wish well. (1) Populo tales filias, talesque conjuges imprecatus est, Suet. Aug. 65. (2) Diras l'empoio penas populus imprecatur, Plin. 8, 7. (3) Solito sermone salutem ei fuerat imprecatus, Apul. Met. 9. p. 293.

|| Imprecē. adv. *Carefully, forcibly, Ap. seq. 4. Altē, vehementer.*

Impressiō, ōnis. f. verb. [ab imprimo] (1) *An impression, sketch, or draught, of any thing. (2) An assault, or onset in battle. (3) Also utterance, or delivery. (1) Cic. Acad. 4, 106. (2) Impressionem sensere ex adverso factam, Liv. 2, 30. (3) Explanata vocum impressio, Cic. Acad. 1, 5.*

|| Impressor, ōris. m. verb. *A printer, Recent. 4. Typographus.*

Impressus, a, um. part. (1) Engraven, marked. (2) Also not pressed, or milked. (1) Crater impressus, Virg. Æn. 5, 536. = Visum impressum, effusumque, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 6. Impressum falce vulnus, Col. 4, 7, 2. Vulnus impressum enside, Sil. Ital. 1, 550. (2) Impressa ubera, Prop. 2, 34, 70.

Imprimens, tis. part. *Imprinting, marking. § Imprimens corpus, Plin. H. 8, 40.*

Imprimis. adv. pro in primis. *In the first place, first of all, principally, especially, chiefly. Quem imprimis amamus, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. Juris civilis imprimis peritus, Id. Offic. 2, 14.*

Imprimō, ēre. pressi, sum. aēt. (1) *To imprint, to engrave, to set a mark. (2) To thrust, or stick, out. (1) Ut corpori ferrum, sic animo oratio non iclu magis quam morā imprimatur, Plin. Ep. 1, 20. § Imprimere maculam laudibus, Sen. Herc. Oct. 1454. (2) Acutissimo stipite corpus imprimere, Plin. 8, 26. § Imprimere aliquid animo, Id. Ep. 1, 20. in animo, in animum, Cic. gressus dorso, Val. Flacc. 8, 111.*

Imprimor, i. pressus. pass. *To be imprinted, &c. Cum visa in animos imprimantur, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 18. Ne imprimatur jacentibus molibus solum, Col. 3, 13, 1.*

Imprōbābilis, e. adj. *Improbable, unlikely, not easy to be proved, or approved of. & Nos alia*

probabilia, contrā, alia improbabilia esse dicimus, Cic. Offic. 2, 2. nonnulli autem non probabilia leg

Imprōbandus, a, um. part. *Disallowed. § Improbando gaudio exultare, Val. Max. 4, 8, 3.*

Imprōbans, tis. part. *Disallowing. Curio utrumque improbens consilium, Cæs. B. G. 2, 31. conf. Liv. 31, 29. & Suet. Ner. 15.*

Imprōbātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A disallowing, dislikeing, or disapproving. & Improbatio & approbatio testium, Ad Herenn. 2, 6.*

|| Imprōbātor, ōris. m. verb. *A disliker, a disallower. & Malorum improbator, bonorum probator, Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 691.*

Imprōbātus, a, um. part. *Disallowed, disliked, not approved of. Multa improbata, Cic. pro Font. 4.*

|| Imprōbatissimus, Gell. 18, 3.

Imprōbē. adv. iūs. comp. sīmē. sup. (1) Dishonestly, knavishly. (2) Rogueishly, wagishly. (3) Greatly, excessively. (4) Badly. (5) Violently, eagerly. (6) Unseasonably, too late. (1) Improbē facere, Cic. pro Rosc. Am. 36. (2) Improbissimē respondere, Id. in Pison. 6. (3) Improbūs pauperes amant, Quint. Declam. 15. Homo improbius natus, Suet. Vesp. 23, 1. (4) Sus annicula non improbē concipit, Col. 7, 4. i. e. pretty well. (5) Columba improbius oscula mordenti decerpit ostro, Catull. 66, 126. (6) Ervum quidem melius priore mense, nec tamen improbē hoc ipso vel proximo, seremus, Col. 11, 2, 10.

Imprōbitas, ātis. f. *Dishonesty, knavery, wickedness, lewdness, wagery, roguery, naughtiness. Amicorum neglectio improbitatem arguit, Cic. pro Mil. 4.*

Imprōbo, āre. aēt. [i. e. non probō] (1) *To disallow, mistake, or disapprove. (2) Also to reproach, to speak ill of. (1) & Hoc negas te posse nec approbare, nec improbare, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 70. (2) Satin' est, si tibi meum opus ita dabo expolitum, ut improbare non queas? Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 58.*

Imprōbūlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat saucy, wagish, knavish, unlucky, Juv. Sat. 5, 74.*

Imprōbus, a, um. adj. or. comp. sīmūs. sup. [ex in & probus] (1) *Naught, unsound, rotten. (2) Dishonest, false, knavish. (3) Bad, wicked. (4) Ugly, ill favoured. (5) Base, infamous. (6) Impudent, saucy. (7) Lewd, wagish. (8) Fierce, cruel. (9) Rash, presumptuous. (10) Great, excessive. (11) Violent, eager. (1) Improbiore sunt postes, quān a primo credidi, Plaut. Mest. 3, 2, 139. (2) Improbus homo, & perfidiosus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 73. (3) Minister improbiūm cupiditatis, Id. Verr. 1, 29. = perditus, Id. (4) Improbiorem non vidi faciam mulieris, Plaut. (5) Tuā sum operā, & propter te improbiore, Id. Bacch. 5, 2, 83. = Ut semper improbus, nihilque sis, Id. Caf. 2, 1, 30. (6) Quin. 4, ult. (7) Verba improba, Ov. Amor. 3, 796. Improbiore satiram scribente cinædo, Juv. 4, 106. (8) Lavit improba teter Ora cruor, Virg. Æn. 10, 727. (9) Quid non amor improbus audet? Ov. Fast. 2, 331. Improbam classē naufragio castigavit Oceanus, Flor. 3, 10, 17. (10) Labor improbus omnia vincit, Virg. Geor. 1, 145. Non improbis genibus, Col. 6, 1, 3. h. e. enormiter magnis. (11) Vid. Improbē, n. 5.*

Imprōcērus, a, um. adj. *Lewd, or not tall, of stature. Improcera pecora, Tac. Germ. 5, 2. conf. Gell. 4, 19.*

|| Imprōcreābilis, e. adj. *Not begotten, Apul. de habit. doct. Plat. p. 572.*

Imprōfessus, a, um. part. *Not pressed, or declared; concealed, or smuggled; as goods are sometimes from the customhouse, Suet. Dom. 12.*

|| Imprōmiscuus, vel Imprōmiscus, a, um. adj. *Unmingled, uncommon, Gell. 1, 7. & 12, 4. 4. Non promiscuus.*

Impromptus, a, um. part. *Slow, unready, not forward. Lingua impromptus, Liv. 7, 4. vid. & Tac. Ann. 2, 21, 2.*

Imprōpērius, a, um. part. *That is not hastened, slow. Vestigia Turnus Improperata refert, Virg. Æn. 9, 798.*

† Imprōpērium, ii. n. *A nickname, a hasty word, a reproach, or taunt, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Imprōpēro,

Imprōpēro, āre. act. [*ex in* & *propēro*] (1) *To reproach, to upbraid, to nickname.* (2) *Also to make haste to go in.* (3) *Also to go slowly.* (1) *Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 28. sed al. leg. vim approbas.* (2) *Quō si quis impropēret sine glomere lini, Plin. 36, 13.* (3) *Vid. Improperatus.*

Imprōpērus, a, um. adj. *Slow, making no haste.* *Improperæ* cui ducant filia sorores, *Sil. Ital. 3, 96.*

Imprōpriē. adv. *Improperly, unfitly*, *Plin. 9, 35. Conf. Gell. 17, 1.*

|| *Imprōprietas*, ātis. f. *Impropriety.* *Cavenda est improprietas verbi, Gell. 1, 22.*

Imprōprius, a, um. adj. *Improper, inconvenient, unfit*, *Quint. 8, 2.* = *Inhabilis, Liv. ineptus, Cic.*

Improsper, a, um. adj. *Unfortunate, improsperous.* *Augusto fortuna domi improspera fuit, Tac. Ann. 3, 24, 2. Improspera insidiarum moles, Ibid. 14, 65, 2. i. e. adversa. & prosperus, Cic.*

Improsperē. adv. *Improsperously, unlucky, unhappy.* *Cessit improsperē, Col. 1, 1, 16. Libertas improsperē repetita, Tac. Ann. 1, 8, 7.*

|| *Imprōtectus*, a, um. part. *Unprotected*, *Gell. 7, 3.*

Imprōvidē. adv. *Without foresight, or consideration; improvidently*, *Liv. 27, 27. Col. 6, 16.*

|| *Imprōvidentia*, æ. f. *Want of forecast, improvidence*, *Tert. † Negligentia, incuria.*

Imprōvidus, a, um. adj. (1) *Improvident, not foreseeing, or forecasting; unheedful.* (2) *Also unforeseen.* (1) = *Ut improvidos, incautosque opprimeret, Liv. 22, 19. § Improvidus futuri, Tac. Hist. 1, 88, 5. mali, Plin. 36, 3.* (2) = *Tela, quæ cæca & improvida feruntur, Id. Epist. 4, 22, 5.*

Imprōvisō, & *Imprōvisē*. adv. *Before one is aware, unexpectedly, on a sudden.* *Improvīsō oppressit tyrannum, Cic. Offic. 2, 23. Improvisō id fecerat, Liv. 27, 18. Improvisē filiam invenit, Plaut. Rud. 4, 5, 6. sed libb. mel. improvisō. De improvīsō, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31. Ex improvīsō, Id. Verr. 1, 43.*

Imprōvisus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *Unforeseen, unlooked for, untought of.* = *Cum hoc illi improvīsū atque inopinatum accidisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 28. Ab tergo improvīsā premebat acies, Liv. 21, 28. Improvisæ hostium insidiæ, Val. Max. 3, 8, 8. Improvisior graviorque pestis, Tac. Ann. 2, 47, 1.*

Imprūdē, tis. adj. or. comp. *Isimus, sup. (1) Imprudent, ignorant, unskillful, silly, foolish, unadvised.* (2) *Also unwitting, against one's will, without one's privacy.* (1) *Commercio eorum Hispani imprudentes maris gaudebant, Liv. 34, 9. Quicquid horum ab imprudentioribus fiet, negligendum, Sen. de Const. 19. Quis non imprudentissimum quemque huic negotio delegat? Col. 3, 10. (2) Hæc omnia, imprudente L. Syllā facta esse certē scio, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 8. & Utrum Teribazo scient, an imprudente, sit factum, Nep. Con. ult. Imprudentis homicidium, Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 4. § Imprudentis negotii, Col. præf. religionis, Liv. 31, 14. maris, Id. ætatum Quint. 1, 1.*

Imprūdenter, adv. *Is. comp. (1) Unwisely, foolishly, heedlessly, unwittingly.* (2) *Before one is aware.* (3) *Passivo sensu. (1) Illud imprudenter arbitrantur, Cic. Acad. 1, 1. (2) Ad flammam accessit imprudentius, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 103. (3) Immixtus castris hostium de industria imprudenter rixam ciens interemptus est, Patere. 1, 2. h. e. imprudentiā occidentis.*

Imprudentia, æ. f. *Want of foresight, heed, or care.* (2) *Want of skill, ignorance.* (1) & *Non imprudentiæ, sed perfidiæ assignari solet, Cic. (2) = Imprudentia insitiāque belli, Nep. Epam. 7.*

Impūber, vel *Impūbes*, ēris. adj. [*ex in* & *pūber*] *Unripe of age; in his nonage, or minority.* *Filius impuber, Cic. Catil. 4, 6. Impubes juvenis, Val. Flacc. 6, 695. Impubes genæ, Ov. Met. 3, 422. maiæ, Virg. Æn. 1, 751.*

Impūbis, e. adj. *item leg. & Impūbes. Idem.* *Impube corpus, Hor. Epod. 5, 13. = Impubis*

puer, & adhuc non utilis annis, Ov. Fast. 2, 239. Impubis juvenis, Val. Flacc. 6, 695.

Impūbelco, ēre. incept. unde part. *impubescens. To grow ripe of age, Plin. 23, 7.*

Impūdē, tis. adj. or. comp. *Isimus, sup. Shameless, impudent, graceless, brazen faced.* *Os impudens, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 49. Totus sermo verbis tectis, re impudentior, Cic. Fam. 9, 22. Impudentissima oratio, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 10.*

Impūdentē, adv. *Is. comp. Isimē, sup. Impudently, shamelessly.* *Quamvis audacter, quamvis impudenter, Cic. Verr. 2, 54. Impudentius, Id. Fam. 5, 12. § Impudentissimē mentiri, Id. Verr. 4, 7.*

Impūdentia, æ. f. *Impudence, shamelessness, effrontery.* = *Impudentiā atque audaciā fretus, Cic. pio Flacco, 15.*

|| *Impūdicātus*, a, um. part. *Debauched, disordered, Fest.*

|| *Impūdicē*, adv. *Isimē, sup. Uncastely, lewdly, immodestly, Tert. Impudicissimē, Eur. 8, 22.*

Impūdicitia, æ. f. *Uncasteness, all sins of uncleanness, lewdness, immodesty, obscenity; more particularly sodomy.* & *Infamiam impudicitiae facillimē refutavit, circa libidines hæsit, Suet. Aug. 71. vid. & Torrent. ibid. 34. Impudicitiae crimine damnatus est, Val. Max. 6, 1, 11.*

Impūdicus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *Isimus, sup. Uncaste, lewd, wanton, immodest, shameless.* = *Omnes impuri impudicique, Cic. Catil. 2, 10. & Pudica est, nisi osculando sit quippiam impudicior, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 52. Impudicissimus Antonius, Cic. Philipp. 2, 28. sc. qui vel muliebria passus fuit, vel pueros amavit. & Libidinosus, nam impudicitia propriū dic. de patibicis, pro libidine autem dici præter exemplum ex Plauto allatum probat illud notum Catonis in effeminatum quendam: Et adversus & aversus impudicus es. ¶ || Digitus impudicus, the middle finger, Isid.*

* *Impugnandus*, a, um. part. *To fight, or be fought, against.* *Dixit, id se sui muniendi, non Galliæ impugnandæ, causā facere, Cas. B. G. 1, 44.*

* *Impugnans*, tis. part. *Fighting against.* § *Resistere impugnantibus, Just. 38, 4.*

* *Impugnatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A fighting against, a resisting, an opposing, or thwarting,* *Cic. Att. 5, 3.*

* *Impugnātus*, a, um. part. (1) *Resisted, fought against.* (2) || *Also not fought withall.* (1) *Impugnatus Taurus Euphrati cursum aufert, Plin. 5, 24. (2) Impugnatum & destitutum quid relinquere, Gell. 1, 6.*

* *Impugno*, āre. act. [*ex in* & *pugna*] (1) *To fight against, to impugn.* (2) *To set upon, or attack.* (3) *Met. To chase away, as a disease.* (4) *Met. To thwart, or cross, one; to oppose.* (1) *Impugnando hominem capere certa res est, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 112. nonnulli tamen leg. vi pugnando.* (2) § *Impugnare terga hostium, Liv. 3, 70. (3) Impugnatur centaureo majore poto, Plin. 26, 12. (4) Utrum defenditis, an impugnatis plebem? Liv. 5, 3. § Impugnare comoda plebis acerrimē, Val. Max. 9, 3, 9.*

Impulsio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab impello*] (1) *A pushing, or forcible moving.* (2) *Met. A motion, or passion, of the mind.* (3) *Persuasion, or instigation.* (1) *Cic. de Univ. 5. (2) Impulsio, ut amor, ægritudo, iracundia, &c. Id. de Inv. 2, 5. & Ratiocinatio, Id. (3) = Inductio & impulsio in hilaritatem, Id. de Orat. 3, 53.*

Impulsor, ōris. m. verb. *Met. A pusher on; an enticer, or persuader, to a thing.* = *Auctor, & impulsor, & socius sceleris, Cic. in Vat. 10. = Suasor & impulsor, Id. Att. 16, 3.*

Impulsus, a, um. part. [*ab impellor*] (1) *Forced, attacked, shocked, pushed.* (2) *Thrown, or sent, with violence; shot.* (3) *Struck, beaten.* (4) *Met. Incited, enforced.* (1) *Prælio graviter impulsus Cæsar milititer, Patere. 2, 51. Tota impulsæ acies, Liv. 24, 16. (2) Impulsæ nervo fagitta, Virg. Æn. 12, 856. (3) Impulsæ tympana palmis, Ov. Met. 4, 29. choræ pollice, Ibid. 10, 145. Hæc famâ impulsus Chremes, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 72.*

Impulsus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A consist, a*

shock, an attack. (2) *A motion, or impulse.* (3) *Met. An instigation, or persuasion.* (1) *Nulla vis, quâ impulsu primo moveatur, Cic. Somn. Scip. 8. (2) & Is ardor non externo impulsu, sed suâ sponte movetur, Id. N. D. 2, 11. alii impulsu leg. vid. & Tac. 11, 15. (3) Impulsu vestro fecit, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 45.*

|| *Impulvëreus*, a, um. adj. *Without dust, or much trouble.* *Impulvërea victoria, Gell. 5, 6.*

* || *Impunctus*, a, um. part. [*ex in* & *punctus*] *Pounded, or pricked, in.* *Crystallum impunctum, Apul. Met. 2. p. 52.*

Impūnē. adv. *Is. comp. Isimē, sup. (1) Without hurt, danger, or punishment; scotfree, quit.* (2) *Without fear.* (1) *Haud impunē feres, Ov. Met. 2, 474. Impuniū sit, quod, cum est factum, negari potest, Cic. pro Deiot. 6. § Impunissimē vendere ædes, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 3, 2. (2) Impunē istud sperare licet, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 14.*

Impūnitæ, ātis. f. *Without punishment, pardon of punishment, impunity.* *Libertati & impunitatem adipisci, Liv. 2. Spes impunitatis maxima est illecebra peccandi, Cic. pro Mil. 16. Impunitas garriendi, Id. N. D. 1, 39. Impunitate donata, Val. Max. 6, 2, 1.*

|| *Impūnitē*, adv. *Is. comp. Without punishment, Amm. § Impunitius mæchari. Fest. † Impunē, impunius.*

Impūnitus, a, um. part. or. comp. *Unpunished, quit, forgiven his fault, unrevenged.* = *Injuriam inultam impunitamque demittere, Cic. Varr. 5, 58. Qui tu impunitior exis? Pers. 5, 130. Impunita supra, Val. Max. 9, 1, ext. 2. Impunitior, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 105.*

Impūrātus, a, um. adj. *Isimus, sup. Defiled, impure rascally, villainous, like a scoundrel, shabby.* ¶ *Impurate, quanquam Vulcano studes, &c. you nasty fellow, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6. Conf. Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 64.*

Impūrē. adv. *Isimē, sup. Dishonestly, vilely, naughtily, lewdly, shamefully.* = *Impūrē & flagitiosē vivere, Cic. de Fin. 3, 11. Impurissimē ab aliquo despici, Id. Attic. 9, 12.*

|| *Impurgābilis*, e. adj. *That cannot be purged, or excused, Amm. † Non purgabilis.*

Impūritas, ātis. f. *Impurity, filthiness, uncleanness, dishonesty, naughtiness.* & *Cum omnes impuritates in domo pudicā quotidie susciperes, Cic. Philipp. 2, 3.*

Impūritas, ārum. f. pl. *Rogeries, villany.* *Tuas impuritas traloqui nemo potest, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 6.*

Impūrus, a, um. non purus. adj. *Isimus, sup. (1) Given to unnatural lust, impure, unclean, foul, filthy.* (2) *Dishonest, wicked.* (3) *Shabby, nasty.* (1) = *Omnes adulteri, omnes impuri, Cic. Att. 9, 15. sub fin. (2) = Nunc etiam impurum & sceleratum puto, Id. Att. 9, 15. Omnium non bipedum solū, sed etiam quadrupedum impurissimus, Id. pro Domo, 18. (3) = Lutulenta, impura, invisa persona, Id. pro Q. Rosc. 7.*

Impūtans, tis. part. *Imputing.* § *Imputans iphus pudori, Val. Max. 5, 7, ext. 1.*

Impūtator, ōris. m. verb. *A reproacher, or upbraider, of a kindness done; that imputeth, or layeth, things to one's charge, Sen. de Benef. 2, 17.*

Impūtātus, a, um. part. (1) *Unscut, unpruned.* (2) *Imputed, enjoined, laid upon.* (1) *Imputata vitis, Plin. 14, 12. (2) Vid. seq. Imputo, n. 3.*

Impūto, āre. act. [*ex in* & *puto*] (1) *To impute, to ascribe, to charge; to lay the blame, or fault, on one.* (2) *Also to account, or reckon.* (3) *Also to cede, or enjoin a sum of money to be paid.* (4) *Also to look upon a thing as a favour and obligation.* (1) *Cædes ei imputanda est, Quint. 5, 10. Siquis hoc rebellandi tempus imputat Atheniensibus, Patere. 2, 23. conf. Nep. Alcib. 7. (2) Plus imputant seminis jacti, quàm quod severint, Col. 1, 7. (3) Eidem civitati imputata sunt terna millia, Plin. Ep. 10, 52. (4) Noli imputare vanum beneficium mihi, Phædr. 1, 23. conf. Flor. 4, 12, 62.*

Impūtor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be imputed, &c.* *Imputatur acies Deorum iræ, Val. Max. 4, 5, 2.*

Imputresco, ēre. incept. *To rot, or grow rotten.* *Imputruit oleo mus, Col. 6, 17, 5.*

Imulus, a, um. adj. dim. [*ab imus*] *A little towards the bottom*. *Imulâ oricillâ mollior*, Catull. 23, 2.

Imus, a, um. adj. [*ab infimus*, *qu. inimus*, ut *supremus*, *summus*, Perot.] (1) *The lowest, or deepest, part*. (2) *The lower, or extreme, part; the bottom of*. (1) *Ima petunt pisces*, Ov. Met. 2, 265. (2) *Æmilium circa ludum faber imus*, Hor. A. P. 32. ¶ *Ima corporum velamenta, the innermost, or lowermost, vests, smocks, or shifts*, Curt. 5, 4.

I ante N.

* In præp. [*à Græco in*] cum accus. notat *motum*, cum ablat. verò *quietem*. Quod tamen non esse perpetuum docemur, n. 5. With an ACCUS. (1) *Into*. (2) *To*. (3) *Against*. (4) *For*. (5) *In*. (6) *Untill*. (7) *After*, or *according to*. (8) *Towards*; for *versus*. (9) *Towards*; for *erga*. (10) *Over*. (11) *Through*. (12) *Upon a place, or thing*. (13) *Upon a time prefixed*. (14) *For*; noting duration. (15) *Used distributively*, it connoteth *each, every*. With an ABLAT. (16) *In*. (17) *At*. (18) *Among*. (19) *Within*. (20) *Concerning*. (21) *In the power of*. (21) *With*. (23) *Before*. (24) Sometimes it seems redundant, its ellipsis being far more frequent. (25) Sometimes used in a *circumlocution* of another case. (26) Sometimes to be Englished by an adverb of the casual word. (27) Sometimes in the same word and the same authour it is used both intensively and negatively. Cum ACCUS. (1) *Ibis in urbem*, Ov. Trist. 1, 1. (2) *In vulgus gratum esse sentimus*, Cic. Att. 2, 22. In eam sententiam multa dixit, *Ibid*. (3) *Hæc cum audio in te dici*, excrucior, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 66. (4) *Ferre pisciculos in cenam seni*, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 32. (5) *Cum vestros portus in prædonum potestatem fuisse sciatis*, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 12. (6) *In lucem semper acerra bibit*, Mart. 1, 29. (7) *Pellibus in morem cincti*, Virg. Æn. 8, 282. (8) *In meridiem spectat*, Cato. (9) *Iniqui sunt patres in adolescentes iudices*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 1. (10) *Pater habet potestatem in filium*, Cic. de Inv. 2, 17. (11) *Sanguis à corde in totum corpus distribuitur*, Id. N. D. 2, 55. (12) *Cum pupillum in humeros extulisset*, Id. de Or. 1, 53. (13) *Bellum in trigesimum diem indixerant*, Liv. (14) *Sumas in hunc diem, abi quod lubet*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 23. (15) *Minus tribus medimnis in jugerum nemo dedit*, Cic. Verr. 3, 41. Cum ABLAT. (16) *In tempore ipso*, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 10. (17) *In morte regnum Hieroni tradidit*, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 59. (18) *Nisi in bonis amicitia esse non potest*, Cic. de Am. 5. (19) *Gallinæ in triduo excludunt*, Plin. (20) *Idem in bono servo dici solet*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 61. (21) *Vivat an ille occidat, in Diis est*, Ov. Met. 7, 24. (22) *Quid in hospite ureris?* Id. Met. 7, 21. (23) *In ore ejus jugulatur*, Tac. Hist. 3, 78, 4. (24) *Referebat in ordine Thyrsis*, Virg. Ecl. 7, 20. (25) *In malâ deditus vir adulterâ*, Catull. 59, 101. i. e. adulteræ. Ne in me mutâssis nomen, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 49. (26) *In immensum*, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 41. i. e. immensè. Seclusus in obliquum limes, Id. Met. 2, 130. i. e. obliquè. (27) *Vid. Infrenatus*. ¶ In aurem dicere, *to whisper*, Ov. In apertum proferre, *to publish*, Cic. In diem vivere, *to live from hand to mouth*, Id. In diem, *every day, day after day*, Hor. Carm. 29, 42. Alio for one day, Ov. Met. 2, 48. Also *till a longer time*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 16. In pedes se conjicere, *to run away*, Ter. In pedes nasci, *with the feet foremost*, Plin. Quod in buccam venit, *what cometh first to the tongue's end, or to hand*, Cic. Compositione sign. in, into, upon; as *injicio*, *infundo*, *irruo*. Sæpe negat cum adject. ve' partic. ut *injustus*, *infestus*. Aliquando intendit, ut *infrastrus*. Rarius *within*, as *incæno*, Suet. impasce, Col. ¶ Effecit, ut imperator cum exercitu Hispaniam mitteretur, Cic. Nep. Hann. ubi in omittitur. Ed. Lomb. Cretam ad Gortynios venit, *ib. pr. in Cretam*. Sextum fortuna in Celtiberiam interim abscondit, Flor. 6, 2, 87. In, in bonam partem, ablat. regit, Ov. Trist. 3, 6, 7. ¶ in compof.

ante labiales *b*, *m*, & *p* vertitur in *m*, ut *imbibo*, *immineo*, *imprudens*.

Inabruptus, a, um. part. *Unbroken*. Si vos collato pectore mixtos Junxit inabruptâ Concordia longa catenâ, Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 44.

* ¶ *Inabsolutus*, a, um. part. [*ex in priv. & absolutus*] *Imperfect, unfinished*. Formæ inabsolutæ, Apul. de hab. doct. Plat. p. 571.

¶ *Inaccedo*, ère, cessum. act. *To enter as actors do on the stage*, Litt. ex Sen.

Inaccensus, a, um. part. *Not set on fire*. Inaccensi flagrant altaribus ignes, Sil. 1, 96. Pectus inaccensum Veneri, Claud. Rapt. Prof. 1, 225.

Inaccessus, a, um. adj. *Inaccessible, unapproachable*. Inaccessâ præaltis rupibus ora, Plin. 6, 13. Inaccessi montes, Id. 6, 28. saltus, Sil. 10, 80.

* ¶ *Inaceo*, ère. neut. & *Inacesco*, ère. incept. [*ex in, & aceo*] *To be tart and sharp*, Scrib. Larg. 104. acesco, Hor. coacesco, Cic. Inacescant hæc Ov. Rem. 307.

¶ *Inadibilis*, e. adj. *Unapproachable, not to be gone to*, Sid.

Inadversum. On the other part, Cæs. B. G. 5, 35. ¶ *Reftius* in adversum.

¶ *Inadulabilis*, e. adj. *That no ways will be flattered*, Gell. 14, 4. ¶ *Adulationis impatiens*.

Inadustus, a, um. part. *Not scorched, unburnt, unsinged*. Inadusto corpore tauri, Ov. Epist. 12, 93.

* *Inæ*, arum. f. pl. [*à Gr. inas, fibræ*] *The fibres*. Inas vitales confundunt, Varr. R. R. 3, p. 112.

Inædificatio, ònis. f. verb. *A building*, Met. a contrivance, a device, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 55. ¶ *vix alibi*.

Inædificatus, a, um. part. (1) *Built upon*. (2) *Pulled down, unbuilt*. (1) *Inædificata & immolita ædificia*, Liv. 39, 44. (2) *Sacella suffossa, incensa, inædificata*, Cic. de Har. Resp. 15. Penè inædificata in muris à nostris moenia videbantur, Cæs. B. G. 2, 16.

Inædifico, are. act. (1) *To build in a place*. (2) *Also to pull down that which is built*. (1) *Vicos plateasque inædificat*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 7. Inædificatur nido lapis ætites, Plin. 10, 30. conf. Col. 6, 37, 10. (2) *Vid. Inædificatus*, n. 2. *Inædifico*, ari, atus. pass. *To be built in a place*. Hæc imperat coronis inædificari, Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G. 8, 9.

Inæquabilis, e. adj. *Unequal, uneven*. Inæquabilis varietas, Cic. Part. 4.

Inæquabiliter. adv. *Disorderly, unequally*. Ova inæquabiliter maturescunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

Inæquālis, e. adj. non æqualis. sîmus, sup. *Unequal, uneven, odd, unlike*. Inæquales juveni, Ov. Epist. 9, 29. portus, Id. Met. 5, 408. Inæqualis vixit, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 10. Solebat & inæqualissimarum rerum sortes, & averfas tabularum picturas in convivio venditare, Suet. Aug. 76.

Inæquālitās, atis. f. *Inequality, unlikeness, unevenness, disproportion*, Col. 3, 12.

Inæquāliter. adv. *Unequally*, Liv. 37, 53. Inæquāliter convoluta, Sen. Ep. 28.

Inæquātus, a, um. part. *Made equal*. Inæquātum si quando onus urget utrinque, Tibull. 4, 1, 43.

Inæquo, are. act. *To make plain, level, or even*. Hæc cratibus & terrâ inæquat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 37.

Inæstimābilis, e. adj. (1) *Inestimable, that cannot be valued*. (2) *Also, that is not to be esteemed*. (1) *Gaudium inæstimabile*, Liv. 29, 32. Quod è grege se imperatorum velut inæstimabilem secrevisset, Id. 35, 14. (2) *Cic. de Fin. 3, 6*.

Inæstuo, are. neut. *To boil up exceedingly, to be in a great chafe*. Bilis inæstuat præcordiis, Hor. Epod. 11, 22.

¶ *Inæternum*. adv. *For ever*, Bud. sed rectius in æternum.

Inæfectus, a, um. adj. *Unaffected, not over curious, natural, flowing of it self*. Inæfectata veritas verborum, Plin. Paneg. 67. Conf. Quint. 11, 1.

* *Inagītābilis*, e. adj. [*ex in priv. & agītābilis*] *Unmoveable*. = Aer inagītābilis, incens, Sen. N. Q. 55.

* *Inagītātus*, a, um. part. [*ex in priv. & agītātus*] *Unmoved, unvexed; not tossed, or driven*, Sen. Ep. 75.

* *Inalbesco*, ère. incept. [*ex in priv. & albesco*] *To wax pale, or white*. Venæ sub linguâ inalbescent, Cels. 2, 7. Suprà quoque procedens inalbescit, Id. 5, 28.

¶ *Inalesco*, ère. neut. ut coalesco. *To grow together, to stick to one another*, Litt. ex Cels.

* *Inalgesco*, ère. incept. [*ex in priv. & algesco*] *To become cold, or chill*. Frigus voco, ubi extremæ partes membrorum inalgescent, Cels. 3, 3.

* ¶ *Inaliēnus*, a, um. adj. [*ex in priv. & alienus*] *Not strange*, Tert.

¶ *Inaltero*, are. act. *Not to change*, Tert. ¶ Non muto.

Inamābilis, e. adj. or, comp. *Not amiable, unlovely, unpleasant*. Palus inamabilis, Virg. Geor. 4, 479. feritas, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 6, 5. regnum, Id. Met. 4, 476. Nihil inamabilius, Sen. Controv. 20.

Inamāresco, ère. incept. *To grow bitter, or unpleasant*. Inamarescent epulæ sine fine petitiæ, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 107.

Inamātus, a, um. part. *Lovely*. Haud inamatus ager, Sil. 12, 527.

Inambitiōsus, a, um. adj. *Not ambitious, homely, plain, void of pride*. Inambitiosa colebat rura, Ov. Met. 11, 765.

Inambūlans, tis. part. *Walking*, Liv. 9, 16.

Inambūlātic, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A walking up and down in a place*. (2) *Also a walk, or a place to walk in*. (1) *Ad Herenn. 3, 15*. (2) *Plin. 14, 1*.

Inambūlio, are. neut. *To walk to and fro in a place*, Liv. 23, 43. & 29, 19.

Inamānus, a, um. adj. *Unpleasant*. Inamāna regna, Ov. Met. 10, 15.

Ināne, is. n. *An empty, or void, place; the air, or sky*. Magnum per inane, Virg. Ecl. 6, 31.

Inanesco, ère. incept. *To become empty, or void*, Armm. 23, ult. ¶ *Inanis fio*.

Ināniæ, arum. pl. f. *Emptiness, cobwebs*. = Ita inaniis sunt oppletæ atque araneis, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 6.

† *Inānilōgus*, i. m. *A vain babbler*, Plaut. sed plura exempla leg.

Inānilōquus, a, um. adj. *Babbling, tattling, talking idly*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 24.

* ¶ *Inānimālis*, e. adj. [*ex in priv. & animālis*] *That hath no soul, void of life*. Sermo dirigitur vel ad inanimalia, vel ad muta, Marc. Sat. 4, 6.

* *Inānimans*, tis. [*ex in priv. & animans*] *Inanimate*, Sen. Ep. 58.

* *Inānimātus*, a, um. part. [*ex in priv. & animātus*] *Without soul, void of life, lifeless, dead, inanimate*. ¶ Inanimata animatis anteponan- tur, Cic. Top. 18. Res inanimatæ, Id. N. D. 3, 16.

* *Inānimus*, a, um. adj. [*ex in priv. & animus*] *Without life*. ¶ Inanimum nihil agit, animal agit aliquid, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 12. = Res inanimæ atque mutæ, Id. N. D. 1, 15. Animalia inanimaque omnia rigentia gelu, Liv. 21, 32.

† *Inānimentum*, i. n. *Emptiness*. ¶ Inanimēntis explementum quærito, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 19.

Inānio, ire, ivi, itum. act. *To make empty, to empty*, Plin. 20, 3. = *Exinanio*, Cic.

INĀNIS, e. adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) *Empty, void of*. (2) *Without a burden*. (3) *Vain, frivolous, slight*. (4) *Ineffectual, unprofitable*. (5) *Foolish, silly, senseless*. (1) *Ager aratoribus inanior*, Cic. Verr. 3, 52. Met. ¶ Inanissimus prudentiæ, Id. pro Mur. 12. Inanis re aliquâ, Id. Attic. 2, 8. (2) ¶ *Vix incedo inanis*, ne ire posse cum onere existimes, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 174. (3) = *Falsa & inania humana somnia*, Cic. de Div. 2, 62. = *Nihil inanius, nihil levius existimare*, Id. de Amic. 23.

(4) *Medicina*

(4) *Medicina inanis*, Cels. 7, 16. (5) *Hor.* Sat. 1, 4, 76. Conf. Cels. 4, 11.

Inānitas, ātis. f. (1) *Emptiness*. (2) *Met. Vanity, uselessness*. (1) *Mihi inanitate intestina murmurant*, Plaut. *Casim.* 4, 3, 5. (2) = *Inanitas & error*, Cic. *de Fin.* 1, 13.

Ināniter, adv. (1) *Ineffectually*. (2) *Vainly, falsely*. (1) *Medicus exercet inaniter artes*, Ov. *Met.* 2, 618. (2) *Incertum verè inaniterne moveatur*, Cic. *Acad.* 2, 4, 11.

Inānitus, a, um. part. *Emptied*, Litt. ex Plin. † *Exinanitus*, Cic.

Inantè, adv. *Before, foremost*. Item, *In tempus antèrius*, *Jurisc.*

† *Inantestatus*, a, um. part. *Having not been summoned to give in witness before a magistrate*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Ināertus, a, um. part. *Not open, not liable*. *Senectus inaperta fraudi*, Sil. 7, 26.

Inappārātio, ōnis. f. *Want of preparation*, Ad Herenn. 2, 4. *Apparatio*, Id. *Ibid.*

* *Inārātus*, a, um. part. [ex in priv. & aratus] *Untilled, unploughed, unmanured*. *Tellus inarata*, Ov. *Met.* 1, 109. *Pangaea inarata*, Stat. *Theb.* 10, 512.

Inardeo, ēre, si. neut. *fiue inardescō*, ēre. incept. *To burn, to be on fire, to be more and more inflamed*, Hor. *Ep.* 3, 18. & Virg. *Æn.* 8, 623. *Inardescunt genae*, Sen. *Hercl.* Oct. 251. § *Cupidine vindictae inardescere*, Tac. *Ann.* 6, 32, 2.

Inārēfactus, a, um. adj. *Made dry, or dried to powder*. *Inarēfactus sanguis*, Plin. 32, 10.

Ināreo, ui. neut. *To grow dry*. *Bulbi contriti ubi inaruerunt*, Cels. 3, 19.

Inārescens, tis. part. *Growing dry*. *Inarescens ficus*, Col. *R. R.* 12, 15. *Inarescencia folia*, Plin. 19, 6. *vasa*, Id. 31, 10.

Ināresco, ēre, ui. incept. *To dry up, to grow dryer and dryer, to wither, to dry*. *Priusquam inarescat, vomis rescindat*, Col. 2, 14. *Ut inarescat non est committendum*, Cels. 5, 26, 23. Item, *Met.* *Inarescit liberalitas*, Plin. *Ep.* 2, 4, 4.

* *Inargentatus*, a, um. adj. [ex in priv. & argentatus] *ut inauratus*. *Covered, or enclosed, in silver; damaskened, done over with silver*, Plin. 21, 2.

Inargūtè, adv. *Without subtlety, grossly, simply*. = *Non inargūtè, nec incallidè opposuisti hoc Tullianum*, Gell. 12, 13. † *Stupidè, incallidè*, Vett.

Inargūtus, a, um. adj. *Gross, simple, witless, dull*, Ulp. † *Stupidus, hebes*, Vett.

* *Ināro*, āre. act. [ex in, & arō] *To till, or husband, diligently; to plough, or manure*. *Si ager macrior est, inarare scilicet*, Varr. *Stercus inarare*, Col. 2, 2, 11.

Inartificiālis, e. adj. *Without art, not like a workman, inartificial, artless*, Quint. 5, 1.

Inartificiāliter, adv. *Without art, or cunning*. *Alius se inartificialiter, alius artificialiter gerit*, Quint. 2, 17.

Inascensus, ūs, in. *An ascent, or climbing up*, Plin. *Pan.* 75.

Inascensus, a, um. part. *That cannot be climbed up, or reached unto*. *Locus inascensus superbiæ principum*, Plin. *Paneg.* 65, 3.

† *Inaspectus*, a, um. part. *Unseen, unbeheld*. *Inaspecti cælo penates*, Stat. *Theb.* 1, 50. Conf. 4, 428.

Inaspicius, a, um. adj. *Hard to be seen, invisible*. *Semper inaspicius prodentur scripta favillis*, Auson. *Epist.* 23, 22.

* *Inasātus*, a, um. part. [ex in, & asātus] *Roasted thoroughly*. *Ligneis verubus inasiatum*, Plin. 30, 10. *Inasiatum jecur*, Id. 28, 11.

Inasuetus, a, um. part. *Unaccustomed, unwarmed*. *Inasueti equi*, Ov. *Fast.* 4, 450. *Inasuetæ manus*, Id. *Ibis*, 10. § *Cingere inasuetus*, Sil. 3, 236.

Inattentè, adv. *Inconsiderately, rashly, heedlessly*, Amm. † *Incaute*.

Inattenuātus, a, um. part. *Undiminished, unwaisted*, Ov. *Met.* 8, 844.

Inaudax, ācis. adj. *Fearful, without courage, cowardly*. *Fugies inaudax Prælia raptor*, Hor. *Od.* 3, 20, 30.

* *Inaudientia*, æ. f. *Disobedience*, Cypr. † *Contumacia*.

* *Inaudio*, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [ex in, & audio] *To hear by report, to overhear*. *Quæ te video inaudisse*, Cic. *Fam.* 9, 24. *Inaudiui L. Pisonem velle exire legatum*, Id. *Att.* 15, 26. *Metuo ne de hac re quippiam inaudiverit*, Plaut. *Mos.* 15, 26.

* *Inauditiuncula*, æ. f. dim. *A subtle quirk, a little leasure*, Gell. 5, 21.

* *Inauditus*, a, um. part. (1) *Unheard of*. (2) *Strange, incredible*. (3) *Also unheard, or untried at law*. (4) *Not bearing*. (1) *Nominagentium inauditarum*, Liv. 35. (2) *Inaudita crudelitas verborum*, Cic. *pro Rob.* 4. (3) *Inauditos viros condemnavit*, Suet. *Galb.* 14. (4) *Ap. Non*.

Ināversābilis, e. adj. *Unavoidable*, Litt. ex Apul. † *Inevitabilis*.

Inaugūrans, tis. part. *Being inaugurated*. *Inaugurantis regis somnium*, Col. 1, pr. 9.

Inauguratio, ōnis. f. *An inauguration, an installation*, Tert. *caret autem vet. patrocinio*.

Inaugurādō, adv. *With the advice of the soothsayers, luckily*, Liv. 1, 44. *Id inauguratō P. omulus fecerat*, Id. 1, 36.

Inaugurātum est. imperf. *The business is done, it is as we would have it*, Plaut. *Afin.* 2, 1, 11.

Inaugurātus, a, um. part. *Inaugurated, installed*, Liv. 29, 38. & 33, 44.

Inaugūro, āre. act. (1) *To guess, or divine, at the success of any enterprise by the flight of birds*. (2) *Also to dedicate, or consecrate, a place, or person*. (1) Liv. 3, 20. (2) *Auger in locum ejus inauguratus est filius*, Liv. 30, 26.

Inaugūror, āri. pass. *To be inaugurated*. *Priusquam inauguraretur*, Suet. *Caig.* 12.

Inaurātor, ōris. m. *A gilder, or worker in things gilt*, Vett. *Inscr. ap. Grut.* p. 1074.

Inaurātus, a, um. part. (1) *Over laid with gold*. (2) *Also ungilt*. (1) *Inaurata statua*, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 21. (2) *Inaurata lyra*, Ov. *Amor.* 1, 8, 60.

Inauris, is. f. *An earring, a pendant, or like thing hanging at the ear*, Plaut. *Men.* 3, 3, 17.

Inauritus, a, um. adj. *Without ears, that bath no ears*, Gell. 7, 6. † *Sine auribus*.

Inauro, āre. act. *To gild, or overlay with gold*, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 12, 9.

Inauror, āri, ātur. pass. *To be gilt over, to have a gilt statue erected to one's honour*. *Puto te malle à Cætare consuli, quàm inaurari*, Cic. *Fam.* 7, 13. *Æs sine argento vivo non potest rectè inaurari*, Vitruv. 7, 8.

Ināuspiciādō, adv. *Unluckily, without advice of the soothsayers*, Cic. *de Div.* 1, 17. § *Inauspicatō creari*, Val. *Max.* 1, 6, 6.

Inauspicātus, a, um. part. *Unfortunate, unlucky, betokening some misfortune and evil, that which is not done by counsel of the augurs*. *Inauspicatum sanguine pignus*, Sen. *Oed.* 1022. *Inauspicatissimus*, Plin. 28, 2.

Inausus, a, um. part. *Unattempted*. § *Inausum nō linquere*, Virg. *Æn.* 7, 308. *quid sceleris*. Id. 8, 205. *Inausa audeat*, Stat. *Theb.* 1, 20. *Vobis si quod inausum arcanumque nefas*, Val. *Flacc.* 1, 807.

Incæduus, a, um. adj. *Uncut, not loped*. *Incædua sylva*, Ov. *Amor.* 3, 1, 1. Conf. *Fast.* 2, 435.

Incælescens, tis. part. *Growing hot*. *Incælescencia vasa*, Plin. 14, 21. Conf. *Liv.* 22, 6.

Incælesco, ēre, ui. incept. (1) *To grow hot*. (2) *To be earnest, or fierce*. (1) *Tempus anni incælescit*, Col. 2, 4. *Cum primum aliquis inhorruit, & ex horrore incaluit*, Cels. 3, 12. (2) *Incaluere animi*, Ov. *Met.* 2, 87. *Incaluerunt vino*, Liv. 1, 57.

Incalfacio, ēre, feci. act. *To heat, or make hot*. *Incalfacit hostia cultros*, Ov. *Met.* 15, 735. Conf. *Fast.* 4, 919.

Incallidè, adv. *Simply, without any cunning*, Cic. *Offic.* 3, ult.

Incallidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Simple, plain, without craft, or subtlety*. *Incallidus servus*, Cic. *pre Cluent.* 16. *Quid potest esse incallidius?* Id. *Fam.* 3, 8. *nonnullæ autem editt. callidius*.

* *Incālo*, āre. act. [ex in & calo] *To call upon, Fess.*

Incandesco, ēre, ui. incept. *To wax very hot, to be inflamed*. *Plumbum incandescit eundo*, Ov. *Met.* 2, 728. *Incanduit æstu autumnus*, Virg. *Geor.* 3, 479. *Vetus accensis incanduit ignibus ira*, Ov. *Met.* 12, 12.

Incānesco, ēre, ui. incept. *To wax hoary, or white head-d.* *Spumis incanuit unda*, Catull. 62, 13. *Incantuit imbre Caucasus*, Val. *Flacc.* 6, 611. *ætās pigra*, Sil. *Ital.* 3, 328.

Incantamentum, i. n. *A charm, or enchantment*, Plin. 28, 2.

Incantātor, ōris. m. verb. *An enchanter, or charmer*, Firm. † *Qui excantat*.

Incantātus, a, um. part. *Enchanted*. *Incantata vincula*, Hor. *Sat.* 1, 8, 49.

Incānus, a, um. adj. *Hoary, white with old age*. *Nosco crines, incanæque menta*, Virg. *Geor.* 3, 311. *Incana situ labra*, Ovid. *Met.* 8, 802. *Incane barba*, Col. 8, 2, 9.

Incāpax, ācis. adj. *Incappable, not subject to*. § *Incāpax sacramenti*, Prud. *Perist.* 10, 588. † *Non capax, vel obnoxius*.

Incarcēramētum, i. n. *Imprisonment*, Hier. † *Custodia*, vincula.

Incārcēratio, ōnis. f. verb. *An imprisoning*, Plin. *ascrib.* sed non inven.

Incārcēro, āre. act. *To imprison*, Varr. *trib.* sed certius dic. in vincula conjicio.

Incarnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Incarnation, or a taking of flesh; also the bringing on of flesh*, Eccl.

* *Incarnātus color*. *A flesh, or carnation, colour*, Jun.

* *Incarno*, āre. act. [ex in, & caro] *To bring flesh upon, or fill up a place with new flesh*, Med. † *Cicatricem obduco*.

Incastrum, adv. [ex in & castrum à careo, i. e. in vacuum & in nihilum] *In vain, to no purpose, amiss*. *Ignis incastrum furit*, Virg. *Geor.* 3, 100. Conf. *Liv.* 2, 49.

Incastigātus, a, um. part. *Not chastised, uncorrected*. *Nec me dimittes incastigatum*, Hor. *Epist.* 1, 10, 45.

* *Incastitas*, ātis. f. *Unchasteness*, Sidon. † *Impuritas*.

Incastro, āre. act. *To set in the stocks, or prison*, Plin. *trib.* Litt. *sed.* 9.

* *Incastus*, a, um. adj. [ex in, & castus] *Unchaste*, Litt. ex Hyg. † *Parum castus*, Hor.

Incāurus, a, um. part. [ab incido] *That may fall in, happen, or come to pass*. *Hæc ideo facta, quia incasura erant illa*, Plin. *H.* 2, 27.

Incāvātus, a, um. part. *Made hollow*, Litt. ex Col. *Vid.* *Incavo*.

Incāvillatio, ōnis. f. *A deriding, or mocking with contempt*, Fest. † *Cavillatio*.

Incāvo, āre. act. *To make hollow*, Col. 4, 25, 2.

* *Incaustum*, i. n. [ἐγκαυστον, Gr. ab ἐγκαύω inuro] *Ink*, Med. *Gramm.*

Incautè, adv. ius. comp. *Unwarily, heedlessly, unadvisedly*. = *Stultè omnia & incautè agi judico*, Cic. *Att.* 7, 10. *Incautiùs subit murum*, Liv. 21, 7.

Incautus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Unwarily, heedless, that doth not foresee*. (2) *Pass.* *Not foreseen and taken heed of*. (1) = *Haud ignara & non incauta futuri Formica*, Hor. *Sat.* 1, 1, 35. *Incautior juvenâ*, Liv. 30, 13. (2) = *Iter intentatum & hostibus incautum*, Tac. *Ann.* 1, 50, 3. *Quò incautior deciperetur*, Id. *Hist.* 1, 65, 7.

Incēdens, tis. part. *Walking*. *Quadrato agmine incedens*, Curt. 5, 34. *Incedens deficit*, Val. *Flacc.* 7, 381.

Incēdo, ēre, si, sum. neut. (1) *To go, or walk*. (2) *To go in state*. (3) *To come, or go*. (1) *Incedebas pedibus, incedis; lætabaris labore, lætaris*, Plin. (2) *Divum incedo regina*, Virg. *Æn.* 1, 50. (3) *Meus f. dalis incedit huc cum amicâ suâ*, Plaut. *Mos.* 1, 3, 152.

Incēlebrātus, a, um. part. *Unfrequented, not spoken of*, Tac. *Ann.* 6, 7. = *Infrequens, obscurus*.

Incēlebris, e. adj. *Not haunted, or much resorted unto; nothing famous*. *Incelebri miserunt valle Velitræ*

Velitræ, Sil. 8, 379. || Non incelebres libri, *Gell. 5, 14.*

* Incēnans, tis, [ab in, & cēnans] *Suping, being at table, Suet. Tib. 39.*

Incendendus, a, um, part. *To be burnt.* Quod re integrā primò incendendum Avaricum, post deferendum, censuerat, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 30.* Tanquam signum incendendæ Cremonæ dedisset, *Tac. H. 3, 32, 6.*

Incendiaria, æ, f. *An unlucky bird called a spight, Plin. 10, 13.*

|| Incendiarium oleum, *Wildfire, Veget.*

Incendiarius, i, m. *A firer of houses, or towns; an incendiary, Suet. Vit. 17.*

Incendium, i, n. [ab incendio] (1) *A fire, as when a house, or town, is on fire; a burning flame.* (2) *The vehemence of any passion, as of envy, hatred, love, &c.* (1) *Domus ardebat incendio, Cic. pro Domo, 24.* (2) *Dicit se popolare incendium semustum effugisse, Liv. interpr. Budæo.* Inflammari incendiis cupiditatum, *Cic. de Fin. 5.* Ex amore tantum est homini incendium, *Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 69.* Crescente amoris in Cleopatram incendio, *Paterc. 2, 82.*

Incendo, Ære, di, sum, act. (1) *To set fire on a thing, to burn.* (2) *Met. To inflame, to tease, vex, or chafe.* (3) *To encourage.* (4) *To stir up.* (1) = Inflammari navem, incendique jussit, *Cic. Verr. 5, 35.* (2) *Define meque tuis incendere, teque querelis, Virg. Æn. 4, 360.* (3) *Incenduntur omnes ad studia gloria, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2.* (4) *Pudor incendit vires, Virg. Æn. 5, 455.* || Incendere annonam, *to make victuals dear, Varr. genus suum, to make it more eminent, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 49.*

Incendor, i, sus, pass. *To be set on fire, &c.* Quod Saturnalibus urbem incendi placeret, *Cic. Catil. 3, 4.*

|| Incensè, adv. *Earnestly, Gell. 10, 3.* † Vehementer, impensè.

Incensio, ònis, f. verb. *A burning, or setting on fire.* Incensio Capitolii, *Cic. Catil. 3, 4.*

|| Incensiti, òrum, m. pl. inopes. *The poorer sort of people, Pancir. † Nullius census homines.*

|| Incensor, òris, m. verb. *A firer of houses, &c.* *Apul. de Mundo, p. 740.* † Incendiarius.

|| Incensum, i, n. quia incenditur. *Incense, frankincense, Bibl.*

Incensurus, a, um, part. *About to burn, Liv. 9, 9. & 23, 32.*

Incensus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Set on fire, inflamed.* (2) *Met. Angered, enraged.* (1) *Incensa urbs, Virg. Æn. 2, 353.* Incensus est studio utriusque vestrum, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 21.* (2) *Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 3.*

Incensus, a, um, adj. [ex in & census] *Not registered in the number of citizens, or one that hath not brought in the account of his estate.* Lex de incensis lata, *Liv. 1, 44.* vid. etiam locum *Cic. pro Cæcinâ, sub finem.*

|| Incentio, ònis, f. verb. [ab incino] (1) *A concert of instruments, or of voices.* (2) *Also a charm, or enchantment.* (1) *Gell. 4, 13.* (2) *Id. 16, 11.* † Cantio, *Cic.*

|| Incentivum, i, n. *An incentive, or provocation, vid. seq.* Incentivus. *Also the essay, tryal, or proof, that musicians use to make before their instruments, or voices, fall in tune.* Perperam *Plin. jun. tribuitur, frequens ap. recentiores; sed ferri potest, cum lingua desideret.*

Incentivus, a, um, adj. (1) *Who singeth first, or beginneth to sing.* (2) || *Also that encourageth, provoketh, or stireth up to.* (1) *Tibia incentiva, Varr. R. R. 1, 2.* (2) *Ap. recentiores. Vid. Incentivum.*

|| Incentor, òris, m. qui incinit, vel incendit. (1) *He that singeth the descant.* (2) *Also a maker of a debate, a barreter, an incendiary.* (1) *Ap. recentiores, sed necessarium videtur.* (2) *Freq. ap. sequioris ævi scriptores. † Litigator, Cic.*

† Incēpsit, i, e. inceperit, *Lex ex Plaut.*

Inceptio, ònis, f. verb. [ab incipio] *A beginning, an enterprise.* Inceptio est amentium, haud amantium, *Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 13.*

|| Inceptivus, a, um, adj. *Inceptive.* || Verba inceptiva, *verbs inceptive, Gramm.*

Incepto, Ære, freq. (1) *To begin, to go about, to take in hand.* (2) || *To enterprise, or attempt.* (1) *Fabulam inceptat, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 22.* (2) *Quid inceptat Thraso? Id. Phorm. 4, 3, 21. sed nonn. libb. hab. cœptat.*

Inceptor, òris, m. verb. *A beginner, an enterpriser.* || Voluptatum inventor, inceptor, perfectior, *Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 5.*

Inceptum, i, n. *A beginning, an enterprise, or design.* || = Non modò factum, sed inceptum conatūve contra patriam si deprehendero, *Cic. Catil. 2, 12.* § Inceptum exequi, *Val. Max. 4, 6, 2.*

Inceptus, a, um, part. *Begun, taken in hand.* Amicitia incepta à parvis cum ætate accrevit simul, *Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 7.*

Inceptus, Æs, m. verb. *An undertaking, an enterprise.* || Fœdum inceptu, fœdum exitu, *Liv. in Præf.*

* Incēramētum, i, n. [ex in, & cera] *A waxing over.* Inceramenta navium, *Liv. 28, 45.* || Si hæc vox interamenta à Livio est, intelligenda videntur ligna ea, quæ à carinis utrimque ascendunt efficiunt costas navis, quorum compages à Græcis dicitur ἐντεπρεῖα. At multò magis placet inceramenta quod exhibent duo codices, unus Gronovio, alter nobis inspectus. Inceramenta erant cera & pix, quæ oblinebantur na ves. Utraque vox perrara est, nec fortasse aliud earum exemplum reperias. At inceramentum magis præfert colorem quemdam Latinitatis, quàm interamentum. Notum est illud Juvenalis—*Genua incerare deorum.* At interara nemo unquam usurpavit, inquit *J. B. L. Crevier in locum.*

* Incērātus, a, um, part. [ex in, & ceratus] *Done over with wax, cered, Cels. 8, 8.*

* Incernicūlum, i, n. dim. [ab incerno, i. e. cribro sepego] *A ranging sieve, wherewith corn is cleansed before it be ground; also a sieve, a colander, a strainer, Cato, 13, 1. & Plin. 8, 44.*

* Incerno, Ære, crēvi, crētum, 2ct. [ex in, & cerno] *To sift, to range, to sieve.* Terram cribro incernito, *Cato R. R. 48.* Cribro putrem terram duos altè digitos incernemus, *Col. 5, 6.*

* Incernor, i, pass. *To be sifted, &c.* Super fructuram incernatur marmor, *Vitruv. 7, 1.*

* Incēro, Ære, act. [ex in, & cero] *To cover, or do over, with wax.* Genua incerare deorum, *Juv. 10, 55.*

* † Incertè, adv. [ex in, & certè] *Doubtfully, uncertainly, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10.*

* || Incertitudo, inis, f. [ex in, & certitudo] *Uncertainty.* Malæ notæ voc. † Incertum & incerta dixerunt probi scriptores.

* † Incerto, Ære, act. [ex in, & certo] *To make doubtful, or uncertain.* Longa dies meum incertat animum, *Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 18.* † Incertum reddo.

* Incertò, adv. [ex in, & certò] *Uncertainly.* || Incertò scio, *I am not sure, Plaut. Epid. 4, 69.*

* Incertum, i, n. [ex in, & certum] *Doubtfulness, uncertainty, Liv. 30, 15.*

* Incertus, a, um, adj. [ex in, & certus] or, comp. s̄simus, sup. (1) *Uncertain, doubtful.* (2) *Unconstant, wavering.* (3) *He'd in suspense, that knoweth not what course to take.* (1) *Quicquid incerti, aut ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defæcatum est, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 69.* (2) *Quâvis incertior aurâ, Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 3, 33.* = Incertissima spes, *Cic. pro Sext. 22.* (3) = Nolo suspensam & incertam plebem Romanam obscurâ spe pendere, *Id. contra Rull. 2, 25.* § Incertus veri, *Liv. 4.* Incertum est de injuriâ, *Cic.* || Incertus consilii, *that knoweth not what to think, say, or do, Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 12.*

|| Incessanter, adv. *Incessantly, continually, Sidor. Epist. 8, 11.* † Assiduè, perpetuò.

Incessans, tis, part. *Assaulting.* Quibusdam stercore & cæno incessantibus, *Suet. Vitell. 17.*

Incessens, tis, Idem. *Incessentia tela, Sil. 1, 473. Conf. Liv. 38, 29.*

Incesso, Ære, s̄si vel s̄sivi, itum, freq. [ab incedo] (1) *To go, or come; to approach, or be at hand.* (2) *To assault, attack, or set upon; to seize.* (3) *Also to provoke, to affront, anger, or*

vex. (1) *Ubi crepusculum incesseris, Col. 2, 1.* (2) *Telorum lapidumque incescere jactu Caput, Ov. Met. 13, 566.* (3) *Anus erat reges incescere dictis, Id. 13, 232.* || Mœstitia incescit animas, *a damp seized their spirits, Liv. 29, 3.* Incessit admiratio homines, *seized upon them, they were possessed with it, Id. 9, 8.* Timor incescit patres, *ne, Id. 1, 17.*

Incessor, i, pass. *To be assaulted.* Quod ne superne incessetur timuerat, *Curt. 3, 23.* O eorum ac palmarum offibus incescebatur, *Suet. Claud. 8.* Incescebatur tutis ex agmine telis, *Sil. Ital. 1, 445. Conf. 5, 443.*

Incessus, Æs, m. verb. [ab incedo] (1) *A slowly gait, a pace, a walking, a march.* (2) *A pass, a defile.* (1) *Vera incesu patuit dea, Virg. Æn. 1, 409.* Non incesu solum, sed ornato, *Cic. pro Cael. 20.* (2) *Incessos alios claudere, Tac. 6, 33.*

* Incessè, adv. (1) *Without purification.* (2) *Incessufully, unchastely, impurely.* (1) *Paras incesse sacrificium Dianæ facere, Liv. 1, 45, i. e. antequam perfunderis vivo lumine, hoc n. sequitur.* || Ut casta incesse hostia concideret, *Lucr. 1, 99.* (2) *Quoties lecticâ cum matre veheretur, libidinum aiant incesse, Suet. Ner. 28.*

Incessificus, a, um, adj. *That polluteth by incesse, incesuous, Sen. Theb. 223.*

* Incess, Ære, act. (1) *To defile by incesse, or other filthy way of lust.* (2) *To abuse one carnally.* (3) *Also to defile by reason of a dead body.* (1) *Suet. Tib. 43.* (2) *Neque eam incesavit unquam, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 136.* (3) *Totum incesat funere classem, Virg. Æn. 6, 150.*

* Incessum, i, n. *Incesse, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35. & Tac. Ann. 12, 5, 2.*

* Incessuolus, a, um, adj. *Incessuous, Val. Max. 6, 3, 7.*

* Incessus, a, um, adj. [ab in & castus] *It is in modern writers used for incesuous, that marryeth, or lieth, with near kindred; but in the best authours signifies* (1) *Unchaste, adulterous.* (2) *Ribaldrous, filthy.* (3) *Guilty, profane.* (4) *Incesuous.* (1) *Prædonis incesu vela, Stat. Achill. 1, 45.* Incesu meretrix regina Canopi, *Propert. 3, 11, 39.* Fatalis, incesusque iudex, *Hor. Od. 3, 3, 19.* (2) *Optimum virum incesso ore laceravit, Cic. Phil. 11, 2.* (3) || Despiter neglectus incesso addidit integrum, *Hor. Od. 3, 2, 29.* (4) § *Incesse nuptiæ, Tac. 11, 25.* Fratrum non incesus, sed incestuoditus amor, *Id. 12, 4.*

* Incestus, Æs, m. *Incesse, marriage with one too near akin; also all manner of uncleanness, Cic. pro Mil. 22.*

Inchoandus, a, um, part. *To begin, or to be begun.* Perseus ad rem inchoandam promptissimus erat, *Liv. 44, 25.* Ille in inchoandis honoribus deductor & comes, *Plin. Ep. 4, 17.*

Inchoans, tis, part. *Beginning.* Inchoantique Neroniana cantica primus exultans etiam plausit, *Suet. Vitell. 11. Conf. Liv. 24, 8.*

|| Inchoativus, a, um, adj. *Inchoative verba, Prisc. quæ & inceptiva.* Verbs ending in scio, as palleleo, discito, puerasco, *to begin to grow pale, &c.*

Inchoatūrus, a, um, part. *About to begin.* Dixit, ab illo capite conjuratos pulcherrimum facies inchoaturos, *Curt. 6, 19.*

Inchoatus, a, um, part. *Begun, imperfect.* || Præcarè inchoata multa, perfecta non plane, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 33.*

Inchoo, Ære, act. [ex in & echum, antiq pro chaos] (1) *To begin.* (2) *Also to perform and finish.* (1) || Libros incohavi, sed conficere non possum, *Cic.* (2) *Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras, Virg. Æn. 6, 252. Serv. interpr. || Absolvo, perficio, conficio.*

Inchoor, Æri, pass. *To be begun, Cels. 2, 1. Col. 11, 7, 38.*

* || Incicur, Æris, adj. [ex in & cicur] *Wild, not tame, Fest.*

Incidendus, a, um, part. *To be cut.* Incidendas cervices ei præbuit, *Val. Max. 6, 8, 3. Conf. Cels. 7, 19.*

Incidens, tis. part. [ex in & cado] *Cuting, engraving.* Incidens literas, *Plin.* 16, 9.

Incidens, tis. part. [ex in & cado] *Falling into, incident.* Pupillæ obiter incidentia facile declinant, *Plin.* 11, 37. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 39. & 27, 13.

Incidit, imperf. *It happened,* *Liv.* 32.

Incido, ère, di, cāsum, neut. [ex in & cado] (1) *To fall into.* (2) *To fall in, or upon.* (3) *Simply to fall.* (4) *Met. To meet with.* (5) *To besail, or happen.* (1) In foveam incidit bellua, *Cic. Philip.* 4, 5. (2) Caput incidit aræ, *Orv. Met.* 5, 104. (3) Incidit ictus ad terram *Turnus, Virg. Æn.* 12, 926. (4) Homini improviso incidi, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 74. (5) Qui isthæc tibi incidit suspicio? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 21.

Incido, ère, idi, īsum, act. [ex in & cado] (1) *To cut, chop, or engrave.* (2) *To slip, or pare about.* (3) *To etch, to grave, or write.* (4) *To cut, or make shorter.* (5) *To make an end of, to leave off.* (1) Novas incide faces, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 29. § Incidere marmori, *Suet. Ill. Gramm.* 17, 4. (2) Qui mihi pinnas incidere, nolunt easdem renasci, *Cic. Att.* 4, 2. (3) Incidit in tabellâ æreâ eam ædem, *Plin.* 33, 1. = In basi tropæorum incidi inscribique, *Cic. in Pison.* 38. § Verba incidere ceris, *Orv. Met.* 2, 528. (4) Poëma, quod composueram, incidi, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1. (5) Nec luisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 36.

Incidor, i, cīsus, pass. *To be cut, &c.* Lingua inciditur ad implorandam calamitatem, *Cic. anteq. ir. in exil.* 6.

Inciduus, a, um, adj. *That is not latuful, or wont, to be cut.* § Sylva incidua, *Orv. Ann.* 3, 1. ubi tamen mel. libb. bab. incædua.

Incians, tis, adj. [ab in & cieo] *Incipientes oves, ewes near the time of yearning,* *Varr.* 2, 28. Antiqui incientes sues occidere non assueti, *Plin. II.* 11, 84. *ed. Hard.*

Incile, is, n. [ab incidendo, inciditur enim lapis, vel terra, unde aqua ex flumine agi possit] *A trench, ditch, or furrow, to convey water; a place by which water is conveyed into the fields, &c. to water grounds, &c. a gutter of stone for water to pass in, a kennel in the streets for a water-course.* *Vid. Plin.* 18, 16. *Col.* 5, 9, 13. & *Græv. ad Cic. Fam.* 8, 5.

Incilis, e, adj. *Belonging to, or like, gutters, ut* § Inciles fossæ, *Gutters, ditches, or furrows, for the conveyance of water,* *Cato,* 155.

† Incilo, ære, neut. *To blame, reprove, rebuke, or check.* = Jure increpet, inciletque, *Lucr.* 3, 976.

Incinctus, a, um, part. (1) *Girded, environed, bemed in.* (2) || *Ungirded, loose.* (1) Ebrius incinctis philyrâ capillis saltat, *Orv. Fast.* 5, 337. Incinctus cinctu Gabino, *Liv.* 8, 9. (2) *Litt. sed, ut puto, sine auct.*

Incingo, ère, xi, etum, act. *To gird, to gird about, to environ, to compass in.* Aras verbenis, sylvæque incinxit agresti, *Orv. Met.* 7, 242. tempora lauro, *Id.* 14, 729. Turritis incingere mœnibus urbes, *Id. Ann.* 3, 8, 47.

Incinger, i, etus, pass. *To be girded about.* Incingi zonâ, *Orv. Ep.* 9, 66.

Incino, ère, nui, entum. [ex in & cano] *To sing, or play upon instruments.* Varios incinit ore modos, *Propert.* 2, 22, 6.

Incipiendus, a, um, part. *To be begun,* *Orv. Fast.* 5, 570.

Incipiens, tis, part. *Beginning.* § Barba incipiens, *Orv. Met.* 12, 395.

Incipio, ère, cēpi, ceptum, act. [ex in & capio] (1) *To begin.* (2) *To enterprize, to attempt.* (1) § Incipere multo est, quam impetrare, facilius, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 2, 14. Cibus à fassamentis & oleribus melius incipit, *Cels.* 1, 2. (2) Hæc spe illi hoc incipiunt, *Ter. Adelpb.* 2, 2, 19.

Incipior, i, pass. *To be begun, &c.* § Haud ignarus summa scelera incipi cum periculo, peragi cum præmio, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 67, 3. *Conf. Liv.* 10, 39.

Incipisso, ère, act. *To begin, or attempt.* Magnam illuc, homo, rem incipissis, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 73.

|| Incircumcīsus, a, um, part. *Uncircumcised,* *Ecl.*

|| Incircumscriptus, a, um, part. *Incomprehensible, unbounded,* *Prud. Apoth.* 863. † Non circumscriptus.

Incisē, adv. *Piecemeal, concisely, or by short sentences, or members.* Incisē, membratimve, *Cic. Orat.* 63.

Incisim, adv. *Idem.* Quæ incisim, aut membratim efferuntur, *Cic. Orat.* 67.

Incisio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *An incision, or cutting.* (2) *Met. A short pointing of a sentence.* (1) Incisio & alligatura vitis, *Col. de Arb.* c. 8. (2) *Cic. Orat.* 61.

|| Incisōres dentes, [quod incident cibos] *The four foremost teeth so called,* *Ap. Med.*

Incisum, i, n. *A short member of a sentence, called a comma.* Quæ Græci κόμματα & κῶλα, nescio cur nos non rectè incisa & membra vocamus, *Cic. Orat.* 62.

Incisura, æ, f. (1) *A cut, gash, or garse; a jag, a notch.* (2) *A line in one's hand.* (1) Pili incisi ab ipsâ incisurâ augentur, *Plin.* 11, 39. § Incisuræ raporum, *Col.* 12, 54, 1. (2) *Plin.* 11, 52.

Incisus, a, um, part. (1) *Cut, graved, or carved, in.* (2) *Snipt, or jagged.* (3) *Met. Also cut off, disappointed.* (1) Carmen incisum in sepulcro, *Cic. de Senect.* 17. (2) § Herba incisa, *Plin.* (3) Ne spes incisa Philippum abalienaret, *Liv.* 35, 32.

Incisus, ūs, m. verb. *id. quod incisio,* *Plin.* 16, 12.

* Incita, æ, f. propriè adj. f. *subaud. linea.* Antiqui fines seu terminos, quos amplius promovere non est, incitos vocabant. Et qui eorum redacti erant, ut nullum certum rerum suarum consilium capere possent, ad incitas redacti, *Plauto,* aliisque dicebantur, ubi subaudiendum *lineas,* *Scal. An extremity, or the farthest bound, a ne plus ultra.* *Vid. Incitus.*

* || Incitābūlum, i, n. *An incitement.* Incitabulum ingenii virtutisque, *Gell.* 15, 2. pro

* Incitāmentum, i, n. *An incitement, motive, inducement, or encouragement.* Laborum & periculorum, incitamentum, *Cic. pro Arch.* 10. Educandi incitamentum, *Plin. Paneg.* 27. Incitamentum ad vincendum, *Liv.* 21, 44. *sed al. alit. leg.*

* Incitandus, a, um, part. *To incite, or be incited.* Incitandis cælibum pœnis, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 25, 1.

* Incitātē, adv. iūs, comp. *Hastely, speedily.* § Fluit numerus incitatiūs brevitate pedum, tum proceritate tardius, *Cic. Orat.* 63.

* Incitatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A hasteing.* (2) *Met. An emotion, a provocation, an encouragement.* (1) Sol incitatione fertur, *Cic. Q. Acad.* 4, 26. (2) Vehementi incitatione inflammatur animus, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 43.

* || Incitator, ōris, m. verb. *A motioner, or mover, to a thing; an egger on,* *Prud. Perist.* 10, 67. † Auctor, stimulator.

* Incitātūrus, a, um, part. *About to incite.* Cæteros ad deditionem sui incitaturus exemplo videbatur, *Curt.* 5, 3. *conf. Liv.* 34, 33.

* Incitatus, a, um, part. or, comp. *stimulus, sup. Stirred up, set forward, hastened, incited, or spurred on; haste, speedy, earnest.* Incitatus celeritate & studio, *Cæf. B. C.* 3, 78. Incitato equo sese hostibus obtulit, *Id. B. G.* 4, 12. Incitator fertur *Thucydides, Cic. Offic.* 1, 7. § Incitatisima conversio, *Id. Somn. Scip.* 12. Incitatisimæ minæ, *Val. Max.* 3, 8, ext. 3. Fluvius hibernis fluvii incitatus, *Liv.* 44, 8.

* Incitatus, ūs, m. *A moveing, or firing up.* Assiduo mundi incitatu, *Plin.* 2, 45. *ita leg. Hard. Vid. Incitus.*

|| Incitēga, æ, f. sicut ap. *Fest.* corruptè leg. neque seciūs ap. *Athenæum ἐγχεύειν*, cum rect. sit ἐγχεῖσθαι ex ἐγχεῖμαι, incumbo, innitor & ὀύειν, ut sit, cui crater innititur. *A server, a stand, a plate, or any thing on which a vessel standeth.* § Rect. incitheca.

* Incito, ære, act. [ex in, & cito] (1) *To incite, or stir up.* (2) *To spur on, to hasten, or put forward,* (1) § In cibis aviditatem incitat

inhibetque, de herbâ, *Plin.* 20, 7. (2) = Facilius est incitare currentem, quam commovere languentem, *Cic. Orat.* 2, 44. § *Refræno, Id. pro Cæf.* 31.

* Incitor, ari, ātus, pass. *To be incited, &c.* § Stellarum motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, sæpe etiam insistent, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40.

* Incitus, a, um, part. [ab incio] (1) *Moved, stirred, haste, speedy, quick.* (2) *Which cannot be moved, gone as far as may be.* (1) Venti vis verberat incila pontum, *Lucr.* 1, 272. § Incitaura, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 564. (2) || Redigi ad incitas, sc. lineas, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 136. *to be at his wit's end; a metaphor taken from the game of draughts, when one can remove the men no farther.*

* Incitus, ūs, m. *Motion.* Assiduo mundi incitu, *Plin.* 2, 45. *sic leg. Froben. & alii. Vid. Incitatus.*

Incivilis, e, adj. *Uncivil, clownish, rude, ill bred.* = Sæviantque inciviles animi, *Aur. Vict. de Cæf.* c. 22. § Incivile ingenium, *Eutr.* 9, 27.

|| Inciviliter, adv. iūs, comp. *Uncivilly, clownishly.* An te nos tractamus inciviliter? *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 227. § Incivilius se & altiūs efferre, *Flor.* 1, 26, 8. Incivilius & violentius, *Suet. Tit.* 6.

* Inclāmans, tis, part. *Calling upon.* Lazarus è tumulo, Christo inclamante, resurget, *Claud. Mirac. Christ.* 11.

* || Inclāmator, ōris, m. *An usher, or serjeant,* *Bud.*

* Inclāmatus, a, um, part. *Called upon.* Inclāmatus à puero delphinus, *Plin. H.* 9, 8.

* Inclāmitor, ari, freq. [ex in, & clamitor] *To be bawled at, to be railed at.* Etiam inclamitor quasi servus? *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 46.

* Inclāmo, āre, neut. [ex in, & clamo] (1) *To cry out to, to call to, or upon.* (2) *Also to cry out upon, to chide, scold, or rail at.* (1) Ita te para, ut, si inclamāro, advoles, *Cic. Att.* 2, 18. Exercitus inclamat Curiatius, *Liv.* 1, 25. (2) Nolito acriter eum inclamare, utut erga me est meritus, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 110. *vid. & eundem, Asin.* 3, 2, 36.

Inclāreo, ère, ui, & Inclāresco, ère, ui, neut. *To grow famous and considerable, to get credit and reputation.* Docendi genere inclaruit, *Suet. de Ill. Gramm.* 17. § Artibus inclaruissæ, *Plin. Paneg.* 82. Inclaruissis specioso vitæ exitu, *Val. Max.* 5, 4, ext. 3.

Inclēmens, tis, adj. or, comp. *stimus, sup. Ungentle, unkind, churlish, mercylefs, pitylefs, harsh, rigorous.* § Dictator inclemens, *Liv.* 8, 32. Inclementius verbum, *Id.* 9, 34. Inclementissimus incubator, *Macr. Somn. Scip.* 1, 10.

Inclēmenter, adv. iūs, comp. *Harshly, unkindly, without pity, unmercifully.* Dicere in aliquem inclementer, *Ter. prol. Eun.* 4. Si quid inclementius in te sum invecus, *Liv.* 3, 48.

Inclēmētia, æ, f. *Cruelty, unmercifulness, rigour, sharpness.* Inclementia duræ Mortis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 68. divūm, *Id. Æn.* 2, 602.

* Inclīnābilis, e, adj. *Inclineable.* Dubios & in pravum inclinabiles revocare ad rectum, *Sen. Epist.* 94.

* || Inclīnāmentum, i, n. *A declension, or derivation,* *Gell.* 4, 9.

Inclīnandus, a, um, part. *To be inclined, or bent towards,* *Cels.* 7, 7.

* Inclīnans, tis, part. *Inclineing, bending, drawing nigh to.* § Inclīnans in vitium vinum, *Plin.* 14, 20. Ad purpuram inclīnans, *Id.* 21, 8.

* Inclīnatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A leaning, or bowing, downward.* (2) *Met. An inclination, or disposition.* (3) *A change, or alteration.* (4) *A revolution, a climate.* (1) § Accubatio, inclinatio, sessio, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 34. § Inclīnatio laterum, *Quint.* 1, 11. (2) § Inclīnatio voluntatis, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 29. Inclīnatio ad pacem, *Liv.* 24, 22. (3) Inclīnationes rerum & temporum, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 10. (4) Cæli inclīnationes, quæ Græci ἀλίματα vocant, *Vitruv.* 1, 1.

* Inclīnāturus, a, um, part. *About to incline.* § Inclīnatura studia, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 34, 2. *Conf. Liv.* 27, 45. & 31, 32.

* Inclīnatus,

* *Inclinatus*, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Sloping, bending, a wry.* (2) Met. *Inclinatus, prone.* (3) *Abated, turned, weakened, waken toward the end, wearing away, going down.* (4) *Fallen to decay.* (5) Also *flaging, drooping, giving away.* (1) *Inclinata cervix, Quint. 1, 11.* (2) *Inclinatio ad pacem animus, Liv. 3, 2.* *Inclinatus ad causam plebis, Id. 3, 65.* (3) *Inclinatae vires, Id. 9, 12.* *Increfcent.* Hæc omnia in dices à pauperibus inclinata onera, *Id. 1, 43.* Prius sol meridie se inclinavit, quam telum hinc emissum est, *Id. 9, 32.* Dies inclinabat in vespem, *Curt. 6, 11, 9.* *Vid. Inclino, n. 5.* (4) = *Labenti & inclinatae reipublicæ ferre opem, Cic. ad Brut. 18.* (5) *Inclinatam aciem solus restituit, Suet. Cæf. 62.* Neutrò inclinata est pugna, *Liv. 24, 15.*

* *Inclinatus*, ūs. m. verb. *A declining of nouns, &c. Gell. 3, 12.*

* *Inclinis*, e. adj. (1) *Bending forward, sloping.* (2) Also *unbent, straight.* (1) *Cervix inclinis cedit malis, Val. Flacc. 4, 307.* (2) *Manil. 1, 596.*

* *Inclino*, āre. act. & neut. [*ex in, & clino*] (1) *To bend, or bow, down.* (2) *To incline.* (3) *To change, or turn.* (4) *To lessen, impair, or abate.* (5) Neut. *To decline, to wax worse, or better.* (6) Also *to recoil, to give back, to shrink.* (7) In sensu obsceno. (1) *Inclinare malos, to strike, Liv. 36, 44.* *Genua inclinārat arenis, Ovi. Met. 11, 355.* (2) *Inclinat animus, ut arbitrer, &c. Liv. 7, 9.* (3) *Se fortuna inclinārat, Cæf. B. G. 1, 152.* (4) *Phalareus primus inclināsse eloquentiam dicitur, Quint. 10, 1.* (5) = *Inclinata fortuna & planè jacens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3.* *Quædam remedia incrementibus morbis, plura inclinatis conveniunt, Cels. 3, 2.* (6) *Dextrum cornu in fugam inclinabat, Liv. Milites in fugam inclinārun, Id. 34, 28.* (7) *Juv. Sat. 9, 26.* *Inclinat se sol, the sun is going down, Liv. Inclinare omnem culpam in aliquem, to lay all the fault upon him, Id. 5, 8.* *nomen in casus, to decline it, Gell. 10, 15.* † *Declinare, Varr.*

* *Inclinor*, āri. pass. *To be inclined, or bent forward, Cels. 5, 26.*

* *Inclinus*, a, um. adj. *Bending downward, Arnob. pro inclinis.*

* *Includendus*, a, um. part. *To be included.* *Includenda pastinatio, Col. 11, 2, 17. conf. Gell. 7, 16.*

* *Includo*, ēre, ūsi, -ūsum. act. [*ex in & claudo*] (1) *To include, or enclose; to shut up.* (2) *To binder, or keep in.* (3) *To encase, grave, or set, in.* (1) *Nondum omne animal in mundo intus incluserat Deus, Cic. de Univ. 10.* *Includere aliquem in custodias, i. e. carcerem, Id. Verr. 5, 5.* (2) = *Me dolor debilitat, includitque vocem, Id. pro Rabir. Post. 17.* *Includitque dolor lacrymas, Stat. Theb. 12, 318.* (3) *Signa Verres in scyphis aureis includebat, Cic. Verr. 4, 24.* *Includere aliquid clypeo, Id. Tusc. 1, 15.* in carcere, *Id. Att. 2, 1.* in carcerem, *Id. Verr. 5, 45.*

* *Includor*, i, fus. pass. *To be included, &c.* *Quod multis locis in jurisconsultorum includitur formulis, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 79.* *Smaragdi auro includuntur, Lucr. 4, 1120.*

* *Inclūsia*, æ. f. *A kind of inner coat, Alex. ab Alex.*

* *Inclūsiō*, ōnis. f. verb. *A shutting, or enclosing, in; an imprisonment.* *M. Bibulum, cujus inclusione contentus non eras, occidere voluisti, Cic. in Vat. 10.*

* *Inclūsus*, a, um. part. (1) *Shut up, besieged.* (2) *Contained, enclosed, included.* (1) *Inclusi compagibus corporis, Cic. de Sen. 21.* *Ut potius acie decernerent, quam inclusi, Liv. 5, Angustiis temporis inclusus, Id. 24, 8.* *Inclusum Dolabellam interfecit, Patere. 2, 69.* (2) *Incluso plena sit uva mero, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 36.* *Inclusa verba pectore, Val. Flacc. 4, 372.*

* *Inclūsus*, a, um. adj. *quod tamen frequentius scrib.*

* *Inclūtus*, a, um. sūmus, sup. adj. [*ab in & λυττός, i. e. clarus, vel ab in & cluo*] *Famous,*

noble, excellent, of great renown. *Inclūtum divitiis templum, Liv. 26, 11.* *Inclūtus apud mulieres, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 12.* *Claritudo inclūtissima, Gell. 3, 7.* *Inclūtissimi poetarum, Id. 13, 7.* *Inclūtissimus dux, Col. 1, 4, 2.*

Incoactus, a, um. part. (1) *Voluntary, unconstrained.* (2) *Also curled, or gathered.* (1) *Omne honestum iniustum incoactumque est, Sen. Ep. 66.* *Voluntas incoacta, Val. Max. 4, 7, 1.* (2) = *Incoactæ dicebantur mulieres plus æquo calamitris usæ vel ustæ, Fest.*

Incoctilis, e. adj. *Tinned, leaded, silvered, or gilded, over, or within, Plin. 34, 17.*

Incoctus, a, um. part. & adj. [*ab incoquo*] (1) *That which is soden, or boiled, with any other thing; or infused into it.* (2) *Sunburnt.* (3) Met. *Also soaked in, or seasoned with a thing.* (4) *Adj. Unsoden.* (5) *Unripe, not considered, or digested.* (1) *Cruor incoctus herbis, Hor. Epod. 3, 7.* *Incocta cerastis spicula, Sil. 13, 684.* (2) *Mauri incocti corpora, Id. 17, 627.* (3) *Incoctum generoso pectus honesto, Pers. 2, 74.* (4) *Caro incocta, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15.* (5) *Incoctum non expromit, bene coctum aliquid dabit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 53.*

* *Incoenans*, tis. part. i. e. *intus coenans. Supping within doors, Suet. Tib. 39.*

* *Incoenatus*, a, um. part. *Not having suped, superles.* *Cubet incoenatus, Cato, 156.* *Incoenato dare medicamenta, Scrib. Lar. Comp. 140.*

* *Incoenis*, e. adj. *Superles.* *Cupiant extrudere incoenem ex ædibus, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 18.*

* *Incoeno*, āre. act. [*ex in, & ceno*] *To sup, or be at super, within doors, Suet. Tib. 39.* *Vid. Incoenans; vix alibi occ.*

Inceptio, Incepto, Inceptor, Inceptus. *Vid. Inceptio, &c.*

Incoḡitābilis, e. adj. (1) *Thoughtless, that does not think of a thing.* (2) *Pass. Unthought of, that cannot be fully thought of.* (1) = *Scio me fuisse excordem, cæcum, incogitabilem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 63.* (2) *Litt. ex Calep. qui tamen gratis dicit.*

† *Incoḡitandus*, a, um. part. *Not to be thought of, Faber. ex Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 54.* & *Trin. 2, 1, 1.* sed rectius in cogitando, *vid. Gronov. in locum priorem.*

Incoḡitans, tis. adj. *Rash, foolish, thoughtless, unadvised, inconsiderate, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 14.*

Incoḡitantiā, æ. f. *Incogitancy, inadvertency, indiscretion.* = *Incogitantiā, excors immodestia, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 27.*

Incoḡitātus, a, um. part. (1) *Inconsiderate, thoughtless.* (2) *Never contrived before.* (1) *Incoḡitatus animus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 1.* = *Alacritas incogitata & iniusta, Sen. Ep. 57.* (2) *Supplicia horrida, incogitata, infanda, Sen. Herc. Oet. 97.*

* *Incoḡito*, āre. neut. *To contrive.* *Non fraudem socio incogitat ullam, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 122.*

* *Incognitus*, a, um. part. [*ex in, & cognitus*] (1) *Unknown, unheard.* (2) *Untried at law.* (1) *Res animos incognita turbat, Virg. Æn. 1, 519.* *Ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus, Cic. Offic. 1, 6.* *Illi mihi fratrem incognitum, qualis futurus esset, dederunt, Id. ad Quirit. post Redit. 2.* (2) *Cæteros, causā incognitā, condemnatis, Id. N. D. 2, 29.*

† *Incoibilis*, e. adj. *That cannot be well joined, or put together, Gell. 5, 3.*

Incolā, æ. c. g. [*ab incolō*] *An inhabitant, a dweller, a sojourner.* = *Socrates totius mundi se incolam & civem arbitrabatur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37.* *Incola arbor, a tree brought out of another country, and planted with us, Plin. 12, 3.*

† *Incolātus*, ūs. m. *A man's dwelling in a strange country, Ap. medii ævi scriptt.*

Incolendus, a, um. part. *To inhabit, or be inhabited.* *Qui agrorum incolendorum causā remansissent, Cæf. B. G. 8, 7.*

Incolens, tis. part. *Inhabiting, Liv. 21, 32.*

Incolō, ēre, ui, cultum. act. *To inhabit, continue, abide, or dwell, in a place.* *Qui Alpes incolunt, Cæf. B. G. 4, 10.*

Incoler, i. pass. *To be inhabited, &c.* *Loci qui à quibusque incolebantur, Cic. de Div. 1, 42.*

† *Incolōiātē*, adv. *Without colour, or pretence, Ap. JCC.*

Incolūmis, e. adj. (1) *Safe, sound.* (2) *Whole, entire.* (1) = *Cives integros incolumesque servavi, Cic. Cat. 3, 10.* (2) *Omne argentum tibi actutum incolume redigam, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 23.* *Incolumiores, Gell. 17, 2.*

Incolūmitas, ātis. f. *Safety, soundness, healthiness.* *Incolūmitas est salutis tuta atque integra conservatio, Cic. de Inv. 2, 56.* *Incolūmitatem plantarum tueri, Col. 11, 3, 61.*

* *Incolūmis*, e. adj. [*ex in, & comis*] *Discourteous, rude, churlish.* *Incomis & tenebrosa vita, Macrob. Sat. 1, 7.* † *Rusticus, inurbanus, Cic.*

Incolūmītus, a, um. *Unaccompanied, without any attendance, Cic. de Orat. 1, 55.* *Funera incomitata, Lucr. 6, 1223.* *virtus externis bonis, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 36.*

* *Incolūmītē*, adv. [*ex in, & comiter*] *Discourteously, rudely, Hul. † Inurbanē, Cic.*

† *Incolūmītio*, āre. act. *Quæso ne me incomities, Plaut. Curc. 3, 30.* *sign. tale convitium facere, pro quo necesse sit in comitium, b. e. in conventum, venire, Fest.*

† *Incommeābilis*, e. adj. *Unpassable.* *Via cli-vosa & incommeabilis, Amm. 16, 20.* † *Avius, Vett.*

Incommendātus, a, um. part. *Uncommended, not recommended, treated without respect, Ov. Met. 11, 434.*

† *Incommōbilitas*, ātis. f. *Unmoveableness, senselessness, stupidity, Apul. de Hab. doct. Plat. p. 599.* † *Torpor, stupor, Vett.*

† *Incommōdātiō*, ōnis. f. verb. *An incommode-ing, or doing ore any inconvenience, Cic. Attic. 1, 17.* *sec. Nizol. ubi al. leg. incommodatē.*

Incommōdē, adv. iūs. comp. sūmē, sup. (1) *Out of time and season, inconveniently.* (2) *Scurvyly, ill favouredly.* (3) *Incommodiously.* (1) *Incommōdissimē herclē, CH. Imò verò infelicitē, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 37.* *Incommōdissimē navigāstemus, Cic. Attic. 5, 9.* *Signa incommōdē opposita, Liv. 40, 51.* (2) *Cum illo quidem optimē actum est, mecum autem incommōdiūs, Cic. de Amic. 4.* (3) *Incommōdē accidit, Cæf. B. G. 5, 33.*

† *Incommōdisticus*, a, um. adj. *Incommodious, troublesome, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 19.*

Incommōditas, ātis. f. *Incommodity, inconvenience, unseasonableness, troublesome.* *Incommōditas omnis huc redit, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 135.* *Ina commoditas temporis, Liv. 10, 11.*

Incommōdo, āre. act. *To incommode, to cross, to do one a spite, or diskindness.* *Mihi ut incommo-det, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 124.*

Incommōdum, i. n. (1) *An inconvenience, disadvantage, or misfortune.* (2) *Illness, annoyance.* (3) *Loss, foil, damage.* (1) = *Plus adjuramenti, quam incommodi, habet locus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 24.* *Incommoda vitæ solari, Val. Flacc. 5, 86.* (2) *Multa senem circumveniunt incommoda, Hor. A. 160.* (3) *Remmiseretur veteris incommodi populi Romani & pristinae Helvetiorum virtutis, Cæf. B. G. 1.*

Incommōdus, a, um. adj. (1) *Incommodious, troublesome.* (2) *Noisome.* (3) *Improper, hurtfull.* (4) *Teasing, uneasy.* (1) *Incommōdum iter, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 1.* (2) *Incommoda ambulantibus radix, Plin. 3, 1, 46.* *gratus, Cic. 4.* *Facilis pater incommodus amanti filio, Id. N. D. 3, 29.* *Incommoda res, adversity, Id. Incommoda valetudo, sickness, an ill state of health, Liv. 5, 31.*

† *Incommūnicābilis*, e. adj. *Incommunicable, Eccl.*

Incompārābilis, e. adj. *That hath not his like.* *Incomparabilis animi sublimitas, Plin. 7, 25.* *magister, Quint. 1, 2.*

Incompertus, a, um. part. *Not certainly found out, or known.* *Incompertum aliquid dicere, Liv. 9, 26.* *habere, Plin. 12, 8.* *Via hostibus incomperta, Tac. Ann. 3, 79, 4.*

Incompōsitē, adv. *Disordely.* = *In hostem negligenter atque incompōsitē venientem incur-runt, Liv. 25, 37.*

Incompōsitus, a, um. part. (1) *Disordered, discomposed.* (2) *Unhandsome, unseemly.* (3) *Huddled, immethodical.* (1) § Incompositum agmen, *Liv.* 5, 28. § dispersum, *Id.* 24, 36. (2) § Moribus incompōsitus, *Quint.* 4, 5. (3) § Incomposita oratio, *Quint.* 9, 4. Incomposito pede currunt versus Lucillii, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 1.

Incomprehensibilis, e. adj. *That cannot be comprehended, incomprehensible.* Incomprehensibilis natura est, *Cels.* in *præfat.* parvitas, *Col.* 10, pr. 4. opus, *Sen. Ep.* 94. || Veritas incomprehensibilis, *Gell.* 11, 5.

Incomprehensus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* = ☞ Quæ nos incomprehensa & non percepta dicimus, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 30.

* Incomptus, a, um. part. [ex in, & comptus] (1) *Trimed, unkembed.* (2) *Slowly, rough, unpolished.* § (1) Incompti capilli, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 41. (2) = Scripta horridula & incompta, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 1. Incomptior, *Suet. Aug.* 69.

Inconcessus, a, um. part. *Unallowed; not granted, or permitted; unallowfull.* § Inconcessi Hymæi, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 655. Inconcessa spes, *Or. Met.* 9, 637. Voluptas inconcessa placet, *Id. Am.* 3, 4, 31.

† Inconciatē. adv. *Unadvisedly, ill.* *Litt.* ex *Plaut.* *sed* 9.

Inconciāti, āre, aēt. Inconciāti, *Plaut.* comparāti, commendāti, vel, ut antiqui, per dolum decepsit, *Fest.* (1) *To trouble, to set at discord, to put out of order.* (2) *To provoke one and make him his enemy.* (3) *Also to deceive.* (1) *Plaut.* *Bacch.* 3, 6, 2. (2) *Id.* *Most.* 3, 1, 85. (3) *Id.* *Trin.* 1, 2, 99. *interp.* *Fest.*

|| Inconcinne. adv. *Unhandsomely.* *Apul. Met.* 10, p. 325.

Inconcinntas, ātis. f. *Unhandsomeness, ill fashionedness.* *Suet. Aug.* 86.

|| Inconcinnter. adv. *Unhandsomely, without grace.* *Gell.* 10, 17. † Non concinne, *Cic.*

Inconcinus, a, um. adj. *Unhandsome, ill fashioned, improper.* *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 4. = Asperitas agrestis & inconcinna, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 18, 6.

* || Inconcitus, a, um. part. [ex in, & concitus] *Not moved, or fired.* ☞ Inconcitus gradus, *a slow pace.* *Amm.* † Tardus, testudineus.

Inconcusus, a, um. part. *Unshaken.* Hilares inconcusque penates, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 142. = Ab omni sono inconcusus & immotus, *Plin. Paneg.* 82. § Sanitas inconcussa, *Sen. Ep.* 66.

Inconditē. adv. *Confusedly, disorderly.* Quod ille rudis inconditē fundit, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 44. & *Div.* 1, 72. § Incondita turba, *Liv.* 21, 57. Rates inconditæ, *Flor.* 3, 8, 3.

Inconditus, a, um. part. (1) *Out of order, or rank.* (2) *Indigested, ill put together, rude, confused, unpolished, not ripe.* (3) *Also uncovered, unburied.* (1) = Ne sparsi & inconditi sine ordine excurerent, *Liv.* 29, 34. (2) Inconditum ac pendē ridiculum omne jus civile præter Romanum, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 44. ☞ Carmina incondita, *doggerel verses.* *Liv.* 4, 20. multitudo, *Id.* 43, 10. fructus, *Col.* 1, 56. (3) Misti jacent incondita vivis corpora, *Luc.* 6, 101.

Inconfectus, a, um. part. *Indigested.* Quicquid assumptum est, inconfectum protinus reddunt, *Cels.* 4, 16.

|| Inconfessus, a, um. part. *Not confessed, not having confessed.* *Or. Met.* 2, 557. ☞ *sed totum verum dicit Hæmilius.*

|| Inconfusibilis, e. adj. *Who needeth not be ashamed.* *Vulg. interpr.*

Inconfusus, a, um. part. *Not confounded, or disorderd.* = Intrepidus, inconfususque, *Sen. proem.* 2, *Nat.* 3, *præf.*

* Incongruibilis, e. adj. [ex in, & congeibilis] *That cannot be frozen.* *Gell.* 17, 8.

|| Incongruē. adv. *Incongruously, absurdly, against the rules of grammar.* *Prisc.* † Non congruenter.

Incongruens, tis. adj. *Disagreeable, unsuitable.* Dissoluta atque incongruens sententia, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 9, 19. disciplina, *Gell.* 12, 5.

|| Incongruenter. adv. *Incongruously.* *Tert.* † Non congruenter.

|| Incongruentia, æ. f. *Incongruity of speech.* *Tert.*

|| Incongruitas, ātis. f. *Incongruity, disagreeableness.* *Prisc.*

|| Incongruus, a, um. adj. *Incongruous.* *Apul.* p. 638.

|| Inconnivens, tis. adj. & Inconnivus, a, um. adj. *That moveth not the eyelids, that twinketh not with the eyes.* *Gell.* 2, 1. *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 186.

Inconscius, a, um. adj. *Not knowing a thing, not conscious to it.* Inconscis Saguntinis, *Liv.* 21, 22. *sed mel. libb. bab. insciis.*

|| Inconsequens, tis. adj. *Insequent.* *Gell.* 14, 1.

Inconsequētia, æ. f. *Inconsequence.* Inconsequētia rerum sædissima, *Quint.* 8, 6.

|| Inconsiderans, tis. adj. *That considereth not, or taketh not care what he saith, or doth.* = Non ita leves & inconsiderantes sumus, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 27. ☞ *sed al. & fortè melius inconsiderati.*

Inconsiderantia, æ. f. *Want of consideration, indiscretion.* ☞ Dubium an leg. ap. *Cic. certè ap. Suet. Claud.* 39.

Inconsideratē. adv. iūs, comp. *Rashly, unadvisedly, without consideration, inconsiderately.* = Inconsideratē negligentēque, *Cic. Off.* 1, 29. § Inconsideratiūs præliari, *Val. Max.* 1, 5, 9.

|| Inconsideratio, ōnis. f. *Negligence, inadvertency.* *Salv.*

Inconsiderātus, a, um. part. or, comp. *Isimus, sup. Inconsiderate, unadvised, that considereth not.*

= Temeraria & inconsiderata fama popularis, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 2. Nihil potest dici inconsideratius, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 43. Plenus inconsideratissimæ ac dementissimæ temeritatis, *Id. de Har. Resp.* 26.

Inconsolābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be comforted, inconsolable.* § Inconsolabile vulnus, *Or. Met.* 5, 426.

Inconspicuus, a, um. adj. *Not conspicuous, or remarkable.* § Inconspicua mors, *Flor.* 4, 2.

Inconstans, tis. adj. or, comp. *Isimus, sup. Inconstant, light, wavering.* § Inconstantes venti, *Plin.* 18, 35. ridiculè inconstans, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 6. Quorum alter inconstantior, alter impurior, *Id. ad Brut.* 15. Accepit inconstantissima vultu, *Gell.* 13, ult.

Inconstanter. adv. *Isimè, sup. Inconstantly, unsteadfastly, lightly.* § Inconstanter loqui, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 17. Inconstantissimè dicta, *Id. de Fin.* 2, 27.

Inconstantia, æ. f. (1) *Inconstancy, lightness, wavering, changeableness, unsteadiness.* (2) *Uncertainty.* (1) ☞ Nemo doctus mutationem consilii inconstantiam dixit esse, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 7. = Inconstantia mutabilitatisque mentis, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 35. (2) Inconstantiam mensuræ diversitas auctorum facit, *Plin.* 6, 26.

Inconſuetus, a, um. part. *Unaccustomed, untried.* Inconſuetus opimæ mensæ, *Sil.* 11, 282. Bestiæ palustres inconſuetâ falsitudine necantur, *Vitruv.* 1, 4. Inſuetus, *Cic.*

Inconſultē. adv. iūs, comp. (1) *Without counsel, unadvisedly.* (2) *Rashly, indiscreetly.* (3) || *Hand over head.* (1) Unde inconſultē properavi, revertar, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 1, 2. (2) = Quam inconſultē ac temerè dicantur, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 16. Inconſultius aggreditur, *Sall. Jug.* 35. Inconſultus assumpta uxor, *Plin. Paneg.* 83. (3) *Virg. Æn.* 3, 452. ubi rect. inconſulti.

|| Inconſultē. adv. *Not of purpose, unwarily, not thinking of it.* *Ulp.* † Inconſultē.

Inconſultus, a, um. part. (1) *Who is not asked counsel, or advice.* (2) *Unadvised, rash, foolish, indiscreet.* (3) *Who has not counsel given him.* (1) = Inconſulto ac inscio domino, *Varr. R.* 1. (2) = Homo inconſultus & temerarius hæc non videbat, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 6. Inconſulta ruit turba, *Lucan.* 1, 478. *Conf. Liv.* 3, 21. (3) Inconſulti abeunt, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 452. *interpretantibus Lexicis, sed vid. ne ad primam notionem pertineat.*

Inconſultus, ūs. m. ☞ Inconſultu meo, i. e. me inconſulto, *without my advice, without my being asked.* *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 130.

|| Inconſummātus, a, um. part. *Unfinished, imperfect.* *Amm.* † Non consummatus.

Inconſumptus, a, um. part. (1) *Unconsumed, unspent, unwasted.* (2) *Endless, everlasting.* (1) Hic inconſumpto viscere pascet avem, *Or. Ibis.* 194. § (2) Inconſumpta Juventas, *Id. Met.* 4, 17.

Incontāminātus, a, um. part. *Undeiled, unpolluted.* = Ne quid ſinceri, ne quid incontaminati ſit, *Liv.* 4, 2. § Incontaminatā facie, *Varr.* 3, 9, 16.

* || Incontanter. adv. [ex in, & contor] *Without delay.* Magistratibus te incontanter obijciam, *Apul. Met.* 3, p. 86. † Sine morā, haud cunctanter, *Liv.*

* Incontentus, a, um. adj. [ex in, & contentus] *Not stretched out, unbent, not screwed up.* § Incontentæ fides, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 27.

|| Incontiguus, a, um. adj. *That cannot be touched.* *Arnob.* † Non contiguus.

* Incontinens, tis. adj. [ex in, & continens] *Qui se à libidine gulæ non continet.* (1) *Incontinent, unchaste, unſtaid, loose.* (2) *That hath no command, or government of his lust, or passions.* (1) Incontinentis nec Tityi jecur Relinquit ales, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 77. (2) = Violentus & incontinenas ſui, *Sen. N. Q.* 5, 3, 30.

* Incontinenter. adv. [ex in, & continenter] *Incontinently; without moderation, or government, of himself.* Nihil incontinenter eſſe faciendum, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 8. Cibum incontinenter aſſumere, *Cels.* 1, 3.

* Incontinentia, æ. f. [ex in, & continencia] (1) *A not holding.* (2) *Met. Incontinency.* (1) ☞ Incontinentia urinæ, *Difficulty in holding one's water.* *Plin.* 20, 13. (2) = Multa de incontinentiâ intemperantiâque differt, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 5.

Inconvēniens, tis. adj. *Inconvenient, unseemly, unfit, disagreeable.* *Caſſ. Cic. Ep. Fam.* 12, 13.

|| Inconvōlūtus, a, um. part. *Unfolded, displayed.* *Amm.* † Non convolutus.

Incoquendus, a, um. part. *To be seethed, or boiled, together.* *Cels.* 6, 7.

Incoquo, ēre, xi, etum. aēt. (1) *To seethe, or boil, in a thing; to seethe together.* (2) *Also to cover brass with silver, tin, or lead.* (1) § Ferrenti aquā incoquere, *Plin.* 12, 3. (2) *Plin.* 34, 17.

Incoquor, i, coctus, paſſ. *To be boiled in.* Sic mari latè patenti ſaporem incoqui ſalis, *Plin.* 2, 104. *ed. Hard.*

|| Incorōnātus, a, um. part. *Not crowned, or adorned, with coronets.* § Incoronata simulacra, *Apul. Met.* 4, p. 133. † Non coronatus.

Incorpōrālis, e. adj. *That hath no body.* ☞ Aut corporale eſt, aut incorporeale, *Sen. Ep.* 58. Se ad incorporea tranſulit, *Id. Ep.* 90.

|| Incorpōrālitās, ātis. f. *Having no body.* *Macr. Somn. Scip.* 1, 5.

Incorpōrātio, ōnis. f. *A habit, bulk, or condition, of body.* *Col.* 6, 2, 13. Sed Urſinus leg. in comparatione, cui aſſentitur claſſi. *Gesnerus.*

|| Incorpōrātus, a, um. part. *Embodied, incarnate.* *Prud. Cath.* 12, 80.

Incorpōreus, a, um. adj. *Incorporeal, having no body.* Incorporearum rerum æſtimatio, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 14. *sed al. leg. Vid. Gell.* 5, 15. & *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 25.

|| Incorpōro, āre. aēt. *To imprint, or set upon, one's body; to incorporate, or make of one body.* *Solia.* 35. † In unum corpus conſtare, redigere, *Cic.*

Incorrectus, a, um. part. *Uncorrected.* *Ovid. Triſt.* 3, 14.

Incorruptē. adv. iūs, comp. *Incorruptly, without bribes.* § Incorruptē judicare, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 9. Incorruptus quàm nos, *Id. pro Marcello.* 9.

|| Incorruptibilis, e. adj. *Incorruptible, not subject to corruption.* *Ecl.*

|| Incorruptio, ōnis. f. *Incorruption.* *Vulg. interpr.*

Incorruptus, a, um. part. or, comp. *Isimus, sup. non corruptus.* (1) *Incorrupt, pure, sincere, whole and sound, perfect, untainted.* (2) *Who will not be corrupted.* (1) = ☞ Cæſar conſuetudinem vitioſam & corruptam purā & incorruptā conſuetudine emendat, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.*

Incorruptus

Incorruptus animus fide, *Val. Max.* 2, 1, 3. (2) Incorruptior custos canis, *Col.* 7, 12. § Incorruptissimus custos, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 81.

† Incoxans, tis. part. *Sitting cross legged, Pacuv.* † Coxim sedens.

† Incoxo, āre, nest. *To sit cross legged, to cower down, Pacuv.* † Coxim sedeo.

‖ Incrasso, āre, act. *To make thick, gross, or fat, Vulg. interp.* † Pinguefacio, *Plin.*

‖ Increatus, a, um, part. *Uncreated, Laet. Lat. Non creatus.*

Increbescens, tis. part. *Increasing, waxing more and more, growing more common. Increbescente annonae caritate, Val. Max.* 3, 7, 3.

Increbresco, ēre, brui, vel bui, incept. (1) *To grow and increase more and more.* (2) *To grow frequent, or common; to prevail, or get footing; to be much known, to be noised abroad far and near.* (1) § Aura increbuit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 93. Undae increbescunt, *Catull.* 62, 274. (2) § Increbuit consuetudo, *Cic. Philipp.* 14, 5. Rumor sine auctore increbuit, *Curt.* 6, 2, 15.

Increbro, āre, act. *To have a thing often.* Si increbravit, ipse gaudet, res perit, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 29.

‖ Incredendus, a, um, part. *Not to be believed.* § Incredenda fabula, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 48. pro

Incredibilis, e, adj. *Not to be believed, incredible, marvelous, strange.* § Nihil est tam incredibile, quod non dicendo fiat probabile, *Cic. Parad. princip.*

‖ Incredibilis, ātis, f. *Incredibility, Ulp.*

Incredibiliter, adv. *Incredibly, strangely.* § Incredibiliter delector, *Cic. de Sen.* 15.

‖ Increditus, a, um, part. *Not believed, not credible.* Incredita vaticinia Cassandreae, *Apul. de Deo Socr.* p. 694. † Fide carens.

‖ Incredulitas, ātis, f. *Incredulity, unbelief, Martian.* † Diffidentia, scrupulus, dubitatio.

Incredulus, a, um, adj. non credulus. (1) *Who will believe nothing, incredulous, hard of belief.* (2) ‖ & Passi. *Not to be believed.* (3) ‖ Subst. *A pagan, or unbeliever.* (1) Quodcumque ostendis mihi sic, incredulus odi, *Hor. A. Pott.* 188. (2) = Res inaudita, incredulae, *Gell.* 9, 4. † Incredibilis, *Cic.* (3) Ap. Christianos. † Christianis sacris abhorrens.

Incrematus, a, um, part. *Burnt, consumed by fire, Viginti centurionibus incrematis, Flor.* 4, 12.

‖ Incremento, āre, neut. *To give an increase, Aug.* † Incrementum do.

Incrementum, i, n. [ex increasco] (1) *Increase, improvement, a growing, rising, or waxing bigger.* (2) *An advancement, promotion, or preferment; also a largess, a liberality.* (3) *Also an offspring.* (1) Negat summo bono afferre incrementum diem, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 27. In incrementum rerum decessit, *Liv.* 9, 17. (2) *Suet. Vitell.* 3. (3) *Magnum Jovis incrementum, Virg. Ecl.* 4, 49.

Increpans, tis, part. *Blameing.* Avaritiae singules increpans, *Suet. Calig.* 39. Amicos increpans, ut ignaros quanta bellua esset imperium, *Ad. Tib.* 24.

Increpitans, tis, part. *Rateing, exhorting, egging, or, Met. representing.* Ascheton increpitansque levem, Cynumque nivalem, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 524. Tum Bitiae dedit increpitans, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 712. † Speculo tibi rugas increpitante, *Prop.* 3, 25, 14.

Increpito, āre, freq. *To make a rattling noise, to chide, to rebuke one sharply, to rate, to blame, to check.* Quid increpitas, mortemque minaris? *Virg. Aen.* 10, 900. § Increpitare alienius ignaviat, *Val. Max.* 3, 3, ext. 2. Dominumque vocando increpitant canes, *Grat. Hel.* 103. Pertinaciam increpitabant praetoris, *Liv.* 37, 32. Aded graviter est ab consule increpitus, *Liv.* 24, 17.

Increpitus, a, um, part. *Chiden, blamed, rebuked, checked, or taunted at.* Caeterorum increpitā cupiditate, *Suet. Calig.* 44.

Increpo, āre, vi & āvi, itum, neut. (1) *To rattle, sound forth, or make a noise.* (2) *To strike, or beat, by way of chastisement, or otherwise,*

(3) *To chide, or check.* (4) *To publish, or vaunt, abroad.* (5) *To accuse, or blame.* (1) Simul ut discus increpuit, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 5. Tuba terribilem sonitum increpuit, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 504. † Digitis increpare lyram, *to play upon it, Ov. Amor.* 2, 11, 32. (2) Ne stimulo pudeat increpuisse boves, *Tibull.* 1, 1, 30. (3) Phœbus me increpuit lyra, *Hor. Od.* 4, 15, 2. (4) *Cic. Catil.* 1, 7. (5) § Singulos avaritiae increpare, *Suet. Cal.* 39.

Increpor, āri, itus, pass. *To be blamed, &c.* Increpatur vehementer, *Val. Max.* 8, 1, abs. 2.

Increpsens, tis, part. (1) *Growing upon.* (2) *Growing, increasing.* (1) *Vid. Increasco, n. 1.* § Increpsens vitis, *Col.* 4, 13, 2. (2) § Quaedam remedia increpsentibus morbis, plura inclinatis conveniunt, *Cels.* 3, 2.

Increasco, ēre, crēvi, crētum, neut. (1) *To grow upon.* (2) *To grow in stature, to thrive.* (3) *To grow and wax more and more.* (1) Mæstamque genis increpsce barbam *Pallus erat, Luc.* 2, 376. (2) Maxime cibo eget, qui increpsit, *Cels.* 2, 7. (3) § Videndum an morbus increpsat, an consistat, an minuatur, *Cels.* 3, 2. morbus, *Liv.* 44, 36.

* Incretō, āre, act. [ex in, & creta] *To rubben with chalk.* § Incretare faciem, *Petron.* c. 102.

* Incretus, a, um, part. [ab incernor] *It. adj. Sifted through, cleansed, purged, mingled, Hor.* Sat. 2, 4, 75.

Incruentatus, a, um, part. *Not stained with blood-shed; not defiled, or imbrued, with blood, Ov. Met.* 12, 497. Tac. Hist. 4, 37, 4.

Incruentus, a, um, adj. *Without bloodshed, not bloody.* Neque tamen exercitus populi Romani letam, aut incruentam, victoriam adeptus erat, *Sall. B. C.* 64. § Prælium incruentum, *Liv.* 2, 56.

‖ Incrustatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A pargeting, or rough casting.* † Incrustatio materiaria, a ciellling, or wainscot, *Bud.*

‖ Incrustatus, a, um, part. *Pargeted, &c.* Non. † Crustatus.

Incrusto, āre, act. *To parget, or rough cast; to make in a hard crust.* Sincerum cupimus vas incrustare, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 56.

Incubandus, a, um, part. *To be set upon.* § Incubanda ova subicere, *Plin. H.* 10, 74.

Incubans, tis, part. *Sitting upon the watch, sitting upon.* Galli vino, velut prædæ, incubantes, *Just.* 2, 7. His utribus incubantes transavere amnem, *Curt.* 7, 19. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 26.

Incubatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A lying upon, a sitting abroad, Plin.* 10, 54.

‖ Incubator, ōris, m. verb. *An usurper, a breeder, a siter upon, Macrobi. Somn. Scip.* 1, 10.

Incubatus, ūs, m. verb. id. quod incubatio. *A brooding.* Si incubatu tonuerit, ova pereunt, *Plin.* 28, 4.

Incubitatus, a, um, part. i. e. pædicatus, stupratus. *Ruggered, Plaut. Pers.* 2, 4, 13.

‖ Incubatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A lying down, or upon, Litt. ex Plin.* † Retiis Incubatio.

Incubito, āre, freq. [ab incubo] *To couch, or lie, down in a place; to lie upon, Col.* 3, 14, 9. & *Plin.* 8, 43.

Incubitus, ūs, m. verb. *A brooding, a lying, or leaning, upon.* Incubitus dextri lateris, *Plin.* 28, 4. *Conf.* 10, 54.

Incubo, āre, vi, itum, neut. (1) *To lie, or sit, upon.* (2) *To brood, sit, or hover, over.* (3) *To cover, or shadow.* (4) *To dwell, or be in.* (5) *Met. To have it in one's eye, to watch and lie in wait for it, to engross, to sit brooding, as a hen upon eggs, and not suffer any body else to be the better for them.* (1) § Incubuit toto, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 650. (2) Quæ ovis vel pullis incubant, *Col.* 8, 8. § Negant plus 25 ova incubare, *Plin.* (3) Ponto nox incubat atra, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 93. (4) Incubant pratis pecudes, *Sen. Oedip.* 145. (5) Divitiis soli incubuere repertis, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 610.

Incubor, āri, itus, pass. *To be sat upon, &c.* *Plin.* 10, 54.

Incubo, ōnis, m. Ab incubone cludi, *Scrib. Larg.* 100, id. quod

‖ Incubus, i, m. *A disease called the nightmare, lying like a load upon one, that one cannot stir, or speak, Aug.* * Ephialtes, a devil that bath carnal knowledge of women, *Vulg. Vid. descrip. ap. Virg. Aen.* 12, 908.

* Inculcandus, a, um, part. *To be thrust in by main force, to be driven in with might, Val. Max.* 2, 7, extr. 2.

* Inculcārus, a, um, part. (1) *Driven in.* (2) *Met. Often repeated, beaten into the memory.* (1) *Plin.* 29, 2. (2) *Tradita atque inculcata libertas, Cic. ad Brut.* 16.

* Inculco, āre, act. [ex in & calco] (1) *To drive in, or ram down.* (2) *Met. To repeat a thing often, and as it were to beat it into one's head.* (3) *To force upon.* (1) Area subjectis paleis inculcetur, *Col.* 2, 20, 1. (2) § Imagines animis inculcare, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 39. (3) § Quibusdam offeram, quibusdam etiam inculcabo, *Sen. de Vita beat.* 2.

‖ Inculpābilis, e, adj. *Blameless, inculpable, unblameable, Prud. Apoth.* 951.

‖ Inculpāte, adv. *Unblameably, Eccl.* † Sine culpa.

Inculpatus, a, um, part. & ‖ sīmus, sup. *Blameless, irrepensible.* Comes inculpatus Minervæ, *Ov. Met.* 2, 588. § Vita inculpabilissima, *Gel.* 14, 2.

‖ Inculpo, āre, act. *To excuse, to make blameless, Mant.*

Incultē, adv. *Rudely, carelessly, without any dress.* = Vixit semper incultē atque horridē, *Cic. pro Quint.* 18.

Incultus, a, um, part. or, comp. non cultus. (1) *Untiled, unmanured, uninhabited, desert.* (2) *Met. Undressed, untrined, unbandsome, homey, rude.* (1) Regiones inhabitabiles, & incultae, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 10. (2) *Horridus, incultus, mæstus vir, Id. post Redit. in senat.* 6. Genus incultius asparago, *Plin.* 19, 8.

Inculus, ūs, m. *Rudeness, carelessness, want of dress.* Incultu atque socordia torpescere, *Sall. B. Jug.* 2, extr. † Leg. in ablat. tantum, inquit R. Ainsworth. *At legimus: Desertos per incultum ac negligentiam, Liv.* 42, 12.

Incumba, w, f. *That part of a pillar in vaults and arches, in which the weight of the whole building lieth, Vitruv.* 6, 11.

Incumbens, tis, part. *Lying, or leaning, on.* § Incumbens toro, *Ov. Met.* 10, 281. tereti olivæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 16. *Conf. Sil.* 10, 489. & *Liv.* 30, 34.

Incumbo, ēre, cūbui, itum, neut. [ex in & cumbo] (1) *To lean, or lie, upon.* (2) *To stay, or rest, upon.* (3) *Met. To mind a thing, and apply himself earnestly and vigorously to it.* (4) *To incline, or tend, unto.* (5) *To brood, or hatch.* (6) ‖ *To possess and keep safely and surely.* (1) § Incubuit toro, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 650. (2) Incumbunt tecta columnis, *Mart.* 5, 13, 5. (3) § Incumbite ad reipublice salutem, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 2. (4) § Retinere herum, non eum, quo incumbat, ed impellere, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 1, 3. (5) § Gallinæ incumbunt ova, *Petr.* c. 33. (6) *Ulpian.* † Gladio vel in gladium incumbere, *to fall on a sword and kill himself, Cic. in Rull.* 2, 51. & *Ad Herenn.* 1, 11. Incumbere in bellum animo & opibus, *Caj. ad bellum omni studio, Cic. to bend all his study and power to the maintaining of a war.* Incumbere remis, *to ply his oars, Virg. Aen.* 10, 284.

Incunabula, ōrum, n. [diēt. à cunis] (1) *A cradle, or rather cradle clothes; childrens clouts.* (2) *Met. The age of infancy.* (3) *One's nativity, set, or place where one was born.* (4) *Also the beginning and first principles of things.* (1) Opes est pulvinis, cunis, incunabulis, *Plaut. Truc.* 5, 13. (2) Jam inde ab incunabulis imbutus odio tribunorum, *Liv.* (3) Jovis incunabula Crete, *Ov. Met.* 8, 90. (4) = Rudimenta & incunabula virtutis, *Cic. in Sall.* 3. § summi honoris, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 1. surgentis imperii, *Id.* 7, 4, 1.

* ‖ Incunabūlis, e, adj. [ex in, & cunctor] *Not to be doubted of; without delay, or murmuring, Dig.* † Indubitabilis.

* ‖ Incunstantes,

* || Incunānter, adv. [ex in, & cunctanter] *Without doubting, or delay; presently, Apul. Indubitanter.*

Incūratūs, a, um. *Uncured, unbealed.* § Incūrata ulcera, *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 24.*

Incūria, æ. f. *Negligence, carelessness.* Vituperanda est incuria, *Cic. de Amic. 23.* Incuria maculas fudit, *Hor. A. P. 352.*

Incūriōsē, adv. iūs, comp. || sīmē, sup. *Negligently, carelessly.* Castra incuriosē posita, *Liv. 8, 38.* Depactio furculo incuriosius semen dedit, *Plin. 6, 26.* Incuriosissimē, *Plin. ap. Litt.*

Incūriōsus, a, um. adj. *Careless, negligent, negligently done.* Proximorum incuriosi longinqua sectamur, *Plin. Epist. 8, 20, 1.* Vetera extollimus recentium incuriosi, *Tac. Ann. 2, 88, 5.*

Incurrēns, tis. part. *Happening, reaching up to, falling upon.* § Incurrēns in nostra tempora, *Cic. 2. fr. 3, 5.* Incurrēns sideribus Offa, *Lucan. 6, 412.*

Incurro, ēre, ri. sum. neut. [ex in & curro] (1) *To run in, upon, or against.* (2) *To incur.* (3) *To light on, or meet with, one by chance.* (4) *To make an incursion, or invasion.* (5) *To fall into.* (6) *To be.* (7) *To assail, or attack.* (1) Agmine cæco incurrit strictis manus ensibus, *Val. Flacc. 3, 111.* (2) § Incurrere in odia hominum, *Cic. Offic. 1, 42.* (3) § In me incurrit Romā veniens Curio meus, *Id.* (4) Nec in proximas modō provincias contenti incurrere, *Fler. 3, 4.* (5) § Incurrere in morbos, in damna, in dedecora, *Cic. de Fin. 1.* (6) In librā apud nos 84 denarii, quo drachmæ apud Græcos incurrun, *Scrib. Larg. in præf. sub. fin.* (7) Nec armentis incurrun fortibus urfi, *Ov. Met. 7, 546.* § Incurrere oculis, *Sen. in oculos, Cic. de Fin. 1, 1.* Cum accus. sine præpof. unum atque alterum locum ē *Cic. perperam ut videtur, citat Nizol. Invado tamen & cum præp. & sine præp. legitur.*

Incurſans, tis. part. *Jostling, running, or biting, against a thing suddenly; pushing, or running, one at another.* Arietes adversis cornibus incurſantes, *Plin. 9, 31.* *Vid. Incurſo.*

Incurſātus, a, um. part. *Overrun, invaded.* Agmen incurſatum ab equitibus hostium, *Liv. 24, 41.* *Conf. 20, 41.*

|| Incurſim. adv. *Speedily, quickly, hastily, Non. † Curſim, Vett.*

Incurſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A jostling, or meeting, of things together; a biting of one thing against another.* (2) *A shock, or charge.* (3) *An invasion of enemies; an inroad, or incursion.* (1) Atomorum incurſio sempiterna, *Cic. N. D. 1.* (2) = Incurſio atque impetus armatorum, *Id. pro Cæc. 15.* (3) Exercitus in fines Romanos incurſionem facit, *Liv. 1, 11.*

Incurſito, āre. freq. *To make frequent inroads, to stumble often, Sen. de Irā, 2, 35.* § In alterum incurſitare, *Id. de Vitā beatā, 27.*

Incurſo, āre. freq. [ab incurro] (1) *To overrun, to invade; to run, or dash, against.* (2) *To assault, or run upon.* (1) § Luminis orbus Rupibus incurſat Polyphēmus, *Ov. Met. 14, 190.* (2) § Ubi vivos homines mortui incurſant boves, *Plaut. Aſin. 1, 1, 22.* § Incurſare alicui, *Plin. in aliquem, Cic. in hostem, Liv. 8, 38.*

Incurſor, āri. dep. *Idem.* Eo contemptum deſcenſum, ut ne dūce quidem Romano incurſatur, *Tac. Ann. 15, 1, 3.*

Incurſūrus, a, um. part. *About to run upon.* Dixit, extemplo infeſtos utrimque exercitus in agrum ſuum incurſuros, *Liv. 29, 5.*

Incurſus, ūs. m. verb. [ab incurro] (1) *An inroad.* (2) *Also the charge, or falling on, of an enemy; a push, or shock.* (3) *Force, vehemency.* (1) Ne in opere faciēdo milites incurſu exterreantur, *Cæſ. B. C. 1, 41.* (2) = Impetum armati Anticchi cæterorumque tela atque incurſus refugit, *Cic. pro Cæcinā, 8.* (3) = Vis & incurſus pluviarum, *Col. 1, 6, 22.*

Incurvatio, ōnis. f. *A bowing, or bending.* § Incurvatio materiæ, *Plin. 17, 23.*

Incurvātus, a, um. part. *Crooked, bowed.* § Incurvatum bacillum, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 11.* Incurvata dolore membra, *Ov. Met. 6, 245.*

Incurveſco, ēre. incept. *To bow down, to grow crooked.* Rami incurveſcunt baccarum uberitate, *Cic. Tuſc. 1, 28.* ex pōitā, & de Orat. 3, 38.

† Incurvīcervīcus, a, um. adj. [ex incurvus & cervix] *Crooked, or wrynecked, Pacuv. ap. Quint. 1, 5.*

Incurvo, āre. act. (1) *To crook, bow, or bend.* (2) *Met. To move, to prevail with.* (1) Arcus validis viribus incurvant, *Virg. Æn. 5, 500.* (2) Verum, nec nocte paratum Plorabit, qui me volet incurvāſſe querelā, *Perſ. 1, 91.*

Incurvor, āri. ātus, paſſ. *To be bowed, &c.* = Robur, olea, incurvantur ceduntque ponderi, *Plin. 16, 42.*

Incurvus, a, um. adj. (1) *Crooked.* (2) *Stooping, bowed down.* (1) = Incurvum & inflexum bacillum, *Cic. de Div. 1, 17.* (2) Incurvus, tremulus, labiis demisſis, *Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44.*

Incus, ūdis. f. [ex in & cudo] *A smith's anvil.* ¶ Incudi reddere verſus, *to ſtrike them out anew; to make, or forge, them over again, Hor. A. P. 441.* Incudibus incaluit enſis, *Lucan. 7, 146.* Incudibus pulſis trepidant, *Val. Flacc. 4, 288.*

Incūſans, tis. part. *Accuſing, blaming.* § Deos incūſans, *Curt. 7, 28.* *Conf. Sil. 9, 16.*

Incūſatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A blaming, or accuſing.* Vitiorum acris incuſatio, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 27.*

|| Incūſator, ōris. m. verb. *An accuſer, Sil. ap. Litt.*

Incūſātus, a, um. part. *Accuſed, blamed.* Incuſatæ liberorum mortes, *Plin. 7, 45.*

Incūſo, āre. act. (1) *To blame, or find fault with.* (2) *To complain of one.* (1) Qui alterum incuſat probri, cum ipſum ſe intueri oportet, *Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 51.* § Incuſare querelis immeritis, *Val. Flacc. 3, 158.* (2) Quid me incuſas, Clitipho? *Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 7.*

|| Incuſſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A daſhing, or claſhing, together, Dig. † Conquaſſatio.*

Incuſſus, a, um. part. [ab incutio] (1) *Dashed, bruised.* (2) *Inculated.* (1) = Medetur contuſis incuſſiſque, *Plin. 22, 14.* Incuſſo police limine cubiculi, *Id. 7, 53.* (2) Rectē faciendi omnibus, aut incuſſa voluntas, aut im-poſita neceſſitas, *Paterc. 2, 126.*

Incuſſus, ūs. m. *A daſhing, or bruiseing.* Incuſſu armorum præcipitati, *Tac. Hiſt. 4, 23, 4.*

Incuſtōditus, a, um. part. *Not kept, not well looked to, untended.* § Opes incuſtōditæ, *Ov. Trift. 3, 10, 58.* Incuſtōditum captat ovile lupus, *Ibid. 1, 5, 10.* littus, *Sil. 5, 41.*

Incūſus, a, um. part. [ex in & cuſus, & cudo] ut ¶ Incuſus lapis, *A ſtone pecked, or dented in, as a millſtone, or grindſtone, Virg. Geor. 1, 274.*

Incūtiens, tis. part. *Strikeing, or daſhing, against.* Tum repentē imber grandinem incutiens torrentis modo effunditur, *Curt. 8, 14.* *Conf. Ov. Trift. 1, 11, 42.* *Stat. Theb. 3, 225.*

Incūtio, ēre, ſi, ſum. act. [ex in & quatio] *To ſtrike, ſmite, or daſh, upon, or into; to caſt into.* ¶ Incutere ſcipionem in caput, *to knock him on the pate with it, Liv. 5, 41.* pedem terræ, *to ſtamp on the ground, Quint. metum alicui, to make him afraid, Liv. 2, 18.* pavorem, *Id. 44, 5.* pudorem, *aſhamed, Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 77.*

Incūtior, i. paſſ. *To be ſtruck, or daſhed, against.* Incutiebantur puppibus præpæ, *Curt. 9, 29.*

† Indāgābilis, e. adj. *That may be traced, or ſearched, out, Litt. ex Varr.*

|| Indāganter, adv. *Diligently, with great ſearching, following the trace.* Indaganter feras capere, *Col. 5. princip. vix alibi, Sed Urſinus, & Geſner. ex MSS. leg. indaganter.*

Indāgatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſearching, or ſeeking out, diligently.* = Indagatio atque inventio veri, *Cic. Offic. 1, 5.*

Indāgator, ōris. m. verb. *A diligent hunter, ſearcher, or ſeeker, out, Col. 9, 8, 12.* § Indagatores aquarum, *Id. 2, 2, 20.* Celati indagator, *Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 15.* Stylus indagator umbræ, *Vitr. 1, 6.*

Indāgatrix, icis. f. verb. *She, or it, f. that*

ſearcheth. Philoſophia virtutis indagatrix, *Cic. Tuſc. 5, 2.* Avaritia latentium indagatrix lucrorum, *Val. Max. 9, 4, 1.*

Indāgātus, a, um. part. *Diligently ſearched.* Ea omnibus veſtigiis indagata ad me afferas, *Cic. Attic. 2, 7.*

|| Indāgātus, ūs. m. *A ſearching out.* Vexillationum indagatu, *Apul. Met. 7, p. 212.*

Indāgo, āre. act. [ab in & ago, Becm. vel ex inde & ago; quæ enim venamur inde ex loco ſuo agimus & agitamur in retia, Scal.] *To ſeek, or ſearch, out as a hound doth; to trace and find out, to make diligent enquiry and ſearch.* = Quid cuique accidiſſet indagare & odorare ſolebat, *Cic. Verr. 2, 54.*

Indāgo, gnis. f. (1) *Toils, nets, or bays, wherewith woods, parks, or foreſts, are ſet round, to take wild beaſts.* (2) *A diligent ſearching, or enquiring, into* (3) *A reſtraint, or prohibition.* (1) Salus indagine cingunt, *Virg. Æn. 4, 121.* (2) Ariſtotelem video ea multis perſuaſiſſe doctrinæ indaginis, *Plin. 9, 7.* (3) Pœnarum indagine incluſos reſreſſiſſi, *Id. Paneg. 35.*

Indē, adv. de loco. (1) *From thence, from that place,* (2) *From that perſon, or thoſe perſons.* (3) *From that time.* (4) *Next after, thenceforth, afterwards.* (5) *On that occaſion, for that cauſe.*

(1) Redeo inde iratus, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 110.* (2) Sequere me ad trapezitam meum; nam inde rem ſolvo omnibus, quibus debeo, *Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 44.* (3) Nati filii duo, inde majorem adoptavi mihi, *Ter. Adelph. 1, 1, 22.* (4) Quid tum inde? *Cic. pro Mur. 26.* (5) *Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 2.*

¶ Hinc inde, *on every ſide, here and there, Plin. Inde uſque, ever ſince, Cic. pro Arch. 1.*

|| Indēbitē, & Indēbitō. adv. *Without being due, unduly, Dig. 22, 3, 25.*

|| Indēbitum, i. n. *A thing that is not due, Ap. JCC.*

Indēbitus, a, um. part. *Not due, not owing, not promiſed.* Non indebita poſco Regna meis fatiſ, *Virg. Æn. 6, 66.* § Indebita terris noſtris, *Val. 5, 509.*

Indēcens, tis. adj. non decens. *Indecent, miſbecomeing, unſeemly.* § Riſus indecens, *Suet. Claud. 30.*

Indēcenter, adv. iſſimē, ſup. *Unſeemly, uncomely, or miſbecomeing.* Non indecenter efferri, *Quint. 1, 5.* Nunquam vidi hominem beatum indecentiſ, *Sen. Epist. 27.* § Interſiſtere indecentiſſimē, *Quint. 8, 3.*

|| Indēcentiſſimus, a, um. adj. *Moſt uncomely, or miſbecomeing, Sen. de Benef. 9, ubi catigatiſſimi libb. habb. decentiſſimus.*

Indēceo, ēre. neut. *To miſbecome.* Juvenes adhuc confuſa quædam & quaſi turbata non indecent, *Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 2.*

* Indēclīnābilis, e. adj. [ex in, & declinabilis] non declinabilis. (1) || *That cannot be eſchewed, or avoided.* (2) *Conſtant, unvaryable; that will not bend, or turn.* (3) || *Also, undeclined.* (1) Indēclīnabilis ſeries rerum, *Gell. 6, 2.* (2) = Animus rectus & indēclīnabilis, *Sen. Ep. 66.* (3) *Gramm.*

* Indēclīnātus, a, um. part. [ex in, & declinatus] *Firm, conſtant, invaryable, ſtedfaſt.* § Indēclīnata amicitia, *Ov. Trift. 4, 5, 24.*

Indēcor, ōris. vel Indēcōris, e. adj. *Unſeemly, miſbecomeing.* Nec me indecorem videbis ampliū, *Virg. Æn. 12, 679.*

† Indēcōrābiliter, adv. *Acc. pro*

Indēcōrē. adv. *Unhandſomely, miſbecomeingly.* § Si non decore, at quā minimum indecōrē, *Cic. Offic. 1, 31.* = Indecōrē effeminatēque, *Ibid. 1, 4.*

Indēcōris, e. adj. *Unbecomeing, unhandſome.* Indecores non erimus regno, *Virg. Æn. 7, 231.* § Indecorem relinquere, *Ibid. 11, 845.* Indecores primitiæ dolorum, *Valer. Flacc. 3, 515.*

Indēcōrus, a, um. adj. non decorus. *Unbecomeing, unhandſome, unſeemly.* § Juſta omnia decora ſunt, injuſta contrā, ut turpia ſic indecora, *Cic. Offic. 1, 27.* § Indecora ſeculo ſtudia, *Plin. Pang. 46.*

Indēfātīgābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be wearyed, or tired; indefatigable.* § Indefatigabilis vigilia, *Sen. de Irā 2, 12.*

|| Indēfectus,

|| Indefectus, a, um. adj. *Without defect, or failing.* Vivacitas æterna & indefecta, *Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 671.* † Integer.

Indefensus, a, um. part. noni defensus. *Without defence, undefended.* § Indefensa Campania, *Sil. 6, 652.* Indefensi, inulti, *Liv. 4, 28. conf. 33, 7.* Inauditus & indefensus, *Tac. Ann. 2, 77, 3.*

|| Indefessè, & Indefessum. adv. *Incessantly, unweariedly, Spart.*

Indefessus, a, um. part. *Unwearied.* § Indefessus agendo, *Ov. Met. 9, 200.* Unanimi comes indefessus amici, *Stat. Sylv. 5, 2, 155.* Indomitus indefessusque, *Plin. Paneg. 14. conf. Sil. 15, 576.*

|| Indefessè, adv. *Unweariedly, Aufon. Grat. Act. 77.*

Indefinitè, adv. *Indefinitely, indeterminately, confusedly.* = Promiscuè atque indefinitè, *Gell. 2, 24.*

|| Indefinitus, a, um. part. *Indefinite, undetermined.* Sermo indefinitus, inexplicabilisque, *Gell. 16, 2.*

* Indefletus, a, um. part. [*ex in, & defletus*] *Unlamented, unbeswailed.* § Indefletæ animæ, *Ov. Met. 7, 611.*

Indeflexus, a, um. part. *Unbent, unbowed, unmoveable, constant, stiff.* Ætatis inflexa maturitas, *Plin. Paneg. 4.*

Indefectus, a, um. part. *That is not cast down.* § Domus indefecta, *Ov. Met. 1, 289.*

Indelafatus, a, um. part. *Unwearied.* Indelafato properantia corda vigore, *Manil. 5, 63.* sic legit clariff. Bentleius.

Indelēbilis, e. adj. *Indelible, not to be blotted out.* § Nomen indelebile, *Ov. Met. 15, 876.*

Indelectatus, a, um. part. *Undelighted.* ¶ Non indelectatus nequitiā meā, *well enough pleased, Petr. c. 87.*

* Indelēbatus, a, um. part. [*ex in, & delibatus*] *Undiminished, untouched, undefiled, pure.* Indelēbitas cuncta sequuntur opes, *Ov. Trist. 1, 4, 28.* § Indelēbata virgo, *Sil. 15, 271.*

Indemnatus, a, um. part. *Unheard, untried, uncondemned.* Cic. Verr. 5, 6. § Indemnatum atque intestatum arripit, *Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 17.* Indemnatum civem interimere, *Paterc. 2, 45, 1. Conf. Liv. 3, 5.*

Indemnis, e. adj. *sine damno, Without hurt, harm, or damage; harmless.* = Indemnis & illæsus evasit, *Sen. Epist. 9.* Inviētus, indemnis, *Id. de Cons. 5.*

|| Indemnitas, ātis. f. *Indemnity, or an escapeing harmless, Ap. JCC.*

|| Indemonstrābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be demonstrated, Apul. de Habit. doct. Plat. p. 651.*

* Indendus, a, um. part. [*ex in, & dandus*] *To be put into.* Mel quā optimum indendum est, *Cels. 6, 7.*

Indenunciatus, a, um. part. *Not denounced beforehand.* Indenunciata forte rapimur, *Sen. Suas. 2.* Nam & arma indenuntiata movent, *Ibid. 5. edente Gronov.*

|| Indēpisci, pro indispici, *Fest.*

Indēploratus, a, um. part. *Unbeswailed.* Indēploratum barbara terra teget? *Ov. Trist. 3, 3, 46.* § Indēploratum projicere caput, *Id. Ibis, 164.*

Indēprāvatus, a, um. adj. *Not corrupted, or depraved.* § Indēprāvata virtus, *Sen. Ep. 76.*

|| Indēprecābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be begged off, or forgotten.* § Pœna indeprecabilis, *Gell. 1, 13.*

Indēprehensibilis, e. adj. *That cannot be found out.* § Error indeprehensibilis, *Quint. Decl. 4.*

Indēprehensus, & per Sync. Indēprēnsus, a, um. adj. *Untaken, uncaught, unsound, Virg. Æn. 5, 591.* Vestigia cunctis indeprehensa prociis, *Stat. Theb. 6, 565.*

Indēptus, a, um. part. [*ab indispiscor.*] *Haveing gotten, Liv. 26, 39. & 28, 30.* Simul atque securā quies est indepta, *Lucr. 3, 213.*

Indēscriptus, a, um. part. *Not described.* Sed omitto illud quod indēscriptis etiam vitibus contingere potest, *Col. 3, 21, 4. juxta edit. Gesner.*

Indēsertus, a, um. part. *Unforsaken, not left, or abandoned.* Indēserta meo pectore regna tene, *Ov. Am. 2, 9, 52.*

|| Indēsēs, īdis. adj. *Quick, not sluggish.* Indēsēs visus, *Gell. 7, 22.* † Promptus, agilis.

|| Indēsēnter, adv. *Continually, without ceasing.* Nititur depravato, *Varr. loco R. R. 2, 9.* † Assiduè, perpetuò, continenter suppon. *Sciopp.*

Indēspectus, a, um. part. *Undespised, undisdained, not slighted.* § Indēspecta Tartara, *Luc. 6, 748.*

Indēstrictus, a, um. part. *Unhurt, unwounded, Ov. Met. 12, 92.*

|| Indēterminatè, adv. *Indeterminately, Fest.*

Indētonsus, a, um. part. *Unshaven, unshorn, uncut, Ov. Met. 4, 13.*

Indēvītātus, a, um. part. *Unavoidable, that cannot be avoided.* Indēvītato trajecit pectora telo, *Ov. Met. 2, 605.*

|| Indēvōtio, ōnis. f. *Indevotion, remissness in piety, Ulp. Dig. 33, 9, 1.* † Divini cultūs neglectio.

* Index, īcis. c. g. [*ab ἐνδείκω, ostendo*] (1) *A discoverer, a shorwer.* (2) *A prognostick, or symptom.* (3) *An informer, an impeacher.* (4) *A mark, or token.* (5) *The title of a book.* (6) *An index, or table, of a book.* (7) *A touchstone for gold and silver.* (8) *Also the fore finger.* (9) *|| Also the longer piece of wood of two, in a Jacob's staff.* (10) *|| Also d, sol, re, in the gamut.* (1) Index pectoris color & macies, *Ov. Met. 9, 535.* (2) Index morborum, arteriarum pulsus, *Plin. 11, 37.* (3) Conclamant indicem falsum esse, *Sall. B. C. 49.* (4) = Quæ solent esse indicia & vestigia veneni, *Cic. pro Cluent. 10.* (5) Deceptus indicibus librorum, *Id. de Orat. 2, 14.* (6) Indices, quos vos Græci συλλάβες appellatis, *Id. Att. 4, 4.* (7) Perjura pectora vertit In durum filicem, qui nunc quoque dicitur index, *Ov. Met. 2, 706.* (8) *Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 26.* (9) *Jun.* (10) *Id.* ¶ Index charta, the card turned up trump, *Lud. Viv. Index nauticus, the sailer's compass, Camd.*

* Indicandus, a, um. part. *To be shorwed.* Indicandorum consiliorum gratiā, *Val. Max. 3, 3. ext. 3. Conf. Liv. 40, 46.*

* Indicans, tis. part. *Shorwing, declaring.* Præmisit indicantes venisse reginam adeundi ejus cognoscendique avidam, *Curt. 6, 13. conf. Liv. 22, 1.*

* Indicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The prizeing, or setting a price upon, wares.* Tua merx est, tua indicatio est, *Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 37.*

* || Indicativus, a, um. adj. *Indicative.* ¶ Indicativus modus, that whereby any thing is shorwed and directly declared, *Gramm.*

* Indicātūra, æ. f. *The setting a price upon any thing.* Nec fiducia operis hæc est, sed indicatura, *Plin. in Præf. operis.*

* Indicātūrus, a, um. part. *About to shorw.* Tempus petere cæpit, dum reciperet spiritum, cuncta, quæ sciret, indicaturus, *Curt. 6, 31. conf. Liv. 40, 12.*

* Indicātus, a, um. part. *Shorwed, declared, prized.* Indicatus smaragdus sex aureis denariis, *Plin. 31, 1.*

* Indicendus, a, um. part. *Not to be told.* Multis auēlor extitit dicendi in gloriam tyrannidarum palmam indicenda, *Suet. vit. Lucan.*

* Indicēns, tis. part. *Not telling, not shorwing.* Non me indicente hæc fiunt, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 162. adi & Liv. 22, 39. vix alibi occ.*

* || Indicīna, æ. f. *A discovery, Apul. Met. 6, p. 180.* † Indicium, *Vett.*

* Indicium, i. n. (1) *A communication, a discovery.* (2) *A sign, token, or mark.* (3) *A symptom.* (1) Cum illi nihil pericli ex indicio liet, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 6.* (2) = Indicia & vestigia veneni, *Cic. pro Cluent. 10.* (3) § Indicium mali, *Ov. ad Liv. 142. doloris, Cic. pro Demo. 39.*

* Indīco, āre. act. [*ab index*] (1) *To discover, to disclose.* (2) *To relate, or make known; to shorw.* (3) *Also to set, or tell, the price.* (4) *|| To accuse.* (5) *|| To promise.* (1) Vultus indicat mores, *Cic. de Legg. 1, 9.* (2) Prius Arabiæ divitias indicari convenient, *Plin. 12, 14.* § Indicare iter alicui, *Liv. 8, 24.* (3) Rogito pices, indicant charos, *Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 3.* (4) Indicasse reum est detulisse, arguisse, convicisse, *Ulp. (5) Nonius,*

sed ex adducto *Cic. Offic. 3, 15.* Ioco non probavit. § Indicare se alicui, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 51.* aliquid in vulgus, *Id. de Univ. 2.*

* Indīcor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be discovered, &c.* Eodem tempore signum Jovis collocabatur, quo conjuratio indicabatur, *Cic. de Div. 2, 21.*

* Indīco, ēre, xi, etum. act. [*ex in intens. & dico*] (1) *To denounce, bid, or proclaim.* (2) *To publish, to appoint.* (3) [*ex in priv.*] *Net to tell, or say.* (1) ¶ Indicare bellum voluptatibus, to be at defiance with them, *Cic. de Sen. 14. ventri, to fast, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 8.* (2) Indicare cenam alicui, to bespeak, or provide, a super for him, *Mart. 11, 50, 10.* tributum populo, to see a tax upon them, *Liv. supplicationem, to proclaim a day of thanksgiving. Cæf. (3) Vid. Indicens.*

* || Indīcor, ci, ctus. pass. *To be proclaimed, &c.* Justitium indici dico oportere, *Cic. Philipp. 5, 12. sic Grut. al. autem edici.*

* || Indīctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A tax, or tallage, set upon the people; an impost, Alison.* Also the space of fifteen years, a kind of reckoning brought up by Constantine the great, as some say, but others carry it up as high as Augustus.

* || Indīctivus, a, um. adj. *That which is published, or declared; whereunto the people are wont to be called by proclamation, Fest. pro*

* Indīctus, a, um. part. (1) *Declared, proclaimed.* (2) *Biden, invited to, bespoke.* (3) *Unspoken, unaid.* (4) *Not pleaded.* (5) *Not proclaimed.* (1) Indīctarum feriarum homines tædebat, *Liv. 34, 55.* (2) § Indīctæ dapes, *Ov. Fast. 4, 354.* (3) Dicam insigne, recens, adhuc Indīctum ore alio, *Hor. Od. 3, 25, 8.* (4) ¶ Indīctā causā condemnari, to be cast without being heard, *Cic. pro Rabir. 4.* (5) = Nisi bellum denunciatum antè sit & indīctum, *Id. Off. 1, 11.*

Indīcum, i. n. *A kind of colour mixed with blue and purple, indigo, Plin. 35, 6. Vitr. 7, 9.*

Indīdem, adv. *de loco. From thence, from the same place.* Indīdemne Ameriā? an hōce ex urbe ficarios, *Cic. pro Rusc. Amer. 27.*

Indies, adv. *i. e. in dies. From day to day, daily.* Plus plūque indies diligo, *Cic. Att. 6, 2.* ut aliqui scrib. sed puto rectius scrib. in dies.

Indīfērens, tis. adj. (1) *Indifferent, ordinary.* (2) *Not very curious, or nice.* (1) *Cic. de Fin. 3, 16.* (2) *Indifferens circa viduum, Suet. Cæf. 53.*

Indīfērenter, adv. (1) *Indifferently, either the one, or the other.* (2) *Not caring much.* (1) *Utroque utimur indīfērenter, Quint. 9, 2.* (2) ¶ Occisum eum populus indīfērenter, miles gravissimè tulit, *Suet. Dom. ext.* ¶ Indīfērenter vivere, *carelessly, Scrib. Larg. 122.*

|| Indīfērentia, æ. f. *Indifferency; also likeness, agreeableness, Gell. 13, 3.*

Indīgēna, æ. c. g. [*ab indu, i. e. in, & geno, i. e. gigno*] *A native, born and bred in the same country, or town; homebred, Tac. Agric. 11, 1.* § Item adj. omni. gen. ut ¶ Indīgēnæ vinum, wine growing in the same country, *Plin. 14, 6.* ¶ Non indīgēnæ, sed advenæ, *Liv. 21.* § Indīgēnæ Latii populi, *Lyc. 2, 432. aquæ, Val. Flacc. 6, 294. duces, Id. 6, 93.*

|| Indīgēnālis, e. adj. *Natural, proper, pertinent, Cic. de Orat. 3, 38.* Ex vulg. lect. sed al. aliter; Diū genitales hab. edd. melioris notæ.

Indīgēns, tis. part. & adj. *That is in necessity, needy, lacking, wanting, poor, indigent.* Quid ille erat indīgēns mei? *Cic. de Amic. 9.* § Opum indīgēns, *Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 31.* Benignè facere indīgēntibus, *Cic. de Offic. 2, 15.*

Indīgēntia, æ. f. *Need, lack, poverty, indigence.* Indīgēntia est libido inexplēbilis, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 9.*

Indīgeo, ēre, ui, neut. *To lack, to want, to stand in need.* § Non tam artis indīgēnt, quā laboris, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 34.* Mea adolescentia indīgēt illorum bonā existimatione, *Id. pro Q. Rusc. 15.*

Indīgeor, ēri, pass. *To be wanted.* § Præsidio indīgētur, *Plin. 10, 17.*

Indīges, ētis. c. g. *Indigetes propriè sunt Diī ex hominibus facti, qu. in diis agentes, vel po-*

tiūs undegeniti dīl. *A god made of a man, a home made god, or god of our country; a canonized saint, Liv. 8, 9. Dīl patrii indigetes, Virg. Geor. 1, 498.*

|| Indigestē. adv. *Indigestedly, without order, Gell. in præfat. 4. Confuse.*

|| Indigestio, ōis. f. *Indigestion. Indigestione ciborum corruptus sanguis, Veget. 1, 21, 3. Ab indigestione febricitare, Id. 1, 35, 1.*

Indigestus, a, um. part. non digestus. *Indigested, confused, disordered. = Rudis indigestaque moles, Ov. Met. 1, 7.*

Indigētur. imperf. *Men lack. Prædīo earum indigetur, Plin. 10, 27.*

|| Indīgītatio, ōis. f. *An appointing, naming or placing, among the gods, Fest.*

† Indīgītō, āre. aēt. *To signify, and as it were to point the finger at; to call by name, to name.*

Neque de origine, neque notione huius verbi satis convenit inter doctos, immo vix apud vet. invenias præterquam uno Varr. fragmento ap. Non.

Indignābundus, a, um. adj. *Angry, in a chafe, Liv. 38, 57.*

Indignandus, a, um. part. *To be disdained. § Indignanda vellera, Vul. Flac. 1, 547. Non indignanda lectio vestis, Ov. Met. 8, 659.*

Indignans, tis. part. & adj. sūmus, sup. (1) *Disdaining, chafing, fuming, angry, displeased. (2) Unworthy. (1) Ora indignantia solvit, Ov. Met. 1, 181. (2) Genus servitutis indignantissimum, Col. 8, 17, 7.*

|| Indignanter. adv. *In scorn, or disdain, Amm. 4. Indignē.*

Indignatio, ōis. f. verb. *Indignation, anger. Nec de mitantū indignationes conturbat, Liv. Indignatio erumpens animo ac præcōre, Patere. 2, 66, 3.*

Indignūmūctūla, av. f. dim. *A little pet, or chagrin, Plin. Ep. 6, 17, 1.*

Indignūsus, a, um. part. *Scorning, disdain, nor endur. g. § Pontem indignatus Araxes, Virg. Æn. 8, 728.*

Indignē. adv. || iūs, comp. sūmē, sup. (1) *Undeservedly, unworthily. (2) Basely. (3) Grievously, humbly. (1) Ab inimicis circumventus eget indignē, Cic. anteq. in. in exil. 7. (2) Clamant omnes indignissimē factum esse, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 11. (3) § Indignūsus fieri, Gell. 13, 8.*

Indignitas, āis. f. (1) *Baseness of birth, or condition; meanness. (2) Indignity, unworthiness, heinousness. (1) Cic. de Orat. 2. (2) Neque satis severē, pro rei indignitate, decrevit, Id. pro Mur. 25.*

Indignor, āri, ātus sum. dep. i. e. indignē fero. (1) *To scorn, or disdain; to think scorn of. (2) To fret and chafe, to be displeased, to be out of patience, or discontented; to be angry with. (3) To take in dudgeon, not to endure. (4) Also to refuse. (1) Partum indignatur honorem, Nī teneant, Virg. Æn. 5, 229. (2) Casum indignabar amici, Id. Æn. 2, 93. (3) Defensor indignabitur accusatorem conari, &c. Cic. de Inv. 2, 18. (4) Quidam indignantur imperia, Quint. 1, 3. Nos rogari ab honestis feminis indignamur, Liv. 34, 5.*

Indignus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. non dignus. (1) *Unworthy, unbecoming. (2) Also unfit, or unmeet. (3) Sad, shameful, horrible. (4) Undeserving either of good, or evil. (5) Unhandsome, base, heinous. (1) Indigna genere nostro, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 54. (2) Indignissimi ex plebeis candidati, Liv. 4. (3) Quæ futura esse dicunt exempla in cum indigna! Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 4. (4) § Indignissimus honore, Cic. in Vatin. 16. Cur eget indignus quisquam te divite? Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 103. (5) § Indignum facinus, Ter. Adelph. 3, 5, 1.*

Indigus, a, um. adj. *Neding, in want of. Fidelissima auxilia, nec stipendiorum indiga, Plin. 8, 40. Indiga nostræ opis, Virg. Geor. 2, 428.*

Indiligens, adj. or, comp. *Negligent, careless. = Nequam homo indiligensque, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 23. Vereor ne indiligens nimium fies, Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 50. Si indiligentior fuerint, Caf.*

B. G. 2, 33. ¶ Indiligens hortus, *a garden carelessly kept, or lying unhandsonely, Plin. 19, 4.*

Indiligenter. adv. iūs, comp. *Negligently, carelessly. Bene parta indiligenter totatur, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 5. § Indiligentiūservare prædīa, Cæf. B. G. 2, 33.*

Inolīgētia, æ. f. *Negligence, carelessness. Litterarum in statum indolīgētia, Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 2. Neglecta per indolīgētia prædīa, Plin. 14, 4. Omnia miscebant indolīgētia veri, Tac. Hist. 4, 49, 7.*

* || Indīmēsus, a, um. part. [ex in, & dimēsus] *Unmeasurable, infinite, Amm. 4. Immenus.*

† Indīpisco, ēre. dep. *To obtain, or get. Nunquam quadrigis albis indīpiscet postea, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 13.*

Indīpiscor, ī, eptus sum. dep. (1) *To obtain, get, or attain. (2) To overtake, or win. (3) || To apprehend, or comprehend. (4) || Also to begin. (1) § Laigitur mercedis indīpiscar, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 28. Quam quis indeptus navem erat, Liv. 26, 39. (2) Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 13. ol. indīpiscet. (3) Gell. 17, 1. (4) § Indīpisci pugnam, Id. 1, 11.*

Inolīgētus, a, um. adj. *Indirect, unhandsome, out of order, Quint. 5, 13.*

Indīreptus, a, um. part. *Unpillaged, unransacked. Capitulum indefensum & indireptum consil. gravit, Tac. Hist. 3, 7, 7.*

Indīcrētus, a, um. part. *Not severed, or distinguished; all alike, without difference, or distinction. § Arma indiscreta manipulis, Sil. 8, 577. Indiscretus arenis, Lucan. 9, 718. Conf. Stat. Theb. 3, 167.*

† Indīscīmīnātīm. adv. *Indifferently, without difference. Quibus nos utemur indīscīmīnātīm, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 449.*

|| Indīscīmīnātus, a, um. part. *Not severed, or differenced, Litt. ex Apul. 4. Sine discrimine.*

Indīfertē. adv. *Without eloquence, or good language. Orationem meam collaudavit satis multis verbis, non indīfertē, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 1.*

Indīfertus, a, um. part. *Without eloquence, ill spoken. Vir non indīfertus, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 20. § Indīferta prudentia, Id. de Or. 3, 35.*

Indīpēnsātus, a, um. part. *Not moderated, unbounded. Et castis longē increpitare querelis Indīpensato lassantem corpora nisu, Sil. 16, 342.*

Indīpōsītē. adv. *Confusedly, disorderly. Quid muta animalia perturbatē & indīpōsītē moventur? Sen. Epist. 124.*

Indīpōsītus, a, um. part. *Disordered, out of order. Apud Vitellium omnia indīpōsītā & temulenta, Tac. Hist. 2, 68, 2.*

|| Indīfīmīlīmūs, a, um. adj. sup. *Most unlike, Litt. ex Patere. sed non inven. 4. Valde dissimilis.*

|| Indīfīmīlībīlis, e. adj. *That cannot be dissimulated, Gell. 10, 22. 4. Non dissimulandus.*

|| Indīfīmīlātus, a, um. part. *Not dissimulated, Litt. ex Apul. 4. Non dissimulatus.*

* Indīfōlūbīlis, e. adj. [ex in, & dissolūbīlis] *That cannot be dissolved, indissoluble. Quoniam oti estis mortales, vos quidem esse indīfōlūbīles non potestis, Cic. de Univ. 11.*

* Indīfōlūtus, a, um. part. [ex in, & dissolūtus] *Not loosed. Hæc sunt indīfōlūtā, me invito, Cic. de Univ. 11. sed al alit. leg.*

|| Indīstānter. adv. *Indifferently, without respect, Amm. 4. Sūsq̄ue dēque, indīscīmīnātīm.*

|| Indīstīnctē. adv. *Indistinctly, confusedly, Gell. in præfat. 4. Indīpōsītē.*

Indīstīnctus, a, um. part. (1) *Not distinguished, not differing. (2) Indīstīnct, confused. (1) § Indīstīnctæ corollæ, Catull. 62, 283. (2) = Neque inordinata, neque indīstīnctā, Quint. 8, 2. = Indīstīnctā promiscua defensio, Tac. 6, 8.*

|| Indīstīnctībīlis, e. adj. *Not to be discerned, or distinguished, Aug.*

Indīstīctus, a, um. part. *Unwounded, without fear, or hurt. § Indīstīctus atibo, Ov. Met. 12, 92.*

* Indītus, a, um. part. [ab indor] (1) *Put, or set, in. (2) Clopt upon. (3) Built. (1) Indītus lecticæ à tribuno deunctus est, Tac. Ann. 3, 14,*

6. (2) *Vinclis inditis in urbem raptus, Id. Ann. 11, 1, 5. (3) Saxco indita monti urbs, Flor. 3, 1, 14.*

|| Indīvīdūitas, ātis. f. *Unpartableness, Non. Philos.*

|| Indīvīdūum, ī. n. *A body so little that it cannot be divided; a mote, or atom, Leg.*

Indīvīdūus, a, um. adj. (1) *That cannot be divided, inseparable, individual. (2) Constantly together, seldom parted. (1) = Ille atomos, quas appellat, id est, corpora individua, Cic. de Fin. 1, 6. (2) Tac. Ann. 6, 10, 2.*

|| Indīvīsībīlis, e. adj. *Indivisible, Diom. pro Indīvīsus, a, um. part. Undivided, unclowen.*

§ Indīvīsā unguulæ, Varr. R. R. 2, 7. *Indivisa omnibus fuerint, Just. 43, 1.*

|| Indīvūsus, a, um. part. *Not parted, inseparable. § Indīvūsus comes, Macrobi. Saturn. 1, 11. 4. Non divulsus.*

* Indo, ēre, īdi, itum. aēt. [ex in, & do] (1) *To put, or set, in. (2) To put, or lay, upon. (1) In os meum vini guttam non indīdi, Plaut. Caf. 1, 3, 31. (2) In nostras scapulas cicatrices indiderunt, Id. Asin. 3, 2, 7. § Indere nomen alicui, Liv. 1, 34.*

* Indor, ī. pass. *To be put, or set, in, Cels. 6, 9. & 7, 25. Ne quid contumeliæ deesset, nomen ei Alexandri inditur, Just. 35, 1.*

* || Indōcībīlītās, ātis. f. [ex in, & docībīlītās] *Unaptness to learn, Apul. de Hab. doct. Plat. p. 598.*

* Indōcīlis, e. adj. [ex in, & docīlis] (1) *Who cannot be taught, indocile, blockish. (2) Natural, that has not been taught. (1) = Nimis indociles, tardique sunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 5. Conf. Sil. 8, 281. 12, 726. (2) Genus indocile composuit, legesque dedit, Virg. Æn. 8, 321.*

* || Indōcīlītās, ātis. f. [ex in, & docīlītās] *Unaptness to learn, indocility. Apul. sed mel. libb. bab. indocibilitas, quod vid. 4. Tarditas.*

* Indōctē. adv. || iūs, comp. [ex in, & doctē] *Unlearnedly, unskillfully. Non indōctē solum, sed etiam impiē, Cic. N. D. 2, 16. Dicam ego indōctiūs, Gell. 12, 5.*

* Indōctus, a, um. part. [ex in, & doctus] or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Unlearned, ignorant, unskillful, awkward. (2) Unaccustomed. (1) =*

§ *Hominum duo genera, alterum indōctum & agreste, alterum humanum & politum, Cic. Part. Orat. 25. § Constat non inter philosophos solos, sed etiam indōctos, Id. N. D. 1, 17. Habitus est indōctior, Id. = Levissimum & indōctissimum genus, Id. de Div. 2, 63. (2) Cantaber indōctus juga ferre nostra, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 2.*

Indōlentia, æ. f. *The feeling, or having, no pain. § Num propterea idem voluptas est, quod (ut ita dicam) indolentia? Cic. de Div. 2, 4. Hinc liquet hoc vocab. nondum tunc satis valuisse.*

Indōleo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. *To be sorry, or to be grieved; to feel pain. Indoluit soror, Val. Flacc. 7, 137. § Indoluisse malis, Ov. Trist. 2, 570. adversis, Ibid. 5, 4, 38. Genitivo jungi putavit Litt. ex corrupto Ov. loco Met. 2, 788. ubi fort. leg. successorum, nullo p'ane sensu.*

Indōlesco, ēre. neut. incept. *Id. quod indoleo. Ut tactum hominum velut vulnera indolesceret, Just. 12, 13. Tactu tamen in locus leviter indolescit, Cels. 8, 9.*

Indōles, is. f. [ex in, & oleo] (1) *A growth, or increase. (2) A natural towardyness, or disposition; aptness to good, or evil. (3) A vein, a race, a breed, a strain. (1) Cæsar's pueri mirifica indoles virtutis, Cic. ad Brut. 3. § mentis, Col. 1, 9, 2. (2) Cum hac indole virtutum ac vitiorum Hannibal sub Afrubale meruit, Liv. 21, 4. (3) In frugibus pecudibusque servanda indoles, Liv.*

* Indōmābīlis, e. adj. [ex in, & domābīlis] *That cannot be tamed, untameable. § Indomābīlis equus, Plaut. Caf. 4, 3, 12.*

* Indōmītus, a, um. part. [ex in, & domītus] (1) *Untamed, wild. (2) Met. Impotent, ungovernable. (3) Invincible, not to be conquered. (1) § Equus indomitus, Ad Herenn. 4, 46. juvenis, Col. 6, 2, 9. Indomita*

bos,

bos, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 362. (2) = Indomita & effrænata libido, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 6. (3) Igni indomito carpitur, *Ov. Met.* 10, 370. Indomitæ flammæ, *Sen. Hipp.* 187.

Indormiens, tis. part. *Sleeping.* Gravi sopore acquiescebam, cum me malis indormientem meis inimici vinciendo excitarent, *Curt.* 6, 29. Quod me longæ desidiæ indormientem excitavit, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 2.

Indormio, ire, iui, itum. neut. (1) *To sleep upon.* (2) *Met. To be sluggish, or slow, in doing a thing.* (1) Cubilibus unctis indormit, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 69. (2) = In isto homine colendo indormivi diu, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 15.

Indostruus, pro industrius, *Fest.*

* Indotatus, a, um. part. [ex in, & dotatus] non dotatus. (1) *Having no dowry given, unendowed, without any cost bestowed on it.* (2) *Not honoured with funeral obsequys.* (1) *Virgo indotata est, Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 47. (2) Dantur in altos indotata rogos corpora, *Ov. Met.* 7, 609.

Indu, quod & indo & endo, pro in. *Within.* Ap. Antiquiss. auctt.

Indubiē, adv. *Without doubt.* Dig. † Haud dubiē, indubitātē, *Liv.*

Indubitābilis, e. adj. *Indubitable, not to be doubted.* Signum indubitabile, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 64. genus causæ, *Quint.* 4, 1.

Indubitānter, adv. *Without doubt.* Dig. ap. *Litt. & al. Lexic. sed Liv.* 33, 11.

Indubitātus, a, um. part. *Undoubted.* Spes indubitata, *Plin.* 31, 3. Cubilia indubitata, *Stat. Achill.* 2, 73. *Conf. Sil.* 13, 769.

Indubito, āre, neut. *To doubt much.* Tuis moribus indubito, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 110.

Indubius, a, um. adj. *Certain, questionless, without doubt.* Plurimorum indubia innocentia, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 45, 1. Exempla indubia, *Quint.* 5, 13.

Inducendus, a, um. part. *To be induced, or brought upon.* *Cels.* 5, 22.

Inducens, tis. part. *Induceing, bringing upon.* *Cels.* 5, 26.

Induciæ, ārum. pl. f. [qu. enduotio, i. e. in otio, *Voss.* ap. quem, si hoc non placet, al. etymon quære] *A truce, respite, or ceasing from, war for a certain time agreed on by both sides.* Inducias aliquot dierum cum hoste pacisci, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 10. Pax negata, induciæ datæ, *Liv.* 10, 5.

Induco, ēre, xi, ſtum. act. [ab in & duco]

(1) *To introduce, lead, or bring in.* (2) *To cover, or draw over.* (3) *Met. To persuade.* (4) *To make void, or cancell; to abolish, disannul, erase, or strike out.* (3) *To draw in, cajole, or deceive.* (6) *To put, or draw, on his shoes.* (7) *To bring forth, or produce.* (1) Quis homo est, qui inducit pompam tantam? *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 68. Libidine furentes induxerunt deos poëtæ, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 16. in senatum, *Plin. Epist.* 2, 12, 2. (2) Inducere sulphure tedas, *Ov. Epist.* 7, 23. nubes terris, *Id. Met.* 2, 307. (3) Nunquam induces, ut tibi credam hoc argentum, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 4, 87. (4) Et si nomina facta sunt, vel mutari, vel induci, possunt, *Cic. Att.* 13, 14. Ut induceretur locatio, postulaverunt, *Ibid.* 1, 17. Inducto priore decreto, *Suet. Cæs.* 16. (3) = Hic nos decipit, fessellit, induxit, *Cic. in Pison.* 1. (6) & Lig-næ solæ in pedes indutæ sunt, *Id. de Inv.* 2, 50. pedibus, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 19. Calceus præposterè inductus, *Plin.* 2, 7. (7) Nec fructum, nec lætam frondem olea inducet, *Col.* 5, 9.

¶ Inducere alicui spem, *To put him in hope.* *Cic. de Amm.* 16. Inducere animum, *Plaut. in animum, Ter. to persuade himself.*

Induco, i, ſtus. pass. *To be introduced, persuaded, &c.* Ad misericordiam induci, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 50. Induci absol. pro in senatum, *Plin. Epist.* 2, 11, 9.

† Inductile, is. n. *A costrel cup.* *Litt. ex Plin. sed q.*

Inductio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A bringing into, or along.* (2) *A bringing in, an introduction.* (3) *A rhetorical induction, when, by premised*

questions granted, a conclusion is inferred. (4)

Applastering, or laying over. (5) ¶ *A blot.* (6)

¶ Inductio animi, a persuasion. (1) Nos aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. (2) Personarum ficta inductione, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 53. erroris, *Ibid.* (3)

Vid. Id. de Inv. 1, 31. ¶ Per inductionem examinare & probare, *to reduce by logical argument, colligere, vocat, Id.* (4) Inductio parietum frequentetur trullis, *Pall. R. R.* 1, 15.

(5) Ap. JCC. (6) Positum est in inductione animi, & voluntate, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 1.

Inducturus, a, um. part. *About to bring in.* Se bonorum venditionem inducturum, *Hirt. B. H.* 90.

Inductus, a, um. part. (1) *Brought in.* (2) *Introduced.* (3) *Induced, moved.* (4) *Persuaded.* (5) *Rased, or stricken, out.* (6) *Plastered, daubed, covered over, besmeared.* (1) Inducta armenta in rura, *Varr.* (2) Subtiliter ad criminandum inducta oratio, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 11. (3) Inductus falsâ spe pollicebar, *Id. pro Planc.* 42. consuetudine & familiaritate, *Id. pro Quint.* 3. (4) Inductus argumentis, *Plin.* 7, 43. (5) ¶ Multa inducta, deleta, & superscripta, *Suet. Ner.* 52. (6) ¶ Testorium vetus deletum, & novum inductum, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 55. Tedæ sulphure inducto, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 23. Inducta per pinnam pedibus aloë, *Scrib. Larg.* 158.

Inducturus, a, um. part. *About to bring in, &c.* Inducturus caliginem omnibus, *Paterc.* 2, 36.

Inductus, ſus. m. verb. *A persuasion.* Quod alieno inductu fecerit, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 17. Hujus persuasum atque inductu, *Quint.* 5, 10. ¶ vix leg. nisi in ablat.

Inducula, æ. f. [ab inducendo] *A woman's under garment.* *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 39. vix alibi.

† Indugredi, pro ingredi, *Lucr.* 4, 319.

¶ Indulcitas, ātis. f. *Harshness.* Ap. Non. † Austeritas.

¶ Indulco, & Indulcōro, āre. act. *To make sweet.* *Text. non autem Cic. quem laud. Litt.*

Indulgens, tis. part. & adj. or. comp. sēmus, sup. (1) *Indulging.* (2) *Indulgent, gracious, kind, tender.* (3) *Treated with indulgence, coddled, made much of.* (1) Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops, *Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 13. (2) Pater nimis indulgens, quicquid ego adstrinxi, relaxat, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 6. Indulgentissimus imperator, *Plin. Epist.* 10, 5, 2. & *Paneg.* 90, 4. (3) Si filio obtigerit indulgentior facies, vultus erectior, *Quint.* Fili indulgentissime, vidi te, nec semel vidi, *Id. Decl.* 10. *Vid. Vall.* 1, 30.

Indulgenter, adv. iūs, comp. sēmē, sup. *Kindly, with indulgence.* Captivos indulgenter habere, *Liv.* 36, 14. Longè indulgentius in poëta Simonide, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, 11. Voluptati aurium indulgentissimè deditus, *Solin. c.* 14.

Indulgentia, æ. f. (1) *Indulgence, fondness, a coddling.* (2) *Calmness, gentleness, lenity.* (3) *Grace, favour.* (4) Also in later writers a pardon, a dispensation. (1) Mollis illa educatio, quam indulgentia vocamus, nervos omnes & corporis & animi frangit, *Quint.* 1, 3. (2) Cæli indulgentia, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 345. Cæsaris indulgentia in suos, *Balbus, Cic. in Ep. ad Att.* 9, 12. (3) Probaveris me ad peculiarem tuam indulgentiam pertinere, *Plin. 10, 2. ad Trajan. Imperat.* (4) Rogatus à P. Accio Aquilâ, ut mitterem tibi libellum, per quem indulgentiam, pro statu filiarum suarum implorat, *Id. Ep.* 10, 107.

Indulgeo, ēre, ſi. neut. [ex in & urgeo, & in l mut. ut adsolet, nempe ut sit ejus qui non urget, hoc est, non omnia pro suo jure exigit; ab ἐνδύλγειν ducit *Morl.*] (1) *To indulge, to coddle, not to insist on one's authority, to let one have his will.* (2) *To be kind and civil to one, to make much of.* (3) *To follow after, to give one's self up to.* (4) *To concede, to grant.* (5) *To dispense with.* (1) Nimiū illi, Menedeme, indulges, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 8, 21. & Nimis me indulgeo, *Id. ib.* 2, 1, 16. (2) Huic legioni Cæsar & indulserat præcipuè, & propter virtutem confidebat maximè, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 40. (3) & Indulgere amicitias novis, *Cic. de Am.* 15. cho-reis, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 615. iræ, *Val. Max.* 6, 1,

13. *luxuriæ, Suet. de Ill. Gramm.* 23. (4) Ju-veni curule indulgebit ebur, *Stat. ornamenta consularia, Suet. Claud.* 24. (5) Videis mihi studio illorum indulgere posse, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 15. Sanguine meo sibi indulgere æquum censet, *Liv.* 40, 15. ¶ Cum accus. personæ: Te indulgebant, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 34.

Indulgeor, ēri. pass. *To be indulged.* Indulgeri humano dolori, *Val. Max.* 2, 6, 7. Sint licet sapienter indulta, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 109.

¶ Indulgitas, ātis. f. *Indulgence.* Non. 2, 439. † Indulgentia.

† Indūmen, īnis. n. id. quod

Indūmentum, i. n. *A garment, attire, apparel, clothes.* *Litt. ex Cic. sed vereor ut sit; centē Cell.* 16, 10. & *Aur. Vict.* 3, 21, 1.

* Induo, ēre, ui, tum. act. [ab ἐνδύω, Gr. *Idem.*] (1) *To put into, (2) or upon. (3) To put on. (4) To cover over, to besmear, or daub over. (5) To assume, to take upon one. (1) & Soccis se induere, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 32. se veste, *Plaut.* ¶ se nux in florem, *to blossom, Virg. Geor.* 1, 188. (2) Se stimulis inopinantes inducunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 82. Absol. ¶ Domi expedire se vult, induit, *be entangled himself, Cic. Verr.* 2, 43. (3) & Tunicam induere, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 8. soleas, *Plin.* 33, 11. paternas catenas, *Val. Max.* 5, 3. ext. 3. cultum famularem, *Id.* 5, 6. ext. 1. cæsus, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 251. vincula, *Id.* 2, 399. *Met.* Ingenium novum inducere, *Liv.* 3, 33. animum bonis artibus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 45, 3. (4) Induere postes pice, *Plaut. Moss.* 3, 2, 142. (5) Induere hostiles spiritus, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 52, 4. munia ducis, *Id. Ann.* 1, 69, 2.

* Induor, i, ſtus. *To be put into, put on, &c.* Suâ confessione induatur ac juguletur, necesse est, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 64. Indui lorica, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 94.

† Indūpēdire, & Indūpēditus, antiq. pro impedire, impeditus.

Indūpērator, ōris. m. pro imperator, *Juv.* 10, 138.

Indūrans, tis. part. *Hardening.* Indurantes attritu, *Plin.* 8, 52.

Indūrātus, a, um. part. & adj. or. comp. *Hardened, made hard.* Robora flammis Indurata, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 65. Induratus timor, *Liv.* 30, 18. Germanis quid induratus ad omnem patientiam? *Sen. de Irâ.* 1, 11.

Indūreo, ēre, neut. & Indūresco, ēre. incept. *To grow hard.* Corpus induruit usu, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 2, 5. Antequam fici indurescant, *Col.* 12, 15. Induruit virgæ, *Col.* 4, 6, 2. Induruit vitulus, *Id.* 6, 26, 1. Venter indurescit, *Cels.* 4, 24.

Indūro, āre. act. [ab in intens. & durus] *To make hard.* Nives indurat Boreas, *Ov. Met.* 6, 692.

Indūrōr, āri, ſtus. pass. *To be hardened.* *Plin.* 15, 17. Sic ad labores bellicos indurabantur, *Just.* 23, 9.

* Indūsiarius, a, um. adj. [ab induo] *One that makes under garments.* *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 55.

† Indūsiātus, a, um. adj. *Worn on the inner part, underneath other clothes.* Indusiata vestis, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 47. ¶ Sed *Varr. L. L.* 4, leg. intusiata, qu. ab intus.

Indūsiūm, i. n. [qu. intusium, *Varr. sed fortè rectius ab induo*] *A shirt, shift, smock, petticoat, or other under garment.* *Varr. L. L.* 4, 30.

Industria, æ. f. [de etym. vid. Industrius]

(1) *Thoughtfulness, providence, contrivance.* (2) *Endeavour, diligence, a pains-taking.* (3) *In malam partem.* (1) ¶ Paulū interesse censet ex animo omnia, ut fert natura, facias, an de industria? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, fin. ¶ Ut alios industria, ita hunc ignavia ad famam protulerat, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 18. = Summis opibus atque industriis, *Plaut. Moss.* 2, 1, 1. ¶ & De industria, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 12. Ex industria, *Liv.* 1, 56. & 26, ult. Industria, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 37. Ed. *Camer. on purpose, designedly.* (2) = In quo meam industriam ac diligentiam spectari volo,

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volo, Cic. *Verr.* 5, 35. (3) Mea industria, & malitia, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 1, 7.

Industriè, adv. ius, comp. *Carefully, industriously.* = Diligentissime, industrièque administrare, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 60. Quis industrius, quis sapius dixit? Cic. *pro Domo*, 11.

Industriose, adv. *Industriously.* Id genus scriptaræ industriose excoluit, *Suet. vitâ Juvenal.*

Industrius, a, um, adj. or, comp. [*ab endo, i. e. in, & struo, Fest.*] *Industrious, sharp, active, brisk.* = Homo navus, & industrius, Cic. *Verr.* 5, 21. = acer, *Id.* Industrius ac ignavos pax in æquo tenet, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 12. Quo neque industrius de juventute erat, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 27.

* Indutus, a, um, part. [*ab induo*] *Arrayed with, put on, &c.* Nequis quin aliquid ejus indutus fies, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 3, 8. Vestes indutæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 364.

* Indutus, ūs, m. verb. *Clothing, apparel.* = Plus quæ sunt de indutu & amictu tangam, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 3. § Gerere vestem indutui, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 4.

* Induviæ, ārum, pl. f. [*ab eodem*] *Clothes, apparel put on.* § Induviæ tuæ, atque uxoris exuviæ, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 3, 9.

* Induvium, ī, n. [*ab eodem*] *The bark of a tree,* *Plin.* 13, 4.

† Inebriæ aves, pl. [*fort. ab inhibendo*] *Birds which in soothsaying discourage the doing a thing, Fest.* Commorandum est apud hanc inebriam, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 2, 21. ubi al. obicem.

|| Inebriatio, ōnis, f. *A making drunk, Firm.* Inebrio, āre, act. [*ex in intens. & ebrius*] *To make drunk.* Palma vescentes inebriat, *Plin.* 22, 12. ¶ Inebriare aurem, *to fill it with impertinence,* *Juv.* 9, 113.

Inebrior, āri, ātus, pass. *To be intoxicated, or made drunk, Varr.*

* Inedia, æ, f. [*ab in priv. & edo, ēsum.*] *Want of victuals, hunger, a fasting.* Vigiliis & inediā necatus, Cic. *de Fin.* 5, 27. Corpus inediæ patiens, *Sall. B. C.* 5. *conf. Cels.* 1, 3.

Ineditus, a, um, part. [*ex in priv. & edo, ēditum*] *Not published.* Inedita cura, *Ov. ex Ponto*, 4, 16, 39.

Ineffabilis, e, adj. [*ex in priv. & effari*] *Not to be spoken, or expressed; ineffable.* Populorum nomina sunt maximè ineffabilia, *Plin. Præf.* 1, 5.

Inefficax, ācis, adj. or, comp. *Ineffectual, of no force, or strength,* *Plin.* 17, 12. & 34, 11.

|| Ineffigatus, a, um, part. *Having no right shape, deformed,* *Gell.* 17, 10. = Informis, *Id. ib.*

Inelāborāus, a, um, part. *Unlaboured, having no pains taken about, inaccurate,* *Sen. de Tranq.* 1. & *Quint.* 4, 1.

Inelēgans, tis, adj. *Without beauty, or grace.* = Deliciæ illepidæ atque inelegantes, *Catull.* 6, 2. Orationis non inelegans copia, Cic. *de Cl. Orat.* 81.

Inelēganter, adv. *Without elegance, or grace,* Cic. *de Clar. Or.* 26. & *de Fin.* 2, 9.

Ineluctābilis, e, adj. *Not to be struggled against, unavoidable.* Ineluctabilis factorum vis, *Paterc.* 2, 57. Ineluctabile fatum, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 334.

Inemendābilis, e, adj. *Not to be amended,* *Quint.* 1, 1. Inemendabilis est error, *Val. Max.* 7, 2, 2.

Inemōrior, i, dep. *To die in a thing, not to leave till death.* Inemori spectaculo, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 34.

Inemptus, a, um, adj. [*ex in priv. & emptus*] *Unbought.* Inemptæ ruris dapes, *Col.* 11, 3. *Conf. Hor. Ep.* 2, 48.

Inenarrābilis, e, adj. *Not to be expressed, or related; inexpressible,* *Sen. N. Q.* 29. Inenarrabili pietate, *Paterc.* 2, 99. subtilitas, *Plin.* 21, 1. *conf. Liv.* 44, 5.

Inenarrābiliter, adv. *Inexpressibly.* Jecur omne inenarrabiliter absumptum, *Liv.* 41, 15.

|| Inenarrātus, a, um, part. *Not told, or related,* *Gell.* 12, 6.

Inenodābilis, e, adj. *Not to be unfolded, intricate,* Cic. *de Fato*, 9.

* Ineo, ire, ivi, itum, act. [*ex in & eo*] (1) *To*

go, or enter, into. (2) *To enter upon, to commence.*

(3) *To lie with, to couple with; as the male with the female.* (1) Videbo id priusquam ineam dormum, *Plaut.* ¶ Limen vitæ inire, *to be born.* *Lucr.* 3, 681. (2) Cū magistratum inierint, Cic. *Philipp.* 3, 15. ¶ Fœdus inire, *to make a league,* *Prop.* 4, 4, 60. consilium, *to consult,* Cic. *Att.* 3, 10. gratiam apud aliquem, *Id.* 36, 5. ab aliquo, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 3. cum aliquo, Cic. *Att.* 7, 9. *to oblige.* inducias, *to make a truce,* *Plin.* numerum, *to count,* *Liv.* 38, 23. rationem, *to consider,* Cic. *Fam.* 13, 29. mensuram, *to measure,* *Col.* 5, 3. suffragia, *to vote,* *Liv.* ¶ somnum, *to fall asleep,* *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 56. (3) Vid. *Suet. Aug.* 69. *Varr. R. R.* 7, 8. & *Plin.* 8, 44. *Col.* 6, 20.

* Ineor, iri, itus, pass. *To be entered into, or upon.* (2) *To be coupled with the male.* (1) Si tu jubes, inibitur tecum, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 6, 25.

Hæc munia multo gaudio censoris inibantur, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 25. Ubi initum certamen est, *Paterc.* 2, 85. (2) Annicula sus non improbè concipit, sed iniri debet mense Februario, *Col.* 7, 9.

* Ineptè, adv. sīmè, sup. [*ex in, & aptè*] *Sillyly, foolishly, indiscreetly.* Ineptè moliri, *Hor. A. P.* 140. Ineptissime fieri, *Quint.* 11, 3.

* Ineptia, æ, f. [*qu. ex in priv. & eptia*] (1) *Sillyness, absurdity, foolishness.* (2) *A silly story, a tale.* (3) *A witty jest.* (1) = Ineptia, stultitiæque aded & temeritas, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 26. (2) Ineptiæ pæne aniles, Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 37. (3) C. Mellissus libellos ineptiarum, qui nunc jocorum inscribuntur, composuit, *Suet. Gramm.* 21.

* Ineptio, ire, act. [*ex in priv. & aptio*] *To trifle; to talk, or act, foolishly,* *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 73. & *Adelp.* 5, 8, 11.

* Ineptus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [*ex in priv. & aptus, Cic.*] (1) *Unfit, improper.* (2) *Silly, foolish, simple.* (1) = Inepta lenitas patris, facilitatque prava, *Ter. Adelp.* 3, 3, 37. Aquini longulum sanè iter, & via inepta, Cic. *Attic.* 16, 13. ubi tamen al. aliter. (2) Rifu inepto res ineptior nulla est, *Catull.* 37, 16. Discursare ineptissimum est, *Quint.* 11, 3. ¶ Cū latè pateat hujus vocab. usus, vid. *Scal. peculiari oratione de nomine inepti, & Schottum Tullian. Questionum.* c. 20.

Inequitābilis, e, adj. *That cannot be rid over.* Campi lubrici & inequitabiles, *Curt.* 8, 14, 4.

Inequito, āre, act. (1) *To ride in.* (2) *Met. To insult.* (1) Sarmatæ patentibus campis inequant, *Flor.* 4, 12, 20. (2) Audet inequitare philosophiæ, *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 15.

Inermis, e, adj. [*ex in priv. & arma*] (1) *Unarmed, without arms.* (2) *Met. Weak, feeble, rude, unlearned.* (1) Arma qui non habuerunt, eos inermes fuisse vides, Cic. *pro Cæcinâ*, 21. ¶ Albana pubes inermis ab armatis septa, *Liv. Conf. Tac.* 15, 67. (2) = In logicâ inermis ac nudus est, Cic. *de Fin.* 1, 7.

Inermus, a, um, adj. *Weaponless, unarmed.* Habebat magnam multitudinem, sed inermorum, *Lepid. Cic. inter Epist. Fam.* 10, 34.

Inerrans, tis, adj. [*ex in priv. & errans*] *That wanders, or moveth, not; fixed.* Inerrantes stellæ, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 21.

Inerro, āre, neut. [*ex in intens. & erro*] (1) *To wander up and down, to straggle.* (2) *Met. To seize on one place after another.* (1) § Diana montibus inerrat, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 6. (2) Ignis inerrat ædibus, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 58.

* Iners, tis, adj. [*ex in priv. & ars*] (1) *Artless, without skill, or art.* (2) *Slothful, lazy, sluggish.* (3) *Inactive, clumsy.* (4) *Dull, heavy, stupid.* (5) *Without motion.* (6) *Faint, feeble.* (7) *Inspid, flat, stiff.* (8) *Barren, unfruitful.* (1) = Iners, & nullius consilii, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 2. Genus hominum seditiosum & inertissimum, Cic. *Fam.* 11, 19. sed al. alit. leg. (2) = Homo inertior, ignavior, vir inter mulieres, *Id. in Verr.* 2, 78. (3) Balæna ad repugnandum inertes, *Plin.* 9, 6. (4) Oculos stupor urget inertes, *Virg. Geor.* 3,

523. Terra iners, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 45. (5) Sen subit iners, seu profluet humor, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 25. Glacies iners, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 6. Ut Jobæ homini superbissimo inertissimoque obtemperaret, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 57. (6) Plurima sternuntur inertia passim Corpora, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 364. (7) Salem faciunt inertem, nec candidum, *Plin.* 31, 7. Versus inertes, *Hor. A. P.* 445. (8) Rastris glebas qui frangit inertes, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 94.

* Inertia, æ, f. (1) *Ignorance, or unskillfulness in arts.* (2) *Lazyness, idleness, sloth.* (3) *Luxury, softness, dissolute living.* (4) *A lying still, a doing nothing.* (1) ¶ Animi affecti sunt virtutibus, vitiis, inertis, Cic. *in Partic.* 10. (2) = Segnitiam hominum atque inertiam castigare, *Id. de Orat.* 1. (3) Mollis inertia, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 1. (4) Inertiâ pinguescens piscis, *Plin.* 9, 15.

* Inerticula, æ, f. [*ab inertia*] *A sort of wine, the wine whereof is brisk and strong enough in taste, but dull in operation,* *Col.* 3, 3, 24.

Inertiditè, adv. *Unlearnedly, unfitly,* *Quint.* 1, 10. *Gell.* 7, 3.

Inertiditus, a, um, part. sīmus, sup. *Unlearned.* Non ergo Epicurus ineruditus, Cic. *de Fin.* 1, 21. Priscorum Catonis verborum ineruditissimus fur, *Suet. de Clar. Gramm.*

Inescandus, a, um, part. *To be taken with a bait.* Inescandæ multitudinis, *Paterc.* 2, 13.

Inescatus, a, um, part. *Taken with a bait, Met. allured, caught, trepaned, wheedled.* Inescata te meritas, *Liv.* 22, 41.

Inesco, āre, act. [*ab in priv. & esca*] *To lay a bait, Met. to wheedle, to allure, to trepan.* Abi; nescis inescare homines, *Ter. Adelp.* 2, 2, 12.

Inescor, āri, pass. *To be allured.* Nos cæci, specie parvi beneficii, inescamur, *Liv.* 41, 23.

Inevitābilis, e, adj. *Not to be avoided, not to be shunned, inevitable, unavoidable.* Jus rigidum & inevitabile mortis, *Ov. ad Liv.* 443. fulmen, *Id. Met.* 3, 301. Inevitabile fatum, *Curt.* 4, 6, 17. *conf. Sil.* 14, 448.

* Ineundus, a, um, part. *To be entered upon.* Omnibus igitur forti ac læto animo bellum ineundum, *Just.* 5, 22.

Inevolutus, a, um, part. *Unrolled.* Meton. *Unread.* Vadas & redeas inevolutus, *Mart.* 11, 1, 4.

* Inexcitābilis, e, adj. [*ex in priv. & excitabilis*] *That cannot be awaked.* Oppressus inexcitabili somno, *Sen. Ep.* 83. edente Gronov.

* Inexcitus, a, um, part. [*ex in priv. & excitus*] *Not raised, not drawn together.* = Ardet inexcita Ausonia, atque immobilis arte, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 623. *R. occ.*

|| Inexcogitābilis, e, adj. *Not to be thought on, or found out by thinking,* *Laet.* 4, 8.

Inexcogitatus, a, um, part. *Unthought of, not found out.* Inexcogitatum remedium, *Plin.* 36, 15.

|| Inexcultus, a, um, part. *Unadorned, undressed, not set off,* *Gell.* 13, 21. † Rudis, im-politus.

Inexcusābilis, e, adj. *Not to be excused.* Inexcusable tempus, *Ov. Met.* 7, 511. vid. & *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 58. *Litt. Cic. trib. sed q.*

Inexercitatus, a, um, part. *Unexercised, unpractised.* Inexercitatus miles, Cic. *Tusc.* 2, 16. Inexercitati histiones, *Id. de Sen.* 18. ¶ Fa-mem facilius fert inexercitatus, quàm exercitatus, homo, *Cels.* ¶ quàm iners, *Id.* 5, 26, 6.

Inexercitus, a, um, part. *Not exercised, not disciplined, undisciplined.* Copiæ inexercitæ, & non multo antè contractæ, *Nep. Eun.* 3.

Inexhaustus, a, um, part. (1) *Not to be exhausted, inexhaustible.* (2) *Met. Insatiable.* (1) § Inexhausta metallis Insula, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 174. (2) aviditas legendi, Cic. *de Fin.* 3, 2.

Inexorābilis, e, adj. *Not to be prevailed with, inexorable.* Inexorabilis judex, Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 5. res, *Liv.* 2, 3. Inexorabilem se præbere, *Id. ad Q. fr.* 1, 2. *Conf. Sil.* 13, 578.

Inexpectatus, a, um, part. *Not expected, unexpected.* Hostis inexpectatus adest, *Ov. Met.*

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12, 65. Inexpectatum nihil nuntias, *Val. Max.* 5, 10, ext. 3. conf. *Cic. Orat.* 2, 55.
 || Inexpeditus, a, um. part. *Unready, unprepared, Arnob.*
 Inexpectus, a, um. part. *Not awaked, Ov. Met.* 12, 317.
 Inexpertus, a, um. part. (1) *Unassayed, untried, unattempted.* (2) *Also not having tried, unacquainted with.* (1) Ne quid inexpertum relinquat, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 415. Animus ad contumeliam inexpertus, *Liv.* 10, 18. Committere se in fidem inexpertam, *Id.* 28, 18. (2) Dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 18, 86. ☞ Expertus, quod vid.
 Inexpiables, e. adj. (1) *Not to be atoned.* (2) *Irreconcilable, obstinate.* (1) Inexpiablem religionem sancire, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 12. (2) = Se implacabilem inexpiablemque præbere, *Id. in Pison.* 33. Bellum inexpiable suscipere, *Id. de Harusp. Resp.* 2, odium, *Liv.* 39, 51.
 Inexplānatus, a, um. part. *Indisfined, flaming.* Metellum inexplānatæ linguæ fuisse accepimus, *Plin.* 11, 37.
 Inexplēbilis, e. adj. *Not to be filled, insatiable.* Libido inexplēbilis, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 9. virtus, *Liv.* 28, 17. feritas, *Val. Max.* 9, 2, 1.
 Inexplētus, a, um. part. (1) *Not completed, not finished.* (2) *Insatiate, insatiable.* (1) Inexpletis cædibus hausi Quinquaginta animas, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 667. (2) Inexpletum lacrymans, i. e. sine modo, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 5, 9.
 * Inexplicābilis, e. adj. [*ex in priv. & explicabilis*] (1) *Not to be explained, inexplicable.* (2) *Inextricable, from whence it is hard to disentangle one's self.* (1) De generibus singulis differere immensum & inexplicable est, *Plin.* 23, 1. (2) Viæ continuis imbris inexplicabiles, *Liv.* 40, 33.
 * || Inexplicātus, a, um. part. [*ex in priv. & explicatus*] *Not unfolded, not explained, Arnob. pro*
 * Inexplicītus, a, um. part. [*ab eodem*] *Not explained, dark, obscure, intricate.* Inexplicita dicta, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 511. Democritos, Zenonas, inexplicītōque Platonas, *Mart.* 9, 48.
 Inexplōrātē, & Inexplōrātō. adv. *Without search, or tryal; precipitately, too adventurously.* *Gell.* 5, 19. = temerē, *Id. ib.* Inexplōrātō cohortes pabulatum misere, *Liv.* 6, 30. Conf. 22, 4. & 27, 26.
 Inexplōrātus, a, um. part. *Unsearched, untried, undiscovered.* Inexplōrato vado stagni, *Liv.* 26, 48.
 * Inexpugnābilis, e. adj. [*ab in priv. & expugnabilis*] *Not to be conquered, or subdued; impregnable, inexpugnable.* Volumus eum, qui beatus sit, esse tutum, inexpugnabilem, septum, &c. *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 14. Ars inexpugnabilis, *Liv.* 2, 7. Inexpugnabiles muri, *Val. Max.* 9, 6, ext. 2. Pectus inexpugnabile amoris, *Ov. Met.* 11, 777.
 Inexpūtābilis, e. adj. *Not to be numbered, innumerable.* Inexpūtabilis numerus, *Col.* 9, 4, 6.
 Inexsātūrābilis, e. adj. *Not to be filled, or satisfied.* Inexsaturabile pectus Junonis, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 781.
 || Inexsātūrātus, a, um. part. *Not filled, or satisfied, Avien. Arat. Phænom.* 187.
 Inextinctus, a, um. part. (1) *Not to be quenched, inextinguishable.* (2) *Met. Immortal, that will always last.* (3) *Insatiable.* (1) Ignis inextinctus, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 428. (2) Nomen inextinctum Penelopæa fides, *Id. Trist.* 5, 14, 36. (3) Silenus inextinctæ libidinis, *Id. Fast.* 1, 413.
 Inextirpābilis, e. adj. *Not to be rooted out, Plin.* 15, 20.
 || Inextirpātus, a, um. part. *Not rooted out, Litt. ex Cels.*
 * Inextricābilis, e. adj. [*ab in priv. & extricabilis*] *Not to be disengaged from, inextricable, irrecoverable.* Inextricabilis labyrinthus, *Plin.* 36, 13. error, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 27. Inextricabilia vitia stomachi, *Plin.* 20, 21. conf. *Sil.* 4, 584.
 * Inexsuperābilis, e. adj. [*ab in priv. & su-*

perabilis] (1) *That cannot be climbed over.* (2) *Met. Not to be conquered, or surmounted.* (1) Inexsuperabiles Alpes, *Liv.* 5, 34. difficultates, *Paterc.* 2, 120. (2) vis fati, *Liv.* 5, 35.
 * || Inexsuperātus, a, um. part. [*ex in priv. & superatus*] *Not overcome, Litt. ex Mart.*
 || Infāber, bra, brum. adj. *Not like a workman, bungling, Litt. ex Mart. sed q.*
 Infabrē. adv. *Not workmanlike, bunglingly, rudely.* Vasa non infabrē facta, *Liv.* 36, 40. Sculptum infabrē, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 22.
 Infabricātus, a, um. part. *Unwrought, unheven.* Robora filvis Infabricata fugæ studio, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 400.
 Infacētē, & Inficētē. adv. *Isimē, sup. Unpleasantly, unwittily.* Non infacētē dicere, *Suet. Vespas.* 20. *Vid. Plin.* 35, 4.
 Infacētīæ, vel potiūs Inficētīæ, ārum, pl. f. *Poor jests, little puns.* Annales pleni inficetiarum, *Cotull.* 34, 19. *Vid. Paterc.* 2, 33.
 Infacētus, & Inficētus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Clownish, unpleasant, rude, unpolished, not witty.* Quid tam inficetus Lemno adveniens? *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 4. Inficeto inficetior rure, *Catull.* 20, 14. Non inficetus homo, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14. vix alibi occ.
 || Infācundia, æ. f. *Want of eloquence and acuteness, Gell.* 11, 16.
 Infācundus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Ineloquent, rude in speech.* Vir acer, nec infacundus, *Liv.* 4, 49. = Infacundior, & linguā impromptus, *Id.* 7, 4.
 * Infāmandus, a, um. part. *To defame, or be defamed.* Etsi causa apparebit, tamen infamandæ rei causâ januam obserari jubet, *Liv.* 40, 7.
 * Infāmans, tis. part. *Defaming.* Infamantia bellum funera, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 96.
 * Infāmātus, a, um. part. *Spoken ill of, defamed.* Hunc infamaturn a plerisque Tres historici extulerunt, *Nep. Alcib.* 11.
 * Infāmia, æ. f. [*ab in priv. & fama*] (1) *An ill report.* (2) *Disgrace, dishonour.* (1) Con tingerat nostras infamia temporis aures, *Ov. Met.* 1, 211. (2) In malis nostris nullius inest peccati infamia, *Cic. Pœnæ* magis quàm infamiæ eximere, *Tac.* 14, 40. ☞ gloria, *Id.* Intactus infamiâ, *Liv.* 38, 51.
 * Infāmīe, e. adj. (1) *Disreputable, dishonourable, ill spoken of.* (2) *Unlucky, dismal.* (3) *Filthy.* (1) Non patiar me flagitiis tuis infamem fieri, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 4, 14. § Vitiis atque omni de core infames, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 47. ☞ Infamis digitus, *the middle finger, Pers.* 2, 33. (2) Annus intamis pestilentia, *Liv.* 8. Alpes frigoris, *Id.* 21, 31. (3) Infame os Antonii, *Cic. Phil.* 11.
 * Infāmo, āre. act. (1) *To defame, disgrace, to slander.* (2) *To decry, to confute.* (3) *To divulge, or spread abroad.* (4) *To waste, to ruin, to destroy.* (1) § Infamare aliquem parricidii, *Quint. D.* 8. Infamant generosas degeneres apes, *Col.* 9, 8, 5. (2) Infamare aliquem quasi incredibilia jactantem, *Sen.* Tua moderatio aliorum infamet injurias, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 12. (3) Infamandæ rei causâ januam obserari jubet, *Liv.* 40, 7. (4) *Col.* 1, 7.
 * Infāmor, āri. pass. *To be made famous.* Infamantur tumuli, *Prop.* 3, 16, 27. Infamatur ager, *Col.* 1, 7, 7.
 Infandūm, adv. *O abominable, O horrible, Virg. Aen.* 1, 255.
 Infandus, a, um. adj. *Isimus, sup. So great, so cruel, so strange, so abominable, so heinous as not to be expressed.* Amor infandus, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 85. dolor, *Ibid.* 2, 3. labor, *Id.* 8, 577. Tam infandum facinus ne audiui quidem, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 22. Infanda cædes, *Liv.* 4, 32. dies, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 132. Jam fero infandissima, *Quint.* 3, 8.
 Infans, tis. or, comp. *Isimus, sup. [ex in priv. & fari]* (1) *Not able to speak, mute.* (2) *Ineloquent, speaking ill.* (3) *Small, little.* (4) *Subst. A little child, sc. puer, puella, &c. or the young of other creatures.* (1) Infans pudor prohibebat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 57. Cūm per ætatem fari posset, infans erat, *Gell.* 5, 9. (2) ☞ Oratio neque nimis infans, neque perfectē diser-

ta, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 26. Nihil accusatore Lentulo infantius, *Id. ad Q. fr.* 3, 4. Guttera infantia, *Ov. in Ibin.* 229. Dialectici infantissimi reperiuntur, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 11. (3) Cibus infantis boleti, *Plin.* 22, 22. (4) In Sabinis incertus infans natus, masculus an femina esset, *Liv.* 31, 12. Vespertilio geminos volitat amplexa infantes, *Plin.* 10, 61.
 Infantāria, æ. f. *One that loveth children, Mart.* 4, 88. ☞ Qui cudiſſe & novē dixiſſe videtur, neque habet qui sequi velit.
 Infantia, æ. f. (1) *Want of utterance, lack of eloquence.* (2) *Infancy, childhood.* (3) *Somewhat like infancy.* (1) ☞ Possitne eloquentia converti in infantiam, *Cic. Topic.* 21. (2) Nostra infantia cælum Haussit Aventini, *Juv.* 3, 84. (3) Madidi nasi infantia, *Id.* 10, 199.
 Infantilis, e. adj. *Belonging to infancy.* Infantilia blandimenta, *Justin.* 17. ult.
 || Infantulus, i. m. & Infantula, æ. f. *A little infant, Apul. Met.* 8, p. 273. ☞ Met. 10, p. 341.
 Infarciens, tis. part. *Stuffing in.* Infarciens verba, *Cic. Orat.* 69.
 * Infarcio, vel Infercio, si, ire. act. *To stuff, or cram.* Infercire largam salem in aliquid, *Col.* 12, 53, 2. Infercire verba, quasi rimas expleat, *Cic. Orat.* 69.
 Infarcior, iri, pass. *To be stuffed.* Mori inedia destinanti, per vim ore diducto infarciri cibum jussit, *Suet. T.* 53.
 Infatigābilis, e. adj. *Not to be wearied, indefatigable.* Infatigabilis cursus, *Plin.* 28, 19. animus, *Val. Max.* 4, 6, ext. 2. series pietatis, *Id.* 5, 2, ext. 4.
 Infatuo, āre. act. *To make one a fool, to infatuate.* Ut hominem stultum magis etiam infatuet, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 9. Adulatio eum infatuet, *Sen. Ep.* 59.
 Infaustus, a, um. adj. [*ab in priv. & faustus*] *Unlucky, unprosperous, unfortunate.* Bella infausta gerunt, *Ov. Met.* 14, 529. sed rect. instructa. Infaustum vellus, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 263. antrum, *Id.* 8, 315.
 || Infectio, ōnis. f. verb. *Infection, Jun. & Tabes, vitium, contagio.*
 Infectivus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to colouring, dying, or painting.* Hæc omnia infectiva appellantur, *Vitr.* 7, 14.
 Insector, ōris. m. verb. [*ab inficio*] (1) *A dier.* (2) *That rubich dieth.* (1) Cursus noster dibaphum cognat, sed eum insector moratur, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 16. Insector lanarum, *Plin.* 20, 7. (2) Purpurarum generi insector ille succus, *Plin.* 11, 2.
 Infectus, a, um. part. [*ab inficio*] (1) *Died, stained.* (2) *Poisoned, infected, envenomed.* (1) Mulieribus etiam palpebræ infectæ, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 37. Infectos imitare Britannos, *Prop.* 2, 18, 23. (2) Infecta maria traduntur, *Suet. Cal.* 49. Infecta sanguine tela, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 187.
 Infectus, a, um. adj. [*ex in priv. & factus*] (1) *Not done, undone.* (2) *Not made.* (3) *Unaccomplished, unperformed.* (4) *Unwrought, rude.* (1) ☞ Factum est illud, fieri infectum non potest, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 11. (2) Infecta pace, ultro ad eam venies, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 8. (3) Infecta re abire, *Liv.* 9, 32. (4) § Signatum argentum, coin; infectum, bullion; *Liv.* 36, 40. ☞ factum, *ibid.*
 Infectus, ūs. m. verb. [*ab inficio*] *A dieing.* De reliquarum lanarum infectu dicemus suo loco, *Plin.* 8, 48.
 Infecundus, a, um. adj. *Barren, unfruitfull.* *Vid. Infecundus.*
 Infelicitas, ātis. f. *Unhappyneſs, infelicity.* Ponere omnem infelicitatem in dolore, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 27. Conf. *Ter. Ad.* 4, 2, 5.
 Infelicitē. adv. *Unluckily, unhappily, unsuccessfully.* ☞ Incommode, hercicē, CH. Imò enim verò infelicitē, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 37. Conf. *Liv.* 27, 13.
 Infelicitō, āre. act. *To make unhappy, to plague.* Dī me & te infelicitent, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 3, 30.
 Infelico, āre. act. *To make miserable, to make unhappy, Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 11. ☞ Merc. 2, 3, 5 Q2

99. & Poen. 2, 1, 1. *Quæ tamen lectiones doctis quibusdam displicent.*

Infelix, icis. adj. or, comp. (1) *Unhappy, miserable.* (2) *Unfortunate, unsuccessful.* (3) *Useless, barren, unfruitful.* (4) *Cursed.* (1) = Spes est, miserum atque infelicem aliquando tandem posse consistere, *Cic. pro Quint.* 30. (2) Infelicio domi quàm militiæ, *Liv.* 5, 12. (3) Infelix lolium, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 37. § Tellus infelix frugibus, *Id. Met.* Ingenium infelix, *Plin. procem. op.* (4) Caput obnubito, arbori Infelici suspendito, *Cic. pro Rab.* 4. vid. & *Liv.* 1, 26. Infelicitissimus, *Grut. Inscr.* 673, 10.

Infensans, tis. part. *Ravaging, destroying.* Infensantibus deis exitio tradi, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 41, 5.

Intensè, unde comp. ius. *Deadly, eagerly.* Intensus hostes pro vallo pugnabant, *Liv.* 34, 15.

Intenso, are. act. *To harass, to spoil, to ravage.* Edo intenso Armeniam, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 37, 2. pabula, *Ibid.* 6, 34, 1.

Intensus, a, um. part. ior, comp. sissimus, sup. [ex in & ant. sensus, iratus] (1) *Angry, displeased, offended.* (2) *Ill, bad.* (1) Intento atque inimico ire in aliquem, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 61. (2) Valetudo intensa, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 56, 6. Polegiâ nobis intensior æther, *Claud. de Rapt. Prof.* 3, 201.

Intercio, i.e. act. unde Intercior, iri. pass. *To be cramped, or suffed.* *Plin.* 35, 14. Ut ea quoque quæ prima fecerat interciret novis scriptis, *Suet. Vita Juven.*

* Intèrendus, a, um. part. [ab infero] *To be carried on.* Castella, quorum opportunitas castellanos impellebat ad decursiones faciendas, & bellum interendum expugnavit, *Hirt. B. M.* 42.

* Intèrens, tis. part. [ab eodem] *Carrying on.* Hac de causâ constituerat signa inferenubus resistere, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 82. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 20.

Infèri, òrum. m. pl. *These below, the gods, or shades below.* § Superi incognati sunt, & cognati inferi, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 7, 6. Apud inferos impiorum supplicia perferre, *Cic. pro Cluen.* 61.

Infèriæ, arum. pl. f. *Sacrifices to the infernal gods for the dead.* Inferias immolare umbris, *Virg. Aen.* 13, 519. Inferias dare manibus, *Or. Fast.* 5, 422. referre Jugurthæ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 28.

|| Infernalis, e. adj. *Infernal, of hell.* Hæ sunt deliciæ Jovis infernalis, *Prud. in Symm.* 1, 383. † Inferus.

Infernas, âtis. adj. *Growing, or being, below; growing in the Apennines.* § Abies infernas Romanæ supernati præfertur, *Plin.* 16, 39. *Conf. Vitr.* 2, 10.

Infernè, adv. *Below.* Infernè manes ducere animas, *Lucr.* 6, 764.

|| Infernus, i. m. *The infernal place, hell.* Infernus tenebrosus *αἰνῶτα* tenet, *Varr. ap. Non.* ubi tamen al. leg. Infernus tenebrius, sed *Gloss. vet. ædæ,* infernus.

Infernus, a, um. adj. [ab infra] *Infernal, lying below.* Infernis è partibus hydra, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 44. ex poetâ. Inferni Dis, *Liv.* 31, 31. § Superi, *Id.*

* Infèro, ferre, tili, lâtum. act. [ex in & ferro] (1) *To bring in, or into.* (2) *To bring upon.* (3) *To lay to, to apply.* (4) *To conclude from premises, to infer.* (1) § Inferre Veneri jentaculum, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 72. consulatum in familiam, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 30, 2. § Inferre pedem, *to set a foot in.* *Cic. pro Cæcinâ.* 14. Inferre se, *to come in.* *Id. in Pison.* 23. in discrimen, *to bring himself into danger.* *Id. pro C. Balbo.* 10. Inferre se magnificè, *to strut.* *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 1, 7. (2) Inferre famem civibus, *Cic. Att.* 9, 10. § Bellum alicui, *to wage war against.* *Id. Att.* 9, 1. signa, *to attack, to engage with.* *Liv.* 4, 18. in pauperiem alicquem, *to reduce to want.* *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 19. (3) Sunt qui spicas alii faucibus inferunt. *Col.* 8, 5, 16. (4) Inferre aliud, quàm cogeatur, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 47.

* Inferor, rri. pass. *To be brought in, or occasioned.* Neque verò Alexandrinis in gerendis negotiis

cunctatio ulla aut mora inferebatur, *Hirt. B. M.* 2. Bellum Sardanapalo inferitur, *Just.* 1, 3. De vulneribus, quæ per tela inferuntur, *Cels.* 5, 26. Infertilis, e. adj. *Unfruitful.* *Litt. ex Col.* ubi dicit.

Infervēfactus, a, um. part. *Made hot.* Infervefacta fictili vase, *Col.* 9, 13, 5.

Infervēficio, ère, fèci, factum. act. *To make hot.* Juniperum infervefacito cum congio vini veteris, *Cato.* 123. *conf. Col.* 12, 17, 2.

Infervēfio, fieri, factus. pass. *To be made hot, to be made to boil.* Cum infervefiunt, reconduntur, *Scrib. Larg. Compos.* 53. Hinc & infervefactus, *Col.* 9, 13. & *Scrib. Larg. Compos.* 39. § Refrigero.

Inferveo, vel Infervesco, ère, bui. neut. *To be hot, to be boiling hot.* Fabæ tertia pars infervescat, *Cato.* 90. Vinum sectis inferbuit herbis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 67. Nam sive ex oleo inferbuerunt, sive piri furculus cum his inferbuit, omni noxâ vacant, *Cels.* 5, 27.

Infèrus, a, um. adj. [ab infra] or, comp. *Lower, inferior.* § Infimus, & imus, sup. *Below, below.* § Omnia, infera, supèra, prima, ultima videre, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 26. Inferi, sc. Manes. Aliquem ab inferis excitare, *Id. Verr.* 5, 49. § Superior ordine, inferior fortunâ, *Id. Fam.* 13, 5. = Humilior, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 2. § Infimis precibus aliquid petere, *with most low, or humble, desires.* *Liv.* 29, 50. Imæ radices montis, *the lowest.* *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 40.

Infestans, tis. part. *Infesting.* Duos corvos hinc & inde infestantes afflixit, *Suet. Aug.* 96. Duotorem infestans odiis gentilibus Hanno, *Sil.* 2, 277.

Infestator, òris. m. verb. *A troubler, a vexer, a r. l. ber.* *Plin.* 6, 28. § Raro occ.

Infestè, adv. ius, comp. sissimè, sup. *Troublesomely, vexatiously, mischievously, outrageously.* Quæ in nos infestè fecerunt repenti, *Liv.* 26, 13. = Inimicissimè atque infestissimè contendere, *Cic. pro Quint.* 21. Concursum est infestius, *Liv.* 44, 4.

|| Infestivèter, adv. *Unwittily, unpleasantly.* Cætera vertit non infestiviter, *Gell.* 9, 9. † Parum festivè.

|| Infestivus, a, um. adj. *Unpleasant, clownish.* *Gell.* 1, 5. † Parum festivus.

Infesto, are. act. (1) *To trouble, to vex, to plague, to infest.* (2) *To spoil, or damage.* (1) Infestare rudes animas superstitione, *Col.* 11, 1. (2) Infestantur vinea Euris & Auftris, *Col.* 3, 12. Arborem muscus ruber infestat, *Cat.* 6, 2.

Infestor, ari. pass. *To be infested.* Denique civili bello infestatus est, *Suet. Claud.* 13. Senectutis frigore infestari, *Cels.* 2, 1. Infestantur Auftris vinea, *Col.* 3, 12, 16.

Infestus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. issimus, sup. [ex in & festus, i. e. jucundus] (1) *Bearing great grudge, or hatred; spitefull, malicious.* (2) *Troublesome, vexatious.* (3) *Hostile.* (4) *Perplexed, doubtful, adverse.* (5) *Unsafe, dangerous.* (6) *Pass. Hatred, envied.* (7) *Exposed obnoxious.* (1) § Quis hunc audet dicere aratoribus infestum aut inimicum fuisse? *Cic. Verr.* 3, 13. § Dictis infestis discernere aliquem, *Catull.* 64, 73. (2) Amor infestus, *Catull.* 96, 11. Indies infestior Tullii senectus, *Liv.* 1, 47. (3) Signa infesta, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 7. arma, *Or. Epist.* 5, 91. (4) § Sperat infestis, metuit secundis, &c. *Hor. Od.* 2, 10. (5) Infesta provincia, *Cic. pro Ligar.* 8. Infestissimum bellum, *Liv.* 9, 12. (6) Filii vita infesta sæpe ferro atque infidiis adpetita, *Cic. pro Rosc.* 11. salus, *Id. pro Pianc.* 1. Infestius nomen, *Liv.* 7. (7) Infestus telis, *Curt.* 4, 6. Adolescentia libidini aliorum infesta est, *Cic. pro Cael.* 4.

Infibulo, & Infibulo, are. act. *To clasp, or join, together; to buckle up.* *Cels.* 7, 25. *Apic.* 7, 25, 3.

Inficètè, adv. *Sillyly, foolishly.* *Catull.* *Vid.* Infacetè.

Inficètiae, arum. pl. f. *Silly quirks, witticisms.* *Catull.* *Vid.* Infacetiae.

Inficètus, a, um. adj. *Silly, trifling, puning.* Inficetum mendacium, *Cic. pro Cael.* 29. *Vid.* Infacetus.

Inficiâlis, e. adj. *Pertaining to denying, Cic. Top.* 24.

Inficiandus, a, um. part. pass. *To be denied, to be ashamed.* Fama factis inficienda, *Or. Ep.* 9, 4.

Inficians, tis. part. *Denying.* Hunc delatum, nec inficiantem jactasse se quæ providisset ex arte sciscitatus est, *Suet. Dom.* 15. *Conf. Liv.* 40, 55.

Inficias, acc. pluralis. [quasi ab inficiâ, quod ab in priv. & facio, quasi negatio facti] sed hic casus solus manet idque cum verbo eo. *A denial.* § Dudum fassa est mihi, quæ nunc inficias it, *Plaut. Cist.* 4, 1, 2.

Inficiatio, ònis. f. verb. *A denial, a pleading not guilty.* Causæ, quæ pridem sunt criminum, inficiatione defenduntur, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 25. = Negatio, *Id.*

Inficiator, òris. m. verb. *A denier, a cheat, one that pleadeth non assumptit to a debt, or not guilty to a crime.* = In jus O fallax atque inficiatur eamus, *Mart.* 1, 104. *Conf. Cic. Cat.* 2, 7. *Vid.* Inficiatio.

Inficiatus, a, um. part. *Denying.* Alternum regni inficiatus honorem, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 301.

† Inficiens, tis. part. [ex in priv. & faciens]. *Doing nothing, idle.* *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16, 8. † Otiosus.

Inficiens, tis. part. [ab inficio] *Dying, colouring, infecting.* Inficiens rivum, *Plin.* 35, 15. manum, *Or. Nuc.* 156.

Inficio, fèci, fectum, ère. act. (1) *To stain, to die, to colour.* (2) *To infect.* (3) *Met.* In a good sense, *to tincture; to imbrue, to insinuate.* (4) *To corrupt, to spoil; to vitiate.* (1) § Britanni se vitro inficiunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 14. (2) Inficere pocula veneno, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 128. (3) Teneros & rudes inficiunt, & flectunt, ut volunt, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 18. (4) Deliciis, otio, languore, desidâ animum inficere, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 27.

Inficior, ari, âtus sum. dep. [ex in & facio]. *To deny, to disavow, to disown, to abjure.* § Omnia inficiatur ea, quæ dudum confessa est. *Plaut. Cist.* 4, 1, 9. sed. al. inficias ire ea leg. Inficiari amicos, *Or. ex Ponto.* 1, 7, 27. notitiam, *Ibid.* 4, 6, 42.

Infidèlis, e. adj. or, comp. sissimus, sup. *Unfaithfull, treacherous, deceitfull.* § Ex infidelissimis firmissimos socios reddere, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4. § Infideis hero fuisti, *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 2, 15. Infidelior mihi ne fuas, quàm ego sum tibi, *Id. Capt.* 2, 3, 83.

Infidèlitas, âtis. f. *Treachery, infidelity, perfidy.* = Infidelitatem ejus sine ulla perfidiâ judicavit comprimi posse, *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 23. § Leg. etiam in plur. Quantæ infidelitates in amicis? *Cic. pro Mil.* 26.

Infidèlitéter, adv. *Unfaithfully, treacherously, deceitfully.* *Cic. ad Brutum in libro à Germanis reperto.* *Ep.* 1.

Infidus, a, um. adj. (1) *Unfaithfull, disloyal, false, treacherous.* (2) *Mutable, not to be depended on.* (1) Infida regni societas, *Liv.* 1, 14. = Sciens fideli infidus fuisti, *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 2, 22. § Qui fidi amici, quique infidi, *Cic. de Amic.* 15. (2) Mare infidum, *Lucr.* 2, 557. fœdus, *Liv.* Pax infida, *Id.* Infida promissa, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 578.

* Infigendus, a, um. part. *To be fixed.* Quæ sunt inculcanda, infigenda, repetenda, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 20.

* Infigo, ère, xi, um. act. [ex in, & figo] (1) *To fix, or fasten, in; to thrust, shove, or stick, in.* (2) *Met.* *To inculcate, or fix in the mind.* (1) § Infigere ictus corpori, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 8. ex poetâ. Hominem scopulo infixit acuto, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 49. § Cornua infigere, *Ibid.* 12, 721. (2) Inculcanda, infigenda, repetenda, *Plin. Epist.* 1, 20, 2. Præcipue illa infigat animis, *Quint.* 1, 8.

* Infigor, i. pass. *To be fixed, or thrust, into.* *Cels.* 7, 22. *Curt.* 9, 16.

Infimâtes, um. pl. m. [ab infimus] *The dregs of the people, the rascality.* *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 2, 37. § Summates, *Id. ib.*

Infimus, a, um. adj. (1) *Contemptible, mean, sorry.* (2) *Low, submissive, humble.* (1) Ego te esse

esse infra infimos omnes puto, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 36. ∞ Infimis communis, par principibus, *Nep. Att.* 3. (2) Infimis precibus aliquid petere, *Liv.* 29, 30.

* Infindo, ěre, fidi, fissum. [ex in, & findo] To cut, to cleave. ¶ Telluri infindere sulcos, to plough, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 33. Infinit salum puppis, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 688.

Infinitas, ātis. f. Infinity, infiniteness, endlessness, unmeasurableness, generality, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 2, 4. & *N. D.* 1, 26.

Infinitē. adv. & Infinitō. Without measure, vehemently. Infinitē concupiscere, *Cic. Parad.* 6, 3. Infinitō praeferre ceteris, *Plin.* 25, 8.

¶ Infinitivus modus. The infinitive mood, *Prisc.* Infinitum vocat, *Gell.* 15, 13.

Infinitus, a, um. part. [ex in neg. & finis] or, comp. (1) Infinite, indefinite. (2) Great, much, endless, vast, excessive. (1) ∞ Quod definitum est habet extremum, quod non habet extremum, infinitum sit necesse est, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 50. Distributio infinitier, *Id. Top.* 8. (2) M. Antonii infinitum imperium, *Id.* Infinitus rerum forensium labor, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 1. Infinitā altitudine spelunca, *Id. Verr.* 4, 48.

Infirmatio, ōnis. f. verb. A weakening, Met. a confuting, a disproving. Infirmatio actionis, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 12. Infirmatio rerum iudicatarum, *Id. Agr.* 2, 3.

Infirmatus, a, um. part. (1) Weakened, made infirm. (2) Confuted, disproved. (1) Infirmatae fauces, *Suet. Aug.* 84. Armenia abiceſſu Vologesi infirmata, *Tac.* 15, 17. (2) *Cic. in Pison.* 19.

Infirmē. adv. ius, comp. Weakly, faintly, poorly. Intelligence locis infirmē animatos esse, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 1. Fulgura paulō infirmius extimescebat, *Suet. Aug.* 90.

Infirmitas, ātis. f. (1) Weakness, feebleness. (2) Met. Levity, fickleness, inconstancy. (3) A tendency to a breach. (1) Infirmitas fervorum, *Plin.* 27, 12. virum, *Cas. B. G.* 7, 26. ∞ Infirmitas puerorum, & ferocitas juvenum, *Cic. de Sen.* 10. (2) Caesar infirmitatem Gallorum veritus, *Cas. B. G.* 4, 5. (3) Quid adhuc habent infirmitas nuptiae? *Ter. Heycr.* 1, 2, 101.

Infirmus, āre, aet. [ex in priv. & firmus] (1) To weaken, to invalidate, to lessen. (2) To control, to oppose. (3) To confute, to refute. (1) Reliquas legiones Pætus promiscuis militum comitatibus infirmaverat, *Tac.* 15, 10, 1. (2) ∞ Non confirmas, sed infirmas sortes collatione hostiarum, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 38. (3) = Res leves infirmare, diluere, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 15. Infirmare legem, *Liv.* 34, 3.

Infirmor, āri. pass. To be weakened, or opposed. Graviter ferens aliquid à se factum infirmar, *Paterc.* 2, 2.

Infirmus, a, um. adj. [ex in priv. & firmus] ior, comp. iſſimū, sup. (1) Feeble, weak, infirm. (2) Not sure, not durable, not well cemented. (3) Varyable, mutable, unsettled, irresolute. (4) Yielding small nourishment. (1) = Aetas affecta, & vires infirmæ, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 43. Infirmitates milites, *Cas. B. C.* 1, 64. Infirmissimum tempus ætatis, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 8. (2) Ter Phorm. 5, 1, 6. (3) *Id. Hecyr.* 3, 1, 31. (4) = Alia res aliā vel valentior est, vel infirmior, *Cels.* 2, 18. Famamque, infirmissimum adversus sortes viros telum, contemnite, *Curt.* 4, 55. Infirmitas valitudine, *Paterc.* 2, 70.

Inſit. defect. quod nec in aliā facie apparet. (1) He begineth. (2) He saith, or said. (1) Inſit me percontarier, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 2, 76. Inſit lacrymis obortis, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 258. (2) Ibi inſit se annum tertium & nonagesimum agere, *Liv.* 3, 71. Būd. interpr.

¶ Inſitens, tis. part. ab. inſit. inſiteor, Denying, Dig. ¶ Diffitens.

Inſitiā, Inſitiālis, Inſitiātio, Inſitiātor, Inſitiōr. Vid. Inſiciā, inſicialis, &c.

* Inſixus, a, um. part. [ex in & figor] (1) Fastened, or sticking, in. (2) Met. Bent, intent, or set upon, a thing. (3) Fixed, not easily removed. (4) Sat down before a place, besieging. (1) Inſixa in tergis hostium pila, *Liv.* (2) ∞

Mens in imagines intenta & infixā, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 19. (3) ∞ Inſixa animis religio, *Liv. memorie res*, *Id.* 3, 71. animo dolor, *Cic.* (4) Hostis infixus manibus, *Sil.* 11, 173. ¶ Inſixum est, it is resolved, *Id.* 10, 644.

Inflammandus, a, um. part. To set on fire, to be inflamed. Patriam diripiendam inflammandamque reliquimus, *Cic. Att.* 8, 2.

¶ Inflammanter. adv. Inflamedly, *Gell.* 10, 3. ¶ Acriter.

Inflammatio, ōnis. f. verb. A preternatural heat, an inflammation. Inflammationem reprimere, *Cels.* 7, 25. Inflammationes mammarum, *Plin.* 10, 21. animi, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 46.

¶ Inflammatōr, ōris. m. verb. An inflamer. Adfertur ex *Cic. pro Domo*, sed aliter nunc leg. inven. tamen ap. *Firm.* ut & inflammatio ap. *Ann.*

Inflammatus, a, um. part. (1) Inflamed, set on fire. (2) Met. Excited, stirred up. (3) Carried with the violence of any passion. (1) = Classis inflammata & incensa, *Cic.* (2) ∞ Ad gloriam à pueritiā inflammatus, *Id. Fam.* 1, 7. (3) Inflammatus amore, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 330. cupiditate auferendi, *Cic. odiis*, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 338.

Inflammo, āre. aet. [ex in & flamma] (1) To set on fire, to inflame. (2) Met. To excite, incite, or stir up. (3) To transport with any passion. (4) To increase greatly, to exaggerate. (1) = Classis inflammari incendique jussit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 35. (2) Populum inflammare in improbos, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 26. = Excitare & inflammare animos, *Id. de Harusp. Resp.* 19. (3) ∞ Amore inflammari, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 44. furore, *Id. Verr.* 5, 62. spe, *Id. de Fin.* 1, 18. (4) = Cupiditates auget atque inflammat, *Id. de Fin.* 1, 16.

Inflammar, āri, ātus. pass. To be set on fire, &c. Vid. Inflammo.

Inflans, tis. part. Swelling, puffing up. Inflantes corpora fabæ, *Ov. Med. Fac.* 70.

Inflātē. adv. unde comp. Inflātius. More swellingly, Met. haughtily, proudly, boastingly. = Litteræ elatius, inflatiusque scriptæ, *Cas. B. C.* 3, 79. ¶ Rarō occ.

Inflatio, ōnis. f. id. quod Inflatus, ūs. Habet inflationem magnam is cibus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 30. Inflatio ventris, *Col.* 6, 6. Residet inflatio, *Cels.* 4, 5. Vis inflationis aquæ penulam cogit elevare, *Vitr.* 10, 12.

Inflatus, ūs. m. verb. (1) A blowing upon. (2) A sound, or blast. (3) Met. An inspiration. (1) Inflatu primo tubicinis, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 7. (2) Inflatum tibiæ recipiunt aures, *Id. de Clar. Orat.* 51. (2) Inflati capilli, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 145. ∞ adstricti, *Id. ibid.* (3) Inflatus venas laccho, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 15. Inflatus assentationibus, *Liv.* 24, 6. inflati amnes, *Id.* 40, 33. (4) = Inflatus & tumens animus in vicio est, *Cic.* Juvenis inflatio redierat, *Liv.* 39, 53.

Inſlectens, tis. part. Bending. Capita inſlectentes, *Cat.* 64.

Inſlectio, vel Inſlexio, ōnis. f. verb. A bowing, turning, or winding. Inſlectio laterum, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 59.

Inſlecto, ěre, xi, xum. aet. (1) To bow, or bend, in; to crook. (2) Met. To turn aside, to warp. (3) To turn towards. (4) To turn another way. (5) To move, alter, or change. (1) Ferrum se inſlexit, *Cas. B. G.* 1, 15. Radices in nodum inſlectere, *Col.* 5, 6. ∞ Lacrymis inſlectere aliquem, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 716. (2) Inſlectere jus gratiā, *Cic. pro Cæcinā*, 26. (3) Oculos aliorum inſlectere, *Id. ad Quir. post redit.* 3. (4) Hic primus inſlexit orationem & eam mollem reddidit, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 9. (5) Solus hic inſlexit sensus, animumque labantem Impulit, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 22.

Inſlector, i. pass. To be turned, or warped. Jus gratiā inſlectitur, *Cic. pro Cæc.* 26.

* Inſletus, a, um. part. [quasi ab inſleor] Unhappy, unlamented. Inſleta, inhumataque turba, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 372.

Inflexibilis, e. adj. (1) Not to be bended. (2) Met. Not to be moved, inflexible, obstinate. (1) Cortex crassior, & detractus inflexibilis, *Plin.* 16,

14. (2) Torvitas naturæ dura & inflexibilis, *Id.* 7, 19. = Pervicacia & inflexibilis obstinatio, *Id. Ep.* 10, 97.

Inflexio, ōnis. Vid. Inſlectio. Inflexus, a, um. part. (1) Bowed, bended, made crooked. (2) Winding. (3) Turned towards. (4) Varyed, altered. (1) Inflexum genu, *Prop.* 3, 9. (2) Antrum inflexum, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 162. (3) Inflexa ad miserabilem sonum vox, *Cic. de Or.* 2. (4) ∞ Nunc continuo spiritu trahitur in longum, nunc variatur inflexo, *Plin.* 10, 19.

Inflexus, ūs. m. aliud verb. A turning, or bending, *Plin.* 11, 23.

¶ Inſſectio, ōnis. f. & Inſſectus, ūs. m. verb. An inflicting, or striking, quorum illud, *Theod. Cod.* 1, 9. Tit. 17. hoc *Arnob.* 3. ¶ Impactio.

Inſſectus, a, um. part. [ab inſſigor] Inſſected, struck, smitten. Tamen illud, multis antea tentatis, vulnus necessario inſſectum, *Cic. Philipp.* 1. Conf. *Stat. Theb.* 6, 455.

Inſſigo, ěre, xi, ſum, aet. [ex in & antiq. ſligo, quod vid.] (1) To lay upon. (2) To sting. (3) To bring upon. (1) ∞ Inſſigere plagam alicui, *Cic. in Vat.* 8. (2) Tollit cratera, Inſſigitque viro, *Ov. Metam.* 5, 83. (3) Inſſigere turpitudinem sibi, *Cic. in Pison.* 26.

Inſſo, āre, āvi. aet. (1) To blow upon, as on any wind instrument. (2) To swell, or puff, up. (3) Met. To augment, to increase, to beighen. (1) Cum cantare eſſet juſſus, buccinam inſſavit, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 13. (2) Venas inſſavit libido, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 33. ¶ ∞ Ambas baccas inſſare, to swell with anger, to chafe, to fume. *Id. Sat.* 1, 1, 21. Hic eventus inſſavit ad intolerabilem superbiam animos, *Liv.* 45, 31. (3) = Menda-cii erexit multorum animos, & regis spem inſſabat, *Liv.* 35. ¶ Inſſare pretium rei, *Dig.*

Inſſor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) To be blown on. (2) To be founded. (1) Carbasus inſſatur aſtro, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 357. (2) Audiērant inſſari classica, *Id. Geor.* 2, 539.

Inſſoreo vel Inſſoreſco, ěre, ūi. neut. To flourish. Pristina Romuleis inſſoruit arcibus ætas, *Claud. sec. Conf. Stil.* 124.

Inſſuens, tis. part. (1) Flowing in. (2) Met. Rushing in. (3) Abounding. (4) Falling off. (1) Mutant saporem & inſſuentes rivi, *Plin.* 31, 4. (2) Inſſuentes in Italiam Gallorum maximas copias reſſit, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 15. (3) Fortunæ inſſuentis dona, *Sen. Thy.* 536. Inſſuentia negotia, *Plin. Paneg.* 81. (4) Capilli inſſuentes, *Cels.* 6, 1.

Inſſuo, ěre, xi, xum. neut. (1) To flow, or run, into; as liquids. (2) Met. To rush in, to enter tumultuously. (3) To slip easily and gently, to find easy admittance. (4) To abound. (5) To decrease. (6) ¶ To slip out of. (7) To fall off. (1) Hypanis fluvius in Pontum inſſuit, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 39. In amnes mare inſſuit, *Id. de Div.* 1, 35. (2) Vid. Inſſuens, n. 2. (1) Nihil tam facile in animos teneros inſſuit, quàm varii canendi ſoni, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 15. (4) Vid. Inſſuens, n. 3. (5) *Virg. Aen.* 2, 169. (6) Ex-cident gladiu, inſſuent arma de manibus, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 3. al. fluent. (7) Capilli post mortem ſerè inſſuunt, *Cels.* 6, 1.

Inſſivium, ii. n. An effusion, or overflowing. Ut sanguinis cerebrique inſſivio expiraret, *Paterc.* 2, 120. ¶ Rarō occ.

¶ Inſſuxio, ōnis. verb. Power, force, influence. *Macrob. Somn. Scip.* 1, 12. ¶ Vis, tactus, solis, lunæ, stellarum, *Cic.*

¶ Inſſexus, ūs. m. verb. An influx, or flowing into, *Firm.* ¶ Illapſus.

Inſſodiens, tis. part. Digging in, *Sil.* 10, 283.

Inſſodio, ěre, di, ſum, aet. [ex in & fodio] (1) To dig into, or in. (2) To plant. (3) To interr, to bury. (1) Inſſodere ſulcum, *Col.* 3, 13. ſquales conchas, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 348. (2) Antequam lætum Inſſodias vitis genus, *Id. Geor.* 2, 262. (3) ∞ Corpora multa virum terræ inſſodiunt, *Id. Aen.* 11, 205.

Inſſodior, i, ſus. To be digged in, &c. *Col.* 9, 1.

|| Infœcundè, adv. *Unfruitfully, coldly, sparingly.* § = Infœcundè & jejune laudare, *Gell.* 19, 3.

Infœcunditas, ãtis. f. *Unfruitfulness barrenness.* Infœcunditas agrorum, *Col. in Proœm.* l. i. terrarum, *Tac.* 4, 6, 7.

Infœcundus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *Unfruitfull, addle, barren, sparing, yielding little of a thing.* Ova infœcunda, *Plin.* 11, 54. semina, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 48. Ingenii fons infœcundus parvaque vena fuit, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 14, 34. Infœcundior materia, *Col.* 2, 4, 7. Ager arbori infœcundus, *Sall. B. J.* 17.

Infœlicitas, Infœlicito, Infœlix. *Vid.* Infelicitas, &c.

Informatio, ònis. f. verb. *A sketch, or first draught, of a thing; Met. imagination, a prophetic notion traced on the mind antecedently to instruction.* *Cic. N. D.* 1, 16. = Anticipatio, *Id. ibid.*

Informâturus, a, um. part. *About to form, or constitute.* Noctivago tædas informatura labori, *Claud.* 3. *Rap. Prof.* 331.

Informâtus, a, um. part. (1) *Drawn out, made imperfectly.* (2) *Presumptive, anticipated.* (3) *Framed, constituted.* (1) His informatum manibus jam parte politâ, *Fulmen erat, Virg. Æn.* 8, 426. (2) Petitorum hæc est adhuc informatæ cogitatio, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 1. (3) A naturâ bene informatus animus, *Id. Off.* 1, 4.

Informidatus, a, um. part. *Not feared.* *Sil.* 15, 241.

Informis, e. adj. [ex in priv. & forma] (1) *Without shape, or form; shapeless.* (1) Alfo misshapen, ill favoured, rude. (3) *Filthy, dirty, nasty.* (4) *Met. Dishonourable.* (1) Cum res informis fit formata, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 53. Alveos informes raptim faciebant, *Liv.* 21, 26. (2) Uræ pariunt informem carnem, *Plin.* 8, 6. (3) Informe cadaver, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 264. Limus informis, *Id.* 6, 416. (4) Sors mea, ut mihi informis, sic tibi magnifica, est, *Tac.* 12, 37. Informior, *Sen. Ep.* 94.

Informo, ãre. act. [ex in & forma] (1) *To form, shape, or fashion.* (2) *To contrive, or design in the mind.* (3) *To teach, to instruct.* (1) Informare areas, *Col.* 11, 3, 13. Informare in eam crassitudinem, *Id.* 2, 2. (2) = In summo oratore fingendo, talem informabo, qualis fortasse nemo fuit, *Cic. in Orat.* 2. (3) Artes quibus ætas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, *Id. pro Arch.* 3.

Infôro, ãre. act. [ab in & foro] *To bore into, to pierce.* *Plin.* 17, 14. ubi tamen *Harduinus* ex *MSS.* reponit imperare, dubitatque an inforare pro perforare sit *Latinum.*

Infôro, ãre. act. [ex in & forum] *To put into the courts of the prætor.* Licetne inforare, si incomitari non licet? *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 31. Sed utrumque verbum, ut multa alia, *cudisse videtur.*

Infortünatus, a, um. adj. ior. comp. || *issimus, sup. Unfortunate, unhappy, unprosperous, unlucky.* Infortunatus senex, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 17. Nihil me infortunatius, nihil fortunatius est *Catullo, Cic. Attic.* 2, 24. Infortunatissimus maritus, *Apul. Met.* 4, p. 130.

|| Infortünitas, ãtis. f. *Misfortune, ill luck, unhappiness.* *Gell.* 5, 1. pro

Infortünium, i. n. *Ill luck, misfortune.* Haud multum à me aberit infortünium, *Ter. Haut.* 4, 1, 55. || Mactare aliquem infortünio, *to do one a mischief.* *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 3, 5. Nî pareat patri, haud utrum infortünium esse, *Liv.* 1, 50.

Infossio, ònis. f. verb. [ab infodio] *A covering with earth.* Infossio totius corporis, *Pallad. Febr. Tir.* 16.

Infossus, a, um. part. [ab infodior] *Dug in, covered with earth, set in the earth.* Infossi lacus, *Col.* 9, 1, 2. Infossi tot duraverunt annis, *Plin.* 13, 13. § Puer infossus humo, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 52. Infossa cerebra vulnera, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 534.

Infra. præv. [contract. ab intera, quod obinferos] (1) *Below, under, underneath in place.* (2) *Below in quality.* (3) *Below in age, or price.* (4) *In number, fewer than.* (1) Ac-

cubueram apud *Volumnium*, & quidem, supra me *Atticus*, infra *Verrius*, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 26. (2) Face tu, quem ego esse puto infra omnes infimo homines, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 36. (3) Me infra ætatem filii sui posuit, *Liv.* Nascitur in *Perfide* largè, sed infra *Cyrenæicum*, *Plin.* 19, 3. (4) Ova incubari infra decem dies utilissimum, *Id.* 10, 54. || Absolutè adv. § Suprà, infra, dextrâ, sinistrâ, antè, post. *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 40.

* Infractio, ònis. f. verb. [ab infringo] *A breaking, Met. a discouraging, or according to some a wavering; inconstancy.* Infractio quædam animi, & demissio, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 7. Raro occ.

* Infractus, a, um. part. or. comp. [ex in intens. & fractus] (1) *Very much broken, broken to pieces, crumbled.* (2) *Met. Weak, disabled, impotent, submissive.* (3) *Abated, lessened.* (4) *Discouraged, daunted.* (5) [Ex in priv. & fractus] *Unbroken, undaunted.* (1) Nuces infractæ sunt dandæ, *Col.* 8, 17. *Conf. Cels.* 4, 11. (2) Infractus furor tuos inanes faciebat metus, *Cic. pro Domo.* 24. Re integrâ, & infractâ, *Id.* (3) Post infractum calorem plenus somnus venit, *Cels. Oratio nullâ ex parte infractior, Val. Max.* 5, 10, ext. 1. Oratio infracta, *Liv.* 38, 14. (4) Non modò non infracto animo, sed etiam confirmato, & renovato, *Cic. post. reit. ad Quir.* 8. (5) Infracti adverso Marte Latini, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 1. *interpr. Serv.* sed *Donatum* sequi volunt doctiores; etsi in hac notione invenitur ap. recentiores.

Infrænatus, & Infrênatus, a, um. part. [ex in epitat. & fræno] (1) *Bridled.* (2) [ex in priv. & freno] *Unbridled.* (1) Non stratos, non infrenatos habebant equos, *Liv.* 37, 20. (2) Gentium illarum equites frenatos & infrenatos video, *Liv.* 21, 44.

Infrænis, e. & Infrenus, a, um. adj. (1) *Without bridles, unbridled.* (2) *Met. Incontinent, ungovernable.* (1) Numidæ infreni, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 41. *vid. Col.* 10, 21. (2) Infrenis lingua, *Gell.* 1, 15. Infrenus cursus, *Col.* 10, 215.

Infræno, ãre. act. [ex in intens. & frenum] (1) *To rein, to bridle.* (2) *To hold back, to keep in.* (1) Equos non sternere, non infrenare poterant, *Liv.* 37, 20. (2) Infrenare navigia anchoris, *Plin.* 9, 31.

Infrænus, a, um. adj. *Unbridled.* *Vid.* Infrenis.

* Infrágilis, e. adj. [ex in, & fragilis] (1) *Not easily broken.* (2) *Met. Not discouraged, invincible, undaunted.* (1) Infragilis adamas, *Plin.* 20. præf. (2) Summum bonum est infragilis animi rigor & providentia, *Sen. de Vir. beat.* c. 9. ubi al. *perperam leg.* infrangibilis, *Infragilis animus, Ov. ad Liv.* 354.

* Infrîmo, ui, ãre. neut. [ex in intens. & fremo] (1) *To roar aloud.* (2) *Met. To rage tumultuously.* (3) *To murmur, to grumble.* (1) Vasto & grave murmur hiatu Infrêmuit leo, *Lucan.* 1, 210. (2) Bellum acris Infrêmuit, *Sil.* 3, 230. (3) *Vid.* Fremo.

Infrêndeo, ui, ãre. [ex in intens. & frêndeo] *To gnash, &c. leg. saltem in part.* Dentibus infrêndens gemitu, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 664. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 8, 580. 2, 477. *Sil.* 2, 688.

Infrêquens, tis. adj. ior. comp. *issimus, sup. non frequens.* (1) *Unfrequented seldom, visited.* (2) *Rare, seldom, often absent.* (3) *Few, thin.* (4) || *Unaccustomed to.* (1) Quæ frequentissima urbis sunt, *Liv.* 31, 23. (2) Infrêquens Romæ sum, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, ult. Infrêquens miles, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 1, 19. sed locus variè leg. (3) Copiæ infrêquentiores, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 2. (4) § Infrêquens vorum sum *Latinarum, Gell.* 13, 23.

Infrêquentia, æ. f. *Fewness, paucity, thinness.* Nec agi quicquam per infrêquentiam senatûs poterat, *Liv.* 2, 23. *Conf.* 38, 44.

Infriandus, a, um. part. *To be crumbled, Cels.* 7, 7.

Infriatus, a, um. part. *Crumbled, rubbed to powder.* Superfuso aceto, vel æris ærugine infriato, *Col.* 7, 5. *vid. & Plin.* 20, 13.

|| Infrîcãtio, ònis. f. verb. *A rubbing, a chafing, or fretting.* *Litt. ex Cels.* sed q.

Infrîco, ui, & aui, ãre, & tum, & atum. act. *To rub in, or upon.* § Pondo quadrantem amphoris singulis infriçato, *Col.* 12, 30. Cinerem ex aceto infriçare, *Plin.* 30, 3.

Infrîctio, ònis. f. verb. *A rubbing.* Infrîctionem membro adhibere, *Cels.* 8, 11. sub fin.

|| Infrîctus, a, um. part. *Rubed in, or upon; well rubbed.* *Litt. ex Plin.* ut opinor, 20, 13. sed var. lect.

* Infrîgeo, ãre. neut. [ex in & frigeo] *To become cold.* Cum infrixit, cataplotia ex eo fiunt, *Cels.* 5, 25, 4.

* Infringens, tis. *Breaking in pieces, bruising, &c.* § Cautibus infringens manus, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 556.

* Infringo, ãre, ãgi, infractum. [ex in & frango] (1) *To break in pieces, to break, to bruise.* (2) *To tear, or rend, in pieces.* (3) *Met. To break, to quell.* (4) *To move, to prevail upon.* (5) *To lessen, to diminish.* (6) *To dishearten, to discourage.* (1) Ne infidens ales infringat, *Plin.* 21, 6. Cornu infiegit, truncâque à fronte revelit, *Ov. Met.* 9, 86. Lumbos & latus infregi liminibus, *Hor. Epod.* 11, 32. (2) Retentas totas infringere vestes, *Ov. Met.* 9, 208. (3) Conatus adversariorum infringere, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 21. (4) Deos infringere humili precatu, *Stat. Achill.* 2, 244. (5) Mors Burrhi infregit Senecæ potentiam, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 52, 1. (6) Non tamen ita infregit animos eorum, ut abisterent imperio, *Liv.* 38, 16.

* Infringor, i. pass. *To be broken, &c.* Cum Drusi tribunatus infringi debilitarique videretur, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 7. Infringitur urna, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 412.

Infrîo, ãre. act. *To crumble in, to break with the fingers.* Melle unguito, papaver infriato, *Cato.* 79. Infriare farinam in aquam, *Id.* 156.

Infrîor, ãri. pass. *To be crumbled, Cels.* 4, 4.

Infrons, dis. vel fortè Infrondis, e. adj. *Without leaves, or trees.* Hæc agri infrondes, *Ov. ex Ponto.* 4, 13, 31. vix alibi occ.

Infructuosus, a, um. adj. [non fructuosus] (1) *Unfruitfull, barren, yielding little.* (2) *Met. Unprofitable, ineffectual.* (1) Infructuosas vites secundas sic facito, *Col.* 8, 4. (2) Infructuosa militia, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 51. epistola, *Sen. Controv.* 9. Infructuosæ preces, *Plin. Epist.* 8, 23, 6.

|| Infrûgîferus, a, um. adj. *Unfruitfull, Litt. ex Suet.*

Infrûnîtus, a, um. part. [ex in & antiq. fruniscor, vel fruisco, quod leg.] *Silly, foolish, sottish, nonsensical.* Infrunito amore correptus, *Val. Max.* 5, 7. usus & *Senec. Benef.* 3, 16. & de *Vit. Beat.* 23.

|| Infûcãtio, ònis. f. verb. *A colouring, or disguising, Arnob.*

Infûcatus, a, um. part. *Coloured, cloaked, disguised.* Infucata vitia, *Cic. Orat.* 3, 25. Symm. & Arn. contrariam notionem huic vocab. tribuerunt.

Infûco, ãre. act. *To paint, or daub, over; to disguise, to counterfeit.* Metuo nequid infucaverit, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 46.

Infûla, æ. f. (1) *A mitre, a turban, an ornament which priests wore on their heads in old time, a label hanging on each side of a mitre.* (2) || *A diadem, or fillet for some royal, or great, person.* (3) *A kind of veil on the horns of a sacrifice.* (4) *A garland wore by those who sued for peace.* (1) Præstò mihi fuerunt sacerdotes Cereris cum infulis ac verbenis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 5. (2) Mentio earum frequens ap. poster. (3) Infulæ in destinatam morti victimam conferebantur, *Flor.* 4, 2. (4) Hostea inermes cum infulis sese portâ foras proripiunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 12. Navis velata infulis ramisque oleæ *Scipioni* occurrit in portu *Carthaginiensium, Liv.* 30, 36.

Infûlatus, a, um. part. *Wearing a priest's mitre, Suet. Cal.* 27. || Infûlatus mysta, a *bishop, Sidon.*

Infûlcio, ire, ïvi, tum. act. *To thrust, or cram, in; to foist in.* Verbum omnibus locis infûlcire, *Sen. Ep.* 114. *Conf. Suet. T.* 53.

Infûlcior,

Infulcior, tri. pass. *To be thrust, or cramed, in*, Suet. Tib. 53. = Inferior, ingeror, Cic.

Infulgens, tis. *Glistening, shining*. Templum infulgens, Faber. ex Catull. 62, 387. Sed mel. libb. hab. templo infulgeat.

Infumatus, a, um. part. *Dried in the smoke*. Axungia infumata, Plin. 28, 9. Cerebrum infumatum, Ibid. 16.

Infumo, are. act. *To dry in the smoke, to reek*, Plin. 28, 9.

Infundendus, a, um. part. *To be poured in, or upon*. Tum multa aqua per caput infundenda, Cels. 1, 3.

Infundens, tis. part. *Pouring, or issuing, through*. Infundens Atlanticum mare oceanus, Plin. H. 3, 1.

Infundibulum, i. n. (1) *A tunnel, or funnel, to pour liquor into vessels*. (2) *Also the hopper of a mill*. (3) *Also the brain tunnel*. (1) Col. 3, 18, 6. (2) Vitruv. 10, 10. (3) Ap. Med.

Infundo, ere, fudi, fustum, act. [*ex in & fundo*] (1) *To pour in, or into*. (2) Met. *To diffuse, to spread*. (1) § Infundere aliquid faucibus, Col. 6, 6. in naribus, Id. per nares, Id. (1) Vicia in civitatem infundere, Cic. de Legg. 3, 14.

Infundor, i. pass. *To be poured into*. Infunditur amnis Ionio mari, Plin. 4, 3. Conf. Cels. 2, 12.

Infurnibulum, i. n. *A peel wherewith bread is set into the oven*, Plin. 24, 13.

Infuscans, tis. part. *Darkening*. Infuscans aquam umbrâ capitis, Plin. 36, 25.

Infuscatio, onis, f. verb. *Adarkening*, Faber ex Plin. sed non inven.

Infuscatus, a, um. part. (1) *Made dark, or blackish*. (2) *Troubled, muddy*. (3) *Corrupted*. (1) § Vinacea infuscata, & nonnullâ propemodum nigra, Col. 11, 2, 69. (2) Infuscata aqua absconduntur, Plin. 9, 29. (3) Vicinitas non infuscata malevolentia, Cic. pro Planc. 9.

Infusco, are. act. [*ex in intens. & fusco*] (1) *To make dusky, or dark; to darken*. (2) *To make muddy*. (3) *To corrupt, or tarnish*. (4) *To drown his voice, or so to speak as not to be heard*. (5) *To dilute, make pale, to allay*. (1) Maculis infuscet vellera pullis, Virg. Geor. 3, 389. (2) § Infuscare aquam, Plin. 9, 29. (3) Iis, quos non aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, rectè loquebantur, Cic. de Cl. Or. 74. (4) Plin. 10, 29. (5) Rarè nimium dabat quod bibere, atque id merum infuscabat, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 21.

Infuscor, ari. atus. pass. *To be darkened, &c.* Sanie infuscat arena, Virg. Geor. 3, 493. naturalis sapor, Col. 12, 19, 2.

Infuscus, a, um. adj. *Dark, swarthy, dusky*. Quidam infusci & hirsuti reperiuntur, Col. 9, 10, 1. Infusci coloris, Ibid. 9, 3, 1.

Infusio, onis, f. verb. *Apouring in, or upon; a sleeping, an infusion*, Plin. 20, 21.

Infusor, tris. m. verb. *He that poureth in*, Plin. laud. Litt. utinam l. cum monstrasset. Infusor fidei, Prud. Carb. 4, 11.

Infusorium, i. n. *A tunnel, an ewer, a ewise*, Litt. ex Col. sed q.

Infusus, a, um. part. (1) *Poured into*. (2) *Entering in great numbers*. (3) *Infused*. (1) § Oceanus infusus in multos sinus, Plin. 2, 68. Infusus Tigri Euphrates, Id. 5, 26. (2) Infusus populus, Virg. Aen. 5, 552. (3) Mens infusa per artus, Id. Aen. 6, 726. § Cello infusa mariti, clasping round, Ov. Met. 11, 386. Infusa senectæ majestas, Val. Flacc. 4, 552.

Infusus, us. m. *An infusion, or sleeping in*. Sonitus aurium emendat infusu, strumas, illita, Plin. 24, 6.

* || Ingelabilis, e. adj. [*ex in priv. & || gelabilis*] *That freezeeth not*, Litt. ex Gell. 17, 8. ut opinor, sed libb. castigatior hab. incongelabile. † Gelu non obstrictus.

* || Ingelidus, a, um. adj. [*ex in priv. & gelidus*] *Not frozen, or cold*, Sidon.

* Ingemens, tis. part. [*ex in priv. & gemens*] *Lamenting, bewailing*. Ingemens laboribus, Hor. Epod. 5, 31.

Ingeminans, tis. part. *Doubleing*. Ingeminans istus dextrâ, Virg. Aen. 5, 457. Conf. Stat. Theb. 5, 548.

|| Ingeminatio, onis, f. verb. *A doubleing*, Hier. † Geminatio, Vete.

Ingeminatus, a, um. part. *Redoubled*. Vox ingeminata remugit, Virg. Geor. 3, 45. Ingeminata nobilitas, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 16, 44.

Ingemino, are. act. (1) *To double, or redouble; to repeat often*. (2) Neut. *To increase much*. (1) Ter gutture voces Aut quater ingeminant, Virg. Geor. 1, 411. (2) Ingeminant Austri, & densissimus imber, Id. Geor. 1, 333. pro ingeminantur, Serv. Interp. Ingeminant æstus, Val. Flacc. 7, 195.

|| Ingeminor, ari. atus. pass. *Lex. ex Vit.*

* Ingemiscens, tis. part. *Sorrowing, groaning, lamenting, deploring*. Muliebriter ingemiscens, Plin. 35, 11.

* Ingemisco, ere. incept. [*ex in intens. & gemisco*] (1) *To groan*. (2) *To mourn, to grieve, to sigh and sob, to bewail*. (1) Pueri Spartiatæ non ingemiscunt verborum dolore laniati, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27. (2) Quid ingemiscis hostem Dolabellam judicatum? Id. Phil. 13, 10. § Ingemiscere casui alicujus, Val. Max. 5, 10, 2. Conf. Liv. 21, 53.

* Ingemo, ere, ui. neut. [*ex in & gemo*] (1) *To lament*. (2) Act. *To bewail, or mourn for*. (1) § Ingemit taurus aratro, Virg. Geor. 1, 46. & de inanimatis: Ingemuit solum, Ov. Met. 14, 407. (2) Jacentem ingemuere Inachidæ, Stat. Theb. 9, 2.

* || Ingenerabilis, e. adj. [*ex in priv. & generabilis*] *That cannot be engendered*, Aug. † Qui generari nequit.

* † Ingenerasco, ere. incept. [*ex in, & generasco*] *To be bred in, or engendered*. Omnia membris Ex ineunte ævo ingenerascunt, Lucr. 7, 745.

* Ingeneratus, a, um. part. [*ingencor*] *Bred in one naturally*. Ingenerata familiæ frugalitas, Cic. pro Sext. 9. animus ingeneratus est à Deo, Id. de Legg. 1, 8.

* Ingenero, are. act. [*ex in, & genero*] *to engender, to beget, to produce*. Natura ingenerat amorem, Cic. Off. 1, 4.

* Ingeneror, ari. atus. pass. *To be continued on in descents*. Ingenerantur hominibus mores, Cic. contra Rull. 2, 35. vid. & Catull. 59, 215.

* Ingeniatus, a, um. adj. [*ex ingenium*] *Naturally given*. Qui lepidè ingeniatus esset (dixit) vitam longinquam darent, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 133. Memoria bene ingeniata, Gell. 12, 1.

* Ingeniculatus, i. m. [*à seq.*] *A certain constellation so called*, Vitruv. 9, 6.

* † Ingeniculo, are. act. & Ingeniculor, ari. pass. [*ex in, & geniculo*] *To bore the knee; to make a leg, or courtesy; to kneel*, Lamprid. † Ingenua procumbo.

* || Ingeniculus, i. m. *rectius ingeniculatus, quod vid. The constellation of Hercules in a kneeling posture*, Vitruv. Ingenciâ juvenis sub imagine constans, Manil. 5, 646. sed aliter Bentl. ex conjectura. Vid. Engonasis.

* Ingeniōse, adv. ius. comp. *itsimè, sup. Wittyly, ingeniously*. Tractantur ista ingeniosè, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 27. Declamavit ingeniosius, Sen. Controv. 10. Homo ingeniosissimè nequam, Patere. 2, 48, 3.

* Ingeniōsus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *scimus, sup. (1) Naturally, adapted*. (2) *Ingenious, sharp, witty*. (3) *Cunning, shrewd*. (1) Terra ingeniosa colenti, Ov. Ep. 6, 117. Ad segetes ingeniosus ager, Id. Fast. 4, 684. (2) Homo ingeniosissimus, M. Cato, Cic. pro Mur. 30. (3) Ingeniosior est ad excogitandum simulatio veritate, Plin. Paneg. 55.

* Ingénitus, a, um. part. [*ex in, & genitus*] *Natural, bred in by nature*. = Natalis & ingenta sterilitas, Col. 3, 7, 6. Pyllicum corpori ingentum est virus exitiale serpentibus, Plin. 7, 2. Quæ ingenta ipsi omiffuri sunt suâ sponte, Curt. 5, 5, 19.

* Ingénium, i. n. [*ex in, & ant. geno*] *propriè natura dicitur cuique ingenta*. (1) *The nature, quality, or disposition, of a thing*. (2) *or person*. (3) *Capacity, memory, judgement, apprehension*. (4) *Wis, learning, arts*. (5) *A device,*

or contrivance. (6) Met. *A wit, or witty man*.

(7) Item, muneris vel officii. (1) Ingenium loci, Flor. 2, 6, 16. soli, Plin. 14, 1. || lini, Gell. 3, 6. § Ingenio suo vivere, according to his own bumpur, Liv. 3, 36. (2) Ingenio te esse in liberos leni puto, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 99. (3) Ingenii vena benigna, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 10. § Sæpe audio, Qui nec ipse consulere, nec alteri parere sciat, eum extremi ingenii esse, quite stupid, Liv. 22, 29. (4) Ingenium quondam fuerat pretiosius auro, Ov. Amor. 3, 8, 3. (5) Obtulit ingenium Anicetus libertus, Tac. Ann. 14, 3. vid. & Suet. Cal. 37. (6) Ut sæpe summa ingenia in occulto latent! Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 62. Scio quem animum, quod horter ingenium? Plin. Epist. 1, 3, 5. (7) Ut imperium, suo vehemens, mansueto permitteretur ingenio, Liv. 2, 30.

* || Ingēnor, i, itus. pass. [*ab in, & ant. geno pro gigno*] *To be begotten, or bred in*, Manil. 5, 137.

Ingens, tis. adj. *Very great, huge, mighty, big, large, prodigious*. § Magnas agere gratias mihi? GN. Ingentes, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, princ. § Ingens animis, Virg. Aen. 11, 641. animi, Tac. Ann. 1, 69, 2. Ingentes impensæ, Liv. 34, 58. || Ingentior & ingentissimus leg. ap. poster.

* † Ingēnuatus, a, um. part. *vulg. rect. ingeniatus*. Well born, come of good friends, well bred, well disposed, good conditioned, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 136. Vid. & Gall. 12, 1.

* Ingēnuè, adv. *Gentleman like, freely, frankly, ingenuously*. Ingenuè educatus, Cic. de Fin. 3, 17. = Apertè atque ingenuè fateri, Id. Fam. 5, 2.

* Ingēnuitas, atis, f. *Ingenuity, freedom, frankness, fashionableness*. = Præ se ferre probitatem & ingenuitatem, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 11. Ingenuitatis memor adolescens, Liv. 8, 28.

* Ingēnuus, a, um. adj. [*ab ant. ingenio*] (1) *Free born, of good extraction, ingenuous, honest*. (2) *Liberal*. (3) † *Handsome, comely*. (4) *Fine, nice, dainty*. (5) *Natural*. (1) = Sine sumptu ingenuam, liberalem nactus es, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 16. (2) Vita ingenua, Cic. Fam. 5, 21. Animus ingenuus est, Ibid. 2, 6. (3) Facies quidem, pol, ingenua est, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 17. sed locus variè leg. Ingenuus color movetur pudore, Vir. præf. 6. (4) = Invalidæ vires, ingenuæque mihi, Ov. Trist. 1, 4, 72. (5) Ingenui fontes suppeditant mare, Lucr. 1, 231.

Ingērenus, a, um. part. *To be thrown, or cast, into*. Vinum merum calidum cum rutâ quamplurimum ingerendum est, Cels. 5, 27, 13.

Ingērens, tis. part. *Throwing, or casting, into*. Magna pars summa tectorum obtinebat, saxa, & quicquid manibus fors dederat, ingredientes subeuntibus, Curt. 4, 18. Præfectum prætorii non ex ingredientibus, sed ex subtrahentibus legere. Plin. Pan. 86. Celeberrimis patronis maximas plurimasque postulationes certatim ingredientibus, Suet. Neron. 7.

Ingēro, ere, fsi, stum. act. *To throw, pour, or cast, in, or upon; to heap upon, to thrust into*. § Ingerere thura aris, Plin. 12, 14. dicta in aliquem, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 77. convicia alicui, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 11. probra, Liv. 41, 10. se alicui rei, Plin. Paneg. 86. vulnera, Tac. Hist. 3, 15, 7. tela in hostem, Liv. 24, 34.

Ingēor, i. pass. *To be thrown, or cast, into*. Quicquid ingerebatur, præaltum absorbebat mare, Curt. 4, 10. Quippe recusanti omnia imperia ingesta sunt, Just. 7, 8.

Ingēstibilis, e. adj. *That cannot be borne*. Ingēstibile onus, Plin. 7, 6.

Ingēstus, a, um. part. [*ab ingeror*] (1) *Carried, or thrown, in*. (2) *Pressed, or beaped, upon*. (3) *Forced upon*. (1) Amnem ingestâ obrutum iylvâ transilvère, Flor. 3, 3. (2) Giganteis ingesta est insula membris, Ov. Met. 5, 346. (3) Nomen Patris Patriæ Tiberius à populo sæpius ingestum repudiavit, Tac. Ann. 1, 72, 2.

* Ingigno, ere, gēnui, nītum. act. [*ex in, & gigno*] *To engender, or breed in*. Natura veri cupiditatem ingenuit homini, Cic. de Fin. 2, 14. Tantam ingenuit animantibus conservandi sui-natura custodiam, Id. N. D. 2, 48.

Inglōmēro, āre. act. *To heap up, to wind up.*
Plurimus Auster Inglomerat noctem, Stat. *Tbeb.* 1, 350.

|| Inglōriōsus, a, um. adj. *Dishonourable, inglorious*, Litt. ex Tibull. *sed reclamante metri lege.*

Inglōrius, a, um. adj. *sine gloriā.* (1) *Inglorious; of no renown, fame, or reputation.* (2) *Mean, obscure, private.* (1) *Inglorius & ignobilis*, Cic. *Tusc.* 3, 4. (2) *Flumina amem sylvasque inglorius*, Virg. *Geor.* 2, 486. § *Inglorius militiæ*, Tac. *Hist.* 3, 59, 4.

Inglūvies, ei. f. (1) *The gargle, weasand, or throat hole; the craw, crop, or gorge, of a bird.* (2) *Meton. Glutony, gormandizing.* (1) *Col.* 8, 5, 17. (2) *Stringere ingluvie rem*, Hor. *Sat.* 1, 2, 8.

|| Inglūviōsus, a, um. adj. *Glutinous, greedy-gut, paunchbelly*, Fest. † *Gulosus.*

Ingrandesco, ēre. incept. *To wax big, to increase*, Col. 2, 10, 15. *Ingranduit porrum*, Id. 11, 3, 17.

Ingrātē, adv. *Untankfully, ungratefully, unkindly, discontentedly.* *Ingratē* deorum munera intelligit, Plin. 27, 2. *Ingratē* aliquid ferre, Tac. *Hist.* 1, 52, 4.

Ingrātīcus, a, um. adj. *Ungratefull*, Cic. *pro Sext.* 57. ex vet. poetā. quod expressius verteret τὸ ἀχαρίστος Xenophontis.

Ingrātīs. monop. in abl. pl. *In spite of your seeth, whether you will or no, no thanks to you.* *Ea coacta ingratis post illā cēpit victum vulgō quærere*, Ter. *Heaut.* 3, 1, 37.

Ingrātīs, adv. [contr. pro ingratis, vel ex in & gratis] *By constraint, maugre thy head, in spite of thy heart, whether one will or no*, Plaut. *Amph.* 1, 1, 10.

|| Ingrātī ūdo, dīnis. f. *Untankfullness, unkindness, ingratitude*, Cassiod. † *Ingrati animi crimen*, Cic.

Ingrātus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Isimus, sup.* (1) *Unpleasant, unacceptable, against the will of another.* (2) *Unkind, untankfull, ungratefull, that acknowledgeth not a courtesy.* (1) *Quid ego hæc nequicquam ingrata revolve?* Virg. *Æn.* 2, 101. § *Ingrata oratio regi fuit*, Curt. 4, 11, 14. (2) *Ingratus est, qui beneficium se accepisse negat, quod accepit*, Sen. *de Benef.* 3, 1. *Ingratior Roma*, Liv. 38, 50. *Nihil cognovi ingratus, in quo vitio nihil mali non inest*, Cic. *Att.* 8, 4. *ingratissimus omnium, qui obliviscitur beneficii*, Sen. *de Benef.* 3, 1. § *Ingratus in aliquem*, Ad *Herenn.* 4, 40. *adversus deos*, Gell. 4, 18. *Adversus merita Cæsaris ingratusissimus*, Paterc. 2, 69.

Ingrāvans, tis. part. *Growing heavy, or trouble-some.* *Languere cēpit annis ingravantibus*, Phadr. 5, 11, 3.

|| Ingrāvātē, adv. *Willingly, without grumbling*, Amm. † *Haud gravatē*, Vett.

Ingrāvescens, tis. part. *Growing worse and worse.* *Ingravescente in dies valetudine*, Paterc. 2, 123. *Ingravescente morbo Cumis decessit*, Liv. 41, 16.

Ingrāvesco, ēre. incept. (1) *To grow more heavy, weighty, or lumpish.* (2) *To become worse, to increase, to grow bigger.* (3) *To rise to a higher price.* (1) *Vix credibili pondere ingravescat*, Plin. 31, 7. (2) *Ingravescit in dies malum*, Cic. *ad Brut.* 10. (3) *Annona ingravescere confuevit*, Cæs. *B. C.* 1, 52. *vid. & Cic. pro Domo*, 5.

Ingrāvo, āre. act. (1) *To make heavy, to weigh down.* (2) *To make one more painful, to make worse, to overcharge.* (3) *To cry out with indignation.* (1) *Sævitia hyemis ingravat*, Plin. 19, 8. (2) *Puppem alternus utrinque ingravat*, Stat. *Tbeb.* 5, 402. (3) *Ingravat hæc sævus Drances*, Virg. *Æn.* 11, 220.

Ingrāvōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be made heavy*, Cels.

Ingrēdiens, tis. part. *Entering into.* *Ingrēdiens* tem templum statim antistites ut Hammonis filium salutant, Just. 11, 11. *Conf. Sil.* 15, 251. *Doloremque etiam, si non aliās, tamen ingrediēti mover*, Cels. 5, 28.

Ingrēdiōr, i, ūsus sum, dep. [ex in & gradiōr]

(1) *To walk, or go.* (2) *To enter into.* (3) *Met. To go, or enter, upon.* (1) *Nostris intra munitiones ingredi prohibebant*, Cæs. *B. G.* 5, 9. (2) § *Si stas, ingredere, si ingrederis, curre*, Cic. *Att.* 2, 23. (3) *De divinatione ingressi fumus his libris scribere*, Id. *de Div.* 2, 1. § *Ingressi consulum, ad studium, in causam, vestigia alicujus*, Id.

Ingressio, ōnis. f. verb. *An entering, or going in.* *Ab ingressione fori propulsari*, Cic. *Philipp.* 5, 4. *Conf. & Orat.* 3.

Ingressurus, a, um. part. *About to enter in.* *Hanc ego vitam voto & agitatione præsumo, ingressurus avidissimè*, Plin. *Ep.* 3, 1.

Ingressus, a, um. part. *Having gone, or trodden.* *Numidiam ingressus*, Sall. *B. J.* 30. *tribunatum*, Paterc. 2, 6.

Ingressus, ūs. m. verb. *A walking, a going.* § *Ingressus, cursus, accubitus, inclinatio, sessio*, Cic. *N. D.* 1, 34.

Ingruens, tis. part. *Being hard at hand, coming in with force, violently approaching.* *Ingruens periculum*, Liv. 5, 21. *fatum*, Id. 4, 32. *Ingruentes solis radios sentit luna*, Id. 2, 18. *Ingruente æstate*, Col. 11, 3.

Ingruo, ēre, ui. neut. [confertim & cum clamore impetum facio, more gruū, qui non nisi magno agmine & vehementi clangore volitant]

(1) *To invade, assail, or set upon with violence; or great force.* (2) *To be near at hand; to come, or fall, suddenly upon, or unlooked for.* (1) *Hostes crebri cadunt, nostri contra ingruunt*, Plaut. *Amph.* 1, 1, 81. *Ingruit annus iustus*, Val. *Flacc.* 3, 454. (2) *Aliam in partem terror ingens ingruerat*, Liv. 6. § *Ingruunt morbi gentibus universis*, Plin. 7, 50. *in agrestes*, Liv. 4, 30. *Diseases fall upon them.*

Inguen, ūnis. n. [cujus etymon incert.] (1) *The privy parts.* (2) *Also a disease in these parts.* (3) *Some take it for the groin.* (1) *Tument tibi cum inguina*, Hor. *Sat.* 1, 2, 116. *conf. Liv.* 45, 39. § *Inguinis & capitis discrimina nescit Venus ebria*, Juv. 6, 300. (2) *Inguinaria in vepribus nascens prodest inguinibus*, Plin. 26, 9. (3) *Sed Celsus a seroto distinguit*, 7, 20. & seqq.

|| Inguinālis, is. f. sc. herba. *An herb which cureth the diseases of the privy parts, starwort, cudwort, sharewort*, Apul. *de Herbis*, 60.

Inguināria, æ. f. *Idem.* *Vid. Inguen*, n. 2.

|| Ingurgitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A devouring, or spending*, Firm. † *Crapula, ebrietas, Closs.*

|| Ingurgitator, ōris. m. verb. *He that wastefully spendeth on his belly*, Aug. † *Gurges, gulosus.* *Ingurgito*, āre. act. [ex gurges] (1) *To devour, or raven, greedily; to cram, to swallow up, to swell, to stuff, or swell himself with.* (2) *Met. To plunge over head and ears.* (1) *Qui crudi potridie se rursus ingurgitant*, Cic. *de Fin.* 2, 8. (2) *Ingurgitare se in flagitia*, Id. in *Pis.* 18. § *Ingurgitare se cibis, to stuff, or fill himself with them*, Id. *ibid.* in *se merum, to pour it down his throat*, Plaut. *Curc.* 1, 2, 35.

Inguſtābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be tasted.* = *Baccæ acerbæ & inguſtabiles*, Plin. 16, 26. *fons*, Id. 2, 106.

Inguſtātus, a, um. part. *Untasted, that hath not been tasted.* *Cum ingustata mihi porrexerit ilia Rhombi*, Hor. *Sat.* 2, 8, 30.

Inhābilis, e. adj. (1) *Unfit, improper.* (2) *Unable, unwieldy, unmanageable.* (1) § *Progenerandis scetibus inhabilis*, Col. 2, 1. *Labori inhabiles*, Id. 6, 1. *studii*, Plin. *Epist.* 8, 1, 2. § *Multitudo ad consensum inhabilis*, Liv. 26, 16. (2) *Inhabilis magnitudinis navis*, Liv. 33, 130. *Quorum telum inhabile ad remittendum inperitis est*, Id. 24, 34. *Inhabiles labori*, Col. 6, 1, 1.

Inhābitābilis, e. adj. *Uninhabitable, that cannot be inhabited.* = *Regiones inhabitabiles & incultæ*, Cic. *N. D.* 1, 10.

|| Inhābitāntes, um. pl. c. g. *Inhabitants*, Apul. *Metam.* 1. *Plin. Epist.* 7, 27.

|| Inhābitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An inhabiting*, Vitruv. *ap. Litt.* † *Habitatio*, Col.

|| Inhābitātor, ōris. m. verb. *An inhabiter, an inhabitant*, Hier. † *Habitator.*

Inhābitō, āre. act. *To inhabit, or dwell in.* *Animus in oculis inhabitat*, Plin. 11, 27. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 3.

Inhābitōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be inhabited*, Liv. 24, 3. *ubi tamen Gronov. leg. habitabantur.* *Inhabitatur illa regio*, Plin. *H.* 6, 20.

Inhærens, tis. part. *Cleaveing to, sticking fast in, &c.* *Opinio inhærens & penitus insita*, Cic. *Tusc.* 4, 11. *Inhærenes novæ cupiditati oculi*, Val. *Max.* 9, 2, 1.

Inhæreo, ēre, si, sum. neut. (1) *To cleave, or stick fast, in, or to.* (2) *To hang about.* (3) *Met. To keep, or abide, in; to be wholly given to.* (4) *To dwell near to.* (1) *Cacumina olivæ, sicut matri inhærent, abradito*, Col. *Inhæsit hostibus*, Val. *Max.* 3, 2, 23. (2) *Illā patris cervicibus inhærebat*, Plin. *Ep.* 5, 15. (3) § *Inhæreere voluptatibus*, Cic. *Fin.* 1. in *mente*, Id. *Tusc.* 1, 15. *Memoria imaginis oculis inhærebat*, Plin. *Ep.* 7, 27, 6. *aliis aut. inerrabat.* (4) *Daci montibus inhærent*, Flor. 4, 12.

|| Inhæreo, ēre. c. g. *One that is no heir, that hath no child's portion as an heir*, Val. *Max.* *ap. Litt. sed. q.*

Inhæresco, ēre. incept. *To stick fast in.* *Ut bestiola in visco inhæresceret*, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 57. *Poëtæ inhærescunt penitus in mentibus*, Id. *Tusc.* 3, 2.

|| Inhæſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cleaveing unto*, Aug. *Inhæſurus*, a, um. part. *About to stick, or cleave to.* *Inhæſuro similis*, Ov. *Met.* 1, 535.

* Inhāio, āre. act. [ex in, & halo] *To breathe in, or upon.* *Cum deterrimam nobis popinam inhāiſſet*, Cic. in *Pison.* 6.

* || Inhālor, āi, ātus. pass. *To be breathed in, or upon*, Lex. ex Sen.

* Inhians, tis. part. (1) *Gapeing on, or after.* (2) *Met. Coveting.* (1) *Tenuit inhians tria Cerberus ora*, Virg. *Geor.* 4, 483. *Uteribus inhians*, Cic. *Catil.* 3, 8. *Inhiantia dictis agmina*, Val. *Flacc.* 5, 469. (2) § *Gazis inhians*, Sen. *Herc. Fur.* 167. *prædæ*, Val. *Flacc.* 2, 531.

* || Inhīatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A gapeing upon, or a great desire*, Jul. *Cap.*

* || Inhīator, ōris. m. verb. *He that gapeth for any thing*, Macr. † *Qui inhīat.*

Inhībendus, a, um. part. *To be held in, or restrained.* *Inhibenda mater*, Sen. *Herc. Oct.* 1030.

Inhībēns, tis. part. *Holding in, restraining.* *Identidem manu suos inhībēns*, Curt. 3, 10, 3. *conf. Sil.* 6, 431.

Inhībēo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [ex in & habeo] (1) *To hold water, as rowers do.* (2) *To hold in, keep back, or curb; to stay, or stop; to hinder, or forbid.* (3) || *To have, or apply.* (4) *To use, or exercise.* (1) *De hac primā significatione fusè*, Cic. *ad Att.* 13, 2. (2) *Sed rex manum ejus inhībuit*, Curt. 6, 9, 31. *Inhibere boves*, Col. 2, 2, 28. (3) *Sed tamen inhībēt illis legibus spem nonnullam*, Cic. *contra Rull.* 3, 2. & *sed al. alit. leg.* (4) *Inhibere imperium hoccine pacto potest magister, si is primus vapulet?* Plaut. *Bacch.* 3, 3, 44. *More Romano imperium in deditos inhībēre*, Liv. 36, 28.

Inhībēor, ēre, ūtus. pass. *To be kept in, or restrained.* *Infesta concio vix inhībēri potuit*, Curt. 7, 2, 2.

Inhībītio, ōnis. f. verb. *Est propriè remigum.* *An inhibition, a forbidding, or stopping.* *Vid. Cic. Att.* 13, 21.

|| Inhībītor, ōris. m. verb. *A forbider, a beadle, or serjeant*, Quint. *op. Litt.*

Inhībītus, a, um. part. *Forbidden, withheld, hindered, stopped, staid.* *Inhibens cursus*, Curt. 4, 16, 16. *Inhibitæ lacrymæ*, Id. 10, 6, 3.

* Inhio, āre. neut. [ex in, & hio] *To gape upon, or after; Met. to covet, or desire much.* § *Parthico inhīat auro*, Flor. 3, 11, 2. *Bona mea inhīant*, Plaut. *Mil.* 3, 1, 120. § *Inhiare futuris malorum causis*, Val. *Max.* 7, 2, ext. 1.

|| Inhōnestāmentum, i. n. *A disparagement, or discredit.* *Ne quid maculæ aut inhōnestamenti in me admittam*, Apul. *Apol.* p. 404.

|| Inhōnestas, ātis. f. *Dishonesty, filthyness, unhandsoneness*, Tert. † *Dedecus.*

|| Inhōnestatio,

|| *Inhonestatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A disparaging*, *Hier.* † *Impietas, turpitude.*

Inhonestē. adv. *Dishonestly, lewdly, villainously.* *Inhonestē* optavit parare divitias, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 3.

|| *Inhonesto*, āre. aēt. *To disparage, or discredit.* Ne cadat, & multas palmas inhonestet adeptas, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 8, 19. *sed locus non caret suspitione.* † *Dedecorare, Ter.* gloriam minuire, infringere, *Cic.*

Inhonestus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Isimus, sup.* Non honestus. (1) *Illfavoured, shameful, nasty, filthy.* (2) *Dishonest.* (1) Illumne dicis inhonestum hominem, senem, mulierem? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 65. (2) Quid hoc joco inhonestius? *Val. Max.* 7, 8, 9. *Inhonestissima cupiditas, Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 1.

Inhonoratus, a, um. part. or, comp. *Isimus, sup.* Non honoratus. (1) *Without honour, or respect; nothing honourable.* (2) *Unsaluted.* (3) *Unrewarded.* (1) *Inhonorata vita, Cic. Tusc.* 3, 34. *Inhonorator triumphus, Liv.* 33, 23. *Inhonoratissimi, Id.* 35, 12. *Inhonoratæ jacent reliquæ, Val. Max.* 5, 1, 1. (2) *Artem grammaticam inhonoratam transire nolumus, Quint.* 1, 5. (3) = Nos inhonorati & donis patruelibus orbi, *Ov. Met.* 13, 41.

Inhonorificus, a, um. adj. *Dishonourable.* Hunc affectum movet humilitas animi, contrahentis se, ob factum dictumque inhonorificum, *Sen. de Const.* 10. edente Gronov.

Inhonorus, a, um. adj. *Without honour, not set by, not respected.* Facies inhonora, *Sil.* 10, 391. *Inhonoræ munera lucis, Stat. Theb.* 3, 66. *Inhonora signa, Tac. Hist.* 4, 62, 5. *Series inhonora parentum, Stat. Sylv.* 5, 2, 15.

Inhorreo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To quake, or tremble, for fear; to grow rough, or dreadful.* (2) *To rustle, wag, or shake.* (1) *Inhorruit unda tenebris, Virg. Æn.* 3, 195. (2) *Hor.* Od. 1, 23, 5.

Inhorrescens, tis. part. *Growing rough, or terrible.* *Inhorrescens mare, Curt.* 4, 13.

Inhorresco, ēre. incept. *Idem.* Interea propè jam occidente sole inhorrescit mare, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 14. *ex poetâ.* § *Inhorrescere malis, Sen. Agamm.* 418. *conf. Sil.* 12, 381. *Cels.* 1, 3.

Inhospitālis, e. adj. Non hospitalis. *Inhospitable, barbourless, uninhabited, desert, wild.* *Caucasus inhospitalis, Hor. Od.* 1, 22, 6. *Inhospitale regnum, Sen. Troad.* 215. *littus, Plin. Pan.* 34.

Inhospitālitās, ātis. f. *Rudeness to strangers, a giving no entertainment to them, barbarous, Cic. Tusc.* 4, 11.

Inhospitūsus, a, um. adj. (1) *Inhospitable, barbarous, rude, cruel, unkind, mercyleless.* (2) *Wild, desert, uninhabited.* (1) *Inhospita tecta tyranni Ingredior, Ov. Met.* 1, 118. (2) = *Deserta & inhospita tesqua, Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 19.

Inhūmānē. adv. iūs, comp. *Inhumanely, discourteously, unkindly.* = *Nimis graviter, nimisque inhumanē, Ter. Heaut.* 5, 5, 2. § *Inhumaniūs dicere, Cic. de Amic.* 13.

Inhūmānitās, ātis. f. *Inhumanity, unkindness, cruelty, incivility.* § = *Manfuetudinem in crudelitatem inhumanitatemque convertere, Cic. Verr.* 5, 44.

Inhūmāniter. adv. iūs, comp. *Inhumanly.* *Inhumaniter fecit, Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 1. *Alii multo inhumaniūs dicunt, Id. de Amic.* 13, 7.

Inhūmānus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Isimus, sup.* Non humanus. (1) *Inhuman, discourteous, rude, barbarous, savage.* (2) *Also ignorant of good fashions, illbred, unmannerly.* (1) *Inhumani senes, Cic. de Sen.* 4. *Inhumanior libido, Liv.* 31. *Quis contumacior? quis inhumanior? Cic. Verr.* 2, 78. *Miles inhumanissimus, Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 11. (2) *Cic. Offic.* 1, 40. *Inhumanæ senium depone camænæ, Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 47.

|| *Inhūmatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *Aburying, Barth.* † *Sepultura.*

Inhūmātus, a, um. part. *Unburied, not interred, Cic. Tusc.* 1, 43. *Corpora inhumata,*

Virg. Æn. 11, 22. *Inhumatum jacet columen, Val. Max.* 5, 1, 10. *Inhumata ossa, Sen. Troad.* 895.

Inhūmo, āre. aēt. *To put into the ground, to lay in the earth, to inter, to bury, Plin.* 17, 18.

Inibi. adv. [ex in & ibi] *Even that, thereabouts, in that very place, Cic. Agr.* 1, 7. & *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 3, 45.

Iniectio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab injicio] *A casting in, a laying upon.* *Iniectio manūs, Sen. de Const.* 5. || *Iniectiones manūs recipere, in a bill of sale, to reserve liberty to enter again upon the possession, with the performance of some covenants, Bud.*

† *Iniecto*, āre. freq. [ab injicio] *To cast, or put, in often.* *Aulus erat furto dextram injectare, Stat. Theb.* 9, 133. *Jamque videbatur dextram injectare, Sil.* 3, 183. *Iniectare manum carinæ, Luc.* 3, 606.

Iniecturus, a, um. part. *About to cast, or throw, in, or upon.* *Sperarunt se injecturos vobis causam deliberandi, Cic. pro Cæcin.* 2. *Conf. Liv.* 27, 39. & 35, 11.

Iniectus, a, um. part. [ab injicio] (1) *Cast in.* (2) *Thrown upon.* (3) *Thrown between, renewed.* (1) *Iniectus in flammam, Cic.* (2) *Interfectus, in plaustrum coniectus, & supra sterco iniectus, Id. de Div.* 1, 27. & *Met.* 10 metu iniecto discissimus, *Id. ad Q. fr.* 2, 1. (3) *Iniecto deinde certamine, cedendo sensim citra flumen pertrahere, Liv.* 21, 54.

Iniectus, ūis. m. verb. *A casting in, or upon.* *Dimicatio iniectione pulveris discutitur, Plin.* 11, 17. *Superque rigens iniectione molis ahenæ Versat onus, Stat. Theb.* 4, 167. *Conf. Lucr.* 2, 737.

* *Iniens*, euntis. part. [ab in eo] *Entering in, beginning.* || *Ab ineunte ætate, from one's infancy, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 21.

† *Inigo*, ēre, aēt. & *Inigor*, pass. *To be driven in.* *In arcem inigi, Varr. R. R.* 1, 2.

Injiciendus, a, um. part. *To be cast, or thrown, in, Cels.* 5, 26.

Injicio, ēre, jēci, jectum. aēt. [ex in & jacio] (1) *To cast, lay, or throw, in, (2) or upon, (3) or about.* (4) *To cast, or throw, at.* (5) *To put on.* (1) *Sese medium iniecit moriturus in agmen, Virg. Æn.* 2, 408. *Injicere se in ignem, Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 113. (2) *Ne incontinentes injiciat manus, Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 26. (3) *Ut injiceret sperato brachia collo, Ov. Met.* 3, 389. (4) *Beneficium aut superbè iniecit, aut iratus infregit, Sen. de Benef.* 1. *Injicite huic manicas mastigæ, Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 1. || *Injicere alicui manum, to lay hands on, to seize, Liv.* 3, 44. *spem, to put him in hope, Ter. se flammæ, Plin. naribus, Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 10. *intus nares, Ibid.* 46. *alicui ardorem, to inspire with courage, Liv.* 5, 28. *certamen, Id.* 34, 4. || *terrorem, trepidationem, to affright, Id. fugam, to put to flight, Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 1, 15.

Injicior, i, jectus. pass. *To be cast in, &c.* *Iniecta est fax fœda ac luctuosa reipublicæ, Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 21. || *spes patri, Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 11.

Inimicē. adv. *Isimè, sup.* *Spitefully, like an enemy.* *Vide quàm tecum agam non inimicē, Cic. Philipp.* 2, 14. = *Inimicissimè atque infestissimè contendere, Id. pro Quint.* 21.

† *Inimiciter*. adv. *Spitefully, Acc. ap. Non.* 11, 41. † *Inimicē.*

Inimicitia, æ. f. & *usitatiūs* in pl. *Inimicitia, ærum.* *Enmity, hostility, variance, strife, a falling out.* *Inimicitia est ira ulciscendi tempus observans, Cic. Tusc.* 4, 9. § *Cavendum est ne in graves inimicitias convertant se amicitia, Id. de Amic.* 21. § *Capere inimicitias in aliquem, Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 23. *gerere, Nep. Att.* 11. *suscipere, Id. Cat.* 2.

Inimico, āre. aēt. *To make enemys, to set together by the ears, to profess to be one's enemy.* *Miseras inimicat urbes, Hor. Od.* 4, 15, 20. *Hostiles inimicent classica turmas, Stat. Theb.* 2, 419.

¶ *Rarò occ.*

Inimicor, āri. dep. *To become an enemy, to hate.* = *Si neget, abalienant se, & inimicantur, Cic. de Petit. Conf.* 12. *mel, aut edd, inimicantur omittunt.*

Inimicus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Isimus, sup.* *Unfriendly, unkind, envious, contrary, hostile, adverse.* = *Inensus atque inimicus alicui, Cic. Verr.* 3, 13. § *Neque ulla vox inimicior amicitia, Id. de Arc.* 16. *Inimicissimus suus, Cic. pro Mil.* 9. *more substantivi.* *Inimicissimus huic imperio, Id.*

Inimicus, i. m. [ex in & amicus] (1) *An enemy, properly among private persons; a foe, a back friend, an adversary, a withstander.* (2) *Also confounded with hostis, a public enemy in war.* (1) § *Nondem planè inimicus, aut hostis, Suet. Aug.* 69. (2) = *Si tanquam inimicum & hostem insectari propositum est, pergit, Liv.* 39.

Inimitabilis, e. adj. *That no man can imitate, or do the like, inimitable.* *Morum dulcedo inimitabilis, Patere.* 2, 97. *Opera quædam nobis inimitabilia, Quint.* 2, 2.

|| *Ininde*. adv. *Out of that place, from thence, Lex. ex Liv.*

Iniquè. adv. iūs, comp. *Isimè, sup.* *Unequally, without a cause, impatiently, amiss.* *Iniquè facis, Cic. ad Brut.* 4. *Nunquam vidi iniquiūs concertationem comparatam, Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 3. *Hoc propè iniquissimè comparatam est, Cic. pro Cluent.* 21.

Iniquitas, ātis. f. (1) *Unevenness, incommmodiousness, disadvantage.* (2) *Straitness, difficulty.* (3) *Iniquity, injustice, partiality.* (1) = *Iniquitas & asperitas loci, Liv.* 21, 33. (2) *Propter iniquitatem temporum causam defendere non audent, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 1. (3) *Iniquitas præpotentium, Plin.* 12, 19.

† *Iniquo*, āre. aēt. *To vex, or grieve, La-ber.*

Iniquus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Isimus, sup.* [ex in & æquus] (1) *Not even, or plain; steep.* (2) *Unequal.* (3) *Partial, unjust.* (4) *Angry, displeased.* (5) *Unkind.* (6) *Impatient, discontented, grieved.* (7) *Also too great, or too little.* (1) *Locus iniquissimus, Cæs. B. G.* 2, 27. (2) *Iniquior defensio, Cic. Iniqua pugna, Virg. Æn.* 10, 889. (3) *Iniquus judex, Ov. Met.* 13, 190. (4) = *Cæteri sunt partim obscuri iniqui, partim non dissimulanter irati, Cic. Fam.* 1, 5. (5) *Ea me exquirere iniqui patris est, Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 16. (6) *Ne isthuc tam iniquo patiare animo, Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 6. (7) *Iniquo pondere rastro, Virg. Geor.* 1, 164. *Spatiis exclusus iniquis, Ibid.* 4, 147.

Iniquus, i. m. absol. *An enemy, one that beareth ill will.* *Me scio à te contra iniquos meos defendi, Cic. Fam.* 11, 27.

|| *Inirrigatus*, a, um. part. *Not watered, Litt. ex Col. sed q.*

* *Initia*, ōrum. pl. n. [ab initium] (1) *Sacrifices, or rites, of the goddesses Ceres and Libera.* (2) *Also the principles of a science.* (1) = *Mysteria Cereris initia appellari, vid. Cic. de Legg.* 2, 14. & *Varr. R. R.* 3, 1. (2) = *Ulla initia quæ Græcè elementa dicuntur, Id. Ac.* 2, 1, 7.

* || *Initialis*, e. adj. *The first, or most ancient.* *Elementorum origo initialis, Apul. Met.* 4, p. 133.

* *Initiamenta*, ōrum. pl. n. *The first elements in any kind of religion, science, or knowledge; principles, or grounds, Sen. Ep.* 90.

* *Initiatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *The entering of one into any religion, or holy profession, Suet. Ner.* 34.

* *Initiatus*, a, um. part. *Initiated, entered into orders, licensed, authorized, or admitted to; instructed in the first principles.* § *Mida ab Orpheo sacrorum solennibus initiatus, Just.* 11, 7, 10. *Conf. Liv.* 10, 38. § *Initiatus lueris, Plin. Epist.* 5, 15, 8. *sacris, Val. Max.* 4, 7. ext. 1.

* *Initio*, āre. aēt. (1) || *To begin.* (2) *To give the first instructions, to lay the ground.* (3) *To initiate, or enter, one; properly into the rites of Ceres.* (1) *Ver initiator, Firm.* (2) § *Magicis cœnis eum initiaverat, Plin.* 30, 2. (3) *Cic. N. D.* 1, 42.

* *Initior*, āri. ātus. pass. *To be begun, initiated, &c. Cic. Tusc.* 1, 13.

* *Initium*

* **Initium**, ii. n. [*ab inco, initum*] (1) *A* **beginning, an entrance.** (2) *A* **rite, or ceremony**; chiefly of Ceres and Libera. (3) *A* **cause, or foundation.** (4) *A* **draught, a platform.** (1) *Initium* capit à Rhodano flumine, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 1. *Æ* *Finis, Tac. Ann.* 6, 17. (2) *Vid.* *Initia, orum.* (3) *Unde ortum est initium iræ, Ter. Hec.* 3, 2, 16. (4) *Quint.* 3, 2.

* **† Initio**, *äre. freq.* [*ab inco*] *Pacuv.*

* **Initur**, imperf. *I, ibou, be, &c. go in.* Si tu jubes inibitur tecum, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 6, 25.

* **Initurus**, a, um, part. [*ab inco*] *About to enter in.* ¶ *Initurus gratiam, be who will oblige, Liv.* 24, 23. *penates, Ov. Fast.* 4, 531.

* **Initus**, a, um, part. *Begun, entered, undertaken.* *Inita æstate, Cæs. B. G.* 2, 2. *Beneficium* verbis initum, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 5.

* **Initus**, *üs. m. verb.* [*ab inco*] *The act of generation, leaping, or covering, a mare by a horse; the lining of bitches.* Perque suos initus continet omne genus, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 94. *De Venere.*

Injucundè, adv. *iüs, comp.* *Unpleasantly.* ¶ *Leg. in comp.* = *Res asperius & injucundius actæ, Cic. Att.* 1, 20.

Injucunditas, *ätis. f.* *Unpleasantness.* Ne quid habeat injucunditatis cratio, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 55.

Injucundus, a, um, adj. *Unpleasant, grievous.* Labor minimè injucundus, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 1. *Injucunda* recordatio, *Paterc.* 2, 101.

¶ **Injudicabilis**, e. adj. *That cannot be judged,* *Ap. JCC.*

Injudicatus, a, um, part. *Not judged, unjudged.* Id. *injudicatum* relinquo, *Quint.* 10, 1. *Vid.* *¶ Gell.* 5, 10. & 13, 24.

* **¶ Injūgis**, e. adj. [*ex in priv. & jugum*] *Unyoked.* *Injuges bestiar, Macrobi. Sat.* 3, 5. *boves, Fest.*

* **¶ Injunctio**, *önis. f. verb.* *An injunction, or commandment,* *Ap. JCC.*

* **Injunctus**, a, um, part. (1) *Laid upon.* (2) *Met. Enjoined, commanded.* (1) *Injunctus muro agger, Liv.* 22, 20. (2) *Scita plebis injuncta patribus, Id.*

* **Injungo**, *äre, xi, ctum. act.* [*ex in intens. & jungo*] (1) *To join with, or unto.* (2) *To bring, or lay, upon.* (3) *Met. To enjoin, impose, command, or appoint.* (1) *Col. lib.* 5. (2) *¶ Pondus aliquod bobus injungere, Id.* 6, 2, 7. *Injuxit eidem turpem decoctoris superlacionem, Val. Max.* 6, 9, 12. (3) *¶ Populis æternam injungere servitutem, Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G.* 8, 77. *Comitiorum habendorum illi munus injungunt, Liv.* 3, 35. ¶ *Injungere detrimentum reipublicæ, to bring it upon, Cic. Fam.* 11, 13. *amicitiam cum aliquo, to enter into friendship, Plin. Vir. Ill. laborem sibi, Plin. Epist.* 7, 21, 1.

* **Injungor**, i. pass. *To be enjoined.* *Querens miseram & onerosam injungi sibi servitutem, Suet. Tib.* 24.

¶ **Injurabilis**, e. adj. *That cannot be called to swear,* *Ap. JCC.*

Injuratus, a, um, part. *Unsworn, that hath not sworn, without an oath.* *¶ Juravi linguâ, mentem injuratam habeo, Cic. Offic.* 3, 29. *¶ Pariter jurati, injuratique fugiunt, Liv.* 10, 41.

Injuria, *æ. f.* [*dict. qu. non jure fiat, Ulp.*] *Injury, wrong, trespass, despite, damage, hurt, displeasure, offense, generally by deeds, and so it differeth from contumelia.* It is used both in (1) an active, (2) and passive sense. (3) *An action of assault.* (1) *Facis indignè injuriam illi, Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 4. *¶ Contumeliæ acerbiores principibus esse solent, quàm injuriæ, Sen. de Clem.* 1, 11. (2) *Injuriæ civium, i. e. civibus illatæ, Cic. de Inv.* 1, 6. *Postulatus injuriarum, Col.* (3) *Una injuria est tecum. CH. Lege agito igitur, Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 90.

Injuriâ, abl. *pro adv.* *Wrongfully, or without cause.* *Non injuriâ tibi illud accidit, Cic. N. D.* 3, 37.

¶ **Injuriè**, adv. *Wrongfully, Non.* 2, 429.

¶ **Injuriösè**.

¶ **Injuriör**, *äri, ätus sum. dep.* *To wrong, injure, or damnify one.* = *Omne fortuitum circa nos sævit & injuriatur, Sen. de Constant.* 9. *ubi damen alii aliter leg.*

Injuriösè, adv. *iüs, comp.* ¶ *ssimè, sup.* *Wrongfully, injuriously.* *¶ Injuriösè decernere, Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 1, 7. *Naviculatores injuriösus tractati, Id. pro Leg. Manil.* 5. * *Injuriösissimè cogitare, Aug.*

Injuriösus, a, um, adj. *Injurious, wrongfull, hurtfull.* *Injuriösus sunt in proximos, Cic. Of.* 1, 14. *Injuriösus venti, Hor. Ep.* 17, 34.

¶ **Injuriüm**, *pro perjuriüm, Fest.*

Injurius, a, um, adj. *Wrongfull, unreasonable, unjust, Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 79.

† **Injurus**, a, um, adj. *Idem. Plaut. Pers.* 3, 3, 4.

Injussus, a, um, part. (1) *Unbiding, without bidding.* (2) *Growing naturally of itself; without sowing, or setting.* (1) *Injussi nunquam deficiunt, Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 3. (2) *Injussa virescunt Gramina, Virg. Geor.* 1, 55.

Injussu, monopt. *Without command, order, or leave.* *Vetat Deus injussu hinc nos suo demigrare, Cic. Tusc.* 1, 30. *Injussu populi, Id. de Inv.* 1, 33. *senatus, Liv.* 10, 37.

Injussè, adv. *issimè, sup.* *Unjustly, wrongfull, unreasonably.* *Injussè neminem læsit, Cic. pro Mur.* 40. *Injustissimè luxuria & ignavia illis nihil efficiunt, Sall. B. J.* 85.

Injustitia, *æ. f.* *Injustice, hard dealing, ill usage.* *Injustitiæ genera duo sunt, Cic. Offic.* 1, 7.

Injustus, a, um, adj. or, comp. (1) *Unjust, wrongfull.* (2) *Unreasonable.* (3) *Too great, immoderate.* (1) = *Homo maleficus & injustus, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 20. (2) *Homine imperito nunquam quidquam injustius, Ter. Adelp.* 1, 2, 18. (3) *Romanus in armis injusto sub fasce viam carpit, Virg. Geor.* 3, 347.

¶ **Inlâqueatus**, a, um, part. *Bound, Fest. Vid. Illaqueatus.*

Inlex, *icis. c. g.* *A decoy. Vid. Illex.*

Inlicio, *äre. act.* *To allure, or entice, Phædr. Vid. Illicio.*

Inlicitus. *Vid. Illicitus.*

Inlissus. *Vid. Illissus.*

Inliquèfactus, a, um, part. *Melted into, Cic. Vid. Illiquèfactus.*

¶ **Inlitrata** pax. *Which is not set down in writing, Fest. † Literis non commissa.*

* **Innâbilis**, e. adj. [*ex in priv. & nabilis*] *That cannot be swined in.* *Innabilis unda, Ov. Met.* 1, 16. *palus, Virg. Æn.* 6, 438.

* **Innans**, *tis. part.* [*ab inno*] *Swimming in.* *Exhibuit & naumachiam marinâ aquâ ionantibus belluis, Suet. Neron.* 12.

Innascor, i. natus. (1) *To be born with, or bred in one, to be in one's nature.* (2) *To grow in.* (1) *¶ Magnitudini animi cupiditas principatûs innascitur, Cic. Offic.* 1, 19. *Innata est homini probitas, Id. de Fin.* 2, 31. *Quædam non nisi melioribus innascuntur ingeniis, Sen. de Ira,* 2, 15. (2) *Filix innascitur agnis, Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 37.

* **¶ Innatâbilis**, e. adj. [*ex in priv. & natabilis*] *That cannot be swined in, Litt. ex Stat.*

* **Innatans**, *tis. part.* [*ab inna'to*] *Swimming upon, appearing.* *Innatantes radices summo solo, Col.* 4, 1. *conf. Cels.* 8, 1, 7.

* **¶ Innâtatio**, *önis. f.* *A swimming in, Tert. † Natatio, Vett.*

* **Innâto**, *äre. neut.* [*ex in, & nato*] *To swim in, for upon.* *¶ Innatare undam, Vir. Geo.* 2, 451. *flumini, Plin.* 8, 25. *in fluvium, Id. Innatat crinis vagus, Val. Flacc.* 3, 525. *flumen campis, Plin. Epist.* 8, 17, 2. *conf. Sil.* 14, 191.

Innâtus, a, um, part. [*ab inna'scor*] *Inbred, connatural.* = *¶ Innata atque insita assumptis & adventitiis anteponuntur, Cic. Topic.* 18. *¶ Tanta vecordia innata cuiquam ut fiet, Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 2.

* **Innâvīgâbilis**, e. adj. [*ex in priv. & navigabilis*] *That cannot be sailed on, innavigable.* *Tibris innavigabilis fuit, Liv.* 5, 13.

* **¶ Innâvigo**, *äre. act.* [*ex in priv. & navigo*] *To sail, or swim in, Sen. ap. Litt. sed q.*

Innectens, *tis. part.* *Knitting, tying, clasping,*

or clipping, about. *Innectens ambobus colla la-certis, Ov. Met.* 11, 240. *palmas armis, Val. Flacc.* 4, 253.

Innecto, *äre, xui & xi, -xum. act.* (1) *To knit, tie, put, or bind about; to clip about.* (2) *Met. To devise.* (1) *¶ Innectunt tempora fertis, Ov. Trist.* 5, 3, 3. *Paribus palmis innexuit armis, Virg. Æn.* 5, 425. (2) *Causas innecte-morandi, Id. Æn.* 4, 51. *conf. Sil.* 7, 313.

Innector, i, xus. pass. (1) *To be tied about.* (2) *Met. To be joined to.* (1) *Lactea colla Auro innectuntur, Virg. Æn.* 8, 661. (2) *Carmaniis per affinitatem innexus erat, Tac. Ann.* 6, 36, 5.

Innexus, a, um, part. (1) *Tied, bound, made fast.* (2) *Met. Joined, related.* (1) *Mancipia compedibus innexa, Col.* 11, 1, 22. *Innexa ju-bas ferro, Val. Flacc.* 6, 111. (2) *Vid. Inne-ctor, n. 2.* ¶ *Cum ablat. Omnium observa-tio contactu aliquo religionis innexa est, Val. Max.* 1, 5, 1.

Innitens, *tis. part.* *Leaning upon.* *Baculo innitens, Ov. Met.* 14, 655. *fractæ hastæ, Sil.* 6, 70.

Innitor, i, xus, *vel sus sum. dep.* (1) *To lean, or stay, upon.* (2) *Met. To depend upon.* (1) *¶ Fractæ innititur hastæ, Stat. Theb.* 12, 144. (2) *Salus incolumitate ejus innititur, Tac. Ann.* 15, 60, 4. *¶ In aliquem inniti, Plin.* In aliquo, *Cic. hastâ, Liv.* 4, 19.

Innixus, a, um, part. (1) *Leaning, or staying, upon.* (2) *Met. Supported by, depending upon.* (1) *¶ Steterunt scutis innixi, Liv.* *Innixus ge-nibus, Paterc.* 2, 83. *cubito, Val. Max.* 2, 6, 8. *hastæ, Stat. Theb.* 12, 144. *¶ Innixus in fra-trem obiit, Plin.* 7, 53. (2) *Hâc arte innixus Hercules, Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 10. *Omnia tutelæ u-nius innixa, Quint.* 6, 2.

* **Inno**, *äre. neut.* [*ex in, & no*] *To swim in, to float upon.* *¶ Innare aquæ, Liv.* 21, 26. *fluvii, Col.* 10, 388. *Classis innat mare, Sen. Thy.* 182.

Innocens, *tis. adj. or, comp.* *ssimus, sup.* *Non nocens.* (1) *Safe, wholesome, harmless.* (2) *Met. Guileless, innocent.* (1) *Innocentiores uvæ, quæ decerpæ diu pependære, Plin.* 23, 1. (2) = *Vir bonus & innocens, Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 48. *Innocentissimus pater, Id. Verr.* 4, 33. *¶ Fa-ctorum innocens, Tac. Ann.* 4, 34.

Innocenter, adv. *iüs, comp.* *issimè, sup.* (1) *Harmlessly, safely.* (2) *Met. Innocently.* (1) *Om-nia innocentius decrescere lunâ, quàm crescente fiunt, Plin.* 18, 32. *Spes in futurum innocenter victuri, Quint.* 7, 4. *Vita innocentissimè acta, Auct. Declam. in Sall.*

Innocentia, *æ. f.* *Harmlessness.* = *Summâ in-tegritate & innocentia vir, Cic. Philip.* 3, 10. *Innocentiæ facta multa, Nep.* 3, 2, 2.

Innocuè, adv. *Harmlessly, simply, not meaning any hurt, Suet. Dom.* 19.

Innocuus, a, um, adj. (1) *Harmless, that doth not hurt.* (2) *Also safe, not hurt.* (1) *Lu-dimus innocui (al. innocuis) verbis, Marc.* 7, 2. (2) *Sedere carinæ omnes innocuæ, Virg. Æn.* 10, 302.

¶ **Innodatus**, a, um, part. *Knit, or tied, with a knot, Amm. † Nodo constructus, Vett.*

* **¶ Innominâbilis**, e. adj. [*ex in priv. & nominabilis*] *Not to be named.* *Apul. de Hab. doct.* Plat. p. 572. *¶ Inenarrabilis, Sen.*

* **¶ Innôtesco**, *äre, ui. neut.* *To become known.* *¶ An nôtis innôtuit illa libellis? Ov. Am.* 3, 12, 7. *¶ La majus innôtescere, to grow more known, Tac. Hist.* 4, 50, 1. *sceleribus, Val. Max.* 8, 14, ext. 3.

¶ **Innôto**, *äre. act.* *To inscribe.* *Neque eos cir-culos corpore fide: um innotavimus, Hygin. Astr.* 4, 1. *† Inscribebo.*

* **¶ Innôtus**, a, um, part. *Obscure, unknown, Amm. † Ignotus, Class.*

* **¶ Innôvatio**, *önis. f. verb.* *An innovation, or altering, Tertull. † Mutatio, renovatio, Vett.*

* **¶ Innôvator**, *öris. f. verb.* *He that maketh al-teration, Dig. † Qui innovat, Vett.*

* **Innôvo**, *äre. act.* [*ex in, & novo*] *To make new, to renew, to innovate, to change old customs, and bring in new ones. Quo te modo ad intemperantiam*

intemperantiam, sceleratè, innovâsi? Cic. in Pis. 36, extr.

Innoxius, a, um. adj. or. comp. (1) Harmless, that doth no harm. (2) Harmless, that taketh no hurt. (1) Innoxium abs te, atque abs tuis me irrides, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 4. (2) Innoxia à curculionibus faba, Col. 2, 10, 12. Vita amplior, quàm innoxior, Cato. § Innoxius crimine, Liv. 4, 44.

Innuba, æ, f. She that was never married; a maid, or virgin. Innuba laurus, Ov. Met. 10, 92. propter Daphnæ fabulam.

|| Innubilatus, a, um. part. Clouded, overcast, Sidon. ☞ Serenus.

|| Innubilo, ære. act. To make dark, or overshadow with clouds, Solin. 66. † Nubibus obduco, Vett.

Innubilus, a, um. adj. Fair, without clouds. Innubilus æther, Lucr. 3, 21.

† Innubis, e. adj. Idem. Dies innubis, Sen. Oct. 238.

Innubo, Ære, pfi, neut. (1) To be married into. (2) || Also to be married below one's self. (1) Liv. 1, 34. ☞ Enubo, Id. 10, 23. (2) ☞ Innubere est infra suum ordinem nubere, & collocari inferiori, Turneb. Advers. 30, 29.

Innumërabilis, e. adj. Innumerable, without number. Pecunia innumërabilis, Cic. pro Quint. 11. Innumërabilis annorum series, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 4. Innumërabilia mala, Lucr. 4, 1137. sæcula, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 2.

Innumërabilitas, atis. f. Innumërableness. Innumërabilitas atomorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 39. mundorum, Ibid. 1, 26.

Innumërabiliter, adv. Without number. Aër innumërabiliter mutatur, Lucr. 5, 275.

Innumërabilis, e. adj. That one cannot number, innumerable. Numerus innumëralis, Lucr. 2, 1085.

Innumërōsus, a, um. adj. Numberless. Innumërosi factus, Plin. 10, 65.

Innumërus, a, um. adj. (2) Numberless, past number. (2) † Also without just number, or measure. (1) Ex Isocratis ludo innumeri principes exierunt, Cic. de Orat. 2, 22. (2) Innumerus numerus, Plaut. ap. Gell. 1, 24. per oxymoron, i. e. numerus nullâ certâ lege obstrictus.

* Innuo, Ære, ui, utum. act. (1) To nod, or beckon, with the head to one; to make signs to one. (2) || Meton. To consent, or permit. (1) § Abiens innuit mihi, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 9. (2) = ☞ Non se purgavit, sed indicavit, atque innuit, Cic. pro Muræn. 25. sed exempl. vet. leg. induit.

Innuptus, a, um. part. Unmarried, unwedded. Innupta Minerva, Virg. Æn. 2, 31. ☞ Innuptæ nuptiæ, Cic. de Orat. 3, 58. ex poetâ. γάμος ἄγαμος, oxymoron, an unlucky, unlawful, or ill made, match.

|| Innutrio, Ære, ivi, itum, act. To bring up in, unde

Innutrior, Æri, itus sum. pass. To be brought up. Certis ingeniis innutriti oportet, Sen. Ep. 2. Ne castis innutritur & armis exitiale caput monui, Sil. Ital. 2, 286.

|| Innutritio, Ænis. f. verb. A nourishing, or bringing up, Ap. JCC. † Nutritus, Plin.

Innutritus, a, um. part. (1) Nourished with, or brought up and bred in. (2) Met. Inured, or accustomed to. (1) Opibus innutritus, Suet. Aug. 3. mari, Plin. Epist. 9, 33, 6. (2) disciplinis, Sen. Consolat. ad Polyb. 21. & Patere. 2, 94.

|| Inobediens, tis, adj. Disobedient, Bibb. † Inobsequens, Sen. Non obediens, Cic.

|| Inobediencia, æ, f. Disobedience, Hieron. † Contumacia, designatio parendi, Vett.

Inoblitus, a, um. part. Mindfull, that forgetteth not. Inoblita repetam tua munera mente, Ov. ex Ponto, 2, 15, 37.

Inobrutus, a, um. part. Not overwhelmed, or drowned. Effugit inobrutus undas, Ov. Met. 7, 356.

Inobscuro, ære. act. To darken and obscure. Nulla ejus legationem posteritatis inobscurabit oblivio, Cic. Phil. 9, 5.

Inobsequentes, tis, adj. Stubborn, disobedient. Inobsequentes frænis equi, Sen. Hippol. 1068.

Inobservabilis, e. adj. Unobservable. Inobser-

vabilis error, Catull. 62, 115. Martis est maximè inobservabilis cursus, Plin. 2, 17.

Inobservans, tis. Unobserving. Si inobservantes homines sub aëre deprehendant, Pallad. R. R. Tit. 35.

Inobservantia, æ, f. Inadvertency, a want of observing, Suet. Aug. 76.

Inobservatus, a, um. part. Not observed, or marked; unregard-d. Dum vel casta fuit, vel inobservata Ceronis, Ov. Met. 2, 544.

Inocatus, a, um. part. Harrowed. Semen ingellum & inocatum, Col. 2, 8. Inocata pastinatio, Id. 3, 15, 1.

Inociduus, a, um. adj. (1) Always watching, that never sleepeth. (2) That never siteth, or goeth down; as some stars do. (1) Inociduis stellatus visibus Argus, Stat. Theb. 6, 277. (2) Inociduus axis, Luc. 8, 174.

Inocco, ære. act. To barrow in, to cover with earth. Sementi facta inoccare oportet, quod sparseris, Col. 11, 2, 81.

Inoccor, Æri, atus. pass. To be barrowed in. Lupini modii tres inoccantur, Col. 11, 2.

Inoculatio, Ænis. f. verb. A grafting of trees, Col. 5, 11, 1. = Emplastratio, Id.

Inoculatio, Æris. verb. An ingrafter, Plin. 18, 33.

Inoculo, ære. act. To inoculate, to ingraft, cujus pass.

Inoculor, Æri. To be ingrafted, leg. ap. Col. 11, 2, 59.

Inodoro, ære. act. To make one smell strong. Mandentium halitus inodorat allium, Col. 11, 3, 22.

Inodorus, a, um. adj. (1) || Without smell, that smelleth of nothing, or that smelleth ill. (2) Unperfumed, without odours, or spices. (1) Gell. 7, 6. ubi al. inora. (2) Urnæ offia inodora dabit, Pers. 6, 35.

|| Inoffensè, unde comp. Inoffensius. Inoffensively, Gell. 6, 2.

Inoffensus, a, um. part. (1) || Unoffended, unhurt. (2) Without stumbleing. (3) Easy, smooth. (4) Met. Inoffensive, quiet. (1) Inoffensâ valetudine vivere, Gell. 1, 2. (2) Inoffensum pedem referre, Tibull. 1, 7, 62. (3) Inoffensâ curret arundo viâ, Mart. 14, 209. (4) Detur inoffensæ vitæ tibi tangere metam, Ov. Trist. 1, 8, 1.

|| Inofficiōsè, adv. Uncivilly, disobligingly, Dig. † Contra officium.

Inofficiōsus, a, um. adj. Undutysfull, unkind, disobliging, Cic. Attic. 13, 27. Id. Ver. 1, 41.

* † Inolens, tis. adj. Giving no savour. Olivum inolens, Lucr. 2, 849.

Inolesco, Ære, ut & ēvi, itum & etum. incept. (1) To grow up. (2) To grow upon. (3) Aët. To make it grow and increase. (1) Col. 4, 22. (2) § Virg. Geor. 2, 77. Tradunt duritiem lapidum meris inolescere ramis, Sil. 8, 582. (3) § = Natura induit nobis inolevitque in ipsis amorem nostri, Gell. 12, 5.

|| Inolitus, a, um. part. Inbred, that which hath grown up with one, or one hath been accustomed to, Aug. † Innatus, Vett.

* || Inominalis, e. adj. [ex in priv. & nominalis] Unlucky, ill bodeing. Dies inominalis, Gell. 5, 17. pro

* || Inominatus, a, um. part. Unhappy, fore-spoken with bad omens. Inominata cubilia, Hor. Epod. 16, 38.

Inopaco, ære. act. To shade, or overshadow, Col. 8, 15, 4.

|| Inopacus, a, um. adj. Open, not shadowed, Sidon. † Aperitus.

Inopario, Ære. act. To discover, or uncover, Hyg. † Aperio.

Inopertus, a, um. part. Uncovered, bare, naked. Inoperto capite, Sen. de Vita beat. 13. = Inoperta ac confessa veritas, Id. de Oëtō Sap. 30.

Inopia, æ, f. (1) Want, need, scarcity, dearth. (2) The lack of any thing. (1) = Rhodiorum inopia, famæ, & summa annonæ caritas, Cic. Offic. 3, 12. (2) § Inopia argentaria, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 66. consilii, Cic. Att. 6, 3. criminum, Id. pro S. Rosc. 16. testi, Id. pro Domo, 30.

|| Inopinans, tis. adj. Not thinking of it, un-
wary, Cæf. B. G. 6, 29. Liv. 27, 48. & 31, 25.

Inopinanter, adv. Suddenly, unawares, otherwise than was looked for, Suet. Tib. 60.

Inopinatè, & Inopinatò, adv. Ere one is aware. § Inopinatè accidere, Liv. 34. occupare, Sen. ad Helv. 5. Inopinatò irrumperè, Liv. 26, 6.

Inopinatus, a, um. part. Unthought of, unlooked for, unexpected, sudden. Repentina & inopinata graviora, Cic. Tuscul. 3, 19. Nova & inopinata, Id. Verr. 2, 8. Conf. Liv. 21, 52.

Inopinus, a, um. adj. [ex in & opinor] Sudden, unexpected. Quies inopina, Virg. Æn. 5, 857. siccitas, Plin. Paneg. 30. Inopinus turbo, Sil. 5, 390.

† Inopiosus, a, um. adj. Needy, wanting, full of want. = Res dubiæ, egenæ, inopiosæ consilii, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 1, 2. † Inops.

|| Inopportune, adv. Untimely, unseasonably, Cod. † Intempestivè, Cic.

Inopportūnus, a, um. adj. Unseasonable, inconvenient. Sedes non inopportuna sermoni, Cic. de Orat. 3, 3.

Inops, opis. adj. ope vel opibus destitutus. [ex in & ops, five opes. (1) Poor, needy. (2) Deficient, void of, wanting, that hath not, unable. (3) Also unburied. (1) ☞ Non erat abundans, non inops tamen, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 67. (2) Versus inopes rerum, Hor. A. P. 322. (3) Inops inhumatæque turba, Virg. Æn. 6, 325. sc. ex in & Ops, quæ est terra. § Verbis inops, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 70. ab amicis, Id. pro Domo, 22. ad aliquid, Id. de Cl. Orat. 76. Nec inops modò consilii, sed vix mentis compos esset, Liv. 34, 28. Inops & laris & fundi, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50.

|| Inoptabilis, e. adj. Not to be wished for, Apul. Met. 9, p. 279. † Non expectendus, Vett.

Inoratus, a, um. part. Not pleaded, unspoken of. ☞ Legati Ameriam, te inoratâ, reverterunt, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 9. without an audience.

|| Inopinabilis, e. adj. That no man would have thought, contrary to one's opinion, Gell. 11, 18. & 17, 9. pro

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wary, Cæf. B. G. 6, 29. Liv. 27, 48. & 31, 25.

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Inoratus, a, um. part. Not pleaded, unspoken of. ☞ Legati Ameriam, te inoratâ, reverterunt, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 9. without an audience.

Inordinatè, adv. Without order, at no certain time. Febres inordinatè redire dicunt, Cels. 3, 3. Inordinatè aget, Id. 4, 25.

|| Inordinatim, adv. Out of order, or array; not by ranks and files, Amm. 19, 14.

|| Inordinatio, Ænis. f. A disordering, Apul. de Asclep. p. 92.

Inordinatus, a, um. part. f. s. inus, sup. Out of order, or array; disordered. = Inordinatî atque incompotiti milites, Liv. 22, 50. Inordinatissimi palpebrarum pilli, Plin. 22, 22. § Ex inordinato in ordinem adducere, Cic. de Univ. 3.

† Inoris, e. adj. Without a mouth, Litt. ex Lucr. sed q.

|| Inorior, Æri. neut. To arise. Quid si memoria eorum inoriretur? Tac. Ann. 11, 23, 4. Vocab. suspect.

† Inormis, e. adj. i. e. enormis ant.

Inornatè, adv. Without dyes, or trimming. Inornatè dicere, Ad Herenn. 4, 31.

Inornatus, a, um. part. Non ornatus. (1) Unadorned, not decked, or trimmed; unhandsome, undressed. (2) Met. Unpolished. (3) Unpraised, neglected. (1) Inornatæ mulieres, Cic. Orat. 23. (2) = Ne nuda atque inornata inventio vulgarî sermone efferatur, Ad Herenn. 4, 56. (3) Non ego te meis Chartis inornatum silebo, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 30.

|| Inorus, a, um. adj. Non. i. e. sine ore. That hath no mouth. Inora animalia, Gell. 7, 6. sed al. malunt. inodora.

Inotiosus, a, um. adj. Not idle, or vain and frivolous, Quint. 11, 3. ☞ vix alibi occ.

|| Inovans, tis. [ab ove quæ immolari solita est] Triumphant, or rejoicing. Inovanti gradu, Apul. Met. 11, p. 377. † Ovans, Vett.

Inprimis, adv. First of all. Vid. Imprimis.

Inquam, verb. defect. I say, quoth I. Vid. Inquo.

Inquantum, adv. As much as, as far as, Ov. Met. 11, 71. ☞ Fortè refectus in quantum.

Inquantumcunque, As much as can possibly be, Sen. ☞ sed malum in quantumcunque.

5 R 2 † Inque.

† Inque. imperat. *Say thou*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 124.
 Inquies, ētis. f. *Disquiet, lack of rest*. Furiales somni & inquies nocturna, Plin. 14, 22.
 Inquies, ētis. adj. *Restless, unquiet*. Homo inquies, Sall. inter *Progm.* Humanum genus inquies & indomitum, Id. Inquies moribus, Tac. Ann. 6, 18. Vir inquies, Patere. 2, 68.
 Inquiētatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A disquieting, or disturbing*, Liv. 22, 17.
 || Inquiētator, ōris. m. verb. *He that disquieteth*, Tert.
 Inquiētātus, a, um. part. *Disquieted, troubled, vexed*. Constat hortorum custodes umbris inquiētatos, Suet. Cal. 59.
 || Inquiētē. adv. *Restlessly, unquietly*, Suet. ap. Litt. sed 7.
 Inquiēto, āre. act. *To disquiet, trouble, or disturb*. Ne quem officii causā inquietaret, Suet. Aug. 53. § Inquietare victoriam, Tacit. Hist. 3, 84, 4.
 Inquiētor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be disquieted, &c.* || Ne incubantes nutrices inquietentur, Col. 8, 5, 12. Inquietari rumoribus, Plin. Epist. 1, 9, 5.
 Inquiētudo, dīnis. f. *Disquiet, trouble, unquietness, want of rest*. Inquietudinem Tiberius non potuit effugere, Sen. de Benef. 2, 8.
 Inquiētus, a, um. adj. *Non quietus. Unquiet, restless, busy, troublesome*. Animus inquietus, Liv. 1, 46. vir, Patere. 2, 11. Inquietae noctes, Vul. Max. 8, 14, ext. 1. || Inquietior. Ann. 22, 7. Inquieta ingenia, & in novas res avida, Liv. 22, 21.
 Inquil. präterperf. [*ab inquo*] *Said I*, Catull. 10, 27.
 Inquilinus, i. m. [*qu. incolinus*] (1) *He that hireth another man's house to dwell in, a tenant*. (2) *Also he that dwelleth in the same house with another, an inmate, a lodger*. (1) || Te inquilino (non enim domino) personabant omnia vocibus ebriorum, Cic. Philipp. 2, 41. (2) Vicinus Novio, vel inquilinus sit, si quis Novium videre non vult, Mart. 1, 87, 11.
 * || Inquinamentum, i. n. *Filth, ordure, defilement*, Gell. 2, 6. Macrobi. 6, 7. † Squalor, fordes.
 * Inquinans, tis. part. *Defiling, blemishing*, Cic. de Fin. 5, 8.
 * Inquinatē. adv. *Impurely, corruptly, barbarously*. Confluxerunt Athenas multi inquinatē loquentes, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 74. Inquinatē locutus, Ibid. c. 37.
 * || Inquinatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A staining, or defiling*, Aug.
 * || Inquinātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that defileth*, Tert.
 * Inquinātus, a, um. part. or, comp. *fsimus, sup.* (1) *Defiled, disstained*. (2) *Died*. (3) *Adj. Filthy, nasty*. (1) § Flagitiis vita inquinata, Cic. Verr. 3, 26. (2) Bis murice vellus inquinatum, Mart. 4, 4. (3) Fædior atque inquinatio, Id. de Har. Resp. 24. = Sordidissima ratio atque inquinatissima, Id. Offic. 2, 6. vita, Val. Max. 8, 1, damn. 2.
 * Inquinō, are. act. [*ἀνοισίν* seu *νοισίν*, quod est *conire*, ap. Fest.] (1) *To defile, or bewray*. (2) *To stain, to die*. (3) *To adulterate*. (4) *To disgrace, disparage, or blamish*. (5) *To accuse*. (1) Merdis caput inquinor albi, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 37. (2) Mart. 4, 4. (3) Inquinavit ære tempus aureum, Hor. Epod. 16, 55. (4) = Obscurare & inquinare splendorem, Cic. de Fin. 5, 8. § Famam alicujus inquinare, Liv. 29, 37. (5) Inquinare innoxios, Curt. 6, 11, 37.
 * Inquinor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be bewrayed, or defiled, &c.* Vid. Inquino, n. 1.
 Inquio, is, it. verb. def. [*ab in, & queo*] *I say, quoth I*, Catull. 10, 27.
 Inquirendus, a, um. part. *To enquire, or be enquired into*. Ad sedes inquirendas proficiscuntur, Just. 3, 4.
 Inquirens, tis. part. *Enquireing*. Nimiūm inquirens in se, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 82.
 Inquiritur, imperf. *Enquiry is made*, Cic. Offic. 2, 13.

Inquiro, ėre, sivi, sītum. act. [*ex in & quæro*] (1) *To enquire, search, ask, demand, or make enquiry; to examine, or search*. (2) *To take an information in order to prosecution at law*. (1) § Occulta vitia inquirere, Cic. § Incolæ officium est, nihil de alieno inquirere, Id. Offic. 1, 34. § Filius ante diem patrios inquit in annos, Ov. Met. 1, 148. (2) Cūm ego diem in Siciliam inquirendi perexiguam postulavissē, &c. Cic. Act. in Verr. 2.
 Inquīror, i. pass. *To be enquired into*. Jupiter ē terrā genitum mentitur, ut auctor Desinat inquire, Ov. Met. 1, 615.
 || Inquīsītē. leg. saltem in comp. *Accurately, nicely*. Theophrastus super hāc re inquisitiū quām Cicero differuit, Gell. 1, 3.
 Inquīsītio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An inquisition, or search*. (2) *An examination, an inquest*. (1) = Inquisitio & investigatio veritatis homini propria est, Cic. Offic. 1, 4. || Inquisitioni alicui esse, *to be out of the way, to be to seek*, Plaut. Caf. 3, 1, 16. (2) Reus absens contra inquisitionem accusatoris defensio, Cic. Verr. 2, 4.
 Inquīsitor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A searcher, or enquirer*. (2) *An inquisitor, an informer, or promoter*. (1) Straton rerum naturæ inquisitor fuit, Sen. Q. Nat. 6, 13. (2) Licinianum legatum & inquisitorem reum postulavit, Plin. Ep. 9, 3. || Eundem conscium & inquisitorem non ferebant, Tac. Ann. 15, 67.
 Inquīsītus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Search-ed, or enquired, for*. (2) *Also not discovered, or found out*. (1) = Tertium quam ipse pro inquitā ac sibi compertā affert, Liv. 10, 40. (2) Me, quā illam quæstionem inquisitam amittere, mortuum satius est, Plaut. Amph. 4, 1, 9. vid. & Ibid. 2, 2, 27.
 * † Inrādo, ėre, si, sum. [*ex in, & rado*] *To shave, or scrape upon*. Eodem filphium inradito, Cato R. R. 157.
 * † Inrāsus, a, um. part. *Shaved, or scraped upon*. Serpitium inrasum, Cato R. R. 157, 8. conf. Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 16. & Sil. 8, 585.
 Inrēdīvīvus, vel Irredīvīvus, a, um. adj. *That cannot be repaired, or renewed*, Catull. 18, 3.
 Inrēligiōsē, vel Irreligiōsē. Irreligiously. Dam-nari postulavit, si qua de Augusto inreligiōsē dixisset, Tac. Ann. 2, 50, 2. Irreligiōsius, Quint. Decl. 8.
 || Inrēmīsē. adv. *Out of hand, or without any more ado*, Amm.
 Inrēquīētus. Vid. Irrequietus.
 Inrēstinctus, vel Irrestinctus, a, um. part. *Not quenched, not going out*. Inrestincta focis fervant altaria flammæ, Sil. 3, 29.
 Inrēvocātus. Vid. Irrevocatus.
 Inrīto. Vid. Irrito.
 Insālubris, e. adj. *errimus, sup. Unwholesome, corrupt, noisome, pestilent*. Insalubris fundus, Col. 1, 4, 2. Insaluberrimum vinum, Plin. 23, 1. tempus, Plin. Epist. 4, 2, 6.
 Insālūtātus, a, um. part. *Unsaluted, unvisited*. Inque salutatum linquo, Virg. Æn. 9, 289. per Tmesin.
 Insānābilis, e. adj. or, comp. *Incureable, that cannot be healed, desperate, without remedy*. Insanabilis plaga, Cic. pro Sext. 19. morbus, Id. Tusc. 5, 1. Insanabile ingenium, Liv. 1, 28. Lætari quod nihil tristius, nec insanabilius esset, Id. 28, 5.
 Insānē. adv. iūs, comp. *fsimē, sup.* (1) *Madly, imprudently*. (2) *Greatly, extremely*. (1) In sylvam non ligna feras insaniūs, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 34. (2) || Bonum est paucillulum amare, insanē non bonum est, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 20. Si unum epityrum apud eum esuriens insanē edam, Id. Mil. 1, 1, 25. citante Varr. L. L. 6, 5. paulo aliter nunc leg. sed minus rectē.
 Insānia, æ. f. (1) *Madness, the sickness of the mind, distraction*. (2) *Inconstancy, inconstancy*. (3) *Fury, outrage*. (4) *A rapure, or transport*. (5) *Infatuation*. (6) *Extravagancy, luxury*. (7) *Deating*. (1) = Nomen insanæ sign. ficat mentis ægrotationem, & morbum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4. (2) Ferte viri flammæ, &c. Quid loquor aut ubi sum? Quæ mentem insania mutat? Virg. Æn.

4, 595. (3) *Scelerata insania belli*, Id. Æn. 7, 461. (4) *Auditis? an me ludit amabilis Insania?* Hor. Od. 3, 4, 6. (5) *Ubi parva stultitia, hic summa est insania*, Id. Sat. 2, 2, 221. (6) *Ea villa objurget cæterarum villarum insaniam*, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1. (7) *Ov. Trist. 1, 10, 11.*
 Insānēns, tis. part. (1) *Mad, raging, frantick*. (2) *Rough, boisterous*. (3) *Foolish, irrational*. (1) Verūm pōst venit insaniens, Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 22. (2) Insanientem navita Bos-phorum Tentabo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 30. (3) || Insanientis sapientiæ consultis, δῆμοῦ, of a nonsensical sect of philosophers, the Epicureans, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 2.
 Insānio, ėre, īvi, ītum, neut. (1) *To be mad, out of his wits, or beside himself; to doat, to be inspired with the muses*. (2) *To play the fool*. (1) = Ut insanire omnibus ac furere videretur, Cic. Verr. 4, 18. || § Insanire insaniam hilarem, *to be beside himself, as with wine, love, joy, &c.* Sen. V. B. 12. Insanire juvat, cur Berecynthiæ Cessant flamina tibiæ? Hor. Od. 3, 19, 18. || Galle, quid insanis? inquit, Virg. Ecl. 10, 22. Lynceus feros insanit amores, Prop. 2, 34, 25. (2) Virg. Ecl. 3, 36.
 Insānitas, ātis. f. *Madness, want of health*. = Insipientia quasi insanitas, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5.
 Insānītūrus, a, um. part. *That will be mad*. Nec tamen insanitūrum illum puto, Cic. Att. 13, 29.
 Insānūm. adv. *Excessively, at a great rate*. Porticus insanūm bona, Plaut. Mysl. 3, 3, 5. Insanūm magnum negotium, Id. Bacch. 4, 5, 1.
 Insānus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *fsimus, sup.* Non sanus. (1) *Mad, frantick, out of his wits*. (2) *Tempestuous, raging*. (3) *Vast, huge*. (4) *Inspired*. (5) *Unwholesome*. (1) || Ex stultis insanos facere, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 23. Homo inter eos, qui ipsi quoque insaniant, insanissimus, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 12. Uter est insanior horum? Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 102. (2) Turbo insanus, Stat. Theb. 1, 366. vires Austri insani, Ov. Met. 12, 520. (3) Substructiones aggeris insanas mirabantur, Plin. 35, 15. Insanæ moēs substructionum, Cic. pro Mil. 20. (4) Insanam vatem aspicias, Virg. Æn. 3, 443. (5) Insana canicula mellis coquit, Pers. 3, 5. nisi malis ad secundam notionem referre. || Insanæ vites, wines that bear thrice a year, Plin. 16, 27.
 || Insāpōrātus, a, um. part. *Without taste and relish*, Litt. ex Sat.
 Insātiābilis, e. adj. or, comp. *Non satiables*. (1) *Insatiable, that cannot be satisfied, or ever have enough*. (2) *Also that doth not satiate, or fill*. (1) Insatiabilis animus, Liv. 4, 13. voluptas, Cic. de Fin. 4, 5. (2) Nulla insatiabilior, species, Cic. N. D. 2, 62.
 || Insātiābilitas, ātis. f. *Insatiableness*, Amm. 31, 12.
 Insātiābilitē. adv. *Insatiably*. Insatiabiliter desiderio, Plin. Epist. 9, 6, 3. Te insatiabiliter desebimus, Lucr. 3, 920. Vid. & Tac. Ann. 4, 38, 7.
 || Insātiātus, a, um. part. *Insatiate, unsatisfied*. Insatiatus eundi Ardor, Stat. Theb. 6, 305. Arma tubasque insatiatus habet, Id. 7, 12.
 † Insātiētās, ātis. f. *Insatiableness*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 13.
 || Insāivus, a, um. adj. *That is not planted, or sown, but cometh up of its own accord*, Litt. ex Plin. sed 9.
 Insātiābīlis, e. adj. *Insatiate, that cannot be filled*. Insaturabile abdomen, Cic. pro Sext. 51.
 Insātiābīlīter. adv. *Insatiably*. Annis præteritis insaturabiliter expletus, Cic. N. D. 2, 25.
 || Inscalpo, ėre, psi, ptum. act. *To engrave, to cut in, as engravers, or masons, do*. Inscalpunt sacro in marmore formam, Laet. vers. 153.
 Inscendo, ėre, di, sum. act. & neut. [*ex in & scando*] *To go up, to mount, to climb up unto*. § Inscendere in curram, Plaut. Menæch. 5, 1, 110. in arborem, Id. supra pilam, Cato, 127, 2. Absol. *to go on shipboard, to take ship*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 30.

|| Inscendor, i. pass. *To be gone up, mounted, &c.* Haud unquam se ab alio inscendi passus est, *Gell.* 5, 2.

Inscensio, ōnis. f. verb. *A mounting, or climbing up.* || Inscensio in navem, *a going on board,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 19.

|| Inscensor, ōris. m. verb. [qui navem inscendit] *A soldier serving at sea,* Lampr.

Incensus, a, um. part. *Mounted, or jumped upon; leaped into, as a man leapeth into a saddle.* Incensus equus, *Suet. Tit.* 4.

|| Incensus, ūs. m. *A leaping upon.* || Incensus equarum, *the covering of mares,* Apul. Met. 7, p. 219.

|| Inscie. adv. *Ignorantly,* Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 668. † Inscienter.

Insciens, tis. adj. *Unwitting, unawares, not knowing, or thinking on it.* Insciens feci, *Ter. H.* 4, 1, 19. || Me insciente, *without my knowledge,* Cic. Att. 1, 2.

Inscienter, adv. *Ignorantly, without knowing of it, unskillfully.* § Inscienter facere, *Cic. Topic.* 8. & *Acad. Q.* 4, 6. *Conf. Liv.* 25, 10.

Inscientia, æ. f. *Lack of knowledge, ignorance.* = In tantis tenebris erroris & inscientiæ, *Cic. pro Sulla,* 14. Inscientia multa versatur in vitâ, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 47.

Inscitè. adv. || scimè, sup. *Ignorantly, unhandsonely, bunglingly.* Inscitè medicinæ & gubernationis ultimum cum ultimo sapientiæ comparatur, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 7. § Inscitè facere, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 58. Inscitissimè, *Gell.* 10, 16.

Inscitia, æ. f. (1) *Ignorance, unskillfulness.* (2) *Imprudence.* (1) Sive propter lini inopiam, atque ejus usûs inscitiam, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 13. (2) Malè mereri de immerente inscitia est, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 29.

Inscitus, a, um. adj. or, comp. scimus, sup. (1) *Unhandsome, unbecoming.* (2) *Foolish, fond.* (3) *Absurd.* (4) || *Unknown.* (5) *Insufficient, unable to do.* (1) *Ter. Hecyr.* 5, 1, 1. (2) Quid confugisti in aram inscitissimus? *Plaut. Moss.* 5, 2, 14. (3) Quid autem inscitius, quàm, &c. *Cic. N. D.* 13. (4) *Gell.* (5) *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 4.

Inscius, a, um. adj. [ex in & scio] (1) *Ignorant, not knowing.* (2) *Unskillful.* (3) *Unwitting, heedless.* (1) Inscii quid in Ædvis gereretur, *Cæs. B. G.* 77, pr. † Inscia somni lumina, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 367. (2) = Socrates se omnium rerum inscium fingeat & rudem, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 85. † peritus, *Cels.* (3) Androgeus se offert nobis, socia agmina credens, *Inscius, Virg. Æn.* 2, 372.

Inscribendus, a, um. part. *To be inscribed, or engraved.* Mea dextera letho Inscribenda tuo est, *Qv. Met.* 10, 199.

Inscribens, tis. part. *Inscribing.* Et imo Vix ulla inscribens terræ vestigia cornu, *Sil.* 13, 328.

Inscribo, ère, psi, tum. act. [ex in & scribo] (1) *To write in, or upon.* (2) *To inscribe, to entitle, to superscribe.* (3) *To imprint, paint, or describe.* (4) *To engrave.* (5) *To entitle, to charge with.* (6) || *To implead.* (1) § Philosophi in his ipsis libris, quos scribunt de contemnendâ gloriâ, sua nomina inscribunt, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 15. Inscriptis stipite nomen, *Luc.* 8, 792. || Inscribere vides mercede, *to put a bill on the door,* *Ter. Haut.* 1, 1, 92. (2) Xenophontis liber qui inscribitur œconomicus, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 24. (3) Barbarorum feminæ maresque corpora sua inscribunt, *Plin.* 22, 1. Sua quemque deorum Inscribit facies, *Qv. Met.* 6, 74. (4) Inscibar Elisa Sichæi, *Id. Epist.* 7, 193. § Inscribere lapidem notis, *Vib.* 1, 3, 54. (5) Ipsos Inscripsere deos sceleri, *Qv. Met.* 15, 128. (6) Ap. JCC.

Inscribor, i, ptus. pass. *To be writ in, to be inscribed, &c.* Cic. § Inscibi sepulchro, *Qv. Ep.* 2, 145. Vid. Inscibo, n. 2.

Inscriptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An inscription, a title, a bill upon a door.* (2) *Also a brand, mark, or scar.* (3) || *An accusation.* (1) Inscriptio libri, *Cic. Topic.* 1. statuæ, *Id. pro Domo,* 30. Tabula cum inscriptione, *Plin.* 29, 11. (2) Inscriptiones frontis, *Sen. de Ira* 3, 3. (3) Ap. JCC.

|| Inscriptum, i. n. (1) *An inscription, a title.*

(2) *A license, or bill testificatory; a cocket at the customhouse for merchants goods.* (1) Quædam alia inscripta nimis lepida, *Gell. in præf. op.* (2) Ap. JCC.

Inscriptus, a, um. part. (1) *Written upon.* (2) *Entitled, inscribed.* (3) *Engraven.* (4) *Stigmatized, branded; as slaves were.* (5) *Also not written, unwritten.* (1) Inscripta foliis litera, *Qv. Met.* 13, 398. (2) In eo libro qui est inscriptus Hortensius, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 1. (3) Versus in monumento inscripti, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 23. Signum inde factum est, & inscriptum, *Liv.* 2, 41. (4) Quatuor inscripti portabant vile cada-ver, *Mart.* 8, 75. (5) Inscriptum è portu exponunt clanculum, ne portorium dent, *Lucil. ap. Non.* † Alia esse scripta, alia inscripta, *Quint.* 3, 8.

Inscriptus, i. m. *A rogue that hath been burnt in the hand, or shoulder,* *Mart.* 8, 75.

|| Inscrutabilis, e. adj. *Non scrutabilis. Unsearchable,* *Bibl.*

Insculpo, ère, psi, ptum. act. [ex in & scalpo] (1) *To engrave, carve, cut, or engrail.* (2) *Met. To imprint.* (1) § Insculpere aliquid saxo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 90. postibus formam, *Qv. Metam.* 15, 621. (2) Insculpit in mentibus natura, ut deos æternos & beatos haberemus, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 17.

Insculptus, a, um. part. (1) *Engraven.* (2) *Imprinted, deeply fixed.* (1) § In robore insculptas esse priscarum literarum notas, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 41. (2) Omnibus innatum est & in animo quasi insculptum, esse deos, *Id. N. D.* 2, 4.

Inscutabilis, e. adj. *That cannot be cut, or parted.* Corpora inscutabilia, *Quint.* 2, 17. & *Vitr.* 2, 2.

Insecandus, a, um. part. *To be pruned, cut, &c.* Insecandi sunt favi, *Col.* 9, 15.

† Insecenda, i. e. dicenda, *Cato ap. Gell.* 18, 9. Vid. Inseque.

Inseco, are, ui, etum. act. *To cut in, to prune.* Dentibus aliquem insecare, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 40. Insecat corticem vimen, *Col.* 4, 29, 10.

Insecor, ari, pass. *To be pruned.* Sequentes deinde anno insecatur superior pars curvaturæ, *Col.* 4, 15, 3.

Insecta, ōrum. n. plur. *Insects, as flies, gnats, pismires, and such like.* Vid. *Plin.* 11, 26. ibi *Stipant.*

Insectans, tis. part. *Pursuing, &c.* Insectans Argum, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 388. *conf. Liv.* 28, 40.

|| Insectanter, adv. *With railing, or brawling,* *Gell.* 19, 3.

Insectatio, ōnis. f. *A railing, or inveighing, against one,* *Liv.* 22, 34. § Insectatione consulum abstinere, *Id.* 2, 56. Insectatio flagitii, *Plin. Paneg.* 28.

Insectator, ōris. m. verb. *A railer, or slanderer; a backbiter, a lash, or scourger.* § Sævus insectator plebis, *Liv.* 3, 33. vitiorum, *Quint.* 10, 1.

Insectatus, a, um. part. (1) *Followed, pursued.* (2) *Met. Inveighed against, railed at and reviled.* (3) *Adv. Inveighing against.* (1) Miles ab his insectatus confiterat, *Hist. B. Afr.* 71. (2) Magistratus ne verbo quidem insectatus remittit, *Suet. Tib.* 32. (3) Prætorianes nuper exauktoratos insectatus, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 96, 3.

|| Insectio, ōnis. f. *A discourse, treatise, or long continued tale.* = Narratio, *Gell.* 12, 9.

Insecto, are. act. & Insector, ari, atus sum. dep. (1) *To pursue, to run after.* (2) *To inveigh against, to speak ill of, to rail at one.* (3) *To sue, indict, or impeach, one.* (4) *To borrow, hoe, or rake the ground.* (1) § Illic nos insectabit lapidibus, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 61. Hastis insectatus est domi matrem & patrem, *Ibid.* 17.

(2) § Quomodo sum insectatus levitatem senum, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16. = Acerbè in aliquem invehi, insectarique vehementius, *Id. de Am.* 16. (3) *Id. pro Font.* 1. (4) Nisi assiduus terram insectabit rastis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 155. § Insectari aliquem hastis, *Plaut. Cap.* 3, 4, 20. maledictis, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 25. injuriam alicujus, *Id. Att.* 5, 17.

Insectus, a, um. part. [ab insectar] (1) *Cut, or notched; cut in pieces.* (2) || *Uncut.* (1) Insecti peccine dentes, *Qv. Met.* 6, 53. † Napi inte-

gri, si minuti sunt, majores autem insecti, *Col.* 12, 45, 3. (2) *Fest.*

Insectura, æ. f. *A notch. Virgula, si aptè fabricata foret, totidem redderet folios, quot habuisset insecturas, Sen. N. Q.* 1, 7. *ed. Gron.*

|| Insecutio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pursuit, or following after,* *Apul. Met.* 8.

|| Insecutor, ōis. m. verb. *A persecutor,* *Prud. Cath.* 12, 127.

Insecuturus, a, um. part. *About to pursue, or follow.* Ratus, id quod accidit, insecturos ad extrema ab tergo carpenda hostes, *Liv.* 42, 64.

Insecutus, a, um. part. [ab insequer] (1) *Which followeth, goeth after, or succeedeth.* (2) *Railing at.* (1) Insecutis mensibus geminos enixa est, *Plin.* 7, 11. Insecutus est dies noctem, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, 1. (2) Insecutus deos convictio, *Id.* 5, 5, 4.

Insecubiliter, adv. [ab insecabilis] *So that it cannot be quieted.* Insecubiliter fitis arida corpora mefians, *Lucr.* 6, 1174.

Insecutus, a, um. part. *Unquiet, troublesome, unappeased.* Omne quod est grave, insecutum, turbulentum, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 22.

Inseminatus, a, um. part. (1) *Made fruitful.* (2) || *Begot.* (1) Terra ex cœlestium imbrum conceptionibus inseminata, *Vitr. præm. lib.* 8. (2) Ex conventu Jovis infeminati & nati, *Arnob.*

|| Insemino, are. act. *To sow in.* Morbum visceribus inseminare, *Gell.* 19, 5.

|| Inseminor, ari, atus. pass. *To be sown in,* *Litt. ex Col.*

Insenesco, ère, ui. incept. *To grow old and spend all his time upon a thing.* § Insemit libris & curis, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 82. negotiis, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 6, 6.

|| Insensatus, a, um. adj. *Foolish, senseless,* *Quint. citat. Litt. locum non dicit; utcumque sit, tutius dixeris.* † Sensus expers, sensu carens, vel destitutus.

|| Insensibilis, e. adj. *Insensible, that cannot be felt; or that cannot feel,* *Gell.* 17, 10. sed pertinet ad Latinit. cadent. † Sensu carens.

Insensilis, e. adj. *Insensible; that hath no sense, or feeling; senseless.* † Ex insensilibus, ne credas sensile gigni? *Lucr.* 2, 887.

Inseparabilis, e. adj. *Inseparable,* *Sen. Ep.* 85. *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 283. † Assiduus.

|| Inseparabiliter, adv. *Inseparably,* *Macr. Somn. Scip.* 1, 22.

Insepultus, a, um. part. *Unburied.* Cerno miferos & insepultos acervos civium, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 6. Insepultos projecit, *Liv.* 29, 9. Insepulta cadavera jacuerunt, *Val. Max.* 6, 3, 1.

† Inseque, op. *Vett. dic. narra. inexit, dixit, Fest. ex Enn.*

Insequendus, a, um. part. *To pursue, or be pursued.* Filium, ad insequendum eum cum tertiâ parte copiarum mittit, *Just.* 1, 8.

Insequens, tis. part. *Next following, ensuing.* † Insequens hora antecederente calamitosior populo Romano illuxit, *Cic. ad Octav.* Insequentia tempora, *Paterc.* 2, 47. Insequenti æstate, *Id.* 2, 106. Insequentes Archontes, *Id.* 1, 3.

|| Insequenter, adv. *Inconsequently, not to the purpose,* *Gell.* 10, 29. † Ineptè, absurdè.

Insequer, i, itus sum. dep. [ex in & sequor] (1) *To follow after, to pursue, to run after.* (2) *To succeed.* (3) *To persecute, to rail at one.* (4) *To proceed.* (5) *To sue another at law.* (6) *To persist.* (1) † Insequi fugientem, *Cic. Fugam inh. be, moderatius insequar ipse, Qv. Met.* 1, 511. (2) Hunc proximo seculo Themistocles insequutus est, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 10. (3) Eadem fortuna viros tot casibus actos insequitur, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 245. § Insequi aliquem clamore, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 4. minis, *Id. pro Cluent.* 8. (4) Convellere vimen insequor, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 32. (5) = Insequor tamen hunc, & live morais in quâ, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 19. (6) = Pergam atque insequor longius, *Cic. Ferr.* 3, 20.

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Inserens,

Insērenus, a, um. adj. *Cloudy, not fair, or clear.* Non tantis Hyas inferenā nimbis terras obruit, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 21. *Rare* occ.

Insēro, ēre, ēvi, itum. aēt. [*ex in* & *fero*] (1) *To sow in, or among.* (2) *To implant, to ingraft.* (3) *Met. To implant.* (1) Inferere frumentum arboribus, *Col.* 5, 7. (2) Omnis surculus omni arbori inferi potest, *Id.* 5, 11, 12. (3) Viriorum aliqua in sevit tibi natura, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 35.

Insēror, i, insitus. pass. *To be ingrafted.* Verno tempore inferebantur, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 41. *conf.* *Col.* 8, 1.

Insēro, ēre, sēruī, fertum. aēt. (1) *To put, or thrust, in.* (2) *To apply, or put, to.* (3) *To insert, to intermix.* (4) *To meddle, to interpose.* (1) § Pueris cibum in os inferere, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 39. manum in sinum meretrici, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 3. dextrā virgani, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 306. (2) Si crudum ovum jejunis faucibus inferas, *Col.* 6, 4. (3) Historiæ turpes inferuisse jocos, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 444. § Minimis etiam rebus prava religio interit deos, *bringeth them in for a share*, *Liv.* 117. (4) § Bellis civilibus se inferere, *Ov. Met.* 3, 27, 23. se dubitantibus, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 4, 2. § Viri inferere aliquem, *to bring one to life*, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 5, 72.

Insēror, i, fertus. pass. *To be put in.* Inferi quidem & donari ab arte non possunt omnia, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 25.

* *Inserpo*, ēre. neut. [*ex in*, & *serpo*] *To creep in.* § Somnus avaris inserpit curis, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 340.

Inserta, æ. f. *A piece put in, an inlay, an ornament.* Frugalitas inserta est rumoris boni, *Publ. Syrus.*

Insertans, tis. part. *Putting in.* Nubibus insertans caput, *Sil.* 5, 483.

Insertim. adv. [*ab inferendo, ut exertim ab exierendo*] *By way of insertion, or darting in.* Insertim fundunt radios, *Lucr.* 2, 114.

|| *Insertio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A putting between, an insertion.* Hanc vocem inseruit *Litt.* unde non dicit, neque ego scio. † *Interpositio.*

Insertivus, a, um. adj. *Mingled, or not natural.* *Calpurn. Declam.* 24.

Inserto, āre. freq. [*ab infero*] *To put in often.* Clypeo finistram insertam aptans, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 672. § Dextram insertare lateri, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 891. dextra catenis, *Id. Theb.* 12, 460.

Insertus, a, um. part. (1) *Put in, or upon.* (2) *Mingled amongst.* (1) Penna per adversas inserta nates, *Plin.* 10, 57. Falces insertæ affixæque longurilis, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 14. (2) Prædia agris meis vicina atque etiam inserta, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 19.

Inservio, ire, īvi, itum. neut. [*ex in* & *servio*] (1) *To serve one, to do one service.* (2) *To study to obtain, or preserve.* (3) *To attend upon, to mind and take care of any thing.* (1) § A quo plurimum sperant, ei potissimum inserviunt, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 15. § Matronæ, non meretricium est, unum inservire amantem, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 33. Si illum inservibis solum, *Ibid.* 59. (2) Honoribus inservire capiti, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 1. Valetudo tua me sollicitat, sed inservi, & fac omnia, *Id. Fam.* 16, 17. (3) = Accuratus huic rei studere, atque inservire instituerunt, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 12. § Cum acc. *Plaut. Most. ut supra.* § Inservire commodis suis, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 35, famæ, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 8, 4. honoribus, *Cic. Off.* 2, 1. valetudini, *Id. Fam.* 16, 17.

Inservitum est. imperf. *I, thou, he, &c. served.* Nihil est à me inservitum temporis causâ, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 12. Omnibus rebus inservientum statuit, *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 8.

Inservo, āre. aēt. [*ex in intens.* & *servo*] (1) *To keep, or preserve.* (2) *To observe, as an omen.* (1) Elysiæ dedit inservare volucres, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 194. (2) Piget inservare peritque Venturi pomis fides, *Id. Theb.* 6, 965.

|| *Inseffor*, ōris. m. verb. *A robber, a sater, a highwayman.* *Fest. & Symm.* † *Prædo.*

Inseffus, a, um. part. [*ab infideo*] (1) *Sat, or perched, upon.* (2) *Be-set, blocked up.* (3) *Inseffed, thrwacked.* (1) Inseffum diris avibus Capitolium, *Tac.* 12, 43. (2) Inseffæ fauces

Epiri, Liv. 33, 4. (3) *Humus inseffa tanto pondere, Stat. Sylv.* 1, 1, 56.

Insibilo, āre. neut. (1) *To whiffle, or blow, into.* (2) *To make a hissing.* (1) Ubi trux insibilat Euris, *Ov. Metam.* 15, 603. (2) Membris insibilat ignis, *Sil.* 12, 6, 6. Dens insibilat aer Verberibus, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 421.

Insiccatus, a, um. part. *Urdried.* Vulnera ferens putri insiccata cruore, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 364. *conf.* 8, 246.

|| *Insicco*, āre. aēt. *To dry, Litt. ex Cels.*

† *Insicium*, ii. n. [*ab infico, i. e. infeco, quod fiat ex carne insectâ*] *A sausage, Varr. al. leg. insitium.*

Insidendus, a, um. part. *To be sat, or lain, upon, Liv.* 24, 31.

Insidens, tis. part. [*ab infideo*] (1) *Sitting in, or on; lying upon.* (2) *Constant, continual.* (1) Elephantus insidentis magistri imperio regitur, *Liv.* 27, 14. § Insidens equo, *Val. Max.* 5, 7, 1. folio, *Id.* 6, 9, ext. 7. (2) Deorum assidua insidens cura pectora imbuerat, *Liv.* 1, 21.

Insidens, tis. part. [*ab infido*] *Lighting, or sitting, upon.* Ne insidens ales infringat, *Plin.* 22, 6.

Insideo, sēre, sēdi, sessum. neut. [*ex in* & *sedeo*] (1) *To sit, or rest, upon.* (2) *To be in, to be fixed.* (3) *To seize one.* (4) *To beset, to beleague, or besiege.* (5) *To lie in wait.* (6) *To settle in.* (1) § Insidere equis, *Aur. Vict. de Vir.* Ill. 32, 3. toro, *Ov. Epist.* 20, 134. in sellâ aureâ, *Plin.* 11, 37. sedit aut. *edit. Hard.* (2) Insedit in memoriâ meâ penitus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 28. = Cum fervor mentis inveteraverit, & medullis infederit, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 10. (3) § Sabinus re trepidâ arcem Capitolii insedit, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 69. (4) Sylvarum anfractus cæcis infederat armis, *Sil.* 5, 3. (5) Quingentis militibus arcem insedit, *Liv.* 26, 44. (6) Lydia gens jugis insedit, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 479.

Insideo, ēri. sessus. pass. *To be taken possession of, to be besieged.* Viæ omnes præfidiis insidentur, *Liv.* 25.

Insidiæ, ārum. f. pl. [*ab infideo*] (1) *An ambush, an ambuscade, a lying in wait.* (2) *Snares, craft, subtlety, treachery.* (1) § Postquam bello eum opprimi non posse animadvertit, insidiis interficere studuit, *Nep. Datam.* 9. (2) = Qui nihil ex occulto, nihil de insidiis agendum putant, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 30. § Insidias alicui collocare, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 37. & *Cic. pro Mil.* 10. comparare, *Id. pro Cluent.* 16. componere, *Tib.* 1, 6, 4. facere, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 3, 26. instruere, *Catull.* 19, 7. locare, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 25. meditari, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 60. moliri, *Id. Geor.* 1, 271. ponere, *Liv.* 37, 13. opponere, *Cic. pro Cæs.* 29. parare, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 9. ponere, *Id. pro Deiot.* 7. struere, *Ov. Met.* 1, 198. tendere, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 16. *to lay wait for, to endeavor to trepan.*

|| *Insidianter*. adv. *Insidiously, Just.* 6, 6, 6. *sed mel. libb. insidiantes.* † *Insidiosè.*

Insidians, tis. part. *Laying wait for.* Ab insidiantibus accipere detrimentum, *Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G.* 8, 9. Insidiantis oculi, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 382. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 37.

Insidiator, ōris. m. verb. *He that layeth wait to deceive.* Insidiatori & latroni quæ potest asferri injusta nex? *Cic. pro Mil.* 6, 7. Insidiatores animadvertit, *Nep. Epam.* 9. Insidiator vitæ, *Id. Reg.* 2.

|| *Insidiatrix*, icis. f. *She that lieth in wait, Amm.* 24, 17.

Insidiaturus, a, um. part. *About to lie in wait for.* Cum magno equitatu levique armaturâ insidiaturus locis idoneis confedit, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 65.

Insidiatus, a, um. part. *Lying in wait.* § Lupus insidiatus ovili, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 59.

Insidior, āri, ātus sum dep. *To lay wait, to deceive; to lie in ambush, or in wait, for one.* Non id agit, ut insidiatur & observet, sed jam favet, *Cic. Orat.* 62. C. Pompeius videbatur insidiari temporibus, *Paterc.* 2, 21, 2.

Insidiosè. adv. sēmè. sup. *Craftily, deceitfully, treacherously.* Insidiosè spem falsam ostendere,

Cic. pro S. Rosc. 38. Insidiosissimè tractare aliquem, *Id. ad Q. fr.* 1, 3, sub fine.

Insidiosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sēmus, sup. *Full of wiles and deceits, craftily, wilely, dangerous.* Insidiosus latro, *Mart.* 14, 20. Verba insidiosa, *Ov. Epist.* 20, 210. Quis insidiosior, quis crudelior inquam? *Cic. Verr.* 2, 78. Sub illo insidiosissimo principe, *Plin. Paneg.* sub fin. Insidiosissima conditio, *Id.* 29, 1.

† *Insido*, ēre, sēdi, sessum. neut. (1) *To light upon, to sit upon.* (2) *Met. To sink into, to settle.* (1) Apes floribus insidunt, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 708. Insidat cervicibus jugum, *Col.* 2, 2, 22. (2) Dum verba memorie insidunt, *Quint.* 10, 7.

† *Insider*, i, pass. *To be lighted, or rested, upon.* Tantum fessis insiditur astris, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 36. *Rare* occ.

Insigne, is. n. in pl. insignia. (1) *A particular mark, sign, or token, whereby any thing is known; an adjunct either of virtue, or vice, for which one is remarkable; (2) of any kind.* (3) *An appellation from.* (4) *An impress on a shield.* (5) *The crest of a helmet.* (6) *An ensign, or painting, on the prow of a ship.* (7) *All marks and tokens, of honour; as crowns, robes, sceptres, maces, &c.* (8) *A blemish, a scar.* (1) Quos pardi generavere semper insigne insigni hoc carent, *Plin.* 8, 16. Naturæ insignia in multis variè cognoscuntur, *Id.* 7, 9. Insignia senatus, *Flor.* 4, 1, 3. Effossus oculus insigne dicitur, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 30. Ponas insignia morbi, Fasciolas, cubital, focalia, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 254. (2) = Omnia insignia & ornamenta generis, nominis, &c. *Cic. pro Sullâ.* (3) Cæsari proprium insigne, *Plin.* 7, 25. (4) Clypei insigne decorum Induitur, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 392. (5) Pro galeâ scaphium, pro insigni sit corolla plectilis, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 37. (6) Navis Bruti ex insigni facillè agnosci poterat, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 6. Sive & animal, seu navis insigne fuit, *Tac.* 6, 34. (7) Insigne regni, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 5. Insignia consularia, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 4, 3. Insignia prætoria, *Id. Ann.* 12, 21, 2. quæstoria, *Ibid.* 11, 38, 4. (8) Ob tempus, quod insigne habeo ne me incomities, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 30.

Insignio, ire, īvi, itum. aēt. (1) *To note, or mark, with some sign.* (2) *To signalize, to make remarkable, to render famous, either persons, or things.* (1) Ad Herenn. 3, 22. (2) § Illud temperantius non excerpere se, nec insigniri, nec misceri omnibus, *Sen. Epist.* 18. Auro insignibat clypeum, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 790. Insignire annum tempestatibus, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 13, 1. *conf. Sil.* 14, 32.

Insignior, īri. pass. *To be made remarkable.* Quem etiam palam de conditione temporum suorum solebat, quod nullis calamitatibus publicia insignirentur, *Suet. Calig.* 31.

Insignis, e. adj. [*ab in*, & *signum*, in quo aliqua sunt signa, quibus ab aliis discernitur] or, comp. || sēmus, sup. (1) *Marked naturally.* (2) *Met. Notable, remarkable, notorious, in a middle, good, or bad, sense; famous, noble.* (3) *Extraordinary.* (1) § Maculis insignis & albo, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 56. Crinibus insignis Phæbus, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 1, 11. || Insignes boves, *Fest.* (2) § Insigni aliquâ & notâ re notari volo, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 64. Insignis pietate, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 10. titulus avorum, *Luc.* 8, 73. notis turpitudinis, *Cic. pro C. Rab.* 9. vitiis, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 13, 14. Malefacta insignia, *Lucr.* 3, 1027. § Insignis ad deformitatem, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 8. (3) Insignior contumelia, *Liv.* 4, 4. Cum aliquo insigni indicio meæ erga te benevolentiae, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 6. Furor insignis equarum, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 266. || Insignissimum spectaculum, *Tert.*

Insignitè, adv. iūs, comp. *Notably, remarkably.* Insignitè improbus, *Cic. pro Quint.* 23. Quod insignitiis omissa res consuli exprobraretur, *Liv.* 8, 13.

Insigniter. adv. iūs, comp. *Notably, remarkably, mightily, extremely.* § Satiùs est unum aliquod insigniter facere, quàm plurima mediocriter, *Plin. Epist.* 9, 29, 1. = Amicos præcipuè & insigniter deligere, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 23. § Insignitiùs exprobrare alicui, *Liv.* 83, 1. Insigniter neglectus hortorum cultus, *Col.* 10, pr. 1.

Insignitus,

Insignitus, a, um. part. or. comp. (1) *Marked, blemished.* (2) *Met. Remarkable, notorious.* (1) Insignitos pueros parere, varos, valgos, compernes, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 2. (2) Insignitæ notæ veritatis, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 30. Insignitius flagitium, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 51, 2.

Insile, is. n. [ita dict. ut credit interpretes Lucretii, eò quòd applausa pectine tela resultet & subsiliat] *The treadle of a weaver's loom*; and may be used for that part in an organ which maketh the bellows blow, *Lucr.* 5, 1352.

Insiliens, tis. part. *Leaping, or pouring in.* Subito cum pondere victus insiliente mari submergitur alveus undis, *Sil.* 14, 542.

Insilio, ire, ui & iſ, ultum. neut. [ex in, & falio] *To leap in, or upon.* § Insilire vadis, *Stat. scopulo, Val. Flacc.* 2, 513. puppim, *Id.* 8, 133. § tauros, *Suet. Claud.* 2. § inequum, *Liv.* 6, 7. § Tergo Bianoris alti insilit, *Ov. Met.* 12, 345. § Tauros insiliunt defessos, *Suet. Claud.* 2, 1. § Lignum supra turba petulans insilit, *Phædr.* 1, 2, 20.

Insimul. adv. *Jointly, together.* Toto insimul regna veniebant, *Flor.* 2, 20, 1. *Vid. & Stat. Syl.* 1, 6, 36. Rarò occ.

Insimulatio, ònis. f. verb. *An accusing, or impeaching.* Insimulatio criminis, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 9. § Insimulátor, òris. m. verb. *An accuser,* *Apul. Apol.* p. 454.

Insimulátorus, a, um. part. *About to accuse,* *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 21.

Insimulátus, a, um. part. *Accused, or impeached.* Insimulatus falsis criminationibus, *Patere.* 2, 77.

Insimulo, are. aet. [ex in & simulo] (1) *To feign, dissemble, or counterfeit; to pretend.* (2) *To accuse, impeach, or lay to one's charge.* (1) Furere insimulavit, ne quòd iret, ap. *Cic.* (2) § Verrem insimulat avaritiæ & audaciæ, *Id. Verr.* 1, 49. § Nimis facinus mirum est, qui collibitum fiet meo viro sic me insimulare falsum facinus tam mirum, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, in fin. § criminibus falsis, *Ov. Epist.* 6, 22.

Insimulor, ari, átus. pass. *To be accused, impeached, &c.* Qui repetundarum insimulabitur, *Quint.* Insimulatus est occidisse Alexandrum, *Val. Max.* 8, 4, 1. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 18.

Insincerus, a, um. adj. *Non sincerus.* (1) *Corrupted, putrid.* (2) || *Insincere, not to be depended on.* (1) Insincerus apes tulit cruor, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 285. (2) *Prud. Hamart.* 4. Protagoras insincerus philosophus, *Gell.* 5, 3.

Insinuandus, a, um. part. *To be insinuated.* Litera labris atque animis insinuanda meis, *Claud. ad Olyb.* 22.

Insinuans, tis. part. *Insinuating.* Italique urbes dextram insinuantes in undam, *Manil.* 4, 603, sed Bèntleius *sinuantis.*

Insinuatio, ònis. f. verb. *A crafty address, or beginning of an oration, where we creep covertly into the favour of the audience; an insinuation.* § Exordium in duas partes dividitur, in principium, & insinuationem, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 15. *Vid. Quint.* 4, 1.

§ Insinuátor, òris. m. verb. *He that insinuates,* *Aug.*

Insinuátus, a, um. part. [à seq.] || (1) *Folded one within the other.* (2) *Met. Insinuated, crept into favour.* (1) Insinuatis manibus ambolabit mihi? *Apul. Met.* 9, statim. à princ. (2) Per hanc insinuatus Neroni, *Suet. Oth.* 2.

Insinuo, are. aet. [i. e. in sinum infero] (1) *To put in his bosom, to embosom.* (2) *To put, or thrust, in.* (3) *To insinuate, by little and little; to wind itself, or himself; to creep into one's favour.* (4) *To recommend.* (5) || *To move and set forward, to register and set down upon record.* (1) *Vid. seq.* Insinuo. (2) Sol æstivum insinuat per septa domorum, *Lucr.* 6, 859. (3) = § Blandire & suppliciter insinuare se alicui, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 20. in amicitiam alicujus blanditijs, muneribus, donis, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 94. § ad amicam alterius, *Id. Mil.* 2, 1, 27. § Novus per pectora cunctis insinuat pavor, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 228. (4) Hoc est quod illos penitus animo Cæsaris insinavit, *Plin. Paneg.* 62. (5) *Ap. JCC.*

Insinuo, ari, átus. pass. *To be poured into one's lap, &c.* Tibi omni Tempore tam faciles insinuantur opes, *Prop.* 3, 9, 28. *conf. Cels.* 8, 1.

|| Insipide, adv. *Without favour, or reason,* *Aug.* § Insulſe.

|| Insipidus, a, um. adj. *Unfavoury; without taste, or relish; inspid, ap. Seq. Lexicis citatur, Gell.* 6, 1. ubi emendatissimi libri hab. insubidius, non insipidius. § Nullus saporis, insulſus.

Insipiens, tis. adj. or. comp. sſimus, sup. [ex in, & sapiens] *Unwise, foolish, sottish, witless.* § Quid turpius quàm sapientium vitam ex insipientium sermone pendere? *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 15.

= O sèclum insipiens, & inficetum, *Catull.* 41, 8. Insipientior ego quàm illi, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 23, ult. Insipientissimus, *Sen. Quæst. Nat.* 2, 59.

Insipienter. adv. *Unwisely, foolishly.* Adolescens diu se victurum insidenter sperat, *Cic. de Senect.* 19.

Insipientia, æ. f. *Folly, lack of discretion.* § Sapiencia sanitas, insipientia autem insanitas quædam, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 5.

† Insipo, are. vel Insipo, ere. aet. *To sprinkle, or throw, in.* Insipare in aulam novam, *Cato,* 85. ubi al. insipito. Insipare injicere, ut sit dissipare, *Feß. Vid. & Varr. L. L.* 4, 22.

† Insipio, ere. neut. [ex in, & sapio] *To lose its favour.* *Litt. ex Varr.*

* Insistens, tis. part. *Staying, or resting upon; leaning on.* Ramis tremulis insistens, *Sil. curibus, Id.* 5, 654. Hastæ insistens de diſs manibus devovit, *Plin.* Insistens vadis littoribus, *Val. Max.* 8, 07, ext. 1.

* Insisto, ere, ſiti, ſitum. neut. [ex in & sisto]

(1) *To stand upon.* (2) *To stop, or stand, still.* (3) *To proceed and hold on.* (4) *To urge, insist upon, or be instant in.* (5) *To rest, or lean, upon.* (6) *Met. To fix upon, to acquiesce.* (7) *To succeed one in office.* (1) § Ut cum primi cecidissent, proximi jacentibus insisterent, atque ex eorum corporibus pugnant, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 27. § Insistit plantam, *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 4, 20. (2) § Aut citius insistendum, aut longius procedendum, *Cic. Orat.* 66. (3) § Quam insistam viam? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 2. § Insistere viâ, *Id. Phorm.* 1, 4, 15. (4) § Insiste hoc negotium sapienter, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 55. § mente & animo in bello, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 5. § Insistere rei alicui, *Tib.* 4, 1, 135. (5) Hastæ insistens se & hostes diſs manibus devovit, *Plin. de Vir Illustr.* Molli nec præaltæ nivi facilè pedes ingredientium insitebant, *Liv.* 21, 36. (6) § Ila quoque non oportet negligere, sed iis quoque insistere, *Cels.* (7) Lætaris, quòd honoribus ejus insistam, quem æmulari in studiis cupio, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 8, 4. § Insistere in aliquâ re, *Quint.* § in rem aliquam, *Cæs.*

* Insistor, i. pass. *To be insisted upon.* Utque fia-
tæ jam Marabodus usque in exitium insisteretur, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 62, 1.

Insitio, ònis. f. verb. [ab infero, itum] *A grafting, or cyoning.* § Nec confitiones modò delectant, sed etiam insitiones, quibus nihil invenit agriculturâ solentius, *Cic. de Senect.* 15. = Venerit insitio, fac ramum ramus adoptet, *Ov. de R. Amor.* 195.

Insititius, a, um. adj. (1) || *Ingraffed, put, or set in by art.* (2) *Strange, foreign.* (3) *Not natural, different, of two kinds.* (1) Exemplum primæ signif. non occurrit. (2) § = Patrio sermone, non insititio & inducto aliquid exprimere, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 3, 5. (3) Muli & hinni bigeneri atque insititii, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 8. § Diffindere diem insititio somno, *to take a nap at noon, Varr. R. R.* 1, 2.

† Insititium, ii. n. [in quod carnes concisæ insitæ sunt] *A sausage, Varr. al. leg. inficium.*

Insitivus, a, um. adj. (1) *Ingraffed, or put in.* (2) || *Not natural.* (3) *That serveth for grafting.* (4) *Not born in a legitimate way, bastardy.* (1) Ut gaudet insitiva carpens pyra, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 20. (2) = Corpus insitivo degenerique alimento factis alieni corrumpere, *Gell.* 12, 1. (3) Securi culam insitivam pendere, quâ intercidantur radices, *Plin.* 18, 19. (4) Affirmat insitivos significari liberos, *Phædr.* 3, 3, 10.

Insitor, òris. m. verb. *A grafter, Plin.* 18, 33.

Insitum, i. n. *A graft, or cyon; a shoot, or young set of trees, Col.* 4, 29.

Insitus, a, um. part. [ab inferor] (1) *Grafted, or planted, in.* (2) || *Met. Adopted, made in.* (3) *Rooted, settled, grounded.* (4) *Also natural.* (1) Mala insita fert pyrus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 33. (2) § Insitus urbi civis, *Sall. Declam. in M. T. Cic.* (3) § Habere insitam vel potius innatam cupiditatem scientiæ, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 2. Insita ingenio temeritas, *Liv.* 22, 3. (4) = Naturalis & insita in animis nostris inest notio, *Pin.* 1, 31.

Insitus, ſs. m. verb. *A grafting, or implanting.* Ex his inter se insitu mista, *Plin.* 14, 3. Rarò occ.

Insociabilis, e. adj. *Non sociabilis.* (1) *That cannot be joined, or put, together.* (2) *Unsociable, not fit for conversation, uncivilized.* (1) Insociabilia glutino, *Plin.* 16, 43, pr. (2) Omni generi humano insociabiles erant, *Liv.* 27, 39. Insociabile est regnum, *Curt.* 10, 23.

Insolabiliter. adv. *Inconsolably; without solace, or comfort; solitarily.* Insolabiliter dolere, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 8.

Insolatio, ònis. f. verb. *A bleaching, or laying in the sun.* Cera candida post insolationem, *Plin.* 21, 14.

Insolátus, a, um. part. *q. d. in sole positus.* (1) *Suned, dried in the sun.* (2) *Fair, sunny, clear, bright.* (1) Uvæ insolatæ, *Col.* 4, 27. (2) Insolati dies & tepidi, *Col.* 11, 3.

Insolens, tis. adj. or. comp. sſimus, sup. [non solens] (1) *Unwonted, unaccustomed.* (2) || *Strange, unusual.* (3) *Difficult of access, strange, not conversable.* (4) *Also proud, haughty, presumptuous, insolent, disdainful, bold.* (1) § Insolens vera accipiendi, *Sall.* § Nero faciendis sceleribus promptus, audiendi quæ fecerat insolens erat, *Tac.* 15, 67. Insolens belli multitudo, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 36. (2) = Tanquam scopulum fuge inauditum & insolens verbum, *Cæs. ap. Gell.* 1, 10. (3) Persarum rex insolentissimus, *Sen. de Brav. Vita,* 16. Insolentissimos spiritus contundere, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 1. (4) = In victoriâ, quæ naturâ insolens & superba est, *Cic. pro Marcello,* 3. Secundis nimisque rebus insolentiores, *Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G.* 8, 13.

Insolenter. adv. iſs, comp. sſimè, sup. (1) *Seldom, not after the old wont.* (2) *Proudly, insolently.* (1) § = An soleat, an insolenter ac raro, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 28. (2) Superbè insolenterque hostis eludebat, *Liv.* 2. = Insolenter & arroganter, *Plin.* 35, 10. Pompeiani nostros insolentiùs premere ceperunt, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 46. Insolentissimè obequitantes interemit, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 21.

Insolentia, æ. f. (1) *Disuse.* (2) *Met. Strangeness, disdain, difficulty of access, starchedness.* (3) *Insolency, haughtyness.* (1) § = Non superbiâ, sed disputationis insolentiâ atque rerum inscitia, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 22. Insolentia voluptatum, *Id. pro Cæl.* 31. (2) § Ex arrogantia odium, ex insolentiâ arrogantia, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 28. = Superbiâ habitus insolentia animi sequitur, *Curt.* 6, 6. § Leg. in numero multitudinis. Ex noxiarum premitur insolentijs, *Phædr. Epil. lib.* 4, sub fin. (3) Insolentiæ optima vindex humanæ conditionis varietas, *Val. Max.* 4, 7.

Insolens, tis. part. *Growing insolent.* Nequè ipse gaudium moderans, & magis insolente Plancinâ, quæ luctum amissæ sororis tum primum læto cultu mutavit, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 75, 3.

Insolēſco, ere. incept. *To grow proud and insolent.* Rebus secundis etiam egregii duces insolēſcunt, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 7. Rarò occ.

Insolēdd. adv. *Wholly, entirely, for the whole,* *Sen.* § Sed rectius diuise in solido.

|| Insolēddm. adv. *Idem, Ulp.* § Rectius diuise.

Insolēdus, a, um. adj. *Weak, infirm.* = Herba roboris expers Turget & insolidæ est, *Ov. Met.* 15, 202.

|| Insolēdè. adv. *Not as it was wont, unusually,* *Gell.* 1, 2. § Sed plures libri insubidè.

Insolitus, a, um. part. *Non solitus.* (1) *Unaccustomed, unacquainted.* (2) *Unusual, strange.* (1) Insolitus

Insolūtā feminā prodire in conventum, Cic. § Insolūtus rerum, Sall. B. J. 39. § ad laborem, Cæs. B. C. 3, 85. (2) = Karum & insolūtum, Plin. Paneg. 60.

Insolō, āre, act. To dry in the sun, to lay out in the sun. Uvas per triduum insolare, Col. 12, 39, 2. & 12, 1.

Insolōr, āri, ātus, pass. To be dried in the sun. Col. 4, 17, 1.

Insolūbilis, e, adj. Non solubilis. (1) Insoluble, that cannot be solved, or dissolved. (2) That cannot be requited. (1) Signum insolubile, Quint. 5, 9. (2) Beneficium, Sen. de Benef. 4, 12.

Insolūbiliter, adv. Insolubly. Insolubiliter vincit, Macrob. S. Sc. 1, 6. † Arctissimē.

Insolūtus, a, um, part. Not paid, discharged, or satisfied, Sen. de Benef. 2, 26.

Insomnia, æ, f. Watching, a lying awake, ap. Cæcil. Pacuv. aliosque vett. neque prorsus in destitutum abiit. Incitabatur insomnia maximē, Suet. Cal. 50. Insomnia cruciati perierunt, Gell. 6, 4, extr. Quid quid & Donatus legit ap. Ter. Mox noctu adiget te horum insomnia, Eun. 2, 1, 13.

Insomniōsus, a, um, adj. Troubled with dreams, full of dreams, Cato R. R. 157.

Insomnis, e, adj. Without sleep, wakeing, that sleepeth not. § Noctem insomnia ducere, Virg. Æn. 9, 167. § Noctem quietam, non insomnia, agere, Tac. Hist. 2, 49, 3. Insomnem amantem refecit lux, Val. Flacc. 7, 23.

Insomnium, ii, n. A dream, a vision in one's sleep. Ne sint insomnia vera, Tib. 3, 4, 1. Quæ me suspensam insomnia terrent? Virg. Æn. 4, 9. Vid. Insomnia.

Insōno, āre, ui, neut. [ex in & sono] (1) To sound, as a trumpeter, &c. (2) To play on. (1) Insōnēre tubæ, Luc. 1, 573. Insōnuit galea Japfa solo, Val. Flacc. 6, 366. hasta, Id. 3, 79. (2) § Calamis agrestibus insōnat, Ov. Met. 11, 361.

Insōns, tis, adj. Non sons. (1) Guiltless, innocent, without fault. (2) Without hurting, harmless. (1) § Regni crimine insōns, Liv. 4, 15. § Publici consilii, Id. 34, 32. (2) Te vidit insōns Cerberus, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 29.

Insōnus, a, um, adj. Non sonans. That bath, or maketh, no sound. § Insōnæ literæ, the mutes. Apul. de Mundo, p. 732. † Soni expers.

Insōpitus, a, um, part. Non sopitus. Not laid asleep, sleepless. Insopitus draco, Ov. Met. 7, 36. Insopiti quondam tutela draconis, Luc. 9, 357.

Insōrtitus, a, um, part. Non sortitus. Not parted by lot. Etiam specula insortita sunt mihi, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 27. sed al. alit. leg.

Inspectans, tis, part. (1) Looking on. (2) Guarding, protecting. (1) Inspectante me, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. Adstante & inspectante ipso, Cæs. B. C. 2, 20. Conf. Liv. 38, 55. (2) Custodiæ Hispanorum cum gladiis inspectantium, Suet. Cæs. 86. Sic tres Palatin. adinspectantium, Salm. codex. al. festantium, optimē, ut opinor, insectantium.

Inspectatio, ōnis, f. verb. A beholding, or looking on. Quorum dulcis inspectatio, Sen. Q. N. 6, 4.

Inspectātor, ōris, m. verb. He that looketh on, or beholdeth, Aug. † Inspector.

Inspectio, ōnis, f. [ab inspicio] (1) A looking into. (2) Inspection, oversight. (3) Speculation, theory. (1) Inspectio ipsa tabularum sæpe etiam falsum deprehendit, Quint. 5, 5. Inspectio rationum, Plin. Epist. 10, 57, 1. (2) Nos augures nunciationem solum habemus, consules & cæteri magistratus etiam inspectionem, Cic. Philipp. 2, 32. vox propria augurum. (3) Potest aliquando res inspectione esse contenta, Quint. 2, 18. § Rhetorica inspectione, & exercitatione, ut cæteræ artes, constat, Quint. 2, 17.

Inspecto, āre, freq. [ab inspicio] (1) To inspect, behold, or look in, or upon. (2) Also to wait upon and keep; as a guard doth. (1) § Inspectare per impluvium, Plaut. Mil. glor. 2, 2, 17. § de tegulis, Ibid. § timorem de aliquo, Cic. ad Brut. 4. (2) Cum gladiis inspectare, Suet. Cæs. 86. sed al. alit. leg. Vid. tamen Inspectans, n. 2.

Inspector, āri, pass. To be beheld, or viewed. Inspectata spolia Samnitium, Liv. 10, 46.

Inspector, ōris, m. verb. (1) A diligent viewer. (2) An overseer, inspector, or supervisor. (1) Siderum inspectores, Plin. 37, 7. (2) Id.

Inspectūrus, a, um, part. About to view, or overlook. Machina inspectura domos, Virg. Æn. 2, 47. Inspecturus venalem domum, Suet. Oct. 6.

Inspectus, a, um, part. Inspected, looked on, beheld, viewed, considered. Epistolæ resignatæ & inspectæ, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 65. Inspecta est publica, Prop. 4, 7, 39.

Inspectus, ūs, m. A looking on. Oculi inspectu minaces, Apul. Met. 10, p. 348. † Intuitus.

Inspectābilis, e, adj. Not to be hoped, or looked for, Gell. 4, 8. † Insperatus.

Insperans, tis. That hopeth, or looketh, not for a thing. Insperanti mihi cecidit, Cic. de Orat. 1, 21. Insperante hoc atque invito Pamphilo, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 24.

Insperatō, adv. ius, comp. Unlooked for, Apul. Met. 9, p. 306. Insperatius prodest, Val. Max. 3, 8, ext. 2.

Insperatus, a, um, part. Non speratus. † Insimul, sup. Not hoped, or looked for; unexpected. = Insperatum nec opinatum malum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13. Gaudium insperatum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 5. Insperata victoria, Val. Max. 5, 6, 5. § Ex insperato, unexpectedly, Plin. 25, 2. & Liv. 28, 39. O mi here insperatissime, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 3, 8.

Insperendus, a, um, part. To be sprinkled, Col. 11, 1. Cels. 8, 4.

Inspergo, ĩre, si, sum, act. [ex in & spargo] To sprinkle, or cast, upon; to powder, or corn; to scatter, to besprinkle. Simul ac molam & vinum insperferis, Cic. de Div. 2, 61. Oleam, si veles, sale inspergito, Cato R. R. 95.

Inspergor, gi, sus, pass. To be sprinkled, or scattered. Inspergitur ulceribus farina, Plin. 27, 9. potionibus, Id. 22, 25.

Insperio, ōnis, f. verb. A sprinkling on, Pallad. Mart. tit. 9.

Insperus, a, um, part. (1) Sprinkled, or dashed upon. (2) Scattered here and there. (1) Tritum ac lanæ inspersum ex oleo, Plin. 21, 21. (2) Si Egregio insperfos reprēdas corpore nævos, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 67.

Inspectendus, a, um, part. To be looked upon, or approved. Experimentis inspectendus erit futurus villicus, Col. 11, 1. Oblata sibi ornamenta pugnantium inspectenda porrexit, Suet. Vesp. 9.

Inspectans, tis, part. Inspecting, beholding. Ea est procul insipientibus natura loci, Just. 6, 1.

Inspectio, ĩre, exi, ectum, act. [ex in & specio] (1) To look upon, to behold. (2) To view, to observe nicely. (3) To pry into, to consider. (1) Credo aurum inspicere volt, ne surreptum fiet, Plaut. Aul. prol. 39. (2) Est animus in hortis, quos inspiciam cum venero, Cic. Att. 13, 1. (3) Ego, quoniam inspexi mulieris sententiam, cepi tabellas, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 51.

Inspectior, i, pass. To be beheld. Gallia in meridiem etiam inspicitur Britannia, Tac. Agr. 10, 2.

** Inspecto, āre, act. [ex in & spica, in modum spicæ acuo] To sharpen at the end like an ear of corn. Ferro faces inspicat acuto, Virg. Geor. 1, 229.*

Insperandus, a, um, part. To be blown into, Cels. 5, 28.

Insperans, tis, part. Breathing, or blowing, in. Inspirantes foramen arundinum, Plin. 10, 29.

Insperatio, ōnis, f. verb. An inspiration, a breathing inward, Firm. † Afflatus.

Insperatus, a, um, part. (1) Blown into. (2) Breathed into, inspired. (1) § Trita sepiæ testa per fistulam oculo inspirata, Col. 6, 27. (2) Inspirati vates, Just. 18, 5.

Inspero, āre, act. [ex in & spiro] (1) To blow in, or upon; to breathe. (2) To inspire. (3) To write, or pronounce, with aspiration. (1) § Auræ inspirant ramis arborum, Quint. 10, 3. Venenum inspirant moribus, Virg. Geor. 4, 237. (2) Occultum inspires ignem, Id. Æn. 1, 692. § Inspirare amorem, Val. Flacc. 7, 255. (3) Inspirare alicui literæ, Gell. 2, 3.

Inspiror, āri, ātus, pass. To be aired, &c. Granaria Aquilonibus inspirentur, Col. 1, 66. Si gra-

vitati aurium per fistulas inspiretur, Plin. 34, 12.

Inspliat, a, um, part. Non spoliatus. Not robbed, or spoiled; not stripped. Aima inspliat feram tumulto, Virg. Æn. 11, 594.

** Inspluo, ĩre, ui, ūtum, act. [ex in & spluo] To spit in, or upon. § Restitutum oculos, si insplisset, Suet. Vesp. 7. § Inspluere in frontem, Sen. de Ira, 3, 38.*

** Inspluor, i, pass. To be spit upon. Traduntque commandatā eā, si inspluatur, mori serpentein, Plin. 22, 21.*

** Inspluo, āre, freq. [ab inspluo] To spit often upon, Litt. ex Plin.*

** Insplutor, āri, ātus, pass. To be often spit upon. Eum morbum mihi esse (memoras) ut qui me opus sit insplutari? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 22. sc. morbum comitalem, quo laborantes insplutari solere dicimus ex Plin. 10, 23. & 28, 3.*

** Instabilis, e, adj. [ex in & stabilis] (1) Unsteady, tottering, not firm. (2) Wagging, moveable. (3) Not to be stood upon. (4) That will not stand. (5) Unconstant, changeable, unsteady. (6) Light, shuttle. (1) = In lubrico atque instabili fundamenta molis locare, Plin. 36, 14. Arduus aditus instabilisque, Liv. 24, 34. (2) Midæ auris instabiles imo facit Delius, Ov. Met. 11, 177. (3) Instabilis erat tellus, Id. Met. 1, 16. (4) Instabilis hostis ad cominus conferendas manus, Liv. 27, 18. (5) = Instabilis-homo, inconstans, levis, Liv. (6) Instabiles animos apum ludo prohibebis inani, Virg. Geor. 4, 105. Conf. Sil. 14, 347.*

** Instabilitas, ātis, f. Unevenness, instability, unsteadiness. Mentis instabilitas, Plin. 24, 17.*

** Instans, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. seimus, sup. (1) Standing in. (2) Approaching, nigh at hand. (3) Earnest, or importunate. (4) Instant, present. (1) Instans in medio triclinio, Suet. Tib. 72. (2) Non pietas moram Rugis & instanti senectæ Afficeret, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 3. Instans periculum, Liv. 24, 38. (3) § Instans operi, regnisque futuris, Virg. Æn. 1, 508. Species terribilior & instantior, Tac. Hist. 4, 83, 6. Fons unus, qui acriora facit, & instantiora, quæ dicimus, Quint. 9, 3. Instantissima petitio, Aug. (4) § Instans tempus, præteritum, & consequens, Ad. Herenn. 2, 5. = Ad punctum temporis, id est, quod dicunt In instanti, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34. § Præterita, instantia, futura, Quint. 5, 10.*

** Instantaneus, a, um, adj. [à seq. instanter] Done in an instant, instantaneous, Philos.*

** Instanter, adv. ius, comp. || isimē, sup. [ex in, & stans] Instantly, earnestly, importunately. § Pugnaciter, acriter, instanter dicere, Quint. 9, 4. petere, Plin. Epist. 7, 22, 1. Instantius flagitare honores, Suet. Claud. 1. Instantissime desiderare, Gell. 4, 18.*

** Instantia, æ, f. [ex instans] (1) Earnestness, urgency, importunity. (2) || An instance, or example. (1) = Hæc vel maximē vi, amaritudine, instantiā illā, tractu & suavitate placet, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 10. (2) Ap. Dialect.*

** Instar, n. indecl. (instaris in gen. habet Probus) [quod instat, i. e. ad exemplum] (1) Bigness, the full proportion. (2) Likeness. (1) Cujus equi instar pro æde Veneris genitricis dedicavit, Suet. Cæs. 61. § Epistola voluminis instar, Cic. Att. 10, 4. (2) Quantum instar in ipso est! Virg. Æn. 6, 865. Cujus viri magnitudo multorum voluminum instar exigit, Patere. 2, 29. Singulare & salubritatis instar, & amœnitatis ornamentum, Ib. 81. § Sequiorum temporum scriptores scrib. ad instar, non perinde eleganter.*

** Instātūrus, a, um, part. About to urge, or press upon. Neutris animus est ad pugnandum; diversique integri atque intacti abissent, nī cedenti instaturum alterum timuissent, Liv. 10, 36.*

Instaurandus, a, um, part. To renew, or be renewed. Missis ad senatum legatis de instaurandâ societate, Suet. Neron. 57. Conf. Liv. 24, 42.

Instaurans, tis, part. Renewing, Mox instaurantis pugnam circumfudit arma, Sil. 1, 391. Prima instaurantem sensit certamina, Id. 12, 27.

Instauratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A makeing, a setting forth, or solemnizing*. Diū instauratiōe ludorum placantur, *Cic. de Har. Resp. 11. Vid. & Val. Max. 1, 7, 4.*

|| Instauratitius, a, um. adj. ¶ Instauratitius dies, a day added to the solemnity of the Roman games, *Macrob. Saturn. 1, 11.*

Instaurativus, a, um. adj. *Renewed, restored to its former state*. Ludis intermissis instaurativi constituti sunt, *Cic. de Div. 1, 26.*

|| Instaurator, ōris. m. verb. *A renewer, re-pairer, or restorer*. Dig. & Inscr. vet. ap. Reinesium, 2, 31.

Instauratus, a, um. part. *Renewed, set on foot again*. = Illa eadem renovata atque instaurata celebrantur, *Cic. de Har. Resp. 10.* Instauratum Sullani exempli malum, *Paterc. 2, 66.*

Instauro, āre. act. [ab instar, i. e. ad instar alterius facio, *Fest.* ad antiquam formam & statum reduco; al. ab in, & stauro, ant. idem] (1) *To renew, or begin again.* (2) *To heap, or pile, up.* (3) *To make, or prepare; to institute.* (1) Scelus instaurare & renovare, *Cic. Verr. 2, 4.* Instaurant acies, *Virg. Aen. 10, 543. ubi vid. Serv.* (2) Certatim instaurant epulas, *Id. Aen. 7, 146.* Instauramus Polydoro funus, *Id. Aen. 3, 62.* (3) In academiā Cicero sibi monumentum instauraverat, *Plin. 31, 2.* Papiliones adversus hyemem tunicas instaurant densas, *Id. 11, 23.* § Ludos instaurare, *Liv. 32, 42.* sacrificium, *Cic. Attic. 1, 13.*

Instauror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be renewed, &c.* *Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 6. Val. Max. 8, 1, abs. 4.*

* Insterno, ēre, strāvi, strātum. act. [ex in & sterno] *To cover, to spread, or lay abroad upon.* Super tabulas instravit, *Liv. 30.*

* Insternor, i. strātus. pass. *To be covered.* Fulvi insternor pelle leonis, *Virg. Aen. 2, 722.* Dum terrā insternar avitā, b. e. sepeliar, *Stat. Th. b. 3, 213.*

* Instigans, tis. part. [ab instigo] *Encouraging, inciteing.* Cū mea domus ardebat ignibus injectis, instigante te, *Cic. in Pison. 11.* § In arma instigantes, *Paterc. 1, 12.*

* Instigatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An instigation, incitement, or incitement; a scheme in rhetorick.* Amplificatio instigationis auditorum causā sumitur, *Ad Herenn. 2, 30.*

* Instigātor, ōris. m. *An encourager, or feter on; a stickler*, *Auson. Epist. 17.* † Stimulator, *Cic.*

* Instigatrix, īcis. f. *She that encourageth, or fetereth on.* Acerrima instigatrix adversus Gabbianos, *Tac. Hist. 1, 51, 1.*

* || Instigātu. abl. qui casus solus leg. *By the instigation, or procurement*, *Ulp.*

* Instigātus, a, um. part. [à seq.] *Induced, incited, encouraged*, *Col. 11, 1.*

* Instigo, āre. act. [ex in, & stigo, quod à σίζω, pungo, stimulo, excito, in fut. secund. σιγώ; al. ex insto & ago] *To move, or prick forward; to abet, to egg on, to encourage, or incite.* Age, si hic non insanit satis suā sponte, instiga, *Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 9.* § Instigare aliquem in alterum, *Liv. 33, 47.* ad arma, *Paterc. 1, 16.* Vires instigat alitque Tempesta quies, *Stat. Syl. 4, 4, 33.*

* Instigor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be incited.* § Instigari sermonibus alicujus, *Col. 11, 1.*

Instillandus, a, um. part. *To be instilled, or infused.* Diu instillandum vinum est, *Cels. 8, 10, 1.*

Instillatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Infusion, instillation, a dropping in.* Canini lactis instillatio sedat dolorem aurium, *Plin. 29, 6.*

Instillātus, a, um. part. [à seq.] *Dropped, or put, in by little and little; poured in.* Sensim instillatus humor, *Quint. 1, 2.* Lingua Vix instillato restituenda mero, *Or. Trist. 3, 3, 22.*

Instillo, āre. act. (1) *To put, or pour, in by little and little; to let in drop by drop, to instill.* (2) *To fall in drop by drop.* (1) § Lumini oleum instillare, *Cic. de Sen. 11.* § Merum instillat in ignes, *Or. Epist. 19, 153.* Met. Præceptum auriculis instillare, *Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 16.* (2) Guttæ quæ saxa affiduè instillant Caucas, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 10. ex poetâ.*

Instillor, āri. pass. *To be instilled.* Deinde missis his instillatur acetum, *Cels. 5, 17, 2.*

Instimulans, tis. part. *Exciteing, or stirring up.* Sic voce instimulans, *Sil. 2, 543.*

|| Instimulātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that seteth on, or fireth up.* = Seditiōis instimulator & concitator, *Cic. pro Domo, 5.* Ita leg. *Gruter. ex MSS. vulgò stimulator.*

Instimulo, āre. act. *To prick on, to stir up, to set a gog.* § Talibus invitam Venerem instimulat verbis, *Or. Met. 14, 495.* Instimulat fictis infidiosa sonis, *Id. Fast. 6, 508.* Instimulat dolor, *Val. Flacc. 2, 134.* sps, *Id. 4, 285.* dapi-bus profanis, *Stat. Th. b. 1, 715.*

Instinctor, ōris. m. verb. [ab inus. instinguo] *An encourager, a feter on.* § Sceleris instinctor, *Tac. Hist. 1, 22, extr. belli, Ibid. 4, 68, 8.* R. occ. † Stimulator.

Instinctus, a, um. part. *Inwardly moved, stirred, or set on foot.* His vocibus instinctos milites in prælium ducit, *Liv. 9, 40.* Furor & audaciā instinctus, *Cic. pro Dom. 55.* § Instincta in bellum Achaiā, *Paterc. 1, 12.* ¶ Divino spiritu, inspired, *Liv.*

Instinctus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *An inward motion, an inspiration, an instinct.* (2) *A persuasion, or instigation.* (1) = Quæ instinctu divino, afflatuque funduntur, *Cic. de Div. 1, 18.* (2) = Multa fecimus sponte, plura instinctu quodam & imperio, *Plin. Paneg. 73.*

|| Instinguo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To move, stir up, or provoke.* Instinxit nos ad elegantiam, *Gell. 17, 20.* Vid. Distinguo.

Instipulor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To covenant, or bargain, by demanding and promiseing.* Vid. *Plaut. Pseud. 4, 6, 6.* ubi enim instipulandi formulam aperte videre licet.

* Instita, æ. f. [ab instito, institum, limbus, ora vestis; dict. quod ei vestis velut instat, dum gelitatur] (1) *A purse, a border, a guard, well, fringe, or lace, about a woman's gown.* (2) *A garter, a bed girth.* (1) Quæque tegis medios, instita longa, pedes, *Or. A. Am. 1, 32.* (2) Alterâ institâ pedes nostros alligavit, alterâ nianus, *Petron. c. 20.* Ut annecteret manus & pedes institis, quibus sponda culcitam ferebat, *Id. c. 97.*

* Institio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab instito] *A resting, a stopping, a standing still.* ¶ Qui errantium stellarum motus, progressiones, institutiones notavit, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 26.*

* Institor, ōris. m. [institores ab insistendo, eò quod negotio institant, *Ulp.*] *A huckster, a merchant's factor, one who goeth about with linen, or woollen, cloth; or with garments ready made to be sold; also a pedlar, that goeth about with small wares.* Non multum facit tabernæ sit institor prepositus, nam cuicunque negotio prepositus institor rectè appellatur, *Ulp.* § Institor mercis, *Liv. 22, 25.* libidinis, *Val. Max. 6, 1, 6.* hybernæ tegetis, niveique cadurci, *Juv. 7, 221.* ¶ De institoribus vid. etiam *Paul. J. C. 2.* Recept. Sentent. Tit. 8. ¶ || Institor vestis, the seven stars so termed, because by them they judged what winter they were like to have, and consequently what price cloth would be at, *Sipont.*

* Institūtus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, hucksters, or factors*, *Suet. Nero. 27.*

* Instituendus, a, um. part. *To be instituted, &c.* Instituentorum ludorum causâ, *Val. Max. 2, 4, 4.*

* Instituens, tis. part. *Instituteing, &c.* Instituens hæredem, *Valer. Max. 5, 9, 3.*

* Instituo, ēre, vi, ctum. act. [ex in, & statuo] (1) *To institute, ordain, or appoint.* (2) *To set in order, to settle, to found.* (3) *To purpose, intend, or resolve.* (4) *To begin.* (5) *To settle, to apply, to prepare, or bring.* (6) *To instruct, bring, or train, up.* (7) *To make, get, or procure.* (8) *To prepare, to build.* (9) *To plant.* (1) Instituire aliquem secundum hæredem filio, *Cic. Fam. 13, 61.* (2) § Civitates instituere, & leges scribere, *Id. de Orat. 1, 19.* collegium fabrum, *Plin. Paneg. 54.* regnum, *Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 30.* portorium viris, *Cic. pro Font. 5.* (3) Cū instituissem ad te scribere, calamūque sumpsissem, &c. *Id. Att. 6, 8.* (4) ¶ Phidias

potest à primo instituere signum, idque perficere, *Id.* (5) Ita sum irritatus, ut nequiem animum ad cogitandum instituere, *Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 10.* (6) Hæc igitur est tua disciplina? sic tu instituis adolescentes? *Cic. pro Cael. 17.* ¶ Instituit pædagogus, docet magister, *Varr.* ¶ Instituire sermonem, to enter upon a discourse, *Cæf. aliquem Græcis literis, to teach him Greek, Cic.* = Erudio, imbuo, *Id.* (7) Prædones, cū communes hostes sint omnium, tamen aliquos sibi institunt amicos, *Id. Verr. 4, 9.* (8) Cæsar scribit Labieno, ut naves instituat, *Cæf. B. G. 5, 11.* (9) § Instituire vineas, *Cic. in Rull. 2, 25.*

* Institutor, i. pass. *To be ordained, resolved, begun, taught, &c.* = Cū omnia ordinarentur, instituerentur, pararentur, *Cic. pro Sullâ, 19.*

* Institutio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An ordering, management, or conduct.* (2) *Instruction, institution, teaching, education, a bringing up.* (3) *A fashion, or custom.* (4) *A purpose, or design.* (5) *Also books, or precepts, preparing a way to some art.* (1) Præcepta ad institutionem vitæ communis, *Cic. Offic. 1, 3.* (2) Cū ad cuiusque naturam institutio dectoris accommodaretur, *Id. de Orat. 3, 9.* (3) Græcis institutionibus eruditi, *Id. N. D. 1, 4.* (4) Longum est, nec ex institutione operis, *Plin. 16, 4.* (5) Quint.

* || Institutor, ōris. m. verb. *A teacher*, *Lampr.* † Pædagogus.

* Institūtum, i. n. (1) *A custom, way, manner, or fashion.* (2) *A statute, order, or decree.* (3) *A lesson, document, or instruction.* (4) *A course of life, or employment.* (5) *An intent, design, or purpose.* (1) = More institutoque majorum, *Cic. pro Mur. 1.* (2) = Publici juris leges & instituta cognoscere, *Id. de Cl. Orat. 77.* (3) = Te abundare oportet præceptis institutisque philosophiæ, *Id. Offic. 1, 1.* (4) = Instituta cultumque Armeniorum æmulatus, *Tac. Ann. 11, 56, 2.* = Si qua mulier sit vita institutoque metreticio, *Cic. pro Cael. 20.* (5) Abducuntur homines ab institutis suis magnitudine pecuniæ, *Id.* ¶ Institutum & propositum in eo distinguuntur, quod prius deus dicitur, quæ cœpimus facere; posterius, quod Græcis σκῶπῆς, quod consilia accommodamus.

* Institutus, a, um. part. (1) *Ordained, appointed, instituted.* (2) *Taught, instructed.* (3) *Determined, purposed.* (4) *Begun.* (5) *Planted.* (1) Divinitus à majoribus multa inventa atque instituta sunt, *Cic. pro Domo, 1.* (2) Doctrinâ liberaliter institutus, *Id. de Orat. 2, 39.* (3) Ut lenoni surriperem mulierculam, jam instituta, ornata, cuncta in animo habebam, *Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 10.* (4) Neque institutas ceremonias persequi, neque verbum ullum solenne potuit effari, *Cic. pro Domo, 55.* (5) Observatum est, arborem ab ipso institutam elanguisse, *Suet. Galb. 1.* Vid. Instituo, n. 9.

* Insto, āre, stiti, stitum. [ex in, & sto] (1) *To be instant, or earnest, with one; to urge, or press.* (2) *To stick to a thing, to persist in it.* (3) *To pursue.* (4) *To be at no great distance.* (5) *It signifies more nearness than appropinquare.* (1) = Instant atque urgent summo cum studio, *Cic. pro Font. 16.* = Instare, suadere, & orare, *Ter.* (2) Ego illud sedulò negare factum, ille instat factum, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 120.* (3) Ferociter instat victis, *Liv. 27, 14.* ¶ Veterani cominus instare, illi haud timide resistunt, *Sall.* (4) Instabat agmen Cæsaris atque universum imminabat, *Cæf. B. C. 1, 80.* (5) = Quibus ego confido impendere fatum aliquod; aut instare jam planè, aut certè jam appropinquare, *Cic. Catil. 2, 5.*

* Instragulum, i. n. [à seq.] *A covering, a bouseing for a horse*, *Cato R. R. 10, 5. & 11, 5.*

* Instratum, i. n. [quod jementi dorso insternitur] (1) *Any covering.* (2) *A counterpane, coverlet, or carpet; a horsecloth.* (1) Instratum est omne vestimentum, quod injicitur, *Labio.* (2) Dig. Vid. & Ulp. de verborum & rerum signif.

* Instrātus, a, um. p. t. [ab instrnor] (1) *Covered, spread over, laid open.* (2) *Saddled.* (1) Lorus humilis & modicè instratus, *Suet. Aug. 73.*

Regio instratus ornatu, *Plin.* 8, 42. (2) Jubet ordine duci Instratos ostro alipedes pictisque tape- tis, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 277.

Instrēnuē, adv. *Cowardly*. Non instrēnuē mo- riens, *Just.* 17, 2.

Instrēnuus, a, um, adj. *Mear, weak, cowardly*. Animi pudentis signum & non instrēnuū, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 68. Dux non instrēnuus, *Suet. Vesp.* 4.

Instrēpo, ēre, ui, itum, neut. (1) *To make a humming, or clattering, noise in a place, or among things.* (2) *To creak, or make any noise.* (1) Si quid instrēpat terroris, *Liv.* 4, 43. (2) Sub pondere faginus axis Instrēpat, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 173. § Instrēpere dentibus, *Claud. Conf. Theod.* 222.

|| Instrīctus, a, um, part. *Bound*. Instrīctus emulationis hamo, *Val. Max.* 2, 9, 6. ¶ Dolore instrīcta, *waxed, or touched with grief*, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 253. † Percitus.

Instrīdens, tis, *Roaring, hissing*. Fax nidere gravi scedavit cominus auras Ambusto instrīdens pelago, *Sil.* 14, 436.

Instringo, ēre, xi, itum, aet. (1) *To bind and strain hard.* (2) || *To unbind.* (1) Instringere vinculis, *Quint. Decl.* 5. (2) *Caull. ap. Litt. sed in opt. edd. non apparet.*

* Instruēdē, adv. *Plentyfully, with great prepara- tion*, leg. in comp. = Ludos opulentiū in- struētiūque, quā priores reges, fecit, *Liv.* 1, 35.

* Instruēctio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *Assembling in array, or order; a teaching, or instruction; a training up.* (2) *A furnishing, or preparing.* (1) Instruēctio ad spectuque signorum magnae copiae pulsae, *Cic. pro Caelina*, 15. (2) Instruēctio novi balinei, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 35, 1.

* Instruētor, ōris, m. verb. *A furnisher, or pro- vider; a server*. = Hi sunt conditores, instruēto- res convivii, *Cic. post redit. in Sen.* 6.

* Instruētus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Furnished, equipped, well ap- pointed.* (2) *Put in array, marshaled.* (3) *In- structed, taught.* (4) *Suborned.* (1) = Omni- bus rebus instruētum & paratum convivium, *Cic. Varr.* 4, 27. Emit instruētos hortos, *Id. Offic.* 3, 14. Domicilia instruēta rebus omnibus neces- sariis, *Id. N. D.* 2, 37. ¶ Aedes instruētas locare, *to let a house ready furnished*, *Liv.* 42, 19. § In- struētus telis exercitus, *Cas. B. C.* 3, 56. *Met.* § Instruētus ad perniciem, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 41. ad cædem, *Liv.* 24, 24. § in hoc, *Quint.* 5, 71. Instruēta sunt mihi in corde consilia omnia, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 7. (2) Instruētae legiones, *Plaut.* (3) § Instruētus artibus ingenuis, *Cic.* § Instruētor a philosophiā, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 43. § Instruēti- simus artibus, *Brut. Attico, inter Epist. ad Brut.* 1, 17. (4) = Accusatores instruēti & suborna- ti, *Id. Attic.*

* Instruētus, ūs, m. verb. *Furniture, provision, equipage*. = Oratio eodem instruētū ornatuque comitata, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 6.

* Instruēndus, a, um, part. *To be devised, ad- vertised, &c.* Ut longiorem diem ad instruendam causam darem, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 85. Locus ad aci- em instruendam naturā opportunis atque idone- us, *Cas. B. G.* 2, 8.

* Instruēns, tis, part. *Devising, preparing*. Instruēns insidias, *Caull.* 19, 7.

* || Instrūmentālis, e, adj. *Instrumental*, *Philos.*

* Instrūmentum, i, n. [*ab instruo, sc. unde aliquid instruimus*] (1) *An instrument, a tool, an implement of war, furniture of any kind, all ne- cessarys for a household, or husbandry; the stock, or provision, of a house, shop, &c.* (2) *A mean, or help, to do a thing with.* (3) *A deed, or charter; an evidence, a patent, conveyance, inden- ture, &c. a monument, a publick record.* (1) = Instrūmentum & apparatus belli, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 1. Ferrum ignisque Instrūmenta necis, *Or. Metam.* 3, 698. Non instrūmentum, aut orna- menta villae, sed etiam arbores transferebantur, *Cic. pro Domo*, 24. Alexandriā captā, nihil prae- ter unum murrhinum calicem ex instrūmento re- gio retinuit *Augustus*, *Suet. Aug.* 1. (2) § To- tum habuit à disciplinā, instrūmenta naturae dec-

rant, *Cic. de Cl. Or.* 77. (3) *Suet. Vesp.* 8. ¶ Hāc notione sacrarum literarum libros instru- mentum vetus & novum appellamus. ἡ παλαιὰ καὶ καινὴ διαθήκη, *the old and new testament*, *Ecclef.*

* Instruo, ēre, xi, itum, aet. [*ex in, & struo*] (1) *To get, provide, or prepare.* (2) *To set in order, to put in battle array.* (3) *To furnish, or store, with things necessary, or ornamental.* (4) *To in- struct, or teach.* (5) *To inform, or apprise.* (6) *To suborn.* (1) Instruam agrum, aedes, mancipia, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 23. § Instruere epulas, *Liv.* 26, 13. (2) Legiones suas hostes instruunt, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 67. (3) Vitellii hostis sui filiam splendidissimē maritavit, dotavitque etiam, & instruxit, *Suet. Vesp.* 13. § Instruere armis socios, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 471. hortos antiquissimis statuis, *Cic.* § Instruere aliquem secretis notis, *Liv.* 34, 61. (4) Orationum lectione discipulos instruere, *Quint.* 2, 5. (5) Judicem notitiā re- rum instruere, *Id.* 4, 5. (6) = Accusatores instruere, & subornare, *Cic. in Vat.* 1. ¶ In- struere aliquem mandatis, *to give him instructions*, *Liv.*

* Instruor, i, etus, pass. *To be furnished, prepar- ed, &c.* Instruar consiliis idoneis ad hec nostrum negotium, *Cic. Att.* 5, 6.

Instupens, tis, part. [*quod ab instupco*] *Being astonished, or amazed*, *Plin.* 28, 4.

Insuāsum, i, n. [*ita dict. quod ejusmodi color non suadet in alium transire, Fest.*] *A smoky yellow colour*. Insuāso infecisti pallulam, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 16.

Insuāvis, e, adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. *Stink- ing, unpleasant*. Insuāvis odor, *Col.* 12, 52. Me- ridiem cur non meridiem dixerunt, credo quod erat insuāvis, *Cic. Orat.* 47. § Illud jucu- dius ad aurem complexiusque, hoc insuāvis, & imperfectus est, *Gell.* 1, 7. Insuāvissima litera A saepe repitita, *Cic. Orat.* 49. Pleraque utilia insuavia sunt, *Cas.* 4, 16.

|| Insuāvitās, ātis, f. *Unpleasantness*, *Gell.* 1, 21.

|| Insūbīdē, adv. *Foolishly, sillyly, like a block- head*. Intempestivē atque insūbīdē differebat, *Gell.* 1, 2. † Insulē.

|| Insūbīdus, a, um, adj. or, comp. [*qu. insu- bus, i. e. suisibus similis*] *Simple, silly, blockish, comcomby*, *Gell.* 19, 9. Insubidior, *Id.* 6, 1. & 13, 20. † Insulsus.

Insuccandus, a, um, part. *To be moistened, &c.* Saepius lana diducenda vinoque & oleo insuccanda, *Col.* 7, 4, 5. ¶ Rarō occ.

Insuccatus, a, um, part. *Moistened, &c.* Uvae passae vino insuccatae, *Col.* 9, 13, 5.

Insucco, āre, aet. *To make moist with liquor*, *Col. Vid.* Insuccandus.

Insūdo, āre, neut. *To break out into a sweat; also to sweat at a thing*. In laconico involuto fe- dere, donec insudet, *Cels.* 1, 3. Corpus circa par- tes aliquas contra consuetudinem insudat, *Id.* 2, 2.

Insuefactus, a, um, part. *Accustomed, inured*. Equos insuefactos incitare, *Cas. B. G.* 4, 24.

Insuesco, ēre, ēvi, etum, neut. (1) *To be accus- tomed, or wont.* (2) *Aet. cum acc. To accustom, inure, or practise, one; to train up.* (1) Qui men- tiri, aut fallere insuevit patrem, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 3, 30. Cui partu cum insuevit equa, *Col.* 6, 47. (2) Insuevit pater optimus hoc me, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 106.

Insuetus, a, um, part. *Unaccustomed, unusual*. § Insuetus moribus Romanis, *Liv. operi, Tibull.* 1, 4, 42. § Insuetus laboris, *Cas. B. G.* 7, 30. rerum, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 4. § male audire, *Liv.*

* Insula, ae, f. [*qu. in salo posita*] (1) *An island, or isle; a land closed in, or environed with, the sea, or fresh water.* (2) *A house in a city having no house joined unto it, but the street on every side, such as great mens houses were in Rome.* (3) *Also any house to be let.* (1) Insula circumfusa mari, *Cic. Insula Britannia, Id. ad Q. fr.* 2, 15. Sicilia, *Id. Verr.* 4, 64. Insula in lacu, *Id. pro Mil.* 27. (2) Nunc demum in- telligo Clodii insulam esse venalem, *Cic. pro Cael.* 7. § Domuum, insularum, & templorum qu-

merus ineertus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 41. (3) *Vid. Casaub. ad Suet. Cæs.* 41. & *Neron.* 44.

Insulāris, is, adj. d. g. *A person belonging to an island*. Confursu insularium cum omni militiā interficitur, *Just.* 3, 2.

|| Insulārius, i, m. *A nobleman's housekeeper; also a poor slave that is to do vile drudgery, such as galley slaves, Ap. FCC.*

|| Insulōsus, a, um, adj. *Full of islands*, *Amm.* 23, 18.

* Insulsē, adv. || ius comp. || sūmē, sup. *Sillyly, impertinently, oafishly, ungainly*. Hoc ipsum non insulsē interpretantur, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 55. In- sulsus, *Gell.* 16, 12. Insulsissimē, *Id.* 12, 2.

* Insulitas, ātis, f. *Foolishness, sottishness, sense- lessness*. Ut nihil aliud eorum quā ipsa insulitas rideatur, *Cic. de Orat.* 2. Villa, cujus insulita- tem bene nōram, *Id. Att.* 13, 29.

* Insulsus, a, um, adj. || or, comp. sūmus, sup. [*ex in priv. & falsus*] non falsus, sine sale. (1) *Without smack of salt, unsavoury.* (2) *Met. Sotish, silly, witless, absurd, foolish.* (1) § Tecē insulso salum feci operā meā, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 33. Insulior figura, *Tert.* (2) Insulissimus im- probissimusque, *Mart.* 12, 55. = fatuus, tar- dus. *Ter.*

Insultans, tis, part. (1) *Leaping, bounding, curvetting.* (2) *Met. Insulting, bestoring, bully- ing, domineering.* (1) Fremit aequore toto Insul- tans sonipes, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 603. (2) Sinon incendia miscet insultans, *Id. Aen.* 2, 330. *conf.* *Sil.* 10, 360.

Insulātūrus, a, um, part. *About to insult*. Dixit, proinde ex eo insultaturum omnium ca- pitibus, *Suet. J. Cæs.* 22.

Insulatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A leaping up; also, Met. an insulting, or domineering*. Non tam pro- batio, quā extrema quasi insultatio, *Quint.* 8, 5.

Insulto, āre, neut. [*ex in & salto*] (1) *To leap up, to rebound.* (2) *To leap for joy.* (3) *To insult, bestor, or domineer.* (4) *To deride, or jeer.* (1) Equitem docuere sub armis Insultare solo, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 117. (2) § Insultare malis, rebusque aegrescere letis, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 18. (3) § Insultare alicui in calamitate, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 50. in alicujus miseria, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 39. (4) § Insultare in- miseria alicujus, *Ad Eund.* 4, 39. ¶ Insul- tare fores calcibus, *to bounce at the door with his heels*, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 54.

Insultura, ae, f. *A springing, or leaping, in, or upon*. Istam insulturam nihil hīc moror, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 9. ¶ Rarō occ.

|| Insultus, ūs, m. verb. [*ab infilio*] *An assault, or onset*. Vulgō, sed nulla adest auct.

Insūm, es, esse. *To be in*. § In amore hēc om- nia insunt vitia, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 14. § Is mihi candor inest, *Mart.* 14, 145. Nummi octingen- ti aurei in marsupio insuerunt, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 26.

Insūmma, adv. *In sum, briefly*, *Quint. Rectius* fort. in summā.

Insūmo, ēre, pti, ptum, aet. (1) *To spend, or lay out, money; to bestow, to employ.* (2) *To take, to take up.* (3) *To possess, or overspread.* (1) § Insumere in rem aliquam sumptus, *Cic. de Liv.* 2, 38. Insumere operam frustra, *Liv.* 10, 18. Modō par insumite robur Luctibus, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 110. (2) Mentēs insumite cæptis, *Id. Theb.* 12, 643. (3) Nebulae insumpsere latus- montis, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 39.

Insūmor, i, ptus, pass. *To be spent, &c.* Sic in provinciā nos gerimus, ut nullus teruncius in- sumatur in quenquam, *Cic. Att.* 5, 17.

* Insuo, ēre, ui, utum, aet. [*ex in, & suo*] (1) *To sew, or stitch.* (2) *Met. To join in.* (1) Quoniam Smyrnae duos Mysios insuisses in culeum, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 1, 2. (2) Lepidus privatam publicae rei impensam insuerat, *Liv.* 40, 51.

* Insuor, i, ūtus, pass. *To be sewed in, &c.* Quae intra capita insuitur pellis mollis, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9. Insuitur linea purpura, *Col.* 3, 15, 1.

* Insūper, conj. [*ex in, & super*] (1) *More- over, over, and besides, furthermore.* (2) *Also upon, over and above.* (1) *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 3. (2) *Virg. Aen.* 3, 579. § ¶ Insuper his, be- sides these, *Id. Aen.* 9, 61.

* Insūperābilis,

* Insuperabilis, e. adj. [ex in, priv. & superabilis] (1) *Not to be overcome, invincible.* (2) *Not to be passed, insuperable.* (3) *Not to be got over.* (1) Genus insuperabile bello, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 40. (2) Insuperabilis Alpium transitus, *Liv.* 21, 23. *conf.* 21, 36. (3) Insuperabilis valetudo, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 22, 8.

|| Insuperhabitus, a, um, part. *Let pass, slighted, unregarded,* *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 20. † Sūsq̄ deque habitus.

Insurgens, tis, part. *Rising up.* Speluncæ dorso insurgens, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 234. *conf.* *Sil.* 2, 546.

Insurgo, ēre, rexi, rectum, neut. (1) *To rise up against, to make head against.* (2) *To rise.* (3) *Met.* Also *to apply himself to any thing.* (1) § Credens suis insurgere regnis, *Ov. Met.* 9, 444. (2) Prospiciunt Teuceri tenebras insurgere campis, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 34. (3) Nunc insurgite rumis, *Id. Aen.* 5, 189.

|| Insurrectio, ōnis, f. verb. *An insurrection, or rising up against.* Habent lexica, sed gratis. † Seditio.

Insusceptus, a, um. *Not received, or taken.* Vota insuscepta, *Ov. ad Liv.* 197.

Insūsurans, tis, part. *Whispering.* Modò insūsurans ac præbens invicem aures, *Suet. Cal.* 22.

|| Insūsuratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A whispering in one's ear.* Dig.

Insūsurro, āre, act. & neut. *To whisper, to buzz, to make a humming noise, to whistle.* § Insūsurare alicui aliquid, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16. § In aurem alicujus, *Id. Verr.* 5, 41. *to whisper in one's ear.*

* Insūtus, a, um, part. [ab insuor] *Served, or stitched, in.* § Insutus culeo, *Val. Max.* 1, 2, 13. § in culeum, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 11. Plumbo insuto rigere, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 405.

Insyncerus, a, um, adj. *Corrupt, filthy impure,* *Virg. Geor.* 4, 285.

Intabesco, ēre, incept. (1) *To pine, or waste away.* (2) *To be melted down.* (1) *Col.* 4, 3. (2) Plumbea glans medio solet intabescere cælo, *Ov. Met.* 14, 826. § Dolori intabescere, *Sen. Pol.* 24. Pruinae matutinae intabescunt sole tepente, *Ov. Met.* 3, 488.

† Intactilis, e. adj. *That cannot be touched,* *Lucr.* 1, 438.

Intactus, a, um, part. or, comp. (1) *Untouched, whole.* (2) *Untasted.* (3) *Undeiled, chaste.* (4) *Not engaged with, entire.* (1) Intacti thesauri, *Liv.* 29, 18. = Integri intactique fugerunt, *Id.* 5, 38. Intactus infamia, *Id.* 38, 51. Intactum vastationibus regnum, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 37, 3. (2) § Pomum propter asperitatem intactum, *Plin.* 12, 10. (3) Intactior omni Sabinâ, *Juv.* 6, 162. (4) Intacta ultima regni, *Curt.* 5, 1.

Intactus, ūs, m. verb. *A not feeling, or touching,* *Lucr.* 1, 454.

† Intālio, āre, act. [ab in & talea] *By cutting to bring to a form,* *Varr.*

Intāminatus, a, um, part. *Undeiled, unstained, unsported.* Intaminatis fulget honoribus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 2, 18.

|| Intantum, so much, so far forth, *Sen. Ben.* 2, 23. § Reſtius in tantum.

* Intectus, a, um, part. [ex in priv. & tectus] (1) *Covered, thatched, armed, barnessed, clad in armour.* (2) *Adj.* Also *made bare and naked.* (1) § Stramento intacta omnia, *Liv.* 27, 3. (2) § = Obscurus adversum alios, unī incautus intectusque, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 1, 4. *conf.* *Sil.* 11, 427.

Integellus, a, um, adj. dim. [ab integer] *Pretty whole, or sound,* *Catull.* 16, 4. Præstabo eum integellum, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 10.

* Integendus, a, um, part. [ex in priv. & tegendus] *To be covered.* Intecta partim Gallorum, partim quæ conjectis celeriter stramentis, tentorium ingendorum gratiā erant inædificata, milites contegit, *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 5.

Integer, gra, rum, or, comp. errimus, sup. [ab in, & tango, i. e. tango] (1) *Entire and whole.* (2) *Safe and sound, strong, healthfull, luffy.* (3) *Fresh, new.* (4) *Uncorrupted.* (5) *Chaste, unstained.* (6) *Innocent, upright, honest.* (7) *Pure, unmixed.* (8) *Also at liberty to do what he listeth, free, not addicted to either part.* (9) *Also wherein nothing is, or was, done, or concluded.* (10) *Rude,*

unpolished, on which no pains hath been bestowed.

(1) § Ex integris truncos gignit, *Plin.* 7, 11. (2) § Considerandum an corruptum corpus sit, ad integrum, *Cels.* (3) § Ut integri defessis succederent, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 41. § = Defatigati non facillè recentes atque integros sustinebant, *Ibid.* 49. (4) § Si sanguis niger est, vitiosus est, si rubet, integer est, *Cels.* (5) § Filiam meam quis integram stupraverit? *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 47. (6) = Cū illo nemo neque interior esset, neque sanctior, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 53. (7) = Integro illibatōque succo aluntur, *Col.* (8) Quod me admones, ut integrum me servem, gratum est, *Cic. Att.* 7, 26. Integerimæ, pacatissimæ gentes, *Id. pro Domo,* 23. (9) Hæc mallem integrâ re tecum egisse, *Id. Attic.* 4, 15. (10) = Rudem me discipulum & integrum accipe, *Id. N. D.* 3, 3. § Non est integrum, *there is no help for it, it is out of my power,* *Id. Philipp.* 1, 10. In integro res est, *it is as it was, there is nothing done in it,* *Id. de Orat.* 3, 4. In integrum restituere, *to put it in its former state,* *Ter. ab integro, afresh,* *Cic.* § Integer vitæ, || *Hor.* à labore, *Cæ.*

* Intēgo, ēre, xi, etum, act. [ex in intens. & tego] *To cover, to thatch, Crines integit casside,* *Stat. Theb.* 4, 303. Suo Clitumnus flumina luco Integit, *Prop.* 2, 19, 25.

* Intēgor, i, etus, pass. *To be covered, or laid over.* Integebatur porticus lignis conjunctis inter se, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 2.

Integrasco, ēre, incept. *To grow new again, to begin afresh.* Hoc malum integrascit, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 5. *Conf.* *Liv.* 9, 43.

Integratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A restoring, or renewing.* Amantium iræ amoris integratio est, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 23.

Integratus, a, um, part. *Renewed, restored, brought into its former estate, entire and whole.* Integrato resultant accensæ clamore fores, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 42. Vigor integratus, *Auson. Epist.* 14, 7.

Integrè, adv. ius, comp. errimè, sup. (1) *Entirely, sincerely, uprightly.* (2) *Honestly, exactly.* (1) Integrè versari in aliquâ re, *Tac. Agric.* 7, 4. (2) = Incorruptè & integrè judicare, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 9. Integrius, *Id. Mil.* 22. Vita integerrimè acta, *Declam. in Sall.*

Integritas, ātis, f. (1) *Soundness, healthfulness.* (2) *Purity.* (3) *Integrity, honesty, uprightness, sincerity.* (4) *Chastity, continency.* (5) || Also *the making of an agree fit for a time, the intermission in fits.* (1) Integritas corporis, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 14. (2) = Incorrupta quædam Latini sermonis integritas, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 35. (3) § Fraus hominum ad perniciem & integritas ad salutem vocatur, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 8. (4) = Mulier summâ integritate pudicitiaque, *Id.* (5) *Cels. ap. Litt. sed q.*

Integro, āre, act. (1) *To renew, to repeat, to begin again.* (2) *To perfect.* (1) Ramo sedens miserabile carmen Integrat, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 515. § Integrare seditionem, *Liv.* 5, 25. *cædem,* *Id.* 9, 43. (2) Animus defessus admiratione integratur, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 17.

* Intēgumentum, i, n. [ex in intens. & tegumentum] *A covering, a cloak, a disguise, a pretense.* Uti integumento ad occultanda vitia, *Cic. post redit. in Sen.* 74. Ea legio linteata ab integumento conspecti, quo sacra nobilitas erat, appellata est, *Liv.* 10, 38. Integumenta flagitiorum, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 20.

Intellectio, ōnis, f. verb. *Id. quod Synecdoche,* *Ad Herenn.* 4, 32. || Intellectualis, e. adj. *Intellectual, belonging to the understanding,* *Philos.* † Ad intellectum pertinens.

Intellecturus, a, um, part. *That will understand,* *Ov. Trist.* 3, 14, 40. *Conf.* *Liv.* 24, 33. Intellectus, a, um, part. *Understood, perceived, known.* Sed intellectâ fraude, *Curt.* 10, 9, 20. Intellectus, ūs, m. verb. (1) *Understanding.* (2) *Sense, sensation, discernment.* (3) *Also the signification, or meaning, of words.* (1) Intellectus disciplinarum, *Quint.* 1, 11. (2) Saporum, *Plin.* 11, 37. acrimoniæ, *Id.* 19, 8. § Intellectus com-

munit, *common sense,* *Quint.* 2, 16. (3) Apud Græcos duplicem intellectum habet, *Id.* 2, 14. § Intellectus pro intelligentiâ, *Patere.* 1, 13. † Intellēgo, ēre, pro intelligo, ant.

Intelligens, tis, part. (1) *Understanding, perceiving, intelligent, knowing well.* (2) *Also substantively, an intelligent, or skillfull, person.* (1) § Intelligens voluptatum, *Cic.* = Delectus & intelligens, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 54. (2) § Stulto intelligens quid interest? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 1. § Intelligens in aliquâ re, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 15. alicujus rei, *Id. de Fin.* 20, 20.

Intelligenter, adv. *Understandingly, intelligibly.* Ut intelligenter audiamus, *Cic. de Part.* 3. *Conf.* *Off.* 3, 13.

Intelligentia, æ, f. (1) *A perceiving, or understanding.* (2) *The intellect.* (3) *Knowledge, sense.* (4) *Art, skill.* (1) Is anteibat omnes intelligentiâ, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 64. (2) Intelligentia est mentis acies, *Id. Hortens.* (3) = Ab imperitorum intelligentiâ sensum disjunctum, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 3. (4) Intelligentia in rebus rusticis, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 17.

Intelligibilis, e. adj. *That may be understood, intelligible,* *Philos.* Bonum intelligibile, *Sen. Epist.* 124. † Sub intelligentiam cadens, *Voss.*

Intelligitur, imperf. *Men perceive, or understand,* *Cic. Offic.* 1, 40.

Intelligo, ēre, exi, etum, act. [ab inter, & lego, i. e. intus mecum lego, sc. loquor, & unum ex alio colligo, & al.] (1) *To understand, perceive, or know.* (2) *To mean.* (3) *To be wise.* (1) = Intelligo, animadverto, sentio, *Cic. Offic.* 1. (2) Quem intelligimus divitem? *Id. Parad.* 6. (3) = Illos intelligere & sapere arbitrantur, *Id. Offic.* 2, 14. § Malè intelligere, *to mistake,* *Id. Att.* 16.

Intelligor, i, lectus, pass. *To be understood.* Non intelligor ulli, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 10, 37. Non intelligitur quando obrepit senectus, *Cic. de Sen.* 11.

Intēmērandus, a, um, part. *Invulnerable, that may not be profaned.* Templā intemeranda minūs, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 640.

Intēmēratas, a, um, part. *Undeiled, not corrupted, violated, or profaned; holy, pure.* Intemerata fides, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 143. ratis, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 271. Harum alarum intemerata modestia fuit, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 49, 5.

Intempērans, tis, adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. *Intemperate, not master of his own appetite, disorderly.* Intemperans adolescentia estatum corpus tradet senectuti, *Cic. de Sen.* 9. Fui paulò intemperantior, *Id. in Vatin.* 1. Intemperantissimus homo, *Ibid.* In augendo numero non alius intemperantior est, *Liv.* 36, 38.

Intempēranter, adv. ius, comp. || issumè, sup. *Intemperately, immoderately, without measure, or moderation.* Intemperanter abuti & otio & literis, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 3. Intemperantiùs opibus uti, *Id. Philipp.* 5, 18. Intemperantissimè gloriatur, *Apul. Apol.* p. 522.

Intempērantia, æ, f. (1) *Unseasonableness, unvolensomeness.* (2) *Intemperance, unableness to rule and moderate his appetites and passions.* (3) *Want of moderation, excess.* (4) *Injustice, incontinency.* (1) Intemperantia cæli, *Col. præf.* (2) Intemperantia est à totâ mente ac à rectâ ratione defectio, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 9. (3) Intemperantia risûs, *Plin.* 11, 37. (4) *Col.*

Intempēratè, adv. *Intemperately, immodestly.* = Immoderatè & intemperatè vixit, *Cic. de Univ.* 12.

Intempēratus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. *Intemperate, immoderate, excessive.* Intemperata benevolentia, *Cic. de Amic.* 20. Quid intemperatius? *Sen. ad Helv.* 6. Intemperatissimæ perpotationes, *Cic. in Pison.* 16.

Intempēria, æ, f. (1) *Unseasonableness, Met. want of temper, violence, outrage.* (2) *Plur.* Intemperia, *the furies, or evil spirits, which haunt and trouble people; or perhaps unseasonableness of weather, or its effects; blasting, mildew.* (1) Vastitudinem, calamitates, intemperiasque prohibessis, *Cato,* 141. (2) Quæ intemperia nostram agitant familiam? *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 3.

Intempēricæ, 5 S 2

Intemperies, ei. f. (1) *Unseasonableness, extremity, indisposition.* (2) *Want of moderation.* (1) Intemperies cœli, *Cœl. præf. oper. solis, Id. 11, 2.* (2) amici, *Cic. Attic. 4, 6.*

Intempestas, âtis. f. *Unseasonableness, ill weather.* Cœli intempestas, *Plin. 18, 6.*

Intempestivè, a. lv. *Unseasonably, out of due time and season.* Ne irascamur intempestivè accedentibus, *Cic. Offic. 1, 25.*

Intempestivus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Unseasonably, untimely.* (2) *Also unlucky, that bodes ill.* (3) *Also overmuch, or excessive.* (1) Intempestivos postes excisos credo, *Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 141.* Intempestiva epistola, *Cic. Att. 4, 14.* amicitia, *Id. de Amic. 6.* (2) Anteres clangore intempestivi, *Plin. 18, 35.* (3) Intempestivo cum rudis ille sono, *Ov. Fast. 6, 342.* Intempestivior, *Val. Max. 7, 8, 9.*

Intempestus, a, um. adj. (1) *Unseasonable.* (2) *Unbecomingly, intemperate.* (1) Ab Samo intempestâ nocte venit, *Liv. 2.* (2) Virg. *Æn. 10, 184.*

Intemporalis, e. adj. *Without, or before, all time; not temporal, eternal.* Prud. Rom. 316.

Intendendus, a, um. part. *To be bent, &c.* Quint.

* Intendens, tis. part. *Bending, stretching, &c.* In magnitudinem regionum se injiciens animus & intendens, *Cic. N. D. 1, 20.* Quod cum primis se intendentibus tenebris pervenissent, *Liv. 1, 57.*

* Intendo, ère, di, sum & tum. act. [*ex in intens. & tendo*] (1) *To bend, or stretch.* (2) *To strain, to knit, or tie.* (3) *Met. To augment.* (4) *To intend, design, or purpose.* (5) *To apply.* (6) *To display, or lay open.* (1) Arcum intendebat Apollo, *Virg. Æn. 8, 704.* (2) Stupea vincula collo intendunt, *Id. 2, 237.* (3) *Languescet industria, intendetur socordia,* *Tac. Ann. 2, 38, 4.* (4) Si Antonius, quod animo intenderat, perficere potuisset, *Cic. Phil. 10, 4.* (5) *Quæro non quibus intendam rebus animum, sed quibus relaxem,* *Id. in Hort.* (6) Proinde rogo, eruditionem tuam intendas, *Plin. Epist. 7, 27, 15.* ¶ Intendere iter, *to go along,* *Liv. 21, 29.* digitum, *to point at,* *Cic. ferrum, to present it to one's breast,* *Id. fallaciam in aliquem, to cheat him,* *Ter. H. 3, 2, 2.* formulam alicui, *Suet. litem, Cic. to commence a suit against one.* animum ad curam, *in aliquo,* *Liv. alicui rei, Plin. aliquo, Cic. to apply his mind to it, to employ his care about it.* § Intendere aures ad verba alicujus, *Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 36.* cuiam alicui rei, *Plin. 18, 17.* in aliquem rem, *Liv. 37, 36.* crimen in aliquem, *Id. 9, 26.* litem, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 10.*

* Intendor, i. pass. *To be intended, or designed.* Vulneraque excipere, quæ liberis intendebantur, voluit, *Just. 24, 3.* Nam mirum est, ut his opusculis animus intendatur, remittaturque, *Plin. Ep. 7, 9.* Conf. *Cels. 2, 30.*

* Intensio, ōnis. f. verb. *A straining, reaching, stretching, or bending.* § Arcum intensio frangit, animum remissio, *Publ. Min. Vid. Intentio.*

* Intensus, a, um. part. *Stretched, reached, bent, strained, enhanced, or augmented; intense.* § Mens intensa in imagines, *Cic. N. D. 1, 20.* Vid. *Intentus.*

* Intentans, tis. part. *Stretching out, threatening, &c.* Intentans manum rogo, *Val. Max. 6, 8, 7.* Conf. *Sil. 11, 88.*

* Intentatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Amenacing, as it were with band, or weapon, held out.* Subita digitorum intentatio, *Sen. de Irâ, 2, 4.*

* Intentatus, a, um. part. *Drawn and pointed at.* Gladii plerisque intentati, *Liv. 9, 27.*

* Intentatus, a, um. part. *Unassayed, not yet tried, or proved.* Miseri quibus Intentata nites, *Hor. Od. 1, 5, 13.* = Nil intentatum, nil linquit inausum, *Mart. 2, 14, 1.* § Intentatum Romanis ingeniis opus, *Liv. 5.* § Intentatum ab injuriæ genere nomen, *Val. Max. 9, 15, 2.*

* Intente. adv. ius, comp. iſſimè, sup. *Diligently, earnestly.* Intente aliquem audire, *Quint. 1, 2.* = Intente & instanter, *Plin. Epist. 5,*

19, 6. *Intentiùs custodire locum,* *Liv. 25, 23.* *Intentiſſimè perquire,* *Aug.*

* Intentio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab intendo*] (1) *A straining, or stretching.* (2) *Met. Intensens, a screwing up, an effort.* (3) *An aim, a desire, a purpose, meaning, or intention.* (4) *Care, diligence.* (5) *Attention.* (6) *A charge, or complaint, in law.* (1) Nervorum intentio, *Col. 6, 6.* corporis, *Cic. Tusc. 2.* (2) *Intentio & remissio animi,* *Id. Tusc. 2, 23.* (3) *Frequentius quæritur de intentione,* *Quint. 7, 6.* (4) = *Ut tantum curæ intentionisque suscipere velit,* *Plin. Ep. 2, 10.* Intentio rei familiaris, *Id. 1, 3, 2.* (5) *Audit discipula intentione magnâ & reddit,* *Id. 10, 29.* de *Philomela.* (6) *Intentionis depulsio,* *Cic. de Inv. 1, 19.*

* Intentio, are. freq. [*ab intendo*] (1) *To stretch out, as one doth his hand.* (2) *To shake a weapon at one.* (3) *To menace, or threaten.* (4) *To charge upon, or tax at law.* (1) § Intentare manus in aliquem, *Liv. 3, 47.* alicui, *Flirt. B. H. 22, 4.* Tac. *II. 4, 41, 4.* (2) *Dolor ardentis facies intentat,* *Cic. Conf. Stat. Theb. 11, 495.* (3) § *Viris intentant omnia mortem,* *Virg. Æn. 1, 95.* Intentare imperium Romanum, *Liv. 42, 12.* (4) *Crimen invicem intentare,* *Quint. 3, 10.*

* Intentor, âri. pass. *To be threatened.* Terror omnibus intentabatur, *Tac. Ann. 3, 28, 6.* Conf. *Liv. 8, 33.*

* Intentus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. iſſimus, sup. [*ab intendo*] (1) *Stretched, bent, increased.* (2) *Adj. Strait, close.* (3) *Intense, attentive.* (1) Voces ut chordæ sunt intentæ, *Cic. de Or. 3, 57.* (2) *Ut intentiore eum custodiâ asservarent,* *Liv. 39, 19.* conf. *Sil. 14, 187.* (3) *Intentiſſima cura,* *Quint. 10, 1.* conquestio, *Liv. 29, 35.* Intentus animus, *Paterc. 2, 62.* Intenti lucro, *Val. Max. 6, 8, 7.* § Intentus ad caras, *Tac. Hist. 2, 67, 3.* in aliquid, *Cic. N. D. 1, 19.* in eventum periculi, *Liv. 4, 27.* paci, *Luc. 3, 53.*

* Intentus, ūs. m. *A stretching, or holding out, of the hand, &c.* Palmarum intentus, *Cic. pro Sext. 55.*

Intepo, vel Intepesco, ère, ui. neut. *To grow warm.* Æstivis intepet Umber aquis, *Propert. 4, 1, 124.* Conf. *Ov. Ep. 10, 54.* & *Sen. Ep. 67.* Intepescunt comæ variae radiis, *Ov. Fast. 5, 216.*

Inter. præp. cum acc. [*ab in, i. e. inter, ut à sub, subter*] (1) *Between, or betwixt.* (2) *In, or within.* (3) *In, at, or whilst, a thing is doing.* (4) *Above, before, in comparison.* (5) *With a pronoun, mutually, reciprocally, one another, one with another.* (1) *Inter occasum solis & septentriones,* *Cæs. B. G. 1, 1.* (2) *Quot prandia inter continuum perdidit triennium?* *Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 61.* (3) *Inter vina,* *Hor. Od. 3, 6, 26.* Inter cœnam, *Plin. Epist. 4, 14, 2.* scyphos, *Cic. Fam. 7, 22.* (4) *Inter cæteras pugna fuit insignis,* *Liv. 5.* (5) *Pueri inter se amant,* *Cic. Quasi non nôrimus nos inter nos,* *Ter. Adelph. 2, 4, 7.* Inter se cornibus pugnat, *Varr. Aliquando sequitur suum casum.* Si quæ inter societas aut est, aut fuit, *Cic. Aliquando reduplicatur.* Componere lites Inter Peniden festinat & inter Atiden, *Hor. Epist. 1, 2, 12.* In comp. *interdum auget, ut interaresco, interbibo, &c. interdum negat, ut interdico.* ¶ Inter & in promiscuè usurpantur. Appius inter patres lectus, *Liv. 2, 16.* Centum in patres legit, *Id. 1, 35.* Cooptatio in patres, *Id. 4, 5.* Recipi inter eos veruit, *Tac. Ann. 3, 70.* Recepti in reas, *Id. 13, 10.* Ubi tamen Gronov. inter legit. Ascribe me talem in numerum, *Cic. Phil. 2, 34.*

¶ Interalbico, are. neut. *To incline somewhat to a white colour, to be speckled with white,* *Plin. 37, 10.* ubi tamen Harduin. in MSS. legi albicat affirmat.

Interaſtuans, tis. part. *Hot by fits.* Stomachus illi naturâ invalidus & augustus, & frequenter interaſtuans erat, *Plin. Epist. 6, 16, 19.*

¶ Interaſtumentum, i. n. *Liv. 28, 45.* Vid. *Inceramentum.*

Intēranea, ōrum, neut. pl. *The bowels, entrails, or inwards, of man, or beast,* *Col. 9, 14.* *Plin. 23, 1.*

Intēraneus, a, um. adj. *Of the guts, or that is within.* ¶ *Tormina interanea, the griping of the guts,* *Plin. 30, 7.* Conf. *Col. 9, 14.*

Intērareſco, ère, incept. *To be dried up, or grow utterly dry,* *Cic. Tusc. 5, 14.* & *Vitr. 7, 8.*

Interbibo, ère, bi, itum. act. *To drink up all clean,* *Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 22.*

† Interbito, ère. act. [*ab inter, & bito, i. e. eo*] *To come in the mean while, to perish,* *Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 47.* † Intereo.

¶ Intercāris, e. adj. *Intercalaris mensis dictus est, cui inferebatur dies, qui deerat ad complendum annum.* Put, or set, betwixt. ¶ *Dies intercalaris, the odd day of the leap year, which falleth every fourth year, viz. on the sixth day of the calends of March, which was reckoned twice that year by the Romans.* Intercalaris versus, *the foot, or refret, of the ditty; a verse often repeated, the burden of the song.* Serv. as Io Hymen Hymenæe Io; Io Hymen Hymenæe, *Catull. 59, 144.*

¶ Intercāritas, âtis. f. *The burden of the song.* † Intercalarius versus.

Intercālārium, i. n. *The time taken into the year, to adjust it to the course of the sun.* Decevant Intercalarium 45 dies longum, *Cic. Ferr. 2, 52.*

Intercālārius, a, um. adj. *Intercalary.* ¶ *Triumphavit mense intercalario pridie Cal. Martis, the last of February,* *Liv. 37, 59.* ¶ Here it seemeth a whole month was intercalated, the calends whereof were called *intercalares* by *Cic. Fam. 6, 15.* (al. 14.) ad *Ligar*, which was taken away soon after by Cæsar in the reformation of the Calendar, *Suet. Cæs. 40.*

Intercālātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A putting a month, or day, between; as in leap year.* Per singulas intercalationes, *Plin. 1, 47.*

¶ Intercālātor, ōris. m. verb. *That putteth, or setteth, between.* Intercalatores dies, *Macrob. Sat. 1, 13.*

Intercālātus, a, um. part. *Delayed, put off, forborne.* Intercalatae pœnæ usuram habeant, *Liv. 9, 9.*

Intercālo, are. act. (1) *To insert, to put between, as a day, or a month in leap year.* (2) *Also to defer, put off, or delay.* (1) *Intercalandi licentia,* *Suet. Cæs. 40.* (2) *Cic. Fam. 7, 2, extr.*

Intercālor, âri, âtus, pass. *To be deferred, &c.* *Cic. Fam. 7, 2.*

Intercāpēdo, dñis. f. (1) *A space of time, or place, between.* (2) *A pause, or respite; delay, or distance.* (1) *Intercapēdo sciibendi,* *Cic. fil. ad Tiron. 16, 21.* (2) = *Dicentis calor & audientis intentio continuatione servatur, intercapēdine & quasi remissione languescit,* *Plin. Epist. 4, 9, 11.* (2) *Intercapēdo molestiæ,* *Cic. ipse de Fin. 1, 18.*

Intercardīnātus, a, um. part. *Joined together by hinges.* Trabes intercardinatæ, *Vitr. 10, 20.*

Intercēdens, tis. part. *Interceding.* Non intercedentibus primò finitimis, postea verò prohibentibus, *Just. 41, 1.* conf. *Liv. 31, 20.*

Intercēdo, ère, ſſi, ſſum. neut. [*ex inter, & cedo*] (1) *To come, be, or pass, between; as referred to time and place.* (2) *To intercede, or make use of a negative voice, against any law, or order of the senate; as the tribunes might in the name of the people, and this being often done tumultuously, the word came by degrees to signify, (3) to oppose violently, to withstand, or forbid.* (4) *To happen, or chance.* (5) *To engage, or be surety, for one's debt.* (1) *Dies nondum decem intercesserant,* *Cic. pro Cluent. 9.* Sylvæ paludēsque intercedebant, *Cæs. B. G. 5, 50.* Met. § *Graccho cum P. Scipione inimicitia intercedebat,* *Liv. 38, 52.* (2) § *Veritus est ne Fufius ei legi intercederet, quæ ex S. C. ferebatur,* *Cic. Att. 1, 16.* conf. *Liv. 45, 21.* § *Intercedere abrogationi,* *Val. Max. 9, 1, 3.* (3) Non

Non quia intercedendum putem imaginibus, quæ marmoræ aut ære finguntur, *Tac. vit. Agric.* in fin. (4) Sæpe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercedunt, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 21. (5) Adscribit intercessisse se pro eis magnam pecuniam, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 1.

Intercentus, ūs. m. *The mean in music.*

Interceptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A preventing, or taking up by the way; a forestalling, a surprise, or interception.* Interceptio poculi, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 60.

Interceptor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A forestaller, or interceptor.* (2) *A promoter, or common barrister.* (1) = Interceptor prædæ fraudatorque, *Liv.* 4, 50. Interceptor beneficii, *Val. Max.* 9, 11, 4. (2) = Quadruplator & interceptor litis alienæ, *Liv.* 3, ult.

Interceptus, a, um. part. *q. d. inter captus.* (1) *Intercepted.* (2) *Prevented, or surprised.* (1) Intercepta epistola, *Curt.* 6, 9, 13. Intercepta signa, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 11. (2) Intercepti hostium complures, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 19.

Intercessio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A stepping in to hinder the proceeding of a business.* (2) *A prohibition, withstanding, or gainsaying, by a negative voice.* (1) Intercessio tribunorum, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 2. (2) Mea intercessio parata & est, & fuit, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 4.

Intercessor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He that leteth, or withstanding, a matter that it goes not forward.* (2) *Also a mediator, an intercessor.* (1) Intercessio intercessoris stultitiam significatura, *Cic. Agric.* 2, 12. Hortator, *Cic. auctor, Id.* = Dissuasor & intercessor legis Agrariæ, *Liv.* 2, 41. (2) *Sen. Ep.* 119.

Intercessurus, a, um. part. *About to intercede.* Se intercessurum etiam dixit, si in pristina sævitā perseveret, *Just.* 16, 4. *conf. Liv.* 10, 37. & 24, 13.

Intercessus, ūs. m. *A coming, or putting, between; an entreating.* Consulē saucium intercessu suo servavit, *Val. Max.* 5, 4, 2.

Intercentia, æ. f. *The falling of a humour out of the brain into the eye, or other part, Ap. Med.*

Intercedendus, a, um. part. *To be cut asunder, to be parted, Cels.* 5, 26.

Intercedens, tis. part. *Falling between, perishing, lost.* Nullo inter arma corporaque vano intercedente telo, *Liv.* 21, 8.

Intercedo, ēre, idi, cāsum. neut. [ex inter, & cado] (1) *To perish together with.* (2) *To be lost, or decay.* (3) *To fall between, or in the way; to happen.* (4) *To be forgotten.* (1) = Pereant amici, dum unā inimici intercedant, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 9. Intercedit illius rei memoria, *Liv.* 2, 8. (2) Sive extant, sive intercedere, *Plin.* 35, 8. Gratia beneficii intercedit, *Sen. de Benef.* 3, 1. (3) Si quæ intercederunt, non tam te, quàm suspicione, violatæ, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 8. (4) Quod si intercederit tibi nunc aliquid, *Hor. Sermon.* 2, 4. Intercedere memoriā, *Val. Max.* 5, 2. ext. 1.

Intercedo, ēre, cidi, cīsum. act. [ex inter, & cado] (1) *To cut asunder, or part in the midst.* (2) *To cut down, or off.* (1) Corrupto scribæ servo, intercederat commentarios, *Plin. Epist.* 6, 22, 4. Intercedere venas, *Id.* 11, 37. (2) Ut si possent pontem intercederent, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 9.

Intercīlium, i. n. *The space between the eyebrows, Gloss. Gr. Lat. μετὰ φρεων, interciliū.*

Interclūsus, a, um. *Enterlaced, girded in the midst, encompassed, Plin.* 36, 8.

Interclūno, ēre, ui, entum. act. [ex inter, & cano] (1) *To sing between, or in the middle of a thing; as between the acts of comedys.* (2) *Allo to sing a mean.* (1) Neu quid medios intercinat actus, *Hor. A. P.* 190. (2) Jun.

Interceptendus, a, um. part. *To be intercepted, Liv.* 30, 3.

Interceptio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum. act. (1) *To intercept, to take up by the way.* (2) *To take unawares, or surprise.* (3) *To usurp.* (4) *To take all, and make clean riddance.* (5) *To cut off, or kill.* (1) Epistolam modò hanc intercepti, *Plaut.*

Pseud. 2, 4, 26. Veram laudem dives area in tercipit, *Pseud.* 4, 11, 2. (2) Cum repentino hostium interventu interciperentur, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 38. Intercepere itinera, *Liv.* 6, 9. *Conf. Curt.* 4, 3, 9. (3) Victoriam alieno labore partam intercepti, *Plin. de vir. ill.* (4) Quod nos capere oportet, hæc intercipit, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 35. in expr. *Donato.* (5) *Suet. Aug.* 14.

Interceptior, i, ceptus. pass. *To be intercepted, &c.* Interceptum est imperium, *Val. Max.* 7, 3, ex. 2. Intercepti mortalitate, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 50, 4. morbo, *Col.* 9, 3.

Interclūse. adv. *By chops, or cuts; in gobbets and morsels, with short clauses, Cic. Part.* 14.

Interclūno, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting off in the midst, Plin.* 20, 14.

Interclūsus, a, um. part. (1) *Cut off in the midst, broken down, parted.* (2) *Met. Abrupt, short.* (1) Interclūsi pontes, *Cæs.* Interclūsum jugum, *Id. B. G.* 8, 14. Interclūsi vallibus colles, *Hirt. B. Al.* 72. (2) Interclūse pactiones, *Cic. Parad.* 6, 2. Dies interclūsi ex parte festi, & ex parte nefasti dies, certain days, on which in some hours it was lawfull to sit in judgement, and in some not; half holidays, *Macrobius Sat.* 1, 16.

Interclūmo, ære. neut. *To cry out among, or between; to interrupt by crying, Amm.* Exclamatio inter alios.

Interclūdendus, a, um. part. *To be shut up from, to be hindered.* Inimici mei flumine sanguine meum reditum interclūdendum putaverunt, *Cic. post red. ad Quirit.* 5.

Interclūdo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex inter, & claudio] (1) *To shut in, to stop the passage.* (2) *To shut up, or binder.* (3) *To close, or conclude, with.* (1) Interclūdito inimicis commeatum, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 68. Ut commeatu Cæsarem intercluderet, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 48. (2) Illos aspera ponti interclūsit hyems, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 111. (3) Cels. ap. *Litt.* Utinam & locum indicasset.

Interclūdor, i, sus. pass. *To be stopped, to be hindered.* Interclūdor dolore, *Cic. Att.* 8, 8.

Interclūso, ōnis. f. verb. *A stopping, or shutting.* Animæ interclūso, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 46.

Interclūsor, ōris. m. *He that cuteth off, Hier.* Qui interclūdit.

Interclūsurus, a, um. part. *About to shut up.* Se interclūsurum adversarios confidebat, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 43. *conf. Liv.* 22, 13.

Interclūsus, a, um. part. *Enclosed, stopped, shut up, hemmed in.* Interclūsum, *Cic. Att.* 8, 11. Multitudo equitum interclūsa, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 40. Interclūsus spiritus, *Curt.* 3, 6, 14. Interclūsus ab reliquis exercitu, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 1.

Interclūsum, i. n. *The space between pillars.* Interclūsum ambulationis, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 17. Interclūsum proximum, *Val. Max.* 9, 15, 1. *Conf. Vitruv.* 3, 3.

Interconclūo, ære. act. *To procure, or win, the favour, or love, of men.* In interconclūando lenitas, *Quint.* 12, 10.

Interclūco, ære. act. *To trample, or tread, in, upon, or between.* Interclūcari possunt vinacea, *Col.* 12, 43, 10.

Intercurrēns, tis. part. *Running, or going, between.* Latitudine intercurrentis freti, *Plin. H.* 3, 16. Intercurrēns pulsus, an uneven pulse, *Med.*

Intercurro, ēre, ri, sum. neut. (1) *To run, or go, between.* (2) *To come in the mean time.* (3) *To befall, or come upon, one.* (1) Ipse Vejios intercurrit, *Liv.* (2) Intercurrunt cinguntque has urbes tetrarchiæ, *Plin.* 5, 18. (3) His exercitationibus & dolor intercurrit, *Cic. Tusc.* 2.

Intercurfans, tis. part. *Running between, or up and down.* Intercurfantibus barbaris, *Liv.* 21, 25. faminis, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 30, 1. Intercurfant has urbes, *Plin.* 5, 18.

Intercurfus, ūs. m. *A running, or coming, together, or between.* Intercurfu matronarum inter duas acies prælium sedatum est, *Liv.* 34, 5. Suorum intercurfu, *Id.* 37, 42. Consulū in intercurfu rixa sedata est, *Id.* 2, 29.

Intercus, ūtis. adj. [ex inter, & cutis] *Between the skin and the flesh, inward, close, secret,*

Gell. 13, 8. Aqua intercus, the dropsy, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 24.

Interclūsus, a, um. part. *Disturbed, or put between.* Ut cibus recreet vires interclūsus, *Lucr.* 4, 866. vix alibi ecc.

Interclūco, ēre, xi, clūm. act. *Inter lūc habet vim negandi, & dico jubendi, vel concedendi.*

(1) *To forbid strictly, to charge to the contrary.* (2) *To bar, or keep, from; to let, or binder.* (3) *To put forth an order, to send out an injunction.* (4) *To speak by the way.* (1) Interclūxit histrionibus scenam, *Suet. Dom.* 7. Ves interclūctis patribus commercio plebis, *Liv.* 5, 3.

(2) Servitus mea mihi interclūxit, ne quid mirer meum malum, *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 4, 69.

(3) Dolabella prætor interclūxit, ut, unde deiecisset, restitueret, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 8. (4) Hæc interclūcere non alienum fuit, *Id. Fam.* 2, 11.

sub fin. Cum accus. *Just.* 5, 5, 15. & 16, 4, 5. Interclūcere aliquid alicui, *Liv.* 34, 7.

alicui aliquā re, *Id.* 41, 43. alicui de aliquā re, *Cic. pro Cæc.* 13.

Interclūcor, i, clūs. pass. *To be forbidden, hindered, &c.* Malè rem gerentibus patriis bonis interclūci solet, *Cic. de Sen.* 7. Illis aqua & ignis interclūcitur, *Id. pro Dom.* 18. Illi aqua & igni interclūcuntur, *Id. Fam.* 11, 1.

Interclūctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A prohibition, or forbidding; Met. a banishing.* Aqua & ignis interclūctio, *Cic. pro Dom.* 30. testi, *Ibid.*

Interclūctum, i. n. (1) *An order for the possession of a thing in dispute, made by the magistrate.* (2) *A prohibition, or injunction, of the prætor.* (1) Per interclūctum repetere possessionem suam, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 3. (2) Cæsaris interclūcta respuuntur, *Id. Attic.* 7, ult. Hæc lege prætorum interclūcta tollentur, *Id. contra Rull.* 3, 3. Ad interclūctum venire, to appear before the prætor, *Petron.* 14.

Interclūctum est, imperf. *It is forbidden, &c.* Mihi aqua & igni interclūctum est, I was banished, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 11, 3.

Interclūctus, a, um. part. *Forbidden, prohibited.* Voluptas interclūcta, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 6, 64.

Interclūdi. adv. [qu. interdiem, ab inter & diu, quod a dies] *In the day time, Ter. Ad.* 4, 1, 15.

Concubitus interclūdi peior, noctu tutior est, *Cels.*

Interclūdi. adv. *Idem, Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 9. Votum interclūdi facito, *Cato R. R.* 83.

Interclūctus, ūs. m. *A space between sentences in writing and printing; the pointing by comma, colon, and periods; a stop, or the fetching of one's breath in reading, or writing, Cic. Orat.* 68.

Interclūdi. adv. [ex inter, & dum] *Sometimes, now and then, Cic. Leg. & pro interim, mean while, Apul. Conf. Sil.* 6, 30.

Interclūca. adv. [ex inter & ea] *In the mean while, in the interim, notwithstanding.* Interea rumor venit, *Ter. Hec. prol.* 31. Interea, dum hæc, quæ dispersa sunt, coguntur, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 42. Interclūca loci, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 16.

Interea temporis, *Id. in the mean time, notwithstanding.*

Interclūptio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab interimo] *A killing, a murdering.* Inter Gallorum interclūptione patefactum est, *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 11. sed al. alit. leg.

Interclūptor, ōris. m. verb. *A killer, a murderer, Val. Max.* 6, 1, 2. Sui interclūptor, *Sen. Epist.* 70. filii, *Paterc.* 2, 129. filiae, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 2.

Interclūpturus, a, um. part. *About to kill.* Ipsum Alexandrum interclūpturi, *Just.* 14, 4.

Interclūptus, a, um. part. *Killed, slain.* Afriduba interclūpto, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 72.

Interclūco, ēre, iui, ūm. neut. [ex inter, & eo] (1) *To be annihilated, to perish.* (2) *To die, to be slain, or destroyed.* (3) *To be ruined, to be utterly undone.* (4) *To be gone, to be exhausted.* (5) *To cease, to be extinguished.* (1) Nihil est valentius, unde interest, *Lucr.* Omnia mutantur, nihil interit, *Id.* (2) Persequamur eorum mortem, qui indignissime interclūcunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 38. (3) Vivus & sa-

nus intereo, *Plaut. Tr. Cl. D. Ave, p. 11, D. 1.* Quin tu hoc audi. *Cl. Interit, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 9.* (4) Pecunia interit largitione magistratum, *Nep. Them. 2.* (5) Interit ira morâ, *Ov. A. Am. 1, 374.* Ignis interiturus est, nisi alatur, *Cic. N. D. 3, 14.* ¶ § Ab aliquo interire, *To be undone by him, Cic.*

Interequitans, tis, part. *Riding between.* Ordines interequitans, *Liv. 6, 7.* Ipse interequitans iparo percutit, *Id. 34, 15.* Interequitantes alarii, *Id. 35, 5.* Conf. *Curt. 4, 13, 1.*

Interequito, are, neut. *To ride between.* Vid. Interequitans.

¶ Intereiro, are, neut. *To come between, or pass among,* *Prud. Cath. 6, 43.* † Erro inter.

Intereit, imperf. § Meâ interest, i. e. in re meâ est, *Peret. it concerneth, it importeth; also there is a difference.* ¶ § Hoc inter me & illis interest, quod, &c. *they and I differ in this, that, &c. Cic.* Quid interest? *what matter is it?* § Interest regis, *it concerneth the king, Liv.* Quid illis interest? *what is he concerned?* *Cic. what is it to him?* Magni, permagni interest, *Id.*

Interficio, ere, fêci, etum. *To set hand to the work that is doing.* Reliquit præfocium, ut interfaciendo muro adjuvaret, *Liv. 25, 11.* vix alibi.

Interfans, tis, part. *Speaking between, interposing,* *Liv. 33, 2.*

Interfatio, onis, f. verb. *An interrupting of one's discourse, a digression.* Expediet narrationes interfatione distinguere, *Quint. 4, 2.* ¶ Raro occ.

Interfatus, a, um, part. *Having spoken between, or interposed.* Dixerat, & paulum virgo interfata docenti, *Stat. Theb. 7, 290.*

¶ Interfectio, onis, f. verb. *Murder, a killing,* *Aug. 4. Cædes, interemptio.*

Interfector, oris, m. verb. [ab interficio] *A killer, or murderer.* § Interfector Gracchi, *Cic. pro Mil. 27.* Cæsar, *Pater. 2, 58.* Interfectore fortiter, *Val. Max. 3, 2, 11.* Conf. *Liv. 24, 7.*

Interfector, icis, f. *A female murderer, Tac. Ann. 3, 17, 3.*

Interfector, a, um, part. *About to kill,* *Liv. 40, 14.* Strictoque acinace interfectoris videbatur, *Curt. 5, 26.*

Interfectus, a, um, part. *Killed, slain.* § Interfectus per insidias, *Curt. 9, 2, 7.* omni supplicio, *Cic. Man. 5.*

Interficiendus, a, um, part. *To be killed.* Interficienda curavit quinque millia, *Val. Max. 9, 2, 1.*

Interficio, ere, fêci, factum. act. [ex inter, & facio, interire facio, id est, occido] (1) *To slay, to kill, or murder; to put to death.* (2) *To deprive one of.* (3) *Also to destroy, to consume, to rurnate.* (1) Magnum militum numerum interficit, *Hirt. B. Alex. 27.* § Arsinoc Achillam per eunuchum suum interficit, *Id. B. Al. 4.* (2) Salve, qui me interfecisti penè & vitâ & lumine, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 37.* (3) Nautas igne interfecit, *Cæf. B. C. 3, 8. Met. Fer stabulis inimicum ignem, atque interfice menses, Virg. Geor. 4, 330.*

Interficior, i. pass. *To be killed.* In secretâ palatii parte interfici iussit, *Tac. Ann. 2, 40, 6.* In quo prælio ita in fœnore vulneratus est Philippus, ut per corpus ejus equus interficeretur, *Just. 9, 3.*

¶ Interfinium, i. n. *The middle part, or bridge, of the nose, Jun.*

† Interfio, fieri, pass. [ab interficio] *To be slain, to die.* Interfiat flammis malivæ ferarum, *Lucr. 3, 885.*

Interfluens, tis, part. *Flowing between.* Saxaque interfluens unda medium opus ruit, *Curt. 4, 11.* Conf. *Liv. 33, 15.*

Interfluo, ere, xi, xum, neut. (1) *To flow, or run, between.* (2) *Meton. To pass over.* (1) Fretum quod Naupactum & Patras interfuit, *Liv. 27, 29.* Interfuit Tarsum, *Val. Max. 3, 8. ext. 6.* (2) Cùm inter duos consulatus anni decem interfluxissent, *Cic. de Senect. 6.*

Interfluus, a, um, adj. *Running between.* Interfluus Euphrate, *Plin. 17, 18.*

Interfodio, ere, act. *To dig into, or enter into.* Pupillas interfodiunt, *Lucr. 4, 720.*

¶ Interfœminum, i. n. *Pars corporis inter femina. rellius interfœminum, the groin, or privy parts; that part of the body between the thighs,* *Apul. Apol. p. 461.*

Interfor, ari, dep. *To speak while another is speaking, to interrupt him.* Appius interfatur, *Liv. 3, 47.* Medio sic interfata dolore est, *Virg. Æn. 1, 390.* § Interfari concionantem, *Val. Max. 9, 9, 2.* Aliquem interfari, *Plin. Ep. 1, 23, 2.* ¶ Vix leg. in primâ personâ.

Interfringo, ere, frēgi, fractum. act. [ex inter, & frango] *To break, or burst, in the midst.* Si quid ventus interfregit, id eximito, *Cato, 44.* vid. & *Plin. 17, 18.*

¶ Interfulgens, tis, part. *Shining between.* Quam aurum argentumque annulo rerum aliarum interfulgens ex igne rapere vellent, *Lex. ex Liv. 28, 26.* sed invenire nequivi.

¶ Interfuro, ere, neut. *To rage, or be mad, among others.* § Mavers interfurit orbem, *Stat. Achil. 1, 395.*

Interfusus, a, um, part. (1) *Flowing between.* (2) *Besprinkled.* (1) Novies Styx interfusa, *Virg. Æn. 4, 480.* (2) Interfusa genus maculis, *Id. Æn. 4, 644.*

Interfutus, a, um, part. [ab intersum] *That is to be present.* § Convivio interfuturi, *Val. Max. 2, 1, 9.* Interfutus ludicro, *Pater. 2, 123.* Conf. *Liv. 36, 4.*

Intergērinus, vel Intergērinus, a, um, adj. *Intergērinus paries, Fest.* Intergērinus parietes appellantur, qui intergerunt, b. e. ferunt & sustinent onera, *Fest. Scol. legit intergerrini, & deducit à gerris, b. e. cratibus.* The middle wall, a wall put to another wall to bear it up, *Plin. 33, 14.* Also a partition wall, *Fest.*

Intergērium, i. n. *The same with intergerinus paries, Plin. 13, 12.*

Interjācens, tis, part. *Between, or lying between.* Interjacentes campi, *Liv.* Vastitas interjacentis soli, *Plin. Paneg. 14.* Transitu interjacente, *Id. Epist. 2, 17, 9.*

Interjāceo, ere, ui, neut. *To lie, or be, between.* Spatium quod fulcis interjacet, *Col. 11, 3, 6.* Regio, quæ duas fyrtes interjacet, *Plin. 5, 4.*

† Interjibi, adv. [ex inter, & ibi] *In the mean time,* *Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 41.* Interjibi dum pugna fit, *Gell. 3, 7.*

Interjectio, onis, f. verb. *Interjectio pars orationis, dict. quod orationi interjiciatur.* (1) *A putting between, an interposition, a parenthesis.* (2) *¶ Also an interjection, one of the parts of speech.* (1) *Quint. 8, 2.* (2) *Gramm.*

Interjectus, a, um, part. *Put, cast, placed, laid, or being, between.* Nasus quasi murus oculis interjectus, *Cic. N. D. 2, 57.* Paucis interjectis diebus, *Liv. 1, 58.*

Interjectus, ūs, m. verb. *A laying, putting, or casting, between.* = Interjectus & interpositus terræ, *Cic. N. D. 2, 40.* § Interjectu temporis, *Tac. Ann. 3, 51, 3.* paucorum dierum, *Ibid. 3, 67, 5.*

Interjicio, ere, jēci, jectum. act. *To cast, put, set, or place, between, or among.* § Galli inter equites sagittarios interjecerant, *Cæf. B. G. 7, 80.* § Interjicere framentis, *Col.*

Interjicior, i. pass. *To be cast, or put, between.* His tam assiduis tamque mæstis modica lætitia interjicitur, *Tac. Ann. 4, 31, 1.*

Interim, adv. temp. [ab inter, & im, ant. pro eum, qu. inter eum temporis terminum] (1) *In the mean time, in the mean while.* (2) *Also sometimes.* (3) *Notwithstanding.* (1) Crescebat interim urbs munitionibus, *Liv.* (2) Constitui interim navibus, interim vehiculis, uti, *Trajan. ap. Plin. 10, 27.* (3) *Quint. 12, 10.*

Interimendus, a, um, part. *To be killed.* Quem cùm simul interimendum censuisset Cassius, *Pater. 2, 58.*

Interimo, ere, emi, ptum. act. [ab inter privat. & emo, sumo; ut sit privo; ad interitum emo] (1) *To take away.* (2) *To kill, or slay.* (1) Vitam tuam ego interimam, *Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 24.* Ne interimeret vitam suam, *Id. Cist. 4,*

2, 44. § Ad nihilum res interimere, *to consume, or bring, to nothing, Lucr. 1, 217.* (2) Se ipsa interemit Lucretia, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 20.* Hæc voces me interimunt, *Id. pro Mil. 34.*

Interimor, i, emptus, pass. *To be killed.* Interemptus est eorum manibus, *Val. Max. 9, 6, 4.* conf. *Col. 11, 3, 7.*

Interior, ius, comp. [ex intra] *Farther in, more inward, inner, more nigh, deeper,* *Virg. Æn. 1, 641.* Interior ædium pars, *Liv. 39, 12.* amicitia, *Id. 42, 17.*

Interitio, onis, f. verb. *A delaying, or perishing.* Tamen aratorum interitio facta nulla est, *Cic. Verr. 3, 54.* Centurionum interitio, *Hirt. B. Hisp. 24.* Hæc res interitionem non recipit, *Vitr. præf. 8.*

Interiurus, a, um, part. [ab intereo] *About, or like, to die, or perish.* Onia fato Interitura gravi, *Ov. Met. 2, 306.*

Interitus, a, um, part. [ab intereo] *Killed, slain.* Multis utrinque interitis, *Claud. Quadrig.*

Interitus, ūs, m. verb. (1) *Death.* (2) *Destruction, ruin, utter decay.* (1) Si ortus sit deorum, interitus sit, necesse est, *Cic. N. D. 1, 24.* Interitu gaudeat illa tuo, *Propert. 2, 8, 18.* (2) Interitus reipublicæ, *Cic. pro Sulla, 11.* urbis, *Val. Max. 1, 1, 14.* aliquid ad interitum redigere, *Lucr. 5, 875.*

Interjunctus, a, um, part. *Joined together.* Dextræ interjunctæ, *Liv. 22, 30.* Natantibus ire interjunctus equis, *Stat. Theb. 6, 308.*

Interjungo, ere, xi, etum. act. [ex inter & jungo] (1) *To join together, or between.* (2) *To unyoke; to bait, or flay, at a place; as one doth on a journey.* (1) *Liv. 22, 30.* (2) Horâ lassos interjungit equos meridia, *Mart. 3, 67.*

¶ Interjungor, i, etus, pass. *Lex. ex Col.*

Intērius, adv. comp. *Inner, more within, too close,* *Cic. Orat. 3, 49.*

Interlābens, tis, part. *Sliding, or falling, between.* Truncosque trahebat, nervis interlābentibus, artus, *Sil. 6, 18.* Parce per has, stellis interlābentibus, umbras, *Stat. Theb. 2, 649.*

Interlābor, i, psus. *To slide in, to fall between.* Inter enim labentur aquæ, *Virg. Geor. 2, 349.*

Interlāteo, ere, ui, neut. *To lie hid between.* Non est ergo dubium quin multum spiritus interlateat, *Sen. N. Q. 6, 16.* edit. *Gron.*

¶ Interlectio, onis, f. *A reading between, Tert.*

Interlēgendus, a, um, part. *Gathered, or picked up and down, or here and there.* Frondes interlegendæ, *Virg. Geor. 2, 266.* Interlegenda sunt poma vitiosa, *Pallad.*

¶ Interlido, ere, act. *To strike between.* ¶ Gravem interlidere dentem, *to give a biting nip, or taunt among,* *Paul. Nolan. vix alibi occ.*

¶ Interlineāris, e, adj. *Interlined.* Nulla adest auctoritas. † Interlitus, *Cic.*

Interlino, ere, lini, livi, vel lēvi, itum. act. *To strike, or blot, out with a pen; to interline.* Qui testamentum interleverit, *Cic. pro Cluent. 44.*

Interlitus, a, um, part. (1) *Daubed, as with mortar.* (2) *Blotted, or blurred, dashed out, having lines stricken out, interlined.* (1) Murus bitumine interlitus, *Curt. 5, 1, 16.* & 25. Cæmento non calce durata erant, sed interlita luto, *Liv. 21, 11.* (2) Corruptæ atque interlitæ tabulæ, *Cic. Verr. 2, 42.*

Interlocutio, onis, f. verb. [ab interloquor] *An interposition of speech, an interrupting another man.* Brevi interlocutione patroni refutandus est, *Quint. 5, 7.*

¶ Interlocutōrius, a, um, adj. *Interlocutory.* Interlocutoria sententia quæ est pte à JCC.

Interloquor, i, cūsus. (1) *To interrupt in discourse.* (2) *¶ Also to determine some small matter in a cause, till such time as the principal cause be fully discussed.* (1) § Siccinæ mihi interloquere? *Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 13.* (2) *Gell. 14, 2.*

Interlucatio, onis, f. verb. *A cutting, or loping, of boughs where they hinder the light.* Interlucatio arboribus prodest, *Plin. 17, 27.*

Interlucatus, a, um, part. *Loped so, that it may be seen through.* Interlucata densitate ramorum, *Plin. 17, 23.*

Interlūceo, ere, xi, neut. (1) *To shine between,*

between, or in the midst. (2) Met. To be conspicuous, or evident. (3) To stand thin and be seen through. (1) Duos soles visos, & nocte interluxisse, Liv. 19, 14. (2) Quibus inter gradus dignitatis fortunæque aliquid interlucet, Id. 1. (3) Virg. Æn. 9, 508.

Interlūco, āre, āct. [diēt. à luce, quòd, cūm cæduntur rami, lux fiat arbori amplior] To make a glade in the midst of a wood; to lop, or cut, away boughs where they keep out the light, or grow too thick, Plin. 17, 23.

|| Interlūdēns, tis, part. Playing between, or sporting among, Aufon. Mosell. 75. † Ludens inter.

|| Interlūdium, i. n. An interlude, Poster.

|| Interlūnis, e, adj. The moon giving no light. Interlunis nox, Amm. 19, 12.

Interlūnium, i. n. The change of the moon, when neither the old nor the new is seen, the conjunction of the sun and moon. Humidis locis interlunio serito, Plin. 18, 32.

Interlūo, ēre, ui, ūtum, āct. (1) To flow, or run, between. (2) To wash between meals, or between whistles. (1) Urbes angusto interluit æstu, Virg. Æn. 3, 419. (2) Manus interluito, Cato, 32, 2.

|| Interluor, i. pass. To be washed by, or between. Babylon amni interluitur Euphrate, Solin. c. 56.

|| Interlūvies, ei, f. The stream, or flowing between, of a river, Solin. c. 22.

|| Interlūvium, i. n. Idem, Palsc. l. 2.

Intermāneo, ēre, si, sum, neut. To tarry in the midst of a place, to abide among. Defessus Cæsar mediis intermanet agris, Luc. 6, 47.

Intermēdius, a, um, adj. In the middle; that lies between, or is, between two, Cic. de Orat. 6. Varr. R. R. 3, 5.

Intermenstruum, i. n. The new moon, or the change of the moon, Varr. R. R. 1, 37.

Intermenstruus, a, um, adj. Belonging to the new moon. Intermenstrua luna, Plin. 18, 32. Vid. Intermestris.

Intermeo, āre, neut. To go, or flow, between; to pass through. Pergamum intermeat Silenus, Plin. 5, 30.

Intermestris, e, adj. [ex inter & mensis] Belonging to the space between the old moon and the new. || Intermestris luna, the new moon in the change, Plin. 16, 39.

Intermico, āre, ui, neut. To shine in the midst, or among. § Rutilum squamis intermicat aurum, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 1, 183. Intermicat ignis, Val. Flacc. 4, 662. & Stat. Theb. 12, 252.

Interminātus, a, um, part. (1) Which hath threatened much. (2) Pass. Forbidden. (1) § Interminatus sum ne faceres? Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 16. (2) Hor. Epod. 5, 39.

Interminātus, a, um, adj. That hath no bound, or end; interminate. = Immensa & interminata magnitudo, Cic. N. D. 1, 20.

Intermino, āre, neut. To threaten. Quis homo interminat? Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 42.

Interminor, āri, ātus sum, dep. To threaten force, to charge upon pain, strictly to forbid. § Mihi tibiue interminatus est, Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 96.

|| Interminus, a, um, adj. Unbounded, incessant, or endless. Interminum ad finem, Apul. de Mundo, p. 752. † Interminatus, Cic.

Intermisceō, ēre, ui, sum, āct. To intermingle. Tibi Doris amara suam non intermisceat undam, Virg. Ecl. 10, 5. § Intermiscere dignos indignis, Liv. 4, 56.

Intermisceor, ēri, pass. To be intermixed, Plin. 19, 32. ed. Hard.

Intermissio, ōnis, f. verb. [ab intermitto] A ceasing, intermission, or respite. Sine ullā intermissione, Cic. N. D. 1, 41. § Intermissio officii, Id. de Am. 2. literarum, Id. Fam. 16, 25. laboris, Val. Max. 8, 8, 1.

Intermissurus, a, um, part. About to omit. Non intermissuros consules Pompeiūque delectus, Cæs. B. C. 1, 10.

Intermissus, a, um, part. (1) Left, or broken, off for a little time; discontinued, omitted. (2)

Standing asunder. (1) § Aciores morfus sunt intermissæ libertatis, quā retentæ, Cic. Off. 2, 7. (2) § Littus ornant nunc continua, nunc intermissa tecta villarum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

Intermissus, ūs, m. verb. A resting, or ceasing; a leaving off for a time, discontinuance. Luscinii sine intermissu cantus, Plin. 9, 29. || Rarò occ.

Intermistus, & Intermixtus, a, um, part. [ab intermisceor] Mixed amongst, mingled with. Intermisti hostibus, Liv. 10, 20. Conf. 21, 46.

Intermittendus, a, um, part. To be sometimes omitted, Cels. 3, 22.

Intermittens, tis, part. Ceasing, or putting off, for a time. Intermittens binos ternove parit, Plin. H. 10, 79. || Intermittens febris, an intermitting fever, or ague, Jun.

Intermitto, ēre, si, sum, āct. To leave, or put, off for a time; to discontinue, to cease. § Ego istud tempus intermiseram, potius quā omiseram, Cic. Quā flumen intermittit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38. § Intermittere opus, Liv. 5, 19. solita munia, Tac. Ann. 1, 16, 2.

Intermittor, i, ūs, pass. To be left off, or passed by. Ne quis à me dies intermittatur, Cic. Att. 8, 12.

Intermōrior, i, tuus, neut. (1) To die as a thing is in doing. (2) To be lost, cast away, or not esteemed; to be forgotten. (1) Si diffingens, stirpes fient, & intermorientur, Cato R. R. 162. In ipsa concione intermortuus est, Liv. 37, 53. (2) Intermoriuntur officia, Bithyn. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 16.

Intermōriturus, a, um, part. That shall die. Nulium officium tuum apud me intermoriuturum existimas, Cic. Fam. 6, 16.

Intermortuus, a, um, part. (1) As it were half dead, half alive, at the point to die, past hope of life, feeble, lifeless, dead and heartless. (2) Forgotten. (1) Intermortuæ Catilinæ reliquias, Cic. in Pison. 7. Intermortuus animo lectus & exanimatus, Id. in Pison. 16. (2) Intermortuus memoria, Id. pro Muran. 7. Intermortui mores, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 7.

Intermundum, i. n. The place and distance between divers worlds, as Epicurus thought. Epicuri intermundia, Cic. N. D. 1, 8. Conf. Fin. 2, 23.

Intermūrālis, e, adj. That is between two walls. Amnis intermuralis, Liv. 44, extr.

Internasceor, i, nātus. To grow, or spring, up amongst. || Leg. saltem in part. Herbar internascentes, Plin. 23, 16.

Internātus, a, um, part. cum dat. Grown, or sprung, up among; growing between. Angustias & internata virgulta, Liv. 28, 2. Internata saxis herbar, Tac. Hist. 4, 60, 3. Cicatrices internato corpore expletæ, Plin. 17, 27.

Internēcātus, a, um, part. Killed, slain. Internecatis hostibus, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 34.

|| Internēcīnē, adv. Destructively, Litt. ex Apul.

Internēcīnus, a, um, adj. & Internēcīvus, [qu. ad internecionem geritur] Mortal, deadly, cruel, bloody, that endeth in the destruction of one, or both parties. Bellum internecium, Liv. 9, 25. & 22, 58. Bellorum interneciva odia, Just. 6, 6.

Internēcio, ōnis, f. An universal slaughter, so that hardly one is left alive; a carnage. Neque resisti sine interhectione arbitramur, Cic. Att. 2, 20. § Ad internecionem credi, Paterc. 2, 110. persequi, Curt. 4, 11, 18. vincere, Eutrop. 4, 6.

|| Internēcivē, adv. To the utter destruction of both parties, Amm. 27, 20.

Internēco, āre, ui & āvi, ūtum & ātum, āct. To put all to the sword, without letting any escape, Prud. præf. Apoth. 49. Vid. Internecatus.

|| Internēcō, ōnis, f. verb. A killing, or slaying, Fest. † Clades, Vett.

Internēcto, ēre, xui, xi, xum, āct. To knit, or tie, together, to interlace. Ut fibula vestem Auro internēctat, Virg. Æn. 7. sub finem. Efflantes libet internēctere plagas, Stat. Theb. 8, 168.

|| Internēctor, i, pass. To be knit, &c. Luc. ex Petr. Arb.

|| Internēctus, a, um, part. [ab internēco] Slain cutright. Vulgò fulciunt auctorit. Plaut. & Cic. sed neutrum habent stabile stabulum.

Internēdifico, āre, āct. To make its nest among, Plin. 10, 33.

Internigrans, tis, part. sine verbo. Mingled with black, blackish. Maculæ internigrantes, Stat. Theb. 6, 336.

Internitens, tis, part. Glittering among. Armorum internitentium fulgur, Curt. 4, 13, 3. Internitentes gemmæ, Id. 11, 3, 16.

Interniteo, ēre, ui, neut. To shine among. Quicquid lucis internitebat extinctum est, Curt. 4, 3, 16. Internitebant sidera, Id. 4, 5, 25.

Internōdium, i. n. & Internōdius, i. m. (1) The space between two knots, (2) or joints. (1) Brevia internodia habent, Col. de Arb. 3. Internodius rarior, Id. 3, 2. (2) Longa internodia crumum, Ov. Met. 11, 793.

Internosco, ēre, nōvi, nōtum, āct. To know a thing among others, to discern from others. Fures internoscere non possunt canes, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 20.

Internoscor, i, nōtus, pass. To be known asunder, or distinguished. = Secerni blandus amicus à vero &arnosci potest. Cic. de Am. 25.

Internūculus, i. m. A catanite, a bardash, Petr. Arb. c. 7.

Internuncia, æ, f. A she messenger. Aves internunciar Jovis, Cic. de Div. 2, 34.

Internuncio, āre, āct. To go on a message between two parties, Liv. 42, 39.

Internuncius, i. m. A messenger between parties, a truckman, a go-between, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 56. & Cæs. B. C. 1, 20. Liv. 33, 28.

|| Internundinium, i. n. pro internundinum. The space of nine days, or perhaps the time between fair and fair, Victorin.

Internus, a, um, adj. That is within, or inward; internal. Frustrā huic vocab. quæritur Cic. præsidium, cujus tamen patrocinium suscipiunt, Sen. Q. N. 6, 27. Pin. 2, 68. alique. Internum bellum, Tac. Ann. 2, 26, 5. malum, Id. Hist. 2, 69, 2. Internæ discordiæ, Sen. N. Q. 6, 24.

Intēro, ēre, tīvi, tītum, āct. To crumble, or grate, bread; or the like, into a thing. Tute hoc intrāsi, tibi omne est excedendum, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 4.

Intēror, i, tītus, pass. To be crumbled, &c. as bread. Varr. R. R. 2, 2.

Intērdōnium, i. n. A space between two rows, or ranks. Laxiora interordinia relinquenda, Col. 5, 5, 3. Palus medio interordinio pangetur, Id. 4, 14, 2.

† Interpartio, īre, āct. To part between them, Plaut. ap. Litt. † Impertio.

|| Interpateo, ēre, neut. To open between, Macrob. Sat. 1, 18.

|| Interpēdio, īre, tīvi, tītum, āct. To hinder greatly. Gustatum linguæ fervor interpedi, Macr. 7, 12. † Impedio.

Interpellans, tis, part. Interrupting, hindering. Interpellante maris sævitiâ, Val. Max. 9, 8. ext. 2.

Interpellatio, ōnis, f. verb. A let in one's business, a disturbance, an interruption, a speaking to one when busy. Sine ullâ interpellatione, Cic. Fam. 6, 18. sub fin.

Interpellator, ōris, m. verb. A disturber, or binder, of others; an interrupter. Interpellatores illi minùs molesti, Cic. Attic. 15, 13. Disturbabat se hortulos emere velle, ubi se oblectare sine interpellatoribus posset, Id. Off. 3, 14.

Interpellātus, a, um, part. (1) Disturbed, interrupted, hindered, discontinued. (2) Also importuned. (1) Tota res interpellata bello refrixerat, Cic. Att. 1, 19. Ob interpellatam dulcedinem ira, Liv. 9, 14. (2) Iterum ac sæpius interpellatus in proposito perstitit, Val. Max. 3, 1, 2.

Interpello, āre, āct. (1) To interrupt, disturb, or hinder, one that is speaking, or doing, any thing. (2) To require, ask, or demand a thing. (1) § Nihil te interpellabo, continentem orationem audire malo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8. Fortuna præsentem victoriam

victoriam interpellavit, *Liv.* Interpellare triumphum, *Paterc.* 1, 9. (2) *Vid.* Interpellatus, n. 2. § Interpellare debitorem, *to demand his debt, to enter his action against his debtor, 1 p. JCC.*

Interpellor, āri. pass. *To be interrupted.* Sed pax ab hoste data interpellatur à fratre, *Just.* 27, 2. Exigua requies est, somnus interpellatur, *Cels.* 4, 15.

Interpersiva, ōrum. pl. n. *Vitruv.* 6, 3. Quid sint non satis constat, *Vid. Lexic. Vitruv.* p. 62. perhaps *Corbets.*

|| Interpersivus, a, um. adj. || Interpersivi parietes, *walls which rise upon another wall, or floor, and have no foundation on the ground, Herm. Barb.*

Interplicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An interfolding, Litt. ex Col.*

Interplicare, āre. act. *To plait, or fold, between.* Interplicat insula cristas, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 218. Raptum interplicat ducem atro crine, *Ibid.* 2, 282.

Interpolatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A new dressing, or furnishing, of things, Plin.* 13, 12.

|| Interpolator, ōris. m. verb. *A dresser, or mender, of old things, to make them seem new; a scourer, a polisher, a furber, a wamper, Ap. JCC.*

|| Interpolatrix, icis. f. *She that so dresseth, or mendeth, Dig.*

|| Interpolatus, a, um. part. *Furbished, polished, or wamped up.* Interpolatæ vestes, interpolata mancipia, *Ap. JCC.*

Interpolis, e. adj. *Renewed, refreshed, or new made of old; new dressed, new scourer, or furbished; wamped up, Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 117. Interpolis sparti natura, *Plin.* 19, 2. ars, *Id.* 29, 1.

† Interpolitio, ōnis. f. [ab interpolio] *A polishing, Plaut. op. Litt. sed q.*

Interpolo, āre. act. [à polio] (1) *To renew, or refresh; to polish, trim, interpolate, or dress up; to repair, to new wamp, to scour, to furbish.* (2) *To refine, or purify.* (3) *Also to hinder, or interrupt.* (1) Novā picturā interpolare vis opus lepidissimum, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 105. Selinusiā terrā lacte dilutā testiorum albaria interpolantur, *Plin.* 35, 16. (2) Alexandriæ thura interpolantur, *Id.* 12, 14. (3) *Cæs. cit. Litt. sed ex pravā, puto, lectione.* Interpolabat satietatem epularum ludis, *Curt.* 6, 2, 5.

Interpolor, āri. pass. *To be renewed, purified, or refined, &c. Plin.* 12, 14. & 35, 16.

Interponendus, a, um. part. *To be put between.* Spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos putabat, *Cæs. B. C.* 7, 4. conf. *Cels.* 4, 11.

Interpono, ēre, sui, situm. act. (1) *To put in, or mix.* (2) *Met. To put between, interpose, or intermeddle.* (3) *To suborn.* (1) Interponis aquam subinde, *Rufe, Mart.* 1, 107. Pilæ interponuntur, *Cæs. B. Civ.* 2, 15. (2) Aut se suam interposuisse auctoritatem, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 7. dies mensibus, *Liv.* 1, 19. (3) Interposuisti accusatorem, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 11. || Interponere se, *to intermeddle, Id.* Num ego me interpono Romanis, *Flor.* 3, 10, 11. fidem suam in aliquid, *to undertake it, and engage his word and credit for it, Cic. pro Rosc. Am.* 39. § operam suam pro aliquo, *to do the best he can for him, Id.* moram, *to delay, Cæs. B. G.* 4, 11. § se alicujus audaciæ, *to oppose, or withstand, him, Cic. Phil.* 2, 4. jusjurandum, *Liv.* 34, 25. moram, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 1. nomen alicujus, *Id. Verr.* 3, 57.

Interponor, i, situs. pass. *To be put between, or mixed.* § Interponi epulis ludos sinebat, *Val. Max.* 9, 1, 5. Interponuntur nuptiis auspices, *Id.* 2, 1, 1.

Interpositio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A putting in between, an interposition.* (2) *An interlineing.* (1) Cum certarum personarum interpositione, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 6. (2) Una omnino interpositio difficilior est, *Id. Fam.* 16, 22. Interpositione columnarum, *Vitr.* 6, 5.

Interpositus, a, um. part. *Interposed, put between.* Nox interposita sæpe perturbat omnia, *Cic. pro Muræ.* 17.

Interpositus, ūs. m. verb. *A putting in, or be-*

troven. = Interpositum, interjectaque terræ repente deficit luna, Cic. N. D. 2, 40.

Interpremo, v l Interpretimo, ēre, essi, sum. act. *To stop, or close, in.* || Fauces interpretemere, *to sbroue one, Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 41.

Interpres, ūtis. c. g. (1) *A stickler between two at variance, a mediator, a referee.* (2) *An interpreter, an expounder, or declarer.* (3) *A translator out of one language into another, a truchman.* (4) *A soothsayer, a diviner.* (5) *A confident, one trusted with an affair.* (1) Se pacis ejus interpretem fore pollicetur, *Liv.* 21, 12. (2) Sanctissimus interpret legum, *Juv.* 4, 79. (3) Nec converti ut interpret, sed ut orator, *Cic. de opt. gen. Orat.* 5. (4) = Conjector & interpret portentorum, *Id. de Div.* 2, 28. (5) Conditio nova fertur per me interpretem, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 6.

|| Interpretamentum, i. n. *An interpretation, &c. Gell.* 5, 18. & 13, 9. pro interpretatio.

Interpretandus, a, um. part. *To be interpreted, &c. Pæne divina ejus in legibus interpretandis scientia, Cic. Philipp.* 9, 5.

Interpreans, tis. part. *Interpreting.* Interpretantes fulgura, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 6.

Interpretatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An interpretation, a translation.* (2) *Also a guess, or conjecture.* (1) Neque ea interpretatione meā planius exprimi possunt, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 6. (2) Nec interpretatio est facilis, *Liv.* 2, 8. Siderum interpretatio, *Val. Max.* 1, 3, 2.

|| Interpretator, ōris. m. verb. *An interpreter, Tert.* † Interpretes.

Interpretaturus, a, um. part. *About to interpret, Cic. Att.* 6, 16.

Interpretatus, a, um. part. *Expounded, interpreted, Cic. de Har. Resp.* 17. Verba supplicis interpretata, *Suet. Ner.* 13.

|| Interpretium, i. n. *The profit between the buyer and seller, Amm.* 28, 1.

Interpretor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [ab interpre] (1) *To explain, or expound.* (2) *To translate; to tell, or give, the signification.* (3) *To judge, or account.* (4) *To esteem.* (5) *To take and understand.* (1) Secundum naturam vivere, ita interpretemur, vivere ex hominis naturā undique perfectā, & nihil requirente, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 9. (2) § Quasi priscum aliquod aut insolitum verbum interpretaretur, *Id. pro C. Balb.* 16. (3) Liberatum se jurejurando interpretabatur, *Id. Off.* 3. (4) § De tuā liberalitate ita interpretor, ut tuo summo beneficio me affectum judicem, *Id.* (5) Cum ego hujus verba interpretor, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 2, 15. § Interpretari grato animo, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 1. in mitiorem partem, *Id. pro Mur.* 31.

|| Interpretor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be interpreted, &c. Amm.* 23, 12.

Interpunctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pointing, or distinguishing by points.* In singulis literis atque interpunctionibus verborum, *Cic. pro Musan.* 11.

Interpunctum, i. n. *A point, or stop.* Interpuncta verborum, *Cic. Orat.* 3, 46.

Interpunctus, a, um. part. *Pointed, marked, distinguished by points.* Interpuncta oratio, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 80.

Interpungo, ēre, xi. act. *To point between.* Interpungere consuevimus cum scribimus, *Sen. Ep.* 40.

|| Interpurgatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cleanseing here and there, Litt. ex Col.*

Interpurgo, āre. act. *To take away here and there the superfluous branches of trees, Plin.* 18, 26.

|| Interputatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting, or pruning, here and there, Litt. ex Col.*

Interputo, āre. act. *To lop, or cut, off; to prune, or take away, the little branches of trees up and down, Cato R. R.* 50. *Col. de Arb.* 30, 2.

Interputor, āri. pass. *To be pruned.* Oleam feri interputari oportet, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 50.

Interquerer, i, eilus sum. dep. *To make complaint ever and anon, Liv.* 33, 35.

Interquiescens, tis. part. *Resting between whiles.* Interquiescens fons, *Plin. H.* 2, 106.

Interquiesco, ēre, ēvi, ētum. n. *To rest between*

whiles. Cum paululum interquiescissim, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 23. Julio mense maximè lites interquiescunt, *Plin. Epist.* 8, 21, 2.

Interrado, ēre, si, sum. act. *To scrape, or shave, off in the middle, Col.* 19, 3. Conf. *Plin.* 18, 27. & 33, 11.

Interrador, i. pass. *To be scraped, &c. off in the middle, Plin.* 15, 1.

Interrāsilis, e. adj. *Shaven about, polished, filed.* Coronæ interrāsili auro inclusæ, *Plin.* 12, 19.

Interrāsus, a, um. part. *Carved here and there, scraped about and made hollow.* Interrasum marmor, *Plin.* 35, 1.

Interregnum, i. n. *The space between two reigns, or governments; whether (1) of kings, or (2) of consuls.* (1) Intervallum regni fuit, id ab re interregnum appellatum, *Liv.* 1, 17. (2) Consulibus morbo implicitis placuit per interregnum renovari auspicia, *Id.* 5, 31.

Intrex, rēgis. m. *A regent; the governor, or protector of the realm, or country, between one prince, or chief magistrate, and another.* Intrex creatur M. Furius Camillus, *Liv.* loco sup. citat.

* Interritus, a, um. [ex in priv. & territus] *Undaunted, fearless, bold, Virg. Æn.* 5, 427. Val. Flacc. 4, 190. conf. *Sil.* 4, 606. Mens interrita lethi. *Or. Met.* 10, 616.

Interrōgandus, a, um. part. *To be asked.* Interrōgandus videris, satīne computaveris imperii redditus, *Plin. Pan.* 41.

Interrōgans, tis. part. *Asking.* Magnū verborum contumeliā interrogans, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 71.

Interrōgatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A question, or demand; an interrogation.* Ignavum interrogationis genus, *Cic. de Fato,* 13.

|| Interrōgātivē. adv. *Interrogatively, by way of question, Gram.*

Interrōgatiuncula, æ. f. dim. *A little question, or demand.* Pungunt, quasi aculeis, interrogatiunculis angustis, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 3.

|| Interrōgator, ōris. m. verb. *He that demandeth, Dig.* † Rogator.

|| Interrōgatoria, ōrum. n. pl. *Questions propounded to witnesses by the defendant, interrogatorys, Ap. JCC.* † Interrogationes.

Interrōgatus, a, um. part. *Demanded, asked a question.* Interrogatus quid latraret, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 54.

Interrōgo, āre. act. (1) *To demand, or ask, a question.* (2) *To argue and reason.* (3) *Also to accuse, or charge.* (1) Me interrogat, equem Lyconem trapezitum noverim? *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 62. (2) Identidem me, an audiverim, an viderim, interrogo, *Plin. Paneg.* 64. (3) § Interrogare repetundarum, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 14.

Interrōgor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be asked, &c. Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 11. § Interrogari alicujus facti, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 14, 2.

Interrumpendus, a, um. part. *To be interrupted.* Interrumpendæ sunt res Asiæ, *Curt.* 5, 1.

Interrumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum. act. (1) *To break down.* (2) *Met. To interrupt one in discourse, or otherwise.* (3) *To disturb.* (1) Pontes, quos feceram, interruppi, *Planc. Cic. Epist. Fam.* 10, 23. pontem, *Liv.* 2, 13. (2) Interrumpunt mediam orationem tela immissa, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 19. (3) § Interrumpere ordinem, *Col.* 11, 2, 25. somnos, *Plin.* 28, 4. Interrumpere iter amoris & officii, *Cic. Att.* 4, 71. colloquia, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 75. sermonem, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 25.

Interrumpor, i, ruptus. pass. *To be interrupted, &c. Ne statum Fabiæ gentis sacrificium interrumpetur, Val. Max.* 1, 1, 11.

|| Interruo, ēre. act. *To rush between, Litt. ex Apul.*

Interruptè. adv. *Interruptedly.* Si non interruptè narrabitur, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 8.

|| Interruptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A discontinuation, or interruption; a breaking off, Mart. Cap.*

|| Interruptor, ōris. m. verb. *He that interrupteth, Gl. ver.* † Qui interruptit.

Interruptus, a, um. part. [ab interruptor] (1) *Broken asunder, or in the midst.* (2) *Interrupted, stopped, discontinued.* (3) *Sewered one*

from another, parted. (1) Interrupti pontes, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 19. Amnis interruptus aquis, *Luc.* 2, 213. Interruptæ venæ, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 15, 3. (2) Et quod continuatum est, interruptum est, *Cic.* § Interrupta consuetudo, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 14. itinera, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 31, 6. (3) Ne interrupta Romana acies videretur, *Liv.* 26.

|| Intercālāte, is, n. A ladder staff, *Ap.* recent. Intercalmium, i. n. [ex inter & scalmus] The space between the oars in a ship, or galley, *Vitr.* 1, 2.

|| Interscapilium, i. n. [ex inter & scapula] The space between the two shoulders, *Apul. Florid.* p. 788.

Interscindo, ēre, scīdi, scissum. act. To cut in the midst, to hew asunder. Brachiorum venas Torquatus interscidit, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 35, 3. Opera flammā comprehensa interscindunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 43.

Interscindor, i, scissus. pass. To be cut in the midst. Arcto interscinditur freto, *Liv.* 28, 7. A tergo pontem interscindi iussit, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 4.

Interscribo, ēre, pī, ptum. act. To write between, to interline. Potes alia interscribere, alia rescribere, *Plin. Epist.* 7, 9, 5.

Interscribor, i, pass. To be written between, *Cic.*

|| Interscriptum, i. n. An enterlacing of lines, *Dig.*

|| Intersēcātio, ōnis, f. A cutting between, *Litt. ex Apic.*

Intersēco, āre, ui, ctum. act. To cut, or chop, in, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 14.

Intersēctio, ōnis, f. verb. A cutting off in the middle, an intersection. Intersēctio quæ Græcè μέσος dicitur, *Vitruv.* 3, ult.

|| Intersēminātus, a, um, part. Sowed between, or among. Remedia intersēperla atque intersēminata, *Apul. Apol.* p. 470.

Intersēpiens, tis, part. Encloseing, *Liv.* 38, 7.

Intersēpio, īre, pī, ptum. act. To hem in, or enclose; to fence, or compass, about, as with a hedge. § Intersēpire urbem vallo, *Liv.* 25, 11. *Conf.* 24, 23. & 34, 40.

Intersēpior, īri, pass. To be parted by a hedge, *Col.*

|| Intersēptum, i. n. The midriff, the gristle of the nose, any partition, *Gloss. Græc. Lat. διαφράγμα*, intersēptum.

Intersēptus, a, um, part. Stopped, shut up, bedged, fenced in. Intersēptum iter, *Cic. pro Balbo*, 18. Foramina terrenis corporibus intersēpta, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 20. Intersēpta auxilia, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 53, 2.

Intersērendus, a, um, part. To be planted among. Malleolus ordinariis vitibus intersērendus est, *Col.* 3, 16.

Intersērens, tis, part. Inserting, alledgeing. Causam intersērens, *Nep. Milt.* 4.

Intersēro, ēre, sēvi, itum. act. To sow, set, graft, or plant, between, *Col.* 3, 16. *Vid.* Intersērendus.

Intersēro, ēre, ui, ertum. act. (1) To put between. (2) Met. To intermingle. (1) *Col.* 3, 16. & *Stat. Theb.* 6, 781. (2) § Mediis intersērit oscula verbis, *Or. Metam.* 10, 559.

Intersērtus, a, um, part. Thrust in among. Prædia agris meis vicina atque etiam intersērtæ, *Plin. Epist.* 3, 19.

Intersēstis, tis, part. Stopping, or resting, between, *Quint.* 9, 4.

Intersēstus, imperf. They stay, or rest, between, *Quint.* 9, 4.

Intersēsto, sēti, ēre, neut. To rest, or stop, between, *Quint.* 8, 3.

Intersētus, a, um, part. [ab interseror] (1) Planted. (2) Set, or put, between. (1) Omnia pomis intersēta, *Lucr.* 5, 1376. Contegi intersētis buxis, *Col.* 8, 15. (2) Intersēta peregrinatio, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 19. Sed incertum an à sero, an fino.

Intersēno, āre, ui, neut. To sound between, or in the mean season. Mediis intersēnat Orpheus remigiis, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 344.

|| Intersēptus, a, um, part. Bestrewn, sprink-

led, scattered, or set here and there, *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 156.

Intersēpiatio, ōnis, f. verb. A breatheing between, a fetching of breath, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 44. Sine intersēpiratione, *Plin.* 23, 1.

|| Intersēpiator, ōris, m. verb. He that breathe between, *Aug.* † Qui intersēpirat.

Intersēpiro, āre, act. To breathe between, to vent. Relinquo quā intersēpiet, *Cato*, 112.

Intersēstinctus, a, um, part. (1) Divided, separated, parted. (2) Also extinguished, or put out. (1) Spatia intersēstincta columnis, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 90. Candore intersēstincto variis coloribus, *Plin.* 37, 10. facies medicaminibus, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 57, 3. (2) Ignis Vestæ intersēstinctus, *Fest.*

Intersētinguo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) To sever, or divide; to suffocate, or strangle. (2) To quench out clean, to extinguish. (1) *Vid.* Intersēstinctus. Oblitis faucibus intersētinguere, *Apul. Met.* 4, p. 114. (2) = Ignis intersētingui atque perire, *Lucr.* 5, 760.

|| Intersēstitio, ōnis, f. [ab intersisto] A vacation, a pauseing, a leaveing off. Juris intersēstitio, *Gell.* 20, 1. pro

Intersēstitium, i. n. A distance, or space, between. Dandum intersēstitium pœnitentiæ senis, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 4, 2.

Intersēstratus, a, um, part. Strewed, laid, or thrown, between. Asululis intersēstratis, *Plin.* 29, 2. Bitumine intersētrato, *Just. P.* 2, 7.

Intersēstrepo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. To make a noise among others. Cum acc. *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 36. Sed reſtius fort. leg. divisū inter strepere, & sic ejus voc. usus planè nullus.

Intersēstringo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. To strain, or squeeze close. § Intersēstringere alicui gulam, to throttle one, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 4, 32.

|| Intersēstructio, ōnis, f. verb. A building between, *Litt. ex Vitruv.*

Intersēstruo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. To build, or join, together. Quā spina intersēstruit artus, *Sil.* 10, 149.

Intersēsum, es, fui, esse. cum dat. (1) To be present, to be in the midst, or (2) to come between. (3) Also to differ. (4) To be of consequence. *Vid.* Interest. (1) Nostro sermoni intersēstit, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 7. Modò ne intersēsumus armis, contentum esse, *Liv.* 32, 21. (2) Inter primum & sextum consulatum 46 anni intersēfuerunt, *Cic. de Senect.* 17. (3) § Stulto intelligens quid interest? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 1. (4) § Utiusque nostrum magni interest, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 5. Hoc pater ac dominus interest, *Ter. Ad.* 1, 1, 51.

|| Intersētexo, ēre, act. To interweave. Leg. saltem in part.

Intersētextus, a, um, part. Woven, or wrought, between; striped, or tinseled, like cloth of tissue. Intersētextæ auro chlamys, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 167. Intersētextæ telæ, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 9.

Intersētignum, i. n. The space between two rafters, or two other beams, or planks, in building, *Vitruv.* 4, 2.

Intersētinctus, a, um, part. Died, coloured, spotted, or stained, here and there. Intersētinctus aureis guttis lapis, *Plin.* 36, 8.

|| Intersētingo, ēre, xi, act. To die, colour, or spot, up and down, *Litt. ex Apul.*

Intersētraho, ēre, xi, ctum. act. To draw out from between, to take away all. § Met. Animam puteo intersētrahere, to draw up all the water out of a well, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 41. more suo.

Intersētrigo, gnis, f. [ab interterendo] (1) A galling in a man, or beast, by going, riding, or rubbing, one thing against another; a chafe gall. (2) Also an interfereing in a horse. (1) Intersētrigo bis in die subluitor aquā calidā, *Col.* 6, 32, 1. (2) *Plin.* 21, 18.

Intersētrimentum, i. n. [ab intertritu, ut detrimentum à detritu, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 36.] (1) The waste, or loss, of any thing by wearing, or useing. (2) The refuse of gold, or silver, left in melting, trying, or working. (1) Sine magno intersētrimento non potest haberi, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 39. (2) Intersētrimentum argenti, *Liv.* 32, 2. *Conf.* 34, 7.

|| Intersēritūra, æ, f. Idem. *Dig.*

Intersērbatio, ōnis, f. verb. A troubleing, or disturbing, *Liv.* 23, 8.

|| Intersērbator, ōris, m. verb. He that leteth, or disturbeth, *Apoll.* † Qui intersērbat.

Intersēturbo, āre, act. To trouble, to hinder, to interrupt. Davus intersērbat, *Ter. And.* 4, 1, 39. juxta edit. *Faërn.* Quod tamen agnoscat & explicat ipse *Donatus*, ut errati vetustatem vel inde colligas, inquit *clariss. Bentleius*. Vox tamen *Plautina* est. Ne intersēturba, *Bacch.* 4, 4, 81. edente *Gronov.*

|| Intersēvacatio, f. verb. A vacancy, or being at leisure, *Cod.* † Vacatio.

Intersēvacans, tis, part. Left vacant, empty, or void, between. Tripedaneis spatiis intersēvacantibus, *Col.* 4, 32, 2.

|| Intersēvallatus, a, um, part. Intermitted, distanced by time, coming and going by turns. § Bido medio intersēvallata febris, a quartan ague, *Gell.* 17, 12.

Intersēvallum, i. n. [spatium quod est inter pallos, vallum castrensē constituentes, à quo omne spatium intersēvallum est nuncupatum] (1) The space between the palisades in trenches. (2) Any distance of time, or place; an interval, a pause, a respite. (3) A rest in musick, or the taking of time. (1) Paribus intersēvallis aciem suam rhedis & carris circundederunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 51. (2) Annum intersēvallum regni fuit, *Liv.* 1, 17. Nunc intersēvallum hos dies multos fuit, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 49. Quæ moventur, omnia intersēvallis moventur, *Cic. Ac.* 1. (3) *Vitruv.* 5, 4.

Intersēvello, ēre, vulsi, sum. act. To pluck, or pull, here and there, or up and down. Barbam intersēvellere, *Sen. Epist.* 14.

Intersēvellor, i, vulsus. pass. To be plucked, or gathered. Poma intersēvelli melius est, *Plin.* 17, 27.

Intersēveniēns, tis, part. (1) Interveneing, surpriseing, coming upon one unawares. (2) Comeing, running, flowing, or lying and being, between. (3) Also intercedeing, or mediateing. (1) In magnâ parte vitæ dolore non interveniente, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 17. (2) Interveniente flumine, *Plin.* 5, 1. Intervenientibus desertis, *Id.* 5, 8. (3) Intervenientem villicum flagellavit, *Suet. Claud.* 38.

Intersēvenio, īre, vni, entum. neut. (1) To come in the mean while. (2) To come upon one unawares. (3) Also to come, or pass, between. (4) To intervene, or hinder. (5) To intercede, or interpose. (6) Also to happen now and then. (1) Non esset factum, si ipse intersēvenissem, *Cic.* § Intervenire stupro, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, ext. 3. *conf.* *Hor.* 1, 13, 6. (2) Sponsæ pater intervenit, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 11. (3) § Diebus qui cognitionem intervenierant, *Tac. Ann.* 3. (4) § Sabinum bellum captis intervenit, *Liv.* His cogitationibus avitum malum intervenit, *Id.* 1, 6. Nox prælio intervenit, *Id.* 23, 18. (5) *Vid.* Intervenientis, n. 3. (6) § Iræ interveniunt, redeunt rursus in gratiam, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 2, 52.

Intersēvenium, i. n. The middle space between the veins of the earth, *Vitr.* 2, 6. & 8, 1.

|| Intersēventio, ōnis, f. verb. Suretyship, *Dig.*

Intersēventor, ōris, m. verb. (1) He that comes in, a visitor, an interrupter. (2) || Also a surety, a broker, or matchmaker. (1) Vacuo ab intersēventoribus die, *Cic. de Fato*, 1. (2) *Ap. JCC.*

Intersēventum est. imperf. They came suddenly upon. § Uoi de improvilo est intersēventum mulieri, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 40.

Intersēventus, ūs, m. verb. (1) A comeing between, or in the mean while; an approach. (2) A sudden comeing upon one, a surpriseal, an interrupting. (3) An interfereing, or putting in. (1) Collegæ intersēventu servatus est, *Liv.* Intersēventus malorum, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 40. Intersēventus fortunæ, *Val. Max.* 8, 1, abf. 3. Prælium dirimit nox intersēventu suo, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 99. (2) = Intersēventus & interpellatio, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 8. (3) Creditores intersēventu sponforum removit, *Suet. Cæs.* 18.

Intervor, āri. dep. *To converse, or mix, with.* Nec satis est generationi per se coitus, nisi, editis ovis, intervorando mares vitale asperferint viris, *Plin. H. 9, 74. ed. Hard.*

|| **Intervor**, ōris. m. verb. *An interloper, a smuggler, Dig.*

Intervor, a, um. part. *Turned away privily; pilfered, or conveyed away; embezzled, smuggled.* Intervorſo regali dono, *Cic. Ver. 4, 30. Vid. & Tac. 16, 9.*

Intervor, ōre, ti, sum. act. (1) *To turn aside, or convey away, a thing to his own use; to embezzle.* (2) *To intercept, or interlope; to coax, or chouse, one out of a thing.* (3) || Also to over-throw, or turn upside down. (4) *To spend, or consume and abolish.* (1) Candelabrum quod Rex Aegypti Jovi Capitolino à Verre intervorsum esse conqueritur, *Cic. Verr. 4.* (2) § Ut me, si posset, mulier intervorteret, *Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 110.* (3) *Ap. JCC. præcipuè.* (4) *Tac. Hist. 2, 55, 4.*

Intervor, ti, sus. *To be turned aside, &c.* Canaliculi intervortuntur, *Vitruv. 4, 3.*

|| **Intervigilatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A watching between wiles, Hyge.*

Intervigilo, āre. neut. *To wake between wiles, to sleep only by fits, Sen. Ep. 83. ubi mel. libb. lxx. interjuncto.*

Intervivo, ēre. neut. *To be green among other colours.* Lætisque ninox interviret herbis, *Stat. Theb. 4, 98. femita diltectis nimbis, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 2, 100.*

Interviso, ēre, si, sum. act. (1) *To visit now and then, or between wiles.* (2) *To go and see.* (1) Quod nos minis intervisis, hoc fero animo æquiore, *Cic. Fam. 7, 1.* (2) Imò, intervissam prius domum, *Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 90.* Ego intervissam quid faciant coqui, *Id. Aul. 2, 7, 1.*

|| **Intervila**, æ. f. [ab interius, quodd corpori sit intima] *A shirt, or smock; the linen worn next the skin; also a waistcoat, Ov. laud. Litt. sed q. † Subucula, Hor.*

|| **Intervolutus**, a, um. part. *Done in waves, like watered taffy, Solin. † Undulatus.*

Intervolo, āre. freq. [à seq.] *To fly often amidst, Liv. 3, 10.*

Intervolo, āre. act. *To fly among.* Turdi cures mitigant mæstitiam captivorum intervoloando, *Col. 8, 10, 1.* Intervolare oculis, *Val. Flacc. 5, 27. urbes, Id. 2, 614.*

Intervolo, ēre, ui. neut. *To pour, or throw, out among other things; to vomit between wiles, Lucr. 6, 894.*

† **Intervus**, a, um. adj. *unde interior.*

|| **Intervisurium**, i. n. *Usury, that which arises in the mean time, Dig.*

Intestabilis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) *He who by the law can make no will, (2) || or be taken for a witness.* (3) *Also that cannot be attested.* (4) *Also detestable.* (5) *Also that is gell, or emasculated.* (1) Ut vivam semper intestabilis, *Plaut. Aul. 5, 24. ambiguit tamē & detorquens ad notionem obscenam.* (2) *Ulp. 26. Dig.* (3) = *Arma intestabilis, iusta, inanis, Plin. 30, 2. nisi furt. sit seq. notione interpretandum.* (4) = *Intestabilis & sacer esto, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 181.* = *Intestabilior & æt. or exortus est, Tac. Hist. 4, 42, 10.* (5) *Vid. pnam notionem.*

Intestatio, adv. *Without making a will, intestate.* Paterfamilias intestatò mortuus est, *Cic. de Or. 1, 40.*

Intestatus, a, um. part. (1) *That dieth without making a will, intestate.* (2) || *Of no credit, not fit for a witness.* (3) *Also not proved, or convinced, by witnesses.* (4) *Also gell.* (1) Intestatum dico esse mortuum, *Cic. pro Cluent. 60.* (2) Cum uno servo senex intestato proficiscitur, *Pompon. ap. Non.* (3) Hocine pacto intestatum atque intestatum me arripit? *Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 17.* (4) *Id. Mil. 5, 25. sed jocum captans ex ambiguo.*

Intestinum, i. n. *An entrail, an inward part, either of a man, or any living thing; a bowel, a gut.* Intestinum tenue, *Cels. 2, 1.* || Intestinum cæcum, *the fourth gut, which, by reason of its divers folds and turnings, seemeth to*

have no end. || **Intestinum rectum**, *the straight gut, the arse gut, Med. Mihi inanitate intestina murmurant, my belly cryeth cupboard, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 6.*

Intestinus, a, um. adj. [ab intus] (1) *Inward, bidden, privy, secret.* (2) *Deadly, spitefull, long borne in mind.* (1) Dolor intestinus, *Sulp. ad Cic. Fam. 4, 5.* || **Intestinum opus**, *waistcoat, or cieling, Varr.* (2) *Civitas intestino flagrabat odio, Liv. 2, 23.* = *Urbem à domesticis insidiis & intestino scelere defendi, Cic.* || **Pavimentum intestinum**, *a boarded floor, Jun.*

Intexens, tis. part. *Interweaving, mingling, tying up together, Virg. Vid. seq. intexo, n. 2.*

Intexo, ēre, ui. act. (1) *To weave, knit, fold, or embroider.* (2) *To wind, or wrap, in; to plait with other things.* (3) *Met. To enterlace, or mingle.* (4) *To introduce one speaking, as a person in a dialogue; to mention a person, or his exploits.* (1) § Parthi literas vestibus intextunt, *Plin. 13, 11.* (2) *Cassia atque alii intexans suavis herbis, Virg. Ecl. 2, 49.* (3) *Læta tristibus inteximus, Cic. Part. Orat. 4.* Chartist facta alicujus intexere, *Tib. 4, 1, 5.* (4) *Te ἀσπερτάλα intexui, faciámque id crebrius, Cic. Attic. 13, 22.*

|| **Intexor**, i. pass. *To be wove in, &c.*

Intextus, a, um. part. *Plaited, or woven, with; wrought in cross one over another.* Intextum tauris opus, *Virg. Aen. 10, 785.* Arteriae toto corpore intextæ, *Cic. N. D. 2, 55.*

Intextus, ūs. m. verb. *An interweaving, or embroidering, Plin. 2, 8.*

|| **Intimas**, ātis. m. *A bosom friend, a privado, an intimate acquaintance, Litt. sine auct.*

|| **Intimatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A declaring of a thing, an intimation, Dig. † Indicatio.*

Intimè, adv. *From the bottom of the heart, very affectionately, heartily, intimately.* Intimè commendari, *Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 2, 2.*

|| **Intimo**, āre. act. *To intimate, to show, to signify, to hint, to deem, significo, indico.* Also *to love entirely, † deamo.* Also *to register, or record, † annalibus infero.* Also *to make one intimate, † familiariter utor.* Also *to enter, † ingredior.* Sed in omnibus his notionibus est cadentis Latinitatis.

Intimus, a, um. adj. super. [ab intra, vel interus] (1) *Innermost, most inward.* (2) *Met. Most intimate, best acquainted.* (3) *Very familiar, entirely beloved.* (4) *Most deep, or secret.* (1) In eo sacrario intimo fuit signum Cereris, *Cic. Verr. 4, 45.* Intima præcordia, *Ov. Met. 4, 506.* (2) || *Davus, qui intimus est eorum consiliis, mihi dicit, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 44.* (3) § *In unum se miles apud lenam facit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 30.* = *Me fuisse huic fateor summum atque intimum, Id. Truc. 1, 1, 61.* (4) *Quod erat principi intimum consiliorum, Tac. Ann. 15, 61, 3.* || **Intimi dentes**, *the cheek teeth, Jun.*

|| **Intinctio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A dyeing, or colouring.* || **Intinctio dominica**, *baptism, Tert.*

|| **Intinctor**, ōris. m. verb. *He that dyes, or coloureth, Plin. ap. Litt. sed q.*

Intinctus, a, um. part. [ab intingor] *Dipped, or moistened, in; died, or stained, Vitruv. 1, 5. Cels. 2, 24. Ov. Met. 7, 260.* Intinctus arte, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 27.*

Intinctus, ūs. m. verb. *Sauce, Plin. 15, 29. & 20, 9.*

Intingo, ēre, xi, sum. act. *To dip in, to steep in, to dye, or colour.* Brassicam in aceto intingito, *Cato, 156.* § *Intingere calarnum, Quint. 10, 3.*

Intingor, i, ūs. pass. *To be dipped in, Plin. 20, 16.*

|| **Intitilo**, āre. act. *To entitle, Ulp. † Inscribo.*

Intolerabilis, e. adj. or, comp. *That cannot be borne, or suffered; intolerable.* Intolerabile vitium est, *Cic. Orat. 65.* Dolor intolerabilis, *Id. Acad. Q. 4, 8. scævitia, Liv. 1, 53.* Intolerabilior contumelia, *Id. N. D. 2, 50.* Intolerabilia auditu, *Val. Max. 9, 2, 4. Conf. Liv. 21, 58. & 27, 19.*

Intolerabiliter, adv. *Intolerably, insufferably.* Loca frigoribus intolerabiliter horrent, *Col. 1, 4, 9.*

Intolerandus, a, um. part. *That cannot be suffered, or borne; intolerable.* Intoleranda barbaries, *Cic. pro Font. 16.* Intoleranda frigora, *Liv. 22, 1. libido, Id.* Intoleranda vis pestilentiae, *Val. Max. 2, 4, 4.*

Intolerans, tis. adj. *Posit. auctorit. desideratur, or, comp. ssumus. sup. (1) Immoderate, ungovernable. (2) Impatient, that cannot suffer, or abide.* (1) Cælibis vitæ intolerans, *Tac. 12, 1.* Rerum secundarum Alexandro nemo intolerantior fuit, *Liv. 9, 18.* (2) *Intolerantissima laboris corpora, Id. 10, 28. Conf. 27, 48.*

Intoleranter, adv. ius, comp. ssumè, sup. *Impatiently, immoderately, out of measure.* Herculem intoleranter dolere videmus, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 10.* § *Intolerantiùs se jactare, Id. de Orat. 2, 52.* De tuis divitiis intolerantissimè gloriaris, *Id. in Vatin. 12.*

Intolerantia, æ. f. *Want of government, or moderation, Cic. pro Cluent. 40. superbia, Id. ib. = acerbitas, Suet. Tib. 51.*

|| **Intollo**, ēre. act. *To raise, or set, up.* Clamores absonos intollunt, *Apul. Met. 8, p. 259.* † **Extollo.**

Intönans, tis. part. *Thundering upon, Tac. Ann. 12, 1, 1.*

Intönatus, a, um. part. *Thundered upon.* Eois intonata fluctibus hyems, *Hor. Epod. 2, 51.*

Intondeo, ēre, di, sum. act. *To clip, to shear, or shave, round about.* Fibrarum porri summas partes intondeas, *Col. 11, 3, 31.*

Intöno, āre, ui. neut. (1) *To thunder.* (2) *Met. To make a loud noise.* (3) *Also to speak loud in a passion.* (1) Intönare poli, *Virg. Aen. 1, 94.* (2) *Intönuit ingenti latratu canis, Plin. 8, 4.* § *Intönare minas, Ov. Amor. 1, 7, 46.* (3) *Cum hæc intönuisset plenus iræ, Liv. Conf. Sil. 12, 657.*

Intönus, a, um. part. *Not shorn, shaven, or clipped; unpolled, rough, unsightly.* Intönſa coma, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 26.* Intönſæ oves, *Col. 7, 3.* Capilli intönſi, *Hor. Epod. 15, 9.* = *Intönſi homines Alpini & inculti, Liv. 21, 32.*

Intorquendus, a, um. part. *To be flung, or hurled.* Intorquenda pila, *Tac. Ann. 14, 36, 5.*

Intorquens, tis. part. *Writheing, flinging, or hurling.* Stamen intorquens manu feroci, *Sen. Herc. Oct. 373.* Jaculum intorquens emittit in auras, *Virg. Aen. 9, 52. Conf. Sil. 12, 662. & 15, 741.*

Intorqueo, ēre, si, sum & tum. act. (1) *To writhe, or wrest.* (2) *To turn, or wind, in.* (3) *To throw, hurl, or cast with force.* (1) *Petioles, quibus pendent poma, intorqueto, Col. 11, 3.* (2) § *Telum intorsit in hostem, Virg. Aen. 10, 882.* (3) § *Intorquere hastam alicui, Id. Aen. 9, 744. in aliquem, Cic. de Har. Resp. 4. conf. Sil. 11, 342.*

Intorſe, adv. *Crookedly, intricately, unde intortus, Plin. 16, 16.*

Intortus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Writheed, wrested, twirled, hampered, entangled.* (2) *Turned, or wound, in.* (3) *Curled.* (4) *Met. Full of turnings, or windings; intricate, crabbed, obscure.* (1) Intorto circa brachium palio, *Petr. c. 80.* Intortius bruscum, crispum, *Plin. 16, 16.* Intortus turbo, *Val. Flacc. 4, 452.* Intorti vortice, *Liv. 21, 58.* (2) *Intorta cauda suum, Plin. 8, 51.* (3) *Intorti capilli, Mart. 8, 33, 19.* (4) *Intortam orationem exorditur sibi, Plaut. Gist. 4, 2, 64.*

Intra, præp. cum. acc. [ab inter, intera contracta, intra] (1) *Within.* (2) *In less than, not more than, not above.* (3) *Within the compass of.* (1) *Intra muros, Cic. Intra carcerem, Id.* (2) *Intra paucos dies, Liv. 23, 41. Intra unum damnum, Tac. 3, 72, 3. Clades intra paucas memorata, Liv. 22, 7.* (3) § *Non modò non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem, Cic.* Intra præturam stetit, *Tac. Intra juventam, Id. 2, 71, 2.* || *Intra famam esse, to be less than the report goeth. Quint. 11, 3. Intra verba peccare, no farther than, Curt. 7, 1, 25.*

Intrā, adv. *Inward, within, in the inward parts, on the inside.* Opercula extrinsecus & intrā picata, *Col. 12, 42.*

Intrābilis,

Intrābilis, e. adj. *That one may enter into.* Intrabile os amnis, *Liv.* 22, 19. *ex emendat.* Gro-nov.

Intractābilis, e. adj. || or, comp. (1) *Rough, sharp.* (2) *Unmanageable, untractable.* (1) Bru-ma intractabilis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 211. (2) Ani-mus intractabilis, *Sen. Hippol.* 271. Naturā in-tractabilior, *Gell.* 18, 7. Genus canum intracta-bilis iræ, *Grat. Cyn.* 159.

Intractatus, a, um. part. *Not banded; not tamed, or broken; wild.* Equus intractatus & novus, *Cic. de Ann.* 19. Intractatus decor, *Grat. Cyneg.* 134.

|| Intraho, ēre, xi. act. *To draw in.* Sol curva-tus intrahebat vesperam, *Apul. Met.* 11, p. 387. Intrahere est contumeliam intorquere, *Fest.*

|| Intrāmūrānus, a, um. adj. *Within the walls,* Lampr.

Intrandus, a, um. part. *To enter, or be entered,* upon. Agitāte C. Cæsarem de intrandā Britanniā satis constat, *Tac. Agr.* 13, 4. *Conf. Liv.* 9, 2.

|| Intrāneus, a, um. adj. *That is within,* Sidon. † Internus.

Intrans, tis. part. *Entering in.* Intrantes limen, *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 1. *conf. Sil.* 6, 445. *Liv.* 30, 12.

|| Intransitīvus, a, um. adj. *Intransitive, not passing from one to another,* Gramm.

† Intrārius, a, um. adj. *That is within, in-ward, intimate,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. † Internus.

Intrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to enter; or which should, or ought, to go in.* Quā intraturus rex videbatur, *Curt.* 4, 7, 2. *Conf. Liv.* 9, 36.

Intrātus, a, um. part. *Entered into.* Ibi rursus sylvæ intratæ, *Liv.* 21, 25. Domus intrata, *Ov. Met.* 9, 11. Germania, *Paterc.* 2, 105. *Conf. Sil.* 12, 323.

|| Intrātus, ūs. m. verb. *An entrance,* Arnob. † Ingressus.

* Intrēmisco, ēre. incept. [*ex in intens. & tremisco*] *To quake.* Nunquam intremiscunt terræ, nisi sopito mari, *Plin.* 2, 79.

* Intrēmo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ex in, & tremo*] (1) *To tremble, or quake, for fear of.* (2) *To shiver.* (1) § Hannibali senectus intremuit, *Sil.* 1, 666. (2) § Subitò genua intremuere timore, *Ov. Met.* 2, 180. Totum corpus intremuit, *Cels.* 3, 3. Intremuit domus, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 73. tel-lus, *Id.* 4, 609.

* Intrepidē. adv. [*à seq.*] *Boldly, without fear.* Postquam assuetudine quotidianā satis in-trepidē visum est fieri, *Liv.* 26, 4. Intrepidē à Philippo se missum ait, *Id.* Intrepidē paruerunt ductori, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, ext. 3.

* Intrepidus, a, um. adj. [*ex in, & trepidus*] *Nothing afraid, undaunted, stout, bold.* Intrepi-dus vultus, *Ov. Met.* 13, 478. Intrepidus dis-crimine, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 504. Bestiæ intrepidæ, *Liv.* 30, 33.

Intribuo, ēre. act. *To bestow,* Trajan. *ap. Plin.* Ep. 10, 35.

|| Intributio, ōnis. f. *Contribution, or lot, money paid for lands,* Ap. JCC.

* || Intricāte. adv. *Intricate, perplexed,* Litt. *ex* Mart. † Perplexē.

* || Intricatio, ōnis. f. *Hier. pro*

* || Intricatūra, æ. f. *An entwining,* Litt. *ex* Varr.

* † Intricatus, a, um. part. *Intricate, entangled,* Plautina Persi. Argument. 5. † Perplexus, *Ov.*

* || Intrico, āre. act. [*ex in, & trico*] *To en-wrap, or entangle,* Ap. JCC.

* || Intricor, āri. dep. (1) *To engage, or en-gangle.* (2) *Also to mortgage, or lay to pawn.* (1) *Gell.* 6, 1. (2) Ap. JCC.

Intrinsicus. adv. [*ab intra, & secus, cūm signif. juxta*] *On the inner part, on the inside.* § Vasa intrinsicus & extrinsecus picare, *Col.* 12, 43.

* Intrita, æ. f. [*ita dict. quod interatur*] (1) *Fine mortar, or plaster, made of lime; old flaked lime.* (2) *Loom, or clay, that men graft with.* (3) *Also a panada, caudle, or such like.* (1) In-trita quod vetustior, ed melior, *Plin.* 36, 23. (2) *Id.* 17, 16. (3) *Cels.* 3, 19.

* Intritum, i. n. *The same with intrita; also minced meat, a hash,* *Plin.* 35, 13.

* Intritus, a, um. part. [*ab interor*] *Broken, made small, mashed, cramed and put, or steeped,* in. Panis in lacte intritus, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9.

Intrō. adv. ad locum. *Into a place, within.* Ite intrō citō, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 42.

Intrō. āre. act. (1) *To enter, or go, in.* (2) *To pierce.* (3) Met. *To insinuate, or creep, into.*

(1) Portus intramus amicos, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 57. (2) Venabula intrant Urso, *Mart.* 14, 30. In-travit animum militaris gloriæ cupido, *Tac. Agric.*

5, 6. § Intrare in rerum naturam, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 16. (3) *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 1, 5.

Intror, āri. pass. *To be entered.* Quibus intrari curiam placebat, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 25, 1.

|| Intrōcēdo, ēre. act. *To come in.* Post opi-mas dapes quidam introcessit, *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 144. † Introēo. † Ingredior.

|| Intrōclūdo, ēre, ūi, sum. act. *To shut within,* Sen. *ap. Litt. sed* 9.

|| Intrōcurro, ēre, i, sum. neut. *To run in,* Non. 3, 92.

Intrōdūco, ēre, xi, sum. act. (1) *To bring, or lead, in.* (2) Met. *To introduce, to set forth.*

(1) In domos etiam introduxit, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 4. (2) Non modò natum mundum introduxit, sed etiam manu penè factum, *Id. N. D.* 1, 8.

§ Introducere copias in fines alicujus, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 5. ambitionem in senatum, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 8. consuetudinem, *Id. Fam.* 16, 21.

Intrōdūcor, i, sum. pass. *To be brought in, or introduced.* Ex hujusmodi principio consuetudo æstimationis introducta est, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 82. *conf. Liv.* 10, 38.

Intrōductio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leading, or bring-ing, in,* *Cic. Attic.* 1, 16. *sensu obj.*

|| Intrōductōrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to bringing in, introductory,* Cassiod.

Intrōeo, ire, ūi, sum. act. *To enter, or go in.* § Introire in urbem, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 7. in ædes, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 70. ad amicam, *Ter. Rec.* 4, 1, 36. in vitam, *Cic. Am.* 4. *to be born.*

Intrōfero, fers, tūli, lātum. act. *To bear, or carry, in, vid. seq.*

Intrōferor, ri, lātus. pass. *To be brought, or carried, in.* Lecticā in urbem introferri solitus est, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 13. Introferri lumen iussit, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, 7.

|| Intrōgrēdior, i, sum. [*ex intrō, & gradior*] dep. *To go in.* § Leg. saltem in seq.

Intrōgressus, a, um. part. *Entered in.* Post-quam introgressi, & coram data copia fandi, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 524.

Intrōiens, euntis. part. *Entering, or going, in.* § Vidit exeuntem aut introeuntem ad amicam, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 35.

Intrōitur. imperf. *They go in,* *Varr.* 1, 63. Cato, 66.

Intrōitus, ūs. m. (1) *A going in, an entrance, or entry; a place to enter in by.* (2) *A beginning.*

(1) Ad ipsum introitum portus, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 39. (2) Introitus defensionis, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 2.

Intrōlātus, a, um. part. *Carried, or brought, in.* Lecticā inolatus æger, *Suet. Tib.* 30.

|| Intrōmissio, ōnis. f. verb. *A letting in,* Tert.

Intrōmitto, ēre, mīsi, sum. act. *To let in; to suffer to enter, or come in.* Comissatum aliquem in-tromittere, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. Milites Nolem in-tromisit, *Liv.* 24, 13. Alienum hominem in-tromittat neminem, *Plaut. Asin.* 4, 1, 11. §

Intrōmittere mares in feminas, *to let them couple together,* *Varr. R. R.* 3, 12.

Intrōmittor, i, sum. pass. *To be let, or suffered, to come in.* In ædes meas, me absente, neminem volo intrōmitti, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 21.

Introrsum, vel Introrsus. [*intrō versus*] *With in, in the inner parts, inwardly, toward the in-side.* = Illa sibi introrsum & sub linguā immur-murat, *Perf.* 2, 9. Clamantibus tribunis nihil introrsus virium esse, *Liv.* 20, 33. Introrsum turpis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 45. § Introrsus perspicere, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 18.

Intrōrumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum. neut. *To break in, to rush in, to enter in by force.* Intro-rumpam rectē in ædes, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 50.

Intrōrumpere portas, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 51. *Conf. Gell.* 15, 22.

|| Intrōruptio, ōnis. f. *A rushing in,* Litt. *ex* Apul.

|| Intrōspectio, ōnis. f. *A looking in,* Capella. † Inspectio.

|| Intrōspector, ōris. m. verb. *He that looketh in,* Aug.

|| Intrōspectus, a, um. part. *Diligently looked into, heedfully considered,* Lex. *ex* Quint.

Intrōspiciendus, a, um. part. *To be looked into, to be examined.* Ad intrōspiciendas procerum vo-luntates, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 7, 8.

Intrōspicio, ēre, spexi, ctum. act. *To look into, to view, to consider, to introspect.* § Introspecte in mentem tuam ipse, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 35. mentem, *Id. pro Syllā,* 27.

|| Intrōvōcātus, a, um. part. *Called in,* Apul. Met. 8, p. 243.

|| Intrōvōcātus, ūs. m. *A calling in,* Amm. 29, 6.

Intrōvōco, āre. act. *To call in,* *Liv. nisi rectē d. visē.*

Intrōvōcor, āri, ctus. pass. *To be called in.* Cur ad nos filiam tuam non introvocari jubes? *Cic. Verr.* 3, 26. § Fort. me iūs intrō vocari.

Intrūdo, ēre, ūi, sum. act. *To thrust in, to in-trude.* = Se ipse inferebat & intrudebat, *Cic. pro Cacin.* 5.

Intubaceus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to endive.* Folia intubacea, *Plin.* 27, 12.

Intūbum, vel Intybum, i. n. & Intūbus, i. m. *Endive, or succory; an herb.* Intybi quoque non extra remedia sunt, *Plin.* 20, 8. Amaris intuba-ribus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 120. *Vid. & Col.* 2, 18.

Intuens, tis. part. (1) *Looking on.* (2) Met. *Regarding, considering.* (1) *Nep. Chabr.* in princ. *conf. Liv.* 10, 35. & 36, 45. (2) *Nep. Alcib.* 4. in princ.

Intueor, ēre, itus sum. dep. (1) *To look upon, to behold.* (2) Met. *To consider, mark, or take heed.* (3) *To reverence.* (1) § Vidēn' tu hunc, quā inimico vultu intuetur? *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 25. § § Intueri aliquem, *Cic. in aliquem, Id. de Orat.* 1, 2. & pro *Clu.* 97. contrā, *Liv.* *to look at one.* (2) Potius quid se facere par esset, intue-batur, quā quid alii laudaturi forent, *Nep. Attic.* 10, princ. (3) Vestrum nomen imperi-ūque juxta ac deos immortales intuentur, *Liv.* 37, 50.

Intuitus, a, um. part. *Having regarded, or looked upon,* Quint.

Intuitus, ūs. m. verb. *A beholding, or looking upon; a view.* Abies hilarior intuitu, *Plin.* 16, 10.

* Intūmeo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ex in & tumeo*] (1) *To swell, to rise up, to be puffed up.* (2) *To swell with anger, ambition, &c.* (1) Uxæ palu-des intumuere æstu, *Ov. Met.* 1, 419. (2) In-tumuit Juno, *Id. Fast.* 6, 487. Jactis sermo-nibus iræ Intumuere salis, *Stat. Thib.* 1, 412. *Vid. Intumesco, n. 2.*

* Intūmesco, ēre. incept. [*ex in, & tumesco*] (1) *To begin to swell.* (2) *To be puffed up.* (1) Humus intumescens viperis, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 52. Iræ intumuere, *Stat. Thib.* 1, 413. (2) Jure potestatis intumescere, *Quint.* 1, 1.

Intūmūlātus, a, um. part. *Unburied, not laid in a grave.* Occurramque oculis intumulata tuis, *Ov. Epist.* 2, 136.

Intuor, i, ūtus & ūtius. dep. *To look upon, to behold.* Quisnam hic adolescens est, qui intui-tur nos? *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 4, 23. In quo animo pauperes opulentiam intuantur fortunam, *Nep. Chabr.* 3.

* Inturbātus, a, um. part. [*ex in, & turbatus*] *Undisturbed, not troubled,* *Plin. Paneg.* 64, 2.

* Inturbidus, a, um. adj. [*ex in, & turbidus*] *Without trouble, quiet, peaceable.* Tutā & inturbidā juventā frui, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 22, 6.

Inturbidus annus, *Ibid.* 3, 52, 2.

Intus. adv. *In loco, de loco, & ad locum,* (1) *Within doors, at home.* (2) *Within, inward-*

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ly. (3) *From within.* (4) *In.* (5) *Into the house.* (6) *Inwardly.* (1) *Meus pater intus nunc est, Plaut. Amph. prol. 112.* (2) *Omne volum crum ovum intus bicolor est, Plin. 10, 52.* = *Ego te intus & in cute novi, Pers. 3, 30.* (3) *Exit foras Chalinus intus cum sitellâ, Plaut. Caf. 2, 5, 43.* *Intus pateram proferto foras, Id. Amph. 2, 2, 138.* (4) *Intus domum, Id. Mil. 2, 6, 55.* (5) *Ubi intus deduxi hanc novam nuptam rectâ viâ, Id. Caf. 5, 2, 7.* (6) *Cibus atque humor membris assumitur intus, Lucr. 4, 1085.* *Non audiendum esse, Quint. 1, 1, c. 5. solacium reum peragentem, qui dixerit intus eo, proximè allata exempla demonstrant.* *Intus canere, to play softly with the left hand upon the flutes, Alcon. Intus equum ageie, to wheel about chiefly to the left, Ov. Intus sibi canere, Cic. contra Rull. 2, 26. Proverb, to regard nothing but interest.*

Intussum, i. n. [quodd intus induitur, Varr.] *Indusium.*

Intutus, a, um, adj. Unsafe, unsure, unguarded. *Quousque cunctando rempublicam intutam patiemini? Sall. Orat. Phil. contra Lep. inter Frang. Intutæ latebræ, Tac. Ann. 1, 38, 2. Intuta castra, Id. Hist. 4, 75, 4. ubi, Liv. 9, 41.*

Intybum, i. n. Endive. Torpenti grata palato Intybum, Col. 10, 111. Conf. Plin. 19, 8.

Intybus, i. m. Vid. Intubus.

Invadendus, a, um, part. To invade, or be invaded. *Invadendæ Lacedæmonis consilium, Val. Max. 1, 6, ext. 1. Conf. Liv. 33, 44. Dissensionem populi occasionem invadendæ tyrannidis existimans, Just. 16, 4.*

Invado, Ære, si, sum, act. (1) To go, or come; to march along. (2) To invade, to attack, to assault. (3) To seize, to lay hold of. (1) Tuque invade viam, Virg. Æn. 6, 260. Biduo tria stadiorum millia invasit, Tac. Ann. 11, 7. (2) Invadunt urbem, Virg. Æn. 2, 265. (3) Quod argenti placuit, invasit, Cic. § Invasit furor improbis, Id. Fam. 16, 12. it came upon them, Sall. § Invadere aliquid in aliquem, Cic. It. absolūtè. An dolor repenti invasit? Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 21.

Invagino, Ære, act. To sheath, or put into a sheath, Virg. ap. Litt. sed nusquam reperio.

Invaleſcentia, æ. f. Illness, indisposition, want of health, Gell. 20, 1. † Invaletudo.

Invaleo, Ære, ui, neut. (1) To wax strong, to be in health. (2) Met. To grow in use. (1) Usque invaluiſti? Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 19. sed Gron. usque valuiſti? (2) = Increbuit passim & invaluit consuetudo, Plin. Ep. 6, 88.

Invaleſcens, tis, part. Prevailing, growing. *Paulatim verò invaleſcentibus vitis, Suet. Neron. 27, conf. Cels. 4, 6.*

Invaleſco, Ære, incept. (1) To prevail. (2) To grow. (1) Vid. Invaleo, n. 2. (2) Cum verba intercidant invaleſcantque temperibus, Quint. 2, 1.

Invaleſtudo, dñis, f. Sickness, crazyneſs, illneſs, indisposition. Invaletudine tuâ moveor, Cic. Attic. 7, 2.

Invaleſcens, adv. Faintly, feebly, weakly, Frag. Poët.

Invaleſcus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) Feeble, weak. (2) Not valiant, or strong. (3) Of little force, or virtue. (4) Sick, faint, crazy. (5) Also very strong. (1) § Camillus ad munera corporis ſeneſcâ invalidus, Liv. 4, 8. (2) = Invalidæ vires ingenuæque mihi, Ov. Trist. 1, 5, 72. Invalidiſſimum urſo caput, Plin. Ad poſtremum ab invalidoribus Parthis oppreſſi ſunt. Juſt. 41, 6. (3) Invalida herba medica, Col. 2, 11. Invalida ſtatio, Liv. 41, 2. (4) = Invalidus atque æger, Suet. Aug. 19. (5) Lucr. 1, 966. ap. Litt. ubi tamen rectè id validis.

Invaleſio, ònis, f. verb. An invaſion, aſſault, or attack, Cod. † Impetus, incurſio, impreſſio.

Invaleſor, òris, m. verb. [ab invado] An aſſailor, or invader; an aſſeſſor, that maketh the aſſault, Victor. Jun.

Invaleſus, a, um, part. About to invade, ready to ſet upon, Liv. 10, 35. & 24, 33. Quasi vacantem Aſiæ poſſeſſionem invaleſus, Juſt. 27, 3.

Invaleſ, Ære, adj. Ill fed, poor. Invaleres macræque oſtreæ, Gell. 20, 8.

Invaleſero, Ære, act. To give ſuck, Vall. ap. Litt. † Lactio.

Invaleſtio, ònis, f. verb. (1) An importation; a bringing, or conveying, in. (2) Met. An inveighing, or vehement ſpeaking, againſt one; an outrage in words. (1) Exportatio rerum quibus abundamus, & invaleſtio earum quibus egemus, Cic. Offic. 2, 3. (2) Id. de Inv. 2, 54. † Invectiones lunæ, the courſe, or motion, of the moon, Sen.

Invaleſtitus, a, um, adj. (1) That is brought in, not of the growth, or breed, of the country. (2) Met. Aſſeſſitious, not one's own. (1) Invectionis in Aſiâ columbæ, Plin. 10, 29. (2) Invectionis gaudium fundamento caret, Sen. Ep. 23.

Invaleſtiva, æ. f. An inveſtive, a railing ſpeech, Jun.

Invaleſtor, òris, m. verb. He that bringeth in, Ap. JCC.

Invaleſtus, a, um, part. (1) Carried, or brought, in. (2) Met. Inveighing. (1) § Invectionis urbem, vel in urbem, Liv. 4, 29. Mœnia triplici triumpho, Virg. Æn. 8, 714. (2) Tristibus verbis invectus, Ov. Trist. 2, 133.

Invaleſtus, ſus, m. verb. A bringing, or a conveying, in. Amnis inſulam aſſiduo terræ invectum continenti anneſcens, Plin. 4, 1.

Invaleſendus, a, um, part. To bring, or be brought, in. Nihil non excogitavit ad invaleſendos etiam in tempore hiberno commectus, Suet. Claud. 18.

Invaleſens, tis, part. (1) Carrying in. (2) Inveighing againſt, or railing at, one. (3) Also carried upon, riding upon. (1) Invaleſens merces, Plin. (2) Vid. Invehio, n. 4. (3) Natantibus invaleſens bellis, Cic. N. D. 1, 28.

Invaleſho, Ære, xi, ſum, act. (1) To import. (2) To carry, or bear. (3) To bring in, or upon. (4) To inveigh, or ſpeak bitterly, againſt. (1) Merces alii ſuas evehunt; res externas in vehunt, Plin. 6, 18. (2) Multum in ærarium pecuniæ invexit, Cic. Offic. 2, 22. (3) § Ut quemcunque caſum fortuna invexerit, quietè ferat, Id. Tuſc. 4, 17. § Invehere per mare, Plin. 12, 1. (4) § De quo Cæſar in ſenatu, apertè in te invaleſens, queſtus eſt, Cic. Phillip. 2, 29.

Invaleſhor, i, ſtus. (1) To be carried, or brought, in. (2) Met. To inveigh, and ſpeak bitterly, againſt one. (1) § Dictator triumphans urbem invaleſitur, Liv. 2, 31. ineunt. § Invehit curru, Cic. S. Sc. 2. Invehit in aliquem acerbius, Id. Am. 16. Vid. § Invectionis, n. 1. § in urbem, Id. equo, Id. flumine, Id. Centauro in magnâ, Virg. Vid. Invectionis, n. 1. (2) § Aſſeſſiones in Demotheſenem invaleſitur, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 26.

Invaleſibilis, e, adj. Invendible, not ſaleable. Merx invaleſibilis, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 128.

Invaleſitus, a, um, part. Not ſold, unſold, Scæv. Dig. 18, 5, 10. † Non venditus.

Invaleſiendus, a, um, part. To be found. Inveniendus amor novus eſt, Ov. Rem. 452.

Invaleſio, Ære, vëni, entum, act. (1) To find, to meet with, to find out. (2) To invent, to contrive, or deviſe. (3) To get, to obtain, to procure. (4) To diſcover. (1) Quem caſus iſte tranſit, aliquando invenit, Publ. Syr. Quod quæritabam, filiam inveni meam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 93. Utinam tam aliqua invenire facile poſſit, hoc quàm peribit, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 5. (2) Hoc tute melius quàm invenireſſes? Id. Eun. 3, 1, 63. (3) = Non quæris patri quomodo obſequare, & ut ſerves quod labore invenireſſes, Id. Hæut. 5, 4, 17. = Laudem invenireſſes, & amicos pares, Id. Andr. 1, 1, 39. (4) Conjuratio inventa atque deprehenſa eſt, Cic. Catil. 3, 7. § Invenire aliquid labore, Ter. H. 4, 7, 13. gratiam, Plin. 19, 5. veniam, Plaut. Rud. prol. 27. perniciem aliis ac ſibi, Tac. Ann. 1, 74, 2.

Invaleſior, Ære, paſſ. To be found, or diſcovered, Cic. de Orat. 2, 38.

Invaleſio, pro inveniam, Non.

Invaleſitur, imperf. It is found out, Plin.

Invaleſtium, i. n. An inventory of one's goods, JCC.

Inventio, ònis, f. verb. (1) An inventing, a finding. (2) Invention, one of the five parts of rhetoric. (1) Inventio atque excogitatio, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 25. (2) Extant libri duo Ciceronis de Inventionibus, Quint. 3, 3.

Invaleſtitus, i. m. A baſtard, or foundling, Recent. † Qui invenitur.

Inventionicula, æ. f. dim. A ſmall device, or invention. Minimis inventioniculis gaudere, Quint. 8, 5.

Inventor, òris, m. verb. A finder out, a deviſer, an inventor. Inventor veritatis, Cic. de Fin. 1, 10. rerum, Lucr. 3, 9. voluptatum, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 5.

Inventrix, icis, f. verb. A finder, or deviſer, feminine. Inventrix belli Minerva, Cic. N. D. 3, 21. = Carminis inventrix & auctor, Ov. Faſt. 6, 709. Ars inventrix, Quint. 2, 15.

Inventum, i. n. An invention, or device. = Inventum, inceptum, Ter. Hæut. 4, 6, 7. Inventum medicina meum eſt, Ov. Metam. 1, 521.

Inventus, a, um, part. Found out, invented, gotten. = Tu non inventa repertâ Luſtus eras levior, Ov. Met. 1, 654. Optata magis quàm inventa, Cic. N. D. 1, 8.

Inventus, ſus, m. verb. An inventing, a finding. Ex eodem inventu eſt, ſurculos abſciſſos ſerere, Plin. 7, 10.

Inventurus, a, um, part. About to find. Sin arma occurrant ferro viam inventuros, Tac. H. 4, 20, 2. Nî vincerent, non minùs fortes poſt terga inventuros, quàm à frontibus viros, Juſt. 1, 6.

Invaleſtè, adv. Unhandſomely, unſeemly. Sententiola invenitè luſit, Gell. 17, 12. † Indecore.

Invaleſtus, a, um, adj. Unhappy, properly in love. (2) Unhandſome, without grace. (1) Adeone hominem eſſe invenitum, aut infelicem quengquam, ut ego ſum! Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 11. (2) = Sordida res & invenitum, Catull. 12, 5.

Invaleſcendè, adv. Without ſhame, ſhameleſſly, Sen. Epist. 114, princ. Non invenitè dicit multum ſuâ interſuiſſe, Quint. 7, 4.

Invaleſcundia, æ. f. Shameleſſneſs, impudence, Tert. & Arnob.

Invaleſcendus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) Shameleſs, without ſhame. (2) Impudent. (1) Inverecundum ingenium, Cic. de Inv. 1, 45. Quid inverecundius? Val. Max. 7, 7, 1. (2) = Impudens, impurus, inverecundiffimus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 38.

Invergens, tis, part. (1) Inclining. (2) Pouring on, or in. (1) Diomed. (2) Invergens liquidi carcheſia Bacchi, Ov. Met. 7, 246.

Invergo, Ære, neut. (1) To incline. (2) Act. To pour on, or in. (1) Interp. Diomed. (2) Fronti invergit vina ſacerdos, Virg. Æn. 6, 244.

Inverſio, ònis, f. verb. (1) A turning inſide out, or upſide down; a turning of the wrong ſide forward, inverſion. (2) A miſplacing of words, or matter. (1) Ex verbi analogiâ. (2) Inverſio verborum, Cic. Orat. 2, 64.

Inverſuræ, ærum, f. pl. Windings, or turnings. Aditus directi ſine inverſuris faciendi, Vitruv. 5, 3.

Inverſus, a, um, part. (1) Turned in and out, turned upſide down. (2) Met. Changed, topſy turvy. (3) Confuſed, diſordered. (4) Also not turned, untranſlated. (1) Inverſa manus, Plin. 12, 25. (2) Inverſi mores, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 7. (3) Inverſa verba, Ter. Hæut. 2, 3, 131. (4) Romana per ora Quæritur inverſo titulis, Manil. 2, 896.

Inverto, Ære, ti, ſum, act. (1) To turn in. (2) To turn upſide down. (3) To turn the inſide out. (4) To invert, to change. (5) To diſturb, or prevent. (6) To turn up the ground in tilling. (1) Gyges videbatur, cùm annulum inverterat, Cic. Off. 3, 3. (2) Invertunt vinaria tota, Hor. Sat.

Sat. 2, 8, 39. (3) Muræna infixa hamo se invertit, quoniam sit dorso cultellato, *Plin.* 32, 2. (4) Cum semel dictum sit directè, invertatur ordo, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 7. (5) Probè premitur, nisi noster Pompeius negotium inverterit, *Id.* *Q. fr.* 3. al. everterit. (6) Pingue solum invertunt tauri, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 65.

Invēspāscit, ēbat. imperf. *It waxeth night.* Jam invēspāscēbat, *Liv.* 39, 50, princ.

|| Invēstīgābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be found out,* *Vulg. interp.* † Non vēstīgābilis.

Invēstīgandus, a, um. part. *That is to be searched, sifted, traced, found, or sought, out.* Invēstīgandi veri cupiditas, *Cic. pro Ligar.* in princip.

|| Invēstīgārius, i. m. sc. canis. *A drawing bound, a bloodhound,* *Litt.* sed deest auct.

Invēstīgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A searching, or seeking, out.* = Homini est propria veri invēstīgatio, atque inquisitio, *Cic. Off.* 1, 4.

Invēstīgātor, ōris. m. verb. *A searcher by trace, one that maketh diligent search, or enquiry.* Diligentissimus antiquitatis investigator Varro, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 15. conjurationis, *Id.* pro *Syllā*, 30.

Invēstīgātus, a, um. part. *Found out, searched, sought out.* Quā ratione investigata ac comprehensa fuerint, *Cic.*

Invēstīgo, āre. aēt. [tractum à venatoribus, qui vēstigia feras quærendo inveniunt] (1) *To seek, search, or find, out by the steps, or prints, of the feet; to trace.* (2) *To make diligent search of, or for a thing, to enquire.* (1) Incredibilis ad invēstīgandum canum sagacitas narium, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 63. (2) = Invēstīgabant & perscrutabantur omnia, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 21. = Ubi quæram? ubi invēstigem? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3.

Invēstīgor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be traced, or found, out.* Nihil tam difficile, quin quærendo invēstīgari possit, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 2, 8.

|| Invēstīmentum, i. n. *A garment.* Adducunt aliq. ex *Liv.* 4, 25. ubi rectius in vestimentum.

Invēstīo, īre, īvi, ītum. aēt. (1) *To adorn, garnish, trim, or deck.* (2) || *To invest one in an estate, to give him seisin.* (1) Publicas porticus investivit piēturā, *Plin.* 35, 7. (2) *Calv.*

• Invēstis, e. adj. (1) *Virginal, pure, undefiled, without hair.* (2) || *Also naked, without clothes.* (1) = Invēstis puer hoc, aut si quis alius satis purus efficiat, *Pallad.* 11, 14. (2) *Nudus & investis, Tert.*

|| Invēstītūra, æ. f. *An investing, or giving possession; investiture,* *Ap. JCC.*

|| Invēstītus, a, um. part. *Unclothed, or unclad,* *Prud. in Symm.* 2, 38. † Non vēstītus.

|| Invēsto, āre. aēt. *To heat, or warm,* *Litt. ex Macrob.*

Invētērasco, ēre. incept. (1) *To grow old.* (2) *To wax of force and strength by continuance.* (3) *To grow incurable, to be settled.* (4) || *To grow obsolete.* (1) Erant qui inveteraverant bellis, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 110. (2) = *Literarum monumentis inveterascent & corroborantur,* *Cic. Catil.* 3, 11. (3) *Uicus inveterascent alendo,* *Lucr.* 4, 1061. (4) = *Nihil inveterasce, nihil extingui, nihil cadere debet eorum, in quibus beata vita consistit,* *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 14. al. interasce.

Invētērātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Inveteracy, obstinacy as of a disease, by long continuance; a chronic disease.* X Inveteratio in corporibus agrius depellitur quā perturbatio, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 37.

↳ Rarò occ.

Invētērātus, a, um. part. *Confirmed by long use, growing into a custom, waxen old, of long continuance, inveterate.* X Omnis conglutinatio recens ægrè, inveterata facillè divellitur, *Cic. de Sen.* 20.

X Malum nascens facillè opprimitur, inveteratum fit robustius, *Id. Philipp.* 5, 11. X Nostra non instituta, sed jam inveterata amicitia, *Id. Fam.* 4, 3, fama, *Liv.* 28, 43. X nascens, *Id.*

Invētiēro, āre. aēt. (1) *To keep till it be old, or stale; to keep long from roting.* (2) *Neut. To be established by long time, to grow in use, to endure, to be of long continuance.* (3) || *To be antiquated, or abolished.* (1) Si diutius allium cepeque inveterari libeat, *Plin.* 19, 6. (2) = *Infedit penitus & inveteravit macula in Populi Romani nomine,* *Cic. pro Manil.* 3. (3) *Veri Dei notitia apud*

omnes gentes inveteravit, *Laet. Vid. etiam Inveterasco, n. 4.*

Invētītus, a, um. adj. *Unforbidden, without control.* Invetitur saltus penetrat pecus, *Sil.* 2, 242.

Invēicem. adv. [ex in & vicem] (1) *One another, each other.* (2) *Also one after another, by turns.* (3) *On the other side.* (1) Qui se amore invicem dilexerunt, *Quint.* X Me mutuo diligas est *Planci ad Cic. Fam.* 10, 15. (2) *Alitum cantus, canumque latratus invicem audiuntur,* *Plin.* 6, 1. Qui extra teli jactum erant, clamore invicem suos accendebant, *Curt.* 6, 1, 10. Jussi invicem dicere tandem obloqui desistunt, *Liv.* 1, 40. Requiescat aliquando Italia, vasteturque invicem Africa, *Id.* 28, 44. (3) *Invicem mæchos anus arrogantes Flebis,* *Hor. Od.* 1, 25, 9.

Invēictus, a, um. adj. || or, comp. sēmus, sup. *Invincible, that cannot be overcome, unwearyed.* Invēictissimus imperator, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 38. Ratio invēictior, *Aug.* § *Invictus cursu, Ov. Met.* 8, 311. à labore, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 20. Corpus invēictum ad vulnera, *Ov. Met.* 12, 167.

Invēidendus, a, um. part. *To be envied; also great, mighty.* Caret invēidendā Sobrius aulā, *Hor. Od.* 2, 10, 7.

Invēidens, tis. part. *Envying.* Sed Ligures incrementis urbis invēidentes, *Just.* 43, 3.

Invēidentia, æ. f. *Envy, grudge, a repining, grief at others well doing.* *Vid. Invidia, n. 1.*

Invēideo, ēre, di, sum. aēt. & neut. [ita dict. à nimis intueudo fortunam alterius, teste *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 9, sub fin.] (1) *To see inwardly, or exactly; to look wisely upon.* (2) *To envy, grudge, spite, or bear ill will; to bate.* (3) *Also to deny, or refuse, to give a thing to one.* (1) Mihi pro vero constat omnium mortalium vitam divino numine invēideri, *Sall. Orat.* 2, ad *Cæs. de ord. R. P.* sub finem. (2) X Quoniam æmulari non potes, nunc invēides, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 26. X Invēidet aut favet semper dignitatis iniquus judex populus, *Cic.* § *Invēdere honori, Id. Rull.* 2, 37. § *honorem alicui, Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 50. (3) *Troas in invēideo, Ov. Epist.* 13, 137.

Invēideor, ēri. pass. *To be grudged at.* Ego cur, acquirere pauca si possum, invēideor, *Hor. A. Pœt.* 56. paulò licentius.

Invēidetur. imperf. *Men do envy, bate, or spite.* X Non modò non invēidetur illi ætati, sed etiam favetur, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 13.

Invēidia, æ. f. [ab invēideo, i. e. nimis video vel intueor fortunam alterius, *vid. Cic. Tusc.* 3, 9.] (1) *Envy, hatred, ill will, spite, grudging, an ill opinion that one man hath of another, malice, displeasure against one.* (2) *Also sometimes that which I have against others.* (3) *The getting ill will.* (1) X Si sapiens in ægritudine incidere posset, posset etiam in invēidentiam, non dixi in invēidiam, quæ tum est, cum invēidetur, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 9. ubi *vid. plura.* (2) *Invidiā ducum, cum quibus erat Antigono est traditus, Nep. in Eum.* 10. X Non hæc invēidia, verum est æmulatio, *Phædr.* 2, 9. (3) *Sine invēidiā invenias laudem, Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 39. X *Leg. in plur. = Ne is malevolorum obreclationes & invēidias proster-*

nat, *Vatin. Cic. Fam.* 5, 9.

|| Invēidiāla, æ. f. dim. *A slight displeasure.* Ne scio quid invēidiolæ, *Lexicogr. ex Cic.*

Invēidiōsè. adv. iūs, comp. *Envyously, odiously, spitefully.* Meam potentiam invēidiōsè criminabatur, *Cic. pro Mil.* 5. X Neque quisquam aut invēidiōsè expulsus, aut receptus lætiūs, *Paterc.* 2, 45. de *Cicerone.*

Invēidiōsus, a, um. or, comp. sēmus, sup. (1) *Aēt. Envyous, malicious, spitefull.* (2) *Pass. That is envied, spited, bated, odious, batesfull.* (3) *Also coveted, procureing envy.* (1) *Invidiosa vetustas omnia destruit, Ov. Met.* 15, 234. *Invidiosus ad bonos, Cic. Att.* 8, 3. (2) *Quod mors foret invidiosior, Ov. Met.* 7, 603. (3) *Quod fuit in illo judicio invidiosissimum, Cic. pro Cluent.* 37.

Paetolus caris erat invidiosus arenis, Ov. Met. 11, 88.

Invēidus, a, um. adj. *Envyous, spitefull, malicious, an enemy.* § *Laudis invidus, Cic. pro Flacc.*

1. X *benevolus, Id. N. D.* 3. § *alienis virtutibus, Plin. Paneg.* 14. *Perfuaserat invidis meis, Cic. Fam.* 7, 2.

|| Invēigilātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A careful watch-ing, Aug.*

Invēigilo, āre. neut. *To watch diligently, to take good heed to.* § *Invigilant animo curæ, Stat. Theb.* 3, 4. *Aliæ invigilant victu pro victui, Virg. Geor.* 4, 158. *Invigilant prohibere minas, Val. Flacc.* 5, 258. *Conf. Col.* 10, 154.

|| Invēicibilis, e. adj. *Invincible, Apul. Apol.* p. 463. *Non vincibilis, invictus.*

|| Invēicibiliter. adj. *Invincibly, Apul. Florid.* p. 815. † *Invictè.*

|| Invio, āre. neut. *To go, or walk, Solin.* † *In viam se dare, ambulare.*

Inviōiābilis, e. adj. *Inviolable, that is not violated, or broken, Sil.* 16, 16. & *Lucr.* 5, 306. *Stat. Theb.* 6, 384.

Inviōlātè. adv. *Faithfully, inviolably, entirely.* = *Memoriam nostri piè & inviolatè servabitis, Cic. de Sen.* 22.

Inviōlātus, a, um. adj. (1) *Inviolated, not violated, or corrupted.* (2) *Inviolate, unburt, untouched.* (1) *Pudicitia inviolata, Ov. ad Liv.* 43. Si cum Romanis inviolatum fœdus servaretur, *Liv.* 41, 23. (2) = *Inviolati invulneratique vixerunt, Cic. pro Sext.* 67. § *Membra inviolata feris, Stat. Theb.* 3, 112. *Ager vestigio inviolatus, Col.* 3, 13. § *temeritatis, Liv.* 2, 42. *sceleris, Paterc.* 2, 67.

|| Inviscēro, āre. neut. *To breed in the bowels.* Seu Hoc canibus blandis inviscerat æstus, *Nemes. Cyneg.* 215. Ita leg. Barth.

|| Invisco, āre. aēt. || *Inviscare aves, to take them with birdlime.* † *Visco aves capio, visco illino.*

Invisibīlis, e. adj. *Invisible, that cannot be seen, Cels. in præf.* † *Oculorum effugiens obtutum, Cic.*

Invisitātus, a, um. part. *Not visited, unusual.* Galli ante invisitati alienigenis, *Liv.* 27, 39. *Conf. Vitr.* 9, 4.

|| Invisito, āre. freq. *To visit often, Mart. ap. Litt.*

Invisio, ēre. neut. (1) *To view.* (2) *To go, or come, to visit.* (1) *Arcadiæ invisere fines, Virg. Æn.* 8, 159. (2) *Ut invisas nos suadeo, Cic. Att.* 1, ult.

|| Invisor, ōris. m. verb. *He that envyleth, or batest, another, Apul. Florid.* 9. p. 773.

Invisus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sēmus, sup. (1) *Unseen.* (2) *Leathed, bated.* (3) *Also batesfull, odious.* (1) = X *Occulta, & maribus non nota solum, sed etiam inaudita sacra, Cic. de Har. Resp.* 27. (2) § *Oratio dis immortalibus invis, Id. pro L. Manil.* 16. (3) *Contemptior indices & invisior, Suet. Tib.* 13. *Urticā quid esse invisus potest? Plin.* 22, 13. *Invisissima voluptas, Sen. Epist.* 51.

|| Invisibilis, e. adj. *Delectable, pleasant, attractive.* Sermones jucundi & invitabiles, *Gell.* 13, 11. † *Delectabilis.*

Invitāmentum, i. n. *A bidding, or desiring; an alluring, or provokeing; an invitement.* Invitamenta naturæ, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 6.

Invitandus, a, um. part. *To invite, or be invited.* Mist circum fora & basilicas nomenclatores ad invitandos in libidine juvenes senesque, *Suet. Calig.* 41. *Ac per hos idoneos debitores invitandos putes, Plin. Ep.* 10, 62.

Invitans, tis. part. *Inviteing.* Quare vox præconis irrita est, invitantis more solenni ad ludos, *Cæs. Claud.* 21. *Invitantibus nostris Correm ad deditionem, Id. B. G.* 3, 19. *Invitantia limina irruit, Plin. Pan.* 49.

Invitatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An invitation, or inducement.* (2) *A treat.* X *Egritudo exoritur quādam invitatione ad dolendum, Cic. Tusc.* 3, 34. (2) *Hospitum invitatio liberalis, Id. Philipp.* 9, 3.

Invitā or, ōris. m. verb. *An officer that invited people to sup with the impercur.* In Lemmate 23. Epigr. 3. L. Mart. sed hic parum præsidii, olim enim aliud præ se ferebat sc. in canipe-

tam.

Invitātus, a, um. part. *Invited, invited.*

I N U

* † Inunco, āre. aēt. [*ex in, & uncus, i.*]
To catch, or draw, to one; as it were with a hook.
Qui nummos tristis inuncat, Lucil. ap. Non.
Unguibus inuncare, Apul. Florid. 2. p. 760.

Invölūcre, is. n. [*ab involvendo*] *A barber's towel which he casts about one's shoulders when he shaves one.* Ne is quidem involucre injicere voluit, effrem ut ne inquinet, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 17.

munusculum nostris oratoribus est consecutus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 23.

Inuſtūrus,

JOC

Inuſtūrus, a, um. part. *About to brand, or ſigmatize, Cic.*

Inuſtus, a, um. part. [*ab inuſor*] *Burnt, marked with a hot iron, ſeared, branded, enameled. Vulnere fanguis inuſtus, Ov. Met. 12, 235. De reliq. ſign. v. Inuro.*

|| Inuſum, pro-inuſitatum, Feſt.

Inuſus, ūs. m. *Want of uſe. Ego ſum inuſu nimio factus nequior, Plaut. Moſt. 1, 2, 65. Rarò occ.*

Inuſtills, e. adj. or. comp. ſiſmus. ſup. *Unprofitable, to no uſe, unſerviceable, uſeleſs. Sibi inuſtilis, Cic. Sibi inuſtilior, Ov. Met. 13, 38. Stomacho inuſtiliſſimum, Plin. 22, 24. Conf. Celf. 4, 7.*

Inuſtilitas, ātis. f. *Unprofitableneſs, uſeleſſneſs. X = Appetendarum rerum partes ſunt honeſtas & utilitas, vitandarum, turpitudò & inuſtilitas, Cic. de Inv. 2, 52.*

Inuſtiliter, adv. *Unprofitably, unſeaſonably. Multa Romæ malè & inuſtiliter adminiſtrantur, Hirt. B. Al. 65. Reſponſum eſt non inuſtiliter, Liv. 3, 50.*

|| Invulgatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A publiſhing abroad, Symm.*

|| Invulgator, ōris. m. verb. *He that publiſheth abroad, Arnob.*

|| Invulgatus, a, um. part. *Publiſhed, blazed abroad. Verba invulgata & ſordentia, Gell. 11, 7. + Vulgaris.*

|| Invulgo, āre. act. *To publiſh, or blaze abroad. Libris foras editis invulgāſſet, Gell. 20, 5.*

Invulnerābilis, e. adj. *Invulnerable, that cannot be wounded. Animus invulnerabilis, Sen. Ep. 9.*

Invulnerātus, a, um. part. *Unwounded, unhurt. = Invulnerati inviolatiquè vixerunt, Cic. pro Sext. 67.*

I ante O.

* Iō. interj. exultantis [*īō, Gr.*] *A cry of joy. Io pæan, Ov. Io triumphe, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 50. miſerantis. ¶ Uror, Io! Ob! Iburn, Tibull. 2, 4, 6. Item vocantis. Io, io, io, te quæſo, Plaut. Pſeud. 2, 4, 12.*

Jocābundus, a, um. adj. *Jesting, ſpeaking merryly. Ventus jocābundus, Val. Max. 2, 4, 4. ubi tamen al. joculābundus. Jocābundus re-vertitur, Id. 1, 8, 8.*

|| Jōcālīter, adv. *Merryly, in jeſt, ſportively, Amm. + Per jocum, jocōſe.*

Jōcans, tis. part. *Jesting. X Jocans, an ita ſentiens, Cic. Mimi obſcœna jocantes, Ov. Tr. 2, 497.*

Jōcatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A jeſting, drolling, or playing the wag, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.*

Jōcatus, a, um. part. *Jesting. Permulta jo- catus, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 62.*

Jōcor, āri. ātus ſum. dep. *To ſpeak in jeſt, to ſpeak merryly, to droll and play the wag, to joke. Jōcœrne tecum per literas? Cic. Fam. 2, 4. Jo- cabar equidem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 86. Homo aptus ad jocandum, Cic. N. D. 2, 17.*

Jōcōſe, adv. iūs. comp. *Merryly, jeſtingly, pleaſantly, in jeſt. Eum luſi jocōſe ſatis, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 11. § Jocoſiūs dicere, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 105. ſcribere, Cic. Fam. 9, 24.*

Jōcōſus, a, um. adj. *Merry, ſportfull, pleaſant, ſportive, jocōſe. X = Oderunt hilarem triſtes, triſtemque jocoſi, Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 89. Verba jocoſa, Ov. Fuſt. 6, 692.*

Jōcūlābundus, a, um. adj. *Jesting, merry. Val. Max. 3, 2, 6. & 2, 4, 4. ubi tamen al. jocābundus.*

Jōcūlans, tis. *Jesting. Quædam militariter jo- culantes, Liv. 7, 13. Hinc Angl. juggle.*

|| Jōcūlāria, ōrum. pl. n. *Jewels, bracelets. Scaſi.*

Jōcūlāris, e. adj. *Sporting, or jeſting; jocular. Jocularis audacia, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 84.*

Jōcūlārīter, adv. *Merryly, in jeſt, by way of ſport, Plin. 22, 22.*

Jōcūlārius, a, um. adj. *That is ſpoken in jeſt, a jeſting matter. Jocularium malum, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 43.*

IRA

Jōcūlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A jeſter, a droll, a merry companion. Joculatorem ſenem intereſſe nolui, Cic. Att. 4, 16. Rarò occ.*

|| Jōcūlātorius, a, um. adj. *Merry, pleaſant, Cic. ad Attic. 4, 16. Sed ibi Gruc. & Græv. edid. jocularor. Leg. quidem ap. Diom. Gram.*

Jōcūlor, āri. To jeſt. dep. leg. ſaltem in part. *Militariter jocularantes, Liv. 7, 10.*

Jōcūlus, i. m. dim. *A little jeſt. = Per jo- culum & ludum, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 11.*

Jōcundus, a, um. adj. *Pœt. Vid. Jucundus.*

Jōcus, i. m. Cic. in pl. Jōci, ōrum. m. & Jōca, n. *A jeſt, a joke, a droll; a pleaſant, or witty, word; raillery. = X Ludo & joco uti licet, cūm gravibus ſeriſſque rebus ſatiſfecerimus, Cic. Offic. 1, 29. Multa joca ſolent eſſe in epi- ſtolis, Id. Philipp. 2, 4. X Opinor quod dixi per jocum, id eventurum eſſe ſeverum & ſerium, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 3, 47. Joci, ōrum. m. pl. Plin. Pan. 49. Joca, ōrum. n. pl. Cic. de Fin. 2, 26. Extra jocum, Id. Fam. 7, 11. Remoto joco, Ibid. 7, 22.*

* Ion, i. n. [*īōv, Gr.*] (1) *A violet.* (2) *A kind of gem. (1) Plin. 21, 14. (2) Id. 57, 61.*

* || Iōnis, is. f. [*ab eodem; ob ſimilit.*] *A kind of carbuncle ſtone, Litt. ex Plin.*

* Iōta. indecl. *Litera Græca, Mart. ex jod, Hebr. The letter j, or jod; alſo a jot, the leaſt thing that is. Unum de titulo tollere Iota po- tes, Mart. 2, ult.*

* || Iōtaciſmus, i. m. *A faulty pronunciation of the letter i, Gramm.*

Jōvis, gen. à Jupiter. [*à Jovah, quod à Je- hovah, vid. inter propria.*] ¶ Jovis arbor, the oak, Ov. Jovis barba, vel caulis, ſengreen, or bouſeleek. Jovis dies, Thursday. Jovis flos, roſe campaign, Plin. Jovis ales, the eagle, Pœt. Leg. & Jovis in reſto, ut Jovis cuſtos, ſcæ- pe in denariis antiquis.

I ante P.

IPſE, a, um. gen. ipſius, dat. ipſi. *I, thou, before a verb of the firſt and ſecond perſon; he, ſhe, the ſome, his one ſelf, he alone, none but he; alſo he of himſelf. Qui ipſe tum fuit, Cic. Ipſe vidi, Virg. Ipſe venias, Id. ¶ Ipſum ludere quæ vellem permiſit, gave me liberty, Id. ¶ It is often emphatical, as, Flos ipſe, the very flower, the very prime, Ter. Alſo demon- ſtrative, Ii ipſi ego, ipſe egomet, I, myſelf, Ter. Tute ipſe, thou thyſelf, Id. Hoc ipſum, this very thing, Cic. Ipſum me nōſti, you know me, Ter.*

Ipsēmet, pron. *He himſelf.*

+ Ipſi. antiq. pro ipſius.

Ipsēte, vel ipſipte, pro ipſēmet. *To himſelf.*

Ipſi, neque aliū, ut mihipte, mihi ipſi.

Ipſiſſimus, a, um. adj. ſuperl. grad. *Even the very ſame, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 146.*

Ipſus, a, um. pron. adj. pro ipſe. *He. Max- imè ap. comices. Illic nunc ſe ipſus fallit, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 15.*

I ante R.

* || Ir. n. indecl. *The hollow of the hand, Perov. Vid. Hir.*

IRA, æ. f. qu. ura. [*ab urendo, al. ab ire, quod à ſe it qui irascitur, hinc qui iram deponit d citur ad ſe redire, Denar.*] (1) *Anger, diſplea- ſure, wrath, paſſion.* (2) *Rage, or troubleſome- neſs, of any thing.* (3) *Meton. A fault.* (4) *Leſt. (1) Ira eſt libido ulciſcendi ejus, qui vi- detur leſiſſe injuriā, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 9. X Iræ atque iracundiæ conſcius ſibi, Suet. Claud. 38. (2) Maris ira, Ov. Ep. 18, 2. (3) Ob ſimilis iram fugæ eò miſſi erant, Liv. 7, 27. (4) Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 71. ¶ Leg. & in plur. ¶ Iræ ſunt inter Glycerium & geatum, they are fallen out, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 20. Plumbeas iras ge- rant, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 6, 17.*

Irācundē, adv. *Angryly, ſpitefully. Hi minis iracundē agunt, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 21. Docet iracun- diūs & laborioſiūs, Id. pro Q. Reſc. 11.*

IRQ

Irācundia, æ. f. (1) *Paſſion quickly moved, baſtneſs of temper, a readyneſs, or natural inclina- tion, to anger.* (2) *Alſo anger. (1) X Iræ at- que iracundiæ conſcius ſibi, utramque excuſavit ediſto, Suet. Claud. 38. (2) Omitte tuam iſtanc iracundiam, Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 37.*

+ Irācundēter, adv. *Angryly, Cæcil. ap. Non. 11, 45. + Iracundē.*

Irācundus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *Soon angry, baſty, teſty, peſtiſh, naturally inclined to anger, boiſterous, rageing. Iracundi & difficiles ſenes, Cic. de Sen. 18. Iracundior Adriā, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 22. X Aliud eſt iracundum eſſe, aliud ira- tum, Cic. Iracundiſſimus, Sen. Ep. 94. edente Gronov.*

Irāſcens, tis. part. *Being angry. Irāſcenti ſi- milis, Plin. H. 9, 60.*

Irāſcor, i, rātus. (1) *To be angry, moved, or diſpleaſed.* (2) *To grieve, or to be ſorry, for. (1) = Dū hominibus irāſci & ſuccenſere conſueve- runt, Cic. pro Q. Reſc. 16. (2) Noſtram ne vi- cem irāſcaris, Liv. 34, 32.*

Irātē, adv. iūs. comp. *Angryly, in anger. Irātē dimiſſus, Phædr. 4, 24. Irātius conſervos in- tumentur, Col. 7, 12.*

Irātus, a, um. adj. or comp. ſiſmus. ſup. (1) *Angry, troubled, offended, in a paſſion, or chafe.* (2) *Troublous, tempeſtuous. (1) = Iratus & offeſſus alicui, Cic. Att. 1, 8. Archytas villico factus eſt iratior, Id. Tuſc. 4, 36. Cæſar fuit illis iratiſſimus, Id. Philipp. 8, 6. (2) Mare iratum, Hor. Epod. 2, 6.*

|| Irceus, i. m. *A kind of pudding, Feſt.*

Irē, & Irī. infin. [*à verb.*] *Eo, itum eſt.*

* || Irēnarches, ſive Irēnarcha, æ. m. *Pacis præſectus, [ab εἰρήνη pax, & ἀρχή imperium] a juſtice of peace, Ulp.*

* || Irēnicus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to peace.*

* || Irēſiōne, es. f. *Oleæ ramus lanā velatus; &c. [ab εἰρήνη, lana] An olive bough done over with wool; alſo all ſorts of fruits at feſtivals, Cerd.*

|| Irīcōlor, ōris. adj. *Of all colours, like the rainbow; changeable, or partycoloured, like a duck's, or pigeon's, neck, Aufon. Epist. 3, 15.*

* Irīnum, i. n. [*ab Iris*] *An ointment made of the flower de luce, Plin. 13, 1.*

* Irīnus, a, um. adj. *Of the flower de luce. Unguentum irinum, Plin. 13, 1.*

* Irīo, ōnis. m. [*ab Iris*] *Wintercreſſes, rock- gentle, or rockgallant, Col. 12, 20.*

* Irīs, īdis. f. [*ab ἰρις, Gr.*] (1) *The rainbow.* (2) *A precious ſtone.* (3) *Alſo the herb called flower de luce.* (4) *Alſo the cir- cle of divers colours, which is between the white and the apple of the eye.* (5) *Alſo the black circle about the nipple of a woman's pap. (1) Iri decus cæli, Virg. Æn. 9, 17. Cic. arcum vocat N. D. 3, 20. (2) Plin. (3) Col. 12, 20. (4) Ap. Med. (5) Jun.*

* Irnia, & Hirnia, æ. f. & Irneum, ei. n. ant. orneum. [*παρά τὸ ἱρνεον, quod ovis ſigu- ram haberet*] *A veſſel uſed for wine in ſacrifice, Feſt. hirnea, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 275.*

|| Irnella, æ. f. dim. *Idem, Feſt.*

Iron, ōnis. m. *A kind of herb, Plin. 18, 7. al. ſcrib. irion.*

* Irōnia, æ. f. *Simulatio, vel diſſimulatio, in oratione [ab εἰρων, Gr. ſimulator, diſſimulator] A figure in ſpeaking; when one meaneth contrary to the ſignification of the word, or when a man reaſoneth contrary to what he thinketh, to mock him; a reaſoning with mockery, ſcoffing, jeering, an irony. Sine ullā mercurio ironiā loquor, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 4. Urbana diſſimulatio, Id.*

* || Irōnicē, adv. [*Gr. εἰρωνικῶς*] *Mockingly, ſcoffingly, ironically, Gramm.*

* || Irōnicus, a, um. adj. *Ad ironiam perti- nens. Ironical, Gramm.*

* Irpex, īcis. f. [*ab ἰρπεξ rapax*] *A rake with iron teeth, to pull up herbs by the roots; a barrow, Varr. L. L. 4, 31. ¶ Caro R. R. 10. urpices, vel hurpices vocat.*

* || Irpus, i. m. [*ab eodem*] *In the Samnite tongue a wolf, Feſt.*

Irquis, & Irquitalus, Feſt. *Vid. Hirquitallus.*

* || Irādīa, ōis.

Invitatus, a, um. part. (1) *Biden.* (2) *Allured, enticed.* (1) *Invitati hospitaliter, Liv. 1.* *Non solum invitatus, sed etiam rogatus, Cic.* (2) *Invitata improbitas successu, Plin.*

Invitatus, ūs. m. verb. *An invitation.* Mitto Trebatium invitatu tuo, *Cic. ad Cæs. Fam. Ep. 75, 5.*

Invitè, adv. iūs, comp. isīmè, sup. *Against one's will.* *Invitè cæpi Capuam, Cic. Att. 8, 3.* *Vel prudentius, vel invitius, Id.* *Invitissime, ap. eundem Ep. 3, 10.* olim leg. sed mel. lib. à me invitissimo.

Invito, āre. act. [*à vis, ut sit tanquam blandâ vi voco*] (1) *To allure, or entice.* (2) *To bid, to invite, to desire to come.* (3) *To treat, to make much of.* (4) *To encourage, or provoke.* (1) *§ Ad quem fruendum non modò non retardat, verum etiam invitât atque allestat senectus, Cic. de Sen. 16.* (2) *Ad cœnam hominem invitavit in postremum diem, Id. Fam. 7, 9.* (3) *Alii suos in castra invitandi causâ adducunt, alii ab suis abducuntur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 74.* Si invitare nos pergeret, ibidem obdormissemus, *Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, sub fin.* (4) *Si non invitant omnia culpam, Ov. Epist. 17, 183.* *§ Invitare aliquem domum, Inv. 3, 14.* hospitio, *Cic. Phil. 12, 9.* in hospitium, *Liv. 28, 18.* poculis, *Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 32.* præmiis, *Cic. pro Lig. 4.* pretiis, *Virg. Æn. 5, 292.*

Invitor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be allured, &c.* A Cæsare valde liberaliter invitor in legationem, *Cic. Att. 2, 18.*

Invitò, adv. *Quidam adferunt ex Cic. pro invitè, quod vid.*

Invitus, a, um. adj. isīmus, sup. [*fort. ab in neg. & vito*] *Unwilling, against one's will, by constraint, in spite of one's teeth, whoever one will, or no.* *§ Invitâ Minervâ, against one's inclination, Cic. Off. 1, 3.* *Hor. A. P. 385.* = *Sapiens nihil facit invitus, nihil dolens, nihil coactus, Id. Parad. 5.* *Invitissimus eum à me dimisi, Id. Fam. 13, 63.*

Invius, a, um. adj. [*ex in & via*] *Lacking a way, that cannot be come at, unpassable.* *§ Italliam longis via dividit invia terris, Virg. Æn. 3, 383.* conf. *Liv. 9, 36.*

Inŭla, æ. f. [*contr. vel corrupt. ab helenium*] *The herb called enula campana, eliscampane.* *Inulas ego primus amaras Monstravi incoquere, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 51.*

Inultus, a, um. part. (1) *Unpunished, unrewarded, without hurt; escaping quit, or scotfree.* (2) *Act. That hath received an injury and not rewarded it.* (3) *Unhurt, without danger.* (1) *Inultum id nunquam à me auferet, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 4.* (2) *Nos hæc patiamur inultæ, Ov. Fast. 4, 595.* (3) *Curt. 3, 4, 4.* *Inulti imperatores, Liv. 23, 37.*

Inumbrans, tis. part. *Overshadowing.* *Inumbrante vesperâ universum Flaviani exercitus robur advenit, Tac. H. 3, 19, 2.*

Inumbratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A shadowing, Vitruv. ap. Litt.*

Inumbrator, ōris. m. verb. *He that shadoweth, or portrayeth, Vitruv. ap. Litt.*

Inumbratus, a, um. part. *Shaded, disguised.* *Cydnus multâ riparum amœnitate inumbratus, Curt. 3, 10.* *Inumbrata quies, J. C.*

Inumbro, āre. act. [*ex in, & umbro*] (1) *To cast a shadow upon, to give a shadow to.* (2) *Alto to defend and preserve.* (1) *Foros obtentu frondis inumbrant, Virg. Æn. 11, 66.* *Inumbrare partes dominationis, Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 5.* (2) *Sipons.*

Inumbro, āri, ātus. pass. Met. *To be eclipsed, shaded, or darkened.* *Imperatoris adventu legatorum dignitas inumbratur, Plin. Paneg. 19.*

Inuncatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A hooking, or entangling, Cod.*

Inuncatus, a, um. part. *Catched.* *Lana in pecore rubis quasi hamis inuncata, Col. 7, 3, 10.*

Inunco, āre. act. [*ex in, & unco, i.*] *To catch, or draw, to one; as it were with a hook.* *Qui nummos tristis inuncat, Lucil. ap. Non.* *Unguibus inuncare, Apul. Florid. 2, p. 760.*

Inunco, āri, ātus. pass. *To be caught as fishes are with hooks.* *Hamis inuncanda, Apul. Apol. p. 455.*

Inunctio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab inungo*] *An anointing, Plin. 20, 5.* *& Cels. 7, 7.* *Col. 6, 33, 2.*

Inunctor, ōris. m. verb. *He that anointeth, Litt. ex Cels.*

Inunctus, a, um. part. *Anointed, besmeared, Oculi inuncti, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 25.*

Inundans, tis. part. *Overflowing.* *Æstus maris inundantes, Plin. 2, 97.*

Inundatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An overflowing, a deluge, an inundation.* (2) *Pass. The being overflowed.* (1) = *Valles fluminum alluvie & inundationibus crescunt, Col. 3, 11.* (2) *Joppe Phœnicum antiquior terrarum inundatione, Plin. 5, 3.*

Inundator, ōris. m. verb. *He that overfloweth, Litt. ex Apul.*

Inundo, āre. act. (1) *To overflow, to overwhelm, or cover over, with water.* (2) *Met. Neut. To come pouring on amain.* (1) *Terram inundat aqua, Cic. N. D. 1, 37.* *Conf. Liv. 22, 2, & 24, 9.* (2) *Densi inundant Troës, Virg. Æn. 12, 280.*

Inundor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be overwhelmed, &c.* *Inundari sanguine, Liv. 24, 38.* *Quibus exercitibus Europa inundata est, Curt. 5, 23.*

Inungo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To anoint.* *Visco inungunt oculos, Plin. 8, 54.*

Inungor, i, ctus. pass. *To be anointed.* *Si quando aliquis hōc fuerit inunctus, Scrib. Larg. Compos. 90.*

Inūnctus, a, um. part. [*ex in, & unctus*] *Made one, united together.* *Tert. † Conjunctus, coagmentatus.*

Invocans, tis. part. *Calling upon.* *Sacrum & æternum invocans ignem, Curt. 4, 50.*

Invocatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A calling upon, a crying for help, an invocation, Quint. 9, 2.* *Theologis usitatissimus. † Precatio, obsecratio.*

Invocatus, a, um. part. *Called upon, Just. 18, 6, 5.*

Invocatus, a, um. adj. [*ex in non, & vocatus*] *Uncalled, unbiden.* *§ Quos invocatos vidit in foro, omnes devocavit, Nep. Cim. extr.* *Invocato ut sit mihi locus semper, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 29.*

Invoco, āre. act. (1) *To call in, or upon; to call for.* (2) *To call, or name.* (3) *To invoke, or implore.* (4) *To imprecate.* (1) *Invocare advocatum, Cic. Orat. 2, 47.* (2) *Macedones fortissimum regem invocant Alexandrum, Curt. 10, 5, 9.* *Quem invocant omnes Jovem, Cic. N. D. 3, 4.* (3) *Jovem invocârunt; venit, auxilio iis fuit, Plaut. Amph. prol. 92.* *Auxilia libertati invocare, Tac. Ann. 15, 59, 4.* (4) *Tu isthæc cum tuo magno malo invocavisti, Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 60.*

Invocor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be called, &c.* *Victor ad hæc Atheniensium Philippus pater invocabatur, Curt. 3, 24.*

Involatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Aug. pro* *Involutus*, ūs. m. *A flying on.* *Alitis involatus, Cic. Fam. 6, 6.*

Involgo, āre. *Id. quod Invulgo.* *Quo die Allobroges involgârunt, Cic. Att. 2, 1, sed var. codd. Conf. Gell. 20, 5.*

Involito, āre. freq. *To fly in often, to bang over; to fly, or wave, about.* *Humeris involitant comæ, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 3.*

Involò, āre. neut. (1) *To fly in, or upon.* (2) *Met. To fly directly at, to lay bold of.* (3) *To seize.* (1) *Singulos involat verius quam capit, Plin. 9, 59.* (2) *Vix me contineo, quin involem in capillum, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 20.* (3) *Involare in possessionem, Cic. de Orat. 3, 31.* *§ Nidis involare, Col. 8, 3.* *Act. § Animum cupid involat, Tac. Ann. 1, 49.*

Involucer, cris, cre. *& Involucris*, cre. adj. *That cannot, or is not able to, fly; unfledged, callow.* *Pulli involucres, Gell. 2, 29.*

Involūcre, is. n. [*ab involvendo*] *A barber's towel which he casteth about one's shoulders when he trims one.* *Ne is quidem involucre injicere voluit, vestem ut ne inquinat, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17.*

Involūcrum, i. n. *Every thing that serveth to cover, wrap, or hide; the cover of a book.* *It is used for several things. § Involutum clypei, Cic. N. D. 2, 14.* *§ Involutum floris, the cup of a flower, Jun.* *Involutum cordis, the purse of the heart, Med.* *Tegere aliquid involucris simulationum, Cic. Q. f. 1, 1.*

Involvendus, a, um. part. *To be involved.* *Ac ne illud quidem involvendum silentio, Val. Max. 1, 7, 5.* *conf. Cels. 8, 10.*

Involvens, tis. part. *Involving, covering, enveloping, hiding.* *Nox involvens umbrâ terram, Virg. Æn. 2, 251.* *Met. Obscuris vera involvens Sibylla, Ibid. 6, 100.*

Involutarius, a, um. adj. *Against one's will, involuntary, unwilling, Post. † Invitus.*

Involvo, ēre, vi, lūtum. act. (1) *To wrap, or fold, in.* (2) *To tumble, or roll, upon.* (3) *Met. To entangle, to envelop.* (4) *To cover, or hide.* (1) *Membrana involvat libellum, Tibull. 3, 1, 9.* (2) *Saxa trabesque super totosque involvit montes, Ov. Met. 12, 507.* (3) *Aranei laceratarum catulos involvunt, Plin. 11, 24.* (4) *Captivam stipulâ sænoque involvit, Ov. Fast. 4, 705.* *Involvunt atra telorum mœnia nube, Sil. 1, 311.* *§ Involvere se literis, to give himself wholly to his books, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.*

Involvor, i, ctus. pass. *To be wrapped, in, &c.* *§ Involvi tenebris, Val. Flacc. 7, 74.* *rapido igni, Sil. 5, 512.*

Involutè, adv. *Covertly, closely, Spart. † Abscîtè, occultè.*

Involutio, ōnis. f. verb. *An enveloping, or enfolding, Vitruv. 10, 11.*

Involutus, a, um. part. isīmus, sup. *Wrapt up, folded in, cloaked, covered, intricate, obscure, dark.* = *§ Occulta quædam & quasi involuta aperire, Cic. de Fin. 1, 9.* *Involutissima res, Sen. N. Q. 6, 5.*

Involvulus, i. m. *A worm like a canker that destroyeth the buds of vines, a wine freter.* *Involvulus pampini folio implicat sese, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 63.*

Inurbânè, adv. *Uncourteously, rudely, homely, unmannerly, uncivilly, Cic. N. D. 3, 19.*

Inurbanus, a, um. adj. *Uncourteous, rude, simple, homely, uncivil, unmannerly, ungentle.* = *Inops humanitatis atque inurbanus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 40.* *§ Scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor. A. P. 273.*

Inurens, tis. part. *Scorching, Cels. 1, 3.*

Inurgeo, ēre. act. *To urge, to thrust, or push; to force against one, Lucr. 5, 1034.*

Inūrino, āre. neut. [*ex in, & urino*] *To plunge and wash themselves, as geese do.* *Fiat piscina, quâ inurinare possunt aves, Col. 8, 14, 2.*

Inūro, ēre, ssi, stum. act. (1) *To mark with a hot iron.* (2) *To enamel, to work with water colours; to put, or print, in.* (3) *To burn to ashes.* (4) *To brand, or fix upon.* (1) *§ Vitulis notas & nomina gentis inurunt, Virg. Geor. 3, 158.* (2) *Tabulam bigæ Nicias scripsit se inussisse, Plin. 35, 4.* (3) *Truncus Pompeii rogo inustus est, Aur. Vict. V. illust. 77, 12.* (4) *§ Nonne tibi viderer inurere maculas, quas reliquâ vitâ eluere non possis? Declam. in Sall.* *§ Inurere calamistris, Cic. Propr. to curl hair, Met. to set off, or adorn.* *§ Inurere alicui infamiam, Cic. Prov. Conf. 7.* *famam superbix, Id. pro Mur. 4.*

Inūror, i, ctus. pass. *To be burnt in, Met. to be branded with, Liv. Ut nota Certo quasi censoria inuiatur, Plin. Ep. 9, 13.*

Inūsitatè, adv. iūs, comp. *Strangely, not after the accustomed manner, unusually.* = *Abfurdè & inusitatè scriptæ epistolæ, Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 2.* *Poëta inusitatus contraxerat meum factum Id. Orat. 46.*

Inūsitatò, adv. *Idem, Plin. Paneg. 5.*

Inūsitatus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Unusual, unwonted, strange, not used.* = *Acies inaudita inusitæque, Liv. 4, 33.* *Species navium inusitator, Cæs. B. G. 4, 25.* *Leporem quendam inusitatum nostris oratoribus est consecutus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 23.*

Inustus, a, um. part. *About to brand, or stigmatize*, Cic.

Inustus, a, um. part. [*ab inusor*] *Burnt, marked with a hot iron, seared, branded, enameled*. *Vulnere sanguis inustus*, Ov. Met. 12, 235. *De reliq. sign. v. Inuro*.

|| **Inusum**, pro inusitatum, Fest.

Inusus, ūs. m. *Want of use*. Ego sum inusu nimio factus nequior, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 65. *Rare occ.*

Inutilis, e. adj. or. comp. *Unprofitable, to no use, unserviceable, useless*. Sibi inutilis, Cic. Sibi inutilior, Ov. Met. 13, 38. *Stomacho inutilissimum*, Plin. 22, 24. *Conf. Cels. 4, 7*.

Inutilitas, ātis. f. *Unprofitableness, uselessness*. = *Appetendarum rerum partes sunt honestas & utilitas, vitandarum, turpitudine & inutilitas*, Cic. de Inv. 2, 52.

Inutiliter, adv. *Unprofitably, unseasonably*. Multa Romæ malè & inutiliter administrantur, Hirt. B. Al. 65. *Responsum est non inutiliter*, Liv. 3, 50.

|| **Inulgatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A publishing abroad*, Symm.

|| **Inulgator**, ōris. m. verb. *He that publishes abroad*, Arnob.

|| **Inulgatus**, a, um. part. *Published, blazed abroad*. Verba inulgata & sordentia, Gell. 11, 7. *↓ Vulgaris*.

|| **Inulgo**, āre. act. *To publish, or blaze abroad*. Libris foras editis inulgasset, Gell. 20, 5.

Invulnerabilis, e. adj. *Invulnerable, that cannot be wounded*. Animus invulnerabilis, Sen. Ep. 9.

Invulneratus, a, um. part. *Unwounded, unburnt*. = *Invulnerati inviolatique vixerunt*, Cic. pro Sext. 67.

I ante O.

* **Id.** interj. exultantis [*id*, Gr.] *A cry of joy*. Io pæan, Ov. Io triumphæ, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 50. *miserantis*. ¶ **Uror**, Io! Ob! I burn, Tibull. 2, 4, 6. Item vocantis. Io, io, io, te quaeso, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 12.

Jocābundus, a, um. adj. *Jesting, speaking merrily*. Ventus jocābundus, Val. Max. 2, 4, 4. *ubi tamen al. joculābundus*. *Jocābundus re-vertitur*, Id. 1, 8, 8.

|| **Jocāliter**, adv. *Merrily, in jest, sportively*, Amm. *↓ Per jocum, jocosè*.

Jocans, tis. part. *Jesting*. ¶ **Jocans**, an ita sentiens, Cic. Mimi obscena jocantes, Ov. Tr. 2, 497.

Jocatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A jesting, drolling, or playing the wag*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.

Jocatus, a, um. part. *Jesting*. Permulta jocatus, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 62.

Jocor, āri. ātus sum. dep. *To speak in jest, to speak merrily, to droll and play the wag, to joke*. *Jocerne tecum per literas?* Cic. Fam. 2, 4. *Jo cabar equidem*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 86. *Homo aptus ad jocandum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 17.

Jocose, adv. iūs. comp. *Merrily, j. singly, pleasantly, in jest*. Eum lusi jocosè satī, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 11. § **Jocosus** dicere, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 105. *scribere*, Cic. Fam. 9, 24.

Jocosus, a, um. adj. *Merry, sportfull, pleasant, sportive, jocosè*. = *Oderunt hilarem tristes, tristemque jocosū*, Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 89. *Verba jocosā*, Ov. Fast. 6, 692.

Joculābundus, a, um. adj. *Jesting, merry*. Val. Max. 3, 2, 6. & 2, 4, 4. *ubi tamen al. jocābundus*.

Joculans, tis. *Jesting*. Quædam militariter joculantes, Liv. 7, 13. *Hinc Angl. juggle*.

|| **Joculāria**, ōrum. pl. n. *Jewels, bracelets*, Scail.

Joculāris, e. adj. *Sporting, or jesting; jocular*. *Jocularis audacia*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 84.

Joculārīter, adv. *Merrily, in jest, by way of sport*, Plin. 22, 22.

Joculārius, a, um. adj. *That is spoken in jest, a jesting matter*. *Jocularium malum*, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 43.

Joculātor, ōris. m. verb. *A jester, a droll, a merry companion*. *Joculatorem senem interesse nolui*, Cic. Att. 4, 16. *Rare occ.*

|| **Joculātorius**, a, um. adj. *Merry, pleasant*, Cic. ad Attic. 4, 16. *Sed ibi Grut. & Græv. edid. jocularior*. *Leg. quidem ap. Diom. Gram.*

Joculor, āri. *To jest*. dep. leg. *saltem in part. Militariter joculantes*, Liv. 7, 10.

Joculus, i. m. dim. *A little jest*. = *Per joculum & ludum*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 11.

Jocundus, a, um. adj. *Poët. Vid. Jucundus*.

Jocus, i. m. Cic. in pl. **Joci**, ōrum. m. & **Joca**, n. *A jest, a joke, a droll; a pleasant, or witty, word; raillery*. = *¶ Ludo & joco uti licet, cum gravibus seriisque rebus satisfecerimus*, Cic. Offic. 1, 29. *Multa joca solent esse in epistolis*, Id. Philipp. 2, 4. *¶ Opinor quod dixi per jocum, id eventurum esse severum & serium*, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 3, 47. **Joci**, ōrum. m. pl. Plin. Pan. 49. **Joca**, ōrum. n. pl. Cic. de Fin. 2, 26. *Extra jocum*, Id. Fam. 7, 11. *Remoto joco*, Ibid. 7, 22.

* **Ion**, i. n. [*ion*, Gr.] (1) *A violet*. (2) *A kind of gem*. (1) Plin. 21, 14. (2) Id. 57, 61.

* || **Iōnis**, is. f. [*ab eodem; ob similit.*] *A kind of carbuncle stone*, Litt. ex Plin.

* **Iōta**, indecl. *Litera Græca, Mart. ex jod, Hebr. The letter j, or jod; also a jot, the least thing that is*. *Unum de titulo tollere Iota potes*, Mart. 2, ult.

* || **Iōtācismus**, i. m. *A faulty pronunciation of the letter i*, Gramm.

Jōvis, gen. à *Jupiter*. [*à Jovah, quod à Jehovah, vid. inter propria*.] ¶ **Jovis arbor**, the oak, Ov. **Jovis barba**, vel **caulis**, *sengreen, or bouseleek*. **Jovis dies**, *Thursday*. **Jovis flos**, *rose campaign*, Plin. **Jovis ales**, the eagle, Poët. ¶ *Leg. & Jovis in recto, ut Jovis custos, sæpe in denariis antiquis*.

I ante P.

Ipse, a, um. gen. **ipſius**, dat. **ipſi**. *I, thou, before a verb of the first and second person; he, she, the same, his one self, he alone, none but he; also be of himself*. *Qui ipse tum fuit*, Cic. *Ipse vidi*, Virg. *Ipse venias*, Id. ¶ **Ipſum** *ludere quæ vellem permisit, gave me liberty*, Id. ¶ *It is often emphatical, as, Flos ipſe, the very flower, the very prime*, Ter. *Also demonstrative, Ii ipſi ego, ipſe egomet, I, myself*, Ter. *Tute ipſe, thou thyself*, Id. *Hoc ipſum, this very thing*, Cic. *Ipſum me nōſti, you know me*, Ter.

Ipſemet, pron. *He himself*.

† **Ipſi**, antiq. pro **ipſius**.

Ipſipe, vel **ipſipe**, pro **ipſemet**. *To himself*. **Ipſi**, neque alii, ut **mihipte**, **mihi ipſi**.

Ipſiſſimus, a, um. adj. superl. grad. *Even the very same*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 146.

Ipſus, a, um. pron. adj. pro **ipſe**. *He*. *Maximè ap. comices*. *Ilic nunc se ipſus fallit*, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 15.

I ante R.

* || **Ir.** n. indecl. *The bellow of the hand*, Perot. *Vid. Iir*.

IRA, æ. f. qu. ura. [*ab urendo, al. ab ire, quod à se it qui irascitur, hinc qui iram deponit dicitur ad se redire, Denat.*] (1) *Anger, displeasure, wrath, passion*. (2) *Rage, or troublesome-ness, of any thing*. (3) *Meton. A fault*. (4) *Luſt*. (1) *Ira est libido ulciscendi ejus, qui videtur leſiſſe injuriā*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9. *¶ Iræ atque iracundiæ concius sibi*, Suet. Claud. 38. (2) *Maris ira*, Ov. Ep. 18, 2. (3) *Ob similibus iram fugæ ed miſſierant*, Liv. 7, 27. (4) *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 71. ¶ Leg. & in plur. ¶ Iræ sunt inter Glycerium & geatum, they are fallen out*, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 20. *Plumbeas iras gerunt*, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 6, 17.

Irācundè, adv. *Angryly, spitefully*. *Hi minis irācundè agunt*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 21. *Docet irācundiū & laborioſiū*, Id. pro Q. Rosc. 11.

Irācundia, æ. f. (1) *Passion quickly moved, haſtyness of temper, a readyness, or natural inclination, to anger*. (2) *Also anger*. (1) *¶ Iræ atque iracundiæ concius sibi, utramque excuſavit ediſto*, Suet. Claud. 38. (2) *Omitte tuam iſtanc iracundiā*, Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 37.

† **Irācundīter**, adv. *Angryly*, Cæcil. ap. Non. 11, 45. *↓ Iracundè*.

Irācundus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *Soon angry, haſty, teſty, peſtiſh, naturally inclined to anger, boiſterous, raging*. *Iracundi & difficiles ſenes*, Cic. de Sen. 18. *Iracundiſſe Adriā*, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 22. *¶ Aliud eſt iracundum eſſe, aliud iratum*, Cic. *Iracundiſſimus*, Sen. Ep. 94. *edente Gronov.*

Irāſcens, tis. part. *Being angry*. *Irāſcenti ſimilis*, Plin. H. 9, 60.

Irāſcor, i, rātus. (1) *To be angry, moved, or diſpleaſed*. (2) *To grieve, or to be ſorry, ſor.* (1) = *Diſ hominibus irāſci & ſuccenſere conſueverunt*, Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 16. (2) *Noſtram ne vicem irāſcaris*, Liv. 34, 32.

Irātè, adv. iūs, comp. *Angryly, in anger*. *Irātè dimiſſus*, Phædr. 4, 24. *Irātius conſervos in-tuentur*, Col. 7, 12.

Irātus, a, um. adj. or comp. *ſiſmus, ſup.* (1) *Angry, troubled, offended, in a paſſion, or chafe*. (2) *Troublous, tempeſtuouſ*. (1) = *Iratus & offeſſus alicui*, Cic. Att. 1, 8. *Archytas villico factus eſt iratior*, Id. Tusc. 4, 36. *Cæſar fuit illis iratiſſimus*, Id. Philipp. 8, 6. (2) *Mare iratum*, Hor. Epod. 2, 6.

|| **Iceus**, i. m. *A kind of pudding*, Feſt.

Ire, & **iri**. infin. [*à verb.*] *Es, itum eſt*.

* || **Irēnarches**, ſive **Irēnarcha**, æ. m. *Pacis præſectus*, [*ab εἰρήνην pax, & ἀρχή imperium*] *a juſtice of peace*, Ulp.

* || **Irēnicus**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to peace*.

* || **Irēſiōne**, es. f. *Oleæ ramus lanā velatus; &c.* [*ab εἰρήνην, lana*] *An olive bough done over with wool; alſo all ſorts of fruits at feſti-vals*, Cerd.

|| **Irēcōlor**, ōris. adj. *Of all colours, like the rainbow; changeable, or partycoloured, like a duck's, or pigeon's, neck*, Auſon. Epist. 3, 15.

* **Irīnum**, i. n. [*ab Iris*] *An ointment made of the flower de luce*, Plin. 13, 1.

* **Irīnus**, a, um. adj. *Of the flower de luce*. *Unguentum irinum*, Plin. 13, 1.

* **Irīo**, ōnis. m. [*ab Iris*] *Wintercresses, rock-gentle, or rockgallant*, Col. 12, 20.

* **Iris**, idis. f. [*ab ἴρις, Gr.*] (1) *The rainbow*. (2) *A precious ſtone*. (3) *Also the herb called flower de luce*. (4) *Also the circle of divers colours, which is between the white and the apple of the eye*. (5) *Also the black circle about the nipple of a woman's pap.* (1) *Iri decus cœli*, Virg. Æn. 9, 17. *Cic. arcum vocat N. D. 3, 20.* (2) *Plin.* (3) *Col. 12, 20.* (4) *Ap. Med.* (5) *Jun.*

* **Irnia**, & **Hirnia**, æ. f. & **Irneum**, ei. n. ant. *orneum*. [*μαζὰ τὸ ἑνεον, quod ovis figuram haberet*] *A veſſel uſed for wine in ſacrifice*, Feſt. *hirnea*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 275.

|| **Irnetia**, æ. f. dim. *Idem*, Feſt.

Iron, ōnis. m. *A kind of herb*, Plin. 18, 7. *al. ſcrib. irion*.

* **Irōnia**, æ. f. *Simulatio, vel diſſimulatio, in oratione* [*ab εἰρων, Gr. ſimulator, diſſimulator*] *A figure in ſpeaking; when one meaneth contrary to the ſignification of the word, or when a man reaſoneth contrary to what he thinketh, to mock him; a reaſoning with mockery, ſcoffing, jeering, an irony*. *Sine ullâ mehercule ironiā loquor*, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 4. *Urbana diſſimulatio*, Id.

* || **Irōnicè**, adv. [*Gr. εἰρωνικῶς*] *Mockingly, ſcoffingly, ironically*, Gramm.

* || **Irōnicus**, a, um. adj. *Ad ironiā perti-nens*. *Ironycal*, Gramm.

* **Irpeſ**, icis. f. [*ab ἀραξ rapax*] *A rake with iron teeth, to pull up herbs by the roots; a harrow*, Varr. L. L. 4, 31. *¶ Cato R. R. 10. urpices, vel hurpices vocat*.

* || **Irupus**, i. m. [*ab eodem*] *In the Samnite-tongue a wolf*, Feſt.

Iruis, & **Iruitalua**, Feſt. *Vid. Hirquitallus*.

* || **Irādīa**, æ. f.

* || Irradiatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A casting out of beams, an irradiation*, Aug. † Radiatio, Plin.

* || Irradiator, ōris. m. verb. & Irradiatrix, ōis. f. *He, or she, that giveth light*, Boët. † Qui, vel quæ, irradiat.

* Irradio, āre. act. [*ex in, & radio; mutat. n in r euphoniæ gratiâ*] *To shine upon, to cast his beams upon, to lighten, to irradiate*. Hoc undique gemmæ Irradiant, Stat. Theb. 6, 64.

* Irrafus, a, um. adj. [*ex in, & rufus*] *Unshaven, unscraped, rough, unpolished*. Di te a ment cum irraſo capite, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 16. Irraſa clava, Sil. 8, 582.

Irrationābilis, e. adj. *Unreasonable*. Inationabile animal, Cels. præf. Conf. Quint. 2, 16.

|| Irrationābiliter, adv. *Unreasonably*, Aug. † Sine ratione.

Irrationālis, e. adj. *Irrational*, Sen. Ep. 71. edente Gronov. † Rationis expers, Cic.

Irrauesco, ēre, rausi. incept. *To wax hoarse*. Æſopum, si paulum irrauerit, explodi video, Cic. de Orat. 1, 61.

|| Irrēcuprābilis, e. adj. *Irrecoverable*. † Irreparabilis, Vir.

† Irrēdīvīvus, a, um. adj. *That cannot be revived, or repaired*, Catull. 16, 3.

† Irrēdux, ūcis. adj. *From which one cannot safely return*. Irreducem viam carpit, Luc. 9, 408.

|| Irrefragābilis, e. adj. *Invincible; that cannot be baffled, or withstood*, Philof.

|| Irrefutābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be disproved*, Arnob.

|| Irregulāris, e. adj. *Irregular, or out of rule*. † Abnormis, Hor.

|| Irregulāritas, ātis. f. *Disorder, irregularity*. † Declinatio ab regulā.

|| Irregulārīter, adv. *Disorderly, irregularly*. † Enormiter, Plin.

Irrēligātus, a, um. part. *Unbound, loose*. Croceas irreligata comas, Ov. de Arte, 1, 537. † Rarō occ.

Irrēligiōsē, adv. *Undevoutly, irreligiously*, Tac. Ann. 2, 52.

|| Irrēligiōſitas, ātis. f. *Want of religion, ungodlyness*, Tert. † Impietas, Cic.

Irrēligiōſus, a, um. adj. *Ungodly, irreligious, undevout*, Liv. 5, 40. Plin. Ep. 9, 35, 1.

† Irrēmeābilis, e. adj. *From which one cannot return, not to be repassed*. Irremeabilis unda, Virg. Æn. 6, 425. Irremeabile litus, Sil. Ital. 5, 41. Conf. Sen. H. F. 548.

Irrēmēdiābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be remedied, irremediable*. Tyranni factio irremediabilis, Sen. Ep. 114. Irremediabile scelus, Plin. H. 11, 115. ed. Hard. † Infanabilis, Cic.

|| Irrēmīſībilis, e. adj. *Not to be expiated, or forgiven*, Theol. † Inexpiabilis, Cic.

|| Irrēmōtus, a, um. part. *Unremoved*, Prud. Perist. 5, 407. † Immutus.

|| Irrēmūnērābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be rewarded, or returned*, Apul. Met. 3, p. 92.

Irrēparābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be repaired, or restored to its first state; irreparable, irrecoverable*. Fugit irreparabile tempus, Virg. Geor. 3, 284. Conf. Æn. 10, 467.

|| Irrēparābiliter, adv. *Irrecoverably*, Aug. † Penitūs, funditūs.

† Irrēpertus, a, um. part. *Not found, not discovered*. Aurum irrepertum, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 49.

* Irrēpens, tis. part. *Creeping in*. Irrepentibus dominationis magistris, Tac. Hist. 2, 63, 1.

* Irrēpo, ēre, pſi, tum. neut. [*ex ir, pro in, & repo; euphoniæ gratiâ*] (1) *To creep in by stealth*. (2) Met. *To steal into, to get into by little and little*. (1) § Draco irrepit ad Atiam, Suet. Aug. 94. (2) § Eloquentia modō perfringit, modō irrepit in ſenſus, Cic. Orat. 28.

|| Irrēpoſcībilis, e. adj. *That cannot be demanded again*, Apul. Apol. p. 547.

|| Irrēprehēſībilis, e. adj. *That cannot be reproved, irreprehensible*, Litt. ex Apul. pro

Irreprehensū, & Irreprehensū, a, um. adj. *Blameless, harmless*. § Irreprehensa responsa, Ov. Met. 2, 340. probitas famæ, Id. Trist. 5, 44, 22. Irreprehensa retinacula, Prud.

* Irrepto, āre. freq. [*ex in, & repto*] *To creep, or steal, into a place; to creep in by little and little*. Vis Argos eat, hostilēſque Mycænas Squallidus irreptet? Stat. Theb. 11, 732. Grex protervus nunc humeris irreptet avi, Id. Sylv. 3, 1, 178.

Irrēquies, ei. f. adj. *Restless*, Aufon. Orat. 16. pro

Irrēquīctus, vel Irrequīctus, a, um. adj. (1) *Troubled, disturbed*. (2) *Without rest, or quiet; full of toil, restless, troubled*. (1) Sors Phœbi irrequieta, Ov. Met. 2, 386. Irrequietus Enipeus, Ibid. 1, 579. conf. Sil. 14, 61. (2) Bella irrequieta, Ov. Tr. 2, 236.

Irrēſectus, a, um. part. *Not cut, not pared*. Canidia irrefectum rodens pollicem, Hor. Epod. 5, 47.

|| Irrēsōlūbilis, e. adj. *Not to be loosed, or slackened*, Apul. de Hab. doct. Plat. p. 609. † Insolubilis, Quint.

† Irrēsōlūtus, a, um. part. *Never let slack, or loose*. Vincula irresoluta, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 2, 22.

† Irreſtinctus, a, um. qu. part. *Unquenched*. Irreſtincta foci ſervant altaria flammæ, Sil. 3, 29. † Rarō occ.

Irrētio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*qu. reti quodam involvo*] (1) Met. *To take hold, as in a net; to entangle*. (2) *To ensnare, to allure*. (1) § His ſe adoleſcens irretierat erratis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21. (2) Corruptelarum illecebris irretire, Id. Catil. 1, 6.

Irrētior, īri. paſſi. *To be ensnared, &c.* Liv.

|| Irretitor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ensnareth*, Boët. † Qui irretit.

Irrētītus, a, um. part. *Entrapped, snared, caught fast in a net*. Met. *a'lured, entangled*. Cantuaculis irretitus tenetur, Cic. de Fin. 5, 18.

† Irretortus, a, um. part. *Unmoved, fixed, straight*. Oculo irretorto ſpectare, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 23.

Irrēvēiens, tis. *Irreverent*. Ne quis ut irreverentem operis argueret, Plin. Ep. 8, 21.

Irrēvēnter, adv. *Irreverently*. — Adoleſcentuli huc tranſeunt irreverenter & temerē, Plin. Ep. 2, 14. Egit Claudius Capito irreverenter magis, quā conſtanter, Id. 5, 13.

Irrēvēntia, æ. f. *Rudeness, irreverence*. Studiū irreverentia, Plin. Ep. 6, 2. Coultia libertate irreverentia, Tac. Ann. 13, 26. Qui juvenutis irreverentiam gravibus decretis notaviſſent, Id. 3, 31, 4.

|| Irrēvēreor, ēri, ītus. dep. *To show one no respect*, Dig. † Non reveoreor.

† Irrēvōcābilis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) *Irrevocable, that cannot be recalled*. (2) *Not to be pulled back*. (1) Volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71. Domitiani natura præceps in iram, & quō obſcurior, eō irrevocabili-or, Tac. Agric. 42, 6. (2) Pondus irrevocabile anchoræ, Plin. 32, 1.

† Irrēvōcandus, a, um. part. *Idem*. Error irrevocandus, Claud. de Bell. Get. 123.

Irrēvōcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Not to be called back, that cannot be withheld*. (2) *Not called, not desired*. (1) Irrevocatus ab acri Cæde, Ov. Met. 11, 401. (2) Loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati, Hor. Ep. 1, 223.

† Irrēvōlūtus, a, um. part. *Not turned over, not unfolded, or opened*. Vadas & redeas irrevolutus, Mart. 11, 1. † ſed in mel. libb. leg. inevolutus.

Irrīdendus, a, um. part. *To be derided*. Perpeſſus es nec irridendam moram, Plin. Pan. 63.

Irrīdens, tis. part. *Deriding, jeering*. Spurinam irridens, & ut falſum arguens, Suet. Jul. Cæſ. 81.

Irrīdeo, ēre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex in & rideo*] *To mock, to scoff, to laugh to scorn*. Apollonius irriſit philoſophiam, Cic. de Orat. 1, 17. Conf. Ter. H. 5, 2, 29.

Irrīdīcūlē, adv. *Unpleasantly, simply, baldly*. Non irridiculē quidam dixit, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 42. † Rarō occ.

Irrīdīcūlum, i. n. *A laughing stock*. Irridicūlum ſumus ambo, Plaut. Caſin. 5, 2, 3.

Irrīgandus, a, um. part. *To water, or be watered*. Cū operam oblocare ad puteos exhauriendos hortōſque irrigandos ſolitus eſſet, Juſſi. 11, 10.

Irrīgatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A watering*. Agrorum irrigationes, Cic. Offic. 2, 4.

|| Irrīgator, ōris. m. *He that watereth*, Boët.

Irrīgātus, a, um. part. *Watered, daubed; be-daubed*. || Met. Irrigatus plagis homo, whipp-ed till the blood runeth down, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 18.

Irrīgo, āre. act. [*ex in & rigo*] (1) *To water*. (2) *To bedew, to moisten, to soak*. (1) Aquam irrigata in areas, Cato. § Ægyptum Nilus irrigat, Cic. N. D. 2, 52. (2) Sopor irrigat artus, Virg. Æn. 3, 511.

Irrigor, āri, ātus. paſſi. *To be watered, &c.* Col. 2, 17.

Irrīgua, ōrum. pl. n. ſc. loca. *Little brooks, or streams, that water the earth*, Plin. 6, 26.

Irrīguus, a, um. adj. & paſſi. (1) *Watered, wet, moist, plashy*. (2) Act. *Also that watereth*. (1) Hortus irriguus, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 16. (2) Bibat irriguas fertilis hortus aquas, Tibull. 2, 1, 44.

* || Irrīpio, ēre. act. [*ex in & rapio*] *To hurry in*, Cic. si verus est Calep. ipse quidem addubito.

Irrīſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab irrideo*] *A mocking, a laughing to scorn*. Cum irriſione audientium, Cic. Offic. 1, 38. Conf. de Or. 1, 12.

Irrīſor, ōris. m. verb. *One that mocketh, or laugheth to scorn; a mocker, or scorner*, Cic. Parad. 1, 4.

Irrīſus, a, um. part. *Mocked, or laughed to scorn*. Non credis indignis nos eſſe irriſas modis? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 43. Conf. Tac. Ann. 4, 9, 2.

Irrīſus, ūs. m. *A mocking, or laughing to scorn*. Linguam ab irriſu exerere, Liv. 7, 10. Conf. Plin. 37, 9. Irrīſui, Tac. Agr. 14, 39, 3.

Irrītābilis, e. adj. *Quickly made angry, or moved*. § Animi bonorum ſæpe irritabiles ſunt, & iidem placabiles, Cic. Att. 1, 17. Genus irritabile vatum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 102.

Irrītāmen, īnis. n. & Irrītāmentum, i. n. *A thing that fireth, or provoketh; an excitement, or provocation*. Opes animi irritamen avari, Ov. Met. 13, 434. Opes irritamenta malorum, Ibid. 1, 140. conf. Sil. 5, 235.

Irrītandus, a, um. part. *That must be provoked*, Quint. 1, 1. Irr tandis hominum oculis opportunum, Tac. Hist. 3, 70, 2. Conf. Liv. 31, 5.

Irrītans, tis. part. *Provoking, &c.* Pocula irritantia luxum, Sil. 13, 355.

† Irrītāſſo, pro irritavero, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 198.

Irrītatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A firing, or provoking*. (2) *Also an appetite, or desire*. (1) Liv. 31, 14. (2) Naturalis ineſt animi irritatio commutandi ſedes, Sen. Helv. 6.

Irrītator, ōris. m. verb. *He that angreth, or provoketh*, Sen. Ep. 108.

Irrītātus, a, um. part. & adj. || or, comp. (1) *Provoked, fired, moved to anger, nettled*. (2) *Also angry*. (1) Irritatis animis, Liv. 2, 46. (2) Ita ſum irritatus, ut, &c. Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 10. Irritator, Gell. 10, 10.

Irrīto, āre. act. [*tractum à canibus, qui cūm provocantur, irriunt, vel hirriunt, Non.*] (1) *To provoke, move, or stir*. (2) *To affect*. (3) *To anger*. (1) Irritabis crabrones, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 75. || Bono publico, ſibi proprias ſimul-tates irritavit, ſacrificed, Liv. 33, 46. (2) Irritant animos demiffa per aures, Hor. A. P. 180. (3) Si me irritāſſis, lumbifragium hinc auferes, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 298. § Pectus irritare, & mulcere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 202.

Irrītor, āri. paſſi. *To be provoked*. Ne pervicacia quorundam irritaretur animus, Tac. Hist. 4, 8, 2. conf. Cels. 7, 7.

Irrītus, a, um. adj. [*ex in & ratus*] (1) *Void, of no effect, force, or weight; nothing worth*. (2) *Vain, addle, that miſſeth of his purpoſe*. (1) § Quod modō erat ratum, irritum eſt, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 58. § Quæ augur neſaſta dixerit, irrita infectaque ſunto, Cic. de Legg. 2, 8. Irrita ſœ-dera,

dera, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 692. (2) Ovum irritum, quod & urinum & hypeneimium, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. ¶ Irritus spei, disappointed of his hope, *Curt.* 6, 5, 1. consilii, *Paterc.* 2, 63. Legationis irritus rediit, *Tac. H.* 4, 32, 7. Ad irritum cecidit pes, *Liv.* 2, 6.

¶ Irrōbōro, āre. neut. To grow strong, or of force, *Gell.* 1, 22. † Invalesco.

Irrōgatio, ōnis. f. verb. A setting, or imposing of penaltys, or like things. Multae irrogatio, *Cic. pro Rabir.* 3. Irrogatione dupli multare, *Plin. Paneg.* 40.

¶ Irrōgator, ōris. m. verb. He that imposeth, or enjoineth, *Ap. JCC.* † Qui irrogat.

Irrōgatus, a, um. part. Imposed, enjoined; laid, or set, upon. ¶ Tributum illis irrogatum est, his remissum, *Plin. Paneg.* 37. Exilium accusatori irrogatum, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 23, 4.

Irrōgo, āre. act. [rogatione, seu lege infero, impono] (1) To impose, or set upon; to ordain, or appoint. (2) To bestow. (1) ¶ Irrogare alicui multam, to set a fine upon his head, *Cic. pro Mil.* 14. poenam peccatis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 118. ¶ Irrogare leges, to make laws, *Id. pro Dom.* 17. (2) ¶ Labori non plus irrogandum est, quam quod somno supererit, aut deerit, to be bestowed upon, *Quint.* 10, 3.

Irrōgor, āri, ātus. pass. To be imposed upon, &c. Idque supplicii genus multo post parricidis lege irrogatum est, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 13.

Irrōrandus, a, um. part. To be sprinkled, *Celi.* 7, 19.

Irrōrans, tis. part. Besprinkling. Sedulus irrorans olitor, *Col.* 10, 148.

Irrōrat, imperf. There is a dew, or moisture; it misles, *Col.* 10, 327.

Irrōratio, ōnis. f. verb. A moistening, or bedewing. Irroratio pestifera, *Col.* 10, 331.

¶ Irrōresco, ēre. incept. To wax moist with dew, *Litt. ex Apul.* † Rore madesco.

Irrōro, āre. act. To sprinkle, or wet, with dew, or moisture; to bedew. ¶ Duplex est synt. (1) ¶ Libatos irroravere liquores vestibus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 371. (2) ¶ Crinem irroravit aquis, *Id. Met.* 7, 190. Irrorat somnus quietem oculis, *Sil.* 10, 357.

Irrōror, āri. pass. To be bedewed, sprinkled, &c. Flores irrorantur, *Col.* 9, 14. *Conf.* 12, 22.

¶ Irrōto, āre. act. To turn, or wheel, about; to trundle, to make to run; as boys do flat thin stones upon the water: to glide, *Min. Fel.* † Roto.

Irrūbeo, ēre. neut. vel Irrūbesco, ēre. To be, or wax, red. Irrubuit cæli plaga, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 647. Nec sanguine ferrum Irrubuit, *Ibid.* 6, 250. Ignis irrubuit mihi vultibus, *Id. Sylv.* 5, 3, 32.

Irrūcto, āre. neut. To belch, or belch out. Quid tu in os mihi ebrius irructas? *Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 2, 6.

Irruens, tis. part. Rushing upon. Ut non modo nullus ex omnibus irruenti regi restiterit, *Curt.* 10, 9.

¶ Irrūfo, āre. act. To colour redish, or yellow, *Hier.* † Rufo colore tingo.

¶ Irrūgatio, ōnis. f. A wrinkling, *Hier.*

Irrūgator, ōris. m. verb. He that maketh wrinkles, *Frag. Poët.*

Irrūgo, āre. act. [ex in & ruga] To make wrinkled. Undantemque sinum nodis irrigat Iberis, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 266.

¶ Irrugor, āri, ātus. pass. To be wrinkled. ¶ Equor illud ventis irrugetur, *Gell.* 12, 1.

Irrūmatio, ōnis. f. A sucking, or being sucked, *Catull.*

Irrūmator, ōris. m. verb. He that giveth suck, or sucketh, *Catull.* sed sensu obsc.

Irrūmo, āre. act. [ex in & rumen; sic enim vocabant antiqui mammam, test. *Plin.* 15, 20] To give suck, or milk, *Ap.* idoneos auctt. sed notione parum idonea quæ explicetur.

Irrumpens, tis. part. Entering in by force, breaking in, or rushing in, violently; bursting, boisterous. Rutilum regem vidit irrumpentem, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 729. Irrumpentibus illis in urbem, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 1.

Irrumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum. neut. To break in violently; to enter, or rush, in by force, or main strength. ¶ Irrumpere oppidum, *Cæs.* in provinciam, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 2. & *Met.* Irrumpunt in animos extrinsecus imagines, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 40.

Irruo, ēre, ui, ūtum. neut. To run hastily, violently, or furiously, in, or upon, a thing; to rush in, to run headlong into. ¶ In aedes irruit alienas, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 8. ¶ Vide, ne ille huc prorsus se irruat, *Id.* 4, 2, 11. ¶ Irruimus ferro, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 222.

Irruptio, ōnis. f. verb. A bursting in; a violent breaking, or entering, in; an irruption. Si irruptio facta nulla sit, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 6. Irruptionem facite in popinam, *Plaut. Pæn. prol.* 42.

Irrupturus, a, um. part. About to break, or rush, in. Interim cognoscit hostes pluribus agminibus irrupturos, *Tac. Agr.* 25, 5.

Irruptus, a, um. part. [ab in neg. & rumpor] Unbroken, firm. Felices, quos irrupta tenet copula, *Hor. Carm.* 1, 13, 18.

Irtiōla, æ. f. al. leg. irciola, qu. hirciola, ab odore hirci. A kind of vine, *Plin.* 14, 3.

I ante S.

Is, ea, id. gen. ejus pron. He, she, it, the same, that, such. Is rus abiit, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 83. Vin' amicam huc evocemus? ea saltabit, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 53. Id unde efficiat non habet, *Id. Pæn.* 1, 1, 57. Estne hic Crito? Is est, *Ter.* Non sum is qui, &c. Nep. Eā sum ætate, ut, &c. Id. ¶ Id for ideo, or ob id, for that cause, to that end, on this account. Nunc id prodeō, ut conveniam Parmenonem, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 7, 5. ¶ Id for hoc, this. Id modō dic abiisse domum. ¶ Id, with a genitive sing. or plur. Id dici, id ætatis, id temporis, *Id. virium, Tac.* id locorum, *Liv.* ¶ Is relativum cum particulā adverbatiivā in priori membro aliquando ponitur, & antecedens cum redditivā particulā in posteriori. Ita *Cic.* Antonius, etsi ejus officia in me omnes desiderant, tamen in senatu defendi, *Ep. fam.* 5, 6. Pro ipse. Pater is nihili pendit, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 6. Id pro propter id. Lætæ exclamant, venit, id quod dērepentē aspexerant, *Id. Hec.* 3, 3, 8. Nonnunquam omittitur. Liberque prospectus oculorum etiam quæ procul recessere, permittitur, *Curt.* 4, 9, 10. Item 8, 10, 10. Aliquando redundat, ut *Just.* 15, 3, 11. Nonnunquam ad secundam personam refertur, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.*

* ¶ Isāgōge, es. f. [ab eis in, & āγω duco] An introduction, *Gell.* 16, 8.

* ¶ Isāgōgicum, i. n. [ab eodem] Money given for scholars at their entrance, or admission, into the school; also a book teaching the first precepts of an art, *Jun.*

* Isātis, idis. f. [ισάτις, Gr.] A kind of wild lettuce, *Plin.* 20, 7. Alia the herb woad.

Isce. in genit. ejusce. Even he, *Cic.* ¶ Rarō occ.

* Ischæmon, ōnis. m. [ισχαίμων, Gr. ab ισχω cohibeo, & αἷμα sanguis] An herb like a mylet, or byrse, having sharp leaves and moss; good to staunch blood, *Plin.* 25, 8.

* Ichas, ādis. f. [ισχας, Gr.] A kind of wild radish, scabiflora, *Plin.* 27, 5.

* Ischiacus, five Ischiadicus, a, um. adj. That bath the ache in the hip, or the hipgout, *Cato* 1, 23. ¶ Ischiadicus dolor, the sciatica, or hipgout, *Plin.* 27, 6, ext.

* Ischias, ādis. f. [ab ισχιάς, Gr. eō quod coxendices præcipue infestat] A disease called the sciatica, or hipgout, *Plin.* 27, 5.

* ¶ Ischium, i. n. [ab eodem] The bucklebone, the hip, *Poll.*

* Ischnon, i. n. i. e. macrum [ab ισχνης, Gr. idem] A slender thing, a lean girl, *Lucr.* 4, 1159.

* Ischnōtes, is. f. sc. gracilitas [ab eodem] A too small pronunciation, *Quint.* 1, 5.

* Isclasticus, a, um. adj. [ab εισελαύνω curru, vel equo, ingredior] ¶ Isclastica certamina,

games, or exercises, wherein the victor was carried in pomp, *Plin. Epist.* 10, 119.

Isicium, i. m. i. e. inficium. [ab infecando] A kind of pudding called an ising, or sausage, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 22. *Macro.* 7, 8.

¶ Isicius, i. m. A salmon, *Beda.*

* Isidos plōcāmos. [Ἰσίδος πλόκαμος, Gr. i. e. Isidis cincinnus] A shrub in the sea like a coral, *Plin.* 13, 25.

* Isōcinnāmon. [ab ἴσος æqualis, & κίνναμον cinnamum] An herb called also daphnois, of a sweet smell, and growing commonly where cinnamon and cassia grow, *Plin.* 12, 20.

* ¶ Isōcōlon, i. n. [ex ἴσος κώλοις, sc. æqualibus membris] When two sentences are alike in length, *Gr.*

* Isōdōmon, i. n. [ab ἴσος æqualis, & δέμω statuo] A form of building where every thing is equally straight. ¶ Al. leg. Isæcodomon, al. Ilogonium, *Plin.* 36, 22. *Virg.* 2, 8.

* Isōpyron, i. n. [ab ἴσος æqualis, & πυρὸς triticum] The herb called phaselion, or phasolum, having leaves like anise, *Plin.* 27, 11.

* Isōscēles, is. n. [ἰσοσκελές, Gr. i. e. figura æquis cruribus; ab ἴσον æquale, & σκέλος, crus] A triangle of equal shanks, *Auson. Ed.* 12.

* ¶ Isōstātes, æ. m. [ab ἴσον æquale, & ἴστημι statuo] He that vieweth, or overseeth, a thing, that it be equal, or right, *Cod.*

Isic, adv. per locum. That way, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 28.

Isi cēnus, adv. Thus far forth, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 58.

Iste, ista, istud. gen. istius. This, that; also he, passim.

Isthic, isthæc, isthoc vel isthuc. [ex iste, & hic, hæc, hoc] The self-same, this same. Isthoc vilis, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 24. ¶ ce encliticum huic adbarere potest. Isthæce ridicularia, *Plaut. Truc.* 3, 2, 16.

Isthi, *Plaut. pro*

Isthic, & Istic. adv. In that place, there. (2) In that affair. (1) = Ibi esse, ubi aliquo numero sis, quam isthic, ubi solus sapere videre, *Cic. Fam.* 1, ult. (2) ¶ Neque isthic, neque alibi tibi usquam erit in me mora, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 5, 9.

Isthinc. adv. de loco. From thence. Isthinc enim emanat, *Cic. Att.* 7, 21.

* Isthmīacus, & Isthmius, a, um. adj. Belonging to a narrow strait, or to the Isthmian games. Isthmiacus portus, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 1, 179. Isthmīaca corona, *Plin.* 15, 10.

* Isthmos, & Isthmus, i. m. [ισθμός, Gr.] (1) A neck of land, or narrow part of a country, betwixt two seas. (2) ¶ Also the middle part, or bridge, of the nose. (1) Angustia, unde procedit Peloponnesus, isthmus appellatur, *Plin.* 4, 4. (2) Jun.

Istic, istæc, istoc. Vid. Isthic.

Istiusmodi, adj. indecl. istius modi. Of the same sort, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 16.

Istū. adv. ad locum. Thither, to that place, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 6, 6.

Istūc. [modo, vel loco] adv. This way, on this hand, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 15.

Istorsum. adv. Thitherward, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 27.

Istuc, pro istud; Istuccine, pro istudne, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 1, 14.

Istūc. adv. ad locum. Thither, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 56.

I ante T.

Ita. adv. So, even so, yes, in such sort, by that means, [on that condition, therefore]. ¶ Ita est, it is even so, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 44. Itane verō? say you so? *Id. Andr.* 5, 4, 23. Non ita multi, not very many, *Cic.* Ita nati sumus, to that end were we born, *Id. Am.* 5. Ita justum est, quod rectè fit, si sit voluntarium, so far forth, with that proviso, *Id.* Ita est homo, it is his humour, such is the man, *Ter. Ad.* 1, 2, 63. Hæce ædes ita crant, ut dixi, in that case, or condition, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 117. ¶ Nonnunquam pro

pro valde ponitur. Neque ita multis literis, aut voluminibus magnis continentur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 43. Num eo sensu verbo unquam adjungitur, dubito.

* Itans, tis. part. [ab ito] *Going*. Puer itans in ludum literarum, Plin. 9, 8. ed. Hard.

Itaque. concludendi particula. [ex ita & que] Therefore. Itaque ipse me legerit, Cic.

Item. adv. [ab ita] (1) *Also*. (2) *Likewise*, in like manner. (3) *Again, a second time*. (1) Solis defectiones, itemque lunæ, prædicuntur, Cic. (2) Rex gratias mihi egit, aliis non item, Ter. (3) Ut item eo liceat uti, Cic.

* Iter, itinē is. [ab eo, iui, itum] (1) *A going along*. (2) *A way, or path*. (3) *A road, or highway*. (4) *Passage, or leave to pass*. (5) *A water course, or any other passage*. (6) *A journey by land, water, coach, &c.* (7) *A walk, or a going abroad a little way*. (8) *A march in soldiery*. (9) *Met. A method, or way, of learning, or pursuing, any thing*. (1) Dicam in itinere, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, ult. i. e. in itione, vel inter eundem. (2) Iter devium & à viâ remotum, Cic. (3) Erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, Cæs. B. G. 1. (4) Negat se posse dare iter ulli per provinciam, Id. B. G. 1. (5) Itinera omni lateri piscinæ dari convenit, Col. 8, 17. Iter urinæ, Cels. vocis, Vir. (6) Iter conficiebamus pulverulentâ viâ, Cic. In Sardiniam iter habebat, Id. Vehiculis iter facere cœpi, Plin. (7) Iter illi sæpius in forum, frequenter tamen in campum, Id. Paneg. 76. (8) Iter ad Euphratem pronuntiari jubet, Curt. 4, 8, 16. (9) Patiamur puerum ire nostris itineribus, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 3. ¶ Iter ad honores, Plin. Epist. 8, 10, 3. ad lumen ingenii, Quint.

* Iteratio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A repetition, a reiteration*. (2) *The second tilt, or caring*. (3) *The second pressing of grapes, or olives*. (1) Iterationes verborum, Cic. Orat. 25. (2) Plin. 18, 20. (3) Col. 12, 50.

* Iteratō. adv. *Again, a second time*. Iteratō præliari, Just. 5, 9, 2. = Iterum.

* Iterator, ōris. m. verb. *He that iterates, or repeats*, Litt. ex Apul. † Qui repetit.

* Iteratus, a, um. part. *Repeated, gone over again*. Iterata verba, Cic. Part. Orat. 6. Iteratâ pronuntiatione præconis, Val. Max. 4, 8, 5. Iterata saxa muris, Val. Flacc. 1, 593.

* Itero, are. act. [ab iter, quasi per iter factum revertor] (1) *To do a thing the second time, to do over again*. (2) *To begin again, to renew, to tell, or say, again*. (3) *To begin afresh, to iterate*. (1) Cras ingens iterabimus æquor, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 32. (2) Dum mea facta itero, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 5. (3) Iterere pugnam jubet, Liv. 6, 32.

* Iteror, ari, âtus. pass. *To be repeated, or renewed*. Fortuna tristi clade iterabitur, Hor. Od. 3, 3.

* Iterum. adv. *Again, the second time*, Cic. de Inv. 1, 39. Iterum iterumque monebo, Virg. Æn. 3, 436. ¶ Iterum pro aliâ. Quantam non iterum in eodem homine præficiendo videmus, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 69. Alii legunt, nunc iterum—videmus. Iterum & consul secundò sic inter se differunt. Iterum consul dicitur, qui duos consulatus continuos gerit, secundò, qui tempore licet interjecto, Mart.

* Itihyphallica, ōrum. pl. n. Versus obscœni, Priapeia.

* Itihyphallus, i. m. [ab itus, & φαλλός] Quærat Gæcæ, si cui libet.

Itidem. adv. [ab ita & dem] *Likewise, in like manner*. Placet hoc non itidem fieri, ut in comœdiis, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 72. Conf. Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 50.

* Itiner, eris. id. quod iter. Inceptum hoc itiner perferre exequar, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 72. vid. & Manil. 1, 88.

* Itinerarium, i. n. Descriptio itineris. An itinerary, or book of remembrance; containing things done in journeys; also the calendar of miles with the distance of places, Anton. Also an ordinary day's march of an army, Atm. Also a journal.

* Itinerarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a journey*, Lamprid. † Ad iter pertinsens.

* Itineror, ari, âtus. dep. *To take a journey*, Lex. ex Apul. † Iter facio.

* Itio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab eo, is] *A going, a walking, a traveling*. Hæccine erant itiones crebræ? Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 24. ¶ Obviâ itio, a going to meet, Cic. Att. 11, 10. Illi domum itio datur, Cic. de Div. 1, 32.

* Itō, are. freq. [ab eo, itum] *To go often, or much*. Ad legionem quam itant, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 48. Conf. Cic. Fam. 9, 24. Suet. Rhet. 1, 3.

* Itur. imperf. *It is gone, they are gone, they come*. Si ad concilium iretur, Cic. Itur ad me, Ter. in acres curas, Sil. 4, 9. Itum est ad arma, Patere. 2, 48.

* Iturus, a, um. part. *Ready, or about to go, or march*. Dat munus ituris, Ov. Met. 13, 1679. Nisi pûppes tenuisset ituras, Ibid. 12, 10. conf. Liv. 21, 8.

* Itus, ūs. m. verb. *A going a voyage, or journey*. ¶ Quis porro noster itus, reditus, &c. Cic. Att. 15, 5. Pro itu & reditu, Suet. Tib. 38. ¶ Hæc phrasis in nummis & marmoribus freq. occ.

J ante U.

¶ Iva, æ. f. *Groundpine, herb ivy, or field cypress*, Jun.

JUBA, æ. f. (1) *The mane of a horse, or other beast*. (2) *Also the feathers in a cock's neck, which he holdeth up when he fighteth, any feathers*. (3) *Also the red flesh, like crests, in a snake's neck*. (1) Jubæ equinæ, Ov. Met. 12, 88. (2) gallinæ, Col. 8, 2. Juba innexa ferro, Val. Flacc. 6, 111. (3) anguium, Virg. Æn. 6, 206.

Jubar, ari, n. [ac dict. quod splendor diffunditur in modum jubæ leonis, Perot.] (1) *The beam of the sun, moon, or stars*. (2) *The day star*. (3) *Any other star*. (4) *The reflected brightness from any thing*. (5) *Splendour, majesty*. (1) Tiemulum spargit in æde jubar, Ov. Fast. 1, 78. (2) It portis jubare exorto, Virg. Æn. 4, 130. (3) Animam hanc de corpore raptam fac jubar, Ov. Met. 15, 841. (4) Jubar galææ, Stat. Theb. 3, 223. (5) Purpureum fundens Cæsar ab ore jubar, a divine lustre, or majesty, Mart. 8, 65. † Jubar ignis, a blaze, Lucr. 5, 676.

Jubatus, a, um. part. *Having a mane*. ¶ Jubati angues, snakes with crests in their necks, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 56. Jubata cervix, Plin. H. 8, 52.

Jubens, tis. part. *Commanding*. Jubentes eum solum, cum patre suo Hammone inire bella, Just. 12, 11. conf. Stat. Theb. 7, 27.

Jubeo, ere, jussi, ūm. act. [quod jus habeo] (1) *To bid, order, or appoint*. (2) *To charge, to command*. (3) *To decree, or ordain, publicly*. (1) Quod jussi ei date bibere, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 4. Scipio jussit hastatis receptus canere, Liv. 30, 34. (2) Torquatus filium suum necari jussit, Sall. B. C. 56. (3) ¶ Quod nec senatus censuit, nec populus Romanus jussit, id arroganter non præjudico, Cic. ad Brut. 4. † Jube Dionysium salvere, commend me to him, or salute him in my name, Id. Salvere Hegionem plurimum jubeo, your servant Hegio, Ter. ¶ Cum dat. personæ. Popillius consul Romam rediit—cui primo quoque tempore magistratus creare jussum erat, Liv. 42, 28. Hæ mihi literæ Dolabellæ jubent ad pristinas cogitationes reverti, Cic. Att. 9, 13. Jussit consulibus auctoritatem suam interponere, Justinian. de fideic. bared. §. 1. De hujus verbi constructione est operæ adire, Voss. de Art. Gramm. 7, 36.

Jubeor, eri, jussus sum. pass. *To be ordered, or commanded*. Æneadis indicare bella Latinus jubebatur, Virg. Æn. 7, 617.

¶ Jubilæus, annus ex septies septenis factus. [ab Hebr. יובל Jubbal] *A year of jubilee, or release, which happened every forty ninth year*. † Remissionis annus.

¶ Jubilatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A shouting, or crying out, for joy*. Jubilationibus solitis, Apul. Met. 8, p. 249. † Clamor faventium.

† Jubilatus, ūs. m. *Jubilatus clamor rusticorum; Quiritatus urbanorum*, Vall. ex Varr.

¶ Jubilō, are. [ab Hebr. יובל Jubbal] *To shout for joy, Fest.*

Jubilum, i. n. *A joyfull shout*. Audivit jubila Cyclops, Sil. 14, 476.

Jucundē. adv. ūs. comp. issimē, sup. *Merrily, gladly, pleasantly*. ¶ Cum tristibus severē, cum remissis jucundē, vivere, Cic. = Cum in convivio comiter & jucundē fuisses, Id. pro Deiot. 7. Quæ sunt conditæ jucundius, Id. pro Mur. 31. Jucundissimē vivere, Id. de Fin. 2.

Jucunditas, âtis. f. *Pleasantness, mirth, jollity*. = Cum relaxare animos, & dare se jucunditati volent, Cic. Offic. 1, 34. Nihil ex plurimis tuis jucunditatibus gratius, Id. Att. 10, 8.

¶ Jucundo, are. act. *To make pleasant*, Aug. † Exhilaro.

¶ Jucundor, ari. *To be merry and joyous*, Lact. 4, 6.

Jucundus, a, um. adj. or. comp. ssimus, sup. [à juvo, teste Cic. de Fin. 2, 4.] *Pleasant, delightful, likeing, welcome*. ¶ Hinc Anglicè jocund. Jucundi acti labores, Cic. de Fin. 2, 32. ¶ Mutat jucunda severis, Plin. Vindicta bonum vitâ jucundius ipsâ, Juv. 13, 180. Atticus adolescens senit Syllæ fuit jucundissimus, Nep. Attic. 16. In rebus jucundis vive beatus, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 96.

Judaicus, a, um. adj. *Jewish, belonging to the Jews*. Judaicum jus ediscunt, Juv. 14, 108.

¶ Judaismus, i. m. mos & ritus Judæorum, Judaism, Tert.

¶ Judaizo, are. act. *To judaize, to imitate the Jews*, Eccl.

Judex, icis. c. g. qui jus dicit, teste Varr. L. 4, 7. (1) *A judge*. (2) *Also an esteemer, or weigher, of things*. (1) Apud hos judices causa agebatur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 48. ¶ Judex selectus, a commissary. pedaneus, a mean inferior judge. Judicum princeps, the lord chief justice. § Judices critici, Suet. Claud. 11. numinarii, Id. Domit. 8. (2) = Æquus æstimator, & judex rerum, Cic. de Fin. 3, 2. Subtilis veterum judex & callidus, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 101.

Judicans, tis. *Judging*. Misericordemque incolumium, quàm amissorum fortunam judicantes, Just. 5, 7.

Judicasset, pro judicaverit. ant.

Judicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Judging; also a case of judgement, the chief point to be debated*. = Summa controversia, quam judicationem appellamus, Cic. de Invent. 1, 14.

¶ Judicatō. adv. *Advisedly, with judgement*, Gell. 14, 1. † Consultō.

¶ Judicatōrium, i. n. *A place of judgement, a judicatory*. † Tribunal.

Judicatrix, icis. f. verb. *She, or it, fem. that judgeth*. Ars judicatrix, Quint. 2, 15.

Judicatum, i. n. *The thing judged, or determined; a decree*. ¶ Judicatum facere, to obey the sentence given, to pay, or do, what he is sentenced to, Cic. negare, Id. pro Flacc. 21.

Judicatūrus, a, um. part. *About to judge*. De itinere ipsos brevi tempore judicatuos, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40. At si Plautus aut quis alius rempublicam judicatuus obtinuerit, Tac. Ann. 13, 21, 8.

Judicatus, a, um. part. (1) *Judged, condemned*. (2) *Esteemed, accounted*. (1) = Prohibet judicatos, addictosque duci, Liv. 6, 15. (2) Apollonis oraculo sapientissimus judicatus, Cic. de Am. 2. ¶ Res judicata, the sentence, or decree of the law, Id. Philipp. 11, 5.

Judicatus, ūs. m. verb. *Judgement, authority to judge*, Cic. Att. 12, 19.

Judicialis, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, judgement, or trial; serving in law, judicial*. Judiciale est quod positum in judicio habet in se accusationem & defensionem, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 83. Judiciale periculum, Val. Max. 6, 9, 1.

Judiciarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a judge, or judgement*. ¶ Judiciariæ controversiæ, suits, Cic. Verr. 1, 2.

¶ Judicium, i. n. (1) *Judgement, a trial, or law*.

law. (2) *A verdict in law, a decree in equity, &c.* (3) *A case, a suit.* (4) *Mind, opinion.* (5) *Judgement, choice.* (6) *Understanding, consideration.* (7) *The judiciary kind in oratory.* (1) *Cras est mihi iudicium, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 47.* Omnia iudicia aut distrahendarum controversiarum, aut puniendorum malefactorum causâ reperta sunt, *Id. pro Cæcinâ, 2.* (2) *Id. de Off. 1, 17.* (3) *Jurato in alieno iudicio credere, Id. pro Q. Rosc. 15.* (4) *Hi intelligentium iudicio fuerunt probatissimi, Id. de Cl. Orat. 51.* (5) *Judicium electioque verborum, Id. Orat. 20.* (6) *Docent sui iudicii rem non esse, Cæs. B. C. 1, 13.* (7) *Quid? in iudiciis quæ est collocatio? Cic. Orat. Part. 14.*

Jūdico, āre. aēt. [ā judex] (1) To give sentence, to condemn. (2) To give one's self counsel, or advice. (3) To judge, think, deem, or suppose. (4) To conceive of. (1) Permissum consulibus ut de Cæsaris actis cognoscerent, statuerent, iudicaret, Cic. Attic. 16, 17. (2) Carthaginenses Hannibalem exulem iudicârunt, Nep. Hannib. 7. (3) = Judicato atque perpendito, quantum quisque possit, Cic. de Petit. Conf. 6. (4) Deos ex tuo ingenio iudicas, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 7. ¶ Iudicare sub formulâ, to minister judgement according to the rigour of the law.

Jūdīcor, āri, ātus. pass. To be judged, condemned, &c. = Ut non modò ficiarii, sed jam etiam parricidæ iudicemini, Cic. Fam. 12, 3.

* *† Jūgāla, æ. f. Varr. Vid. Jugula.*

* *Jūgālis, e. adj. [ā jūgo] That is yoked, or pertained to yokes; belonging to matrimony, or wedlock. ¶ Jūgales socii, a pair of coach, or team, horses, Sil. 16, 401. Jugale vinculum, the marriage tie, Virg. Æn. 4, 16.*

* *Jūgālis, is. m. sc. equus. A coach horse, Virg. Æn. 7, 280.*

* *Jūgāmento, & Jūgūmento, āre. aēt. To join, or fasten, together, Vitruv. 2, 1.*

* *Jūgāmentum, i. n. A band, or cramp, in building, Cato, 14, & 17.*

* *Jūgārius, i. m. He that yoketh oxen, and driveth a plough, or wain, with them, Col. 1, 6.*

* *Jūgātio, ōnis. f. A yoking, or joining. Jugatio capitum, Cic. de Sen. 15. de vitibus loquens, vel vitium adminiculis.*

* *¶ Jūgātor, ōris. m. He that yoketh, Arnob.*

* *Jūgātorius, a, um. adj. Yoked, used to the yoke.*

Boves jugatorii, Col. 2, 5.

* *Jūgātus, a, um. part. Yoked, coupled, or made fast together. Vites jugatæ, Varr. R. R. 1, 8.*

= Omnes virtutes inter se nexæ & jugatæ sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8.

* *Jūgērātīm, adv. By, or of, every acre; acre by acre, Col. 3, 3.*

* *Jūger, n. inus. vel Jūgus, unde jugeris in gen. & jugere in abl. pl. Jūgēra, um. n. An acre.*

* *Jūgērūm, i. n. [ā jūgo, quodd tantum ferè spatii uno jūgo boūm arari posset, teste Plin. 18, 3. vel quodd erat junctum, Col. 5, 1.] An acre of ground, so much as one yoke of oxen will ear in a day, it containeth in length 240 feet, in breadth 120. Quint.*

* *¶ Jūges, um. pl. c. g. ejusdem jugi pares; unde & conjuges, sejuges, bijuges, &c. Fest.*

* *Jūgis, e. adj. [quodd jugatur, seu perpetuò jungitur] Continual, perpetual. ¶ Jūgis puteus, a well barcing water in it continually, a perpetual water spring, Cic. de Div. 1, 1. Jūgis aqua, running water, a continual stream, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 2.*

* *¶ Jūgīter, adv. Continually, allways, Prud. Cath. 4, 54.*

* *† Jūgītes, um. pl. c. g. Yokefellows, Plin. 18, 3. = Juges.*

Jūglans, dis. f. [Jovis glans, Varr. L. L. 4, 21.] A walnut, or walnut tree. Juglandium putamina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20.

* *Jūgo, āre. aēt. [ā jugum] (1) To join, or fasten, together. (2) To couple together. (3) To marry, or give in marriage. (1) Jugare vites, Col. 4, 17. (2) Corda face jugavi, Stat. Sylv. 1, 2, 183. (3) Cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugarat Omnibus, Virg. Æn. 1, 349.*

Jūgo, is. neut. Jugere milvi dicuntur, cum

voce emittunt, Fest. jugit jugi clamore, M.] To cry like a kite.

* *Jūgor, āri. pass. To be laid and bound upon frames, as vines are, Col. 5, 5. & Varr. R. R. 1, 8. Met. To be coupled together, to be married.*

* *Jūgōsus, a, um. adj. Ridged, full of ridges. Silva jugosa, Ov. Amor. 1, 1, 9.*

* *Jūgūla, æ. f. pl. jugulæ. [de cujus etymo vid. Varr. L. L. 6, 3. The constellation of Orion, or rather a single star betwixt his shoulders, near his throat, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 19.*

* *Jūgūlandus, a, um. part. To be killed, or slain. Jugulandos tradidit hostes, Val. Max. 1, 8, 6.*

* *¶ Jūgūlāris, e. adj. [ad jugulum pertinens: ut venæ jugulares] The jugular, or throat, veins, Med.*

* *Jūgūlātio, ōnis. f. verb. A slaying, or killing. Jugulatione oppidanorum factâ, Hirt. B. H. 16.*

* *¶ Jūgūlātor, ōris. m. verb. A slayer, or killer; a cut-throat, Gloss. vet.*

* *Jūgūlātus, a, um. part. Killed, strangled, hanged. Liberti manu jugulatus, Patere. 2, 71. Conf. Cic. Phil. 13, 18.*

* *Jūgūlo, āre. aēt. [quasi jugulum in eo] (1) To kill, or cut one's throat; to butcher. (2) To be fatal to, as diseases. (3) Met. To convict, to silence, to cut a man down at once. (4) ¶ To spoil, to mar. (1) Jugulare civem nemo bonus vult, Cic. (2) Quartana hominem jugulat, Cels. 3, 15. (3) ¶ Suo sibi hunc jugulo gladio, I condemn him cut of his own mouth, or beat him at his own weapon, Ter. Adelph. 5, 8, 34. Prov.*

Jugulare aliquem gladio plumbeo, to cut his throat with a feather, Cic. Att. 1, 14. (4) Scelus est jugulare falernum, Mart. 1, 19.

* *Jūgūlor, āri. ātus. pass. To be killed, &c. Propugnatores Octaviani partim in navibus jugulantur, Hirt. B. Al. 46.*

* *Jūgūlum, i. n. & Jūgūlus, i. m. [ā jugum, quodd ea pars colli jugum ferebat, Perot.] (1) The forepart of the neck where the windpipe is. (2) The neck bone, throat bone, or channel bone. (3) The throat, or neck. (4) Met. The chief point of a matter, the merits of the cause. (1) Quodd concava jugula non haberet, Cic. de Fato, 5. (2) Cels. lib. 8. (3) Senilem jugulum confodiam, Lucr. 3, 743. (4) Quint. 8, 6.*

* *Jūgūm, i. n. [ā ζύγῳ] (1) A yoke. (2) A contrivance with forks and spears like galloes, under which vanquished enemies were forced to go. (3) Bondage, or slavery. (4) A pair of any thing. (5) As much ground as two oxen will ear in a day, one acre of land. (6) A frame whereon vines are joined. (7) A beam whereon balances and scales do hang, the sign Libra. (8) The seat in a ship whereon the rowers sit. (9) The top, or ridge, of a bill, or bank; a high cliff. (10) A weaver's beam, or embroiderer's frame. (11) ¶ Also a rank of soldiers, as versus is a file. (12) ¶ Also the neck of a lute, or such instrument, whereinto the pins are put. (1) Tauris juga solvet arator, Virg. Ecl. 4, 41. (2) Tribus hastis jugum fit, humi fixis duabus, superque eas transversa una deligata, Liv. 3, 28. (3) Eripe turpi Colla jugo, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 91. (4) Jugum boūm, Cic. N. D. 2, 59. (5) Varr. R. R. 1, 10. (6) ¶ Quibus stat recta vinea dicuntur pedamenta, quæ transversa junguntur, juga, Varr. 1, 8, 2. aquilarum, Plin. Met. hominum impierum, Cic. sic vocat Antonium & Dolabellam. (7) Romam cum in jugo esset luna, natam esse dicebat, Id. de Div. 2, 47. Quomodo & Græci ζυγὸν trutinam, vel examen, appellant. (8) Alias animas, quæ per juga longa sedebant, Deturbat, Id. Æn. 6, 411. (9) Dum juga montis aper amabit, Id. Eccl. 5, 76. (10) Tela jugo est juncta, Ov. Met. 6, 55. (11) Ælianus de instruendâ acie. (12) Jun.*

* *Jūgūmentans, tis. part. Supporting, Vitruv. 2, 1.*

* *Jūgūmentum, i. n. [ā jugum] The lintel of a door, Cato, 14, 1.*

* *¶ Jūjuba, æ. f. The jujube tree, Jun. Vid. Zizyphum.*

* *¶ Julepus, i. m. A julep, Med.*

Iūlis, idis. f. [ιάλις, Gr.] A certain fish, Plin. 39, 2.

Jūlius, i. m. The month of July, so called in honour of Julius Cæsar, whereas before it was called Quintilis, as August was Sextilis, on account of its being the fifth and sixth months of the Roman year.

Jūlius, a, um. adj. Of the month July. O Juliarum dedecus calendrum! Mart. 12, 32.

Iūlus, i. m. Lanugo. (1) The mass, or down, of fruit; as of peaches, quinces, &c. (2) Also a kind of fish, which is the guide and leader of whales. (1) Plin. 16, 29. (2) Hermes in Plin. ¶ Iulii nucum, the ragged catkins that grow upon basses, Plin.

* *¶ Jūmentārius, a, um. adj. That belongeth to cattle. ¶ Mola jumentaria, a horse-mill, Jabol. JC. 33, 7, 26.*

Jūmentum, i. n. [ā juvando, teste Col. præf. lib. 6.] A labouring beast whatsoever it be, whose help we use in carriage and tillage; a jument; but Col. and after him Ulp. will not have oxen so called. ¶ Jumentum chitellarium, dossuarium, sarcinarium, saginarium, & veterinum, a packhorse, Col. ¶ palustrarium, a carthorse, Jun. molarium, a millhorse, Id. pistrinense, a millhorse in a bakehouse.

* *Juncetum, i. n. A place where bullrushes grow, Varr. R. R. 1, 8.*

* *Junceus, a, um. adj. (1) Made of bullrushes, like a bullrush. (2) Met. Also slender and small like a bullrush. (1) Vincia juncea, Ov. Fest. 4, 870. (2) Reddunt curaturâ junceas, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24.*

* *Juncidus, a, um. adj. Thin, slender, like a bullrush, Varr. R. R. 1, 31.*

* *Juncinus, a, um. adj. Of a bullrush. Juncinum à juncu, Plin. 15, 7.*

* *¶ Juncu, ōnis. f. A bird called a reed-sparrow, Turn.*

* *Juncōsus, a, um. adj. Full of bullrushes. Litora juncosa, Ov. Met. 7, 231. Conf. Plin. 18, 6.*

* *Junctim, adv. [ā jūngo] Jointly, close together, successively. ¶ Duos consulatus junctim, sequentes per intervallum gessit, Suet. Claud. 14.*

* *Junctio, ōnis. f. verb. A joining, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29.*

* *¶ Jūctor, ōris. m. verb. He that joineth, or yoketh, Bcēt.*

* *Jūctūra, æ. f. (1) A joining, or coupling, together. (2) That whereby a thing is joined, a joint, a jointure. (3) Met. A composition, a composition. (1) Jūctura boūm, Col. 2, 2. (2) Digtos ligat jūctura rubentes, Ov. Met. 2, 375. Genuum jūctura, Ibid. 823. (3) Notum si callida verbum Reddiderit jūctura novum, Hor. Art. Pœt. 48.*

* *Jūctūrus, a, um. part. About to join. Spe-rans consulatum præturæ se jūcturam, Patere. 2, 92. Fæminæ honesto nimirum tam inhonesto vinculo conjugio jūcturæ, Val. Max. 2, 6, 15. Conf. Liv. 29, 5.*

* *Junctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. sīmus, sep. (1) Joined, coupled. (2) Associated. (3) Nearly related. (1) Jūctos teino trahat æreus orbes, Virg. Geor. 3, 173. (2) Amicitia jūctus, Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 3, 12. (3) Cūm tibi sit jūctissima, jūctior esse Expedi, Ov. Met. 9, 548.*

* *¶ Jūcūlus, i. m. dim. A little rush; also jumbol, or cracknel.*

* *Juncus, i. m. [ā jungendo, quoniam ejue usus ad jūcturas utilis] A bullrush, Virg. Ecl. 2, 72. ¶ Jūctus holofœchnus, the may rush, Jun.*

* *Jungendus, a, um. part. To be joined, Cels. 5, 22. Jungendæ societatis gratiâ, Just. 29, 4.*

* *Jungens, tis. part. Joining. Credo ees parco & parabili victu ostendere voluisse jungentibus opes, quantulo contenti esse deberent, Curt. 8, 16. conf. Sil. 5, 253.*

* *JUNGO, ēre, xi, etum, aēt. [ā Gr. ζεύγω, ζυγῶ, n inserto] (1) To join, or couple. (2) To associate. (1) ¶ Cur dextræ jungere dextram Non datur? Virg. Æn. 1, 412. ¶ Ad curram jungere equos, Suet. Cæs. ¶ Si verba extrema cum consequentibus primis jungetis, Cic. de Orat. 3, 43. ¶ Jungere equos currū, to put them in their geers, or harness, Virg. Geor. 3, 114. Jun-*

gere

Jūlius, i. m. The month of July, so called in honour of Julius Cæsar, whereas before it was called Quintilis, as August was Sextilis, on account of its being the fifth and sixth months of the Roman year.

Jūlius, a, um. adj. Of the month July. O Juliarum dedecus calendrum! Mart. 12, 32.

Iūlus, i. m. Lanugo. (1) The mass, or down, of fruit; as of peaches, quinces, &c. (2) Also a kind of fish, which is the guide and leader of whales. (1) Plin. 16, 29. (2) Hermes in Plin. ¶ Iulii nucum, the ragged catkins that grow upon basses, Plin.

* *¶ Jūmentārius, a, um. adj. That belongeth to cattle. ¶ Mola jumentaria, a horse-mill, Jabol. JC. 33, 7, 26.*

Jūmentum, i. n. [ā juvando, teste Col. præf. lib. 6.] A labouring beast whatsoever it be, whose help we use in carriage and tillage; a jument; but Col. and after him Ulp. will not have oxen so called. ¶ Jumentum chitellarium, dossuarium, sarcinarium, saginarium, & veterinum, a packhorse, Col. ¶ palustrarium, a carthorse, Jun. molarium, a millhorse, Id. pistrinense, a millhorse in a bakehouse.

* *Juncetum, i. n. A place where bullrushes grow, Varr. R. R. 1, 8.*

* *Junceus, a, um. adj. (1) Made of bullrushes, like a bullrush. (2) Met. Also slender and small like a bullrush. (1) Vincia juncea, Ov. Fest. 4, 870. (2) Reddunt curaturâ junceas, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24.*

* *Juncidus, a, um. adj. Thin, slender, like a bullrush, Varr. R. R. 1, 31.*

* *Juncinus, a, um. adj. Of a bullrush. Juncinum à juncu, Plin. 15, 7.*

* *¶ Juncu, ōnis. f. A bird called a reed-sparrow, Turn.*

* *Juncōsus, a, um. adj. Full of bullrushes. Litora juncosa, Ov. Met. 7, 231. Conf. Plin. 18, 6.*

* *Junctim, adv. [ā jūngo] Jointly, close together, successively. ¶ Duos consulatus junctim, sequentes per intervallum gessit, Suet. Claud. 14.*

* *Junctio, ōnis. f. verb. A joining, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29.*

* *¶ Jūctor, ōris. m. verb. He that joineth, or yoketh, Bcēt.*

* *Jūctūra, æ. f. (1) A joining, or coupling, together. (2) That whereby a thing is joined, a joint, a jointure. (3) Met. A composition, a composition. (1) Jūctura boūm, Col. 2, 2. (2) Digtos ligat jūctura rubentes, Ov. Met. 2, 375. Genuum jūctura, Ibid. 823. (3) Notum si callida verbum Reddiderit jūctura novum, Hor. Art. Pœt. 48.*

* *Jūctūrus, a, um. part. About to join. Spe-rans consulatum præturæ se jūcturam, Patere. 2, 92. Fæminæ honesto nimirum tam inhonesto vinculo conjugio jūcturæ, Val. Max. 2, 6, 15. Conf. Liv. 29, 5.*

* *Junctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. sīmus, sep. (1) Joined, coupled. (2) Associated. (3) Nearly related. (1) Jūctos teino trahat æreus orbes, Virg. Geor. 3, 173. (2) Amicitia jūctus, Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 3, 12. (3) Cūm tibi sit jūctissima, jūctior esse Expedi, Ov. Met. 9, 548.*

* *¶ Jūcūlus, i. m. dim. A little rush; also jumbol, or cracknel.*

* *Juncus, i. m. [ā jungendo, quoniam ejue usus ad jūcturas utilis] A bullrush, Virg. Ecl. 2, 72. ¶ Jūctus holofœchnus, the may rush, Jun.*

* *Jungendus, a, um. part. To be joined, Cels. 5, 22. Jungendæ societatis gratiâ, Just. 29, 4.*

* *Jungens, tis. part. Joining. Credo ees parco & parabili victu ostendere voluisse jungentibus opes, quantulo contenti esse deberent, Curt. 8, 16. conf. Sil. 5, 253.*

* *JUNGO, ēre, xi, etum, aēt. [ā Gr. ζεύγω, ζυγῶ, n inserto] (1) To join, or couple. (2) To associate. (1) ¶ Cur dextræ jungere dextram Non datur? Virg. Æn. 1, 412. ¶ Ad curram jungere equos, Suet. Cæs. ¶ Si verba extrema cum consequentibus primis jungetis, Cic. de Orat. 3, 43. ¶ Jungere equos currū, to put them in their geers, or harness, Virg. Geor. 3, 114. Jun-*

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gere verba, to compound words, Cic. amnem ponte, to lay a bridge over it, Curt. affinitatem cum aliquo, Liv. (2) § = An hæc inter se jungi copularique possunt? Cic. de Or. 1, 51.

* Jungor, i. pass. To be joined, &c. Ut omnis caritas aut inter duos, aut inter paucos jungeretur, Cic. de Am. 5.

Juniculus, i. m. A branch of a vine growing out a great length, and therefore wont to be laid on a frame, Plin. 17, 22, al. leg. funiculus.

Junior, ius, comp. [qu. juvenior] Younger, Cic. de Univ. 13.

Juniperus, i. f. The juniper-tree. Juniperi gravis umbra, Virg. Ecl. 10, 76.

|| Junis, e. adj. Cornut. unde junior.

Junius, i. m. [à juvene; ut à majore, major] The month of June. Junius à juvenum nomine dictus, Ov. Fast. 5, 78.

Junix, icis, f. [à juvenis] A heifer, or young cow. Juncum ornamenta, Pers. 2, 47.

Junonia ales. A peacock, Ov. Amor. 2, 6, 55.

Jupiter, Jovis, m. pro cælo & aëre. The heaven, the air. Sub Jove frigido, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25.

|| Juramentum, i. n. [à juro] An oath, Amm. 21, 9. † Jus jurandum, ap. purioris ævi scriptores.

Jurandum, i, n. An oath, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 63. & Cist. 2, 1, 16.

Jurans, tis, part. Swearing. Jurans salsa, Ov. Met. 13, 559. Jurantia verba, Id. Epist. 21, 143.

Juratus, a, um, adj. ut || juratissimus auctor, an approved, or creditable, author, Plin. in præf. Juratissimus amicus, an assured, sworn, or trusty, friend, Id.

|| Jurato, adv. With an oath, Dig. † Jurejurando.

Jurator, oris, m. verb. (1) || He that sweareth, or taketh an oath. (2) Also the Roman censor. (1) Fallus jurator, Macrob. Sat. 5, 19. (2) Censuræ cum juratori recte rationem dedi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 30. ap. quem eodem sensu Pæn. prol. invenias.

Juratus, a, um, part. & act. (1) Having sworn. (2) Pass. Sworn to be kept. (3) Sworn by. (1) || Injurato plūs credet mihi, quam jurato tibi, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 281. (2) Fœdus juratum, Sil. 1, 9. (3) Jurata numina, Ov. Ep. 2, 23.

Jure, ablat. Rightly, not without cause, by right. || Non quæro jure, an injuriâ sint inimici, Cic. Verr. 2, 61.

Jurea, æ, f. A cake made with broth, a dumplin, sop, or brevis, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 17.

Jurconsultus. Vid. Jurisconsultus.

Jurjuro, ære, act. To swear. Prætores in eadem verba jurejuraverunt, Liv. 41, 15.

† Jureus, a, um, adj. Potage like, thick, soaked in potage, Litt. ex Plaut.

|| Jurgamen, inis, n. A chiding, Fests.

Jurgans, tis, part. Chiding. More jurgantium, Just. 16, 5.

|| Jurgatio, onis, f. verb. A brawling, or chiding, Fragm. Poët.

|| Jurgator, oris, m. He that chideth, Mart. Cap. † Objurgator, Cic.

|| Jurgiosus, a, um, adj. Full of brawling, quarrelsome. Jurgiosa mulier, Gell. 1, 17. † Contentiosus, rixosus.

Jurgium, i. n. A brawling, a chiding, or scolding; a strife in words, or a suit in law. = Ex inimicitiiis jurgia, maledicta, contumelia nascuntur, Cic. de Amic. 21.

Jurgo, ære, act. [à jure] To chide, to scold, to brawl. Cedò, quid jurgabit tecum? Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 15.

Jurgor, ari, atus sum, dep. To chide. Jurgatur verbis, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 100.

Juridicâlis, e. adj. Belonging to the law, Cic. de Inv. 1, 9. & Top. 24. sed rhetor. propr.

|| Juridicina, orum, pl. n. Courts of exchequer, Tert.

Juridicus, a, um, adj. Quod jurisdictioni dicatum. Of, or pertaining to, the law. || Juridicus

dies, a court-day, JCC. Juridici conventus, sessions, or assizes, Plin. 3, 1.

Juridicus, i. m. A judge. Flentes Eurydicen juridici sedent, Sen. Hert. Fur. 581. || Juridicus provincialis, a lord chief justice, or judge of a circuit, JCC.

Jurisconsultus, & Jurconsultus, i. m. apud quem consultitur de jure. A lawyer, accounselor at law. Domus jurisconsulti oraculum civitatis, Cic. de Orat. 1, 45. Jureconsultorum ingeniis pleraque depravata sunt, Id. pro Mur. 12. || Scrib. & fort. rectius divisè juris consultus, jure consultus; transponitur etiam. = Consultus juris & actor, Hor. A. P. 369. || Jurisconsultissimus, Gell. 1, 13.

Jurisdiction, onis, f. Juridicendi potestas. (1) Power and authority to determine what is law, termed simplex jurisdiction; (2) or the executive power in judging, trying, and punishing; which is either with, or without, an appeal. (3) Also a jurisdiction, or district. In the former sense it is called jurisdiction mixta, in the latter mera, or libera. (1) Idem prætoris tenor, & silentium; nec enim jurisdictione obveniat, Tac. in vit. Agric. 6. Habebat quippe potestatem dicendi juris, utpote prætor, sed occasio, vel materia, non obveniat. (2) || Magistratibus jurisdictionem liberam & sine sui appellatione concessit, Suet. Calig. 16. (3) Sed prius terga & mediterraneas jurisdictiones judicâle conveniat, Plin. 5, 28.

Jurisperitus, i. m. peritus juris. One skillful in the law, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 21. sed divisè. Jurisperitissimus, Id. Cl. 39.

|| Jurisprudens, tis, vel divisè juris prudens, a lawyer, Justinian.

Jurisprudencia, æ, f. Skill and knowledge in the law, jurisprudence, Ulp.

Jur, ære, act. [à jure, jurejurando aliquid affirmo, vel nego] To swear, to take an oath; also to conspire. || § Jurare aras, to lay his hands on the altars and swear by the gods, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 16. § per deos, Cic. pro Rab. Post. 36. § in verba magistri, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14. || in aliquem, to conspire against him, Ov. Ep. 10, 117.

Juror, ari, pass. To be sworn. Intercessit & quò minus in acta sua juraretur, Suet. Tib. 26.

Jurulentus, a, um, adj. (1) Full of juice, or liquor. (2) Stewed in broth. (1) Quicquid jurulentum est faciliè corrumpitur, Cels. 2, 28. (2) || Res eadem magis alit jurulenta, quam asina, Cels. 2, 18. || Eadem, vel jurulenta, vel elixa, Id. 2, 29.

Jus, juris, n. (1) Reason, right. (2) The law. (3) Meton. The courts, the sessions, or tribunal. (4) Authority. (5) A state, or condition. (6) Liberty. (7) || Also an ordinance, custom, or statute. (1) Bonum jus dicis, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 44. Jus libertatis in admonendo, Curt. 3, 12, 16. (2) Malitiosa juris interpretatio, Cic. Offic. 1, 10. (3) Ambula in jus, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 23. (4) Meo jure præcipio, Cic. (5) Libera meliore jure sunt quam serva, Id. (6) Jus luxuriæ publicæ datum est, Sen. (7) || Jus prætorium, honorarium, Papyrianum, &c. Ap. JCC.

|| Summum jus, the rigour of the law, Col. 1, 7. Jus gentium, the law of nations, Cic. Off. 3, 17. Jus Quiritum, the common law of the Romans, Plin. Optimo jure prædia, freehold land, discharged from all taxes, or duties, Cic. Aliquâ in vite cælo non est jus, the weather hath no power to blast, or hurt, some vines, Plin. Quo jure, quâque injuriâ, right, or wrong, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 9. || Jus petere ab aliquo, to be under his jurisdiction, Bud.

Jus, juris, n. Broth, potage, gruel. Ex jure hesterni panem atrum vorant, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17.

Jusculum, i. n. dim. Broth, potage, gruel, supping, Cato, 156. || Jusculum coactum, jelly, Jun.

Jusjurandum, jurisjurandi, & jusjurandi, n. [à jurando jus; al. qu. Jovis jurandum] A solemn oath. Nullum vinculum ad stringendam fidem jurejurando arctius, Cic. Offic. 3, 31. Nova religio jusjurandi, Cæs. B. G. 1, 20. Cum jusjurandi verba conciperent, Tac. H. 4, 31, 3.

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|| Justo, pro jussu, Fests.

|| Jusulentus, a, um, adj. Apul. Apol. p. 470. al. leg. jusculentus. Vid. Jurulentus.

Jussum, i. n. A command, or appointment. Jussum ratum atque firmum, Cic. pro Cæcinâ, 3.

Jussurus, a, um, part. About to command, or order. Ille non hos modò, sed etiam cæteros Græcos restitui suis, jussurum respondit, Curt. 3, 2. Conf. Sil. 5, 509. & Liv. 24, 14.

Jussus, a, um, part. Bidden, commanded, willed. Jussis ad regiam venire pastoribus, Liv. Jussæ profiliunt lacrymæ, Mart. 1, 34.

Jussus, us, m. verb. A charge, a will and consent, &c. Jovis jussu venio, Plaut. Amph. prol. 1, 19. || Vix reperitur in alio casu quàm ablativo.

Justa, orum, n. pl. (1) Funeral rites, or ceremonies; obsequy, duties, and necessary services belonging to, or touching, buryals; accustomed solemnities. (2) Also a daily and ordinary task. (3) A due rate, proportion, or allowance. (1) Justa Catilinæ facta sunt, Cic. pro Flacc. 38. (2) Justa lanificii villica exigere debet, Col. 12, 3. (3) Opera (servorum) exigenda, justa præbenda, Cic. Offic. 1.

Juste, adv. ius, comp. || iusimè, sup. Justly, lawfully, uprightly. Justè & legitime imperare, Cic. Offic. 1, 4. Justius ille timet, Ov. Epist. 17, 168. Justissime, Gell. 3, 10.

Justi, pro justiti, Ter. Vid. Jubeo.

|| Justificatio, onis, f. verb. Justification, Aug.

|| Justifico, are, act. Justum facio, to justify, Aug.

Justificus, a, um, adj. That doth justice. Justifica mens decorum, Catull. 58, 406. || Rarò occ.

Justitia, æ, f. [à jure, test. Prisc. 4.] (1) Justice, righteousness, upright dealing. (2) Clemency, mercy. (3) The method of justice. (1) Justitia est habitus animi suum cuique tribuens, Cic. de Invent. 2, 53. || Æquitas est justitiæ maximè propria, Id. Offic. 1, 19. (2) Ut mere stultitiæ in justitiâ tuâ sit aliquid præsidii, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 33. (3) Ordinata erat XII. tabulis tota justitia, Flor. 1, 21.

|| Justitiarius, i. m. A justice, Poster.

Justitium, i. n. [qu. juris interstitio] The vacation, or time out of term; a stop of proceedings at law, when the courts did not sit; usually commanded upon any public calamity. Senatus justitium indici jussit, Liv. 10, 21. Conf. 4, 26.

Justo, ablativus vice adverbii. || Justo longius, longer than need is, or is meet, Quint.

Justus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ssimus, sup. (1) Just, exact, proportionate. (2) Also legitimate, lawfull, true, or right. (3) Deserved, due, reasonable. (4) Equitable, favourable. (5) Upright, just, pious. (6) Complete in all its parts, not abridged. (7) Just, or justified; made; or accounted, just. (1) Labant justo sine pondere naves, Ov. Met. 2, 163. (2) || Justa matrisfamilias, non pellice ortus, Liv. 39. (3) = Dignus immortalibus honores justii habiti sunt ac debiti, sed justiores nunquam, Cic. (4) = Tibi apud me justa & clemens fuit servitus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 9. Vid. || Justitia, n. 2. (5) = Justissimus & servantissimus requi, Virg. Æn. 2, 426. (6) || Quæ fuit numerum magnificentia, ne in operis quidem justii materiâ, nedum in hujus tam recti, dignè exprimi potest, Patere. 2, 89. (7) Passim in Sacris Literis. || Justi dies, certain days of respite and forbearance, given by the law to a debtor to provide money, Gell. 19, 1. Also the space of 33 days from the time when the herald maketh his demand for redress of wrong, within which time, if not yielded to, he declareth war, Liv.

Juvandus, a, um, part. To be helped, or assisted. Sed nec auxiliis nimis enixè Lacedæmonios juvandos, Just. 5, 2.

Juvans, tis, part. Helping, aiding, assisting. Me, diis juvantibus, ante brumam expectabis, Cic. Fam. 7, 20.

Juvat, imperi. It delighteth, or pleaseth; it profiteth, or doth one good. § Quando ita tibi juvat, vale atque salve, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 118.

§ Neque

¶ Neque quicquam me juvat, quod edo domi, *Id. Capt. 1, 2, 23.* ¶ *Hæc synt. est multo frequentior.*

¶ Juvātor, ōris. m. verb. *A helper, Arnob. 1. Adjutor.*

Juvātūrus, a, um. part. *About to help. Ut & illum cujuscunque, & tuum quemcunque quæstorem in petendis honoribus omni ope, labore, gratiā simus juvaturi, Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 13.*

Juvēnālia, ium. pl. n. *Certain games, or feasts, celebrated for the exercise of youth, Tac. Ann. 16, 21, 2.*

Juvēnālis, e. adj. ¶ *Juvenalis dies, a day added to the Saturnalia, Suet. Cal. 17.*

Juvenca, æ. f. *A heifer [à juvenis] or perhaps any young. Formosa juvenca, Virg. Geor. 3, 219. Vid. Juvenus.*

¶ Juvencūlus, i. m. dim. *A little young man. O qui flosculus es juvenulorum, Catull. 22, 1. sed rect. juveniorum.*

Juvenus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to youth. ¶ Juvenus equus, a young horse, Lucr. 5, 1373. Juvenæ aves, young birds, Plin. 10, 53.*

Juvenus, i. m. [à juvenis] (1) *A bullock, or steer; so called in the second year. (2) Also a young man, or perhaps any young male. (1) Est in juvenis, est in equis, patrum virtus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 30. (2) Te suis matres metuunt juvenis, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 21.*

Juvenescens, tis. part. *Growing young, sprouting forth. Juvenescēte aliā arbore ex eadem, Plin. 17, 18.*

Juvenesco, ēre. incept. (1) *To wax young. (2) To grow wanton, or playful. (1) Vites cogimus juvenescere, Plin. 34, 14. (2) Vitulus juvenescit in herbis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 55.*

Juvēnilis, e. adj. or comp. (1) *Youthful; of, or pertaining to, youth. (2) Wanton, pleasant. (3) ¶ Great, huge. (1) Sylvanus semper juvenilior annis, Ov. Met. 14, 639. (2) = Læta & juvenilia lusi, Id. Tr. 5, 1, 7. (3) Subiti præceps juvenile pericli, Stat. Sylv. 1, 4, 51.*

quemodo Græci dicunt νεανική διαφορά, magna differentia, Aristot. Βροντή νεανική, magnum tonitru, Eurip.

¶ Juvēnilitas, ātis. f. *Youthfulness, Non. ex Varr. 1. Juventus.*

Juvēniliter, adv. *Youthfully; like a young man. Juveniliter exultans, Cic. de Sen. 4. Conf. Col. 7, 12.*

¶ Juvēnior, us, comp. *Younger. Ætate juvenior, Apul. Met. 8, p. 252. 1. Junior.*

Juvēnis, e. adj. *Young. ¶ Juvenis ovis, a young sheep, a hogrel, Col. Anni juvenes, youthfull years, Ov. Met. 7, 295.*

Juvēnis, is. c. g. (1) *A young man, (2) or woman. (1) Egregius juvenis, Virg. Æn. 5, 361. (2) Animos viri pulchra juvenis ceperat, Phædr. 2, 2, 5.*

Juvēnor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To wanton, or play a youthfull part, Hor. Art. Poët. 346. cudiſſe videtur, sed non invaluit.*

Juventa, æ. f. (1) *Youth, young age. (2) Meton. The youth, or young men. (1) ¶ Præceptis pueritiam, dein juventam formasti, Tac. Non ego hoc ferrem calidus juventā, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 27. (2) Quintiliane, vagæ moderator summe juventæ, Mart. 2, 90, 1.*

Juventas, ātis. f. (1) *The goddess of youth. (2) Also youth. (1) Juventas Terminusque se moveri non passi sunt, Liv. 36, 36. vid. & Hor. Od. 1, 50, 7. (2) Juventas vestit molli lanugine malas, Lucr. 5, 877.*

Juventus, ūtis. (1) *Youth. (2) Young folk. (3) The goddess of youth. (1) Ibi juventutem suam exercuit, Sall. B. C. 5. (2) ¶ Omnis juvenus, omnes gravioris ætatis eō convenerant, Cæs. B. G. 3, 16. (3) Juventutis ædem in Circo maximo C. Licinius Lucullus duumvir dedicavit, Liv. 36, 36. Sed juventatis ibi legg. Gron. & Crevier.*

Jūivo, āre, jūvi, jūtum. act. [à Jove quod omnes juvat] (1) *To help, aid, succour, or ease; to do good, to profit. (2) To delight. (1) Aut*

consolando, aut consilio, aut re juvero, *Ter. Heaut. 1, 1. 1. Plurima juvandi, nocendive potentia, Tac. Ann. 6, 8. (2) Juvat arva videre, Virg. Geor. 2, 438.*

Jūvor, āri. pass. *To be helped, or assisted. Lex Cornelia proscripsum juvari vetat, Cic. Verr. 1, 47.*

* Juxta, præp. cum accus. [à jugo, i. e. jun-go, quasi juncta; conjunctim, propè] (1) *Nigh, by, near to, toward, hard by. (2) Next after. (3) ¶ According to. (1) Sepultus est juxta viam Appiam, C. Nep. Att. 22. (2) Juxta deos in tuā manu positum est, Tac. Hist. 2, 76, 3. (3) Juxta Horatium, Virgilium, &c. consuetudine pravā duelli dixerunt multi recentiores, iique viri doctissimi, inter quos & ipsum Scalig. Lipsium, Voss. æstus abripuit. ¶ At, juxta præceptum Themistoclis, Just. 2, 12, 25. 1. Secundum Horatium, Virgilium, &c.*

* Juxtā, adv. *Even, alike, all one, as well one as the other. ¶ Juxtā boni, malique, as well the good as the bad, Sall. B. J. 67. Juxtā ac meus frater fuisset, even as, Cic. Juxtā atque, as well as, Liv. Juxtā tecum scio, I know no more than you do, Plaut. § Cum dat. ¶ Juxta magnis difficilis, no less difficult than matters of great moment, Liv. Juxtā eam rem ægrè passi patres quàm quum—Id. 10, 6.*

* Juxtim, adv. *Near by, nigh to. Juxtim as-sidebat, Suet. Tib. 33. vid. & Lucr. 4, 1206.*

I ante X.

Ixia, æ. f. *An herb called by some chamelion, Plin. 22, 18.*

¶ Ixon, i. n. *A great white bird of the raven kind, Vulg. interpr.*

J ante Y.

* ¶ Iynx, gis. f. [ινξ, Gr. ab ινξος clamo] *A turnyneck, or bickway; or according to some a wagtail, Jun.*

K k Roman *K k* Italick, both which are used in the English and several European languages; *k* black letter English and German, pronounced alone *ká*, but ought by analogy to be called *ké*, as *bé*, *cé*, *dé*, and the rest of the mute sisters; *K* κ *Kappa* Greek, from the Chaldee כפף קף *Kaph*, signifying the hollow of the hand, which כ in its figure resembles, the lower part whereof being elongated makes the final ך, and from this inverted is formed the Greek *K*, and by immutation, and bowing the right side, the small κ. The power of this letter is invaded by *qu* and *c*; as, *κρηνίς*, *querquedula*, dim. *querquedula*; *κένον*, *cœnum*: and in like manner the Latin *C* is expressed by the Greek *K*; as, *Claudius Cæsar*, *Κλαύδιος Καίσαρ*. And indeed the Latin *C* not only answers in sound to *K*, but also takes its figure from the same Hebrew letter: For as the figure of *K* is formed from the final ך, as before shown; so *C* is nothing but כ turned to the right, in compliance with the Western way of writing. Notwithstanding it appears that anciently *K* held its own place in many (especially Greek) words, and derivatives from thence, as *κάλαιβρα*, *kalaibra*, *κωνισμός*, *kœnismus*, *καρχηδών*, *Karthago*, *καλάνδα*, *kalendæ*; yet these also are equally written by *c*, vid. *Quint. Instit. 1, 7*. *K* has likewise been continued in some words of Hebrew extraction; as, in *Karissimus*, which occurs in ancient monuments, from קר; and in *Kalumniā*, from כלמה; *K k*. anciently a mark on the foreheads of those who were convicted of calumny. In our English tongue indeed, though disused in Latin, it is not only a frequent letter, but used even after *c*, to harden its sound; as in *lick*, and *thick*; but in words of Latin and Greek derivation may be spared; as in *public*, *critic*, *hectic*, &c. These words however coming to us in all probability through the medium of the French, it seemeth better to admitt *K*.

K A B

K ante A.

K quidem in nullis verbis utendum puto, &c. *Quint. 1, 7. quem vid. cum Not. Var. p. 67.*

¶ Kabbala, æ. f. i. e. acceptio, uti contra eadem dicitur, *maſora*, i. e. traditio, doctrina ore tenus tradita à magistris, accepta à discipulis. Tradition, or mysterious knowledge delivered down from Moses (who, as the rabbins fancy, received

K A L

it from God) to the fathers, and so continued from hand to hand to posterity. The Cabbalists were the doctors of this kind of learning. ¶ Hinc Anglicè, *a cabal*, a set of men that sit in close council.

* *Kalendæ*, five *Calendæ*, ārum. f. [à calando, quod sacerdotes ineunte quovis mense calarent, i. e. indicerent nonas, unde & Gr. per α καλάνδας] *The calends of a month, i. e. the first day of every month, to be reckoned backward.*

K Y R

¶ Ad Græcas kalendas, at latter lamas, i. e. *newer*. Proverbium ab Augusto receptum, *vid. Suet. vitā ejus, 87. Kal. JAN. New year's day.*

* *Kalendārium*, i. n. vel *Calendārius*. *A kalendar, a memorandum, or account book. Nemo beneficium in calendario scribit, Sen.*

* ¶ *Kyrie eleison*. [ex Gr. κύριε ἐλέησον, verso η, ut tum solebat, in i] *Lord have mercy upon us; a form used in the missal, and other Latin books.*

L 1 Roman, *L* 1 Italick, **LI** 1 old English and German, which when pronounced alone we call *el*, prefixing *e*, to it, in like manner as we also pronounce the other sister liquids *el*, *em*, *en*, *er* (corruptly *ar*) to distinguish them from the family of the mutes, whose sound we render articulate by postponing *e*, as *bé*, *cé*, *dé*, &c. In Hebrew this letter is called **ל** *Lamedh*, and among other significations denoteth a goad, or spit, which its figure resembles. In the Chaldean language it is styled **ל** *Lamda*, from whence comes the Greek *Lambda*, by inserting *b*; and by removing *m* from it, *labda*. The Latin *L* is formed from the Greek *Λ*, by straightening one of the acute legs, and turning the other into the basis. It possesses the first place in the order of liquids, and is, as *Plato* in his *Cratyl.* has observed, the sweetest of them all, being suited to soft and easy descriptions; as, *Molle meum leuibus cor est violabile telis*. It was usually sounded by the old Britons with a kind of aspiration, and was written in many words with *ll*, as it was afterwards with *lh*, as in *llân*, or *lhân*, a temple; *llâu*, or *lhâu*, a hand; which sound is made, by hissing *l* obliquely through the teeth, and aspirating it, though indeed it is best caught by the ear. Thus the most ancient Greeks sounded its sister *P* when initial, *PH*; as in *PHOME*, *Roma*; which in later times, after *H* was exterminated, being supplied by a note of aspiration prefixed, though pronounced after it, was written as it is now, *Ρώμη*; and this aspiration is still preserved in some Latin words of Greek extraction, as in *Rhannus*, *Rhetor*, &c. This liquid is subjoined to the mutes *b*, *f*, *g*, *p*, in the beginning of syllables in Latin words, as in *blatta*, *eblandior*; *flo*, *confligo*; *gloria*, *conглоbo*; *plango*, *compleo*; and also to *t*, and *th*, in deriveatives from the Greek, as in *Atlas*, *athleta*; but never before *q* and *v*. All the liquids by the grammarians are called the immutables; as in fact they are in respect to the mutes, but not in regard to themselves, which is evident from *Νύμφη*, *lympa*; *αγέρ*, *agellus*; *λίερον*, *lilium*, *παῦρος*, *paulus*. The change indeed of the final letter in the prepositions *con*, *in*, *per*, and *inter*, into the liquid, when compounding some simple word beginning therewith, seems arbitrary; and we may write either *conligo*, or *colligo*; *inlido*, or *illido*; *perluo*, or *pelluo*; *interlego*, or *intellego*, &c. the former way of writing having obtained by ancient use; and as in the other letters, so even in these particularly; the latter method having only been introduced to soften the sound: as we see also in prepositions ending with mutes, prefixed to words and beginning with mutes or liquids, which for the same reason suffer the same, or greater, variations; as, for instance, *absfero*, *aufero*; *adnuo*, *annuo*; *adfero*, *affero*; *obfero*, *offero*; *transno*, *trano*, &c. In some few words indeed the liquid *l* may seem substituted for *d*; as in *lacryma* for *δάκρυμα*, in *alacris* for *ἀδάκρυς*; but both these deriveations may justly be suspected, unless confirmed by more unexceptionable instances. In numeral notes, *L* is put for fifty, the half of *C*, or, as it was anciently written by the Saxons, **ƿ**, making the curve angular, and analogical to *V*, five, as being half an *X*, that is, ten. In the compendious notes of the ancients, *L* stands for *Lælius*, *Lælia*, *Lucius*, *Luceius*, *Lex*, *Lector*, *Libertus*, *Libra*; *L. A.* *Lex alia*; *LA. C.* *Latini coloni*; *L. A. D.* *Locus alteri datus*; *L. AG.* *Lex Agraria*; *LAT. P. V. E. S.* *Latus pedes quinque & semissem*; *L. DD. D.* *Locum diis dedicavit*; *L. L.* *Libræ, vel Lingua Latina*, *Locus laudabilis*, *Leges*; *L. L. OO.* *Linguae Orientales*; *L. L. Q. F.* *Lucius Luceius Quinti Filius*.

L A B

L ante A.

L Abans, tis. part. [*à labo*] (1) *Giveing way, drooping, going to decay, disomfited and ready to fly.* (2) Met. *Wavering, ready to yield.* (1) *Sustinuit labantem aciem Antonius, Tac. Hist. 3, 23, 1. Fortuna labans, Liv. 26, 41. acies, Tac. Germ. 8, 1. (2) = Inflexit sensus, animumque labantem Impulit, Virg. Æn. 4, 22.* *|| *Lābārum*, *lābūi*. n. [*λάβρον*, Gr. quod *Ful* *lerus* probante *Voss.* deducit à *λάβρον*, i. e. *spolium hosti detractum.*] *The royal, or imperial, standard, all embroidered and beset with precious stones, and wont to be carryed before the Roman emperor in the wars.* Constantine, instead hereof brought in the cross. It is used by the moderns for a church banner, flag, streamer, or any standard, or royal flag.

Lābasco, ēre. incept. [*à labo*] (1) *To fail, or decay; to be ready to fall.* (2) Met. *To give ground, to quail in his courage.* (1) *Vincitur atque labascit, Lucr. 4, 1280. (2) Labascit, victus uno verbo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 98.*

† *Lābasco*, i. dep. *Idem.* Varr. ap. Non. 7, 41. † *Labda*, æ. m. [*à lambo*, ut sit qui ore morigeratur] *An impure rascal, a vile filthy catamite, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 13.*

Labdāce, es. f. *Filthy practice with one's mouth, Priap. 79.*

Lābēcūla, æ. f. dim. [*à labes*] *A little spot, or blemish.* *Miloni laudatione tuā labeculam aspergis, Cic. in Vat. 17.*

|| *Lābēficiendus*, a, um. part. *To be undermined, shaken, or frightened, from his purpose, Lex. ex Tac.*

Lābēficio, ēre, ēci, ctum. act. i. e. *labare facio.* (1) *To loosen, to shake and make to totter, or ready to fall.* (2) *To fright one from his purpose, and make him change his mind.* (1) *Omnes dentes labefecit mihi, Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 36. (2) Quem pulla invidia labefecit, Cic. pro Sext. 47. ¶ Labefacere fidem suam, to spoil his credit, to turn bankrupt, Suet. Vesp. 4. Contagione*

L A B

cæteros labefacere, to infect, Col. 6, 5, 1. Conf. 4, 22, 7.

Lābēficiendus, a, um. part. *To be shaken, or flage ed. Spe labefactandæ fidei, Liv. 24, 20.*

Lābēfactio, ōnis. f. *A loosening, or weakening, &c. Plin. 23, 1.*

|| *Lābēfactior*, ōris. m. *An underminer, &c. Litt. ex Tac.*

Lābēfactatus, a, um. part. (1) *Wasted. weakened.* (2) Met. *Tottering, shaking, ready to revolt.* (1) ¶ *Maximas respub. ab adolescentibus labefactatas, à senibus sustentatas & restitutas. re perietis, Cic. de Senect. 6. (2) Labefactata provinciarum fides, Tac. Ann. 13, 21.*

Lābēfactio, ōnis. f. *A loosening, weakening, or making to drop. Labefactio dentium, Plin. 23, 1. sed Hard. leg. labefactatio.*

Lābēfacto, āre. freq. [*à labefacio*] (1) *To weaken and loosen.* (2) *To put to a n nplur, to stagger.* (3) *To undermine and overthrow.* (4) *To shake, to a lmost ruin.* (5) *To drive one from his purpose, and make him alter his resolution.* (1) *Signum vettibus labefactare conatur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43. (2) = Me suo consilio labefactare atque infirmare conatur, Id. (3) Aristoteles labefactavit ideas, Id. Acad. 2, 1, 9. (4) ¶ Labefactarat aratores superior annus, proximus funditus everterat, Cic. (5) Ita me video astutē labefactarier, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 3. ¶ Labefactare fidem pretio, to bribe one, Liv. 24, 21. § Labefactare opinionem, Id. pro Clu. 2. ficietatem, Id. Fam. 5, 2. jura, leges, Id. pro Cæc. 25.*

Lābēfactor, āri. pass. *To be weakened, undermined, &c. Desinant homines iisdem machinis sperare me restitutum posse labefactari, quibus antea stantem perculerunt, Cic. pro Domo, 11. Labefactari bona nequeunt, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 3.*

Lābēfactus, a, um. part. [*à labeficio*] (1) *Weakened, giveing way, tottering, almost overthrown.* (2) Met. *Uncertain, decayed, diminished.* (1) *Labefactis machinis opifices diffugerunt, Suet. Col. 57. Labefacta ictibus arbor,*

L A B

Ov. Met. 8, 774. (2) Labefacta fluctu ratis, Id. Flacc. 8, 357. Labefacta cadebat religio, Claud. in Ruf. 3, 14.

* *Lābellum*, i. n. dim. [*à labrum*] (1) *Alip, a little lip.* (2) *A little vat, or like vessel, used in baths to wash in.* (3) *A term of endearment.* (1) † *Labelia cum labelis compara, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 78. (2) Labellum fictile novum impleto pater, Col. 12, 43. (3) Meus ocellus, meum labellum, mea salus, &c. Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 153.*

Lābens, tis. part. [*à labor, ēris*] (1) *Sliding, rasing away.* (2) Met. *Falling to decay, growing out of use.* (3) *Ready to fall, falling.* (1) *Flumina labentia, Virg. Geor. 4, 366. Anni labentes, Id. Æn. 2, 14. (2) Miserere domūs iabentis, Id. Æn. 4, 318. (3) Labente paulatim disciplinā, Liv. præf. Operis.*

Lābens, tis. *Slipping or slideing, away. Labentibus lustris, Virg. Æn. 1, 287. annis, Ibid. 2, 14.*

* *Lābeo*, ōnis. m. [*à labis crassis & prominulis*] (1) *Blubber-lipid.* (2) *Also a fish so called.* (1) *Labra à quibus brochi labeones dicti, Plin. 11, 37. (2) Plin. ibid.*

Lābes, is. f. [*à labendo*, ut *à nubo nubes, à cædo cædes*; *furnitur & pro ruinā sive casu, πλῆσις, & pro maculā, utpote quia vesti, &c. illabitur; transfertur & ad animi vitia, & ad homines ipsos malos*] (1) || *A great fall, or plash, of rain, or hail.* (2) *A great downfall, or sinking of the ground, as in earthquakes.* (3) *A spot, blemish, or stain, a dash, or blot.* (4) *A fault, guilt.* (5) *Remorse, compunction, trouble.* (6) *Ruin, destruction.* (7) *Shame, disgrace dishonour.* (1) *Si labes facta sit, omnemque fructum tulerit, Ulp.* (2) *Labes Præternatis agri, cū terra defecisset, Cic. de Div. 1, 43. (3) Sine labe columbæ, Ov. Met. 2, 537. (4) Adulterii labe carere, Id. Amor. 3, 5, 44. (5) Hunc tu quas labes conscientie putas in animo habuisse? Id. Offic. 3, 21. (6) = Lates & perniciēs provinciæ, Cic. Verr. 2, 1. = ruina, Idem. (7) Inferre labem integris, Id.*

Id. pro Cael. 18. = infamia, *Ibid.* = macula, *Id.*

* || *Lābia*, æ. f. unde in acc. pl. *labias*, *Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 41. Gell. 10, 4. Apul. Met. 3. id. quod labium, A lip.*

Lābīdus, a, um. *Slipery, flabby.* *Labidis* itineribus vadere, *Vitruv. præm. libr. 6.*

|| *Lābīlis*, e. adj. [ad lapsum facilis, five ut labatur, five ut quis ibi labatur, *Amm.*] *Slipery*, or apt to slip, *Arnob.*

Lābīōsus, a, um. adj. *Full liped*, *Lucr. 4, 1192.* || *Rarō* occ.

Lābium, *lābii*. n. freq. in plur. [vel ἀπὸ τοῦ λαμβάνειν, i. e. à lambendo; vel ἀπὸ τοῦ λαβεῖν, nim. id quo apprehendimus cibos] *A lip.* Differt *labrum* & *labium*, quod *labra* modica sunt, *labia* immodica, unde & *labiones* dicti, non *labrones*. *Charis. ex Verr. Fl. Rursus labra* sunt superiora, *labia* inferiora, *Don.* ex eo quod inferiora sunt ferè prominula & immodica in labrosis, potiùs quàm superiora. Denique *labrum* etiam extenditur ad alias res sign. non item *labium*. Erit ergo *labium*, a full lip, the nether lip.

Lāno, *lābare*, car. præter. neut. (1) *To totter, to be ready to drop down.* (2) *To bulge, as a ship doth; to jolt, as a coach, &c.* (3) *To fail, to shrink.* (4) *To be loose and apt to fall out.* (5) *Met To fail, to decay.* (6) *To quail, to flag in one's courage, or misgive.* (7) *To waver and be at a loss, to hesitate.* (1) || *Dubii* stantque labantque pedes, *Ov. Fast. 6, 678.* *Labat* ariete crebro *Janua, Virg. Aen. 2, 492.* (2) *Labant* iusto sine pondere naves, *Ov. Met. 1, 163.* (3) *Genua labant, Virg. Aen. 5, 432.* (4) *Dentes labant, Cels. 7, 12.* (5) *Si res lasa labat, itidem amici collabascunt, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 17. & Met. || || In illis animus labat, in hoc constat, In these diseases people lose their senses, in this they do not, Cels.* (6) *Postquam apparuit labare plebis animos, Liv. 2, 39. vid. & Curt. 5, 3, 10.* (7) || *Labat* consilium meum, quod fixum erat, *Cic. Att. 8, 14.*

Lābor, *lābi*, lapsus sum. dep. (1) *To slide, or glide.* (2) *To fly.* (3) *To float.* (4) *To fail.* (5) *To drop, or trickle, down.* (6) *To slip, or fall.* (7) *Met. To faint away.* (8) *To trip, mistake, or be cut.* (9) *To fall to decay, to grow poor.* (1) *Labitur* amnis ripa, *Hor. Od. 1, 2, 19. Met. Labitur* ætas, *Ov. Am. 1, 8, 49.* || *Serpit* res, quæ proclivius cùm semel cæpi, *labitur, Cic. de Amic. 12.* (2) *Voca* Zephyros & *labere* pennis, *Virg. Aen. 4, 223.* (3) *Medio* dum *labitur* amne, caput & lyram, *Hebre, excipis, Ov. Met. 11, 51.* (4) *Labitur* uncta vadis abies, *Virg. Aen. 8, 91.* (5) *Humor* in genas *Furtim* *labitur, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 6.* (6) *Virg. Aen. 2, 429.* (7) *Labitur* & parvæ fugiunt cum sanguine vires, *Ov. Met. 7, 859.* (8) = *Labi*, errare, nescire, & decipi, & malum & turpe dicimus, *Cic. Offic. 1, 9.* (9) *Equitem* Romanum *labentem* sustinit re, fide, fortunâ, *Id. pro Rab. || Labi* mente, *to be delirious, to rave, Cels. 5, 26.*

Lābor, & *Lābos*, ōris. m. [à labor, ut ab amo amor, id sc. ex quo labuntur & concidunt vires] (1) *Labour, pains, turmoil, drudgery, any vehement exercise* (2) *of the body,* (3) *of the mind, either in doing, or suffering.* (4) *Met. A burden, or trouble.* (5) *Anxiety, solicitude.* (6) *Distress, hardship, trouble.* (7) *Sickness, illness.* (8) *The pains of child-birth.* (1) || *Ignavia* corpus hebetat, *labor* firmat, *Cels. 1, 1.* (2) *Lycurgi* leges laboribus erudiunt juvenem, venando, currendo, esuriendo, sitiendo, algendo, æstuando, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 14. ubi vid. plura.* (3) *Ter. Hecyr. 3, 1, 6.* *Animo* grandis *labos* capitur, *Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 35.* (4) = *Nemini* meus advenus labori aut molestiæ fuit, *Cic.* (5) || *Cor* de labore pestus tundit, *my heart goeth pit-a-pit for fear, Plaut. Caf. 2, 6, 63.* (6) *Labores* homini evenerunt optimo, *Id. Capt. 5, 1, 26.* *Trojæ* supremus *labos, Virg. Aen. 2, 11.* (7) || *Valetudo* decrescit, accrescit *labos, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 4.* *Sulphurosi* fontes nervorum labores reficiunt, *Vitr. 8, 3.* (8) *Lucinæ* experta labores, *Virg. Geor. 4, 340. || = Defectus* solis varios *Lū-*

næque labores, eclipses, Virg. Geor. 2, 478. § *Labores* ferre, suscipere, sustinere, tolerare, impendere, infumere, exantlare, *to take pains, Ap. probos auctores.*

Lābōrans, tis. part. *Labouring, &c. Sil. 6, 117, 13, 617. || Laborans* luna, *the moon in eclipse. Utero* *laborans, being with child, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 3.*

|| *Lābōrātio*, ōnis. f. *A labouring, Hier. = Elaboratio, Aug. ad Herenn.*

|| *Lābōrātior*, comp. *More painfully wrought, Tert. ↓ Magis* *elaboratus.*

Lābōrātus, imp. *A great deal of pains is taken, Cic. || Laboratum* est pestilentia, siccitate, *there was a great plague, drught, &c. Idem.*

Lābōrātus, a, um. part. pass. *Well wrought, with pains and care. Laboratæ* vestes, *Virg. Aen. 1, 643. Laborati* libri, *Mart. 4, 33.*

|| *Lābōrifer*, ōra, um. adj. *Pain-taking, Ov. Met. 9, 285. Epitheton* Herculis. *Laborifer* *Praxiteles, Stat. Sylv. 4, 6, 26. cuirus, Id. Theb. 6, 25.*

Lābōriōsē, adv. iūs, comp. isīmē, sup. *Painfully, hardly, with much ado. = Malē & laboriōsē, Catull. 36, 2. Quod* quisque est solertior & ingeniosior, eò docet iracundiùs & laboriosius, *Cic. pro Rosc. com. 11. = Diligentissimē* laboriosissimēque dicere, *Suet. Cæs. 43.*

Lābōriōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. isīmus. sup. (1) *Laborious, pains-taking; oppressed with pain, sickness, or ill usage; taking much pains.* (2) *Requiring much pains, toilsome, wearysome, fatiguing.* (1) *Laboriosissimus* hominis socius in agriculturâ *bos, Col. in præm. 1, 6. || Qui* perferunt dolores, non miseros, sed laboriosos dicimus, *Cic. Philipp. 11, 4. Quid* nobis duobus laboriosius? quid magis exercitum, magis sollicitum dici potest? *Id. pro Mil. 2. (2) Laboriosi* nihil tibi operis imperabo, *Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 9. sed variè leg. Sæpe* laboriosior est negligentia quàm diligentia, *Col. 12, 2.*

Lābōro, āre. aēt. [à labore, ut ab honor honoro; à ταρασσῶ, *Morl.*] aēt. & neut. (1) *To work, or make; to labour, or take pains.* (2) *Met. To endeavour, to take care.* (3) *To lie under, to be oppressed with.* (4) *To be sick, or ill.* (5) *To be at a stand.* (6) *To be troubled, or concerned.* (7) *To be in danger, or distress.* (8) *To be in want, and put to his shifts.* (1) *Vulcanus* labore arma tibi, *Stat. Theb. 3, 279. (2) = Mihi* contemnendum atque in hoc laborandum est, *Cic. (3) Plurimum* refert invidiâ reus an odio, an contemptu laboret, *Quint. (4) § Cùm* ex intestinis laborâssēm, *Cic. Att. 5, 8. § Cùm* ex frigore, *Plin. 32, 10. (5) Que's* parva esse ferè placuit peccata, laborant cùm ventum ad verum est, *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 96. (6) § = Non* id ago, neque in eo nunc laboro, *Cic. pro Quint. 13. (7) Ut* omni parte laborant, *Hor. Sat. 1, 38. (8) Tuo* vitio rerumne labores, *Nil* referre putas, *Id. 1, 2, 76. || § Animo* laborare, *to be in great care, Cæs. § Laborare* morbo, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 18. § Laborare* causâ, *to have a bad cause, to have the worst of it at law, Quint. 4, 1. § Non* laboro de nomine, *I care not, I regard not, no matter for the name, Id.*

Lābos, ōris. m. *Labour, pains, &c. Quibus* obiectus est *labos, Ter. Hecyr. 3, 1, 6. Vid. Labor.*

|| *Lābōsus*, a, um. adj. [à labe] *Foul, dirty, flabby. = Hoc* iter est *labosum* atque *lutosum, Lucil. ↓ Cænosus, fædus.*

* || *Labrātum*, i. n. [à labrum] *A kissing of the hand, or skirt, of the emperor's garment, Dig.*

* *Labrōsus*, a, um. adj. (1) || *Having* great lips. (2) *Howeing* brims like lips. (1) *Litt. ex Lucil. (2) Ferramentum* in summâ parte *labrosum, Cels. 7, 26.*

* *Labrum*, i. n. [qu. lavabrum, i. e. vas in quo lavatur] (1) *A* *ba. being* tub. (2) *A* *vat* for wine, oil, &c. a cistern, a brewer's cooler. (3) *A* *lip, the brim* of a vessel, or *brink* of a ditch, river, &c. (1) *Labrum* si in balneo non est, fac ut sit, *Cic. Fam. 14, 20. (2) Spumat* plenis vindemia *labris, Virg. Geor. 2, 6. Labrum* *olearium, Cato, 13. (3) Nec* dum illis *la-*

bra *admovi, Virg. Ecl. 3, 43. Labra* doliorum circumlinas, *Cato. Summa* *labra* fossæ, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 72. || Labris* primoribus degustare, *to have a smatch, or smattering skill, of a thing, Prov. Cic. pro Cael. 12. Hæc* à *labris* argento circumcludunt, *Cæs. B. G. 6, 28. They* tip them with silver.

* *Labrum* *venereum. Fullers* weed, or teazel, which tuckers use, *Plin. 25, 13.*

* *Labrus*, i. m. [à λαβρός, vorax] *A kind of ravenous fish, Plin. 32, 11. qui* & *labrax.*

* *Labrusca*, æ. f. & *Labruscum*, i. n. [quod in agrorum labris, i. e. marginibus, nascatur] *The weed called wildvine. Labrusca* raris rernis sparsit antrum, *Virg. Ecl. 5, 7. Densa* *labrusca* pectuntur, *Id. in Culice, 52.*

Lāburnum, i. n. *A kind of shrub, the blossom whereof bees will not taste, Plin. 16, 18.*

* *Lābyrinthæus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a labyrinth, Catull. 62, 114.*

Lābyrinthus, i. m. [apud Hef. λάβρινθος est βίβρινθος, i. e. sovea, ubi aliquid capitur, à λαβεῖν, & inde λαβύρινθος] (1) *A labyrinth, or maze; a place* full of turnings and windings, made so that one could not get out again without a guide, or clue of thread, to direct one. (2) || *An oration, or any thing that is difficult, or intricate.* (1) *Cretâ* *labyrinthus* in altâ, *Virg. Aen. 5, 588. (2) Boët. de Cons. Phil. 3. Prof. 12.*

* *Lac*, ōtis. n. & *lacte*, is, *Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 30. [à γάλα, γάλακτος per Aphær. pro* *plao, glactis; quomodo Homero γάλατος dic.] Milk. || Lac* recens, *new milk, Plin. Pressum* *lac, cheese curds, Virg. Ecl. 1, 82. || Coacti* *massa lactis, a cheese, Ov. Met. 8, 666. Coit* *lac, is curdles, Plin. || Depulsus* *lacte, weaned, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 14. § Lac* bubulum, asinum, humanum, *cows, asses, women's milk, Plin. Puber-* *tes* *herbæ* *nigri* cum *lacte* veneni, *Virg. Aen. 4, 514. || Flos, cremor, pingue, lactis, cream, Jun. Also* the juice of any herb; the soft pulp in nuts, figs, &c. *Lamina* mollis adhuc tenero est in *lacte* quod intrâ est, *Ov. in Nuce, 95. Ficus* *lactis, Id. Fruges* *lactentes, Propert. 4, 2, 14.*

|| *Lacca*, æ. f. *Knots, or swellings, of veins in cattle's hips, or legs, when the skin is puffed up like a bladder, in which case they are to be let blood. § An* *indian drug, lack, used by physicians and painters for its scarlet dye, Veget.*

* *Lācer*, ōra, um. adj. [ex λανίς, Gr. i. e. fissura, vel scissura] aēt. & pass. (1) *Tearing, rending.* (2) *Torn, rent, § of a man's body; mangled, maimed, dismembered, disabled, shattered, battered, rent, ragged, tattered all to pieces, torn, disheveled.* (3) *Met. Scattered, dispersed.* (1) *Suos* *aitus* *lacro* *divellere* *morfu* *Cæpit, Ov. Met. 8, 877. (2) Deiphobum* *vidit* *lacerum* *crudeliter* *ora, Virg. Aen. 6, 495. Laceras* *puppis* *re-* *eci, Ov. Ep. 2, 45. Laceri* *crines, Stat. Sylv. 3, 3, 133. (3) = Sparsas* *atque* *laceras* *gentilitates* *colligere, Plin. Paneg. 39.*

* *Lācerābilis*, e. adj. *Which may be torn, or rent, &c. Corpus* *lacerabile, Auson. 15, 17. ↓ Lacer.*

* *Lācerandus*, a, um. part. *To be torn to pieces. Subornavit* qui ingredientem curiam, repenti hostem publicum appellantes invaderent graphiis- que confossum *lacerandum* cæteris traderent, *Cæs. Caig. 28. Laceranda* *nubes, Luc. 10, 45.*

* *Lācerans*, tis. part. *Rending, tearing. Ora* manu *lacerans, Sil. 8, 153. Lacerantes* *pectora, Lucan. 9, 133.*

* *Lāceratio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A tearing, rending, mangling, or scratching. Laceratio* corporum, *Liv. 7, 4. Mortuorum* *laceratio, Cels. præf.*

* || *Lācerātor*, ōris. m. *He that teareth, August.*

* || *Lācerātrix*, icis. f. *She that teareth, Macer. 2, 6.*

* *Lācerātus*, a, um. part. *Torn, rent, pulled in pieces, tattered, ragged, mangled, Ov. Met. 3, 722. Laceratum* *virgis* *tergum, Liv. 26, 13.*

Lācerna, æ. f. *A rocket, or riding coat; a cloak for men, or women, to keep off rain and cold, Patern. 2, 70. and to be worn either side outward; a cassock, covv, or hood, Mart. 14, 132. Juv. 3, 148.*

Lācernatus,

Lacernātus, a, um. part. *Cloaked; wearing such a cassock, or rocket.* Lacernatæ dum se jactaret amicæ, *Juv.* 1, 62.

* Lacerō, āre. [ex lacer] *To rend, tear, mangle, or pull in pieces; to dismember, to lacerate and spend riotously.* ¶ Lacerare diem, *to misspend the day, or spend it about nought,* Plaut. *Afin.* 2, 2, 25. xcm, *to waste his estate,* Id. *Merc.* prol. 48. Lacerare ungibus, *to scratch,* Cic. Lacerare virgis, *to lash one,* Liv. 3, 58. Lacerare probis, *to rail at, or revile, one,* Id. 31, 6. Lacerare famam amicujus, *to blemish his reputation,* Liv. 38, 54.

* Laceror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be torn.* = Discepi & lacerari, Cic. *N. D.* 1, 11.

* Lacerōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of tatters, ragged,* Lexicogr. ex Apul. † Pannosus.

Lacerta, æ. f. [à laceratus] (1) *A lizard, a newt.* (2) *A kind of sea fish.* (1) Lacertæ virides, *Hor. Od.* 1, 23. (2) Ad captandas lacertas tempestates idoneæ, Cic. *Attic.* 2, 6.

Lacertōsus, a, um. adj. *Bravvy, sinewy, strong.* Lacertosi fodiebant arva coloni, *Ov. Met.* 11, 33. Centurio pugna, & lacertosus, Cic. *Philipp.* 8, 9.

¶ Lacertulus, i. m. dim. [à lacertus] *A kind of marchpane made in the shape of one's arm, or of a lizard.*

Lacertus, i. m. (1) *An arm, the arm from the elbow to the wrist; the bravn, or sinews, of the arms, or thighs.* (2) *Meton. Strength.* (3) *The vehemence and force of an oration.* (4) *A lizard, or newt.* (5) *A kind of cheap fish usually salted.* (1) Implicuitque suos circum mea colla lacertos, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 18, 9. (2) Sub Trojano principe movit lacertos populus Romanus, *Flor. prol. cxir.* (3) = Amentatas hastas, oratoriis lacertis viribusque torquere, Cic. *de Orat.* 1, 57. (4) Virides occulant spineta lacertos, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 9. (5) Pisces ex quibus salsamenta fiunt, qualis lacertus, *Cels.* 2, 18. Dum Saxetani ponatur cauda lacerti, *Mart.* 7, 77. De variis lacertorum generibus, consule, si libitum fuerit, *Plin.* 32, ult.

Lacessendus, a, um. part. *To be attacked, or provoked.* At Cæsar neque resistentes tanto collis ascensu lacessendos judicabat, *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 14.

Lacessens, tis. part. *Attacking, provoking.* Gauditanos bello lacessentibus, *Just.* 44, 5. conf. *Liv.* 21, 11. & 27, 12.

† Lacessim, præter. per Syncop. *pro lacessiverim; & lacessisse pro lacessivisse, & lacessierunt pro lacessiverunt.*

Lacessitūrus, a, um. part. *About to attack.* Nec pop. Rom. nec socios pop. R. ultro lacessituri bello, *Liv.* 28, 28.

Lacessitus, a, um. part. [à lacessor] *Exposed, abused, provoked, stirred up, exasperated, attacked.* Doluere cruento Dente lacessiti, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 151. Lacessitum mare, *Luc.* 3, 193.

Lacesso, ēre, īvi & ī, itum. act. [ex lacio, sc. ex à facio, facio] (1) *To put, or drive, forward.* (2) *To provoke, to stir up; either by fact, word, voice, or writing; in a good, or bad, sense.* (3) *To set upon one, to challenge one, to abuse with ill language, to tease and trouble.* (4) *To put forward.* (5) *To stamp and tear.* (6) *To importune, or request.* (7) *To injure, or wrong.* (8) *To disturb, or trouble.* (9) *To do a thing frequently.* (1) Stimulo lacessere juvenem, *Col.* 2, 2. (2) = Me amabis, & scripto aliquo lacesses, ego enim facilius respondere possum, quam provocare, Cic. *Fam.* 12, 20. (3) Efficiam posthac ne quenquam voce lacessas, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 53. = Inde lego, Phœbumque cio, musamque lacesso, *Mart.* 4, 90. (4) = Hos sermones lacessivi nunquam, sed non valde repressi, Cic. *Fam.* 3, 8. § Lacessere jurgiis, injurgiis, *Liv.* vi, ferro, Cic. (6) Campum lacessit taurus, *Stat. Th.* 12, 604. (6) Nihil supra deos lacesso, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 12. (7) = Lacessis Pinithoum, violasque deos, *Ov. Met.* 12, 228. (8) Non ira eum torquebit, non lacesset suspicio, *Sen.* (9) Lacessit pelagus carinâ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 7. § Lacessere pugnam, *Liv.* 37, 16. certamen, Id. 44, 4. ad pugnam, Id. 2, 45.

Lacessor, i. Curt. & Lacessor, īri, itus sum. pass. *To be provoked, stirred, encouraged, or moved, &c.* Solent cæli novitate lacessiri, *Col.* 9, 8.

* Lächänislo, āre. neut. [λαχανίζω, Gr.]

To be feeble, weak, or faint, Suet. in Aug. 87.

* † Lächäno, āre, vel ēre. act. *To feed with worts, or potberbs.* ¶ Lachanam vos, *I will feed you with worts,* Plaut. *Poen.* 5, 3, 33.

* † Lächänum, i. n. [ex λαχανίζειν, fodere] *All kind of potberbs, worts, &c. that are good to eat,* Hor. *Sat.* 1, 6, 124. Sed al. leg. laganum.

* Lachryma, æ. f. primâ communi [à δάκρυμα, Gr.] *A tear in weeping, &c.* = In noitio omnium sletu nullam Milonis lacrymam aspexistis, Cic. *pro Milon.* 34. ¶ Effundi in lacrymas, *to burst out in tears, to fall a weeping,* Tac. *Ann.* 3, 23, 1. (2) *Allo the moisture, or dropping, of a tree, that turneth to gum; gum drops,* Plin. 11, 6. ¶ Rectè scrib. lacryma sine aspiratione, *vid. Gell.* 2, 3.

* Lachrymābilis, e. adj. *Sad, fit to be bewailed, or wept for.* Lachrymabile bellum, *Ov. Met.* 8, 44. tempus, Id. *Trist.* 5, 12, 1. nomen, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 718.

* Lachrymābundus, a, um. adj. *Weeping ripe, ready to weep,* Liv. 3, 46.

* Lachrymandus, a, um. part. *To be wept, or lamented.* Ne non merentibus Argos Exequis lachrymandus eat? *Stat. Theb.* 9, 100. Jamque ægra timoris Roma tuos numeret lachrymandos matribus annos, *Sil.* 3, 73.

* Lachrymans, tis. part. (1) *Weeping.* (2) *Dropping.* (1) Cic. *Verr.* 5. (2) = Lachrymantes calamos inferi non oportet, non magis quam aridos, *Plin.* 17, 14.

* Lachrymātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A weeping, a shedding of tears.* (2) *A dropping of moisture, gum, &c.* (1) ¶ Oculorum lachrymationes, *Plin. proam. lib.* 23. a runing of the eyes. (2) Id. 11, 37.

* † Lachrymātor, ōris. m. *He that weepeth,* Aug. † Qui lachrymat.

* Lachrymātus, a, um. part. *Distilled, or dropped out of the bark.* Lachrymatæ cortice myrrhæ, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 339.

* Lachrymo, āre. neut. & Lachrymor, āri. dep. *To weep, to cry, to shed tears, to drop with moisture.* Oh, lachrymo gaudio, *Ter. Adelph.* 33, 55. Equis fuit, quin lachrymaretur? Cic. *Verr.* 5, 46. Lachrymandum est, non plorandum, *Sen. Ep.* 63.

* † Lachrymōsē, vel potiùs Lacrymōsē, vel Lacrymōsē. adv. *Weepingly, as though he wept,* Plin. 16, 43. ubi *Hard. leg. laciniosē.*

* Lachrymōsus, vel Lacrymōsus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of tears, weeping.* (2) *Met. Sad, deplorable.* (3) *That would make one weep.* (1) Oculi lachrymosi, *Plin.* 29, 6. (2) Bellum lachrymosum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 21, 13. (3) Fumus lachrymosus, *Id. Sat.* 1, 5, 80.

* Lachrymōla, æ. f. dim. [à lachryma] *A little tear.* Una falsa lachrymula, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 22.

Laciniā, æ. f. [à lacino] (1) *The appet, or flap, of a gown; the guard, hem, or fringe, of a garment.* (2) ¶ A jagg, piece, or snip; a clout, or rag. (3) A separate fold. (4) A surname of Juno. (1) Some laciniam, atque absterge sudorem tibi, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 1, 16. interp. *Serv.* In laciniā servans ex mensâ secundâ femina, *Liv. Fam.* 16, 21. (2) Felt. (3) In lacinias pecus ægrotum distribui jubet, *Col.* 7, 5. (4) *Liv.* 42, 3.

¶ Laciniātum. adv. *Scattering-wise, by pieces,* Apul. *Met.* 8, p. 247.

¶ Laciniātus, a, um. part. *Hemed, plaited, gathered, ruffled,* *Poster.*

¶ Lacinio, & Lacino, āre. act. *To make holes; to pourtray, or describe,* Apul. *Met.* 10, p. 347. *vid. Lancino.*

¶ Laciniōsē. adv. *Jaggedly,* Plin. 16, 43. *Vulgò lachrymosē.*

¶ Laciniōsus, a, um. adj. *Cut in sundry fashions, jagged, crumpled, full of plaits, turning and winding diverse ways,* *Met. intricate.* Sc. mo laciniōsus, *Ter.* = Expeditus, *Apul.*

* † Lacio, ēic. act. [à λανίζω, Gr. i. e. δαπέωω, adolor, Hef. fut. prim. λανιῶ] *To bring one into a snare, to deceive, to allure, to decoy, chouse, wheedle, or trepan.* De præter. & sup. vix constat, quia verbum iplum in desuetudinem abiit, præterquam in compo.

* Laciōnīcum, i. n. sc. hypocaustum, *A stew bathouse, or drybain,* Cic. *Attic.* 4, 10. *Cels.* 1, 3. *Vitr.* 5, 10.

* Laciōnīcus, a, um. adj. [λακωνικός, Gr.] *Lacedæmonian.* Laconica purpura, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 7.

* Laciōnīsmus, i. m. *A short way of speaking, such as the Lacedæmonians used.* Non imitor λακωνισμὸν tuum? altera jam pagella procedit, Cic. *Fam.* 11, 25.

* † Laciōsmus, i. m. [λακόςτομος, Gr.] *A term in dialing,* Vitruv. 9, 8. where Turnebus readeth, *latotomus*, which seemeth right; a line that cutteth the left semicircle.

* LACRYMA, æ. f. it. Lacrūma, & Lacrīma, vet. cod. & † Dacryma, *Fest.* *A tear.* *vid. Lachryma.*

* Lacrymōsus, a, um. adj. *vid. Lachrymosus.* ¶ Lacta, æ. f. *A kind of cassia; al. scrib. leda, vel lada,* Plin. 12, 19.

* Lactans, tis. part. [à lacto] *Milk, that hath milk, that giveth suck.* Dandum hordeum usque quoad erunt lactantes, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7. Lactantia ubera mammarum, *Lucr.* 5, 883.

* Lactantia, um. n. pl. *All things that have milk in them, white meats,* *Cels.* 2, 28.

* Lactāria, æ. f. [à lacte] *The herb titbymal, spurge, or milkweed,* Plin. 26, 8.

* † Lactārium, i. n. *A dairyhouse, Litt. ex Col.*

* Lactārius, a, um. adj. *That is made of milk, or giveth milk.* ¶ Bos lactaria, *a milk cow,* *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. ¶ Lactaria columna, *a place in the bus market, where they brought children to be fed with milk,* *Fest.*

* † Lactārius, i. m. *A dairyman, a milkman, one that sellet milkmeats, as butter, cheese, &c.* *Lampr.*

* † Lactātio, ōnis. f. *An enticing, or alluring,* Aug. † Allectatio.

* Lactātus, ūs. m. verb. [à lacto] *A giving of milk, a suckling of young.* Lactatu pinguescere, *Plin.* 32, 10.

* † Lacte, is. n. *Milk.* Non lacte lacti similis est, *Plaut. Menæch.* 5, 9, 30. Candidum lacte papillâ cum fluit, *Varr. ap. Non.* † Lac.

* Lactens, tis. part. [à lacteo] (1) *Sucking, baring at the breast, a suckling.* (2) *Having milk in it.* (1) Romulus lactens, *C. Cæsar.* 3, 8. Vituli lactentes, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 624. conf. *Liv.* 22, 1. (2) ¶ Frumenta lactentia, *young tender corn with a kind of milk in it,* *Virg. Geor.* 1, 315. Lactentia earab es made of milk, *Cels.* 2, 28.

* Lacteo, ēre. neut. *To suck milk out of a dug.* ¶ Vix leg. nisi in part. lactens, quod vid.

* Lactēus, a, um. adj. dim. [à lacteus] *Milkwhite, fair.* Lactea puella, *Catull.* 53, 27.

* Lactes, ium. f. pl. [à sing. lactis] *the small guts, by which the meat passeth first out of the stomach; the left roe, or milt, of fish.* Venio laxis lactibus, *Plaut. Cure.* 2, 3, 40.

* Lactesco, ēre. incept. [à lacteo] (1) *To become like milk, to be turned into milk.* (2) *To have milk, to grow milky.* (1) Omnis ferè matrum cubus lactescit, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 51. (2) *Asinæ prægnantes continuò lactescunt,* *Plin.* 11, 41.

* Lacteus, a, um. adj. *Of, or like, milk; white, milky.* Liqueor lacteus, *Tibull.* 2, 3, 18. Colla lactea, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 660. Lacteus porcus, *Mart.* 3, 47, 12. humor, *Lucr.* 1, 259. ¶ Lacteus orbis, Cic. *S. Scrp.* 3. circulus, *Plin.* 2, 25. *the milky way.*

* † Lacticiā, ōrum. n. pl. *White meats made of milk,* *Cæsar. Rhod.* † Lactantia.

* Lacticolōr, ōris. adj. *White, of the colour of milk.* Aut cunctis pariter verbis oblinat fulvam lacticolor spongia sepiam, *Auson. Epist.* 7, 55. † Lacteus, lacteolus.

* † Lactis, is. f. *Milk.* Oves quæ nec lactem, nec lanam ullam habent, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 16.

* † Lactis, is. f. *Prisc. unde lactes [ita dict. à lacte] The small guts.* Prob. Singulari usus Titinius. ¶ Lactis agnina, *a lamb's chitterling.*

Lacto, āre. freq. [à lacio] *To allure, or deceive, with fair words; to cog, or cajole; to wheedle,*

die, or trepan; to fool one. Nisi me lactâsses amantem, & falsâ spe produceres, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 24.

* *Lactō, āre. aēt.* [à lacte] i. e. lac præbere, unde *Lactans deus, Varr.* qui segetes facit lactescere] *To give suck, to feed with milk, to suckle, Varr.*

* *Lactūca, æ. f.* [ita dict. quod abundantia lactis exuberat, seu quod nutrientes fœminas lacte implet, *Varr.*] *The herb lettuce, Plin.* 19, 8. ¶ *Lactuca sessilis, cabbage lettuce.* *Lactuca leporina, a sort of sow thistle, Apul.*

* *Lactūcula, æ. f. dim.* *A little lettuce.* *Teneris frondens lactucula fibris, Col.* 10, 111.

* ¶ *Lactulatus, a, um. part.* *Which bath the picture of pools, or lakes, woven, or wrought, with a needle in it, Litt. ex Apul.*

* ¶ *Lactulor, āri. pass.* [qu. à lacula, dim. à lacu] ¶ *Modico mento laculatur, parted with a dimple in the chin, Apul. Florid.* 2.

* *Lactūna, æ. f.* [à lacu, *Fest.*] (1) *A ditch wherein water standeth, a puddle, or dike; a furrow, or trench, for a drain.* (2) *Any little hole, or hollow place.* (3) ¶ *The slit in the upper lip.* (4) *Met.* *A defect, or want.* (5) ¶ *A gap, or empty place, when any thing is wanting in an outbour.* (1) *Sudant humore lacunæ, Virg. Geor.* 1, 117. (2) *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7, 3. (3) *Laēt. ap. Cal.* (4) *Vide, quæso, ne qua lacuna sit in auro, Cic. Att.* 12, 6. (5) *Erasim.* ad imitationem loci *Ciceronis* proximè laudati. ¶ *Lacuna famæ, a blemish in one's good name, Gell.* 1, 3.

* *Lactūnar, āris. n.* *Contignatio exsculpta lignorum interstitiis, lacuum sive lacunarum, speciem præbens* (1) *A cieled roof, arched, freted, or set off with distance of rafters like pits.* (2) *The main beam of the house, arched, or embowed.* (1) *Vitruv.* 7, 2. (2) *Non aureum Meâ renidet in domo lacunar, Hor. Od.* 2, 18.

* *Lactūnātus, a, um. part.* *Wrought with fretwork, made hollow, as it were with ditches and gutters, Plin.* 15, 10.

* *Lactūno, āre. aēt.* [à lacuna] *To pit, to fret, to chumfer, to work with fretwork.* *Summa lacunabant alterno murice conchæ, Ov. Met.* 8, 563.

* *Lactūnōsus, a, um. adj.* *Full of ditches, or holes; uneven, rugged, pited, Cic. N. D.* 2, 18.

* *Lacus, i. & ūs.* [à Gr. *λάκκος*] (1) *A lake, or standing pool; a place allways full of water; a deep ditch, a mere, a pool.* (2) *A vat, or great vessel, into which the wine ran after it was pressed, and may be used for a vessel wherein beer, ale, &c. is set a cooling when brewed; a cooler.* (3) ¶ *The main beam of the house.* (4) *A corn trough, or a corn bin.* (5) ¶ *A smith's trough.* (1) *Lacu fluvius se condidit alto, Virg. Æn.* 1, 66. *A verni lacus, Cic.* ¶ *Refert à fonte bibatur Qui fluit, an pigro, quæ stupet unda, lacu, Mart.* 9, 101. ¶ *Pisces ex stagno, vel lacu, vel flumine, graviores sunt, Cels.* 2, 18. (2) *De lacu quàm recentissimum addito mustum in amphoram, Col.* 12, 29. (3) *Resultant ædēsque, lacūsque, Luc.* 12, 29. (4) *Col.* 1, 6. (5) *Jun.*

* *Lacucūlus, i. m. dim.* (1) *A little lake, or ditch.* (2) *A small vat.* (1) *Col.* 4, 8. (2) *Id.* 12, 50, 5.

* ¶ *Lacustris, e. adj.* *Belonging to a pool, or lake, Litt. sed unde hausit incertum.*

Lactūturris, is. f. *brassicæ species in valle Aricinâ, ubi quondam fuit lacus turrisque, A large sort of cabbage, a cauliflower, Plin.* 19, 8.

Lactūturris, a, um. adj. ut ¶ *brassica lacuturria, A large caulwort, a savoy, Plin.* 19, 8.

Lādānum, i. n. *Marc.* corripit primam. *A gum made of the fat dew that is gathered from the leaves of a shrub called lada, Plin.* 12, 17. and is used in pomanders, *Cels.* 5, 26.

Lædens, tis. part. *Hurting.* *Lædentia pectus Vincula, Ov. Rem. A.* 294. *conf. Sil.* 13, 4.

Lædo, ěre, si, sum. aēt. [de cujus etymo nihil comperti] (1) *To hurt by wound, blow, or otherwise.* (2) *To injure, to do displeasure to, by any way.* (3) *To infect.* (4) *To violate.* (5) *To find fault with, to put a wrong construction upon.* (6) *To offend, to trouble, to annoy.* (1) *Ne indigna*

lædi crura secent sentes, Ov. Met. 1, 508. *Nec teneras cursu læsisset aristas, Virg. Æn.* 7, 809.

(2) *Memini cū dicto haud audebat, facto nunc lædat licet, Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 52. (3) *Nec mala vicini pecoris contagia lædent, Virg. Ecl.* 1, 51. (4) *Non venere externâ socialia fœdera lædam, Ov. Met.* 14, 380. (5) *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 80. (6) *Quæ lædunt oculos festinas demere, Id. Epist.* 1, 2, 38. *Si te pulvis strepitūsque rotarum, Si lædat caupona, Id. Epist.* 1, 17, 7. ¶ *Lædere famam, to speak ill of one, Cic. pro Clu.* 5. *Lædere fidem, to break his promise, or to be worse than his word, Id. pro S. R.* 38.

Lædor, i. pass. *To be hurt.* *Ique cibus si junio caput læditur, assumendus etiam medio die est, Cels.* 1, 4.

* *Lælaps, is. m.* [à Gr. *λαίλαψ*, turbo; ita dict. ab impetu] *Storm, swift, a dog's name.* *Trux cum Lælape Theron, Ov. Met.* 3, 211.

* *LÆNA, æ. f.* *vestis lanea, Varr.* [sed est ex Gr. *χλαίνα*, quod ἀπὸ τῆς χλαίνης, i. e. calefaciendo] (1) *A soldier's leaguer cloak, according to Non.* who mistaketh it for *chlamys*; but *Servius, Fest.* and *Varr.* himself take it for (2) *a rough gaberline.* (3) *A frieze cassock, a priest's cope, wherein he sacrificed.* (1) *Ardebat murice læna, Virg. Æn.* 4, 262. (2) *Plurima sunt, quæ Non audent homines pertusâ dicere lænâ, Juu.* 5, 131. (3) *Hinc Popilius cognominatus Lænas, cujus historiam videre licet ap. Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 14.

Lætio, ōnis. f. verb. *Aburting, or annoying, Cic. de Or.* 3, 53.

¶ *Læsūra, æ. f.* *A hurt, loss, or damage, Tert.* † *Lætio.*

Læsūrus, a, um. part. *About to hurt.* *Ignarum nunquam læsura clientem, Claud.* 2. in pr. *Conf. Sil.* 48. *deos & ducem, Lucan.* 3, 151.

Læsus, a, um. part. (1) *Hurt.* (2) *Rent, torn.* (3) *Violated.* (4) *Wronged, offended, annoyed, &c.* (1) *Læsus dente serpentium, Plin.* 28, 3. *Seges læsa grandine, Ov. Fast.* 5, 322. (2) *Læsa vestes, Id. F.* 3, 821. (3) *Læsa fides, Hor. Od.* 1, 33, 4. (4) *Læsum nomen, Ov. Tr.* 3, 6, 23. ¶ *Læsa pudicitia, a cracked maidenhead, Id. Ep.* 5, 104. *Læsa majestas, treason, Suet. Res læsæ, adversus, Ov. Trist.* 1, 5, 35.

Lætābilis, e. adj. *Glad, joyfull, that whercof one is glad, gladsome, joyous.* *Quid habet ista res aut lætabile, aut gloriosum? Cic. Tusc.* 1, 21. *Factum lætabile cunctis, Ov. M.* 9, 255. *Jus lætabile prolis, Stat. Sylv.* 4, 8, 21. *fidus, Val. Flac.* 6, 606.

¶ *Læ abundus, a, um. adj.* *Very merry and pleasant, Gell.* 11, 15.

Lætāmen, īnis. n. [ita dict. quod faciat lætas segetes, ut loqu. *Virg.*] *Compost, dung, or muck, laid in a field; manure, Ap. R. R. script.*

Lætandus, a, um. part. *To be rejoiced at.* ¶ *Lætandum magis, quàm dolendum casum tuum puto, Sall. B. J.* 14.

Lætans, tis. part. *Rejoicing.* *Animus lætans, Cic. pro Cluent.* 9. *Pectus lætans, Catull.* 62, 221.

¶ *Lætānter. adv.* *pro lætè.* *Joyfully, rejoicingly, Lamp.* † *Lætè.*

¶ *Lætāster, i. m.* *A frolicsome youth, a pleasant fellow, a merry companion, Fest.*

Lætatio, ōnis. f. *Merrynefs.* *Neque hostibus diutina lætatio, neque ipsis longior dolor relinquatur, Cæf. B. G.* 5, 52. = *Lætitiā.*

Lætātus, a, um. part. *Having rejoiced.* *Lætatus ut ille sustulit in Tyriâ reptantem in veste nepotem, Claud. sec. conf. Stil.* 179.

Lætè, ius, īsīmè. adv. (1) *Merryly, gladly, pleasantly.* (2) *Fruitfully, abundantly.* (1) *Lætè tulit, Cic. Philipp.* 3, 9. *Nullum onus milites lætiùs fecere, Just.* 12, 8. ¶ *Lætè, an severè dicere, Quint.* 8, 3. (2) *Lætiùs frondebit, Col.* 5, 9.

Lætificans, tis. part. *Making glad.* *Unie ego omnes hilares, lubentes, lætificantes faciam ut fiant, Plaut. Pers.* 5, 1, 8.

¶ *Lætificātor, ōnis. m.* *He that maketh one merry, Tert.* † *Qui lætatur.*

Lætifico, āre. aēt. i. e. lætum facio. (1) *To*

rejoice one, or make one glad. (2) *To battle the ground, and make it fruitful.* (1) *Sol terram lætificat, Cic. N. D.* 2, 40. *Non illum gloria pulsi Lætificat Magni, Lucan.* 3, 49. (2) *Plin.* 17, 9.

Lætificor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be rejoiced, or made glad.* *Alii lætificantur meo malo, Plaut. Aul.* 4, 9, 15.

¶ *Lætificus, a, um. adj.* *That maketh glad.* *Lætificæ vites, Antiq. poëta ap. Cic. Tusc.* 1, 28. *Lætifici plausus, Stat. Theb.* 6, 531. *factus, Lucr.* 1, 193.

† *Lætisco, ěre, incept.* *To become glad, Non.* 2, 494. † *Lætus fio.*

Lætitiā, æ. f. [à lætus] (1) *Joy, gladness, mirth, pleasantness.* (2) *Met.* *Fruitfulness, abundance.* (1) ¶ *Atticere lætiā, to make one glad, Cic. pro Milon.* 28. (2) *Loci lætitiā plures palmites desiderat, exilitas pauciores, Col.* 4, 21.

† *Lætītūdo, dñis. f.* *Idem, Accius ap. Non.* 2, 487.

Lætor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [à lætus] *To be glad, or merry; to rejoice.* = *Gaudeo vehementerque lætor, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 47. *toto pectore, Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 8, 65. *præclaris operibus, Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. *Lætus tu in omnium gemitu, Id. Verr.* 5, 46.

¶ *Læto, as. neut.* *To be glad, Non.* 2, 494.

Lætus, a, um. adj. *or, comp. sīmus, iur.* (1) *Glad, merry, frolicsome, chearfull, joyous, pleasant, delightful.* (2) *Lucky, fortunate.* (3) *Of fields, Plentyfull, fruitful, verdant.* (4) *Of cattle, Fat, in good liking.* (5) *Willcome, acceptable.* (6) *Brisk, lively.* (7) *Willing.* (8) *Swift.* (1) = *Interea alacer atque lætus, Cic. pro Mur.* 24. *Lætæ urbes, Lucr.* 1, 256. *Lætæ indoles, Quint.* 2, 4. (2) ¶ *Miscetur tristia lætis, Ov. Fast.* 6, 463. (3) *Lætæ segetes rustici dicunt, Cic. de Or.* 3, 88. *Tellus jussu lætior, Virg. Geor.* 2, 252. ¶ *Olea serenda apro siccæ per sementim, læto per ver, Catv.* 61. *Lætia pascua, Liv.* 24, 3. (4) *Alimenta læta, Virg. Geor.* 2, 144. (5) *Cardem ejus lætam suille Muciano accepimus, Tacit. Hist.* 3, 5, 74. *Incrementum imperii lætissimum, Val. Max.* 5, 3, 2. (6) *Lætus oculis afflrat honores, Virg. Æn.* 1, 595. (7) *Inspice si possim donate reponere lætus, Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 40. (8) *Lætus Aëolis Eurus equis, Virg. Æn.* 2, 417.

* *Læva, æ. f.* [ex *λαίος* digamma interposito] *The left hand.* ¶ *Dextrâ montibus, lævâ Tiberi amne septus, Liv.* 4.

Lævandus, a, um. part. *To be made smooth.* *Frons ossis, quam ferrula exasperavit, lævanda est, Cels.* 7, 33.

¶ *Lævātor, us.* *Made smoother, Gell.* 17, 8. † *Lævior.*

* *Lævè. adv.* [à lævus] *Dully, heavily, Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 52.

Lævigatio, ōnis. f. *A slicking, or making plain, Vitruv.* 7, 1.

¶ *Lævīgātor, ōnis. m.* *He that maketh smooth, Capell.* † *Qui lævigat.*

¶ *Lævīgātorius, a, um. adj.* *That which maketh smooth.* ¶ *Læpis lævigātorius, a slickstone, Jun.*

Lævīgātus, a, um. part. *Planed, made smooth.* *Commisturæ calce vivâ ex oleo lævigatæ, Plin.* 31, 6. ¶ *Quod & lævigatius & spissius est, Macrobi.* Sat. 7, 12.

Lævigo, āre. aēt. [qu. lævè ago] *To smooth, or slick; to plane, to polish; to loosen, and make to go to stool, Plin.* 13, 12. *Varr. R. R.* 3, 11.

Lævīs, vel levis, e. adj. *or, comp. sīmus, sup. Smooth, slick, soft; bare, bald, without hair.* ¶ *Corpuscula alia lævia, alia aspera, Cic. N. D.* 1, 23. ¶ *Aspera mista lævibus, Lucr.* Vir *lævior femina, Ov. A. Am.* 3, 437. ¶ *Læve, etiam ponitur pro lævitas, smoothness.* *Externi ne quid valeat per læve morari, Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 87. *Ut per læve severos Effundat junctura ungues, Pers.* 1, 64.

Lævitas, ātis. f. *Slickness, plainness, smoothness.* ¶ *Lævitas intestinorum, a flux, or lax, called also lientria, Cels.* 4, 19.

Lăcernātus, a, um. part. *Cloaked; wearing such a cassock, or rocket.* Lăcernatæ dum se jactaret amicæ, *Juv.* 1, 62.

* Lăcero, āre. [ex lacer] *To rend, tear, mangle, or pull in pieces; to dismember, to lacerate and spend riotously.* ¶ Lacerare dicem, *to misspend the day, or spend it about nought.* Plaut. *Alin.* 2, 2, 25. *rem, to waste his estate.* Id. *Merc.* prol. 43. Lacerare unguibus, *to scratch.* Cic. Lacerare virgis, *to lash one.* Liv. 3, 58. Lacerare probris, *to rail at, or revile, one.* Id. 31, 6. Lacerare famam allicujus, *to blemish his reputation.* Liv. 38, 54.

* Lăcēror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be torn.* = Discerpi & lacerari, Cic. *N. D.* 1, 11.

* ¶ Lăcērōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of tatters, ragged.* Lexicogr. ex Apul. † Pannofus.

Lăcerta, æ. f. [à laceratus] (1) *A lizard, a newt.* (2) *A kind of sea fish.* (1) Lăcertæ virides, *Hor. Od.* 1, 23. (2) Ad captandas lăcertas tempestatas idoneæ. Cic. *Attic.* 2, 6.

Lăcērtōsus, a, um. adj. *Brawny, sinewy, strong.* Lăcērtōsi fodiebant arva coloni, *Ov. Met.* 11, 33. Centurio pugna, & lăcērtōsus, Cic. *Philipp.* 8, 9.

¶ Lăcērtūlus, i. m. dim. [à lăcērtus] *A kind of marchpane made in the shape of one's arm, or of a lizard.*

Lăcērtus, i. m. (1) *An arm, the arm from the elbow to the wrist; the brawn, or sinews, of the arms, or thighs.* (2) Meton. *Strength.* (3) *The vehemence and force of an oration.* (4) *A lizard, or newt.* (5) *A kind of cheap fish usually salted.* (1) Implicuitque suos circum mea colla lăcērtos, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 18, 9. (2) Sub Trojano principe movit lăcērtos populus Romanus, *Flor. prol. extr.* (3) = Amentatas hastas, oratoriis lăcērtis viribusque torquere, Cic. *de Orat.* 1, 57. (4) Virides occulant spineta lăcērtos, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 9. (5) Pisces ex quibus salsamenta fiunt, qualis lăcērtus, *Cels.* 2, 18. Dum Saxetani ponatur cauda lăcērti, *Mart.* 7, 77. ¶ De variis lăcērtorum generibus, consule, si libitum fuerit, Plin. 32, ult.

Lăcēssendus, a, um. part. *To be attacked, or provoked.* At Căsar neque resistentes tanto collis ascensu lăcēssendos judicabat, *Căf. B. G.* 8, 14.

Lăcēssens, tis. part. *Attacking, provoking.* Gaditanos bello lăcēssentibus, *Just.* 44, 5. *conf. Liv.* 21, 11. & 27, 12.

† Lăcēssim. præt. per Syncop. pro lăcēssive-rim; & lăcēssisse pro lăcēssivisse, & lăcēssērunt pro lăcēssiverunt.

Lăcēssitūrus, a, um. part. *About to attack.* Nec pop. Rom. nec socios pop. R. ultro lăcēssituri bello, *Liv.* 28, 23.

Lăcēssitus, a, um. part. [à lăcēssor] *Exposed, abused, provoked, stirred up, exasperated, attacked.* Doluere cruento Dente lăcēssiti, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 151. Lăcēssitum mare, *Luc.* 3, 193.

Lăcēssō, ēre, īvi & ī, itum. act. [ex lacio, sc. ex à facio, facessō] (1) *To put, or drive, forward.* (2) *To provoke, to stir up; either by fact, word, voice, or writing; in a good, or bad, sense.* (3) *To set upon one, to challenge one, to abuse with ill language, to tease and trouble.* (4) *To put forward.* (5) *To stamp and tear.* (6) *To importune, or request.* (7) *To injure, or wrong.* (8) *To disturb, or trouble.* (9) *To do a thing frequently.* (1) Stimulo lăcēssere juvenem, *Col.* 2, 2. (2) ¶ = Me amabis, & scripto aliquo lăcēsses, ego enim facilius respondere possum, quàm provocare, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 20. (3) Efficiam posthac ne quinquam voce lăcēssās, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 53. = Inde lego, Phœbumque cio, musamque lăcēssō, *Mart.* 4, 90. (4) ¶ Hos sermones lăcēssivi nunquam, sed non valde repressi, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 8. ¶ Lăcēssere jurgiis, injurgiis, *Liv.* vi, ferro, *Cic.* (6) Campum lăcēssit taurus, *Stat. Tb.* 12, 604. (6) Nihil supra deos lăcēssō, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 12. (7) = Lăcēssis Pinithoūm, violasque deos, *Ov. Met.* 12, 228. (8) Non ira eum torquet, non lăcēssit suspicio, *Sen.* (9) Lăcēssit pelagus carinā, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 7. ¶ Lăcēssere pugnam, *Liv.* 37, 16. certamen, *Id.* 44, 4. ad pugnam, *Id.* 2, 45.

Lăcēssor, i. Curt. & Lăcēssior, īri, ītus sum. pass. *To be provoked, stirred, encouraged, or moved.* &c. Solent cœli novitate lăcēssiri, *Col.* 9, 8.

* Lăchănōsō, āre. neut. [λαχανίζω, Gr.]

To be feeble, weak, or faint. Suet. in Aug. 87.

* † Lăchănō, āre, vel ēre. act. *To feed with worts, or potberbs.* ¶ Lăchănā vos, *I will feed you with worts.* Plaut. *Pœn.* 5, 3, 33.

* ¶ Lăchănūm, i. n. [ex λαχανίζω, fodere] *All kind of potberbs, worts, &c. that are good to eat.* Hor. *Sat.* 1, 6, 124. ¶ Sed al. leg. lăganum.

* Lăchrŷma, æ. f. primā communi [à δάκρυμα, Gr.] *A tear in weeping, &c.* = In nostro omnium sletu nullam Milonis lacrymam aspexistis, Cic. *pro Milon.* 34. ¶ Effundi in lacrymas, *to burst out in tears, to fall a weeping.* Tac. *Ann.* 3, 23, 1. (2) *Also the moisture, or dropping, of a tree, that turneth to gum; gum drops.* Plin. 11, 6.

¶ Rectè scrib. lacryma sine aspiratione, *vid. Gell.* 2, 3.

* Lăchrŷmābilis, e. adj. *Sad, fit to be bewailed, or wept for.* Lăchrŷmabile bellum, *Ov. Met.* 8, 44. tempus, *Id. Trist.* 5, 12, 1. nomen, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 718.

* Lăchrŷmābundus, a, um. adj. *Weeping ripe, ready to weep.* Liv. 3, 46.

* Lăchrŷmandus, a, um. part. *To be wept, or lamented.* Ne non merentibus Argos Exequiis lăchrŷmandus eat? *Stat. Theb.* 9, 100. Jamque ægra timoris Roma tuos numeret lăchrŷmandos matribus annos, *Sil.* 3, 73.

* Lăchrŷmans, tis. part. (1) *Weeping.* (2) *Dropping.* (1) Cic. *Verr.* 5. (2) ¶ Lăchrŷmantes calamos inferi non oportet, non magis quàm aridos, *Plin.* 17, 14.

* Lăchrŷmātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A weeping, a shedding of tears.* (2) *A dropping of moisture, gum, &c.* (1) ¶ Oculorum lăchrŷmationes, *Plin. proam. lib.* 23. a runing of the eyes. (2) *Id.* 11, 37.

* ¶ Lăchrŷmātor, ōnis. m. *He that weepeth.* Aug. † Qui lăchrŷmat.

* Lăchrŷmātus, a, um. part. *Distilled, or dropped out of the bark.* Lăchrŷmatæ cortice myrrhæ, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 339.

* Lăchrŷmō, āre. neut. & Lăchrŷmor, āri. dep. *To weep, to cry, to shed tears, to drop with moisture.* Oh, lăchrŷmo gaudio, *Ter. Adelph.* 33, 55. Equis fuit, quin lăchrŷmaretur? *Cic. Verr.* 5, 46. Lăchrŷmandum est, non plorandum, *Sen. Ep.* 63.

* ¶ Lăchrŷmōsē, vel potius Lăcŷmōsē, vel Lăcŷmōsē. adv. *Weepingly, as though he wept.* Plin. 16, 43. ubi *Harcl. leg. lăciniosē.*

* Lăchrŷmōsus, vel Lăcŷmōsus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of tears, weeping.* (2) *Met. Sad, doleful.* (3) *That would make one weep.* (1) Oculi lăchrŷnosī, *Plin.* 29, 6. (2) Bellum lăchrŷmosum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 21, 13. (3) Fumus lăchrŷmosus, *Id. Sat.* 1, 5, 80.

* Lăchrŷmūla, æ. f. dim. [à lăchrŷma] *A little tear.* Una falsa lăchrŷmula, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 22.

Lăcŷnĭa, æ. f. [à lăcino] (1) *The appet, or flap, of a gown; the guard, hem, or fringe, of a garment.* (2) ¶ *A jagg, piece, or snip; a clout, or rag.* (3) *A separate fold.* (4) *A surname of Juno.* (1) Sume lăcŷnĭam, atque absterge sudorem tibi, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 1, 16. interp. *Serv.* In lăcŷnĭā servans ex mensā secundā semina, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 21. (2) *Fest.* (3) In lăcŷnĭas pecus ægrotum distribui jubet, *Col.* 7, 5. (4) *Liv.* 42, 3.

¶ Lăcŷniātum. adv. *Scattering-wise, by pieces.* Apul. *Met.* 3, p. 247.

¶ Lăcŷniātus, a, um. part. *Hemed, plaited, gathered, ruffled.* Poster.

¶ Lăcŷniō, & Lăcŷnō, āre. act. *To make holes; to pourtray, or describe.* Apul. *Met.* 10, p. 347. *vid. Lancino.*

¶ Lăcŷniōsē. adv. *Jaggedly.* Plin. 16, 43. *Vulgō lăchrŷmosē.*

¶ Lăcŷmōsus, a, um. adj. *Cut in sundry fashions, jagged, crumpled, full of plaits, turning and winding diverse ways.* Met. *intricate.* Se-mo lăcŷniosus, *Ter.* ¶ *Expeditus.* Apul.

* † Lăcŷo, ēre. act. [à λαιίζω, Gr. i. e. δαπνίζω, adulator, Hes. fut. prim. λαιίζω] *To bring one into a snare, to deceive, to allure, to decoy, chouse, wheedle, or trepan.* ¶ De præt. & sup. vix constat, quia verbum ipsum in defuetudinem abiit, præterquam in comp. p.

* Lăcōnĭcum, i. n. sc. hypocaustum, *A stew house, or drybain.* Cic. *Attic.* 4, 10. *Cels.* 1, 3. *Vitr.* 5, 10.

* Lăcōnĭcus, a, um. adj. [λαωνικός, Gr.] *Lăcēdæmonian.* Lăconica purpura, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 7.

* Lăcōnĭsmus, i. m. *A short way of speaking, such as the Lăcēdæmonians used.* Non imitor λăcωνισμὸν tuum? altera jam pagella procedit, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 25.

* ¶ Lăcōlōmus, i. m. [λακότομος, Gr.] *A term in dialing.* Vitruv. 9, 8. where Turnebus readeth, *lăcōtomus*, which seemeth right; a line that cutteth the left semicircle

* Lăcŷma, æ. f. it. Lăcŷma, & Lăcŷma, vet. cod. & ¶ Dăcŷma, *Fest.* *A tear.* *vid. Lăchrŷma.*

* Lăcŷmōsus, a, um. adj. *vid. Lăchrŷmosus.* ¶ Lăcŷa, æ. f. *A kind of cassia; al. scrib. leda, vel lada.* Plin. 12, 19.

* Lăcŷans, tis. part. [à lăcŷo] *Milk, that hath milk, that giveth suck.* Dandum hordeum usque quoad erunt lăcŷantes, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7. Lăcŷantia ubera mammarum, *Lucr.* 5, 883.

* Lăcŷantia, um. n. pl. *All things that have milk in them, white meats.* *Cels.* 2, 28.

* Lăcŷtăria, æ. f. [à lăcŷe] *The herb titbymal, spurge, or milkweed.* Plin. 26, 8.

* ¶ Lăcŷtărium, i. n. *A dairyhouse.* Litt. ex Col.

* Lăcŷtărius, a, um. adj. *That is made of milk, or giveth milk.* ¶ Bos lăcŷtăria, *a milk cow.* Varr. *R. R.* 2, 1. ¶ Lăcŷtăria columna, *a place in the herb market, where they brought children to be fed with milk.* *Fest.*

* ¶ Lăcŷtărius, i. m. *A dairyman, a milkman, one that selecteth milkmeats, as butter, cheese, &c.* Lamp.

* ¶ Lăcŷtătio, ōnis. f. *An enticing, or alluring.* Aug. † Allectatio.

* Lăcŷtătus, ūs. m. verb. [à lăcŷo] *A giving of milk, a suckling of young.* Lăcŷtatu pinguescere, *Plin.* 32, 10.

* † Lăcŷe, is. n. *Milk.* Non lăcŷe lăcŷti similius est, *Plaut. Menæch.* 5, 9, 30. Candidum lăcŷe papillâ cum fuit, *Varr. ap. Non.* † Lac.

* Lăcŷens, tis. part. [à lăcŷeo] (1) *Sucking, hanging at the breast, a suckling.* (2) *Having milk in it.* (1) Romulus lăcŷens, *C. C. Gall.* 3, 8. Vituli lăcŷentes, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 624. *conf. Liv.* 22, 1. (2) ¶ Frumenta lăcŷentia, *young tender corn with a kind of milk in it.* Virg. *Geor.* 1, 315. Lăcŷentia, *eatables made of milk.* *Cels.* 2, 28.

* Lăcŷeo, ēre. neut. *To suck milk out of a dug.* ¶ Vix leg. nisi in part. lăcŷens, quod vid.

* Lăcŷeōsus, a, um. adj. dim. [à lăcŷeus] *Milkwhite, fair.* Lăcŷeōsa puella, *Catull.* 53, 27.

* Lăcŷes, ium. f. pl. [à ling. lăcŷis] *the small guts, by which the meat passeth first out of the stomach; the left roe, or milt, of fish.* Venio lăcŷis lăcŷibus, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 40.

* Lăcŷesco, ēre. incept. [à lăcŷeo] (1) *To become like milk, to be turned into milk.* (2) *To have milk, to grow milky.* (1) Omnis ferè matrum cibus lăcŷescit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 51. (2) Afinae prægnantes continuò lăcŷescunt, *Plin.* 11, 41.

* Lăcŷeus, a, um. adj. *Of, or like, milk; white, milky.* Liquor lăcŷeus, *Tibull.* 2, 3, 18. Colla lăcŷea, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 660. Lăcŷeus porcus, *Mart.* 3, 47, 12. humor, *Lucr.* 1, 259. ¶ Lăcŷeus orbis, *Cic. S. Scrp.* 3. circulus, *Plin.* 2, 25. *the milky way.*

* ¶ Lăcŷicĭnia, ōrum. n. pl. *White meats made of milk.* Căl. Rhod. † Lăcŷantia.

* Lăcŷicŷolor, ōris. adj. *White, of the colour of milk.* Aut cunctis pariter versibus oblinat fulvam lăcŷicŷolor spongia sepiam, *Auson. Epist.* 7, 55. † Lăcŷeus, lăcŷeolus.

* † Lăcŷis, is. f. *Milk.* Oves quæ nec lăcŷtem, nec lanam ullam habent, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 16.

* ¶ Lăcŷis, is. f. *Prisc. unde lăcŷes [ita dict. à lăcŷe] The small guts.* Prob. Singulari usus Titinius. ¶ Lăcŷis agnina, *a lamb's chitterling.*

Lăcŷo, āre. freq. [à lăcŷo] *To allure, or deceive, with fair words; to cog, or cajole; to wheedle,*

* Lăcŷōnĭcum, i. n. sc. hypocaustum, *A stew house, or drybain.* Cic. *Attic.* 4, 10. *Cels.* 1, 3. *Vitr.* 5, 10.

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Lăcŷo, āre. freq. [à lăcŷo] *To allure, or deceive, with fair words; to cog, or cajole; to wheedle,*

die, or trepan; to fool one. Nisi me lactātes amantem, & falsā spe produceres, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 24.

* *Lactō, āre. act.* [à lacte] *i. e. lac præbere, unde Lactans deus, Varr.* qui segetes facit lactescere] *To give suck, to feed with milk, to suckle, Varr.*

* *Lactūca, æ. f.* [itā dict. quod abundantia lactis exuberat, seu quod nutrientes fœminas lacte implet, *Varr.*] *The herb lettuce, Plin.* 19, 8. ¶ *Lactuca scissilis, cabbage lettuce.* *Lactuca leporina, a sort of sow thistle, Apul.*

* *Lactūcula, æ. f. dim.* *A little lettuce.* *Teneris frondens lactucula fibris, Col.* 10, 111.

* ¶ *Laculātus, a, um. part.* *Which hath the picture of pools, or lakes, woven, or wrought, with a needle in it, Litt. ex Apul.*

* ¶ *Laculor, āri. pass.* [qu. à lacula, dim. à lacu] ¶ *Modico mento laculatur, parted with a dimple in the chin, Apul. Florid.* 2.

* *Lacūna, æ. f.* [à lacu, *Fest.*] (1) *A ditch wherein water standeth, a puddle, or dike; a furrow, or trench, for a drain.* (2) *Any little hole, or hollow place.* (3) ¶ *The slit in the upper lip.* (4) *Met.* *A defect, or want.* (5) ¶ *A gap, or empty place, when any thing is wanting in an authour.* (1) *Sudant humore lacunæ, Virg. Geor.* 1, 117. (2) *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7, 3. (3) *Lact. op. Cal.* (4) *Vide, quæso, ne qua lacuna sit in auro, Cic. Att.* 12, 6. (5) *Erasm.* ad imitationem loci *Ciceronis* proximè laudati. ¶ *Lacuna famæ, a blemish in one's good name, Gell.* 1, 3.

* *Lacūnar, āris. n.* *Contignatio exsculpta lignorum interstitiis, lacuum sive lacunarum, speciem præbens* (1) *A ciled roof, arched, fretted, or set off with distance of rafters like pits.* (2) *The main beam of the house, arched, or embowed.* (1) *Vitruv.* 7, 2. (2) *Non aureum Meâ renidet in domo lacunar, Hor. Od.* 2, 18.

* *Lacūnātus, a, um. part.* *Wrought with fretwork, made hollow, as it were with ditches and gutters, Plin.* 15, 10.

* *Lacūno, āre. act.* [à lacuna] *To pit, to fret, to chamfer, to work with fretwork.* *Summa lacunabant alterno murice conchæ, Ov. Met.* 8, 563.

* *Lacūnōsus, a, um. adj.* *Full of ditches, or holes; uneven, rugged, pitted, Cic. N. D.* 2, 18.

* *Lacus, i. & ūs.* [à Gr. *λάκκος*] (1) *A lake, or standing pool; a place allways full of water; a deep ditch, a mere, a pool.* (2) *A vat, or great vessel, into which the wine ran after it was pressed, and may be used for a vessel wherein beer, ale, &c. is set a cooling when brewed; a cooler.* (3) ¶ *The main beam of the house.* (4) *A corn trough, or a corn bin.* (5) ¶ *A smith's trough.* (1) *Lacu fluuius se condidit alto, Virg. Æn.* 1, 66. *A verni lacus, Cic.* ¶ *Refert à fonte bibatur Qui fluit, an pigro, quæ stupet unda, lacu, Mart.* 9, 101. ¶ *Pisces ex stagno, vel lacu, vel flumine, graviores sunt, Cels.* 2, 18. (2) *De lacu quàm recentissimum addito mustum in amphoram, Col.* 12, 29. (3) *Resultant ædēsque, lacūsque, Luc.* (4) *Col.* 1, 6. (5) *Jun.*

* *Lacuscūlus, i. m. dim.* (1) *A little lake, or ditch.* (2) *A small vat.* (1) *Col.* 4, 8. (2) *Id.* 12, 50, 5.

* ¶ *Lacustris, e. adj.* *Belonging to a pool, or lake, Litt. sed unde hausit incertum.*

Lacuturris, is. f. *brassicæ species in valle Aricinâ, ubi quondam fuit lacus turrisque, A large sort of cabbage, a cauliflowwer, Plin.* 19, 8.

Lacuturris, a, um. adj. ut ¶ *brassica lacuturria, A large cauliflowr, a savoy, Plin.* 19, 8.

Lādānum, i. n. *Marc.* corripit primam. *A gum made of the fat dew that is gathered from the leaves of a shrub called lada, Plin.* 12, 17. and is used in pomanders, *Cels.* 5, 26.

Lædens, tis. part. *Hurting.* *Lædentia pectus Vincula, Ov. Rem. A.* 294. *conf. Sil.* 13, 4.

Lædo, ĕre, si, sum. act. [de cuius etymo nihil comperti] (1) *To hurt by wound, blow, or otherwise.* (2) *To injure, to do displeasure to, by any way.* (3) *To infect.* (4) *To violate.* (5) *To find fault with, to put a wrong construction upon.* (6) *To offend, to trouble, to annoy.* (1) *Ne indigna*

lædi crura fecent sentes, Ov. Met. 1, 508. *Nec teneras cursu læsisset aristas, Virg. Æn.* 7, 809.

(2) *Memini cū dicto haud audebat, facto nunc lædat licet, Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 52. (3) *Nec mala vicini pecoris contagia lædent, Virg. Ecl.* 1, 51. (4) *Non venere externâ socialia fœdera lædam, Ov. Met.* 14, 380. (5) *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 80. (6) *Quæ lædunt oculos festinas demere, Id. Epist.* 1, 2, 38. *Si te pulvis strepitūsque rotarum, Si lædat caupona, Id. Epist.* 1, 17, 7. ¶ *Lædere famam, to speak ill of one, Cic. pro Clu.* 5. *Lædere fidem, to break his promise, or to be worse than his word, Id. pro S. R.* 38.

Lædor, i. pass. *To be hurt.* *Isque cibus si junio caput læditur, assumendus etiam medio die est, Cels.* 1, 4.

* *Lælaps, is. m.* [à Gr. *λαίλαψ*, turbo; ita dict. ab impetu] *Storm, swift, a dog's name.* *Trux cum Lælapse Theron, Ov. Met.* 3, 211.

* *Læna, æ. f.* *vestis lanea, Varr.* [sed est ex Gr. *χλαίνα*, quod ἀπὸ τῆς χλαίνης, *i. e. calefaciendo*] (1) *A soldier's leaguer cloak, according to Non.* who mistaketh it for *clamyis*; but *Servius, Fest.* and *Varr.* himself take it for (2) *a rough gaberdine.* (3) *A frieze cassock, a priest's cope, wherein he sacrificed.* (1) *Ardebat murice læna, Virg. Æn.* 4, 262. (2) *Plurima sunt, quæ Non audient homines pertusâ dicere lænâ, Juu.* 5, 131. (3) *Hinc Popilius cognominatus Lænas, cujus historiam videre licet ap. Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 14.

Lætio, ōnis. f. verb. *A hurting, or annoying, Cic. de Or.* 3, 53.

¶ *Lætura, æ. f.* *A hurt, loss, or damage, Tert.* ¶ *Lætio.*

Læsurus, a, um. part. *About to hurt.* *Ignarum nunquam læsura clientem, Claud.* 2. in *pr. Conf. Stil.* 48. *deos & ducem, Lucan.* 3, 151.

Læsus, a, um. part. (1) *Hurt.* (2) *Rent, torn.* (3) *Violated.* (4) *Wronged, offended, annoyed, &c.* (1) *Læsus dente serpentium, Plin.* 28, 3. *Seges læsa grandine, Ov. Fast.* 5, 322. (2) *Læsa vestes, Id. F.* 3, 821. (3) *Læsa fides, Hor. Od.* 1, 33, 4. (4) *Læsum numen, Ov. Tr.* 3, 6, 23. ¶ *Læsa pudicitia, a cracked maidenhead, Id. Ep.* 5, 104. *Læsa majestas, treason, Suet. Res læsæ, adversity, Ov. Trist.* 1, 5, 35.

Lætābilis, e. adj. *Glad, joyfull, that whereof one is glad, glad some, joyous.* *Quid habet ista res aut lætabile, aut gloriosum? Cic. Tusc.* 1, 21. *Factum lætabile cunctis, Ov. M.* 9, 255. *Jus lætabile prolis, Stat. Silv.* 4, 8, 21. *fidus, Val. Flac.* 6, 606.

¶ *Læ abundus, a, um. adj.* *Very merry and pleasant, Gell.* 11, 15.

Lætāmen, inis. n. [ita dict. quod faciat lætas segetes, ut loqu. *Virg.*] *Compost, dung, or muck, laid in a field; manure, Ap. R. R. script.*

Lætandus, a, um. part. *To be rejoiced at.* ¶ *Lætandum magis, quàm dolendum casum tuum puto, Sall. B. J.* 14.

Lætans, tis. part. *Rejoicing.* *Animus lætans, Cic. pro Cluent.* 9. *Pectus lætans, Catull.* 62, 221.

¶ *Lætanter. adv.* *pro lætè.* *Joyfully, rejoicingly, Lamp.* ¶ *Lætè.*

¶ *Lætaster, i. m.* *A frolicsome youth, a pleasant fellow, a merry companion, Fest.*

Lætatio, ōnis. f. *Merryness.* *Neque hostibus diutina lætatio, neque ipsis longior dolor relinquatur, Cæs. B. G.* 5, 52. = *Lætitia.*

Lætātus, a, um. part. *Having rejoiced.* *Lætatus ut ille sustulit in Tyriâ reptantem in veste nepotem, Claud. sec. conf. Stil.* 179.

Lætè, iūs, iſimè. adv. (1) *Merryly, gladly, pleasantly.* (2) *Fruitfully, abundantly.* (1) *Lætè tulit, Cic. Philipp.* 3, 9. *Nullum ois milites lætiūs fecit, Juſt.* 12, 3. ¶ *Lætè, an severè dicere, Quint.* 8, 3. (2) *Lætiūs frondebit, Col.* 5, 9.

Lætificans, tis. part. *Makeing glad.* *Unie ego omnes hilares, lubentes, lætificantes faciam ut fiant, Plaut. Pers.* 5, 1, 8.

¶ *Lætificātor, ōnis. m.* *He that maketh one merry, Tert.* ¶ *Qui lætatur.*

Lætifico, āre. act. i. e. lætum facio. (1) *To*

rejoice one, or make one glad. (2) *To battle the ground, and make it fruitful.* (1) *Sol terram lætificat, Cic. N. D.* 2, 40. *Non illum gloria pulſi Lætificat Magni, Lucan.* 3, 49. (2) *Plin.* 17, 9. *Lætificor, āri, ātus. pass.* *To be rejoiced, or made glad.* *Alii lætificantur meo malo, Plaut. Aul.* 4, 9, 15.

¶ *Lætificus, a, um. adj.* *That maketh glad.* *Lætificæ vites, Antiq. poëta ap. Cic. Tusc.* 1, 28. *Lætifici plausus, Stat. Theb.* 6, 531. *lætas, Lucr.* 1, 193.

† *Lætisco, ĕre, incept.* *To become glad, Non.* 2, 494. † *Lætus fio.*

Lætitiā, æ. f. [à lætus] (1) *Joy, gladness, mirth, pleasantness.* (2) *Met.* *Fruitfulness, abundance.* (1) ¶ *Afflicere lætitiā, to make one glad, Cic. pro Milon.* 28. (2) *Loci lætitiæ plures palmites desiderat, exilitas pauciores, Col.* 4, 21.

† *Lætītūdo, dñis. f.* *Idem, Accius ap. Non.* 2, 487.

Lætor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [à lætus] *To be glad, or merry; to rejoice.* = *Gaudeo vehementerque lætor, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 47. *toto pectore, Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 8, 65. *præclaris operibus, Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. *Lætans tu in omnium gemitu, Id. Verr.* 5, 46.

¶ *Læto, as. neut.* *To be glad, Non.* 2, 494.

Lætus, a, um. adj. *or, comp. sſimus, iur.* (1) *Glad, merry, frolicsome, chearfull, joyous, pleasant, delightful.* (2) *Lucky, fortunate.* (3) *Of fields, Plentyfull, fruitful, verdant.* (4) *Of cattle, Fat, in good liking.* (5) *Wellcome, acceptable.* (6) *Brisk, lively.* (7) *Willing.* (8) *Swift.* (1) = *Interea alacer atque lætus, Cic. pro Mur.* 24. *Lætæ urbes, Lucr.* 1, 256. *Læta indoles, Quint.* 2, 4. (2) ¶ *Miscetur trifl. a lætis, Ov. Fast.* 6, 463. (3) *Lætās segetes rustici dicunt, Cic. de Or.* 3, 88. *Tellus iusto lætior, Virg. Geor.* 2, 252. ¶ *Olea serenda agro siccæ per sementim, læto per ver, Catv.* 61. *Lætia pascua, Liv.* 24, 3. (4) *Alimenta læta, Virg. Geor.* 2, 144. (5) *Cædem ejus lætam suſſe Muciano accepimus, Tacit. Hist.* 3, 5, 74. *Incrementum imperii lætissimum, Val. Max.* 5, 3, 2. (6) *Lætos oculis aflārat honores, Virg. Æn.* 1, 595. (7) *Inspice si possim donate reponere lætus, Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 40. (8) *Lætus Æois Enus equis, Virg. Æn.* 2, 417.

* *Læva, æ. f.* [ex *λαίε*, digamma interposito] *The left hand.* ¶ *Dextrâ montibus, lævâ Tiberi amne septus, Liv.* 4.

Lævandus, a, um. part. *To be made smooth.* *Frons ossis, quam ferrula exasperavit, lævanda est, Cels.* 7, 33.

¶ *Lævātor, us.* *Made smoother, Gell.* 17, 8. † *Lævior.*

* *Lævè. adv.* [à lævus] *Dully, heavily, Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 52.

Lævīgatio, ōnis. f. *A slicking, or makeing plain, Vitruv.* 7, 1.

¶ *Lævīgātor, ōnis. m.* *He that maketh smooth, Capell.* † *Qui lævigat.*

¶ *Lævīgātorius, a, um. adj.* *That which maketh smooth.* ¶ *Lapis lævigātorius, a slickstone, Jun.*

Lævīgātus, a, um. part. *Planed, made smooth.* *Commisuræ calce vivâ ex oleo lævigatæ, Plin.* 31, 6. ¶ *Quod & lævigatius & spissius est, Macrob.* Sat. 7, 12.

Lævīgo, āre. act. [qu. *lævè ago*] *To smooth, or slick; to plane, to polish; to loosen, and make to go to stool, Plin.* 13, 12. *Varr. R. R.* 3, 11.

Lævis, vel levis, e. adj. *or, comp. sſimus, sup. Smooth, slick, soft; bare, bald, without hair.* ¶ *Corpuscula alia lævia, alia aspera, Cic. N. D.* 1, 23. ¶ *Aspera mista lævibus, Lucr.* Vir *lævior feminâ, Ov. A. Am.* 3, 437. ¶ *Læve, etiam ponitur pro lævitas, smoothness.* *Externi ne quid valeat per læve morari, Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 87. *Ut per læve severos Effundat junctura ungues, Pers.* 1, 64.

Lævitas, ātis. f. *Slickness, plainness, smoothness.* ¶ *Lævitas intestinorum, a flux, or lax, called also hientria, Cels.* 4, 19.

Lævo, āre. act. *To make smooth, to smooth.* Pars teretes lævare manu ac disponere menfas, Stat. Theb. 1, 519.

Lævor, āi. pass. *To be made smooth.* = **O**s radi & læva-i satis est, Cels. 8, 3.

Lævor, ōris. m. *Smoothness, softness.* Spectatur in chartis tenuitas, densitas, candor, lævior, Plin. 9, 35. Considerare duritiem, mallitiem, lævorem, contactum, Cels. in præf. & asperitas, Lucr.

|| **Lævorsum**, adv. [ex lævus, & versum] *Towards the left hand,* Apul. Florid. p. 760. = **Sinistrorsum**.

* **Lævus**, a, um. adj. [ex λαῖος, digam. in terpos.] (1) *Left, on the left side.* (2) *Foolish, silly.* (3) *Unlucky, inconvenient, unseasonable.* (4) *In celest. augur. Prosperous, propitious, lucky.*

(1) Ex humero lævo dependet amictus, Virg. Æn. 6, 301. (2) Si mens non læva fuisset, Id. Ecl. 1, 16. (3) Tempore lævo Interpellare, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 4. (4) Intonuit lævum, Virg. Æn. 2, 693.

Læva existimantur, quoniam lævâ parte mundi ortus est, Plin. 2, 54. = Si quem Numina læva sinunt, auditque vocatus Apollo, Virg. Geor. 4, 7.

* **Lăgănum**, i. n. [λάγανον, Gr.] *A thin cake made of fine flour, oil, &c. a fritter, or pon cake; a plumcake, or simnel,* Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 111. ubi al. lachanum.

* **Lăgēna**, æ. f. [à Gr. λάγνηος, poculi genus, & mensura, quod ab Hebr. lag. unde & nos præposito digamma] *A flagon, a stone bottle to keep wine in.* Quasi tu lagenam dicas, urbi vinum solet Chium esse, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 78.

* **Lăgēos**, adj. [λάγειος, Gr. genus uvæ, quæ & leporaria dicitur; à λαγός, lepus] *A kind of grape,* Virg. Geor. 2, 95.

* **Lăgōis**, is. f. [λαγώς, Gr. ex λαγός, lepus, ed quod leporinas nabet carnes] *A delicate bird that hath flesh like a hare, or as some say a rare sort of fish,* Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 22.

* **Lăgōphthalmos**, i. m. [ex λαγός lepus, & ὀφθαλμός oculus] *Hare eyed,* Cels. 7, 7.

* **Lăgōnōrōnos**, i. m. sc. illum dolor, [Gr. τῶν λαγόνων πόνος,] *The gripes, or pain of the bowels,* Plin. 20, 4.

* **Lăgōpus**, ōdis. [λαγώπης, Gr. qu. leporipes, ex λαγός lepus, & πῆς pes.] (1) *A dainty bird about the Alps, with rough hairy feet like a hare, called the white partridge.* (2) *The herb hares foot, or hares cumin.* (1) Plin. H. 10, 68. (2) Id. 28, 8.

* **Lăgōtrōphium**, i. n. [ex λαγός lepus, & τρέφω nutrio] *A warren of hares,* Col. 8, 1. Lat. Leporarium.

* **Lăguncŭla**, æ. f. dim. *A little flagon, or bottle.* Picatis lagunculis condere, Col. 12, 38. Conf. Plin. Epist. 2, 6, 2.

* || **Lăicus**, a, um. adj. λαῖκος, Gr. λαός, populus] *That which is common for the people, or that belongeth to the laity; lateck,* Eccl.

* || **Lăicus**, i. m. *A layman, one that is not of the clergy,* Bud.

* **Lălŭso**, ōnis. m. [ex λαλάζειν, à vociferando] *The foal of a wild ass,* Mart. 13, 97.

Lallo, āre. [dicit. inquit Cornutus, quod nutrites, cum infantes dormire volunt, lalla, lalla, dicere soleant] (1) *To sing lalla, as to a child when going to sleep.* (2) *Also to sing lullaby, as the nurse doth.* (1) Iratus mammæ lallare reculas, Pers. 3, 18. (2) Calaub. propriam banc esse actionem contendit.

Lallus, i. m. *A lullaby, or lulling of a child to sleep.* Inter lalli somniferos modos, Auson. Ep. 16, 91. sed Turneb. Lallum nutricum fuisse diu contendit.

* **Lăma**, æ. f. [à λαμῶς, Gr. vorago viarum] *A slough, a bog, a dirty puddle, a ditch,* Hor. Epist. 1, 13, 10.

Lambens, tis. part. *Licking.* Sanguineâ lambens vulnera linguâ, Ov. Met. 3, 57.

Lambēro, āre. [à lamâ, que est scissura terræ] *To cut, or tear, in pieces; to slice, or mangle; to back and slash.* Me in eo ludo lamberas, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 53.

LAMBŌ, ēre. præf. lambi, sed inven. etiam

lambui, sup. lambitum. (1) *To lick with the tongue, to lap.* (2) *To touch a thing softly.* (3) *To run, or flow, gently by.* (1) Quia dentibus carent, lambunt cibos, Col. 8, 17. (2) Vulcanus summum properabat lambere tectum, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 74. (3) Quæ luca fabulosus Lambit Hydaspes, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 8.

Lămella, æ. f. dim. [à laminâ, pro lamuella] *A little thin plate of metal.* Lamellæ areæ, Vitruv. 7, 12.

Lămentābilis, e. adj. (1) *Lamentable, mournful, dolefull, wrefull.* (2) *To be bewailed, or lamented.* (1) Lamentabilis gemitus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. (2) Lamentabile regnum, Virg. Æn. 2, 4.

† **Lămentæ**, ærum. f. pl. pro lamentationes, Pacuv. ap. Non. 2, 493.

Lămentārius, a, um. adj. *That causeth lamentation.* Aedes lamentariæ, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 28.

Lămentā io, onis. f. verb. *Lamentation, a weeping and wailing; a bemoaning.* Lugubris lamentatio fletusque mœrens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13.

Lămentātus, a, um. part. *Bewailed, or lamented.* Fata diu lamentata, Sil. 13, 781.

Lămentor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To lament, bewail, weep, or mourn, for.* (2) *To bemoan, to take on sadly.* (1) Lamentari præter cæteras visa est, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 94. (2) § Vidi virginem matrem lamentari mortuam, Id. Phorm. 1, 2, 46. Leg. lamento ap. Vulg. interpr.

LăMENTUM, i. n. *A lamentation, or bewailing; a bemoaning, a sad outcry; a shriek.* = Lamentis se lacrymisque dare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21. = Tecta fremunt lamentis gemituque, Virg. Æn. 4, 667.

Lămia, æ. f. (1) *A she devil, or hag; a witch, or sorceress, that doth mischief to children.* (2) || *A fairy that stealeth, or changeth, children; a bullbeger.* (1) Neu pran'æ lamia vivum puerum extrahat alvo, Hor. A. Pœt. 340. (2) Apul. Met. 5.

Lămina, æ. f. & per Sync. Lamna. (1) *A plate, or thin piece, of some metal.* (2) *A bar, or ingot, of gold, or silver.* (3) *A sword blade.* (4) *A thin board, or plank.* (5) || *The tip, or lappet, of the ear.* (6) *A nutshell.* (1) Jovis templum parietibus totis lamina inauratum, Liv. (2) Hor. Od. 2, 2, 2. (3) Lamina diffinit, Ov. Met. 5, 173. (4) Tigna bipedal'ia laminis clavisque rehgant, Cæf. B. C. 2, 10. (5) Cæl Aur. Tard. 2, 13. (6) Lamina molis adhuc tenero est in lacte, Ov. de Nuce, 95. ¶ Laminæ candentes, hot glowing plates of iron, which were put to the bodys of offenders, Cic. Verr. 7, 63.

|| **Lămino**, āre. act. *To emboss, or cut into plates,* Apoll.

|| **Lăminōsus**, a, um. adj. *Full of plates, or embossed,* Litt. ex Apul.

* **Lămium**, i. n. [quod ad lamas nascatur, Mart.] *A changel, deadnettle,* Plin. 22, 14.

Lamna, æ. f. per Sync. pro lamina, quod vid. || **Lamni'la**, æ. f. dim. [à lamna] *A little plate,* Tert. † **Lămella**.

* || **Lămōsus**, a, um. adj. *Full of deep watery, ditches; plashes,* Col. test. Litt.

* **Lampāda**, æ. f. [ex acc. Gr.] *Id. quod lampas.* Tene hanc lampadam, Plaut. Cæs. 4, 4, 16.

* **Lampādiæ**, æ. m. *A comet, or blazing star, resembling a burning torch,* Plin. 2, 25.

* **LAMPAS**, ādis. f. [à Gr. λαμπάς, quod à λαμπω, splendo] (1) *A lamp.* (2) *A torch.* (3) *A fiery meteor in the air.* (4) *The brightness, or shining, of the sun.* (1) Lampas ferrea, Col. 12, 18. ænea, Juv. 3, 285. (2) Ardentem coniecit lampada Turnus, Virg. Æn. 9, 535. (3) Plin. 2, 26. (4) Rutilantem attollens lampada Titan, Sil. 12, 648. ¶ Lampada alicui tradere, to leave his part to be performed, or finished, by another; to appoint a successor, Pers. 6, 61.

* || **Lampēna**, æ. f. [à λαμπω, splendo] *A gallant caroch, a fine coach,* Hier.

|| **Lampe'ra**, æ. f. [à lambendis petris] *A lamprey, a suckstone, a seven eye,* Sipont. † **Muræna**.

* **Lampsāna**, æ. f. [λαμψάνη, Gr.] *Corn salad, a weed growing among corn,* Diosc. 2, 107.

* || **Lampŭrus**, i. m. [λαμπυρός, Gr. ex λαμπω luceo, & ὄρα cauda; ita dict. ob splendorem caudæ] *White tail, or Fox, a dog's name,* Litt. ex Ov.

* **Lampŭris**, idis. f. [à λαμπυρίς, Gr. quod caudâ splendeat] *A glow worm that shineth by night,* Plin. 11, 28. Lat. Cicindela.

* **Lămyrus**, i. m. [à λάμυρος, Gr. limpidus] *A kind of sea lizard,* Plin. 32, 11.

Lăna, æ. f. (1) *Wool that groweth on sheep.* (2) *Also the down of birds.* (3) || **Met. Cloth.**

(4) *The mist, or cotton, that groweth on trees, or fruits.* (1) Quando ad me venis cum tuâ colu & lanâ? Cic. de Orat. 2, 68. ex poët. (2) Cygni lana, Mart. 14, 161. (3) Ulp. (4) Mart. 14, 158. ¶ Lana succida, Unwashed wool, Juv. 5, 24. || Lana facta, Yarn, Ulp. Prov. Lana caprina, goats hair, a thing of no value, Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 15.

Lănăria, æ. f. [ita dict. quod ad eluendas lanas abhibetur] *Fullers weed, the herb which fullers use in scouring cloth; cotton weed, fullers herb, cudwort,* Plin. 24, 1.

Lănăris, e. adj. *That hath, or beareth, wool.* Pecus lanare, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.

Lănărius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, wool,* Plin. 24, 18.

Lănărius, i. m. *A woolmerchant, a clothier, a draper; any one that worketh, or dealeth, in wool.* Stat fulio, Phrygio, aurifex, lanarius, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34.

Lănăta, æ. f. sc. ovis. *A sheep,* Juv. 8, 135.

Lănătus, a, um. adj. ior, & ius, comp. (1) *Woolly, bearing wool.* (2) *Mussy, having a mussyness like wool.* (1) Lanatæ oves, Col. 6, 2, 5. (2) Folia meliora & lanatiore canitie, Plin. 21, 20. ¶ Lanati lupi, the best kind of pikes, white and soft like wool, Id. 9, 17.

LANCEA, æ. f. [vox Hispanica, vel Gallica, quamvis argutè magis quàm verè derivat Fest. à Gr. λόγχη] *A lance, or launce; a Spanish javelin with a broad head; a pike, spear, or javelin; the head of a spear, or dart,* Bud. Lanceâ infensâ medium remur transjicit, Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G. 8, 48.

|| **Lanceārius**, i. m. *He that beareth a spear, or javelin; a pikeman, a lancer,* Armin. 21, 13. † Qui fert lanceam.

|| **Lanceātus**, a, um. adj. ex part. *Armed, or wounded, with a lance,* Firm.

|| **Lanceo**, āre. act. *To handle, shake, or throw, a lance,* Tert. † **Lanceam vibrare.**

|| **Lanceōla**, æ. f. dim. [ex lancea] *A little lance, or spear,* Apul. p. 260. Also the same with the plantago minor, ribwort, Jun.

Lances, um. f. pl. Vid. Lanx.

|| **Lancifer**, ēra, um. adj. *A demilancer, a light horseman,* Cæs. laudat Litt. sed q.

Lancinans, tis. part. *Rending, tearing.* Lancinans aures canum, Plin. H. 11, 40. Ita MSS. omnes. Scribi fort. & latinians possit: quoniam id malum canum aures discindit in lancinias, irquit Hard. in locum.

|| **Lancinatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *The lancing of a sore,* Cels. ap. Litt.

|| **Lancinātor**, ōris. m. *He that lanceth,* P. ud. Rom. 1057.

Lancinā us, a, um. part. *Wasted and consumed,* Catull. 27, 17. Vid. Lancine.

Lancino, āre. [ex lanceâ, vel à lacino, quod à λακίζω, lacero, n, inserto, Voss.] (1) *To strike, or thrust, through; to rend, or tear.* (2) § **Met.** *To consume, waste, and make havoc of.* (1) Plin. 11, 34. (2) Diducimus vitam in particulas, ac particulas lancinamus, Sen. de Irâ, 1, 2. Paterina lancinata sunt bona, Catull. 27, 17. Malè, ut puto, Litt. testem adducit Cic.

Lancŭla, æ. f. *The basin of a small scale,* Vitruv. 10, 8.

|| **Lănea**, æ. f. id. quod laniena. *A butcher's shop,* Liv. ascrib. Scal.

|| **Lănērum**, i. n. [ex lana, ut à quercus, quercerus] *A garment made of unwashed wool,* Fest.

|| **Lănēstris**,

|| Lāneſtris, e. adj. *Of wool, Vopiſc. pro*
Lāneus, a, um. adj. *Woollen, or made of wool,*
or ſlocks. || Laneus lupus, a fiſh in the river
Timavus; becauſe near this river was great ſtore
of ſheep and plenty of wool, *Mart. 13, 89.*
Pallium laneum, *Cic. N. D. 3, 34.*

Langa, æ. f. *A beaſt in Italy, called alſo lan-*
guria; of whoſe urine the Græcians believed amber
was made, *Plin. 37, 2.*

Languēſcō, ēre. aēt. i. e. languere f. cio.
To weary, to ſtop one's career. || Vis canendi
languēſcit excitator, & incitat languen'es, *Cic.*
de Legg. 2, 15.

* Languens, & Languēſcens, tis. part. *Lan-*
guifhing, fainting, &c. *Vid. locum mod. cit.*
languentior, leg. in Priap. Spes languentes e-
reherat, *Curr. 4, 60.* Languens manus. *Or.*
Met. 12, 318. gratia, *Sil. 17, 349.* iētus.
Luc. 3, 692. Languentia plauſtra Boōtæ, *Lu-*
can. 2, 723.

* Languēo, ēre. languē, ſup. car. [*ἀλγ-*
γέω, pigreſco] (1) *To languish, to be ſick, feeble,*
or faint. (2) *To grow cool, or drop; to ſneak.*
(3) *To fade and decay.* (4) *To become liſtleſs, to*
grow dull and heavy. (5) *To be cloyed and weary.*
(1) Corpora languēbunt morbo, *Virg. Geor. 4,*
252. (2) Si vos languere videant, jam omnes
feroces aderunt, *Sall. B. C. 56.* (3) Vires in
corpore languent, *Or. ex Pont. 1, 4, 3.* (4)
Orator metuo ne languat ſenectute, *Cic. de Sen.*
9. (5) Scis In breve te cogi, cūm plenus lan-
guet amator, *Hor. Ep. 3, 20.* || Languet juba
lunæ, *the moon ſhineth dim, or faintly,* *Stat.*
Theb. 12, 305.

* Languēſcens, tis. part. *Languifhing.* Tran-
quilam ſeditionem, jam per ſe languēſcentem,
repentina quies rebellantium Hiſpanorum fecit,
Liv. 28, 25. Languēſcente colore in luteum,
Plin. 27, 13.

* Languēſco, ēre. incept. [*ἀλγέω*] (1) *To*
grow languid. (2) *To become remiſs, or dull.* (3)
To abate, or decay. (4) *To ſhed, or fade.* (1)
Languēſcunt lumina morte, *Catull. 62, 188.* (2)
|| Languēſcit induſtria, intendetur ſocordia, *Tac.*
Ann. 2, 38, 4. *Vid. Languēo, n. 4.* (3) Om-
nium rerum cupido languēſcit, *Plin. 8, 20.* (4)
Languēſcit color in luteum, *Id. 24, 17.*

* Languidē. adv. languidiūs, comp. *Faintly,*
ſeebly, careleſſly, idly, liſterly; without quickneſs,
or ſpirit; a little, or ſomewhat, faintly; languid-
ly. = Ne familia cunctanter & languidē pro-
cedat, *Col. 11, 1.* Cæſar ſuos languidiūs in opere
verſari juſſit, *Cæſ. B. G. 7, 27.*

* || Languido, āre. aēt. *To make faint, Sidon.*
|| Languēfacio, *Cic.*

* || Languidiū. adv. *Somewhat faintly, Aug.*
|| Paulo languidiūs.

* Languidulus, a, um. adj. dim. (1) *Some-*
what faint, weak, or feeble. (2) *Withered, or*
fading. (1) Somni languiduli, *Catull. 62, 331.*
(2) Coronæ languidulæ, *Quint. 8, 3.*

* Languidus, a, um. adj. [*ἀλγέω*] (1)
Faint, weak, feeble. (2) *Eneruated.* (3) *Slow,*
lazy. (4) *Decayed, faded.* (5) *Spiritleſs, with-*
out life, ſlugiſh, inactiue, dull, liſtleſs. (1) Tarda
& languida pecus, *Cic. de Fin. 7, 13.* (2) ||
Languidus vino & vigiliis, *Id. Catil. 2, 5.* (3)
= Veniebat grefſu molli & languido, *Phædr. 5,*
8. || = Languidus aut creber iētus, a ſlow,
or quick, pulse, *Plin. 11, 37.* (4) Languido co-
lore herba in candidum vergente, *Id. 12, 12.*
(5) Languida auctoritas patrum facta eſt, *Id. 5,*
29. || Languidiora vina, racy, mellow, wine,
Hor. Od. 3, 21.

|| Languit ſcus leo. *That cauſeth faintneſs, by*
reafon of the heat in the dogdays, Auſon. Ecl. 2.
Ciceronis verſus, &c. 6.

|| Langula, dim. [*ἀλγξ, qu. lancula.* *Gloſſ.*
lancla λανάη, ſpecies patinæ ſive catini, Varr. v.
Magis; à latitudine dicta.] *A broad platter, or*
charger.

* Languor, ōris. m. [*ἀλγέω*] (1) *Faint-*
neſs, feebleneſs, weakneſs. (2) *Languifhment,*
want of ſpirit, a fainting fit. (3) *Wearyneſs.*
(4) *Met. Lazyneſs, liſterlyneſs, liſtleſſneſs, dullneſs,*
drovſyne (1) Perpetuus corpora languor ha-

bet, *Or. Tr. 3, 8, 24.* (2) *Amantem & lan-*
guor & ſilentium Arguit, Hor. Epod. 11, 13.
(3) *Me hæc deambulatio ad languorem dedit,*
Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 2. (4) = Ne ſenectus lan-
guori ſe deſidatque dedat, *Cic. Offic. 1, 34.* ||
Aquoſus languor, *the dropſy, a ſlugiſh diſtemper,*
Hor. Od. 2, 2, 16.

Langūria, æ. f. *A kind of beaſt, Plin. 37, 2.*
Vid. Langa.

Langūrium, i. n. *A languet of amber, like to a*
beadſtone, Plin. 37, 2.

Lāniandus, a, um. part. [*ἀλάνιος*] *Ready to*
be cut, or torn, in pieces. Lanianda viscera præ-
bere, *Liv. 9, 1.* Conf. *Or. Met. 4, 456.*

Lānians, tis. part. [*ἀλάνιος*] *Cuting, or quar-*
tering; butchering, tearing to pieces. = Lanians
e roſtroque cruentans, *Cic. de Div. 1, 47.* ex
poētā.

Lāniārium, i. n. *A butchery, a butcher's ſhop;*
a butcher row, a ſlaughterhouſe, Varr. R. R. 2, 4.

Lāniatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſlaughter, or car-*
nage. = Cædes & laniationes hominum, *Sen.*
de Clem. 2, 4.

|| Lāniātor, ōris. m. *He that cuteth, or tear-*
eth, Aug.

Lāniā us, a, um. part. (1) *Rent, torn.* (2)
Shattered. (1) Corpus laniatum, *Cic. Philipp.*
11, 2. Laniata genæ, *Virg. Æn. 12, 602.* (2)
Clafſis laniata, *Or. Epist. 7, 175.*

Lāniātus, ūs. m. *A tearing, or cutting, to*
pieces; a quartering, a butchering. Quid mihi
ſerarum laniātus oberit nihil ſentienti; *Cic. Tuſc.*
1, 43. conf. *Liv. 21, 46.*

Lāniſcium, i. n. [*ἀλάνια, lanæ proventus*] (1)
The commodity of wool, or cotton; the increaſe, or
gain, of it; the dreſſing, or ordering, of it; the
woollen, or cotton, trade, Plin. 16, 17. & *Virg.*
Geor. 2, 384.

|| Lāniſcūtis, e. adj. *Lanæam cutem habens,*
q. d. woolſkin, that beareth wool, Labeo, Epithet.
arietis.

Lāniſcna, æ. f. (1) *The ſleſh ſhambles, the*
butchery, a ſlaughterhouſe. (2) || *A rending in*
pieces, the trade of butchery, the ſlaughtering and
cutting up of cattle. (3) || *Harrook, deſtruction,*
ſlaughter and carnage. (1) *Plaut. Epid. 2, 2,*
15. (2) Laniæna Hippocratica, *Prud. Rom. 498.*
(3) Civism laniænam impunē committere, *Apul.*
Met. 3, p. 75.

Lāniſer, ēra, um. adj. *quod lanam fert. That*
beareth wool, or cotton. Arbor lanifera, *Plin.*
13, 14.

|| Lāniſſica, æ. f. ſc. mulier. *A ſpinſter, or*
carder of wool, Litt. ex Val. Max.

Lāniſſicium, i. n. *Spining, or carding; work-*
ing of wool, clotheing, the art of making cloth;
ſpinſtry, houſewifery, Col. in proœm. l. 2.

Lāniſſicus, a, um. adj. *That maketh wool meet*
for the clothier, a weaver of woollen, pertaining to
the working in wool, clothworking. Ars lanifica,
Claud. Eutrop. 2, 381. Non audeat ulla Lani-
ficam impoſuiſſe manum, *Tib. 2, 1, 10.* ||
Lanificæ preliæ, *the Fates, Mart. 6, 58, 7.*

Lāniſer, ēra, um. adj. *That beareth wool, or*
both a ſleece on. Greges lanigeri, *Virg. Geor. 3,*
287. Pecudes lanigeræ, *Id. Æn. 3, 642.* ag-
nus, *Phædr. 1, 1, 6.*

Lānio, ōnis. m. *A butcher, a ſlaughterman,*
Petron. & Paul. JC. ſed uſitatus eſt lanius.

Lānio, āre. aēt. [*ex lanius*] *To cut like a*
butcher; to rend, tear, or pull, in pieces; to cut
up, to butcher, to wound. Duo lupi obvios la-
niaverunt, *Liv. vigilem, Id. 27, 37.* Lania-
bant dentibus corpus, *Virg. Geor. 3, 514.* capil-
los, *Or. Met. 9, 354.* corpus, *Id. Faſt. 4, 238.*
mundum laniare, *Id. Met. 1, 60.*

Lāniōnius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a*
butcher. || Laniōnia menſa, *a butcher's, or ex-*
ecutioner's, block, or board, to cut out meat, or to
cut off a malefactor's head, or hand, upon, Suet.
Claud. 15.

Lānior, āri. paſſ. *To be rent, or torn.* Quæ
plaga major ſit, ſi ab illo ipſo telo, dum redit,
corpus laniatur, *Cæſ. 7, 5, 1.*

|| Lāniſpendia, æ. f. *A ſpinſter, or maker of*
yarn; or ſhe that weigheth, or giveth, cut wool

to the ſpinners, Plin. ap. Litt. certè Pomp. JC.
Dig. 24, 1, 31.

Lāniſta, æ. m. [*ἀλάνιας corporibus,*
Don.] *A maſter of defence; one that bught boys*
to breed them up ſenſers; a ſenſing maſter at
ſwordplay. Hæc nuper ſe ad laniſtam contulit,
Cic. pro S. Roſc. || Laniſta avium, *a cockma-*
ſter, Cl. 8, 2. conf. *Juv. 11, 8.*

Lāniſtium, i. n. *Col. 7, 5, 9.* *Vid. Lani-*
cium.

Lānius, i. m. (1) *A butcher, or ſlaughter,*
man. (2) *The ſame with victimarius, he who*
killed the ſacrifice. (1) Lani qui ad cultum bo-
vem emunt, *Varr. R. R. 5, 9.* Conf. *Ter. Eun.*
2, 2, 26. (2) *Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 3, 98.*

Lānōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of wool, woolly,*
Col. 7, 9. *Pallad. 8, 4.*

Lānūgīnōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Downy,*
moſſy, covered with cotton, or ſoft hair; ſoft like
wool, or cotton, Plin. 19, 3. Lanuginōſior, *Id.*
22, 20.

Lānūgo, gnis. f. *propter lanæ ſimilitudinem.*
(1) *Soft and tender hairs which firſt appear on the*
faces of young people. (2) *The ſoft wool; cotton,*
or fur, upon fruits, be bs, leaves, &c. the down
feathers in birds; ſawduſt, or powder of timber,
or wood. (1) *Primæ lanuginis anni, Propert. 3,*
7, 59. (2) *Cana legam teneræ lanugine mala,*
Virg. Ecl. 2, 51. *Vid. & Col. 4, 29, 16.*

Lānūla, æ. f. [*ἀλάνη*] *A little piece, or ſmall*
lock, of wool, Celf. 6, 9. & *7, 27.*

Lānux, cis. f. (1) *A great broad plate,*
charger, or porringer; a deep diſh, or platter, to
ſerve meat up in. (2) *A ſcale, or baſon, of the*
balance. (1) *Nutritus glande rotundas Curvat*
aper lances, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 41. (2) *Volutus*
amplitudinem in alterâ libræ lance ponere, Cic.
Tuſc. 5, 17. Geminâ ſuſpendere lance *Antipitis*
libræ, Perſ. 4, 10.

* Lāpāthum, i. n. [*ἐκ λανάζω, Gr. quod*
evacuat ventrem] *The herb called monk's ru-*
barb, dock, Plin. 20, 21. & *Hor. Sat. 2, 4,*
29. || *Lat. dicitur rumex, Plin. 20, 21.* &
olim leg. lapathus, i. f. O lapathe, ut juſtete
neceſſe eſt cognitu' cui ſis, Lucil. ap. Cic. quin
& Col. R. R. 10, 373.

Lāpicida, æ. m. *A digger of ſtone in a quarry,*
a hewer of ſtone, a ſtonemason, a free maſon. Qui
lapides cædunt lapidicæ, qui ligna lignidicæ non
dicuntur, *Varr. L. L. 7, 33.*

Lāpicidīna, (*pro quo corruptè lapidicina*) æ. f.
A quarry of ſtons. Lapidicinæ Chlorum, *Cic. de*
Div. 2, 21. Lapidicina bituminis, *Virg. 8, 3.*

Lāpidārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to ſtones.*
|| *Lapidariæ latuminiæ, quarrys of ſtones, Plaut.*
Capr. 3, 6, 65. Lapidaria navis, *Peron. 77.*

|| Lāpidārius, i. m. *A digger of ſtons, a maſon,*
Dig. 4, Lapidica.

Lāpicidatō, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A hur'ing, or*
(2) || a raining of ſtons. (3) *A burying, under*
ſtone. (4) *A ſtoning to death, not only uſed by*
the Jews, but alſo by other nations. (1) Lapi-
datio facta eſt, *Cic. pro Domo, 5.* Lapidatione
terrue Romanos, *Flor. 3, 8.* (2) *Lege 4 Cod.*
De maleſ. (3) *Petron. 4.* Ex vi verbi, *quid*
Vid. & Curt. 6, fin.

Lāpidātor, ōris. m. *A hurler of ſtons, Cic.*
pro Domo, 5.

Lāpidātus, a, um. part. *Stoned; battered, beat-*
en, or knocked, with ſtons, Suet. Cal 5.

Lāpidāvit, & Lāpidā um eſt, imperf. *It rained*
ſtone. Rea'e imbri lapidavit, *Liv. 43, 13.* De
cælo lapidatum eſt, *Id. 29, 14.*

Lāpidēſco, ēre. incept. *To wax hard as a ſtone,*
to turn to ſtone. Spongiæ ipſæ lapideſcunt, *Plin.*
24, 13.

Lāpidēus, a, um. adj. (1) *Stoney, full of ſtone.*
(2) *Made of ſtone.* (3) *Hard as a ſtone; alſo*
heavy, weighty. (1) *Lapideus imbri pluit, Liv.*
30, 38. (2) *Lapideus murus, Id. 1, 38.* (3)
Lapidea duritia, *Plin. 27, 11.* || *Lapideus ſum,*
I ſtand like a ſtatue, I can neither ſtir hand nor
foot, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 44.

Lāpido, āre. aēt. (1) *To ſtrike, or kill, with*
ſtons; to ſtone to death. (2) *To rain ſtons.* (3)
To cover with a heap of ſtons, by way of burial.
(1) Suet.

Lævo, āre. aēt. To make smooth, to smooth. Pars teretes lævare manu ac disponere mensas, Stat. Theb. 1, 519.

Lævor, āi. pass. To be made smooth. = *Os radi & læva-i satis est, Cels. 8, 3.*

Lævor, ōris. m. Smoothness, softness. Spectatur in chartis tenuitas, densitas, candor, lævior, Plin. 9, 35. Considerare duritiem, molliem, lævorem, contactum, Cels. in præf. & asperitas, Lucr.

Lævorum. adv. [ex lævus, & verum] Towards the left hand, Apul. Florid. p. 760. = Sinistrorsum.

* *Lævus, a, um. adj. [ex λαιός, digam. in terpos.] (1) Left, on the left side. (2) Foolish, silly. (3) Unlucky, inconvenient, unseasonable. (4) In celest. augur. Prosperous, propitious, lucky. (1) Ex humero lævo dependet amictus, Virg. Æn. 6, 301. (2) Si mens non læva fuisset, Id. Ecl. 1, 16. (3) Tempore lævo Interpellare, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 4. (4) Intonuit lævum, Virg. Æn. 2, 693. Læva existimantur, quoniam lævā parte mundi ortus est, Plin. 2, 54. = Si quem Numina læva sinunt, auditque vocatus Apollo, Virg. Geor. 4, 7.*

* *Lägānum, i. n. [λάγανον, Gr.] A thin cake made of fine flour, oil, &c. a fritter, or pon cake; a plumcake, or simnel, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 111. ubi al. lachanum.*

* *Lägēna, æ. f. [à Gr. λᾱγνος, poculi genus, & mensura, quod ab Hebr. lag, unde & nos præposito digamma] A flagon, a stone bottle to keep wine in. Quasi tu lagenam dicas, urbi vinum solet Chium esse, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 78.*

* *Lägēos. adj. [λάγειος, Gr. genus uvæ, quæ & leporaria dicitur; à λαγός, lepus] A kind of grape, Virg. Geor. 2, 95.*

* *Lägōis, is. f. [λαγώς, Gr. ex λαγός, lepus, ed quodd leporinas nabet carnes] A delicate bird that bath flesh like a hare, or as some say a rare sort of fish, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 22.*

* *Lägōphalmos, i. m. [ex λαγός lepus, & ὀφθαλμός oculus] Hare eyed, Cels. 7, 7.*

* *Lägōnōrōnos, i. m. sc. illum dolor, [Gr. τῶν λαγόνων πόνος,] The gripes, or pain of the bowels, Plin. 20, 4.*

* *Lägōpus, ōdis. [λαγῶπες, Gr. qu. leporipes, ex λαγός lepus, & πῆς pes.] (1) A dainty bird about the Alps, with rough hairy feet like a hare, called the tubite partridge. (2) The herb laves foot, or bares cumm. (1) Plin. H. 10, 68. (2) Id. 28, 8.*

* *Lägōtrōphium, i. n. [ex λαγός lepus, & τρέφω nutrio] A warren of hares, Col. 8, 1. Lat. Leporarium.*

* *Läguncūla, æ. f. dim. A little flagon, or bottle. Picatis lagunculis condere, Col. 12, 38. Conf. Pin. Epist. 2, 6, 2.*

* *Lāius, a, um. adj. λαῖος, Gr. λαός, populus] That which is common for the people, or that belongeth to the laity; laick, Eccl.*

* *Lāicus, i. m. A layman, one that is not of the clergy, Bud.*

* *Lāīfio, ōnis. m. [ex λαλάζειν, à vociferando] The foal of a wild ass, Mart. 13, 97.*

Lallo, āre. [dēt. inquit Currus, quod nutritiōis, cum inantes dormire volunt, lalla, lalla, dicere solcant] (1) To sing lalla, as to a child when going to sleep. (2) Also to sing lullaby, as the nurse doth. (1) Iratus mammæ lallare recusas, Pers. 3, 18. (2) Casaub. propriam banc esse actionem contendit.

Lallus, i. m. A lullaby, or lulling of a child to sleep. Inter lalli somniferos modos, Auson. Ep. 16, 91. & sed Turneb. Lallum nutritum fuisse diu contendit.

* *Lāma, æ. f. [à λαμῶς, Gr. vorago viarum] A slough, a bog, a dirty puddle, a ditch, Hor. Epist. 1, 13, 10.*

Lambens, tis. part. Licking. Sanguineā lambens vulnera linguā, Ov. Met. 3, 57.

Lambēro, āre. [à lamā, quæ est scissura terræ] To cut, or tear, in pieces; to slice, or mangle; to back and slash. Me meo ludo lamberas, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 53.

LAMBRO, ēre. præf. lambi, sed inven. etiam

lambui, sup. lambitum. (1) To lick with the tongue, to lap. (2) To touch a thing softly. (3) To run, or flow, gently by. (1) Quia dentibus carent, lambunt cibos, Col. 8, 17. (2) Vulcanus summum properabat lambere tectum, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 74. (3) Quæ loca fabulosus Lambit Hydaspes, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 8.

Lāmella, æ. f. dim. [à laminā, pro lamuella] A little thin plate of metal. Lamellæ areæ, Vitruv. 7, 12.

Lāmentābilis, e. adj. (1) Lamentable, mourn full, dolefull, woe full. (2) To be bewailed, or lamented. (1) Lamentabilis gemitus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. (2) Lamentable regnum, Virg. Æn. 2, 4.

† *Lāmentæ, ārum. f. pl. pro lamentationes, Pacuv. ap. Non. 2, 493.*

Lāmentārius, a, um. adj. That causeth lamentation. Aedes lamentariæ, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 28.

Lāmentāio, onis. f. verb. Lamentation, a weeping and wailing; a bemoaning. Lugubris lamentatio fletusque mœrens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13.

Lāmentāus, a, um. part. Bewailed, or lamented. Fata diu lamentata, Sil. 13, 781.

Lāmentor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) To lament, bewail, weep, or mourn, for. (2) To bemoan, to take on sadly. (1) Lamentari præter cæteras visa est, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 94. (2) § Vidi virginem matrem lamentari mortuam, Id. Phorm. 1, 2, 46. & Leg. lamento ap. Vulg. inter pr.

LāMENTUM, i. n. A lamentation, or bewailing; a bemoaning, a sad outcry; a shriek. = Lamentis se lacrymisque dare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21. = Tecta fremunt lamentis gemituque, Virg. Æn. 4, 667.

Lāmīa, æ. f. (1) A she devil, or hag; a witch, or sorceress, that doth mischief to children. (2) || A fairy that stealeth, or changeth, children; a bullbege. (1) Neu pran'æ lamia vivum puerum extrahat alvo, Hor. A. Pœt. 340. (2) Apul. Met. 5.

Lāmīna, æ. f. & per Sync. Lamna. (1) A plate, or thin piece, of some metal. (2) A bar, or ingot, of gold, or silver. (3) A sword blade. (4) A thin board, or plank. (5) || The tip, or lappet, of the ear. (6) A nutshell. (1) Jovis templum parietibus totis lamina inauratum, Liv. (2) Hor. Od. 2, 2, 2. (3) Lamina diffinit, Ov. Met. 5, 173. (4) Tigna bipedalia laminis clavisque relegant, Cæf. B. C. 2, 10. (5) Cæl Aur. Tard. 2, 13. (6) Lamina molis adhuc tenero est in lacte, Ov. de Nuce, 95. || Laminæ candentes, hot glowing plates of iron, which were put to the bodys of offenders, Cic. Verr. 7, 63.

Lāmīno, āre. aēt. To emboss, or cut into plates, Apoll.

Lāmīnōsus, a, um. adj. Full of plates, or embossed, Litt. ex Apul.

* *Lāmīum, i. n. [quodd ad lamas nascatur, Mart.] A changel, deadnettle, Plin. 22, 14.*

Lamna, æ. f. per Sync. pro lamina, quod vid. || Lamnīla, æ. f. dim. [à lamna] A little plate, Tert. † Lamella.

* *Lāmōsus, a, um. adj. Full of deep watery, ditches; plashes, Col. test. Litt.*

* *Lampāda, æ. f. [ex acc. Gr.] Id. quod lampas. Tene hanc lampadam, Plaut. Cæf. 4, 4, 16.*

* *Lampādiās, æ. m. A comet, or blazing star, resembling a burning torch, Plin. 2, 25.*

* *LAMPAS, ādis. f. [à Gr. λαμπάς, quod à λαμπρῶ, splendo] (1) A lamp. (2) A torch. (3) A fiery meteor in the air. (4) The brightness, or shining, of the sun. (1) Lampas ferrea, Col. 12, 18. ænea, Juv. 3, 285. (2) Ardentem coniecit lampada Turnus, Virg. Æn. 9, 535. (3) Plin. 2, 26. (4) Rutilantem attollens lampada Titan, Sil. 12, 648. || Lampada alicui tradere, to leave his part to be performed, or finished, by another; to appoint a successor, Pers. 6, 61.*

* *Lampēna, æ. f. [à λαμπρῶ, splendo] A gallant caroch, a fine coach, Hier.*

Lampeira, æ. f. [à lambendis petris] A lamprey, a suckstone, a seven eye, Sipont. † Muræna.

* *Lampsāna, æ. f. [λαμψάνη, Gr.] Corn salad, a weed growing among corn, Diosc. 2, 107.*

* *|| Lampūrus, i. m. [λαμπυρός, Gr. ex λαμπρῶ luceo, & ὄρεα cauda; ita dict. ob splendorem caudæ] White tail, or Fox, a dog's name, Litt. ex Ov.*

* *Lampūris, idis. f. [à λαμπυρῆς, Gr. quodd caudā splendeat] A glow worm that shineth by night, Plin. 11, 28. Lat. Cicindela.*

* *Lāmyrus, i. m. [à λαμυρός, Gr. limpidus] A kind of sea lizard, Plin. 32, 11.*

Lāna, æ. f. (1) Wool that groweth on sheep. (2) Also the down of birds. (3) || Met. Cloth. (4) The mess, or cotton, that groweth on trees, or fruits. (1) Quando ad me venis cum turā colu & lanā? Cic. de Orat. 2, 168. ex poët. (2) Cygni lana, Mart. 14, 161. (3) Ulp. (4) Mart. 14, 158. || Lana succida, Unwashed wool, Juv. 5, 24. || Lana facta, Yarn, Ulp.

Lana caprina, goats hair, a thing of no value, Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 15.

Lānāria, æ. f. [ita dict. quodd ad eluendas lanas abhibetur] Fullers weed, the herb which fullers use in scouring cloth; cotton weed, fullers herb, cudwort, Plin. 24, 1.

Lānāris, e. adj. That bath, or beareth, wool. Pecus lanare, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.

Lānārius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, wool, Plin. 24, 18.

Lānārius, i. m. A woolmerchant, a clothier, a draper; any one that worketh, or dealeth, in wool. Stat fullo, Phrygio, aurifex, lanarius, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34.

Lānāta, æ. f. sc. ovis. A sheep, Juv. 8, 135.

Lānātus, a, um. adj. ior, & ius, comp. (1) Woolly, bearing wool. (2) Messy, having a messyness like wool. (1) Lanatæ oves, Col. 6, 2, 5. (2) Folia meliora & lanatiore canitie, Plin. 21, 20. || Lanati lupi, the best kind of pikes, white and soft like wool, Id. 9, 17.

LANCEA, æ. f. [vox Hispanica, vel Gallica, quamvis argutè magis quàm verè derivat Fest. à Gr. λᾱγχῆ] A lance, or lance; a Spanish javelin with a broad head; a pike, spear, or javelin; the head of a spear, or dart, Bud. Lancea infestā medium temur transjicit, Hirt. ap. Cæf. B. G. 8, 48.

|| Lanceārius, i. m. He that beareth a spear, or javelin; a pikeman, a lancer, Amm. 21, 13. † Qui fert lanceam.

|| Lanceātus, a, um. adj. ex part. Armed, or wounded, with a lance, Firm.

|| Lanceo, āre. aēt. To handle, shake, or throw, a lance, Tert. † Lanceam vibrare.

|| Lanceōla, æ. f. dim. [ex lancea] A little lance, or spear, Apul. p. 260. Also the same with the plantago minor, ribwort, Jun.

Lances, um. f. pl. Vid. Lanx.

|| Lancifer, ēra, um. adj. A demilancer, a light horseman, Cæf. laudat Litt. sed q.

Lancinans, tis. part. Rending, tearing. Lancinans aures canum, Plin. H. 11, 40. Ita MSS. omnes. Scribi fort. & lancinans possit: quoniam id malum canum aures discindit in lacinias, irquit Hard. in locum.

|| Lancinātio, ōnis. f. verb. The lancing of a sore, Cels. ap. Litt.

|| Lancinātor, ōris. m. He that lanceth, P ud. Rom. 1057.

Lancināus, a, um. part. Wasted and consumed, Catull. 27, 17. Vid. Lancine.

Lancino, āre. [ex lanceā, vel à lacino, quod à λαλίζω, lacero, n, inserto, Voss.] (1) To strike, or thrust, through; to rend, or tear. (2) § Met. To consume, waste, and make havoc of. (1) Plin. 11, 34. (2) Diducimus vitam in particulas, ac particulas lancinamus, Sen. de Irā, 1, 2. Paterina lancinata sunt bona, Catull. 27, 17. & Malè, ut puto, Litt. testem adducit Cic.

Lancūla, æ. f. The basin of a small scale, Vitruv. 10, 8.

|| Lānea, æ. f. id. quod laniena. A butcher's shop, Liv. ascrib. Scal.

|| Lānērum, i. n. [ex lana, ut à quercus, quercerus] A garment made of unwashed wool, Fest.

|| Lānēstris,

|| *Lānestris*, e. adj. *Of wool, Vopisc. pro*
Lāneus, a, um. adj. *Woollen, or made of wool,*
or flocks. || *Laneus lupus*, a fish in the river
Timavus; because near this river was great store
of sheep and plenty of wool, *Mart.* 13, 89.
Pallium laneum, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 34.

Langa, æ. f. *A beast in Italy, called also lan-*
guria; of whose urine the Græcians believed amber
was made, *Plin.* 37, 2.

Languēfācio, ēre. act. i. e. *languere f. cio.*
To weary, to stop one's career. || *Vis canendi*
languēfacit excitatos, & incitat languen'es, *Cic.*
de Legg. 2, 15.

* *Languens*, & *Languescens*, tis. part. *Lan-*
guishing, fainting, &c. *Vid. locum mod. cit.*
languentior, leg. in Priap. *Spes languentes e-*
rexerat, *Curt.* 4, 60. *Languens manus*, *Ov.*
Met. 12, 38. *gratia*, *Sil.* 17, 349. *ictus*,
Luc. 3, 692. *Languentia plaustra Boötæ*, *Lu-*
can. 2, 723.

* *LANGUEO*, ēre. *langui*, sup. car. [*à λαν-*
γέω, pigresco] (1) *To languish, to be sick, feeble,*
or faint. (2) *To grow cool, or drop; to sneak.*
(3) *To fade and decay.* (4) *To become listless, to*
grow dull and heavy. (5) *To be cloyed and weary.*
(1) *Corpora languebunt morbo*, *Virg. Geor.* 4,
252. (2) *Si vos languere videint, jam omnes*
feroces aderunt, *Sall. B. C.* 56. (3) *Vires in*
corpore languent, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 4, 3. (4)
Orator metuo ne langueat senectute, *Cic. de Sen*
9. (5) *Scis In breve te cogi, cum plenus lan-*
guet amator, *Hor. Ep.* 3, 20. || *Languet juba*
lunæ, the moon shineth dim, or faintly, *Stat.*
Theb. 12, 305.

* *Languescens*, tis. part. *Languishing.* *Tran-*
quillam seditionem, jam per se languescentem,
repentina quies rebellantium Hispanorum fecit,
Liv. 28, 25. *Languescere colore in luteum*,
Plin. 27, 13.

* *Languesco*, ēre. incept. [*à langueo*] (1) *To*
grow languid. (2) *To become remiss, or dull.* (3)
To abate, or decay. (4) *To shed, or fade.* (1)
Languescunt lumina morte, *Catull.* 62, 188. (2)
Languescit industria, intenditur socordia, *Tac.*
Ann. 2, 38, 4. *Vid. Langueo*, n. 4. (3) *Om-*
nium rerum cupido languescit, *Plin.* 8, 20. (4)
Languescit color in luteum, *Id.* 24, 17.

* *Languidē*, adv. *languidius*, comp. *Faintly,*
feebly, carelessly, idly, listerly; without quickness,
or spirit; a little, or somewhat, faintly; languid-
ly. = *Ne familia cunctanter & languidē pro-*
cedat, *Col.* 11, 1. *Cæsar suos languidius in opere*
versari jussit, *Cæf. B. G.* 7, 27.

* || *Languido*, āre. act. *To make faint*, *Sidon.*
† *Languēfacio*, *Cic.*

* || *Languidū*, adv. *Somewhat faintly*, *Aug.*
† *Paulo languidus.*

* *Languidulus*, a, um. adj. dim. (1) *Some-*
what faint, weak, or feeble. (2) *Withered, or*
fading. (1) *Somnilanguiduli*, *Catull.* 62, 331.
(2) *Coronæ languidulæ*, *Quint.* 8, 3.

* *Languidus*, a, um. adj. [*à langueo*] (1)
Faint, weak, feeble. (2) *Enervated.* (3) *Slow,*
lazy. (4) *Decayed, faded.* (5) *Spiritless, with-*
out life, sluggish, inactive, dull, listless. (1) *Tarda*
& languida pecus, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 13. (2) §
Languides vino & vigiliis, *Id. Catul.* 2, 5. (3)
= *Veniebat gressu molli & languido*, *Phædr.* 5,
8. || = *Languidus aut creber ictus, a slow,*
or quick, pulse, *Plin.* 11, 37. (4) *Languido co-*
lore herba in candidum vergente, *Id.* 12, 12.
(5) *Languida auctoritas patrum facta est*, *Id.* 5,
29. || *Languidiora vina, racy, mellow, wine*,
Hor. Od. 3, 21.

† *Languilicus leo.* *That causeth faintness, by*
reason of the heat in the dogdays, *Auson. Ecl.* 2.
Ciceronis versus, &c. 6.

|| *Langula*, dim. [*à lanx, qu. lancula*, *Gloss.*
lancla λανάη, species patinæ sive catini, *Varr. v.*
Magis; à latitudine dict.] *A broad platter, or*
charger.

* *Langor*, ōris. m. [*à langueo*] (1) *Faint-*
ness, feebleness, weakness. (2) *Languishment,*
want of spirit, a fainting fit. (3) *Wearyness.*
(4) *Met. Lazyness, listerlyness, listlessness, dullness,*
drowsyness (1) *Perpetuus corpora langor ha-*

bet, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 24. (2) *Amantem & lan-*
guor & silentium Arguit, *Hor. Epod.* 11, 13.
(3) *Me hæc deambulatione ad languorem dedit*,
Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 2. (4) = *Ne senectus lan-*
guori se deficiæque dedat, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 34. ||
Aquosus langor, the dropsy, a sluggish distemper,
Hor. Od. 2, 2, 16.

Langūria, æ. f. *A kind of beast*, *Plin.* 37, 2.
Vid. Langa.

Langūrium, i. n. *A languet of amber, like to a*
beadstone, *Plin.* 37, 2.

Laniandus, a, um. part. [*à lanior*] *Ready to*
be cut, or torn, in pieces. *Lanianda viscera præ-*
bere, *Liuv.* 9, 1. *Conf. Ov. Met.* 4, 456.

Lanians, tis. part. [*à lanio*] *Cuting, or quar-*
tering; butchering, tearing to pieces. = *Lanians*
te rostroque cruentans, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 47. ex
poëtâ.

Laniarium, i. n. *A butchery, a butcher's shop;*
a butcher row, a slaughterhouse, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4.

Laniatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A slaughter, or car-*
nage. = *Cædes & laniationes hominum*, *Sen.*
de Clem. 2, 4.

|| *Laniator*, ōris. m. *He that cuteth, or tear-*
eth, *Aug.*

Laniā us, a, um. part. (1) *Rent, torn.* (2)
Shattered. (1) *Corpus laniatum*, *Cic. Philipp.*
11, 2. *Laniata genæ*, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 602. (2)
Classis laniata, *Ov. Epist.* 7, 175.

Laniātus, ūs. m. *A tearing, or cutting, to*
pieces; a quartering, a butchering. *Quid mihi*
serarum laniatus oberit nihil sentienti; *Cic. Tusc.*
1, 43. *conf. Liuv.* 21, 46.

Lanicium, i. n. [*à lana, lanæ proventus*] (1)
The commodity of wool, or cotton; the increase, or
gain, of it; the dressing, or ordering, of it; the
woollen, or cotton, trade, *Plin.* 16, 17. & *Virg.*
Geor. 2, 384.

† *Lanicūtis*, e. adj. *Lanæam cutem habens,*
q. d. woolskin, that beareth wool, *Laber. Epithet.*
arietis.

Laniēna, æ. f. (1) *The flesh shambles, the*
butchery, a slaughterhouse. (2) || *A rending in*
pieces, the trade of butchery, the slaughtering and
cutting up of cattle. (3) || *Hawcock, destruction,*
slaughter and carnage. (1) *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2,
15. (2) *Laniēna Hippocratica*, *Prud. Rom.* 498.
(3) *Civum laniēnam impunè committere*, *Apul.*
Met. 3, p. 75.

Lanifer, ēra, um. adj. *quod lanam fert. That*
beareth wool, or cotton. *Arbor lanifera*, *Plin.*
13, 14.

|| *Lanifīca*, æ. f. sc. mulier. *A spinner, or*
carder of wool, *Litt. ex Val. Max.*

Lanifīcium, i. n. *Spinning, or carding; work-*
ing of wool, clothed, the art of making cloth;
spinnery, housewifery, *Col. in procem.* l. 2.

Lanifīcus, a, um. adj. *That maketh wool meet*
for the clothier, a worker of woollen, pertaining to
the working in wool, clothworking. *Ars lanifica*,
Claud. Eutrep. 2, 381. *Non audeat ulla Lanif-*
icam imposuisse manum, *Tib.* 2, 1, 10. ||
Lanifīcæ preliæ, the Fates, *Mart.* 6, 58, 7.

Laniger, ēra, um. adj. *That beareth wool, or*
hath a fleece on. *Greges lanigeri*, *Virg. Geor.* 3,
287. *Pecudes lanigeræ*, *Id. Æn.* 3, 642. ag-
nus, *Phædr.* 1, 1, 6.

Lanio, ōnis. m. *A butcher, a slaughterman,*
Petron. & Paul. JC. sed usitatus est lanius.

Lanio, āre. act. [*ex lanio*] *To cut like a*
butcher; to rend, tear, or pull, in pieces; to cut
up, to butcher, to wound. *Duo lupi obvios la-*
niaverunt, *Liuv.* vigilem, *Id.* 27, 37. *Lania-*
bant dentibus corpus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 514. *capil-*
los, *Ov. Met.* 9, 354. *corpus*, *Id. Fast.* 4, 238.
mundum laniare, *Id. Met.* 1, 60.

Lanionius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a*
butcher. || *Lanionia mensa, a butcher's, or ex-*
cutioner's, block, or board, to cut out meat, or to
cut off a malefactor's head, or hand, upon, *Suet.*
Claud. 15.

Lanior, āri. pass. *To be rent, or torn.* *Quæ*
plaga major fit, si ab illo ipso telo, dum redit,
corpus laniatur, *Cæf.* 7, 5, 1.

|| *Lanipendia*, æ. f. *A spinner, or maker of*
yarn; or she that weigheth, or giveth, cut wool

to the spinners, *Plin. ap. Litt. certè Pomp. JC.*
Dig. 24, 1, 31.

Lānistā, æ. m. [*à laniandis corporibus,*
Don.] *A master of defense; one that bought boys*
to beat them up fencers; a fencing master at
swordplay. *Hic nuper se ad lanistam contulit*,
Cic. pro S. Rosc. || *Lanista avium, a cockma-*
ster, *Col.* 8, 2. *conf. Juv.* 11, 8.

Lānitium, i. n. *Col.* 7, 5, 9. *Vid. Lani-*
cium.

Lānius, i. m. (1) *A butcher, or slaughter,*
man. (2) *The same with vict. marius, he who*
killed the sacrifice. (1) *Laniqui ad cultum bo-*
vem emunt, *Varr. R. R.* 5, 9. *Conf. Ter. Eun.*
2, 2, 26. (2) *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 98.

Lānōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of wool, woolly,*
Col. 7, 9. *Pallad.* 8, 4.

Lānūginōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Downy,*
woolly, covered with cotton, or soft hair; soft like
wool, or cotton, *Plin.* 19, 3. *Lanuginosior*, *Id.*
22, 20.

Lānūgo, gēnis. f. *propter lanæ similitudinem.*
(1) *Soft and tender hairs which first appear on the*
faces of young people. (2) *The soft wool, cotton,*
or fur, upon fruits, he br, leaves, &c. the down
feathers in birds; sawdust, or powder of timber,
or wood. (1) *Primæ lanuginis anni*, *Propert.* 3,
7, 59. (2) *Cana legam tenerâ lanugine mala*,
Virg. Ecl. 2, 51. *Vid. & Col.* 4, 29, 16.

Lānūla, æ. f. [*à lana*] *A little piece, or small*
lock, of wool, *Cels.* 6, 9. & 7, 27.

LANX, cis. f. (1) *A great broad plate,*
charger, or porringer; a deep dish, or platter, to
serve meat up in. (2) *A scale, or basin, of the*
balance. (1) *Nutritus glande rotundas Curvat*
aper lances, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 41. (2) *V. mutis*
amplitudinem in alterâ libræ lance ponere, *Cic.*
Tusc. 5, 17. *Geminâ suspendere lance Ancipitis*
libræ, *Perf.* 4, 10.

* *Lāpāthum*, i. n. [*ex λανάω, Gr. quod*
evacuat ventrem] *The herb called monk's: iku-*
barb, dock, *Plin.* 20, 21. & *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4,
29. || *Lat. dicitur rumex*, *Plin.* 20, 21. &
olim leg. lapathus, i. f. O lapathe, ut jactere
neceffe est cognitu' cui sis, *Lucil. ap. Cic. quin*
& Col. R. R. 10, 373.

Lāpīcidæ, æ. m. *A digger of stone in a quarry,*
a hewer of stone, a stonecutter, a free mason. *Qui*
lapides cædunt lapicidæ, qui ligna lignicidæ non
dicuntur, *Varr. L. L.* 7, 33.

Lāpīcidīna, (pro quo corruptè *lapidicina*) æ. f.
A quarry of stones. *Lapidicinæ Chlorum*, *Cic. de*
Div. 2, 21. *Lapidicina bituminis*, *Varr.* 8, 3.

Lāpīdārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to stones.*
|| *Lapidarie latumix, quarries of stones*, *Plaut.*
Capr. 3, 6, 65. *Lapidaria navis*, *Peron.* 77.

|| *Lāpīdārius*, i. m. *A digger of stones, a mason,*
Dig. 4. *Lapidica.*

Lāpīdātic, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A hurling, or*
(2) || *a raining of stones.* (3) *A burying, under*
stone. (4) *A stoning to death, not only used by*
the Jews, but also by other nations. (1) *Lapi-*
datio facta est, *Cic. pro Domo*, 5. *Lapidatione*
terrere Romanos, *Fior.* 3, 8. (2) *Leges 4 Cod.*
De malef. (3) *Petron.* (4) *Ex vi verbi, quæd*
Vid. & Curt. 6, fin.

Lāpīdātor, ōris. m. *A hurler of stones*, *Cic.*
pro Domo, 5.

Lāpīdātus, a, um. part. *Stoned; battered, beat-*
en, or knocked, with stones, *Suet. Cal.* 5.

Lāpīdāvit, & *Lāpīdā um est*, imperf. *It rained*
stone. *Rea e imbrī lapidavit*, *Liuv.* 43, 13. *De*
cæio lapidatum est, *Id.* 29, 14.

Lāpīdesco, ēre. incept. *To wax hard as a stone,*
to turn to stone. *Spongix ipse lapidescunt*, *Plin.*
24, 13.

Lāpīdeus, a, um. adj. (1) *Stoney, full of stone.*
(2) *Made of stone.* (3) *Hard as a stone; also*
heavy, weighty. (1) *Lapideus imbrī pluit*, *Liuv.*
30, 38. (2) *Lapideus murus*, *Id.* 1, 38. (3)
Lapidea duritia, *Plin.* 27, 11. || *Lapideus sum,*
I stand like a statue, I can neither stir hand nor
foot, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 44.

Lāpīdo, āre. act. (1) *To strike, or kill, with*
stones; to stone to death. (2) *To rain stones.* (3)
To cover with a heap of stones, by way of burial.
5 X 2 (1) *Suet.*

(1) Suet. Cal. 5. (2) *Vid.* Lapidavit. (3) Aliquis præteriens tralatiâ humanitate nos lapidabit, *Petron.* c. 114.

Lâpidôsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Stoney, full of stones; gravelly, that hath a gravelly core.* (2) Also hard like a stone. (3) Also the same as lapideus, of stone. (4) *Knotty.* (1) Jussit lapidosos surgere montes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 44. (2) Videmus prunis lapidosa rubescere corna, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 24. (3) Lapidosus grandinis ictus, *Cloud. B. Get.* 240. (4) Lapidosa chiragra, *Perf.* 5, 58. quam nodosam appellat *Hor. Epist.* 1, 1, 31. Lapidosus, *Plin.* 34, 12.

Lâpillus, i. m. dim. [à lapis] (1) *A small, or little, stone.* (2) Also a precious stone, as a diamond, emerald, &c. (1) ¶ Hunc diem signa meliore lapillo, *reckon this a happy day*, *Perf.* 2, 1. (2) Inter niveos viridésque lapillos, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 80.

† Lâpio, ire. aët. To make hard as a stone, *Met.* to grieve, to make heavy as a stone. Lâpit cor curâ, ærumnâ corpus conficit, *Pacuv.* ap. *Non.* 1, 87.

Lâpis, idis. m. cujus etymon incert. (1) *A stone, a pebble.* (2) *A precious stone, a gem.* (3) *A mile.* (4) *Meton.* A place raised high, where things were cryed. (5) *A slow, heavy, dull, fellow.* (6) *A hardhearted man.* (1) ¶ Lapis, non saxum est, *Plin.* 36, 11. (2) *Hor. Od.* 4, 13, 4. (3) Ad decimum lapidem, *Liv.* 3, 69. (4) Nescis venire te, atque in eo ipso alas lapide, ubi præco prædicat, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 7, 17. (5) Sensilem, nî eîsm lapis, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 44. (6) Lapis est quicunque suam puellam verberat, *Plaut.* ¶ § Obuere lapidibus, to stone one. Lapidem ferre alterâ manu, panem ostentare alterâ, to give him roastmeat, and beat him with the spit, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 18. De lapide empti, slaves good for nothing, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 7, 17. Jovem lapidem jurare, to swear, throwing a stone out of his hand, and saying, *May Jupiter thus cast me away*, *Cic.* Lapis Parius, white marble, *Virg. AEn.* 1, 598. Lapis bibulus, a fumice stone, *Id. Geor.* 2, 348. ¶ Lapis lævigatorius, a slickstone, *Jun.* Lapis incusus, *Virg. molaris, Quint.* 2, 19. a millstone. Lapis sacer, a boundary, *Tibull.* 1, 1, 17.

Lâpit, dolore afficit. [qu. à λυπεῖν, λυπῶ, *Fest.* *sed Vid.* Lâpio.]

LAPPA, æ. f. [ex λαεῖν, quod vestes prehendat, vel quod inter lapides crescat] *A bur, a clotbur.* Mixta tenax segeti crescere lappa solet, *Ov. ex Ponto.* 2, 1, 14.

Lappæus, a, um. adj. Cf, or like, a bur, *Plin.* 22, 18.

Lappâgo, gînis. f. [ita dict. quod lappæ similis] *An herb called maidenlips, shepherd's rod, or teazel,* *Plin.* 26, 10.

¶ Lapsâbundus, a, um. adj. Ready to fall, or slip. Fundamenta lapsabunda, *Sen. Ep.* 52. ubi al. ex *MS.* lassârunt.

Lapsâna, æ. f. *Wild coleworts, or dockerefs.* ¶ Lapsânâ vivere, *Prov.* to fare hard, as Cæsar's army did that lived upon the roots of this herb a long time at *Dyrhachium*, *Plin.* 19, 9.

Lapsans, tis. part. [à lapsô] *Sliding, slipping.* *Virg. AEn.* 2, 551. *Sil.* 3, 632. & 17, 473. Fqui lapsantes lubrico paludum, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 65, 5.

Lapsio, ònis. f. verb. [à labor, i.] *A sliding, or slipping; a trip, or fall.* *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 12.

Lapsô, âre. freq. [à labor] *inuit.* To slip often, to trip, *Virg. unde part.* lapsans, quod vid.

Lapsûrus, a, um. part. Ready to fall, or slip. = Silex lapsura cadentique Affimilis, *Virg. AEn.* 6, 602. Lapsura agmina ruinâ, *Lucon.* 4, 43.

Lapsus, a, um. part. [ex labor] (1) *Falling, trickling, slipping.* (2) *Winding.* (3) *Glideing, or baweing fallen, down.* (4) *Past over.* (1) § Lapsus vertice silvæ Fontibus ora lavat, *Ov. Met.* 12, 412. ¶ Lapsæ Heliadum lacrymæ, *amber,* *Id. Met.* 10, 262. (2) § Colubræ circum tempora lapsæ Sibila dant, *Id. Met.* 4, 493. (3) § Pompeium sicut de cælo lapsum intuentur, *Cic.* (4) Cassius lapsus paucis post diebus confesquebatur, *Id. Philip.* 1, 10, 4. ¶ Lapsus spe,

disappointed in his expectation, *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 55. à verâ ratione, *Lucr.* 1, 638. Lapsus animi, mistaken, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 8. Lapsæ res, losses, a poor mean condition, *Virg.* Fides lapsa, breach of promise, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 102.

Lapsus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A sliding, winding, or glideing.* (2) *A slip, or fall.* (3) *A trip, mistake, or oversight.* (1) Lapsus serpentum, *Virg. AEn.* 2, 225. Lapsus fluminum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 20. (2) Lapsus scalarum exanimatus est, *Plin.* 7, 37. (3) *Id.* 5, 11. ¶ Lapsus equi, a fall from a horse, *Virg. AEn.* 3, 225. ¶ Lapsus avium, flying, *Id. AEn.* 3, 225.

* Lâquear, âris. n. & Lâqueare, is. [ex lacu, qu. lacuar] *A roof, the inward roof of a house, or the roof of a chamber; embowed, channeled, and done with fretwork.* Dependent lychni laquearibus aureis, *Virg. AEn.* 1, 730.

* Lâqueans, tis. part. Vaulting, arching, embowing. Sydera cælum laqueantia, *Mamil.* 1, 533.

* Lâqueatus, a, um. part. i. e. laquearibus ornatus, *Arched, vaulted, channeled, cield, embowed.* Laqueata tecta, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 11. Laqueatum auro templum, *Liv.* 41, 20.

Lâqueatus, a, um. part. i. e. laqueo impeditus, *Haltered, ensnared, entangled,* *Col.* 6, 19.

Lâqueo, âre. aët. & ad laqueum, & ad laquear refertur, To halter, or ensnare; to roof a house. ¶ Vix occ. nisi in particip. modò adductis, quæ vid.

¶ Lâqueûlas, i. m. dim. A loop, or ouch, *Bibl.* † Parvus laqueus.

Lâqueus, i. m. [à lax, i. e. fraus, ut liquor à lix, *Scal.* Canin. à λῆγος laqueus, est autem λῆγος vitex, salix *MS.* quasi licius, quod ex licio; et ἵππῃ capere; vel à λῆγος, fovea] (1) *A noose, a snare, a trap, or gin; a halter, or cord, to hang one in, or ensnare one with.* (2) *Met.* A vile, equivocation, a trick, or device. (1) Homini collum in laqueum inferenti subvenisti, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 17. Tum laqueis captare feias, & fallere vi co Inventum, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 139. (2) Ad Chryssippi laqueos revertamur, *Cic. de Fato.* 4. Laquei judicii; laquei verbi, *Id.*

LAR, lâris. m. Gr. Δαίμων, *Cic.* (1) *A god who presided both house and land, and presided over city and private houses.* (2) *The chimney, or fireplace.* (3) *Synecd.* A dwelling house; one's home. (1) Qui compitales dîi sunt. Compitales lares ornare bis anno instituit, *Suet. Aug.* 31. Ium viales. Invoco vos lares viales, ut me juvetis, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 24. Præstitis etiam. Præstitibus Majæ laribus venere calendæ, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 129. Cujus nominis causam mox aperit, v. 133. Quod præstent oculis omnia tota suis. Ego lar sum familiaris ex hac familiâ, *Plaut. Aul. prol.* Lares pauperis agri custodes, *Tibull.* 1, 1, 25. (2) Consuecat rusticos circa larem domini epulari, *Col.* 11, 1. (3) Qui patrum mimæ donat fundumque larémque, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 56. ¶ Ab ipso lare, *Prov.* to begin at home.

¶ Lârârium, i. n. [à lar] *A private chapel in a house for the household god,* *Lamprid.*

Larbâson, i. n. *Antimony,* *Plin.* 33, 6.

¶ Lardârium, i. n. [ex lardum] *A larder, or place to keep cold meat in; also a larding stick,* *Jun.*

LARDUM, *Hor.* vel Lârîdum, i. n. [qu. largè aridum, *Macrob.* 6, 12.] *Bacon, the fat of bacon, lard.* Uncta sacis pingui ponuntur oluscula lardo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 64. Jubên' lardum foveri foculis ferventibus? *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 67.

Largè. adv. ius, comp. issimè, sup. Abundantly, liberally, bountifully, plentyfully, in great abundance. = Pâstum animantibus largè & copiosè natura comparavit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. Nemo dat largiùs, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 48. Largissimè mihi copia facta est ejus rei, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 8.

Largiens, tis. part. Bestowing, or giving. Facile tunc Romanis de alieno largientibus, *Just.* 36, 3.

¶ Largificus, a, um. adj. [ex largus, & facio] *Liberal, that giveth largely, frank and bountiful,* *Lucr.* 2, 627.

¶ Largifluus, a, um. adj. [ex largus, & fluo]

That floweth abundantly, imber largifluus, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 39. sed ex vet. poëta.

¶ Largilôquus, a, um. adj. [ex largus, & loquor] *Talkative, full of words, free and liberal of his tongue.* Lingua largiloqua, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 47.

Largior, îri, itus sum. dep. &. † Largio, îre. [ex largus] (1) *To give liberally, to bestow.* (2) *To grant, to permit.* (1) § Tu istam cœnam largire esurientibus, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 155. § Largiri ex alieno, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 8. Exequias alicui largiri, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 81. (2) Si tempus non largitur, *Col.* 2, 9. ¶ Civitatem alicui largiri, to give one his freedom, *Cic.*

Largitas, âtis. f. Bounty, liberality, abundance, plenty, largeness. Fruges terra cum maximâ largitate fundit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 2, 62. ¶ Vehemens es nimis aut largitate nimîâ, aut parsimoniâ, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 31.

Largiter. adv. id. quod largè. Largely, much. § Credo inesse auri & argenti largiter, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 144. Apud finitimas civitates largiter poterat, *Cæf. B. G.* 1, 18.

Largitio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *Liberal expense, bountyfull largess, prodigality.* (2) *A bribe.* ¶ It is generally taken in the worse sense. (1) Largitione redemit militum voluntates, *Cæf. B. G.* 1, 39. (2) ¶ Pro virtute, audacia; pro avaritiâ, largitio, vigeant, *Sall. B. C.* 3.

¶ Largitiônâlis, is. m. An officer belonging to the lord almoner, to look to the bestowing of the emperor's charities and gifts, *Vopisc.*

Largitor, ôris. m. verb. (1) *A liberal giver, a prodigal spender.* (2) *A briber.* (1) Homo largitor & prodigus, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 5. (2) Existunt in repub. largitores & factiosi, *Id. Offic.* 1, 19. Dux minimè largitor, *Liv.* 6, 2. ¶ Pleurumque in malam partem.

¶ Largitudo, dînis. f. Liberality. Nepoti tribuit *Charisus*, 1, 1.

Largitus, a, um. part. (1) *Having bestowed, or given.* (2) *Past. Granted.* (1) Secunda fortuna regnum largita, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 25. (2) Si conditio largita non sit, *Plin.* 17, 11.

¶ Largitus. adv. pro largè, *Non.* 11, 44.

LARGUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) *Very great, or large.* (2) *Giving, bestowing, openhanded.* (3) *Plentyfull.* (1) Largior æther, *Virg. AEn.* 6, 640. (2) Duo genera sunt largorum, quorum alteri prodigi, alteri liberales, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 16. (3) § Largus opum, linguâ melior, *Virg. AEn.* 11, 338. Vino largiore est usus, *Liv.* 40, 14. Largissimus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 50.

¶ Lârîcina, æ. f. sc. resina laricea. Common turpentine, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Lârîdum, i. n. Bacon, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 67. *Vid.* Lardum.

Lârîx, îcis. f. & Lârêx, ut alii volunt. The larch tree, *Plin.* 16, 10. & *Vitruv.* 2, 9.

LARVA, æ. f. (1) *A vizor, or mask.* (2) *A walking spirit, a ghost, a phantom, a hag, a hobgoblin, a bugbear.* (3) ¶ *A skeleton.* (4) *A madman.* (1) Nî illi larvâ, aut tragicis opus cothurnis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 64. (2) Larvæ stimulant virum, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 65. (3) Larva σκῆλετος, *Gloss.* (4) Etiam loquere, larva? *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 4, 20. vid. & *Cas.* 3, 4, 2. interpr. Camer. malim exponere Angl. a scarecrow. ¶ Luctari cum larvis, to speak ill of the dead, *Prov. Planc.* apud *Plin.*

Larvâlis, e. adj. morticinus, Ghastly, like a ghost. ¶ Larvâlis habitus, a dismal, or frightful, shape; raw head and bloody-bones; as we say, *Sen. Ep.* 24.

Larvâtus, a, um. part. [larvâ indutus, vel à dæmone possessus, *Fest.*] (1) ¶ Vizored, disguised. (2) *Frighted with spirits, distracted, mad, out of his senses.* (1) Larvata funera, *Apul. Apol.* interpr. *Kirchin.* sed al. aliter. (2) ¶ Num larvatus aut cernitus? *Plaut. Men.* 5, 4, 2.

¶ Larvo, âre. aët. To put on a vizor, *Sylv.*

¶ Larvôsus, a, um. adj. Terrified with spirits, *Aug.*

Lārus, i. m. *A sea mew, cob, or gull.* ¶ **Larus** parturit, *Prov. be p̄misseth much, and per-
formeth little.* **Larus hians**, *Prov. be gapeth for
preferment.*

* **LĀRYNX**, gis. f. [*ἀ λάρυγξ*, Gr. i. e. gut-
tur] *The throat, the top of the windpipe by which
we fetch breath, and form the voice, Anatom.*
† **Gula**, guttur.

Lāsānum, i. n. *A chamber-pot, a closetool for
men, as scaphium was for women, Hor. Sat. 1,
6, 109.*

¶ **Lascivē**, & **Lasciviter**, adv. *Wantonly, effe-
minately*, Apul. Apol. p. 413. † **Molliter**, effe-
minatē.

Lascivia, æ. f. (1) *Sportiveness, playfulness,
wantonneſs.* (2) *Also in a bad sense ribaldry,
lufffulness.* (1) *Læti piscium lasciviam intuentur,*
Cic. de Div. 1, 14. *Militum in lasciviam ver-*
tere, Tac. Agr. 5, 2. (2) *Suet. Cal. 36.*

Lascivibundus, a, um, adj. [*à lascivio*] *Wan-*
ton, sportive, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 16.

Lasciviens, tis. part. *Playing the wanton, sport-*
ing, &c. *Plebs nimio otio lasciviens, Just. 16, 4.*

Lascivio, ire, ivi, itum, neut. (1) *To be, or to
play, the wanton; to fiske and play up and down.*

(2) *To grow wanton* (1) ¶ *Of trees, to grow
rankly.* (1) *Fugâ lascivit agnus, Ov. Met. 7,
321.* *Otio lasciviebat, Liv. 2, 52.* (2) *Nun-*
quam vacat lascivire districtis, Sen. Epist. 56.
(3) *Bud. unde nescio.*

† **Lascivulus**, a, um, adj. dim. *Somewhat*
wanton, Prisc.

Lascivus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *Isinus, sup.*
[*à latus, qu. laxivus; ut lasciaro, Ital. ex Lat.*
laxare] (1) *Frolicsome, sportive, gumesme,*
skitish, frikking. (2) *Lecherous, ribaldrous.* (3)
Smutty, bawdy. (1) *Malo me Galatea petit la-*
sciva puella, Virg. Ecl. 3, 64. *Tenero lascivior*
hædo, Ov. Met. 792. (2) *Lascivissimæ pi-*
curæ, Suet. Tib. 43. (5) *¶ Lasciva est nobis*
pagina, vicia proba, Mart. 1, 5.

LĀSER, ēris. n. [*decurtatum ex laserpitio*]
alii lasur. A gum, or juice, issuing out of the herb
laserpitium. Some take it to be benzoin; the
worst kind of it is assa fœtida, Col. 5, 10.

Lāserpitiatum, a, um, adj. *ut* ¶ *laserpitiatum*
*acetum. Mixed with benzoin, Cato, & Plin. 18,
30.*

* **Lāserpitifer**, ēra, um, adj. *Laserpitium fe-*
rens, bearing benzoin, or benjamin. § *Laserpiti-*
feræ Cyrenæ, Catull. 7, 4. *whence Laser Cyre-*
niacum, benjamin, or benzoin.

Lāserpitium, i. n. [*dic. qu. lac serpitium, i. e.*
ὀπὸς σιλικῆς, succus ē radice silphii expressus]
An herb the gum whereof is called laser; some call
it masterwort. ¶ *Laserpitium Gallicum, pellicory*
of Spain. Eo laserpitii libram pondo diluunt,
Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 27.

¶ **Lāsatio**, ōnis. f. *A wearyness, or tiring,*
Capell. † Fatigatio.

¶ **Lāsator**, ōris. m. *One that wearyeth, Aug.*

Lāsātus, a, um, part. *Wearyed, tired.* *Lāsata*
membra, Ov. Met. 6, 353. *Lāsata viris, non-*
dum satiata recessit, Juven. 6, 129. *Lāsata se-*
quendo, Ov. Met. 9, 648.

Lātesco, ēre. incept. *To grow weary, to begin*
to be tired, Plin. 30, 16.

Lāsītudo, dīnis. f. *Wearyness, lazyness; a dis-*
ease like the greenickness. Nulla lassitudo impedire
officium & fidem debet, Cic. Fam. 12, 25. ¶
Exercitationis finis esse debet lassitudo, quæ ci-
tra fatigationem est, Cels. 1, 2. ¶ *Lassitudo foli,*
the impoverishment of land, Col. 2, 1.

Lāsio, āre. aēt. [*à lassius*] *to weary, to tire, to*
jade out. *Calamo lassavimus artus, Ov. Ep. 21,
245.* § *Lassare aliquem supplicibus libellis, Mart.*
8, 31, 3. *brachia aquis, Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 28.*

Lāssor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be wearyed, or tired,*
In molli lassor arenā, Ov. Met. 3, 577. *Lāssari*
inani visu, Val. Flacc. 1, 707.

¶ **Lāsūlus**, a, um, adj. dim. *Somewhat weary.*
Lāsulus nimio ē labore, Catull. 61, 35.

Lāssus, a, um, adj. [*qu. latus, quod laxen-*
tur ei vires] (1) *Weary, tired, jaded, spent,*
worn out. (2) *Faded, glutted.* (3) *Faint, ill.*
(1) § *Opere foris faciendo lassus, Plaut. Afin. 5,*

2, 23. § *Lassus maris & viarum, Hor. Carm. 2,
6.* *de viâ, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 66.* (2) *Lassius*
stomachus, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 9. (3) *Enim lassam*
tum oppido aiebant, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 41. ¶ *Res*
lassæ, adversity, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 16.

* **Lāra**, æ. f. sc. *assula. [ab adj. latus, i. e.*
lata tabula, &c.] A latb, Varr.

* **Lātē**, iūs, iſimē. adv. (1) *Abroad, far abroad,*
wide, in many places, far and wide. (2) § *Am-*
ply, copiously. (1) *Fidei bonæ nomen manat la-*
tissimē, Cic. Orat. 35. *Lātē dispersum bellum,*
Id. pro Manil. 11. (2) ¶ *Latiūs loquuntur*
rhetores, dialectici autem compressius, Cic. de
Fin. 2, 6. ¶ *Lātē vagari, to spread far, Liv.*
Lātē patet, is of great use, bath a great compass,
Id. Longē latēque, far and near, Hor. = Lātē
atque inflatē perscribere, amply and at large, Cæf.

* **Lātebra**, æ. f. [*à lateo*] (1) *A hiding place,*
a lurking hole, a close corner, a shelter, a covert,
or den, for beasts. (2) *A recess, or retreat.* (3)
A disguise, or shift; a pretense, a cloak, or cover;
a feigned excuse. (1) *Inter vepres & latebras se-*
*rarum delituit, Liv. Latebra insidiarum, Id. 10,
32.* (2) = *Latebræ & recessus in animis homi-*
num, Cic. pro Sext. 4. (3) *Ne quaratur late-*
bra perjurio, Id. Offic. 3, 29. ¶ *Latebra ta-*
bellæ, when the judge giveth his opinion in a
written bill, not by word of mouth; the ballot way,
Ap. JCC.

Lātebricola, æ. com. gen. *A lurcher; one that*
*keeps private, or least in sight, Plaut. Trin. 2,
1, 14.*

* **Lātebrōsē**. adv. *Privily, closely, as it were*
in a corner. Non latebrōsē me abs tuo conspectu
occultabo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2. init.

* **Lātebrōsus**, a, um, adj. (1) *Full of dens, co-*
verts, holes, or hiding places, to lurk and lie close
in. (2) *Dark, shady.* (1) *Latebrōsus locus ad*
equites tegendos, Liv. 21, 54. (2) *Nox late-*
broſa, Luc. 6, 120.

* **Lātens**, tis. part. *Lurking, hiding, lying hid.*
In alvo matris latentes, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 19. *Do-*
lus latens, Stat. Thib. 10, 240.

* **Lātenter**. adv. *Secretly, privily, in a secret*
manner. Latenter efficitur, Cic. Topic. 17.

* **LĀTEO**, ēre, ui, itum, neut. [*à λάθω, fut.*
secund. λαθῶ, Ion. λαθέω] (1) *To lie hid, or*
concealed; to lurk, to skulk, to abscond. (2) *To be*
hid from, or concealed. (1) *Sæpe summa ingenia*
in occulto latent, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 62. (2) §
Vis & potestas, quæ & oculis & auribus latere
solet, Varr. L. L. 8, 52. § *Ubi nobis hæc auc-*
toritas tanta tam diu latuit? Cic. post Red. in
Senat. § *Nec latuit deli fratrem, Virg. Æn.*
1, 134. *Semen latet nostrum sensum, Varr. R.*
R. 1, 40. *Me causa latebat, Ov. Met. 7, 525.*
conf. Just. 13, 8, 6. ¶ *Sed hæc constructio*
Græcismum olet, illa omnino tutior. Certè præstat,
monente Cellario, ambigua constructione evitatē, di-
cere, fugit, præterit, &c. § *Latere clam, sur-*
tim, Ov. abditē, in occulto, Cic. ¶ Res latuit
patrem, her father knew nothing of it, Ov. Fast.
4, 211. *Latet mihi causa, I know not the reason,*
Luc. 1, 419.

LĀTER, ēris. m. *A brick, tile, or such like.*
¶ *Later coctus, a brick, Vitruv. 2, 3.* *Lateres*
coctiles, burnt bricks, Cic. Laterem lavare, to
labour in vain, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 8. *Lateres*
aurei, ingots, or wedges, of gold, Plin.

Lātēralis, e. adj. *Belonging to the side.* ¶ *Dolor*
lateralis, the pleurisy, or stitch in the side, Plin.
21, 21.

† **Lātēriamen**, īnis. n. *An earthen pot, or jug,*
for wine, Lucr. ap. Litt.

Lātērāni, ōrum, pl. m. *Voemen of the guard,*
Varr. L. L. 6, 3. *malē citatur Juvenalis.*

Lātērāria, æ. sc. *fornax. [à later] A place*
where bricks, or tiles, are made; a brick kiln, or tile
kiln, Plin. 7, 56.

Lātērārius, a, um, adj. [*à latus, eris*] *That is*
of the side, or belonging to the side. ¶ *Lateraria*
ligna, i. e. ad latus posita, side planks, Vitruv.
10, 20.

Lātērārius, a, um, adj. [*à later*] *Belonging to a*
tile, or brick. Lateraria terra, Plin. 19, 8.

¶ **Lātēculum**, i. n. *A slate, or muster roll; a*

book of all offices and dignities belonging to civil af-
fairs, or the wars; also a bath for the emperor.
Inde laterculenses, the officers who kept these rolls,
or books, Cal.

Lātēculus, i. m. dim. [*à later*] *parvus later.*
(1) *A little brick, or tile.* (2) ¶ *A muster roll, a*
pay book, a list. (3) *A kind of sweet cake, or*
bisbet, made square like a brick. (1) *Laterculo coc-*
tilli frusti fuerunt muri Babylonii, Curt. 5, 1,
29. (2) *Ap. JCC.* (3) *Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 112.*

¶ **Lātērensis**, is. m. i. e. *latero, qui semper est*
à latere, Fest. A waiter, or one of the guard,
Tert. † Satelles.

Lātēritius, a, um, adj. *Made of brick, or tile.*
Lateritius paries, Plin. 18, 30. *Opus lateritium,*
Col. 9, 64. *Conf. Cæf. B. C. 2, 9.*

* **Lātērna**, æ. f. [*à lateo, quod intus lux cande-*
læ latet] *A lantern, or lantern.* *A portu illic*
cum laternâ advenit, Plaut. Amph. prol. 149.
Conf. Mart. 14, 16, 1.

* **Lātērnārius**, i. m. *A lantern bearer. Catilinæ*
laternarius, Cic. in Pis. c. 9.

* **Lātērnūla**, æ. f. *A little lantern, Lexicogr.*
ex Apul.

Lātēronēs, & **Lātēronēs**, um. pl. m. [*à latus,*
ēris] *Voemen of the guard, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 75.*

Lātēruculāria, æ. f. [*tabula in quâ latruculis*
luditur] *Sen. Ep. 117.* *alibi latrucularium voc.*
¶ *latruculos, lateruculos. A chess board, a pair*
of tables, Cai.

* **Lātesco**, ēre. incept. [*à latus, a, um.*] *latus*
ſio. To wax broad and large. Ripæ non in ven-
treem lateſcunt, Col. 2, 10. *Conf. Cels. 8, 1.*

* **Lātesco**, ēre. neut. [*à lateo*] *To begin to be*
bid, Cic. in Arat. 634.

Lātēx, īci. m. *A manner of liquor, or juice;*
but most commonly water and wine, spring wa-
ter; a spring, or fountain, of fresh water. § *Uvæ*
lucret. vocat. liquoris vitigeni laticem, 5, 15.
¶ *Lātex Lyæus, wine, Virg. Æn. 1, 690.* *pal-*
ladius, cil, Ov. Met. 8, 274. *abſynthi, juice of*
wormwood, Lucr. 1, 940.

Lāthyr, is. m. *Seren. & Lāthyrus, idis. f. The*
beeh sponge, Plin. 27, 11.

* **Lātīlis**, e. & **Lātīlis**, e. adj. *Of Italy.*
¶ *Latialis sermo, the Latin tongue, Plin. 3, 1.*
Jupiter Latialis, Cic. pro Mil. 31.

† **Lātībūlo**, āre. neut. *Varr. & Lātībūlor,*
āri. dep. To lurk, to hide himself in a corner pri-
vely, to skulk, Non. 2, 496. † *Lateo.*

Lātībūlum, i. n. *locus ubi quis latet.* (1) *A*
den, or burrough. (2) *Met. A covert, or place*
of retirement, shelter, or retreat. (1) *Cic. Offic.*
1, 4. (2) *Id. Att. 12, 13.*

* **Lātīclāvius**, i. m. *A senator, or one that*
weareth a rich purple studded garment; an alder-
man, Suet. Aug. 38.

* **Lātīclāvius**, a, um, adj. [*Laticlavii senatores*
appellati sunt à lato clavo] *Belonging to the sena-*
torian order, who wore rich studded gowns. ¶ *La-*
ticlavia tunica, a parliament purple robe with studs,
Val. Max. 5, 1, 7.

* **Lātīfolius**, a, um, adj. i. e. *lata folia habens,*
That hath broad leaves, broad leaved. *Laurus la-*
tifolia, Plin. 15, 7. *myrtus, Id. ibid.*

Lātīfundium, i. n. *latus & amplius fundus. A*
great, or large, field; great, or large, possessions;
a broad, or wide, ground; a common, Sen. Ep.
88. & Plin. 18, 6.

Lātīnē. adv. *In Latin, after the form and fa-*
shion of Latin. ¶ *Latīnē scire, to be skilled in the*
Latin tongue, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 37. ¶ *Latīnē,*
non accusatoriē, loqui, Id. ¶ = Planē & Latīnē,
loqui, to speak as the thing is; plainly, without
any amplification, Cic. Phil. 7, 17. *Ipsūm Latīnē*
loqui est in magnâ laude ponendum, to speak good
Latin is very commendable, Cic. Nam Latīnē lo-
qui est purē & emendatē loqui, teste eodem, de Opt.
gen. Or. c. 2.

Lātīnitas, ātis. f. (1) *The Latin tongue, the*
propriety of that language. (2) *Also the freedom,*
or enfranchisement of Italy. (1) *Cæcilius non bo-*
nus auctor Latinitatis, Cic. Att. 7, 3. (2)
¶ *Urbes aliquot Latinitatis, vel civitate, do-*
navit, made them free of Italy, or Rome, Suet.
Aug. 47.

Lātīnus, a, um. adj. [ex Latino Latii regē] (1) *Latin*, (2) *or of the people of Latium*. (1) Latini sermonis natus lepor, *Nep. Art. 4.* (2) *Gradus huius adj. non sunt tantæ æt. agnoscit tantum Hieron.* (2) Latinae feriæ, *Varr. L. L. 4.*
 * **Lātio**, ōnis. f. verb. [à fero] † *A bearing, or carrying, Met. a giving, or making, of laws.* Legum latio, *Cic. Attic. 3, 26.* suffragii, *Liv. 36, 38.* † Exemplum propr. notionis non reperio.
 * **Lātītans**, tis. part. *Lurking*, *Hor. 3, 12, 12.*
Lātītatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A lurking, or hiding.* *Quint. 7, 2.*
 † **Lātītator**, ōris. m. *Alurker*, *Aug. 4.* Quilatat.
Lātīto, āre. freq. [à latro] (1) *To lie hid, to lurk.* (2) *Not to appear when one is summoned by law, to skulk and keep out of the way.* (1) Extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus, *Cic. pro Cluent. 13.* (2) Latitavit, procuratorem nullum reliquit, *Id. pro Quint. 54.*
 * † **Lātīto**, āre. freq. [à sup. latum] *pro sæpe tulerunt, Cato.*
 * **Lātītudo**, dīnis. f. [à latus] (1) *Breadth.* (2) *Met. latitude, extent, width.* (1) Immenfitas longitudinum, latitudinum, altitudinum, &c. *Cic. N. D. 20.* Latitudo possessionum, *Id. L. Agr. 3, 67.* (2) † Latitudo verborum, *a broad, or dravling, speech, Quint.*
 † **Lātius**, a, um. adj. *Of Italy.* Gens Latia, *Ov. Fast. 4, 42.* † Latia lingua, *the Latin tongue, Id. ex Pont. 2, 3, 75.* *Vid. Propr.*
 † **Lāto**, āre. aēt. *unde dilato. To make broad.*
 * **Lātōniæ**, vel, quod magis placet docti, lautūniæ, ā. um. pl. f. [à λάς, lapis, & τῶν, scēt o] (1) *Quarries of stone, whither condemned slaves and vagabonds were sent to work.* (2) *A prison at Syracuse so called.* (3) † *Synecd. Any prison.* (1) Vel in lautoniis, vel in pistrino mavelim æratem agere, *Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 5.* (2) *Cic. ult. Verr. 27.* (3) *Ulp.*
 * † **Lātōmus**, i. m. [ex λάς lapis, & τέμνω feci] *A quarryer, one that getteth stones out of a quarry, a hewer of stones, a mason, Recent.* † *Lapicida.*
 * **Lātor**, ōris. m. verb. [à fero, sup. latum] (1) *A bearer, a porter, a messenger.* (2) *Amak r, or giver, of laws.* (1) Debet plus virum esse in latore, quam in onere, *Sen. de Tranq. anim. 5.* † *Hic tamen proprius vocab. usus Scip. distinet, M. Tull. non dicitur tabe latorius.* (2) Lator legis Sempronæ, *Cic. Caril. 4, 5.*
Lātrans, tis. part. (1) *Barking.* (2) *Graveing, Met. roaring.* (1) Multum latrans lyncæ, *Virg. Ecl. 3, 18.* (2) Cum sale panis Latrantem stomachum bene leniet, *Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 18.* Latrantibus undis, *Sil. Ital. 5, 398.*
 † **Lātratio**, ōnis. f. *Abarking, Capell. † Latratus.*
Lātrator, ōris. m. verb. *He that barks, a barker.* Latrator Anubis, *Virg. Æn. 8, 698.*
Lātratur, impers. *A barking is made, Ov. Trist. 2, 459.*
Lātratus, a, um. part. (1) *Barked at.* (2) *Crawed, or beged.* (1) Caphareus latratum pe Iago tollens caput, *Stat. Achill. 1, 451.* (2) Cui dat latratos obvia turba cibos, *Mart. 4, 53.*
Lātratus, ōis. m. verb. (1) *A barking, or baying, of dogs; a cry of hounds.* (2) † *Met. Railing, or bawling.* (1) Sæviturque canum latratu in auribus, *Virg. Æn. 5, 257.* (2) *Ap. recent.*
 * † **Lātrā**, æ. f. [λατρεία, Gr. i. e. servitus, à λάτρεω, servus] *Honour, service, religious worship due to God alone, Aug.*
 * **Lātrīna**, æ. f. [à lavando, qu. lavatrina, Varr. 2. de analogiā] † *leg. & † latrinum in Non. ex Lucil.* (1) *A house of office, a jakes, a privy, the sink of a private house.* (2) *A wash-house.* (1) Immundis quæcunque vomit latrina cloacis, *Col. 2.* (2) Ancilla quæ latrinam lavat, *Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 24.*
LĀTRO, āre. neut. [fort. à sono, nisi malis à λατρεύω, famuler, quod canes faciunt latrando] (1) *To bark and bay; as dogs do.* (2) *To open, as hounds.* (3) *Met. To bawl.* (4) *To inveigh, to rail against.* (5) *To ask, beg, or crave.* (1) Canes quoque luce latrant, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 20.* (2) † Venaticus cervinam pellem latravat in aulā, *Hor. Epist. 1, 2, 65.* (4) † Latrant jam quidam oratores, non loquuntur, *Cic. de Cl. Or. 15.*

(4) **A Philippo interrogatus, quid latraret, furem se vidisse respondit, Id. de Orat. 2, 54.**
 (5) **Nonne videtis nihil aliud sibi naturam latrare?** *Lucr. 2, 17.*
 * **LĀTRO**, ōnis. m. olim miles conductus [ἀπὸ τῆς λάτρεω, i. e. à stipe, quod stipendiarus esset] deinde viarum obfessor, quod plerumque tales sunt milites, i. e. latrones. (1) *A hired soldier.* (2) *One of the emperor's guard, a lifeguardman.* (3) *A robber, a highwayman; a pandour, a cut-throat.* (4) *A table, or cheffs man.* (5) *A hunter.* (1) Ut latronibus dinumerem stipendium, *Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 74.* (2) Quod stiparet regis latus, *Varr. L. L. 6.* (3) Ut jugule it homines, surgunt de nocte latrones, *Hor. Epist. 1, 1, 32.* (4) Prælia latronum ludere, *Ov. A. Am. 3, 357.* (5) Fixum latronis impavidus leo tran- git telum, *Virg. Æn. 12, 7.*
 * † **Lātrōcinālis**, e. adj. *Belonging to robbers* † **Lātrōciniales** globi, *companys of robbers, Amm. 31, 16.* Lātrōcinialis manus, *a pack of thieves, Apul.*
 * **Lātrōcinatio**, ōnis. f. *A robbing, plundering, pillaging, or rifling, Plin. 19, 4.*
 * † **Lātrōcinātor**, ōris. m. *A thief, a robber, &c. Dig. † Latro.*
 * **Lātrōcinium**, i. n. (1) *Warfare, or soldiery.* (2) *Theft, robbery, larceny.* (3) *Fraudulent dealing, a trick, or trap.* (1) Catilinam ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus, *Cic. Catil. 2, 1.* Decisiones, latrocinia, cædes, *Id. pro Prov. Conf. 4.* (2) † Cum dicas esse pares res fuita latrocinis, *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 122.* (3) Putares hic latrocinium, non iudicium futurum, *C. c. pro S. Rosc. 22.*
 * **Lātrōcinor**, āri. ātus sum dep. (1) *To serve in war for pay.* (2) *To rob by the highway* (1) Quia latrocinam ni, arbitramini quidvis licere facere vobis? *Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 19.* (2) Jus esset latrocinari, jus adulterare, &c. *Cic. de Legg. 1, 16.*
 * † **Lātruncūātor**, ōris. m. *A justice of goal- delivery; a judge of the sessions, or assizes, upon of- fenders; a provost-marshal, Ulp.*
 * **Lātruncūlānus**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to cheffs.* † **Lātruncularia** tabula, *a cheffs-table, Sen. Epist. 117.*
 * **Lātruncūlus**, i. m. dim. [à latro] *A little thief, or robber. = Latrunculum & turum ista solentia est, Curt. 4, 13, 8.* † **Lātrunculi**, the table-men, or cheffs-men. Latrunculis ludere, *to play at cheffs, or tables, Sen. Epist. 117.*
Lāum, sup. [à fero, quod vid.] *To bear, or suffer.*
 * **Lātūniæ**, ārum. & resissimè Lautūniæ. *Quarries of stone. Vid. Latoniæ.*
 * † **Lātūna**, æ. f. *The price of portorage, or carryage; a porter's, or waterman's, fare; also suf- ferance, Litt. ex Sen. † Vecturæ merces.*
 * † **Lātūrānus**, i. m. *A porter, Aug. † Bajulus.*
 * **Lātūrus**, a, um. part. [à fero] *About to bear, &c. Liv. 24, 4.* † **Laturus** meritorum præmia, *to be justly rewarded, Horat. Epist. 2, 2, 38.* *Vid. Fero.*
 * **Lātus**, a, um. part. [à fero] (1) *Born, car- ried.* (2) *Given, published, made, appointed.* (1) Opertā lecticā latus est per oppidum, *Cic. Phil. 2, 41.* & *Met. Studio ad rempub. latus, Sall. B. C. 3.* (2) Neque pœnam, neque legem latam esse dico, *Cic. pro C. Balbo, 14.* † *Cat. notiones vid. in Fero.*
 * **LĀTUS**, a, um. adj. or. comp. sīmus, sup. [ex πλατύς, Gr. per Aphær.] (1) *Broad, large, wide, great, spacious.* (2) *Met. Elated, exalted.* (1) Latissima regna, *Ov. Epist. 2, 111.* (2) Eri- gimur, latiores fieri videmur, humana despici- mus, *Cic. Acad. 4, 127.*
LĀTUS, ēris. n. (1) *A side.* (2) *The waist.* (3) *Meton A companion.* (4) *A climate.* (5) *A kindred.* (6) *A vehemency, or earnestness, in speak- ing.* (1) Laterique Argivum accommodat en- sem, *Virg. Æn. 2, 393.* † **Latus** alicui tēgere, *Suet. Claud. 24.* claudere, *Juv. 3, 131.* (2) Longo latus mucrone cingens ensis, *Sen. Hippol. 547.* (3) Eutychus, ille tuum, Castrice, dulce latus, *Mart. 6, 68.* (4) Quod latus mundi ne- bulæ, malusque Jupiter urget, *Hor. Od. 1, 22, 19.* (5) A meo tuoque latere, *Plin. Ep. 3, 10.* (6) *Cic. Verr. 4, 21.* † **Dolor laterum**, *a stitch*

of the side, or pleurisy, Hor. Honor lateris, the upper band, Quint. Homines à latere, a prince's attendants, that are always about him. Latere tecto decedere, to come clear off, to be secure, Ter. H. 4, 2, 5. † **Latere aperto**, *unguarded, unde- fend d. Cic.*
Lāutclāvus, i. m. rest. *divisè clavus latus. A garment powdered with purple studs, which the sena- tors wore under their parliament robes; such a coat studded, or fringed with purple; senatorship, or the privilege of a parliament man, Plin. jun.*
Lātuscūlum, i. n. dim. *A little side, Catull. 23. ad Thallum.*
 * **Lāvācrum**, i. n. (1) *A washing place, a bath, or bagnio.* (2) † *A font.* (1) Avidus splendere lavacris, *Cloud. Eutrop. 2, 410.* (2) *Ap. Chris- tianos. † Lavatio, Cic.*
 * † **Lāvāndūla**, æ. f. [à lavando, quod adhi- beatur ac fomenta, & lutiones] *Lavendar spike, Jun.*
 * **Lāvandus**, a, um. part. *To be washed.* Den- tes lavandos fricandosque præbebat, *Plin. Ep. 8, 18.*
 * **Lāvans**, tis. part. *Washing.* Lavanti regi dicitur nunciatum, hostes adesse, *Liv. 44, 6.* Cunctantibus conspiratis laventeinne an cœnan- tem aggredierentur, *Suet. Dom. 17.*
 * **Lāvatio**, ōnis. f. verb. [à lavo] (1) *A wash- ing.* (2) *Per Synecd. A bath.* (1) Lavatione aquæ traduntur pinguescere, *Plin. 8, 45.* (2) Antè te certior faciam, ut lavatio parata sit, *Cic. Fam. 9, 5.*
 * † **Lāvātor**, ōris. m. *He that washeth, a washer, Litt. ex Cell. sed q.*
 * **Lāvātrīna**, æ. f. *The sink, or square stone, in a kitchen, to wash dishes on; also a bathing ves- sel, Varr. L. L. 8, 41. Id. quod latrina, Non. 3, 131.*
 * † **Lāvātrix**, īcis. f. *She that washeth, a laun- dress, Liv. sec. Litt.*
 * **Lāvātūrus**, a, um. part. *About to wash.* Sacra lavaturus manè petebat aquas, *Ov. Fast. 3, 12.*
Laudābilis, e. adj. or. comp. *Commendable, praiseworthy.* Honestum laudabile est naturā, *Cic. Offic. 1, 4.* Voluptas nec meliorem efficit, nec laudabiliorem, virum. *Id. Parad. 1, 4.*
Laudābiliter, adv. *Commendably, praisewor- thyly. = Rectè, honestè, laudabiliter, vivere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5.*
Laudandus, a, um. part. *To be praised.* Philoso- phia omnium laudandarum rerum procreatrix, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 3.*
Laudans, tis. part. *Praiseing, commending.* Laudante Minervā, *Cloud. Rapt. Prof. 218.* Ver- bificatoresque meliores, quam duces laudantes, *Just. 7, 9.*
Laudatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A praiseing, or commending; a laudatory oration.* (2) *A public commendation, the thanks of the house.* (2) Lau- datio est oratio in demonstrativo genere, *Cic. de Or. 2, 10.* Laudationes funebres, *Quint. 3, 7.* (2) Laudationem alicui decernere, *Cic. Verr. 4, 65.*
Laudātīvus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, praise; commendatory, Quint. 2, 16.* † **Casus** laudativus, *the accusative case, Gramm.*
Laudātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A praiser, or commander.* (2) *A witness produced.* (3) *One who maketh a laudatory oration.* (1) Nolo esse laudator, ne videar adulator, *Ad Herenn. 4, 21.* (2) Eo laudatore & teste utemur, *Cic. pro Font. 3.* (3) Supremus felicitati ejus cumulus accellit lau- dator eloquentissimus, *Plin. Ep. 2, 1.*
Laudātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that praiseth.* Vitiatorum laudatrix est fama popul- ris, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 2.*
Laudāūus, a, um. part. *About to praise, Liv. 24, 22.* Ut nec laudatorum magna, nec vitupe- ratum mediocris materia deficiat, *Paterc. 2, 101.*
Laudātus, a, um. part. (1) *Praised, com- mended.* (2) *Item a j. or. comp. sīmus, sup. praiseworthy.* (1) † Laudatus abunde, si fastidi- tus non ero, *Ov. Trist. 1, 6, 31.* (2) Saccharon & Arabia ferr, sed laudatus Ind- a, *Plin. 12, 8.* Virgo laudatissima formædote, *Ov. Met. 9, 715.*
Laudicæna, æ. m. vel **Laudicænus**, i. m. *Herbat is hired for a super to praise one; or he that out of flattery commendeth the super, or entertainment it- self.*

self. Sic. Σοφοκλεῖς Latinè reddidit, *Plin. Epist.* 2, 14.

Laudo, āre. act. [ex laude] To praise, or commend; to name one with honour. ¶ Aliquem testem laudare, to take, or bring, one as a witness, *Plaut. Cap.* 2, 3, 66. auctorem, to quote one for his author, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 18. Laudare pleno ore, to praise one highly, or large'y, *Id. cum exceptione, to commend one with a but, Id.*

¶ *Laudum, i. n. i. e. sententia arbitri, Turn.* Putant jurisconsulti, nullum esse verbum Latinum, quo sententia arbitri vocetur: itaque ipsi verbum euderunt *Laudum*, ut verè dicam, illaudatum. *An award, judgement, or opinion, Ulp.*

* ¶ *Lāvëndula, æ. f. Vid. Lavandula.*

* *Lāver, ēis. n. & aliquid. f. [ex lavo, sc. per Synthesin] An herb growing in the water like alfalfa, but bearing less leaves; some call it bellers, or bellrags; some yellow watercresses, or waterparsley, Coop. Hinc. Angl. Laver. Laver nascens in ripis torinibus medetur, Plin. 26, 8.*

Lāverna, æ. f. The goddess of thieves. Vid. Propr.

¶ *Lāvernio, ōnis. m. [à Laverna] A thief, a nightwalker, one that sleepeth by day that he may pilfer in the night-time, Fest.*

* *Lāvo, āre & ēre. act. lāvi, antiq. lāvāvi, lautum, lōvum, & lāvātum. [à λῶω, idem] (1) To wash, to rinse, to bathe. (2) To besprinkle. (3) To purge, or expiate, an offense. (4) To clear himself, to throw off, to shake off. (1) & In toto corpore potius utimur lavamur, in partibus lavamus, Varr. L. L. 8, 61. sed hanc differentiam non attendunt boni auct. Virgo it, lavit, redit, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 45. & Plaut. Jam. exhibit, nam lavavit, Truc. 1, 2, 95. (2) Tabellas lacrymis lavis, Id. Psud. 1, 1, 8. (3) Venias nunc precibus lautum peccatum tuum? Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 80. (4) Dulci mala vino lavete, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 3.*

¶ *Lāvor, āri, ātus, pass. To be washed, &c. Lavari separato à plebe balneo, Val. Max. 9, 5, ext. 4. Lavitur victor, Val. Flacc. 4, 229. est etenim tam primæ quàm tertie. Flac macula lavi non potest, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 24.*

* *Laurea, æ. f. sc. corona, est n. propr. adj. A laurel tree, or garland of laurels, or bays. Concedat laurea linguæ, ap. Cic. Off. 1, 22. Linguæ lauream meritis, Plin. 7, 30.*

* *Laureātus, a, um. part. Crowned with laurel, adorned with laurel, as the consul's mace, or bundles of rods were. Laureati fasces, Cic. de Div. 1, 28. Laureatæ legiones, Liv. 45, 39. ¶ Literæ laureatæ, i. e. laureâ involutæ, letters bound up with bayleaves in token of victory obtained against the enemy, sent by the Roman general to the senate, Cic. Att. 7, 10.*

* ¶ *Laureo, āre. act. To crown with laurel, Col. teste Litt. sed laureâ donare tuius dixeris.*

* *Laureōla, æ. f. dim. [à laureâ] A garland which victors were wont to wear, a wreath of laurel, Meton. a smaller triumph. Velles ut haberem tantum negotii quod esset ad laureolam satis, Cic. Fam. 2, 10. ¶ Laureolam in mustaceo quærere, Provw. To seek an empty praise by some mean trifling performance. Vid. Chiliad.*

* *Laureōtis, idis. f. Goldsmiths asses which came from trying of silver, Plin. 34, 13.*

* *Laurēum, i. n. A place, or grove, where bay trees grow, Plin. 15, 30.*

* *Lāneus, a, um. adj. Of bays, or laurels. ¶ Laureus ramus, a bough, or sprig, of laurel, Plin. 15, 30. Laureia corona, a garland of bays, Liv. 23. Laureia festa, wreaths of laurel, Ov. Trist. 2, 172. Laureum, sc. lignum, the wood of the tree, Cat.*

Laurices, um. m. pl. [vox Hispanica, Voss.] Young rabbits cut out of the dam's belly, or taken from the teats, dressed guts and all, and reckoned a dainty dish, Plin. 8, 55.

* ¶ *Lauricōmus, a, um. adj. [ex laurus, & coma] Crowned with bay. ¶ Montes lauricemi, hills full of baytrees at the top of them, Lucr. 6, 151.*

* ¶ *Laurifer, ēra, um. adj. [ex laurus, & fero] That beareth, or wears, bays. Laurifera*

juventa, Lucan. 8, 25. Lauriferi currus, Id. 5, 312.

* *Lauriger, ēra, um. adj. That weareth a garland of laurel. Laurigeri triumphi, Mart. 3, 66. conf. Sil. 5, 413.*

* *Laurinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, bays; made of laurel. ¶ Folia laurina, bayleaves, Plin. 19, 8.*

* *LAURUS, i. & ūs. f. [à lavo, i. e. purgo: pollet enim singulari vi ad purgandum sanguinem, vid. n. 2. à χλῶρος, Morl.] (1) The laurel, or baytree; dedicated to Apollo, and used in triumphs. It was planted likewise before the gates of emperours and pontiffs, and with this they adorned their palaces, and made garlands for their heads; (2) it was used also in their purifications; (3) and sanctified to be eat by their Sibyls, poets, &c. (1) Phæbe triumphali devinctus tempora lauro, Tibull. 2, 55. (2) Postibus Augustis, laurus, fidissima custos, Ante fores stabis, Ov. Met. 1, 562. Quod plenius testatur, Plin. 15, 30. (3) Vera cano, sic usque sacras innoxia lauros Vestar, Tibull. 2, 5, 63. Ubi Phæbada introducit lequ. v. & Juv. 7, 17.*

LAUS, dis. f. Praise, laud, commendation, glory, renown, a good name, a good report. ¶ Laude afficere, to praise, C. c. Efferre laudibus summis, usque ad celum, to commend highly, to the sky, Id. Id Metello laudi datum est, he was commended for it, Id. Posterâ crescam laude recens, I shall flourish in future ages, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 8.

* *Lautè. adv. ius, comp. [à lautus] (1) Finely, gayly, trimly, sprucely, daintily. (2) Prettily, wittily. (3) Bravely, magnificently, nobly. (1) = Lautè vestitus exornatusque ambulat, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 10. (2) Facetè, lautè, lepidè, nihil suprà, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 37. (3) Lautè administrare munus suum, Id. Adelph. 5, 1, 2.*

* *Lautia, ōrum. n. pl. vel Lautiæ, ārum. f. [ex lautus, sc. quæ ad victum & lautitias epuli spectant] Presents bestowed by the Romans on foreign ambassadors, viz. an allowance of provisions for their entertainment at the publick charge, Liv. 28, 39. & 30, 17.*

* *Lautitia, æ. f. pl. [à lautus] Fineness, daintiness, chiefly in diet, or apparel. Fatta ad te de meâ novâ lautitiâ veniet, Cic. Fam. 9, 16. Mundi iam lautitiarumque studiosissimus, Suet. Cæs. 46.*

* *Lautilæ, vel Lautolæ, ārum. f. [à lavo] Hot baths near Rome, Varr. L. L. 4, 32.*

* *Lautimarius, al. Lautimarius, i. m. [qui in lautumias condemnatus fuerat] A gaulbird, a bridewellbird, vid. C. c. Verr. in ult. 27. & in Pison. 9.*

* *Lautimix, ārum. f. pl. Chiefly the prison at Syracuse, but used for any other prison. Vel in lautimiis, vel in pistrinis, vellem ætatem agere, Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 5. ¶ Vid. & Lautimix, Conf. Plin. 32, 46.*

* *Lautus, a, um. quæd & lotus, part. [à lavo] (1) Washed. (2) Bathed. (1) Lautis manè ienex manibus currebat, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 282. (2) Unctus atque lautus è balneis, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25.*

* *Lautus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. qu. lavatus, vel lotus. (1) Gente, wilbred. (2) Clean, neat, handsome. (3) Noble, splendid. (4) Rich. (5) Sumptuous, costly. (1) = Homines lauri & urbani, Cic. Verr. 1, 6. (2) Lautiores servi, Id. Att. 13, 52. (3) = Civitas lauta & nobilis, Id. Fam. 13, 32. (4) = Omnes te in laudâ & bene parte auctâ putant, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 50. (5) Lautissimum convivium, Plin. 14, 14. ¶ Lautâ mulier, a woman who bathed a child, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 192. ¶ It is applied to clothes, building, and all accommodations of life.*

¶ *Lax, lācis. f. [à lacio] Fraud, deceit, test. Laxamentum, i. n. (1) Room, or space. (2) Relaxation, remission. (3) Leisure. (4) Refreshment, ease. (1) Amplum laxamentum celæ, Vitruv. 4, 7. (2) Legi nihil laxamenti datum est, Cic. pro Cluent. 33. (3) Nactus pusillum laxamenti, munusculum tibi concinnavi, Treben. inter.*

Id. Fam. 12, 16. (4) Laxamenta curarum, Plin. Paneg. 82.

Laxandus, a, um. part. To be enlarged. Sed hoc intelligi volo laxandos eloquentiæ fienor, Plin. Ep. 9, 26.

Laxans, tis. part. Enlargeing, Ov. Hal. 13. Sil. 14, 240. Laxante rudentes zephyro, Lucan. 9, 1004.

Laxatio, ōnis. f. verb. A widening, or easeing, &c. Compactura habeat laxationem, Vitruv. 4, 7. = Relaxatio.

Laxatus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) Made wider, extended, dilated. (2) Released, freed, eased. (1) Laxatior membrana, Plin. 19, 1. Conf. Liv. 31, 32. Denfatus & laxatus aer, Quint. (2) Cuius laxatus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19.

Laxè. adv. ius, comp. iusimè, sup. (1) Largely in quantity, or quality; loosely. (2) Far off. (3) Supinely, remissly. (1) & De numero passuum alii angustius, alii laxius constituunt, Varr. R. R. 10, 8. (2) Laxè distans, Plin. 2, 16. Ab his Mercurii stella laxissimè fertur, Id. Ibid. (3) ¶ = Romani remoto metu laxius licentius que futuri, more negligent and remiss, Sall. B. J. 87. = Laxè & magnificè habitare, to live in a large and stately house, Cic. pro Domo, 44.

Laxitas, ātis. f. (1) Looseness, expansion. (2) Wideness, largeness. (3) ¶ Also cheapness. (1) Aëris laxitas, Pallad. 1, 5. (2) Omnium domos laxitate superavit, Cic. pro Domo, 44. Laxitas viarum, Col. 4, 18. (3) Litt. sed non ad id exemplum; at, Annona laxior, Liv. 2, 52.

Laxo, āre. act. [à laxus] (1) To loose, or undo. (2) To open, or unlock. (3) To enlarge, dilate, or expand. (4) To set at liberty, to release, to recreate, or refresh. (5) To prolong. (6) To fail, or abate, in price. (1) & Laxare catenas, Luc. 10, 57. vincula epistolæ, Nep. Pausan. 3, 1. (2) Laxat claustra Sinon, Virg. Æn. 2, 529. & Nunc asstringas, nunc granaria laxes, Pers. 5, 110. (3) = Ut Forum laxaremus, & explicaremus, Cic. Att. 4, 16. Met. Munera Bacchi Laxarunt auram mentem, Sil. 11, 287. (4) Laxare animum à laboribus, Liv. 32, 5. (5) Laxare temeris inimitis fugæ genero licebat, Sen. Med. 420. (6) Annona haud multum laxaverat, Liv. ubi se supplicium videtur.

Laxor, āri, ātus, pass. To be unloosed, untied, unbound, or released; to hang flaging, Cic. Att. 5, 1. & Laxari à vinculis, Id. pro Sext. 3.

LAXUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) Loose, slack. (2) Wide, spacious, large. (3) Open. (4) Met. Unbent, unstringed. (5) Long. (6) Plentiful. (1) Calceus laxus hæret in pede, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 31. Met. Laxissime habetæ amicitia, Cic. de Am. 13. (2) Minus reddit laxus ager, non rectè cultus, quàm angustus eximè, Col. ¶ Laxor domus, Plin. Paneg. 50. janua, half open, standing ajar, Ov. Fest. 2, 456. Conf. Mart. 3, 22, 2. (3) Mutuis credibus laxiorem facimus terram, Plin. 2, 68. (4) Laxus arcus, Virg. Æn. 11, 874. (5) Ego dem statim satis laxam, antè quàm se solvant, &c. Cic. (6) Ubi cum pace laxior annona rediit, Liv. 2, 52.

L ante E.

* *Lea, æ. f. [à leo] (pro quo Plaut. Leo femina) (1) A lioness. (2) A kind of colewort. (1) Lea sæva sitim compescuit undâ, Ov. Met. 4, 102. Conf. Stat. Theb. 10, 414. & Ov. Fast. 2, 88. (2) Plin. 20, 9.*

* *Leæna, æ. f. A lioness, a she lion. Torva leæna lupum sequitur, Virg. Ecl. 2, 69. Conf. Plin. 8, 16.*

* *Lēbēris, idis. f. [λεβρις, Gr.] The old dry cast skin of a serpent, a scough, Plin. 3, 30. ¶ Lebeide nudior, Provw. as bare as my nail. Leberide cæcior, stark blind.*

* *Lēvēs, ēis. m. [à λείω, Gr. quod aqua in eum λείβεται, i. e. funditur, Eust.] A coldron, a kettle, a brazier put. Gemini ex vere lebetes, Virg. Æn. 5, 266.*

¶ *Lēcebra, æ. f. An enticement, Aug. 4. Illecebra.*

* *Leçtè. adv. iusimè, sup. Choice'y. Leçtissimè dicere, Cic. Or. 68.*

* *Leçtica,*

* *Leſſica*, æ. f. [*ex leſtus*] *Alitter, a horſe-litter; a noble couch, or chair, with a bed in it, wherein the grandees are carried by their ſervants; a ſedan, or chair.* Eadem *leſticâ* uſque in cubiculum deferrebat, *Cic. Verr. 5, 11.*

* *Leſticâriola*, æ. f. *A common ſlut, that followeth porters and ſedanmen,* Mart. 12, 58.

* *Leſticârius*, i. m. *A ſedanman, a litterbearer; one of the ſix, or eight, that helped to carry the litter.* Coactus ſum meis *leſticariis* in urbem eum referre, *Sulp. Cic. inter Epist. Fam. 4, 12. Conf. Suet. Cal. 59.*

* *Leſticûla*, æ. f. dim. *A little horſelitter, ſedan, or chair,* Cic. Fam. 7, 1. Liv. 24, 42. ¶ *Leſticula lucubratoria, a couch to ſtudy on,* Suet. Aug. 78.

* *Leſtio*, ōnis. f. verb. [*à lego*] (1) *A reading, a leſſon.* (2) *A choice.* (3) *A gathering.* (1) Lucullus delectabatur *leſtione* librorum, *Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 2.* (2) Eam *leſtionem* ratum nemo habuerat, *Liv. Sempronii leſtio* erat, *Id. 27, 11.* (3) *Leſtio lapidum,* Col. 2, 2.

* *Leſtiſterniâtor*, ōris. m. qui *leſtos* diſcubitorios ſternit. *The chamberlain that looked to the making of the beds; the ſewer that laid the cloth, and ſet things for the coming of the gueſts,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 2, 29.

* *Leſtiſternium*, i. n. [*ex leſtus, & ſterno*] *A covering of the table at publick entertainments; a ſpreading a funeral banquet to the gods, in the ceremonies of beaten burials,* Liv. 22, 1, & paſſim.

* *Leſtiſtitus*, a, um. part. *Read.* Libri conſiſti *leſtitatque,* Tac. Ann. 14, 50, 5.

* *Leſtiſto*, ære. freq. [*à lego*] (1) *To read,* or (2) *to gather often.* (1) *Leſtiſſe,* Plato dicitur, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 31.* Tantò magis reliquos perficere cupiebat, quantò frequentius hi *leſtitabantur,* *Plin. Ep. 5, 5.* Parieti ejus in bibliothecæ ſpecimen ormarium inſertum eſt, quod non ad legendos libros, ſed *leſtitandos* capir, *Ibid. 2, 17.* (2) *Conchulas & umbilicos* eos *leſtiſſe* conſtat, *Val. Max. 8, 8, 2.*

* *Leſtiuncûla*, æ. f. dim. [*à leſtio*] *A little, or ſhort, leſſon,* Cic. Fam. 7, 1.

* *Leſtor*, ōris. m. verb. *A reader, a reſerſer, &c.* Nihil eſt aptius ad delectationem *leſtoris,* *Cic. Fam. 5, 12.* *Leſtoribus* arceſſitis reſumebat, *Suet. Aug. 78.*

* ¶ *Leſtûla*, æ. f. [*à ſeq. leſtulus*] *A little bed, or a neſt for a hen to lay eggs in,* Lex. ex Apul. pro

* *Leſtûlus*, i. m. dim. [*à leſtus*] *A little bed, or couch.* *Leſtulos* in ſole lignis pedibus faciundos dedit, *Ter. Adelp. 4, 2, 46.*

* ¶ *Leſtûra*, æ. f. *A leſture, or reading,* Recent. ¶ *Leſtiuncula.*

* *Leſtûrus*, a, um. part. *About to gather, or to read, &c.* *Leſturus poma,* Ov. Met. 14, 650. *Conf. Liv. 31, 29. Vid. Lego.*

* *Leſtus*, a, um. part. [*à lego*] (1) *Read.* (2) *Gathered.* (3) *Called, picked, choſen, &c.* (1) *Leſti indices,* Cic. (2) *Ex arbore leſta* poma, *Virg. Ecl. 3, 70.* (3) *Maſtant leſtos* de more bicentes, *Id. Æn. 4, 57.* Ad ſupplicium ſorte *leſtus,* *Liv. 59.* Appius inter patres *leſtus,* *Id. 16. Vid. Aſciſco.*

* *Leſtus*, a, um. adj. or comp. ſimulus, ſup. *Choice, notable, fine, excellent.* ¶ *Virgines leſtæ, fine, young ladies,* Hor. Carm. Sec. 6. *Leſtiſſimus* adoleſcens, *leſtiſſima* fœmina, *a gallant young gentleman and lady,* Cic. *Leſtior* fœmina, *a finer lady,* *Id. de Inv. 1, 31.*

* *Leſtus*, ūs. m. *A choice, or election,* Tac. Hiſt. 4, 70, 5.

* *Leſtus*, i. m. dict. & ūs. *Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 15.* [*ita dict. quodd legebant, unde eum facerent, frondes & herbas, Varr.*] *A bed to lie, or eat, on, after the old faſhion; a couch, a lodging.* ¶ *Leſtus funebris, a bier, or hearſe,* Val. Max. 2, 10, 3. *Leſtus genialis,* *Horat. Epist. 1, 1, 87.* *jugalis, a marriage, or bride, bed,* *Virg. Æn. 4, 496.* *Leſtus cubicularis, a common lodging bed,* Cic. de Div. 2, 65. *Leſto teneri, to be ſick a bed,* Tac.

* *Lecythus*, i. m. [*λήκυθος, Gr.*] *A cruſe, a*

vial, a glaſs, or pot, for oil, Cic. Attic. 1, 14. *Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 4.*

* *Lægālis*, e. adj. *Lawfull, legal, belonging to the law,* Quint. 3, 5.

* ¶ *Lægārium*, i. n. [*à legendo*] *Pulſe,* Varr. R. R. 1, 32.

* *Lægārius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a lieutenant* ¶ *Legataria provincia, a lieutenantcy, or a country governed by a viceroy,* Cic. Att. 15, 9.

* *Lægātarius*, i. m. ad quem pertinet legatum. *Legataria*, æ. f. *a legatee, the party to whom a legacy is made.* Quingenties H S cūm præcipuum inter legatarios habuit, *Suet. Galb. 5. Ap. JCC. Dig. 30, 8.*

* *Lægātio*, ōnis. f. verb. [*à lego, ære*] *An embafly, or the office of an ambafſadour; a lieutenantcy.* ¶ *Libera legatio, an embafly got by favour, in order to manage his own private matters in the country where he was ſent, with greater authority,* Cic. Fam. 12, 11. *Votiva legatio, where one purchaſed the title of an ambafſadour, or lieutenant, in order the more honourably to perform a vow that he had made,* Cic. Attic. 15, 8.

¶ *Lægātivum*, i. n. *An ambafſadour's allowance for his charges and diet,* Ulp. Dig. 50, 4, 18.

* *Lægātor*, ōris. m. verb. *He that bequeatheth, or leaveth any thing by will; a teſtator,* Suet. Tib. 31.

* *Lægātum*, i. n. [*qu. legis modo, i. e. imperativè, teſtamento relinquitur, Ulp.*] *A legacy, or bequeſt.* Petere legatum ex teſtamento, *Quint. Conf. Plin. Epist. 2, 20, 5.*

* *Lægāus*, i. m. [*qui aliquo legatur, i. e. mittitur*] (1) *An ambafſadour ſent with a commiſſion to treat of buſineſs, an envoy, a plenipotentiary.* (2) *A lieutenant, or deputy.* (3) ¶ *A legate, or pope's nuncio.* (1) Athenienſes ad ſenatum legatos mittunt, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 37.* (2) *Legatus fiducia riam operam obtinet,* *Caf. B. C. 2, 17.* (3) *Alp. Chriſt. ſcripti.*

* *Lægātus*, a, um. part. *Appointed, or aſſigned; bequeathed by will.* Rem publicam tanquam teſtamento legatam ſibi obtinere, *Cic. ad Offic.*

* *Lэгandus*, a, um. part. *To be gathered, or choſen.* Eos extra ordinem in ſenatum legendos curaverat, *Caf. B. C. 3, 59.* Ut nonnulli cenſuerint legenda oſſa per ſacerdotes ſummorum collegiorum, *Suet. Aug. 100.*

* *Lэгens*, tis. part. *Gathering, coaſting.* Ab Oſtiâ oram Campaniæ legens, *Suet. Tib. Ner. 11.* Oculum in vultum legentis intendit, *Juſt. 11, 8.*

* ¶ *Lэгibilis*, e. adj. *Easy to be read, legible,* Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1. ¶ *Leſtu facilis.*

* *Lэгiciępa*, æ. m. *One that talketh and boaſteth of the law,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 46.

¶ *Lэгifer*, æra. um. adj. [*ex lex, & fero*] *Making, or giving, laws.* *Legifera* Ceres, *Virg. Æn. 4, 58. Conf. Ov. Am. 3, 10, 41.*

* *Lэгio*, ōnis. f. [*ita dict. cō quodd legionis milites viritum legi ſolebant*] *A legion, or regiment, of ſoldiers, conſiſting of ten companys, troops, or cohorts; the number of men in it was uncertain, being ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs, as appeareth from Livy.* ¶ *Legionum tribunus, a colonel,* *Cæſ. Supplere legiones, to recruit,* *Liv. 29, 24.* *decimare, to puniſh every tenth man,* *Id.* ¶ *Longa cohortes* Explicuit *legio,* *Virg. Geor. 2, 280.* Completa *legio* per maníplos, *Sil. Quina millia & quadragenos ſingulæ legiones habebant,* *Liv. Sempion o datæ legiones duæ, ea quaterna millia erant peditum, & trecenti equites,* *Id.* *Singulæ legiones ſena millia & ducenos pedites, trecentos habebant equites,* *Id.*

* *Lэгiōnārius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a legion; legionary.* ¶ *Legionariæ cohortes,* *Liv. 10, 43.* *Legionarii milites, the companys of a regiment,* *Cæſ. B. G. 1, 42.*

* ¶ *Lэгiōnātum*, adv. *By legions, or regiments,* Suet. ex Litt.

¶ *Lэгiūpa*, æ. m. qui rumpit leges. *A breaker of the laws,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 3, 119. ¶ *Rud. 3, 2, 38.*

¶ *Lэгiūpio*, ōnis. f. *Idem,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 4.

¶ *Lэгiūpus*, a, um. adj. *Infringeing, or breaking, the laws,* Prud. Hamart. 238.

¶ *Lэгiſdoctor*, ōris. m. *A doctor of laws,* Ap. JCC.

¶ *Lэгiſlātor*, ōris. m. *A lawgiver; a maker, or giver, of laws.* ¶ *Legis lator, legum lator, Liv.*

¶ *Lэгiſpēritus*, i. m. *A lawyer, one ſkillfull in the law,* Ulp. ¶ *Jure, vel juris, conſultus.*

¶ *Lэгiſta*, æ. m. *A lawyer,* Dig. ¶ *Juris peritus.*

* *Lэгiſtimè*, adv. *Lawfully, according to law and order.* = *Juſtè & legitimè imperare,* Cic. Offic. 1, 4. *Conf. pro Cæc. 20.*

* *Lэгiſtimus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Lawfull, right, convenient, meet.* (2) *Belonging to law.* (3) *Juſt, complete, in which nothing is wanting.* (1) *Legitimo fœdere junctus amor,* Ov. Tr. 2, 536. *Ætas legitima ad petendam ædilitatem,* *Liv. 25, 2.* (2) ¶ *Legitima verba, law terms,* Sen. ¶ *Legitima ſcientia, knowledge of the law,* *Juſtinian.* (3) *Suet. Claud. 21.* ¶ *Legitimi dies, vel legitimæ horæ, days of return; when the party is to appear and plead,* Cic.

* *Lэгiuncûla*, æ. f. dim. [*à legio*] *A ſmall legion, or regiment,* Liv. 35, 49.

* *Lэгo*, ære. act. (1) *To ſend as an ambafſadour, legate, deputy, or lieutenant.* (2) *To deſpatch, or ſend away.* (3) *To entruſt.* (4) *To impute.* (5) *To bequeath, or leave, by will.* (1) ¶ *Dolabella me ſibi legavit,* *Cic. Att. 15, 11.* (2) *Famulum legare aliquo,* *Catull. 64, 57.* (3) *Legare negotium alicui,* *Plaut. Caf. 1, 1, 12.* (4) *Adverſa caſibus incertis legare,* *Liv. 28, 42.* (5) *Cronam teſtamento Remano populo legavit,* *Plin.*

* *Lэгor*, āri. ātus paſſ. *To be ſent, bequeathed, &c.* Hæres in parte legabatur, *Tac. Ann. 2, 48, 1.* Decernunt, ut duodecim legarentur ad regem, *Curt. 4, 21.*

* *Lэгo*, ære. lęgi, leſtum. act. [*à Gr. λέγω, colligere, & dicere, i. e. literas & ſyllabas ore colligere, quod oculis facit, qui legit*] (1) *To gather.* (2) *To chooſe.* (3) *To read.* (4) *To gather up, to ſeal.* (1) *Legitis flores,* *Virg. Ecl. 3, 92.* (2) *Summâ locum ſibi legit in arce,* *Ov. Met. 1, 27.* *Legere aliquem in demortui locum,* *Liv. 23, 23.* *Centum in patres leg't,* *Id. 1, 35.* (3) *Eos libros per te ipſe legeres,* *Cic. Topic. 1.* (4) *Spolia ejus legentem Galli agnoverunt,* *Liv.* Et qui nocturnus divum ſacra legerit, *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 117.* ¶ *Legere oram Italiæ, to caſt by,* *Liv. 21, 51.* *Legere vela, to ſurl the ſails,* *Virg. Geor. 1, 373.* *Legere halitum, to take, or receive, one's breath,* *Id. Æn. 4, 685.* *Legere veſtigia, to follow one ſtep by ſtep,* *Ov. Met. 3, 17.* *Legere litus, to caſt along, or keep to, the ſhore,* *Virg. Æn. 3, 292.* *Legere milites, to liſt, or muſter, ſoldiers,* *Cic. Att. 12, 8.* *Legere ſacra, to ſeal.* *Legere pugno, to ſtrike,* *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 160.* *Legere ſermonem, to overhear what one ſaith,* *Id. Pſeud. 1, 2, 21.*

* *Lэгor*, i. paſſ. *To be choſen.* Sperans ut dux belli ab omnibus legeretur, *Juſt. 5, 3.*

* *Lэгuleius*, i. m. *A ſtudent in the law, a young clerk, a ſollicitor, or pettyfogger.* ¶ *Tibi juris conſultus, ipſe per ſe nihil niſi leguleius quidam cautus, &c.* *Cic. Orat. 1, 55.*

* *Lэгûlus*, i. m. *A gatherer of ſmall things, as grapes, olives, &c.* *A legendo leguli, qui oleum ut uvas legunt,* *Varr. L. L. 5, 7.*

* *Lэгûmen*, inis. n. [*à legendo, quodd manu legatur, Serv.*] *All manner of pulſe, as peas, beans, &c.* Unde prius lætum ſiliquâ quaſſante legumen, *Virg. Geor. 1, 74.*

* *Lэгûmentum*, i. n. *Pulſe,* Varr. ¶ *Rarò occ.*

* ¶ *Lэгûmînārius*, i. m. *He that keepeth, or ſelleth, pulſe,* Gl. vet.

* ¶ *Lэгûmînôſus*, a, um. adj. *Full of pulſe.* *Leguminôſæ epulæ, Lexicogr. ex Celf.*

* ¶ *Leioſtreum*, i. n. [*ex λείος lævis, & ὄστrea oſtrea*] *A ſmooth oſſer, Lampr.*

* *Léma*, æ. f. [*à λήμων, Gr. lama, quod à λημάω, lippio*] *A white humour, or matter, congealed.*

congealed in the eyes; blearyedness. Si lemæ in oculis erunt, Plin. 23, 1.

* || Lembarii, òrum. m. pl. Soldiers serving in the pinnaces appointed to guard the Rhine and Danube, Aurel.

* || Lembulus, i. m. dim. A small bark, Pr. in Vincent. 455.

* Lembunculus, i. m. dim. [à lembus] A little bark, or pinnace, Tac. Ann. 14, 5, 6.

* LEMBUS, i. m. [λέμβος, Gr. à λῆν, valde, & βαλιν, ire] (1) A pinnace, or bark; a smack. (2) Allo a fishboat. (1) Daos lembos, qui non plus quam sedecim remis agerentur, habuit, Lito. Secuti sunt duces piratici lembi, Curt. 4, 22. (2) Virg. Geor. 1, 201.

* Lemma, atis. n. Lemma res quæ accipitur, Gl. [à λήμμα, Gr. acceptum] An argument, or subject; a title of an epigram, copy of verses, oration, discourse, &c. Si malueris, lemmata sola legas, Mart. 14, 2.

Lemniscatus, a, um. part. [i. e. lemnisco ornatus, insignis, nobilis] Ribanded, dressed with ribands; having labels, or silk strings, hanging down. || Palma lemniscata, a notable victory, that deserveth a garland with ribands, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 35.

LEMNISCUS, i. m. (1) A coloured ribbon, or riband; a label hanging down on garlands, or crowns. (2) A hawk's jesses. (1) Philyræ coronarum lemniscis similes, Plin. 16, 4. (2) Cels. 7, 28.

* Lemonium, i. n. five Limonium. [fort. à Gr. λειμών, pratum] A certain herb, by some called wild beet, Plin. 25, 9. || Alemon, Vulg.

Lēmures, um. pl. m. Ghosts, spirits that walk by night, bogoblins. Tum nigri lemures, ovæque pericula rapto, Pers. 5, 185. Conf. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 109.

Lēmūria, òrum. pl. n. quæ prius remuria, Ov. Fast. 5, 421, & 479. Vid. in Remuria.

Lēna, æ. f. [ex leno] A barud. Venit in exitum callida lena meum, Tibull. 1, 5, 48.

† Lendiculus, i. m. A little maggot; Varr.

Lendix, icis. f. [ex lens, dis] A maggot, or gentil, Varr.

Lēnē. adv. Softly, gently, Mart. 1, 50. sed nihil certi ex isto loco collig. Potest n. esse adj. Lenē fluens, Lucan. 10, 315. † Leniter.

* || Lēnes, um. f. pl. vel lenis, is. f. genus vasis. [ex λενός lacus, alveus, canalis] Non.

Lēnībo, pro leniam, Propert. 3, 21, 32.

Lēniendus, a, um. part. To assuage, or be assuaged. Nec ed secius ad leniendam gravitatem odoris plurimum meri propalam hausit, Suet. Vitell. 10. Malagma ad carcinomata & phymata lenienda, Cels. 5, 18, 23.

Lēnīmen, inis. n. verb. [à lenio] An ease, or refreshment; an assuagement of pain, or grief; a redress. Laborum dulce lenimen, Hor. Od. 1, 52, 15.

Lēnimentum, i. n. Ease, Plin. 25, 5.

Lēnio, ire. aët. [ex lenis] (1) To ease, assuage, or mitigate. (2) To alloy, appease, or diminish. (3) To flint, or buff. (4) To tame, to make tame. (5) To polish, to make smooth. (6) Pass. To be mitigated, or assuaged. (1) Quod illam mihi lenirent miseriam, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 75. || Lenibant curas, pro leniebant, Virg. Aen. 4, 528. (2) Tempus lenit odium, Ov. Ibis, 134. (3) Impium lenite clamorem, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 7. (4) Lenire tigres, Id. A. P. 393. (5) Cum truncum recideris, truncum lenito, Col. 5, 11. si sana lectio. (6) Iræ leniunt, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 100. Sic terra movet, i. e. movetur, Cic.

Lēnior, iri. pass. To be assuaged. Quæque eorum vitia vel in senectute coeperunt, vel in senectutem ab adolescentiâ pervenerunt, ut aliquando lenire possunt, sic nunquam ex toto finiuntur, Cels. 2, 8.

Lēnis, e. adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) Gentle, soft, easy. (2) Mild, calm, still. (3) Pleasant to the taste, smell, hearing, &c. (4) Good natured, complaisant. (1) Somnus agrestium lenis virorum, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 21. (2) = Lenissimus Auster & mitis, Cic. Att. 7, 7. (3)

¶ Vinum asperum hoc est, aliud lenius, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1. = Vinum austerum & lene, Cels. 2, 18. Nardi lenis aristæ, Ov. 15, 398. lenis sonus, Cic. (4) Homo lenissimus & naturæ & consuetudine, Id. Verr. 3, 32.

* † Lēnis, is. f. [à ληνός, torcular] A kind of vessel. Labella lenis, Afran.

Lēnitas, atis. f. (1) Softness, smoothness, mildness, calmness, goodnature. (2) In a bad sense, too much easyness, indulgence to a fault. (1) Lenitas verbi tristitiam rei mitigat, Cic. Patris lenitas amanda, potius quàm negligenda, Id. (2) = Incepta lenitas patris & facilitas prava, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 37.

Lēniter. adv. ius, comp. sîsimè, sup. Gently, softly. || Leniter aut minaciter tentare, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 20. = Lenius ac remissius dicere, Cic. de Orat. 1, 60. Lenissimè sentire, Id. Fam. 5, 2.

Lēnitudo, dinis. f. Gentleness, easyness. Lenitudo orationis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16. Nimia in aliquem lenitudo, Id. Verr. 4, 61.

Lēnitus, a, um. part. [à lenio] Assuaged, appeased, softened, &c. Lenita cæde Diana, Ov. Met. 12, 35.

Lēno, ònis. m. [à lenis] Conciliator stupri, inquit Isid. eò quòd mentes miserorum delinendo seducat. A pimp, a pander, a procurer, one that bringeth whores and rogues together. Lenocommunis perniciēs adolescentium, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 34.

|| Lēnōcinē. adv. Bawdily, Lampr.

Lēnōcinium, i. n. (1) The practice of bawdry, playing the bawd. (2) Enticement, inveiglement, complaisance, alluring language, or carriage. (3) A neat, winning, dress. (1) Suet. Cal. 40, in fin. (2) = Se vitiorum illecebris & cupiditatum lenocinii dederunt, Cic. pro Sext. 66. Cui instrumento distrahendo nihil non lenocinii adhibuit, Suet. Cal. 39. (3) Omnis lenocinii negligens erat, Suet. Aug. 79.

Lēnōcinor, ari, atus sum. dep. (1) || To be, or play, the bawd. (2) To entice with fair words, wanton gestures, or gay attire; to decoy, cajole, wheedle, or trepan and draw one in. (3) To procure one favour, or advantage. (4) To set off and bring into request. (1) Prop. sign. deest exemplum. (2) § Tibi serviet, tibi lenocinabitur, Cic. Div. in Verr. 15. (3) § Libro isti novitas lenocinetur, Plin. Epist. 2, 19. (4) Mancipiorum negotiatores formæ puerorum virilitate excisâ lenocinantur, Quint. 5, 12.

Lēnōnius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a bawd. || Fides lenonia, a bawd's bonesty, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 62. || Lenonia lex, Don. in quâ semper commodum est prius quàm fides.

Lens, dis. f. [fort. à similitud. lentis] A nit. Lendes tolluntur adipe canino, Plin. 29, 6.

Lens, tis. [quòd humida & lenta sit, Isid.] A kind of pulse called lentiles, Virg. Geor. 2, 228. || Lens palustris, seu lacustris, water lentils, ducks meat, reats, Veg. Lentim in acc. Cato, 35. & alibi.

Lentandus, a, um. part. [à lentor] To be bent, or made crooked. Lentendus remus in undâ, Virg. Aen. 3, 384.

Lentē, adv. ius, comp. sîsimè, sup. Slowly, slackly, without haste, leisurely, at leisure. = Lentē cunctanturque veniunt, Plin. Hæc lentius disputantur, Cic. Parad. 1, 3. Lentissimè mandere, Col. 2, 15. || Lentē ferre, patiently, Cic. Att. 2, 13. Lentē agere, carelessly, Liv. 1, 10.

† Lentēo, ēre. n. To be slow. || Lentet opus, it goeth on slowly, Lucil.

Lentescō, ēre. incept. (1) To become clammy, or gluey; to cleave, or stick, like pitch; to rope. (2) Met. To grow gentle, or supple. (1) Picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo, Virg. Geor. 2, 250. (2) Lentescunt tempore curæ, Ov. A. Am. 2, 357.

Lenticula, æ. f. dim. [à lens] (1) A little lentil. (2) || Potage of lentils. (3) A freckle, or little round pimple rising in the body, especially in the hands and face. (4) || A little vessel, or pot, of ointment, out of which princes were anointed. (5) A chrismatory. (1) Folia lenticulæ similia, Plin.

25, 11. (2) In adagio. Unguentum in lenticula, de quo vid. Turneb. Advers. 21. (3) Lenticulas tollunt galbanum & nitrum, Cels. 6, 15. (4) Herm. ex Plin. (5) Plin. 37, 12.

|| Lenticularis, e. adj. Like a lentil, Apul. Florid. 2. † Lenti similis.

Lentiginosus, a, um. adj. That hath his face full of freckles, pimples, or speckles. Vir lentiginosus, Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 6. = Spalio ore, Ter.

Lentigo, gnis. f. [à simil. lentis] A pimple, speckle, or little red spot, in the face, or other part, like a lentil, Plin. 20, 20.

Lentipes, edis. omni. gen. Slow footed, Avson. Ep. 21, 40. † Qui testudineo est gradu.

† Lentiscifer, vel Lentisciferus, a, um. adj. [ex lentiscus, & fero] Bearing mastich trees, Ov. Met. 15, 713.

Lentiscinus, a, um. adj. Made of the mastich tree. || Lentiscina resina, mastich, Plin. 23, 7.

Lentiscus, i. f. [fort. dict. quòd lentescit. (1) The tree whence the mastich cometh; the lentisc, or mastich tree. (2) A toothpick made of that wood. (1) Lentiscus ter fruges fundens, Cic. de Div. 1, 9, ex poetâ. (2) Mart. 14, 23.

Lentitia, æ. f. Softness, pliancy, limberness. Virgæ sequacis ad vincituras lentitæ, Plin. 16, 37.

Lentitudo, dinis. f. (1) Slowness, negligence, slackness in doing, lingering long, loitering. (2) † Easyness, moderation. (1) || Illud non solum est gravitatis, sed lentitudinis, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 3, 13. Lentitudo mortis, Tac. Ann. 15, 64, 4. (2) Stoici, quam nos dicimus lenitatem, lentitudinis nomine appellant, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19.

Lento, are. aët. To make pliant, or flexible, to bend, unde lentandus, quod vid. Conf. Stat. Thib. 3, 587.

Lentor, òris. m. A clammy, or gluey, humour; toughness, clamyness. Lentor resinofus, Plin. 13, 5.

Lentulus, a, um. adj. dim. Somewhat pliant, slow, or slack. Lentulus aut restrictus, Cic. Att. 2, 11.

Lentus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. [à lenio lenitus, per Sync. lentus] (1) Slow, lingering. (2) Gentle, moderate, not excessive. (3) Limber, pliant, flexible. (4) Met. Heavy, dull, stupid, indolent. (5) Tough, clammy. (6) Idle, lazy, at leisure, at ease, having nothing to do, lister, dilatory. (1) Lenta ira deorum est, Juv. 13, 100. (2) Lentus ignis, Plin. 20, 1. Lentus vapor, Id. 24, 14. (3) Lentior salicis virgis, Ov. Met. 13, 800. (4) Tellus lenta gelu, Propert. 4, 3, 39. Met. Sæva & lenta natura ne in puero quidem latuit, Suet. Tib. 57. Hostibus eveniat lenta puella meis, Prop. 3, 8, 20. Vel lere cæpi, Et præsare manu lentissima brachia, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 64. (4) Isthæc nimis lenta vincula sunt escaria, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 18. (6) Dum lentis passibus spatiarer arenâ, Ov. Met. 2, 573. || Lentus color, a dark dusky colour, Id.

Lēnulus, vel Lēnullus, i. m. A little young bawd. Lenullus, Plaut. Pæn. 2, 25.

Lēnunculus, i. m. [à leno] (1) A young bawd. (2) || [à lenis subst.] ob similit. vasis. A fisher's boat, a little light ship, a skiff. (1) Plaut. Pæn. 5, 5, 7. (2) Pauci lenunculi conveniebant, Cæf. B. C. 3, 43. ubi tamen in MS. leg. lembunculi.

* LEO, ònis. m. [à Gr. λέων] (1) A lion. (2) A sign in heaven. (3) || Leo marinus, A kind of lobster, or sea crab. (1) Fiaus quali vulpecula, vis leonis videtur, Cic. Offic. 1, 13. (2) Stella vesani leonis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 19. (3) Plin. 32, 11.

† Leones, leon. inusit. aët. To anoint, to besmear. Cujus tamen comp. etiamnum sunt in usu.

* Leōninus, a, um. adj. Of a lion. Leonina species, Varr. R. R. 2, 9. Leonini catuli, Val. Max. 9, 3, ext. 2. || Versus leonini, verses which like a lion's tail rhyme in the middle and at the end; like the following, Juro tibi sanè per mystica sacra Dianæ, Ov.

* Leontice, es. f. [λεοντική, Gr.] An herb, wild cherwil, Plin. 25, 11.

* **Leontios**, i. m. *A kind of precious stone like a lion's skin*, Plin. 37, 11.

* **Leontopetalon**, i. n. [ex λέων leo, & πέταλον folium] *An herb having leaves like caulworts, and called pata de lion, good against the biting of serpents*, Plin. 27, 11.

* **Leontophthinos**, i. m. [ex λέων leo, & φθίνος cades] *A little worm that presently killeth any lion that eateth it*, Plin. 8, 38.

* **Leontopodium**, i. n. [λεοντοπόδιον, Gr. ex λέων leo, & πούς pes, ob similit.] *An herb called lion's foot*, Plin. 26, 8.

* **Leopardus**, i. m. [ita dict. quod ex leonā & pardo natus est] *A leopard, or panther*, Plin. 8, 16.

* **Lepas**, adis. f. [ἀ λεπτός, decortico; quod testa sit instar corticis] *A kind of shell fish less than an oyster, sticking close to the rocks*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8.

Lepidē, adv. *Prettyly, pleasantly, with a grace, handsomely, wittily, smartly, &c.* Lepidē animū tuū tentavi, Plaut. Aul. 5, 17. Conf. Cic. Orat. 44.

* **Lepidium**, i. n. [λεπίδιον, Gr.] *An herb, a kind of cress*, Plin. 19, 8.

* **Lepidotes**, æ. m. [qu. λεπίδωτος, Gr. ἀ λεπτός squama] *A precious stone resembling the scales of a fish*, Plin. 37, 10.

Lepidulē, adv. *Prettyly, pleasantly, wittily*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 115.

Lepidum, adv. *pro lepidē*, Plaut.

Lepidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (simus, sup. *Pretty, witty, conceited, smart, brisk, merry, jocular, pleasant, wagish, quick, tart, dainty.* Lepidi & delicatuli pueri, Cic. Catil. 2, 10. Apud me ut lepidus cum lepidā accubet, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 48. = Lepida & suavis cantio, Id. Non invenies alterum lepidiorem ad omnes res, Id. Mil. 3, 1, 66. ¶ O capitulum lepidissimum! O charming little rogue! Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 25.

* **Lēpis**, idis. f. [ἀ λεπής, Gr. squama] *The scales of brass, or the drags of silver*, Plin. 34, 22. ed. Hard.

Lēpista, æ. f. *vel Lepesla. A little pot, or phial, used in temples*, Varr. de quo omnino vid. Voss. etym. 285.

Lēpor, *vel lēpos*, oris. m. [aliqui qu. λέπος ἵπος, lenē dictum, vel ex λα valde & ἵπον, dico, ut lepidus sit dicax, lepos dicacitas, Onom. fort. acutiūs quā verius] *Mirth, wit, drollery; a good mien, a pretty conceit, complaisance.* = Nec quicquam plus salis, plūsque leporis habet, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 2. Lepos & festivitas orationis, Cic. ad Herenn. 4, 23. Lepor dicendi, Id. Acad. 2, 4, 6.

* **Lēporārium**, i. n. *Any place enclosed to keep beasts in for pleasure; a park especially for hares; a hare warren*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3.

* **Lēporinus**, a, um. adj. *Of a hare.* Lac leporinum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11. Conf. Plin. 28, 11.

* **Lepa**, æ. f. [ex λεπής, squama] *The leprosy, or leprosy*, Plin. 26, 8. sed sēp. in pl. Lepras emendant illi radices, Id. 21, 19. = Mala scabies, Hor.

* || **Lēpōsus**, a, um. adj. *One sick of the leprosy, leprous*, Eccl. frequ.

* **Lēpōcentaurium**, & **Lēpton**, i. n. [ex λεπτός tenuis, & πενταύριον centaurium] *Small centaur*, Plin. 25, 6.

* **Lēpōphyllon**, i. n. [ex λεπτός, & φύλλον folium] *A certain kind of spurge with small leaves*, Plin. 26, 8.

* **Lēpōrāges**, um. f. pl. [ex λεπτός tenuis, & ῥίζη acinus] *A certain kind of small grapes like corinths, or currants*, Plin. 14, 1.

* **Lēpus**, oris. m. [Æolus Boetii λέπυριν vocabant, quem nos leporem, Varr. R. R. 3, 12.] (1) *A hare.* (2) *A fish that is poison to a man, and a man to him.* (3) *A star, or rather constellation.* (1) Inter quadrupedes gloria prima lepus, Mart. 13, 92. (2) Plin. 9, 48. (3) Col. 11, 2.

* **Lēpusculus**, i. m. dim. [ἀ lepus] *A leveret, a young hare*, Cic. N. D. 1, 31. Col. 9, 1.

Lēssus, ōs. m. *A lamentable voice used at the*

death and burial of men, alas! or the Irish bone! Cic. de Legg. 2, 23.

* **Lēthālis**, e. adj. *Mortal, deadly, &c.* Hæret lateri lethalis arundo, Virg. Æn. 4, 73.

* **Lēthāliter**, adv. *Deadly, mortally*, Plin. 11, 37.

* **Lēthargia**, æ. f. [ab eodem cum lethargus, quod vid.] *The lethargy*, Plin. 24, 9.

* **Lēthargicus**, i. m. *One sick of the lethargy*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 30.

* **Lēthargicus**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the lethargy.* Gravedinem, morbumque lethargicum patitur, Plin. 20, 4.

Lēthargus, i. m. [λήθαργος, Gr. ἀπὸ τῆς λήθης, i. e. oblivione, & ἀργός, otiosus, iners] *The lethargy, a sleepy, drowsy, and forgetful disease.* Lethargo grandi est oppressus, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 30. Gravi lethargo fertur in altum, Lucr. 3, 466.

* **Lēthātus**, a, um. part. [ἀ lethor] *Killed, murdered, put to death.* Lethata corpora, Ov. Met. 3, 55.

* **Lēthifer**, ēra, um. adj. [ἀ lethum, & fero] *That bringeth death, deadly.* Lethifer morbus, Cels. 7, 12. annus, Virg. Æn. 3, 139. arcus, Lucan. 3, 500.

* **Lēthificus**, a, um. adj. *Idem*, Stat. Theb. 8, 2. sed var. libb. Lethifica dubios explorant aspide partus, Lucan. 9, 904.

* **Lētho**, āre. act. *To kill, or put to death*, Virg. in Culice, 322.

* || **Lēthōphāgus**, i. m. [ex lethum, & φάγω edo] *A worm that eateth the body of the dead*, Litt. ex Ov. sed non inven.

Lēthum, i. n. & **Lēthum**. [ἀ λήθη, Gr. i. e. oblivio, Fesl.] *Death.* Dolor, ac morbus, lethi fabricator uterque, Lucr. 3, 473.

Lēvāmen, īnis. n. [ἀ levo] *Ease, comfort; an easing, disburdening, or lightening, of grief, or trouble.* Si esset aliquod levamen, id esset in te uno, Cic. Attic. 12, 16.

Lēvāmentum, i. n. *Ease, comfort.* Levamentum miseriarum, Cic. de Fin. 5, 19.

Lēvandus, a, um. part. *To be eased.* Persuadet Tisiaserni, inferiores auxilio levandos, Just. 5, 2. Conf. Cels. 3, 18.

Lēvans, tis. part. *Easing, lifting up.* Alius alium levantes conabantur ascendere, Curt. 5, 12. Conf. Sil. 7, 612.

† **Lēvāssō**, *pro levāro*, in fut. subj. Enn. ap. Cic.

Lēvātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An easing of pain, or sorrow.* Ægritudinis levatio, Cic. N. D. 1, 4.

|| **Lēvātor**, ōris. m. *He ibat listeth up.* Levator oneris, Vit. 10, 8. † Qui levat.

Lēvātorus, a, um. part. *About to ease.* Tantam vim morbi potione medicatā levaturum esse promissit, Curt. 3, 13.

Lēvātus, a, um. part. || or, comp. (1) *Lifted up.* (2) *Assisted, supported, eased.* (1) Levatæ ære pendebant picæ, Ov. Met. 5, 675. Levatæ Hispaniæ, Liv. 28, 1. (2) Baculis levati, Ov. Met. 8, 693. Levatus auxilio, Virg. Æn. 4, 537. Levator, Gell. 17, 8.

|| **LEUCA**, æ. f. al. Leuga, *vel* Leuva. *A league, a measure chiefly used at sea, containing three miles; by land it is variously reckoned*, Voc. Gallicum, quod ap. antiquiorem Ammiano Marcell. non occurrit.

* **Leucacantha**, æ. f. [ex λευκός candidus, & ἀκανθα spina] *St. Marythistle; others take it to be the white thorn*, Plin. 22, 16. & 27, 12.

* **Leucachates**, æ. m. [ex λευκός candidus, & ἀχάτης achates] *A white agate*, Plin. 37, 10.

* **Leucanthemis**, idis. f. & **Leucanthemum**, i. n. [ex λευκός candidus, & ἄνθος flos] *The herb chamomile*, Plin. 22, 21.

* **Leucargillion**, *vel* **Leucargillum**, i. n. [ex λευκός candidus, & ἄργιλλος argilla] *Argilla candida, white clay*, Plin. 17, 7.

* **Leucanthes**, is. f. [ex λευκός candidus, & ἄνθος flos] *A sort of dill*, Plin. 21, 39.

* **Leuce**, es. f. [λευκή, Gr. ita dict. ob alb. color.] *A foul spottiness of the body, like the white morrow*, Cels. 5, 28.

* **Leucochryr**, i. n. [ex λευκός candidus, &

χρῶμα color] *A kind of small white wine, diluted with water*, Plin. 14, 8.

Leucochrysos, i. m. [ex λευκός candidus, & χρῶμα aurum] *A kind of jacinth stone of a gold colour with a streak of white*, Plin. 37, 9.

* **Leucogæa**, æ. f. [ex λευκός candidus, & γαῖα terra] *A precious stone of a white colour*, Plin. 37, 10.

* **Leucographis**, idis. f. [ex λευκός candidus, & γράφω scribo] *An herb good for those who spit blood*, Plin. 27, 11.

* **Leucoion**, coii. n. i. e. viola alba. [ex λευκός candidus, & ἴον viola] *The general name of violets, but properly taken for the winter gilliflowers, which also is of several colours besides white*, Plin. 34, 12.

* **Leucon**, i. n. [ex λευκός candidus] *A white heron.* Asterias ex aedolarum genere, Plin. 10, 60. Also a dog's name, Ov. Met. 5, 216.

* **Leucōnicus**, a, um. adj. al. liegonicus, [ἀ loco juxta Leontidem, quod λευκόνιον dicitur, appell.] *Of Leuconium.* ¶ Fomentum leuconicum, *flocks of white cotton wool to stuff bedticks with*, Mart. 14, 159.

* **Leucōnotus**, i. m. [ex λευκός candidus, & νότος Notus] *A dry and fair south-west wind*, Auson. Etyll. 12, 8.

* **Leucōpētālos**, i. f. [ex λευκός candidus, & πέταλον folium] *A white precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10. sed Hard. leg. leuco pæcilos.

* **Leucōphæatus**, a, um. adj. [λευκοφαιωτός, Gr. ob eodem cum seq.] *That weareth gray, or russet colour, of wool undied*, Mart. 1, 97.

* **Leucōphæus**, a, um. adj. [ἀ λευκός albus, & φαιός, fuscus] *Gray, or russet, or of a brown dusky colour*, Plin. 32, 10. Vit. 8, 3.

* **Leucophlegmatis**, æ. m. [ex λευκόν album, & φλέγμα phlegma] *A kind of dropsy rising of white phlegm*, Cels. 3, 21.

* **Leucōphōrum**, i. n. [ex λευκός candidus, & φέω fero] al. chrysophorum, est enim glutinum, quo aurum ligno inducitur. *Borax, used in soldering gold*, Plin. 23, 3. & 35, 6.

* **Leucophthalmos**, i. m. [ex λευκός albus, & ὀφθαλμός oculus; ita dict. quod candidam oculi speciem contineat] *A precious stone like a white eye*, Plin. 37, 10.

* **Leucōpæcilos**, i. m. [ex λευκός albus, & ποικίλος, varius; q. d. albis notis variegatus] *A sort of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10.

* **Leucostictos**, i. c. g. [ἀ λευκός albus, & σικτός, pictus; q. d. lapis albedine pictus] *A kind of marble with white streaks in it*, Plin. 36, 7.

* **Leucocūta**, æ. f. *vel* **Leucocūta**, [quæ est μέγαν λύκον καὶ κυνός, Strab. sed pot. derivand. videtur à λευκός candidus (vel à λέων leo) & crocuta animal hybridem in Æthiopiā] *A mongrel, a beast in Æthiopia having the neck, tail, and breast of a lion; the head of a camel, &c.* Plin. 8, 21.

|| **Leviathan**, i. e. societas seu collectio anguim: LXX δράκων, & μέγα κῆτος, vulg. draco, balæna, uti patet ex descriptione, Job. 41. *A water serpent, a whale; as some the crocodile, or alligator*, Bibl.

Lēviculus, a, um. adj. dim. [ἀ levis] *Some-what light, wanton, or wainglorious*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36.

Lēvidensis, e. adj. *leviter densus. Coarse and slight.* ¶ Unde ¶ Met. Levidense munus, a very small present, Cic. Fam. 9, 12.

Lēvisidus, a, um. adj. [ἀ levis, & fides] *Of slight credit, not to be trusted.* Omnes sunt lenæ levisidæ, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 61.

|| **Lēvigo**, āre. act. *To make light and easy, to disburden*, Apul. ap. Litt.

† **Lēvigo**, āre. act. *To make smooth.* Rect. scrib. lævigo, quod vid.

Lēvipes, edis. omn. gen. *Lightfooted, swift of foot.* Lepus levipes, Cic. in Arat. 121. & Varr. R. R. 3, 12.

* || **Lēvir**, vīri. m. [ex दावे, olim devir, nunc levir] *Frater uxoris, Fesl. vel mariti, Non. uti soror mariti glos. A husband's, or wife's, brother*, Dig.

Lēv 18,

Lēvis, ē. adj. or, comp. *fsimū*, sup. (1) *Light, small.* (2) *Swift, nimble.* (3) *Met. Inconsiderable, trifling.* (4) *Of no esteem, or credit.* (5) *Easey, gentle, tolerable, light of digestion.* (6) *Fluttering, unsettled, inconstant.* (7) *False, corrupt, not to be trusted.* (1) *Leve pondus, Ov. Met. 2, 161. Levior cortice, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 22. Leve vulnus, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 7, 50. (2) Metasus levis cursu, Virg. Aen. 12, 489. (3) X Levia hæc sunt, quæ tu prægravia esse in animum induxisti tuum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 12. (4) X Auctorem levem, nec satis fidem patres rati, Liv. 5. (5) X Dolor in longinquitate levis, in gravitate brevis esse solet, Cic. de Fin. 1, 12. X Graviolem plagam accepit, ut leviolem repelleret, Id. N. D. 1, 25. § Levi brachio aliquid agere, Cic. Attic. 4, 16. Levissima suilla est, Cels. 2, 18. (6) Levis juvenas, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 6. X Levissimus quisque & futuri improvidus, Tac. Hist. 1, 88, 5. (7) Leves ac nummarii judices, Cic. pro Cluent. 28.*

Lēvis, ē. adj. *Smooth.* *Vid. Lævis.*

* **Lēvisomnus**, a, um. adj. *Watchfull, easily waked,* Lucr. 5, 862.

Lēvitas, ātis. f. (1) *Levity, lightness.* (2) *Met. Vanity, humour, want of gravity.* (3) *Mutability, inconstancy.* (1) *Plumæ nimia levitate cadunt gravatim, Lucr. 3, 388. (2) X Non levitas mihi, sed certa ratio causam scribendi dedit, Phædr. 4, in fin. (3) Fortuna constans in levitate, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 18.*

Lēviter, adv. iūs, comp. *isimè*, sup. (1) *Slenderly, slightly.* (2) *A little.* (3) *Succinctly, briefly.* (4) *Easeyly, patiently, gently.* (1) *Levissimè læsus, Plin. X Leviter eruditus, a poor, or sorry, scholar, Cic. de Orat. 3, 6. Bene volumus leviter lenonibus, ut ait not overfond of them, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 3, 9. (2) Baculum leviter à summo inflexum, Cic. de Div. 1, 17. (3) Leviter unumquodque tangam, Id. pro S. Rosc. 30. (4) X Graviter equidem, sed aliquando levius feram, Id. Fam. 4, 3.*

|| **Lēvītudo**, dīnis. f. *Lightness, Laet. + Levitas.*

Lēviuscūlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat light, or of the lightest,* Plin. Ep. 1, 16.

Lēvo, āre. act. [*ex levis; nam quæ sunt levia sursum feruntur*] (1) *To lift, or hold, up.* (2) *To ease one of a thing, to lighten, to disburden, to deliver, or rid, out of.* (3) *To help, or relieve.* (4) *To lessen, extenuate, or diminish.* (5) *To make a thing easy and light to one.* (1) *Pars molli gramine membra levat, Ov. Fast. 6, 328. Membra cubito levare, Id. Epist. 21, 16. Palmas ad cælum levavit, Stat. Theb. 11, 556. (2) § Ego hoc te fæce levabo, Virg. Ecl. 9, 65. Met. Epistola tua me ægritudine levavit, Cic. Fam. 5, 13. (3) Sæpe suis opibus inopiam eorum publicam levavit, Nep. Attic. 2. Hæc procurata magnâ ex parte levaverant animos religione, Liv. 21, 62. (4) Multa fidem promissa levant, Hor. Epist. 3, 2, 10. (5) Vario viam sermone levabat, Virg. Aen. 8, 309. X Annonam levare, to bring down the price of corn, Liv. 26. Levare famem, to eat, Ov. Ep. 14, 96. sitim, to drink, Id. Trist. 4, 26. animum, Cic. Att. 13, 13. corpus, Hor. Carm. Sec. 63. to refresh. Dentes levare pennâ, to pick his teeth, Mart. 14, 22. Levare morbum, to cure, or heal, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 57.*

Lēvor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be lifted up, taken off.* &c. X *Levari à pœnâ, To be eased, or rid of his pain, Plin. 28, 4. Obsidione levati, to be delivered, or freed, from a siege, Liv. turba hominum, Id. 2, 126.*

Lex, lēgis. f. [*à lego, ut rex à rego, Varr. L. 5. quia legi solet, ut innotescat, Vell. sed cum Lex antiquior sit omnibus scriptis, & latius pateat, proprius à vero absunt, qui à λέξις, dictio, quo sensu leges ῥήσεις dictæ, originem petunt. Cicero à lego, deligendi notione, deducere videtur, ut sit delecta sententia. Alii à ligando. Sed commodissimè ad primam τῷ lego significationem, sc. colligendi, referri possit etymon, nemini in mentem venisse miror; cum indocile ac dispersum genus humanum leges in*

civitatem primam legerunt, & etiamnum conservant] (1) *Law, the universal reason of mankind.* (2) *The law of nature and nations which gives a sanction to all other laws. But in common acceptation, The civil, or common, law; any statute, ordinance, or decree of state, or canon of the church.* (3) *Any rule, plan, measure, or design, to act by.* (4) *Good order.* (5) *A condition, stipulation, or terms agreed on.* (1) **LEX EST RATIO SUMMA** insita in naturâ, quæ jubet ea, quæ facienda sunt, prohibetque contraria, Cic. de Legg. 1, 6. Naturæ ratio est lex divina, & humana, Id. Offic. 3, 5. A lege ducendum est juris exordium, Id. (2) Populariter loquendo lex est, quæ scripto sancit quod vult, aut jubendo, aut vetando, Id. (3) Aliæ in historiâ leges observandæ sunt, alie in poemate, Id. de Legg. 1, 1. Ultra legem tendere opus, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 2. (4) X Sparfi sine lege capilli, banging loose, dishevelled, Ov. Epist. 15, 73. (5) Pontinus ex pacto & conventu (nam eâ lege ex erat) jam à me discesserat, Cic. Att. 6, 3. X Legem ferre, jubere, to make a law; figere, sancire, to ratify it; abdicare, abrogare, to repeal and annul it; derogare, to take away some clause; subrogare, to add something; obrogare, to change. Agere legem, to execute the sentence of the law against malefactors, Liv. Agere lege in hæreditatem paternam, to go to law, to sue for his father's estate. Lege agere cum aliquo, to impead, to indite, Ter. X Lex Julia, Papyria, Pompeia, &c. laws made by those persons when they governed, as occasion required, like our statutes. Solvi legibus, to be dispensed with, to have an extraordinary privilege. X Lex regia, quæ & quando lata, vid. A. Aug. D. 4, p. 65.

* || **Lexicon**, i. n. [*ad λέξις, i. e. dictiones, & vocabula pertinentes*] *A dictionary, or wordbook.*

* **Lexipyrætus**, a, um. adj. [*λεξιπύρετος, Gr. à λήγω, desino, & πυρετος, febris, i. e. cessare faciens febres*] *Good against fevers, Plin. 20, 18. habet lexipyretas, sc. ἐμπλάσσει, & Prisc. lexipyreta cataplasmata.*

† **Lexis**, is. f. [*à λέξις, Gr. i. e. dictio*] in plur. *lexes. A word, or expression, Lucil. ap. Cic. de Orat. 3, 43.*

L ante I.

Liacūlum, i. n. [*à liare, ut à signare signaculum*] *A smother, or plane, Vitruv. 7, 3.*

* **Lībādium**, & **Lībādion**, i. n. [*ita dict. quod locis irriguis gaudet; nempe à libo*] *The lesser centaury, Plin. 25, 5.*

* **Lībāmen**, inis. n. *A sacrifice, a drink-offering.* X *Prima libamina, hairs which the priest, before he slew the sacrifice, pulled off from between the beast's horns, and threw into the fire, Godw. ex Rosino, Conf. Stat. Theb. 6, 224. Libamine cumulare flammam, Vol. Flacc. 1, 204. Libamina ferre paterâ, Id. 5, 193.*

* **Lībāmentum**, i. n. *An offering of sacrifice, a drink-offering, Cic. de Legg. 2, 12.*

* **Lībāndus**, a, um. part. *To be offered in sacrifice. Libandæ undæ, Ov. Met. 3, 27.*

* || **Lībānos**. *Vid. Libanus.*

* **Lībānochrus**, i. m. [*ex λίθωνος thus, & χροά color*] *A precious stone of the colour of frankincense, Plin. 37, 10.*

Lībānotis, idis. f. [*λιβάνωτις, Gr. ab odore thuris*] *An herb which smelleth like frankincense; rosemary, Plin. 19, 12. & 26, 8.*

* **Lībānotus**, i. [*à λιβέω, flillo, & νότος, Notus; vel à Libe, & Noto*] *The south-west wind, Plin. 2, 47.*

* **Lībans**, tis. part. *Offering in sacrifice. Libans Carchesia, Val. Flacc. 1, 193. Libantes thura, Suet. Aug. 98.*

* || **Lībānus**, i. Cael. pro arbore. f. pro ipso hure, m. [*λίβανος, Gr. à monte Libano, ubi præcipue nascitur; al. à libando*] vox vet. ignota. Nam *thuream plantam* vocat Col. arborum thurificam, Plin. the frankincense tree.

Lībārius, i. m. *He that makes cakes, or wafers, to sell; one that keepeth a cakehouse, Sen. Ep. 56.*

* **Lībatio**, ōnis. f. verb. [*à libo*] *A drink-offering; a light tasting of the wine to be offered, Cic. de Har. Resp. 10. Met. a small taste of any thing.*

* || **Lībātor**, ōris. m. *He that offereth, or tasteth. + Qui libat.*

* || **Lībātōrium**, i. n. *The chalice, or cup, for drink-offerings, Fest.*

* **Lībātus**, a, um. part. (1) *Tasted, sipped.* (2) *Essayed, proved, tried.* (3) *Offered, sacrificed.* (4) *Gathered, or fetched, from.* (5) *Cropped; Met. defiled.* (1) *Rejicit libatos ore cibos, Ov. Amor. 1, 4, 34. Libata gustu potio traditur Britannico, Tac. Ann. 13, 16, 3. (2) Integro bello, nusquam ante libatis viribus, Liv. 21, 29. (3) Libatum fundens in tua sacra merum, Prop. 3, 17, 38. (4) Animos hausitos, aut acceptos, aut libatos ex divinitate habemus, Cic. de Div. 2, 11. (5) Virginitas libata, Ov. Ep. 2, 115.*

* **Lībella**, æ. f. dim. [*à libra*] (1) || *A little balance, a pound weight.* (2) *A small Roman coin, the tenth part of a denier, about three farthings of our money.* (3) *A line, level, or plummet, used by masons, or carpenters.* X *Hinc Ang. level.* (4) *The same as as, i. e. tota hæreditas.* (1) *Bud. (2) Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 34. (3) Varr. R. R. 1, 6. X Ad libellam exigere, to measure by line and level, Plin. 36, 63. (4) Hæredem facere ex libellâ, to leave one his whole estate, Cic. Attic. 7, 2.*

|| **Lībēllārius**, a, um. adj. ut *Libellarius contractus, Ap. JCC. & libellaria, subst. pro eodem. A covenant to have a thing for ever, paying a yearly rent, vid. Calv.*

|| **Lībēllātī**, ōrum. m. pl. *Those Christians, who, that they might not be forced to idol worship, gave up their names in petitions, or perhaps subscribed their names to pay a fine, St. Cypr.*

|| **Lībēllenses**, sium. m. pl. *qui libellis suscipiendis præerant, &c. Clerks to the masters of the requests, Panciroll.*

Libellio, ōnis. m. *Varr. ut tabellio, Non. qui libellos, i. e. literas, fert.* (1) || *A letter carrier.* (2) *He that writeth and selleth books.* (1) *Non. 2, 499. (2) De captâ miseri libellionis, Stat. Sylv. 4, 9, 21.*

|| **Lībēllūlus**, i. m. dim. ex dim. *A little book, Hier.*

Lībēllus, i. m. dim. [*à liber*] (1) *A little book.* (2) § *A petition, supplication, or bill of request.* (3) *Acitation, or bill of process.* (4) *A libel, or declaration in law, of debt, trespass, &c.* (5) *A writ of attachment.* (6) *A bill of record.* (7) || *A certificate, or bill under a man's hand.* (8) *A lampoon.* (9) *Meton. A bookseller's shop.* (10) *A kind of measure.* (1) *Tristes depone libellos, Propert. 1, 9. (2) Suet. Aug. 53. (3) Ubi tu es, qui me libellâ Venerio citâti? Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 6. (4) Plin. Ep. 10, 81. (5) Cic. pro Quint. 28. (6) Quint. 12, 8. (7) Paul. JC. (8) Suet. Aug. 55. (9) Te quæsimus in Circo, te in omnibus libellis, Catull. 53, 4. (10) Cato, c. 10. X Libelli, Letters missive, Cic. Fam. 11, 12. Supplex libellus, a petition, Mart. 8, 31. Porrigere libellum, to present a petition, Suet. Aug. 53. A libellis, a master of requests, Id. Ner. 49. Libellus memorialis, a register, or roll, Id. Cæf. 56. || Libellus repudii, a bill of divorce; Ap. JCC. Famosus libellus, a libel, or scurrilous pamphlet, Suet. Aug. 55. Deicere libellos, to put in security to redeem a man's goods, which were to be publicly sold, Cic. pro Quint.*

Libens, vel **Lībēns**, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. *fsimū*, sup. *Willing, glad, joyfull, pleased.* Me libente eripies mihi hunc errorem, Cic. Ego illos libentiores faciam, quàm ipsa lubentia est, Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 2. Porticum demoliti sunt, lubentissimis omnibus, Cic. Att. 2, 4.

Lībenter, vel **Lībēnter**, adv. iūs, comp. *fsimè*, sup. (1) *Willingly, joyfully, gladly.* (2) *Easeyly.* (1) *Libentissimè dare, Cic. Verr. 4, 27. Memini libentius illud, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 263. (2) Tu cum illâ, Phædria, libenter vivis, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 45.*

Lībērtina, æ. f. *Venus dict. à libendo, Varr. vel à libidine, Aug.*

|| Libentia, æ. f. *Delight, pleasure*, Gell. 15, 2.

LIBEO, vel LÜBEO, inde imperf. libet. *To please, to like*. Quæ cuique libuissent delargitus est, *Suet. Cæs. 20.*

LIBER, bri. m. (1) *The inward bark, or rind, of a tree.* (2) *A book, or work written, at first made of barks of trees, afterwards of paper and parchment.* (3) *An inventory, or register.* (4) *An epistle, or letter.* (1) *Moriens liber aret in ulmo, Virg. Ecl. 10, 67.* (2) *Livum de concordia tibi remissi, Cic. Attic. 9, 11.* (3) *Cic. Verr. 5, 142. interp. Budæo.* (4) *Nep. Lysand. sub fin.* || Librum componere, conficere, *to make a book*, Cic. edere, emittere, vulgate, *to put it out, or publish it*, Quint.

LIBER, Æra, um. a. j. liberior, comp. liberissimus, sup. (1) *Free, at liberty.* (2) *Not subject to, exempted from.* (3) *Void of, without, &c.* (4) *Bold, open.* (5) *Free, not a slave.* (6) *Uncontrolled.* (7) *Liberal.* (8) *With-out business, at leisure.* (9) *At one's pleasure.* (1) *Liberissima otia, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 36.* *Liberiore frui cælo, Ov. Met. 15, 301.* (2) *Ambitio jam more sancta est, libera est à legibus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 26.* (3) *§ Liber religione animus, Liv. omni curâ, Cic.* (4) *Truculentior, atque plus æquo liber, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 51.* (5) *Liber esto, atque abito quod voles, Plaut.* (6) *Liberam jurisdictionem & sine sui appellatione magistratibus concessit, Suet. Cal. 16.* (7) *§ Quam liber pater meus harum rerum fiet, Plaut. Amph. prel. 105.* (8) *In te, qui dicit, Chæmile, liber homo est, Mart. 1, 68.* (9) *Liberum erit nobis vel publice, vel continere, Plin. Epist. 1, 8, 3.* || Liber laborum, *at leisure*, Hor. A. P. 212.

LIBER, Æri. m. *A name of Bacchus. Vid. Prop.*

LIBERALIS, e, adj. or, comp. liberrimus, sup. [*à liber, a, um.*] i. e. homine libero dignum; cum de rebus dicitur; vel qui se gerit ut liberum dect, cum de personis. (1) *Belonging to freedom.* (2) *Genteel, gentlemanlike, wellbred, becoming gentlemen.* (3) *Wellfavoured, handsome, fashionable, becoming.* (4) *Liberal, openbanded, free-hearted, bountyfull, free, frank, generous.* (5) *Also, exalted, ample.* (1) *¶ Eas liberali causâ afferes manu, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 4. you shall assert their freedom, or prove them free.* (2) *In urbe liberalissimus studiis affluenti, Cic. pro Arch. 3.* (3) *Hem Eunuchum tibi! quam liberali facie? Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 20.* = *Virgo formâ honestâ & liberali, Id. Andr. 1, 1, 96.* (4) = *Roscus semper liberalissimus munificentissimisque fuit, Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 8.* § *Laudis avidi, pecuniæ liberales, Sall. B. Catil. 7, 7.* (5) *Animos ad spem liberalioris fortunæ fecit, Liv. 22, 26. uti leg. Gron.* || *Liberales artes, liberal arts and sciences, so called as being fit for scholars and gentlemen.*

LIBERALITAS, atis. f. (1) *Generosity, ingenuity.* (2) *Bounty, liberality, freedom, kindness, or goodness.* (3) *Fair means, good usage.* (1) *Liberalitas, quia à liberali animo proficitur, ita nominata est, Sen. de Vita beatâ, 24.* (2) = *Justitiæ est conjuncta munificentia, quam eandem vel benignitatem, vel liberalitatem appellari licet, Cic.* (3) § *Pudore & liberalitate liberos retinere, satius esse credo, quam metu, Ter. Adelph. 1, 1, 32.* || *Liberalitates revocatæ, grants revoked, Suet. Claud. 29.*

LIBERALITER, adv. ius, comp. liberrime, sup. (1) *Genteely, like a gentleman.* (2) *Splendidly, profusely.* (3) *Amplly, largely.* (4) *Freely, hospitably, liberally, handsomely.* (1) *Liberaliter educatus, Cic. de Orat. 1, 31. eruditus, Id. Tusc. 2, 2.* = *instructus, Cæs.* (2) *Vivebat lautè, & liberalius sibi indulgebat, quam ut invidiam vulgi posset effugere, Nep. Chab. 3.* (3) *Liberalissimè pollicitus est his omnibus, tamen, &c. Cic.* (4) = *Largè, liberalitèrque aliquem tractare, Id. Verr. 5, 88.*

LIBERANDUS, a, um, part. *To be freed, or set at liberty.* Civitatibus facultatem ad se ære alieno liberandas aut levandas dedi, *Cic. Att. 6, 2.*

LIBERANS, tis. part. *Delivering, freeing, Liv. 33, 21.*

† LIBERATA ponebant pro effata, *Delivered, i. e. spoken, Fest.*

LIBERATIO, onis. f. verb. *A delivering, a release, a riddance.* Liberatio molestiæ, *Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 1, 12. malorum, Quint. 5, 10.*

LIBERATOR, oris. m. verb. *A deliverer, a releaser.* Liberator urbis, *Liv. 1, ult. patriæ, Nep. Dion. 10.*

LIBERATORUS, a, um, part. *About to deliver.* Patriam liberatori, *Just. 16, 5. Conf. Liv. 32, 10. & Cels. 3, 4.*

LIBERATUS, a, um, part. *Delivered, freed; set free, or at liberty; discharged, rid, quitted.* § *Liberata dominatu republica, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1.* Liberatus sum tuâ operâ, *Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 33.*

LIBERE, adv. ius, comp. (1) *Genteely, liberally.* (2) *Frankly, freely.* (3) *Without constraint, at his pleasure.* (4) *Boldly, without fear.* (5) *Profusely, extravagantly.* (1) *Adolescentuli liberè educati, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 8.* § *Liberè facere, non aperi, Cic. de Amic. c. 25.* (2) *Tellus omnia liberius, nullo poscente, ferebat, Virg. Geor. 1, 128.* (3) § *Ingradi liberè, non licenter errare, Cic. Orat. 23.* Liberius vivendi potestas, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 25.* (4) *Consilium verum dare gaudeamus liberè, Cic.* = *Tutè & liberè decernere ausus est senatus, Cæs. B. C. 1, 2.* (5) *Liberius vivebat, & rem familiarem negligebat, Nep. Them. 1.*

LIBERI, ò. um. pl. m. [*ita dict. quod sint liberi, i. e. ingenui, non servi*] (1) *Children, sons and daughters.* (2) || *Allo grandchildren.* (3) || *It is often used of one child.* (1) *Vagamur egentes cum conjugibus & liberis, Cic. Att. 8, 2.* (2) *Ap. JCC. potissimum.* (3) *Fratri liberos vitâ privavit, Cic. pro Cluent. 11. de uno tantum.* Ingenio te in liberos leni puto, *Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 99.* *Chremes inquit Menedemo qui unicum filium habuit, Ibid. v. 41.* || *Leg. tamen liber in sing. Dig. Trajanum in liberi locum adoptavit, Aur. ViEt. Ep. 12, 9.*

LIBERO, Ære. act. [*ex liber*] i. e. liberum facio. (1) *To unloose, or set free.* (2) *To free, to enfranchise.* (3) *To rid out of.* (4) *To release, to acquit.* (1) *Vid. Liberos, n. 1.* (2) *Servos omnes puberes liberaverunt, Cæs. B. G. 3, 9.* (3) = *§ Remitto tibi hoc totum, atque istâ te curâ libero, Cic.* § *Senatus neque liberavit ejus culpæ regem, neque arguit, Liv. 41. more Græcorum.* (4) § *Bis condemnatum judices liberaverunt, Cic.* || *Liberare se ære alieno, to clear his debts, Id. Attic. 6, 2. ense vaginâ, to draw out, or unsheath, his sword, Ov. Met. 6, 551.* Liberare fidem, *to make good his promise, Cic. pro Flacc. 20.* § *aliquem à creditoribus, Sen. B. 2, 7. animos errore, Cic. de Fin. 1, 5. invidiâ, Id. N. D. 1, 6. aliquem culpæ, Liv. 41, 19. obsidionem urbis, Id. 26, 8. urbem obsidione, Cic. Att. 8, 12. se onere, Liv. 9, 31.* || *Liberavi animam, I have discharged my conscience.*

LIBEROR, Æri, atus. pass. (1) *To be loosed.* (2) *Met. To be set free, &c.* (1) *Linguae scalpello resectæ liberantur, Cic. de Div. 2, 46.* (2) *Liberatus sum tuâ operâ, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 33.*

LIBERTA, æ. f. *A servantmaid, or bondwoman, made free; Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 99.*

LIBERTAS, atis. f. [*ex liber*] (1) *Liberty, as opposed to servitude.* (2) *Freedom, or power, in acting.* (3) *Boldness of speech.* (4) *Frankness, goodnature.* (5) *A democracy, a commonwealth.* (6) *A goddess so called.* (1) § *Aliæ nationes servitutem pati possunt, populi Romani est propria libertas, Cic. Philipp. 6, 7.* (2) *Libertatis proprium est sic vivere, ut voles, Id. Offic. 1, 20. ex mente Stoicorum, sed addendum videtur ex Perso, excepto si quid Mafur rubrica vetavit, Stat. 5, 89. & ex Senecâ, Deo parere libertas est.* (3) § *Asperitas agrestis vult libertas mera dici, veraque virtus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 6. & seq.* § *Nero libertatem Senecæ, quam servitium sæpius expertus est, Tac. Ann. 15, 61.* (4) *Fides, libertas, amicitia præcipua animi humani bona sunt, Id. Hist. 1, 15.* (5) *Libertatem & consuetudinem Brutus instituit, Id. Ann. in princip. 6.* (6) *Suet. Aug. 31.*

LIBERTINA, æ. f. *A bondwoman made free. Me Grata detinuit compede Myrtale. Libertina, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 14.*

LIBERTINUS, i. m. (1) || *The son of him that was once bound, but is now free, (2) or, one that was himself a bondman, and is since made free.* (1) *Ex usu superioris sec.* (2) *Ex usu inferioris.* Utrumque colligitur ex loco *Suet. Claud. 24.*

† LIBERTO, Ære. act. *To make free, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

LIBERTUS, i. m. [*quasi liberatus*] *One that of bond is made free; a late servant, or bondman.* § *Feci è servo, ut esses libertus mihi, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 10.* § *Magis decorum est libertum, quam patronum, onus in viâ portare, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 100.*

LIBET, libuit, & libitum est. imperf. *It liketh, or contenteth, me, thee; him, us, &c.* Non libet plura scribere, *Cic. Att. 2, 18.* § *Minimùm decet libere, cui multum licet, Sen. Troad. 336.*

|| LIBIDINANS, tis. part. *Lecherous, wanton, lustfull, Lex. ex Petron. Arb.*

LIBIDINOR, Æri, atus sum. dep. *To play the lecher, or wanton, Suet. Ner. 28.*

LIBIDINOSÈ, adv. || ius, comp. *Lustfully, willfully, after his own lust and pleasure, Cic. Div. in Verr. 12.* In humiliores libidinosè crudelitèrque consulebatur, *Liv. 3, 36.* Libidinosus sævire, *Ter.*

LIBIDINOSUS, a, um, adj. or, comp. liberrimus, sup. (1) *Arbitrary, unreasonable, willfull.* (2) *Synecd. Lustfull, wanton, lecherous, fleshy, sensual.* (3) *Provoking lust and pleasure.* (1) § *A libidinosâ sententiâ certum & definitum jus religionum eos deterret, Cic. pro Domo.* (2) = *Nihil isto scitote esse luxuriosius, libidinosus, Id. in Pisone. 27.* Libidinosissima mulier, *Id. in Verr. 5, 33.* (3) || *Libidinosæ dapes, provocativè dishes, corroborating meats, Col. in Præf. 1, 10.*

LIBIDO, dñis. f. [*à libere, i. e. placere*] (1) *One's will, humour, or fancy.* (2) *Lust, wantonness, lechery, concupiscence, sensuality.* (3) *Any unbridled passion, or unlawful desire.* (1) || *Matura, dum libido eadem hæc manet, ubi libet in the same mind, Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 4.* Magis in decoris armis, quam in scortis libidinem habebant, *Sall. B. C. 7.* (2) = *Quæ ad suspicionem stuprorum & libidinum pertinent, Cic. pro Font. 13.* (3) = *Docemur domitas habere libidines, coercere omnes cupiditates, Id. de Or. 1, 43.*

LIBITINA, æ. f. prop. *Dea, in cujus templo vendebantur, quæ ad funera pertinerent.* [*à libitu; ut à libens Venus libentina dict. Vid. Prop.*] Hinc factum; ut signa impensas funebres, *Suet. officium curandi funeris, Val. Max. & ipsam mortem, sive feretrum, in quo mortui efferuntur. The goddess Venus, or Proserpine, in whose temple all things were sold that belonged to burials; thence fancies to be the goddess of death.* (2) *The care of providing for a funeral.* (3) *The bien whereon the corpse is carried.* (4) *Death itself.* (1) || *Triginta funerum millia in rationem Libitinæ venerunt, Suet. Ner. 39. the weekly bill, a book in which was set down the money paid into the treasury at the death of any person, a custom as ancient as Servius Tullius.* (2) *Val. Max. 5, 2, 10.* (3) *Multa pars mei vitabit Libitinam, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 7. interpr. Acron. sed commodè in seq. notione exponi potest. In urbe tanta fuit pestilentia, ut tunc vix libitina sufficeret, Liv. 40, 19.* (4) *Si Libitinam evaserit æger, Juv. 12, 122.*

LIBITINARIUS, i. m. qui libitinam exercebat. (1) || *He that hath the survey and charge about interments; the steward, or provider and overseer of obsequies.* (2) *But most properly an undertaker, who selleth, or leteth to hire, all things necessary for a funeral.* (3) || *Also a decrepit old man that hath one foot in the grave.* (1) *Vett. Gloss. Libitinarius Eulapias.* (2) *Sen. de Benef. 6, 38.* (3) *Litt. ex Plaut.*

LIBITUM, i. n. vel fert. rect. Libitus, us. verb. [*à libet*] *One's will and liking.* § *Vix leg. nisi in acc. ¶ ad libitum; at his pleasure.* Suaeque ipsi libita velut in captos exercebant, *Tac. Ann. 6, 1, 4.*

* **Lībō**, āre. act. [ἀ λιβω, Gr. stillō] (1) *To taste, or sip.* (2) *To pour out in offerings.* (3) *To sacrifice, or offer; to drop, to sprinkle.* (4) *To touch lightly.* (5) *To gather, or pick out, in reading.* (1) Apes flumina libant, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 54. (2) In mentā laticum libavit honorem, *Id. Aen.* 1, 740. (3) Certas fruges certāsque baccas sacerdotes libanto, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 8. (4) Ex variis ingeniis excellentissima quæque libavimus, *Id. de Inv.* 2, 2. § Cibus libare digitis, *Ov. Amm.* 1, 577. dapes, *Liv.* 39, 43. uvam, *Tib.* 1, 11, 21.

* **Lībor**, āri. pass. *To be tasted, &c.* Libantur singula flammis, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 653.

* **Lībōnōtus**, i. m. [ex Libs, & Notus] ventus flans inter liba, *Sen. Nat. Q.* 5, 16. al. leg. Leuconotus, ut sit albus Notus, ap. *Hor. Od.* 7, 15. *The south-west wind, in the midst betwixt south and west. Vid. Libanotus.*

* **Lībra**, æ. f. [ex ἀ λιβρα, lingua Siculā] (1) *A pound, the pound Troyweight of 12 ounces; a virgupois, 16; & a pound in money, 20 shillings.* (2) *Also a measure holding somewhat near a pound weight in liquids.* (3) *A balance, or pair of scales to weigh with.* (4) *One of the twelve signs.* (5) *A carpenter's line, or mason's rule; a plummet, or level.* (6) *A poise, counterpoise, or ballast.* (7) *The height and summit of a place.* (1) Cui satis una farris libra foret, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 69. (2) Populo denos modios, ac totidem olei libras divisit, *Suet. Cæs.* 38. (3) Lance ancipitis libræ suspendere aliquid, *Pers.* 4, 11. (4) Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 208. (5) Col. 8, 1. (6) *Plin.* 16, 36. (7) *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 11.

* **Lībrālis**, e. adj. *That is of a pound weight, or measure.* Malum cotoneum pondere librāli, *Plin.* 19, 2. *Conf. Col.* 6, 2.

* **Lībrāmen**, inis. n. [ex libro] *A balanceing, or counterpoising; equal poise, or weight; standing, or even, weight; a ballasting, a bias,* *Liv.* 42, 65.

* **Lībrāmentum**, i. n. id. (1) *A counterpoise, or even weight.* (2) *The tongue of a balance; a level, floor, or pavement.* (3) *A strong, or cord, to tie ordnance with.* (4) *A weight of lead, stone, &c. to make the motion more steady.* (5) *A forcer, to command water up hill.* (1) *Col.* 1, 5. (2) *Plin. Epist.* 4, 30, 10. *Vitr.* 7, 4. (3) *Tac. Hist.* 3, 23. (4) *Libramenti plumbi aut saxorum, Liv.* 38, 5. (5) *Plin.* 31, 6.

* **Lībrans**, tis. part. *Weighing, or poising.* Et fluctus suprà, vento librante, pendit, *Sil. Ital.* 17, 278. Librans terra per quæ pendet, *Plin.* H. 2, 4. ex alto sese aquila, *Id.* 10, 3. *Conf. Sil.* 2, 622.

* **Lībrāria**, æ. f. [à liber] (1) *A library of books, a bookseller's shop.* (2) [à libra] *a woman weigher of wool, or flax; a servant maid.* (1) *Gell.* 5, 4. (2) *Juv.* 6, 476.

* **Lībrāriolus**, i. m. dim. [à librarius] *A petty scrivener, or under clerk; a book-keeper, Cic. Att.* 4, 4. *de Legg.* 1, 2.

* **Lībrārium**, i. n. [à liber] *A gross register, a chest to keep books, or any such things, in; a library.* Exhibe librarium illud legum vestrarum, *Cic. pro Mil.* 12.

* **Lībrārius**, a, um. adj. [à liber] *Pertaining to books.* § Scalprum librarium, a penknife, *Suet. Vitell.* 2. Librarium atramentum, printing, or writing, ink, *Plin.* 35, 6. Libraria taberna, a bookseller's, or stationer's, shop, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 9. Scriptor librarius, a transcriber, a writer of other mens works, *Hor. A. P.* 534.

* **Lībrārius**, i. m. subst. (1) *A scrivener, a clerk, an amanuensis.* (2) *A bookwriter, a transcriber, a librarykeeper.* (3) *Also a keeper of books of accounts, a clerk of a company.* (4) *A printer, a bookbinder, or stationer.* (1) Legi literas non tuas, sed librarii tui, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 6. (2) Mihi librarius mittatur, qui exscribat hypomnemata, *Cic. Pil. ad Tir.* 16, 21. (3) *Peget.* (4) *Ex usu hodierno satis commode.*

* **Lībrārius**, a, um. adj. [à libra] *That weigheth a pound, of a pound weight.* Caro in trusta libraria conciditur, *Col.* 12, 53. *vid. & Vitr.* 8, extr.

* **Lībrātiō**, ōnis. f. [ab eodem] *A weighing by the pound, a poising, or leveling, Vitr.* 10, 8. *& 6, 1.*

* **Lībrātor**, ōris. m. verb. [à libro] (1) *A conveyer of water from springs to conduits, by leveling the ground.* (2) *A sling, a burler of stones in war.* (1) Libratorem mittas, qui exploret sitne locus altior mari, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 50. (2) Libratoribus funditoribusque attributus locus, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 39.

* **Lībrātus**, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Weighed, poised, leveled.* (2) *Met. Deliberated, advised.* (1) Tellus ponderibus librata suis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 13. Pondere ipso librator, *Liv.* 30, 10. (2) *Apul.*

* **Lībrīle**, is. n. *The beam of the balance, Fest.* § Scapus libræ.

* **Lībrilla**, ōrum. pl. n. instrumenta bellica, *Fest.* rectus *Scal.* legit Lībrilia, um. *Slings used heretofore in war to hurl stones, Cæs. B. G.* 7, 81.

* **Lībrīpens**, dis. m. [ex libra, & pendo] *A weigher; an officer that holdeth, or looketh to, the balance in weighing money between buyer and seller, whence it was called per æs & libram venditio, concerning which, as it relateth to an imaginary sale, see Boëth. comm. 3. and Hor. Satib, Librā mercaturæ ære, Epist.* 2, 2, 158. Stipis ponderandæ pensatores, paymasters in the army; Libripentes dicuntur, *Plin.* 33, 3.

* **Lībro**, āre. act. [i. e. librā pondere] (1) *To weigh, or poise.* (2) *To counterpoise, to counterbalance, to level; to try by plumb rule.* (3) *To divide equally.* (4) *To throw, sling, or swing.* (5) *To gauge.* (1) Apes ponduscule lapilli se librant, *Plin.* 11, 10. Stabat anxius heros, Librabatque metus, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 166. (2) Lapillis apes sese per nubila librant, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 196. (3) Cum paribus Titan orbem libravert horis, *Col.* 10, 42. (4) Summa telum librabat ab aure, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 417. (5) Librare aquam, *Plin.* § Librat se ex alto aquila, the eagle bo- vireth on high, *Plin.* 10, 3. Librare glandes, to shoot, discharge, or carry, bullets; as guns do, *Veget.*

* **Lībror**, āri. pass. *To be poised, &c.* Manus librator artificis temperamento, *Plin.* 12, 25.

* **Lībz**, libis. m. [ἀ λιβ, Gr. sc. ventus ex Libyā, nempe Africū; ἀ λιβω] *The southwest wind, Plin.* 18, 34.

* **Lībum**, i. n. [ita dict. quod libratur priusquam ederent] *A cake made of honey, meal and oil; a wafer.* § Leg. & libus, i. m. ap. *Non.* Adorea liba per herbam Subjiciunt epulis, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 109. *Conf. Ov. Fast.* 3, 735.

* **Līburna**, æ. f. sc. navis. [à Liburnis, pop. qui eā usi] *A light and swift ship; a foist, or pinnace; a privateer, a galley, Hor. Ep.* 1, 1. *Luc.* 4, 530.

* **Līburnica**, æ. f. sc. navis. id. quod liburna, *Plin.* 6, 16. *Suet. Aug.* 17.

* **Līburnus**, i. m. [à similitudine libornicæ navis] *A litter, or couch, made like a foist, or brigantine, for noblemen to be carried in softly and easily, Juv.* 6, 476.

* **Līcēbile**, fut. [ab imperf. licet] pon. interdum pro conj. *Alitbo, alibit, Hor. Epod.* 15, 19.

* **Līcēns**, tis. part. [à liceor] *Offering a price, cheapening, Cæs. B. G.* 1, 18.

* **Līcēns**, tis. adj. ex part. or, comp. *Unconfined, licentious, extravagant, luxurycus.* Joci licentes, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, ult. Licentior & divitior fluxit dithyrambus, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 48. Licentior vita, *Val. Max.* 9, 1, 2.

* **Līcēter**, adv. ius, comp. *Licentiously; overfreely, with too much liberty; overboldly, or rashly.* § Ingredi liberè, non licēter errare, *Cic. Orat.* 24. Licentiùs errare, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 557. & *Ov. ex Ponto*, 4, 10, 29. Jamque adeo licēter eludebant, *Liv.* 29, 31.

* **Līcētia**, æ. f. *Licentia propriè est facultas secundum quam aliquid licet, ut quis faciat, vel omittat, vel impediat.* (1) *Licēse, liberty in a middle sense.* (2) *But commonly used for an excess thereof, licentiousness.* (3) *Arbitrary proceedings.* (4) *Unrulyness, or boisterousness.* (1) Omnes deteriores sumus licentiā, *Ter. Haut.* 3, 1,

74. — **Līcētia** libertasque vivendi, *Cic.* (2) *§ Civitas inter libertatem licentiamque divisa, Tac.* (3) *Eadem licentiā in plures annos ordinavit, Suet. Cæs.* 76. — *Idido, Id. ibid.* (4) *Obruērat tumulos immanē licentia ponti, Ov. Met.* 1, 309. § *Infinita licentia, full power, an unlimited commission to do as he pleased, Sen.* § *Poētica licentia, a liberty assumed by poets of using some syllables, words, or phrases, in a peculiar manner; of coining new words, &c.*

§ **Līcētiārus**, a, um. part. doctus cum dignitate licentiæ, *Licensed, authorised, approved.* Ex usu hodierno.

* **Līcētiōsus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Rash, licentious, dissolute, unruly.* (2) *Assuming, improper.* (1) *§ Ex moribus imperatoris miles aut intactus aut licentiōsus, Tac.* (2) *Quint.* 1, 6.

* **Līcēō**, ēre, ui, itum. neut. (1) *To be lawful.* (2) *To be prized, or valued; to be set at a price for what it is to be sold.* (1) *Felices quibus ista licet, Ov.* § *Sed hæc notio vix obtinet præterquam in tertiis personis.* (2) *Parvo cum pretio diu licerent, Mart.* 6, 6. ex *Gronov.* ceteri perpetram licerēt.

* **Līcēor**, ēri, itus sum dep. *To cheapen a thing, to bid money for it; to offer the price.* Jocos ridiculos vendō; agite, licemini, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 39. Ac ne in locatione novorum vestigalium, immoderatis licerentur, propalam monuit, *Suet. Jul. Cæs.* 20.

* **Līcēriāna pyra**, sive *Licernina*, ab auctore dicta, *Plin.* 15, 15.

† **Līcēssit**, pro licuerit, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 13. ut prohibēssit pro prohibuerit, *Cic.*

* **Līcēt**, ēbat, licuit, licitum est. imperf. (1) *It is lawful.* (2) *It is free; or possible; I, thou, he, we, &c. have power, authority, or leave, to do it; I am content, you may if you will.* (1) *Peccare nemini licet, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 19. (2) *Id licere dicimus, quod cuique conceditur, Ibid.* Modò liceat vivere, est spes, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 31. § *Quæto tibi licet esse, you may set your heart at rest, Plaut.* Bibas licebit, you may drink if you please, *Cic.* § *Pugnes licet, Varr.* Licet janitor exanguēs terreat umbras, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 400. § *Hæc formula ferè est elapsis rē ut.* § *Licet tibi esse bonam virum, Quint.* & bono viro, *Cic.* § *Per me licet, you may for all me, Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 29. Si per te licet, if you give me leave, *Plaut.*

* **Līcēt**, assentiendi formula, sive concedentis, *Be it so, content.*

* **Līcēt**, conjunct. adversat. quam sequitur ferè tamen, & regit subj. *Although, albeit.* Fixerit æripedem cervam licet, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 802. § *Sanctius, Faber, Litt. aliq; viri docti semper esse verbum subintellecū conjunct. ut disertè affirmant; sed an hoc perpetuum sit, ex allato exemplo judicent licebit.*

* **Līchen**, ēnis. m. [à λειχην, Gr.] (1) *A tetter, or ringworm.* (2) *Also the herb liverwurt.* In plur. ferè morbum sign. lichenes. (1) *Sordidi lichenes, Mart.* 11, 99. § *Græcū est. Menagratū Plin. seculo aliquis dixerunt, Latine teste ipso, 26, 1. λειχην impetigo, Gloss.* (2) *Plin.* 26, 4.

* **Līciātorium**, i. n. *Lignum in quo licium involvitur, a weaver's beam, Hier.* † *Jugum.*

* **Līciāia**, æ. f. sc. olea. (1) *A kind of olives.* (2) *Also the herb star vervain.* (1) *Col.* 11, 49. *Licinianam appellat Cato, c. 6.* (2) *Apul.*

* **Līciāus**, a, um. adj. *Licinum quod sursum versus reflectitur. Hinc § licini boves, having their horns turned upwards, Serv.*

* **Līciātiō**, ōnis. f. verb. *A setting out to sale to him that will bid most; a prizeing, or cheapening.* Exquisitis pretiis & licitationibus factis, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 53. Licitationem potius apponam, quam illud minoris veneat, *Id.*

* **Līciātōr**, ōris. m. verb. *One that enhanceth the price, one that in cheapening outbiddeth others; a chapman, Cic. Offic.* 3, 15.

§ **Līciātrix**, icis. f. *A chapwoman, Dig.*

§ **Līciō**, vel **Līciō**, adv. *Lawfully, warrantably.* Inclinatæ Latinitatis vocab. † *Legitimè.*

* **Līcitor**, āi. dep. freq. [à liceor] (1) *To cheapen, to offer a price, to bid for a thing, to sit*

a price upon. (2) || Also to outbid, to enhance the price and set it higher, to vie with one another, who shall bid most. (3) † To skirmish, to box, or buffet. (1) Licitamini hostium capita, Curt. 4, 1. (2) Calor licitantium vestigia ultra modum solitæ conductionis inflavit, Cæj. J. C. (3) Pars Saxa jactant, inter se licitantur, Enn. ap. Non. 2, 505.

Licitum est, præter. [à licet] imperf. I, thou, he, we, &c. might. ¶ Dum licitum est illi, as long as he might, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 12.

Liciturus, a, um, part. fut. [à liceo] That shall be lawfull. Quod nihil magis ei licitum esset plebeio, rempubl. perdere, quam, &c. Cic. Attic. 2, 1. Conf. Liv. 22, 21.

Licitus, a, um, part. [à licet] (1) Lawfull, allowable. Item part. [à liceo] (2) Cheapening, having cheapened, or bid. (1) ¶ Si esset licitum per nautas, if the seamen had been willing, Cic. (2) Id. ap. Litt. sed locum non reperio.

Licium, i. n. [licia sunt quibus stamina ligantur, qu. ligia, Isid.] (1) The woof about the beam, or the threads of the shuttle. (2) Thread, or yarn. (1) Licia telæ addere, Virg. Geor. 1, 2. (2) Terna tibi licia circundo, Id. Ecl. 8, 74.

Lictor, oris, m. [à ligo] ut à lego lictor, Voff. sc. à ligandis reis, Non.] I, lictor, colliga manus, Liv. a serjeant, or beadle; a macebearer, or virger; a consul had twelve of these officers to go before him; they carried each a bundle of rods tied up with an ax, this for capital, those for smaller crimes; a serjeant at arms, a marshal, an executioner, Cic. pro Rab. 4.

Lictorius, a, um, adj. Pertaining to a serjeant. Lictorii fasces, Plin. 7, 30.

Licit, præter. [à licet] It was lawfull, or fit, Cic. § Item præter. à liqueo; unde delicuit, Ov. Met. 4, 251. He melted.

Lien, enis, m. & Liēnis, is. The milt, the spleen. Seditionem facit lien, Plaut. Merc. 1, 14. Lienis ubi affectus est, intumescit, Cels. 4, 9.

¶ Liēnicus, a, um, adj. Sick of the spleen, splenetic, or that hath his spleen swollen, or a great pain in the milt, Plin. 29, 3. ubi tamen Harduin. leg. & emendat lientericus.

Liēnis, id. quod lien, quod vid.

Liēnōsus, a, um, adj. (1) Sick of the spleen. (2) Swollen, inflated; or according to some subject to a palpitation, or panting. (1) Pyrrhi pollicis in dextro pede tactus lienosis medebatur, Plin. 7, 2. (2) Cor lienosum habeo; jamdudum salit, Plaut. Caf. 2, 6, 62.

* Lientēria, æ. f. [ex λῆτος levis, & ἐντερον intestinum] A lax, or looseness; a kind of flux, wherein the meat cometh from a man without any concoction, or digestion, as he took it. Levitas intestinum λαιεντερία vocatur, Cels. 2, 1.

* Lientēricus, i. m. [λαιεντεριος, Gr.] That hath such a flux, or lax; troubled with a looseness, Plin. 29, 3. Vid. Lienicus.

¶ Liga, æ. f. [à ligo; unde ligii homines] A league. Ligius vassallus; Ligium feudum, ita dict. quod ad servitutem ligat, C.

¶ Ligaculum, i. n. A scovel, or malkin, Erasim.

Ligamen, inis, n. [à ligo] A band, or tie. Salices ad ligamina vitium, Col. 11, 2. Ligamina ventis Demere, Ov. Met. 14, 230.

Ligamentum, i. n. A band, or string, where with any thing is tied up; bandage for wounds, a ligament. Ligamenta vulneribus parare, Tac. Ann. 15, 54, 4.

Ligans, tis, part. Binding. Ligantes laqueo colla, Ov. Pont. 1, 6, 32.

¶ Ligarius, i. A kind of fish, Litt. ex Aufon.

Ligatio, onis, f. A binding, or tying, Litt. ex Cels.

Ligatura, æ. f. (1) A binding, a ligature, or bandage. (2) ¶ An annulet. (1) Ligatura in vitibus locum debet mutare, Pallad. 1, 6. (2) Augustin.

Ligatus, a, um, part. (1) Bound, or tied, up. (2) Fettered. (3) Compact, joined together. (1) Crines ligatos impedire vittâ, Tibul. 1, 6, 66.

(2) Ligatus à prætoribus, Cic. Catil. 4, 16, 13. Mundus, dissolvi non potest, nisi ab eodem, quo est ligatus, Id. de Univ. 5. ¶ sed al. ieg. colligatus.

¶ Ligellum, i. n. Perperam habent aliqui libb. pro tigillo, ap. Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 22.

* Lignarium, i. n. A wood yard; pile, or stack, of wood, Varr.

Lignarius, a, um, adj. Belonging to wood, or timber. ¶ Faber lignarius, a carpenter, Liv.

* Lignarius, i. m. He that beweth, or purveyeth, wood; a woodmonger, a timbermerchant, Liv. 35, 41.

* Lignatio, onis, f. verb. (1) A fueling; a bewing, fetching, or purveying, of wood to burn. (2) Also a grove where wood may be taken. (1) Milites lignationi, causâ in sylvas discesserunt, Cæj. B. G. 5, 38. (2) Col. 1, 5.

* Lignator, oris, m. verb. He who goeth forth to get wood, and to provide fuel; a purveyor for wood, a woodmonger, a beaver of wood. Lignatores oppressi, Cæj. B. G. 5, 26. Pabulatores & lignatores tueri, Liv. 41, 1.

* Ligneolus, a, um, adj. dim. [à ligneus] Made of wood. Hæc scripsi ad lychnuchum ligneolum, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 7. ¶ Ligneolæ hominum figuræ, puppets, Apul. de Mundo, p. 741.

* Ligneus, a, um, adj. Wooden, made of wood, of timber. ¶ Soleæ ligneæ, wooden shoes, pattens, chapots, Cic. de Invent. 2, 50. Equus ligneus, Propert. 3, 9, 42.

¶ Lignile, is, n. A woodhouse, or woodioft; a stack of wood, Jun.

* ¶ Lignipes, edis, m. & Lignipedium, i. n. [ex lignum, & pes] A patten, a wooden shoe, Fest.

* Lignor, ari, arius sum, dep. To go to purvey and get wood, to gather fuel. Equites in oliveto, dum lignantur, interfecti sunt, Hirt. B. Hisp. 27.

* Lignosus, a, um, adj. Hard like wood, woody. Radix lignosa, Plin. 12, 7.

* LIGNUM, i. n. [à legendo, de caduco enim propriè dicitur, Varr. L. L. 5, 7.] (1) Wood properly for fire, sometimes for other uses. (2) A log, chump, or block. (3) The stone, or kernel, in fruit. (4) ¶ Meton. Tables of stone to write on. (1) Aridum compone lignum, Hor. Od. 3, 17. Non ex quovis ligno Mercurius fit, Prov. (2) Dissolve frigus; ligna super foco Large repōnens, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 5. Truncus ficulnus, inutile lignum, &c. Id. Sat. 1, 8, 1. (3) Plin. 12, 11. (4) Hott. J. C.

Lico, are, act. (1) To bind, tie, or wrap; to tie up, to tie fast. ¶ (2) To bewitch and disable. (1) § Ligare vulnera, Ov. Met. 7, 850. aliquem legibus, Stat. Sylv. 4, 3, 75. (2) Ibid. 8, 9.

Ligor, ari, pass. To be bound. Ligari vinculo propiore, Ov. Met. 9, 549.

Ligo, onis, m. A spade, a shovel, a mattock, a ploughshare, an iron rake, or such like instrument, to dig and delve with, Hor. Ep. 5, 30.

¶ Ligonizo, are, act. To dig, or cast, up earth with a pickax, Litt. ex Col. sed q.

* Ligula, æ. f. vel ¶ Lingula, Prisc. promiscui ferè usûs ap. vet. [dim. à lingua, per. Sync. rû n.] (1) ¶ A little tongue, (2) Propter similitudinem, The latchet of a shoe, a shoe tie. (3) ¶ A tenor. (4) ¶ The tongue of a pipe. (5) A spoon, scummer, or ladle; an apothecary's spatula. (6) A measure containing three drams and a scruple (quarta pars cyathi.) (7) ¶ A long sword, or dagger, made like a tongue. (8) A small slip, or neck, of land. (9) A word of contempt said of anything that is thin, slim, and slender. (10) ¶ The hollow, or flap, and tip of the ear. (11) ¶ The flap, or cover, of the throat. (1) In primo sensu vix occurrit. (2) Mart. 2, 29. (3) Vitruv. ap. Litt. (4) Id. ap. Eund. (5) Offas adipis liquamine tinctas lingula demittito, Col. 6, 2. (6) Duarum aut trium ligularum mensura, Plin. 20, 5. (7) Gell. 10, 25. (8) Oppida posita in extremis lingulis promontoriisque, Cæj. B. G. 3, 22. ita leg. Budreus. (9) Plaut. Pæn. 5, 51, 30. (10) Sidon. (11) Ex usu medd. = Epiglottis. ¶

Ligula astrictoria, vel simpliciter, ligula, a lace, or point, Jun.

Ligula cruralis, a garter, Id.

* LIGULA, ire, neut. al. scribi. Ligurtia in vet. libb. [an à λῆγος, suave; aut à lingo, extritio?]. (1) To eat deliciously, to pick and choose, tid bits, to feed nicely and delicately. (2) To stabber up. (3) To banker after, or long for. (4) To consume, waste, and spend riotously; to play the glutton. (1) Quæ, cum amatore suo quum cenant, liguriunt, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 14. (2) Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 70. (3) Cum quidam agrariam curationem ligurent, disturbavi rem, Cic. Fam. 11, 21. (4) Non leviter improbitissima lucra ligurare, Id. Verr. 3, 76.

* Liguritus, onis, f. verb. Greedynefs, gluttony, liquorishness, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11.

* Liguritor, oris, m. A lickdish, a glutton, Aufon. Ep. gr. 120.

Ligusticum, ci, n. Lousage of Lombardy, Plin. 19, 8. Col. 12, 57.

Ligustrum, i. n. Privet, or primeprint; also white withywind, or withbind. Alba ligustra cadunt, Virg. Ecl. 2, 18.

* Liliaceus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, lily. ¶ Oleum liliaceum, oil of lily, Pallad. 6, 14.

* Liliærum, i. n. A place where lily grows, a lilybed, Pallad. 3, 21.

* LILIVM, i. n. [à Gr. λῆλιον] A lily, a flower of which there are several sorts. Candida lilia, Virg. En. 6, 709. Breve liliun, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 16.

* LIMA, æ. f. [ex limus, a, um. quod obliquis aciebus secatur, Mart.] (1) ¶ A file. (2) Met. Also the correcting, or mending, of any thing; as of a book, &c. (1) Nec limâ, nec torno, nec id genus ferramentis, uti, Apul. Florid. 2, p. 778.

(2) Limæ labor & mora, Hor. A. Pœt. 291.

* Limadur, a, um, part. To be corrected, or amended. Hortor illi te expoliendum limandumque permittat, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. conf. Cels. 6, 12.

* ¶ Limatè, adv. ius. comp. Exactly, accurately, correctly, politely, neatly, finely, Amm. 15, ult. ¶ Accuratè.

* ¶ Limatio, onis, f. A filing, or polishing, Aug.

* ¶ Limatula, æ. f. A little file, Næv.

* Limatulus, a, um, adj. dim. bellè limatus, politus. Neat, subtle, accurate, fine, quaint. =

Opus hîc est limatulo & polito judicio tuo, Cic. Fam. 5, ult.

* ¶ Limatūra, æ. f. Powder, or dust, that cometh of filing, Onom. vet. limatura βλινμα.

* Limatus, a, um, p. rt. & adj. or, comp. (1) Filed, polished. (2) Neat, trim, pure, elegant, curious. (1) Oratione limatus, Cic. de Orat. 1, 39. (2) Limatius dicendi genus, Id. de Cl. Orat. 34.

Limax, acis, m. Col. f. Plin. [ex limo in quo delitescit, vel quod de limo nascatur, Varr. L. L. 6, 3. unde Plaut. Met. pro meretrice, quod miferos amantes καταφαγει, ut limax olera & folia plantarum arcedit] (1) A snail, a deusnail, or slug. (2) A thievish wabore, a cutthroat, a quean, a barlot. (1) Implicitus conchæ limax, Col. 10, v. 324. Limaces lividæ, Plaut. ap. Varr. (2) Id. in Fragm.

¶ Limbator, oris, m. & trix, icis, f. An embroiderer, suff. for covering, or beeing, Litt. ex Catull. sed. q.

¶ Limbatus, a, um, part. Guarded, or purified; embroidered; Treb. Poll.

¶ Limbellus, i. m. dim. [à limbulus] A little hem, Plaut. ap. Litt. sed q.

Limbolaris, i. m. [à limbulus] A maker of gards, or purses; an embroiderer, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 45.

¶ Limbolaris, i. m. in vet. libb. pro limbolaris, Voff.

¶ Limbulus, i. m. dim. [à limbus] A little hem, or fringe, Litt. quâ auct. non dicit.

LIMBUS, i. m. A purse, a welt, a lace, a border, or guard, about a coat, or gown; a fringe, or selvedge. Aureus limbus obibat chlamydem, Ov. Met. 5, 51. ¶ Limbus duodecim signorum, Varr. ¶ Limbus schoasticis theologis est pars inferum.

LIMEN, inis, n. [à λῆμιν, portus; al. ex limus, quod transversè locatur, Fest. qu. luminis, aliter.

alter limen, est enim limen januae (1) *The lintel, or threshold, of a door.* (2) *A goal, a station, a limit.* (3) *An entry, or entrance.* (4) *Synecd. The house.* (1) *Limen superum, inferumque salve, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1.* (2) *Signo Corripit spatia audito, lumenque relinquunt, Virg. Aen. 5, 316.* Unde *qui captus ab hostibus ad suos fines redit, postliminio redire dicitur.* (3) *Limen interni maris multi eum locum appellaverunt, Plin. 3, 1.* (4) *Exilio domos & dulcia limina nuntiant, Virg. Georg. 2, 511.* ¶ *Perrumpere limina, to break down the gates, Id. Aen. 2, 480.* *Limina imperii, the frontiers, or marches.* In *limine impingere, Prov. to be out at first dash.* *Limine submoveri, to be turned out of waiting, to be no longer a client, Juv. 3, 124.* A *limine salutare disciplinas, to be a novice therein, to be a poor scholar, Sen. Ep. 49.*

* *Limenarcha, æ. m. [ex λιμην portus, & ἀρχή imperium] The warden of the ports, Dig.*

LIMES, itis, m. [à limus obliquus, vid. n. 2.] (1) *A bound, or limit; a border, or frontier; a boundary, or landmark.* (2) *A cross path.* (3) *A great broad way.* (1) *Limes agro positus litem ut discerneret agris, Virg. Aen. 12, 898.* (2) *Seclis in obliquum limes, Ov. Met. 2, 130.* (3) *Vid. insignem locum ap. Liv. 21, 24.*

* *Limeum, i. n. [αἰών, Læmeum. [ἀπὸ τοῦ λαιμῆ, i. e. à peste, quod sit venenoso] A poisonous herb; called also belenium, Plin. 27, 11.*

Limicola, æ. comp. gen. Bred, or living, in mud. Limicolæ ostrea, Auson. Ep. 7, 37.

Limiger, æra, um, adj. Muddy, or bearing mud. ¶ Uvæ limigeræ. Weeds & usual over with mud, Auson. Mos. 45. † *Limotus.*

¶ *Liminare, is, n. A threshold.*

Liminaris, e, adj. Ad limen pertinenens. Belonging to a threshold. Limiæ traves, Vitruv. 6, 4.

¶ *Liminium, i. n. Banishment, or exile, Lex. ex Prud. 9, d. eliminium.*

* *Limis, e, adj. Crooked, askew, Fest. † Limus.*

¶ *Limitaneus, a, um, adj. Belonging to the marches, bounds, or frontiers. ¶ Dux limitaneus, a marquis that is to defend the marches. Limitanei, sc. milites, soldiers in garrison upon the frontiers; qui limitanes, Amm. ¶ Sæpe apud posteriores ævi scriptores reperitur.*

Limitaris, e, adj. Limitary, belonging to bounds. ¶ Iter limitare, A footpath five feet broad betwixt one man's ground and another's, Varr. L. L. 4, 4.

Limitatio, òis, f. verb. A bounding, or limiting. Limitatio terræ vinealis, Col. 3, 12.

¶ *Limitator, òis, m. A limiter, Lexicogr. ex Liv.*

¶ *Limitatus ager. A country, or county, divided into hides, or ploughlands, Fest. † Limitibus descriptus.*

Limito, are, act. To bound, or limit; to divide and part, to set bounds and limits. Vineas limitari decumano oportet, Plin. 17, 22. ¶ *Inven. & apud Cic. Ep. 3, 8. in vet. libb. teste Budæo, ubi al. leg. limavit.*

Limitor, ari, atus sum, dep. Idem. Vineas limitari decumano oportet, Plin. 17, 22.

* *Limma, atis, n. [λεῖμμα, Gr. i. e. defectus] A half note in music; Macrobi. Somn. Scip. 2, 1.*

* *Limo, are, act. [à lima] i. e. lima polio. (1) To file, to take away what is superfluous, to polish. (2) To amend, to correct. (1) In arbores exacuunt limantque cornua elephantum, Plin. 18, 1. (2) Stylus ille maximè ornat ac limat, Cic. de Orat. 3, 49. ¶ Scalpere atque limare gemmas, to cut diamonds, Plin. 36, 7. Limare commoda, to file off, or pare away, one's profit, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37.*

* *Limo, are, neut. [à limus, adj.] ¶ Limare caput cum aliquâ, to join beads; also to askew, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 81.*

* *Limo, are, act. [à limus, subst.] unde oblimo, Virg. Georg. 3, 136. i. e. limo impleo. To fill with dirt, to daub.*

* *Limor, ari, atus, pass. To be filed, polished, &c. Curâ limari, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 6, 37.*

Limo, òis, m. A range, or beam, betwixt two horses in a coach, Litt. ex Col.

* *Limò, adv. Askew, Solin.*

* *Limònes, um, pl. m. Lemnis, Scil.*

* *Limòia, æ. f. [à λεῖμα, pratum] herba, alterum genus Anemones, Plin. 21, 11.*

* *Limonia mala, Limons, or lemons.*

* *Limoniatus, is, m. [à λεῖμα pratum; ita dict. à pratenis virore] A precious stone, the emerald, Plin. 37, 10.*

* *Limonion, i. n. vel Limonium. [ab eodem; quod pratis nascitur] The herb water-green, or wild beets, Plin. 22, 22.*

* *Limosis, atis. Abundance of mud, muddy, Litt. ex Plaut.*

* *Limosus, a, um, adj. Full of mud, or slime; muddy, slimy. Limosus juncus, Virg. Ecl. 1, 49. lacus, Id. Aen. 2, 136.*

* *Limpidus, a, um, adj. [ex limpha, pro limpha, quæ limphidus, vel quæ à λεῖμα, ἀδός] Isimus, sup. Clear, bright, pure, transparent, clear as water. Lacus limpidi, Catull. 4, 24. Vinum defecatum & limpidissimum, Col. 12, 28.*

Limpitudo, òis, f. Clearness, brightness, Plin. 32, in fin.

* *Limulus, a, um, adj. dim. Somewhat a wry, or askew, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 12.*

* *Limus, a, um, adj. & Limis, e. obliquus, transversus. [à λεῖμα, unde & limax λεῖμα animal cochleæ simile, tortuosum, Hesych.] Crooked, a wry, askew. ¶ Ego limis, sc. oculis, ipecto, I looked askew upon, or cast a sheep's eye at, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 53.*

* *Limus, i. m. [al. ex λεῖος, lævis, lubricus; al. à λυμα, sordes, quæ abluntur; al. à λεῖμα, locus humidus; al. ex λυον, limo obduco, vid. λυμα, limus] (1) Mud, slime, clay, loam, mortar. (2) A kind of garment wore by those that waited on public officers, or at the sacrifices. (1) Darescit limus igni, Virg. Ecl. 8, 80. (2) Nig. & Hygin. ap. Serv. in Virg. Aen. 12, 120. ubi al. & fort. rectius, lino.*

* *Linaementum, i. n. (1) Linen, thread, that which is made of flax. (2) Lint, a tent for a wound. (3) The twick of a candle. (1) Col. 6, 11. (2) Cels. 8, 9. & alibi. Admove oporiet naribus extinctum ex lucernâ linaementum, Cels. 4, 20. ¶ Linamenta, òrum, pl. Any thing made of linen, Plin. 7, 2.*

* *Linaarium, i. n. A flaxplat, Col.*

Linariis, i. m. A flaxdresser, a flaxmerchant; he that selleth, or worketh, flax, or linen, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34.

* *Linctus, a, um, part. [à lingo] Sucked, licked, Plin. 35, 50. ed Hard.*

* *Linctus, us, m. [à lingo] A licking, or sucking down, softly; a loping; a lobeck, or electuary. Multi tussim linctu salis discussere, Plin. 36, 17.*

* *Linea, æ. f. propriè est funiculus ex lino.*

(1) *A line, or any long string.* (2) *A carpenter's, or mason's, plumline; a sounding plummet.* (3) *A fishing line.* (4) *A line in a book.* (5) *A break.* (6) *A bound, a long cord, or rather a rail, dividing the ranks of citizens as they sat, to keep them in their places.* (7) *A degree of kindred, a lineage.* (8) *The lines in a dial, showing the hours; the points in the table.* (1) *Ligato pede longâ lineâ gallina custoditur, Col.* (2) *Linea & perpendiculari uti, Cic. 2, fr. 3, 1.* (3) *Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 22. Captum lineâ trahit piscem, Mart. 5, 57.* (4) *Apul. † Versus, vericulus, Cic.* (5) *Plin. 35, 10.* (6) *Quid frustra refugis? cogit nos linea jungi, Ov. Amor. 3, 2, 19. & Met. Mors ultima linea rerum, Hor. Epist. 1, 16, ult.* (7) *Ap. JCC. vet. Plin. 2, 3.* (8) *Salmaf. ¶ Linea margaritarum, a string of pearls; a bracelet, or row, of pearls, Scæv. † Linea dives, the pit and boxes in the theatre, wherein the senators and equestrian order sat, Mart. 8, 78. Extremâ lineâ amare, to love at a distance, to love with never so little encouragement, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 12.*

* *Linealis, e, adj. Lineal, in a line, Amm. 22, 40. † Linearis.*

* *Linaementatio, òis, f. The draught of the shape, or proportion, &c. Jul. Firm. † Graphis.*

* *Linaementum, i. n. (1) The form and fea-*

ture; the proportion, draught, or shape, of a body or village; the strokes, or lines, drawn either to painting, or geometry. (2) *A lineament, a diagram.* (1) *Quæ compositio membrorum? quæ conformatio lineamentorum? Cic. N. D. 1, 18.* (2) *In geometriâ lineamenta formæ intervalla, &c. Id. de Orat. 1, 42.*

* *Linearis, e, adj. Pertaining to a line, drawn out in lines, Plin. 35, 3.*

* *Linaatio, òis, f. A drawing of lines, Vitruv. 9, 4.*

* *Linaator, òis, m. He that draweth lines, Boët.*

* *Linaatus, a, um, part. Drawn out by way of model, or plan, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 42.*

* *Lineo, are, act. To draw lines, to draw the figure of a thing in lines, Vitruv. 9, 4.*

* *Linea, æ. f. A little line, or streak, Gell. 10, 1.*

* *Lineus, a, um, adj. Flaxen, or linen, made of flax. Linea vincula, Virg. Aen. 5, 510. Lineæ vestes, Plin. 12, 6.*

* *Lingo, ere, xi, ctum, act. [à Gr. λεῖω, fut. secund. λεῖω. inserto n, unde & Angl. to lick. (1) To lick with the tongue. (2) To suck softly, and let go down by little and little. (1) Mel mihi videor lingere, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 21. (2) Plin. 37, 10.*

* *Lingua, æ. f. [ex lingo, quâ lingimus, quâ lingua] (1) A tongue. (2) Meton. A language, or speech. (3) Detraction, slander, calumny. (4) Eloquence. (5) A promontory, or narrow piece of land running into the sea. (6) The name of several herbs, as lingua bubula, lang de beuf, &c. (1) Linguis micat ore trifurcis, Virg. Aen. 3, 439. (2) Doctus sermones utriusque linguæ, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 5. (3) Vitemus oculos hominum, si linguas minus facile possumus, Cic. (4) Concedat laurea linguæ, ap. Eund. Offic. 1, 22. (5) Oppida posita in extremis linguis, promontoriisque, Cæs. B. G. 3, 12. Eminent in alium lingua, in quâ sita est, Cic. 44, 11. (6) Plin. 24, 19. ¶ Linguam sitientis canis imitari, to loll out the tongue, Pers. Hæsitare linguâ, titubante linguâ loqui, to flammer, or stutter, Ov.*

* *Linguae, es, id. quod lingula, Plin. 25, 11.*

* *Lingualis, a, um, adj. dim. [à linguax] Talkative, full of tongue, or tittle-tattle, Litt. ex Plaut. sed non reperio.*

* *Linguarium, i. n. (1) An instrument where-with one's tongue is kept, a gag, or as others say, a penalty imposed on one who hath a lavish tongue. Linguario indiget, Prov. vid. Sen. de Benef. 4, 36. Vid. Muret. explicat. in Variis, 12, 5. & Lips. in locum.*

* *Linguat, a, um, part. That hath a good tongue, well languaged, well spoken, that both skill in several languages, a linguist, Tert. † Linguarum peritus.*

* *Linguax, acis, adj. Long tongued, a blab, full of words, a great speaker, a prattler, or chatterer, Gell. 1, 15.*

* *Lingula, æ. quæ & Lingula, æ. f. dim. [à lingua] A little tongue, a lingel, a latchet; the tip, point, or end, of a bar, or lever, which is thrust into the rollers; a little tenon to put into a mortise; also a promontory or ridge of land running into the sea; a small measure, a spoon, or slice. Quarta cyathi pars, a skimmer, or ladle, the tongue of a balance; the herb segg, or gladen. Vid. Ligula.*

Lingulaca, æ. f. (1) A sole fish. (2) A prattling gossip, a tattletale. (3) ¶ Also the herb adders, or serpents, tongue. (1) Vin' lingulacas? sc. pisces, ST. (2) Quid opus est, quando uxor domi est? ea lingulaca est, Plaut. Celsin. 2, 8, 67. (3) Plin. 25, 11. ubi al. leg. lingulata.

Lingulatus, a, um, part. That hath a tongue, or tenon, Vitr. 8, c. uk.

¶ *Lingulosus, a, um, adj. Full of tongue, talkative, Hier. † Garrulus.*

Liniendus, a, um, part. To be anointed. Et, si purgandum ulcus videbitur, melle liniendum, Cels. 7, 26.

* *Liniger, æra, um, adj. Bearing linen, or flax; one that weareth linen, a priest of Isis. Linigeri fugiunt calvi, Mart. 12, 29. Linigera juvenca, Ov. A. Am. 1, 77.*

Liniementum,

Līnimentum, i. n. *An ointment, or liniment; as pledget.* Cels. 5, 26.

Līnio, īre, īvi & īi, ītum. aēt. [*quālenio, de-linio*] *To anoint, or besmear; to rub softly, to chafe gently.* Oleo linire, Col. 17. Luto liniuntur, Vitruv. 7, 3. Vid. Lino. Burmannus ad Quintil. Decl. 13, 5. p. 277. verbum linire nos inferioris ævi & indoctis librariorum calamis debere putat, legendumque ubique linere.

Līnīpūlus, i. m. *A frisk of flax, Felt.*

Līnis, vas, solum. *A kimmel, bowl, or tray.* Turn. Vid. Lenis.

Līnium, i. n. *The woc of whereunto the warp is applied, Felt.* † Līcium transversum.

† **Līnæ**, ārum. f. pl. [*ita dict. quodd ex lanā*] *A kind of square rough mantles.* Littr. ex Plaut.

Līno, ēre, līni, Quint. līvi & lēvi (vul. q. āleo) lītum. aēt. (1) *To anoint.* (2) *To daub, or paint.* (3) *To besmear, or bewray.* (1) Dolia gummi liverunt, Col. 12, 50. (2) ¶ Auro tecta linuntur, the roofs are gilded, or gilt, Ov. de Med. fac. 7. (3) Linit ora luto, Id. Fast. 3, 760. pice, Liv. 21, 8.

Līnor, ni, lītuz, patī. *To be daubed, cloted, besmeared, &c.* Col. Linuntur auro tecta, Ov. Med. 7. Vid. Lino.

* † **Līnōsitas**, āris. f. *Abundance of flax.* Plaut. test. līt.

* **Līnōstrophon**, i. n. i. e. līni versio [*ex λίνων, linum, & στροφή, versio*] al. πλάσιον, al. μαμβριον v. c. *The herb horsebound.* Plin. 20, 22.

* **Līnōzōstis**, āis. f. [*ex λίνων, linum, & ζώνος, cingulum*] *The herb mercury.* Plin. 25, 5.

Līnuendus, a, um. part. *To be left.* Cum duce simul līnuenda potestas, Claud. 2. in Ruff. 21.

Līnuens, tis. part. *Departing, fainting.* Līnuentem revocavit animum, Curt. 9, 5, 11. Conf. Sil. 11, 315.

Līnquo, ēre, līqui, † līctum. (1) *To leave, quit, or forsake.* (2) *To discard, or cast off.* (3) § Neut. *To faint, or shrink.* (1) Fortuna potentes domos inimica līquit, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 23. (2) Līnque severa, Id. Od. 3, 8, 28. (3) Vid. Līnuens.

Līnquor, i. patī. *To be left, &c.* ¶ Līnqui animo, to swoon, Suet. Cæsar. 45.

* † **Līnteāmen**, īnis. n. *A linen cloth, a sheet.* Apul. Met. 11. † Līnteāmen.

* † **Līnteārius**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, linen.* Ulp. ¶ Līnteāria negotiatio, the trade of a linendraper, the buying and selling of linen, Dig. 14, 4, 5. † Līnteo.

* † **Līnteārius**, i. m. *A linen-merchant, a linen-draper; also a sempster.* Ulp. † Līnteo.

* **Līnteātus**, a, um. adj. *That wears a robe, surplice, or other linen vesture.* ¶ Līnteata legio, a regiment of the Samnites, Liv. 10, 38. ubi vid. interpretes. Līnteatus senex, one of the priests of Isis, Sen. de Vitā beatā, 2.

* **Līnteo**, ōnis. m. *A linenweaver, a seller of linen.* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 38.

* **Līnteolum**, i. n. dim. [*ā līnteum*] *A little piece of linen cloth, a rag, clout, or pledget.* Līnteolum cæsitiū, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 46. Līnteola aceto imbuta, Col. 6, 16. Conf. Cels. 5, 26.

LINTER, tris. f. semel m. *Grammaticis est dub. gen. Varr.* (1) *A little boat, a freshwater boat, a wherry, a sculler.* (2) *Also a trough, or tray.* (3) *Also a basket to carry grapes into the vinepress.* (1) Līntribus in insulam materiam convexit, Cic. pro Mil. 27. Līntres magno remorum sonitu incitæ, Cæs. B. G. 7, 60. Exiguus linter, Tibull. 2, 5, 34. (2) Cavat arbore līntres, Virg. Geor. 1, 262. (3) Servabit plenis in līntribus uvas, Tib. 1, 5, 23.

* **Līnteum**, i. n. [*qu. lineum, ex lino*] (1) *Any linen cloth, a towel, a napkin.* (2) Meton. *A sail.* (1) Līnteum cape, atque exterge tibi manus, Plaut. Moss. 1, 3, 110. (2) Certum est dare līntea retro, Virg. Æn. 3, 686. Līntea inferre fluctibus, Val. Blacc. 4, 83.

* **Līnteus**, a, um. adj. [*ā līnum*] *Of linen, or līnt.* Vestis līntea, Cic. Verr. 5, 56. Līntei libri, Liv. 9, 40. ¶ Līntea volumina, maps, and sometimes publick records, written upon linen.

¶ **Līntrārius**, i. m. *A boatman, bargeman, or ferryman; a sculler.* Dig.

¶ **Līntrārius**, i. m. *A small boat.* Cic. Att. 10, 10. sed varr. codd. *līntrārius*

* **LīNUM**, i. n. [*ex λίνων, Gr.*] (1) *Flax, linen.* (2) Meton. *Thread.* (3) *A rope in a ship.* (4) *A casting-net, or drag-net.* (5) *Pl. lina. Purse nets, or bays.* (1) Urit līni campum seges, Virg. Geor. 1, 77. (2) Cels. 7, 14. & sæpe alibi. (3) Parant torto subducere carbasia līno, Ov. Fast. 3, 587. (4) Pelago alius trahit humida līna, Vir. Geor. 1, 142. (5) Nodosa tollite līna, Ov. Met. 3, 151. ¶ Līni semen, linseed. Plin. ¶ Līni-stupa, tow, burds, or oakum. Līni factum, flax spun, yarn, Ulp. infectum, unwrought, unspun, Id. Līnum catagraphum, i. e. līnteum variis figuris notatum, such as damask, diaper, &c. Catull. 23, 7. sed al. leg. catagraphos Thynos. Līnum incidere, to cut the thread, i. e. to open a letter, for they tied their letters with thread, and sealed the knot with wax, Cic. Cat. 3, 5.

* † **Līo**, āre. [*ex λείω, λείω, lævigo*] *To make smooth.* ¶ Liare cisternas, to smooth them over, Text. al. leg. linire, i. e. gyphare, to stop with mortar, or terrace.

* **Līpāra**, æ. f. [*ex λιπαράς, pinguis*] *A salve, or soft plaster.* Medicamenta quæ vocant liparas, Plin. 33, 6. Conf. Cels. 5, 19, 25. Gr. vocem retinuit, emplastrā quas λιπαράς Græci nominant.

* **Līpāris**, f. [*ab eodem*] (1) *A kind of lizard, or fish.* (2) *Also a certain gem.* (3) *A river of Cilicia.* (1) Plin. 32, 7. (2) Id. 37, 10. (3) Vid. Prop.

* † **Līpōthymia**, æ. f. [*ex λείπω, līnquo, & θυμός, animus*] *A fainting, a swooning away.* Lat. Deliquium, defectio animi.

* **Līppiens**, tis. part. *Being blearyed, or dim-sighted.* Calor autem adjuvat omnia quæ frigus infestat, item līppientes, si nec dolor, nec lachrymæ sunt, Cels. 1, 9.

* **Līppio**, īre, īvi, ītum. n. *To be sandblind, purblind, or dim of sight; to be blearyed.* Cum leviter līppirem, has ad te dedi, Cic. Attic. 7, 14.

¶ **Līppunt** fauces fame, my jaws are clammy, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 39. audacissima translatio.

* **Līppitudo**, dīnis. f. *A waterish running of the eyes, or bloodshot of the eyes.* Līppitudinis meæ signum tibi sit librarii manus, Cic. Attic. 8, 13. Conf. Cels. 1, 5.

* **Līppitur**, imperf. *Ne omnino līppiat, that he may not be starkblind, or blearyed.* Plin. 23, 8.

* **Līppus**, a, um. adj. [*qu. λείος ὄμις, vel ὀλίγος, stillo, quodd līppientibus stillent oculi, Voss. ὀλίγος, humor pinguis qui defluit ex oculis, Bec.*] (1) *Blearyed.* (2) *Having dropping, or waterish eyes; mopeyed, one whose eyes run with water.* (1) Līppo quasi oculo me herus meus manum abstinere haud quit, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 11. (2) Omnibus & līppis notum & tonforibus, Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 3. Oculis līppus inunctis, Ibid. 1, 2, 25. ¶ Līppa lacuna, dropping, dribbling, or leaking, Mart. 8, 53. Līppa ficus, oozeey, moist, of a white milky juice, Id. 7, 19.

* † **Līptōte**, es. f. *vox barbara ap. recentiores gramm. pro litotes, quod vid.*

¶ **Līquābilis**, e. adj. *Which may be melted, or made soft and liquid, as wax.* Cera liquabilis, Apul. Apol. p. 454.

* **Līquāmen**, īnis. n. [*ā līquo*] (1) *Dripping, anything wherewith meat is basted, just melted and tried, grease, tallow.* (2) *Ointment, pickle.* (1) Offæ adipis līquamine tinctæ, Col. 6, 2. (2) Col. 7, 4.

Līquandus, a, um. part. *To be loosened, &c.* ¶ **Līquanda** alvus, to be loosened, or made loose, Cels. 4, 4.

¶ **Līquasco**, āre. incept. [*ā līquo, ut ā labo labasco*] *To melt away, to dissolve.* Voss.

¶ **Līquatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A melting.* Aur. Vopisc.

¶ **Līquātor**, ōris. m. *A melter.* Lexicogr. ex Cels.

Līquātus, a, um. part. *Melted, dissolved.* Gut-tæ liquatæ solis ardore, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10. Mella liquata favis, Ov. Fast. 4, 152.

Līquēfaciens, tis. part. *Melting.* Līquēfaciens omentum in flammā, Catull. 87, 6.

Līquēfācio, ēre, fēcī, factum. i. e. *liquefe facio.* *To melt, or make to melt; to dissolve, or make*

liquid. Quos nullæ faciles lætitiæ exultantes længuidis liquefaciunt voluptatibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6. Ap. idoneos raro leg. nisi in participiis.

¶ **Līquēfactio**, ōnis. f. *A melting.* Poster.

¶ **Līquēfactus**, a, um. part. *Melted, dissolved, wasted, consumed, clarified, tried and settled, cleared.* Legum æra liquefacta, Cic. Catil. 3, 8. Liquefactæ glandes, Lucan. 7, 514.

Līquēfio, factus. *To be melted, or dissolved.* Flammā thura liquefiunt, Ov. Met. 761.

Līquens, tis. part. id. quod liquidus, *Melting, liquid, moist.* ¶ Campi liquentes, the sea, Virg. Æn. 6, 724. Sil. 14, 269.

LīQUEO, ēre, līcui. unde in comp. deliquit, Ov. primā communi. [*ā līx, i. e. aqua, quod contracte dicitur pro liquis*] (1) *To melt, to dissolve, to become liquid and moist.* (2) Met. *To be clear and plain.* (1) Vina liquentia fundam, Virg. Æn. 5, 238. Cum liquentia stipant Mella, Id. Æn. 1, 436. (2) Si haberem aliquid, quod liqueret, Cic. N. D. 2, 1. Sed hæc notio tertis personis solum competit. Pro liqueo, nisi in participiis, usurpatur potius liqueco.

Līquescent, tis. part. *Melting, dissolving, as snow doth.* Nix liquescens, Liv. 21, 36. Hinc

¶ **Līquescentia**, æ. f. *Melting.* Hermol.

Līquesco, ēre. incept. [*ā liqueo*] (1) *To melt like wax.* (2) *To run as metal doth.* (3) *To thaw as snow doth, to grow liquid and moist.* (4) Met. *To be dissolved, to grow soft and effeminate.* (5) *To relent, to faint.* (1) Igni cera liquescit, Virg. Ecl. 8, 80. (2) Silax fornace liquescit, Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 122. (3) Mens mea tabida facta De nive manantis more liquescit aquæ, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 1, 68. (4) Voluptate cum liquescimus, suimusque molliat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22. (5) Vid. n. 3. Duresco, Virg. = Fluo, Cic. Reg. abl. causæ.

Līquet, imperf. [*ā liqueo*] *Liquet, i. e. liquidum, manifestum & clarum est.* Don. *It appar- eth, it is sure, clear, certain and manifest; it is apparent, or well known.* Absolvere non quivi, & propterea juravi non lique, Cic. ¶ **Līquet** mihi dejerare, I may take my oath of it, Ter. Eun. 2, 3. **Līquet** inter nos, we are sure of it, Cic. N. L. i. e. non liquet, it doth not appear, a form used when the jury brought in their verdict ignoramus, and the business was put off to another hearing.

¶ **Līquidē**, adv. iūs, comp. iūsīmē, sup. *Plainly, clearly, manifestly, apparently.* Liquidē serenū cælum, Gell. 14, 1. † **Līquidō**. Liquidus de sensu tuo judicavi, Cic. Fam. 10, 10. ¶ **Līquidissimē** constat, August.

Līquidusculus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat more mild and smooth.* Liquidusculusque ero, quā ventus est Favonius, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 71.

Līquidō, adv. *Clearly, plainly.* ¶ **Līquidō** jurare, to swear pointblank, to swear with a safe conscience, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 14.

¶ **Līquido**, āre. aēt. *To make moist, or clear.* Pap. † **Līquēfacio**.

¶ **Līquidum**, i. n. subst. ex adj. *Water, moisture.* Liquida urna, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 54.

Līquidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. iūsīmē, sup. [*ā liqueo*] (1) *Liquid, moist, soft.* (2) *Clear, pure, without mud, of water.* (3) *Serene, calm, clear.* (4) *Evident, plain, manifest.* (1) Līquidi odores, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 2. Crasæque conveniunt liquidis, & liquida crassis, Lucr. 4, 1253. Ubi notandum licenter produxisse pri- mam, ut in sequenti. (2) Liquidus humi aquat, Lucr. 3, 428. Amnis liquidior, Plin. 34, 8. (3) Liquidissimus æther, Lucr. 5, 501. & Met.

= Animo liquido & tranquillo es, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 36. (4) Ad liquidum explorata veritas, Liv. 3, 8. ¶ **Plumbum liquidum**, melted lead, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 2. Liquidus venter, a loose, or soluble, belly, Mart. 13, 116. ¶ Iter liquidum, a voyage, or journey by sea, Prop. 3, 21, 14. ¶ So- rores liquidæ, the nymphs, Ov. Met. 1, 704. Vox liquida, a clear shrill voice, Lucr. 5, 1378. Mens liquida, free from passion, or prejudice; undisturbed, Catull. 61, 46. Liquidus ignis, pure æther, al.

Virg. Ecl. 6, 34. ¶ **Literæ liquidæ**, l, m, n, r, quodd quasi sono liquecant, Gramm.

Liquo, āre. act. *i. e.* liquere facio. [*à liqueo*] *To melt, to dissolve, to thaw.* Capulos solutis Perfudit gladiis, ereptaque pila liquavit, *Luc.* 7, 159. ¶ *Liquare* alvum, *to loosen, or make one loose*, *Cels.* 4, 4. *Liquare* vina, *to rack, or fine, to strain, and take them off the lees; to strain, to decant, liquor out of one vessel into another*, *Hor.* *Od.* 1, 11, 6.

Liquor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be melted, &c.* *Mart.* 9, 3.

Liquor, ēris. Poët. car. præf. & sup. Depon. aut saltem passiv. abs. act. (1) *To be dissolved, or melted; to drop.* (2) *To run, or glide, along; as rivers do.* (3) *Met. To waste, or wear, a way; as time.* (1) *Liquitur* ut glacies, *Ov. Met.* 2, 808. (2) *Liquitur* montibus humor, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 43. (3) *In partem peiorem liquitur ætas*, *Lucr.* 2, 1140. *Attenuatus amore* *Liquitur*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 490.

Liquor, ōris. m. [*à liqueo*] (1) *Fluidity.* (2) *Any moisture, juice, or liquor.* (3) ¶ *The sea.* (1) ¶ *Causæ quæ vim habeant concretionis & liquoris*, *Cic. de Univ.* 14. (2) *Liquor mellis*, *Lucr.* 1, 937. *aquæ*, *Cic.* ¶ *Vitigenus liquor*, *vine*, *Lucr.* 5, 15. *Albus ovi liquor*, *Col.* 6, 38. (3) *Medius liquor* *Secernit* *Europen* ab *Afro*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 46.

LIRA, æ. f. (1) *A balk, or ridge of land between two furrows.* (2) ¶ *A furrow.* (1) *Col.* 2, 4. = *Porca* ibidem. (2) *Non.*

* **LIRÆ**, ārum. f. pl. [*à λήροι, Gr.*] *Trifles, toys, fooleries, tittle-tattle, a flimsy sham.* = *Germanæ germanæ* atque *liræ*, *liræ*, *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 1, 9.

LIRĀTIM, adv. *In ridges, ridge by ridge, ridge-ways*, *Col.* 11, 3, 20.

* **LIRĀNUM**, i. n. [*à λείριον liliū*] *sc. unguentum sive oleum.* *Oil, or ointment, of lillies*, *Plin.* 21, 5.

¶ **LIRIPĪUM**, i. n. M. Gr. vox barb. vel qu. cleri ephippium, uti cingulum sacerdotale vulgari scommate dic. *A tippet, which doctors and noblemen's chaplains wear with their gowns, a liri-ppop.* ¶ *Epomis.*

LIRO, āre. act. [*à lira*] *sc. liras facio.* *To make balks, or ridges, in land; to plough land the third time.* *Cum primò aratur proscindi dicitur; cum secundò offringi; cum tertio lirari.* ¶ *To roll the ground and so to break the clods and cover the seed.* *Tabellā aratro adnexā, quod vocant lirare, operientes semina.* *Vid. plura ap. Plin.* 18, 20.

LIROR, āri. pass. *To be made in, or separated by, ridges.* *Lirantur jugera*, *Col.* 11, 47.

LIS, litis. f. certè olim litis dicebatur in re-cto. [*an à λισ, vehementis obtestatio?*] (1) *Any strife, or dispute; a vehement contention.* (2) *A falling out, a quarrel, a brangle, a wrangling dispute.* (3) *A fact, process, or action, at law.* (1) *Philosophi ætatem in litibus conterunt*, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 20. (2) *Inferiis imperandis, ut litibus & jurgis se abstinere, imperabatur*, *Id. de Div.* 1, 45. (3) = *Litium & rixæ cupidus* *protervæ*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 14, 26. ¶ *Litis contestatio, the producing of witnesses in court; redemption, an agreement upon composition; estimatio, rating the costs and damages with the suit; sometimes an amercing*, *Nep.* *Lite persequi, to go to law*, *Cic.* *Litem intendere alicui, to sue one, or bring an action against him*, *Id.* *Litem capitis in aliquem inferre, to question for his life*, *Cic. pro Clu.* 41. *In litem jurare, to swear to the truth of his action before he enter it*, *Id.* ¶ *Lite cadere, Fest.* *litem perdere, to lose his action, to be cast*, *Cic.* *Litem secundum tabulas alicujus dare, to give the cause on his side*, *Id.* *Nostra omnis lis est, we have got the day*, *Plaut.*

LISÆ, ārum. pl. f. *The great throat veins*, *Cels.* 4, 1.

* ¶ **LITĀMEN**, īnis. n. [*à lito*] *A sacrifice*, *Prud. præf. Ham.* 50.

* ¶ **LITĀNIA**, æ. f. [*λειτουργία, Gr. i. e. supplicatio*] *a supplication, the litany*, *Eccl.*

* **LITANS**, tis. part. *Appeasing by sacrifice.* *Circe Perusiam sacrificio non litante*, *Suet. Aug.* 96. *Litantes fibræ*, *Lucan.* 6, 524.

* **LITATIO**, ōnis. f. verb. [*à lito*] *Appeasing of God by sacrifice.* *Hosiaæ sine litatione cæsæ*, *Liv.* 27, 23.

* **LITĀTO**, adv. *Luckily, fortunately, with the good pleasure of the gods.* ¶ *Nec auspiciatò, nec litatò instrunt aciem*, *Liv.* 5, 38.

* ¶ **LITĀTOR**, ōris. m. *He that offereth sacrifice and appeaseth God*, *Arnob.* ¶ *Qui litat.*

* **LITĀTUS**, a, um. part. *Sacrificed, paid to the gods.* *Postce Deos veniam, sacrisque litatis, Indulge hospitio*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 50.

¶ **LITEMUS**, i. m. *Amused, R. ex Plin.*

LITĒRA, æ. f. Poët. littera. [*vel qu. legendo iteretur, Prisc. à lineaturā, per Sync. Scal. ut γράμμα & γραμμή, vel à λῆρος, quod sit tenuis & exilis ductus. Rect. à sup. litum, ut & litura, quia illinitur chartæ, unde oblittero.* ¶ *Litera est pars orationis individua, defin. Voss.*] (1) *A letter of a book, a letter of the cross-row.* (2) *One's handwriting.* (3) *A letter or epistle.* (4) *A bill, or scroll.* (1) *Ut iota literam tollas, & plenissimum dicas*, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 12. (2) *Accedit ad similitudinem tuæ literæ*, *Id. Att.* 7, 2. (3) *A raptā Briscide litera venit*, *Ov. Epist.* 3, 1. (4) *Cic. Verr.* 3, 64. ¶ *Litera maxima, a capital, or upper case, letter; minuta, a small, or lower case, letter*, *Id.* *Litera salutaria, A. for absolutio.* *Litera trilis, C, for condemnatio.* *Trium literarum homo, i. e. FUR, a thief*, *Plaut. Apul.* 2, 4, 51. *Literam longam facere, to be banged, to make the letter I*, *Ibid.* 2, 1, 39. *Præformare literas, To set one a copy*, *Quint.* *Ad literam, to a little, word for word*, *Id.*

LITĒRÆ, ārum. f. pl. (1) *An epistle, or letter sent to a friend, &c.* (2) *Writings, deeds, memoirs, evidences.* (3) *Learning, study, knowledge.* (4) *Arithmetick.* (1) *Pomponio literas de omnibus rebus diligenter dabis*, *Cic. Att.* 5, 4. (2) *Condite in ærario literas*, *Id. Verr.* 6. (3) = *Refero me ad literas, & studia nostra*, *Id. Att.* 4, 16. (4) *Quas rationes si cognovis, intelliges nemini plus quam mihi literas profuisse*, *Id. in Pison.* 61. ¶ *Literas dare ad aliquem, to send one a letter*, *Id.* *Unis literis, in one letter*, *Id.* *Binæ continuæ literæ, two letters, not duæ*, *Id.* *Abdere se literis, to keep close to his book*, *Id.* *Literas nesciebat, he was no scholar*, *Id.* *Interiores & reconditæ literæ, deep learning*, *Id.* *Consignare literis, to write down, to set down in writing*, *Id.* *In literas publicas referre, to register*, *Id.* *Literas facere*, *Just.* 27, 2.

¶ **LITĒRĀLIS**, e. adj. *Literal, to the letter.* *Sen sus literalis*, *Theol.*

¶ **LITĒRĀRIA**, æ. f. *sc. scientia.* *Grammar learning*, *Aug.*

LITĒRĀRIUS, a, um. adj. *Belonging to letters and learning.* ¶ *Ludus literarius, A school*, *Plin.* 9, 8.

LITĒRĀTĒ, adv. iūs, comp. *Learned'y, scholar-like.* = *Literæ perscriptæ scitè & literatè*, *Cic. in Pison.* 35. *L. Philus perbene loqui Latine putabatur, literatiusque quam cæteri*, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 28.

* **LITĒRĀTIO**, ōnis. f. *Pedantry, A B C, learning.* ¶ *Afferunt aliqui ex Varr.*

LITĒRĀTOR, ōris. m. *A petty schoolmaster, a pedant, a teacher of boys in the A B C, a sorry grammarian, a smatterer*, *Suet. de illust. Grammat.* 4.

¶ **LITĒRĀTORIUS**, a, um. adj. *Very well learned*, *Tert.* ¶ *Literatus.*

LITĒRĀTŪRA, æ. f. [*à literis*] (1) *Grammar learning, writing and reading.* *παιδεία.* (2) *Learning in general, scholarship, good literature.* (1) *Prima illa literatura, per quam pueris elementa traduntur*, *Sen. Epist.* 88. (2) *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 45.

LITĒRĀTUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. *learned, sup.* (1) *Marked with letters.* (2) *Learned, littered, able in scholarship.* (3) *Stigmatized, branded in the hand, or forehead.* (1) *Ensiculu' st aureolus literatus*, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 102. (2) *Fratrem tuum literatissimum fuisse judico*, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. (3) *Si hic literatus me finet*, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 6, 49. ¶ *Otium literatum, time spent in study*, *Cic.* ¶ *Grammatici dicti sunt literati.* *Vid. Suet. de Clar. Gramm.* 4.

¶ **LITĒRIO**, ōnis. m. *A smatterer in learning*, *Amm. Marc.* 17, 22.

¶ **LITĒRŌSUS**, a, um. adj. *Greatly learned*, *Non. ex Cass.* ¶ *Homo bene literosus, q. d. a mere scholar.* ¶ *Literatus.*

LITĒRŪLÆ, ārum. pl. f. (1) *A short letter from a friend.* (2) *Learning.* (1) *Hoc literularum ad te exaravi*, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 1. (2) *Id.* *Fam.* 16, 10. ¶ *Græcis literulis imbutus, a pretty good Græcian*, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 7.

* **LITHANĪCUS**, i. m. [*à λίθος lapis*] *One that hath the stone in his reins, or bladder*, *Plin.* 20, 22.

* ¶ **LITHANTHRAX**, ācos. f. [*ex λίθος, lapis, & άνθραξ carbo*] *Pitcoal, or seacoal*, *Camd.*

* **LITHARGYROS**, i. m. [*ex λίθος, lapis, & άργυρος, argentum; argenti spuma*] *Litharge, the scum, froth, or spume, of lead, silver, or gold*, *Plin.* 26, 9. *for there are three sorts, viz. the chryssitis, argyritis, and molybditis, ex eodem.*

* **LITHIĀSIS**, is. f. [*à λίθος, lapis*] *The stone in the kidneys, or bladder.*

* **LITHĒZONTES**, um. m. pl. [*ita dict. quæ lapidibus similes, à λίθος lapis*] *A kind of ordinary carbuncle*, *Plin.* 37, 7.

* **LITHŌCOLLA**, æ. f. [*λίθοκόλλα, Gr. à λίθος, lapis, & κόλλα gluten*] *Cement, cybectawith stones are joined and as it were glued, together; stone-glass*, *Plin.* 7, 56.

* ¶ **LITHŌGLYPHOS**, i. m. [*λίθογλυφος, Gr. ex λίθος lapis, & γλύφω sculpo*] *A graver in stone, a stonemason.* ¶ *Lapidum sculptor.*

* **LITHŌPERMON**, i. n. [*ex λίθος lapis, & σπέργμα semen*] *The herb grummil, graymull, or jonccrop*, *Plin.* 27, 11.

* ¶ **LITHŌSTRŌTA**, ōrum. pl. n. [*λίθοστρωτα, Gr. i. e. lapidibus strata, sc. pavimenta, ex λίθος lapis, & στρωτός stratus*] *Places paved with fine little pieces of marble of several colours.* ¶ *Pavimenta tessellata.*

* **LITHŌSTRŌTEN**, i. n. sing. [*ab eodem*] *A pavement made of small pieces of marble, of different colours.* *Nunc quod emblematum lithostraton.* *Varr. R. R.* 5, 2.

* **LITHŌSTRŌMIA**, æ. f. & **LĀTŌMIA**, Gr. [*ex λίθος, lapis, & τέμνω, cædo*] *A mason's workshop, or a quarry; also a prison in Syracuse for malefactors*, *Cic. Lapidina, Varr. L. L.* 4, 32.

* **LITHŌSTRŌMUS**, i. m. [*ab eodem*] (1) ¶ *A mason, a stonemason.* (2) *A surgeon that cuteth out the stone in the bladder.* (1) *Litt. ex Plin.* (2) *Cels.* 7, 26. *sed Græcis literis.*

LITĒEN, īnis. m. *A blower of a clarion*, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 16.

LITĒGANS, tis. part. *Wrangling, pleading.* *Eum videram frustra litigantem*, *Cic. pro Cael.* 11.

¶ **LITĒGĀTIO**, ōnis. f. *A quarreling, or brawling*, *Post.*

LITĒGĀTOR, ōris. m. verb. *A wrangler, quarreler, or pettypleader; a barterer*, *Cic. pro Dom.* 41.

¶ **LITĒGĀTRIX**, īcis. f. (1) *She that is a party in a suit, or action.* (2) *A fold, or quarrelsome and brawling woman.* (1) *Ap. JCC.* (2) *Suet. ap. Litt.*

LITĒGĀTUS, ūs. m. verb. *A debate, or quarrel; a wrangling in law.* *In hoc litigatu quodammodo tibi excidisti*, *Quint. Decl.* 6.

LITĒGŌSUS, a, um. adj. (1) *Litigious, quarrelsome, full of dispute and wrangling.* (2) *A thing in dispute.* (1) *Disputatio litigiosa*, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 26. (2) *Litigiosus ager*, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 660.

LITĒGIUM, i. n. [*à litigo*] *Strife, debate, controversy, quarrel.* *Cum viro litigium natum*, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 16.

LITĒGO, āre. act. *i. e.* *lites ago.* (1) *To debate, quarrel, strive, wrangle, scold, &c.* (2) *To sue one another, to go to law.* (1) *Cum illo litigat*, *Tert. Andr.* 5, 2, 12. (2) = *Noli pati litigare fratres, & judiciis conficari*, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 25.

LITĒGOR, āri. pass. *To be debated.* *Exigebatur quadragesima summæ, de quâ litigaretur*, *Suet. Calig.* 40.

* *Līto*, āre. act. [*ἀ λιτῆ*, preces] (1) *To sacrifice, or offer up in sacrifice.* (2) *To appease, or atone; to make satisfaction.* (1) § *Pastorexta litabat ovis, Prop. 4, 1.* (2) § *Animā litandum Argolicā, Virg. Aen. 2, 118.* ☞ *Me Juppiter faciat, ut semper sacrificem, nec unquam litem, Plaut. Most. 2, 42.*

* *Lītor*, āri. pass. *To be atoned.* Quid, cum pluribus diis immolatur, qui tandem evenit, ut litetur aliis, aliis non litetur? *Cic. de Div. 2, 17.*

Lītōrālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the sea-side, or shore.* *Vota litoralibus facta deis, Catull. 4, 1.*

Lītōreus, a, um. adj. *On the shore, or sea-side.* *Oves litoreæ, Virg. Aen. 12, 248.* arc-næ, *Ov. Met. 15, 725.*

|| *Lītōricus*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the sea shore, R. & G. ex Ov.*

Lītōrōsus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the sea shore.* || *Litorosum mare, the sea, or near upon the shore.* *Lapis litoroso mari similis, Plin. 37, 10.*

* *Lītōtes*, is. f. q. d. tenuitas. [*ἀ λιτὸς*, tenuis] *A figure in rhetoric wherein by a negation of the contrary, less is expressed than is intended, as, Pythagoras non sordidus auctor naturæ, verique, i. e. præclarus, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 14.* ☞ *Vulgò malè scribitur lītotes.*

Littēra, littus, &c. *Vid. Litera, litus, &c.*

Lītūra, æ. f. [*ἀ λιν*, litum] (1) *A daubing, or smearing.* (2) *A blot, streak, or dash, through any writing; a blur.* (1) *Col. 4, 24.* (2) *Lachrymæ secere lituras, Ov. Epist. 3, 3.*

Lītūrārius, a, um. adj. *Liturarii, Aus. præf. in Cent. sc. libri quos Cic. Liturarum adversarios vocat. Blotting books, foul blurred cōpys.*

* || *Līturgia*, æ. f. [*ἀ λειτουργία*, quæ est λειτουργεῖν, i. e. opus facere publicum, vel publicè, Suid.] *Publick service, a form of publick service; the Liturgy, or publick service of the church, Eccl.*

* || *Līturgicus*, a, um. adj. *ministerialis. Belonging to the liturgy, Eccl.*

* *Līturgus*, i. m. [*λειτουργός*, Gr. i. e. minister publicus] *qui facit opus publicum, præsertim circa res sacras, Eccl.*

|| *Lītūro*, āre. act. *To blot, or strike, out with the pen, Sidon. † Deleo.*

Lītus, a, um. part. [*ἀ λιν*] (1) *Anointed, smeared over, daubed.* (2) *Spotted, marked.* (3) *Met. Adorned, embellished.* (1) *Suet. Ner. 31.* *Celf. 6, 6, 20.* (2) *Paribus lita corpora guttis, Virg. Geor. 4, 99.* (3) *Lucietii poemata lita sunt multis luminibus ingenii, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 10.*

Lītus, ūs. m. verb. [*ἀ λιν*] *A besmearing, Plin. 33, 6.*

Lītus, & Poët. littus, ōris. n. quā fluctus eludit, al. leg. elidit, al. allidit, *Cic. [à lido, i. e. frango, ut ἀ λιν ab ἀ γω, frango, Perot. restitit fort. à sup. litum, quod fluctibus illinatur]* *The shore, the sea side, the bank, or coast; land lying near the sea.* || *Arare litus, to labour in vain, Virg. = Amenitates orarum & litorum, Cic.*

Lītus, i. m. [*à lite*, quod sit litis, i. e. bellici certaminis testis & index] (1) *The angur's crooked staff, wherewith he used in his office to quarter the heaven.* (2) *A crooked trumpet for horse, a clarion, as the straight one was for foot.* (1) *Romuli litus, id est, incurvum, & leviter à summo inflexum bacillum, Cic. de Div. 1, 17.* (2) ☞ *Lituo tubæ Permissus sonitus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 23.* *Lituum concentus, Val. Flacc. 6, 156.* *Ad lituos exsilire, Id. 6, 108.*

Līvens, tis. part. (1) *Black and blue, yellow.* (2) *Met. Envyous.* (1) *Liventes racemi, Prop. 4, 2, 13.* = *Margarita suffusca & liventia, Tac. Agric. 12.* *Pustulæ liventes, Plin. 20, 43.* *Liventia mella, Val. Flacc. 1, 63.* (2) *Fata liventia, Stat. Conf. Sil. 2, 668.* 10, 137.

Līveo, ēre. car. præf. neut. (1) *To be black and blue, or pale and wan; to grow black and blue.* (2) *To be rusty and foul.* (3) *Met. To envy, or grudge.* (1) *Liventia pectora tudent,*

Ov. Met. 8, 535. *Catenis livent brachia, Prop. 4, 7, 69.* *Et Tyrii moderator livet aheni, Stat. Sylv. 1, 2, 151.* (2) *Livent rubigine dentes, Ov. Met. 2, 776.* (3) *Livet Carinus, rumpitur, &c. Mart. 8, 61.*

Līvesco, ēre. incept. (1) *To wax blue.* (2) *Met. To envy, or repine.* (1) *Digiti livefcunt in pedibus, Lucr. 3, 530.* (2) = *Haud equidem invideo, neque eum livefcere fas est, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 3, 27.*

|| *Līvia*, æ. f. [*à livido colore*] *A stock dove, a blue woodpigeon, Jun.*

Līvia, seu *Līviāna*, charta, [*in honorem Līviæ Augustæ sic dict.*] *A sort of imperial paper, much thicker than the augusta, Voss. Livia charta, Plin. arbor, Col. 10, 414.*

Līviānum æs, *A sort of brass, so named from Livia the wife of Augustus.* *Livianum æs, Plin. 34, 2.*

|| *Līvidē*, adv. *Blueishly, envyously, Litt. quā auct. ipse videat.*

Līvidūlus, dim. [*à lividus*] *Somewhat envyous and spitefull.* *Quibus invidas, si lividulus sis, Juven. 11, 110.*

Līvidus, a, um. adj. or. comp. sūmus, sup. [*à liveo*] (1) *Black and blue, pale and wan, of the colour of lead.* (2) *Dark, dusky.* (3) *Envyous, spitefull, backbiting.* (1) *Livida gestat armis brachia, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 10.* (2) *Animæ remis vada livida verrunt, Virg. Aen. 6, 320.* (3) *Omnibus invidas, livide, nemo tibi, Mart. 1, 41.*

Līvor, ōris. m. [*ex liveo*] (1) *Blueness, wanness, paleness; the trace, or mark, of a blow, or bruise.* (2) *Met. Spite, envy, malice.* (1) *Niger in vaccæ pectore livor erat, Ov. Amor. 3, 5, 26.* *Oliva ex contusione livorem trahit, Col. 12, 47.* (2) *Pascitur in vivis livor, post fata quiescit, Ov. Amor. 1, 15, 39.* *Livor obtreclat immortalia facta, Sil. Ital. 11, 612.*

Līx, līcis. f. *Anciently it signified water, or liquor in general. Also lie made with ashes.* *Lix cinis foci, Plin. 36, 27.*

Līxa, æ. m. [*à lix, aqua*, Non. quod eorum munus esset aquam ferre militibus ad castra; vel fortè à lixando, i. e. coquendo cibos militum] *A scullion, or drudge, to carry water and dress meat, &c. in a camp, or kitchen; a soldier's knapsack boy, a sutler, a victualler at the camp.* *Non lixa sequebatur, non jumentorum ordo agmen extendebat, Liv. 39. Conf. 23, 16.* ☞ *Justinus coquos & pistores etiam & bistrones ita vocat.*

† *Līxa*, æ. f. ant. *Water, Non.*

† *Līxābundus*, a, um. adj. *Following the camp, playing the scullion, or doing any vile office, like a drudge; scullion like, Plaut. ap. Fest.*

|| *Līxāmen*, inis. n. & *Līxāmentum*, i. n. *Boiling, or seetheing in water, R. ex Papio.*

|| *Līxātūra*, æ. f. coctura. *A boiling, or seetheing, Sidon.*

Līxātus, a, um. part. *Boiled, Litt. ex Plaut. † Elixus.*

Līxīvia, æ. f. [*ex lix*] *Lie made of ashes, Col. 22, 16.*

Līxīvium, i. n. *Lie to wash with, Col. 1. citat. & Scrib. Larg. Comp. 182.*

Līxīvius, a, um. adj. *Of lie.* || *Cinis lixivius, lie ashes, Plin. 14, 20.*

Līxīvus, a, um. adj. [*quod colatur atque transfit, seu eliquatur per cineres*] *Of, or like, lie.* || *Lixivium mustum, the wine that runeth out of the grapes before they be pressed, Col. 12, 41. al. leg. lixivium.*

|| *Līxo*, āre. act. *unde elixo. To boil, or seethe. † Coquo.*

|| *Līxus*, a, um. adj. *Sod, boiled. † In aquā coctus, elixus.*

L ante O.

* *Lōba*, æ. f. [*à λοβὸς siliqua*] *The stalks, or stems, of Indian wheat, or millet, Plin. 17, 7.*

* || *Lōbus*, i. m. *ima auricula, [à λοβός, Gr.] The lap of the ear, the tip; also the pieces of the liver that jut out, Ap. Medd.*

|| *Lōcālis*, e. adj. *Pertaining to a place, local, Tert. ¶ Adverbium locale, an adverb of place, Gramm.*

|| *Lōcālīter*, adv. *Locally, signifying place, Amm. 19, 12.*

Lōcandus, a, um. part. *To be let, or hired, out. Quod statuas segniūs locandas ponendāsque curāset, Suet. Claud. 3, 9.*

Lōcārium, i. n. [*à locando*] (1) *Rent for lodgings, or bouse room; house-rent; stallwages which one pays for standing in a fair, or market, and may be used for a waterman's fare; boat hire; money that one giveth to see plays, or publick shows, &c. Varr. L. L. 4, 2.*

Lōcārius, i. m. *He that placeth the people at publick shows; a clerk of the market, a p-wkeeper. Hermes divitiæ locariorum, Mart. 5, 25, 9.*

† *Lōcāstint*, pro *locaverint*, ap. *Cic. de Legg. 3, 4.*

Lōcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The letting of a bouse, a setting to hire; a setting, or taking, work by the great. ¶ Ut induceretur locatio, postulaverunt, that the bargain might be void, or as some that an abatement might be made, Cic. Attic. 1, 17.*

Lōcātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) || *A lessor, he that leteth a bouse, &c. he that seteth to hire, (2) or taketh any thing by the great. (1) Locator fundi, domus faciendæ, &c. Ap. JCC. (2) Plin. 7, 52.*

Lōcātūrus, a, um. part. *About to place, or hire, out. Quæque alia opus essent navalibus sociis, esset locaturus, Liv. 23, 48.*

Lōcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Placed, set, or laid. (2) Let out to hire. (1) Magni refert animi quali in corpore locati sint, Cic. Tusc. 1, 53. (2) Agri à censoribus locati, Id. de Legg. Agr. 19.*

|| *Lōcellāris*, vel *lūcellāris* servus, [*vel à loco, vel à lucro*] *A servant let to hire for gain, Fest.*

Lōcellus, i. m. dim. [*à dim. locus*] *A little purse, or bag, Mart. 14, 13.*

Lōci, ōrum. m. pl. sc. muliebres, & *Lōca*, ōrum. n. *The secret parts of a woman, the womb, the matrice, Varr. L. L. 1, 2.* ☞ *Quod in feminā locos, in reliquis animalibus vulvam appellant, Plin. 11, 37.* ☞ *Qui tamen oblitus videtur Columellam de equabus 27, & de pavonibus, Digitis loca feminarum tentanda sunt, 8, 11.* *Loca viroium, Lucr. 4, 1037.* || *Loci dialectici, the topicks, or common places.*

Lōcīto, āre. freq. [*à loco*] *To let to hire, to lease out. Paulum agelli, quod locitas foras, Ter. Adelph. 5, 8, 26.*

Lōco, āre. act. [*à locus*] (1) *To place, to sit, or lay. (2) To let, or set, to hire for rent; to let a lease, or farm out. (3) To lay out. (4) To bargain to have a thing done; to put, or set, out a thing by the great. (5) To bestow, or give, in marriage. (1) Alta theatri Fundamenta locant, Virg. Aen. 1, 432. (2) § Fundos colono locare, Cic. ☞ conducere, Id. Locare fruentum, Liv. 27, 11. (3) Triginta minas dedi, nec quicquam argenti locavi utquam æquè bene, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 144. (4) Tu secunda marmora Locas sub ipsum funus, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 17. (5) Quid si filiam suam unicam locaret? Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 41. ¶ Locare ædes, to let his bouse; castra, to pitch his tents, to encamp, Id. operam, to bestow his pains, Plaut. In numero veterum locare, to reckon among the ancients, Quint. 10, 1. Argentum sœnori locare, to put his money out to use, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 4. Locare operam pistori, to hire himself, or bind himself apprentice, to a baker, Id. infidias alicui, to lay a snare, to lie in wait for, Id. Rud. 2, 5, 17.*

Lōcor, āri. pass. *To be placed, or let, out for hire. Tabernacula, quæ publicè locari solebant, Suet. Aug. 36. Locatur sub rupe, Lucan. 6, 641.*

Lōculāmentum, i. n. (1) *A partition, or apartment; a box, or drawer, to put any thing in. (2) A locker for pigeons, a basket and pot for birds to breed in, a butch for rabbits. (3) The*

The comb in beehives. (4) *A case for books.*
|| *The bag and seed of herbs and flowers.* (1)
= Tympani theca five loculamentum, *Vitr.*
10, 8. (2) Col. 8, 8. (3) Id. 9, 12. (4)
Librorum testis tenus extructa loculamento,
Sen. de Trarq. 9.

Löculāris, e. adj. *Kept in little bags.* Locu-
laris resina, *Pallad. Fibr. tit.* 25.

|| Löculārius, i. m. *A pursemaker.* Litt. ex
Catull.

Löculātus, a, um. adj. [denom. à locus] *That bath holes and places distinct one from another.* || Arca loculata, *a box of drawers that bath many tills in it, Varr.* Piscina loculata, *a fishpond with partitions for several sorts of fish, Id. R. R. 3, ult.*

Löculi, ōrum, pl. m. i. e. pecuniarum sacculus, *a pocket, by Varr. used in the singular.*

Löculōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of holes, or distinct places.* Putamen loculosum, *Plin.* 15, 22. de juglande, i. e. loculis plenum.

Löculus, i. m. dim. [à locus] (1) *A little place, a partition, a leathern bag, purse, or little coffer.* (2) *A coffin, or bier.* (1) Gessit nummum in loculos demittere, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 175. & 1, 1, 56. Neque enim loculis comitantibus itur Ad calum tabulæ, *Juv.* 1, 89. Gemma quæ custoditur loculis eburnis, *Id.* 13, 139. (2) *Plin.* 7, 2.

Löcuples, ētis, adj. cum gen. or. comp. sūmus, sup. [à locus, i. e. ager, & ples, plenus, ut sit loci, i. e. agri, plenus, v. *Quint.* 5, 9. vel ut al. cujus loculi pleni. In abl. sing. locupletati, *Cic.* unde & in gen. plur. locupletum & locupletium] (1) *Wealthy, rich, well stored, well to pass, well lined, ab'e in estate.* (2) *Copious, plentyfull, abundant.* (3) *Substantial, sufficient, creditable, of good account.* (1) || Locupletissimi cujusque census extenuant, tenuissimi auxerant, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 55. = Copiosa & locuples mulier, *Id. Div.* in *Verr.* 17. = || Locuples copiis rei familiaris, & pecuniosus, *Id. pro Q. Rosc.* 15. (2) Locupletior Latina lingua quam Græca, *Id. de Fin.* 1, 3. Pythagoras & Plato locupletissimi auctores, *Id. de Div.* 2, 58. (3) Locuples aucter & testis, *Quint.* 5, 14.

Löcuplētandus, a, um. part. *To be enriched, improved, amplified, enlarged.* = Quæ pertinent ad exaggerandam & locupletandam orationem, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 29.

Löcuplētātus, a, um. part. *Enriched, increased, well stored, furnished.* Locupletatus mancipiis, argento, vase, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 31.

Löcuplētissimè, adv. *Most richly.* Locupletissimè dotata, *Aur. Vict. Epit.* 9, 2.

Löcuplētō, āre, act. [à locuplēs] (1) *To make rich, to enrich.* (2) *To enlarge.* (1) || Multitudinem crebris excursionibus locupletavit, *Nep. Mil.* 2. (2) *Cic. Verr.* 5. || Locupletare aliquid egrediis picturis, *to furnish, or set off, Cic. de Inv.* 2, 1. = Exag'ere.

Löcus, i. m. pl. löci & löca. [ab ant. locum, *Macrob. ex Varr.* à λέγομαι, cubo, jaceo; unde λέχος; lectus, locus cubandi, unde & Angl. to lodge; vel à λόγος, locus insidiis accommodus, *Scal. & Canin.*] (1) *A place, room, or stead.* (2) *A condition, circumstance, state, or case.* (3) *An occasion, or season.* (4) *Time, opportunity, leisure.* (5) *Account, rep' in a good, or bad, sense.* (6) *A family.* (7) *House, or kindred.* (8) *A common place, or topick.* (9) *A point of the table.* (10) *A tomb, or sepulchre.* (1) Locus est ubi quicquam consistit, *Varr. L. L.* Loca hæc circiter excidit mihi, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 2, 8. Devenere locus lætos, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 633. (2) Videtis quo in loco hæc res fiet, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 6. Quamquam est uno loco conditio melior externæ v'ictoriæ, quam domesticæ, *Cic. Caril.* 4, 22. (3) Dulce est desipere in loco, *Hor. Od.* 4, 10. Epistolæ offendunt non loco redditæ, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 16. (4) Valde gaudeo, si est nunculus gaudendi locus, *Cic. Att.* 9, 7. (5) || Quæ locum apud Cæsarem obtinuisti? quo fuisti? *Id. Philipp.* 2, 29. Phanix familiaritatem perspexisse videbar, & posse locum quem apud te is teneret, *Id.* Ipsi in hostium numero locoque du-

cemini, *Id.* (6) Loco fumino natus, *Liv.* 1, 34. (7) Eum Plautus locum reliquit integrum, *Ter. prol. Adelp.* (8) Conjicere in communes locos, *Cic.* 9. (9) Patronus, quoties poterit, instabit huic loco, *Quint.* (10) In veit. inscriptionibus freq. || Ex æquo loco agere, *upon equal terms, Cic. Fam.* 3, 8. Ex loco inferiore, *as a lawyer at the bar, Id. de Orat.* 3, 6. Ex superiore loco, *as a judge upon the bench, or a preacher in the pulpit, Ibid.* In'rea loci, *in the mean time.* Eo loci, *to that pass, Id. pro Sext.* 67. In loco beneficii numerare, *to take it as a courtesy, Id. 2, Fam.* 5. || Leci, auctorum partes. Horatius in neutro genere hoc sensu usurpasse videtur, *Ep.* 2, 1, 223.

Löcusta, æ, f. [de cujus etymo nihil certi asseritur] *A locust, a mischievous insect that doth a great deal of hurt to corn, and eateth up and spoileth all grain things.* In some countrys, where they are large, they eat them. De his *Plin.* 11, 29. & *Liv.* 30, 2. *A lobster, ἄσκαρος, Plin.* 9, 51.

* Löcütio, ōnis, f. verb. [à loquor] *A speaking, speech, discourse, phrase, or manner of speech.* || Oratio, q. v. Locutio recta, emendata, *Latina, Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 74.

* || Löcutor, ōris, m. verb. *A talker.* Importuni locutores, *Gell.* 1, 15.

* || Löcütileus, ēii, m. *A prater, a great talker, an errant tattletale, vid. Gell.* 1, 15. || Loquax, *Cic.*

* Löcüturus, a, um. part. *About to speak.* Plura locuturum tim do Peneia cursu fugit, *Or. Met.* 1, 525. Quod apud intellecturum locuturus esset, *Just.* 11, 15.

* Löcütus, a, um. part. *Having spoken, or said.* Sic ore locuta, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 613.

* || Löcütus, ūs, m. *A speech, Apul. Florid.* 2, p. 794. || Locutio, *Cic.*

Löcücūla, æ, f. *A little sheet, or blanket, Suet.* Aug. 83. dim. à

Lödix, icis, f. [à lotum; quod sæpe lotæ, *Perot. ludices, à ludis theatricis, Isid. qu. vestes scenicæ*] *A sheet, blanket, or coverlet.* Lodices mittet docti ubi terra Catulli, *Mart.* 14, 152. *Conf. Juv.* 7, 66.

* || Lödöria, æ, f. [à λοιδός; convicium] *A bitter taunt, a reproach, Macrob. Sat.* 7, 3. || Convitium.

* || Lömödes, is, adj. [à λοιμός; pestis] *Pesilential, Amm.*

* || Lögäron, i. n. [ex λόγος, ratio, vel collectio] *A book of accounts of what is laid out in small matters, a small reckoning, a tavern bill, &c. Ulp. Dig.* 33, 9, 3. || Diurnum.

Lögi, ōrum, m. pl. [λόγοι, Gr.] *Trifling words, foolerys.* Loges ridiculos vendo, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 68. vid. & *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 8.

* Lögica, æ, f. & Lögice, es, f. quæ vox & rationem, & orationem signif. [à λόγος; sermo] *Logick; the art of reasoning.* Ratio disseiendi interpr. *Cic. de Fato,* 1.

* || Lögica, ōrum, pl. n. *Subtile disputations according to the art of logick, Lat. Disputationes subtiliores, Cic.*

* || Löjicè, adv. *Logically, R. ex Quint.*

* Löjicus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to logick, Quint.*

* Lögion, i. n. [à λόγος sermo] *A theatre, or stage for actors, Vitr.* 3, 8.

* || Lögisticōicus, i. m. vel Lögisticōicum. neut. [i. e. λόγων ἱστορία.] *A book of Varro's sic called, quoted by Gellius and Macrobius, uberein he giveth an account of many notable sayings.*

* Lögödædälia, æ, f. [à λόγος sermo, & δαιδαλος ingeniosus] *A goodly show and flourish of words, without any great matter, Auf. Ita & logodædaius citatur ex Cic. Orat.* 12. sed Græcis elementis. *An affecter of new fangled words, a coiner of words.*

* || Lögogiäphi, ōrum, pl. m. [ex λόγος sermo, & γράφω scribo] *Lawyers clerks, they that write pleas and causes in the law, Suid. clerks of account, Dig. Tabellarii, scribæ, logographi, censuales.*

* Lögos, i. m. [à λόγος, Gr. i. e. verbum,

oratio] *A word, a saying, a reason, an idle story. Vid. Logi.*

Löliaceus, a, um. adj. *Made of darnel, cockle, or tares.* Farina loliacea, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9.

Lölārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to tares.* || Cribrum loliarium, *a cocklesieve to get tares out of the corn, Col.* 8, 5.

Lölginōsur, a, um. adj. *Abundans loliginibus, full of that sort of fish called the loligo, or calamary.* Leg. & loligineus, *Rid. ex Plin.*

Löligo, gīnis, f. al. lolligo. [à lolius, piscis; vel à volando, dict. quasi voligo, v. in l mutata, *Varr. de L. L.*] *A fish called a calamary; a cut-fish, or the seaweedfish, a fish that flyeth; his blood is like ink, Ov. || Succus loliginis, Met. envy, Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 100.

Lölīguncūla, æ, f. Lölgīuncūla, vel ut al. leg. Lölgīuncūla, dim. *A little seaweedfish, Plaut. Caf.* 2, 8, 57.

* Lölium, i. n. [à λαῖον ὄλεον, i. e. segetem perdere, vel à λαῖον ὄλεον, i. e. seges noxia] *A weed growing among corn, called ray, darnel, cockle, or tares; it is bad for the eyes. Mirum est lolio viciare te, tam vili tritico. P. A. Quid jam? SC. Quia lusciosus, Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 51.

|| Lölius, i. m. *A kind of small fish like the loligo, Herm.*

Lömentum, i. n. [à lotu] *Beanmeal; also a kind of painter's colour, Cæc. ad Cic.* 8, 14. Lomento rugas condere, *Mart.* 3, 42.

* Lonchitis, idis, f. [ita dict. quod semen ejus λόγχι, i. e. lanceæ, sit simile] *The herb spleenwort, Plin.* 25, 11.

† Longābo, ōnis, f. *farciminis genus, al. longano, quod vid. The arse gut, Voss. ex Varr.*

|| Longævitas, ātis, f. *Long life, or old age, Macrob. Sat.* 7, 5. || Senectutis diuturnitas, longinquitas ætatis.

* Longævus, a, um. adj. *Cujus longum est ævum, long lived, ancient, of many years continuance. Longæva sacerdos, Virg. Æn.* 6, 321. conjux, *Ibid.* 5, 620.

|| Longānimis, e. adj. i. e. irætardus. *That suffereth long, long suffering, Eccl.* || In ulciscendo remissior, *Cic. lentus in irâ, Ov.*

|| Longānimitas, ātis, f. *Long suffering, or forbearance, Theol.*

† Longāno, ōnis, m. *Intestinum rectum, Varro est longabo, Cæc. longao, Aurel. longave, Perot. longanon, Onom. The straight gut, the arse gut. Longanones porcini, Apic.*

Longè, adv. loci, ius, comp. lissimè, sup. (1) *Far from, a great distance off, a great way from.* (2) *A great while.* (3) *Exceedingly, very much, a great deal.* (1) Quam longè est hinc in saltum vestium Gallicanum? *Cic. pro Quint.* 25. § Longè gentium abest, *Id. Att.* 6, 3. (2) Quid longissimè meministi in patriâ tuâ? *Plaut. Men.* 5, 9, 52. Si quid longius in amicitia provecti sunt, *Cic.* (3) Res aliter longè evenit, *Liv.* || Propè, *Id.* || Nihil mihi longius fuit, quam ut te viderem, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 2. I was exceedingly desirous to see you. Longè falleris opinione, you are quite deceived, or mistaken, *Cic.* || It is used with words of unlikeness, as dissimilis, dispar, diversus, alius, aliter, &c. and with comparatives for multò; and superlatives for valde. || Longè latèque, *far and wide, or far and near, Cic. de Fin.* 2, 34. Longè longèque beator, beyond all compare, *Ov.* Longè plurimum, exceeding much, *Cic. Cæc.* || Longè esse, b. e. nihil juvare, vel prodesse, *Flor.* 2, 6, 34.

† Longinquè, ius, comp. id. quod longè; also far off, much distant, far asunder, *Enn. apud Non.* 12 49. Longinquus diutiusque adsit, *Gell.* 1, 22.

Longinquitas, ātis, f. (1) *Distance of place, remoteness.* (2) *Length of time, or long continuance and lastingness.* (1) Nimia longinquitate locum commoveri, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 9. (2) Temporis longinquitatem timebat, *Cæc. B. C.* 1, 29.

Longinquus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. [à longè; ut propinquus à propè] (1) *Far off, at a great distance, strange.* (2) *Long.* (3) *Of long continuance.* (1) = Exterus hostis atque longinquus, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 13. (2) || Nec longinquiora brevioribus antependantur, *Id. de F. n.* 3, 14. (3) Longinquo

Longinquo morbo est implicitus, *Liv. 1.* Longinquoire tempore bellum conficere, *Nep. Them. 4.* ¶ Ex longinquo venire, *to come a great way off*, *Plin. 10, 42.*

Longipes, ēdis, adj. Longos pedes habens, *vel longa crura, long footed.* Scarabæus longipes, *Plin. 30, 4.*

† Longisco, scēre. incept. *To grow long*, *Enn. ap. Non.*

† Longiter, adv. *Afar off, greatly*, *Lucr. 3, 682.*

¶ Longitrorfus. *Stretched out in length*, *Fest.*

¶ Longitudinālis futura, *The cross seam of the skull that goeth from the one side to the other*, *Anat.*

Longitudo, dīnis. f. (1) *Length of time.* (2) *or place.* (1) Longitudo noctis, *Cic. Verr. 5, 10.* (2) ¶ Immenitas longitudinum, latitudinum, altitudinum, *Id. N. D. 1, 20.* ¶ Consulere in longitudinem, *to provide for futurity aforband, for a long time to come*, *Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 10.*

Longiusculus, a, um, adj. dim. [à comp. longior] *Somewhat longer, somewhat of the longest.* Versus longiusculi, *Cic. pro Arch. 10.*

Longulē, adv. *Somewhat long, or far off.* Ab urbe haud longulē, *Plaut. Men. prol. 64.* Longulē hinc, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 10.*

Longulus, a, um, adj. dim. [à longus] *Somewhat long.* Longulum iter, *Cic. Att. 16, 13.*

Longum, adv. *For a long time, for ever and a day*, *Virg. Ecl. 3, 79.*

† Longurio, ōnis. m. [à simil. longuri] *A long gangrel, tall, long, slim fellow*, *Varr. ap. Non. 2, 484.*

Longurius, i. m. *A long thwart pole, or piece of timber, loid, crailed, across in bedges, &c. a rail.* A castris longurios, musculos, &c. profert, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 84.*

Longus, a, um, adj. ior, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Long, tall.* (2) *Of long extent, lasting long.* (3) *Tedious.* (1) Homo est sesquipede quam tu longior, *Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 58.* (2) Longissimum agnien, *Cæs. B. G. 2, 21.* § Longus pedes septem, *Plin. 6, 34.* § Areas longas pedum quinquagena facito, *Col. 2, 11.* § Longum sesquipede, latum pede, *Plin. Dies longi, Gell. anni, Ov. Longus exul, Stat. Theb. 2, 114.* Longum teneo, longumque tenebo, *Ibid. 429.* (3) ¶ De omnibus longum est dicere, *it would be too long, it would take up too much time*, *Cic. Verr. 1, 60.* Ne longum faciam, *to make the story short*, *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 137.*

* Lōpas, ēdis. f. [à λέπω squamam detraho] *A kind of shellfish*, *Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8.*

* Lōquācītus, ātis. f. *Much talking, or babbling, talkativeness, prateing.* Accii loquacitas habet aliquid argutiarum, *Cic. de Legg. 1, 2.*

* Lōquācītē, adv. *Babbles, prateingly.* Loquaciter litigiosus, *Cic. pro Mur. 12.*

* ¶ Lōquācītō, āre. neut. *To bubble, or talk much*, *Hier. † Garrus.*

* Lōquācūlus, i. m. dim. [à loquax] *A great talker that useth many words; a tattler*, *Lucr. 4, 11, 8.*

* Lōquax, ācis. adj. [à loquor] or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Full of words, prateing, talkative.* (2) *It is used of birds, frogs, &c. singing, croaking, &c.* (3) *Also of inanimate things, as of rivers, purling, murmuring, roaring, &c.* (1) Senectus naturā loquacior, *Cic. de Senect. 16.* (2) Pīttacus loquax, *Ov. Amor. 2, 6, 37.* Ranzē loquaces, *Virg. Geor. 3, 431.* (3) Lymphæ loquaces, *Hier. Od. 3, 13, 15.* Loquaces venti, *Lucan. 5, 83.* Loquacissimus, *Cic. Att. 8, 4.*

* Lōquēla, æ. f. [à loquor, ut à queror querela] *Speech, talk, discourse, language.* Suaves ex ore loquelas Funde, *Lucr. 1, 40.* Fallax loquela, *Cic. de Fin. 4, 25.* ex poetā.

* † Lōquēlāris servus. *A servant sent to carry messages to and fro*, *Enn. ¶ Præp. inseparabiles, um, con. re, se, di, dis, vett. Grammatices loquēlāres dictæ, quod per comp. loquēlis inhæreant, Prob. quibus opponit casuales quas vocat.*

* Lōquendus, a, um, part. *To be talked, or spoken, of*, *Mart. 5, 26.*

* Lōquens, tis. part. *Speaking, &c.* Magistratus lex est loquens, *Cic. de Legg. 3, 1. conf. Sil. 13, 661.*

* Lōquentia, æ. f. *Talking, prateing, prattling.* ¶ Satis loquentiæ, sapientiæ parum, *Sall. Sic enim legi oportere, Valer. Grammaticus probat ap. Gell. 1, 15.* ¶ Aliud loquentia, aliud eloquentia, *Plin. Epist. 5, 20.*

* † Lōquitor, āri. neut. *To speak much, or often; to tattle*, *Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 5.*

* † Lōquo, pro loquer, *Enn.*

* Lōquor, lōqui, lōcūtus, vel lōquūtus. dep. [à λόγος, Scal. ex Canin. ut sit quasi λογέω, λογῶ] (1) *To speak.* (2) *To tell.* (3) *To talk, or discourse.* (4) *To set forth, to report, to declare.* (1) ¶ Non idem loqui est quod dicere, *Cic. Orat. 32. cum hoc sit oratoris, illud cujussibet.* (2) ¶ Loquere nomen tuum, *Plaut. Mil. 5, 9, 7.* (3) § Ita sum cum illo loquutus, *Cic. Fam. 1, 2.* (4) Annales loquuntur, *Id. Res ipsa loquitur, Id. pro Mil. 20.* § Apud aliquem, *Id. de Fin. 2, 22.* cum aliquo, *Id. Fam. 1, 2.* adversus aliquem, *Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 29.* ad aliquem, *Liv. 28, 27.* inter se, de re al quā loqui, apertē, ad voluntatem, *Cic. Malē loqui absenti, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 15.*

Lōra, vel Lōrea, æ. f. i. e. vinum secundarium. *A small, or thin, wine, made of the husks of grapes after they have been pressed, laid to soak in water, and then squeezed again.* Lora pro vino operariis dato hyeme, *Varr. R. R. 1, 54.* Cato, c. 25. loream vocat.

Lōramētum, i. n. [à loris] *A great thong, or leather cord.* Alexander gladio loramenta cædit, *Just. 11, 7, in fin.* ¶ Loramentum ligneum, *a groundplat about the foundation of a building*, *Hier.*

Lōrārius, i. m. [qui lorum fert, & eo cædit, lictor] *A servant who bound and scourged others at his master's pleasure*, *Plaut. a beadle; a marshal's man, an officer that whipped slaves doing amiss.* § Astringit vobis used to be put into the throat to cause a vomit, *Cels. Vid. Gell. 10, 3.*

¶ Lōrātus, a, um, part. i. e. corrigiatus. *Wearing thongs, or straps, of leather.* Lorata juvenis, *Auctor. Moreti, extr.*

¶ Lōrātus, ūs. m. *Trimming with thongs of leather*, *R. & G. ex Vitruv.*

† Lōrētum, i. m. *A grove of baytrees*, *Plin. † Lauretum.*

Lōreus, a, um, adj. *Made of leather thongs.* Loreus funis, *Cato, 23.*

Lōrica, æ. f. [quod ex loris, sc. corio crudo, Varr. antiquitus fieret, postea è ferro] (1) *A coat of mail, a brigandine, a habergeon.* (2) *Also the coping, or head, of a wall, made to cast off rain; a shed, or penthouse, built over a wall.* (3) *In making earthen floors, the upper crust which was of marble pounded, lime, and sand.* ¶ Lōrica testacea, *such a crust, or plaster, made of tile sherds.* (4) *A fort, or fence, against the sallies of the enemy; a parapet, or breastwork.* (1) Lōrica conferta hamis, *Virg. Æn. 3, 467.* (2) Vitruv. 2, 8, 7, 1. ¶ Curt. 9, 4, 30. (3) Vitruv. 4, 1. Pinnæ, loricæque ex cratibus atlexuntur, *Cæs. B. G. 5, 39.*

Lōricātio, ōnis. f. (1) ¶ *A barnesing, an habergeon, a coat of fence, or mail.* (2) *The filling of the walls with mortar.* (1) Paul. (2) Vitruv. 7, 1.

Lōricātus, a, um, part. *Armed with a brigandine, or coat of mail; clad in armour.* Loricati milites, *Hirt. B. Hisp. 4. Conf. Liv. 37, 40.*

Lōricō, āre. act. (1) *To put on a coat of mail, to arm.* (2) *To parget, or plaster.* (1) Ichneumon pluribus luti coriis se loricat, *Plin. 8, 24.* (2) Loricare solum granarii opere tectorio, *Varr. R. R. 1, 75, 1.*

Lōricūla, æ. f. dim. [à lorica] (1) *A little habergeon, or coat of mail.* (2) *A fortification, or bulwark; a sconce, or breastwork about a camp; a gallery, or balcony, on a wallside, with grates to keep one from falling.* (1) Vid. Lōrica. (2) Quorum frontes vimineā loriculā munirentur, *Hirt. B. G. 8, 9.*

Lōripes, ēdis. c. g. [qui pedes in morem lori

tortos habet] (1) *Bow legged, wry legged, having bandy legs.* (2) Met. *Slow, backward.* (1) ¶ Lōripedem rectus derideat, *Juv. 2, 23.* (2) ¶ Nequicquam hos patronos mihi elegi, lōripedes tardissimos, *Plaut. Pæn. 3, 1, 7.*

Lōrum, i. n. (1) ¶ *A thong of leather, a strap.* (2) Meton. *A bridle, the rein of a bridle.* (3) *Horse harness; a girth, or leash.* (4) *A whip, or scourge, made of thongs.* (5) *A bedcord, the girths of stools and chairs.* (1) Videbamus Androclum & leonem tenui loro revinctum, *Gell. 5, 14.* (2) Corripe lora manu, *Ov. Met. 2, 14.* (3) Abrupta lora relinquant, *Id. Met. 2, 315.* (4) Usque ad necem operiere loris, *Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 28.* (5) Recens sella linteis lorifque, *Mart. 2, 57.*

* Lōtio, ōnis. f. verb. [à lavo] *A washing*, *Vitruv. 7, 9.* = Lavatio, *Cic.*

† Lōtiolentē, adv. [à lotium, & olens] *Stinking like piss*, *Titin. ap. Non. † Fædē, lutulentē, sordidē.*

* Lōtium, i. n. [ex lavo lautum] *primā longā. Urine, piss, or stale.* Vid. Barthol. ad lib. 2. Stat. Theb. 646. & Suet. Flav. 23. Catull. 37, extr. Si lotium difficilis transibit, *Cato, 121.*

* Lōtōmētra, æ. f. [ex λωτὸς lotus, & μήτηρ mater, q. d. lotos grandior] *Bread made of the seed of the herb lotus, being like millet, and used by the Egyptians; also the herb itself*, *Plin. 22, 21.*

* ¶ Lōtor, ōris. m. verb. [à lavo] *A washer*, *Fabrett. Inscr. p. 435.*

* Lōtos, & Lōtus, i. m. [à Lotide nymphā, vid. Ov. Met. 9, 347. (1) *An herb of the seed whereof the Egyptians made bread.* (2) *The lotetree, whose fruit is of the bigness of a bean, and very pleasant.* (3) *Also a pipe made of the wood of it.* (4) *The herb melilot.* (1) Vid. deser. Plin. 13, 17. (2) Vid. eundem ibid. (3) Strepere ad Phrygiā loton, *Sil. 11, 432.* Palladius lotus ab ore sonat, *Mart. 8, 51.* (4) Plin. ¶ Lotum gustavi, *Prop. in eos qui iusto diutius exterarum gentes peregrinantur, qui loti arboris fructus tantæ est dulcedinis, ut advenæ eā causā illuc ubi nascitur, hæere solerent.*

* ¶ Lōtix, īcis. f. *A laundress, one that washeth both linen and woollen cloth.* Pendet ex auctorit. τῷ lotor, & vulgari saltē usu obtinuit.

¶ Lōtulentus, a, um, part. id. quod committilis. *Bepist. Non.*

* Lōtura, æ. f. *A rinsing, or washing*, *Plin. 33, 7.*

* Lōtus, i. Vid. Lotos.

* Lōtus, a, um, part. [à lavo] (1) *Washed, rinsed, made clean.* (2) *Died.* (1) Lotus in undā, *Stat. Sylw. 1, 5, 62.* (2) ¶ Haud semel lotus, i. e. dibaphus, *double died*, *Petr. Arb. 30.*

L ante U.

Lua, mater dea, quæ luebat, i. e. purgabat, *vid. Propr.*

Lūbens, tis. part. (1) *Willing, glad, fain.* (2) *Merry, cheerful.* (3) *Also willingly.* (1) ¶ Me veld lubente, *with all my heart*, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 73.* (2) Hilarum ac lubentem fac te in gnati nuptiis, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 38.* (3) ¶ Lubens fecero, *I will do it with all my heart*, *Plaut. Cæs. 5, 4, 14.*

Lūbenter, adv. ius, comp. iisimē, sup. *Willingly, gladly.* Nimum lubenter audiivi sermonem tuum, *Plaut. Omnes liberi libentiū sumus, quā servimus, Id. Capt. 1, 2, 10.* Vid. Libenter.

Lūbentia, æ. f. (1) ¶ *Mirth, pleasantness, a grace in words.* (2) *The gods of pleasure and delight.* (1) = Lubentiæ gratiæque conviviorum, *Gell. 15, 2.* (2) Onustum pectus porto lætitiā lubentiæque, *Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 3.* interpr. Pareo.

Lūbet, imperf. *Idem ferē quod libet. It pleases, it likes.* Quānobrem? *SI. Quia lubet, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 21.*

† Lūbīdīnitas pro lubidine, vel libidine. *Lubidinate labitur*, *Lab. ap. Non.*

Lūbīdo, dīnis. f. pro libido, *Pleasure, lust, lust.* Lubido.

Lubido est observare quid agat, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 23. *Cæteras notiones vid. in Libido.*

Lubricè, adv. *Slipperly, waveringly, unconstantly, doubtfully, dangerously.* Lubricè versatus in bello est, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 24. *Sic leg. ex vet. cod.*

Lubrico, are, act. *To make slippery, Jun.* 11, 173.

Lubricum, i. n. *Slippery, inconstancy, unsteadiness.* In hoc lubrico ætatis, *Plin. Epist.* 2, 3. *Lubricitas, quæ usi sunt aliqui non indeceti, nullius est auct.*

Lubricus, a, um, adj. [*qu. labricus à labendo*] (1) *Gliding, or sliding, along.* (2) *Slippery, wavering, moving.* (3) *Met. Mutable, inconstant, variable, deceitful.* (4) *Dangerous, difficult.* (1.) *Lubricus anguis, Virg. Æn.* 5, 84. *amnis, Ov. Amor.* 3, 6, 81. (2) *Lubrica tota via est, Prop.* 4, 4, 49. (3) *Lubricus adolescentia, Cic. pro Cæl.* 17. *Lubricus assensus, Id.* (4) *Lubricus & periculosus locus, Cic. Offic.* 1. = *Periculosus, perdifficilis, Id.* ¶ *Vultus lubricus aspici, dangerous to look at, Hor. Od.* 1, 19, 8. *Versari in lubrico, to be at a tickleish point, Cic. Orat.* 28.

Lucæ boves. [*à Lucaniæ regione, ubi primum conspexit, Pyrrhi bello*] *Boves à voc. quod maximam quadrupedem, quam ipsi haberent, vocarent bovem. Elephants so called. Lucæ boves turrito corpore, Lucr.* 5, 1301.

† *Lucānar, aris. n. A fox's, or badger's hole, Varr.*

Lucāni, òrum. m. pl. *scarabæorum genus. The stag fly, or horned beetle, Plin.* 11, 28.

Lucānica, æ. f. [*ita dict. quod milites Romani à Lucanis didicerunt*] *A sausage, a pudding made of flesh, as of pork, &c. Filia Picenæ venio lucanica porcæ, Mart.* 13, 35.

¶ *Lucānicum, i. n. Idem, Arnob.*

¶ *Lucānicus, i. m. A bellygod, a glutton, Amm. Marc.* 28, 4.

* *Lucānus, a, um, adj. [à lux] Pertaining to the light, or morning; unde antelucanus.*

Lucar, n. indecl. [*fort. à λῦω, solvo, nisi valet conjectura clim locar, ut sit pecunia quam pro loco solvunt spectatores; pecunia theoricæ*] *Money bestowed upon plays and players, or as some say money given for one's place, or seat, at plays, Liv. lib.* 3.

Lucāria, òrum. pl. n. *Places accustomed to be solemnized in holy woods, or groves. Propter lucem amissam, i. e. libertatem, vel vitam, vid. Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. *sed fert. refertur à luco, quod Romani à Gallis videri luco, qui est inter viam Salarium & Tiberim, se occultarint, Fest.*

¶ *Lucāris pecunia. Money given, or bestowed, in woods, or groves, upon plays, Fest. Vid. Lucar.*

¶ *Lucārius, i. m. A woodman, Fest.*

* † *Lucè, adv. ex abl. i. e. in, cum, vel de, luce. Openly, in the day time, Lex. ex Plaut.*

Lucellum, i. n. dim. [*à lucrum*] *A little gain, a small vantage. Dare aliquid lucelli, Cic. Varr.* 3, 30. *Dulce lucellum, Hor. Epist.* 1, 18, 102.

* *Lucens, tis. part. Shining, glistening, bright, light. Lucens globus lunæ, Virg. Æn.* 6, 725. *noctibus totis Arctos, Lucan.* 6, 342.

* *Luceo, ère, xi. neut. (1) To give light, to shine, to glitter. (2) Met. To appear, or be apparent. (3) Also in an active sense to hold one the candle. (1) Lucere luce alienâ dicitur luna, Cic. Somn. Scip. 3. Lucet igne focus, Tib. 1, 1, 6. (2) Mea officia parum antè luxerunt, Cic. Att. 3, 13. (3) ¶ Lucebis novæ nuptæ facem, you shall light, or carry the light before, the bride, Plaut. Cal. 1, 2, 30.*

Lucères, um. pl. m. *The third part of the Roman people under Romulus, so called from one Lucumon their leader, see Varr. L. L.* 4, 10. *This threefold division is mentioned by Prop. Titens Ramnesque viri Luceresque coloni, l. 4, 1, 81.*

* *Lucèrius, vel Lucètius, i. m. sc. lucis auctor, diespiter, vid. Propr.*

* *Lucerna, æ. f. [à luce, vel commodius à λυχή, lux, propter primam] (1) A candle, light, or lamp. (2) Also a fish, the lantern of the sea. (1) Eadem lucernâ hanc epistolam scripsi, Cic. Att. 8, 2. ¶ In sole lucernam adhibere, to burn daylight, Cic. Lumen lucernæ obscuratur luce*

solis, the sun obscureth the candle, Id. de Fin. 3, 14. *Vigil lucerna, a watchlight, Hor. Olet lucernam, Prov. an elaborate piece, Cic. 2. Att. 1. Plin.* 9, 26.

* ¶ *Lücernālis herba. The herb lungwort, otherwise called torch herb, Jun.*

* ¶ *Lücernārium, i. n. A candlestick, a sconce; also candlelighting, Aug.*

* ¶ *Lücernārius, i. m. He that carryeth a candle, Spart. ¶ Qui cereum lucet.*

* *Lücescit, imperf. vel luciscit. It is day, it is bright day, it groweth light, Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1.

* *Lücesco, ère. incept. To wax clear. Novum terræ stupent lucefcere solem, Virg. Ecl.* 6, 37.

* *Lücet, imperf. It is light, it is day, it is well known. ¶ Simul atque luceret, at daybreak, Cic. Philipp.* 8, 10. *Lucet hoc, inquam, it is broad day, Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 63.

* *Lüci, adv. In the morning, in the daytime, by day. Quis audeat luci, Cic. Philipp.* 12, 10.

* ¶ *Lücibilis, e. adj. That is light of itself, that is apt to shine, Serv. ad Æn.* 6.

* ¶ *Lücidārium, i. n. [à lux, quia lucem nobis offendere videtur] A comment, or gloss, Fest. ¶ Commentarius, scholium.*

* *Lücidè, adv. ius. comp. (1) Clearly, plainly. (2) Calmly, sedately. (1) Lucidè breviterque definire, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 25. (2) = *Animus lucidiùs tranquilliusque inter divina mansurus, Sen. Ep.* 65.

* ¶ *Lücidulus, a, um, adj. Somewhat bright. Habet Litt. unde N. L.*

* *Lücidus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sūmus. sup. (1) Bright, light, glittering, sparkling. (2) Met. Clear, plain, perspicuous. (3) ¶ Frickishome, jolly, debonaire. (1) Diana lucidum cæli decus, Hor. Carm. Sec. 2. Lucida gemma, Ov. Epist.* 15, 74. *Lucidior glacie, Id. Met.* 13, 796. *Lucidissima stella, Vitruv.* 9, 6. *Ædificio lucido habitare, Cels.* 1, 2. (2) *Lucidus ordo, Hor. A. P.* 41. (3) *Vid. Barth. ad Stat. Sylv.* p. 266.

* *Lücifer, èri. m. ferens lucem. (1) The day star, the morning star. (2) ¶ Lucifer, the arch devil. (1) Lucifer ortuserat, Ov. Met.* 4, 664. (2) *Ecclef.*

* *Lücifūsus, a, um, adj. Idem. Val. Flacc.* 5, 371.

* *Lücifuga, æ. m. id. quod lucifugus, Sen. Epist.* 1, 122, sub fin.

* *Lücifugus, a, um, adj. [ex lux, & fugio] qui lucem ligit. That flyeth from the light, that de lighteth in darkness; that lunketh, skunketh, or bideth himself; one that sleepeth by day and waketh by night. Difficiles, lucifugi, maledici, Cic. de Fin.* 1, 18. *Lucifugæ blattæ, Virg. Geor.* 4, 243.

* ¶ *Lücigēna, æ. m. qui luce genitus est. (1) Begotten in the day time, born in the day time. (2) That engendereth light. (1) Litt. ex. Sen. (2) Cæp. nemine laudato.*

* † *Lücinium, i. n. [à lucendo] A glowworm, a candle, Varr. Vid. Cicindela.*

* ¶ *Lücinus, Lücicus, Luscinius. [à luce, i. e. vitio lucis oculos parvos habens] Which hath little eyes and small sight, pink eyed, Fest. ex Plin. Recf. Luscitius.*

* † *Lücino, are. neut. To shine, glitter, or glister, Obfel.*

¶ *Lüciōla, æ. f. The herb called adderstungue, Dod.*

* *Lücipor, òris. m. [ex lux, & ant. por] The servant of Lucius, as Marciporis of Marcus. Marcipotes, Lucipotes, dominoium gentiles, Plin.* 33, 1.

¶ *Lücisātor, òris. m. The maker of light, Christ, Prod. Cath.* 3, 1.

* *Lücescit, id. quod lucefcit. It groweth light. ¶ Cum lucisceret, at break of day, Cic.*

* *Lücesco, ère. incept. Vid. Lucefcio. To shine bright. ¶ Luciscit hoc jam, it is broad day, Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 1.

* *Lüciscus, i. m. He that seeth little in the evening and morning. Jam tibi lucisci loquerentur, Cic. Att.* 4, 15.

Lücius, i. m. [à λυχός, quia est quasi lupus inter pisces, V.] A pike, a jack. Cultor stagnorum lucius, Auson. in Mosellâ, 120. = Lupus.

Lucrans, tis. part. Making a gain of. Ex annonæ quoque caritate lucrantium accrevit invidia, Suet. Neron. 45.

Lucrativus, a, um, adj. That is gotten by the by, lucrative. ¶ Lucrativa opera ad scribendum, spare time to employ one's self in writing, Quint. 10, 7. = *Subsecivum tempus.*

Lucrifacio, ère, fëci, factum. act. To win, to gain, to get, to make gain of. Minus igitur lucrifacit, Cic. Fam. 11, 20. ¶ *Injuriam lucrifacere, to go off with it, not to be punished for it, Plin.* 7, 39. *Lucrifacere censoriam notam, to escape it, Val. Max.* 4, 1, 10. ¶ *Eleganter dividi & transponi potest, ut, Quæ ille universa naturali quodam bono fecit lucri, Nep. Thrasylb.* 1.

Lucrifactus, a, um, part. Gained, won, gotten. Pecunia ex ærario lucrifacta, Cic. Verr. 1, 75.

† *Lucrificabilis, e. adj. That bringeth gain, Plaut. Pers.* 4, 3, 46. † *Quæstuosus.*

¶ *Lucrifico, are. act. To gain, or get; to make after gain, Dig. † Lucrifio.*

Lucrificus, a, um, adj. Gainfull. Lucrifica facula, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 46.

Lücrifio, èri, factus sum. To be won, to be gotten in advantage, to be gained. Quid si ostendero lucrifieri tritici modios centum? Cic. Verr. 3, 46.

Lücrifugo, æ. c. g. He, or she, that flyeth from profit, or gain, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 33.

¶ *Lucrî dii, i. e. lucri præsides, Arnob.*

¶ *Lucriones, um. m. pl. & in sing. lucrîo, ònis. Lucrî cupidi, covetous men that seek gain by all manner of means, by hook, or by crook, Litt. ex Calep.*

† *Lucrîfeta, æ. m. An usurer. Lucrifeta facenerator, Plaut. Most. arg.* 6.

Lucror, ari, atus sum, dep. To gain, to win; to get advantage, or profit; to earn. Misiorum nautarum stipendium lucrari, Cic. Verr. 5, 24. *Lucrabeat moram Fati, Stat. Theb.* 9, 779. *Lucratus nomen ab Africâ domitâ, Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 19.

¶ *Lücrōsè, adv. Gainfully, Hier.*

Lücrōsus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. Full of gain, or lucre; profitable, gainfull. ¶ Cur mihi sit damno, tibi sit lucrosa voluptas? Ov. Amor. 1, 10, 35. *Nique est ulla fraus vita: lucrosior, Plin.* 37, 12. *Annonâ utriusque anni uti est lucrosissimum, Id.* 18, 31.

LUCRUM, i. n. Lucre, gain, profit, advantage, earning. ¶ Haud scit hoc paulum lucrum quantum ei damni apporet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, extr. ¶ *In lucro ponere, Cæ. Place, 17. deputare, Ter. Phorm.* 1, 5, 16. *to reckon it gain.*

¶ *LUCRA, æ. f. A wrestling, or fighting; a struggling, or striving; a scuffle, Auson. Ep.* 93. † *Lucramen, Virg. Lucratio, Cic.*

Lucramen, ònis. n. A wrestling, a struggling, a striving, Virg. Æn. 8, 89. *V. Flacc.* 2, 234.

Lucrans, tis. part. [à luctor] Struggling, striving. Lucrantia caput Oicula, Ov. Metam. 4, 358. *lumina, b. e. somnolenta, Sil. Ital.* 7, 204. *Cum dat, Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 15. *Vid. Certare, Fab. Thef. Lucrantes venti, Virg. Æn.* 1, 57.

Lücratio, ònis. f. verb. A wrestling, struggling, striving, or contending. Cum Diodoro valente dialectico tibi magna luctatio est, Cic. de Fato, 6. Sine adversario nulla est luctatio, Id. de Fato, 13. conf. Litt. 21, 56.

Luctator, òris. m. ve. b. A wrestler. Vinum pedes captat primum; luctator colosu' it, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 6. *Ov. Ib.* 393.

Luctatus, a, um, part. Having wrestled, striven, or strained. Luctatus diu furorem vincere non potuit, Ov. Met. 14, 701.

Luctatus, us. m. verb. Struggling. Scitille imparem sibi luctatum contra nexus, Plin. 32, 2.

Luctifer, era, um, adj. That causeth mourning. Bubo luctifer, Sen. Herc. fur. 687. *Conf. Met.* 142, annus, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 454.

¶ *Luctificabilis, e. adj. That is sorrowful, mourning, or sad. Cor luctificabile, ap. Pers.* 1, 78.

Luctificus, a, um, adj. Mournfull, sorrowfull, dolefull, wofull. Luctifica clades, Vet. Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10. *Luctificus pavor, Sil. Ital.* 6, 557. *Luctificum clangit tuba, Val. Flacc.* 3, 349.

¶ *Luctisönus, a, um, adj. Mournfull, wailing, pityfull, having a mournfull sound. = Et gemitu & lacrymis & luctisöno mugitu Cum Jove visa queri, Ov. Met.* 1, 733.

¶ *Luctitor,*

|| *Luclitor*, āri, ātus sum. dep. & *Luclito*, āre. 2^{ct}. *To wrestle often*, Prisc.

Luclio, āre. 2^{ct}. *To wrestle*. Dicit se ei annulum, dum luclat, detraxisse, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 31.

Lucltor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To wrestle, to struggle*. (2) *Merton*. Also *to endeavour, to strive, to contend*. (1) *Fulvā luclantur avenā*, Virg. Aen. 6, 643. (2) § *Non luclabor tecum*, Crassus, amplius, Cic. ¶ *Fatis luclari, to struggle with, or against, it*, Sil. 2, 514. *inter sese*, Plin. 17, 12. *equo*, Sil. 4, 240. *morti*, Id. 10, 267.

Lucltio ē adv. iūs. comp. *Lamentably, mournfully*, Aug. Imperatores vestri lucltuoſius perierunt, Liv. 28, 39.

Lucltuoſus, a, um. adj. [*à lucltus*] or, comp. *finus*, sup. *Lamen'able, sorrowfull, sad, mournfull, dolefull*. = *Acerbus* & *lucltuoſus* populo Romano dies, Cic. *Lucltuoſum* est tradi alicui cum bonis, *lucltuoſius inimico*, Id. pro Quint. *Lucltuoſissimum bellum*, Id. Philipp. 2, 32. *Lucltuoſa victoria*, Sall. B. C. 58.

Lucltus, ūs. m. [*à lugeo*] (1) *Mourning, weeping, sorrow, lachryms, lamenting*. (2) *Mourning apparel*. (1) = *In squalore & lucltu supplicem videtis*, Cic. pro Planc. 8. (2) *Censuerunt P. C. ne feminæ ultra XXX dies in lucltu essent*, Liv.

† *Lucltus*, i. m. *Idem*, Accius.

* *Luclubrante*, tis. part. *Studying, or working, by candlelight*. Prælia aliquant'ō constantius inibat, quæties luclubrante se subito ac nullo propellente, diceret lumen, & exstingueretur, Suet. Tit. 19. *Inter luclubantes ancillas*, Liv. 1, 57.

* *Luclubratio*, ōnis. f. *A studying, or working, by candlelight; a sitting up to study, lucubration*. Ad luclubrationem vespertinam & antelucanam palos conficere, Col. 11, 2. Multis luclubrationibus commentata oratio, Id.

* || *Luclubratiuncula*, æ. f. dim. *A little lucubration*, Gell. in Præf.

* *Luclubrātorius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, studying, or working, by candlelight*. ¶ *Luclubratoria lecticula, a studying couch to sit up at night on*, Suet. Aug. 78.

* *Luclubrātus*, a, um. part. *Made by candlelight*. ¶ *Luclubrata nox, a night spent in study*. Mart. 4, 90, 9. ¶ *Luclbratum opusculum*, Cic. Parad. in proem.

* *Luclubro*, āre. 2^{ct}. [*à luce*] *To study and do, or make, any thing by candlelight; to sit up at study, or work*. Ad Cleanthis lucernam luclbravi, Varr. *Luclbrare Vulcanalibus incipiebat*, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 8.

* *Luclbrum*, i. n. & *Luclbra*, æ. f. [*à luceo*] *A match, or touchwood, to keep fire in*. Vid. Plin. 16, 40. & ibi Dalech.

* *Luclulentē*, adv. (1) *Clearly*. (2) *Merrily*. (1) *Luclulentē scripserunt, etiamſi minus quam tu politē*, Cic. Att. 14, 21. (2) *Earnus intrō ad te, ut hunc hodie diem luclulentē habeamus*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 54.

* *Luclulenter*, adv. (1) *Clearly, plainly, evidently*. (2) *Bravely, at a high price*. (1) *Luclulenter se habere*, Plaut. (2) *Hoc quidem sanē luclulenter, ut ab homine perito definendi*, Cic. Off. 3, 60. ¶ *Græcē luclulenter scire, to be a good Græcian, to understand Greek very well*, Cic. de Fin. 2, 5.

* || *Luclulentia*, æ. f. *Clearness, brightness*. ¶ *Luclulentia verborum, trim and fine speeches*, Arnob.

* † *Luclulentitas*, ātis. f. *Brightness, beauty*. Cæcil. op. Non. 2, 510.

* || *Luclulento*, āre. 2^{ct}. *To lighten, or give light; to watch*, Lex. cogn. ex Vitruv. † *Illiceo*.

* *Luclulentus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. *quod luce plenus*. *Clear, fair, beautiful, renowned, notable, creditable, rich, abundant, wealthy, bright, brave*. ¶ *Scriptor luclulentus, a handsome writer*, Cic. Art. 7, 17. *Luclulentus auctor, a creditable reporter*, Id. Att. 10, 16. *Luclulentum matrimonium, a rich match*. *Luclulenta plaga, a shrewd blow, a great gash, or wound*, Cic. Phil. 7, 17. *Caminus luclulentus, a bright fire*. *Conditio luclulenta, a fair proffer, a good match*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 6. *Luclulentioribus verbis rem compre-*

hendere, to express in plainer words, Cic. Att. 12, 21.

|| *Lūcūmōnes*, um. pl. m. *Certain mad people so called, because they made the places unhappy to which they came*, Fest. *The Tuscan kings so called*. Vid. Voff. Etym.

|| *Lūcūns*, tis. vett. & *Lūcūntūlus*, i. e. *a kind of meat, or rather some baked thing*, Non.

* *Lūcus*, ūs. m. *pro lux*. *Light, the morning*. *Rus cum primo lucu ibo hinc*, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 55.

Lūcus, i. m. *ſylva ſacra*. [*à lucendo, quōd crebris luminibus colluceat, religionis cauſā*, Isid. fort. *à Gr. λόχος, ſylva, unde & λόχον, lucus, λοχιάδης, αὶ ὕλαι, H. ſych.*] (1) *A grove, or wood, dedicated to ſome god, and kept uncut*. (2) *Also a temple, cloyſter, or monastery, in a wood*. (1) *Caligans nigrā formidine lucus*, Virg. Geor. 4, 468. (2) *Vid. Annium de rebus Etruriæ pag. 472 & ſeqq.* ¶ *Quomodo differt à ſylvā, nemore, & ſaltu*. Vid. Vallam, 4, 56.

Lūdēns, tis. part. *Playing, or ſporting; in jeſt, or ſport*. *Pueri ludentes*, Hor. Epist. 1, 5, 59. conf. 16, 238.

Lūdi, ōrum. m. pl. *Sports, paſtimes, or plays; pageants, ſight, or publick ſhows to delight the people*. ¶ *Ludi ſacri, plays in honour of their gods; ſcenici, circenſes, plays to oblige the people, as ſtageplays, and prizes of ſenſers*.

Lūdia, æ. f. *An actreſs that danceth upon the ſtage*. *Quæ ludia ſumpſerit hos habitus?* Juv. 6, 26.

|| *Lūdiſiōſus*, a, um. adj. *Reproachfull, ſhamefull, ridiculous*, Anm. Marc. 15, 13.

Lūdiſium, i. n. [*à ludo*] *A mock, a mockery, a mocking ſtock, a maygame, a ſcorn, or ſport*. ¶ *Ludiſio erant minæ tribuni, vere laughed at*, Cic. ad Brut. 2. *Ludiſia meorum nunciaturus es*, Curt. 4, 10, 27. Conf. 10, 1, 3.

Lūdiſundus, a, um. adj. *Full of play, playſome, ſportive, in ſport*. *Omnia ludibundus perſicies*, Cic. Verr. 3, 67. Conf. Liv. 24, 16. & Plaut. Pſeud. 5, 1, 30.

Lūdicer, cra, crum. adj. *an ludicrus incert.* (1) *Belonging to play*. (2) *Sportive, in jeſt, ludicrous*. (3) *Vain, trifling*. (1) *Ludicræ tibiz loto, oſſibūſque aſininis hunt*, Plin. 16, 36. (2) *Certamen ludicrum*, Sen. Agam. 935. (3) = *Neque enim levia, aut ludicra petuntur Præmia*, Virg. Aen. 12, 764. ¶ *Ars ludicra amorum, ſenſeing, Cic. de Orat. 2, 20. Sermones ludicri, drollery, Id. Acad. Q. 4, 2. Meum cor cæpit facere artem ludicram, went pit a-pat*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 3.

|| *Lūdicrē*, adv. *Wantonly, ſportingly*, Apul. Met. 9.

Lūdicris, e. adj. *id. quod ludicer, in abl. ludicri*, Prisc.

Lūdicrum, i. n. (1) *A play, or paſtime*. (2) *An interlude*. (3) *A play, or ſhow*. (1) *Caſtull. 62, 21. (2) Ludicrum Olympiæ*, Liv. 1, 10. i. e. *ludi Olympici*. (3) *Indulcerat ci ludicrum*, Scylax, & c. Tac. Ann. 1, 14, 3. *Ludicrum, Scylax, & c. Glosſ. vett.*

Lūdicrus, vel Ludicer. *Habet Nizolius, ſed neque hæc, neque illa, terminatio reperitur*.

Lūdiſicābilis, e. adj. *That maketh ſport, or paſtime; pleaſant*. *Ludi ludificabiles ſeni noſtro*, Plaut. Caſ. 4, 1, 3. *pro more ſuo*.

Lūdiſicans, tis. part. *Mocking, caſtleing*. *Ludiſicante ducem Fabio*, Sil. 7, 214. Conf. 8, 642.

Lūdiſicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A deceiving, or mocking; abuſiveſneſs*. = *Omni morā, ludificatione, calumniā, ſenatūs auctoritas impedebatur*, Cic. pro Sext. 35. conf. Liv. 21, 18.

Lūdiſicātor, ōris. m. *A mocker, or ſcorner*, Plaut. Moſt. 5, 1, 18.

Lūdiſicātus, a, um. part. 2^{ct}. (1) *Mocking, or deceiving*. (2) *Paſſ. Mocked, or deceived*. (1) *Te ludificatus & me in perpetuum modum*, Plaut. Moſt. 4, 3, 41. (2) *Ludificati incerto præiio*, Sall. B. Jug. 50.

Lūdiſico, āre. 2^{ct}. *Plaut. pro*

Lūdiſicor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *ludum facio*. (1) *To mock, to make a fool of, to affront, to baſtle*. (2) *To caſtle, or chouse*. (1) *Quid ſuperbius quā*

ludificari omne nomen Latinum? Liv. *Ludiſicari fugā roſtra*, Flor. 2, 2. *hoſtium opera*, Liv. 24, 34. (2) *Pacis morā conſulem ludificare*, Sall. B. J. 36. & ſic Plaut. ſæpe actiōe dixit. *Lūdiſmagiſter*, tri. m. *A ſchoolmaſter*. *Ep'curi pater ludimagiſter fuit*, Cic. N. D. 1, 26.

Lūdio, ōnis. m. Liv. & *Lūdius*, i. m. [*à Lydis, qui erant optimi ſultatores*] (1) || *A player at the long ſword, or a flouriſher of a twohanded ſword before a ſhow*. (2) *A puppetlayer, a young morricedancer; or at leaſt ſhaved, &c.* (1) *Vid. Salm. ad Hor. 3, 20, 3.* (2) *Ludiones Hetruriā acciti ad tibicinis modos ſaltantes*, Liv. 7, 2.

Lūdius, i. m. *A ſtageplayer, a dancer*. *Ludius æquatam ter pede pulſat humum*, Ov. A. Am. 1, 112. *Vid. Ludio*.

Lūdo, ēre, ſi, ſum. 2^{ct}. [*à Lydis, qui ludos invexere in Hetruriam*] (1) *To play, to ſport, to friſk, or dance*. (2) *To make paſtime*. (3) *To play the wanton, to dally*. (4) *To banter, or be in jeſt*. (5) *To play at a game*. (6) *To play upon an inſtrument*. (7) *To write verſes*. (8) *To cheat, to chouse, or beguile*. (9) *To prepare by way of eſſay, or exerciſe*. (1) *Trima equa campis Ludit exultim*, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 10. *In numerum Faunōſque ſerāſque videres Ludere*, Virg. Ecl. 6, 28. *Sanguine hominis in convivio ludere*, Liv. 39, 43. (2) *Non illo veteri verbo, quod jure luſiſti*, Cic. Fam. 7, 5. (3) *Ludite, ut lubet, & brevī liberos date*, Catull. 59, 211. (4) & *Ludere me putas, ſerō peto*, Plin. (5) & *Ita vita hominum eſt, quaſi cūm ludas teſſeris*, Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 21. § *Aliquando ut vincat ludit aſſiduē aleam*, Poeta quidam de Auguſto ap. Suet. 70. (6) *Ludere quæ vellem calamo permiſit agreſti*, Virg. Ecl. 1, 10. (7) *Læta & juvenilia luſi*, Ov. (8) *Quid natum falſis ludis imaginibus?* Virg. Aen. 1, 412. (9) *Ludere qui neſcit, campeſtribus abſtinet armis*, Hor. A. P. 379. ¶ *Hæc notione ſchola dicitur ludus*. ¶ § *Ludere aleā*, Cic. *aleam*, Suet. *to play at dice*. *Diſputationem facetiis ludere, to put it off with a droll*. *Ludere operam, to loſe his labour*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 18.

Lūdor, i, ſus. paſſ. (1) *To be played at*. (2) *To be jeered, to be flouted*. (1) *Si luditur alea pernox*, Juv. 8, 10. (2) *Pater luditur arte*, Ov. *Cæteras notiones quære in Ludo*. ¶ *Opera luditur, our labour is loſt*, Ter. & Plaut.

Lūdus, i. m. [*à Lydis, Aſiæ populis*] (1) *A play, ſport, or paſtime*. (2) *A game*. (3) *A trick of youth, a feat, a prank*. (4) *A jeſt*. (5) *A ſhow, or ſight*. (6) *A ſchool, or place of exerciſe*. (1) *Operam ludo & deliciæ dabo*, Plaut. ¶ *Si fui liceret ludo ætatis, paſtime, ſuitable to my age*, Liv. 26, 50. (2) *Ludus pilæ vel teſſerarum, vel talorum*, Cic. (3) = *Ludum jocūmque d'ces eſſe illum alterum*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 8. (4) & *Amoto quæramus ſeria ludo*, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 27. (5) *Inſtituit ſacros celebri certamine ludus*, Ov. Met. 1, 446. (6) ¶ *Dionyſius dicitur Corinthi ludum aperuiſſe, to have ſet up a ſchool*, Cic. 9, 18. *Dare ludum amori, to indulge it*, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 1. *Ludus gladiatoris, a ſenſeing ſchool*, Suet. J. Cæſ. 13. *Ludus literarius, a grammar ſchool*, Quint. 1, 4. *Ducere filium in ludum, to put his ſon to ſchool*. *Ludos aliquem facere, to make a mocking ſtock of me; to gull, or chouse*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 48. *Ludi circenſes, games, or exerciſes, ſenici, comedys, or tragedys*.

* † *Luclā*, æ. f. [*à luo, ut à loquor, loquela*] *Puniſhment*. *Sceleris lue'a carcer*, Lucr. 3, 1028.

* *Luendus*, a, um. part. [*à luo*] (1) *To be puniſhed, or atoned, f. r.* (2) *To be undergone*. (1) *Innocentium ſanguis iſtius ſuppl'cio luendus eſt*, Cic. Verr. 1, 3. (2) *Pœna luenda*, Id. pro Mil. 4.

* *Luens*, tis. part. *Suffering puniſhment*. *Paricidium principum luentium ſupplicia*, Juſt. 17, 1.

* *Lues*, is. f. [*à lūo, quia corpora eā ſolvuntur, Priſc.*] (1) *Peſti ence in man, or the murrain in cattle; a common, or great, mortality*. (2) *A blight, or blaſting*. (3) *Met. Plague, ruin, deſtruction*. (1) *Lucem ſparſura peſtis populis*, Sen. Thy.

Thy. 89. (2) *Miseranda venit arboribus satisque lues, Virg. Aen. 3, 138.* (3) *Ut eos ludos hæc lues impura pollueret, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 12.* ¶ *Lues veneræ, the French pox, Fern. = Differre à peste ut à specie genus primum docet exemplum.*

Lugendus, a, um. part. To be bewailed, or lamented. Vita lugenda, Ov. Trist. 4, 3, 39.

Lugens, tis. part. Bewailing, lamenting. Affidebat ei altera ex neptibus lugens, Curt. 10, 14. = Mæsta ac lugentia castra, Just. 18, 7.

LUGEO, ère, xi, etum. aet. (1) To mourn, lament, or bewail. (2) || To imitate a mourner in his voice. (1) Quid ego nunc lugeam vitam hominum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 34. Junium Brutum, ut parentem, luxerunt, Liv. 2, 7. (2) Manil. 4, 845.

|| Lugesco, ère. incept. To begin to lament, Amm. 3, 3 ubi tamen valet ex MSS. leg. vigeant.

Lugetur. imperf. Thy weep and lament. Seu pii ad rogem filii lugetur, Catull. 37, 5.

Lugubre, adv. pro lugubriter. Lamentably, pityfully, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 47.

Lugubris, e, adj. Mourningful, lamentable, sorrowful, grievous, pertaining to grief and mourning. || Lugubris ornatus, Cic. Verr. 1, 22. vestis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 45. Lugubria, abso. Sen. mourning apparel. Da lacrymas, lugubriaque indue, Ov. Met. 11, 669. Nunquam mater lugubria sumpsi, Propert. 4, 13, 97. Sicut lugubre, ita insigne documentum, Liv. 21, 19. § Lugubria induere, Ov. Met. 11, 669. sumere, Prop. 4, 12, 67.

|| Lugubriter, adv. Mourningfully. Lugubriter ejulantes, Apul. Met. 3, p. 78.

† Lugubro, are. aet. To make lamentable, Lucil.

|| Lugubrum, i. n. & lugubra, æ. f. A lamentation, Nigr. † Lucus, ejulatus.

** || Luitio, ònis. f. verb. [à verbo luo] A paying of ransom, an acquitting of a debt, Ulp. Dig. 38, 16, 1.*

** Luiturus, a, um. part. That shall pay, or suffer punishment. Luitura pœnas puppis, Claud. Conf. Hon. 6, 140.*

Luma, æ. f. A certain kind of thorn growing in meadows and moist places, Varr. L. L. 4, 31.

Lumarius, a, um. adj. Belonging to that kind of thorns. || Lumaria falx, a hedgebill to cut thorns with, Varr. L. L. 4, 31.

|| Lumbago, ginis. f. lumborum debilitas. Feebleness, pain, or aching, of the loins, Fest. † Lumborum vitium.

|| Lumbare, is. n. A covering of the privities, a garment about the loins, a girdle, an apron, Vulg. Interpr.

|| Lumbellus, i. m. dim. A little loin, Apic. 7, 1.

Lumbifragium, i. n. i. e. fractura lumborum, A breaking of the loins. Si me irritassis, lumbifragium auferes, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 298.

Lumbricosus, a, um. adj. Full of worms, Aurel. † Lumbricis scatens.

Lumbricus, i. m. (1) An earthworm. (2) Also a bellyworm, a mayworm. (3) || A little fish in brooks like a lamprey. (4) Also the same with terræ filius. (1) Terram rimentur, effodiantque lumbricos, Col. 7, 9. (2) Cels. 4, 20. (3) Litt. ex Col. (4) Foras, lumbrice, qui sub terrâ erepisti modò, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 1.

Lumbulus, i. m. dim. A little loin, Plin. 28, 11.

LUMBUS, i. m. (1) The loin, haunch, or flank. (2) The reins, or privities. (1) Duros qui nequeunt movere lumbos, Catull. (2) Cùm carmina lumbum Intrans, Pers. 1, 10. U. stator est plur. quàm sing. || Dolare lumbos fuste, cudgel, or lamb, one well, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 22. || Lumbus vitulinus, a leg, or knuckle, of veal, Coop. Sed potiùs redcend. videtur, a loin of veal.

Lumectum, i. n. [à luma, ref. lumetum; ut à spinâ spinetum] A thicket, or bush of thorns and briars, Varr. L. L. 4, 31.

** Lumen, inis. n. [à luceo, qu. lucimen per Sync. ut fulmen à fulgeo] (1) Light. (2) Any light body, such as a lamp, candle, or torch. (3)*

A star. (3) An eye, especially in the plural.

(5) The lights, or windows. (6) Life. (7) Met. Explanation, illustration. (8) The light in a picture as opposed to shade. (9) A shining, or bright, colour. (10) An ornament, or embellishment; an excellency in any kind. (11) Light, inspiration. (1) Luna solis lumine collustrari putatur, Cic. de Div. 2, 43. X Tenebræ, Lucr.

(2) Breve lumen candelæ, Juv. 3, 286. Piceum fert fumida lumen Tædæ, Virg. Aen. 9, 75. (3) Accendit luna Vesper, Id. Geor. 1, 251. (4) Monstrum, cui lumen ademptum, Id. Aen. 3, 658. Democritus, luminibus amissis, alba & atra discernere non poterat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39. (5) Cyrus aiebat viridationum διαφάσεις, latis luminibus non tam esse suaves, Cic. Attic. 2, 3. = Fenestræ, Id. ib. || Luminibus officere, to stop up lights, JC. Met. to eclipse the shining of another, Cic. (6) Lumine adempto animam moribundo corpore fudit, Lucr. 3, 1046. || † Lumine cassus, dead, Virg. Aen. 2, 85. (7) Doctorem lumenque desiderant, Cic. Fam. 7, 20. (8) X Ars ipsa invenit lumen atque umbras, Plin. 35, 5. (9) Chlamydes veri luminis, Ex prob. auct. (10) Luminibus ornare orationem, Cic. de Orat. 2, 27. || Orationis lumina, beautiful figures, Id. Cl. 75. Lumina civitatis, brave, gallant, persons, Id. Cat. 3, 10. (11) Menti alicujus lumina præferre, to inspire, Id. anteq. ir. in exil. 4.

** Luminare, is. n. A light, any light body that gives light, as the sun, moon, or stars; a luminary; Met. a brave, or gallant, person. Leg. duntaxat in posteriore sensu. Tot luminaribus extinctis, Cic. Philipp. 2, 21.*

** || Luminare, are. aet. To light, or give light; to enlighten; also to linn; to die purple, or to add shreds, or guards, of purple to a garment. Ula est hoc verbo ferè posterior Latinitas.*

** Luminosus, a, um. adj. (1) Full of light, or windows. (2) Met. Shining, bright. (1) Aedificia luminosa ut sint, curari oportet, Vitruv. 6, 6. Luminosum aedificium, Id. Luminosæ & quasi actuosæ partes duæ, Cic. in Orat. 36.*

LUNA, æ. f. [à lucendo, quasi Lucina, Cic. per Syncop. nisi mavis ab Hebr. לֵל lun, pernoctavit] (1) The moon, any thing like the moon. (2) The mark, or letter, C upon a senator's shoe. (1) || Luna crecens, the moon in her increase, Plin. decrecens, Id. senescens, Varr. in her wane. dimicuta, intermestris, gibba, Plin. plena, filens, at her change, when she shineth not at all. Lunæ defectio, Cic. de Div. 2, 6. (2) Patricia claudit vestigia lunæ, Stat. Sylv. 5, 28.

|| Lunaria, æ. f. Moonwort, a kind of herb used by old women for love potions, Marc. Fic.

Lunaris, e. adj. Pertaining to the moon. || Lunaris cursus, the course of the moon, Cic. Somn. Scip. 5. globus, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 2, 298. Lunaria incrementa, Lucan. 10, 216.

|| Lunaticus, a, um. adj. That is mad, frantic, or sick, at certain times of the moon; lunatick, Ap. posteriores. † Cerri us.

|| Lunatum, adv. [à luna] In fashion like the moon, moonlike, Recent. † Lunari formâ.

|| Lunatio, ònis. f. A crooking, or bending, like the moon; also a change of the moon, Litt. sed unde non dicit.

Lunatus, a, um. part. Made like a halfmoon, crooked, horned, or peaked, like the moon. Pelix lunatæ, Virg. Aen. 1, 494. Lunatis Bistones armis, Sil. 2, 76. Lunata classis, Luc. 3, 549. Lunatum agmen, Stat. Theb. 5, 145.

** || Lunchus, i. m. [à λῶχην, Gr.] A spear, Tert.*

Luno, are. To crook, or bend, like a halfmoon. Lunavit genu arcum, i. e. intendit, Ov. Amor. 1, 1, 24. Acies lunarat in arcus Nereus, Prop. 4, 6, 25.

Lunula, æ. f. dim. (1) A gem in a ring, a hoop, or ring, to put on the finger. (2) || A half-moon which the Roman senators wore on their shoes, called also luna. (1) Lunula atque aureolus anellus in digito, Plaut. Epist. 5, 1, 33. (2) Ibid. 19, 31.

|| Lunus, i. m. Deus, idem qui luna: nam deos

ἀρρενοθλαίς; faciebant Gentiles. Vid. Spart. in Caracal. c. 7.

** Luv, ère, i, itum († ap. Lucil. lūvi) luo, i. e. solvo. [à λῶω, luo, i. e. lavo, unde abluo, eluo, &c.] (1) To pay. (2) To expiate, or atone. (3) To suffer punishment, or death. (4) To purge, or wash away. (1) Pluribus vestrum defuturum viaticum fuerit, ni res alienum luissim, Curt. 10, 2, 25. (2) § Illatum stuprum voluntariâ morte luit Lucretia, Cic. de Fin. 5, 22. (3) Obsides imperati, qui capite luere, si pacto non flaretur, Liv. 5, 5. (4) Coacti sunt luere peccata sua, Id. 38, 48.*

** Luvor, i. pass. To be atoned, or expiated. || Acerbum est parentum scelera filiorum pœnis lvi, that the father's sin should be visited upon the children, Cic. ad Brut. 12.*

** Lupa, æ. f. ant. pro Lupa. Lupus femina, Varr. ap. Quint. λῡναίνα. (1) A she wolf. (2) Also a barlot, a common whore, a bawd. (1) Rapidae tradis ovile lupæ, Ov. A. Am. 3, 8. Conf. Liv. 1, 4. (2) X Divortunt mores virgini longè & lupæ, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 22. Conf. Cic. pro Mil. 21.*

** Lûpanar, aris. n. [à lupa, secundâ notione] (1) A brothel, or bawdyhouse; a common stew. (2) Also a barlot, whore, or strumpet. (1) Lupanaris tulit ad pulvinar odorem, Juv. 6, 131. (2) Catull. Carin. 100, al. 37.*

** || Lûpanaris, e. adj. Pertaining to a brothel-house, Apul. Met. 9.*

** || Lûpanarium, i. n. A bawdyhouse, Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 27. † Stabulum, prostibulum, ganea, lûpanium, Fest.*

** || Lûparius, i. m. A hunter of wolves, Serv. Lûpatum, i. n. A sharp bit for a horse. Negabunt duris parere lupatis, Virg. Geor. 3, 208. Lupata sanguinea, Lucan. 4, 758.*

** Lûpatus, a, um. adj. Bridled with a sharp bit. || Lupatum frænum, a bitted, or curb, bridle, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 6.*

** || Lûpatus, i. m. A bit, or snaffle, Solin. † Lupatum, Vir.*

** Lûpercal, alis. n. [à lupa, quæ illis Romulum & Remum nutriebat, Ov. vel qu. ibi sacrificarent Pani Lycæo ad arcendos à grege lupor, nim. ut à λύκος λυκαῖον, ita à lupo Lûpercal. (1) A place at the foot of the mount Palatine, dedicated to the god Pan. (2) The place where Romulus and Remus were fostered by a she wolf. (1) Vid. Serv. in Aen. 8, 343. (2) Ov. Fast. 2, 381.*

** Lûpercalia, um. n. pl. Solemn sacrifices and plays dedicated to Pan, kept the 15th of Febr. Hodierni dies res gestas lûpercalibus habebis, Cic. ad Q. frat. Conf. Suet. Aug. 31.*

** Lûperci, òrum, pl. m. The priests of Pan. Quid vetat Arcadiæ dictos à monte Lûpercos? Ov. Fast. 2, 423.*

** || Lûpînarîi, òrum, pl. m. Sellers of pulse, Lamprid. † Lupinorum venditores.*

** Lûpînus, i. m. & Lûpînum, i. n. [à λύπην, tristitia] (1) A kind of pulse of a most bitter and harsh taste, lupines, or hops. (2) Comick money made thereof. (1) Tristis lupini fragiles calami, Virg. Geor. 1, 75. Conf. Col. 2, 10. Plin. 18, 14. (2) || Ignorat quid distant æra lupinis, like our proverb, He knoweth not a pig from a dog, Hor. Ep. 1, 7.*

** Lûpînus, a, um. adj. Of a wolf. Uberius lupinis inhiat, Cic. Cat. 3, 8.*

** || Lûpio, ire. n. To be as hungry as a wolf. Lupiunt fauces fame, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 39. ita aliqui legunt, ubi doctiores lippiunt. Vid. Lippio.*

** || Lûpôr, aris. To haunt bawdyhouses, to where, Non. † Abdo me in ganeum.*

** || Lûpûla, æ. f. A cursy she wolf, Apul. Met. 5.*

** || Lûpûlatus, a, um. adj. That hath hops, &c. || Lupulatus potus, beer, Jun.*

** || Lûpûlus, i. m. dim. Jun. & Lûpus, Vulg. [à seq.] Hop, or hops.*

** || Lûrus, i. m. [ex λύκος, Gr. & in p mutato] (1) A wolf. (2) A fish, by some taken for a pike, by others for a surgeon. (3) A sharp bit, or snaffle. (4) A hook to draw things out of a well, a drag. (5) Hop, or hops, for beer. (6) A sort of spider. (1) || Auribus teneo lupum, Ter.*

Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 21. *Prov.* I know not which to turn me. *Ovem lupo commissisti, Id. Eun.* 5, 1, 16. *Prov.* You have set the fox to keep the geese. *Lupus in fabulâ, Id. Adalph.* 4, 1, 21. *Prov.* Talk of the devil. *Non curat numerum lupo, Prov.* (2) *Plin.* 32, 2. (3) *Equus duros accipit ore lupos, Ov. Trist.* 5, 6, 3. (4) *Liv.* 28, 3. (5) *Lupo salictario Germani suam condunt cervisiam, vid. Plin.* 21, 15. (6) *Id.* 11, 24. *Lupi cervarii, i. e. lynces, Plin.* ¶ *Lupus, a certain constellation imagined to be like a wolf.*

† *Lūra, æ. f. os culei vel etiam utris, Fest.* The mouth of a sack, or bottle; a leather sack, or bag, *Lucil.*

¶ *Lurcinor, æris, dep.* [à *lurcor*, ut à *pago*, *pago*] unde *collurcinatio*, *ap. Apul.* To devour, or eat greedily.

† *Lucro, ære. Pomp. ap. Non.* 1, 34. & *Lurcor, æri, ætus sum. dep.* To eat greedily, *Lucil.*

Lurco, ònis, m. [ex *lurâ, i. e. os culei*] A glutton, a bellygod, a greedygut, a great eater, a paunchbelly, a gourmandiser, or devourer. *Lurco edax, Plaut. Pers.* 3, 3, 16. = *Vivite lurcones, comedones, vivite ventres, Lucil. ap. Non.* 1, 34.

¶ *Lurconiânus, a, um. adj.* Belonging to, or fit for, gluttons. *Condimentis lurconianis, Tert.* J. *Gulofus.*

Luridus, a, um. adj. [à *loro, qu. lorus, fort.* à *simil. loræ, utris coriacei*] Pale, wan, grizzly, ghastly, black and blue, dismal. *Luridus palior, Ov. Met.* 4, 267. *Luridi dentes, Hor. Od.* 4, 13, 10. *Lurida aconita, Ov. Met.* 14, 6. *Lurida lunæ ora, Lucan.* 5, 549.

Luror, òris, m. [qu. à *luteo*, ut *pallor* à *pallor*; *ex luteo, vel lori, i. e. crudi corii colore, Voss.*] Palefaced, swarthy. *Lucr.* 4, 333.

Lusciniâ, æ. f. [quod *lucens canat*] A nightingale. *Lusciniâ foliti impensio prandere cœmpat, Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 245.

Lusciniola, æ. f. A little nightingale. *Metuo ne lusciniolæ desuât cantio, Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 4.

Luscinius, i. m. A nightingale, *Phædr. Fab.* 3, 19. & 2, 11.

Luscinus, i. m. Diminished. *Luscinus Fabriciorum fuit, uti luscus Anniorum, one who hath hurt his eyesight by accident. Luscini injuriæ cognomina habuerunt, Plin.* 8, 37.

Lusciosus, Plin. & *Lusciosus, a, um. adj.* qui ad lucernam non videt, *Non.* qui vesperi non videt, *Varr.* vel contrâ, qui clariùs vesperi quàm meridiè. *Dimisighted, || that cannot see by candlelight, Non.* or at night, *Varr.* or || that seeth better at night than by day, *Fest.* || *owleyed, that cannot see at a distance, purblind, Bud. vid. Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 51.

¶ *Luscitio, ònis. f.* vitium oculorum, quod clariùs vesperi quàm meridiè cernit, *Fest.* Weakness of sight, *Ulp. Dig.* 21, 1, 10. † *Nyclalops.*

Luscus, a, um. adj. Blind of one eye, be that hath but one eye, a blinkard, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 60. *Conf. Mart.* 4, 65, 2.

Lusio, ònis. f. verb. [à *ludo*] Playing, gaming, diversion, recreation. *Nobis senibus ex lusionibus multis talos relinquunt, & tesseras, Cic. de Sen.* 16. *Lusio pilæ, Id. de Orat.* 1, 16.

Lusio, ære. freq. To play often, to frisk and skip. *Patricis pueris monedulæ dantur, quibus cum lusit, Plaut. Capt.* 5, 4, 6.

Lusor, òris. m. verb. A sporter, a deceiver. ¶ *Lusor amorum, a love poet, Ov. Trist.* 4, 10, 1. *Conf. A. Am.* 1, 459.

¶ *Lusorium, i. n.* A place to play in, a gaming ordinary, a theatre, or amphitheatre, *Lamprid.*

Lusorius, a, um. adj. Belonging to play, merry, frolicsome, sportive, in jest, that maketh sport. ¶ *Alveus lusorius, a pair of tables, Plin.* 17, 56.

Lusorium fulmen, i. e. innoxium, Sen. nomen, i. e. ridiculum, Id. de Benef. 5, 8. ¶ *Lusoria naves, pleasure boats, or yachts, Veg.* *Lusoria arma, spears, or swords, with points rebated, Sen. Ep.* 117. & *decretoria.*

¶ *Lustrago, gnis. f.* quod eâ in lustrando olim uterentur. *Flat, or base, vervain, R. ex Apul.*

Lustralis, e. adj. ad lustrum, i. e. quinquennale tempus pertinens. (1) *That which is done every fifth year; vel quod ad lustrum, i. e. purificationem adhibetur.* (2) *Having power to purge, or make holy.* (1) *Lustrale certamen, Tac. Ann.* 16, 4. (2) ¶ *Aqua lustralis, holy water, Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 2, 73. *Lustrale sacrificium, a purgation sacrifice, Liv.* 1, 28. *Lustralia exta, Virg. Æn.* 8, 183. i. e. præpinguia, of a grown ox of five years old. *Lustralis bellis animæ, Lucan.* 6, 786.

Lustramen, inis. A search, or view, tumbling over the dead bodys in the field. Ille mihi, quæ danda forent lustramina cæsis, Prodidit, Val. Flacc. 3, 409. *Conf.* 6, 510.

¶ *Lustramentum, i. n.* Purgation, or a cleansing. *Quod lustramenti causâ dederint cantharidas, 3 § 3 Dig. ad leg. Corn. de Sic. & venef. sed Hor. de verb. juris effrenat. rei Ven. cupidinem exponit.*

Lustrandus, a, um. part. To be viewed, supervised, &c. In lustrandâ coloniâ, *Cic. de Div.* 1.

Lustrans, tis. part. Surveying, viewing, *Sil.* 10, 43. & 15, 787. *Vastata pascua lustrans, Claud.* 3, *Rapt. Prof.* 168.

Lustratio, ònis. f. (1) *A going about on every side to view.* (2) *A purging by sacrifice.* (3) ¶ *Also candlemas-day, or the purification.* (2) = *Peragratio itinerum, lustratio municipiorum, Cic. Philipp.* 2, 23. (2) *Desideratus lustrationum cæterorumque sacrificiorum mos, Col.* 2, 22. (3) *Eccl.*

¶ *Lustrator, òris. m.* A rambler, or surveyor. *Heiculus lustrator orbis, Apul. Apol.* p. 441.

Lustratus, a, um. (1) *Surveyed.* (2) *Purified.* (1) *Pede barbaro lustrata Rhodope, Flor. Carm.* 3, 25. *Conf. Liv.* 3, 18. *Lustrata humanis cruoribus arbor, Lucan.* 3, 405. (2) = *Ut civitas expiata & lustrata videatur, Flor.* 1, 13.

Lustricus, a, um. adj. Purifying, or cleansing. ¶ *Lustricus dies, the day when children were named, which for male children was the ninth day, unde dea Nundina, vid. Macrob. Sat.* 1, 16.

¶ *For females the eighth: Futuræ infelicitatis signum evidens die lustrico extitit, Suet. Ner.* 6. ¶ *It may now be called the christening day.*

Lustrificus, a, um. id. quod lustralis. *Lustrificus cantus, Val. Flacc.* 3, 448.

Lustris, ære. vid. lustrum, expiare, quod ad expiandos cives urbem & arva ambient; unde *amburbium & ambarvale.* Item *ἀγρίζω, i. e. expiare, interdum illustrare.* (1) *To expiate, to purify.* (2) *To compass, to environ, to go round about, to survey, to take a view of, to go the circuit, to travel over a place.* (3) *To weigh, consider, and observe.* (1) = *Ego lustror ab illis, Et purgante nefas, &c. Ov. Met.* 1, 9, 1. *vid. locum.* Postea *Phæbeâ lustrabat lampade terras, Virg. Æn.* 4, 6. *ibi Servius, aut illustrabat, aut revera lustrabat, i. e. purgabat; nam nox quodammodo polluit mundum.* (2) *Expers viri nemora avia lustrat, Ov. Met.* 1, 479. (3) *Cum omnia ratione animoque lustraveris, Cic. Off.* 1, 17. ¶ *Exercitum lustrare, to muster, to cleanse and purify, Liv.* 38, 12. *Lustrare vestigia, to trail, track, or follow one, Virg. Ecl.* 2, 12.

Lustror, æri, ætus. pass. To be expiated, purified, cleansed, &c. *Lustratis sedibus deorum, Val. Max.* 1, 7, ext. 6. *Jam primum omnium urbs lustrata est, Liv.* 21, 62. *Lustrantur puræ tubæ, Ov. F.* 5, 726. *Vid. Lustror.*

Lustro, ònis. m. [à *lustrum*] i. e. ganeo. *A lurdan.* Tamen ipse est maximus lustro, *Catull.* 112. *sed warr. codd.*

Lustror, æri. dep. in lustris, i. e. in meretricum cellis versor, scortor, to haunt bawdyhouses, or stews. *Ubi fuisti? ubi lustratus? ubi bibisti? Plaut. Cas.* 2, 3, 29.

Lustrum, i. n. sing. (1) *The purgation, or cleansing, of the city by sacrifices every fifth year, hence it is used for the space of four years, or rather of fifty months fully ended and past, at which times the citizens were taken account of, and the city purified. The censors were said condere lustrum, when at fifty months end (at which time they went out of office, and the fees farm rents*

were paid, whence *Varro* derives *lustrum* in this sense à *luendo*, i. e. *solvendo*) they sacrificed a sow, a sheep, and a bull in *Mars's* field, to atone the Gods, and purge the city. (2) *The dens of wild beasts in woods, in which sense it is chiefly used in the plural number.* (3) *A bawdyhouse, or stews.* (1) *Exercitum omnem sue, ove, taurilibus (al. suovetaurilibus) lustravit; idque conditum lustrum appellatum, quia in censendo finis factus est, Liv.* 1, 44. (2) = *Saltus & lustra ferarum, Virg. Geor.* 2, 471. (3) *Te cuculum oxor ex lustris rapit, Plaut. Afin.* 5, 2, 84.

Lūsūrus, a, um. part. About to play. *Lusura manus, Ov. Trist.* 4, 1, 72.

Lūsus, a, um. part. [à *ludor*] Played; also beguiled, mocked, deceived, jeered, deluded, or abused. *Sophistas lufos videmus à Socrate, Cic. de Fin.* 2, 1.

Lūsus, ūs. m. verb. A play, a sport, dalliance, pastime, recreation. *Nec, juveni, lusus, qui placuere, placent, Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 4, 4.

* *Lūtamentum, i. n.* A wall, or other work, made of, or covered with, mud, loam, or clay, *Cato R. R.* 128.

* *Lūtārius, a, um. adj.* Living in the mud. *Lutarie testudines, Plin.* 32, 4.

* *Lūtātus, a, um. part.* [à *luto*] Daubed over, besmeared. *Craffis amomis lutatus, Pers.* 3, 104.

* *Lutea, æ. f. sc. herba* [quod in lutosiis locis nascitur vel à colore luteo] An herb growing in watery, or fenny, places, also called carneola, or lysimachium, *Plin.* 33, 5.

* *Lūtenis, e. adj.* That feedeth upon mud; as some fish do, *Plin.* 9, 7.

* *Lūtēdus, a, um. adj.* Yellowish, somewhat yellow. *Luteolæ violæ, Col.* 9, 4, 4. *Luteolâ pingit vaccinia calthâ, Virg. Ecl.* 2, 50.

* *Lūter, æris. m. vet. voc.* A cup, or bowl, wherein wine was allayed with water, *S. pont.*

* *Lūtesco, ãre, i. e. lūteus fio.* To turn to clay, to wax dirty. *Stagna quæ limo, cænôque lutei cunt, Col.* 8, 17.

* *Lūteum, i. n.* [à colore luti herbæ] ¶ *Lūteum ovi, the yolk of an egg, Plin.* 10, 53. *Herba quæ luteum vocatur, wood, Vitruv.* 7, 17. *Croceo mutabit vellere luteo, sic enim aliqui leg. ap. Virg. Ecl.* 4, 44.

* *Lūteus, a, um. adj.* (1) *That is made of clay, loam, mortar, mud, or dirt.* (2) *Dirty, sorry, pityfull.* (1) ¶ *Luteus paries, a mud wall, Cic. opus, Ov. Fast.* 1, 158. *Vata lutea, earthen vessels.* (2) *Luteum negotium, a sorry commodity, poor ware, Cic. Verr.* 4, 14. *Lutea meretrix, a dirty drab, a nasty slut, Plaut. Truc.* 4, 4, 1.

* *Lūteus, a, um. adj.* Pale, yellow, like the yolk of an egg. ¶ *Lutea pellis, pale, like the yellow jaundice, Pers.* 3, 95. *Aurora lutea, Virg. Æn.* 7, 26. ¶ *Lutea flammea, yellow veils, or hoods, which brides wore at their weddings, Luc.* 2, 361. *Lutea viola, the winter gilliflower, Plin.* 21, 6.

* *Lūtīnæ, ærum. pl. f. sc. ædes, Houses, huts, &c. made of loam and clay, Charis.*

* *Lūto, ære.* To daub, to spot, or besmear. *Ne lutet immundum nitidos ceroma capillos, Marr.* 14, 50.

* *Lūto, ære. freq.* [à *luo*] To pay, or suffer, often. *Lutavi, i. e. solvi, Non.*

* *Lūtōsē. adv.* Dirtyly, *R. ex Mart.*

* *Lūtōsus, a, um. adj.* All dirty and muddy. *Terra lutosa, Plin.* 17, 19.

* *Lutra, æ. f. vel Lytra.* [à genere fibrorum, ex luto quod in aquâ & lutosiis locis degit, vel quod frequenter se in aquis lutet] An otter, *Plin.* 8, 30.

* *Lūtulentus, a, um. adj.* (1) *Mirey, dirty, muddy.* (2) *Met. Vile and filthy.* (1) *Amnis lutulentus, Ov. Amor.* 3, 6, 95. (2) *Vitia lutulenta, Cic. in Pison.* 1.

* *Lūtūlo, ære. act.* To dirty, or bedaub. *Eisdem lutulant, quos collaudant, Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 15.

* *Lūtum, i. n.* [à sup. lutum, à *luo, i. e. lavo*] (1) *Clay, loam, mire, dirt, mud.* (2) *Meton. A dirty fellow.* (1) *Milites luto, frigore, & assiduus imbris tardabantur, Cæs. B. G.* 7, 24. *Quod cæmenta non calce durata erant, sed interlita luto, Liv.* 21, 11. ¶ *In eodem hæstas luto, Prov. You*

You are in the same danger, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 15. (2) *Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 54.* || In plur. luta, *Non ex Cic.* ¶ Lutum ceratum, mortar, Fest. * Lutum, i. n. primā longā, *five* Luteum, Serv. [à luo, lutum, i. e. diluo] *An herb fit to die yellow withal; also a pale, or yellow colour.* Est enim luteus color croceus dilutus. Aries croceo mutabit vellera luto, Virg. Ecl. 4, 44. al. leg. luteo, per Synæresin.

* || Lutus, m. pro lutum, Claud. Ann.

* Lux, lucis, f. [per Sync. ἀπὸ τῆς λύκας, nam ap. Vett. λύκη, lux, Macrob.] (1) *Light.* (2) *Day.* (3) *An eye.* (4) *Season.* (5) *Life.* (6) In plur. the stars glittering. (7) *A glistering, or shining.* (8) *The publick.* (9) *A word of endearment, my light! my life!* (1) ¶ Tenebræ & lux alterno tempore gignuntur, Luc. 5, 976.

(2) ¶ Et profectis lucibus & sacris, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 25. Centesima lux est hæc ab interitu Clodii, Cic. pro Mil. 35. (3) Effossæ squalent vestigia lucis, Stat. Theb. 11, 585. (4) Jactor in indomito brumali luce profundo, Ov. Trist. 1, 8, 39. (5) = Erit aliquando finis hujus lucis, & amissio omnium vitæ commodorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4. (6) Illæ quæ fulgent luces ex ore corusco, Id. in Arato. (7) Viridi cum luce smaragdi, Lucr. 4, 1120. Pyrrhus exultat, telis, & luce coruscus ahenâ, Virg. Æn. 2, 470. (8) = Nec in luce modò, atque in oculis civium magnus, sed intus domique præstantior, Cic. (9) Hem, mea lux! meumque desiderium! Id. Terentia. ¶ Cum primâ luce, by break of day, Ter. Adelph. 5, 3, 55. § In abl. sing. luci ap. Cic. Philipp. 12, 10. & Plaut. Casin. 4, 2, 7.

* Luxi, præ. à lueo. (1) *I sponed.* (2) *I mourned, à lueo.* (1) Mea officia & studia parum antè luxerunt, Cic. Att. 3, 13. (2) Luxere matres Iliæ, Hor. Epod. 17, 11. sed al. unxere.

* || Luxatio, ònis, f. *A loosening of a joint.* Vet. Gloss. Luxatio στρέμμα

* Luxatus, a, um, part. *Put out of joint, loosened.* Membra luxata, Plin. 25, 28. Et luxatum si quod est, bis die calidâ foveo, Cato, 157.

* Luxo, are, [fort. freq. à luo] (1) *To loosen.* (2) *To put out of joint.* (1) Subarator imprudens luxavit radices, Plin. 17, 24. (2) Pars luxata in locum reponatur, Sen. Epist. 104.

* || Luxor, ari, dep. *To riot, R. ex Plaut.*

* Luxuria, æ, f. [ex luxo, vel freq. à luo quòd sit morum solutio, Fest.] (1) *A' excess in carnal pleasure, sumptuous fare, or building; riot.* (2) *Rankness, superfluity, luxury.* (1) = Ut illius animus, qui nunc luxuriâ & lasciviâ diffuit, retundam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 72. (2) ¶ Odit populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit, Cic. pro Muræ. 36. (2) ¶ Luxuria foliorum, Virg. Geor. 1, 191. humoris, Plin. 9, 1.

* Luxurians, tis, Superfluus. Luxuriantia compescet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 102.

* Luxuriatus, a, um, part. *Having been loose, riotous, or profuse.* Litera nostra joco luxuriata suo, Ov. Trist. 5, 1, 44. Sanguine multo luxuriata fames, Stat. Theb. 2, 676. Tantumque studium ad frugalitatem multitudinis provocabit, ut aliquos ex his luxuriatos incredibile videretur, Just. 20, 4, 7.

* Luxuries, ei, f. id. quod luxuria. (1) *Lasciviousness, wantonness.* (2) *Profusion, lavishness.* (3) *Rankness, as of herbs, corn, &c.* (1) Perferre non possunt luxuriam, crudelitatem, &c. Cic. (2) In urbe luxuriam creatur, ex luxuriâ avaritia, Id. pro S. Rose, 27. (3) Luxuries segetum, Virg. Geor. 1, 112.

* Luxurio, are, n. (1) *To grow rank.* (2) *To be wanton and riotous.* (3) *To swell out, to be lusty, brawny, &c.* (1) Luxuriat Phrygio sanguine pinguis humus, Ov. Epist. 1, 54. (2) Ne luxuriant otio animi, Liv. 1, 19. Luxuriant animi rebus secundis, Ov. A. Am. 2, 436. Pecus luxuriat in pratis, Id. Fast. 1, 156. (3) Luxuriat toris animosum pectus, Virg. Geor. 3, 81. de equo.

* Luxurior, ari, dep. *To grow rank, &c.* Caecumina virgarum ne luxurientur demutilato, Col. de Arb. 11.

* Luxuriōse, adv. ius, comp. issimè, sup. *Riotously, over rankly, excessively, superfluously.* § Luxuriōse vivere, Cic. de Fin. 2, 7. Luxuriōsus epulari, Nep. Pausan. 3. Luxuriōssimè bibere, August.

* Luxuriōsus, a, um, adj. [à luxuria] (1) *Rank, luxuriant.* (2) *Luxurious, sumptuous, riotous, wasteful, prodigal in diet.* (1) Luxuriōsa pabula pinguis soli non semper indiciū habent, Plin. 17, 4. || Luxuriōssima pestis, Treb. Poll. (2) Lætitia luxuriōsa, Liv. 2, 21. Avarior redeo, ambitiosior, luxuriōsior, Sen. Ep. 7, de turbâ vitandâ.

* || Luxus, a, um, i. e. dissolutus. [à quo luxuriōsus, in re familiari solutus, Fest.] *Loose, slack, out of joint.* Luxo pede, Sall. int. fragm.

* Luxus, ūs, m. id. quod luxatio. (1) ¶ *A dislocation, or putting out of joint.* (2) Met. Riot, excess, profuseness, extravagancy. (3) *Also state, magnificence.* (1) Apul. Met. 2. (2) Adolescens luxu perditus, Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 42. (3) Domus regali splendida luxu, Virg. Æn. 1, 641. Tabernaculum omni luxu & opulentiâ instructum, Curt. 3, 11, 23.

* Lyæus, i. m. [à λύω solvo, quòd curas solvat] *A name of Bacchus, often used for wine, per Meton.* Ossa annofo spargant collecta Lyæo, Tibull. 3, 2, 19.

* Lyæus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to wine.* Regales inter mensas laticemque Lyæum, Virg. Æn. 1, 660.

* || Lycanthropia, æ, f. [ex λύκος lupus, & ἀνθρωπος homo] *A deep melancholy which maketh men fancy themselves to be wolves, and therefore shun company, and go into the woods and desert places howling like wolvs.* Vid. Voss. Etym. 266. in voce Lucumones. Those that are thus troubled are called Lycanthropi.

* Lycæon, ònis, m. [à Gr. λύκος lupus] *An Indian wolf with a mane, Plin. 8, 34.*

* Lychnis, idis, f. [λυχνίς, Gr. ex λύχνος, lucerna; ob lucidum colorem] *A kind of rose.* ¶ Lychnis agria, i. e. sylvestris, calves suunt. Lychnis coronaria quam & rosam Græcam vocat Plin. 21, 1. Vulg. candelaria.

* Lychnites, æ, m. [à præced.] quòd maxime luceat lucernis accensis, Voss. *A gem which shineth best by candlelight, a kind of ruby, Plin. 36, 5.*

* Lychnitis, idis, f. [ab eadem] *An herb mentioned by Plin. 25, 10.*

* Lychnobius, i. m. [ex λύχνος, candela, & βίος, vita] *That turneth day into night and night into day, a nightwalker, Sen. Ep. 12, 2. sub. fin.*

* Lychnuchus, i. m. [λυχνύχος, Gr. sc. qui λύχνον ἔχει, i. e. lucernam sustinet] *A candlestick, a scence, a lookboy.* ¶ Lychnuchus ligneolus, a wooden candlestick, or lantern, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 7. Lychnuchus pensilis, a branch to hang candles in, Plin. 34, 8.

* Lychnus, i. m. [à λύχνος, Gr.] *A lamp, a candle, a light, a link.* ¶ Lux alia est solis & lychnorum, Cic. pro Cael. 28. Dependens lychni laquearibus aureis, Virg. Æn. 1, 730.

* Lycisca, æ, f. [à λύκος lupus] *A dog engendered of a wolf and a bitch, or a shepherd's dog; a wolf dog.* Multum latrante lyciscâ, Virg. Ecl. 3, 18. Conf. Ov. Met. 3, 220.

* Lycium, i. n. [λύκιον, Gr. ita dict. quòd copiosissimè nascatur in Lyciâ Afizæ regione, Diosc.] *A medicine made of the roots of boxthorn, Plin. 24, 14. Conf. Cels. 6, 7.*

* Lycophthalmos, i. m. i. e. lupi oculus, [ex λύκος lupus, & ὀφθαλμός oculus] *A precious stone, like a wolf's eye, Plin. 37, 11.*

* Lycopsis, idis, f. [ex λύκος lupus, & ὄψις visus, Gardén bugloss, or the herb called bound-tongue, Plin. 27, 11.

* Lycos, i. m. [à λύκος, Gr. i. e. quo nomine aliter dict.] *The last kind of spider, Plin. 30, 6.*

Lydus lapis. *The touchstone whereunto gold is tried, Plin. 33, 8. al. voc. heraclum, al. indicem.*

Lydus modus. *An effeminate sort of musick used by the Lydians, Apul. Florid. 1, p. 764. Conf. Plin. 7, 36.*

Lygdinus, i. m. *A kind of stone fit for boxes to keep ointments in, Plin. 36, 8.*

* Lympha, æ, f. Poët. pro aqua. [à Gr. ὕμνη, mutato n in l] *Water.* Obliquo laborat Lympha fugax trepidare rivo, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 12.

* Lymphans, tis, part. *Making one mad, or putting one beside himself.* It lymphante deo, vociferans, Stat. Theb. 7, 662.

* Lymphaticum, i. n. subst. *Rage, distraction, madness.* Faxo actutum constiterit lymphaticum, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 133.

* Lymphaticus, a, um, adj. [lymphatici, quæ nymphæ, i. e. spectri in fonte conspectu in furorē versi, quod antiqui credebant] *Mad, stark and staring mad, frightened out of his wits, as those that have seen spirits, or fairys.* ¶ Lymphaticus pavor, a distracting fright, Liv. 10, 28. Lymphatica somnia, mad, frightful dreams, Plin. 26, 8. Lymphatici nummi aurei, gold that burneth in one's pocket, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 132.

* Lymphatio, ònis, f. *A fright, or terrour, by night, Plin. 37, 3.*

* Lymphatus, ūs, m. *A fantastical delusion.* Aspilate contra lymphatum habenda, Plin. 37, 10.

* Lymphatus, a, um, part. (1) *Mad, affrighted, furious, distracted, beside himself.* (2) *Intoxicated, or drunk.* (1) Discurrunt lymphatis similes, Curt. 6, 2. Lymphatâ præcipiti gradu turba, Lucan. 1, 496. (2) Mentem lymphatam mænotico Redegit in veros timores Cæsar, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 15. ¶ Cleopatram, nam mædò dixerat Fortunâ. Includitur tamen prima significatio in hoc exemplo, quia veros timores opponit pœta falsis quibus exagitantur lymphati. Nota etiam ὀξύμωρον lymphata vino.

* Lympho, are, act. [de etym. vid. in lymphaticus] *To disturb, fright, or scare out of his wits; to enrage, or make mad.* Deus ancipitem lymphaverat urbem, Val. Flacc. 3, 46. Conf. Stat. Theb. 7, 113.

* Lymphor, ari, âtus, pass. *To be intoxicated, or put beside himself.* Hæc herbâ epotâ lymphari homines, &c. Plin. 24, 17. Conf. Curt. 4, 12, 14.

* † Lymphor, ōris, m. *Water.* Impermissum lymphorem, Lucil. ap. Non. † Lympha.

* Lynceus, a, um, adj. *Of the lynx; also quick-sighted.* ¶ Oculis lynceis contemplari, to spy, or look, through, vel à lynce, vel ut al. à Lynceo. Vid. Propr.

* Lynceus, i. m. sc. pro lynx, quod est animal visu perspicax quemodo uis & Cardanus. (1) *The beast called lynx.* (2) *One that is sharp-sighted, as the beast is, or as one Lynceus was.* (1) Ulter adeit Pallas & Lyncea perforat hastâ, Ov. Fast. 5, sub fin. (2) Vid. Propr.

* Lynceum, i. n. [ex lynx, & ὕρον urina] *A precious stone engendered of the congealed urine of the beast lynx, Plin. 8, 38. & 37, 3. de quo Ov. Met. 15, 413. & seqq.*

* Lynx, cis, f. Virg. (2 m. Hor.) [ἀπὸ τῆς λύκας, i. e. luce; perspicacissimum enim animal, Plin. 28, 8. vel quia in lutorum genere est numeratus, Isid. à λύκος,] *lupus.* (1) *A beast of the nature of a wolf, having many spots like a deer, (2) and being very quick-sighted; an ounce.* (1) Maculosæ tegmine lynceis, Virg. Æn. 1, 327. (2) Timidos agitare lynces, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 40.

* Lÿra, æ, f. [à Gr. λύρα] (1) *A harp.* (2) ¶ *A constellation.* (3) *Also a fish called cornuta.* (1) Themistocles, cum in epulis recusaret lyram, habitus est indoctior, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2. Mercurius curvæ lyræ parens, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 6. (2) Ubi est hodie quæ lyra fulsit heu? Ov. Fast. 2, 75. (3) Plin. teste Litt.

* Lÿrica, ūum, pl. n. *Lyric verses, or songs to the harp.* Scribit lyrica doctissima, Plin. Epist. 3, 1, 7.

* || Lÿricen, icis, m. *A harper, one that playeth upon the harp, or singeth to the harp, Hor. laudat. Litt. perperam, puto. Onomast. vet. fidicen, λυραδδς. † fidicen, Hor.*

* || Lÿrica, æ, f. al. leg. lyricina. *A woman harper, or fidler, Litt. ex Col. sed q.*

* Lÿricus, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to a harp.* ¶ Lyrici modi, strains with great variety of verse, Ov. Fast. 5, 386.

* *Lyrístes*, æ. m. vel *Lýrista*. [verbale à Gr. λυρίστω, i. e. *lyrâ cano*] *A harper, one that singeth to the harp.* λυρίστης, *fidiciniarius.* Cùm aut *lyrista* aut *comædus* inductus est, *Plin. Epist. 9, 17.*

* *Lýron*, i. n. [à *lyra*; ita dict. ob similit. foliorum.] herba, = *Alisma*, quam alii *damaſonion*, alii *lyron* appellant. *An herb with veinea leaves, like plantain,* *Plin. 25, 10.* fortasse id. quod *Lyrium*, *Cels. 5, 28, 16.*

* *Lýſmachia*, æ. f. [λυσιμάχιον, Gr. n. *Dioſc.* παρὰ τὸ λύειν τὴν μάχην, quia pugnam dirimit, quod jumentis discordantibus jugo imposito aperi-ritatem cohibeat, *Plin. 25, 7.* vel ex *Lyſmacho*

inventore, *Id.*] *Willow herb, or loose strife; water willow.*

* *Lýſmāchus*, i. m. [vid. præced.] *A precious stone with veins of gold in it,* *Plin. 37, 10.*

Lyſis, is & ios. f. [à λύσις, Gr. i. e. ut ex-ponit *Cic. solutio*, à λύω, *solvo*] *A solution, or loosening, of the body by any illness,* *Cic. Tusc. 3, 25.* In architecture it is *the loosening, chinking, or gaping, of a wall,* *Vitruv. 6, 11. conf. Lexic. Vitruv. p. 67.*

* || *Lyta*, æ. m. [λύτης, Gr. i. e. *solutor*, ita dict. à λύω, *solvo*, quod jam juris nodos solvere inciperet, vel quasi λυτὸς, i. e. *solubilis* *solvens*, jam à præſinitâ studiorum ratione, *vid. Voff.*

A bachelor of civil law, when, after four years study, they were supposed to be able to answer any question of the law, *Ap. JCC.*

* *Lytra*, æ. f. *An otter,* *Varr. L. L. 4, 13. scrib. & lutra, quod vid.*

* *Lytra*, vel *Lutra*, *Hæctoris.* [à λυτὸν, Gr. i. e. *pretium redemptionis*] *Hæctor's ransom, the title of one of Ennius's plays.*

* *Lytta*, æ. f. [à λύσσα, vel λύττα, Gr. i. e. *rabies*] *Madness, properly of a dog,* *Plin.* Also *a worm under a dog's tongue, which maketh him mad if not taken out; we call it the greedy worm,* *Id. 29, 5.*

M Latin, Μ Greek, called Μῶ, either from its sound, the Greek Μυῖα and the Latin *ugio* being formed from hence, or rather from μῶω, *claudio*, because it opens and shuts the lips; מ Hebrew in the beginning and middle of words; ׀, or, if the vacant space in the end of a line require it, ׀: it is perhaps called ׀ mem from its double form, open and shut, which is represented in writing its name; or it may be from ׀ a blot, which the Arabians use for its figure; M in English and German black letter. Its sound is inarticulate, being formed by the mouth through the lips. This letter, though a liquid, suffers no mute in Latin to stand before it in the same syllable, except g, and that only in one pure classical word, *viz. agmen*; although among the Greeks, who perhaps gave it a softer sound, it follows δ, σ, and τ, as in δμῶν, ἑσθμα, τμήσις; but in different syllables it doth not refuse to usher in its sister labials b and p, as in *ambulo*, and *amplus*; and also itself n, in *mamma*, and *dammum*, but in no other: For in order to avoid the company of the rest, it prevails with its neighbour n to be its substitute, as in *anceps*, *anfractus*, *anbelo*, *anquiro*, *ansanctus* (but this is likewise written *amsanctus*) which are all compounded of the inseparable preposition *am*: but the preposition *circum* for the most part keeps its m before all letters, though in some few words n is sometimes used indifferently for it, as in *circundo*, or *circumdo*; and sometimes loseth it, as in *circueo*, *circuitio*, which however it may equally retain. Before its sister semivowels l and r, its cognates, soften the sound. But m is not behindhand in office with its neighbour n, willingly taking its place before the labials b, p, and m, as in *imbellis*, *impius*, *immodestus*; *combibo*, *compleo*, *commendo*; and also in the Greek tongue, as in ἐμβάλλω, ἐμμένω, ἐμπνέω, and anciently likewise in divers words, as where we see in the Sigeian Psephism written in honour of *Antiochus*, τῇ βασιλείᾳ, τῶν πραγμάτων, τῇ μὲν ἱερείᾳ. Also before t, d, and g, as in *tantum* for *tam tum*, *quendam* for *quemdam*, *quenquam* for *quemquam*. M too in Latin words is put for the Greek ν, as in *musam* for *μῶσαν*, *organum* for *ὄργανον*, &c. But in Latin accusatives of the third declension, which answers to the fifth of the Greek, m is often a formative only, as in *patrem*, and *matrem*, from πατήρ, μητέρα. It is likewise servile in forming tenses of Latin verbs, as in *notabam*, *notarem*, from *notare*: Though this servility perhaps might be the reason why the ancients pronounced this letter very obscurely, especially before a vowel, as in *optimus*, and *factus*. *Cato* writ *die hanc* for *diem hanc*; and probably when not cut off by the poets, who then used it short, as for example in *Cujus non hederæ circumiēre caput*, *Propert.* this letter was not fully pronounced. M in numerals denotes one thousand, from the first letter of *mille* according to *Priscian*, but with more probability from its ancient Mark CIO, which by the negligence or ignorance of transcribers being drawn together and made M, the half of which, D, from hence stands for five hundred. In the compendious notes of the ancients, M. is used for *Manlius*, *Marcus*, *Martius*, or *Mucius*; M' *Manius*; M. B. *Mulier bona*; MAG. EQ. *Magister equitum*; MAG. MIL. *Magister militum*; MAT. P. FEC. & S. P. Q. *Mater pia fecit & suis posterisque*; M. M. P. *Manu, mancipio, potestate.*

M A C

M ante A.

MACCUS, i. e. *fatuus*, *Dion. 1. 3. cap. de poēm. gen.* In atellanâ inducuntur oscæ personæ, ut *maccus*, *Dion. 1. 3.* *A fool, a fool in a play.* *Macci & buccones,* *Apul. Apol. p. 530.*

Macellarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the shambles.* ¶ *Macellaria taberna, a butcher's, or victualer's, shop, or stall,* *Val. Max. 3, 4, 3.*

Macellarius, i. m. *A seller of any kinds of victuals.* Ea quæ ad epulum pertinerent, quamvis *macellariis* oblectata, etiam domesticatim apparabat, *Suet. Cæs. 26.*

MACELLUM, i. n. [ita dict. à *Macello* quodam, ex cujus ædibus publicè dirutis, primum erat *Romæ* extructum, vel à μάκελλος, i. e. φεγγαμὸς ut sit *macellum*, locus circumseptus; si displicet utrumque, plura etyma invenies ap. *Voss.*] (1) *A marketplace for flesh, fish, and all manner of provisions; a shambles, or butcher row.* (2) In plur. *macella.* *Dantys bought in the market.* (1) *Quæ est ista laus, quæ possit à macello peti?* *Cic. de Fin. 2, 15.* (2) *Fercula nullis ornata macellis,* *Juv. 11, 64.*

† *Macellus*, a, um. adj. dim. [à *macer*] *Some-what bare, or lean,* *Lucil. ap. Non. &, ut al. vo-*

lunt, Mart. 10, 96. *Conturbat macellus, sed al. interpret.*

MACERO, ēre, ui. neut. [ab Hebr. מַכַּר mak, *tabes, macies, Voss.*] *To be lean and thin.* Ossa atque pellis totus est, ita curâ *macet*, *Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 28.*

Mācer, cra, crum. adj. *macrior, comp. mācer-issimus, sup. [à maceo, ut à rubeo ruber]* (1) *Lean.* (2) *Barren, unfruitful.* (3) *Thin.* (1) ¶ *Taurus macer, lean,* *Virg. Ecl. 3, 100.* *Macra cavum repetes,* *Hor. Epist. 1, 7, 33.* (2) = *Exile & macrum solum,* *Cic. contra Rull. 2, 25.* *Macrior vitis,* *Col. 4, 24.* *Macerrima pars vine- ti,* *Id. 4, 23.* (3) ¶ *Macer libellus, a thin book,* *Marci.*

Mācērātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A watering, a steep- ing, a soaking in liquor,* *Vitruv. 7, 2.*

Mācērātus, a, um. part. (1) *Consumed, or wasted away.* (2) *Soaked, steeped, watered, softened by watering.* (1) *Siti maceratus,* *Curt. 5, 13, 24.* (2) *Macerato hoc sunt pingues auro boves,* *Plaut. Pæn. 3, 2, 21. sc. auro comico,* i. e. *lupinis.*

Mācēresco, ēre. incept. *To lie in soak, or be steeped,* *Cato, 99.*

Mācēria, æ. f. & *Mācēries*, ei. f. *Any wall, or mound about a ground.* Hanc in horto *maceriam* jube dirui, *Ter. Adelph. 5, 7, 10. Ma-*

M A C

M A C

ceries opere tectorio lævigatur extrâ intrâque Varr. De maceris ædificandis, vid. Cato, c. 15.

Mācēries, ei. f. *A wall.* *Vid. Maceria.*

Mācēro, āre, act. [à *macer*, i. e. *attenuo*, *macrum reddo*; vel *macer*, qu. τανερῶ à τανερὸς, *liquatus*, mellis è *liquefactione*, quod à τήνω, *liquefacio*, *Voss. Gl. maceratum, τετηγμένον, A- via. à τήνω*] (1) *To make soft by steeping.* (2) *To dissolve, or melt away.* (3) *To make one pine away, as with hunger.* (4) *To fret, or tear.* (1) *Macerare brassicam in aquam,* *Cato, 156, 5.* (2) *Salsamenta fac macerentur probe,* *Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 27.* (3) *Inclusus fame macerare,* *Ter. Lir. 26, 13.* (2) *Noli te macerare,* *Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 15.*

Mācēror, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be steeped.* (2) *To be consumed; to pine, or waste, away.* (3) *To be fretted, or grieved.* (1) *Macerari assiduo liquore,* *Col. 1, 6, 22. Vid. Macero.* (2) *Macerari lentis ignibus,* *Her. Od. 1, 13, 8.* (3) *Maceror interdum, quod sum tibi causa doloris,* *Ov. Epist. 20, 125.* ¶ *Macerari fumo, to be reeked in smoke,* *Plin. 28, 15.*

Mācēscens, tis. part. *Growing lean.* *Mācēscen- tes boves,* *Varr. 2, 1, 17.*

Mācēscō, ēre. n. (1) *To grow lean, or pine away.* (2) || *To grow poor, or barren.* (1) *Olea- maceſcit,*

macescit, *Cato*, 1, 55, 1. Macescunt opes propter laborem, *Id.* 3, 16, 20. (2) Arva macescunt, *Lex. ex Col.*

* Mächæra, æ. f. [μάχαιρα, Gr.] A sword, a dagger, a knife, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 85. *Conf. Suet. Cl.* 15.

* Mächærium, i. n. [à præced.] A little sword, a cock's knife, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 2, 9.

* Mächærophorus, i. m. [à μάχαιρα, gladius, & φέρω, fero] A swordsmen, or attendant with the sword, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 2, 2.

MACHINA, æ. f. [μηχανή, Gr. i. e. bellicum instrumentum, à μάχην, pugna] (1) An engine, chiefly of war. (2) A crane, or such like device. (3) A frame, or scaffold. (4) A scaffold for building. (5) The place over the stage where the gods appeared and spake, a machine. (6) Met. A device, trick, shift, invention to bring about some end, in which sense the plural is more used. (1) Rex ad moveri machinas iussit, *Curt.* 8, 10, 31. Portat nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 73. (3) *Plin.* 19, 2. Machina mundi discors, *Lucan.* 1, 80. (4) *Ulp.* (5) Hinc ¶ prov. E machinâ deus, help at a dead lift, & Machinam attrahere, to escape by a miracle. (6) = Nec quem dolum machinamve commoliar scio quicquam, ap. *Cic. N. D.* 3, 29, ex poetâ.

* Mächinâlis, e. adj. Belonging to engines. ¶ Machinalis scientia, skill in making engines, *Plin.* 7, 37. Machinale pondus, the weight of a millstone, *Auson. Epist.* 21, 34.

Machinamentum, i. n. (1) An engine to batter walls with. (2) Also a surgeon's instrument for setting broken bones. (1) Machinamenta quatiendis muris portabant, *Liv.* 24, 34. (2) *Cels.* 8, 20.

* Mächinârius, i. m. One who with machines, or engines and pulleys, draweth up stones for building, *Paul.*

* Mächinârius, a. um. adj. Of, or belonging to, engines. ¶ Menfor machinarius, a measurer of work by rule, *Ulp.* Machinaria mola, a horse-mill, *Apul. Met.* 7. p. 220. Asinus machinarius, an ass that turneth the mill round, *Dig.* 32, 60, 3. Machinarius commentor, an engineer, *Solin.*

* Mächinatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) Any mechanical instrument. (2) Met. A device, or artifice. (1) *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 31. = Impensâ magnâ eget in machinationes & tormenta, *Liv. Conf.* 27, 15. (2) Machinatio quædam & solertia, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48.

* Mächinâtor, òris. m. verb. (1) An engineer. (2) Met. A cunning devisor, a subtle contriver. (1) Archimedes machinator bellicorum tormentorum, *Liv.* 24, 34. (2) Machinator scelerum, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 3.

* Mächinâtrix, icis. f. A female contriver. Machinatrix malorum facinorum, *Sen. Med.* 266.

* Mächinâtus, a. um. part. (1) Having invented, or plotted. (2) ¶ Pass. Invented, contrived, devised with engines. (1) Alteri exitum per insidias machinata, *Justin.* 39, 4, 6. (2) Simulacrum cum machinato strepitu tonitruum, *Sall. ap. Non.* 2, 859.

* Mächinâtus, ùs. m. A device, contrivance, means, ap. seq. ævi scriptt. † Machinatio.

* Mächinor, âri. âtus sum. dep. (1) To frame, or make. (2) To devise, to contrive, to plot. (1) & Deus machinatus est hæc omnia, *Cic.* (2) & Senatoribus perniciem machinabantur, *Sall. B. C.* 18. & Machinari pestem sibi, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 26. calamitatem alicui, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 8.

* Mächinôsus, a. um. adj. Cunningly contrived. ¶ Machinofum navigium, a ship so contrived as to fall in pieces, *Suet. Ner.* 34. quod paulò antè dixerat solubilem navem.

Machlis, is. f. al. leg. achlis. [ab α priv. & χλίω, cubo, quodd non cubet, *Dalech.* sed nomen feræ, ut ipsa, est peregrinum] A beast in the north parts of Europe, see him described *Plin.* 8, 15.

Macies, ei. f. [à maceo] Leanness, bareness of flesh. ¶ Corruptis equis macie, spoiled with leanness, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 58. Macie confectus iupremâ, brought to skin and bones, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 590. Macies fœda situ, *Lucan.* 6, 516.

Macilentus, a. um. adj. Macie tenuatus, lean, thin, lank. ¶ Macilentis malis, thin jawed, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 3, 20. Macilento ore, *Id. Capt.* 3, 4, 114.

* Macir. indecl. *Plin.* 12, 8. al. macer, [à μάκρς, Gr. *Diosc.*] 7, 111. Macis, is. f. *Offic. Macis, spice.*

* Macis, idis. f. [Gr. το μάκρς, *Diosc.*] cortex aromaticus. Macis, the middle husk of the nutmeg, *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 43.

¶ Macis, *Vid. Machlis.*

† Macor, òris. m. [à macco] Leanness. Corpus meum tabo, morore, macore senet, *Pacuv. ap. Non.* 2, 525. † Macies.

¶ Macrêdo, ðinis. f. Leanness, *Lexicogr. ex Col.* † Macies.

Macresco, ère, macrui. incept. [à macreo, in-utit.] (1) To wax lean, or thin. (2) To pine away. (1) Penuriâ cibi macrescit pecus, *Col.* (2) Invidus alterius rebus macrescit opimis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 57.

Macritas, âtis. f. *Idem.* Macritas arenæ, *Pitruv.* 2, 4.

Macritudo, ðinis. f. Leanness. Ossa atque pellis sum miser macritudine, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 32.

¶ Macro, âre. âct. To make very lean, *Litt. ex Plin.* † Macero.

* Macrobius, i. m. [ex μακρς longus, & βίος vita] Longlived, *Herm.*

Macrochira, æ. f. sc. tunica, *M. leg. per e,* tunicas macrocheras, ut sit adj. macrocheras, a. um. [à μακρς, longus, & χεῖρ, manus, sive manica] A coat with long sleeves, *Lamp.*

* Macrocollum, i. n. Sic legendum videtur nonnullis, licet in *Cic.* & *Plin.* macrocollum legatur. [à μακρόκωλον, i. e. μακρὸν κώλον, sc. longum membrum quodd longum schedæ membrum sive schedion, vel longa membrana] The largest sort of paper, or skins, to write on; royal paper; qui vet. lection. amplectuntur à μακρὸν & κόλλη, agglutinare deducunt, ut charta compaginata atque agglutinata sit. *Loca Cic.* sunt *Ep. ad Attic.* 16, 3. & 13, 25.

* † Macrocomus, i. m. [ex μακρς, & κόμη coma] Long haired, *Lex. ex Cat.*

* Macrologia, æ. f. [ex μακρς longus, & λόγος sermo] A tedious multiplying of words beyond what is necessary, *Isid.*

* Macroñsia, æ. f. [μακρονομία, Gr. ex μακρς longus, & νόσος morbus] A long sickness, *Aug.* † Aegritudo.

† Macror, òris. m. [à macreo, ut macor à maceo] Leanness, *Pacuv.* † Macies.

Macstabilis, e. adj. Causing death. ¶ Plaga macstabilis. A killing stroke, *Lucr.* 6, 805.

Macstendus, a. um. part. To be killed, or slain; as a sacrifice, *Sen.* ¶ Malo macstendus, to be punished, *Cic. in Vatin.* 15. Macstendus ultioni, to be sacrificed to revenge, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 13. *conf. Liv.* 30, 13.

Macstans, tis. part. [à macsto] Killing, or sacrificing. ¶ Macstans malo & damno vires, doing them harm and damage, *Plaut.* Macstans incuriâ, *Lucr.* 6, 1239.

Macstator, òris. m. verb. A killer, a slayer, a murderer. Perge macstator senum, *Sen. Troad.* 1002.

Macstatus, a. um. part. Sacrificed, killed in sacrifice. Hostia macstata, *Hor. Od.* 1, 19, 16. Macstatus ad aras, *Or. Met.* 15, 114. ¶ & Dente draconis macstata avis, a bird devoured by a dragon, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 9. ex poetâ.

Macstatus, ùs. m. verb. The killing a thing for sacrifice, *Lucr.* 1, 98.

Macste, voc. [à maustus, quod maustus, i. e. magis auctus] Hinc adultam herbam *Cato* vocat maestom. & Maeste esto vox usurpata in sacris, ubi voc. ponitur pro nom. Atticè, uti ramum millime ducis, *Pers.* 3, 28. Itaque hæc solennes formulæ, ¶ Maeste hocce vino esto, maeste hacce dape esto; quodd sacrificiis augeri Deorum felicitatem

putarent. Be thou honoured with this sacrifice, &c. accept of it as a token of that honour we give thee. Maeste esto tædis, O Hymenæe, tuis, *Mart.* 4, 13. ¶ Transfertur & ad homines, & est dictio quæ adhortetur simul & laudet, and here esto is often understood. § Regit abl. ¶ Maeste novâ virtute puer, go on as you have begun, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 641. Maeste virtute & maeste virtute esto, *Cic.* Item maeste, abl. *Id. Tusc.* 1. § Regit & genitivum. Maeste animi, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 37. § Pon. & pro acc. ¶ Juberem maeste virtute esse, i. e. maustum, I would wish you might proceed prosperously, &c. *Liv.* 2, 12. ¶ It. pro adverb. Maeste amare, i. e. valde, mightily, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 22.

* Maesteia, æ. f. pro mattea, uti leg. ap. *Sen.* vel Mattua, Maestya & mattya, uti ap. *Mart.* 10, 59. [à Gr. ματτύν] A delicate sort of food, *Suet. Cal.* 38.

* ¶ Maestola, æ. f. corr. pro matcolla, dicitur à mattea. A small dainty, *Arnob.*

¶ Maesticus, i. m. qui magnas habet malas & os patens, quod malaticus, *Fest. Vid. Mattici.*

Maesto, âre. âct. [à maustus, quod quasi maustus, i. e. magis auctus; magis augere, Non. verbum medium, inquit *Martin.* nempe bono & malo augere] (1) To augment, ap. vett. ¶ ¶ maestare honoribus, *Non. ex Cic.* to heap honours upon one. § Maestare aliquem infortunio, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 39. malo & damno, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 61. to do a great deal of mischief. (2) *Meton.* & κατ' εὐφροσύνην, ne verbis mali ominis in sacris uti cogerentur, to kill in sacrifice, because they poured wine and put frankincense on the head of the victim before they killed it. § Maestare orem, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 546. ¶ ¶ Maestare honores aris, to sacrifice victims in honour, *Id. Æn.* 3, 118. § Maestare aliquem orco, to sacrifice one to Pluto, *Liv.* 9. Puerorum extis deos manes maestare, to sacrifice children to the infernal gods, *Cic. in Vatin.* 6. Maestare aliquos morte, to destroy, *Id. Cat.* 1, 27. suppliciiis, *Id.* ¶ Quod me maestat, which afflicteth me, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 8.

Maestor, òri. pass. To be slain in sacrifice. Summo supplicio maestari, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 11. Met. ¶ Jus civitatis maestatum est, the privilege of the Roman freedom was infringed, *Id.*

* Maestra, æ. f. [μάστρα, Gr.] A kneading-trough, a butch, or bin, for bread, *Petron.* c. 74.

Maestus, a. um. adj. qu. maustus, i. e. magis auctus, *Fest.* sæpius leg. in voc. sing. quàm aliter. *Cato tamen,* maustus hoc fercto, c. 134. Herba maesta, i. e. adulta, *Id.* Maesti virtute esote, *Curt.* 4, 1, 18. Maesti ingenio este celi interpretes, *Plin.* 2, 12. ¶ Boves ferro malè maestas, not stuck right by the popæ, *Lucr.* 5, 1338.

MACULA, æ. f. (1) A spot, or stain. (2) A natural spot, or mark. (3) A slur, or fault, in an author. (4) A mesh in a net. (5) Met. A stain of infamy. (1) Fullones maculas è vestibus tollunt, *Plin.* (2) Equus Thracius albis maculis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 49. (3) Non ego paucis Offendor maculis, &c. *Hor. A. Poët.* 301. (4) Reticulum minutis maculis, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 11. grandibus rete, *Col.* 8, 15, 1. (5) Hanc maculam nos decet effugere, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 8, 31.

Maculans, tis. part. Staining. Maculans sanguine sola terræ, *Catull.* 61, 7.

¶ Maculatio, ònis. f. verb. Infamy, reproach, &c. *Ful. Firm.* 3, 15. † Macula.

Maculatus, a. um. part. (1) Stained, soiled. (2) Spotted, died, speckled. (3) Defiled, blemished. (1) Maculatum sanguine ferrum, *Or. Met.* 15, 107. (2) Tigris maculata, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 704. (3) Stupro maculatus, *Cic.* Maculata crimine mentes, *Sil. Ital.* 11, 20.

Maculo, âre. âct. (1) To stain. (2) To defile, violate, or pollute. (1) Terram tabo maculare, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 29. (2) Castissimos ludos omni dedecore maculavit, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 13.

Maculor, âri. pass. To be spotted, &c. Videtur tu illi maculari corpus totum maculis luridis? *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 63.

cendi effector & magister, Cic. de Orat. 1, 33. (5) Barbatum hoc crede magistrum, Pers. 4, 1. de Socrate. (6) Pronus magister Volvitur in caput, Virg. AEn. 1, 120. (7) Cic.

|| *Māgistrātia*, æ. f. *The office of the magister officiorum, Ann. Vid. Magister.*

Māgistrūm, i. n. [à magister, ut à minister ministerium] *The place, or office, of a master, or governor. Magisterium equitum, Suet. Tib. 3. & Liv. 9, 26. peditum; Aur. Vict. de Caf. 41, 26. & Magisterium morum, his office who was arbiter bibendi, Cic. in Catone maj. 14, 3. the place of the chief kind. In eo magisterio, Col. 11, 1. loquitur de villici officio; the office of him that governed young men, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 44. vid. & Most. 1, 1, 32. Magisteria sacerdotii, the places of masters, or governors in an order, or college of priests, Suet. Cal. 22. Magisteria municipalia, offices in a corporation, Suet. Aug. 2. § In pl. dictates, precepts. Mea redibunt vana magisteria, Tibull. 1, 4. a trial, or practice, in physic, Cels. 5, 27, 2.*

Māgistra, æ. f. *A mistress. || Ei ludo magistra hæc est, she is mistress of that school, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 7. § A teacher. Magistra parsimonie, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 27. & Discipulus venio ad magistras, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 48. Dux vitæ & magistra officiorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 15.*

|| *Māgistratus*, um. m. pl. *Magistratus & magistrates invenimus, Charis.*

|| *Māgistratōnes publicæ. Publick schools, Cod. Theod.*

Māgistrātus, ūs. m. [à supino verbi *magistro*, i. e. rego, Fesl.] (1) *Civil government, magistracy, the office, or place of a magistrate. (2) A magistrate. (1) & Nemo cum imperio, aut magistratu, &c. Suet. Tib. 12. In urbe magistratum gerebat, Cic. pro Plan. 8. (2) Verè dici potest, magistratum legem esse loquentem, legem autem mutum magistratum, Id. de Legg. 3, 1.*

|| *Māgistro*, ære. aët. [à magis, sc. magis possum quàm alii; sed fort. simpl. à magister, magistra, magistro] *To rule, to govern; also to teach, to discipline. Vitam militarem magistrare, Jul. Cap.*

* *Magma*, ātis. n. [*μάγμα*, Gr. ἀπὸ τῆς μάσσεως, quoddam liquidiore materiâ expressâ *μάγμα* relinquatur, spissior pars; vel quoddam in massam redigatur, M.] (1) *The dregs of an unguent. (2) The refuse, or dross, of a thing. (3) || Any perfumes made up dry, as pomanders, washballs, &c. (1) Fæcem unguenti magma appellant, Plin. 13, 2. (2) Croci magnatis, quod quasi recrementum ejus est, Cels. 5, 18. (3) Corr.*

* || *Magmentarius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to such unguents, &c. Magmentaria vasa, vessels wherein their offerings to the gods were put and brought to the altar, Gloss. vett.*

|| *Magmenum*, i. n. [i. e. majus augmentum; ut *maetus*, i. e. magis auctus, Fesl. quoddam ad religionem (regionem, Scal.) magis pertinet; vel quoddam, cum in deo polluerent, maete dicerent, Varr. L. L. 4, 22. à *μάγμα*, i. e. farina subacta, quod Gr. *μάζα*, sit *magmen*, *magmentum*, M.] *That which they offered to their gods; the wine and frankincense, which was put upon the heads of the sacrifices before they were slain, Arnob.*

* || *Magnalia*, um. pl. n. *Great and wonderful works, Tert. || Magnifica opera.*

* *Magnānimitas*, ātis. f. *Valiantness of heart and courage, stoutness, magnanimity, greatness of spirit, Cic. Offic. 1, 16.*

* *Magnānimus*, a, um. adj. [qui magno est animo] *Magnanimous, he that hath the virtue of fortitude, courageous, brave. = Quos fortes & magnanimos, eisdem bonos & simplices, veritatis amicos, minimèque falsos esse volumus, Cic. Offic. 1, 19. || Magnanimi equi, high mettled, Virg. AEn. 3, 704 magnanimus leo, a bold lion Ov. Trist. 3, 5, 33.*

* || *Magnānus*, i. m. i. e. magnus negotiator. *A great dealer, or one that dealeth in the great; a merchant that buyeth and selleth all kinds of wares by wholesale, Apul. Magnes. 1. statim à princip.*

* || *Magnātes*, um. m. plu. [à sing. *magaas*] *Great men, nobles of greatest power and esteem, great peers of the realm, grandes, Onom. vet. Magnates magnificos, Vulg. interp. habet magnatorum & magnates in pl. quod à sing. magnatus. || Optimates, summatus, primores.*

Magnes, ētis. m. [*μάγνης*, seu *μαγνῆς*, ab inventore ejus nominis, Plin. 36, 16. potiùs à *Magnesiâ* Lydiæ regione, magnetum, quia sit patriis in finibus ortus, Lucr. 6, 909. ibi enim, circa Heracleam urbem, primum inventus est, unde Heraclius dicit.] (1) *The loadstone, which hath the property to draw iron unto it. (2) || Also another stone of this name, of the colour of silver. (1) Magnes ad se ferrum allicit & trahit, Cic. Div. 1, 39. Prop. 4, 5, 5. & Plin. 36, 16. (2) Theophr.*

* || *Magnētarches*, æ. m. [à *μάγνης* *magnetes*, ordo senatorius apud Macedones, & ἀρχὴς princeps] *The chief magistrate of the Magnetes: so likewise he of the Magnetians was called, Inscrip. Arundel.*

Magnēticus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the loadstone. Venerem magnetica gemma figurat, Claud. de Magn. 26. || Magneticus index, the needle of the compass.*

* *Magnēticus*, a, um. adj. *Braving, boasting, that talketh big words. Dum tuis ausculto magnidicis mendaciis, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 31. Conf. Mil. 3, 3, 49.*

Magnificatio, ōis. f. *factum. aët. To esteem, or value much, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 18. & Cic. Fam. 13, 16.*

|| *Magnificatio*, ōis. f. *An extolling, or magnifying, Macrob. Sat. 5, 13. || Prædicatio.*

Magnificè, adv. *Magnificently. || Magnificè dicere, to speak with a lofty air, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 4. se efferre, to extoll himself mightily, Id. H. 4, 3, 31. jactare, Liv. 21, 41. incedere, to walk with a stately pace, Id. 2, 6. habitare, to have a noble seat, Cic. pro Domo, 44. vivere, to live honourably, Id. Off. 1, 92. se circumspicere, to view one's self haughtily, Id. tractare aliquem, to manage one cleverly, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 43. Magnificè utilis, very usefull, Plin. 23, 7.*

Magnificenter, adv. iūs, comp. iſſimè, sup. *Magnificently, stately, loftily, nobly. Oppidum magnificenter ædificatum, Vitruv. 1, 6. = Omnia excelsius & magnificentius & dicit & sentit, Cic. Orat. Cùm consulum magnificentissimè gesseris, Id. Fam. 4, 7.*

Magnificētia, æ. f. (1) *A largeness of soul in conceiving and managing of great things. (2) Magnificence, grandeur. (3) Also a high value and esteem. (1) Magnificētia est rerum magnarum & excelsarum, cum animi amplā quādam, & splendidā propositione agitatio & administratio, Cic. de Inv. 2, 54. (2) & Odit populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificētiā diligit, Id. pro Muræ. 36. Tantum magnificētiæ visum est in iis, Liv. 9, 40. magnificētiæ ædium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 21. e pulrum, Id. Orat. 25. ludorum, Just. 9, 6, 3. (3) & Magnificētia & despiciētia rerum humanarum, Cic. Off. 1, 21. Magnificētia se næ, Id. verborum, liberalitatis, Id.*

Magnificentiōr, ris. adj. comp. iſſimus, sup. *More and most noble, stately, magnificent. || Ad magnificentiōra nati sumus, we are born to more noble things, Cic. de Fin. 2. Magnificentissima ædilitas, Id. Offic. 2, 16.*

|| *Magnificēns*, adv. comp. [à *magnificè*] *pro magnificentius, Cat. ap. Fesl.*

Magnificō, āie. aët. *Highly to praise, extoll, or commend; to magnify, to value one greatly. Puditia est eos magnificare, qui nos socios sumpserunt sibi, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 44. Venus voluit me magnificare, Id. Men. 2, 3, 19. Conf. Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 18.*

Magnificōr, āri. pass. *To be highly extolled, &c. Magnificatur alia turris, Plin. 36, 12.*

Magnificus, a, um. adj. entior, comp. entissimus, sup. *Magnificent, stately. Magnificus apparatus, Cic. Offic. 1, 8. Magnificæ ædes, urbes, Ov. || Mea est magnifica, mine is a*

stately dame, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 15. Animus magnificus, a large soul, Cic. Off. 1, 23. Magnifica verba, great vaunting words, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 3. & Elegans, non magnificus, he loved neatness, not state, Nep. Attic. 13. A senatu sæpe magnificentissimis decretis ornati sumus, Cic. post red. in Sen. 1.

* *Magniloquentia*, æ. f. [ex magna, & loquentia] *A lofty and high strain, or manner of speaking, Cic. Fam. 13, 15. high vaunting talk. Rhodiorum legati magniloquentiam vix curia antè ceperat, Liv. 44, 15.*

* *Magniloquus*, a, um. adj. qui magna loquitur. (1) *He that hath a lofty style, or a high strain. (2) High flown, vaunting, boasting. (1) Magniloquus Homerus, Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 62. (2) Ov. Met. 8, 391.*

Magnipendo, ēre. aët. *To have in great esteem, to set much by. Non magnipendo ne duit, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 54. sed fort. divisè rectius scrib.*

Magnipendor, i. pass. *To be highly esteemed, valued and regarded. = A meis amari & magnipendi posulo, Ter. Adelph. 5, 4, 25. sed magni pendi fort. rectius.*

* || *Magnitas*, ātis. f. *pro magnitudo, Accius ap. Non. 2, 52.*

* *Magnitudo*, dīnis. f. *Greatness in quantity, magnitude, the bulk of any thing, great, or small. Magnitudo non habet certum modum: comparatio illam aut tollit, aut deprimit, Sen. Epist. 43. Magnitudo solis, Cic. aquæ, Id. de Sen. 19. Plura persequi magnitudo operis prohibet, Nep. in præf. sub fin. || Orationis magnitudo, the length of an oration, Cic. Magnitudo æris alieni, the being deeply in debt, Suet. Jul. 13. periculi, judicii, injuriæ, animi, Id. || Hiemis magnitudo, the severity of winter, Cic. Magnitudo servitii, abundance of slaves, Id. Magnitudines in pl. Cic.*

Magnopere, adv. leg. & divisè magno opere. *With great care, or pains; greatly. || Magnopere providendum est, great care must be taken, Cic. pro Font. Magnopere interminari, to threaten severely, Ter. edictum est, there was a strict order given, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 59. censeo, I would have you by all means, Cic. eminere, to be very eminent, Liv. Quid magnopere potuit facere? what could he do to speak of? Cic. Non magnopere visus, rarely seen, Plin. Non magnopere quæretis, ye will not be eager to know, Cic.*

* *Magnūm*, adv. *Greatly, aloud. Magnūm c'amat, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 10. more Græc.*

* *MAGNUS*, a, um. adj. major, comp. maximus, sup. [ab inusit. μέγας, pro magnus] *Great, much, large, rich, powerful, hard, difficult. Acervus magnus, Virg. Geor. 1, 158. intervalla, Lucr. 2, 97. || numerus frumenti, a great many bushels, Cic. Verr. 4. amator mulierum, a mighty lover, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 43. Magna voce, with a loud voice, Cic. pro Cæc. 92. Dii magni, the great Gods, Virg. AEn. 3, 13. scil. Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, &c. Magni pueri, great mens sons, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 72. Magna & veteri prosapia, of a rich and ancient family, Suet. Magnum opus & arduum, a difficult undertaking, Cic. Acad. 1, 4. Magni animi magnis sunt honoribus, Liv. 4, 35. || Vir magno natu, of great age, Liv. 3, 71. || Pectus magnum, a great heart, Virg. AEn. 4, 448. || Os magnum, a strong voice, Id. Geor. 3, 294. || Magna lingua, proud language, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 1. Magnum mare, a tempestuous sea, Catull. 27, 12. Magnum fecit, he did a great matter, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 20. In magno negotio habuit, he thought it a great matter, Suet. Magna ex parte, in a great measure, Id. Magna urbs, Rome, Tibull. 1, 6, 50. Magna dea, Catull. 61, 91. Magna mater, Cic. Cybele, mother of the gods.*

* *Magudāris*, is. m. [*μαγυδάρις*, Gr.] *Plaut. semen filipii, Gal. A kind of lasepsitium; the stalk of it only, Plin. the root, according to Dioscor. the juice, Hesych. and seed, Poll. In this last sense Salmasius taketh the place in Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 19.*

* *Māgus*,

* *Māgus*, i. m. [*μάγος*, Gr. ab Heb. *magus* i. e. meditant, musitant] (1) *A philosopher and priest among the Persians*. (2) *A magician, or any sort of diviner*. (3) *An enchanter, or charmer; an empoyer*. (1) In Persis augurantur & divinant magi, Cic. de Div. 1, 41. Sapientum & doctorum genus magorum habebatur in Persis, Id. de Div. 1, 33. (2) Magi ex notis corporis responderunt, Paterc. 2, 24. (3) Quis te solvere Theffalis magus venenis poterit? Hor. Od. 1, 27, 21.

* *Māgus*, a, um. adj. *Magical*. = Illa magas artes Ææaque carmina movit, Ov. Amor. 1, 8, 5.

* *Māja*, æ. f. [*μαία*, Gr.] Cancrī genus. A kind of sea crabfish, Plin. 9, 31. Maia dea, cui mense Maio res divina celebrabatur, i. e. Terra, à magnitudine; unde & magna mater voc. *Maecrob.* ab ant. majus pro magnus, Voss.

* *Mājālis*, is. m. *A barrow pig, a hog*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 7.

* *Mājestas*, ātis. f. i. e. magnitudo, dignitas. *Majesty*. ¶ *Majestas populi Romani, the authority, power, and grandeur*, Cic. Phil. 3, 13. imperii, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 15. consulum, Liv. judicium, Cic. ¶ *dierum festorum, the solemnity*, Pers. Tanti majestas ducis, i. e. Tiberii, his imperial majesty, Phædr. Regia majestas, the king's majesty, Claud. Sancta majestas, his sacred majesty, Ov. Crimen majestatis, high treason, Suet. Claud. 16. Judicium majestatis, a trial about treason, Cic. § De majestate damnatus, majestatis damnatus, Id. ¶ *Majestatem lædere*, Suet. minuere, Quint. imminuere, Cic. to commit treason. Accusare majestatis, to accuse of treason, Liv. Majestatem conservare, to keep up his royal prerogative, Cic. pro Rab. 20. solvere, to let it fall, Liv. Retinere jus & majestatem viri, to keep up the power and dignity of the man, Id.

* *Mājor*, us, comp. [*μαζω*, major, magnus facit magnior, magnius, & per Sync. magius, ac tandem majus, vel ab ant. majus, pro magnus, V.] (1) *Bigger, greater*. (2) *Elder*. (3) *More efficacious, more powerful, more vigorous*. (4) *Weighty, momentous, important*. (1) Major pedes calceus, Hor. Epist. 1, 10, 43. (2) Annos nata est sedecim, non major, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 20. (3) Majorem ad res gerendas animum facit cura, Cic. Offic. 1. (4) Nihil majoris rei nisi auspiciō gerebatur, Id. de Div. 1, 16. ¶ *Major animus, greater courage*, Id. Major gratia, greater thanks, Hor. Bello major, more excellent in military affairs, Virg. Quod majus est, which is more, Cic. Major natu, elder, Id. Eum tibi majorem in modum commendo, more earnestly, Id. Major moribus, the falling sickness, Cels. Major consul, he that had the fasces, or he that was first declared, Fest. Prætor major, the city prætor, Id. Major hostia, pro maxima, Phædr. 1, 3, 11. ¶ *Majores Flamini appell. patricii generis, minores, plebi, Fest.* ¶ *Majora viribus audere, to venture beyond his strength*, Virg.

* *Mājōrātus*, ūs. m. *A majorality, or majority*, Justinian.

* *Mājōres*, um. pl. m. (1) *Ancestors, forefathers*. (2) *Noble ancestors*. (3) *Founders of a sect*. ¶ *Majores sunt qui à privato sunt, & ante hunc in infinitum, Justinian.* (1) Vir a vo, patre, majoribusque suis dignissimus, Cic. Philipp. 3, 10. (1) Nullis majoribus orti, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 10. (2) Majores meos Aristotelem dico & Theophrastum, Apul. Apol. p. 463.

* *Mājūma*, æ. f. *Festivals, or sports at Rome and Ostia in honour of the goddess Maia, kept in the month of May; maygames*, Theod. Cod.

* *Mājus*, i. m. [*à majoribus, ut Junius à junioribus, Varr. vel à Maiā matre Mercurii*] *The month called May*. Mensis erat Majus majorum nomine dictus, Ov. Fast. 5, 427.

* *Maius*, a, um. adj. *Of May*. Maiæ calendaræ, nonæ, idus, Cic.

* *Mājūscūlus*, a, um, adj. dim. [*à major*] (1) *Somewhat greater, or bigger*. (2) *Somewhat elder*. (1) Folia majuscula sunt quam hederæ, Plin. 26, 6. Thais quam ego sum majuscula est, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 21.

* *Māla*, æ. f. [*contractè ex maxillâ, ut ala ab axillâ, Cic. test. Orat. c. 45.*] (1) *The ball of the cheek, the cheek*. (2) *The jaw, or cheek, bone*. (1) Malas prisci genas vocabant; pudoris hæc sedes, Plin. 11, 37. Malas fuscante lanugine, Lucan. 10, 135. (2) Horribilis mala lèpnis, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 24. ¶ *Mandere malis, to eat*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 58. ex poetâ.

* *Mālābathrum, rēthūs malobathrum, thiri. n.* Plin. petalion, Plaut. (1) *A kind of leaf, or Indian spikenard*, (2) *of which a sweet ointment is made; vid. Malobathrum*. (1) Plin. 13, 26. (2) Coronatus nitentes Malabathro Syrio capillos, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 8.

* *Mālāche*, es. f. [*à μαλάχη, malva, qu. μαλακή, i. e. mollis*] scrib. & molochē. A kind of mallows. Malache profectitur, quæ vertice solem, Col. 10, 247.

* *Mālāchites, vel Mōlōchites. m.* [*à colore malvæ*] A stone of a dark green colour, Plin. 37, 9.

* *Mālachra*, æ. f. al. maldacon. A tree in Bætria of the bigness of an olive-tree, whereof cometh the gum called bdellium, Plin. 12, 9.

* *Mālācia*, æ. f. [*i. e. maris tranquillitas, à μαλακία, Gr. mollities*] (1) *A calm, when the sea is quiet and still, without the least breath of wind; calmness, quietness, stillness*. (2) *The longing of women with child; the green sickness, when young women eat chalk, ashes, &c.* (3) ¶ *Alto tardiness, or the affecting a gayish habit*. (1) = Tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas extitit, ut se loco movere non possent, Cæs. B. G. 3, 15. (2) Plin. 23, 6. (3) Non fort. ex usu Græc. ¶ *Stomachi malacia, Plin. 28, 7. i. e. languor & imbecillitas, a quæsiens, or squeamishness of stomach*.

* *Mālācissō*, āre. act. [*à μαλακίζω, Gr. mollio*] To soften, to stroke; to make soft and gentle. Malacissandus es, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 31. Conf. Sen. Ep. 66.

* *Mālācus*, a, um. adj. [*à μαλακός, Gr. molli*] (1) *Soft*. (2) *Supple, pliant, flexible*. (3) *Easely, voluptuous*. (1) Pro lorica malacum sumam pallium, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 38. (2) Ad saltandum non cinædus malacus æquæ est atque ego, Id. Mil. 3, 1, 74. (3) Nostra agetur ætas in malacum modum, Id. Bacch. 2, 3, 121.

* *Mālagma*, ātis. n. Cels. & Col. ¶ *æ. f. Vg. [μάλαγμα, Gr. quod à μαλάττω, mollio]* An emollient poultice, wherewith imposthumes are softened and ripened, Cels. 3, 21. Col. 5, 17. Quomodo differunt malagmata ab emplastris & pastillis, vid. Cels. 5, 17.

* *Mālaxō*, āre. act. [*à μαλάσσω, fut. μαλάξω, i. e. mollio*] To soften, to supple, Lamber. ap. Gell. 7, 17.

* *Mālē*, adv. [*à malus*] (1) *Illy, wickedly*. (2) *Hurtfully*. (3) *Unhappily, unfortunately*. (4) *Amis, not rightly*. (5) *Greatly, much*. (6) *Scarcely, not at all*. (1) Malè suadendo & lustris lacerant homines, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 22. (2) Malè animatus erga principem exercitus, Suet. Vitell. 7. (3) Ubi suos labores malè cecidisse viderunt, Cæs. B. G. 2, 15. (4) ¶ *Be-ne vertere & describere malè, Ter. prol. Eun.* (5) Malè metuo ne morbus aggravescat, Id. Hec. 3, 2. (6) Curvis malè temperat unda carinis, Virg. Geor. 1, 360. ¶ *Malè est mihi, it is very ill with me*, Catull. 14, 10. Vobis malè sit, a mischief take you, Id. 3, 13. Malè vertat tibi, much harm may it do you, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 36. Malè precari alicui, to curse one, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 11. Malè narras, you tell me ill news, Id. Hæc res me malè habet, it troubleth me, Ter. Malè animo est, malè maceror, It grieveth my heart, Id. Malè cogitare de aliquo, to design him ill, Cæl. ad Cic. mereri, to deserve ill of one, Cic. accipi, multari, to be used ill, Id. Malè factum est animo, he is in a swoon, Lucr. § *Ill, or amis*. Malè credere alicui, to trust one that is not to be trusted, Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 76. docere, to teach amis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 40. Malè feriati, keeping holiday at an unfit time, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 14. Malè nati

versus, unhappily made, Id. Ep. 2, 1, 233. Malè audire, to be ill spoken of, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 12. Malè olere, to stink, Plin. ¶ *Sum. negatū cum adj. significante rem bonam, malè fidus, malè gratus, unfaithfull, ungratefull, Ov.* Malè pinguis, barren, Virg. Geor. 1, 105. Malè sanus, mad, Cic. Malè sobrius, drunk, Ov. Fast. 6, 785. Malè conciliatus, dear bought, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 2. Domus empta malè, dearly hired, Cic. Malè emere, Id. ¶ *Malè audire, to have a bad name*, Id. Malè animatus erga aliquem, disaffected to, bearing ill will to, Suet.

* *Mālēdicē*, adv. *Railingly, reproachfully, abusively*. = Cum de absentibus maledicē contumeliosèque dicitur, Cic. Offic. 1, 37.

¶ *Mālēdicentia*, æ. f. *Slandering and reproachfull speech, detraction, ill report*, Gell. 3, 3. + Contumelia, procacitas, Cic.

* *Mālēdicentior*, comp. isimus, sup. [*à maledicus*] More and most given to report slanderously, slanderous, backbiting, detraiting. Hominem maledicentiorē quā te, novi neminem, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 31. Maledicentissimā civitate omne crimen effugit, Cic. pro Flacc. 3.

* *Mālēdicō*, ēre, xi, ūm. act. To rail at, or call names. ¶ *Maledicere alicui, to revile one*, Phædr. Maledicere liberius, to be freer of ill language. § *Verbo maledicere alicui, Plaut.* ¶ *Aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic. pro Cæl. 3.*

* *Mālēdicor*, i. pass. To be railed at. Pronunciavit, non oportere maledici senatoribus, Suet. Vespas. 9.

* *Mālēdictio*, ōnis. f. *Slander, railing, backbiting*. Maledictio nihil habet propositi præter contumeliam, Cic. pro Cæl. 3.

* *Mālēdictum*, i. n. *A railing accusation; abusive, or foul, language; opprobrious words*. = Vexare aliquem probris & maledictis, Cic. pro Flacc. 20. ¶ *Nihil loci est maledicto, quod laus omnia occupavit, Id. pro Mur. 5.*

¶ *Mālēdictus*, a, um. part. *Cursed, or banned*, Spartian. ad Eccles. pertinet. + *Devotus, execratus, Vett.*

* *Mālēdicus*, a, um. adj. *Foulmouthed, backbiting, reproachfull, slandering, reviling*. ¶ *Maledicus convitiator, a slanderous, railing, fellow*, Cic. pro Mur. 6. § *Maledicus in omnes, one that abuseth all people*, Quint.

* *Mālēfācio*, ēre, fēci, factum. act. To do an ill, or shrewd, turn; to wrong, to abuse, to annoy. Neque tu verbis unquam solves, quod mihi re malefeceris, your words shall never make amends for your deeds, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 10.

* *Mālēfactor*, ōris. m. He that doth evil. Malefactorem omitti satius quā relinqui beneficium, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 11. ¶ *Sed cum nemo puri sermonis amator ab illo usus fuerit, præstat cum Cic. dicere maleficus, quod ἀναλόγως respondet τῷ Plautino beneficus*.

* *Mālēfāctum*, i. n. *An ill deed, a shrewd turn, a discourtesy*. ¶ *Beneficia malè locata malefacta arbitror, Enn. ap. Cic. Offic. 2, 18.*

* *Mālēficē*, adv. *Mischievously, maliciously*, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 113.

* *Mālēficentia*, æ. f. *Mischievousness*, Plin. 9, 9.

* *Mālēficentissimus*, a, um. adj. *Most wicked and mischievous*. Solos ex omnibus Neronis emissarii nec maleficentissimos incolumes præstitit, Suet. Galb. Vid. Maleficus.

* *Mālēficiōsē*, adv. *Mischievously*; al. rect. leg. *maliciosē* ap. Cic. pro Cæcin. 7.

* *Mālēficiūm*, i. n. (1) *Any wicked action*. (2) *Any act of hostility*. (3) *Witchcraft, or enchantment*. (1) Admittere, committere maleficiūm, Cic. pro S. Resp. 22. ¶ *Injuria, scelus, Idem*. (2) In foro & porticibus sine maleficio confedit, Cæs. B. G. 2, 20. Sine maleficio iter facere, Id. B. G. 1, 7. (3) Tac. Ann. 2, 69, 3.

* *Mālēficus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Impious, mischievous, villainous*. (2) *Ill disposed, envious, malign*. (3) ¶ *Subst. A wizard, a sorcerer, or sorceress; an enchanter*. (1) Hominum maleficorum scelera horūque custodiæ, Cic. Verr. 5,

55. (2) *Hic tantus vir, ut naturam fau-
torem habuerat in tribuendis animi virtutibus, sic
maleficam naturam habuit in corpore, Nep. Ages. 8.*
(3) *Cod. Tit. 18. Leg. 9.*

Malefidus, a, um, adj. Not to be safely trusted.
¶ *Caput malefidum, a faithless wretch, Ov. in
Ibin. 85. Statio malefida carinis, an unsafe
harbour, Virg. Aen. 2, 23.*

*Malefuadus, a, um, adj. Persuading to do a-
miss. Malefuada vitii lena, Plaut. Most. 1, 3,
56. ubi Grut. leg. vitilena al. vulg. lena. ¶
Malefuada fames, that tempts to it, Virg.
Aen. 6, 276.*

*Malevolens, tis, isimus, sup. Illnatured, of an
envious temper, or illhumoured. = Est misero-
rum ut malevolentes sint, atque invadeant bonis,
Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 51. Malevolentissimæ ob-
trectiones, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. Salutem mit-
tunt benevolentibus, malam rem malevolenti-
bus, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 3, 48.*

Malevolentia, æ. f. Illwill, spite, or malice.
Malevolentia & obtrectione liberatus, Cic. ad
Q. fr. 1, 1, 15. Malevolentia est voluptas ex
malo alterius sine emolumento suo, Id. Tusc.
4, 9.

*Malevolus, a, um, adj. Bearing illwill, or
owing a grudge; malicious, spitefull, envious.*
Malevolis sermonibus credere, Cic. Fam. 3, 10.

* *Malicorium, i. n. [ex malum, & corium]*
*The rind, or outward coat, of a pomegranate,
Plin. 23, 6.*

* *Maliferus, a, um, adj. [ex malum,
& fero] Producing apple-trees. Maliferæ mœ-
nia Abellæ, Virg. Aen. 8, 740.*

*Malificus, a, um, adj. Maleficent, Plaut.
Pseud. 1, 2, 61.*

¶ *Malignans, tis, part. Maligning, a malig-
nant, Bibl. † Malevolus.*

*Malignè, adv. ius. comp. (1) Enviously, spite-
fully, maliciously. (2) Spareingly, or niggardly;
little. (1) Neque enim benefacta malignè De-
trectare meum est, Ov. Met. 13, 270. Rex
suspiciatur maligniùs habitum esse sermonem,
Curt. 8, 1, 29. (2) Malignè virens, Plin. 34,
11. Malignè omnia præbentes, Liv. 39, 9.
¶ Malignè respondet fidelia, the jar doth not
ring well, Pers. 3, 21.*

*Malignitas, ætis, f. (1) Malignity, illwill,
illnature. (2) Envy. (3) Spareingness, or nig-
gardyness. (1) Hic dies malignitate oneravit
omnes mortales mihi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 5.
(2) Obtrectat malignitas, Phædr. 5, prol. 15.
(3) Malignita. conferendi ex privato, Liv. 2,
42.*

¶ *Maligno, ære, act. To make worse, to en-
rage, to exasperate, Amm.*

¶ *Malignor, ari, arius sum. dep. To be mali-
cious, wicked, and spitefull, Hier.*

Malignus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sissimus, sup.
[à malus, ut benignus ab ant. bonus] (1) *En-
vious, malicious, spitefull. (2) Peevish, morose,
sour. (3) Little, small, not plentyfull. (1) Ma-
lignum vulgus, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 39. Nec con-
chos metues maligniorum, Mart. 4, 87, 7. =
Malignissima capita & optimo cuique inimicissi-
ma, Sen. de vit. beat. 18. (2) Vid. Buchn. ad
Plin. Epist. 8, 12. n. 394. (3) Tepet igne
maligno Hic focus, ingenti lumine lucet ibi,
Mart. 10, 96, 7. Oculi maligni, Virg. Aen.
5, 654. ¶ Maligna suspicio, reserved and sly,
Phædr. 3, 10, 36. Mens maligna, not communi-
cative, Catull. 66, 37. ¶ Aditus maligni, nar-
row passages to a place, Virg. Aen. 11, 525.
Terra est malignior cæteris, doth not produce the
rest so plentifully, Plin.*

† *Mallioquax, æcis, c. g. 3. adj. A slander-
er, Publ. Sym. † Maledicus.*

*Malina, æ. f. inundatio maris major, ut Li-
duna, vel Leduna, minor. vocab. Saxon. Be-
dæ. [ab Hebr. מלח, male, plenus] The spring-
tide of the sea, as Leduna is the neptide.*

* *Malinus, a, um, adj. Of an apple-tree.*
Lignum malinum, Col. 2, 7. ubi tamen al. leg.
malign. Pruna malina, Plin. 15, 13.

¶ *Mallitas, ætis, f. (sicut bonitas) Evilness,
Ulp.*

*Malitia, æ. f. [ex mala] (1) Perverseness,
the doing mischief designedly. (2) Fraud and
craft. (3) Also vice, wickedness. (1) Malitia
præmiis exercetur, Sall. Orat. 2. de R. P. ordin.
(2) Malitia ceteri cuiusdam vitii nomen est,
vitiositas omnium, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15. Malitia est
versuta & fallax nocendi ratio, Id. N. D. 3, 30.
¶ Prudentiam malitia imitatur, Id. Part. Orat.
23. = Infidiis & malitiâ laudem est adeptus,
Id. (3) Quicquid facimus aut malitiæ aut
virtutis gerimus imperio, Sen. Ep. 106. & sæpe
alibi. ¶ Malitia cæli, the hardness of the wea-
ther, Plin. soli, the ill temper of the ground, Varr.
¶ Sed qui malit cum Cic. loqui, se ab hoc usu
abstinebunt, vid. Tusc. 4, 15.*

*Malitiosè, adv. ius. comp. (1) With a mali-
cious and mischievous design, spitefully. (2) De-
ceitfully, wilely, knavishly. (1) Nihil mali-
tiosè, quanquam scelestè agere, Cic. Attic. 133,
13. = Ut mihi malitiosè neque consulti fe-
cisse videatur, Id. (2) Quicquam agi dolosè
aut malitiosè potest? Id. Offic. 3, 13. Si rem
mandatam malitiosius gessisset, Id. pro Rosc.
Am. 38.*

*Malitiosus, a, um, adj. Cunning, crafty,
knaveish. Hoc non est aperti, non simpli-
cis, non ingenui, non iusti, non viri boni, ver-
futi potius, obscuri, astuti, fallacis, malitiosi,
callidi, veteratoris, vafri, Cic. Offic. 3, 15. ¶
Malitiosa interpretatio juris, a wrested and crafty
exposition of the law, Id. Offic. 1, 30. Malitio-
sæ blanditiæ officiorum, Id.*

*Malleator, oris, m. [quod à verbo malleo,
as] (1) Working with a hammer, or beetle. ¶
Balucis malleator Hispanæ, a beater of sand gold.
(2) ¶ Also a minter, or coiner of money. (1) Sic
Salm. legendum videtur ap. Mart. 12, 57. vulg.
leat. Paludis malleator Hispanæ, a beater of
Spanish hemp. (2) Inscript. vett.*

*Malleatus, a, um, part. [quod à malleo, as]
Hammered; wrought, or beaten, with a hammer,
or beetle. ¶ Ex crudo, id est, non malleato
sparto, Col. 12, 19, 4.*

*Malleolaris, e, adj. Belonging to tender shoots,
or branches. ¶ Malleolaris virga, a twig, or
young branch, fit for planting, Col. de Arb. c. 3.*

*Malleolus, i. m. [dim. mallei] (1) ¶ A little
hammer, or mallet. (2) The small branches, or
shoots, of a vine, fit for planting. (3) Bundles of
hemp, or Spanish broom, besmeared with pitch and
other combustible matter. (4) ¶ The ankle, or ankle-
bones. (1) Col. test. Litt. (2) Cic. de Senect.
15. (3) Domus plena malleolorum ad urbis in-
cendia comparatorum, Id. pro Mil. (4) Mal-
leoli, τὰ σφυρὰ, Gorrh.*

*MALLEUS, i. m. (1) A mallet, a hammer,
a manl, or mall. (2) ¶ Also a disease in cattle.
(1) Navis sæpe excussa malleo, Plaut. Men. 2,
3, 52. (2) Veget.*

¶ *Malluvix, arum, f. pl. [quod manuluvix,
ut pelluvix, in quo pedes] A basin wherein to
wash the hands, Fest.*

*Mālo, vis, vult, plur. mālūmus, māvultis, mā-
lunt. præter. malui, infin. malle, [contract. à ma-
volo, quo usi sunt Plaut. & Ter. quod ex magis
& volo, Cic.] Ibad rather, I could rather wish.
¶ Quamquam illi omnia malo, quātm mihi, Cic.
¶ Mallem eduxisset, Id. ¶ Mallem ut ores,
Id. ¶ Viginti nummis non ego malo famem,
Mart. ¶ Maluit fieri, Cic.*

* *† Mālōbathrarius, i. m. qui malobathrum
vendit, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 37. al. leg. murroba-
thrarii, al. myrbathrarii, qui μύρω βρέχουσι, un-
guento capillitium unguent, M.*

* *Mālōbathrum, i. n. [μαλόβαθρον, Gr.]
Folium Indicum quod hodie tamalabatra Indi
vocant. al. quod crescat in regione Indiæ Ma-
labar dicta; videtur comp. ex Gr. μάλον, Dor.
μαλον, malum, & βάθος, profunditas, q. d. in
paludibus crescens, Hor. Syrium vocat, Od. 2,
7, 8. An Indian leaf whereof spikenard is made;
the unguent itself. Dat & malobathron Syria ar-
borem folio convoluta, arido colore, ex quo ex-
primitur oleum ad unguenta, Plin. 13, 26. Vid.
Malabathrum.*

Mālōpe, es, f. The greatest kind of mallows,

*reckoned among planted, or set, herbs, Plin. 20,
21.*

* *Maltha, æ. f. [μάλθα five μάλθη, Gr. i. e.
κηρός μεμαλαγμένος, cera mollita, Hes. pix
cum cerā mista, Fest. πυσόκηρος, Gloss. cera,
quā illinerentur jud. cum tabellæ, Poll.] A com-
bustible mass of unslacked lime, wine, fat, and oil,
which being set on fire burneth vehemently, Plin.
36, 24. ¶ Softened wax, to draw upon writing
tables, Pollux. A kind of terrace made of quick lime
and bogs grease, Plin. Also liquid brimstone, Id.*

* *¶ Malthinus, i. m. Malthinus tunicis di-
missis ambulat, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 24. Turneb. in-
terpr. mollis & effeminatus. ¶ Sed videtur
esse nomen fictum.*

* *Maltho, ære, act. i. e. malthā solidare,
conglutinare. To dress with lime, or mortar; to
glue, or solder. Quod malthatur oleo perfrica-
tur anet, Plin. 36, 24. Vid. Maltha.*

* *Malva, æ. f. [α μάλαχη five μάλη, Gr.
Hesych.] The herb mallows, Beta, & malva, Cic.
Fam. 7, 26. ¶ Leves malvæ, purging, cathar-
tick, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 16. salubres, Id. Epod. 2,
58. virides, Ov. Fast. 4, 697.*

* *Malvaceus, a, um, adj. Like, or pertaining
to, mallows; made of mallows. Caulis malvace-
us, Plin. 21, 4.*

* *† Malvaceus, i. m. dim. [à malva] A
little mallow, Sosp. ex Varr.*

† *Māluginiatus, i. m. κακοδαίμων ἀνθρώπος.
Unlucky, or unfortunate; born under an unlucky
planet, Scal. ex Vett.*

* *Mālum, i. n. [à μάλον, Dor. pro μήλον]
An apple. ¶ Malum aureum, an apple of a
golden colour, some think a citron, orange, or
quince. Malum granatum, Col. 12, 41. Pu-
nicum, Plin. 26, 8. a pomegranate. Malum ter-
ræ, an herb called birthwort, Plin. 25, 8. Ma-
lum cotoneum, the quince, Id. 15, 11. Malum
Medicum, Assyrium, citreum, a lemon, or pome-
citron; Perficum, Id. a peach; Epiroticum, an
apricot, Id. ¶ Caninum, the apple of the man-
drake.*

*Mālum, i. n. subst. ex adj. (1) Vice, sin,
wickedness. (2) Punishment. (3) A mischief, an
ill turn. (4) An evil, as pain, sickness, love,
&c. (5) Misfortune, difficulty, danger. (1)
Veterum malorum supplicia expendunt, Virg.
Aen. 6, 740. (2) Peperit misero garzula lingua
malum, Tibull. 4, 13, 20. (3) Quid facias illi,
qui dederit damnum, aut malum? Ter. Andr. 1,
1, 116. (4) Malum latè solet immedicabile
cancer Serpere, Ov. Met. 2, 825. Arte Apollin-
eā levare malum, Id. Trist. 3, 3, 10. Jucun-
dum malum, Id. Remed. Am. 137. amorem vocat.
(5) Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito,
Virg. Aen. 6, 95. ¶ Malum nascens, a grow-
ing evil, Cic. Philipp. 5, 11. Majus malum, a
greater calamity, Phædr. 1, 2, 31.*

*Mālum, adv. Illy, awils. Ne gallina mālum
responset dura palato, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 18.*

*Mālum! interj. With a mischief, with a
pox! Quæ, malum! ista fuit ratio? Cic. Phil-
ipp. 20, 9.*

* *Mālus, i. f. arbor, [ex μάλεια, Dor. μα-
λέα, ejus fructus malum] An apple-tree, Virg.
Geor. 2, 70.*

* *Mālus, i. m. [quod ex trunco mali, i. e.
arboris, fiat per Synec. species] A mast of a
ship. Alii malos scandunt, alii per foros cur-
sant, Cic. de Senect. 6.*

*Mālus, a, um, adj. pejor, comp. pessimus,
sup. (1) Evil, sinfull. (2) Ill meaning, or de-
signing. (3) Unjust, fraudulent. (4) Sily, fœ-
ish. (5) Poisonous. (6) Envenoming, illboding.
(7) Magical. (8) Mischievous, hurtfull. (9)
Cowardly, weak; as the Greeks use κακός. (10)
Ugly, deformed. (1) Via læva malorum Exer-
cet pœnas, Virg. Aen. 6, 542. (2) O hominem
malum! ut dissimulat! Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 77.
(3) ¶ Hic inerunt viginti minæ bonæ malā
operā partæ, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 144. by tricking,
or cheating. (4) Stultorum incurata malus pudor
ulcera celat, Hor. Ep. 2, 16, 24. (3) Coluber
mala gramina pastus, Virg. Aen. 1, 471. (6)
Ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro, Id. Ecl. 7,
23.*

28. malus ales, *Hor.* (7) Sola tenere malas Medæ dicitur herbas, *Tibull.* 1, 2, 53. (8) Quid juvat modò nata malâ vellere poma manu? *Tib.* 3, 5, 19. Malâ vites incidere falce novellas, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 11. (9) Terra malos homines nunc educat atque pufillos, *Juv.* 15, 70. (10) Formâ malâ mulier, *Plaut.* ¶ Mala mens, *madness*, *Catull.* 16, 14. Haud malum huic est pondus pugno, *this is a good weighty fist*, *Plaut.* *Amph.* 1, 1, 156. § Malam rem, *pro malum, a mischief*, *Ter.*

† Mamers, rtis. m. Linguâ Oscâ, Mars, dict. *Fest.* per redupl. *Scal.*

* Māmilla, æ. f. dim. [à mamma] (1) *A little teat, or breast.* (2) *A dug.* Mamilla omnis eminentia uberis; *papilla* breve illud, unde lac trahitur, *Serv.* (1) *Juv.* 13, 163. (2) *Varr. R. R.* 2, 3.

Māmiliāna, sc. ficus. [à mamillæ similitudine] *A kind of fig like a pap, or breast*, *Plin.* 15, 18.

* Māmillāre, ris. n. [à mamillæ] *A breast-cloth, a stomacher*, *Mart.* 14, 66. in lemmate.

* MAMMA, æ. f. [μάμη μὴν ἢ μήτηρ τῶν γυνέων ἢ ὑποκόρισμα μῆρος; *Hef.* ex voce infantium μάμημα, μάμηνη, μάζος, τίθηρ, *Θηλὴ.*] (1) *A breast; the pap of woman, or man.* (2) *Dugs of cattle.* (3) *A child's word calling mother, mamam.* (4) *A grandam, or grannam; à μάμη, avia, quod ab ἡ mater.* (5) *The bump of trees, out of which the branches sprout.* (1) *Puer mamam appetens, Cic. de Div.* 2, 41. *Primam mamam dare, Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 17. (2) *Pressis manabunt flumina mammis, Virg. Geor.* 3, 310. (3) *Iratus mammæ lallare recusas, Pers.* 3, 18. (4) *Mart.* 1, 101. (5) *Plin.* 17, 16.

* † Mammeātus, a, um. adj. *Having teats, or dugs; or having great dugs, or breasts*, *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 2, 181.

* † Mammo, ære. act. *To give a young one the dug*, *Aug.* † Dare mammam infanti, *Ter.*

‡ Mammona, vel Mamona, æ. f. m. vel n. & sæpe, indecl. *Richus, mammon, Bibb.*

* Mammōsus, a, um. adj. *Having great breasts, dugs, or paps*, *Mart.* 14, 149. *Canes mammosæ, Varr. R. R.* 2, 9, 33, 4. ¶ Mammosa pyra, *a sort of pears*, *Plin.* 15, 15. Mammosum thus, *female frankincense*, *Id.* 12, 14.

* † Mammothreptus, i. m. [μαμμόθρεπτος, *Gr.* ex μάμη, *nutrix, vel avia*, & θρεπτός, *nutritus*] *A child sucking long, or a child wantonly brought up*, *Aug.* *A cockney, a milkop*, *Erasmo interprete.*

* Mammūla, æ. f. dim. *A little dug, or teat.* *Urinæ iter mammulæ simile, Cels.* 7, 26. *Mammulæ penfiles, Varr. R. R.* 2, 3.

† Mamphūla, æ. f. *A kind of bread in Syria*, *Lucil. ap. Fest.*

‡ Mamphur, ūis. n. *A round piece of timber, which turners use in working with the wheel*, *Fest.*

Mānābilis, le. adj. *Apt to pierce, or flow.* *Manabile frigus, Lucr.* 1, 535. *Plagæ manabilis instar, Id.* 6, 805.

* Manacus, i. m. *Vitruv.* 9, 8. *al. scrib. manachus, monachus corruptè*, *Turneb. leg. menæus, i. e. μνηστής. The orb of the moon, a month, whence by adding the Arabick article al, we have the word almanack*, *Scal. Vid. Dalechamp. ad Plin.* 2, 9.

‡ Mānāle, is. n. *Urceolum aquæ manale vocamus, quod eo aqua in trullam effundatur, id. quod aquiminale, non à manando, sed à manibus dict.* *An ewer to put water on one's hands*, *Scal.*

‡ Mānālis, e. adj. [vel à manibus, i. e. dīs inferis] *That which belongeth to the ghosts, or gods below*, *Non. ex Varr.* [vel à manando, i. e. fluendo] *That out of which water always floweth.*

‡ Manalem lapidem putabant esse cistum Orci, per quod animæ inferorum ad superos manarent, qui dicuntur manes, *Fest.* *the door of Hell, by which the souls were thought to ascend to this world.* *Manale sacrum erat decorum manum.* ¶ Manalis fons, *a fountain never dry*, *Fest.* *Manalis lapis, a stone out of which runneth a fountain, or spring; or whereout water gusheth*, *Id.* § Mana-

les petræ, *b. e. quas antiqui solebant in modum cylindrorum per limites trahere, pro pluvie commutandæ inopiā.*

Mānans, tis. part. *βρύων. Flowing, gushing out; running, or trickling, down.* *Manante toro lacrymis, Ov. Epist.* 10, 55. *Arbores succo picem resinamque manantē, Plin.* 14, 20. ¶ Manantia ulcera, *spreading sores*, *Plin.* 22, 25.

Manceps, cipis, c. g. dict. *qu. manuceps, quod manu capiat.* (1) *A farmer of any part of the publick revenue.* (2) *An undertaker of any publick work, that giveth security for its performance.* (3) *He that buyeth the goods of one proscribed.* (4) *A proprietor who selleth a thing upon warranty.* (5) *By a metaphor those are called manceps, that undertake to engage men to applaud an orator.* (6) ¶ *A postmaster.* (1) *Manceps à civitatibus pro frumento pecunias exegerunt, Cic. Div. in Verr.* 10. (2) *Tac. Ann.* 3, 31. (3) *Hemini studiosissimi nobilitatis manceps fit Chrysofonus, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 8. (4) *Ego mancepem te nihil moror, Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 29. (5) *Plin. Epist.* 38. (6) *Cod.* ¶ Manceps operarum, *one that hireth labourers under him, to get by their work*, *Suet. Vesp.* 1. *Manceps futinæ, a master of the shop who buyeth by wholesale and selleth by retail, or because of his hiring servants to work under him*, *Plin.* 33, 4.

Mancipatio, ōis. f. verb. *The parting with a thing and giving it up to another, a manner of sale before witnesses, by seisin and delivery.* ¶ *Scrib. & mancipatio, Plin.* 9, 35. *ut leg. Harduin. ex MS. Vid. Mancipium.*

Mancipatū, a, um. part. [à mancipor] *Sold, or given up to the power of another; engaged, enthrall'd, enslaved.* *Venditus atque mancipatus tribunatus, Cic. Phil.* 2, 21. ¶ *Senectus nemini mancipata, free, at no body's command*, *Id. de Sen.* 11.

Mancipātus, ūis. m. verb. *A selling, or sale, of a thing upon warranty; a solemn parting with a thing before witnesses*, *Plin.* 9, 35.

Mancipī, vel Mancipī [per Apoc. ex gen. mancipii] ¶ *Mancipī res, wherein a man hath the property and full possession, Cic. pro Mur.* *Mancipī emptio, a buying of a thing upon bargain and sale*, *Plin.* 32, 3.

Mancipium, i. n. [qu. manucapum, quod ab hostibus manu caperetur, *Varr.* vel à manceps mancipium; ut principium à princeps] (1) *Property, or right, of perpetual possession; as of free land, servants, &c.* (2) *Meton. The thing, or person, made over and bought; a slave, or dependent, on a great man.* ¶ *Mancipio dare, to warrant the title, &c. Sen. Ep.* 73. *accipere, to have a conveyance of an estate made to him, Varr.* *Sui mancipii esse, to be at his own disposal, Brut. ad Cic. Epist.* 16. § *Lex mancipii, the conditions in the making over any thing, Cic.* *In mancipo, in the act of conveying, Id.* (1) *Fundum mancipo alicui dare, Cic. domus, Id.* (1) *Davus amicus Mancipium domino & fugi, Her. Sat.* 2, 7, 2. ¶ *Vita mancipo nulli datur omnibus usu, Lucr.* 3, 985. *Ni sciret mancipia nobilium tribunos plebis legem impedituros, Liv.* 10, 37. ¶ *Fructus est totus, mancipium illius, Cic.*

Mancipō, ære. act. [à manceps, i. e. in mancipium, *b. e. dominum alterius trado, vendo, obligo, vel quovis modo alieno*] *To give up his right and title to a thing to another, to give away, sell, alienate, or make over to another.* § *Torquatus filium in adoptionem D. Sillano mancipavit, Cic.* ¶ *Quædam mancipat usu, long possession giveth a title to some things, Her. Epist.* 2, 2, 159. *Mancipare alieno, to warrant the title to slaves in sale, where one hath none, Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 10. *Mancipar prædia, to sell farms, Quint.* 6, 3.

Mancipor, ūis. pass. *To be sold, or made over.* *Tiberius mancipari singulos actori publico jubet, Tac. Ann.* 2, 30, 5.

† Mancipium, i. n. *Varr. id. quod mancipium [à manceps] quod vid.*

Mancus, a, um. adj. *qu. mancus. [à manu] prop. manu debilis. Mancus, manu ancus, vel manu cassus, Isid.* *Anus, mancus, καλλός, λοςδός, Gl.* *Ancus ab ἀγλόν, à vitio cubiti. De-*

inde mutilus quovis membro, καλλός, ἀνός. *Qui imbecillitate dextræ validius sinistram utuntur, non scævæ, sed manci dicuntur, Ulp.* (1) *Maimed, lame, defective in any limb, or member.* (2) *Met. Weak, wanting power.* (3) *Imperfect, inconsummate.* (1) = *Scævola mancus ac membris omnibus captus, ac debilis, Cic. pro C. Rab.* 7. (2) = *Manca ac debilis prætura, Id. pro Mil.* 9. (3) *Mancam fore putaverunt sine aliquâ accessione virtutem, Id. de Fin.* 3, 9.

Mandandus, a, um. part. *To be commanded, committed, &c. Liv.* 22, 35. & 24, 7. *Opus mandandum memoriæ, Patere.* 2, 112.

Mandans, tis. part. *Commanding, committing, pushing on, &c.* *Utere mandantis simplicitate viri, Ov. Epist.* 16, 314. ¶ *Rem mandans lapidi maximo, trusting a blockhead with it, Plaut. Merc.* 3, 4, 47. *Mandante fame, Lucan.* 10, 158.

Mandātor, ōis. m. (1) ¶ *One who committeb a thing to another's charge.* (2) *One who suborneth an informer; also a kind of surety.* (1) *Tert.* (2) *Inter adversa temporum & dilatores, mandatoresque erant, Suet. Tit.* 8. ubi vid. *Torrent.*

Mandatrix, ūis. f. *A female commander.* *Hanc animam altâ capitis fundavit in arce Mandatricem operum, Claud.* 4. *Conf. Hon.* 235.

Mandatum, i. n. *A commission, command, or charge.* *Veniunt cum mandatis, veniunt cum testimoniis publicis, Cic. Verr.* 2, 64. ¶ § *Mandata dare alicui ad aliquem, to charge one with a message to another, Id. Fam.* 3, 1. *de magnis rebus, to give one orders about great affairs, Id.* *Alicui mandata deposcere, to wait on one, to know his pleasure, Id. Att.* 5, 2. *In mandatis alicui aliquid dare, to give him orders, Cæf.* *Libera mandata, a commission at large, the power of a plenipotentiary, Liv.*

Mandātorus, a, um. part. *About to command*, *Liv.* 31, 11.

Mandātus, a, um. part. *Commanded.* ¶ *Res mandata, a trust, Cic.* *Judicium mandata, a trial about a breach of trust, Id.* *Mandata imperia alicujus, office committed to one, Id.* ¶ *Mandata æternæ salutis, to put into a state of continuance, Lucr.* 6, 601.

† Mandātus, ūis. m. verb. *A bidding, a charge, or command.* *Mandatu prætoris, Suet. Cæs.* 7. † *Mandatum.*

Mandendus, a, um. part. *To be eaten, Cels.* 4, 3.

Mandens, tis. part. *Eating.* *Pamphagi omnia mandentes, Plin.* 6, 35. *Mandentem dapes videre, Ov. Met.* 14, 211. *Ne mandentis dentes irriter, Cels.* 6, 9. *Conf. Sil.* 1, 424. & 6, 52.

‡ Mandibūla, æ. f. [à mando, is] *The jaw, or mandible; wherein the teeth are set.* *Cibaria confecta mandibulis, Macrob. Sat.* 7, 4. † *Maxilla.*

‡ Mandibulum, i. n. *id. quod mandibula, the jawbone, Gloss.*

MANDO, ære. act. *quasi manu do.* (1) *To commit a thing to one's charge.* (2) *To give one orders, to bid.* (3) *To commit to one's charge, or care.* (4) *To send away.* (1) = *Bona nostra hæc tibi committo, & tuæ mando fidei, Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 62. (2) § *Accersi illum mandavi, Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 3, 65. § *Mihi mandavit ut emeretur, Id.* (3) § *Huic mandes, si quid rectè curatum velis, Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 19. (4) = *Quam incredibile est eum familiarissimum suum dimittere ab se, & mandare in ultimas terras? Cic. pro Sullâ.* 20. ¶ *Mandare honores alicui, Id. Verr.* 4, 27. *magistratum, Id. Verr.* 5, 14. *consulatum, to put one in office, Liv.* § *Mandare semina arenæ, Ov. Ep.* 5, 115. *terram, Col.* 1, 7. *hordea sulcis, Virg. Ecl.* 5, 36. *to commit.* § *Mandare aliquid memoriæ, to commit to one's memory, Cic. N. D.* 1, 4. *animis & mentibus, Id. Catil.* 1, 11. § *litteris memoriæque, to put down in writing, and deliver down to posterity, Id. Offic.* 2, 2. *scriptis, monumentis, Id. pro Domo.* 29. § *salutem alicui, to present his service, Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 6, 13. § *Mandare aliquem humo, to bury, Virg. Æn.* 9, 214. § *Mandare se fugæ, to run away, Cæf. B. G.* 5, 18. *vitam suam fugæ, solitudinique,*

solitudinique, to put himself into exile and solitude, Cic. § Mandare malis, to eat a thing, Lucr. 2, 637. § tenebris vinculisque, to fetter one in a dungeon, Suet. Fortunæ minaci Mandavit laqueum, be bid threatening fortune go and be hanged, Juv. 10, 53.

Mandor, āri. ātus. pass. (1) To be given in charge, to be ordered, or commanded. (2) To be committed. (3) To be exiled, or sent away. (4) To be appointed, ordered, or made. (1) = Ita mandatum atque imperatum est, Cic. (2) Hæc monumentis annalium mandantur, Id. pro Sext. 48. (3) ¶ Infra mortuos mandatur, persecuted beyond the grave, Id. pro Quint. 15. sed al. leg. amandatur. (4) Sacerdotia a populo mandantur, Id.

MANDO, ēre, di, sum. act. (1) To chew, or grind with the teeth. (2) To eat. (3) To champ. (1) ¶ Alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. ¶ Terram elephantibus edisse tabificum est, nisi sæpius mandant, Plin. 8, 10. (2) Perdicem mandere sæpe soles, Mart. 13, 65. (3) Stat sonipes & fræna ferox spumantia mandit, Virg. Æn. 4, 135.

Mandor, i. pass. To be chewed. = Dentibus manditur, extenuatur, & mollitur cibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54.

† Mando, ōnis. m. A great eater, a devourer, Lucil. & Varr. op. Non. 1, 58. = Edax.

Mandra, æ. f. (1) A bovel, lodge, or any such like place for any sort of cattle. (2) Meton. A company, or team, of horses, oxen, mules, or other beasts that bear burdens. (3) The points, or places where the chess-men stand. (4) ¶ A monastery, or convent. (1) Vix datur longas mulorum vincere mandras, Mart. 5, 23. (2) Stantis convicia mandræ, Juv. 3, 237. (3) Mart. 7, 71, 9. (4) Eccles.

* Mandragoras, æ. f. [mandragoras, Gr.] An herb called mandrake. ¶ Semihominis mandragoræ flores, Col. 10. statim ab initio.

¶ Manducatio, ōnis. f. verb. A chewing, or eating, Hieron.

Manducatus, a, um. part. Chewed, eaten. Pullos columbinos manducato candido farciunt pane, Varr. R. R. 2, 7.

Manduco, āre. act. [à mando] To chew, to eat. Balneo duas baccas manducavi, Suet. Aug. 76. al. baccas.

¶ Manduco, ōnis. m. A great eater. § Manducones, qui & manduci dicti sunt, & mandones, edaces, Non.

Manducor, āri. dep. To eat, or chew, Pomp. Lucil. & Afran. op. Non. Sat ædepol certò scio, occisam sæpe sapere plus multò suam cum manducatur, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 105.

Manducum, i. n. [à manduco] Meat. A mandendo in Atellanis opsonium vocant manducum, Varr. L. L. 6, 5.

Manducus, i. m. [à manducando] A great eater, Gloss. a bugbear, or hobgoblin, dressed up in a terrible shape, with wide jaws and great teeth granching, shown at plays. Si rectè saltem interpretetur Festus locum Plautinum. Quid si aliquò ad ludos me pro manduco locem? Rud. 2, 6, 51.

* MANDÈ. adv. [à manum, i. e. clarum] Early in the morning. ¶ Mandè egredior, vespèr domum revertor, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15. § Hodie manè, Cic. Att. 13, 9. Mane. subst. n. nom. acc. & abl. i. e. the morning, daylight. Clarum mane fenestras Intrat, Perf. 3, 1. Mane totum dormies, Mart. 1, 50, 36. ¶ Noctes vigilabat ad ipsum mane, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 17. sub obscuro mane, Col. 7, 12. A mane ad portum procedere, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 3, 37.

* MANDÈBITUR, imperf. I, thou, he, it, we, ye, they, will tarry, Cic. Att. 8, 3. Quare nec sine periculo maneatur, & langore militum & vigiliis periculum augeatur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 31.

MANDÈDUM, imper. [à maneo, & dum] ut ades dum, Tarry awhile, Plaut. Agn. 3, 2, 39. Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 4.

* MANDENDUS, a, um. part. To be stayed, Lucr. 3, 1088.

* MANDENS, tis. part. Continuing. Terra im-

mobilis manens, Cic. Somn. Scip. 5. Conf. Liv. 21, 32.

* MANDÈO, es, ēre, si, sum. neut. [à μένω] (1) To tarry, to stay. (2) To wait, or expect. (3) To stick, abide, or hold, to a thing. (4) To be inferred, to be consequential. (5) To expect, or stay for, one. (1) Revocantis particula. Mane, mane, inquam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 40. (2) ¶ Servus manet, ut moneatur, stayeth till he is bidden, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 1. (3) Immoti manent fata, continue fixed, Virg. Æn. 1, 261. Manet Sylvius omnibus cognomen, Liv. 1, 3. ¶ Lex manet, is in force, Cic. § abrogata est, Id. Manere in eo quod convenit, Cæs. (4) Maneat ergo, quod turpe sit, id nunquam esse utile, Cic. Offic. 3, 12. (5) Mansurus est patrem, dum adveniat, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 16.

Mānes, ium. pl. primâ syll. longâ, quam tamen solus, ut opinor, corripuit, Lucr. 3, 52. [ab antiq. manis, vel manus, i. e. bonus, quod eos venerantes manes vocarent, ut Græci χερσὺς. Hos deos, Hor. dios, Cic. diivos, Lucr. semideos, Id. vocat.] (1) An order of gods both celestial and infernal, the former whereof were believed to protect infants; it is most generally used in the latter sense. (2) A spirit, or ghost, or perhaps the genius of one living, or dead. (3) The furies, tormentors. (4) Meton. The place of the dead, manes profundi, Virg. Geor. 1, 243. imi, Id. (5) Dead bodys. (6) Crimes, sins, which Plato believed had existence after death, and punished their authours; or, as we christians, the remorse and sting of conscience. (1) Hisce manibus laete sit, non vino, Cato. ¶ Equitas una ad superos deos, altera ad manes, tertia ad superiores pertinet, Cic. Top. 23. (2) Virginie manes feliciores mortuæ, quam vivæ, Liv. 3, 58. fin. Magnâ Manes ter voce vocavi, Virg. Æn. 6, 506. (3) Dementia ignoscenda, scirent si ignoscere manes, Id. Geor. 4, 489. (4) Hæc manes veniet mihi fama sub imos, Id. Æn. 6, 565. (5) Sepulcra diruti, nudati manes, Liv. 6, 743. (6) Quisque suos patimur manes, Virg. Æn. 6, 743.

MANDÈSIS, b. e. mane si vis, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 3. * MANDÈTUR, imperf. To be tarried. ¶ Hic maneri diutius non potest, here is no longer staying, Cic.

* Mango, ōnis. m. [à aliq. f. [ita dict. quia τῷ μάσῳ, i. e. fæco, colorem mentitur, Quint. quod mancipia carius vendat] (1) A buyer and seller of boys and girls, or slaves, who pampereth and painteth them to set them off, and sell them the dearer. (2) A regrater, who buyeth and seteth off any kind of ware, to make it seem fairer. (3) A horsecourser, a jockey, a keeper of horses, mules, &c. (4) ¶ A breeder and keeper of dogs. (1) Millia pro puero centum me mango poposcit, Mart. 1, 52. Vid. Suet. Aug. 69. Spadonum mangones, Id. Dom. 7. (2) Mangones gemmarum, Plin. 37, 16. vid. & Sen. Ep. 80, in fin. Mango obstetrix erat, Plin. (3) Mangones equorum, Id. vid. & Suet. Vesp. 4. (4) Vet. Gloss. Mango, χρυσοφόρος.

* Mangonicus, a, um. adj. Belonging to the trade of regraters, who polish things for sale. Radix hyacinthi mangonicis venalitiis pulchrè nota, Plin. 21, 26. Ad mangonicos quæstus descendit, Suet. Vesp. 4.

* Mangonium, i. n. [à mango] (1) ¶ The trade of brokers, &c. (2) Brokery, the art of dressing meat and setting it off. (1) Ex vocis origine. (2) Plin. 10, 50.

* Mangonizatus, a, um. part. (1) Pampered, (2) Painted, or trimmed up; set off. (1) Equi mangonizati, Plin. 23, 1. (2) Mangonizata villæ, Id. 9, 54.

* Mangonizo, āre. act. To polish, paint, and trim up a thing to make it sell the better. Pueros mangonizavit Salpe obstetrix, Plin. 32, 10.

* † Māni. abl. [à mane] usque à mani ad vesperum, Plaut.

† Māniæ, ārum. f. pl. [à μανία, vel à manes, quia ab inferis ad superos manare credebantur, Fest.] Hobgoblins, deformed and misshapen images, bugbears with which nurses used to fright their chil-

dren, as rawhead and bloodybones; images of dough. Cato habet in dat. plur. maniabus, & facit eas infantum deas, quales Cunina & Rumi-na. Vid. Propr.

* ¶ Māniacus, a, um. adj. [à Gr. μανία, furor] Brainfick, mad, a maniac, Jun. † Insanus. Mānica, æ. f. [à manu] (1) A sleeve of a garment. (2) Manicæ, ārum. f. pl. Manicles to tie the bands. (3) Mittens, gloves. (4) Also grappling irons wherewith ships are fastened together in fight. (5) Also gauntlets and splints. (1) Tunicae manicas habent, Virg. Æn. 9, 616. (2) Manicis jacentem occupat, Id. Geor. 4, 439. (3) Cujus manus hyeme manicis muniebantur, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. (4) Luc. 3, 560. (5) Juv. 6, 255. ¶ ¶ Manicis & compedibus tenere aliquem, to keep one bound hand and foot, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77. Manicas accipere, to yield himself prisoner, Cic. Phil. 11, 11.

Mānicatus, a, um. adj. denom. Having sleeves. ¶ Manicata tunica, Cic. Catil. 2, 10. quæ & manuleata, Plaut. a coat with sleeves. Pellis manicata, a muff, Col. 11, 1, 21.

* Mānicon, i. n. called also dorycnion: [à μανία, quod insanire facit] The herb nightshade, Plin. 21, 31.

Mānicula, æ. f. dim. [à manus] (1) A little band. (2) The ploughtail handle. (1) Ubi mamma maniculâ opprimitur alia, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 16. ubi vult reponi mammicula vel mammillulâ, Boxhorn. at nihil immutandum censet Scal. (2) Manicula transversa regula in stivâ, ita dict. quod manu bubulci teneatur, Varr.

† Manifestarius, a, um. adj. [à manifestus] Notorious, manifest, openly known. ¶ Fur manifestarius, a thief taken in the act, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 10. Absol. manifestarius, Id. Trin. 4, 2, 50. ¶ Manifestaria res est, it is a plain case, Id.

Manifestè. adv. ius, comp. ¶ Isimè, sup. Manifestly, openly, plainly. Tota res manifestè deprehenditur, Cic. Catil. 3, 2. Manifestius apparere, Virg. Æn. 8, 16. Quod virtus manifestius spectaretur, Tac. Hist. 4, 23, 2. Ut omnibus manifestissimè pateat, Apul. Apol. p. 510.

Manifestò. adv. Plainly, manifestly, openly. Teneor manifestò miser, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 66. Manifestò fur, Id. Pæn. 3, 5, 40.

Mānifesto, āre. act. To manifest, to make apparent, to betray, or discover. ¶ Insidias prode, manifestabitque latentem, Ov. Met. 13, 106.

Mānifestor, āri. ātus. pass. To be manifested, &c. Hoc etiam ipsorum vocabulo manifestatur, Just. 41, 1.

Mānifestus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. Isimus, sup. [à manu & antiq. sendo, unde offendo pro invenio; propriè igitur sumitur pro eo quod ita est clarum, ut manibus quasi palpari possit, Voss.] Manifest, clear, plain, evident, apparent. Manifestum furtum, Cic. Verr. 2, 20. Manifestus est, quàm ut, &c. Quint. 3, 8. Manifestissimum scelus, Id. Dul. 14. § Manifestus sceleris, Sall. Jug. 35. ¶ Manifestis in rebus teneri, to be taken in the fact, Cic. Verr. 4. Manifestum aliquem habere, to discover one's designs and get plain proof against him, Sall. § Spirans & vitæ manifestæ, showing evident tokens of life, Tac.

† Māniolæ, ārum. f. pl. dim. id. quod mania, Fest.

Māniplāris, e. adj. pro manipularis, sc. miles. A soldier, perhaps the standardbearer. Pertica suspensas portabat longa maniplos, Unde manipularis nomina miles habet, Ov. Fast. 3, 117. Vid. Manipularis.

* ¶ Māniplus, i. m. pro manipulus, per Syncop. Armari Vollcorum edice maniplis, Virg. Æn. 11, 463. Vid. Manipulus.

Māniplāris, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, a band of men; Subst. a common soldier, Cæs. B. G. 7, 50. ¶ Manipulares judices, judges chosen out of the soldiers, Cic. Philip. 1, 8. Vid. Manipularis.

Māniplārius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a common soldier. Manipularius habitus, Suet. Cal. 9.

Māniplātum, adv. (1) By bands, or companies. (2) Met. In heaps. (1) Manipulatim excurrent,

28. malus ales, *Hor.* (7) Sola tenere malas Medæ dicitur herbas, *Tibull.* 1, 2, 53. (8) Quid juvat modò nata malâ vellere poma manu? *Tib.* 3, 5, 19. Malâ vites incidere falce novellas, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 11. (9) Terra malos homines nunc educat atque pufillos, *Juv.* 15, 70. (10) Formâ malâ mulier, *Plaut.* ¶ Mala mens, mad-
ness, *Catull.* 16, 14. Haud malum huic est pon-
dus pugno, *this is a good weighty fist*, *Plaut.*
Amph. 1, 1, 156. § Malam rem, pro malum,
a mischief, *Ter.*

† Mamers, rtis. m. Linguâ Oscâ, Mars, dict.
Fest. per redupl. *Scal.*

* Māmilla, æ. f. dim. [à mamma] (1) A
little teat, or breast. (2) A dug. Mamilla omnis
eminentia uberis; *papilla* breve illud, unde lac
trahitur, *Serv.* (1) *Juv.* 13, 163. (2) *Varr.*
R. R. 2, 3.

Māmiliāna, sc. ficus. [à mamillæ similitudi-
ne] A kind of fig like a pap, or breast, *Plin.* 15,
18.

* Māmillāre, ris. n. [à mamillæ] A breast-
cloth, a stomacher, *Mart.* 14, 66. in lemmate.

* ΜΑΜΜΑ, æ. f. [μάμμη ἡ μήτηρ τῶν γο-
νέων ἢ ὑποκόρισμα μήτρός, *Hesl.* ex voce infantium
μάμμη, μάμμη, μάζος, τίθη, *Ἰνλκ.*] (1)
A breast; the pap of woman, or man. (2) Dugs
of cattle. (3) A child's word calling mother,
māmū. (4) A grandam, or grannam; à μάμμη,
avia, quod ab ἄνα mater. (5) The bump of trees,
out of which the branches sprout. (1) Puer mam-
mam appetens, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 41. Primam
mamam dare, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 17. (2)
Pressis manabunt flumina mammis, *Virg. Geor.*
3, 310. (3) Iratus mammæ lallare recusas,
Pers. 3, 18. (4) *Mart.* 1, 101. (5) *Plin.* 17,
16.

* † Mammeātus, a, um. adj. Having teats,
or dugs; or having great dugs, or breasts, *Plaut.*
Pæn. 1, 2, 181.

* † Mammo, ære. aët. To give a young one the
dug, *Aug.* † Dare mammam infanti, *Ter.*

‡ Mammona, vel Mamona, æ. f. m. vel n.
Sæpe, indecl. *Richis*, mammon, *Bibb.*

* Mammōsus, a, um. adj. Having great
breasts, dugs, or paps, *Mart.* 14, 149. Canes
mammosæ, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9, 33, 4. ¶ Mam-
mosa pyra, a sort of pears, *Plin.* 15, 15. Mam-
mosum thus, female frankincense, *Id.* 12, 14.

* † Mammothreptus, i. m. [μαμμοθρεπτός,
Gr. ex μάμμη, nutrix, vel avia, & θρεπτός,
nutritus] A child sucking long, or a child wan-
tonly brought up, *Aug.* A cockney, a milkop,
Erasmus interprete.

* Mammūla, æ. f. dim. A little dug, or teat.
Urinæ iter mammulæ simile, *Cels.* 7, 26. Mam-
mulæ penfiles, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 3.

† Mamphūla, æ. f. A kind of bread in Syria,
Lucil. ap. Fest.

‡ Mamphur, ūtis. n. A round piece of timber,
which turners use in working with the wheel, *Fest.*

Mānābilis, le. adj. Apt to pierce, or flow.
Manabile frigus, *Lucr.* 1, 535. Plagæ manabi-
lis instar, *Id.* 6, 805.

* Manacus, i. m. *Vitruv.* 9, 8. al. scrib. ma-
nachus, monachus corruptè, *Turneb. leg. menæ-
us*, i. e. μνηστής. The orb of the moon, a month,
whence by adding the Arabick article al, we
have the word almanack, *Scal. Vid. Dalechamp.*
ad *Plin.* 2, 9.

‡ Mānāle, is. n. Urceolum aquæ manale vo-
camus, quod eo aqua in trullam effundatur, id.
quod aquiminale, non à manando, sed à manibus
dict. An exver to put water on one's hands, *Scal.*

‡ Mānālis, e. adj. [vel à manibus, i. e. dīs
inferis] That which belongeth to the ghosts, or gods
below, *Non. ex Varr.* [vel à manando, i. e. flu-
endo] That out of which water always floweth.

‡ Manalem lapidem putabant esse cistum Orci,
per quod animæ inferorum ad superos manarent,
qui dicuntur manes, *Fest.* the door of Hell, by
which the souls were thought to ascend to this world.
Manale sacrum erat decorum manium. ¶ Ma-
nalis fons, a fountain never dry, *Fest.* Manalis
lapis, a stone out of which runneth a fountain, or
spring; or whereout water gusheth, *Id.* § Mana-

les petræ, b. e. quas antiqui solebant in modum
cylindrorum per limites trahere, pro pluvie com-
mutandæ inopiā.

Mānans, tis. part. *ῥέων, Flowing, gushing
out; running, or trickling down.* Manante toro
lacrymis, *Or. Epist.* 10, 55. Arborēs succo picem
resinamque manantē, *Plin.* 14, 20. ¶ Manan-
tia ulcera, spreading sores, *Plin.* 22, 25.

Manceps, cīpis, c. g. dict. qu. manuceps, quod
manu capiat. (1) A farmer of any part of the
publick revenue. (2) An undertaker of any publick
work, that giveth security for its performance. (3)
He that buyeth the goods of one prescribed. (4) A
proprietor who selleth a thing upon warranty. (5)
By a metaphor those are called mancipes, that
undertake to engage men to applaud an orator.
(6) ¶ A postmaster. (1) Mancipes à civitatibus pro
frumento pecunias exegerunt, *Cic. Div. in Verr.*
10. (2) *Tac. Ann.* 3, 31. (3) Hominis stu-
diosissimi nobilitatis manceps fit Chrysofonus,
Cic. pro S. Rosc. 8. (4) Ego mancipem te nihil
moror, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 29. (5) *Plin. Epist.*
38. (6) *Cod. Curc.* ¶ Manceps operarum, one that
hireth labourers under him, to get by their work,
Suet. Vesp. 1. Manceps futinæ, a master of the
shop who buyeth by wholesale and selleth by retail,
or because of his hiring servants to work under him,
Plin. 33, 4.

Mancipatio, ōnis. f. verb. The parting with a
thing and giving it up to another, a manner of sale
before witnesses, by seisin and delivery. ¶ Scrib.
& mancipatio, *Plin.* 9, 35. uir. leg. *Harduin. ex
MS. Vid. Mancipium.*

Mancipātus, a, um. part. [à mancipor] Sold,
or given up to the power of another; engaged, en-
titled, enslaved. Venditus atque mancipatus
tribunatus, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 21. ¶ Seneſtus nemi-
ni mancipata, free, at no body's command, *Id. de
Sen.* 11.

Mancipātus, ūis. m. verb. A selling, or sale,
of a thing upon warranty; a solemn parting with
a thing before witnesses, *Plin.* 9, 35.

Mancipī, vel Mancipī [per Apoc. ex gen.
mancipii] ¶ Mancipī res, wherein a man hath
the property and full possession, *Cic. pro Mur.*
Mancipī emptio, a buying of a thing upon bargain
and sale, *Plin.* 32, 3.

Mancipium, i. n. [qu. manucapum, quod ab
hostibus manu caperetur, *Varr.* vel à manceps
mancipium; ut principium à princeps] (1) Pro-
perty, or right, of perpetual possession; as of free
land, servants, &c. (2) Meton. The thing, or
person, made over and bought; a slave, or depen-
dent, on a great man. ¶ Mancipio dare, to war-
rant the title, &c. *Sen. Ep.* 73. accipere, to have
a conveyance of an estate made to him, *Varr.* Sui
mancipii esse, to be at his own disposal, *Brut. ad
Cic. Epist.* 16. § Lex mancipii, the conditions in
the making over any thing, *Cic.* In mancipo,
in the act of conveying, *Id.* (1) Fundum man-
cipio alicui dare, *Cic. domus, Id.* (1) Davus
amicum Mancipium domino & fugi, *Hor. Sat.* 2,
7, 2. ¶ Vita mancipio nulli datur omnibus usu,
Lucr. 3, 985. Nō sciret mancipia nobilium tri-
bunos plebis legem impedituros, *Liv.* 10, 37.
¶ Fructus est tuus, mancipium illius, *Cic.*

Mancipo, ære. aët. [à manceps, i. e. in mancipi-
um, b. e. dominum alterius trado, vendo, obli-
go, vel quovis modo alieno] To give up his right
and title to a thing to another, to give away, sell,
alienate, or make over to another. § Torquatus
filium in adoptionem D. Syllano mancipavit, *Cic.*
¶ Quædam mancipat usus, long possession giveth a
title to some things, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 159. Man-
cipare alieno, to warrant the title to slaves in sale,
where one hath none, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 10. Man-
cipar prædia, to sell farms, *Quint.* 6, 3.

Mancipor, āi. part. To be sold, or made over.
Tiberius mancipari singulos actori publico jubet,
Tac. Ann. 2, 30, 5.

† Mancipium, i. n. *Varr. id. quod mancipi-
um [à manceps] quod vid.*

Mancus, a, um. adj. qu. manicus. [à manu]
prop. manu debilis. Mancus, manu ancus, vel
manu cassus, *Isid.* Ancus, mancus, καλλός, λο-
δός, *Gl.* Ancus ab ἀγαν, à vitio cubiti. De-

inde mutilus quovis membro, καλλός, ἀνός. Qui
imbecillitate dextræ validius sinistra utuntur, non
scævæ, sed manci dicuntur, *Ulp.* (1) Maimed,
lame, defective in any limb, or member. (2) Met.
Weak, wanting power. (3) Imperfect, inconsum-
mate. (1) = Scævola mancus ac membris om-
nibus captus, ac debilis, *Cic. pro C. Rab.* 7. (2)
= Manca ac debilis prætura, *Id. pro Mil.* 9.
(3) Mancam fore putaverunt sine aliquâ accē-
sione virtutem, *Id. de Fin.* 3, 9.

Mandandus, a, um. part. To be commanded,
committed, &c. *Liv.* 22, 35. & 24, 7. Opus
mandandum memoriæ, *Paterc.* 2, 112.

Mandans, tis. part. Commanding, committing,
pushing on, &c. Utere mandantis simplicitate vi-
ri, *Or. Epist.* 16, 314. ¶ Rem mandans lapidi
maximo, trusting a blockhead with it, *Plaut.*
Merc. 3, 4, 47. Mandante fame, *Lucan.* 10,
158.

Mandātor, ōris. m. (1) ¶ One who committeeth
a thing to another's charge. (2) One who suborn-
eth an informer; also a kind of surety. (1) *Test.*
(2) Inter adversa temporum & dilatores, manda-
toresque erant, *Suet. Tit.* 8. ubi vid. *Torrent.*

Mandātrix, icis. f. A female commander. Hanc
animam altâ capitis fundavit in arce Mandatricem
operum, *Clæud.* 4. *Conf. Hon.* 235.

Mandātum, i. n. A commission, command, or
charge. Veniunt cum mandatis, veniunt cum
testimoniis publicis, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 64. ¶ § Man-
data dare alicui ad aliquem, to charge one with a
message to another, *Id. Fam.* 3, 1. de magnis re-
bus, to give one orders about great affairs, *Id.*
Alicui mandata deposcere, to wait on one, to
know his pleasure, *Id. Art.* 5, 2. In mandatis
alicui aliquid dare, to give him orders, *Cæf.* Li-
bera mandata, a commission at large, the power of
a plenipotentiary, *Liv.*

Mandāūrus, a, um. part. About to command,
Liv. 31, 11.

Mandātus, a, um. part. Commanded. ¶ Res
mandata, a trust, *Cic.* Judicium mandata, a
trial about a breach of trust, *Id.* Mandata im-
peria alicujus, office committed to one, *Id.* ¶ Man-
data æternæ salutis, to put into a state of continue-
ance, *Lucr.* 6, 601.

† Mandātus, ūis. m. verb. A bidding, a charge,
or command. Mandatu prætoris, *Suet. Cæs.* 7.
† Mandatum.

Mandendus, a, um. part. To be eaten, *Cels.*
4, 3.

Mandens, tis. part. Eating. Pamphagi omnia
mandentes, *Plin.* 6, 35. Mandentem dapes vi-
dere, *Or. Met.* 14, 211. Ne mandentis dentes
irritet, *Cels.* 6, 9. *Conf. Sil.* 1, 424. & 6, 52.

‡ Mandibūla, æ. f. [à mando, is] The jaw,
or mandible; wherein the teeth are set. Cibaria
confecta mandibulis, *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 4. † Max-
illa.

‡ Mandibulum, i. n. id. quod mandibula, the
jawbone, *Gloss.*

MANDO, ære. aët. quasi manu do. (1) To
commit a thing to one's charge. (2) To give one
orders, to bid. (3) To commit to one's charge, or
care. (4) To send away. (1) = Bona nostra hæc
tibi committo, & tuæ mando fidei, *Ter. Andr.*
1, 1, 62. (2) § Accersi illum mandavi, *Plaut.*
Pæn. 3, 3, 65. § Mihi mandavit ut emeretur,
Id. (3) § Huic mandes, si quid rectè curatum
velis, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 19. (4) = Quam in-
credibile est eum familiarissimum suum dimittere
ab se, & mandare in ultimas terras? *Cic. pro
Sullâ.* 20. ¶ Mandare honores alicui, *Id. Verr.*
4, 27. magistratum, *Id. Verr.* 5, 14. consula-
tum, to put one in office, *Liv.* § Mandare semi-
na ænæ, *Or. Ep.* 5, 115. terræ, *Col.* 1, 7. hor-
dea sulcis, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 36. to commit. § Man-
dare aliquid memorize, to commit to one's memory,
Cic. N. D. 1, 4. animis & mentibus, *Id. Catil.*
1, 11. § literis memoriæque, to put down in
writing, and deliver down to posterity, *Id. Offic.*
2, 2. scriptis, monumentis, *Id. pro Domo.* 29.
§ salutem alicui, to present his service, *Or. ex
Pont.* 4, 6, 13. § Mandare aliquem humo, to
bury, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 214. § Mandare se fugæ,
to run away, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 18. vitam suam fugæ,
solitudinique,

solitudinē, to put himself into exile and solitude, Cic. § Mandare malis, to eat a thing, Lucr. 2, 637. § tenebris vinculisque, to fetter one in a dungeon, Suet. Fortunæ minaci Mandavit laqueum, he bid threatening fortune go and be hanged, Juv. 10, 53.

Mandor, āri, ātus, pass. (1) To be given in charge, to be ordered, or commanded. (2) To be committed. (3) To be exiled, or sent away. (4) To be appointed, ordered, or made. (1) = Ita mandatum atque imperatum est, Cic. (2) Hæc monumentis annalium mandantur, Id. pro Sext. 48. (3) ¶ Infra mortuos mandatur, persecuted beyond the grave, Id. pro Quint. 15. sed al. leg. amandatur. (4) Sacerdotia a populo mandantur, Id.

MANDO, ēre, di, sum. act. (1) To chew, or grind with the teeth. (2) To eat. (3) To champ. (1) ¶ Alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. ¶ Terram elephantibus edisse tabificum est, nisi sæpius mandant, Plin. 8, 10. (2) Perdicem mandere sæpe soles, Mart. 13, 65. (3) Stat sonipes & fræna ferox spumantia mandit, Virg. Æn. 4, 135.

Mandor, i. pass. To be chewed. = Dentibus manditur, extenuatur, & mollitur cibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54.

† Mandō, ōnis. m. A great eater, a devourer, Lucil. & Varr. op. Non. 1, 58. = Edax.

Mandra, æ. f. (1) A bowel, lodge, or any such like place for any sort of cattle. (2) Meton. A company, or team, of horses, oxen, mules, or other beasts that bear burdens. (3) The points, or places where the chess-men stand. (4) ¶ A monastery, or convent. (1) Vix datur longas mulorum vincere mandras, Mart. 5, 23. (2) Stantis convicia mandræ, Juv. 3, 237. (3) Mart. 7, 71, 9. (4) Eccles.

* Mandragōras, æ. f. [μανδραγόρας, Gr.] An herb called mandrake. ¶ Semihominis mandragoræ flores, Col. 10. statim ab initio.

¶ Manducatio, ōnis. f. verb. A chewing, or eating, Hieron.

Manducatus, a, um. part. Chewed, eaten. Pullos columbinos manducato candido farciunt pane, Varr. R. R. 2, 7.

Mandūco, āre. act. [à mando] To chew, to eat. Balneo duas baccas manducavi, Suet. Aug. 76. al. baccas.

¶ Mandūco, ōnis. m. A great eater. § Manducones, qui & manduci dicti sunt, & mandones, edaces, Non.

Mandūcor, āri. dep. To eat, or chew, Pomp. Lucil. & Afran. op. Non. Sat ædopol certò scio, occisam sæpe sapere plus multò suem cū manducatur, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 105.

Mandūcum, i. n. [à manduco] Meat. A mandendo in Atellanis opsonium vocant manducum, Varr. L. L. 6, 5.

Mandūcus, i. m. [à manducatio] A great eater, Gloss. a bugbear, or hobgoblin, dressed up in a terrible shape, with wide jaws and great teeth granching, shown at plays. Si rectè saltem interpretetur Festus locum Plautinum. Quid si aliquod ad ludos me pro manduco locem? Rud. 2, 6, 51.

* MANDĒ. adv. [à manum, i. e. clarum] Early in the morning. ¶ Manē egredior, vesperū domum revertor, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15. § Hodie manē, Cic. Att. 13, 9. Mane. subst. n. nom. acc. & abl. i. e. the morning, daylight. Clarum mane fenestras intrat, Pers. 3, 1. Mane totum dormies, Mart. 1, 50, 36. ¶ Noctes vigilabat ad ipsum mane, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 17. sub obscuro mane, Col. 7, 12. A mane ad portum procedere, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 3, 37.

* Mānēbitur, imperf. I, thou, he, it, we, ye, they, will tarry, Cic. Att. 8, 3. Quare nec sine periculo maneat, & languore militum & vigiliis periculum augeatur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 31.

Mānēdum, imper. [à maneo, & dum] ut adesdum, Tarry awhile, Plaut. Aſin. 3, 2, 39. Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 4.

* Mānendus, a, um. part. To be stayed, Lucr. 3, 1088.

* Mānens, tis. part. Continuing. Terra im-

mobilis manens, Cic. Somn. Scip. 5. Conf. Liv. 21, 32.

* MĀNEO, es, ēre, si, sum. neut. [à μένω] (1) To tarry, to stay. (2) To wait, or expect. (3) To stick, abide, or hold, to a thing. (4) To be inferred, to be consequential. (5) To expect, or stay for, one. (1) Revocantis particula. Mane, mane, inquam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 40. (2) ¶ Servus manet, ut moneatur, stayerb till he is bidden, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 1. (3) Immota manent fata, continue fixed, Virg. Æn. 1, 261. Manfit Sylvius omnibus cognomen, Liv. 1, 3. ¶ Lex manet, is in force, Cic. § abrogata est, Id. Manere in eo quod convenit, Cæs. (4) Maneat ergo, quod turpe sit, id nunquam esse utile, Cic. Offic. 3, 12. (5) Mansurus est patrem; dum adveniat, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 16.

Mānes, ium. pl. primā syll. longā, quam tamen solus, ut opinor, corripuit, Lucr. 3, 52. [ab antiq. manis, vel manus, i. e. bonus, quod eos venerantes manes vocarent, ut Græci χερσὺς. Hos deos, Hor. dios, Cic. diuos, Lucr. semideos, Id. vocat.] (1) An order of gods both celestial and infernal, the former whereof were believed to protect infants; it is most generally used in the latter sense. (2) A spirit, or ghost, or perhaps the genius of one living, or dead. (3) The furies, tormentors. (4) Meton. The place of the dead, manes profundi, Virg. Geor. 1, 243. imi, Id. (5) Dead bodys. (6) Crimes, sins, which Plato believed had existence after death, and punished their authours; or, as we christians, the remorse and sting of conscience. (1) Hisce manibus lacte sit, non vino, Cato. ¶ Equitas una ad superos deos, altera ad manes, tertia ad superiores pertinet, Cic. Top. 23. (2) Virginiae manes feliciores mortuæ, quàm vivæ, Liv. 3, 58. fin. Magnā Manes ter voce vocavi, Virg. Æn. 6, 506. (3) Dementia ignoscenda, scirent si ignoscere manes, Id. Geor. 4, 489. (4) Hæc manes veniet mihi fama sub imos, Id. Æn. 6, 565. (5) Sepulcra diruti, nudati manes, Liv. (6) Quisque suos patimur manes, Virg. Æn. 6, 743.

Mānēs, b. e. mane si vis, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 3.

* Mānētur, imperf. To be tarried. ¶ Hic maneri diutius non potest, here is no longer staying, Cic.

* Mango, ōnis. m. [à aliq. f. [ita dict. quia τῷ μαστάρῳ, i. e. fūco, colorem mentitur, Quint. quod mancipia carius vendat] (1) A buyer and seller of boys and girls, or slaves, who pampereth and painteth them to set them off, and sell them the dearer. (2) A regrater, who buyeth and seteth off any kind of ware, to make it seem fairer. (3) A horsecourser, a jockey, a keeper of horses, mules, &c. (4) ¶ A breeder and keeper of dogs. (1) Millia pro puero centum me mango poposcit, Mart. 1, 52. Vid. Suet. Aug. 69. Spadonum mangones, Id. Dom. 7. (2) Mangones gemmarum, Plin. 37, 16. vid. & Sen. Ep. 80, in fin. Mango obstetrix erat, Plin. (3) Mangones equorum, Id. vid. & Suet. Vesp. 4. (4) Vet. Gloss. Mango, κυνόποδος.

* Mangōnicus, a, um. adj. Belonging to the trade of regraters, who polish things for sale. Radix hyacinthi mangonicis venalitiis pulchrè nota, Plin. 21, 26. Ad mangonicos quæstus descendit, Suet. Vesp. 4.

* Mangōnum, i. n. [à mango] (1) ¶ The trade of brokers, &c. (2) Brokery, the art of dressing meat and setting it off. (1) Ex vocis origine. (2) Plin. 10, 50.

* Mangōnizatus, a, um. part. (1) Pampered, (2) Painted, or trimmed up; set off. (1) Equi mangonizati, Plin. 23, 1. (2) Mangonizatae villæ, Id. 9, 54.

* Mangōnizo, āre. act. To polish, paint, and trim up a thing to make it sell the better. Pueros mangonizavit Salpe obstetrix, Plin. 32, 10.

* † Māni, abl. [à mane] usque à mani ad vesperum, Plaut.

† Māniæ, ārum. f. pl. [à μανία, vel à manes, quia ab inferis ad superos manare credebantur, Fest.] Hobgoblins, deformed and misshapen images, bugbears with which nurses used to fright their chil-

dren, as rawhead and bloodybones; images of dough. Cato habet in dat. plur. maniabus, & facit eas infantum deas, quales Cunina & Rumina. Vid. Propr.

* ¶ Māniacus, a, um. adj. [à Gr. μανία, furor] Brain sick, mad, a maniac, Jun. † Insanus.

Mānica, æ. f. [à manu] (1) A sleeve of a garment. (2) Manicæ, ārum. f. pl. Manicles to tie the bands. (3) Mittens, gloves. (4) Also grappling irons wherewith ships are fastened together in fight. (5) Also gauntlets and splints. (1) Tunicae manicas habent, Virg. Æn. 9, 616. (2) Manicis jacentem occupat, Id. Geor. 4, 439. (3) Cujus manus hyeme manicis muniebantur, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. (4) Luc. 3, 560. (5) Juv. 6, 255. ¶ ¶ Manicis & compedibus tenere aliquem, to keep one bound hand and foot, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77. Manicas accipere, to yield himself prisoner, Cic. Phil. 11, 11.

Mānicatus, a, um. adj. denom. Having sleeves. ¶ Manicata tunica, Cic. Catil. 2, 10. quæ & manuleata, Plaut. a coat with sleeves. Pellis manicata, a muff, Col. 11, 1, 21.

* Mānicōn, i. n. called also dorycnion. [à μανία, quod insanire facit] The herb nightshade, Plin. 21, 31.

Mānicula, æ. f. dim. [à manus] (1) A little band. (2) The ploughtail handle. (1) Ubi mamma maniculā opprimitur alia, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 16. ubi vult reponi mammicula vel mammillulā, Boxhorn. at nihil immutandum censet Scal. (2) Manicula transversa regula in stivā, ita dict. quod manu bubulci teneatur, Varr.

† Mānifestarius, a, um. adj. [à manifestus] Notorious, manifest, openly known. ¶ Fur manifestarius, a thief taken in the act, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 10. Absol. manifestarius, Id. Trin. 4, 2, 50. ¶ Manifestaria res est, it is a plain case, Id.

Mānifeste. adv. ius, comp. ¶ isimè, sup. Manifestly, openly, plainly. Tota res manifestè deprehenditur, Cic. Catil. 3, 2. Manifestiūs apparere, Virg. Æn. 8, 16. Quod virtus manifestiūs spectaretur, Tac. Hist. 4, 23, 2. Ut omnibus manifestissimè pateat, Apul. Apol. p. 510.

Mānifestò. adv. Plainly, manifestly, openly. Teneor manifestò miser, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 66. Manifestò fur, Id. Pæn. 3, 5, 40.

Mānifesto, āre. act. To manifest, to make apparent, to betray, or discover. ¶ Insidias proderet, manifestabitque latentem, Ov. Met. 13, 106.

Mānifestor, āri, ātus. pass. To be manifested, &c. Hoc etiam ipsorum vocabulo manifestatur, Just. 41, 1.

Mānifestus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. isimus, sup. [à manu & antiq. sendo, unde offendo pro invenio; propriè igitur sumitur pro eo quod ita est clarum, ut manibus quasi palpari possit, Voss.] Manifest, clear, plain, evident, apparent. Manifestum furtum, Cic. Verr. 2, 20. Manifestus est, quàm ut, &c. Quint. 3, 8. Manifestissimum scelus, Id. Decl. 14. § Manifestus sceleris, Sall. Jug. 35. ¶ Manifestis in rebus teneri, to be taken in the fact, Cic. Verr. 4. Manifestum aliquem habere, to discover one's designs and get plain proof against him, Sall. § Spirans & vitæ manifestæ, showing evident tokens of life, Tac.

† Māniolæ, ārum. f. pl. dim. id. quod mania, Fest.

Māniplāris, e. adj. pro manipularis, sc. miles. A soldier, perhaps the standardbearer. Pertica suspensos portabat longa maniplos, Unde manipularis nomina miles habet, Ov. Fast. 3, 117. Vid. Manipularis.

* ¶ Māniplus, i. m. pro manipulus, per Syncop. Armari Volscorum edice maniplis, Virg. Æn. 11, 463. Vid. Manipulus.

Māniplāris, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, a band of men; Subst. a common soldier, Cæs. B. G. 7, 50. ¶ Manipulares judices, judges chosen out of the soldiers, Cic. Philip. 1, 8. Vid. Māniplāris.

Māniplārius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a common soldier. Manipularius habitus, Suet. Cal. 9.

Māniplātim. adv. (1) By bands, or companies. (2) Met. In troops. (1) Manipulatim excurrunt,

current, *Liv.* 2, 53. (2) *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 48.

Mānīpūlus, i. m. & per Syncop. **Mānīplus**. [quod manum pleat, i. e. impleat, *Isid.*] (1) *A handfull, armfull, gripe, bottle, or bundle.* (2) *Symecd. The ensign of a band of soldiers, so called from a bundle of hay tied to the end of a pole, which the first Romans used instead thereof.* *Vid. Manipularis.* (3) *Meton. A band, or company of soldiers under one captain.* (4) *A small number of men under one division.* (5) It is taken also for a glove, or gauntlet. (1) *Stipulā filicumque marīplis Sternere humum, Virg. Geor.* 3, 297. (2) *Vid. Manipularis.* (4) *Disiectique duces, desolatique mānīpli, Virg. Aen.* 11, 370. (4) *Veget.* 2, 13. (5) *Manum manipulo involutam, Suet.*

Manliāna, ōrum. n. pl. *A kind of apples, so called from one Manlius, who first grafted them, Plin.* 15, 14.

Manna, indecl. n. ut & Gr. μάννα. It. manna, æ. f. ut pascha, &c. Hebr. מַן [ex מן præparare, vel מן destinatio, portio, vel quod nescirent מן מן quid esset] (1) *Manna, the food of angels, or bread of heaven.* (2) *Also a kind of honey dew, which is gathered in great plenty on mount Libanus, where it is called ros Syriacus.* (3) *The crumbs, wammocks, or dust, of frankincense.* (1) *Bibl.* (2) *Vid. Calep. & Diosc. & omnino Cl. Scal. de mannâ commentarium.* (3) *Plin.* 29, 6.

Mannūlus, i. m. dim. *A little jennet, or amblesing nag; a galloxyway.* Habebat manulos multos, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 2.

Mannus, i. m. equus brevior. [ita dict. quod consuetudine manus familiaris sequatur] *A nag, a jennet, an amblesing nag.* Mart. paullos mulos vocat. Currit agens mannos ad villam, *Lucr.* 3, 1076.

Mānans, tis. part. [à seq.] (1) *Flowing.* (2) *Also flowing with.* (3) *Spreading.* (1) *Manans alluit unda pedem, Catull.* 6, 6. (2) *Arbores fucco picem refinamque manantes, Plin.* 4, 1, 20, pr. (3) *Manantia ulcera, Id.* 22, 25.

MĀNO, āre. neut. & act. [à מן Chald. מן aquæ] (1) *To run in a small stream.* (2) *To trickle down, to let fall.* (3) *Act. To drop, to distill.* (4) *Met. To diffuse, to extend, to spread.* (1) *§ Tigris & Euphrates uno fonte manant in Armeniâ, Sall. teste Tac. = Quæ natura manant & fluunt, C. C. N. D.* 1, 15. *§ De venâ nive manat aqua, Ov. Trist.* 3, 2, 20. (2) *Sudor ad imos Manabat talos, Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 11. *Manabit olivo Cervix, Prop.* 3, 17, 31. *Met. Ingenium venâ quod paupere manat, Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 5, 21. (3) *§ Fidis enim manare poetica mella Te solum, Hor. Epist.* 1, 19, 44. *Gemma in attritu sudorem purpureum manat, Plin.* 37, 10. *Lachrymas etiamnum marmora manant, Ov. Met.* 6, 312. (4) *Vid. Manans, n. 3. = Serpet in uibe malum, & manat indies latius, Cic. Philipp.* 3, 2. *Fidei bonæ nomen marat latissimè, Id.*

* **Mānon**, i. n. [ἀνὸ τῆς μανόντης, i. e. à raritate] *A kind of sponge, somewhat thin and soft, Plin.* 9, 25.

* **Manſio**, ōnis. f. verb. [à maneo] (1) *A tarrying, or staying.* (2) *A continuance, as in life.* (3) *An inn.* (4) *A day's journey.* (5) *A kind of punishment, little ease.* (1) *§ Is mecum sæpe de tuâ manſione aut decessione communicat, Cic. Fam.* 4, 4. *Manſiones diutinæ Lemni, Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 23. (2) *§ Excessus è vitâ, & in vitâ manſio, Cic. de Fin.* 3, 18. (3) *Ad primam manſionem febrim naſus, Suet. Vesp.* 10. (4) *Hoc spatium dividitur in manſiones camelorum LX. Plin.* 12, 14. (5) *Uip.*

* **Manſiō**, āre. freq. [à maneo] *To tarry usual'y.* Manſitare sub eodem tecto, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 42.

|| **Manſiō**, āre. freq. [à mando, is] *To eat.* Manſitare belluas, *ſuſp. Amph. Plaut.* v. 4. interpr. *Lexic. Reſt. à maneo, to continue.*

† **Manſiō**, ōris. m. *Plaut.* qui manu tue-tur. *Meuſ lig. manuſutorem. A proteſtor, or guardian.*

|| **Manſucius**, i. m. [à mandendo] *al. manſucus, fort. pro manducus. A gormandizer, a great eater, Feſt.*

Manſueſcācio, is, ēre, fēci, factum. act. i. e. manſuere ſive manſueſcere faciō. *To make tame, gentle, or tractable.* Manſueſcere plebem, *Liv.* 3, 14. *crudelitatem, Val. Max.* 4, 4, ext. 1.

Manſueſcāctus, a, um. part. [à ſeq.] (1) *Tamed, or made gentle.* (2) *Softened and made gentle.* (3) *|| Husband-d and manured.* (4) *Mede malleable and ſoft.* (1) *Manſueſcāctus loco, Plin.* 8, 16. *Manſueſcāctæ oves, Varr.* Manſueſcācti arietes feri, *Col.* 2, 7, 4. (2) = *Manſueſcācti & exculti homines, Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 25. (3) *Lexicogr. ex Cæſ.* (4) = *Æs domitum & quaſi manſueſcāctum, Plin.* 34, 9.

Manſueſcāto, ēri, factus ſum. n. paſſ. *To be made tame and tractable, to be tractable.* = *Aſueſcere ad h. mines & manſueſcāto ne parvuli quidem uri excepti poſſunt, Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 28.

† **Manſues**, ētis. c. g. pro manſuetus. *Non. ex Plaut.* in accuſ. manſuetem, *M. ex Apul.* manſuem.

Manſueſco, ēre, ēvi, incepr. (1) *To grow tame, or gentle; to become tractable.* (2) *To grow mellow.* *Met. to grow ſoft and mild.* (3) *† To make tame.* (1) *Per hæc blandimenta boves manſueſcunt, Col.* 6, 2. (2) *Tellus manſueſcit arando, Virg. Geor.* 2, 239. *Corda neſcia manſueſcere precibus, Ibid.* 4, 470. (3) *Deprehendere animalia & manſueſcere, Varr. R. R. ſi ſana ſit leſio, fort. manſueſcere.*

Manſueſcē, adv. *Gently, mildly, Cic. pro Marc.* 3. *Liv.* 3, 29.

Manſueſcēdo, dīnis. f. *Gentleneſs, mildneſs, clemency.* § = *Illam clementiam manſuetudinemque noſtri imperii in tantam crudelitatem manſuetudinemque eſſe converſam, Cic. Verr.* 5, 1.

Manſueſtus, a, um. adj. ior. comp. ſiſmus, ſup. ad manum ſuetus. (1) *Tame.* (2) *Gentle, good-natured.* (1) § = *Ex feris & immanibus mites reddidit & manſuetos, Cic. de Inv.* 1, 2. (2) *Manſueti animi officia, Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 87. *Pectus manſuetum, Val. Max.* 3, 8, ext. 2. ¶ *Amor manſuetus, Propert.* 1, 9, 12. *gentle love.* *Manſuetiores muſæ, Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. *In moribus manſuetiſſimus viſus eſt, Id. de Orat.* 2, 49. *Manſuetiſſimum ingenium, Val. Max.* 2, 7, 11.

Manſum, i. n. [ex mando, i. e. comedo] *Meat chewed by the nurſe and given to the child, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 39.

* **Manſurus**, a, um. part. [à maneo] (1) *That will be, continue, or abide.* (2) *Act. That will ſtay for.* (1) *Monumenta manſura per ævum, Ov. Met.* 5, 227. *fama in ſecula, Luc.* 8, 74. *Opus manſurum poſt mea fata, Ov. Am.* 3, 15, 20. ¶ *Urbem manſuram dā, a laſting city, Virg. AEn.* 3, 86. (2) *Manſurus patruum pater eſt, Ter. Phorm.* 3, 1, 16.

Manſus, a, um. part. [à mandor] *Chewed, champed, Quint.* 10, 1.

* || **Manſus**, i. m. [à manendo, locus manſionis, Veg.] *A farm, a dwellinghouse with land belonging to it, Ap. JCC.*

† **Mantēlium**, & **Mantēlum**, & **Mantellum**, i. n. quaſi manuterium, ubi manus terguntur, *Varr. L. L.* 6. *A towel.*

Mantēle, is. n. (1) *A towel, or napkin, to wipe the hands with.* (2) *Also a mantle.* (1) *Villis mantele ſolutis, Ov. Faſt.* 4, 933. (2) ¶ *Nec mendaciis ſubdolis mihi uſquam mantellum eſt meis, I have no cloak for my knavery, Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 5. *§ Cutibus cum capillo pro mantelibus ante pectora uti, to wear ſkins for deſenſive covers before their breaſts, Plin.* 7, 2. *Vid. Mantile.*

* **Mantēum**, i. n. [μαντήριον, Gr. i. e. locus, unde oracula eduntur] *The places of oracles. Me dicamenta tanquam de maneo promunt, Cic. de Fin.* 2, 22. *ubi reſilius leg. narthecio, ſed Plin.* 5, 29, *certiſſimè rep.*

Mantica, æ. f. pera viatoria. [quod manu geratur, *Perot.*] ſec. *Casaub.* eſt vox peregrina, quæ in Arabum libris frequens eſt. (1) *A wallet, a little bag, or ſcrip.* (2) *A portmanteau, or cloak-bag.* (1) *Præcedenti ſpectatur mantica tergo, Perf.* 4, 24. *non vidimus mantica quod in tergo eſt, Catull.* 20, 21. (2) *Ire licet multo cui mantica lumbos onere ulceret, Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 106.

* **Mantichōra**, æ. f. *Mantichōra, vel Mantichōra. [μαντιχώρας, Gr.] A beaſt in India, having three*

rows of teeth, the face of a man, the body of a lion, and preyeth much upon man's fleſh, Plin. 8, 21.

|| **Mantichōla**, æ. f. dim. [à mantica] *A little bag, or purſe.* *Mantichōlarum uſus pauperibus in nummis recondendis, Feſt.*

|| **Mantichōlaria**, quæ ad manum ſunt. *Things ready at hand, Feſt.*

|| **Mantichōlarius**, i. m. [ita dict. à manticulis, in quibus pecuniam recondabant] *A curpurſe, pick-purſe, or pickpocket; a ſtialer of napery, Tert.*

Mantichōlor, āri. dep. [manticulari dicuntur, qui furandi gratiā manticulas attrahant, *Feſt.*] (1) *|| To pick a purſe.* (2) *† To do a thing ſlyly.* (1) *Cum utrem ventroſiſſimum manticularentur, Apul. Apol.* p. 494. (2) *Pacuv.*

Mantile, is. n. ant. **Mantēle**. [à manus] *Vid. Mantellum.* (1) *A tablecloth.* (2) *A hand towel.* (1) *Villoſa tegant tibi lineæ citium, Mart.* 14, 138. (2) *Tonſiſque ferunt mantilia villis, Virg. Geor.* 4, 377. § *Mantile villoſum erat, mappa non item: præteſea tegendæ menſæ inſerviebat; uti mappa tergendis manibus, Voſſ. ex Mart.*

* **Mantis**, is. m. *Cic. in plur. mantes [à μάντις, Gr.] A diviner of things to come, a prophet. = Divini ſacerdotes, quos mantes vocant, Cic. de Div.* 1, 43.

Mantiſſa, æ. f. ſeu **Mantiſſa**. [additamentum dicitur. linguâ Tuſcâ, & tamen Scal. ſic dici vult, quaſi manutensa, eò quod manu porrigitur] *Over-measure, advantage; the vantage, or over-weight.* *Mantiſſa opſonia vincit, Lucil. ap. Feſt.* *Magnam mantiſſam habere, Petron.* c. 65.

Mantiſcīnor, āri. ātus. dep. ſeu **Mantiſcīnor**, i. e. vaticinor. *To prophesy, Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 116. § *Sic habent lexica, ego propius à mente poetæ abeſſe puto, ut ſcribatur, vel panticinari à panticis, ut legit Salm. cum p & m ſape ap. vet. mutuas operas præſtant; vel nullâ literâ mutatâ manticinatus à manticâ, & reddantur Angliſcè, to cater, to purvey. § Perſpecta loci indole judicent eruditi.*

* † **Manto**, āre. freq. [à maneo, manſo, ut pulſo pro pulſo vel potiùs Sync. pro manſito, pulſito, manto, pulſo] *To ſtay, or tarry; to expect, or wait for.* *Nos herus mantat, Plaut. Paen.* 1, 2, 52.

Mānuāle, is. n. [ἐν χειρὶδιον. A handfull; a manual, a little book to carry in one's hand, Mart. 14, 84. in lemmate.

Mānuālis, e. adj. [à manus] (1) *Of, or belonging to, the hand.* (2) *That ſillet the hand.* (1) ¶ *Pecten manualis, a handcomb, Plin.* (2) *Manuales ſcapi, ſtalks a handfull big, Id. ſalciculus, as much as one can carry in one's hand, Id.* 19, 1. *Saxa manualia, thrown-with the hand, Tac. Ann.* 4, 51, 1.

|| **Mānuārius**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the hand.* ¶ *Æs manualium, money which one geteth by bandywork, Gell.* 18, 13.

† **Mānuārius**, i. m. *A thief, Labeo. † Fur.*

Mānubiæ, ārum. f. pl. [à manuum vi ſeu βία, Non.] (1) *The captain's, or general's, ſhare of the booty.* (2) *The ſpoils of war, or the money for which they were ſold.* (3) *Booty, plunder, pillage.* (4) *Hurling of thunderbolts.* (1) *Quâ ex prædâ, aut manubiis, hæc abs te donatio conſtituta eſt, Cic. Verr.* 3, 80. (2) *Quod ad quemque pervenit, pervenerit ex prædâ, ex manubiis, ex auro coronato, Id. pro Leg. Agrar.* 1, 4. interpr. *Non.* (3) *Manubias ſibi tantas ex L. Metelli manubiis fecit, Id. mid. & Suet. Vesp.* 16. & ibi *Torrent.* item *Gell.* 13, 23. (4) *Fulmina dicunt à Jove mitti, & tres illi manubias dant, Sen. N. Q.* 2, 41. unde & *Feſt.* *Manubiæ Jovis tres dicuntur, &c. Vid. loc. § Prædæ ſunt corpora ipſa rerum, quæ capiuntur; manubiæ pecuniæ ex prædâ venditâ redactæ, Non.*

Mānubiālis, e. adj. *Belonging to ſpoils, &c.* ¶ *Manubialis pecunia, money that the ſpoils of war were ſold for, Suet. Aug.* 30.

† **Mānubiārius**, a, um. adj. *Manubiaris amicus, Plaut. Truc.* 4, 4, 27. § *al. leg. manubriarius.*

Mānubiātus, a, um. adj. *That bath a baſt, or banale, Amm.* 25, 4. *Serrula manubriata, Pallad.* 1, 43. † *Habens manubrium.*

Mānubriolum, i. n. dim. [à manubrium] *A little baſt, or band, Celf.* 7, 6.

Mānubrium,

Manubrium, i. n. [*à manu. unde & al. leg. manubium apud Vet.*] (1) *The hilt, hilt, or handle, of any thing.* (2) *Met. Power, opportunity.* (1) *Trulla cum manubrio aureo, Cic. Verr. 4. 27.* (2) *Exemi ex manu manubrium, Plaut. Aul. 3. 4. 12.*

|| **Manubriatus**, a, um. part. *Taken in war, Gloſt. & rect. dict. manu captus.*

Manufactus, a, um. part. & *divisim manu-factus. Made by hand. Manufacta piscina, Varr. R. R. 3. 11.*

Manulea, æ. f. [*à manus*] *A sleeve; or flap, covering the hand, Plaut. Eit & ap. Viruv. ubi Turn. legit chelo; al. manulea.*

Manulearius, i. m. *A maker of garments, or clothes with sleeves, Plaut. Pseud. 2. 4. 43.*

Manuleatus, a, um. part. (1) *Having, or wearing, long sleeves.* (2) *Met. Effeminate, beautiful.* (1) *Plaut. Pseud. 2. 4. 43.* **Manuleatus & armillatus in publicum processit, Suet. Cal. 52.** **manicatus**, Cic. (2) *Hæc notione Epicurum manuleatum dicit, Sen. Ep. 33.*

* || **Manum**, i. n. [*à μανὸν, Gr. i. e. clarum*] *Unde clarum mane, clear day.*

Manumissio, ōnis. f. [*qu. de manu, i. e. de potestate, missio*] *A making of a servant free, the giving him his freedom, a discharge from serving any longer, Cic. pro Cæl. 29.*

Manumissus, a, um. part. [*qu. manu missus*] *Made free, enfranchised, set at liberty, Cic. Att. 2. 18.*

Manumittendus, a, um. part. *To be made free, Liv. 41. 9.*

Manumitto, ēre, si, issum. aēt. *To manumise, enfranchise, or make a bondman free, Cic. pro Mil. 22.*

Manumittor, i. pass. *To be made free. Cum & de numero, & de conditione ac differentiâ eorum qui manumitterentur curiosè cavisset, Suet. Aug. 40.*

† **Manuor**, āri. *To filch, or steal. Manu aufero, M. manuatus est, i. e. furatus est, Laber. ap. Gell. 16. 7.*

Manupretium, i. n. [*à manibus & pretio*] (1) *Wages for work.* (2) *A reward.* (1) *Cic. Verr. 1. 56. & Liv. 34. 7.* (2) *Provincia manupretium fuit everſæ civitatis, Id.*

MANUS, ūs. f. [*de cuius etymo nihil comper-ti*] (1) *A hand.* (2) *Meton. Art, workman-ship, labour.* (3) *A blow, a fight.* (4) *Synecd. A workman.* (5) *Analog. An elephant's trunk.* (6) *Force, might, power.* (7) *¶ Manus ferrea, a grappling hook.* (8) *A throw at dice.* (9) *Ma-nagement, administration, conduct.* (10) *Power, pleasure, choice, disposal.* (11) *A hand, or num-ber, of soldiers, or others.* (12) *A handwriting.* (13) *The action of an orator, or lawyer, in plead-ing.* (1) *Natura dedit homini manus aptas, & multarum artium ministras, Cic. Hinc va-ria manarunt loquendi genera, quorum hæc qui-dem præcipua.* (2) *Quædam ingenia facilia & expedita, quædam manu (ut aiunt) facienda sunt, Sen. Sive ebore exactæ, seu magis ærē manus, Propert. 3. 21.* (3) *Res ad manus atque ad pugnum veniebat, Cic. Quin & gladiatorum petitiones appellantur manus, vid. Quint. 5. 13.* (4) *Hoc opus multas manus poscit, Plin. jun. 5.* (5) *Manus etiam data elephantis, Cic. N. D. 2. 47. extr.* (6) *Flor. 1. 11. & 4. 1.* (7) *Curt. 4. 2.* (8) *Manus remissi cuique, Aug. ap. Suet. 71.* *Sed intelligunt hic aliqui pecuniam in aleam collatum.* (9) *Lepidè hoc succedit sub manu negotium, Plaut. Mil. 3. 2. ult.* (10) *Terra autem in manibus nostris, Virg. Æn. 9. 132.* *Hæc non sunt in manu nostrâ, Cic. 111* *Hic manus, ob patriam pugnando, vulnera passi, Virg. Æn. 6. 660.* *Oratorum ingens manus, Quint. Cuncta festinat manus, Hor. Od. 4. 11.* (12) *Lippitudinis meæ signum tibi sit librarii ma-nus, Cic. 113* *Mart. 6. 19.* *¶ Prima manus, the beginning, or first d'augbr, of any thing, Quint. extrema, the finishing part, Cic. A manu, a waiting man, Id. In manibus, near at hand, Virg. Geor. 2. 45. i. e. in potestate nostrâ, v. & Æn. 9. 132.* *aliter quidem, sed perperam, explicat Serv. Sub manum, readily, expeditious-*

ly, Suet. Aug. 49. al. sub manu? manum de ta-bulâ, so much for this, Cic. Fam. 7. 26. **Manu-mittere**, to make free, Id. *Disciplina tradita per manus, from hand to hand, traditional, Liv. 5* *Ad manum habere, to have in readiness, Nep. Dedere manus, to yield, to submit, Lucr. 2. 1052.* *dare, Plaut. Inter manus auferre, to carry in one's arms, Cic. Afferre manus sibi, to kill himself, Sen. Ben. 2. 5.* *Manum non verte-re; not to care, or matter, Cic. Inferre & injicere manus alicui, to seize, Id. Conferre & conferre manus & manum, to encounter, to engage, Id. Tendere manus, to supplicate, to entreat, Id. ad-movere, Liv. Utarūque manu amplecti, joyfully, willingly, Mart. Præ manibus, in hand, in one's possession, Ter. Afferre manus, to rescue, Tac. Manibus pedibūque, with all one's power, Ter. 4. 1. 52.* *Manum adire, to cheat, to impose upon, Plaut. ¶ Manum ferulæ subducere, to be no longer a schoolboy, to be a proficient, Juv. 1. 15.*

Mapalia, ōrum. pl. n. *mapalia, id. quod magalia, Serv. Vox Punica. Numidian cotages; built round like ovens, or like the kees of ships. Mapalia Afrorum, Lucan. 4. 684. non culta, Id. 9. 945.* *Adhuc infecta mapalia tabo, Claud. B. G. 360.*

Mappa, æ. f. *Vox Punica, teste Quint. 1. 5. 7. A table napkin, Hor. Ep. 1. 5. 22.* *¶ Me-galeiacæ spectacula mappæ, the games at which the throwing of a napkin was the sign for the horses to start, Juv. 11. 191.*

* **Mārathritēs**, æ. m. [*ita dict. quod mara-thrum infusum habet*] *Wine wherein fennel bath been infused, Col. 12. 35.*

* **Mārathrum**, i. n. [*μάραθρον, Gr.*] *The herb fennel, Plin. 20. 10.*

* **Mārathus**, i. m. [*ab eodem*] *Fennel. Ma-rathos addere myrrhis, Ov. de Med. fac. 91.*

Marcens, tis. part. *Withering. ¶ Marcenia guttura, a withered throat. Dicaed, weak, Ov. ¶ Marcens visus, a weak sight, Sen. Agam. 789.* *Quotidianâ luxuriâ marcens, Just. 34. 2.* *Marcenia vino brachia, Col. 10. 428.* *¶ Potorem marcentem recreare, to refresh one that is drunk down, Hor. Sat. 2. 4. 58.*

MARCEO, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To wither.* (2) *To pine away, or grow feeble.* (3) *To be faint, heavy, lumpy.* (1) *Sylva marcet comis, Stat. (2) § Corpus marcet annis, Lucr. 3. 959.* *Vir marcet ab annis, Ov. Amor. 1. 13. 41.* (3) *Marcet animus, Cels. 2. 2.*

Marcescens, tis. part. *Quaimish, feeble, faint, decaying. Marcescens stomacho cibi onere, Suet. Cal. 58. al. marcente. Conf. Cels. 7. 12.*

Marcisco, ēre. incept. (1) *To pine away.* (2) *To purify.* (3) *To grow dull, or inactive.* (1) *Pecora morbo marcescunt, Col. 7. 7. 1.* (2) *Corpus occisæ statim marcescit, Plin. 10. 48.* (3) *Marciscit otio, desidiiæque civitas, Liv. 28. 35.*

|| **Marchio**, ōnis. m. *Qui præest marchia, a marquis, who was by his place to look to the marches, or bounds of the country. Lat. Præ-fectus limitum.*

Marcidus, a, um. adj. [*à marceo*] (1) *Roten.* (2) *Dead, flat, that hath lost its strength.* (3) *Heavy and dull, lazy.* (4) *Hanging, flaging.* (1) *Vitruv. (2) Vina marcida, Stat. Sylv. 1. 6. 33.* (3) *Marcidus somno hesternaque cœnâ, Plin. Paneg. 63.* (4) *Fessis equis aures marcidae, Plin. 11. 37.* *¶ Marcida luxu, inactive, Claud. de 3 Conf. Hon. 40.* *Marcida senectus, feeble old age, Val. Max. 7. 7. 4.*

† **Marcipor**, ōris. m. *Marci puer, i. e. ser-vus. The servant of Marcus, or his page, v. Plin. 33. 2.*

Marcor, ōris. m. [*à marceo*] (1) *Smuttyneſs, fading, tarnishing.* (2) *Drowsyness.* (3) *Met. Sluggishness, sloth. Vel panni marcior, Plin. 11. 37.* (1) *Segetum sine fruge surgentium marcior, Sen. N. Q. 3. 27.* (2) *¶ Marcior & inexpugnabilis dormiendi necessitas, Cels. 3. 20.* *Exercitus pe-riit marcior ducis, Patere. 2. 119.* (3) *Cernitis expositas turpi marcior cohortes, Stat. Theb. 10. 269.*

Marcūlus, i. m. *A brasier's, tinker's, or cop-persmith's, little hammer, Mart. 12. 57.*

MARE, is. n. [*à mare vel à mār quod aquæ ejus amaræ sint*] (1) *The sea.* (2) *Sometimes a great river.* (3) *The vast expanse.* (1) *Mare inferum, i. e. Tyrrhenum, five Thuscum. Mare superum, i. e. Adriaticum, vel I nicum.* (2) *It mare præruptum, Virg. Æn. 1. 250. de fluvio Timavo.* (3) *Aëris magnum mare, Lu. 5. 277.* *¶ Mari terraque quærere, by sea and land, every where, Plaut. Mare cælo contundere, to make a great stir, Jun. 6. 282.* *¶ Maria omnia cælo miscuit, Virg. Æn. 5. 791.* *¶ In reliquis maribus, in the other seas, Cæſ. Mare magnum, the ocean, Lucr. 2. 553.* *Mare oceanus, the ocean sea, Id.*

Marga, æ. f. *A kind of earth called marl. Voc. Britann. & Gall. teste Plin. 17. 6.*

* **Margāris**, idis. f. [*à Gr. μάργαρον unio*] *A kind of dates like pearls, Plin. 13. 4.*

* **Margārīta**, æ. f. [*ab eodem*] *A pearl, a precious thing, which groweth in a shellfish in the eastern seas, particularly in the Red sea, sometimes also found in our oysters and muscles. Ornatus margaritarum insignit, Cic. Orat. 23.*

* || **Margārītiarius**, i. m. i. e. negotiator & mango margaritarum. *Abuyer and seller of pearls, Firm. 7. 16.*

* **Margārītiſer**, ēra, ēr. um. adj. [*ex marga-rita, & fero*] *That brings forth, or bath store of, pearls. Margaritiſeræ conchæ, Plin. 32. 11.*

* **Margārītum**, i. n. *A pearl. Nec præcan-dida margarita quæro, Mænas ap. Suet. in vitâ Horatii. Gignit & oceanus margarita, Tac. Agr. 12. 9.*

Marginandus, a, um. part. *To be edged, to have borders made to it, Liv. 41. 27.*

Marginatus, a, um. part. *That hath a great border, broad brim, edge, or margin; broad brimmed. Tabula marginata, Plin. 35. 12.*

Margo, ginis. m. vel f. [*à mari*] (1) *The brink, or bank, of any water.* (2) *The sides, or banks.* (3) *The margin in writing, or printing.* (4) *The ex-tremity, brim, or edge, of any thing.* (1) *Margi-nes lapidei fluminis, Varr. (2) Gamineus mar-go fontis, Ov. Metam. 3. 162.* (3) *Plenâ jam margine libri, Juv. 1. 5.* (4) *Margines terra-rum, Ov. Met. 1. 13. imperii, Plin. 12. 20.*

|| **Māriānus mulus**. [*à C. Mario inventore*] *A packfork; a forked, or crooked, stick, on which burdens and fardels were wont to be trussed and carried pickpack, Front.*

Mārinus, a, um. adj. [*à mare; quod mare incolit, vel quod ex mari est, Vail.*] *Of the na-ture of the sea, inhabiting the sea. Aqua marina, Plin. 14. 16. Fontes laticis penè marini, Ov. ex Ponto, 1. 1. 17. Thetis marina, Hor. Od. 1. 8. 13.*

Māriſca, æ. f. [*à mas, maris, ut à mare ma-riſcus, qu. macula; quod grandior, M.*] (1) *A great unfavoury fig; a fig that openeth so that the seeds may be seen.* (2) *The piles, or hemorrhoids; blisters, or tumours, in the fundament of a man.* (1) *Fatuæ mariſcæ, Mart. 7. 24. 7. Fici ma-riſcæ, Cato, c. 8.* (2) *Podice cæduntur tumidæ mariſcæ, Juv. 2. 13.*

Māriſcum, i. n. vel **Māriſcus**, i. m. [*à mari, ut à Syro Syriſcus, Voff.*] *A kind of bullrush, whereof they made mats and fishingweels, Plin. 21. 17.*

Mārita, æ. f. ſc. mulier. *A married woman. Marita rotundioribus ornata baccis, Hor. Epod. 8. 13.*

Māritālis, e. adj. *Belonging to wedlock, or mar-ryage. ¶ Maritale conjugium, the wedlock band, Col. 12. 1. capistrum, the matrimonial noose, Juv. 6. 43.*

Māritandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be married.* (2) *To be joined as vines to trees.* (1) *Legem retractavit de maritandis ordinibus, Suet. Aug. 33.* (2) *Maritandæ arbores. Col. 5. 5. & 4. 1.*

Māritatus, a, um. part. *Married, Plin. Ep. 2. 1. 11.*

Māritimus, a, um. adj. [*à mare*] *Of, or be-longing to, the sea. ¶ Fluctus maritimi, the sea-waves, Nep. Attic. 6. cufus, voyages, Cic.*

Maritimi mores, *fickle, deceitful, or cruel*, Plaut. Maritimum bellum, *a war at, or on the, sea*, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 19. || praelium, *a sea fight*, Gell. Vita maritima, *a seafaring life*, Id. Maritimæ res, *maritime affairs*, Cic. Homines maritimi, *near, or adjoining to, the sea*, Id. Verr. 5, 27. Oræ maritima, *the sea coast*, Id. Tusc. 5, 14. oppida, *sea towns*, Cæf. Alpes, *lying near the sea*, Plin. Maritimum hospitium, Cic. fundus, Id. || In maritimis esse, *to live on the sea coast*, Id. æstus maritimi, Liv. 10, 2.

Mārīto, āre. act. (1) *To marry, to wed, to give in marriage*. (2) *Also to set vines, elms, or other trees*. (1) Vitellii filiam splendidissimè maritavit, dotavitque, Suet. Vesp. 14. (2) Maritare populos propagine vitium, Hor. Epod. 2, 9. Mas maritat fœminam, Plin. 13, 4. de palmis.

Mārītōr, āri. pass. (1) *To be married, to be coupled as vines are to other trees*. (2) *To be joined with the male, to be lined*. (3) *To be impregnated with young, &c.* (1) Vid. Maritandus. (2) Tum dicuntur catulire, id est, ostendere se velle maritari, Varr. || Equæ maritantur, Solin. Fœmina ovis post bimatum maritari debet, Col. 7, 3. (3) Col.

Mārītus, a, um. adj. (quasi ex part. ut à mas maris fiat mario, & inde maritus, q. d. married) *Belonging to wedlock, or marriage*. || Maritæ domus, *houses of married persons*, Liv. 27, 31. Facies maritæ, *bridal torches*, Ov. Epist. 11, 101. || Venus marita, *the marriage bed*, Id. Epist. 16, 283. fides, *the wedlock faith*, Propert. 4, 3, 11. fœdus, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 1, 73. || Arbores maritæ, *married trees*, i. e. which have vines married to them, Cat. 33, 2. Vites maritas populos complexæ, Plin.

Mārītus, i. m. subst. ex adj. (1) *A married man, a husband*. (2) *The male in beasts and other creatures*. (1) || Utrum cœlibem te maris esse liberum, an maritum servum ætatem degere? Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 11. (2) Olentis uxores mariti, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 7. Aves maritæ, Col. 8, 5.

* Marmārītis, īdis. f. [μαρμαρίτις, Gr. à μαρμαίρω rutilo, splendo] *The herb bear's-breech, or as Diosc. fumitory*, Plin. 24, 17.

* MARMOR, ōris. n. [à μαρμαρος, Gr. i. e. λευκὸν λίθος, Hefych.] (1) *A marble stone*. (2) *Meton. A statue*. (3) *The sea*. (1) Simulacrum è marmore, Cic. pro Domo, 43. (2) Nobilitatus marmore Praxiteles, Plin. 7, 38. (3) In sento luctantur marmore tonsæ, Virg. Æn. 7, 28. In pl. marmora, Hor. Quint.

* Marmōrārius, i. m. *One that worketh in marble*, Vet. Inscript. ap. Grut. p. 640. item adj. Marmorarius faber, Sen. Ep. 90.

* Marmōrātum, i. n. Tectorium è marmore & calce, sive marmor tusum cum calce, *Plaster of marble, mortar of lime and marble beaten together, terrace*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7.

* Marmōrātus, a, um. part. Cased, or covered, with marble. Tectorium marmoratum, Varr. R. R. 1, 57. Ingenti via marmorata dorso, Stat. Sylv. 4, 3, 96.

* Marmōreus, a, um. adj. (1) *Made of marble*. (2) *Met. White, smooth, or hard, as marble*. (1) Columna marmorea, Cic. pro Domo, 24. Opus marmoreum, Ov. Met. 4, 674. (2) Cervix marmorea, Virg. Geor. 4, 523. Candor marmoreus, Lucr. 2, 764. color, Ibid. 774. || gelu, Ov. Trist. 3, 10, 10.

* Marmōrōsus, a, um. adj. *Like marble for hardness*, Plin. 35, 6.

Maron, i. n. *A kind of spice*, Plin. 13, 1. || Mārōplācidæ, ārum. f. pl. vel Marplacidæ, C. i. e. navigia quorum usus mari placido. Steph. legie camaræ placidæ. *A kind of ships, or barge, in Sicily*, Gell. 10, 25.

MARRA, æ. f. *A mattock, pickaxe, weeding hook, or some such like tool; a hoe*. Herbam contundet marræ & fracti dente ligonis, Col. 10, 39. Ne marræ & farcula desint, Juv. 3, 311.

Marrubium, i. n. [ex מרר & בר Arab. propter amarum succum] *The herb borehound*. Marrubium nigrum, Plin. 20, 22.

Mars, tis. m. (1) *The planet Mars*. (2) *The beathen god of war*. (3) *Meton. War*. (4) *A*

fight, a battle. (5) *Warlike forces*. (6) *Strength, ability, industry*. (1) Vid. Cic. N. D. 2, 20.

(2) Legio Martia à Marte traxit nomen, Id. Philipp. 4, 2. Mars non concutit sua ipsius arma, Prov. Vid. Chiliadas. Apta magis Veneri, quàm sunt tua corpora Marti, Ov. Epist. 17, 253. Aperti copia Martis, Id. Met. 13, 208.

(3) Invadunt Martem clypeis, Virg. Æn. 12, 712. (4) Pugnatum longo agmine & incerto Marte, Tac. Hist. 4, 35, 4. Marte æquo, Curt. 4, 18. pari, Flor. 4, 2, 80. (5) Rex suo Marte res suas recuperavit, Cic. Philipp. 2, 37.

(6) Hanc partem explebimus, nullius adminiculis, sed Marte nostro, Id. Off. 3, 7. || Mars forensis, eloquence, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 29.

† Marspiter, Gell. 5, 12. i. e. Mars pater In gen. Marspitis, probante Varr. L. L. 8, 46.

Marsupium, i. n. *A purse, pouch, or bag, to put money in*. Potius marsupium domini exinanire, quàm replent, Varr. R. R. 3, 17. || Exenterare marsupium, *to cut a purse*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 2.

Martes, is. f. [à Marte, ita dict. quod martia, vel ferox, bestiola sit, Gesner.] *A martens, a ferret, a kind of weasel, an ermin*. Venator captâ Marte superbus adest, Mart. 10, 37. ubi al. mele.

Martialis, e. adj. *Belonging to Mars*. Flamen Martialis, Cic. de Har. Resp. 6. Ministri martiales, Id. pro Cluent. 15. Martiales lupi, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 9. || Martiales, *the soldiers of the legio Martia*, Cic.

* Marticōla, æ. c. g. *Warlike*. Marticola Getes, Ov. Trist. 5, 3, 22.

* Martigēna, æ. c. g. *Begotten of Mars*. Quirinus martigena, Ov. Amor. 3, 6, 39.

|| Martiobarbūlus, i. m. *A kind of barbed dart, which soldiers were wont to exercise themselves with in slinging*, Veg. 1, 17.

Martius, a, um. adj. (1) *Dedicated to Mars*. (2) *Belonging to war*. (3) *Belonging to the month of March*. (1) Martia avis, Ov. Fast. 3, 37. Martius campus, Cic. pro C. Rab. 4. Legio Martia, Id. Philipp. 4, 2. (2) Canor Martius rauci æris, Virg. Geor. 4, 71. || Castra Martia, Tibull. 1, 2, 70. || Martia bella, Hor. A. P. 402. ||

Vulnera martia, *wounds received in battle*, Virg. Æn. 7, 182. (3) Calendæ Martiæ, Cic. Martius mensis, Plin.

Martūlus, i. m. [à Marte inventore dict.] *A brasier's hammer*, Plin. 7, 57. al. marculus.

* || Martyr, tŷris. c. g. *Isid. [à μαρτυρ, Gr. i. e. testis] A witness, a martyr*. Martyres non pœna, sed causa, facit, Augustin. Lat. Testis.

* || Martŷrium, i. n. [μαρτύριον, Gr.] (1) *Martyrdom*. (2) *Also a church, or temple, where some martyrs relicks are, or that is dedicated to some martyr*. (1) Ad martyrii palmas gloriari, Tert. (2) Vid. Gloss. Spelm.

Marum, i. n. [dict. ex Hebr. מר amarus] *An herb like marjoram, but of a stronger smell*, Plin. 12, 24.

Mas, m̄aris. m. [cujus etym. incertum] (1) *The male in all kinds of creatures*. (2) *It is used also adjectively*. (1) || Ne genus humanum occideret, mas cum feminâ conjunctus est, Col. 12, pr. Bestiæ aliæ mares, aliæ feminæ, Cic. (2) || Animi mares, Hor. A. P. 403. || Mas strepitus, Pers. 6, 4. Mas vitellus, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 14.

Mascūlesco, ēre. incept. *To become of the male kind, to turn male*, Plin. 18, 13.

Mascūlētum, i. n. *A place where male vines grow, i. e. such as are let to grow on high, without loping or pleaching, them*, Plin. 17, 22.

Mascūlīnus, a, um. adj. *Of the male kind, masculine*. Masculina membra, Phædr. 4, 14.

Mascūlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à mas] (1) *Male, of the male kind*. (2) *Manly, stout, hardy*. (1) || Masculus agnus, *a ram lamb*, Phædr. 3, 15, 11. Masculum thus, Plin. 12, 14. (2) Mascula bilis, Pers. 5, 144. || Pede mascula Sappho, *that composed in sounding, or masculine, numbers*, Hor. Epist. 1, 19, 28.

Mascūlus, i. m. subst. *A little male, a man, or manikin*. || Bona femina, malus masculus,

Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 39. Incertus, masculus an femina esset, Liv. 31, 12.

Masora, æ. f. [מסרה] *The Jewish masora, or philosophy, criticizing upon the Hebrew text of the Bible, taking notice of the various readings, and showing how often and in what form every word is met with throughout the Scripture*. It is thought to be made by the great synagogue wherein Esdras presided.

* Maspētum, i. n. [μασπετον, Gr.] *The leaf, or as some think the stalk, of laserpitium*, Plin. 19, 3.

* Massa, æ. f. [à μάζω, Gr. farina subacta, &c. massa] (1) *A mass, or lump, of paste*. (2) *Synecd. or of any other thing*. (3) *The body of a book*. (4) *A farm, or grange*. (5) *Also a weight to swing in one's hand, in order to provoke sweat in bathing*. (1) Gloss. vet. Massa, μάζα φύραμα, μάγμα. (2) Lentis Cyclopes fulmina massis Proferant, Virg. Geor. 4, 170. (3) Mart. 14, 192. (4) Amm. 14, 11. (5) Lasiata gravi ceciderunt brachia massâ, Juv. 6, 420. Picis massa, Virg. Geor. 3, 275. Massa ferri, Col. 12, 5. Ardens massa, Juv. 10, 130.

Malsaris, is. f. *A kind of wild-grape*, Plin. 12, ult.

* Malsūla, æ. f. dim. [à massa] *A little lump, or clot, of any thick matter*, Col. 12, 38, 2. || malsula salis, *a grain of salt*, Id. 12, 48, 5.

* Mastiche, es. f. [μαστίχη, Gr.] *The sweet gum called mastich*, Plin. 12, 17.

|| Mastico, āre. act. *To eat, or chew*, Macer. || Manduco, Sen. mando, Cic.

* Mastigia, æ. m. [à μάστιξ flagellum] *A rogue, a slave that is used to be beaten or whipped*. Non manum abstines, mastigia? Ter. Adelph. 2, 5, 2. Lat. Verbero.

* || Mastigophōrus, i. m. [ex μάστιξ flagellum, & φέρω fero] *A beadle, or officer, who at publick prizes carried rods, to clear the crowd, and keep order*, Prud. in Symm. 2, 516.

* Mastos, i. f. [à μάστος mamma] (1) *The cock to a waterpipe*. (2) *An herb good for some distemper in the breast*. (1) Masti salientes, Vitruv. 8, 3. Latine papilla, Varr. (2) Plin. 26, 15.

Mastrūca, æ. f. *A fur garment which the men of Sardinia used*. || Quem purpura non commovit, cum Sardorum mastruca mutavit, Cic. pro Scaur.

Mastrūcātus, a, um. adj. *He that weareth such a garment*, Cic. de Prov. Conf. 7.

Mastrūpārī, or, ātus. dep. [à mas, & stuprum, al. masturb] *Apagē & vocem & rem*.

* Mastus, i. m. [à μάστος, manna] *The cock, or seat, of a cistern, or pipe, by which the water runeth out*, Vitruv. 8, 3. Latine papilla, Varr.

Matara, æ. & Mataris, is. f. in abl. matari. *A Gallick javelin, or spear*. Mataras ac tragulas subiciebant, Cæf. B. G. 1, 26. Lævo humero matari propè trajecto, Liv. 7, 24. || scrib. & materis.

† Mātara, æ. f. *Raw silk, any silk, or thread; a rope, or cord, made of silk, or thread; thread wound in a bottom, a bundle of reeds*, Vitruv. 7, 3. Vid. Metaxa.

Mātella, æ. f. dim. [à matula] *A chamberpot, a pisspot, a little urinal, or waterpot*, Mart. 10, 11. = Aquarium vas.

Mātellio, ōnis. m. *A waterpot*. Matellio Corinthius, Cic. Parad. 5, 2.

Māteōla, æ. f. [qu. marteola, à martulus] *A little wooden mallet, or beetle*, Cato R. R. 46.

MĀTER, tris. f. [μήτηρ, Gr. nempe à voc. Dor. μάτηρ, nam si à recto esset, produceretur ultima] (1) *A female which bringeth forth, whether animate, or inanimate; a mother*. (2) *A foster mother*. (3) *A dam*. (4) *A tree in respect of the boughs, which it produceth*. (5) *A maker, causer, &c.* (6) *A name given to matrons, by way of honour*. (7) *Maternal affection*. (8) *A name given to goddesses*. (1) Matre carentes privigni, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 17. (2) Mater non internōsse potuit, quæ mammam dabat, neque adeo quæ illos pepererat, Plaut. Men. prol. 21. (3) Prohibent à matribus hœdos, Virg. Geor. 3, 398. Fœta mater, Stat. de vaccâ. (4) Rami emicant vasto

vaſte matris corpore, *Plin.* 11, 5. (5) Apes mellis matres, *Varr.* *Luxuria avaritiæ mater*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 40. (6) Jubemus te ſalvere, mater, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 5, 5. (7) Mater totâ conjuge expulſâ reſcit, *Sen. Med.* v. 628. (8) ¶ Magna mater, the earth ſo called, or Cybele the mother of the gods, *Cic. Atque mater abſolute idem ſign.* *Virg.* ¶ Bona mater, the ſhip *Argo*; in cujus ventre *Argonautæ*, *Catull.* Mater matrimonia dicitur, quæ cum mater ſit, habet matrem viventem, *Fest.* ¶ Pia mater & dura mater, *two membranes which enfold the brain, the inner of them ſoft, the other hard*, *Ap. Med.*

* Mâtercûla, æ. f. dim. A little mother, *Cic. pro Flacco*, 36.

Mâterfamilias, gen. mâtisfamilias, &c. *Cæſ.* vel mâtisfamilias, i. e. totius domûs; nam more Græcorum familia gen. familias. (1) The lady, miſtreſs, or good wife, of the houſe. (2) ¶ The houſe-keeper, that hath rule of others in the family, whether ſhe be married, or ſingle, freeborn, or naturalized. (1) ¶ Hunc juſtâ mâtisfamilias, illum pellicæ ortum fuiſſe, *Liv.* 39. (2) Non interit nupta ſit, an vidua, ingenua an libertina, nam neque nuptiæ, neque natales faciunt mâtisfamilias, ſed boni mores, *Ulp. de verb. ſign.* ¶ Sed *Gell.* & *Fest.* hanc propriè ita dici, quæ in mariti manu, mancipioque, contendunt.

* Mâtéria, æ. f. & Mâtéries, ei. f. [quæſi à mater, ita dict. quod in corporum generatione habeat ſe inſtar matris] (1) Matter, or ſtuff, whereof any thing is made; materials; matter, in oppoſition to form. (2) Timber, or wood, for building. (3) A ſort of branch of a vine. (4) The ſubject, or argument, of a book, or diſcourſe; the ſubject of any art, or ſcience. (5) An occaſion, or cauſe. (6) A ſubject matter, or ground. (1) *Lucr.* 1, 173. Materiem ſuperabat opus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 5. (2) Multam materiam ceciderat miles, *Cæſ.* (3) *Col.* 5, 6. (4) Sumite materiam veſtris, qui ſcribitis, æquam Viribus, *Lior. A. P.* 38. Ea eſt oratori ſubjecta materies, *Cic.* (5) Gravius Saturnia juſto, Nec pro materiâ fertur doluiſſe, *Ov. Met.* 3, 334. (6) Benefaciendi materiam filio reſervavit, *Plin. Paneg.* 38.

* ¶ Mâtériâlis, e. adj. That is of ſome matter, material, *Macr. S. Scip.* 1, 12. ¶ Ex materiâ.

* ¶ Mâtériâliter, adv. Materially, *Sidon.* ¶ Vox dicitur ſumi materialiter, i. e. *τεχνηνως*, apud *Gramm.* quando pro ſeipſâ ponitur, non ſec. ſign. quæ eſt forma vocis, ut a in amo corripitur.

* Mâtériârius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, timber. Materiam fabricam *Dædalus* invenit, *Plin.* 7, 56. ¶ Ad materiam ſpectans.

* Mâtériârius, i. m. He that ſindeth timber, a timbermerchant, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 45.

* Mâtériâtio, ōnis. f. (1) ¶ The ſelling of timber for building, proviſion of timber-wood for uſe and ſervice in war. (2) Timber work. (1) *Litt. ex Cæſ.* (2) *Vitruv.* 4, 2.

* Mâtériâtura, æ. f. Timber work, or carpentry; the work, or trade, of carpenters, *Vitruv.* 4, 2.

* Mâtériâtus, a, um. part. Timbered. ¶ *Ædes malè materiâtæ, made of bad timber*, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 13.

* Mâtéries, ei. f. id. quod materia; de ligno præſertim apud vett. Matter, or ſtuff, whereof any thing is made. Materies cædenda eſt à primo autumnio, *Vitr.* 2, 9. *Vid.* Materia.

* ¶ Mâtérina terra, *Cato.* *Turneb.* exponit durum & ſolidam, & propriè ligneam; à materiâ dict. pro ligno, al. leg. macerina, quod ſit macra.

* Mâtérior, âri. Eâdem formâ quâ lignor. To make proviſion of timber for trenches, and other ſervice in war. Erat materiari & frumentari neceſſe, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 73.

¶ Materis, is. f. A kind of ſpear, uſed by the old Gauls, which in French is ſtill called un materas. ¶ Gallia materiibus, Suevi lanceis configunt, *Sifen. ap. Non.*

* Mâtérnus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a mother; motherly, maternal. Maternus ſanguis, *Cic. pro S. Roſc.* 24. ¶ Avus maternus, the grandfather by the mother's ſide, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 258. Res maternæ, the eſtate which a mother leaveth her ſon, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 15, 26. Materna tem-

pora, the time that a woman goeth with child *Ov. Met.* 3, 312.

Mâtertera, æ. f. Matris ſoror, [à mater] An aunt by the mother's ſide, as amita is by the father's; the mother's ſiſter, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 1.

* Mâthēmâtica, æ. f. [à μάθημα doctrina] The mathematicks, *Vitr.* 1, 1. *Suet. Tib.* 69. *Sen. Epist.* 88. *Cic. 1. de Fin.* 72.

* Mâthēmâticus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the mathematicks. Mathematicæ diſciplinæ, *Plin.* 30, 1. *Conf. Vitr.* 1, 1.

Mâthēmâticus, i. m. (1) A mathematician, or one that is ſkillfull in arithmetic, geometry, and aſtronomy. (2) An aſtrologer, caſter of nativitiys, or fortuneteller. (1) *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 3. (2) Nota mathematicis generis tua, *Juv.* 14, 248.

* ¶ Mâthēſis, is, vel cor. f. [à μάθημα doctrina] Judicial aſtology, *Ap. rec.* Involvit mathēſi *Dæmon* magicas impellit in artes, *Prud.* in *Symm.* 2, 892. ¶ Hic obiter notandum venit, mediam, eſſi vocalem longam, corripit, neque id ignorantia, aut negligentia, ſed pro more iſtius ſeculi, qui ſæpe breves ponebant ſyllabas, ubi accentus non eſſet, & contra producebant, ubi eſſet, in Græcis vocabulis, neglectâ ratione vocalium.

Mâtrālia, um. n. pl. Matris Matutæ feſta, nonas Junii, a feaſt dedicated to the godeſs Mater. Matuta, or Leucothea; the feaſts of matrons, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 475.

* ¶ Mâtreſco, ère. incept. To grow like one's mother, *Pacuv. ap. Non.* 2, 526.

* ¶ Mâtrīcālis, e. adj. Belonging to the matrice. Matricalis vena. *Veget.* 1, 10.

* ¶ Mâtrīcāria, æ. f. *Feverfew*, *rubiterwort*, motherwort, *Jun.*

Mâtrīcīda, æ. c. g. [ex mater & cædo] A murderer of one's mother, *Cic. de Har. Reſp.* 18.

Mâtrīcīdium, i. n. The murdering of one's mother, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 13.

* ¶ Mâtrīcūla, æ. f. dim. [à matrix, quod eâ velut matrice contineantur milites, *V.*] A roll, or liſt, of names, wherein perſons are regiſtered and matriculated, *Veget.* 1, 26. ¶ Catalogus militum, album.

* ¶ Mâtrīcūlārius, i. m. Eccleſiæ œconomus, qui mariculam bonorum eccleſiæ ſervat. An officer that keepeth a regiſter of the church's goods, *Cujac.*

Mâtrīmonīâlis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, marriage. Matrimonialis lectus, *Quint. Dec.* 1, ¶ Tabulæ matrimoniales, a contract of marriage, *Firm.* 7, 17. ¶ Nuptialis.

Mâtrīmonium, i. n. [à mater, ſc. femina nubit, ut mater fiat] (1) Wedlock, matrimony, marriage. (2) Meton. A wife. (1) Stable & certum matrimonium, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 18. ¶ Abire ex matrimonio, to be divorced, *Plaut.* Matrimonio multare aliquam, to divorce one's wife, and beſides make her loſe her dowery, *Id.* Ducere aliquem in matrimonium, to marry, *Cic. pro Clu.* 44. dare, *Cæſ.* collocare, *Cic.* Locare aliquam in matrimonio, to give her in marriage, *Id.* (2) Ut ſeverius viri matrimonia ſua coercerent, *Juſt.* 3, 4. *Vid.* & *Suet. Cal.* 25.

* Mâtrīmus, a, um. adj. Cui mater eſt ſuperſtes, ut patrimus cui pater. One whoſe mother yet liveth. Patrimi omnes matrimique ad id ſacrificium adhibiti, *Liv.* 37, 3.

* Mâtrix, icis. f. [à mater, ut Gr. à μήρην μήρην, ita dict. quod mater ſit factus, vel quia matres facit] Ea pars quâ mulier mater eſt. (1) The matrix in a woman, wherein the child is conceived; the womb. (2) Any female kind that conceiveth and beareth, or is kept for breed. (3) ¶ In herbs and ſhrubs it is the piſt. (4) It is uſed of a tree with relation to the ſhoots, or cyons. (1) *Plin.* 27, 10. (2) *Ap. Varr.* alioſque rei ruſticæ ſcriptores. (3) *Theophrast.* (4) *Suet. Aug.* 94.

* Mâtrōna, æ. f. [à matre, ut patronus à patre] quæ in matrimonio cum viro jam convenit, etiamſi liberi non ſint ſuſcepti, *Gell. ſcil. ſpei & boni omniſis cauſâ*; utpotè quæ mater fieri poteſt, a matron, a wife. ¶ Matrona tonantis, *Juno*, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 33. Matrona potentis, a lady, or woman, of quality, *Id.* ¶ Matrona meretrici diſpar, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 18, 3.

* Mâtrōnālia, um. n. pl. Feſtum matronarum, the matrons feaſt, wherein they prayed to *Juno* for the preſervation of their husbands, kept upon the firſt of March, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 170.

* Mâtrōnālis, e. adj. Pertaining to a matron, or married woman; matronlike, modeſt. Matronalis gravitas, *Plin. Epist.* 5, 16, 2. dignitas, *Suet. Tib.* 35. Decus matronale, *Liv.* 26, 49.

* ¶ Mâtrōnātus, ūs. m. The ſtate, or port, of a lady; ladyſhip, *Apul. Met.* 4. ¶ Matronæ conditio.

* Mâtrūelis, is. c. g. The child of the aunt, or uncle, by the mother's ſide; the mother's ſiſter, or brother's child, *Dig.*

Matta, æ. f. [ex Hebr. מטה, i. e. lectus; quod eâ cubarent? à מטה inclinare] A mat, or matreſs. In plauſtro ſcirpea matta fuit, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 680.

Mattea, æ. f. al. mattya. [à μάζω, ſubigo; corr. maſtea ap. *Suet. Cal.* 38. primò fuit certum delicati cibi genus, quod è farinâ ſubactâ fieret, *V.*] Any dainty diſh of meat, *Suet. Calig.* 38.

* ¶ Matteola, æ. f. delicatus cibus, dim. [ex mattea, corr. maſteola] *Amm.*

Mattiææ piſæ. [ita dict. quod præſtantiffimæ apud Mattiacum conficerentur, de quo *Plin.* 31, 2.] Soap balls, waſhing balls, *Mart.* 14, 27.

* Mattya, æ. f. (non ōrum. n. pl. ut quidam malè leg.) Mattya ſola juvant, *Mart.* 10, 59. [ſed marrūn, Gr. ex μάττω, piſco, *Cæſ. Rhod.*] A dainty diſh, any coſtly meat, or junket. Maſteas dixit *Suet. Cal.* 38. ubi vid. *Casaub.* & *Torrent.*

Mâtūla, æ. f. [an qu. madula, ex madeo, quia excipit ſaccatum corporis humorem, ut loqu. *Lucr. 2 Voſſ.*] (1) An urinal, or chamberpot. (2) A ſilly coxcomb. (1) Ego vos pro matulâ habeo, niſi matulam datis, *Plaut. Moſt.* 2, 1, 30. (2) Nunquam ego te tam eſſe matulam credidi, *Perſ.* 4, 3, 64. ¶ Matula virorum; ſcapium mulierum.

* Mâtūrandus, a, um. part. To be haſtened, Maturandum ſibi exiſtimavit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 37. Ad maturanda cæpta, *Liv.* Cauſa Romano imperatori non alia major dicitur pacis maturandæ, *Id.* 33, 13.

* Mâtūrans, tis. part. Haſtening. Maturandiem *Lucifer*, *Plin.* 2, 8.

* Mâtūrâtè, adv. Quickly, haſteily, *Liv.* 32, 16. *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 58.

* Mâtūrâtio, ōnis. f. verb. Abaſtening, or making ſpeed, *Ad. Herenn.* 3, 2.

* Mâtūrâtus, a, um. part. (1) Ripened, or ripe. (2) Full, perfect. (3) Haſtened, ſoon finiſhed. (1) Uia maturata dulceſcit, *Cic. de Sen.* 15. (2) Maturata concoctio, *Plin.* 11, 37. (3) Ni maturatum ab dictatore Romano eſſet, *Liv.* 8, 13. ¶ Maturato opus eſt, we muſt make haſte, *Id.* 1, 58.

* Mâtūrè, ius, comp. iſſimè & riimè, ſup. (1) ¶ In due time, ſeaſonably, neither ſooner nor later. (2) Early. (3) Quickly, very ſoon. (1) Sic. *Nigid. ap. Gell.* 10, 11. explicat, *vid. locum.* (2) ¶ Juſſâ maturiùs horâ Fac ſemper venias, nec niſi ſerus abi, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 223. (3) ¶ Hunc fructum maturè fortuna ademit, nam brevi tempore *Fulcinus* mortuus eſt, *Id.* ¶ Maturiffimè judicanda eſt res turpiſſima, at ea in quâ exiſtimationis peticulum eſt, tardiſſimè judicatur, *Id.* pro *Cæcin.* 2. Rebus quàm maturimè occurrere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 33.

* Mâtūreſcens, part. Growing ripe, *Plin.* 21, 3.

* Mâtūreſco, ère. incept. (1) To ripen, or grow ripe. (2) To be ripe, or come to maturity. (3) Met. To come to a head, to be ready for action. (1) Frumenta incipiunt matureſcere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 28. Uvæ matureſcere incipiunt, *Col.* (2) ¶ *Lucus* pleno maturuit anno, was of a full year's growth, *Ov. Met.* 11, 121. (3) *Cælianum* illud matureſcit, *Cic.*

* Mâtūrītas, âtis. f. (1) Ripeneſs, maturity. (2) A ripeneſs for breaking out into action. (3) Maturity and perfection. (4) A ſeaſon, time convenient. (1) Maturitas frumentorum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 49. frugum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 28. (2) Metaph. ſclerum, furoris, & audaciæ, *Id. Catil.* 1. (3) Maturitas virtutis, *Id.* pro *Cæſ.* 31. Latine dicendi,

endi, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 43. (4) Inducendi senatūsculti maturitas nondum est, *Id. Fam.* 1, 17. Ejus rei maturitas venit, *Id.* ¶ Festinata maturitas occidit celerius, *soon ripe, soon rotten, Quint.*

* Mātūro, āre. act. Maturum facio, & absol. maturus fio. (1) To ripen, or make ripe. (2) Met. To do a thing with convenient speed. (3) To hasten. (4) To make haste, or speed. (1) Annus in apricis maturat collibus uvas, *Tibull.* 1, 4, 19. (2) ¶ Mula forent, quæ mox cælo properanda sereno Maturare datur, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 261. (3) Falsis criminibus maturare necem alicui, *Hor. Od.* 3, 7. (4) Ter. *Andr.* 4, 2, 32.

* Mātūror, āri, ātus. pass. To be ripened, *Plin.* 15, 18.

* Mātūrīme. adv. superl. With all speed, *Cæf. Vid. Maturē.*

* Mātūrīmus, a, um. adj. sup. Most ripe. *Vid. Maturus.*

* Mātūrus, a, um. adj. [à matuta, i. e. aurora, quæ bene manē fiant, maturē fiant; qu. matutus, *Scal.*] or, comp. sicutus & irimus, sup. (1) Mellow, properly of fruits. (2) Ripe, or fit, for any action, or thing. (3) Mature and perfect. (4) Opportune, timely, seasonable. (5) Early. (6) Quick, speedy. (7) Too soon, hastily. (1) ¶ = Pama, si cuda sunt, vi avelluntur; si matura & cocta, decidunt, *Cic. de Sen.* 19. Semina quàm maturissima eligi oportet, *Col.* 11, 3. (2) Robur ætatis maturimum, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 66. Maturum judicium, *Cic. pro Cæc.* 7. § Ævo maturus, *Or. Met.* 8, 617. animi, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 246. ad arma, *Sil.* 16, 656. imperio, *Liv.* (3) = Thucydides si psterior fuisset, maturior fuisset & mitior, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 83. Gloria matura, *Liv.* 2. ¶ Matura res magna & matura, great and complete, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 5. (4) Scribendi expectandum est tempus maturius, *Cic. Att.* 15, 4. (5) Ubi Galia ad septentrionem vergit, maturæ sunt hyemes, *Cæf. B. G.* 4, 20. Maturissima senectus, *Ad Herenn.* (6) Maturum reditum poll. circū patrum Sancio concilio redi, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 3. (7) Matura dies celerem properat mortem, *Tibull.* 4, 1, 205.

* Mātūta, æ. f. diei mater. [à manē, i. e. tempore, cui præest, qu. manuta, *Canin.*] The guide of the morning, *Or. Fast.* 6, 545.

* Mātūtinum, i. n. τὸ πρωῒον, id. quod Matuta. The morning. ¶ Matutino, *Plin.* 7, 53. i. e. tempore, in the morning. Matutinis omnibus, every morning, *Id.* 10, 43.

* Mātūtinus, a, um. adj. [à matuta, i. e. Aurora, *Prisc.*] Of, or in, the morning; early. Tempus matutinum, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1. ¶ Litæ matutinæ, that come in the morning, *Id.* Matutina lumina solis, *Lucr.* 5, 463. ¶ Matutinalites, *cracks.* Æneas se matutinus agebat, was up early, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 465.

† Māvōlo, [i. e. magis volo] contr. maio; sic mavelim, pro malim, & mavelim, pro mallem. *Vid. Malo.*

Māvors, tis. m. [ex Mars, vel quodd magna vorteret] Mars the god of war, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 26. *Vid. Prop.*

¶ Māvortius, a, um. adj. Warlike, belonging to Mars. Māvortia tellus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 462. mænia, *Id. Æn.* 1, 280. cuspis, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 838. facta, *Sil.* 1, 55.

* † Mauricā. im. adv. After the fashion of the Moors, *Laber.*

* Maurus, i. m. [à μαῦρος, niger] A black Moor, *Soll. Vid. Prop.*

* Maurus, a, um. adj. Belonging to the Moors. ¶ Maura unda, the waves of the Mauritanian coast, *Hor. Od.* 2, 6, 3.

* ¶ Maurūsiacus, & Maurūsius, a, um. adj. Of Mauritania. Gens Maurusia, *Mart.* 12, 67.

Mausōiæum, i. n. (1) A famous tomb made by queen Artemisia for her husband Mausolus, recorded one of the wonders of the world, (2) whence any sumptuous, or stately, monument, or

sepulchre, may be so called. (1) *Plin.* 36, 5. (2) In mausoleum se *Cleopatra*, sepulcra regum sic vocant, recipit, *Flor.* 4, 11, extr. Cū mausoleum Cæsarum derepentē patuisset, *Suet. Vesp.* 23.

Maxilla, æ. f. dim. [à mala, *Prisc.* sed contrā à maxilla, mala, *Cic.*] The cheek bone, or jaw bone; the mandible, *Cels.* 8, 1. ¶ Acomb. Maxillis pectore, *Pers.* 4, 37.

Maxillāris, e. adj. Belonging to the jaw bone. Maxillares dentes, *Plin.* 11, 37. ¶ Maxillaria ossa, *Veget.* 4, 1.

* Maximē. adv. superl. (1) Most, most of all; cūm posit. facit superl. Digna maximē, *Ter. i. e.* dignissima; cūm superl. maximē liberalissimus, maximē pessima corpora, *leg.* (2) Chiefly, especially, or for the most part. (3) Greatly, or mightily. (4) Never so much. (5) Yes, it shall be done. (1) Ut quisque maximē opīs indigeat, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 16. Quàm estis maximē potentes, dices, fortunati, nobiles, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 57. Aberratio à dolore maximē liberalissima, *Cic. Att.* 12, 37. Sævior avis maximē pessima est, *Col.* 9, 3. (2) Id maximē sic temporibus hybernis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9. Scribe aliquid & maximē, si, *Id. Att.* 7, 12. (3) Maximē equidem vellem ut, *Id. Philipp.* 8, 10. (4) Si cognata est maximē, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 65. (4) Duc me ad eam, M. maximē, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 6, 13. ¶ Eleganter conjungitur particulis cūm, quàm, & vel. Quæ nunc cūm maximē filium interfectum cupit, *Cic.* Quæ paret quàm maximē mortuo, *Id. Offic.* 2, 7. Mihi videtur quàm maximē confirmare, *Id.* ¶ Quàm maximē abs te oro atque postulo, I most earnestly beseech you, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 4. Ut nunc maximē memini, to the best of my remembrance at present, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 9, 59.

* † Maximitas, ā is. f. Vett. pro magnitudo. Excessive greatness, *Lucr.* 2, 497.

Maximōpē. adv. & maximo opere, divind. Very earnestly, very greatly. Abs te maximo opere quæro & peto, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 2. Thais à te maximo orabat opere, ut eas iedies, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 4, 26.

* Maximus, a, um. adj. sup. [à magnus, contr. ex magnissimus] (1) Biggest, greatest, largest. (2) Very great, most mighty. (3) Eld. (1) Rescripti epistolæ maximæ, audi nunc de minucula, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1, 4. Vir maximi consilii omnium barbarum, *Nep. Tim.* 4. (2) Optimus maximus Jupiter, *Cic.* Tres exercitus maximos comparavit, *Nep. Hannib.* 3. Homo maximi corporis, *Nep. Dat.* 3. Maximum montem supervehitur, *Catull.* 64, 43. (3) Natorum Tyrrehi maximus Almon, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 532. Maxima natarum Piam Ilione, *Id.* 1, 657. ¶ Est maximo precio, it is very dear, *Plin.* Maximi aliquem facere, to love one dearly, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 59. § Illud mihi multo inaximum est, I lay most stress upon that, *Id. Andr.* 3, 2, 46. § Maximus pontifex, the high priest, *Cic.* ¶ Maximi natales, the annuals of the pontifex maximus, *Fest.* ¶ Maximus curio, the chief of the curiones, *Id.* Maximus prætor dicitur, qui maximi imperii sit: alii qui ætatis maximæ, *Fest.* Maxima virgo, the chief of the vestal virgins, *Val. Max.* Optimus maximus fundus, freehold land, *Cels.* ¶ Minores, minimus. ¶ Eleganter præponitur huic voci quàm & vel. Ignis faciunt quàm maximos, *Nep.* Hujus victorias vel maxima fuit laus, *Id.*

* ¶ Maza, æ. f. [μάζα, *Gr.* Apollodorus ducit ex μαζαθαι, mandere, *Athen.* & *Eustat.* ex μάσσειν, subigere, pinferre. pot. à μαζα placenta, panis azymus] A thing made of water and oil, or as others say of milk and flour, which poor people used instead of bread; barley pudding, flummery, &c.

* Mazōnōmum, i. n. [μαζονόμιον, *Gr.* ita dict. quodd mazæ in eo apponi solitæ] A platter, or charger, to carry meat in, *Hor. Serm.* 2, Sat. ult. v. 86.

M ante E.

Meābīlis, e. adj. [à meo] act. That runs, or passes, easily. Per cuncta meabilis, *Plin.* 3, 5. Bubus meabilis transitus, *Id.* 6, 1.

Meāns, tis. part. [à meo] Passing, or gliding, along, *Lucr.* 1, 438.

Meapte. ablat. fem. meā cum syllabicā adject. pte. ¶ Meapte causā, for mine own sake, upon mine own account, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 8.

Meātus, ūs. m. verb. [à meo, āre] (1) A movement, or course. (2) The manner of moving, or going. (3) A passage, the mouth of a river. (4) The pores of the body. (1) Meatus siderum, *Plin.* 2, 8. solis lunæque, *Lucr.* 1, 129. cæli, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 849. (2) Aves solæ vario meatu feruntur, & in terrā & in aëre, *Plin.* 10, 38. (3) Danubius in Ponticum mare sex miliaribus eumpit, *Tac. Germ.* 1, 4. (4) Succus malvæ decoctæ pori meatus suavit facit, *Plin.* 20, 21.

Mēcænas, ātis. m. Sic debere scribi contendit Beckmannus de orig. ut sit à μῆν, non & νοίος, communis, sed Mæcenas scribendum vetustiss. codd. & marmora evincunt. A certain nobleman of Rome in the time of Augustus, patron to Virgil and Horace, &c. from whom all benefactors to learning and friends to scholars are called Mæcenas; also effeminate persons, because Mæcenas was such an one.

Mēcator. jurandi adverb. vñ, vel μὰ, τὸν Κάτογα. By Castor. Ap. comicos frequenter. ¶ Observat *Gellius*, op. idoneos aut. res nūquam virum dicere mecator, aut feminam mehecules.

* Mēcānicus, i. m. [à μηχανή ars] A designer, an engineer, one who contrives as well as works, *Suet. Vesp.* 18. ¶ Cavendum pueris ne abutantur hic vocab pro e rdo, quodd cum dicimus Angl. a mechanick.

* Mēcōnis, is. t. [à μέκων, papaver] A kind of lettuce, of a sleepy quality, *Plin.* 19, 8.

* Mēcōnites, æ. m. A precious stone like a pppp, *Pl.* n. 37, 10.

* Mēcōmum, i. n. Juice of poppy, *Plin.* 25, 12. & 32, 3.

Mēcum. pro. cum me. De ratione postpositæ præposuimus, *vid. Cic. in Orat.* 45. With me, with myself. ¶ Mecum facit, it maketh for me, for my purpose, *Cic.* Mecum sentit, be is of my opinion, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 26. Nihil mecum tibi, you have nothing to do with me, *Plaut.* Indignabar mecum, I was angry within myself, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 93. Ut tacita mecum gaudeam, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 32. ¶ Colloquitur mecum unā, together with me, *Id.* Mecum unā simul, *Id.* Mecum simul, *Plaut.*

* Mēdix, ī is. m. Oscum. [ex μέδω, imperium teneo] The name of the chief magistrate among the people called Oscī. Summus ubi capitur mēdix, *Enn. ap. Fest.* *Vid. Medastuticus.*

* Mēdēla, æ. f. A medicine, a remedy, a cure, *Gell.* 12, 5. ¶ Vix leg. ante *Gell.* tempora, quocirca mallem dicere medicina, medicamentum.

* Mēdendus, a, um. part. To be healed. Mēdendæ valetudini leniendisque morbis, nullam divinam humanamque opem non adhibuit, *Suet. Vesp.* 8. Ista superis medenda linquite, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 388.

* Mēdens, tis. part. Healing, curing. ¶ Verba medentia, *Stat. Subst.* a physician. Absynthia terra medentes Cū dare conantur, *Iucret.* 1, 384. Esse in potestate medentium, *Curt.* 3, 5, 14.

* Mēdeor, ēri. depon. [ex μέδομαι, curo, *Canin.*] curo, consulo. To heal, cure, or remedy. § Morbo mederi, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 44. § cupiditates, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 4, 3. ¶ Contra serpentium ictus medentur, are a remedy, or good, against, *Plin.* 9, 31. reipublicæ afflictæ, to apply remedies to the diseases of the state, *Cic. pro Sext.* 13. Inopiæ frumentariæ, to avoid the inconveniencies of a dearth, *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 24. vitiis, erroribus,

erroribus, to reform them, Plin. jun. fecietati lēctoris, to prevent tiring him, Nep. Pelop. 1. religioni, to expiate the violation of things sacred, Cic. Capiti mederi, to apply one's skill to save one's life, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 44. crimini, to bring one's self off from an accusation, Id. confessioni, to excuse what one hath confessed, Id. § Cupiditates mederi paulo, to satisfy one's desires at a small expense, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 3. † Pass. Aegrescit medendo, he is the more obstinate for being persuaded, Virg. AEn. 12, 46.

* Mēdētur, imperf. formā pass. [à medeor] ¶ Medetur oris ulceribus perunctis hoc succo, they cure sore mouths, or sore mouths are cured with it, Cels. Medetur, i. e. medela præstatur. aēt. permultis erit medendum. many abuses must be reformed, Cic. Fam. 12, 10.

* || Mēdiāle, is. n. Quod medium est in re, ut est in plantis. The pitb of a tree, the middle of the wood. Arboris mediale, Selin.

* Mēdians, tis. part. [qu. à medio] In the middle. ¶ Mediante Junio, in the middle of June, Pallas.

* Mēdianus, a, um, adj. Middle. Mediannæ columnæ, Vitruv. 3, 1.

† Mēdiastīnum, i. n. Medici dicunt membranas, quæ medium ventrem, i. e. totum thoracis spatium à jugulo ad septum usque in duos sinus dividunt οἱ διαφάρκτοντες βρέφες, Gorrh.

Mēdiastīnus, i. m. [ita dict. quod in mediā domo stat, ad omnium imperia paratus; mediastinus à medio stando, vel tenendo, componi videtur, Prisc. verum finis est vocis propria] A slave, or drudge, at every one's command, and in the basest work; a kitchen slave. ¶ Rustici mediastini, servants in country works distinct from ploughing, Col. 1, 9, 3. Tu mediastinus tacitā prece rura precebas, Hor. Epist. 1, 12, 24.

Mēdiastuticus, i. m. The name of a chief magistrate in Campania, Liv. 24, 9. § 26, 7.

* || Mēdiatio, ōnis. f. An entreating, or interceding; a mediation, Ulp. † Intercessio.

* || Mēdiator, ōris m. A mediator, an umpire, an intercessor, a go-between, one that endeavoureth to reconcile party's, or undertakes business betwixt them, Theol. † Sequester, arbiter.

* || Mēdica, æ. f. [à medicus, i.] A midwife. Sæpe reperitur in antiq. inscript. Vid. etiam Gloss. Ifid.

Mēdica, æ. f. arbor, quæ etiam citrus dicitur & herba. [à Medis dict. unde in Græciam advecta, Plin. 18, 16.] (1) The pomegranate tree. (2) || Also an orange, or lemon, tree. (3) § Medica herba. A kind of clovergrass, very good food for cattle, being once sown it lasteth ten years; Spanish trifoly, or threeleaved grass of Spain. (1) Plin. 18, 16. (2) Ruell. (3) Te quoque, medica, putres Accipient sulci, Virg. Geor. 1, 215. vid. & Col. 2, 11.

* Mēdicābilis, e. adj. [à medicor] (1) Curable, medicinal; that may be cured, or healed. (2) Interdum Aēt. Medicinal, that hath the virtue of healing. (1) Nullis amor est medicabilis herbis, Ov. Met. 1, 523. (2) Ligni succus medicabilis, epotus humorem compescit, Col. 7, 10.

* || Mēdicābūlum, i. n. medicandi locus. A place of physick, or remedies, such as the Bath, Spaw, &c. an infirmary. Aegris medicabula, Apul. Flor. p. 797.

* Mēdicāmen, inis. n. (1) Any sort of medicine used inwardly, or outwardly. (2) Tincture to die wool with, such as the juice of the purple. (1) Vinolentis medicaminibus curari, Cic. in Pison. 6. ¶ Inusti medicamine oculi, eyes having an unguent applied to them, Plin. 7, 16. Nec vis medicaminis statim intellecta, Tac. Ann. 12, 67, 1. (2) Plin. 14, 6.

* Mēdicāmentāria, æ. f. sc. ars conficiendi medicamenta. The art, or skill, of making, or preparing, medicines, Plin. 7, 56.

* Mēdicāmentārius, i. m. An apothecary, one that prepareth medicines. Quo utuntur medicamentarii, Plin. 19, 6.

* Mēdicāmentōsus, a, um, adj. or comp.

Medicinal, medicineable; apt to cure, or heal; that serveth for medicine. Aqua medicamentosa, Vitruv. 8, 3. Herba medicamentosior, Cato, c. 157.

* Mēdicāmentum, i. n. vox media est, quæ, ut φάρμακον Græcè, & in bonam, & in malam partem sumitur. (1) A medicine, physick. (2) Synecd. A purge. (3) A paint, or wash, for the face. (4) Ointment. (5) Poison. (6) Met. A remedy, as for any grief, vexation, &c. (7) A tincture to die wool with, such as the juice of the purple. (1) Medicamentum salutare, Cic. N. D. 2, 53. (2) Nunquam in adversa valetudine medicamentum rectè datur, nisi is morbus sine febre est, Cels. 2, 12. iterum, Medicamenta stomachum terè lædunt, Id. ibid. (3) Fucati medicamenta candoris & ruboris, Cic. Orat. 23. (4) Multis medicamentis delibutus, Id. de Cl. Orat. 60. (5) Medicamentum malum mufa dedam, ap. Sen. vid. & Curt. 6, 10, 34. (6) Met. Medicamenta doloris, Cic. (7) Plin.

* Mēdicans, tis. part. [à medico] That giveth a meatmeat: tincture ana virtue, Virg. AEn. 12, 118.

* Mēdicatio, ōnis. f. verb. A preparation, as of grain prepared with several liquours, &c. that vermin may not devour it. Potest etiam citra istam medicationem commodè servari, Col. 2, 10.

* Mēdicātorus, a, um, part. [à medico] About to prepare. ¶ Seria quam medicaturi sumus, which we design to give a preparation to, Col.

* Mēdicātus, ūs. m. A medicinal preparation, or application. Populi doctis medicatibus ignes, Ov. Ep. 12, 165.

* Mēdicātus, a, um, adj. or comp. sūmus, sup. (1) Medicinal, physick. (2) Medicinally, or physically, prepared. (3) Bedaubed with ointments. (4) Envenomed, or poisoned. (1) Ruta & hederæ res medicatissimæ, Plin. 28, 7. Lac bubulum medicatius, Id. 28, 9. (2) Medicatis frugibus effam Obj. c. Virg. AEn. 6, 420. (3) Medicatæ sedes, Id. Geor. 4, 65. (4) Medicatum boletum, Suet. Claud. 44. Medicata veneno teia, Sil. 7, 453. ¶ † Sanctonica medicata pocula virgō, a wormwood potion, Mart. 9, 96. Lara medicata fuco, died, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 28. Medicata virga, Miraculorum rod, magically prepared to cause sleep, Ovid. † Medicatus somnus, a sleep caused by magical preparations, Id.

* Mēdicīna, æ. f. [à medico] (1) Physick, or the art of physick. (2) A physician's, or chirurgeon's, shop. (3) Physick, medicine; Met. a remedy. (4) Synecd. A purging medicine. (5) Met. Physicians. (6) || Poison (1) ¶ Imbecillior est medicina quam morbus, Cic. Ut alimenta sanis corporibus agricultura; sic sanitatem ægris medicina præstitit, Cels. in præfat. (2) Defessus sum quæque per medicinas, per constrinas, in gymnasio, atque in foro, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 14. ¶ Hum ego vitem crediderim esse naturā suā adjektivum, & reticere vel artem, vel tabernam: ideoque contra quā faciunt perique lexicographi, has duas significaciones in fronte fieri jussit, asistente Varr. de L. L. 4, 18. ab arte medicinā medicus, à sutrinā sūt. Libri medicinæ, Id. Ne quis servus artem medicinam ediceret, Hyg. Fab. 272. (3) ¶ Admittere medicinam, to be cured, Cels. Medicinam facere alicui, to administer physick, Cic. Fam. 14, 7. Met. Medicinam adhibere reipublicæ, to apply remedies to the state, Id. pro Sext. 65. Medicinam alicui consili atque orationis suæ afferre, Id. Medicinam incoarmodis reperire, Id. (4) Immittenda in alvum, si levi medicinā contenti sumus, pura aqua, Cels. 2, 12. (5) Muffabat tacito medicina timore, Lucr. 6, 1177. (6) Ur Græcè φάρμακον.

* Mēdicīnālīs, e. adj. Belonging to physick, physick, medicinal. ¶ Herba medicinalis, a physick herb, Plin. 32, 10. Ars medicinalis, Cels. in præfat.

* Mēdicō, are. aēt. [à medeor] (1) To cure, or heal. (2) To give an artificial preparation, or tincture, to a thing. (1) Vulneris æstus medicare, Sil. 6, 98. (2) Semina medicare, Virg. Geor. 1, 193. capillos, Ov. Amor. 1, 14.

* Mēdicor, āri, ātus. pass. To be healed, &c. Ficus maturitatis causā medicatur, by an artificial preparation given to it, Plin. 16, 28.

* Mēdicor, āri, ātus sum. dep. To give, or apply, any thing in order to a cure. (2) Metaph. To amend, or reclaim. (1) Senibus medicantur anhelis, Virg. Geor. 2, 135. Medicari cuspidis ictum Non valuit, Id. AEn. 7, 756. (2) ¶ Nato ut medicarer tuo, that I might give a remedy to reclaim your son, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 12.

Mēdicus, a, um, adj. [à Mediā, vel Persiā, those two nations being often confounded in authors, vid. Freinsheim. ad Curt. 6, 64.] ¶ Malum medicum, a citron, or lemon, tree. Apparatu regio utebatur, veste Medicā, Nep. Paus. 3, i. e. purpureā, teste Xenoph. de Cyri vitā, l. 1.

* Mēdicus, a, um, adj. Phys. pertaining to physick, or a physician. ¶ Interdum medicā plus valet arte malum, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 3, 18. Medicæ manus, Virg. Geor. 3, 455.

* Mēdicus, i. m. [à medicina, Varr.] (1) A physician. (2) A chirurgeon, or apothecary. (1) = Nec medici, nec curatoris egere, Hor. Epist. 1, 1, 102. ¶ æger, Cris. (2) Plaut. Aut. 3, 2, fin. Cæduntur tumidæ, medico sidente, mariscæ, Juv. 2, 13.

* || Mēdiē, adv. Indifferently, in a middle way; equally between both party's, Ulp.

† Mēdiēpōntus, i. m. Cato. Vid. Mēdiēpōntus.

* || Mēdiētas, ātis. f. The half of a thing, a moiety. Vix audeo dicere medietates, Cic. de Univ. 7. † Media pars

Mēdimous, i. m. & Mēdimnum, n. [à μέτρον mensura, pl. μέτρα] A certain measure containing six bushels. ¶ Singulis modii tritici sex dantur, qui modus mensuræ medimnus Athenis appellatur, Nep. Attic. 2, 6. Medimnum ferè feritur, Cic. Verr. 3, 47.

* Mēdiocris, cre. adj. [ex medius, Prisc.] Middleling, tolerable, ordinary, indifferent. Mediocris orator, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 26. aēt. causarum, Hor. A. P. 390. Omne malum etiam mediocre magnum est, Cic.

* Mēdiocritas, ātis. f. (1) A mean, or middle way. (2) Meaness in any circumstance. (1) In plerisque rebus optima est mediocritas, Cic. Offic. 2, 17. Aurea medicritas, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 5. (2) Mediocritas nostra, Patere. de se loquens, hominum, Id. ¶ Leg. mediocritates in plur. non semel ap. Cic.

* Mēdiocriter, adv. iūs, comp. With moderation, indifferently, after an ordinary manner, tolerably. ¶ Nihil egregiè & præter cætera studebat, & tamen omnia mediocriter, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 32. Medicriter doctus, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. Non mediocriter conqueri, Cic. pro Quint. 18. Litotes, i. e. graviter. Hoc vellem mediocriter, Id. Attic. 1, 20.

* † Mēdiocūmē, adv. Middlelingly, tolerably. Ad mortalem modum mediocūmē, Varr. i. e. medicūmē modo, Non. 2, 556.

* Mēdiocūmus. (antiq. medio umus) medicus, medius. Mēdiocūmē. ¶ Dū superi atque inferi & mediocūmi, Plaut. scil. qui Δαίμονες à Grecis appellantur, Id. Cist. 2, 1, 36. ¶ Mēdiocūma uxor, one's middlemost wife, Id. Cist. 2, 3, 67.

Mēdiōntus, i. m. [qu. d. Medi Xēxi pōns, scil. funalis, quo is Hellespontum junxerat; vel à similitudine, vel captando usum.] An instrument of ropes, or cords, used in making oil, for the squeezing, or pressing, of it, Cato. a. leg. meliōntus.

* Mēdiōtābundus, a, um, adj. Meditating upon. Meditābundus be lām, Just. 38, 3.

* Mēdiōtāmen, inis. n. Meditamina belli, Sil. Ital. 8, 325. Prud. Psych. 234. id. quod

* Mēdiōtāmentum, i. n. An exercise. Meditamenta belli, Tacit. Hist. 4, 26, 4.

* Mēdiōtans,

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* *Meditans*, tis. part. [à meditor] (1) *Musing, considering, or thinking upon.* (2) *Designing, aiming.* (1) *Exilium meditans, Cic.* (2) *Meditans iustum, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 7.*

* *Meditatè*, adv. (1) *Upon premeditation.* (2) *Perfectly, at one's fingers ends.* (1) *Sen.* (2) *Novisse mores me tuos meditatè decet, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 40.*

* *Meditatio*, ònis. f. verb. [à meditor] (1) *Meditation, a thinking beforehand.* (2) *Study.* (3) *Practice, or exercise.* (1) *Stulta est meditatio futuri mali, Cic.* (2) ¶ = *Locos commentatione atque meditatione paratos habere debetis, Id. de Orat. 2, 27. by much thought and study.* (3) = *Multi etiam naturæ vitium meditatione atque exercitatione sustulerunt, Id. de Div. 2, 16.*

* ¶ *Meditativus*, a, um. adj. *Meditative.* *Uti ¶ Meditativum verbum quod meditando naturam videatur habere, ut elusio, Prisc. Valla desiderativum voc.*

* *Meditatus*, a, um. part. (1) *Dep. Having mused, considered, or betought, himself.* (2) *Pass. Thought upon, studied, forecast, premeditated, prepared beforehand.* (3) *Added and exercised.* (1) = *Cum paratus meditatusque venisses, Cic. Verr. 2, 6.* (2) = *Attuleras meditatum & cogitatum scelus, Id. Philipp. 2, 4.* (3) *Ad hujus vitæ studium meditati labores, Id. Catil. 1, 10.*

Mediterraneum, i. n. subst. ex adj. *The middle of the land, or country, Plin. 3, 1.*

Mediterraneus, a, um. adj. [qu. in mediâ terrâ] (1) *In the middle of the land, far from the sea.* (2) *That liveth far from the sea.* (1) ¶ *Nascitur plumbum in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferum, Cic.* (2) *Mediterranci mare esse non credunt, Id. N. D. 1, 31.* ¶ *Mediterraneum mare, the sea which divideth Europe from Africa, Plin.*

¶ *Meditæreus*, a, um. adj. *Fest. ex Sifen. † Mediterraneus.*

* *Meditator*, ari, âtus sum. dep. [qu. meditor, à Gr. μελετᾶν, modulator, canto, meditor] (1) *To meditate, muse, think upon, or forecast.* (2) *To exercise, or practise.* (3) *To play upon an instrument.* (1) ¶ *Meditari secum, quo pacto ferant, to forecast with themselves, Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 12.* *Causam meditari, to study how to plead his cause, Id. Adelph. 2, 1, 41.* § *Causam adversus aliquem, Cic.* ¶ *Ad aliquid meditari, to study what to answer to a thing, Id. Fam. 2, 2. de sua ratione, how to order his matters, Id. Fam. 1, 8. de ducibus hostium, what define to make concerning them, Id. Meditor esse affabilis, I study to be affable, Ter. Adelph. 5, 4, 8.* *Meditabar quomodo loquar, I studied how to speak, Cic.* § *ut accusarem, to plot, or design, Plaut.* *Meditari exilium, to design, Cic. fugam, Col. 19, 8.* ¶ *insidias, dolum al cui, to contrive against one, Virg. Ecl. 5, 60.* ¶ *Aufidus diluviem meditatur agris, designeth a deluge over the fields, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 28.* *pœnam in fratrem, Cic. Tusc. 4. arma ad Indos, to design an expedition to India, Propert. 3, 3, 1.* (2) *Ad cursuram meditabor me, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 34.* ¶ *Alio vultu, alio incessu esse meditabatur, he practised to alter his look and gait, Id.* *Meditari amorem, to practise love, Virg. AEn. 4, 171.* (3) ¶ *Musam meditari avenâ, Virg. Ecl. 1, 2. arundine, Ibid. 6, 8. to tune verses on a pipe.* ¶ *Meditor & melito; ut putat Plinius; meditantem esse secum cogitantem, melitantem, voce dicentem.*

Meditrina, æ. f. *The goddess of physick, Fest. nomen officii, Scal. ut sit meditrina studium & cura medendi, sicut lavatrina lavandi.*

Meditrinalia, òrum. n. pl. *Feasts, or sacred rites, of the goddess Meditrina. Quod hoc die solitum vinum novum & vetus degustari medicamenti causâ, Varr.*

Meditullium, i. n. [ex medium, & tullium, productio vocis, Cic. meditullium qu. meditellium, à Tellus, Fest.] *Hinc μεσούγιον, meditullium, mediterraneum, Cels. the very middle.*

M E D

* *Medium*, i. n. (1) *The midst, or middle of a thing.* (2) *That which is placed in the middle.* (3) *What is common to several.* (4) ¶ *The publick.* (1) *Per medium densi populi, Catull.* (2) *Virtus est medium vitiorum utrinque reductum, Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 9.* (3) ¶ *Nec signare quidem, aut patrii limite campum Fas erat; in medium quærebant, Virg. Geor. 1, 126.* (4) ¶ *Aurum Italicis totum, medium provincialibus reddidit, Capitol. in Pio, c. 4. sed rorè hoc dictum Casaub. observat.* *Medium campi, Tac. 1, 64. montium, paludum, Id. diei, Liv. Cic. in pl. media.*

* *Medius*, a, um. adj. [à Gr. μέσος] (1) *The middle.* (2) *Middling, ordinary, not singular.* (3) *Equally suited, or inclined.* (4) *Common, very frequent.* (5) *General.* (6) *Meditating, or determining.* (7) *Neutral, of neither part.* (8) *Middle aged.* (1) *Medius dies, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 30.* *Media nox, Cas.* (2) ¶ *Innocentiâ eximius, sanctitate præcipuus, eioquentiâ medius, Patere. 2, 29.* (3) *Medium erat Anco ingenium, Liv. 1, 32.* *Pacis eras mediûsque belli, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 28.* (4) ¶ *Non sunt quæsitæ ex occulto aliquo genere literarum, sed sumpta de medio, Cic. pro Demo. 54.* (5) *Medio responso, Liv. 39, 39.* (6) = *Sequester ille & media litium manus, Quint. 12, 8.* ¶ *Mediis amicis iurgia finire, Cassiod.* (7) = *Ipse medius & neutrius partis, Suet. Cæs. 75.* (8) *Qui post mediam ætatem mediam mulierem ducit domum, &c. Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 40.* ¶ *Medium arripere, to seize one by the middle, Ter. Adelph. 3, 2, 18.* *amplecti, to take one about the middle, Id. Andr. 1, 1, 106.* *disruncare, to cut one in two in the middle, Plaut.* *Medius dirumpi, to burst in the middle, Id.* *Poni contra medium diem, Col.* *Ad medium conversa diem, Virg. Geor. 3. towards the south.* ¶ *Media regio diei, the southern region, Lucr. 6, 723.* *Frigoribus mediis, in the middle of winter, Virg. Ecl. 10, 65.* *Medio æstu, in the heat of the day, Id. Geor. 1, 297.* *In mediâ potione, in the middle of her draught, Id.* *Medium sermonem abruptum, to break off in the middle of the speech, Virg. AEn. 4, 388.* ¶ *Mediâ nuborum in nocte, amongst the blackest clouds, Id. Geor. 1, 328.* *Medii hostes, & medius hostis, the midst of the enemy, Id.* *In mediâ morte, in the greatest danger of death, Id. AEn. 2, 533.* *Ex mediâ morte reservatus, rescued from the very jaws of death, Cic.* *Quæ sunt ex mediâ laude justitiæ, which are some of the most commendable things under the head of justice, Id.* *Quæ sunt è mediis C. Cæsaris partibus, they are as deeply engaged as any on Cæsar's side, Id.* § *Medius vir, Catull. obsecr.* *In medio omnibus palma est posita, free for every one to strive for, Ter.* *In medium aliquid afferre, for publick benefit, Cic. Off. 1, 22.* *Consulere in medium, for the publick good, Virg. AEn. 11, 335.* *Quærere in medium, to get for the common stock, Id. Geor. 1, 126.* *Tabulæ sunt in medio, are ready to be produced, Cic. Verr. 4.* *Dicendi omnis ratio in medio posita est, is plain, Id. de Orat. 1.* *Voluptates in medio sitæ sunt, easy to be had, Id.* *Ex medio comœdia res arcessit, taketh its subject from common life, Hor.* *E medio excedere, to die, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 14.* *De medio tolli, to be put to death, Id.* *E medio discedere, to retire to a private life, Suet.* *Recede de medio, interpose not yourself, Id.* *Proferre in medium, Id. dare, Lucr. to make publick.* *Procedere in medium, to make one's appearance, Cic. venire, Id.* *Rem in medio ponere, to give an account of a thing publickly, Id.* *Rem in medio relinquere, to leave it undetermined, Sall.* *In medio relinquere, to speak in general, naming no body, Cic.* *In medio sit, let it remain undecided, Suet.* *Inter bellum & pacem medium nihil est, there is no mean, Cic.* ¶ *Medius Titan venientis & actæ noctis, midnight, Ov.* *medius, one of neither faction, Cic.* *Medium tempus, time since a thing was done, Plin. jun.* *Mediæ artes, neither good nor bad, Quint.* *Media officia, that arrive at the perfection of virtue,*

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Cic. Medium responsum, doubtful, Liv. 39, 39. sermo, Plin. jun. *Plus mediâ parte, half, Ov. Met. 3, 43.* *Gratia media, small thanks, Liv.* *Mediarum facultatum dominus, owner of ordinary possessions, Col.* ¶ *Media vocabula, Gell. words used in a good, or bad, sense, as valetudo, facinus, gratia, &c.*

Mediusfidius, adv. *id. quod mehercule, nam* *Dius Fidius est Διός, i. e. Jovis, Fidius, i. e. Filius, antiq. enim sæpe d literam pro l ponebant, Fest.* *Me verò vel pronomen est, ut sit ellipsis ita supplenda. Ita me Dius Fidius amet, ut Mehercules, Ita me Hercules juvet, Fest.* ¶ *Mediusfidius virorum propria juratio, ut fœminarum ædepol, ecastor, ejuno, Charif. By Hercules, Cic.*

Medixtuticus, i. m. *The chief magistrate among the Campanians, Liv. Vid. Mediastuticus.*

* *Médulla*, æ. f. [à μελός, medulla, Can. inserto d] (1) *The marrow in the bones.* (2) *Analog. In herbs, or trees, the pith, or heart.* (3) *Flour, meal.* (4) *Met. The quintessence, or prime, of any thing.* (1) *Ossa vides regum vacuis exhausta medullis, Juv. 8, 90.* *Medullam lassitudo perbibit, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 16.* (2) *Plin.* (3) = *Quæ frumenta sicca moluntur, plus farinæ reddunt, quæ falsâ aquâ sparsa candidiorem medullam, Id. 18, 9.* (4) *Medulla lanæ, Id.* *Suadæ medulla, Enn. ap. Cic.* ¶ § *Metaph.* *Mihi hæres in medullis, I love you in my heart, Cic. Fam. 15, 16.* *In medullis populi Romani ac visceribus hærebant, very dear to the Romans, Id. Philipp. 1, 15.* *In mediis litium medullis versantur, conversant about the chief points of causes, Quint. 2, 1.* *Medulla lini, the tear of flax, Plin.*

* ¶ *Médullaris*, e. adj. *Ad medullas pertiens, Apul. Met. 7.* *Ut usque plagarum mihi medullaris insideret dolor. Pertaining to the marrow, inward, medullary. † Intimus.*

* ¶ *Médullatus*, us. m. *Fat, full of marrow, Bibl.*

* *Médullitus*, adv. *i. e. ex intimis medullis. Intimately, to the very marrow, deeply, heartily, affectionately, cordially.* *Ut videas eam medullitus me amare, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 86.* *Versus propinas flammeos medullitus, Enn. ap. Non.*

* † *Médullo*, ære. act. *To take out the marrow, Enn. † Emedullo, Plin.*

* *Médullōsus*, a, um. adj. *Full of marrow. Medullōsus humerus, Cels. 8, 1.*

* *Médullūla*, æ. f. dim. ¶ *Anseris medullūla mollior, softer than the finest down, Catull. 23, 2.*

* *Mégālēsia*, òrum. n. pl. *Liv. Mégālēsia, Cic. qui & ludi Mégālēntes; μεγάλησιον ejus templum, ὁ ναὸς τῆς μεγάλης θεᾶς, scil. Πέσινυντε, unde advecta Romam, Varr. Plays in honour of Cybele, on the fourth day of April, Ov. Fast. 4, 355.*

* *Mégālīum*, ii. n. [μεγαλειόν, Gr. à magnificentiâ sic dict. al. à Megaleo inventore] *A sweet ointment, Plin. 13, 1.*

* *Mégālōgrāphia*, æ. f. [ex μέγας magnus, & γράφω scribo] *A drawing of pictures at large, Vitruv. 7, 4.*

* *Mégālānes*, um. n. pl. [ex μέγιστος, maximus, q. d. maximates, uti optimates] *Princes, peers, states, nobles, grandees, Suet. Cal. 5.*

Meherclè, *Meherculè*, *Meherculēs*. adv. [q. d. Ita me Hercules juvet, Fest. vel ut me sit à Gr. μεῖ, per Herculem] *So help me Hercules, Cic.* ¶ *Viri per Herculem, mulieres per Castorem, utrique per Pollucem, jurare soliti, Gell. 11, 6.* ¶ *Vid. Mediusfidius.*

Meiens, tis. part. [à seq.] *Pissing, Catull. 94.*

Meio, ère, miētum. neut. [vel à meo, quod urina per venas meat; vel à μῖ in formâ constructâ à μῖν aquæ, quæ & Latinis interdum urinam sign.] *To make water, or urine; to piss.* ¶ *Meiere eodem, cum eadem coire, Horat. Sat. 2, 7, 52.*

* *MEL*, mellis. n. [à μέλι, i. abscesso] (1) *Honey.* (2) *Met. Sweets of poetry.* (3) *The*

the juice of the flowers of lilies. (4) *A darling*, a word of endearment, *my sweetest, my honey*.

(1) *Melle dulcior*, *Cic. de Sen.* 10. (2) *Poëtica mella*, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 19, 44. (3) *Plin.* 21, 19. (4) = *Mel ac delicias tuas tulit*, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8. Si absum laud reculem quin mihi malè sit, mel meum, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 8. ¶ Hoc juvat & melli est, *extremely pleasing to me*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 32. ¶ In melle sunt linguæ litæ vestræ atque orationes, *laetæque: corda felle sunt lita, atque acerba aceto, your words are milk and honey, your hearts gall and vinegar*, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 76.

* *Melænaëtos*, i. m. [*ex μέλας niger, & αετός aquila*] *The black eagle, the least, but best, sort of eagles*, *Plin.* 10, 3.

* *Melampphyllon*, i. n. [*à foliorum nigredine dict. sc. à μέλας niger, & φύλλον folium*] *herbam quæ alio nomine dic. Acanthus*, *Plin.* 22, 22.

* *Melampōdion*, ii. n. [*à Melampode inventore*] *An herb called black bellflower*, *Plin.* 25, 5. *Lat. Veratrum nigrum*.

Melampsythium, ii. n. *Passi genus suum saporem, non vini, referens*, *Plin.* 14, 9.

* *Melampus*, i. m. [*i. e. nigripes, ex μέλας niger, & πῦς pes*] *Blackfoot, a dog's name*, *Op. Met.* 3, 205.

* || *Melampyron*, i. n. [*ex μέλας niger, & πυρὸς triticum*] *atrum frumentum. An herb full of branches, having seed like fenugreek; a weed, hurtful to corn, called cotowheat, but by others horseflower*, *Dodon.*

* || *Melænaëtos*, i. m. *The hawk called a faker*, *Jun. Vid. Melænaëtos*.

* *Melanchætes*, æ. m. [*i. e. atripilus, ex μέλας niger, & χαίτη coma*] *Blackcoat, a dog's name*, *Op. Met.* 2, 232.

* *Melanchlænus*, a, um. adj. [*μελάγχλαινος, Gr. sc. nigrâ chlænâ indutus; à μέλας niger, & χλαίνα tunica*] *A blackcoat, one that weareth black*, *Mela* 2, 1.

* *Melancholia*, æ. f. [*à μέλαινα χολή, sc. atra bilis*] *Melancholy, black choler, a kind of madness rising from madness*, *Plin. Lat. Atra bilis*.

* *Melancholiicus*, a, um. adj. *Melancholick, full of black choler, sad*. *Aristoteles ait omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 33.

* *Melancōryphus*, i. m. *ficedula avis [μελανκόρυφος, Gr. qu. κορυφήν μέλαιναν, i. e. verticem nigrum habet]*, *Plin.* 19, 29. *Lat. Atricapilla, Fest.*

* *Melandrys*, yos. m. [*ex μέλας niger, & δρυς quercus*] *Lat. nigra quercus, thynni genus grandissimum, qu. carnem habet cæsis quernis affulis simillimam. The largest sort of tunny*, *Plin.* 9, 15.

* *Melandryum*, i. n. [*ab eodem*] (1) *An herb growing among corn and in meadows, with a white flower; some take it for the black pit of an oak, or for heart of oak.* (2) *Also the body of the tunnyfish cut into slices and powdered, the neck and belly being first taken away.* (1) *Plin.* 26, 7. (2) *Mart.* 3, 77.

* *Melania*, æ. f. [*à μέλας, niger*] *Blackness, a black speck, or spot*, *Plin.* 24, 8.

* *Melānion*, ii. n. *Theophr. Leg. & divifum, μέλανιον. The black violet*, *Plin.* 21, 21.

* *Melanthemon*, i. n. [*à μέλας, i. e. mali odore, & anthemis quod ab ἀνθος flos*] *Plin.* 22, 21.

* || *Melanthinum oleum*. è *Melanthio* factum; *ελαιον μελάνθινον*, *Diosc.* 1, 37.

* *Melanthion*, ii. n. [*à μέλας niger, & ἀνθος flos*] *The herb gill, coriander of Rome, pepperwort*, *Plin.* 20, 17. & *Col.* 10, 245.

* *Melānūrus*, i. m. [*ἀπὸ τῆς μελαίνης ἑρᾶς, sc. à nigrâ caudâ dict.* *Col.*] *A kind of perches which some call ruffs; it is also taken for the sea bream.* ¶ *Ennius licenter producit primam, & corripit penultimam. Melanurum, turdum, merulam, timbramque marinam. Rectè Lipsius in 3 Opp. Haud facillè parvus melanurus fallitur arde.* ¶ *Also a kind of serpent*

in Africk, less than a viper, but more deadly, *Cacl.* 25, 33.

* *Meliārium*, ii. n. [*ex μέλον malum, & ἄριον pyrum*] *A pearmain, a pear apple, or apple pear*, *Plin.* 15, 14.

* || *Melcūm*, i. n. dim. [*à mel*] *A coaxing word, my sweet honey*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

* *Mēle*, nom. pl. n. à sing. melos. *Tunes, notes.* ¶ *Mufæ mele, Lucr.* 2, 412. ¶ *Cycnea, Ibid.* 1, 504. *Vid. Melos.*

* *Mēleagris*, idis. f. *Col.* 8, 2. pl. *Mēleagrides*, um. f. pl. *Plin.* 10, 26. [*à sing. μελεαγρίς*] *Gallinæ Africanæ five Numidicæ, Varr. Has Ovid. sorores Meleagri fuisse fabulatur. A Guinea, or Turkey, hen.*

* *Mēles*, vel *Mēlis*, is. f. *Varr. bestia.* [*à μέλι, mel, quod favos petat, & assidue mella captet; vel ex μέλον, malum, quod sit corpore mali instar rotundo, Isid.*] *A badger, gray, or brock. Venator captâ melle superbus adest*, *Mart.* 10, 37. *conf. Plin.* 8, 38. *Boricb. ad Petron.* p. 391.

Mēlēteus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Meles, a river near Smyrna, whence because born there Homer had his name Melesigenes.* ¶ *Mēleicæ chartæ, Homer's verses*, *Tibull.* 4, 200.

* || *Mēlētor*, āri. dep. [*à μελετώ*] *To sing, pipe, or play tunes, as fiddlers do* *Fulg.* † *Canō.*

* || *Mēlia terra*, *Plin.* 35, 6. *Lat. melinum, voc. [μελία γῆ vel μελῖς, Gr. à Melo insulâ]* *A kind of earth.*

Mēlibæus, a, um. adj. *Of Melibæa, a city of Magnesia, famous for the purple dye. Melibæa purpura, Lucr.* 2, 499. & *Virg. Æn.* 5, 251.

Melicæ gallinæ. Turkey hens, *Col.* 8, 2.

Melicembales, um. n. pl. vel *meliceribali, drum, as Dalechampius readeth it. A kind of shellfish, twinkles*, *Plin.* 37, 2.

* *Mēlicēria*, æ. f. *vid. Cels.* 5, 26. [*à favo, cui similis, qu. ex melle & cerâ*] vel *Mēlicēris*, idis. f. *Plin.* 20, 21. *ita dict. quod mellis crassitudinem & colorem refert. A kind of imposthume, or sore, out of which runneth matter like honey.*

* *Mēlichlōros*, i. m. [*ex μέλι mel, & χλωρός; viridis*] *A sort of precious stone*, *Plin.* 37, 11.

* *Mēlichros*, otis. m. [*ex μέλι mel, & χρῶμα color*] *A precious stone of a yellow colour like honey*, *Lucr.* 4, 1153. *sed literis Gr.*

Mēlichyēs, si. f. *gemma quæ ex India nascitur, quasi per aurum sincero melle translucente.* [*à μέλι, mel, & χρῦσος aurum*] *A stone in India of the topaz kind*, *Plin.* 37, 9.

* || *Mēlicraton*, i. n. [*à μέλι, mel, & κράννυμι, misceo; Lat. aqua multa dict.*] *A drink made of water and honey boiled together, a kind of mead*, *Ibid.* 20, 3. ¶ *Mēlicraton ad usum præsentem fiebat; Hydromeli ad vetustatem servabatur, Gortb.*

* *Mēlicus*, a, um. adj. [*ex μέλος, carmen*] *Tuneful, harmonious. Melici sonores, Lucr.* 3, 335. *Poëma melicum, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat.* 1.

* *Mēlilotos*, i. f. [*qu. dulcis & mellea lotus, Op. Fast.* 4, 440. *ex μέλι mel, & λωτός lotus*] *Lat. Sertula campana dic. Plin.* 34, 4. *The herb melilot.*

* *Mēlimēli*, reſt. *Mēlōmēli*, n. [*est enim à μέλον & μέλι*] *The syrup of quinces preserved in honey*, *Col.* 12, 45.

* *Mēlimēlum*, i. n. [*ex μέλι mel, & μέλον malum*] (1) *A kind of sweet apple, the apple of paradise, a honey apple.* (2) *Some take it for the quince apple made into marmalade in the place cited.* (1) *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 31. *Mala mustea quæ nunc melimela dicuntur à sapore melleo, Plin.* 15, 14. (2) *Mart.* 7, 25.

* *Melina*, æ. f. [*μελίνα, Gr. vel à colore mali maturo, flavo, scil. vel à Melo insulâ dictum*] *A kind of garment of a yellowish, or whiteish, colour; [vel à μέλον ovis, ut sit id. quod μελωτή, i. e. pellis ovina; vel à mele, i. e. taxo, ut sit mellina pellis, Plaut. Epid.* 1,

1, 21.] = *Vidulus, Id.* || *a sheep, or badger, skin; a budget, or knapsack, made of such a skin. Mantica scortea, Scal.* [*vel à μέλι mel, sc. potio ex melle*] *meath, or mead, a drink made of honey*, *Plaut.* (vel à μέλος, canticum, carmen; *est enim melina genus tibie acutissimi soni*,) || *a kind of shrill pipe, a flageolet, Fest.*

* *Mēline*, es. f. [*μελίνη, Gr. à μέλι mel*] *id quod melissophyllon, herba, quam, ut ait Varro, alii apiastrum, alii melinem appellant. Balmine, balmgentle.*

* *Mēlinum*, i. n. [*ex μέλον, malum*] (1) *An oil, or ointment, of the blossoms of apples, or quinces.* (2) *A very white colour used by painters.* (3) *Balmgentle, or mint.* (1) *Vid. Plin.* 23, 6. & 15, 1. (2) *Vid. Eund.* 35, 6. (3) = *Apiastrum alii meliphyllon, al. melissophyllon, quidam melinum appellant, Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

* || *Mēlious*, a, um. adj. [*non à μέλι, mel, sed à μέλον, malum, unde μέλινος, color mali maturi, sc. flavus, sive helvus, non gilvus, ut vult Serv. dic. etiam Græcè μελίζων, μελοειδής, μελόφ*] *Tellur, Dig.*

* *Melinus*, a, um. adj. [*pertinens ad melem animal*] *Melina, scil. pellis, Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 21. *ubi Turneb. leg. melina, i. e. potio melle admixta, Scal. melinam interpr. manticam scorteam, Gr. μελωτήν à μέλον, ovis, sc. ex pelle ovina factam. Made of a sheep skin, made of a badger skin.*

Mēlior, & hoc *Mēlius*, comp. à bonus. [*ab ἀμείνων Tarentinis ἀμύνων, menior quod postea melior, Scal. à malo, ut optimus ab opto, Voff.*] (1) *Better, most excellent, superiour, more valiant.* (2) *More expert, or skillfull.* (3) *More just, or upright.* (4) *Better in balib.* (5) *Biger in quantity, or number.* (1) ¶ *Dexterior qui visus eum dede neci, melior vacuâ sine regnet in aulâ, Virg. Geor.* 4, 90. *Cervus pugnâ melior, Hor. Epist.* 1, 10, 34. (2) *Jaculo incedit melior, Virg. Æn.* 5, 68. (3) = *Non illo melior quisquam, nec amantior æqui, Op. Met.* 1, 322. (4) *Neque vigilando melior sit æger, sed per se, si melior est, vigilet, Cels.* ¶ *Quando æger febricitat, quando melior est, Id.* 3, 6. (5) *Melior pars diei, Virg. Æn.* 9, 156. *Melior pars quæritis quid expediat, Hor. Epod.* 16, 15. *De cæteris ut a nobis vide Bonus.* ¶ *Ager melior, more fertile, Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 12. *Melior sententia, more propter, Virg. Æn.* 2, 35. *canor, sweeter, Lucr.* 4, 182. *In causâ meliore esse, to be in a better condition, Id. Meliore conditione aliquid vituperare, with more reason, Brut. ad Cic. tempus, more seasonable, Hor. fides, truer, Ovid. Animo meliore aliquid ferre, more patiently, Id. Meliores cæpere, bonister, Phædr. In melius orsa reflectere, to change what one hath begun for the better, Virg. Æn.* 6, 632. *In melius consilia referre, Id.* 1, 285. *Ad melius transcurrere, to more daintly far, Hor. Kinder, or better natured, Hor. ibat excellens. § Melior famâ, of a clearer reputation, Hor. Pedum melior motu, nimbler, Virg. Miseros meliora sequentur, a happier fate, Id. Æn.* 12, 153.

Mēlioresco, Ære. neut. *To grow better, to improve, or mend*, *Col.* 2, 10.

|| *Mēliōio*, Ære. act. *To better a thing, or make it better; to meliorate, or improve, Ulp.*

* || *Mēliphylla*, drum. plur. n. ap. *Virg.* vulgò leg. corr. *pro melissophylla, idque per Sync. ex melissophylla. Vid. Melissophyllon. The herb balmint, balmgentle.*

† *Melipontus*, i. m. *Funes, torcules, melipontos, subductarios, Cato. Vid. Melipontus.*

* *Mēlis*, is. f. *Varr. ex meles; (sc. scrib. & meles, melis, ap. vett. & melo, Isid. A gray, a brock, a badger. Vid. Meles.*

* *Melis hasta*. [*à ligno mali dicta, Fest. à μελίς, malus, Scal. leg. melia, à μελία, fraxinus; ut sit hasta fraxinea, qualis Pelias hasta, Op. Hom. de Achille, Σείων Πηλιάδα μελίην*]

μελίον] *A spear, pike, or lance, made of ash*, Mart. 10, 37.

* *Melissophyllum*, i. n. [ἀ μέλισσα, apis, ἔ φύλλον, folium] *The same with the apiastrum, or citrago, an herb which bees are mightily taken with, balmgently, item parsley, si Litt. audiamus. Trita melissophylla, Virg. Geor. 4, 63. sicut restituit Heinfs. è MSS. per Sync. Malè vulgò meliphylla cum damno quantitatis.*

Melitæus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Malta*. [ex insulâ Melitâ] unde ¶ Catelli melitæi, lapdogs, Plin. 3, 26.

Melitensis, e. adj. Id. ¶ Vestis melitensis, a curious sort of garment made at Malta, Cic. Verr. 2, 72. Rosa melitensis, an excellent sort of rose growing there, Id.

* *Melites*, is. m. [ita dict. à colore mali cydonei, quod μέλον κατ' ἐξοχὴν dicitur] *A precious stone of the colour of an orange, or quince*, Plin. 37, 11.

Melitesius, a, um. adj. al. à Melite insulâ. *Melitesia coralia*, Grat. Cyn. 404.

* *Melittites*, is. m. [μελιτίτης, Gr. sc. οἶνος] (1) *A drink made of honey and wine, &c. a kind of mebeglin.* (2) *Also a precious stone yielding a liquor of a sweet taste like honey.* (1) Quid distat à mulso, & modum conficiendi Plin. docet 14, 9. (2) *Melittites lapis succum dulcem melitumque tulus*, Id. 36, 19.

* *Meliton*, ōnis. m. [ex μέλισσα, apiarium] *A place where bees are kept, or where their hives stand; a beegarden.* = Μελιττώνας ita facere oportet, quos alii Μελιττοφεία appellant, eandem rem quidam mellaria, Varr. R. 3, 16.

* *Meliturgus*, i. m. [ἀ μέλι, mel, ἔ ἔργον, opus] *He that bath the charge and ordering of honey, a bee-merchant*, Varr. R. 3, 16. Lat. Mellarius vocatur, Id.

* † *Melium*, i. n. [ἀ μέλον οvis] cingulum ex corio firmo cum clavis capitatis. *A dog's collar made of leather with nails in it*, Varr. R. 3, 5. In quibusdam edit. mælium, leg. q. v. vid. ἔ mulso quod rectius teste Festo.

Meliūs, adv. [comp. à bene] *Better in all respects*. ¶ *Meliūs dicere*, Hor. vivere, Id. § *Meliūs æquius, with more justice and equity*, Cic. *Meliūs se habent, they are in a better case*, Id. *Res meliūs it, it goes better*, Id. *expedit, with better success, easily, swimmingly*. *Suadere meliūs, to give better counsel*, Hor. *Meliūs, pejūs, profit, oblit, be it better, or worse*, Ter. *Meliūs canemus, more conveniently*, Virg. § *O rare causas meliūs, with greater eloquence*, Id. scribere, Hor. *Meliūs fecit magnas res, ordereth them more cleverly*, Id. *Malunt meliūs sibi esse, Ter. Meliūs est ei factum, he is amended, or recovered*, Cic. *Erit isti morbo meliūs*, Plaut. *Meliūs credo fore, I believe she will be better in health*, Id. § *Leni præcordia mulso Prolueris meliūs*, Hor. *Non compositus meliūs cum Bitho Bacchius*, Id. *Aurum irreperitum & sic meliūs situm*, Id. *Contractâ meliūs parvâ cupidine vestigalia porrigam*, Id. *Campestres meliūs Scythæ vivunt*, Id. *Soles meliūs nitent*, Id. *Hoc faciens vivam meliūs*, Id. *Valdiūs oblectat populum meliūsque moratur*, Id. = *Auctiūs arque Dî meliūs fecere*, Id. *Accipit nemo meliūs*, Ter. *Meliūs te posse negares, bis tæque exortum frustra*, Id.

Meliūsulè, adv. dim. [à meliūs] (1) *Something better, or a little, better in health.* (2) *More largely.* (1) *Quam meliūsulè tibi esset*, Cic. Fam. 16, 5. (2) *Meliūsulè quàm sat erit bibere*, Plaut. Mest. 2, 4, 51.

Meliūsculus, a, um. adj. dim. [à melior] (1) *Something better.* (2) *In a state, or condition, something better.* (3) *Something better in health.* (1) *Meliūsculus est*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 3. (2) § *Rem tuam facies ex malâ meliūsculam*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 6. (3) *Qui meliūsculus esse cœpit, adjicere debet exercitationem*, Cels.

* ¶ *Melizōmum*, i. n. [ex μέλι mel, ἔ

ζωμεδ jusculum] *A decoction, or broth, made of honey*. Adjicere melizomum parum vini, Apic. 1, 2.

* *Mellarium*, i. n. *The place where bees are kept to make honey, a beestall*, Varr. R. 3, 16.

* *Mellarius*, a, um. adj. *Serueing, or belonging, to honey*. Vasa mellaria, quæ & apiaria, Plin. 21, 14.

* *Mellarius*, i. m. *A boneymaker, or seller; a beemaster*, Varr. R. 3, 16.

* *Mellatio*, ōnis. f. *The time of taking honey, or driveing of the hives*, Col. 11, 2. Plin. 11, 15.

* *Melleus*, a, um. adj. *Of honey, like honey, sweet; yellow, of a dark yellow*. *Melleus sapor, odor, color*, Plin. 15, 14. & 11, 16.

* *Melliculum*, i. n. dim. blandientis. [à mel] *My pretty little honey, my dear, my sweetheart*. Meum corculum, meum melliculum, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 14.

* *Mellifer*, era, um. adj. [ex mel, ἔ fero] *That beareth, bringeth, or maketh, honey*. *Melliferæ apes*, Ov. Met. 15, 383.

¶ *Mellificatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *The making of honey*, Varr. ap. Litt.

Mellificium, ii. n. *The making, or working, of honey*. *Ad mellificium thymum aptissimum*, Varr. 3, 16. in pl. Col. 3, 16.

Mellifico, are. act. i. e. mel facio. *To make honey*, In vitâ Virg. & Plin. 11, 18.

Mellificus, a, um. adj. *That maketh honey*. *Opus mellificum*, Col. 9, 13. *Locus mellificus*, Id. 9, 8.

* *Mellifluens*, tis. adj. *Sweet of speech, eloquent*. *Mellifluens Nestor*, Auson. Ep. 16, 14. ex illo Hom. τῷ καὶ μέλιτος γλυκίων ῥέεν αὐδῇ.

¶ *Mellifluus*, a, um. adj. *Flewing with honey, that which dropeth honey, delicious, sweet*. *Homerus melliflui oris*, Boetib. 5, 2.

* *Melligenus*, a, um. adj. [ex mel, ἔ genus] *Of the same kind with honey, like honey*. *Pilula melligeni succi*, Plin. 16, 7.

Melligo, gnis. f. (1) *The gum, or juice, of trees, wherewith bees daub their hives on the inside.* (2) *Also the juice of the unripe grape.* (1) Plin. 11, 6. (2) Id. 12, 27.

* *Mellillus*, a, um. adj. dim. [à mellina, qu. mellinula, mellilla, Meurs.] *My sweetening, my darling, my honey*. *Mea vita, mea mellilla*, Plaut. Cas. 1, 1, 47.

* † *Mellina*, æ. f. sc. potio. *A kind of mead*, Plaut. al. scrib. melina, quod vid.

* † *Mellinum*, i. n. *A garment of the colour of honey*, al. leg. melinum. Vid. Melinus.

* ¶ *Mellinus*, a, um. adj. ¶ *Fomenta mellina, plasters, or poultices, perhaps of honey, to discuss acbes, or pains*, Veg.

* *Mellitulus*, a, um. adj. dim. ¶ *Corpusculum mellitulum, vox blandientis*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 19. *My sweetheart, my honey*. ¶ *Mellitula, my sweet mijs, my pretty honey*, Apul. Met. 3.

* *Mellitius*, a, um. adj. ¶ *scimus, sup.* (1) *Preserved, or sweetened, with honey.* (2) *Of a honey taste.* (3) *Met. Delicious, lovely.* (1) *Pane ego jam mellitis potiore placentis*, Hor. Epist. 1, 10, 11. (2) = *Melittes lapis succum remittit dulcem mellitumque*, Plin. 36, 19. *Mellitissimum suavius*, Apul. Asin. p. 46. (3) *Mellitius*, Cic. Att. 1, 18. *passer*, Catull. 3, 6. *Mellita puella*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 47.

* ¶ *Melliona*, æ. f. *The goddess of bees and honey*, Arneb.

* *Melo*, ōnis. m. [ἀ μέλον, malum, cui simile est] *A melon, a delicious sort of p mprion, a muskmelon*. *De eorum satione & culturâ*, vid. Pallad. 1, 4. tit. 9.

* ¶ *Mēodus*, a, um. adj. [à μέλος, carmen, ἔ ὠδῇ, cantus] *Melodious, warbleing, welltuned*. *Ulysses linquit canentes melodas virgines*, Auson. de Prof. 16. † *Suaviter modulans, harmonicos*.

* ¶ *Mēdiontha*, æ. f. μελολόθη ἐκ τῆς τῆ

μελεῶν ονδῆρας, Eust.] *A beetle, a maybug*, Joël. 2, 25. Jun.

* *Mēlōmēli*, indecl. [ἀ μέλον, malum, præsertim cotoneum, ἔ μέλι, mel] *Quiddany, marmelade*, Col. 12, 45. ¶ *Al. scrib. melomel.*

* *Mēlōmēlum*, i. n. mali genus à sapore. [ἀ μέλον, malum, ἔ μέλι, mel] *A sweetening, a sweet apple*, Plin. 15, 14.

* *Mēlōpēro*, ōnis. m. in pl. acc. melopeponae. [ἀ μέλον, malum, ἔ πέπον, pepo, quod sit pepo mali cotonei effigie, teste Plin.] *A melon, or garden cucumber; a sort of pompion like a quince, a muskmelon*, Plin. 19, 5.

* *Mēlos*, n. def. Hor. ablat. melo, pl. mele, Lucr. 2, 504. & alibi. [à μέλος, membrum, est enim oratio membræ incisa; vel à ἡλὸς dictio, uti ἔπος & verbum & carmen sign.] *Melody, harmony, a song, or tune; singing in measure, or tuneable singing; musick*. *Longum melo dicere*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 2. ¶ *Scriptit egregium melos, wrote admirable verses*, Phædr. 4, 21, 2. *Luscinio melos datur, melody*, Id. 3, 18, 11. † *Est & m. g. Habere debent quoddam melos*, Cat. ap. Non.

* ¶ *Mēlōia*, æ. f. [μελωτή, Gr. i. e. pellis ovina, à μέλον, ovis] *A sheepskin, or felt*, Bibl. † *Melom, pro meliorem, dicebant vet. Fest. Rectius meliom, Scal.*

* † *Mēlum*, i. n. ductor melorum. *A song, or tune*, Isid. † *Melos*.

* *Membrana*, æ. f. [quod membra tegat, Prisc.] (1) *A membrane, the upper and little thin skin of any thing.* (2) *The peel of wood between the bark and the tree.* (3) *Parchment, or vellum.* (4) *The surface, or outmost shape, of a thing; the Epicurean effluvia.* (1) *Oculos membranæ tenuissimis vestivit & sepsit*, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. conf. Cels. 4, 1. (2) Plin. 16, 14. (3) *Positis bicolor membrana capillis*, Pers. 3, 10. ¶ *De inventione membranae, quæ vice chartæ esset, vid. Plin. 12, 11. & B. Hieron. Ep. 43. ad Chromatum, Jovinum, & Eusebium, scribens.* (4) *Lucr. 4, 48. Vide, si placet, locum integrum.* ¶ *Ligneæ membrana, the ligneous substance in the middle of a walnut*, Plin. 15, 23.

* *Membranaceus*, a, um. adj. *Like parchment, or a thin skin, skinny*. ¶ *Membranaceæ pinnæ, skinny wings, such as a bat hath*, Plin. 10, 61. *Membranaceus cortex, a bark made up of several films, as is that of the vine*, Id. 16, 31.

* ¶ *Membraneus*, a, um. adj. *Made of parchment, or vellum*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 5.

* *Membranula*, æ. f. dim. [à membrana] *A little skin, a piece of parchment*, Cels. 7, 7.

* ¶ *Membranulum*, i. n. *A little membrane, or skin, that particularly about the heart*, Apul. Met. 6, p. 197.

* ¶ *Membranum*, i. n. *A parchment, or roll*, Ulp. † *Membrana*.

* *Membratim*, adv. (1) *Limb by limb, in pieces, piecemeal.* (2) *From point to point.* (3) *In short clauses, or colons.* (4) *Specifically, particularly.* (1) *Membratim cæsus*, Plin. 9, 15. *Sensum vitalem membratim deperdere*, Lucr. 3, 526. (2) *Membratim negotii explicatio*, Cic. Part. Orat. 25. (3) § *Incisim, membratimve dicere*, Id. Or. 63. *Membratim, cæsimve*, Quint. 9, 4. (4) § *Animalium naturæ generatim, membratimque ita se habent*, Plin. præm. 1. 12.

* *Membratūra*, æ. f. *A forming, or shaping, of the limbs*. *Aspiciantur, animoque advertantur, quâ membraturâ sint, qui circa eos fontes habitant homines*, Vitruv. 8, 5.

* ¶ *Membror*, ari. pass. *To be formed limb by limb, to be shaped in every member, or part*, Censorin. † *Per membra formor*.

* *Membrōsus*, a, um. adj. ior. comp. *Having great members, well limbed, well hung*. *Ruber hortorum custos, membrōsior æquo, sc. Priapus*, Auson. carm. Priap. qui carm. 36. *membratior dicitur*.

* *Membrum*, i. n. [ex μέρος, quod membra

Ant partes corporis, *qu.* per redupl. μέμερος] *The parts of any thing, (1) As of a human body, a member, a limb. (2) Of a statue. (3) Of the world, the elements. (4) Of an art, or science. (5) Of a house, as a room, a chamber. (6) Of a sentence, as a clause in a period, a colon. (7) Κατ' ἐξοχὴν pro pudendis. (1) Membrorum, i. e. partium corporis alia videntur propter eorum usum à naturâ esse donata; alia, &c. Cic. de Fin. 3, 18. (2) Suet. Vesp. 1. (3) = Maxima mundi membra, Lucr. 5, 245. (4) = Partes & membra philosophiæ, Cic. N. D. 1, 5. (5) Non adjuncta habere poterat cubicula & ejusmodi membra, Id. Q. frat. 3, 1. (6) Quum Græci κόμματα & μέλα nomen, nos incisæ & membra dicamus, Id. Orat. 66. (7) Alcinoi mirata est filia membrum, Poët. phal. Epig. 69.*

Mēmēcydon, i. n. *The fruit of the shrub κόμμενος, like a medlar, otherwise called arbutus, Plin. 15, 24.*

Mēmēt. acc. à pron. Ego, me. *Met.* adj. jicitur. *Me, myself, Sall. B. 4.*

Mēmīni, memento, meminero, meminisse. verb. defect. [ab ant. meno fit per redupl. in præter. memini] (1) *To remember, or have in memory. (2) To make mention of. (3) To take care, to provide for. (4) An elegant word in giving thanks. (5) Memento, a form in threatening. (6) || In the ancient church, to pray, to remember in one's prayers. (1) § Si dies noctesque memineris, non obliviscere profectò, Cic. Cantando memini me condere soles, Virg. Ecl. 9, 52. Meminisse ut memineris, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 52. Minus meminisse videbor constantiæ tuæ, Cic. Numeros memini, si verbo tenerem, Virg. Ecl. 9, 45. De pallâ memento, amabo, Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 89. § Memini memoriâ, Plaut. memoriter, Id. Amph. 1, 1, 261. (2) Neque hujus rei meminit usquam poëta ipse, Quint. 11, 2. § De quibus multi meminerunt, Id. (3) Non solum administrator erat illius cupiditatum, verum etiam ipse sui meminerat æquè, Cic. (4) Dum sanitas constabit, pulchre meminero, Phædr. 4, 25. (5) In jus voco te. L. E. non eo. M. E. non is? memento, Plaut. Afin. 2, 4, 74. ¶ Meminisse jacet, the memory lies useless, Lucr. 4, 769. (6) Tantum oro, ut cum petitis, Tertulliani peccatoris memineritis, Tertull. de Baptism. extr.*

* *Memnōniz* aves, Solin. *Memnōnides*, v. m. pl. Ov. Metam. 13, 169. [à Memnone Æthiopum rege] *Birds which came every year out of Æthiopia to Memnon's tomb at Troy, and there fought till they killed one another. Demus Memnoniz, Prop. 1, 6, 4.*

Mēmōr, ōris. adj. omn. gen. [à memini] (1) *Mindfull, remembering. (2) Thankfull. (3) Proceeding from one mindfull. (4) Lasting, durable, or that makes itself remembered. (1) Fac sis promissi memor, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 66. (2) = Memorem me dices, & gratum, Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 44. (4) Oratio memor, Liv. (4) Impressit memorem dente labris notam, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 12. ¶ M. E. I. MEMOR ESTO, Forma receptissima in eccles. antiq. i. e. ora pro me. Vid. August. de Civ. Dei, 21, 27.*

Mēmōrābilis, e. adj. or comp. (1) *Fit to be said, or spoken. (2) Fit to be talked of, memorable, note b'e. (3) Brave, renowned. (1) Hocine credibile est, aut memorabile? Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 1. (2) Non fit sine periculo facinus magnum & memorabile, Id. Heaut. 2, 3, 73. Bellicis quàm pacis artibus memorabilior, Liv. 36, 17. (3) = Memorabilis & divina virtus, Cic. Philip. 13, 19.*

|| *Mēmōriaculum*, i. n. *A memorial, or monument. Sanctissimè sacrorum signa & memoraacula custodire, Apul. Apol. p. 497. † Monumentum.*

Mēmōrandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be told, to be mentioned. (2) Fit to be told, or recorded; memorable. (3) Renowned, glorious. (1) Memoranda vobis facta, Ov. Met. 13, 13. (2)*

Res memoranda novis annalibus, Juv. 2, 102. (3) Juvenis memorande, Virg. Æn. 10, 793. pastor, Id. Geor. 3, 1.

Mēmōrans, tis. particip. *Saying, speaking of, relating. Hæc memorans, animo nunc huc, nunc fluctuat illuc, Virg. Æn. 10, 680. Memorantibus si fides, Lucan. 7, 192.*

Mēmōrator, ōris. m. verb. *He that relateth, or giveth an account. † Tui casus memorator Homerus, Propert. 3, 1, 33.*

Mēmōrātrix, icis. f. verb. *A declarer, or show'er of. Memoratrix tibia pugnae, Val. Flac. 6, 142.*

Mēmōrātus, a, um. part. & adj. || *ssimus, sup. (1) Rebeared, spoken of, recounted. (2) || Much spoken of, famous. (1) Quid istis memoratis opus est? Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 40. (2) Ennius in illo memoratissimo libro, Gell. 19, 8. Sepulcrum memoratissimum, Id. 10, 18.*

Mēmōrātu. abl. & ui. dat. *A rebeared, a remembrance. Versus assiduo memoratu digni, Gell. 10, 4. Istæ lepida sunt memoratui, Plaut. Baccb. 1, 1, 28.*

† *Mēmordi*, pro momordi, Non. ex Enn. † *Mēmōre*, pro memoriter, Non. ex Pompil.

Mēmōria, æ. f. [à memor] (1) *Memory, the faculty. (2) Remembrance, a calling to mind. (3) Consciousness, reflection. (4) Memory, as relating to the thing remembered. (5) The time within which a thing is remembered, or the persons remembering in the time. (6) || Memorials, chronicles, records. (7) A sepulchre, or monument. (1) Memoria est per quam animus repetit illa quæ fuerunt, thesaurus rerum inventarum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 5. (2) § Non sum qui oblivionis artem quàm memoriæ mallet, Id. (3) Memoria recte factorum, Id. (4) Memoria prodenda liberis nostris, Id. ad Q. frat. 1, 1. Memoria turpitudinis, Id. nominis alicujus, Id. (5) Vestra patrumque memoriâ, Id. ad Quir. post red. 3. Omnis memoriæ princeps, Id. (6) In veteribus memoriæ princeps, Gell. 4, 16. (7) TROILUS se vivo comparavit memoriam sibi & suis, Liv. ¶ Ut mea memoria est, to the best of my remembrance, C. C. Att. 13, 31. In memoriâ residere, to be well remembered, Idem. Redire in memoriam, Id. Verr. 1, 46. regredi, Plaut. to betink, or recollect, one's self. Publicis literis consignata memoria, the evidence of records, Id.*

Mēmōriālis, e. adj. *Belonging to memory, or remembrance. ¶ Memorialis liber, a book of remembrance, Suet. Cæs. 56. || Memoriales adjutores, clerks of the treasury, Ap. JCC.*

Mēmōriola, æ. f. m. [à memoria] *A little, or small, memory. Γεγοντικώτερον est memoriola vacillare, Cic. Attic. 12, 1.*

|| *Mēmōriōsè*. adv. ius, comp. *Fest. Mindfully.*

|| *Mēmōriōsus*, a, um. adj. ior, comp. *Fest. That hath a good memory, Corn. Front. † Bonâ memoriâ præditus.*

Mēmōriter. adv. (1) *By heart, without book. (2) Readily, perfectly. (3) Extempore, without premeditation. (1) Memoriter habita oratio, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 19. (2) Cognoscere memoriter, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 6. proferens, Id. Phorm. 2, 2, 47. Meminisse memoriter, Plaut. (3) § Memoriter respondere, Cic. in Vatini. 4. narrare, Id. ¶ Memoriter salutare, without a monitor, or nomenclator, Suet. Nero, 10.*

Mēmōro, are. aët. [à memor] (1) *To remember. (2) To tell, rehearse, or recite; to make mention, or speak, of. (3) To call, or name. (1) Memorare sign. nunc dicere, nunc memoriæ mandare, Fest. ¶ An certum hujus sign. exemplum ex classe adduci potest, intertus sum. (2) § Nomen tuum primum memora mihi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 42. Mihi causas memora, Virg. Æn. 1, 12. Virorum honoratorum laudes in concione memorare, Cic. de Legg. 2, 24. Cujus de potentiâ memorabo, Tacit.*

Ann. 11. (3) Anaxagoræ scrutemur hominem, quam Græci memorant, Lucr. 1, 831. ¶ Memorant, they say, Liv. De naturâ memoravit, he writ of, Cic.

Mēmōror, ari, arius. pass. (1) *To be rehearsed, or spoken of. (2) To be a report, or common saying. (3) || To remember. (1) Experiri istuc mavellem me, quàm mi memorarier, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 14. (2) Verum est verbum, quod memoratur, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 32. (3) Vulg. Interpr.*

Mēna, æ. f. *A little fish, black, or blue, in summer, and white in winter, Plin. 19, 26. Gazza taketh it for a herring, or pilchard.*

Mēnda, æ. f. & *Mendum*, i. n. [cujus de etymo nihil compert.] (1) *A blamish, a spot. (2) A fault, a mistake, an error, or escape, in writing. (1) In tote nusquam corpore menda fuit, Ov. Amor. 1, 5, 18. (2) Mendum scripturæ lituræ tollitur, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 2.*

¶ *Mēndaciōsus*, a, um. adj. unde mendaciloquior, us. *Telling lies. Nihil mendaciloquius, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 163.*

Mēndācium, i. n. [à mendax] *An untruth, a deceiving, a story, a lie. Blandæ mendacia linguæ, Ov. Epist. 15, 55. Calidum audiui, herclè, optimum esse mendacium, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 136. Magnum & impudens mendacium, Cic. pro Cluent. 60. ¶ Inter mentiri & mendacium dicere sic distinguit Gell. ex Nig. 11, 11. vir bonus præstare debet, ne mentiat, prudens ne mendacium dicat. Sæpe tamen confunduntur. Sic enim Nep. Mendacium neque dicebat, neque pati poterat, Attic. 15, 1.*

Mēndāciunculum, i. n. ant. *Mēndāciuncula, æ. f. A little lie, or invention, Cic. Orat. 2, 59. ubi alii mendaciolis. ¶ Rarò occ.*

† *Mēndāculus*, i. m. *A liar, one apt to tell lies, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Mēndax, ācis. adj. or, comp. *ssimus, sup. [à mendum, Scal. quod ille à minus ducit; à mendā, Perot.] (1) Lying, deceitfull. (2) Met. False, counterfeit, deceiving. (3) Pass. False, invented. (1) Mendaci homini, ne verè quidem dicenti credere solemus, Cic. de Div. 2, 71. Tum ego ero mendacissimus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 49. (2) ¶ Fundus mendax, disappointing the expectation, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 30. (3) Parthis mendacior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 112. Fui mendax pro te mihi, I deceived my self on your behalf, Ov. Ep. 2, 11. In parentem mendax, lying to her father, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 35. Hujus rei mendax, false in this thing, Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 3. Mendax somnus, deceiving by dreams, Tibull. 3, 4, 12. ¶ Murice mendax, that dieth with purple, Mart. 12, 64, 4.*

Mēndicābulum, i. n. ¶ *Mendicabula hominum, those begerly fellows, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 3.*

Mēdicans, tis. part. *Beging. Ille mendicans penè inventus interiit, Plaut. Baccb. 4, 9, 26.*

Mēdicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A beging, Sen. Ep. 101.*

Mēdicè. adv. *Begerly, Sen. Ep. 33.*

Mēdicātus, a, um. part. *Beged, gotten by beging. Mendicato pascitur ipse cibo, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 14.*

† *Mēdicāmonium*, ii. n. *Beging, the art and trade of beging, begerlyness, Laber. op. Non. † Mendicitas.*

Mēdicitas, ātis. f. *Extreme poverty, begerlyness. Mendicitatem multi perpetiuntur, ut vivant, Cic. de Fin. 5, 11. ¶ Expugnata paupertas novâ mendicitate revocanda est, Petron. c. 123.*

|| *Mēdicium*, i. n. al. leg. *Mendicum. [quod id minus esset velum] A sail which is set in the forepart of a ship, Fest.*

Mēdico, are. aët. *To beg, to ask alms. ¶ Mendicare in aurem, to beg in one's ear, Juv. 6, 542. Ab aliquo mendicare malum, to provoke one to beat him, Plaut. Amph. 4, 2, 12.*

† *Mēdicor*, ari, arius sum. dep. *To beg, Non. ex Plaut.*

† *Mēdicula*, æ. f. vestis, scil. *A kind of garment fit for a beger, a patched coat, Quid erat induta?*

μελίον] *A spear, pike, or lance, made of ash*, Mart. 10, 37.

* *Mēlisōphyllon*, i. n. [ἀ μέλισσα, apis, & φύλλον, folium] *The same with the apiastrum, or citrigo, an herb which bees are mightily taken with, balmgently, item parsley, si Litt. audiamus. Trita melisphylla, Virg. Geor. 4, 63. sicut restituit Heinfs. ē MSS. per Sync. Malē vulgō melisphylla cum damno quantitatis.*

Mēlītēus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Malta*. [ex insulā Melitā] unde q̄ Catelli melitæi, lapdogs, Plin. 3, 26.

Mēlītēnsis, e. adj. *Id.* q̄ Vestis melitenfis, a curious sort of garment made at Malta, Cic. Verr. 2, 72. Rosa melitenfis, an excellent sort of rose growing there, Id.

* *Mēlites*, is. m. [ita dict. à colore mali cydonei, quod μέλον κατ' ἐξοχὴν dicitur] *A precious stone of the colour of an orange, or quince*, Plin. 37, 11.

Melitesius, a, um. adj. *al. à Melite insulā. Melitesia coralia, Grat. Cyn. 404.*

* *Mēlītēs*, is. m. [μελιτῆς, Gr. sc. οἶνος] (1) *A drink made of honey and wine, &c. a kind of metbeglin.* (2) *Also a precious stone yielding a liquor of a sweet taste like honey.* (1) *Quid distat à mulso, & modum conficiendi Plin. doctet 14, 9.* (2) *Melites lapis succum dulcem melitumque tufus, Id. 36, 19.*

* *Mēlītton*, ōnis. m. [ex μέλισσα, apiarium] *A place where bees are kept, or where their hives stand; a beegarden.* = *Μελιττῶνας* ita facere oportet, quos alii *Μελιττοφεία* appellant, eandem rem quidam *mellaria*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

* *Mēlīturgus*, i. m. [ἀ μέλι, mel, & ἔργον, opus] *He that hath the charge and ordering of honey, a beemerchant, Varr. R. R. 3, 16. Lat. Mellarius vocatur, Id.*

* † *Mēlium*, i. n. [ἀ μέλον οvis] *cingulum ex corio firmo cum clavis capitatis. A dog's collar made of leather with nails in it, Varr. R. R. 1, 5. In quibusdam edit. mælium, leg. q. v. vid. & mulso quod rectius teste Festo.*

Mēliūs, adv. [comp. à bene] *Better in all respects.* q̄ *Meliūs dicere, Hor. vivere, Id. & Meliūs æquius, with more justice and equity, Cic. Meliūs se habent, they are in a better case, Id. Res meliūs it, it goeth better, Id. expeditē, with better success, easily, swimmingly. Suadere meliūs, to give better counsel, Hor. Meliūs, pejūs, profit, obfit, be it better, or worse, Ter. Meliūs canemus, more conveniently, Virg. & Orare causas meliūs, with greater eloquence, Id. scribere, Hor. Meliūs fecit magnas res, ordereth them more cleverly, Id. Malunt meliūs sibi esse, Ter. Meliūs est ei factum, he is amended, or recovered, Cic. Erit isti morbo meliūs, Plaut. Meliūs credo fore, I believe she will be better in health, Id. & Leni præcordia mulso Procleris meliūs, Hor. Non compositus, meliūs cum Bitho Bacchius, Id. Aurum irreperitum & sic meliūs situm, Id. Contractā meliūs parvā cupidine vestigalia porrigam, Id. Campestris meliūs Scythæ vivunt, Id. Soles meliūs nitent, Id. Hoc faciens vivam meliūs, Id. Valdiūs oblectat populum meliūsque moratur, Id. = *Auctiūs* atque *Dī meliūs fecere, Id. Accipit nemo meliūs, Ter. Meliūs te posse negares, bis tēque exortum frustra, Id.**

Mēliūsculē, adv. dim. [à meliūs] (1) *Somewhat, or a little, better in health.* (2) *More largely.* (1) *Quum meliūsculē tibi esset, Cic. Fam. 16, 5.* (2) *Meliūsculē quā sat erit bibere, Plaut. Most. 2, 4, 51.*

Mēliūsculus, a, um. adj. dim. [à melior] (1) *Something better.* (2) *In a state, or condition, something better.* (3) *Something better in health.* (1) *Meliūsculum est, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 3.* (2) *Rem tuam facies ex malā meliūsculam, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 6.* (3) *Qui meliūsculus esse cœpit, adjicere debet exercitationem, Cels.*

* || *Mēlīzōmum*, i. n. [ex μέλι mel, &

ζωμὸς jusculum] *A decoction, or broth, made of honey.* Adjicere melizomū parum vini, Apic. 1, 2.

* *Mellārium*, i. n. *The place where bees are kept to make honey, a beehall, Varr. R. R. 31, 16.*

* *Mellārius*, a, um. adj. *Serveing, or belonging, to honey.* Vasa mellaria, quæ & apiaria, Plin. 21, 14.

* *Mellārius*, i. m. *A boneymaker, or seller; a beemaster, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.*

* *Mellātio*, ōnis. f. *The time of taking honey, or driveing of the hives, Col. 11, 2. Plin. 11, 15.*

* *Melleus*, a, um. adj. *Of honey, like honey, sweet; yellow, of a dark yellow.* Melleus sapor, odor, color, Plin. 15, 14. & 11, 16.

* *Mellīculum*, i. n. dim. blandientis. [à mel] *My pretty little honey, my dear, my sweetheart.* Meum corculum, meum melliculum, Plaut. Caf. 4, 4, 14.

* *Mellīfer*, ēra, um. adj. [ex mel, & fero] *That beareth, bringeth, or maketh, honey.* Melliferæ apes, Ov. Met. 15, 383.

|| *Mellīficatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *The making of honey, Varr. ap. Litt.*

Mellīficiūm, ii. n. *The making, or working, of honey.* Ad mellificium thymum aptissimum, Varr. 3, 16. in pl. Col. 3, 16.

Mellīfīco, āre. act. i. e. mel facio. *To make honey, In vitā Virg. & Plin. 11, 18.*

Mellīficius, a, um. adj. *That maketh honey.* Opus mellificum, Col. 9, 13. Locus mellificus, Id. 9, 8.

* *Mellīfluens*, tis. adj. *Sweet of speech, eloquent.* Mellīfluens Nestor, Auson. Ep. 16, 14. ex illo Hom. τῷ καὶ μέλιτος γλυγίων ῥέειν αὐδῇ.

|| *Mellīfluus*, a, um. adj. *Flowing with honey, that which dropeth honey, delicious, sweet.* Homerus mellīflui oris, Boët. 5, 2.

* *Mellīgēnus*, a, um. adj. [ex mel, & genus] *Of the same kind with honey, like honey.* Pilula melligeni succi, Plin. 16, 7.

Mellīgo, gēnis. f. (1) *The gum, or juice, of trees, wherewith bees daub their hives on the inside.* (2) *Also the juice of the unripe grape.* (1) Plin. 11, 6. (2) Id. 12, 27.

* *Mellīllus*, a, um. adj. dim. [à mellina, qu. mellinula, mellilla, Meurs.] *My sweetening, my darling, my honey.* Mea vita, mea mellilla, Plaut. Caf. 1, 1, 47.

* † *Mellīna*, æ. f. sc. potio. *A kind of mead, Plaut. al. scrib. melina, quod vid.*

* † *Mellīnum*, i. n. *A garment of the colour of honey, al. leg. melinum. Vid. Melinus.*

* || *Mellīnus*, a, um. adj. q̄ *Fomenta mellina, plasters, or poultices, perhaps of honey, to discuss aches, or pains, Veg.*

* *Mellītūlus*, a, um. adj. dim. q̄ *Corpusculum mellitulum, vox blandientis, Plaut. Caf. 4, 4, 19. My sweetheart, my honey.* || *Mellitula, my sweet mis, my pretty honey, Apul. Met. 3.*

* *Mellītus*, a, um. adj. || *ssimus, sup. (1) Preserved, or sweetened, with honey.* (2) *Of a honey taste.* (3) *Met. Delicious, lovely.* (1) *Pane ego jam mellitis potiore placentis, Hor. Epist. 1, 10, 11.* (2) = *Melites lapis succum remittit dulcem melitumque, Plin. 36, 19. Mellitissimum suavium, Apul. Afin. p. 46.* (3) *Mellitus, Cic. Att. 1, 18. passer, Catull. 3, 6. Mellita puella, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 47.*

* || *Mellōna*, æ. f. *The goddess of bees and honey, Arneb.*

* *Mēlo*, ōnis. m. [ἀ μέλον, malum, cui simile est] *A melon, a delicious sort of p mption, a muskmelon.* De eorum satione & culturā, vid. Pallad. 1, 4. tit. 9.

* || *Mēlōdus*, a, um. adj. [ἀ μέλος, carmen, & ᾠδή, cantus] *Melodious, warbleing, welltuned.* Ulyssēs linquit canentes melodas virgines, Auson. de Prof. 16. † *Suaviter modulans, harmonicos.*

* || *Mēlōlontha*, æ. f. *μηλολόνη ἐκ τῆς τῷ*

μελεῶν ονδῆρας, Eust.] *A beetle, a maybug, Joël. 2, 25. Jun.*

* *Mēlōmēli*, indecl. [ἀ μέλον, malum, præsertim cotoneum, & μέλι, mel] *Quiddany, marmelade, Col. 12, 45. Al. scrib. melomel.*

* *Mēlōmēlum*, i. n. mali genus à sapore. [ἀ μέλον, malum, & μέλι, mel] *A sweetening, a sweet apple, Plin. 15, 14.*

* *Mēlōpēro*, ōnis. m. in pl. acc. melopeponas. [ἀ μέλον, malum, & πέπον, pepo, quodd sit pepo mali cotonei effigie, teste Plin.] *A melon, or garden cucumber; a sort of pompion like a quince, a muskmelon, Plin. 19, 5.*

* *Mēlos*, n. def. *Hor. ablat. melo, pl. mele, Lucr. 2, 504. & alibi. [à μέλος, membrum, est enim oratio membræ incisa; vel à μέλος dictio, uti ἔπος; & verbum & carmen sign.] Melody, harmony, a song, or tune; singing in measure, or tuneable singing; musick.* Longum melo dicere, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 2. q̄ *Scripsit egregium melos, wrote admirable verses, Phædr. 4, 21, 2. Luscinio melos datur, melody, Id. 3, 18, 11. † Est & m. g. Habere debent quoddam melos, Cat. ap. Non.*

* || *Mēlōia*, æ. f. [μηλωτή, Gr. i. e. pellis ovina, à μέλον, ovis] *A sheepskin, or felt, Bibl. † Melom, pro melicrem, dicebant vet. Fest. Reclius meliom, Scal.*

* † *Mēlum*, i. n. ductor melorum. *A song, or tune, Isid. † Melos.*

* *Membrāna*, æ. f. [quodd membra tegat, Prisc.] (1) *A membrane, the upper and little thin skin of any thing.* (2) *The peel of wood between the bark and the tree.* (3) *Parchment, or vellum.* (4) *The surface, or outmost shape, of a thing; the Epicurean effluvia.* (1) *Oculos membranis tenuissimis vestiit & sepsit, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. conf. Cels. 4, 1.* (2) *Plin. 16, 14.* (3) *Positis bicolor membrana capillis, Pers. 3, 10. De inventione membrana, quæ vice chartæ esset, vid. Plin. 12, 11. & B. Hieron. Ep. 43. ad Chromatum, Jovinum, & Eusebium, scribens.* (4) *Lucr. 4, 48. Vide, si placet, locum integrum. q̄ Ligneæ membrana, the ligneous substance in the middle of a walnut, Plin. 15, 23.*

* *Membrānaceus*, a, um. adj. *Like parchment, or a thin skin, skinny.* q̄ *Membranaceæ pinnæ, skinny wings, such as a bat hath, Plin. 10, 61. Membranaceus cortex, a bark made up of several films, as is that of the vine, Id. 16, 31.*

* || *Membrāneus*, a, um. adj. *Made of parchment, or vellum, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 5.*

* *Membrānula*, æ. f. dim. [à membrana] *A little skin, a piece of parchment, Cels. 7, 7.*

* || *Membrānulum*, i. n. *A little membrane, or skin, that particularly about the heart, Apul. Met. 6, p. 197.*

* || *Membrānum*, i. n. *A parchment, or roll, Ulp. † Membrana.*

* *Membrātum*, adv. (1) *Limb by limb, in pieces, piecemeal.* (2) *From point to point.* (3) *In short clauses, or colons.* (4) *Specifically, particularly.* (1) *Membratim cæsus, Plin. 9, 15. Sensus vitalem membratim deperdere, Lucr. 3, 526.* (2) *Membratim negotii explicatio, Cic. Part. Orat. 25.* (3) & *Incisim, membratimve dicere, Id. Or. 63. Membratim, cæsimve, Quint. 9, 4.* (4) *Animalium naturæ generatim, membratimque ita se habent, Plin. præm. 1, 12.*

* *Membrātūra*, æ. f. *A forming, or shaping, of the limbs.* Aspiciantur, animoque advertantur, quā membraturā sint, qui circa eos fontes habitant homines, Vitruv. 8, 5.

* || *Membror*, āri. pass. *To be formed limb by limb, to be shaped in every member, or part, Censorin. † Per membra formor.*

* *Membrōsus*, a, um. adj. ior. comp. *Having great members, well limbed, well bung. Ruber hortorum custos, membrofior æquo, sc. Priapus, Auson. carm. Priap. qui carm. 36. mentulatio dicitur.*

* *MEMBRUM*, i. n. [ex μέρος, quodd membra

ant partes corporis, *qu.* per redupl. μέμμερος] *The parts of any thing.* (1) As of a human body, a member, a limb. (2) Of a statue. (3) Of the world, the elements. (4) Of an art, or science. (5) Of a house, as a room, a chamber. (6) Of a sentence, as a clause in a period, a colon. (7) Κατ' ἐξοχὴν pro pudendis. (1) Membrorum, i. e. partium corporis alia videntur propter eorum usum à naturâ esse donata; alia, &c. Cic. de Fin. 3, 18. (2) Suet. Vesp. 1. (3) = Maxima mundi membra, Lucr. 5, 245. (4) = Partes & membra philosophiæ, Cic. N. D. 1, 5. (5) Non adjuncta habere poterat cubicula & ejusmodi membra, Id. Q. frat. 3, 1. (6) Quum Græci κόμματα & κῆλα nominant, nos incisâ & membra dicamus, Id. Orat. 66. (7) Alcinoi mirata est filia membrum, Poët. phal. Ep. g. 69.

Mēmēcydon, i. n. *The fruit of the shrub κόμματος, like a medlar, otherwise called arbutus, Plin. 15, 24.*

Mēmēt. acc. à pron. Ego, me. Met. adjicitur. Me, myself, Sall. B. 4.

Mēmīni, memento, meminero, meminisse. verb. defect. [ab ant. meno fit per redupl. in præter. memini] (1) To remember, or have in memory. (2) To make mention of. (3) To take care, to provide for. (4) An elegant word in giving thanks. (5) Memento, a form in threatening. (6) || In the ancient church, to pray, to remember in one's prayers. (1) § Si des noctesque memineris, non obliviscere profecto, Cic. Cantando memini me condere soles, Virg. Ecl. 9, 52. Meminisse ut memineris, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 52. Minus meminiisse videbor constantiæ tuæ, Cic. Numeros memini, si verbo tenerem, Virg. Ecl. 9, 45. De palli memento, amabo, Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 89. § Memini memoriâ, Plaut. memoriter, Id. Amph. 1, 1, 261. (2) Neque hujus rei meminit usquam poeta ipse, Quint. 11, 2. § De quibus multi meminerunt, Id. (3) Non solum administrer erat illius cupiditatum, verum etiam ipse sui meminerat æquè, Cic. (4) Dum sanitas constabit, pulchre meminero, Phædr. 4, 25. (5) In jus voco te. LE. non eo. ME. non is? memento, Plaut. Afin. 2, 4, 74. § Meminisse jacet, the memory lieth useles, Lucr. 4, 769. (6) Tantum oro, ut cum petitis, Tertulliani peccatoris memineritis, Tertull. de Baptism. extr.

* Memnōniz aves, Solin. Memnōnides, um. pl. Ov. Metam. 13, 169. [à Memnone Æthiopum rege] Birds which came every year out of Æthiopia to Memnon's tomb at Troy, and there fought till they killed one another. Domus Memnoniz, Prop. 1, 6, 4.

Mēmōr, ōris. adj. omn. gen. [à memini] (1) Mindfull, remembering. (2) Thankfull. (3) Proceeding from one mindfull. (4) Lasting, durable, or that maketh itself remembered. (1) Fac sis promissi memor, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 66. (2) = Memorem me dices, & gratum, Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 44. (4) Oratio memor, Liv. (4) Imprescit memorem dente labris notam, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 12. § MEI MEMOR ESTO, Forma receptissima in eccles. antiq. i. e. ora pro me. Vid. August. de Civ. Dei, 21, 27.

Mēmōrābilis, e. adj. or comp. (1) Fit to be said, or spoken. (2) Fit to be talked of, memorable, note be. (3) Brave, renowned. (1) Horcine credibile est, aut memorabile? Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 1. (2) Non fit sine periculo facinus magnum & memorabile, Id. Heaut. 2, 3, 73. Bellicis quam pacis artibus memorabilior, Liv. 36, 17. (3) = Memorabilis & divina virtus, Cic. Philip. 13, 19.

|| Mēmōrācūlum, i. n. A memorial, or monument. Sanctissimè sacrorum signa & memoracula custodire, Apul. Apol. p. 497. † Monumentum.

Mēmōrandus, a, um. part. (1) To be told, to be mentioned. (2) Fit to be told, or recorded; memorable. (3) Renowned, glorious. (1) Memoranda vobis facta, Ov. Met. 13, 13. (2)

Res memoranda novis annalibus, Juven. 2, 102. (3) Juvenis memorande, Virg. Æn. 10, 793. pastor, Id. Geor. 3, 1.

Mēmōrans, tis. particip. Saying, speaking of, relating. Hæc memorans, animo nunc huc, nunc fluctuat illuc, Virg. Æn. 10, 680. Memorantibus si fides, Lucan. 7, 192.

Mēmōrator, ōris. m. verb. He that relateth, or giveth an account. † Tui casus memorator Homerus, Propert. 3, 1, 33.

Mēmōratrix, icis. f. verb. A declarer, or shewer of. Memoratrix tibia pugnae, Val. Flac. 6, 142.

Mēmōrātus, a, um. part. & adj. || sīmus, sup. (1) Rehearsed, spoken of, recounted. (2) || Much spoken of, famous. (1) Quid istis memoratis opus est? Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 40. (2) Ennius in illo memoratissimo libro, Gell. 19, 8. Sepulcrum memoratissimum, Id. 10, 18.

Mēmōrātu. abl. & ui. dat. A rehearseal, a remembrance. Versus assiduo memoratu digni, Gell. 10, 4. Istæ lepida sunt memoratui, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 28.

† Mēmordi, pro momordi, Non. ex Enn.

† Mēmōre, pro memoriter, Non. ex Pompil.

Mēmōria, æ. f. [à memor] (1) Memory, the faculty. (2) Remembrance, a calling to mind. (3) Consciousness, reflection. (4) Memory, as relating to the thing remembered. (5) The time within which a thing is remembered, or the persons remembering in the time. (6) || Memorials, chronicles, records. (7) A sepulchre, or monument. (1) Memoria est per quam animus repetit illa quæ fuerunt, thesaurus rerum inventarum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 5. (2) § Non sum qui oblivionis artem quam memoriæ mallet, Id. (3) Memoria rectè factorum, Id. (4) Memoria prodenda liberis nostris, Id. ad Q. frat. 1, 1. Memoria turpitudinis, Id. nominis alicujus, Id. (5) Vestra patrumque memoriâ, Id. ad Quir. post red. 3. Omnis memoriæ princeps, Id. (6) In veteribus memoriæ princeps, Gell. 4, 16. (7) TROILUS se vivo comparavit memoriam sibi & suis, Liv. || Ut mea memoria est, to the best of my remembrance, C. C. Att. 13, 31. In memoriâ residere, to be well remembered, Idem. Redire in memoriâ, Id. Verr. 1, 46. regredi, Plaut. to betink, or recollect, one's self. Publicis literis consignata memoria, the evidence of records, Id.

Mēmōriālis, e. adj. Belonging to memory, or remembrance. || Memorialis liber, a book of remembrance, Suet. Cæs. 56. || Memoriales adjutores, clerks of the treasury, Ap. JCC.

Mēmōriōla, æ. f. m. [à memoria] A little, or small, memory. Γεγονυῖσθαι est memoriōlā vacillare, Cic. Attic. 12, 1.

|| Mēmōriōsè. adv. ius, comp. Fest. Mindfully.

|| Mēmōrōsus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. Fest. That hath a good memory, Corn. Front. † Bonâ memoriâ præditus.

Mēmōriter. adv. (1) By heart, without book. (2) Readyly, perfectly. (3) Extempore, without premeditation. (1) Memoriter habita oratio, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 19. (2) Cognoscere memoriter, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 6. proferens, Id. Phorm. 2, 2, 47. Meminisse memoriter, Plaut. (3) § Memoriter respondere, Cic. in Vatin. 4. narrare, Id. || Memoriter salutare, without a monitor, or nomenclator, Suet. Nero, 10.

Mēmōro, āre. act. [à memor] (1) To remember. (2) To tell, rehearse, or recite; to make mention, or speak, of. (3) To call, or name. (1) Memorare sign. nunc dicere, nunc memoriæ mandare, Fest. || An certum bujus sign. exemplum ex classe adduci potest, incertus sum. (2) § Nomen tuum primum memora mihi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 42. Mihi causas memora, Virg. Æn. 1, 12. Virorum honoratorum laudes in concione memorare, Cic. de Legg. 2, 24. Cujus de potentiâ memorabo, Tacit.

Ann. 11. (3) Anaxagoræ scrutemur hominem, quam Græci memorant, Lucr. 1, 831. || Memorant, they say, Liv. De naturâ memoravit, he writ of, Cic.

Mēmōror, āri, ārus. pass. (1) To be rehearsed, or spoken of. (2) To be a report, or common saying. (3) || To remember. (1) Experiiri istuc mavellem me, quàm mî memorarier, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 14. (2) Verum est verbum, quod memoratur, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4; 32. (3) Vulg. Interpr.

Mēna, æ. f. A little fish, black, or blue, in summer, and white in winter, Plin. 19, 26. Gaxa taketh it for a herring, or pilchard.

Mēnda, æ. f. & Mendum, i. n. [cujus de etymo nihil compert.] (1) A blamish, a spot. (2) A fault, a mistake, an error, or escape, in writing. (1) In toto nusquam corpore menda fuit, Ov. Amor. 1, 5, 18. (2) Mendum scripturæ lituræ tollitur, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 2.

† Mendacilōquus, a, um. adj. unde mendacilōquior, vs. Telling lies. Nihil mendacilōquius, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 163.

Mendacium, i. n. [à mendax] An untruth, a deceiving, a story, a lie. Blandæ mendacialinguae, Ov. Epist. 15, 55. Calidum audiui, herclè, optimum esse mendacium, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 136. Magnum & impudens mendacium, Cic. pro Cluent. 60. || Inter mentiri & mendacium dicere sic distinguit Gell. ex Nig. 11, 11. vir bonus præstare debet, ne mentiatur, prudens ne mendacium dicat. Sape tamen confunduntur. Sic enim Nep. Mendacium neque dicebat, neque pati poterat, Attic. 15, 1.

Mendaciuncūlum, i. n. ant. Mendaciuncūla, æ. f. A little lie, or invention, Cic. Orat. 2, 59. ubi alii mendaciolis. || Rarè occ.

† Mendacūlus, i. m. A liar, one apt to tell lies, Litt. ex Plaut.

Mendax, ācis. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [à mendum, Scal. quod ille à minus ducit; à mendax, Perot.] (1) Lying, deceitfull. (2) Met. False, counterfeit, deceiving. (3) Pass. False, invented. (1) Mendaci homini, ne verè quidem dicenti credere solemus, Cic. de Div. 2, 71. Tum ego ero mendacissimus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 49. (2) || Fundus mendax, disappointing the expectation, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 30. (3) Parthis mendacior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 112. Fui mendax pro te mihi, I deceived my self on your behalf, Ov. Ep. 2, 11. In parentem mendax, lying to her father, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 35. Hujus rei mendax, false in this thing, Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 3. Mendax somnus, deceiving by dreams, Tibull. 3, 4, 12. † Murice mendax, that dieth with purple, Mart. 12, 64, 4.

Mendicabūlum, i. n. || Mendicabula hominum, those begerly fellows, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 3.

Mendicans, tis. part. Beking. Ille mendicans penè inventus interiit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 26.

Mendicatio, ōnis. f. verb. A beking, Sen. Ep. 101.

Mendicè. adv. Begerly, Sen. Ep. 33.

Mendicatus, a, um. part. Beged, gotten by beking. Mendicato pascitur ipse cibo, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 14.

† Mendicimōnium, ii. n. Beking, the art and trade of beking, begerlyness, Laber. ap. Non. † Mendicitas.

Mendicitas, ātis. f. Extreme poverty, begerlyness. Mendicitatem multi perpetiuntur, ut vivant, Cic. de Fin. 5, 11. || Expugnata paupertas novâ mendicitate revocanda est, Petron. c. 123.

|| Mendicium, i. n. al. leg. Mendicum. [quod id minus esset velum] A sail which is set in the forepart of a ship, Fest.

Mendico, āre. act. To beg, to ask alms. || Mendicare in aurem, to beg in one's ear, Juv. 6, 542. Ab aliquo mendicare malum, to provoke one to beat him, Plaut. Amph. 4, 2, 12.

† Mendicor, āri, ātus sum. dep. To beg, Non. ex Plaut.

† Mendicūla, æ. f. vestis, scil. A kind of garment fit for a beger, a patched coat, Quid erat induta?

induta? an regillam induculam, an mendiculam? *Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 39. sed risum capians.*

Mendiculus, i. m. dim. [*à mendicus*] *A little begger, a tatterdemalion.* ¶ Exercitus collectus ex rusticis mendiculis, *a ragged regiment, Cic. Catil. 2, 3.*

† Mendicum, *Fest. Vid. Mendicium.*

Mendicus, i. m. *A begger, a common begger.* Placet ille mihi mendicus, *Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 76.*

Mendicus, a, um. adj. *Begger like, sorry, mean, pityfull.* = Quid te egestuosus? Quid mendicius? *Ambr. Sapienter si mendicissimi divites, Cic. pro Mur. 29.*

Mendosè, adv. *Isimè, comp. (1) Incorrectly, corruptly. (2) Falsely, erroneously, unskillfully.* (1) Latina mendosè & scribuntur & veneunt, *Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 5.* (2) ¶ Reddere mendosè causas, *not to give the causes aright, Lucr. 4, 506.* Mendosè colligis, *Perf. 5, 85.* Ejus ars mendosissimè scripta videtur, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 6.*

Mendosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Full of blemishes. (2) Lewd, or vitious. (3) Erroneous. (4) Blundering.* (1) Facies mendosa, *Ov. Met. 12, 399.* (2) Vitiis mendosa natura, *Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 67.* (3) His laudationibus historia rerum nostrarum est facta mendosior, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 62.* (4) Servus qui confecit tabulas in Verrutii nomine mendosus est, *Id.*

Mendum, i. n. *A fault. Vid. Mendà.*

† Mēnervo, Ære. act. ant. *pro moneo in Saliari carmine, Scal. & Mēneiva, æ. f. ap. vet. quæ postea Minerva.*

Mēniāna, Ærum. pl. n. *Cic. ædificia. [à Menio, qui primus ultra columnas extendit tigna, quod ampliarentur superiora, Fest.] Scrib. per æ, æ; & e. A building of pleasure, jutting out for prospect; balconys, or galleries; standings to see shows out of, Suet. Cal. 18. vide & Alcon. in Div. Verr.*

¶ Menida, æ. f. *Theod. Prisc. id. quod mena.*

¶ Mēnix, gis. f. [*μηνιγξ, Gr.*] *A thin membrane, which enfoldeth the brains; whereof there are two, the one thicker, called dura mater, the other thinner, called pia mater.*

* Mēnis, idis. f. *Auson. [à μηνις, Gr. i. e. lunula] Videntur antiqui initio libri lunulam apposuisse, quæ cum corniculata sit, idcirco & ea librorum ornamenta cornua vocabant. Censet Vinct. menis eò pro initio sumi, quia sit initium Iliad. Hom. Μηνις ἀειδὲ Σέα, Voss.] The beginning, or first side of a book.*

† Mēno, deieci. *To remember, † Hinc reminiscor.*

* Mens, tis. f. [*ut à γένος, gens, sic à μένος, mens. Est autem μένος, impetus animi; item animus ipse; unde ἀνέμους, bene animatus; à μηνίων, indico, Jul. Scal. quia est indicatrix rationum*] (1) *That part of the rational soul which is the seat of natural parts and acquired virtues. (2) Meton. The reason, the understanding. (3) Thought, judgement, opinion. (4) Affection, inclination. (5) Providence, thought, design, intention. (6) Resolution, purpose. (7) The temper of the mind. (8) The memory. (9) Advice, counsel. (10) Heart, or courage. (11) A goddess so called. (1) Animi partis, quæ princeps est, quæque Mens nominatur, plures sunt virtutes, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 13. Operæ est videre locum integrum. Hominis mens discendo alitur, & cogitando semper aliquid aut inquit, aut agit, &c. Id. Offic. 2. (2) Differor, distrahor, dissipor, ita nubilam mentem animi habeo, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5. Si tuæ mentis compos fuisses, Cic. in Pison. 20. ¶ Deus non sensu, sed mente cernitur, Id. N. D. 1, 18. (3) = Ut vestire mentes, atque sententia cura populis Romanis voluntate, suffragiisque consentiant, Id. Explorant mentes deorum, Sil. 5, 60. Me linque meæ menti, Id. (4) Aversa deæ mens, Virg. Æn. 2, 170. Habes totâ quod mente peristi, Id. Æn. 4, 100. Aliò meates, aliò divisimus aures, Catull. 60, 15. (5) = Deorum mente ac ratione mundus omnis administratur, Cic. N. D. 1, 2. Furti-**

væ conscia mentis litera, *Ov. Epist. 17, 265.*

Mens omnibus una, *Virg. Geor. 4, 212. (6) Istam, oro, exue mentem, Id. Æn. 4, 319. Immuta manet mens, Id. Æn. 4, 449. (7) Munera Bacchi Duram laxarunt mentem, Sil. 11, 288. (8) Hæc mihi in mentem veniebant, Cic. Manet aliâ mente repòstum Judicium Paridis, Virg. Æn. 1, 30. (9) Quâ facere id possis nostram nunc accipe mentem, Id. Æn. 1, 680. (10) Demittunt mentes, Id. Æn. 12, 609. (11) Mens quoque numen habet, Ov. Fast. 6, 241. Mens bona, si qua dea es, tua me in sacraria dono, Prop. 3, 24, 19. ¶ Mentis suæ esse, to be in his senses, Cic. Suæ menti aliquem relinquere, to et him take his own course, Sil. 11, 326. ¶ Anima, quâ vivimus; Mens, quâ cogitamus, Laetant.*

* Mensa, æ. f. [*à μέσση, quod media sit inter eos, qui cibum unâ capiunt, Varr. sc. ἀνὰ τῆς ἐν μέσῳ θέσεως, Plut.*] (1) *A table, or board, to eat on. (2) Meton. A meal, dinner, or supper. (3) A service, or course, of dishes. (4) A trencher, or plate. (5) A counter, or board, on which bankers tell their money. (6) A table whereon fish is sold. (1) Pars epulis onerant mensas, Virg. Geor. 4, 378. Tutus mensâ capitur angustâ cibus, Sen. Thyest. 452. (2) Lucis pars optima mensæ Est data, Ov. Met. 7, 662. Vercundâ laxamus seria mensâ, Perf. 5, 44. (3) ¶ Circumlata diu mensis scribilita secundis, Mart. 3, 17. the dessert. Alteras mensas vocat Hor. (4) Te fames Accisis coget dapibus consumere mensas, Virg. Æn. 7, 125. (5) Stipendium mensis palam propositis numeratum, Cic. in Pison. 36. (6) Nec satis est carâ pisces averrere mensâ, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 37. ¶ Mensa Delphica, Cic. i. e. tripes, Horat. a three-legged table, like the tripods at Delphi. Mensa Ianonia, an executioner's chopping block, Suet. Claud. 15.*

* ¶ Mensalis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a table. Argentum mensale, Vopisc. Vinum mensale, Id. † Ad mensam.*

* Mensarius, ii. m. (1) *A banker that receiveth and payeth publick money. (2) ¶ An exchanger of money. (1) Quinque viri creati, quos mensarios ab dispensatione pecuniæ appellarunt, Liv. 7, 21. (2) Fest.*

* Menses, ium. m. plur. *The flowers, or monthly terms of women, Plin. 21, 25.*

* Mensio, ònis. f. verb. [*à metior*] *A measuring. In se continet vœcum omnium mentionem, Cic. Or. 53. ¶ Rarò occ.*

* Mensis, is. m. [*à mensione. Lunæ cursus, qui, quia mensa spatia conficiunt, menses nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27. vel ἀπὸ τῆς μηνός, à lunæ motu, qui mensem definit, Macrob. vel à μηνι, μηνός, mensis*] *A month, i. e. the time the sun goeth through one sign of the Zodiack, or the moon through all twelve: properly (1) the time from the new moon to its change again. (2) Womens monthly courses. (1) Cic. ut videre est in primo clymo allato. (2) Mulier incitati mensis, Plin. 17, 28. Menses mulierum abundant, vel subsidunt, Id. 22, 8.*

* Mensor, òris. m. verb. [*à metior, μέτρος, Gr.*] (1) *A measurer, or surveyor, of land. (2) A geometer. (3) ¶ Mensores, whom also Budæus calleth metatres, Quartermasters who lay out the ground for the soldiers pitching their tents in the fields, or taking up their quarters in towns. (1) Quod ego non agricolæ, sed mensoris, esse dicebam, Col. 5, 1. Cautus humum longo signabat limite mensor, Ov. Met. 1, 136. (2) Maris & terræ numeròque carentis arenæ mensor, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 2. (3) Veg. 2, 7.*

* Menstrua, òrum. pl. n. [*à mensis*] *The monthly flux of womens terms. In mensuris esse, Col. 11, 3.*

* Menstrualis, le. adj. (1) *Monthly, or every month; lasting for a month. (2) Belonging to the terms. (1) Solebam menstruales epulas adipiscier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 23. (2) Solum animal menstruale mulier est, Plin. 7, 15.*

* Menstruans, tis. part. ¶ *Mulier menstruans, Pallad. R. R. 1, 25. a woman that bath the terms. † Menstrua.*

* † Menstruata, æ. f. sc. mulier. *Having the flowers, Vulg. interpr. † Menstrua.*

* Menstruum, i. n. (1) *A monthly allowance for maintenance. (2) ¶ Alimony. (1) Consul menstruum jussit militem secum ferre, Liv. 44, 2. (2) Ulp.*

* Menstruus, a, um. adj. *unius mensis. Of, or for, a month; monthly. Menstruum spatium, Cic. N. D. 1, 31. cursus, Catull. 32, 17. ¶ Menstrua cibaria, Cic. Verr. 5, 30. usura, Id. lasting for a month. Adversaria menstrua, Cic. ¶ Menstrua luna, performing her course in a month, Virg. Geor. 1, 355. Thura menstrua reddere Latii, every month, Tibull. 1, 3, 34.*

* Mensula, æ. f. dim. [*à mensa*] *A little table. Puer, appone hîc mensulam, Plaut. Mosq. 1, 3, 150.*

* Mensuarius, i. m. *A banker, Sen. Contr. 4, 24. † Mensarius.*

* Mensum, i. n. *A measured quantity. Mensum unguinis, Cato.*

* Mensura, æ. f. [*à metior, mensus. in part. fut. mensurus. Propè accedit Hebr. מִשְׁוֹרָה*] (1) *A measure, or the quantity of the thing measured. (2) The measure whereby any thing is measured. (3) Meton. Dignity, place, authority. (4) Capacity, ability. (5) Met. A proportion. (1) Mensura agrorum, Col. roboris, Ov. (2) Mensura & pondera Phædon invenit, Plin. 7, 56. (3) Nec consularis legati mensura, sed omnia in majus accipiebantur, Tac. Hist. 1, 52, 3. (4) Buccæ noscenda est mensura tuæ, Juv. 11, 34. (5) Ut rebus lætis par sit mensura malorum, Id. 10, 19.*

* ¶ Mensurabilis, e. adj. *Measureable. Spatium non mensurabile, Prud. Apoth. 813.*

* ¶ Mensurator, òris. m. *A measurer, Bud. a quartermaster, Veg. † Mensor.*

* ¶ Mensuro, Ære. act. *To mete, or measure, Veg. 1, 25. † Metior.*

* Mensus, a, um. part. pass. [*à metior*] *Measured. Mensa spatia, Cic. N. D. 2, 27. Mensus se & Romam, Lucan. 8, 346. Mensi avia horrenda, Val. Flacc. 5, 476.*

* Menta, æ. f. [*quasi μηνις, index, quia discrimen sexûs indicat*] (1) *A man's privy part. (2) Also mint. (1) Vid. Voss. Etym. 318. & exempla in Priap. (2) Vid. Mentha. Mentagra, æ. f. vox hybrida. [ex mentum, & ἄγχα, captura] *A scab letter, or scab like a ringworm, which begineth at the chin, and runeth over the face, neck, breast, and hands. Hanc luem primum sensit Italia medio Claudii tempore, cum mentum imprimis caperet, joculari lasciviâ mentagram appellarunt: postea serid usurpari ceptum est vocab. elegantius Græco nomine vocatur Leichenes. Vid. Plin. 26, ineunte.**

* Mentha, & Menta, æ. f. [*à nomine Minthes Cocyti filia, in hanc herbam mutata, Ov.] The herb called mint, or mints. Ruta, & menta, rectè utrumque, Cic. Fam. 9, 22. ¶ Leg. etiam in plur. Ov. Met. 10, 122.*

* Menthastrum, i. n. & Mentastrum. [*ita dict. quod mentham imitatur*] *Wild mint, Plin. 20, 14.*

† Mentibor, pro mentiar, *Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 35. ut multis aliis hujusmodi.*

Mentiens, tis. part. [*à mentior*] *Lieing. Sed non est improvisa vobis mentientium vanitas, Curt. 9, 6.*

Mentigo, gnis. f. [*quod mentum pecudis occuparet*] *A scab amongst sheep about their mouths and lips, called the pock. Est etiam mentigo quod pastores ostiginem vocant, Col. 7, 5. sub fin.*

Mentio, ònis. f. [*à sup. mentum, quod à meno, ant. pro memini*] *Mention, or a speaking of. Casu in eorum mentionem incidi, Cic. Div. in Q. Cac. 15. ¶ Mentionem facere in sponsalibus est sponsam poscere; qui respondet repromittere dicitur, vid. Taub. in Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 27.*

Mentior, īri, ītus sum dep. [à sup. mentum, unde & mentio, ut sit comminisci & mente fingere]. (1) *To lie*. (2) *To break one's word*. (3) *To counterfeit, or resemble*. (4) *To invent, or feign, as poets do*. (5) *To deceive, or impose upon*. (6) *To feign, or pretend falsely*. (1) In virum bonum mentiri non cadit emolumentum sui causâ, Cic. Offic. 3, 20. (2) Nox longa quibus mentitur amica, Hor. Epist. 1, 1, 20. (3) Mentiris juvenum capillis, Mart. 3, 43. (4) Atque ita poëta mentitur, Hor. Art. Poët. 151. (5) Frons, oculi, vultus persæpe mentiuntur, oculi vero sæpissime, Cic. (6) Causam fugæ mentitur, Ov. Met. 11, 281. ¶ Quid distat mentire & mendacium dicere, vid. in Mendacium. ¶ § Adverius aliquem mentiri, to tell one a lie, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 9. in aliquem, to invent lies against one, Cic. in Sall. al. cui, to lie to one, Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, 6. ad aliquem, Gell. de aliquo, Cic. ¶ Mentiar nisi videritis, let me not be credited unless, &c. Ov. ¶ E thuris arbore utrumque nasci mentiuntur, they falsely write that, &c. Plin. Non mentiar, I will not deny, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 32.

† **Mentis**, is. f. id. quod mens, quod vid. Enn. ap. Varr.

Mentitio, ōnis. f. *A lying, or telling a lie*, Ad Herenn. 3, 2.

Mentitūrus, a, um, part. *That will lie, or be false*. Non mentiturâ tu tibi voce xeter, Ov. Trist. 4, 3, 16.

Mentitus, a, um, part. dep. (1) *Having lied, having deceived*. (2) *Pass. Feigned, false*. (1) Dabo operam, ut in hunc minimè mentitus esse videar, Cic. in Sall. 1. (2) Mentita & falsa, plenaque erroris, Id. N. D. 2, 21. ¶ Spem mentita seges, that hath disappointed the hopes, Hor. Epist. 1, 7, 87. Portat mentitæ lignea monstra bovis, Prop. 4, 7, 58.

Mentūla, æ. dim. [à menta] *A man's privy parts*. Vid. Menta, & exempla in carm Phall.

Mentulatus, a, um, adj. ior, comp. *That hath a large privy member, well hung*. Priapo mentulatio, ap. Poët. Phall.

MENTUM, i. n. [cujus etym. incert.] (1) *The chin*. (2) *The same part in beasts, as cows, &c.* (1) Mento summam aquam attingens siti eneetus Tantalus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. (2) Mento palcaria pendet, Virg. Geor. 3, 53.

* **Means**, tis. part. *Going, or passing*. Res per se means, Lucr. 1, 438.

* **MEO**, ære. neut. [à vëw, Gr.] *To go, or pass, any manner of way*. ¶ **Mobilitas** meandi per inane, swiftness of motion through the vacuum, Lucr. Spiritus arctè meat, hath a narrow and difficult passage, Curt. 3, 6, 14. Liberè, Idem. Per inane meat vacuum, Lucr. 2, 150. ¶ In membra meare, to diffuse itself, Lucr. 3, 935.

Meopte, abl. adj. opte. ¶ **Meopte ingenio**, by my own wit, or contrivance, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 77.

¶ **Mēpālīa**, Fesf. Vid. Mapalia.

¶ **Mēphītīcus**, a, um, adj. *Stinking, nasty, ramish*, Sidon.

Mēphītis, is. f. *A stink, or ill savour; a damp, or strong sulphureous smell, proceeding from corrupt water, or mouldy earth, that hath not been long dried*. ¶ Sæva memphitis, Virg. Æn. 7, 84. in pl. Sulphureæ mephites, Pers. 3, 98.

* **Mērācīlus**, a, um, adj. dim. [à meracus] *Pretty pure, very little mixed with water*. Vinum meraculum, Plin. 20, 19.

* **Mērācus**, a, um, adj. or, comp. ¶ **ſīmus**, sup. [ex merus] (1) *Pure, clean, without mixture*. (2) *Yielding pure wine*. (1) ¶ Meracius vinum senibus, pueris dilutius, Cels. 1, 3. (2) Ah! pereat quicumque meracas repperit uvas, Prop. 2, 33, 27. ¶ Anticyræ meracæ, whole isles of pure bellebore, Pers. 4, 16. Meracæ potiones, draughts of pure wine, Plin. 23, 1. Meracissimus scientiæ fons, Sidon. 3, 10.

Mercabilis, e. adj. *That may be bought, or hired*. Meretrix certo cuivis mercabilis ære, Ov. Amor. 1, 10, 21.

† **Mercālis**, e. adj. [à merx] *That may be bought, saleable, merchantable*, Col. 7, 6, ubi al. leg. mercantibus, pro mercalibus.

Mercandus, a, um, part. *To be purchased, or bought*. Ego verò hæc officia mercanda vitâ puto, Cic. Att. 9, 5.

Mercans, tis. part. [à mercor] *He that buyeth, a chapman*, Col. 7, 6. ubi al. mercalibus, Conf. Liv. 41, 2. Solebat incerto casu spem mercantium vel frustrari, vel expleere, Suet. Aug. 76.

¶ **Mercatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A buying, trading, dealing, chaffering, playing the merchant*. Pecunia in mercationibus perita, Gell. 3, 3. † **Mercatura**.

Mercator, ōris. m. verb. *A merchant, one that buyeth and tradeth in any thing*. Extremos currit mercator ad Indos, Hor. Epist. 1, 1, 45. Mercator signorum tabularumque pictarum, Cic. ¶ Mercatores provinciarum, buyers, Id. Alfo sutlers to a camp, Cæf. B. G. 6, 36.

Mercatōrius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to merchandising*. ¶ **Mercatoria navis**, a merchantman, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 2.

Mercatūra, æ. f. *The trade of merchandise*. Mercatura, si tenuis est, sordida putanda est, Cic. Offic. 1, 42. ¶ In plur. Mercaturas facere, to trade as a merchant, Id. Verr. 5, 28. Met. Mercatura bonarum artium, Id. Offic. 3, 2. a place of traffick for learning.

Mercātus, a, um, part. act. (1) *Having bought, or purchased*. (2) *Pass. Bought, or purchased*. (1) Agrum mercatus aravit, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 12. (2) Trulla non ante multos annos mercata, Plin. 37, 2.

Mercātus, ūs. m. (1) *A buying and selling, the trade of merchandise*. (2) *A market*. (1) Turpissimo mercatu omnia venalia, Cic. Philipp. 2, 3. (2) Mercatus frequens, Liv. 1, 30. ¶ Mercatus prætoris, held by the prætor, Cic. Verr. 2, 53.

* ¶ **Mercēdīvus**, i. m. mercenarius; quod mercede se tueatur, Fesf.

* ¶ **Mercēdōnius**, a, um, adj. [mercedonius dixerunt à mercede solvendâ, Fesf. Ibi Scal. mercedonias subintelligit dies] *The intercalary month, put into the account every other year, appointed by Numa for the payment of rent, wages, &c.* ¶ **Mercedonizæ dies**, pay days, instead of that month; appointed by Julius Cæsar, 6 in July, 4 in September, and 3 in November; which days were all marked in the old calendar MERK, on the side.

* **Mercēdīla**, æ. f. dim. [à mercers] *A small hire, or little fee*. Infirmi homines, mercedula ad ducti, ministros se præbent in judiciis oratoribus, Cic. de Orat. 1, 45. ¶ **Mercedulæ prædiorum**, the small rents of farms, Id. Att. 13, 11.

* **Mercēnārius**, a, um, adj. (1) *Hired, corrupted with money, suborned, mercenary, bribed, fed*. (2) *Designed for the making of gain*. (3) *Belonging to trade*. (1) ¶ Quid? liberalitas gratuitane est, an mercenaria? Cic. de Legg. 1, 18. (2) Caput multis verbis mercenaria præmia ornatum, Id. Verr. 1, 43. (3) Mercenaria vincula, Hor. Epist. 1, 7, 67.

* **Mercēnārius**, i. m. (1) *A hireling*. (2) *One of a working, or drudging, trade*. (3) *A soldier hired for another country*. (1) ¶ Si tuus servus nullus fuerit, sed omnes alieni ac mercenarii, &c. Cic. pro Cæc. 20. (2) ¶ Sordidi & illiberales quæstus mercenariorum cunium, Id. Offic. 1, 42. Apud nos revera, sicut sunt, mercenarii scribæ existimantur, Nep. Eum. 1. (3) Mercenarii milites, Nep. Ham. 2. vid. & Liv. 29, 49.

* **MERCES**, edis. f. [à mereo מֶרַס venditio, pretium] (1) *Wages, or bue; allowance for pains*. (2) *A recompense for any action, good, or bad; a punishment*. (3) *Interest, or use-money*. (4) *Rent of farms, houses, or lands*. (5) *Profits, or gains, of a calling, or trade*. (6) *The rent, or income, of an estate*. (7) *Rate, cost, pains*. (8) *Condition, consideration*. (1) **Pactiones mercedum**, Cic. Mulier mercede conducta, Nep. in Pref. Scire volunt omnes, mercedem solvere nemo, Juv. 7, 157. (2) Virtus sibi met pulcherrima merces, Sil. 13, 663. Magnam spreti numinis habere mercedem, Liv. 2, 36. (3) ¶ Quinas mercedes capiti exsecat, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 14. Mercedem aut nummos undecunque extricat, Id.

Sat. 1, 88. (4) Mercedes prædiorum, Cic. de Fin. 26. extr. Inscripti ædes mercede, Ter. Haut. 1, 1, 92. (5) Si præco aut coactor parvas mercedes sequeretur, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 87. (6) Gaudeo te eam fidem cognoscere hominum, non ita magnâ mercede, quam ego maximo dolore cognoviam, Cic. Ep. ad Lentul. 1, 1, 9. (7) Vites multâ mercede demandæ, Virg. Geor. 2, 62. (8) Non aliâ bibam mercedem, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 14. vid. & Virg. Geor. 4, 150. ¶ **Loqui sine mercede**, to speak a thing without proof, Phædr. prol. lib. 4, 8. = **Gratis dictum**.

Mercimonium, ii. n. [à merx, mercis] *That which is returned in buying and selling ware, goods, traffick*. In mercimoniis emundis vendundisque, Plaut. Amph. prol. princ.

Mereor, æri, ætus sum, dep. [à merx] *To buy, to purchase*. ¶ **Mercari** aliquid ab, vel de, aliquo, Cic. fide Græcâ, Plaut. Afin. 1, 3, 46. ¶ **librâ & ære**, Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 158. with ready money, presenti pecuniâ, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 8. Hoc magno mercetur Atridæ, would give never so much to have this done, Virg. Æn. 2, 104.

Mercūriā'is, is. f. *The herb called mercury* [à Mercurio inventore] Plin. 25, 5.

¶ **Mercūrius**, i. m. *Quicksilver, for its volatile nature called Mercury*, Ap. Chym. † **Argentum vivum**.

* **Merda**, æ. f. [à μῆρδῆ, Gr. quod à μῆρδω, pedo; π sicilè in cognatam m transeunte] *Ordure, or dung; a fir-riverence, a turd*. Merdæ corvorum, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 37. canum, Plaut. 4, 17, 25. Merdis inquinati, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 37.

* **Mèrè**, adv. *Purely, without mixture*. ¶ **Amoris poculum accipere mèrè**, to take a strong potion of love, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 22.

* **Mèrenda**, æ. f. [à merendo, sc. quæ dabatur mercenariis à conductore antequam labore mitterentur, Scal.] *A beaver, or afternoon's drinking; a collation, or refreshment betwixt dinner and supper*. In merendâ meliusculè quàm satis fuerit, bihere, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 51. ¶ **Rardè occ.**

* **Mèrendārius**, i. m. ¶ **Offende nobis merendarios tuos**, Sen. Contr. i. e. alumnos, your hinchboys.

* **Mèrens**, tis. part. [à seq.] (1) *Deserving*. (2) *Serving*. (1) Bene de republicâ merens, Cic. Phil. 5, 11. (2) Merens parvo, Luc. 10, 409.

* **MÈREO**, ère, ui, itum. & **MÈREOR**, èri, itus, depon. [à μέρω, nancitor, sortior, nam qui meretur dignus est consequi, M.] (1) *To earn, or gain*. (2) *To deserve either good, or evil; est enim vocab. μέρεω*. (3) *To take pay for service in war*. (4) *To purchase, or get; whether by desert, or otherwise*. (5) *To take by way of reward*. (1) Merere non amplius poterant duodecim æris, Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 10. ¶ Merere festivos, Varr. Quantum quæque uno concubitu mereret, Suet. Calig. 40. Meruit famam Alcibiades, Plin. (2) ¶ **Laudem mereri**, Cæf. B. G. 1, 39. Bene de te merui, Virg. Æn. 4, 317. ¶ **Mereri exitium**, Ov. odium, Quint. Te ego perdam, ut de me meres, Plaut. Afin. 1, 2, 22. (3) Sub Hasdrubale imperatore meruit, Liv. 21, 4. In castris ductor meruit, Tac. Ann. 2, 10, 4. (4) Quid merear, quæmebrem mentar? Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 71. ¶ **Legatum mereri**, donationem merere, Alp. FCC. ¶ **Edere deum merita virgo**, Prud. Catb. 3, 151. Uxores vos dote meruerunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 124. (5) Quid mereas, ut Epicureus esse desinis? Cic. N. D. 1, 24. ¶ **Merere cum aliquo**, Il. patre suo imperatore, Id. apud Hiononymum sub eis, Liv. al. cui. Stat. Thib. 4, 237. ære parvo, Luc. ¶ **Memores facere merendo**, by obliging, or deserving well of, them, Plaut. ¶ **Nunquam quicquam erga me commerita est**, quod nollem; & sæpe, quod vellem, meritam scio, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 36. ¶ **Hic mereri & commereri distinguit Donat.** ut hoc in bonam, illud vero in malam partem sumatur, quod tamen non est perpetuum. Mereor, to be deserved. Pass. Ignarus, laus, an pœna merita esset, Liv. Sed in hac natione rar. occur.

* *Mēreticiē*, adv. *Whoreishly, barlot like*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 57.

* *Mēreticium*, i. n. *The trade of whoredom*, Suet. Cal. 40.

* *Mēreticius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a whore*. *Meretricios amores nuptiis conglutinas*, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 10. *Domus meretricia*, Id. Eun. 5, 5, 18.

* *Mēreticor*, āri. dep. *To whore, or go a whoring*, Col. 11, 1.

* *Mēreticulā*, æ. f. dim. [*à meretrix*] *A little whore*. *A meretriculā commendatus*, Cic. N. D. 1, 33. *Soror credita meretricula*, Ter. Andr. Arg. 1.

* *Mēretrix*, īcis. f. [*à merendo, quæ corpore meretur*] *A whore, a strumpet, a barlot, a courtesan*. *Mercabilis ære certo meretrix*, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 21. *Meretricem ego item esse reor, mare ut est; quod des, devorat*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 16.

Merga, æ. f. *Mergæ ferrulæ*, quibus acervi frugum fiunt. [*à mergo, quod eam in segetes mergunt, ut elevare possint manipulos; vel à turculā quā mergites elevantur*] (1) *A pitchfork, or prong, to cast up sheaves, or suckles, of corn with*. (2) *A kind of reaping hook, or sibe*. (1) Si attigeris ostium, tibi messis in ore fiet mergis pugneis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 58. (2) Col. 2, 21.

Mergens, tis. part. *Sinking, drowning*. Hoc solum fluctu terras mergente cacumen Eminuit, Lucan. 5, 57. Conf. Sil. 8, 286.

Merges, itis. f. [*manipulis spicarum, quantus scil. mergā, i. e. furcā simui tolli, vel mergā, i. e. instrumento messis rio simul meti potest; al. à mergo, quia ligatus mergitur in terrā*] (1) *A gripe, or bandfull, of corn in reaping; or so much corn as one can with a pitchfork take up at a time*. (2) *A kind of iron ditch, or ripple, to take off the ears of corn*. (1) *Cerealis meigite culmi*, Virg. Geor. 2, 517. (2) *Inter duas mergites spica distingitur*, Plin. 38, 30.

Mergo, ēre, si, sum. act. [*à mare, Scal.*] (1) *To put under water, or any other liquid thing; to sink, dip in, duck, or plunge over head and ears; to immerse*. (2) *Met. To overwhelm*. (3) *Met. To sink, ruin, or destroy*. (4) *|| To rise up as smoke doth*. (1) *Mergit se limo*, Plin. 8, 24. § *se sub æquore*, Virg. Æn. 6, 342. *Aves se in mare mergunt*, Cic. N. D. 2, 49. *Mergit in ima ratem*, Ov. Met. 11, 557. § *Brachia mergere in aquas*, Id. aquis, Id. ex Pont. 2, 3, 40. *se in flumen*, Varr. (2) *Lumina somno Mergimus*, Val. Flacc. 8, 66. (3) *Nullus mortalis æstimatur plaris, quān qui peritissimè centum domini mergit*, Plin. 9, 17, fine. (4) *Apul. || Ultimis mergere supplicis, to bring under capital punishment*, Plin. 7, 40. *malis, to involve in calamity*, Virg. Æn. 6, 572. § *Attra dies funere merfit acerbo, plunged in immature fate*, Id. Æn. 6, 429. *Mergit, ruinet*, Juv. 10, 57.

Mergor, i, sus. pass. (1) *To be put under water, &c. to be dipped, or sunk*. (2) *To disappear by going under ground*. (3) *To be immersed*. (4) *|| To be over head and ears in debt*. (1) *Mergi eos in aquam iussit*, Cic. in amnem, Curt. 10, 4, 2. (2) *Flumen specu mergitur*, Plin. Ep. 8, 20. (3) *Met. Nimia felicitate mergi in voluptates*, Curt. 10, 3, 9. (4) *Neque in hoc administrantur tutelæ, ut mergantur pupilli*, Ulp. § *Mergitur undā Delphinus, the dolphin jereth*, Cic. in Arat. pars maxima classis, is sunk, Lucan. 3, 754.

|| *Mergulus*, i. m. dim. [*à seq.*] *A little diver, or dapper*, Bibl.

Mergus, i. m. avis. [*quod mergendo in aquam captat piscem, Varr.*] (1) *A name of sundry sea birds, but especially of the cormorant*. (2) *Also a wine branch turned bow wise, with the top set in the ground*. (1) *Celeres revolant ex æquore mergi*, Virg. Geor. 1, 161. *Mergus amat siccum*, Lucan. 5, 553. (2) Col. 4, 15.

* || *Mēriobulus*, a, um. adj. [*ex merum, & bibulus*] *One that drinketh wine without water*, August. ↓ *Merobibus*.

* || *Mēriā* is, e. adj. *Southern, on the south side*. *Meridialis ventus*, Gell. 2, 22.

* *Mēridians*, part. *Sleeping at noon*, Suet. Ner. 6.

* *Mēridiānus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Pertaining to noon, noontide, at noontide*. (2) *Meridians, sword-players, or fencers, because they exercised at noon, as the bestarii did in the morning*. (3) *Southern*. (1) *Meridiano tempore*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 5. (2) Suet. Claud. 34. (3) *Meridiani cæli pars*, Varr. § *Meridianus circulus, the meridian line, to which when the sun cometh he maketh high noon*, Sen.

* *Mēridiatio*, ōnis. f. verb. [*à meridiō*] *Noon-rest, the taking a nap after dinner*. In plur. *Meridiationes*, Cic. de Div. 2, 68.

* *Mēridies*, ei. m. [*qu. medidies, i. e. medius dies, Varr. vel quod sit merus, i. e. purus dies*] (1) *Noontide, midday*. § *Meridies noctis*, Varr. ap. Non. *καταχρησμός. Midnight*. (2) *Also the south, or southern, parts of the world*. (1) *Ipsū meridiem cur non medidiem? credo quod erat insuavis*, Cic. Or. 47. *Inclinare meridiem sentis*, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 5. (2) § *Sol cursum flectit tum ad septentrionem, tum ad meridiem*, Cic. N. D. 2, 19.

* *Mēridio*, āre. & *Meridiōr*, āri. dep. *To take a nap, to sleep at noon, before, or after, dinner*. Longis diebus meridiari potius ante cibum, utilius est, Cels. 1, 2. *Dum ea meridiaret*, Suet. Calig. 38.

* *Mēritissimō*, adv. sup. *Most deservedly*. *Scævola amare omnes meritisimō debemus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 55. *sed potius est nomen ablat. casus*.

* || *Mēritissimum*, i. n. *A great, high, or extraordinary, merit, or desert*. *Meritissimo ejus quæ volet faciemus*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 147.

* *Mēritō*, adv. [*à meritis*] *Worthily, deservedly, on a good account, with very good reason*. *Meritō amo te*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 106. *Meritō sum iratus Metello*, Cic. Verr. 5, 68.

* *Mēritō*, āre. freq. [*à mereo*] (1) *To earn, or get gain*. (2) *To be rented at, or bring in by way of rent*. (3) *To serve*. (1) *Roscio histrio quinquaginta H. S. annua meritavit*, Plin. 7, 39. (2) *Fundus qui festertia dena meritasset*, Cic. Verr. 5, 50. (3) *Damnatis Siculas longè meritare per oras Impositum*, Sil. 10, 656.

* *Mēritōrium*, ii. n. [*à merendo, locus qui mercede locatur*] (1) *A house, or place, of entertainment, whither people resort for their money; an inn, tavern, or publick house*. (2) *|| Also a shop that is hired, or taken, for rent*. (3) *|| A barndy-house*. (1) *Quæ meritoria somnum admittunt?* Juv. 3, 234. (2) Ulp. (3) *Mulier de meritorio detracta*, Firm. 6, 31.

* *Mēritōrius*, a, um. adj. (1) *That earneth, or bringeth in, money, or gain*. (2) *Designed for advantage*. (3) *That is let, or set, for advantage*. (1) § *Ingenui pueri cum meritoriis versabantur*, Cic. Philpp. 2, 41. *with catamites*. (2) *Meritorium salutatio*, Sen. B. V. 6, 14. (3) *Meritorium coenaculum*, Suet. Vitell. 7. *Meritoria vehicula*, Id. Cal. 39.

* *Mēritum*, i. n. [*à mereor, atque ita vocab. μέγας, & tam in malam, quā bonam, partem sum.*] (1) *A hire, stipend, or reward*. (2) *Desert, or merit; in a good, or bad, sense*. (3) *A kindness, favour, pleasure, or good turn*. (4) *The worth, value, or excellency, of a thing*. (1) *Non id tempus, ut merita tantum exolverentur*, Liv. 2, 29. (2) *Merito vestro amo vos*, Plaut. Le niter ex merito quicquid patiari ferendum est, Ov. Epist. 5, 7. (3) *Meriti tanti non immemor unquam*, Virg. Æn. 9, 256. (4) *Et quo fit merito quæque notata dies*, Ov. Fast. 1, 8. *Grande loci meritum est*, Mart. 8, 65. *Secundi meriti ager*, Pallad. R. R. 1, 5. *Secundi & tertii meriti mella*, Ibid. tit. 37.

* *Mēriturus*, a, um. part. *About to deserve*. § *Be e meriturus mihi videris de tuis civibus si — you will lay a great obligation on your countrymen, if —* Cic. Acad. Q. 1, 7.

* *Mēritus*, a, um. part. [*à mereor*] act. (1) *Deserving, or having deserved*. (2) *Pass. Deserved, merited, gained by desert*. (3) *It. nomen ej. ex part sup. sīmus. Dūc, sic, convenient, seem'y, suitable, worthy*. (1) § *Meritus novissi-*

ma exempla, Tac. Ann. 12, 20, 4. *majora*, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 120. *Erat infinitum bene de me meritis omnes nominare*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. (2) *Qui duxit ab oppressā meritum Carthagine nomen*, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 66. (3) *Meritos aris mastravit honores*, Virg. Æn. 3, 118. *Meritissimā famā frui*, Plin. Epist. 5, 15, 3.

* & *Mēriobibus*, a, um. adj. *qui merum bibit*, [ex merum, & bibo] *That drinketh wine without water, pure and unallayed*, Plaut. Curt. 1, 1, 77.

† *Meroctes*, is. m. *A precious stone so called*. *Meroctes porraceo lacte sudat*, Plin. 37, 10. *ubi Dalechamp. leg. merochites*.

Mērois, īdis. f. [*à Meroē rege Æthiopiūm, unde & Æthiops dic.*] *An herb growing about Meroē, with a leaf like a lettuce, good for the dropsy*, Plin. 24, 17.

Mērops, ōpis. m. [*avis quæ & epiastra & apiafter, quia apes comedit, Serv. dict. à partitione cantilenæ, Pomp. Sabin.*] *A bird that eateth bees*, Virg. Geor. 4, 14. *and whose nature is to feed and keep its dam, which never cometh abroad, it seemeth; perhaps a woodpecker, martinet, or some such small bird; it is described by Plin. 10, 33.*

* || *Mērosus*, a, um. adj. *He that drinketh wine not allayed*, Litt. ex Stat. sed q.

- *Mērsus*, a, um. part. *Dipped*. *Mersatus condimento*, Sen. Q. N. 4, ext.

|| *Mersio*, ōnis. f. *A drowning*, Sidon.

|| *Mersito*, āre. freq. [*à merso*] *To dip into the water, as a horse doth his nose, when he drinketh*, Solin. 45.

Merso, āre. freq. [*à mergo, mersum*] (1) *To wash, to dip often, &c.* (2) *Met. To drown, or overwhelm*. (1) *Mersatur ovis*, Col. 7, 4. (2) § *Retum copia mersat, overwhelmeth and ruinet*, Lucr. 5, 1006. & *balantum gregem fluvio*, Virg. Geor. 1, 272.

Mersor, āri. ātus. pass. (1) *To be plunged, washed, &c.* (2) *Met. To be overwhelmed, or sunk deep into*. (1) *Aries in gurgile mersatur*, Virg. Geor. 3, 446. (2) & *Mersor fortunæ fluctibus*, Catull. 66, 13.

Mersurus, a, um. part. *About to drown*. *Mox eadem Teucas fuerat mersura carinas*, Ov. Met. 14, 72.

Mersus, a, um. part. [*à mergor*] (1) *Drowned, sunk*. (2) *Met. Overwhelmed, lost*. (3) *Hidden, covered*. (1) *Mersus foret ille profundo*, Luc. 3, 631. *Mersus omni flagitiorum conscientia*, Patrc. 2, 91. & *Campus mersus cruore*, Sil. 1, 50. (2) *Mersus secundis rebus Alexander*, Liv. 9, 18. (3) & *Res altā terrā & caligine mersæ*, Virg. Æn. 6, 267. § *Ferrum mersum in robora, struck deep into, hidden*, Luc. 3, 435. & *Dolor mersus in corde, sunk deep into*, Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 201.

† *Merto*, āre. freq. *pro merso, antiq. dicebant, Fest.*

* *Mērūla*, æ. f. avis. dim. [*à mera, i. e. sola, quod mera, i. e. sola volitat, uti graculi gregatim, Varr.*] (1) *The bird called a black mask, or ouzel with a yellow beak, a merle, a blackbird*. (2) *An instrument of musick which played by the motion of water*. (3) *A fish called a merling, a whiteing*. (1) *Vid. Cic. de Fin. 5, 15. & Plin. 10, 29.* (2) *Vitruv. 10, 12.* (3) *Plin. 32, 7. & 9, 15.*

* || *Mērulus*, i. m. *pro merula, Auct. Phil. v. 14. Lat. dic. corvus, non corva; contra, dic. merula, non merulus, Varr.*

* *Mērum*, i. n. *sc. vinum; uti habet Plaut. subst. ex adj. Plin. vinum purum, non mistum. Pure wine, as it is pressed out of the grape, without mixture, or allay; racey, neat wine. Nocturno cerare nero*, Hor. Epist. 1, 19, 11. § *Inurgitare in se merum*, Plaut. Curt. 1, 2, 35. *Diluitur cura mero*, Ov. A. Am. 1, 238.

* *Mērus*, a, um. adj. *Merum antiq. dicebant solum, at nunc merum purum appeilamus, Fest. [à μέρω, divido, divisus]* (1) *Very, mere, plain, stark, alone*. (2) *Pure, unmixed, neat*. (3) *Bare, naked*. (1) *Nugæ meræ*, Cic. Att. 6, 3. *Jus mērum*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 94. § *Mera solitudo*,

e, [via] A method, or ready way, to learn, or do, this

Via, ars, ratio, interpr. Cic. Breve discendi compendium, Quint.

Meticulosus, a, um, adj. [à me'us] (1) Fearful, timorous. (2) Hazardous, frightful. (1) Nullus est hoc meticulosus æquæ, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 137. (2) Meticulosa res est, ire ad iudicem, Id. Most. 5, 1, 52.

* Metiendus, a, um, part. pass. To be measured, or esteemed. Syllabis metiendos pedes non intervallis existimat, Cic. Orat. 57.

* Metiens, tis, part. Measuring, passing over, Met. estem. Sacram metiens viam, Hor. Epod. 4, 7. Metiens aliorum in se odium suo in alios odio, Liv. 3, 54.

* METIOR, īri, mensus sum. Et metitus, Claud. 7, 14. dep. [à μετρίω, Gr. utrumque verò ab Hebr. מָדַד] (1) To mete, or measure; to survey, or take measure of. (2) To measure out, or deliver by measure. (3) To pass, or go, over. (4) To take a survey of. (5) To bound, or limit. (6) To value, esteem, or judge of; to place the quality of a thing in. (1) § Metiri solem, Cic. agrum, Id. Fam. 9, 17. Intervallis æqualibus aliquid, Id. (2) Frumentum parce & paulatim metiri, Cæs. B. G. 7, 71. (3) Metitur litora cornix Gressu, Luc. 5, 556. (4) § Metiri terras oculis, Luc. 6, 32. prospectu æquora, Ov. Epist. 10, 28. animo aliquid, to guess at the quantity, Id. Met. 2, 188. Quin hinc metimur gradibus militariis, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 4, 11. § aquas carinâ, Ov. Met. 9, 447. (3) Longum metior annum, Id. Met. 4, 226. de sue. (6) Omnia metiri officio, Cic. At. 8, 16. § Honestate summum bonum metiri, to place the chief good in probity, Id. Offic. 1, 2. res expectandas indolentiâ, to place the desirableness of things in the absence of pain, Ibid. 3, 3.

* Metitus, a, um, Having measured, or measuring. Percurrit proprium metitus signifer annum, Claud. Epigr. 18, 9. † Mensus.

* METO, ēre, messi, messum. act. [ab ἀμείβομαι, mēssis, pro ἀμείβομαι, qu. à μέω, meto, sit ἀμείβομαι, ἀμείβω, inde Meto] (1) To reap, mow, or cut down. (2) To crop, gather, or strike off. (3) Met. To mow down, to cut off. (1) § Ut se mentem feceris, ita & metes, Cic. de Orat. 2, 65. § Ruri sibi quisque metit, every man for himself, Prov. Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 112. (2) Proxima quæque metit gladio, Virg. Æn. 10, 513. (3) = Gregem metite imbellem, & succidite ferro, Sil. 14, 135. § Acerbum est, pro benefactis cum mali messim metas, are rewarded with evil for good, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 52. Fructum metere, to receive the benefit, Cic. Anteq. ir. in exil. 2. In metendo occupati, Cæs. B. G. 5, 32. Pabula falce metere, Ov. Met. 6, 84. § In veris ossibus aiva metunt, They mow the fields where your bones lie, Prop. 4, 11, 30.

* Mētor, ēris, pass. To be moved. Metitur carminum eodem modo & in Arabiâ, Plin. 12, 13. § Mihi istic nec feritur, nec meritur, I am no way concerned, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 80.

* Mētēcus, i. m. [à μετὰ, trans, & οἶκος, domus, qui domum trans'et.] He that cometh out of one country, and dwelleth in another; especially that is banished and confined to another place, Pompon. † Advena.

* Mētōnymia, æ. f. [μετωνυμία, - Gr. ex μετὰ trans, & ὄνομα] nominis pro nomine posito. A trope when the cause is put for the effect, the subject for the adjunct, or contrarily, &c. Cum summutantur verba pro verbis, Metonymiam grammatici vocant, quæd nomina transferuntur, Cic. Orat. 27. Exempla quære in libellis de sehem. Lat. Translatio.

* Mētōpa, æ. f. [μετόπη, Gr. ex μετὰ inter, & ὅπη foramen] The distance, or space, between the mortiseholes of the rafters and the planks, Vitruv. 4, 3. vid. Baldi Lexic. Vitruv. p. 71.

* Mētōpion, i. n. [μετόπιον, Gr. ex μετὰ inter, & ὤφ oculus] (1) Oil of bitter almonds. (2) A tree in Africk from which the ammoniac gum dropeth. (1) Plin. 15, 7. (2) Id. 12, 23.

* Mētōnoscopus, i. m. i. e. frontispex. [à μέτωπον, frons, & σκοπέω, inspicio] A physiognomist, one who by looking on one's face can tell one's fortune, Suet. Tit. 2.

Mētor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [à meta] (1) To set out, divide, dispose, order, or limit by measure. (2) To set out a camp, to encamp. (3) To set, or lay, out for planting. (1) Templum iis regionibus, quas modò animo metatus sum, Liv. 1, 10. (2) Ipso loco metari suos castra iusserat, Curt. 3, 8, 19. (3) § Pinguis agros metabere campi, shall make your vineyard in a rich soil, Virg. Geop. 2, 274. † Cælum metari, to quarter and divide the heaven into regions, as astronomers do.

* Metiēta, æ. f. [à μέτρον mensura] A vessel, or measure, containing about twelve gallons; a kilderkin, firkin, or rundlet. O'eum in metretam novam indere, Cato R. R. 100. Vid. Rhod. g. ant. lect. 29, cap. 9. Athen. 10, 12.

* Metrius, a, um, adj. According to, or keeping, line and measure. Leges metricæ, Plin. 11, 37. Pedes metrici, Quint. 9, 4.

* || Mētrōcōmia, æ. f. [qu. μέτρον τῶν κομῶν, sc. mater vicorum, sive matrix villa] A shire town, Justinian.

* || Mētrōpōlis, eos. f. [μετρώπολις, Gr. à μέτρον, mater, sive μέτρα, matrix, & πόλις, urbs] The chief head, or mother city, or town. Lat. Urbis primaria.

* || Mētrōpōlitānus, i. m. The bishop of the chief city; an archbishop, or metropolitan, Isid.

* Metrum, i. n. [à μέτρον, i. e. mensura, carmen ita dict. quod certis pedum mensuris terminetur] A measure, Met. mene, or verse. Nullo scripto proditum exceptis metris Virgih, Col. 3, 10. Compositi metro Tibulli libelli, Mart. 4, 6. vid. Quint. 9, 4.

* Mētūendus, a, um, part. [à metuo] To be feared, dreadful, terrible. § Eques metuendus hastâ, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 4.

* Mētūens, tis, part. Fearing, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 6. Phædr. 2, 4, 21. § Inopi metuens formica senectæ, being concerned for, Virg. Geor. 1, 186. Adject. or, comp. Fearful, regardful. Legum metuentes, Cic. post. red. in Sen. 4. Nero metuentior factus milites sibi circumdedit, Tac. Ann. 13, 25, 4. Metuentior unda, Ov. Epist. 19, 83.

* Mētūla, disn. [à meta] A little butt, or mark, Plin. Epist. 5, 6, 35.

* Mētuo, ēre, ui, (ant. ūtum) act. [à metu, ut à statu statuo, Varr] (1) To fear, be afraid; or be in a fear. (2) To be solicitous, to be concerned. (3) To take care, to be cautious, to avoid. (4) To doubt. (1) = Plus est in metuendo mali, quàm in illo ipso quod timetur, Cic. § Metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, Id. (2) Haud metuo qualem tu me esse hominem existimas, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 20. i. e. flocci facio. (3) Culpari metuit fides, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 10. Equa trima campis Ludit exultim, metuitque tangi, Ibid. 3, 11, 10. (4) Non metuo, quin meæ uxori latæ suppetiæ sint, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 54. Ne dolorem preferre non possent metuebat, Cic. § De lanificio neminem metuo, I fear no one's outdoing me at spinning, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 22. § calamitatem pupillo, to fear lest calamity befall the orphan, Cic. Ab eo reip. nihil metuas mali, you need not fear the harming the publick, Id. Att. 1, 8. § Metui à Chryside, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 79. § Metuo patres, quot fuere, I wonder how many fathers there were, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 35. Metuere de vitâ, to be afraid of his life, Cic. Att. 10, 4. Metuo abs te de verbis tuis, I am afraid of you because of your words, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 41. Metuo ne magis morbus aggravescat, I fear lest, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2. Metuo ut subleto hospes, I fear lest he should not abide by what he hath said, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 11. § Metuo ut ne pereat, lest he should not perish, Cic. Metuit ut non possit, he doubted whether he should be able, Id.

* Mētūor, pass. To be feared, &c. Cic. § Ne non sat esses leno, id metuebas miser, you shall not answer your character, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 4.

* Mētus, ūs. m. [à μέθος, quod inter alia φόβον sign. Jof. Scal. & cum eo Voss.] (1) Fear, dread. (2) Care, or concern. (3) Religious awe, or fear. (1) Metus virorum existimationis, Cic. Evoë recenti mens trepidat metu, Hor. Od. 2, 5.

§ Metu magis quàm benevolentia subjecti, Tac. 6, 36. (2) Metus duplex, quem patimur, & quem facimus, Quint. 6, 3. (3) Multos metu servata per annos, de lauru, Virg. Æn. 7, 60. In pl. Lætitia misti metus, Ov. Epist. 16, 6. § Spem metumque inter dubii, Virg. Æn. 1, 222. § Adducere aliquem in metum, Tac. Ann. 15, 50. Afferre metum alicui, Cic. Verr. 4. Metu aliquem afficere, Id. In metum aliquem conjicere, metum alicui facere, Tac. inferre, Liv. injicere, Cic. incutere, Cæc. Cic. to put one in fear. Metum abstergere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. adimere, amovere, Quint. auferre, Virg. demere, Ov. excutere, Id. exsolvere, Luc. 5, 259. to shake it off, or cast it away.

* Mētūus, a, um, part. [à metuo] Feared. Cupidè conculcatur nimis ante metutum, Lucr. 5, 1139.

* Mēu, vel mēum. [μῆον; & μέιον, i. e. minus, & parvulus foliis, M.] An herb with a stalk and leaves like anise; new, spicknel, wild dill, Plin. 20, 23.

* Meus, a, um, [ἐμός pron. poss. à gen. 'mei] (1) My, mine, mine own, by being a part of me. (2) At my own disposal, free, my own man. (3) Mine own by conquest, (4) by right, (5) by blood, (6) also by performance. (7) Of mine own making, or contrivance. (8) Mine by nature, (9) by being with me, (10) by belonging, or appertaining, to me, (11) by purchase, (12) by being of the same family, or country, (13) by mutual agreement, or consent. (1) Mea mens, meum corpus, Tibull. (2) Vindictâ postquam meus à prætore recessi, Pers. 5, 88. (3) Hæc mea sunt; veteres migrate coloni, Virg. Ecl. 9, 4. (4) Meus ille caper fuit, Virg. Ecl. 3, 23. (5) Meus frater Q. Cic. (6) Neque semper meâ manu literas expectabis, Cic. Att. 5, 14. Scripta mea, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 22. (7) Mea culpa, Phædr. 1, 23, 8. (8) § Hominum avaritiâ ego sum factus improbius coquus, non me opte ingenio, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 13. (9) Pompeium à meâ familiaritate disjunct, Cic. Philipp. 2, 10. (10) Non est mentiri meum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 38. Non mea est simulatio, Ibid. 4, 5, 34. (11) Remitte pallium mihi meum, Catull. 23, 6. (12) Ego meorum solus sum meus, Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 21. Dulces meorum reliquæ, Virg. Æn. 4, 342. (13) Quod tuum est meum est, omne meum est autem tuum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 75. § Hoc meum est ut faciam sedulô, it concerneth me to do this, Id. Si intelligis quàm meum sit scire, if you understand how deeply I am concerned to know it, Cic. In vocat. blandimentum est. Mi vir, my dear husband, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 2. Anime mi, my sweet soul, Id. Adelph. 3, 1, 2. Mi Chremes, Id. Mea Pythias, Id. Mea tu, Id. Eun. 4, 3, 14. § Meus homo, my honest blunderer, this special fellow of mine, Phædr. 5, 7, 32. Nihil addo de meo, nothing of my own invention, Cic. de Har. Resp. 40. § Cum gen. Mea lex hominis inimici, i. e. mei qui sum homo inimicus, Id. § Meus carnifex, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 27. i. e. in me carnifex, Don. Deo irato meo, i. e. in me irato, Id. § Subst. Meus hic dies est, eleg. formula ap. Plaut. a jovial day, I will be merry this day. Meus hic est, hamum vorat, I have him sure, I have gulled him, Id. Curc. 3, 61.

M ante I.

* Mī. dat. [contract. ex mihi] To me. Non mī aurum posco, Enn. ap. Cic. & Virg. Æn. 6, 104. Tib. 1, 6, 63.

* Mī. voc. à mius, a, um, ant. pro meus, ut fili à filius.

* Mīca, æ. f. [μίκρος, Dor. pro μικρός] (1) A crumb, or little quantity, of anything that breaketh off. (2) A little banqueting house. (3) || The consecrated bread used at the communion. (1) Thuris mica, Col. 6, 30. auri, Lucr. 1, 839. (2) Mart. 2, 39. (3) Augustin. § Saliens mica, salt crackling in the fire, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 20.

* Mīcans, tis, part. (1) Glittering, shining. (2) Beating, panting. (3) Moving nimbly. (1) Aurum

Aurum micans, *Ov. Met.* 2, 2. (2) Fert suspensus corde micante gradus, *Id. Fast.* 6, 338. (3) Crura micantia, *Id. Met.* 9, 37.

* Micotrogus, i. m. al. microtrogus. [*ἀμικτρογόν*, Gr. qui paulum edit, qui escas alienas rodit, instar muris] *A nibbler*, a nickname of a parasite, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 89.

* † Michi pro mihi, ant. ut disparetur à vocativo mī, *Cael.* 24, 5. Pot. ex vitio pronunciationis ortum videtur.

* Mico, āri, ui. car. sup. neut. [*ἀμικά*, i. e. auri φῆμα in arenā fulgens, nam micare est subinde & per intervalla, ut micæ faciunt, fulgere. Et quoniam talis quædam variatio, dum digitis sortitur, apparet, micare digitis accipit. pro digitis sortiri, *λαγχάνει*, *Perot.*] (1) To glitter, glister, sparkle, or shine. (2) To move briskly, to wag up and down swiftly. (3) To pant, or beat; as the heart, or pulse, doth. (4) To move the fingers up and down very swiftly; the number of which, or several fingers, were guessed at for the determining things in question, as they hit, or mistook, the number of fingers. (5) || It was used to determine the price in buying and selling, which afterwards was taken away by a law; whence that proverb, *Dignus quicum in tenebris mices*, *Cic. de Off.* 3, 19. spoken of a right honest man, who may be trusted in the dark, or with untold gold, as we say: Some take it for a common sport, or play, but I think not rightly. (1) Micat Julium sidus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 46. æreus enis, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 743. gemma, *Id. Æn.* 10, 134. cæbris ignibus æther, *Ibid.* 1, 94. Erectæ micant hastæ, *Liv.* 7, 33. (2) Venæ & arteriæ micare non desinunt, quasi quodam igneo motu, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9. (3) *Vid.* Micans, n. 2. (4) Quid enim fors est? idem propemodum quod micare, quod talos jacere, quod tesseræ, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 85. = Surculum vitis sagittam vocant rustici, quia longus recessit à matre, & quasi micuit atque profuit, *Col.* 3, 17. (5) Ex auctoritate Turci Aproniani V. C. præfecti urbis, ratio docuit, utilitate suadente, consuetudine micandi summotâ, sub exagio potius pecora vendere, quam digitis concludentibus tradere, *Gruter.* p. 647. n. 6. *Imperf.* Micandum erit cum Græco, utrum &c. *Varr. ubi non respicit lusionem, sed consuetudinem transigendi de pretio in emptione.*

* Micropsychus, a, um. adj. [*ἐμικροψυχος*, parvus, & ψυχή, anima] *Fainthearted, low spirited, mean spirited, covetous.* Homines animi humilis ac præparci, quos illi dixere micropsychos, *Plin.* 22, 24.

* Microsphærum, i. n. [*μικροσφαῖρον*, Gr. à parvâ rotunditate dict. sc. à μικρός parvos, & σφαῖρα sphaera] Tria genera nardi, Hadrosphærum, majore folio, Mesosphærum, minore, Microsphærum, minimo: & tamen maximi pretii. *The leaf of spikenard*, as the least of the three kinds, so far the best, *vid. Plin.* 12, 12.

* || Mictura, æ. f. al. leg. mictura. *Water, piss, Veg.* † Urina.

* Micturio, ire, īvi & īi, itum. verb. meditat. vel desiderat. [*ἀμινγο*, mictum, micturio] *To have a list to piss, or a desire to make water, or simply, to make water.* Micturiunt hic, *Juv.* 6, 308.

* Micula, æ. f. dim. [*ἀμικά*] *A very small crumb.* Aut si quasdam quali miculas repræsentat, *Celf.* 2, 5.

* || Midas, æ. f. [*μίδας*, Gr.] *The luckiest cast at dice; also a little worm that breedeth in beans,* *Hermol. in Plin.*

|| Midion, i. n. genus navigii apud *Fest.*

Migdoibis, libis. m. g. d. mixtus Libys, i. e. partim Tyrius, partim Aler. [*ἐμικροψυχος* micturo, & λιβισ] *A Carthaginian, being mongrel both by nation and language,* *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 2, 73.

* || Migma, æ. f. n. [*ἀμικροψυχος* micturo] *Fodder mixed, or mingled, for cattle, barley and chaff together; horsebread,* *Bibl.*

Migrans, tis. part. *Departing to another country.* Migrantes cernas, totâque ex urbe ruentes, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 401. || Cornua in mucronem migrantia, naturally tending to a sharp point, *Plin. Migrantia plaustra, Val. Flacc.* 8, 221. *Vid.* Migro.

† Migrâsit, ant. pro migraverit, ap. *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 4.

Migratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A departing from one dwelling to another, a changing the habitation.* Mors quasi migratio est, commutatioque vitæ, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 41. || § Migrationes in alienum, a word metaphoricaly used to things of a different nature from its own signification, *Id. Fam.* 16, 7.

Migratur. imperf. *It is removed.* || Utin alium quendam locum ex his locis morte migretur, *that we must remove by death from these places, to dwell in some other,* *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 41. Romam inde migratum est, à parentibus they went thence to live at Rome, *Liv.* Etiam si tunc migrandum fuisset, although it had then been fit to leave our city, *Id.*

Migraturus, a, um. part. *About to remove from one place to another,* *Suet. Cæsar.* 79.

Migratus, ūs. m. *A transporting, or carrying away.* Relicta quæ migratu difficilia essent, *Liv.* 10, 34.

Migro, āre. neut. [*ἀμικρο* peregrinatio; unde & μέγας, nam migrare propriè est domicilium mutare, *Perot.*] (1) To remove from one place to another to dwell in, to shift his habitation, to change his quarters. (2) To be altered, or changed. (3) *Act. Met.* To go, or depart, from; not to keep. (4) To go, pass, or glide. (1) Veteres migrate coloni, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 4. Atticus non ex vitâ, sed ex domo in domum videbatur migrare, *Nep. Lit.* 22. § Migrare mensâ, *Fest.* ad severos, *Catull.* quod volo, *Plaut.* hinc, *Id.* à fano foras, de vitâ, *Cic.* ex vitâ, *Id.* ad aliquem, *Id.* (2) Cæcula quæ sunt Nunquam in marmoreum possunt migrare colorem, *Lucr.* 2, 774. = Non manet ulla sui similis res, omnia migrant, *Id.* 5, 828. (3) § Promissa facere & quæ pertinent ad veritatem, & fidem, ea migrare interdum, & non servare, est iustum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 10. Civile jus migrare, *Id.* (4) || Fac si vacas ædes aurium, mea ut migrare dicta possint, quod volo, *that my words may pass whither I would have them,* *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 54. A me officium migrat, I forget my duty, *Id. Trin.* 3, 2, 13. § Fluvius migrat adverso meatu, *Claud.* 4. *Conf. Hon.* 482.

Migro, āri, ātus. pass. *To be gone, to be removed.* Migrantur Rhætia regna, *Sil.* 7, 431. Relicta quæ difficilia migratu essent, *Liv.* 10, 34.

* Mihi. dat. à nom. ego cont. (1) To me, sc. to my advantage, or detriment. (2) To me, or with me, sc. in my opinion. (3) For me, or with relation to me. (4) Sometimes it is very gracefully redundant. *Vid.* Ego. (1) Hic mihi quanto plus sapit, quam egomet mihi? *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 101. Si quid peccat, mihi peccat, *Ter. Adelp.* 1, 2, 35. (2) Is mihi servus est spectatus satis, cui dominus curæ est, *Id. Adelp.* 5, 6, 5. (3) Quid mihi hic faciet patri? *Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 85. (4) Qui mihi, ubi ad uxores ventum est, tum sunt senes, *Id. Phorm.* 5, 8, 21.

Mihimetipsi, To me my self, *Cic.*

† Mihipte, pro mihi ipsi, *Caro ap. Fest.*

* Miles, itis. c. g. [*ἀμικρο*, quod ap. vet. scrib. mile; quod trium millium primò legio fiebat. ac singulæ tribus millia singula militum mittebant, *Varr.*] (1) A soldier. (2) Particularly a foot soldier. (3) Collectively the soldiery. (4) An attendant. (5) A novice, one not used to a thing. (6) || A serjeant, beadle, or summoner belonging to a magistrate. (1) Caius Marius P. Africani discipulus & miles, *Cic. pro C. Balbo.* 20. (2) *Cæsar. B. C.* 2, 40, 42. & alibi. (3) Uterum armato milite complent, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 20. Nonnulla ab imperatore miles, plurima verò fortuna vindicat, *Nep. Thrasyl.* 1. (4) || Hæc miles erat Phœbes, she attended Diana in hunting, *Ov. Met.* 2, 415. (5) || Met. § Rudis ad partus & nova miles eram, it was my first time, and I was but raw at childbearing, *Ov. Epist.* 11, 48. (6) Ulp. || Miles stipendiorum legitimum that has served the full time appointed by law, *Liv.* Miles ad naves, a sea soldier, or marine, *Id.*

Milæsius, a, um. adj. *Of the city Miletus.* || Milefia rosa, the red rose, *Plin.* 21, 4. *Vid.* Miletus in Propr.

* Miliaia, æ. f. avis. [*ἀμικρο*] (1) A bird that feedeth upon millet, a linnet. (2) An herb, or weed, which winding about millet killeth it. (1) *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5. (2) *Plin.* 22, 25.

* Miliarium, ii. n. (1) A vessel belonging to an oil mill. (2) A high vessel narrow at the top. (3) A vessel contrived with brazen pipes twining it, in which water was heated, running many times round the fire. (1) *Cato.* (2) *Col. Pallad.* (3) *Vid. Senec. Qu. N.* 3, 24. & 4, 9. & quæ ibi *Muret. Vet. Gloss.* θερμὸν χαλκείον. || Miliarium aureum, *Turneb.* dict. quod ab eo milliarium numerus inciperet. A golden pillar in Rome near Saturn's temple, whence the account of the miles began. *χρυσὸν μίλιον, Tac.*

* Miliarus, a, um. adj. *Of millet.* Miliaia avis, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5.

* Militans. part. *Being a soldier.* || Græcia mercede apud Persas militantibus, serving among the Persians for pay, *Curt.* 6, 5, 7.

* Militaris, e. adj. *Belonging to a soldier, or to war; warlike, martial, military.* Via militaris, *Varr.* (vel quod à militibus strata, vel quod milites per eam iter fecerunt) || Ætas militaris, the age of seventeen, when persons were capable of being listed, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 60, 4. Sepimentum militæ, a military fence; a rampart, or ditch, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 14. genus, the soldiery, *Liv.* Res militaris, *Nep.* disciplina, the art, of war, *Id.* Militare manus, *Id.* Militaris opera, the office, or part, of a soldier, *Liv.* 54. Militaris equus, a war horse, *Idem.* § Daunia, the warlike Daunia, that breedeth soldiers, *Hor. opera, military achievements, Liv.* 34, 34. Signa militaria, standards, *Cic. Catil.* 2.

* Militarius. adv. *After the manner of a soldier.* Oratio militariter gravis, *Liv.* 4, 41. Testa militariter ædificare, *Id.* 27, 3.

* † Militarius, a, um. adj. pro militaris. *Soldier like,* *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 4, 11.

* Militaturus, a, um. part. *About to serve in war.* Mercede militaturi, *Curt.* 7, 38. *conf. Liv.* 10, 10. & 24, 14.

* Militia, æ. f. (1) The being a soldier, warfare. (2) Any toil, employment, or service. (3) The militia, or soldiery. (1) Cujus magna pars matura militiæ esset, *Liv.* 42. (2) Militia urbana, *Cic. pro Mur.* 22. togata, *Ov.* (3) || Anticel us cum omni militiâ interficitur, with all his soldiers, *Just.* 32, 2, 2. Imaginaria militia, soldiers that received pay without appearing in service, *Suet. Claud.* 25. § Militia Veneris, the warfare of Venus, *Propert.* 4, 1, 137. Lentæ militiæ, tedious amours, *Tibull.* 1, 3, 82. Militia soli, the labours of husbandry. || Militiæ genit. quasi adverbialiter. § Quorum virtus erat domi militiæque cognita, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 19. || Dare nomen militiæ, to list himself for a soldier, *Id.* § Quoniam militia equestris vulgò sonat militia in equo; ap. *Suet.* tamen *Claud.* eam notat, quam equestri loco nati juvenes, quâ pedibus, quâ equo obibant.

* Milito, āre. act. (1) To go a warfareing, to be a soldier. (2) Met. To pursue any person, or thing. (1) Juventus omnis sub signis militat tuis, *Liv.* 23, 42. (2) || Militat in sylvis catulus; hunteth in woods, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 2, 66. = Militat omnis amans, & habet sua castra Cupido, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 9, 1. || In eadem legione militare, to belong to the same regiment, *Cic.* § Militavi non sine gloriâ, served under Venus not without reputation, *Ov.* § Ap. recentiores, qui ministerio, vel officio, qualicunque fungitur militare dicitur.

* Militor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be waged, as war.* Libenter hoc & omne militabitur bellum in tuæ spem gratiæ, *Hor. Epod.* 1, 25.

* Milium, i. n. [*ἀμικρο* dict. propter multitudinem granorum, *Isid.*] A kind of small grain, or corn, called millet. Milio venit annua cura, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 216. Liba de milio, *Cic. Orat.* Fiscella milii, *vid. descript. ap. Plin.* 7, 6. factionem & culturam, ap. *Col.* 2, 9.

* **MILLE**, & millia, adj. pl. & op. *Vat.* milia. [à Gr. χίλος] (1) *A thousand*. Tritici medios centum viginti millia, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 18*. ¶ Mille passus, a mile, *Plaut. Mille & quingentos passus; A mile and a half, Col. Quatuor millia funditores, Liv. Peditibus tribus millibus, Curt. Sex millibus equitibus, Id. Mille agnæ, Virg. Ecl. 2, 21. Sestertia quingenta millia, Cic. Stadiis quatuor millibus, Plin. Dena millia sestertia, Varr. Quadraginta millibus sestertiis, Id. Ex positis aliisque, quæ adduci possent, liquet object. mille nec indeclinabile esse, nec millia subst. suis semper postponi, ut multi crediderunt. (2) *An infinity, or great number.* (1) † Uno milli nummum potest querere centum, *Lucil. ap. Gell. 1, 16.* Xerxis classis mille & ducentarum navium longarum fuit, quam duo millia onerariarum sequebantur, *Nep. Themist. 2.* § Mille caprarum, *Col. annorum, Id. Hic observandum venit, posterius substantivum sæpe retineri.* Multis cum millibus ibat, sc. hominum, *Virg. Æn. 5, 75.* Millia progressi quatuor, sc. passuum, *Cæs. Millia frumenti centum modiorum, Hor. 1, 1, 45.* (2) ¶ Mille trahens varias ad-versò sole colores, *Virg. Æn. 4, 701.* Da mille basia, dein mille altera, *Catull. 5, 7.**

* **MILLE**, & ant. mile. n. caret gen. & dat. singul. in abl. milli. in plur. hæc millia, ium, ibus. *A thousand.* ¶ Mille-annorum, a thousand years, *Plaut. Mille hominum versabatur, Cic. Animarum millia multa, Lucr. 3, 724.*

* **MILLEFOLIA**, æ. f. Herba militaris, à sanandis vulneribus, *Plin. 25, 5.*

* **MILLEFOLIUM**, ii. n. sc. multis foliis, [ex mille, & folium] *The herb milfoil, yarrow, or rosebleed.* Dicitur & militaris, quod militum vulnera sanat, *Plin. 24, 16.*

¶ **MILLEFORMIS**, e. adj. *Of a thousand shapes, or fashions.* Polla pestis lubricorum milleformis æmonum, *Prud. Cath. 9, 55.*

¶ **MILLENNARI**, ò um. m. pl. *The millenary, who hold that Christ shall reign a thousand years on earth, before the end of the world, D. D. Hier. & Aug. vocantur etiam Millennii.*

* **MILLEPEDA**, æ. f. [quæ est centipeda, & multipeda, quod mille, i. e. multos pedes, habet] *A worm having a great number of feet, and furry; a polmer.* See it described by *Plin. 29, 6.* eruca hirsuta, *Col.* Some take it for the same as cutio & porcellio, a sow, or wordouse; but this is the multipeda, the other the millepida.

* **MILLESIMUS**, a, um. adj. *The thousandth.* Ex quo millesimum partem vix intelligo, *Cic. Attic. 2, 4.* Millesima pagina, *Juv. 7, 100.* ¶ Stemmate qui Tusco ramum millesime ducis, pro millesimo, more Græcæ voc. pro non. tubo derivate thy pedigree from a thousand ancestors, *Perf. 3, 28.*

* **MILLIARE**, is. n. *A mile per lar, or stone; a mile consisting of a thousand paces.* Hanc formam milliare adferunt ex principi lib. 6. *Cic. ad Attic.* Ad quintum milliare Laodiceæ, sed restituit a. d. quintum Terminalia.

* **MILLIARIUM**, ii. n. (1) *A mile.* (2) *Also a vessel, &c.* (1) *Audivi à tertio milliario tum eum esse, Cic. Attic. 8, 5.* Hannibalis inter tertium milliariū castra, *Paterc. 2, 27.* habet & *Val. Max. 1, 8, 4.* & plerique recentiores, sed vet. plerique M. P. mille passus, vel passuum dicebant. (2) *Cato R. R. c. 22.*

* **MILLIARIUS**, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a thousand; or weighing a thousand pounds; as, ¶ greges ovium milliarios, sheep a thousand in a flock, Varr. R. R. 2, 10. Milliarios apros, Sen. i. e. mille librarum. Lips. interpr. buge sat bravus. Milliaria olea, that yieldeth a thousand pounds of oil in a year, Plin. 17, 12. Porticus milliaria, of a mile long, Suet. Neron. 31.*

* **MILLIES**, adv. *A thousand times, very often.* Quinquies millies, *Plin. 2, 23.* Plus millies jam audivi, *Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 32.*

† **MILLUS**, i. m. & **MILLUM**, i. n. *A mastiff, a collar made of leather stuck full of nails, ap. Varr. R. R. 2, 9. al. millum, al. mælium, al. melium leg.* Scipio Æmilianus ad populum: Vobis, inquit, reique publicæ præsidio eritis, quasi-millus ani, *Fest.*

* **MILTUS**, i. f. *A sort of red-colour, or vermilion.* Cera ex milto, *Vitruv. 9, 3.*

* **MILVAGO**, ginis. f. *A fish that useth to fly.* Milvago extra aquam volitans, &c. *Plin. 32, 2.*

¶ **MILVINA**, æ. f. Genus tibiæ acutissimi soni, *Fest.* [à milvo dict. qui jugeret scil. *Apul.* (quæ vox est milvorum, *Fest.*) i. e. quæ in accentus exiret tenuissimos] *A shrill kind of pipe, with a squeaking note like a kite, Solin.*

* **MILVINUS**, a, um. adj. *Of, or like, a kite.* Milvinæ ungulæ, *Plaut. Psud. 3, 2, 63.* ¶ **MILVINUS** pes, the herb kite's foot, *Col. 2, 7.* Milvinus pullus, a young kite, an extortioner, a committeeman's son, *Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 2.* Milvina, sc. appetentia, a stomach like a kite, *Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 29.*

* **MILVIUS**, ii. m. id. qui milvus. (1) *A kite, a glead, a puttock.* (2) *One of the stars into which the kite was feigned to be turned, for fetching away the entrails of the bull which Briareus was sacrificing.* (3) *A fictitious name.* (1) Rete non tenditur accipitri, neque milvio, restituit milvo per Diaref. pro milvio, *Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 16.* (2) *Ov. Fast. Restituit tamen ibi leg. milvius.* (3) *Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 36.*

* **MILVUS**, vel potius, milvus; m. [à sono, V. qui pote? nam cum vocem edit jugere dicitur. Mihi vid. ut à μάλαχον, malva, ita ab ἀμείλιος, i. e. immitis, quod sit rapacissimus, milvus dici, *Litt.*] (1) *A kite.* (2) *A rapacious fellow.* (3) *A horned fish that lieth upon the top of the water, with a fiery tongue that shineth in a calm night.* (4) *A sign in the heaven.* (1) Milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo, *Cic. N. D. 2, 49.* (1) Male ego metuo milvos, mala illa bestia est; ne sortè auferat pullum tuum, *Plaut. Pæn. 5, 5, 13.* (3) *Piin. 9, 27.* (4) *Ov.*

* **MIMIA**, æ. f. [à mimus] (1) *A wanton wretch, counterfeiting the carriage and behaviour of others.* (2) *An actress upon the stage.* (1) *Cic. Philipp. 2, 24.* (2) Luceia mima centum annis in scenâ pronuntiavit, *Plin. 7, 48.*

* **MIMALLONES**, um. f. pl. [à μιμησθαι, Gr. quod Bacchum imitarentur æcnuia serentes; M.] *Mad-women waiting upon Bacchus, Stat. Theb. 4, 660.* = *Mimallonides, Ov. Bassarides, Perf. Thyades, Virg.*

* **MIMALLONIUS**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the Mimallones.* Mimallonii bombi, ap. *Perf. 1, 99.*

* **MIMICHS**, is. f. [μίμησις, Gr. à μιμεῖσθαι imitor] *A figure called imitation, that is, the counterfeiting, or representing other mens words and gestures, Donat. = Imitatio merum alienorum, Quint.*

* **MIMIAMBUS**, i. m. [ex μιμησθαι imitor, & ἰαμβος Iambus] *A kind of verse used in lampoons, farces, and the like, Plin. Epist. 6, 21, 3.*

* **MIMICÈ**, adv. *Mimicly, apeishly.* ¶ **MIMICÈ** incedere, to walk like an actress, affectedly, *Catull. 4, 3.*

* **MIMICUS**, a, um. adj. [μίμικος, Gr. Mimick, apeish, wanton. ¶ **MIMICUM** nomen, the name she bore when an actress, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 22.* Jocus mimicus, a bawdy jest, *Id. de Orat. 2, 59.* Mimica & inepta, *Plin. Epist. 7, 29, 3.*

* **MIMMULUS**, i. m. *An herb called rattle, or lousewort.* Herba in prato pessima mimulus, *Plin. 18, 28.*

* **MIMOGRAPHUS**, i. m. [ex μιμος mimus, & γράφειν scribo] *A writer of plays, or farces.* Hic initio circa scenam versatus est, dum mimographus adjuvat, *Suet. Ill. Gram. 13.*

* **MIMULA**, æ. f. dim. [à mima] *A little actress, a miss.* Venisti in sinum & complexum tuæ mimulæ, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 25.*

* **MIMUS**, i. m. [à μιμησθαι, ab imitando] (1) *A mimick, a scurrilous buffoon, or jester; who generally acted obscenely and lasciviously, or on the contrary, one who being to act in the second, or third, place, by performing on purpose ridiculously and scoliſhly, set off and graced the action of him, or them, who had acted before him.* (2) *Abusive, or wanton, play; any farce, or ridiculous story.* (1) *Mimi Isidori filia, Cic. Verr. 3, 34.* ¶ *Non Attellanum, sed mimum introdux-*

xisti, *Id. Fam. 9, 16. scil. Ille modestè, hic liberius dicax; ille Oscæ, hic Romanâ, linguâ; ille cum pluribus, hic solus; ille cum exodiis, hic cum perpetuâ actione; ille ingenuus, hic servus, aut peregrinus; unde Laherius eques queritur tanquam de injuriâ, ap. Macrobi. quod Cæsaris jussu mimum suum egerit.* (2) ¶ *Mimi ergo est jam exitus, non fabulæ, Cic. pro Cæs. 27.* Scribere si fas est imitantes turpia mimos, *Ov. Trist. 2, 515.* (2) *Vid. Suet. Cal. 45.* & eundem *Oth. 3.*

* **MINA**, æ. f. [à Gr. μνῆα μνᾶ, quod ab Hebr. מנה à מנה numeravit μνᾶ] *vetus mina erat 75 drachmarum; nova à Solone instituta 100, Agric. Mina medica habet unicas 16. Libra verò uncias 12, Id. Ergo cum uncia habet drachmas 8, hæc mina erit 128 drachmarum. Porro 60 minæ faciunt talentum Atticum.* (1) *A pound.* It is taken both for a coin and a weight, made up of a hundred drachmæ. In our money it is three pounds sterling; in weight it is twelve ounces. (2) ¶ *Also a measure of ground, containing 120 feet in length, and as many in breadth.* (3) ¶ *A breast, or teat, without milk.* (1) *Mina, quam nostri minam vocant, pendet drachmas Atticas centum, Plin. 1, 22, in fine.* Drachma Attica denarii argentei habet pondus; eademque sex obolos pondere efficit, obolus decem chalcos, *Idem ibid.* (2) *Actus quadratus, qui & latus est pedes 120, & longus totidem; is modius ac mina Latine appell. al. pro ac mina leg. acnuæ, Id. 2, 10.* quam inter agrorum mensuras ponit, *Col. 5, 1, 5.* (3) *Fest. ex Ælio.*

* **MINACIA**, ærum. f. pl. *Threatenings, menaces, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 16.* & alibi. † **MINACIA**, adv. ius, comp. *Threatening, with menacing and sharp words.* ¶ *An potius tentem leniter, ac minaciter? shall I use fair means, or foul? Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 21.* Num putasti dixisse eum minaciùs, quam futurum fuisse? *Cic. Philipp. 5, 8.*

* **MINA**, ærum. f. pl. [contr. à μνῆα, i. e. commonefacio, ut à μνῆα, mina, *Litt.*] (1) *Threats, menaces, either by words, or otherwise.* (2) ¶ *Terrors, storms.* (1) ¶ *Virtus institutio ac persuadendo, non minis, & vi, ac metu traditur, Cic. Orat. 1, 58.* ¶ *Mare ponebat minas inanes, Lucr. 5, 1001.* ¶ *Hybernæ minæ, Tibull. 2, 3, 50.* Coluter tollens minas, *Virg. Georg. 3, 421.* (2) *Sic utuntur recent. Solin. Amm. & Rufinus. An Virg. Minas murerum ingentes, de motibus quibuslibet imperfectis, quæ in cœlum minari viderentur, in medio relinquo.*

* **MINANS**, tis. part. (1) *Threatening, menacing.* (2) *Premising, warranting.* (1) *Indignanti similis, similique minanti, Virg. Æn. 8, 649.* (2) ¶ *Virtus erat multa & præclara minantis, threatening mighty performances, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 9.*

* **MINANTER**, adv. *Threateningly.* ¶ *Multa submisè, multa minanter agat, Ov. A. A. 3, 582.*

* **MINATIO**, ònis. f. *A threatening, Cic. de Orat. 2, 71.* = *Execratio, Cic.*

* **MINATUS**, a, um. part. *Having threatened.* Huc usque minatus hærebat, *Claud. 1. in Ruf. 267.*

* **MINAX**, æcis. adj. or. comp. *Threatening, menacing with words, or otherwise.* (2) *Haughty, surly.* (1) *Puerum minaci voce dum terret, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 10.* Minacior quàm perniciosior, *Liv. 4, 52.* = *Minaces & acerbæ literæ, Cic. Fam. 16, 10.* ¶ *Nubibus aër minax, Ov. Trist. 1, 2, 24.* Minax unda, *Hor. Od. 1, 12, 31.* (2) *Regum colla minacium, Id. Od. 2, 12, 12.* Minaces animi, *Ov. Met. 6, 688.* ¶ *Vis minacissimæ plebis, Amm. 19, 21.* Adversus Barbaros quoque minacissimus, *Suet. Calig. 51.*

† **MINEO**, ère. neut. (unde immineo, promineo) [à minæ] *To hang ready to fall, Luc. 6, 562.* & xi, 94.

† **MINERRIMUS**, pro minimus, *Paul. ex Fest.* [à minor, vel potius, qu. à miner]

* **MINERVA**, æ. f. (1) *The goddess of wisdom, learning, arts, and arms.* (2) *Meton. Nature, wit, craft.* (3) *Spinnstry.* (4) *Weaveing.* (1) *Tibi cor limante Minervâ Acrius, Mart. 6, 64.* (2) *Inventrix*

(2) Inventrix oleæ Minerva, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 19. — Tibi telas, operosæque Minervæ Studium aufert, *Hor. Od.* 3, 12, 5. Bellatrix Minerva, *Ov. Met.* 8, 264. armifera, *Ibid.* 14, 475. (3) Tolerare colo vitam, tenuique Minervâ, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 409. (4) Penelope conjugium falsâ poterat differre Minervâ, *Propert.* 2, 9, 5. ¶ Crasâ Minervâ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 3. plainly, without nicety, rudely. Invitâ Minervâ, against nature, *Id.* A. P. 385.

Minerval, vel Minervale, is. n. [à Minerva: ejus imago in scholis poni solita, *Varr.*] Enterance money, which scholars paid to the master at their first coming to school. Quin, simul ac promiseris Minervâ incipiam, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 2, sub fin.

* MINGO, Ære. xi. ietum. aët. [à μινγω, mingo, ut à θινγω tingo, quod in urinâ totius corporis humores misceantur] To piss, to make water. Minxisti semel, &c. *Mart.* 3, 7. In me veniunt mistum atque cacatum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 38. ¶ Mingere in gremium nati, to commit incest with, *Catull.* 65, 30. *Vid.* Meio.

* Mingor, i. pass. To be pissed. Cum urina super potionum modum mingitur, *Cels.* 4, 20.

Miniaceus, a, um. adj. Of, or with, vermilion. ¶ Expolitio miniacea, a varnish with vermilion, *Vitruv.* 7, 9. Cunei miniaci, *Id.* 7, 4.

Miniaudus, a, um. part. To be painted with vermilion. A cenforibus Jupiter miniaudus locatur, *Plin.* 33, 25.

Miniaris, æ. f. The place where vermilion is diged, *Plin.* 33, 7.

Miniaris, a, um. adj. Of fineple, or vermilion. Metallum miniarium, *Plin.* 33, 7.

Miniatulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à seq.] Marked with red wax, which they put to the side of books, where they did not approve what was written. Cerulas tuas miniatulas pertimescebam, *Cic. Att.* 16, 11.

Miniatulus, a, um. part. [à minio] Red, of the colour of fineple and vermilion. Torquis miniatulus, *Plin.* 10, 42. ¶ Miniatâ cerulâ notandus, to be marked as faulty, *Cic. Att.* 15, 14.

¶ Miniculator, Æris. m. A limner, or painter, of books with red letters, *Ulp.*

Minimè. adv. [à minimus] (1) Least, or fewest. (2) Not at all, in no case, in no wise, by no means. (3) At least. (4) Much less, or least of all. (1) Minimè multos lædere, *Ter. Eun.* prol. 2. (2) Quod minimè vultis, *Cic. Excusatio* minimè accipienda, *Id. de Am.* 40. ¶ Minimè mirandum, it is no wonder, *Nep.* Minimè gentium diest. pro eo quod omnium gentium judicio minimè est faciendum, *Fest.* vel pro nusquam gentium, i. e. minimè apud ullas gentes, nullo modo apud ullas gentes, *M.* By no means in the world. § Minimè verò, & minimè, negantis sunt in responsione. (3) Latus pedes decem, vel minimè novem, *Col.* (4) Nullius rei, minimè beneficiorum, honesta largitio est, *Sen.* Ad te minimè omnium pertinebat, *Cic.* ¶ Quàm minimè, as little as may be. Ut quàm minimè ignis fieret in castris, *Nep. in Eun.* 5. ¶ Quàm minimè multa vestigia servitutis manerent, as few as possible, *Id.* Minimè multa decrant, the smallest number, *Cic.* Minimè multa stipendia, *Liv.* ¶ Minimè obscure, with the greatest clearness, *Cic.* Minimè sæpe, seldom, *Cæsar.*

¶ Minimus, a, um. adj. superl. [ex superl. minimus] Smallest. Minissimus digitus, it. digitorum, *M. ex Arnob.*

† Minimopere dixerunt veteres, uti maximopere, by no means, *Licin. ap. Prisc.*

Minimum, i. n. The least. subst. ex adj. Minimum firmitatis, minimum virium, *Cic. de Am.* 13.

Minimùm. adv. (1) At the least. (2) ¶ Non minimùm, very much. (3) Little. (1) Singule minimum in duas dividuntur species, *Varr.* (2) Dignitas corporis non minimùm commendat, *Nep. Dion.* 1. (3) Aulon minimùm Falernis invidet uvis, *Hor. Od.* 2, 6, 19.

Minimus, a, um. adj. [superl. à parvus, minor] The least, or smallest. ¶ Summa minimaque rerum, *Lucr.* 1, 613. ¶ Minimi pretii homo, a sorry fellow, a scoundrel, *Plaut. Men.* 3, 2, 24. Emi potest minimo, i. e. pretio, at

the smallest rate, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 110. Redimas te quàm queas minimo, as cheap as you can, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 29. § Minimus quisque natus, the youngest, *Liv.* 2. § Minimo me provocat, sc. digito, he holdeth his little finger at me, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 14.

Minio, Ære. aët. To paint, or colour with vermilion, to colour red, *Plin.* 10, 26. & 35, 12.

* Minister, stri. m. [à minis, ut à magis magister, quia minor est domino] An attendant, servant, minister, waiter, servitor, or assistant; a helper, or furtherer. Succincti ministri, *Luc.* 1, 612. Centum famulæ, totidemque pares ætate ministri, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 709. ¶ Minister in maleficio, a person employed in the villany, *Cic. in judiciis*, an assistant to a pleader, *Id. libidinis*, a pimp, a procurer, *Id.* Ministri publici Martis, publick servants sacred to Mars, *Id.* Minister Falerni, a cupbearer, *Catull.* 25, 1. Minister, absol. a cupbearer, *Tibull.* 3, 7, 25. Operâ vehementer minister, one that is too obligeing, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 13, 5.

* Minister, tra, rum. adj. Assistant, attendant. ¶ Ardore ministro, by the efficacy of heat, *Lucr.* 5, 289. Ministro baculo, by the assistance of his staff, *Ov. Ibis*, 259. Lumina ministra, *Ov. Ep.* 21, 114.

* Ministerium, ii. n. (1) Service, attendance. (2) An honourable office, or employment. (3) Performance, labour, pains. (4) ¶ A service, or cupboard, of plate. (5) Servants themselves, particularly waiters at the table. (1) Verna ministeriis ad natus aptus heriles, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 6. (2) Publicum agens ministerium, *Val. Max.* 7, 3, 9. Ministerio Catonis, *Paterc.* 2, 38. (3) Pedum ministerium, *Plin.* Diutis ministeriis fessa membra, *Ov. Metam.* 4, 216. (4) Lamprid. (5) ¶ Quindecim convivarum ac ministerii capax triclinium, *Plin.* 10, 71. ¶ Magicum ministerium, magick rites, *Tibull.* 1, 2, 44. As servitium, magisterium, &c. are likewise used.

Ministra, æ. f. A waiting-servant, a waiting-maid, one employed in any office. Carpebant pensa ministræ, *Propert.* 3, 6, 15. Epulas ipsa ministra gerat, *Tibull.* 1, 5, 34. — Ministra deum & Cybeles famula terat, *Catull.* 61, 68. Artes ministræ oratoris, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 17. Ministre & satellites voluptatum, virtutes, *Id. de Fin.* 2. Manus, cædis, scelerumque ministræ, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 7, 27.

* Ministrans. part. Serving, administering. ¶ Ministrans platanus potantibus umbras, serving them with, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 164. Juvenat pocula ministrans, *C. C. Tusc.* 1, 26.

* ¶ Ministratio, Æris. f. Attendance, or service, *Tert.* † Ministerium.

* Ministrator, Æris. m. verb. (2) A servant, an attendant. (2) One that is employed by another to do his business, as a pleader by his client. (3) He that feedeth, or serveth with meat. (1) Cum auriganti Cajo ministratorem exhiberet, *Suet. Vitell.* 17. (2) *Cic. de Orat.* 2. (3) Parvus cohibetis cibus opus est, & is sine ministratore, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 14.

* Ministratorius, a, um. adj. Ministratory. ¶ Ministratorii uccoli, With which the waiters serve water, *Mart.* 14, 105. luminate.

* Ministratrix, Æris. f. verb. An attendant, or waiter. fem. Artes ministratrices oratoris, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 17.

* Ministratur. imperf. It is served. ¶ Cum maximis poculis ministraretur, when they were served with cups of the largest size, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 44.

* Ministro, Ære. aët. [à minister] (1) To attend, serve, or assist. (2) To perform as a waiter, or minister. (3) To manage. (4) To assist, yield, or give, help to one. (5) To serve with at table. (6) ¶ Ministrare, absol. To feed. (1) Tute tabellas consignato, hic ministrabit, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 90. (2) Medicorum jussa ministrare, *Ov. Epist.* 20, 133. (3) Res omnes timide geridæque ministrat, *Hor. A. P.* 171. (4) Neque quantum opus est, natura ministrat, *Lucr.* 2, 1148. ¶ Fluvius ministrant farraque, they water and feed, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 126. Fraga ministrant cibos, *Sen.* (5) ¶ Bacchum ministrant, they serve

with wine, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 181. (6) *Varr. ap. Litt.*

* Ministror, Æri. aëtus pass. (1) To be served up. (2) To be carefully looked after. (1) Cæna ministratur pueris tribus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 116. (2) Si quis valetudine afficiatur, videndum erit, ut in quàm commodissimè ministraretur, *Col.* 12, 1. ¶ Sed hoc novè dictum.

* † Minutabiliter. adv. Threateningly. Acc. ap. Non. † Minaciter.

* Minutabundus, a, um. adj. With great threats and menaces, *Liv.* 39, 41. & Tac. Ann. 2, 10, 4.

* Minutans. part. [à minitor] (1) Menacing. (2) Threatening often. (1) Minutans urbi ferrum, flammamque, *Cic. Conf. Liv.* 24, 24. & 41, 10. (2) Metaph. Minutans vulnera cuspide, *Ov. Met.* 2, 199. Nec minitanti Murmure compressit cælum, *Lucr.* 1, 69.

* † Minito, Ære. aët. To threaten. Familia-riorem oportet esse hunc, qui minitat malum, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 12. pro.

* Minitor, Æri. dep. To threaten sore, to menace. § Omnibus bonis cruces ac tormenta minitatur, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 9. Se ad urbem venturum esse minitatur, *Id.*

MINIUM, ii. n. [à Minio Hispaniæ fluvio, *Vitruv.* nisi ipsi fluvio minium nomen dederit, al. à μιντω, vel ab ἀμνιον pro quo ap. Dioscor. leg. & ἀμνιον & μινιον ab Hisp. mina, i. e. vena metallica, five mineralis] Simple, red lead, or vermilion. Sincero minio cocci color esse debet, *Plin.* 33, 7. ubi abundè de minio tractat. ¶ Minii gleba, terra, five rubrica Lemnia, the red earth, out of which the vermilion is taken, *Cels.*

* Mino, Ære. aët. id. quod minor, *Prisc.* postea pro pecus agere five ante se pellere, quia hoc minis plerumquè fit; consentaneum huic stimulo tardos increpuisse boves, dixit *Tibull.* 1, 1, 12. To drive cattle. Inde Helicon sequitur senior baculoque minatur, *Germ. Cæs.* in Arateis. ¶ Hæc forma vocis diu desuisset, ap. sequioris sæculi scriptores freq. occ.

* Minor, us, comp. à parvus. [à μινω, i. e. μινω, *Eust.* unde minuo] (1) Less, smaller in any kind. (2) Meaner, lower. (3) Less in degree, inferior. (4) Younger. (1) Minor modus agri, *Lucr.* 2, 1169. Minora corpora luminis, *Id.* 2, 389. elementa, *Id.* 3, 375. (2) ¶ Arrogans minoribus, inter pares difficilis, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 21. Magnus bello Themistocles, neque minor in pace, *Nep. Them.* 6. (3) Minores pontifices, *Liv.* 22. ¶ Minori puero major est pater, minor majori, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 22. (4) Hannibal minor 25 annos natus, *Nep. vitæ ejus*, 3. ¶ Quali istic minor mea res agatur, as if I were less concerned in it, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 113. Minor dictu, sounding less, *Plin.* 11, 21. § Minoris vendere, i. e. pretii, to sell at a lower rate, *Cic. Verr.* 3. æstimare, to value less, *Id.* Fam. 4, 5. ¶ Æternis minor consiliis an mus, not able to comprehend, or alter divine decrees, *Hor. Od.* 2, 11, 11. § Capitis minor, degraded from the estate of a freeman, *Id.* *Ibid.* 3, 5, 42. Homo paulo minore natus, something younger, *Cic.*

* Minor, Æri. dep. [à nom. mina.] (1) To threaten, or menace. (2) To be lifted up in a threatening manner. (1) ¶ Metaph. Centaurus saxum undis immane minatur, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 196. (2) ¶ Minantur in cælum scopuli, raise their threatening heads to the sky, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 166. Terret nos ac minatur, *Cic.* § Abiturum se minabitur, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 80. sese abire, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 14. Minatur dejecturum arces, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 655. Minari divisoribus, *Cic.* Ei rex crucem minatur, *Id.* ¶ Judicio fisci Sicilienses minabantur, threatened to prevent the proceedings by corruption, *Id.* Bellum amentia minatur, portend war, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 540. Ornus accisa minatur, threatens to fail, *Id.* *Æn.* 2, 618. Venti in caveis ferarum more minantur, *Lucr.* 6, 197.

* ¶ Minoratus, a, um. part. Made less, or diminished, *Tert.* † Diminutus.

* Minores, um. pl. subst. ex adj. (1) Our successors, posterity, or offspring. (2) The younger men. (1) Utcunque ferent ea facta minores, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 822. (2) Vel quia turpe putant parere minoribus, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 84.

* *Minöritas*, ätis. f. *Minority*, *nonage*, or *the being under age*, Justin. † *Pupillares anni*.

* *Minthos*, i. m. [*μινθος*, *stercus*] *The dung of goats*, v. d. Calp. & Cael. Rhod. 10, 22.

|| *Mintro*, äre. act. *vel ut al.* *Mintro*, ire. *To chirp*, or *squeak*, as a mouse doth, *Aust. Philom.* 61.

* *Minuendus*, a, um, part. *To be diminished*. || *Cura minuendi æris alieni*, *care of making their debts fewer*, by paying some of them, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 57. *Minuenda dignitas*, *Paterc.* 2, 68.

* *Minuens*, tis. part. act. (1) *Diminishing*, *making less*. (2) *Neut. Abating*, *decreasing*. (1) *Studium minuens laborem*, *Or. Met.* 4, 295. (2) *Minuente æstu*, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 12. || *Minuente lunâ*, *in the wane of the moon*, *Pallad. Feb. tit.* 24.

* *Minuo*, ãre, ui, ùtum, act. [*à minus*, i. e. *minus facio*] (1) *To make a thing less*. (2) *To diminish*, *diminish*, *lessen*, or *make less*; *to abate*, or *impair*. (3) *To violate*, or *derogate from*. (1) *Non tam mirabile quicquam Principio*, quod non minuant mirari omnes *Paulatim*, *Lucr.* 2, 1028. i. e. *minùs mirentur*. *Nec tu eâ causâ minueris hæc quæ facis*, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 3, 18. i. e. *minùs facies*. (2) *Æ Ignem faciunt quàm maximos*, atque hos secundâ vigiliâ minuunt, *Nep. Eum.* 9. § *Minuere amicitiam*, *Cic. sumptus*, *Id. irani*, *Id. furorem*, *Hor. dolorem*, *Cic. Vereor ne cum amplificare velim*, *minuam etiam gloriam*, *Id. Acad.* 2, 2. (3) *Majestate minuere est de dignitate aut amplitudine*, aut potestate populi, aut eorum quibus populus potestatem dedit, aliquid derogare, *Id. de Inv.* 2, 17. *Majestatem minuere est aliquid de rep. cum potestatem non habeas*, administrare, *Id.* || *Magistratum minuere*, *to lessen the power and continuance of it*, *Liv.*

* *Minuor*, ui, ùtus, pass. *To be diminished*, *impaired*, *abated*, or *lessened*. *Minuuntur atque Carminē curæ*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 11, 35. § *Per quæ Crescere res posset*, *minui damnosa libido*, *Id. Epist.* 2, 1, 107.

* || *Minurio*, ire. act. [*à μινυρίω*, in fut. *μινυρίω*] *De palumbe Spart. usquepat*; *de hiundine*, *Sidon. to sing small*, or *with a low voice*; *to coo*, as a ringdove doth; *to chatter*, as a swallow. *Leg. corr. ap. Sid.* *minurio* & *minario*, *Cal. leg. minurizo*. *Minuritiones appell.* *avium minorum cantus*, *Fest. μινυρίσματα*, *Cal. leg. minurizationes*. *The chirping*, or *singing*, of small birds. || *Minuritionem citare*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 59. *sicut refutit Turneb.* *to sing with a soft low voice*.

† *Minus*, a, um, adj. *mina ovis*, b. e. *quæ minus habet lanæ*, eadem quæ & *apica ovis*, i. e. *μεινός*, *glatra*, quæ *κολέρα*, *Arist.* (1) *Apilled ewe*. (2) || *An empty breast*, *a wind bag*. (1) *Mina ovis*, i. e. *glabro ventre*, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. (2) *Mina mamma*, *lacte deficiens*, *Fest.* § *Minificem mammam voc.* *Plin.* quæ *lac præbet*.

* *Minus*, òris. n. [*à comp. minor*] § *cum gen.* *Vitæ minus & minus undique restat*, *Lucr.* 3, 546. § *Plus dapis*, & *rixæ multò minus*, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 17, 51. *Restat minus ire*, *Lucr.* 1, 1004.

* *Minùs*, adv. [*à comp. minor*] (1) *Less*. (2) *Less than*. (3) *Fewer*, *in less time than*. (4) *Not so well*, *not as well*. (5) *Not so very*. (6) *Not so often*, *seldom*. (7) *Not at all*. *Quò minùs*, with a verb, *that* — *not*, *not so well*. (1) § *Minùs aut magis endopeditè*, *Luc.* 1, 241. (2) *Nunquam nix minùs quatuor pedes alta jacuit*, *Liv.* (3) § *Minùs quinquennium est*, quod, *Plin.* 15, 25. *Minùs tribus horis perfecterunt*, *Cæs. B. B.* 5, 41. (4) *Id minùs per se potest*, *Cic.* *Quis minùs?* *Lucr.* 2, 988. (5) *Piperis albi si sit*, si minùs albi, *uncie tres*, *Col.* 1, 12. sub fin. (6) *Minùs in senatum venit*, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 2. (7) *Id est in causâ quòd minùs faciam*, *Id.*

* *Minuscùlus*, a, um, adj. dim. [*à minor*] *Less*, *little*. § *Rescripti epistolæ maximæ*, nunc audi de *minuscùlâ*, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 1, 4. Si *minuscùlo digito increpucint fores*, &c. *Plaut.*

§ *Minuscule quinquatrus appellabantur Idus Junii*, quòd is dies festus erat tibicinum, qui *Minervam colebant*. *Quinquatrus* propriè dies festus erat *Minervæ*, *Martio mense*, *Fest.*

* *Minùtal*, älis. n. [*à minu*] *A dish made with herbs and other things chopped together*, *minced meat*, *a gallimaufry*, *a bosh*, *Juv.* 14, 128.

* *Minutatum*, adv. (1) *Piecemeals*, *in bits*, *in gobbets*. (2) *Drop by drop*, *very sparingly*. (3) *By little and little*, *by degrees*. (1) *Nasturtium minutatum confectum*, *Col. R. R.* 8, 14. sub fin. *Cafeum minutatum concidit*, *Ibid.* 12, 57. (2) *Minutatum fundere & sumere vinum*, *Varr. J. L.* 4. (3) *Boves minutatum affuefacere*, *Id. L.* 1, 20. = *Cum aliquid minutatum ac gradatim additur*, aut *demitur*, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 16. *Ætas minutatum frangit vires*, *Lucr.* 2, 1131.

* *Minutè*, adv. idè, comp. issimè, sup. (1) *In small pieces*. (2) *Nicey*, *precisely*. (3) *Meanly*, *low*, *poorly*. (1) *Fœnum Græcum commolito minutissimè*, *Col.* 12, 28. *Dens aratri minutè diffundit humum*, *Id.* 2, 4. (2) *Minutius & scrupulosius scrutari omnia*, *Quint.* 5, 14. (3) || *Dicere grandia minutè*, *to handle grand subjects in a poor low style*, *Cic. Orat.* 36.

* *Minutia*, æ. f. [*ab adj. minutus*] *The smallest thing that may be seen*, *a mite*. *Grana in minutiam frequenter trita redigantur*, *Sen. Ep.* 91. In plur. *Little ricetys*, *Pallad.*

* || *Minuties*, ei. f. *Smallness*, *littleness*, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 295.

* *Minutim*, adv. [*à minuo*] *In little pieces*, or *mercels*; *crumbs*. § *Materiam crassiâ concidit minutim*, *Caro R. R.* 123.

* *Minutio*, ònis. f. verb. [*à minuo*] *A diminishing*, or *lessening*. § *Omnis amplificatio*, *minutio*, &c. *Quint.* || *Capitis minutio*, *Gell.* 1, 12. *Vid. Diminutio*.

* *Minutulus*, a, um, adj. dim. [*à minutus*] *Little*, *pretty*. *Pueri infantes minutuli*, *Plaut. Pœn. prol.* 28.

* *Minutus*, a, um, part. (1) *Minished*, *lessened*. (2) *Metaph. Disheartened*, *dispirited*. (3) *Subtile*, *nice*. (1) *Spes minuta*, *Tac. Agric.* 17. (2) *Consul equestri prælio uno & vulnere suo minutus*, *Liv.* (3) *Minutæ interrogatiunculæ*, *Cic. Parad.* 1. = *Genus sermonis minutum & concisum*, *Id.* adj. ior, comp. issimus, sup. (1) *Met. Low*, *mean*, *poor spirited*. (2) *Small*, *little*. (1) = *Minuti semper & infirmi est animi*, exiguique voluptas, *Ultio*, *Juv.* 13, 189. (2) *Minutæ ave*, *Col. minuti napi*, *Id.* § *Diî omnes magni*, *minutique*, & *patellarii saxant*, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 46. § *Eleganter jungitur dimin.* *Curculiuncules minutos tabulare*, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 38. *Pisciculi minuti*, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 32. *Minutioris est curæ*, *Quint.* 8, 6. *Minutissimi ictus*, *Suet. Vit.* 15.

Minyantes, æ. m. *A kind of trefail*, *Plin.* 21, 9.

Mirabilis, e. adj. cr, comp. issimus, sup. *Wonderfull*, *strange*, *marvelous*, *to be wondered at*. § *India ferarum molibus mirabilis*, *Col.* 3, 8. *Quod omnibus mirabile est visum*, *Nep. Eum.* 5. *Quò mirabiliora fecisti*, eò me major expectatio tenet, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 18. § *Mirabilissimam sobolem formâ*, vel *sexu*, *progenerat*, *Col.* 6, 36. || *Mirabilia exempla*, *admirable ones*, *Cic.* § *Mirabile donum*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 656. || *Illa in illo homine mirabilia fuerunt*, *these extraordinary things*, *Cic.* *Dictu mirabile monstrum*, *a prodigy that soundeth strangely*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 680. *absol. a strange story*, *Id.* *Mirabile visu opus*, *wonderfull to be seen*, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 91. *Tu mirabilis illi*, *you are to be admired and taken for a pattern by him*, *Id. ibid.* 1, 6, 23.

|| *Mirabilitas*, ätis. f. *Admiration*, *Non. Ciceroni etiam tribuit Nizolius*, *Offic.* 2, 11. *ubi al. admirabilitas*.

Mirabiliter, adv. (1) *Admirably*, *wonderfully*, *marvelously*. (2) *Exceedingly*. (3) *Honourably*. (1) *Mirabiliter epiphoris medetur*, *Plin.* *Mirabiliter vulgi immutata est voluptas*, *Nep. Dion.* sub fine. (2) *Mirabiliter mi Brute*, *lætor*, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 14. (3) *Mirabiliter de te & loquuntur & sentiunt*, *Id. Fam.* 4, 13.

Mirābundus, a, um, adj. *Full of admiration*, *much marveling*. *Plebs mirabunda*, *Liv.* 3, 38. *conf.* 39, 10.

† *Miracula*, æ. f. *scortum turpe*, [*à miris*, i. e. *monstris*, unde & *miriones* personas distortis oribus defern es vocat *Actius* teste *Varrone*, qui & locum ex *Plauti Cistell.* adfert.] *Dicbolares*, *scornicolæ*, *miraculæ*, *Plaut.* in *Fragm.* *an ugly whore*, *an illfavored courtesan*. *Miracula*, quæ nunc digna admiratione dicimus, antiqui in rebus turpibus ponebant, *Vid. Taubm. ad Plaut.* p. 1456.

|| *Miraculose*, adv. *After a marvelous manner*, *Aug.* † *Mirè*.

Miraculum, i. n. *A miracle*, *a wonder*, or *marvel*, natural, or artificial, præter or super, natural. *Ingeniosa miracula fecit natura*, *Plin.* 7, 2. § *Quæ idem vocat mundi miracula*, *vid.* 36, 11. & *segg.* *Omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum*, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 441. = *Terrores magicos*, *miracula*, *sagas*, &c. *Hor. Ep.* 3, 2, 208.

Miraculus, a, um, adj. *Vid. Miracula*. *Mirandus*, a, um, part. *Marvelous*, *wonderfull*; *to be wondered*, or *marveled at*. *Haud miranda facta dicis*, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, 15. *Magnus mirandusque cliens*, *Juv.* 10, 161. *Miranda conjux*, *Prop.* 3, 12, 23. || *Mirandum in modum*, *wonderfully*, *Cic. Att.* 9, 6. § *Miranda loqui*, *Sil.* 3, 610.

Mirans, tis. part. [*à miror*] (1) *Marveling*, *wondering*. (2) *Delighted with*. (1) *Domum mirans geneticis*, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 362. (1) *Propert.* 2, 11, 3.

Miratio, ònis. f. verb. *A wondering*, *admiration*. *Causarum ignoratio mirationem facit*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 22. § *sed rarò occ.*

Mirator, òris. m. verb. *An admirer*, or *wonderer*; *an approver*. § *Mirator Catonis*, *Luc.* 9, 810. *fui*, *Sen. de Vit. beat.* 8. *formæ*, *Prop.* 2, 13, 9.

Miratrix, icis. f. *She that admireth*, or *marvleth*. || *Turba miratrix*, *the gaping crowd*, *Juv.* 4, 62. *Fama miratrix senioris ævi*, *Sen. Hippol.* 742. *Vetustas miratrix sui*, *Luc.* 4, 655.

Miraturus, a, um, part. *That marvels*, or *is about to marvel*. *Miraturus erat nasci potuisse columbam*, *Or. Met.* 7, 370.

Miratus, a, um, part. dep. (1) *Admiring*, *wondering*. (2) *Pleased with*. (1) *Pater Idalio miratus Cæsar ab antro*, *Prop.* 4, 6, 59. (2) *Hor. A. Poët.* 272.

Mirè, adv. (1) *Wonderfully*, *strangely*. (2) *Exceedingly*, *extremely*. (1) *Syrus mirè finxit filium*, *Ter. Haut.* 5, 1, 25. (2) *Tenuis mens est*, & *mirè mobilis*, *Lucr.* 4, 752.

Mirificè, adv. (1) *Strangely*, *wonderfully*. (2) *Rarely well*. (1) *Mirificè conturbatum vidi puerum*, *Cic. Att.* 6, 3. (2) *Mirificè sperabat se esse locutum*, *Catull.* 82, 3. || *Mirificè est natus*, *in a very pretty manner*, *Id.* 69, 4.

† *Mirifico*, äre. neut. & act. *To be marvelous*, &c. *to deal strangely*, or *do strange things*, *Eug. Tolet. trih.* etiam *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 46. *Sed MSS. rumificant.* *Vid. Lambin.*

Mirificus, a, um, adj. sup. issimus, & entissimus, *Marvelous*, *wonderfull*, *strange*, *extraordinary*. *Cæsaris pueri mirifica indoles virtutis*, *Cic. Att.* 14, 13. *Atqui mirificissimum*, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 32. *Fictè magis ad analogiam Augustini*, *Alexandri mirificentissima potentia*, *Civ. Dei*, 18, 42, pr.

† *Mirio*, ònis. m. [*à miris*, i. e. *monstris*; à quo *Act.* ait, *personas distortas*, oribus *defermes*, *miriones*, *Varr.*] *Vid. Miracula*, æ.

* *Mirmillo*, ònis. m. [*à μύρμος*, *formica*, quòd gravitate armaturæ viderentur repere, non incedere, sicut *formicæ onustæ* *scilicet*; unde & *crupellarii* & *prorepes*, *vocab. Lips.*] *Mirmionicum* genus armaturæ Gallicum est, ipsique *mirmillones* antè *Galli* appellab. in quorum galeis *piscis effigies* inerat, *Fest.* ut sit à *μύρμυρος*, genus *piscis*. = § *Gladiatorum alter mirmillo Gallus*, & sequitur dict. alter *Retiarius* & *Thrax*. *A fenser*, or *swordplayer*, armed with a shield, *sithe*, and headpiece, with a picture of a fish upon the crest; as the other that fought against

him was with a net and fork. Cicero L. Antonium mirmillonem & gladiatorem saepe vocat, Philipp. 6.

† Mīro, āre. ant. neut. pro miror. Hospes quid miras? Varr. ap. Non.

Mīror, āri, ātus sum. dep. [ā mirus, i. e. pro re mirā habeo] (1) To wonder, marvel, admire, think strange, or make strange at. (2) To be fond of, to be taken with. (3) To admire so as to imitate. (1) Illum placuisse apibus mirabere morem, Virg. Geor. 4, 197. (2) § Justitiāne prior mirer belline laborum? Id. Aen. 11, 126. Græcā synt. § De impudentiā singulari, sunt qui mirentur, Cic. § Nemo mirabatur in Africano illo, quod in me simulant sese mirari, Id. (3) Primis & te miretur ab annis, Virg. Aen. 8, 517. Miror non jussisse, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 48. ¶ Mirabar, hoc si sic abiret, I should have marvelled if it had gone off so, Id. Andr. 1, 2, 4. Miraretur quis, quæ res eos tutaretur, Liv. Miror quapropter, Plaut. Amph. prol. 89. ¶ Arbos miratur novas frondes, & non sua poma, Virg. Geor. 2, 82. ¶ Mirantur & undæ, Id. Aen. 8, 91. ¶ Per mare ut vectus, nunc oculi terram mirantur tui, after your voyage your eyes do not well bear the land, Plaut. Meic. 2, 3, 37.

* Mirtētum, i. n. A myrtle grove, Col. Recens mirtetum, quod vid.

Mīrus, a, um. adj. [ab ἄρῃ timuit, in part. P. h. vel Hoph. מִירָא timendus] (1) Wonderful, full, marvelous, strange. (2) Exceeding, excellent, mighty. (3) Prodigious, portentous. (1) Id. quum omnibus mirum videretur, Nep. Iphicr. 3. Mirum si de me jure triumphat amor, Prop. 2, 8, ult. (2) Mirā pietate parens, Catull. 65, 29. Ensis mirā quem fecerat arte Lycaon, Virg. Aen. 9, 304. Miro incensum pectus amore, Id. ib. 3, 298. (3) Si quid miri faciat natura, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 102. § Mirum quid secum ille agat, Plaut. Mirum quin faciat, Id. ¶ Mira sunt, nisi, it is a wonder, but— Id. § Mirum quantum fuerit, Liv. 1. Mirum est quod credimus, Plin. 12, 4. Mirum in modum, Plaut. Amph. 1, 7.

† Mis. antiq. genit. pro mei, Litt. ex Plaut.

* Miscellānea, ōrum. n. pl. [ā miscendo, Vet. schol.] (1) A mixture of things without any order; a gallymaufry, or hotchpotch; such as the sword-players used to eat: (2) or rather a sort of mixed plays, or shozus, wherein no order was kept either in the performance of the exercises, or the sitting of the people. (3) ¶ Notebooks, miscellanys, collections without method. (1) Sic veniunt ad miscellanea ludi, Juu. 11, 20. (2) Vid. Torrent. in Suet. locum mox laudandum in Miscellus, a, um. (3) Ap. Poster.

* ¶ Miscellāneus, a, um. adj. [ā miscellus] Messin, mixed, confused, jumbled together, in a buddle. ¶ Turba miscellanea, the rabble rout, Apul. Met. 3, init.

* Miscellus, a, um. adj. dim. [qu. ā misculus, quod ā misceo, ut sedulus ā sedeo] Mixed, or mingled, of diverse kinds together. ¶ Miscelli ludi, qui varii generis, ā Caligulā instituti in Galliā, Lugduni ad aram Augusti Cæsaris, diverse sorts of plays and exercises performed yearly at Lyons in France, Suet. Calig. 20. Miscella uva, a kind of black grape. Varr. R. R. 1, 54. Miscellæ vites, vines that will grow in any soil, Cato R. R. 6, in fin. ¶ Alter leg. miscellæ, quodd essent villiores; unde μίσκελλος τελέος καὶ μέλας οἶνος, Heyseb. ¶ Miscellum genus columbarum ex agresti & domestico natum, Varr. R. R. 3, 7. a kind of runt pigeons.

* Miscendus, a, um. part. To be mingled, or mixed with. = Miscendi pedes & temperandi inter se, Cic. Or. 197. Miscenda cum Styge vina bibas, Ov. Met. 12, 321. ¶ Major mihi moles, majus miscendum est malum, I must prepare a stronger potion of revenge, Cic. ex Poët.

* Miscens, tis. part. Mingling, enterlacing. Hosti dolorem damno miscens sanguinis, Phædr. 1, 28, 10. Miscens adversa secundis, Lucan. 5, 2. Miscente Perseo inter Dardanos Bæarnasque certamina, Liv. 41, 19.

* Misceo, ēre, ui, mistum & mixtum. act. [ā μίσγω, quod ā μῖς vel μῖγ] (1) To mingle,

to mix, or enterlace; to blend, to put together, to intermix. (2) To disorder, to disturb, to put into confusion. (3) To intersperse, to chequer, to diversify. (4) To sink, to be a cupbearer. (5) To contrive, dispose, or order. (6) To communicate. (7) Pertinet etiam ad res veneras. (1) Miscent aconita novercæ, Ov. Met. 1, 147. Multi largo sale miscent pabula, Col. § Ad amurcam miscere helleborum, Id. pellem serpentis cum vino, Id. vinum aquā, Plin. 7, 56. aquam vino, Id. Canities miscuerat comas, Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 94. (2) Absol. Pompeius abest, Appius miscet, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 24. Plurima miscere cepit, Nep. Paus. 1. = Omnia paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic. de Legg. 3, 9. (3) Miscet gaudia curis, Catull. 62, 95. Cum duris venatibus otia miscet, Ov. Met. 4, 309. (4) Nescit tot millibus emptus Pauperibus miscere puer, Juu. 5, 61. (5) Ita tu isthæc tua misceto, ne me admisceas, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 35. (6) Cum amico omnes curas, omnes cogitationes tuas misce, Sen. Consilia cum Vestino non miscuerat, Tac. Ann. 15. (7) Mistā deo mulier, Virg. Aen. 7, 661. quomodo φιλότῃ μίγῃσθαι, Hom.

* Misceor, ēri. pass. To be mingled, or mixed, together; to be disordered, &c. Miscentur iustitia lætis, Ov. ¶ Fors & virtus miscentur in unum, are confounded, Virg. Aen. 12, 714. An Jupiter misceri probat populos, to be incorporated, Id. Aen. 4, 112. Mænia miscentur luctu, are full of lamentable confusion, Id. ¶ pectora vario motu, ruffled with various passions, Id. Aen. 12, 217. = Nova quædam misceri & concitari mala videbam, I saw there was a new storm of mischief and confusion arising, Cic. Catil. 4, 3.

Miscellus, a, um. adj. dim. [ā miser] (1) Poor, miserable, wretched. (2) Pityfull, sorry, (3) Shabby. (1) Nihil Ciceroni meo miscello relinquere præter invidiam & ignominiam, Cic. Attic. 3, 23, sub fin. (2) Spes miscella, Lucr. 4, 1089. (3) Miscellum palium, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 66.

* Miser, ēra, um. adj. or. comp. īmis, sup. [ā μισῶ, odi, qu. μισῶς, odiosus, exosus] (1) Miserable, pityfull, wofull, in a sad plight. (2) Meton. That maketh miserable. (3) Sorry, pality, mean, abject, pityfull. (4) Sick, afflicted. (5) Meton. Innocent. (6) Very stingy, miserably covetous. (1) Quod magis sum non dicam miser (natura quidem abhorret ā virtute verbi) sed certè exercitus, Cic. ¶ Laboriosos, non miseros, qui magnos dolores perferunt, solemus dicere, Id. Philipp. 11, 4. = Ærumnosus, infelix, miser, Id. in Parad. Nemo est inferior me, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 22. Mortem miserrimus opto, Virg. Aen. 2, 655. ¶ Miserrimus fui fugitando, weary and faint, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 8. interpr. Donato. (2) Ambitio misera, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 26. (3) Carmen miserum, Virg. Ecl. 3, 27. Miserum ingenium, Cic. Misere preces, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 58. divitiæ. Id. Sat. 2, 3, 18. (4) Lateris miseri dolor, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 29. (5) Defensio miserorum, odium improborum, Cic. interpr. Ascon. (6) Sed habet patrem quendam avidum, miserum, atque aridum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 15. ¶ Miseros nos! unhappy as we are! Cic. Misericordis modis, in a miserable manner, Lucr. 3, 506. Misericordis mortales, Virg. Geor. 3, 66. nautæ, Manil. 1, 294. ¶ Miserum memoratu, a sad story, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 15. Meton. Misera vinea, a vineyard out of heart, Pallad. R. R. 9, tit. 2. Dominus pauper miserque, Id. ¶ Miserum! O sad, Virg. Aen. 6, 21. interpr. Serv.

* Misérabilis, pro miserabiliter. Wofully, miserably. Miserabilē cæcis Hostibus insultans, Virg. Aen. 12, 338, i. e. miserabiliter, more Græc.

* Misérabilis, e. adj. (1) That deserveth, or raiseth, compassion; miserable, lamentable, wretched. (2) Pityed, lamented. (1) ¶ Nihil est tam miserabile, quàm ex beato miser, Cic. Part. Orat. 17. Miserales elegi, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 3. Miserales carmen, Virg. Geor. 4, 514. vulgus, Id. Aen. 2, 798. exitium, Id. Geor. 4, 532. § visu, Id. Aen. 1, 115. (2) § Nec sit miserabilis ulli, Ov. Ib. 117.

* Misérabiliter, adv. (1) Pityfully, so as to raise commiseration, lamentably. (2) Sadly, miserably. (1) Vitam miserabiliter exigere, Val. Max. 4,

1, extr. 4. Epistola scripta miserabiliter, Cic. Att. 10, 10. § Miserabiliter orbatatem deslere, Liv. 45, 42. laudatus, Cic. Att. 14, 10. (2) Non miserabiliter vir clarus emoritur, Id. Tusc. 1, 40.

* Misérandus, a, um. part. (1) To be pityed, or lamented. (2) Moving pity, lamentable. (1) ¶ Aliis miserandus, aliis ridendus videtur, Cic. de Orat. 1, 37. Res miseranda omnibus, Id. (2) Miserandum carmen, Manil. 5, 559.

* Misérans, tis. part. Moved with pity, pitying, &c. Ab humo miserans attollit amicum, Virg. Aen. 5, 452. Miserans inopem, Id. Geor. 2, 499.

* ¶ Miséranter, adv. So as to raise pity, Gell. 10, 3. ¶ Miserabiliter.

* Misératio, ōnis. f. Complaining to raise compassion. Miseratione mens judicium permovenda est, Cic. ¶ Miserationes, closes of speech to raise compassion, Id. Orat. 38. § Fragilitatis humanæ misératio, pity for human frailty, Plin. Ep. 3, 7.

* Misératus, a, um. part. [ā miseror] Having compassion, or pity, on. § Venus immeritæ neptis miserata lubores, Ov. Met. 4, 530. Instantis fati miseratus, Manil. 1, 872. ¶ Sed prior synt. est multū usitator.

* Misère, adv. (1) Wretchedly, miserably, pityfully, sadly. (2) Mightily, exceedingly, desperately, with much pains and labour. (1) ¶ Quæ nihil valeret ad beatè misèreque vivendum, Cic. de Fin. 3, 15. ¶ = Quoi misère ægréque est, be who is ill, Lucr. 3, 874. (2) Misère hoc esse cupio verum, Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 63. Misère cupis abire, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 14. Oculos misère tenere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 23.

* † Misèreo, ēre. ant. neut. [ā miser, unde nunc in usu miseret] To pity, to take pity, or compassion on. ¶ Ipse sui miseret, Lucr. 3, 894. Vid. Miseret.

* Misèreor, ēri, ertus. dep. To take pity of one, to have mercy on him, to be sorry for him. § Misereri supplicum, Cic. de Inv. 1, 30. * Misèrescit, imperf. It pityeth. ¶ Inopis nunc te miserescat mei, take pity of helpless me, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 3.

* Misèresco, ēre. incept. [ā misereo] To pity, or compassionate. Arcadii miserescite regis, Virg. Aen. 3, 573.

* Misèret, misertum, & misèritum est. imperf. It pityeth me; I am sorry, or troubled, for. § Misèret me tui, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 32. Me ejus misèritum est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 29. Misèritum est, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 54. Cave te fratrum obsecrantium misereat, Cic. pro Ligar. 5. ¶ Menedemi vicem miseret me, I pity his case, &c. Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 1.

* † Misèretur, ant. pro miseret, Non.

* Miséria, æ. f. (1) Wretchedness, misery, distress, affliction, trouble. (2) Uneasyness. (1) = Miseriis & calamitatibus opem ferre, Cic. anteq. iret in exil. 11. Miseriæ & ærumnæ premunt omnes, Id. Parad. 2. ¶ In miseriis esse, to be under afflictions, Id. (2) Ubi illam expuerat miseriam ex animo, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 16.

* Misericordia, æ. f. [ā misericors] (1) Mercy, compassion, pity. (2) ¶ Charity, alms. (1) Misericordia est ægritudo ex miseriā alterius injuriā laborantis, Cic. Tusc. 4. = Clementiā & misericordiā singulari vir, Id. § Misericordias jam habere haud hominem oportet, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 114. (2) Ap. Christ. scriptt. ¶ Misericordia hujus, the compassion I have for her, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 27. Misericordia vulgi, pity shown by the vulgar, Cæf.

* ¶ Misericorditer, adv. Mercifully, pityfully, Laet. 6, 18. ¶ Clementer, Cic.

* Misericors, dis. adj. ior. comp. [ā miserans & cor] (1) Mercyfull, pityfull, compassionate, tender hearted. (2) Proceeding from compassion. (1) = Mitis & misericors animus auditoris, Cic. de Inv. 1, 55. Misericordior nulla me est seminarum, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 5, 23. (2) Honestum & misericors mendacium, Cic. pro Ligar.

* Misèriter, adv. Pityfully, miserably, sadly. Patriam adlocuta mæstā est ita voce miseriter, Catull. 6, 49.

* † Misèritudo,

* † Misēritudo, dñis. f. pro miseria, Acc. ap. Non.

* † Misēro, āre. ant. neut. pro miseror, Acc.

* Misēror, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) To deplore, lament, bewail. (2) To pity, or compassionate. (1) Commune periculum miserabantur, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 39*. Mulier ipsa se miseratur, *Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 7*. (2) Res miserabere fractas, *Virg. Georg. 4, 240*. ‡ Misferari est lamentari & deplorare; misereri, alterius infelicitate moveri; ita miseramur casum nostrum aut communem, miseremur semper aliorum, *Auf. Popm.* Illud sign. act. hoc pass. Non. Sed pōtē has voces confundunt, & promiscue utuntur, neque Servius ullam differentiam praterquam constructionis agnoscit, quem vide ad *Aln. 1, 60r*.

* ‖ Misērulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à miser] Poor, helpless, wretched. Anima miserola, *Ca-tull. ap. Non. 11, 63*.

‖ Missa, æ. f. The mass, at first used for the dismissal, or sending away, of the people, and that either before the communion, or after; hence it came to signify the whole church service, or common prayer; more particularly the communion service; the office of the sacrament, after the rest of the people were dismissed, *Eccl.*

† Missicūlo, āre. act. i. e. crebrò vel minutim mitto, ut sit vel frequ. vel dim. à missum, ut à pensum, pensicūlo. To send often. Ad me literas missicūlabas, *Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 29*.

Missile, is. n. [à mittendo] A dart, or other thing to be cast, or thrown. Lacedæmonii missilibus pugnabant, *Liv. 34, 39*. Missile crinitum multā flammā, *Stat. Theb. 5, 387*.

Missilia, um. pl. n. dona à principe in populum sparsa, sive missa. Gifts which the emperors were wont to throw among the people, as sweetmeats, perfumes, &c. *Suet. Calig. 23*.

Missilis, e. adj. [à mitto, missum] (1) Pass. That may be thrown, cast, hurled, or flung. (2) Act. A jerk that throweth. (1) Missiles lapides, *Liv. 1, 43*. Res missiles, *Suet. Aug. 98*. (2) *Plin. 8, 23*.

Missio, ōnis. f. verb. [à mitto] (1) A sending, a sending away, a despatch. (2) A throwing, or hurling. (3) A discharge of soldiers, which was either honesta, honourable, after they had served the just number of years; or causaria, by reason of sickness, or infirmity; or ignominiosa, by way of punishment. (4) A setting a prisoner free. (5) The privilege of hiring his life, sometimes indulged to a conquered gladiator. (1) De literarum missione abs te accu-sor, *Cic. Attic. 1, 5*. Legatorum missione semper timui, *Id. Philipp. 7, 1*. (2) Extra telorum missionem, *Vitruv. 2, 9*. (3) *Vid. Liv. 26, 1. Suet. Cæs. 7. & Sigon. de ant. jure civ. Rom. 15. nec non Lips. Dial. 5, 9*. (4) Sile-nus à Midā captus, hoc ei muneris pro suā mis-sione dedisse scribitur, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 43*. ‡ Mis-sio sanguinis, bloodletting, *Cels. 2, 10*. Ludorum missio, the conclusion, or breaking up, of games, *Cic. Fam. 5, 12*. (5) Gladiatores sine missione edi prohibuit, *Suet. Aug. 45*.

Missiātus, a, um. part. Often, or frequently, sent. Codicilli missiati, *Plin. 33, 1*.

Missito, āre. act. freq. [à mitto] To send often. Missitaverant Samniti auxilia, *Liv. 9, 45*.

Missurus, a, um. part. About to send. Se missuros legatos esse dixerunt, *Nep. Them. 6*. Pocula missurus amico, *Juv. 5, 32. Conf. Liv. 9, 4*.

Missus, a, um. part. [à mitto] (1) Sent. (2) Thrown, shot, &c. (3) Pardoned, forgiven. (4) Sent forth, uttered, let out. (5) ‡ Missum, am, os, a, a, facere, to let alone, not to meddle with. (6) Dismissed, discharged, disbanded, chiefly with the verb facio. (1) § Missi dant negotium, ut eum interficiant, *Nep. Alcib. 10*. § Dux missus in bellum, *Hor. A. P. 315*. ad bellum, *Cic. auxilio, Id. Trire-*

this missa ad deportandum, *Id.* Literæ sunt ei missæ, *Id.* ad Atticum, *Id.* alicujus rei gratiā, *Id.* Sub magna pericula missus, *Virg. Æn. 9, 483*. de magnis rebus, *Hor.* (2) E-minus telis missis, eum interfecerunt, *Nep. Alcib. 10*. (3) ‡ Quin aut interfici, aut mis-sum fieri juberet, *Nep. Eum. 11*. (4) Neicit vox missa reverti, *Hor. A. P. 390*. Missæ o-raculo voces, *Liv.* Missus è corpore sanguis, *Lucr. 2, 194*. § è caveā leo, *Ad Herenn. 5* Pompeii profectum missum feci, *Cæs. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 8*. Missos facere nautas, *Id.* Mis-forum stipendia lucrari, *Id.* (6) Me missum face, *Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 57*. Missum facere a-morem, *Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 83*. iram, *Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 14*. Missos nos face, *Plaut.* Missa hæc facio, *Cic.* ‡ Missam facere uxorem, to di-vorce her, *Suet. Cal. 25*. Missa aula, i. e. demisso, the hangings being let down, *Phædr. 5, 7, 23*. Corpora missa neci, dead bodies, *Ov. Fast. 5, 624*. ‖ Missa est, scil. concio, the assembly is broke up, or may break up, *Eccl.* In ecclesiis, palatiisque sive prætoriis, MISSA fieri pronuntiatur, cum populus ab observatione di-mittitur, *Alcim. Avit.*

Missus, ūs. m. verb. [quia mittitur in men-sam, Non. uti ipsa mensa Hebr. dicitur: מִשְׁכָּן אֶתְּ מִשְׁכָּן] (1) A sending, or despatch. (2) A cast; a hurl, or throw. (3) ‖ A mess, a course, or service, of meat. (4) A course, or turn; the playing of beasts by turn, or order; as at horse-races, bear-baitings, &c. (1) Du-as venissæ legiones missu Cæsaris cognoscunt, *Cæs. B. G. 6, 6*. ‡ Sed non occurrat in hâc no-tione nisi in ablat. sing. (2) Pitum haud paulò, quàm hatla, vehementius ètu missuque telum, *Liv. 9, 19*. (3) Novem libras carnis per tres milia ponebat, *Capitol.* (4) Spectacu-lum multiplicatis missibus in serum prostravit, *Suet. Ner. 22*.

* † Missarius, i. m. A pot wherein wine and water were mixed. Urceus, aut longâ ge-minus missarius ansâ, *Lutit. al. leg. missarius, al. missarius*.

* Missim. adv. Mixedly, by mingling. Per venas & viscera missim, *Lucr. 3, 565*.

* Missura, æ. f. (1) A mixture, an inter-sperseing. (2) A mixture, things mingled, a compound. (1) Reum missurâ, *Lucr. 2, 977*. (2) Eâ missurâ totum os perficatur, *Col.*

* Mistus, a, um. part. [à miscer] Mingled, mixed, tempered, blended, put together, joined to-gether. = Varium, missum, & turgentum genus hominum, *Cic. Catil. 2, 10*. § Mistus candore ruber, *Id. N. D. 1, 27*. Lachrymæ mistæ risu, *Stat. S. 2, 1, 47*. Verbera mista cum verbis, *Ov. Epist. 10, 38*. ex dissimilibus, *Cic. N. D. 1, 27*.

* Mistus, ūs. m. verb. A mixture. Avitus color primordii sanguinis mistu redditur nepo-tibus, *Col. 6, 37*.

* Misy, yos. n. [μίσος, Gr. ex Syr. מִשָּׁא] unctio, quod inunctioni oculorum serviat, *M. ex Hippocr.* That which apothecaries call vi-triol; also a kind of delicious musbroom, *Plin. 19, 3, prince*.

Mitella, æ. f. dim. [à mitra] (1) A little mitre, a turban, a sash, an ornament of the head. (2) Also a scarf, or napkin, to wrap one's arm in, when it is hurt. (1) Quosdam se-natres cum mitellâ saepe videmus, *Cic. pro Rab. Post. 10*. (2) Brachium involutum mitellâ commodissimè excipitur, *Cels. 8, 10*.

Mitescens, tis. part. (1) Waxing mild. (2) Growing ripe. (1) Mitescente hyeme, *Liv. 23, 19*. (2) Prima mitescencia, *Plin. 15, 13*.

Mitescere, ēre. incept. [à mitis] (1) To grow tame, gentle, or tractable. (2) To be appeased, pacified, or reconciled. (3) To grow more moderate. (4) To become calm. (5) To grow mel-low and soft, to lose their crudity, as fruits, or flesh, by being boiled, roasted, &c. (6) To grow ripe. (1) Nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, *Hor. Epist. 1, 1, 39*. Dixit, ut feras quasdam nunquam mitescere, sic immi-tem, implacabilem ejus viri animum esse, *Liv.*

33, 45. (2) = Referam quibus flecti & mi-tescere possis, *Ov. Met. 14, 697*. (3) Frigora mitescunt Zephyris, *Hor. Od. 4, 7, 9*. (4) Freta mitescunt, *Ov. Epist. 7, 179*. (5) Mi-tescere multa videbant Verberibus radiorum, *Lucr. 5, 1102*. (6) Uvæ caloribus mitescunt, *Col. 3, 1*.

* Mithras, vel Mitras, æ. m. [ab eodem cum sequent.] The sun worshipped by that name among the Persians, *Stat. Theb. 1, 720*.

* Mithrax, scrib. & Mitrax, it. ‖ Mithri-dax, acis, m. nascitur in Perside. [à μίθεα, Persicè sol, q. d. gemma solaris] A stone of a rose colour, but changeable against the sun, *Plin. 37, 10*.

Mithridaticum antidotum. [à Mithridate rege inventore] Mithridate, a singular good confection used in phsyick, *Plin. 25, 2*.

* ‖ Mithridax, acis, m. *Solin. c. 50. Vid. Mithrax.*

Mitificatus, a, um. part. Concocted, digested. In omne corpus divisus & mitificatus cibus, *Cic. de Div. 2, 26*.

* Mitifico, āre. act. To soften, *Gell. 2, 12*.

Mitifico, āri. pass. To be tamed, or made gentle. Elephant capti mitificantur hordei suc-co, *Plin. 8, 7*.

Mitificus, a, um. adj. Making mild, or gentle. Mitifica mens, *Sil. Ital. 12, 478*.

* Mitigandus, a, um. part. To be boiled, or roasted; as meat is. Igne ad mitigandum ci-bum utimur, *Cic. N. D. 2, 60*. iram, *Liv. 36, 28*.

* Mitigatio, ōnis. f. verb. A mitigation, or easing; an opposing, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 30*. ‡ Mitigationes, softening expressions. ‡ Licentia, si nimium videbitur acrimoniam habere, mitiga-tionibus lenietur, *Ad Herenn. 4, 37*.

* Mitigātorius, a, um. adj. Having virtue to assuage, or ease, pain, *Plin. 28, 6*.

* Mitigātor, a, um. part. [à seq.] (1) Ta-med. (2) Become mild, or calm. (3) Pacify-ed, appeased. (1) ‡ = Quod genus anse-rum à fero mitigatum, domesticum factum est, *Col. 8, 14*. (2) Mitigata hyems, *Curt. 9, 104*. (3) Mitigatus animus, *Cic. Fam. 6, 1. Vid. Mitigo*.

* Mitigo, āre. act. [à mitis] (1) To tame. (2) To civilize. (3) ‖ To make ripe, or mil-low. (4) To mitigate, assuage, allay, or ease. (5) To pacify, to reconcile. (6) To boil, or roast, meat. (1) Feras inclusas longior dies mi-tigat, *Curt. 6, 3, 8*. (2) ‡ = Quibus ex a-gressi immanique vitâ exculi ad humanitatem & mitigati sumus, *Cic. de Legg. 2, 24*. (3) Non. ex *Cic. de Repub. 1, 4*. (4) Dolores mitigantur vetustate, *Cic. Attic. 3, 15*. (5) = Reconciliare & mitigare sibi aliquem, *Id. Fam. 1, 9*. (6) *Cic. de N. D. 2, 60*. ‡ ‡ Metaph. Sylvestrem flammis & ferro mi-tigat agrum, fletit it fer tillage, *Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 186*.

* Mitigor, āri, ātus, pass. To be tamed, or made gentle; to be assuaged, appeased, abated, &c. Labores magnâ compensati gloriâ miti-gantur, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 4*.

Mitis, e. adj. or. comp. sūmus, sup. [quæ mediocris, vel mediocris, part. à μέδιον remitto; lenis & remissus] (1) Mellow, ripe, sweet. (2) Gentle, tame, mild, quiet. (3) Calm, still. (4) Soft, pliant, flexible, easy to be moved. (5) Good-natured, kind, gracious. (1) Mitia poma, *Virg. Ecl. 1, 81*. sorba, *Petr. c. 135*. Mite so-lum, *Hor. Od. 1, 18, 2*. In nudo vitis quæ nas-citur arvo, Nunquam matrem educat uvam, *Ca-tull. 60, 50*. (2) Taurum quamvis mitum me-tuit contingere primò, *Ov. Met. 2, 860*. (3) = Mitis in morem stagni placidæque paludis, *Virg. Æn. 8, 88*. (4) Natura mitior illis, sc. faxis, contigit, *Ov. Met. 1, 403*. ‡ Mite nec in ri-gido pectore pone caput, *Id. Am. 1, 4, 46*. (5) = Si mitis & æquus debuit illius misereri, *Ov. Met. 8, 598*. Mitissimus dominus, *Curt. 10, 5, 9*. = Miti lenia verba sono, *Tibull. 1, 8, 2*.

* Mitius,

* *Mitiūs*, adv. comp. *ſimē*, ſup. (1) *More evenly, more patiently.* (2) *More eaſily, moſt courteouſly, moſt gently.* (1) *Aliorum respice caſus, Mitiūs iſta feies, Ov. Met. 15, 499.* (2) *Mitiūs ille perit ſubitā qui mergitur undā, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 7, 29. Cæſar quā mītiſſimē poteſt, legatos appellat, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 43.*

Mitra, æ. f. [מִטְרָא ſunis, Scal. Chald. מִטְרָא mitra, ut id. ſit quod Gr. διάδημα, Lat. vitta, à vinciendo] (1) *A bonnet, or turban; an attire for the head, with labels hanging down, uſed formerly by women and effeminate perſons.* (2) *Meton. Effeminate perſons, or women wearing ſuch.* (3) *A kind of girdle, which women at their firſt birth conſecrated to Diana.* (4) *|| A biſhop's, or abbot's, mitre.* (1) *Pictā redimitus tempora mitrā Aſſimilavit annum, Ov. Met. 14, 654.* (2) *Paris cū ſemiviro comitatu Mæoniā mentum mitrā cinctumque madentem Subnexus, Virg. Æn. 4, 215. ad quem locum vid. Serv.* (3) *Mart. 2, 36.* (4) *Ex uſu Ecceſt. Picta virorum; mitræ feminarum, quas caſanticas dicunt, Serv. Imò & ſacerdotum, quæ & cidaris dic. || Redimicula mitræ, the ties, or ſtays, with which it was made faſt, Virg. Æn. 9, 610.*

Mitrātus, a, um. part. *Wearing a bonnet, or mitre.* § *Mitrati chori, Prop. 4, 7, 62.*

* *Mitrax.* *Vid. Mithrax.*

Mittendus, a, um. part. *To be ſent, to be let out, Celf. 2, 10, & 5, 27. Decernunt auxilia Cyro mittenda, Juſt. 6, 11.*

Mittens, tis. part. *Sending, caſting, ſlinging, throwing, &c. Cic. part. à*

Mitto, òre, mīſi. (* *mīſi pro miſiſti*) *miſſum. aſt. [à μένω ſive μένωμι, idem, V. vel potiùs à Chald. מִטָּא pervenit, M.]* (1) *To ſend.* (2) *Abſol. To ſend ambaffadours, or meſſengers.* (3) *To ſend an account, to certify, to write.* (4) *This verb is often uſed for its compounds, for dimitto, to diſmiſs, to ſend away; Met. to caſt off, to throw off: (5) For dimitto, to let down. (6) To caſt, or throw; to hurl, or ſling, as javelins, ſtones, &c. (7) To throw, as cocklebones, dice, &c. (8) To throw away, to caſt away. (9) To put in, Met. to put. (10) To preſent with, to make a preſent to. (11) To offer, to make an oblation. (12) To make to paſs, or go. (13) For tranſmitto, to ſhoot over. (14) For omitto, to let alone, to ſuperſede, to ceaſe, to forbear. (15) For remitto, to forgive, to pardon. (16) A word in the Roman circus, when the racers had the ſignal to ſtart. (17) For emitto, to put forth, to bring forth, to let out, Met. to utter, to ſhow. (18) For admitto, to put the male to the female. (19) For ſuſum mitto, to lift up, to ſet up, to raiſe. (20) For immitto, to let looſe, to ſucken. (1) § Legatos ut Cæſarem mittunt, Cæſ. B. G. 1. Orant ut ſibi præſidium mittat, Hirt. B. Afr. 36. In civitatem mittere qui præſit, Cæſ. B. G. 5, 20. alicquem oratum, Plaut. orare, Ter. legatos ſeventurum ad cenam, Cic. milites in expeditionem, Cæſ. ed obſides, Id. per aëra juvenem, Ov. legatos circa reges, Liv. alicui muneri, Catull. 12, 15. * Libellum ad tuum Catullum miſiſi, Id. 14, 14. || Ad nomen mittere filios, to ſend them to the war, Quint. (2) Miſerunt Delphos conſultum, Nep. Them. 2, 6. Alium rogantes regem miſcere ad Jovem, Phædr. 1, 2, 22. (3) Nunquam ad ſuorum quenquam literas miſiſi, quā Attico mitteret, quid ageret, Nep. in vitā ejus. (4) Non ego te gaudens lætanti pectore mittam, Catull. 62, 221. In notione judiciali & comitali. In conſilium mittere, Cic. pro Cluent. 30. uñ vid. Aſcon. in ſuffragia, Sen. || Mitte hanc de pectore curam, trouble not yourſelf about it, Virg. Æn. 6, 85. (5) Mittere aulæum, Phædr. 5, 7, 23. (6) Mittis in æquor corpora, Ov. Met. 4, 23. Eum volo de tuo ponte mittere pronum, Catull. 18, 22. Haſtam miſiſi in ora, Ov. Met. 6, 659. Partem è monte revulſam mittit, Id. Met. 13, 882. (7) Cūm au-*

deret mittere falos, Sen. de morte Claud. Ut

quique canem aut ſenionem miſerat, Aug. ap. Suet. c. 71. (8) In mare proximum Gemmas & lapides, aurum & inutile Mittamus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 50. Mei. Timorem mittite, Virg. Æn. 1, 207. Mitte civiles curas, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 17. (9) Myrti baccas mittis in linteo, Pol. lad. 3. tit. 31. Pyra mittuntur in vaſculo, cui fontana aqua miſcetur, Id. 3. tit. 25. || In aſta mittere, to record, or regiſter, Sen. de Ben. 2. ſub jugum, to bring under ſubjection, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 11. animas in aperta pericula, to put them in manifeſt danger, Virg. Æn. 9, 663. (10) Non habet quod mittat am cō, Quint. illæ quod donet, habet, Juven. 7, 74. Nos illi mittimus hædos, Virg. Ecl. 9, 6. (11) Nigras macient pecudes, & manibu' diviſ Interias mittunt, Lucr. 3, 53. Tumulo ſolennia mittent, Virg. Æn. 6, 380. (12) || Impiger Mittere equum medios per ignes, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 22. to charge through. (13) Fundum Varro vocat, quem poſſum mittere fundā, Cic. ap. Quint. (14) || Mitte id quod ſcio, dic quod rogo, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 25. Mitto de illo & ad te redeo, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 101. Sepulchri Mitte ſupervacuos honores, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 24. (15) Hanc noxiam mitte, ſi aliam unquam admiſero, occidito, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 14. (16) Expeſtant veluti conſul cū mittere ſignum Volt, Enn. ap. Cic. de Div. 1. § Mittere mappam, Suet. Ner. 22. (17) Radices è capite, quæ reſiſum eſt; æquē mittit, Col. 3, 18. Fructum è cortice mittit, Plin. 12, 6. Sanguinem incisā venā mittere novum non eſt, Celf. 2, 10. || Met. Timoris ſigna mittere, to ſhow ſigns of fear, Cæſ. Vocem pro Repub. to utter, Cic. pro Sext. 4. (18) Mute in Venerem pecuaria primus, Virg. Geor. 3, 64. (19) Ciamorem ad ſidera mittere, Stat. (20) Mittere habenas, Petr. Arb.

Mittor, òris. paſſ. *To be ſent, blaſted, &c.*

Mī ſiūs, i. m. *A kind of ſhell fiſh called a limpin, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 28. Vid. Mytilus.*

* || *Mixtiūs*, a, um. adj. *Mingled, Hier. 4. Mixtus.*

* *Mixtura*, æ. f. *A mingling together, Plaut. Mixtura Veneris, Lucan. 9, 900. Vid. Mixtura.*

* *Mixturus*, a, um. part. *About to mix. Mixturus oſſibus aſtra rogos, Luc. 7, 814.*

* *Mixtus*, a, um. part. [*à miſceor*] *Mixed, mingled. Vid. Miſtus.*

M ante N.

* † *Mina*, æ. f. *præmina, Meurſ. ex Plaut. [μνᾶ, Gr.] A pound in money. Vid. Mina.*

* *Mnēmōnica*, òrum. n. pl. [μνημονικά, Gr. ex μνάομαι commemoro] *Precepts, or rules and commonplaces, for memory, Ad Herenn. 3, 17.*

* *Mnēmōſyne*, es. f. [*ex μνήμων, Gr. memor*] *Memory, Auſon. Ep. 1, 5, 62.*

* *Mnēmōſynum*, i. n. [μνημόσυον, Gr.] *A memorial; a token, or pledge, left with one's friend in remembrance of one. Mnemofynon mei ſocialis, Catull. 12, 13.*

M ante O.

Mōbilis, e, adj. or, comp. *ſimūſ*, ſup. (1) *That may be, or is, moved; moveable.* (2) *Eaſily moved, wagging.* (3) *Rolling, quick.* (4) *Tranſtable, manageable.* (5) *Inconſtant, ſickle, variable, not laſting.* (6) *In a good ſenſe, having a quick turn of thought, acute, ſharp, ſmart.* (1) *Nervie alicuiſ mobile lignum, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 81. Mobilior ær, Lucr. 4, 344.* (2) *Mobilis folia, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 5.* (3) = *Lubrici & mobiles oculi, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.* (4) = *Viam inſiſte domandi, Dum faciles animi juvenum, dum mobilis ætas, Virg. Geor. 3, 165.* (5) = *Mobilis & varia eſt ferme natura maiorum, Juven. 13, 236. Gens mobilis ad omnem auram ſpei atque inſida, Liv. 29, 3. § Homo mobilis, imò conſtantiffimus, Cic. pro Roſc. Com. 49. Mobiliffimus ingenio, Tac.*

Hiſt. 1, 24, 2. = Caduca & mobilia fortunæ munera, Id. (6) = Architectus erit ingenio mobili, ſolertiſque non fuerit viduatus, Vitruv. 5, 7. § Mobiles res, quæ animā carent; ut vaſa, veſtes, &c. Movenſes quæ per ſe moventur, ut ſervi, pecudes.

Mōbilitas, ātis. f. (1) *Mobility, moveableneſs.* (2) *Swiftnes of motion, quickneſs, activity.* (3) *Inconſtancy, fickleneſs.* (1) || *Mobilitates dentium, loſeneſs of teeth, Plin. 20, 21. (2) Quod longo venit impete ſumere debet Mobilitatem, Lucr. 6, 340. (3) = Quid eſt inconſtantiā, mobilitate, levitate turpius? Cic. Phil. 7, 3. || Mobilitati navium locus dabatur, there was ſea room, Cæſ. B. C. 2, 6. = Linguae mobilitas, verberum celeritas, Cic. de Orat. 1, 28. Crebra mobilitas, Ov. Ep. 15, 48.*

Mōbilitas er. adv. iūs, comp. (1) *Swifly, with quickneſs.* (2) *Lightly, ſickly, inconſtantly.* (1) = *Mobiliter ſummā levitate feruntur, Lucr. 4, 749. Ut hæc ad ſignum quodque reverti mobilis videatur, Id. 5, 635. (2) || Ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitari, with much levity and ſuddenneſs, Cæſ. B. G. 3, 10.*

† *Mōbilito*, ātis. aſt. *To make moveable, to give mobiliſ. Lætitia me mobilitat, Cæc. ap. Nen. 4, 300.*

Mōbilitor, āris. paſſ. [*ſcil. ut à nobilis nobilito*] *To be made moveable, &c. Inde ær, inde omnia mobilitantur, Lucr. 3, 249.*

* || *Mōcōſus*, a, um. adj. [*à μέκος, ſanna*] *Saim. ex Cic. genere illo mōcōſo, ubi vulgò leg. mōcōſo, it. ex Quint. actionem mōcōſam, ubi vulg. inotioſam, a. j. colam, full of mockery, or ridicule. Inotioſam actionem edidit Claud. Capperonarius, Quint. 11, 3. Videtur Popilius vertiſſe ἀρχολον ὑπὸ κριστην, id eſt, inotioſam actionem, quæ multis negotiis geſticulandi vultumque fincendi occupatur, Turneb. Pro inotioſam legendum omnino mōcōſam, ut è codice MS. à Bon-garſio commodata emendavit Salmaſius ad Treb. Pol. Gallien. c. 8. Actio mōcōſa eſt ἡ μωκώδης, mimica & geſticulatoria, Colomeſ. Sed reſutavit iſam Salmaſii & Colomeſii leſionem Gronovius ad Senecam 1, Natural. Quæſt. 1. Capperon. in locum.*

Mōdērabilis, e, adj. *Moderate, meaſurable, governable. Nox, & timor, vinumque nihil moderabile ſuadent, Ov. Amor. 1, 6, 59.*

Mōdēramen, inis. n. *Management, conduct, guidance. § Moderamen equorum, Ov. Met. 2, 48. || Moderamina, ſc. navis, the helm, Id. Met. 3, 644. Prona via eſt, & eget moderamine certo, a ſteady rein, Id. 2, 67.*

|| *Mōdēramentum*, i. n. *In accent. Quas Graeci μετρώδιας dicunt, eas veteres docti tum notat vocum, tum moderamenta, tum accentiunculas, tum vocalationes appellabant, Gell. 13, 6.*

Mōdērandus, a, um. part. *To be moderated, managed, &c. Actio vocis conformatione moderanda eſt, Cic. de Orat. 1, 5. Conf. Sil. 17, 535.*

Mōdērans, tis. part. [*à moderor*] (1) *Ruleing, governing, bounding.* (2) *Moderateing, bringing within reaſonable compaſs.* (1) *Officia conſilio moderantes, Cic. de Fin. 2, 81. § Moderans fræna theatri, Juven. 10, 128. (3) Moderans honores ſuos, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 12. Conf. Sil. 9, 573.*

Mōdēranter, adv. || iūs, comp. (1) *With due government, like a ſkilful charioteer.* (2) *Moderately, leiſurely.* (1) *Habere moderanter habenas, Lucr. 2, 1095. (2) Inſequi moderantiū, Ov. Met. 1, 510. Sed caſtigatiores membræ tam bñ, quàm aliis Ov. locis, habent moderantiū.*

Mōdēratē, adv. iūs, comp. *ſimē*, ſup. (1) *Evenly, moderately, patiently, modeſtly.* (2) *Fair and ſoftly, leiſurely, by degrees.* (1) = *Omnia humana placatē & moderatē ferre, Cic. Fam. 6, 1. (2) Senſim & moderatē adrepere, Id. Verr. 3, 68. Iſocrates feſtivities moderatiū imperavit, Id. Orat. 52. Res moderatiſſimē à majoribus conſtitutæ, Id. de Legg. 3, 5. || Sanctē*

aut moderatè dictum, *delivered without perjury, or exaggeration*, Id.

Moderatim, adv. *Leisurely, gently*, Lucr. 1, 324.

Moderatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *Governance, management*. (2) *Moderation, evenness, sedateness*. (3) *A proportion, a moderate degree*. (1) Omnia in unius potestate ac moderatione vertuntur, Cic. Moderatio cupiditatum, Id. (2) = Novi moderationem animi tui, & æquitatem, Id. de Senect. princ. & Moderatio in privatis rebus, splendor in publicis, Id. (3) ¶ Moderatio virium, a moderate degree of strength, Id.

Moderator, òris. m. verb. *A governor, a guide, a ruler, a master*. Moderator operis, Cic. N. D. 2, 35. juvenatæ, Mart. 2, 93. ¶ Moderator arundinis, a fisherman, Ov. Met. 8, 856. = Moderator quidem aut gubernator, Cic. Fam. 2, 6. ¶ Curvi moderator aratri, Lucr. 5, 931. equorum, Luc. 8, 199.

Moderatrix, icis. f. *A governess*. Materie universæ fœdrix & moderatrix divina providentia, Cic. N. D. 3, 39. Temperantia moderatrix omnium commotionum, Id. Tusc. 5, 14. ¶ Cynthia noctis, the mistress of the night, Stat. Theb. 10, 359. ¶ Moderatrix judicis hasta, Id. Sylv. 4, 4, 43.

Moderatus, a, um. part. (1) *Act. That governed*. (2) *Pass. Governed, regulated, moderated*. (1) Rei frumentariæ inopiam moderatus, Patere. 2, 94. (2) Virtutes omnes mediocritate quâdam sunt moderatæ, Cic. pro Mur. 30.

Moderatus, a, um. adj. ex part. or. comp. sîmus, sup. (1) *Moderate, well governed, well ordered, discreet, within compass, sober, temperate*. (2) *Mild, moderate, not too severe*. (1) = Moderatus & temperans in omnibus vitæ partibus, Cic. pro Font. 30. Convivium moderatum atque honestum, Id. pro Mur. 6. (2) § Moderata ira, Ov. Trist. 5, 2, 55. Moderati venti, Ibid. 4, 4, 57. Nec solet irasci, neque enim moderatior alter, Ibid. 1, 8, 25. Moderatissimi sensus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24. ¶ Nihil pensi, neque moderati habere, to make no difference, or keep no bounds, in things, Sall. B. C. 12.

¶ Modernus, a, um. adj. [qu. ab hodiernus, vel pot. ab adv. modò, modernus, ut à die, diurnus] *Modern, of this time*. † Recens.

† Mòdèro, ãre. aët. [à modus] *To moderate, govern, set bounds, keep within compass*. Disce moderare animo, ne sis cupidus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 5, 16. sed variè leg. Ego voci moderabo me, Ibid. 2, 2, 115.

Mòdèror, ãri. dep. (1) *To moderate, limit, bound, refrain*. (2) *To govern, rule, manage, guide, order*. (1) § Si hoc moderari possemus, ut, &c. Cæli. ad Cic. Ep. Fam. 8, 5. Linguae moderari, Plaut. Cure. 4, 1, 25. ¶ Cursui, to slacken his speed in sailing, Tac. Ann. 2, 70. (2) = Te hortor ut omnia gubernes, & moderere prudentiâ, Cic. Fam. 7, 2. Animo & orationi moderari, cum sis iratus, non mediocri ingenii est, Id. ad Q. fr. 1, 1, 13. Ex sua libidine moderantur, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 4. ¶ Moderari equum frænis, to manage a horse, Lucr. 5, 1297. ¶ Blandiùs Orpheo fidem moderari, to tune it more sweetly, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 14.

Mòdestè, adv. iùs, comp. sîmè, sup. (1) *Moderately, keeping a mean*. (2) *With temper, without oppression*. (3) *Modestly, shamefacedly*. (4) *Demurely, humbly*. (1) & Servo homini modestè meliùs facere sumptum, quàm ampliter, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 10. Quid tum postea, si modestè ac rarò hoc fecit? Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 36. Modestius appetere, Curt. 10, 6, 19. (2) Beatus, nî unum hoc desit, animus qui modestè isthæc ferat, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 18. (3) Modestissimè dignitate uti, Plin. Epist. 1, 19. Modestè & abstinenter se gerere in aliquâ dignitate, Cic. in Sall. 7. (4) Cæsar jubet milites intra munitiones minutatim modestèque sine tumultu ac strepitu se recipere, Hist. B. Afr. 31. § Modestè parere, Cic. de Legg. 3, 2. Terram in-

tuens modestè, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32. Lingua non modestè uti, Ov. Fast. 2, 607.

Mòdestia, æ. f. (1) *Temperance, moderation, sobriety, calmness*. (2) *Orderly behaviour, observation of decorum as to time and place of actions*. (3) *Modesty, shamefacedness, bashfulness*. (1) Modestia est in animo continens moderatio cupiditatum, Ad Herenn. 3, 2. (2) Modestia scientia est opportunitatis idoneorum, ad aiquid agendum, temporum, Cic. Offic. 1, 40. Deum benignitate, & modestiâ hiemis rebus extremis subventum, Tac. Ann. 12, 4, 3. (3) § Virginalis modestia, Cic. de Div. 1, 66. Sententiarum compositionis, vocis, vultus modestia, Quint. 4, 1. ¶ Vacui modestia lecti, Stat. Sylv. 1, 2, 162.

Mòdestus, a, um, adj. or. comp. sîmus, sup. [à modus, ut ab honos, honestus, qui servat modum] (1) *Moderate, sober, that keeps within due bounds*. (2) *Not large, moderate*. (3) *Modest, bashful*. (4) *Civil, courteous, good humoured*. (5) *Close, reserved*. (1) = Modestus & prudens homo, Cic. Brut. 13, 11. (2) Cæsaris agri modesta servitia, Tac. Ann. 4, 7, 1. (3) Modestissima adolescentia, Cic. pro Mur. 26. (4) Hoc dis dignum est, ut semper mendicis modesti sint, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 12. (5) Plerumquè modestus Occupat obscuri speciem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94.

Mòdiâlis, e. adj. *Which containeth a bushel*. ¶ Calices modiales, large cups, q. d. as big as bushels, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 8.

¶ Mòdiatio, ònis. f. *A measuring by the bushel*, Dig.

Mòdicè, adv. (1) *Moderately, indifferently, tolerably*. (2) *But little, not much*. (3) *With temper, moderation, patiently*. (4) *Modestly*. (5) *By rule and measure*. (1) Aer modicè temperatus, Varr. Furfures modicè obijciuntur, ne parum aut nimium saturentur, Id. ¶ Modicè hoc faciam, aut certè intra modum, I shall do it moderately, or perhaps less than moderately, Cic. Fam. 4, 4. (2) Modicè me tangunt, Id. Att. 2, 19. (3) Sapientia ipsius fortunæ modicè ferre docet injurias, Id. de Fin. 1, 14. (4) A me timidè modicèque dicitur, Id. pro Sylla, 29. Quare dignus sim. ipse modicè dicam, Id. (5) Lucr. 5, 537. ¶ Modicè utile, somewhat usefull, Cic. Aedificia modicè ab humo extantia, of an indifferent height, Plin. 6, 22.

Mòdicellus, a, um. adj. dim. [à modicus] *Very little, mean, or small*. Modicella culcitra, Suet. Ner. 48.

Mòdicum, i. n. subst. ex adj. *A little*. Modico contentus, Juven. 9, 9.

† Mòdicum, adv. *But a little*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Mòdicus, a, um. adj. [à modus] (1) *Moderate, in quantity, or quality; not very big, middleing, mean, ordinary, not great*. (2) *Brief, concise*. (3) *Temperate, moderate*. (4) *In pl. But a few, not many*. (1) Ignis modicus, Plin. 10, 55. Sacellum modicum, Tac. Hist. 2, 74, 2. = Humilis & modica corporatura pecoris operarii debet esse, Col. 6, 2. § Modicus originis, Tac. Ann. 6, 39. (2) Sed tamen modici fuimus in inopèciæ, Cic. Att. 4, 5. (3) § Animus modicus, Plaut. Medicus cultu, in cultu, Plin. jun. Conf. Tac. Agric. 40. (4) In angustia turba est, domum modici introierunt, Plaut. ¶ Pecuniæ modicus, of a competent estate, not very big, Tac. Ann. 3, 72, 2. originis, of an ordinary family, Ibid. 6, 39, 3.

Mòdificatio, ònis. f. verb. *A measuring, or bringing into measure*. Versuum lex & modificatio, Sen. Epist. 88.

Mòdificatus, a, um. part. pass. *Put into a mode, or dress; fashioned, or shaped; digested*. = Vocabula modificato & inflexa quodam modo, Cic. Part. Orat. 5.

¶ Mòdificor, ãri, âtus sum. depon. (1) *To take the measure, or proportion, of a thing; to measure*. (2) *To rule, or govern*. (1) Membrorum omnium inter se competentiam modificatus est, Gell. 1, 1. (2)

Liberum desideriis modificari, Apul. Met. 11, p. 384.

Mòdimpërator, òris. m. [qu. modum imperans] Varr. qui & magistrum, sc. convivii voc. L. L. 4. Strategum, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 20. diataterem, Pers. 5, 1, 18. voc. One appointed to see good order and measure kept at meetings, the steward of the feast. Vid. Lips. lib. 3. antiq. lect. & Non. c. 2. 565.

Mòdòus, i. m. dim. [à modius] (1) *A little bushel, the fourth part thereof*. (2) *A bucket, to take and draw water out of a well*. (1) Interpr. Perot. (2) Vitr. 16, 12. ¶ Modiolus vini, a rundlet of wine, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 7. Estque duplex, acceptorius, & erogatorius, Front. ¶ A little cup to drink in, like a goblet. Trullæ, scyphi, modiolii, phialæ, Digest. Also an instrument which surgeons use to cut out small bones withall, called a trepan iron, or the round saw of Hippocrates, Cels. 8, 3. ¶ Modiolus rotæ, the stock, or nave, of a cartwheel, wherein the spokes are fastened, Plin. 9, 4.

† Mòdipërator, òris. m. qu. modi perator, uti M. leg. ap. Non. id. qui modimperator, quod vid.

Mòdium, ii. n. *A bushel*, Plin. 18, 6. & ante cum Plaut. sed frequentius

Mòdius, ii. m. [à מדר mensuravit] *Modius* continet libras 26, uncias 8, semimodius libras 13, uncias 4; sextarius uncias 20; bema 16; acetabulum, duas & dimidium; cyathus, fescunciam, drachmam & scrupulum; lingula, drachmas tres & scrupulum unum. (1) *A measure, that which we call a bushel, but was indeed, as some reckon, but our peck and half, holding 16 sextiers; not only of dry things, as salt, Cic. beans, Hor. wheat, Cæs. peas, acorns, &c. Col. but of liquids also*. (2) *Abso. A bushel of wheat*. (1) Assè modium populo dedit, Cic. Offic. 2, 17. Modius vini Parisinus tricenos senos sextarios nostros capit, sextarius autem octonas eas quas pintas dicimus, Bud. i. e. eight quarts English, Coop. If so, it was 256 of our quarts, which differeth much from the account given by him before of dry things, viz. that the modius contained 16 sextiers, and every sextier according to Bud. 24 cuncres, i. e. one pint and a half; so that the modius, says he, is just three gallons, i. e. our peck and half. But in wine being 256 quarts it maketh 64 gallons, i. e. 32 pecks, or eight bushels. However, the modius in liquids being the third part of an amphora, it may well be rendered a tierce. ¶ Pleno modio verborum honorem, they give me honourable words by the bushel, Cic. Multi modii salis simul edendi sunt, ut amicitie munus expletum sit, Id. de Amic. c. 19. ¶ ¶ Modius agri, the same with quadratus actus, a square piece of ground, sixscore feet in length, and as many in breadth. Also the bottom of a mast in a ship, i. e. the hole, or place wherein it is put, because it had the form of a bushel, Ibid. Also the title of one of Varro's satires.

Mòdò, adv. i. e. cum modo. (1) *Just now, even now*. (2) *A while ago, a little while since, but of late*. (3) *Geminata. One while, another while; sometimes, sometimes—*. (4) *In case that, provided that*. (5) *Only, but*. (6) ¶ Modò non, almost. (7) *At least*. (8) *Non modò, far non modò non*. (9) *Sometimes*. (1) Quid dico modò? imò verò nuper planè paulò antè vidimus, Cic. Verr. 6, 3. (1) Modò quæ fuerat rudis tellus, Ov. Met. 1, 87. & Modò quæ gramen carpsere capellæ, Nunc ponunt sua corpora phocæ, Ibid. 1, 300. (3) & Cælo modò sol, modò luna ministrat, Prop. 2, 22, 35. & Dicere modò unum, tum autem plures deos, Cic. Posterioris vicem aliquando supplet interdum. Pars hominum natat modò recta capessens, Interdum pravis obnoxia, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 8. Modò acriter, modò clementer, Ad Herenn. (4) Superet modò Mantua nobis, Virg. Ecl. 9, 27. Modò vita supersit, Id. Geor. 3, 10. ¶ In hac notione sæpe præmittitur si. Si modò factum fortuna sequatur, Id. Æn. 9, 109. &

& 3, 25. (5) Tu modò nascēnti puero Casta fave Lucina, *Id. Ecl. 4, 10.* ¶ Non modò uti — sed, *Id. Geor. 2, 284.* not only that, &c. but. (6) Modò non montes auri pollicens, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 18.* (7) Nemo aliter sensit, in quo modò esset auctoritas, *Cic. Nihil quod modò probabile fuit, Quint. 6, 3.* — Sæpe notatus Cum tribus annellis modò læva Priscus inani, *Vixit inæqualis, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 9.* (8) Ut vobis non modò dignitatis retinendæ, sed ne libertatis quidem recuperandæ, spes relinquatur, *Cic. (9) Modò unum, tum autem plures, Id. N. D. 1, 31.* ¶ Paulum modò, never so little, *Id. Fam. 1, 5.*

Mödlāmen, īnis. n. *A tune.* Aliæ volucres modulamina tentent, *Auf. Philom. 5.*

¶ Mödlāmentum, i. n. *A measure,* as in oratorial compositions, *Gell. 1, 7.*

Mödlāndus, a, um. part. (1) ¶ *To be measured, or proportioned.* (2) *To be tuned, or played to tunes.* (1) In reperiendā modulandāque statūs longitudinisque Herculis præstantiā, *Gell. 1, 1.* (2) Verba modulanda fidibus, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 143.*

Mödlāns, tis. part. *Tuning.* Carmina descripsi, & modulans alterna notavi, *Virg. Ecl. 5, 14.* *Conf. Sil. 11, 467.*

Mödlātē, adv. ¶ iūs, comp. *Tuneably.* Quam modulātē & dulciter hæc enunciāsti? *Cic. N. D. 2, 8.* Collocata verba accuratius modulātusque, *Gell. 11, 13.*

Mödlātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à modulator*] *A tuning, a composing in musick, or a setting of notes.* Vocis modulationem finibus & tibiis adjuvamus, *Quint. 11, 3.* Columnæ ex ratione modulationis Doricæ perfectæ, *Vitr. 5, 9.*

Mödlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A tuner, a composer, a songster.* — Cantor atque optimus modulator Hermogenes, *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 129.* *conf. Col. præf. 1.*

¶ Mödlātrix, icis. f. *She that singeth, or tuneth; a songstress,* *Lexicogr. ex Stat.*

Mödlātus, a, um. part. pass. (1) *Set, composed, tuned.* (2) *Act. Tuned, having tuned on.* (1) Obstrepiat modulatis buccina nervis, *Or. ¶* Modulata carmina, symmetrical, well proportioned, harmoniously, compact; well tuned, or disposed; agreeable in parts; tuneful, *Suet. Aug. 57.* (2) Gracili modulatus avenā Carmen, *Virg. Item adj. ¶ or, comp. sismus; sup. ¶* — Homo totus modulatus & musicus, *Apul. p. 588.* Modulatiores animi, *Gell. 1, 11.* Modulatissimus tibiæ aut fidium cantus, *Flor. 2, 7, 15.*

Mödlātus, ūs. m. *A tuning, or singing in measure.* Canorus modulatus, *Sen. Herc. Fur. 263.*

Mödlor, āri. dep. [*à modulus*] (1) *To measure sounds; to compose, or set to tune; as musicians do.* (2) *To sing, to warble, to trill.* (3) *To play a tune upon any instrument.* (1) Natura quasi modulator hominum orationem, *Cic. Orat. 18.* Femineâ modulatur carmina voce, *Or. Met. 14, 341.* (2) Leve ceratâ modulatur arundine carmen, *Id. Met. 11, 154.* (3) Carmina pastoris Siculi modulator avenā, *Virg. Ecl. 10, 51.*

Mödlus, i. m. dim. [*à modus*] (1) *A size, quantity, or measure, of a small thing.* (2) *A measure wherewith a thing is measured.* (3) *A measure of proportion for the making and probation, of work in building; a model.* (4) ¶ *A measure, or allowance, of water, drawn from the head of a publick aqueduct to a private possession.* (5) *Musical notes.* (1) Totus moduli bipedalis, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 309.* (2) Metiri se suo modulo ac pede, *Id. Epist. 1, 7, 98.* (3) *Vitr. 3, 2.* (4) Qui modulorum aut rivi faciendi causâ opus facit fatisdare debet, quia in alieno solo facit, *Ulp.* (5) Lydios modulos Amphion invenit, *Plin. 7, 56.*

Mövus, i. m. [*à מור unde מורה mensura*] (1) *A due proportion, neither more, nor less.* (2) *Measure, limits, bounds.* (3) *A rule, order, method, way, or manner.* (4) *The quantity, size, bigness, or number, of any thing.* (5) *A man-*

ner, guise, fashion, or way, of doing. (6) *Rant, degree, state, condition.* (7) *Time, or measure, in singing; a note, or pitch, in speaking.* (8) ¶ *Also the mood of a verb, i. e. manner of speaking; by way of discourse, or command, &c.* (1) Suis cuique modus, tamen magis offendet nimium quàm parum, *Cic. Orat. 73.* Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines, *Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 106.* ¶ Non tam copia, quàm modus in dicendo quærendus est, *Id.* (2) Antiquus modus sectionis, *Cic. Natura modum dedit, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 37.* (3) — Modum quendam adhibentes & ordinem, honestatem, & decus conservabimus, *Cic. ¶* Habere vitæ suæ modum, *to have the government of himself, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 68.* (4) Pomorum ingens modus nascitur, *Curt. 6, 4, 21.* Maximus in vinculis ferri modus, *Id. 3, 310.* (5) Apis more modoque, *Hor. Od. 4, 2, 28.* — *Acicm* more nostro & modo instruximus, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 66.* ¶ Miris modis odisse, *Id. greatly, extremely, perfectly.* Bono modo facere, *with moderation, Cic. (6) Prefecti modum, Curt. 6, 1, 35.* Privati fugisse modum, *Claud. Ruf. 11, 316.* (7) Longa canoros Dant per colla modos, *Virg. Æn. 7, 700.* — Numeris modifque licentia major, *Hor. A. P. 211.* Varietates & modos vocum furdus noscere non potest, *Cic. (8) Ap. Gramm.*

* *Mæcha, æ. f. (1) A whore, or barlot; a strumpet, or courtesan. (2) An adulterous woman, an adulteress. (1) Ne Paris abductâ mæchâ otia degeret, Catull. 66, 103. (2) ¶ Ne sequeretur mæchas, concessâ quum venere uti Possim, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 113.*

* ¶ *Mæchatio, ōnis. f. Adultery, barlotry, Aug. ¶ Adulterium.*

* ¶ *Mæchator, ōris. m. An adulterer, a leacher, a whoremaster, Litt. ex Plaut. sed non inven.*

* ¶ *Mæchia, æ. f. Adultery, whoring, debauching of women, Tert.*

* *Mæchile, is. n. A brothel. Duo mæchilia, Cato ad Cinn. m. Redierat in animum mæchile, Petr. c. 113.*

* ¶ *Mæchimonium. Adultery. Labr. ap. Gell. 16, 7.*

* *Mæchisso, ære. neut. [qu. à μωχίζω, quod est ap. Suid.] To commit adultery. Dum mæchissat, Casinam perdidit, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 7.*

* *Mæchor, āri. dep. [à mæchus] To commit adultery with matrons. ¶ Sallustius in libertinas non minùs insanit, quàm qui mæchatur, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 49. To play the whoremaster, Catull. 91.*

* *Mæchus, i. m. [à μωχός, Gr.] (1) An adulterer; one that debaucheth matrons, or virgins. (2) A whoremaster, or debauchee. (1) ¶ Illa illum censet virum suum esse, quæ cum mæcho est? Plaut. (2) Mæchos anus arrogantes Flebis, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 9.*

† *Mæne, is. n. sing. murus, Ennius, sed freq.*

Mænia, um. (¶ drum, Scal.) n. pl. [à munio, ant. mænio; qu. munia, à muniendo. Opere munibant mænia, quod munitiones esset oppidum, Varr. L. L. 4.] (1) The works of a town, castle, city, camp, &c. (2) The walls. (3) Met. Cities, or towns. (1) ¶ Dividimus muros, & mænia pandimus urbis, Virg. Æn. 2, 234. ¶ Cum penè inædificata in muris ab exercitu nostro mænia viderentur, Cas. B. C. 2, 16. ¶ Zama est civitas Afrorum, cujus mænia rex Juba duplici muro sepsit, Vitr. 8, 4. ¶ Quid distant mænia à muris? Valla docet. (2) — Edificant muros pacto pro mænibus auro, Or. Met. 11, 201. (3) Hic igitur mænia muro amplexus est, Flor. 1, 4.

† *Mænio, is. act. ant. pro munio, unde mænitus ap. Plaut. to wall in, or about. Corinthi mæniant Syracusas, Tert.*

† *Mænitus, a, um. part. Walled about. Pergamum divinâ mænitu manu, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 2. ¶ Munitus.*

† *Mænus, ōris. neut. pro munus. Mænere belli, Lucr. 5, 1308.*

* ¶ *Mæra, æ. f. [à μαιρω divido] A degree of a sign in the Zodiac, of which there are*

thirty in each sign, so that in all the twelve there are 360, *Sidon.*

Mærens, tis. part. Lamenting, mourning, grieving, sorrowfull, sad and heavy. Vidi juvenem Mærentem stultos præteritūque dies, Tibull. 1, 4, 34. ¶ Rhénus Saucia mærenti corpora vesceat aquæ, Prop. 3, 3, 46. ¶ Francem mærens, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 7. alienis bonis, Cic. pro C. Balbo, 25.

MOEREO, ēre, mæsus. neut. pass. [à מרר amarum esse, quo sensu מרר מרר amarum animæ, tristis, mæsulve dic.] (1) To be pensive and sad. (2) To lament, mourn, weep, grieve, be sorry for, or grieved at, a thing; to take on. (1) Mæreat hæc genero, mæreat illa viro, Tibull. 3, 2, 14. Cum graviter filii mortem mæreret, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48. (2) Quid possum aliud, nisi mæcere, nisi flere? Id.

¶ *Mæror, ōri. dep. Vos taciti mærebamini, Cic. Leg. Lamb. mirabamini. To be sorrowfull, or sad.*

† *Mæro, ære. act. To make sorrowfull and sad, Pacuv. ap. Non. ¶ Mæsum facio.*

† *Mæror, āri. pass. To be made sad, Lucil. ¶ Mæsus fio.*

Mæror, ōris. m. [à mæreo, ut à timeo, timor] (1) The expression of grief, lamentation, weeping. (2) Sadness, sorrow, heaviness of heart. (1) Mæror est ægritudo flebilis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13. (2) Mærores exedunt animos, Id. de Fin. 1, 18. Nulla dies nobis mærorem è pectore demet, Lucr. 3, 921. ¶ Mærorem minui, dolorem non potui, Cic. Att. 12, 21.

* ¶ *Mærus, i. ant. pro murus. [murus, prius mærus, à μωρα, quod quisque pro sua parte eos servaret, Scal.] A wall. Aggeribus mærorum, Virg. Æn. 10, 24. ex fide MSS. mæri pro muri leg. Lips. ap. Plaut. prol. Truc. 2. hinc pomarium, i. e. post muros.*

Mæulē, adv. Sadly, sorrowfully, grievously, heavily. — Mæulē, hilariter, Hor. in cines par es commutabimur, Ad Ilerenn. 3, 14.

¶ *Mæstificus, a, um. adj. That maketh sorry, sadening, Non. 2, 531.*

† *Mæstiter, adv. Mournfully. Mæstiter vestitus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 7. ¶ Mæstē.*

Mæstitia, æ. f. Sadness, heaviness, pensiveness, mournfulness. Sapientia mæstitiam pellit ex animis, Cic. de Fin. 1, 13.

Mæstītudo, dīnis. f. Sorrow. Cui tanta mæstītudo obtigit, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 2.

Mæstus, a, um. adj. [à mæreo, r in s verso, ut ab uro ustus] (1) Sorrowfull, mournfull, sad, lamentable, discontented, woofull, pensive. (2) Mer. Causeing, or expressing, grief. (1) Genæ mæstæ, Or. ex Pont. 2, 3, 84. Mæsti ululatus, Id. Met. 8, 447. ¶ fig. ¶ Ebur mæstum Illachrymat templis, Virg. Geor. 1, 480. (2) — Cum tristis Chalcis esset, mæstior Ulysses, Cic. Orat. 22. Mæstissimus Hector, Virg. Æn. 2, 270.

* *MÖLA, æ. f. [à μύλη, id. à molendo, Varr. L. L. 4.] (1) A mill. (2) In sing. A millstone. (3) A mortarf, a piece of ston with out slope in a woman's womb, causing her to seem with child. (4) Meal, or flour, sprinkled with salt upon the sacrifice. (5) ¶ A grinder, or jaw tooth. (6) The patte bone, or whirle bone, on the top of the knee. (1) In pl. ¶ Molæ asinariæ unæ, one asinmill, Cato, 10, 3. trusatiles, Id. versatiles, Plin. 36, 18. a handmill; aquariæ, a watermill, Pallad. (2) Digni molam versare nepptes, Juven. 8, 67. Mæla scabra, Or. A. Amer. 3, 290. (3) In mulieris utero mola vocatur caro informis, inanimata, Plin. 7, 15. (4) Simul ac molam & vinum insperferis, Cic. de Div. 2, 16. Spargis molâ caput saltâ, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 300. (5) Vulg. interpr. (6) Cels.*

* *Mölaris, e. adj. [à mola] (1) Pertaining to a mill. (2) A stone as big as a millstone, a very great stone. (3) A chock tooth. (1) ¶ Lapis molaris, that sort of stone wherewith millstones are made, Plin. 36, 23. (2) Librati saliant vortarum in claustra molares, Stat. Theb. 5, 571. (3) Inter molares Difficili crescente cibo, Juven. 13, 212. scil. à molâ notione quintâ.*

* *Molarius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a mill.* *Afinus molarius*, *Cato*, R. R. 11.

* || *Molendinarius*, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a mill.* || *Mola molendinaria*, a grist mill, *Pallad.* *Afina molendinaria*, a mill *afs*, *Dig.*

* *Moles*, is, f. [*à mola*, i. e. lapis molaris, qui nunquam pusillus est, *Scal*] (1) *A mass, heap, bulk, any thing huge and vast, a great pile, or fabrick.* (2) *A mole, a pier; any work made in the sea.* (3) *The heavy motion of a great body; Met. à prim. notioe, a vast quantity, or weight; forces, or power of men.* (4) *A defence, or bulwark, against.* (5) *Met. à tert. Earnest endeavour, difficulty, pains.* (6) *Grandeur, cumber.* (1) *Prima fuit rerum confusa sine ordine moles*, *Ov. A. Amor.* 2, 467. *Moles gigantum*, *Cc.* *Inda perhibetur molibus ferarum mirabilis*, *Col.* 3, 8. = *Quid undas Arguit & liquidam molem, camposque natantes?* *Lucr.* 6, 404. (2) *Contracta pisces æquora sentiunt, Jactis in altum molibus*, *Hor.* 3, 1, 33. *Se per molem in mare præcipitaverunt*, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 18. *Adjacet undis Facta manu moles*, *Ov. Met.* 11, 728. (3) *Herculem quamvis tardâ se mole ferentem, Vix cursu tener æquat Hylas*, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 443. *Volat moles adducto concita nervo, cum petit muros*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 357. *Artabanus totâ mole regni ultum iit*, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 36. (4) *Eandem Capuam molem contra rempub. comparant*, *Cic. contr. Rull.* 2, 33. (5) *Aspice quantâ mihi mole parentur Infidie*, *Ov. Met.* 5, 765. *Minor moles in transitu*, *Liv.* *Non sine magnâ mole discutitur*, *Cels.* (6) *Omissis excubiis, & fortunæ suæ mole*, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 52.

|| *Molestatio*, ñis, f. *Molestation; a troubling, or molesting*, *Dig.*

Molestè, adv. ius, comp. *isimè*, sup. *Grievously, discontentedly, painfully.* = *Patior*, & non molestè fero, quoniam ea molestissimè ferre homines debent, quæ ipsorum culpâ contracta sunt, est quiddam in hac re mihi molestius ferendum, quàm tibi, *Cic. ad Quint. fr.* 1, 1. || *Molestè* ferre aliquid, *to take a thing unkindly, or to heart; to be troubled at it.* § *Incedere molestè, with an affected gait*, *Catull.* 40, 8.

Molestia, æ, f. (1) *Trouble, or troublesome, in doing a thing.* (2) *Uneasiness, trouble, or disquiet of mind.* (1) *Habent fasces molestiam*, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 3. (2) *Molestia est ægritudo permanens*, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 8. || *Quod sine molestiâ tuâ fiat, if you can conveniently*, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 14.

Molestio, ære, aet. *To trouble, or disquiet, to aggrieve, or molest.* *Aut tace, aut meliorem noli molestare*, *Petron. Frag. Trag.* p. 30. || *Sed cum raro occ. prioribus seculis, malles cum Cic. dicere.* † *Molestiam exhibere.*

Molestus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *isimus*, sup. [*à moles*, mutatâ quant. quod & ibi factum prius, si quidem à *mola* descendisset] (1) *Troublesome, uneasy, offensive, unseasorable, interrupting.* (2) *Affected.* (1) = *Odiolum & molestum est cupidis carere*, *Cic. de Sen.* 14. *Ne vobis multitudine literarum molestior essem*, *Id. Fam.* 5, 3. *Omnis arrogantia odiosa est, tum illa ingenii atque eloquent æ multò molestissima*, *Id. Divinat.* in *Verr.* 11. (2) *Negotiosa & molesta provincia*, *Cic. pro Mur.* 8. || *Tunica molesta, a coat lined with pitch and such like combustible matter, to be put on those who were to be executed, for their greater torture, by setting it on fire*, *Juv.* 8, 255.

* † *Molitoria*, æ, f. [*à molendo*] *The place where they grind their corn*, *Cato ap. Non.* 1, 320. = *Pistrinum*, *Non.*

Molendus, a, um. part. *To be raised, excited, or attempted.* *Hæc ferè maximè sunt in judicium animis oratione molienda*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 51.

Molientis, tis, part. (1) *Striving to pull down, or out.* (2) *Designing, contriving, going about.* (1) *Infuper nunciatur, siglum omni vi moliente signifero convelli nequire*, *Liv.* 22, 3. (2) *Videtis ut senectus sit operosa & semper aliquid agens & molientis*, *Cic. de Sen.* 8. || *Mo-*

liens hinc Hannibal, preparing to leave this place, *Liv.*

* *Molile*, is, n. [*vel à mola, ut à libra librile; vel à modo, ut à cubo cubile*] *An instrument put on the neck and shoulders of a man, horse, or ass, to draw the mill about*, *Cato R. R.* 10, 4.

Molimen, inis, n. [*à molior*] (1) *The greatness of an attempt, or undertaking.* (2) *A struggling, or tugging.* (3) *A bearing one's self with great pomp, or state.* (1) *Ipso sceleris molimine Tereus Creditur esse pius*, *Ov. Met.* 6, 473. *Tanto molimine lucter*, *Ibid.* 694. *Res tamen sua ipsa molimine gravis*, *Liv.* 2, 56. (2) *Dum revellere pinum magno molimine tentat*, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 357. (3) *Adspice quanto molimine circumspicemus ædem*, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 93.

Molimentum, i, n. id. quod *molimen*. || *Sine magno molimento non posse*, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 34. *without abundance of difficulty.* *Parvi molimenti adminiculis amoveri sede sua*, *Liv.* 5, 22.

Molior, iri, itus sum, dep. [*à moles*] (1) *To move, or stir.* (2) *To toil, toil, or take pains and labour about.* (3) *To heap up, throw, cast, manage, order, properly, some great thing.* (4) *To build, or raise, properly a great structure; to rig.* (5) *To prepare, or make ready, for.* (6) *To enterprise, or undertake; to go about, or endeavour, to do a thing; to design, meditate, plot, or contrive.* (7) † *To be steeped, or hindered.*

(1) *Moliri obices portarum*, *Liv.* 6. *Concurfu facto moliantur fores*, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 93, 3. || *Dum cultores agri altius moliantur terram, plough it deep*, *Liv.* 36. *Montes moliri sua sede*, *Id.* 9, 3. || *Pars sopiti affecta labore ac vigiliis corpora ex somno moliebantur, raised themselves heavily*, *Id.* *Moliri terram, Col.* *to raise the earth, to plough.* *Minoribus aratris moliri*, *Id.*

(2) *Met.* = *Videtur ut misere moliantur, neque queunt ornari satis?* *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 32. (3) *Validam in vites molire bipennem*, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 331. § *Molire fulmina*, *Id.* 1, 323. *habenas manibus*, *Id. Æn.* 12, 327. *Infantum magnum molior negotium*, *Plaut. Pacch.* 4, 5, 1. (4) *Muros optatae molior urbis*, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 132. § *Moliri arcem*, *Ibid.* 1, 428. *testa*, *Ibid.* 7, 127. *classem*, *Ibid.* 4, 309. (5) || *Met.* *Dum moliantur, dum comuntur, annus est, whilst they are riging*, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 11. *Cur invidendis possibus & novo Sublime ritu moliris atrium?* *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 45. (6) *Nil moliri ineptè*, *Id. A. P.* 140. *super sua laude laborem*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 273. *Philippus jam tunc valens Macedo multa moliebatur*, *Nep. Tim.* 3. § *Moliri insidias filio*, *Cic. avibus*, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 271. *Omnia moliris & tentas*, *Liv.* 40, 9. (7) *Lucil. ap. Non.*

Molitio, ñis, f. verb. (1) *The labour in moving, or pulling down, of a thing.* (2) *A casting, or throwing, up.* (3) *The labour of ordering things for building, a framing, or moving, with tools.* (4) *An enterprise, undertaking, or design.* (1) *Facilis molitio eorum valli erat*, *Liv.* 33, 5. (2) *Molitionem terienam differant*, *Col.* 11, 2. *Molitio agrorum, folique*, *Id. sub fin. præm.* (3) *Quæ molitio, quæ ferramenta tanti muneris fuerunt?* *Cic. N. D.* 1, 8. (4) *Inter molitionem propositi oppressus*, *Val. Max.* 1, 3, 1.

Molitor, ñis, m. verb. [*à molior*] (1) *A ploter, designer, contriver.* (2) *An author, framer, contriver, or builder.* (1) *Molitores rerum novarum*, *Suet. Dom.* 10. *scelerum*, *Sen. de Tranq.* 7. (2) *Primæ ratu molitor Iason*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 302. = *Effector mundi, molitorque Deus*, *Cic. de Univ.* 5.

Molitoria, ñis, f. verb. [*à molior*] *A she ploter, or contriver*, *Suet. Ner.* 36.

* *Molitoria*, æ, f. *A grinding*, *Plin.* 18, 9.

* *Molitoria*, a, um. part. [*à molor*] *Ground.* *Molitoria cibaria*, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 5.

Molitoria, a, um. part. [*à molior*] (1) *Having endeavoured, attempted, &c.* (2) *Having made, or performed, with difficulty.* (1) *I nunc magnificos victor molite triumphos*, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 7, 38. (2) † *Hasta viam clypei molita peroras*, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 477.

* *Mollesco*, ñre, incept. [*qu. à molleo*] (1) *To grow soft, to wax mild, or gentle.* (2) *To become effeminate.* (1) *Mollescunt colla juvenicis*, *Catull.* 62, 38. (2) † *Pectora mollescunt, asperitasque fugit*, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 6, 7.

* || *Mollesra*, æ, f. [*à mollis*] *A sheep's felt*, *Fest.*

* *Mollicellus*, a, um. adj. dim. [*à mollisculus*] *Softish; somewhat tender, or delicate.* *Nates mollicellæ*, *Catull.* 23, 10.

* *Molliculus*, a, um. adj. dim. [*à mollis*] (1) *Soft, delicate, tender, nice.* (2) *Wanton, effeminate.* (1) *Volo molliculas escas*, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 8, 58. *Mollicula est*, *Ibid.* (2) *Versus molliculi*, *Catull.* 17, 4.

* *Molliendus*, a, um. part. *To be softened, to be made less harsh.* *Ufu mollienda nobis verba sunt*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 34.

* *Molliens*, tis, part. *Softening.* *Mollientes verba dentes*, *Plin. H.* 7, 15.

* *Mollementum*, i, n. *A softening, mitigating, or mitigation.* *Natura calamitatum mollementum*, *Sen. de Tranq. vit.* 10.

* *Mollis*, ire, ñvi, itum, aet. (1) *To soften, or mitigate; to make soft, tender, or supple.* (2) *To be cultivated.* (3) *To render weak and effeminate.* (4) *To calm, or appease; to pacify.* (5) *To move to compassion.* (6) *To ease, mitigate, or abate.* (1) *Ferrum molliit ignis*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 20. *Est mihi, quæ lanas molliat, apta manus*, *Ov. Epist.* 3, 70. (2) *Ingenium placidâ mollietur ab arte*, *Id. A. Am.* 3, 545. § † *Mollire mare*, *Acc. ap. Non.* = *Mollitque animos, & temperat iras*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 61. (3) *Molliant animos lectus & umbra meus*, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 9, 42. = *Hoc nuncio Martia legio languescet & mollietur*, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 3. *conf.* *Liv.* 21, 54. (4) † *Quâ mons molliat mare*, *Acc. ap. Non.* *Mollient modò iras*, *Liv.* 1, 9. (5) *Quale posset impia Mollire Thracum pectora*, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 14. (6) || *Mollire dolorem*, *Cic. panam*, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 5, 54.

* *Mollior*, iri, pass. *To be softened, mitigated, cultivated, weakened, appeased, &c.* *Cic.* *Mollii herbae flammâ possunt*, *Ov. Met.* 15, 79. *Vid.* *Mollis.*

Mollipes, ñdis, adj. [*ex mollis, & pes*] *Having flexible feet.* *Molliopes boves*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 9.

* *Mollis*, e, adj. or, comp. *isimus*, sup. *ant. mollus, unde molluscus* [*à μαλακός*] (1) *Soft.* (2) *Plyant, flexible.* (3) *Calm, gentle, temperate, mild, exorable.* (4) *Easey, facile, plain.* (5) *Sweet, pleasant, delightful.* (6) *Weak, tender.* (7) *Effeminate, womanish, wanton, amorous.* (8) *Soft, easey, natural; done to the life.* (9) *Smooth tasted, mellow, ripe.* (10) *Lazy, restive.* (1) *Mollis pluma*, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 192. † *Mollia cum duris pugnabant*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 20. (2) *Mollissimam ceram ad nostra arbitria formamus & fingimus*, *Cic. de Orat.* 45. *Mollis animus & ad accipiendam & leponendam offensionem*, *Id.* = *Mollia, tædera & ita flexibilis oratio, ut sequatur quodcumque torqueas*, *Id. Or.* 16. (3) *Est mollis flamma medullas*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 66. *Hyema mollis*, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 83. *Met.* = *Oratio mollis & liberalis*, *Cic.* † *Prece molli vincuntur pectora dura*, *Tibull.* 3, 4, 76. || *Mollissimæ aures, modest ears*, *Plin. Paneg.* 68. *Prov. Auriculâ infimâ mollior, as gentle as can be*, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 14. *Molli brachio objurgare, gently*, *Id. Attic.* 2, 6. (4) *Molle iter*, *Ov. Am.* 2, 16, 20. *Mollior ascensus*, *Liv.* *Utram putet legem molliorem?* *Cic. in Vatini.* *Mollior aura*, *Id. Epist.* 3, 44. = *Celum mollius mitiusque solito videbatur*, *Flor.* 4, 12. (5) § *Mollis somnus*, *Lucr.* 3, 113. *quies*, *Id.* 4, 983. *umbra*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 464. *senectus*, *Cic.* (6) *Mollis pes de equo*, *Hor.* || *Molles oculi, tender eyes*, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 340. (7) = *Solutus & mollis in gestu*, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 62. *Molles & effeminati*, *Suet. Cal.* 5. || *Molles versus, wanton*, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 307. *Molle pectus, amorous*, *Id. Fast.* 4, 4. (8) *Molle atque facetum Virgilio annuerunt gaudentes rure Camænæ*, *Her.*

Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 45. Vid. Molliter. (9) Mollē morum, *Id.* Mollī slaveſcet campus ariſtā, *Virg. Ecl. 4, 28.* (10) Eſt mollioris generis boſ, qui decumbit in fulco, *Col. R. R. 6, 2.*

* Molliter, adv. iūſ, comp. ſcīmē, ſup. (1) *Softly.* (2) *Gentlely, moderately, but a little.* (3) *Gingerly, without noiſe.* (4) *Eaſyly, without pain.* (5) *Calmly, evenly, patiently, lightly.* (6) *Rarely, delicately, nicely.* (7) *Eaſyly, to the life, naturally.* (1) Tethys miſerata cadentem Molliter excepiſt, *Ov. Met. 11, 785.* ¶ Molliter offa cubent, *Id. Epist. 7, 162.* quieſcant, *Virg. Ecl. 10, 33.* Formula bene precandi mortuis, ut nos, *GOD reſt his ſoul.* (2) Ager molliffimē devexus, *Col. 1, 2.* (3) Molliter impieſſo adire toro, *Propert. 1, 3, 12.* (4) § Solvere partus Molliter, *Ov. Faſt. 3, 258.* (5) Quod ferendum eſt molliter ſapientī, *Cic. de Sen. 2.* (6) = Delicatē & molliter vivere, *Id. Curāſi te molliter, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 1.* (7) Excudent alii ſpirantia mollīus æra, *Virg. Æn. 6, 847.*

* Mollitia, æ. f. es, ei. f. (1) *Softneſs.* (2) *Gentleneſs, mildneſs.* (3) *Calmneſs.* (4) *Weakneſs, unſteadineſs, or want of reſolution of the mind; an aptneſs to be overcome by temptation.* (5) *Niceſs, wantonneſs, effeminacy.* (1) Auriculæ & nares eminent flexili mollitiā, *Plin. 11, 87.* (2) = Lenitas & mollitia animi, *Cic. Part. Orat. 23.* (3) Per mollitiem maris anguiſ proximū Reſcūlapī ſanum petiſt, *Plin.* (4) Animi inertiā & mollitiā alius alium expectantes cunctamini, *Sell. B. Catil. 56.* (5) Eſſicienda eſt hæc mollities animi, nimis me indolgeo, *Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 16.* Leg. etiam in pl. Sardanapalus, mollitiis fluens, *Paterc. 1, 6.*

* Mollities, ei. f. *Vid. Mollitia.*

* Mollitudo, dñis, f. *Id. quod mollitia.* *Seſtineſs.* Aſſimilis ſpongiæ mollitudo, *Cic. N. D. 2, 55.* ¶ Vocis mollitudo, *the tuneableneſs of the voice, Ad Herenn. 3, 11.*

* Mollitus, a, um. part. *Seſtend, charmed, made gentle, effeminated.* Saxa mollita cæpēre ducere formam, *Ov. Met. 1, 401.* Cuncta tella forent cantu mollita, *Id. 11, 15.*

* Molluſculus, a, um. adj. dim. *Præty eaſey, ſoft, gentle, Plin. Epist. 1, 16, 5. ſed var. lect.*

* Mollugo, gñis, f. Lappaginis ea ſpecies quæ mollis; ſicut quæ aſperioribus foliis eſt aſperugo dic. *A kind of herb, Plin. 20, 10.*

* Molluſca, æ. f. ſcil. nux. *A nut with a ſoft ſhell, a fiberd, or rather a kind of walnut, Plin. 15, 22.*

* Molluſcum, i. n. [à mollitiē] *The bunch of the tree acer, Plin. 16, 16.*

* Mōlo, ſre, ui, itum. act. (1) *To grind.* (2) Item in ſenſu obſc. (1) Ego pro te molam, *Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 29.* (2) *Hor. & Varr. op. Non.*

* Mōlōche, es, f. quæ. & malache, utrumque Græcum, nam & μολόχη & μαλάχη, malva dic. *The great mallozu, or bolycock, Col. 10, 247.* § Moloche agria, *the ſame with hibicuſum, Plin. 20, 4.*

* Mōlōchīnārius, ii. m. *A dier of a kind of purple, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 40.*

* † Mōlōchīnus, a, um. adj. *Of a colour like the ſilver of mallows, a whiteiſh purple, Cæcil. op. Non.*

* Mōlōchītes, æ. m. [à colore malvæ dict. à μολόχη, malva] *A kind of precious ſtone of a thick greeniſh colour, like mallows, Plin. 37, 8.*

* Mōlor, ſris. paſſ. *To be ground.* Molitur farina, *Plin. 16, 5.*

† Mōlorchus, al. Mōlorthus, i. m. (à μολοχος, plumbum, & ὀρθος, rectus, ut quidam legunt & intelligunt ap. Stat. Sed cū neque conveniat de lectione, neque intellectu, incerta notatio ſit, neceſſe eſt.) Some take it for an instrument to ſound the depth of the ſea, *Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 30.*

¶ Mōloſus, i. m. (ut pes moloſus à gente Moloſiā, huiusmodi enim carmine Pyrrhi regis ſui laudes canebant.) *A foot conſiſting of three long ſyllables, Gramm.*

* Mōly, yos. n. [à Gr. μῶλυ] *An excellent herb, but unknown; ſome take it for allbeal, or*

ωουάνδριον; ſome for rila. Mercury ſhewed its virtue ag-aiſt poiſon and charms; ſee Homer's Odyſſ. 10, 302. Hebarum laudatiſſima moly, Plin. 25, 4.

* Mōlybdæna, æ. f. [à μολύβδος, vel μολύβδος, plumbum] (1) *A vein of ſilver and lead.* (2) *A matter like it, ſticking to the furnaces where gold and ſilver are melted.* (3) *Alſo the name of an herb, in Latin plumbago, from its curing a diſeaſe in the eyes.* (1) = Molybdæna, quā alibi galenam vocavimus, plumbi & argenti vena communis, *Plin. 31, ult.* (2) *Id. ibid.* (3) = Creſcit molybdæna, id eſt, plumbago in arvo, &c. *Id. 25, 13.*

* Mōlybditis, is. f. [ab eodem] *The ſpume of lead.* Fit molybditis ex plumbi ipſius fuſurā, *Plin. 33, 6.*

¶ Momar. *A Sicilian name for a fool, a mome, Feſt.*

Mōmeo, īnis, n. [à moveo] *A motion, or impuſſe.* = Pars animæ ad numen mentis monenque movetur, *Lucret. 3, 145.*

¶ Mōmentārius, a, um. adj. *Apul. Met. 5.* & Mōmentāreus, a, um. Tert. *Momentaneous, very ſhort.* † Perbievis.

Mōmentōſus, a, um. adj. *Of weight, or moment, Quint. Decl. 13.*

Mōmentum, i. n. [qu. motamentum, à motum, quod à moveo] (1) *That which cauſeth motion, as a touch, puſh, weight, &c.* (2) § *The tongue of a balance.* (3) *A ſmall bit, or quantity, of a thing; as it were to turn the ſcale.* (4) ¶ *A ſmall point from which a thing moveth.* (5) *Met. Force, value, power, advantage, moment.* (6) *A moment, or minute.* (7) *A change, turn, or alteration.* (1) Arbores momento levi impuſſe occiderunt, *Liv.* Ea eſt natura quatuor omnia gignentium corporum, ut quaſi partita habeant inter ſe & diviſa momenta, *Cic. Tuſc. 1, 17.*

(2) Stateræ momentum, ſi in unam partem depreſſeris, leviorē ſine dubio alteram feceris, *Zeno Viterb.* (3) Cinis bibatur in vino, addito reſinæ momento, *Plin. 30, 7.* (4) Sol quotidie ex alio cæli momento, quā pridie oritur, *Id. 18, 34.* (5) Paria in contrariis partibus rationum momenta, *Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 12.* Petunt aliquid publicani? cave quicquam habeat momenti gratia, *Id. pro Mur. 30.* Hæc res nullum habet momentum ad beatam vitam, *Id. de Fin. 4, 17.* (6) § Horæ momentum, *Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 3.* temporis, *Liv. 21, 33.* turbinis, *Perſ. 5, 78.*

horæ, *Liv. 40, 15.* (7) Non ignoras quanta momenta ſint in repub. temporum, *Cic. ad Brut.*

* ¶ Mōmus, i. m. [à μῶμος, Gr. reprehensio] *One who envenometh, or ſindeth fault.* ¶ Vix leg. in ſerie appellat. Quære igitur in propriis.

* ¶ Mōnāchus, i. m. [i. e. ſolitarius, à μόνος ſolus] *A monk, an anchorite; a reſt, Eccl. 4, 17.*

† Solus degens, vitam agens.

* ¶ Mōnas, ādis, f. [ab eodem] *The number one, an unite, Macrob. Scip. 1, 6.*

* Mōnauſus, i. m. [à μόνος, ſolus, & αὐλός, tibia] *A pipe, or ſlageolet, Plin. 7, 56. & Mart. 14, 64.*

Mōnēdūla, æ. f. [à Junone Moneta; cui ſacta eſt, ducit Scal. Rectius puto, à monendo, quod augures in captandis auguriis moneret, Voſſ.] *A jackdaw, a caſeſ, Ov. Met. 7, 740. & Cic. pro Flacc. 31.*

* Mōnendus, a, um. part. *To be admoniſhed, &c. Monendi ſæpe amici ſunt & objurgandi, Cic. de Amic. 24.*

* Mōnens, tis. part. *Admoniſhing.* Injeclis manibus jurgantes monentesque conabantur abducere, *Curt. 8, 5. conf. Sil. 8, 346.*

* Mōneo, ui, itum, ēre. act. [à μνᾶω, Gr.] (1) *To admoniſh, or put one in mind; to bring to one's remembrance.* (2) *To adviſe, or counſel.* (3) *To warn, to give warning.* (4) *To rebuke, to chide.* (5) *To teach, to inſtruct.* (1) § Terentiam moneas de teſtamento, *Cic. Att. 11, 16.*

§ Habeo pro illā re illum quod moneam præbē, *Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 15.* (2) Virgo ſcit ſe non falſo mponeri, *Ov. Met. 10, 427.* moneo quid ſacti uſus ſiet, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 75.* (3) = Moneo,

prædico, anē denuncio, *Cic. Philipp. 7, 7. To.*

antru lenique pioceſſā Contentus monuſſe, *Stat. Sylv. 3, 3, 160.* (4) Adhibeatur ad monendum, non modò apertē, ſed etiam acriter, ſi res poſtulabit, *Cic. de Am. 60.* (5) = Blandas voces edocebant parvulos; reddebant illi, quæ monēbantur, *Plin. Paneg. 26.*

* Mōncor, ſri. itus. paſſ. *To be reminded, adviſed, taught, &c.* ¶ Ille ſe prodi, non moneri ratus, *Curt. 8, 12.*

* Mōnēris, is. f. [μονήρης, Gr. ex μόνος, ſolus, & ἑρέσω remigo] *A galley having but one bank of oars, Liv. 38, 38.*

Mōnēta, æ. f. [ſic dict. quod templa Junonis moneta cuderetur V. in voce Monēta, niſi fortē malis ſimpl. à monendo, ſecundum Iſid. ducere, quod illius nota tam de pretio, quā auctore monet. Propriè enim nota numinis impreſſi moneta eſt.] (1) ¶ *The ſtamp, or impreſſion, upon money, which anciently was the effigies of ſome god, or godeſs, that looking upon it, they might be put in mind of the deity.* (2) *Synecd. Money, coin.* (3) ¶ *The mint, or place where it is coined.* (4) *A ſtyle in writing.* (1) Denarii ſunt duo, ſed unā monetā impreſſi, *Zeno Viterb. v. & Salm. ad Lampr. p. 218.*

Vid. quoque n. 4. (2) Viſta concedit priſca moneta novæ, *Ov. Faſt. 1, 222.* (3) *Ap. Juſtinian. & Amm. Marc.* (4) Communi ſerire carmen triviale monetā, *Juv. 7, 55.* *Met. Græcæ vocēs Latinā voce percuisse, Apul. De Junone Monetā, vid. Propria.*

Mōnētālis, e. adj. (1) ¶ *Of, or pertaining to, money.* (2) *A moneyer, an uſurer.* (1) Moneſtales triumviri, *Pomp. JC.* (2) Monetali reſcripſi, *Cic. Attic. 10, 11.*

Mōnētārius, ii. m. *A mintmaſter, a coiner. Monētārioi, oi περί τῶ νόμισμα τεχνίται, Suid. Vid. Eutrop. 9, 6. & Firm. 8, 17.*

Mōnīle, is. [cujus etym. incert.] * *An ornament for any part of the body.* (1) Chiefly the neck, a necklace, a collar of ſſ. (2) *A paitrel for a horſe.* (1) * *Vid. Earb. ad Stat. Sylv. p. 39. & Theb. 2, v. 296.* ¶ Monile baccaſum, a pearl necklace, *Virg. Æn. 1, 659.* Suſpenſa monilia collo, *Ov. Ep. 9, 57.* (2) Aurea pectoribus demiffa monilia pendent, *Virg. Æn. 7, 278.*

* Mōnīmentum, al. Mōnūmentum, i. n. [à moneo] (1) *A monument, a memorial, of any perſon, or thing, good, or bad; a ſign, or pledge.* (2) *A chronicle; or record.* (3) *Any author's work, or writings.* (4) *A monument, or ſepulchre; a ſtatue, or any thing to preſerve the memory of any one.* (5) *A token put upon children expoſed, in order to diſcover their parentage whether mean, or not; or that they might be known again.* (1) = Monumenta regis Templaque Veſtæ, *Hor. Od. 1, 2, 15.* (2) = Judicia & monumenta ſurtorum, *Cic. Abolere nefandi Cuncta viri monumenta jubet, monſtratque ſacerdos, Virg. Æn. 4, 497.* = Monumentum & pignus amoris, *Ibid. 5, 538.* (3) = Rerum geſtarum monumenta, & vetuſtatis exempla oratori nota eſſe debent, *Cic. Orat. 146.*

Scriptores monumenta huius belli compoſuerunt, *Tac. Hiſt. 2, 101, 1.* (4) Carmina erunt formæ tot monumenta tuæ, *Prop. 3, 2, 18.* Conſidetur tuum monumentis corpus avitis, *Ov. Met. 15, 524.* Statua ex auro Philippeo ſactis monumentum ſuis, *Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 71.* (5) Abitu ciſtellam, Pythias, domo eſſet cum monumentis, *Ter. Hun. 4, 6, 16.*

* Mōnītio, ſnis. f. verb. *Admonition, counſel, advice, warning.* Monitio acerbitate, objurgatio contumeliā careat, *Cic. de Am. 24.*

* Mōnītor, ſris. m. verb. (1) *A remembrancer, one who remindeth another, a monitor.* (2) *A nomenclator, a ſervant who acquainteth his lord with the names and qualities of perſons, that he may ſalute them.* (3) ¶ *A prompter to p'ayers, (4) or oratours.* (5) *A counſelor, an adviſer.* (6) *An inſtructor, or tutor.* (7) ¶ *A country bailiff, or overſeer.* (8) ¶ *A note book.* (1) Nihil opus fuit monitore, *Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, ult.* (2) Appellare cives per monitorem, *Cic. pro Mur.*

36. interpr. *Budæo*. (3) Felt. (4) Video mihi non te, sed hunc librum esse responsum, quem monitor tuus hic tenet, *Cic. Dio. in Verr.* 16. (5) Vos ego habui omnium mearum actionum monitores, *Id. in Sall.* 4. (6) Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 3. (7) Col. ap. Litt. (8) Felt.

* *Mōnitorius*, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, warning, or denouncing. *Monitorium* tulmen, *Sen. N. Q.* 2, 49.

* *Mōnitorum*, i. n. (1) *Advice, counsel.* (2) *A denunciation, or warning; a prediction.* (3) *A commend.* (4) *A lesson, or instruction.* (1) *Monita & consilia scripta ad summos viros, Cic.* (2) *Acies monitis exterrita divum, Virg. Aen.* 8, 504. (3) *Caestibus ambo Diffidunt monitis, Cic. Met.* 1, 397. *de iisdem, iussuque desim parere recusant, pōdū ante dixerat.* (4) *Hæc queque pars monitis erudienda tuis, Ov. Am.* 3, 48.

* *Mōnitus*, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A counseling, advising, or admonition.* (2) *A warning, or denouncing; a predicting, or foretelling.* (3) *A command.* (4) *A lesson, or instruction.* (1) *Virg. Aen.* 9, 501. (2) *Vatum monitus timeo, Ov. Epist.* 17, 239. = *Necdum etiam responsa dūm inonitusque vetusti Exciderant, Stat. Theb.* 5, 645. (3) = *Attonitus monitu, imperioque decorum, Virg.* 4, 282. (4) *Lævo monitu pueris producit avaros, Juv.* 14, 228. *Hæc vox ferè in rebus sacris locum habet.*

* *Mōnitus*, a, um. part. (1) *Advised, admonished.* (2) *Commanded.* *Vid. Moneo.* (1) *Monitus multumque monendus Privatas ut quærat opes, Hor. Epist.* 1, 3, 15. (2) *Cedamus Phæbo, & moniti meliora sequamur, Virg. Aen.* 3, 181.

* || *Mōnobiblos, vel Mōnobiblion*, i. n. [*ex μῆνος solus, & βίβλος liber*] *A single book, Dig. Propertii liber primus olim sic dictus, vid. Scal. notas ad Prop.* p. 190. *Lat. Liber singularis.*

* *Mōnōceros*, ōtis. m. [*à μῆνον unum, & κέρα cornu*] *An unicorn, Plin.* 8, 21. *Lat. Unicornis.*

* *Mōnochrōmaton*, i. n. [*à μῆνος solus, & χρώμα color*] *A kind of picture all of one colour, Plin.* 35, 8.

* || *Mōnōdus*, i. m. [*ex μῆνος unus, & ὀδὸς dens*] *He that hath but one continued tooth in his head, as king Pyrrhus, and the son of Prusias, Felt.*

* || *Mōnōgāmia*, æ. f. [*ex μῆνος solus, & γαμέω uxorem duco*] *A marrying to one wife and no more, all his life long, Hier.*

* *Mōnogrammus*, a, um. adj. [*à μῆνον una, & γραμμὴ linea*] *¶ Monogrammi dei, sketches of gods, Cic. N. D.* 2, 23. || *Monogramma pictura, the outlines of a picture, Lex. ex Plin.*

* *Mōnōpōdium*, i. n. [*ex μῆνον unum, & πῶδιον podium; them. πῆς pes*] *A table with only one foot, Plin.* 34, 3.

* *Mōnōpōdium*, ii. n. [*ex μῆνος solus, & πωλέω vendo*] *A monopoly; a regrateing, or engrossing, any commodity, in order to sell it dear; whence it hath been in all nations forbidden. Habes murrinam & calamum, potes monopolium instituire, Plaut. Monopolium nominaturus prius veniatis postulat, quod sibi verbo peregrino utendum esset, Suet. Tib.* 71.

* || *Mōnōptōton*, i. n. [*ex μῆνος unus, & πτώσις casus*] *A monoptote, a word read only in one case; as inficias, dicis, Gramm.*

* *Mōnōstichia*, ōrum. n. pl. [*ex μῆνος solus, & σίχος versus*] *Epigrams consisting of one single verse, Auson. de Cæf.* 3.

* *Mōnōsyllābus*, a, um. adj. [*ex μῆνος unus, & σύλλαβος syllabus*] *Having but one syllable, Auson. Eidyll.* 12. *Quint.* 9, 4.

* *Mōnotriγlyphus*, a, um. adj. [*ex μῆνος solus, & τρεῖς tres, & γλύφω sculpo*] *Having only three engraving, Vitruv.* 3, 3.

* *Mōnotriōphus*, i. m. [*ex μῆνος solus, & τρέφω nutrio*] *One who waiteth on himself at meals, Interpr. Turneb. & Taubm. locum Plauti, qui est Stich. 5, 4, 7. Alii monotrophē ibi legunt, & explicant, Like those who for want of servants help themselves at meals.*

* *Mōnoxylus*, a, um. adj. [*ex μῆνος solus,*

ξύλον lignum] *¶ Monoxylus linter, a boat made out of one piece of timber, Plin.* 6, 3.

Mons, tis. m. [*à μένω, præf. med. μένω, à manendo, nempe quod maneat, nec moveri possunt, ducunt aliqui, sed etym. planè incert.*] (1) *A mountain, a great bill.* (2) *A great quantity of any thing.* (1) *Vestitus densissimi montium, Cic.* (2) *Montes frumenti, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2. ¶ *Mntes aurei. Hyperb. vasti treasures, Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 18. *Præruptus aquæ mons, a huge wave, Virg. Aen.* 1, 105.

Monstrābilis, e. adj. *Worthy to be shown, or taken notice of.* *Vir ingenii elegantiam monstrabilis, Plin. Epist.* 6, 31.

Monstrans, tis. part. *Showing, or pointing at.* *Eriphylen Crudelis nati monstrantem vulnera cernit, Virg. Aen.* 6, 446.

Monstratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A showing; a telling, or showing, the way; a directing.* *Te cum tuā monstratiōne magnus perdat Jupiter, Ter. Adelph.* 4, 6, 2.

Monstrator, ōris. m. verb. *A shewer, teacher, or discoverer, of a thing.* *Unci puer monstrator aratri, Virg. Geor.* 1, 19. *de Osiri. interpr. Serv.*

Monstrātorus, a, um. part. *About to shew.* *Nunciabant ipso brevius iter monstraturos, Curt.* 5, 34.

Monstratus, a, um. part. (1) *Shewed.* (2) *Taught, invented.* (1) *Monstrata saxa, Ov. Epist.* 15, 175. (2) *Monstratis crudeliter ignibus ustus, Id. Trist.* 3, 11, 53. *Vitæ monstrata via est, Hor. Art. Poët.* 404.

|| *Monstratus*, ūs. m. verb. *A showing, or telling, Sen. ap. Litt. certē Apul. Monstratu puellam cognosceret, Met.* 5, p. 168.

Monstriter, ēra, um. adj. *Monstrous, producing monsters, huge, vast.* *Monstriferæ animalium effigies, Plin.* 8, 30. *Monstriferos sinus agit unda, Luc.* 5, 620. *Monstrifero tumultu, Id.* 2, 3.

† *Monstrificābilis*, le. adj. *Very strange, monstrous, fit to be looked on as a monster, Lucil. ap. Non.* 2, 540. † *Prodigiosus.*

Monstrificē, adv. *Strangely, monstrously, prodigiously.* *Monstrificē repræsentare, Plin.* 28, 11.

|| *Monstrifico*, āre. act. *To make a thing monstrous, Frag. Poët.*

Monstrificus, a, um. adj. *Monstrous and strange.* *Monstrifica hominum ingenia, Plin.* 25, 5.

Monstro, āre. act. [*à monstrum, Cic. Serv. & Non. al. à moneo*] (1) *To shew, declare, or tell.* (2) *To teach, or instruct; to inform.* (3) *Met. To put upon, or persuade.* (4) *To shew a thing, or point at.* (5) *To accuse.* (1) *Qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Enn. ap. Cic.* (2) *Inulas ego primus amarus Monstravi incoquere, Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 51. *Rectè hic monstrat, Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 43. *Si quid librarii non intelligent, monstrabis, Cic.* (3) *Conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat, Virg. Aen.* 9, 44. (4) *Quem cum digito monstraret, Cic. Nep. Datam. in fine.* ¶ *Nunquam hodie monstrabo, I shall not direct you to him, Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 31. (5) *Vid. Monstror, n. 4.*

Monstror, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be shewed.* (2) *To be invented and taught.* (3) *To be shewed, or pointed at.* (4) *To be accused.* (1) *Nec procul hinc monstrantur lugentes campi, Virg. Aen.* 6, 440. (2) *Vitæ monstrata via est, Hor. A. P.* 404. (3) = *Pulchrum est digito monstrari, & dicier, His est, Pers.* 1, 28. (4) *Alii ab amicis monstrabantur, Tac. Hist.* 4, 1, v. & 1, 4.

|| *Monstrōsē*, adv. *Strangely, monstrously.* *Nihil tam monstrōsē (al. monstruosē) cogitari potest, Cic. de Div.* 2, 71.

Monstrōsus, a, um. adj. *Isimus, sup. Monstrous, beside the course of nature, strange.* ¶ *Monstrōsi hominum partus, monstrous births, Luc.* 1, 557. *Simia monstrōssima bestia, Cic. de Div.* 2, 32.

Monstrum, i. n. [*à moneo, monestrum, quod monstrat futurum, & moneat voluntatem*

deorum, Felt. à monstrum, monstro, non contra, quod ait Cic. item S. w. & Non.] (1).

Any strange effect that forebodeb things to come. (2) *Any thing prodigious, or wonderfull.* (3) *A monster, or any thing that is against, or beside, the common course of nature.* (4) *Any vast, huge, or deformed, body.* (5) *A person prodigiously wicked, or mischievous.* (1) *Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstria, Virg. Aen.* 2, 171. *Majora monstra putares, Si mulier vitulum, vel si his ederet æstum? Juv.* 123. (2) *Immania monstra Perferimus, Virg. Aen.* 3, 583. (3) *Monstrum hominis, Ter. Eun.* 1, 4, 29. *de eunucho.* ¶ *Aliquid monstri alunt, semel fœul, or deformed, creature, Id. Andr.* 1, 5, 16. *Monstrum infelix, de equo Trojano, Virg. Aen.* 2, 245. (4) *Sæva monstra ponti, de cetis, Sen. Hippol.* 1204. *Insecta monstria terra dolet suis, Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 73. (5) = *Monstrum & prodigium vocat Catilinam Cic. Catil.* 2. *Daret ut catenis Fatale monstrum, Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 21. *sc. Cleopatram.*

Monstruosus, a, um. adj. *Suet. (¶ monstruosissimus, ut quidam leg. op. Cic.) id. quod monstruosus, quod vid.*

Montāna, ōrum. n. pl. *sc. loca. Uplandish places, or a hilly country, Liv.* 21, 34.

Montānus, a, um. adj. (1) *Dwelling upon the mountains, mountaineers; feeding, or ranging, being, standing, or situate, thereon; descending from, or growing on, the mountains.* (2) *Mountainous, or full of mountains.* (1) *Montanum vulgus, Juv.* 2, 74. *Montana uxor, Id.* 6, 5. *Montana armenta, Ors. A. Am.* 1, 305. *Montanæ seræ, Id. Fast.* 2, 216. *Castella montana, Virg. Aen.* 5, 440. *Montanum flumen, Id.* 2, 305. *Montana fraga, Ov. Met.* 1, 104. ¶ *Montana cacumina, the tops of mountains, Id.* 1, 310. *Montana numina, presiding over the mountains, Id. Epist.* 4, 170. (2) *Montana nunc sunt omnia, Plin.* 5, 27.

¶ *Monticōla*, æ. c. g. *That inhabiteth, or dwelleth, on a hill, or mountain; a mountaineer.* *Monticolæ Sylvani, Ov. Met.* 1, 193.

Montivagus, a, um. adj. *Wandering, or ranging, on the mountains, or hills.* *Montivagi cursus, Sil.* 3, 546. *Montivagæ seræ, Lucr.* 1, 405. ¶ *Dea montivaga, sc. Diana, Stat. Achill.* 1, 450. *Montivagum genus ferarum, Lucr.* 2, 1080.

Montosus, a, um. adj. *five ut al. leg. montuosus.* (1) *Hilly, full of hills, mountainous.* (2) *Standing, or growing, on the mountains.* (1) ¶ *Plani, an montosi loci, Cic. Part. Orat.* 10. (2) *Montosæ Nursæ, Virg. Aen.* 744. *Montosa ulmus, Plin.* 16, 17.

* || *Mōnumentārius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to, or about, sepulchres, or monuments.* ¶ *Monumentarii cerarii, cornetiers employed about funerals, Apul. Florid.* 4, p. 765.

* *Mōnumentum*, i. n. [*à moneo, ut à doceo, documen, documentum*] *aliqui per i. scrib. Vid. Monumentum.*

Mōra, æ. f. [*etym. incert. nisi fortè à μωρα, Dor. pro μωρῷ, mansio, n. literā in r mutata: μωρὴν ποιεῖσθαι; Thucyd. est morari*] (1) *A delay, stay, stop, let, or hinderance.* (2) *A pause, or stop, in speaking.* (3) *A stay used by surgeons in splinting of legs, &c.* (4) * *Mora [à μείζω partior] a body of men in the Spartan army, consisting of 200, or 500, or, as some say, of 50 men; others take it for a tribe.* (1) = *Quid erat moræ aut tergiversationis? Cic. pro Mil.* 20. ¶ *Postquam videt paratas nuptias, nec moram ullam, quin ducat, dari, Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 51. *Nulla ad decedendum mora, Cic. Mora nulla, quod minis, Juv.* 6, 332. ¶ § *Moram facere, Liv.* 31, 32. *afferre, Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 4. *creare, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 159. *injicere, Cic. pro Cæc.* 4. *interponere, Id. Phil.* 8, 17. *moliri, Virg. Aen.* 1, 415. *trahere, Cic. neciere, Val. Flacc.* 3, 374. *Mora esse, Ter. Moræ esse, Plaut. to put off, to delay. Moras abruptere, Stat. dimovere, Sen. Hipp.* 4, rumpere, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 13. *movere ab.*

ab se, *Plaut.* moram tollere, *to do a thing out of hand, to make no delay.* Moras portarum frangere, *to break the gates that stop.* Stat. Theb. 10, 390. In morâ esse alicui, *to make one wait.* Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 9. Nec mora, *and presently.* Virg. Geor. 3, 110. Haud mora, *immediately.* Id. AEn. 5, 749. (2) Distincta & interpuncta intervalla, morae, respirationesque alios delectant, Cic. Orat. 16. (3) Cels. 8, 10, 20. (4) Moram Lacedaemoniorum interfecit, Nep. Iphicr. 2. † Moracinae nubes, i. e. duræ, unde fit d'm. moracillum, *Fest.*

Moralis, e. adj. *Moral, belonging to manners.* Eam partem philosophiæ, de moribus appellare solent: sed deest augmentum linguam Latinam nominare *moralem*, Cic. de Fato, 1.

|| Moralitas, âcis. f. (1) *Morality, humour, disposition.* (2) *Gentleness, meekness.* (1) Macr. Sat. 5, 1. (2) Ambr.

|| Moraliter, adv. *In a moral sense.* Aug. 4. Sensu morali.

|| Moramentum, i. *A stop, or stay.* Apul. Florid. 4. † Mora.

Morandus, a, um. part. [à moror] *To be stopped.* || Aliquâ fraude morandus, *to be detained, or kept from going away.* Ov. Trist. 3, 9, 20. Illecebris & gratâ novitate morandus, *to be drilled, on, to be coaxed.* Hor. A. P. 223.

Morans, tis. part. (1) *Delaying, loitering, staying behind.* (2) *Stopping, or hindering.* (1) Apes morantes æris rauci canor increpat, Virg. Geor. 4, 71. (2) Dimovit populum reditus morantem, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 52. Conf. Sil. 5, 186. || Morantem diem frangere, *to spend a long summer's day, or rather to ease the cares and troubles of the day.* Hor. Od. 2, 7, 6.

Morâ. è. adv. hinc comp. Mōrâtius. *By degrees.* Febris alias partes moratius impellit, Sen. N. 2, 6, 14.

† Mōrâtim, adv. *By leisure, delays and steps.* Solin. c. 3. † Paulatim.

Mōrâtio, ōnis. f. *A staying, or tarrying.* Morationibus impeliri, Vitr. 9, 4.

Mōrâtor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A loiterer, one who stays behind.* (2) *A slayer, or hinderer.* (3) || *A troublesome lawyer, or accuser.* (4) || *One who took care that the racers in the circus should start all together.* (1) Duo millia aut moratorum, aut palantium, Liv. 24, 41. (2) Morator publici commodi, Liv. 2, 44. (3) Moratores forenses, Amm. 30, 10. (4) Ex fide vet. inscript. ap. Græv.

|| Mōrâtōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to respite, or delay.* || Moratoria cautio, *a caveat to stop proceedings.* Paul.

Mōrâtūrus, a, um. part. *About to stop, or stay.* Moratura lux, Prop. 3, 20, 12. Moratura lumina, Id. 1, 3, 32.

Mōrâtus, a, um. part. [à moror] *Having tarried, stayed, or made delay.* || Haud multa moratus, *after a short pause.* Virg. AEn. 3, 610. Nec plura moratus, *without farther delay.* Id. 5, 381. Non multis moratus, *using a few words.* Ov. Fast. 1, 61. Ibi unum moratus diem, Liv. 40, 22. || Quantum oscula sunt labris nostra morata tuis, *stayed on.* Propert. 2, 15, 10. Vultus paulum tellure moratus, *fixed on the earth a short time.* Ov. Metam. 13, 125. || Expensis planta morata gradu, *a slow step.* Prop. 2, 4, 6.

Mōrâtus, a, um. [à mos] *Endued with manners, good, or bad, more usually the former; of good mora's, temper, or humour.* Ita moratus, *ut ratio postulat.* Cic. Tusc. 2, 4. Bene morata civitas, Id. de Cl. Orat. 2. Bene morati reges, Id. Offic. 2, 12. Quid mulieris uxorem habes, aut quibus moratam moribus? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 22. of what temper? In malam partem. Is ex se hunc reliquit filium pariter moratum, *ut pater, avusque hujus fuit.* Plaut. prol. Aul. || Ita nunc adolescentes morati sunt, *have such ill humours.* Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 5. Per Catachresin. Ita hæc morata est janua, *such is the humour of this door.* Plaut. Afin. 2, 3, 10. = Vorax & malè moratus venter, *an ill tempered unreasonable belly.* Ov. Met. 15, 95.

* || Morbidè, adv. *Sickly, diseasedly.* Hier. † Morbosè,

* Morbidus, a, um. adj. (1) *Sickly, faint, dis-eased.* (2) *Belonging to a disease.* (3) *Infectious, apt to breed diseases.* (1) Apes morbidæ, Varr. Morbidum corpus, Plin. 8, 26. (2) || Vis morbida, *the power of the disease.* Lucr. 6, 1090. (3) Morbidus aer, Luc. 6, 1095.

* Morbūtia, æ. f. *A mischief.* || Ito morbo niam, *in malam crucem, go and be hanged.* Suet. Vesp. 14.

* || Morbūcè, adv. *Sickly, infirmly.* Lex. ex Cels.

* Morbōsus, a, um. adj. (1) *Sickly, or full of diseases.* (2) Met. *Full of vices, or unreasonable humours.* (3) *Passionate, apt to be enraged.* (1) Servus morbosus, Cato, 2. Pecus morbosum, Varr. (2) Morbosi pariter, sc. Mamura & Cæsar, Catull. 55, 6. (3) Bene nostri, cum omnia essent in morbis vitia, quod nullum erat iacundiæ sordius, iracundos solos morbosos nominaverunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 24.

* Morbus, i. m. [à μέγος, i. e. vīcos, Hefych. interposito b] (1) *A disease, sickness, or distemper.* (2) *Any defect in the body.* (3) *Any odd humour, unreasonable passion, or vice.* (4) *Trouble, grief.* (1) Qui in morbo sunt, sani non sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4. Interest fatigatio morbum, an sitis, an frigus, an calor, an vigilia, an fames fecerit, Cels. || Morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem; Ægrotationem, morbum cum imbecillitate; virium, cum partes corporis inter se dissident; ex quo pravitas membrorum, distortio, deformitas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13. || Morbus major, *the falling sickness.* Cels. qui & comitalem vocat. Morbus regius, *the jaundice.* Hor. A. P. 453. argutus, Cels. Campanus morbus, *great bunches, or warts, in the face.* Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 62.

(2) Contaminato cum grege turpium Morbo virorum, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 9. sc. eunuchorum. (3) Quodcumque agit renidet, hunc habet morbum, Catull. 37, 7. vid. locum. Si te scirem iudicio magis quam morbo animi petulantia istâ uti, Sall. in Cic. init. vid. & Hor. Ep. 1, 33. & sequentia. (4) Idem mihi morbus in pectore est, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 24.

* Morbācitas, âtis. f. *Abiteing, or stinging, quality.* Urticarum foliis inest aculeata mordacitas, Plin. 21, 15.

* || Mordāciter, adv. ius, comp. *Biteingly, sharply.* Macro. 7, 3. Eam materiam mordaciū scripsit, Laet. 5, 2.

* † Mordāculus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat biteing.* Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.

* Mordax, âcis. adj. or, comp. s'imus. sup. (1) *Biting, or giving to bite.* (2) *Biteing, stinging.* (3) *Cuting, or sharp.* (4) *Pinching, disquieting.* (5) *Gnawing, detaching.* (1) Mordax homo, Cic. de Orat. 2, 59. canis, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 27. (2) Vis pruritu mordax, eademque quas terrestris urticæ, Plin. 9, 45. (3) Mordaci ista ferro pinus, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 9. (4) || Mordax carmen, *satirical.* Ov. Trist. 2, 563. Mordaces sollicitudines, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 4. (5) Mordax invidia, Phædr. 5, 1, 9. = Lividus & mordax, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 93. Mordacior, Phædr. 4, 7, 1. Mordacissimus, Plin. 17, 8.

* Mordendus, a, um. part. *To be reflected on satirically.* Non mordenda mihi turba fidelis erat, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 14, 46.

* MORDEO, ēre, mēmordi, (ē ant. mēmordi, Cæf. & Cic. ap. Gell. ē morfi, unde præmorsisset, Gell. ex Plaut.) morsum, act. qu. μέγος ἔδω, i. e. partem edo, nam qui mordet, separat & abscondit portionem, Scut. vel qu. μέγος ἔδω, dividendo edens, M. nam dentes morfu dividunt escas, Cic. [à μopeω, quod à μopeς, à μέτω, divido interposito d, ut à τείνω, tendo] (1) *To bite, or gnaw.* (2) *To chop.* (3) *To bite, or have a sharp taste.* (4) *To nip, wring, or pinch; as cold.* (5) *To pierce through and take hold.* (6) *To wear gently.* (7) *To hurt, or damage.* (8) *To sting, nettle, or vex.* (9) *To backbite and speak ill of one.* (1) Latrant & mordent canes, Cic. pro Rosc. Am. 20. Arenas ore momordi, Ov. Met. 9, 61. (2) Frenos ore momordi equus, Tibull. 1, 3, 42. || Mor. Frena momordit, *received the bridle, submitted.* Stat. (3) Leniter mordet casia, Plin. 33, 13. (4) Matutina minus cautos jam frigora mordent, Hor. Sat. 2,

6, 45. (5) Summam mordebat fibula velle, Ov. Met. 8, 318. (6) Rura, quæ quietâ Mordebat aquâ taciturnus amnis, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 8. (7) || Oleam momordit æstus, *haib d-maged, Id.* Epist. 1, 8, 5. (8) Si id te mordet, Ter. Adelph. 5, 3, 21. (9) Lavidere omnes mihi, mordere clanculum, Ju. Eun. 3, 1, 21.

* Mordens, tis. part. (1) *Of a biteing taste.* (2) Met. *Stinging, pinching.* (1) Mordens scilum, Fin. 22, 14. (2) Mordens est optimum canticentiae post comitium facinus, Cic.

* Mordetur, tri. pass. *To be bitten, &c.* Met. *to be concerned at, to be stung.* Democritus cor invadit, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 16. Morderi opprobriis falsis, Id. Epist. 1, 16, 33. || Mordetur gallina marito, *the cock treadeth the hen.* Ju. 3, 91.

* Mordices, um. m. pi. [qu. à sing. mordex, dentes quibus mordemus] *Biters, the teeth, or fangs.* Asini me mordicibus scindant, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 57.

* Mordicus, adv. [qu. ipis mordicibus] (1) *By biteing with the teeth.* (2) Met. *Teeth and nail, violently, strongly, obstinately.* (1) Oportebat jam nasum abreptum mordicus, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 12. || Paludamentum mordicus trahens, *in his teeth.* Suet. Jul. Cæs. 64. (2) Mordicus verba tenet, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 16.

* Mordè, adv. [ab adj. morus] *Simply, foolishly.* Morè hæc sit atque stultè, Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 1.

* Mordetum, i. n. [qu. μέρτων, i. e. divinum, quod ex herbis, &c. divinis, scilisque fiat, At.] *A kind of salad made of herbs, milk, wine, oil, cheese, garlick, &c.* Non videt herbosum posuisse moreum, Ov. Fast. 4, 367.

* Mordibundus, a, um. adj. *Dying, ready to die.* Fulvâ moribundum extendit arenâ, Virg. AEn. 5, 374. || Humum moribundo vertice pulsat, Ov. Met. 5, 84. || Moribunda membra, *dying limbs.* Virg. AEn. 6, 732.

* Mōriens, tis. part. [à morior] (1) *Dying, expiring.* (2) *Flat, insipid.* (3) *Withering.* (1) Finierat moriens pariter cum voce dolorem, Ov. Met. 6, 272. || Non vixit malè qui natus moriensque fessellit, Hor. Epist. 1, 17, 10. (2) Pannosam facem morientis sorbet aceti, Pers. 4, 32. (3) Vitio moriens fuit æris herba, Virg. Ecl. 7, 57.

Mōriger, analogicè cer. è, Mōrigerus, a, um. adj. qui morem gerit. *Obedient, complaisant, pliant.* || Ut tibi morigerus hodie! *ut voluptati fui!* Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 29. Morigera ad fuges augendus, Lucr. 5, 81.

|| Mōrigētiar, ōris. m. *He that cloyeth, cramps, Sidon.* † Qui morem gerit.

|| Mōrigère, adv. *Obediently.* Sidon. † Obedenter.

Mōrigēro, âre. act. sed usitatus.

Mōrigēror, âri. dep. *To humour one, or endeavour to please him.* Cum hac usuraria uxore mihi morigero, Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 26. Si adolescenti esses morigeratus, Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 20. Voluptati aurium morigerari debet cratio, Cic. Orat. 48.

Mōrigerus, a, um. adj. *Vid. Moriger.*

* Mōrio, ōnis. m. *Stultus* [inde μωρίων dim. Bud.] *Agreat man's fool, a jester.* Morio dictus erat, viginti millibus emi, Mart. 3, 13.

† Morio's, æ. f. al. l.g. loriola, *ut fit dim. à lora.* *A kind of small wine.* Varr.

* Mōrien Indicum, gemma quæ nigerrimo colore transluet. [à μωρίς, obscurus, unde & morus, niger] (1) *A certain precious stone.* (2) *The white seed of the apple of the mandrake.* (3) *A superfluous person.* (1) Plin. 37, 10. (2) Id. 25, 13. (3) Id. 21, 31.

* Mōrior, n ōri, mortuus. dep. neut. [à morte qu mortior, ut à forte-fortior] *leg. & mariti in fin. ap. Ov. Met. 14, 215.* (1) *To die.* (2) *To wither.* (3) *Per Catachresin, To be spent, to be worn out.* (4) *To die, or lose its strength, strength, smell, &c.* (5) *To be forgotten, or out of memory.* (6) *To do a thing with the greatest passion and pleasure.* (7) *Morior juraui verbum.* *Let me die, let me not live.* (1) Mori nemo sapiens miserum dixit, Cic. Fam. 6, 3. (2) *Vid.* Moriens, n. 3. (3) Væ illis virgīs, quæ hodie in tergo morientur meo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 117.

(4) Unguentis

36. interpr. *Budæo*. (3) Fesl. (4) Video mihi non te, sed hunc librum esse responsum, quem monitor tuus hic tenet, *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 16. (5) Vos ego habui omnium meorum actionum monitores, *Id. in Sall.* 4. (6) Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 3. (7) Col. ap. Litt. (8) Fesl.

* *Mōnitorius*, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, warning, or denouncing. *Monitorium* iulmen, *Sen. N. Q.* 2, 49.

* *Mōnitorum*, i. n. (1) *Advice, counsel.* (2) *A denunciation, or warning; a prediction.* (3) *A commend.* (4) *A lesson, or instruction.* (1) *Monita & consilia scripta ad summos viros, Cic.* (2) *Acies monitis exterrita divum, Virg. AEn.* 8, 504. (3) *Cælestibus ambo Diffidunt monitis, Ov. Met.* 1, 397. *de isdem*, iussisque desim parere recusant, *paulū antē dixerat.* (4) *Hæc quoque pars monitis erudienda tuis, Ov. Am.* 3, 48.

* *Mōnitus*, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A counseling, advising, or admonition.* (2) *A warning, or denouncing; a predicting, or foretelling.* (3) *A command.* (4) *A lesson, or instruction.* (1) *Virg. AEn.* 9, 501. (2) *Vatum monitus timeo, Ov. Epist.* 17, 239. = *Necdum etiam responsa dūm monitūque verus Exciderant, Stat. Theb.* 5, 645. (3) = *Attonitus monitu, imperioque decorum, Virg.* 4, 282. (4) *Lævo monitu pueris producit avaros, Juv.* 14, 228. *Hæc vox ferē in rebus sacris locum habet.*

* *Mōnitus*, a, um. part. (1) *Advised, admonished.* (2) *Commanded.* *Vid. Moneo.* (1) *Monitus multūque monendus Privatas ut quærat opes, Hor. Epist.* 1, 3, 15. (2) *Cedamus Phæbo, & moniti meliora sequamur, Virg. AEn.* 3, 181.

* || *Mōnobillos, vel Mōnobilion*, i. n. [*ex μόνος solus, & βίβλος liber*] *A single book, Dig. Propertii liber primus olim sic dictus, vid. Scal. notas ad Prop.* p. 190. *Lat. Liber singularis.*

* *Mōnōceros*, ōtis. m. [*à μόνον unum, & κέρα cornu*] *An unicorn, Plin.* 8, 21. *Lat. Unicornis.*

* *Mōnochrōmaton*, i. n. [*à μόνος solus, & χρώμα color*] *A kind of picture all of one colour, Plin.* 35, 8.

* || *Mōnōdus*, i. m. [*ex μόνος unus, & ὀδὸς dens*] *He that hath but one continued tooth in his head, as king Pyrrhus, and the son of Prusias, Fesl.*

* || *Mōnōgāmia*, æ. f. [*ex μόνος solus, & γαμέω uxorem duco*] *A marrying to one wife and no more, all his life long, Hier.*

* *Mōnogrammus*, a, um. adj. [*à μὲν una, & γραμμή linea*] *¶ Monogrammi dei, sketches of gods, Cic. N. D.* 2, 23. || *Monogramma pictura, the outlines of a picture, Lex. ex Plin.*

* *Mōnōpōdium*, i. n. [*ex μόνον unum, & πῶδιον pedium; them. πῆς pes*] *A table with only one foot, Plin.* 34, 3.

* *Mōnōpōlium*, ii. n. [*ex μόνος solus, & πωλέω vendo*] *A monopoly; a regrating, or engrossing, any commodity, in order to sell it dear; whence it hath been in all nations forbidden. Habes murrinam & calanum, potes monopolium instituere, Plaut. Monopolium nominaturus prius veniatis postulavit, quod sibi verbo peregrino utendum esset, Suet. Tib.* 71.

* || *Mōnōptōton*, i. n. [*ex μόνος unus, & πτώσις casus*] *A monoptote, a word read only in one case; as inficias, dicis, Gramm.*

* *Mōnōstichia*, ōrum. n. pl. [*ex μόνος solus, & στίχος versus*] *Epigrams consisting of one single verse, Auson. de Cæs.* 3.

* *Mōnōsyllābus*, a, um. adj. [*ex μόνος unus, & σύλλαβος syllabus*] *Having but one syllable, Auson. Eidyll.* 12. *Quint.* 9, 4.

* *Mōnotriphus*, a, um. adj. [*ex μόνος solus, & τρεῖς tres, & γλύφω sculpo*] *Having only three groppings, Vitruv.* 3, 3.

* *Mōnotrophus*, i. m. [*ex μόνος solus, & τρέφω nutrio*] *One who waits on himself at meals, Interpr. Turneb. & Taubm. locum Plauti, qui est Stich.* 5, 4, 7. *Alii monitrophē ibi legunt, & explicant, Like those who for want of servants help themselves at meals.*

* *Mōnoxylus*, a, um. adj. [*ex μόνος solus,*

ξύλον lignum] *¶ Monoxylus linter, a boat made out of one piece of timber, Plin.* 6, 3.

Mons, tis. m. [*à μένω, præter. med. μένω, à manendo, nempe quod maneat, nec moveri possunt, ducunt aliqui, sed etym. planè incert.*] (1) *A mountain, a great bill.* (2) *A great quantity of any thing.* (1) *Vestitus densissimi montium, Cic.* (2) *Montes frumenti, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2. ¶ *Montes aurci, Hyperb. vast treasures, Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 18. *Præruptus aquæ mons, a huge wave, Virg. AEn.* 1, 105.

Monstrābilis, e. adj. *Worthy to be shown, or taken notice of.* *Vir ingenii elegantia monstrabilis, Plin. Epist.* 6, 31.

Monstrans, tis. part. *Showing, or pointing at.* *Eriphylen Crudelis nati monstrantem vulnera cernit, Virg. AEn.* 6, 446.

Monstratio, ōtis. f. verb. *A showing; a telling, or showing, the way; a directing.* *Te cum tuā monstratiōne magnus perdat Jupiter, Ter. Adelph.* 4, 6, 2.

Monstrator, ōris. m. verb. *A shewer, teacher, or discoverer, of a thing.* *Unci puer monstrator aratri, Virg. Geor.* 1, 19. *& Osiri.* interpr. *Serv.*

Monstrātorus, a, um. part. *About to shew.* *Nunciabant ipsos brevius iter monstraturos, Curt.* 5, 34.

Monstratus, a, um. part. (1) *Shewed.* (2) *Taught, invented.* (1) *Monstrata saxa, Ov. Epist.* 15, 175. (2) *Monstratis crudeliter ignibus ustus, Id. Trist.* 3, 11, 53. *Vitæ monstrata via est, Hor. Art. Poët.* 404.

|| *Monstratus*, ūs. m. verb. *A showing, or telling.* *Sen. ap. Litt. certē Apul. Monstratu puellam cognosceret, Met.* 5, p. 168.

Monstrifer, ēra, um. adj. *Monstrous, producing monsters, huge, vast.* *Monstriferæ animalium effigies, Plin.* 8, 30. *Monstriferos sinus agit unda, Luc.* 5, 620. *Monstrifero tumultu, Id.* 2, 3.

† *Monstrificābilis*, le. adj. *Very strange, monstrous, fit to be looked on as a monster, Lucil. ap. Non.* 2, 540. † *Prodigiosus.*

Monstrificē, adv. *Strangely, monstrously, prodigiously.* *Monstrificē repræsentare, Plin.* 28, 11.

|| *Monstrifico*, āre. act. *To make a thing monstrous, Frag. Poët.*

Monstrificus, a, um. adj. *Monstrous and strange.* *Monstrifica hominum ingenia, Plin.* 25, 5.

Monstro, āre. act. [*à monstrum, Cic. Serv. & N. al. à moneo*] (1) *To shew, declare, or tell.* (2) *To teach, or instruct; to inform.* (3) *Met. To put upon, or persuade.* (4) *To shew a thing, or point at.* (5) *To accuse.* (1) *Qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Enn. ap. Cic.* (2) *Inulas ego primus amarus Monstravi incoquere, Il. Sat.* 2, 8, 51. *Rectē hic monstrat, Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 43. *Si quid librarii non intelligent, monstrabis, Cic.* (3) *Conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat, Virg. AEn.* 9, 44. (4) *Quem cum digito monstraret, &c. Nep. Datam, in fine.* ¶ *Nunquam hodie monstrabo, I shall not direct you to him, Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 31. (5) *Vid. Monstror, n. 4.*

Monstror, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be shewed.* (2) *To be invented and taught.* (3) *To be shewed, or pointed at.* (4) *To be accused.* (1) *Nec procul hinc monstrantur lugentes campi, Virg. A. P.* 404. (2) *Vitæ monstrata via est, Hor. A. P.* 404. (3) = *Pulchrum est digito monstrari, & dicier, Hic est, Pers.* 1, 28. (4) *Alii ab amicis monstrabantur, Tac. Hist.* 4, 1, v. & 1, 4.

|| *Monstrōsē*, adv. *Strangely, monstrously.* *Nihil tam monstrōsē (al. monstruosē) cogitari potest, Cic. de Div.* 2, 71.

Monstrōsus, a, um. adj. *Isimus, sup. Monstrous, beside the course of nature, strange.* ¶ *Monstrōsi hominum partus, monstrous births, Luc.* 1, 557. *Simia monstrōssima bestia, Cic. de Div.* 2, 32.

Monstrum, i. n. [*à moneo, monestrum, quod monstraret futurum, & moneat voluntatem*

deorum, Fesl. à *monstrum, monstro, non contrā, quod ait Cic. item Serv. & Non.]* (1) *Any strange effect that forebodes things to come.* (2) *Any thing prodigious, or wonderful.* (3) *A monster, or any thing that is against, or beside, the common course of nature.* (4) *Any vast, huge, or deformed, body.* (5) *A person prodigiously wicked, or mischievous.* (1) *Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstris, Virg. AEn.* 2, 171. *Majora monstra putares, Si mulier vitulum, vel si has ederet ægum? Juv.* 133. (2) *Immania monstra Perferimur, Virg. AEn.* 3, 583. (3) *Monstrum hominis, Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 29. *de euncho.* ¶ *Aliquid monstri alunt, semel foul, or deformed, creature, Id. Andr.* 1, 5, 16. *Monstrum infelix, de equo Trojano, Virg. AEn.* 2, 245. (4) *Sæva monstra ponti, de cetis, Sen. Hippol.* 1204. *Injecta monstris terra dolet suis, Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 73. (5) = *Monstrum & prodigium vocat Catilinam Cic. Catil.* 2. *Daret ut catenis Fatale monstrum, Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 21. *sc. Cleopatram.*

Monstruosus, a, um. adj. *Suet. (¶ monstruosissimus, ut quidam leg. ap. Cic.) id, quod monstruosus, quod vid.*

Montāna, ōrum. n. pl. *sc. loca. Uplandish places, or a billy country, Liv.* 21, 34.

Montānus, a, um. adj. (1) *Dwelling upon the mountains, mountaineers; feeding, or ranging, being, standing, or situate, thereon; descending from, or growing on, the mountains.* (2) *Mountainous, or full of mountains.* (1) *Montanum vulgus, Juv.* 2, 74. *Montana uxor, Id.* 6, 5. *Montana armenta, Ov. A. Am.* 1, 305. *Montanæ feræ, Id. Fast.* 2, 216. *Castella montana, Virg. AEn.* 5, 440. *Montanum flumen, Id.* 2, 305. *Montana fraga, Ov. Met.* 1, 104. ¶ *Montana cacumina, the tops of mountains, Id.* 1, 310. *Montana numina, presiding over the mountains, Id. Epist.* 4, 170. (2) *Montana nunc sunt omnia, Plin.* 5, 27.

¶ *Monticola*, æ. c. g. *That inhabiteth, or dwelleth, on a bill, or mountain; a mountaineer.* *Monticolæ Sylvani, Ov. Met.* 1, 193.

Montivagus, a, um. adj. *Wandering, or ranging, on the mountains, or hills.* *Montivagi cursus, Sil.* 3, 546. *Montivagæ feræ, Lucr.* 1, 405. ¶ *Dea montivaga, sc. Diana, Stat. Achill.* 1, 450. *Montivagum genus ferarum, Lucr.* 2, 1080.

Montosus, a, um. adj. *Five ut al. leg. montuosus.* (1) *Hilly, full of hills, mountainous.* (2) *Standing, or growing, on the mountains.* (1) ¶ *Plani, an montosi loci, Cic. Part. Orat.* 10. (2) *Montosæ Nurfæ, Virg. AEn.* 744. *Montosa ulmus, Plin.* 16, 17.

* || *Mōnumentārius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to, or about, sepulchres, or monuments.* ¶ *Monumentarii cerarii, cornetiers employed about funerals, Apul. Florid.* 4, p. 765.

* *Mōnumentum*, i. n. [*à moneo, ut à doceo, documen, documentum*] *aliqui per i. scrib. Vid. Monimentum.*

Mōra, æ. f. [*etym. incert. nisi fortē à μωρα, Dor. pro μωρῇ, mansio, n literā in r mutata: μωρὴν ποιεῖσθαι; Thucyd. est morari*] (1) *A delay, stay, stop, let, or hinderance.* (2) *A pause, or stop, in speaking.* (3) *A stay used by surgeons in splinting of legs, &c.* (4) * *Mora* [*à μείζω partior*] *a body of men in the Spartan army, consisting of 200, or 500, or, as some say, of 50 men; others take it for a tribe.* (1) = *Quid erat moræ aut tergiversationis? Cic. pro Mil.* 20. ¶ *Postquam videt paratas nuptias, nec moram ullam, quin ducat, dari, Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 51. *Nulla ad decedendum mora, Cic.* *Mora nulla, quod minùs, Juv.* 6, 332. ¶ § *Moram facere, Liv.* 31, 32. *afferre, Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 4. *creare, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 159. *injicere, Cic. pro Cæc.* 4. *interponere, Id. Phil.* 8, 17. *moliri, Virg. AEn.* 1, 435. *trahere, Cic. neclere, Val. Flacc.* 3, 374. *Mora esse, Ter. Moræ esse, Plaut. to put off, to delay. Moras abrumperre, Stat. dimovere, Sen. Iliipp.* 4. *rumpere, Virg. AEn.* 9, 13. *movere*

* || Morbidè, adv. *Sickly, diseasedly*, Hier. +
Morbosè,

dit, received the bridle, submitted, Stat. (3) Le
niter mordet casta, Plin. 33, 13. (4) Matutin

(4) Unguents

(4) Unguenta suis moriuntur horis, *Flur.* (5) Ne suavisimi hominis memoria moreretur, *Cic. in Pison.* 38. Meriti morietur gloria vestri, *Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 2, 27. (6) Mori videbamus in studio, &c. *Cic.* (7) Moriar, si magis gauderem, si id mihi accidisset, *Id. Att.* 8, 6.

* *Mōritūrus*, a, um, adj. (1) *Ready to die, or that will die, or expire.* (2) *Resolved to die.* (1) Jam venio moriturus, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 481. Moritura colligit iras, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 335. (2) Moritura Anna, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 415.

|| *Mōrius*, ii. m. *A kaddock*, *Litt. ex Apul.* * *Mormyra*, æ. f. [*ἀμορμύρα*, Gr. *murmuro*] *A sea fish of divers colours*, *Plin.* 23, 11.

* *Mōrōlogus*, a, um, adj. [*ἐξ μωρός*; *stultus*, & *λόγος* *sermo*] *Idle, foolish, impertinent*. *Scimones morologi*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 1, 20.

Mōror, āri, dep. [*à mora*, i. e. *moram traho*; vel neut. i. e. *moram injicio*, & act. *pro remoror*] (1) *To stay, tarry, delay, linger, or spin out the time.* (2) *To dwell.* (3) *To stay, stop, or hinder; to make one wait.* (4) *To be troublesome to one, particularly in law matters.* (5) *To detain without delight, to endure, to wear out.* (6) *To value, esteem, or regard*, cum negat. (1) Sed moraris, abit dies, *Catull.* 59, 84. Circa vilem patulumque morari Orbem, *Hor. A. P.* 132. ¶ *Paulisper* apud oppidum morati, *having staid*, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 7. Per læve morari, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 87. ¶ *Quid multis moror?* *to be short*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 87. Ne multis morer, *not to be tedious*, *Cic.* Bellum moramur inferre, *Id.* Dum ferre moror, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 106. (2) In Galliâ morari constituit, *Cæs.* Diutius apud se morari confidebant, *Id.* Invitus moror urbe meâ, *Ov. Epist.* 18, 124. Sub dio morari, *Hor. Od.* 2, 3, 23. *Met.* Non bene conveniunt, nec in unâ sede morantur Majestas & amor, *Ov. Met.* 2, 846. (3) Ne assinem morer, quin, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 2, 5. ¶ § *Morari* aliquem ab spe, *to dash one's hope, to cause one to despair*, *Id.* = *Morari* atque iter impedire incipiunt, *Cæs.* Ne longis ambagibus morer, *not to detain you with*, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 82. Non te plura morabor, *Lucr.* 6, 244. (4) ¶ *Ne quis* militis liberos nepotesve moraretur, *that no one should sue them*, *Liv.* Insequeris hunc, & lite morais iniquâ, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 19. (5) Vitam moror invitam, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 177. (6) Nec dona moror, *Id. Aen.* 5, 400. Nihil moror officium, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 264. ¶ *Nihil* moror eos salvos esse, *I am content that*, *Cic.* Eburata vehicula, pallas, purpuram, nihil moror, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 46. Passi imperf. ¶ *Ut plûs biennium* in his tris moretur, *so that above two years will be spent in these trifles*, *Cœl. ad Cic.*

* *Mōror*, āri, dep. [*à morus*, i. e. *stultus*] *To play the fool*. Hanc vocem finxit Nero, qui Claudium mortuum designaturus, morari desuisse inter homines dixit, *vide Suet. Ner.* 33.

Mōrosè, adv. *isimè*, sup. (1) *Morosely, peevishly, humorously, severely.* (2) *Nicely, carefully, cautiously.* (1) § *Piso* respuebat ineptias hominum, sive morosè, sive ingenuo liberòque fastidio, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 66. (2) Judicium morosissimè pensitare, *Suet. Aug.* 66. ¶ *Rapum* terram non morosè eligit, *will grow in any soil*, *Plin.* 18, 13.

Mōrositas, ātis, f. *Moroseness, forwardness, fretfulness, peevishness, hardness to please, difficulty in choosing.* *Morositas* habet aliquid excusationis, *Cic. de Sen.* 18. = *Affectatione & morositate* obscurabat stylium, *Suet. Tiber.* 70.

Mōrosus, a, um, adj. or, comp. [*qui sui moris est*, *Don.*] *Humorous, morose, hard to please, nice, cross, peevish, testy, forward, wayward.* = *Difficilem & morosum* Offendat garrulus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 90. Morosior circa curam corporis, *Suet. Cæs.* 53. ¶ *Met.* Vitis in eligendo solo morosa, *not fit for every soil*, *Plin.* 14, 2.

* *Morphnus*, i. m. [*ἀμορφνός*, Gr. *sc. fulvus*, vel *obscurus*] *A kind of eagle, living chiefly about fens and lakes*, *Plin.* 10, 3.

* *Mors*, tis, f. [*ἀ μόρος*, quod exponit *Hesych.* per φόνος, θάνατος] *Death*. *Mors*, u. n. *laxum* Tantalò, semper impendit, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 60. *in plur.* mortes, *Cic. mortium*, *Quint. mortibus*,

Col. Omnes per mortes animam fontem dare, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 854. & *Mors* honesta sæpe turpem vitam exornat, *Cic.* ¶ *Met.* *Mors* memorize, *destruction of memory*, *Plin.* *Morte* suâ defungi, *Suet. Cæs. extr.* *to die a natural death*.

* || *Morsicans*, tis, part. *Biteing*. ¶ *Limis & morcantibus oculis*, *wanton, nipping*, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 46.

* † *Morsicātim*, adv. *Billirg like doves, as it were biteing one another*. In labellis morsicatum lufant, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 547.

* || *Morsico*, āre, act. [*à mordeo*, *morsum*] *To bite often, or a little; to nibble*. Ore improbo morsicat, *Apul. Met.* 2.

* || *Morsificatio*, ōnis, f. *Scal.* & *morsificatio*, *Fest.* *A biteing, or chewing*.

* || *Morsificator*, ōnis, m. *He that biteth greedily, or often*, *Litt. ex Apul.*

* || *Morsilis*, e, adj. *That which is apt to bite, or to be bitten*, *Sidon.*

* *Morsicula*, æ, f. *A little bite, or snap; the billirg of lovers*. *Milies morsiculae*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 65.

* *Morsum*, i. n. *That which is bitten off*. *Lanceaque aridulis hærebant morsæ labellis*, *Catull.* 62, 316.

* *Morsus*, a, um, part. [*à mordeor*] *Biten, gnawon*. Datur morsis à rabioso, *Plin.* 29, 3.

* *Morsus*, ūs, m. verb. [*à mordeo*] (1) *A bite*. (2) *A flinging*. (3) *The hold that a buccin taketh of a thing*. (4) *The biteing, or tenacity, of that in which a thing ficketh*. (5) *The flock of an anchor, that part which taketh hold of the ground*. (6) *The sting, gripe, or anguish*. (7) *Met.* *A taunt, backbiting, or slander*. (1) *Viperinus morsus*, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 7. *serpentum*, *Id. de Div.* 1, 10. § *morsu* frangere, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 459. (2) *Apes venenum* *Moribus* inspirant, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 237. (3) ¶ *Fibula* morsus lorice resolverat, *Sil.* 7, 624. (4) *Morsus* roboris, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 782. (5) *Unco* non alligat anchora morsu, *Id. Aen.* 1, 173. (6) *Doloris* est morsus accerrimus, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 22. ¶ *Morsus* animi, *Liv. anguish*. *Ægritudo* erit sublata illa moriens, morsus tamen & contractiunculae quædam animi relinquentur, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 34. (7) = *Non odio obscuro, morsuque* veniant, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 14, 33.

* || *Morta*, æ, f. [*à mors*] *One of the destinies*, *Fate*. *Vid. Gellium*, 3, 36.

* *Mortalis*, e, adj. or, comp. (1) *Mortal, subject to death, dissolution, decay, perishable, extinguishable*. (2) *Showing mortality*. (3) *Belonging to mortals; done, made, or managed, by mortals; humane*. (4) *Earthly, of this lower world*. (1) = § *Mortale* & *caducum*, *divinum & æternum*, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 23. = *sempiternus*, *Id. N. D.* 1, 8. (2) *Acta mortalia*, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 2, 97. *facta*, *Hor. A. P.* 68. (3) ¶ *Mortalia* arma, *wielded by a mortal*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 546. (4) In clarissimum solem mortale lumen inferre, *Quint.* ¶ *Genus mortale*, *mankind*, *Ov. Met.* 6, 188. = *Leges mortales & temporibus mutabiles, subject to abrogation and alteration*, *Liv.* *Mortalis* mundus, *subject to dissolution*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 9. ¶ *Mortales* turmæ, *the multitudes of men*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 47. *Non nostio* fato mortalis est siderum fulgor, *the stars perish not with us*, *Plin.* 2, 8. *Nihil mortale* loquar, *nothing in a manner not divine*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 25, 18. *Nec mortale* sonans, *speaking with a divine energy*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 50.

* *Mortalis*, is, subst. *A man, a mortal*, *vid. Gell.* 13, 38. *Multos mortales* occidit, *Liv.* 3, 30. *Illum omnium mortalium* sententiis condemnavi, *Cic.* ¶ *Unus omnium mortalium* deterimus, *the worst man alive*, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 26.

* *Mortalitas*, ātis, f. (1) *Mortality, frailty, a state subject to decay, or death*. (2) *Mortal man, or mankind*. (3) || *A mortality, or plague*. (1) *Supra mortalitatem* tibi sunt omnia tributa, *Cic. ad Octav.* (2) *Inter obsequia fortunæ*, contra quam non sa is cauta mortalitas est, *Curt.* 8, 4, 24. (3) *Ecclef.*

* *Mortārium*, i, n. dim. [*à mortarium*, *Her.*] *A little mortar, an incense pot*. *Semen in mortariolo tritum*, *Macer.* 1, 8.

* *Mortārium*, ii. n. [*qu. mortarium*, quoddam in eo mortaria fierent, *Turn.*] (1) *A mortar wherein things are brayed*. (2) *A place, or vessel, wherein lime and sand are mixed to make mortar*. (1) *Pistillum*, *mortarium*, quæ utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 17. In mortariis plumbeis teritur, *Plin.* 34, 81. (2) *Vitr.* 7, 3. *Vid. locum*.

* *Morticiāni*, ōrum, pl. m. [*quoddam velut morticina caro sit*] *Agnails, or rather corns, especially on the feet and toes*. *Clavi pedum* vulgò *morticiāni* appellantur, *Plin.* 22, 23.

Morticiānus, a, um, adj. [*à mors*, & *cædo*, vel *cado*] (1) *That dieb of itself, carrion*. (2) *That bath an illfavoured and dead countenance*. (1) *Morticiāne* oves non patiuntur veli carne, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9. (2) *Non metuum*, *morticine*, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 4, 12.

* *Mortifer*, vel *Mortiferus*, a, um, adj. [*ex mors*, & *fero*] *Deadly, mortal, causing death*. = *Infanabilis & mortifera* plaga, *Cic. pro Sext.* 19. *Gravis & mortifer* morbus, *Id. de Div.* 1, 30. *Mortifer* serpentis ictus, *Col.* 6, 17. *Mortiferus* dolor, *Cels.* 4, 2.

* *Mortificere*, adv. *Deadly, to death*. ¶ *Ægrotabat mortificere*, *was sick to death*, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 16, 3.

|| *Mortificatio*, ōnis, f. *Mortification, amakeing dead, a mortifying*, *Tert.*

|| *Mortificatus*, a, um, part. *Mortified*. *Corpora mortificata*, *Erud. Catb.* 10, 93. † *Morte* affectus.

|| *Mortifico*, āre, act. *To mortify*, *Ecclef.* † *Morte* afficio.

* *Mortuālis*, um, n. pl. omnia quæ ad mortuos pertinent, vestimenta quæ sumuntur in luctu, *Næv. It. carmina*, seu *œniæ præficarum*. (1) *Mourning weeds, funeral rites and ceremonies, &c.* (2) *The dirges and songs which the women sang at funerals*. (1) *Næv.* (2) *Plaut. Ann.* 4, 1, 63.

* † *Mortuārius*, a, um, adj. *Dead, obsolete, out of date*. ¶ *Mortuaria* gloriaria, *sc. qualia præficarum carmina, idle talk, puffy stories, prittie prattle*. *Mortuaria* gloriaria, *Cato, ap. Gell.* 18, 7.

* *Mortuus*, a, um, part. [*à morior*, deinde adj. pro *moritus*, per *Sync.* *mortus*, & in *verbo* u *mortuus*, ut *à fatus* *fatus*, *V. à Gr. μορτός*, i. e. *Σντός*, *Hesych.* quod *à μέμρεται*, ut *à μέμρεται μέμρεται*, *M.*] *Dead*. (1) *Dead*. (2) *In plur.* *mortui*. *The dead, or place of the dead*. (3) *Met.* *Antiquated, obsolete*. (4) *Lifefess, without vigour, faint, senseless*. (1) *Mortuum* me, quam ut id patiar, mavelim, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 29. *Mortuus* veneno concidit *Themistocles*, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 11. *Proverb.* *Verba sunt mortuo*, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 26. ¶ *Mortuo* verba facit, *he talketh to the wind, he spendeth his breath to no purpose*, *Plaut. Pœn.* 4, 2, 18. (2) ¶ *Excitare* aliquem à mortuis, *to raise one from the dead*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 17. *Infra mortuos* amandare, *to send below the shades*, *Id. pro Quint.* 15. (3) = *Antiquæ* sunt illæ leges & mortuæ, *Id.* (4) *Lacerati* mortui, *Id.* *Mortuus* plausus, *Id.* = *Exanguis & mortuus* concidisti, *Id. in Pison.* 36.

|| *Mōrula*, æ, f. dim. [*à mora*] *A little delay, or stay*, *Aug.*

* *Mōrulus*, a, um, adj. dim. [*à morus*, quod *à μωρός*, *niger, obscurus*] *Somewhat like a black-Moor, black and blue*. *Pugnis* faciam ut sit *mōrula*, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 5, 10. *h. e.* ut sit *mauræ* instar *nigræ*, *V. vel, ut Alc.* instar *mori maturi*.

* *Mōrum*, i. n. (1) *A mulberry*. (2) *A blackberry*. (1) *Nigris* prandia moris finire, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 21. (2) *In du. is hærentia* mora rubetis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 103.

* *Mōrus*, i. f. [*à morus*, i. e. *μωρός*, *niger*, qui color in pomo est, ubi permaturuit, *Ov.*] (1) *The mulberry tree*. (2) || *A blackberry bramble*. (1) *Arborum sapientissima* morus, *Plin.* 16, 25. (2) *Morus sylvestris*, *Isid.*

Mōrus, a, um, adj. [*à μωρός*, *stultus, fatuus*] *Foolish, silly*. *Amor* mores hominum mores & morosos efficit, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 43. = *Stulta & mora*, *Id. Mil.* 2, 4, 17.

Mos, mōris, m. [*à modus*, i. e. *ratio agendi*, per *Sync.* *Perot.* & *Scal.*] (1) *A manner, way, fashion*,

fashion, or custom. (2) *A settled custom, or pre-script; the institution observed by a body of men.* (3) *A temper, humour, or nature.* (4) *Mores, in plur. Moral virtue, or vice.* (5) *A law, ordinance, or order.* (6) *Order, decency.* (7) ¶ *Morem gerere, to comply with, or humour.* (1) = Non mos, consuetudoque servata, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 35. Ut mos est, & fieri solet, *Id. Verr.* 5, 26. = Apis Matinæ more modoque, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 28. Mos erat antiquus, *Ov. Met.* 15, 41. Mos est hominum, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 21. Scuta jace-re, fugereque hostes, more habent licentiam, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 27. ¶ Ut mos est, ut moris est, *Cic. as is usual.* ad morem. *Quint. de more,* *Virg. ex more, Hor. in more, Cic. more, Virg. in morem, according to the way, custom, or manner, Id.* (2) = More agere, institutisque civilibus, *Cic.* In enumeratione juris civilis, morem etiam nominat, *Id. Top.* 5. quem jus sine scripto vocat *Justinian.* Ambitio more sancta est, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 26. etiam in plur. Ut moribus deductio fieret, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 10. (3) Cujus mos est consimilis vestrum, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 4, 13. Conveniunt mores, *Id. Andr.* 4, 2, 13. Doctus imitator morum, *Hor. A. P.* 318. Transfertur etiam ad inanimat. ut, Cæli & anni præsentis mores in-tueatur, *Col.* (4) ¶ Moreque creati & vitia, *Manil.* 4, 18. Uxorem his moribus dabit nemo, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 3, 21. (5) Moribus eorum inter-dici non poterat socero gener, *Nep. Han.* 3. Mo-resque viris & mænia ponet, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 268. (6) Raptæ sine more Sabinæ, *Id. Æn.* 8, 635. Sine more furit lymphata per urbem, *Id. Æn.* 7, 377. ¶ *Met.* Tempestas sine more fuit, *vi. i. e. i. e. Id. Æn.* 5, 694. (7) Gestus est ei mos, *Nep. Them.* 7. ¶ Pater suo animo morem gerit, *enjoyeth himself, Plaut. Amph.* prol. 131.

* ¶ *Moschatus, a, um. adj. [à moschus] Moschata nux, a nutmeg; quam Moscho-aryon voc. Coop.*

* *Moscheuton, i. n. [à suavitate odoris, vel quoddam avulsis furellis plantetur, quod est μωσχέυτον; them. μωσχος ramulus tenellus] A rose that hath a stalk like a mallow, Plin.* 21, 4.

* ¶ *Moschus, i. m. [à μωσχος, Gr.] Musk; also a little beast like a goat, or a gazel, in Pegu, zob-reef musk cometh, Gesner.*

† *Moscūlus, i. e. parvus mos. dim. à mos, Cato, aiente Festo. A little custom.*

Mostellaria, sc. comœdia, phasma etiam dicta, A play in Plautus, wherein the old man is made to believe the house is haunted with spirits.

† *Mostellum, i. n. dim. ut semestre pro seme-nstre. [vel ab ant. dim. mostrum pro monstrum] Gloss. vet.*

Mostellānus vicus in urbe Româ, Varr.

¶ *Mōtābilis, e. adj. Moving, moveable, Bibl.*

† *Mōtācilla, æ. f. [à moto, as, quoddam semper mo-vet caudam, Varr. vel quoddam mutonem cilleat; hinc quoniam ei motui libidinis inest significatio, Galenus κίχαιδον voc. Voss.] A wagtail, a bird. Vid. Plin.* 37, 10.

Mōtans, part. Moving, shaking, &c. Virg. Ecl. 5, 5.

¶ *Mōtātiō, ōnis. f. Often moving to and fro, Tert.*

¶ *Mōtio, ōnis. f. verb. [à moveo] A motion, firing, or moving. Principium motionis, Cic. de Fato, 19. Corpus motio, Id. Animi mo-tiones, i. e. affectus, Id. Acad. 2, 1, 8.*

Mōtiuncula, æ. f. dim. [à præced.] A little firing, or jogging, Sen. Epist. 53. & *Suet. Vesp.* 24.

Mōto, are. freq. [à moveo] (1) To move oft-en; to wag, or shake. (2) To move out of its place. (1) Motant cacumina quercus, Virg. Ecl. 6, 28. (2) Neque se luna quodquam motat, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 117.

Mōtor, āri. pass. To be moved to and fro, Stat.

Mōtor, ōris. m. verb. [à moveo] A mover, or firer. ¶ Cunarum motor, the rocker of a cradle, Mart. 11, 40.

¶ *Mōtorius, a, um. adj. Don. Vid. Statuarius.*

Mōturus, a, um. part. (1) That will move. (2) That will move, or work, upon; or be service-

able to. (1) Verba lyræ motura sonata, Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 86. ¶ *Moturus castra, about to decamp, Cæf. B. G.* 1, 40. (2) *Motura duos verba que-ror filices, Ov. Met.* 9, 303. Expectaturus ma-gis eventum, quàm inde quicquam moturus, *Liv.* 25, 27.

*Mōtus, a, um. part. (1) Moved, fired, &c. changed, altered. (2) Violated. (3) Attempted. (4) Put into a commotion. (5) Mentioned. (1) Aded nihil motum ex antiquo probabile est, *Liv.* ¶ *Castis motis, having decamped, Hirt. B. Hisp.* 27. (2) Quoties ab iis fides mota fœderis esset, *Liv.* (3) Nihil majoris rei motum volebat, *Liv.* (4) Moti fluctus, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 139. Vid. Moveo. (5) Motis apud Ilerdam deditiones condi-tionibus, *Suet. Cæf.* 75.*

*Mōtus, ūs. m. verb. [à מוט, Aven.] (1) A motion, or moving. (2) Violent motion, as in an earthquake. (3) Gesture, carriage of the body, dancing. (4) A stir, trouble, rising, commotion, disturbance, mutiny. (5) Any motion, or passion of the mind, enthusiasm. (6) Rage, madness. (7) A cause, motive, reason, design, or occasion. (1) Totius mundi motus, *Cic. remorum, Cæf. Cele-res motus animi & ingenii, Id.* (2) Terra in-genti concussa motu est, *Liv.* Crebris terræ motibus fatigati, *Curt.* 4, 4, 20. Insolitis tre-muerunt motibus Alpes, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 475. ¶ *Terræ motus, an earthquake, Liv.* (3) Corporis motus est corporis gestus, & vultus moderatio quædam, *Ad. Herenn.* Palæstrici motus, *Cic. Mo-tus doceri gaudet Ionicos, Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 21. Haud indecoros motus more Thusco dabant, *Liv.* (4) Repentini Galliæ motus, *Cæf. De consiliis* motusque Gallorum nuncium accipies, *Id.* ¶ *Agan-tur ut res maxime minimo motu, with the least disturbance, Id.* Nullus in eorum reditum motus manipulorum factus, *Id.* ¶ *Lex nunquam sine maximis motibus rerum agitata, without mighty disorders, Id.* (5) Motus turbulentus, jactatione-que animorum incitatus, *Cic.* (6) ¶ *Bellonæ motu agitata, with madness inspired by her, Ti-bull.* 1, 6, 45. (7) ¶ *Augusti consilii mei motus, that which put me upon this design, Plin. Epist.* 3, 4, 9. Aut opprimit hominem, aut omnes ejus motus conatusque prohibebit, *Cic.**

Mōvendus, a, um. part. (1) To be fired, or moved. (2) To be appeased, &c. (1) Movendus pulvis, Virg. Geor. 2, 418. (2) Dianæ non mo-veda numina, *Hor. Epod.* 17, 3.

*Mōvens, tis. part. (1) Moving, turning up, firing. (2) Shaking. (3) Brandishing, tossing. (4) Wielding. (5) Moveable. (6) Met. Con-tributing, plotting. (7) Moventia, motives. (1) Labefacta movens jugera fossor, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 264. Movens bella, *Id. Æn.* 12, 333. (2) Cuncta supercilio movens Jupiter, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 8. (3) Saxum immane movens, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 904. (4) Arma moventes viri, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 99. (5) ¶ *Præda quæ rerum moventium sit, a booty of things moveable, Liv.* 5, 25. (6) Omne nefas animo moventes, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 68. (7) Preponenda sunt quædam quasi moventia, *Cic.* ¶ *Multa movens animo, revolveing, Virg. Æn.* 3, 38. Vid. Moveo.*

*Mōvero, ēre, mōvi, mōtum. act. [ab Hebr. מוט, quod idem sign. Canin. sc. moveo, motum, ut à מוט nuo, nutum] (1) To move, stir, shake, or wag. (2) To stir the earth, to dig, or plough. (3) To move, or strike, a musical instrument. (4) To brandish, to toss. (5) To wave in sacrificing. (6) Absol. To be shaken. (7) To affect, to influ-ence. (8) To stir up, to provoke. (9) To cause, or effect. (10) To enrage, to incense. (11) To raise arms, or war. (12) To make a stir in, to make ado about. (13) ¶ *Movere se, to rouse, to rise in arms. (14) ¶ Movere simpl. & movere se, to depart from, to leave a place. (15) To take away, to remove. (16) To rescind, alter, or make void. (17) To turn out, to cast out, to eject, to degrade. (18) ¶ Movere aliquem, to put into any concern by anger, fear, love, &c. (19) To em-ploy, exercise, or engage. (20) To attempt, to plot, or contrive. (21) To begin. (22) To say, or sing, a thing in a solemn manner. (1) Move ocidit te, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 10. § Linguam move-**

re, Ov. Met. 9, 65. sese à gremio, *Catull.* 3, 8. caput, *Ov. Epist.* 19, 46. cuncta supercilio, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 8. per aëra caudas, *Ov.* ¶ *Spiratum, to take breath, Cels. ventum flabello, Ov. arma fri-tillo, the dice in the box, Juv.* 14, 5. membra, to dance, *Tibull.* 1, 7, 38. (2) Primus per artem Movit agros, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 123. vid. & Movens. (3) § *Citharam movere, Ov. Met.* 5, 112. ¶ *Ad citharam vocalia ora movere, to sing to it, Id. Met.* 5, 332. (4) Vid. Movens, n. 3. (5) Fœctum Jovi moveto & mactato, *Cato R. R.* 134. (6) ¶ *Terram movisse nunciari solet, eaque res procu-ratur, Gell.* 4, 6. Terra dies duodequadringenta movit, *Liv.* 35, 40. (7) Quam non forma mo-vere potest, certè mea pectora movit, *Ov. Met.* 7, 28. (8) § *Movere tussim, alvum, urinam, sudo-rem, dolorem, Cels. viros in arma, Virg. Æn.* 6, 113. (9) *Met.* Admiraciones, clamores, plau-sus, non approbationes solum, movere debet ora-tor, *Cic. Orat.* 71. (10) Movere catulos lænæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 20, 1. (11) § *Movere bellum, Liv.* bella, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 333. (12) Omnes terras, omnia maria movere, *Cic. Att.* 8, 11. Ego ill-hæc moveo, aut curo? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 13. (13) Opto ne se illa gens moveat, *Cic.* (14) Ut te moveas tam infirmâ valetudine, *Id. Fam.* 5, 21. Postquam ille Canusio moverat, *Id. Attic.* 9, 1. ¶ *Castra movere, Cæf. quod simpl. movere, Suet.* Cùm minimè quis moturum putaret *Cæsar, Id.* *Cæf.* 60. (15) Si ullam literam moveris, *Cic.* (16) Ea non muto, non moveo, *Id.* Quinqua-ginta annorum possessiones movere, *Id. Offic.* 2, 23. (17) Nonnullos signiferos loco movit, *Cæf. B. C.* 3, 73. Primo impetu movere loco hostium aciem, *Liv.* Tribu eum movit, *Id.* (18) = Quem non ulla injecta movebant tela, nunc om-nes terrent auræ, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 726. Men' mo-veat cimec Pantilius? *Iler. Sat.* 1, 10, 73. (19) Ingenium movit sola Corinna meum, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 10, 59. (20) Majus opus moveo, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 45. § *Movere ac moliri aliquid, Liv.* 23, 39. (21) Ab Jove, musa parens, carmina nostra mo-ve, *Ov. Met.* 10, 148. (22) Solenni satis est voce movere preces, *Id. Fast.* 6, 621. fatorum arcana, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 266.

*Mōveor, ēi. pass. (1) To be moved, fired, &c. (2) To be troubled as the sea. (3) To be shaken with an earthquake. (4) To be made to cease, or to be changed and altered. (5) To be fired up to an insurrection, to mutiny. (6) To be concerned. (7) To dance. (8) To be plotted. (1) Organicè & mechanicè moveri, *Vitr.* 10, 1. ¶ *Cùm primùm aurora movetur, as soon as it is light, Ov. Met.* 6, 48. (2) ¶ *Pontus movetur, Virg. Geor.* 1, 130. (3) Totus moveri Mons cir-cùm, *Id. Æn.* 9, 1. (4) = Sin totum mo-veri, mutative putus bellum, *Id. Æn.* 10, 626. (5) Moveri cœptum est servitium aliquot locis, *Cic.* (6) Nil super imperio moveor, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 42. (7) Festis matrona moveri jussa diebus, *Hor. A. P.* 232. (8) Res magnæ moventur, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 3. cætera vid. in Moveo.*

*Mox, adv. [à moveo, i. e. tam citò, quàm te moveas sive veritas] (1) By and by, quickly, anon, presently, straight. (2) Afterwards, somewhat after. (3) In the next place, next of all. (1) Discedo parumper à somnis ad quæ mox revertar, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 23. (2) ¶ *Nec magis ut nunc Est, nec erit mox quàm fuit antè, Lucr.* 5, 1134. (3) Probatissimus alabastrites in Carmaniâ nasci-tur, mox in Indiâ, *Plin.* 36, 8. Primus Ægypti rex cogitavit, mox Perfarum, *Id.* 6, 29. Prox-imè—mox—tertio loco, *Id.* Primùm—mox—deinde, *Id.**

M ante U.

* † *Mu. indecl. [à μῦ, Gr.] (1) The birring of dogs before they bark. (2) Any little thing. (3) An interjection of fear. (1) Charis. unde & mu-tire, *It. Scal. in Conject.* (2) Quod minimum est, neque, ut aiunt, mu facere audent, *Eun. ap. Varr. pro quo mut citante Anul. mut facere, i. e. mutire; utitur & Lucil.* (3) *Mu, perit, herclè, Charis. ex Plaut.**

¶ *Muccinium, ii. n. [à mucō] A muckerber, or muckender, Arnob. † Sudarium.*

† *Muccōsus,*

† Muccōsus, a, um. adj. Snotty, full of snot, or snivel, Fests. † Mucosus.

|| Mucēdo, dīnis. f. *Musyness*, Lex. ex Apul. † Mucor.

Mūceo, ēre. neut. præt. & sup. caret. [à mucus, vel à ppi tabescō] (1) To be musty, or mouldy; vineyard, or boary. (2) To be flat, or dead; to be draggy. (1) *Vid.* Mucidus. (2) Vinum quod neque acetat, neque muceat, *Cato R. R.* 148.

Mūce'co, ēre. incept. To grow draggy, mouldy, musty, or vineyard. Proprium est inter ceteros liquores vina murescere, aut in acetum verti, *Plin.* 14, 20. Exporrigi in sole super linteam, quod nisi festinatō peragatur, lurido colore murescere, *Id.*

|| Mūcīcē. adv. *Nastily, mustily*, Litt. ex Col. Mūcīlus, a, um. adj. [à muceo] (1) Hoary, musty, mouldy, & newed. (2) Palled, or dead, of liquors. (1) Mucida frusta farinæ, *Juv.* 5, 68. cerulei panis, *Id.* 14, 128. (2) Garrulus verbis mucida vina facit, *Mart.* 8, 6, 4.

Mūcor, ōris. m. [à muceo] *Mouldyness, bearyness*, such as is on bread, or meat, long kept; *mustyrefs*. Ne situ pecora mucorem contrahant, *Col.* 12, 4.

Mūcōsus, a, um. adj. [à mucus] *Slimy, full of matter*. Exulceratio mucosa, *Cels.* 5, 28. Mucosa ventris proluxies, *Col.* 6, 7, 1.

* Mūcō, ōnis. m. teli cuiusvis acumen. [à μῦς, longus, à longitudo. *Id.* qu. μῦς, ὄντος, ex μῦς, tenue, nil enim tenuius] (1) The sharp point of any thing, usually of a sword, or other weapon. (2) A sword, dagger, or other weapon. (1) = Falcis apex pronus imminens mucro dicitur, *Col.* 4, 25. § Mucro unguis, *Plin.* 8, 15. Hebeti mucrone retusum aurum, *Lucr.* 5, 1273. Hebetæ in mucronem desinentes, *Plin.* (2) Dextræ mucronem extorquet, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 357.

* Mūcōnātus, a, um. adj. ex part. Pointed, sharp pointed. Mucronata folia, *Plin.* 25, 13.

† Mūcūla, æ. f. Persic. A precious stone of the colour of a heart, *Plin.* 37, 10.

|| Mūcūlentus, a, um. adj. Full of snot, snotty. Muculenti nares, *Frud. Pers.* 2, 282.

Mūcus, i. m. scrib. & mucus [à mugeo, quod pro mungo, idque à μύσσω, μύζω, fut. secund. μύσσω, vel à μύζα, mucus, quod à μύσσω, vel à πῦρ] *Snivel, or snot; the filth of the nose*. Mucus à mal'ā pituitā nasi, *Catull.* 23, 16. Hinc Anglicè *Muck*.

|| Mūger. indecl. [qu. mucer, à mucus; vel muciger] A snotty, sniveling, fellow, Fests.

* Mūgiens, tis. particip. [à mugio] (1) Bel-lowing, lowing. (2) Roaring. (1) ¶ Mugientium greges, herds of kine, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 13. (2) Mugienti fremitu loca retonent, *Catull.* 61, 82. ¶ Mugiens litera, the letter M. *Quint.* 12, 10. de cat. vid. Mugio.

Mūgil, & Mūgīlis, is. m. [à muco; piseis suo muco victitans, *Arist.*] A mullet, a kind of sea fish, which in fear hideth its head, and then thinketh itself safe, *vid. descrip.* *Plin.* 9, 17. & 32, 2. used for a punishment of adulterers, when they were taken. Quosdam mœchos & mugilis intrat, *Juv.* 10, 317.

Mūgīlis, lis. id. quod Mugil.

* || Mūgīnābundus, a, um. adj. *Museing, in a brown study*, *Frag. Poët.*

* || Mūgīnātor, ōris. m. A muser, *Frag. Poët.*

* Mūgīnor, āri. dep. [à mugio, i. e. boūm mugitum imitor, al. muginari est nugari, & tardē conari, *Fests. qu. nuginari, V. al. causari, Gloss. i. e. tergiversari, murmurare, Non.* (1) † To grumble. (2) To dally and trifle away the time. (1) *Lucil. interp. Non.* (2) *Cic. Att.* 10, 12.

* Mūcro, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. sc. [à μυνάω, verbum fictitium à sono μῦ, quam literam mugientem voc. *Quint.*] (1) To low, or bellow, as kine do. (2) To yield a hollow, or dreadful, sound. (3) To crack. (1) Inde cum alicui boves mugissent, &c. *Liv.* 1, 7. In primos mugiverat annos, *Propert.* 2, 28, 17. (2) Sub pedibus mugit solum, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 256. terra, *Id. Æn.* 4, 450. Garganum remus, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 202. & Adytis certina reclusis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 92. tu-

ba, *Lucr.* 4, 547. (3) Si mugiat Africis malus procellis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 57.

* Mūgitor, ōris. m. A lower, or bellower. Mugitor *Vetuvius, Val. Flacc.* 3, 208.

* Mūgītus, ūs. m. verb. [à mugio] (1) The lowing, or bellowing, of kine. (2) The menceos, or sea calf. (3) A hollow, dreadful, or roaring, sound. (1) Conatoque queri mugitus edidit ore, *sc. Io, Ov. Met.* 1, 637. (2) *Plin.* 8, 25. & 9, 13. (3) = Terræ fremitus & mugitus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 18. nemoium, *Plin.* 18, 35.

* Mūla, æ. f. A she mule. Gignitur mula ex equo & asino, *Plin.* 3, 44. Missa pastum mula, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 18. Cum mula pepererit, *Prov. ap. Suet. Galba*, 4. ubi vid. Beroaldum. Sanctum virum fœtæ comparo mulæ, i. e. prodigio procurando, *Juv.* 13, 66.

* Mūlāris, re. adj. Pertaining to a mule, *Col.* 6, 27. ¶ Herba mularis, *vid. Plin.* 24, 19. quæ & nodia dicitur.

* Mūlātus, a, um. adj. pro quo sape leg. mul-tatus, quod vid.

* || Mūlcēdo, dīnis. f. [à mulceo] *Sweetness, or smoothness*. Linguam quæ nullam mulcedinem Venris atque musæ haberet, *Geil.* 19, 9. † Dulcedo.

* Mulcendus, a, um. part. (1) To be stroked, or gently handled. (2) Met. To be pleased, delighted, asswaged, mitigated, or soothed. (1) Mulcenda colla manibus præbere solebat, *Ov. Met.* 10, 118. (2) Canor mulcendas natus ad aures, *Ov. Met.* 5, 561.

* Mulcens, tir. part. Strokeing, soothed, refreshing, making gentle, &c. Somnus mulcens pectora, *Ov. Ep.* 18, 27. Mulcens tigre, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 510. ¶ Mulcens dictis, softening with words, *Id. Æn.* 5, 464. § Strikeing even'y, or smoothly, *Cic. Feras mulcens procellas, calming them, Id. in Arat.*

* MULCEO, ēre, si, sum. & mulctum, *Prisc.* act. [à mulgeo, propterea quod mulcendo ex uberibus lac elicitur, *Gronov.*] (1) To stroke, or lick. (2) To scold gently, or tenderly; to cherish, or comfort. (3) To charm, please, or delight. (4) To make gentle, or tame; to appease, to assuage, to calm. (1) Cervix dextra mulcetur, *Cic. in Arat. Vid. Mulcendus*. = Mulcere alternos & fingere corpora linguâ, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 634. (2) Mulcet aura rosas, *Propert.* 4, 7, 60. Æthera mulcebant cantu, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 34. Voluptas animum mulcet, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 197. Variâ vulnera mulcet opte, *Id. Fast.* 5, 402. Dictis mœrentia pectora mulcet, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 201. (3) Pastor arundineo carmine mulcet oves, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 1, 12. § Carmine mulcere puellas, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 24. (4) ¶ Viperei generis, &c. mulcebat iras, charmed the rage, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 755. Feras mulcere, to tame, *Ov. Met.* 14, 339. ¶ Pectus inaniter angit, irritat, mulcet, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 212. ¶ ¶ Mulcere dedit fluctus & tollere vento, to calm, and raise, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 70.

* Mulceor, ēri. pass. To be stroked, soothed, delighted, tamed, charmed. § Mulceri jure, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 155. *Vid. Mulceo*.

* Mulciber, ēri. m. [à mulcendo, i. e. molliendo ferro] An epithet of *Vulcan*. *Vid. Propr.*

* Mulco, āre. act. [à mulgeo, ut à sedeo, sedo, quod enim verberatur molliatur] To strike, to beat, to pay one off, to pay one soundly. Prostratas verberibus mulcant, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 32, 3. ¶ Aliquem usque ad mortem majè mulcare, to beat him to death, *Plaut. Leg. ferè semper ap. Ter. Cic. Vir. &c. multo aut mulcto, pro mulco, in exemplaribus hodie impressis, an rectè eruditorum esto judicium, operæ est vid. Voss. Instit. Orat.* 3, 5, 8.

* || Mulcor, āri. pass. To be beaten, &c. ¶ Mulcari verberibus, multari multâ pecuniariâ, *Scrv.*

* Mulcta, æ. f. [à mulgeo, quod quasi emulgetur pecunia] A fine of money set upon one, a mulct. ¶ Scrib. saepe multa, quod vid.

* Mulcto, āre. act. To fine, &c. *Vid. Multo*.

* Mulctra, æ. f. [à mulgeo, mulctum] (1) A sort of milk meat. (2) A milkpail. (1) Cibi torbilibus proximi, ut mulctra & recens caseus,

Col. 8. sub fine, nisi fortè sit plur. referendum ad mulctrum. (2) Mulctra repleta lacte, non sine tepore debet esse, *Col.* 7, 8.

* Mulctrale, is. n. [à mulctra] A milking pail. Implebunt mulctralia vaccæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 177. ¶ Mulctra tempus mulgendi, mulctrale vas in quo mulgetur, *Scrv.*

* Mulctrum, i. n. id quod mulctra. A milkpail. Veniunt ad mulctra capellæ, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 49. Mulctra sua ditant, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 145. *Vid. & Mulctra, n. i.*

* MULGEO, ēre, si, sum, & xi, sum. act. [ab ἀμέλω] To milk. § Mulgere oves, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 5. ¶ Mulgere hircos, *Id. Geor.* 3, 400. *Prov. to act absurdly*.

† Mulgo, āre. act. [qu. vulgo, unde comp. promulgo] To publish, to divulge, *Lexicogr. ex Plaut.*

* Mūliebria, um. pl. sc. purgamenta; i. e. menstrua. (1) The flowers, or monthly terms, of women. (2) Mulierum natura. (1) *Bibl. Habet & Cels.* muliebrium fluxum. (2) *Tac. Ann.* 14, 60, 3. ¶ Mūliebria pati, de præpostera libidine, *Curt.* 6, 6, 8.

* Mūliebris, e. adj. (1) Of, or belonging to, a woman, or women. (2) Meton. Womanish, womanlike. (3) Effeminate, wanton, nice, dainty, light, inconstant, &c. timorous. (1) Tutelâ muliebri res Latina stetit, *Liv.* 1, 3. (2) Vos etenim juvenes animum geritis muliebrem, *Enn. ap. Cic. Offic.* 1, 18. (3) = Mūliebris & delicatus comitatus, *Cic. pro Mil.* 10. = Enervata & muliebris sententia, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 6. Mūliebri animo sum, metus membra occupat, *Id.*

* Mūliebriter. adv. (1) Like women, womanishly. (2) Weakly, fearfully, effeminately. (1) Nec muliebriter Expavit ensem, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 22. (2) Ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus in dolore, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 23.

* Mūliebriōsus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a woman, *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 5, 24.

* Mūliet, ōris. f. [ab hujus sexūs mollitie, qu. mollior, *Varr.*] (1) A woman. (2) ¶ A grown maid. (3) More particularly, one that is not a maid. (4) A wife. (5) A sarcasm upon eunuchs. (6) A word in upbraiding the sex with its infirmities and vices. (1) Qui potest mulieres vitare, vitet, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 64. (2) Mulieris appellatione etiam virgo viripotens continetur, *Ulp.* (3) ¶ Si ego me virginem emissem putarem, cum esset mulier, emptio valebit, *Cic.* (4) Unico gaudens mulier marito, *Hor. Od.* 3, 14, 5. (5) *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 65. (6) Pergin' mulier esse? *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 3, 9. ¶ Mulier es, audacter juras, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 206. q. d. you are a right woman.

* Mūlietārius, a, um. adj. Appertaining to a woman. ¶ Mulieraria manus, a body of women soldiers, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 28.

* Mūliercūla, æ. f. dim. [à mulier] A little woman, a poor sorry woman, a weak woman. In unius mulierculæ animulâ iactura facta est, &c. *Sulp. Cic. inter Ep. Fam.* 4, 5. Bene colligit hæc pueris, & mulierculis, & servie esse grata, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 16.

* † Mūliēro, āre. act. To make a whore of one, to debauch. Hic ephebum mulieravit, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 552. † Stupravit.

* Mūliērositas, ātis. f. A banking love, or an unlawful lust, after women. Mulierositas, ut ita appellem eam, quæ Græcè φιλογυνεῖα dicitur, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 11.

* Mūliērosus, a, um. adj. Given too much to the love of women. Hunc scribunt & ebriosum & mulierosum fuisse, *Cic. de Fato*, 5. ¶ Raio occ.

* Mūlio, ōnis. m. [à mulus] (1) A driver, or keeper, of mules, or asses; a muleteer. (2) A kind of gnat. (1) Mihi commotâ mulier virgâ innuit, *Juv.* 3, 317. (2) *Plin.* 11, 18.

* Mūlōnius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a muleteer. ¶ Mūlonia penula, a muleteer's frock, *Cic. pro Sextio*, 38.

|| Mūlēolus calceus. dim. [à seq.] A scarlet, or purple, shoe, *Ter.*

Mulleus, i. m. [*à mullando, i. e. luendo, Fest.* addito calceus, à colore mulli piscis, i. e. purpureo, quomodo quibusdam placet dici, *Isid.*] Est nom. adj. *Titinius* tamen ap. *Fest.* substantivè utitur. *A kind of red, or purple, shoe, used at first by the kings of Abas, after by the senators and great persons. Vid. Caton. de Orig. 7. & Plin. 9, 17.*
* **Mullo**, are. act. [*à μύλλω, Gr. suo*] To sew, or stitch, *Scal. ad Varr.*

Mullulus, i. m. dim. [*à mullus*] *A little barbel, or mullet, Cic. Parad. 5, 2.*

Mullus, i. m. & **Mullus barbatus**. *A barbel, hence a mullet. Laudas insigne trilibrem Mullum, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 34. Hujus piscis descript. vid. ap. Plin. 9, 17.*

* **Mulseus**, a, um. adj. *Savouring, or tasting, of, or mixed with, mead, or sweet wine; sweet as honey. Mulseus sapor, Col. 14, 45. à*

* **Mulsum**, i. n. sc. vinum. [*à mulcendo, quòd venas lenitate sua mulceat*] *A drink chiefly made of water, wine, and honey, mixed and foden together. Huic calix mulsi impingendus est, ut plorare desinat, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. De confectiione mulsi adi, Plin. 22, 24.*

* **Mulsus**, a, um. part. [*à mulceo, quòd melle mulcetur*] (1) *Mixed with honey. (2) Sweet, pleasant, delicate. (1) Aqua mulsæ, a composition of water, honey, and other ingredients, Col. 9, 12. Lac mulsum, milk mixed with honey, &c. Plin. 22, 24. (2) Mulsæ mea, my honey, my sweetening, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 14. Mulsæ loqui, Id.*

* **Multa**, æ. f. vocab. *Sabinum, Varr. Osci, Fest. [potius Lat. pro multa à mulgeo, quod vid.] (1) A penalty, or fine; an amercement, or forfeiture. (2) Any punishment, (3) Meton. A fault whereby one incurreth a penalty. (1) Irrogatio multæ, an amercing, or fining, Cic. pro C. Rab. 3. Legis multa, a penalty imposed by the law, Id. pro Cæcin. 33. Populus multæ novem partes detraxit, Nep. Tim. 4. Multa erat Veneri, a fine was to be paid to Venus, Cic. (2) Hæc multa ei esto, vino ut careat, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 56. (3) Ut illam multam non commiserit, Cic. pro Cluent. 37.*

* **Multandus**, a, um. part. [*à multo*] *To be punished. Morte multandus, Cic.*

Multangulus, a, um. adj. *Multos angulos habens. That hath many corners, full of angles. Modis multis multangula quædam, Lucr. 4, 658.*

* **Multans**, tis. part. *Amercing, punishing, avenging. Facta virum multantes vindice pœnâ, Catull. 62, 192.*

* **Multatio**, ònis. f. verb. *A putting to a fine, a punishing, a taking of forfeits. Multatio misera bonorum, Cic. pro C. Rab. 5.*

* **Multatitius**, a, um. adj. *Goten by forfeits, or fine. Multatitia pecunia, money raised by fine, Liv. 10, 23, extr. & 24, 16. Multatitium argentum, Id. 30, 39.*

* **Multator**, òris. m. *He that puteth to a fine, or forfeit, Dig. Qui multam irrogat.*

* **Multatus**, a, um. part. *Fined, amerced, punished, ruined. Agris, urbibusque multati, Cic. pro Font. 1. Tristi multata morte Camilla, Virg. Æn. 11, 839. exilio, Cic. pro Cæcin. 34. A fortunâ confilia multata, Id. pro Rab. Post. 1.*

Multesimus, a, um. adj. sup. *One of many. Quam sit parvula pars, & quam multesima, one of many, q. d. one part of a thousand, Lucr. 6, 651. Perperam quantitatem infinitam exponit, Non.*

Multibarbus, a, um. adj. *That weareth a great beard, or hath much hair on his face, Litt. ex Apul. Homo prolixâ barbâ.*

* **Multibibus**, a, um. adj. *A tippler, or great drinker; one that is given to drink, or that drinketh much. Multibiba anus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 1. lena, Id. Curc. 1, 1, 77.*

Multicavatus, a, um. part. *Full of holes. Favus multicavatus, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.*

Multicaulis, e. adj. *Having many stalks, Plin. 21, 16.*

Multicavus, a, um. adj. *Full of holes. Pumice multicava atria structa, Ov. Met. 8, 561.*

Multicius, a, um. adj. *Finely wrought. Unde multicia, sc. vestis.*

Multicia, òrum. n. pl. *Vestes subtili arte contextæ, Juv. [quòd eas pecten multum soleat icere; qu. multicia, contr. multicia Salm. al. qu. multicia. à multis liciis, five filis] scrib. & multicia. Garmenis finely and curiously wrought, so fine that the body might be seen through them, like taffata. Quæro an deceant multicia testem, Juv. 2, 76.*

Multicòler, òris. adj. *Of divers colours, Plin. 37, 10.*

† **Multifacio**, fæci, ère. *To make much account of, to esteem much of, Cato ap. Fest. Magni facio.*

Multifariam, adv. ex adj. sc. viam. (1) *In many places. (2) Many ways, or fashions; variously. (1) Aurum multifariam desessum, Cic. de Orat. 2, 41. conf. Liv. 10, 31. (2) Multifariam diversèque tendebant, Suet. Galbâ, 19.*

Multifariè, adv. *Sundry ways. Panis multifariè fit, Plin. 18, 7.*

Multifarius, a, um. adj. [*quod multis modis est fari*] *Of divers, or sundry, sorts. Militares coronæ multifariæ sunt, Gell. 5, 6.*

Multifer, èia, um. adj. *Multa ferens. (1) Fearing many sorts of things. (2) Also bearing in abundance. (1) Tam multifera sunt, &iores præter glandem pariunt robora, &c. Plin. 19, 8. (2) Nullo æquè genere multifero, donec sua fertilitate consumatur, sc. brassica, Plin. 16, 8.*

Multifidus, a, um. adj. [*ex multus & findo*] *Having many flets, clefts, or crevices. Multifidi pedes, feet, or hoofs, divided into several parts, Plin. 11, 37. Multifido buxus dente, a comb with many teeth, Mart. 14, 25. Ister multifidus, with many mouths, or streams, Lucr. 3, 202. Multifides faces, Id. 2, 687. linguæ, Val. Flacc. 1, 61.*

Multiforabilis, e. adj. *That hath many holes, Apul. Met. 10, sub fin. Multorum foraminum.*

Multiforabilis, e. adj. id. ac multiforabilis, *Apul. Florid. 1.*

Multiforis, e. adj. *That hath many holes, or enterances, to go in at. Specus multiores in terra, Plin. 8, 55.*

Multiformis, e. adj. *Multas formas habens. Of many fashions, shops, or sorts. Qualitates variae sunt, & quasi multiformes, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 7. Partus multiformes, of many shapes, Plin. 8, 16. Oculi contuiku multiformes, Id. 11, 54.*

Multiformiter. *Diversely, in divers fashions and several ways. Suffitu multiformiter auxiliari, Plin. 36, 27.*

Multiforus, a, um. adj. *That hath many holes, as a pipe to play on. Multifori tibia buxi, Ov. Met. 12, 158. Tibia multifora, Sen. Agam 348.*

† **Multigener**, èris. adj. *Of many, or sundry, kinds. Multigeneribus opus est tibi militibus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 56. Multorum generum.*

Multigenus, a, um. adj. *Of divers kinds, of many and sundry sorts and fashions. Multigena terrestrium volucrum vita, Plin. 11, 1. Multigenæ figuræ, Lucr. 2, 335.*

Multijugis, e. adj. [*ex multum & jugum*] *Many together in a bundle. Tuas literas multijugis accepi uno tempore, Cic. Attic. 14, 9.*

Multijugus, a, um. adj. *Several joined together in the same harness. Iret sublimis curru, multijugis si vellet equis, Liv. 28, 9.*

Multiloquax, acis. adj. *Talking much. Multiloquaces mulieres, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 5.*

Multiloquium, ii. n. *Much babbling, a great deal of talk, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 5.*

Multiloquus, a, um. adj. *Full of speech, one that useth many words, talkative. Multiloqua anus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 1. Coquus multiloquus, Id. Pseud. 3, 2, 5.*

Multinèter, tri. m. *A verse of divers metres. Numerosus.*

Multimodè, adv. *Many ways, variously, after several manners. Ducere multimodis voces, Lucr. 5, 1405.*

Multimodus, a, um. adj. *Of divers sorts, fa-*

shions, manners, various. Multimodi motus materiarum, Lucr. 2, 869. Oppidani ad omnia tuenda atque obeunda multimodâ arte distineri cœpit sunt, Liv. 21, 8.

† **Multinodus**, a, um. adj. *Full of knots, or joins, Apul. Met. 5. Multorum nodorum.*

Multinominis. *That hath many names, or titles, Apul. Met. 11.*

† **Multinubus**, a, um. adj. *He, or she, that hath been married to many, Cornut. Quæ multis nubuit. Qui multas duxit.*

† **Multinummus**, vel **Multinūmus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Earning much money. (2) Cofing much money. (1) Multinummi asini, Varr. R. R. 17. (2) Multinummus piscis, Id.*

Multipartitus, a, um. part. *Divided into many parts. Vita multipartita degitur, they have many ways of life, Plin. 6, 19.*

† **Multipatens** pectus. *Large and full of subtle fetches, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 9. ubi al. leg. multipotens.*

Multipēda, æ. f. *Eandem esse dicit Plin. quæ & millipeda, & centipeda dic. An insect that hath many feet, a cheesep, a scow, Plin. 29, 6.*

Multipes, edis. adj. *That hath many feet, Plin. 11, 45.*

Multiplex, icis. adj. [*è multis plicis constans*] (1) *Consisting of many folds. (2) Having many turnings and windings. (3) Various, full of variety, of divers sorts and ways, different. (4) Many times as much, or more. (1) Auri multiplicis thoraca tulit, Sil. 16, 583. (2) Multiplex domus, Ov. Met. 8, 158. Ingenium multiplex & tortuosum, Cic. de Am. 18. (3) Si non in unoquoque unus animus erit idemque semper, sed varius, commutabilis, multiplex, Id. de Am. 25. Præturæ jurisdictio res varia & multiplex ad suspiciones & similitates, many ways exposed to, Id. pro Flac. 3. (4) Multiplex spatium, Lucr. 2, 162. Quicquid communis Mars belli aufert, multiplex, quàm pro numero, damnum est, the loss is much greater than it should seem by the number, Liv. Multiplex proavis, of a nob'e family, Sil. 5, 544.*

Multiplicabilis, e. adj. *That hath many windings and twistings. Tortu multiplicabile draco, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9. ex postâ.*

Multiplicandus, a, um. part. *To be multiplied. Multiplicandis usuris crescere, Nep. Attic. 2.*

Multiplicans, tis. part. *Multiplying. Atque hunc numerum revocabis in ipsum multiplicans decies, Manil. 3, 305.*

Multiplicatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A multiplying, or augmentation. (2) Multiplication according to arithmetick. (1) Multiplicatio frugum, Col. 3, 2. (2) Summa ex multiplicatione effecta, Id. 5, 2.*

Multiplicator, òris. m. *He that multiplieth, Aug. Qui multiplicat.*

Multiplicatus, a, um. part. (1) *Multiplying, augmented, made much more, or greater. (2) Multiplied arithmetically. (1) Augustus exercitus, auxilia multiplicata, Panc. Cic. Epist. Fam. 10, 8. Multiplicato sono, with many echoes, Curt. 3, 10, 2. Exercitus quoque multiplicati sunt, Liv. 2, 236. (2) Col. 5, 1.*

Multipliciter, adv. idè, comp. *Diversely, manifoldly, very much. Multipliciter animus curis fatigatur, Sail. de rep. ordin. De eodem multipliciter, more fully, or particularly, Plin. 7, 14. in lemnate.*

Multiplico, are. act. [*à multiplex*] (1) *To multiply, to make much greater. (2) To multiply arithmetically. (1) Multiplicare honorem, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 9, 67. vires, Id. Trist. 5, 1, 64. Quæ alienum, to run into debt, Cæc. B. C. 3, 32. (2) Quas summas inter se multiplicare, Col. 5, 1. Quæ latus, unum in se, with itself, Id. Quæ numerum cum numero, Id.*

Multiplicor, ari. pass. *To be multiplied, increased, enlarged. Flumina collectis multiplicantur aquis, Ov. Rem. Am. 98.*

Multipotens, tis. adj. *Of great power and might. Multipotens Jovis frater Neptunus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 1. Venus, Id. Cas. 4, 4, 17.*

|| Multifidus, a, um. adj. *One that knoweth much, or is skilled in many things*, Apul. Met. 9. † Multa sciens.

♣ Multisonorus, a, um. adj. *Sounding loud, or making a great noise; creaking like a cart, or wain. Multæ effeda multisonora trahunt*, Claud. Epigr. 1, 18.

♣ Multisonus, a, um. adj. *Sounding much.* || Multisonæ catenæ, *having many tunes, or notes*, Stat. Theb. 8, 25. Multisonum fistram, Id. Sylv. 3, 2, 103. Multisona Attis, Mart. 1, 54.

Multitudo, & Multitius. *Vid.* Multicius.

Multitudo, dñis. f. [à multus] (1) *A great company, or number; a multitude, great store.* (2) *The multitude, the many, the mob, the rabble.* (1) = § Hominum numerus, & multitudo, Cic. de Prov. Conf. 31. causarum, Id. armorum, Cæs. (2) § Fugiens multitudinem philosophia paucis iudiciis contenta est, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1. Testimonium multitudinis non gravissimum est, Id. de Fin. 2, 25. Multitudo aut servit humiliter, aut superbè dominatur, Liv. 24, 25.

Multivagus, a, um. adj. [multum vagans] *Wandering, or straying, much abroad; straggling up and down.* Columba avis multivaga, Plin. 10, 37. Domus Scytharum multivagæ, Sen. Herc. fur. 533. conf. Stat. Theb. 6, 1.

|| Multivira, æ. f. *A woman that hath married, or lain, with many men*, Arnob. † Quæ cum multis viris rem habuit.

|| Multivius, a, um. adj. *That hath many ways, manifold*, Apul. Metam. 9. † Multitplex.

♣ Multivolus, a, um. adj. || Multivola mulier, *loving passionately, or inconstant in love*, Catull. 66, 128.

* Multo, are. act. i. e. multam, sc. pecuniam irrogo. *Multare*, ant. numerare, five multiplicare, Plaut. Prop. Erat in auctionibus pluris liceri, quàm cæteri, quod Gr. similiter πλειονάζειν dic. à πλείος, cùm emptores inter se contenderent, & alii alios multarent pecuniâ, Scal. Salm. aliter tamen Gron. quem adi. (1) *To fine, or put a fine upon one; to amerce.* (2) *To punish, to inflict punishment upon.* (3) *To beat, or trounce one; to maul and pay him off, to handle one ill.* (1) Pecuniâ multare, Nep. Pelop. 1. Hoc ego te multabo holo, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 70. || Met. Aliquam multare matrimonio, Id. *to divorce one without returning her portion.* Dote multare, *to adjudge her portion forfeit to her husband*, Plin. (2) § Vitia hominum atque fraudes, damnis, ignominiiis, vinctis, verberibus, exiliis, morte, multantur, Cic. de Orat. 1, 43. (3) Ipsum dominum atque omnem familiam multavit usque ad mortem, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 10. Sed in hac notione mulcare verissima lectio esse videtur.

Multò. adv. *By much, far, long, a great deal, or while.* || Aliter multò, Ter. Andr. prol. 4. Multò secus, Cic. Fam. 4, 9. *far otherwise.* autè, Ter. post. Cic. Nec ita multò post, Id. Multò antepone, Id. Multò præstat, Sall. Multò prius, Lucr. 3, 791. Multò plura, Ovid. Multò minoris vendidit, Cic. sapientissimus, Plaut. Multò maxima pars, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 18.

Multòpère. adv. *Very greatly*, Plaut. sed possis divisè multo opere.

* Multor, ari. pass. (1) *To be fined, or amerced.* (2) *To be punished.* (3) *To be beaten, or ill handled.* (4) Item dep. *To fine, or punish.* (1) § Pecuniâ multari, Nep. Milt. 7. Stultitia famâ multatur, Cæcin. ad Cic. || § Nisi posuisset Veneri Erycinæ esse multatum, *he was to pay a fine for her service*, Cic. Ager pessimè multatur, *cujus dominus, &c. is ill used*, Id. (2) *Vid.* Multo, are. n. 2. (3) In turbâ ita est multatus, ut vitam amiserit, Cic. § Multari virgis, Liv. Sed in hac notione mulcor pot. legendum videtur. (4) Neque rebellantes graviore multatus est quonâ, Suet. Aug. 2.

Multoties. adv. *Ofentimes, many a time*, Liv. Epit. 58. † Sæpe.

Multum. adv. (1) *Much.* (2) *Frequently, very often.* (3) *Long before, or far forward.* (4) Cum adj. *Very, exceeding.* (1) § Multum jactatus, Virg. Æn. 1, 7. doliturus, Hor. Epod. 15, 11. latrans, Virg. Ecl. 3, 18. discrepare, Id. Salve multum, Id. vale, Id. (2) || Aliquo uti multum, *to be very intimate with one*, Cic. Vivam tecum multum, Id. Fam. 7, 34. Multum est in his locis, Id. Multum sunt in venationibus, Cæs. B. G. 4, 1. Cum aliquo multum à puero esse, Cic. (3) Multum in posterum providere, Id. (4) Multum celer atque fidelis, Hor. dilectus, Juv. miser, Ov. securus, Tibull.

MULTUS, a, um. adj. ant. moltus [à mole, al. à πλη plenitudo] (1) *Many, with a substantive sing. or plur.* (2) *Much, great, thick.* (3) *Frequent, often.* (4) *Long, or too long; prolix, tedious.* (1) || Multa litera, *many a blot*, Hor. A. P. 293. Multa dies, *many a day*, Id. Multas vis possidet in se, Lucr. 2, 586. sine sub. || Qui multa deos venerati sunt, contra ejus salutem, *made many prayers for his destruction*, Cæcin. ad Cic. Multa ille ad hæc, *returned many things in answer*, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 65. Haud multa reluctans, Virg. Geor. 4, 301. || Quid multa? Phædr. 2, 4, 23. Ne multa, Cic. Ne multis, Id. *to be brief.* Filium multis modis expecto, Ter. Hec. 2, 3, 7. mightily. Multò tantò, multò, more by many times, Plaut. Ego multò tantò miserior, quàm tu, Id. (2) § Cædes multa, Virg. Æn. 1, 475. ars, Id. 5, 270. aura, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 25. herba, laus, libertas, merces, Id. risus, Id. sudor, Cic. || Alicui dicere multam salutem, *to wish one much health*, Plaut. Multa pars mei, *great part of me*, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 6. Multi nominis, *of great renown*, Id. Od. 3, 9, 7. Multus amictus, *thick*, Virg. Æn. 1, 416. Multa grando, Id. Æn. 5, 459. falling thick. Multo die, *the day being far spent*, Cæs. Ad multum diem, *far spent*, Cic. Att. 13, 9. Multo mane, *very early*, Id. Att. 5, 4. Multa nocte, *late*, Cic. Qu. frat. 2, 8. De nocte multâ, *late in the night*, Id. Multo jam noctis, Tac. Multi existimare, *to value highly*, Id. Potes in toto multa jacere toro, Ov. Ep. 16, 316. (3) A sollicito multus amante legar, Id. Amor. 1, 15, 38. Multi viri virtus, multusque recurat Gentis honos, Virg. Æn. 4, 3. In orationibus multus, Cic. (4) Est multus in laudandâ magnificentia, Id. || Nolo multus vobis videri, *that I may not seem tedious to you*, Id. Multus & iasolens ne sim, Id.

Mulviânus, a, um. adj. Genus mulvianum, *a sort of quince*, Plin. 15, 11.

* Mulus, i. m. [à μῦλος, labor, quod sit animal viribus in labore eximium, Plin.] *A mule.* || Pro. Curto mulo ire, Hor. 1. Serm. 6, 104. || Muli Mariani, Fest. *Vid.* Marianus.

* Mundanus, a, um. adj. [à mundus] (1) *An inhabitant of the world.* (2) || Celestial. (1) Socrates interrogatus, *cujas esset, mundanum se esse respondit*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37. (2) Mundanæ oræ, Avien. in Arat. 216.

* Mundandus, a, um. part. *To be cleansed, or made clean.* Vasa mundanda, Plin. 15, 6.

* Mundatus, a, um. part. *Cleansed, or made clean.* Mundata oliva, Col. 12, 50.

* Mundè. adv. *Clearly, decently.* Parum mundè, & parum decenter, Sen. Ep. 70. juxta edit. Gron.

* || Mundialis, le. *Worldly, worldly minded, belonging to the world*, Sidon. Mundialis lux, Tert. gloria, Prud. Cath. 1, 90. † Mundanus.

* || Mundicina, æ. f. *Cleanse, whiteness*, Apul. Apol. p. 408. † Munditia.

* Munditer. adv. *ssimè, sup. Cleanly, neatly.* Munditer nos habemus, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 26. Aromata quàm mundissimè contundito, Col. 12, 51.

* Munditia, æ. f. [à mundus] (1) *Clean-*

ness. (2) *Neatness, cleanliness.* (3) *Neatness in dress, or habit.* (4) *Niceness of taste, delicateness.* (1) || Munditias facere, *to make things clean*, Cato. (2) Munditia illecebra animi est animantium, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 4. Transl. = Elegancia modò & munditia remanebit, Cic. Orat. 79. || Sunt quædam circa proprietatem significationemque munditiæ, *cleanness of language in the propriety of words*, Quint. (3) § Simplex munditiis, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 5. Munditiis capimur, *ne sint sine lege capilli*, Ov. A. Am. 3, 133. (4) Quâ munditiâ homines, Cic. Non Græcâ facundiâ, neque urbanis munditiis sese ex-cruit, Sall. B. J. 67.

* Mundities, ei. f. *Cleanlyness.* Mundior mundities, Catull. 21, 18.

* || Mundilè. adv. *Neatly, cleanly.* Lineâ tunicâ mundilè amicta, Apul. Met. 2. p. 43. † Munditer.

* Mundulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à mundus] *Neat, fine, trim, spruce, snug*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 13.

* † Mundum, i. n. *Womens ornaments.* Legavit quidem uxori mundum omne, Lucil. ap. Non. † Mundus.

* Mundus, a, um. adj. or. comp. ssimus, sup. [ab ἀμύαντος, intaminatus, fit mundus abjectâ per Aphæ. quod amat fieri, a priv. Litt.] (1) *Cleanly, neat, fine, decent.* (2) *Trim, spruce in habit.* (3) *Nice, delicate.* (1) Munda supellex, Hor. Epist. 1, 5, 2. (2) Mundus demissis infitor in tunicis, Prop. 4, 2, 38. Mundior justo cultus, Liv. 8, 15. (3) Cic. de Fin. 1. = Quæ meretrices, dum foris sunt, nihil videntur mundius, nec magis compositum quicquam, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 12. Mundissimum cubile, Col. 9, extr.

* Mundus, i. m. [à mundus, à mundities]

five ornatu, Varr. L. L. 4, 20. Gr. κόσμος (1) *The world, the universe.* (2) *The sky, or firmament.* (3) *A woman's ornaments.* (4) *All kinds of provision.* (1) Quem κόσμον Græci nomine ornamentis appellaverunt, eum & nos, à perfectâ absolutâque elegantia, mundum, Cic. (2) Æthereus mundus, Tib. 3, 4, 18. (3) Munditiæ & ornatus, & cultus, hæc fæminarum insignia sunt: hunc mundum muliebrem appellarunt majores nostri, Liv. 34, 7. † Virginalis mundus, Acc. (4) Rusticus mundus, Plaut. || In mundo, i. e. in expedito, ac citò, ready at hand, and soon to be had, Charis. int. Pistrinum in mundo fore, Plaut. Ego, cui libertas in mundo sita est, Id. Mihi in mundo sunt virgæ, Id.

† Munerâlis, e. adj. *Pertaining to gifts and bribes.* || Munerâlis lex. Lex quâ Cincius cavet, ne cui liceret munus accipere, a law forbidding orators to take fees, Fest. ex Plaut.

Munerârius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to gifts, or bribes*, Sen. Contr. 4, in præf.

Munerârius, ii. m. [à munere] *He that seteth forth at his own charge the sight of sword players, or other like games unto the people.* Munerarium Augustus primus dixit, Quint. 8, 3. vid. Col. 7, 2, 4.

|| Muneratio, ònis. f. *A giving, or bestowing, of gifts*, Ulp.

Munerator, òris. m. *A rewarder, or giver, of gifts*, Flor. 3, 20, 9.

|| Muneratrix, icis. f. *She that rewardeth, or giveth gifts*, Dig. † Quæ dat munera.

† Munerigulus, i. m. *A bringer, or carrier, of gifts, or presents*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 48. † Qui gerit moneta.

Munero, are. act. [à munere] (1) *To give gifts, or presents.* (2) *To reward, recompense, or requite; to pay, or return, a kindness.* (1) Affectatur, affidet, munerat, Cic. (2) § Ut beneficium bene merenti nostro mente muneres, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 15.

Muneror, ari. dep. (1) *To give, bestow, or present.* (2) *To offer in sacrifice.* (3) *To bribe, or fee.* (4) || Absol. *To bear office.* (1) Alexi-

on me opiparè muneratus est, Id. Att. 7, 2.

(2) Uva quâ muneretur te, Priape, &c. Hor. Epod.

Epod. 2, 21. (3) Disciplina est eisdem, munerarier ancillas, ad dominas qui affectant viam, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 59. (4) Ulp.

† Mūnērosus, a, um. adj. *Liberal, bounty-full, openhanded*, *Litt. ex Plaut.* † Liberalis.

* MUNGŌ, ēre, xi, etum. [ant. mugo, quod à μύζω, μύζω, μύγω] *To make the nose clean, to wipe, or snift it.* Cerebrum ē capite mungere, *Plaut. emungere usit.*

* Mūnia, ōrum. n. pl. [ob adj. munis, e. plur. munia, sc. officia & obsequia lege debita, *Scal. à μὴνα pars*; ut quisque sui officii partes impleat: *hinc mēri, dein mēnia, post munia*] *Offices, charges, places of trust, or duties which any man in his place, especially in the public, ought to do.* Vegetus præscepta ad munia surgit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 81. Belli pacisque munia, *Liv.* 1, 42. § Regis munia, *Id. candidatorum, Cic. pro Mur.* 35. consulatūs, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 26, 6. ducis, *Id. Hist.* 1, 62, 3. urbis & militiæ, *Id. Ann.* 6, 8, 3. § Diligenter exsequi munia sua, *Col.* 11, 1.

Mūniceps, ipis. c. g. [qui capit munia] *One of a town whose inhabitants were free of the city of Rome, and had a right to the privileges and offices there.* Vidi ego fortissimum virum, municipem meum, *C. Marius, Cic. post red. ad Quir.* 8. sc. Arpinatem. ¶ Municipes siluros, *Juv.* 4, 33. dixit adj. q. d. the cryer's own countrymen. Hanc testam municipem misit casta Sibylla suam, i. e. made at Cumæ, *Mart.* 14, 114.

Mūnicipālis, e. adj. *Belonging to a town, or corporation; free of the city of Rome.* ¶ Utinam in summā repub. nobiscum versari, quā in municipali, maluisset, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 16. A materno genere municipalis, *Id. pro Sullā*, 8. ¶ Municipalis vita, *a private country life*, *Mart.* 4, 66, 1. Municipales homines, *the plain ignorant men of these country towns*, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 24. Municipalia prodigia, *villainous fellows coming from thence*, *Flor.* 3, 18. *interp. Bud.* ¶ Municipalia sacra, *were peculiar rites of worshipping their gods, after the manner of particular places*, *Fest.*

¶ Mūnicipāliter natus. *Born in a country town*, *Sidon.*

¶ Mūnicipārius, ii. m. *Belonging to the freedom of a borough*, *Dig.* † Municipalis.

Mūnicipātim, adv. *Town by town, in every borough.* § Municipatim dividere, *Suet. Caf.* 14.

¶ Mūnicipātus, ūs. m. *The freedom, or privilege, of a corporation; a burghership*, *Aug.* † Jus municipale.

Mūnicipium, ii. n. *Any city, or town, corporate; that had some, or all, the privileges and liberties of Rome; and yet had particular laws and customs of its own to be governed by.* Sui municipii primus, *Cic. pro Rosc.* 6. *Vid. Gell.* 16, 31.

¶ Mūnico, āre. act. ap. *Fest.* *Vid. Communico.*

Mūniendus, a, um. part. *To be strengthened, or secured.* Novarum necessitudinum fidelitate contra veterum perfidiam muniendus, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 14. *Vid. Munio.*

Mūniens, tis. part. *Fortifying, building, &c.* *Curt.* 4, 2, 13. *conf. Liv.* 21, 7.

Mūnifex, icis. c. g. [à munere faciendo, *Sosp.*] *He that is not exempted from his charge, but is in office.* ¶ Mūnifices milites, qui munia facere coguntur, *soldiers tied to duty*, *Veget.* 2, 7. ¶ Beneficarii milites, qui vacabant muneris beneficio: *mūnifices*, qui non vacabant, sed munus reip. faciebant, *Fest.* ¶ Mūnifex mamma, *performing its office, giving suck*, *Plin.* 11, 40.

Mūnificē. adv. *Bountyfully, freely, largely.* § = Mūnificē & largē dari, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 27. tueri, *Id. de Fin.* 5, 23. aliquem adjuvare, *Liv.* 22, 37.

Mūnificētia, æ. f. *Munificence, liberality.* Ad copiam rerum addidit munificentiam, *Liv.* 7, 16. Sine munificentia præterire, *Id.* 22, 61.

† Mūnificior, c. g. ōris. adj. [comp. à mūnificus] *More magnificent*, *Fest. ex Catone.* † Mūnificentior.

Mūnifico, āre. act. *To enrich.* † Mūnificat mortales salute, *Lucr.* 2, 625.

Mūnificus, a, um. adj. [à munera largē faciendo, *Sosp.*] ¶ entior, comp. entissimus, sup. (1) *Liberal, bountyfull, free of gifts.* (2) *Yielding great fruit and profit.* (3) *Bounteously bestowed.* (1) = Semper liberalissimus mūnificentissimisque fuit, *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 8. ¶ Ut munifica sim bonis, *ready and free to help them*, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 212. Mūnificus largi auri, *Claud.* 4. *Conf. Honor.* 499. (2) Mūnifica sylvarum genera, *Plin.* 3, 4. (3) † Mūnificæ opes, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 1, 24. Mūnificentior, *Fest.* ¶ Mūnificus munera largitur; *mūnifex munere fungitur, Charis.*

Mūnimen, inis. n. [à munio] (1) *A fortification, a rampart, any work in fortifying.* (2) *A shelter, defense, or covering.* (1) Fossas munimine cingo, *Ov. Met.* 13, 212. Munimen nullo quassabile ferro, *Luc.* 6, 22. (2) ¶ Effusos munimen ad imbres, *a defense against violent rains*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 352.

Mūnimentum, i. n. (1) *A fortification, or work; a rampart, military defenses.* (2) *Any thing that defendeth, or covereth.* (3) *A fence, or mound.* (1) Quæ munimenta inchoaverat, permuniit, *Liv.* 30, 16. (2) ¶ Munimento corporis sumpto, *having taken his armor*, *Curt.* 4, 13, 24. valido, *Id.* 8, 2, 20. Pingues laceræ, munimenta togæ, *a defense, or covering, for one's gown*, *Juv.* 9, 29. (3) Hortorum munimenta, *Pall. Febr. tit.* 24.

Mūnio, ire. act. [à mœnia, ut à pœna punio, ant. mœnio à mœne sing. unde pl. mœnia, ut sit propr. mœnia cingo] (1) *To fortify.* (2) *Met. To strengthen, arm, or secure.* (3) *To enclose with a fence, or mound.* (4) *To make good and strong; to repair, or pave, a highway, or passage.* (5) *To make, or prepare, a passage.* (1) Magna munis mœnia, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 73. § Castra munire, *Caf. B. G.* 2, 5. communem arcem, *Cic. pro Sullā*, 28. Multā vi muniit Albam, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 275. Munientibus coria velaque iussit obtendi, *Curt.* 4, 2, 13. (2) § Præfidiis, custodiis, vigiliisque munire coloniam, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 3. Frumentaria subsidia reipub. præfidiis classibusque munire, *Id. pro Leg. Manil.* 12. se firmissimis opibus contra scelus inimicorum, *Id.* Munio me ad hæc tempora, *Id. Fam.* 9, 18. A frigore & tempestatibus munire, *Col.* (3) Hortum ab incurfu hominum pecudumque munire, *Id.* (4) Per montes præmissis qui munirent viam, *Liv.* (5) Appius cæcus viam munivit, *Id.* 9, 29.

Mūnior, iri. pass. *To be fortified, defended, &c.* Munitur nobis ad retinendas opes nostras tuta via, *Cic. Att.* 1, 17. *Vid. Munio.*

* † Mūnis, is. c. g. qui munus, i. e. officium, facit. Munem significare certum est officium, unde è contrario immunis dicitur, qui nullo fungitur officio, *Fest.* Munes ap. vett. dict. non à largitione, quæ ignota erat, sed consentientes ad ea, quæ amici velint, *Non.* scil. à munus quatenus officium sign. non donum. (1) ¶ Bearing office, or tied to duty; *actually in service.* (2) *Respectfull, kind, ready to do good offices, or turns.* (1) *Fest.* hinc & immunis. (2) = Mūnifici munesque viri, *Lucil.* Dico ejus pro meritis, gratum me & munem fore, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 101.

Mūnitio, ōnis. f. verb. [à munio] (1) *The action of fortifying.* (2) *Ammunition, fortification, or works.* (3) *A repairing, or raising, of highways.* (1) Munitio Theſſaloniæ, *Cic. in Pison.* 17. (2) = Mutinam operibus munitionibusque sepſit, *Id. Philipp.* 13, 9. Operis munitione & telis repulſi, *Caf. B. G.* 1. (3) Ex viarum munitione quæſtum facere, *Cic. pro Font.* 4.

Mūnitior, ōris. c. 3. comp. *Better fortified.* Cujus loci ea conditio est, ut neque mu-

nitus quicquam esse, neque amœnius possit, *Juſt.* 41, 5. *Vid. Munitus.*

Mūnico, āre. freq. [à munio] ¶ Viam munitare, *to prepare and secure a passage with great pains and endeavours.* *Met.* Quæ diminatio quam viam munitet, quod iter afflaret, videtis, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 48.

Mūnitor, ōris. m. verb. [à munio] *A fortifier, a pioneer that worketh in fortifying, or mining.* Hastati pro munitioribus armati steterunt, *Liv.* 7, 23.

Mūniturus, a, um. part. *About to fortify.* Videret eas valles, quibus regi castra munirentur, eodem intervallo sua castra munituras, *Hist. B. Al.* 73.

Mūnitus, a, um. part. & adj. ex part. (1) *Fortified, fenced.* (2) *Made strong and serviceable; repaired, de viâ.* (3) *Harnessed, armed.* (4) *Defended, strengthened, armed, secured.* (1) Castella munita, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 10. Arx munitissima, *Liv.* 26, 48. (2) Id quod munitum esset, ne improbareret, *Cic.* ¶ Munita via, *Lucr.* 3, 103. *a secure, or common, way.* *Met.* Ad omnium familiaritates munitæ, *Cic.* (3) Munita ad consulatum via, *Id. pro Mur.* 23. ¶ Munitus equus, *an armed horse*, *Prop.* 4, 3, 8. (4) Palpebræ tanquam vallo pilorum munitæ sunt, *Id. N. D.* 2, 57. = Domus tot senatusconsultis munitæ atque septa, *Id. de Har. Resp.* 7. Effectum ut esset vita munitior, *Id. Offic.* 2, 4.

Mūnus, ōris. n. [cujus etym. incert. nisi fortè à מנחם munus, oblatio, *Beem.* quicquid offertur, sc. sive officium, sive donum] (1) *A gift, or present.* (2) *A gift, or blessing, of the gods, or nature.* (3) *A gift, or sacrifice.* (4) *A gift, a reward, a retribution, a punishment.* (5) *A bribe.* (6) *A benefit, a favour.* (7) *A part, duty, or office.* (8) *An employment, or business; publick, or private.* (9) *An imposition, duty, or tax.* (10) *A show, or publick sight, set forth by the magistrate for the entertainment of the people; such as games, sports, swordplaying, the fighting with beasts, and the like.* (11) *Meton. The gladiators themselves.* (12) *Also the place, or theatre, where the shows were made.* (1) Acceptissima munera sunt, auctor quæ pretiosa facit, *Ov. Epist.* 17, 72. ¶ Muneris esse alicujus, *to owe his all to any one*, *Hor.* (2) Deorum munera, *Cic.* Ad publica munera veni, quæ tamen ut detis supplex peto, *Ov. Met.* 6, 351. Quicunque terræ munere vescimur, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 10. (3) Date munera templis, *Ov. Met.* 9, 790. (4) Promissa munera, dictos poscit eques, *Id. Met.* 11, 213. Quoniam parvi tibi gratia nostra est, Accipe munus, *Id.* 4, 655. (5) Odi dolosa munera, & malas artes, *Mart.* 5, 18, 6. (6) Munus supremum Hoc petit à superis, ut tempore luceat omni, *Ov. Met.* 10, 135. (7) Animus munus est ratione uti, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 7. (8) § Reipub. munus explere, *Id. de Prov. Cons.* 14. Grande munus Cecropio repetes cothurno, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 12. (9) = Si hoc munus & vestigal aratio tolerare potest, *Cic.* (10) ¶ Pompeii munera, *set forth by him*, *Id.* Munera nunc edunt populariter, *Juv.* 3, 37. Bestiæ ad munus populi comparatæ, *Suet. J. Caf.* 75. (11) Gladiatorium munus, quod novissime pugnavit, *Plin.* (12) Pompeii munera absumpta igni restituit, *Vell.* 2, 130. *vid. & Ov. de A. Am.* 1, 69.

Mūnuscūlum, i. n. dim. [à munus] *A little gift, or present.* Non ingrata munuscula, *Ca-tull.* 62, 103. *conf. Cic. Att.* 1, 8.

* ¶ Mūnychion, ōnis. m. [à Munychis Athenarum portu, vel à Munychio rege quodam ejus auctore] vocab. variè lectum & intellect. *A kind of song, or hymn; probably to Diana, who is called Munychia, if this be the right reading.*

* Mūræna, æ. f. [à μύρω, fluo, quod in summā aquā fluitet] (1) *A lamprey.* (2) ¶ A chain for the neck. (1) *Plin.* 9, 23. (2) *Id.*

* ¶ Mūrænūla, æ. f. dim. *A small collar,*

or fine chain, of beaten gold, which women used to wear about their necks, Hier.

* Mūrālis, e. adj. Pertaining to a wall. ¶ Tormentum murale, a battering ram, Virg. *Æn.* 12, 921. ¶ Muralis ictus, a blow from an engine upon a wall, Sil. 6, 269. ¶ Falx muralis, a long beam with a hook at the end, to pull stones out of a wall, Veg. Pila muralia, javelins to defend a wall with, Cæs. Corona muralis, the crown worn by Cybele, representing the battlements of walls, Lucr. 2, 606. Corona muralis, a crown given to him who first scaled the wall, and entered the town, Liv. 23, 18. ¶ Muralis honos, the honour of such a crown, Claud. Laus Seren. 182.

* † Mūrātus, a, um. adj. Walled, Vet. interpr.

* Murcia Dea [ab adj. murus] quæ prius Myrtea, Plin. 15, 29. sc. Venus Verticordia. A name of Venus the goddess of chastity, Scal.

* Murcidus, a, um. adj. Murcidum, ignavum, stultum, Fest. sc. à marcus & murcus fit marceo & murceo; hinc murcidus & murcidus; unde & Murcix focordix dea, Scal. A slothful, stultful, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 12.

¶ Murciolum, i. n. The seed of the mastich tree, Lex. ex Col.

* † Murcus, i. m. [à μαλκός, mollis, ignavus fit μαλκός, *Æol.* μυλκός] A sluggard, a coward, a dastardly fellow, one who, to excuse himself from being a soldier, cut off his thumbs, Amm. Marc. † Murcidus, ignavus.

* Mūrēx, īcis. m. [à mure, quem acumine refert, quā de causā & aliis musculus dict. M.] (1) A shellfish of the liquor whereof a purple colour is made; the burret. (2) The shell of that fish, wherein the unguents were put. (3) The purple colour itself. (4) A garment, or robe, of purple. (5) A trumpet made of the shells of this fish. (6) Also a sharp rock, or the very point and edge of a rock. (7) Murices, um. Caltraps, like the rotwheels of spurs, cast in the way to keep off the enemies horse. (1) Vid. descript. ap. Plin. 9, 36. Idonea est conchyliis, muricibus & ostreis limosa regio, Col. 8, 16. (2) Mart. (3) Tyrio ardebat murice lœna, Virg. *Æn.* 4, 262. etiam in plur. Muricibus Tyriis iteratæ vellera lænæ, Hor. *Epod.* 12, 21. (4) Humeros innato murice testum Cæuizum Tritona vocat, Ov. *Met.* 1, 332. (5) Immanes intorto murice phocas Contrahit, Val. *Flacc.* 3, 727. (6) Acuto in murice remi Obnixi crepère, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 205. interpr. Perot. *vid.* & Sil. 17, 281. (7) Murices ferrei in terram defixi, Curt. 4, 13, 36.

† Murgināri, tardare, Perot. vel à murcus, vel fortè infert. r, pro muginari, Col. 8, 18. & Plin. 9, 20.

¶ Murgīso, ōnis. m. An idle, or slothful fellow; a shifter, or crafty companion, Fest.

* Mūrīa, æ. f. [à mari, dict. Scal. pot. à μύρω, fluo, propterea quod ex thynno pisce fluit] (1) A kind of sauce, or pickle, made of the tunny. (2) Brine, salt water. (3) ¶ Mūrīa dura, very strong pickle, or brine, made of water and salt, so strong that no more salt will melt in it. (1) Vid. Mart. 13, 103. (2) Interit magnitudine maris stilla muræ, Cic. de *Fin.* 3, 14. vid. & Col. 12, 25. (3) Col. 12, 4.

* † Mūrīāticus, a, um. adj. Powdered, lying long in brine, or pickle. Muriatica salsamenta, Plaut. *Pœn.* 1, 2, 32.

* Mūrīātus, a, um. adj. ex part. Soufed, pickled. Muriatos lacertos, M. ex Mart. *Leg. rest.* rutatos.

* Mūrīcātum. adv. Wreathed at the top like the fish murex. Vertice muricatum intorto, Plin. 9, 33.

* Mūrīcātus, a, um. part. Full of sharp points, or prickles. Carduis folia muricatis cacuminibus, Plin. 20, 23. ¶ Met. Muricatus, qu. per murices ferreos, timorous, or fearful steps, Fulg.

* † Mūrīcidus, a, um. adj. A mouse killer. Væ tibi, muricide homo, Plaut. *Epid.* 3, 1, 12. ubi tamen Mæurs. libentiùs leg. muricide.

* Mūrīes, ei. f. Brine, salt liquor, the same with muria dura, Cato, 8, 8.

* † Mūrīlēgulus, i. m. [ex muræ, & λέγω colligo] A gatherer of purple fishes, a fisher for purple. † Qui legit murces.

* Mūrīna, æ. f. portionis genus, quod Græci νέκταρ voc. ab uvæ murrinæ nomine, Fest. al. scrib. myrina, ut sit v. num. unguentarium, al. myrrhina five murrhina, Non. ex Plaut. & Varr. ut sit vinum myrrhæ odore conditum. A noble delicious sort of wine, sweet but not strong, hippocras, faith Col. rather like Verdea, Monte fiasco, or Trentiniac, tempered with myrrh, or other precious odours, Plin. 14, 23. of which the Roman ladies used to drink, Gell. 10, 23.

* Mūrīnus, a, um. adj. (1) [à mur, muris] Of, or belonging to, a mouse. ¶ Color murinus, Col. 6, 37. ¶ Pelles murinæ, martin skins, or the skins of other small furred beasts, Justin. 2, 2. (2) It. [à μύρον, unguentum] Arabicus murinusque odor, Plaut. (3) It. [à muro] Murinum hordeum, a weed like barley, growing common on walls, Plin. 22, 25.

* † Mūrīstrēcūla, æ. f. A mousetrap, Cato. † Muscipula.

* MURMUR, is. n. († m. Non.) [à μωμύζω five μωμύζω, murmuro, quæ tamen est vox ficta à sono] (1) The noise of water running, the purling of a brook. (2) A humming, or buzzing, noise. (3) Met. A whisper. (4) The whispering, or rustling, of trees shaken by the wind. (5) An approbation of applause. (6) A muttering. (7) Any terrible noise, as the roaring of the sea, of a lion, a tiger, or other beast; the noise of thunder, earthquakes, or the winds. (8) The sound of a trumpet, &c. (9) A muttering, or grumbling. (1) Murmure labens Rivus, Ov. *Rem. Am.* 177. (2) Murmure apum cæca intus saxa sonant, Virg. *Æn.* 12, 591. (4) = Haud facile est murmurque humilisque susurros Tollere de templis, & aperto vivere voto, Pers. 2, 6. (4) Ventosi ceciderunt murmuris auræ, Virg. *Ecl.* 9, 58. Murmur nemorum increbrescit, Id. *Geor.* 1, 359. (5) Vulgi secutum ultima murmur erat, Ov. Dares magno virum se murmure tollit, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 369. (6) Secreta murmura vulgi, Juven. 10, 89. (7) Intremere omnem Murmure Trinacriam, Virg. *Æn.* 3, 581. (8) Minax murmur cornuum, Hor. *Od.* 2, 1, 17. Tubicen fera murmure conde, Prop. 4, 4, 61. (9) Quanto porrexit murmur panem Vix fractum, Juven. 5, 67.

* † Murmurābundus, a, um. adj. Murmuring, muttering, or grumbling, Apul. *Met.* 2, p. 54.

* Murmurans, tis. part. (1) Muttering. (2) Roaring as the sea. (3) Crackling as fire doth. (1) Murmurans servus, Plaut. (2) Fremitus murmurantis maris, Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 40. (3) Murmurans ignis, Plin. 18, 35.

* Murmuratio, ōnis. f. verb. A murmuring, or low sound. Melænaetos sola sine clangore, sine murmuratione, Plin. 10, 3, conf. Sen. *Ep.* 107.

* † Murmurātor, ōris. m. A murmurer, mutterer, or grumbler, Aug.

* † Murmurillo, āre. aēt. To mutter, or speak softly, to one's self. Quid murmurillas tecum? Plaut. *Rud.* 5, 3, 61.

* Murmurillum, i. n. dim. [à murmur] A little noise, or whispering. Nolo murmurillum, Plaut. *Rud.* 5, 3, 48. sed mel. libb. murmur ullum.

* Murmūro, āre. neut. [à murmur] (1) To yield a low and hollow sound. (2) To murmur, repine, or grumble. (3) To roar like the sea. (1) ¶ Flebile lingua Murmurat exanimis, Ov. *Met.* 11, 52. ¶ Mihi inanitate intestina murmurant, my belly crieth cupboard, Plaut. *Caf.* 4, 3, 6. (2) Ut icelesta sola secum murmurat? Id. *Aul.* 1, 1, 13. (3) Spumea sub pectore murmurat unda, Virg. *Æn.* 10, 212.

* † Murmūror, āri. dep. Varr. ap. Non. pro murmuro.

Murra, æ. f. al. murrha scrib. unde murrhina vasa. A stone of divers colours clear as crystal, of which they made cups to drink in, or as

some, porcelain dishes. Ardentī murra Falerni Conventit, Mart. 14, 113.

* † Murrātus, a, um. adj. Mingled with myrrh, or sweet ointment. § Murrata potio, ap. ant. Fest. † Murrinus.

Murreus, a, um. adj. Made of the stone murrha, and sent out of Parthia; porcelain. Murrea in Parthis pocula cocta focus, Prop. 4, 5, 26. † Murreus.

* † Murrha, vett. pro myrrha.

* Murrhina, æ. f. A kind of sweet aromatick wine, Plaut. *Vid.* Murrina.

* † Murrhinus, a, um. adj. Made of murrha. § Ex myrrhā conditus, Plin.

* † Murrhobathrarii, ōrum. m. p^l. al. myrobrecharii. Perfumers of womens shoes, Plaut. *Aul.* 3, 5, 37. interpr. Turneb.

† Muricidum, i. n. *Vid.* Muricidus & murcidus.

Murrinus, a, um. adj. [à murra, hinc murrina, sc. pocula, Mart. à murrā, fossili materiā, unde fiunt] At quæ, à myrrhā aromatis genere, myrrhina. Cups made of a sort of fossil matter, like China ware, or porcelain dishes. Murrina & crystallina pocula ex eadem terrā effodimus, quibus pretium facit ipsa fragilitas, Plin. 33. præm. ubi vid. Harduin. Perperam al. qui cum onychinis confundunt, vid. & Plin. 37, 2.

* † Murta, æ. f. id. quæd myrtus, Cato. *Vid.* Myrta, unde.

* † Murtatūm, i. n. A kind of pudding made of a thick gut, with myrtle berries in it instead of pepper, Plin. 15, 29. leg. & myrtatum.

* Mūrus, i. m. ant. mærus, Virg. unde & pomærium mansit. [à μύρα, pars; quod quicque pro parte suā eos extruxerit, reficeret, servare, Scal.] (1) A wall of a city, or any other place, for its defense. (2) A bank raised against the water. (3) A protection, or security. (1) Percussit murum aries, Cic. *Offic.* 1, 11. Minæ murorum Irgentes, Virg. *Æn.* 4, 89. (2) Ne flumen agris noceat, aggeres faciunt sine fossā: eos quidam vocant muros, Varr. (3) = Propugnacula, murique tranquillitatis, atque otii, Cic. in *Pison.* 4. ¶ Crasum murus A-hilles, Ov. *Met.* 12, 281. ¶ Crinalis murus, Cybele's crown made in the form of battlements, or towers, Claud. in *Eutrop.* 2, 284.

* Mus, mūs. m. [à μῦς] A mouse. Cogitatus pusillus quā sit sapiens bestia, Plaut. *Truc.* 4, 4, 15. Mures marini, Plin. 9, 19. ¶ Sagittis tanquam mus in matellā, as busy as a bee. ¶ Mus araneus, Col. dict. quod aranei modo tenuissimum filum & gladii aciem conscendit; Gr. μυγάλη dict. à μῦς & γαλή, quod sit muris magnitudine, & ex mure & mustellā gignitur. The shrew mouse, Col. 6, 17.

* Mūsa, æ. f. [μῦσα, Gr.] (1) A muse. (2) A song, or poem. (5) Study, good letters, learning. (1) Musis amicus, Hor. *Od.* 1, 26, 1. Aversus à musis, Cic. pro *Arch.* 9. Musarum & Apollinis æde relictā, Juven. 7, 37. Imbellis lyrae musa potens, Hor. *Od.* 1, 6, 10. (2) Agrestem tenui meditabor arundine musam, Virg. *Ecl.* 6, 8. (3) Qui cum musis, id est, cum humanitate & doctrinā, habet aliquod commercium, Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 13. ¶ Carmina scribere Musis & Apolline nullo, without the assistance of any muse, Mart. 2, 39. *vid.* Prop. Musarum volucres, bees, Varr. *R.* 3, 16. De *Musis* vid. Cic. de *Nat. Deor.* 3.

* Mūsæum, i. n. rect. musæum, quæd vide.

* Musæus, a, um. adj. *Vid.* Musæus.

* Musca, æ. f. [à μῦς per dimin. μύσκον, musca] (1) A fly. (2) Meton. A curious inquisitive man. (3) An impudent person, parasite. (1) Liguriunt muscæ, Varr. (2) Musca est meus pater, nihil potest clam illum haberi, Plaut. *Merc.* 2, 3, 26. (3) Puer, abige muscæ, Cic. de *Orat.* 2, 60. per jocum scilicet, *vid.* Plaut. *Pœn.* 3, 5, 76. Particula diminuendi, musca nulla scæmina est in ædibus, i. e. prorsus. Ne musca quidem, jocus *Vibii Crispi* in *Domitianum*.

* Muscārium, ii. n. & Muscāria, æ. f. (1) A flap to drive away, or kill, flies. (2) The top, or round tuft, of any herb, wherein the seed lieth. (1) Muscaria

(1) Muscaria pavonina, *Mart.* 14, 67. in lemmate. (2) Semine muscarii dependente, *Plin.* 12, 26.

* Muscarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to flies.* ¶ Araneus muscarius, a spider that catcheth flies, *Plin.* 29, 6. Muscarius clavus, a beset nail, *Vitruv.* 7, 3.

* Muscerda, æ. f. [à mus, & cerno, i. e. excerno] *Rect. ad analogiam scrib. mucerda, ut succerda, bucerda. Mouse dung. = Præterea, ut Varro noster tradit, murinum finum, quod item muscerdas appellat, Plin.* 29, 6.

Muscipula, æ. f. [à mus, & capio] *A mousetrap, Varr. R. R.* 1, 1.

* Muscosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Mossy, or full of moss. Muscosi fontes, Virg. Ecl.* 7, 45. Muscosum solum, *Prop.* 3, 2, 26. Apodyterio nihil muscosius, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1, 2.

* || Muscula, æ. f. *A little fly, August.*

* Musculosus, a, um. adj. *Brawny, full of muscles and sinews. Cor naturæ musculolum, Cels.* 4, 1, peclus, *Id.* 6, 37. conf. *Col.* 8, 2, 10.

* Musculus, i. m. dim. [à mus] (1) *A little mouse. (2) A steeplefish called a musle. (3) A fish that guideth the whale. (4) A muscle in the body. (5) An engine of war, under which men safely approach to the walls of a town, to fill the ditches. (1) Ruin's imminentibus, muscoli præmigrant, Plin.* 8, 28. (2) *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 1, 9. (3) *Plin.* 9, 62. (4) *Cicatrix in dextro musculo, Plaut. Amph.* 4, 4, 60. Musculorum tri, *Col.* 6, 20, 2. (5) *Musculi formam vid. ap. Cæsarem, B. C.* 2, & *Veget.* 4, 16.

* Muscus, i. m. [à μύσχος, Gr. quod & vitulum & tenellum arboris ramum sign. fit prop. arborum lanugo, muscus] (1) *Moss growing upon trees, walls, rocks by the seaside, and brins of rivers, &c. (2) || Musk which cometh from an impositum, or the sweat of an Indian beast. (1) Musco circumdat amara Corticis, Virg. Ecl.* 6, 62. Saxæ circumlita musco, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 10, 7. Virentia stagna musco, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 18. (2) *Hieron.*

* Musæum, i. n. [μυσεῖον, Gr.] (1) *A study, or library. (2) A place for the resort of learned men. (1) Varr.* (2) *Confluit amnis ad summum flumen, ubi est musæum, Varr. R. R.* 3, 5. *vid. & Suet. Claud.* 42. & *ibid.* interpretes.

¶ Mus a mele, *Lucr.* 2, 212. Musæo lepore cuncta contingens, *Id.* 1, 933.

* Musæus, a, um. adj. *ad musam pertinens. Proceeding from the muses, poetical, sweet, pleasant.*

* Mūsica, æ. f. sc. ars, ap. antiq. humaniores literas sign. ap. post. modulationem numerorum, *Bud. The art of musick. & Tractare musicam, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 33. Musicam Amphion invenit, *Plin.* 7, 57. ¶ *Antiquorum troporum musicorum cum scilicet musica nostri temporis collationem vid. ap. Vitr.* 5, 4. p. 85. *edit. à J. de Laët.* 1649.

* Mūsica, òrum. n. pl. *The study, or science, of musick. In musicis numeri, & voces, & modi, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 42.

* Mūsice, es. f. *Musick. Scimus musicen nostris moribus abesse à principis personâ, Nep. Epam.* 1.

* Mūsicè, adv. *Pleasantly, or merrily. Musicè herclè, agitis ætatem, Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 99.

* Mūsicus, a, um. adj. (1) *Poetical, or pertaining to poetry. (2) Musical, belonging to musick. (3) Addicted to musick. (1) Studium musicum, Ter. Heaut. prol. 23. ¶ Artem tractare musicam, to write plays, Id. Phorm. prol. 18. (2) Musicæ arti amicis delphinus, Plin.* 9, 8. Aut musicis notis cantica excipiat, *Quint.* 1, 12. (3) Non tam concinnus helluo, nec tam musicus, *Cic. in Pison.* 10.

* Mūsicus, i. m. *A musician. In Græciâ musicî floruerunt, Cic. Tusc.* 1, 12. *Conf. Offic.* 1, 146.

* † Mūsmon, ònis. m. qui & Mūsmon. μυσμόνας vocat Strabo. *A mungrel creature engendered of a ram and a she-goat; a kind of ass, mule, or horse. Equum musimonem, Lucil.* Equum

aut musimonem aut arietem, *Cato. Vid. Musmon.*

|| Musivarius, i. m. *An artist that maketh Mosaiick work, Cod. & Firm.*

|| Musivum, i. n. opus. *Mosaiick work in the roof of buildings, Spart. Lat. Opus tessellarium.*

* Musmon, ònis. m. *A kind of rams in Spain and Corsica, which bore goats hair instead of wool. Genus musimonum carprino villo, quàm pecoris velleri, propius, quos & umbros vocat, Plin.* 8, 49. ¶ *Extenditur & ad asinos, mulos, equos. Vid. Musimon.*

Mussans, tis. part. *Muttering, not speaking out, not acting openly for fear. Mussantes inter se, Liv.* 7, 25. Cum mussantes medicos vidissem, *Plin. Epist.* 7, 1, 5.

Musitandus, a, um. part. *To be winked, or connived, at; to be put up quietly. Musitanda est injuria, Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 53.

Musitans, tis. part. *Whispering, muttering, grumbling. Clam musitantes, Liv.* 1, 50.

|| Musitator, òris. m. *A mutterer, B. bl.* † Mussans.

Musito, are. freq. [à muss] (1) *To speak low, or mutter to one's self. (2) To be silent for fear. (1) Non à me scibas esse pistinum in mundo tibi, cum ea musitabas? Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 8. (2) *Herclè quicquid est, musitabo potius, quàm inteream malè, Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 40.

Musio, are. act. [à mutio, ut à quatuor quasso, V. vel à μύζω, quod à μύ Varr.] (1) *To make a low buzzing noise, as bees do at night. (2) To mutter, or grumble; to keep to himself, not to speak openly, to doubt. (3) To be silent for fear, interest, &c. (1) Mussant oras & limina circum, Virg. Geor.* 4, 183. (2) Cum ceteri per metum, aut ambitionem, mussarent, *Liv.* Mussat rex ipse Latinus Quos generos vocat, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 657. (3) Mussabat tacito medicina timore, *Lucr.* 6, 1177. Mussanda est injuria adolescentium, ut aliqui leg. Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 53. ¶ Mussare hominum est occultè & depressâ voce loquentium, quod celatum ve'nt: marmurare autem majoris soni est, proximi ad tumultum, Non.

Mussor, ari. pass. *Not to be spoken out freely; to be concealed, or kept in. = Neque occultum haberi, neque per metum mussari, Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 12.

Muslæcea, æ. f. [quod mustaceis subjiciatur] *A sort of laurel, with a very great, flaging, and whitish leaf, Plin.* 15, 30.

Muslæcum, ei. n. *A kind of cake used at weddings, a bridecake. See how it is made in Cato, R. R.* 121. ¶ *Laureolam in mustaceo querere, to seek for glory in pittyfull performances, Cic. Att.* 5, 20.

Muslæceus, ei. m. *Idem. Cato ubi supra.*

* Muslarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to must, or new wine. ¶ Urcei mustarii, to put new wine in, Cato R. R.* 11.

* Mustela, æ. f. scrib. & mustella. [simpl. à mus, ut tela sit vocis productio] (1) *A weasel. (2) A greedy fish, a sea lamprey, an eelpout, Jun.* (1) *Plin.* 9, 17. (2) ¶ *Sed diversum ab utroque docet Ausonii descriptio, in Mosellâ, quam si libet, lege. Vid. Col.* 8, ult. *Plin.* 9, 17.

* Mustelinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or like, a weasel. ¶ Mustelinus color, atawny, or yellowish, colour, Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 22. u'riculus, *Plin.* 30, 14.

* Musteus, a, um. adj. *pro quo ap. vett. mustus. (1) Sweet as must, or new wine. (2) Fresh, new, late made. (3) Met. A book lately made, newly come forth, or set out. (1) Mala mustela, Varr. R. R.* 1, 59. & *Col.* 5, 10. Dicta mustela inquit Plin. à celeritate mitescendi. Mustela pyra, *Cato.* (2) ¶ *Succinum musteum, newly dropt from the tree, Plin.* Cæsus musteus, green, or soft, cheese, *Id.* 2, 4. Piper musteum, green pepper, *Id.* 12, 7. Mellis musteus fructus, honey that hath not purified itself by working. (3) *Musteus liber, Plin. Epist.* 8, 21, 6.

* † Musticula, æ. f. [à mus, & trica, ubi mus intricatur, M.] (1) *A mousetrap. (2) A shoemaker's last. (1) Gloss. Isid.* (2) *Musticu-*

lam in dentes indam tibi, *Afran. cit. & interp. Feslo. Leg. & musticola.*

|| Mustulentus, a, um. adj. *Smelling strong. Mustulentus æstus naves attingit, Plaut. Cist.* 4, 2, 90. *Sed in MSS. ista verba non comparent, quæ tamen à Nonio citantur, Apul. tamen Mustulentus Autumnus, Met.* 1, p. 40.

* Mustum, i. n. sc. vinum. [à seq. mustus]

* † Mustus, a, um. adj. [à μύσχος, tener] Vinum mustum, *Cato, i. e. novum. & Mustum aut magnæ vetustatis valentissimum, Cels.* 2, 18. Mustum non solum vinum, verum novellum quicquid est, rect. Non. hinc † *Virgo musta, Nev. & agna musta, Cato ap. Prisc.*

|| Mut facere non audent, *Apul. ap. Charis. id. quod Mu.*

Mutabilis, e. adj. (1) *Mutable, that may be changed. (2) That is easily, or often, changed; inconstant, variable, unsteady, wavering. (3) Various, differing. (4) Act. Changing. (1) = Sed flexi poterit, mens est mutabilis illi, Tib.* 3, 4, 63. (2) = *Varium & mutabile semper Fœmina, Virg. Aen.* 4, 569. (3) *Vultu mutabilis, Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 189. (4) ¶ *Varius labor mutabilis ævi, Virg. Aen.* 11, 425.

Mutabilitas, atis. f. *Mutability, changeableness, wavering, inconstancy. Mutabilitate partum, Lucr.* 2, 931. = *Inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis, Cic. Tusc.* 4, 35.

† Mutabiliter, adv. *Mutably, ficklely, unsteadily, changeably, Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 546.

Mutandus, a, um. part. *To be changed, or varied. Mutandus locus, Hist. ap. Cæs. B. G.* 8, 44. Mutanda dies, *Or.* ¶ *Lactens porcus ære mutandus, to be sold, Col.* 7, 9.

Mutans, tis. part. (1) *Changing. (2) Altered, changed. (1) Mutantes sedem, Plin.* 2, 37. (2) *Diu mutantibus verbis repugnandum; sed abolita atque abrogata retinere insolentia est, Quint. Instit.* 1, 10. Diuturnitate in superbiam mutans, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 29. *Quod etiam in verbo sit. Vid. Muto.*

† Mutâllis pro mutaveris, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 49.

Mutâre, ònis. f. verb. *A changing, altering, or shifting. = Motibus & mutationibus suisiciens omnia & agitans natura, Cic. N. D.* 3, 11. *Morum institutorumque mutatio, Id. Offic.* 1, 33. *Magna mutatio loci, non ingenii, Id. pro Quint.* 3. § *Rerum mutationes, Sall. B. J.* 3. ¶ *Mutatio vestis, a going into mourning, Cic. castrorum, a decamping, Cæs. B. C.* 2, 31. officiorum, *mutual intercourse, Cic. Offic.* 1, 22.

Mutâtor, òris. m. *He who changeth. § Mercis mutator Eor, Lucr.* 8, 554. equorum, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 161.

|| Mutâtorius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to change, changeable. Mutatorie vestes, mutatoria vestimenta, Bibl. & || Absol. Mutatoria, Hist. change of raiment.*

|| Mutâtrix, icis. f. *She that changeth, Fragm. Poët.*

Mutâtrix, a, um. part. *That will change. Semel insertas non mutaturus habenas, Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 27. *conf. Theb.* 6, 544.

Mutâtus, a, um. part. (1) *Altered, changed, turned, transformed. (2) Transplanted. (3) Changed for the worse, harsh, sour. (4) Words used metonymically. (1) Mutato ordine, Lucr.* 1, 687. Mutatis inter se elementis, *Id.* 1, 912. Mutatis ad celeritatem jumentis, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 11. ¶ *Mutato consilio, altering his mind, taking other measures, Id. M. Rufus Calidii sententiam, paucis seicè mutatis verbis, sequebatur, varying only in a few words, Cæs. B. C.* 1. (2) *Virg. Geor.* 2, 50. (3) *Ac nisi mutatum parcat decundere vinum, Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 58. (4) *Mutata verba ea dico, in quibus pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliud, quod idem significet, sumptum ex re aliquâ consequenti, Cic. cat. vid. in Muto. ¶ Mutato fydere, at a different season, Virg. Geor.* 1, 73. *Faciem mutatus & ora, Id. Aen.* 1, 662.

† Mutesco, ere. incept. [qu. à mutco] *To be, or wax, dumb, Mart. Cap.* † Obmuteo.

* Mūticus, a, um. adj. [à muticus] *Spica musica*

tica dict. quæ non habet aristas; ex enim quæ cornua sunt spicarum. *An ear of corn without a beard*, Varr. R. R. 1, 48.

* Mutilans, tis part. *Maiming, lipping*. Mutilantes verba dentes, *Plin. H. 7, 16*.

* Mutilatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A maiming*. Levis mutilatio, *Celf. 7, 9*.

* || Mutilator, ōris, m. verb. *He that mangleth, or maimeth*, *Lexicogr. ex Celf.*

* Mutilatus, a, um, part. (1) *Maimed, mangled, or cut off*. (2) *Met. Broken*. (3) *Diminished*. (1) Naso auribique mutilatis, *Liv. 29, 9*. Altero dente mutilato, *Plin. 8, 5*. Salire solet mutilatæ cauda colubræ, *Ov. Met. 6, 559*. (2) Mutilati rami, *Id. in Nuce, 37*. (3) Mutilatus exercitus, *Cic. Philipp. 3, 12*.

* Mutilo, ære, aët. *To maim, or mangle*. = Spoiles, mutiles, laceres, quenquam nacta sis, *Ter. Hecyr. 1, 1, 8*.

* Mutilor, ari, aëtus, pass. *To be maimed*. Majore membrorum parte mutilari, *Curt. 5, 5, 14*.

* Mutilus, a, um, adj. [*à Gr. μῦλος, i. e. ἀκέρως, cornibus destitutus*] (1) *Having his horns broken off*. (2) *Also wanting horns*. (3) *Met. Broken*. (1) O tua cornu Nî foret exsecto frons, inquit, quid faceres? cùm Sic mutilus minutaris? *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 60*. (2) || Mutilos oportebit esse gregum maritos, non cornutos, *Col. 7, 6*. (3) Mutila quædam & hiantia loqui, *Cic. Or. 9*. || = Animus aurium nuncio mutua sentit quædam, & quasi decurtata, *the broken and as it were crompt periods*, *Ibid. 53*. Navis mutila, *Liv. 33, 24*.

* Mutilus, i, m. concha muri similis, *al. scrib. mytilus, quod vid.* *A kind of shellfish like a mussel, or muscle*. *Quomodo mys, mutilus, & myseus differunt*, *vid. Plin. 32, 11*.

† Mutinum, vel Mœtinum, i, n. *Lucil. Vid. Mutunum*.

|| Mutinus, qui mutunus, *id. qui Priapus, Fest. à mutone, sc.*

Mutio, vel Muttio, ire, iui, aët. [*à mutus, Becm. qu. obmutesco, al. scrib. muttio, à mutum quod γῆ, muttire γῆζων, Gloss. vett. vel à μῦ, quod canum est, Varr.*] (1) *To speak softly as with an imperfect voice, to mutter*. (2) *To creak*. (1) Nihil jam mutire audeo, *Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 25*. Muttire unum verbum audes? *Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 11*. muttivero, *Id. Mil. 2, 6, 83*. (2) Num mutit cardo? *Id. Curc. 1, 1, 94*.

Mutitans, tis part. *Muttering*, *Plaut. Merc. prol. 52*.

† Mutitio, ōnis, f. *A muttering, or grumb'ing*. Quid tibi hanc curatio est rem, aut mutitio? *Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 21*.

|| Mutito, al. mutuito, ære, as, aët. *To feast one another by turns*, *Gell. 2, 24*.

Mutitus, a, um, part. ex eadem synt. quæ maturato, senatusconsulto, &c. || Neque opus est adeo mutito, nor indeed is there any occasion that the least word should be made of it, *Ter. Hecyr. sc. ult. 20*.

Muto, ære, aët. freq. [*à moveo, qu. moto, ab Hebr. מוט mutae, Canin.*] (1) *To change, by taking, or giving one thing for another. to exchange*. (2) *To change, in trading; to barter, to traffick*. (3) *To take successively, to shift*. (4) *To change, or alter*. (5) *Abol. To be exchanged, or altered*. (6) *To change by doing of a thing*. (7) *To rescind, disallow, not to hold ratified, to violate*. (8) *To cause one to alter his mind*. (9) *To turn, or transform*. (10) *To remove from one place to another*. (11) *To pass by, or to cressi*. (1) || Mutare corpus, locum, speciem, gestum, tempora, vitam priorem, *Lucr.* Mutat cœnacula, lectos, balnea, tonfores, *Hor. lares & urbem, Id. se mutare habitu, to change one's attire, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 64*. || Mutibus mutare tristitia, *Id. Cd. 1, 6, 26*. bellum pro pace, *Sall.* || Quem cum rebus, quas totus possidet orbis, Mutasse velim, *for whom I would give the whole world, Ov. Met. 7, 59*. (2) Nec nautica pinus Mutabit merces, *Virg. Ecl. 4, 59*. Mercibus hic Italus mutat sub sole recenti Rugosum piper, *Perf. 5, 55*. || Mutare ære, to sell. Cætera ova reponantur, vel

ære mutantur, *Col. 8, 5*. Pecus & mancipia mutare cum mercatoribus vino, *Sall. B. J. 48*. (3) || Mutare solum, to go into exile, *Cic. Mutare vestem, to go into mourning, Liv. 43, 16*. (4) = Nîl ego non patiar, nunquam me injuria mutar, *Prop. 2, 24, 39*. Nihil in ipso te fortuna mutavit, *Plin. Paneg. 24*. || Mutare animum, consilium, mentem, voluntatem, sententiam, *Cic. mores, Ter. tabulas, Juv. 14, 55*. (5) || Quæ profodiæ fuerunt manent, reliquæ mutant, *Varr. vid. & Mutans*. Mores populi Romani quantum mutaverint, vel hic dies indicio erit, *Liv.* (6) Croceo mutabit vellera luto, *Virg. Ecl. 4, 44*. (7) || Mutare decretum, *Cic. Verr. 1, 46*. Haud muto factum, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 13*. De uxore nihil mutat, *Ibid. 5, 4, 46*. || Cum aliquo mutare fidem, *Id. Phorm. 3, 2, 27*. (8) Non illum nostri possunt mutare labores, *Virg. Ecl. 10, 64*. (9) Crinem mutavit in hydros, *Ov. Met. 4, 800*. Mutant cum papillione figuram, *Id. 15, 374*. || In contraria mutare, *Id.* In formam avicujus, *Plaut.* (10) Fac ut te aliqd cum omni familiâ mutes, *Varr.* Neque se luna quicquam mutat, *Plaut.* (11) || Mutare montes, to pass by, *Lucr. 4, 461*. || Pinguis Phrygiæ Mygdonias opes Permutare velis crine Liciniæ? *Hor. Od. 2, 12, 22*. b. e. crinem Liciniæ Mygdoniis opibus. Utroque constructionis genere utuntur veteres poëtæ. *Vid. Hor. Epod. 9, 27*.

Mutor, ari, pass. *To be changed, &c.* || Civitate mutari, to be made a citizen of another city, *Cic. pro C. Balbo. 12*. *Vid. cæt. in Muto*.

Muto, ōnis, m. *The privy member of a man*, *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 68*.

Mutuat, a, um, adj. *Well hung*, *Mart. 11, 54*. & in Priap.

* Mutuum, i, n. [*à mutio, quod & muttio scrib. sive à mu, vel mut*] Proverbialiter dicimus, || Mutuum nullum emiseris, not a word, *Cornut.* Hoc est ne mu quidem vel mut facere. *Hinc Gallic. un mor.*

† Mutuarius, a, um, adj. *Interchangeable, one for another, reciprocal*. Mutuarias operas cum vicinis cambire, *Apul. Florid. p. 430*.

Mutuatio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à mutuo*] *A borrowing*. Sine mutuacione & versurâ dissolvere, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 42*. || Non est hoc depositum, sed mutuatio, *Quint.*

|| Mutuatilis, a, um, adj. *Borrowed; money hired, or taken, upon use*. Pecunia mutuatitia, *Gell. 21, 1*.

|| Mutuator, ōris, m. *He that borroweth*, *Dig.*

Mutuatus, a, um, part. (1) *Having borrowed*, (2) *or having taken from some other*. (1) Maximas pecunias mutuati, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 60*. (2) A viris virtus nomen mutuata est, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 18*.

Mutuè, adv. *id. quod. mutuo*, *Cic. Offic. 5, 7*.

† Mutuatans, tis part. [*tanquam à freq. mutuo*] *Desiring to borrow*. Mutuanti credere, *Plaut. Merc. prol. 52*.

|| Mutuito, ita leg. *Turneb. ap. Gell. Vid. Mutito*.

† Mutuiter, pro mutuo, *Varr. ap. Men. 11, 30*.

Mutulus, i, m. qui & mutilus. [*qu. trabs mutila*] *A stay cut out of stone, or timber, in building, to bear up the summer, or other part: In masonry it is called a corbel; in timber work a bracket, or bragger*. Mutuli columnis impositi, *Col. 3, 5*. per parietem defixi, *Id. 8, 9*.

† Mutunum, i, n. sc. fascinum, quod & mutonium, & mutinum, à mutone dict. *A filthy charm*, *Lucil.*

|| Mutunus, i, m. [*à mutone dict.*] (1) *A name of Priapus*. (2) *Also the privy member*. (1) Arn. Laët. & Aug. (2) Rubro, Priape, furibus minare mutuno, *Pœt. Phall. carm. 73*.

Mutuo, adv. *Together, mutually. one with another*, *Cic.* = Gratum est utrique nostrum, quod cupis, mutuo, mehercule; nam invicem desiderio vestri tenemur, *Plin. Epist. 4, 1, 2*. Me mutuo deligas, *Cic. Fam. 10, 9*.

† Mutuo, ære, aët. *To borrow*, *Non. ex Cæcil.* Quod regem à finitimis potius mutuasset, *Val. Max. 3, 4, 2*. Sed leg. etiam mutuata esset.

Mutuo, ari, dep. *To borrow*. A Calio mutua-bimur, *Cic. Attic. 7, 3*. || Cresus non mutuat-
tus est alunde laudem, sed sibi ipsi peperit, *Id.* Met. *To borrow, or take, from another person, or thing*. Mutuemur hoc quoque verbum, dicatu-
que tam æther Latinè, quàm dicitur ær, *Cic. N. D. 2, 36*. Subtilitatem ab academiâ mutuatur orator, *Id.* Ab amore temerarium mutuari con-
siliū, *Liv. 30, 12*.

* Mūrus, a, um, adj. [*à μῦρρς, μῦδος, vel μῦρρς, i. e. ἀφωος, vel à sono, quem muti edunt, Varr.*] (1) *Mute, dumb, that cannot speak by nature, senseless*. (2) *Struck dumb, or speechless; mute*. (3) *Without words*. (4) *That cannot make an articulate sound*. (5) *Silent, still*. (1) Imago etiam muta à tanto scelere revocare debet, *Cic. Catil. 3, 5*. = Res inanimatæ atquæ mutæ, *Id. N. D. 1, 14*. (2) Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 27. Mutus metu, *Lucr. 1, 93*. (3) || Mutus aspectus, the bare sight, *Quint. 6, 1*. (4) Muta agna, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 219*. Mutæ bestię, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 71*. (5) = Forum mutum, elinguem curiam, tacitum & fixetum civitatem videbatis, *Cic. post red. in Sen. 3*. || Muta est hujus temporis accusatio, for all this time you accuse him of nothing, *Id. pro Flacc. 6*. Tempus mutum à literis, time silent as to writing, *Cic. Att. 8, 22*. || Spicula muta, sient arrezus, not singing through the air, *Stat.* Mutæ artes, not greatly famed, *Virg. Æn. 12, 396*. || Hæ quasi mutæ artes, &c. as it were silent arts, *Id.* (speaking of statuary and painting, in opposition to oratory.) || Mutæ literæ, consonantis that cannot be pronounced without a vowel, so as to give any sound, *Fest.* Muti lapides, stones without any number inscribed; *Hyg.* || Muta exta, when they can gather no divination from the entrails, *Fest.* || Adjutoria.

Mutuū, i, n. [*à mutuis*] (1) *A loan, that which is borrowed*. (2) *An equal return*. (1) Mutuum dare, *Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 101*. Mutuo appendere aliquid, *Plin.* (2) || Mutuum mecum facit, he is but even with me, *Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 37*. Mutua sunt à me, I am of the same mind towards you, *Id. Perf. 5, 1, 14*.

Mutuis, a, um, adj. [*à Siculâ voce μῦτρον, Varr. vel à muto, ut à pascio pascuus; quia mutuum redditur eadem materiâ, sed mutatâ specie*] (1) *Lent, or borrowed*. (2) *Mutual, reciprocal, equal on both sides, one another*. (1) Miser sum, argentum nusquam invenio mutuum, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 52*. Nec mutuis nostris Verba refers, *Ov.* || Mutua rogare sestertia, *Mart. 6, 20*. Alicui dare pecuniam mutuam, *Cic.* || Aeris mutua summa, *Ov. Rem. 56*. Civitatibus mutuum frumentum dedit, *C. c. Agr. 2, 30*. (2) || Terrigenæ pereunt per mutua vulnera fratres, kill one another, *Ov. Met. 7, 141*. Mutuus affectus, *Juv. 15, 149*. amor, *Hor. Epod. 15, 10*. love equally returned. Mutuis animis amant. amantur, *Catull. 43, 20*. || Fax mutua, an equal flame of love, *Hor. Od. 3, 9, 13*. || Gaudia mutua, *Ov. Amor. 3, 6, 27*. dicta, certamina, vulnera, *Id. conviv. Virg. voluntas, Cic.* || Tradunt operas mutuas, they assist each other, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 37*. Pedes per mutua nexi, linked in each other, *Virg. Æn. 7, 66*.

M ante Y.

* Myagros, i, f. [*à μῦς & ἀγρε, quod prætervolantes muscas, ramulis implicitas, capiat, ut mûcipula mures*] *An herb with a stalk like fen-nel, and leaves like madder; cameline*, *Plin. 27, 12*.

* Myax, æcis, m. [*ex μῦς, μῦδος ob obliq. similitudinem*] *A kind of shellfish, like the purple fish*, *Plin. 32, 9*.

* || Mycêmâtiās, æ, m. [*à μύκημα, Gr. mugitus*] *A kind of earthquake, with roaring and bellowing*, *Amm. Marc. 17, 7*.

* || Mycêriās, æ, m. [*à μυκάω, mugio, cùm sub pedibus mugit solum, Virg.*] *An earthquake with a bellow, bellowing noise*, *Apul. p. 730*.

* || Mygale, es, f. [*ex μῦς, mus, & γαλέν, mus-
steia; à similit. Lat. Mus araneus*] *A field mouse, called a shrew*, *Veg. 3, 4*.

* || Myinda,

* || Myinda, æ. f. [ex μύω, Gr. conniveo] *The play called hood-man-blind, blind-bob, or blind-man-buff, Jun.*

* Mylæcus, i. m. [ex μύλη, mola, & οἶκος, domus] *A kind of worm breeding in mills, Plin. 29, 6.*

* Myōbarbum, i. n. [ἀ μύς, mus, & barba, Scal.] *A kind of cup which Bacchus bath pictured in his hand, Aufon. Ep. 3, in lemmate.*

* Myocētonos, i. f. [ex μύς, mus, & κλένω, occido] *Herba ita dict. quod è longinquo odore mures necet. Aconite, vid. Plin. 27, 3.*

* Myōpāro, ōnis. [μυοπάρων, Gr. i. e. navicula piratarum, Non. cujus de etymo autem parum convenit inter doctos] *A kind of long light ship with oars, used often by pirates. Myoparone piratico capto, dux liberatur, Cic. Verr. 3. vid. & Val. Max. 2, 8, 5.*

* Myōphēnos, i. m. [ex μύς, mus, & φόνος, cædes] *An herb that killeth mice, Plin. 21, 9.*

* Myōsōta, æ. f. vel Myōsōtis, is. f. Plin. 27, 12. & Myōsōton, i. n. Id. 27, 4. [ex μύς, & ὠτός, auris] *The herb mouse-ear, or blood-sprange.*

* Myrāpium, i. n. [ex μύρον, unguentum, & ἄπιον, pium] *A musk pear, Plin. 15, 15.*

* || Myrias, ādis. f. [ἀ μυριάς, Gr.] *Ten thousand, a myriad, Erasim.*

* Myrica, æ. f. vel Myrice, es. f. [μυρίκη, Gr.] *quam alii Tamaricen voc. A loco sicuti vocat tamarisk. Myricen & Italiā quam alii tamaricen vocant, Achaiā autem bryan silvestrem, Plin. 13, 21. Humiles myricæ, Virg. Ecl. 4, princ.*

* Myrinus, i. m. [μύρινος, Gr.] *The male kind of the lamprey, Plin. 9, 23.*

* || Myriomorphos, i. f. [ex μυριάς, mille, & μορφή, forma] *Of a thousand shapes, Lex. ex Apul.*

* Myriōphyllon, i. n. [dict. à multitudine tenuium foliorum, sc. à μυριάς, mille, & φύλλον, folium] *The herb milfoil, or yarrow, Plin. 24, 16.*

* || Myristicus, a, um. adj. [ἀ μυρίζω, unguentis imbuo] *(muscata sive moschata, Offic.) ob odoris suavitatem. ¶ Nux myristica, a nutmeg.*

* Myrmecias, æ. m. gemma [ita dict. quod nigrae habet eminentias, μυρμηκίαις, i. e. verrucis similes] *A precious stone with little knots like warts, Plin. 37, 10.*

* Myrmecion, ii. n. [sic dict. quod caput habeat formicæ simile quæ Gr. μύρμηξ] (1) *A kind of spider.* (2) *A sort of little wart.* (3) *|| Also an ant bill.* (1) Plin. 29, 4. (2) Cels. 1, 5. c. ult. (3) *Μυρμηκία ἀγαθὴν, Pro Vid. Chiliad.*

* Myrmecites, æ. m. *A stone having in it the figure of an ant, or pismire, Plin. 37, 11.*

* || Myrmecōleo, ōnis. m. [voc. ex formicæ & leonis nominibus composit.] *A little creature which preyeth upon ants and pismires, Aug.*

* || Myrmicē, [ἀ μύρμηξ, vel μύρμηξ, formica] *Pismire like. ¶ Myrmicē incedere, Catuli. 43. quod formicinum gradum mivere dixit, Plaut. to go like a pismire, to creep softly along. ¶ Leg. & mimicē, quod rectius.*

* Myrmillo, ōnis. m. Suet. Vid. Mirmillo.

* Myrōbalānum, i. n. [ἀ μύρον, unguentum, & βάλανος, glans] *A fruit called by the apothecaries myrobalan, Ben, or a fruit of Ægypt, about the bigness of a filberd, of whose kernel is made an oil used in precious ointments, Plin. 12, 21.*

* || Myrobischarii, ōrum. m. pl. [ἀ μυροβίσχαρις, unguento delibutus] *Those that anointed their heads and perfumed their hair, Plaut. Those that perfumed womens shoes, Turn. al. Malobathra.ii.*

* Myrōpōla, æ. m. [ex μύρον, unguentum, & πωλέω, vendo] *A seller of sweet oils, ointments, or perfumes, Plaut. Caf. 2, 3, 10.*

* Myrōpōlium, ii. n. *A place where oils are sold, a perfumer's shop, Plaut. Amph. 4, 1, 3.*

* Myrrha, æ. f. [ἀ μύρρα, Gr. μύρρη, quod à μύρρα amarum esse] (1) *A sweet gum called myrrh, which dropeth from a tree of the same name.*

(2) *Also a sweet potion to cure drunkenness. (1) Madentes myrrhā comæ, Virg. Æn. 12, 100. (2) Plaut. Plead. 2, 4, 51.*

* Myrrhāpium, i. n. id. quod Myrapium, Cels. 4, 19.

* Myrrhātus, a, um. adj. ex part. *Mingled with myrrh. Ora virum myrrhata, Sil. 13, 478.*

* Myrrheus, a, um. adj. *Of the colour of myrrh, or perfumed with myrrh. Myrrhea coma, Tib. 3, 4, 28. & Hor. Od. 3, 14, 22.*

* Myrrhīnus, a, um. adj. *Of myrrh, made of myrrh, scented with myrrh. Juv. 6, 155. Mart. 3, 26. & 13, 110.*

* Myrrhis, is. vel idis. f. [ἀ myrrha quam alii smyrthizam, alii myrrham vocant. Mock-chewil, an herb like hemlock. Some call it kex, or kexes, affarsley, Plin. 24, 16.

* Myrrhites, æ. m. [ἀ colore myrrhæ] *A precious stone, having the colour of myrrh, and the smell of sweet ointment, Plin. 37, 10.*

* Myrsineum, i. n. [ab odore myrsines, i. e. myrti] *leg. myrrhineum, vel myrrhinum, Wild-fennel, Plin. 20, 23.*

* Myrsinītes, æ. m. [μυρσινίτης, Gr.] *mel-leum colorem habens, myrti odorem. (1) A precious stone. (2) Also an herb of the kind of spurge. (1) Plin. 37, 10. (2) Herba ex genere tithymalli, foliis myrti acutis, & pungentibus, &c. Id. 20, 8.*

* || Myrta, æ. f. Cato & Varr. pro myrtus dixere. ¶ Scrib. & murta.

* Myrtaceus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to myrtle. Myrtaceum folium, Cels. 7, 17.*

* Myrtātum, i. n. Plin. 15, 29. Vid. Mur-tatum.

* Myrtātus, a, um. adj. ¶ Myrtata ladana, sophisticated with myrtle, Plin. 12, 17.

* || Myrtēta, æ. f. *A myrtle grove, Prisc. ex Plaut. ¶ Myrtetum.*

* Myrtētum, i. n. *A myrtle grove, a number of myrtle trees. Littora myrtetis lætissima, Virg. Geor. 2, 112. conf. Cels. 2, 17.*

* Myrteus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of myrtle. (2) Made of myrtle. (3) Of the colour of myrtles. (1) § Myrtea sylva, Virg. Æn. 6, 443. virga, Ov. Amor. 3, 1, 34. (2) Myrteum oleum, Plin. 13, 1. (3) Myrtea gausapila, Petron. Arb. 21.*

* Myrtidānus, a, um. adj. *Myrtidanum, sc. vinum. A sort of made wine, Plin. 15, 29.*

* Myrtīnus, a, um. adj. *Made of myrtle. Oleum myrtinum, Pin. 23, 4.*

* Myrtītes, æ. m. sc. oliv. *Wine made with myrtleberries infused, Plin. 14, 6. & Col. 12, 37.*

* Myrtōpētālūm, i. n. [ita dict. quod folia habet myrtinis similia, sc. à myrtus, & πῶταλον, folium] *An herb called also polygonaton, Plin. 27, 12.*

* Myrtum, i. n. *A myrtleberry. Cruenta myrta, Virg. Geor. 1, 306.*

* || Myrtuolus, a, um. adj. *Like myrtle, or of the colour of myrtle, Scal. leg. myrteolus, Plin. 12, 13.*

* Myrtus, i. f. [vel à μύρον, vel à μύρρα, ob odoris suavitatem] (1) *A myrtle tree. (2) Mecon. A myrtle garland. (1) Gratissima myrtus Veneri, Virg. Ecl. 7, 62. (2) Nitidum caput impedire myrto, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9.*

* || Myrtus, ūs. f. idem, Scal. in Catull.

* Mys, yos. m. [ἀ μύς, Gr. murus, ob similit unde etiam mus aquaticus] *A shellfish of the muscle kind, breeding a sort of small red pearl, Plin. 32, 11. & 9, 35.*

* Myscus, i. [ab eodem] *A kind of shellfish like a mouse, by some called a barbel, Plin. 32, 11.*

* Mysta, dic. & Mystes, æ. m. [μύστης, Gr. à μύω, claudio, initiati enim, qui Gr. μύσαι, quadriennium filebant] *A priest, he that is learned himself, or instructeth others, in the mysteries of religion. ¶ Lascivi mystæ, priests of Bacchus, Sen. Oedip. 431. Attici mystæ, Id. Herc. fur. 487. ¶ Insulatus mysta, a prelate, Sidon.*

* Mystagōgus, i. m. [μυσταγωγός, Gr. ex μύστος, mysta, & ἀγωγός, inducitor] *He that sheweth strangers the rarities of a temple, Cic. Verr. 2.*

* || Mystēriarches, æ. m. [qui τῶν μυστηρίων ἀρχεῖ, sc. qui mysteriis præest] *A chiefpriest, the orderer of holy rites, a prelate, Prud. Peristeph. 2, 350.*

* Mystērīum, ii. n. [μυστήριον, Gr. Lat. Arcanum, à μύω, claudio, alludit Hebr. -סוד mis-ter, i. e. absconditio, five res abscondita. Aven.]

(1) *A mystery, or secret, in religion and holy rites, whereunto the common sort might not come. (2) Any great secret. (1) Tacitum tanquam mysterium tenere aliquid, Cic. de Orat. 3, 17. vid. Exercit. Casaub. c. nra Baron. & Scal. ad illud Tibulli, 3, 5, 7. (2) Epistolæ nostræ tantum habent mysteriorum. Cic. Att. 4, 18. ¶ Romana mysteria, the sacred rites of Bona dea, Id. Absol. Mysteria, the rites of Ceres, Proserpine, &c. Id.*

* Mysticus, a, um. adj. *Mystical, mysterious and hidden. Mystica sacra, Or. Epist. 2, 42. Vitis mystica, Tibull. 3, 6, 1. hostia, Id. 1, 10, 28.*

* Mystrum, i. n. [ἀ μύς, i. e. conchylium; μυστρον, ligula, Ghaff.] *A kind of measure, the fourth part of a cyathus, about a spoonful.*

* || Mystus, i. m. pro myctus [ab eodem] *A kind of fish called a sea-mouse, Cal. ex Plin. c. rr. pro muschus.*

* || Mythistoria, æ. f. [ex μύθος, fabula, & ἱστορία, historia] *A history mixed with fictions and fabulous stories. Vopisc. ¶ Historia fabula referta.*

* Mytilus, i. m. ut aliqui scribunt. [qu. ex μύς per dim.] scrib. & mutilus & mytilus. *A shellfish, a limpin, Mart. 3, 59.*

* Myxa, æ. f. [prop. mucus, à μύξω, mungo] *Myxa prunorum species ex quibus in Ægypto & vina fiunt, ob mucosum lentorem ita dict. (1) A kind of prunes, or plums, like damascenes. (2) The wick of a candle, or lamp. (1) Plin. 13, 5. It. 13, 28. (2) Cum tot geram myxas una lucerna vocor, Mart. 14, 41. ubi al. myxos & interpret. promineatam partem lucernæ, cui insculitur ellychnium.*

* Myxon, i. n. [μύξων, Gr. qu. mucosus, Gæza vertit muco] *A fish of the mullet kind. Fel banchi, quem quidam myxona vocat, Plin. 32, 7. vid. & 35, 12.*

N n Roman, N n Italick; both which, as all the other letters, are frequently used in most of the modern languages of Europe; especially in such as descend from the Latin. The English indeed, besides these, have a black character somewhat like the German, in which this letter is thus expressed, *nn*; but of no great antiquity, and seldom used but in printing statutes and proclamations; for our Saxon ancestors used a letter very little differing from the Roman. The Hebrew tongue hath a double form of this letter; the one initial and medial *נ*, the other final *ן*, which might be the cause of calling it *nn*, which is expressive of both forms; in analogy to *דד*, which probably was so called from the same cause. Indeed there is a great show of reason why it should be called *nn* from the signification of the word,

lica dict. quæ non habet aristas; ex enim quæ cornua sunt spicarum. *An ear of corn without a beard*, Varr. R. R. 1, 48.

* Mutilans, tis part. *Maiming, lipping*. Mutilantes verba dentes, *Plin. H. 7, 16*.

* Mutilatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A maiming*. Levis mutilatio, *Cels. 7, 9*.

* || Mutilator, ōnis. m. verb. *He that mangleth, or maimeth*, *Lexicogr. ex Cels.*

* Mutilatus, a, um. part. (1) *Maimed, mangled, or cut off*. (2) *Met. Broken*. (3) *Diminished*. (1) Naso auriisque mutilatis, *Liv. 29, 9*. Altero dente mutilato, *Plin. 8, 5*. Salire solet mutilatæ cauda colubræ, *Ov. Met. 6, 559*. (2) Mutilati rami, *Id. in Nuce, 37*. (3) Mutilatus exercitus, *Cic. Philipp. 3, 12*.

* Mutilo, ære. act. *To maim, or mangle*. = Spoiles, mutiles, laceres, quenquam nacta sis, *Ter. Hecyr. 1, 1, 8*.

* Mutilor, ari, ætus. pass. *To be maimed*. Majore membrorum parte mutilari, *Curt. 5, 5, 14*.

* Mutilus, a, um. adj. [*à Gr. μῑτύλος, i. e. ἀκέρως, cornibus destitutus*] (1) *Having his horns broken off*. (2) *Also wanting horns*. (3) *Met. Broken*. (1) O tua cornu Nî foret exsecto frons, inquit, quid faceres? cum Sic mutilus minitaris? *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 60*. (2) || Mutilos oportebit esse gregum maritos, non cornutos, *Col. 7, 6*. (3) Mutila quædam & hiantia loqui, *Cic. Or. 9*. || = Animus aurium nuncio mutia sentit quædam, & quasi decurtata, *the broken and as it were crompt periods*, *Ibid. 53*. Navis mutila, *Liv. 33, 24*.

* Mutilus, i. m. concha muri similis, *al. scrib. mytilus, quod vid. A kind of shellfish like a mussel, or muscle*. *Quomodo mys, mutilus, & myseus differunt*, *vid. Plin. 32, 11*.

† Mutinum, vel Mœtinum, i. n. *Lucil. Vid. Mutunum*.

|| Mutinus, qui mutunus, *id. qui Priapus, Fest. à mutone, sc.*

Mutio, vel Muttio, ire, ïvi. act. [*à mutus, Becm. qu. obmutesco, al. scrib. muttio, à mutum quod γῑῑ, muttire γῑῑζων, Gloss. vet. vel à μῑῑ, μῑῑ, quod canum est, Varr.*] (1) *To speak softly as with an imperfect voice, to mutter*. (2) *To creak*. (1) Nihil jam mutire audeo, *Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 25*. Muttire unum verbum audes? *Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 11*. muttivero, *Id. Mil. 2, 6, 83*. (2) Num muttit cardo? *Id. Curc. 1, 1, 94*.

Mutitans, tis part. *Muttering*, *Plaut. Merc. prol. 52*.

† Mutitio, ōnis. f. *A muttering, or grumb'ing*. Quid tibi hanc curatio est rem, aut mutitio? *Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 21*.

|| Mutito, al. mutuito, ære, as. act. *To feast one another by turns*, *Gell. 2, 24*.

Mutitus, a, um. part ex eadem synt. quæ maturato, senatusconsulto, &c. || Neque opus est adeò mutito, nor indeed is there any occasion that the least word should be made of it, *Ter. Hecyr. sc. ult. 20*.

Muto, ære. act. freq. [*à movere, qu. moto, ab Hebr. מוט mutae, Canin.*] (1) *To change, by taking, or giving one thing for another, to exchange*. (2) *To change, in trading; to barter, to traffick*. (3) *To take successively, to shift*. (4) *To change, or alter*. (5) *Absol. To be exchanged, or altered*. (6) *To change by dieing of a thing*. (7) *To rescind, disallow, not to hold ratified, to violate*. (8) *To cause one to alter his mind*. (9) *To turn, or transform*. (10) *To remove from one place to another*. (11) *To pass by, or to cress*. (1) || Mutare corpus, locum, speciem, gestum, tempora, vitam priorem, *Lucr. Mutat cœnacula, lectos, balnea, tonsoras, Hor. lares & urbem, Id. se mutare habitu, to change one's attire, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 64*. || Mutibus mutare tristitia, *Id. Od. 1, 6, 26*. bellum pro pace, *Sall. || Quem cum rebus, quas totus possidet orbis, Mutasse velim, for whom I would give the whole world. Ov. Met. 7, 59*. (2) Nec nautica pinus Mutabit merces, *Virg. Ecl. 4, 59*. Mercibus hic Italus mutat sub sole recenti Rugosum piper, *Perf. 5, 55*. || Mutare ære, to sell. Cætera ova reponantur, vel

ære mutantur, *Col. 8, 5*. Pecus & mancipia mutare cum mercatoribus vino, *Sall. B. J. 48*. (3) || Mutare solum, to go into exile, *Cic. Mutare vestem, to go into mourning, Liv. 43, 16*. (4) = Nîl ego non patiar, nunquam me injuria mutar, *Prop. 2, 24, 39*. Nihil in ipso te fortuna mutavit, *Plin. Paneg. 24*. || Mutare animum, consilium, mentem, voluntatem, sententiam, *Cic. mores, Ter. tabulas, Juv. 14, 55*. (5) || Quæ profodiæ fuerunt manent, reliquæ mutant, *Varr. vid. || Mutans*. Mores populi Romani quantum mutaverint, vel hic dies indicio erit, *Liv. (6) Croceo mutabit vellera luto, Virg. Ecl. 4, 44*. (7) || Mutare decretum, *Cic. Verr. 1, 46*. Haud muto factum, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 13*. De uxore nihil mutat, *Ibid. 5, 4, 46*. || Cum aliquo mutare fidem, *Id. Phorm. 3, 2, 27*. (8) Non illum nostri possunt mutare labores, *Virg. Ecl. 10, 64*. (9) Crinem mutavit in hydros, *Ov. Met. 4, 800*. Mutant cum papilione figuram, *Id. 15, 374*. || In contraria mutare, *Id. In formam alicujus, Plaut. (10) Fac ut te aliquod cum omni familiâ mutes, Varr. Neque se luna quicquam mutat, Plaut. (11) || Mutare montes, to pass by, Lucr. 4, 461*. || Pinguis Phrygiæ Mygdonias opes Permutare velis cune Liciniæ? *Hor. Od. 2, 12, 22*. b. e. crinem Liciniæ Mygdoniis opibus. Utroque constructionis genere utuntur veteres poëtæ. *Vid. Hor. Epod. 9, 27*.

Mutor, ari. pass. *To be changed, &c.* || Civitate mutari, to be made a citizen of another city, *Cic. pro C. Balbo. 12*. *Vid. cæt in Muto*.

Muto, ōnis. m. *The privy member of a man*, *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 68*.

Mutōnatus, a, um. adj. *Well hung*, *Mart. 11, 54*. || in Priap.

* Mutum, i. n. [*à mutio, quod & muttio scrib. five à nu, vel mu*] Proverbialiter dicimus, || Mutum nullum emisseris, not a word, *Cornut. Hoc est ne mu quidem vel mut facere. Hinc Gallic. un mot*.

† Mutuarius, a, um. adj. *Interchangeable, one for another, reciprocal*. Mutuarias operas cum vicinis cambire, *Apul. Florid. p. 430*.

Mutuatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à mutuo*] *A borrowing*. Sine mutuacione & versurâ dissolvere, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 42*. || Non est hoc depositum, sed mutuatio, *Quint.*

|| Mutuarius, a, um. adj. *Borrowed; money hired, or taken, upon use*. Pecunia mutuatiua, *Gell. 21, 1*.

|| Mutuor, ōnis. m. *He that borroweth*, *Dig. Mutuatus, a, um. part. (1) Having borrowed, (2) or having taken from some other*. (1) Maximas pecunias mutuati, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 60*. (2) A vius virtus nomen mutuata est, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 18*.

Mutuè. adv. *id. quod. mutuò*, *Cic. Offic. 5, 7*.

† Mutuorans, tis part. [*tanquam à freq. mutuito*] *Desiring to borrow*. Mutuitanti credere, *Plaut. Merc. prol. 52*.

|| Mutuor, ita leg. *Turmb. ap. Gell. Vid. Mutito*.

† Mutuiter, pro mutuò, *Varr. ap. Men. 11, 30*.

Mutulus, i. m. qui & mutilus. [*qu. trabs mutila*] *A stay cut out of stone, or timber, in building, to bear up the summer, or other part: In masonry it is called a corbel; in timber work a bracket, or bragger*. Mutuli columnis impositi, *Col. 3, 5*. per parietem defixi, *Id. 8, 9*.

† Mutunum, i. n. sc. fascinum, quod & mutonium, & mutinuro, à mutone dict. *A filthy charm*, *Lucil.*

|| Mutunus, i. m. [*à mutone dict.*] (1) *A name of Priapus*. (2) *Also the privy member*. (1) Arn. Laet. & Aug. (2) Rubro, Priape, furibus minare mutuno, *Pœt. Phall. carm. 73*.

Mutuò. adv. *Together, mutually. one with another*, *Cic. = Gratum est utrique nostrum, quod cupis, mutuò, mehercule; nam invicem desiderio vestri tenemur, Plin. Epist. 4, 1, 2*. Me mutuò deligas, *Cic. Fam. 10, 9*.

† Mutuo. ære. act. *To borrow*, *Non. ex Cæcil. Quod regem à finitimis potius mutuasset, Val. Max. 3, 4, 2*. Sed leg. etiam mutuata esset.

Mutnor, ari. dep. *To borrow*. A Cælio mutuabimur, *Cic. Attic. 7, 3*. || Cræsus non mutuatus est alunde laudem, sed sibi ipsi peperit, *Id. Met. To borrow, or take, from another person, or thing*. Mutuemur hoc quoque verbum, dicatque tam æther Latinè, quàm dicitur æër, *Cic. N. D. 2, 36*. Subrilitatem ab academiâ mutuatur orator, *Id. Ab amore temerarium mutuari consilium, Liv. 30, 12*.

* Mutus, a, um. adj. [*à μῑττός, μῑδος, vel μῑττός, i. e. ἀφῑνος, vel à sono, quem muti edunt, Varr.*] (1) *Mute, dumb, that cannot speak by nature, senseless*. (2) *Struck dumb, or speechless; mute*. (3) *Without words*. (4) *That cannot make an articulate sound*. (5) *Silent, still*. (1) Imago etiam muta à tanto scelere revocare debet, *Cic. Catil. 3, 5*. = Res inanimatæ atquæ mutæ, *Id. N. D. 1, 14*. (2) *Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 27*. Mutus metu, *Lucr. 1, 93*. (3) || Mutus aspectus, *the bare sight*, *Quint. 6, 1*. (4) Muta agna, *Her. Sat. 2, 3, 219*. Mutæ bestiæ, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 71*. (5) = Forum mutum, elinguem curiam, tacitum & fractum civitatem videbatis, *Cic. post red. in Sen. 3*. || Muta est hujus temporis accusatio, for all this time you accuse him of nothing, *Id. pro Flacc. 6*. Tempus mutum à literis, time silent as to writing, *Cic. Att. 8, 22*. || Spicula muta, silent arreos, not singing through the air, *Stat. Mutæ artes, not greatly famed, Virg. Æn. 12, 396*. || Hæ quasi mutæ artes, &c. as it were silent arts, *Id. (speaking of statuary and painting, in opposition to oratory.)* || Mutæ literæ, consonants that cannot be pronounced without a vowel, so as to give any sound, *Fest. Muti lapides, stones without any number inscribed; Hyg. || Muta exta. when they can gather no divination from the entrails, Fest. || Adjutoria*.

Mutuum, i. n. [*à mutuus*] (1) *A loan, that which is borrowed*. (2) *An equal return*. (1) Mutuum dare, *Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 101*. Mutuo appendere aliquid, *Plin. (2) || Mutuum mecum facit, he is but even with me, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 37*. Mutua sunt à me, I am of the same mind towards you, *Id. Perf. 5, 1, 14*.

Mutuus, a, um. adj. [*à Siculâ voce μῑτῑον, Varr. vel à muto, ut à pascio pascuus; quia mutuum redditur eadem materiâ, sed mutatâ specie*] (1) *Lent, or borrowed*. (2) *Mutual, reciprocal, equal on both sides, one another*. (1) Miser sum, argentum nusquam invenio mutuum, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 52*. Nec mutuis nostris Verba refers, *Ov. || Mutua rogare sestertia, Mart. 6, 20*. Alicui dare pecuniam mutuam, *Cic. Aeris mutua summa, Ov. Rem. 56*. Civitatibus mutuum frumentum dedit, *C. C. Agr. 2, 30*. (2) || Terrigenæ pereunt per mutua vulnera fratres, kill one another, *Ov. Met. 7, 141*. Mutuus affectus, *Juv. 15, 149*. amor, *Hor. Epod. 15, 10*. love equally returned. Mutuis animis amant. amantur, *Catull. 43, 20*. || || Fax mutua, an equal flame of love, *Hor. Od. 3, 9, 13*. || Gaudia mutua, *Ov. Amor. 3, 6, 87*. dicta, certamina, vulnera, *Id. convivium, Virg. voluntas, Cic. || Tradunt operas mutuas, they assist each other, Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 37*. Pedes per mutua nexi, linked in each other, *Virg. Æn. 7, 66*.

M ante Y.

* Myagros, i. f. [*à μῑς & ἀγῑα, quod prætervolantes muscas, ramulis implicatas, capiat, ut muscipula mures*] *An herb with a stalk like fenel, and leaves like madder; cameline*, *Plin. 27, 12*.

* Myax, æcis. m. [*ex μῑς, μῑδς ob obliq. similitudinem*] *A kind of shellfish, like the purple fish*, *Plin. 32, 9*.

* || Mycêmâtiâs, æ. m. [*à μῑκῑμα, Gr. mugitus*] *A kind of earthquake, with roaring and bellowing*, *Amm. Marc. 17, 7*.

* || Mycêtias, æ. m. [*à μῑκῑος, mugio, cum sub pedibus mugit solum, Virg.*] *An earthquake with a hollow, bellowing noise*, *Apul. p. 730*.

* || Mygale, es. f. [*ex μῑδς, mus, & γῑλέν, musstela; à similit. Lat. Mus araneus*] *A field mouse, called a shrew*, *Veg. 3, 4*.

* || Myinda,

* || Myinda, æ. f. [ex μύω, Gr. conniveo] *The play called hood-man-blind, blind-bob, or blind-man-buff, Jun.*

* Mylæcus, i. m. [ex μύλη, mola, & οἶκος, domus] *A kind of worm breeding in mills, Plin. 29, 6.*

* Myōbarbum, i. n. [ἀ μύς, mus, & barba, Scal.] *A kind of cup which Bacchus hath pictured in his hand, Auson. Ep. 3, in lemmate.*

* Myocēdonos, i. f. [ex μύς, mus, & κείνω, occido] *Herba ita dict. quod è longinquo odore mures necet. Aconite, vid. Plin. 27, 3.*

* Myōpāro, ōnis. [μυοπάρων, Gr. i. e. navicula piratarum, Non. cujus de etymo autem parum convenit inter doctos] *A kind of long light ship with oars, used often by pirates. Myoparone piratico capto, dux liberatur, Cic. Verr. 3. vid. & Val. Max. 2, 8, 5.*

* Myōphōnos, i. m. [ex μύς, mus, & φόνος, cædes] *An herb that killeth mice, Plin. 21, 9.*

* Myōsōta, æ. f. vel Myōsōtis, is. f. Plin. 27, 12. & Myōsōton, i. n. Id. 27, 4. [ex μύς, & ὅς, ὠτός, auris] *The herb mouse-ear, or blood-fringe.*

* Myrāpium, i. n. [ex μύρον, unguentum, & ἄπιον, pīrum] *A musk pear, Plin. 15, 15.*

* || Myrias, ādis. f. [ἀ μυριάς, Gr.] *Ten thousand, a myriad, Erasim.*

* Myrica, æ. f. vel Myrice, es. f. [μυρίαν, Gr.] *quam alii Tamaricen voc. A low shrub called tamarisk. Myricen & Italiā quam alii tamaricen vocant, Achaiā autem bryan silvestrem, Plin. 13, 21. Humiles myricæ, Virg. Ecl. 4, princ.*

* Myrinus, i. m. [μύρινος, Gr.] *The male kind of the lamprey, Plin. 9, 23.*

* || Myriomorphos, i. f. [ex μυριάς, mille, & μορφή, forma] *Of a thousand shapes, Lex. ex Apul.*

* Myriōphyllon, i. n. [dict. à multitudine tenuium foliorum, sc. à μυριάς, mille, & φύλλον, folium] *The herb milfoil, or yarrow, Plin. 24, 16.*

* || Myristicus, a, um. adj. [ἀ μυρίζω, unguentis imbuo] (muscata five moschata, Offic.) *ob odoris suavitatem. ¶ Nux myristica, a nutmeg.*

* Myrmēcias, æ. m. gemma [ita dict. quod nigias habet eminentias, μυρμηκίαις, i. e. verrucis similes] *A precious stone with little knots like warts, Plin. 37, 10.*

* Myrmēcion, ii. n. [sic dict. quod caput habeat formicæ simile quæ Gr. μύρμηξ] (1) *A kind of spider.* (2) *A sort of little wart.* (3) *¶ Also an ant bill.* (1) Plin. 29, 4. (2) Cels. 1, 5. c. ult. (3) Μυρμηκία ἀγαθὴν, Pro Vid. Chiliad.

* Myrmēcites, æ. m. *A stone having in it the figure of an ant, or pismire, Plin. 37, 11.*

* || Myrmēcico, ōnis. m. [voc. ex formicæ & leonis nominibus composit.] *A little creature which preyeth upon ants and pismires, Aug.*

* || Myrmicē, [ἀ μύρμηξ, vel μύρμηξ, formica] *Pismire like. ¶ Myrmicē incedere, Catuli. 43. quod formicinum gradum movere dixit, Plaut. to go like a pismire, to creep softly along. ¶ Leg. & mimicē, quod rectius.*

* Myrmillo, ōnis. m. Suet. Vid. Mirmillo.

* Myrōbālānum, i. n. [ἀ μύρον, unguentum, & βάλανος, glans] *A fruit called by the apothecaries myrobalan, Ben, or a fruit of Ægypt, about the bigness of a filberd, of whose kernel is made an oil used in precious ointments, Plin. 12, 21.*

* || Myrobēcharii, ōrum. m. pl. [ἀ μυροβήχα, unguento delibutus] *Those that anointed their heads and perfumed their hair, Plaut. Those that perfumed womens shoes, Turn. al. Malobathrarii.*

* Myrōpōla, æ. m. [ex μύρον, unguentum, & πωλέω, vendo] *A seller of sweet oils, ointments, or perfumes, Plaut. Caf. 2, 3, 10.*

* Myrōpōtium, ii. n. *A place where oils are sold, a perfumer's shop, Plaut. Amph. 4, 1, 3.*

* Myrrha, æ. f. [ἀ μύρρα, Gr. מיררה myrrha, quod à מרר amarum esse] (1) *A sweet gum called myrrh, which dropeth from a tree of the same name.* (2) *Also a sweet potion to cure drunkenness.* (1) Madentes myrrhā comæ, Virg. Æn. 12, 100. (2) Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 51.

* Myrrhāpium, i. n. id. quod Myrapium, Cels. 4, 19.

* Myrrhātus, a, um. adj. ex part. *Mingled with myrrh. Ora virum myrrhata, Sil. 13, 478.*

* Myrrheus, a, um. adj. *Of the colour of myrrh, or perfumed with myrrh. Myrthea coma, Tib. 3, 4, 28. & Hor. Od. 3, 14, 22.*

* Myrrhinus, a, um. adj. *Of myrrh, made of myrrh, scented with myrrh. Juv. 6, 155. Mart. 3, 26. & 13, 110.*

* Myrrhis, is. vel idis. f. [ἀ myrrha quæm alii smyrthizam, alii myrrham vocant. Mock-chervil, an herb like bennet. Some call it kex, or kexes, affarsley, Plin. 24, 16.

* Myrrhites, æ. m. [ἀ colore myrrhæ] *A precious stone, having the colour of myrrh, and the smell of sweet ointment, Plin. 37, 10.*

* Myrsineum, i. n. [ab odore myrsines, i. e. myrti] *leg. murthineum, vel myrrhinum, Wild-fennel, Plin. 20, 23.*

* Myrsinētes, æ. m. [μυρσινίτης, Gr.] *mel-leum colorem habens, myrti odorem.* (1) *A precious stone.* (2) *Also an herb of the kind of spurge.* (1) Plin. 37, 10. (2) *Herba ex genere tithymalli, foliis myrti acutis, & pungentibus, &c. Id. 20, 8.*

* || Myrta, æ. f. Cato & Varr. pro myrtus dixere. ¶ Scrib. & murta.

* Myrtæcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to myrtle. Myrtæcum folium, Cels. 7, 17.*

* Myrtātum, i. n. Plin. 15, 29. Vid. Mur tatum.

* Myrtātus, a, um. adj. ¶ Myrtata ladana, sophisticated with myrtle, Plin. 12, 17.

* || Myrtēta, æ. f. *A myrtle grove, Prisc. ex Plaut. ¶ Myrtetum.*

* Myrtētum, i. n. *A myrtle grove, a number of myrtle trees. Littora myrtetis lætissima, Virg. Geor. 2, 112. conf. Cels. 2, 17.*

* Myrteus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of myrtle.* (2) *Made of myrtle.* (3) *Of the colour of myrtles.* (1) § Myrtea sylva, Virg. Æn. 6, 443. virga, Ov. Amor. 3, 1, 34. (2) Myrteum oleum, Plin. 13, 1. (3) Myrtea gausapila, Petron. Arb. 21.

* Myrtidānus, a, um. adj. *Myrtidanum, sc. vinum. A sort of made wine, Plin. 15, 29.*

* Myrtinus, a, um. adj. *Made of myrtle. Oleum myrtinum, Pin. 23, 4.*

* Myrtines, æ. m. sc. civoz. *Wine made with myrtleberries infused, Plin. 14, 6. & Col. 12, 37.*

* Myrtōpētālum, i. n. [ita dict. quod folia habet myrtinis similia, sc. à myrtus, & ὠτάλον, folium] *An herb called also polygonaton, Plin. 27, 12.*

* Myrtum, i. n. *A myrtleberry. Cruenta myrta, Virg. Geor. 1, 306.*

* || Myrtuolus, a, um. adj. *Like myrtle, or of the colour of myrtle, Scal. leg. myrteolus, Plin. 12, 13.*

* Myrtus, i. f. [vel à μύρον, vel à μύρρα, ob odoris suavitatem] (1) *A myrtle tree.* (2) *Mecon. A myrtle garland.* (1) Gratissima myrtus Veneri, Virg. Ecl. 7, 62. (2) Nitidum caput impedire myrto, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9.

* || Myrtus, ūs. f. idem, Scal. in Catull.

* Mys, yos. m. [ἀ μύς, Gr. murus, ob similit unde etiam mus aquaticus] *A shellfish of the muscle kind, breeding a sort of small red pearl, Plin. 32, 11. & 9, 35.*

* Myscus, i. [ab eodem] *A kind of shellfish like a mouse, by some called a barbel, Plin. 32, 11.*

* Mysta, dic. & Mystes, æ. m. [μύστης, Gr. à μύω, claudio, initiati enim, qui Gr. μυσταί, quadriennium filebant] *A priest, he that is learned himself, or instructeth others, in the mysteries of religion. ¶ Lascivi mystæ, priests of Bacchus, Sen. Oedip. 431. Attici mystæ, Id. Herc. fur. 487. ¶ Insulatus mysta, a prelate, Sidon.*

* Mystagōgus, i. m. [μυσταγωγός, Gr. ex μύστης, mysta, & ἀγωγός, inductor] *He that sheweth strangers the rarities of a temple, Cic. Verr. 2.*

* || Mystēriarches, æ. m. [qui τῶν μυστηρίων ἀρχαί, sc. qui mysteriis præest] *A chiefpriest, the orderer of holy rites, a prelate, Prud. Peristeph. 2, 350.*

* Mystērion, ii. n. [μυστήριον, Gr. Lat. Arcanum, à μύω, claudio, alludit Hebr. -מסתרים mister, i. e. absconditio, five res abscondita. Aven.] (1) *A mystery, or secret, in religion and holy rites, whereunto the common sort might not come.* (2) *Any great secret.* (1) Tacitum tanquam mysterium tenere aliquid, Cic. de Orat. 3, 17. vid. Exercit. Casaub. contra Baron. & Scal. ad illud Tibulli, 3, 5, 7. (2) Epistolæ nostræ tantum habent mysteriorum, Cic. Att. 4, 18. ¶ Romana mysteria, the sacred rites of Bona dea, Id. Absol. Mysteria, the rites of Ceres, Proserpine, &c. Id.

* Mysticus, a, um. adj. *Mystical, mysterious and biden. Mystica sacra, Ov. Epist. 2, 42. Virtus mystica, Tibull. 3, 6, 1. hostia, Id. 1, 10, 28.*

* Mystrum, i. n. [ἀ μύς, i. e. conchylium; μυστρον, ligula, Gloss.] *A kind of measure, the fourth part of a cyathus, about a spiculus.*

* || Mytus, i. m. pro mystus [ab eodem] *A kind of fish called a sea-mouse, Cal. ex Plin. corr. pro mystus.*

* || Mythistōria, æ. f. [ex μύθος, fabula, & ἱστορία, historia] *A history mixed with fictions and fabulous stories. Vopisc. ¶ Historia fabula referta.*

* Mytilus, i. m. ut aliqui scribunt. [qu. ex μύς per dim.] scrib. & mutilus & mytilus. *A shellfish, a limpin, Mart. 3, 59.*

* Myxa, æ. f. [prop. mucus, à μύξω, mungo] *Myxa prunorum species ex quibus in Ægypto & vna fiunt, ob mucosum lentorem ita dict.* (1) *A kind of prunes, or piums, like damascenes.* (2) *The quick of a candle, or lamp.* (1) Plin. 13, 5. It. 13, 28. (2) Cum tot geram myxas una lucerna vocor, Mart. 14, 41. ubi al. myxos & interpret. prominentem partem lucernæ, cui insculitur ellyclanium.

* Myxon, i. n. [μύξων, Gr. qu. mucosus, Garza vertit muco] *A fish of the mullet kind. Fel banchi, quem quidam myxona vocant, Plin. 32, 7. vid. & 35, 12.*

N n Roman, N n Italick; both which, as all the other letters, are frequently used in most of the modern languages of Europe; especially in such as descend from the Latin. The English indeed, besides these, have a black character somewhat like the German, in which this letter is thus expressed, *ŋ* n; but of no great antiquity, and seldom used but in printing statutes and proclamations; for our Saxon ancestors used a letter very little differing from the Roman. The Hebrew tongue hath a double form of this letter; the one initial and medial ך, the other final ך, which might be the cause of calling it ךך, which is expressive of both forms; in analogy to םם, which probably was so called from the same cause. Indeed there is a great show of reason why it should be called ךך from the signification of the word,

word, which is a *child*, as being the undoubted daughter of the mother *N*. The Greeks, in taking these two letters from them, seem to have had regard to both these reasons, discarding the finals in both, as having no occasion for them in their tongue; and yet, to show their near relation, gave them an articulation, calling the latter *Nū*, as they did the former *Mū*. Nor are these two liquids nearer in name, than they are in their figure, sound, and mutual offices in Greek and Latin. With respect to their figure, they differ just so much and no more, both in the capital and small form, as they do in their sound; *M* in being a fuller sound, and having one line more than *N* in the smaller sound, without any other difference. Their nearness in sound is more remarkable because made by distinct organs, the former being a labial, the latter a dental; which is caused by their equally touching the palate. Nor is their reciprocal use in languages less obvious: the plural termination *ων* in Hebrew, in the Chaldee dialect is *ן*; as on the contrary, the terminations *ον* and *ων* in Greek, are *um* in Latin; as *ὠν οσούν*; *κεινὸν καένον*; *βραχίον* *brachium*: *ων* and *ην*, the terminations of the accus. sing. of the second declension of the Greeks, *am* in the first declension of the Latins; as *μῦσαν*, *Χολήν*, *μισάν*, *σχολάν*. In Latin derivatives from the Greek, as *v* is sometimes changed into *m*, as in *νέω*, *meco*; so on the contrary *μ* into *n*, as in *μειδέω*, *nideo*: and as before the first rank of the mutes, and their sister labial *m*, *n* is changed into *m* for the better sound, as in *imbellis*, *impius*, *immodicus*; so on the contrary, in the second and third order, *m* is converted into *n* before *c*, *q*, *d*, *t*; as in *anceps*, *nunquid*, *quendam*, *tantum*: which also is done before *f* and *b*, as in *anfractus*, *ambelus*. The change of this letter into her other sister liquids *l* and *r*, before another *l* and *r*, as in *illudo*, *irrideo*, is common, as being only made for the better sound in pure Latin words; but the same is also done in Latin derivatives from the Greek tongue, as in *ne* from *νή*, *lympba* from *λύμψη* (whence our Master *Priscian* accounts for the use of the Latin numeral *L*, instead of *N* the Greek numeral for 50. *The most antient Greeks, saith he, used L for N, which we still herein retain*) in *mora*, from *μονή*, in *crisso*, from *κρίσω*. As *γ*, before *κ*, *γ*, *χ*, is in Greek sounded like *n*, so in Latin words derived from such, *n* is substituted for *γ*; as *ancora*, *angelus*, *Anchises*, for *ἀγκυρα*, *ἄγγελος*, *Ἀχίλλης*, though the more ancient Latins, in particular *Accius*, as *Varro* acquaints us, retained *g*, writing *aggulus*, *aggens*, *agguilla*, *iggerunt*; and this not only in derivatives from Greek, but perhaps in some of their own words. In many Latin words from Greek families, *n* is inserted, especially before mutes of the second and third order, as in *mingo*, *lingo*, *jungo*, *scando*, *frango*, from *μυγῶ*, *λιγῶ*, *ζυγῶ*, *κινῶ*, *ἐρωγῶ*, the second future tense of *μυγέω*, *λιγέω*, *ζεύω*, *κινάω*, *ἐρῶω*, which epenthetical custom is worthy to be noted, as by means thereof from verbs barytones the Latins naturalized many Greek words. But this inserted *n* disappears often in their derivatives, as in *mielurio*, *ligurio*, *jugum*, *conjux*, *fragor*, *fragilis*; as also before *gn*, as *ignarus*, *ignavus*, *cognosco*, and others. Besides the letters already mentioned, *n* admits after *itself*, *s* and *x* (a compound of *s*, and the second order of the mutes) as *annus*, *ansa*, *anxius*; and in composition *j* and *v*, as *conjicio*, *convoco*. In writing some Latin proper names, where *ns* concur either in the middle or end of words, the Greeks, to soften the sound, leave out *n*, as *Ὁρτήσιος*, *Κλήμης*, *Πύδης*, for *Hortensius*, *Clemens*, *Pudens*. This letter is often omitted by the Latins, when they enfranchise Greek words ending in *ων*; as *Leo*, *Draco*, for *Λέων*, *Δράκων*: but contrarywise, to Latin words ending in *o*, the Greeks add *n*, writing *Κάτων*, *Νέρων*, for *Cato*, *Nero*. In some inscriptions of the middle age, and transcripts of that time from elder originals, we find this letter inserted in the long syllables of many words; as *Atlans*, *gigans*, *elephans*: which perhaps may have happened through the ignorance of the transcribers, mistakeing a mark set over such syllables by some of the ancient writers only to show their quantity, for the letter *n*. I should have thought they might have affected to put this letter in the direct case of such words, because they found it in the oblique cases, had not such words as *formosus* and *thensaurus* checked that opinion. In the notes of the ancients, *N* is read *Nec*, *nepos*, *non*, *num*, *Nonius*, *noster*, *nomisma*, *nisi*, *nummorum*, *numerator*; *NAV*. *Naves*, *navibus*, *navicula*; *NC*. *Nunc*; *N.C*. *Non certè*, *vel Nero Cæsar*, *vel Nero Claudius*; *NC*. *SN*. *CO*. *S.D.E*. *Notis civibus senatus consulti suffragium datum est*; *N. C. N. P*. *Non clam, nec precariò*; *N.C.C*. *Non calumniæ causâ*; *NBL*. *Nobilis*; *N.L*. *Non liquet*; *NO*. *Nobis*; *N.P*. *Netarius publicus*.

N Æ

N.

N in fine vocis pro ne interrog. *Pyrrhin'* connubia servas? *Virg. Æn.* 3, 319. & alibi.

Nābis, is, f. vocab. *Æthiopicum*, *Æthiopes* sic vocant camelopardalin. *A beast of Æthiopia, the giraffa*. It hath a neck like a horse, legs and feet like a cow, a head like a camel, of a red colour spotted with white, *vid. Plin.* 8, 18.

† *Nabla*, æ. f. *vel Nablum*, i. n. unde in abl. pl. *nab'is*, *Vul. interp.* [à נבל Chald. נבל] *A psaltery*. *Vide*

† *Nablium*, ii. n. *A psaltery*. *Duplici genialia nabli palmâ Verrere*, *Qu. de Art. Am.* 3, 327. *potius leg. naulia*.

* † *Nacca*, ærum. m. pl. *vel, ut al. nattæ*, *Fest.* *Pellis lanata, νάκη*, *Gl. Fullers of cloth*, † *Fullone*.

* † *Nacta*, æ. m. *Perf.* (*ubi rectius leg. natta*) *scrib. & nacca*. *A sordid fel'son of a nasty trade*, such as fullers, feltmakers, &c. *Vid. Natta*.

Nactus, a, um. part. [à nanciscor] (1) *Having found, or lighted upon*. (2) *Having gotten, or obtained*. (3) *Pass. Gotten, obtained*. (1) *Nacta gravem vino Cinyram malè sedula nutrix*, *Qu. Met.* 10, 438. (2) *Nacta locum tempusque*, *Id. Met.* 14, 372. (3) † *Nactâ libertate*, *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 219. *Etâ occasione nactâ*, *Flygin. fab.* 28.

* *Næ*, adv. affirmandi. [ex Gr. ναι] *Veryly, really, on my word*. *Næ, illi vehementer errant*, *Æc. Catil.* 2, 3.

N A M

* *Nænia*, æ. f. *reæ. nenia*, *quod vid.*

Næviānum pirum, *a sort of pear*, *Cels.* 2, 24.

‡ *Nævulus*, i. m. dim. [à seq.] *A little excrecence, a little natural blemish*. *Venustiores nævuli*, *Gell.* 12, 1.

Nævus, i. m. [φάκος πορώπης, *Gloss.* i. e. lens faciei: *vel pot. à natu, qu. natus*, *vel à geno, qu. gnævus*. *Gnævus corporis insigne, & prænomen à generando dicta esse, & ea ipsa ex Gr. γένεσις, Fest.*] (1) *A natural mark, spot, or excrecence, in the body*. (2) *A blemish, a fault*. (3) *A knot in wood*. (1) *Nævus in articulo pueri*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 28. *Est macula corporis nævus*, *Ibid.* (2) *Nulius in egregio corpore nævus erit*, *Qu. Trist.* 5, 13, 14. (3) *Sen.*

* *NAM*, conj. causalis [ex μὲν, Dor. μὰν, per inversionem *nam*, *Beem.*] (1) *For*, in giving a reason, put generally in the first place. (2) *But*, sometimes in the second or third, place. (3) *For, as for*. (4) *An elegant particle in asking*. (5) *For etenim, or siquidem, seeing that*. (6) *It is also used in transitions*. (7) *Also of affirming with vehemency*. (1) *Passerem plus ilia oculis suis amabat, nam mellitus, &c. Catull.* 3, 6. (2) *Milite nam tuo*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14. 9. *Siccis omnia nam dura proposuit, Id. Od.* 1, 18, 3. (3) *Nam subitæ matrem certam fecere ruinæ — Nam pater Amphion, ferro per pectus adactò, Finiêrat, &c. Qu. Met.* 6, 263, &c. (4) *Nam quousque?* *Plaut.* *Nam quid ita?* *Ter.* (5) *Hor. Carm.* 3, 11. *initio, Id. Epod.* 6, 5. (6) ‡ *Nam* is postquam excessit ex ephebis, *næv be, &c. Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 24. *Nam herus me post-*

N A M

quam rus misit, *now since*, *Plaut.* (7) *Nam herclè inquit Minutius, me quoque Petilius — rogavit, nay truly be desired me too, &c. Cic.*

* *Namque*, conj. causalis [ex *nam* & *que* enclit.] (1) *For*, generally in the first, but sometimes in the second place. (2) *For, as for*. (3) *It is used in interrogative transitions*. (4) *Pro siquidem*. (1) *Namque ferunt, &c. Prop.* 1, 20, 17. *Cynthia namque, &c. Id.* 4, 7, 3. *Victos namque se fatebantur, Liv.* (2) *Nutricem affata Sichæi, Namque suam, &c. Virg. Æn.* 4, 632. (3) *Namque illud quare, Scævola, negasti te fuisse laturum?* *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 16. (4) *Vid. Nep. Milt.* 8.

* ‡ *Nāna*, æ. f. [à *nanus*] *A woman dwarfs*, *Lampr.*

† *Nancio*, is, ivi, ire. aët. ap. vett. in usu. *Si nanciam populi desiderium, Prisc. ex Gratcho*. † *Pro nuncior*, dep.

Nanciscor, i. nactus sum. dep. [ab ant. *nancio*, *Prisc.* ut ab *apio*, *apiscor*] *In bonum & malum partem accipitur*. (1) *To light upon, to find, to meet with*. (2) *To come by, attain, get, catch*. (1) *Ni nactus Venerem essem, hanc Junonem dicerem, Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 2, 29. *Nacti te sumus otiosum, Id.* § *Nancisci causam idoneam, Nep. Thom.* 6. (2) *Nanciscitur pretium nomenque poetæ, Hor. A. P.* 299. § *Nacta est sibi putorem tellus ex imbris, Lucr.* 2, 871.

‡ *Nancitor*, pro *nancitur*, i. e. *nanciscitur*, *Fest.*

* *Nans*, tis. part. [à *no*] (1) *Swimming*. (2) *Rolling, flowing*. (1) *Nantes in gurgite vasto, Virg.*

Virg. Aen. 1, 122. (2) *Undæ nantes, Catull. 62, 275. conf. Sil. 14, 550.*

Nanctus pro nactus, Liv. 27, 28. & f. 7. § 12. de interdictis, relegat, &c.

* *Nānus, i. mī. [νᾶνος, Gr.] quo nomine Gr. pumiliones appellant. (1) A dwarf. (2) || A little horse, or mule. (1) *Prepr. 4, 9, 15. X Nanum cuiusdam Atlanta vocamus, Juv. 8, 32. (2) Binis rheda rapit citata vocamus, Gell. 19, 13. ex Helvio Cinnā. ¶ Nanus barbat, A kind of vessel, or cup, Varr.**

* *Nāpe, es. f. [ἀ νᾶπν, Gr. saltus] Forrester, ranger, a dog's name, Ov. Met. 3, 214.*

* *Naptha, æ. f. [νᾶφθα, Gr. à Chald. נפתח quod à ἵππ stillare, profluit enim bituminis modo] A kind of marly, or chalky, clay, or slime, whereunto if fire be set, it burneth so vehemently that water cannot quench it; a stuff like brimstone, liquid petrol. *Vid. Plin. 2, 105. & 35, 15.**

* || *Naphthas, æ. n. seu pot. indecl. genus olei cedro simile, Prob. ex Sallust. Hist. 4.*

* *Naphthe, es. f. id. quod naptha, Plin. 35, 15.*

* *Nāpīna, æ. f. The bed wherein naphew, or turnep, is sown, Col. 11, 2.*

* *Nāpus, i. m. [à simil. rapi, qu. rapus! nam & utriusque semen in alterum vicissim mutatur, Plin.] Turnep, or naphew; naphew gentle, or long rapus. Napus devexam terram amat, Col. 2, 10.*

* *Narcissinus, a, um. adj. Of daffodil. Narcissinum oleum, Plin. 2, 19. unguentum, Id.*

* *Narcissites, æ. m. [à Narcissi colore] A precious stone of the colour of daffodil, resembling the veins of ivy, Plin. 37, 11.*

* *Narcissus, i. m. [à torpore, Gr. νᾶρξν, quem adfert, Plin.] Daffodil. Croceum pro corpore florem Inveniunt, foliis medium cingentibus albis, Ov. de Narcisso. Narcissi duo genera in usu medici recipiunt, unum purpureo flore, & herbaceum, Plin. 21, 19. *vid. & eundem 31, 1. Purpureus Narcissus, Virg. Ecl. 5, 28.**

* *Nardinus, a, um. adj. (1) Made of spike-nard. (2) or smelling like it. (1) Unguentum nardinum, Plin. 13, 1. (2) Ab odore, myraria, laurea nardina, Id. 15, 15.*

* *Nardum, i. n. & Nardus, i. f. [νᾶρδον, Gr. ab Hebr. נרד] (1) Nard, the shrub in India, elsewhere the herb bearing spikenard, and precious leaves. (2) Another sort growing near Ganges, of a poisonous smell. (3) The ointment made of it. (1) Plin. 12, 12. (2) Id. ubi suprà. (3) Nardum Syriacum, Gallicum, Creticum, rusticum, Id. 12, 12. Illius puro distillent tempora nardo, Tibull. 2, 2, 7. Nardi parvus onyx eliciet cadum, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 17. Achæmenia nardus, Id. Epod. 13, 13. ¶ Quare annon nardus de frutice solo, nardum de unguento solo propriè dicatur.*

* *Nardus, i. f. An unguent made of nard, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 16.*

† *Nārīca, æ. f. rectius narita, quod vid.*

NARIS, is. f. [πῆν, unde per Metath. πῆνες, nares, Canin. à naritate sive gnaritate, Fest. quod per eas odorum gnari reddimur, unde & olfacere pro cognoscere, Isid. rect. ab Hebr. נרר naris] (1) The nostril, the holes of the nose. (2) Synecd. The nose. (3) Meton. Judgement. (4) Bantering, scoffing. (1) Inque cavā nullus flet tibi nare pilus, Ov. A. Am. 1, 523. Rectè fursum sunt nares, quod odor omnis ad supera fertur, Cic. N. D. 2, 56. (2) Balbā de nare locutus, snuffling through the nose, Pers. 1, 33. Spicamina naris, Luc. 2, 183. Foramina narium, Plin. 7, 2. (3) Emunctæ naris Lucilius, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 8. ¶ Nari emunctæ senex, of a clear shrewd judgement, Phædr. 3, 3, 14. (4) Minus aptus acutis Naribus hominibus, not able to bear their severe jeers, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 30. Nimis uncis Naribus indulges, you allow yourself too much in ridiculing every thing, Pers. 1, 41.

* *Nārīta, æ. f. Vid. Nerita.*

Narrābilis, e. adj. That can be told, or declared. Lingua, sile; non est ultra narrabile quidquam, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 2, 61.

Narrandus, a, um. part. To be told, or related.

De origine regni ejus pauca narranda sunt, Just. 17, 3.

Narrans, tis. part. Telling, recounting. Audiam te Iberum narrantem loca, Catull. 9, 7. conf. Sil. 8, 138.

Narratio, ōnis. f. verb. [à narro] (1) A narration, account, or story, of a thing. (2) The narration, that part of an oration wherein an account is given of matter of fact. (1) Narratio verisimilis fit, aperta, brevis, Cic. de Orat. 2, 19. (2) Narratio obscura totam occæcat orationem, Id. de Orat. 2, 82.

Narratiuncula, æ. f. dim. A little story, a short narration. Narratiunculæ à poetis celebratæ, Quint. 1, 9.

Narrator, ōris. m. verb. A teller, or reporter. Imitatores & narratores faceti, Cic. de Or. 2, 54.

Narrāturus, a, um. part. About to tell, or recount. Verbaque dilectæ fert narraturus Hetruscæ, Stat. Sylv. 3, 3, 207.

Narrātus, a, um. part. [à narror] Told, reported. Narrata res, Phædr. 4, 24, 31.

Narrātus, ūs. m. verb. The telling of a story. Veniet narratibus hora Tempestita meis, Ov. Met. 5, 499.

Narro, āre. act. ant. gnaro [a gnarus, quod vult Velius notum sive narum facio, Scal. gnarrat, narrat. διμνῆσαι, Vett. Gl. gnarruisse narrāsse, Fest.] (1) To tell, relate, give account of, report, recount. (2) Cum correptione, contemp-tione, admiratione, rei impossibilis, falsæ, frivolæ, miæ. (3) To make the narration in an oration. (4) To declare, affirm, or tell plain. (1) § Siculi poetæ narrabo interitum, Hor. A. P. 463. = Bellerophon! Maturare necem refert; narrat penè datum Pelea Tantara, Id. Od. 3, 7, 17. ¶ Prov. Surdo narrare fabulam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 10. asello, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 199. to speak to one that doth not mind. Narrat de Corneli amore, Catull. 65, 35. arator de tauris, Propert. 2, 1, 43. (2) Quid, malum! bone vir, mihi narras? Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 18. P. Non opinor, Dave. D. Opinor, narras? non rectè accipis; certa res est, Id. Andr. 2, 2, 28. ¶ CH. Nihil nimis bibi. SI. Nihil nimis narras, bōv? nothing quotha! Id. Heaut. 3, 2, 9. Quas tu mulieres mihi narras? ubi musca nulla semina est in ædibus? Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 29. (3) Ut dilucidè probabilitèque narremus, Cic. (4) Quid epistola ista narrat? Plaut. Narro tibi planè, relegatus mihi videor, &c. Cic. X Dicimus, qu. volumus, loquimur invicem, narramus, quod ignoratur, Front. Sed hoc non esse perpetuum exempla adducta docent.

Narror, āri. pass. To be reported, related, told, &c. Aqua accendere lignum narratur, Ov. Met. 15, 311. Narratur & prisca Catonis Sæpe mero caluisse virtus, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 11.

* *Narthecia, æ. f. [dict. narthecia per-dim. à narthex, à fruticis humilitate] Narthecia ab al. ferulago appellatur. A kind of fennel growing always low, Plin. 13, 22.*

* *Narthecium, ii. n. [ναρθήκιον, Gr. i. e. vasculum medicamentarium, ita dict. quod narthecis lignum, medullā exemptā, cavum erat (hinc Hesiod. ἐν κοίλῳ νάρθηκι) & ideo ad medicamenta aservanda accommodatissimum. Hinc Rabb. נררר vigina] A box, or place, to keep medicines in. Doloris medicamenta tanquam de narthecio promere, Cic. de Fin. 2, 7.*

* *Narthex, ecis. m. [νάρθηξ, Gr. ferula, stirps quædam, A sort of tree like fennel-giant, Plin. 13, 22.*

* *Nāsāmōnites, æ. m. [à Nasamonibus pop. Libyæ, in orā Syrtis] A stone of a bloody colour with little black veins, Plin. 37, 10.*

* *Nascens, tis. part. [à nascor] (1) Being in its birth, coming into the world. (2) Springing, growing, in vegetables. (3) Met. Rising, increasing; beginning to rise, or grow. (1) Nascensibus insinuetur natura animai, Lucr. 1, 114. ¶ Nascentem placido lumine videre, to favour one's birth with a benign aspect, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 2. (2) Humi nascentia fraga, Virg. Ecl. 3, 92. Nascens uvæ, Ov. de Nuce, 27. (3) X Athenis non nascentibus, sed jam adultis, fuit Themistocles, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 7. Troja nascent,*

*Virg. Aen. 10, 75. ¶ Omne malum nascens facile opprimitur, in the bud, Cic. ¶ Tempora nascentia, the beginning of the year, Ov. Fast. 1, 167. Nascentes lunæ implent conchylia, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 30. Nascens laus, blooming reputation, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. Favonius nascens, rising, Id. * Nascentia, æ. f. Birth, the time of one's birth, Vitruv. 9, 7.*

* *Nasciturus, a, um. part. About to come to life. Ubi nascituri regis signum inveneris, Pall. 7. tit. 7.*

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* *Nāsīterna, æ. f. al. leg. nassiterna [qu. nasos ternos, i. e. tres anfas, haberet] A vessel with three handles and a wide mouth. Equis huc affert nassiternam cum aquā? Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 28. Vid. Nasus, n. 3.*

* || *Nāsīternātus, a, um. adj. ex part. Carrying a waterpot to fetch water in, Caleph. ap. Non.*

Nassa, æ. f. [qu. νᾶσσα, à νᾶω, no, nato; unde anas νᾶσσα dic. & insula νᾶσος, quod aquis utraque innatet; al. à νᾶν seduxit, quod decipiat pisces] (1) A weel, or bow net; a net made of twigs, with a bait put into it, to catch fish.

*Virg. Aen. 10, 75. ¶ Omne malum nascens facile opprimitur, in the bud, Cic. ¶ Tempora nascentia, the beginning of the year, Ov. Fast. 1, 167. Nascentes lunæ implent conchylia, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 30. Nascens laus, blooming reputation, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. Favonius nascens, rising, Id. * Nascentia, æ. f. Birth, the time of one's birth, Vitruv. 9, 7.*

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* *NASCOR, i. nātus sum. ant. gnascor, gnatus. [à γενᾶω γενᾶσθαι, ut à γινᾶσθαι, nosco, notus] (1) To be born. (2) To be born, or framed by nature. (3) To spring, or grow. (4) Met. To arise, or proceed, from; to be produced; to begin, or take beginning; to rise as stars, to rise up in height. (1) Hanc Athenis esse natam, Plaut. X Nati Carthagini, sed oriundi Syracusis, Liv. 24, 6. ¶ § Summo genere natus est, of a very good family, Id. Per scelera natus est, Sen. Qui nascitur ab illis, Virg. Aen. 3, 58. Fuerat de pellice natus, Ov. Metam. 2, 469. Ex me atque ex hac natus es, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 7. ¶ Aves omnes in pedes nascuntur, come forth with feet foremost, Plin. Annos nata est sedecim, she is sixteen years old, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 20. Annos sexaginta natus es, aut plūs eo, Id. Heaut. 1, 1, 10. Cum annos ad quinquaginta natus esset, Cic. (2) ¶ Is qui ita natus est, & ita consuevit, such by nature and custom, Cic. Ita nati sumus, ut & blandiri, &c. possimus, Id. § Nos numerus sumus, & fruges consumere nati, Hor. Epist. 1, 2, 27. Non solum suis commodis natum se arbitrabatur, Cic. Qui cum ejusmodi virtutibus natus sit, Plaut. ¶ Cum abl. Ego sum animo leni natus, Ter. Rec. 2, 2, 29. ¶ Cum præp. cum. Cum istius modi virtutibus, operisque natus qui sit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 13. ¶ Sine. Vitiis nemo sine nascitur,*

(2) *A net, a snare.* (1) Piscator texens de vimine nassam, *Sil.* 3, 47. ubi eleganter descripsit. (2) Ex hac nassa exlic constitui, *Cic. Att.* 15, 20. ubi leg. & naxa.

Nasturtium, ii. n. [*qu. nasturtium, quod nasum terqueat, Varr.*] The herb called cresses, or nose smart. Adhibent ad panem nil præter nasturtium Persæ, *Cic. Tus.* 5, 34. ¶ || Nasturtium aquaticum, water-cresses, *Offic.*

* Nāsum, i. n. *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 6, 41. & *Curt.* 1, 2. sagax nasum, *id. quod*

* Nāsus, i. m. [*à nando, per quem scil. humor nata ac fluit; ut pñ à pñw, al. à vāos, fluo, qu. vāos propter fluorem mucci*] (1) *A nose.* (2) *Meton. Sly jeering, mockery, a vein of gibing and scoffing.* (3) *Anger, wrath.* (4) *A handle, or ear of a cup.* (1) Pituita mala nasi, *Catull.* 21, 17. Sagax nasum habet, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 17. (2) § Suspendere omnia naso, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 64. Nasus Atticus, *Sen. Suas.* 1. Nasutus si: usque licet, sis denique nasus, *Mart.* 13, 2. Non cuique datum est habere nasum, *Id.* 1, 42. (3) Fumans nasus usi, *Id.* 6, 64. Lucilius primus condidit styli nasum, *Plin.* 1, princ. (4) Succabis calicem nasorum quatuor, *Juv.* 5, 47. ab *lur. notione* & nasiternā.

* Nāsūtē, adv. *With scornfull mockery.* § Nasūtē scripta distringere, *Pbadr.* 4, 6, 1.

* || Nāsūtulus, a, um, adj. *Shrewd, witty, Lex. ex Apul.*

* Nāsūtus, a, um, adj. [*qu. nasutus, à nasus*] or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *One that hath a great nose.* (2) *Very censorious, or jeering.* (1) *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 93. *Ud. Nasus, n. 2.* (2) = Nil nasutus hāc, maligniusque, *Mart.* 2, 54. § Homo nasutissimus, *Sen. Suas.* 7.

* Nāra, æ. f. [*à natus*] *A daughter.* Maxima natarum Priami, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 658.

* || Nātābūlum, i. n. *A swimming place.* Gratiissima sanis Natabuia, *Apul. Florid.* 16, p. 797.

* || Nātāle, is. n. *A place of birth, Litt. ex Plin.*

* Nātāles, ium, pl. m. (1) *The stock, lineage, or family, whereof one cometh; the original, or beginning; parentage, descent, or extraction.* (2) *A birthday.* (1) Mulier natalibus clara, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 18. ¶ Natalibus reſtituti, ap. *Plin. jun. & JCC.* of those who not only themselves, or their ancestors, have been slaves, but also plebeians, when they were made patricians, or ennobled, as intimating thereby that all men were originally free, and upon a level. (2) Brutorum & Cæsā natalibus, *Juv.* 5, 37. ¶ Ter quinque natalibus actis, being fifteen years old, *Ov. Met.* 2, 497. ¶ Periti natalium, the skillfull in nativities, astrologers, *Sen.*

* Nātālis, e. adj. (1) *Belonging to a man's birth, or nativity.* (2) *Born in, a native.* (3) *Produced, or growing.* (4) *From the beginning, natural.* (1) Natalis dies, *Nep. Tim.* 5. ¶ Natalis hora, the hour of one's nativity, *Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 19. astrum, the ascendant of one's nativity, *Id.* *Epist.* 2, 2, 187. Natalis deus, the Genius, *Tibull.* 4, 5, 19. Natalis Juno, invoked by women on their birthday, *Id.* 4, 6, 1. (2) Pueri natales diversarum gentium, *Plin.* (3) In auro non nisi excellentissimo natalis, *Id.* (4) = Natali & ingeniā sterilitate laborantes, *Col.* 3, 7, 2. Natalem suum celebrare, *Val. Max.* 1, 5, 7.

* Nātālis, is. m. (1) *One's birthday, the day of one's nativity.* (2) It is said also of inanimate things. (1) Natali meo, *Cic. Att.* 7, 5. Meus est natalis, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 76. (2) ¶ Natali urbis 634, the 634th year from the foundation thereof, *Plin.*

* Nātālītia, ōrum, n. pl. (1) *A calculating of nativities.* (2) *A birthday feast.* (1) Qui Chalæorum natalitia defendunt, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 42. (2) Dat natalitia in hortis, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 6.

* || Nātālīcium, ii. n. *A present, or gift, sent to one on the day of his birth, Censorin.*

* Nātālītus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, one's nativity, or birthday.* ¶ Sydera natalitia, ruling at one's birth, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 43. Natalitia sardonix, worn, or presented to one, on one's birthday, *Pers.* 1, 16. Natalitius dies,

Mart. 7, 38, 12. Lardum natalitium, *Juv.* 11, 84.

* Nātans, tis, part. (1) *Swimming.* (2) *Swimming, as sleepy and dæing eyes.* (3) *Waving, moving like waves.* (4) *Keeping on the top, spreading on the superficies.* (1) Natantis pectora tangebam, *Ov. Met.* 8, 605. ¶ Mutæ nantes Squamigerum pecudes, *fish, Lucr.* 2, 342. Genus omne natantum, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 541. ¶ Natantis trabis impetus, of a vessel under sail, *Catull.* 4, 3. (2) Natantia lumina solvit, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 856. Moriens oculis sub nocte natantibus atrā, *Ov. Met.* 5, 71. (3) Segetes altæ campique natantes Lenibus horrescunt flabris, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 198. (4) Primā parte terræ natantibus radicibus, *Col.*

* † Nātātīle, is. n. *A hollow place by the waterside for ducks, fish, &c.* Natatilia sunt excavata anatum stabula, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5. leg. & navalia.

* || Nātātīlis, e. adj. *That swimeth, or can swim, Prud. Rom.* 332.

* Nātatio, ōnis. f. *A swimming.* Natationes atque cursus, *Cic. de Sen.* 16. Si æstas est, frigidis natationibus utendum, *Cels.* 3, 24. In omni tussi utilis est natatio, *Id.* 4, 4.

* Nātator, ōris. m. verb. *A swimmer.* Pugnat in adversas ire natator aquas, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 122.

* || Nātātōria, æ. f. *A swimming place, a fishpool, Sidon. Epist.* 2, 2.

* Nātātūrus, a, um, part. *About to swim.* Triste nataturo nec querar esse fretum, *Ov. Epist.* 18, 212.

* Nātātus, a, um, part. *Swum away.* Atque amnes quærent armenta natatos, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 704.

* Nātātus, ūs. m. verb. [*à nato*] *A swimming, Pallad.* 1, 17.

Nātes, is. *Hor. & pl. Nates, ium. f. A buttock, a haunch.* Diffisā nate pepedit, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 46. Aridæ nates, *Id. Ep.* 8, 5.

* || Nātīnatio, ōnis. f. *A trading, Fest. † Negotiatio.*

* || Nātīnātōres, um, m. pl. *seditionis, negotia gerentes. Busy and seditious persons, Fest.*

† Nātīno, ære. act. [*à nato, ut à lurcor, lurcinor; natinare, negotiari, Gl. Isid.* More natantium semper in negotiis fluctuare, *Scal.*] To be busy. § Natinari, *Cato, i. e. tumultuari.*

* Nātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à nascor*] Genus hominum qui non aliunde venerunt, sed ibi nati sunt, *Fest.* (1) *A nation, people, or country.* (2) *A company, sect, clan, or party.* (3) *Breed, or young.* (4) || Nat. ones, the Gentiles. (5) *The name of a goddess.* (1) Natio cœcœda est, *Juv.* 3, 100. de *Græcis.* = Exteræ nationes & gentes, *Cic. pro Font.* 11. § Nationis nomen, non gentis, evaluit paulatim, *Tac. cap. 2. de Germ.* Cætorum gens propriis nationibus nominibusque discreti, *Id.* 38. § Cognomine nationis magis, quàm generis uti, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 26. (2) § Natio ardelionum, *Pbadr.* 2, 5, 1. candidatorum, *Cic. optimatum, Id.* Deteriores, quorum quidem magna est natio, *Id.* (3) Venter labore nationem reddit deteriore, *Varr.* (4) § Petrus in circumcisionem, Paulus in nationes, *Tert.* (5) *Vid. Propr.*

* || Nātīvitas, ātis. f. *Birth, or the being born in a place.* § Municipem aut nativitas facit, aut manumissio, non adoptio, *Ulp. Dig.* 50, 1, 1.

* || Nātīvitas, adv. *ex nativitate, By birth, Tert.*

* Nātīvus, a, um, adj. (1) *Having a beginning, birth, or original.* (2) *Natural, native, inbred, not artificial.* (1) § Nativi animantibus & mortales animi, *Lucr.* 3, 418. Anaximandri opinio est nativos esse deos orientes occidentesque, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 10. § nativum corpus, *Lucr.* 2, 542. (2) § Nativa coma, *Ov. Am.* 1, 14, 56. Mōles nativa, *Id. Fast.* 5, 149. Nativus arcus, *Id. Met.* 3, 160. pumex, *Id. Met.* 10, 692. ¶ Nativæ testæ, shells growing with the fish, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. Sylva pro nativo muro objecta, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 9. § Nativus lepor, non adscitus, *Nep. Att.* 4. ¶ Nativi lapilli, growing there, *Propert.*

1, 2, 13. Montes nativi salis, *Plin.* ¶ Verba nativa, ea, quæ significata sunt usu, words in their natural and usual signification, *Cic.*

* Nāto, āre. freq. [*à no, natum*] (1) *To swim.* (2) *To swim over.* (3) *Act. To swim upon.* (4) *To swim, or float, with.* (5) *To move with a fluctuating motion.* (6) *To move to and fro, to be loose.* (7) *To fluctuate, doubt, or be unsettled, in one's opinions, or resolutions.* (8) *To totter, or go upon no grounds.* (9) *To swim as the eyes do.* (1) Quasi in oceani fluctu testudo nataet, *Juv.* 11, 94. (2) Imperii fines Tiberinum virgo natavit, *Id.* 8, 265. (3) Placidis natant Nereides undis, *Ov. Met.* 13, 899. Suas melius charta natabit aquas, *Mart.* 14, 196. = Hoc natat in labris, & in udo est, *Pers.* 1, 105. (4) Natat carina, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 398. Ruia natant fossis, *Id. Geor.* 1, 372. Natabant pavimenta vino, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 41. (5) Ante oculos natant tenebræ, *Ov. Met.* 12, 136. (6) Nec vagus in laxâ pes tibi pelle natet, *Id. A. Am.* 1, 516. (7) Pars multa natat, modò recta capeſſens, Interdum pravis obnoxia, *warvereth, or fluctuath, Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 7. (8) Magis tu mihi natare visus es, quàm ipse Neptunus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 24. (9) Vinis oculique animique natabant, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 673.

* Nātor, āri. pass. *To be swum in.* Multis piscibus unda natatur, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 2, 25. Sacris piscibus hæ natantur undæ, *Mart.* 4, 30, 3.

* Natrix, icis. m. & f. [*à natum, sup. à no*] (1) *A water snake, or serpent.* (2) *Met. A pestiferous and destructive person.* (3) † *A whip, from the form.* (4) *An herb so called.* (1) Cur deus tantam vim natricum viperarumque fecerit? *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 38. (2) Tiberius sic vocat Caligulam ap. *Suet. vitæ ejus, c. 11.* (3) Si natrix impressit natricem crassam & capitatam, *Lucil. ap. Non. sc. sinuatam & mordentem instar natrixis serpentis.* (4) Natrix herba cujus radix evulsa virus hirci redolet, *Plin.* 27, 12.

* Natta, æ. m. in vett. membranis pro nacta, qu. vaxrōs, i. e. coactiliarius. One of a sorry, mean trade, a dirty mechanick. Potius est nomen immundi & disincti cujusdam cerdonis, de quo, *Hor. Sat.* 6, 580. *Pers.* 3, 31. *Juv.* 8, 95.

* Nātu. nomen monoptoton [*qu. ex natus, ūs. m. ex nascor*] *By birth.* Non nisi in abl. reperitur, & cum adjunct. magno natu, *Nep. Paus.* 5. Maximus natu, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 17. ¶ Grandis natu, major natu, elder, *Cic.* Majores natu, elderly, or old men, *Id.* Minor natu, younger, *Id.* Minor triginta annis natu, *Id.* Minimus natu, *Id.* ¶ Quantò tuus est animus natu gravior, more solid and understanding by age, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 32.

* Nātūra, æ. f. [*à nascor, natus, ut à φύω, φύσις*] (1) *Nature, the power from whence all others are derived.* (2) *Nature, or the inclinations, dispositions, faculties, properties, qualities, or affections, which any thing hath originally.* (3) *A way, or method.* (4) *A site, or situation.* (5) *Shape.* (6) *The privy parts of a man, woman, or other animal.* (7) *Substance.* (8) *Nature, or the law of nature.* (1) = Litem deus & melior natura diremit, *Ov. Met.* 1, 21. = Nihil aliud est natura quàm DEUS, & divina quædam ratio toti mundo & partibus ejus inserta, *Sen. Quem ut sapientissimum laudat Laſtant. qui sic scriberet.* § Simulaverat artem Ingenio natura suo, *Ov. Metam.* 3, 159. Artifex ipsius mundi natura, consultrix & provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 22. (2) = Si aliquem nacti sumus, cujus cum moribus & naturâ congruamus, *Id. de Amicit.* 8. Admirabilis ad dicendum natura, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 81. Simples voces primâ positione naturâ suâ constant, *Quint.* § Natura fluminis, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 17. Virtute vicit incommodum naturæ, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 44. sc. valetudinis. Naturam sapius sine doctrinâ, quàm sine naturâ valuisse doctrinam, *Cic.* Curâ natura potentior omni, *Juv.* 10, 303. = Voluntates hominum occultæ triplicesque naturæ, *Cic.* Ominum rerum naturâ cognitâ, *Id.* Persequutus est Theophrastus stirpium naturas, *Id.* Naturas apibus quas Jupiter addidit, *Virg. Geor.*

4, 150. Tetra natura absynthi, *Lucr.* 2, 40. Victoria quæ naturâ insolens & superba est, *Cic.* (3) Vetat hoc natura medendi, *Perf.* 5, 101. Natur totius negotii, *Cic.* (4) Loci naturam ignorabat, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 9. Qualis esset natura montis, *Ibid.* 1, 21. Pontus ipsâ naturâ regionis vallatus, *Cic.* (5) Insula naturâ triquetra, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 13. (6) § Virilis natura, *Rutil. Sup.* Vifa est in quiete obsignatam habere naturam, *Cic.* Foramina naturæ, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 12. de lepore. Cum eâ re tangunt naturam equæ, *Id.* 2, 7. Hircus capris naturam ligurit, *Suet. Tib.* 45. Arum partus animalium extrahit naturæ circumlitum, *Plin.* 24, 16. (7) Diviserunt naturam hominis in animum & corpus, *Cic.* Quatuor naturas ex quibus omnia constare vult, divinas esse censet, *Id.* Aristoteles quintam quandam naturam censet esse, è quâ sit mens, *Id.* ¶ Natura mundi (& multa similia) the world, or substance of the world, *Lucr.* ¶ Retum natura, the whole world, the universe, *Cic.* ¶ Hâc in rerum naturâ tria sunt, it can possibly be but these three ways, *Id.* (8) ¶ Naturæ satisfacere, *Cic.* concedere, *Sall. to die.* Anima naturæ cessit, is departed, *Id.*

* || Nātūrābilis, e. adj. Naturabilia, natural things, *Apul. Flor.* p. 795. sed usitat. Naturale, is, n.

* Nātūrālia, um. pl. n. The privities. Carunculae simile inter imas oras super naturale positum, *Cels.* 7, 26. Equæ naturalia, *Col.* 6, 27. pullo- rum gallinaceorum, *Id.* 8, 5.

* Nātūrālis, e. adj. (1) Natural; of, or be- longing to, nature; innate, implanted by nature. (2) Agreeable to, or sufficient for, our nature. (3) Concerning nature. (1) = Naturalis atque insita animis nostris notio, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 9. Motus, lex, societas naturalis, *Id.* ¶ Filiorum neque naturalem Drusum neque adoptivum Drusum dilexit, *Suet. Tib.* 52. ¶ Naturale bonum, an in- nate goodness, *Nep. Thraly.* 1. Naturale prin- cipium, *Cic. munimentum.* *Liv.* 24, 39. ¶ Naturalia desideria, a desire to ease nature, *Col.* (2) Naturales divitiæ, not contrary to nature, *Cic.* Naturale malum saltem & de more dedissent, *Or. Met.* 9, 972. (3) § Quæstiones naturales, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 18.

* Nātūrāliter, adv. Naturaliter. Quod homini na- turaliter insitum est, eo uti debet, *Cic. de Sen.* 9.

* Nātus, a, um. part. [à naicor] (1) Born, bred, brought forth. (2) Created. (3) Framed by nature, appointed. (4) Which hath grown, pro- ceeded, or risen. (1) ¶ Hippocrates & Epicides nati Carthagine, sed oriundi à Syracusis, exule avo, *Liv.* 24, 6. ¶ Athenis est & natus, & mortuus, *Cic. de Cl. Or.* 63. Natus antiquissimâ familiâ, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 32. Quo de genere na- tus est illic Philocrates? *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 27. § Ex fratre & sorore nati, *Nep. Intendendi locutio.* ¶ Nemo natus in ædibus servat, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 2, 21. no liveing soul. Iterum natus videor, I am quite a new man, I am overjoyed, *Id. Capt.* 4, 2, 10. Dissensionis initium natum, *Cæs.* (2) = Natus homo est, sive hunc divino semine fecit ille opifex rerum, *Or. Met.* 1, 78. (3) § Natus abdomini, non laudi, atque gloriæ, *Cic.* In otia natus, *Or.* Nati sine femine flores, *Id.* Alius ager bene natus, alius malè, *Varr. R. R.* 6. Nati in usum lætitiæ scyphi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 1. Ad furta nata manus, *Or. Met.* 13, 111. Foro nata eloquentia, *Cic.* (4) = Ex quo omnia hæc nata & profecta esse concedit, *Cic.* Voluptas nata, *Lucr.* 2, 391. ¶ Pro re natâ, as matters have fallen out, seeing things are as they are, *Cic.* E re natâ, *Tir. Vid. Nascor.*

* Nātus, i. m. subst. [à nascor, nātus] (1) A young one of any creature. (2) Most frequently a son. (3) ¶ A nephew. (4) Posterity. (1) Ge- nus pecudis scil. equinum, amore natorum, nox- am trahit, *Ec. Col.* 6, 27. Albi circum ubera nati, sc. nefrendes, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 392. Natos suos rana interrogavit, *Phædr.* 1, 24, 4. (2) Charitas inter natos & parentes, *Cic. de Am.* 8. (3) Appellatio natorum ad nepotes extenditur, *Modest.* (4) Nati natorum & qui nascentur ab illis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 98.

* Nāvāle, is. n. subst. The dock where a ship is laid up, made, built, or repaired; the arsenal, where the fleet is laid up in time of peace. § Sic cum navale, *Or. Met.* 3, 661. In cava ducun- tur quassæ navalia puppes, *Id. Trist.* 4, 8, 17. Navaliorum in gen. pl. dixit, *Vitr.* 5, 12. ¶ Navalis porta, *Fest.* regio, *Id.* hinc nata videntur, qu. the arsenal gate, towerstreet, ut nos dicimus.

* Nāvālis, e. adj. ad navim pertinenens. Naval; belonging to ships, or maritime affairs. ¶ Navalis materia, necessities for building and riging of ships. *Liv.* pugna, *Cæs.* Navale prælium, a seafight, *Id.* duumviri navales, *Liv.* 41, 1. commissioners. § Navalis apparatus, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 8. ¶ Navales locii, Mariners, rowers, *Liv.* 21, 50. ¶ Nava- les pedes, oars, interpr. Non. sea slaves, Turneb. exponit. Navale certamen, rowing for a prize, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 493. æs, the beaks of ships, *Id.* *Geor.* 3, 29. ¶ Navalis corona, a crown formed like the beaks of ships, given to him who first boarded an enemy's ship, or by whose means a sea victory was first obtained, *Fest.*

* Nāvāndus, a, um. part. To be strenuously en- deavoured, or performed. Navandæ operæ avi- dior, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 42, 3.

* Nāvarchus, i. m. [ex ναῦς, navis, & ἀρχὴς, princeps] The captain of a man of war, or galley, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 80.

* Nāvātur, tert. pers. It is vigorously endea- voured. Ut ad reconciliandam pacem consuli opera navaretur, *Liv.*

* Nāvātūrus, a, um. part. About to endeavour strenuously. Cæteris gratiæ astæ, quod ad reliqua belli navaturos operam pollicebantur, *Curt.* 7, 20.

Nauci, gen. & naucor. abl. [à recto vet. nau- cum, vel naucus] (1) † The kernel of an olive; the shell, or peel, of a nut; the skin, or partition, in the midst of a walnut. (2) Met. All trifling things that are of no value. (1) *Vid. Fest. & Gloss.* Noctem narco ducere, i. e. nugis, *Narv. ap. Fest.* (2) ¶ Nauci non habere, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 58. facere, not to value a straw, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 16.

* Nauclicus, a, um. adj. Belonging to the shipmaster (al. leg. nauclericus, al. naucleriacus) ¶ Nauclico ornatu, a shipmaster's habit, *Plaut. Afin.* 1, 1, 54.

* Nauclicus, i. m. [ex ναῦς, navis, & κλέος, fors] The master, patron, or pilot, of a ship; the owner of a ship, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 3, 16.

* Naufragium, ii. n. [qu. navisfragium, à na- vis & frango] (1) A shipwreck, or wreck on the sea. (2) Ruin, undoing, sequestration. (1) ¶ Nau- fragio perire, to be cap away at sea, *Cic.* Nau- fragium facere, *Id. Fam.* 16, 9. pati, *Sen. Herc. Pet.* 118. to suffer shipwreck. (2) Rei familiaris naufragia, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. ¶ Prov. Ex naufragio tabula, small remains of a mighty loss, *Id. Att.* 4, 17.

* || Naufrago, æ. neut. To suffer shipwreck, *Sidon.* † Navem frango.

* Naufragus, a, um. adj. (1) Haveing suffered shipwreck, or drowned by shipwreck. (2) Act. Causeing shipwreck. (1) Naufragus ebibat undas, *Prop.* 2, 24, 27. § Naufraga Græcia, *Id.* 3, 7, 40. Naufraga puppis, *Or. Trist.* 2, 18. (2) § Mare naufragum, *Her. Od.* 1, 16, 10. Naufraga unda, *Tib.* 2, 4, 10. tempestas, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 584. * Naufragus, i. m. [pro navisfragus per Sync.] (1) One haveing suffered shipwreck. (2) Met. Ruined, &c. (1) *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 51. (2) ¶ Patrimonio naufragus, of broken fortunes, *Cic. pro Sullâ.* 14. Absol. Naufragus, one of broken fortunes, *Id. Offic.* 3, 23.

* † Nāvīa, æ. f. navia est uno ligno exsculpta, ut navis. A vessel, or trough, made of a tree, used in the gathering of grapes, *Fest.*

* || Nāvīcella, æ. f. dim. [à navis] A little boy, or wberry; a skiff, *Martian.*

* Nāvīcūla, æ. f. dim. [à navis] A little ship, or boat; a small bark, a pink, a gondola, a wberry, a pair of oars. Nos ad naviculas nostras decen- dimus, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 48.

* Nāvīcūlāria, æ. f. sc. ars. The art, or trade, of shipping. ¶ Naviculariam facere, to let out ships for hire, for the carrying of merchandize, *Cic. Vetr.* 5, 17.

* || Nāvīcūlāris, e. adj. Pertaining to ships, Dig.

* Nāvīcūlārius, ii. m. The master, or owner, of the ship, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 55.

* Nāvīcūlātor, ōris. m. verb. [à navicula] The master, or owner, of a vessel, *Cic. pro Leg. Ma- nil.* 5.

* Nāvīcūlor, āri. dep. To govern a ship; to go on the water in a ship, or boat, *Mart.* 3, 20. ubi potius leg. nauculator.

* † Nāvīfrāgus, a, um. adj. Makeing ship- wrecks, that breaketh ships. § Navisfragum Scylacæ- um, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 553. fretum, *Or. Met.* 14, 6.

* Nāvīgābilis, e. adj. (1) Navigable, where ships may pass, that may be sailed in, that will bear a ship. (2) That may be sailed on without extreme danger. (1) § Navigabilia flumina, *Sen. Ben.* 3, 8. amnis, *Liv.* 38, 3. (2) Nam simul primum anni tempus navigabile præbuit. mare, *Liv.* 35, 4.

* Nāvīgāndus, a, um. part. To be sailed. ¶ Navis navigandæ causâ, to sail the ship, or work it, *Ulp.* † Regendæ.

* Nāvīgāns, tis. part. (1) Sailing. (2) A passenger by sea. (1) § In alto navigans, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 23. (2) Non domini est navis, sed navigan- tium, *Id. Offic.* 3, 23.

* Nāvīgātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A sailing. (2) A voyage. (1) Ut navigationis gubernatio, sic vivendi ars est prudentia, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 6. (2) Ego, si me navigatū non incutatur, te propedi- em videbo, *Id. Fam.* 15, 11.

* Nāvīgātor, ōris. m. He that saileth. Infelix navigator es, cujus votis auræ non respondent, *Quint. Declam.* 12.

* Nāvīgātūrus, a, um. part. About to sail. Im- perat rex, haud procul a ne per quæ erat ipse navigaturus, copas duceret, *Curt.* 9, 14. Ut pol- cetetur, constitit, se, si juberet, Rhodium na- vigaturum, *Suet. Tib.* 13.

* Nāvīgātus, a, um. part. Sailed over. Locus Romanis classibus navigati, *Tac. Germ.* 34, 2.

* Nāvīgātur, imperf. They is sailing. Reliquis navibus ut navigari commodè posset, efficit, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 31.

* Nāvīger, ēra, um. adj. [ex navis & gero] That beareth, or will bear, a ship, or ships; as the sea doth. § Mare navigerum, *Lucr.* 1, 3. ¶ Navigeri amnes, *Verget.* 3, 7.

* Nāvīgīdūm, i. n. dim. [à navigium] A little boat, a small bark, or ship. Lenuulus ad se- natum, *ap. Cic. Fam.* 12, 15. Navigiolum par- vum conscendit, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 63.

* Nāvīgīum, ii. n. Any sort of ship, or vessel, to row in. Lignum utile navigiis pinus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 442. ¶ Speculatoria navigia, brigantines, ships for espyal, ketches, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 26.

* Nāvīgo, āre. act. [à navis & ago] (1) To sail. (2) To sail upon. (3) Met. To pass over speedily. (1) Naves habent, quibus in Britanni- am navigare consueverunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 8. § Difficultas navigandi, *Ibid.* 3, 22. (2) Gens in- imica mihi Tyrrenum navigat æquor, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 71. (3) Quam celeriter Cn. Pompeio duce belli impetus navigavit? *Cic. pro Legg. Manil.* 12. ¶ In portu navigare, to be secure, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 22.

* Nāvīgor, āri. pass. To be sailed on. Totus ho- die navigatur occidens, *Plin.* 2, 67.

* Nāvīs, is. f. [à ναῦς, G. ναὺς, insecto di- gamma; ut à βῆς, βόες, bos tovis] A ship, a bark; any vessel of the sea, or river. ¶ Actuaria navis, a row barge, a galley, *Liv.* 25, 30. § Naves reratæ, *Hirt. B. Al.* 44. ¶ onerariæ, merchant ships, *Cic. fluviatiles, boats.* *Liv.* 10, 2. piraticæ, *Quint.* 2, 14. prædatoriæ, *Liv.* 29. a pirate, or pickaroon; piscatoriæ, fisherboats; speculatoriæ, ships of espyal, *Id.* 36, 42. Prætoria navis, the admiral, *Id.* 21, 50. Naves tabellariæ, advice boats, *Sen. Ep.* 77. Met. Una navis jam bo- norum omnium, all good men are embarked in one bottom, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 24. § Reipublicæ navis, *Id.* ¶ In eadem es navi, you are in the same bottom, *Id. Fam.* 1, 5. † § Nave agere oportet, quod agas, non ductariè, *Fest. ex Plaut.* Nave agi est cum navis cum remigio aut ventis agitur; ducta- riè,

vid, cum adverso amne funibus trahitur, Scal. speedily, not creepingly. De hac continua allegoria scriptam legem Oden, Hor. 1, 14. § Conscendere na vem, Cic. Fam. 12, 25. in navem, Liv. 25, 29. deprimere, Cæs. B. C. 2, 6.

* *Nāvita, æ. m. [à nave, unde per contr. nauta, ut à ναύτης, nauta, ita à Ποῆτ. ναύτης, navita] A mariner, a seaman. Nihil piētis timidus navita puppibus Fidit, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 14. Vela dabat ventis navita, Ov. Met. 1, 132.*

* *Nāvitas, ātis. f. [ex navus] Industry, activity. — Operam tuam, navitatem, animum in rempub. celeritati præturæ anteponendum judico, C. c. Fam. 10, 23.*

* *Nāviter, adv. (1) Industriously, stoutly, resolutely. (2) Perfectly, quite, altogether. (1) ¶ Tempus esse bellum naviter geri, in good earnest, Liv. 24, 23. Naviter perficere, to go through it resolutely, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 6. Eum bene & naviter oportet esse impudentem, stoutly impudent, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. (2) Corpus nec plenum naviter extat, nec porro plenum, Lucr. 1, 526.*

* *¶ Nāvities, ei. f. Industry, Gloss. † Navitas.*

* *Naulium, ii. n. [à ναύλιον, Gr.] A psaltery. Disce etiam duplici genalia naulia palmâ Verrere, Ov. A. Am. 2, 327.*

* *Naulum, i. n. [à ναῦς navis] The freight, or fare, paid for passage over the sea in a ship. ¶ Furor est post omnia perdere naulum, Prov. To throw the belve after the hatchet, Juv. 8, 97.*

* *Naumächia, æ. f. [ex ναῦς navis, & μάχη pugna] (1) The representation of a sea-fight. (2) The place where a sea-fight is represented. (1) Suet. Claud. 21. (2) Id. Ner. 27.*

* *Naumäch'arius, a, um. adj. Appertaining to the representation of a sea-fight. ¶ Pons naumachiarus, a bridge over the place where a sea-fight is represented, Plin. 16, 39.*

* *Naumächiarius, ii. m. He that fighteth in the representation of a battle at sea, Claud. Suet. 21.*

* *Nāvo, āre. act. [ex navus] To perform vigorously, earnestly, or diligently. § Navare aliquid & efficere, Cic. Fam. 6, 1. Navare operam, Cæs. operam militarem, Liv. benevolentiam, Cic. flagitium, Tac. opus, Cic. ¶ § Navare operam reipublicæ, to labour for its service, Id. Fam. 10, 25. Utinam operam meam studiumque navarem, labour to assist you with my performances and affection, Id. 15, 12. Navarat miles operam imperatori, had done him good service, Id. de Cl. Orat. 80. Mihi videor navasse operam, quod huc venerim, I think I have made it worth my while in coming hither, Id. de Orat. 2, 7. Cum pro se quisque operam navare cuperet, Cæs. B. C. 2, 25. § Navare benevolentiam in aliquem, Cic. Fam. 2, 10. Navat opus ferro dextra, Val. Flacc. 3, 145.*

* *¶ Naupēgus, i. m. [ex ναῦς navis, & ἰνυῖσσι πῆγῳ pro πηγνύω figo] A shipwright, or shipcarpenter, Firm. 4, 17.*

* *Nauplius, ii. m. [ex ναῦς, navis, & πλέω, navigo; ita dict. quod navigantis effigiem habet] A scabb. like a cuttle, vid. Plin. 9, 30.*

* *† Nauscio, īre. act. [nausci cum granum sabæ se aperit nascendi gratiā, quod sit non diffinitie navis formæ, Fest.] When a bean openeth itself in the earth to spring.*

* *Nausea, æ. f. [à ναῦς, navis, quod navigantibus præcipue contingit; ναυρία, Ion. ναυσία.] (1) A being seasick. (2) Crudities; a qualm, or list to vomit. (1) Navigavimus sine timore & nausea, Cic. Attic. 5, 13. (2) Quod suitantem nauseam coërceat, Metire nobis Cæcubum, Hor. Epod. 9, 35. quod inbibere dixit Plin. 20, 14. ¶ Languor boīum & nausea diffinitur, Col. ¶ Nauseam facere, to vomit, Cic.*

* *Nauseābundus, a, um. adj. Seasick. Gubernator in tempestate nauseābundus, Sen. Ep. 108.*

* *Nauseans, tis. part. [à nausco] Ready to*

vomit, oppressed with qualms. Vidit me nauseantem, Cic. Fam. 7, 6. conf. Col. 7, 10, 4.

* *Nauseator, ōris. m. verb. One that is inclined to be sick on the sea, Sen. Epist. 53.*

* *Nauseo, āre. neut. & act. (1) To be seasick. (2) To vomit, or be ready to vomit. (3) To be uneasy, and out of humour with one's self. (1) Lassus sum, & navi ut vestus huc sum, etiam nunc nauseo, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 173. (2) Vid. Nauseans. (3) = Nauseare, atque ipsum sibi displicere, Cic. N. D. 1, 85.*

* *Nauseōla, æ. f. [à nausea] A little pain in the stomach. Nauseolam causam otii dedit, Cic. Att. 14, 8.*

* *Nauseosus, a, um. adj. That provoketh vomiting, nauseous. § Radix nauseosa, Plin. 26, 8.*

* *† Naufum, i. n. vel Naufus, i. m. A French pinnace. Nauso aliāve quavis navi, Aufon. Epist. 22. & Epist. 38. § Nauso devehere.*

* *Nautæ, æ. m. [à Gr. ναύτης, nom. contr. à navita] A sailor. § Nautas gubernatoresque comparari jubet, Cæs. B. C. 3, 9.*

* *† Nautālis, e. adj. Belonging to a mariner, or seaman, Aufon. Mosell. 223. † Nauticus.*

* *Nautæa, æ. f. [ναυρία, Gr. à nautis, Non.] (1) The filth issuing out of the pump of a ship. (2) Or according to others, Curryers black, or an herb having black berries, which curryers use; the black briony. (3) According to others, a red thing wherewith priests garments were coloured; (4) Or as others, foul water, in which hides have been tanned. (1) Nautæam bibere malim, quàm illam oscularier, Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 45. (2) Id. ib. interpr. Fest. (3) Id. ib. conjecturâ Nonii. (4) Id. ex sentent. Labon. comment. juris Pont.*

* *¶ Nautēpātæ, ārum. m. pl. [ex ναύτης nauta, ἐνι sup̄, & εἰνω eo] They that take ship, and, instead of paying their fare, do the duty of mariners, Ulp.*

* *Nauticus, a, um. adj. Belonging to ships, or mariners. ¶ Pubes nautica, the young seamen, Sil. Nauticus cantus, the seamen's hollow, or buxza, Cic. N. D. 2, 35. § strepitus, Liv. clamor, Virg. Æn. 3, 128. ¶ Panis, Plin. 27, 25. sea biscuit. Nautica pinus, a ship, Virg. Ecl. 4, 38. § vela, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 106. ministeria, Liv. ¶ Verbum nauticum, a seaman's term, Cic. Att. 13, 21. Nauticæ res, Cæs. Nautica res, the art, or business of navigation, Cic. N. D. 2, 152. Nauticæ exuvie, spoils of a sea victory, Id. pro Leg. Manil. 55. § Castra nautica, Nep. Alcib. 8.*

* *Nauticus, i. m. [ναύτης, Gr.] A shipman, or mariner, Liv. 37, 28.*

* *Nautilus, i. m. [à navigo, quod navigantis effigiem habeat] A certain fish that swimeth with the belly upwards, like a boat with a sail, Plin. 9, 29.*

* *Nāvus, a, um. adj. [à νῆαυς, quod ἑσυχ. ἀνδρείος, gnavus & navus, ut à νινώσκω, nosco, à νενάσκω, nascor; unde in comp. cognosco, cognatus. Porro ut gnatus & natus dic. ita navus & gnavus, Litt.] (1) Industrious, active, stirring, diligent, strenuous. (2) Laborious, that requirerth diligence. (1) = Navus & industrius homo, Cic. Verr. 4, 21. § Ignavus, cessator, Col. (2) = Nava virilisque opera, Vell. Patere. 2, 120.*

N ante E.

* *NE, [à vè vel vñ, in comp. unde & Lat. interdum corripitur, ut nefas; interdum producitur, ut nequam] (1) Adv. prohibentis, vel dehortantis, Not. (2) Yet sometimes it is used for non, and is an adv. of denying. (3) Execrandi formula. (4) Cum subjunctiv. formula concedendi. (5) Ne conj. pro ut non, that not. (6) Ne pro quod non. (7) So as not. (8) (Adv.) ne pro non. (9) Utne, and sometimes ne ut. (10) Utinam ne pro utinam non. (11) Ne quidem, no not, no not even, neither even, not so much as. (12) Note, the*

particle *ne quidem*, when the verb followeth transferreth the force of the negative to it; but when the verb cometh before, the negation belongeth to it. (13) Conj. *Left, lest that.* (14) *Ne* after a verb of fear, for *ne non.* (15) *Much less.* (16) Sometimes it seemeth redundant, and—not, or at least used as the Greek *vè*, utique, certè. (1) *Ne ac non* adverbia; qui tamen *ne feceris* dicat pro *non feceris*, in vitium incidat, quia alterum (sc. non) negandi est, alterum (sc. ne) vetandi, Quint. *Ne* doleas plus nimio, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 1. *Ne* contemplare oculis, Id. Sat. 2, 1, 91. *Ne* sævi, Virg. Æn. 6, 544. *Ne* quæsieris, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 1. (2) Ex quo efficitur, non ut voluptas; ne sit voluptas, sed ut voluptas non sit summum bonum, Cic. de Fin. 2, 8. (3) ¶ *Ne* viam, si scio, *let me die, if*, Id. de Fato, 15. *Ne* sim salvus, si aliter scribo ac sentio, Id. Attic. 16, 13. (4) ¶ *Ne* sit sanè, videri certè potest, i. e. fac ut non sit, well, suppose it not to be, Id. *Ne* sint vera, quæ dixerunt, Liv. i. e. concedamus ut non sint. (5) *Ne* sibi dura foret, oravit, Ov. *Ne* vicinus tibi Pius justus, placeat, cave, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 24. Conturbabimus basia, ne sciamus, Catull. 5, 11. ¶ *Ne* longum faciam, not to be tedious, Hor. *Ne* diutius teneam, Cic. *Ne* multa, Id. *Ne* multis, Id. to be brief. Ratio est herclè inepta, ne dicam dolo, atque absurda, to speak the plain truth, Ter. Adelph. 4, 1, 12. Qui nos, ne dicam gravius, affligerat, to say no worse, Cic. In tam leves, ne dicam in tam ineptas sententias, incidisse, not to say silly, Id. Crudelis Castor, ne dicam scelestum & impium, Id. An sperasset, hoc vivo, ne dicam consule Milone, Id. (6) ¶ In culpâ es, ne cernere possis, it is your fault that you cannot see, Lucr. 4, 913. (7) Cannensem exercitum in Siciliam deportatum, ne prius inde dimittatur, quàm, &c. Liv. (8) Ego id agam, mihi quæ ne detur, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 37. (9) Obsecro ut ne ducas, Id. Andr. 2, 1, 29. Ut ne addam, quod sine sumptu ingenuam nactus es, Id. Phorm. 1, 3, 16. Tragicis concederem, ut ne omnibus locis eadem contentione uterentur, Cic. Et ne terreat ut manes Sarmatis umbra meos, Ov. ex Ponto, 1, 2, 113. vid. Tac. Hist. 4, 13, 3. (10) Utinam ne cæsa cecidisset trabes, Enn. ap. Auct. ad Herenn. 2, 22. (11) *Ne* istius quidem laudis sum cupidus, Cic. pro Rosc. Am. 1. *Ne* pilum quidem, Id. Att. 5, 20. ¶ *Ne* tantillum quidem, not in the least, Id. Nihil in locis communibus, ne fanis quidem reliquit Verris, not so much as. (12) Visam ne nocte hæc quicquam turbaverint, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 24. pro turbaverint, sed hoc est rarum. Nobis, ne, si cupiamus quidem, distrahere vocales conceditur, Cic. Non habeo ne me quidem ipsum, quicum, &c. Id. (13) *Ne* fortè recuses, Virg. Ecl. 3, 29. Verbum unum cave de nuptiis, ne ad inorbum hoc etiam, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 67. (14) Vereor ne exercitum firmum habere possit, Cic. (15) Me verò nihil istorum, ne juvenem quidem, movit unquam, ne nunc senem, Id. 16. (16) Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 21. vid. ibi notas Xylandri, & Prisc. 16, 1. ¶ *Ne* quidem pro nec quidem. Sequitur aliam vocem negantem, Cic. Off. 3, 9. Plin. Ep. 12, 1.

* *Ne encliticum. [ab ἢ vel ἀν, si, & an quæ à Syr. [κ] Denoteth (1) an interrogation in general. (2) When it is used by way of ellipsis, it expresseth an interrogative affirmation, mixed with anger and admiration. (3) Whether. (4) Repeated, whether—or. (5) Whether or no. (1) Estne novis nuptis odio Venus? Catull. 64, 15. (2) ¶ Nihilne esse proprium cuiquam? Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 1. strange, that nothing should be, &c. (3) Honestumne factu sit; an turpe dubitant, Cic. (4) Deorumne immortalium, populine Romani, vestramne hæc tempore fidem implorem? Id. (5) Ut videamus satisne ista sit justa defectio, Id.*

* *Nebris, idis. f. [à Gr. νεβρίς] A skin of a red, or fallow, deer worn by the Bacchæ at their*

their solemnities, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 664. *Claud. Conf. Honor.* 4, 606.

* Nebrites, æ. m. [*à* præced.] *A precious stone dedicated to Bacchus*, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* Nebrôphônô, i. m. [*ex* νεβρός hinnulus, & φέω ocido] *A hunting dog's name*, *Kill-fawn*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 211. *Lat.* Interfector hinnulorum.

* Nébula, æ. f. [*à* νεφέλη, quod ab ἄνα κα- ligo] (1) *A mist, or fog.* (2) *A cloud.* (1) = Obscuro & aëre & multo nebulæ amictu, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 415. Pinguem nebulam vomu- ère lucernæ, *Perf.* 5, 181. Livens nebula ve- neni, *Stat.* Oria ex lacu nebula, *Liv.* 22, 4. nebula matutina texerat inceptum, *Id.* 42, 2. (2) Resolvuntur nebulæ ventis & sole, *Ov. Met.* 14, 400. *Met.* Define steliis nebulam spar- gere candidis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 15, 6. *Met.* Ne- bulas Helicone legunto, *clouds, swelling vani- ties, big insignificant words*, *Perf.* 5, 7. Cujus ego nebulæ cyatho septem noctes non emam, *will not give the least thing that is*, *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 2, 62. Nebula linea, *a fine and very thin veil*, *Petron.* 274. Nebula haud est mollis, at- que hujus cutis est, *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 4, 21.

* † Nébülarium, ii. n. [*à* nebula] Locus in quo vina instituebantur ebibere fumum, ut vi- tium exuerent, *Scal. in Col.* 1, 6.

* † Nébülatus, a, um. adj. *Covered with clouds*, *Frag. Poët.* † Nebulosus.

* Nébulo, ônis. m. [quod inanis sit & vanus ut nebula, *Donat.* vel qui loquitur & agit ne- bulas, i. e. nugas, *V. ex Perf.*] (1) *An idle rascal, a paltry fellow, a scoundrel, a lying ras- cal.* (2) *An unthrifty, or vain prodigal.* (3) *A mere outside, a shadow of a man, a better, a cowardly bully.* (1) Ex magno nebulone ali- quid audire, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. † = Nugator ac ne- bulo fit maximus multo, *Lucil.* (2) *Met.* = Non ego avarum cum veto te fieri, vappam ju- beo ac nebulonem, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 104. Mer- gere ficedulas didicit nebulone parente, *Juv.* 14, 9. (3) *Met.* Sanè quod tibi vir videatur esse, hic nebulosus magnus est, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 8, 15.

* Nébülôsus, a, um. adj. or. comp. (1) *Misty, foggy, thick, hazy.* (2) *That sendeth out mists, or fogs.* (1) = Nebulosum & cali- ginosum cælum, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 25. (2) = Qui locus crassior aut nebulosior erit, *Cato R. R.* 6. Emissus nebulosus littore Averni, *Ov. ad Liviam*, 445. § Nebulosa palus, *Sil.* 8, 381. Mevania, *Prop.* 4, 1, 123.

Nec. conj. [*ex* neque per apoc. ut ac ex at- que] (1) *Neither.* (2) *Nor.* (3) *And yet, —not, notwithstanding that.* (4) *Not even, no not, not so much as.* (5) *Met.* Nec quidem, *no not even.* (6) *Met.* Nec verò, *nor yet, nor.* (7) *Met.* Nec non, *and also.* (8) *Met.* Nec positum ab antiq. pro non. (1) Quæ tu volebas, nec pu- ella nolebat, *Catull.* 8, 7. Nec timuit præcipi- tem Aficum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 12. *Met.* Nec inju- riâ, *and not unjustly, not without cause*, *Cic.* Nec ed minùs, *and besides, and notwithstanding that*, *Suet. Oth.* 4. (2) *Met.* Nec minimo puella naso, nec bello pede, nec nigris ocellis, ne longis di- gitis, nec ore sicco, nec, &c. *Catull.* 41, 1. *Met.* Nec caput, nec pedes, *Procy.* when an affair is very intricate, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 32. Nec—neque. Nec nummus argenti, neque libellæ spes, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 96. Quas nunquam P. R. neque laceffendas bello, neque tentandas putavit, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 8. Vid. etiam *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 34. & *ib.* 3, 3, 31. Si neque tibi Euterpe cohibet, nec Polyhymnia, &c. *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 33. (3) Jam non dubitas fallere, perfide; Nec facta impia fallacum hominum Caliculis placent, *Catull.* 28, 3. (4) Nec enim illa prima vera est, *Cic. de Am.* 57. (5) Nec illi quidem sep- tem, *Id.* Sine quâ nec utilitas quidem esse po- tuiſſet, *Id.* Sed in his & cæteris quæ afferun- tur exemplis, alii legunt ne—quidem. (6) Nec verò dialecticis modò sit instructus, *Id.* *Met.* Negabat ullam vocem, &c. nec verò se adduci posse, &c. *nor.* (7) Nec non vernaliter ipsis Fun- gitur officiis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 108. (8) Nec rectè si illi dixeris, *Plaut.* § Nec obediens, *Cic.*

Nec opinatus, *Liv.* Nec pro & non, & cum nomine proximo, non cum verbo construi- tur. Nec patientem sessoris alterius, primus af- cendit, *Suet. J. Cæs.* 61. Sic, Nec turpi ignosce senectæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 96. Non tamen nec vivi nec post mortem inulti sunt, *Liv.* 4, 58.

* Necandus, a, um. part. *To be destroy- ed.* Quæ homines in ventre necandos condu- cit, *Juv.* 6, 595. & *Met.* Antiquissimam & sanctissimam parentem patriam fame necandam putant, *Cic.*

* Necans, tis. part. *Murdering.* Vidissem nullas, matre necante; dies, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 14, 22. *Met.* Necans ervum & legumina, *killing*, *Plin.* 22, 25.

* † Necator, ôris. m. *A killer, or slayer.* *Macr. Sat.* 1, 12.

* Nécâtûrus, a, um. part. *That will kill.* Ore necaturus accipiemus aquas, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 2, 36.

* Nécârus, a, um. part. *Put to death, mur- dered, or destroyed.* Quæ tibi virginum, Sponso necato, barbara serviet? *Hor. Od.* 1, 29, 6. § In tormentis necatus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 33. Veneno necatus, *Id.* *Met.* Apes cum stirpe necatæ, *de- stroyed*, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 363.

Necdum, neque adhuc [*à* nec & dum, i. e. adhuc] *Nor as yet.* Necdum omnis abacta Pau- peries epulis regum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 44. Nec- dum illis labra admovi, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 43.

Necessariè. adv. *By necessary consequence, neces- sarily.* *Met.* Aut probabiliter ostendens, aut ne- cessariè demonstrans, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 29.

Necessariò. adv. *Necessarily, of necessity.* Ne- cessariò se aperiant & timent, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 8. *Met.* Expeditiones partim sponte, partim ne- cessariò suscepit, *Suet. Dom.* 6.

Necessarius, a, um. adj. (1) *Necessary, or unavoidable.* (2) *Of necessity.* (3) *Nec-essary, or needfull.* (1) = Necessarius & fatalis penè casus, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 9. *Met.* Illa superior fuit oratio necessaria, hæc erit voluntaria, *Id.* pro *Q. Rosc.* 5. (2) *Met.* Necessarium tempus, *a time of necessity*, *Cæli. B. G.* 1, 18. (3) *Met.* Inquire omnia, quæ ad vitam necessaria sunt, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 4. Præcepta cognitioni sunt ne- cessaria, *Quint.* *Met.* Dicta necessaria, *needfull to be spoken*, *Pun.*

Necessarius, ii. m. *A particularly engaged, or near, friend; a particular acquaintance, a closely united confederate.* Sextium Cæsarem amicum, & necessarium suum, legionibus, Syriæque præ- ficit, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 66.

Necessè. adj. n. [*à* ant. necessis, *Donat.*] *Absolutely necessary.* *Met.* Emas non quod opus est, sed quod necessè, *Cato ap. Sen.* Corpus mortale interire necessè est, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 57. § Necessè fuit mihi adversus patrem tuum bel- lare, *Nep. Theb.* 9. Necessè est venerari te regem, *Id. Conon.* 3. Pugna immortalis sit, necessè est, *Id. Epam.* 10. Non verbum pro verbo necessè habui reddere, *Cic. de Opt. Gen. Orat.* 5.

† Necessis. adj. ant. *Don.* unde necessitas.

Necessitas, ânis. f. (1) *Necessity, or fate.* (2) *Necessity, force, or constraint.* (3) *Use, or occasion.* (4) *The tie of relation, or band of friendship.* (5) *Any great exigencies, want, or very severe circumstances.* (6) *Office, duty, ser- vice.* (7) *Necessities, necessary charges.* (1) *Met.* Equâ lege necessitas Sortitur insignes & imos, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 15. (2) *Met.* Necessitate coactus, domino navis quis sit, aperit, *Nep. Theb.* 8. *Met.* Necessitare, *of necessity*, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 1, 3. § Necessitas temporis, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 22. dimicandi, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 79. Ultimum & maximum te'um, necessitas, *Liv.* 4, 28. (3) *Met.* Necessitatibus subvenire, *Tac. de Germ.* 15. *ubi vid.* *Lips.* (4) Semper se reipub. com- moda privatis necessitatibus habuisse potiora, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 8. = Si accusatione suâ ne- cessitatem familiaritatemque violâſſet, *Cic. pro Sulla.* 1. (5) Famem & cæteras necessitates toleraverat, *Suet. Cæs.* 48. (6) Intermittas propter aliquas civiles necessitates, ordo exerci- tationis corpus affligit, *Cels.* 1, 1. (7) Tributa

& vectigalia, & necessitates & largitiones, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 11.

Necessitudo, dñis. f. (1) *Unavoidable ne- cessity, great need.* (2) *Strict friendship, close amity, near kindred, or alliance.* (3) *An obli- gation, or tie, to close conjunction, or amity.* (4) *Meton.* A person under such obligations, *a near friend, or kinsman.* (1) *Pur.* hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nullâ vi resisti potest, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 57. (2) Familiaritatem consuetudo attulit, summam verò necessitudinem magna ejus officia in me effecerunt, *Cic. pro Deiot.* extr. § Necessitudo contubernii, *Id.* pro *Plane.* 27. legationis, *Cæs.* Necessitudo fraterna, *Cic. pro Quint.* 16. liberorum, *Id. Fam.* 13, 11. Jugurthæ filia Bacchi nupserat, verum ea ne- cessitudo levius ducitur, *Sall. B. J.* 82. (3) Quicum mihi erant omnes amicitiae necessitu- dines, *Cic. pro Sext.* 17. (4) = Remisit An- tenio necessitudines, amicosque omnes, *Suet. Aug.* 17. Otium adversus necessitudines, *Id.* *Tib.* 50. Quò majores parentem necessitudines, *Hirt. ap. Cæs. Bell. Gall.* 8, 51.

Necessum. n. indecl. [qu. à necessus, a, um] *Necessary.* § Necessum est paucis respondere, *Liv.* 34, 5. Necessum est omnia fieri, *Lucr.* 4, 519.

Necne, pro annon. *Or no.* Tum inquirunt conducatur id, necne, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 3. Deliberant utrum trajiciant legiones, necne, *Id.* Emitte- rene, necne eum servum tuum? *Plaut. Copt.* 3, 5, 55.

Necnon, vel divisè nec non. *Also.* Necnon etiam propter n. mium laborem, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1.

* Neco, âre, âvi, âtum. act. raro vi, etum, leg. in simpl. [*à* nex, necis] (1) *To slay, to kill.* (2) † *Met.* To destroy. (1) Homines innocentes necavit, *Cic.* (2) † Hos pestis ne- cuit, *Enn. ap. Prisc.* Colubra necuit horai- nem, *Phædr.* 4, 18, 4. *Met.* Hujus termina- tionis præteriti vix alia supersunt exempla, illius affatim congestis nobis vir doctus, solers & gnarus, *Johnson. Gramm. comment.* p. 367.

* Necor, âri. pass. (1) *To be killed, or slain.* (2) *Met.* To mar, or spoil. (1) Pars cum cru- catu necabatur, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 44. Quid re- fert uri virgis, se, rûque necari? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 58. (2) Qui necas rectam indolem, *Sen. Hippol.* 454. Sic omnes radices herbarum præ- ruptæ necantur, *Col.* 2.

* † Necrômantia, æ. f. vel Nécrymanteia, [*à* νεκρός mortuus, & μάντις vates] *Necro- mancy, divination by calling up the spirits of the dead*, *Isid.*

* Necrômantia, ôrum. n. pl. *Answers gi- ven by spirits called up*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 16. *sed Græc. lit.*

* † Necrômanticus, i. m. *A necromancer*, *Isid.*

* † Necrôthaptes, æ. m. [*ex* νεκρός, nec- tuus, & θάπτω, sepello] *He that buryeth the dead*, *Ulp.*

* † Necrôthytus, a, um. part. [*ex* νεκρός, mortuus, &θύω, sacrifico] *That which was sacrificed to the dead*, *Tert.*

* Nectar, ânis. n. [*à* νέκταρ, Gr. ex νέκταρ inde νέκταρ odoratum, suffitum, *Met.*] (1) *A pleasant liquor feigned to be the drink of the gods, nec- tar.* (2) *Metaph.* Honey. (3) *A very sweet smell.* (1) *Cic. Hor. Vir.* (2) § Hyblaëum nec- tar, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 118. *Met.* Dulci distendunt nectare cellas, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 437. = Vina novum fundam calathis Arvisia nectar, *Id. Ecl.* 5, 71. Nectare plenæ Cellæ, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 396. (3) Nardi florum nectar qui naribus hæ- lant, *Lucr.* 2, 487.

* Nectârea, æ. f. sc. herba. [*à* nectare, ob ex- cellentiam] *The herb elecampane*, *Plin.* 14, 16.

* Nectâreus, a, um. adj. *Sweet as nectar, di- vine.* *Met.* 7, 707 § Nectareum Falernum, *Mart.* 13, 108. *Met.* Fontes nectarei, *Claud. de Nupt. Hon.* *Met.* 209. *wonderfull sweet.*

* Nectârîtes, æ. m. *A drink, or wine, made of elecampane*, *Plin.* 14, 16.

Nectendus,

Nectendus, a, um. part. *To be knit, or tied together.* *Nectendis apium coronis, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 3.*

Nectens, tis, part. *Connecting, linking to it.* *Cætera series deinde sequitur majora nectens, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 7. fraudem, Sil. 6, 326.*

Νεκτο, ere, xui & xi, xum. act. (1) *To hang one thing upon another, to link, to join together; as in chains, nets, &c.* (2) *To knit, tie, join, or fasten, together.* (3) *To bind, encircle, or entangle.* (4) *To congeal.* (5) *Met. To plot, frame, or contrive.* (1) & *Nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab altâ, Virg. Æn. 12, 603. Quid vincula nectitis? Id. Ecl. 6, 23. Aranea sub trabe nectit opus, Ov. Amor. 1, 14, 8. & Choros nectere, i. e. brachia in choris, Sen. Herc. Oct. 367. & Sponsæ laqueum famoso carmine nectit, twisteth a rope for her, endeavoureth to make her hang herself, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 31. (2) Necte tribus nodis ternos colores, tie in three knots, Virg. Ecl. 8, 77. Pedibus talaria nectit, tieth them to his feet, Id. Æn. 4, 239. Votis nectere vota, to join vows to vows, Lucr. 5, 1201. Mutua queis nectant inter se gaudia, Id. 5, 852. (3) Quare sibi nectat uterque coronam, Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 96. (4) & Africus in glaciem frigora nectit aquas, freezeb them, Propert. 4, 3, 48. (5) & Moras nectere, Tac. Ann. 12, 14, 1. & Causas nequicquam nectis inanes, frame a long train of excuses, Virg. Æn. 9, 219. Modò jurgia nectat, pretend to rail at you, Ov. Amor. 2, 9, 45. Qui nostro nexisti retia lecto, Prop. 3, 6, 37. framed a plot on my bed.*

Nector, i. pass. (1) *To be linked together, to hang one upon another, to have a mutual connexion and dependence.* (2) *To be encircled, to be crowned.* (3) *To be delivered bound to serve one's creditor for default of payment.* (4) *To be framed, or contrived.* (1) = *Virtutes inter se nexæ & jugatæ sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8. (2) Flavâ caput nectentur olivâ, Virg. Æn. 5, 309. (3) Ita nexi soluti, cautumque in posterum, ne necterentur, Liv. Conf. 8, 28. (4) Undique regi dolus nectitur, Id. 27, 28.*

Necubi, adv. in loco. [*à nequis, non ex nec & ubi, Varr.*] *Left in any place.* *Necubi effecto ponte Romani copias transducerent, Cæs. B. G. 7, 35. conf. Liv. 22, 2.*

Necunde, adv. de loco. [*à nequis, i. e. nequo ex loco*] *Left from any place, or part.* *Necunde ab stationibus Punicis conspiceretur, Liv. 28, 1.*

Necunquem, pro nec unquam quenquam, Fest.

* *Necydælus*, i. m. [*νεκύδαλος, Gr.*] *An insect which turneth into a silkworm, Plin. 11, 22. Arist. Hist. 5, 19.*

* *Necyōmantes*, æ. m. [*νεκυομάντης, Gr.*] *ex νεκρός mortuus, & μάντις vates*] *A necromancer, Dig.*

Nedum, conj. (1) *Much less.* (2) *Not to say.* (3) *Not only.* (1) *Satrapes nunquam fuisse ejus sumptus queat, nedum tu, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 43. (2) Erat domicilium hujus urbis aptius humanitati tuæ, quàm tota Peloponnesus, nedum Patriæ, Cic. (3) Nedum hominum humilium, ut nos sumus, sed etiam amplissimorum virorum consilia ex eventu probari solent, Baibus & Oppius Cic. int. Epist. ad Attic. 9, 8. Tu quoniam quartanâ cares, & nedum morbum removisti, sed etiam gravedinem, &c. Cic. Att. 10, 16. Sed in hoc pestremo exemplo plerisque licet MSS. confirmato, al. alit. leg.*

Nefandus, a, um. adj. *Isimus, sup. [quod non est fandum] Impious, base, horrible, heinous; not to be spoken, or named; abominable.* *Nefandi viri monumenta, Virg. Æn. 4, 497. & Nefandissimus senex, Quint. Nefandissima quæque tyrannicæ crudelitatis excucit, Just. 16, 4. & Concubitus nefandus, Ov. Met. 6, 540. & Sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg. Æn. 1, 547.*

† *Nefans*, tis. adj. *Abominable, Non. ex Lucil. & Varr. † Nefandus.*

Nefarië, adv. *Impiously, villainously, detestably.* *Pestem patriæ nefarië moliri, Cic. Catil. 2, 1.*

Nefarius, a, um. adj. [*à nefas*] *Abominable, impious, base, villainous.* = *Nocentem aliquando & nefarium & impium defendere, Cic. Offic. 2, 14. & Facinus nefarium, Id. pro Rosc. Am. 13. & Scripta nefaria, villainous writings, Catull. 42, 18.*

Nefas, n. indecl. (1) *An unlawfull, villainous, or wicked, action; an impious thing, an impiety, or villainy.* (2) *It is elegantly used by way of interjection, as malum.* (3) *Meton. An impious person.* (4) *The guilt of wicked actions.* (5) *An impossibility.* (1) & *Nefas dirum, Virg. Æn. 4, 563. immane, Id. Æn. 6, 624. maculosum, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 22. & Fas atque nefas exiguo sine libidinum Discernunt avidi, Id. ib. 1, 18, 10. (2) & Antonius Bactra venit, sequiturque, nefas! Ægyptia conjux, abominable shame, Virg. Æn. 8, 688. Quousque, nefas! omnes infandâ in morte reliqui, horrible act! Id. Æn. 10, 673. Visa, nefas! longis comprehendere crinibus ignem, wonderfull prodigy! Id. Æn. 7, 73. (3) Excinxisse nefas! tamen, & sumpsisse merentis Laudabor poenas, Id. Æn. 2, 585. (4) Solvi nefas, dixit, solvit & ille nefas, Ov. Fast. 2, 44. (5) & Levius sit patientiâ, Quicquid corrigere est nefas, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 20.*

Nefastus, a, um. adj. [*à ne & fastus*] (1) & *Nefasti dies, certain days accounted inauspicious, wherein no law matters were heard, or any assemblies of the people held.* (2) *Inauspicious, of evil omen.* (3) *Polluted, defiled, profane.* (4) *Piacular, polluting.* (5) *Dire, sacred to the manes, or infernal gods.* (1) & *Numa nefastos dies fastosque fecit: quia aliquando nihil cum populo agi utile fuerat, Liv. 1, 19. & Nefasti dies N literâ notabantur, Fest. Ille nefastus erit, per quem tria verba silentur, Ov. Fast. 1, 47. & Met. Istorum nullus nefastus est, none of them but is constantly in the Forum, Plaut. (2) Quæ augur injusta, nefasta, vitiosa, dira defixerit, irrita, infecta, sunt, Cic. de Legg. 2, 8. Prolibare diis nefastum habetur vino, &c. Plin. & Nequa terra nefasta sit victoriæ suæ, Liv. 6, 28. (3) & Quid in tactum nefasti Liquimus? Hor. Od. 1, 35, 35. & Terra nefasta, Liv. 6, 28. Loci nefasti, Stat. Theb. 1, 274. Spiritum nefastum ferro exige, Sen. Oedip. 1027. (4) & Nefastum facinus, Id. (5) & Acheron nefastus, Stat. Nefasti frutices, Plin. 20, 11.*

Nefrendis, is. m. [*Nefrendes arietes sic dicti, quod dentibus frendere non possunt, Fest. al. infantes nondum frendentes, i. e. frangentes, Id. ex Liv. Andr.*] *A pig newly weaned, a barrow pig, &c. Amisso nomine lactantis dicuntur nefrendes; ab eo quod nondum fabam frendere possint: id est, frangere.*

† *Nefrens*, dis. *Vid. Nefrendis.*

* *Nephro*, ònis. m. [*à νεφρός, ren*] *Prænestini testiculos nephrones vocant, Fest. & Nefunera funera, Catull. 62, 83. q. d. funerals and no funerals, uti Gr. δῶρον ἄδωρον, γάμος ἄγαμος.*

† *Negābundus*, a, um. adj. *Fest. ex Catone. † Negans.*

Negandus, a, um. part. *To be denied.* *Pars negandum non putat auxilium, Ov. Met. 16, 648.*

Negans, tis. part. (1) *Denying, being negative.* (2) *Per Ellipsin, Refusing obedience.* (1) & *Sunt etiam valde contraria alia, quæ appellantur negantia: ea ἀποφατικὰ Græci, contraria aientibus: ut; Si hoc est, illud non est, Cic. Top. 11. (2) & Cornipes stimulis negans, Luc. 8, 3. i. e. obsequium.*

Negantia, æ. f. *Negation.* *Deinde addunt conjunctionum negantiam, sic: Non & hoc, & illud: hoc autem; non igitur illud, Cic. Top. 14.*

Negatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A denying.* (2) *A negation, a negative form of speech.* (1) = *Negatio inficiatioque facti, Cic. Part. Orat. 29.*

(2) *Disparatum est quod ab aliquâ re per oppositionem negationis separatur, Id. de Inv. 1, 28. Negatio infinitarum conjunctionum, Id. de Fa- to, 8.*

† *Negātivus*, a, um. adj. *Negative.* & *Actio negativa, Dig. 6, 7, 5. Vid. Negatorius.*

† *Negātor*, òris. m. *He that denyeth, Prud. Cath. 1, 58.*

† *Negātōrius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, denying; negative.* *Negatoria actio (quæ & negativa Justiniano) in rem actio est, quâ libertatem prædiorum nostrorum defendimus, ac tuemur, negantes aliquam ab his servitutem debere, Dig. 8, 5, 2. & Confessoria.*

† *Negātrix*, icis. f. *She who denyeth, Prud. Apoth. 549.*

Negatur, imperf. *It is denied, or cannot be.* & *Si tibi per tutum placitumque negabitur ire, if you shall not be able to get entrance, &c. Ov. A. Amor. 1, 243.*

Negāturus, a, um. part. *That will deny, Liv. 38, 43. Haud negatura, si qua omnino fuisset, Suet. Vespas. 10.*

Negātus, a, um. part. (1) *Denied.* (2) *Difficult.* (1) *Mercede operis negatâ, Ov. Met. 11, 214. & Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 181. & In terrâ domibus negatâ, uninhabited, Id. Od. 1, 22, 22. & Virtus negatâ tentat iter viâ, Id. Od. 3, 2, 22. Venter negatas artifex sequi voces, Pers. prol. 11.*

Negito, are. freq. [*à nego*] *To deny often, or stoutly.* *Nî fieri negites, Lucr. 1, 911. Vix negito, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 76. Conf. Sall. B. J. 3.*

† *Neglectim*, adv. *Carelessly, negligently, slightly.* *Donat. † Negligenter.*

Neglectio, ònis. f. [*à negligo*] *Aneglecting, or disregard.* *Amicorum neglectio improbitatem coarguit, Cic. pro Mur. 4. & Raro occ.*

Neglecturus, a, um. part. *About to neglect.* *Quod sibi Cæsar denunciaret, se Æduorum injurias non neglecturum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 36.*

Neglectus, a, um. part. it. adj. *Isimus, sup. (1) Neglected, disregarded, slighted.* (2) *Untrimmed, not cultivated.* (1) & *Fides neglecta, Ov. Epist. 21, 234. forma, coma, facies, Id. Neglecti capilli, Id. = Cùm ipsi inter nos viles, abjecti, neglectique simus, Cic. de Fin. 3, 20. & Neglectissima progenies, Stat. Theb. 7, 165. (2) Neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 37.*

Neglectus, ūs. m. verb. [*à negligo*] *A neglected, carelessness.* *Neutiquam hæc res neglectui est mihi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 116.*

† *Neglēgo*, ap. vett. pro negligo, Plaut. Ter.

Negligendus, a, um. part. *To be neglected.* *Ea ab hoste dicebantur, non tamen negligenda existimabant, Cæs. B. G. 5, 28.*

Negligens, tis. adj. or. comp. *Isimus, sup. [non legens, neque delectum habens, quid facere debeat, omisâ ratione officii sui, Fest. (1) Negligent, reckless, that careth not for any thing, that maketh no account of. (2) Careless, heedless, neglectfull. (1) = Improvidi & negligentes duces, Cic. Att. 7, 19. = Socors & negligens natura, Id. de Cl. Orat. 68. & Me in se negligentem putabit, Id. Fam. 13, 1. De alieno negligentes, Plin. jun. in amicis eligendis, Cic. Sociorum negligentior, Id. Verr. 3, 62. Possilla obtrigere eam negligens fui, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 61. ant. pro negligens. (2) Non potui in illo sumptu non necessariò negligens esse, Cic. Fam. 3, 8. & Modò parciore, modò negligentior, Suet. Galb. 14. fort. per Ellipsin sc. impensæ, quomodo & nos, not valuing what he spent, sed al. leg. remissior.*

Negligenter, adv. ius. comp. (1) *Negligently, carelessly, slightly, slightly.* (2) *Through contempt.* (1) *Minuta non negligenter tractanda sunt, Cic. Or. 23. & Quid est quod negligenter scribamus adversaria? quid est, quod diligenter conficiamus tabulas? Id. pro Q. Rosc. 2. = Temerè ac fortuito, inconsideratè negligentèrque nequid agamus, Id. Offic. 1, 29. (3) Querelas quas professores negligenter ab ambitione*

bitione parentum acciperent, *Suet. de Clar. Gramm.*

Negligentia, æ. f. *Negligence, reclessness, ill looking to a thing, carelessness, heedlessness, disrespect.* In re familiari laboriosior est negligentia quam diligentia, *Col. 12, 2.* § Cognatorum negligentia, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 44.* ¶ Nam neque negligentia tuâ id fecit, &c. out of disregard to you, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 27.*

Negligor, ære. act. [qu. nec lego, i. e. eligo] *To neglect, or have little regard to; to slight; not to care, or regard; to contempt, or take no notice of; to make very light of.* Quorum ego nec auctoritatem aspernari, nec negligere debeam, *Cic. ¶ Pecuniam in loco negligere, to pass by, or slight, Ter. Adelph. 2, 3.* Negligunt vile hordeum, *they care not for it, Phædr. 2, 7, 9.* Verba etiam verbis quasi coagmentare negligat, *not mind to, Cic. Or. 23.* Negligat hibernas picis adesse minas, *not to be moved at their approach, Tibull. 2, 3, 50.* Amo te, & non neglexisti habeo gratiam, *that you have taken care of it Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 4.*

Negligor, i. pass. *To be neglected.* ¶ Quum ejus tam negliguntur internuntii, *are in so mean a garb, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 58.*

Nego, ære. act. [à ne, i. e. non, & ago, i. e. dico. Potius, Nec alo. Negat quis, nego: Ait, aio, *Morl.*] (1) *To deny, to refuse.* (2) ¶ Hoc verbum in priore sententiæ membro negat, in sequentibus propter ellipsin aliquam sæpe affirmat. (3) *To affirm no, or not.* (4) Some word easily understood is included in this verb. (5) *Not to give, or yield; to refuse to give.* (1) ¶ Negat quis, nego: ait, aio, *Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21.* § Nunquam reo cuiquam tam præcisè negavi, *Cic. Att. 8, 8.* § Non faciliè Gallos Gallis negare potuisse, *Cæs. B. G. 5, 27.* § Cum se contra imperium populi Romani pugnuros esse negarent, *Id. B. C. 3, 11.* Si tu negaris ducere, *Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 5.* (2) Illi verò datures obides se negare; neque portas consuli præclusuros, neque, &c. i. e. asseverare non præclusuros, &c. *Cæs. B. C. 3, 12.* Plerique negant Cæsarem in conditione mansurum; postulataque hæc ab eo interposita esse, quod minus, quod opus esset ad bellum, à nobis pararetur, i. e. & aiunt postulata, &c. *Cic. Att. 7, 15.* (3) Negant tributum pendi posse, *Plaut. Epist. 2, 2, 43.* Negant ullam vocem potuisse reperiri, &c. *Cic. Negant quonquam bonum virum esse, nisi sapientem, Id. Nego quonquam esse vestrum, quin sæpe audierit, Id. (4) Lautorum cœnis sæpe negare potes, Mart. 13, 7, i. e. negare te, sive te affuturum. Negat ille mihi sese ad cœnam venturum, Hor. Ep. 2, 7, 68.* Per iter tenebrosos, unde negant redire quonquam, *Catull. 3, 12.* (5) Negat sibi ipse, qui, quod difficile est, petit, *Publ. Syr. ¶ polliceor, Ter. ¶ Negavit civitatem, immunitatem obtulit, Suet. Aug. 40.* Frondisque negant, & fontibus arcent, *Virg. Geor. 3, 131.* Patriæ rigidâ mente negavit opem, *Ov. Epist. 3, 96.* ¶ Victum seges ægra negabat, *Virg. Æn. 3, 142.* Nec candida cursum Luna negat, *Id. Æn. 7, 9.* Si natura negavit mihi formam, *Ov. Epist. 15, 31.* ¶ Canes arma negant, *will not fight, Grat. Cyneg. 156.* § Cum Ellipsi. Collis Cerei negat, i. e. se negat, *will not bear corn, Stat. Ridentum corda negant, i. e. non addiunt, are inauspicious, Id.*

Nëgor, æri. pass. *To be denied.* In Tarentino agre negatur esse picus Martius, *Plin. 10, 29.*

Nëgōtiālis, le. adj. *Of the matter in general, abstracted from the circumstances of persons, &c.* *vid. Cic. de Inv. 1, 11. & 2, 21. Quint. 1, 3, c. 8.*

Nëgōtiāns, tis. part. & nom. *A merchant, an usurer.* Negavi me cuiquam negotianti dare, *Cic. Attic. 5, 21.*

¶ Nëgōtiārius, a, um. adj. *Trading.* ¶ Naves negotiariæ, *merchant ships, Spart. ¶ Onerarius.*

Nëgōtiatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à negotior] *A negotiating, or managing; merchandise, traffick.* § Negotiatio Asiatica, *Cic. Fam. 6, 8.*

Nëgōtiator, ōris. m. *A merchant, a dealer, or*

trader in. Cives Romani negotiatores, *Hirt. B. Afr. 90.* § Mancipiorum negotiatores, *Quint.*

¶ Nëgōtiātorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to trade, or traffick.* ¶ Aurum negotiatorium, *which merchants pay to the exchequer, Lampr. ¶ Aurum fisci.*

¶ Nëgōtiātrix, tris. f. *A woman trader, a she dealer, Paul. JC.*

¶ Nëgōtīnummius, a, um. adj. *About busyness of money, Apul. Mer. 10, p. 336.*

Nëgōtīolum, i. m. dim. [à negotium] *A little busyness, or matter.* Erit nescio quid negotioli, *Cic. Q. fr. 3, 4, fin.*

Nëgōtior, æri. dep. (1) *To merchandise, to traffick, to trade in.* (2) *To negotiate, or be employed in any affair.* (1) ¶ Quum se Syracusas mandandi (ut ipse dicere solebat) non negotiandi causâ contulisset, *Cic. Off. 3, 14.* Vel rusticari, vel navigari, vel etiam alio genere negotiari, necesse erat ut aliquas facultates acquireremus, *Col. præf. lib. 12.* (2) ¶ Animas negotiari. *Plin. 29, 1. de medicis, to trade in mens lives, to get money by dispatching them.*

¶ Nëgōtīositas, atis. f. *Multiplicity of busyness.* Sic interpretatur *πολυπραγμοσύνη, Gell. 11, 16.*

Nëgōtīosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Troublesome, or full of busyness.* (2) *Serious, or weighty.* (1) = Provincia negotiōsa & molesta, *Cic. pro Mur. 8.* ¶ Oportet dividi sacros, & negotiosos dies, quos divina colerentur, & humana non impedirent, *Tac. Ann. 13, 41, 7.* Quid crudelitate negotiosius? *Sen. de Irâ, 2, 13.* Negotiosi eramus nos nostris negotiis, *Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 79.* ¶ Negotiosum tergum, *soundly and frequently whipt, Id. Mil. 2, 5, 37.* (2) Negotiosa cogitatio vel actio, *Cels. ¶ Ædepol, rem negotiosam, a weighty busyness! Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 31.*

Nëgōtium, ii. n. [à nec & otium, c in g verbo] (1) *The state, or time, of busyness.* (2) *Any affair, matter, or thing.* (3) *Busyness, or any thing to be done.* (4) *An office, or employment; the busyness of one's place.* (5) *Difficulty, trouble.* (6) *Employment in matters of law.* (7) *Affairs of merchandise.* (8) *The busyness of the farmers of publick revenues.* (9) *A law cause considered with all its circumstances.* (1) ¶ Ut in otio esset potius, quam in negotio, *Ter. Hec. prol. 26.* ¶ Sic verba hîc facio, quasi negotii nihil fiet, *as if I had nothing to do, Plaut.* Tantò majores humana negotia ludi, *Juv. 14, 264.* Aliena negotia centum Per caput & circa saliant latus, *Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 34.* (2) Non horum temporum, non horum hominum, atque morum negotium, *Cic. (3) Post decisa negotia, Hor. Epist. 1, 7, 59.* Mirabar quid hîc negoti esset tibi, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 8.* ¶ Transcurre curriculo ad nos, ita negotium est, *it is necessary so to do, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 43.* (4) Cum tot sustineas & tanta negotia solus, *Hor. Epist. 2, 1, ad August.* Cum majoribus reipublicæ negotiis M. Fonteius impediretur, *Cic. (5) Quo facto, sine negotio cum voluerunt, nos oppriment, Nep. Ages. 5, fin.* ¶ Nihil esse negotii arbitror, *I suppose it to be a very easy matter, Cic.* Neque de hâc re negotium est, quin malè occidam, *in this matter all things run smoothly to my destruction, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 10.* Negotium facessere alicui, *to teize, or vex, Cic. Fam. 3, 10.* Negotium magnum est navigare, *Id. Att. 5, 12.* Diî nec habent negotium ipsi, nec alteri exhibent, *Id. N. D. 1, 30.* (6) Si clientum longa negotia, *Dijudicatâ lite, relinqueret, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 54.* Accusatorum & quadruplatorum quicquid habebat in potestate, quod cuicque negotii consilium volebat, nullo labore faciebat, *Cic. (7) Ne Bithyna negotia perdas, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 33.* In tuâ provinciâ magna negotia, & ampla, & expedita habet, *Cic. Fam. 1, 3.* (8) Videtis non negotii gerendi inscientiâ everfos publicanos, *Id. Fuit maximus publicanus: cujus in negotiis gerendis, &c. Id. Amicos mittere in negotium, Id. (9) Negotium est congregatio personarum, locorum, temporum, causarum, modorum, casuum, factorum instrumentorum, sermonum, scriptorum, & non scriptorum; causam nunc intelligimus ὑπόθεσιν, negotium πράσιν, Quint. 3, 5. ¶ Negotium*

de homine dixit Cicero, ut Græcè πρᾶγμα; vel χρεῖμα, *Muræi Var. Lect. 2, 5.*

* ¶ Nēma, atis. n. [νῆμα, Gr.] *netum, Gl. i. e. filum. A thread.* ¶ Nema fericum, *silk thread, Dig.*

* ¶ Nēmen, inis. n. [à πνέειν] *A wind, or spinning, Ant. inscript.*

Nēmo, inis. c. g. [contr. ex ne & homo] c. et vocativo & numero plurali. (1) *Nemo, or woman, no body.* (2) ¶ Unus nemo & nemo unus, *no one man.* (3) ¶ Nemo quicquam, *no one in the world.* (4) *Nemo* adnoteth *nemo* after it for greater emphasis. (5) *Nemo* in the former part of a sentence maketh a negation, in the latter, by reason of a general affirmative elegantly suppressed, an affirmative. (6) *Nemo* for *nullus*, *no one.* (7) *Nemo* adnoteth of *nam* and *nec* after it, by way of *plenius*. (8) *A fellow of no account.* (1) ¶ Adversus nemini, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 37.* Hoc ego scio unum, neminem perisse hîc, *Ibid. 3, 2, 26.* Nemini misereri certum est, quia mei miseret neminem, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 107.* Nemo nostrum est, quin sciat, *Id. (2) Unus omnes artis partes consequi nemo potuit, Ad Herenn. § Ad neminem unum Cæs. Nemo unus, Virg. Quia nemo unus satis dignus regno visus sit, Liv. 2, 6.* Nemo unus erat vir, quod magis, &c. *Id. (3) Ecquis me vivit hodie fortunatior? nemo herclè quicquam, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 1.* (4) Nemo hominum est, *Id. Eur. 4, 6, 19.* (5) Nemo extulit eum verbis, qui ita dixisset, ut qui adessent, intelligerent, quid diceret, sed contempsit eum, qui minus id facere potuisset, *Cic. i. e. sed unusquisque contempsit eum, &c. Adversaria in judicium protulit nemo: codicem protulit, Id. Quî sit, Mæcenat, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem, &c. illâ Contentus vivat: laudet diversa sequentes? Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 1, sc. quisque nemo for nullis, nullus vel nulla. Divum nemo, Virg. Æn. 9, 6. (6) Vicinam neminem amo, Plaut. (7) Nemo non linguâ, non manu promptior, Liv. Ut nemo, illo invito, nec bonâ, nec patriam, nec vitam retinere, posset, Cic. (8) Sed me moverat nemo magis, quam is, quem tu neminem putas, *Id. ¶ Nemo ponitur pro ullus, præcedente negatione. Contigit tibi, quod haud scio an nemini, Id. Att. 14, 17.**

* Nēmōrālis, e. adj. *Of a grove, or wood; woody; encompassed with woods, or groves.* § Nemorales umbræ, *Ov. Am. 3, 1, 5.* Nemoralis sedes, *Id. Amor. 2, 6, 57.* Aricia, *Mart. 13, 19.* Templum nemorale, *Ov. A. Am. 1, 259.* Antrum, stagnum nemorale, *Id.*

* Nēmōrēnsis, e. adj. *Pertaining to a wood, or grove.* ¶ Nemorense mel, *forest honey, Col. 9, 4, 7.* Rex nemorensis, *the chief priest in the sacrifices of Diana Aricina, Suet. Cal. 35.*

¶ Nēmōricultrix, tris. f. *An inhabitant of the wood.* § Sus nemoricultrix, *Phædr. 2, 4, 3.*

¶ Nēmōrīvāgus, a, um. adj. [ex nemus & vagor] *Wandering in woods, or forests.* § Aper nemorivagus, *Catull. 61, 72.*

* Nēmōrōsus, a, um. adj. *Woody, or full of woods, groves, or trees.* § Montes nemorosi, *Ov. A. Am. 3, 427.* Nemorosa latibula, *Phædr. 2, 8, 1.* ¶ Antiquâ cupressu nemorosus, *full of thickets, Plin. Epist. 8, 8.* Nemorosus arboribus locus, *Col. 2, 2, -8.*

Nempe, adv. [ex nam & pe, qu. à Gr. πῦ, vel πῦρ] (1) *What then? well then? what do you mean?* (2) *I suppose.* (3) *However, for all that.* (4) *It is to be granted, I grant, I confess, or it is true.* (5) *Yea surely.* (6) *For example.* (7) *That is, to wit, namely.* (8) *For; seeing that, or perhaps because.* (9) *Why, why indeed, in responses.* (10) Sometimes it seemeth to be only an ornamental particle. (1) Nempe negat, *ad beatè vivendum satis esse virtutem? well then, you deny, &c. Cic. Tusc. 5, 5.* Liber esto, atque ito quod voles, *M. nempe jubes? you bid me then? Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 41.* Nempe in fornix? *TR. ita, Id. Most. 2, 2, 60.* (2) Sed jam ad reliqua pergamus, *C. nempe ea sequuntur, &c. I suppose those things are next, Cic.* Nempe, de tuo, *you mean of your own, or provided it be of your own, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 47.* (3) Nempe, tenens quod

amo per freta longa ferar, *Ov. Met.* 7, 66. *vid. lacum.* (4) Nempe, vir bonus & prudens dici delector ego; ac tu, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 16, 32. Nempe, incomposito dixi pede currere versus Lucili, *Id. Sat.* 1, 10, 1. (5) Causa optima est, nisi quid pater aliud ait, *P. nempe, Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 47. (6) Nempe, hoc sic esse opinor dicturum patrem, *Id. Andr.* 2, 3, 13. (7) Dictum puta: Nempe, ut curentur recte hæc, *Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 3. Taurum dilexit filia solis, Femina nempe marem, *Ov. Met.* 9, 736. Placavi sanguine divos. Nempe, tuo, furiose, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 207. Aras frequentas, nempe abigeris quò venis, *Phædr.* 4, 23, 15. (8) Haud impudè feres, adimam tibi nempe figuram, *Ov. Met.* 2, 474. In equam vector; Tota tamen quare? pater est mihi nempe biformis, *Ibid.* 2, 664. (9) Quid juvenis, magnum cui versat in offibus ignem Durus amor? Nempe, abruptis turbata procellis Nocte natat cæcâ serus freta, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 58. In quibus actis consistit? nempe, in legibus, *Cic.* (10) *Id. Lucr.* 1, 386. & 2, 907.

* NĒMUS, ōris. [à Gr. νέμος, quod à νέμω, pasco] (1) A wood, or grove. (2) Synecdoche. *The trees of a wood, forest, grove, orchard.* (3) § Nemusfrondiferum, *Lucr.* 2, 359. atrum horrenti umbrâ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 169. umbrosum, *Ov. Met.* 7, 75. Odoratum lauri nemus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 658. (2) Cereale nemus violasse securi dicitur, *Ov. Met.* 8, 741. Omne levandum Fronde nemus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 400. de vitibus. Totum involvit flammis nemus, *Id. Geor.* 2, 308. de oleis.

* NĒNIA, æ. f. τὸ δὲ Νῆνία ἐστὶ μὲν φεγγύιον Ἰπποκράτης δὲ αὐτῷ μνημονεύει, *Poll.* (1) A funeral song, a dirge, or dirge. (2) Tragical, or mournful, verse. (3) A silly trifling song, or writing. (4) Any verse, or song. (5) ¶ Marfa nenia, a magick song, a charm. (6) Also the name of a goddess. (1) *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 24. *vid. loc. inieg.* (2) ¶ Ne rel. etis jocos, retractes munera neniæ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 38. (3) § Puerorum neniæ, *Id. Ep.* 1, 1, 63. Viles neniæ, *Phædr.* 3. *prol.* 11. *vid. & Scal. Not. conjec. in Varr. L. L. p. 142, 143.* (4) Dicitur merita nox quoque neniâ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 28, 16. (5) *Id. Epod.* 17, 29. (6) *Id. Prop.*

* NENS, part. Spining. Parcæ fatalia nentes Stamina, *Tibull.* 1, 7, 1. Invenit euni purpuram colo nentem, *Juss.* 1, 3.

* † NĒNU, adv. [à νῆνυ] *Not.* Nenu potest, *Lucr.* 3, 20. Nenu queunt, *Id.* 4, 716. *Habet etiam Non. ex Lucil. & Varr.*

* NEO, ēre, nēvi, nētum. [à νέω, unde νέω, *Id.*] To spin. Anus subtemen nebat, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 52. Donum quod nostræ nevēre manus, *Sil.* 7, 81. Tunicam molli mater quam neverat auro, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 818. † Neunt pro nent. Tristes sorores Stamina quæ ducunt, quæque futura neunt, *Tibull.* 3, 3, 36. *ubi vid. Scal. comment.* Sed propius à vero videtur esse *Basil.* Fabri conjectura, quam in *Thesaur.* si libet, lege.

* NEOR, nēris, pass. To be spun. Aurum netur & textur lanæ modo, *Plin.* 33, 3.

* † NEOCŌRUS, i. m. [qui νέων κορεῖ, i. e. ædes ornat] He that looked to, or had the charge of, a temple, *Jul. Firm.* 3, 7. *Lat. Ædituus.*

* † NEOMĒNIA, æ. f. [sc. νέα μῆνιν, *Lat.* novus mensis] The time of the newmoon. § Ad neomenias Latinas, *Prov. ap. Hieron.* Eadem ratione quâ ad Calendas Græcas, dicitur. Latine Novilunium.

* † NEOPHYTUS, a, um, adj. [qu. νέων φυτόν, i. e. novum germen] New, and lately, planted, or set; one newly entered into any profession, a novice; one lately converted, or turned, to the faith, *Vulg. Interpr. Lat. Novitius.*

* † NEOTĒRICĒ, adv. Newly, after the fashion of later times, *Ascon. Lat. More recenti.*

* NEOTĒRICUS, a, um, adj. [νεωτερικὸς, *Gr.*] New, modern, *Claud. Mamert.*

NĒPA, æ. m. [nepa Afrotum, vocab. *Non.*] (1) A scorpion. (2) The constellation of the Scorpion. (3) The crabfish. (4) † The herb butchers' room. (1) Nepas uti aculeis videmus, *Cic.* (2) Magnis nepa sese lucibus effert, *Id. in Arat.*

(3) Reccissim cedam ad parietem, imitabor nepam, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 8, 7. (4) *Gaza.*

* NĒPENTHES, is. n. [ex νῆ non, & πένθος lectus] An herb which being infused in wine driveth away sadness; some take it for bugloss, or wild pennyroyal, *Plin.* 21, 21. & 25, 2.

NĒPĒTA, æ. f. An herb, wild pennyroyal, cats mint, ncp, or nip; good against the stinging of scorpions, *vid. Plin.* 10, 14. *conf. Col.* 7, 5, 18. & 12, 7, 1.

* NĒPOS, ōtis. m. [à νέπος, i. e. ἀπόγονος, quod est ap. *Theocr.* dic. autem νέπος, à νε neg. & πῆς, pes quod non sit ipse generis fundamentum, *Scal.*] (1) A grandson. (2) † Fem. Agranddaughter. (3) Nepotes, posterity, descendants. (4) A wasteful spendthrift; a luxurious, or riotous, person. (5) The second descent in the breed of beasts. (6) Suckers on the branches of a wine. (1) ¶ Qui nepos avum in discrimen capitis adduxerit, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 1. § Africani nepos, *Id. Sororis nepos, Tac. Suet.* Ex filiâ nepos, *Cic.* (2) Ilia dia nepos, *Enn. ap. Non.* (3) Me inter seros laudabit Roma nepotes, *Prop.* 3, 1, 35. Arbor seris factura nepotibus umbram, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 58. (4) Quis tam perditus ac profusus nepos, ut fuit Sextus Nævius? *Cic. pro Quint.* 12. Disinctus aut perdam, ut nepos, *Hor. Epod.* 1, 3, 4. (5) ¶ Ejusmodi admittarius onager nepotibus, magis quàm filiis, utilior, *Col.* 6, 37. (6) *Id.* 3, 6, 2. & 46, 5. ¶ Nepos aliquando patruo respondet. *Ulp.* l. 27. § 2. ff. de inoff. test. De inofficioso testamento nepos contra patrum suum egerat. Sed de avi testamento hîc potuit agi, vocemque nepotem ad eum referri.

* † NĒPŌTĀLIS, e. adj. Riotous, lawless. § Luxus nepotalis, *Amm.* 31, 13.

* NĒPŌTĀTUS, ūs. m. pro luxurie. [à nepotor] Riotous, or superfluous, wasteful, or spending; debauchery, *Plin.* 14, 4.

* NĒPŌTĪNUS, a, um, adj. Riotous, profuse. § Nepotini sumptus, *Suet. Calig.* 37.

* NĒPŌTOR, āri. dep. To be profuse, or extravagant. Veto liberalitatem nepotari, *Sen. de Benef.* 1, 15.

* NĒPŌTĪLUS, a, um, adj. dim. [à nepos] A little grandson, *Plaut. Mil.* 5, 20, 28.

* NEPTIS, is. f. [à nepos] A son's, or daughter's, daughter; a granddaughter, *Catull.* 62, 29.

‡ NĒQUA, pro nequam, *Charis.*

NĒQUA, adv. sc. viâ, ratione; vel divisè ne quâ. [à nequis] Left any way, left by any means. Nequâ scire dolos possit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 686.

‡ NĒQUĀLIA detrimenda, *Fest.* à nequam.

NĒQUAM, adj. indecl. ior, comp. sîmus, sup. [fort. à nequis nequam indecl. nequam non malum significat, sed inutilem, *Fl. Caper.*] (1) Naught, good for naught. (2) Untrifling, lazy, idle, without industry. (3) Unfruitful. (4) Lewd, that spendeth his estate lewdly. (5) Careless, inconsiderate. (6) Lewdly, pro nequiter. (7) Subst. A mischief, a bad thing. (1) = Nequam esse oportet, cui tu integumentum improbus es, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 2, 20. Ego sum in usu factus nimio nequior, *Id. Most.* 1, 2, 66. (2) ¶ Iisdem verbis aut laudare servum fugi possumus, & si nequam est, joculari, *Cic.* = Nequam & cessator Davus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 100. Nulla est vel nequissimi hominis amplior custodia, quàm quotidiana operis exactio, *Col.* 11, 1, 26. (3) Surculus vitis nequam, *Id.* 3, 10. (4) Verres homo nequam, *Cic.* Quid nequius aut turpius effeminato viro? *Id. Tusc.* 3, 17. (5) Homo non nequam, *Id. de scriptore probe.* (6) Ubi nequam faciat clam, *Plaut.* (7) Vin' tu illi nequam dare? *AG. Cupio. MI. En! me dato, Plaut. Paen.* 1, 31.

NĒQUANDO, adv. [ex ne & quando] Left at any time. Metuit nequando tu aliò fructum conferas, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 60. Nequando ea arx hostium esset, *Liv.*

NĒQUĀQUAM, adv. negandi. [à ne non. & abl. fem. quâquam, q. d. non quâquam viâ] By no means, in no wise, far from. Nequaquam ista amicitia est, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 24. Nequaquam poterit, *Id.* § Nequaquam omnes, *Id.* Nequaquam satis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 48.

NĒQUE, conj. [ex ne, i. e. non, & enclitico que] *Neiber, nor, &c. Ter. Cic. &c. Vid. Nec,* cui per omnia ferè simile est Neque, præterquam in sequentibus. § Neque—etiam. Sibi neque opus esse, animum etiam superesse, *Liv.* & opes non deesse, & animum vel superesse. ¶ Neque enim, for—not. ¶ Rarè invenitur, nisi in parentibus, & earum similibus. Æneas (neque enim patriam consistere mentem Passus amor) &c. *Virg. Æn.* 1, 647. Dicite, Dardanidæ (neque enim novimus, &c.) *Id. Æn.* 7, 195. Neque enim hoc possum negare, *Cic.*

NĒQUĒDUM, conj. Not yet, not as yet, *Cic. Leg. etiam divisim.*

NĒQUEO, īre, īvi, ītum, neut. [à ne & queo] I cannot, I am not able. ¶ Loci ferre diu nequiere Jovem, could not brook the unwelcome air, *Ov. Met.* 9, 707. Quod cum vitare nequiret, *Id. Met.* 12, 385. Cum pisces ire nequibant, *Lucr.* 1, 381. ¶ Nequeo quin lachrymem, I cannot but weep; *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 25. Nunciatur signum nequire convelli, *Liv.* 22, 3. Nequisse pro nequivisse, *Id.* 21, 56.

NĒQUEOR, īri. dep. Cannot. Quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, *Sall. B. J.* 31. Ut nequitur comprimi! *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 20. † Retrahi nequitur, *Fest. ex cod.* Nequitum est exaugurari, *Cato in Orig.*

NĒQUICQUAM, adv. i. e. non quicquam, frustra. (1) In vain, to no purpose. (2) By no means, not in the least. (3) Scoffing. (1) Hastam nequicquam in Persea misit, *Ov. Met.* 5, 33. = Frustrâ ac nequicquam credite, amici, *Catull.* 75, 1. (2) Telum summo clypei nequicquam umbone pependit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 546. *Interpr. Serv.* Rationes dominicas conficere nequicquam rectè potest, *Varr.* (3) Ne istuc nequicquam dixeris tam indignum dictum in me, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 108.

‡ NĒQUIDQUAM, id. ac nequicquam, quod vid.

‡ NĒQUIENS, part. [à nequeo] Not being able. Nequiens idoneum exitium præfenti cladi reddere, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 246.

‡ NĒQUINO, āre. act. [pro nequeo ant. ut pro nato natino] Nequinant, nequeunt, *Fest. ex Liv.* in odysseâ. To deny; also to play the wanton, *Sipont.*

NĒQUIS, nēqua, rar. nēqui, nēquid, vel nēquod. [à ne, non, & quis, aliquis] (1) Left any one, or thing. (2) Cum ut, No one, or thing. (1) Nequis tua pectora Vulneret imprudens, *Ov. Met.* 8, 64. Nequi porcellus à matre opprimatur, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4. Nequa hostilis facies occurrat, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 407. Ne quid inausum fuisset, *Id. Æn.* 8, 205. ¶ Sed scrib. ferè divisè, ne quis, ne qua, ne quid. (2) Ut nequis te de sententiâ possit dimovere, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 17. Ut nequid hujus ignores, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 28. ¶ Nequis, de duobus. Nequis sexus à laude cessaret, *Flor.* 1, 10, 7.

NĒQUISIMĒ, adv. Most cunningly, or slyly. Balsamum vitiatur nequissimè gummi, *Plin.* 12, 25.

NĒQUITER, ius, comp. iisimè, sup. adv. [à nequam] (1) Wastefully, prodigally. (2) Lewdly, wantonly, rogueishly. (3) Craftily, slyly, cunningly. (1) Utrum bellum susceptum sit nequiùs, an inconsultiùs gestum, dici non potest, *Liv.* 41, 7. Quod bene, id rectè, frugaliter,—nequiter, turpiter, cœnabat, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 17. (2) Nunquam, herclè, facerem, genua nî tam nequiter fricares, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 88. (3) *Plin.* 12, 25.

NĒQUITIA, æ. f. [à nequam] (1) Remissness, negligence, neglect of one's business. (2) Lewdness, wasteful debauchery, witiousness. (3) Wantonness, lewd amours. (4) Sly malice, craft. (5) Tartness, eagerness. (6) ¶ Roguery, jelling. (1) = Sed jam meipsum inertie nequitieque condemnò, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 2. (2) Alter Verres cum luxuriâ atque nequitia, *Id.* (3) Nequitia est, quæ te non sinit esse senem, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 414. (4) ¶ Vis & nequitia quicquid oppugnant, ruit, *Phædr.* 2, 6, 3. (5) § Aceti nequitia, *Plin.* 14, 20. (6) *Id. Barib. ad Claud.* p. 806.

NĒQUITIES, ei. f. Wastefulness, profuse debauchery. Illum nequities expulit, *Hor.* 2, 2, 131.

‡ NĒQUITO, āre. neut. vel NĒQUITOR, āri. pass. i. e. nequam esse. To live lewdly, *Prisc.* l. 8.

‡ NĒQUITUS,

|| Nēquītus, *pro nequiter*. adv. *Noni*.
* Nērita, æ. m. [νῆρις, Gr.] *A spellfish that saileth on the sea*, Plin. 9, 33.

* Nērium, ii. n. [νῆριον, Gr.] *A tree, or shrub, with leaves like an almond, which some call oleander, some rose-laurel, or rose-tree*, Plin. 24, 11.

Nēōniānus lapis. *Vid. Propr.*

* || Nervālis, le. adj. *Plantain*. Herbam quam Græci πολύνευρον, nos nervalem appellamus, *Scrib. Larg. Compos.* 12.

* || Nervatio, ōnis. f. *A joining together, a strengthening as it were by sinews*, Litt. ex Cels. *sed q.*

|| Nervator, ōris. m. *He that joineth, or sineweth*, Litt. ex Cels. *sed q.*

* || Nervia, æ. f. [quod ex nervis fieret] *The string of an instrument, or a stringed instrument*, Non. ex Varr. & Suet. ap. Gell. 9, 7.

* || Nervicus, a, um. adj. *Made of a sinew, or string*. || Nervicis funibus, *with bowstrings*, Jud. 16, 17. *Vulg. Interp.*

* Nervicus, i. m. *Having the gout, or pain in the sinews*, al. rectius leg. *neuricus*, quod vid.

|| Nervina, crumena, Plaut. *Truc.* 5, 64. [à nervo, quod obligatos nummos ferret: al. leg. pecua nerumina, quæ non ruminant; sc. nummi argentei ovium imagine signati]

* || Nervinus, a, um. adj. *Made of sinews*. Nervini funes, *Veget.*

* || Nervium, ii. n. [à nervis] *The string of an instrument*, Varr. ap. Non.

* Nervosè. adv. ius, comp. *Strongly, stoutly, vigorously*. Ut vigilanter, nervosèque nos subornes, *Planc. Cic. Epist. Fam.* 10, 23. || Qui ista nervosius differunt, *with greater strength of argument*, Cic. *Offic.* 3, 29.

* Nervositas, atis. f. *Strength, toughness*, Plin. 19, 1, *de lino*.

* Nervosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Sinevvy, full of sinews*, (2) *Full of fibres*, (3) *Stiff, or unpliant of body*, (4) *Met. Pitby, having strength of argument*. (1) Nulla est ei caro, sed nervosa exilitas, *Plin.* 11, 37. Vesica in ipso sinu nervosa & duplex, *Cels.* 4, 1. (2) Radices nervosæ, *Plin.* 27, 12. (3) Nervosa & lignea doguæ, *Lucr.* 4, 1154. (4) Quis Aristotele nervosior? Theophrasto dulcior? *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 31.

* Nervulus, i. m. dim. [à nervus] *A little sinew, strength, or vigour*. Met. Si nervulos tuos adhibueris, *Cic. Att.* 16, 16.

* NERVUS, i. m. [à Gr. νῆρυς, Cell. per Metath. ut à νῆρυς, parvus] (1) *A nerve, or sinew*, (2) *The string of a bow, catapult, &c.* (3) *The string of a lute, or other instrument*. (4) *A pair of stocks, or pillory; or something like a cord, or iron, for the neck, or feet, in torture*. (5) *A man's yard*. (6) *Nervi plur. Strength, force, might, power, vigour, industrious application of mind*. (7) || In nervum erumpere, *To break and deceive, as a string doth overstretch*. (8) *Strength, or that wherein the strength of a thing consisteth*. (9) *The spirit and vigour of one's stile*. (1) Animantem ossa, cruor, venæ, calor, humor, viscera, nervi, constituunt, *Lucr.* 2, 668. (2) Nervo stridente sagitta Diverberat auras, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 503. Nervis temperat arcus, *Ov. Met.* 10, 108. Volat moles adducto concita nervo, Cum petit muros, *Id. Met.* 8, 357. (3) Per me concordant carmina nervis, *Id. Met.* 1, 518. Sonant ita in fidibus nervi, ut à digitis sunt pulsi, *Cic. de Orat.* 3. Cithara intenta nervis, *Quint.* (4) Ut apud te me in nervo en cem, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 13. Nervo victus custodibitur, *Id. Capt.* 3, 5, 71. In nervum potius ibit, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 15. i. e. in vincula. (5) Repentè nervus excitat libidinem, *Tib. ad Priap.* Illiterati non minùs nervi rigent, *Hor. Epod.* 8, 17. (6) = Quantum in cujusque animo roboris est atque nervorum, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 1. || Contendere nervos, *Id. Verr.* 2, 12. intendere, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 20. to do one's utmost. (7) Vereor, ne isthæc fortitudo in nervum erumpat denique, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 11. *interpr. Don.* Sed potius pertinere ad quartam notionem videtur. (8) Vestigalia nervos esse reipublicæ diximus, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 2. (9) Sine nervis altera, quicquid Composui, pars

esse putat, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 2. Horum oratio neque nervos, neque aculeos oratorios ac forenses habet, *Cic. Orat.* 19.

|| Nēsāpus, i. m. qui non sapit, *Scal. in Catull.*
Nesciens, tis. part. *Not knowing*. Magni æstimo dignitati ejus aliquid adstruere inopinantis, nescientis, imò etiam fortasse nolentis, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 2.

|| Nescienter. adv. *Ignorantly*, August. || Ignoranter.

|| Nescientia, æ. f. *Ignorance*, Cl. Mamert. 1, 11.

Nescio, ire, ivi, itum. neut. [ex ne, i. e. non, & scio] (1) *To be ignorant, not to know, wot, or tell*. (2) *Nescio quis, nescio quid, &c. quasi pro nomine usurpantur. A form used either in ignorance, or contempt; one, or other, somebody, something, or other*. (3) *Not to be able, not to endure*. (1) || Nihil sciri si quis putat, hoc quoque nescit, An sciri possit, quom se nihil scire fatetur, *Lucr.* 4, 471. Tu, pol, si sapis, quod scis, nescis, i. e. præ te seres nescire, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 55. Nescio deos, i. e. quid facient, usitatâ ellipsi, *Id. Heaut.* 5, 4, 15. quam sententiam perperam trahunt al.

ad ignorationem deorum, eodem modo nescio alias, i. e. aliæ quæ faciunt, *Ibid.* 2, 4, 16. Nescimus istum qui fiet, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 3, 36. Nescire fat scio de illâ amicâ, *Id.* (2) Delia surtim Nescio quem tacitâ callida nocte sovet, *Tibull.* 1, 6, 6. || Nescio quid profectò mihi animus præfagit mali, præfageth some evil, or I know not what evil, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 7. Timonem nescio quem accepimus, *Cic. de Amic.* 23. Nescio quid impendit, *Id.* Nescio, herclè, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 13. a negation followeth this, elegantly redundant. Nescis nec in pace, nec in bello vivere, *Cic.* (3) Nescit vox missa reverti, *Hor. A. P.* 390. Stoici omnino irasci nesciunt, *Cic.* || Nescit amor priscis cedere imaginibus, *Prop.* 1, 5, 24. Augmen cur nesciat æquor, *Lucr.* 6, 607. || Nescio quomodo, quum, &c. I know not how it happened, *Nep. Thras.* 1.

Nescitur. imp. *They know not, it is unknown, we cannot tell*. Ut stellarum numerus, par an impar sit, nesciatur, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 10.

Nescius, a, um. adj. (1) *That knoweth not, ignorant, unexperienced*. (2) *That knoweth not how, or cannot*. (3) *Unknown*. (1) Non sum nescius, quanto periculo vivam, *Cic.* Iratum te fuisse non erant nescii, *Id. pro Deiot.* 3. non eram nescius fore, ut, &c. *Id.* Sese haud nescia morti injicit, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 552. Nescia mens hominum fati, *Id. Æn.* 10, 501. || Ille liquor venum movit ad certos nescia membra modos, *Tib.* 1, 7, 38. || Illa simulationum nescia, unpractised, or unexperienced, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 54, 2. Oia frænorum nescia, never bridled, *Lucan.* 4, 683. (2) Nescii fari pueri, *Hor. Od.* 4, 6, 18. Cedere nescius, *Id. Od.* 1, 6, 6. Vinci nescius armis, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 9, 45. (3) In locis nesciis sumus, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 5, 17. Neque nescium habebat, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 14, 2. Aliis gentibus esse nescia tributa, *Id. Ann.* 1, 59, 6.

|| Nesi, pro sine, positum est in lege ædis Dianæ Aventinensis, *Fest.*

* Nesciōpbiura, ii. n. [ex νῆσσα anus, & τρέφω nutrio] *A place, or yard where ducks are kept to be fat*, *Col.* 8, 15.

* Nēte, indecl. [à νῆτυ. Gr. i. e. νῆτυν sc. novissima] *The sound of the seventh string of a musical instrument*. Nete synemmenon, *Vitr.* 5, 4. D, la, sol. Nete diezeugmenon, E, la, mi, re, *Id.* || Hypate, *Id.*

* || Nētus, a, um. part. p. ex neo. *Spun, or twisted*, Ulp.

* || Nētus, ūs. m. Ex cadentis byssi netibus, *Mart. Cap. Spining yarn, thread*.

Neu. contr. ex neve. (1) *Nor, neither*. (2) *Pro & ne; and not*. (3) *Left either, or left*. (4) *And left*. (1) || Neu sibi, neve mihi nocitura, *Prop.* 2, 29, 28. Neu—ne, *Id.* 1, 13, 23. Ne—neu, *Catull.* 30, 6. (2) Cohortatos, uti suæ pristinæ virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturbarentur animo, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 21. (3) Intrò abite, ne hîc vos mecum conspicetur leno,

neu fallaciæ præpedimentum objiciatur, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 2, 29. Neu conarereicere muscâ caput, *Catull.* ult. 4. (4) Neu regio f ret uila suis animantibus orba, *Astra tenent, &c. Ov. Met.* 1, 72.

Nēve. [comp. ex ne & ve] *Nor, neither, and not; left either, or left, and left*. It is used as neu, whereof examples are very frequent.

Nēvis, pro nonvis, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 82.

* Neunt, pro nent, *Tibull.* 3, 3, 36. *Vid. Neo.*

* Neuras, adis. f. [à νῆρυς nervus] *An herb, or shrub, good against the poison of the rubera, weakness of the nerves*, *Plin.* 25, 10. & 27, 12.

= Poterion Phrynon, *Id.*

* Neuricus, a, um. adj. qui ex nervis laborat, al. leg. nervicus, sed perperam. *Having the gout, or pain in the sinews; sinew-shrunk*. Nervi inflatione turgentes, aut neuricos aut podagricos efficiunt homines, *Vitr.* 8, 3.

* || Neurōbāta, æ. m. [à νῆρυς nervus, & βαίνω eo] *A walker on cords, or ropes, stretched out in length; a dancer on the ropes*, *Firm.*

* || Neurōbātes, æ. m. *Idem*, *Vopisc.*

* Neuroides, is. n. [ex νῆρυς nervus, & εἶδος species] *Wild beet*, *Diosc. & Plin.* 20, 8. = Limonium, *Id.*

* Neurospaston. n. indecl. [ex νῆρυς nervus, & σπάσσω traho] (1) *An herb called rubus caninus. It hath a leaf like unto a man's step, a black grape, and a sinew in the kernel thereof*. (2) || *It. lignicola figura, a puppet*. (1) *Plin.* 24, 14. = Cynosbaton, cynospaston, *Id.* (2) *Cæl. Rhod.* 7, 16. = Nervis alienis mobile lignum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 82.

Neuter, tra, um. gen. ius, dat. i. [à ne, non, & uter] *Neither the one nor the other; neither of the two*. Neuter illorum, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 1. Neutrūque & utrūque videri, *Ov. Met.* 4, 379. || Neuter anguis, *neither of the snakes*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 29. Neutra arma sequi, *Ov. Met.* 5, 91. Neutrius partis esse, *Suet. Jul.* 75. Neutram partem sequi, *Id. N.* 2. in neutris partibus esse, *Sen. de Irâ.* 2, 23. Neutri parti se conjungere, *Liv.* 35, 48.

Neutiquam. adv. [ex ne & utique] *pro nequaquam, Donat. By no means, not in the least, in no wise, at no hand*. Cui te socium neutiquam esse puto oportere, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 12.

Neutrālis, e. adj. *Neutral, neuter, of the neuter gender*. || Nomina neutralis, nouns of the neuter gender, *Quint. verba, Id. verbs neuter*.

|| Neutrālīter. adv. *Neutrally, in the neuter gender*, *Charis.*

Neutrò. adv. *Neither to the one part, nor unto the other; neither way*. Neutrò inclinata spes est, *Liv.* 5, 26.

|| Neutrōhi. adv. rect. neutrubi. *In neither place*. Neutrubi habeam stabile stabulum, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 56.

|| Neutro-passiva, *Audeo, ausus sum, &c. Prisc.*

|| Nēvult, pro non vult, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 29.

* Nex, rēcis. f. [à νῆρυς, i. e. mortuus] (1) *Death, violent, or natural*. (2) || *Ruin, undoing of one*. (1) Neci similis somnus, *Ov. Met.* 7, 328. Viri in uxores vitæ necisque habent potestatem, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 13. In necis electu parva futura mora est, *Ov. Epist.* 2, 144. (2) Si quis imposturam fecerit, vel collusionem, in necem alterius, *Ulp. interpr. Rud.* || Neces in plur. Fat ideo miscere neces, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 381. || Neci datus propr. *without wound, as by poison, or famine, Fest. Sed hoc non est perpetuum. Vid. Suet. Cæs.* 14.

Nexans, tis. part. pr. [à nexo] *Knitting, tying*. Nexans nodos, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 279.

|| Nexibilis, e. adj. *That may be knit, or tied*, *Amm.* 29, 13. pro

Nexilis, e. adj. [à nexo, nexum] (1) *Knit, tied, or wreathed, together*. (3) *Twining, or winding about*. (1) Nexiles plagæ, *Ov. Met.* 2, 499. coronæ, *Sen. Agam.* 562. (2) Ultima pars telæ Nexilibus flores hederis habet intertextos, *Ov. Met.* 6, 128.

Nexo, are. freq. [à nexo, unde nexor, ari. pass.] *To be connected*, *Lucr.* 2, 98.

6 H

|| Nexo,

† Nexo, ēre. neut. Idem, Prisc. ex Liv. Andr. & Acc. † Necto.

Nexum, i. n. [à nector] (1) *A mortgage, a conveyance according to the formalities of the Roman law.* (2) *A possession upon such a title.* (1) Nexum Manilius scribit omne quod per libram & aes geritur, in quo sint mancipi: Mucius Scaevola, quæ per aes & libram fiant, ut obligentur, præterquam quæ mancipio dentur. Hoc verius esse, ipsum verbum ostendit, de quo quæritur. Nam idem quod obligatur per libram, neque suum fit, inde nexum dictum, Varr. L. L. 6. p. 82. Nexum, quod per libram agitur, Cic. de Orat. 3, 40. (2) Horum nexa atque hæreditates, Id. pro Cæcin. 35. Vid. Sigon. de ant. jure civium Rom. 2, 11. & Cæl. Rhod. ant. lect. 12, 20.

Nexus, a, um. part. [à nector] (1) *Linked together, hanging one upon another, having a mutual connexion.* (2) *Tied, fastened, bound, or joined, together.* (3) *A person delivered bound to serve his creditor, for default of payment, till satisfaction was made.* (1) Manus nexæ ex ordine, Ov. Met. 8, 747. Pedibus per mutua nexis, Virg. Æn. 7, 66. Rerum causæ aliæ ex aliis aptæ & necessitate nexæ, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25. Nexi torques, Virg. Geor. 4, 276. (2) Causa causæ nexa rem ex se gignit, Cic. de Div. 1, 55. Nexæ ære trabes, Virg. Æn. 1, 452. (3) Nec ut pater carcerem nexis, sed cædibus civitatem replet, Just. 21, 2. Nexum æs. Vid. Æs. ¶ Res nexa pignoris, laid to pledge, pawned, Martian. conf. Liv. 2, 23.

Nexus, ūs. m. verb. [à necto] (1) *Atieing, knitting, binding, winding, or twining, about.* (2) *A lock in wrestling.* (3) *The condition of a freeman serving for debt.* (4) *A legal solemnity by which possession was given, and the former owner bound to make good the title.* (1) Firmis nexibus compagem superstruere, Tac. Ann. 3, 28, 6. ¶ Creberrima nexu, bound close, or thick, Grat. (2) Contulerant arcto luctantia nexu Pectora pectoribus, Ov. Met. 6, 242. (3) ¶ Alicui nexum dare, to become one's bondman on that account, Liv. Nexum inire, to submit to that condition, Id. 7, 19. Nexu vincti, solutique se undique in publicum proripiunt, Id. 2, 23. (4) In rebus repetendis, quæ mancipi sunt, is periculum iudicii præstare debet, qui se nexu obligavit, Cic. pro Mur. 2. Traditio alteri nexu, Id. Topic. 5. ¶ Sum γένοιτο μέν tuus, κτήν δὲ Ἀττικὸν ἡμῶν; ergo fructus est tuus, mancipium illius, Curio Ciceroni Epist. Fam. 7, 9. huc sc. respiciens.

N ante I.

Nî. conj. [à nisi, per contr. non per apoc. quod ostendit quantitas] *If not, except, save that, but, but that, unless.* ¶ Nî ita se haberet, if it were not so, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39. Nî in noctem prælium esset conjectum, Hirt. B. Afr. 52. ¶ Mirum, nî domi est, it is a great chance but he is at home, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 19. Nî facient quæ illos æquum est, haud sic auferent, Id. Adelph. 3, 4, 8. ¶ Pro nî, Iussa monent Heleni, nî teneant curius, Virg. Æn. 3, 686.

Nicērotiānum, i. n. dict. ab artifice Nicerote. *A very sweet and pleasant ointment,* Mart. 6, 65.

* Nicēterum, ii. n. [à Gr. νίκη victoria] *Rewards for victories, as rings, collars of gold, &c. prizes.* Ceromatico fert niceteria collo, Juv. 3, 68.

Nicolai, dactylia. [à Nicolao Damasceno peripatetico, sic primo vocavit Cæsar Aug. in ejus viri honorem, à quo crebrò sibi è Syriâ mitterentur, Athen.] *A kind of dates.* Cariotarum Judæicarum genus.

* Nicophoros, i. m. [fort. quod victores eâ coronarentur, sc. ex νίκη victoria, & φέρω fero] *A kind of ivy, called also smilax,* Plin. 24, 10.

¶ Nicotiana, æ. f. [sc. herba, ab homine quodam sic dicta, qui primus usum ejus ostendit] *Tobacco, yellow benbâne,* Gerard. ¶ Rei novæ novum verbum d-betur; Americani pætum vocant.

† Nicetaculus, sc. canis, ut leg. Scal. ap. Varr. [à nicendo] *al. leg. nocticulas, al. noctuculus, A barking dog.*

Nictans, tis. part. *Twinkling, or winking.* ¶ Nictantia fulgura flammæ, *Lightening that is as quick as the twinkling of an eye,* Lucr. 6, 181. Impellens nictantibus aëra pennis, Catull. 64, 53.

Nictatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à seq.] *A winking, or twinkling with the eyes,* Plin. 11, 37. Solin. c. 40. Nicto, ære. act. [freq. à prisco verbo niveo, nixi, nictum, ut à dixi, dictum, dicto; est enim propriè oculorum nictare] (1) *To wink, or make signs with the eyes.* (2) *To twinkle, or wink often; as those do whose eyes are weak.* (1) Neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Plaut. Afin. 4, 1, 39. Non usquam quicquam nuto. neque nicto tibi, Id. Men. 4, 2, 49. (2) Plin. 11, 37.

† Nicto, ēre. act. ex voce canum. *To vent, or open, as a hound, or spaniel, doth, when he taketh the first scent of his game.* Venatica voce suâ nictit, Enn. ap. Fest.

Nictor, āri. dep. id. quod nicto, ære. *To wink,* Plin. 11, 37.

† Nictus, ūs. m. [à niveo] *A winking, a wink of the eye,* Fest. ex Cæcil.

* ¶ Nicula, æ. f. dim. [à nix] *A fleet of snow,* Med. Gram.

Nidamentum, i. n. *The stuff with which birds make their nests.* Mille hodie nidamenta congeret, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 51.

* Nidæo, ēre. neut. [à νειδάω, M.] *To shine, to glister, or glitter.* ¶ Vix inven. sed hinc Renideo, quod vid.

Nidificans, tis. part. *Building a nest.* Turdi in cacuminibus arborum luto nidificantes, Plin. 10, 52.

¶ Nidificatio, ōnis. f. *A building of nests,* Aug. ¶ Nidificium, ii. n. *A nest.* ¶ Formicarum nidificia, billocks, Apul. Met. 8, p. 254.

Nidifico, ære. āvi. act. [ex nidus, & facio] *To build, or make a nest.* Sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves, Ex epigr. inscript. Virg. inven. etiam ap. Plin. 9, 26. & Col. 8, 8.

¶ Nidificus, a, um. adj. *Making a nest.* ¶ Ver nidificum, the spring time, when birds make their nests, Sen. Med. 714.

* Nidor, ōris. m. [à νίζα, vel νίσσα, qu. enidor] (1) *The savour, scent, or smell, of any thing roasted, or burnt.* (2) *A stench, or strong smell.* (3) *The stink of a candle put out.* (4) ¶ The stink of dung. (1) Non in caro nidore voluptas Summa, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 19. Captum te nidore suæ putat ille culinæ, Juv. 5, 162. ¶ Nidorem veriùs quàm odorem nôsse, Plin. 13, 1. Dis acceptus nidor, Ov. Met. 12, 153. ¶ Nasum nidore supinari, to snuff up the smell of meat with pleasure, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 38. (2) Illi ingens barba reluxit, Nidorémque ambusta dedit, Virg. Æn. 12, 301. Ganearum tuarum nidor atque fumus, Cic. in Pison. 6. (3) Recens extinctum lumen acri nidore offendit nares, Lucr. 6, 792. (4) Apul. Met. 4, p. 104.

Nidulor, āri. dep. (1) ¶ *To build, or make, a nest.* (2) ¶ *To sit a brood.* (3) *To place in a nest.* (1) = Cassita habitat nidulatúrque in segetibus, Gell. 2, 29. (2) Dies quibus halcyones hyeme in aquâ nidulantur, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 589. (3) Parvos in iis contra rigorem hyemis vermiculos fectus sui nidulantur, Plin. 11, 28.

Nidulus, i. m. dim. [à nidus] *A little nest,* Cic. de Orat. 1, 44. Nidulum suæ senectutis vocare consueverat, Plin. Ep. 6, 10.

Nidus, i. m. (1) *A nest.* (2) *A bee-bive.* (3) *The young in a nest.* (4) *A little child in the cradle.* (5) *A litter of pigs.* (6) ¶ *Acup, or wessel, like a nest.* (7) *A shelf, or partition of a shelf, in a library, or bookseller's shop.* (1) Fingunt & construunt nidos volucres, Cic. de Orat. 2, 6. (2) ¶ Nidosque sovent apes, Virg. Geor. 4, 56. (3) Ipse loquaci Gaudebit nido, Juv. 5, 152. In plurale. Pabula parva legens, nidisque loquacibus escas, Virg. Æn. 12, 475. Ipsaque volantes Ore ferunt, dulcem nidis immitibus escam, Id. Geor. 4, 17. (4) Vid. exemplum proximè allatum ex Juv. (5) Suam quisque matrem nidus expectat, Col. 7, 9, 13. (6) Non. ex Varr. (7) Mart. 1, 118.

* † Nigella, æ. f. [ita dict. quia nigrum ejus

semèn] *An herb called gith; also the guiney pepper plant,* Offic. & Jun.

* Nigellus, a, um. adj. dim. [à niger] *Blackish, somewhat black,* Auson. Ep. 4, 72.

* NIGER, gra. um. or. comp. erimus, sup. [à νεγρός, i. e. mortuus, mortui enim nigrescunt; unde Lucr. mortis nigrorem voc.] (1) *Black, dark, dusk.* (2) *One of a black, or swarthy, complexion.* (3) *Of a dark purple, green, &c.* (4) *Dark, shadowy, thick shaded.* (5) *Black, or deep.* (6) *Inauspicious, unfortunate.* (7) *Pertaining to funerals.* (8) *Il natured, false, a knave.* (1) ¶ Nescio qui possit quæ alba sunt, quæ nigra dicere, Cic. de Div. 2, 3. Folia nigriora, Plin. 24, 15. Niger imæ nvæ, Catull. 18, 16. (2) ¶ Quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus es, Virg. Ecl. 2, 16. (3) Nigræ violæ, Id. Ecl. 10, 39. (4) Nigri colles, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 11. (5) Spelunca tuta nigro lacu, Virg. Æn. 6, 238. (6) Me mutabit, non labor Alcideæ, non niger ille dies, Prop. 2, 24, 34. Hunc sine solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi? Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 72. (7) Nigra superstitio, Stat. Theb. 6, 11. (8) Nec minùs niger, nec minùs confidens quàm Terentianus ille Phormio, Cic. pro Cæcin. 10. Hic tibi comis, & urbanus, libèrque videtur Infesto nigris, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 90. Nigina, æ. f. *An herb with leaves like endive,* &c. Plin. 27, 12.

* Nigrans, tis. part. [à nigro] (1) *Blackish, inclining to black.* (2) *Black.* (3) *Dark, cloudy, or shadowy.* (4) *Of a rich deep red.* (1) Nigrantia cornua, Varr. B. R. 2, 5. conf. Sil. 2, 659. (2) Nigrantes terga juveni, Virg. Æn. 5, 97. (3) Antra nigrantia, Stat. Theb. 10, 129. (4) Nigrans rosa, Plin. 9, 60.

* ¶ Nigrèdo, dñis. f. *Blackness,* Mart. Capella. † Nigror.

Nigrètio, èri. factus sum. neut. pass. *To be made black.* Quamdiu oleum pinguescat & nigrefiat, Oët. Hor. 1, 5.

* Nigreo, ēre. ui. neut. *To be blackish, to grow black.* Olivæ cum nigruerint, Col. 12, 48, 1.

* Nigrescens, tis. part. *Waxing black, or becoming about with blackness,* Plin. 17, 5.

* Nigresco, ēre. ui. incept. *To wax black, to turn black.* Vidit nigrescere sacros, Virg. Æn. 4, 454. Tenebris nigrescunt omnia, Id. Æn. 11, 824. culmina, Val. Flacc. 4, 260.

* Nigricans, tis. part. *Drawing to a black colour, blackish.* Colore nigricans, Plin. 10, 8.

* ¶ Nigrico, ære. neut. *To be somewhat black.* Vix leg. nisi in particip.

* Nigritia, æ. f. *Blackness,* Plin. 13, 9.

* Nigrities, ei. f. *Blackness.* Nigrities colligipotest etiam ex dolore, & ex febre, Cels. 8, 2.

* Nigritudo, dñis. f. *Idem.* Nulla nigritudo in rostro, Plin. 10, 36.

* Nigro, ære. āvi. neut. *To be black.* Nigrant nigro de femine nata, Lucr. 2, 732.

* Nigror, ōris. m. *Blackness, or duskynefs; darkness.* Nigrorem in ulceribus excitat, Cels. 2, 1. Omnia suffundens mortis nigrore, Lucr. 3, 39. Noctisque & nimbium occæcat nigror, Cic. de Div. 1, 14. ex Pacuv.

Nihil. n. indecl. [per apoc. à nihilum, Prisc.]

(1) *Nothing.* (2) *Nihil aliud, quàm; nihil præterquam; ¶ nihil ampliùs quàm,* by an ellipsis may be englished by *except, or only.* (3) *Nihil quàm for nihil aliud quàm.* (4) *Met. No body at all.* (5) ¶ *Nihil ad, Nothing, if compared with.* (6) ¶ *Nihil quod, quamobrem, cur. No reason why.* (7) *Nothing; or a thing of no foundation, or truth.* (8) *Not at all, not in the least, in nothing.* (1) Demonstrant præter agri solum nihil esse reliqui, Cæs. B. G. Nihil est ab omni Parte beatum, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 26. Si nihil aliud fecerunt, nisi rem detulerunt, Cic. ¶ Nihil audio, I mind not what you say, Ter. Nihil agis, you labour in vain, Cic. (2) Nihil aliud quàm objicitur esca, Col. 8, 9. Hostes, nihil aliud, quàm perfusis vano timore Romanis, abeunt, Liv. Illâ nocte nihil præterquam vigilatum est in urbe, Id. Nihil ampliùs, quàm continere se statuit, Suet. Galb. 19. (3) Nihil totâ viâ, quàm esset ne sibi saluum imperium, requirens, Suet. Tib. 36. ¶ Nihil quicquam,

quicquam, *nothing at all*. Nihil quicquam egregium in vitâ, *Cic.* Nihil vidi quidquam lætius, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 13. Nihil quidquam tibi eredo, *Id. Eun.* 5, 2, 45. (4) Σ Isto ipso genere, in quo aliquid posse vis, te nihil esse cognoscere, *Cic.* Nimis homo nihil est, qui piger est, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 15. Esto: ipse nihil est, nihil potest, *Id.* (5) At; nihil ad nostram hanc, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 69. Virum non illiteratum, sed nihil ad Persum, *Cic.* (6) Nihil est quod metuas, *Id.* Quamobrem Roscium similem sui existimavit, nihil videtur, *Id.* (7) Nec cognovi quendam, qui majore auctoritate nihil diceret, *Cic.* (8) Nihil moror cupedia, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 32. Nihil mea carmina curas, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 6. Nihil indiga nostri deum natura, *Lucr.* 1, 61. Nihil doli subesse credens, *Nep. Them.* 4. Nihil circuitione uses es, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 31. Σ Dicitur nonnunquam, *nihil nisi*, omisso verbo unde pendet vox *nihil*. Eodem modo *nihil præter* dixisse videtur, *Liv.* Quandoquidem nihil præter tempus noxæ lucrarentur, 2, 59.

Nihildum, *i. e.* nihil adhuc. *Nothing as yet*. Nihildum audiēramus, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 12. Ad me nihildum suspicantem vocavi, *Id. Catil.* 3, 3. profuerat, *Liv.* 24, 20.

Nihilominus, *adv.* (1) *No less, nothing less.* (2) *Notwithstanding, nevertheless.* (1) Dico animus esse hominis partem, nihilominus ac manus & pes, *Lucr.* 3, 96. (2) Conatus est nihilominus de pace agere, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 18. Σ Scribi. & *divid.*

Nihilum, *i. n.* [*ex ne & hilum, quod vid.*] *Nothing*, *Ter. Cic. Hor.* Σ Homo nihili, *one good for nothing*, *Cic.* Haud redit ad nihilum res ulla, *Lucr.* 1, 249. Σ Nihili esse, *to be good for nought*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7. Σ Nihili facere, *Id. Bacch.* 1, 1, 56. Σ Nihili fieri, *to be gelded*, *Id. Mil.* 5, 1, 56. Nihili pendere, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 14. putare, *Cic.* ducere, *Id.* habere, *Id.* not to regard, or value. Merita ad nihilum ventura, *that will come to nothing*, *Id. Fam.* 11, 12. Nihilo beator, diligentior, &c. *not at all the less*, *Id.* Nihilo magis, *nothing more, never the more*, *Id. de Div.* 2, 104. Nihilo minus, *nevertheless, notwithstanding*, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 3, 9. Nihilo plus, *nothing more*, *Id. Eun.* 1, 1, 17. secius, vel sequius, *nevertheless, for all that*, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 26. segnius, *nevertheless vigorously, or actively*, *Id. B. C.* 3, 7. *pro neutiquam*. Σ Est genus unum stultitiæ nihilum metuenda timentis, *not at all*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 54.

Nîl, *contr. pro nihil. indecl.* (1) *Nothing.* (2) *Not at all.* (1) Ubi viderimus nîl posse creari de nihilo, *Lucr.* 1, 156. *Vid. Nihil.* (2) Nîl attigit præter arma, *Nep. Thrasyl.* 2.

* Nîlion, *i. n.* [*à Nîlo fluvio, in cujus litonibus gignitur*] *A stone like a topaz, but more dusky*, *Plin.* 37, 8.

Nîlum *pro nihilum, per Sync.* *Nothing.* Ad nîlum haud possunt quæque reverti, *Lucr.* 2, 138.

* Nîlus, *i. m.* & Nîli, *orum, pl. m.* [*à Nîlo fluv. per metapb.*] *A channel, or channels, of water brought by aqueducts to great mens boufes for pleasure, running in curious windings and figures*, *Cic. ad Q. frat. Ep.* 3. ult.

Nimbatus, *a, um. adj.* *Wearing a sort of false hair, hair which women wore to make their foreheads seem smaller; for a small forehead was then esteemed beautyfull.* Quam magis aspecto, tam magis est nimbata, *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 2, 135. *ubi vid. Meurs.*

Nimbifer, *a, um. adj.* *Bringing clouds.* Nimbifer ignis, *Or. Pont.* 4, 8, 60.

Nimbosus, *a, um. adj.* (1) *Rainy, stormy.* (2) *That causeth, or bringeth, rain, or storms.* (3) *Covered; wrapped about with rainy clouds, or mists.* (1) Bruma nimbosa, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 3, 89. (2) Nimbosus Orion, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 535. turbo, *Or. Met.* 11, 551. ventus, *Id. ex Pont.* 2, 3, 27. Nimbosi hædi, *Id. Trist.* 1, 10, 13. (3) Campus est subjacens montibus nimbosis, *Plin.* 18, 11.

NIMBUS, *i. m.* [*à nimpha, i. e. limpha, V.*] (1) *A rainy black cloud driven with storms.* (2) *A great quantity of any thing.* (3) *A bright cloud accompanying the appearance of the gods.* (4) *A violent storm of rain, a sudden shower; a sound, or fierce fall, of rain, or hail.* (5) *Met. A sudden tumult, disorder, or confusion.* (6) *A glass vessel with a narrow mouth, out of which wine is spouted and poured.* (7) *Saffron water spouted up on high, falling like a shower on the spectators, in the amphitheatre, and at other publick shows.* (8) *A scarf embroidered with gold, which women used to wear on their foreheads, a rich forehead cloth, by us called a shadow, to make the forehead seem less, which was reckoned a piece of beauty.* (9) Σ The glory painted about the heads of angels. (1) Nimbi involvere diem, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 198. = Nimborum tempestatumque potens, *Id. Æn.* 1, 84. Tanti cinxerunt æthera nimbi, *Id. Geo.* 5, 13. (2) Insequitur nimbus peditum, *Id. Æn.* 7, 793. Fulvæ nimbus atenæ, *Id. Æn.* 3, 110. (3) Pallas nimbo effulgens & Gorgone sævâ, *Id. Æn.* 2, 616. Ingens Visus ab aurorâ cælum transcurrere nimbus, *Idæique chori*, *Id. Æn.* 9, 111. (4) Commistâ grandine nimbus, *Id. Æn.* 4, 161. Quam multâ grandine nimbi Culminibus crepitant, *Id. Æn.* 5, 459. (5) Hunc quidem nimbum citò transisse lætor, *Cic. Att.* 15, 10. (6) Vitreus nimbus, *Mart.* 14, 112. (7) Rubro pulpitâ nimbo Spargere, *Id.* 5, 36, 7. Cilices nimbis maduere suis, *Id. Spectac.* 3, 8. (8) Imminuerunt frontes nimbi, *Arnob. al. leg. limbis, ut ap. Stat.* Gemmatis aut nectant tempora limbis. (9) *Id.*

* Σ Nîmiè, *adv.* *Too much, over much, above measure*, *August.* \downarrow Nimio.

* Nîmiêtas, *âtis. f.* *Too great store, too great abundance, superfluity, excess.* Nîmiêtate verni pabuli pecudes exhilaratæ lascivunt, *Col.* 6, 24, 2. Σ Inter omnes nîmiêtas temperamentum tenebat, *Pall.*

* Nîmio, *abl. comparativis sæpe jungitur, sed & aliis vocabulis, By a great deal, exceeding much.* Nîmio plus, *Cic. magnus, Plaut. Truc.* 4, 1, 6. mavolo, *Id. Pæn.* 1, 2, 90. Σ Nîmio æquius, *Id. more than is meet, or fit.* Nec nîmio post, *nor very long after*, *Lucr.* 6, 1194.

Nîmioperè, *adv.* *With too much labour*, *Cic. Verr.* 7, 57.

Nîmîum, *adv. confirmandi.* [*ex ne antiq. ni, & mirum*] (1) *Doubtless, certainly, surely.* (2) *That is to say, to wit.* (3) *In respon-* sionibus, *Why certainly.* (1) Nîmîum hæc illa Charybdis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 558. (2) Opinor esse in lege, quam ad diem proscriptiones, venditionesque fiant, nîmîum ad calendas Junias, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 128. (3) Uter melior dicetur orator! nîmîum qui homo quoque melior, *Quint.* 12, 1. Sed igitur venti nîmîum corpora cæca, *Lucr.* 1, 278.

* Nîmis, *adv.* (1) *Too much, or too little; too, overmuch, extremely.* (2) *Very much, exceedingly, very.* (1) Nîmis insidiarum adhiberi videtur, *Cic.* Σ NE QUID NÎMIS, *too much of one thing is good for nothing*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 34. Nîmis acer, *Hor.* Nîmis serò, *Cic.* Teneræ nîmis mentes, *Hor.* (2) Legiones nîmis pulchris armis præditæ, *Plaut.* Σ Nîmis homo nihil est, qui piger est, *is just good for nothing*, *Id.* Fundum tibi nunc nîmis vellem dari, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 16.

* Nîmîum, *adv.* (1) *Too much, overmuch, excessively, too far.* (2) *Very much, exceedingly, very.* (1) Σ Mediocritas est inter nîmîum & parvum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 25. Nenio nîmîum beatum est, *Id. de Fin.* 5, 27. Nîmîum foro distare carinas queritur, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 48. (2) Amat hominem nîmîum lepidum, *Plaut.* Σ This word is elegantly doubled. Iratus nîmîum, nîmîumque severus, *Tibull.* 3, 6, 21. O nîmîum, nîmîumque oblite tuorum, *Or. Epist.* 1, 41. Σ Nîmîum quantum, *exceedingly*, *Gell.* 16, 6. vett. more. *Vid. Nîmîus, n. 2.*

* Nîmîus, *a, um. adj. nîmîum.* [*à νῆμα, qu. dicas, non minus, Voss.*] (1) *Too much, excessive; very, or over, great; overmuch, redundant, superfluous, above measure, enough and to spare.* (2) *Exceeding great, very much, very.* (1) Σ Nîmîo opere, *excessively*, *Cic.* Ne vitis in omnes partes nîmia fundatur, *should be too luxuriant*, *Id. de Sen.* 15. Σ Nîmîum feritatis in illo, *Or. Met.* 3, 304. Nîmîus mero, *Hor. Od.* 2, 12, 5. Σ In honoribus decernendis nîmîus & tanquam prodigus, *too liberal*, *Cic. ad Brut.* 15. Verear ne nîmîus in hoc genere videar, *too tedious*, *Id.* Σ Te nîmîo plûs diligo, *Anton. Cic. Attic.* 10, 8. (2) Ne doleas plûs nîmîo, *Hor. Od.* 1, 33, 1. Σ Nîmîus imperii, *possessed of too great power*, *Liv.* 3, 26. sermonis, *too free of speech*, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 75, 2. Differre inter honestum & turpe nîmîum quantum, *that there is a vast difference*, *Cic.*

* Nîngo, *ère, xi. act.* [*à νῆμα*] *To snow.* Toto aère nîngit, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 367. Σ Met. Nîngunt rosarum floribus, *throw down roses as thick as snow*, *Lucr.* 2, 627. Σ Pass. Apul. Florid. 1.

* Σ Nîngor, *ôris. m.* *Snow, a fall of snow.* al. nînguor, *Apul. de Mundo*, p. 720. \downarrow Casus nîvis.

* Nînguîdus, *a, um. adj.* *Where much snow is, snowy, covered with snow.* Σ Nînguîdus Boreas, *Prud. Apoth.* 665. Juga nînguîda, *Auf. Epist.* 24, 68.

* \downarrow Nînguis, *is. f. ant.* [*à nîngo, vel nînguo*] *Snow.* In campos albas descendere nîngues subigit sol, *Lucr.* 6, 736. \downarrow Nîx.

\downarrow Nîngûlus *pro nullus.* Ne nîngûlus mederi queat, *Enn. ap. Fest.*

* Σ Nînguo, *ère. ant.* *To snow.* *Vid. Nîngo.*

* Nîptrum, *i. n.* [*à νῆμα λῶο*] *A basin, a laver.* Nîptrâ, *pl. i. e. lavacra.* *A tragedy of Pacuvius so called*, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 21.

Σ Nîquis scivit. *A division, or tribe instituted by Servius Tullius.* See the reason and privileges thereof in *Festus*.

Nîsi, *conjunct.* [*ex ne non, & si, i. e. si non*] *Nisi* quoties principium sententiæ est, indicativum desiderat, aliàs etiam subjunctivum, *Vall.* Sed hoc sæpe fallit. (1) *If not, except, unless, saving, but that.* (2) Σ Nîsi quod, *Except that, but that.* (3) *Nisi* by an elegant pleonasmus, often admitteth of *si*. (4) *Nisi*, *pro nisi quod, vel sed. But only, except that.* (1) Nîsi cortex cortici applicetur, nequit coalescere, *Col. Tu, nisi ventis Debes ludibrium, cave*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 14, 15. Uxor non adhibetur in convivium, nisi propinquorum, *Nep. in præfat.* Ecce autem de integro, nisi quicquid est volo scire, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 73. (2) Nîhil video quod timeam, nisi quod omnia sunt incerta, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. (3) Nîsi si id est, quod suspicor, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 13. Nîsi si dumosi glareosique montes glandem magis, quam castaneum, postulabunt, *Col.* 4, *extrem.* Neque anomalia neque analogia est repudianda, nisi si non homo est ex animâ, quod est homo ex corpore & animâ, *Varr. L. L.* 8, princ. (4) Non dubium est, quin mihi magnum ex hac re sit malum: nisi quia necesse fuit hoc facere, id gaudeo, *Ter.* Nec cur ille contendat tantopere video, nec cur tu repugnes; nisi tamen multò minùs tibi concedi potest, quàm illi, laborare sine causâ, *Cic.* Σ Affertur etiam *nisi pro non nisi ex Cic. Liv. Col. &c.* Sed lectione semper suspectâ. Σ Nîsi pro sed. Apparebat non id modestiâ militum aut ducis, nisi ad conciliandos Tarentinorum animos, fieri, *Liv.* 24, 20. *Vid. etiam Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 7. *Id. Ad.* 1, 2, 74. Ecce autem de integro: nisi quicquid est volo scire. Ubi alii subdistingunt post *nisi*.

Nîsûrus, *a, um. part.* [*à nitor*] *That will endeavour, or attempt.* Nîhil contra se regem nîsûrum existimabat, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 37.

Nîsus, *i. m.* [*fort. ab Hebr. נשר aquila*] *A sparrow hawk commonly; or a merlin that catches*

catched larks, takeing ciris to be the lark; an osprey, or falcon, Scal. that preyeth on herons, Virg. Geor. 1, 404. Vid. Propr.

Nisus, ūs. m. verb. [*à nitor*] (1) *Endeavour, labour to do a thing, an effort, or strain.* (2) *The force by which it moveth itself; motion, or the spring and force, by which it is performed.* (3) *Climbing.* (4) *A firm posture of standing.* (5) *Tendency, inclination.* (1) *Intendit cutem majore nisu, Phædr. 1, 24, 7.* (2) *Hastam præpropere nisu jactit, Sil. Dea se rapido pulcherrima nisu, Virg. Æn. 11, 582.* ¶ *Pedum nisu, leaps, or strides, Lucr. 5, 912.* *Pennarum nisu, motion of the wings in flying, Id. 6, 834.* § *Alitem verni insolitos docuere nisu venti, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 8.* (3) *Dubia nisu, Sall. B. J. 99.* (4) *Nisu immotus eodem, Virg. Æn. 5, 437.* (5) *Pari in diversa nisu vi sua quæque consistere, Plin. 2, 5.*

Nisus, a, um. part. [*à nitor*] *Leaning upon, supporting itself with.* *Vestrâ æquitate nisu, Cic. pro Cluent. 57.* *Nisus lævâ, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 48.*

* **Nitēdūla**, æ. f. [*à nitore pilorum & cutis, Dalec.*] *A field-mouse that liveth among the bushes, and sleepeth in the winter, Cic. pro Sext. 33. & Plin. 8, 57.*

* **Nitēla**, æ. f. & **Nitella**, nitela sciurus, Gl. vett. al. eadem quæ *nitedula*, vel quæ scandendo nitatur. *Auream nitellam vocat Mart. Utrobique videtur intelligendum de sciuro.* (1) *A field mouse of a yellow colour; a squirrel.* (2) ¶ **Nitela** [*à niteo*] *Glittering brightness.* (1) *Nitela sciurus, Gloss. vett. Quæ crine vincit auream nitellam, Mart. 5, 38.* (2) ¶ **Nitela** armorum, *Solin. Niteæ pulveris, bright, glittering, sand, as pindust, &c. Id.*

* **Nitēlinus** color, pro rufo & rutilo. *Hinc nitelina salix. Of a bright golden yellow colour, Plin. 16, 37. interp. Voss.*

* ¶ **Nitella**, æ. f. [*à niteo*] *A dentifrice, or fine powder to rub, scour, and cleanse the teeth withall, Apul. al. leg. nitela.*

* **Nitens**, tis. part. [*à niteo*] or, comp. (1) *Being clean, neat, &c.* (2) *Shining, looking bright, glittering, glistering.* (3) *Bright, looking bright, fair and beautyfull.* (4) *Slick, well fed, fat.* (5) *Flourishing, looking gay.* (6) *Glaring, affectedly nice.* (7) *Appearing, showing itself.* (8) *Living splendidly, or deliciously.* (1) *Vid. Nitico.* (2) *Galea nitens, Virg. Æn. 9, 457.* *Nitens Lucifer, Tibull. 1, 3, 93.* *Squamigeri nitentes, Lucr. 1, 373.* *Flos nitentior ostro, Ov. Metam. 10, 211.* *Nitentes Malabathro Syrio capilli, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 8.* (3) *Uxor ore floridulo nitens, Catull. 59, 193.* *Oculi nitentes, Virg. Æn. 1, 232.* (4) *Nitentem mastabam in litore taurum, Id. Æn. 3, 20.* *Nitens juvenca, Ov. Met. 1, 610.* *Nitentes equi, Virg. Æn. 6, 654.* (5) *Campi nitentes, Id. Æn. 6, 677.* *Nitentia culta, Id. Geor. 1, 153.* (6) ¶ *Non valde nitens, non planè horrida oratio, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 67.* (7) *Interfusa nitentes Vites æquora Cycladas, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 19.* ¶ *Quicquid sub terrâ est in apricum proferet ætas, Desodiet condetque nitentia, Id. Ep. 1, 6, 24.* (8) *De hac notione, vid. si placet, nitico. n. 6.*

Nitens, tis. part. [*à nitor, eris.*] (1) *Endeavouring, labouring, striving, straining, &c. as a stool, &c.* (2) *Thrusting, or pushing against, forcibly.* (3) *Labouring under with difficulty, resisting the force of a weight.* (4) *Moving with difficulty.* (5) *Relying, or depending, on.* (1) *Vultu veluti nitentis, Suet. Vesp. 20.* *Deturbant nitentes per ardua hostes, Liv. 25, 13.* *Vid. Nitor.* (2) *Impressio genu nitens, terræ applicat ipsum, Virg. Æn. 12, 303.* (3) ¶ *Valido nitens sub pondere faginus axis, Id. Geor. 3, 172.* (4) *Alternos longâ nitentem cuspide gressus, Id. Æn. 12, 386.* *Paribus nitens Cyllenius alis, Id. Æn. 4, 252.* (5) *Viribus suis nitens res publica, Cic. ad Brut. 4.* ¶ *Nitens nave, sailing, trusting himself to, or venturing, in a ship, Catull. 62, 84.* *Nitens humi, Virg. Æn. 2, 380. i. e. in nitens, walking, or treading, on.*

¶ **Nitentiūs**. adv. *More bright and shining, Capell. † Nitidius.*

* **Nitro**, ēre, ui. [*à νῖτρον vel νῖζω, Iavo, unde lautus, nitidus, Scal. sc. à νῖζω, fut. secund. νιδω, Ion. νιδω*] (1) *To be neat, fine, clean, spruce, or elegant.* (2) *To shine, to look bright, to glister, or glitter.* (3) *To be slick, or in good liking; to be fair and plump.* (4) *To look fair, bright, and beautyfull.* (5) *To appear and show itself.* (6) *Met. To live well and plentyfully.* (7) *To flourish.* (8) *To be elegant, well composed, or written.* (1) *Ut olet! ut nitidè nitet! Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 3.* *Tibi hoc præcipio, ut niteant ædes, Id. Pseud. 1, 2, 28.* (2) = *Nitent unguentis, fulgent purpurâ, Cic. Catil. 2, 3.* *Nitet diffuso lumine cælum, Lucr. 1, 9.* *Ut terhis niteant talaria plantis, Ov. Met. 2, 736.* *Nitebant circum tempora baccæ, Id. Met. 10, 115.* (3) *Unde sic nites, aut quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis? Phædr. 3, 7, 4. vid. & nitens, n. 4.* (4) *Miseri, quibus Intentata nites, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 13. vid. & nitens, n. 3.* (5) *Vid. Nitens, n. 7.* (6) *Vicini quo pacto niteant, id animadvertito: in bonâ regione bene nitere cportebit, Cato. Quantum aut ego parcius, aut vos, O pueri, nituistis, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 28.* (7) *Nituerunt oratores, Patere. 2, 9.* *Non dico hoc solum vestigal esse, quod in pace niteat, &c. Cic. (8) Ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis Offendar maculis, Hor. A. P. 352.*

* **Nitescens**, tis. part. *Shining.* *Terra post vomerem nitescens, Plin. 17, 5.*

* **Nitescō**, ēre, neut. (1) *To shine, or be bright.* (2) *To grow slick and fat.* (3) *To flourish, or thrive; de p'antis.* (4) *To be improved.* (1) *Stellarum candore nitescit, Cic. in Arat. Gemmæ nitescunt, Plin. (2) Armenta herbis & tepore verno nitescunt, Id. Epist. 2, 17, 3.* (3) § *Balsamum rastro nitescit, Id. 12, 25.* (4) *In artibus fit, ut doctrinâ & præceptione natura nitescat, Ad Herenn. 3, 16.*

¶ **Nitibundus**, a, um. adj. *Relying on, firmly supported with.* *Mentium animorumque conspiratu tacito nitibundi, Gell. 1, 11.*

* **Nitidè**. adv. *Cleanly, gayly, trimly, neatly, finely, handsomely.* *Ut olet! ut nitidè nitet! Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 3.* *Ita in prandio nos lepidè & nitidè accepisti, Id. Cist. 1, 1, 11.*

† **Nitiditas**, ātis. f. *Cleanness, brightness, trimness, gayety, finery, bravery, Non. 2, 578. ex Acc. † Elegancia.*

* **Nitidiusculè**. adv. *Somewhat trimly, cleanly, neatly.* ¶ *Curare aliquem nitidiusculè, to keep one handsome, or clean and fine, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 1, 8.*

* **Nitidiusculūs**, a, um. adj. *Somewhat more shining, or better anointed with unguents.* *Num quopiam est hodie tuâ tuorum operâ conseruorum nitidiusculum caput? Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 64.*

* † **Nitido**, āre. act. *To make neat, or clean.* *Eunt ad fontem, nitidant corpora, Non. ex Enn.*

* **Nitidor**, āri. pass. (1) *To be made neat, or clean.* (2) *To be made bright.* (1) *Non, ex Acc. (2) = Ut ferramenta deterfa nitidentur, & ferrugine liberentur, Col. 3, 12, 9.*

* **Nitidus**, a, um. adj. or, comp. *śmūs*, sup. (1) *Neat, clean.* (2) *Spruce, trim, gay, fine; genteel in dress, or manners.* (3) *Kept fine and clean, delicately looked after.* (4) *Bright, shining, glistering, glittering.* (5) *Looking bright, fair and beautyfull; also smooth, splendid, delicate; also elegant.* (6) *Slick, well fed, fat, plump.* (7) *Flourishing.* (1) *Nitidiores ædes meæ sunt, cum redeam domum, Plaut. (2) Rectius facies, si nitidior sis filix nuptiis, Id. Aul. 3, 6, 4.* ¶ *Ex nitido fit rusticus, Hor. Epist. 1, 7, 83.* *Nitidâ remotus ab aulâ colebat rura, Ov. Met. 11, 764.* (3) *Nitidam gestare amet agnam, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 214.* (4) ¶ *Sol caput obscurâ nitidum ferrugine texit, Virg. Geor. 1, 467.* *Phæbus nitidissimus, Ov. Met. 4, 438.* § *Nitidus dies, Id. anis, Id.*

Nitidi capilli, *Hor. Epist. 1, 14, 32.* **Nitidæ virgines**, *Id. Od. 2, 12, 19.* **Nimis nitida femina**, *Plaut. (5) ¶ = In picturis alios, horrida, inculta, abdita & opaca: contrâ, alios nitida, læta, colustrata delectant, Cic. Orat. 11. = Nitidum quoddam genus est verborum, & lætum, Id. (6) Nitida vacca, Ov. Met. 2, 694.* *Equi nitidi, Virg. Æn. 7, 275.* = *Me pinguem & nitidum, bene curatâ cute, vises, Hor. Epist. 1, 4, 15.* (7) *Nitidæ fruges, Lucr. 2, 253.* = *Nitidissimi viridissimique colles, Cic. Verr. 3, 19.*

Nitor, i. nixus & nisus sum. [*à נטה inclinare, incumbere, unde נטה baculus, icipio, cui quis innititur, M.*] (1) *To endeavour, labour, strive, or strain; as at stool, or a woman in travail, &c.* (2) *To thrust, or heave, against, &c.* (3) *To tend towards vigorously, to have a tendency towards; to move, rise, or mount, forwards.* (4) † *To travail, or move, with difficulty.* (5) *To lean, or rest upon; to be supported.* (6) *Met. To depend, to rely on, to trust to, or confide in.* (1) *Vid. Nitens, n. 1. & Ov. Met. 9, 302.* *Centeno gutture niti, Pers. 5, 6.* *Tantum, quantum, quisque potest, nitatur, Cic. Sed plurimi contrâ nituntur, Id. Aliquid, in quo nitamur, conquirimus, Patere. 1, 7.* § *Niti præstanti labore, Lucr. 2, 12.* *ad immortalē gloriam, Cic. de cau.â regiâ, Id. de æquitate pro C. Lælio, Liv. contra alicujus honorem, Cic. debilem adjuvare, Phædr. 4, 25, 17.* (2) *Corporibus & umbonibus niti, Tac. Hist. 2, 42, 4.* *Quod Sisyphum versat saxum sudans nitendo, neque proficit hilum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. ex poetâ.* (3) = *Vitis per omne tectum, in culmen nititur, & ascendit, Pain. Epist. 5, 6.* *Ad imperia & honores niti, Sall. ¶ Poma ad sydera raptim, Vi propriâ nituntur, Virg. Geor. 2, 428.* *Aves motis nituntur in aëra pennis, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 7, 27.* *Nitor in adversum, Id. ¶ Niti gradibus, to mount by steps, Virg. Æn. 2, 443.* (4) *Ardua per loca agrestii ac trepidante gradu nititur, Non. ex Pacuv.* (5) *Omnes partes ejus nituntur æqualiter, Cic. Purâ juvenis qui nititur hastâ, Virg. Æn. 6, 760.* (6) = *Qui hoc unico filio nititur, in hujus spe requiescit, Cic. pro Cael. 32.* § = *Niti & confidere aliquâ re, Id. Nititur conjecturâ divinalio, Id. de Div. 2, 26.* *Græciæ nomen hujus urbis laude nititur, Id. Tu eris unus, in quo nitatur civitatis salus, Id. de Scmn. Scip. 2.*

* **Nitor**, ōris. m. [*à niteo*] (1) *Neatness, decency, trimness, finery, gayety; natural, or artificial.* (2) *Gallantry, a genteel way of liveing.* (3) *Gracefulness, elegance.* (4) *Brightness, or shining.* (5) *Cleanness, transparency.* (6) *Brightness, or beauty.* (7) *Splendour, excellence, greatness.* (1) *Intuens purpuram ejus & nitorem corporis, Cic. de Sen. 17.* *Demens insectos imitare Britannos, Ludis & externo tincta nitore caput, Prop. 2, 18, 24.* *Met. ¶ Naturalis, & non fucatus nitor, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 9.* *Nullus totâ nitor in cutē, Juv. 9, 13.* (2) *Hic ultra vires habitus nitor, Id. 3, 180.* *Pro re nitorem qui habent, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 5.* (3) *Nitor orationis, Cic. Att. 13, 19.* = ¶ *Antipater habuit vires agrestes, atque horridas, sine nitore ac palæstrâ, Id. Eloqui nitor, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 2, 51.* (4) § *Solis nitor, Catull. 64, 3.* *smaragdi, Plin. ¶ auroræ, Lucr. 4, 542.* *galeæ, Ov. Met. 13, 105.* (5) *Gemmæ nitore & auri splendore aspectus perstringere, Ad Herenn. ¶ Splendor murrinis sine viribus, nitorque verius quàm splendor, Plin. 37, 2.* (6) *Urit me Glyceræ nitor, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 5.* *Liparæi nitor Hebri, Id. Od. 3, 12, 6.* (7) *Nitor tui generis, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 9, 17.*

* **Nitraria**, æ. f. *A place where nitre is found, Plin. 31, 10.*

* **Nitratus**, a, um. adj. *Mixed with nitre.* *Nitratum aquam suffundito, Col. 12, 55.*

* **Nitrosus**, a, um. adj. *Having the savour of nitrum, having stuff in it whereof nitre is made, full of nitre.* *Aquæ nitrosæ pluribus locis reperiuntur, Plin. 31, 10.*

10. Est aquæ frigidæ genus nitrosum; *Vitr. 8, 3.*

* Nitrum, i. n. [νίτρον, Gr.] Nitre, salt-petre. De nitri generibus, & usu, vid. Plin. 31, 10.

* Nivalis, e. adj. [νιψέης, Gr.] (1) Snowy weather. (2) Snowy, that cometh from snow, or is made of snow. (3) Bringing, or accompanying, snow. (5) As cold as snow, or exceeding cold. (1) Nivalis dies, *Liv. 21, 54.* ¶ Candor nivalis, snowy whiteness, *Virg. Aen. 3, 538.* (2) Nivales undæ, *Mart. 14, 118.* ¶ Hebrus nivali compede victus, flowing with snow water, or very cold, *Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 3.* (3) § Ventis nivalis, *Virg. Geor. 3, 318.* auræ, *Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18.* (4) Nivalis vertex, *Virg. Aen. 12, 702.* Nivalia loca, *Plin. 26, 8.* Tumuli nivalis, *Cic. de Div. 1, 11. ex poetâ.* Victima quæ nivali pascitur Algidio, *Hor. Od. 3, 23, 9.* In campis nivalis Æmōniæ, *Id. Od. 1, 37, 19.* (5) § Cælum neque nivale vinea, neque rursus æstuosum desiderat, *Col. 3, 1. in fin.*

* Nivarius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, snow. ¶ Nivarum colum, a strainer for snow, *Mart. 14, 103. in lemma.* Saccus nivarius, *Id. ib.*

* Nivāicum, i. n. A snowball, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

* Nivātus, a, um. adj. Of snow melted. ¶ Nivatae potiones, draughts of snow water preserved, *Sen. Q. Nat. 4, 13.* piscinæ, consisting of such water, *Suet. Ner. 27.* Aqua nivata, *Petr. Arb. c. 31.*

* Nivens, tis. part. Winking. Niventes oculis, *Petr. Arb. 115.*

* Niveo, ēre. aēt. [à νίψω, fut. sec. νίψω, Ion, νίψέω] Sagittis, plumbo, & faxis gandinat, nivet, *Pacuv. ap. Non. To snow.* † Ningo.

† Niveo, ēre, nīvi, nixi, etum. ant. unde nīsto obsol. sed manet in comp. conniveo.

* Niveſco, incept. [à nive, niveo] To grow white as snow, *Tert.* † Niveus fieri.

Niveus, a, um. adj. (1) Of snow. (2) Snowy, white as snow, shining, fair. (3) Very bright, i. e. auspicious, happy. (1) Aggeres nivei, *Virg. Geor. 3, 354.* ¶ Salis niveus liquor, the foam of the sea, *Cic. de Div. 1, 7. ex poetâ.* (2) § Niveus libellus, *Tib. 3, 1, 9. ales, Id. 3, 6, 8, pes, Id. 1, 5, 66.* Ebur niveum, *Or. Met. 10, 247.* Niveus Adonis, *Prop. 2, 13, 53.* (3) O niveam lucem, *Tibull. 3, 3, 25.*

* Nīvit, imperf. [νίπτει, Gr.] It snoweth, *Non. ex Pacuv.*

* Nīvōſus, a, um. adj. (1) Snowy, full of snow, covered with snow. (2) Causeing snow. (3) Mixed with snow. (1) Hyems nivosa, *Liv. 5, 13.* (2) ¶ Sidus nivolum, *Stat. Sylv. 1, 3, 95.* (3) Nivosa grando, *Liv. 21, 58.*

* Nix, nīvis. f. [ob ant. νίψ, unde νίψέης, nivofus] (1) Snow, in sing. & plur. (2) A fall of snow. (1) Nix alta jacet, *Virg. Geor. 1, 310.* Positas glaciæ nives Jupiter, *Hor. Od. 3, 10, 7.* (2) Fundant simul undique tela Crebra nivis ritu, *Virg. Aen. 11, 611.* ¶ Capitis nives, hoary hairs, *Hor. Od. 4, 13, 12.*

Nixans, tis. part. Labouring, striving and straining; heaving at, or against. Adverso nixantem trudere monte Saxum, *Lucr. 3, 1014.*

Nixi dii appellantur tria signa in capitolio ante cellam Minervæ, genibus nixa, velut præſidentes parientium nixibus, *Fest.* Ovidius duos tantum facit, Lucinam nixosque pares clamore vocabam, *Met. 9, 294.*

Nixor, āri. freq. [à nitor] To lean, or rest upon. § Fundamenta, quibus nixatur vita, salusque, *Lucr. 5, 508.*

Nixus, a, um. part. [à nitor] (1) Leaning, or resting on. (2) The constellation of Hercules, called Engonasis. (3) Trusting to, confiding in, depending on, supported by. (1) Nixus cubito Calydonius amnis, *Or. Met. 8, 727.* § Muliercula nixus in litore, *Cic. hastili, Id.* ¶ Nixi genibus ab senatu petiverunt, kneeling on their knees, *Liv. 43, 2.* ¶ Nixa caput manibus, supporting her head with her hands, *Prop.*

1, 3, 8. In laxa nixa pedem solea, setting her foot in, *Id. 2, 29, 40.* Auratâ nixus ad antra lyrà, *Id. 3, 3, 14.* Posito pede nixus & hastâ, *Virg. Aen. 10, 736.* Cum in & acc. Ingen-tem nixus in hastam Æneas, *Id. Aen. 12, 398.* (2) Nixus genu, *Or. Cic.* (3) Vestrâ æquitate nixi, *Cic. pro Cluent. 57.* Nixa honesta virtus, *Id. de Fin. 1, 61.* Nixa ex mendacio, *Id. de Orat. 2, 30.* Opibus auxilium nixum, *Id. an- teq. ir. in ex 5.*

Nixus, ūs. m. verb. (1) Force, straining, labour to do a thing, an effort. (2) Straining in producing a birth; labour, or travail in bringing forth. (3) Inclination, the tendency of a thing any way. (1) Majore hastilia nixu Aggredior, *Virg. Aen. 3, 37.* (2) *Cic. in Arat. 373. & 400. & Or. Met. 8, 182.* O utinam In medio nixu viscera rupta forent, *Id. Epist. 4, 126, & in plur.* Nixibus ex alvo matris natura profudit, *Lucr. 5, 226.* (3) ¶ Astra, quæ se & nixu suo conglobata continent, &c. by the tendency of all parts to the centre, *Cc. N. D. 2, 46.*

N ante O.

* No, nāre, nāvi. aēt. [à νέω, vā, nato, vel à νάω, fluo.] (1) To swim. (2) ¶ To sail. (3) ¶ To fly. (1) Nat lupus inter oves, *Or. Met. 9, 110.* Contra aquam nando meat, *Plin. 9, 17.* Navit juvenus per medium Atho, *Catull. 64, 46.* (2) ¶ Pinus dicuntur liquidas Neptuni nāsse per undas, *Catull. 62, 2.* § Stygiâ nabat cymbâ, *Virg. Geor. 4, 506.* § In liquidâ nat tibi inter aquâ, *Tibull.* ¶ Nabis sine cortice, *Prov. You will shift for yourself, not need my help and advice, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 120.* (3) Nat per æstatem apium agmen, *Virg. Geor. 4, 59.*

* Nōbilis, e. adj. [à novi, nōtum, ut à movi, motum, mobilis] (1) Known, or well known. (2) Noted, remarkable, notable, famous, renowned, notorious; in bonam & in malam partem. (3) Noble, high born, of high birth. (4) Substant. A nobleman. (5) Generous, of good breed, sort, or original. (6) Principal, chief. (1) Cum iis nec locus, nec sermo convenit, iis nunquam nobilis fui, *Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 10.* § Ex doctrinâ nobilis & clarus, *Cic.* (2) § Nobilis in philosophiâ, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 11.* Nobiles ad venandum canes, *Curt. 9, 1, 30.* In omne virgo Nobilis ævum, *Hor. Palmyra urbs nobilis situ, Plin.* = Illustre & nobile municipium, *Cic. In malam.* Insignes genere nequaquam sunt quàm vitiis nobiles, *Q. Rud. 3, 2, 5.* Cùm sint nobilissimæ sibi cum consule inimicitia, *Liv.* Nobile scortum, *Id. 39, 9.* (3) Nobili genere natus, *Sall.* Nobili loco, *Cic.* = Evander quanquam clarus utroque Nobilior sacræ sanguine matris erat, *Ovid. Fast. 1, 472.* Nobilior Latonæ gente, *Juv. 6, 175.* § Cæteri homines apud nos noti, inter suos nobiles, *Cic.* Nobilium juvenum cliens, *Hor. Cd. 4, 12, 15.* (4) Quidam nobilis, *Phædr. 5, 7, 16.* Quidam dives nobilis, *Id. 5, 5, 4.* Solet hic defendere causas Nobilis indocti, *Juv. 8, 49.* (5) Nobilium greges equarum, *Or. Met. 2, 691.* Nobilis hic equus, quocunque venit de gramine, *Juv. 8, 60.* Testa nobilis, *Phædr. 3, 1, 2.* ¶ Nobiles dei, *Or. i. e. majorum gentium.* § Novus, *Cic. Sall. NOB. CAES. a title of the emperors younger sons, brothers, and others, who were adopted, and wore the purple; and nobilissima to women, Vett. inſcript. & numismat. circa Constantini tempora ante dict. & PRINCIPES JUVEN- TUTIS.* ¶ Nobilem ant. pro noto ponebant, & quidem per g literam, *Fest.*

* Nōbilitas, ātis. f. (1) The being remarkable, or well known; fame, reputation, renown, glory. (2) Nobility, nobleness, honour. (3) Meton. The nobility, or noblemen; the nobleſſe. (4) Generousness; excellence of sort, or breed. (5) Generosity, bravery, or gallantry of mind; excellence, virtue. (1) = In eo ipſo, in quo

prædicationem nobilitatemque despiciunt, præd- cari de se ac nominari volunt, *Cic. pro Arch. poet. 11.* § Nobilitas urbis, *Id. coronæ, Id.* (2) Genere ac nobilitate suæ civitatis primus, *Id. pro S. Rosc. 6.* (3) Nobilitas consulesque consistunt, *Liv.* § Ne nobilitatis discessu plebs laboretur, *Cæf. B. G. 5, 3.* Fautor nobilitatis Roscius, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 6. & in plur.* Clau- dius nobilitatibus externis mitis, *Tac. Ann. 12, 20.* (4) Deprehendi potest nobilitas vini in gu- stu, *Col. 2, ult.* Nobilitas columbarum, *Plin. 10, 37.* (5) Morum nobilitas, *Or. Trist. 4, 4, 2.* Non ea nobilitas animo est, *Id. Met. 7, 44.* Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus, *Juv. 8, 20.*

* Nōbilitāti, a, um. part. Ennobled, famed, or notable; noted, or taken notice of; much talk- ed of, renowned; in bonam & in malam par- tem. = Clari & nobilitati labores, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 25.* Obsidio nobilitata periculo regis, *Curt. 4, 6, 30.* Nobilitatus marmore Praxiteles, *Plin. 7, 38.* Phalaris cujus est præter cæteros nobilitata crudelitas, *Cic. Offic. 2, 7.* Adulterio Messalinæ nobilitatus, *Plin. 29, 1.*

* Nōbilitē, adv. sīmē. sup. Bravely, admi- rably, excellently, nobly. Nobiliter architectatus Jovis ædem Collutius, *Vitr. præf. lib. 7.* No- bilissimē tumultatus, *Epit. Liv. 54.*

* Nōbilitō, āre. aēt. To make known, remark- able, famous, renowned, tam in (1) bonam, quàm in (2) malam, partem. (1) Me in perpetuum victoria nobilitabit, *Curt. 5, 8, 17.* (2) ¶ Stul- tum adolescentulum nobilitas flagitiis, you make him scandalous, *Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 20.*

* Nōbilitōr, āri. pass. To be made remarkable, famous, &c. Disciplinâ militari nobilitatus est, *Cern. Nep. Iphicr. 1.* Phalaris, cujus est præter cæteros nobilitata crudelitas, *Cic. Offic. 2, 7.*

* Nobis, dat. pl. To us. Vid. Ego.

* Nōbiscum, With us.

Nōcens, tis. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) Hurtful, mischievous, noxious, pernicious. (2) Guilty; a criminal, or guilty person; an offender. (3) Poisonous, deadly, infectious. (1) Nocens ferum ferroque nocentius aurum, *Or. Met. 1, 141.* Si nocentissimus homo damnari pos- sit, *Cic. Verr. 2, 16.* Dixit, nunquam deos ipſos admove re nocentibus manus, *Liv. 5, 11.* = Ita habendum est religioni nocentem ali- quando & nefarium impiumque defendere, *Cic. Off. 2, 51.* § Innocens, si accusatus sit, ab- solvi potest; nocens, nisi accusatus fuerit, con- demnari non potest, *Id. pro S. Rosc. 20.* (3) ¶ Herbæ nocentes, *Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 22. taxi, Virg. Geor. 2, 257.* § Virus nocens, *Or. Met. 2, 800.* Cælum nocens, *Luc. 7, 798.*

Nōcenter, adv. Mischievously, or so as to do mischief. Crura gallorum infectis velut sudibus nocenter armata, *Col. 8, 2, 10.*

Nōcō, ēre, ui. itum. aēt. [à נכח percussit, M. unde Syr. נכח nocuit] To hurt, to incen- mode, to endamage, to harm, to annoy, to wrong, to mischief. § Nec venti tantum Cereri nocu- ēre, nec imbres, *Or. Fast. 4, 917.* § Absol. Nocet emptia dolore voluptas, *Hor. Epist. 1, 2, 55.* Tantum ne noceat, quid, &c. *Or. Fast. 6, 501.* De quo nihil nocuerit, si eris locutus, *Cic. Att. 12, 46.* Nocet esse deum, *Or. Met. 2, 662.* § Neve mihi noceat, quod vobis profuit, ingenium, *Id. Met. 13, 136.* Ne ca- piti soles, ne noceant nives, *Tibull. 1, 4, 2.* § Jura te nociturum esse homini hæc de re nemi- ni, *Plaut. Mil. 5, 13.* Quam nocuit serpens, *Samn.* ¶ § Ob eam rem nocuerunt, in se do- ing have made themselves criminal, *Liv. 9, 10.* ¶ Aliquando passivè seu impersonaliter, vid. Patere 2, 114.

Nōcōr, ēri. pass. To be hurt. Græci dicunt fabæ semina macerata herbis adversantibus non noceri, *Palæol.* Larix à carie non nocetur, *Vitr.* Nullâ incolumi relictâ re, cui ferro aut igni noceri posset, *Liv. 5, 14.* Ut tantum in agris vastandis incendiisque faciendis hostibus no- ceretur, *Cæf. B. G. 5, 19.*

Nōcōtur, imperf. There is hurt done. Mihi nihil ab istis noceri potest, *Cic. Catil. 3, 12.*

Ipsi nihil nocitum iri, Cæs. B. G. 5, 36. Nihil enim nocebitur ei nocturnis roribus, aliisve ex causis, Col. 2, 10.

Nocitūrus, a, um. part. That will hurt, damage, or mischief. Munera nocitura solvit Liber, Ov. Met. 11, 104. Pocula privigno non nocitura, Prop. 2, 1, 52. Nocitura petuntur malitiā, Juv. 10, 8.

Nocivus, a, um. adj. Hurtful, pernicious, destructive. Nocivum periculum, Phædr. 1, 30, 3. Pecori nociva, Plin. 20, 2.

* *|| Noctes Atticæ, Gellii opus ita appellatum, quod hybernis noctibus in agro Attico fuerit elucubratur. A book of A. Gellius so called.*

* *|| Noctesco, ēre. incept. To grow dark. Omnia noctescunt tenebris caliginis atræ, ex Furii Antiatii poem. Gell. 18, 11, & Non.*

Nocticolor, adj. Of a dark, or black, colour, like the night, Auson. Technop. de Diis, 11.

† *Nocticulus, Varr. Vid. Nictaculus.*

* *Noctifer, ēri. m. [νυκτοφόρος, Gr.] The evening star. Eoos ostendit noctifer ignes, Catull. 60, 7.*

Noctilūca, [ab luce, Varr. L. L. 5.] (1) The moon. (2) A candle. (1) Canentes Ritē crescentem face noctilucam, Hor. Epod. 4, 6, 38. Luna dicta noctiluca in palatio: nam ibi noctu lucet templum, Varr. L. L. 4. (2) Noctilucam tollo, ad focum fero, inflo, anima reviviscit, Id. in Bimarco.

† *Noctilūcerna, æ. f. A glow worm, Lex. ex Apul.*

† *Noctilūgus, a, um. adj. Screeching by night, Epith. noctuæ ap. Lucil.*

† *Noctipūga, sic Lucilius vocavit obscena, quod noctu pungant, atque excitant Venerem, Cal.*

Noctivāgus, a, um. adj. Wandering, or moving, in the night. Curru noctivago Phæbe medium pulsabat Olympum, Virg. Æn. 10, 216. ¶ Deus noctivagus, the god of sleep, Stat. Theb. 10, 152. Faunos, quorum noctivago strepitu, &c. noise sounding through the darkness of night, Lucr. 4, 586.

* *Noctu. monopt. abl. In the night, by night. Die noctūque tentare, Sall. B. Jug. 38. † Concubia noctu, Enn. ap. Macrob. || Hæc noctu, Macr. 1, 4. † Interdiu, Cels. 1, 1.*

* *Noctua, æ. f. [qu. noctu canit ac vigilat, Varr.] An owl. ¶ Pro. Athenas noctuas, coals to Newcastle, Cic. ad Qu. frat. 2, 15, fin. & alibi.*

* *Noctuābundus, a, um. adj. He that travels, or is abroad, late in the night. Noctuābundus ad me venit tabellarius, Cic. Att. 12, 1.*

* *Noctuīnus, a, um. adj. Of an owl. ¶ Oculi noctuini, owl eyes, gray eyes, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 35. al. leg. nocturni.*

* *Nocturnus, a, um. adj. [à noctu] (1) Of, or pertaining to, night. (1) By night, or done, &c. (3) Item. subst. (1) Nocturnum tempus, Cic. spatium, Id. Nocturna sacra, Id. N. diurnique labores, Id. de Sen. 23. (2) Nocturnus fur, Virg. Geor. 3, 407. metus, Cic. quæstus, Id. dolus, Ov. Ep. 1, 42. lupus, Virg. Geor. 3, 538. ¶ Nocturna pagina libri, fit to be read at night amongst one's cups, lewd, Mart. (3) Deus noctis, Hesperus, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 116. al. leg. nocturninus. Sed & habet Stat. Theb. 6, 240.*

† *Noctuvigila, Venus [quia Venus amat pervigilia] Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 4.*

|| *Noctimentum, i. n. Harm, Quint. ¶ Nocumenta documenta, Prov. A burnt child dreads the fire.*

Nocivus, a, um. adj. [à noceo, ut ab affideo afficius] He that offends, or is guilty; hurtful, criminal. Magistratus nec obedientiam, & nocuum civem multat, vinculis, verberibusque coërcito, Cic. de Legg. 3, 3. ubi leg. nexum.

Nodatio, ōnis. f. Knottiness, or the growing of knots in trees. Propter nodationem duritiem, Vitruv. 2, 9.

* *Nodator, ōris. m. He that ties up in a knot, Litt. ex Col. sed q.*

Nodatus, a, um. part. (1) Tied, or enclosed, in a knot, or noose. (2) Knotted as trees are. (1) Alius collum laqueo nodatus ab arcto, Ov. Rem. Am. 17. (2) Ferula geniculatis nodata scapis, Plin. 13, 22.

Nodia, æ. f. The herb called mulary, used by curryers, Plin. 24, 19. = Mularis.

Nodo, āre. act. unde Nodor, āri. pass. (1) To be knotted, or made into knots; to be gathered into, or tied in, a knot. (2) To be tied to. (1) Retia succinis nodarentur, Plin. 37, 3. Crines nodantur in aurum, Virg. Æn. 4, 138. (2) Vites bene nodentur per omnes ramos diligenter, Cato R. R. 33.

Nodofus, a, um. adj. (1) Knotty, or made up in knots. (2) Full of knots, knurs, knobs, or bumps, or causing them. (3) Knotty, as wood, cane, &c. is. (4) Hampering a man, or tying him fast in obligations of law. (5) || Knotty and difficult. (1) ¶ Nodosa lina, nets, Ovid. Met. 3, 153. Nodosi rami, Sen. Epist. 12. (2) Nodosa chiragra, Hor. Epist. 1, 1, 31. podagra, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 3, 23. ¶ = Nodosa & scabra plaga, knobby and rough, Col. 4, 24. Nodosi roboris uncus, Val. Flacc. 8, 298. (3) Nodofus stipes, Ov. Ep. 10, 101. Nodosa robor, Id. Met. 6, 691. ¶ Nodosa vitis, where-with the centurion chastised the Roman soldiers, Juv. 8, 47. Scipio, quem militem extra ordinem deprehendit, si Romanus esset, nodosis vitibus cædebat, si extraneus, fustibus, Liv. ¶ Meton. Nodosa arundo, a pen anciently made of reed, quam & fistulam & calamum appellat Perlius. (4) Adde Cicutæ Nodosi tabulas centum, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 70. (5) = Nodosa & anxiaz quæstiones, Macr. Sat. 17, 1.

Nodulus, i. m. dim. [à nodus] A little knot, as in the stalk of a lily, Plin. 21, 5.

Nodus, i. m. [ab Hebr. נָדָו ligavit] (1) A knot. (2) ¶ Cælestis nodus, the constellation of pisces, tied together with chains, feigned to be fastened to their tails. (3) ¶ Anni nodus, the place of aries, or libra, in the equinoctial line. (4) ¶ Nodus Herculis, a kind of very strait knot, invented by Hercules, and esteemed sacred. (5) A noose. (6) A bond, a connexion. (7) A knot in any tree, cane, shrub, or plant, &c. a knurl. (8) The prominence of a joint. (9) The ligature, or connexion, of a joint; a joint. (10) A bulla of leather, a note of freemen, worn by the poorer sort of children, as that of gold was by those of the nobility. (11) ¶ A close body, not easily broken. (12) Met. à primâ signif. A difficulty, an intricate matter, a strait, a quirk in law. (13) || Met. à septimâ sign. Proverb. (1) = Modos & vincula linæa rupit, Quis innexa pedem maio pendebat ab alto Ales, Virg. Æn. 5, 510. (2) Cic. in Arat. (3) Nodus anni exequat lucibus umbras, Lucr. 5, 687. (4) Plin. 28, 6. (5) Nodum informis lethi trabe necit ab altâ, Virg. Æn. 12, 603. (6) Aheni nodi, Id. Æn. 1, 299. Aeterni chalybum nodi, Luc. 6, 797. Materies vitales animæ nodos è corpore solvit, Lucr. 2, 949. = Exselvit glaciem, nodosque relaxat, Id. 6, 878. Segnes nodum solvere Gratia, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 22. Amabilissimus nodus amicitia, Cic. de Am. 51. ¶ Validos Veneris perumpere nodos, the strongholds of love, Lucr. 4, 1142. (7) Baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, Liv. Arundinei nodi, Claud. Torped. 21. ¶ Prov. Nodum in scirpo quæris, you seek a knot in a bulrush, or you are scrupulous without a cause, Ter. And. 5, 4, 39. (8) Crura sine nodis articulique habent, Cæs. B. G. 6, 26. (9) Quibus cervix articulorum nodis jungitur, Plin. 11, 37. (10) Etruscum puero si contigit aurum, Vel nodus tantum, & signum de paupere loro, Juv. 5, 165. Vid. Macr. Saturn. 1, 6. & Alex. ab Alex. 2, 19, & 25. (11) Nodus in exercitu dicitur densa peditum multitudo, quod non facile possit resolvi, Sipo. r. (12) = Qui juris nodos, legumque ænigmata solvat, Juv. 8, 10. Incideramus in difficilem nodum, Cæl. ad Cic. Dum hic nodus expediatur, Cic. Att. 5, 21. Maximus in rep. nodus est inopia rei pecuniaria;

Id. ad Brut. 18. (13) ¶ Malo nodo malus canis, vid. B. Hieron. in Matt. 21. when a person, or thing, is served as it deserves.

|| *Nageum, i. n. [à נָגַב nogab, splendor, Scal.] A white napkin, or thin garment, wetted with purple, like an albe. Simul ac lacrymas de ore nageo deterfit, i. e. candido, F. fl.*

|| *Nola, æ. f. vas fusile minus. [à Nola civitate dict. uti vas majus, à regione Campaniâ dict. quod Paulinus Nola in Campaniâ episcopus Hieronymi æqualis, primus vel invenerit, vel ad pios usus transfulerit] A little bell, a less sort of bell. Walfr. Strab. ¶ In triclinio coa, in cubiculo nola, Quint. ænigmatis loco, de femina quæ simulet se paratum ad coitum, & tamen nolis; de quâ & nos dicimus, she will, and she will not.*

Nolens, tis. part. Unwilling. Nolens surgere Nilus, Juv. 15, 123. Nolente senatu, Luc. 1, 274.

Nolo, nonvis, nonvult, pl. nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt, infin. nolle. [ex n & volo, nēvis, Plaut. nēvult, Id. (1) To be unwilling, not to will. (2) In the former part of a sentence it denyeth, in the latter, sometimes by an ellipsis, it affirmeth. (3) Not to favour, or be of one's side, to be against one. (1) ¶ Nolunt, ubi velis; ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 43. Nolite hos vestro auxilio spoliare, Cæs. B. G. 7, 77. Nolo me videat, Ter. Andr. 4, 6, 24. mentiare, Id. Heaut. 4, 3, 23. suppressio ut. † Nisi tu nevis, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 32. ¶ Nec puella nolebat, and she was willing, Catull. 8, 7. † Multa eveniunt homini, quæ vult, quæ nevolt, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 80. Nolle succellum, non patribus, non consulibus, Liv. ¶ Ubi observa etiam pleonasmum geminatae negationis. (2) Noli impudens esse, nec mihi molestiam exhibere, & à me literas crebriores flagitare, Cic. i. e. neque velis exhibere, &c. (3) ¶ Cum dat. Cui qui nolunt, iidem tibi non sunt amici, Id. Fam. 1, 2.

Nemæ, arum. f. pl. Corroding sores, which by creeping on, eat and consume the body. Malla corporis quæ serpunt, nemas vocant, Plin. 20, 9.

* *Nōmen, inis. n. [à novi notum; ut à stravi, stratum, stramen, al. ab ὄνομα, ut ab ὀνομαστος, ramus] (1) The name by which any thing, or person, is called; a word, term, or title. (2) A family, or house. (3) A nation, state, or order, of men. (4) Name, or reputation; renown. (5) A debt, that which we owe, or is owing to us. (6) Meton. A debt-book, or accounts of debt. (7) A debtor. (8) Articles, or items, of accounts. (9) A name only; as opposed to a thing, or person. (10) A pretense, pretext, or account; a pretended reason, or excuse. (11) Reason, or account; respect, or reverence. (12) Meo, tuo, suo nomine; as principal. (13) A noun. (14) ¶ Sometimes, a thing. (15) A bealib drank according to the number of the letters in the person's name contained, a cyathus for every letter. (1) ¶ Non esse possunt rebus ignotis nota nomina, Cic. Ede tuum nomen, nomenque parentum, Ov. Met. 3, 530. Cui Servio Tullio nomen fuit, Liv. 1, 39. Aeneasque meo nomen de nomine fingo, Virg. Æn. 3, 18. Nominibus non longissimis appellandi sunt canes, Col. 7, 12. Fons aquæ dulcis, cui nomen Arethusa est, Cic. (2) Mirificus generis ac nominis vestri fuit erga me semper animus, Id. Te nomen Tarquinius creat vocatque regem, Liv. (3) Nomen Cæninum in agrum Romanum impetum facit, Liv. 1, 10. Hannibal inimicissimus nomini Romano, Nep. Hann. 7. ¶ Oppidum est vocabulum, Roma nomen, Varr. L. L. 9. Sed ab hoc sæpe migrant auctores. Nomina sanguinis odit, Byblida jam mavult, quàm se vocet ille sororem, Ov. Met. 9, 465. Is longè princeps Latini nominis erat, Liv. Sororis nepotem in nomen adscivit, Tac. Insidiæ quas ordinari, nomini denique senatorio facere conatur, Id. (4) Nomen erit indelebile nostrum, Ov. Met. 15, 876. Miltiadi nobile nomen, laus rei militaris maxima,*

maxima, *Nep. Mil.* 8. Nomen ingenio quaestum non excidet, *Lucr.* Magnum nomen in oratoribus habuerunt, *Cic.* — Et nos aliquod nomenque decusque Gessimus, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 90. (5) Optima nomina non appellando sunt mala, *Col.* 1, 7. Adduxi ut totum nomen solvere velent, *Cic.* ¶ Nomen facere, *to contract a debt*; locare, *to pass one's word*, *Phædr.* 1, 16, 1. Non refert parva nomina in codices? Immo omnes summas, *Cic.* (6) Recita nomina Q. Tadii, *Id.* (7) Meis rebus gestis hoc sum affecutus, ut bonum nomen existimer, *Id.* (8) Qui tibi certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debuit, *Id.* (9) ¶ Campani magis nomen quam vires cum attulissent, *Liv.* 7, 29. Breve in exiguo marmore nomen ero, *Prop.* 2, 1, 72. (10) Otii nomine servitutem concilias, *Nep. Epam.* 5. Apollonium belli fugitivorum nomine, indicat causâ, in vincula conjecit, *Cic.* Omni totius provinciae pecore compulso pelium nomine, *Id.* Te id quod promulgâtes misericordiae nomine, ad crudelitatis tempus distulisse, *Id.* (11) Imperare nomine classis pecuniam civitatibus, *Id.* Hoc vitii est multis nominibus notandum, *Id.* Ego eo nomine sum Dyrrachii, ut audiam, &c. *Id.* (12) Etenim, credo, iste centurio bellum populo Romano suo nomine indixit, *Id.* (13) Quint. (14) Nec fidum femina nomen, *Tib.* 3, 4, 61. (15) Ut jugulem curas, nomen utrumque bibam, *Mart.* 8, 51, 26. ¶ Mihi nomen est Julius, Julio, &c. *Gell.* 15, 29.

* Nomenclatio, ōnis. f. (1) *A calling things by their names.* (2) *The saluting of persons by their names, as the manner of candidates was.* (1) Prudentis magistri est nomenclationis aucupio studiosos non demorari, *Col.* 3, 2, 31. al. nomenclatio. (2) *Q. Cic. de petit. consul.*

* Nomenclator, ōnis. m. [*à nomine calando, i. e. vocando; qu. calator nominis*] (1) *A servant assisting candidates and others, on popular occasions, by whispering to them the names of all they met, that they might salute them by name.* (2) *Also one gathering catalogues of the names of his master's clients and dependents, to assist him with at his receiving their morning salutations; he also picked out of them such as by their officiousness recommended themselves chiefly to be his master's guests.* (3) *Any one that is ready at saluting every one by his name.* (1) *Suet. Aug.* 19. & *Cal.* 14. Ad urbem ita veni, ut nemo ullius ordinis homo, qui nomenclatori notus fuerit, mihi obviam non venerit, *Cic. Att.* 4, 70. (2) *Sen. vid. & Plin.* 33, 1. & *Popma de oper. Serv.* (3) *Q. Cic.*

* Nomenclatura, æ. f. *The names by which things are called, a set of names.* Sit quædam in his nomenclatura, *Plin.* 3, *proem.*

* Nomenclator, ōnis. m. & sic in vett. libb. unde nomenclator [*à calandis nominibus, a in a verso, ut à calco conculco*] *An officer of names, Mart. Vid. Nomenclator.*

* ¶ Nominālia, dies quo puero nomen imponebatur, *Christening days, or feasts, when the child was named, Tert. de Idol.* 16. *vid. Casaub. in Pers.* 2. † *Lustrici dies.*

* Nominālis, e. adj. *Belonging to a noun.* Nominalis gentilitas, *Varr. L. L.* 7, 2.

Nominandus, a, um. part. *To be named.* Ergo age noscendis animum compone sagacem cardinibus, *Manil.* 3, 787. Cum quærenti socios, vel falsò fuerim nominandus, *Curt.* 6, 29.

* Nominans, tis. part. *Naming.* Num hodie dicerem causam, nullo me nominante? *Curt.* 6, 29.

* Nominatim, adv. (1) *By name.* (2) *Expressly, or particularly.* (1) ¶ Non nominatim, sed generatim proscriptio est informata, *Cic. Att.* 11, 6. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 62. (2) Duo te nominatim rogo, primum, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 13, 28.

* Nominatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A nomination, or designation; a naming in elections.* (2) *A coining of a name, or making a word to express a thing by.* (1) *Nominatio in locum ejus non est facta, Liv.* In paternum auguratus locum meâ nominatione cooptabo, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 5. (2) *Ad Herenn.* 4, 32.

* Nominativus, sc. casus. Prima terminatio

nominis quod declinatur, ex quâ cæteræ cadunt. [*ita dict. quod nominativo res nominentur directè*] *The nominative case, vid. Varr. L. L.* 7, 29. & lib. 9. & *Scal.*

* ¶ Nominātor, ōnis. m. *He that nameth, or appointeth, Ulp.*

* Nominātor, a, um. part. *About to name.* Aded ut monopolium nominaturus, prius veniam postulārit, quod sibi verbo peregrino utendum esset, *Suet. Neron.* 71.

* Nominatus, a, um. part. & adj. *Isimus, sup.* (1) *Called, named.* (2) *Mentioned.* (3) *Famed, or talked of.* (1) Ab Aristippo Cyrenæici philosophi nominati, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 33. *conf. Liv.* 21, 17. (2) Quem ego hominem honoris potiùs, quàm contumeliæ, causâ nominatum volo, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 7. (3) Vicina est Bactriana, in quâ bellum nominatissimum, *Plin.* 12, 9.

* Nominatus, ūs. sub. *The forming of a word grammatically.* Ad nominatum similitudines animadvertendæ, *Varr. L. L.* 9, 1.

* Nominandus, a, um. part. *To be named, termed, or called, Lucr.* 4, 48. & 6, 373.

* Nominato, are. freq. *Usually to name, or call.* Motus, quem sensum nominatamus, *Lucr.* 3, 353.

* Nominō, are. act. [*à nomen*] (1) *To call, or name.* (2) *To nominate, or elect.* (3) *§ To name, or mention.* (1) *Quis me nominat? Plaut. Rud.* 3, 6, 30. (2) *Liv.* 31, 17. *Suet. Cæs.* 17, 20. & in *Tib.* 72. (3) In cooptandis per collegia sacerdotibus neminem nisi juratus nominavit, *Suet. Claud.* 22. utitur & *Plin. jun.* non semel.

* Nominor, ari. pass. (1) *To be called, or termed.* (2) *To be mentioned, or told.* (3) *To be derived, or formed.* (1) *Nominor uxor, Ov. Epist.* 9, 27. *Nominor quia leo, Phædr.* 1, 5, 7. (2) *Cic. pro Arch. Poët.* 11. (3) *Amor, ex quo amicitia nominata est, Id. de Am.* 8.

* Nominisma, atis. n. [*νόμισμα, Gr.*] *Vid. Numisma.*

* Nōmos, i. m. [*à νέμω, divido*] *A division of a country, particularly of Ægypt; a district, jurisdiction, or province.* (2) *A tune in music.* (1) *Dividitur in præfecturas oppidorum, quas nōmos vocant, Plin.* 5, 9. & 36, 13. Tu ex quo nōmo fit notum mihi facere debes, *Trajan. ap. Plin. Epist.* 10, 23. (2) *Non antè cantare destitit, quàm inchoatum absolveret nōmon, Suet. Ner.* 20.

* † Nōmus, pro novimus, *Diomed. ex Enn.*

Non. adv. negandi. [*ab ant. nenu, ut à bonus bonus*] (1) *Not.* (2) *Non non, denyeth more emphatically.* (3) *Non modò for nedum.* (4) *Non, with an adjunct, or participle, intimateth the contrary.* (5) *Sometimes not so much, but a medium; not quite, not altogether.* (6) *Non modò, non solùm, neque modò, for non modò non, non solùm non, &c.* (7) *By way of interrogation, or admiration, — not —.* (8) *Adv. prohibendi, — not —.* (9) *Sometimes it is joined to other words with an hyphen.* (1) *§ Non injuriâ, Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 60. *Non ita multis ante annis, Cic. pro Rosc. Am.* 23. *Huic habeo, non tibi, Ter.* Si cades, non cades, quin cadam tecum, *Plaut.* *Non nollem, Cic.* *Non facerem, Plaut.* *Non ab re esse visum est, Liv.* *Non diu, Plaut.* *Non modò apertè, sed etiam acriter, Cic.* (2) *Non, non sic futurum est, non potest, Ter.* (3) *Non nescis quàm tuis etiam minimis commodis, non modò tanto bono gaudeam, Ter. Cic.* (4) *Non pauca suis donabat, Cic.* (5) *Chæriphylum obrui oportet non frigidissimo loco, Col. i. e. temperato.* Me consiliario fortasse non imperitissimo usus es, *Cic.* (6) *Regnum non modò Romano homini, sed ne Persæ quidem cuiquam tolerabile, Id. Att.* 10, 7. *Cætera, ne longum sim, pete à Basil. Fabri Lexic.* (7) *Non loquor? non vigilo? Non hic homo modò pugnis me contudit? Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 251. *Non visas, nec mittas quenquam! Ter. Hec.* 3, 2, 7. *Non sibi clam vobis salutem petivit? non proditi per illum, Cæsaris beneficio estis conservati? Cic. Vid. plura in Borrich. Cogit. congesta, p. 178.* quem tamen loquendi morem reprehendere videtur, *Quint.* 1, 5. (8) *Non illâ quisquam me*

nocte per altum Ire, neque à terriâ moneat convellere funem, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 456. (9) *Gigni ex non sensibu' sensus, Lucr.* 2, 929. ¶ *Non cum potenciali modo. Non visas? Ter. Hec.* 3, 2, 7. ¶ *Interrogat negativè, & intelligitur affirmatio. Et sic differt à num, Dol.*

* Nōna, æ. f. sc. hora. *Meal time, three in the afternoon, Mart.* Some Epicures began dinner an hour sooner. Exul ab octavâ Marius bibit, *Juv.* 1, 49.

* Nōnæ, arum. f. pl. [*à nonus; quod ab eo die semper ad Idus noveni dies putentur*] *The nones of every month, i. e. the seventh day of March, May, July, and October; and the fifth of the rest of the months; as, Nonæ Decembres, Cic. pro Flacc.* 40.

* Nōnāgenarius, a, um. adj. (1) *The ninetyeth, (2) ¶ Ninety years old.* (1) *Motus stellæ Martis nonagenarius, Plin.* 2, 15. (2) *Nonagenarius senex, Spart.*

* Nōnāgēni, æ, a. adj. pl. *Ninety.* Trecentis nonagenis, *Curt.* 7, 15.

* Nōnāgēsīmus, a, um. adj. *The ninetyeth.* Isocrates librum quarto & nonagesimo anno scripsisse dicitur, *Cic. de Sen.* 5.

* Nōnāgies, adv. [*ex nonaginta*] *Fourscore and ten times.* Ferme ad nonages sceleritum, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 70.

* Nōnāginta, adv. [*à nonus, & ginta; quod pro nōna, ponitur*] *Ninety, fourscore and ten.* Nonaginta annos natus, *Cic. de Sen.* 10.

* Nōnānus, a, um. adj. [*à nonus*] *The ninth.* ¶ *Miles nonanus, the soldiers of the ninth legion, Tac. Ann.* 1, 23, 6. *Nonanus absol. Id. Idem.*

* Nōnārius, a, um. adj. [*à nonā, sc. horā*] *Belonging to the ninth hour.* ¶ *Meretrix nonaria, a common strumpet: It being the custom of such borā nonā, i. e. at three in the afternoon, to open their houses, and let men come to them. Si Stoico barbani petulans nonaria veliat, Pers.* 1, 133.

Nonassis, is. f. *vel nonuiss.* *Nine asses in money, Varr.*

¶ Noncolæ, arum. plur. f. *Fest. Vid. Noneolæ.*

Nondum, adv. *Not yet, not as yet.* Nondum satis constitui, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 28. Nondum planè est expeditus, *Id. Att.* 4, 16.

¶ Noneolæ, arum. f. pl. voc. papillæ, quæ ex faucibus caprarum dependent, *Fest. al. leg. noncolæ, al. nomenclæ, al. leg. nævolæ.* Has Varro sub rostro mammillas peniles vocat, & *Plin. lacinias à cervice binas dependentes, faminarum generositatis insigne. Two wattles, or little teats, which hang down from the neck of a she goat.*

* Nongenti, æ, a. pl. *Cic. per Sync. pro nongenti. Nine hundred.* Emerat millibus nongentis, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 37.

* Nongentus, i. m. *An officer that kept the suffrage box in elections, Plin.* 33, 2.

Nōningenti, æ, a. adj. pl. *Nine hundred.* Mille & noningentis seie armatis, *Liv.* Quatuor millia & noningenti, *Col.* 5, 2, 7.

Nōningenties, adv. *Nine hundred times.* Millies mille & noningenties mille passus, *Vitr.* 1, 6.

¶ Nonna, æ. f. [*voc. Ægyptium, quod Ægyptus monachis abundaret*] *A nun. = Castæ vocantur & nonnæ, Hier.*

Nonne, adv. interrog. [*comp. ex non & ne, enclit.*] (1) *— not? (2) If — not.* (1) *Nonne extremam pati fortunam paratos, projecit ille? Cic.* *Nonne fuit salius tristes Amaryllidis iras? Nonne Menalcan? Virg. Ecl.* 2, 14. (2) *Quum esset ex eo quaestum, nonne beatum putaret, &c. Cic. Tusc.* 5, 12.

Nonnēmo, inis. c. g. *Some one, Cic. pro L. g. Manil.* 21.

Nonnihil, n. indecl. *ti. Somewhat, a little.* Nonnihil temporis tribuit literis, *Nep. Hannib.* 13. Ut militum vocibus nonnihil carperetur, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 17. Nonnihil molestiæ, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 62.

Nonnullus, a, um. adj. *Some, something, a little.* Nonnulla pars militum discedit, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 13. Nonnulli pudore adducti remanebant, *Id. B. G.* 1, 39. Nonnullius in literis nominis, *Plin. Epist.* 7, 20.

Nonnunquam.

Nodatus, a, um. part. (1) *Tied, or enclosed, in a knot, or noose.* (2) *Knoted as trees are.* (1) Alius collum laqueo nodatus ab arcto, *Ov. Rem. Am. 17.* (2) Ferula geniculatis nodata scapis, *Plin. 13, 22.*

Nodatus, a, um. part. *That will hurt, damage, or mischief.* Munera nocitura solvit Liber, *Ov. Met. 11, 104.* Pocula privigno non nocitura, *Prop. 2, 1, 52.* Nocitura petuntur malitiâ, *Juv. 10, 8.*

Nocivus, a, um. adj. *Hurtful, pernicious, destructive.* Nocivum periculum, *Pbædr. 1, 30, 3.* Pecori nociva, *Plin. 20, 2.*

* || Noctes Atticæ, Gellii opus ita appellatum, quod hybernis noctibus in agro Attico fuerit elucubratum. *A book of A. Gellius so called.*

* || Noctesco, Ære. incept. *To grow dark.* Omnia noctescunt tenebris caliginis atræ, ex *Furii Antiatii poem. Gell. 18, 11, & Non.*

Nocticolor, adj. *Of a dark, or black, colour, like the night.* Auson. *Technop. de Dis, 11.*

† *Nocticulus*, *Varr. Vid. Nictaculus.*

* *Noctifer*, Æri. m. [*νυκτοφόρος*, Gr.] *The evening star.* Eoos ostendit noctifer ignes, *Catull. 60, 7.*

Noctiluca, [ab luce, *Varr. L. L. 5.*] (1) *The moon.* (2) *A candle.* (1) Canentes Ritè crescentem face noctilucam, *Hor. Epod. 4, 6, 38.* Luna dicta noctiluca in palatio: nam ibi noctu lucet templum, *Varr. L. L. 4.* (2) Noctilucam tollo, ad focum fero, inflo, anima reviviscit, *Id. in Bimarco.*

|| *Noctilucerna*, æ. f. *A glow worm, Lex. ex Apul.*

† *Noctilugus*, a, um. adj. *Screeching by night.* Epith. noctuæ ap. *Lucil.*

† *Noctipuga*, sic Lucilius vocavit obscena, quod noctu pungant, atque excitant Venerem, *Cal.*

Noctivagus, a, um. adj. *Wandering, or moving, in the night.* Curru noctivago Phæbe medium pulsabat Olympum, *Virg. Æn. 10, 216.* || Deus noctivagus, the god of sleep, *Stat. Theb. 10, 152.* Faunos, quorum noctivago strepitu, &c. noise sounding through the darkness of night, *Lucr. 4, 586.*

* *Noctu*, monopt. abl. *In the night, by night.* Die noctuque tentare, *Sall. B. Jug. 38.* † Concubia noctu, *Enn. ap. Macrob. || Hæc noctu, Macr. 1, 4.* Interdiu, *Cels. 1, 1.*

* *Noctua*, æ. f. [*qu. noctu canit ac vigilat, Varr.*] *An owl.* || *Prov. Athenas noctuas, coals to Newcastle, Cic. ad Qu. frat. 2, 15, fin. & alibi.*

* *Noctuābundus*, a, um. adj. *He that travels, or is abroad, late in the night.* Noctuābundus ad me venit tabellarius, *Cic. Att. 12, 1.*

* *Noctuīnus*, a, um. adj. *Of an owl.* || *Oculi noctuini, owl eyes, gray eyes, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 35. al. leg. nocturni.*

* *Nocturnus*, a, um. adj. [*à noctu*] (1) *Of, or pertaining to, night.* (1) *By night, or done, &c.* (3) Item. subst. (1) *Nocturnum tempus, Cic. spatium, Id. Nocturna sacra, Id. N. Ætorni diurnique labores, Id. de Sen. 23.* (2) *Nocturnus fur, Virg. Geor. 3, 407. metus, Cic. quæstus, Id. dolus, Ov. Ep. 1, 42. lupus, Virg. Geor. 3, 538.* || *Nocturna pagina libri, fit to be read at night amongst one's cups, lewd, Mart. (3) Deus noctis, Hesperus, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 116. al. leg. nocturninus. Sed & habet Stat. Theb. 6, 240.*

† *Noctuīgila*, *Venus [quia Venus amat pervigilia] Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 4.*

|| *Noctumentum*, i. n. *Harm, Quint. || Nocumenta documenta, Prov. A burnt child dreads the fire.*

Nocuus, a, um. adj. [*à noceo, ut ab affideo afficius*] *He that offends, or is guilty; hurtful, criminal.* Magistratus nec obedientem, & nocuum civem multat, vinculis, verberibusque coërceto, *Cic. de Legg. 3, 3. ubi leg. nexum.*

Nodatio, Æris. f. *Knottiness, or the growing of knots in trees.* Propter nodationis duritiem, *Virg. 2, 9.*

* *Nodator*, Æris. m. *He that ties up in a knot, Litt. ex Col. sed q.*

Nodatus, a, um. part. (1) *Tied, or enclosed, in a knot, or noose.* (2) *Knoted as trees are.* (1) Alius collum laqueo nodatus ab arcto, *Ov. Rem. Am. 17.* (2) Ferula geniculatis nodata scapis, *Plin. 13, 22.*

Nodia, æ. f. *The herb called mulary, used by curriers, Plin. 24, 19. = Mularis.*

Nodo, Ære. act. unde *Nodor*, Æri. pass. (1) *To be knotted, or made into knots; to be gathered into, or tied in, a knot.* (2) *To be tied to.* (1) Retia succinis nodarentur, *Plin. 37, 3.* Crines nodantur in aurum, *Virg. Æn. 4, 138.* (2) Vites bene nodentur per omnes ramos diligenter, *Cato R. R. 33.*

Nodosus, a, um. adj. (1) *Knotty, or made up in knots.* (2) *Full of knots, knurs, knobs, or bumps, or causing them.* (3) *Knotty, as wood, cane, &c. is.* (4) *Hampering a man, or tying him fast in obligations of law.* (5) || *Knotty and difficult.* (1) || *Nodosa lina, nets, Ovid. Met. 3, 153. Nodosi rami, Sen. Epist. 12.*

(2) *Nodosa chiragra, Hor. Epist. 1, 1, 31. podagra, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 3, 23.* || *Nodosa & scabra plaga, knobby and rough, Col. 4, 24.*

Nodosi roboris uncus, Val. Flacc. 8, 298. (3) *Nodosus stipes, Ov. Ep. 10, 101. Nodosa robor, Id. Met. 6, 691.*

|| *Nodosa vitis, where-with the centurion chastised the Roman soldiers, Juv. 8, 47. Scipio, quem militem extra ordinem deprehendit, si Romanus esset, nodosis vitibus cædebat, si extraneus, fustibus, Liv. || Meton. Nodosa arundo, a pen anciently made of reed, quam & fistulam & calamus appellat Perfluus.*

(4) *Adde Cicuta Nodosi tabulas centum, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 70.* (5) = *Nodosæ & anxie quæstiones, Macr. Sat. 17, 1.*

Nodulus, i. m. dim. [*à nodus*] *A little knot, as in the stalk of a lily, Plin. 21, 5.*

Nodus, i. m. [*ab Hebr. נָדָו ligavit*] (1) *A knot.* (2) || *Cælestis nodus, the constellation of pisces, tied together with chains, feigned to be fastened to their tails.* (3) || *Anni nodus, the place of aries, or libra, in the equinoctial line.* (4) || *Nodus Herculis, a kind of very strait knot, invented by Hercules, and esteemed sacred.* (5) *A noose.* (6) *A bond, a connexion.* (7) *A knot in any tree, cane, shrub, or plant, &c. a knurl.* (8) *The prominence of a joint.* (9) *The ligature, or connexion, of a joint; a joint.* (10) *A bulla of leather, a note of freemen, worn by the poorer sort of children, as that of gold was by those of the nobility.*

(11) || *A close body, not easily broken.* (12) *Met. à primâ signif. A difficulty, an intricate matter, a strait, a quirk in law.* (13) || *Met. à septimâ sign. Proverb. (1) = Modos & vincula linæa rupit, Quæis innexa pedem maio pendebat ab alto Ales, Virg. Æn. 5, 510.* (2) *Cic. in Arat. (3) Nodus anni exequat lucibus umbras, Lucr. 5, 687.* (4) *Plin. 28, 6.* (5) *Nodum informis lethi trabe nectit ab altâ, Virg. Æn. 12, 603.* (6) *Aheni nodi, Id. Æn. 1, 299. Æterni chalybum nodi, Luc. 6, 797.*

Materies vitales animæ nodos è corpore solvit, Lucr. 2, 949. = Exsolvit glaciem, nodosque relaxat, Id. 6, 878. Segnes nodum solvere Gratia, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 22. Amabilissimus nodus amicitia, Cic. de Am. 51. || Validos Veneris perumpere nodos, the strongholds of love, Lucr. 4, 1142. (7) *Baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, Liv. Arundinei nodi, Claud. Torped. 21. || Prov. Nodum in scirpo quæris, you seek a knot in a bulrush, or you are scrupulous without a cause, Ter. And. 5, 4, 39.*

(8) *Crura sine nodis articulisque habent, Cæf. B. G. 6, 26.* (9) *Quibus cervix articularum nodis jungitur, Plin. 11, 37.* (10) *Etruscum puero si contigit aprum, Vel nodus tantum, & signum de paupere loro, Juv. 5, 165. Vid. Macr. Saturn. 1, 6. & Alex. ab Alex. 2, 19, & 25.*

(11) *Nodus in exercitu dicitur densa peditum multitudo, quod non facile possit resolvi, Sipo. r.* (12) = *Qui juris nodos, legumque ænigmata solvat, Juv. 8, 10. Incideramus in difficilem nodum, Cæf. ad Cic. Dum hic nodus expediatur, Cic. Att. 5, 21. Maximus in rep. nodus est inopia rei pecuniariae;*

Id. ad Brut. 18. (13) || Malo nodo malus cæneus, vid. B. Hieron. in Matt. 21. when a person, or thing, is served as it deserves.

|| *Nageum*, i. n. [*à נָגַב nogab, splendor, Scal.] A white napkin, or thin garment, washed with purple, like an albe. Simul ac lacrymas de ore nageo deterfit, i. e. candido, F. f.*

|| *Nola*, æ. f. *vas fusile minus. [à Nola civitate dict. uti vas majus, à regione Campaniâ dict. quod Paulinus Nola in Campaniâ episcopus Hieronymi æqualis, primus vel invenerit, vel ad pios usus transfulerit] A little bell, a less sort of bell. Walfr. Strab. || In triclinio coa, in cubiculo nola, Quint. ænigmati loco, de feminâ quæ simulet se paratum ad coitum, & tamen nolit; de quâ & nos dicimus, she will, and she will not.*

Nolens, tis. part. *Unwilling. Nolens surgere Nilus, Juv. 15, 123. Nolente senatu, Luc. 1, 274.*

Nolo, nonvis, nonvult, pl. nōlūmus, nonvultis, nōlunt, infin. nolle. [*ex n & volo, nēvis, Plaut. nēvult, Id. (1) To be unwilling; not to will. (2) In the former part of a sentence it denyeth, in the latter, sometimes by an ellipsis, it affirmeth. (3) Not to favour, or be of one's side, to be against one. (1) || Nolunt, ubi velis; ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 43. Nolite hos vestro auxilio spoliare, Cæf. B. G. 7, 77. Nolo me videat, Ter. Andr. 4, 6, 24. mentiare, Id. Heaut. 4, 3, 23. suppresso ut. || Nisi tu nevis, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 32. || Nec puella nolebat, and she was willing, Catull. 8, 7. || Multa eveniunt homini, quæ vult, quæ nevolt, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 80. Nolle succellum, non patribus, non consulibus, Liv. || Ubi observa etiam pleonasmum geminatae negationis. (2) Noli impudens esse, nec mihi molestiam exhibere, & à me literas crebriores flagitare, Cic. i. e. neque velis exhibere, &c. (3) || Cum dat. Cui qui nolunt, iidem tibi non sunt amici, Id. Fam. 1, 2.*

Nemæ, Ærum. f. pl. *Corroding sores, which by creeping on, eat and consume the body. Malla corporis quæ serpunt, nemas vocant, Plin. 20, 9.*

* *Nōmen*, Ænis. n. [*à novi notum; ut à stravi, stratum, stramen, al. ab ὄνομα, ut ab ὀνομαστος, ramus*] (1) *The name by which any thing, or person, is called; a word, term, or title.* (2) *A family, or house.* (3) *A nation, state, or order, of men.* (4) *Name, or reputation; renown.* (5) *A debt, that which we owe, or is owing to us.* (6) *Meton. A debt-book, or accounts of debt.* (7) *A debtor.* (8) *Articles, or items, of accounts.* (9) *A name only; as opposed to a thing, or person.* (10) *A pretense, pretext, or account; a pretended reason, or excuse.* (11) *Reason, or account; respect, or reverence.* (12) *Meo, tuo, suo nomine; as principal.* (13) *A noun.* (14) || *Sometimes, a thing.* (15) *A bealib drank according to the number of the letters in the person's name contained, a cyathus for every letter. (1) || Non esse possunt rebus ignotis nota nomina, Cic. Ede tuum nomen, nomenque parentum, Ov. Met. 3, 580. Cui Servio Tullio nomen fuit, Liv. 1, 39. Æneadæque meo nomen de nomine fringo, Virg. Æn. 3, 18. Nominibus non longissimis appellandi sunt canes, Col. 7, 12. Fons aquæ dulcis, cui nomen Arêthusa est, Cic. (2) Mirificus generis ac nominis vestri fuit erga me semper animus, Id. Te nomen Tarquinium creat vocatque regem, Liv. (3) Nomen Cæninum in agrum Romanum impetum facit, Liv. 1, 10. Hannibal inimicissimus nomini Romano, Nep. Hann. 7. || Oppidum est vocabulum, Roma nomen, Varr. L. L. 9. Sed ab hoc sæpe migrant auctores. Nomina sanguinis odit, Byblida jam mavult, quàm se vocet ille sororem, Ov. Met. 9, 465. Is longè princeps Latini nominis erat, Liv. Sororis nepotem in nomen adscivit, Tac. Infidiae quas ordini, nomini denique senatorio facere conatur, Id. (4) Nomen erit indelebile nostrum, Ov. Met. 15, 876. Miltiadi nobile nomen, laus rei militaris maxima,*

maxima, *Nep. Mil.* 8. Nomen ingenio quæsitum non excidet, *Lucr.* Magnum nomen in oratoribus habuerunt, *Cic.* — Et nos aliquod nomenque decusque Gessimus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 90. (5) Optima nomina non appellando sunt mala, *Col.* 1, 7. Adduxi ut totum nomen solvere vellet, *Cic.* ¶ Nomen facere, *to contract a debt*; locare, *to pass one's word*, *Phædr.* 1, 16, 1. Non refert parva nomina in codices? Immo omnes summas, *Cic.* (6) Recita nomina Q. Tadii, *Id.* (7) Meis rebus gestis hoc sum affecutus, ut bonum nomen existimer, *Id.* (8) Qui tibi certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debuit, *Id.* (9) ¶ Campani magis nomen quam vires cum attulissent, *Liv.* 7, 29. Breve in exiguo marmore nomen ero, *Prop.* 2, 1, 72. (10) Otii nomine servitute concilias, *Nep. Epam.* 5. Apollonium belli fugitivorum nomine, indicatâ causâ, in vincta coniecit, *Cic.* Omni totius provinciæ pecore compulso pellium nomine, *Id.* Te id quod promulgâtes misericordiæ nomine, ad crudelitatis tempus distulisse, *Id.* (11) Imperare nomine classis pecuniam civitatibus, *Id.* Hoc vitii est multis nominibus notandum, *Id.* Ego eo nomine sum Dyrrachii, ut audiam, &c. *Id.* (12) Etenim, credo, iste centurio bellum populo Romano suo nomine indixit, *Id.* (13) Quint. (14) Nec fidum femina nomen, *Tib.* 3, 4, 61. (15) Ut jugulem curas, nomen uirumque bibam, *Mart.* 8, 51, 26. ¶ Mihi nomen est Julius, *Julio*, &c. *Gell.* 15, 29.

* Nomenclatio, ñis. f. (1) *A calling things by their names.* (2) *The saluting of persons by their names, as the manner of candidates was.* (1) Prudentis magistri est nomenclationis aucupio studiosos non demorari, *Col.* 3, 2, 31. al. nomenclatio. (2) Q. *Cic. de petit. consul.*

* Nomenclator, ñis. m. [*à nomine calando, i. e. vocando; qu. calator nominis*] (1) *A servant assisting candidates and others, on popular occasions, by whispering to them the names of all they met, that they might salute them by name.* (2) *Also one gathering catalogues of the names of his master's clients and dependents, to assist him with at his receiving their morning salutations; he also picked out of them such as by their officiousness recommended themselves chiefly to be his master's guests.* (3) *Any one that is ready at saluting every one by his name.* (1) *Suet. Aug.* 19. & *Gal.* 14. Ad urbem ita veni, ut nemo ullius ordinis homo, qui nomenclatori notus fuerit, mihi obviam non venerit, *Cic. Att.* 4, 70. (2) *Sen. vid. & Plin.* 33, 1. & *Popma de oper. Serv.* (3) Q. *Cic.*

* Nomenclatura, æ. f. *The names by which things are called, a set of names.* Sit quædam in his nomenclatura, *Plin.* 3, *proem.*

* Nomenclator, ñis. m. & sic in vett. libb. unde nomenclator [*à calando nominibus, a in u verbo, ut à calco conculco*] *An officer of names, Mart.* *Vid. Nomenclator.*

* Nōminālia, dies quo puero nomen imponebatur. *Christening days, or feasts, when the child was named, Tert. de Idol.* 16. *vid. Calaub. in Pers.* 2. ¶ *Lustrici dies.*

* Nōminālis, e. adj. *Belonging to a noun.* Nominalis gentilitas, *Varr. L. L.* 7, 2.

Nōminandus, a, um. part. *To be named.* Ergo age noscendis animum compone sagacem cardinibus, *Manil.* 3, 787. Cum quærenti socios, vel falsò fuerim nominandus, *Curt.* 6, 29.

* Nōminans, tis. part. *Naming.* Num hodie dicerem causam, nullo me nominante? *Curt.* 6, 29.

* Nōminātum, adv. (1) *By name.* (2) *Expressly, or particularly.* (1) ¶ Non nominatim, sed generatim proscriptio est informata, *Cic. Att.* 11, 6. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 62. (2) Duo te nominatim rogo, primum, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 13, 28.

* Nōminatio, ñis. f. verb. (1) *A nomination, or designation; a naming in elections.* (2) *A coining of a name, or making a word to express a thing by.* (1) *Nominatio in locum ejus non est facta, Liv.* In paternum auguratus locum meâ nominatione cooptabo, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 5. (2) *Ad Herenn.* 4, 32.

* Nōminātivus, sc. casus. Prima terminatio

nominis quod declinatur, ex quâ cæteræ cadunt. [*ita dict. quod nominativo res nominentur directè*] *The nominative case, vid. Varr. L. L.* 7, 29. & lib. 9. & *Scal.*

* Nōminātor, ñis. m. *He that nameth, or appointeth, Ulp.*

* Nōminātor, a, um. part. *About to name.* Aded ut monopolium nominaturus, prius veniam postulârit, quod sibi verbo peregrino utendum esset, *Suet. Neron.* 71.

* Nōminātus, a, um. part. & adj. *fsimus, sup.* (1) *Called, named.* (2) *Mentioned.* (3) *Famed, or talked of.* (1) *Ab Aristippo Cyrenæici philosophi nominati, Cic. Offic.* 3, 33. *conf. Liv.* 21, 17. (2) *Quem ego hominem honoris potius, quam contumeliæ, causâ nominatum volo, Cic. Verr.* 1, 7. (3) *Vicina est Bactriana, in quâ bdellium nominatissimum, Plin.* 12, 9.

* Nōminātus, ūs. sub. *The forming of a word grammatically.* Ad nominatum similitudines animadvertendæ, *Varr. L. L.* 9, 1.

* Nōminātus, a, um. part. *To be named, termed, or called, Lucr.* 4, 48. & 6, 373.

* Nōmināto, ñre. freq. *Usually to name, or call.* Motus, quem sensum nominatamus, *Lucr.* 3, 353.

* Nōmīno, ñre. act. [*à nomen*] (1) *To call, or name.* (2) *To nominate, or elect.* (3) *§ To name, or mention.* (1) *Quis me nominat? Plaut. Rud.* 3, 6, 30. (2) *Liv.* 31, 17. *Suet. Cæs.* 17, 20. & *in Tib.* 72. (3) *In cooptandis per collegia sacerdotibus neminem nisi juratus nominavit, Suet. Claud.* 22. *utitur & Plin. jun.* non femel.

* Nōmīnor, ñri. pass. (1) *To be called, or termed.* (2) *To be mentioned, or told.* (3) *To be derived, or formed.* (1) *Nominor uxor, Ov. Epist.* 9, 27. *Nominor quia leo, Phædr.* 1, 5, 7. (2) *Cic. pro Arch. Poët.* 11. (3) *Amor, ex quo amicitia nominata est, Id. de Am.* 8.

* Nōmīma, ñtis. n. [*νόμισμα, Gr.*] *Vid. Numisma.*

* Nōmos, i. m. [*à νέμω, divido*] *A division of a country, particularly of Ægypt; a district, jurisdiction, or province.* (2) *A tune in musick.* (1) *Dividitur in præfecturas oppidorum, quas nomos vocant, Plin.* 5, 9. & 36, 13. *Tu ex quo nomo sit notum mihi facere debes, Trajan. ap. Plin. Epist.* 10, 23. (2) *Non antè cantare destitit, quàm inchoatum absolveret nomon, Suet. Ner.* 20.

* Nōmus, pro novimus, *Diomed. ex Enn.*

Non. adv. negandi. [*ab ant. neuu, ut à bonus bonus*] (1) *Not.* (2) *Non non, denyeth more emphatically.* (3) *Non modò for nedum.* (4) *Non, with an adjunct, or participle, intimateth the contrary.* (5) *Sometimes not so much, but a medium; not quite, not altogether.* (6) *Non modò, non solum, neque modò, for non modò non, non solum non, &c.* (7) *By way of interrogation, or admiration, — not —.* (8) *Adv. prohibendi, — not —.* (9) *Sometimes it is joined to other words with an hyphen.* (1) *§ Non injuriâ, Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 60. *Non ita multis ante annis, Cic. pro Rosc. Am.* 23. *Huic habeo, non tibi, Ter.* *Si cades, non cades, quin cadam tecum, Plaut.* *Non nollem, Cic.* *Non facerem, Plaut.* *Non ab re esse visum est, Liv.* *Non diu, Plaut.* *Non modò apertè, sed etiam acriter, Cic.* (2) *Non, non sic futurum est, non potest, Ter.* (3) *Non nescis quàm tuis etiam minimis commodis, non modò tanto bono gaudeam, Treb. Cic.* (4) *Non pauca tuis donabat, Cic.* (5) *Chæriphylum obrui oportet non frigidissimo loco, Col. i. e. temperato. Me consiliario fortasse non imperitissimo usus es, Cic.* (6) *Regnum non modò Romano homini, sed ne Persæ quidem cuiquam tolerabile, Id. Att.* 10, 7. *Cætera, re lingus sim, pte à Basil. Fabri Lexic.* (7) *Non loquor? non vigilo? Non hic homo modò pugnâ me contudit? Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 251. *Non visas, nec mittas quenquam! Ter. Hec.* 3, 2, 7. *Non sibi clam vobis salutem petivit? non proditi per illum, Cæsaris beneficio estis conservati? Cic. Vid. plura in Borrich. Cogit. congesta, p. 178.*

Vid. plura in Borrich. Cogit. congesta, p. 178. quem tamen loquendi morem reprehendere videtur, Quint. 1, 5. (8) *Non illâ quisquam me*

nocte per altum Ire, neque à terriâ moneat convellere funem, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 456. (9) *Gigni ex non sensibu' sensus, Lucr.* 2, 929. ¶ *Non cum potentiali modo. Non visas? Ter. Hec.* 3, 2, 7. ¶ *Interrogat negativè, & intelligitur affirmatio. Et sic differt à num, Dol.*

* Nōna, æ. f. sc. hora. *Meal time, three in the afternoon, Mart.* Some Epicures began dinner an hour sooner. Exul ab octavâ Marius bibit, *Juv.* 1, 49.

* Nōnæ, ñrum. f. pl. [*à nonus; quod ab eo die semper ad Idus novem dies putentur*] *The nones of every month, i. e. the seventh day of March, May, July, and October; and the fifth of the rest of the months; as, Nonæ Decembres, Cic. pro Flacc.* 40.

* Nōnāgēnārius, a, um. adj. (1) *The ninetyeth, (2) ¶ Ninety years old.* (1) *Motus stellæ Martis nonagenarius, Plin.* 2, 15. (2) *Nonagenarius senex, Spart.*

* Nōnāgēni, æ, a. adj. pl. *Ninety.* Trecentis nonagenis, *Curt.* 7, 15.

* Nōnāgēsīmus, a, um. adj. *The ninetyeth.* Isocrates librum quarto & nonagesimo anno scripsisse dicitur, *Cic. de Sen.* 5.

* Nōnāgies, adv. [*ex nonaginta*] *Fourscore and ten times.* Ferme ad nonagies sefertium, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 70.

* Nōnāginta, adv. [*à nonus, & ginta; quod pro xōia, ponitur*] *Ninety, fourscore and ten.* Nonaginta annos natus, *Cic. de Sen.* 10.

* Nōnānus, a, um. adj. [*à nonus*] *The ninth.* ¶ *Miles nonanus, the soldiers of the ninth legion, Tac. Ann.* 1, 23, 6. *Nonanus absol. Id. Idem.*

* Nōnārius, a, um. adj. [*à nonâ, sc. horâ*] *Belonging to the ninth hour.* ¶ *Meretrix nonaria, a common strumpet: It being the custom of such borâ nonâ, i. e. at three in the afternoon, to open their houses, and let men come to them. Si Stoico barbam petulans nonaria vellet, Pers.* 1, 133.

Nonassis, is. f. *vel nonuiss.* *Nine asses in money, Varr.*

¶ Noncōlæ, ñrum. plur. f. *Fest. Vid. Noneolæ.*

Nondum, adv. *Not yet, not as yet.* Nondum satis constitui, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 28. Nondum planè est expeditus, *Id. Att.* 4, 16.

¶ Noneolæ, ñrum. f. pl. voc. papillæ, quæ ex faucibus caprarum dependent, *Fest. al. leg. noncolæ, al. nominculæ, al. leg. nævolæ.* Has Varro sub rostro mammillas peniles vocat, & *Plin. lacinias à cervice binas dependentes, fæminarum generositatis insigne. Two wattles, or little teats, which hang down from the neck of a she goat.*

* Nongenti, æ, a. pl. *Cic. per Sync. pro nongenti. Nine hundred.* Emerat millibus nongentis, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 37.

* Nongentus, i. m. *An officer that kept the suffrage box in elections, Plin.* 33, 2.

Nōningenti, æ, a. adj. pl. *Nine hundred.* Mille & noningentis fere armatis, *Liv.* Quatuor millia & noningenti, *Col.* 5, 2, 7.

Nōningenties, adv. *Nine hundred times.* Millies mille & noningenties mille passus, *Vitr.* 1, 6.

¶ Nonna, æ. f. [*voc. Ægyptium, quod Ægyptus monachis abundaret*] *A nun. = Castæ vocantur & nonnæ, Hier.*

Nonne, adv. interrog. [*comp. ex non & ne, enclit.*] (1) *— not? (2) If — not.* (1) *Nonne extremam pati fortunam paratos, projecit ille? Cic.* *Nonne fuit satius tristes Amaryllidis iras? Nonne Menalcan? Virg. Ecl.* 2, 14. (2) *Quum esset ex eo quæsitum, nonne beatum putaret, &c. Cic. Tus.* 5, 12.

Nonnēmo, ñnis. c. g. *Some one, Cic. pro L. gel. Manil.* 21.

Nonnihil. n. indecl. *ti. Somewhat, a little.* Nonnihil temporis tribuit literis, *Nep. Hannib.* 13. Ut militum vocibus nonnihil carperetur, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 17. Nonnihil molestiæ, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 62.

Nonnullus, a, um. adj. *Some, something, a little.* Nonnulla pars militum discedit, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 13. Nonnulli pudore adducti remanebant, *Id.* *B. G.* 1, 39. Nonnullius in literis nominis, *Plin. Epist.* 7, 20.

Nonnunquam.

Nonnunquam. adv. *Sometimes, now and then.*
 Nonnunquam interdiu, sæpius noctu, *Cæs.*
B. G. 1.

† Nonnus, qui sanctus [vox Ægyptiaca quod Ægyptii primi vitam monasticam excoluerint] *A mark, Arnob.*

Nonnusquam. adv. *In some place, somewhere.*
 Nonnusquam vini facce acetove, condunt, *Plin.*
14, 19.

† Nonuncium, ii. n. *A weight of nine ounces, Fest.* † Dodrans.

* Nōnus, a, um. adj. [contr. ex novenus, à novem] *The ninth.* ¶ Nona dies, & absol. nona, *Virg. market day.* Hora nona, *which was about three in the afternoon, their meal, or supper time, Mart.*

Nōnussis, *Varr. Vid. Nonassis.*

* NORMA, æ. f. [five γνῶσιμα, *Scal. qu.* gnorma, quod notam faciat angulorum rectitudinem; vel à nōro, unde ignoro; quod sit instrumentum norandi, i. e. cognoscendi aliquid, *M.*]

(1) *A square used by builders, &c.* (2) *Met. Law, prescript, form, pattern.* (3) ¶ *A shoemaker's last.* (1) ¶ Longitudines ad regulam & lineam, altitudines ad perpendiculam, anguli ad normam, respondentes exigantur, *Vitr.* (2) Non ita Romuli Præscriptum, & intonsi Catonis Auspicis, veterumque normā, *Hor. Od. 2, 15, 11.* = Demosthenes ipse i. le norma oratoris & regula, *Plin. Epist. 9, 26.* loquendi, *Hor. A. P. 72.* Nunquam ego dicam C. Fabricium, &c. ad istorum normam fuisse sapientes, *Cic.* (3) *Gl. Phil.*

* Normālis, e. adj. *Right by the rule; made by the square, or rule.* Normalis angulus, *Quint.*
11, 3. virgula, *Manil. 2, 289.*

* Normātus, a, um. adj. *Made by rule and square, or rule, Col. 3, 13.*

* Nos, nostrum, vel nostrū, nobis plur. à sing. ego [à vō, nos, *Canin.*] *We, passim occ.* ¶ It is joined to a singular. Insperanti ipsa refert te nobis, *Catull. 104, 5.* Nobis inimica merenti, *Tib. 3, 7, 23.* ¶ Also often used for the singular. As *II tibi nos erimus, Prop. 2, 24, 51.* pro is tibi ego ero.

* Noscendus, a, um. part. *To be known, or acknowledged; to be taken cognisance, or account, of.* Noscendus veniam, *Or. A. Am. 1, 123. conf. Stat. Theb. 9, 357. Sil. 13, 647.* Dum ad noscendum hostem paucos sibi sumeret dies, *Liv. 28, 46.* Percontatus igitur Phagelam, quæ noscenda erant, *Curt. 9, 5.* Reliquum anni noscendis singularium urbium causis consumpsit, *Liv.*

* Noscens, tis part. *Knowing.* Noscens Juno furta Jovis, *Catull. 66, 140.* *Vid. Nosco. conf. Sil. 5, 176.*

* ¶ Noiscitābundus, a, um. adj. *Looking wistfully as if he knew, taking acquaintance of one seen before, Gell. 5, 14.*

* Noscitans, tis part. *Knowing by sight, knowing again, distinguishing.* Facie noscitans, *Liv. 22, 6.* Inter eos insignem veste armisque Maniliū noscitans, *Id.*

* Noscito, āre. aēt. (1) *To know, or distinguish, by sight; to see, or know.* (2) *To observe, look upon, or take notice of.* (1) Quemadmodum nunc noscitatis in me patris patrique similitudinem oris, vultusque, *Liv. 24, 41.* Ducum nomina noscitare, *Curt. 3, 11, 20.* (2) Vestigia, noscitabo, *Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 14.* Contemplant, spectat, atque ædes noscitāt, *Id. Trin. 4, 2, 21.*

* Noscitor, āri. pass. *To be known by sight, or face; to be distinguished.* Facile inscis subiecti oculis imperatoris noscitari poterant, *Liv.* Noscitur ab omnibus, *Catull. 59, 223.* Inter hos præfecti noscitabantur, *Curt. 3, 11, 10.*

* Nosciturus, a, um. part. *About to know, or take notice of, Liv. 8, 32.*

* Nosco, ēre, nōvi, nōtum [ab ant. gnosco, *P. isc.* unde & in comp. agnosco, cognosco, &c. *Dim à γινώσκω*] (1) *To know, understand, or be acquainted with; to get knowledge of, to take notice of.* (2) *It is used of things as well as persons.* (3) *To form an idea, or notion, of.* (4) *To know by sight, to distinguish, to discern.* (5) *For agnosco, to know again, to remember.* (6) *To be skillful, or knowing, in; to apprehend, to understand,*

(7) *To admit, or allow of.* (8) *To celebrate, to extoll.* (1) Qui scire posses, aut ingenium noscere? *Ter. Anar. 1, 1, 26.* Nosmetipsos noscere difficillimum est, *Cic.* Non potes celare rem, novi probè, *Plaut.* (2) Parin vix sua nōset humus, *Prop. 3, 1, 30.* Nondum Alcræos nōrunt mea carmina fontes, *Id. 2, 10, 25.* ¶ Illa meam nōrit gloria canitiem, *let me enjoy it till old age, Id. 1, 8, 46.* (3) Deus ille quem mente noscimus, *Cic.* (4) Actutum nosces servum illum tuum Sofiam, *Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 80.* De formā non queo novisse, *Id.* Nōrunt matres hædi, *Lucr. 2, 368.* Quem tu ne de facie quidem nōsti, *Cic.* (5) Alarum verbera nosco, Lethalemque sonum, *Virg. Æn. 12, 876.* (6) Pomum sapore ferino, quem ferme in apris novimus, *Plin. 13, 4.* Non ita institutus, ut officia certi patrisfamilias nōsse possit, *Cic.* Linguam Hetruscā probè noverat, *Liv.* (7) Vereor ne istam causam nemo noscat, *Cic.* = illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec probo, *Id.* (8) Me ultimi nōssent Geloni, *Hor. Od. 2, 20, 19.* Te omnia sæcla Noscent, & qui sis, fama loquetur anus, *Catull. 76, ult.*

* Noscor, ci, nōtus. pass. *To be known, &c.* Philosophiæ partes noscuntur, *Cic. N. D. 1, 4.*

Nosmet. *Ourselves, we ourselves.* Nos nosmet perdimus, *Plaut.* Cariorem esse patriam nobis, quā nosmetipsos, *Cic. de Fin. 3, 19.*

* ¶ Nōsōcōmion, ii. n. [νοσοκομείον, *Gr. ex νόσος, morbus, & κομείω, curo*] *A hospital, or spital, for the sick.* ¶ Languentium villam expon. *a hospital, or spital, for the sick and diseased, Hier.*

* Noster, āra, ārum [pronom. poss. à nos]

(1) *Ours, our own,* (2) *My, mine.* (3) *Of our family, or dependents; our friend.* (4) *Of our country.* (5) *Of our order.* (6) *Of our side, propitius.*

(1) Noster exercitus, *Cæs.* Nostra fama, *Cic.* Nostrum agmen, *Cæs.* Nostræ naves, *Id.*

(2) Certa quidem nostra est, nostrā tamen una sagittā Certior, *Or. Met. 1, 519.* Nihil ad nostram hanc, *Ter.* (3) Senex noster, *Id.* Bonus est, noster est, *Id.* Socer noster venit, *Id.* ¶

Nos nostri, an alieni simus, *Plaut.* ¶ Absol. Noster, *our young master, Ter.* Noster, *our outbour, Id.* (4) Haud similis virgo est virginium nostrarum, *Id. Eun. 2, 3, 21.* Noster eris, *Virg.*

Non eadem arboribus pendet vindemia nostris, Quam carpit Lesbos, *Id.* ¶ Nostri externique prodiderunt, *Plin.* (5) Noster ludos spectaverat unā, Luscrat in campo, *Hor. 2, 6, 48.* (6) Nostra omnis lis est, *Plaut. i. e. vicinus.* Nostro omine it dies, *Id.* Pauci de nostris cadunt, *Cæs.*

Nostrāp.e. *Through our own fault.* Nostrapte culpā facimus, ut malis expediat esse, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 1.*

* Nostras, ātis. olim Nostrātis, e. adj. [à nos-ter] *Of our, or our own, country, sect, party, opinion, or side.* Tarentina folio minuto, nostras parulo, *Plin. 15, 37.* Facetis maximè nostratibus capior, *Cic. Fam. 9, 15.* Nostrates philosophi, *Id. Tusc. 5, 32.* Nostratia verba, *Id. Fam. 2, 11.*

* ¶ Nostrātim. adv. *After our manner, Charis. ex Sifenn.*

* Nōta, æ. f. [à nosco, nōvi, nōtum; mutatā quantitate] (1) *A mark, natural, or otherwise; a note.* (2) ¶ The ancients marked fortunate days with white, unfortunate with black. (3) *A memorial mark, a sign used in the art of memory.* (4) *A sort of wine, the age and goodness being marked upon it; also of any other thing.* (5) *Met. A sort, or degree.* (6) *A character in writing, sculpture, &c.* (7) *A name.* (8) *No-æ, characters in short-hand.* (9) *Ciphers.* (10) *Characters, symbols.* (11) *A sign, mark, argument, evidence, note, or token.* (12) *A mark of disgrace, or ignominy; particularly set upon men by the censors.* (13) ¶ *Met. A mark, or brand, set upon thieves and fugitive slaves.* (14) *Met. A mark, or notice, for reproach.* (15) *A form, or sort.* (1) Vitulus, quā notam duxit, niveus videi, *Cætera fulvus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 59.* Pice liquida scrofæ notam imponat, *Col. 7, 9.* Nulla puella Det mihi plorandas prr tua colla notas, *Prop. 4, 3, 26.* Nota nummi, *Suet. Ner. 25.* Notæ mûicæ, *Vitr.* Compunctus notis Thiei-

ciis, *Cic.* (2) Cressâ ne careat pulchra dies notâ, *Hor. Od. 1, 36, 10.* O lucem candidiore notâ, *Catull. 104, 6.* (3) *Quint.* (4) ¶ Aniciana nota, *wine made in the consulate of Anicius, Cic.* Interior nota Falerni, *Hor. Od. 2, 3, 8.* Vini nota optima, *Col.* ¶ Primæ notæ oleum, *of the first pressing, Id.* Secundæ notæ mel, *Id.* Cujuscunque notæ caseus, *Id.* Diversæ notæ stirpes, *Id.* Saxatilis notæ piscis, *Id.* (5) ¶ Quisquis de meliore notâ, *all of the better sort, Catull. 66, 28.* Successori nos de meliore notâ commenda, *with more than common diligence, Curius ad C. c.* (6) Mensæ ducat in orbe notas, *Tib. 1, 6, 20.* Lapis inscriptis stet super ossa notis, *Id. 1, 3, 54.* Incisa notis marmora publicis, *Hor. Od. 4, 8, 13.* (7) Numantunâ Scipio traxit ab urbe notam, *Or.* *Faz. 1, 596.* = Inusta vapore signa, notæque, *Lucr. 6, 220.* (8) ¶ Notis excipere velocissimè, *Suet. Vesp. 3.* (9) ¶ Notæ literarum, *Gell. in tit.* Per notas icriptit, *Suet. Cæs. 56. & Aug. 88.* (10) Sunt verba rerum notæ, itaque hoc idem Aristoteles *ὑποβολον* appellat, quod Latine est nota, *Cic.* (11) Non satis occultis erubui notis, *Or. Ep. 17, 84.* = Ut multis in locis notas ac vestigia scelerum suorum relinqui velint, *Cic.* Ede notam tanti generis, *Or. Met. 1, 761.* ¶ Neque tamen ignorare oportet in acutis morbis notas & salutis & mortis, *symptoms, Cels. 2, 6.* (12) Censores motis à lenatu adscribebant notis, *Liv.* (13) Ap. JCC. (14) Censoriæ severitatis notâ non inuretur? *Cic. pro Cluent. 46.* Hæc inusta est à te Cæsari nota ad ignominiam, *Id. Philipp. 1, 13.* (15) Æris notam pretiosiorē ipsa opulentissimæ urbis fecit injuria, *Flor. 2, 16, 7. de Corintho loquens.*

* Nōtābilis, bile. adj. or. comp. (1) *Notable, remarkable, memorable, extraordinary.* (2) *To be noted as a fault.* (1) = Conspicius cunctisque notabilis, *Juv. 6, 373.* ¶ Candore notabilis, *Or. Met. 1, 169.* Notabilior paupertas, *Tac. de Orat. 8, 5.* (2) Illi minùs sunt notabiles, qui sermonis genus proprium est, *Quint.*

* Nōtābilit̃er, adv. *Notably, evidently, visibly, considerably, remarkably, Plin. Ep. 5, 17.* Notabiliùs turbantes, *Tac. Hist. 1, 55.*

* ¶ Nōtāmen, inis. n. *A mark, note, or sign, Isid. † Nota.*

* Nōtandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be marked.* (2) *To be noted, or taken notice of.* (3) *To be marked as good, or evil.* (4) *To be branded with a mark of infamy.* (1) Pars ovorum atramento notanda est, *Col. 8, 11.* (2) Ætatis cuiusque notandi sunt tibi mores, *Hor. A. P. 156.* (3) Ab eventu facta notanda, *Or. Epist. 2, 87.* (4) Notandam putavi nimiam libidinem, *Cic. de Sen. 12.*

* Nōtans, tis. part. (1) *Noteing, marking, sitting down, observing.* (2) *Being for branding, or condemning.* (1) Notante iudice populo, *Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 14.* (2) Senatuconsulto notantes præfectum, *Liv.*

* Nōtārius, ii. m. qui notis scribit, etiam ταχυγράφοι, qui notis linguam superet, *Manil. 4, 198.* *An amanuensis, or short-hand writer; a notary, Mart. 5, 53.* ¶ Tribunus & notarius, *the chief of the emperor's notarys, as it were secretary of state.*

* Nōtatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A marking, or putting a mark upon, a thing; a colouring.* (2) *A remarking, observing, or taking notice of.* (3) *The describing a man's humours and actions.* (4) *The drawing of an argument from the original signification of a word.* (1) Alia vehemens erat in iudiciis ex notatione tabulam invidia versata, *Cic. pro Cluent. 47.* (2) Eligunt ea quæ notatione & laude digna sunt, *Id. de Cl. Orat. 17.* (3) Notatio est, cum alicujus natura certis describitur signis, quæ sicuti notæ quædam, naturæ sunt attributa, *Ad. Herenn.* (4) Notatio est, cum ex vi nominis argumentum elicitur, quam Græci ἐτυμολογίαν vocant, *Cic. Top. 8.*

* Nōtātus, a, um. part. (1) *Marked, stigmatized.* (2) *Written, cut, &c.* (3) *Noted, marked, observed.* (4) *Marked out, digested into order.* (5) *Bounded, confined, limited.* (6) *Expressed.* (7) *Marked, branded, disgraced.* (8) *Reflected on, touched.*

scutched. (1) Frons calamitri notata vestigiis, *Cic. post. red. in senat.* 7. Proscriptum famulus servavit fronte notatus, *Mart.* 3, 21. (2) Dignitas charta nota a meis, *Ov. Epist.* 1, 62. — Antiquitas in monumentis incisa ac notata, *Cic. Legor Oenone falce notata tuâ, Ov. Epist.* 5, 22. (3) Nep. Attic. 18. (4) Quibus bona, fortunæque nostræ notatæ sunt, *Cic.* (5) Luna oris extremis notata, *Lucr.* 5, 583. (6) Multo melius hæc notata sunt verbis Latinis, quam Græcis, *Cic.* (7) Ob hæc omnes res sciâne te tribunalium tuorum iudicio notatum? *Id.* (8) Vifa est se indeluisse notatam, *Ov. Met.* 9, 261. Notatissimus omnium scelerum libidinumque maculis, *Cic. pro Dom.* 23.

* *Notescere*, Ære. incept. [*ab inus. noteo*] (1) To be made, or become, known. (2) To be well known, noted, or famous. (1) Causa notescet nunc primum fabellâ meâ, *Phædr.* 3, 3, 3. § Ut verò cuneis notuit res omnibus, *Id.* 5, 7, 35. Quæ ubi Tiberio notuere, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 73, 3. (2) Nec minus hæc nostri notescunt fama sepulchri, *Prop.* 2, 13, 37. Malis facinoribus notescere, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 8, 3.

* *Nothus*, a, um. adj. [*à νόθος, Gr.*] Of mixed, or bastard, breed, or kind. Nothi pulli sunt optimi, *Col.* 8, 2. Alipedes nothi, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 283. Nothæ declinationes, *Varr. L. L.* 9. ¶ Nothum lumen, borrowed light, *Catull.* 32, 15. de lunâ. Hæc Atys cecinit nothia mulier, *Id.* 61, 27. Atys quippe puer, sed castratus & sexum mentitus. Ne caperes regna pœterna Nothus, *Ov. Epist.* 4, 122.

* *Nothus*, i. m. *Abastard.* ¶ *Nóthov*, qui non sit legitimus, vocant Græci, Latinum rei nomen, ut testatur *Cato*, non habemus, *Quint.* 3, 8.

* *Nōtia*, æ. f. [*noxia, Gr. à νοξ, humor*] A precious stone falling down amidst showers of rain, *Plin.* 37, 10.

† *Nōtīfīco*, āre. āvi. aēt. To notify, or make known. Auducitur verbum ex *Gell.* 9, 3. sed ibi lēg. vocificant; & ex *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 2. sed verus est suppositivus. Nunc te obsecro stirpem ut evolvas, meorumque genus notifies mihi, *Non. ex Pomponio.* † Certiorem facio, monstro.

* *Nōtio*, ōnis. f. [*à nosco, nōvi, nōtum*] (1) A notion, conception, or idea. (2) The genus of a thing, in logic. (3) The bearing, or trying, of a matter; the cognisance of a matter. (1) Naturalis & quasi insita animis notio, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 9. Dei notionem nullum animal est quod habet, præter hominem, *Id.* Cùm rerum notiones in animis sunt, *Id.* (2) Notio sic quæritur, sitne id æquum, quod ei qui plus potest, utile est, *Id. Top.* 22. (3) = Censorium iudicium ac notio, *Id. de Prov. Cons.* 19. = Notiones animadversionesque censorum, *Id.* Notioni quindecimviriū is liber subijcitur, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 12, 6. Non ad senatum notionem de eo pertinere dicentes, *Liv.*

* *Nōtītia*, æ. f. [*à notus*] (1) Knowledge. (2) Carnal knowledge. (3) Knowledge, or a being known. (4) Acquaintance. (5) An idea, notion, or conception. (1) Notitia antiquitatis, *Cic.* Optimum est ea, dum ægrotant, eorum notitiæ subrahere, *Cels.* (2) Fœminæ notitiam habuisse, *Cas. B. G.* 6, 20. (3) Mea fortuna clūs notitiæ quàm fuit antè, dedit, *Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 1, 50. (4) Notitiam, primosque gradus vicinia fecit, *Id. Met.* 4, 59. Hæc inter nos nupera notitia admodum est, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 1. Notitiam pars est inficiata mei, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 6, 42. (5) Ingenuit notitias parvas rerum maximarum natura, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 21. Notitiæ rerum, quas Græci τὴν ἐννοίαν, τὴν ἀπορίαν vocant, *Id. Top.* 7. ¶ Notitia imperii, an account of the empire; so the Present State of England is called *notitia Angliæ.*

* *Nōtities*, ūi. f. Fame, or a being well known. Notities parum est affectata, *Virr. in proæm.* lib. 6.

* *Nōto*, āre. aēt. [*à nota*] (1) To mark, to brand, to stain. (2) To write. (3) To write down, note, or record. (4) To note, mark, or observe. (5) To mark out. (6) To mark out for division, to set forth. (7) To distinguish, or divide,

(8) To term, or call by; to express. (9) Met. à primâ sign. To mark with infamy, or disgrace, as the censors did immoralities and indecencies; to brand. (10) To reflect on, to rebuke, to reprimand and find fault with. (1) Tempora ferro Summa notant pecudum, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 174. Cum digitis scripta silenda notas, *Prop.* 3, 8, 26. Illa prius cietâ, mox hæc carbone notâsti, *Perf.* 5, 108. Neu notet informis pallida membra color, *Tib.* 4, 4, 6. (2) *Quint.* 1. præfat. Duces non nominavit, sed sine nominibus res notavit, *Nep. Cat.* 1. Litera hæc in celebri carmina fronte notet, *Tib.* 3, 2, 28. (3) ¶ Notârunt hoc annales, it is recorded there, *Plin.* (4) Ea loca diligenter notat, *Nep. Epam.* ult. Animadvertunt & notant sidera Chaldæi, *Cic.* Argenti vascula puri Sed quæ Fabricius censor notet, *Juv.* 9, 142. Nonnullos signiferos ignominia notavit, *Cas. B. G.* 3, 74. Ceu notamus in muscis, *Plin.* ¶ Cum præp. ad. Notare ad imitandum, *Quint.* (5) = Notat & designat oculis ad eadem unumquemque nostrum, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 1. (6) Possessiones notabat, & urbanas & rusticas, *Id. Philipp.* 5, 7. (7) Quæ temporis quasi naturam notant: ut hiems, ver, &c. *Id.* (8) Verba quibus voces sensusque notarent, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 103. Agricultura eas res, in quibus versatur, nominibus notavit novis, *Cic.* (9) Hanc ejus temeritatem senatus supplicatione negatâ notavit, *Id.* (10) = Arguet ambiguum dictum, mutanda notabit, *Hor. A. P.* 449. Si sciet regibus uti, fastidiret olus, qui me notat, *Id. Epist.* 1, 17, 14. ¶ Venus notat injustos, supplicibûque favet, *Tib.* 4, 13, 24.

* *Nōtor*, āri. pass. To be marked, censured, observed, &c. = Notari & vituperari satis insigniter improbus non potest, *Cic. de Orat.* 2. Vid. *Noto.*

* *Nōtor*, ōris. m. He that knoweth and giveth an account of another, that passeth his word for his quality in a strange place. Qui notorem dat, ignotus est, *Sen. Epist.* 39. Nisi notorem dedissem, *Petr. Arb.* c. 92.

* ¶ *Nōtōria*, æ. f. sc. An information, declaration, or indictment, *Ap. JCC.* = Elogium, *Dig.*

* ¶ *Nōtōria*, ōrum. pl. n. Testimonies, or evidences, in accusations, or impeachments, *Ap. JCC.*

* ¶ *Nōtōrius*, a, um. adj. Manifest, notorious, evident. ¶ Notoria iocicia, plain, clear, evidences, or proofs, *Paul.*

* ¶ *Nōtōzēphyrus*, i. m. [ex Notus, & Zephyrus] The south-west wind, *Lex. ex Apul.*

* *Nōtus*, i. m. [*à Νότος, Gr.*] (1) The south wind. (2) Synecd. Any wind. (1) Eurus notusque jactat vota, *Tib.* 1, 5, 35. (2) Tulit iratos mobilis una notos, *Prop.* 4, 6, 28. sc. Delos. *Lat. Ausler.*

* *Nōtus*, a, um. part. & adj. [*à noscor, antiq. gnotus, Prisc.*] (1) Known, that one is acquainted with, well known. (2) He that knoweth. (3) Subst. An acquaintance. (1) Pelopidas magis historis quàm vulgò notus, *Nep. Perop.* 1. Regio nullâ famâ nota, *Cic.* ¶ Tua virtus historicis est notior, populo verò obscurior, *Id.* Dignitas clarissima notissimaque, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 22. Notus animi paterni, i. e. propter animum paternum, *Hellenism.* *Hor.* Od. 2, 2, 6. Hinc usque ad sidera notus, *Cic. Cum. abl.* Notus improbitate & vitiis, *Id.* (2) Quem notum aut municipem habebat, conquirat, *Cas. B. C.* 1, 74. (3) Ii suos notos hospitesque quærebant, *Id. B. C.* 1, 74.

* *Nōvācula*, æ. f. [*à novando, Scal. i. e. radendo, quod faciem quodammodo novam facit*] (1) A razor. (2) Any knife. (1) Cos novacula discissa, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 17. (2) Rapcrum summam cutem novacula decerpito, *Col. vid. & Plin.* 22, 23.

* *Nōvāle*, is. n. [*à novando*] (1) Land first broken up for tillage. (2) Land that resteth a year after the first ploughing. (1) Talis ferè est in novilibus, cæsâ vetere sylvâ, *Plin.* 17, 5. Impius hæc tam culta novalia miles habebit? *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 71. ubi vid. *Sev.* (2) Quidam utique ab æquinoctio verno proscindi volunt: — Hoc in novali æquè necessarium est. Novale est, quod al-

ternis annis feritur, *Plin.* 18, 19. Sequeris autem novalia non solum herbida; sed quæ plerumque vidua sunt spinis, *Col.* 7, 3.

* *Nōvālis*, e. adj. That resteth a year after the first ploughing, that lieth fallow. Quum ille quàm maximè subactis & puro solo gaudeat, hic novali graminosoque, *Col. lib. 6. proæm.*

* *Nōvālis*, is. m. subst. sc. terra. Land that resteth a year after the first ploughing. Novalis dicitur, ubi satum fuit, antequam secundâ aratione renovetur, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 29. Alternis idem terras cessare novalis pati, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 71.

* *Nōvandus*, a, um. part. To be altered, changed, or transformed. Quæ sit rebus causa novandis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 290. Naturæ jura novanda mæx, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 42. Novandus ritus vitæ, *Val. Max.* 3, 6, 1.

* *Nōvans*, tis. part. (1) Making new, or building new. (2) Innovating, acting to the overthrowing of the government. (1) *Virg. Æn.* 4, 260. (2) Duæ faces novantibus res ad plebem in optimates accendendam, *Liv.* 32, 38.

* ¶ *Nōvatio*, ōnis. f. [*à novo, i. e. rado*] The entering into a new obligation in law, to take off a former; also the transferring of an obligation from one person to another, utrumque *ap. JCC.* ¶ Novatio pudendorum, the shewing of them.

* ¶ *Nōvator*, ōris. m. verb. [*à novo*] He that maketh a thing new, an innovator. Novator verborum, *fic Gell.* 1, 15. vocat *Sall.*

* *Nōvātrix*, ūcis. f. She that reneweth, altereth, or repaireth. Rerum novatrix ex aliis alias reparat natura figuras, *Ov. Metem.* 15, 252.

* *Nōvātūrus*, a, um. part. About to make new, or renew. Nō occupetur impotens animus, res novaturum, *Curt.* 10, 20.

* *Nōvātus*, a, um. part. (1) Altered, transformed, changed. (2) Renewed. (3) ¶ Ager novatus, ploughed again, tilled. (1) Pariter novata est & vox & facies, *Ov. Met.* 2, 674. (2) Novato clamore, *Liv.* Vulnus novatum scinditur, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 729. (3) Subactis mihi ingerie opus est, ut ager non semel arat, sed novato & nerato, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 30.

* *Nōvātus*, ūis. m. Divers changes and alterations, *Anon. Eudyll.* 14, 39. † Mutatio.

* *Nōvè*, adv. ismè, sup. Newly, after a new manner, contrary to the old fashion. Nequid ambiguit, nequid novè d camus, *Ad. Hæren.* 1, 9. Vid. *Novissimè suo loco.*

* ¶ *Nōvellētum*, i. n. A plantation, or nursery, of young vines, *Paul. JC. Dig.* 25, 1, 6.

* *Nōvè lo*, āre. aēt. To plant young vines, to make a vineyard. Edixit ne quis in Italiâ novellaret, *Suet. Dom.* 7.

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* *Nōvellus*, a, um. adj. dim. [qu. à novulus] (1) Very young, young and tender. (2) Tender, or of young growth. (3) Used, or managed, by one that is young; first. (1) Novelli juveni, *Varr. haves, Id.* Nova proles lacte mero mentes percussa novellas, *Lucr.* 1, 26. ¶ Turba novella, many young children, *Tib.* 2, 2, 22. (2) Arborem & novellam dicimus, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 14. Vites novellæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 11. Agna novella, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 118. (3) Cùm regerem tenerâ fœna novella manu, *Id. ex Pont.* 4, 12, 24.

* *Nōvem*, adj. indecl. plur. [ex novus, i. e. ultimus, quia sit ultimus numerus, post enim sit repetitio priorum] Nine. Novem jugera dispensis membris obtinere, *Lucr.* 3, 1001.

* ¶ *Nōvembris*, bris. m. [*à novem, quia novus à Martio*] The month of November. † Novembris, in recto, *Cato ap. Prisc.*

* *Nōvembris*, bre. adj. Of the month of November. Idus Novembris, *Cic. kalendæ, Id.*

* *Nōvénarius*, a, um. adj. Of nine, consisting of the number nine. ¶ Novenarius numerus, the number nine, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. ¶ Novenaria regula, the rule of nine units, *Mart. Cap.* Novenarius sulcus, a trench nine foot deep, and as many wide, *Plin.* 17, 11.

* *Nōvendialis*, e. adj. [ex novem, & dialis] Of nine days space, or continuance. Novendiale sacrum, *Liv.* 1, 31. & 21, 62. Novendiales feriæ, nine days together kept holy, for the expiation of the prodigy of raining stones, *Cic. ad Q.*

fr. 3, 5. § Novendiales cineres, *the ashes of the dead yet unburied, or very newly buried*; for the body was kept seven days at the house, burnt on the eighth, and buried on the ninth, *Hor. Epod. 17, 48.*

* Nōvēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [à novem] *Nine.* Virgines ter novenæ, *Liv. 27, 37.* Terga novena boūm, *Ov. Met. 12, 97.* Novenorum conceptu dierum, *Plin. 3, 7.*

Nōvensiles, um. pl. Novensiles à Sabinis, *Varr. L. L. 4.* [à novem & Salio, *Calcagn. qu. novem salientes, al. qu. novem sedentes, Cuvier. pro quo in Mart. Cuvier; legit Salm.* Dñ novem in Sabinis apud Trebam constituti, quos Granius Nōvas putat, *Arnob. al. à novus; qu. novitatum prædices, quod curantibus his, omnia novitate in-tingentur & conficiant, Id. vel quod peregrini dñ essent, ex ipā novitate sic appellati, Id.] Incertum planè qui sint, & unde.*

Nōverca, æ, f. [cujus etym. incert. à nova, *sc. mater, qu. vna ἀρχή, Beem. i. e. nova gubernatrix, live mater-familias, Jul. Scal. à novem & erectum, quia nova accedit hæreditas.* Fort. absol. à novus] *A step mother, or mother in law; a step dame.* Novercæ filii, *Cic. pro Cluent. 70.* Quid ut noverca me intueris? *Hor. Epod. 5, 9.* Taceant quibus Italia noverca est, non mater, *Plin. ¶ Volucris nidis noverca suis, forsaking her young, Prop. 4, 5, 10.*

Nōvercalis, e. adj. *Of a step-mother.* Quid alterum novercalibus oculis intueris? *Sen. Contr. 4.* Novercalia odia, *Tac. Ann. 1, 6, 4.*

¶ Nōvercor, āri. dep. *To play the, or do like a, mother in law, Sidon. ¶ Novercalia odia exercere, & novercante fortunā pro adversā meri: d notat Voss. ut parum Latina.*

* Nōvies, adv. *Nine times.* Hoc ter novies cantare jubet, *Varr. R. R. 1, 2.*

¶ Nōviliūm, ii. n. *The new moon, Lex. ex Apul. ¶ Nova luna.*

* Nōvissimè, adv. (1) *The last time, last of all.* (2) *In the end, at the last.* (3) *Lastly, finally.* (1) Quo ego interprete novissimè ad Lepidum sum usus, *Plancus ad Cic. Epist. Fam. 10, 24.* (2) Nam desperant, & dolent, & novissimè oderunt, *Quint.* Quoties respexit patronus, offerebant palam & prolata novissimè, *Ec. Id.* (3) Primum — deinde, novissimè, *Ec. Sen. de Irā, 3, 5.* Maximè — tum — novissimè. Hæc ex tuā voluntate maximè ingressus, tum si qua ex nobis ad juvenes bonos pervenire possit utilitas, novissimè, *Ec. Quint.*

* Nōvissimus, a, um. adj. superl. (1) *The last, the hindmost.* (2) *The utmost, farthest, most distant.* (3) *Met. The last, or meanest.* (4) *The most extreme, severe.* (5) *Novissima, drum. pl. Death.* (1) Ne ex omnibus novissimi venisse videntur, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 53.* ¶ Novissimum agmen, *the rear, Id. B. G. 1, 18.* Novissima luna, *the last quarter of the moon, Plin.* (2) Cū veniret à mare novissimo, *Ca. 10.* Terrarum pars penè novissima, *Ov. Trist. 3, 13, 27.* (3) ¶ Qui ne in novissimis quidem erat histrionibus, ad primos pervenit comædos, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 11.* (4) ¶ In novissimo casu contemptam habuit, *in the most pressing necessity, Catull. 58, 4.* Meritus novissima exempla, *having deserved the severest punishments, Tac. Ann. 12, 20, 4.* (5) Cū superesse tempus novissimis crederent, *Tac. Ann. 5, 7, 1.* Cæsar novissima expectabat, *Id. Ann. 6, 50, 8.*

* Nōvitas, ātis, f. [νέοις, Gr.] (1) *Newness, a being not made known before seen, &c.* (2) *Strangeness.* (3) *A being the first great man in a family.* (4) *Any new art, or device.* (5) *The first entrance upon any place, or business.* (1) ¶ Mundi novitas, *the infancy of the world, the world presently after it was made, Lucr. 5, 816.* anni, *Ov. Fast. 1, 160.* regni, *Virg. Æn. 1, 563.* nominum, *Cic. rerum, Id.* Novitates non sunt repudiandæ, *Id. de novis amicitiiis.* ¶ Cedit novitate extrusa vetustas, *Lucr. 3, 977.* (2) Monstri novitate moventur, *Ov. Met. 12, 175.* Exterritus novitate, *Lucr. 2, 2039.* (4) Contemnunt novitatem meam,

ego illorum ignaviam, *Sall. B. J. 88.* Video non novitati esse invisum meæ, *Cic. Fam. 1, 7.* (5) Proposito cunctos invitavit præmio, quam quisque posset, ut novitatem ostenderet, *Phædr. 5, 5, 6.* (5) Ne quid in novitate acerbius fieret, *Suet. Tib. 25, adi locum.*

* ¶ Nōvitiolus, i. m. *A young Christian, a catechumen, a novice, who hath not yet learned the principles of religion, Tert. ¶ Tiro.*

* Nōvitiū, a, um. adj. [à novus] (1) *Newly invented, or made.* (2) *Newly come, unacquainted.* (3) *A slave newly bought, raw and ignorant.* (1) Novitium mihi quæstum institui, *Plaut. Mœst. 3, 2, 92.* ¶ Novitium inventum, *a device, or fashion, newly come up, Plin. 17, 21.* Vinum novitium, *wine upon the must, Id. 23, 1.* (2) Tetrum novitius horret Porthmea, *Juv. 3, 265.* (3) Syrum nescio quem de grege novitiourum, *Cic. in Pison. princip.*

* Nōvitiū, i. m. subst. (1) ¶ *A slave to be sold that never served before.* (2) *A slave newly bought.* (1) = Venaliarii interpolant veteratores, & pro novitiis vendunt, *Ulp.* (2) Vernalis novitiū, *Quint. 8, 2.*

* Nōvo, āre. act. [à novus] (1) *To make new.* (2) *To renew.* (3) *To repair, refit, to form anew.* (4) *To change, alter, or transform.* (5) *To make changes in the state, to make alterations in the publick.* (6) *To make clean and trim.* (1) Stoici plurima verba novārant, *Cic.* (2) Meritos novamus honores, *Virg. Æn. 8, 189.* Constitui furta novare mea, *Prop. 4, 9, 8.* (3) Positis incudibus urbes Tela novant, *Virg. Æn. 7, 629.* Transira novant, *Id. Æn. 5, 752.* (4) ¶ Fortuna fidem mutata novavit, *Id. Æn. 5, 604.* § Scripta novare, *Mart. 14, 7.* Multa enim in communi rerum usu novavit, *Suet. Domit. 7.* Nomēque simul faciēque novavit, *Ov. Met. 13, 541.* (5) Ne quid novaretur, *Sall. B. C. 58.* Multitudo avida novandi res, *Liv.* Qui omnia novare cupiebant, *Id. 24, 27.* (6) Vivā nitentia lymphā Membra novat, *Val. Flacc. 3, 423.* ¶ *To transfer an obligation, &c. J. C. Vid. Novatio.*

* Nōvor, āri. pass. *To be made new, to be changed, innovated, &c.* Sic rerum summa novatur, *Lucr. 2, 74.* In his nihil novatum est, *Liv. 45, 31.*

* Nōvus, a, um. adj. [à νέος, interpos. digamma.] (1) *New.* (2) *Repaired, renewed, or furnished with new matter.* (3) *Coming new, unconcerned, or unprejudiced, to.* (4) *News.* (5) ¶ Novus homo, *the first nobleman of his family.* (6) ¶ Tabulæ novæ, *a law for the general remission of debts.* (7) ¶ Res novæ, *change of government; alteration of the government, or state.* (8) *Strange, wonderful, unheard of, unexpected.* (9) *Admirable, excellent, extraordinary, wonderfull.* (10) *Fresh sprung, new grown.* (11) *Young, youthfull, brisk.* (1) Civibus veteribus sua restituit, novis bello vacuefactas possessiones divisit, *Nep. Timol. 3.* Nova nupta, *Catull. 59, 80.* Novum munus, *Id. 14, 8.* = Nihil inauditum, aut novum, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 137.* Lac novum, *Virg. Ecl. 2, 22.* ¶ Æstas nova, *the beginning of it, Id. Æn. 1, 434.* ¶ Mens nova, *divinely inspired, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 3.* (2) Nec enim omnia effudam; ut si sæpius decertandum sit, ut erit, semper novus veniam, *Cic.* (3) Delictis hostium novus, *Tac. Hist. 4, 8, 2.* (4) Percunctantibus nobis, si quid fortè Romæ novi, *Cic.* (5) ¶ Videmus in quanto odio sit apud quosdam homines nobiles novorum hominum virtus & industria, *Id. Verr. 5, 71.* (6) Vid. *Cæs. B. G. 3, 1.* Tabulæ novæ quid habent argumenti, nisi ut emas meā pecuniā fundum, & cū tu habeas, ego non habeam pecuniā? *Cic.* (7) Quam intelligeret omnes ferè Gallos novis rebus studere, *Cæs. B. G. 3, 10.* (8) Novum prodigium, *Virg. Æn. 3, 365.* Quin novo modo ei faceres contumelias, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 79.* (9) ¶ Pollio & ipse facit nova carmina, *Virg. Ecl. 3, 86.* De pa-

terā novum Fundens liquorem, *Hor. Od. 1, 31, 2.* Novum nectar, *Virg. Ecl. 5, 71.* (10) Novæ fruges, *Id. G. 1, 22.* Fronde virere novā, *Id. Æn. 6, 206.* (11) Anguis positus novus exuviis, *Id. Æn. 2, 473.* Ut novus serpens, positā cum pelle senectā, Luxuriare solet, *Ov. Met. 6, 266.* ¶ Nova arbor, *a young flourishing tree, Hor.*

* Nox, ātis, f. [à Gr. νύξ] (1) *Night.* (2) *A night, or the whole night.* (3) *Metam. A night's lodging, pro concubitu.* (4) *Nocturnal pollution.* (5) *Thick darkness.* (6) *The mist, darkness, and confusion of mind, in a swoon.* (7) *Obscurity.* (8) *Blindness.* (9) *Darkness, or ignorance.* (10) *Darkness and confusion.* (11) *Sleep, rest.* (12) *Death.* (13) *Nox pro noctu, adv.* (14) *A goddess so called.* (1) ¶ Confinia lucis & noctis, *Ov. Met. 4, 401.* Stertit noctesque & dies, *Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 49.* Nox ad quietem data naturæ beneficio mortalibus, *Liv. 40, 10.* (2) Noctem vario sermone trahebat, *Virg. Æn. 1, 752.* (3) Offendi ibi militem ejus noctem orantem, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 124.* Pactæ noctes, *Prop. 4, 3, 11.* Alicujus noctes emere, *Plaut. de amatoribus.* (4) Noctem flumine purgas, *Perf. 2, 16.* (5) Nimborum nox, *Virg. Geor. 1, 328.* Ad umbras Erebi noctemque profundam, *Id. Æn. 4, 26.* Ponto nox incubat atra, *Id. Æn. 1, 93.* Cæruleus imber noctem hyememque ferens, *Id. Æn. 3, 195.* Noctem peccatis & fraudibus objice nubem, *Hor. Epist. 1, 16, 62.* (6) Oculis sub nocte natantibus atrā, *Ov. Met. 5, 71.* (7) Mei versus aliquantum noctis habebunt, *Id. ib. 61.* (8) Aternā damnavit lumina nocte, *Id. Met. 3, 335.* (9) Quantum mortalia pectora cæcæ Noctis habent, *Id. Metam. 6, 472.* (10) = In illā tempestate ac nocte reipublicæ, *Cic.* (11) Oculisve aut pectore noctem accipit, *Virg. Æn. 4, 335.* Abrupere oculi noctem, *Stat. (12) Omnes una manet nox, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 15.* Jam te premet nox fabulæque manes, *Id. Od. 1, 4, 16.* (13) In XII Tabb. Nox, si voles, manebo, *Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 7.* (14) Nocte deæ Nocti cristatus cæditur ales, *Ovid. Fast. 1, 455.*

Noxa, æ, f. [à nocendo] (1) *Hurt, damage, mischief, plague, ruin.* (2) *A smaller fault, or crime; guilt, or trespass.* (3) *Punishment for a crime, execution.* (4) *An offender, or criminal.* (5) *A brawl, or scuffle.* (1) Sive quis fauciatus in opere, noxam cepit, adhibeat fomenta, *Col. 11, 1, 18.* Nocte nocent potæ, sine noxâ luce bibuntur, *Ov. Metam. 15, 334.* (2) = In minimis noxis, & levioribus peccatis, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 22.* Noxæ pœna par esto, *Id.* Unius ob noxiam, *Virg. Æn. 1, 45.* Omnis penes milites noxa erat, *Liv. 3, 42.* (3) Noxæ tibi deditus hostis, *Ov. Fast. 1, 359.* (4) Noxa est corpus quod nocuit, id est, servus; noxia ipsum maleficium veluti furtum, &c. *Cic. Verr. 5, 75.* Justinian. de noxal. act. § 1. Summā autem ratione permissum est noxæ de ditione fungi. d. t. § 2. b. e. ditione servi. (5) In mediam perfertur noxam, *Petr. Arb. c. 96. leg. & rixam.* § Detrahare invidiam noxæ, *Ov. Epist. 7, 106.* Liberare aliquem noxâ, *Quint. Elevare noxam alicujus, Tac. Eximere noxæ, b. e. gratiam criminis facere, Liv. 8, 33.*

¶ Noxālis, le. adj. *Belonging to an offense, fault, or punishment.* ¶ Noxalis actio, *Caius.* An actio against one for an offense done by his bondman, or cattle; in which case the slave or beast which had done the trespass, or mischief, might be given up for reparation, as now in deodands. Causa noxalis, *Paul.* Judicium noxale, *Ulp.*

¶ Noxiatio, ōnis, f. *Punishment.* Gloss. Noxia, æ, f. *sc. culpa, causa.* (1) *A crime, fault, offense.* (2) *Disagreement, quarrel.* (1) Unam hanc noxiam mitte, *Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 13.* ¶ Nihil eam rem noxiæ futuram, quod se hostibus junxissent, *should not be imputed as a crime.* Liv. 34, 19. (2) Sæpe in conjugis noxia, si nimia est dos, *Auson. Inconn. 1.*

Noxiōsus, a, um, adj. *scimus, sup. Hurtfull.*

Nūdiusquartus. adv. ¶ Nūdiusquartus *nunc dies quartus* dicitur, *Charif. four days ago*, Plaut. *Moff. 4, 2, 20.*

Nūdiusquintus. adv. *qu. Nunc dies quintus, five days ago*, Plaut. *Truc. 2, 6, 28.*

† Nūdius sextus. adv. *qu. Nunc dies est sextus, six days ago*, Lex. ex Paut.

Nūdiustertius. adv. *qu. Nunc est dies tertius, the day before yesterday, three days ago*, Cic. *Att. 14, 11.* ¶ Nūdiustertius decimus, *thirteen days since*, Id. *Philipp. 5, 2.*

Nūdo, āre. act. (1) *To make naked, or bare; to strip off.* (2) *To shell, or take out of the husk.* (3) *To deprive of the defense of, to pillage.* (4) *To expose, to discover, to show, or lay open.* (1) Pectora nudavit, *Virg. Aen. 1, 360.* Viscera nudant, *Id. Aen. 1, 215.* § Armis nudare jacentem, *Ov. Met. 12, 439.* ¶ Gladius nudarunt, *drew their swords*, Id. *Fast. 2, 693.* Montem nudare sylvis, *to beat down the woods*, Sil. 8, 503. (2) ¶ Nec tu dubita nudare lupinos, *Ov. Med. Fac. 69.* ¶ Leg. & torrere. (3) Præsidio perditos magistratus nudare, *Cic. Nudavit ab eâ parte aciem equestri auxilio*, Liv. = Spoliavit nudavitque omnia, *Cic. Ferr. 2, 14.* (4) Terga fugâ nudant, *Virg. Aen. 5, 586.* Nudant tua facta tabellæ, *Ov. Amor. 2, 5, 5.* § Nudare animos, *Liv. 34, 24.* quid vellent, *Id. 24, 27.* Magis in dies Aetoli defectionem nudarunt, *Id. Postquam nudavit cassida frontem*, *Præp. 3, 11, 15.*

Nūdor, āri, ātus, pass. (1) *To be stripped, or left naked, &c.* (2) *To be made bare of leaves.* (3) *To be deprived, as of defense, &c.* (4) *To be robbed, or pillaged, of; to have all taken away.* (1) Nudari, deligari, & virgas expediri jubet, *Cic. (2) Quædam arborea inter novissimas nudantur*, *Plin. (3) Murus defensoribus nudatus est*, *Cæs. B. G. 2, 6.* Utinque equite nudata erat acies, *Liv. (4) = Tu facis, ut spoliis ne sim, neu nuder ab illis*, *Ov. Trist. 1, 5, 7.*

¶ Nūdulus, a, um, adj. dim. [à nudus] *Poor, naked.* ¶ Animula nudula, *Hadr. ap. Spart.*

Nūvus, a, um, adj. or comp. [à ne, i. e. non, & duo inus. unde induo] (1) *Naked, uncovered, bare of its natural, or artificial, covering.* (2) *Open.* (3) *Empty.* (4) *Destitute, without, bare of.* (5) *Robbed, plundered, pillaged, cleared, or deprived of all.* (6) *Without ability, or power.* (7) *Defenseless, helpless.* (8) *Without defensive arms.* (9) *Bare, mere, only.* (10) *Bare, or without ornament.* (11) *Natural, unaffected, plain, naked.* (12) *Feeble, nice, subtle.* (1) Nudus ara, *scire nudus*, *Virg. Geor. 1, 299.* Nudo corpore, *Phadr. 5, 8, 2.* Ensis nudus, *Virg. Aen. 12, 306.* ¶ Nudum ferrum, *a naked sword*, *Ov. Met. 6, 236.* Radices nudæ, *Plin.* ¶ Nudi capilli, *loose, not covered, or adorned*, *Ov. Met. 4, 261.* Nudum arvam, *without trees, or open*, *Catull. 60, 49.* Nuda vallis, *without trees, or bushes*, *Liv. Lapis nudus, not covered with earth, or grass*, *Virg. Ecl. 1, 48.* Nudi pisces, *out of the water*, *Id. Ecl. 1, 61.* Nudi dentes, *open mouth*, *Id. Geor. 3, 514.* Nudus in ignotâ jacebis arenâ, *unburied*, *Id. Aen. 5, 871.* ¶ Cum acc. *Hellenism.* Tempora nudus, *Id. Aen. 11, 489.* membra, *Id. Aen. 8, 425.* brachia ac lacertos, *Tac. Germ. 17, 5.* ¶ Cum gen. Loca nuda gignentium, *Sail. B. J. 81.* ¶ Nudus arboris Othrys erat, *bare of*, *Ov. Met. 12, 512.* Prox. Nudo detrahere vestimenta, *to rob the spital*, *Plaut. Afin. 1, 1, 79.* (2) ¶ Nudo sub ætheris axe, *under the open sky, or air*, *Virg. Aen. 2, 512.* (3) = Consulares partem istam subelliorum nudam atque inanem reliquerunt, *left them empty with no body sitting*, *C. C.* (4) ¶ Cum ablat. Nudus agris, nudus nummis paternis, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 184.* Nudum remigio latus, *Id. Od. 1, 14, 4.* Et *Præp. ab.* = Messina ab his rebus vacua atque nuda est, *Cic. (5) E patrimonio nudum expulisti*, *Id. = Nudus inopisque*, *Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 6.* ¶ Nudior leberide, *Prov. Vid. Chil. (6) Neque ad*

auxilium patriæ nudi cum bonâ voluntate, sed cum facultatibus accederemus, *Plancus ad Cic. (7) Oenæa desertum nuda senecta premit*, *Ov. Epist. 9, 154.* § Urbs nuda præsidio, *Cic. Ducibus mœnia nuda suis*, *Ov. Fast. 2, 710.* Nudus à propinquis, *Cic. Nuda respublica à magistratibus*, *Id. (8) Nudo corpore pugnare*, *Cæs. (9) Nuda Cæsaris ira malum est*, *Ov. Trist. 3, 1, 17.* Nudum certamen, *Id. Met. 13, 159.* Nuda ista si ponas, *judicare qualia sint non facillè possunt*, *Cic. (10) = Domum ejus exornatam atque instructam ferè jam iste reddiderat nudam atque inanem*, *Id. (11) Nuda simplicitas*, *Ov. Am. 1, 3, 14.* veritas, *Her. Od. 1, 24, 7.* (12) Nudæ artes, *Quint. proæm. lib. 1.*

NŪGÆ, ārum, pl. f. [à נוגה mæror, quod à נוג mæstus fuit] (1) *Verses in praise of deceased persons, sung by women hired at funerals to sing them before the corps; which, because they were very silly and trifling, this word generally signifyeth, (2) any trifling, silly verses.* (3) *Trifles, toys, gewgaws, fopperys, idle stories.* (4) *Lies, rascals, tricks, cheats.* (5) *Meton. A trifier, a fellow of no ability.* (1) Hæc non sunt nugæ, non enim mortualia, *Plaut. Afin. 4, 1, 63.* Vid. Nenia. (2) In nugis præ am non audio, *Cic. Parad. 3.* Nescio quid meditant nugarum, *Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 2.* Tu solebas meas esse aliquid putare nugas, *Catull. 2, 4.* (3) Magno conatu magnas nugas dicere, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 8.* Tragedias agarrus in nugis, *C. C. Orat. 2.* (4) Hanc amas, meras nugas, *Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 43.* (5) Amicos habet, meas nugas, *Cic. Att. 6, 3.*

¶ NŪGĀlis, e, adj. *Trifling, frivolous, fopish, silly, idle.* Theoremata nugalia, *Gell. 1, 2.* † Nugatorius.

¶ NŪGĀmentum, i. n. *A trifle, a toy*, *Apul. Met. 1, sub fin.* † Nugæ.

† NŪGĀrius, a, um, adj. *Womens ointment belonging to their dress.* Nugarium (*al. leg. nugatorium*) unguentum, *Varr. L. L. 6.*

† NŪGAS, indecl. *Prisc. (Monopt. Charif.)* Ut fas, nefas; pro nugax. Non nugax saltatoribus in theatro fieret, *Varr. de Actæone. A sport, or maygame; a ridicule, a silly fellow.* Nugas, *καπεδός, ἀσελγής, Gl. Vett.*

NŪGĀtor, ōris, m. verb. [à nugor] (1) *A trifier, a silly fellow, an impertinent coxcomb.* (2) *A cheater, a lying rogue.* (1) Neque in istum nugatorem invehar, *Cic. pro Flacc. 16.* (2) ¶ Nugari nugatori postulas, *you would cheat the cheater*, *Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 130.*

NŪGĀtōriē, adv. *Frivolously, vainly*, *Ad Hærenn. 4, 36.*

NŪGĀtōrius, a, um, adj. *Vain, trifling, silly, slight, impertinent.* = Res infimæ & nugatorię, *Cic. pro Cæcin. 23.* = Illud valde leve est & nugatorium, *Id. Fam. 11, 2.* Nugatorię artes, *Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 2.* ¶ § Nomen nugatorium, *a name proper for a knave, or cheat*, *Id. Trin. 4, 2, 95.*

NŪGAX, ācis, adj. c. g. *A trifier, a weak fellow*, *Petr. Frag. Trag. p. 23.*

† NŪGĒrĭulus, i. m. *He that selleth ornaments, or finery, for women*, *Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 51.* ¶ Sed leg. nugivendus, *ut & Nonius legit.*

NŪGĒvendus, i. m. *He that selleth womens finery, or trinkets; an exchange man, or millener*, *Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 51.*

NŪgor, āri, ātus sum, dep. [à nugæ] (1) *To trifle, to toy, to joke, or jest, to talk impertinently, to play the fool, or wag.* (2) *To cheat, trick, or bubble.* (1) Democritus non inscitè nugatur, *Cic. de Div. 2, 13.* § Nugari cum aliquo, *Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 73.* (2) § Non mihi nugari potes, *Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 42.*

¶ Nullātēvus, adv. *In no wise, at no hand, by no means.* Cassiodor. sæpissimè. † Neutiquam, *nequaquam, nullâ ratione.*

Nullibi, adv. *In no part, or place*, *Vitr. 7, 1.* ¶ Haud scio an alibi.

Nullus, a, um, adj. gen. nullius, dat. nulli (*vett. nulli, æ. i. in gen.*) Nulli coloris, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 58.* sed var. codd. Nulli consilii, *Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 8.* In dat. Nullæ, *Plaut. Cæs.*

5, 4, 11. [ex ne non & ullus] (1) *None, no.* (2) *No body.* (3) *Void, null, of no force.* (4) *None, or no, i. e. of no moment, account, value, or fame.* (5) *Nullus, nulla, for non, nequaquam, or ne.* (6) *Lost, undone, ruined.* (1) *Nullus ordo, nullum imperium certum*, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 51.* ¶ Homo nullorum hominum, *fit for nobody's acquaintance, or that hath no fool like him*, *Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 19.* § De virtutibus nulla desit, *Cic.* ¶ Nullo numero homo, *of no account*, *Id. Philipp. 3, 26.* Nulli consilii sum, *a man of no thought*, *Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 2.* Nullius usûs imperator, *good for nothing*, *Cæs.* Nullæ aliæ rei studiosus fuit, *Plaut. Ita & scripsit Lucretius.* (2) Etiam si à nullo laudetur, *Cic. (3) Argumentum id quidem nullum est*, *Id. Tusc. 2, 5.* Igitur tu Titias & Apuleias leges nullas putas? *Id. de Legg. 2, 6.* (4) Tuus libertus nullo tuo præpositos negotio, *Id. Servius Tullius patre nullo, matre servâ*, *Liv. 4, 3.* (5) Quò ab armis nullus discederet, *Cic.* Liberatus sum hodie, *Dave, tuâ operâ*, *D. At nullus quidem*, *Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 33.* Memini, tamen si nullus moneas, *Id. Eun. 2, 1, 10.* Nullus dixeris, *Id. Illec. 1, 2, 4.* Philotimus non modò nullus venit, *Cic. Att. 11, 22.* Nulla viam fortuna regit, *Virg. Aen. 12, 405.* Tu dolebis, cum roga-beris nulla, *Catull. 8, 14.* (6) Nullus sum, *Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 20.* Nulla, nulla sum, *Plaut. Cæs. 3, 5, 1.* Ipse vindex vester, ubi visum inimicis est, nullus repente fui, *Liv.* Si id factum est, ecce me nullum senem, *Plaut.* ¶ Nullum absolue pro nullo negotio. Sacra nullo magis quàm silentio solennia, *Just. 5, 1. vid. & Flor. 3, 10, 13.*

¶ Nullusdum. *No man as yet*, *Boët. § Leg. divisè ap. Liv.* ¶ Alpes nullâ dum viâ superata, *by no passage till then.*

* Num. adv. [fort. à μέν, per Metath.] (1) *Whether, or no?* (2) *Indefin. Whether.* (1) Num te læna procreavit? *Catull. 58, 3.* (2) Ut renunciaret, num eodem modo undique obsideretur, *Nep. Hannib. 12.*

NŪmella, æ, f. [etym. incert.] (1) *An engine of wood, in which the neck and feet of offenders were put.* (2) *A kind of collar for dogs.* (3) *A yoke, or collar, wherein the necks of beasts were put, when they were to be cured of a disease, or milked.* (1) *Vid. Plaut. Afin. 3, 2, 5.* (2) Catuli alligati levibus numellis, *Varr. (3) Col. 6, 19. ubi tamen leg. aliq. numelius, i. m. Id.*

* NŪmen, inis, n. [à nuo] (1) *A nod.* (2) *Met. A tendency, or inclining one way, or other.* (3) *Will, pleasure, a determination, a decree of the gods.* (4) *Power, authority.* (5) *The divine protection, or favour.* (6) *The evidence of the divine presence.* (7) *The divine impulse.* (8) ¶ *Influence.* (9) ¶ *A deity, a god, or goddess.* (10) ¶ *A title given to the later Roman emperors, much like that of sacred majesty to our kings.* (11) Numina, pl. *A god.* (1) Terrificas capitum quatientes numine cristas, *Lucr. 2, 362.* (2) Ad numen mentis, *namque movetur*, *Id. 3, 145.* (3) Non hæc sine numine divum Eveniunt, *Virg. Aen. 2, 777.* (4) Numen vestrum, *Quirites, mihi grave & sanctum*, *Cic. ad Quirit. post redit. 8.* (5) Vestro in numine Troja est, *Virg. Aen. 2, 703.* (6) Multo suspensus numine, *Id. Aen. 3, 372.* (7) Ne quo se numine mutet, *Id. Aen. 1, 678.* (8) Positas glaciæ nives Puro numine Jupiter, *Hor. Od. 3, 10, 7.* (9) Neptunus numen aquarum, *Ov. Met. 4, 531.* Russica numina, *Fauni*, *Id. Met. 1, 192.* (10) Præcipua quidem numinis vestri beneficia populus Romanus expectat, *Symmach. ad Theod. & Arcad. (11) Ennææ numina divæ, sc. Proserpina*, *Sil. 1, 93.*

NŪmērābilis, e, adj. *That may be numbered, or counted.* Populus numerabilis, *utpote parvus*, *Hor. A. Poët. 206.* Numerabilis calculus omnis erat, *Ov. Met. 5, 588.*

¶ NŪmērālis, e, adj. *Numeral, of number.* Numeralia nomina, *Gramm.* † Numerum significantia.

¶ NŪmērātie,

Nūmērātio, ōnis. f. (1) *A numbering.* (2) *A paying down of money.* (1) Ubi æris exigitur numeratio, *Col. 11, 1, 24.* (2) Ab isto fiet numeratio, *Sen. Ep. 18.*

Nūmērātō, adverbii vice. *By way of payment in money.* ¶ Numeratō malim quā æstimatione, *I had rather pay money for it, than the value some other way, Cic. Attic. 12, 25.*

Nūmērāndus, a, um. part. *To be numbered.* Egregium opus, & inter primæ gloriæ vestræ numerandum posteritati famæque tradetis, *Curt. 6, 6.* Numeranda funera; *Stat. Theb. 3, 163.*

¶ **Nūmērārius**, i. m. (1) *An accountant, an auditor of accounts.* (2) *A muster-master.* (1) *Cod. Ind.* (2) *Amm.*

¶ **Nūmērātor**, ōris. m. *A numberer.* Aug. † Qui numerat.

Nūmērātus, a, um. part. (1) *Numbered, counted.* (2) *Surveyed, mustered.* (3) *Of money, paid down, ready.* (4) In this sense it is used substantively in the abl. case for *ready cash.* (5) Also for *readyness.* (1) Fila sectivi numerata includere porri, *Juv. 14, 133.* (2) Milite numerato repetebat castra, *Sil. 7, 730.* (3) Laco pecuniam numeratam accepit, *Nep. Timoth. 1.* ¶ Pecuniam sibi esse in nominibus, numeratam non habere, *in bills, not in money, Cic.* (4) In numerato reliquit HS. DC. *Plin. 33, 10.* (5) In numerato habere ingenium, *Quint. 6, 3.*

Nūmērō, adv. (1) *Forthwith, presently.* (2) *Too soon, too fast.* (3) † *Exactly.* (1) Numerō mihi in mentem fuit, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 25.* (2) Numerō huc advenis in prandium, *Id. Monach. Cur numerō estis mortui? Id. Pæn. 5, 4, 102.* Numerō purgitas, *Id. Vid. Fest. in numerō, & ibi Scal.* (3) Neminem vide, qui numerō sciret, *Næv. Quid distant numerē & numerō, docet Gell. 10, 24.*

Nūmērō, āre. act. [a numerus] (1) *To number, to count.* (2) *To pay, or tell out.* (3) *To reckon, account, take for, rank in the number of, or esteem.* (1) Pauperis est numerare pecus, *Ov. Met. 13, 824.* Imbres hibernos citius numeraveris, *Stat. Sylv. 3, 3, 97.* (2) HS. decies centena millia numeravit, *Cic.* (3) Me uterque numerat suum, *Id. Fam. 7, 1.*

Nūmērur, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be counted, or numbered.* (2) *To be told out, to be paid.* (3) *To be reckoned, held, or accounted.* (1) Avi numerantur avorum, *Virg. Geor. 4, 209.* (2) Ut numerabatur fortē argentum, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 52.* (3) Inter felices numerabar, *Prop. 1, 18, 7.*

Nūmērōrē, iū, sīmē. adv. (1) *In great number.* (2) *In oratorical numbers, fluently, with gracefull cadences.* (3) *Tuneably, melodiously, harmoniously, musically.* (1) Non licebit numerosius onerare vitem, *Col. R. R. 4, 21.* (2) Sententia numerosē cadit, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 66.* Sententias numerosissimē versare, *Quint. 10, 5.* (3) Fidiculæ numerosē sonantes, *Cic. N. D. 2, 9.*

¶ **Nūmērōsitas**, ātis. f. *Multitude, numerousness,* *Macrob. 5, 20.* † *Multitudo, copia.*

Nūmērōsus, a, um. adj. [a numerus] ior. comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Numerous, many.* (2) *Manyfold, great.* (3) *Fruitfull.* (4) *Large, roomy, spacious; Met. ample, copious.* (5) *Oratorical, harveing round cadences, or periods.* (6) *Varyous in numbers, tunefull, musical, harmonious.* (1) Hoc opus numerosas poscit manus, *Plin. Ep. 9, 37.* ¶ Aliis ciebrior factus, aliis numerosior, *Id. avunc. 10, 58.* Numerosa donorum pompa, *Val. Max. 3, 2, 24.* posteritas, *Id. 2, 9, 1.* (2) Numerosa varietas, *Plin. 9, 17.* laus, *Ov. ad Pison. 66.* (3) Numerosus hortus, *Col. 10, princ.* Lernæ monstra, numerosum malum, *Sen. Herc. fur. 241.* (4) Numerosa subsellia, *Plin. Ep. 2, 14.* = Gymnasium laxius, numerosiusque, *Id. Ep. 10, 48.* Numerosissima causa, *Id. Ep. 2, 9.* (5) Quod dicitur in oratione numerosum, id utrū numero solū efficiatur, an etiam vel compositione quādam, vel genere verborum, *Cic.* (6) Detinuit nostras numerosus Horatius aures, *Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 49.*

Nūmērūs, i. m. (1) *A number, or word signifying number.* (2) *A number, i. e. a collec-*

tion of units. (3) *Quantity, or store, of any thing.* (4) ¶ Numerus eburnus, *a die.* (5) *Measure, or feet, in verse, (6) or prose; an oratorical composition.* (7) *A note in music.* (8) *Measures in singing, or playing.* (9) *A dance.* (10) *A regular motion.* (11) *Met. Order, decency.* (12) *Military order, rank and file.* (13) *A cohort, or band.* (14) ¶ *A legion.* (15) *A list of soldiers names.* (16) *A rank, degree, place, condition, value.* (17) *The parts, or circumstances, that make a thing perfect.* (18) *Ad numerum, numerically.* (1) Hæc sunt tria numero, *Cic.* Numerus innumerabilis, *Lucr. 6, 484.* Fretus numero copiarum, *Nep. Mil. 5.* ¶ Hæc tibi laudatio procedat in numerum, *serve for one, make up the number, Cic.* † Nos numerus sumus, *only for sale, or to make up the number; of no other use, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27.* (2) Omnes numeri a duobus sursum versus multitudinis sunt, *Varr. L. L. 8.*

Número dens impare gaudet, *Virg. Ecl. 8, 75.* (3) Magno invento herdei, olei, vini, fici numero, pauco tritici, *Hirt. B. Afr.* (4) Numeros manu jactabit eburnus, *Ov. A. Am. 2, 203.* (c) Omni serē numero poemā fecisti, *Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 3.* § Explere numerum, & conficere versum, ejus est, qui fidibus utitur, *Id. Acad. 2, 4, 7. Id.* (6) = Modum & numerum in oratione solutā servari oportet, *Id. de Cl. Orat. 8.* Isocrates verbis solutis numeros primus adjunxit, *Id. Orat. 52.* (7) In fidibus pluribus, si nulla eorum ita contenta numeris sit, &c. *Id. de Fin. 4, 27.* (8) In numerum exultant, *Lucr. 2, 621.*

Numeros memini, si verba tenebam, *Virg. Ecl. 9, 45.* Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, *Id. AEn. 6, 646.* § Numeros intendere nervis, *Id. AEn. 9, 776.* (9) Extra numerum membra moventes Duriter, *Lucr. 5, 1400.* In numerum Faunosque ferasque videres Ludere, *Virg. Ecl. 6, 27.* (10) Illi inter sese magnā vi brachia tollunt in numerum, *Id. Geor. 4, 174.* In numerum pulsā brachia versat aquā, *Ov. Trist. 4, 1, 10.* (11) = Quamvis nū extra numerum fecisse modūque Curas, *Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 59.* Confusæ ingentem cæd s acervum Nec numero, nec honore cremant, *Virg. AEn. 11, 207.* Na vita tum bellis numeros & nomina fecit, *Id. Geor. 1, 137.* (12) Compositi numero in turmas, *Id. AEn. 11, 559.* (13) Nondum distributi in numeros erant, *Plin. Ep. 10, 38.* Nondum per numeros distributi sunt, *Trojanus ad eund.* Revocatis ad officium numeris, *Suet. Vesp. 6.* (14) Si vel unius numeri consensus accelet, *Jul. Capit. Tā Ποικίλον τάγματα ἂ νῦν ἀριθμὸς καλῶσιν, Sæxomen.* (15) Neque enim adhuc nomen in numeros relatum est, *Plin. Epist. 3, 8, 4.* (16) Ex suo numero legatos ad Q. Marcium regem mittit, *Sall. B. C. 34.* § Numero bestorum eximere, *Hor. Od. 2, 2, 18.* Hunc ad tuum numerum libenter adscribito, *Cic.* Homo ex numero desertorum, *Id.* Bambalio quidam homo nullo numero, *Id.* In hostium numero putretur, *Id.* Quem possumus imperatorem aliquo in numero putare, cojus, &c. *Id.* Fratrem meum eo numero cura ut habeas, quo me, *Id.* In patronorum numerum pervenerat, *Id.* ¶ Estē aliquo numero, *to be something, to be looked upon as somebody, &c.* Ibi malis esse, ubi aliquo numero sis, quā istū ubi solus sapere videare, *where you may have some equals, than, &c. Id.* (17) Per suos intus numeros componitur infans, *Ov. Met. 7, 126.* Quod omnes habet in se numeros veritatis, *perfectly true, Cic.* = Quod expletum sit omnibus suis numeris & partibus, *Id.* (18) Neque speciem dei eandem ad numerum permanere, *Id.*

* **Nūmīdiāna pyra** [a Numidiā, ubi nata] *African pears,* *Plin. 15, 15.*

* **Nūmīdica**, æ. f. [a Numidi dict. sc. gallina] *quæ & Africana & Garamantica, & Melica seu Medica dic. A Guinea, or Turkey, ben. Vid. Col. 8, 2. ubi descript. reperies.*

* **Nūmīdicus lapis** (silicem Libycum vocat. *Stat. ex Numidiā*) *A kind of marble in Africa,* *Plin. & Suet. Cæf. 83.*

* **Nūmīdica**, ātis. n. leg. & nomisma. (1) *Money, coin; a piece of money, particularly of*

gold, the same with solidus, Gloss. which word however was not in use till after Dioclesian's time. (2) ¶ Also *the stamp, or impression, of a coin.* (1) Retulit acceptos regale numisma Philippo, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 234.* Data sunt equitibus bis quina numismata, *Mart. 1, 12.* ¶ Hic poni videtur pro numo sc. sestertio; summa igitur in nostrā pecuniā est 1s. 6 d. ob. q. (2) En Cæsar agnoscit suum numisma nummis inditum, *Prud. Peristeph. 2, 95.*

Nummārius, a, um. adj. *vel Numarius.* (1) *Belonging to money.* (2) *Corrupted with money.* (1) ¶ Ratio nummaria, *concern, or business, of money, Cic. Attic. 10, 13.* Difficultas rei nummaria, *quant of money, Id.* Theca nummaria, *a money bag, Id. Attic. 4, 7.* Nummaria tesseræ, *money tickets, Suet. Aug. 41.* (2) Nummarii judces, *Cic. pro Cluent. 27.* Ecquod judicium tam nummarium fore putāli? *Id.*

† **Nummātio** ōnis. f. *A gathering, or receiving of money, Cic. Philipp. 2, 45. ubi rect. leg. numdina'ti.*

Nummāus, a, um. part. ¶ or, comp. *Rich, that bath store of money, a moneyed man.* Bene nummatum decorat Suadela Venūque, *Hor. Epist. 1, 6, 38.* Nummator revertor, *Apul. Met. 1.* Adolefcens non minū bene nummatus, quā bene capillatus, *Cic. contra Rull. 2, 22.*

¶ **Nummōsus**, a, um. adj. *Abounding with money, Gell. 4, 9. ex Nigidio.* † Bene nummatus.

Nummūlāriolus, i. m. *A money changer, Sen. de morte Claud.*

¶ **Nummūlārius**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to money.* ¶ Mensa nummularia, *a money changer's table, Sævol.*

Nummūlārius, ii. m. *A money changer, or banker.* Nummulario manus amputavit, *Suet. Galba, 9.*

Nummūlus, i. m. Nummūli. plur. *A little money, or a little base money.* Nummulum aliquod, *Cic. Attic. 1, 19.* Nummulis corrogatis, *Id.* Nummulis acceptis jus & fas omne delere, *Id. Attic. 1, 16.*

NUMMUS, vel Nūmus, i. m. [vel à νῦμμος, quod Aristot. ait esse quoddam ap. Tarentinos nomisma, & valere tribus obolis. Adducit hoc verbum Pollux etiam ex Epicharmo, rectē, si per m dupl. scribi debeat, sin per simp. vel à νόμος, quod ejus usus lege sancitur; vel à Numā rege, qui primus ex ferro & ære fecit, vel den que à numerando deduci potest; qu. numerus. Aēs numeratum, quod antea ponderabatur, *Mart.*] In argento nummi: id à Siculis, *Varr. πέννη (1) A piece of money, or coin, among the Romans. Speciatim apud Plautum valet didrachmon, seu duodecim obolos. (2) Any coin, or piece of money.* (1) Illi drachmis sistent miseri: me nemo potest minoris quisquam nummo ut fargam, subigere, *Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 19.* De minā unā deminui modō quinque nummos: mihi detraxi partem Herculeam, *Id. Truc. 2, 7, 10.* ¶ Nummi argenti, *Id. Pseud. 1, 3, 65. a sestertio, the fourth part of a denarius; of cur money, seven farthings half farthing.* Nummum nummūm attingit, *Cic.* = Quinque millia nummūm, quinque milia sestertium, & quinque sestertia, *id est valent. ap. Id. Perr. 5.* Bis dena sestertia nummūm, *Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 33.* Duo milia nummūm, *Cic.* Debebat nullum nummum nemini, *Id.* Assident, subducunt, ad nummum conveni, *Id.* (2) Nummus sestertius, *Id.* Nummi aurei, *Id.* aculeini, *Id. Prov. ¶* Face sis, faber, qui cudere soles plumbeos nummos, *who use to cheat by fair outside, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 11. sed & propriē dici potest, cum nummi plumbei in Saturnalibus fusi hodie essent. ¶* Money. Redivivus nummus pullulat, *Juv. 6, 362.* Delosi spes nummi, *Perf. prol. 12. sed in hoc sensu sapius invenitur in plur.* In suis nummis versabatur, *Id.* Nummi si te delectant, *Catull. 100, 3.* Semper eum pedissequi cum nummis sunt secuti, *Nep. Cimon. 4.* ¶ Nummus in singul. pro summā pecuniæ. Nummus interea mihi domi manet, *Cic. in Pison. 61.*

Numnam, adv. interr. *Cum aliquā serē dubitatione [ex num & inclit. nam] Whither? ¶*

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Nūnami hæc audivit? *did he hear what I said, I wonder*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 6. **Nūnami** perituros? *Id. Andr.* 3, 4, 12.

Nūmne, adv. *Whether*. (1) Interrog. Quid? Deum ipsam nūmne vidisti? *Cic.* (2) Indefin. Sed quæro nūmne tibi faciendum idem sit, *Id.*

Nūmquā, adv. *If any where*, Plaut.

Nūmquis. *Vid.* Nūnquis.

Nūmus, *Vid.* Nummus.

* **Nunc**, adv. temporis [*à νῦν*, Scal.] v. Tunc.

(1) *Now, at present, at this time.* (2) ¶ **Nunc jam**, *just now, immediately.* (3) ¶ **Nunc ipsum**, *at this very time.* (4) *For modò.* (5) ¶ **Nunc nuper**, *even now, very lately.* (6) ¶ **Nunc, nunc**, *now is the time, now or never.* (7) *But as it is ordered now, as things go now.* (8) ¶ **Nunc homines**, *the people of the present age.* (9) ¶ **Nunc—nunc**, *one while—another while.* (10) *But.* (11) **Nunc**, *for nunc demum.* (12) *Therefore.* (13) **Nunc for tunc. (14) **Nunc redundant. (15) **Nunc for nunc primum. (1) ¶ **Honores** quondam fuerunt rari, nunc autem effusi, *Nept. Milt.* 6. ¶ **Erat tunc** excusatio, nunc nulla est, *Cic.* ¶ **Non**, si malè nunc, & olim sic erit, *Hor. Od.* 2, 10, 17. (2) **Nunc jam** sum expeditus, *Cic.* **Redi nunc jam** intrò, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 3. (3) **Nunc ipsum** ea lego, &c. *Cic.* **Nunc ipsum** non dubito rem tantam abjicere, *Id.* **Nunc tamen** ipsum sine te esse non possum, *Id.* (4) ¶ **Vidi nuper**, & nunc videbam de eâ re, *Id.* ¶ **Calet** juvenus **Nunc** omnis, & mox virgines tecebut, *Hor. Od.* 1, 4, 20. (5) **Idem** Menandri Phasma nunc nuper dedit, *Ter. Eun. prol.* 9. (6) **Nunc, nunc** infurgite remis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 189. **Nunc, nunc** adeste, nunc, &c. *Hor. Epod.* 5, 53. (7) **Vix nunc** obstitit illis, *Cum* sua, &c. *quin* laniant mundum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 58. **Nunc** conde ferrum, &c. *Phædr.* 5, 2, 13. (8) **Non tu nunc** hominum mores vides? *Plaut.* (9) **Nunc** viridi sub arbuto, nunc, &c. *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 21. **Arbore** nunc aquas Culpante, nunc sydera, nunc hiemes, *Id. Carm.* 3, 1, 31. **Nunc hos**, nunc illos aditus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 441. **Nunchuc**, nunc illuc, *Lucr.* 2, 130. (10) **Nam** bona facillè mutantur in pejùs: nunc quando in bonum verteris vitia? *Quint.* 1, nunc ingratiss offer te, in ius, periculis, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 425. **I nunc**, & ventis animam committe, *Juv.* 12, 57. (11) **Nunc ego** & illam scelestam esse, & me miserum scio, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 26. **Nunc scio** quid sit amor, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 43. (12) **Haud mansisti**, dum ego darem illam; tute fumpstisti tibi: nunc habes ut nascus, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 69. (13) **Copis** integris etiam nunc quas secum detinuerat, *Suet. Oibo.* (14) **O frater**, frater, quid ego nunc te laudem? *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 3, 3. *Intrepr. Donato.* (15) **Mentire** ædèpol, gnate; atque id nunc facis haud consuetudine, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 83. ¶ **I nunc**, a form of expressing anger and contempt, *Passim.*******

Nuncine, adv. interr. *What now?* **Nuncine** demum? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 60.

* **Nuncia**, æ. f. *She that bringeth word, or tidings; a messenger, or reporter.* *Iri*, meæ fidissima nuncia vocis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 585. **Nuncia** lucis epistola, *Id. ex Pont.* 4, 11, 9. **Historia** nuncia vetustatis, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 9.

* **Nuncians**, tis. part. *Telling, declaring, reporting.* *Hujus* unius literis nunciantibus non crederet? *Cic. de Pison.* 19. *conf.* *Liv.* 24, 40. & 31, 2.

* **Nunciatio**, ònis. f. verb. *A denunciation, or solemn declaring, of the auspicia.* ¶ **Nos** nunciationem solam habemus; consules & reliqui magistratus etiam inspectionem, *Phil.* 2, 32.

* ¶ **Nunciator**, òris. m. *A reporter, or teller.* *Arnob.* ¶ **Nunciatores** qui per notoria indicia produnt, *evidences, deponents*, *Paul. JC.*

* ¶ **Nunciatum**, i. n. *A report, or message.* *Aug.*

* **Nunciatur**, imperi. *News is brought.* *Ita* Romam erat nunciatum, *Cic.* *Cui* ut est nunciatum de cæde avunculi, *Paterc.* 2, 59.

* **Nunciaturus**, a, um. part. *Going, or about, to bring news of.* *Tanquam* victoriam nunciaturi Romam essent, *Liv.* 29, 22. **Num**, quod maxime suspicor, & loqui timeo, ludibria meorum nunciaturus es? *Curt.* 4, 42.

* **Nunciatus**, a, um. part. *Told; reported.* *Hoc* prælio nunciato, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 54.

* **Nuncio**, ære. act. [*à nuncius*] (1) *To tell, or relate; as a messenger; to bear tidings, to carry news.* (2) ¶ **Salutem nunciare**, *to present the service of one absent.* (3) *To carry orders; to bid, or command.* (4) *To tell, bring word of, to show or advise.* (5) ¶ **Verbum augurale**, *to declare, or denounce, what the auspicia were.* (1) **Langere** puellam nunciat, *Tib.* 2, 6, 49. **Quæjussi** nunciate, *Plaut.* ¶ **Alicui** nunciare, *Cic. ad senatum*, *Liv.* **Pompeio** in hortos, *Id.* (2) **Misit** ad me statim, qui salutem nunciaret, *Id.* **Salutem** verbis tuis mihi nunciaret, *Id.* **Salutem** tibi ab sodali solidam nuncio, *Plaut.* (3) **Senatus-**consulto factum est, ut legati Romani nunciarent ei, ut redderet, *Liv.* (4) **Qui** hæc libenter nunciant, *Ter.* **Ne** sensus quidem vera nunciant, *Cic.* **Clamore** opus est, ut sentiat auris **Quot** puer nunciet horas, *Juv.* 10, 216. (5) **Dum** sacra secundus aruspex Nunciet, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 740. *Vid.* Nunciatio.

* **Nuncior**, ãri, ãtus. pass. *To be told, or reported.* **Quorum** ductu res malè gestæ nuncientur, *Nep. Datam.* 5. **Id** Lacedæmonius est nunciatus, *Id. Conon.* 4. **Utinam** meus nunc mortuus pater ad me nuncietur, *Plaut. Mof.* 1, 3, 76.

¶ **Nuncium**, ii. n. *Tidings, news.* **Geminas** deorum ad aures nova nuncia referens, *Catull.* 61, 75. *edente Græv.* ¶ **Hunc tamen** versum *Scaliger* immutat; in totum damnat *Muretus*: dissentiit *Isaac Vossius*: *Nonius* ita: **Nuncius** generis masculi: neutro apud antiquos non receptæ auctoritatis sed doctes. *It. vocab. augur.* ¶ **Ubi** noctu in templum censura auspicatur, atque de cælo nuncium erit, *Varr.* 1, 5, 9. *Vid.* Nunciatio. ¶ **Multi viri docti** hoc vocab. ab *Latio* exterminari volunt; alii rursus non inauspicatò, ut videtur, liberali causâ offerunt; tutius tamen utamur **nuncius** masc. id quod probant omnes.

* **Nuncius**, ii. m. qui sc. novi aliquid affert. [*ut ab eis ἐνός ἑκός, unica; sc. à νέος νέκτος* *Siculi* declinârunt. *Lat. Nuncius, Jof. Scal.*] (1) *A messenger, or bringer of tidings.* (2) **Nuncius** pro nuncius missus, nuncius venit, aut fert. (3) *A message, news, or tidings.* (4) *A bill of divorce sent from the husband to the wife, or from the wife to the husband, the form whereof was HABE TIBI RES TUAS.* (5) ¶ **Met.** **Nuncium** remittere, *to take leave of.* (1) ¶ **Sceleris** tui nuncius, *Cic. prætoris, Id. cladis, Ov. Met.* 11, 349. ¶ **Nuncius** ibis **Pelidæ** genitori, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 547. **Ab aliquo** nuncius, *Plaut.* **Nuncium** ad **Scipionem** misit, &c. *Liv.* (2) **Tunc** demum nuncius ad tertiam legionem revocandam, & Gallorum præsidium, *Liv.* **Donec** de avunculo nuncius, *Plin. Epist.* 6, 20. (3) **Tristes** de Bruto nuncii, *Cic.* **Horribilis** nuncius affertur, *Catull.* 82, 10. (4) **Si viri** culpâ factum est divortium, etsi mulier nuncium remittit, *Cic. Top.* 4. (5) **Biennium** est, cum tu nuncium virtuti remisisti, *Id. Ep.* 15, 16. *per jocum, i. e. valere jussisti.*

* **Nuncius**, a, um. adj. (1) *Bringing tidings of, carrying a message of, reporting.* (2) **Met.** (3) **Voc. augurale, foretelling. (1) **Pars** cætera **Nuncia** ventura **Afcanio** rerumque patrisque, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 550. ¶ **Fama** nuncia veri, *Id. Æn.* 4, 188. (2) **Nec** plaga calida ad sensum decurrit nunciærum, *Lucr.* 4, 708. ¶ **Leg.** & decurrunt, tum referendum ad nuncium, ii. **Laurus** victoriarum nuncia, *Plin.* (3) **Venturæ** nuncia fortis exta, *Tibull.* 3, 4, 5. **Vidē** ut felicibus extis Significat placidos nuncia fibra deos? *Id.* 2, 1, 26. *Vid.* Nunciatio, & Nuncio, n. 5.**

Nuncubi, adv. loci [*à nūmquis, & ubi; ut à siquis, sicubi; num alicubi?*] Interrog. *Did—* *cwer?* ¶ **Nuncubi** meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? *Did you ever find me backward in making presents?* *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 84.

Nuncupandus, a, um. part. *To pronounce, or offer up.* **Profectus** in Capitolium ad vota nuncupanda, *Liv.* 21, 63.

Nuncupans, tis. part. (1) *Pronounce, or declaring, in solemn words.* (2) *Declaring one's heir.* (1) **Vota** nuncupans, *Liv.* 35, 48. (2) **Principem** nuncupantes, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 48, 2.

¶ **Nuncupatim**, adv. *By name, Sidon.* ¶ **De nomine.**

Nuncupatio, ònis. f. (1) *The pronouncing, or declaring, in a solemn form of words.* (2) *The dedicating of a book.* (3) *The setting, or naming, of a price.* (4) ¶ **The declaring an heir by word of mouth.** (5) ¶ **The form of publishing and declaring one's last will and testament.** (1) **Et** Capitolium & solennis votorum nuncupatio, *Liv.* 21, 63. **Cum** ædem pontifex dedicaret, interque nuncupationem solennium verborum postem tenens, *Val. Max.* 5, 10, 1. (2) **Hæc** ego mihi nunc patrocina ademi nuncupatione, *Plin.* 1, 1. (3) *Id. ap. Litt.* (4) **JCC.** (5) **Nuncupatio** est, quam in tabulis cerisque testator recitat, dicens. *Hæc, uti in his tabulis cerisque scripta sunt, ita videtur, ita dico, ita lego: itaque vos, cives Romani, testimonium mihi perhibete.* **Et** hoc dicitur nuncupatio, *Isid.*

Nuncupaturus, u, um. part. *About to pronounce, or declare.* **Adjurat**, nuncupaturum se eam regnam, *Just.* 34, 3.

Nuncupatus, a, um. part. (1) *Called by name.* (2) *Pronounced, or declared publicly, in solemn words.* (3) *Engaged by an expression of words.* (1) **Dicit** ipsas res utiles & salutare decorum esse vocabulis nuncupatas, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 15. (2) **Vota** nuncupata, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. **Quum** ex XII Tabulis factis esset ea præstari, quæ essent linguâ nuncupata, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 16. (3) **In** legibus, ubi, nuncupata pecuniæ, sunt scripta, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. ¶ **Testamentum** nuncupatum, a nuncupatione will, or a will declared and published by word of mouth, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 18. ¶ **Voce** nuncupatus hæren, declared heir by word of mouth, *Justinian.*

Nuncupo, ãre. act. [*ex nomen, & capio; v. certè à capio, eadem formâ quâ occupo, aucupor*] (1) *To name, or call.* (2) *To recite, or rehearse.* (3) *To pronounce, or declare publicly, in solemn words.* (4) ¶ **Hæredem** nuncupare, by word of mouth, without writing to declare last wills, or testaments. (1) **Quem** locum vos orbem lacteum nuncupatis, *Cic. de Somn. Scip.* 3. **Quem** turba **Quirini** Nuncupat indigitem, *Ov. Met.* 14, 608. (2) **Ad** decus Imperii Romani pertinet **Pompeii** M. titulos omnes, &c. nuncupare, *Plin.* 7, 26. ¶ **Vota** nuncupare, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 4. (3) **Sicut** verbis nuncupavi, ita pro republ. **Quiritum**, &c. legiones auxiliaque hostium, mecum **Diis** manibus, **Tel-** lurique devoveo, *Liv.* 8, 9. (4) **Hæredem** inter tertios è parte sextâ nuncupavit, *Suet. Claud.* 4.

Nuncupor, ãri, ãtus. pass. *To be named, declared, &c.* ¶ **Consultatum** inde an in senatu, an in castris adoptio nuncuparetur, should be solemnly declared, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 17, 2.

Nundina, æ. f. *Vid.* Propr.

Nundinæ, ãrum. f. pl. [*à nono die dict. qu. novendinæ*] (1) *A fair, a mart, or market, which in Rome was kept every ninth day, to which the people resorted, to buy and sell, and inform themselves what laws were enacted, and proclaimed.* (2) *The place where a market, or fair, is kept.* (1) **Nundinarum** etiam conventus manifestum est propterea usurpatos, ut nonis tantummodo diebus urbanæ res agerentur, reliquis administrarentur rusticæ, *Col. præm.* 1, 18. (2) **Nundinæ** rusticorum **Capua**, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 33. **Non** urbem, non ullas nundinas, nisi vendendæ aut emendæ rei necessariæ causâ, frequentaverit, *Col.* 11, 1, 23. *Met.* **Cujus** domus est agriorum, oppidorum, immunitatum, vectigalium flagitiosissimæ nundinæ, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 14. **Certi** dies ad recognitionem mutuam nundinis dantur, *Plin.* 11, 30.

Nundinalis, e. adj. *Pertaining to a fair, or market.* ¶ **Cocus** nundinalis, i. e. novendialis, *Fest.* an ignorant cook, fit to dress nothing but the feral suppers, by them called *silicernia*, and set upon a flint, *Serv. or tileshard, Ov.* (which were set forth at the sepulchres in honour of the dead, and eaten by the poorer sort of people) *Vid.* **Novendialis.** **Cocus** ille nundinalis est; in nonum diem solet ire coctum, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 45. *ubi vid. interp.*

Nundinans, tis. part. *Marketing*. Pœnum vendere ad Cannas, in captivorum pretiis prædâque aliâ, nec victoris animo, nec magni ducis more nundinantem, *Liv.* 22, 56.

Nundinarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, or serving for, markets*. Oppidum nundinarium, a fair, or market, town, *Plin.* 12, 17. Forum nundinarium, the market-place, or place where the fair is kept, *Id.* 8, 51.

Nundinatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à nundinor*] *Publick, open, scandalous, corruption and sale of justice, as if it were in a market*. Quam in omnibus locis nundinationem juris ac fortunarum fore putatis? *Cic. Agrar.* 1, 3. = Quin eam rem tu ad tuum quæstum, nundinationemque hominum, traduxeris, *Id.*

|| Nundinātor, ōris. m. verb. *A market man, he that cometh to market*. Nefas erat cum populo agi, ne interpellarentur nundinatores, *Fest.*

Nundinor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [*à nundinæ*] *pro quo nundino, Firm.* (1) *To buy publickly*. (2) *To sell publickly for bribes*. (3) *To assemble together as people do at a market*. (1) Pueri annorum senū septenūque denū senatorium nomen nundinati sunt, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 49. Totum imperium populi Romani nundinabantur, *Id. Philipp.* 3, 4. (2) = Constat in concionibus patris nundinari præmiarique solitum, *Suet. Vesp.* 7. (3) Ubi ad focum angues nundinari solent, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 31.

Nundinum, i. n. (1) *The market, i. e. every ninth day, when the country came in, and there was a general concourse*. (2) || *The day for making consuls*. (1) Comitia decem viris creandis in trinum nundinum indicta sunt, *Liv.* 3, 35. *leg. & trinundinum*. (2) Nundina vetera ex ordine instituit, *Lamprid.* Primo nundino sibi alios semper suffecit, *Id.* Senatus omnia nundina suffectorum consulum clauserat, *Vopisc.* Leg. in omnibus his exemplis nundinium.

Nunquam. adv. [*ex ne non, & unquam*] (1) *Never*. (2) || *Nunquam non, constantly, always*. (3) *It is elegantly put in the close of a sentence*. (4) || *Nunquam hodie, by no means*. (5) || *Nunquam quidquam, Nothing in the world, nothing at all*. (1) Nunquam ego te aspiciam posthac? at certè semper amabo, *Catull.* 63, 11. Illum nunquam post illa vidi, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 43. (2) Nunquam non erubuit, *Sen.* Nunquam non utriusque sese libertum edidit, *Suet. de Gramm.* 12. (3) || *Eloquentiam sine sapientiâ nimidum obesse plerumquæ prodesse nunquam*, *Cic.* Itane adtemperatè venit hodie in ipsis nuptiis, ut veniret antehac nunquam? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4. (4) Id quidem hodie nunquam poterit dicere, *Plaut.* Scio ubi sit, verum hodie nunquam monstrabo, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 31. Nunquam hodie effugies, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 49. (5) Homine imperito nunquam quidquam injustius, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 18. Nihilne in mentem? *G.* Nunquam quidquam, *Id.* || *Nunquam unquam, never*. Nunquam commodius unquam herum audiui loqui, *Id. Heaut.* 3, 3, 48.

Nunquando. *Whether ever, whether at any time*. Existit hoc loco quædam quæstio subdificilis, nunquando amici novi veteribus sint anteponendi, *Cic. de Am.* 19.

Nunquid. adv. (1) *Whether*. (2) *Also interrogat.* (1) Atque nunquid redeat incertum hodie, *Supposit.* *Plaut.* (2) Nunquid non pelles ferarum à frigore defendere queunt? *Sen. Epist.* 90.

Nunquis, quæ, quid. (1) *Is there any, &c.* (2) || *Nunquid vis, an usual form in taking leave*. (3) *If any*. (1) Nunquis hic est? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 4. Nunquem evocari hinc vis foras? *Id. Eun.* 2, 2, 52. Nunquæ rogatio lata? Num quæ nova quæstio decreta est? *Cic. pro Mil.* 7. Nunquid habes quod contemnas? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 22. (2) Quid! me nunquid vis? *M. Vale, Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 53. Rogo nunquid velit, *Rectè*, inquit, abeo, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 42. Nec cum inde discederet, nunquid vellem, rogavit, *Cic.* Frequentia prosequentium, rogantiumque nunquid vellet, *Liv.* || *In his omnibus aliquæ edd. divisè, num quis, num quæ, num quid habent.*

Nunquidnam? *id. quod nunquid*. Nunquid-

nam, inquam, novi? *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 3. Nunquidnam hic, quod nolis, vides? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 43. || *Scrib. & divisè.*

* Nuntio. Nuntius, &c. *Vid. Nuncio, &c.*

* † Nuo, ère, nui, nūtum. [*à νῦν*] *To nod, Met. to approve*, *Obsolet. hinc tamen, nutus, annuo, innuo, &c.*

Nuper. adv. temp. *erimè, sup. [qu. noviper vel noviter, Fest. vel. qu. novo opere, Scal. fort. νῦν μεγ νῦν μεγ, Morl.] Lately, of late, not long since, a few hours, days, years, ages ago*. || *Quid dico nuper? immo verò modò ac planè paulò antè, Cic. Verr.* 4, 3. Nuper me in littore vidi, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 25. Exordiemur ab eo quod ille nuperimè dixerit, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 16. Menedemus hospes qui nuper Romæ fuit, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 19. Cinnam nuper quæ res ad consulatum recepit, *Sen. Qui sub Nerone scripsit. Cinna autem confusus fuerat anno U. C. DCCCLVII. Quid ea quæ nuper, id est, paucis ante seculis, medicorum ingeniis reperta sunt? Cic. N. D.* 2, 50.

Nūperus, a, um. adj. [*ab adv. nuper*] (1) *Late, or new*. (2) *Newly come, or taken*. (1) Quamquam hæc inter nos nupera notitia admodum est, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 1. (2) = *Recens captus homo, nuperus & novitius, Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 60. Elephantum nuperi à sylvâ, *Flor.* 4, 2, 67.

Nupta, æ. f. sc. mulier. *A wife*. Pudica nupta, *Or. Fast.* 2, 794. Viro contentas vivere solo nuptarum laus, *Catull.* 108, 2. Plures singulis solent esse nuptæ, *Cic.* || *Nova nupta, a bride, a new married wife*. Prodeat nova nupta, *Catull.* 59, 80.

|| Nuptālitius, a, um. adj. *id. quod nuptialis*. || *Donum nuptalitium, an offering at a wedding, Ulp.*

Nuptiæ, ārum. f. pl. (1) *A wedding, or marriage*. (2) *The marriage solemnities*. (3) *A wedding day*. (4) *The marriage state*. (5) *Concubinage*. (6) || *Nuptias facere, de nuptiarum solennia imitantibus in apparatu stupri*. (1) Eas nuptias M. Cicero conciliarat, *Nep. Attic.* 5. || *Vetula multarum nuptiarum, often married, Cic. Att.* 13, 29. (2) Dum nimis sanctas nuptias student facere, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 7, 1. (3) Cum ejus in nuptiis multitudo hominum pranderet, *Cic.* (4) Fœcunda culpæ secula nuptias Primū inquina-vère, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 17. (5) Paris Helenam innuptis sibi junxit nuptiis, *Vet. Poëta ap. Cic. de Orat.* 3. sub. fin. Græcia Conjurata tuas Paridis rumpere nuptias, *Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 7. *Vid. Nubo, n. 4.* (6) *Petron.* 25, & 121.

Nuptialis, e. adj. *Pertaining to marriage, nuptial, bridal*. Cœna nuptialis, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 2, 62. fax, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 33. vox, *Liv.* 1, 9. Nuptiales faces, *Id. tibiæ, Ad Herenn.* 4, 45. tabulæ, *Tac.* Nuptialia carmina, *Catull.* 59, 12. dona, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 6.

|| Nuptūrio, ire. desider. *To long to be married, to have an earnest desire to marry*, *Apul. Apol.* p. 516.

Nuptūrus, a, um. part. *Ready, or about, to be married*. Nupturæ toties languida membra cadunt, *Or. Epist.* 21, 156.

Nuptus, ūs. m. *Marriage*. Minorem deinde filiam nuptui collocasse, *Col.* 4, 3. Nuptu solenni filias locare, *Aur. Victor. de viris illustr.* 59, 2. = *Illa quidem nuptum prior, tædasque marito Passa alio, Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 45.

Nuptus, a, um. part. [*à nubo*] *Married, wedded*. Mulier uni nupta, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 13. Nupta senatori Hippia, *Juv.* 6, 82. || *Nupta verba, obscene words*. Virgo sum, nondum didici nupta verba dicere, *Plaut. in Dyscolo, cit. Fest.*

Nuptus, i. m. || *Novus nuptus, a man in woman's clothes, married instead of a woman, a male bride*. Lubet Chalinum quid agat scire, novum nuptum cum novo marito, *Plaut. Cas.* 5, 1, 6.

* Nūr vs, ūs. f. [*à Gr. νύξ, quod & νύμφη est; i. e. nova nupta. & νύξ γυνή, i. e. filii uxor*] (1) *A son's wife, a daughter in law*. (2) *A young married lady, or perhaps, Synecd. any unmarried woman*. (1) || *Uno omnes animo socrus oderunt nurus, Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 4. (2) || *Electra nuribus gestanda Latinis, Or. Met.* 2, 366. || *Inter Latias gloria prima nurus, Mart.* 4, 75. Romanas erudiunt nurus, *Or. Trist.* 2, 244.

|| *Nuscitio, ōnis. f. Not being able to see by candlelight*. Popilius Aurelius ait, nuscitiones esse cæcitudines nocturnas, *Fest.*

|| *Nuscitiōsus, a, um. adj. pro luscitiosus, l in n converso. Poreblind, Fest.*

Nusquam. adv. [*ex ne, & usquam*] (1) *In no place, no where*. (2) *In no thing, in no point*. (3) *Never*. (4) *No whither, to no place*. (1) || *Sive lex est illa scripta usquam, sive nusquam, Cic. de Leg.* 1, 16. || *Quam non invenit usquam, Esse putat nusquam, Or. Met.* 1, 586. || *Nusquam gentium, no where in the world, Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2. Nusquam esse, *to be dead, Id.* (2) Nusquam equidem quicquam deliqui, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 30. (3) Ad ædes nostras nusquam adiit, *Id. Aul.* 1, 2, 24. (4) GN. Tu profecturus aliò fueras. P. Nusquam, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 49.

* Nūtāmen, inis. n. *A nodding, a waving*. Albentes niveæ tremulo nutamine pennæ, *Sil.* 2, 399. *de crisiis galeæ.*

* Nūtans, tis. part. (1) *Nodding, as in sleep; nodding, or waving backward and forward with the wind*. (2) *Seeming to nod, or herd, by reason of its vast height*. (3) *Nodding, or threatening to fall*. (4) *Moving up and down*. (5) *Wavering, or not standing firmly; ready to fall, or give way; fluctuating*. (6) *Making signs, or tokens, for assistance*. (7) *Met. Wavering, fickle, or unsettled; unresolved, not determined to either side*. (8) *Act. Shaking*. (1) Falcato nutantem vulnerat ense, *Or. Met.* 1, 717. || *Nutans platanus, Catull.* 62, 290. Nutantia longè venientis vela carinæ, *Luc.* 8, 43. (2) Phario nutantia pondera saxo, *Mart.* 1, 89, 3. (3) Percutens nutanti pectoramento, *Or. Met.* 11, 620. Ruinâ nutantes pendere domos, *Luc.* 1, 494. Nutantia templa, *Plin. jun.* (4) Impellens nutantibus aëra pennis, *Catull.* 64, 53 *sed al. al. leg.* (5) Protegere armis nutantem vulnera civem, *Juv.* 15, 155. Nutante in fugam exercitu, *Flor.* 3, 10. Nutantem aciem victor equitatus incurset, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 18, 4. (6) Nutans, Distorquens oculos, *Her. Sat.* 1, 9, 64. (7) Curis nutantem Colchida vidit, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 153. Gallie nutantes, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 2, 2. (8) || *Magna molossūm Molliæ nutantem duros nutantia dentes, Lucr.* 5, 1063. *sed al. leg. nudantia.*

* Nūtatio, ōnis. f. (1) *A nodding, when one is sleepy*. (2) *The moving, or throwing, of the body from one side to the other*. (1) || *Capitis nutatio, Plin.* 11, 57. *republicæ, Id. Paneg.* 5. (2) *Frequens & concitata in utramque partem nutatio, Quint.*

* Nūtāturus, a, um. part. *That will nod, or shake; as a plume in a helmet*. || *Est agmina, supra Nutaturus apex, Stat. Sylv.* 4, 4, 68. De-fectum corpore caput, nutaturumque instabili pondere tuetur, *Plin. Pan.* 26.

* Nūto, āre. freq. [*à nuo inus.*] (1) *To beckon, shake, or wag, the head; to nod*. (2) *To bend, to incline*. (3) *To wave to and fro in the wind*. (4) *To nod, or threaten to fall*. (5) *Met. To tend, or incline*. (6) *Met. To totter, to shake, to be in danger*. (7) *To be uncertain, or doubtful*. (8) *To doubt, waver, or be unsettled*. (1) Nutat, ne loquar, *Plaut. Men.* 4, 2, 48. || *Capite nutat, Id. Mil.* 2, 2, 52. Adjuro me isti non nutasse, *Id. Men.* 4, 2, 53. (2) Rami pondere nutant, *Or. A. Am.* 2, 263. (3) Geminæ quercūs sublimi vertice nutant, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 682. (4) = Nutant altè, populoque minantur, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 256. tecta ædificia, *Luc.* 6, 136. Tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 629. (5) Regnum animos & pondera belli Hæc nutare videt, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 197. Timor nutat utroque, *Id. Theb.* 8, 614. (6) Tanto discrimine urbs nutabat, ut decem haud ampliùs diem frumentum in horreis fuerit, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 52, 6. (7) Cum victoria nutaret, *Suet. de viris illust.* (8) Dico ipsum Epicurum nescire, & in eo nutare, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 121. Mihi Democritus nutare videtur in naturâ deorum, *Id. N. D.* 1, 43.

* Nūtrīcandus, a, um. part. *To be nursed up, Col.*

* Nūtrīcans, tis. part. *Bringing, or breeding, up*. Mulum aut mulam nutricantes educamus, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 8.

* || Nūtrīcācio,

*Numnam hæc audivit? did he hear what I said, I wonder, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 6. Numnam perit-
raus? Id. Andr. 3, 4, 12.*

Numne, adv. Whether. (1) Interrog. Quid? Deum ipsum numne vidisti? Cic. (2) Indefin. Sed quæro numne tibi faciendum idem sit, Id.

Numquā, adv. If any where, Plaut.

Numquis. Vid. Nunquis.

Nūmus. Vid. Nummus.

** Nunc, adv. temporis [à νῦν, Scal.] v. Tunc.*

(1) Now, at present, at this time. (2) ¶ Nunc jam, just now, immediately. (3) ¶ Nunc ipsum, at this very time. (4) For modò. (5) ¶ Nunc nuper, even now, very lately. (6) ¶ Nunc, nunc, now is the time, now or never. (7) But as it is ordered now, as things go now. (8) ¶ Nunc homines, the people of the present age. (9) ¶ Nunc—nunc, one while—another while. (10) But. (11) Nunc, for nunc demum. (12) Therefore. (13) Nunc for tunc. (14) Nunc redundant. (15) Nunc for nunc primum. (1) ¶ Honores quondam fuerunt rari, nunc autem effusi, Nept. Milt. 6. ¶ Erat tunc excusatio, nunc nulla est, Cic. ¶ Non, si malè nunc, & olim sic erit, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 17. (2) Nunc jam sum expeditus, Cic. Redi nunc jam intrò, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 3. (3) Nunc ipsum ea lego, &c. Cic. Nunc ipsum non dubito rem tantam abicere, Id. Nunc tamen ipsum sine te esse non possum, Id. (4) ¶ Vidi nuper, & nunc videbam de eâ re, Id. ¶ Calet juvenus Nunc omnis, & mox virgines tepebunt, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 20. (5) Idem Menandri Phasma nunc nuper dedit, Ter. Eun. prol. 9. (6) Nunc, nunc infurgite remis, Virg. Æn. 5, 189. Nunc, nunc adeste, nunc, &c. Hor. Epod. 5, 53. (7) Vix nunc obstitit illis, Cùm sua, &c. quin laniant mundum, Ov. Met. 1, 58. Nunc conde ferrum, &c. Phædr. 5, 2, 13. (8) Non tu nunc hominum mores vides? Plaut. (9) Nunc viridi sub arbuto, nunc, &c. Flor. Od. 1, 1, 21. Arbore nunc aquas Culpante, nunc sydera, nunc hiemes, Id. Carm. 3, 1, 31. Nunc hos, nunc illos aditus, Virg. Æn. 5, 441. Nunc huc, nunc illuc, Lucr. 2, 130. (10) Nam bona faciliè mutantur in pejùs: nunc quando in bonum verteris vitia? Quint. 1, nunc ingratiss offer te, iriſe, periculis, Virg. Æn. 7, 425. I nunc, & ventis animam committe, Juv. 12, 57. (11) Nunc ego & illam scelestam esse, & me miserum scio, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 26. Nunc scio quid sit amor, Virg. Ecl. 8, 43. (12) Haud mansisti, dum ego daem illam; tute fumpſisti tibi: nunc habes ut naclus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 69. (13) Copiis integris etiam nunc quas secum detinuerat, Suet. Oibo. (14) O frater, frater, quid ego nunc te laudem? Ter. Adelph. 2, 3, 3. Intrepr. Donato. (15) Mentire ædepol, gnate; atque id nunc facis haud consuetudine, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 83. ¶ I nunc, a form of expressing anger and contempt, Passim.

Nuncine, adv. interr. What now? Nuncine demum? Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 60.

** Nuncio, æ. f. She that bringeth word, or tidings; a messenger, or reporter. Iri, meæ fidissima nuncia vocis, Ov. Met. 11, 585. Nuncia lucius epistola, Id. ex Pont. 4, 11, 9. Historia nuncia vetustatis, Cic. de Orat. 2, 9.*

** Nuncios, tis. part. Telling, declaring, reporting. Hujus unius literis nunciantibus non crederet? Cic. de Pison. 19. conf. Liv. 24, 40. & 31, 2.*

** Nunciatio, ònis. f. verb. A denunciation, or solemn declaring, of the auspicia. ¶ Nos nunciationem solam habemus; consules & reliqui magistratus etiam inspectionem, Phil. 2, 32.*

** ¶ Nunciator, òris. m. A reporter, or teller, Arnob. ¶ Nunciatores qui per notoria indicia produnt, evidences, deponers, Paul. JC.*

** ¶ Nunciatum, i. n. A report, or message, Aug.*

** Nunciatur, imperf. News is brought. Ita Romam erat nunciatum, Cic. Cui ut est nunciatum de cæde avunculi, Patere. 2, 59.*

** Nunciaturus, a, um. part. Going, or about, to bring news of. Tanquam victoriam nunciaturi Romam essent, Liv. 29, 22. Num, quod maximè suspicor, & loqui timeo, ludibria meorum nunciaturus es? Curt. 4, 42.*

** Nunciatus, a, um. part. Told, reported. Hoc prælio nunciato, Cæs. B. G. 1, 54.*

** Nuncio, ære. act. [à nuncius] (1) To tell, or relate; as a messenger; to bear tidings, to carry news. (2) ¶ Salutem nunciare, to present the service of one absent. (3) To carry orders; to bid, or command. (4) To tell, bring word of, to show or advise. (5) ¶ Verbum augurale, to declare, or denounce, what the auspicia were. (1) Languere puellam nunciat, Tib. 2, 6, 49. Quæ jussi nunciate, Plaut. ¶ Alicui nunciare, Cic. ad senatum, Liv. Pompeio in hortos, Id. (2) Misit ad me statim, qui salutem nunciaret, Id. Salutem verbis tuis mihi nunciaret, Id. Salutem tibi ab sodali solidam nuncio, Plaut. (3) Senatusconsulto factum est, ut legati Romani nunciarent ei, ut redderet, Liv. (4) Qui hæc libenter nunciant, Ter. Ne sensus quidem vera nunciant, Cic. Clamore opus est, ut sentiat auris Quot puer nunciet horas, Juv. 10, 216. (5) Dum sacra secundus aruspex Nunciet, Virg. Æn. 11, 740. Vid. Nunciatio.*

** Nuncior, ari, atus. pass. To be told, or reported. Quorum ductu res malè gestæ nuncientur, Nep. Datam. 5. Id Lacedæmonis est nunciatum, Id. Conon. 4. Utinam meus nunc mortuus pater ad me nuncietur, Plaut. Mof. 1, 3, 76.*

¶ Nuncium, ii. n. Tidings, news. Geminas deorum ad aures nova nuncia referens, Catull. 61, 75. cædente Græv. ¶ Hunc tamen versum Scaliger immutat; in totum damnat Muretus: dissentit Isaac Vossius: Nonius ita: Nuncius generis masculini: neutro apud antiquos non receptæ auctoritatis sed doctos. It. vocab. augur. ¶ Ubi noctu in templum censura auspicatur, atque de cælo nuncium erit, Varr. 1, 5, 9. Vid. Nunciatio. ¶ Multi viri docti hoc vocab. ab Latio exterminari volunt; alii rursus non inauspicatò, ut videtur, liberali causâ offerunt; tutius tamen utamur nuncius masc. id quod probant omnes.

** Nuncius, ii. m. qui sc. novi aliquid affert. [ut ab eis ἐνδὸς ὕμνια, unica; sc. à νέος νέμμιος Siculi declinârunt. Lat. Nuncius, Jof. Scal.] (1) A messenger, or bringer of tidings. (2) Nuncius pro nuncius missus, nuncius venit, aut fert. (3) A message, news, or tidings. (4) A bill of divorce sent from the husband to the wife, or from the wife to the husband, the form whereof was HABE TIBI RES TUAS. (5) ¶ Met. Nuncium remittere, to take leave of. (1) ¶ Sceleris tui nuncius, Cic. prætoris, Id. cladis, Ov. Met. 11, 349. ¶ Nuncius ibis Pelidæ genitori, Virg. Æn. 2, 547. Ab aliquo nuncius, Plaut. Nuncium ad Scipionem misit, &c. Liv. (2) Tunc demum nuncius ad tertiam legionem revocandam, & Gallorum præsidium, Liv. Donec de avunculo nuncius, Plin. Epist. 6, 20. (3) Tristes de Bruto nuncii, Cic. Horribilis nuncius affertur, Catull. 82, 10. (4) Si viri culpâ factum est divortium, etsi mulier nuncium remisit, Cic. Top. 4. (5) Biennium est, cùm tu nuncium virtuti remisisti, Id. Ep. 15, 16. per jocum, i. e. valere jussisti.*

** Nuncius, a, um. adj. (1) Bringing tidings of, carrying a message of, reporting. (2) Met. (3) Voc. augurale, foretelling. (1) Pars cætera Nuncia ventura Alcanio rerumque patrisque, Virg. Æn. 8, 550. ¶ Fama nuncia veri, Id. Æn. 4, 188. (2) Nec plaga calida ad sensum decurrit nunciærum, Lucr. 4, 708. ¶ Leg. & decurrunt, tum referendum ad nuncium, ii. Laurus victoriarum nuncia, Plin. (3) Venturæ nuncia sortis exta, Tibull. 3, 4, 5. Vidē' ut felicibus extis Significat placidos nuncia fibra deos? Id. 2, 1, 26. Vid. Nunciatio, & Nuncio, n. 5.*

*Nuncubi, adv. loci [à numquis, & ubi; ut à siquis, sicubi; num alicubi?] Interrog. Did—
cwer? ¶ Nuncubi meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? Did you ever find me backward in making presents? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 84.*

Nuncupandus, a, um. part. To pronounce, or offer up. Profectus in Capitolium ad vota nuncupanda, Liv. 21, 63.

Nuncupans, tis. part. (1) Pronouncing, or declaring, in solemn words. (2) Declaring one heir. (1) Vota nuncupans, Liv. 35, 48. (2) Principem nuncupantes, Tac. Ann. 2, 48, 2.

¶ Nuncupatim, adv. By name, Sidon. ¶ De nomine.

Nuncupatio, ònis. f. (1) The pronouncing, or declaring, in a solemn form of words. (2) The dedicating of a book. (3) The setting, or naming, of a price. (4) ¶ The declaring an heir by word of mouth. (5) ¶ The form of publishing and declaring one's last will and testament. (1) Et Capitolium & solennis votorum nuncupatio, Liv. 21, 63. Cùm ædem pontifex dedicaret, interque nuncupationem solennium verborum postem tenens, Val. Max. 5, 10, 1. (2) Hæc ego mihi nunc patrocina ademi nuncupatione, Plin. 1, 1. (3) Id. ap. Litt. (4) JCC. (5) Nuncupatio est, quam in tabulis cerisque testator recitat, dicens. Hæc, uti in his tabulis cerisque scripta sunt, ita videtur, ita dico, ita lego: itaque vos, cives Romani, testimonium mihi perhibete. Et hoc dicitur nuncupatio, Isid.

Nuncupaturus, u, um. part. About to pronounce, or declare. Adjurat, nuncupaturum se eam regiam, Just. 34, 3.

Nuncupatus, a, um. part. (1) Called by name. (2) Pronounced, or declared publicly, in solemn words. (3) Engaged by an expression of words. (1) Dicit ipsas res utiles & salutare deorum esse vocabulis nuncupatas, Cic. N. D. 1, 15. (2) Vota nuncupata, Varr. L. L. 5, 7. Quum ex XII Tabulis factis esset ea præstari, quæ essent linguâ nuncupata, Cic. Offic. 3, 16. (3) In legibus, ubi, nuncupata pecuniæ, sunt scripta, Varr. L. L. 5, 7. ¶ Testamentum nuncupatum, a nuncupatione will, or a will declared and published by word of mouth, Plin. Ep. 8, 18. ¶ Voce nuncupatus hæres, declared heir by word of mouth, Justinian.

Nuncupo, ære. act. [ex nomen, & capio; v. certè à capio, eadem formâ quâ occupo, aucupor] (1) To name, or call. (2) To recite, or rehearse. (3) To pronounce, or declare publicly, in solemn words. (4) ¶ Hæredem nuncupare, by word of mouth, without writing to declare last wills, or testaments. (1) Quem locum vos orbem læstem nuncupatis, Cic. de Domn. Scip. 3. Quem turba Quirini Nuncupat indigitem, Ov. Met. 14, 608. (2) Ad decus Imperii Romani pertinet Pompeii M. titulos omnes, &c. nuncupare, Plin. 7, 26. ¶ Vota nuncupare, Cic. Philipp. 3, 4. (3) Sicut verbis nuncupavi, ita pro republ. Quiritum, &c. legiones auxiliaque hostium, mecum Diis manibus, Telurique devoveo, Liv. 8, 9. (4) Hæredem inter tertios è parte sextâ nuncupavit, Suet. Claud. 4.

Nuncupor, ari, atus. pass. To be named, declared, &c. ¶ Consultatum inde an in senatu, an in castris adoptio nuncuparetur, should be solemnly declared, Tac. Hist. 1, 17, 2.

Nundina, æ. f. Vid. Propr.

Nundinæ, arum. f. pl. [à nono die dict. qu. novendinæ] (1) A fair, a mart, or market, which in Rome was kept every ninth day, to which the people resorted, to buy and sell, and inform themselves what laws were enacted, and proclaimed. (2) The place where a market, or fair, is kept. (1) Nundinarum etiam conventus manifestum est propterea usurpato, ut nonis tantummodo diebus urbanæ res agerentur, reliquis administrarentur rusticæ, Col. præm. 1, 18. (2) Nundinæ rusticorum Capua, Cic. contra Rull. 2, 33. Non urbem, non ullas nundinas, nisi vendendæ aut emendæ rei necessariæ causâ, frequentaverit, Col. 11, 1, 23. Met. Cujus domus est agriorum, oppidorum, immunitatum, vectigalium flagitiosissimæ nundinæ, Cic. Philipp. 2, 14. Certi dies ad recognitionem mutuam nundinis dantur, Plin. 11, 30.

Nundinalis, e. adj. Pertaining to a fair, or market. ¶ Cocus nundinalis, i. e. novendialis, Fest. an ignorant cook, fit to dress nothing but the feral suppers, by them called siliernia, and set upon a flint, Serv. or tiliſhard, Ov. (which were set forth at the sepulchres in honour of the dead, and eaten by the poorer sort of people) Vid. Novendialis. Cocus ille nundinalis est; in nonum diem solet ire coctum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 45. ubi vid. interp.

Nundinans, tis. part. *Marketing*. Pœnum vendere ad Cannas, in captivorum pretiis prædâque aliâ, nec victoris animo, nec magni ducis more nundinantem, *Liv.* 22, 56.

Nundinarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, or serving for, markets*. ¶ Oppidum nundinarium, a fair, or market, town, *Plin.* 12, 17. Forum nundinarium, the market-place, or place where the fair is kept, *Id.* 8, 51.

Nundinatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à nundinor*] *Publick, open, scandalous, corruption and sale of justice, as if it were in a market*. Quam in omnibus locis nundinationem juris ac fortunarum fore putatis? *Cic. Agrar.* 1, 3. — Quin eam rem tu ad tuum quæstum, nundinationemque hominum, traduxeris, *Id.*

¶ **Nudinātor**, ōris. m. verb. *A market man, he that cometh to market*. Nefas erat cum populo agi, ne interpellarentur nundinatores, *Fest.*

Nundinor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [*à nundinæ*] *pro quo nundino*, *Firm.* (1) *To buy publickly*. (2) *To sell publickly for bribes*. (3) *To assemble together as people do at a market*. (1) Pueri annorum senū septenūque denū senatorium nomen nundinati sunt, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 49. Totum imperium populi Romani nundinabantur, *Id. Philipp.* 3, 4. (2) — Constabat in concionibus patris nundinari præmarique solitum, *Suet. Vesp.* 7. (3) Ubi ad focum angues nundinari solent, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 31.

Nundinum, i. n. (1) *The market, i. e. every ninth day, when the country came in, and there was a general concourse*. (2) ¶ *The day for making consuls*. (1) Comitia decem viris creandis in trinum nundinum indicta sunt, *Liv.* 3, 35. *leg. & trinundinum*. (2) Nundina vetera ex ordine instituit, *Lamprid.* Primo nundino sibi alios semper suffecit, *Id.* Senatus omnia nundina suffectorum consulum clauserat, *Vopisc.* ¶ *Leg. in omnibus his exemplis nundinum*.

Nunquam. adv. [*ex ne non, & unquam*] (1) *Newer*. (2) ¶ *Nunquam non, constantly, always*. (3) It is elegantly put in the close of a sentence. (4) ¶ *Nunquam hodie, by no means*. (5) ¶ *Nunquam quidquam, Nothing in the world, nothing at all*. (1) Nunquam ego te aspiciam posthac? at certe semper amabo, *Catull.* 63, 11. Illum nunquam post illa vidi, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 43. (2) Nunquam non erubuit, *Sen.* Nunquam non utriusque sese libertum edidit, *Suet. de Gramm.* 12. (3) ¶ *Eloquentiam sine sapientiâ nimium obesse plerumque, prodesse nunquam*, *Cic.* Itane adtemperatè venit hodie in ipsis nuptiis, ut veniret antehac nunquam? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4. (4) Id quidem hodie nunquam poterit dicere, *Plaut. Scio ubi sit, verum hodie nunquam monstrabo, Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 31. Nunquam hodie effugies, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 49. (5) Homine imperito nunquam quidquam injustus, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 18. Nihilne in mentem? *G.* Nunquam quidquam, *Id.* ¶ *Nunquam unquam, newer*. Nunquam commodius unquam herum audivi loqui, *Id. Haut.* 3, 3, 48.

Nunquando. *Whether ever, whether at any time*. Existit hoc loco quædam quæstio subdificilis, nunquando amici novi veteribus sint anteponendi, *Cic. de Am.* 19.

Nunquid. adv. (1) *Whether*. (2) Also interrogat. (1) Atque nunquid redeat incertum hodie, *Supposit.* *Plaut.* (2) Nunquid non pelles ferarum à frigore defendere queunt? *Sen. Epist.* 90.

Nunquis, quæ, quid. (1) *Is there any, &c.* (2) ¶ *Nunquid vis, an usual form in taking leave*. (3) *If any*. (1) Nunquis hic est? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 4. Nunquem evocari hinc vis foras? *Id. Eun.* 2, 2, 52. Nunquæ rogatio lata? Num quæ nova quæstio decreta est? *Cic. pro Mil.* 7. Nunquid habes quod contempnas? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 22. (2) Quid! me nunquid vis? *M. Vale, Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 53. Rogo nunquid velit, Rectè, inquit, abeo, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 42. Nec cum inde discederet, nunquid vellem, rogavit, *Cic.* Frequentia prosequendum, rogantiumque nunquid vellet, *Liv.* ¶ *In his omnibus aliquæ edd. divisè, num quis, num quæ, num quid habent*.

Nunquidnam? *id. quod nunquid*. Nunquid-

nam, inquam, novi? *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 3. Nunquidnam hic, quod nolis, vides? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 43. ¶ *Scrib. & divisè*.

* **Nuntio**. Nuntius, &c. *Vid. Nuncio, &c.*

* † **Nuo**, ère, nui, nūtum. [*à νέω*] *To nod, Met. to approve*, Obsolet. hinc tamen, nutus, annuo, innuo, &c.

Nuper. adv. temp. erimè, sup. [*qu. noviper vel noviter, Fest. vel. qu. novo opere, Scal. fort. vñv neq vñveg, Morl.*] *Lately, of late, not long since, a few hours, days, years, ages ago*. ¶ *Quid dico nuper? immo verò modò ac planè paulò antè*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 3. Nuper me in littore vidi, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 25. Exordiemur ab eo quod ille nuperimè dixerit, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 16. Menedemus hospes qui nuper Romæ fuit, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 19. Cinnam nuper quæ res ad consulatum recepit, *Sen.* Qui sub Nerone scripsit. Cinna autem consui fuerat anno U. C. DCCCLVII. Quid ea quæ nuper, id est, paucis ante seculis, medicorum ingeniis reperta sunt? *Cic. N. D.* 2, 50.

Nūperus, a, um. adj. [*ab adv. nuper*] (1) *Late, or new*. (2) *Newly come, or taken*. (1) Quamquam hæc inter nos nupera notitia admodum est, *Ter. Haut.* 1, 1, 1. (2) — Recens captus homo, nuperus & novitius, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 60. Elephantum nuperi à sylvâ, *Flor.* 4, 2, 67.

Nupta, æ. f. sc. mulier. *A wife*. Pudica nupta, *Or. Fast.* 2, 794. Viro contentas vivere solo nuptarum laus, *Catull.* 108, 2. Plures singulis solent esse nuptæ, *Cic.* ¶ *Nova nupta, a bride, a new married wife*. Prodeat nova nupta, *Catull.* 59, 80.

¶ **Nuptālītus**, 2, um. adj. *id. quod nuptialis*. ¶ *Donum nuptalitium, an offering at a wedding*, *Ulp.*

Nuptiæ, ārum. f. pl. (1) *A wedding, or marriage*. (2) *The marriage solemnities*. (3) *A wedding day*. (4) *The marriage state*. (5) *Concubinage*. (6) ¶ *Nuptias facere, de nuptiarum solennia imitantibus in apparatu stupri*. (1) Eas nuptias M. Cicero conciliarat, *Nep. Attic.* 5. ¶ *Vetula multarum nuptiarum, often married*, *Cic. Att.* 13, 29. (2) Dum nimis sanctas nuptias student facere, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 7, 1. (3) Cum ejus in nuptiis multitudo hominum pranderet, *Cic.* (4) Fœcunda culpæ secula nuptias Primū inquina-vère, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 17. (5) Paris Helenam innuptis sibi junxit nuptiis, *Vet. Poëta ap. Cic. de Orat.* 3. sub. fin. Græcia Conjurata tuas Paridis rumpere nuptias, *Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 7. *Vid. Nubo*, n. 4. (6) *Petron.* 25, & 121.

Nuptiālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to marriage, nuptial, bridal*. Cæna nuptialis, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 2, 62. fax, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 33. vox, *Liv.* 1, 9. Nuptiales faces, *Id. tibiaz, Ad Herenn.* 4, 45. tabulæ, *Tac.* Nuptialia carmina, *Catull.* 59, 12. dona, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 6.

¶ **Nuptūrio**, ire. desider. *To long to be married, to have an earnest desire to marry*, *Apul. Apol.* p. 516.

Nuptūrus, a, um. part. *Ready, or about, to be married*. Nupturæ toties languida membra cadunt, *Or. Epist.* 21, 156.

Nuptus, ūs. m. *Marriage*. Minorem deinde filiam nuptui collocasse, *Col.* 4, 3. Nuptu solenni filias locare, *Aur. Victor. de viris illustr.* 59, 2. — Illa quidem nuptum prior, tædasque marito Passa alio, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 45.

Nuptus, a, um. part. [*à nubo*] *Married, wedded*. Mulier uni nupta, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 13. Nupta senatori Hippia, *Juv.* 6, 82. ¶ *Nupta verba, obscene words*. Virgo sum, nondum didici nupta verba dicere, *Plaut. in Dyscolo*, cit. *Fest.*

Nuptus, i. m. ¶ *Novus nuptus, a man in woman's clothes, married instead of a woman, a male bride*. Lubet Chalinum quid agat scire, novom nuptum cum novo marito, *Plaut. Cas.* 5, 1, 6.

* **Nūrus**, ūs. f. [*à Gr. νύξ, quod & νύμφη est; i. e. nova nupta. & νύξ γυνή, i. e. filii uxoris*] (1) *A son's wife, a daughter in law*. (2) *A young married lady, or perhaps, Synecd. any unmarried woman*. (1) ¶ *Uno omnes animo socrus oderunt nurus*, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 4. (2) ¶ *Electra nuribus gestanda Latinis*, *Or. Met.* 2, 366. ¶ *Inter Latias gloria prima nurus*, *Mart.* 4, 75. Romanas erudiunt nurus, *Or. Trist.* 2, 244.

¶ **Nuscitio**, ōnis. f. *Not being able to see by candlelight*. Popilius Aurelius ait, nuscitiones esse cæcitudo nocturnas, *Fest.*

¶ **Nuscitiōsus**, a, um. adj. *pro luscitiosus, l in n converso*. *Poreblind*, *Fest.*

Nusquam. adv. [*ex ne, & usquam*] (1) *In no place, no where*. (2) *In no thing, in no point*. (3) *Neur.* (4) *No whither, to no place*. (1) ¶ *Sive lex est illa scripta usquam, sive nusquam*, *Cic. de Leg.* 1, 16. ¶ *Quam non invenit usquam, Esse putat nusquam*, *Or. Met.* 1, 586. ¶ *Nusquam gentium, no where in the world*, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2. Nusquam esse, *to be dead*, *Id.* (2) Nusquam equidem quicquam deliqui, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 30. (3) Ad ædes nostras nusquam adiit, *Id. Aul.* 1, 2, 24. (4) *GN.* Tu profecturus aliò fueras. P. Nusquam, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 49.

* **Nūtāmen**, inis. n. *A nodding, a waving*. Albentes niveæ tremulo nutamine pennæ, *Sil.* 2, 399. *de crisiis galeæ*.

* **Nūtans**, tis. part. (1) *Nodding, as in sleep; nodding, or waving backward and forward with the wind*. (2) *Seeming to nod, or herd, by reason of its vast height*. (3) *Nodding, or threatening to fall*. (4) *Moving up and down*. (5) *Wavering, or not standing firmly; ready to fall, or give way; fluctuating*. (6) *Making signs, or tokens, for assistance*. (7) *Met. Wavering, fickle, or unsettled; unresolved, not determined to either side*. (8) *Act. Shaking*. (1) Falcato nutantem vulnerat ense, *Or. Met.* 1, 717. ¶ *Nutans platanus*, *Catull.* 62, 290. Nutantia longè venientis vela carinæ, *Luc.* 8, 43. (2) Phario nutantia pondera faxo, *Mart.* 1, 89, 3. (3) Percutens nutanti pectoramento, *Or. Met.* 11, 620. Ruinā nutantes pendere domos, *Luc.* 1, 494. Nutantia templa, *Plin. jun.* (4) Impellens nutantibus aëra pennis, *Catull.* 64, 53 *sed al. al. leg.* (5) Protegere armis nutantem vulnera civem, *Juv.* 15, 155. Nutante in fugam exercitu, *Fabr.* 3, 10. Nutantem aciem victor equitatus incurset, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 18, 4. (6) Nutans, Distorquens oculos, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 64. (7) Curis nutantem Colchida vidit, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 153. Gallia nutantes, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 2, 2. (8) ¶ *Magna molossūm Molliā neta tremunt duros nutantia dentes*, *Lucr.* 5, 1063. *sed al. leg. nudantia*.

* **Nūtatio**, ōnis. f. (1) *A nodding, when one is sleepy*. (2) *The moving, or throwing, of the body from one side to the other*. (1) ¶ *Capitis nutatio*, *Plin.* 11, 57. *reipublicæ*, *Id. Paneg.* 5. (2) *Frequens & concitata in utramque partem nutatio*, *Quint.*

* **Nūtātūrus**, a, um. part. *That will nod, or shake; as a plume in a helmet*. ¶ *Est agmina supra Nutaturus apex*, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 4, 68. De-fectum corpore caput, nutaturumque instabilè pondere tuetur, *Plin. Pan.* 26.

* **Nūto**, āre. freq. [*à nuo inuf.*] (1) *To beckon, shake, or wag, the head; to nod*. (2) *To bend, to incline*. (3) *To wave to and fro in the wind*. (4) *To nod, or threaten to fall*. (5) *Met. To tend, or incline*. (6) *Met. To totter, to shake, to be in danger*. (7) *To be uncertain, or doubtful*. (8) *To doubt, waver, or be unsettled*. (1) Nutat, ne loquar, *Plaut. Men.* 4, 2, 48. ¶ *Capite nutat*, *Id. Mil.* 2, 2, 52. Adjuro me isti non nutasse, *Id. Men.* 4, 2, 53. (2) Rami pondere nutant, *Or. A. Am.* 2, 263. (3) Geminae quercūs sublimi vertice nutant, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 682. (4) — Nutant altè, populoque minantur, *Juv.* 3, 256. tecta ædificia, *Luc.* 6, 136. Tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 629. (5) Regnum animos & pondera belli Hæc nutare videt, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 197. Timor nutat utroque, *Id. Theb.* 8, 614. (6) Tanto discrimine urbs nutabat, ut decem haud ampliùs diem frumentum in horreis fuerit, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 52, 6. (7) Cum victoria nutaret, *Suet. de viris illust.* (8) Dico ipsum Epicurum nescire, & in eo nutare, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 121. Mihi Democritus nutare videtur in naturâ deorum, *Id. N. D.* 1, 43.

* **Nūtrīcandus**, a, um. part. *To be nursed up*, *Col.*

* **Nūtrīcans**, tis. part. *Bringing, or breeding up*. Mulum aut mulam nutricantes educamus, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 8.

* ¶ **Nūtrīcātio**,

* || Nutricatio, ònis, f. *The nursing of a child.* Met. Munus nutritionis, *Gell.* 12, 1.

* || Nutricator, òris, m. *He that nourisheth,* Lex. ex Plin.

* Nutricatus, ùs, m. (1) *A nursing, or bringing up.* (2) *The time that grass groweth designed for hay.* (1) De nutricatu pecoris, quæ observari oporteat, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. Gallinæ in nutricatu occupatæ, *Id.* 3, 9. O lepidum senicem, atque equidem planè edoctum in nutricatu *Venero, Plant. Mil.* 3, 1, 55. (2) Herba in pratis ad spem fornificiæ nata, non modò non evelenda in nutricatu; sed etiam non calcanda, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 47.

* || Nutricia, òrum, pl. n. *A nurse's wages,* Ulp. & Translat. ¶ Precium cælo sua per nutricia ferre, *to pay the reward of preservation by the influences of heaven,* Manil. 4, 877. *Vid. Nutritus.*

* Nutricium, ii, n. *The nursing of one that is sick.* Illius pro maternoque nutricio per longum tempus æger convalescit, *Sen. ad Helv.* 17.

* Nutrico, ñre, act. *To nurse, or breed up young.* Non didici pueros nutricare, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 1, 11. Quernis mensibus sus fert ventrem, binis nutricat, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4.

* Nutricor, ñri, pass. *To be nourished.* Ea sole nutricantur, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 23.

* Nutricor, ñri, dep. *To nourish.* Mundus omnia sicut membra & partes suas nutricatur & continet, *C. N. D.* 2, 34.

* Nutricula, æ, f. dim. [*à nutrix*] (1) *A little nurse; a little busy, or simple, nurse.* (2) *A busy prateing encourager, or abeter.* (3) Met. *A breeder, or bringer, up.* (4) *A help, or support.* (1) ¶ Quid voveat dulci nutricula natus alumno? *Hor. Epist.* 1, 4, 8. Repositus in cunas à nutricula, *Suet. Aug.* 94. (2) Gellius nutricula seditionis omnium, *Cic. in Vat.* 2. Epirota tenellorum nutricula vatum, *Demit. Marcius ap. Suet. de Clar. gram.* 16. de Cæcilio. (3) Nutricula caudicorum Africa, *Juv.* 7, 140. (4) His agrum Campanum laigitus est Antonius, ut haberent reliquorum nutriculas prædiorum, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 5.

* Nutriendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be strengthened with restoratives.* (2) *To be physicked, or dieted.* (3) *To be dressed, as an ulcer, wound, &c.* (4) Met. *To be remedied, or corrected, by gentle methods.* (1) Medus diebus vires ejus erunt nutriendæ, *Cels.* 2, 25. (2) Pestilentia coorta cogitationes hominum à foro certaminibusque publicis ad domum curamque nutriendorum corporum avertit, *Liv.* (3) Ulcera recentia æquè lenibus medicamentis nutrienda sunt, *Cels.* 6, 6. (4) Quod naturæ damnum virum nutriendum patri, &c. *Liv.* Turn demum is levibus cibis nutriendus, *Cels.* 3, 7.

* Nutriens, tis, part. *Nourishing.* Pomorum quoque varii salubresque succi sunt, suâ sponte fortuitorum seminum fruges homo nutriente, *Curt.* 3, 33.

* Nutrimen, inis, n. *Nourishment, or fuel.* Nasuræ suum nutrimentum deerit edaci, *Qv. Met.* 15, 354.

* Nutrimentum, i, n. (1) *Food, properly for nourishing young; Met. any nourishment.* (2) Met. *A nursing up.* (3) Nutrimenta, a way of education. (4) *Fuel, nourishment for fire, any thing that burneth easily.* (5) *Dressing, pruning.* (1) Met. Nutrimenta & incunabula culpæ, *Val. Max.* 6, 3, 11. Nec reddita caro Nutrimenta patri, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 571. Nutrimentorum ejus locus ostenditur, *Suet. Aug.* 2, 6. *vid. & eundem Cal.* 9. (2) Sed quod educata epidiæci generis nutrimentis eloquentia ipsa se postea colorat & roborat; non alienum fuit de oratoris quasi incunabulis dicere, *Cic. Orat.* 13. (3) Quantum præterea per hanc nutrimentorum consuetudinem amore & gratiâ valuerit, *Suet. Calig.* 9. (4) Suicæpit ignem foliis, atque arida circum Nutrimenta dedit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 180. Vicum suum, collatis undique nutrimentis, ignis incendit, *Val. Max.* 6, 6, ext. 1. (5) Pro nutrimento omni est raritas vulneris, *Plin.* 17, 23. *de Vite.*

* Nutrio, ñre, ñvi, ñtum, act. [*qu. νεωστέω, i. e. juniores alio*] (1) *To nurse, suckle, or feed, young.* (2) *To feed, or nourish.* (3) *It is said of inanimates.* (4) *To support, keep up, cherish, advance, encourage, or abet.* (5) *To educate, or breed up.* (6) *To increase.* (7) *To dress, or ap-*

ply medicines to. (1) Quæ me nutrit admoto ubere, *Phædr.* 3, 15, 7. Serpente ciconia pullos Nutrit, *Juv.* 14, 75. Mammis & lacte ferino Nutribat, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 751. Balanæ vitulique mammis nutriunt factus, *Plin.* 11, 40. (2) Ambrosia fella diurnis Membra ministeriis nutrit, *Qv. Met.* 4, 216. (3) Ignis foliis & cortice sicco Nutrit, *Id. Met.* 8, 643. (4) Multi privatorum audacias nutriverunt, *Cic. Declam. in Sall.* Sperando nutrit amorem, *Qv. Met.* 1, 496. (5) ¶ Liberos suos nonnulli avarè nutriunt, nec disciplinis aut cæteris corporis excolunt instrumentis, *græve them but a riggardi education,* Col. 4, 3. Indulgentiâ nostrâ nutriamus, *Liv.* Quos Imbrasus Nutriat Lyciâ, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 344. Cervum pueri matris ab ubere raptum Nutribant, *Id. Æn.* 7, 485. (6) Nummi quos hîc quincunce modesto Nutrietas, *Perf.* 4, 149. (7) Atque ut cætera ulla, ulcus nutrire, *Cels.* *Vid. & Nutriendus, n. 3.*

* Nutrior, ñri, pass. (1) *To be nursed, or kept.* (2) *To be fed, or strengthened.* (3) *To be nourished, or receive nourishment, from the earth; to grow up.* (4) *To be dressed, or have things applied for cure.* (5) *To be cured, of wine in danger of being upon the fret, that it may keep.* (1) Cum nutrirî alitem placuisset, *Suet. Galb.* 1. Nutrirî lacte ferino, *Qv. Trist.* 3, 11, 3. (2) ¶ Nutri ut vento, vento resinguitur ignis, *Id. Rem. Am.* 807. (3) Plurima Threicii nutritur vallibus Hebrî Cornus, *Grat. Cyneg.* 128. (4) Hactenus oculorum morbi lenibus medicamentis nutriuntur, *Cels.* 6, 6, 16. *Vid. & Nutriendus, n. 3.* (5) Quanto major ætus erit, eò sæpius convenit vinum nutrirî, refrigerarique & ventilari, *Col.* 12, 30.

* Nutrior, ñri, dep. *To nourish, or cultivate; to make to grow.* Hoc pinguem & placitam paci nutritor olivam, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 452.

* || Nutritia, òrum, pl. n. *A nurse's wages,* Ulp. & Translat. ¶ Precium cælo sua per nutritia ferre, *to pay the reward of preservation by the influences of heaven,* Manil. 4, 877. *Vid. Nutricia.*

* Nutritus, a, um, adj. *Nursing, or cherishing.* Nutritio sinu recipere, *Col.* 3, 13. *Vid. Nutricius.*

* Nutritus, ii, m. *Attour, or governor.* Potinus nutritus pueri, *Cas. B. G.* 3, 107. Per eunuchum nutritum tuum, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 4.

* Nutritor, òris, m. verb. [*à nutrio*] (1) *He that bred up one from a child.* (2) Met. *He that breedeth, or keepeth, cattle.* (3) *A servant employed in dressing, bathing, &c.* (1) A nutritore suo manumissus, *Suet. de Clar. Gram.* 7. (2) Tarteiliacus stabuli nutritor Iteri Bætis, *Mart.* 8, 28, 5. Volucrum nutritor equorum, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 228. (3) Nutritorem puellæ tradidit, *Claud. in Eutr.* 1, 104.

* Nutritus, a, um, part. (1) *Nursed, or suckled.* (2) *Wine ordered so as to make it keep.* (1) ¶ Nutritus lacte ferino, *fed, Qv. Trist.* 3, 11, 3. Qui nutritus illo cibo est, *Phædr.* 5, 4, 6. (2) Nutritum vinum operimus atque oblinimus, *Col.* 12, 21, 3. *Conf.* 12, 30, 1.

* Nutritus, ùs, m. verb. *Nourishment.* Multi senectam longam multi tantum nutritu toleravere, *Plin.* 22, 24.

* Nutrix, icis, f. verb. [*à nutritum, pro nutritrix, per Sync. Prisc.*] (1) *A nurse, any female bringing up her young.* (2) Met. *That feedeth, or maintaineth.* (3) *A summary, nursery, or place whither young trees are transplanted the first time, before they are set in the places designed for their continuance.* (4) *Nutrices, the breasts, or paps.* (1) Cum lacte nutricis errorem fuisse videamur, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 1. Magna dati nutrix præmia lactis habet, *Qv. Fast.* 2, 422. *de lusâ.* Gallinæ quæ parum bonæ nutrices sunt, *Col.* 8, 5, sub. fin. (2) Cato nutricem plebis Romanæ Siciliam nominavit, *Cic.* Curarum maxima nutrix Nox, *Qv. Met.* 8, 81. ¶ Jubæ tellus leonum Arida nutrix, *Hor. Od.* 1, 22, 15. (3) *Plin.* 17, 10. (4) ¶ Nutricum tenus extantes nympha: marinæ, *Catull.* 62, 17.

* Nutus, ùs, m. verb. [*à nuo*] (1) *A sign made with his eyes, or head; a beck, a nod.* (2) ¶ Met. *The part wherewith one nodeth.* (3) Met. *Will, pleasure, consent, or the least signification of them.* (4) *Tendency, or inclination, downwards.* (5) *Weight.* (1) Annuit, & totum nutu treme-

fecit Olympum, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 106. Non te decipiat nutu, *Tib.* 1, 6, 19. (2) *Litt. ex Lucr. sed q.* (3) Nutus Scipionis pro decretis patrum, pro populi jussis esse, *Liv.* Nulla res per triennium, nisi ad nutum istius, judicata est, *Cic.* ¶ Ad nutum, immediately after command given, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 31. Auctoritate nutuque legum domitas habere libidines, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 43. Regios omnes nutus tuemur, *Id. Fam.* 12, 1. (4) ¶ Ut terrena & humida suo pte nutu & suo pondere ad pates angulos in terram, & in mare ferantur, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 17. Terra undique ipsa in sese nutibus suis conglobata, *Id. N. D.* 2, 36. (5) Nutu cadens, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 382.

Nux, nûcis, f. (*unde nuceris*) quod & amygdalum in specie, & in genere nucem sign. (1) *All fruits that have a hard shell, a nut.* (2) *Any nut tree.* (3) *An almond tree.* (4) *Any kind of nut.* (1) Cæteris quicquid est, solidum est, ut in ipso nucum genere, *Plin.* 15, 21. ¶ Qui è nucis nucleum esse vult, frangit nucem, *Prov. be that would have the gain, must take the pain,* *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 55. Nux castia, a wormeaten nut, the most worthless thing, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 36. Vindis cortex nucis, *Tib.* 1, 8, 44. a wormeaten. Nux pinea, *Cato.* 48. *Col.* 4, 22. *Plin.* 15, 10. & 23. ¶ Noces amaræ, bitter almonds, *Cels.* 5, 11. (2) Annosam si fortè nucem deiecerit Eurus, *Juv.* 11, 119. (3) *Virg. Geor.* 1, 187. ut volunt R. R. scriptores. (4) Nux Græca, *Col. de Arb.* 22 & *Plin. an almond.* Nux Thesia, *Id.* Nux Avellana, *Cato.* 132. *Col.* 4, 22. Abellina, *Plin. a small nut, or filberd.* Nux Prænestina, *Cato, & Plin. ibid. a sort of filberd.* Nux castanea, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 52. ¶ Heracleotica, *Macr. Saturn.* 3, 18. a chestnut. (sed Heracleotica eadem est cum Ponticâ.) Nux jugians, *Varr. Col. Persica, basilica, Plin. a walnut.* Nux Tarentina, any sort of nuts with soft shells, *Col.* 5, 10, 14. ¶ De nucum generibus *vid. Plin.* 15, 22. & *Cato.* 88. ¶ Nucibus relicis, when we cease to be children, *Peri.* 1, 10.

N ante Y.

* Nyctilops, òpis, c. g. [*ex νυκλῶς, noctem amans, & ὤψ, oculus*] *Purblind,* *Plin.* 3, 50. *Lat. Lusciosus, Id.* 28, 11.

* Nyctegretum, i, n. [*ex νύξ, nox, & ἐγείρω, excito*] *A kind of herb,* *Plin.* 21, 11.

* Nyctæris, idos, f. acc. Nyctærin. [*νυκτερίς, Gr. à νύξ, nox*] *A rearmouse, a bat,* *Plin.* 11, 47.

* || Nycticorax, æcis, m. [*νυκτινόραξ, i. e. nocturnus corvus, à νύξ, nox, & κόραξ, corvus: Heb. כורס*] *An owl,* *Hieron.* Nycticorax ipsa est noctua, *Id.*

* || Nyctilops, òpis, f. [*de etym. vid. in Nyctalops*] Herba sic dicta, quoniam è longinquo noctibus fulgeat, *Plin.* 21, 2. *al. leg. nyctilampa, An herb so called.*

* Nympha, æ, f. [*à νύμφη, Gr. aqua*] (1) *A nymph, a goddess of the waters, fountain, rivers, lakes.* (2) *A nymph, or any rural goddess.* (3) *Fresh, or river, water.* (4) *Nymphæ, young bees just formed.* (1) Earum, *Nympharum,* templum inflammavit dearum, quarum ope etiam alus incendiis subvenitur, *Cic. Nympha Peneis, Qv. Met.* 1, 472. Stagnum nympha colit, *Id. Met.* 4, 302. Genitor nympharum Oceanus, *Catull.* 85, 6. (2) ¶ Nymphæ Libethrides, the Muses, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 21. Agrestes nymphæ, *Id. Æn.* 3, 34. (3) ¶ E terris occurrit dulcis amaro nympha mari, *Stat.* (4) *Plin.* 11, 16.

* Nymphæa, æ, f. Nymphæa Heraclia, *Plin.* 26, 10. [*à νύμφη, aqua quod locis aquosis gaudeat*] *A water lily, a water rose, yellow and white nenuphar.* ¶ Heraclion, rhopalon, madon, *Plin.* 25, 7.

* Nymphæum, i, n. [*ab eodem*] (1) ¶ *An artificial publick fountain,* *Jul. Capit. (apud quem tamen melius leg. nymphium, vel nymphæum, sc. à νυμφεῖον.)* (2) *A temple of the nymphs.* (1) Memoratas fistulas thermis tantum & nymphæis volumus inservire, *Cod.* (2) Eum servatum in nymphæo, donec Corinthum Mummius everterat, tradunt *Plin.* 35, 12.

Nymphærena, æ, f. *A precious stone.* Nymphærena urbis & gentis Persicæ nomen habet, similis hippopotami dentibus, *Plin.* 37, 10.

O, immediately derived from the original Greek of the same form, in which form it continues in most of the languages of Europe, at least in all which confess a Greek; or Latin, descent, is the fourth vowel, and fourteenth letter in the Latin and English alphabets, and had a double sound, both short and long, which, if we had not been told so by *Quint. Inst. I, 13*, is evident in itself. For it could not be otherwise before the invention of *ω*, several ages after the days of *Cadmus*; which indeed is not a different letter from *ο*, but the same, with the connotation of a different quantity, or double time, and that also often not observed by the Greek poets; or perhaps doubled, as its small figure *ω* seems to evince; and its sound, which differs very little from that of *ου*, which most anciently was sometimes expressed by a simple *ο*, as *Fabius* tells us, and we are further assured from the *Βερεφνηδον* and *Delian* inscriptions: in the former whereof we meet *ΦΑΝΟΔΙΚΟ ΕΙΜΙ ΤΟ ΗΕΡΜΟΚΡΑΤΟΣ*, &c. for *Φανοδοίκου εἰμι τοῦ Ἑρμοκράτους*, and in the latter, *ΤΟ ΑΥΤΟ ΔΙΘΟ ΑΝΑΡΙΑΣ*, for *Τῷ αὐτῷ λίθου*. And the name of *ο* itself was originally *ου*, as *Quintilian* intimates. What I have said of this fourth vowel may be likewise affirmed of the second *ε*, which had also two sounds before the invention of *η*; at which time, as *ο* had both the sound and name of *ου*, *ε* seems to have had the sound, and sometimes the name of *ει*, for anciently they writ and read *ΤΕΙ ΑΓΑΘΕΙ ΤΥΧΕΙ* for *τῇ ἀγαθῇ τυχῇ*, as the more modern Greeks writ: wherein, and in the like words, they however subscribed the exterminated *ι*. Indeed this increase of the number of vowels seems rather introduced from an affectation of novelty, than any real necessity; seeing the Latins, who took a great part of their language from them, never imitated, and indeed never found any occasion for such an innovation. But the Greeks rested not here, for they invented also six supernumerary consonants *ζ*, *ξ*, *ψ*, and *φ*, *χ*, *θ*, all which are rather *nexus literarum* than real letters; the three former being only a connecting of the three orders of the mutes and the letter *σ*; the three latter a connecting the same orders and the letter *Η*. Thus *ζ* connects the third order with *σ*, *ξ* the second order; and *ψ* the first. In like manner, *θ* includes *Η* in the sister mutes of the third order; *χ* includes the same in the mutes of the second; and *φ* doth the same in the first order: and all these were writ in the first Greek alphabet with two distinct letters. For the letter *β* held the same place in the Greek alphabet as it doth now in the Latin and ours, at the time when these letters, or, more properly, compendious ways of writing, were invented. And here we may observe, that of all these eight new letters, as the Greeks pleased to call them, the Latins only espoused two *κ* and *χ*, the former whereof they seldom used, as indeed having no occasion for it, the latter chiefly in Greek words, and servile uses; so unnecessary they accounted these innovations. This I judged proper in this place to observe once for all, to show the perfection of the Cadmean alphabet; and now proceed to a further dissertation on the letter *O*. The Greeks, as they framed theirs wholly from the Hebrew alphabet, so undoubtedly had this letter from the Hebrew *ו*, to which it answers both in the order of the letters and numerals, which in both is seventy. How *ο* by the Greeks came to be adopted for this Hebrew guttural, was sagaciously found out, and judiciously accounted for, by the learned Dr. *Littleton*; who observes, that the Greeks took their three doubtful vowels *α*, *ι*, *υ*, from the Hebrew *א*, *י*, *ו*, to which three consonants they assigned the parts of vowels, by the help whereof they read before the invention of points; for *א* reading *a*; for *י*, *e* and *i*; for *ו*, *o* and *u*. Now the Greeks observing that the Hebrews had given their first guttural *א* a vocal power, not knowing how better to transplant them, gave the same power to the three remaining gutturals, making *ε* from *א* *he*; *η* from *א* *heth*, Chald. *hetha*; and *ο* from *ו*, which, as we said above, was first sounded *ου*, but afterwards, that *ο* might be upon a level with *ε*, to which as having a double sound they had given a double character, to the long sound of *ο* they assigned likewise a double figure *Ω*, which from its largeness in respect to the *ο* they called *Ω μέγας*, or the great *ο*, and consequently the primitive *ο* began to be called *ο μικρόν*, or the little *ο*. As to the form of *ο*, this account may be given: its mother *ו* signifies either *an eye* or *a fountain*, which this figure in some sort represents; the former with its corner, the latter with its stream. The Greeks neglecting the adjuncts, drew the eye or fountain orbicular, to express the round form of the mouth in making the sound. This vowel is changed into every other vowel, and every vowel into it; as from *ἀράχων aratum*, so from *spartum sporta*: as from *γόνυ genu*, so from *pando pondus*; as from *κίς cinis*, so from *πύθος post*; as from *ἀλὸς alumnus*, so from *νύξ nox*. This vowel was not in use among some nations of *Italy*, as *Pliny* informs us, namely the *Tuscans*, and more ancient *Umbrians*, and therefore *u* was substituted for it. And indeed the ancient Roman writers sometimes do the same, as *Acherunte*, *bubus*, *frundescere*, &c. *Lucr.* On the contrary, others used *ο* more frequently for *u*, writing *advorsus*, *quom*, *servom*, *voltis*, *volutus*, &c. for *adversus*, *quum*, &c. *O* is also used by the ancients for *au*, as *codex*, *colix*, *plodo*, *plastrum*, for *caudex*, *caulis*, &c. In the notes of the ancients, *O. CON.* is read *Opus conductum*; *O.C.Q.* *Opera*, consilioque; *O.D.M.* *Operæ donum*, munus; *O.L.O.* *Opus locatum*.

O

O.

O [à Gr. *ὦ*] adv. *O*, (1) used in *invocating*; (2) *calling to witness*; (3) *rejoicing*; (4) *grieving*; (5) *calling, or speaking to*; (6) *admiring*; (7) *in surprise*; (8) *pitying*; (9) *abominating*; (10) *wishing*; (11) *deriding*; (12) *praising*; (13) *gently rebuking*. (14) It is often understood both before an accusative and vocative. (1) *O*, qui res hominumque Deumque, Æternis regis imperiis! *Virg. Æn.* 1, 234. Huc, pater ò Lenæe, veni, *Id. Geor.* 2, 7. (2) *O* nonæ illæ Decembres, quæ me consule, fuistis! *Cic. pro Flacc.* 40. *O* nox illa! *Id.* (3) *O* Bruti amant scriptas literas! *Id. Att.* 15, 10. *O* factum bene! *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 78. (4) *O* me perditum! *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4. *O* meam calamitosam feneſtutem! *Id. ad Octav.* (5) Audite, ò proceres, ait, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 103. Huc ades, ò Melibœe, *Id. Ecl.* 7, 9. Tuas partes sublevavit Appius, ò Merule noster, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 14. (6) *O* faciem pulchram! *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 4. *O* qualis facies! *Juv.* 10, 157. (7) Quis homo

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est? *P. Ego sum.* *D. O Pamphile!* *Ter. Andr.* 5, 6, 2. Jubeo Chremetem. *C. O!* teipsum quærebam, *Id. Andr.* 3, 3, 1. (8) Infelix ò semper oves pecus! *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 3. *O* gens infelix! *Id. Æn.* 5, 625. *O* soror! ò conjux! ò femina sola superstes! *Öv. Met.* 1, 351. *O* quam indigna perpeteris, Phocion! *Nep. Phoc.* 4. (9) *O* portentum in ultimas terras aspertandum! *Cic.* (10) *O* qui me gelidis in vallibus Hæmi sistat? *Virg. Geor.* 2, 489. *O* si sub rastro ciepet argenti mihi seria, *Perf.* 2, 11. *O*, quantum est auri, pereat, *Tib.* 1, 1, 51. (11) *O* præclarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 11. (12) *O* crus! ò brachia! *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 92. (13) *O* mi Furni, quam tu causam tuam non nôsti, qui alienas tam facile discas! *Cic.* (14) Hominem verditum, miserumque; & illum sacrilegum! *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 20. bone vir, *Id. bone Egnati, Catull.* 37, 9. *More Græco aliquando corripitur, ut. Te Corydon, ò Alexi, Virg. Ecl.* 2, 65.

* *O. præp.* [à *ἐπὶ*, cum apostropho *ἐπ'*, ut *ab ἀπ' ab, ὑπ' sub.*] (1) *For*, i. e. for the effecting, or attainment of. (2) *For*, i. e. on the account of.

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(3) *By reason of*, i. e. by the power, or force, of. (4) *For*, denoting both the efficient and final cause. (5) *For*, i. e. in defence of. (6) *According to*. (7) *Before*, or *overagainst*. (8) *About*. (9) *To*, or *towards*. (1) *Qui* ob aliquid enolumentum suum cupidus aliquid dicere videntur, *Cic. pro Font.* 8. (2) *Servam* ob navem lætus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 283. *Themistocles* ob eundem timorem, quo damnatus erat *Miltiades*, è civitate ejectus, *Nep. Them.* 8. *Alter* ob alterius funera mæſtus erat, *Öv. Trist.* 4, 4, 76. *Sine te verberem*, item ut tu mihi fecisti, ob nullam noxiam, *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 1, 15. *Avarus* fixum se dimittit ob alſem, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 16, 64. (3) *Unius* ob iram *Prodium*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 255. (4) *Ergo* pretium ob stultitiam fero, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 4. § *A quo pecuniam* ob absolvendum acceperis, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 32. (5) *Hic manus*, ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 660. ¶ *Ob industriam* pro de industria, on set purpose, designedly, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 3, 58. *Illa quasi ob industriam mihi adversatur*, *Id. Cas.* 2, 3, 8. *Nam quid illæc nunc tamdiu intus remoratur*, quasi ob industriam? *Ibid.* 4, 3, 7. (6) *Haudquaquam* ob meritum pœnas

poenas suscitatur, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 454. i. e. pro merito, ut interpretantur *Serv.* & *Prisc.* (7) Dolis glaucomam ob oculos obijciemus, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 70. Qui lanam ob oculum habebat, *Id. Mil.* 5, 37. Ob oculos mihi exilium verfabatur, *Cic. pro Sext.* 21. (8) Folkem obstringit ob gulam, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 43. (9) Ob Romam noctu legiones ducere cepit, *Fest. ex Enn.* Cujus ob os Graii ora obvertebant sua, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 18. ex *cod.*

|| Obacerbo, āre. act. To exasperate, or make angry, *Fest.* † Exacerbo.

* || Obacerbo, āre. act. [ex ob, & acus, ēris] To stop one's mouth as it were with chaff, that he cannot tell out his tale, *Fest.* † Obioquor.

Obæratus, a, um. adj. or, comp. A debtor obliged to depend on, and serve, his creditor, till payment was made. Liber, qui suas operas in servitute pro pecuniā, quam debeat, dum solveret, nexus vocatur, ut ab ære obæratur, *Varr.* Omnes clientes obæratosque suos eodem conduxit, *Cæs. B. G.* 1. Quāto quis obærator, ægrius distrahebant, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 17, 4.

Obambulans, tis. part. (1) Walking up and down. (2) Walking before. (3) Walking with one, or by one's side. (1) Obambulantes ante vallum portāsque, *Liv.* 25, 39. (2) Gymnasia interdum obambulans, *Suet. Tib.* 11. (3) Dextram obambulantem continuit, *Id. Tib.* 25.

Obambulatio, ōnis. f. verb. A walking about, or up and down. Obambulatio hominum, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 19.

|| Obambulator, ōris. m. He that walketh about, or up and down, *Recent.*

|| Obambulator, ōris. f. She that walketh about, a gadding gossip, *Recent.*

Obambulo, āre. act. [ab ob, i. e. circum, vel per totum, ut in obfero, obliuo, & ambulo] (1) To walk about, or up and down. (2) To walk before, or round. (3) To walk with, or walk by one's side. (4) || To walk over again, or to jostle one in walking. (1) Totam fremebundus obambulat *Ætuum*, *Ov. Met.* 14, 188. (2) Scit cui latere, cum solus obambulat ipse, *Id. Trist.* 2, 459. Nec gregibus nocturnus obambulat, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 538. Obambulare muris, ut facile nosceretur ab *Ætolis*, cepit, *Liv.* 36, 34. (3) *Vid.* Obambulans, n. 3. (4) *Fest.* Hæc fortè prima fuit notio, etsi minus usitata.

* || Obærator, ōris. m. He that plougheth about, *Serv.*

|| Obæresco, ē e. neut. i. e. circumæresco. To grow dry, *Laet.* † Inæresco.

Obarmo, āre. act. To arm. § Mos undeductus per omne Tempus Amazoniā securi Dextras obarmare, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 20. † Raro occ.

* Obāro, āre. act. [ex ob, & aro] To plough up all around. Quin hostes obarārent quidquid herbidum terreni extra murum erat, *Liv.* 23, 19.

* || Obāror, āri. pass. To be tilled about, *Litt. ex Col.*

Obāter, tra, trum. adj. Black about. Luna si cornu superiore obatro surgat, *Plin.* 18, 35. † Raro occ.

|| Obāresco, ē e. neut. To be black all over. Lacus liventibus spumis obatrescit, *Firm.*

* || Obāudio, īre. neut. act. [ex ob, & audio] obedire, obaudire, *Fest.* To obey, *Gloss.* † Obedio.

|| Obauratus, a, um. part. Gilt over. Socis obauratis, *Apul. Met.* 11. p. 363.

Obba, æ. f. [ex Hebr. אבא uter, dolium, Basm. Chald. אבא] A cistern, a bowl with a great belly, a bottle, a jug, a neggin. Scissilis obba, *Perf.* 5, 148. Hinc item

|| Obbatus, a, um. adj. Having the form of the obba. Cassides obbatæ, *Apul. Met.* 10, p. 347.

* † Obbibō, ē ē. act. [ex ob, & bibo] To drink up all at once. Cum verenum, ut sitiens, obbibisse, *Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, 40. † Sed obduxisset reportant *V. Clor.* & *Grut.* ad *f. d. MSS.* prevocantes.

|| Obbrūto, ēre, ui. neut. [ex ob & brutus] To be thunderstruck. [à bruto, quod antiqui pro gravi, interdum pro stupido dixerunt, *Afran.*] To be astonished, to be stupid. Non possum verbum facere, obbrūtui, *Fest.*

† Obbrūtesco, ēre. incept. [ex ob, & brutus, i. e. stupidus] To grow senseless, or lifeless, *Lucr.* 3, 544.

Obcæcans, tis. part. Blinding. Resperu penarum hostem obcæcantes, *Plin.* 10, 3.

Obcæcatus, a, um. part. Blinded. Stultitiā obcæcatus, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 1. ignorantia tenebris, *Col.* 3, 7. cupidine, *Id.* 6, 36. In obcæcatur pulvere effuso hostem pugnaturi, *Liv.* 22, 43.

Obcæco, āre. act. To blind, to darken. (2) To cover. (1) Denfa caligo obcæcaverat diem, *Liv.* 33, 7. Met. Obcæcat animos fortuna, *Id.* 4, 37. (2) *Vid. seq.* Obcæcor. || Obcæcare semina terrā, unde occatio nominata est, to cover them by harrowing, *Cic. de Senect.* 15.

Obcæcor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) To be covered over, or hid; as ditches, or trenches. (2) Met. To be darkened, to become scarce visible, or distinguishable. (1) || Aliquæ fossæ fiunt patentes, aliquæ etiam obcæcantur, *Col.* 2, 2. (2) || Ne aut obcæcantur tenebris imagines, aut splendore præfulgeant, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 19.

† Obcædes, is. f. i. e. occisio. Slaughter. Nolo obcædes, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 5. Palmer. vult nolo obcæves, i. e. avidius vescaris.

Obcalleo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) To grow hard, or callous. (2) Met. To be hardened, or insensible. (1) Si tumor jam etiam obcalluerit, *Cels.* 4, 27. Si verò tumores obcalluerunt, & dolent, *Id. ib.* † Non dissimulandum tamen utrobique legi cum unicā l, quæ leſio non spernenda est, eodem enim modo apud *Plin.* loco mox citando, omnes libri habent occalvi, & ap. *Cic.* locum subjiciendum in duobus MSS. occalvi. (2) Mores obcalluere, *Col.* 8, 16. Longā patientiā obcalui, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 15. De aliis rebus angor quidem, sed jam prorsus occalui, *Cic. Att.* 2, 18. extr. ubi haud scio an rectius obcallui.

|| Obcāno. *Vid.* Ocrano.

|| Obcantatus, a, um. part. Bewitched, enchanted, mad. Mulier obcantata, *Apul. Apol.* p. 533.

* Obditus, a, um. part. Crossed with bars, shut, or barred. Fores obditæ ferratis trabibus, *Plin.* 6, 11.

* Obdo, ēre, didi, itum. act. [ex ob, & do] (1) To oppose, or place against. (2) To interpose, put to, close, stop, or shut. (3) To put across, to bar. (1) Nollī malo latus obdit apertum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 59. (2) Forem obdo, ne senex me opprimat, *Plaut. Cas.* 5, 2, 16. || Sapiens eris, si clauderis aures, quibus ceram parum est obdere, to stop them with wax, *Sen. Epist.* 31. (3) Postibus obde seras, lock the door, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 636. Anus foribus obdit pessulum, barret the door, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 37.

Obdormio, īre, īvi, itum. neut. (1) To fall asleep. (2) To sleep out, or digest by sleeping. (1) Endymion, nescio quando in Latino, obdormivit nondum, opinor, expectatus est, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 38. (2) Ubi somnum sepelivi omnem, atque obdormivi crapulam, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 2, 1.

Obdormisco, ēre. incept. To fall asleep. Quid melius, quā in mediis vitæ laboribus obdormiscere, & ita conniventem fomno consopiri sempiterno? *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 49. Quoties post cibum obdormisceret, quod ei ferè accidebat, &c. *Suet. Claud.* 8.

Obdūco, ēre, xi, itum. act. (1) To lead against. (2) To bring, throw, lay, or put, over. (3) To have growing over it. (4) To cover over. (5) To draw out in length over against. (6) To drink off at a draught. (1) Mecum exercitum protinus obducam, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 1, 13. || Mihi videtur non esse addecur. Curum obducere, to set him up as a candidate, *Cic. Att.* 1, 1. (2) Ferro rubiginem obducit, *Plin.* 17, 4. Omnibus fulgore

quodam suæ claritatis tenebras obduxit, *Quint.* Ipse labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolari, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 15. || Obducere frontem, to knit the brows, *Quint.* 10, 3. (3) Radices cum creverunt, cicatricem obducunt, *Col.* 3, 18. Crustam, verius quā cutem, obducunt, *Plin.* 12, 4. (4) Terra tuum spinis obducit sepulcrum, *Prop.* 4, 5, 1. sentibus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 411. Arvum obducit natura, *Lucr.* 5, 238. Plagam limorursus obducit, *Plin.* 8, 27. (5) || Ab utroque latere ejus collis transversam fossam obduxit, he opened a trench across the field, right against the enemy, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 8. Obduxi posterum diem, I continued and spent the next whole day, *Cic. Att.* 16, 6. § Obducere aperire, *Lucil.* 1, 29. (6) Cum venenum Socrates obduxisset, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 40. Illam potionem Socrates, non aliter quā medicamentum immortalitatis, obduxit, *Sen. de Provid.* c. 3.

Obducor, i. pass. To be put over, covered, &c. Vestis non toto Amazonum corpore obducitur, *Curt.* 6, 5, 27. Obducuntur libro, aut cortice trunci, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47.

Obductio, ōnis. f. g. verb. A covering. || Obductio capitis, the hoodwinking, or blindfolding, a man when he is to be executed, *Cic. pro Rab. perduell.* 5.

† Obducto, āre. act. unde Obductor, āri. pass. To be brought before one's face, to be brought to nose one. Nec patiar meas in ædes sic scorta obductarier, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 4, 46.

Obductus, a, um. part. [ab obducor] (1) Brought, thrown, or put, over; spread over, or before, any thing. (2) Closed together, or over. (3) Shut against. (4) Hidden, covered. (5) Clouded, or frowning. (1) Obductis committam mene tenebris? *Prop.* 3, 16, 5. § Nubes obducta tuenti? *Virg. Æn.* 2, 604. Specularibus & velis obductis, reductivæ, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17, 21. (2) Ne refricare obductam jam reipublicæ cicatricem viderer, *Cic. contra Rull.* 3, 2. (2) Surdus in obductam somniet usque feram, *Prop.* 4, 5, 48. (4) Plūmā animantes obductæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. Obductum verbis vulgare dolorem, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 64. (5) Obductā solvatur fronte senectus, *Hor. Epod.* 13, 7. Interrogavit quæ causa frontis tam obductæ, *Quint.*

Obdūatur, imperf. || Quare obduretur hoc triduum, let us harden ourselves, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 3.

Obdūresco, ēre. incept. (1) To grow hard, to be hard, or callous. (2) Met. To become hardened, or insensible; to be wholly regardless, or not to be moved. (1) Earum semen diuturnitate obdurefcit, *Varr.* Gorgonis & satius fuit obdurefcere vultu? *Prop.* 2, 25, 13. Cum in patientiā turpitudinis, alienā, non suā satietate obduruiſſet, *Cic. i. e.* exoletus factus est. (2) Exanimavit omnes, qui mecum erant: nam ipse obdurui, *Id. Att.* 10, 10. = Jam usu obduruerat & percalluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia, *Id. pro Milon.* 28. § Obduruisse sese contra fortunam arbitrantur, *Id. Tusc.* 3, 28. § Nisi obduruiſſet animus ad dolorem novum, *Id. Fam.* 2, 16.

Obdūro, āre. act. To harden one's self, or be hardened and immovable, by patience, resolution, impudence, &c. = Perfer & obdura; dolor hic tibi proderit olim, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 11, 7. Jam Catullus obdurat, *Catull.* 8, 12. Perſta atque obdura, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 39.

* Obēdiens, entis. part. & adj. or, comp. ſimus, sup. (1) That obeyeth, obedient. (2) Pliable, apt, fit. (3) Prosperous, successful, favourable. (1) Homo naturæ obediens homini nocere non potest, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 5. Nemo obediētiōr me uno fuit, *Liv.* 8, 8. Ut nemo non minus validus exiret, obediētissimi verò efferrentur, *Plin.* 29, 1. Obediētissimus miles, *Liv.* 7, 13. (2) Obediētissima in quocunque opere fraxinus, *Plin.* 16, 43. § Appetitiones obediētes efficere rationi, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 5. Pecora, quæ natura prona atque ventri obediētia finxit, *Sall. B. C. princip.* (3) = Omnia vobis secunda, & obediētia sunt, *Id. B. J.* 17.

* Obēdienter,

* *Obēdienter*, iūs, comp. adv. *Obediently, submissively, dutifully.* § *Obedienter* imperata facere, *Liv.* 21, 34. venire, *Id.* 3, 39. Nihil *obedientiū* fecerunt, *Id.* 38, 34.

* *Obēdientia*, æ. f. *Obedience, submission.* Si servitus sit, sicut est, *obedientia* fracti animi & abjecti, & arbitrio carentis suo, &c. *Cic. Parad.* 5, 1. § *Obedientiam* abjicere, *Id. Of. fic.* 1, 29.

* *Obēdio*, īre, īvi, neut. [*ex ob pro ad, & audio, obedire, obaudire, Fess.*] (1) *To obey, or give obedience to.* (2) *To follow one's counsel, or advice.* (3) *To comply with.* (1) Deo obediunt maria terræque, *Cic.* = Ut obtemperent obediāntque magistratibus, *Id. de Legg.* 3, 2. = § *Obedire* & parere voluntati Dei, *Id. N. D.* 1, 8. ☞ Egomet sum mihi imperator, idem egomet mihi obedio, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 12. (2) Quibus rex maximè obediāt, *Nep. Datam.* 5. Obedibo for obediām. + = Meo ut obsequar amori, obedibo tibi, *Afran.* (3) = Multorum obedire tempori, multorumque vel honori, vel periculo servire, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 69.

* *Obēdītūr*, imperf. *Obedience is given to.* Utrinque obnixè obeditum dictatori est, *Liv.* 14, 26. Obeditum est imperio, *Paterc.* 1, 10.

* *Obēdītūrus*, a, um, part. *About to obey.* Ramus oleæ quàm maximè sequax atque obediturus, *Plin.* 17, 19.

* *Obēliscōlychnium*, ii. n. [*ex ὀβελισκος, obeliscus, & λύχνος, lucerna*] *A lantern and candle at the end of a long pole like a spit, to light night-passengers on their way, Quint.* 8, 6. *ut leg. Turneb.*

* *Obēliscus*, i. m. [*ex ὀβελος, veru, magis nomine, quàm re*] *A great square stone, broad beneath, and growing smaller and smaller towards the top, of a great height; an obelisk, Plin.* 26, 40, 36, 8, 9, 10, 11.

* *Obēlus*, i. m. i. e. virgula jacens; apponitur in verbis vel sententiis superflue iteratis, sive in iis locis, ubi lectio aliquā falsitate notata est; ut quasi sagitta jugulet supervacua, atque falsa confodiat. *Sagitta enim Græcè ὀβελος dicitur, Isid.* *A dagger, or critical mark, set before any word, or sentence, of false, or suspected, authority; also where any thing is superfluous. Vid. Isid.* 1, 20. *Obelus* supernè appunctatus ponitur in iis, de quibus dubitatur, utrum tolli debeant, necne, *Id. Conf. Aufon. Sap. præf.* 13.

* *Obēo*, īre, īvi, ītum. [*ex ob, & eo*] (1) *To go to, or be ready at; to come by, or at, such a time.* (2) *To go to, or visit, by passing from place to place.* (3) *To go round, to encompass.* (4) *To move up and down, or to and fro.* (5) *To go through, or all over; to go all about.* (6) *To go over with the eye.* (7) *Abfol.* *To look over, or view.* (8) *To go through in enumerateing.* (9) *To cover, or be round a thing.* (10) *To go through with, discharge, execute, or perform.* (11) *To undertake the discharge, or performance, of.* (12) *To make use of, close with, or follow.* (13) ☞ *Mortem, lethum, vel diem obire, & absol.* *obire, to die, alludeing to the 10th signif. as being the same with defungor.* (14) *To go down, or set, as the sun and stars do.* (1) Antonius diem edicti obire neglexit, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 8. Obire auctionis diem facile poterant, *Id. Fam.* 13, 14. Obieris Q. fratris comitia, *Id. Attic.* 1, 3. Vadium mihi non obiit, *Id.* Apud regem liberaliter dextræque obibat officia, *Liv.* 1, 34. (2) § *Omnes* provincias obire, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 13. Cū obeunt plures competitores, *Q. Cic. de Petit. Conf.* 9. (3) Cur Pythagoras tantas barbarorum legiones pedibus obivit? *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 29. (4) Luna Mensibus id spatium videatur obire, *Lucr.* 5, 617. (5) Indutus chlamydem quam limbus obibat, *Qv. Met.* 5, 51. Ego Siciliam totam quinquaginta diebus obiit, *Cic. Att.* in *Verr.* 2. (6) Obiit truci procul omnia visui, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 447. (7) Obiit projecta cadavera, *Liv.* (8) Nolite expectare dum omnes obeam oratione meā civitates, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 51. (9) Cū pellis toties obeat cir-

cumdata tauri, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 483. (10) § *Obire* negotia, *Cic. pro Manil.* 12. res suas, *Id. pro Arch.* 13. legationes, *Nep. Dion.* 1. officia, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 1, 11. *Conf. Liv.* 1, 34. rusticum opus, *Col.* 12, 3. Qui tantum modò reciperet, quantum videret se obire posse, *Qv. Cic. de Petit. Conf.* 12. (11) *Judicia* privata magnarum rerum obire, &c. insignis est impudentiæ, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 38. (12) Multa mihi ipsi ad mortem tempestiva fuerunt: quæ utinam potuissē obire, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 45. (13) § *Obire* mortem, *Id. Philipp.* 9, 1. morte, *Suet. Aug.* 4. Diem obiit circiter 55 annos natus *Dion.* *Nep. Dion.* 10. Diem obiit supremum, *Id.* Diem suum obiit, *Plaut.* *Epicurus* obiit, decurso lumine vitæ, *Lucr.* 3, 1055. Ut lethum insidiis obiret, *Id.* 5, 1419. ☞ *Ad secundam notionem referi Fess.* ut dicatur quomodo ob Romanis legiones duxit, sc. pro ad. Crede, si placet. (14) *Cassiopea* obiit inclinata, *Cic.* In undis sol sit, uti videatur obire, & condere lumen, *Id.* § *Obiit* infera *Perseus* in loca, *Id.* in *Arat.*

* *Obēor*, īri, ītus, pass. *To be attended, or come to.* (2) *To be covered, &c.* (3) *To be surrounded.* (1) Quā tibi horā vadimonium non fit obitum, *Cic.* (2) Obiri umbrā foliorum, *Plin.* (3) Campus obitur aquā, *Qv. Fast.* 1, 464. ☞ *Velit—se obiri, desires to be caressed, Cic. Offic.* 1, 4. *Vid. Obeco.*

* *Obēquito*, āre, act. (1) *To ride over, about, against, or before.* (2) *To oppose by riding before.* (1) § *Obequitare* jubet hostium portis, *Liv.* 21, 54. Cū agmen obequitaret, *Curt.* 3, 10, 4. (1) Satis esse obequitando agmen teneri, *Liv.*

* *Oberrans*, tis, part. *Wandering.* Crebris oberrantibus rivis, qui ex radicibus montium manant, *Curt.* 3, 10.

* *Oberro*, āre, act. (1) *To run, or wander, up and down, or about.* (2) *Met.* *To spread about in a wanton, or irregular, manner.* (3) *To fly over.* (4) *To mistake.* (1) *Mustela*, quæ in domibus nostris oberrat, *Plin.* 29, 4. (2) Amore solis humorisque in summā tellure oberrant, *Plin.* 17, 19. *de radicibus.* (3) § Quantum non milvus oberret, *Perf.* 4, 26. (4) ☞ *Citharædus* Ridetur, chordā qui semper oberrat eadem, blunderet on the same string, *Hor. A. P.* 356.

* *Obescit*, oberit, vel aderit, *Fess.* *Obesco*, āre, act. [*ex esca*] *To feed fat, to cram foul, al. leg. obesant ap. Col.* 8, 7, 4.

* *Obēsitas*, ātis, f. [*ex obesus*] *Fatness, grossness.* Nimia corporis obēsitas, *Col.* 6, 14. Obēsitas ventris, *Suet. Domit.* 18.

* *Obēso*, āre, act. *To fatten; feed, or cram, fowl, Col.* 8, 7, 4. *al. obesco.*

* *Obēsus*, a, um, adj. sūmus, sup. [*ab Hebr. דבא, saginatus, altilis, pinguefactus*] (1) *Fat, plump, gross.* (2) *Swollen.* (3) *Heavy, dull, stupid.* (4) ☞ *Lean, spare, slim, as it were gnawn, or eaten, round about.* (1) ☞ Alii graciles, alii obesi sunt, *Cels.* *turdus obesus, Hor. Epist.* 1, 15, 40. Minus solertes quibus obesissimus venter, *Plin.* 11, 37. Corporatura robusta, non adipibus obesa, *Col.* 6, 2. sub fin. (2) Quatit ægros Tussis anhela sues, & faucibus angit obesus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 497. (3) Nec firmus juvenis, nec naris obesus, *Hor. Epod.* 12, 3. (4) *Vid. Gell.* 19, 7. qui hanc notionem vult esse primariam.

* *Obeundus*, a, um, part. (1) *That must be gone to.* (2) *To be gone through, or visited.* (3) *To be done, performed, looked after.* (1) *Obeunda* Marfya, *Hor. Sat.* 6, 120. (2) Propterea quod tum putant obeundam esse maximè provinciam, *Cic.* Sceptra finibus impensis vix obeunda, *Qv. Ep.* 16, 176. (3) Jacere humi ad facinus obeundum, *Cic.* Quantum cæteris ad suas res obeundas conceditur temporis, *Id.* In ipsā curā & meditatione obeundi sui muneris, *Id.* Bella planè accinctis obeunda, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 34. Hæreditatum obeundarum causā, *Cic.*

* *Obex*, īcis, m. & interd. f. [*ab objiciendo, quicquid objicitur seu opponitur*] In obliquis pri-

ma syllaba est plerumquē pro longā; & scribunt alii quidem *objicis, objicibus, &c.* alii *objicis, objicibus, &c.* Sed *vid. Gell.* 4, 17. (1) *Any thing that shuteth in, or out; any thing placed in the way, that hindereth passage.* (2) *A gate, a bale, or bar, &c. that secures a gate.* (3) *A st-p in the way, de homine.* (1) Per obices viarum, *Liv.* 9, 3. Torrens ab obice sævior ibat, *Qv. Met.* 3, 571. Hinc victū prurperat obice *Nereus, Claud.* in *Eutrip.* 2, 34. Fidos certant obices arcellere *Sylvā, Sil.* (2) Fultos emuniit obice *pesies, Virg. Æn.* 8, 227. Portæ, quas obice firmā *Clauserat, Qv. Met.* 14, 780. Nullæ obices, nulli contumeliarum gradus, *Plin. Paneg.* 47. (3) Tibi denique lætitiā iste pariet obex, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 72. ☞ *Sed al. alit. leg.*

* *Obfirmatē*, adv. *With fixed resolution, firmly, immovably.* *Obfirmatē* resistere, *Sueton. Tib.* 23.

* *Obfirmatus*, a, um, seu *Obfirmatus*, part. & adj. or, comp. *Fixed, settled, resolved, or resolved against.* Anmus fortis atque obfirmatus, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 15. = Voluntas obfirmator & in hac iracundiā obfirmator, *Cic. Att.* 1, 11.

* *Obfirmo*, āre, seu *Obfirmo*, act. *To resolve, to harden one's self in any determination, to become obdurate and inflexible.* Censēn' possie me obfirmare & perpeti, ne redeam interca? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 11. Age, quæso, ne tam obfirmate, *Chreme, Id. Heaut.* 5, 5, 8. Certum obfirmate est viam me, quam decrevi, persequi, *Id. Hec.* 3, 5, 4.

* *Obgannio*, seu *Ogganio*, īvi, īti, neut. (1) *To yelp, as a wolf, or dog.* (2) *To yelp, or mander, to one; to mutter in one's ear.* (1) *Oggannis*, SO. Nec gannio, nec latro, *supp. sit. Plaut. v. Varr. L. L.* 6. in fin. & *Non.* c. 6. n. 10. (2) Habet hæc, ei quod, dum vivat, usque ad aurem obganniat, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 41.

* *Obhæreo*, ēre, si, sum, act. (1) *To stick at.* (2) *To stick fast, or stand still.* (1) Con-surgenti ei primū lacinia obhæsit, *Suet. Ner.* 19. (2) Ubi in medio nobis equus acer obhæsit flumine, *Lucr.* 4, 422. Quæ *Claudia* navem cum sacris deūm Idem obhærentem *Tiberino* vado extraxit, *Suet. Tib.* 2.

* *Obhæresco*, ēre, incept. *To stick fast.* Lanosum aurum, quod passim stirpibus connexum obhærescit, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 185. + *Inhæresco, Cic.*

* *Obherbesco*, ēre, incept. *To be grown over with grass, Fess.*

* *Obhorreo*, ēre, ui, neut. *To look fierce, or cast a dreadful coicur.* Cujus alterum genus sanguinis punctis obhorret, *Plin.* 37, 8.

* *Objacens*, tis, part. [*à seq.*] *Lying before, or lying in the way and stopping the passage; lying up and down.* Sarcinæ objacentes pedibus fugientium, *Liv.* 10, 36. Infula, quæ illatum vento mare objacens frangit, *Plin. Epist.* 6, 31. Cespitibus objacentibus impeditum arvum, *Col.* 2, 4.

* *Objaceo*, ēre, ui, neut. (1) *To lie in the way.* (2) *To lie against, or be exposed to.* (1) Omnes lapides, & siqua objacent falcibus obnoxia, colligi debent, *Col.* 2, 18, 2. (2) Quia isthmus alto Objacet, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 61. Græcia Ioniis fluctibus objacet, *Mela.*

* *Objectaculum*, i. n. *A dam, or sluice, to let the tide in and out.* *Objectaculum*, quo testus introire ac redire rursus in mare posset, *Varr. R. R.* 17, 9.

* *Objectamentum*, i. n. *A charge, reproach, or reflexion.* ☞ Non tam crimina iudicio, quàm objectamenta jurgio prolata, *Apul. Apul.* p. 401.

* *Objectans*, tis, part. *Objecting, exposing.* *Objectans* illis, *Just.* 2, 7. *Stat. Theb.* 2, 602. *Sil.* 2, 194.

* *Objectatio*, ōnis, f. verb. *An upbraiding, or chargeing, one.* Ex aliorum objectionibus, *Cæf. B. C.* 3, 60.

* *Objectator*, ōris. *He who upbraides, or reproaches, Alcon.*

* *Objectatus*, a, um, part. *Laid to one's charge, objected.*

objeſted. Contagio ejus, quod quærebat, ipſi criminis obiectata ab inimicis eſt, *Liv.* 9, 34.

Obiecto, *äre, freq.* [*ab obicio*] (1) *To throw.* (2) *Met. To give, to ſatisfy.* (3) *To thruſt, or daſh, againſt.* (4) *To place before in defence of.* (5) *To expoſe to.* (6) *To obiect, up braid, or caſt in one's teeth.* (1) *Primam hanc eſſe notionem, eſt exemplum deſideratur, docet obicio, & quæ ſequitur tranſlatio.* (2) *Conſigiarium plebis animis obiectabant, Plin. Pan. 28.* (3) *Nunc caput obiectare fretis, Virg. Geor. 1, 386.* (4) *Corpora bello Obiectant, Id. Geor. 4, 213.* (5) *Statuit eum obiectare periculis, Id. Æn. 2, 751.* (6) *Probrum mihi nullum obiectas, Cic. pro Demo. 29.* *Natum obiectat & imputat illis, Ov. Met. 2, 400.*

Obiector, *äri. paſſ.* *To be charged upon, or upbraided, &c.* *Mihi fortuna, illis probra obiectantur, Sall. B. J. 88.*

Obiecturus, *a, um. part.* *About to oppoſe, or place againſt.* *A mari quoque alios obiecturus, ut undique urgeret, Curt. 3, 8, 30. conf. Liv. 37, 10. & 40, 35.*

Obiectus, *a, um. part.* [*ex obicio*] (1) *Thrown to.* (2) *Met. Caſt in the way.* (3) *Lieing, or being, in the way.* (4) *Oppoſed to.* (5) *Obiectum, ſubſt. that which is placed in the way, an obſtacle.* (6) *Expoſed, or liable, to.* *Id. Obicio.* (1) *Obiecto tentans an cibo poſſet capi, Phædr. 1, 23, 4. Met. Plutus obiecto cuncta corrupit lucro, Id. 4, 11, 8.* (2) *Viſum obiectum eſt à deo dormienti, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 16. Met. Nul à utilitate obiecta delectari, Id. de Fir. 5, 50.* *Munitiones quæ vallo obiecto claudabant exitus, Liv. 3, 26.* (3) *Flumina obiecta retardant equos, Virg. Geor. 4, 503.* (4) *Oppoſitum & obiectum hoſtibus propugnaculum, Cic. pro Pont. 1.* (5) *Obiecta rupium, Solin. ¶ Met. a thing objected.* *De obiectis non confiteri, Cic. pro Domo, 35.* (6) *Ad omnes caſus obiectus, Id. Fam. 6, 4.*

Obiectus, *üs. m. verb.* (1) *A placeing between, or againſt; an interpoſition, or that which is interpoſed, or placed againſt.* (2) *A placeing before, or againſt, for defence; or that which is ſo placed.* (3) *A ſpectacle, or ſight.* (1) *Maniſteſtum eſt, occultari lunam terræ obiectu, Plin. 2, 10.* *Obiectus montis, Tac. Ann. 4, 67, 3.* *mollum, Id. Ann. 14, 8, 1.* *Obiectus peſtorum, Id. Germ. 8, 1.* (2) *Non incommode arcentur ſol & ventus, obiectu veſtis, aut cujuſlibet denſi teguminis, Col. 3, 19.* (3) *Quo repentino obiectu viſo, Nep. Hannib. 5.*

* *Obiens, euntis. part.* (1) *Going over and ſurveying.* (2) *Surrounding, or encompassing.* (3) *Executeing, diſchargeing.* (4) *Seting, going down.* (1) *Ab angulis membranæ obeunte, Plin. 11, 37.* (2) *Magnas obeuntia terras Tot maria intavi, Virg. Æn. 6, 58.* (3) *Militaria opera pugnando obeunti Alexandro ceſſiſſet, Liv. 4, 40, 1.* (4) *In obeuntis, vel orientis, ſolis ultimis pariibus quis nomen tuum audiet? Cic. Somn. Scip. 6.* *Obiens Capricornus, Id.*

† *Obiectim, pro objecerim, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 3, 37.* *Obiectis pro objeceris, Id. Caſ. 2, 6, 52.*

* *Obiigitur. antè agitatur, ut obambulat, Feſt.*

Obiectendus, *a, um. part.* (1) *To be put into, raiſed, or cauſed.* (2) *To be obiected, or upbraided.* (1) *Erroris obiectendi cauſa, Cic. de Legg. 2, 19.* (2) *Cum tu mihi Cornelii deſenſionem in maledictis obiectendam putaris, Cic. in Vatini. 2.* *Parcius iſta viris tamen obiectenda memento, Virg. Ecl. 3, 7.*

Obiectens, *tis. part.* *Placeing overagainſt, or interpoſeing.* *Luna obiectens cæcum radiis ardentibus orbem, Lucr. 5, 754.*

Obicio, *äre, jeci, ectum. aſt.* [*ab ob, & jacio*] (1) *To throw to, to throw to be eaten.* (2) *Met. To pay, or give.* (3) *To put to, or ſhut againſt.* (4) *To put, or lay, in the way; to interpoſe.* (5) *To put againſt, or before.* (6) *To lay before one's ſenſes, or mind.* (7) *To uppoſe to, or place againſt.* (8) *To obiect, or lay to one's charge; to mention as one's crime, or diſgrace.* (9) *To place, or hold, againſt, for one's*

deſenſe. (10) *To expoſe to.* (11) *To put into, to raiſe, or cauſe, in one.* (12) *To cauſe to, or be the cauſe of to.* (13) *To put one upon, to cauſe to do.* (14) *To obiect a thing, with a deſign of diſverting one from any attempt.* (1) *Noluerunt feris corpus obicere, Cic. pro S. Reſc. 26.* *Cerbero offam obicit, Virg. Æn. 6, 421.* *¶ Nec jejunis & inanibus non tam apponis, quàm obicis cibos, Plin. Paneg. 49.* (2) *Argentum obicis lenæ, Plaut. Afin. 4, 2, 5.* (3) *Ibi poſiti erant, qui fores portæ obicerent, Liv. 28, 6.* (4) *Fores hæ ſonitu ſuo mihi moram obiciunt incommode, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 8.* (5) *Nubem oculis obicit, Ov. Met. 12, 33.* *Obicere his viſa quædam tortuoſe, Cic. de Div. 2, 63.* (6) *Oculis animoque obicit Erynnin, Ov. Met. 1, 725.* *¶ It. Abſol. Unum ex judiciis ſelectis obiciebat, Her. Sat. 1, 4, 122.* (7) *¶ Dictator Romanus ei ſe obicit, Nep. Hannib. 5.* *Singulas binis navibus obiciebant, Caſ. B. C. 1, 58.* *¶ Obiciunt equites ſeſe ad divortia nota, Virg. Æn. 9, 379.* (8) *Neque ille haud obiciet mihi pedibus ſeſe provocatum. Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 56.* *¶ Quin tu hoc crimen aut obicere, ubi licet agere; aut jacere noli, ubi non oportet, Cic. Quin nobis de morte Cæſaris obiceres, Brutus & Caſſius, ap. Id. Fam. 11, 3.* *Vebis digna pudore obicit, Ov. Met. 13, 308.* *¶ Si neque avaritiam, neque ſordes Obiciet verè quicquam mihi, Her. Sat. 1, 6, 68.* *Mihi auſus es eloquentiam, uñ vitium, obicere, Decl. in Sall. ¶ Cum gemin. dat. Camillo crimini obicit, Plin. 34, 3.* (9) *Pro vallo carros objecerant, Caſ. B. C. 1, 26.* *Clypeos ad tela ſiniſtris Proteſti obiciunt, Virg. Æn. 2, 444.* (10) *Timebat flumini exercitum obicere, Caſ. B. C. 1, 64.* *¶ Obicere aliquem Aquilonibus, Her. Od. 3, 10, 3.* *Obicere ſe impetus proſtigatorum hominum, Cic. Ad omnes caſus obicere, Id. (11) Eam pudet me tibi in ſeneſtâ obicere ſollicitudinem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 29.* *Quæ res igitur tantum ſurorem Sexto Roſcio obicit? Cic. pro S. Reſc. 14.* *Quo plus terroris hoſti obiceret, Liv. 27, 1.* *Subitam canibus rabiem Cocytia virgo Obicit, Virg. Æn. 7, 480.* (12) *¶ Qui multa Thebano populo acerba obiect funera, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 35.* (13) *¶ Me tibi iſtuc ætatis homini facinora puerilia obicere, Id. Mil. 3, 1, 25.* (14) *¶ Ut præſecto illi religionem Veneris, nomenque obiceret, Cic. Religionem illuc obicit, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 40.*

Obicior, *i. paſſ.* (1) *To be caſt, or thrown, to, &c.* (2) *To be ſhown, or laid before, one; whether good, or evil.* (3) *To be expoſed.* (4) *To be thrown, forced, laid, or put, upon.* (5) *To be interpoſed.* (6) *To be impreſſed on, or carried, to the mind, or any of the ſenſes; to become the object of.* (7) *To be obiected againſt.* (1) *Offa cani obicitur, Varr. v. & Obicio.* (2) *Etiã argentum eſt ultro obiectum ei, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 4.* *Aliud majus miſeris, multoque tremendum Obicitur magis, Virg. Æn. 2, 200.* (3) *Facinoroſerum armis meos cives pro me obijci nolui, Cic. pro Mil. 14.* (4) *Quibus eſt aliunde obiectus labos, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 6.* (5) *Obiectus erat portis ericius, Caſ. B. C. 3, 67.* (6) *Obiciuntur formæ, quæ reappe nullæ ſunt, Cic. de Div. 1, 37.* (7) *¶ Ita conſiſtendum eſt, ut quod obicitur factum neges, Id. Part. Orat. 29.* *¶ Vid. Obicio.*

† *Obiñans, e. adj. Somewhat empty.* *¶ Aiunt cum ad lumen ſuſtuleris, quod perlucet, id eſſe obicane, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.* *¶ Leg. & diviſe, ſed conjungit Scal.*

Obiſcens, *tis. part.* *Angry with, or againſt.* *¶ Obiſcens fortunæ animus, Sen. de Tranq. an. 2.*

¶ *Obiſcor, i. dep. To be angry on ſome account.* *¶ Cum malè audiunt, commoventur & obiraſcuntur, Apul. Apol. p. 404.*

Obiſatio, *önis. f. verb. A being angry.* *¶ Nebulonis obiraſatione ſi Brutus moveri poteſt, Cic. Att. 6, 3. ſub. fin. ubi vid. Græv.*

Obiſatus, *a, um. part.* *Angry, or enraged,*

againſt one that is angry. *Fortunæ obiraſati cultum reliquerant decorum, Liv. 1, 31.*

Obiter, *adv.* [*ex ob, & iter, Prisc. in tranſcurſu quaſi in itinere, & ob viam*] (1) *In going along, or as one goeth along.* (2) *By the by, by the way.* (3) *By chance.* (1) *Obiter cantare, Petron. 31.* *Obiter leget aut ſcribet, vel dormiet intus, Juven. 3, 241.* *Rotis, quas aqua verſet obiter, & molat, Plin. 18, 10.* (2) *Hæc obiter indicata ſint, Id. 31, 8.* *¶ Ut obiter caveam iſtos Homeromastiſas, Id. in Proem.* (3) *Occurrentia obiter, Sen. Obiter incidentia facilè declinant, Plin. ¶ Hanc vocem Scioppius auctoritate Scauri Gramm. antiq. & imper. Hadriani reprebendit; ſed auctores alii ſortes minimè plebeie, amaverunt, quibus modò opus fuerit, in ſubſidiis aderit Auguſtus Cæſar, ſi de concinnitate quærat; ſi verò de antiquitate, Pacuvius.*

* *Obiturus, a, um. part. That will perform, or execute.* *Eum obiturum alia regis munia eſſe, Liv. Antonius tranſmarinas obiturus provincias, Patere. 7, 74.* *¶ Et citò mortem etiã obiturus, Suet. Tib. 39.*

* *Obitus, a, um. part. [ab obeor] (1) Performed, diſcharged, managed.* (2) *¶ Morte obitû, after death, when one is dead.* (1) *Legationibus flagitioſe obitis, Cic. pro Font. 11.* (2) *Id. pro Sext. 38.*

* *Obitus, ſis. m. verb.* (1) *A coming to, or meeting.* (2) *Death, deceaſe.* (3) *A ſetting, or going down.* (1) *Obitus dicebant pro aditus, Feſt. Obitus adventus. Acc. Antigona: Atat, niſi me fallit in obitum ſonitus. Turp. Epichero: Ecquis eſt qui interrumpit ſermonem meum obitu ſuo? Non. Ut voluptati obitus, fermo, adventus tuus, quocunque adveneris, ſemper fiet. Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 18. ubi vid. Donat.* (2) *Interitus atque obitus omnium rerum, Cic. de Div. 2, 16.* (3) *¶ Ortus, obitus, motuſque ſiderum, Id. de Div. 1, 56.* *¶ Stellarum ortus atque obitus, Catull. 64, 2.* *Signorum obitus & ortus, Virg. Geor. 1, 257.* *Solis obitus, Lucr. 5, 707.*

Objurgandus, *a, um. part. To be reproved, blamed, rebuked, or chiden.* *¶ Monendi amici ſæpe ſunt, & objurgandi, Cic. de Am. 24.*

Objurgans, *tis. part. Rebuking, blameing, or upbraiding.* *¶ Objurgans me à peccatis, on account of my faults, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 54.*

Objurgatio, *önis. f. verb. A chiding, or rebuking.* *¶ Caſtigatio & objurgatio dignus, Cic. Att. 3, 10.* *¶ Monitio acerbitate, objurgatio contumeliâ carere debet, Id. de Am. 24.* *¶ Admonitio quaſi lenior objurgatio, Id. de Orat. 2, 83.*

Objurgator, *ōris. m. verb. A rebuker, reprover, or chider.* *¶ Benevolos objurgatores placare, invidos vituperatores conſutare poſſumus, Cic. N. D. 1, 2.*

Objurgatorius, *a, um. adj. Belonging to chiding.* *¶ Objurgatoria epiſtola, a chiding letter, Cic. Att. 13, 6.*

Objurgatus, *a, um. part. [qu. à deponent. objurgor] Having reproved, or chiden.* *¶ Curionem prorsus non mediocriter objurgatus, Cæſ. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 9.* *¶ Sic MASS. penè omnes; leg. tamen & aliter.*

Objurgito, *äre. freq. To chide much, or often.* *¶ Malis te ut verbis multum objurgitem? Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 30.* *Tene objurgitem? Id. ¶ Vix alibi.*

Objurgo, *äre, aſt.* (1) *To chide, rebuke, blame, or reprove.* (2) *To upbraid, or jeer.* (3) *To chaſtiſe, or correct.* (1) *¶ Objurgavit M. Cælium ſicut neminem unquam parens, Cic. pro Cæſ. 11.* *¶ Ne in quo te objurgem, id ipſum videar imitari, Id. Fam. 3, 8.* *¶ Meam in rogando verecundiam objurgavit, Id. ad Q. fr. 3, 1.* *¶ Venator canem objurgabat, Phædr. 5, 10, 6.* *¶ Cum præp. de. Me quodam modo molli brachio de Pompeii familiaritate objurgas, Cic. Att. 2, 1.* (2) *¶ Leporem objurgabat paſſer: Ubi pernecitas nota illa tua eſt? Phædr. 1, 9, 4.* (3) *¶ Servulum iſtum verberibus objurga, Sen. Vid. &*

Objurgor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be chastised, or corrected.* Prodigus & procax, aded ut saepe flagris objurgaretur à patre, *Suet. Oibo*, 11. § Ferulis objurgari, *Id. Calig.* 20. solea rubra, *Perf.* 5, 169. *de cæt. vid.* Objurgo.

Oblanguo, ēre, ui, sive Oblanguesco, ēre. neut. *To be enfeebled, or wholly to lose its vigour.* Litterulae meae, sive nostrae, tui desiderio oblanguerunt, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 12.

* || **Oblatio**, ōnis, f. [*à sup. oblatum*] (1) *An oblation, or offering.* (2) *A benevolence, or aid of tribute-corn, freely given by subjects.* (1) Oblatio vocatur, quia offertur, *Id.* (2) Omne genus pensitationum in hoc capite positum est, Canonis, oblationis, indictionis, *Ascon.* Canon, est ordinarium tributum: Oblatio voluntarium: Indictio novum & superadditum, *Lips.*

* || **Oblatiuncula**, æ, f. *A little offering, Laet.*

* **Oblatrans**, tis, part. *Barking against.* Demetrium Cynicum — oblatrantem nescio quid, satis habuit canem appellare, *Suet. Vesp.* 13.

* **Oblatratrix**, icis, f. verb. *A woman that barks, rails, or scoldeth, at one.* § Nolo mihi oblatricem in aedes intromittere, *Plant. Mil.* 3, 1, 85.

* **Oblatro**, āre, act. *To bark against one, to rail at one.* § Intima dum vulgi fovet oblatratque senatum, *Sil.* 8, 250.

* **Oblaturus**, a, um, part. [*ex offero*] *That will offer.* Ne ferrum quidem ad bene moriendum oblaturus est hostis, *Liv.* 9, 3. Et quod modestius, quod expectabat, appeteret, pervicacius oblaturos esse credebatur, *Curt.* 10, 17.

* **Oblatus**, a, um, part. [*ab offeror*] (1) *Brought to, or before.* (2) *Met. Absol. That which is brought before the eyes, shown, appearing, that which is the object to any of the senses.* (3) *Injected, or put into the mind.* (4) *Offered, proffered, freely put into one's power.* (5) *Brought upon, or that hath come upon, or happened to.* (6) *Struck, inflicted, given.* (7) *Forced, done, or performed upon, or by violence.* (8) *Done by design, or on purpose.* (1) Nec diis cordi fuisse penam ejus oblatam propè oculis suis, *Liv.* (2) Novo genere pugnae oblato, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 15. Casu ministrum oblatum promissis onerat, *Sall. B. J.* 12. Nova res oblata timorem lenit, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 455. Ad fratrem casu lumina flexa tulit: Cujus ut oblata est presentia *Ov. Trist.* 3, 9, 23. (3) Terror oblatus à ducibus, *Cæs.* Diffugiunt metu oblato, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 1. Oblata religio Cornuto est pullariorum admonitu, *Id.* Fateri facinus oblatae vani furti invidiae, *Liv.* (4) Fortè dominationem oblatam insolentes agitant, *Sall. de Rep. ordin.* Oblatum à senatu honorem recusavit, *Suet. Dom.* 14. Oblati victoribus aurei, *Id. Claud.* 21. Oblatam sibi facultatem putavit, ut, &c. *Cic.* Desperantibus oblato salus, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 90. Germanos sibi Cæsar oblatos gavisus retineri jussit, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 13. (5) Nemini ego plura acerba esse ex amore homini unquam oblata credo, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 1. Oblatum Cæsari anceps periculum, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 59, 1. (6) Ictus oblatus, *Lucr.* 2, 952. (7) Quæ stuprum per vim oblatum voluntariam morte luere, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 22. Incredibile est mortem oblatam esse patri à filio, *Id.* (8) § Domus ardebat in Palatio non fortuito, sed oblato incendio, *Id. pro Domo*, 24.

Oblatamen, inis, n. verb. *That which delighteth, or pleaseth.* Carperat, quos oblectamina nato Porrigeret, flores, *Ov. Met.* 9, 342. Oblatamina vitæ, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 95.

Oblatamentum, i, n. *That which delighteth, pleaseth, or recreates; solace, delight, recreation.* — Ut illi haberent hæc oblectamenta, & solatia servitutis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 60. Oblectamenta regia, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 16, 3. verum rusticarum, *Cic. de Sen.* 16. Erat ei in oblectamentis serpens draco, *Suet. Tiber.* 72.

Oblatatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A delighting; pleasure, delight, recreation.* § Oblatatio animi, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 2. beatæ vitæ, *Id. ciii. Id.*

Oblecto, āre, act. [*ex ob, & laeto, freq. à lacio*] (1) *To attract, allure, or invite, by its*

pleasantness. (2) *To detain, take up, or entertain, by imposing upon by some discourse.* (3) *To entertain, delight, solace, please.* (4) *To make to pass pleasantly.* (1) Nec me Oblectat cultu terra novata suo, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 2, 44. Quid agis, & ut te oblectet, scire cupio, *Cic.* Nec flumina ulla queunt summis labentia ripis, Oblectare animum, *Lucr.* 2, 363. Rura oblectant animos, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 169. (2) Me idcirco hæc tanta facinora promittere, quæ vos oblectem, hanc fabulam dum transigam, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 151. (3) Oblectant animum jactata petauco Corpora, *Juv.* 14, 265. Ubi te oblectasti tam diu? *Ter. Hec.* 1, 1, 9. § Ne te oblectes, *Id. Eun.* 1, 2, 115. Habebunt certè quo se oblectent posteri, *Phædr.* 3, prol. 33. Tu cum illa te intus oblecta interim, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 20. § In eo me oblecto, *Id. Adelph.* 1, 1, 24. (4) Habebis quæ tuam senectutem oblectet, *Id. Phorm.* 2, 2, 87. Hæc studia adolescentiam alunt, Senectutem oblectant, *Cic. pro Arch. poet.* 7. Oblectare tempus studio, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 12, 1.

Oblector, āri, ātus, pass. (1) *To be delighted.* (2) *To be comforted.* (1) Si nosmetipsi ludis oblectamur, & ducimur, *Cic. pro Mur.* 19. (2) In communibus miseriis hæc tantum oblectabar speculâ, *Id. Fam.* 2, 16.

Oblenio, ire, iui. [*ex ob, & lenio*] *To soften, or make gentle.* — Lectio illum carminum obleniat, & historia fabulis detineat, *Sen. de Ira*, 3, 9.

Oblido, ere, si, sum, act. [*ex ob, & laedo*] *To be too close for, to squeeze things in one against another, by being too strait.* Ut hyeme calida sint stabula, nec angustiae eorum factus oblidant, *Col.* 7, 3.

Obligandus, a, um, part. *To be obliged, or bound.* Neque obligandus sed remunerandus est in amoris officio, qui prior cepit, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 31. Amore captivæ victor captus, datâ dexterâ in id, quod petebatur obligandæ fidei, in regiam concedit, *Liv.* 30, 12.

Obligans, tis, part. *Obligating by good turns.* Obligantium & obligatorum animus, *Sen. de Benef.* 1, 4.

Obligatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) || *A tying close up.* (2) *The engaging, or giving for security.* (1) Obligatio linguæ, *Firm.* (2) Est gravior & difficilior animi & sententiæ pro altero, quam pecuniæ, obligatio, *Cic. Bruto, Ep.* 18.

|| **Obligātor**, ōris, m. *He that bindeth, Ap. JCC.*

Obligāturus, a, um, part. *About to oblige, or bind.* Interroganti, quo pignore fidem obligaturi essent, dixerunt, *Curt.* 7, 37.

Obligātus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Tied, or bound, about.* (2) *Tied to.* (3) *Knit together, joined in embraces.* (4) *Met. Engaged, pawned, or mortgaged.* (5) *Due by engagement, vowed solemnly, or promised.* (6) *Bound, or engaged, by security given.* (7) *Engaged, tied up, or hindered.* (8) § *Obliged, or bound to; engaged by kindness.* (1) Venæ obligatæ, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 19, 2. — Obvolutus & obligatus corio, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 13. (2) § Prometheus obligatus aliti, *Hor. Epod.* ult. (3) Amatores obligati noctibus totis, *Petr. Arb.* 8. (4) *Met.* Nam fundi & aedes obligatæ sunt ob amoris prandium, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 1, 4. (5) Obligatam redde Jovi dapem, *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 17. (6) Magnis & multis pignoribus eum resp. obligatum tenet, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 4. recent. tamen edd. illigatum hab. (7) — Quod eos intelligere videbam, me hoc judicio districtum atque obligatum futurum, *Id. Att. in Verr.* 9. (8) Magno beneficio ejus, magnoque merito sum obligatus, *Id. Fam.* 11, 16. Quanto quis melior & probior, tantò mihi obligator abit, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 2.

Obligo, āre, act. (1) *To bind, or tie up; to tie round, or about.* (2) *To render obnoxious to guilt, or punishment.* (3) *To engage, pawn, or lay at stake.* (4) || *Obligare religione, to make a thing sacred, and exempt from private use.* (5) *To engage, or oblige, by the ties of promise, oath, form of law, &c. or by any security given.* (6)

To oblige, engage, or bind, by kindness. (1) Ait se obligasse crus fractum Æsculapio, Apollin autem brachium, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 3, 9. Age oblige, obsigna citò, *Id. Bacch.* 4, 4, 96. *sc. epistolam quam lino obligabant, deinde obsignant.* Nec minus mille ducentos manipulos unus obligat, *Col.* 11, 2. (2) § Cum populum Romanum scelere obligasset, *Cic. pro Domo*, 8. Simul obligasti Perfidum votis caput, *Hor. Od.* 2, 8, 5. Furti se obligavit, *Gell.* 7, 15. ex *Q. Scævola.* (3) Audebo obligare fidem meam, P. C. vobis, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 18. (4) Domum in posterum tempus sempiternâ religione obligare, *Id. pro Domo*, 40. (5) Ut secundo eum obligaret militiæ sacramento, *Id. de Offic.* 1, 11. Quâ in re verbo se uno obligavit, *Id. pro Cacin.* 3. Qui se nexu obligavit, *Id. pro Mur.* 2. Unum vadum tribus milibus aris obligant, *Liv.* 3, 13. § Obligare se votis, *Id.* 21, 21. (6) Quem fac, ut tuâ liberalitate tibi obliges, *Cic. Q. frat.* 3, 13. Scavrum beneficio defensionis valde obligavi, *Id. Q. frat.* 3, 1.

Obligor, āri, ātus, pass. (1) *To be tied, or bound, up, or about.* (2) *To be made liable, or obnoxious, to punishment, &c.* (3) *To be bound, or under an engagement.* (1) Vair. R. R. 1, 40. (2) Judiciorum pœnis obligari, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 14. (3) Obligentur non solum jurisjurandi atque exstimationis periculo, sed etiam communi inter se conscientia, *Id. Verr.* 2, 72. Populus Romanus injussu suo, nullo pacto potest religione obligari, *Id. pro C. Balbo*, 15. Si quid est, in quod obligari populus possit, in omnia potest, *Liv.* Obligor ut tangam Sævi fera littora Pontis, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 2, 83.

|| **Obligūrio**, ire, iui, itum, act. *To waste and spend riotously.* Perperam leg. ap. *Cic. & Ter. pro abligurio, quod vid.*

Oblimatus, a, um, part. *Covered with mud.* Nilus mollitos & oblitos agros ad feriendum relinquit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. *vid. & Suet. Aug.* 18.

Oblimo, āre, act. [*ex ob, & limus*] (1) *To cover with mud.* (2) *Met. To make inactive, heavy, or dull.* (1) Nilus juvat agros duabus ex causis & quod inundat, & quod oblimat, *Sen.* (2) § Nimio ne luxu obtusior usus sit genitali arvo, & sulcos oblimet inertes, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 136. Quod diffusor honesti Luxus, & humanas oblimet copia mentes, *Claud. de Rapt. Prof.* 29.

Oblimo, āre, act. [*ex ob, & limo, as; à lima*] *To consume, or waste, an estate.* Rem patris oblimare, *Her. Sat.* 1, 2, 62.

Oblinio, ire, iui, itum, act. *To anoint, or smear, over; to daub over.* § Oblinire argillâ, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 41. fimo & cinere, *Col.* 5, 9.

Oblinitus, a, um, part. *Smeared over.* Passum secundarium vasis oblinitis includere, *Col.* 11, 39, 2.

Oblino, ere, levi, litum, act. (1) *To daub, smear, or lay, over with.* (2) *Met. To defame, or cover, with infamy.* (3) *To sully, tarnish, or defile.* (1) Cum accipities se obleverint visco, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 7. Cedo cerusiam, qui malas oblinam, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 101. Sanguine gladium oblinere, *Sall. B. J.* 107. (2) Quem versibus oblinatris, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 19, 50. (3) Eloquentia ita pretegrinata totâ Asia est, ut se externis oblineret moribus, *Cic. de Cl. Or.* 13.

Oblinquant, tis, part. (1) *Placing obliquely.* (2) *Turning aside, or askew.* (1) Oblinquant caput, *Luc.* 4, 726. (2) Oblinquantem oculos Cerberon abstraxit, *Ov. Met.* 7, 413.

|| **Oblinquantio**, ōnis, f. *A winding about obliquely.* Per obliquationem circumfusæ hederæ latente mucrone, *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 1.

|| **Oblinquantus**, a, um, part. *Running crookedly.* Oblinquant aspectu, *Amm.* 28, 4. & alibi.

Oblinque, adv. (1) *Obliquely, across, athwart.* (2) *Met. Indirectly, slyly, covertly, by hints, or obscure insinuations.* (1) § Atomi quæ rectè, quæ oblinque feruntur, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 6. (2) § Oblinque perstringere, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 2, 3. || *agere. Gell.* 7, 17.

Oblīquitas, ātis. f. *Obliquity, or a going awry*, Plin. 3, 5.

Oblīquo, āre. aēt. (1) *To make, place, or turn, oblique, or sideways.* (2) *To make to run transverse.* (3) *To drive obliquely, or turn aside.* (4) *To direct, or turn, obliquely.* (1) ¶ Oblīquat sinus in ventum, *weereb the sails windward*, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 16. Flexo navita cornu Oblīquat lævo pede carbasā, Luc. 5, 418. (2) Vastos obliquent flumina fontes, Luc. 4, 117. (3) Ille paventes Oblīquavit equos, Stat. *Theb.* 12, 749. (4) In latus ensē Oblīquat, Ov. *M.* 12, 486. ¶ Oculos obliquare, *to cast oblique glances*, Stat. *Theb.* 1, 672. Obliquare preces, *to insinuate one's desires by speaking of the matter at a distance*, Id. *Theb.* 3, 382.

Oblīquor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be formed in an oblique figure.* Lunatis obliquitur cornibus, Plin. 6, 13. *de Caspio mari.*

Oblīquus, a, um. adj. [ex ob, & ant. li- quus, five liquis, i. e. transversus. Vid. Scal. ad *Fest.* in voce *sublides*] (1) *Oblique, sideways.* (2) *Moving obliquely.* (3) *Entering obliquely.* (4) *Striking obliquely.* (5) *Looking obliquely.* (6) *Transverse, or across.* (7) *Crooked, bending.* (8) Met. *Crooked, compassing its ends by indirect means, sly, malicious.* (9) *Envious.* (10) *Illegitimate, or spurious.* (11) ¶ Oblīquus casus, *the oblique case.* (1) ¶ Partim obliqui, partim versi, partim adversi, Cic. *Publicæ obliquæ adigebantur*, Cæs. *B. G.* 4, 17. Sectus in obliquum est limes, Ov. *Met.* 2, 130. Mixtis obliquo pectore remis, Luc. 3, 604. Oblīquior positio, Plin. *H.* 2, 79. (2) Oblīquus signorum ordo, Virg. *Geor.* 1, 239. (3) Quatuor addunt, Quatuor à ventis obliquā luce tenetras, Id. *Geor.* 4, 198. (4) Verres obliquum meditans istum, Hor. *Od.* 3, 22, 7. (5) Deam obliquo fugientem lumine cernens, Ov. *Met.* 2, 787. (6) In obliquum sonipes opponitur amnem, Luc. 1, 220. Ærea serpentem obliquum rota transit, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 274. (7) Obliquo laborat Lympha fugax trepidare rivo, Hor. *Od.* 2, 3, 11. (8) Cato adversus potentes semper obliquis, Pl. *r.* 4, 2. (9) Drancem gloria Tur- ni Oblīquā invidiā agitabat, Virg. *Æn.* 11, 337. Non isthic obliquo oculo mea commoda quīquam Limat, Hor. *Epist.* 1, 14, 38. (10) Oblīquum à patre genus, Stat. *Theb.* 5, 222. (11) Vid. Quint. *Instit. Orat.* 1, 6.

Oblīsus, a, um. part. [ab oblidor] (1) *Pressed down, or broken, with weight.* (2) *Squeezed together.* (1) Operti alioqui, atque etiam oblīsi pondere effemus, Plin. *Epist.* 6, 20, 16. (2) ¶ Faucibus oblīsis, *they being strangled*, Tac. *Ann.* 5, 9, 3.

Oblīterandus, a, um. part. *To be wiped out of memory, or forgot.* Quod maximis rebus, quas postea gessit, oblīterandum, Cic. in *Vatin.* 6.

Oblīterans, tis. part. *Wiping, or blotting, out.* Suo beneficio paternas similitates oblīterans, Liv. 41, 24.

Oblīteratio, ōnis. verb. *Decay, degeneracy, the loss of an art.* Tantò magis deprehendi æris oblīteratio potest, Plin. 34, 7.

Oblīteratus, a, um. part. (1) *Worn out of memory, forgotten.* (2) *Obsolete, grown out of use.* (1) = Neque vetera peccata repeti jam oblīterata placet, Liv. 3, 59. ¶ Se rem veritate oblīteratam, cæteriū suæ memoriæ infixam afferre, Id. 3, 71. ¶ Memoria patribus renovata rei propè jam oblīteratæ, Id. Oblīterata jam nomina, Tac. *Hist.* 1, 55, 4. Damnum majoribus aliarum urbium cladibus oblīteratum, Id. *Hist.* 2, 66, 5. (2) Oblīterata ærarii monimenta, Id. *Ann.* 13, 22, 4.

Oblītero, āre. aēt. [ex ob, & litera, unde & literatus, ut sit literis aliquid superducere, ut priores deleantur, V.] *To blot, or rase, out; of books, records, or memory.* Non tamen oblīterare famam rei malè gestæ potuit, Liv. 39, 20. ¶ Hæc vigeant mandata, nec ulla oblīteret ætas, Catull. 62, 232. Publici mei beneficii memoriā privatam offensionem oblīteraverant, Cic. *post red. in Senat.* 8. Bona juventæ senectus flagitiosa oblīteravit, Tac. *Ann.* 6, 37, 2.

Oblīteror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be blotted out of memory.* Adversæ pugnæ in Hispaniā nullius in animo, quàm meo, minùs oblīterari possunt, Liv. 26, 41. Hæc iræ data oblīterentur, Sen. *Med.* 556.

† **Oblīterus**, a, um. adj. *Id. quod oblīteratus.* Notavimus quòd oblīteram gentem Leviùs pro oblīterata dixit, Gell. 19, 7.

* **Oblītesco**, ēre, ui. neut. [ex ob, & la- teo] *To lie hid, to be concealed.* Ne in rimis ejus grana oblītescant, Varr. Quibus temporibus sydera à nostro aspectu oblītescant, Cic. *de Univ.* 10.

Oblītus, a, um. part. [ab oblinor] (1) *Daub- ed, smeared, or covered, over.* (2) Met. *Defiled, polluted, stained, disgraced.* (1) § Ut non cerā, sed cæno, obliti esse videantur, Cic. *Verr.* 5, 68. Oblita spumis Fræna, Ov. *Met.* 15, 519. Oblītus musto feriet pede rusticus uvas, Tibull. 2, 5, 85. Lupus Oblītus & spumis & spisso san- guine rictus Fulmineos, Ov. *Met.* 11, 367. § Oblītus à dominæ cæde libellus erit, Id. *Ep.* 11, 2. (2) Nondum tanto parricidio oblītus, Cic. *Philipp.* 11, 12. Libido flagitiosa, quā Anto- niorum oblita est vita, Id. *Philipp.* 14, 3. Sallu- stii scripta nimia priscorum verborum affectatione oblita, Suet. *de Clar. Gram.* 10.

* **Oblītus**, a, um. part. [ex obliviscor] (1) *Having forgot, forgetfull.* (2) Met. & *Have- ing lost.* (3) Pass. *Being forgot.* (1) § Oblītus instituti, Cic. *Att.* 4, 15. § Curio subito oblītus totam causam, Id. *de Cl. Orat.* 60. (2) Poma succos oblita priores, Virg. *Geor.* 2, 59. (3) Non adeò leviter noster puer hæsit ocellis, Ut meus oblito pulvis amore vacet, Prop. 1, 18, 6. § Nunc oblita mihi tot carmina, Virg. *Ecl.* 9, 53.

* **Oblīvio**, ōnis. f. (1) *A forgetting, or slipping out of memory.* (2) *The having forgot.* (3) *The being forgot.* (4) *Forgetfulness.* (5) *An amne- sy, or act of oblivion.* (6) *Obliviones, pl. Cer- tain goddesses of forgetfulness.* (1) Oblīvio totius ne- gotii, Cic. *Verr.* 4, 35. (2) Non oblivione tui factum est, Id. (3) Multos oblīvio obruet, Tac. *Agr.* 46, 6. (4) ¶ Meam tuorum in me me- ritorum memoriam nulla delebit oblīvio, Cic. *Fam.* 2, 1. (5) Thrasylulus legem tulit, ne quis anteaſtarum rerum accusaretur, eamque illi legem OBLIVIONIS appellārent, Nep. *Thras.* 3. (6) Non tuos patiar labores Im- punè carpere lividas Obliviones, Hor. *Od.* 4, 9.

* **Oblīvīosus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Very forgetfull.* (2) *Causeing forgetfulness.* (1) ¶ Memor, an oblīvīosus, Cic. *de Inq.* 1, 24. (2) Oblīvīosum Massicum, Hor. *Od.* 2, 7, 21.

* **Oblīvīscendus**, a, um. part. *To be forgotten.* Oblīvīscendus ab illis, Hor. *Epist.* 1, 11, 9. Conf. Plaut. *Mil.* 4, 8, 46.

* **Oblīvīscens**, tis. part. *Forgetting.* Ne fugi- ens seclis oblīvīscensibus ætas illius hoc cæcā nocte testat studium, Catull. 66, 42.

* **Oblīviscor**, i. itus sum. dep. [ex ob, & antiq. livisco, quod à λήθω] (1) *To forget, to lose the remembrance of.* (2) *To omit, to pass by.* (1) ¶ § Memini, nec unquam oblīviscar illius noctis, Cic. *pro Planc.* 42. § Nihil oblīvisci soles nisi injurias, Id. (2) Quàm sis au- dax, ut alia oblīviscar, hinc omnes intelligere poterunt, Id.

* **Oblīvium**, i. n. Rara vox in sing. ¶ In plur. Oblīvīa, ōrum. freq. *Forgetfulness, obli- vion.* Eam sententiam modestissimus quisque silentio, deinde oblīvīo transmissit, Tac. *Hist.* 4, 9, 4. § ¶ Longa oblīvīa potare, Virg. *Æn.* 6, 715. Oblīvīa rerum, Lucr. 3, 840. vitæ, Hor. *Sat.* 2, 6, 62. pænæ, V. *Flact.* 4, 536.

* **Oblīvīus**, a, um. adj. *Forgotten, out of date, obsolete.* Verba Latina sunt aut nostra, aut a- liena, aut oblīvīa, Varr. *L. L.* 4, 1.

Oblōcātus, a, um. part. *Let out, or to be done, for hire.* Quæ ad epulum pertinebant macella- riis oblocata, Suet. *Cæs.* 26.

Oblōco, āre. aēt. *To let out for hire, to hire.* Cùm operam oblocare ad puteos exhauriendos solitus esset, Just. 11, 10.

* **Oblōcutor**, ōris. m. verb. [ex ob, & locu- tor] *An interrupter, or gainsayer.* Oblōcutor non sum alteri in convivio, Plaut. *Mil.* 3, 1, 48.

¶ **Oblongulus**, a, um. adj. *Somewhat oblong.* Surculi duo teretes oblonguli, Gell. 17, 9.

Oblongus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of a figure in- clining to long.* (2) *Of a pretty good length.* (1) Figura oblonga, Plin. 37, 12. Mapalia ob- longa, Sall. *B. Jug.* 21. (2) Varr.

* **Oblōquor**, i. cūsus. dep. [ex ob, & lo- quor] (1) *To speak whilst another is speaking, to interrupt.* (2) *To give bad language.* (3) Met. *To reproach.* (4) *To say in numbers, to sing.* (1) Mentiris, PH. Ne obloquere. L. A. Taceo. PH. Mulier, perge dicere, Plaut. *Cist.* 4, 2, 85. = *interpellare*, Cic. § Te morare, mihi cū obloquere, Id. *Men.* 1, 2, 46. = Gannit & obloquitur, Catull. 81, 4. (2) Plaut. *Cur.* 1, 1, 41. (3) Tacita vestra expectatio, quæ mihi obloqui videtur, Cic. *pro Cluent.* (4) Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, Virg. *Æn.* 6, 646.

* **Oblōquitor**. Vid. *Oblocutor.*

Obluctans, tis. part. (1) *Struggling, or la- bouring, against.* (2) Met. *Hard to be removed.* (1) In modum hami repugnat obluctanti fossori, Col. 3, 18. (2) ¶ Obluctantia saxa Summo- vere, Stat. *Sylv.* 3, 1, 20.

Obluctatus, a, um. part. *Having struggled against.* § Obvixæ radici obluctatus, Col. Pars turbæ jactatis morti obluctata lacertis, Luc. 3, 657. Conf. Sil. 12, 426.

Obluctor, āri. dep. (1) *To struggle, or strive at, or against; to pull at.* (2) Met. *To contend with.* (1) Fruticibus obluctatur ita pertinaci- ter, ut collum abruptat, Col. 8, 14, 8. (2) Soli Fatio obluctandum, Sil. 8, 10.

† **Oblūdo**, ēre, si, sum. *To play upon, to ban- ter*, Plaut. *Truc.* 1, 2, 10. ubi al. obludeant & alludiant.

Oblmōliendus, a, um. part. *To be opposed, or set against*, Liv. 37, 32.

† **Oblmōlior**, īri, itus sum. dep. *To set a- gainst, in order to stop, or shore, up.* Non e- rat in promptu quod obmoliarentur, Liv. 33, 5. Arborum truncos, & saxa obmoliuntur, Curt. 6, 6, 24.

Oblmōveo, ēre. neut. (1) † *To move to, to apply.* (2) *To move, or wave in sacrifice.* (1) *Fest.* (2) Cato, 142, 4.

* **Oblmurmō**, āre. aēt. [ex ob, & mur- muro] (1) *To groan out, to murmur against.* (2) *To roar against.* (1) Suet. *Othone*, 7. (2) Precibus meis obmurmurat Boreas, Ovid. *Epist.* 18, 47.

Oblmutesco, ēre, ui. incept. (1) *To become dumb.* (2) *To be struck dumb.* (3) *To hold one's peace, to be silent.* (4) *To be out of use.* (1) Si homines obmutuissent, Cic. (2) Censē me potuisse verbum prolequi?—obmutui, Ter. *Andr.* 1, 5, 22. Lingua obmutuit, manus ob- torpuit, Cic. (3) Nulla de me obmutescet vetu- stas, Id. *pro Mil.* 35. (4) Lydium Sardibus eme- batur, quod nunc obmutuit, Plin. 33, 13.

* **Oblnātus**, a, um. part. [ex ob, & natus] *Grown, or growing, about.* § Inter oblata ri- pis salicta, Liv. 23, 19.

¶ **Obnecto**, ēre. aēt. *To tie close together, to bind fast*, Fest. ¶ Frequens in nuptiis & mancipiis. † *Conjungo, obligo.*

¶ **Obniger**, gra, grum. adj. *Very black*, Plin. 20, 23. Si sana lectio. Vid. *Harduin.*

Obnītens, tis. part. [Struggling against]. Cū saepe obnītens repugnasset, Patere. 2, 89.

Obnitor, ti, obnixus sum. dep. (1) *To bear up, or struggle, against.* (2) Met. *To strive, to endeavour.* (1) Videntur navigia obnītiter un- dis, Lucr. 4, 439. Obniti hostibus, Tac. *Hist.* 2, 5, 1. (2) Triumphum Pauli impedire ob- niti, Patere. 1, 9.

Obnixè, adv. *Earnestly, mightily.* Manibus pedibusque obnixè omnia facere, Ter. *Andr.* 1, 1, 134. Obnixè te rogo, Sen. *Ep.* 34.

Obnixus, a, um. part. [ab obnitor] (1) *Trust- ing, or bearing, against; showing along.* (2) *Beating against.* (3) *Standing firm against.* (4) *Resolute,*

(4) *Resolute, steady.* (1) Obnixi scutis corporibusque urgebant, *Liv.* Stant obnixi Samnites, quamquam plura accipiunt quam inferunt vulnera, *Id.* 7, 33. Portas cardine torquet Obnixus latis humeris, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 725. Formicæ grandia tradunt Obnixæ frumenta humeris, *Id.* *Aen.* 4, 406. (2) Ventus urget obnixus magnis speluncas viribus, *Lucr.* 6, 558. (3) Versa in obnixos urgentur cornua vasto Cum gemitu, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 222. (4) Obnixus curam sub corde premebat, *Id.* *Aen.* 4, 332.

Obnoxie, adv. (1) *Fearfully, not freely, but as brow-beaten by another.* (2) *Gently, so as to be beholden to any one for favour.* (1) Obnoxie dictæ sententiæ, *Liv.* 3, 30. (2) Perii, herclè, planè, nihil obnoxie, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 2, 41.

Obnoxiosè, adv. *Favourably, as if it would have another obliged to him.* Per Arctè colliga manus, nihil verò obnoxiosè, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 29.

Obnoxiosus, a, um, adj. *Haughty, expecting others should be at his beck, and subject to him.* Mores leges perdixerunt jam in potestatem suam, magis queis sunt obnoxiosi, quam parentes liberis, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 31.

Obnoxius, a, um, adj. [pœnæ obligatus obnoxiam, *Fest.*] (1) *Under fear of some person, conscious of his crimes, and consequently not daring to disoblige him.* (2) *Conscious, under an apprehension of guilt.* (3) *Under awe, and so not acting freely.* (4) *Complying with, doing as another pleases.* (5) Met. *In a fearful posture.* (6) *Beholden to, obliged, attached, or under an obligation, for some kindness received.* (7) *Obnoxious, liable, or exposed, to.* (8) *Subject to be hurt, spoiled, or damaged.* (9) *Prone, or inclined, to.* (10) *Precarious.* (1) = Obnoxium esse me tibi fateor, culpæ compotem, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 61. || Obnoxius est, qui habet aliquem noxiæ, i. e. culpæ suæ conscium, *Gell.* 7, 17. ubi vid. plura. (2) Nec turpi mens est obnoxia factio, *Tib.* 3, 4, 15. (3) Vivat, hercule, Cicero, qui potest, supplex & obnoxius, *Brut. Cic.* (4) Minari ferro, nî sibi Fulvia obnoxia foret, *Sall. B. Catil.* 24. (5) Facies obnoxia mansit, *Quint. Met.* 5, 235. (6) Ut nobis sint obnoxii, nostro devincti beneficio, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 2, 18. Facies nullis obnoxia gemmis, *Prop.* 1, 2, 22. Illa tantum memorata, quam totam Græciam beneficio libertatis obnoxiam Romanis esse, tum eam civitatem præcipuè, *Liv.* 35, 51. (7) Ventis obnoxia cautes, *Tib.* 2, 4, 9. Terra nulli bello obnoxia, *Ovid. ex Pont.* 1, 8, 73. (8) Capita vitium neque aratro, neque bobus obnoxia sunt, *Col.* 3, 1. Quæcunque obnoxia morti Abluere, *Quint. Met.* 14, 600. (9) Adversus gratiæ, an obnoxius, *Quint.* 3, 11. (10) Civitas emerfit ex obnoxia pace illius consilio & operâ, *Liv.*

|| Obnubilò, Ære, act. unde obnubilor, Æri. pass. *To be darkened, or obscured,* *Gell.* 1, 2, 4. Obscurari.

Obnubilus, a, um, adj. *Dusky, overcast, cloudy.* = Obnubila & obsita tenebris loca, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 21. ex pœdâ.

Obnubo, Ære, pfi, tum. act. [ex ob, & nubo] (1) *To veil, or muffle up.* (2) *To hide, or cover.* (1) I, lictor, colliga manus, caput obnubito, arbori infelici suspendito, *Cic. pro Rabir.* 4. Formula damnationis ad capitale supplicium. || Caput obnube, *Fest. de sponsâ.* § Obnubere caput, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 584. Arifuras comas obnubit amictu, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 77. de eluto ad rogam. (2) Obnubit mare terras, ut nubes cælum, *Varr.*

Obnubor, i. pass. *To be veiled.* Obnubitur atrâ veste caput, *Sil. Ital.* 11, 259.

Obnuncians, tis, part. *Declaring.* Obnunciantem collegam armis foro expulit, *Stat. Jul. Cæs.* 20.

Obnunciatio, ònis, f. verb. *A denunciation that the time is inauspicious, or incommittate, and therefore that the court was actually adjourned.* Marco Craffo quid acciderit videmus, dirarum obnunciatione neglectâ, *Cic. de Div.* 1. Ob-

nunciationibus per Scævolam interpositis, *Id.* *Att.* 4, 16.

Obnunciatur, imperf. *It is declared that the time is inauspicious.* Obnunciari collegæ jussit, *Liv.*

Obnuncio, Ære, act. *To declare publicly, chiefly by the augurs, and sometimes by the magistrates, by word of mouth, that it was a festival, or that the omens were bad, and the time inauspicious to enter upon publick affairs, and so to adjourn the consideration thereof.* (2) *Also to tell evil news, to show it is at hand.* (1) § Augur auguri, consul consuli obnunciâsti, *Cic. Philip.* 2, 33. § Obnunciare concilio & comitiis, *Id.* § in campum, *Id.* per edicta, *Suet. Cæs.* 20. ubi vide Torrent. & Bernegg. (2) Primus mala nostra rescisco, primus porro obnuncio, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 8.

Obnuptio, ònis, f. verb. *A veiling, or muffling, the offender's head, in order to execution.* Carnifex verò, & obnuptio capitis, & nomen ipsum crucis, &c. *Cic.*

Oböleo, ui, Ære, itum. act. *To smell strong, or stink of.* (2) Neut. *To be smelt.* (1) Cum ille antidotum oboluisse, *Suet. Cal.* 23, 7. Mallem altium oboluisse, *Id. Vesp.* 8. (2) Numnam ego obolui? *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 165. § Oboluit marsupium huic isthuc, quod habes, *Id. Menach.* 2, 3, 33.

* Obölus, i. m. [ὄβολος, Gr.] *A small Athenian coin, of silver, as it should seem, weighing about 12 grains, some whereof are still preserved, worth eight chalci, or pieces of brads, being the sixth part of their drachma, and the Roman denarius, in our money five farthings.* Conveni puerum olera, & pisiculos minutos ferre obolo in cœnam seni, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 32. Obölus, nummus Græcorum æreus, *Vitr.* 3, 1. Spanhem. *De U. & P. N. t.* 1. p. 149. In æreis duorum qui adhuc supersunt, nummis signari paulò antè vidimus ACCAPIATPIA, OBOLOC, quæ nummorum illorum pretium statim indicant. Pag. autem 248 nummos istos in cœmeliarchio Mediceo inveniri dixerat.

Obörior, Æri, ortus sum. dep. (1) *To arise, to spring up, to approach, to draw on.* (2) Met. *To shine forth, or display itself.* (1) Lux oboritur, *Sil.* 17, 481. Nox oborta est, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 823. (2) § Lux sapientiæ mihi apud te dicenti oboritur, *Cic. pro Ligar.* 3.

Obortus, a, um, part. (1) *Arisen, broke forth, sprung.* (2) *Overspread.* (3) Met. *Caused, produced.* (1) Oborta sydera, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 32. Hos ego digrediens lachrymis affabar obortis, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 492. (2) Antigonus, tenebris obortis ignes conspicatur, *Nep. Eum.* 9. Saxo dureris oborto, *Quint. in Ibin.* 585. (3) Terræ motus obortus, *Lucr.* 6, 586.

Oböscülör, Æri. dep. *To kiss.* Viderint matronæ, quæ flagellorum vestigia obösculantur, *Petron. c.* 126. vix alibi leg.

* Obrepens, tis, part. *Creeping on.* Obrepens formus, *Quint. Ep.* 19, 46.

* Obrëpo, Ære, pfi, ptum. neut. [ex ob, & repo] (1) *To creep in privately.* (2) *To creep upon, to steal by degrees, to surprise.* (3) *To come beyond, to snap one, to over-reach craftily.* (1) Inscientibus nobis sæpe Cratippus obrepit, *Cic. Fil.* (2) § Obrepit pueritia adolescentiæ, *Id. de Senect.* Obrepit non intellecta senectus, *Juv.* 9, 129. Met. § Obrepisti ad honores errore hominum, *Cic. in Pison.* 1. (3) Tu mihi imprudenti obrepisti, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 23.

* || Obreptio, ònis, f. verb. *A secret and crafty coming into any thing,* *Ulp.* † Latens & fallax aditio.

* Obrepto, Ære, freq. [ex ob, & repto] *To creep, or steal, in, or upon,* *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 2, 27. Ratò occ.

Obrëtor, Æri. pass. *To be caught in a net, to be entangled.* Nec aranei tenuia fila Obvia sentimus, quando obretimur euntes, *Lucr.* 3, 335. Ratò occ.

* Obrigeo, Ære, neut. [ex ob, & rigeo] (1) *To be frozen, to be stiff.* (2) *To be without sense, or motion,* (1) Pars tenerum obrigit

nive, & pruinâ, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 10. Obrigit frigore, *Col.* 4, 32, 5. (2) Tarda nimium, ut lapis obrigit, *Supposit. Plaut.*

* Obrigesco, Ære, rigui. incept. [ex ob, & rigesco] *To become stiff, or motionless.* Viro non vel obrigescere satius est, *Sen. Ep.* 82.

Obrüdo, Ære, si, sum. act. *To gnaw upon.* Ut, quod obrodatur, sit, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 92. Ratò occ.

Obrögatio, ònis, f. verb. *The proposing, or making a motion, that a new law be made, contrary to a former, or some clause of it,* *Ad. Herenn.* 2, 10.

Obrögatur, imperf. *A motion is made for a new law to be enacted, contrary to a former, or at least to some clauses of it.* Obrogatur legibus Cæsaris, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 9. Cui legi obrogatum vel derogatum est, *Liv.*

Obrögo, Ære, act. *To propose the enacting of a law contrary to a former, or some clause thereof.* § Semper antiquæ legi obrogat nova, *Liv.* Capiti Papiæ legis à Tiberio Cæsare addito, obrogavit, *Suet. Claud.* 23. § Ausus obrogare de legibus Consul Philippus, *Flor.* 3, 17.

† Obrösus, a, um, part. *Gnawn about.* Obroso margine, *Plin.* 27, 2. ubi al. leg. abrafo.

Obruendus, a, um, part. *To be entirely covered, or disguised.* Firmamenta ad fidem posita aut diruenda, aut obscuranda, aut digressionibus obruenda, *Cic. Partit.* 103.

Obruens, tis, part. *Covering over.* Obruenter ora superjectâ humo, *Liv.*

† Obrumpo, Ære, rüpi, ptum. [ex ob, & rumpo] *Adducitur ex Varr. R. R.* 3, 10. sed restitutus leg. illic obrumpunt.

Obruo, Ære, ui, utum. act. [ex ob, & ruo] (1) *To cover over, or overwhelm.* (2) *To put, lay, or hide, in the ground.* (3) *Also, To bury.* (4) *To sink, or drown.* (5) Met. *To drown, or overcharge with wine.* (6) *To bury in oblivion, or efface the memory of.* (7) *To sink, confound, or ruin.* (8) *To overcast, or overspread.* (9) *To fall upon, and bury in its ruins.* (10) *To beat, or strike, down; to overthrow.* (11) *To weaken, or lessen; to cause no notice to be taken of.* (12) *To avert, or abolish.* (1) Stirpes obruit arvo, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 24. (2) Crocodili in terrâ obruunt ova, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. Quis sciet ubi quidque positum sit, is etiam, si quid obrutum erit, poterit eruere, *Id. de Fin.* 4, 4. (3) Vid. secundum exemplum, n. 1. in pass. Obruo. (4) Humor quondam multas obruit urbes, *Lucr.* 5, 412. Per æquora vectos Obruit Ausler, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 336. Hanc tribuni orationem obruit, commemoratione rerum suarum, *Liv.* 27, 21. (5) § Vinosè obruere, *Cic.* Nec obruat vino mentis calorem, *Petron. c.* 5. (6) = Quæ unquam vetustas obruet, aut quæ tanta delebit oblivio? *Cic. pro Deiot.* 13. = Idem tumulus, qui corpus ejus contexerat, nomen etiam obruisset, *Id. pro Arch. poet.* 10. (7) Opinio ipsa & fama vestriæ severitatis obruet scelerari gladiatoris amentiam, *Cic.* Ne ill'e verbis te obruet, *Id.* Ut testem omnium risus obrueret, *Id.* (8) Ubi roriferis terram nox obruit undis, *Lucr.* 6, 864. (9) Domus ætatis spatium ne fessa vetusto Obruat, *Id.* 3, 776. (10) Tuâ hinc obrue dextrâ, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 692. Totis fratrem gravis obruit armis, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 573. (11) Alterius successoris curam famamque obruisset, *Tac. Agric.* 17. (12) Quod dis omen obruant, *Cic. de Har. R.* 42.

Obruo, i. pass. (1) *To be covered, overwhelmed, buried, &c.* (2) *To be overwhelmed, overlaid, or overcome.* (3) *To be engaged, or immersed, in; and wholly taken up with.* (4) *To be overthrown with the multitude of.* (5) *To be overcome by, and be inconsiderable in comparison of.* (1) Tetra bellus, quæ quoniam in foveam incidit, obruatur, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 5. Duo Philæni vivi obruebantur, *Sall. B.* 7, 81. (2) Illicet, obruimur numero, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 414. (3) Neve te obrui, tanquam fluctu sic magnitudine negotii, sinas, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 1. (4) Ne peregrinorum suffragiis obruare, *Id.* § = Opprimi, & obrui criminibus, & testibus, *Id.* (5)

Ea mala virtutis magnitudine obruebantur, *Id. Vid. Obruo.*

† Obruſſa, æ. f. Obruſa, Obruſa, Obruſa, vel etiam Obruſza. *Incert. etym. propter incertam ſcribendi rationem. (1) The teſt, or eſſay, for gold, whether it be fine, or no. (2) Met. Probation, or tryal. (1) Adhibenda tanquam obruſſa ratio eſt, Cic. Brut. 74. (2) Res dura animi obruſa eſt, Sen. 33.*

† Obruſſus, a, um. adj. [*ab ὀβρυſτος, æ in ſſ, ut ſolet, converſum, Hermol. in Plin. ſed de variâ huius voc. tum ſcriptione, tum etymo, omnino conſule Cl. Torrent. in Suet. Ner. 44.*] *id. quod obryzus. Aurum obryzum, fineſt gold, Plin. 33, 3. ubi pro obryzum reſt. obruſſam leg. Aurum ad obruſſam, Suet. Ner. 44. ubi tamen pro diverſ. MSS. fide al. atque al. elementis ſcrib.*

Obruſus, a, um. part. [*ex obuer*] (1) Covered over. (2) Overwhelmed, drowned. (3) Raked over. (4) Sown. (5) Damed up. (6) Buryed. (1) Nuces in terrâ obrutas habeat Cato. § Strage obruta itinera, Liv. (2) Obrutus aquis, Ov. *Epist.* 1, 6. Miles nivibus pruinisque obrutus, Liv. 5, 2. (3) ☞ Malè obrutum reſurrexit incendium, Flor. 3, 21. (4) Semina obruta ſulcis, Ov. *Met.* 1, 124. (5) Amnis obrutus ingeſſâ ſilvâ, Flor. 4, 3, 12. (6) Philæni vivi obruti, Sall. *B. J.* 81. ☞ ☞ *Met.* Obruta ſomno legio, *faſt aſleep*, Stat. Theb. 10, 104. *quomodo urbem ſomno vinoque ſepultam dixit Marro, Æn.* 2, 265.

† Obruſza. *Vid. Obruſſa.*

|| Obruſzatus, a, um. adj. *Made of pureſt gold, Cod. † Ex auro ad obruſſam.*

|| Obruſſito, as. aet. *To offer himſelf to ſalute, Feſt. p. 342. † Salutandum ſe offerre.*

Obruſſio, unde Obruſſor, ari. paſſ. *To have enough of. § Næ tu propediem iſtius obruſſa- bere, Ter. Heaut.* 4, 8, 29.

Obruſſa, ōrum. pl. n. (*ſc. membra*) (1) *The privities.* (2) *The breech.* (1) Quidam per obruſſa ferrum adederunt, Suet. *Cal.* 58. Immiſſo per obruſſa igne, *Id. Dom.* 10. (2) Sen. *Ep.* 70. *ſub fin.*

Obruſſe. adv. *Obscenely.* Dicitur non obruſſe, Cic. *Offic.* 1, 35.

Obruſſitas, ātis. f. *Obscenity, or filthineſs, in things, or words. = Verborum turpitudine & rerum obruſſitas vitanda, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 59. *Orationis obruſſitas, Id. Fam.* 1, 5.

† Obruſſo, āre. aet. *reſtius obruſſo, quod vid.*

Obruſſus, a, um. adj. *obſcenus, vel etiam obruſſus, || ſſimus. [pro diverſâ ſcripturâ diverſa adducuntur etyma. In primâ, qu. contr. ex obruſſinus, quod bonæ ſcævæ, i. e. bene omni obſet, vel obſit. In ſecundâ ex ob & ſcena, propter licentiam, & turpitudinem ſcenarum. In tertiâ ex ob & voce ſcœnum pro cœnum, quod à κοῖνὸν] (1) Inauspicious, ominous, illboding. (2) Foreboded by a dire omen. (3) Deſeſſable, unnatural. (4) Naſty, not fit to be eat, or drank. (5) Obſcene, ribaldrous, beaſtly, lewd, in perſons, things, or actions. (6) Baudy, obſcene in words. (7) Cauſing baudry and obſcenity. (1) Ne me terrete timentem, Obruſſæ volucres, Virg. *Æn.* 12, 876. Obruſſi canes, *Id. Geor.* 1, 471. = Obruſſum & funeſtum omen, ap. Varr. Obruſſior & obſeſſior vita ſcortis, Val. *Max.* 3, 5, 4. Alienis dies obruſſiſſimi ominis, *Feſt.* (2) Obruſſa fames, Virg. *Æn.* 3, 367. (3) Accipit obruſſo genitor ſua viſcera lecto, Ov. *Met.* 465. Obruſſum adulterium, *Id. Triſt.* 2, 212. (4) Piſces obruſſus alibi, Plin. 9, 18. Obruſſa paſtu avis, *Id.* 10, 29. Hauſtus obruſſi, Luc. 4, 312. (5) Obruſſus conjux, Prop. 3, 11, 31. Obruſſus adulter, *Id.* Obruſſa carmina, *Id.* 1, 16, 10. Obruſſæ voluptates, Cic. *N. D.* 1, 40. Obruſſæ tabellæ, Prop. 6, 2, 27. (6) = Nihil obruſſum, nihil turpe dictu, Cic. Re honeſtum eſt, nomine obruſſum, *Id.* (7) Peregrinos obruſſa pecunia mores Intulit, Juv. 6, 297. ☞ Partes obruſſæ, the privities, Ov. *A. Am.* 2, 584. ☞ Obruſſa, ſubſtantivè partes eæ, quibus ſexus diſcernitur. In ſingulari numero hoc ſenſu utitur, Juv. 6, 514.*

† Obruſſo, āre. aet. [*quasi ſcœnum, i. e. malum omen afferre, Non*] *To forebode ill to. Cùm dat. § Metuo, quod illic obruſſavir meæ falſæ fallaciæ, Plaut. *Aſin.* 2, 1. fin.*

* Obruſſandus, a, um. part. *To be weakened, or diſguiſed. Vid. Obruendus.*

* Obruſſans, tis. part. (1) Covering, muſſeſſing. (2) Obruſſeſſing, leſſeſſing. (1) Caput obſcureſſante lucinâ, Hor. *Sat.* 2, 7, 55. (2) Cic.

* Obruſſatio, ōnis. f. (1) A darkening, or hideing. (2) The makeing to appear inconfiderable, the appearing of no mom. nt, or value (1) In illâ obruſſatione circumcludunt Cæſar. s, equites, Hirt. *B. H.* 6. ☞ Solis obruſſatio, an eclipse, Plin. 35, 27. (2) Obruſſatio propter exiguitatem rerum conſequitur, Cic. *de Fin.* 4, 13.

* Obruſſaturus, a, um. part. *That will render obſcure, or cover. Ut laudes tuas nulla unquam obſcure ſit obruſſatura, Cic. pro Marcell.* 10.

* Obruſſatus, a, um. part. (1) Darkened. (2) Covered. (3) Loſt, forgotten. (1) Cœlum nocte atque nubibus obruſſatum, Sall. *B. J.* 42. (2) Obruſſatum dextrâ caput, Petron. 134. ☞ Obruſſati ſigna, militaria, hideing their ſtandards, Sall. *B. J.* 53. (3) Omniſcœrum memoria ſenſim obruſſata eſt, Cic. *de Orat.* 2, 23.

* Obruſſe. adv. ius, comp. (1) Darkly, not plainly, or manifeſtly. (2) Obruſſely, without perſpicuity, with dark expreſſions. (3) Coverily, cloſely, diſſimbleingly. (4) Without publick notice. (1) ☞ Deos aiunt auctores fuiſſe, alterum palam, alterum, ut ſuſpicamur, obruſſius, Cic. *Acad. Q.* 4, 13. (2) Plato in Timæo hoc dixit, ſed paulò obruſſius, *Id. Acad.* 4, 123. (3) Neque obruſſe hæ duæ legiones uni Cæſari detrahuntur, Hirt. *ap. Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 54. ☞ Partim obruſſius iniqui, partim non diſſimulanter irati, Cic. *Fam.* 1, 5. ☞ Non obruſſe ferre aliquid, to make no ſecret of it, *Id. pro Cluent.* 19. (4) = Perire tacitè obruſſeque, *Id. pro Quint.* 15.

* Obruſſitas, ātis. f. (1) Duſkineſs, the being without much light. (2) Darkneſs, or dimneſs. (3) Obruſſity of expreſſion, want of perſpicuity. (4) Obruſſity, difficulty to be found out, or underſtood. (5) Meanneſs of birth, or quality. (1) Obruſſitas temporis, Petron. 12. eſt terrori, Curt. 5, 4, 25. (2) Obruſſitates & vitia oculorum ſanat, Plin. 20, 2. (3) ☞ = Ne oratio quæ adhibere iumen rebus debet, ea obruſſitatem & tenebras adſerat, Cic. *de Orat.* 3, 47. (4) Cauſa latet obruſſitate involuta naturæ, *Id. de Div.* 1, 35. = Obruſſitates & ænigmata ſomniorum, *Id. Div.* 2, 64. (5) = Quorum prima ætas propter humilitatem, & obruſſitatem in hominum ignoratione verſatur, Cic. *Id.* Servii Tullii obruſſitas matre ſervâ creti, Flor. 1, 6.

* Obruſſo, āre. aet. (1) To darken. (2) To hide, conceal, or keep from diſcovery. (3) To make dim, or weak of apprehenſion. (4) To render hard to be underſtood, to diſguiſe, perplex, or make obſcure. (5) To render obſcure, or inglorious; to make leſs famous. (6) To cauſe to appear inconfiderable, to make to ſeem little. (1) Tenebræ regiones obruſſaverunt, Cic. † Sublima nebula cœlum obruſſabat, Non. ex Sall. (2) = ☞ Omnia illa, quæ bona tu vocas, neceſſe eſt obruſſari, & non apparere, *Id.* (3) Scio amorem tibi peſtus obruſſaſſe, Plaut. (4) Nihil obruſſare dicendo, Cic. *pro Cluent.* 1. Quæ ſcribam, ἄλ ληγορίας obruſſabo, *Id. Att.* 2, 20. (5) ☞ Fortuna res cunctas, ex lubidine magis, quàm ex verò, celebrat obruſſatque, Sall. *B. C.* 8. (6) Tanta viſ eſt honeſti, ut ſpeciem utilitatis obruſſet, Cic. Acta nova obruſſant veteres triumphos, Luc. 1, 121.

* Obruſſor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) To be darkened, obſcured. (2) Hidden, concealed, diſguiſed. (3) Made inconfiderable. (1) Nitor ſolis obruſſatur, Catull. 64, 3. (2) Non diſſimulandum, quod obruſſari non poteſt, Cic. *pro Arch.* 26. (3) Minora majoribus obruſſantur, *Id. de Fin.* 5, 21.

* Obruſſum. adv. ex adj. *more Græc. Darkly; with but little, or duſky, light. ☞ Obruſſum nimboſus aër, Luc.* 5, 631.

* Obruſſus, a, um. adj. [*à οὐνεſς, quod à οὐνâ, umbra, qu. ἐν οὐνεſς, obſcureſſus*] ior, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) Blackiſh, dark coloured. (2) Duſky, darkiſh, with little light. (3) Obruſſum for obſcuritas. (4) Shady, dark with ſhades. (5) Miſſy, covered with miſſis. (6) Hidden, or covered. (7) Not underſtood, little known. (8) Doubtfull, dubious. (9) Obruſſure, or hard to be underſtood. (10) Obruſſe, not perſpicuous in expreſſion, not clearly expreſſed. (11) Speaking things enigmatically, or by way of riddle. (12) Secret, myſterious. (13) Cloſe, ſecret, reſerved, ſly. (14) Subtile, crafty. (15) Obruſſe, ignoble, of mean parentage, poor, mean, low, pityfull. (1) Obruſſa ferrugo, Catull. 62, 227. Mauro obruſſior Indus, Juv. 11, 125. (2) Errat ad obſcuros pallida turba lacus, Tibull. 1, 10, 40. ☞ Jam obruſſa luce, in the twilight, Liv. (3) ☞ Obruſſum adhuc cœptæ lucis, Tac. *Hiſt.* 4, 50, 2. the morning twilight. Obruſſum noctis, Virg. *Geor.* 1, 479. (4) Obruſſæ convalles, *Id. Æn.* 6, 139. valles, *Id. Æn.* 9, 244. (5) Obruſſi colles, *Id. Æn.* 3, 522. (6) Sydera nullis obruſſa tenebris, Prop. 2, 26, 55. (7) Fama eſt obſcureſſior annis, Virg. *Æn.* 7, 205. Videre res obſcureſſimas, Cic. *de Orat.* 2, 36. ☞ Tua nobilitas literatis & hiſtoricis eſt notior, populo verò & ſuffragatoribus obſcureſſior, *Id. pro Mur.* 16. (8) = Nolo ſuſpenſam & incertam plebem obruſſa ſpe, & cæcâ expectatione pendere, *Id. Leg. Agr.* 2, 55. (9) ☞ = Jus applicationis obſcureſſum, & ignotum patefactum iudicio, & illuſtratum à patr no, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 177. (10) Nimis obſcureſſus Euphorion poëta, at non Homerus, *Id.* = Flexiloqua, obſcureſſa, & ambigua oracula, *Id.* (11) ☞ Obruſſi ambagea oris, Ov. *lb.* 377. de Sphinge. (12) Pars obſcureſſa cavis celebrabant orgia ciſtis, Catull. 62, 259. (13) Plerumquè modeſtus Occupat obſcureſſi ſpeciem, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 18, 95. (14) Obruſſus in agendo, Cic. Odium obſcureſſum, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 14, 38. (15) Obruſſo loco natus, Liv. 26, 6. = Neque enim obſcureſſis perſonis, nec parvis cauſis res agetur, Cic. *Fam.* 3, 3. Obſcureſſimis initiis natus, *Pa'erc.* 2, 76.

Obruſſandus, a, um. part. *To be entreated, or begged. Venia obruſſanda eſt, Plin. Ep.* 9, 29.

Obruſſans, tis. part. *Befeeching.* Sæpe obruſſans me, ut veniam, fruſtrâ veniet, Ter. *Heaut.* 4, 4, 3.

Obruſſatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A ſupplication, or ſolemn prayer to the gods. (2) An earneſt beſeeking, conjuring, or beſeeching; a ſupplicant entreaty. (3) A ſet form of beſeeking, by way of adjuration. (1) = Conſtituenda nobis ſunt procuraciones & obruſſatio, Cic. *de Haruſp. Reſp.* 28. Obruſſatio in unum diem populo indiſta, Liv. 26, 23. *Conſ.* 27, 13. (2) Obruſſatio illa iudicum per chariſſima pignora, Quint. (3) = Prece, & obruſſatione humili, & ſupplique uti, Cic. *de Inv.* 1, 16.

Obruſſaturus, a, um. part. *That will beſeech, Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 36.

Obruſſatus, a, um. part. (1) Prayed to with ſolemn ſupplication. (2) Earneſtly beſought, vehemently entreated. (1) Obruſſati circa omnia pulvinaria dii, Liv. (2) Evocati nominatim atque obruſſati navem conſcenderent, Cæſ. *B. C.* 2, 5.

Obruſſo, āre. aet. [*ex ob, & ſacer, qu. per ſacra rogo, vel opem à ſacris peto, Feſt.*] (1) To beg; or conjure, by all that is ſacred; to beſeech, or beg, for God's ſake. (2) A form in vehement admiration, (3) in ſurpriſe. (1) ☞ Non rogavit ſolùm, verùm etiam obruſſavit, Cic. *ad Quirit.* poſt redit. 7. § Si me ſas eſt obruſſare abs te, Plaut. *Bacch.* 4, 9, 102. § Te obruſſo iſdem precibus, *Id.* § Obruſſo, adhibeatis in hominis fortunis miſericordiam, *Id.* § = Per genium, dextramque, deoſque Obruſſo, & obteſtor, Hor. *Epist.* 1, 7, 95. § = ☞ Cūn

Cum multis lacrymis eum oraret & obsecraret, impetrare non potuit, *Cic. Rescero, mater, quod dudum obsecraveram, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 4.* (2) ¶ Videam? obsecro, quem? *Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 9. See quotha! whom, pray ye? Obsecro, herclè, quantus & quam validus est! Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 143. O wonderful! what a huge, brawny fellow! Hera mea, tace, obsecro, saluæ sumus, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 25.* (3) ¶ Perii, obsecro, tam infandum, *Ec. Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 22. O ye gods!*

¶ Obsecundanter, adv. *Compliantly, obediently.* § Obsecundanter naturæ vivere, *Non. ex Nigidio.* † Ex lege.

Obscundo, are. act. *To humour, to comply with, to do readily as one is bid.* Obscundato in loco, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 23.* § Ut ejus semper voluntatibus—venti tempestatesque obscundarint, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 16.*

Obscūtūrus, a, um, part. *About to humour.* In hoc præcipue non obscūturi, si in ullâ reputasset fas esse non obsequi, *Plin. Ep. 8, 6.*

Obscūtus, a, um, part. *Having submitted to, or complied with.* Obsecutus mihi, *Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 66.*

Obsēpio, ire, pfi, ptum, act. [*ex ob, & sepio*] (1) *To stop, or shut, up against; to block up.* (2) Met. *To binder, to preclude.* (1) ¶ Aperire quæ vetustas obsepserat, *Tac. Ann. 15, 27, 1.* Hostium agmina obsepunt iter, *Liv. 22, 50.* (2) Hæc omnia tibi accusandi viam muniebant, adipiscendi obsepiebant, *Cic. pro Mur. 23.* Hæc plebi ad curules magistratus iter obsepfit, *Liv. 4, 25.*

Obsēpio, iri, pass. *To be stoped up.* § Ibi nunc oppidò obsepata est via, *Plant. Pseud. 1, 5, 10.* Met. Obseptum plebi ad honores iter, *Liv.*

Obseptum, i. n. *A hedge, stoppage, or impediment.* Obsepata viarum, *Sil. 12, 110.*

Obseptus, a, um, part. (1) *Hedged, or shut up against.* (2) *Stoped, precluded.* (1) Alii, obseptis itineribus, super vallum saliant, *Liv. 25, 39.* (2) § Postquam dolo viam obseptam vidit, bellum apertè moliendum ratus, *Cic.*

Obsēquēla, æ. f. *Compliance, a humouring.* Parentes liberis suis facient obsequelam, *Plaut. Afin. 1, 1, 50.*

Obsēquens, tis, adj. ior, comp. sīmus, sup. *Compliant, obedient, dutiful, submitting to.* Patri minùs obsequens, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 18.* Filia obsequentior tibi quàm parenti par est, *Sall. in Cic. de Inanim.* Italia curæ mortalium obsequentissima, *Col. 3, 8.* ¶ Voluptati obsequens, *given to pleasure, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 9.*

Obsēquenter, adv. sīsimè, sup. (1) *With compliance.* (2) *Dutifully.* (1) Hæc obsequenter collegæ facta sunt, *Liv. 41, 10.* (2) Obsequentissimè aviæ contubernio vixit, *Plin. Ep. 7, 24.*

Obsēquentia, æ. f. *Compliance.* Nimia obsequentia reliquorum, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 29.* ¶ Vix alibi occ.

¶ Obsēquibilis, le. adj. *Ready to serve, or assist, Gell. 2, 29.* † Obsequens.

Obsēquiosus, a, um, adj. *Obsequious, serviceable, very ready to assist, or obey.* Mihi obsequiosus semper fuisti, *Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 57.*

Obsēquium, ii. n. [*ex obsequor*] (1) ¶ Properly a waiting upon a dead corpse to buryal. (2) Met. *Obsequiousness, or attendance on some great person.* (3) *An obligation, or kindness.* (4) *Compliance, a humouring, or giving way to one's humour.* (5) *The desire of coition in females.* (6) Met. *Gentle management, or usage.* (7) *Flattery.* (8) *Smoothness, easyness to be farded.* (9) *Indulgence to, or a making much of one's self.* (10) *Indulgence to children.* (11) *Ready submission, obedience, loyalty, subjection.* (12) *Slavery.* (1) Dum funeri obsequium parabat, ipse funus sine obsequio manebat, *Paul. Diac. de peste quâdam.* Ego quoque in funus prodeo, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 88. hoc est, in obsequium funeris, Euphrasius in loc.* (2) Antonium patientiâ, & obsequio mitigavi, *Cic. in Pison. 2.* (3) Obsequium grandæ tuli, *Op. Epist.*

6, 18. (4) Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 41.* ¶ Invidiam ille non lenire obsequio, sed acerbitate opprimere studuit, *Nep. D. en. 6.* (5) Afellus admovetur, qui sollicitet obsequia feminæ, *Col. 6, 37.* (6) Fleatitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus, *Op. A. Am. 2, 179.* Obsequio tranantur aquæ, *Id. 2, 181.* (7) Blandi carminis obsequium, *Propert. 1, 8, 40.* Inter obsequia fortunæ, *Curt. 8, 4, 24.* (8) Obsequio differri spernit aquarum, *Op. Met. 9, 117.* (9) Animo obsequium sumere, *Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 7.* = Corporis obsequium indulgentiæque, *Cic. de Legg. 1, 70.* Obsequium ventris, *Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 104.* (10) Omne meum obsequium in il'um fuit cum multâ severitate, *Cic. Attic. 10, 4.* (11) ¶ Obsequio pereunte perit imperium, *Tac. Hist. 1, 83, 6.* (12) Subeas alternus oportet ancipiti obsequio, *Perf. 5, 156.*

Obsēquor, i, cūsus sum, dep. (1) ¶ *To follow, or attend; particularly at funerals.* (2) Met. *To follow, or attend to.* (3) *To humour, c. comply with; to submit to.* (4) *To be assiant to; to do good, or friendly, offices; to serve.* (5) *To humour, or please.* (6) *To flatter, or cringe to.* (1) Restabat ipse insepultus, & dum obsequebatur, perimebatur, *Paul. Diaconus. Vid. Obsequium, n. 1.* (2) Idoneum tempus ratus studiis obsequendi suis, *C. Nep. Att. 2.* Obsequar studiis nostris, *Id. (3) § Imperio obsequi, Juv. 10, 343.* pudori, amoris, parenti, *Tac. consuetudini, naturæ, bonitati, Cic. ¶ Quæ obsequi non oportet, Gell. 2, 7. Met. Tempestati obsequi artis est, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.* (4) Senes est æquum senibus obsequi, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 10.* = inservire, *Id. (5) § Hellenist. Id ego percipio obsequi gnato meo, Plaut. Afin. 1, 1, 61.* (6) Quem maxumè odisti, maxumè obsequeris, *Sall. in Cic. ¶ Animo obsequi, Plaut. Ter. To indulge one's self, or make merry.*

Obsēvātus, a, um, part. (1) *Locked, or barred, up.* (2) Met. *Shut up.* (1) Foribus ædium obferatis, *Curt. 4, 4, 12.* ¶ Ædificiis obseratis, patentibus atriis, *Liv. 5, 41.* (2) ¶ ¶ Obferatæ aures, *deaf, pitiless, Hor. Epod. 18, 1.*

Obsēro, are. act. [*ex ob, & fero*] (1) *To lock, or bolt, a door fast.* (2) *To shut in.* (3) *To binder, by shutting in.* (4) Met. *To close up.* (1) Abi, atque ostium obfera intus, *Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 25.* (2) Obferat herbosos lurida porta regos, *Prop. 4, 12, 8.* (3) Ramices, qui exitus ferarum obferent, *Col. 9, 1.* (4) Si vis, licet obferes palatum, *Catull. 53, 21.*

Observābilis, e. adj. *Observable, that may be foreseen, or prevented.* Teætæ manus minùs sunt observabiles, *Quint. 9, 1.*

Observandus, a, um, part. *To be observed, Cic.*

Observans, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Observing, taking notice of; as the augurs.* (2) *Finding.* (3) *Observant, minding what one saith, careful to please.* (1) Observans quæ signa ferant columbæ, *Virg. Æn. 6, 198.* (2) Durus arator Observans implumes fœtus nido detraxit, *Id. Geor. 4, 513.* (3) § Observantior æqui, *Claud. 4. Conf. Honor. 296.* = Observantissimus studiosissimûsque nostri homo, *Cic. Fam. 13, 3.* ¶ De cæteris not. vid. Observeo.

Observantia, æ. f. (1) *Observation, a curious minding.* (2) *Regard, esteem, honour.* *Æt. & Pass. (1) Observantia temporum, Patenc. 2, 106.* (2) Quæ magnitudo observantiæ tot beneficiis respondere poterit? *Cic. Observantia ejus cara fuit omnibus, Nep. Attic. 6. sc. quâ ipse alios observabat.* Obsequio & observantiâ in regem cum omnibus, benignitate erga alios cum rege ipso certasset, *Liv. 1, 35.*

Observatio, ōnis. f. (1) *A watching, or looking to; an observing.* (2) *A noting, or marking; observation.* (3) *A keeping to rule, or custom.* (4) *The framing of general rules from observation.* (5) *Rules drawn from observation.* (6) *A religious adherence to, or strict observance of, laws, customs, &c.* (7) *Sens. Augur. (1)*

Certum est nunc Observationi operam dare, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 5.* (2) Observatio constans atque diutina, quid evenire, aut quid sequi, soleat, *Cic. Observatio quæ res aut prodesse soleant, aut obesse, Id. crebri, aut languidi iētūs, Plin. (3) Quondam in observatione erat ut defrangerentur ex imputatâ bucco, Id. 17, 21.* (4) Ex observatione eorum effecerunt artem, *Quint. (5) Quasi verò horum ipsorum ars ulla sit; observatio quædam est earum rerum, Ec. Cic. (6) Summa observatio in bello movendo, Id. 1. Off. 36.* (7) Augurum observatio, *Val. Max. § Inveniri observatione, Cic. de Divin. 147.* Habere observationem, *Quint. 6, 3.* Mira observatio operis, *Plin. 11, 10.* antiqui sermonis, *Suet. de Clar. Gramm. 24.* Perpetuâ observatione dignum, *Quint. 2, 12.* Observatione fieri, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 33.* Prudentium observatione, *Id. in Orat. 178.* Diutina observatio, *Id. 2. de Divin. 146.*

Observator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *An observer, a witness, one that takes account, a register.* (2) *A publick officer, or inspector.* (1) Sacer intra nos spiritus sedet, bonorum, malorumque nostrorum observator, & custos, *Sen. (2) Nemo observator, nemo castigat assidet, Plin. Pan. 40.*

Observātūrus, a, um, part. *About to observe, Liv. 9, 30.*

Observātus, a, um, part. (1) *Watched, marked.* (2) Met. *Heeded, minded, observed, put in execution.* (1) = Vestigia Observata sequor per noctem, & lumine lustro, *Virg. Æn. 2, 754.* (2) Quo præcepto diligenter ab iis observato, quum, &c. *Cæs. B. G. 5, 35.* Vid. Observeo.

Obervātus, ūs. m. verb. *Observation, experiment.* Ex observatu dicunt, *Varr. R. R. 27.*

Observeo, are. act. [*ex ob, & servo*] (1) *To mind heedfully, to watch.* (2) *To keep, or look after, cattle.* (3) *To lie perdue, on the catch.* (4) *To wait a time, or opportunity.* (5) *To stand to, to keep, to observe a rule, custom, law, &c.* (6) *To esteem, honour, reverence.* (1) Observes filium, quid agat, quid consilii capter, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, ult.* (2) Non hîc armenta gregesve Horridus observeo, *Op. Met. 1, 514.* (3) Aliæ ut ex inopinato observant, & si quid incidit, arripiunt, *Cic. N. D. 2, 124.* (4) Ut tempus observaret epistolæ tibi reddundæ, *Id. Fam. 11, 16.* (5) Quod quidem lingua Latina sic observat, ut, &c. *Id. § Observare leges, Id. animadversionem censoriam, Id. (6) = Omnes me observant & colunt, Id. = Amare, diligere, Id. Annorum initia sic observant, ut noctem dies subsequatur, Cæs. B. G. 6, 17.*

Observer, āri, ātus, pass. (1) *To be observed, attended to, or taken notice of.* (2) *To be pryed into, to be sifted narrowly.* (3) *To be provided against.* (4) *To be honoured, or esteemed, &c.* (1) Res observari, animadvertique possunt, *Cic. Div. 2, 47.* (2) Postquam pœta sensit scripturam suam ab iniquis observari, *Ter. Adelph. prol. (3) Quod, ne accadat, observari non potest, Cic. (4) = Coli & observari ab aliquo, Id. de Amic. 8.*

Obfes, idis. m. & f. [*quodd is, tanquam pignus obsidetur, i. e. custoditur*] (1) *A hostage, given as a security, or pledge, for performance of covenants in war, or peace.* (2) Met. *Any pledge, or security.* (1) Cæsar obfides, arma, servos, qui ad eos perfugissent, poposcit, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 27.* Obfides uti inter se denique perficit; Sequani, ne itinere Helvetios prohibeant; Helvetii, ut sine maleficio, & injuriâ transeant, *Id. ib. 18.* (2) = Hymenæus conjugii sponfor & obfes, *Op. Ep. 2, 34.* Habemus à Cæsare sententiam, tanquam obfidem perpetuæ in rempub. voluntatis, *Cic. Catil. 4, 5.* ¶ Vel obfides periculi, vel pignora voluntatis, *Id. pro Cæl. 32.*

Obfessio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A blocking up any place.* (2) *A besieging, a beleaguering.* (1) § Obfessio militaris viæ, *Cic. in Pis. 17.* templo-rum, *Id. (2) Antonius turpiter Mutinæ obfessionem reliquit, Id. Fam. 10, 33.*

Obsessor, ōris. m. verb. [ex obsideo] (1) *A constant frequenter.* (2) *He that keeps a place from others.* (3) *A besieger, or blocker up.* (1) Obsessor fori, *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 18. (2) Obsessor curiæ, *Cic. pro Domo*, 5. (3) Obsessor Luceriæ urbis, *Liv.* 9, 15.

Obsessurus, a, um. part. *About to besiege.* *Liv.* 30, 7.

Obsessus, a, um. part. [ex obsideo] (1) *Beset, closed as with a guard.* (2) *Besieged, blocked up.* (3) *Met. Straitened, beset, surrounded.* (4) *Frequented, thronged, full of.* (1) Trachas obsessa palude, *Ov. Met.* 15, 717. (2) Ignis Accendit obsessam Iliam, *Hor. Epod.* 14, 14. (3) Omnibus rebus obsessi colloquium petunt, *Cæf. B. C.* 1, 84. (4) Tyrio tellus obsessa colono, *Tib.* 4, 1, 139.

|| Obsibilo, Ære. act. *To whistle as wind in trees.* *Apul. p.* 368. † Insibilo.

Obsideo, Ære. sēdi, Ære. neut. & act. [ex ob, i. e. circum, & sedeo] (1) *To sit about, to take up a place by sitting.* (2) *Met. To cover, to overspread.* (3) *To wait, or attend before.* (4) *To sit waiting at a place for one, that he may be sure not to miss him.* (5) *To fix in, to take up in a place.* (6) *To secure, or guard; to keep a strict eye over.* (7) *To plot, or have a design upon.* (8) *To besiege, to block up.* (9) *To surround, to environ.* (1) Servine obsideant, liberis ut sit locus, *Plaut. Pæn. prol.* 23. (2) Cūm Cinnaræ, Marianæque partes Italiam obsiderent, *Paterc.* 2, 24. (3) Tacitum obsedit limen Amariæ, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 343. (4) Nunc verò domi certum obsidere est, usque donec redierit, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 4, 6. (5) Ira feras mentes obsidet, eruditæ præterlabitur, *Petron. c.* 99. (6) Opportuna loca armatis hominibus caput obsidere, *Cic.* (7) Cūm speculatur atque obsidet rostra vindex libertatis curia, *Id. pro Flacc.* 57. *Met.* Qui meum tempus obsideret, *Id.* (8) Mutinam, & consulem designatum obsedit, *Id. Phil.* 7, 15. (9) *Met.* Varia & incerta pericula humanam vitam obsident, *Id.* Inter obsidere & oppugnare urbem differentia hæc est, quod illud sit morâ, *Angl. a blockade, hoc impetu, Angl. a siege.* Consiliis ab oppugnandâ urbe ad obsidendam versis, *Liv.* 2, 11.

Obsidecr, Æri. sessus. pass. (1) *To be taken up by sitting in.* (2) *To be overspread.* (3) *Met. To be wholly shut up, or prepossessed.* (4) *To be besieged.* (5) *To be charmed, taken, or pleased with.* (1) *Vid.* Obsideo. (2) Mare superum obsidetur classe, *Cic. Att.* 10, 1. Corporibus omnis obsidetur locus, *Id. N. D.* 1, 65. (3) Cūm obsideri patris aures à fratre videret, *Liv.* 40, 20. (4) Obsideri immensis copiis, *Paterc.* 2, 120. (5) Cūm is qui audit, ab oratore obsessus est & tenetur, *Cic. Orat.* 62.

Obsidiānum vitrum [ex Obsidio quodam inventore] *A kind of black thick glass sometimes transparent, of which images and other things were made.* *Plin.* 36, 26. & 27, 13.

Obsidio, ōnis. (1) *A surrounding, or besieging in.* (2) *A siege, a blockade.* (1) Cæsar Pompeii castra obsidione munimentisque complectabatur, *Paterc.* 2, 50. (2) Urbes partim vi, partim obsidione cepit, *Cic. pro Mur.* 9.

Obsidiōnalis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a siege.* Corona graminea obsidionalis, *Liv.* 7, 37. *a chaplet, or garland, made of the grass that grew in the place besieged, and given to him who had raised the siege.* *Vid. Plin.* 22, 45. *Gell.* 4, 6. & Fest. Scipio obsidionali coronâ donatus est, *Paterc.* 1, 12.

Obsidior, Æri. ātus sum. dep. *To lie in wait.* *Col.* 9, 14. *ubi tamen al. insidiantur.*

Obsidium, ii. n. (1) *A siege, a blockade.* (2) *Met. A watching, or looking after.* (3) *An ambush.* (4) *Apparent danger.* (1) Obsidium dictum est ab obsidendo, quod minus hostis egredi posset inde, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 16. § Obsidium solvere, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 73. (2) Apum fœtus, nisi curatoris obsidio excepti sint, diffugiunt, *Col. R. R.* 9, 9. (3) Ne obsidiis hominum, aut insidiosorum animalium diripiantur, *Id.* 8, 2, 7.

(4) Vidē' hostes tibi adesse tergōque tuo obsidium? *Plant. Mil.* 2, 2, 64.

Obsidium, i. n. [ab obses] *A hostage.* Matherdates nobis obsidio datus, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 10, 7.

Obsido, sēdi, Ære. neut. [ex ob, & fido] (1) *To seat himself in, to possess himself of.* (2) *To lie in ambushade.* at. (3) *To keep blocked up.* (1) § Obsidere vias, *Lucr.* 4, 351. partes, *Id.* 1085. (2) Bivias obsidere milite fauces, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 516. (3) Viglum excubiis obsidere portas, *Id. Æn.* 9, 159. *Met.* Obsidere vas oculorum, *Lucr.* 4, 352.

Obsignandus, a, um. part. *To be sealed up.* Literas obsignandas publico signo curavi, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 63.

Obsignator, ōris. m. verb. *A sealer, one that signeth and seals.* Obsignator testamenti, *Cic. Att.* 12, 18.

Obsignatus, a, um. part. (1) *Sealed against.* (2) *Sealed up.* (3) *Met. Sealed, or safely laid, up in memory.* (1) § Cui nihil obsignatum, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 61. (2) Obsignatâ epistolâ superiore, *Id. Attic.* 8, 6. (3) = Obsignatum, & memori mandatum mente tenere, *Lucr.* 2, 581. ¶ Tabellis obsignatis agere cum aliquo, *to hold one to his bargain, to take him at his word.* *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 11.

Obsigno, Ære. act. (1) *To seal up against.* (2) *To seal up.* (3) *To seal, as by witnesses.* (1) § Qui salinum servo obsignant cum sale, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 3, 15. § Contra M. Scaurum obsignaverat stateras, *Cic.* (2) Pauca conscribit obsignatque, & liberto dat, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 15, 5. (3) Ejus rei conditionisque tabellas obsignaverunt viri boni complures, *Cic. pro Quint.* 67.

Obsignor, Æri. pass. *To be sealed up, &c.* *Nep. Lysand.* 5. Obsignari nihil inane solet, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 70.

Obsipo, Ære. act. [ex ob, & antiq. sipo, unde & dissipio, i. e. dispergo] *To scatter, throw on, or sprinkle.* ¶ Aquulam obsipat, *be sprinkled water on me; Met. be reviveth me.* *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 3, 37.

* Obsistens, tis. part. *Standing in the way, crowding.* Obsistentibus ad exitum Celtiberis, *Liv.* 41, 26. Magnâ cum clade obsistentium, *Paterc.* 2, 115. Voto suo obsistentes filios ejus dolo aggreditur, *Juss.* 3, 1.

* Obsistitur. imperf. *Opposition, or resistance, is made.* § = Magnitudine animi repugnari obsistitque potest fortunæ, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 7.

* Obsisto, Ære. stiti, stitum. [ex ob, & sisto] (1) *To stand, or post one's self, in the way.* (2) *To stop, or hinder.* (3) *Met. To oppose, to withstand.* (1) § Ne quisquam sit, qui mihi obsistat in viâ, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 5. Hic obsistam, ne imprudenti huc ea se surrepsit mihi, *Id. Mil.* 2, 3, 62. (2) Neque mihi ulla obsistet annis, neque mons, nequo adeo mare, *Id. Merc.* 5, 2, 18. (3) = Catilinæ occurri atque obsisti, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 7. § Obsistere malis, *Liv.* 23, 20.

Obsitus, a, um. part. [ex obsoror] (1) *Sown over with seed.* (2) *Set, or planted.* (3) *Overrun, or overgrown, with.* (4) *Covered all over.* (5) *Met. Full of, oppressed with.* (1) *Litt. ex Varr. & Cic.* (2) Obsita pomis Rura, *Ov. Met.* 13, 719. (3) Obsita virgultis loca, *Liv.* 21, 54. Obsita fetis Io, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 790. (4) Iter obsitum nivibus, *Curt.* 5, 6, 13. Obsita squalore vestis, *Liv.* 2, 23. (5) Obsitis annis, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 5. Rex obsitus ævo, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 307.

Obsolēfācio, unde Obsolēfio, Æri. neut. pass. *To become obsolete.* *Met.* *To be debased, to grow into contempt, be vilified, or made cheap.* Augustus admonebat prætores, ne paterentur nomen commissionibus obsolēfieri, *Suer. Aug.* 89.

Obsolēfactus, a, um. part. ex præced. *Grown obsolete, old, or unfit for use.* Toga maculis obsolēfacta, *Val. Max.* 3, 5, 1.

* Obsoleo, ui & evi, Ære. neut. [ex obs, & olēo, perdo] (1) *To grow out of use, or fashion; to decay.* (2) *To lose its grace, and authority.* (1) Propter vetustatem obsolēverunt

res, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1. (2) In homine turpissimo obsolēbant dignitatis insignia, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 41.

Obsolēfco, Ære. incept. (1) *To grow out of use, or memory.* (2) *To lose its reputation, value, &c.* (3) *To be dishonoured, disfrained, or polluted.* (1) & Hæc, ne obsolēfcerent, renovabam legendo, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 3. Obsolēvit jam ista oratio, *Id. pro Leg. Manil.* 17. (2) Citò laus obsolēfuit in sordidis hostibus, *Curt.* 9, 6, 14. (3) Virtus nunquam alienis sordibus obsolēfuit, *Cic. pro Sext.* 28.

Obsolētē, adv. unde comp. Obsolētius. *Very old fashionedly.* Obsolētius vestitus, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 58.

Obsolētus, a, um. adj. [ab obsoleo] or, comp. || sīmus, sup. (1) *Grown out of use, antiquated, obsolete.* (2) *Stale, common, vulgar.* (3) *Disregarded, worthless.* (4) *De veste, Dirty, sorry.* (5) *Stained, dishonoured.* (1) = Vereor ne hæc nimis antiqua & obsolēta videantur, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 21. (2) = Abjecta & obsolēta verba fugienda, *Id. de Or.* 3, 37. & = Honores olim rari & tenues, ob eamque causam gloriosi, nunc autem effusi & obsolēti, *Nep. Mil.* 6. (3) Obsolēta spolia, *Curt.* 9, 1, 2. (4) Obsolētiore vestitus, *Cic. contra Rull.* 5. Obsolētissimus vestitu, *Apul. Florid.* 19, p. 819. (5) Dexterâ obsolēta sanguine, *Sen. Agam.* 977.

Obsolēdātus, a, um. adj. ex part. *Made hard, hardened.* Tectorio inducto rigidēque obsolēdato, *Vitr.* 2, 3.

* Obsolnator, ōris. m. verb. *A caterer, or purveyor.* Obsolnator optimus, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 73.

* Obsolnātus, ūs. m. verb. *A catering, or buying of victuals.* Priusquam ego obsolnataradeo, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 2, 5.

* Obsolnium, i. n. [ὀψώνιον, Gr.] (1) *Any victuals eaten with bread.* (2) *especially fish.* (1) Convertam me domum cum obsolnio, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 22. Omnia conductis coemens obsolnia nummis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 9. (2) ὀψών & ὀψάγιον Græci non temerè nisi de piscibus efferunt, & sanè sic intelligi videtur locus *Nepotis, Themist.* c. 10.

Obsolno, Ære. act. *To cater, to buy victuals.* Postquam obsolnavit herus, & conduxit coquos, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 1.

* Obsolnor, Æri. part. *To be provided, or catered.* § Obsolnatum nobis sit opulentum obsolnium, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 64. An hoc ad eas res obsolnatum est? *Id. ib.* 1, 2, 35.

* Obsolno, Ære. act. *To speak whilst another is speaking, so that he cannot be heard.* § Ser-mone huic obsolnas, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 74.

† Obsolnus, a, um. adj. *Harsh, ill sounding.* Humili, obsolnâ, & tremulâ voce, *Varr. Fort. legend. absonâ.*

|| Obsolpio, Ære, Ævi. act. *To cast into a sleep,* unde

Obsolpior, Æri. pass. *To fall asleep.* A somno tempore prohibere, ne obsolpantur, *Scrip. Larg. Comp.* 180.

Obsorbeo, ui & psi, Ære. neut. *To suck up, or suck in.* Da obsorero, herclè, obsorbeam a-quam, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 3, extr. ¶ & Ter-die obsorbebat, tēque eructabat, *Hyg. Fab.* 125.

† Obsordeo, ui, Ære. neut. *To be little set by, &c.* Obsorduit jam hæc in me ærumna miseria, *Cæcil. ap. Non.*

* Obsolaculum, li. n. *An obstacle.* Adducitur ex *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 10. *sed mel. libb.* obsepta est via. Obsolaculum ἐμπόδιον, *Gloss.* † Impedimentum.

* Obslans, tis. part. *Hindering, letting, stand-ing in the way.* Obslantes catervæ, *Hor. Od.* 4, 9, 43. Obslantes pellē moras, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 11, 8. Obslantia fata, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 4. Obslantia silvarum amoliri jubetur, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 50, 4.

* Obslantia, æ. f. *Opposition.* Propter ob-lantiam æris, *Vitr.* 1, 6, vid. & 8, 1. & 10, 14. † Oppositio.

* Obslatur,

* *Obstatur*, imperf. *Opposition is made.* *Æ* Nec, si non obstatur, propterea etiam permittitur, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 14.

* *Obstāturus*, a, um. part. *That will withstand, or oppose.* § *Obstatura* Pelasgis vexilla, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 247. Sævis obstatura animis, *Id. vid. & Quint.* 2, 12.

* || *Obsterno*, ēre, strāvi. aēt. [ex ob, & ærno] *To lay down before one.* § = *Mulierem puero objicit & obsternit*, *Apul. Apol.* p. 554.

* *Obstetrīcium*, ii. n. *Midwifery*, *Plin.* 35, 11.

* *Obstetrix*, īcis. f. *pro obstitrix.* [ab obstito, obstiti, obstitum, quod obstitat, *Prisc. i. e.* ad-sistat puerperæ; ob, enim ant. pto ad] *A midwife.* An tu fuisti meæ matri obstetrix? *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 96.

Obstinātē, adv. iūs, sīmē. *Resolvedly, resolutely, constantly, stiffly, strongly.* § *Obstinatē* operam dare, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 8. negare, *Cic. Obstinatius* omnia agere, *Suet. Cæs.* 29. *Obstinatissimē* recusare, *Id. Tib.* 67.

Obstinatio, ōnis. f. (1) *Inflexible resolution, firmness of purpose.* (2) *Obstinacy, or stubbornness.* (1) *Obstinatio* quædam sententiæ, *Cic. de Prov. Cons.* 17. Preces ejus taciturnâ obstinatione repressit, *Nep. Attic. ult.* (2) *Obstinatio* viris feminisque *Judæorum* pars, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 13, 5.

Obstinatum est. imperf. *It is firmly resolved and fixed.* = Quando id certum atque obstinatum est, *Liv.*

Obstinātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) In a good sense, *steady, fixed, unmoved.* (2) In a middle sense, *self-willed, determined.* (3) In a bad sense, *resolute, obstinate.* (1) *Popularium* virtus pro regno suo obstinatissima, *Sen. Ep.* 71. § *Obstinati* animi ad decertandum, *Liv.* 6, 3. mori, *Id.* (2) *Tiberium* sine miseratione, sine irâ, obstinatum, clausumque vidit, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 15, 4. *Met.* *Obstinatæ* aures, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 8. (3) *Appius* obstinato animo tribunal adscendit, *Liv.* 3, 47. = *Voluntas* ejus obstinator videtur, & iracundia obfirmior, *Cic. Att.* 1, 11.

† *Obstineo*, ēre. aēt. *Obstinet* dicebant antiqui, quod nunc offendit; ut in veteribus carminibus: *Sed jam se cælo candens Aurora obstinet suum patrem*, *Fest.*

* *Obstīno*, āre. aēt. [ex ob, & ant. stano seu stino, quod a sto, unde destino, præstino] (1) *To be obstinate, to persist firm in a purpose, to make a firm resolution.* (2) *To ask so as to take no denial.* (1) § *Obstinaverant* animis vincere, aut mori, *Liv.* 23, 29. (2) *Eâ* affinitatem hanc obstinavit gratiâ, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, fin.

* *Obstīpus*, a, um. adj. [ex ob, & stipes, i. e. stipitis instar immotus ac rigidus] (1) *Stiff, or that is carryed stiff on one side.* (2) *Crooked, a wry.* (3) *That carryeth his head stiff on one side.* (1) *Obstipo* capite, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 92. Incedebat cervice rigidâ, & obstipâ, *Suet. Tib.* 68. (2) Omnia mendosè fieri atque obstipa necessum est, *Lucr.* 4, 519. Leg. autem *Fest.* obstita. (3) *Cum* obstipæ fues transversa capita ferant, *Col.* 7, 10, 1.

* *Obstītum*, i. n. (1) *A place struck with thunder, or lightening.* (2) || *Obliquity.* (1) *Fulgura* atque obstita pianto, ap. *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 9. (2) *Obstitum* circulatorum, *Apul. de Deo Socrat.* p. 666.

† *Obstītus*, a, um. part. [ab obstitendo. Est enim obstire pro obstare] (1) *Thunderstruck, or blasted with lightning.* (2) *Struck with a panick terror, affrighted into madness by an apparition.* (3) *Oblique, crooked.* (1) *Obstītum* Cloatius & Ælius Stilo esse aiunt violatum attactumque de cælo, *Fest.* (2) *Obstītum* Cincius esse ait eum, qui deo deæque obstiterit, i. e. qui viderit, quod videre nefas esset, *Id.* (3) *Id.* ex *Enn. Licinio & Lucr.*

* *Obsto*, āre, stiti, stitum & stātum. aēt. [ex ob, & sto] (1) *To stand before, or over-against; to be in the way, or interpose.* (2) *Met.* *To interpose.* (3) *To stand as a limit, or bound-*

dary. (4) *To withstand, or oppose; to make effectual opposition.* (5) *To let, or binder; to be an impediment, or hinderance, to.* (6) *To be prejudicial, or averse, to; to stand in the way of.* (1) *Obstitit* in mediâ candida pompa viâ, *Or. Fast.* 4, 906. § *Velim* à sole mihi non obstes, *Val. Max.* 4, 3, ext. 4. (2) *Recens* meritum factò obstabat, *Liv.* 1, 26. (5) *A latere* Oceani obstare ipsum quod vocant inane, *Plin.* (4) = *Contrâ* pugnat & obstare, *Lucr.* 1, 3, 8. Quod ne fieret, obstiterat, *Cic.* § *Famam* obstare furori, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 91. Terrore mortis, ac periculo capitis, ne accederes, obstat, *Cic. Senfit* peritus dux, quæ res victoriæ obaret, *Liv.* 8, 36. (5) § *Quid* obstat, cur non veræ fiant? *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 76. § *Paulum* hoc negoti mihi obstat, *Id. Heaut.* 3, 1, 93. § *Sine* possim, &c. *Frigidus* obstiterit sanguis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 484. (6) § *Ita* iracundia obstat oculis, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 4, 45. *Consiliis* obstat fortuna, *Nep.* Ne cui meæ longinquitas ætatis obstet, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 2, 20. = *Commodis* alicujus officere, & obstare, *Cic. pro Rosc.* 38.

Obstatur, imperf. *An opposition is made.* *Indignatur* amans invitum vivere cogi, *Obstarique* animæ miserâ de sede volenti *Exire*, *Or. Met.* 11, 787.

* *Obstrāgūlum*, li. n. [ab ob, & stragulum] *That which covereth.* ¶ *Crepidarum* obstragulis margaritas, the upper leathers, or parts, of a slipper, *Plin.* 9, 35.

Obstreps, tis. part. (1) *Making a noise that one cannot be heard, &c.* (2) *Roaring loudly as the sea before.* (3) *Met.* *Making deaf to advice.* (1) *Obstrepente* pluvîâ nihil sensere *Pœni*, *Liv.* 21, 6. (2) *Mare* *Baiis* obstrepsens, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 20. (3) *Clausæ* erant aures, obstrepsente irâ, *Curt.* 8, 1, 49.

|| *Obstreperus*, a, um. adj. *Obstreperous*, vulg. *obstropelous.* ¶ *Obstreperum* carmen cicadarum, the chirping note of grasshoppers, *Apul.* p. 786.

† *Obstreps*.

Obstrepsitur, imperf. *They cry out, or bawl against.* § *Decemviro* obstrepsitur, *Liv.* 3, 49.

Obstrepo, ēre, ui, itum. aēt. (1) *To make a noise against, or before.* (2) *To sound, or make a noise to.* (3) *To make a noise, to hinder the being heard.* (4) *To interrupt by noise.* (5) *To disturb, or interrupt.* (1) § *Inordinati* atque in-compositi obstrepsunt portis, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 13. (2) ¶ *Fontes* lymphis obstrepsunt, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 27. (3) *Turba* obstrepsit, *Tib.* 2, 1, 36. § *Ululatus* obstrepuere sono citharæ, *Or. Met.* 11, 18. (4) *Ipsi* sibi in dicendo obstreperere videntur, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 13. (5) *Tibi* literis obstreperere, *Id. Fam.* 5, 4. ¶ *Met.* Ne tuæ laudi obstrepat, may not lessen the sound of your praise, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 1031.

Obstrepor, i. pass. (1) *To have a noise made about it, so that it cannot be heard.* (2) *To have a sound made about it.* (1) § *Ejusmodi* res, nescio quo modo obstrepi clamore militum videntur, & tubarum sono, *Cic. pro Marc.* 2. (2) Si nemus non obstreperetur aquis, *Or. Fast.* 6, 10.

Obstrictus, a, um. part. [ab obstringor] (1) *Bound, or tied hard about.* (2) *Met.* *Obliged, engaged, &c.* (3) *Entangled, fast ensnared.* (1) *Collo* obstricto trahere, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 72. (2) = *Addictum*, deditum, obstrictum alquem habere, *Cic. pro Cael.* 31. ¶ *Excogitavi* quam obrem viderer maximis beneficiis vinculis obstrictus, cum liber essem, & solutus, *Id. pro Planc.* 30. (3) Se obstrictum scelere non sentit, *Id. Verr.* 4, 32. ¶ *Obstrictus* patriæ, owing to his country the suffering of the punishment for attempting its destruction, *Id. pro Sullâ.* 2.

Obstrictus, ūs. m. *Closeness, or narrowness, of a passage.* *Sen. N. Q.* 5, 14.

† *Obstringillator*, ōris. m. verb. *He that detracteth from, or reflecteth on.* *Æmulus* illius artis atque obstringillator, *Varr. ap. Non.* 8, n. 73.

† *Malevolus.*

Obstringillāturus. *Vid.* *Obstringillaturus.*

Obstringillo, āre. aēt. seu *Obstringillo* [ex ob, & stringulo] (1) † *To hamper, or entangle; to*

be severe upon. (2) *To reflect, or be bitter, upon; to jeer.* (3) *To stand in the way.* (1) ¶ *Lex* neque innocenti propter similitudinem obstringillat, neque nocenti propter amicitiam ignoscit, *Non. ex Varr.* (2) *Obstringillandi* causâ figulinas reprehendis, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2, 24. (3) *Nunc* multa obstringillant, *Sen. Epist.* 115.

|| *Obstringillum*, li. n. *The bezil, or hollow, of a ring, wherein the jewel is set.* *Obstringillum*, σφραγιζοφύλαξ, *Gloss.*

|| *Obstringillus*, li. m. *A sort of shoes tied upon the foot with a latchet.* *Obstringilli* sunt, qui per plantas confuti sunt, & ex superiore parte corrigia trahitur, ut constringantur, unde & nominantur, *Isid.*

† *Obstringillāturus*, a, um. part. *That will binder, or oppose.* *Obstringillaturus*, ne triumphus decerneretur, *Non. ex Varr.*

Obstringillo, āre. *Vid.* *Obstringillo.*

Obstringo, ēre, xi, itum. aēt. [ex ob, & stringo] (1) *To tie about hard.* (2) *Met.* *To oblige highly.* (3) *To plight, or pawn, a thing.* (4) *To bind, or engage, one.* (5) *To entangle, or engage, in debt.* (6) *To bring under the power, or trouble, of.* (7) *To bring under the guilt of.* (8) *To violate and profane, by swearing falsely by.* (1) *Follem* sibi obstringit ob gulam, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 23. *Meum* laqueo collum quando obstringero, *Ibid.* 1, 1, 39. (2) § *Cluentium* vobis in perpetuum liberisque vestris obstringere, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 71. (3) § *Fidem* obstringere, *Liv.* (4) § *Jurejurando* civitatem obstringere, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 31. *Cum* sex libris tanquam prædibus me obstringerem, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. *Alii* matrimonio obstringisse, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 53, 5. ¶ || *Obstringere* se hereditati, to oblige himself to the performance of what the law requireth of an heir, *Dig.* (5) *Ut* amicos ære alieno obstringerem, *Brutus* ad *Cic. Fam.* 11, 10. (6) *Ementitus* es auspicia; obstringisti religionem populum, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 33. (7) § *Se* obstringere scelere, *Id. Offic.* 3, 19. mendacii religionem, *Cæs. B. B.* 1, 11. perjurio se suumque caput, *Liv.* (8) *Obstringere* perjurio signa militaria, & aquilas sacramentique religionem, *Id.* 26, 48.

Obstringor, i, obstrictus. pass. (1) *To be highly obliged.* (2) *Met.* *To be held fast, to be captivated.* (3) || *To be under the guilt, or obliged to the punishment, of.* (1) *Me* omnium officiorum religione obstringi arbitror, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 14. (2) *Voluptatibus* obstringi, *Id. pro Cael.* 47. (4) *Furti* obstringitur, *Gell. ex Sabino.* 11, 18.

* *Obstruēctio*, ōnis. f. verb. *That which stoppeth, or covereth,* *Cic. pro Sext.* 9, fin.

* *Obstruēturus*, a, um. part. *That will stop up by building against.* § *Primò* se luminibus ejus esse obstruētum minabatur, *Cic. pro Demo.* 48.

* *Obstruētus*, a, um. part. [ab obstruor] (1) *Built, or heaped, up.* (2) *Stoped, or shut, up.* (3) *Obstruētus*, or rendered difficult to attain. (4) *Prejudiced, hard to be persuaded.* (1) *Muros* raptim obstruētis saxis refecerunt, *Curt.* 4, 3, 13. (2) § *Amnes* obstruētis siagibus, *Sil.* 13, 743. = *Partes* corporis obstruētæ & obturatæ, *Cic. de Fato*, &c. (3) *Omnis* cognitio multis est obstruētâ difficultatibus, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 2. (4) *Obstruētæ* mentes, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 21, 3.

Obstruō, ēre. aēt. (1) *To thrust, or cram, down; to eat hastily, or greedily.* *Stans* obstruero aliquid strenuè, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 2, 13.

* *Obstruo*, ēre, xi, itum. aēt. [ex ob, & struo] (1) *To stop up by building against.* (2) *To fill, or dam, up.* (3) *To barricade, to shut up.* (4) *To stop the way to.* (5) *To interpose.* (6) *Met.* *To render weak, or dull of apprehension.* (7) *To eclipse, to render less noted, or admired.* (1) *Se* luminibus ejus esse obstruētum minabatur, *Cic. pro Demo.* 48. (2) § *Cæsar* rivos operibus obstruxit, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 49. ¶ *Obstruimus* orbem Terrarum nobis, ut Crete sola pateret, *Or. Met.* 8, 117. (3) *Ne* exire possit valvas ædis *Ephori* obstruxerunt, *Nep. Pauf.* 5. *Iter* *Pœnis* vel corporibus suis obstruere

voluerunt, *Cic. de Sen. 20.* Aures morbus obstruxit, *Sen. Ben. 3, 16. conf. Val. Flacc. 7, 296.* (4) § Obstruite perſugio improborum, *Cic.* (5) Luna à terris altum caput obſtruit eji ſol, *Lucr. 5, 753.* (6) Ne ſenſus nimia dulcedine obſtrueret, *Plin. 35, 10.* (7) Catonis luminibus obſtruxit hæc poſteriorum quaſi exaggerata altiùs oratio, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 17.*

* Obſtruor, i. paſſ. *To be barricaded, or ſtopped up.* Portas obſtrui jubet, *Cæſ. B. G. 5, 48.*

† Obſtrufus, a, um. part. *Adducitur ex Plaut. Ov. &c. ubi bod. leg. obſtrufus.*

Obſtupéfäcio, ñe, fëci. aët. *To aſtoniſh, or abaſh; to amaze, or confound.* § Conſtantiâ ſua tribunos obſtupéfecit, & plebem, *Liv.* Timidum obſtupéfecit pudor, *Ter. Plorm. 2, 1, 54.*

Obſtupéfäctus, a, um. part. (1) *Benumbed.* (2) *Aſtoniſhed.* (3) *Made heavy, or dull; beſotted.* (1) = Obſtupéfäctis nervis, ac corpore hebetatis artubus, *Val. Mux. 3, 8. ext. 6.* (2) = Non obſtupéfäctus ac perterritus, *Cic. Catil. 2, 7.* (3) Illa pars animi cùm ſit immoderato obſtupéfäcta potu atque paſtu, *Id. Div. 1, 29.*

Obſtupéo, ui, ère. neut. *To be motionleſs, to be amazed, or ſtunned; and have no ſenſe left.* Obſtupuit hominis improbi dicto, *Cic.* Obſtupüere animi, *Virg. Æn. 2, 120.* Animus timore obſtupuit, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 4, 3.*

Obſtupéſco, ère. incept. (1) *To grow dizzy, or drunk.* (2) *To be aſtoniſhed, &c.* (1) Apes obſtupéſcunt potantes, *Varr.* (2) Beneficia quibus illi obſtupéſcunt, *Cic. Att. 5, 21.*

Obſtupídus, a, um. adj. *Motionleſs, bereft of his ſenſes.* Quid adſtitit obſtupida? cur non pultas? *Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 39.*

Obſum, es, fui, eſſe. n. *To hurt; to be hurtful, or prejudicial; to make againſt.* § Pudor non modò obſuit orationi, ſed etiam profuit, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 26.* § adjumento eſſe, *Ad Herenn.*

Obſuo, ère, ui, ütum. [ex ob, & ſuo] *To cover round, and cloſe upon; to ſtitch up as it were.* Creſcens arbor Peſtora obſuerat, *Ovid. Met. 10, 495. ubi vulgò obruerat.*

Obſuor, paſſ. *To be ſtopped, or ſtitched in.* Spiritus oris Multa reluctanti obſuitur, *Virg. Geor. 4, 301. Sic MSS. vetuſſis.*

Obſurdeo, ère, ui. n. *To become deaf.* Hoc ſonitu oppletæ aures hominum obſurduerunt, *Cic. Summ. Scip. 5.*

Obſurdeſco, ère. incept. *To grow, or be deaf; or not to be perſuaded.* Obſurdeſcunt magis quotidie ad vocem tributi, *Cic.* Obſurdeſcimus tamen. nescio quomodo, nec ea, quæ ab eâ monemur, audimus, *Id. de Am. 24.*

Obſütus, a, um. part. [ab obſuor] *Stitched, ſewed, or cloſed up.* Obſutum mænæ torret in igne caput, *Ov. Faſt. 2, 578.* Obſuta lectica, *Suet. Tib. 64.*

* Obteëtus, üs. m. *That which covereth, or weileth.* Triftis veſtis obteëtus, *Sen.*

* Obteëtus, a, um. part. [ab obtegor] (1) *Covered, ſhaded.* (2) *Covered, diſguiſed.* (3) *Defended, ſheltered, ſaved.* (1) Domus arboribus obteëta, *Virg. Æn. 2, 300.* (2) Tac. Ann. 6, fin. (3) Meliorum precibus obteëtus, *Id. Hiſt. 16, 5, 5.*

* Obteëndus, a, um. part. *To be covered, or hid.* Os obteëndum, fauces velandæ, tuſſicula ſuis remediis finienda, *Celf. 3, 22.*

* Obteëgens, tis. part. *Hiding, concealing.* § Divina humanaque obteëgens, *Tac. Ann. 1, 76, 2.* § Animus ſui obteëgens, *Id. Ann. 4, 1, 5.*

* Obteëgo, ère, xi, ètum. aët. [ex ob, & tegeo] (1) *To cover over.* (2) *To hide, or conceal.* (1) Cato, 40. (2) Nunc te hoc pacto credis poſſe obteëgere errata? *Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 23.*

* Obteëgor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be covered with earth.* (2) *To be hidden, or concealed.* (1) Terræ os obteëgatur, *Cic. de Legg. 2, 22. glebis, Col.* Vetuſtas obteëgitur denſâ caligine, *Sil. 8, 45.* (2) Ut adoleſcentiæ turpitudine ſordibus ſuis obteëgatur, *Cic. in Vat. 5.*

Obtemperätio, önis. f. verb. *The ſubmitting to,*

or complying with. § Si juſtitia eſt obtemperatio ſcriptis legibus inſtitutiſque populorum, *Cic. de Legg. 1, 15.*

Obtemperätur. imperf. *Obedience is paid to.* Ne auſpiciis obtemperaretur, *Cic.* In quo ſi obtemperatum eſſet, *Id.*

Obtemperäturus, a, um. part. *That will comply with.* Tibi deos certè ſcio obtemperaturos magis, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 70.*

Obtempero, äre. aët. [ex ob, & tempero]

(1) *To comply with, to aët according to.* (2) *To be civil to.* (1) = Ut ejus ſemper voluntatibus cives adſenſerint, ſocii obtemperärint, hoſtes obedierint, *Cic. pro Legg. Manil. 16.* § Ut ratio præſit, appetitus obtemperet, *Id.* (2) *Plaut. Moſt. 4, 2, 15.*

* Obtendens, tis. part. *Uſeing for an excuſe.* Diverſas fugæ cauſas obtendentes, *Tac. Ann. 15, 12, 3.*

* Obtendo, ère, di. ſum & tum. aët. [ex ob, & tendo.] (1) *To ſpread; or place, before; ſo as to hide, or cover.* (2) *To caſt an excuſe, or pretenſe, over a thing.* (1) Pro viro nebulam & ventos obtendere, *Virg. Æn. 10, 82.* (2) Rationem turpitudini obtendere, *Plin. Epift. 8, 6.* § Ad ea Drufus cùm arbitrium ſenatüs & patris obtenderet, *Tac. Ann. 1, 26, 2.*

* Obtendor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be ſpread, or hung, before; to be put over as a covering.* (2) *To be extended, or ſtretched, in length oppoſite to.* (3) *To be pretended, to be uſed as a reaſon.* (1) Coria velaque juſſit obtendi, *Curt. 4, 2, 23.* = Multis ſimulationum involucris tegitur & quaſi velis quibuſdam obtenditur uniufcujuſque natura, *Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 1, 5.* (2) In occidentem Hiſpaniæ obtenditur, *Tac. Agric. 10, 2.* (3) Eructa libertatis vocabulum obtendi ab eis, *Id. Ann. 11, 17, 2.*

* Obtento, äre. freq. [ab obtineo] *To take hold of, or poſſeſs, frequently.* Spes quædam me obtentabat, *Cic. Att. 9, 10.* § Lig. & ſuſtentabat.

* Obtentum eſt. imperf. *It was obtained.* Ut ægrè ſit ab eo obtentum, ut vellet vivere, *Juſt. 12, 8.*

* Obtenturus, a, um. part. [ab ob in eo] *Ready to get.* Imperium civitatis obtenturus, *Cæſ. B. G. 1.*

* Obtentus, a, um. part. [ab obtendor] (1) *Spread over.* (2) *Held before.* (1) Obtentâ nocte, *Virg. Geor. 1, 248.* (2) Obtentâ pallâ, *Val. Flacc. 3, 718.*

* Obtentus, a, um. adj. [ab obtineor] *Obtained.* Obtentâ in præmium captivâ, *Juſt. 2, 4.*

* Obtentus, üs. m. verb. [ab obtendo] (1) *The placing, or ſpreading, over.* (2) † *A colour, pretext, or diſguiſe.* (3) *A cover, or ſhelter.* (1) § Obtentu frondis inumbrare, *Virg. Æn. 11, 66.* nubium, *Plin.* (2) Secundæ res miræ ſunt vitii obtentui, *Sall. Lepid. Orat. cont. Sull.* (3) Obtentus fugientibus, *Tac. Hiſt. 2, 14, 9.*

* Obteëndus, a, um. part. *To be cruſhed, or barreſſed.* Domæſticis bellis Græcia obteërenda, *Juſt. 5, 2.*

* Obteëro, ère, trivi, itum. aët. [ex ob, & te-ro] (1) *To cruſh, bruife, or trample upon.* (2) *To overrun; to cruſh, or deſtroy, ſuddenly with numbers.* (3) *Met. To trample upon, to bear down with violence and contempt.* (4) *To condemn and baſſe.* (5) *To run down, diſparage, or under-value.* (1) Proculcatas obteëret ranas pede, *Phædr. 1, 30, 10.* Pabula currens obtrivit eques, *Luc. 6, 82.* (2) Ordovicum civitas alam. in finibus ſuis agentem, propè univerſam obtriverat, *Tac. Agric. 18.* (3) Qui omnia jura populi obtriflet, *Liv. 3, 56.* (4) = Ita calumniâ ſtultitiâque obtrivit ac contudit, *Cic. pro Cæcin. 7.* (5) Invidiâ laudem virtutis obteëbant, *Nep. Timol. 1.* Majeſtatem populi Römâni ſenſcentem obteëre, *Liv. 23, 43.*

* Obteëror, obtritus. paſſ. (1) *To be broken in pieces, or ſqueezed to death.* (2) *To be trampled under foot, to be trod to death.* (3) *To be deſpiſed,*

to lie diſregarded: (4) *To be eaſily overcome, or ſurmounted.* (5) *To be run down, or diſparaged.*

(1) § Quinquaginta hominum millia eo caſu debilitata, vel obrita, ſunt, *Tac. Ann. 4, 63, 4.* (2) Elephantorum pedibus ob eri, *Liv.* Multi in præcipiti fugâ, ruentes ſupra alios alii, in anguſtiis portarum obriti ſunt, *Id. 30, 5.* (3) Religio pedibus obteëritur, *Lucr. 1, 80.* (4) Quæ dura, difficilia, adverſa videantur, ea virtutibus iis obteri poſſe, *Cic.* (5) Criminibus avaritiæ obteëre laudem imperatoriam, *Id. Verr. 5, 1.*

Obteëſans, tis. part. (1) *Calling to witneſs, or aſſiſtance.* (2) *Beſeeching paſſionately, praying heartily.* (3) *Alledgeing.* (1) Tuam in me benevolentiam obteëſans, *Cic. Brut. 13.* (2) Obteëſans omnes deos, &c. *Id. Fam. 3, 10.* (3) Famam perditam, pecuniam exhaustam obteëſans, *Tac. Ann. 13, 45, 3.*

Obteëſatio, önis. f. verb. (1) *An injunçtion in earneſt and ſolemn words.* (2) *An earneſt ſupplication.* (3) *An injunçtion laid upon one by will, or the deſire, of a perſon upon his death-bed.* (1) Obteëſatio legis, *Cic. pro C. Balbo, 14.* (2) = In preces obteëſationeſque veræ mulieres, *Liv. 27, 50.* (3) Mulier obteëſatione viri domo exire non debuit, *Cic. pro Cluent. 35.*

Obteëſatus, a, um. part. *That hath conjured, or earneſtly beſought.* Collegam obteëſatus per literas, ut, &c. *Liv.*

Obteëſtor, äri, ätus ſum. dep. [ex ob, & teſtor] (1) *To call to witneſs.* (2) *To proteſt.* (3) *To conjure, or beſeech; particularly on one's death-bed, or by one's laſt will.* (4) *To implore, or call upon one for ſuccour.* (1) Serv. in illud *Virgil.* Obteëſanturque Latinum, *Æn. 7, 576.* (2) Ego, quod facio, &c. me paciâ cauſâ tacere clamo atque obteëſtor, *Cic.* (3) = Te obteëro, obteëſtorque per ſenectutem & ſolitudinem meam, nihil aliud, niſi ut, &c. *Id. Verr. 5, extr.* Per tuam fidem perque hujus ſolitudinem te obteëſtor, ne, &c. *Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 57.* § Illud te Pro Latio obteëſtor, pro majeſtate tuorum, *Virg. Æn. 12, 820.* (4) Veſtram fidem obteëſatur, *Cic. pro Mur. 40.*

Obteëſens, tis. part. *Covering over as with a garment.* Per nubes cælum aliud obteëſens, *Plin. 1, 30.*

Obteëxo, ère, ui, tum. aët. *To cover.* Poſt illa eam obteëxere negligens fui, *Plaut. Moſt. 1, 2, 61.*

Obteëxor, i. paſſ. *To be covered, darkened, or ſhaded.* Cælum obteëxitur umbrâ, *Virg. Æn. 11, 611.* fretum, *Stat. Achill. 2, 115.*

Obthürämentum, Obthürätus, Obthüro. *Vid. Obturamentum, &c.*

Obtöcentia, æ. f. *A figure in rhetoric, called alſo by the Greek name Apöſiopéſis. 'Αποσιόπesis, quam Cicero Reticentiam, Cæſus Obtöcentiam, nonnulli Interruptionem appellant, Quint. 9, 2.*

Obtöceo, ère, ui. neut. [ex ob, & taceo] (1) *To be ſtruck ſilent, to ſpeak never a word, to leave off ſpeaking.* (2) *Met. Not to be heard, to be left off, or laid aſide.* (1) Virgo obtöcet, *Ter. Eun. 1, 5, 4.* Chorus Turpiter obtöcuit, *Hor. A. P. 284.* (2) Queritur nugæ obtöcuſſe meas, *Mart. 10, 17.*

* Obtöcendus, a, um. *To be retained, &c.* Provinciæ obtöcendæ cauſâ relictus, *Hirt. B. Alex. 48.*

* Obtöcens, tis. part. (1) *Governing, obtaining, &c.* (2) *Poſſeſſing, extending over.* (3) *Being maſters at ſea.* (1) Salluſtio interiorem Africam obtöcens, *Cic. in Sall.* (2) Platanus agros longis obtöcens umbris, *Plin. 12, 1.* Omnia obtöcentibus aquis, *Liv.* (3) Obtöcentibus maria prædonibus, *Paterc. 2, 45.*

* Obtöceo, ère, ui, tentum. aët. [ex ob, & teneo] (1) *To hold, keep, or retain; to continue in the poſſeſſion, or practice, of.* (2) *To continue, to laſt.* (3) *To maintain, defend, ſupport.* (4) *To have, to be in.* (5) *To ſupply.* (6) *To carry, win, get.* (7) *To bear, to manage.* (8) *To obtain by entreaty.* (9) *To prevail upon, or be too ſtrong for.* (10) † *To be in the government of, to keep under his power, to continue in the government of.*

of. (11) To obtain, to accomplish, effect, or bring about. (12) To extend over, to take up. (13) To evince, to make good. (14) To hold, rule, or govern. (1) Suam quisque domum tum obtinebat, Cic. Phil. 19. Rationem antiquam obtine: conserva, quære, parce, Ter. Adelph. 5, 3, 27. Antiquum obtines, Id. Andr. 4, 6, 22. Firmitudinem animi obtinere, Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 54. ¶ Obtinere colorem, to keep one's colour without blushing, Id. (2) Noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit, Liv. (3) Viri jus suum ad mulieres obtinere haud queunt, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 21. Ubi nostrum jus contra illos obtineremus, Cic. (4) Quantam lenitatem tu per te obtines, Id. pro Ligar. 5. Romana pubes mœstum aliquamdiu silentium obtinuit, Liv. § Obtinere principem locum, Cæs. Salutem legibus obtinemus, Cic. ¶ Aliquem numerum obtinere, to be in some repute, Id. Proverbiū locum obtinere, to go, or pass, for, Id. (5) Turres editæ & conjunctæ muri locum obtinebant, Hirt. B. Alex. 18. (6) Pompeius malas causas semper obtinuit, in optima concidit, Cic. Att. 7, 24. (7) Qui hoc judicio partes accusatoris obtinet, Id. pro Quint. 2. (8) Omnia, quæ voles, tu obtinebis, Id. Fam. 1, 8. (9) Quod & plures tradidēre auctores, & famā obtinuit, Liv. (10) Populus Romanus antea obtinebat regna atque imperia Fortunam dono dare, Sall. de Repub. ord. princ. (11) His obtinuit, ut, &c. Liv. Vid. Obtineor. Cūm admitti magnā ambitione ægrè obtinuisset, Just. 1, 3. (12) Qui novem dispensis jugera membris obtineat, Lucr. 3, 1002. Obtinebant longo agmine prope quinque millia passuum, Liv. (13) Stoici se posse putant duas contrarias sententias obtinere, Cic. Si non obtinuerit aut verum esse, aut falsum, Id. (14) § Regnum obtinere, Cæs. provinciam, Cic. imperio, Id. Galliam armis obtinere, Liv. ¶ Academiam Carneades & Clitomachus & Æschines obtinebant, vera preceptora there, Cic. de Orat. 1. ¶ Obtinere vulgè ponitur pro acquirere, consequi; sed nullo veterum exemplo, ut censent nonnulli. Sed vid. Liv. 3, 1. & Cic. de Orat. 17.

* Obtineor, eri. pass. To be held, gained, affected, &c. Regnum quod à Tantalo proditum jure obtinebatur, Cic. Offic. 3, 21. Judicabat liberis sententiis patrum concriptorum causam suam facile obtineri, Cæs. B. G. 8, 52. Non potest hæc res ellebori jugere obtineri, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 15.

* ¶ Obtinet. imperf. It obtaineth. Hodie obtinuit Indifferenter quæstores creari, Ulp.

* Obtinetur. imperf. It is obtained, it prevails. Nam si perseverant, & obtinetur, quid nobis futurum sit, vides, Cic. Att. 11, 7.

Obtingit, ēbat. præter. obtingit. [ex ob, & tango] ¶ Leg. tantum in tertiis personis. (1) To happen, chance, or fall out, to. (2) To fall to by lot. (3) To be allotted to by the order of nature. (1) Exoptata obtingent, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 136. Obtingit mihi præter spem, Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 9. Obtingit istud ex sententiā, Id. Heaut. 4, 3, 5. Hoc confiteor jure obtingisse, Id. Andr. 3, 5, 2. Obtingant ex te, quæ exopto mihi, Id. Hec. 4, 2, 3. Ut hæc res obtingit de filiā, Plaut. (2) Cūm tibi provincia forte obtingisset, Cic. in Vatin. 5. Mihi quæstor te optatior obtingere nemo potuit, Id. (3) Lupis & agnis quanta sortitō obtingit discordia, Hor. Epod. 4, 1.

Obtingit. imperf. It falleth to by lot. Cūm L. Paulo obtingisset, ut, &c. Cic. de Div. 1, 46. Cūm tibi fortē obtingisset, ut, &c. Id.

¶ Obtinnio, ire. īvi. itum. neut. To tingle. Ecquid illi aures obtinnirent? Apul. Apol. p. 483. † Tinnio.

Obtorpeo, ēre, vel Obtorpesco, ēre, ui. neut. [ex ob, & torpeo] (1) To grow, or be, stiff, or numb; to be void of motion, or strength. (2) To be hardened, or insensible. (3) To be without resolution, or sense, to act; to be under a great consternation, dispirited, or cowed. (1) Miror manum non obtorpuisse, Cic. pro Domo, 52. (2) Jam subactis miseris obtorpuī, Id. Tusc. 3, 28. ex poetā. (3) Obtorpuerant quo-

dammodo animi, Liv. 32, 20. Abi, nuncia, signum effodiant, si ad convellendum manus præ metu obtorpuerint, Id. 22, 3.

Obtorqueo, ēre, si, tum. act. [ex ob, & torqueo] (1) To wrest, or writhe, round forcibly. (2) To turn against swiftly. (1) Consuli collum obtorsit, Plin. de Vir. illustr. (2) Dextras obtorquet in undas Proram, Stat. Theb. 5, 414.

Obtortus, a, um. part. [ab obtorqueo] (1) Wreathed, or put round. (2) Twisted forcibly round, wrestled about. (1) Obtortū circulus auri, Virg. Æn. 5, 559. (2) Obtortū gulā, Cic. Verr. 4, 10. Obtorto collo, Plaut. Pan. 3, 5, 45.

Obtrectans, tis. part. (1) Envyng. (2) Detrahting from, diminishing, disparaging. (1) ¶ Cūm sit æmulantis angī alieno bono, quod ipse non habeat; obtrectantis autem, alieno bono, quod id etiam alius habeat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26. (2) § Arcefilas Zenoni obtrectans, Id. Acad. 2, 4, 6. § Lautitiam ejus obtrectans, Plin. 9, 35.

Obtrectatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) An envyng another what himself hath, or desireth. (2) A detrahting, or disparaging. (3) Molevolent opposition. (1) ¶ Efficiebat ut inter quos tantæ laudis esset æmulatio, multa intercederet obtrectatio, Nep. Attic. 6. (2) ¶ Inter quos maximarum rerum non solum æmulatio, sed obtrectatio tanta intercedebat, Cic. Att. 28. = Vitiōsa æmulatio, Id. ζήλορυνία eodem vertente. (3) Obtrectatio laudis, Cæs. B. C. 1, 7. § = Invidiā & obtrectatione impediri, Nep. de Inv. 1, 11. = livor, Tac.

Obtrectator, ōris. m. verb. (1) A diminishing, or disparager. (2) An envious, or malicious, opposer. (1) = Adversarius & obtrectator laudum mearum, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 1. (2) Sermoni obtrectatorum locum non relinquere, Id. pro Flacc. 28.

Obtrectator. imperf. (1) A slur, or disgrace is maliciously put upon. (2) Opposition is spitefully made to. (1) Ut obtrectaretur laudibus ducis, impedita victoria est, Liv. 8, 36. (2) Si obtrectabitur, utar auctoritate senatūs, Cic. Att. 3, 1.

¶ Obtrectatus, ūs. m. verb. Detraction, or a disparaging of others, Gell. 20. exrem. † Obtrectatio.

Obtrecto, āre. [ex ob, i. c. contrā, & tracto: Obtrectat, contra sententiam tractat, Fest. (1) To disparage, or speak against, through envy. (2) To oppose, dispute, or act against; out of envy, or emulation. (1) § Libellum obtrectare si volet malignitas, Phædr. 5, prol. 15. § Invicem se obtrectav: runt, Tac. de Or. 28. (2) § Obtrectāvunt inter se, Nep. Arist. d. 1. § Qui huic obtrectant legi atque causæ, Cic. pro Legg. Manil. 8.

* Obtutus, a, um. part. [ab obteror] (1) Broken to pieces. (2) Trud to death. (3) Stamp-ed, or beat, into powder. (4) Met. Disregard-ed, slighted, despised. (1) Obtritus pondere ter-re, Lucr. 3, 906. (2) Non posse obtritos inter-noscere, Cic. de Orat. 2, 86. (3) Pellem serpentis obtritā cum vino miscent, Col. 6, 4. (4) Mææ pugnæ obtritæ jacent, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 17.

* Obtritus, ūs. m. verb. A treading under foot, a bruising. Ne herbæ vellantur, obtritū-que hebetentur, Plin. 18, 28.

Obtrudo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex ob, & trudo] (1) To thrust, or shut, against. (2) To put, or force, upon. (3) To thrust down, to guttle down, eat, or drink busily. (1) Abist. obtrudit fores, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 26. (2) § Nunquam ausus sum recusare eam, quam mihi obtrudit pater, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 16. ¶ Obtrudere palpum alicui, to cajole, or wheedle, one, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 1, 35. (3) Aliquid prius obtrudamus, pernam, sūmen, glandium, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 87.

Obtrudor, i. pass. To be put, or thrust, upon one, whether he will or no. Nemini ea obtrudi potest, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 16.

Obtruncatio, ōnis. f. verb. The cutting off the head of a tree. Totius obtruncatio vitis, Col. 4, 29.

Obtruncāturus, a, um. part. About to behead. Veluti jacentem obtruncaturus, Just. 33, 2.

Obtruncatus, a, um. part. Beheaded. Obtruncato armigero, Liv. 22, 6.

Obtrunco, āre. act. [qu. corpus membris mutilatis truncum reddo] (1) To cut off the head, or limbs. (2) To kill outright. (1) Puerum obtruncat, membræque articulatim dividit, Cic. N. D. 3, 26. ex poetā. (2) Capiō fustem, obtrunco gallum, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 10. Obtruncat ad aras, Virg. Æn. 3, 332.

Obtruncor, āri. pass. To be beheaded. Ab altero obtruncatur, Just. 26, 5.

Obtueor, ēri, ūus sum. dep. [ex ob, & tueor] (1) To look at, to look steadfastly, to fasten the eyes on, to look in the face. (2) To discern, to distinguish. (1) At tu istū ad vos obtueere, Plaut. Mst. 3, 2, 151. § Inimicus ausa sum semper obtuerier, Id. Amph. 3, 2, 19. (2) Ætate non quis obtuerier, Id. Mst. 3, 2, 154.

Obtundo, ēre, ūidi, ūsum. act. [ex ob, & tundo] (1) To beat, thump, or buffet all over. (2) To break, or blunt, the edge, or point, of a thing. (3) To weaken, or render less smart, or apprehensive. (4) To make heavy, or dull. (5) To tease, tire out, or stupefy with tediousness, or frequent repetition. (1) § Obtundere os alicui, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 50. Vid. Obtusus, n. 1. (2) Id. n. 2. Met. = Quod obtundat enervetque ægritudinem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16. (3) ¶ Multa, quæ acuant mentem; multa, quæ obtundant, Id. Tusc. 1, 33. (4) ¶ Aciem oculorum obtundit, maketh dim, Pun. 22, 25. auditum, Id. 24, 12. Vocem obtundere, to weaken, or make hoarse, Cic. de Orat. 2, 282. (5) § Deos gratulando obtundere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 6. rogitando, Id. Eun. 5, 5, 6. Obtundere aures frustrā, Lucr. 5, 1054. Longis epistolis aliquem obtundere, Cic. Att. 8, 1.

Obtundor, i, ūsus. pass. (1) To be broken, or blunted, at the point. (2) To be confused, inarticulate, or feried. (3) Met. To be dulled. (1) In terrā cur telum perpetiuntur obtundi, Lucr. 6, 398. (2) Vox obtunditur, Id. 4, 617. de sonitu. (3) Ingenia obtundi nolui, Cic. de Orat. 3, 91.

¶ Obtusus, ōnis. f. The pecking of a bird; the striking, or wounding, with the beak, Lampr.

Obtusius, vel Obtusus, a, um. part. (1) Buffeted, bruised, or beaten all over. (2) Blunted, cloyed. (1) Obtuso ore nunc pervelim progredi senem, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 8. (2) Stomachus obtusus est, Plin. Ep. 7, 2.

Obtūscamentum, i. n. (1) A stroke, any thing that st. per. (2) A dam, or sluice. (1) Cado-rum obturamenta, Plin. 16, 8. (2) Id. 33, 4.

Obtūscatus, a, um. part. Stopped up. = Socrates jugula concava non habebat, nam obstru-ctæ illæ partes & obturatae fuerunt, Cic. de Fato, 5. sic mel. leg. mel. libb. al. obturata. Dolia obturata, Vitr. 7, 13.

Obturbans, tis. part. Greatly disordering, confusing, or disturbing. Consilia obturbans, Sen.

Obturbatur. imperf. Interruption is given, such a noise is made that there is no being heard. = Obturbatur, obstruitur, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 19.

Obturbatus, a, um. part. Greatly disordered, muddled. Obturbatus militum vocibus Aponius, Tac. Hist. 3, 10, 3. Obturbata aqua, Plin. 8, 18.

Obturbo, āre. act. [ex ob, & turbo] (1) To disorder, or break. (2) To beat down, or run over. (3) Met. To disturb, or disquiet. (4) To interrupt rudely in speaking. (5) To interrupt, or break in upon. (1) Denso agmine obturbat, Tac. Hist. 3, 25, 2. (2) Equus clamore territus quosdam occurrentium obturbavit, Tac. Ann. 1, 66, 1. (3) ¶ Me scriptio & literæ non leniunt, sed obturbant, Cic. (4) Itine verò obturbat? Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 23. Obturbabant, neque relatum de negotio, &c. Tac. Ann. 6, 24, 4. (5) Solitudinem non obturbavit, Cic. Att. 12, 18.

Obturbescor, ēre. neut. To swell up. Obturbescit subito pes, Lucr. 6, 658.

Ob ūro, āre. act. [à ūro, i. e. ostium, Fest. qu. ἐπισύρω; seu potius ex ob, & ture, i. e. thure. Sacerdotes aures suas thure replebant, ne peregrinis

peregrinis verbis intercedentibus, confusa carminum memoria turbarentur, Varr. ap. Non.] To stop up. § Obturare aures, *Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 105.* Etiamne obturat inferiorem gutturem, ne quid animæ fortè amittat, dormiens? *Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 25.* ¶ Capitur cibus, ut amorem obturet edendi, *may satisfy hunger, Lucr. 4, 867.*

Obtusiùs, adv. comp. *More flatly, dully, or bluntly.* Nihil dici potest obtusiùs, *Cic. N. D. 1, 29.*

Obtusius, a, um, part. [*ab obtundor*] (1) *Beaten, buffeted, bruised all over.* (2) *Dulled, blunted.* (3) *Blunt, of a blunt figure, obtuse.* (4) *Dim, faint.* (5) *Rendered weak, languid, dull.* (6) *Senseless, ignorant.* (1) Sum obtusus pugnis pectum, *Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 59.* (2) Obtusa hebésque falx putatorem moratur, *Col. 4, 24.* (3) Angulus obtusus cernitur, *Lucr. 4, 356.* (4) Stellis acies obtusa videtur, *Virg. Geor. 1, 396.* (5) Obtusæ vites, *Lucr. 4, 356.* aures, *Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 171.* Vigor animi obtusus, *Liv. 5, 18.* Obtusus illis stomachus, *Plin. Epist. 7, 3.* (6) Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora, *Virg. Aen. 1, 571.* Animus cui obtusior sit acies, *Cic. de Sen. 23.*

Obtusius, us, m. [*ab obtueor*] (1) *A looking at, an earnest beholding, an intent posture of the eyes.* (1) *A cast of the eyes.* (1) Animus obtutum effugit oculorum, *Cic. de Univ. 8.* (2) Quodam obtutu oculorum duo pro uno lucernæ lumina videntur, *Id. de Div. 2, 58.*

Obvagio, ire, ivi, itum, neut. [*ex ob, & vagio*] *To interrupt, or be troublesome by crying, or squalling; as a child, or any young creature, doth.* Neve hic pueri quasi hædi obvagian, *Plaut. Pæn. prol. 31.*

† Obvāgūlor, āri, dep. *To demand one's own back by outcries.* Ob portum obvāgūlatum ito, *Fest. ex XII Tab.*

Obvallātus, a, um, part. *Guarded strongly about.* Locus omni ratione obvallatus, *Cic. pro Leg. Agr. 2, 1.*

Obvenio, ire, eni, entum, neut. [*ex ob, & venio*] (1) *To meet, or come to one by chance.* (2) *To happen, or fall out.* (3) *To come to; to fall, or descend, to.* (4) *To fall, or happen, to by lot.* (1) Qui mihi primus obvenisset, *Cic. Att. 2, 12.* al. obviām venisset. (2) Occasio obvenit, *Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 15.* Id obvenit vitium, quod tu prævideras, *Cic. Phil. 2, 24.* (3) Si mihi fundus hæreditate obvenit, *Varr. R. R. 1, 12.* (4) Index quæstionis cum iis iudicibus, qui ei obveniant, *Cic. pro Cluent. 166.*

¶ Obventio, ōnis, f. verb. *Revenue, that which falleth to one, or ariseth from a publick toll, Ulp.*

Obventūrus, a, um, part. *That will come to at, or by, a time.* Se in tempore pugne obventurum, *Liv. 29, 35.*

Obversans, tis, part. *Being up and down, or conversant.* Eo in urbe inter cætus & sermone hominum obversante, *Tac. Ann. 3, 37, 2. conf. Sil. 9, 41. & Liv. 34, 61.*

Obversātus, a, um, part. *Appearing, or having appeared, before.* § Egro animi eadem illa in somnis obversata species, *Liv. Obversata sibi imago, Suet. Aug. 94.*

Obversor, āri, dep. [*ex ob, & versor*] (1) *To be up and down frequently, or in great numbers; to be present under people's view and notice.* (2) *To appear before one; to be, or seem, present to one's mind, or senses.* (1) Magnam partem eorum palam Carthagini obversari, *Liv. Dum obversaretur mihi es, Id.* (2) § Claudinæ cladis memoria non animis modò, sed propè oculis, obversabatur, *Liv. 35, 11.* His publicum imperium servitiumque obversatur animo, *Id. 1, 25.* § Eadem obversantur ante oculos, *Lucr. 4, 975.* Obversentur species honestæ animo, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 22.* ¶ § Nomen dulce obversatur ad aures, *scemeth perpetually sounding in the ears, Lucr. 4, 1055.*

¶ Obversus, præp. *Towards, over against,* *Apul. Met. 2, p. 65.* † Adversus.

Obversus, a, um, part. *Overagainst.* (1) *Turned, or turning, towards, or against.* (2) *Turned up with, or busyed in.* (3) *That faceth, or*

standeth opposite to. (1) Huc obversus & huc, *Virg. Aen. 11, 601.* Obversis militum studiis, *Tac. Hist. 3, 11, 5.* (2) § Milite ad cædem & sanguinem obverso, *Id. Hist. 3, 83, 2.* (3) Profligatis obversis, *Id. Ann. 12, 14, 4.* § Obversos stare, *Plin. 9, 57.*

Obverto, ère, ti, sum, act. & neut. [*ex ob, & verito*] (1) *To turn towards, or against.* (2) *To stand, or be situate, towards, or overagainst.* (3) *To turn about.* (1) § Obvertunt pelago prioras, *Virg. Aen. 6, 3.* Ne in re secundâ nunc mihi obvertet cornua, *Plaut. Pseud. 4, 3, 5.* § Obvertere ordines, *Liv. 27, 19.* Cujus ob os ora obvertebant, *Cic. ex Enn.* (2) Quæ terga obverterit axi, *Virg. Geor. 2, 271.* (3) Cornua obvertimus antenarum, *Id. Aen. 3, 549.*

Obvertor, i, pass. *To be situate over against.* Fenestras obverti in aquilonem oportere, *Plin. 14, 27.*

Obviām, adv. i. e. contra viam. (1) *In the way.* (2) *In the way, or to meet one.* (3) *In a military way.* (4) *At hand, to be come at.* (5) *Opposing open'y, hindering, putting a stop to.* (1) Ne quis mihi obstitit obviām, *Plaut. Cap. 4, 2, 11.* (2) At ego obviām conabar tibi, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 2.* Omnibus ordinibus obviām effusis, *Liv. 5, 23.* § Obviām itio, *Cic. Att. 11, 16.* abire, currere, *Ter. properare, procedere, mittere, Cic. esse, Plaut. Mihi accessit obviām, Id. venit, Ter. Met. Si tibi nulla est ægritudo animo obviām, Plaut.* (3) Ea pars quæ obviām se effuderat exercitu, *Paterc. 2, 112. vid. & Nep. Hann. 4.* (4) Te scio faciliè abstinere posse, si nihil obviām est, *Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 19.* (5) Specie pietatis obviām itum dedecori, *Tac. Ann. 15, 5, 3.* ¶ Obviām eundo periculis, *by exposing himself to them, Sall. B. J. 7.* Infecunditati terrarum aut asperis maris obviām iit, *remedyed, Tac. Ann. 4, 6, 7.*

Obvigīlo, āre, neut. unde part. obvigilatus, *watched against, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 14.*

Obvius, a, um, adj. [*ex ob, & via*] (1) *Meeting in the way.* (2) *Hindering, or opposing.* (3) *Hostile.* (4) *Offering itself.* (5) *Free, easy, forward.* (6) *Affable, courteous.* (7) *Exposed to, obnoxious.* (8) *Going against an enemy, opposite.* (1) § Si ingredienti obvius fueris, *Cic. pro Cæc. 27.* Turba obvia mihi venerat, *Prop. 2, 29, 3.* ¶ Medium coëamus in æquor, *Obviā quæ in summis oscula demus aquis, Ov. Epist. 19, 167.* ¶ § Labentibus obvius undis, *Carpe viam, go upon the bank up stream, Id. M. 11, 138.* (2) Nisi tute tibi obvius obstes, *Lucr. 4, 1144.* (3) *Absol. Obvia pilo perfringere, Tib. 4, 1, 90.* (4) Si qua fortè ferant oculis sese obvia nostris vestigia, *Virg. Ecl. 6, 57.* (5) Obvium obsequium, *Tac. Hist. 1, 19, 1.* (6) Est obvius & expositus, plenúsque humanitatis, quam præcepit, *Plin. Epist. 1, 10, 2.* (7) Troja, quæ fuerit minús obvia Graiis, *Virg. Aen. 3, 499.* (8) Qui firmioribus animis obvii hostibus fuerant, *Sall. B. J. 54.*

Obumbrans, tis, part. *Overshadowing.* Obumbrante nubilo, *Plin. Hist. 2, 41.*

Obumbrātus, a, um, part. *Shadowed over.* Obumbratus amnis pressio in solum dilabitur alveo, *Curt. 5, 4, 8.* Germina obumbrata, *Pal-lad. 12, tit. 1.*

Obumbro, āre, act. [*ex ob, & umbra*] (1) *To overshadow, or cover with shade.* (2) *To cover, or darken.* (3) *Met. To hide, or conceal.* (4) *To disguise.* (5) *To render obscure.* (6) *To screen, defend.* (1) § Oleaster vestibulum obumbrat, *Virg. Geor. 4, 20.* § Sibi ipsa non obumbrat, *Plin. 17, 21.* (2) Obumbrant æthera telis, *Virg. Aen. 12, 578.* solem, *Plin. 2, 42.* (3) Simulationem & lacrymis & vultus confusione obumbrare, *Petron. c. 301.* (4) Erroris sub imagine crimen obumbrat, *Ov. ex Ponto, 3, 3, 75.* Error, qui facti crimen obumbrat, *Id. Epist. 17, 48.* (5) Sensus obumbrant, *Quint. proem. lib. 8.* (6) Magnum reginæ nomen obumbrat, *Virg. Aen. 11, 223. interp. Serv.*

Obumbror, āri, pass. *To be overshadowed.* Cujus palmitis omnis Aëa obumbraretur, *Just. 1, 4.*

Obuncus, a, um, adj. [*ex ob, & uncus*] (1) *Hooked, crooked.* (2) *Made by that which is crooked.* (1) Rostro immanis vultur obunca, *Virg. Aen. 6, 597.* (2) Morsus obuncus, *Claud. Bell. Gild. 470.*

Obundatio, ōnis, f. *An overflowing.* Interim obundatione verni fluminis, com meatibus prohibetur, *Flor. 4, 2, 27.*

Obundo, āre, neut. *To overflow, to meet with its waters.* ¶ Latè deæ Sperchios obundat, *Stæc. Achill. 1, 102.*

Obvolvendus, a, um, part. *To be muffled up.* Pictor vidit obvolvendum esse caput Agamemnonis, *Cic. Orat. 22.*

Obvolvo, ère, vi, ūtum, act. [*ex ob, & volvo*] (1) *To muffle.* (2) *Met. To disguise, to hide, to palliate, or conceal.* (1) § Obvolvere caput, *Cic.* (2) Verbis decoris Obvolvas vitium, *Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 42.*

Obvolūtus, a, um, part. [*ab obvolvō*] (1) *Muffled up, hoodwinked.* (2) *Covered all over.* (3) *Bedaubed, besmeared.* (1) Obvolutis capitibus ad necem rapiebantur, *Cic. Verr. 5, 28.* (2) § Obvolutus & obligatus corio, *Ad Herenn. 1, 13.* (3) Fax obvoluta sanguine atque incendio, *Cic. de Div. 1, 31. ex post.*

Obustus, a, um, part. [*ab oburor*] (1) *Pinched with cold, parched.* (2) *Burned before, or at, the point; hardened in the fire.* (1) Gleba carenti gelu obusta, *Ov. Trist. 5, 2, 66.* (2) Sude figis obustâ, *Id. Met. 12, 299.*

O ante C.

¶ Occa, æ, f. *A barrow, or drag with teeth, wherewith clods are broken.* ¶ Affertur ex Col. 1. 2. c. 18. ubi tamen aliqui libri Crates habent; extat tamen in Onomastico occa βαλαρόπημα.

¶ Occacāio, ōnis, f. *A blinding,* *Cic. ap. Non.*

Occacans, Occacātus, Occacō, Occacor. *Vid. Occacans, &c.*

¶ Occallatio, ōnis, f. *The making a thing hard and branny,* *Litt. ex Cels.*

Occallātus, a, um, part. *Hardened, rendered senseless.* Fauces occallatæ cibis ardentibus, *Sen. Q. N. 8.*

Occalleo, ère, ui, neut. [*ex ob, & calleo*] (1) *To grow hard, or branny; to be hardened, or callous, all over.* (2) *To become hardened, fixed, or immovable.* (3) *To become insensible.* (1) Latera occalluere plagis, *Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 13.* Tumor occalluit, *Sen. de Irâ, 3.* (3) Angor, sed prorsus occallui, *Cic. Att. 2, 18.*

Occallesco, ère, incept. *To grow hard, or branny.* Os sensu pando occallescere rostro, *Ov. Met. 14, 282.* § Occallescere in odium, *Sen. de Irâ, 3, 41.*

Occāno, ère, ui, entum, act. [*ex ob, & cano*] *To sound against, or all round.* Occanere cornua tubasque jussit, *Tac. Ann. 2, 81.* † Jussu Metelli cornicines occanuerunt, *Prisc. Serv. & Diom. ex Sal.*

Occasio, ōnis, f. [*ab occido, occasum; scil. opportunitas temporis casu quodam provenientis, Fest.*] (1) *Occasion, season, or opportunity; fit and convenient time to do any thing.* (2) *The being to be had readily, the being to be found easily.* (3) *The gods of opportunity.* (1) Tempus actionis opportunum, *Græcè σὺναγία, Latinè appellatur occasio, Cic. Offic. 1, 40.* ¶ Sed rectene satis disputat Scal. Exerc. 364. Scit 2. Et certè Auson. Sum dea, cui nomen nec Cicero ipse dedit, *Ep. 12, 10.* In omnem occasionem intenti, *Liv. 41, 2.* Ne mihi obvertat cornua, si occasionem cāpsit, cautio est, *Plaut. Pseud. 4, 3, 5.* § Imminere occasioni, *Curt. 5, 11, 2.* (2) Stagnum excidit in petrâ, cujus rarissima est occasio, *Col. 8, 17.* Oleæ rara est occasio, *Id.* (3) *Vid. Propr.*

Occasiuncula, æ, f. dim. [*ab occasio*] *A little opportunity, a nick of time,* *Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 132.*

Occāsūrus, a, um, part. *That will decay, or come to nothing.* Vestra beneficia in hujus exitio occasura, *Cic. pro Mil. 36.*

Occāsus,

Occāsus, a, um. part. *Fallen, set.* Ante solem occasum, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 41. † Sole occaso, *Prisc. ex Lucil.*

Occāsus, ūs. m. verb. [*ab occido, occasum*] (1) *The going down of the sun.* (2) *Abol.* *Sun-set.* (3) *The west.* (4) *Fall, ruin, destruction.* (5) *Death.* (6) † *An occasion, or opportunity.* (1) ☞ Solis exortus, cursus, occasus nemo admiratur, quod quotidie fiunt, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 22. Occasus delphini, *Col.* 11, 2, 57. Maiae, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 225. Vergiliarum, *Plin.* 18, 31. (2) Praecipiti in occasum die, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 3, 86. (3) ☞ Alterum fidus ab ortu ad occasum commens, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19. (4) = Urbis occasus & ruinæ, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 242. = Occasus, & interitus reip. *Cic. pro Sulla*, 11. imperii, *Id. Trojæ, Virg.* (5) Post Ælii nostri occasum, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 8. (6) = Ast occasus ubi tempusque audere repressit, *Enn. Annal.* 1, 3.

Occatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A barrowing, or breaking of clods.* = Pulverationem faciunt, quam vocant rustici occationem; quum omnis gleba in vineis refringitur, *Col.* 11, 2.

Occātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A barrower.* (2) || *Also the god of barrowing.* (1) *Col.* 2, 13. (2) *Serv. ex Fabio Pictore.*

Occātorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to barrowing.* Opera occatoria, *Col.* 2, 13.

Occātus, a, um. part. *Harrowed.* Primum id occatum prohibet, *Cic. de Sen.* 15. ☞ *Sed al. leg. occæatum.*

Occēdo, ēre, ūm. neut. *To meet in the way.* § Bona scæva strenaque obviā occēssit mihi, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 2, 25. § In conspectum illius occedere, *Id. Most.* 5, 2, 4.

† **Occensus**, a, um. part. *pro accensus, Fest. ex Enn.*

† **Occentāssint**, ant. *pro occentaverint, i. e. convivium fecerint, Fest.*

Occento, āre. freq. [*ab ob, & canto*] (1) *To sing before, to serenade.* (2) *To rail before.* (1) *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 3, 73. (2) Noctu occentabunt ostium, exurent fores, *Id. Pers.* 4, 4, 20. *vid. & Fest.*

Occentus, ūs. m. verb. [*ab occino*] *An ill-boding squeak, or cry.* Occentus soricis auditus, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 5.

† **Occēpto**, *pro occepero.* *I shall begin, Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 4.

Occēpto, seu **Occēpto**, āre. aēt. *To begin.* Occēptat insanire primulum, *Plaut. Menæch.* 5, 5, 18.

Occidendus, a, um. part. *To be slain, killed, or murdered.* Nullus modus occidendi hominis, *Cic. pro Rosc.* 35.

Occidens, tis. part. (1) *Setting, going down.* (2) *Going out, ready to be extinguished.* (3) *Dying, decaying, ready to depart.* (4) *Ready to fall, or be ruined.* (1) Propē jam occidente sole, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 14. *ex poetâ.* (2) Lucernæ occidentes, *Petr.* c. 22. (3) Naturā occidentem maturius extinguere vulnere, *Cic. pro Cael.* 32. (4) Occidenti reipub. aliquid opis ferre, *Id. Fam.* 4, 1.

Occidens, tis. m. sc. sol. *The west, or western parts.* ☞ Qui terras ab oriente ad occidentem colunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 66. Ultima insula occidentis, *Catull.* 29, 13.

Occidentālis, le. adj. *Belonging to the west, western.* Occidentale latus, *Plin.* 18, 34.

Occidio, ōnis. f. [*ab occido*] *An universal slaughter, a cutting off.* Occisione occisus, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4. Copiæ occisione occubissent, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 38, 3. § Occisione occidere, *Liv.* 9, 44.

Occidio, ōnis. f. [*ab occido, ut fort. præcedens*] *A perishing, or dying, of all.* § Occidio gregis, *Col.* 7, 5. Nec ad occidionem gens fucorum interimenda est, *Id.* 9, 15.

Occido, ēre, di. sum. aēt. [*ex ob, & cædo*] (1) *To kill, or slay; to murder.* (2) *To be the death of, or cause of one's death.* (3) *To beat almost to death.* (4) *To ruin, or undo.* (5) *To weary, or plague; to weary one out, or tire one to death.* (1) Si quicquam mentitum invenies, oc-

cidito, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 22. L. Virginius filiam suam suā manu occidit, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 20. Multos ferro, multos veneno occidere, *Id. pro Rosc. Am.* 99. Nī me in illius securitatem occidas, *Liv.* 40, 15. (2) Malo mortuum impendere, quā vivam occidere, *Petr.* c. 112. (3) Ctesiphon me pugnis occidit, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 19. Occidunt me equidem, dum nimis sanctas nuptias student facere, *Id. Adelph.* 5, 7, 1. (4) ☞ Morientes occidere, *to undo the undone, Petr.* c. 98. (5) Occidis sæpe rogando, *Hor. Epod.* 14, 5. *legendo, Id. A. P.* 475.

Occidor, ī. pass. (1) *To be killed.* (2) *To be ruined.* (1) Metuit ne ipse posterius occideretur, *Cic.* (2) Nimirum occidor, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 8.

Occido, ēre, cīdi, cāsum. n. [*ex ob, & cado*] (1) *To fall down.* (2) *To fall, or descend.* (3) *To set, or go down.* (4) *To go out, to be extinguished.* (5) *To die, to be slain.* (6) *To perish.* (7) *To be destroyed, or overthrown.* (8) *To be ruined, or undone.* (9) *To be spoiled, lost, or come to nothing.* (10) *To be answered, or come to no effect; to be lost.* (11) *To be wasted, or gone.* (12) *To droop, fail, or decay.* (13) *To be lost, or forgotten.* (14) *To be past, or gone over.* (1) ☞ Exfurgite, qui terrore meo occidistis præ metu, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 14. (2) Signa alia de cælo ad terram occidunt, *Id. Rud. prol.* 8. *Leg. & accidunt.* (3) ☞ Soles occidere & redire possunt, *Catull.* 5, 4. (4) Occidit brevis lux, *Id.* 5, 5. Occidit oculi lumen, *Lucr.* 3, 416.

(5) Occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 18. *Met.* Herba occidet, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 24. (6) Quod in nihilum subito occidat, *Cic.* ☞ ex nihilo oriri, *Id.* (7) Occiderit cum nomine Troja, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 828. = Occidit una domus, sed non domus una perire digna fuit, *Or. Met.* 1, 240. (8) Tota, tota occidi! *Plaut. Caf.* 3, 5, 1. (9) Occidit, occidit Spes omnis, & fortuna nostri nominis, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 70. (10) Causa occidit, *Lucr.* 2, 789. (11) Non herclē occiderunt mihi etiam fundi & aedes, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 72. Sin planē occidimus, *Cic.* (12) Celerius occidit festinata maturitas, *Quint. prol.* 6. (13) Rerum recordatio & memoria si occidisset, *Cic. de Am.* 104. (14) Spatium hoc occidit, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 35.

Occiduus, a, um. adj. [*ab occido*] (1) *Setting, or going down.* (2) *Western.* (3) *Declining, decaying.* (4) *That decib.* (1) Occiduus sol, *Or. Met.* 1, 63. (2) Occiduus orbis, *Claud. de Rap.* *Prof. præf.* 2, 33. Occidua domus, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 4, 73. Occidua aquæ, *Or.* (3) Occidua senectū, *Id. Met.* 15, 227. (4) Turba scansili annorum lege occidua, *Plin.* 7, 49.

† **Occillo**, āre. aēt. dim. [*ab loco, ut sit qu. occā contundere; vel ab ob, & cillo; unde incillo, Lucr.*] *To buffet, or beat and maul.* Qui mī os occillet probē, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 28. ☞ *Leg. & occilet.* † **Obturdo.**

Occinens, tis. part. *Chirping inauspiciously.* Occinens in eum adversum corvi, *Val. Max.* 1, 4, 2.

Occino, ēre, vi. neut. (*ui Dicm.*) entum. *To chirp, or sing, inauspiciously; as birds do.* Quid enim est, si occinuerit avis? *Luc.* 6, 41.

Occipio, ēre, cēpi, cēptum. aēt. & neut. [*ex ob, & capio.*] (1) *To begin, or enter upon.* (2) *To begin, or go to, do.* (3) *Neut. To begin.* (1) Quæstum occipit, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 52. cum illo sermonem, *Id. Enn.* 4, 1, 8. magistratum, *Id. Ann.* 3, 2. (2) Agere porrō occēpit, *Liv.* (3) Pueris ævo florente juvenas occipit, *Lucr.* 5, 887. Hyems occipiebat, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 12, 5.

Occipitium, ii. n. [*ab occipit*] *The binder part of the head.* Quæ in occipitio quoque oculos habet pessuma, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 25. *Prov.* Frons occipitio prior est, *Cato.* 4. ☞ ☞ Frontem domini plūs prodesse quā occipitium, *things are better managed in the master's presence than absence, Plin.*

Occiput, itis. n. [*ex ob, & caput*] *Sincipiti nempe opponitur. The binder part of the head.* Quos vivere fas est occipiti cæco, *Pers.* 1, 62.

Occisio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab occido*] *Slaughter,*

kill, murder. = Tu vim negabis esse factam? si cædes, & occisio non erit? *Cic. pro Cæc.* 14.

† **Occisio**, *pro occiderit, Fest. ex leg. Numa.* † **Occisitantur**. pass. *Are commonly murdered.* Homines liberi nunc in oppido occisitantur, *Fest. ex G. Graccho.*

Occisor, ōris. m. *A slayer.* Occisor regum, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 64.

Occisurus, a, um. part. *That will kill, Plaut. Caf.* 3, 5, 37. *conf. Liv.* 40, 10.

Occisus, a, um. part. & adj. sēmum, sup. [*ab occido*] (1) *Slain, killed, murdered.* (2) *Ruined, undone.* (3) *Mixed, spoiled.* (1) Latrone occiso, *Phædr.* 5, 2, 7. Occisus anser, *Petr.* c. 136. (2) Occisus hic homo est, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 21, 53. Occisissimus sum omnium qui vivunt, *Id. Caf.* 3, 5, 52. (3) Occisa est hæeres, *Id. Capt.* 3, 4, 7.

Occlāmīto, āre. freq. [*ex ob, & clamito*] *To make a noise against one, to disturb by harrowing.* Dormio, ne occlamites, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 27.

Occlūdendus, a, um. part. *To shut up, or against.* Occlūdendæ aedes, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 14.

Occlūdo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. [*ex ob, & claudio*] (1) *To shut against.* (2) *To shut up, or shut close.* (1) Occludunt aedes, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 11. (2) Occlude sis fores ambobus pessulis, *Id. Aul.* 1, 2, 25. ☞ Occlūsti linguam, *you have stopped my mouth, Id. Trin.* 1, 2, 151.

Occlūdōr, ī. sus. pass. *To be shut up.* Occlūdi tabernas jubet? *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 47.

Occlūsus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. sēmum, sup. (1) *Shut up.* (2) *Shut against.* (3) *Close, secret.* (4) *Stified, repressed.* (1) Quæstus, occlūsis tabernis, minui solet, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 8. Ostium occlūssissimum, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 15. (2) = Cui nihil sit nec obsignatum, nec occlūsum, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 62. (3) Occlūsiorem habeant stulti loquentiam, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, extr. (4) Dum ejus lubido occlūsa est contumeliis, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 3, 25.

Occo, āre. aēt. [*ab occæcando fruges, Cic. ab occido, Varr.*] (1) *To harrow, to break the clods in a ploughed field, that the ground may lie even and the grain be covered.* (2) *To cover the roots of trees that have been laid open.* (1) ☞ Tibi aras, tibi occas, tibi seris, tibi eidem metis, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 70. § Villicus occat segetes, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 160. (2) *Var. R. R.* 1, 31. Duo jugera tres operæ commode occabunt, arboreque quæ intererunt ablaqueabunt, *Col.* 11, 2, 82. Arbores & vites occare, *Pallad.* = *oprire, Id.*

Occæpi, dep. [*ex ob, & cæpi*] *I began.* Occæpit loqui, *Phædr.* 1, 13, 5. Ubi delectum agere Pacarius occæpit, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 16, 4.

Occor, āri. pass. *To be harrowed.* Quamvis antiqui singulis operis singula jugera farrini & occari velint, *Col.* 11, 2, 82.

Occūbo, āre, vi, ūm. (1) *To lie dead in, or at.* (2) *To be dead.* (1) Ad tumultum, quo maximus occubat Hector, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 371. Urbe paternā Occubat, *Id. Aen.* 10, 706. (2) Neque adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris, *Id. Aen.* 1, 551.

Occulcātus, a, um. part. *Trod under foot, trampled down.* Partim occulcatis, partim dissipatis terrore, qui circā erant, *Liv.* 27, 14.

Occulco, āre. [*ex ob, & calco*] *To stamp upon, or to tread in.* Vineam operito, & bene occulcato, *Cato.* 49.

Occūlo, ēre, vi, tum. aēt. [*ex ob, & colo, i. e. colendo sive arando obtegere, M.*] (1) *To cover all over in the earth.* (2) *To hide, or conceal, one's self.* (3) *To keep from view, or knowledge.* (4) *To keep secret, or private.* (5) *To cause not to be taken notice of.* (1) Virgulta multā occulte terrā, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 346. (2) Caput in terris occultuit Nilus, *Tib.* 1, 7, 24. *Met.* Puncta argumentorum ut occultas, ne quis numerare possit, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 41. (3) Homines novēre deos, quos arduus æther occultit, *Or.* ex Ponto, 2, 8, 64. (4) Fido pectore arcana occultam, *Sen. Hippol.* 875. (5) ☞ Fortuna culpam parentum occultit, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 46.

Occulor, ī. pass. (1) *To be hid, or concealed.* (2) *To*

(2) *To be kept private, or under covert.* (1) Appii vulnera non refrico, sed apparent, nec oculi possunt, *Cic. Att. 5, 15.* (2) Quæ parietum umbris occultantur, *Id. Tusc. 2, 15.*

Occultandus, a, um. part. *To hide, or be hidden.* Reliqua pars scrobis ad occultandas insidias viminibus ac virgultis integebatur, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 73.*

Occultans, tis. part. *Hiding.* Avaritiam ac libidinem occultans, *Tac. Ann. 16, 32, 3. conf. Sil. 2, 479. Liv. 29, 14.*

Occultatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Abiding.* (2) *A concealing.* (1) *Ex animantibus,* morsu leones, aliæ fugâ, aliæ occultatione tutantur, *Cic. N. D. 2, 50.* (2) Cujus rei nulla est occultatio, *Cæs. B. G. 6, 20.*

Occultator, ōris. m. verb. *That often hideth, or is fit to hide, or conceal,* pro Adj. Ille latronum occultator & receptator locus, *Cic. pro Mil. 19.*

Occultatus, a, um. part. *Hidden, kept close, or secret; concealed.* Numidæ occultati humilitate arborum, *Sall. B. J. 53.* = Latent ista omnia crassius occultata & circumfusa tenebris, *Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 39.*

Occultè. adv. iūs, sīmè. (1) *Privately, secretly, privacy.* (2) *Closely, cunningly.* (3) *Imperceptibly, imperceptibly.* (1) Castra quam potest occultissimè locat, *Liv. 9, 2.* In navem clam imponenda, occultè exportanda curabat, *Cic. Occultius conari, Id. pro Deiot. 6.* (2) Quæ res apertè petebatur, ea nunc occultè cuniculis opugnatur, *Id. contra Rull. 1. princ.* = sine teste & conscio, *Id.* (3) Labitur occultè, fallitque volatilis ætas, *Ov. Met. 10, 519.*

† Occultò. adv. *Privately,* Charis. ex Afranio.

Occulto, āre. freq. [ab oculo] (1) *To hide, or cover.* (2) *To hide, or keep, from the sight.* (3) *To keep close.* (4) *To hide, or disguise.* (5) *To keep secret, or conceal.* (1) = Quæ natura occultavit, eadem omnes, qui sanâ mente sunt, ab oculis removent, *Cic. Offic. 1, 35.* (2) Occultant spineta lacertos, *Virg. Ecl. 2, 9.* (3) Se Cappadociæ latebris occultare, *Cic. pro Lig. Manil. 3.* (4) = Occultare & dissimulare appetitum voluptatis propter verecundiam, *Id. Offic. 1, 30.* (5) Occultare consilium fugæ, *Cæs. B. G. 3, 102.* Rer, quam occultabam tibi dicere, *Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 22.*

Occultor, āri. pass. (1) *To be hidden, or kept secret.* (2) *To disappear, or set.* (1) = Ed magis elucet, quod magis occultatur, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 31.* Intemperantis est scribere, quod occultari velis, *Id. Acad. 2, 1, 1.* (2) = Hæ stellæ cum occultantur, tum rursus aperuntur, *Id. N. D. 2, 20.*

Occultus, a, um. [ab oculo] part. & adj. or. comp. sīmus, sup. Occultum offere sign. sub terram ferè ponere, *Fest.* (1) *Hidden.* (2) *Kept private, not made public.* (3) *Adj. Secret, internal.* (4) *Obscure, abstruse, hard to be found out, or understood.* (5) *Scarcely to be perceived, not taken notice of, passing insensibly.* (6) *Dark.* (7) *That is close, dissembling, crafty and disguised.* (8) *That doth a thing privately.* (1) = Occultior atque tectior cupiditas, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 36.* = Occultus, conspicuusque polus, *Ov. Trist. 5, 30, 108.* = Res occultæ & penitus abditæ, *Cic. N. D. 1, 18.* (2) Vires occultas concipiunt terræ, *Virg. Geor. 1, 86.* Met. Occultum, intestinum, & domesticum malum, *Cic. Verr. 3, 15.* (3) Amores occulti, *Ov. Fast. 2, 81.* dolores, *Prop. 1, 18, 3.* Occultiora delicta, *Sall. B. J. 42.* Res occultissimas in lucem proferre, *Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 19.* (4) = Res occultæ, & ab ipsâ naturâ involutæ, *Id. Acad. 2, 1, 4.* (5) Crescit occulto velut arbor ævo fama Marcelli, *Hor. Od. 1, 12, 45.* (6) Occulta itinera, *Cic. = via illustis, Id.* = Occultum soporis iter, *Prop. 3, 11, 54.* (7) = Occultum & subdolum esse fingendis virtutibus, *Tac. Ann. 6, 51, 5.* § Non occultus odii, *Id. Ann. 4, 7, 3.* (8) Occulti lætabantur, *Id. Ann. 4, 12, 1.* = Sine Subst. Occulta, secrets, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 14.* In occulto, in obscurity, *Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 62.* Per occultum, privately, *Id.* Ex occulto, from place by way of surprise, *Plin. 9, 24.*

Occumbens, tis. part. *Dying, falling.* Pro victoriâ morte occumbens, *Liv. conf. Val. Flacc. 189.*

Occumbo, ĕre, cūbui, ĭtum. n. [ex ob, & cumbo] (1) *To fall upon.* (2) *Méton. To die.* (1) § Occumbere in gladium, *Paterc. 2, 79.* (2) Occumbere morti, *Virg. Æn. 2, 62.* mortem, *Liv. 31, 18.* morte, *Id. factis clavis, Val. Flacc. 6, 286.*

Occupandus, a, um. part. *To be seized, &c. vid. Occupo.* Occupanda urbs, *Tac. Hist. 1, 62, 2.* ripa, *Id. Hist. 11, 2, 5.* Inter quæ, si sanguis fertur, spongiâ subinde in aceto tinctâ cohibendus est, occupandusque objectis linamentis, & caput altius excitandum, *Cels. 8, 4.*

Occupans, tis. part. (1) *He that seizeth, or cometh first.* (2) *Being possessed of.* (1) Faciles occupantibus & melioribus incuriosi, *Tac. Hist. 2, 17, 1.* (2) Multa quæ libera fuerunt, transiunt in jus occupantium, *Quint. Decl. 13.*

Occupatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The taking possession of what is vacant.* (2) *Violent seizure, possessing, or holding.* (3) *Busyness, employment that taketh up one's time.* (4) = Antè occupatio, the preventing an objection. (5) *Preterition, a figure in rhetoric.* (1) Sunt privata nulla naturâ, sed aut veterere occupatione, ut qui quondam in vacua venerunt, &c. *Cic. Offic. 1, 7, 2.* Obfessio templorum, occupatio fori, &c. *Id. pro Dom. 3.* (3) In maximis occupationibus nunquam intermittis studia doctrinæ, *Id. Orat. 10.* (4) In hilaritatem impulsio, ante-occupatio, *Id. Orat. 3, 53.* (5) Occupatio est, cum dicimus non præterire, aut non scire, aut nolle dicere id, quod tunc maximè dicimus, *Ad Herenn. 4, 27. pr.*

|| Occupātītus ager dicitur, qui desertus à cultoribus propriis, ab aliis occupatur, *Fest.*

† Occupātōrius ager, qui & Arcifinilis, seu arcifinius, *Siculo Flacco.* dict. quod in tempore occupatus sit à victore populo, *vid. Calv. Lexic. Jurid.*

Occupātūsus, a, um. part. *That will take up, or seize upon.* Colles vineis vel arbutis occupaturus, *Col.* Occupaturi omnia, quæ hostium sunt, *Curt. 4, 15, 7. conf. Liv. 4, 29, 32, 36.*

Occupātus, a, um. part. & adj. or. comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Seized, apprehended, prevented.* (2) *Met. Enraged, prepossessed, entangled.* (3) *Taken up, employed.* (4) *Troubled, turmoiled.* (5) *Busy, not at leisure.* (6) *Employed, laid out.* (1) A quibus occupatus, vivus in cubiculo crematus est, *Just. 5, 9.* (2) Beneficiis occupati animi, *Liv. 27, 21.* In alio occupatus amore, *Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 10.* (3) = Neque occupatâ operâ, neque impedito animo res tanta suscipi potest, *Cic. de Legg. 1, 3.* Occupata tempora, *Id.* In eo studio occupati, *Cato.* § Auditioni occupatus, *Plin. 26, 2.* = Occupatus animus, full of thoughts and busyness, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 22.* (4) Occupata seditionibus urbs, *Hor. Od. 3, 6, 13.* (5) = Ut si occupati profuimus aliquid civibus nostris, profuimus etiam, si possumus, otiosi, *Cic.* Quia festinabam, & eram occupator de Q. filio, *Id.* Non dubito quin fueris occupatissimus, *Id. Att. 12, 38.* (6) Id non decem occupatum tibi erit argentum dies, *Plaut. Epid. 2, 13.*

Occupo, āre. act. [ex ob, & capio; vel ab occipio in tertiâ, sit occupo in primâ; ut à conspicio, conspicio] (1) *To take hold of before.* (2) *To seize, or enter, upon what is vacant.* (3) *Met. To make the first interest in.* (4) *To take possession before another.* (5) *To seize upon forcibly, or without right.* (6) *To hold, or be in.* (7) *To get into one's power, to hold.* (8) *To seize upon, as any passion doth.* (9) *To get into one's possession by numbers, to overspread, to take up.* (10) *To take up place, or time.* (11) *To overwhelm.* (12) *To fill, to take, or employ.* (13) *To engage one's self in.* (14) *To disturb, or take off from busyness.* (15) *To put out money to use.* (16) *To do a thing before another.* (17) *To anticipate, by offering first.* (18) *To take advantage of before one is hindered.* (19) *To prevent.* (20) *To get at an advantage, to get under.* (21) *To do any thing by way of prevention.* (1) Calvum occuparis, teneas; elapsum semel non ipse

possit Jupiter reprehendere, *Phædr. 5, 8, 2.* (2) Occupat aditum, *Virg. Æn. 6, 424.* agros, *Tac. Ann. 13, 55, 1.* (3) Spes occupandi principem adhuc vacuum, *Id. Hist. 5, 1, 4.* (4) Occupare possessionem laudis, *Cic. Fam. 10, 7.* prædam, *Curt.* (5) Occupare tyrannidem, *Id. Offic. 3, 23.* (6) Fortiter occupa Portum navis, *Hor. Od. 1, 14, 2.* = Occupat obscuri speciem, *goeth for, Id. Epist. 1, 18, 95.* (7) = Occupavi te, Fortuna, atque cepi, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 9.* Mors occupat eam, *Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 63.* = Totum præpè faucibus occupat amnem, *drinketh up a river, Lucr. 4, 1019.* = Hostem ruber occupat humor, *lighteth on, Id. 4, 1045.* (8) Metus membra occupat, *Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 24.* fuga animos, *Liv. 5, 38.* terror, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 39.* pavor, *Liv.* superstitio mentes, *Id.* eum furor, *Vell. Paterc. 2, 6.* tremor artus, *Virg. Geor. 4, 19.* (9) = Rullus totam Italiam suis præsidis obsidere & occupare cogitat, *Cic. de Leg. Agrar. 2, 28.* (10) Cæmentis licet occupes Tyrhenum omne, *Hor. Od. 3, 24, 3.* Hæc causa primos menses occupabit, *Cæ. ad Cic.* (11) Ingenti fragmine montis Occupat os, *Virg. Æn. 10, 658.* (12) Fama occupat aures, *Id. Æn. 3, 294.* Omnium animos oculosque occupaverat certamen, *Liv.* In funambulo animum occuparat, *Ter. prol. Hic. 5.* (13) Ne quo te ad aliud occupes negotium, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 135.* (14) Qui oratione hic nos occupatos occupes, *Id. Rud. 1, 2, 21.* (15) = Pecuniam adolescentulo grandi sænore occupavisti, *Cic. pro Flacc. 21.* = Pecunias occuparat apud populos, *Id. Verr. 1, 36.* (16) Quid si necesse sit, eum aut occupare, aut mori? *Id.* Ferre adversum hominem occupemus osculum, *Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 32.* (17) = Pacem non dare solum, sed etiam occupare debes, *Curt. 4, 11, 7.* = Occupat Tullus in agum Sabinum transire, *Liv.* (18) Occupant liberum mortis arbitrium, *Curt. 4, 4, 12.* (19) Hostium manus voluntariâ morte occupare, *Id. 5, 6, 7.* (20) Manicis jacentem senem occupat, *Virg. Geor. 4, 440.* = Familiam occupare, to get into, or make it his own by affinity, *Plaut.* Domus adfinitate occupaverat, *Tac. Ann. 6, 8, 4.* (21) Occupo aliquid mihi consilium, *Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 94.* Occupant bellum facere, *Liv. 1, 14.*

Occupor, āri. pass. *To be seized, to be possessed, to be anticipated, &c. Cic. Vid. Occupo.*

Occurrens, tis. part. (1) *Running towards.* (2) *Meeting.* (3) *Appearing to.* (1) Video parasitum tuum occurrentem, *Plaut. Cure. 2, 2, 28.* (2) Petron. c. 79. (3) Tristis imago Sapius occurrens, *Virg. Æn. 6, 696.*

Occurrūt. imp. (1) *Hostile opposition is made to.* (2) *A stop is put to, resistance is made to.* (3) *Objection is made to.* (1) Cui vi & armis ingredienti sit occursum, *Cic.* (2) Esi ab nostris occurrebatur, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 16.* (3) Occurritur nobis, & quidem à doctis & eruditis, quærentibus, satisne, &c. *Cic. Offic. 2, 2.*

Occurro, ĕre, ri. [ex ob, & curio] (1) *To run to.* (2) *Absol. To run to their assistance; to run, or hasten, to the assistance of.* (3) *To hasten to.* (4) *To come to.* (5) *To come together, or be present, at such a time.* (6) *To meet, or run to meet.* (7) *To appear before.* (8) *To show itself, to appear.* (9) *To run against, to go to resist, to oppose in fight, to charge, to stand against, to expose himself to.* (10) *To oppose, or resist; to put a stop to.* (11) *To interrupt, to prevent further questions.* (12) *To check, restrain, or correct.* (13) *Met. To fall upon, or assault.* (14) *To answer, or refuse.* (15) *To prevent, to anticipate.* (16) *To answer by way of prevention, to meet with an objection foreseen.* (17) *Met. To find a remedy before.* (18) *To occur, or come readily into one's mind.* (19) *To come into one's mind as an objection.* (20) *To show itself readily, to offer itself unsought.* (21) *To light, or happen into one's hands.* (22) *To be good against, to cure.* (1) Quam ed multitudo occurreret ad defendendum, *Liv.* = Alicui subsidio occurrere, *Hirt. B. Afr. 85.* (2) Alam mittit qui satagentibus celeriter occurreret,

occurrerent, *Id. B. Afr.* 78. (3) Aliam civitatem occurrere, *Cic.* (4) Eodem sagitarii M. uno comineatu Cæsari occurrere, *Hirt. B. Afr.* (5) § Occurrere ad concilium, *Liv.* Occasioni occurrere, *Brut. ad Cic.* (6) § Breuiore itinere occurrere ei, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 41. § Ut mihi Heracleam occurreret, *Brut. ad Cic.* ¶ Jugulo occurrere, *to meet the weapon with his throat*, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 15, 3. (7) Ei visa quietis occurrent tranquilla, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 29. Occurrebant oculis tot paludes, *Col.* 2, 2. (8) Occurrant oculis intumescit tuis, *Orv. Epist.* 2, 136. *It. absol.* Nec jam amplius ulla Occurrit tellus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 9. (9) = Obvius adversoque occurrit, seque viro vir Contulit, *Id. Æn.* 10, 734. § Telis occurrere, *Id. Æn.* 11, 808. (10) = Consiliis Catilinæ occurri atque obstiti, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 7. (11) = Occurri, atque interpello, matri te ancillam emisse, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 66. (12) Parentes liberis si occurrant, *Curt.* 1, 7, 23. (13) Sæpe imprudenti fortuna occurrit amanti, *Prop.* 1, 20, 3. (14) Chrysippus illi rationi sic occurrit, *Si, &c. Cic. de Fato*, 18. Quod meditatae orationi tuæ statim occurram, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 55. § Occurrere magnitudini criminis, *Cic.* (15) Occurrant expectationi, *Id. pro Cluent.* 23. (16) Huic Talibus occurrit dictis, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 625. (17) Expectare tempus, ac non rei ei sapientiâ occurrere, *Sulpit. ad Cic.* (18) = Hac contemplantibus omni acie ingenii ostendunt se & occurrunt, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 33. ¶ Nihil te effugiet, atque omne quod erit in re occurret, atque incidet, *Id. ibid.* 2, 34. (19) De itinere nostro permulta in utramque partem occurrunt, *Id. Att.* 15, 23. (20) Misericordia occurrere ipsa solet supplicibus, nullius oratione evocata, *Id. pro Deiot.* 14. (21) Doctus illis occurrit labor, *Phædr.* 2, 9, 15. (22) § Occurrit pernionibus herba hæc, *Plin.* 20, 8.

Occursans, tis, part. (1) Running to, or against. (2) Running in the way, or before. (3) Flying at, or against. (4) Putting forth opposite branches, growing entangled one in another. (1) Ad tria diversa bella occursantes, *Liv.* 38, 8. (2) = Corpus Labitur omnimedias occursans, officiensque, *Lucr.* 5, 717. (3) *Plin.* (4) Palmites occursantes, *Plin.* 17, 22. *conf. Sil.* 9, 507.

Occursatio, ōnis, f. verb. The running to meet and attend one for his honour. Occursatio & blanditia popularis, *Cic. pro Planc.* 12.

Occursio, ōnis, f. A meeting, *Sidon. Epist.* 7, 10.

Occurro, are, freq. [ab occurro] (1) To run to often. (2) To run before, or against. (3) To run in the way of. (4) To run at, or upon. (5) To be ready at will, to flow readily. (6) To be frequently in one's mind. (1) Quid tu huc occursas? *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 27. (2) Occursant portis, *Liv.* 2. (3) Occursare capro caveto, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 25. (4) Advenas feras occursare, *Plin.* 6, 22. (5) Occursant verba, *Id. Epist.* 2, 3. (6) Ita me occursant multæ, meminisse haud possum, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 56.

Occursorius, a, um, adj. ¶ Occursoria potio, that draught which is drunk immediately before eating, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 291.

Occursurus, a, um, part. About to meet. Non quod me ad tempus occursum putarem, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 4. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 32. Dixit, At ubi appropinquavit tres duces audisset, occursum ei extemplo domesticorum servorum memoriam, *Liv.* 26, 51. *conf. 42, 13.*

Occursus, ūs, m. (1) A meeting, or running to. (2) The meeting a thing in its course; a sloping, or being in the way. (3) The meeting, or striking, upon one another. (4) Opposition, or malignant influence. (1) Ursique læque Occursu fecere metum, *Orv. Met.* 14, 256. (2) Rota Stipitis occursu fracta, *Id. Met.* 15, 523. (3) Dentès serrati peccinatim coeuntes, ne contrario occursu atterantur, *Plin.* 11, 37. (4) Occursus maleficorum siderum, *Id.* 7, 49.

* Oceanus, i, m. subst. sed est propriè adj. *vid. seq.* [παρά τὸ ὠκεὺς νεῖσθαι] (1) The god of the ocean. (2) The ocean, or main sea encompassing the earth. (3) Synecd. The sea, as deno-

minated from the shores it washeth, or otherwise distinguished. (4) ¶ A bathing place in prodigious great baths. (1) *Vid. Propr.* (2) Oceani humoribus alitur sol igneus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 15. Fuso Britannus Navigat oceano, *Luc.* 4, 134. (3) Oceanus Gaditanus, Perficus, &c. ap. probos auctores, *ruber, Hor.* (4) *Lamprid.*

* Oceanus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Ocean. Mare oceanum, *Cæs.* Oceanus fluctus, *Juv.* 11, 94. Oceanum littus, *Id.* 11, 113.

* Ocellatus, i, m. [sc. calculus, seu pro ocellus, i. e. litoralis lapillus oculi specie nitens; Νυμφῶν ὄμμα, *Salm.*] Some kind of pretty little stones, or the like, to play with. Modò talis aut ocellatis, nucibusque ludebat cum pueris minutis, *Suet. Aug.* 83. *interp. Casaub. & Torr.* ¶ Sed al. alit. leg. & expon.

* Ocellus, li, m. dim. [ab oculus] (1) A little eye, an eye. (2) Vox amatorculorum, my dearest, my life, my pigney. (3) The most neat and pretty. (4) A bud, or knob whence a bud ariseth. (1) Nostros vidisti flentis ocellos, *Orv. Epist.* 5, 45. (2) Volo placere meo ocello, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 11. (3) Peninsularum, Sirmio, insularumque ocelle, *Catull.* 29, 2. Ocelli Italiæ, villulæ meæ, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 6. (4) Ocelli radicis, *Plin.* 21, 4.

* Ochra, æ, f. [ab ὤχρως pallidus] Osbre, *Plin.* 35, 6. Vitr. pro fili Attico usurpavit, *vid. Bald. Lexic.* p. 75.

* Ocimum, vel Ocimum, ni, n. & Ocimus, i, m. *Macer.* [ὀκίμω, Gr. ab ὠκὺς celer] The herb garden basil, basil royal, basil gentle, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 31. ¶ Cantate ocima vernæ, to rail at him, *Perf.* 4, 22. It being the common opinion that this herb grew best, if sown with cursing and railing, *Plin.* 19, 7.

Ocior, ōciōsè, ōciōsus, ōcium. *Vid. Otior, &c.*

* Ocior, ius, vel Ocyor, yus, comp. sīmus, sup. [à Gr. ὠκὺς] digladiantur enim critici de scripture probabilibus hinc inde argumentis; nec opis est rostræ. More swift, quick, speedy. Fulminis ocior alis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 319. Euro, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 24. Senectus ocissima, *Plin.* 16, 31.

* Ocūs, adv. comp. sīmè, sup. (1) More speedily, sooner. (2) Quickly, very speedily. (1) Deseremur ocūs à reipub. quàm re familiari, *Cic. Att.* 16, 3. ¶ In morbum incidunt tardius, & recreantur ocūs, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 14. Tantò ocūs ut te poscat, & tu id, quod cupit, ocissimè ut des, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 8, 27. (2) Nemon' oleum feri ocūs? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 34.

¶ Ocquinisco, ere, incept. To bend down to, to incline, *Non. ex Pompon.* † Quinico.

Ocrea, æ, f. [quod crus tegit, *Varr.*] A boot, a greave. Sinistrum crus ocreâ tectum, *Liv.* 9, 40. Leves ocreæ, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 634.

Ocreatus, a, um, adj. Booted. In nive Lucanâ dormis ocreatus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 234. Ocreata crura, *Plin.* 19, 2.

* Ocris, is, m. i. e. mons confragosus, *Fest. ex Accio.* Philologos ὠκρῖς. [unde oppida Italiæ Interocrea & Ocriculum dict.] A rough, or craggy, bill.

* Octans, tis, m. An eighth part, *Vitr.* 10, 11.

* Octaphorum, i, n. A sedan carried by eight, *Mart.* ¶ Reñius octophorum, quod vid.

* Octastylos, i, f. [ex octo, & ὀστος columna] Having eight pillars in front, *Vitr.* 3, 2.

* ¶ Octava, æ, f. sc. pars. The eighth, a gabel laid on things bought and sold, *Cod.*

* ¶ Octavarii, ōrum, pl. m. Those that gathered the toll, being the eighth part of the price of things sold in the market, *Cod.*

* Octavum, adv. The eighth time, *Liv.* 6, 36.

* Octavus, a, um, adj. The eighth. Sapientum octavus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 296. ¶ Octava hora, τὸ αὖτε a clock in the afternoon, *Id.*

* Octies, adv. Eight times. Octies septem foliis anfractus, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 2.

* Octingenarius, a, um, adj. Consisting of eight hundred. Octingenarii greges, *Varr. R. R.* 10, 9.

* Octingentesimus, a, um, adj. The eight hundredth. Octingentesimus annus, *Cic. de Sen.* 2,

* Octingenti, æ, a, adj. pl. [ex octo, & centum; c in g mutato] Eight hundred. Mille & octingenta stadia, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 25.

* Octipes, ōdis, adj. [ex octo, & pes] That bath eight feet. Octipedis brachia cancri, *Orv. Fast.* 1, 313.

* Octo, adj. indecl. [ὀκτώ, Gr.] Eight. Octo pœnarum genera, *Cic. de Legg.*

October, ōbris, m. [ita dict. quod octavus sit mensis, ab octo, cum term. ber] October, *Paterc.* 2, 56.

October, bris, bre, adj. Born in October, or belonging to October. ¶ October æquus appellatur, qui in campo Martio mense Octobri immolatur quotannis Marti, bigarum victricium dexterior, *Fest. Kalendis octobribus, Cic.*

* Octodécim, adj. indecl. [ex octo, & decem] Eighteen, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 23.

* Octogēni, æ, a, adj. pl. (1) Eighty each. (2) Eighty at a time. (1) Octogeni bini æris militibus dati, *Liv.* 10, 30. (2) Octogenos sætus habens torpedo invenitur, *Plin.* 9, 51.

* Octogēsimus, a, um, adj. The eightyeth. Octogēsimus annus, *Cic. de Sen.* 10.

* Octogies, adv. Four score times. HS centies & octogies, *Cic. in Pison.* 35.

* Octoginta, adj. indecl. [à Gr. ὀγδοήκοντα, & Ion. ὀγδώνοντα] Four score. Octoginta regnavit annos, *Cic. de Sen.* 19.

* Octojūgis, ge, adj. [ab octo, & jugum] Eight together, eight at a time, *Liv.* 5, 2.

* Octonarius, a, um, adj. Of the number Eight. ¶ Fistulæ octonariæ, eight fingers round, *Plin.* 31, 6.

* † Octonarius, ii, m. [sc. versus] A sort of verse consisting of eight feet. Octonarius est, ut Varro dicit, cum duo Iambi pedes Iambico metro præponuntur, *Dim.*

* Octōni, æ, a, adj. pl. Eight, eight each. ¶ Octonæ Idus, falling the eighth day after the nones, *Hor.* ¶ Octonis mensibus ferunt partus, every eighth month, *Plin.* 32, 1.

* Octophorum, i, n. [ὀκτόφορον, Gr. ex octo, & φέρω] A litter, or sedan, carried by eight servants. Hominem octophoro portare, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 2, 9.

* ¶ Octuagēsimus, Centorin. Octuaginta, *Id. Vitr. Gall.* *Vid. Octogēsimus, & Octoginta.*

* Octuplicatus, a, um, adj. [ex octo, & plico] Eight times doubled. Octuplicatus senus, *Liv.* 4, 24.

* Octuplus, a, um, adj. Eight times as much. Judicium in octuplum, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 10. Octupli, *Id.* ¶ Pena octupli, by which the wrong was to be repaired eightfold. § Pars octupla primæ partis, *Id. de Univ.* 7.

Octusis, is, m. [i. e. octo asses] Eight asses in money. Emptæ octusibus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 136. ¶ Sed al. leg. octo assibus.

* Ocularius, a, um, adj. Pertaining to the eyes. ¶ Ocularus medicus, an oculist, *Cels.* 6, 6. Ars ocularia medicina, the art of an oculist, *Hyg.*

* Ocularius, ii, m. [sc. medicus] An oculist, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 37, & seq.

* Oculata, æ, f. [ab oculorum magnitudine sic dict. Gr. ὀφθαλμίας, eâpse de causâ Ophthalmia, *Plaut.*] A kind of scabbish like a lizard, with great eyes, *Plin.* 32, 7. *it. Cels.* 2, 18.

* Oculatio, ōnis, f. The taking away of superfluous wine-buds. Pampinatio & oculatio, *Plin.* 17, 21. *ubi al. occatio.*

* Oculatus, a, um, adj. Malè oculatus, that bath bad eyes, *Suet. Rhet.* 5. ¶ Oculatus testis, an eyewitness, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 8. ¶ Eme die cœcâ olivum; id vendito oculatâ die, buy upon trust, sell for ready money, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 7, 67. Oculatæ manus, that are content with nothing but what they see, *Id. Asin.* 1, 3, 50.

* Oculæus, a, um, adj. All eyes, all over eyes. Argus lotus fuit oculæus, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 19. Salve, oculissime homo, *Id. Curc.* 1, 2, 38. al. perspicacissimè, al. charissimè interpretantur.

† Oculicrēpida, arum, pl. m. nom. propr. fict. à *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 14. i. e. quorum oculi crepant, i. e. pugnis contundi solent.

* † Ōcūlitus, adv. *As dear as the eye is one's bead.* ¶ Ōculitus amare, *to love one as dear as one's eyes*, Plaut. *ap.* Non.

* || Ōcūlo, āre. act. *To enlighten one, or clear his sight.* Deceptos in agnitionem veritatis oculare, Tert. † Oculatos reddere. ¶ Vestes purpurā oculare, *to beautify them with round figures made of purple*, Id. † Prætexere.

* Ōcūlus, li. m. dim. [ab ὀκλος, i. e. ὀφθαλμός, Hefych.] (1) *An eye.* (2) *View, or sight.* (3) ¶ Ōcule mi, *my dearest.* (4) *The ornament, beauty, or glory, of.* (5) *A bud just putting forth, or the knob out of which the bud riseth.* (1) Ōculi, tanquam speculatores, altissimum locum obtinent, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 56. Sensus oculorum accerrimus, Cic. *de Fin.* 2, 16. ¶ Ōculi natantes, *doxing eyes*, Ov. *Met.* 3, 71. † Amare aliquem plus suis oculis, *to love him dearly*, Ter. Gestare in oculis, Id. *Eun.* 3, 1, 11. ferre, Cic. *ad Q. fr.* 3, 1, 3. (2) Ut ego oculis rationem capio, Plaut. *Pseud.* 2, 2, 2. ¶ In oculos incurere, *to be present before one*, Cic. *Att.* 12, 21. In oculis civium, *in publick*, Id. Cū ad omnia vestra cupiditatis oculos adjecissent, Id. ¶ Adjectus est oculus hæreditati, *there was a design upon the estate*, Id. *Verr.* 4, 37. A rep. non deicere oculos, *to have his care perpetually fixed upon it*, Id. *Phil.* 1, 1. Quā maximè intentis oculis, *with the most intense application of mind*, Id. Sit ante oculos Nero, *remember his example*, Tac. (3) Bene vale, oculus mi, Plaut. *Curc.* 1, 3, 47. (4) Corinthus, Karthago, — duo illi oculi oræ maritimæ, Cic. *N. D.* 3, 38. ¶ Mundi oculus, *of the sun*, Ov. *Met.* 4, 228. Stellarum collucentium illi oculi, Plin. ¶ Macularum oculi, *the spots of panthers*, Plin. Pavonum caudæ oculi, *the round spots, or spangles, in a peacock's tail*, Id. 13, 15. (5) Interest plures oculos, quibus egerminet, inesse, Col. 4, 29. ¶ Oculos imponere, *to irascute*, Virg. *Geor.* 2, 73.

* Ōcymum, Ōcyor, &c. *Vid.* Ocimum, &c.

O ante D.

* Ōde, es. vel Ōda, æ. f. [ὠδή, Gr. ab ἄλδωcano] (1) *An ode, a song.* (2) *A copy of lyric verses.* (1) Et merulus modulans tam pulchris concinit odis, *Auf.* *Philom.* 25. (2) Tit. lyricorum Horatii.

* Ōdēum, ei. neut. [à præced.] *A musick-room; a place for rehearsal and practice, before they were presented upon the theatre, of which there were four at Rome, vid.* Vitruv. 5, 9. & ibi Philandrum. ¶ Adducitur etiam ex Cic. & Suet. *sed var. lect.*

* Ōdi, ūti, it. scil. ab odivi, quo usus Antonius *ap.* Cic. & ōsus sum, vel fui, Plaut. ōdēram, ērim, & ērem, || Chariſ. ēro, odiſſe. verb. defect. [ab inus. odio; quod à Gr. inus. ὀδύω, unde ὀδυσομαι, irascor] *I hate, or I have hated.* Met. *Not to endure.* Oderunt hilarem tristes, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 18, 89. ¶ Et oderit se & simul diligit, quod fieri non potest, Cic. *de Fin.* 5, 10. ¶ Inimicos oſa sum semper obtueri, Plaut. *Ampb.* 3, 2, 39. ¶ favero, Id. *amare*, Id. ¶ Ōdiſſe quem odio Vatiniano, Catull. 14, 3. *male*, Cic. *to hate him mortally.* ¶ Non ita deficere hoc verbum, ut quidam Grammatici existimant, docet Voſſ. *de Analog.* 3, 39.

* || Ōdibilis, le. adj. *Odious, hateful.* Vitā, moribus, improbitate ita odibilis, &c. Lampr. † Detestandus.

* Ōdīnōlyon, tis. n. [ὠδινόλυον, Gr. ab ὠδίν dolor parturiendi, & λύω solvo] *The Greek name for the fish remora, given to it because it was supposed to cause a speedy delivery to women in travail, if applied salted*, Plin. 32, 1.

* || Ōdior, ūri. pass. *To be hated, &c.* Tert.

* Ōdiōsē. adv. (1) *Troublesomely.* (2) *Tediously.* (3) *Unseasonably, impertinently.* (4) *Affectedly.* (1) Nolo aurum credi mihi. *N.* Ōdiōsē facis, Plaut. *Bach.* 4, 9, 39. (2) Æschinus odiosē cessat; prandium corrumpitur, Ter. *Adelpb.* 4, 2, 49. (3) Ōdiōsē interpellare, Cic. *Orat.* 2, 262. (4) Vivis invidiosē, delinquis studiosē, loqueris odiosē, *Ad Herenn.*

* † Ōdiōsicus, a, um. adj. *Very troublesome and intruding; ex fabricā* Plaut. *Capt.* 1, 1, 119.

* Ōdiōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ūsimus, sup. (1) *Hateful, odious.* (2) *Unwelcome, unacceptable.* (3) *Troublesome, teasing, impertinent.* (4) *Tiresome, irksome, not to be borne.* (5) *Dis-honourable, scandalous, base, indecent.* (6) *Dis-tasteful, that savoureth of arrogance and assuming.* (7) *Offensive, provoking.* (8) *Affect-ed.* (9) *Nice, curious.* (10) *Tedious and slow in doing any thing.* (11) *Taken ill, resent-ed.* (1) Quorum alterum est gravius & odiosius, alterum levius, & facilius, Cic. *pro Q. Rosc.* 6. (2) Odiosa hæc est ætas adolescentulis, Ter. *Hec.* 4, 3, 13. (3) Non dubito quin odiosæ sunt epistolæ quotidianæ, Cic. *Att.* 8, 22. Si porro esse odiosi pergitis, Ter. *Phorm.* 5, 9, 44. (4) = ¶ Cupidis rerum talium odiosum & molestum est carere, satiatas verò & expletis jucundius est carere, Cic. *de Sen.* 14, 14. (5) Multos amavit, in quorum amore multa odiosa fecit, Nep. *Alcib.* 2. (6) Omnis arrogantia odiosa est, Cic. *Div. in Cæcil.* 11. (7) Paleæstrici motus sæpe sunt odiosiores, Id. *Offic.* 1, 36. (8) = Verbum odiosum & insolens, Id. *Orat.* 8. (9) Lucr. 4, 1158. (10) Ubi sita est? T. In risco, odiosa, cessas? Ter. *Eun.* 4, 6, 17. (11) In fragili corpore odiosa omnis offensio est, Cic. *de Sen.* 18.

* Ōdium, ii. n. [à verb. odi] (1) *Hatred, grudge, illwill.* (2) *Hatred arising from.* (3) *That which is the subject of hate, or aversion.* (4) *Dislike, unacceptableness.* (5) *Wearyness, or a being tired with.* (6) *Importunity, perpetual teasing and duning.* (7) *Tediousness, overmuch inculcating, and repeating a thing.* (8) *Trouble arising from impertinence and intrusion.* (1) Ōdium est ira inveterata, Cic. *Tusc.* 4, 9. Ōdium in hostem immane, Id. *pro Planc.* 29. ¶ Cū odio Neronis, tum favore in L. Pisonem, Tac. *Ann.* 5, 48. ¶ gratia, Phædr. 3, 10. fin. (2) ¶ Ōdio finire amorem, Ov. *Rcm. Am.* 657. ¶ Conveniunt quibus aut odium crudele tyranni, Aut metus acer erat, Virg. *Æn.* 1, 365. § Ōdium terræ inambulat, Plaut. *populi*, Id. (4) Ōdium libellis importare, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 13, 4. (5) Agri, ubi, negotiū odium, Ter. (6) Tudendo, atque odio denique effecit senex, Id. *Hecyr.* 1, 2, 48. (7) Ah, odio me enicas, Plaut. *Perf.* 1, 1, 49. (8) Quis meprehendit pallio? E. *Familiaris*, T. Fateor: nam odio es nimium familiariter, Id. *Epid.* 1, 1, 2.

* Ōdontides, is. m. [ab ὀδὸς dens] *The name of an herb*, Plin. 27, 12.

* Ōdor, ōris. m. [ab inus. odeo, i. e. oleo; quod ab ὀδμή] (1) *A savour, scent, or smell, good, or bad.* (2) *Meton. Any sweet odour, unguent, perfume, frankincense.* (3) *A hope, guest, slight hint, or ground of.* (1) Unguentorum odor, Cic. *post Red. in sen.* 7. Suaves odores miscent herbæ, Virg. *Ecl.* 2, 55. Teter odor, Id. *Æn.* 3, 228. Fædi odoris fames, Cels. ¶ Lucr. bonus est odor ex re quolibet, *any thing for gain.* Vespasiani adagium *ap.* Juv. 14, 204. (2) Incendere odores, Cic. *Tusc.* 3, 18. Multo odore fumat ara, Hor. *Od.* 3, 18, 8. ¶ Met. Odor urbanitatis, *sweetness*, Cic. (3) Quidam odor suspicionis, Id. *pro Cluent.* 27. Est nonnullus odor dictaturæ, Id.

* || Ōdōramen, inis. m. *A perfume, or unguent*, Macr. *præf. Sat.* 1. unde

* Ōdōramentum, ti. n. *A perfume, or any sweet thing.* Odoramenta, quibus condire vinum consueverint, Col. 11, 2.

* Ōdōrandus, a, um. part. *To be smelt, or scented out.* Met. *To be discovered by search.* Albiana pecunia vestigiis nobis odoranda est? Cic. *pro Cluent.* 30.

* Ōdōrans, tis. (1) *Smelling out, following the scent.* (2) *Finding out by suspicion.* (1) Ibo odorans quasi canis venaticus, Plaut. *Mil.* 2, 2, 113. (2) Vestigiis odorantes ingressus, Cic. *in Pison.* 34.

* Ōdōrarius, a, um. adj. *Sweet, or strong, smelling.* ¶ Myrrha odoraria, *a particular sort of myrrh*, Plin. 12, 16.

* Ōdōratiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A smelling.* Vo-luptas odoratorum, Cic. *Tusc.* 4, 9.

* Ōdōrātus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. ūsimus, sup. (1) *Smelling, freq. sweet-smelling, odoriferous, fragrant.* (2) *Perfumed.* (1) Male odoratum os, Ov. *A. Am.* 1, 521. Odorata cedrus, Virg. *Geor.* 3, 414. Vina mustis odoratoria, Plin. 21, 7. Hortensium odoratissima, quæ sicca, Id. *ib.* (2) Capilli odorati, Ov. *Fast.* 2, 309. crinis, Val. *Flacc.* 6, 129.

* Ōdōrātus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *The act of smelling.* (2) *The sense of smelling.* (1) Pomorum odoratus, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 63. (2) Nihil necesse est de gustatu & odoratu loqui, Cic. *Acad. Q.* 4, 7.

* Ōdōrifērus, vel Ōdōrifēr, ēra, ērum. adj. [ex odor, & fero] (1) *That in which odours, or perfumes, are carried.* (2) *That produceth them.* (3) *That inhabits where they grow.* (5) *Odoriferous, sweet.* (1) Odoriferæ lances, Prop. 2, 13, 23. (2) Arabia odorifera, Plin. 5, 11. (3) Gens odorifera, Ov. *Met.* 4, 209. (4) Odoriferis adspersit floribus aras, Sil. 16, 309.

* Ōdōro, āre. act. (1) *To give a fragancy to.* (2) *To perfume, or make to smell sweet.* (1) = Colorare, & odorare mella, Col. 9, 4. (2) Odorant aëra fumis, Ov. *Met.* 15, 734.

* Ōdōror, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To smell to.* (2) *To smell, or hunt, out.* (3) *To search out by secret means; to get, or pump, a thing out of one.* (4) *To guess at the meaning of a thing.* (5) *To smell the sweetness of, to have a design upon.* (1) = Odorare hanc pallam; quid olet? Plaut. *Men.* 1, 2, 25. (2) = Odorantur canes venatici & peruestigant omnia, Cic. *Verr.* 4, 23. (3) = Ex Fabio odorere, & convivam istum tuum degustes, Id. *Att.* 4, 8. (4) Illud μυριώτερον ad te scribam, tu sagaciùs odorabere, Id. *Attic.* 6, 4. (5) Odorari decemviratum, Id. *de Leg. Agr.* 2, 64.

* Ōdōrus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of a sweet, or pleasant, smell.* (2) *Of a strong smell.* (3) *Quick-scented.* (1) Flos odoratus, Ov. *Met.* 9, 78. (2) Sulphur odoratus, Claud. *de 6 Conf. Hor.* 325. (3) ¶ Odora canum vis, Virg. *Æn.* 4, 132.

* Ōdos, ōris. m. *Smell.* Permanat odos, Lucr. 6, 952. Naribus obiectus est odos, Plaut. *Curc.* 1, 2, 1. Odores jactare croceos, Val. *Flacc.* 5, 591.

* Ōdyssēa, æ. f. [Ὀδύσσεια, Gr. ab ὀδυσεὺς Ulysses] *The Odyssey of Homer*, Cic. *de Cl. Orat.* 18.

O ante E.

* Oecōnōmia, æ. f. [ab οἶκος domus, & νέμω distribuo] *A certain æconomy, or order, in the disposal of parts necessary for orators and poets*, Quint. 3, 3.

* Oecōnōmicus, a, um. adj. *The title of Xenophon's book of family government, translated by Cicero.* Xenophontis liber, qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, Cic. *Offic.* 2, 24. ¶ Latine vertit idem, *De tuendâ familiâ.*

* Oecus, i. m. [ab οἶκος domus] *A large dining-room*, Vitruv. 6, 10. *vid.* & Plin. 36, 25. & Bald. *Lexic.* p. 77.

* Oenanthē, es. f. [οἶνανθῆν, Gr. ab οἶνος vinum, & ἄνθος flos] (1) *The grape and flower of the wild vine.* (2) *An herb.* (3) *A bird.* (1) Plin. 12, 28. (9) Id. 21, 34. (3) Id. 10, 29.

* Oenanthinus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the same.* ¶ Oenanthinum oleum, *an unguent made of the grape and flower of the wild vine*, Plin. 23, 4. Vinum œnanthinum, *a compound wine made of must and the flowers of wild vine*, Id.

* Oenophōrum, ri. n. [οἶνοφορον, Gr. ab οἶνος vinum, & φέρω fero] *A wine bottle, a vessel to carry wine in.* Vinum diffusum è pleno œnophoro, Cic. *de Fin.* 2, 8. Oenophorum sitiens, Juv. 6, 425.

* Oenopōlium, ii. n. [ab οἶνος vinum, & πωλέω vendo] *A shop where wine was sold.* Petimus

Petimus vinum ex œnopolio, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 3, 48.

* Oenôthēra, æ. m. [*ab olivis, & θυγατρὶς* venor] The name of an herb, *vid. Plin.* 26, 21, & 14.

* Oenôthēris, idis. *Idem, Plin.* 24, 17.

* || Oestrum, i. n. *Fest. Isid. id. quod*

* Oestrus, stris. m. *Latine Asinus, Vrg.* (1) A gadbee, a dunfly, a breeze, which in the summer time vexeth cattle, and breedeth in the outermost combs in hives, and beateth the bees. (2) Met. Poetick rage; inspired fury in any kind. (1) *Vid. Col.* 9, 14. & *Plin.* 11, 16. (2) Laurigero tua fortior œstro Facta canam, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 32. Oestro percussus, *Bellona, tuo, Juv.* 4, 123.

* Oesypum, pi. n. [*ab eodem cum seq.*] A medicament made of the filth and sweat that is on sheep's wool, *Plin.* 29, 2. Oesypa in tepidos lapsa sinus, *Or. A. Am.* 1, 353.

* Oesypus, i. m. [*οἶστρος, Gr. ab οἷς ovis*] The filth and sweat sticking to the wool on the flanks and shoulders of sheep, *Plin.* 29, 2.

Oetum, ti. neut. An Egyptian herb, *Plin.* 21, 15.

ante F.

* OFFA, æ. f. [*ex Æolico ὄψα, pro ὄψα, Hesych.*] (1) || Pudding, or such like, made of pulse. (2) Paste which fowl are fed with. (3) Pellets of paste which fowl peck, or are cramed with. (4) A cake, or any like composition. (5) A collop, or piece, of any meat; a chop, or steak; particularly of pork. (6) A round lump of any thing. (7) A bump, or swelling, arising from a bruise. (8) An embryo, an immature birth. (9) A mis-shapen, or ugly, creature. (10) A thing that is swollen, massy, and deformed. (1) Offa & pulsem significat, & quicquid est in pultis morem redactum, *Sipont.* (2) Cadit offa ex ore pulli, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 15. (3) Formantur offæ, quibus aves saginantur, *Col.* 8, 7. (4) Melle soporata, & medicata frugibus offa, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 423. (5) *Vid. Varr. L. L.* 4, 22. & *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 165. (6) *Col.* 12, 38. = massula, *Id. ib.* (7) Ostendere nigram in facie tumidis livoribus offam, *Juv.* 16, 11. (8) Ut patruo similes effunderet offas, *Id.* 2, 33. (9) *Plin.* 9, 48. (10) Robusti carminis offæ, *Perf.* 5, 5.

* Offatim, adv. In little bits, from limb to limb. || Te offatim conficiam, *mince you as small as herbs for the pot, Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 52.

|| Offector, oris. m. A restorer of that colour which was lost. || Insectoris, qui alienum colorem in lanam conjiciunt; offectores, qui è colore proprio novum efficiunt, *Fest.*

Offectus, a, um. part. [*ab officior*] Stopped, or hindered. || Offecto lumine, the light stopped, *Lucr.* 5, 774.

Offectus, us. m. That which mischiefs; hurt from witchcraft. = Offectus, oculique venena maligni, *Grat. Cyneg.* 406.

* Offella, æ. f. [*à dim. offula; ut à mamma, mammilla*] A collop, a little piece of flesh, a steak. Me meus ad subitas invitet amicus offellas, *Mart.* 12, 48. Quæ non egent ferro structoris offellæ, *Id.* 10, 48, 15.

Offendendus, a, um. part. To be disparaged. Existimatio offendenda est, *Cic.*

Offendiculum, li. n. That which is somewhat obnoxious to misinterpretation, something apt to give offense. Sunt in hac materiâ offendicula nonnulla, *Plin. Epist.* 9, 11, 1.

|| Offendix, icis. f. Offendices ait Titius esse nodos, quibus apex retineatur & remittatur. At Veranius coriola existimat, quæ sint in loris apicis, quibus apex retineatur & remittatur, quæ ab offendendo dicantur: nam cum ad mentum perventum est, offendit mentum, *Fest.* vel quia cum ab utroque pilei latere amentum dimitteretur, utroque concurrente infra mentum, se mutuo ibi offenderent, *Voss. ex M.* Offendices nodi quibus libri signantur, *Lat. Gloss.*

† Offendo, offensio, Non. ex Afran.

Offendo, di, sum, ère. act. [*ex ob, & inuf.*

ferre, i. e. ico, vel ad iram concito; unde offensio, iratus, *Gl. Isid.* (1) To hit, or strike, a thing unawares against. (2) To strike with. (3) To strike upon, or run against. (4) Absol. To strike upon a rock, founder, miscarry. (5) To hurt with a fall, blow, &c. (6) Met. To run, or fall, into; to be wrecked on. (7) To mistake, stumble, or make a false step. (8) To meet with a rub, to have some ill success. (9) To offend, to displease. (10) To be cast in law. (11) To lose one's credit with, to give offense to. (12) To be faulty, to be blame-worthy. (13) To be offensive to. (14) To light upon, or find. (15) To find a fault, or cause of exception, or distaste; to be displeased with.

(1) § Ne coxam bos offendat, *Col.* 5, 9. § Dentem Offendet solido, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 78. § Neve cornu bos ad stipitem vehementius offendat, *Col.* 2, 3. (2) Ne quem aut pectore offendam, aut genu, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 3. (3) Scopulum offendis, *Cic. pro Rosc. Am.* 79. (4) In quibus offendit naufraga puppis, aquæ, *Or.* ex *Pont.* 4, 14, 22. (5) Ex equo cecidit, & latus offendit vehementer, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 62. § Met. Existimationem offendere, *Id. pro Planc.* 2, rem, *Id.* (6) Minus in arrogantiam offenderent, *Id. de Inv.* 2, 2. (7) Quis est, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat? *Id. Fam.* 9, 2. = Multa circumspicienda sunt, ne quid offendas, ne quod irruas, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 74. (8) Cum multi & terrâ & mari sæpe offenderint, *Id.* || Naves in redeundo offenderunt, *were unfortunate, fell into the enemy's hands, Cæs. B. C.* 3, 8. (9) Neminem re, vultu, verbo, offendere, *Cic.* || Plura sæpe peccantur dum demeremur, quam dum offendimus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 21. Offendit ea res populorum Etruriæ animos, *Liv.* 5, 1. (10) Qui bis apud eosdem judices offendissent, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 23. (11) Offendebant apud honestos, *Id.* (12) In quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendere, *Id. pro Cluent.* 36. (13) *Lucr.* 4, 1174. (14) Pater jam hinc me offendet, miserum adveniens ebruium, *Plaut. Most.* 2, 2, 31. || Non offendes eundem bonorum sensum, quem reliquisti, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. || Imparatos offendere, to come upon unawares, *Nep. Agel.* 2. (15) In me offenditis, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 32. Si in me aliquid offendistis, *Cic.*

Offendor, i, fus. pass. To be offended, to be offended at. § Ut non offender subripi, *Phædr.* 4, 10, 6. An offendi in his consuerint, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 28. *vid. Offendo.*

Offensa, æ. f. (1) A stumble, or trip. (2) Miscarryage, the giving offense. (3) A disagreeableness, unpleasantness. (4) A disgust, distaste, displeasure. (5) An ill disposition, or illness. (1) Ægri non sine offensâ proferuntur, *Sen. Epist.* 7. (2) Ut producti boves non aliquâ vitientur offensâ; *Pallad. Mart. tit.* 12. (3) Offensa nostri ordinis ac judiciorum, *Cic.* (4) || Quin magnâ in offensâ sim apud Pompeium, *but that he is highly displeased with me, Id. Attic.* 9, 2. (5) Si quid offensæ in cænâ sensit, *Cels.* Obnoxia offensæ infirmitas est, *Id.* || Offensa & Offensu in eo differunt, quod offensâ sit ejus, qui offendit; offensio vero illius qui offenditur. Neque hæc postrema vox animo tantum tribuitur, sed corpori etiam convenit, cum vel læditur, vel concutitur, *Cic.* In corpore ægro odiosa est omnis offensio, *Dolet.*

|| Offensaculum, li. n. (1) A trip, or stumble. (2) A stumbling block. (1) *Apul.* (2) *Laet.*

Offensans, tis. part. (1) Stumbling, falling, or hurting one's self, against. (2) Tripping, faulting. (3) Miscarrying, being indisposed. (1) Offensantes in ipsâ, quæ desideramus, *Sen.* (2) *Quint.* 10, 7. (3) Offensanti subinde Veneri argentum vivum dedit, *Plin.* 20, 5.

Offensatio, onis. f. (1) A biting, or striking, against, any thing. (2) A tripping, or faulting. (1) Si subtriti sint, contusive offensatione, *Plin.* 28, 16. (2) Offensationes labentis memorizæ, *Sen. de Benef.* 5, 25.

Offensio, onis. f. verb. (1) A trip, or stumble. (2) Ill success, misfortune, miscarryage. (3) || The losing of a cause. (4) Indisposition, disorder, or disemper of body. (5) Disagreeableness, offensive-

ness, unpleasantness. (6) Offending, or displeasing. (7) Disgust, distaste, dissatisfaction, displeasure. (8) Dislike. (1) Offensio pedis, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 40. (2) Non offensionibus belli, sed victoriis, *Id. pro Leg. Manil.* 10. (3) *Id. ap. Litt.* (4) Corporum offensiones sine culpâ accidere possunt, animorum non item, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 14. (5) Turpitudine corporis habet aliquid offensionis, *Id. Offic.* 3, 29. || Met. Non moveri & offensione turpitudinis, *Id.* (6) *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 19, fin. (7) In medio cultu amicitias, exortâ aliquâ offensione, dirumpimus, *Cic. de Am.* 22. Offensiones domesticæ, *Varr.* (8) *Cic.* || gratia, Plur. benevolentia, *Cic.* = fastidium, *Id.*

Offensuncula, æ. f. dim. (1) Some little disgrace, or failure. (2) Some little disgust, or offense. (1) Offensunculâ in ædilitate acceptâ, *Cic. pro Planc.* 21. (2) Si qua offensuncula facta est animi perversitate aliquorum, *Id. Fam.* 13, 1.

Offenso, are. freq. (1) To knock, or strike, a thing often against. (2) To meet, and hit, against one another often. (1) Flere omnes repentē, & offensare capita, *Liv.* 25, 37. (2) *Lucr.* 6, 1051.

Offensum, si. n. The absurdity of speaking things disagreeable to his audience. Offensum est, quod eorum, qui audiunt, voluntatem lædit, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 49. *Vid. Offensa.*

Offensum est. imp. A faux pas is made. || Quoties in exercitu offensum, when ill success befell, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 72. Si quid erit offensum, if any thing scandalous shall be committed, *Id.*

Offensurus, a, um. part. About to offend, or find. Ratus, perseverantem sub judicii tempus plebem offensurum, *Liv.* 4, 44.

Offensus, a, um. part. (1) Struck against any thing by chance; having met, or hit, a thing. (2) That which is stumbled against. (3) Dissatisfied, disgusted, displeased. (4) Disparaged. (5) Offensive, disliked, that is in disgrace. (6) Distempered, out of order. (1) Miles offenso scuto præbuit sonitum, *Liv.* 7, 36. || Offensus in portâ pes, tripping at, *Tib.* 1, 3, 20. (2) Offensum limen, *Or. Ep.* 13, 88. (3) Animum ejus offensionem arbitrabar, *Cic. Att.* 1, 5. § Offensû in eum militum voluntate, *Nep. Dion.* 7. § Offensus mihi, *Plautus ad Cic.* § Offensu ubi propriâ irâ, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 55, 2. (4) Existimatio offensâ, *Cic.* (5) Etiam si is invidiosus, multis offensus sit, *Id.* Nihil peræquè cunctibus offensum quam hic status, *Id.* || Offensa forma, against which one hath been provoked, *Hor. Epod.* 15, 15. (6) Quoties offensum corpus est, vitiosa pars maximè sentit, *Cels.*

Offensus, us. m. verb. (1) The meeting, striking, or clashing, of things in motion. (2) The meeting with a rub, or stop. (3) Met. Dissatisfaction, displeasure. (1) Cogit hebescere ietum crebris offensibus aer, *Lucr.* 4, 360. (2) Non multis offensibus in remorando hæsitat fulmen, *Id.* 6, 332. Per hujusmodi offensum emetiendum est iter, *Sen. Ep.* 108. (3) Si vita in offensu sit, cur amplius addere quæris? *Id.* 3, 954.

Offendus, a, um. part. To be offered, *Sen.* Offrens, tis. part. Offering, &c. Se acriter ipsos morti offerentes, *Cic. pro Mil.* 34. *Conf.* *Liv.* 27, 46. 40, 23.

Offero, ferre, obtuli, oblaturum. act. (1) To bring to, or before. (2) To present before one's eyes, or imagination. (3) To offer one's assistance. (4) To put, or obtrude one's self upon. (5) To show. (6) To hold forth, to show designedly and confidently. (7) To give, or bring, to one's assistance. (8) To offer, or put, to one. (9) To give up to. (10) To raise in, or put into, the mind. (11) To bring upon, or occasion to. (12) To do, or bring upon, by violence. (13) To oppose to, to hold forth against. (14) To put himself in the way, to interpose. (15) To expose to. (1) || Opportunè te offers, I am very glad to meet with you, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 3, 10. § Se offerre venientibus, to meet, or come up to, designedly, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 59. (2) Obtulit illam speciem Simonidi, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 69. || Obtulit hospita tellus Puppi-bus accessus faciles, *Luc.* 3, 43. (3) = Nostræ causæ

causae non videntur homines defuturi; mirandum in modum profitentur, offerunt se, pollicentur, *Cic. Q. fr. 1, 2.* (4) In societatem gloriae se non offert, *Id. pro Marc. 7.* (5) Blandos offere mihi vultus, *Tib. 1, 6, 1.* (6) Qui os tuum non modò ostenderes, sed etiam offerres, *Cic. 7.* (7) Quis nobis obtulit hunc adolescentem deus? *Id.* (8) Jusjurandum offerre, *Suet. 9.* Offerre percussoribus jugulum, *to stretch forth, or hold out, Tac. Hist. 1, 41, 3.* Obtulere se hosti incaute, *gave the enemy the advantage over them, by charging them unwarily, Id. Hist. 2, 14, 6.* (9) Nunc te melioribus offer, *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 67.* § Offerre se gratulationi, *Cic. Att. 9, 4.* adulantibus, *Tacit.* (10) Spem speratam offerre, *Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 13.* metum, *Cic. omnia optata, Ter. 11.* § Lucum offerre alicui, *Catull. moram; merorem; mendacitatem, Plaut. crimen, Cic. 12.* ¶ Cui per vim vitium obtulerat, *bad rewarded, Ter. Adelph. 2, 3, 10.* mortem offerre, *Cic. suis manibus necem, to kill, Id. 13.* Strictam aciem venientibus effert, *Virg. Aen. 6, 291.* (14) Me obtuli Antonii sceleri atque demeritiae, *Cic. 15.* § Se offerre invidiae periculisque omnibus, *Id. vitam poenae, Id. caput vitati, Plaut. majestatem contumeliae, Liv. se pro patriâ ad mortem, Cic. morti, Id. salutem in discrimen, Id.*

Offëror, rri. pass. *To be offered.* Occasionem non tam pio animo, quam offerebatur, arripuit, *Just. 27, 2.* Cum leves coronae aureae Pisoni & cæteris offerrentur, *Tac. Ann. 2, 57, 6.*

† Offertissimus, a, um. adj. *Very plentyfull.* Hereditas offertissima, *Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 8.* Sed mel. libb. haberi offertissima.

Offërumenae, ærum. f. pl. *Stripes, or blows; lashes and jerks with wheels.* Offërumentas habere in tergo, *Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 48.* vid. Fest.

¶ Offërumenrum, i. n. *An offering to God.* Offerumenta dicebant, quæ offerebant, *Fest. † Oblatio.*

¶ Officiâlis, is. m. *An officer; a servant of, or attendant upon, a magistrate, Cod.*

Officiens, tis. part. [ex ob, & faciens] (1) *Makeing against, hurtfull.* (2) *Obstruëing.* (1) Abstinere pomis, cibisque officientibus, *Suet. Ner. 20.* (2) = Omnimodis occursans officiensque, *Lucr. 5, 713.* Terræ umbra soli officiens, *Cic. N. D. 2, 19.*

Officina, æ. f. [ab officere, qu. olim id. quod efficere; vel per Sync. pro opificina. (1) *A workhouse.* (2) *A shop where goods are sold.* (3) *A house where any things are openly sold.* (4) *A publick school.* (5) *A benroost.* (1) Opifices omnes in sordidâ arte versantur, nec enim quicquam ingenuum potest habere officina, *Cic. Offic. 1, 42.* (2) Officinas promercalium vestium exercere, *Suet. de Ill. Gramm. 23.* (3) Falsorum commentariorum & chirographorum officina, *Cic. Phil. 2, 14.* (4) Officina sapientiae; dicendi, the toris, *Id. vitiorum, Col. in præf. 5.* = Totius officinae, id est ornithonis tres continuæ extruuntur cellae, *Id. 8, 3.*

Officinâtor, ôris. m. (1) ¶ *The master, or overseer, of a workhouse.* (2) *The overseer of workmen in building, he that is next in place to the architect.* (1) *Apul. p. 272.* (2) *Vitr. 6, extr.*

Officio, ëre, fëci, fëctum. act. [ex ob, & facio] (1) *To binder.* (2) *To be hurtfull to.* (3) *To stand in the way.* (4) *To stop, or obstruct.* (5) *To obstruct by binding the prospect.* (6) *Met. To obscure.* (1) Nihil officunt obstantique figurae dissimiles, *Lucr. 2, 784.* § Ei pecuniae Sexti Roscii vita officere atque obstarè videatur, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 2.* (2) Officere claritati oculorum tradiderunt, *Plin. 20, 7.* § Officiant lætis ne frugibus herbæ, *Virg. Geor. 1, 69.* (3) Offecerat apicanti, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 32.* Cum in angustiis sibi properantes officerent, *Sall. B. J. 62.* (4) Timer animi auribus officit, *Id. B. C. 60.* § Excursionibus iter officete, *Hirt. B. Afr. 61.* (5) Quorum altitudo officeret auspiciis, *Cic. Off. 3, 16.* (6) § Nomini officere, *Liv. præf. op. de cori. Id. 1, 53.*

Officior, ôris. pass. *To be hindered, Cic. de Orat. 1, 39.* *Lucr. 2, 155.*

Officiôsë, ius, comp. ¶ sismë, sup. adv. *Friendly, serviceably, obligingly, respectfully, courteously.* = Suaviter, officiosë, humaniter scribere, *Cic. Officiôsius facere, Id. Att. 6, 1.* = Officiôsissimë & honestissimë meminisse, *Apul. Apol. p. 553.*

Officiôsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sismus, sup. (1) *Obligëing, ready to serve.* (2) *Officiôs, complimental, ready to wait on, or attend.* (3) *Subst. A servant, a waiter.* (4) *In obsecanis.* (1) Debit in te officiosior esse, *Cic. Fam. 14, 12.* § Summë in omnes officiosi, *Id. Verr. 1, 24.* (2) ¶ § Semper inhumanos habet officiosus amicos, *the more officious the client, the less kind the patron, Mart. 5, 23, 13.* (3) Vestimenta ab officioso in balneis recipere, *Petron. c. 92.* (4) *Vid. Senec. Præf. 1, 4.* Controv. Ad inguina mea movit officiosum manum, *Petron. Arb. c. 100.*

Officium, ii. n. [ab officio, antiq. id. quod efficio. (1) *Business proper to one's condition, employment.* (2) *The part of; that which befiteth, or is to be expected from, me.* (3) *The part, or function, of a person, or thing.* (4) *Moral duty.* (5) *An engagement obligëing one to serve another.* (6) *An act of friendly kindness.* (7) *Heartyness, constancy in discharging one's obligations.* (8) *A kindness, or obligation.* (9) *Service, duty of servants.* (10) *Due obedience.* (11) *Dewoir, honour, or respect.* (12) *Civility, courtesy.* (13) *Salutation, a waiting upon, compliment.* (14) *An office, or publick employment.* (15) *Solemn attendance on any publick occasion.* (16) *Obsecan. Performance.* (1) Ne moneatis; memini ego officium meum, *Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 1.* (2) Humani ingenii mansuetique animi officia, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 87.* liberi hominis, *Id. 3.* = Officium & munus oculorum sine oculis extare non potest, *Cic. ¶ Removebitur omne Tegminis officium, the defense of armour, Ov. Met. 12, 91.* (4) § In officio colendo sita vitæ est honestas omnis, & in negligendo turpitudine, *Cic. Off. 1, 2.* Officiis scientiæ præponenda sunt officia justitiæ, *Id. 5.* Pomponius homo omnium in te studiorum & officiorum conscius, *Id. Quos natura ipsa in officio retinere non potuit, Id. 6.* § Magna ejus in me, non dico officia, sed merita potius, *Id. 7.* Vir summo officio præditus, *Id. 8.* Officia meminisse debet is in quem collata sunt, non commemorare, qui contulit, *Id. de Amic. 20.* § Injuria, *Col. 2, 15.* § maleficia, *Cic. 9.* Officium vestrum ut vos malo cogatis commoner, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 17.* (10) In officio futurus, *Cæs. tenere, continere, Id. 11.* = Patriæ benevolis officium & diligens tribuitur cultus, *Cic. 12.* Petron. Arb. (13) Præcedentia longi Agminis officia, *Juv. 10, 45.* v. & Sat. 2, 132. (14) Officium militare, *Paterc. 2, 105.* Collega officii, *Id. Philippus ab officiis octavam circiter horam Dum redit, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 47.* (15) Officium exequiarum, *Tac. Officium triste, Ov. Suprema in matrem officia, Tac. Ann. 5, 2.* Vocati lucis ad officium, quæ tibi prima fuit, *Mart. 11, 66.* ¶ Officium nuptiale, *Petron. & absol. Officium, the marriage solemnity, Suet. Cal. 25.* (16) Ter officio continuata meo, *Ov. Am. 3, 7, 24.*

¶ Offigo, xi, ëre. act. *To fasten to.* Clavo offigit ad tabulam manum, *Apul. p. 112.* † Affigo. Offigor, i. pass. *To be fastened, or nailed, to, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 13.* ¶ Leg. & Affigor. Offirmatus, a, um. part. vid. Obfirmatus. Offirmo, ãre. act. vid. Obfirmo. Officeto, xi, xum, ëre. act. *To turn a thing about, or the other way, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 74.* Offocandus, a, um. part. *To be strangled.* Cum offocandas invicem fauces præbuisent, *Flor. 2, 11, 6.* ¶ Al. leg. Effocandas. ¶ Offoco, ãre, ãvi. act. [ex ob, & fauces] *To pour water into the mouth, Fest. To choke, or strangle.* Ἀποπνίγω. Offoco, suffoco, Gl. Cyr. Vid. & Offocandus.

Offocatus, a, um. part. (1) *Led like an ass in a halter; Met. bantered, abused, fooled.* (2) ¶ *Having his mouth sloped, charmed, de-*

ceived. (1) Usque offocatum suis me ductarent dolis, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 97.* (2) Offocatus unius offulæ prædâ, *Apul. p. 190.* de Cerbero.

Offingo, ëre, ãgi, actum. act. [ex ob, & frango] *To break the clods of land by ploughing over again; to troy-fallow, or stir land; to plough the second time; or across.* § Rursum terram cum primum arant, proscindere appellant, cum iterum, offingere dicunt, *Varr. R. R. 1, 29.* Glebas offringito, *Col. 2, 11, 3.*

Offinger, i. pass. *To be ploughed up a second time, Varr.* Offringi terra dicitur, cum iterum transverso sulco aratur, *Fest.*

Offucia, æ. f. [ex ob, & fucus] (1) *Any wry, or paint.* (2) *Metaph. Offucia, cheats, tricks, or juggles.* (1) Neque ceruflam, neque melinum, neque ullam aliam offuciam, *Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 106.* (2) Mibi ut suis sublevare offuciis, *Id. Capt. 3, 4, 123.*

* Offula, æ. dim. [ab offa] (1) *A little chop, or piece, of flesh.* (2) ¶ *A little cake, or lump of paste.* (1) Offu'a suilla, *Varr. R. R. 2, 4.* Rogo vos, quis potest sine offulâ vivere? *Suet. Cl. 40.* ¶ Hinc fortè Angl. offal. (2) *Apul.*

¶ Offulcio, si, ãre. ãvi. act. [ex ob, & felicio] ¶ *Leg. saltem in particip. offulcians, sloping, or craming; & offultus, sloped, or cramed.* Vulnus spongiâ offulcens, *Apul. p. 21.* Multis laciniiis offulto vulnere, *Id. p. 113.*

Offundo, ëre, fûdi, fûsum. act. (1) *To pour, or sprinkle, upon.* (2) *To spread, or throw, over.* (1) § Offundere aræ sanguinem, *Tac. Hist. 2, 3, 5.* Aquam offundere alicui, *Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 84.* (2) Quam altitudo caliginem oculis offudisset, *Liv. 26, 45.* † Tu tuis vitâ, quam turpiter egisti, magnas offudisti tenebras, *Cic. in Salt.*

Offundor, ôris. pass. (1) *To be sprinkled upon.* (2) *To be spread before.* (1) Crassus aer nubis offunditur, *Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 25.* (2) ¶ *Met. Nequis error vobis offundatur, lest you should be deceived, or in the dark, Liv. 34, 6.* Obscuratur & offunditur luce solis lumen lucernæ, *is overcome, Cic. de Fin. 3, 45.* to be presented suddenly to one's imagination, senses, or thoughts, in a manner apt to confound one. Hosti sonus tubarum, fulgor armorum, quantò inopina, tantò majora offunduntur, *Tac. Ann. 4, 68.* Multa simul offundebantur, *Ibid. 11, 20.*

Offusus, a, um. part. (1) *Sprinkled.* (2) *Presented to the sense, or mind, in a moveing, or assonifing, manner.* (3) *Overwhelmed.* (1) Cum animum agebat, tum esse aquam offusam oportuit, *Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 85.* (2) Offusa religio oculis & animis sacerdotum, *Liv. 2, 40.* (3) Pavore effusus, *Tac. Ann. 11, 31, 3.*

O ante G.

Oggannio, is, ñe, ñvi. neut. (1) *To birras a dog, or wolf, to grin.* (2) *Met. To maunder, or grumble at.* (1) Oggannis. S. Nec latro, nec gannio, *Plaut.* (2) *Id. Añn. 2, 4, 16.*

Oggëro, is, ñi, ñtum, ëre. act. *To give, or put, in plenty.* § Osculum amicæ usque oggerit, *Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 1.* Amarum ad satietatem usque oggerit, *Id. Cist. 1, 1, 72.*

O ante H.

* Oh. [ô, ô, a. Gr.] interj. (1) *An interjection of surprise;* (2) *of one angry, by way of contempt,* (3) *or complaining;* (4) *of reproving with grief;* (5) *of one grieving;* (6) *or profiting;* (7) *rejoicing.* (1) Sed eccum Demeam, salvus fies, D. Oh! qui vocare? *Ter. Adelph. 5, 6, 3.* (2) *Id. Andr. 3, 5, 12.* (3) *Plaut.* (4) *Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 8.* (5) *Oh, oh, oh, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 6.* (6) *Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 49.* (7) *Oh, oh, oculus es meus, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 12.* ubi al. ohcho, *Cæs. 2, 3, 32.* *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 12.* & 2, 5, 96.

Ohe. interj. [ô, ôlis, Gr.] *Enough, oh enough.*

* Oho. interj. *Agnoscentis.* [ab oh] *Oho! purus putus est ipse, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 2, 31.*

O ante

O ante I.

Oi. interj. *Exclamantis.* Oi hui! *Ter.* *Leg.* & hoi.

O ante L.

* † Ōlat & Ōlant, *pro oleat & oleant, Non.* ex *Afranio & Pomponio.*

* ŌLEA, æ. f. [*pro elea, Varr. ex Gr. ἐλαία*] (1) *An olive-tree.* (2) In plur. *Oleæ, Synecdoch. olive branches.* (3) *Meton. Olives, the fruit.* (1) *Olea prima omnium arborum est, Col. 5, 8. Æstus mordet oleam, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 5. ¶ Extra oleas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 31. to go beyond the bounds. Oleæ ossa, the stones, Suet. Nihil intra est oleam, nihil extra est in nuce duri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 31. Adagium in eum, qui non persuadetur, etiam si suaseris.* (2) *Oleæ pacionales, Ov. Met. 6, 101.* (3) *Olea distringenda est, ex qua velis oleum viride efficere, Col. 11, 2.*

* Ōleaceus, a, um, adj. *Olive.* ¶ *Folia oleacia, like those of an olive-tree, Plin. Liquor oleaceus, oily, like oil, Id. 35, 13.*

* Ōleagineus, a, um, adj. *Idem.* *Oleaginea semina, Varr. R. R. 1, 40.*

* Ōleāginus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of an olive tree.* (2) *Of the colour of an olive tree.* (1) *Oleagineæ virgulæ, Nep. Thrasyl. 4. Radix oleagina, Virg. Georg. 3, 21.* (2) *Uvæ oleagineæ, Plin. 14, 3.*

* || Ōleāgo, gñis. [*γλοιός, Gr.*] *sordes olei, strigmenta, Gloss.*

* Ōleāmen, īnis. n. *An anointing, Scrib. Larg. 104, 269.*

* Ōleāmentum, i. n. *Idem, Scrib. Larg. 86, 222.*

* Ōleāris, e. adj. [*ἐλαιώδης, Gr.*] *Of an olive tree.* ¶ *Oleares cotes, stones anointed with oil to set the finer edge, Plin. 33, 14. X Aquariæ.*

* Ōleārius, a, um, adj. *Where oil is kept.* *Oleāria cella, Cic. Top. 3. dolia, Plin. 15, 8.*

* Ōleārius, ii. m. (1) *A maker,* (2) *or seller, of oil; an oilman.* (1) *Diligentes olearii baccam integram prælo non subjiciunt, Col. 12, 50.* (2) *Omnes compactō rem agunt, quasi in velabro olearii, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 29.*

* Ōleāstellus, i. m. dim. [*ab oleaster*] *A little low sort of olive tree. Oleam Calabricam propter similitudinem oleastellum vocant, Col. 12, 49.*

* Ōleaster, tri. m. *A wild olive tree. Hominem corripit ac suspendi jussit in oleastro quodam, Cic. Verr. 3. cap. 23. ¶ Al. leg. quādam, sed contra ed. vet. Oleaster Plurimus, Virg. Georg. 2, 182. || Et f. apud Irenæum. Adj. ¶ Oleastrum genus buxi, a sort of box, Plin. 16, 16.*

* Ōleāstrensis, e. adj. *Of, or like, an olive; of an olive colour.* ¶ *Oleāstrense plumbum, a kind of black lead, Plin. 34, 17.*

* Ōleātas, ātis. f. *The time of gathering olives and making oil, Cato, 68.*

|| Ōlens, tis. part. (1) *Smelling, scenting.* (2) *Smelling strong.* (3) *Smelling sweet.* (4) *Smelling grossly, stinking.* (1) *Amaracus suavē olens. Catull. 59, 7. (2) Latē olentia Serpylla, Virg. Georg. 4, 30. (3) Id. Georg. 1, 188. Olens myrrhæ corpus, Val. Flacc. 8, 347. (4) Olenti in fornice, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 30.*

ŌLEO, es, ē. e. ui & ēvi, itum & etum. n. & act. tria sign. (1) *Crescere [ab alo, ere] unde & vet. olo, ere; unde olera, &c. dicta sunt.* (2) * *Odorem emittere [ab ὀζω, fut. secund. ὀδω Ion. ὀδω. antiq. oden, Fest. unde & odor; notū ab ἔλεῖν, valere, Morl.] (3) * Perdere [ab ὀλέω, unde aboleo ἀπολέω] (1) To grow. (2) To smell, savour, or scent, of; to yield a smell, or savour. (3) Absol. To stink, or smell strong. (4) Met. To savour of, to give some indications of. (5) To be smelt out, or guessed at. (1) Vix inv. in primā signif. nisi incompos. & derivat. oleſco, inoleſco, exoleſco, inoleſ, subolus, oboleo, olus, &c. (2) Absol. Aliter catuli*

longē olent, aliter fues, *Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 9: § Quod ceram, quam quod crocum olet, unguentum magis laudatur, Cic. de Orat. 3, 25. Olet unguenta de meo, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 27. (3) ¶ Olere hircum, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 27. (4) Nonne ipsum caput & supercilia illa penitus abraſa olere malitiam videntur? Cic. pro Rosc. 7. § Nihil olet ex Academia, Id. N. D. 1, 16. (5) Olet fortum, *Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 59. scortum, prandium, Id. ¶ Aurum huic olet, be bath got some inkling of my gold, Id. Aul. 2, 2, 39.**

* Ōleōſus, a, um, adj. (1) *Ful of oily substance.* (2) *Fat, oily.* (1) *Oleolum semen, Plin. 27, 12. (2) Quod supernat butyrum est, oleolum naturā, Plin. 28, 9.*

Ōlēaceus, a, um, adj. *Of, or like unto, pot herbs. Oleraceus frutex, Plin. 26, 8.*

Ōleſco, is. [*ab oleo*] *To grow. Oleſco, cresco, Fest. Donicum oleſcendi iumum tetigere cacumen, Lucr. 2, 1129.*

* † Ōlēto, āre. act. [*ab oletum*] *To defile with fir-reverence, or the like. Lex. ap. Front. de Aqueduct. 2.*

* Ōlētum, i. n. [*ab olea*] *A place where olives grow, an olive yard, Cato, 1, 3.*

* Ōlētum, i. n. [*ab olendo*] *A pissing, or shitting, place. § Olētum facere, Pers. 1, 112.*

* ŌLEUM, ei. n. [*à Gr. ἐλαιον*] (1) *Oil.* (2) *Met. That which is for exercise and show on ly.* (1) *Oleum in metretam novam indere, Cato. (2) = Nitidum quoddam genus est verborum & lætū. sed palæſtræ magis & olei, quā huius civilis turbæ ac fori, Cic. ¶ Oleo tranquillor, as gentle as a lamb, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 66. Oleum addere camino, vice upon vice, worse and worse, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 321. Et oleum & operam perdidit, hunc lost both cost and pains, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 119. ¶ A lud. ad rem culinariam.*

In quibus confitetur le & operam & oleum perdidit, Cic. Fam. 7, 1. ¶ Allud. ad unctonem athletarum. De eodem oleo & operā exaravi, &c. Id. Att. 13, 38. Ne & opera & oleum philosophæ nostræ periret, Id. Fam. 2, 27. ¶ ¶ Ego eram decus olei, Catull. 61, 64. the glory of the Palæstra. Conditum oleum, pro viridi appositum, old instead of fresh, Suet. J. Cæs. 53, 3.

Ōlfaciendus, a, um, part. [*à verbo olfacio, ēre, quod ab oleo, & facio*] *To be smelt to. Lethargicis ex aceto olfaciendum, Plin.*

Ōlfacio, is, ēre, fēci, etum. [*ex oleo, & facio*] (1) *To give a scent to.* (2) *To smelt to, to snuff up.* (3) *To smelt.* (4) *To smelt out, to find by sagacity.* (5) *To scent, to be in pursuit of, to have a longing and design to get.* (1) *Oportet olfacere labra lacte, Varr. (2) Canis culum olfacit, Phædr. 4, 17. ult. § Olfacere unguentum, Catull. 13, 13. (3) Plaut. (4) An non sex totis mensibus prius olfecissem, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 43. (5) Nunc quisnam tam abstrusus usquam nummus videtur, quem non olfecerint? Cic. contra Rull. 1, 4.*

Ōlfactandus, a, um, part. *To be smelt to. Pullegii ramum olfactandum dare, Plin. 20, 14.*

Ōlfactans, tis. part. *Often, smelling to. Olfactantes cælum boves, Plin. 18, 88. ed. Harad.*

Ōlfactārix, īcis. f. *Vid. Olfactrix.*

Ōlfactātus, a, um, part. *Smelted to, Plin. 28, 16.*

Ōlfacto, āre. freq. *To smelt to often. Summum olfactare oportet vestimentum muliebre, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 56.*

Ōlfactōrium, ii. n. *A box wherein to carry perfumes, or the like, about one, Plin. 20, 9. ¶ Olfactoria, things good to smelt to, Id. 30, 11.*

Ōlfactrix, īcis. f. *That hath the faculty of smelling. Olfactrix enim intelligitur esse vitis, Plin. 17, 24. ubi al. leg. olfactrix.*

Ōlfactus, ūs, m. verb. *The smelt, or act of smelling. Basiliscus olfactu necat, Plin. 29, 4. Olfactus ejus generis hominum, Id.*

* Ōlīdus, a, um, adj. *ſcimus, sup. (1) Smelling strong. (2) Of a ramish, or rank, smell. (1) Vasa bene olida, Col. 12, 17. Olidæ vestes mune, Mart. 1, 60. (2) Olidus senex, Suet. Tib. 15. Olidissima basia, Petron. c. 21.*

ŌLIM, adv. [*ab ὀλῡν seculum, quod id, in-*

terd. sign.] *notat omne tempus, sed sæpiſſime præteritum.* (1) *In time past, a good while ago, long since.* (2) *Some time since, lately, not long ago.* (3) *Fabulæ proprium, Den. Once upon a time, in former days.* (4) *Now for a long time together, this good while.* (5) *Sometimes, usually.* (6) *At any time.* (7) *Hereafter, long hence, in after times.* (1) Sic olim loquebantur, Cic. de Orat. 3, 41. X Saturnini olim, post Sulpicii, dein Marii, nunc Lepidi satellites, Sall. fragm. (2) Honorem à me neglectum olim, nunc mihi expetendum puto, Cic. Alium esse censes nunc me, atque olim, quum dabam? Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 13. (3) Panthera imprudens olim in foveam decidit, Phædr. 3, 2, 2. (4) Olim jam nec perit quicquam mihi, nec acquiritur, Sen. Epist. 77. Audio quid veteres olim moneatis am ei, Juv. 6, 345. (5) Ut pueris olim dant crustula, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 25. Saxum, quod tunditur olim Fluētibus, Virg. Æn. 5, 126. (6) Splendor clypei clarior, quā solis radii esse olim, cum sudum est, solent, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 2. An quid est olim homini salute melius? Id. (7) X Non, si malè nunc, & olim Sic erit, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 17. Fersan, & hæc olim meminisse juvabit, Virg. Æn. 1, 207.

Ōlitor, ōtis. m. *A gardener, a seller of herbs. Olitorem commovebis, Cic. Fam. 26, 18. Ipse ferens olitor diducet pondere quales, Col. 10, 83.*

Ōlitorius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to a garden of pot herbs. ¶ Olitiola olitoris, little doors used in the partitions of gardens, Plin. 19, 8. Forum olitorium, the herbmarket, Liv. 21, 62.*

* Ōlīva, æ. f. [*à Gr. ἐλαία, inferi, digamma*] (1) *The olive tree.* (2) *A chaplet, or crown, of olive branches.* (3) *An olive, the fruit of the olive tree.* (1) *Germiat & nunquam fallentis ternes olivæ, Flor. Epod. 16, 45. (2) Viridi Mnætheus evinctus olivâ, Virg. Æn. 5, 494. (3) Olivæ constant nucleo, oleo, carne, amurcâ, Plin. 15, 3. ed. Harad.*

* Ōlīvan, tis. part. *Olivantibus lex antiqua fuit; Oleum ne stringito, neve verberato. Gathering olives, Plin. 15, 3.*

* || Ōlīvaris, re. adj. *Of, or belonging to, olives. ¶ Molæ olivares, cumillis, Serv. † Olivarie, Cic.*

* Ōlīvārius, a, um, adj. *Idem. Olivarie metretæ, Col. 12, 47.*

* Ōlīvētum, i. n. *The place where olives grow, an olive-yard. Quid de vitibus, olivetisque dicam? Cic. N. D. 2, 62.*

* Ōlīvēter, a, um, adj. [*ex oliva, vel olivum, & fero*] (1) *Where many olive trees grow.* (2) *That beareth olives.* (1) ¶ *Arva olivifera, Ov. Fast. 3, 151. (2) Bætis oliviferâ crinem iedimite coronâ, Mart. 12, 100.*

* Ōlīvina, æ. f. *An olive-yard, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 76. Ex MSS. sic leg. Taubm.*

* † Ōlīvita seu Ōlīvēta, æ. f. *The time of gathering olives, Fest. ex ant.*

* Ōlīvitas, ātis. f. (1) *A rop, or harvest, of olives, or oil.* (2) *The time of gathering olives, an anointing with oil.* (3) *A stock of oil.* (1) *Latissimæ olivitates, Col. 1, 1, 5. (2) Col. 12, 50, 15. (3) Non. ex Varr. Olivitate curantur dolia, Col. 12, 50, 15.*

* Ōlīvum, i. n. *Oil of olives. Corruptitur usus olivi, Virg. Georg. 2, 465. § Olivo splendescere, Sil. Ital. 14, 138.*

OLLA, æ. f. & apud vet. qui non germinabant literas, ola: ab olere, quod in eâ coquitur, At. unde prov. Ipsa olera olla legit, Catull. 91. ant. aula, Fest. inde ola live ola: ut à lautum, lotum, à curdæ, codæ. A pot chiefly of carth, but sometimes of metal. Ollas calce que confregit, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 8. Bibulæ & malè coctæ ollæ, Col. 12, 43. Ficulis olla, Idem. ¶ Vid. & Avien. Fab. 11. ¶ Convenit ollis, is proper to be psted, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 71. Aula auri, a pot full of gold, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 33.

† Olla pro illa, Varr.

† Ollar, āris. n. Varr. uti leg. Scal. v. Aular. A cover of a pot, or barrel.

Ollāris, re. adj. *That is kept, or preserved, in pots.* Uvæ ollāres, Col. 12, 43.

Ollārius, a, um. adj. *That is made, or prepared, in a pot.* ¶ Temperatura æris ollaria, *brass of a certain mixture*, Plin. 34, 9.

† Ollī, adv. *pro illi, i. e. illis.* *Then.* Ollī subridens, *Oscula libavit natæ*, Virg. *Æn.* 1, 260.

† Ollī, ollis, *pro illi, illis*, Virg. *Cic. Lucr.*

¶ Ollīc, *pro illis, Fest.*

Ollūla, æ. f. dim. *A little pot, or pipkin*, Varr. R. R. 1, 54.

† Ollus, a, um. adj. *pron. pro ille*, Varr. *ex ant. formulis.*

† Oles, *pro illis.* antiqui enim literam non geminabant, *Fest.* æs est ex Gr. terminatione ois, sic ἀδελφοὶ adelphoe, *vid. Donat. in Ter.*

* Ollōlyzon, ontis. m. [*ab ὀλλύζω*, Gr. u-lulo] *The male frog, called so when he croaketh in spawning time*, Plin. 11, 37.

Olor, oris. m. *A swan.* Argutos inter strepit antifer olores, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 36. Purpurei olores, *Hor. Od.* 4, 1, 10. Albus olor, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 2. Olores nivei, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 102.

* ¶ Olor, oris. m. [*ab oleo*] *An offensive strong smell*, Apul. p. 24. † Odor.

Olorifer, era, erum. adj. *On which many swans swim.* † Oloriferi amnis Padi, *Claud. Ep. ad Sereu.*

Olorinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or like, a swan.* Pennæ olorinæ, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 187. alæ, *Ov. Met.* 6, 109.

Olus, eris. n. [*ab oleo, i. e. cresco*, *Scal. ab olla, Varr.*] (1) *Any garden herbs for food, pot herbs.* (2) *More especially cauliculis.* (1) Nec modicâ cenare times olus omne patellâ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 2. (2) Vitis adfita ad olus introrsum se reclinat, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 16, fin. Hic olus, & latè fundentes brachia betæ, *Auct. Moreti.*

Olus atrum, tri. n. *An herb called loveage, with black leaves, alifander*, Plin. 19, 8. & 20, 31. = Pullum olus, *Col.* 10.

Olusculum, i. n. dim. [*ab olus*] *Small herbs good to eat, sallading, a little salad.* Olusculis nos soles pascere, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1.

* Olympia, orum. n. pl. *Vid. Propr.*

* Olympias, adis. f. *The space of four years complete.* *Vid. Propr.*

* Olympias, æ. m. *A strong western wind that bloweth from mount Olympus*, Plin. 17, 24.

* Olympiōnāces, æ. m. [*ex Ὀλυμπος Olympus, & νικάω vinco*] *A victor at the Olympick games.* Nobilis Olympionices Diagoras Rhodius, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 46. Olympionicæ equæ, *Col.* 3, 6.

* † Olympus, i. m. *Heaven, the seat of the gods*, Virg. *Ov. Vid. Propr.*

* Olyra, æ. f. [*ὄλυρα*, Gr.] *A kind of wheat growing in Ægypt and elsewhere.* = Olyram a- rincam diximus vocari, *Plin.* 22, 25.

O ante M.

Omāsum, si. n. [*vocab. Gallicum.*] *The thick and fatty part of the belly of a beef, a fat tripe.* Patinas cœnabat omasi Viliis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 34. *Conf. Stat.* 2, 5, 40.

* Ombria, æ. f. [*ab ὀμβρος*, Gr.] *A precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10.

Omen, inis. n. [*omen, qu. oremen, quod ex ore primum elatum est, Fest.*] (1) *An omen; a token of good, or bad, luck; gathered from words, sights, or any accident.* (2) *Agood omen.* (3) *An evil, or unlucky, omen.* (4) *An augury.* (1) Omen fati, *Cic. Philipp.* 9, 4. Omen communis famæ atque sermonis, *Id.* Neque solùm Deorum voces Pythagorei observaverunt, sed etiam hominum, quæ vocant, omina, *Id. de Div.* 1, 45. (2) Omine, quo firmans animum, sic incipit ipsa, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 386. (3) Quod Di prius omen in ipsam Convertant, *Id. Æn.* 2, 190. (4) Omina nū repetant Argis, *Id. Æn.* 2, 178. § Omen dextrum, *Sil.* 13, 114. dirum, *Ov. Met.* 5, 550. faustum, *Id.* 9, 784. infaus- tum, *Id.* 6, 448. optimum, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 12. secundum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 50. sinistrum, *Ov. Ep.* 13, 49. triste, *Id. Am.* 3, 12, 1.

¶ Omentatus, a, um. part. *Mixed, made of, or stuffed with, suet.* Omentata ificia, *Apic.* 2, 1.

Omentum, i. n. [*qu. operimentum, i. e. ob five circum aliquid manto five maneo, quod ha- bet Fest. ex Liv. Andr. vel μένυξ, i. e. ἐμὴν τῷ ἐγκεφάλῳ & ἐπίπλῳ, Hes.*] (1) *The caul wherein the bowels are wrapped.* (2) ¶ *The mem- brane enveloping the brain, called pia mater.* (1) Ventriculus atque intestina pingui ac tenui o- mento integuntur, *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) *Macrob.* 7, 9. ¶ *Sed locus est suspectus.*

Ominans, tis. part. *Presaging.* Audiūt ex proximis castris clamorem militum, & sibi ad- versa, & Galbæ prospera ominantium, *Suet. Neron.* 48.

Ominator, oris. m. verb. *A foreboder.* Ob istud omen, ominator, capies quod te condecet, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 90.

Ominatus, a, um. part. *That hath presaged, presageth, or wisheth.* Clamore & favore omi- nati extemplo sunt felix faustumque imperium, *Liv.* 26, 18.

Ominor, ari. dep. [*ab omen, ominis*] (1) *To speak words of bappy, or evil, import, or presage.* (2) *To presage, or forebode, by wishes, or fears, and using words supposed of good, or evil, report.* (3) *To forebode, or give omen of, evil.* (1) Varro vera de exitu Antonii ominatus est, *Paterc.* 2, 71. (2) Lætis precationibus faustum ominari, *Plin.* 28, 2. § Ominari alicui honores, *Id. Ep.* 4, 15, 5. (3) Suo capiti ominetur, *Cic.*

Ominosè. adv. *Ominously, by an omen.* Omi- nosè retentus est, *Quint. Deciam.* 6.

Ominosus, a, um. adj. *Inauspicious, ominous, illboding.* Ominosa res accidit, *Plin. Epist.* 3, 14, 6. Mons avibus obsœnis ominosus, *Gell.* 13, 14, ex *Messalâ.*

Omissio, onis. f. *Lost, a foregoing.* Omissio prædarum, *Aur. Viç. de Cæsar.* 11, 11.

Omissurus, a, um. part. *That will, or is about to, forego.* Quæ ingenita ipsi omissuri sint suâ sponte, *Curt.* 5, 5, 19. *conf. Liv.* 37, 10.

Omissus, a, um. part. & adj. or. comp. (1) *Left off, laid aside, passed by, omitted.* (2) *Remiss, careless.* (1) Noli putare id à me esse, omissum, *Cic. pro Sull.* 16. Omissis deliciis, *Hoc age, Hor. Epist.* 1, 6, 31. (2) Animo esse omissio, *Ter. Haut.* 5, 2, 9. § Ab re omissior, *Id. Adelpb.* 5, 3, 45.

Omittendus, a, um. part. *To be let alone, or neglected.* Omittenda est cura omnibus, *Sall. de Rep. ordin.* Omittendum institutum deorum cultum putavit, *Val. Max.* 5, 10, ext. 2.

Omittens, tis. part. *Omitting.* Ne minimam quidem occasionem quoquam omittente in testi- ficandâ sollicitudine & curâ de incolumitate ejus, *Suet. Calig.* 14.

Omitto, ere, mīsi, sum. act. [*ex ob, & mit- to, eliso b, ut prima brevis sit*] (1) *To lay aside, throw away, or not use.* (2) *Met. To put a- way, or lay aside; to throw away.* (3) *To send away, to pack off.* (4) *To leave behind.* (5) *To let one alone; to leave speaking to, or trouble ing, one.* (6) *To let one go, not to punish.* (7) *To say nothing of, to pass by, not to mention, to omit.* (8) *To put off, to defer.* (9) *To leave out.* (10) *To neglect, to slight.* (11) *To leave off.* (1) Pila omittunt, gladiis res geri- tur, *Sall. B. C.* 63. (2) Pompeii insequendi rationem omittit, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 30. (3) Non potest hæc hæc in ædes recipi, quàm illam omise- rim, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 3, 3, al. amiserim. (4) Cer- tes omittit homines ad infimos montes, *Nip. Eumen.* 9. (5) Vah! manta. B. Omittit, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 23. (6) Nunc omittit, quæ- so, hunc, cæterum, posthac si quicquam, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 91. (7) Ut alia omittam, hæc satis est, *Cic. pro Quint.* 22. (8) Pleraque differat, & presens in tempus omittat, *Hor. A. P.* 44. (9) Quo pacto divinabit, quidnam o- miferim, *Phadr. prol.* 1, 5. (10) An id omi- sisset curate in hospite? *Cic. pro Cæl.* 22. § Quod petiit, spernit; repetit, quod nuper omisit, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 1, 98. § Honores omiserit, re- ceperitve, in incerto est, *Tac.* 6, 45. (11) O-

mitte mirari, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 11. Omittit de te dicere, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 5, 19.

Omittor, i. pass. *To be let alone, passed by, &c.* § Voluptates omittantur majorum voluptatum adipiscendarum causâ, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 10.

† Omnicarpus, a, um. adj. *Capra, carpa; à quo scriptum omnicapræ capræ.* *That cropeth eve- ry thing*, Varr. L. L. 4, 19.

¶ Omnifariam. adv. [*qu. omnibus modis est fari*] *All manner of ways, on every side*, Gell. 12, 13. = undique, *Id.* † Ex omni parte, *Id.* = Omnino, *Id.*

* † Omnifer, era, erum. adj. [*ex omnis, & fero*] *That beareth, or bringeth forth, all things, or of all kinds.* Terra sustulit omnife- ros vultus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 275.

¶ Omniformis, me. adj. *Of all kinds of shapes.* Verbo creavit omniformem machinam, *Prud. Rom.* 339.

* † Omnigenus, a, um. adj. [*ex omnis, & genus*] *Of all kinds, or sorts.* Omnigeni co- lores, *Lucr.* 2, 758. Omnigenum Deum mon- stra, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 698.

† Omnimodis. adv. *i. e. omnibus modis.* *All manner of ways, wholly, totally*, *Lucr.* 1, 684. 2, 488. § Magnâ parte, *Id.*

Omnimodo. adv. *By all means.* Denique omnimodo frigus evitet, *Cels.* 1, 7.

¶ Omnimodus, a, um. adj. *Of all sorts, tunes, or notes.* Omnimodæ vocolæ, *Apul.* p. 164. † Omnigenus.

* Omnino. adv. [*ab omnis*] (1) *In all, but.* (2) *Wholly, entirely, altogether, utterly.* (3) *Very, by far.* (4) *In general.* (5) *What- soever.* (6) *With a negative, at all.* (7) *By all means, surely.* (8) *Indeed, or as others say, in short.* (1) Duo omnino, *Cæs. B. G.* 1. Quinque omnino, *Cic.* (2) Omnino est amans sui virtus, *Id. Am.* 76. § Omnino, aut mag- nâ ex parte liberatus, *Id.* § Vix aut omnino non posse ferri, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 5. § Non mul- tum, aut nihil omnino, *Id.* (3) Aptissima om- nino sunt arma senectutis artes, *Id.* (4) Plurimum poëtis nostris, omninoque Latinis li- teris luminis attulisti, & verbis, *Id.* (5) Ullâ omnino in re, *Id.* Omnino omnis argumenta- tio, *Id.* (6) Ut nihil omnino gustaremus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 94. Omnino nusquam reperiuntur, *Cic. Nequis omnino, Id.* (7) Omnino exci- piam hominem, *Id.* (8) Omnino Brutius Romæ mecum est, sed tamen, *Id. Fam.* 13, 38.

† Omniparens, tis. adj. *Which beareth and bringeth forth, all things; the father, or mother, of all things.* Terræ omniparentis alumnus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 595.

Omnipotens, tis. part. *Omnipotent, almighty.* Teque, Neptune omnipotens, invoco, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 34. *ex poetâ.* ¶ Rex omnipotentis O- lympi, *where the omnipotent gods inhabit*, Virg. *Æn.* 12, 791.

¶ Omnipotentia, æ. f. *Allmightyness*, *Macr.* Sat. 5, 16.

* OMNIS, e. adj. [*ἀπὸ τῷ ὁμῶς, simul*] unde ὁμᾶς, universitas, collectio specierum. (1) *All.* (2) *The who'e.* (3) *Any.* (4) *E- very.* (5) *Utmost, most earnest.* (6) *The uni- verse.* (1) Macedonum fere omnibus persuasit, *Liv.* 31, 45. ¶ Omnes tres status, *all the three*, *Quint.* Demetrius iis unus omnia est, *Id.* 40, 11. Omnes extra te unum, *Plaut.* Omnis homines summâ ope niti decet, ne, *Id.* Sall. (2) = Totâ mente, atque omni animo aliquem intueri, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 21. In pro- fundendâ voce omni corpus intenditur, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 23. Eo tempore omni Neapol. fui, *Id.* Quod scio, omne ex hoc scio, *Id.* Om- ne cælum, *Id.* (3) Sine omni periclo, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 3, 17. (4) Fortuna sit hujus diei; nam volet in omnes dies, *Cic.* Audimus qui- dem te omne munus consulis obiisse, *Plin. jun.* Non omnis fert omnia tellus, *Virg.* (5) Omnibus precibus petere, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 6. Omni contentione, *Cic. pro Clu.* 41. (6) Omne immensum peragravit mente animoque, *Lucr.* 1, 75.

* Omnituens, tis. part. epith. solis, πᾶν-
ἐφορῶν, Hom. [ex omnis, & tuor] All-seeing.
Omnituens sol, Val. Flacc. 5, 247.

* Omnituens, tis. part. [ex omnis & tue-
or] All-consevering. Omnituens sensus, Luc.
2, 941.

* Omnivagus, a, um. adj. Wandering every
where. Omnivaga Diana, Cic. N. D. 2, 27.
ex poetâ. Leg. tamen & annivaga.

* Omnivolus, a, um. adj. Coveting, or fall-
ing in love with, all beautyfull women. Omni-
voli furta Jovis, Catull. 62, 140.

Omnivorus, a, um. adj. That eateth all sorts.
Boves omnivoræ sunt in herbis, Plin. 25, 8.

* Omoplata, ærum. pl. f. [ex ὀμός humerus,
& πλατὺς latus] The shoulder blades, Cels. 8, 1.

* Omphacinus, a, um. adj. Belonging to un-
ripe grapes. Omphacinum oleum, the oil
made of unripe olives, Plin. 23, 4.

* Omphacius, a, um. adj. [ex omphaces
fructus immaturi, Idem. Gr. ὀμφακες] Oleum
omphacium, Plin. 12, 27. Omphacium,
sc. vinum, Id. A medicinal wine made of unripe
grapes, Id. 23, prol.

* Omphalocarpon, i. n. [ex ὀμφαλὸς umbi-
licus, & καρπὸς fructus] A kind of burr, Plin.
27, 5. = Aparine, philanthropos, Id. Leg.
& Omphacarpon.

O ante N.

* Onager, ri. [ex ὄνος asinus, & ἄγρος sil-
vestris]. (1) A wild ass. (2) || A warlike en-
gine that flung great stones. (1) Asinorum ferum
genus, quos onagros vocant, Varr. R. R. 2, 6.
conf. Cic. Att. 6, 1. (2) Ammian. Marcell. ana-
gram vocat, Veg. 4, 9, & 22.

* Onagrus, gri. m. Varr. id. quod onager.

Onerandus, a, um. part. To be loaden. Oner-
andus cladibus erat, Val. Max. 5, 3, 2. Præ-
sidibus onerandas tributo provincias suadentibus
rescripsit, Suet. Tib. 32.

Onerans, tis. part. (1) Loading. (2) Met.
Being troublesome to. (1) Vid. Onero. (2)
Verba onerantia lassas aures, Hor. Sat. 1, 10,
10. Jam tum multitudine alienigenarum ur-
bem onerante, Liv. 39, 3.

Onerarius, a, um. adj. Serving for burden,
or carriage. Afinus onerarius, an ass for
burden, Cato. Oneraria navis, a ship of burden,
a merchant ship, Cæs. Et absol. Oneraria, æ.
sc. navis, Cic. Att. 10, 14.

Oneraturus, a, um. part. About to load. Si
instructio novi balinei oneratura vires Prusensi-
um non est, Plin. Ep. 10, 35.

Oneratus, a, um. part. (1) Burdened, laden.
(2) Full of. (1) Humeros oneratus Olympo,
Ov. Fast. 5, 169. (2) Vino & epulis onerati,
Sall. B. J. 79. = Ille est oneratus recte, &
plus justo vehit, the ass is rarely saddled, i. e. he
is finely gulled, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 115.

Onero, ære. act. [ab onus, oneris] (1) To
load. (2) Met. To lay in in great quantities.
(3) To press, or fill, with any thing that is
weighty. (4) To heap, load, or fill, with. (5)
To lay upon, to trouble. (6) To burden, or wea-
ry, with. (7) To offer, give, or lay on, plenty
of; to accumulate. (8) To oppress with. (9)
To cloy, or glut, with. (10) To accuse heavily.
(11) To enhance. (12) To aggravate. (13)
To be too heavy, or chargeable. (1) Costas aselli
onerat pomis, Virg. Geor. 1, 274. (2) Onerant
canistris dona Cereris, Id. Æn. 8, 180. (3) §
Humerum onerare pallio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 4.
manus jaculis, Virg. Æn. 10, 868. ¶ Oner-
are membra sepulchro, Id. Æn. 10, 558. ossa
aggere terræ, Id. Æn. 11, 212. to bury. (4)
Dapibus mensas onerare, Id. Æn. 1, 710. ¶
Quin annus Proventu oneret sulcos, Id. Geor.
2, 518. (5) Te quibus mendaciis omnes la-
vissimi onerantur? Cic. Fam. 3, 10. (6) Fa-
mulam pensis oneravit iniquis, Propert. 3, 15,
15. (7) § Onerat te bonis conditionibus, Cic.
contumeliis, Id. injuriis, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 8. ma-
ledictis, Plaut. laudibus, Liv. 10, 14. præcep-
tis, Plaut. lætitiis; amœnitate, Id. æthera vo-

tis, Virg. Æn. 9, 24. argumentis, Cic. Quan-
tis commoditatibus meo hero ope vestra hunc
onerastis diem! Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 2. Hic dies
malignitate oneravit omnes mortales mihi, Plaut.
Capt. 3, 1, 5. (8) Furem his malis oneras,
Virg. Æn. 4, 549. (9) Argumentis quamplu-
rimis onerare judicem, Cic. N. D. 3, 3. Ejus
aures, quæ sunt mandata, onerabo, Plaut. Pers.
3, 1, 13. (10) Sabinus audentiùs jam onerat
Sejanum, Tac. Ann. 4, 68, 6. (11) Numero
suo rationem cultoris onerant, Col. (12) His
onerat dictis iras, Virg. Æn. 11, 342. = Ac-
cendebat hæc, onerabatque Sejanus, Tac. Ann.
1, 69, 6. (13) Si instructio novi balinei on-
eratura vires Prusensium non est, Trajan. ad Plin.
Ep. 35.

Oneror, ari, atus. pass. (1) To be loaden, &c.
(2) To be overpowered, or oppressed. (3) To be
full of. (4) To be employed, or taken up. (5) To
be obliged, to come up to. (1) Oneratur Æneas
sacro pondere, Ov. Fast. 5, 563. (2) Non epu-
lis oneror, Id. ex Pont. 1, 9, 31. Propè onera-
tum est sinistrum Romanis cornu, Liv. (3)
Stipes gravidis oneratur olivis, Ov. Met. 6, 281.
(4) Antiquis onerentur legibus aures, Prop. 2,
30, 15. (5) = Quibus imaginibus oneretur,
quæ nomina & quanta sustineat, Plin. Ep. 3, 3.

Onerosus, a, um. adj. (1) Heavy, weighty.
(2) Troublesome, burdensome. (3) Heavy, or op-
pressing. (4) Too chargeable, or heavy, to. (1)
Hasta onerosa ac gravis, Ov. Met. 13, 108. Aer
onerosior igni, Id. Met. 1, 53. Villis onerosum
atque unguibus aureis, Virg. Æn. 5, 352. (2)
Plurima sibi amputari volunt onerosa, & super-
vacua, Plin. 17, 26. (3) Capiti & stomacho
onerosum, Id. 22, 25. (4) Ne sit mihi ista
onerosa donatio, Id. Ep. 4, 2.

* Oniscus, i. m. [ὄνισκος, Gr. ab ὄνος asi-
nus] A sow, a cheesep, or woodlouse, Plin. 30,
8. & 29, 6. = Porcellio, Cæl. Aurel. Tard.

* Onitis, idia, f. [ὄνιτις, Gr. ab eodem] A
sort of sea-weed, Plin. 20, 67.

* || Onoclea, æ. f. [ὄνκληα, Gr. them. ὄ-
νος asinus] A sort of Spanish bugles, Diosc. 4,
23.

* Onochilus, i. seu Onochiles, is. n. [ὄνο-
χειλῆς, Gr. ex ὄνος asinus, & χεῖλος labrum]
A kind of the herb alkanet, Plin. 22, 21.

* Onocrotalus, i. m. [ex ὄνος asinus, & κρό-
ταλον, crepitaculum] A large water-fowl, which
brayeth like an ass, thought to be the bittern,
Plin. 10, 47.

* || Onomatopœia, æ. f. [ὀνοματοποιία, Gr. ab
ὄνομα nomen, & ποίω facio] A figure whereby
a word is made to imitate the sound; as taratanta-
ra, vid. Voss. Rhet. p. 2, 241.

* Ononis, is. f. [ὄνωνις, Gr.] Rest barrow,
cammock, petty-wobin, Plin. 21, 16.

* Onopordon, i. n. [ab ὄνος asinus, & πῆδος
pedo] A kind of herb, which being eaten by asses
maketh them fast, Plin. 27, 10.

* Onopyxos, i. f. [ex ὄνος asinus, & πύξος
buxum] Affis thistle, Plin. 21, 16.

* Onosma, æ. f. [ὄνοσμα, Gr.] Stone-bu-
gloss, Plin. 27, 12.

* Onuris, is. f. [ab ὄνος asinus, & ὕρον urina]
Plin. 26, 11. id. quod onothera.

ONUS, eris. [ab ὄνος, asinus; quodd id ani-
mal oneribus ferendis natum sit. Al. ab Heb.
אָנַן urit, pressit, oneravit. Rect. ab אָנַי oni,
und. & Gr. ὄνλα. אָנַי molestia, &c. nam us
mera est terminatio] (1) A burden, load, or
weight. (2) The lading of a ship, a cargo. (3)
The burden of pregnancy. (4) Trouble, or charge.
(5) Impediment, hinderance. (6) Pressure, an af-
fliction. (7) A hard task. (8) Severity, yoke,
restraint. (9) A troublesome employment. (10)
Impositions, taxes, tributes. (11) The weight of
disgrace, or scandal. (12) A strict obligation.
(1) Juvenca vitat onus jugi, Catull. 61, 35.
Gravius dorso subiit onus, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 21.
(2) = De'on undique cum mercibus atque on-
eribus commeabant, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 18. (3)
Portat onus ignotum certis mensibus, Phædr. 3,
15, 5. (4) Exercitum non in agrum Hirpinum,
ne & ipse oneri esset, adducturum, Liv. 23, 48.

Rebatur oneri, non usui futurum, Id. 1, 56.
(5) Conjugii onus, Luc. 5, 725. (6) Paupertas
onus est, & miserum, & grave, Ter. Phorm. 1,
2, 44. (7) Plus oneris sustuli, quam ferre me
posse inteligo, Cic. pro Rosc. Am. 10. (8) Non
quia crudelis ille (Pisistratus) sed quoniam grave
Omnino infuetis onus, Phædr. 1, 2, 8. (9) E-
ram nescius quantis oneribus premerere suscepta-
rum rerum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. (10) Municipium
maximis oneribus pressum, Id. Fam. 13, 7. (11)
Causa peroratâ, sententias se rogaturum, roga-
vit, ne quod onus simultatis nobis imponeret, Id.
Qu. fr. 2, 5. (12) Observantiæ onus magnum
alicui imponere, Id. Qu. fr. 2, 1.

Onustus, a, um. adj. (1) Laden, or loaded.
(2) Filled with, full of. (3) Met. Overcharged,
depressed. (1) Onustus prædâ, Liv. 3, 29. Na-
ves frumento onustæ, Cic. Offic. 1, 34. Onusto
humero, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 47. (2) § Aula onusta
auri, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 10. (3) Corpus onustum
Hesternis vitiis, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 77.

* Onychinus, a, um. adj. (1) Of a purple
colour, the colour of the shell of the Indian blatta.
(2) Of the shape of a man's nail. (1) Onychina
pyra, Plin. 15, 15. (2) Pruna onychina, Col.
12, 10 interp. Steph.

† Onychipuncta, æ. f. A precious stone, a
sort of jasper, Plin. 37, 9. = Jasponyx, Id.

* Onychitis, itidis. f. [à seq.] A kind of
crust found sticking to the sides of furnaces in
which brassy ore is melted, Plin. 34, 10.

* Onyx, ychis. m. & f. [ὄνυξ, Gr.] (1)
A precious stone. (2) Alabaster. (3) An ala-
baster box. (4) Absol. A box for unguents. (5)
The name of a shellfish supposed to be a muscle.
(6) The shell of the same. (1) Indica, Arabica,
vera onyx, Plin. 37, 6. ¶ In hac notatione
fam. gen. (2) Effulus in aula Calcabatur o-
nyx, Luc. 10, 117. vid. & Plin. 36, 7. (3)
Unguentum, quod onyx modò parva gerebat,
Mart. 7, 93. (4) Murrheus onyx, Prop. 3,
20, 22. (5) Plin. 32, 11. (6) Id. 32, 10.
= Ostracium.

* || Ougilla, æ. f. [ab ὠν ovum, & γάλα
lac] A custard.

O ante P.

* Opa, æ. f. [ab ὀπή foramen] The cavity
wherein beams are laid in walls, Vitruv. 4, 2.

Opacitas, atis. f. Darkness, shadowiness. Plus
nocet piscibus putris unda, quam prodest opaci-
tas, Col. 8, 17.

Opaco, ære. act. To shade, cover, or darken.
Sol terras modò his, modò illis partibus opacat,
Cic. N. D. 2, 19. Rami opacant arborem, Virg.
Geor. 2, 58.

Opacor, ari. pass. To be shaded. Nisi tegmi-
nibus vites opacentur, Col. 5, 5, 15. conf. 3, 10,
12.

Opacus, a, um. adj. or. comp. sîmus, sup.
[ab ope, hoc est, terrâ, Scal. Nam umbræ &
frigoris captandi causâ in subteraneos se specus
abdebant] (1) Shadowing, darkening. (2)
Dusky. (3) Dark. (4) Shadey. (5) ¶ Grow-
ing thick, matted. (6) Growing in the shade.
(1) Ulmus opaca, Virg. Æn. 6, 283. ¶ Opa-
cissima montium, magis quàm plana pascua,
Col. 6, 22. (2) Crepuscula opaca, Ov. Met.
14, 122. nubes, Id. A Am. 2, 619. (3) O-
paca locorum, Virg. Æn. 2, 725. viarum, Id.
Æn. 6, 633. (4) Ruris opaci umbræ, Id. Geor.
1, 156. Opacres latebræ, Col. 8, 17. Perve-
nere deinde in opacum iter, Liv. 40, 22. (5)
¶ Opaca barba, Catull. 62, 324. (6) Opaca
herba, Ov. Met. 3, 438.

* Opalia, drum. n. pl. Feasts dedicated to the
gods, Ops, in December, a little before the Satur-
nalia, Plin. 19, 6.

* Opalus, i. m. & Opalum, i. n. [ἀνὰ ab
ὠψ, ὠπός, oculus, quodd oculorum aciem & ri-
torem conservet] The opal, a kind of precious stone
shining like fire, Plin. 37, 6.

Opæconsiva, drum. n. pl. [dies à deâ Ope
Consvâ dict.] Holydays dedicated to the gods
Ops Consiva, Varr. L. L. 5, 3.

* Opella,

* *Opella*, æ. f. dim. [*ab opera*] (1) *Little labour*, or *application*. (2) *Little business, assiduity*. (1) *Parvâ productus opellâ*, *Lucr.* 1, 1105. (2) *Officiosa sedulitas & opella forensis*, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 3.

* *Ōpēra*, æ. f. [*ab opere*, eſt n. *actio* quā fit opus] (1) *Work*, labour. (2) *Workmanship*. (3) *The service*, or performance, of a slave, or hired workman. (4) *A task*. (5) *Employment*, business, trade. (6) *Endeavour*. (7) *Service*, assistance. (8) *Attention*, the applying one's self to any thing. (9) *Time*, or pains. (10) *Means*, performance, help; good, or ill, service; default, or cause. (11) *Effort*, usefulness. (12) In plur. *operæ*, a publick employment, the business of a publick place, particularly in the matter of the customs. (13) *A slave*, or labourer. (1)

Mercenariorum opera, non artes emuntur, *Cic. Offic. 1, 41*. Pauper cui opera vita erat, *Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 16*. Mercenariis opera præbenda, iuxta solvenda, *Cic. ¶ Res multæ operæ, a laborious work, Cæf. B. G. 5, 11*. *Æ* Fructus est in illis, in illis opera luditur, *Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 18*. (2) = Operâ, & artificio singulari simulacrum, *Cic. Verr. 4, 32*. (3) Hominis operas locavi, non caballi, *Petron. c. 117*. (4) Non teneris protinus acerbè in flandum puto, exigendamque plenam operam, *Quint. 1, 1*. (5) *Æ* Operam & munus aliquod suscipere, *Cic. pro C. Balb. 17*. *Æ* Opera vestrâ conductâ est, non oratio, *Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 7*. ¶ Quam propter opera est mihi, *for whom I am busied, or concerned*. Quibus operæ est trahere bellum, *whose interest, or busyness, it is*, *Liv.* (6) Ut abortioni operam daret, *Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 99*. ¶ Deitâ operâ, *on set purpose*, *Ter.* (7) Cononis opera in bello magna fuit, *Nep. Con. 1*. (8) Magis lubido est observare quid agat; ei rei operam dabo, *Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 23*. ¶ Operam dare amori, *to give one's self up to love*, *Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 58*. præceptoris, *to learn of him*, *Suet. Cæf. 4*. tonsori, *to be under his hands*, *Id. Aug. 79*. rebus divinis, *to sacrifice, or attend devotion*, *Cic. de Legg. 2, 26*. valetudini, *to take care of it*, *Id. de Orat. 1, 265*. liberis, *to beget them*, *Id. Fam. 9, 22*. Dat operam ventus, *the wind serveth*, *Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 7*. (9) ¶ Est operæ pretium, *Isid.* Est operæ, *it is worth while*, *Plaut.* Non operæ est Sceledro, *he is not at leisure, is otherwise employed*, *Id. Cæf. 5, 2, 25*. Nec Hannibali in tanto discrimine rerum operæ esse legationes audire, *Liv. 21, 9*. ¶ Eâdem operâ, *at the same time, all under one*, *Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 90*. Unâ operâ mihi sunt sodales, quâ istc, *Ibid. 3, 4, 32*. (10) Illius operâ nunc vivo, *Ter.* Non meâ operâ, neque pol culpâ evenit, *Id. Hec. 2, 1, 31*. ¶ O miselle passer, tuâ nunc operâ, &c. *Catull. on thy account, for thy sake*. Operâ tuâ ad restim mihi res rediit, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 34*. (11) Qualis videtur tibi opera hæc vocis meæ? *Phædr. 1, 11, 13*. (12) A te pe'o Cn. Pupium, qui est in operis ejus societatis, omnibus officiis tutare, *Cic. Crassipedi, 13, 10*. Navis publicis operis ædificata, *Cic.* ¶ De operarum generibus, *vid. Col. 2, 23*. (13) Accedes opera nona Sabinus, *Hor. Sat. 2, 7, ult.* ¶ Theatrales operæ, *those that were hired, or employed, to hiss, applaud, or make parties in the theatre*, *Tac. 1, 16, 4*.

* Ōpĕrans, tis. part. (1) *Working; making, or framing, work.* (2) *Buſily employed in, beſtiring one's ſelf at one's work.* (1) *Mifcetur operantium bellantiumque clamor,* Tac. *Ann.* I, 64, 1. (2) *Plin.*

* Ōpērāria, æ. f. *A workman.* Nimiūm pretiosa es operaria, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 41.

* *Ōpērārius*, a, um, adj. *Of work, or servile labour.* ¶ *Operarii lapides*, used by quarkmen as *rebetstones*, stones used in building, &c. *Plin.* 36, 22. *Operarius homo*, a mechanic, a fellow brought up to nothing but work, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 2. *Vina operaria*, sold as are allowed to labourers, *Plin.* 14,

10. *Pecus operarium, working cattle*, Col.
6, 2.

* Ōpērārius, ii. m. *sc. homo.* (1) *A workman, or labourer; a mechanick.* (2) *A slave bred to hard, or country, work.* (1) *Operarii,* aut bajuli deesse non possunt, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 73. (2) *Varr. R. R.* I, 17.

* *Ōperatio*, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Working, the making a work.* (2) *A sacrificing, or celebrating a holyday.* (1) *Aranearum* genus eruditâ operatione conspicuum, *Plin.* 11, 24. (2) *Ut* isthæc operatio crimen expiet, *Fragm. Plaut.*

* || Ōpĕrātor, ōris. m. *A handycraftsman,*
Firm. † Operarius.

* † Ὁπεῖατος, ūs. m. verb. *A sacrificing,*
an attending a solemn devotion, Non. ex Lucil.
 † Operatio.

* Ōperātus, 2, um, part. (1) *Working, labouring.* (2) *Employed, busied about, taken up with.* (3) *Absolutely, Sacrificing, assisting at a sacrifice, sacrificing to, performing religious ceremonies to, keeping a time holy in honour of.* (4) *Suppliant.* (1) § *Textrix operata Minervam, Tib. 2, 1, 65.* (2) § *In cute curandâ plus æquo operata juvenus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 29. Suboles liberalibus studiis operata, Tac. Ann. 3, 43, 2. connubiis, arvisque novis juvenus, Virg. Æn. 3, 136. Studiis operata Dianæ, Ov. Met. 7, 746.* ¶ *Corpus operatum reipublicæ, engaged in the service of, Liv. Operati superstitionibus, Id. 10, 39.* (3) § *Pubes operata Deo, Tib. 2, 5, 95.* (4) ¶ *Tibi operata resolvimus ora, employed in prayer to you, Ov. Fast. 6, 249.*

Operculatus, a, um. part. Covered with a cover. Operculati favi, Col. II, 10.

Operculo, āre, ast. [*ex operculum*] *To cover, or clap the lid on, a vessel; to stop up with a stopple.* Vasa operculare & oblinere convenit, Col. 12, 15.

Operculum, li. n. [*al. operio, contr. pro opericulum*] *A cover, or lid.* Operculum aheni, *Cato, c. 10. & Plin. 8, 39.*

|| Ōpēribo, *pro* operiam. Hīc mī operibo
caput, *Non. ex Pomp.*

Ōperiendus, a, ūm. part. *To be covered, or concealed.* Mala tristitiā operienda, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 18, 3.

Ōpēriens, tis. part. *Covering*, Plin.

Operimentum, ti. n. (1) *A covering.* (2) *A coverlet, or counterpane, of a bed.* (3) || *Housings of a horse.* (1) *Corpus operimento matris terræ obducitur, &c. Doliorum intactis operimentis, Plin. 2, 51. ¶ Oculorum operimentum, a winkle for a horse, that wherewith he is hoodwinked.* (2) *Cato, 10, fin.* (3) *Equis prava operimenta erant, Sall. ap. Serv.*

Ōpērio, īre, ui, tum. aēt. [*ex ob, & pario, b extirpito; cūm & pario olim quartæ fuerit*]
(1) *To shut up, or close.* (2) *To cover.* (3)

To hide, or conceal. (4) To hide, or bury out of sight. (1) Ubi ab:êre intrò, operuêre ostium, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 33. ☿ Morientibus

oculos operire, rursusque in rogo patefacere Quiritum magno ritu sacrum est, *Plin.* 11, 37. *Met.* Privata vulnera reipub. malis operire, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 53, 2. (2) Umbris Nox operit terras, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 352. Hinnulei rellis totos operibat amantes, *Prop.* 3, 35. Fronde operire casam, *Tibull.* 2, 1, 40. mare classibus, terram pedestri exercitu, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, ext. 1. (3) § Operire luctum, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 16. (4) § Operire reliquias malæ pugnae, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 28, 3.

Ōpēriri, īri. pass. (1) *To be shut.* (2) *To be covered over.* (3) *To be clothed.* (1) *Operiri fores jussit, Tac. Ann. 3, 15, 6.* (2) *Arbos operitur frondibus, Ov. Fest. 1, 153. sed var. codd.* (3) *Neque sub divo dormire oportet, aut certe bene operiri, Cels. 1, 3.*

* Ōpēror, āri. dep. [*ab* opus, operis] (1) *To operate, work; make, or frame, work.* (2) *To be employed in, or taken up with.* (3) *To be concerned in.* (4) *To be the occasion to.* (5) *To be taken up with sacrificing, or performing*

any holy rites. (1) Adolescentiores ad opera
 exeunt, seniores intus operantur, *Plin.* 11, 10.
 (2) Discendis canticis operati sunt, *Sen.* (3)
 Rebus venereis si fuit operatus vel vir, vel se-
 mina, debere eos flumine ablui, *Col.* 12, 4. (4)
 Præda multis est operata malis, *Tibull.* 2, 3, 4.
Sed lætio est suspecta. (5) § Procurandis prodi-
 giis civitas operata fuit, *Liv.* Cynthia jam noc-
 tes est operata decem, *Prop.* 2, 33, 2. ¶ Om-
 nia sint operata deo, *let all things keep the day*
holy to, *Tib.* 2, 1, 9.

* *Operosè*. adv. iùs, comp. s̄imè, sup. (1) *With much labour, or pains.* (2) *Copiously.* (3) *With too much trouble.* (1) *Ut fiat quasi structura quædam, nec tamen fiat operosè, Cic. Or.* 44. (2) *Dicemus paulò operosiùs, Plin.* 18, 26. (3) *Plantas ex seminario transferre in aliud, piùsq̃am suo loco ponantur, operosè præcipi arbitror, Id.* 17, 11.

* || Ōpērōsītas, ātis. f. περιεργία, Gr. *Overmuch nicety, a too great particularity in expressing circumstances.* Ut sic dixerim, operositas, *Quint.* 8, 3. Sic vertit περιεργίαν.

* Æperōsus, a, um. Adj. ior, comp. sīmus, sup. [ak opus] (1) Laborious, busy, industrious, active. (2) Efficacious, operative. (3) Taking much labour, pains, or diligence; hard, difficult. (4) That about which much workmanship is employed, well wrought. (5) Buile, or adorned, with great cost, or charge. (6) Huge, mighty, vast. (1) Colonus operosus, Ov. de Nuce, 57. ☒ = Senectus non modò languida, atque iners non est, verùm etiam operosa, & semper agens aliquid, Cic. de Sen. 8. ♣ Cyclopus operosa brachia, Stat. Theb. 1, 217. ¶ Vates operosa dierum, employed in the great work of writing. Fasti, Ov. Fast. 1, 101. Operosissima securitas mortis, Plin. 7, 53. (2) Operosæ vires herbæ, Ov. Met. 14, 22. (3) Mulcò seipsum, quàm hostem superare operosius est, Val. Max. 4, 1, 2. § Operosi agri, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 33. Opus operosum, Cic. Qu. fr. 2, 23. Operosa carmina, Hor. gloria, Ov. Epist. 2, 63. Cum dat. Vicia nec ipsa agricolis operosa, Plin. 18, 15. ¶ Operosus cibus, bard of digestion, Id. (4) Æs operosum, Ov. Ep. 3, 31. (5) Lege sanctum est, ne quis sepulcrum faceret operosius, quàm quod decem homines effecerint triduo, Cic. de Legg. 2, 65. Tempia operosa, Ov. Met. 15, 667. ¶ Operosæ cultibus, very rich in attire, Id. (6) Mundi moles operosa, Ov. Met. 1, 258.

Opertaneus, a, um. adj. Secret. Gallinæ ad opertanea sacra nigræ, *Plin.* 10, 56. ¶ Oper-
tanea sacra, *ceremonys privately performed, at*
which it was not lawfull for every body to be
present, Id. 10, 56.

Operatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab operio*] *A covering over.* = *Neptunus*—*ā nuptu*, id est, *operatione*, Varr. L. L. 4.

¶ Operat, sæpe operit, *Fest.*
 Operitorium, n. n. [*ab operio*] *A coverlet.*
 § Ex penulâ operitorium facere, *Sen. Ep. 87.*
 ¶ Stragulum. *Hoc sc. substernitur; illud superinjicitur.*

Opertum, i. n. *Any thing covered, or bidden.*
¶ Opertum Bonæ deæ, *a secret, or close, place,*
where women only met to supplicate that goddess;
neither was it lawfull for any man to be there,
Cic. Operta Apollinis, mysterious oracles, Id. de
Div. 2, 55.

Opertus, a, um. part. (1) *Shut, shut up.* (2) *Covered over, wrapt about in.* (3) *Met. Secret, concealed, dark.* (4) *Private, abstruse.* (5) *Laden with.* (1) *Fores opertæ, Ov. Fast. 2, 563.* (2) *Nullo imbre adduci, ut capite operto sit, Cic. de Sen. 34. Pectus operta comis Pallas, Prop. 2, 2, 6.* (3) X *Operta quæ fuere aperta sunt, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 9.* = *Abdita & operta jura, Sen. X Patefactio rerum opertarum, Cic. de Fin. 2, 2. Ratio operta, Ov. Fast. 3, 763.* (4) *Judicia operta dedecore & infamiâ, Cic. pro Clu. 61.* (5) = *Contumeliis operi oppressique, Id. Opertus rex, (Pluto) Sil. Ital. 13, 529. Opertus catenis, Flor. 3, 1, 17. b. e. oneratus.*

|| Öpertus,

|| *Opertus*, ūs. m. *A covering, or spreading, over*, Apul. Apol. p. 496. † *Opertio*.

|| *Opēriūla*, æ. f. dim. *Operulæ, little matters of small value*, Apul. p. 14. † *Tricæ*.

* *Opes*, um. pl. f. & *opis* gen. sing. *Vid. Ops*.

* *Opheostaphyle*, es. f. [*vid. them. in Ophiostraphylos*] *The shrub Capparis*, Plin. 13, 23.

* *Ophecardēlos*, i. m. [*ab opis serpens, & καρδιά cor*] *A precious stone. Ophecardelen barbari vocant nigrum colorem, binis lineis albis inculcentibus*, Plin. 37, 10.

* *Opheidion*, i. n. [*ab opis serpens*] *A fish*, Plin. 32, 11. Perhaps some small sort of eel, a grig.

* *Opheumachus*, i. m. [*ex opis serpens, & μάχουμαι pugno*] *Liv. 11, 22. A kind of locust without wings. Some take it for a lizard, which fighteth with serpents*, Hier.

* *Opheion*, i. n. [*ab opis serpens*] *A beast in Sardinia, less than a hart, with hair and teeth like it*, Plin. 28, 9. & 30, 14.

* *Ophiostraphylos*, i. m. [*ab opis serpens, & σαφυλή uva*] *The herb briony, or rubite-wine*, Plin. 23, 1.

* *Ophites*, is. m. [*ab opis serpens*] *A kind of black marble, full of spots like a serpent, vid. Plin. 36, 7, & 22. Mæret onyx longè, queriturque exclusus ophites*, Stat. Sylv. 1, 5, 35.

* *Ophiuchus*, i. m. [*Οφιούχος, Gr. ab opis serpens, & ἔχω teneo*] *A constellation so called*, Manil. 1, 331. = *Anguitenens, Cist. Anguifer, Col. Serpentarius, Cæs. Germ.*

* *Ophiussa*, æ. f. rectè *Opheussa*. [*ex οφιόεις, anguinus*] *The name of an herb*, Plin. 24, 17.

* *Ophrys*, yos. f. [*ex οφρυς, Gr. supercilium*] *The name of an herb so called*, Plin. 26, 15.

* *Ophthalmias*, æ. m. [*ex οφθαλμός oculus*] *A kind of sea fish*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 70. *Lat. Oculata*.

* *Ophthalmicus*, i. m. [*ab eodem*] *An oculist*. & *Hoplomachus nunc es, fueras ophthalmicus antè*, Mart. 8, 74.

* *Opicus*, a, um. adj. [*i. e. rudis, impolitus, agrestis. Significatio tracta ab antiquissimis Italiæ populis, ad Tyrrenum mare habitantibus, qui ita appellabantur ab ope, i. e. terrâ, quod essent indigenæ, & αὐτόχθονες, i. e. aborigines, Scal.*] *Barbarous, rude, unlearned. = Nos Græci dicunt barbaros, & spurcius nos quàm alios opicos appellatione fœdant, Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1. Opicæ castigat amicæ dicta, Juuv. 6, 454.*

* *Opidum*, i. n. rectè, ut videtur, ut sit ab *ope*, Cic. *Nos tamen cum vulgo explicabimus in oppidum, quod vid.*

* *Opifer*, era, erum. adj. [*ex ops, & sero*] *Which aideth, or helpeth; succouring. Opifer per orbem Dicor, Ov. Met. 1, 521. de Apolline. Deus in somnis opifer consistere visus Ante torum, Id. Met. 16, 653. de Æsculapio. Dea opifera, Plin. 11, 37.*

* *Opifex*, icis. com. gen. adj. [*ex opus, & facio*] (1) *That worketh; that maketh, ex frameth, work.* (2) *The maker, or framer, of.* (3) *An artificer, or mechanick; one of a working trade.* (4) *An inventor, deviser, or framer.* (5) *The producer, causer, or efficer.* (1) *Silvestres apes sunt opifices magi, Varr. R. R. 3, 16. Opifex coronæ, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 30. (2) = Opifex ædificatorque mundi deus, Cic. N. D. 1, 18. Opifex rerum, Ov. Met. 1, 79. & Trifolci fulminis deus, Sen. Hippol. 189. Vulcan.* (3) *Opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, Cic. Off. 1, 150. (4) Zeno, verborum opifex, Id. Tusc. 5, 11. (5) Rhetoricè, persuadendi opifex, Quint. 2, 16. Stylus dicendi, Cic. Fam. 7, 26.*

* *Opificina*, æ. f. *The framing, contriving, or doing, of a thing. Si ea in opificinâ neficiam esse fraudulenta, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 7.*

* *Opificium*, ii. n. *The making, or doing, of*

a work. Nisi opificii apes urget tempus, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

* *Opilio*, ōnis. m. (1) *A shepherd.* (2) || *A kind of bird.* (1) *Opilio qui pascit alienas oves aliquam habet peculiarem, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 36. vid. & Col. 7, 3. (2) Fest. & Scrib. & upilio metri causâ, teste Serv. & Prisc.*

* *Opimè*, adv. *Abundantly, plentifully.* = *Domus instructa opimè & opiparè, Plaut. Baccb. 3, 1, 6.*

* *Opimiānus*, a, um. adj. *Opimian.* || *Opimianum vinum, Petr. vid. Plin. 14, 4, & 14. ita dict. quod Lucio opimio consule (anno U. C. 633.) diffusum erat. Old wine that hath been kept very long.*

* *Opimītas*, ātis. f. *Plenty of good things.* *Maximæ opimitates, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 2. & Raro occ.*

* *Opīmo*, āre. act. *To fatten, or make fat.* *Officæ panis vino madefactæ celerius opimant, Col. 8, 9.*

* *Opīmus*, a, um. adj. [*ab opibus, i. e. divitiis; vel ab ope, i. e. terrâ, Fest. ut propriè dicatur pingui solo*] (1) *Fruitfull, rich, fertile.* (2) *Fat, well-grown, large, gross.* (3) *Large, fair, plentyfull.* (4) *Abounding with all good things, rich, well furnished.* (5) *Most honourable, or great.* (1) = *Syria opima & fertilis, Cic. pro Domo, 9. Arva opima, Virg. Æn. 2, 782. (2) & Studiosi, qui non tam habitus corporis opimos, quàm gracilitates confectantur, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 16. Jecore opimo fartus, Id. Tusc. 2, 10. pingui, Pers. & Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 181. Met. = Opimum quoddam, & tanquam adipatæ dictionis genus, Cic. Orat. 8. = Boves alii, ad sacrificia publica signata dicuntur Opima, Varr. Opimorum bœum alba cella, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 9, 50. (3) & Amicos res opimæ pariunt, adversæ probant, prosperity, Publ. Syr. Opima præda, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 3. (4) Regio rebus opima bonis, Lucr. 1, 729. Opima pax, Sil. 16, 683. mensa, Id. 11, 282. & Opima accusatio, well-grounded, full of things material, Cic. pro Flacc. 33. (5) Ea ritè opima spolia habentur, quæ dux duci detraxit, Liv. 40, 20. & Opimi victi regis, Sen. Herc. fur. 48. Opimus triumphus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 51. & Tert. movet per gradus.*

* *Opinābilis*, -le. adj. *Imaginary, fanysfull, conjectural.* *Omnis opinabilis est divinatio, conjecturâ enim nititur, Cic. de Divinat. 1, 14.*

* *Opinandus*, a, um. part. *To be imagined, or expected.* *Tantummodo assert, nihil evenisse, quod non opinandum fuisset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 23.*

* *Opinans*, tis. part. (1) *Imagining, having an opinion.* (2) *Thinking of.* (3) *Speaking.* (1) *Cic. (2) Primâ hoc, nec opinantibus hostibus, locum cepit, Hirt. B. Alex. 73. (3) Gravissimè de se opinantem servum non ultra quàm compedibus coercuit, Suet. Aug. 67.*

* *Opinatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *The receiving, or holding, an opinion; the believing things without sufficient evidence, imagination, too forward assent.* *Hæc opinatio est, judicare se scire, quod nesciat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11. = Opinatio-nem volunt esse inbecilliam assensionem, Idem. Sophista ineptæ & merdæ opinionis, Val. Max. 1, 8, ext. 8.*

* *Opinātō*, adv. *Sudden'y, unexpectedly.* *Aliud malum, nec opinatō, exortum, Liv. 3, 15. & Alii per ὀφέν, nec opinatō.*

* *Opinātor*, ōis. m. verb. *An opinator, or fond supposer, Cic. Acad. 4, 20.*

* *Opinātus*, ūs. m. *Fansy, or imagination.* *Opinatus animi, Lucr. 4, 467. vix alibi.*

* *Opinātus*, a, um. part. & adj. || *scimus, sup. (1) Imagined, supposed. (2) Famous, in good repute. (3) Speaking.* (1) *Duo opinata bona, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6. (2) Rhodos opinatissi-*

ma insula, Flor. 2, 7, 3. || Opinatifsimi auctores, Gell. (3) Suet. Cal. 27.

* *Opinio*, ōnis. f. [*ab opinor*] (1) *Imagination, belief, fancy.* (2) *Opinion, judgement, belief, sentiment.* (3) *Common bruit, fame, rumour, talk, vogue.* (4) *Esteem, credit, value, account, reputation.* (5) *A guess, or conjecture; a ground for suspicion.* (6) *Self conceit, self-love.* (1) & Non re, sed opinione, duci, Cic. pro Mur. (2) *Opinio de diis immortalibus & omnium est, & quotidie crescit, Id. N. D. 3, 4. Cùm conciliatrix amicitie virtutis opinio fuerit, &c. Id. de Am. 11. Bona de me opinio, Id. cum infm. Opinio te esse venturum, Id. (3) Opinionem afferunt populo, eorum similes fore, Id. & Hic nisi de opinione, certum nihil dico, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 48. Opplevit opinio totam Græciam, Id. Opinio illius religionis, Id. Romam nondum victorie opinio venerat, Just. 31, 7, 10. (4) = Magna hominum opinio de te, magna commendatio liberalitatis, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. = Existimatio & opinio virtute parata, Id. De quo nulla unquam opinio fuerit, Id. (5) Concurrunt multæ opiniones, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 3. & Siquidem hic vidulus est, quem suspicor, nam nisi de opinione, certum nihil dico, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 48. (6) Homines opinionibus inflati turpiter iridentur, & in maximis erroribus versantur, Cic. Off. 1, 91.*

* *Opinōsissimus*, a, um. adj. *Very opinionative, full of new hypotheses, given to novelty.* *Cic. Acad. 4, 47. Positivum opiniosus habet Tert. contra Marc. 4, 35.*

* *Opinor*, āri. dep. [*ab ἐπινοῶ, cogito, unde & ἐπινοία, opinio, Litt.*] (1) *To hold, believe, or assent to, without full evidence.* (2) *To think, judge, or suppose; to fancy, imagine, or guess.* (3) *By way of irony; as also puto and credo. Vid. ap. Ov. de Nuce, v. 57. (4) To speak. (5) Pass. To be supposed.* (1) & Desinant opinari, mihi quæ, qui compertum habeo, credam, Suet. Cæs. 66. Falsò multâ in vitâ homines opinantur, Cic. pro Domo, 40. & Se non opinari, sed scire, dicit, Id. (2) & Opinor, narras? certa res est, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 29. § Non opinor id quidem, neque jus esse, &c. Cic. § De vobis opinatur non secus, ac, &c. Id. (3) Ex hoc, opinor, ostenditur, Id. (4) Suet. Aug. 51, & Cal. 27. Sen. Ep. 31, & 68. (5) Malum, quod opinatum sit esse maximum, Sen.

* *Opīnus*, a, um. adj. *Thought of, Ov. vid. Nec opinus.*

* *Opiparè*, adv. *Richly, plentifully, sumptuously, magnificently.* = *Instructa domus opimè atque opiparè, Plaut. Baccb. 3, 1, 6. = Cæsar edit & bibit opiparè sanè & apparatè, Cic. Att. 13, 53.*

|| *Opiparis*, re. adj. *Apul. p. 52. id. quod opiparus.*

* *Opiparus*, a, um. adj. [*ex opes, & paro*] (1) *Abounding with wealth.* (2) *In happy and plentyfull state.* (3) *Sumptuous, dainty.* (1) *Athenæ opiparæ, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 1. (2) Maximus opimitates opiparæque adfore, Id. Capt. 4, 1, 2. res, Id. (3) Opipara obsonia, Id. Nid. 1, 2, 29.*

* *Opis*, genit. opem. accus. ope. ablat. *Id. Ops.*

* || *Opisthographum*, i. neut. [*ex ὀπισθε πονέ, & γράφω scribo*] *A book written on the backside; also papers written for, and on both sides, for present use, to be afterwards blotted out; a book of minutes, or a memorandum-book, Ulp.*

* *Opisthographus*, a, um. adj. *Written on both sides.* *Commentarii opisthographi, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 17. Lat. In tergo scripti, Juuv. adversa, Cic.*

* *Opisthōthros*, i. m. [*ab ὀπισθε, vel ὀπισθεν retro, & τείνω tendo*] *A disease causing a distortion of the neck, Plin. 28, 12. Lat. Doctor inflexibilis, Id. ib. Hinc*

* *Opisthōthricus*, a, um. adj. *Wry-necked, Plin. 20, 18.*

† *Ōpiter*, *ēris*. m. *Opiter* est, cujus pater, *avo vivo*, mortuus est: ducto vocabulo, aut quod *obito patre* genitus sit; aut quod *avum patrem* habeat, i. e. pro patre, *Fest.*

|| *Ōpītūlatiō*, *ōnis*. f. *A helping*, or *aid*; *assistance*, *relief*, *Ulp.*

|| *Ōpītūlātor*, *ōris*. m. verb. *A helper*. *Opitulator* Jupiter dictus est, qu. opis lator, *Fest.*

† *Ōpītūlo*, *āre*. act. *Non*, ex *Liv. Andr. id.* qu. d. *opitulator*.

Ōpītūlor, *āri*. dep. antiq. *opitulo*, *Liv. Andron.* [ab *opem* tollendo, i. e. ferendo, *Donat.*] (1) *To help*, *assist*, or *aid*. (2) *To relieve*, or *redress*. (3) *To help*, or *be good for*. (1) § = *Patriz* subvenire *opitularique*, *Cic. Offic. 1, 43*. § *Permultum* ad dicendum *opitulari* sunt, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 1*. (2) *Testis* suis *prohibito* *prætor* quemadmodum *more* & *exemplo* *opitulari* possit, *Id. Met.* Cui *misericordia* *opitulari* debeat, *Id.* (3) § *Contra* *vanas species* *opitulari*, *Plin. 28, 8*.

† *Ōpītūlus*, a, um. adj. *Opitulus* Jupiter, & *opitulator* dictus est, quali *opis lator*, *Fest.*

* *Ōpium*, ii. n. [ab *ὀπός* succus] *The juice of poppy*, *Plin. 20, 17*.

* *Ōpōbalsāmum*, i. n. [qu. *ὀπός* βαλσάμω, i. e. succus balsami] (1) *Balm of Gilead*, the juice of the balm tree. (2) *The tree*. (1) *Vid. Plin. 12, 15*. (2) *Iust. 36, 3*.

* *Ōpōcarpātum*, i. n. *Al. leg.* *Opocarpium*. [ex *ὀπός* succus, & *ὀπάσσει* venenatum quoddam medicamentum.] *The juice of carpathum*, a poison, *Plin. 28, 10*.

* *Ōpōpānax*, *ācis*. [ex *ὀπός* succus, & *πάναξ* panacea herba] *The juice of panax*, or the herb *all-heal*, *Plin. 20, 24*.

* *Ōpōrice*, es. f. [*ὀπωρινή*. Gr. sc. *ἄρρα-μελα*, ab *ὀπώγα* fructus arborei] *An excellent medicine of fruits*, *vid. Plin. 24, 14*.

* *Ōpōrūthēca*, æ. f. [ex *ὀπώγα* fructus arborei, & *ὀθύν* repositorium.] *An apple-loft*, or place where fruits are laid up. § *Non* ut videant *pinacothecas*, sed *oporotheas*, *Varr. R. R. 1, 2*.

Ōporleo, *ēre*, perf. *To behave*, to be needfull, convenient, or fit. *Signa* quæ *adfolent*, quæque *oportent*, *Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 1*. *Hæc* facta ab illo *opporiebant*, *Syre. Id. Heaut. 3, 2, 25*.

Ōportet, *ēbat*, uit, *ēre*. imperf. [ab *opus*, i. e. *neceſſe*; quod *opus* est *tacere*] (1) *It behoveth*, it is meet, fit, or proper. (2) *It ought*. (3) *It must needs be that*. (1) § *Est* aliquid, quod non *oporteat*, etiam si licet: quicquid verò non licet, certè non *oportet*, *Cic. Quod factum esse oportuit*, *Id. Cat. 1, 5*. § *Tanquam* non solum *oportet*, sed etiam *neceſſe* eſſet, *Id.* § *Aliud* totum est, an *decere*, an *oportere* dicas, *Id. Orat. 73*. (2) § *Si* loquor de *rep*, quod *oportet*, *infans*: si quod *opus* est, *servus* existimor, *Id. Att. 4, 6*. § *Oportere*, perfecti onem declarat officii quo & semper utendum est, & omnibus: *Decere*, quasi *apum* eſſe *consentaneumque* *tempori* & *personæ*, *Id. Orat. 22*. (3) *Exoslarum* eſſe *oportet*, quem tu *probrè* *percussisti*, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 162*. *Unà* *oportet*, *consentiant*, *Petron.* § *Haud* longè *abesse* *oportet*, *be cannet* *be far off*, *Plaut.* § *Oportet*, *opus* est, sic enim à *neceſſe* differt, *Fab. Tbf.* *Pio-* *miscuè* *adhibet* *Cic. Parad. 3, 1*. Cum *con-* *junctivo*, *Curr. 4, 11, 17*. In *conſecturâ* *ali-* *quando* *ponitur*, *Plaut.* *Hunc* *hominem* *ali-* *um* *eſſe* *oportet*, *nec* *suspicio*, *Idem.* *Servum* *te* *eſſe* *oportet*, *Id. P. 5, 2, 70*. *Soptum* *opor-* *tet* *fallatis*, imò *neceſſe* est, *Liv. 7, 35*.

Oppando, is, di. act. *To spread out*, or *hang over against*. *Illâ* *ad* *fluctus* *Helices* *oppande* *ſerenzæ*, *Grat. Cyneg. 55*.

Oppango, *ēre*, *ēgi*, actum. act. *To fasten*, or *join*, to. § *Suavium* *oppegit*, *gave a close kiss* to, *Plaut. Circ. 1, 1, 59*.

Oppector, *ēris*. i. pass. *To be picked*, or *pulled*; *to be eaten*. *Nimio* *melius* *oppeſtuntur* *frigida*, *Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 30*.

Oppēdo, *ēre*. neut. *To fart against one*; *to cry a fart for one*, *to affront and contradict*. § *Curtis* *Judæis* *oppedere*, *Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 70*.

¶ *Rarè* *occ.*

Oppēriendus, a, um. part. *To be waited for*. *Senatus* *opperiendum* *imperatorem* *censuit*, *Tac. Ann. 4, 66, 4*. *Constantia* *opperiendæ* *mortis*, *Id. 14, 59, 2*.

Oppēriens, tis. part. *Waiting*, *ſtaying for one*, *attending* *bis* *coming*. *Oppēriens* *Reginam*, *Virg. Æn. 1, 458*. *Hostem*, *Id. Æn. 10, 771*. *Ut* *terreſtres* *copiæ* *trajicerentur*, *Liv. 42, 48*.

Oppērior, *īri*, tus & *īrus* sum. dep. [ex *ob*, & *perior*; ut & *experior*] (1) *To ſtay*, *wait*, or *tarry*, *for*. (2) *To watch*, *to obſerve*. (1) *Ego* *interim* *te* *apud* *vos* *opperibor*, *Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 106*. *Horam* *ne* *oppertus* *fies*, *Id. Phorm. 3, 2, 29*. *Otium* *ſum* *opperitus*, *Id. Moſt. 3, 2, 101*. *Favonium* *opperiri* *lentī* *eſt* *agri-* *colæ*, *Cel.* (2) *Oppenor* *hīc*, *quam* *gerat* *rem*, *Plaut.*

Oppēſſulātus, a, um. adj. *Bolted*, or *barred*, *againſt*. *Oppēſſulātæ* *fores*, *Petron. c. 97*.

Oppētendus, a, um. part. *To be undergone*, &c. § *Si* *oppetenda* *mors* *eſiet*, *if one were to die*, *Cic. Fam. 4, 7*.

Oppētiū, a, um. part. *Undergone*. § *Mor-* *tes* *pro* *patriâ* *oppetiæ*, *deaths* *undergone*, *Cic. Tuſc. 1, 48*.

Oppēto, *ēre*, *īvi*, vel *īi*, itum. act. [ex *ob*, & *peto*, i. e. *contra* *peto*] (1) *To undergo*. (2) *Abſol.* *To die*. (1) § *Oppere* *mortem*, *to die*, *Cic. pro* *Sext. 60*. *perſtem*, *to be ruined*, or *killed*, *Plaut.* *Eadem* *ratione* *mortem* *oppe-* *tiſſe*, *Cic. de* *Div. 1, 36*. (2) *Beati*, *Quis* *Contigit* *oppetere*, *Virg. Æn. 1, 98*. § *Con-* *jugis* *dextrâ* *Oppetiſ*, *Id. Æn. 11, 268*.

Oppētor, *ēris*. pass. *To be undergone*, &c. *Mors* *tum* *æquiſſimo* *animō* *oppetitur*, *Cic.*

|| *Oppexus*, ſis. m. *The combing and ſeting off*, *the hair*. *Oppexus* *cinium* *regalum*, *Æpul. p. 369*. † *Pexus*.

* *Oppico*, *āre* act. [ex *ob*, & *pico*] *To do o-* *ver with pitch*. *Corticem* *oppicato*, *Cato 120*.

* *Oppiānus*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a town*, or *city*. *Opp-danum* *jus*, *Cic. pro* *Pianc. 12*. *Met.* § *Oppidanum* *genus* *dicendi*, *a rude impolite way*, *Id. de* *Cl. Orat. 69*.

* *Oppidānus*, i. m. *A citizen*, or *townsman*. *Ne* *oppidani* à *militibus* *injuriā* *acciperent*, *Cæs. B. G. 2, 33*.

* *Oppidātim*, adv. *Town by town*, or *from town to town*, *Suet. Galb. 58*. & *Aug. 59*.

* *Oppidō*, adv. [Ōritum est hec verbum ex *sermone* *inter* *ſe* *confabulantium*, quantum *quis-* *que* *ſugum* *fecerit*: utque *multitudo* *ſignifica-* *retur*, ſæpe *reſpondebatur*, quantum *vel* *oppido* *ſatis* *eſſet*. *Hinc* *in* *conſuetudinē* *venit*, *ut* *diceretur* *oppidō* *pro* *valde* *multum*, *Fest.* (1) *Very much*, *exceeding*, *very*. (2) *Utterly*, *quite*, *altogether*, *absolutely*. (1) *Paulum* *oppidō* *diſſe-* *runt* *definitiones*, *Cic. de* *Fin. 3, 10*. *Oppidō* *pauci*, *Id. Fam. 13, 4*. *Itane* *tibi* *ego* *videor* *oppidō* *Acherunticus*? *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 33*. (2) *Oppidō* *interi*, *Id. Amph. 1, 1, 143*. *Om-* *nēne*? *Id. Oppidō*, *Id.* § || *Oppidō* *quām*, *very*, *Gell.*

* *Oppidūm*, li. n. dim. *A little town*. *Me-* *litæ*, *aut* *alio* *in* *loco* *ſimili* *oppidulo*, *Cic. Att. 10, 7*.

* *Oppidum*, di. n. al. ut *videtur*, *reſtius* *opi-* *dum*, [ab *ope*, *Scal.*] (1) *A walled town*, *a town*, or *borough*. (2) || *Emphatically*, *the city* *Rome*, *in* *ancient* *writers*. (3) *A city*. § *Eſſi* *oppidum* & *urbem* *a* *quantulum* *diſtingu-* *unt* *Grammaticorum* *ſcīi*, *tamen* *confundunt* *ſcrip-* *tores* *optimi*. (4) || *The ſtarting-place* *at* *horſe-* *races* *at* *the* *enterance* *of* *the* *Circus*, *ſo* *called*, *be-* *cauſe* *on* *the* *wall* *ſide*, *were* *turrets* *and* *bat-* *tlements*, *as* *about* *a* *town*. (1) *Eruta* *con-* *vulſis* *proſternes* *oppida* *muris*, *Sil.* = *Phæ-* *æ*, *urbs* *Theſſaliæ*, *in* *quo* *oppido*, &c. *Cic. de* *Div. 1, 25*. *Quid* *id* *quod* *vīſiſti*; *ut* *muni-* *tum* *muro* *tibi* *viſum* *eſt* *oppidum*? *Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 5*. § *Simulans* *iter* *ad* *viliā* *ciam* *in*

oppido *ſubſedit*, *Phædr. 3, 10, 19*. (2) *Vid. Scal. in* *Append. Conſectan. p. 284*. (3) *Conf. Nep. in* *Miltiade*, *c. 4*. & *c. 7*. (4) *Oppidum* *dicatur* & *locus* *in* *Circo*, *unde* *qua-* *drigæ* *emittuntur*, *Fest. i. e. Carceres*, *Varr. ex* *Næv.*

Oppignēro, *āre*. act. [ex *ob*, & *pignus*, *pig-* *neris*, *antiq.*] (1) *To pawn*, *to lay to pawn*, *to* *gage*. (2) *Met.* *To engage*, or *bind*, *one's ſelf*. (1) *Oppignerare* *ſiliam*, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 46*. *Oppigneravit* *ad* *menſam* *vix* *oſto* *nummis* *an-* *nulum*, *Mart. 2, 57*. (2) *Verbum*, *quo* *ſe* *oppigneraret*, *Sen. de* *Benef. 2, 15*.

Oppignēror, *āri*. pass. *To be pawned*. *Li-* *belli* *pro* *vino* *ſæpe* *oppignerabantur*, *Cic. pro* *Sext. 61*.

Oppilātiō, *ōnis*. f. *A ſtopping*. *Oppilatio* *au-* *rium*, *Scrib. Larg. Comp. 47*.

Oppiārus, a, um. part. *That hath the en-* *terance ſtopt againſt*. *Scalis* *tabernæ* *oppilatis*, *Cic. Phil. 2, 9*.

Oppiō, *āre*. act. [ex *ob*, & *pilo*, i. e. *den-* *ſo*] *To ſtop*, or *ſill up*, *againſt*. *Fluctibus* *ad-* *verſis* *oppilare* *oſtia* *contra*, *Lucr. 6, 725*.

Oppleo, *ēre*, *ēvi*, *ētum*. act. *To ſil full*, or *all over*. *Qui* *ædis* *ſpoliis* *opplebit* *tuas*, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 41*. *Odor* *nares* *opplet*, *Varr. Lo-* *ca* *vocibus* *oppleat*, *Lucr. 2, 145*. *Lacurnis* *opplet* *os* *totum* *sibi*, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 65*. *Opplebit* *aures* *vaniloquentiâ*, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 14*. *Totam* *urbem* *opplevit* *luctus*, *Liv. 22, 56*. *Nives* *jam* *omnia* *oppleverat*, *Id. 10, 46*. § *O-* *pinio* *Gæciām* *opplevit*, *hath prevailed over*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 24*.

Oppleo, *ēri*. pass. *To be filled*. *Oppletur* *læ-* *tanti* *regia* *cætu*, *Catull. 62, 23*.

Opplētus, a, um. part. *Filled*. = *Nilus* *Ægyptum* *quum* *totâ* *ſilate* *obrutam*, *oppētam-* *que* *tenuerit*, *tum* *ſecedit*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 52*. § *Opplata* *tritici* *granaria*, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 42*. § *Mentes* *opplete* *tenebris* *ac* *ſordibus*, *Cic. post* *red. in* *Senat. 4*.

Opplōro, *āre*. neut. *To wrep*, *wail*, or *moke moan*, *to*; *to keep a wailing about*. § *Quin* *aurebus* *meis* *opplorare* *deſinitis*, *Ad* *Herenn. 4, 52*.

Oppōnens, tis. part. *Oppoſing*, *Liv. 21, 8*.

Oppōno, is, ſui, *īvi*, *Plaut.* itum. act. (1) *To put to*, or *lay cloſe*. (2) *To build overagainſt*. (3) *To place*, *fix*, or *clap*, *againſt*. (4) *To put before*, *to place for covering*, or *hiding*. (5) *To thruſt*, *put*, or *give*, *to*. (6) *To hold up againſt*. (7) *To lay*, or *ſlue down*, *againſt*. (8) *To interpoſe*. (9) *To put*, or *lay*, *in* *the way of*. (10) *To place againſt*, *to oppoſe*. (11) *Met.* *To oppoſe to*. (12) *To offer againſt* *as* *an* *ar-* *gument*. (13) *To pretend for an excuſe*, or *pre-* *tenſe*. (14) *To uſe*, or *name*, *againſt*; *to* *the* *intent* *to* *diſcourage*, or *affright*. (15) *To ſet up againſt*, *as* *an* *equal*, *rival*, or *match*. (16) *To give up*, or *conſign to*; *to oblige to*. (17) *To turn towards*. (1) *Opponebam* *ſeramini* *ocu-* *los*, *Petron. 96*. (2) *Stabula* *à* *ventis* *hyberno* *opponere* *ſoli*, *Virg. Geor. 3, 302*. (3) *Oppo-* *ſuit* *genu* *ceſtis*, *Or. Met. 12, 347*. (4) § *Op-* *poſuit* *manum* *fronti*, *Id. Met. 2, 276*. *oculis*, *Petron. 132*. § *Ante* *oculos* *oppoſuit* *manum*, *Or. Faſt. 4, 178*. (5) *Quod* *cuique* *opus* *ſit*, *opponere*, *Cic.* (6) *Manum* *puella* *ſuavio* *oppo-* *nat* *tuo*, *Hor. Epod. 3, 21*. (7) § *Pono* *palli-* *um*, *ille* *ſuum* *annulum* *oppoſiſit*, *Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 77*. (8) *Non* *omnes* *noſtra* *corpora* *op-* *ponimus*? *Cic. Att. 7, 22*. (9) *Ut* *mihî* *ini-* *peditum* *imponerem*, *Plancus* *ap.* *Cic.* (10) § *In* *parte* *ſiniſtrâ* *Oppoſuere* *aciem*, *Virg. Æn. 9, 469*. § *Ad* *omnes* *in* *roitus* *armatæ* *hemi-* *nes* *opponit*, *Cic. pro* *Cæcin. 8*. § *Lævo* *in* *cor-* *nu* *adverſus* *Cladium* *Gallōs* *opponit*, *Liv.* (11) § *Se* *opponere* *invidiæ*, *Cic. de* *Hor. R. 60*. *Vi-* *tium* *virtuti* *opponere*, *Id. de* *Fin. 3, 12*. *Auſa* *profugis* *toto* *me* *opponere* *ponto*, *Virg. Æn. 7, 300*. (12) § *Non* *quò* *proharet*, *ſed* *ut* *op-* *poneret* *Stoicis*, *ſummum* *bonum* *eſſe*, &c. *Cic.* (13) *Oppoſuiſſi* *ſemel* *Ciceronis* *noſtri* *valetudi-* *nem*, *Id. Q. fr. 2, 9*. *Muri* *cauſam* *oppoſuit*, *Id.* (14) *Opponebant* *nomen* *P. Africani*, *Id.*

Varr. 5, 29. Nolite mihi ista nomina civitatum opponere, *Id.* (15) Ut urbi Capuam ad certamen dignitatis opponeretis, *Id.* Latium plures habebit, quos opponat Græciæ, *Phædr.* 2, 9, 9. (16) § Sese opponere morti, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 115. (17) Oppono auriculam, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 77.

Oppōnor, ōris. i. p. fl. *To be opposed; to be opposite, or contrary.* Omni virtuti vitium contrariio nomine opponitur, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 12.

Oppōtūne. adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. (1) *Opportunately, conveniently.* (2) *In good time, in happy hour, seasonably.* (1) § Oppōtūne facere, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 18. Anticyra opportunitissimē sita, *Liv.* 32, 18. (2) Oppōtūne hic sit mihi obviā, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 11. Accidere opportuniūs nihil poterit; teipsum cupio, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9.

Oppōtūnitas, ātis. f. (1) *Convenience, fitness.* (2) *Opportunity.* (3) *Seasonableness.* (4) *Benefit, use, advantage.* (5) *The being defenseless, weak, or exposed.* (1) Loci opportunitas, *Cæs. B. G.* 19. Fluminum opportunitates, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 53. Quæ sit utilitas, quæ opportunitas in homine membrorum, considerare, *Id. N. D.* 1, 33. (2) Opportunitas ad negotium administrandum, *Id.* (3) Optimā opportunitate ambo advenistis, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 4, 3. (4) Amicitia tantas opportunitates habet, quantas vix queo dicere, *Cic. de Am.* 6. = utilitas, *Id.* (5) Opportunitas suæ liberorumque ætatis, *Sall. B. J.* 6.

Oppōtūnus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [ex ob, & portus, qu. ob portum; portui propinquus; quod navigantibus maximē utiles optatique sunt portus, *Fest.* (1) *Commodious, fit, convenient, meet for the purpose.* (2) *Usefull, advantageous, serviceable.* (3) *Seasonable.* (4) *Happening in good time, found by good chance.* (5) *Ready to assist, or serve, one on occasion.* (6) *Well-timed, patly, or dexterously managed.* (7) *Apt to; obnoxious, or subject, to.* (8) *Exposed to, in danger of.* (9) *Giving the enemy an advantage over him.* (10) *Under one's power.* (11) *That hath advantages against one.* (1) § Urbs opportunitissima portu, *Liv.* 26, 43. Loco opportuniore in his malis nullo esse potuisti, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 20. Opportunissimus ac fructuosissimus locus, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 30. Locorum opportuna permunivit, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 24, 2. § Locus Jugurthæ opportunus, *Sall. B. J.* 96. collis usui, *Id.* nidis domus, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 235. ¶ *Absol.* Alii opportuni, other fit persons, *Sall.* (2) Galeam in navi perdidit, nunc mihi opportuna hinc esset, salva si foret, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 5, 22. (3) Ubi primum opportunum fuit, *Sall.* (4) Receptus est rursus, neque peractus, ob mortem opportunam, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 21, 3. (5) Cervus opportuno se bubili condidit, *Phædr.* 2, 8, 4. (6) Nihil homini amico est opportuno amicus, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 3, 44. (7) Destillationibus opportunus, *Gell.* Ferninarum sexus huic malo maximē opportunus, *Plin.* 7, 52. = Obnoxius & opportunus injuriæ, *Flor.* 4, 4, 2. Opportuniora morbis corpora, *Id.* ¶ Opportunus flammis, combustibile, *Lucr.* 6, 317. (8) Ætas maximē opportuna injuriæ, *Liv.* ¶ Opportunus criminibus, against whom accusations are easily believed, *Id.* (9) Haud sanē opportunus obsidantibus, *Id.* (10) Sen. (11) Hostes opportuni & scelestissimi, *Sall. Fragm.* 1, 4.

Oppōsitio, ōnis. f. verb. *Opposition, contrariety.* Per oppositionem negationis, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 28.

Oppōsitūrus, a, um. part. *About to oppose.* Oppositurus arma, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 77, 1.

Oppōsitus, a, um. part. (1) *Set, put, or placed, against.* (2) *Pawned.* (3) *Objected.* (4) *Lieing between, or in the way; opposite.* (1) Ad omnes portas milite opposito, hostibus viam clauserat, *Liv.* Lucullus Mithridati oppositus, *Paterc.* 2, 33. (2) Rebus meis in securitatem creditoris oppositis, *Sen. de Benef.* 7, 14. Villula non ad Austri flatus opposita est; verum ad millia quindécim & ducentos, *Catull.*

24, 2. *ludens in utraq̃ue notione.* (3) Ne, opposito dedecore, sententiā depellerere, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 6. (4) Post montem oppositum, & trans flumina lata, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 213.

Oppōsitus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *Interposition, or an opposing.* (2) ¶ *The being interposed, or between.* (3) *Opposition, or a being against.* (4) ¶ *The objecting.* (1) Laterum nostrorum oppositus & corporum pollicemur, *Cic. pro Marcel.* sub fin. (2) Oppositus circum undique aliarum ædium, *Gell.* 4, 5. (3) Val. Max. 3, 8, ext. 3. (4) Oppositu horum vocabulorum commotus, *Gell.* 14, 5.

Oppōstus, a, um. part. *Lucr.* 4, 151. *Vid.* Oppositus.

Oppressio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Oppression, extortion, violence.* (2) *The bearing down, or stifling, by violence.* (1) Per oppressionem ut hanc mihi eripere postulet, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 30. (2) = Legum & libertatis interitus, & oppressio, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 21.

Oppressiuncula, æ. f. dim. *A little pressing.* Papularum oppressiunculæ, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 66.

Oppressor, ōris. m. verb. *He that hath destroyed, or violently exterminated.* Oppressor deminationis, *Brutus ad Cic. Ep.* 16.

Oppressurus, a, um. part. *That will sink, about to oppress.* Classibus navem oppressuri, *Cic. Tegmina corporis derepta oppressurus ignes, Tac. Ann.* 13, 57, 6. conf. *Liv.* 30, 9.

Oppressus, a, um. part. (1) *Pressed down, squeezed flat.* (2) *Stifled, concealed.* (3) *Born down, overjet, overlaid, overpowered, oppressed.* (4) *Heavy, or overcharged.* (5) *Routed, vanquished, subdued.* (6) *Violently brought to an end.* (1) Lapis oppressus sub dente è frugibus asper, *Lucr.* 3, 694. Terrā oppressus, *Cic.* Oppressa herba, *Or. A. Am.* 3, 721. Met. = Memoria onerata & quasi oppressa, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 18. ¶ Oppressus sol, the sun having his light stop, *Lucr.* 5, 762. (2) = Literæ neque suppressæ, neque oppressæ, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 37. (3) Oppressus à prædonibus & captus est, *Id. Verr.* 5, 46. = Oppressus & afflatus, *Id. Met.* ¶ Oppressus ære alieno, deep in debt, *Id.* Oppressi jam sumus opinionibus, *Id.* (4) Vino & fomno oppressi, *Id.* (5) Pompeius apud Sciliam oppressus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 2, 1. (6) = Ut extinctæ potiùs amicitia quam oppressæ videantur, *Cic. de Am.* 21. ¶ De cæteris notionibus, vid. opprimo, & opprimor.

¶ Oppressu. monopt. *By a violent crush,* *Sid. Epist.* 9, 11.

Opprimendus, a, um. part. *To be oppressed, defeated, quashed, &c.* vid. Corn. Nep. Themist. 8, & 10. *Id. Pelop.* 2.

Opprimo, effi, ere. act. [ex ob, & premo] (1) *To press, or to brush, down.* (2) *To crush to death, to squeeze flat.* (3) *To stop.* (4) *To cover.* (5) *To dispirit, or depress.* (6) *To fall heavy upon.* (7) *To be too hard for, overthrown, or cast.* (8) *To make one yield, or comply, by urgency.* (9) *To bury, efface, overwhelm, or make to be not taken notice of.* (10) *To enslave, or get under his power, by force.* (11) *To destroy, Met. to root out.* (12) *To fall, or come, upon suddenly, or unexpectedly; to surprise, or take unprovided.* (13) *To overtake, to catch, or lay hold of.* (14) *To come, or fall, upon.* (15) *To quench, to put out, to beat down at the first.* (16) *To come on, and put a stop to.* (17) *To stifle, to bide, to conceal, to suppress, to cover.* (1) Pede taleam opprimito, *Cato,* 45. (2) Aper quercum vult evertere, Ut nostram progeniem opprimat, *Phædr.* 2, 4, 10. Voluit deus ora loquentis Opprimere, *Or. Met.* 3, 296. Os opprime, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 93. Querelas consilio oppressimus, *Cic.* (4) Terras opprimere imbri, *Lucr.* 6, 265. (5) Quia servorum animos summā formidine oppresserit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 6. (6) Fabulam oppressit calamitas, *Ter. Hec. prol.* 50. (7) = Latronem eripere, honestum opprimere, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 32. Innocentes iniquo judicio opprimere, *Id.* (8) Si posset impetrari — dedi operam, verum oppressit, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 5, 10. (9) Op-

pressit mentionem omnem memoriamque contentionis hujus majus certamen, *Liv.* 58, 50. (10) § Libertatem populi opprimere, *Nep. Alcib.* 3. Quicunque temp. oppressisset armis, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 3. (11) Opprime, dum nova sunt, subiti mala semina morbi, *Or. Rem. Amor.* 81. (12) Prius nox oppressisset, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 1, 9. Antonium in mediis ejus injuriis & cupiditatibus mors oppressit, *Cic.* Fano ipsum hominem manifestò opprimas, *Plaut. Asin.* 5, 2, 26. Te tertia jam epistola antè oppressit, quàm, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 15, 16. Ne se penuria victus Opprimeret, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 98. (13) Ibi eum missæ à Paulino Liburnicæ oppressere, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 43, 4. § Met. Occasionem opprimere, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 2, 15. (14) Somnus virginem opprimit, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 53. Quum eum sopor oppressisset, *Liv.* (15) Unda flammæ opprimat, *Sen. Med.* 887. Nisi orientem illum ignem oppressissent, *Liv.* 29, 31. (16) Muscam opprimere captans, *Phædr.* 5, 3, 2. (17) *Vid.* Opprimor. Iam oppressit, nequa ex eo negotio seditio oriretur, *Sall. B. C.* 35.

Opprimor, i. pass. (1) *To be stifled.* (2) *Met. To be dissimbled, hid, or suppressed.* (3) *To be overcharged, or burdened.* (4) *To sink under.* (5) *To be run down, or forced to give way to.* (6) *To be abolished, or brought into oblivion.* (7) *To be enslaved, or wholly engaged, by.* (1) Postquam eum bello opprimi non posse animadvertit, insidiis interficere studuit, *Nep. Dat.* 9. Opprimi senem injectu multæ vestis jubet, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 50, 8. (2) = Est quiddam quod occultatur, quod quò studiosius opprimitur, & absconditur, eò magis eminet & apparet, &c. (3) Dicitur opprimi memoriam imaginum pondere, *Id.* (4) Opprimi me onere officii malo, *Id.* (5) *Vid.* Oppressus, n. 3. (6) Quæ verba, non solum tenebris vetustatis, verum etiam luce libertatis oppressa sunt, *Id.* (7) Quorum mens fuerit oppressa præmio, *Id. De cæteribus notionibus, vid.* Opprimo.

† Opprobriamentum, i. n. *A reproach, or disgrace,* *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 3, 87. † Opprobrium.

¶ Opprobriatio, ōnis. f. *An upbraiding, or reproaching.* *Gell.* 2, 7. † Exprobratio.

Opprobrium, n. n. [ex ob, & probium] (1) *A reproach, or taunt.* (2) *A disgrace, or scandal.* (1) = Dedecus habetur opprobriumque meritum, *Plin.* 12, 26. (2) Falsis op probriis morderi, *Liv. Epist.* 1, 16, 38. Quolibet in quemvis opprobria fingere stervus, *Id.* 1, 15, 34.

Opprobrio, are. act. [ex ob, & probium, i. e. probium obicio, *Fest.*] *To object to as a disgrace, to upbraid with; to twist, or lit in the teeth.* ¶ Ut hac ipsa re opprobretur adversaria, facere eos derisiculum, *Gell.* 17, 1. Rus tu mihi opprobrias? *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 25.

Opprobrior, ōris. pass. *To be bit in the teeth, or upbraided with.* = Egone id exprobrein, quin mihi met id opprobriaret? *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 43.

* Oppugnandus, a, um. part. *To be attacked, or assaulted.* = Consiliis ab oppugnandâ urbe at obsidendam vestis, *Liv.* 2, 11. Occupatus oppugnandis urbibus, *Id.* 39, 24.

* Oppugnans, tis. part. *Assaulting, fighting against.* Sive adjuvandus eâ manu rex oppugnante aliquo foret, *Just.* 9, 5.

* Oppugnatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The act of attacking, or assaulting.* (2) *An assault.* (3) *A siege.* (4) *Opposition.* (5) *The acting against, another's interest, to weaken, or overthrow, it.* (1) = Non segnior oppugnatio est, quàm pugna fuerat, *Liv.* 4, 29. (2) Oppidorum oppugnatio impediabatur, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 22. (3) Oppugnationes oppidorum, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 48. (4) = Cum hoc genus oppugnationis inferetur, propulsare debetis, *Id. pro Cæl.* 9. (5) Inimicorum oppugnatio, *Id.*

* Oppugnator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *An enemy, opposer, or underminer.* (2) *A besieger.* (1) Meæ salutis oppugnator, *Cic. pro Planc.* 31. = Pro-pugnator,

pugnator, *Id.* (2) Flamma ab oppidanis & oppugnatoribus visa, *Nep. Mil.* 7.

* Oppugnātūrus, a, um, part. *About to assault.* Castra Labieni oppugnaturus, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 54.

* Oppugnātus, a, um, part. (1) *Assaulted.* (2) *Weakened, having suffered by.* (1) Domus est oppugnata ferro, facibus, &c. *Cic.* (2) Propriis circum oppugnata triumphis Roma, *Prop.* 2, 15, 45.

* Oppugno, āre, act. [*ex ob, & pugno*] (1) *To fight against, to assault.* (2) *To oppose itself against.* (3) *Met. To thwart, to oppose; to endeavour to overthrow, or disappoint.* (4) *To endeavour to run down, or confute.* (5) *To endeavour to get into one's power.* (1) Oppugnabant Athenienses Chium, *Nep. Chabr.* 4. Ausa ab equo oppugnare sagittis Danaūm rates, *Propert.* 3, 11, 13. (2) Nec prius abstitit festam oppugnare carinam impetus undæ, *Ov. Met.* 11, 531. (3) § Clandestinis consiliis oppugnare aliquem, *Cic. Orat.* 66. pecuniā, *Id. Fam.* 1, 1. verbis æquitatem, *Id. pro Cæc.* 67. existimationem, *Id. consilia, Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 15. (4) X Carneades nullam rem oppugnavit, quam non evertit, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 38. (5) Qui albo rete aliena oppugnant bona, *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 2, 22.

* Oppugno, āri, pass. [*ex ob, & pugnus*] *To be cuffed, or buffed.* Postquam oppugnatum est os, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 6, 60.

Oppūto, āre, act. *quod Oppūtor, āri, pass. To be pruned, or cut off.* Opputatur, quicquid proximo tulit fructum, *Plin.* 17, 21.

† Oppūvia, ōrum, n. pl. seu Oppūviæ, ārum, f. pl. Oppuviis pueri coercentur, *Afran.* (a verbo oppurio) *Stripes, blows.* † Plagæ.

* Ops, ōpis, f. vel ōpis, in rect. *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 8, 52. Mater Jovis. Ops dea nempe Terra: (*Ōmīc* sc. Dor. *Ōmīs*, est epitheton Dianæ, *Etymol.*) unde

* Ōpis, gen. opem. accus. ope. abl. (opes, plur.) [*quia omnes opes humano generi terra tribuit*] (1) *Power, might.* (2) *Help, assistance.* (3) *That which contributeth, or is effectual, towards.* (4) *Rule, dominion, empire.* (1) Quantum dii tibi dant opis, *Ter. Haut.* 3, 3, 32. ¶ Non opis est nostræ, it is beyond our power, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 605. (2) = Arripere opem, auxiliumque, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 65. (3) Quibus nihil est in ipsis opis ad bene beatæque vivendum, *Cic. de Senect.* 2. (4) Astante ope barbaricâ, *Id. Tusc.* 3, 19. *ex potâ.*

* Ōpes, um, ibus. pl. fein. (1) *Power, influence, interest.* (2) *Met. Strength.* (3) *Greatness, dominion, empire.* (4) *Help, assistance, power to help.* (5) *Riches, wealth, substance, estate.* (1) Cum Atheniensium opes senescere videret, *Nep. Alcib.* 5. (2) † Opes acquirit eundo amnis, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 343. (3) Inclementia divum Has evertit opes, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 603. (4) Non hæc humanis opibus Proveniunt, *Id. Æn.* 12, 427. Expectare alterius opes, *Cic.* (5) X Magnas inter opes inops, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 28.

* † Ops, adj. antiq. pro opulentus, *Fest.* unde in comp. inops. It. pro opem ferens, Quorum genitor fertur esse ops gentibus, *rich, helpful, Accius.*

Opsidiānus, *Virg. Obsidianus.*

Opsōnātor, Opsōnātus, Opsōnīto, Opsōnīum, Opsōno, &c. *Virg. Obsinator, &c.*

* Optābilis, le, adj. or, comp. *Desireable, eligible.* Exitus optabilis, *Cic. ad Brut.* = Optabile & expetendum, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 51. Nihil hoc bono optabilis, *Id.*

* Optābiliter, adv. *vid. seq.*

* Optābilis, adv. comp. [*ab optabiliter*] *More desireable, Val. Max.* 5, 1. fin.

* Optandus, a, um, part. *To be wished for.* = Optanda & expetenda fortuna, *Cic. in Pison.* 14.

* Optans, tis, part. (1) *Wishing, or desiring.* (2) *Picking, or choosing.* (1) = Neque nobis cupientibus & optantibus fructus otii datus est, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 1. (2) *Cic.*

* † Optāsis pro optaveris, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 74.

* Optatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A wishing, or wish.* Cui cum tres optationes Neptunus deisset, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 25.

* Optatō, adv. *As one would wish, according to one's desire, desireably.* Optatō advenis, *Ter.* 3, 3, 1. Quō mihi optatiū acciderit, si, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12.

* † Optatīvus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to wishing.* ¶ Optativus modus, *the optative mood, Ap. Gramm.*

* Optatūm, i, n. *A wish, or desire.* Meis optatis fortuna respondit, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 1. Quodvis donum à me optato; id optatum feres, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 27. ¶ Optata loquere, *speaking agreeably, do not say so, Ter. Haut.* 3, 3, 51.

* Optatue, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. *fsimus, sup.* (1) *Wished, desired, or longed for.* (2) *Implored, entreated.* (3) *Acceptable, desirable.* (1) Dies optata parentibus instat, *Ov. Epist.* 21, 43. Optatā potiuntur arenā, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 176. ¶ Optata hostia, *Fest.* (2) *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 1, 1. (3) Nihil mihi accidere potuit optatius, *Cic. Optatissimus nuncius, Id. Fam.* 2, 19.

* Optimas, ātis, c. g. adj. [*ab optimus; ut à primus primas*] (1) *Belonging to, or that is for, aristocracy; that is for maintaining the authority of the senate.* (2) *Of the highest rank, of the first quality.* (3) *Optimates, defenders of the senate, and regular government, such as were averse to popularity, or faction; the great men, those of highest rank.* (1) Dum putet te parum diligenter quod optimum est, eligas, *Cæc. ad Cic. Sub epistolâ ad Atticum nonâ, libb.* 10. De optimati ratione discedere, *Cic.* Id mandavi Philotimo, homini forti ac nimium optimati, *Id.* (2) Matronæ opulentæ, optimates, *Id. Fam.* 7, 6. (3) X Populi potentiæ non amicus, & optimatum fautor, *Nep. Alcib.* 5. X Populares Polyperchonti favebant, optimates cum Cassandro sentebant, *Id. Phoc.* 3.

* Optimè, adv. (1) *Very well, best.* (2) *Most easily, or conveniently.* (3) *Most opportunely, or seasonably.* (1) Optimè omnium, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 13. ¶ Optimè est, it is well done, *Ter.* (2) X Humanitatis est vel non facere quod non optimè possis, vel scire quod non pessimè facias, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 20. (3) Syrum optimè, *ecceum! Ter. Haut.* 4, 5, 9.

* Optimus, a, um, adj. [*contract. pro optatissimus; ab opto, i. e. eligo, ut sit propriè maximè optandum, vel eligendum*] (1) *Best, most eligible.* (2) *Most fit, proper, meet, or convenient.* (3) *Most seasonable.* (4) *Most excellent, most perfect.* (5) *Most beneficent.* (6) An appellation of Scipio Nasica, also added to the title of Augustus by the senate, and afterwards to Trajan, and the succeeding emperours. (7) Opt. Max. An appellatio of Jupiter, but impiously assumed by Caligula. (8) ¶ Optimus maximus fundus; optimæ maximæ ædes, a freehold. (9) *Most innocent, most virtuous, very honest.* (10) *Most fine, delicate, rich, in meat, or apparel.* (11) *Most expert, skillfull, or dexterous.* (12) *Senatorian.* (1) ¶ Optima hostia est, quam ædilis trib. constitutis hostiis optat, quam immolari veit, *Fest.* Optima mors, parca quæ vent apta die, *Prop.* 5, 5, 18. (2) Quod erit optimum factu facito, *Cic.* X deterrimus, *Id.* (3) X Quod optimo tempore facere non licuit, id minus idoneo fiet, *Id.* (4) In præstantibus rebus magna sunt ea, quæ sunt optimis proxima, *Id. Orat.* 2. (5) Jupiter optimus, id est, beneficentissimus, *Id. N. D.* 2, 45. (6) *Virg. Victor,* 2, 48, 1. & *Plin. Panegy.* 1, 88. & Numismata, S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. *vid. & Papin. L. Jurisp.* 30. D. de excusat. Tut. (7) *Cic. N. D.* 2, 25. *Suet. Calig.* 22. (8) *Ap. JCC.* (9) Ab optimo quoque probari, virtute, non malitiâ, *Sall. B. J.* 25. X Ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillimè esse alios improbos suspicatur, *Cic.* (10) Optimis rebus fruor, *Phædr.* 4, 23. Thyum optimâ veste contexit, quam satrapæ regii gerere consueverant,

Nep. Datam. 3. (11) Optime forum, *Catull.* 31, 1. Optima gens flexis in gyrum frenis, *Luc.* 1, 425. (12) Optimam remp. judico, quæ sit in potestate optimorum, *Cic.*

* Optio, ōnis, f. [*ab opto*] *A choice, option, or election.* Optio hæc tua est; utram harum vis conditionem accipe, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 4, 13. Si mea optio esset, *Cic.* Quem ex collegiis, optione ab senatu datâ, socium sibi imperii delegerit, *Liv.* 8, 33.

* Optio, ōnis, m. [*ab opto, i. e. eligo*] (1) *An assistant; one chosen for a helper, or underpuler.* (2) *A deputy, lieutenant, mate, or assistant.* (3) *An advantage.* (1) Tibi optionem iumito Leonidam, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 2, 88. (2) *Tac. Hist.* 1, 25. ¶ Optio fabricæ, the overseer under the master, *JC.* [Quos decuriones primò administratos ipsi sibi adaptant, optiones vocari cœpi, quos nunc propter ambitionem tribuni faciunt, *Varr. L. L.* ¶ Optio qui nunc dicitur, antea appellabatur accensus; is adjutor dabatur centurioni à tribuno militum, &c. *Fest.*] (3) Non mihi jus meum obtinendi optio est, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 2, 16.

* † Optiōnātus, ūs, m. *The office of a lieutenant, a lieutenant, Fest. ex Catone.*

* Optivus, a, um, adj. *Assumed, additional.* Optivum cognomen, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 101. vix alibi.

* Opto, āre, act. [*ab ὀπρω, ὀπρωμαι, video, confidero; fort. ab ὀπαιρω, Id.*] (1) *To wish, to wish for, or desire.* (2) *To want, or require.* (3) *To choose, or desire to do.* (4) *To choose, or prefer; to be willing to do rather.* (5) *To desire, prefer, or be for.* (6) *To take one's choice, to ask at one's own election.* (7) *To choose out for.* (8) *To pick and choose.* (1) X Non modò, non est quid sperem, sed vix jam quid audeam optare, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 1. Furorem & insaniam optare vobis, *Id. in Pison.* 46. Ab diis immortalibus opto, ut, &c. *Id. Cat.* 2, 15. Opto ne se moveat, *Id.* Illum, ut vivat, optans, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 20. Hunc videre sæpe optabamus diem, *Id. Hec.* 4, 4, 29. Optat a a e, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 43. (2) Visus est mihi intelligere præclarè, quid causa optaret, *Cic.* (3) Te optem necate majore incommodo, *Phædr.* 5, 5. (4) Quæ se inhonestè optavit parere divitias potius, quàm, &c. *Ter. Andr.* 4, 6, 2. (5) Externos optare duces, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 563. (6) Quodvis donum & præmium à me optato, id optatum feres, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 27. (7) ¶ Optare locum testō, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 429. regno. *Id. Æn.* 3, 109. (8) X Optare hoc quidem est, non disputare, *Cic. de Fato,* 20.

* Ōpūlens, tis, adj. *Wealthy, or full of riches.* X Non animo æquo pauperes alienam opulentiam intuantur fortunam, *Nep. Chabr.* 3. Civitas opulens, *Sall. B. J.* 72.

* Ōpūlenter, adv. iūs, comp. *Magnificently, plentifully, abundantly.* X Neque milites arctè colam, me opulenter, *Sall. B. Jug.* 85, 34. = Ludos opulentiū instructiūque quàm priores reges fecit, *Liv.* 1, 35.

* Ōpūlentiā, æ, f. (1) *Power, greatness.* (2) *Plenty, abundance.* (3) *Wealth, riches.* (1) Invidia ex opulentiâ orta est, *Sall. B. C.* 1. (2) = Non vobis Divitis uber agri, Trojæve opulentia deerit, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 262. (3) X Publicè habemus egestatem, privatim opulentiam, *Sall. B. C.* 56.

* † Ōpūlentitas, ātis, f. *Power, greatness.* *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 4, 53. † Opulentia.

* Ōpūlento, āre, act. (1) *To furnish plentifully, or daintly.* (2) *To enrich and make wealthy.* (1) Cum villaticæ pastiones mensam pretiosis dapibus opulenter, *Col.* 8, 1. (2) An fundus herum baccis opulenter olivæ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 2.

* Ōpūlentus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *fsimus, sup.* [*ut à luce, luculentus, sic ab ope, opulentus*] (1) *Potent, mighty, of great interest.* (2) *Magnificent, sumptuous, noble.* (3) *Full of, plentiful, abounding with.* (4) *Rich, wealthy.* (5) *Dainty.* (6) *Enriched with, rendered august, or splendid, by.* (1) X Amicitiarum præsidia

præsidia quærent inopes magis quam opulenti, *Cic. de Am.* 46. (2) Opulenta regia, *Catull.* 62, 43. (3) § Pars provinciae agro virisque opulentiore, *Sall. B. J.* 19. § Opulentus prædæ exercitus, *Liv.* (4) Opulentior Arabum The-sauris, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 1. Rex Asiæ opulentif-
simus Cæsar, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 56. § pauper, *Plaut.* (5) Opulentum obsonium, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 63. (6) Templum donis opulentum, & numine Divæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 451.

* || Opulesco, ere. n. incept. *To grow rich*, *Furius ap. Non. & Gell.* 18, 11.

Opulus, li. f. A tree which the French call *opier*, some a *witch-bazel*, *Col.* 5, 4. & *Varr. R. R.* 1, 8.

Opuntia, æ. f. [ab Opunte urbe, ubi nascitur] *A kind of herb*, *Plin.* 21, 17.

* Opus, eris. n. [ab ἔπος, facio, administro, operor: ἔποςιν, ἐνεργῶσιν, *Hes. ἔποντα*, *Hom.* i. e. πονέμενον, *Eust.*] (1) *A work, a performance*, done, perfected, or accomplished, by pains, or art. (2) *Labour, pains*. (3) *Country labour*, or work. (4) *Difficulty, toil, travail*. (5) *Business, or task*. (6) *The part, the concern*. (7) *The use, or service*. (8) *Workmanship, manu-
facture*. (9) *Employment, the particular business of any way of life*. (10) *An act, or deed*. (11) *A building, pile, or structure; a work, or servifi-
cation*. (12) *A military exploit, an achievement*. (13) *For χεῖμα, or res, a thing*. (14) *A manly
exercise*. (15) *In re obscenâ, euphemismus*.

(1) Opus ex auro & gemmis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 28. Pictores, & veri etiam poëtæ, suum quisque opus à vulgo considerari vult, *Id. Offic.* 1, 41. § Chimæra urbis opus, *prodigiously big*, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 119. (2) § Patiens operum, *Cic. Maximo opere*, *Ter. magno*, *Plaut.* § *Omni opere, with all earnestness, with the utmost endeavour*, *Plin.* (3) *Quod in opere faciundo operæ consumis tuæ*, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1. (4) = Hoc opus, hic labor est, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 129. (5) *Extremum ferri superest opus*, *Luc.* 7, 345. (6) *Famam extendere factis*, Hoc virtutis opus, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 469. (7) *Mucro perdidit ensis opus*, *Luc.* 6, 188. (8) *Mirabili opere effectum candelabrum*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 28. *Loricæ cælatæ opere Corinthio*, *Id. Verr.* 4, 44. (9) *Præclarum opus est instituere adolescentes*, *Cic. de Sen.* 9. § *Opera fabrilis*, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 415. *Minervæ*, *Id.* *Grave Martis opus*, *Id. Æn.* 8, 516. *Id. viri docti est opus*, *Plaut. Most.* 2, 1, 64. *Obscenum opus*, *Qu. Am.* 3, 14, 28. (10) *Absol. Operum certamen*, *Id. M.* (11) *Locus naturæ & opere munitus*, *Cæf.* = *Operibus & munitionibus urbem sepire*, *Cic.* 13, 155. § *Operis portus nudatus*, *Flor.* 2, 15, 11. *Vid. Indicem Freinshemii*. (12) *Vix quidquam in Sullæ operibus clarius duxerim, quam quæd, &c. Pat-
terc.* 2, 24. (13) § *Miserum est opus*, *Plaut.* ut nos, *it is a sad business, or thing*. (14) *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 48. (14) *Plaut. Afin.* 5, 2, 23.

* Opus, subst. indecl. *Need, occasion*. = *Oporet*, & opus est hoc fieri, *Cic.* *Argentum est opus*, *Ter.* *Multæ impensæ nobis opus fuerunt*, *Plancus Senat. ap. Cic. Fam.* 10, 8. § *Tacito, cum opus est, clamas, cum loqui convenit, ob-
mutescis*, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 15. § *Nihil opus est te isthæc sedere*, *Cic.* § *Opus est carbonibus*, *Plaut.* § *cibum puero*, *Id. Truc.* 5, 1, 10. § *morum alicui*, *Cic.*

* Opus, adj. indecl. *Needfull, expedient, ne-
cessary*. *Multa sibi opus esse*, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 126. § *In torcularium usum quod opus fiet*, *Cato.* § *ad oppugnationem*, *Cæf.*

* Opusculum, li. n. dim. (1) *A little frame, fabrick, or compofure*. (2) *A little piece, a small treatise, or work*. (1) *Opusculorum fabricator*, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 38. (2) *Lucubratum opuscu-
lum*, *Id. Parad. proem.*

O ante R.

* Ora, æ. f. [à χώρα, i. e. regio, *Hecm.*] (1) *A coast, region, part, or country*. (2) *The border, or coast, of a country; particularly the sea-coast*. (3) *A tract, or climate*. (4) *The*

extremity, edge, brim, margin, hem, or border, of any thing. (5) *Met. & Extent, circumfer-
ence, limits*. (6) *The rope which fasteneth a ship to the shore*. (1) = Quæcunque in orâ, ac parte terrarum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 66. *Quæ caret ora cruore nostro?* *Her. Od.* 2, 1, 36. (2) *A-
pud scopulos, & prominentes oras*, *Tac. Ann.* 24, 3. = *Amœnitates orarum, & litorum*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. § *Luminis oræ, the light, or regions of light*, *Lucr.* 1, 23. (3) *Globus terræ, duabus oris distantibus, habitabi-
lis*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 28. (4) = *Æther extrema ora, & determinatio mundi*, *Id. N. D.* 2, 40. = *Regiones quarum nulla esset ora, nulla ex-
tremitas*, *Id. de Fin.* 2, 31. § *Oræ thoracis*, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 381. *clypei*, *Id. Æn.* 10, 588. *Fuco & floribus oras Explent*, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 39. § *Oræ vulneis, the lips, or edges, of a wound*, *Cæf.* (5) *Ingentes oras evolvite belli*, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 528. *Enniana vox*. (6) *Alii resolvunt oras, aut anchoram vellunt*, *Liv.* 22, 19. & *ita* 28, 36. § *Oram solvere, To un-
moor a ship*, *Quint.* 4, 2.

Oraculum, i. n. per Sync. pro oraculum, ap. *Poëtas*.

Oraculum, li. n. [ab oro, i. e. dico, ore pro-
nuntiis; ut λόγιον à λέγω. *Oracula* ex eo ipso appellata sunt, quod inest in his deorum oratio, *Cic.*] (1) *An oracle, answer, counsel, or sen-
tence, from the gods*. (2) *A prophesy, or pre-
diction*. (3) *An oracle, or place where divine
answers are given*. (4) *A famous true saying, an adage*. (1) *Oraculum est voluntas divina humano ore pronunciata*, *Sen. præf. Controu.* 1 *Iisdem de rebus semper aut Delphis oraculum, aut ab Ammone, aut à Dodone petebant*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 43. (2) *Quod prætor, eveniet, sunt quiddam oracula vatum*, *Qu. ex Ponto*, 2, 1, 51. § *Oacula mortis, answers given by the dead, necromancy*, *Luc.* 6, 772. (3) *Hæ nationes ad oraculum vexandum spoliandæ-
que profectæ sunt*, *Cic. pro Font.* 10. (4) *Il lud verum est M. Catonis oraculum, NIHIL
agendo homines malè agere discunt*, *Col.* 11, 1, 26.

† Oramentum, i. n. *An entreaty*, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 63. § *Al. leg. ornamentum*.

Orandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be pleaded*. (2) *To be prayed unto*. (1) *Cum ad causam orandam venissent, &c. Liv.* (2) *Oranda numina*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 232. *Vid. Oro*.

Orans, tis. part. (1) *Desiring, heging, en-
treating*. (2) *Praying*. (3) *Suppliant*. (1) *Orans ut ne id faceret*, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 5, 14. (2) *Orantem Auduit omnipotens*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 219. (3) § *Orantia brachia tendo*, *Qu. Vid. Oro*.

* Orarius, a, um. adj. [ab ora, sed utrùm primâ, an ultimâ notione incertum] *Of the shore, or sea coast*. § *Naviculæ orariæ, shore-
ships, bylanders, or small barks that sail near the shore*, *Plin. Epist.* 10, 28, 2.

|| Orata, æ. f. [orata, genus piscis, appella-
tur à colore auri, quod rustici orum dicebant, ut *auriculas, criculas*, *Fest.*] *A fish called the gilt-
bend*, *vid. Macrob. Sat.* 3, 15.

Oratio, ònis. f. verb. [ab oro] (1) *A speak-
ing, more particularly a declaiming; a making
speeches*. (2) *A word, or speech*. (3) *A plea, a reason, a defense*. (4) *Somewhat to say*. (5) *A manner of speaking, or writing*. (6) *An or-
ation, a speech, a declamation*. (7) *An adage, a saying*. (8) *An edict, rescript, or mandate*. (1) § *Philosophorum sermo, potius quam ora-
tio dicitur*, *Cic.* = § *Quamquam enim om-
nis locutio oratio est, oratoris tamen unius lo-
cutio hoc proprio signata nomine est*, *Cic. Orat.* 64. § *Neque numerosa esse, ut poëma, ne-
que extra numerum, ut sermo vulgo est, debet
esse*, *Id. ib.* 195. (2) *Orationis satis est, se-
quere me*, *Plaut. Insulam Parum cum ora-
tione reconciliare non posset, copias è navibus
eduxit*, *Nep. Milt.* 7. (3) *Honestæ oratio est*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 214. (4) *Orationem spe-
rat invenisse se, quâ, &c. Ter. Andr.* 2, 4, 4. (4) § *Pacatior philosophorum oratio, orato-*

rum pugnacior, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 126. (6) *Oratio puris, & electis verbis composita*, *Id.* *Est in manibus oratio, i. e. circumfertur*, *Id.* (7) = *Vetus verbum est*, *Communia esse amicorum omnia*, *D. Facetè isthæc nata oratio est*, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 19. (8) *Suet. Tit.* 6.

Oratiuncula, æ. f. dim. *A little oration, or speech*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 17.

Orator, òris. m. verb. [ab oro] (1) *A speak-
er*. (2) *An orator*. (3) *Meton. The title of a book of Tully's*. (4) *A mediator, an inter-
cessor*. (5) *An ambassador, a legate*. (1) *Mi-
hi tecum cavendum est, nimis quam orator
catus es*, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 2, 21. (2) *Eicquid compositè, ornatè, copiosè, oratoris est*, *Cic. de
Orat.* 1, 48. (3) *Oratorem meum (sic enim
inscripsi) Sabino tuo commendavi*, *Id.* (4) *O-
rator sum catus, qui à patre ejus conciliarem
pacem*, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 2, 6. *Ora'or impetra-
bilis*, *Id. Most.* 5, 2, 40. (5) *Fœderum pacis,
belli, induciarum oratores*, *Cic. Pacis petendæ
oratores miserunt*, *Liv.* 9, 43.

† Oratoria, æ. f. *Rhetorick, oratory*. *Rhe-
toricen in Latinum transferentes, tum oratori-
am, tum oratricem n. minaverunt*, *Quint.* 2, 15. † *Ars dicendi; ars oratoria*.

Oratoriè, adv. *Oratorically*. § *Pulchrè & o-
ratoriè dicere*, *Cic. de Orat.* 68.

Oratorius, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, or pertaining
to, an orator, or oratory*. (2) *Desisting an ora-
tour*. (1) *Diserta & oratoria oratio*, *Cic. de
Orat.* 1, 54. (2) *Vestimenta oratoria*, *Id. vis.* *Id. Part.* 81.

† Oratrix, icis. f. *Quintil. vid. Oratoria*.

Oratum, ti. n. subst. ex part. *A thing de-
sired, a request, a petition, an entreaty*. *Vereor
ne orata nostra nequeat diutius celare*, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 60.

Oraturus, a, um. part. *About to pray for*. *Misit legatos ad Tiberium oraturos auxilia*, *Tac. Agr.* 2, 46, 6.

Oratur, æ. m. part. *Prayed, entreated, be-
sought*. *Sed latîn' oratus abs?* *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 91.

Oratus, us. m. *Ad fire, request, or entreaty*. *Scriptit oratu tuo*, *Cic. pro Pacc.* 37. *Procerum
magnis oratibus actus*, *Corippus*, 2, 11.

* Orbatio, ònis. verb. *Privation*. *Non per
positionem, sed per detractionem dicitur, vel (ut
antiqui dixerunt) per orbationem: Græci dicunt
κατὰ σθένος*, *Sen. Ep.* 87.

* Orbator, òris. m. verb. *He that bereaveth
one of children*. *Nostri orbator Achilles*, *Qu. Met.* 13, 500.

* Orbaturus, a, um. part. *That will bereave
of a child, or children*. *Orbatura patris fulmi-
na*, *Qu. Met.* 2, 391.

* Orbatus, a, um. part. (1) *Left child-
less*. (2) *Bereaved of*. (3) *Met. Deprived of,
left utterly without*. (1) *Orbata filio mater*, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 15. *conf. Liv.* 40, 11. (2) *Orba-
tus tali amico*, *Cic. de Am.* 10. (3) § *Orbati
vitæ commodis*, *Id. pristinis muneribus*, *Id. Fam.* 6, 6. *spe salutis*, *Id. anseres duce*, *Pe-
tron.* c. 136.

|| Orbiculâris, is. f. sc. herba. *The herb
called sow bread, or swine-bread*, *Apul. in-
terp.* Jun.

Orbiculâtim, adv. *In round figures*. *Cervix
è multis vertebratisque orbiculatim ossibus flexi-
lis*, *Plin.* 11, 37.

Orbiculatus, a, um. adj. *Of a round, or cir-
cular, form*. § *Mala orbiculata, a sort of de-
licate apples*, *Col.* 5, 10. *Capita caulium orbi-
culata*, *Plin.* 27, 13.

Orbiculus, i. m. dim. (1) *A little round ball*. (2) *The wheel of a pulley*. (1) *Plin.* 25, 13. (2) *Cato*, 2, 3.

† Orbicus, a, um. adj. *Circular*. *Motus
orbicus*, *Non. ex Varr.* † *Circularis*.

Orbile, is. n. *The end of the axle-tree, which
goeth into the hollow of the nave*, *Varr. R.* 3, 5.

ORBIS, is. (|| in abl. aliquando orbi, *Cha-
ril. ex Cic. & Rutil.*) m. [ab ant. urbem
five

fius urvum, i. e. quod redit sursum versum; unde & urbs: nam urbare & orbare est circulo circumscribere, Scal.] Any round thing, imaginary, or real; as (1) A circle, an orb. (2) A perpetual circuit, or circulation, of things, or persons; a ring, a round. (3) A roundness of style, or neatness of periods. (4) A round, or circular, figure in dancing. (5) The bound, or limit, of a discourse. (6) A compass, or circuit. (7) A round trench. (8) The wreath of a snake. (9) A coil of such wreaths. (10) Absol. A snake. (11) A wheel. (12) The nave of a wheel. (13) A military term, as globus, cuneus, &c. namely when soldiers are drawn up in a round figure. (14) A curl, or ringlet, of hair. (15) A set of curls, a woman's tower. (16) A globe, or any thing of that form. (17) The world. (18) The Roman empire, and sometimes lesser divisions and parts of the world. (19) A concurrence of people from all parts. (20) Magni orbes, years. (21) A table. (22) A shield, or buckler. (23) A round roll, as of wool. (1) Σ = Duæ formæ præstantes, ex solidis globus, ex planis autem circulus, aut orbis, Cic. N. D. 2, 18. ¶ Orbis duodecim signorum, Id. N. D. 2, 20. signifer, the zodiack, Id. ib. siniens, the horizon, Id. ¶ Annuus orbis, Virg. Æn. 5, 46. perfectus temporis, a year, Id. Æn. 6, 745. (2) Redit labor actus in orbem, Id. Geor. 2, 401. Ex ercitus senis horis in orbem successit prælio, Liv. (3) In Thucydide orbem orationis desidero, Cic. Orat. 71. = contextus, Quint. = Cùm circuitum & quasi orbem conficere non possent, Cic. (4) § Saltatorium orbem versare, Id. in Pison. c. 10. (5) Sententiæ eorum in hunc orbem, quem circumscripsimus, incidere non possunt, Id. de Fin. 5, 8. (6) Exiguo flexos miror in orbe pedes, Ov. Epist. 4, 80. (7) Col. 4, 4. (8) Rapit immanes orbes per humum anguis, Virg. Geor. 2, 153. (9) Immenum spiris facientibus orbem, Ov. Metam. 3, 77. (10) Torti orbes, Virg. in Ætnâ. (11) Unda tergo ferratos sustinet orbes, Id. Geor. 3, 361. (12) Varr. R. R. 3, 5. (13) Tumulo quodam occupato, in orbem se tutabantur, Liv. 4, 39. (14) Multiplices in orbes sinuatur crinis, Claud. Rapt. Prof. 15. (15) Pectit comas & volvit in orbem, Juv. 6, 495. (16) Terrarum orbis universus in tres dividitur partes, Plin. Solidus orbis, Ov. Met. 1, 31. Mundi concrevit orbis, Virg. Ecl. 6, 34. ¶ Oculi orbis, the eyeball, Luc. 6, 216. & absol. Id. 2, 184. genuum, the round bone of the knee, Ov. Met. 8, 808. (17) Primus in orbe deos finxit timor, Petron. Sol temperat orbem, Id. Met. 1, 770. (18) Pacatum reget patriis virtutibus orbem, Virg. Ecl. 4, 17. Quam procul à patriâ diverso maximus orbe Excipit Eridanus, Ov. Met. 2, 323. (19) Ingens orbis in urbe fuit, Id. A. Am. 1, 174. (20) Triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbes Imperio explebit, Virg. Æn. 1, 273. (21) Juv. 11, 122. = mensa, Ibid. (22) Petron. (23) Lanam glomerabat in orbes, Ov. Met. 6, 19.

Orbita, æ. f. [ab orbe rotæ, Isid. (1) The track, or rut, of a chariot, or chariot wheel. (2) ¶ A coach, or cart. (3) A print, or impression, of a thing. (4) Met. A mark, or trace. (1) Rota in altiore orbitam depressa, Liv. Met. Veteris orbita culpæ, Juv. 14, 37. Orbita solis, Lucan. 9, 691. (2) Orbita & rota ipsa intelligitur, & vestigium in omni solo, Ascon. Ped. (3) Orbita vinculi sentitur vexatione non dubiâ, Plin. 17, 23. (4) ¶ Orbita impressa conversæ orbis reipub. Cic. Attic. 2, 21.

* Orbitas, ætis. f. (1) The being without children. (2) The being fatherless. (3) Desitute of any thing. (1) Σ Bonum, liberi, misera orbitas, Cic. de Fin. 5, 28. (2) In orbitatem liberos produxerim, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 105. (3) Orbitas luminis, Plin. 7, 37. Maxima orbitas reipub. virorum talium, Cic.

* † Orbitudo, ðinis. f. The being childless, Non. ex Accio, Turpilio, & Pacuv. † Orbitas.

* ¶ Orbius clivus appellatur, quod, pronus cùm esset, per orbes flexuosos in Exquilium colle duceret, Fest.

* Orbo, ære. act. [ab orbus] To bereave, as of parents, children, &c. (2) To deprive of, to leave helpless and maimed without. (1) Orbari filio, Cic. Off. 1, 52. Met. Cùm orbas Italiani juventute, Id. (2) Ne fortibus civibus remp. orbare, Id. pro Sext. 16. = Privat approbatione omni, orbat sensibus, Id. Tu te orbabis luce? Id. Tusc. 3, 26.

* Orbor, ari. pass. To be bereaved, or deprived, &c. Theseus filio non esset orbatu, Cic. Ut orbetur auxilio resp. Id. pro Mur. 83.

* ORBUS, a, um. [ab ὄρεος, Idem.] (1) Children without father, or mother, &c. (2) Deprived of, or left without. (3) In the state of an orphan, that hath lost his best friends, or sunders. (4) Having no asserters, or maintainers. (5) Bearing no fruit. (6) Desitute of any thing that was dear, necessary, or useful. (7) Lame, defective, imperfect. (8) Without, not having. (1) Quem nutum locupletis senis orbi non observat? Cic. Parad. 5. Te incolumi, orbi non erunt filii, Id. Q. fr. 1, 3. § Virgo orba est patre, Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 16. (2) Orba nato, Phædr. 3, 10, 45. Met. Orbi natis suis over, Col. 7, 4. (3) Tam orba civitas, Cic. Fam. 3, 11. (4) Hæc in philosophiâ ratio, &c. quam nunc propemodum orbam esse in ipsâ Græciâ intelligo, Id. N. D. 1, 5. Neve plebem orbam Tribunis relinquunt, Id. de Legg. 3, 3. (5) Σ Nec orbos tantum detrahente palmites, sed etiam frugiferos, Col. 4, 27. (6) Orbus iis rebus omnibus, quibus & natura me, & voluntas, & consuetudo assuefecerat, Cic. § Orba consilio auxiliisque Gabina res, Liv. § Orba auxiliique opumque, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 19. (7) Legationem orbam & debilitatem reliquit, Cic. Phil. 9, 1. (8) ¶ Mare portubus orbum, Ov. Trist. 3, 2, 11. Funera orba rogis, Stat. ¶ Portenta orba pedum, born without feet, Lucr. 5, 838.

* Orca, æ. f. [Gr. ὄρυζ, Strob. ex cujus Acc. ὄρυζα, Lat. orca] A sort of great fish, Plin. 9, 6.

* Orca, æ. f. [à Gr. ὄρχη, Ion. ὄρχη] (1) A jar, or like earthen vessel, in which they put new wine, dried figs, &c. (2) A dice box. (3) ¶ A kind of ship. (1) Varr. R. R. 1, 13. Col. 12, 15. (2) † Interim dum contempler orcam, taxillos perdidit, Prisc. ex Pomp. Angustæ collum orcæ, Pers. 3, 53. (3) Gell. 10, 25.

Orca, æ. f. A precious stone. Orca barbari nominis, &c. Plin. 37, 10.

* Orchas, ædis. f. in pl. orchades, Virg. Sic Prob. at Plin. leg. orchites. Vid. Orchis.

* Orchestra, æ. f. [ab ὀρχήσθαι, salio] (1) The stage, or middle, of the theatre, whereon the chorus danced in the Greek theatres; but among the Romans it was the space between the stage and the common seats, wherein the senators and nobles sat to see plays acted, the boxes by the stage. (2) Meton. The senate, or persons of best quality, sitting next the stage. (1) Cic. de Provinc. Conf. c. 9. Vitruv. 5, 6. (2) Σ Similem videbis orchestram & populum, Juv. 3, 178.

* Orchis, itis. f. [ab ὄρχη, Gr. i. e. oliva testicularis] Alii Orchitis volunt esse nom. (1) A sort of olive tree. (2) A kind of large olive for eating. (1) Oleæ orchites, Cato, 6. (2) Col. 5, 8.

* Orchis, is. m. [ab eodem, ob similitud.] (1) An herb. (2) A round fish without scales. (1) Orchis radices, Plin. Orchis herba sive serapias, foliis porri, caule palmeo, flore purpureo, germinâ radice testiculis simili, Id. 26, 10. = Cynosorchin aliqui orchin vocant, &c. Id. 27, 8. (2) Id. 32, 2. ubi al. leg. orbis.

* Orchita, æ. f. Lat. term, quæ al. orchitis

vel orchis, ex cujus Acc. ὄρχη, factum. nom. Lat. Col. 12, 47.

† Orchus, ap. vett. pro † orcus, Serm. Prob.

Orcinianus, a, um. adj. [ab orcus] Belonging to funerals. ¶ Orciniana sponda, a bier to carry the dead on, Mart. 10, 5.

Orcinus, a, um. adj. [ab orcus] Pertaining to death, or the dead. ¶ Orcinus libertus, one who had his freedom given him at his master's death, Ulp. Orcinus, vel, ut alii, excivus, senator, made by favour, or bribery, Suet. Aug. 35.

¶ Orcivus thesaurus, seu o'civus. The grave, repository, or receptacle, of the dead, Gell. 1, 24.

* Orcula, æ. f. d. m. [ab orca] A little vessel, or jar, Cato, 117.

Orcus, ci. m. [ab ὄρκος, juramentum, quod per Stygiam paludem jurent d. f. Ab ἔρκος, septum, Scal. olim nempe legebatur Orcus, ab ὄρκος Chald. terra, vel ab ὄρκος, fovea, in quâ conduntur mortui; qu. ὄρκος ab ὄρκος, fodio, M. nam antiq. scrib. orchus] (1) Pluto, the god of those below. (2) The state, house, place, or receptacle, of the dead. (1) Verres alter orcus non Proserpinam, sed ipsam Cererem abripuisse videtur, Cic. Verr. 4, 50. ¶ Ubi ratio cum orco habetur, Varr. ¶ Ubi sit cum orco ratio ponenda, ubere one exposetis his life to danger for uncertain advantage, Col. (2) Σ Ab orco mortuum me in lucem secisti reducem, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 12.

† Orcynus, i. m. A sea-fish, Plin. 32, 11. Leg. & oryncus.

† Ordeum. vid. Hordeum.

* † Ordior, pro ordiar, Non. ex Acc.

* Ordindus, a, um. part. To be begun, Cic. Ordindus, Liv. præf.

Ordinandus, a, um. part. (1) To be methodized. (2) To be managed. (3) To be settled, or governed. (1) Cura ordinarum bibliothecarum, Suet. de Ill. Gram. 21. (2) In lîc ordinandâ, Cic. de Or. 2, 10. (3) Antonius Orientem ordinandum suscepit, Suet. Aug. 15.

Ordinarius, a, um. adj. (1) Placed, set, or planted, in order. (2) Of a regular and corresponding figure, of like size and form. (3) Ordinaria, sc. structura, a building made of such stones. (4) Ordinary, usual, regular. (5) ¶ Ordinarium jus, the course of common law, contrary to summary proceedings, or extraordinary edicts; or to be heard by the prince himself determinately. (6) ¶ Oratio ordinaria, a set discourse. (7) ¶ Deus ordinarius. a principal god, a god of the first rank. (8) ¶ Ordinarius homo, an idle fellow, one who walks up and down in courts of justice, and other publick places for news. (1) Ordinariæ vites, Col. 3, 16. Ordinaria semina, Id. 3, 13. (2) Silices ordinarii, Vitruv. interpr. Budæo. Costili latere munivit, quem hodie dicimus ordinarium lapidem, Schol. Juv. (3) De silice seu de lapide duro ordinaria, Vitruv. 2, 8. (4) Consiliis ordinariis bellum gerere, Liv. (5) Σ Res non cognitionis, sed ordinarii juris, Suet. Claud. 15. (6) Sen. Ep. 38. Σ Breviarium, summarium, Id. ib. (7) Id. Σ De plebe dei, Id. (8) Oppius ait, dici solitum scurræ & improbum, qui assidue in litibus moraretur, ob eamque causam in ordine staret adeuntium prætorem, Fest. = subbasilicanus, Plaut.

Ordinatus, adv. Methodically. = D. sinctè, & ordinatè disponens, Ad Herenn. 4, 56.

Ordinatum, adv. (1) In good order, or array; in rank and file. (2) Regularly. (3) One after another. (1) Ordinatum sequi, Hirt. B. Afr. 12. Σ Antonius iit passim, ego ordinatum, Brutus, Cic. Ep. Fam. 11, 13. (2) Cæf. B. C. 2, 60. (3) Honores ordinatum petere, Sulpic. Cic. Epist. Fam. 4, 5, 6.

Ordinatio, ðnis. f. verb. (1) A method, or body of rules. (2) A practice, way, or custom. (3) A creation, or appointing, of governors. (4) Administration, government. (1) Col. 2, 3. (2) Vitæ ordinatio, Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 4. (3) Suet.

Suet. Dom. 4. (4) Ordinatio Orientis, Suet. Ner. 40.

† Ordinativus, a, um, adj. Betokening order. Adverbia ordinativa sunt, Deinde, continuo, &c. Prisc. † Ordinem denotantia.

Ordinātor, ōris, m, verb. He that puteth things in a method, a manager. Litis ordinator, Sen. Ep. 109.

Ordinātūrus, a, um, part. About to put in order, or settle. Quasi quædam prius ordinaturus, Just. 22, 2.

Ordinātus, a, um, part. (1) Set in order, disposed, ranged. (2) Drawn up in rank and file. (3) Regular, well ordered. (4) Acting regularly, or methodically. (5) Contrived, settled, or ordered. (1) Aliter apud alios ordinatis magistratibus, Liv. 2. (2) Ordinatae copiae, Nep. Iphicr. 2. Ordinati proximè morem Rom. Liv. (3) Tam ordinata disciplina, Liv. pugna, Id. 22, 5. (4) = Intelligitur compositum ordinatumque fore talem virum, Sen. (5) Petron. Arb. c. 17.

Ordīno, āre, aēt, in ordinem pono. (1) To be put in order. (2) To set, or plant, in rows. (3) To set, or take up, with rows of. (4) To set in array; to draw up, or exercise, in military order. (5) To reckon, or count, in order. (6) To settle, to order, to compose. (7) To contrive, or cast in the mind. (8) To ordain, or settle an order of things by a decree. (9) To create, or commission, one to be a public officer. (1) Suet. Aug. 44. (2) Ordinant vineam paribus intervallis, Col. 3, 13. (3) Per senos pedes vitibus locum ordinare, Id. 5, 3. (4) Scipio milites voluntarios ordinavit centuriavitque, Liv. 29, 1. aciem, Curt. 3, 8, 24. (5) Ex hac Luce affluentes Ordinatos annos, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 20. (6) Ubi publicas Res ordināris, Id. Od. 2, 1, 11. (7) Cupiditates improbas ordinant, Sen. 30, 10. (8) Ita deorum fata ordinaverunt, ut, &c. Curt. 4, 14, 20. (9) Suet. Vesp. 23.

Ordīnor, āri, ātus, pat. (1) To be ordered, or put in order. (2) To be orderly distributed, or divided. (3) Met. To be regulated. (1) = Cum omnia ordinarentur, instituerentur, pararentur, &c. Cic. pro Sullā, 19. (2) Modicum tempus est, quo in totum diem velut opus ordinetur, Quint. (3) Ordinatur ista ratione animus, Sen.

* ORDIOR, īri, orsus & orditus [ab or'or, inserto d; ut à caneo, candeo: vel ab inuf. ὀρδῖν, unde ὀρδῖμα, i. e. lana carpta & operi parata, Hes. sanè ordiri propriè vox est texturum, cum texere incipiunt; unde ordiri, sive exordiri, & detexere sive pertexere opponuntur, Voss.] (1) To begin; properly to spin, or weave. (2) Met. To decree, or ordain, to. (3) To begin, or enter, upon. (4) To write, or speak, of. (1) Iachesis plenā orditur manu, Sen. Orditur telas, Plin. 11, 24. (2) † Totos in pœnam ordire nepotes, Stat. (3) § Ordini orationem, Cic. Orat. 35. § terminare, Id. Jam ordire explicare, Id. de Legg. 1, 4. Orditur loqui, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 12. (4) † Ordior arma, Sil. 1, 1. Reliquas res ordiri, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. De quo si paulò altius ordiri videbor, Id. Att. 4, 1. ordiri à facillimis, Id. de Fin. 1, 5. orationem, Id. de Orat. 3, 47.

* † Ordium, ii. neut. [ab ordior] ut exordium. † Ordia prima, i. e. primordia, per Metathesin, First principles, Lucr. 4, 32.

ORDO, dñis, m. [fortasse ab ordior, docet enim unde ordiri oportet] (1) An order, or law, of nature. (2) A beginning, series, tenour and succession, of time, or things. (3) An established rule, or law. (4) Κατ' ἐξοχήν, the decree of fate. (5) A regular arbitrary placing, or disposition. (6) Method. (7) A degree, rank, or quality; high or low. (8) Κατ' ἐξοχήν, the senate, or which is analogous in the provinces, the decurionate. (9) State, condition, circumstances. (10) Troops, forces, the command of troops, Suet. Jul. 75. (11) Military array, a way of drawing up men, or ships. (12) A rank, or file, of soldiers. (13) A rank, or row, of any thing. (14) A set of curls. (15) A bank of oars. (16) A bench, or long seat, with

people sitting on it. (17) Regularity; or a constant way, or course, of life, or action. (18) Order, discipline. (1) = Ea, quæ tantâ mente fiunt, ut vix quispiam arte ullâ ordinem rerum & vicissitudinem persequi possit, casu fieri putet? Cic. de Har. Resp. 2, 19. Terrarum ordo, Plin. 12, 17. (2) Ordo sacclorum, Virg. Ecl. 4, 5. = Ordo & series causarum, Cic. de Div. 1, 55. vitæ continuus, Tac. Ann. 16, 26, 7. (3) Fati ordo, Sen. (4) Perf. 3, 67. (5) = Ordo, & modus omnium quæ fiunt, quæque dicuntur, Cic. Offic. 1, 5. Et quod prius ordine verbum est, Posterius facias, præponens ultima primis, Her. Sat. 1, 4, 59. † Nomina in ordinem referre, to post debis, Cic. § in adversariis relinquere, Id. † = Rectè, atque ordine, regulari, legall, du'y, Id. pro Quin. 7. § extra ordinem, out of course, Id. (6) Añert maximè lumen memoriæ ordo, Cic. de Orat. 2, 36. (7) Amplissimus ordo, Id. pro Mil. 2. senatorius, Id. pro Placc. 18. equester, Id. pro Domo, 28. medius, Plin. Omnium ordinum, & ætatum homines, Cic. P. æstantior ordo tribuni, Stat. § Ordo publicanorum, Id. Oratorum, pecuariorum, mercatorum, Id. (8) Tac. Ann. 11, 25, 3. & Hist. 2, 52, 4. (9) = Conveni quendam mei loci, atque ordinis, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 3. Rerum mearum ordo, Cic. † In ordinem coactus, reduced from an officer to a private man, Liv. 6, 38. † Uno ordine habere omnes, to count all alike, Virg. Æn. 2, 102. In ordinem redigere, to humble, or degrade, Plin. Ep. 2, 6. (10) Vir fortissimus, qui ordines duxit, Cic. Philip. 1, 8. (11) His ordinibus instructus exercitus, Liv. 8, 8. vid. & Tac. Hist. 5, 23. (12) Incomposito agmine, solutisque ordinibus sequi, Curt. 8, 1, 5. Dispositi in turmas iterum, legeinque severi Ordinis, Stat. (13) § Ordines arborum, Cic. de Senect. 16. & Prop. 2, 43. maxillarum, Plin. 11, 37. (14) Tot premat ordinibus, tot adhuc compagibus altum Ædificat caput, Juv. 6, 501. Pōit in ordine crines, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 1. (15) Terno confurgunt ordine remi, Virg. Æn. 5, 220. (16) Quatuordecim ordines, Cic. Philipp. 2, 18. Quieti Ordines decorum, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 36. (17) Ordo actionum, Cic. (18) = Tua, Cæsar, ætas—ordinem Rectum, & vaganti frenalientia Injecit, Ilcr. Od. 4, 15.

Ōrea, æ, f. [quod ori inferitur. Fort. pot. ab auris, area, hinc oies, ut pro aurata, crata] The part of the bridle which is put into the horse's mouth; or rather that part of it which cometh about his ears; the reins, or headstall, Fest. ut Catone, Non. &c. usus est & Aufon. Ecl. de solstitio.

* Ōcon, ei, n. [ita dict. quod ἐν ὄρεισιν, i. e. in montibus, nascitur] A kind of knot-grass, by some called bloodwort, described Plin. 27, 12.

* Ōreōsilnon, i. n. [ab ὄρος mons, & σῆλον apium] A kind of wild parsley, so called because it groweth on hills, Plin. 19, 8. & 20, 11. Lat. Apium montanum.

* Ōrexie, is, f. [ὄρεξις, Gr. ab ὀρέξομαι: appeto] A stomach, or appetite, to meat, Juv. 6, 426. & 11, 127. Lat. Adpetitio, Cic.

* † Orgānarius, ii. m. (1) A maker of musical instruments. (2) An organist, or player on the organ. (1) Firm. (2) Organarius, ὀργανῆς, Gloss.

* Orgānicus, i. m. He that playeth on musical instruments, Lucr. 2, 112.

* Orgānicus, a, um, adj. (1) That is done by an engine, frame, or machine. (2) Musical. (1) Telarum organicae administrationes, Vitruv. (2) Ab organico saltu Heliconis, Lucr. 2, 112.

* Orgānum, i. n. [ὄργανον, Gr.] A general name of instruments, or machines, for divers uses, as (1) for building; (2) for drawing water; (3) for measuring; (4) for musick, &c. (5) † An organ, a musical instrument. (1) Vitruv. 10, 1. (2) Organa, quæ ad hauriendam aquam inventa sunt, Id. 10, 9. Organum pneumaticum, Plin. 19, 4. § Inter machinas & organa quid interest, vid. Vitruv. (3) Col. 3, 13. (4) Quint. 9, 4. Juv. 6, 579. ubi sumitur pro testudine. (5) Lampr. Tert. Idid.

* Orgia, ōrum, n. pl. [ὄργια, Gr. ἀπὸ ὄργης, i. e. à furore] (1) Sacred rites. (2) Κατ' ἐξοχήν, the mystick rites of the Bacchanal revels. (3) † Large beards. (1) Pieridum orgia, Stat. Syll. 5, 5, 4. (2) Pars obscura cavis celebrabant orgia cistis, Cat. 62, 259. (3) Orgia, canthari maximi, pleni vino, Serv.

* Ōria, æ, f. [quæ circa oras & littora navigatur] A fisher's boat, or skiff, Plaut. vid. Horia.

* Ōrichalcum, ci. neut. [ab ὄρος, mons, & χαλκός, æs] A kind of mountain brass metal of great price. Si quis aurum vendens, orichalcum se putet vendere, &c. Cic. Offic. 3, 23. Tibia vineta orichalco, Hor. A. P. 202.

* † Ōricilla, æ, f. d m. [ab auricula, pro auricilla, dialectorusticâ, ut orata pro aurata] The iap of the ear, or a little ear. Mollior imulâ oricillâ, Catull. 23, 2. ubi leg. & aliter. Auriculâ infimâ mollior, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 14.

* Ōriculārius, a, um, adj. pro auricularius. For the ears. § Oricularium specillum, Cels. 7, 30. Oricularius clyster, Id. 6, 7.

* Ōriens, tis, part. (1) † Rising, arising, or getting up. (2) Rising, blowing. (3) Growing up, or beginning to flourish. (4) Growing, or increasing. (5) Rising, or beginning. (6) Rising, as stars, constellations, &c. (1) Oriens consil magistram populi dicat, Vel. Longus. (2) Ventus à septentrione oriens, Nep. Mil. 1. (3) Orientium juvenum in t a, Vel. Patere. 2, 29. (4) § Vis oriens, Cic. pro Domo, 25. (5) Oriens incendium, Id. mons, Liv. (6) Oriens sol, Cas. B. G. 7, 3. Phœbe, Ov. Met. 8, 11. Noctis orientia signa, Virg. Æn. 7, 138. Oriens hœdus, Her. Od. 3, 1, 28.

* Ōriens, entis, m. (1) The east, or east-country; eastern parts, or provinces. (2) The rising sun, the morning. (1) Lapides extremo oriente petiti, Ov. Met. 7, 266. § Occidens, Sall. (2) Me sævus equis oriens afflavit anhelis, Virg. Æn. 5, 739. † Antiquiores patrio casu serè efferrunt, ut, Orientis oceanus, Plin. 19, 25. populi, Suet.

* Ōrientālis, le, adj. Eastern, belonging to the east. Auxilia Orientalia, Just. 14, 4. India Orientalis, Pallad.

† Ōriſcium, ii. n. [ab ore, & facio; tanquam os factum] an orifice, Macrob. Sat. 7, 4. † Os.

* † Ōrigānum, i. n. [ὀρίγανον, Gr. qu. ὀρίγανον, sc. monte paudens] An herb called organy, or bishard marjoram, Plin. 20, 17.

* † Ōriginatio, ōris, f. Etymology, or the deriving and growing the etymon of words. Sunt qui originationem vocant, Quint. 1, 9. † Verberam origo.

* † Ōriginitus, adv. By original, or descent. Qui sunt originitus Scythiæ, Ann. 31, 6. † Origine.

* Ōrigo, ōnis [ab orior, ut à vorto, vertigo] (1) The head, as of a spring. (2) That which is born. (3) A beginning. (4) A breed, or kind. (5) A pedigree, lineage, or descent. (6) An origin: principle, fountain, or moving cause. (7) The founding of cities, or first beginning of a nation. (8) Origenes, master cities, or towns that had founded colonies. (9) Origines, a book of Cato's, treating of antiquities. (10) A stock, or top, of nobility from whence a family is descended; the first, or greatest, ancestor; the founder. (1) Fontium origines celat Nilus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 45. (2) Muliebris origo, Lucr. 4, 1226. (3) Primâ ab origine mundi, Ov. Met. 1, 3. (4) Virg. Geor. 3, 473. (5) Vivis, & originis hujus Gaudia longa ferat, Juv. 8, 46. Pseudo-philippus appellatus à mendacio simulatæ originis, Patere. 1, 11. (6) = Originem & progressionem certarum rerum persequi, Cic. = Mentis malæ causa & origo, Juv. 14, 226. (7) O quàm de tenui Romanus origine crevit! Ov. vid. & Liv. præf. 1, 1. (8) Pars originibus suis præsidio, pars deconi scire, Sall. B. 7. (9) Citat. à Farr. & aliis. (10) Æneas Romanæ stirpis origo, Virg. Æn. 12, 166.

* Ōriſa, æ, f. Vid. Horiola.

* **ORIOR**, īri, ortus sum, dep. [*ab ὄρωμαι*, excitōr, *Canin. sc. ab ὄρω, Ion. ὄρέω*] (1) *To rise, or get, up.* (2) *To rise, as the sun, moon, stars, &c.* (3) *To rise, or spring; as a fountain.* (4) *To spring, or shoot, up; as a flower, &c.* (5) *To break out, as an ulcer.* (6) *To spring, or break; as the day.* (7) *Met. To start up, or become of a sudden.* (8) *To appear.* (9) *To rise, or begin; to be occasioned.* (10) *To be made, to have a beginning.* (11) *To be born.* (12) *Met. To arise, or result, from.* (1) *Ex eo medio quasi collis oriebatur, Sall. B. J. 52.* (2) *Stellæ, ut quæque oriturque caditque, Ov. Fast. 1, 295. vid. Oriens.* (3) *Fons oritur in monte, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 1.* (4) *Tyrioque nitentior ostro flos oritur, Ov. Met. 10, 211.* (5) *Ulceræ in gingivis oriuntur, Cels. 16, 13.* (6) *Lux oritur, Ov. Fast. 1, 71.* (7) *Repente annuli beneficio rex ortus est Lydia, Cic. (8) Oritur mirabile monstrum, Virg. Æn. 11, 885.* (9) *Oritur cædes, Id. Æn. 2, 411.* suspicio, *Cic. § Ne quæ ex eo negotio seditio oriretur, Sall. B. J. 75.* Sermo oritur de villis, *Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 71.* Hinc orta lis est, *Phædr. 4, 3, 3.* Oritur fletibus horror, *Prop. 1, 5, 15.* Ab his sermo oritur, *Cic. de Amic. 5.* (10) *An mundus ortus sit ab aliquo temporis principatu, Id. (11) = Oriri & procreari, Id. de Legg. 2, 4. = nasci, Id. (12) A suo cujusque genere virtutis officia oriuntur, Cic. de Fin. 5, 24.*

* **ORIPĒLARGUS**, i, m. [*ὀριπέλαργος*, Gr. ex ὄρειος montanus, & πελάργος ciconia] *An eagle shaped like a vulture, &c. Plin. 10, 3. = Percipiterus, Id. ib.*

* **ORITES**, æ, m. [*ab ὄρος; mons*] *A round precious stone, Plin. 37, 10. = Siderites, Id. ib.*

* **ORITURUS**, a, um, part. *That will appear, or be born.* Nil oriturum aliàs, nil ortum tale fatentes, *Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 17.*

* **ORIUNDUS**, a, um, part. [*e in u mutata*] (1) *That deriveth his pedigree from, descended from.* (2) *Whose parents, or ancestors, lived among, or were born at.* (3) *That had its rise from, by imitation.* (4) *Eern of, or at.* (1) *Ab Ulyssæ deâque Circe oriundus, Liv. 1, 49.* Materno genere ab Achille oriundus, *Plin. de Vir. illustr. Met. & Cælesti sumus omnes semine oriundi, Lucr. 2, 989.* Oriundus ab Ulyssæ, *Liv. 2, 49.* (2) § Oriundi ex Albanis & Sabinis, *Id. ab Sabinis, Id. Cumis oriundi, Id. § Nati Carthagine, sed oriundi ab Syracusis, Id. 24, 6.* (3) *Albâ oriundum sacerdotum, Id. 1, 20.* Ab Syracusis, *Id. 24, 6.* (4) *Ab ingenuis oriundi, Cic. liberis parentibus, Col. 1, 3.*

* **ORNAMENTUM**, i, n. verb. [*ab orno*] (1) *Any furniture to equip, or set off.* (2) *A set of harness.* (3) *Armour, or accoutrements.* (4) *The ensigns, or marks, of authority, or dignity.* (5) *An ornament, or credit.* (6) *Endowments of mind, or fortune.* (7) *An ornament, or embellishment, in writing.* (8) *Any advantage of honour, or profit.* (1) *Ornamenta scenica, Varr. vid. Plaut. Amph. prol. 85.* Ornamentum abaci, *Juv. 3, 204.* Pecuniam omnem, omniâque ornamenta ex fano Herculis in oppidum Gades contulit, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 89.* = Ornamentum pueritæ indicium atque insigne fortunæ creptum, *Cic. (2) Ornamenta bubus lex, Cato. (3) Sen. Præf. lib. 4. N. Q. Cic. Catil. 2, 11 Suet. Tit. 9. ubi tamen ferramenta al. leg. (4) Ornamenta magistratibus à populo Romano data, Cic. Verr. 7, 83. (5) = Si splendorem ordini atque ornamentum curiæ constituere velitis, Id. Verr. 4, 77. = decus, Id. Magno tibi erit ornamento nobilissimum adolescentem tuo beneficio esse factum, Id. (6) Sacerâ mihi perpetuam propugnationem pro omnibus ornamentis tuis, Id. Fam. 5, 8. (7) Orationis ornamenta negligere, Id. de Fin. 1, 14. (8) Nep. Attic. 7.*

ORNANDUS, a, um, part. (1) *To be adorned, or dressed.* (2) *To be enriched, or beautified.* (3) *To be honoured.* (4) *To be got ready, to be set out.* (1) *Famula operata ornandis capillis, Cæ. A. Ann. 2, 7, 23. (2) Cc. (3) = Ornanda &*

celebranda feneſtus, Id. de Orat. 1, 45. (4) Claſſis ornanda, Id.

ORNANS, tis, part. *Adorning.* Ornante currus togâ, *Lucan. 7, 18.*

ORNÂTÈ, adv. ius, comp. sîmè, sup. *Gracefully, eloquently, in good language, or dress.* § = Ornate splendideque aliquid facere, *Cic. Offic. 1, 2. = Ornate, politèque dicere, Id. pro Cæ. 3.* Uberius & ornatiùs explicare, *Id. Ornatiſſimè & copioſiſſimè defendi, Id. de Cl. Orat. 5.*

|| **ORNÂTOR**, ois, m. *An adorning, or setter out, Cassiod. Ep. 1, 2. † Qui ornat.*

ORNÂRIX, icis, f. verb. *A waiting maid that dresseth her mistress's head. Tuta sit ornatrix, Ov. A. Am. 3, 239. vid. & Suet. Claud. 50.*

ORNÂTURUS, a, um, part. *About to adorn.* Ornatura suos extruxit culmina manes, *Claud. 2. in Ruf. 449.*

ORNÂTUS, a, um, part. & adj. ior, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) *Set off, decked, adorned, fine.* (2) *Cloibed, dressed.* (3) *Equiped, harnessed, accoutered, rigged, &c.* (4) *Crowned with.* (5) *Furnished, contrived.* (6) *Met. Graced, adorned, or accomplished.* (1) *Capillo ornato procedere, Prop. 1, 2, 1.* Agro bene culto nihil specie ornatus, *Cic. ¶ Pessimè ornatus eo, I am in a sad plight, Plaut. (2) Ornata lepidè in peregrinum modum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 78. (3) § Græcia M. Bruti auctoritate imperio, copiis non instructa solum, sed etiam ornata, Cic. de Fin. 2, 112. § Ornatus vestitu militari, Nep. Datam. 9. § Effecit ut cæ elephantus ornatus ire posset, quâ antea unus homo inermis vix poterat reperere, Id. Hann. b. 3. (4) Apio crines ornatus, Virg. Ecl. 6, 69. caput foliæ, Id. Geor. 3, 21. & absol. cōornat. Ornati dei, Tib. 2, 1, 54. (5) Ornata cuncta in ordine animo, ut volueram, habebam, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 10. (6) Tali fide, virtute, gravitate, auctoritate ornatus, Cic. Lectissimus atque ornatiſſimus adoleſcens, Id.*

ORNÂTUS, ūs, m. (1) *Dress, properly of the head.* (2) *Garb, habit.* (3) *Company, attendants.* (4) *Assurances, furniture, attributes.* (5) *A feast, or entertainment.* (6) *An adorning, or beautifying; a set of ornaments.* (7) *An ornament.* (8) *Preparation.* (9) *Accoutrements, or arms.* (10) *Beauty, or ornament, of expressions.* (1) *Vid. Verr. L. L. 1, 4. & Conf. Virg. Æn. 7, 74. (2) Vestitu humili, ut eorum ornatus in his regem significaret neminem, Nep. Ages. 8. Ornatus nauclicus, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 54. Ornatum alicujus in superbiam trahere, Tac. Hist. 2, 20, 2. § Ornatus regalis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 21. = vestitus, Id. § De ornatu vario vid. Ov. A. Am. 3, 135. & seqq. (3) Non hic placet mihi ornatus, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 17. (4) Pompeiis emptus est tapeti ornatus, Cat. 2, 22. § Deos novimus, ornatu, ætate, atque vestitu, Cic. N. D. 1, 29. (5) In ornatibus publicis gallinæ solent poni cum psittacis ac merulis albi, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. (6) Afferunt hæc, quasi lumina, magnum ornatum orationi, Cic. Orat. 39. (7) Phædr. 4, 15, 5. (8) Vid. seq. ornatus, i. (9) Ornatus militaris, Tac. Hist. 5, 22, 51. (10) Verborum ornatus oratoris putandus est, Cic. de Or. 1, 11.*

† **ORNÂTUS**, i, m. (1) *Dress, habit.* (2) *Preparation, preparation.* (1) *Quid istuc ornati est? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 6. (2) Nihil ornati, nihil tumulti, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 28.*

ORNEUS, a, um, adj. *Of the wild ash.* Orneam frondem bubus rectè præbebimus, *Col. 12, 2.*

* **ORNITHIAS**, æ, m. [*ab ὄρνις, avis, sc. hirundo*] *A northern wind blowing gently for about a month together, next after the twentieth of February, when the swallows are come. X. Kal. Marti venti septentrionales, qui vocantur ornithiæ, per dies XXX esse solent, Col. 11, 2.*

* **ORNITHOBOLION**, ii, n. [*ab ὄρνις, avis, & βόλον pascere*] *A great pen, a coop, or cage, to breed poultry in, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. Lat. V. varium.*

* **ORNITHOGÂLE**, is, n. [*ab ὄρνις, avis, & γὰρ lac*] *An herb called dog's onion; star of Bethlehem, Plin. 21, 17.*

* **ORNITHON**, ōnis, n. [*ab ὄρνις avis*] *A great pen; a yard, or other place, where fowls are bred and fattened, Col. 8, 4. & Varr. R. R. 3, 3.*

* **ORNITHOTROPHIUM**, ii, n. [*ab ὄρνις avis, & τροφὴ nutritio*] *A coop, or place, to feed fowls in, and make them fat, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.*

ORNO, are, aet. [*qu. orino, vel horino; ab ὄρεν, venustas, i. ἐξορῶν, pulcrum & venustum reddo, Bec. vel ex os, oris; sicuti Heb. נָוָה & os & ornatum sign. aut fort. ab ordino per contr.*]

(1) *To deck, or adorn.* (2) *To dress, curl, or set, hair.* (3) *To dress one, or put on his clothes.* (4) *To set out with furniture.* (5) *To crown with.* (6) *To furnish.* (7) *To provide things ready for.* (8) *To arm, or accoutre.* (9) *To rig.* (10) *To be an ornament, or credit, to.* (11) *To extoll, set off, or commend.* (12) *To render gracefull, to improve.* (13) *To render honourable, to prefer, to advance.* (14) *To do one honour.* (1) § Sepulcrum floribus ornare, *Cic. pro Placc. 95. ædem frondibus, Prop. 4, 10, 29. Gemma ornat manus, Id. 3, 6, 12. (2) Ornare capillos, Mart. (3) Age, eamus intrò; nunc jam orna me, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 85. Met. = Vestire & oratione ornare inventa; Cic. de Or. 1, 31. (4) Domesticis copiis ornare convivium, Id. Verr. 4, 20. Ornare magnificè splendideque convivium, Id. pro Quint. 37. (5) Ne me foliis brevioribus ornes, Hor. Epist. 1, 19, 26. Hederâ ornate potetiam, Virg. Ecl. 7, 25. (6) Magistratus tabernaculis, & omni alio instrumento ornare, Liv. 42, 1. § Ornare provinciam, Id. Ut sibi penum aliud ornet, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 12. (7) Non ornatis nuptias? Id. Cas. 3, 2, 26. Paulum si cessassem, domi non offendissem, ita ornârat fugam, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 6. (8) § Ornare se armis, Ov. Epist. 9, 103. scuto frameaque, Tac. (9) § Ornare classem, Liv. 26, 37. (10) Pudorque ornat ætatem, Cic. (11) Munus nostrum ornato verbis, quod poteris, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 8. Eum ornavi veris laudibus, Cic. (12) Cum Res Italas moribus ornes, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 2. (13) M. Furium, quem mihi commendas, vel regem Galliæ faciam, vel Leptæ legatum, Si vis, ad me alium mitte, quem ornem, Cic. Fam. 7, 5. § Ornare aliquem divitiis, Nep. Them. 2. (14) § Tibi ad me ornandum semper datur facultas, mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetit, Cic. Fam. 15, 13.*

ORNOR, âri, âtus, pass. (1) *To be dressed, or adorned.* (2) *To be honoured.* (3) *To be provided, or got ready; to be supplied, or furnished with; see Furniture.* (1) = Lectum sibi ornati & sterni jubet, *Cic. pro Cluent. 5. Ornata mulier sine auro, uti quæ ornantur sibi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 47. Omnibus decretis ornari, Cic. (2) Jubere prandium ornari domi, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 53. = parari, Cic.*

ORNUS, i, f. [*ab ὄρεν, montanus; ὄρεν ὄρεν, quia fraxinus sylvestris, uti Col. ornata montibus propria est, ut βερμελία campestis: nisi pot. ex Hebr. אֶרְנָב Chald. אֶרְנָב orna, quod pinus, Hier. ornus, Jun. vertit.*] *A wild ash, with broad leaves. Steriles saxosis montibus orni, Virg. Geor. 2, 111. Ingentes advolvunt montibus ornos, Id. Æn. 6, 182. Antiqua in montibus ornus, Id. Æn. 2, 626.*

ORO, are. [*ab os, oris, quo oramus, i. e. loquimur*] (1) *To speak.* (2) *Synecd. To make, or deliver, an oration.* (3) *To beg, or entreat.* (4) *To pray.* (5) *To pray to the gods.* (6) *To deprecate, to ask pardon of.* (1) *ST. Si peccâssis, multâ hîc e inebio illico. Sæ. Optimum ique requissimum oras, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 46. (2) Promissa completi orando, Cic. post redit. in senat. 1. (3) Orat, atque obsecrat, ut, &c. Id. Verr. 4, 42. § Orate, & obsecrari aliquem, Id. pro Planc. 104. Oro & quæso te, Plaut. § In quibus orate est minus. § A te peto, vel potius oro, & obsecro, ut, Cic. Rogare & orare aliquem, Id. § Ubi peto, & rogo, m nû. est quàm oro. § Scîn' quid te oram, Svre? Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 62. Egi atque oravi tecum, Cic. Omnibus precibus orare, Id. Alt. 9, 13. uxorem gnato, Ter. Gentes orare, & urbes, Virg. Æn. 6, 92. (4) Servum hominem*

* **ORIOR**, īri, ortus sum. dep. [ab ὄρομαι, excitō, Canin. sc. ab ὄρω, Ion. ὄρέω] (1) To rise, or get up. (2) To rise, as the sun, moon, stars, &c. (3) To rise, or spring; as a fountain. (4) To spring, or shoot up; as a flower, &c. (5) To break out, as an ulcer. (6) To spring, or break; as the day. (7) Met. To start up, or become of a sudden. (8) To appear. (9) To rise, or begin; to be occasioned. (10) To be made, to have a beginning. (11) To be born. (12) Met. To arise, or result, from. (1) Ex eo medio quasi collis oriebatur, Sall. B. J. 52. (2) Stellæ, ut quæque oriturque caditque, Ov. Fast. 1, 295. vid. Oriens. (3) Fons oritur in monte, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 1. (4) Tyrioque nitentior ostro Flos oritur, Ov. Met. 10, 211. (5) Ulcera in gingivis oriuntur, Cels. 16, 13. (6) Lux oritur, Ov. Fast. 1, 71. (7) Repente annuli beneficio rex ortus est Lydiæ, Cic. (8) Oritur mirabile monstrum, Virg. Æn. 11, 885. (9) Oritur cædes, Id. Æn. 2, 411. suspicio, Cic. § Ne quâ ex eo negotio seditio oriretur, Sall. B. J. 75. Sermo oritur de villis, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 71. Hinc orta lis est, Phædr. 4, 3, 3. Orietur fletibus horror, Prop. 1, 5, 15. Ab his sermo oritur, Cic. de Amic. 5. (10) An mundus ortus sit ab aliquo temporis principatu, Id. (11) = Oriri & procreari, Id. de Legg. 2, 4. = nasci, Id. (12) A suo cujusque genere virtutis officia oriuntur, Cic. de Fin. 5, 24.

* **Oripēlargus**, i. m. [ὄρεπιλάργος, Gr. ex ὄρεος montanus, & πελάργος ciconia] An eagle shaped like a vulture, &c. Plin. 10, 3. = Percnopterus, Id. ib.

* **Orites**, æ. m. [ab ὄρε; mons] A round precious stone, Plin. 37, 10. = Siderites, Id. ib.

* **Orītūrus**, a, um. part. That will appear, or be born. Nil oriturum aliàs, nil ortum tale fatentes, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 17.

* **Oriundus**, a, um. part. [e in u mutata] (1) That deriveth his pedigree from, descended from. (2) Whose parents, or ancestors, lived among, or were born at. (3) That had its rise from, by imitation. (4) Born of, or at. (1) Ab Ulyssæ deâque Circe oriundus, Liv. 1, 49. Materno genere ab Achille oriundus, Plin. de Vir. illustr. Met. & Cælesti sumus omnes semine oriundi, Lucr. 2, 989. Oriundus ab Ulyssæ, Liv. 2, 49. (2) § Oriundi ex Albanis & Sabinis, Id. ab Sabinis, Id. Cumis oriundi, Id. § Nati Carthagine, sed oriundi ab Syraculis, Id. 24, 6. (3) Albâ oriundum sacerdotum, Id. 1, 20. Ab Syraculis, Id. 24, 6. (4) Ab ingenuis oriundi, Cic. liberis parentibus, Col. 1, 3.

* **Ornamentum**, i. n. verb. [ab orno] (1) Any furniture to equip, or set off. (2) A set of harness. (3) Armour, or accoutrements. (4) The ensigns, or marks, of authority, or dignity. (5) An ornament, or credit. (6) Endowments of mind, or fortune. (7) An ornament, or embellishment, in writing. (8) Any advantage of honour, or profit. (1) Ornamenta scenica, Varr. vid. Plaut. Amph. prol. 85. Ornamentum abaci, Juven. 3, 204. Pecuniam enim, omniâque ornamenta ex fano Herculis in oppidum Gades contulit, Cæs. B. C. 2, 89. = Ornamentum pueritæ indicium atque insigne fortunæ creptum, Cic. (2) Ornamenta bubus sex, Cato. (3) Sen. Pref. lib. 4. N. Q. Cic. Catil. 2, 11. Suet. Tit. 9. ubi tamen ferramenta al. leg. (4) Ornamenta magistratibus à populo Romano data, Cic. Verr. 7, 83. (5) = Si splendorem ordini atque ornamentum curiæ constituere velis, Id. Verr. 4, 77. = decus, Id. Magno tibi erit ornamento nobilissimum adolescentem tuo beneficio esse saluum, Id. (6) Sesecri mihi perpetuam propugnationem pro omnibus ornamentis tuis, Id. Fam. 5, 8. (7) Orationis ornamenta negligere, Id. de Fin. 1, 14. (8) Nep. Attic. 7.

* **Ornandus**, a, um. part. (1) To be adorned, or dressed. (2) To be enriched, or beautified. (3) To be honoured. (4) To be got ready, to be set out. (1) Famula operata ornandis capillis, Cæ. A. Am. 2, 7, 23. (2) Cc. (3) = Ornanda &

celebranda feneſtus, Id. de Orat. 1, 45. (4) Ciasſis ornanda, Id.

* **Ornans**, tis. part. Adornirg. Ornante currus togâ, Lucan. 7, 18.

* **Ornatè**, adv. iūs, comp. sīmè, sup. Gracefully, eloquently, in good language, or dress. § = Ornatè splendidèque aliquid facere, Cic. Offic. 1, 2. = Ornatè, politèque dicere, Id. pro Cæ. 3. Uberius & ornatius explicare, Id. Ornatissimè & copiosissimè defendi, Id. de Cl. Orat. 5.

|| **Ornator**, ōris. m. An adorning, or setter out, Cassiod. Ep. 1, 2. † Qui ornat.

* **Ornat̄rix**, icis. f. verb. A waiting maid that dresseth her mistress's head. Tula sit ornat̄rix, Ov. A. Am. 3, 239. vid. & Suet. Claud. 50.

* **Ornat̄urus**, a, um. part. About to adorn. Ornatura suos extruxit culmina manes, Claud. 2. in Ruf. 449.

* **Ornatus**, a, um. part. & adj. ior, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) Set off, decked, adorned, fine. (2) Clothed, dressed. (3) Equiped, barnessed, accoutered, rigged, &c. (4) Crowned with. (5) Furnished, contrived. (6) Met. Graced, adorned, or accomplished. (1) Capillo ornato procedere, Prop. 1, 2, 1. Agro bene culto nihil specie ornatus, Cic. ¶ Pessimè ornatus eo, I am in a sad plight, Plaut. (2) Ornata lepidè in peregrinum modum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 78. (3) § Græcia M. Bruti auctoritate imperio, copiis non instructa solum, sed etiam ornata, Cic. de Fin. 2, 112. § Ornatus vestitu militari, Nep. Datam. 9. § Effecit ut cā elephantus ornatus ire posset, quā antea unus homo inermis vix poterat repere, Id. Hann. 3. (4) Apio crines ornatus, Vrg. Ecl. 6, 69. caput solis, Id. Geor. 3, 21. & absol. crowned. Ornati dei, Tib. 2, 1, 54. (5) Ornata cuncta in ordine animo, ut volueram, habebam, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 10. (6) Tali fide, virtute, gravitate, auctoritate ornatus, Cic. Leclissimus atque ornatissimus adolescens, Id.

* **Ornatus**, ūs. m. (1) Dress, properly of the head. (2) Garb, habit. (3) Company, attendants. (4) Appurtenances, furniture, attributes. (5) A feast, or entertainment. (6) An adorning, or beautifying; a set of ornaments. (7) An ornament. (8) Preparation. (9) Accoutrements, or arms. (10) Beauty, or ornament, of expressions. (1) Vid. Verr. L. L. 1. 4. & Conf. Virg. Æn. 7, 74. (2) Vestitu humili, ut eorum ornatus in his regem significaret neminem, Nep. Ages. 8. Ornatus nauclicus, Plaut. Afin. 1, 1, 54. Ornatum alicujus in superbiam trahere, Tac. Hist. 2, 20, 2. § Ornatus regalis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 21. = vestitus, Id. ¶ De ornatu vario vid. Ov. A. Am. 3, 135. & seqq. (3) Non hic placet mihi ornatus, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 17. (4) Pompeiis emptus est topeti ornatus, Cat. 2, 22. § Deos novimus, ornatu, ætate, atque vestitu, Cic. N. D. 1, 29. (5) In ornatibus publicis gallinæ solent poni cum psittacis ac merulis albi, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. (6) Affuerunt hæc, quasi lumina, magnum ornatum orationi, Cic. Orat. 39. (7) Phædr. 4, 15, 5. (8) Vid. seq. ornatus, i. (9) Ornatus militaris, Tac. Hist. 5, 22, 51. (10) Verborum ornatus oratoris putandus est, Cic. de Or. 1, 11.

† **Ornatus**, i. m. (1) Dress, habit. (2) Provision, preparation. (1) Quid istuc ornati est? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 6. (2) Nihil ornati, nihil tumulti, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 28.

* **Orneus**, a, um. adj. Of the wild ash. O. neam frondem bubus recedè præbebimus, Col. 12, 2.

* **Ornithias**, æ. m. [ab ὄρεis, avis, sc. hirundo] A northern wind blowing gently for about a month together, next after the twentieth of February, when the swallows are come. X. Kal. Martii venti septentrionales, qui vocantur ornithiæ, per dies XXX esse solent, Col. 11, 2.

* **Ornithobolion**, ii. n. [ab ὄρεis, avis, & βόσκω pascō] A great pen, a coop, or cage, to breed poultry in, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. Lat. V. varium.

* **Ornithogale**, is. n. [ab ὄρεis, avis, & γάλα lac] An herb called dog's emon; far of Barchinam, Plin. 21, 17.

* **Ornithon**, ōnis. n. [ab ὄρεis, avis] A great pen; a yard, or other place, where fowls are bred and fattened, Col. 8, 4. & Varr. R. R. 3, 3.

* **Ornithotrophium**, ii. n. [ab ὄρεis, avis, & τροφὴν nutritio] A coop, or place, to feed fowls in; and make them fat, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

* **ORNO**, āre. act. [qu. orino, vel horino; ab ὄρεa, venustas, i. ἡδυστατον, pulcrum & venustum reddo, Bec. vel ex os, oris; sicuti Heb. יָרַךְ & os & ornatum sign. aut fort. ab ordino per contr.] (1) To deck, or adorn. (2) To dress, curl, or set, hair. (3) To dress one, or put on his clothes. (4) To set out with furniture. (5) To crown with. (6) To furnish. (7) To provide things ready for. (8) To arm, or accoutre. (9) To rig. (10) To be an ornament, or credit, to. (11) To extoll, set off, or commend. (12) To render graceful, to improve. (13) To render honourable, to prefer, to advance. (14) To do one honour. (1) § Sepulcrum floribus ornare, Cic. pro Flacc. 95. ædem frondibus, Prop. 4, 10, 29. Gemma ornat manus, Id. 3, 6, 12. (2) Ornare capillos, Mart. (3) Age, eamus in' rō; nunc jam orname, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 85. Met. = Vestire & oratione ornare inventa; Cic. de Or. 1, 31. (4) Domesticis copiis ornare convivium, Id. Verr. 4, 20. Ornare magnificè splendidèque convivium, Id. pro Quint. 37. (5) Ne me foliis brevioribus ornes, Hor. Epist. 1, 19, 26. Hederâ ornate potētam, Virg. Ecl. 7, 25. (6) Magistratus tabernaculis, & omni alio instrumento ornare, Liv. 42, 1. § Ornare provinciam, Id. Ut sibi penum aliud ornet, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 12. (7) Non ornatis nuptias? Id. Cas. 3, 2, 26. Paulum si celsassem, domi non offendifsem, ita ornarat fugam, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 6. (8) § Ornare se armis, Ov. Epist. 9, 103. scuto framedque, Tac. (9) § Ornare classem, Liv. 26, 37. (10) Pudorque ornat ætatem, Cic. (11) Munus nostrum ornato verbis, quod poteris, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 8. Eum ornavi veris laudibus, Cic. (12) Cū Res Italas moribus ornes, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 2. (13) M. Furium, quem mihi commendas, vel regem Galliæ faciam, vel Leptæ legatum, Si vis, ad me alium mitte, quem ornem, Cic. Fam. 7, 5. § Ornare aliquem divitiis, Nep. Them. 2. (14) § Tibi ad me ornandum semper datur facultas, mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetit, Cic. Fam. 15, 13.

* **Ornor**, āri, ātus. pass. (1) To be dressed, or adorned. (2) To be honoured. (3) To be provided, or got ready; to be supplied, or furnished with; see Furniture. (1) = Lectum sibi ornari & sterni jubet, Cic. pro Cluent. 5. Ornata mulier sine auro, uti quæ ornantur sibi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 47. Omnibus decretis ornari, Cic. (2) Jubere prandium ornari domi, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 53. = parari, Cic.

* **Ornus**, i. f. [ab ὄρεis, montanus; ὄρειν μέλι, quia fraxinus sylvestris, uti Col. ornus vocat. montibus propria est, ut θυμέλεια campis: nisi pot. ex Hebr. יָרַךְ Chald. אֲרָנָא orna, quod pinus, Hier. ornus, Jun. vertit.] A wild ash, with broad leaves. Steriles saxosis montibus orni, Virg. Geor. 2, 111. Ingentes advolvunt montibus ornos, Id. Æn. 6, 182. Antiqua in montibus ornus, Id. Æn. 2, 626.

* **ORO**, āre. [ab os, oris, quo oramus, i. e. loquimur] (1) To speak. (2) Synecd. To make, or deliver, an oration. (3) To beg, or entreat. (4) To pray. (5) To pray to the gods. (6) To deprecate, to ask pardon of. (1) ST. Si peccâſſis, mul:â hîc te inebō illico. Sæ. Optimum atque æquissimum oras, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 46. (2) Promerita complecti orando, Cic. post redit. in senat. 1. (3) Orat, atque obsecrat, ut, &c. Id. Verr. 4, 42. § Orare, & obsecrari aliquem, Id. pro Planc. 104. Oro & queso te, Plaut. ¶ In quibus orare est mîrâ. § A te peto, vel petius oro, & obsecro, ut, Cic. Rogare & orare aliquem, Id. ¶ Ubi peto, & rogo, mîrâ est quàm oro. § Scîs quid te orem, Svre? Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 62. Egi atque oravi tecum, Cic. Omnibus precibus orare, Id. Alt. 9, 13. uxorem gnato, Ter. Gentes orare, & urbes, Virg. Æn. 6, 92. (4) Seivum hominem

&c. Et in facellum Ditis aræ Saturni coherens quædam pro suis capitibus ferre, *Macrob.* (5) Oscilla lupinorum, *Col.* 2, 10. vocat, quæ *Plin.* umbilicos.

Oscillum, i. n. [ab os, & cilleo, i. e. moto] (1) An image, perhaps of Bacchus, hung on ropes and swung up and down in the air, it being a rite performed by the country people in the service of Bacchus, to render their vines fruitful, that part being accounted most fertile to which the image happened to look most frequently, when moved by the wind, or otherwise. (2) || Also a small image in human shape, hung up in honour of Saturn and Pluto. (1) *Virg. Geor.* 2, 389. (2) *Vid. Macrob. Saturn.* 1, 7.

Oscinis. *Vid. Oscan.*

|| Oscinum, i. n. The singing, or chirping, of some birds foreboding things to come. Oscinum tripudium est, quod oris cantu significat quid portendi, cum cecinit corvus, cornix, noctua, parra, picus, *Fest.*

Oscitans, tis. part. (1) Yawning, or gapeing. (2) Met. Careless, secure, careless. (3) Easy, indolent, incautious. (1) Adde inscitiam pransi, poti, oscitantis ducis, *Cic. pro Mil.* 21. Hesternâ potatione oscitantes, *Quint.* 8, 3. ex *Cic.* (2) § Oscitantes opprimere, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 7. (3) = Oscitans & dormitans sapientia, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 33.

Oscitanter. adv. Carelessly, easily, sleepily, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 80.

Oscitatio, ðnis. f. verb. (1) A gapeing, or yawning. (2) Books written carelessly; supine, negligent. (1) = Oscitatio in enixu lethalis est, *Plin.* 7, 6. (2) || Oscitationes Bruti, a book of his carelessly written, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 9, 20.

Oscito, are, neut. [ex os, & cito; vel cito, i. e. moveo.] (1) || To yawn. (2) To be listless. (3) Met. To open, as the leaves of a tree. (1) Clare nimis & sonore oscitavit, *Gell.* 4, 20. (2) *Lucr.* 3, 1078. (3) Omnium folia quotidie ad solem oscitant, *Plin.* 16, 24.

Oscitor, ari, âtus sum. dep. To yawn, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 80. Oscitatur, *χαρμαται, Gl. Phil.*

Osculabundus, a, um. adj. Kissing often. § Socculum osculabundus, *Suet. Vit.* 11.

|| Oscilana pugna, *Prov.* [pro ausculana. *Scal.*] A battle when the victors are afterwards themselves overcome, *Titin. ap. Non.* c. 7, 77.

Osculandus, a, um. part. To be kissed. Osculandam dextram suam flentibus porrexit, *Just.* 12, 15.

Osculans, tis. part. Kissing. § Ille me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3. Osculans cum adolescente, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 17.

Osculatio, ðnis. f. verb. A kissing. § Flagrantia osculationis, *Cic. pro Cael.* 20. seges, *Catull.* 46, 6.

Osculatus, a, um. part. (1) Act. Kissing, having kissed. (2) || Pass. To kiss. (1) Eum complexus osculatusque dimisit, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 5. Osculatus epistolam, *Id.* (2) *Apul.*

|| Osculo, are. act. To kiss. Quod osculavi caput, *Non. ex Titin.* || Pass. Osculor.

Osculor, ari, âtus sum. dep. To kiss. Videris istam scientiam juris tanquam filiolum osculari tuam, *Cic. pro Mur.* 10.

Osculum, li. n. d. m. [ab os] (1) A little pretty mouth. (2) Holes in a pipe. (3) Oscula, lips. (4) A kiss. (1) Videt oscula, quæ non est vidisse satis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 499. (2) Cui fistula collo hæret, & voces alterna per oscula ducat, *Manil.* 3, 517. (3) Oscula libavit gnatæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 260. (4) Dividere oscula sodalibus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 36, 6.

Oscus, a, um. adj. Oscum — Clocatus putat eo vocabulo significari sacrum, quod etiam leges sacrae osæ dicuntur, *Fest. Scal. leg. oscitæ; vel obscitæ, i. e. ascitæ.* || Lana osca, rough hard wool, *Var. L. L.*

Osiris, vel Osyris, is. f. An herb called toad flax, *Plin.* 27, 12.

* Osirites, æ. m. [sort. dist. ab Osiride, propter divinam virtutem contra venificia] The

Egyptian name of a supposed herb. = Cynocéphala, *Plin.* 30, 2.

Osor, ðris. m. verb. [ab odi, osum] A bater. Osor mulierum, *Plaut. prol. Pæn.* 74.

* Offeus, a, um. adj. (1) Of bone. (2) Made of bone. (3) Boney, of a substance like bones, as hard as a bone. (1) *Plin.* 1, 49. (2) *Col.* 5, 11. || Offea larva, a sprite, or skeleton, of bare bone, *Ov. Ibis.* 144. Manus offea, nothing but skin and bone, *Juv.* 5, 53. (3) *Plin.* 36, 18.

* † Officilum. adv. Bone by bone, *Non. ex Cæcil.* c. 2, n. 609.

* Officium, li. n. dim. [ab os, ossis] A little bone, *Plin.* 11, 37.

* Offitragus, æ. f. [ab ossibus frangendis] A kind of eagle, that breaketh bones by letting his prey fall on high, *Isid. an ofprey, Lucr.* 5, 1078. *Plin.* 10, 7.

* Offitragus, a, um. adj. That breaketh bones, *Sen. Controv.* 33. Ostragor, idem quod Offitragus, *ὄστρακος, G. V.* Qui contudit ossa in pyra combusta, & in cineres redegit, ut in urnam conderentur, *Bur. Coll. Ant. R.*

* Offitragus, i. m. id. quod ossitragus, *Plin.* 30, 7.

* || Ossilegium, ii. n. [ab ossibus legendis] The gathering up of the bones after the body was burnt. *ὀσολόγιον, ossilegium, Gl. Gr. Lat. & Lat. Gr.* De ossilegii more *vid. Tibull.* 2, 3.

* || Ossu. n. indecl. id. quod os, *Charis.* ex *Plin.* unde

* || Ossuarium, ii. n. A charnel house, *Ulp.* l. 2. ff. de Sepulc. viol.

* Ossuarius, a, um. adj. [ab ossu, in plur. ossua, V. vel ab ossum; ut à dorsum dorsuarius] Belonging to, or containing, bones. Ossuarie ollæ, *Am. Inscript.*

* † Ossum, si. n. [ex ὀσύν, Gr. *Prisc.* ex *Pænu.* & *Accio;* & *Charis.* & *Prisc.* ex *Cn. Gellio*] Antiq. pro os ossis.

Ostendendus, a, um. part. To be made plain, set forth, or proved, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 16.

Ostenders, tis. Showing, *Sil.* 2, 669. 13, 762. Clamitantes & ostendentes, *Paterc.* 2, 35.

Ostendo, ðre, di, sum & tum. act. [ex ob, & tendo, vel. ostendo; & eliso b, ab os, & teneo, i. e. teneo ob oculos, nam veteres dicebant ostinet pro ostendit, *vid. Obscuro*] (1) To show; to hold forth, or expose, to sight; to let one see. (2) To show as a strange, or ridiculous, sight. (3) To publish, or compose. (4) To show in a boasting manner, to give proof of. (5) To represent. (6) To make one know. (7) To signify, or make a show. (8) To tell, or show, where one is. (9) To give one to understand, to let one know, to make plain. (10) To manifest, or discover. (11) To prove, or convince. (12) To betray, to discover. (13) To point at.

(1) § Jamne ostendisti signa nutrici? *Ter. Eun.* 5, 3, 5. || Ubi Aurora suos ostenderit ortus, shall have shown her rising light, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 544. Supinatas Aquiloni ostendere glebas, to plough up and expose to, *Id. Geor.* 2, 261.

(2) Cæpit, Pana quæ solebat, ostendere Canium Terentes, *Mart.* 1, 70. (3) Parios ego primus Iambos Ostendi Latio, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 23. (4) Dum vult vocem ostendere, *Phædr.* 1, 13, 9. (5) Tabula, quæ Trojæ halosin ostendit, *Petron.* c. 89. Ipsam vitam & mores hominum ostendere, *Phædr. prol. lib.* 3, 51.

(6) Tibi ostendam, herum quid sit periculi fallere, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 26. (7) Peto, ut ea, quæ initio ostendisti, deinceps fecisti, ad exitum augeri & cumulari; per te velis, *C. Fam.* 13, 41. (8) Ut ostenderet fratrem, *Petron.* c. 97. || Consiues se optimè ostendunt, carry themselves so as to give great hopes from them, *Cic.* (9) Neque ubi, neque per quos, neque quâ spe aut quo pretio potes ostendere, ego contra ostendo, &c. *Id.* (10) In me dii potestatem suam omnem ostendere, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 3. Nobis dii animum ostenderunt suum, *Plaut.*

(11) Te plurâ in hac re peccare ostendam,

Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 44. (12) Tot peccata in hac re ostendis, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 1, 21. = patefacio, *Cic.* (13) De excelso loco ostendere aliquem, *Id. Somn. Scip.* 2.

Ostendor, i. pass. (1) To be showed. (2) To be made a show of. (3) To be exposed to. (1) Non laboranti certum subsidium nobilitatis ostenditur, *Cic.* (2) Nihil aliud opus esse quàm indici, ostendique bellum, *Id.* (3) Ager qui sol clementer erit, *Cato. Vid. Ostendo.*

|| Ostensio, ðnis. f. verb. (1) A show, or publick appearance. (2) A proof. (1) Factâ hominum armigerorum ostensione, *Vet. Sax.* (2) Ostensio, *δείγμα, Gloss.*

|| Ostensionalis, e. adj. That is used for state, pomp and show, rather than service. Milites, quos ostensionales vocant, *Lampr. Alex.* 33.

Ostensurus, a, um. part. About to show. Cum destinato per edictum die ostensurus populo propter nubium dissulisset, *Suet. Neron.* 13. Dixerunt se ostensuros civibus suis, non virtutem sibi priore bello, sed fortunam defuisse, *Just.* 18, 7.

Ostensus, a, um. part. Showed publicly, made a show of. Cedet ostensa, *Luc.* 2, 192. || Nî mihi esset spes ostensa hujusce habendæ, unless I had some encouragement to hope, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 4, 7.

Ostendendus, a, um. part. (1) To be done publickly; to be exposed, or recommended, to publick notice. (2) To be boasted of. (1) Additurum principem defunctæ templum & aras, & cetera ostendendæ pietatis, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 3, 6. (2) Ficta oratio memoriæ ostendendæ causâ, *Ad Herenn.* 2.

Ostentans, tis. part. (1) Showing, holding up as if he were proud of it. (2) Making show, or proof, of. (3) Boasting. (1) Frontemque ostentans arduus albam, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 567. (2) Ostentans artem pariter arcumque sonantem, *Id. Æn.* 5, 521. (3) *Tac.* 14, 25, 2.

|| Ostentarius, ii. m. He that telleth what prodigies portend, *Macrob. Sat.* 3, 7. † Ostentorum interpretes.

Ostentatio, ðnis. f. verb. (1) The making any pompous, or publick, show; an appearance. (2) The endeavouring to set a thing out, and make it appear great. (3) Such as raises great expectations of one. (4) Ostentation, vain glory, a making a fair show outwardly. (5) A vain glorious temper, or design. (1) Scenæ ostentatio, *Petron.* c. 126. Cognomen ab ostentatione scævitiæ ascitum, *Liv.* 7, 4. (2) Lacrumæ ad ostentationem doloris paratæ, *Petron.* c. 17. (3) Multorum annorum ostentationes meæ, *Cic.* (4) = Simulatione, & inani ostentatione se gloriam consequi siqui possent, vehementer errant, *Id. Offic.* 2, 13. || In fronte ostentatio est, intus veritas occultatur, *Id. de Fin.* 2, 24. (5) Beneficia profecta magis ab ostentatione, quàm à voluntate, *Id. Offic.* 1, 14.

Ostentator, ðris. m. verb. (1) He that recommends things to publick fame, that places them in the best light, to make them appear considerable. (2) A pretender, or boaster. (1) Romulus cum factis vir magnus, tum factorum ostentator haud minor, *Liv.* 1, 10. (2) Ostentatores meri, confidentes meri, garrulique & malevoli, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 1, 15.

|| Ostentatrix, icis. f. She that endeavoureth to bear herself so as to make many gaze upon and take notice of her. Immodica sui ostentatrix, *Apul.* p. 525. pompa, *Prud. Psychom.* 439.

Ostentatus, a, um. part. (1) That which one hath been put in hopes of. (2) Presented, fairly offered, held forth to one. (1) Pecunia, quæ ex liberalitate hujus promissa sit & ostentata, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 6. (2) Egon' occasionem mihi ostentatam amitterem? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 56.

Ostento, are, freq. [ab ostendo; i. e. sæpe ostendo gloriandi causâ, *Fest.* vel desiderativum, i. e. ostendere cupio, *Perot.*] (1) To show often, or much; to hold forth to view. (2) To show often in a boasting manner. (3) To threaten,

to menace. (4) To publish, to recite in publick. (5) To expose freely to publick view. (6) To yield, or expose to. (7) To make show of. (8) To put upon, or give hopes of. (9) To show a thing, to point to. (10) To prove, or give evident marks of. (11) To endeavour to show. (12) To endeavour to make appear considerable, to go to set out, or recommend to publick notice; to vaunt. (13) To show, to discover. (1) Velamenta & insulas pro muris ostentant, Tac. Hist. 3, 31, 4. (2) Neque pugnas narrat, neque cicatrices suas ostentat, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 30. = Jactare se & ostentare, Ad Herenn. 4, 21. (3) Cædem ex alterâ parte belli exitus ostentat; ex alterâ servitutem, Cic. Fam. 4, 14. (4) Famam carminum ejus premebat Nero, prohibueratque ostentare, Tac. Ann. 15, 49, 3. (5) Faciem ostentabat, & udo Turpia membra fimo, Virg. Æn. 5, 357. (6) Ut jugula sua pro meo capite Claudio ostentârint, Cic. Att. 1, 16. (7) Ostentare potius urbi bellum, quàm inferre, Tac. Hist. 3, 78, 3. § Ostentasse Romana arma, Id. Ann. 6, 37, 7. instructas legiones, Id. Hist. 5, 10, 4. Alterâ manu fert lapidem, panem ostentat alterâ, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 18. Aliud specie simulationis ostentant, Cic. 2. cont. Rull. 4. (8) Quod dissuasit, id ostentat, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 10. (9) Campos Desuper ostentat, Virg. Æn. 6, 678. (10) Castra lato ambitu, &c. trium legionum manus ostentabant, Tac. Ann. 1, 61, 3. (11) Qui se comem ac magnificum militibus ostentet, Id. Hist. 3, 9, 1. (12) § Se ostentare, Cic. Att. 2, 13. integrum judicium, Tac. Ann. 3, 8, 2. artem, Id. Ann. 2, 8, 3. fidem atque animum, Id. Hist. 1, 39, 4. § Ut potius amorem tibi ostenderem meum, quàm ostentarem prudentiam, Cic. Fam. 10, 3. Met. Agragas ostentat maxima longè Mænia, Virg. Æn. 3, 703. (13) Incipit ex illo montes Apulia notos Ostentare mihi, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 77.

Ostentor, ari, atus, pass. (1) To be shown publicly, &c. (2) To be talked of publicly. (1) Nero omnes per exercitus ostentatur, Tac. Ann. 1, 3. (2) § Largitio verbis ostentari potest, revera fieri, nisi exhausto ærario, nullo pacto potest, Cic. 2. cont. Rull. 4. Vid. Ostento.

Ostentum, ti, n. [ab ostendo; in sup. ostentum] Any thing that happeneth contrary to the ordinary course of nature, and is supposed to foreshow something to come, either good, or bad. Periculorum metus ex ostentis, Cic. Ver. 4, 49. Per hæc ostenta conceptam in spem imperii venit, Suet. Vespas. 5. Met. Præcipuum ipse Vitellius ostentum erat, Id. ¶ Ostenta facere, to do very odd, or incredible, things, Cæc. ad Cic.

Ostentus, a, um, part. [ab ostendor] (1) † Shown, or appearing in view. (2) Lying open to. (1) Ipso tempore ostentus senex, Pacuv. ap. Fest. (2) Ager soli ostentus, Caro. locus, Varr.

Ostentus, us, m. verb. (1) A publick show, or spectacle; a gazing stock. (2) A mere show, without any real effect. (3) That which is done for show, or dissimulation. (4) Proof, declaration, a setting forth. (1) ¶ Iturus ostentui gentibus, a publick example, or spectacle, Tac. Ann. 15, 22, 6. Corpora extra vallum objecta ostentui, Id. Ann. 1, 29, 6. (2) Nova jura dedit ostentui magis quàm mansura, Tac. Hist. 1, 78. (3) Metellus illa dedicationis signa ostentui credere, Sall. B. J. 50. (4) Vivere jubet ostentui clementiæ suæ, Tac. Ann. 12, 14, 6. Ut Jugurthæ scelerum ostentui essem, Sall. B. Jug. 36.

Ostiarium, ii, n. sc. tributum. A tax by which a certain sum was to be paid for every door. Ostiaria imperabantur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 31. & Cic. Fam. 3, 8.

Ostiarus, ii, m. A porter, or doorkeeper. In æditu ipso stabat ostiarius, Petron. c. 38.

Ostiatim, adv. From door to door, without missing a door. Ostiatim totum oppidum complavit, Cic. Verr. 4, 24. ¶ Crimine agere ostia-

tim, to particularize in the names and houses on whom rapine hath been committed, Id. Ib. 10.

Ostigo, gnis, f. [ab os, oris.] The scab in lambs, or kids, about the mouth and lips. = Mentigo quam pastores ostiginem vocant, Col. R. R. 7, 5.

Ostiolum, li, n. dim. [ab ostium] A little door. Aditus firmis ostiolis munire, Col. S, 14.

Ostium, ii, n. [ab ore, quod sit qu. os domus, Prisc. vel ab ostiv, repellere] (1) A door. (2) An entrance, or passage. (3) The mouth of a river, or haven. (1) Ostio pefulum obdo, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 55. Alta ostia Ditis, Virg. Æn. 8, 667. (2) Recta viarum ostia, Lucr. 4, 92. (3) § Ostium Tiberinum, Cic. Ostium fluminis; portus, Id. Ostia Nili, Juven. 13, 27.

* Ostriacis, æ, m. [ὀστρεακίας, Gr. ab ὀστρακον testa] A kind of precious stone like an oyster-shell, Plin. 37, 10.

* Ostriacismus, i, m. [ὀστρεακισμός, Gr. ab eodem] A sort of voting with oyster-shells, Nep. 5, 3, 1.

* Ostriacites, æ, m. [ex eodem themate] Idem, Plin. 37, 10.

* Ostriacitis, itidis, f. [ab eodem] A kind of crust sticking to furnaces where brassy ore is melted, Plin. 24, 10.

* Ostriacium, ii, n. [ex eodem themate] The shell of a certain fish called also onyx, Plin. 32, 10.

* Ostrea, òrum, n. pl. Sic Charis. [τὰ ὀστρεα, seu ὀστρεα, Gr.] Any sort of fish with a hard shell; oysters. Ostreis & conchyliis omnibus contingit, ut cum luna pariter crescant, pariterque decrescant, Cic. de Div. 2, 14. Ostrea Circæis, Miseno oriuntur echini, Ilor. Sat. 2, 4, 33. Grandia ostrea mordet, Juven. 6, 202.

* Ostrea, æ, f. An oyster. Neque ostrea illa magna capta potuit paululum fuscicare, Varr.

* Ostrearium, ii, n. An oyster-pit, or place where oysters are kept. Sergius Orata primus ostrearii in Bajano locavit, Plin. 9, 51.

* Ostrearius, a, um, adj. Belonging to oysters. ¶ Panis ostrearius, a sort of bread which they eat with oysters, Plin. 18, 11.

* † Ostreatus, a, um, adj. Hard, or rough and rugged, like an oyster-shell. Quasi ostreatum tergum ulceribus gellico, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 186.

* Ostreosus, a, um, adj. or comp. That is very plentyfull of, or breedeth many oysters. Cyzicus ostreosa, Pætia phallic. carm. 77. Ora Hellepontia cæteris ostreosior oris, Catull. in Priap. carm. 18.

* Ostrifer, era, erum, adj. [ex ostrea, & ferro] That is plentyfull of oysters; oyster-bearing. Ostriferi fauces Abydi, Virg. Geor. 1, 207. Ostriferum Geræstum, Val. Flacc. 1, 456.

* Ostrius, a, um, adj. [ab ostrum] Of a scarlet colour. Ostrius torus, Prop. 1, 14, 20.

* Ostrum, i, n. [ὀστρον, Gr.] (1) The fish of the liquor whereof a sort of purple, or scarlet, colour is made. (2) The liquor, or colour, itself. (3) Cloths, &c. died of that colour. (1) Quo Pænis tibi purpura fulgeat ostris, Prop. 4, 3, 5. (2) § Vestes perfusæ ostris, Virg. Æn. 5, 112. Ostris rigentes, Id. Æn. 11, 72. (3) Strato super discumbitur ostris, Id. Æn. 1, 704. Ostris fulgentes scopuli, Val. Flacc. 2, 472.

* Ostria, æ, f. A sort of tree, Plin. wid. seq. Ostrys.

* Ostrys, yos & ab acc. Ostria, æ. [ὀστρυς, Gr.] A sort of tree in Greece, Plin. 13, 21.

Osturus, a, um, part. [fut. ab odi] That shall hate hereafter. ¶ Amare oportere, ut si aliquando esset osturus, Cic. de Am. 16.

Ostus, a, um, part. [ab odi] That hath hated. Inimicos semper ota sum obturier, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 19.

Osturis, wid. Ostiris.

O ante T.

* ¶ Ostacusta, æ, m. An intelligencer, or spy,

to a prince. ὠτανέτης, auricularius, Gl. Gr. & Lat.

* Othone, es, f. [ab ὀθόνι lintheum, M.] An herb having leaves full of holes, Plin. 27, 12.

* Otia, òrum, pl. n. [ab ὀτίον, auricula, pl. ὀτία; quomodo ostreum quoddam ὀτάγιον voc.] A kind of oysters, sea ears, Plin. 32, 11.

Otolum, i, n. d m. A little, or short, leisure. Ubi delectem otolum meum non habeo, Cæc. Cic. int. Ep. Nam. 83.

Otiore, ari. To spend one's time at one's own pleasure, free from business. ¶ Otandi, non negotiandi, causâ, se aliquod conferre, Cic. Offic. 3, 14. Domesticus otior, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 128. i. e. privatus sum domi.

Otiore, adv. (1) At ease; without toil, or trouble. (2) Easily, leisurely, as if one had nothing else to do. (3) Securely, unconcerned. (4) At leisure, quietly, without interruption. (5) Gently, softly. (6) By little and little. (1) Cic. Offic. 3, 26. (2) Contemplari unumquodque otiose, Cic. Verr. 4, 15. (3) Liv. 2, 58. (4) Tecum otiose, si otium est, cupio loqui, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 41. (5) = Secuta sum placidè, otiosè, meo arbitratu, Id. Aul. 4, 6, 6. § Otiosè ambulare, Id. Pseud. 4, 1, 14. ¶ Otio, Id. (6) Properavimus olim, reperere otiosè oportuit, Id. Truc. 1, 2, 67.

Otiolus, a, um, adj. or comp. sismus, sup. [ab otium] (1) Free from business, toil, or trouble. (2) At leisure; without any haste, or earnestness. (3) Secure, unconcerned. (4) That hath nothing to do, out of employment. (5) Unconcerned. (6) Pleasing, easy. (7) Being still, discharged from work. (8) That is in no publick post, or employment. (9) Peaceable, one that is a neuter in war. (10) Void, vacant. (11) Sedate, calm, without passion. (12) Insignificant, idle, of no value, trifling. (1) ¶ Vos laboriosos existimat, quibus otiosis ne in communi quidem otio liceat esse, Cic. pro Cæl. cap. 1. (2) Otiosissimum te esse arbitrabar, Idem. Aliam otiosus quæret, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 24. (3) Animo otioso esse impero, Id. Andr. 5, 2, 1. ¶ Otiosus ab animo, without disquiet of mind, Id. Phorm. 2, 1, 26. (4) Ne mihi otium quidem fore unquam otiosum, Cic. 2. occupatus, Id. (5) Spectator otiosus alienæ calamitatis, Id. Offic. 2, 7. Vide ut otiosus sit, si dñs placet, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 10. (6) Quid quietè otiosus animi, quid in laboriosus? Sen. de Ira, 2, 13. (7) § Otiosus hos, Ilor. Od. 3, 18, 11. (8) Si habet senectus aliquid tanquam pabulum studii & doctrinæ, nihil est otiosè senectute jucundius, Cic. de Sen. 14. = privatus, Id. Judicandum est maximas geri res & maximi animi ab iis, qui respublicas regant; esse autem magni animi & fuisse multos in vitâ otiosâ, Id. (9) Id. Fam. 5, 9, 4. & pro Marcello, c. 6. ¶ Re placidâ atque otiosâ, in time of peace, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 56. (10) = Honor otiosus ac vacans, Plin. jun. (11) Cicero lentus est in principiis, longus in narrationibus, otiosus circa excessus, Auf. Dial. de Orat. c. 18. (12) § Otiosæ sententiæ, Quint. 1, 1. Otiosus sermo, Id. S, 2.

* Otis, idis, f. [ab ὅς, ὀτὸς auris] A sort of owl. = Alo, Plin. 10, 23. & 29, 6. Quas Hispania aves tardas appellat, Græci otidas, Id. 10, 22.

OTIUM, ii, n. (1) Leisure, spare time, freedom from any business. (2) Retirement from publick business, a private life. (3) The time of recreation and refreshment. (4) Peace, publick tranquillity. (5) Idleness, a doing nothing. (6) The living at ease, and in security. (7) Meron. The product of one's leisure, sport, vaggery. (1) ¶ Ut in otio esset potius, quàm in negotio; Ter. Hec. prol. 20. Litera otio quid dolens? Cic. Tusc. 5, 105. § Otium auscultandi, Ter. Adelp. 3, 3, 66. Tantumne ab se tuâ est otii tibi? Id. Heaut. 1, 1, 23. (2) ¶ Ubi mihi reliquam ætatem à rep. procul habendam decrevi, non fuit consilium securè atque diffidè bonum otium conterere, Sall. B. C. 4. (3) Cum duris venatibus otia miscer, Ov. Met. 4,

307. Cui fuerit ne otium quidem unquam otiosum, Cic. pro Planc. 27. (4) Ex maximo bello tantum otium toti insulae conciliavit, ut, Nep. Timol. 3. (5) Honestum pacis nomen segni otio imponere, Tac. Ann. 14. 39. Quâ spe Libycis teris otia terris? Virg. Aen. 4. 271. (6) Otium Divos rogat in patenti Præfatus Aegæo, Hor. Od. 2. 16. 1. (7) Excultas oculis otia nostra tuis, Ov. Trist. 2. 224.

O ante V.

* || Ōvālis, le. adj. Belonging to ovations. Ovals corona, Gell. 6. 6. † Ovans.

* Ōvans, tis. part. (1) Triumphant in the lesser triumph, or ovation. (2) Rejoicing publicly with great magnificence for. (3) Prevailing, or triumphing. (4) Expressing joy by a public procession, shouting, &c. (5) Rejoicing with loud shouts, shouting for joy. (6) Full of success and joy, triumphing. (7) Making a joyful sound. (1) Valerio triumphus, Manlio, ut ovans ingrediatur urbem, decretum est, Liv. vid. & Suet. Aug. 22. Ascendit ovans in Capitolium M. Aquilius, Cic. de Orat. 2. 47. Ovans triumphare debuit, Patere. 2. 122. (2) Duplici victoriâ ovans Romulus, Liv. Magnus ter ovans, Petron. c. 129. ¶ Taurus ovans, bearing himself triumphantly, rejoicing for a victory, Val. Flacc. 5. 63. Ovans gradus, a large, or joyfull, step, such as becometh a victor, Id. 2. 545. Ovantem gressum feret, shall dance for joy, Petron. c. 133. (3) § Flammæ ovantes, Virg. Aen. 10. 409. Vulcanus ovans, Sil. 6. 589. (5) = Romani ovantes ac gratulantes Horatium excipiunt, Liv. 5. 30. (6) Mihi evenit, ut ovans prædâ onustus incederem, Plant. Bacch. 4. 9. 146. Successu cædis ovans, Ov. Met. 12. 298. (7) § Ovans Ilya, Stat. silv. 1. 4. 18. Ovantes gutture corvi, Virg. Geor. 1. 346.

* Ōvatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab ovo, as] The triumphing in the lesser triumph. ¶ Perpenna fuit de servis ovatione contentus, ne dignitatem triumphi inscriptione servili violaret, Flor. 3. 19. vid. & Suet. Tib. 1. Prætereundum non est, quod ad ovationes attinet: super quo dissensisse veteres scriptores scio, partim enim scripserunt, qui ovarer introire solitum equo vehementem: at Sabinus Massurius pedibus ingredi ovantes dicit, sequentibus eos non militibus, sed universo fenatu, Gell. 5. 6.

* || Ōvatio, ōnis. f. [ab ovum] The time of laying eggs, Plin. 29. 3. ubi tamen al. operationem leg.

* Ōvatus, a, um. adj. [ab ovum] (1) Made like an egg, of an oval figure. (2) Marked with oval figures. (1) Aliis sorbis turbinatio pyri, aliis ovata species, Plin. 15. 21. (2) Numidicus lapis ovatus, Id. 35. 1. de marmoribus loquens.

* Ōvatus, a, um. adj. [ab ovo, as] That had been gotten in victories, and was carried in triumph. Auro ovato facies sacras perducere, Pers. 2. 5.

* Ōvatus, ūs. m. verb. Shouts for joy, or victory. Barbarici glomerantur ovatus, Val. Flacc. 6. 187.

* Ōviāria, æ. f. A flock of sheep. In Apulia oviarias habui grandes, Varr. R. R. in prel. 1. 2.

* Ōviāricus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, sheep. Oviaricum pecus, Col. 7. 6.

* Ōvicula, æ. f. dim. [ab avis] (1) || A little sheep. (2) A surname of F. Maximus, for his gentleness. (1) Ovicula, προβάτιον, Onom. vet. (2) Vict. de Vir. illustr. 43.

* Ōvile, is. n. (1) A sheep cote, a sheep fold. (2) Catachrest. A fold for kids, or goats. (3) A sept in the Campus Martius; in one of

them each century gave its suffrage. (1) Tabulæ, quibus ovilia consternuntur, ut supercubet grex, Col. 7. 4. (2) Aliis in ovilibus hædi, Ov. Met. 13. 828. (3) Datum secreto in ovili cum his colloquendi tempus, Liv. 26. 22. ¶ Septa hæc postea marmorea facta fuerunt, & porticus egregias habuerunt, vid. Alex. ab Alex. 2. 18.

* || Ōvilis, le. adj. Belonging to sheep. Ovili stabulationi commoda, Apul. Met. 4.

* Ōvillus, a, um. adj. [ab ovinus] Of, or belonging to, sheep. Grex ovillus, Liv. 22. 10.

* Ōvinus, a, um. adj. Belonging to sheep. Sume pilam, quæ caudis hæret ovinis, Seren. Samon. c. 15. ¶ Raro occ. † Ovillus.

Ōviparus, a, um. adj. [ab ovum, & pario] That breed by spawn. ¶ Discrevit natura viviparos & oviparos pisces, Apul. Apol. p. 465. Gobio oviparâ congestior alvo, Auson. Mosel. 133. † Ova pariens.

* Ōvis, is. f. (¶ m. vid. Gell. 11. 1.) [à Gr. ōis, interjecto digamm.] (1) || A sheep, male, or female. (2) Met. A fleece. (1) Vid. Valla, 4. 13. (2) Niveam Tyrio murice tingit ovem, Tib. 2. 4. 28.

* Ōvo. inusit. unde ovas, ovat. Quædam verba primam personam amittunt, veluti, ovas, ovat; raro enim reperimus ovo dictum, Diom. Nos reperimus in tertiâ solâ, & ita Phoc. & Alcuin. ab ove, quam tunc immolabant, Plut. Serv. (1) To triumph in the lesser triumph. (2) To appear great and joyfull in. (1) Quas ob res ovandi jus, & triumphalia ornamenta percepit, Suet. Claud. 1. ¶ || Ovandi, ac non triumphandi, causa est, quum aut bella non ritè indicta, neque cum iusto hoste gesta sunt; aut hostium nomen humile & non idoneum est, ut servorum piratarumque aut deditione repente factâ, impulverea, ut dici solet, incruentâque victoria obvenit, Gell. 5. 6. vid. Plin. 15. 29. (2) Quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio, Virg. Aen. 10. 500. Uter solio ovarer, Stat. Theb. 1. 153. ¶ Non Africus alto Tantus ovat, docti not ride over it with so great power and force, Val. Flacc. 2. 507.

* Ōvum, i. n. [à Gr. ōv, interp. digamm.] (1) An egg. (2) The spawn of fish, &c. (3) || Ova, pieces of wood of an oval figure, by which the number of courses in the chariot-races of the Circus were reckoned. (1) In pullos animales vertier ova Cernimus alituum, Lucr. 2. 926. § Supponere anatum ova gallinis, Cic. Columbinum ovum, Hor. Sat. 2. 4. 56. ¶ Albumen ovi, Plin. 28. 6. album, Cels. 7. 7. 13. Albus liquor ovi, Plin. 10. 53. Candidum ovi, Id. 33. 3. the white of an egg. ¶ Luteum, the yolk, Id. ib. ¶ Ova decumana, large eggs, Fest. Ovum hypenemium, seu irritum, Plin. 10. 80. zephyrium, Id. ib. a wind, or oddle, egg; urinum, roten, sat upon, Id. ib. geminum, Id. with two yolks. Parere ova, Cic. gignere, Id. ponere, to lay eggs, Ov. § Incubare ovis, Col. 8. 5. ova, Varr. & Plin. 9. 10. To sit as a fowl, or bird. Excludere pullos ex ovis, to hatch them, Cic. N. D. 2. 129. Non tam ovum ovo simile, of things very like, Hor. Sat. 2. 4. 1. vid. Chiliad. Integram famem ad ovum offero, to the beginning of the super, Cic. § Ab ovo usque ad mala, from the beginning of the super to the end, Hor. Sat. 1. 3. 6. (2) Gignunt ova pisces, Cic. N. D. 2. 129. Ova ranæ, Hor. Epod. 5. 19. (3) Salm. ex Varr. & Cassiod.

O ante X.

* Oxālis, idis. f. [ὄξαις, Gr. ab ὄξος acutus, acidus] A sort of wild sorrel, Plin. 20. 21.

* Oxālme, es. f. [ὄξάλμη, Gr. ab ὄξος acutus, & ἄλμη murica] A sharp salt compo-

sition of vinegar and brine, Plin. 23. 2. Latine protulit acetum salum, Id. 24. 4.

* || Oxīmē, pro ocissimē, Fest.

|| Oxýblatta, æ. f. vox hybrida [ab ὄξος acutus, & blatta] A deep purple, or scarlet, colour, Lex. ex Col.

* Oxýcedros, i. f. [ab ὄξος acutus, & κέδρος cedrus]. A kind of small cedar having prickly leaves, Plin. 13. 5.

* Oxýgāla, actis. n. [ab ὄξος acidus, & γάλα lac] A composition made of the thickest cream and salt, or of sour milk, Plin. 28. 9.

† Oxýgāla, æ. f. [ab eodem] A conserved composition made of sour milk and herbs, Col. 12. 8. ubi fortasse rect. Oxigala, Conf. Plin. 28. 9.

Oxýgarum, i. n. [ab ὄξύγαρον, acetarium, Gloss.] (1) A sharp pickle, or sauce. (2) A sort of moretum. (1) Mart. 3. 50. (2) Col. 12. 57. ubi al. Oxyporum.

* Oxýlāpāthōn, i. n. [ab ὄξος acidus, & λάπαθον lapathum] A sort of wild sorrel, Plin. 20. 21.

* Oxýmēl, ēlis. n. [ὄξύμελι, Gr. ab ὄξος acidus, & μέλι mel] A preparation of vinegar, honey, &c. Plin. 14. 17. & 23. 2. Col. 12. 56. 3.

* Oxýmēli, itis. n. [ex eodem themate] Idem, Plin. 26. 11.

* Oxýmircine, es. f. Wild myrtle. Vid. Oxymyrine.

* Oxýmōron, i. n. [ab ὄξος acutus, & μωρός stultus] Fig. rhet. Sententia tam acutè enunciata, ut fatua videatur, quoniam idem negari videtur de seipso, ut, Festina lente, vid. Voss. Rhet. 2. 207.

Oxýmursine, es. f. [ab ὄξος acutus, & μυρσίνη myrtus] A kind of myrtle, Plin. 15. 7. ed. Hard.

* || Oxýpædērōtīnus, a, um. adj. qu. ὄξυπαιδερωτίνος, Gr. [ab ὄξος, & παιδερωτός acanthus] Of a bright opal colour, Vopisc.

* || Oxýpōrion, ii. n. [ὄξυπόριον, Gr. ab ὄξος celer, & πόρος transitus] A medicament that causeth a quick digestion, or of other quick operation, Marc. Emp.

* Oxýpōrōpōla, æ. m. [ab ὄξυπόριον, medicamentum celeriter venas permeans, & πολέω, vendo] One that selleth sharp sauces, and pickles, Plin. 20. 7.

* Oxýpōrum, i. n. [à seq.] A sort of moretum, Stat. Sylv. 4. 9. 36. Vid. Oxygarum.

* Oxýpōrus, a, um. adj. [ὄξυπόρος, Gr. ab ὄξος celer, & πόρος transitus] That easily passeth, or digesteth. § Oxyporum moretum, Col. ¶ Condimenta oxypora, sauces, or pickles, that cause a quick digestion, Plin. Antidoti oxyporæ, of quick operation, Id.

* Oxye, yos. m. [ab ὄξος acris] An herb, otherwise called trifolium acetosum, Plin. 12. 27.

* Oxýschænos, i. m. [ὄξύσχοινος, Gr. ab ὄξος acutus, & σχοῖνος juncus] A sea bulrush, Plin. 21. 18. Lat. Juncus marinus, Id. ib.

* Oxytriphylon, i. n. [ὄξυτρίφυλλον, Gr. ab ὄξος acutus, & τριφυλλον trifolium] Tresail with the sharp leaf, Plin. 21. 9.

O ante Z.

* Ozæna, æ. f. [ὄζαινα, Gr. ab ὄζω o'eo] (1) A sort of the fish Polypus, dicta à gravi capitis odore. (2) An ulcer in the nose. (1) Plin. 9. 30. (2) Cels. 6. 8.

* Ozænitis, idis. f. [ὄζαινίτις, Gr. ab ozodem] A kind of hard of a strong rank smell, Plin. 12. 12.

* Oze, es. f. [ὄζω, Gr. ex eodem] A sinking breath, Cels. 3. 11.

Ozýmum, i. n. [ab ὄζω redoleo, si cum z scrib.] A kind of garden herb, Pers. 4. 22. Vid. Ocimum.

P, p, Roman, *P*, *p*, Italick, **P**, **p**, English black letter, but of no great antiquity, nor in fact use, the Roman and Italick character having prevailed not only with us, but generally through Europe. The figure of this, as of all the Roman letters, was originally the same with the Græcian, as *Pliny* informs us, wherein he is confirmed by ancient monuments. And indeed it is still but very little different, which may be seen, as in the rest, but more particularly in this letter, *P* being only *p* with the transverse and depending line drawn semicircular. The Greek *p* indeed itself differs no more, scarcely so much, from its original the Hebrew final *p* when turned towards the right. The name of this letter is the same in English, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, פה, *pe*, signifying in that tongue *a mouth*, which the figure somewhat represents. Its place is the fifteenth letter in the English and Roman alphabets, and the first in the first order of the mutes, wherein is a frequent permutation because of their nearness in sound and use; for *p* is only a softer *b*, as *b* is a harder *p*. The ancient Latins writ *Burrhus* for the Greek Παρρῆδης, and in their own language sometimes were at a stand whether to write *b* or *p*; as for instance in *Fabius*; whether *obtineo*, or *optineo*; since more of this than that was heard in pronunciation. This is also proportionably demonstrated in their very figure, *P* being a half *B*. Yea that they have actually changed *b* into *p* in many words for this reason only, will be evident in declining verbs ending in *bo*, and *bor* of the third conjugation, as in *nubo*, *scribo*, *labor*, wherein the harder sound *b*, when a consonant is to follow, is changed into the softer, *p*; and this not only in declining such words, but the *p* from *b* remains also in their participles, verbal nouns, and derivatives; as from *scribo* comes *scriptus*, *scriptura*, *scriptio*, *scriptito*, &c. Their near affinity, in the learned languages especially, leads us into the derivation of words wherein they are found. Thus we deduce the etymology of *pario*, and *precor*, from the Hebrew פרה and פרה; thus the Latin took *palpebra* and *pubes*, from the Greek βλεφαρον and βλεβω, and *vice versa*; and *ab* and *sub* from ἀπό and ὑπό. This their proximity in nature, sound, and use, is excellently denoted in the Greek and Latin figures, *p* and *P*, representing one half of *B*. Nor is *p* changed only into *b* its middle sound, but also into its aspirate *φ* especially in declining verbs and nouns, as is plain in πείνω, λείπω, λείψα, where we find *ε* before a vowel changed into *π* before a consonant (as was before observed in Latin verbs of the same termination) and *π* again into *φ*. So in καλήμις, φος, φι, &c. *gryps*, *gryphis*, *i*, &c. and on the contrary *φ* in etymologys is converted into *p*, as Περσεφόνη, *Proserpina*. To this first order of the mutes belong *f* and *v*, into which *p* is also changed, as πῆψω, *figo*; πείθω, *fido*; φίλος, *filum*; and as from λείπει comes *levis*, so on the contrary from *ovis* is derived *opilio*. Nor doth *p* refuse the intercourse of her sisters of the second order. Hence *lepus* makes λαγώς, *lupus*, λύκος; nor of *q* which belongs to the same order. For from ἵππος, *Æol.* ἵκκος, comes *equus*; ὄπις, *Ion.* ὀπίς, *quoties*; πῆ, *ion.* πῆ, *qua*. The correspondence of this mute with the sisterhood of the third rank is visible in *παιδὴν*, *studium*; πείραν, *trans*; as on the contrary in *appeto*, *applico*, &c. for *adpeto*, *adplico*. Some kindred between *p* and the liquids is also averred by etymologists, but, in my opinion, is precarious, as being too far removed to be depended upon. In pure Latin words this mute only precedes *l* and *r*, as in *plaga*, *promo*; but in Greek words, or of Greek extraction, it goes before *b*, *n*, *s*, *t*, as in *phasma*, *philus*, *phanaticus*; *dyspnœa*; *psephisma*, *psilæ*; *Ptolemæus*, and *diptoton*. Here also it may be proper to note, that when the Latins enfranchise a Greek word in which *pt* begins a syllable, they leave out either the former or latter, writing *cubo*, *perna*, *tussis*, for κύβη, πέρνη, τήσσις. In the middle of words, *p* admits before it three of the liquids, namely, *l*, *m*, *r*; as in *culpa*, *campus*, *carpo*. It likewise admits *n*, but always by her proxy *m*, as in *compleo*, *compono*, for *conpleo*, *conpono*. In derivatives from the Greek the initial *p* is sometimes omitted, as in *latus* from πλάτης, in *uro* from πυρῶ; which seems however to appear again in *comburo* for *compuro*. This letter appears also sometimes to be inserted in certain Latin words derived from the Greek, to hinder the collision of two vowels, as in *lapis* from λαῖς, in *dapes* from δαίς. *P*. in the notes of the ancients, is read *Publius*, *pondo*; *PA.* *DIG.* *Patricia dignitas*; *P. C.* *Patres conscripti*; *P. F.* *Publii filius*; *P. P.* *Propositum*, *Propositum publicè*; *P. P. P. E. S. S. S. E. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. F. F. F. F.* *Primus pater patrie professus est*. *Secum salus sublata est*; *venit victor validus vincens vires urbis vestræ ferro, fame, flammâ, frigore*, *Vul. Prob. de Lit. Antiq.* *P. R.* *Populus Romanus*; *PR. S.* *Prætoris sententia*; *PRS. P.* *Præses provinciæ*.

P A B

P ante A.

PA, *pro parte*. In *Saliari carmine*, *Fest.* *Pābulandus*, a, um. part. *To be fed*, or *dunged*. *Fimo pabulandæ sunt oleæ*, *Col.* 5, 9.

* *Pābulans*, tis. part. *Foraging*. *Pabulantes hostes*, *Vul. Max.* 5, 6. ext. 1.

* *Pābulāris*, e. adj. *That is fit for cattle to eat*, or *is foron for them*. *¶ Viciæ pabularis modios septem vel octo, viciæ seminalis modios quinque, vel sex, jugerum agri recipit*, *Col.* 11, 2.

* *Pābulatio*, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A feeding*. (2) *A foraging*, or *gathering of food*. (1) *Sus in pabulationem spurcè versatur*, *Col.* 7, 9, 14. (2) *Hostis pabulationes nostras observabat*, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 16. *Si apes transuleris eò, ubi idonea pabulatio non est, fugitivæ fiunt*, *Col.* *Pabulationes secretissimæ*, *Id.* 9, 4.

* *Pābulator*, ōris. m. verb. *A forager*. *Vagi per agros pabulatores*, *Liv.* 27, 43. *Quæ pabulatores & lignatores tueretur*, *Id.* 41, 1. & *Cæs.* non semel.

* *Pābulātorius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to fodder*. *¶ Frondis cordis pabulatorius modiorum viginti*, *Col. R. R.* 11, 1. *a basket to gather, or carry, fodder in*. = *Pabulatoria*, *Id.* 6, 3.

* *Pābulor*, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To feed*, or *graze*. (2) *To forage*, or *fetch in provision for cattle*. (3) *Catachrest.* *To gather provisions for*

P A C

man's use. (1) *Capella placidè ac lentè pabuletur*, *Col.* 7, 6. *¶ Pabulari oleas fimo, to manure them*, *Id.* 5, 9. (2) *Quo in loco nostri pabulari contueverant*, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 37. (3) *Ex urbe ad mare hoc prodimus pabulatum*, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 1, 6. *de piscaturâ loquens*.

* *Pābulum*, i. n. [*à pasco, pavi*] (1) *Food for cattle*, or *beasts*; *scdler, forage, meat for birds, or bees*. (2) *Sometimes meat for man*. (3) *Allo that by which inanimate things are fed and grow*.

(4) *Elegantly translated to the mind*. (1) *Habitu extorum pabuli genus declarari censuit Democritus*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 13. *Hirundo Pabula parva legens*, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 475. *Immunis aliena pabula melli*, *Id. Georg.* 2, 436. *Ad pabula fucus*, *Id. Georg.* 4, 244. (2) *Pabula dia, miseris mortalibus ampla*, *Lucr.* 5, 942. (3) *Pabula præbere novali*, *Col.* 10, 48. *Vires & pabula terræ Pinguia concipiunt*, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 86. = *Pabulum & nutrimentum dare oleis*, *Col.* (4) *Pabula amoris*, *Lucr.* 4, 1056. *Est animorum, ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum, consideratio*, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 41. *¶ Pabulum Acheruntis, an old fellow ready to drop into the grave*, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 1, 12.

* *Pācālis*, e. adj. (1) *Significative of peace*. (2) *Belonging to the goddess Pax*. (1) *Laurus pacalis*, *Ov. Met.* 15, 591. *conf.* 6, 101. (2) *Pacales flammæ*, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 719.

* *Pācandus*, a, um. part. *To be reduced, or sub-*

dued. *Nihil horum ad pacandas Hispanias desideravit*, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 85. *Pacanda Germania*, *Suet. Tib.* 16.

* *Pācātē*, adv. ius, comp. sūmē, sup. *Peaceably*, *quietly*, *without disturbance*, *gently*. *Pacatè per provinciam iter facere*, *¶ Faber ex Cæs. B. G.* 1. *¶ Sed locum non inveni*. *Pacatiùs ad reliqua secessimus*, *Petron. c.* 10. = *Pacatissimè & commodissimè placuit*, *Augustin.*

* *Pācator*, ōris. m. verb. *He that hath given quiet, or peace, or that hath freed from all things hostile; a subduer, or conqueror*. *Orbis pacator*, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 1990. *Rheni pacator & Istri*, *Claud. Stilic.* 2, 13. *Nemex, sc. Hercules*, *Sil.* 2, 483.

* *Pācātus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Reduced to obedience, and peaceable subjection, so as not to rise in arms against one*. (2) *Living in peace; free from enemies, or pirates; quiet, undisturbed*. (3) *Calm, still, serene*. (4) *Reconciled, in friendship with one*. (1) *Pacatus victoribus terrarum orbis*, *Patere.* 2, 89. (2) *¶ Nescio quo fato, magis bellantes quàm pacati propitios habemus deos*, *Liv.* 3, 19. *¶ Matrem, orbe victo, magis quàm pacato, relinquere*, *Sen.* *Denique si moriar subeam pacatus arvum*, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 2, 109. *Pacatissima provincia*, *Cic. pro Ligar.* 2. (3) *Aëris pacati status*, *Lucr.* 3, 203. *¶ Ex pacatis, out of a friend's, or ally's, country*, *Sall. B. J.* 37. *¶ in hostico, in an ene-*

my's country, Liv. (4) Huic pacatus poteritne esse Antonius? Cic. Philip. 7, 9. Pacatis omnibus Hispaniæ populis, Liv. 21, 20. nihil pacati responderetur, Id. 37, 9.

* **Pacifer**, a, um. adj. [ex pax, & fero] (1) Making, or bringing, peace. (2) Betokening, or signifying, peace. (1) Pacifer Hercules, in nummis antiquis. (2) Laurus pacifera, Plin. 15, 30. oliva, Virg. Æn. 8, 116. conf. Ov. Met. 14, 291. Val. Flacc. 4, 139.

* **Pacificans**, tis. part. (1) Making peace. (2) Endeavouring to make peace with. (1) Pacificans divos, Sall. 15, 421. (2) Id. B. Jug. 66. Interim, ut appareret quantum pacificantium Rhodiorum auctoritas valuisset, Liv. 44, 35.

* **Pacificatio**, ōnis, f. verb. (1) Pacification, or a making of peace. (2) Mediation, or a treating for peace. (1) Nulla spes pacificationis est, Cic. Att. 7, 8. (2) Sapientius feceris, si te in istam pacificationem non interponas, Id. Att. 10, 27.

* **Pacificator**, ōris, m. verb. (1) He who reduces to peace, or settlement. (2) He who mediates, or interposes to make peace, or agreement; an ambassador for composing a quarrel. (1) Pacificator Allobrogum, Cic. Att. 1, 10. (2) ¶ Pacificator Carthaginiensium, sent by them, Justin. 38, 2, 4.

* **Pacificatōrius**, a, um. adj. Pertaining to peace, or agreement. Pacificatoria legatio, Cic. Att. 12, 3.

* **Pacificatus**, a, um. part. Reconciled. Satis ego tecum pacificatus sum? Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 13.

* **Pacifico**, āre. act. [pacem facio] (1) To make, or desire, peace. (2) To appease, or render propitious. (1) Pacificatum venerunt, Liv. 5, 23. (2) Cum sanguine sacro Hostia cœlestes pacificasset heros, Catull. 66, 76.

* **Pacificor**, āri, pass. To be appeased. Pacificari cum aliquo, Cic. Att. 15, 7.

* **Pacificus**, a, um. adj. (1) Pertaining to, or making for, peace and composing matters; tending to an amicable composition. (2) Peaceful, that loveth and established peace and civil government. (1) ¶ Ecqua pacifica persona desideretur, an in bellatore sunt omnia, Cic. Att. 8, 12. (2) Pacificus Numa, Mart. 12, 63. ¶ Pacificus Janus, president of peace, whose temple was shut when there was an universal peace, Id. 8, 66. Pacificæ secures, the guardians of peace and civil administration, Luc. 3, 305.

* † **Pacisco**, ēre. act. Non. ex Næv. id quod

* **Paciscor**, i, pactus sum. [ab antiq. paco: v. pago, à pacis, Dor. πάω, hinc πάσις ὁρκός, Eurip. fœdus juramento sanctum ac pactum] (1) To covenant, bargain, or agree. (2) To come to terms; to give, or receive. (3) To exchange, or barter. (4) Pass. To be agreed upon, or covenanted. (5) To be promised. (6) Particularly in marriage, to be contracted to any one. (1) Dimidium, quod pactus esset, pro illo carmine dedit, Cic. de Orat. 2, 86. § Pacisci sibi aliquid, Id. cum aliquo paululâ pecuniâ, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 25. de mercedibus, Suet. de illustr. Gramm. 7. (2) Paciscitur magnâ mercede cum Celtiberorum principibus, ut copias inde abducant, Liv. 25, 33. Paciscere quid vis, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 30. Tantum ab eo vitam paciscatur, Sall. B. J. 28. (3) Vitam pro laude pacisci, Virg. Æn. 5, 230. (4) Quum triginta dierum essent cum hoste induciæ pactæ, Cic. Offic. 1, 10. (5) § Littoribus nostris anchora pacta tua est, Or. Ep. 2, 4. (6) Dejotari filio pacta est Artavasis filia, Cic. Att. 5, 21.

* **Paco**, āre. act. [à pax] (1) To subdue, to bring into subjection. (2) To make tractable, or gentle. (3) To appease, or render propitious. (1) Pacare Amanum agere perrexi, Cic. Fam. 15, 4. vid. Pacatus, n. 1. (2) Pacantur vomere sylvæ, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 45. Si voce feras pacaverit Orpheus, Claud. Epigr. 1, 19. (3) Parvula cœlestes pacavit micæ, Tib. 4, 1, 14.

* **Pacor**, āri, pass. To be subdued, &c. Dum pacatur occidens, Vell. Patere. 2, 91.

* **Pactilis**, e. adj. [à pango, pactum] Plaited, wreathed. Summa auctoritas pactili coronæ, Plin. 21, 3.

* **Pactio**, ōnis, f. verb. [à paciscor] (1) An agreement, or covenant. (2) The form of words in an oath. (3) A promise, or covenant, of marriage. (1) In nostrâ provinciâ consecræ sunt pactiones, sc. inter provinciales & publicanos, Cic. Att. 5, 13. Pactiōibus pacem facere, Nep. Dion. 5. (2) Pactio verborum, Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 16. (3) Nemo invitum pactiōem nuptialem quinquam facere cōgisset, Liv. 4. § Factiōem conflare, Cic. de Har. Resp. 42. inire, Just. 35, 1, 5. interponere, Id. 7, 6, 4. Manere in pactiōe, Nep. 17, 2, 4. Perturbare pactiōes, Id. Off. 3, 108.

* † **Pactitius**, a, um. adj. [à pactus] Made by agreement. = Cessatio pugnæ, pactitiæ induciæ, dicitur, Gell. 1, 25. † **Pactæ**.

* **Pactor**, ōris, m. verb. [à paciscor] A maker, or signer, of a treaty. Societatis pactores, Cic. Verr. 5, 21.

* **Pactum**, i. n. [ex part. pactus] (1) A contract, covenant, or agreement; a condition. (2) In abl. cum adj. vel pronom. A way, or manner. (1) Pactum est, quod inter aliquos convenit, Cic. de Inv. 2, 21. ¶ Pactum est duorum consensus atque conventio: pollicitatio verò offerentis solius promissum, Ulp. (2) Quemadmodum natus & quo pacto educatus sum, memini, Cic. pro Quint. 17.

* **Pactus**, ūs, m. verb. A bargain, a contract, or agreement. Unius noctis pactu omnia vendere, Petron. c. 81. cit. Fabr. al. tactu.

* **Pactus**, a, um. part. [à paciscor] (1) Act. Having bargained, or agreed. (2) Having promised by agreement. (3) Pass. Agreed, covenanted. (4) Promised by agreement. (5) Promised in marriage, betrothed, or espoused. (1) Ov. Met. 5, 28. (2) Vid. Paciscor, n. 1. (3) Pactæ cum hostibus induciæ, Cic. Offic. 1, 10. (4) Destituit deos Mercede pactâ Laomedon, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 22. (5) Vid. Paciscor, n. 6. & Plaut. Aul. 2, 25.

* **Pæan**, ānis, m. [παῖν, Gr. ὁ ὅς τις παῖν τὰς ἀνθρώπων, i. e. à sedando mœrores; vel fort. simpl. à παῖν, sanare, Eustath. nisi mavis ab ἐπαῖν, laudare] (1) A hymn sung to any of the gods, but most frequently a triumphal song to Apollo. (2) A foot in prose, or verse, consisting of one long and three short syllables, as incipit, dēficiē; or on the contrary, three short and one long, as dōmūērānt, sōnīpēdēs. (3) Apollo so called. (1) Hercules pæan, Stat. Ἑρμῆς ἐμὲ ἑλπίστῃ παῖν, sc. in honorem Martis, Plutarch. in Lycurg. Ὁ μὲν παῖν τὸ παρὰ τὸ Πρωτοῦ παῖν, Xenoph. Hellen. 4. Lætum pæana canentes, Inter odoratum lauri nemus, Virg. Æn. 6, 657. (2) Cic. de Orat. (3) Consultur Pæan, Ov. Fast. 4, 263. Parce, precor, Pæan, Juv. 6, 171.

* **Pæantides**, um. f. pl. Precious stones, having the likeness of frozen water, big with little stones in them, and good for women in child-birth, Plin. 37, 10.

* **Pædægōgium**, ii. n. (1) An apartment for the pages, or young slaves. (2) ¶ Meton. A young slave, or page. (1) Puer in pædægōgio mistus, pluribus dormiebat, Plin. Epist. 7, 27, 13. (2) Ulp.

* **Pædægōgus**, i. m. [ex παῖς, puer, & ἄγω, duco] (1) A servant who followeth his young master, taketh care of his behaviour, and particularly attendeth him to his exercise, and to school. (2) A servant that constantly attendeth and governeth a child, and teacheth him his letters. (3) He that tendeth upon, and leadeth, one that is blind. (4) Met. Any one that is following, leading up and down, or attending upon. (5) Meddlers, censurers of other men's actions. (6) A tutor, a pedagogue, or any one that manageth, or governeth, another; so called by way of affront. (1) Servum unâ mittit, qui olim à puero parvulo mihi pædagogus fuerat, Plaut. Merc. prol. 89. (2) ¶ Puer septuennis pædagogo tabulâ dirumpit caput, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 37. Cic. Attic. 12, 33. (3) Sen. de Irâ, 2. (4) Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 94. (5) Cic. (6) Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 32. Suet. Galb. c. 14. & Sen. Ep. 90. ¶ Quid

dislat pædagogus & præceptor, vid. Sen. de Irâ 2, 22. & Lips. ibid.

* **Pædēros**, ōtis, m. [à παῖς, puer, & ἔρος, amor] (1) The opal stone. (2) A sort of amethyst. (3) The herb chervil. (4) The smooth acanthus. (1) Plin. 37, 6. (2) Id. 37, 9. (3) Id. 19, 8. (4) = Melamphyllum, Id. 22, 22.

* **Pædicator**, ōris, m. [à seq.] A buggerer, Suet. Cal. 49.

* **Pædico**, āre. act. [à παῖς, Gr. puer] To commit buggerery with a boy, Catull. 17, 1.

* **Pædicor**, āri, ātus, pass. To be abused, or buggered, Fragm. Poët.

¶ **Pædidus**, a, um. adj. [à pædor] Nasty. Pædidus sordidos significat atque obsoletos, Fest.

* **Pædor**, ōris, m. [à παῖς παῖς, puer] Nasty, filthy for want of dressing. Barba pædore horrida, & intonsa, infuscat pectus illuvie scabrum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12. ex poetâ.

¶ **Pæne**. Vid. Penē.

¶ **Pænitet**. Vid. Pænitet.

* **Pænula**. Vid. Penula.

* † **Pænulārium**, ii. n. A place where riding-clothes are laid up, Non. ex Næv.

* **Pænulātus**, a, um. adj. Clothed in a strait thick coat, Cic. pro Mil. 10.

* **Pæon**, ōnis, m. [παῖων, Gr.] ¶ scrib. & pæan. A compound foot in verse, or prose, of which there are these four kinds; the first consisting of a trocheus and pyrrichius, thus, - u, u u; the second of an iambus and pyrrichius, thus, u -, u u; the third of a pyrrichius and trocheus, thus, u u, - u; the fourth of a pyrrichius and iambus, thus, u u, u -; vid. Cic. Orat. 57, 64. Quint. 9, 4. adde Voss. Inst. 1. 6. p. 435. & seq.

* **Pæonia**, æ. f. [à Pæone inventore] (1) An herb called peony, or piony. (2) Also a famous physician so called. (1) = Vetusissima inventu pæonia est, nomenque auctoris retinet, quem quidam pectorobon appellant, alii glycyfiden, Plin. 25, 4. (2) Vid. Propr.

* **Pætiūs**, a, um. adj. dim. [à pætus] Having a cast with his eyes. ¶ Equos deos non tam strabones, quàm pætuolos esse arbitramur? Cic. N. D. 1, 29.

* **Pætus**, a, um. adj. (1) Pink-eyed, that hath little leaning eyes. (2) Having a cast with the eyes. (1) Si pæta, est Veneri similis; si flava, Minervæ, Ov. A. Am. 2, 659. (2) Strabonem Appellat pætum pater, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 45. ubi vid. & Schol. ¶ Strabo dicitur qui est distortis oculis, pætus, qui leviter declinatis, cujus huc ac illuc tremuli volvuntur, Porph.

* **Pāgānālia**, ium. n. pl. [à paganus] A feast of the country people, in honour of Tellus and Ceres, after the first seed time, vid. Varr. L. L. 5, 3.

* **Pāgānicus**, a, um. adj. (1) Of, or belonging to, the country, or to country men. (2) Also pertaining to the peasantry, contradistinct from the soldiery. (1) ¶ Paganica pila, a stov-ball stuffed with feathers, Mart. 14, 45. ¶ Paganicum, sc. prædium, a country farm, Dig. Paganicæ feriæ, a yearly country wake, the same, as it should seem, with the Faunalia, celebrated on the fifth of December, concerning which see Hor. Od. 3, 18. (2) Vid. Paganus.

* **Pāgānus**, a, um. adj. [à pagus] In, or of, the country, or country village. Pagani ioci, Ov. Fest. 1, 670. ¶ Pagana fercula, Propert. 4, 5, 76. not proper for a soldier. Met. Sunt, ut in castris, sic etiam in literis nostris, plures cultu pagano, quos cinctos & armatos, & quidem ardentissimo ingenio diligentius scrutatus invenies, Plin. Epist. 7, 25, 26.

* **Pāgānus**, i. m. [ab eodem] (1) A country man, or peasant. (2) Any one that is not a soldier. (1) Pagani, Cic. pro Domo, 28. A division of the plebs urbana, those that lived in the lower parts of Rome. (2) ¶ Miles, si dum paganus erat, fecerit testamentum, &c. Scævola JC. vid. & Juv. 16, 32. ¶ Hinc & fort. Christiani Gentes dixerunt paganos, quod sub Christi vexillis non militarent.

* **Pāgātum**, adv. In separate districts, or cantons.

rons. Pagatim Athenienses templa deum sacrata habebant, Liv. 31, 26.

* *Pāgella, æ. f. [à pagina] A little leaf, or page. Extrema pagella pupugit me, Cic. Fam. 2, 13.*

† *Pāges, is, f. [ab antiq. pago, i. e. pango] Pages compactio, unde compages, Non.*

* *Pāgina, æ. f. [à pagendo, i. e. pangendo, quod pacta sit; vel quod in paginā versus panguntur, i. e. figuntur, Foss.] (1) A page of a book. (2) A whole book, or work. (1) A little space, or path, between vines. (1) Epistolæ prior pagina, Cic. Att. 15, 9. Met. In totâ ratione mortalium fortuna sola utramque paginam facit, Plin. 2, 7. is all in all. (2) Docti pagina Calvi, Prop. 2, 34, 89. Lasciva est nobis pagina, vita proba est, Mart. 1, 5. (3) Plin. 17, 22.*

* *Pāgūla, æ. f. dim. A little page, or side of a leaf, Cic. Att. 4, 8.*

† *Pāgo, ēre, pēpigi, pactum. act. ante pro pango, Quint. 1, 10. ex XII. Tab. & Ad. Herenn. 2, 12.*

Pagrus, gri. m. A sort of fish, one kind of which loveth the fresh, the other the salt, water, Plin. 32, 10. Isid. 12, 6.

* *Pāgūrus, i. m. [παγούρι, Gr. à παγούρι, sal, & ἐπέω, custodio] A sort of crabfish, Plin. 9, 31.*

* *Pāgus, i. m. [à παγούρι, collis, quia primitus in colle, securitatis causâ ædificia extruxere, vel à παγῆ, Dor. fons, ut sit illorum qui ex eodem fonte bibunt] (1) A village, or country town. (2) A tribe, or division of a country and people; a canton, a district. (1) Tunicam mihi malo lupini Quam si me toto laudet vicinia pago, Juven. 14, 154. (2) Omnis civitas Helvetiæ in quatuor pagos divisa est, Cæs. B. G. 1.*

* *Pāla, æ. f. [pala à pangendo, g in l mutato, Varr. L. L. 4. nempe quia pangitur in terrâ] (1) A sort of shovel, or spade. (2) Also a fan to winnow corn. (3) The bezel of a ring. (4) A kind of Indian figtree. (1) Cato, c. 11. (2) Pala πάλαι, Gl. Philox. Πάλαι quidem in Gl. Cyr. tam dolabrum quam ventilabrum significat, at certe ventilabrum designat Tertull. de Persec. c. 2. Hæc palā illā quæ & nunc dominicam aream purgat; nisi quis putet palis ligneis (shovels) id opus communiter præstari. (3) Palam annuli ad palmam convertere, Cic. Offic. 3, 9. (4) Plin. 12, 6.*

Pālācra, seu Pālācrāna, æ. f. Verbum Hispanicum. A mass, or lump, of gold, as it is found. Inveniuntur ita auri massæ nec non in puteis etiam denas excedentes libras. Palacras Hispani, alii palacranas, iidem quod minutum est, Balucem vocant, Plin. 33, 4.

* *Pālāstēs, æ. m. A wrestler, Lamprid. Lat. Lucator.*

* *Pālāstra, æ. f. Lat. luctatio, vel locus luctationis [à πάλαι, Gr. lucta] (1) A wrestling. (2) A place for wrestling, and other exercises. (3) A place for disputations, study, or discourse; or any place where one constantly spendeth his time. (4) In railkry, a stew, a barndyhouse. (5) Skill, or readiness, in the exercises of the palæstra. (6) That which is for scumylms and shew only. (7) The comely carriage and decent management of the body, which resulteth from having learned one's exercises. (8) Dexterity, address, management. (1) Exercit patrias, oleo labente, palæstras, Virg. Æn. 3, 281. (2) Nisi in palæstram veneras, ubi curtu, luctando, hastâ, disco, pugilatu, pilâ, saliendo sese exercebant, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 24. (3) Viti. 3, 11. (4) Ab suâ palæstrâ exit, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, ult. (5) Fac periculum in palæstrâ, Id. Eun. 3, 2, 24. (6) = X Nitidum quoddam genus est verborum, & lætum, sed palæstræ magis & olei, quam huius civilis turbæ ac fori, Cic. de Orat. 1, 18. (7) Numerus quasi quoddam palæstram & extrema lineamenta orationi attulit, Id. Orat. 56. (8) Utimur cā palæstrâ, quam à te didicimus, Id.*

* *Pālāstrica, æ. f. A woman that anointeth one with oil, before or after exercises performed. Palæstricæ intraverunt quā plures, Retron. c. 21.*

* *Pālāstricē, adv. Like those who spend their time*

in the palæstra. Palæstricē spatari Xysto, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. c. 3.

* *Pālāstricus, a, um. adj. (1) Of, or belonging to, the exercises of the Palæstra; such carriage of the body as is taught in the Palæstra; over regular, or starched, carriage. (2) That loveth, or favourer, the masters of the Palæstra. (1) Palæstrici & gymnastici motus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 7. (2) Nunquam vos prætorem tam palæstricum vidistis, Cic. Verr. 2, 22.*

* *Pālāstricus, i. m. He that teacheth the exercise of the palæstra, decent motions of the body, or regular carriage. Ne illos quidem reprehendendos, qui paulum etiam palæstricis vacaverint, Quint. 12, 2.*

* *Pālāstrita, æ. m. (1) A wrestler. (2) The master of a school of exercises. (3) One that spendeth his time in the exercises of the palæstra. (1) Non perdit oleum lubricus palæstrita, Mart. 3, 58. Quinque palæstritæ licet hæc plantaria velent, &c. Pers. 4, 39. καλαχρηστικῆς pro δρωπαικῆς, vulgores. (2) Cic. Verr. 2, 14. (3) Quint.*

|| *Pālālia, æ. f. The herb sow-bread, or fivines-bread, Apul.*

Pālam, adv. [à palo, āre, ut clam, à celo] (1) Openly, publicly, in open view, before all the world, in sight of all the people. (2) Plainly, notoriously. (1) = X Pompeius clam & noctu, Cæsar palam & interdiu, Cæs. B. C. 3. = X Non ex insidiis, sed aperte, ac palam, Cic. Orat. 12. X dissimulanter, Id. de Clar. Orat. 79. X Nostro ordini palam blandiuntur, clam frigidam subdolē suffundunt, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 36. § Palam populo, Liv. 6, 14. (2) Pisces audire palam est, Plin. 10, 70. Palam mentiuntur, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 89. Palam est præpositio ablat. cas. præposita, Liv. 1, 6. Creditori rem palam populo solvit. Ad unum etiam refertur, Hor. Ep. Te palam laudaveram, Sciopp. Annot. ad G. T. p. 95. Sic Me palam, Ov. Trist. 5, 10, 39.

Pālandus, a, um. part. To be poled, or supported with poles. Partes vinearum palandæ, Col. 4, 30. Pālānga, Pālāngūrius, Pālāngo, vid. Phalānga, &c.

Pālans, tis. part. [à palor] (1) Wandering, straggling, dispersed, going out of order, or array. (2) Routed, broken, scattered in fight. (3) Scattered, or losing the way. (4) Placed scatteringly, without any certain order. (5) Wavering, distracted, unsteady. (1) Romana legio palantes in agris oppressit, Liv. 1, 11. (2) Femina palantes agit, atque hæc agmina vertit, Virg. Æn. 11, 734. (3) Palantes error certo de tramite pellit, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 49. (4) Palantes stellæ, Virg. Æn. 9, 21. (5) Palantes animos, rationis egentes, trepidos, obitumque timentes exhortari, Ov. Met. 15, 150.

|| *Pālāria, ōrum. n. pl. The time when soldiers were exercised round posts, or poles, fixed in the ground. Hæc palaria cū milites ad palos exercentur, Charis.*

|| *Pālāris, e. adj. A coppice wood; a wood all of pole, or stake-wood. Sylva palaris, Ulp. 1, 9. §. 7. de usufruct.*

|| *Pālātum, adv. Wanderingly. Palatim. Πάλατιος, Onom.*

Pālātīnus, a, um. adj. [de variis etym. vid. Propr.] Belonging to the Roman emperours court. ¶ Palatinus Apollo, so called from his having a temple in the place; adjoining to which was a famous library, which received only the noblest writers, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 17. Palatini ludi, plays in honour of Augustus, celebrated in the palace for three days successively, and instituted by his relict Livia, v. Dion. lib. ult.

|| *Pālātīnus, i. m. A courtier that was in an employment under the Roman emperour, Cod.*

Pālātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à palo] A foundation made in a wet ground by driving in alder piles, Vitruv. 2, 5.

Pālātium, ii. n. The mount Palatine, where Evander the Arcadian first dwelt, but afterwards Romulus, and all the Roman emperours down from Augustus; whence it signifyeth (1) properly their court; (2) || but is used for the place of

any other prince's residence. (3) Also any great tower, or building. (1) Venit ad invictos pectorosa palatia montes, Prop. 4, 10, 3. Decerpta palatia tauris, Id. 3, 9, 49. (2) Ap. poster. scriptt. (3) Romana palatia, Virg. Georg. 1, 499. Advectæ secreta palatia matris, Juven. 9, 23.

|| *Pālātūalis, e. adj. [à dea Palatua] Varr. Palatualis, flamen ad sacrificandum ei deæ constitutus erat, in cujus tutelâ Palatium esse putabant, Fest.*

Pālātum, i. n. [à πάλαι, edo, unde etiam pasco, & pabulum, & pales. Verè, si hæc esset prima notio, quæ non videtur, sed cū ad celi templum antiquitus referebatur, à salantum Hetruscæ cælum pot. ducendum put.] (1) The cope of heaven. (2) Met. The palate, or roof, of the mouth. (3) The palate, or taste. (4) The mouth. (1) Epicurus dum palato quid sit optimum judicat, celi palatum, ut ait Ennius, non suspexit, Cic. N. D. 2, 18. (2) Intellectus saporum homini est in palato, Plin. 37, 47. (3) Quibus in solo vivendū est causa palato, Juven. 11, 11. (4) Licet obferes palatum, Catull. 53, 21. καλαχρηστικῆς.

Pālātus, i. m. id. quod palatum, Cic. de Fin. 2, 8.

Pālātus, a, um. part. pass. Poled, or propped. Vincere palatæ, Col. 11, 2.

Pālātus, a, um. part. [à palor] (1) Having straggled, out of order, or array. (2) Flying in disorder, routed, broken. (1) Milites palati per agros, frumentum retulerant, Liv. Repenti Menippus palatos passim aggressus eos cecidit, Id. 35, 51. Palati atque incimes latebras fugâ repebant, Id. 9, 31. (2) Contrahens suos ex fugâ palatos, Liv. 8, 24.

Pālea, æ. f. [à πάλαι, jacto; quâ ratione etiam Vannus ab eadem jactatione, Scal. vel à Pale frugum inventrice, Isid.] (1) Chaff. (2) Short straw used in makeing mud walls. (3) Refuse, or scum. (4) The wattles, or gills, under a cock's neck. (1) X Acus vocatur cū per se pinsitur (pistitur, Hard.) spica, tantum auriscum ad usus; si verò in areâ teritur cum stipulâ, Palea, Plin. 18, 23. X Faba quæ exiguas paleas & multam siliquam facit, Col. 2, 10. (2) Paleâ inani satiatus paries, Petron. c. 135. (3) Expuitur aeris palea quardam, Plin. 34, 13. (4) Paleæ ex rutilo albicantes, quæ velut incanæ barbæ dependent, Col. 8, 2.

Pālear, āris. n. [à similit. paleæ gallinacæ] Sen. Hippol. 1041. habet in sing. recto. The develop of a beast, usitatus tamen in plur. palearia, vid. Georg. 3, 53. & Stat. Theb. 3, 532. Palearibus boum à collo demissis, Varr. 2, 5, 7.

Pāleare, is, vel Pāleārium, i. n. Paleare, Gl. Phil. A chaff-house, Col. 1, 6.

Pāleātus, a, um. adj. Mingled with chaff, or short straw; clay, or dirt, with short straw beaten in it, Col. 5, 6, 13. & 12, 43, 1.

Pālilia, ōrum. n. pl. The feast of Pales, Tib. 2, 5, 87. vid. Propr.

* *Pālīmpissa, æ. f. [à πάλαι, rursus, & πάλαι, pix] The oil of the pitch of cedar, that hath passed a second decoction, Plin. 24, 7.*

* *Pālīmpseston, i. n. vel Pālīnxeftos, i. m. [à πάλαι, rursus, & ζέω, rado] idem quod Charta deletitia. A sort of paper, or parchment, used generally for writing things the first time, and foul, which might be wiped out, and new wrote in the same place. Plura habet perscripta, nec sic, ut fit, in palimpsesto relata, Catull. 20, vid. & Cic. Fam. Ep. 7, 18.*

* *Pālīnōdia, æ. f. [à πάλαι, rursus, & πάλαι, cantus] A recantation, a contrary song, a retracting of what one hath spoken, or written. Subturnpicula mihi videbatur palinodia, Cic. Attic. 4, 5. § Palinodium canere, Id. 2, 9. PALINODIA AD AMATAM PUELLAM, Lemma odes, Hor. 1, 16.*

† *Pālītans, tis. [qu. à palitor, freq. à palor] Wandering, straggling up and down, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 5. Sed Charis. leg. balitans.*

* *Pālīurus, i. m. (in accus. paliuron) [παλίυρος, Gr.] A sort of thorn. Semina vastissimarum spinarum, maximeque rubi, & paliuri, Col. 11, 3. Spinis surgit paliurus acutis, Virg. Ecl. 5, 39.*

* **Palla**, æ. f. [*ἀπάλλω*, vibro; quidd rugis vibrantibus sinuata crispatur] (1) *A large upper robe hanging down upon the ground, worn chiefly by women of honest fame*, (2) also by princes, (3) also by musicians, dancers, and actors in tragedies. (4) *A kind of short jerkin, which reached no lower than the pockets*. (1) *Fula ad teneros lutea palla pedes*, Tib. 1, 7, 46. *Pallam induta nitentem*, Ov. Met. 14, 262. (2) *Palla Dami auro distincta*, Curt. 3, 3, 18. (3) *Ima videbatur talis illudere palla*, Tib. 3, 4, 35. *de Apolline*. Cum pallâ tunicâque talari prosluit, ac, defalcato cantico, abiit, Suet. Calig. 54. *Venit & ingenti violenta trageedia passu*, Palla jacebat humi, Ov. Amor. 3, 1, 12. (4) *Dimidias nates Gallica palla tegit*, Mart. 1, 93. ex illâ, ut videtur, Strabonis descript. *Οἱ Κέλαι ἀντὶ χειρῶν Χιτῶν χερσὶν τὸς ὀφθαλμοὺς μέλρῃ ἀνδρῶν ἢ γυναικῶν*, L. 5.

* **Pallâca**, æ. f. vel **Palâce**, es. f. [*παλακή*, Gr.] *A concubine*, Suet. Vesp. 21.

Pallâcâna, æ. f. *A sort of onion*, Plin. 19, 6.

* **Pallens**, tis. part. (1) *Growing, turning, looking, or being, pale*. (2) *Meton. That causeth paleness*. (1) *Pallentes v. o. æ*, Virg. Ecl. 2, 47. (2) *Merbi pallentes*, Id. Æn. 6, 275.

* **Palleo**, Ære, ui. neut. [*ἀπαλλω*, trepido, est enim color timentium, unde *ἀπαλλων φάσω* dixit Sophocl. vel *ἀπαλλω*, niger, pallidus. M.] (1) *To be, or look, pale, or wan*. (2) *To be solicitous by reason of*. (3) *To look pale, with many changes of countenance*. (4) *To turn black, or smutty, by reason of*. (5) *To look pale for fear of*. (6) *To be very much concerned for*. (1) *Necesse est, quoniam pallet, egrotâsse*, Ad. Herenn. 2, 25. (2) *Argenti pallet amore*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 78. (3) *Multos pallere colores*, Propert. 1, 15, 39. (4) *Vitio cœli pallet ægra seges*, Ov. Fest. 1, 688. (5) *Medias fraudes Palluit*, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 27. (6) *Pueris matercula pallet*, Id. Ep. 1, 7, 7.

* **Pallescent**, tis. part. *Growing, or turning, pale*. *Rubentium squamarum multiplici mutatione pallescens*, Plin. 9, 17.

* **Pallesco**, Ære, incept. [*ἀπαλλω*] (1) *To grow pale, yellow, or ripe*. (2) *To grow wan for the love of a person, or thing*. (1) *Ocimum sub eanis ortu pallescit*, Plin. 19, 10. § *Nulla pallescere culpa*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 61. *Flamma pallescit*, Val. Flacc. 7, 586. *Frondes pallescunt*, Ov. A. Am. 1, 704. (2) *In quâdam tardis pallescere curis*, Prop. 1, 11, 7.

|| **Palliastrum**, i. n. *A mantle*. *Sciffili palliastro semiamictus*, Apul. Met. 1, p. 11.

* **Palliatus**, a, um. part. (1) *Cloked, clothed in the upper garment used by the Greeks*. (2) *Acted in Greek habits*. (3) *Met. Girt, or clothed*. (1) *Græcus judex modò palliatus, modò togatus*, Cic. Philip. 5, 5. *Palliatus Pythagoras*, Val. Max. 2, 6, 10. (2) *Comœdia palliata*, Don. (3) *Virilitatis robore palliatus animus*, Val. Max. 3, 8, ext. 3.

* **Pallidulus**, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat pale, paleish*, Catull. 63, 6. Juv. 10, 82.

* **Pallidus**, a, um. adj. ior. comp. sîmus, sup. (1) *Pale, wan, white*. (2) *Making pale*. (1) *Ora Pallida fame*, Virg. Æn. 3, 218. *Dido pallida morte futura*, Id. Æn. 4, 644. *Pallidissimæ stellæ*, Plin. 2, 25. *Membra cœli pallidiora novâ*, Ov. ex Ponto, 1, el. ult. statuâ inauratâ, Catull. 79, 4. *Phœbi pallidus orbis*, Ov. Rem. Am. 256. || *Pallida regio, the shades below*, Claud. Rapt. Prof. 1, 326. (2) *Pallida Rheni*, Grigora, Stat. Sylv. 1, 5, 128.

|| **Pallio**, Ære. [*unde pallior, Æri. pass.*] *To be concealed, hidden, or palliated*, Lit. ex Apul.

* **Palliolum**, adv. *With a little cloke*. *Palliolum amictus*, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 29. *ubi leg. al. palliolatus*.

* **Palliolum**, a, um. adj. ex part. (1) *Clothed in a little poor mantle, or upper garment*. (2) *That weareth a kind of little cap, or covering for the head*. (1) *Quæ palliolata vagatur*, Mart. 9, 33. (2) *Ob valetudinem palliolatus novo more præleat*, Suet. Claud. 2. || *Tunica palliolatæ, to which those coverings of the head were joined, so as to make one garment*.

* **Palliolum**, li. n. dim. (1) *A short cloke, or little upper garment for men*, (2) or women. (3) *A little cap, or covering for the head, worn by women, effeminate, or sick, men*. (1) *Sæpe etiam sub palliolo sordido sapientiâ, dict. Cæcil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 23*. (2) *Uxorem comœdus agit, vel Dorida nullo Cultam palliolo*, Juv. 3, 94. (3) *Vid. Sen. Ep. 115. mollitiem Mæcenatis describentem*. *Ægrum tu facito ut similes, nec turpe putâris Palliolum nitidis imposuisse comis*, Ov. A. Am. 1, 734.

* **Pallium**, ii. n. [*à palla, quæ vid.*] (1) *A cloke, a sort of upper garment worn by the Greeks, men and women, freemen and servants, but always by philosophers; also commonly by both sexes at table*. (2) *Pallia, coverlets, or upper bedclothes*. (3) *A sort of cap, or covering for the head*. (1) *Vid. Palliolum*. *Conj ciam in collum pallium, primo ex me hanc rem ut audiat*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 12. *Pallium nutricis*, Id. Bacch. 3, 3, 30. || *Tuam me chlamydem do foras; nec pallium*, Id. Menæch. 4, 2, 95. *Barbam & pallium video, philosophum nondum video*, Gell. 9, 2. || *Tunica pallio propior est, Prov. some are to be regarded more than others; near is my shirt, but nearer my skin*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 30. *Sic divisa recumbes, Ut non tangantur pallia nostra tuis*, Mart. 11, 24. *Corpore sano Advocat Archigenem, onerosaque pallia jactat*, Juv. 6, 235. (3) *Vid. Pallidulus*.

* **Pallor**, Æris. [*à palleo*] (1) *Paleness*. (2) *Gloomyness*. (3) *Mouldyness in vessels*. (4) *Plur. pallores, pale colour*. (1) *Terrorem tremor & pallor consequitur*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8. || *Pallor iugat ruborem*, Sen. Med. 859. (2) *Totius penè anni pallore continuo*, Plin. 2, 30. (3) *Col. 12, 5*. (4) *Lucr. 4, 337*.

* **Palliola**, æ. f. dim. *A little upper garment, or gown, for a women*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 32. & 2, 2, 16.

* **Palma**, æ. f. [*à Gr. παλάμη*, idem] (1) *The palm of the hand, an open palm, or hand*, (2) *Palmæ, plur. the hands*. (3) || *A span, or three quarters of a foot, or the breadth of four fingers; παλαιστής χειρὸς*. (4) || *A palm, or date, tree*. (5) *Meton. A palm, or chaplet; being the token of victory*. (6) *A besom, or broom, made of palm twigs*. (7) *A date, the fruit of the palm*. (8) *The mark, or token, of victory, or of excelling others*. (9) *Met. Victory*. (10) *Met. A victor*. (11) *Preference, pre-eminence, principal honour, or place*. (12) *The shoot of a vine, that may bear grapes*. (13) *The broad end of an oar*. (1) || *Rhetoricam palmæ, dialecticam pugno similem esse dicebat*, Cic. de Fin. 2, 6. (2) *Teneras arcebant vincula palmas*, Virg. Æn. 2, 406. (3) *Palmus, palma, Gl. Cyr. & iterum Σπιδάμη*, palma. (4) *Palma arbor dicta quod oppansis est ramis, in modum palmæ hominis — Fructus ejus dactyli à digitorum similitudine nuncupati sunt*, Isid. (5) *Elea domum reducit. Palma cælestes*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 17. (6) *Ten' lapides varios lutulentâ radere palmâ* Id. Sat. 2, 4, 83. (7) *Alexandri milites palmis viridibus strangulati sunt*, Plin. 13, 4. (8) *In quadrigis, qui palmam jam primus acceperit*, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 47. (9) *Plurimarum palmarum gladiator*, Id. pro Rosc. Amer. (10) *Tertia palma, Marcellus, Cossusque prior de rege necato*, Manil. 1, 786. (11) *Ad tertiam palmam venere uva*, Plin. 14, 6. i. e. bonitatem vel notam, interpr. Budav. Huic consilio, palmam do, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 31. || *Cinyphas inter pestes tibi palma nocendi est*, Luc. 9, 790. (12) *Varr. R. R. 1, 31*. (13) *Cæcula verrentes abiegnis æquora palmis*, Catull. 62, 7.

* **Palmâris**, e. adj. [*à palma*] (1) *Of the palm-tree*. (2) || *Wearing, or giving, palms*. (3) *The principal, most notable, or remarkable*. (1) *Palmâres virgulæ*, Varr. 1, 35. (2) *Palmâris dea*, Apul. Met. 2, p. 39. (3) *Sed illa palmâris sententia*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8.

* **Palmâris**, e. adj. [*à palmus*] *That is in measure the breadth of four fingers*. *Virgulæ palmâres*, Varr. 1, 35. *Spatia palmâria*, Col. 8, 3. *Palmâris statua*, Cic. Phil. 6, 3.

|| **Palmârium**, ii. n. *A reward for victory, or the getting of a cause*, Ulp.

* **Palmârius**, a, um. adj. [*à palma*] *Deserving to bear the prize, most excellent*. *Quod ego mihi puto palmârium, me, &c. Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 8*.

* **Palmâtus**, um. adj. [*à palma*] (1) *Having upon it the figure of a palm tree, or branch*. (2) *Having their horns broad, with little shoots growing out like fingers*. (3) || *Tunica palmata, a triumphal robe worn upon solemn occasions, powdered with broad studs of gold*. (4) *Of a robe interwoven, or embroidered, with palms, or other devices, worn by the emperors, and the consuls under them*. (1) *Lapides palmati*, Plin. 36, 18. (2) *Id. 11, 37*. (3) *Liv. 30, 15*. (4) *Mart. 7, 4*.

* **Palmâtus**, a, um. part. [*à palmo, as*] *Marked with the palm of one's hand*. *Palmatus paries*, Quint. Decl. 1.

* **Palmes**, itis. m. [*à palma, notione 12*] (1) *The shoot, or young branch, of a vine*. (2) *The shoot of the palm tree on which its fruit hangs, so called because it is like those shoots on which grapes hang*. (3) *The bough, or branch, of any tree*. (2) *Si læta vitis est, ultimi potius palmites per cacumina ramorum præcipitentur*, Col. 5, 6. (2) *Plin. 17, 22*. (3) *Palmites arborum eminentium*, Curt. 4, 3, 10.

* **Palmêtia**, Ærum n. pl. sc. vina. *A sort of wines*. *Quæ, à palmâ unâ torte enata, palmêtia appellantur*, Plin. 14, 6.

* **Palmêtum**, i. n. *A place planted with palms, or date trees*. *Ungi præfert Herodis palmetis pinguibus*, Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 184.

* **Palmicus**, i, um. adj. [*à palma*] (1) *Made of the leaves of the palm tree*. (2) *Made of dates*. (1) *M. Columella palmis tegetibus vineas abumbabat*, Col. 5, 5. (2) *Palmicum vinum*, Plin. 24, 17.

* **Palmicus**, a, um. adj. [*à palmus*] *Of a span, or three quarters of a foot, long*. *Caulis palmicus*, Plin. 26, 10.

* **Palmifer**, a, um. adj. [*ex palma, & fero*] (1) *Bearing palm trees*. (2) *That live in that part where palm trees grow*. (1) *Palmifera Phæros*, Ov. Amor. 2, 13, 8. (2) *Palmiferi Arabes*, Id. Met. 10, 478.

Palmiger, a, um. adj. *Bearing palm trees*. *Nemæa palmigera*, Plin. 31, 4.

* **Palmipêdalis**, e. adj. [*à seq. palmipes*] *Of the measure of a foot and a span, i. e. the space between the thumb and the little finger stretched out, or a foot and one hand's breadth*. *Malleolus palmipedalis*, Col. 3, 19. *Limen altum palmipedale*, Varr. *Craffitudo palmipedali*, Vitr. 10, 20.

* **Palmipes**, edis. adj. [*ex palma, & pes*] *Having its feet closed with a film, or web; as water-fowl*. || *Avium aliæ digitatæ, aliæ palmipedes, &c. Plin. 11, 47*.

* **Palmipes**, edis. m. [*ex palmus, & pes*] *The measure of five hands breadth*. *Palmipede intervallo*, Plin. 17, 20. || *leg. & Palmopes*.

Palmiprimus, a, um. adj. *A sort of wine made of figs, like date wine*. *Fit & sycites è fico, quem alii palmiprimum vocant*, Plin. 14, 16. || *leg. & palmiprunum*.

* **Palmo**, Ære. act. [*à palma*] (1) *To make the print, or mark, of the palm in one's hand*. (2) *To bind the young shoots of a vine to the wood that supporteth it*. (1) § *Palmare vestigium*, Quint. Decl. 1. (2) *A palmâ, i. e. palmite, palmare, i. e. materias alligare*, Col. 12, 2.

* **Palmor**, Æri. dep. *To soothe, or humour*. *Sci-benti ad me ejusmodi literas palmarer planè necesse fuit*, Polio ad Cic. 10, 33. *ubi tamen, quia rarum est, Victor. & Lamb. palparer obtrudunt*.

* **Palmosus**, a, um. adj. *Full of palm trees*, Virg. Æn. 3, 705.

* **Palmûla**, æ. f. dim. (1) || *A little palm, or hand*. (2) *The date, or fruit of the palm tree*. (3) *The broad part of an oar*. (1) *Apul. p. 159*. (2) *Palmulas, pomaque & similia primo cibo melius assumit*, Cels. 1, 2. (3) *Imbuere palmulas in æquore*, Catull. 4, 18.

* **Palmus**, i. m. [*à palma*] (1) *A span from the thumb to the little finger, three quarters of a foot*. (2) *Three quarters of any thing*. (1) *Cato. (2) = Decoquis ad palmum, id est, ad quartas*, Col. 12, 34.

* **Pallor**,

* *Pālor*, āri. pass. [à palo] *To be set, or supported, with pales, or poles; as vines are.* Vitis palatur, & capite tēnus abligetur, Col. 11, 2.

* *Pālor*, āri. dep. [verbum castrense, inde, ut opinor, tractum, quod milites dum palos ad opus faciendum in sylvis cederent, ordinibus neglectis, spargerentur] *To straggle, wander, or be disordered.* Liv. 1, 11.

Palpamen, īnis. n. *A strokeing.* *Palpamen tencrum,* Prud. Ham. 303.

Palpandus, a, um. part. *To be stroked.* Pectora palpanda manu, Ov. Met. 2, 867. ubi leg. & plaudenda.

|| *Palpans*, tis. part. *Strokeing.* Eum blandiūs palpantes, Ann. 14, 11.

Palpātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A strokeing, fair speaking, or soothing.* *Palpationes* aufer hinc, Plaut. Menach. 4, 2, 43.

Palpātor, ōris. m. verb. *A flatterer, coger, or soother.* Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 38.

|| *Palpātus*, a, um. part. pass. *Stroked.* Manu palpata, Prud.

* *Palpebra*, &. f. [à Gr. ἐλέφα. Canin.] (1) *The eyelids.* (2) *The hair on the eyelids.* (1) *Palpebræ*, quæ sunt tegumenta oculorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. (2) Plin. & Non. ex Varr. Lexica scilicet efferunt in plurali tantum, cum ap. Cels. 1, 7, 8. piūs decies in singulari occurrat, ut taceam de aliis locis, vid. & Scrib. Comp. 320.

* || *Palpebrālis*, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the eyelids.* Setæ palpebrales, Prud. Ham. 872.

* || *Palpebrum*, i. n. *An eyelid.* *Palpebrum* genere neutro consuetudo dici vult, Non.

* *Palpitans*, tis. part. (1) *Often wagging and shakeing.* (2) *Under strong apprehensions.* (1) *Palpitans* vertex summæ inter cuncta animula imbecillitatis indicium, Plin. 7. princip. (2) Met. Animus palpitans, Petron. c. 100.

* *Palpitatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A panting, or beating quick; the place where the heart beateth.* Supra cordis palpitationem, Plin. 31, 5.

* *Palpitātus*, us. m. Idem. Ne palpitatu ejiciatur, Plin. 9, 48. ed. Harduin.

* *Palpito*, cre. [à παλλω, palpito, Πάλλομαι, Orom.] (1) *To pant, beat, leap, or throb.* (2) *To breathe short, or quick.* (3) *To move with any violent tremulous motion.* (4) *To struggle, strive, or beave.* (1) Cum cor animalis evulsus ita mobiliter palpitaret, ut imitaretur igneam celeritatem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9. Trepidus palpitat venis jecur, Sen. Herc. Oct. 709. Lingua exsecta palpitat, Luc. 2, 181. (2) Ut semel atque iterum super illam palpitet, Juv. 3, 134. obscur. (3) His arduus ignis palpitat, Stat. Theb. 12, 7, 1. (4) Bellua marina brevibus deprēsa vadis, ignara reverti, palpitat, Claud. Eutrop. 2, 431.

* *Palpo*, āre. act. [à ψαλάω, & ἄωλ. Παλαῶ, palpo, Canin. adjecta sc. s. initiali, ut à ψάλλω, fallo] (1) *To stroke; to make, or use, like tame and gentle.* (2) *To soothe, caress, or endeavour to make his friend.* (1) § *Palpare* lupos, Manil. 5, 702. Pectora palpare manu, Ov. (2) Quem munere palpat Carus, Juv. 1, 35. § || *Palpare* iram, Apul. to soothe it.

* *Palpor*, āri. dep. (1) *To stroke gently.* (2) *To wheedle, cajole, flatter, soothe, or stroke.* (1) § Cui, malè si palpare, recalcitrat, Sat. Hor. 2, 1, 20. = Cum equum permulsi, quis vel palpat est? Ulp. (2) Quam blandè mulieri palpabitur, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 9. Cui, malè si palpare, recalcitrat unde tutus, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 20.

* *Palpo*, ōnis. m. *A flatterer.* Hab. Lexic. à Pers. 5, 176. at potius est abl. seq. cum non alibi occurr.

* *Palpum*, i. n. *A gentle strokeing, soft blow, or pat with the hand.* Met. Palpo percutere, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 28. § Obtrudere palpum alicui, Id. Pseud. 4, 1, 35. to wheedle, flatter, or coax.

* *Pālūdāmentum*, i. n. [qu. palulamentum, à palla, pallula] *Originem apud Rom. quære ap. Florum, 1, 5. Erat autem pallium imper. cocco purpuræque & auro distinctum, Isid.]* (1) *Principally a military garment.* (2) *A general's robe, or purple, robe, in which he publicly marched out of Rome to an expedition, and used in battle.* (3) *Any*

royal, or princely, robe. (4) || *All military ornaments were sometimes called by this name.* (1) § *Togā Romani in pace utebantur, in bello, paludamentis, Cornut.* Tum à consulibus abire lictores iussi, paludamentaque detracta, &c. Liv. 9, 5. (2) § *Quibus erat moris paludamento mutare prætextam, Plin. jun.* (3) *Agrippina Claudii principis induta paludamento auro textili, sine aliā materie, Plin. 3, 33.* (4) *Paludati in libris auguralibus, ut ait Veranius, armati, ornati, omnia enim militaria ornamenta paludamenta dicta sunt, Fest. ex Veranio.* § *An lictorum etiam in bello gestamen fuerit, disputat Drakenb. ad Sil. Ital. 9, 420.*

* *Pālūdātus*, a, um. adj. [qu. pro paludamentatus] *Clothed in military garments, whether generals, or soldiers.* Consules verentur ne id senatusconsulto fiat, ut paludati exeant, Cael. ad Cic. inter Epist. Fam. 8, 10. § *Pansa noster paludatus profectus est, Cic. Fam. 15, 17.* Hujus etiam milites paludatos vocat Sidenius.

* *Pālūdōsus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Marshy, senny, moorish.* (2) *That liveth in a country full of fens, marshes, or lakes.* (3) *Causcing marshes, or standing waters.* (1) *Paludosa* humus, Ov. Met. 15, 268. (2) *Paludosa* Ravennæ, Sil. 8, 602. (3) *Paludosa* Nilus, Stat. Sytv. 3, 2, 108.

* || *Pālūm*, i. n. *A prop for vines,* Non. ex Varr.

* *Pālumbes*, is. m. & f. [à Gr. πάλιμα] *A ring-dove, or wood-pigeon.* Dux unum palumbem expetitis, Plant. Bacch. 1, 1, 17. Acriæ palumbes, Virg. Ecl. 3, 69. rauræ, Id. Ecl. 1, 58.

* *Pālumbīnus*, i. um. adj. *Of a ring-dove.* Caro palumbina, Plin. 30, 12.

* || *Pālumbulus*, i. m. *A little pigeon, or dove,* Apul. p. 838.

* *Pālumbus*, i. m. *A wood pigeon,* Cato R. R. 90. Mart. 13, 67.

* *Pālūs*, ūdis. f. [à πάλος, Dor. πάλος, lutum] (1) *A moor, fen, or marsh; a standing water, but sometimes dry.* (2) *Sedge, or the like, that groweth in marshes.* (1) *Mithridates Mæoti & illis paludibus defenditur, Cic.* § *Gravior aqua ex lacu, gravissimā ex palude, Cels. 2, 18.* § *Stagnis, Id. ibid.* § *Diis juranda palus, the infernal river Styx, Ov. Met. 2, 46.* (2) *Tomen-tum concisa palus Cirense vocatur, Mart. 14, 160.*

* *Pālūs*, i. m. [à pago, pagulus, palus] (1) *A peg, or pin.* (2) *A post, to which the condemned were tied to be scourged and executed.* (3) *A pole, or prop, for vines.* (1) *Ruber porrectus ab inguine palus, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 5. sc. qui sit pro pene.* (2) *Damnati ad palum adligantur, Cic. Verr. 5, 5. § Ad palum exerceri, Sen. Ep. 18.* (3) *Osiris primus docuit palis adjungere vitem, Tib. 1, 7, 23.*

Pāluster, an dicitur incertus sum, hæc palustris, & hoc palustre. (1) *Moorish, senny; of, or belonging to, a fen.* (2) *Growing in marshy places.* (3) *Met. Gloomy, foggy, dim.* (1) *Loci palustres, Cæf. B. G. 7, 20.* *Vinea palustris, Col. 12, 21, 4.* *Vadum palustre, Claud. Rapt. Prof. 2, 59.* (2) *Canna palustris, Ov. Met. 4, 298.* (3) = *Cra-fos transire dies, lucemque palustrem ingemuere, Pers. 5, 60.*

* *Pampinæus*, a, um. adj. *Made of wine shoots.* *Cripa pampinacea, Col. 12, 20.*

* *Pampinārium*, ii. n. *A young branch springing out of the stock of a vine.* *Pampinaria* sæpissime fructu carent, Col. 4, 11.

* *Pampinārius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a vine branch.* *Pampinarius* palmes, Col. 4, 24. *Pampinaria* virga, Id.

* *Pampinatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *The rubbing, or pulling, off superfluous leaves, and tender shoots, from vines,* Col. 4, 6, 10.

* *Pampinātor*, ōris. m. verb. *He who rubeth, or pulleth, off superfluous leaves, and tender shoots, from vines,* Col. 4, 10.

* *Pampinātus*, a, um. part. (1) *Branched like a wine leaf.* (2) || *Wrote in wine-leaf, or branch-work.* (1) Plin. 16, 22. (2) *Lanx pampinata, Gallienus ap. Treb. Poll. in Clavia, c. 17.*

* *Pampineus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Of wine leaves,*

(2) *Of, or belonging to, wine leaves, or shoots.* (3) *Full of wine leaves, or shoots.* (4) *Covered with wine leaves, or shoots.* (5) *Meton. Vinous, of wine.* (1) *Pampineæ frondes, Ov. Met. 10, 100.* (2) *Pampineæ umbræ, Virg. Ecl. 7, 58.* (3) *Pampineæ vites, Ov. Ep. ex Ponto, 3, 1, 13.* (4) *Pampineæ ratis, Prop. 3, 17, 26.* *Pampineæ habenæ, Virg. Æn. 6, 804.* § *Pampinea hasta, Id. Æn. 7, 396. a thyrsus.* (5) *Pampineus odor,* Prop. 2, 33, 30.

* *Pampino*, āre. act. *To pluck, or rub, off superfluous leaves, or young shoots, of a vine,* Cato. 33. Col. 11, 2.

* *Pampinor*, āri. ātus. pass. *To have its superfluous leaves, or young shoots, plucked, or rubbed, off,* Varr. R. R. 1, 30.

* *Pampinōsus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of leaves, or tender shoots; as a vine.* (2) *Like wine leaves.* (1) *Parum pampinosa vitis, Col. 5, 5.* (2) *Folia pampinosa, Plin. 23, 1.*

* *Pampīnus*, i. d. g. [à πάλιμα seu πάλιμα] (1) *A young tender shoot of a vine.* (2) *A vine leaf.* (3) *The tendril of a vine,* (4) *or a thing like it.* (1) *Omnis sacundus pampinus intra quintam aut sextam gemmam exuberat, Col. 3, 17.* (2) *Defendit pampinus uvas, Virg. Georg. 1, 448.* (3) *Opaca pampinus, Claud. Epithal. Pallad. 5.* (4) § *Ova tortili vibrata pampino, the spawm of the polypus, having a wreathed and curled grain, like a tendrel, Plin. 9, 51.*

Pānāca, æ. f. sc. testa. *A sort of wine vessel, so called from the Panaces, a people of Rhætia, where they were made, Mart. 14, 100. in lemma.*

* *Pānācæa*, æ. f. *An herb of which there are three kinds, heraclium, asclepium, and chironium, vid. Plin. 25, 4.* *Odorifera panacea, Virg. Æn. 12, 419. potens, Luc. 9, 921.* § *Dicitur etiam panaces & panax.*

* *Pānāces*, is. n. [à πᾶν, omne, & δούμα, sano] *Id. quod panacea.* *Panaces* ipso nomine omnium morborum remedia promittit, Plin. 25, 4.

* *Pānāriolum*, i. n. dim. [à seq.] *A little basket of, or for, bread,* Mart. 5, 50.

* *Pānārium*, ii. n. [à panis] (1) *A bin, or pantry, to keep bread in.* (2) *A basket, pannier, or bag, to carry bread in.* (3) *A basket of bread given to each man at a publick largess, or dole.* (1) Varr. (2) Plin. Ep. 1, 6. (3) Suet. Dom. 4.

* || *Pānārius*, ii. m. *He that selleth bread.* *Panarius, Ἀροπώλης, Gl.*

* *Pānāthēnaicon*, i. n. [πανάθηναϊκός, Gr. ex πᾶν, omnis, & Ἀθήνα, Athenæ] *A kind of ointment much in request at Athens,* Plin. 13, 1.

* *Pānax*, ācis. f. [vid. them. in panaces] *An herb the same with panacea and panaces, in plur. Panaces, Lucr. 4, 123.*

* *Pancarpæ*, ārum. f. pl. [ex πᾶν, omne, & καρπός, fructus] *Garlands made of all sorts of flowers, Fest.*

Panchæi odores, i. e. thura, Lucr. 2, 417. Vid. Propr.

* *Panchrestos*, seu *Panchrestus*, a, um. adj. [ex πᾶν, omne, & χρεστός, utilis] (1) *That is good against all diseases, a panacea, a catholicon, or universal remedy.* (2) *Good against all things amiss in the mouth, stomach, &c.* (1) *Panchrestum medicamentum, Cic. Verr. 5, 65.* (2) *Panchrestos* stomatice, Plin. 23, 7.

* *Panchros*, ōis. m. [ex πᾶν, omne, & χρώς, color] *A precious store of almost all colours, Plin. 37, 10.*

* || *Pancratiastes*, æ. m. *He that professeth boxing, or wrestling together, Gell. 3, 15. Plin. 34, 8.*

* *Pancraticæ*, adv. *Strongly, lustily, like one exercised in the sorts forementioned.* = *Valuit athleticæ atque pancraticæ, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 14.*

* *Pancrātium*, ii. n. [ex πᾶν, omne, & κράτος, robur] (1) *The exercise of wrestling, boxing, kicking, &c.* (2) *The herb succory.* (3) *The sea onion.* (4) || *Pancratium* sc. metrum, a sort of verse. (1) *Patitur duro vulnera pancratio, Propert. 3, 14, 8.* (2) Plin. 20, 8. (3) Id. 27, 12. (4) *Pancratium* constat monometro hypercatalecto, ut est hoc, *Auctor optimus, Serv.*

* *Pancrū-*

***Panctūrus**, a, um, part. [*à pango*] *About to plant*, Pall.

***Pandatio**, ōnis, f. verb. [*à pando, āre.*] *An yielding, or bending, in the middle.* Contignationes pandatione fidentes, *Vitruv.* 7, 1. = *Supinitas*, *Quint.*

***Pandātus**, a, um, part. *Bowed, or bent, down in the middle*, *Quint.* 11, 3. = *Supinatus*, *Id.* *Inf.* 11.

***Pandectæ**, ārum, m. pl. [*vel ut alii, f. ex πᾶν, omne, & δέχομαι, accipio.* Cūm πᾶνδεκτὸς dicitur, ὁ λόγος subintelligitur, *A. Aug. D.* 10. p. 160.] (1) *Books treating of all manner of matters, or questions.* (2) *The name of a body of the civil law, called Digests.* (1) *Sunt qui libros suos pandectas, id est, omnium receptacula inscripserunt*, *Gell. lib. ult.* Cujus rei meminit & *Plin. præfatione libri primi.* (2) *JCC. manibus ubique teruntur.* Hæc notā vulgō insigniuntur fī. corruptē, ut videtur, à librariis Græcæ linguæ ignavis pro Π scripti.

***Pandendus**, a, um, part. *To stretch, or be stretched.* Locum solum pandendis retibus habilem effugere festinant, *Plin. H.* 9, 9.

***Pandens**, tis, part. (1) *Opening wide.* (2) *Unfolding, making wide.* (1) *Tria guttura pandens Cerberus*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 421. (2) *Pandens per arma viam*, *Luc.* 3, 467.

***Pandiculans**, tis, part. *Stretching in yawning*, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 80.

***Pandiculāris**, re, adj. *Wherein all the temples were opened*, *Fest.*

***Pandiculor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. [*à pandus*] *To stretch in yawning.* Pandiculari dicuntur, qui toto corpore oscitantes, extenduntur, eō quod pandi fiunt, *Fest.*

***Pando**, ēre, pansum & passum, act. [*à πᾶν, πᾶν, pando, ut à τείνω, τείνω, tendo, inserto d*] (1) *To show, or open.* (2) *To open, or set open.* (3) *To lay open, or discover.* (4) *To tell, relate, or give an account of.* (5) *To spread, stretch out, or unfold.* (6) *To spread asunder.* (7) *To extend.* (1) *Ausonias pars, quam pandit Apollo*, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 479. (2) *§ Pandere portas*, *Id. Æn.* 12, 584. *limina*, *Id. Æn.* 6, 525. *mœnia*, *Id. Æn.* 2, 234. (3) = *Doceas iter, & sacra ostia pandas*, *Id. Æn.* 6, 109. (4) *Omnem rerum naturam pandere dictis*, *Lucr.* 5, 55. (5) *§ Pandere vela*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 103. *Met.* *Pandere vela orationis*, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 5. (6) *Ulnus brachia pandit*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 283. (7) *Divina bona longè latèque se pandunt*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 27.

***Pando**, āre, neut. [*à pandus*] *To bend in, to bend in the middle.* Ulnus & fraxinus celeriter pandant, *Virg.* 1, 9. = *Pandant posteriora, & est odiosa omnis supinitas*, *Quint. Inst.* 11.

***Pandor**, āri, ātus, pass. *To be bent downwards, to be bent in the middle.* = *Populus contra omnia inferiora pandatur; palma è contrariis fornicatur*, *Plin.* 16, 42.

***Pandor**, ēris, pass. (1) *To be shown, or opened.* (2) *To be set open.* (3) *To be stretched out.* (1) *Via prima salutis Graia pandetur ab urbe*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 97. *Panduntur inter ordines viæ*, *Liv.* 10, 41. (2) *Panduntur portæ*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 27. (3) *Immensa panditur planities*, *Liv.* 32, 4.

***Pandorium**, ii, seu potiūs. *Pandūrium*, ii, n. [*πᾶνδριον, Gr.*] *A musical instrument of several pipes joined together, the shepherds pipe of several reeds*, *Id.*

***Pandūra**, æ, f. [*πᾶνδῦρα, Gr.*] *A sort of musical instrument, the ancient shepherds pipe, consisting of seven reeds*, *Mart. Cap.*

***Pandūrizo**, āre, act. [*à præced.*] *To play on that instrument*, *Lampr.*

***Pandus**, a, um, adj. [*qui se pandit*] (1) *Bent, or bowed, inward, or downward, in the middle.* (2) *Crooked.* (1) *Pandi pondere rami*, *Or. Met.* 14, 660. *§ Pandi delphines*, *Id. Trist.* 3, 10, 43. *Pandæ carinæ*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 445. (2) *Juga panda boūm*, *Or. Ep. ex Pont.* 1, 8, 54.

***Pāne**, is, n. *Id. quod panis*, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3. *Ita leg.* & *Charif.* & *Non.*

***Pānēgyricus**, a, um, adj. *sc. λόγος, est enim propr. [à seq.]* (1) *Plausible, panegyric, lauda-*

tive, or suasive; subst. a speech delivered before a solemn and general assembly of people. (2) *A panegyric, or oration of thanks and praise to the emperor.* (1) *Cic. Orat.* 11. & *Quint. Inst.* 10, 4, line. (2) *Plin. jun.*

***Pānēgyris**, is, f. [*πᾶνηγυρίς, Gr. ex πᾶν, omne, & ἄγυρις cœtus*] *A laudative, or hortative, speech; a panegyric*, *Cic. Att.* 1, 14.

***Pānēros**, ōis, m. [*ex πᾶν, omne, & ἔρως, amor*] *A sort of precious stone good against barrenness*, *Plin.* 37, 10. = *Panestastos*, *Id. ibid.*

***Pangendus**, a, um, part. (1) *To be planted, or set.* (2) *To be composed, or written.* (1) *Col.* 2, 14. (2) *Carminibus pangendis inesse sibi elementa doctrinæ ostendebat*, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 3, fin.

***Pango**, is, ēre, xi, pēgi & pēpigi, act. [*Prisc. ex Pacuv. pactum, à πᾶν, fut. secund. πᾶν, inserto n pango; antiq. pago & paco*] (1) *To strike, or drive, in.* (2) *To plant, or fix plants in the ground.* (3) *To plant, or take up with plants.* (4) *To fix, set out, or settle.* (5) *To write, or compose.* (6) *To covenant, or agree upon.* (7) *To contract, promise, or give.* (1) *Clavum pangere*, *vid. Clavus*, n. 2. & *Liv.* 7, 3. (2) *Vicena millia malleorum pangimus*, *Col.* 3, 3. (3) *Pangam ex ordine colles*, *Prop.* 3, 17, 15. (4) *Quos fines Socrates pepigerat*, *Cic. de Legib.* *¶ Pangere suavium, to give a kiss*, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 56. (5) *§ Poëmata pangere*, *Hor. A. P.* 416. *carmina*, *Lucr.* 1, 932. *An pangis aliquid Sophocleum?* *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 16, 18. (6) *§ Inducias pepigisse*, *Liv.* 27, 30. *pacem cum Romanis*, *Id.* 24, 25. *societatem*, *Id.* 34, 31. (7) *Quam lecto pepigit Venus aurea nostro*, *Or. Ep.* 16, 35.

***Pangor**, ēris, i, pass. (1) *To be planted, or set.* (2) *To be written, or composed.* (1) *Cyrisus ita pangitur in serendo*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 43. (2) *Itaque ἀνέκδοτα, quæ tibi uni legamus, pangentur*, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 6.

***Pangōnius**, ii, m. [*ex πᾶν, omne, & γωνία, angulus*] *A precious stone full of angles*, *Plin.* 37, 10.

***Pāniceus**, a, um, adj. (1) *Of, or pertaining to, bread; making bread.* (2) *|| Made of bread.* (1) *Milites panicei per jocum dixit*, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 59. (2) *Paniceæ mensæ*, *Serv.*

***Pānicūla**, æ, f. dim. [*à panus, Fest.*] (1) *The woof wound on the quill in the shuttle.* (2) *The down upon reeds.* (3) *Cats-tail, a long round excrescence, hanging down from the pine, hazel, and some other trees.* (4) *Any thing of a little round swollen figure.* (1) *Panicula Ἰλνίσιν*, *Gloss. vet.* (2) *Plin.* 16, 36. (3) *Id.* 6, 10. (4) *Rola convolutis foliorum paniculis*, *Id.* 21, 4.

***Pānicum**, i, n. [*à paniculis dictum, Plin.* 18, 7. *ap. quem vid. hujus descriptionem*] *A grain like unto millet, with a knob full of corn; panick.* *Panico vetere atque hoideo corrupto omnes alebantur*, *Cas. B. C.* 2, 22.

***Pānifex**, icis, adj. *That of which we usually make bread.* *Quæ ex frumentis panificia sunt*, *Cels.* 2, 18. *Cūm panificia omnium firmissima sint, elota tamen quedam genera frumenti*, &c. *Id.*

***Pānificium**, ii, n. *The making of bread*, *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 12. *¶ Panificia, cakes*, *Suet. Vesp.* 7.

***PANIS**, is, m. [*à Dor. πᾶνος ἄπρος, Athen. ἀπρος*] (1) *Bread.* (2) *Any thing made in the shape of loaves, or balls.* (1) *Ter. Cic.* (2) *Id.* *¶ Panes ærei, cast brass balls*, *Plin.* *Panes aphroemiti, saltetre balls*, *Star. Sylv.* 4, 9, 37. *§ Panis candidus*, *Quint.* 6, 3. *ater*, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 4, 17. *cibarius*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 34. *secundarius*, *Suet. Aug.* 76. *secundus*, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 123. *nauticus*, *Plin.* 21, 25.

***Pannibus**, pro pannis, *Charif. ex Enn. & Non. ex Pomponio.*

***Panniculāria**, æ, f. [*à panniculus*] *Wearing clothes, pocket-money, and rings not worth above five crotons, forfeited by a person executed.* *Panniculariæ causa*, *Ulp. ex Rescr.*

***Panniculārius**, a, um, adj. *Belonging to that forfeiture.* *Pannicularia ratio*, *Ulp.*

***Panniculus**, i, n. dim. [*à pannus*] *A little clout, or rag*, *Cels.* *¶ Panniculus bombycinus, sine thin silk*, *Juv.* 6, 259.

***Pannōlus**, a, um, adj. [*à pannus*] (1) *Ragged, or clothed in rags, or mean apparel.* (2) *Roten, or hanging together, like rags.* (3) *Lank, wrinkled, or shriveled.* (1) *Pauci pannosi, cum lineâ la-ternâ*, *Cic. Att.* 4, 3. *§ Pannofus ædilis*, *Juv.* 10, 102. (2) *Pannofa sæx*, *Perf.* 4, 32. (3) *Pannofæ mammæ*, *Mart.* 3, 72.

***Pannūceus**, a, um, adj. *scrib. & pannicius* [*à pannus, qu. ex pannis factus, ut à charta chartaceus*] (1) *Ragged, or clothed in rags.* (2) *Wrinkled.* (3) *¶ Mala pannucea, a sort of apples that are soon shriveled.* (1) *Pannucea Bau-cis*, *Perf.* 4, 21. (2) *Mart.* 11, 47. (3) *Plin.* 15, 14.

***Pannulus**, i, m. dim. *A rag*, *Apul. Met.* 7. p. 279.

***Pannum**, i, n. *Id. quod pannus*, *Non. ex Næv.* *Πάκος, pannum*, *Gl. Syr.*

***Pannus**, ni, m. [*à πᾶνος, Dor. πᾶνος, tramæ involucrum, five τὸ ὑφασμα, Hef. textum tela, πάκος*] (1) *Any cloth, stuff, or clothing.* (2) *Panni, coarse, mean, or patched, garments; clouts, or rags.* (3) *Met. A bag.* (4) *Lint, or a tent for a wound.* (1) *Albo rara fides Velata panno*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 21. (2) *Membra pædore horrida, & pannis cooperta*, *Lucr.* 6, 1267. (3) *Petrôn.* c. 44. (4) *Col.* 6, 12.

***Pansa**, æ, m. [*à pando*] *πλατύπας.* *Sic dict. cujus panis, i. e. lati, sunt pedes, sicut planci cujus plani. Splay, or broad, footed.* *Hinc cognomen Romanum*, *Plin.* 11, 45.

***Panēbastos**, i, m. [*ex πᾶν, omne, & σίκο-μας, colo*] *id. quod paneros*, *Plin.* 37, 10. *qued vide.*

***Pansus**, a, um, part. [*à pandor*] *Spread abroad, opened wide, &c.* *Pansis in altum brachiis*, *Prud. Cath.* 12, 170. *† Passus.*

***Pantex**, icis, m. [*qu. pandex, quod se pandat*] (1) *The pannch, or belly.* (2) *Pantices, the paunch, tripe, or guts.* (3) *|| A sure, or ga l, on the neck of draught-beasts.* (1) *Priap.* (2) *Vino vos vestros pantices madefacitis*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 51. (3) *Pantex "Ελκος ἐπὶ τραχήλῃ κτηνῶν*, *Gloss. Sic leg. Scal.*

***Panther**, ēris, m. [*πανθήρ, Gr.*] (1) *A sort of animal of the wolf kind.* (2) *A kind of net.* (1) *Panther caurit amans*, *Auct. Philom.* (2) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 20.

***Panthēra**, æ, f. [*ex Acc. Gr. πᾶνθηρα, Prisc.*] *A panther*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 31. *Venatio data leonum & pantherarum*, *Liv.* 39, 22.

***Panthēra**, æ, f. [*ex πᾶν, omne, & θήρ, fera*] *A great draughting net to take all kind of fowl, or a draught of it.* *Panthera posita ab aucupe*, *Ulp.*

***Panthērīnus**, a, um, adj. (1) *Of a panther.* (2) *Like panthers.* (3) *Tables of cedar, in which the grain circletb itself into many spots, after the manner of a panther's skin.* (1) *Pellis pantherina*, *Plin.* 35, 11. (2) *Pantherinum hominum genus*, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 26. (3) *Mensæ pantherinæ*, *Plin.* 13, 15. = *ubi opponuntur tigridis.*

***Pantīcinor**, āri, dep. [*à pantices*] *To fill one's guts*, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 116. *ubi al. manticinatus, perperam.* = *Rard occ.*

***Pantōmīma**, æ, f. [*de themate, vid. in Pantomimus*] *She who, in farces, shows several mimical and antick postures and dances*, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 24.

***Pantōmīmīcus**, a, um, adj. *Belonging to the actors and dancers of many ridiculous farces, motions, and gestures.* *Pantomimica ornamenta*, *Sen.* 13.

***Pantōmīmūs**, i, m. [*παντόμιμος, Gr. ex πᾶντα, omnia, & μιμέομαι, imitor*] (1) *An actor and dancer with many mimical gestures, motions, and pronunciations.* (2) *Plur. pantomimi*, *Meton. that sort of farce, or scurrile play in which those anticks were performed.* (1) *Plin. Epist.* 7, 24, 4. (2) *Plin. jun.*

***Pānūcia**, & *Pānūcula*, æ, f. & *Pānūculum*, i, n. [*à Gr. πανύκλα*] *The woof wound on the quill in the shuttle.* *Πᾶνιον, penus, hæc panucula*, *Gl. Cyr. Vid. Panus.*

***Pānus**, i, m. [*à πᾶνος, Dor. πᾶνος, i. e. ὑφασμα*]

μα, tela] (1) † *A twof about the quill in the shuttle.* (2) *A sort of broad bile.* (3) *The downy pod in which pannicum groweth.* (4) *A dry strong excrecence, covered with a sort of down, of the tree ægyptos.* (1) Non. & Prisc. & Lucil. (2) *Φύγελλον* est tumor, non altus, sed latus, in quo quiddam pustulæ simile est.—Fit maximè aut in vertice, aut in alis, aut in inguinibus: panum, ad similitudinem figuræ nostri vocant, Cels. 5, 28. (3) Plin. (4) Id. 16, 8.

† *Pāpa, æ, f.* [ita dict. à voce infantium cibum petentium, al. à *πάππας*, pater, nutritius: propriè autem significat caput mamillæ, unde dim. *papilla*, Meurs.] *Pap.* white bread and milk to feed children with. Cum cibum ad potionem, buas, ac papas vocant, Non. ex Varr.

|| *Pāpa, æ, m.* Eccles. *A name given to all bishops till the time of Gregory VII.* Πάπας, πατὴρ ἐκκλησιαστικῆς, Hefych. when it began to be used of the bishops of Rome.

Pāpæ, interj. admirantis, sæpe cum irrisione, [βαβαί, Gr.] (1) *O strange! wonderfull!* (2) *Rare, excellent!* (3) *Mightily, extremely.* (1) *Papæ!* Marco spondente reculas Credere tu nummos, Pers. 5, 79. (2) *Papæ!* facie honestâ, hæc superat ipsam Thaidem, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 25. (3) G. Ecquid beo te? P. Men? papæ! Id. Eun. 2, 2, 48.

Pāpāver, ēris, n. [antiq. m. ita dict. quia papæ puerorum indebatur, Meurs. Voss.] *Poppy*, cheboul, Catull. Propert. Plin. Summa papaverum capita dicitur baculo decussisse, Liv. 1, 54. Conf. Prop. 1, 19, 38. & Flor. 1, 7, 7.

Pāpāvērius, a, um, adj. *Made of poppy.* ¶ *Papaveratæ* vestes, Plin. 8, 48. exponit *ὀψομα βύσσινον*. *Garments made of a fine sort of linen, fortè quia quoddam papaveris genus esset, ex quo, ut Id. candorem lintea præcipuum trahunt, aut quia ex papaveris lanugine fierent istæ vestes, Voss.*

Pāpāvēreus, a, um, adj. *Of poppy.* ¶ *Papaveras* sublecat ungue comas, Ov. Fast. 4, 438.

**Pāpilio*, ōnis, m. [ab *ἐπιολος*, per Prosth. τῆ p. papilio] (1) *A butterfly.* (2) *A kind of moth that flieeth about lighted candles, and is very mischievous to bees.* (3) *A tent, or pavilion.* (1) Plin. 18, 25. (2) Vermiculi qui tinæ appellantur, & item papillones enecandi sunt, Col. 9, 14. (3) Quod vela sc. tendantur ad similitudinem hujus alarum, Plin. 5, 3. & Veg. 1, 23.

Pāpilla, æ, f. dim. [à *papula*, quod à *papa*, Angl. a *pap*, vid. *Papula*] (1) *The nipple, or teat, of the breast, of man, or other creature.* (2) Meton. *The breast.* (3) *A cock to a water-pipe.* (4) || *A pimple, or little bile.* (1) *Papilla* uberis apparet eminentior, Col. 9, 11. Feminas volunt esse mammosas æqualibus papillis, Varr. (2) *Hafta* sub exsertam papillam hæsit, Virg. Æn. 11, 803. (3) Si in fistulam papillas imponere tenues, quæ eructent aquam, Varr. R. R. 3, 14. (4) Serm. Samm.

Pāpo, āre, neut. Vid. *Pappo*.

**Pappas*, æ, m. (in gen. ātis, Schol. in Juu.) [à Gr. *πάππας*, i. e. pater] *A servant that brought up and attended children.* Timidus præguet pocula pappas, Juu. 6, 632.

Pappo, āre, seu *papo* [à *papa*, quod vid. nisi potiùs à Cels. *pap*, cibo infantum, aut certè à *pappas*, i. e. nutritius] (1) *To eat pap*, as children. (2) *Catachrest. To eat.* (1) Pers. 3, 17. (2) *Novo* liberti opus est quod pappet, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 62.

**Pappus*, i, m. [à Gr. *πάππος*, avus] (1) *A grandfather.* (2) *An old man.* (3) *Thistle-down, soft down upon some herbs, and a certain tree.* (4) *An herb that bath much down growing from it, groundsel.* (1) Auson. (2) Varr. ex *Atellanarum script.* (3) *Pappi* volantes, Lucr. 3, 387. (4) *Erigeron* à nostris vocatur Senecio, —al. *pappus*, Plin. 25, 13.

Pāpūla, æ, f. *A kind of pimple, or swelling with many redish pimples that eat and spread.* De *papulis* consule Celsum 5, 28, 11, 18. Met. ¶ *Papulas* observatis alienas ipsi obfiti pluribus ulceribus, Sen. de Vita beat. 27.

**Pāpūraceus*, a, um, adj. *That is made of the*

flaggy shrub papyrus. Papyraceæ naves, Plin. 6, 22.

**Pāpūrius*, a, um, adj. *Of paper.* Fac campum replicas, Musa, papyrus, Auson. Ep. 7, 49. b. e. papyri aream, in quâ scribitur.

**Pāpūriifer*, a, um, adj. [ex *papyrus*, & *fero*] *Where papyrus groweth.* Papyriifer Nilus, Ov. Met. 15, 753.

**Pāpūrus*, i, f. & *Pāpūrum*, i, n. [πάπυρος, Gr.] (1) *A flaggy shrub growing to the height of ten feet, taper towards the top, chiefly in the marshes and waters near the Nile.* (2) *The flag, or leaves, of it.* (3) *Clothes, mats, ropes, ships, sails, &c. made of it.* (4) *That sort of paper which was made of it.* (1) *Papyrus* Augusta, Plin. *Papyrus* nascitur in palustribus Ægypti, aut quiescentibus Nili aquis, Id. 13, 11. (2) Mart. 8, 44. & 10, 97. (3) *Succinctus* patriâ papyro, Juu. 4, 24. vid. Plin. 13, 12. (4) *Pagina* multâ damnosa papyro, Id. 7, 101.

**Par*, pāris, adj. sīmus, sup. [à *παρὰ*, juxta, quod quæ juxta ponuntur, admittunt judicium comparationis, Scal. in Theophr.] (1) *Even in number, even or odd, the game.* (2) || *Two.* (3) *The drawing in the same yoke, or of a fit size to draw together.* (4) *An adversary, opposite, or fair match to try for victory.* (5) *Able to deal with, or fight.* (6) *Meet, fit, convenient.* (7) *Able to encounter, discharge, or bear.* (8) *Paria, ἰσόκωλα, members of any period that are equal, conclude alike, or have the same cadence.* (9) *Equal.* (10) *Mutual, reciprocal.* (11) *Like.* (12) *Yet this word is sometimes opposed to similis, to denote the more exactness.* (13) *Correspondent, suitable.* (14) *Of the same force, import, or signification.* (1) ¶ *Stellarum* numerus par an impar sit, nescio, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 10. § *Ludere* par impar, equitare in arundine longâ, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 248. (2) *Paribus* equis, Fest. (3) *Junge* pares, & coe gradum conferre juvencos, Virg. Geor. 3, 169. (4) *Cantare* pares, Id. Ecl. 7, 5. ¶ *Par* studii, ævique modis, sed robore dispar, Stat. Achill. 1, 176. (5) *Si mihi & turbæ* meæ par esse potueris, eadem loco, Phædr. 1, 19, 10. *Par bello* Romanis, Liv. (6) *Quare* relinqui, eum non par esse, sed omnes confestim sequi, Nep. Datam. 6. (7) *Fletui* repugno, quoad possum, sed adhuc pares non sumus, Cic. § *Corpus* par laboribus, Quint. ¶ *Par* negotiis, neque suprà erat, Tac. Ann. 6, 40. ¶ *Par* Phæbus aquis, Luc. 4, 124. *shining strong enough to disperse the clouds, and dry up the waters.* (8) *Paria* paribus relata & similiter conclusa, eodemque pacto cadentia, Cic. (9) *Noxæ* pœna par esto, Id. de Legg. 3, 4. ¶ *Invident* homines paribus & inferioribus: Sed etiam superioribus invidetur, Id.

¶ *Par* pari reddere, Prov. Cic. Fam. 1, 9. *Par esse*, Plaut. *to be even with.* *Pares* cum paribus facillimè congregantur, Id. *birds of a feather flock together.* *Paria* facere, Id. *to balance accounts.* (10) *Par & mutua benevolentia*, Id. Fam. 3, 4. (11) *Eodem* vos pono, & paro parissimi estis iibus, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 20. || *Par* sollicito fabula somnio, Boët. *Paribus* lita corpora guttis, Virg. Geor. 4, 99. (12) ¶ *Pares* eos magis quàm similes dicebat, Quint. 10, 1. de *Sallustio* & *Cicerone*. Similes quidem, sed tamen dispaes pœnæ, Curt. 5, 5, 7. ubi vid. Freinsh. (13) *Pedum* formosum, paribus nodis atque ære, Virg. Ecl. 5, sub fin. (14) *Verbum* Latinum par Græco, Cic. de Fin. 2, 4.

**Par*, pāris, n. [à *παρὰ*, juxta] (1) *A pair, a brace, or couple.* (2) *A match for fighting.* (1) Ex omnibus seculis, vix tria aut quatuor nominantur amicorum paria, Cic. de Am. 4. *Paria* complura scyphorum, Id. Varr. 2, 19. (2) *Gladiatorum* par nobilissimum, Id. de Opt. gen. Orat. 6. Ecce par deo dignum! vir fortis cum malâ fortunâ compositus, Sen. *Par* suum videre dei, Luc. 6, 3. *Edicere* est ausus cum illo suo pari, Cic. in Pison. 18. ¶ Hinc apparet distinctionem illam Vossii non semper à scriptoribus observari, cum ait, *Par* adjectivum potiùs *pari* facit; substantivum pro socio, vel socia *pare*, Anal. 2, 12.

Pāribilis, e, adj. (1) *Easily had, procured; or*

enjoyed. (2) *Ordinary, cheap, not costly, mean.* (1) *Parabile* est, quod natura desiderat, Sen. Epist. 4. = *Parabilem* amo Venerem, facilemque, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 119. (2) *Parcus* ac *parabilis* victus, Curt. 6, 2, 3.

**Pārābōla*, æ, f. [à *παράβαλλω*, comparo] (1) *The comparing of things together.* (2) || *An allegory, similitude, or parable.* (1) = *Parabola*, quam Cicero collationem vocat, Quint. (2) ¶ Sciendum est *παράβολῆς* nomine in evangelio passim non tam comparationem, aut collationem, quàm allegoriam, vel ænigmam, intelligi, Steph.

*|| *Pārābōlāni*, ōrum, pl, m. [à *παράβολῆς*, i. e. viri audaces, ad audendum projecti] (1) *Bold adventurers, striving for mastery with the hazard of their lives; properly those who fought with wild beasts upon the stage.* (2) *A sort of physicians appointed to attend upon and administer to the sick.* (1) *Parabolanos* nemo dictos fuisse ignorat, quos aliter confectores appellarunt Latini, Salm. (2) Cod. leg. 18. de Epist. ad Cler.

*|| *Pārābōlus*, i, m. Idem, Firm.

*|| *Pārābōlus*, i, m. [à *παράβαλλω*, projicio] *One who hired himself out to fight with, and kill, wild beasts in the amphitheatre, Cassiod.*

**Pārācentēsis*, is, f. [ex *παρὰ*, ad, & *κεντρία*, pingo] (1) *The operation performed by physicians in couching the eye for a cataract.* (2) || *A tapping those that are afflicted with the dropsy.* (1) Plin. 25, 13. (2) Gorr.

*|| *Pārāchlāmys*, ūdis, f. [ex *παρὰ*, ad, & *χλαμύς*, chlamys] (1) *A kind of soldier's garment.* (2) *A child's coat.* (1) Litt. ex Plaut. (2) Ulp.

*|| *Pārāclētus*, i, m. [παράκλητος, Gr. ex *παράκαλεῖν*, advoco] *An advocate, or comforter.* Idid.

*|| *Pārādīastōle*, es, f. [ex *παρὰ*, ad, & *διατέλλω*, diduco] (1) *A figure in rhetoric, which disjointeth two, or more, things, that seem to have one import, and sheweth how much they differ, by subjoining to each its proper meaning.* (2) *Allo* *A distinguishing two things alike, by applying them to several objects.* (1) Rut. Lup. (2) *Paradiastole* est, quum similes res discernuntur contrariis redditus, ut Triste lupus stabulis, maturis frugibus imbres, &c. Steph. ex Jul. Rufiniano. Lat. Discriminatio.

**Pārādīgma*, ātis, n. [à *παράδειγμα*, demonstro] *An example, or instance, of something said, or done, with the person's name, vid. Auson. ad Herenn. 4, 49. & Idid. 1, 36.*

*|| *Pārādīsus*, i, m. [παράδεισος, Gr. ab Heb. *דִּישָׁה* pomarium, hortus irriguus] (1) *Paradise, a garden of pleasure.* (2) *The garden of Eden.* (3) *The seat of the blessed.* (1) Ap. Xenoph. de hortis regum Persarum & Cyri imprimis verba facientem. (2) *Moses.* (3) *Servator mundi.*

*|| *Pārādōxon*, i, n. [ex *παρὰ*, præter, & *δόξα*, opinio] *A figure in rhetoric, when something unexpected happeneth.* *Paradoxon* est, cum dicimus inopinatum aliquid accidisse, Idid.

**Pārādōxus*, a, um, adj. unde in plur. *paradoxæ.* (1) *A small book of Tully, entitled his Paradoxes.* (2) || *Paradoxi*, m. pl. *Players, actors on a stage.* (1) *Ita* vocantur, quia sunt admirabilia, contraque opinionem omnium, Cic. *Paradoxæ prin.* (2) Si parium velum est, sub quò latent paradoxæ, cum in scenam prodeunt, Vet. Schol. in Juu. Sat. 8.

**Pārādōrmis*, ūdis, f. [ex *παρὰ*, ad, & *δρῶμις*, cursus] *An open gallery, Vitr. 5, 11. & 6, 10.*

*|| *Pārānēlis*, eos, vel is, f. [ex *παρὰ*, ad, & *αἶνος*, laus] *An exhortation, or admonition.* Lat. Præceptio, Sen.

*|| *Pārānēticus*, a, um, adj. *Admonitory, exortative.* Lat. Præceptivus, vid. Sen. 94, 95.

**Pārātonion*, ii, n. [ita dict. à *Paratonio* portu ubi feditur] *A sort of very white glutinous fat matter, the chalk found on the sea shore.* = *Parætonion* spumam maris esse dicunt solidatam cum limo, Plin. 35, 6. Vitr. 7, 7.

**Pārātonium*, ii, n. *The colour made of that chalk, Plin. 35, 6. Vitr. 7, 7.*

*|| *Pārāgauda*, æ, f. *Vepisc.* (¶ *Pārāgaudes*, is, f. Treb. Poll. & *Pārāgaudia*, æ, f. Vepisc.) Vox Parth.

Parth. vel **Syr.** (1) *A silk, or linen, garment wrought with gold, first used among the Parthians, or Syrians, but afterwards amongst the Romans, and worn by men, as well as women.* (2) *The fringe, border, or guard, to be worn with the paragaudas were edged.* (1) *Auratus & sericas paragaudas, auro intextas tam viriles quàm muliebres privatis vibus contexere conficereque prohibemus, Cod. Paragaudas vestes ipse primus militibus dedit, Vopisc. in Aureliano.* (2) *Lineæ paragaudas, Id. ibid.*

* **Pärägöge**, es. f. [ex *παρά*, augmentum significante, & *ἄγω*, ducō] *A grammatical figure, whereby a letter, or syllable, is added to the end of a word, as potestur, pro potest, Don.*

* **Pärägräphe**, es. f. [ex *παρά*, ad, & *γράφω*, scribo] *Rhet. Lat. Præscriptio, exceptio, estugium litis, compositio. Est & tropus apud poetas, cum præcedente absoluto ad alia sit transitus, ut, Hacenus arborum cultus & sidera cœli, Nunc te, Bacche, canem, Virg. Georg. 2, 2. Annotationes item live scholia succineta ad marginem adscripta paragraphæ appellantur, nam *παράγραφον* est adscribere. Hinc & jurisconsultorum interpolationes, quibus legum capita in plura segmenta dividunt, paragraphæ live paragraphi dicuntur.*

* **Pärägräphus**, i. m. [ab eodem] *A paragraph, a paragh, a pilcrow, vel at fower is comprised in one sentence, which in law-books hath this mark §, which seemeth to be made of two SS, and to be an abbreviation of Signum sectionis, Ibid.*

* **Pärälipömēna**, ōrum. pl. n. [ex *παρά*, ad, & *λείπω*, linquo] *Lat. Omīssa. The two books of Chronicles so called, because they give an account of some things more largely, which had been left out, or passed by, in the history of the Kings; the Hebrews call them *ספר חורבן*.*

* **Pärälipsis**, is, vel eos. f. [ab eodem] *A figure in rhetoric, when we pretend to omit any thing, which yet we speak of, Charis. Lat. Præteritio.*

* **Pärälus**, ii. m. [ita dict. à *παράλυσ*, marinus quoniam provenit in locis mari vicinis, Diosc.] *A sort of spurge, Plin. 26, 8.*

* **Pärälēlos**, i. f. sc. linea [ex *παρά*, juxta, & *ἄλλω*, adjēt. tript. invicem; them. *ἄλλω*, alius] *A parallel line, Vitr. 5, 8.*

* **Pärälēlus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Parallel, every where alike distant.* (2) *Paralleli, *παράλληλοι*, Gr. the circles and lines in the sphere of the world, drawn from the east to the west, having one of the poles for the centre, and being in every part equally distant one from another, through which the sun passing, causeth a variation in the hours of the day.* (1) *Vitr. 5, 8.* (2) *Segmenta mundi quæ nostri circulos appellavere, Græci parallelos, Plin. 6, 33.*

* **Pärälēlismus**, i. m. [ex eodem themate] *An agreement in lines and figures, Geom.*

* **Pärälēlogrammus**, a, um. adj. [ex *παρά*, *ἄλλω*, parallelus, & *γραμμῆ*, linea] *Consisting of parallel lines, Front.*

* **Pärälýsis**, is, f. [ex *παρά*, & *λύω*, solvo] *A disease which causeth a resolution, or slackening, of the nerves, infecting either the whole body, or any members of it; the palsy. Resolutionem nervorum Græci *παράλυσιν* vocant, Cels. 3, 17. = Siderationem vocat Scrib. Larg. Compos. 101.*

* **Pärälýticus**, a, um. adj. (1) *One sick of the palsy.* (2) *Obscen. notione. (1) Ideo paralyticis & tremulis dari jubet. Plin. Quid est, paralytice, ecquid hodie totus venisti? Petron. c. 131.* (2) *Priap.*

* **Pärämēse**, is. f. sc. chorda [quæ est *παρά* *πέσων*, i. e. prope medium] *The sound of the fifth string, being the very next to the middlemost; also B, fa, bi, mi, Vitr. 5, 4.*

* **Pärandus**, a, um. part. (1) *To be provided, or procured.* (2) *To be designed, or set about.* (1) *Nec gener hoc nobis more parandus erat, Ov. Fest. 4, 592.* (2) *Ultimum magno scelus animo parandum est, Sen. Med. 924.*

* **Päränēte**, is. f. sc. chorda [ex *παρά*, juxta, & *ἄνω*, ultima] *The sound of the sixth string. Parante synemmonon, C, sol, fa. Parante diezeugmenon, D, la, sol, re. Parante hyperboleanon, C, sol, re, ut, Vitr. 5, 4.*

* **Pärangārīa**, æ. f. [ex *παρά*, ad, & *ἀγγαρία*, angario] *Col. 12, 51. *ἡ* Angaria est, qua cursus publicus dispositus, parangaria aliò verum, Gotbofr.*

* **Päränites**, is. f. *A kind of amethyst, Plin. 37, 9. = Saphenos, Id. *ἡ* J. Harduinus leg. pharantitis, & saphenos.*

* **Pärans**, tis. part. *Going about, preparing, designing, attempting. Templum violare parentes, Ov. Ibis, 313. Vid. Paro.*

* **Päränympha**, æ. f. [ex *παρά*, ad, & *νύμφη*, sponsa] *A bridemaid, Ibid. Lat. *ἡ* Pionuba.*

* **Päränymphus**, i. m. [ex *παρά*, ad, & *νύμφη*, five quod mavult Fest. *παράνυμφος*, pronubus, & ab antiquis auspex] *A bridegroom, Aug.*

* **Päräpegma**, atis. n. [ex *παρά*, ad, & *πέγνυμι*, figo] (1) *A brazen table fixed to a pillar, whereon the laws, edicts, &c. were engraven.* (2) *An astronomical table fixed up publicly.* (1) *Salm. (2) Vitr. 9, 7. Vid. Salm. Exercit. Pinnian. p. 741.*

* **Päräpherna**, ōrum. n. pl. [à *παράφρα*, quæ præter dotalia, quæ sponsa affert *παρά τὴν ἐσπῆν*, i. e. præter dotem.] *All things which the woman brings her husband besides her dowry, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 933.*

* **Päräphernālia** bona, id. quod parapherna, Ulp. Lat. Dotalia, Liv.

* **Päräphōron**, i. n. [à *παράφρω*, depravi] *A sort of alum of a pale and rough nature, Plin. 35, 15.*

* **Päräphrasis**, is. f. [ex *παρά*, ad, & *φράζω*, dico] *An exposition of the same thing by other words; a paraphrase, Quint. 10, 5.*

* **Päräphus**, idis. f. [ex *παρά*, ad, & *φύω*, Gr. Hesyeh.] *A dish to serve up meat in, Petron. c. 50. vid. Paraphtis.*

* **Pärärius**, ii. m. [à *parando*, qui parat, i. e. conciliat, utrinque animos; vel à *par*, quod inter duos sit medius, Vell. *μεσίτης*, Gloss. *μεσότης*] *A money-broker, or scrivener. Quia non nolunt nomina tecum fieri, nec interponi pararii, Sen. de Benef. 2, 23. Ille per tabulas plurium nomina, interpositis parariis, facit, Id.*

* **Päräsanga**, æ. f. [ex *παρά*, ad, & *σάγξ*, Gr.] *vox Persica. A measure of the roads amongst the Persians, not every where limited to a certain number of furlongs. Persæ schænos & parasangas, alii alia mensurâ determinant, Plin. 6, 26.*

* **Päräsceve**, es. f. [à *παράσκευω*, apparo] *The eve of the sabbath, or other holiday, especially Easter-eve, Aug.*

* **Päräsōpēsē**, f. [ex *παρά*, ad, & *σῶπαι*, fileo] *A figure in rhetoric, when we pretend not to speak of a thing, and yet sufficiently hint it to be understood, or at least increase a suspicion, true, or false, Rut. Lup.*

* **Päräsita**, æ. f. [ex *παρά*, ad, & *σῖτα*, irumentum] *A she parasite, a coaxing woman, Hor. Sat. 2, 98. Met. Otis imitatrix avis, ac paraita, Plin. 10, 23.*

* **Päräsitaſter**, i. m. *A young parasite, or smell feast. Parasitaster parvulus, Ter. Adelpb. 5, 2, 4.*

* **Päräsitätio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A playing the parasite, wheedling, or flattering, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 23.*

* **Päräsīticus**, a, um. *Belonging to a parasite. Parasitica ars, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 9. Parasitica mensa, Suet. in vitâ Horatii.*

* **Päräsītōr**, āri. dep. *To play the parasite, to flatter, sooth, or fawn for a meal's meat. Vides ridiculos nihili fieri, atque ipsos parasitaries, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 54.*

* **Pärāsitus**, i. m. [de them. vid. in Parasita] (1) *The priest's guest, whom he invited to eat part of the sacrifice with him.* (2) *A flatterer, or parasite; a sponger.* (3) *A player, or actor that recited poets verses.* (1) *Aug. Lat. Epulo, Id. *ἡ* Hec sensu rarò occurrit ap. Lat. ap. Græc. verò passim, vid. Athen. 1, 6, c. 6. (2) Assentatio parasitorum in comœdiis faceta, Cic. de Amic. 26. (3) Vos me laurigeri parasitum dicite Phæbi, Mart. 9, 29.*

* **Pärāsias**, ādis. f. [ex *παρά*, ad, & *ἵστυς*, sto] *The jamb of a door. Latitudo parastadis, Vitr. 10, 15.*

* **Pärāsīata**, æ. m. [ab eodem] (1) *A buttress, or square pile set at the sides of pillars.* (2) *Certain under officers in the wing of a battle.* (3) *That called the spindle bone in the shank of a beast.* (4) *Two spermatick vessels near the neck of the bladder.* (1) *Vitr. 10, 5. (2) Veg. (3) Id. *παράσπαστος*, Poll. (4) Veg. Gorrh.*

* **Pärāsītica**, æ. f. [ex eodem themate] *A pilaster. In columnâ, aut parastaticâ, Vitr. 9, 9. Columnæ atque parastaticæ, Plin. 33, 15. *ἡ* Sic locum recensuit Harduin. ad fidem MSS.*

* **Pärāsīnaxis**, is. f. [ex *παρά*, ad, & *σύν*, con, & *ἄγω*, ducō] *A conventicle, an unlawfull meeting. Parastynaxes & conventiculum hominum tam diurna, quàm nocturna, Cod. de Hæreticis, l. 8, §. 3.*

* **Pärātē**, adv. ius, comp. sīmē, sup. (1) *Ready, quickly, soon, preparedly, with sufficient preparation.* (2) *On set purpose, designedly, carefully.* (1) *Id ad dicendum veniebat audacter magis quàm paratē, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 68. Respondit paratissimē, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. Paratius certamini athleta, Quint. (2) Sed id si paratē curavi, ut caverem, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 9.*

* **Pärātēlis**, eos. f. [ex *παρά*, præter, & *θέσις*, politio] *A figure in rhetoric, when something is only lightly touched, of which we promise to speak more fully in a proper place, Ibid.*

* **Pärātio**, ōnis. f. *Preparation. Silentio opus est, nulla est paratio, Non. ex Afran. Præparatio, Cic.*

* **Pärātītla**, ōrum. n. pl. [vox hybrida, compos. ex *παρά*, & *τίτλος*] *The sums of tractates; the heads, or contents, of chapters, Cod. *ἡ* Capita, Cic.*

* **Päraträgædio**, vel **Päraträgædo**, āre. [ex *παρά*, & *tragedia*] *To exclaim tragically, to exaggerate a thing with tragical expressions. Ut paratragædat canifex! Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 17.*

* **Pärātum**, i. n. *A thing made ready, provision. Parati nihil est, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 4. quod potest esse ut ornati, &c. pro paratīs.*

* **Pärātūrus**, a, um. part. *About to prepare. Cætera ex hoste melius, quàm ex sociis paraturus, Just. 22, 4.*

* **Pärātus**, ūs. m. [à *paro*] (1) *Preparation.* (2) *Provision, furniture.* (3) *Garb, habit, dress.* (4) *Parade, equipage.* (1) *Copiosus verborum sit paratus, Quint. = Veniam dapibus, nullisque paratibus orant, Ov. Met. 8, 683. (2) Luxuries nunquam parvo contenta paratu, Luc. 4, 374. (3) Tyrios induta paratus, Ov. Fast. 3, 627. (4) Servi, liberti, paratus principis apud adulterum vivebantur, Tac. Ann. 11, 12, 5. Ne domum servitia & cæteros fortunæ paratus reposeret, Id. Ann. 11, 30, 2.*

* **Pärātus**, a, um. ior, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Prepared, fitted.* (2) *Ready, quick.* (3) *Equipped, provided, or furnished with.* (4) *Goten, or procured.* (5) *Exposed to.* (6) *Hardy, resolute.* (1) *Epulæ paratæ Regifica luxu, Virg. Aen. 6, 604. = Paratus & instructus ad judicium venit, Cic. Verr. 1, 3. § Acies parata neci, Virg. Aen. 2, 334. Madidumque mero, Venerique paratum, Invenies, Luc. 10, 396. Paratus ad prædam, Cic. Ad secundam fortunam bene paratus, Id. Te contra fortunam paratum, armatumque cognovi, Id. In utrumque paratus, Virg. Aen. 2, 61. *ἡ* Fatis in tristia bella paratis, Fest. (2) = Paratiores erunt & tanquam exercitatiores ad bene promerendum, Cic. Offic. 2, 15. = Celeritas in respondendo, prompta & parata, Id. (3) Si paratior ab exercitu esses, Cæf. Equitatu & peditatu & pecuniâ paratus, Cic. (4) Victoria parata, Petron. c. 15. Hinc mihi servitium video, dominamque paratam, Tibull. 2, 4, 41. (5) Provincia dives ac parata peccantibus, Tac. Agric. 6, 3. (6) Omnia paratissimo sustinebant animo, Cæf. B. G. 8, 42.*

* **Pärāvērēdi**, ōrum. m. pl. corr. **Pärāfrēdi** *Horses of a large size, used for carrying the baggage of an army, Cod. Hinc Angl. a palfrey.*

* **Pärāzōnium**, ii. n. [ex *παρά*, ad, & *ζώνιον*, cingulum] *A small sword hanging at a belt, which the emperours gave the tribuns, and girded them with at their creation, Mart. 14, 32. in leumat.*

* *Parce*, ārum. f. pl. *Vid. Prop.*
 * *Parcē*, adv. iūs, comp. [simē, sup. (1) *Nearly, thriftyly, frugally.* (2) *Moderately, cautiously.* (3) *Rarely, not easily.* (4) *Less, less eagerly.* (1) = *Parcē* & duriter vitam agebat, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 47. (2) = Turpe est delicatē & molliter vivere, honestum autem parcē, continenter, severē, sobriē, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 30. (3) & *Parciūs* laudare, *Plin. Epist.* 2, 17, 8. (4) Vallares & murales coronas quā parciūsinē tribuit, *Suet. Aug.* 24. (4) *Parciūs* junctas quatiunt fenestras, *Hor. Od.* 3, 25, 1.
 * *Parcens*, tis. part. (1) *Sparcing, forbearing, abstaining from.* (2) *Lazily, slowly.* (1) & Meo labori haud parcens, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 19. (2) *Parcentes* ego dexterās Odi, *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 21.
 * || *Parciōquum*, ii. n. [ex *parcus*, & loquor] *Sparcings of speech, reservedness.* *Apul. p.* 153. *Parciōnia*, vid. *Parimonia*.
 * *Parcipiōnis*, i. m. *A niggard, one that pincheth his own belly.* Ibi qui cum genis suis belligerant, *parcipiōni*, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 89.
 * *Parcitas*, ātis. f. *Sparcings, frugeness.* *Parcitas* animadversionum, *Sen. de Clem.* 1, 21. (2) *Parcitati* beneficium ministrat luxuria, *Pallad.* 1, 26.
 * || *Parciter*, pro *parcē*, adv. *Non. ex Pomp.*
 * *Parcitur*, imperf. *It is spared, forborne, abstained from, &c.* Nec corpori ipsi *parcitur*, *Plin.* 16, 12. Neque *parcetur* labori, *Cic. Att.* 2.
 * *Parco*, ēre, pēperi & *parsi*, † *parcui*, *parsum* [a *parcus*, quod est, a *parum*, aut *parvum*, *Favonius*, ap. *Gell.* 3, 10.] (1) *To use moderately.* (2) *To save, keep, or preserve, for use.* (3) *To save, or reserve for.* (4) *To save, or spare one's life.* (5) *To forgive, or pardon a fault.* (6) *To forbear, to leave off, to abstain from, to let alone.* (7) *To bear with, favour, or ease.* (1) (2) Aut componere opes nōrant, aut parcere parto, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 317. (2) Festo die si quid prodegeris, profesto egere liceat, nisi peperceris, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 8, 11. (2) & *Parcere* in hostes, *Lucr.* 6, 398. (3) *Auri* memoras quæ multa talenta *Gnatis* *parce* tuis, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 581. (4) *Dedititiis* hostibus *parcimur*, *Petron. c.* 107. (2) Cui inimici pepercerant, inventus est amicus, qui ei mortem afferret, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 12. (5) Jam fas est parcere genti, Dūque deæque omnes quibus obstitit Ilium, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 63. (6) (2) *Parce*, puer, stimulis, & fortius utere loris, *Virg. Metam.* 2, 127. *Parce* privatus nimium cavere, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 28. (7) Aliquantulum tibi *parcē*, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1. (2) Cum infin. Hancine ego vitam *parci* perdere? *Id. Hec.* 3, 1, 2.
 * *Parcus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. [simus, sup. [a *parvus*, vel *parum*, *Gell.*] (1) *Frugal, thrifty, not expensive, stingy, near, sparing.* (2) *Moderate, temperate, scanty.* (3) *Small, little.* (4) *Slow, slack, negligent.* (1) Senes *parci*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 8, 22. = *Parcus* & tenax pater, *Cic. pro Cael.* 15. (2) Vini *parciūsimum* ne inimici quidem negaverunt, *Suet. Cæsar.* 53. Merito *parcior* ira meo, *Virg. ex Pont.* 1, 2, 98. *Parco* sale contingunt, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 403. = *Parcus* & brevis somnus, *Plin. Paneg.* 49. (3) & *Parca* tellus, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 5, 13. *Parca* lucerna, *Prop.* 4, 3, 60. (4) & *Parca* acies non *parca* fugæ, *Sil.* = *Parcus* deorum cultor & infrequens, *Hor. Od.* 1, 34, 1.
 * *Pardālianches*, is. n. [ex *παρδαλις*, *pardalis*, & *ἀγχι*, suffoco] *A kind of nightshade that killeth lizards, or panthers.* *Plin.* 27, 2.
 * *Pardālios*, i. m. [a Gr. *παρδαλις*, *panthera*] *A sort of precious stone.* Sunt & a leonis pelie & pantheræ nominata, *leontios*, *pardalios*, *Plin.* 37, 11.
 * *Pardālis*, is. f. [α *παρδαλις*, Gr.] *A panther.* *Curt.* 5, 1, 21.
 * *Pardālium*, ii. n. [a *præced.*] *A certain unguent.* *Plin.* 13, 1.
 * || *Pardālus*, i. m. [α *παρδαλις*, Gr.] *A plover, or lapwing.* *Gell.*
 * *Pardus*, i. m. [α *παρδος*, Gr.] *A male panther.* *Luc.* 6, 183. Nunc varias & *pardos*, qui mares sunt, appellant in eo omni genere creberrimo in Africā Syriāque, *Plin.* 8, 17.

* *Pāreas*, æ. m. [α *παρίας*, Gr. a *παρίς*, maxilla] *A sort of serpent.* Et contentus iter caudā fulcare *pareas*, *Luc.* 9, 724. *Pareas*, serpens qui semper in caudā ambulat, & fulcum facere videtur, *Isid.*
 † *Pāreātus*, i. m. *A stripling, or springal; a grown lad.* *Non.* 1, 341. ex *Varr.*
 * || *Pārelcon*, i. n. [α *παρίλκω*, abundo] (1) *A grammatical figure, when a redundant word, or syllable, is added to the end of a word, as adēdum, rhodum, for ades, rho; the syllables usually added, are pte, te, met, nam, quam.* (2) *Allo a whole separate word redundant in a sentence, as, Nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam.* *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 63. where *quicquam* is redundant. Imò enim quā maximē abs te postulo, *Id. Andr.* 5, 1, 4. where *enim* is too much. (1) *Serv.* (2) *Donat.*
 * *Pārens*, tis. c. g. (in gen. plur. *parentum* & *parentium*, *Hor.*) [a *pario*] (1) *A parent, or father.* (2) *A parent, or mother.* (3) *A parent, i. e. as well father as mother.* (4) || *An ancestor, or progenitor.* (5) || *A relation, kinsman, friend, or patron.* (6) It is used both of animate and inanimate, a breeder, cherisher, or nourisher. (7) It is said of many persons, or things, figuratively. (8) *An inventor.* (9) *A founder, or builder.* (1) *Pulchrā* faciet te prole *parentem*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 79. (2) *Musa* *parens* *Orpheo*, *Phædr. prol.* lib. 3, 58. *Fecunda* *parens*, *Virg. ad Liviam.* (3) *Ætas* *parentum* peior avis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 46. *Dos* est magna *parentum* *Virtus*, *Id. Od.* 3, 24, 21. (4) *Juris* prudentes, avos & proavos, avias & proavias *parentum* nomine appellari dicunt, *Fest.* (5) *Ap. inf. ævi scrip.* vid. *Casaub.* ad *Capitol. in vitā M. Anton. Philos.* c. 5. (6) *Alias artes, proleque* *parentum* notabis, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 101. de *equis*. *Rami* circa *parentem* in orbes, *Plin.* (7) & *Parens* patriæ, *Id.* 7, 30. de *Cicerone*. *Socrates* *parens* philosophiæ, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 1. *Parentem* patriam fame necandam putans, *Id.* (8) *Curvæ* *lyræ* *parens*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 10, 6. (9) *Cujus* urbis *parens* *Romulus*, *Cic.*
 * *Pārens*, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. [a *pareo*] (1) *Visible, appearing.* (2) *Obedient, devoted.* (1) *Non* *parentibus* *lapidibus*, *Cic. pro Flacc.* (2) *Nil* *servile* *gulæ* *parens* habet? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 111. *Ob* has causas & *parentiores* habuerunt *exercitus*, & *fortiores*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 22.
 * *Pārentālia*, um. n. pl. *Fasts, sacrifices, and other solemnities, performed at the funerals of father, mother, or other relations.* *Parentalia* cum supplicationibus miscere, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 6.
 * *Pārentālis*, e. adj. (1) *Belonging to parents.* (2) || *Dies* *parentales*, *days* *whereon* *fasts, sacrifices, and other rites, were performed for the dead at their graves.* (1) *Fama*, *parentales* si vos mea contigit, *umbræ*, *Virg. Trist.* 4, 8, 87. (2) *Id.* *Fast.* 2, 548.
 * || *Pārentatio*, ōnis. f. *The performance of funeral rites.* Quod mortuis litabatur utique *parentationi* deferabatur, *Ter. de Spectac.* c. 12.
 * *Pārentatur*, imperf. *The funeral rites are performed.* Ut *cujus* sepulcrum nusquam extet, ubi *parentetur*, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 6. *Vid. Parento.*
 * *Pārentāturus*, a, um. part. *About to revenge.* *Omnia* sanguine duci *parentaturos*, *Curt.* 7, 2, 29. *Vid. Parento.*
 * || *Pārentēla*, æ. f. *The relation of a father, family, kindred.* *Jul. Cap.*
 * || *Pārentēsis*, is. f. [ex *παρὰ*, præter, &, in, & *θεῖσι*, positio] *A clause put into the midst of another sentence, which being left out, the sense continueth entire.* *Interpositio, interclusio.* *Quint.* 9, 3.
 † *Pārenticida*, æ. c. g. *He, or she, that killeth father, or mother.* *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 2. al. leg. *perenticida* & *pericida*. Et sanè neutro modo perit *jocus, quem capiat comicus.*
 * *Parento*, ære. æt. (1) *To perform the obsequies, or funeral rites, of dead relations; to avenge, or appease, their ghosts with sacrifice.* (2) *Met.* *To revenge any one's death by the blood of their enemy.* (3) *To appease, satisfy, or revenge.* (1) = *Parentant*, & *nigras* *maestant* *pecudes*, & *manibus* *divis Inferias* mittunt, *Lucr.* 3, 51. (2) *Litemus* igitur *Lentulo*, *parentemus* *Cethego*, *Cic. pro Flacc.*

38. *Hostiā* magnā *parentare* pietati adjunctum esse putabat, *Id.* (2) *Præstare*, &c. quā non civibus Romanis, qui perfidiā Gallorum interissent, *parentarent*, *Cæsar. B. G.* 7, 17. (3) *Noxio* sanguine *parentabo* injuriæ meæ, *Petron. c.* 51. *Vociferatumque* *ferociter*, *Parentandum* regi sanguine conjuratorum esse, *Liv.* 24, 21. *Parentandum* esse majoribus *Persepaleo*, *excidio*, *Curt.* 5, 6, 1.
 * *Pāreo*, ēre, itum. neut. [a *παρίεω*, unde *παρίεμ*, adsum, *Voss* *paret*, *παρίεω*, *Gloss.*] (1) *To appear, or be seen.* (2) *To appear, to be made out, or proved.* (3) *To be manifest, or be well understood.* (4) *To obey; to be ruled, or governed, by.* (5) *To comply with, follow, or yield to.* (6) *To perform, or fulfil.* (7) || *To execute a place, or bear an office.* (1) *Ad portum* quoties paruit *Hermogenes*, *Mart.* 12, 29. (2) Si *paret* adversus *edictum* fecisse, *Cic. Jurisconsultus* *paret*, non *paret*, habeto, *Petron. c.* 137. (3) Cui *pecudum* *fibræ*, *cæli* cui *sidera* *parent*, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 176. *interpr. Serv.* (4) *Oppidum* illud *paret* regi, *Plin.* 6, 28. & *Amatoritati* *alicujus* *parere*, *Id. Epist.* 9, 26. *Paret* *Amor* *diēis* *charæ* *genetricis*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 693. = *Ni* *frenum* accipere, & *viēti* *parere* *fatentur*, *Id. Aen.* 12, 568. (2) *Phalanx* non *parere* se *ducibus*, sed *imperare* *postulabat*, *Nep. Eum.* 8. (3) *Britanni* *domiti* ut *pareant*, *nondum* ut *serviant*, *Tac. Agr.* 13. (5) *Non* dico *hoc* loco *maiores* *nostros* semper in *pacē* *consuetudini*, in *bello*, *utilitati* *paruisse*, *Cic.* In hac *sententiā* dicendā non *parebo* *dolori* meo, *Id.* & *Parete* *tempori*, *Curt.* 6, 10, 2. (6) *Ni* dare *conjugium*, & *dicto* *parere* *fatetur*, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 433. *Parent* *promissis*, *Virg. Fast.* 5, 504. (7) *Quum* *unus* *ad* *memoriam*, *alter* *ad* *libellos* *paruisse*, *Spart.* & *Parere* *æri* *alieno*, *pro* *æs* *alienum* *solvere*, *Cod.* *Parere* *pensionil* *us*, i. e. *satisfacere*, *Id.*
 * *Pāregera*, ōrum. n. pl. [ex *παρὰ*, præter, & *ἔργον*, opus] (1) *Ornamental additions to a principal work.* (2) *Little pieces, or paintings, on the sides, or in the corners, of the chief piece.* (1) *Vitr.* 9, ult. (2) *Plin.* 35, 10.
 * *Pāretur*, imperf. *It is obeyed.* *Paretur*, *Lucr.* 4, 151. || *Dicto* *paretur*, *Liv.* 9. *orders* *are* *obeyed.* Utque magis *parentum* *imperanti* *putares*, *efficiebatur* *eō*, quod ab aliis minus *parebatur*, *Plin. Pan.* 10. || *Parebitur* *accusatoris* *conditioni*, *shall* *be* *submitted* *to*, *Cic.*
 * || *Pārhippus*, i. m. [ex *παρὰ*, præter, & *ἵππος*, equus] *A leer, or spare horse.* *Cod.* = *Avertarius*, *Id.*
 * *Pārhippate*, es. f. [ex *παρὰ*, juxta, & *ἵππατος*, supremus] *The sound of the string next the base.* *Parhypate* *hypaton*, C, fa, ut, *Parhypate* *meson*, F, fa, ut, *Vitr.* 5, 4.
 * *Pārīanus*, i. m. *A kind of animal living in the sea.* *Plin.* 32, 11.
 * || *Pārīatio*, ōnis. f. verb. [a *pario*, āre] *The balancing, or settling, of accounts.* *Ap. JCC.*
 * || *Pārīator*, ōris. m. verb. *He that hath balanced his accounts.* *Ap. JCC.* (2) *Reliquator*, *Id.*
 * || *Pārībo*, pro *pariam* [a *pario*, quod olim quartæ conj. *Prisc.*] Si *prægnans* non est, *paribit* nunquam, *Non. ex Pomponio.*
 * *Pāricida*, æ. c. g. [quasi *patricida*, vel *parenticida*, a *cadendo*] (1) *A paricide, he that hath slain father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, brother, sister, patron, or patroness.* (2) *A murderer that hath slain wittingly and willingly any free man.* (3) *He that is liable to the punishment of a murderer, and deemed such.* (1) *Paricida* *liberum*, *Liv.* (2) *Paricida* *civium*, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 12. Si quis hominem liberum dolo sciens morti duit, *paricida* *est*, *Lex Numæ* ap. *Fest.* (3) *Sacrum* *facrove* *commendatum* qui *clepserit*, *rapseritve*, *paricida* *est*, *Lex XII. Tab.* ap. *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 9.
 * *Pāricidālis*, le. adj. (1) || *Tending to the murder of one's parent, child, or near relation.* (2) *Murderous.* (1) *Jul. Firm.* (2) *Petron. c.* 80.
 * || *Pāricidālīter*, adv. *As murderers fighting against their country in a civil war.* *Paricidālīter* *perire*, *Lampr.*

¶ *Paricidatus*, as. m. *The murdering of a parent, or freeman. Paricidatus*, quod in Caelio vix tolerabile videtur, *Quint.* 1, 6. pro

Paricidium, ii. n. (1) *The murder of a parent, or a paricide.* (2) *The murder of any near relation.* (3) *A murder.* (1) *Suet.* Aug. 33. (2) Hic de patris & patris paricidio cogitavit, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 7. Fratrum paricidium, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 11. (3) *Id.* de *Fin.* 4, 33. ¶ *Paricidium patriæ*, the ruining of one's country, or the breaking its constitution, *Id.* *Philipp.* 2, 7.

* *Pariendus*, a, um, part. (1) *To be coined, or invented.* (2) *To be gotten, or attained.* (1) Quibus verba parienda sunt, *Cic.* (2) *Victoriâ* pax, non pactione, parienda est, *Id.* *Fam.* 10, 6.

* *Pariens*, tis, part. *Travailing, bringing forth young.* *Ov. Fast.* 3, 47. & *Met.* 9, 322.

Paries, etis. m. *The wall of a house, or any other building.* ¶ Si quid in controversiam veniret, aut intra parietes, aut summo jure experietur, put to arbitration, or tried by law, *Cic. pro Quint.* 11. Intergerinus paries, a partition wall, *Plin.* Eadem fidelia duos parietes dealbare, to do two things at once, *Prov. ap. Cic.* *Fam.* 7, 29.

¶ *Parietarius*, a, um, adj. *Belonging to a wall.* ¶ *Herba parietaria*, growing on walls, *Viêt.*

Parietina, æ. f. sc. ruina. *The ruins of an old wall.* *Cic. Fam.* Ep. 13, 1.

* *Pariilia*, um, pl. [à parilis] *A garment, the stuff whereof is double.* Hinc quod facta duo simplicita paria, parilia primò dicta, *Varr.*

Pariilium sidus, non palelicium [à Pale, à pariendo dicunt, quod sub ejus ortum cosmicum omnia pariunt: Sed cum l & r, sæpe inter se commutentur, nihil mutandum videtur] *The constellation of the Hyades, which ariseth on the feast of the birthday of Rome, being April the 21st.* Sic MSS. non palilitium. ap. *Plin.* 18, 26. ubi vid. *Harduin.* = *Suculæ.*

* *Pariilis*, le, adj. [à par] *Like, equal, proportionate, suitable.* § *Pariili ratione*, *Lucr.* 2, 374. arte, *Ov. Met.* 6, 375. = *Æquus, æqualis, Cic.*

* *Pariilitas*, atis. f. *Likeness, equal proportion.* *Gell.* 14, 3. § *Æqualitas, Cic.*

* *Pario*, are. æt. [à par] *To make accounts even, to gain as much as one is out.* ¶ Cum dat. ¶ Cum ei pariauerit, *Ulp.* shall have paid him all, or made even with him. Mallem tamen dicere paria facere cum rationibus, vel parem rationem facere cum Columellâ 11, 1. & 12. in præf. vel paria facere simpliciter cum *Plin.* nepote, *Paræg.* 6.

* *Pario*, ere. & ¶ *ire, pëpëri, partum. æt.* [à pëpëri, fructus fero, quod à πέρω fructificavit] (1) ¶ *To beget a child, or have a child born to him.* (2) *To bring forth young, as any female doth.* (3) *To lay eggs, to cast spawn.* (4) *To breed, produce, or give life to.* (5) *To bear, bring forth, or make to grow.* (6) *To form, or produce.* (7) *To invent, or compose.* (8) *To gain, to obtain, to acquire.* (9) *To bring to effect, to perfect, to accomplish, to put in act.* (10) *To breed, cause, or occasion.* (11) *To get, attain, or procure.* (12) *To give, or bring unto.* (1) *Non.* ex *Cæcil.* c. 6. n. 94. ¶ Hanc esse primam, etsi minus usitatam notionem, translatæ pleræque hic allatæ satis docent. (2) Ut ea liberos ex sese pareret, *Serv.* ad *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 4, 5. ubi tamen al. pararet. Scio neminem peperisse hîc, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 26. Pepererunt oves agnos humano capite, *Phædr.* 3, 3, 4. Mulæ & equæ mense duodecimo pariunt, *Varr.* (3) Gallinas teneras quæ primùm parierint, concludat, *Cato.* Plurima ova pariunt struthiocameli, *Plin.* 10, 52. Torpedo parit, *Id.* (4) Putrefacta per imbres ligna vermiculos pariunt, *Lucr.* 2, 897. (5) Parit flores aura Favonius, *Catull.* 62, 282. Fruges & reliqua quæ terra pariat, *Cic.* (6) Ad hanc te amentiam natura peperit, *Id.* (7) Dialectici spinosiora multo pepererunt, *Id.* *Orat.* 32. Nobis etiam verba parienda sunt, *Id.* (8) Philosophia, urbes peperisti, *Id.* *Tusc.* 5, 5. (9) ¶ Ut aliquando dolor populi Romani pariat, quod jam diu parturit, *Id.* (8) Verbi interpretatio controversiam pa-

rit, *Id.* *Partit. Orat.* 31. § *Diffidum parere.* *Lucr.* 1, 221. Peperit mihi lingua malum, *Tib.* 4, 13, 20. Mero somnum peperit tibi, *Id.* 1, 6, 27. § *Lacrymas peperere minoribus, Lucr.* 5, 1196. (11) § *Gratiam apud aliquem parere.* *Liv.* 34, 44. Parere opus, *Prop.* amicos, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 69. odium, *Id.* sibi laudem ex re aliquâ, *Cic. Off.* 2, 47. Quæ sanguine nobis Hanc patriam peperere suo, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 25, (12) Cui laurus honores peperit triumpho, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 16. Qui sibi letum peperere manu, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 435.

* *Pario*, eris. pass. (1) *To be brought forth, to be laid, as eggs.* (2) *To be gotten, or attained, &c.* (1) Ova pariuntur, *Plin.* 10, 50. (2) Mihi immortalitas parita est, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 5, 4. Quæ neque armis cogere, neque auro parare quæas, officio & fide pariuntur, *Sall. B. Jug.* 10.

* ¶ *Pario*, ire, *Diom.* ex *Enn.* ivi æt. unde pariêrint, *Cato.* id quod pario, is, ere.

* *Pariter*, adv. [à par] (1) *In the same proportion, equally, as much.* (2) *In like manner.* (3) *Even as, as well.* (4) *As much.* (5) *As long.* (6) *Together, at the same time.* (1) ¶ *Pariter*, aut etiam amplius, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 80. Pro meritis, ut referri pariter possit gratia, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 76. Studia doctrinæ pariter cum ætate crescunt, *Cic. de Sen.* 14. (2) Pariter nunc operâ me adjuves, ac dudum re opiculata es, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 3, 3. Pariter hoc fit, atque ut alia facta sunt, *Plin.* (3) *Feminæ pariter ac viri, Liv.* (4) Corpus pariter quam præda exquirunt, *Manil.* 5, 397. (5) Vixisse cum rep. pariter, *Liv.* (6) Aperit si nulla viam vis, Occumbes pariter, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 855. Gigni pariter, pariterque crescere, *Lucr.* 3, 458. Tonitrus pariter mittitur igni, *Id.* 6, 170.

* ¶ *Pario*, are. freq. [à paro] *To prepare diligently, to design with great endeavour.* *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 71.

* ¶ *Pariitudo*, dinis. f. [à pario, paritum] *A lying-in, travail, or a bringing forth, vid. Paritudo.*

* ¶ *Pariitura*, æ. f. *A bringing forth, Varr.*

* *Pariiturus*, a, um, part. [à pario] *Ready to bring forth.* *Lucianus* novies paritura vocabat, *Ov. Met.* 5, 304. conf. *Sil.* 9, 35.

* *Pariiturus*, a, um, part. [à pareo] *That will obey, or be subject to.* *Vell. Patere.* 2, 90.

* *Parius*, a, um, adj. *Of the island of Paros.* *Parius* lapis circumdatur auro, *Ov. Vid. Propr.*

Parma, æ. f. [vox peregrina, etsi Varro à par deducit, quod undique par esset; parma est scutum breve, *Non.*] *A round buckler.* Hic miles tripedalem parmam habet, *Liv.* 38, 21. ¶ *Parmâ* inglorius albâ, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 548. without any device. ¶ *Parma* equestris, *Non.* ex *Sall.* ¶ *Parma* Græcis pelta dicitur, auctore *Plin.* distinguit autem *Nepos*, qui sic scribit. ¶ *Iphicrates* peltam pro parmâ fecit, ubi. vid. interpretes.

Parmatus, a, um, adj. *Armed with such a buckler.* *Liv.* 4, 39.

Parmula, æ. f. dim. *A little buckler.* Relictâ non bene parmula, *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 10.

Parmularius, ii. m. (1) *A gladiator armed with the parma.* (2) *A favourer of that sort of gladiators.* (1) *Thracæ gladiatores à similitudine parmularum Thracicarum, Fest.* Impiè locutus parmularius, *Suet. Domit.* 10. = *Thrax.* ¶ *Mirmillo, Id. ib.* (2) *Quint.*

* *Pario*, are. æt. [fort. à παρῶ, tento, nitor, conor. (1) *To make, shape, or contrive.* (2) *To make, or get, beforehand.* (3) *To order, dress, or get ready.* (4) *To go about a thing; to prepare, or dispose beforehand; to put in a readiness.* (5) *To make, provide, procure, get, or purchase.* (6) *To get in readiness for, to be preparing for.* (7) *To endeavour, to design.* (1) *Homines tantos natura parare non potuit, Lucr.* 1, 200. § *Parare* machinas, *Plaut. Met.* Orationem sibi advorsum senem, *Id.* (2) *Cafas ac pelles ignemque pararunt, Lucr.* 1, 1, 1009. § *Parare* copias, *Sall. necessitudines, Cæf. B. G.* 8, 53. subsidium senectuti, *Cic. Att.* 1, 8. ¶ *Itane parasti te, ut spes nulla reliqua in te fiet tibi? have you armed yourself with no better contrivance than, &c., Ter.*

Paros, onis. m. *Vid. Paro, onis.*

* ¶ *Paronomaſia*, æ. f. [ex παρῶ, ad, & ὄνομα, nomen] *Lat. Agnominatio, Quint.* Παρονομαſia est veluti quædam denominatio cum præcedenti nomini aut nomen aut verbum annectitur, ex eodem figuratu, ut, *Fugam fugit, Diom.* & aliter paronomaſia fit, cum dictio iteratur mutata tamen aut literâ, aut syllabâ, quoties quis nomine simili utitur in significatione diversa, ut, *Inceptio est amentium, haud amantium, Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 13. Omnium quasi consensus concentusque, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 15.

* *Paronychia*, æ. f. [ex παρῶ, ad, & ὄνυξ, unguis] *A sore, or imposthume, under the root of the nail; a felon, or whitlow, Plin.* 24, ult.

* *Paronychium*, ii. n. (1) *The same with paronychia.* (2) *Dirt and filth about the nails of the feet.* *Plin.* 28, 8. (2) *Petron.* c. 31.

* *Paropsis*, idis. f. [παροψῖς, Gr. ex παρῶ, ad, & ὤψω, opsonium] *A platter, or dish, to serve up meat in.* *Paropsis* leguminis, *Suet. Galb.* 12. Multâ magnâque paropside cœnat, *Juv.* 3, 142.

* *Paror*, aris. *To be prepared, provided, gotten, &c.* Quum undique bellum parari videret, *Cæf. B. G.* 6, 2. Parantur arma, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 245.

* ¶ *Pariotides*, um, f. pl. [ex παρῶ, & ὤτος, auris] *The two arteries on the right and left side of the throat, going upward above the ears.* Perperam adferunt leſica ex *Cæf.* 4, 1. nam ibi legi debet, *Arteriæ quos παραρῖδες vocant, sursum procedentes ultra aures feruntur.*

* *Pariotis*, idis. f. [à παρῶ, & ὤτος] *An imposthume, or sore about the ear.* *Cæf.* 6, 16. *Plin.* 20, 1.

* *Parra*, æ. f. *A sort of ship, a light ship, bark, or pickaroon.* Tunc se belligero tradit, mandatque paroni, *Isid.* ex *Cic.*

* *Parochia*, æ. f. [ab eodem cum seq.] *Entertainment, or repast, given at the publick charge to ambassadors, and strangers of quality, the same with lautia. Parochiæ publicæ, Cic. Attic.* 13, 2. ¶ *leg. tamen & aliter.*

* ¶ *Parochia*, æ. f. [à παρῶ, & ὤτος, præbeo] *Parochiæ quasi præbendæ, livings in lands and houses, given to old captains, colonels, &c. for their maintenance, Pompon. Lætus.*

* *Parochus*, i. m. [ex eodem] (1) *An officer who provided salt, wood, and other necessaries for those that traveled on the publick account.* (2) *Met.* He that giveth an entertainment. (1) *Præbuit & parochi quæ debent ligna saleque, Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 46. (2) *Id.* *Sat.* 2, 8, 35. *Lat. Præbitor.*

* *Parodontides*, um, f. pl. [ex παρῶ, ad, & ὄδης, dens] *Swellings in the gums, ex Cæf.* 6, 13. habent *Lexica.* ¶ *Meus autem liber habet in lemmate. De parulidibus, & in ipso capite παρῶνιδες & παρῶνιδες, reſtius, ut opinor.*

* ¶ *Parochia*, æ. f. [παροικία, Gr. ex παρῶ, ad, & οἶκος, domus] *A parish, Aug. Reſt. Parochia.*

* ¶ *Parœmia*, æ. f. [παρομία, Gr. ex παρῶ, ad, & οἶκος, via] *A proverb, Lat. Proverbium.*

Paron, onis. m. *Vid. Paro, onis.*

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* *Paropsis*, idis. f. [παροψῖς, Gr. ex παρῶ, ad, & ὤψω, opsonium] *A platter, or dish, to serve up meat in.* *Paropsis* leguminis, *Suet. Galb.* 12. Multâ magnâque paropside cœnat, *Juv.* 3, 142.

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* *Paror*, aris. *To be prepared, provided, gotten, &c.* Quum undique bellum parari videret, *Cæf. B. G.* 6, 2. Parantur arma, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 245.

* ¶ *Pariotides*, um, f. pl. [ex παρῶ, & ὤτος, auris] *The two arteries on the right and left side of the throat, going upward above the ears.* Perperam adferunt leſica ex *Cæf.* 4, 1. nam ibi legi debet, *Arteriæ quos παραρῖδες vocant, sursum procedentes ultra aures feruntur.*

* *Pariotis*, idis. f. [à παρῶ, & ὤτος] *An imposthume, or sore about the ear.* *Cæf.* 6, 16. *Plin.* 20, 1.

* *Parra*, æ. f. *A sort of ship, a light ship, bark, or pickaroon.* Tunc se belligero tradit, mandatque paroni, *Isid.* ex *Cic.*

* *Parochia*, æ. f. [ab eodem cum seq.] *Entertainment, or repast, given at the publick charge to ambassadors, and strangers of quality, the same with lautia. Parochiæ publicæ, Cic. Attic.* 13, 2. ¶ *leg. tamen & aliter.*

* ¶ *Parochia*, æ. f. [à παρῶ, & ὤτος, præbeo] *Parochiæ quasi præbendæ, livings in lands and houses, given to old captains, colonels, &c. for their maintenance, Pompon. Lætus.*

* *Parochus*, i. m. [ex eodem] (1) *An officer who provided salt, wood, and other necessaries for those that traveled on the publick account.* (2) *Met.* He that giveth an entertainment. (1) *Præbuit & parochi quæ debent ligna saleque, Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 46. (2) *Id.* *Sat.* 2, 8, 35. *Lat. Præbitor.*

* *Parodontides*, um, f. pl. [ex παρῶ, ad, & ὄδης, dens] *Swellings in the gums, ex Cæf.* 6, 13. habent *Lexica.* ¶ *Meus autem liber habet in lemmate. De parulidibus, & in ipso capite παρῶνιδες & παρῶνιδες, reſtius, ut opinor.*

* ¶ *Parochia*, æ. f. [παροικία, Gr. ex παρῶ, ad, & οἶκος, domus] *A parish, Aug. Reſt. Parochia.*

* ¶ *Parœmia*, æ. f. [παρομία, Gr. ex παρῶ, ad, & οἶκος, via] *A proverb, Lat. Proverbium.*

Paron, onis. m. *Vid. Paro, onis.*

* ¶ *Paronomaſia*, æ. f. [ex παρῶ, ad, & ὄνομα, nomen] *Lat. Agnominatio, Quint.* Παρονομαſia est veluti quædam denominatio cum præcedenti nomini aut nomen aut verbum annectitur, ex eodem figuratu, ut, *Fugam fugit, Diom.* & aliter paronomaſia fit, cum dictio iteratur mutata tamen aut literâ, aut syllabâ, quoties quis nomine simili utitur in significatione diversa, ut, *Inceptio est amentium, haud amantium, Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 13. Omnium quasi consensus concentusque, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 15.

* *Paronychia*, æ. f. [ex παρῶ, ad, & ὄνυξ, unguis] *A sore, or imposthume, under the root of the nail; a felon, or whitlow, Plin.* 24, ult.

* *Paronychium*, ii. n. (1) *The same with paronychia.* (2) *Dirt and filth about the nails of the feet.* *Plin.* 28, 8. (2) *Petron.* c. 31.

* *Paropsis*, idis. f. [παροψῖς, Gr. ex παρῶ, ad, & ὤψω, opsonium] *A platter, or dish, to serve up meat in.* *Paropsis* leguminis, *Suet. Galb.* 12. Multâ magnâque paropside cœnat, *Juv.* 3, 142.

* *Paror*, aris. *To be prepared, provided, gotten, &c.* Quum undique bellum parari videret, *Cæf. B. G.* 6, 2. Parantur arma, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 245.

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* *Parochus*, i. m. [ex eodem] (1) *An officer who provided salt, wood, and other necessaries for those that traveled on the publick account.* (2) *Met.* He that giveth an entertainment. (1) *Præbuit & parochi quæ*

Parra, m. f. *A certain unlucky bird.* Impios par-
ræ recinentis omen Ducat, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 1.
Parricida, Parricidialis, Parricidatus, Parrici-
dium. *Vid.* Parricida, &c.
Pars, tis. f. abl. parti, parte *passim*, sed & sæpe
Manil. & Plaut. [à פֶּרֶס seu פֶּרֶשׁ dividere, ut
פֶּרֶשׁ à פֶּרֶשׁ, *Aven.*] (1) *A part, piece, or*
share. (2) *A part of the body.* (3) *Some of*
any thing. (4) *A part, deal, quantity, or divi-*
sion, of. (5) *An astronomical degree.* (6) *Half.*
(7) *A considerable point, or article; a poem, or*
entrance. (8) *Partly.* (9) *A portion, or lot.*
(10) *A share.* (11) *A part, country, place, or*
quarter, of the world. (12) *Company, rank, or*
order. (13) *A bead, or particular.* (14) *Num-*
ber. (15) *Space of time.* (16) *A side.* (17)
Pars, & plur. partes, a side, or party, in con-
tention. (18) *A side of a question.* (19) *A side*
in faction, or war. (20) **Pars**, & partes, *the*
soldiers of a side in war. (21) *A party, body,*
or detachment. (22) *Partes, a part in the play;*
or the act, or part, of one that sustaineth the per-
son of another, in any thing. Note partes is
elegantly omitted before primæ, secundæ, tertiæ,
&c. see the examples. Pars sed freq. partes, nu-
mero multitudinis. (23) *Proper business, place,*
part, duty, employment. (24) || *An office.* (25)
A course, or turn. (26) *A division, or district,*
wherein custom was taken by the publick far-
mers. (27) *A species of a genus.* (28) **Pars**—
pars, some—others. (1) || Non universum
cibum, sed partibus, & paulatim præbere con-
venit, *Col.* Quæ debetur pars tuæ modestiæ, Au-
dacter tolle, *Phædr.* 2, 1, 10. (2) Succuren-
dum parti maximè laboranti, *Cels.* (3) Ne ex-
pers esset partis de nostris bonis, *Ter. Heaut.* 4,
1, 39. De suis commodis pars, *Id.* (4) Opti-
ma pars lucis mensæ Est data, *Ov. Met.* 7, 662.
Bona pars sermonis, *Cic.* || Duabus partibus am-
plius, *as much again, Id.* (5) *Plin.* (6) Plus
parte, *Lucr.* 2, 200. Propè pars civitatis, *Cic.*
(7) Pars sanitatis est, *Cels.* Pars mihi pacis erit
dextram tetigisse tyranni, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 266.
|| Mors in beneficii partem numeretur, *a good step*
towards, Cic. (8) Parte flavus, parte melleus,
Plin. || In parte verum, *Quint. ex parte, Cic.*
partly true. (9) Fatorum arbitrio partes sunt
vobis datæ, *Phædr.* 3, 18, 10. Te in lautâ &
bene parte auctâ putant, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 50.
(10) Sic est locutus, partibus factis, leo, *Phædr.*
3, 5. || Partibus locare, *to let land upon condi-*
tion to receive instead of rent such a proportion of
the crop, Plin. jun. || nummo, *Id.* Perfice,
ut hæream in aliquâ parte apud Thaidem, *Ter.*
Eun. 5, 8, 25. (11) In extremis Phrygiæ parti-
bus, *Cic.* Ab orientis partibus, *Id.* (12) = In
impiorum partem, atque in parricidarum nume-
rum transferre aliquem, *Id.* (3) Quod plura
in eâ parte verba fecerim, *Id. de Inv.* 1, 32.
(14) § Bona pars hominum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 61.
maxima vestrum, *Ter.* Pars multa natat, *Hor.*
Sat. 2, 7, 7. Vulnera non minimam partem
aluntur, *Lucr.* 3, 64. || Majorem partem vi-
dentur, &c. in most things, *Cic.* Comitum pars
una, *one, Ov.* De fratrum populo pars exigui-
sima, *one out of many, Id. Epist.* 14, 115. (15)
Ab sui magnam partem consulatûs tui, *Cic.* Mag-
nam partem occupati sunt, *Id.* (16) Murorum
in parte finitima, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 468. In alterâ
parte fluminis, *Cæs.* || Met. In partes rapit va-
rias, *to various thoughts, and contrivances, Virg.*
Æn. 4, 286. § Nihil est ab omni parte beatum,
Hor. Od. 2, 16, 27. || Omnis amor tuus ex omni-
bus partibus se ostendit, *in every instance, or re-*
spect, Cic. In eam partem peccant, *on that side,*
Id. In omnes partes sefellit, *Id.* || Quod à parte
eorum gratia relata non sit, *on their side, or part,*
Cæs. B. C. 1, 23. (17) Nunc nostræ parti ti-
meo, hic quid respondeat, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 5, 8.
Legem duabus proposuit partibus, *Phædr.* 3, 13,
5. || Duras fratris partes prædicat, *I find he hath*
a hard game to play against his rival, Ter. Eun.
2, 3, 62. (18) § In bonam partem accipere, *Cic.*
arripere, Id. In bonas partes, *Phædr. prol.* 2,
11. || Mitiores in partem interpretari, *in the*
softest sense, Cic. Rapere in peiorem partem, *to*

put the worst construction upon, Ter. In optimam
partem cognoscuntur, *are taken notice of to the*
greatest advantage, Cic. Cedere retro possent in
deteriores omnia partes, *grow worse and worse,*
Lucr. 2, 507. In partem peiorem liquitur ætas,
Id. 2, 1131. In hanc partem tutum erit tibi
gratificari, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6. In partes pacis
promptus, *Flor.* 4, 12. (19) Cato acceptâ par-
tium clade—nihil cunctatus, mortem etiam lætus
accivit, *Id.* 4, 2. Arma rursus & partes, *Id.*
4, 2. (20) Si sine momento rerum partisque
fiat ruina, *Lucr.* 7, 318. Quarum partium alteri
victi sunt, alteri sunt è mediis C. Cæsaris parti-
bus, *Cic.* || In hac notione sæpius multa leg. in
plur. (21) Sparsas extendere partes, *Luc.* 2,
395. (22) Huic primas dedisse Demosthenes,
huic secundas, huic tertias, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 56.
Hortensius faciliè primas tenebat, *Id.* Quam-
obrem has partes didicerim paucis dabo, *Ter.*
Heaut. prol. 10. Suscipe partes meas, & eum te
esse finge, qui ego sum, *Cic.* || Sine illum pri-
ores partes apud me habere, *let him seem to have*
the preference, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 7. (23) Et si pars
mea nemini cedat, fac ut tua cæteros vincat, *Cic.*
Exitum non extimesco: tuæ partes sunt, *Id.*
§ Partes accusatoris, *Id.* lenitatis & misericordiæ,
Id. ducis, *Hor.* (24) A partibus remotus est,
Jul. Cap. (25) Cum suæ partes essent hospitum
recipiendorum, *Cic.* In partem delude, *Plaut.*
Asin. 3, 3, 89. i. e. pro tuâ vice. (26) *Id.*
(27) || Partes sunt quæ generibus subjiuntur,
Id. (28) Cum pars hominum in agris remane-
ret, pars etiam in castra ventitaret, *Cæs. B. G.*
4, 32. || Pars, factio, sed ferè in plurali,
Tab. Theb. vid. *Flor.* 4, 2, 54. & 4, 9, 1.
* Parsimonia, æ. f. [à parsum, à parco; al. à
parcus, parsimonia enim scribi volunt] *Parsimony,*
thrift, spareingness. || Vehemens in utramque
partem, aut largitate nimia, aut parsimonia, *Ter.*
Heaut. 3, 1, 31. Magnum vectigal parsimonia,
Cic. Parad. 6, 3. || Sera in fundo est parsimo-
nia, *Prov.* It is too late to spare when all is spent,
Sen. Epist. 1. Regio, quæ parsimonia astringe-
ret milites, *Liv.* 39, 1.
* Parsurus, a, um. part. *That will spare.* Ne
reliquis quidem nepotibus parsurus credetur,
Suet. Tib. 62. conf. *Liv.* 35, 44.
* † Parta, æ. f. à τράω. *That hath brought*
forth; a dam, Col. 7, 4.
* Parthénice, es. f. [à Gr. παρθενική, virgo]
A kind of herb with a white flower, Catull.
59, 194.
* Parthénion, seu ium, ii. n. [παρθενιον, Gr.]
The herb pellitory, Plin. 21, 15. = Helixine, per-
dicium, siderites, *Id.* 22, 17. Linozotis, Hermu-
poa Mercurialis, *Id.* 25, 5.
* || Parthénis, idis. f. [à παρθένος, virgo]
The herb mugwort. = Artemisia, Plin. 25, 7.
* Partiarid, adv. (1) || *By equal division, or*
shareing. (2) *By way of shareing, when a man*
taketh part of what he maketh, or gathereth, for
his pains. (1) *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 133. (2) Cal-
cem partiari coquendam qui dant, ita dant,
Cato 16.
Partiarius, a, um. adj. (1) *That goeth shares.*
(2) || *Divided, or shared, proportionably between*
two. (1) Partiarius redemptor, *Cato* 137. || Par-
tarius legatarius, *who hath a share with the heir*
in the estate, Ulp. Partiarius colonus, *who pay-*
eth his landlord a proportion of the crop, instead of
rent, Dig. (2) Partiaria pecora, *Ced.*
Particeps, ipis. adj. [à partem capiendo] (1)
That hath a share, that hath some of, endued with,
in which there is. (2) *That is partaker of.* (3)
That shareth, or hath had equally to do in. (4)
Made acquainted with, or privy to. (5) *That is*
a companion in. (1) || Dolendi particeps, aut
honestatis expers, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 12. = Ani-
mus rationis, consensionisque compos & parti-
ceps, *Id. de Univ.* 8. (2) De opsonio particeps,
Plaut. (3) Qui hereditatis diripiendæ particeps
fuisse, *Id.* In operibus marito particeps, *Quint.*
Decl. (4) Nuncium apporto tibi, cujus maximè
te fieri participem cupis, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 19.
§ Particeps amoris, *Catull.* 53, 22. Particeps ad
omne secretum Pisoni erat, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 50, 2.

secretorum, *Id. Ann.* 1, 6, 6. (5) § Particeps
studii, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 5, 42.
Particeps, ipis. subst. c. g. (1) *A sharer with*
one, a partner. (2) *A fellow soldier, an accom-*
plice, that is of one's party, or side. (1) Ubi
hic ille huius salvus redierit meus particeps, *Ter.*
Heaut. 1, 1, 98. § Particeps consilii, *Liv.* 21,
41. Tum Dymnus aperit, in tertium diem infi-
dias regi comparatas, seque ejus consilii fortibus
viris, & illustribus esse participem, *Curt.* 6, 7, 6.
conf. *Quint. Decl.* 111. & *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 369.
|| Particeps operum, *companions in, Ov. Met.* 3,
147. (2) Omnes particeps prædâ onerabo,
Plaut. Pseud. 2, 1, 14.
Participialis, e. adj. (1) || *Like a participle.* (2)
Participles. (1) Participalia, quæ sic sonant,
sicut participia, ut, Clemens, prudens, *Isid.* (2)
Participalia verba, *Varr. L. L.*
Participandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be made*
partaker of. (2) || *To be taken part of.* (1) Ad
participandum alium ab alio, communicandum-
que inter omnes, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 12. (2) Ad
participandas voluptates, *Gell.* 15, 2.
|| Participatio, onis. f. verb. *A participating,*
or taking part. Participatio, Μέρος μέρος, *Vett.*
Gloss.
Participatus, a, um. part. *Being taken part of,*
or shared with. Participato cum eo regno, *Just.*
34, 2.
|| Participatus, us. m. [αὐτοματία, Gr.] *Part-*
nership, Ap. recent.
Participialis, e. adj. *Of the nature of a parti-*
ciple, Quint. || Participalia, *Diom. Prisc. gerunds*
and supines. || Nomina participialia, *participles*
turned into adjectives, ap. Gramm. Participiale
verbum, *a participle, ap. eod.* Absol. Participi-
alia, *Charif.*
Participium, ii. n. [participium est pars orati-
onis, sic dicta, quod duarum partium quæ sunt
eximie in toto sermone, sc. verbi & nominis,
vim participii, *Diom.*] *A participle, Quint.* 9, 3.
vid. & *Varr. L. L.*
Participo, are. act. (1) *To take share of; to*
take, or receive. (2) *To give shares, or divide*
amongst. (3) *To divide, or communicate with.* (4)
To acquaint with, to make privy to. (1) Ut parti-
cipet parem pestem, *Cic. Tuscul.* 2, 17. (2) = Inter
participes dividam prædâ, & participabo, *Plaut.*
Perf. 5, 1, 5. (3) Laudes cum Cæsone partici-
pat, *Liv.* 3, 12. (4) Ubi sint, quid agant, ec-
quid agant, neque participant nos, &c. *Plaut.*
Stich. 1, 1, 33. § Servum sui participat consi-
lii, *Id. Cist.* 1, 3, 17.
Participor, âri, âtus. pass. *To have a share of.*
Uti dentes sensu participantur, *Lucr.* 3, 692.
Particula, æ. f. dim. [à pars] (1) *A small*
part, or particle of matter; a little piece. (2) *A*
little, or some little, of any thing. (3) *A little*
head, subdivision, or particular. (4) || *A particle*
in grammar. (1) Mundi omne animal quasi par-
ticula est, *Cic. de Univ.* 4. Particula undique
Defecta, *Hor. Od.* 1, 16, 14. (2) || Non privam
quamque solemus. Particulam ventis sentire, sed
magis universum, *Lucr.* 4, 263. (3) *Quint.*
(4) *Vid. Gell.* 5, 9.
|| Particulâris, re. adj. *Particular, pertaining,*
to a part, Apul. † Singularis, *Cic.*
|| Particulâriter, adv. *Particularly.* † Specia-
tim, separatim, *Cic.* Particulatim, *Col.*
Particulatim, adv. (1) *Into little pieces, piece-*
meal. (2) *Part after part.* (3) *With all parti-*
culars. (1) Particulatim confectæ, *Plin.* ||
Grex particulatim facilius quàm universus con-
valescit, *Col.* 7, 5. (2) § Moribundi particulatim,
Lucr. 3, 541. Floret particulatim, *Id.* (3) || Si
summatim, non particulatim, narrabimus, *Ad*
Herenn. 1, 9.
Partiendus, a, um. part. *To be divided amongst*
several. Actio partienda est in gestum & vocem,
Cic. Partiendum sibi, ac latius distribuendum ex-
ercitum putavit, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 10.
Partiens, tis. part. *Dividing, or sharing.* In
ambos charitatem partiens, *Phædr.* 3, 8, 13.
Partim, adv. [propr. subst. accus. casus; i. e.
secundum partim, nam partim, vel partem, dice-
bant vetr. ut in abl. parti, vel parte] (1) *Partly,*
6 Q 2.

in part. (2) *Some, as to some, often, several times, a good many.* (3) *Subst. Some part.* (4) *Adj. pro aliquot.* (1) *Partim in percunctando, partim in legendis, &c. Cic.* (2) *Sed eorum partim in pompâ, partim in acie, illustres esse voluerunt, Id. de Or. 2, 22. Huic rogationi partim consensit sibi, alii, &c. Sall. B. J. 44. Cum gen. Partim sum earum exactus, Ter. Hec. prol. 15. (3) Cum partim ejus prædæ devorâssent; partim, &c. Cic. in Pison. 21. † Cum partim illorum erat, Gell. 10, 13. ex Catone. Cum plur. Eorum partim ejusmodi sunt, &c. Id. (4) Cum partim copiis hominum, Id. 3, 16. ex Claud. Quadr.*

Partio, ire, ïvi, ïtum, act. [à pars] (1) *To part, share, or divide.* (2) *To decide a controversy, to agree.* (1) *Sol ætheris oras partit, Lucr. 5, 683. Prædam pariter cum illis partiam, Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 5. mea bona inter eas, Id. (2) Vos inter vos partite, Id. Amph. 4, 3, 1.*

Partior, ïvi, dep. (1) *To divide, or share.* (2) *To distribute into heads, or particulars.* (3) *To divide, separate, or bound.* (4) *Pass. To be divided, or distinguished.* (1) *Quibuscum vivi bona nostra partimur, Cic. Verr. 1, 44. Nunquam partitur amicis; Solus habet, Juv. 3, 121. (2) = Genus universum in species certas partitur, ac dividetur, Cic. Or. 23. (3) Partiri limite campum, Virg. Georg. 1, 26. (4) Pes partitur in tria, Cic. Orat. 56. Paulò secus à me, atque ab illo partita sunt, Id. Or. 3, 30.*

** Partio, ònis, verb. [à pario]* (1) *A bringing forth.* (2) *The laying of eggs.* (1) *Partio mulieris, Gell. 3, 16. Horresco misera, mentio quoties ad partitionis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 3, 93. (2) Hæc ad partitiones sunt aptiores, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. de gallinis loq.*

Partitò, adv. Methodically, distinctly, with division into its proper parts, or heads. Partitè, de finitè, distinctè dicere, Cic. Or. 33.

Partitio, ònis, f. verb. (1) *A parting, sharing, or dividing.* (2) *A division into particulars, or heads.* (1) *Verfabatur in rationibus auctoris, & partitionis, Cic. pro Cæcin. 5. (2) Græcos partitionem quandam artium fecisse ideo, &c. Id. de Or. 1, 6. De partitione vide multa præ clara ap. eundem, Top. 28, 29. & de Inv. 31. & deinceps.*

Partitò, adv. By equal shares. § Cum aliquo hæreditatem partitò dividere, Ulp. Tit. 30. in Corp.

Partitor, òris, m. verb. μιστὴς, Gloss. Cyr. A distributor, or divider. Trib. etiam Ciceroni in Vatini. 5. si satis fida lectio.

** † Partitudo, ðinis, f. propinqua partitudo cui appellat, Sic leg. Non. ex Plaut. Aul. 1, 1. al. partitudo.*

Partitūrus, a, um, part. About to share, or divide. Quos se pro necessitudine partitūrum cum Pompeio arbitrat, Cæf. B. C. 1, 3.

Partitus, a, um, part. (1) That hath divided, or shared. (2) Pass. Proportionably divided. (1) Copias cum Scipione partitus Adrumetum se recipit, Hirt. B. Afr. 43. Ut remeavit ab urbe Partitus socias vires, Sil. 7, 520. (2) § Partitus temporibus, Cæf. B. G. 7, 24. Per tria partita ora soni, Propert. 4, 10, 10.

Partumēius, a, um, adj. [qu. partui aptus, rarius enim terminatio solum videtur] Fruitful, teeming. Partumēius venter, Hor. Epod. 1, 1. R. occ.

** † Partūra, æ, f. A bringing forth of young. Deme duas res de mulis, admissuram & parturiam, Varr. R. R. 2, 1. al. paritura.*

** Parturiens, tis, part. Travailing, being in labour, or ready to bring forth. Voto parturientis ades, Ov. Fast. 3, 265. § Canis parturiens, Phædr. 1, 10, 3.*

** Parturiō, ire, ïvi, ïtum, desider. sive medir. [à pario]* (1) *To be in travail, or labour; to bring forth, as any female.* (2) *To lay eggs.* (3) *Analogie, to be ready to fructify, bear, or put forth.* (4) *Met. To have in its bowels, to be ready to bring to light, to travail with.* (1) *Ubi parturit, deos sibi invocat, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 9. (2) In*

cubilibus cum parturiant gallinæ substernendum acus, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. (3) § Parturit arbos, Virg. Ecl. 3, 56. ager, Id. Georg. 2, 330. Qued diu parturit animus vester, aliquando pariat, Liv. 21, 18. Natura soli gramine læto parturit, Col. 10, 10. (4) Quod conceptum resp. periculum parturit, Cic. pro Mur. 39. § Parturit adversus libellos, to be ready, or to have a mind to publish something against, Plin. 1, 1.

** Partus, a, um, part. [à parior, pass.] (1) Begotten, or generated. (2) Parta, she who brings forth. (3) Met. Goten, obtained, procured, purchased. (4) Prepared, ready provided for. (1) Alius Latio jam partus Achilles, Virg. Æn. 6, 89. (2) § Parta minus laboret in educatione fortis sui, Col. 7, 4. the dam, de ovibus loquitur. (3) § Magna pestis erat depulsa per vos, vobis verò parta divina gloria, Cic. ad Brut. 15. Tot tam claris victoriis partis, Hirt. B. Afr. 31. § Malè parta, malè dilabuntur, Cic. Philipp. 2, 27. (4) Illic res lætæ, regnumque, & regia conjux Parta tibi, Virg. Æn. 2, 784. Parta meæ Veneri sunt munera; Id. Ecl. 3, 68.*

** Partus, ùs, m. parti & † partuis, Non. ex Pacuv. & Varr. verb. [à pario]* (1) *The birth, or the act of bringing forth.* (2) *A bearing, or producing.* (3) *The maturity of a birth, the time of bringing forth.* (4) *The embryo, or burden.* (5) *That which is brought forth, any young creature.* (6) *The sending forth and founding colonies.* (7) *The production of fruit.* (8) *Met. The conceptions of the mind.* (1) *Rudis ad partus, & nova miles eram, Ov. Ep. 11, 48. (2) Diana adhibetur ad partus, Cic. N. D. 2, 27. Tellus dedit ferarum corpora partu, Lucr. 1, 1151. (3) Appropinquare partus videbatur, Cic. pro Cluent. 11. (4) Fusa alius elidere partum potest, Cels. (5) Feræ diligunt partus suos, Cic. de Orat. 2, 40. (6) Tyrus partu clara, urbibus genitrix, Plin. 5, 19. (7) Densus uvarum partus, Id. § Æstivus partus, Id. 12, 14. de thure quod ex arbore profluxit. (8) Neque concipere, aut edere partum mens potest, nisi, &c. Petron. c. 118.*

** Parvè, adv. A little. Parvè per eos flebitur delphinus, Vitr. 9, 6.*

** Parvissimus, a, um, adj. sup. The least, or smallest. Parvissima corpora, Lucr. 1, 609, 615, & alibi, & recent. Bæthius, Festus, alique. † Minimus.*

** Parvitas, aris, f. (1) Smallness, littleness. (2) Meanness. (1) Quæ cerni non possent propter parvitatem, Cic. de Univ. 13. (3) Mea parvitas, Val. Max. prol. 1.*

** Parum, adv. [à παρὲν, extrito v.] (1) Little, but a little. (2) Too little, not enough. (3) Not long enough. (4) Not well, ill. (1) Parum etiam, præ ut futurum est, prædicat, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 218. § Sincerè, vid. Utilitas, n. 1. (2) Consulitis parum, Ter. Adelph. 5, 9, 36. Si una hæc dedecri est parum, Id. Heaut. 2, 3, 93. (3) § Parum diu, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45. (4) Parum prospiciunt oculi, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 9. § affatim, Id. § Parum casti, unebasse, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 59. decorum, illucine, Id. Od. 1, 35. facetus, wanting in drollery, Cic. Si parum intellexi, Plaut. Truc. 1, 4, 59. § Processit parum, it hath bad but ill success, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 48.*

** Parumper, adv. [à παρὲν ὥστε] A little while, for a short time. Discedo parumper à somniis, Cic. de Div. 1, 23. Parumper operire hîc, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 31.*

** † Parunculus, i, dim. [à paro, òni.] A small light vessel, or boat, Mid. 19, 1. ex Cic.*

** Parvulum, adv. Very little, a very small matter. Parvulum refert, an, &c. Plin. Epist. 8, 14, 14. Parvulum differt patianis adversa, an expectes, Id.*

** Parvulus, a, um, adj. dim. Very small, little, young, or tender; slight. § Formica parvula, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 33. cauta, Lucr. 4, 194. Parvulis præliis cum nostris contendebant, Cæf. B. G. 2, 30. § Parvula pecunia, Cic. 2, R. S. § immanis, Id. § Parvulum ligni, Plin. Parvulus filius, Cic. Parvula virgo, Plaut. Rud. prol. 39. Subst. Parvulus, parvula, a little boy, a little girl, a young child, Ter.*

** Parvus, a, um, adj. sîmus, sup. Lucr. 1, 609. Varr. & recent. Veget. Bæth. Fest. [à παρὲν, extrito v, & inserto digamma.] (1) Little, small. (2) Narrow, short, scanty. (3) Short in stature. (4) Little, or young. (5) Short in time. (6) Inconsiderable, mean, of little value, or concern. (7) Ignoble, poor, low; narrow, or poor-spirited. (8) Feeble, weak. (1) § Parva insula, Cic. pro L. Manil. 18. pars, Id. (2) § Parva tellus, Lucr. 7, 461. Parvo brevius, quàm totus, Plin. i. e. spatio. Parvo admodum plures, Liv. i. e. numero. (3) Parvum parva decent, Hor. Epist. 1, 7, 45. (4) § Nati parvi, Id. Od. 3, 5, 42. nepotes, Virg. Georg. 2, 514. § Subst. A parvis, from our childhood, Ter. (5) Parvâ libellum sustine patientiâ, Phædr. 4, 6, 3. § Parvâ nocte, Lucr. 4, 476. (6) § Quæ eximia plerisque & præclara videntur, parva ducere, Cic. Offic. 1, 20. § Putare parvi, Catull. 21, 25. æstimare, Plaut. facere, Id. pendere, Ter. ducere, Cic. (7) Gaudens parvis fodalibus & lare certo, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 58. = Nihil est tam angustî animi tamque parvi, Cic. (8) Odor parvus, Plin. § Parvum carmen, a weak, or low, strain, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 257. § majestas, Id.*

** Pascens, a, um, part. To be fed. Plures caballi Pascendi. Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 104.*

** Pascens, tis, part. (1) Feeding, giving food, or being a shepherd. (2) Feeding, or which is fed upon by. (3) Feeding, grazing, picking. (1) Mæ pasciente, Virg. Ecl. 1, 78. (2) Campus pascens cynos, Id. Georg. 2, 199. (3) Id. Georg. 3, 467. conf. Sil. 6, 647.*

Pascēus, i, m. [qu. dim. à pascelus] Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 27. Non. ex Lucil. & Catone. Pascēolus ex alutâ facculus, Non.

** † Pascha, atis, n. [πᾶσχα, Gr. à Πῶς Cha. d. Πῶς pascha] The passover, or feast of Easter. § Scilicet, aliq. Pascha, æ, f.*

** † Paschalis, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Easter, Ecclesi.*

** Pascito, are, freq. [à pascō] To feed, or gather their food, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.*

** Pascō, ère, pavi, passum, act. & n. [à πασκα, nutrit, sit πᾶσκα, pascō; ut à πᾶσκα, πᾶσκα, al. à βόσκα, Canin.] (1) To feed, or give food to, brutes. (2) To look after cattle, when feeding. (3) To feed, or nourish. (4) To let feed, or drive to pastures. (5) To feed land, or use for pasture. (6) To feed, or maintain. (7) To keep, or breed. (8) To find with provisions, to furnish with food. (9) To make fat, or enrich. (10) To increase. (11) To breed, send forth, or make grow. (12) To increase, nourish, or support. (13) To let grow. (14) To feed, or be food for. (15) To endeavour to please, or satisfy. (16) To please, delight; feed, or entertain. (17) Neut. To feed, or graze. (18) To feed, or browse, upon. (19) To eat, de homine, sed raro. (1) Pâce capellas, Et potum pastas age, Virg. Ecl. 9, 23. Terni tenues dare rursus aquas, & pascere rursus, Id. Georg. 3, 335. (2) Pavit Aemeti tauros formosus Apollo, Tib. 2, 3, 11. Propter paupertatem, suus puer pascibat, Cic. de Div. 1, 17. (4) Pabula, quibus corpora pascunt feræ, Lucr. 2, 595. (4) Virg. Ecl. 1, 46. (5) Ut multa innumerâ jugera pascant ove, Tibull. 2, 3, 46. (6) Olulcuis nos soles pascere, Cic. Att. 6, 1. § Bene pascere, & vestire, Cato ap. Cic. Quot pascit servos? Juv. 3, 141. (7) Sine h. minum operâ, aut equos pascere, aut domare, non possumus, Cic. Offic. 4, 2. Quæ cura nitentes Pascere equos, Virg. Æn. 6, 655. (8) Major utrūq. populum frumenti copia pascit, Hor. Epist. 1, 15, 14. (9) Quos Clodii furor rapinis, & incendiis, & omnibus exitiis publicis, pavit, Cic. pro Milon. 2. (10) Nummos alienos pascit, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 35. (11) Aper filicem pascit, Virg. Georg. 2, 189. (12) § Pascere famem alijus, Prop. 4, 3, 22. Spes pascis inanes, Virg. Æn. 10, 627. Pascat ignibus iras, Sil. (13) § Pascere barbam, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 35. Tibi pascere crinem, Virg. Æn. 7, 391. (14) Non pascet in cruce corvos, Hor. Epist. 1, 16, 48. (15) § Animi ingrati naturam pascere semper, Atque exolevis bonis rebus, satireque nunquam, Lucr.*

Lucr. 3, 1017. (16) Ut in ejus corpore lacerando atque vexando oculos paverit, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 3. Animum picturâ pascit inani, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 468. § || Pascito linguam; in sacrificiis dicebatur, i. e. coërceto, contineto, taceto, *Fest.* nempe pro compefcito. (17) Saltibus in vacuis pascant, & plena secundum Flumina, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 143. (18) Capellæ dum dumeta pascunt, *Col.* Pascebant herbosa palatia vaccæ, *Tibull.* 2, 5, 25. (19) Mart. 9, 81.

* Pascor, ēris, i. pass. (1) To be fed. (2) To be supported. (3) To be delighted with, to love as one's food. (1) Tuo palato pavo pascitur, *Petron.* c. 55. ex *Pub. Syr.* Met. Pascuntur ignes, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 432. ¶ Cui pineus ardor acervo Pascitur, is fed, *Id. Æn.* 11, 786. Cibo mendicato pasci, *Or.* Trist. 5, 8, 14. (2) Qui maleficio & scelere pascuntur, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 11. (3) = His rebus pascor, his delector, his perfruo, *Id.* in *Pison.* 20. Discordiis civium ac seditione pascuntur, *Id.* Pascor bibliothecâ Fausi, *Id. Att.* 4, 9. Vid. Pasco.

* Pascor, ēris, i. dep. (1) To feed, graze, &c. (2) To feed upon. (1) Longum per valles pascitur agmen, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 190. De fruticibus pascuntur, *Varr.* (2) Pascuntur sylvas, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 314. Apes pascuntur arbute, *Id. Georg.* 4, 181. ¶ Pascitur in vivis livor, preyeth upon, *Or.* Amor. 1, 15, 39.

* Pascuum, i. n. subst. [ex adj. pascuus] (1) Feeding ground, or pasture. (2) || *Viſuals. diet.* (3) Plur. pascua, publick rents, income. (1) Esuriens anser mittitur in pascuum, *Col. R. R.* 8, 14. § Pascuum viride, *Varr. R. R.* 11, 2. Longinquæ regionis pascua, *Col.* 7, 1. Herbosa pascua, *Or.* Met. 2, 619. (2) *Apul.* † penus, *Cic.* (3) Etiam nunc in tabulis censoriis pascua dicuntur omnia, ex quibus populus reditus habet, quia diu hoc solum veltigal fuerat, *Plin.* 18, 3.

* Pascuus, a, um, adj. Serving for pasture, or grazing, for beasts. § Pascuus ager, *Plaut.* Pascua reddere rura, *Lucr.* 5, 1247.

* Passer, ēris, m. [à *pass*, Non. quod est genus passeris, *Hesl.* per *Metath.*] (1) A sparrow. (2) A kind of flat fish, perhaps a flounder. (3) An ostrich. (4) A treacherous fellow. (5) In blandimentis, my pretty! my dear! (1) Passer, delicæ meæ puellæ, *Catull.* Ep. 2. (2) Limosa regio planum educat piscem, velut soleam, rhombum, passerem, *Col.* 8, 16. (3) Vid. *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 2, 17. & *Ubi Scal.* & *Pareum.* (4) Dic, passer, cui tot montes, tot prædia servas? *Juv.* 9, 54. (5) *Plaut. Cas.* 1, 1, 50. & alibi.

* Passerculus, i. m. dim. (1) A little, or young, sparrow. (2) A word in scolding and flattering. (1) Cur autem de passerculis conjecturam facit? *Cic. de Div.* 2, 30. (2) Dic me tuum passerculum, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 104.

Passernices, um, f. pl. vox Celtica. A kind of whet-stones, *Plin.* 36, 22.

* Passim, adv. [à pando, passum, vel fort. à *passa*, *passo*] (1) Every where, all over. (2) Here and there, ordinarily, in many places. (3) Up and down. (4) Loosely, scatteringly, all abroad, without any order, at random. (5) Every way. (6) Several ways, into several parts. (7) To many; to, or amongst, every one, or any one. (8) From all parts, or many different places. (1) = Fabulis dividi passim & pervulgari, atque edi populo imperavi, *Cic. pro Sulla.* 15. (2) Corpora passim sternuntur per vias, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 364. (3) Huc & illuc passim vagari, *Liv.* (4) = Numidæ nullis ordinibus passim confederant, *Cas. B. C.* 3, 48. § Ille iit passim, ego crdinatum, *Brut.* ad *Cic. Fam.* 11, 13. § pilatim, dense. (5) Multitudo passim fugere cepit, *Cic.* (6) Corpus passim distrahendum dabis, *Liv.* (7) Passim per forum volitare cum magnâ catervâ, *Cic. pro Ros.* 46. (8) § = Passim carpere, & colligere undique, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 42.

* || Passim, adv. [à passus, ūs] After the manner of walking, by steps. Passim natabit, *Manil.* i. e. modo ambulantis. § Cl. autem Bentleius leg. passu.

* || Passio, ōnis, f. verb. [à patior] (1) Passion, or suffering. (2) A violent suffering, or death by

martyrdm. (3) An ailing, disorder, illness, or any bodily infirmity. (4) A passion of the mind. (1) Hier. † Perpassio, *Cic.* (2) Prud. † Supplicium sanctorum. (3) Firm. † Valetudo. (4) Aug. † Animorum commotio, permotio, *Cic.*

* || Passivè, adv. [à passim, ut videtur] At liberty, by permission, *Turneb.* † Liberè, passim.

* || Passivè, adv. [à passivus, quod à pando, passum] Up and down, scatteringly, *Apul.* p. 360. † Passim, *Cic.*

* || Passivus, a, um, adj. [à pando, passum] (1) Put together promiscuously, mixed and confused. (2) Wandering. (3) Communicable, extended to several. (4) Mean, trivial. (1) Seminum passiva congeries, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 183. † Confusus, promiscuus. (2) Oculorum passivæ cupiditates, *Firm.* † Erians. (3) Passivum dei nomen, *Tert.* † Communis. (4) *Id.* † Contemnendus, despiciendus.

* || Passivus, a, um, adj. [à patior] (1) Passive, of the passive voice. (2) Pathick. (3) Permitted, tolerated. (1) Chais. Prisc. (2) Firm. † Pathicus, *Catull.* (3) Licentia passiva, *Tert.* † Concessus, *Cic.*

* Passum, i. n. sc. vinum [quod passæ essent uvæ in sole, unde fiebat, Non. ex *Varr.*] A sort of sweet wine made of dried grapes, *vid. Col.* 12, 39. & *Fall. Octob. Tit.* 19.

* Passurus, a, um, part. [à patior] (1) Going to suffer. (2) That shall bear, undergo, or encounter. (1) Ego, quæ sum passura, recordor, *Or.* Epist. 10, 79. (2) Passurus gestis æquanda pericula rebus, *Juv.* 14, 314.

* Passus, a, um, part. [à patior] (1) Which hath suffered, undergone, sustained. (2) Having borne, or being brought under. (3) That hath permitted, or suffered. (4) That hath borne, or been exercised, with. (5) Having lasted, or held out. (1) O passi graviores! *Virg. Æn.* 1, 203. (2) Bis nullum passa jugum, *Or.* Met. 3, 11. (3) Pan calamos non passus inertes, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 14. (4) Passi ligones Rura, *Luc.* 1, 170. (5) Novem cornix sacula passa, *Or.* Met. 7, 274.

* Passus, a, um, part. [à pandor] (1) Spread asunder, stretched out. (2) Hanging loose, disheveled. (3) Hung up. (1) § Passis palmis, manibus, *Cas.* ¶ velis, spread, or full, sails, *Cic.* (2) § Capillus passus, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 56. Cines passi, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 484. (3) Passi racemi, *Id. Georg.* 4, 269. acini, *Plin.* ¶ Uva passa, a sort of grape hung up in the sun to wither, and afterwards scalded in a lxivium, to be preserved dry, or to make a sweet wine of. *Plaut. vid. Col.* 12, 16. & *Plin.* 14, 9.

* Passus, ūs, m. [à pando, passum] Sc. quia fit pedibus passis, i. e. extensis. (1) A pace in going, containing five foot. (2) A step. (1) Tri duo septingenta millia passuum ambulare, *Cic. pro Quint.* 25. (2) Disjunctissimas terras passibus peragere, *Id. pro Marcell.* 2. § Passus omittitur nonnunquam post millia. Ita *Cas.* Millia non amplius X. progressi hostes munitissimo loco castra posuerunt, *B. G.* 8, 16.

* Passillico, ūre, neut. To grow in form and manner of little round balls, *Plin.* 21, 8. à *leg.*

* † Passillum, i. n. *Varr.* ap. *Charis.* Est in sacris libi genus rotundi, *Fest.* Passillum *τροχίσκος*, a little round cake, *Gloss.*

* Passillus, i. m. [qu. dim. à pane, *Fest.*] (1) A little loaf. (2) A perfuming, or sweet, ball. (3) A trochisk, or medicine made up in a little round ball. (1) *Fest.* p. 357. (2) Passillos Rufillus olet, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 27. (3) § Inter emplastrâ & passillum, hoc interest, quod emplastrum utique liquati aliquid accipit, in passillo tantum arida medicamenta aliquo humore junguntur, &c. *Cels.* quem *vid.* 5, 17.

* Passināca, æ, f. [quod figurâ passinum referat, *Turneb.*] (1) A carrot, wild or garden. (2) A sort of fish with a poisonous sting in the tail. (1) *Col.* 11, 3. & *Plin.* 19, 5. (2) Pisces, quem nos passinacam, Græci *τρούρα* vocant, *Cels.* 6, 9.

* Passināndus, a, um, part. To be dug up clear through, and fitted for the planting of vines. Passinandi soli duo sunt tempora, *Col.* 11, 3.

* Passinātor, ōnis, m. verb. He that digeth up

the earth, and maketh it loose and fit to be planted with vines, *Col.* 3, 13.

* Passinātum, i. n. A bed of earth that is new dung, made fine, and fit for planting, *Col.* 4, 4. § Optimè feritur in passinato, proximè in sulco, novissimè in scrobe, *Plin.* *vid.* & *Col.* 4, 1.

* Passinātus, a, um, part. So ordered, and prepared, for planting. Spatia passinata, *Pall.*

* Passinātus, ūs, m. *Id.* quod passinatio. Bipedaneo passinatu, *Plin.* 17, 20.

* Passino, ūre, act. [à passinum] To dig up and loosen the earth, for planting of vines, &c. *Col.* 3, 13. Scrobibus passinemus, aut sulcis, *Pall.* qui improprie usus est, *vid.* Passinatum.

* Passinor, āri, ūus, pass. To be dug up, and thrown in a continued bank of fine loose mould, for planting, *Col.* 3, 13. § Passinari bidente, *Plin.* 17, 21.

* Passinum, i. n. [à *passa*, pango] (1) A two-forked tool, to set plants with, or to dig up the ground with, and prepare it for planting. (2) The digging and preparing ground to be planted with vines. (1) Passinum vocant agricolæ ferramentum bifurcum, quo semina panguntur, *Col.* 3, 18. (2) Passinum fieri nunc tempus est, quod fit tribus generibus, aut terrâ in totum roscâ, aut sulcis, aut scrobibus, *Pall.* 1, 7.

* Passio, ōnis, f. verb. [à pascor] (1) The feeding, or looking after, cattle. (2) A breeding, keeping, or feeding, of any brutes. (3) The busyness, or art, of being a keeper of cattle, grazier, &c. (4) Pastures, feeding ground. (1) *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. (2) *Col.* ¶ Agrestis passio, the keeping of poultry, pigeons, bees, fish, and all creatures that may be kept about a country farm-house, *Id.* pecuaria, the keeping flocks and herds, *Id.* (3) *Varr.* § cultura, *Id.* (4) *Id. R. R.* 1, 9.

* Passōmis, ūdis, f. [qu. à *passomis*, Gr. quod ex *παρὰ* & *σῶμα*, os, vel quod *παρὰ* & *εἶς* σῶμα, i. e. in os pangitur] A barnacle for a horse's nose.

* || Passōphōri, ōrum, pl. m. [qui ferunt τὸν παρὰ, i. e. tentorium, puta *Isidis*] Priests of Isis and Osiris, *Apul.* p. 393.

* || Passōphōrium, i. n. The priest's chamber, an apartment of the temple, *Hier. Lat.* Sacrarium.

* Pastor, ēris, m. verb. [à pascor] (1) One who keepeth any sort of animals, a shepherd, a herdsman, a keeper of poultry, as pigeons, peacocks, &c. (2) Met. A king, or governor. (1) *Vid.* *Varr. R. R.* 2, 10. & 3, 7. § Aliquando autem pastori opponi videtur bubulus, ut, § Pastoris auri est hic filius, ille bubulci, *Juv.* 11, 151. (2) Quint. Boni pastois est oves tondere, non degubere, *Tiberium rescrip.* § *provinciarum præsidibus auctor est*, *Suet. Tib.* 32.

* Pastoralis, e, adj. (1) Of, or belonging to, a shepherd, or keeper of cattle. (2) Consisting of herdsmen, or shepherds. (3) Used by shepherds, or herdsmen; suitable, or proper, to them; rural. (1) § Pastoralis res, *Varr.* scientia, *Id.* vita, *Id.* canis, *Col.* (2) Pastoralis juvenus, *Or.* *Fast.* 2, 365. (3) § Remuli auguratus pastoralis, non urbanus, fuit, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 48.

* Pastōritius, a, um, adj. (1) Spent, or employed, in feeding of cattle. (2) Used by, or belonging to, shepherds, or herdsmen. (3) Rustick, champaign, belonging shepherds, or herdsmen. (1) § Pastōritia vita, *Varr.* (2) § Fistula pastōritia, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16. (3) = Sogalitis pastōritia atque agrestis, *Id. pro Cael.* 11.

* Pastōrius, a, um, adj. Belonging to, or used, by shepherds, or herdsmen. Pastōrio habitu (peculatoris itinera, *Flor.* 1, 17, 4.

* Pastus, a, um, part. [à pascor, pass.] (1) Fed. (2) Fed upon. (3) Grown bigger. (4) Met. Increased. (5) Patened; used to be fed, or enriched, with. (1) Agna pasta gramine, *Or.* ex *Pont.* 4, 3, 41. § Boves pass, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 24. greges, *Or.* Regis stipendiis pastus, *Liv.* 24, 24. (2) Pastæ radices fruticum remeant, *Plin.* 9, 3. (3) Imbris assiduus pastus nivibusque solutus *Sperchius*, *Strat.* (4) Moror pastus fletu, *Sil.* (5) Quæstu judicario pastus, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 26.

* *Pastus*, a, um, part. [*à pascor*, dep.] *That has fed upon.* Coluber mala gramina pastus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 471.

* *Pastus*, ūs, m. verb. (1) *A feeding, grazing, or pasturing.* (2) *Food, forage.* (3) *The place where any creatures feed, a pasture.* (4) *Met. Relief, support, or maintenance.* (5) *A repast, or delight.* (1) Cilices pastu pecudum maxime utuntur, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 42. (2) Terra fundit ex sese pastus varios, *Id. de Fin.* 2, 34. (3) E pastu decedens corvorum exercitus, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 381. In pastus armentaque tendit equarum, *Id. Æn.* 11, 494. Equi diversos pastus pererrantes, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 25, 2. (4) Ad præsentem pastum mendicitatis, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 2. (5) § *Pastus* animorum, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 23. = *Oblectatio.*

* *Patagiarum*, ōrum, m. pl. *The makers of the patagium, vid. Patagium.* Patagiarum indufarii, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 35.

* *Patagiatus*, a, um, adj. *Tunica patagiata, a woman's upper garment, round the top of which was sewed a kind of ornament going over the shoulders and breast, and embroidered, or bedecked, with studs, or purple knobs.* *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 47.

* *Patagium*, ii, n. [*à seq. patagus*, quia maculis interstinctum, idem enim erat matronis quod clavus viris, *Scal.*] *A kind of ornamental covering sewed to the top of a woman's upper garment, and spreading over the shoulders and breast, being embroidered, or powdered with studs, or purple knobs.* *Non. ex Næv.* Patagium est quod ad summam tunicam assui solet, *Fest.* Aureus clavus qui pretiosis vestibus immitti solet, *Non.* Crines sinuato patagio desinentes, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 46.

* *Patagus*, i, m. [*πατάγος*, Gr.] *genus morbi. A kind of sickness, as some think, a spotted fever.*

Patalis, e, adj. [*à pateo*, vel *à πάλιος*,] *Broad horned, with spreading horns.* Patalis bos, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 22. Patalem bovem *Plautus* appellat, cujus cornua diversa sunt, ac late pateant, *Fest.*

Patēciendus, a, um, part. *To be discovered, set forth, or made plain.* = *Cur sibi confidat is, qui ea proferenda & patefacienda curavit?* *Cic. pro Placc.* 2.

Patēfacio, ēre, fēci, factum, act, i. e. *patero facio.* (1) *To open, or set open.* (2) *To open the passage to.* (3) *To discover, disclose, or make known.* (1) § *Portas* hostibus patefacere, *Liv.* 2, 15. fores, *Ov. Met.* 2, 819. *Met.* Quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris? *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 72. Cavendum est, ne assentatoribus patefaciamus aures, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 26. (2) *Ratis*, quæ *Ponti* sinus patefecit, *Phædr.* 4, 6, 11. Per *Alpis* iter aliud atque *Hannibal*, nobis opportunius patefecit, *Pempeii Ep. in Fragm. Sall.* (3) *Dementi* ratione cogitata patefecit, *Nep. Pauf.* 3. Paucorum scelera patefacere cōpēre, *Sall. B. J.* 46. Patefecerunt quid sentiant, *Cic.* Totum me patefecit, *Id.* § *Patefacere* odium, *Id.* conjurationem, *Id.* injurias, *Ter.*

Patēfactio, ōnis, f. verb. *An opening, or laying open; a discovering, or making manifest.* Patefactio rerum operarum, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 5.

Patēfacturus, a, um, part. *That will disclose, or make evident.* *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 5.

Patēfactus, a, um, part. (1) *Opened.* (2) *Laid open, made passable, to which an entrance, or way, is opened.* (3) *Opened, or widened.* (4) *Met. Discovered, disclosed, or made known.* (5) *Shown, cleared, explained, manifested.* (1) § *Portæ* patefactæ, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 32. conf. *Liv.* 30, 12. fores, *Suet. Neron.* 46. (2) *Patefactus* nostris legionibus *pontus*, *Cæs.* (3) § *Patefactis* ordinibus, *Liv.* *Patefacta* acies, *Id.* (4) § *Patefacta* confilia, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 21. (5) § *Ius* applicationis obscurum & ignotum, patefactum in iudicio, atque illustratum est in patrono, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 39.

Patēfio, ēri, factus, neut. (1) *To be opened.* (2) *To be discovered.* (1) *Fenestræ* patefiant, *Prop.* 3, 20, 29. (2) § *Si* hoc celetur, in metu; sin patefit, in probro liem, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 4, 6. § *Celare* aliquid aliquem, *Id. Hecyr.* 4, 1, 15.

Patēfāt, patēfactum est, imperf. *It is discovered,*

or made to appear. Quod patefactum esset quam multos, &c. *Cic.*

Patella, æ, f. dim. [*à patera*] (1) *A sort of deep dish with broad brims, used to put portions of meat in, that were given as sacrifice.* (2) *A little deep dish with broad brims, in which salad, or meat, was served up.* (3) *A skillet, or pipkin, with a cover.* (4) *The measles in trees, when they are scorched with the sun.* (5) *The kneecap.* (1) *Reperimus* afotos primū ita non religiosos, ut edant de patellā, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 7. (2) *Nec modicā* cœnare times olus omne patellā, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 2. (3) *Plin.* ¶ *Dignum* patellā operculum, the cover is like the pipkin, never a barrel the better herring, *Hier.* (4) = *Olea* clavum patitur, five fungum placet dici, vel patellam, *Plin.* 17, 24. (5) *Cels.* 8, 1.

Patellārius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to a platter, or porringer.* § *Dī* me omnes magni, minutique & patellarii, faxint, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 46. i. e. *Dī* majorum minorumque gentium & lares, quos jocans patellarios vocat, quia, ut est apud *Varr.* solebant in patellam dare *μικρὸν ἀρέας*. Hinc est *feralis cœna* ap. *Juv.* 5, 85.

* *Patēna*, æ, f. sic libri veteres. *vid. Patina.*

Patens, tis, part. & adj. or comp. *fsimus*, sup. (1) *Opened.* (2) *Wide, extended.* (3) *Large, big.* (4) *Free, or naked; Met. open, wide.* (5) *Uncovered, or without a cover.* (6) *Gapeing, craving.* (7) *Open, clear, or free from impediments.* (8) *That is common, or free.* (9) *Exposed to.* (10) *Spread out, large, or plain.* (1) *Portas* præbere patentes, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 693. (2) = *Cælum* ex omni parte patens, & apertum intueri, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 1. § *Patentior* porta, *Liv.* 31, 24. *Dolium* patentissimi oris, *Col.* 12, 8. *Patentes* in orbern alæ, *Petr.* c. 33. (3) *Mons* faxeus satis patens, uno perangusto aditu relicto, *Sall. B. Jug.* Perque patentia ruinis agmina armorum in urbem vadebant, *Liv.* 21, 11. (4) *Humero* sæpe patente cubet, *Ov. A. A.* 2, 504. ¶ *Patentia* viscera, exposed to sight, seen through the wounds, *Liv.* § *Domus* clausa pudori, patens cupiditati, *Cic.* (5) *Rupem*, & puteum vitare patentem, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 135. (6) *Patentem* Per membra ac venas ut amorem obturet edendi, *Lucr.* 4, 867. (7) *Campos* jubet esse patentes, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 552. (8) *Cunctis* unda auræque patens, *Id.* 7, 230. (9) § *Patens* vulnere, *Liv.* *Patentibus* ad direptionem omnibus, *Id.* (10) *Vid. seq. Pateo.*

Pateo, ēre, ui, neut. [*à πᾶν*, pando, per *Metath.* vel pot. *à πᾶν* aperio] (1) *To be open.* (2) *To be opened, or ready to be opened, at all times for one's reception, or entertainment.* (3) *To lie plain, or spread out.* (4) *To be extended in length.* (5) *To lie open, to be freely, easily, or safely, passable, or entered; Met. to be at the service of another.* (6) *To lie open, to be exposed, or subject to.* (7) *To lie open, so as to be easily attained, or come at.* (8) *To be plain, or manifest.* (9) *To be entered, as an account in a book.* (10) *To be propitious, or favourable to.* (1) *Patet* atri janua *Ditis*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 127. (2) *Iis* omnium domus patent, victusque communicatur, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 23. *Tibi* patent fores, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 51. = *Omnibus* patet, & æquè promptum est, *Cic. pro Muræ.* 13. (3) *Lucr.* 2, 92. (4) *Patere* tres non amplius ulnas, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 105. *Schœnus* patet, *Eratothenis* ratione, stadia XL, *Plin.* 12, 14. *Planities* circiter millia passuum III. in longitudinem patebat, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 69. (5) *Quā* pateat hinc exitus, *Liv.* *Cappadocia* patet à *Syriā*, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4. Ut intelligant omnia *Ciceronis* patere *Trebatio*, *Id. Fam.* 6, 10. *Cuncta* maria terræque patebant, *Sall. B. C.* 10. (6) *Neque* aliud magis tempus pestilentie patet, *Cels.* (7) § *Omnis* aditus, qui nobis penè solis, patuit, obstructus est, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 4. Si nobis cursus pateret, *Id. Att.* 10, 15. (8) *Crimen* patet, sine teste probatum, *Ov. Met.* 15, 37. (9) *Nomen* in adversariis patere contendit, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 2. (10) *Numen* confessis aliquod patet, *Ov. Met.* 10, 488.

* *Pater*, tris, m. [*à πατήρ*, Gr. idem] (1) *A father, or fire.* (2) *Father, a name given espe-*

cially by children, and grand-children by nature, blood, or affinity, and benefactors in any kind, as *pater patriæ*, first given to *Cicero* on the discovery of *Catiline's* plot. (3) *An honour given by the younger to the elder, though not related; (4) and to preservers.* (5) *A title given to magistrates who had eminently served their country, afterwards taken by the Roman emperours.* (6) *An appellation belonging to all the gods, but absolutely and eminently to Jupiter.* (7) *A title given to senators in general.* (8) *The author, or producer.* (9) *The author, or founder, of a sect.* (10) ¶ *Pater* putatus, the king of the heralds. (11) *A fire, the male of any creature that bears young.* (1) *Passim.* (2) § *Q.* *Metellus* cum sex relinqueret liberos, undecim nepotes reliquit, nurus verò generosque & omnes qui se patris appellatione salutarent, viginti septem, *Plin.* 7, 3. v. *Ov. Met.* 3, 223. (3) *Frater*, pater, adde, *Ut* cuique est ætas, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 54. *Asperum*, pater, hoc est; aliud lenius sodes vide, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 50. (4) *Patriæ*, pater, parens libertatis, *Cic.* *Olympice* mi, mi pater, mi patrone, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 6, 14. *Rexque* paterque *Audisti* coram, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 37. ad *Mecænatem*. (5) *Hoc satis* patet ex numismatis, ubi ferè ad fin. titul. *P. P.* i. e. *pater patriæ*. (6) *Jam satis* terris nvis atque diræ *Grandinis* misit pater, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 2. § *Gradivus* pater, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 35. *Pater A-* penninus, *Id. Æn.* 12, 703. ¶ *Pater*, licet generale sit omnium decorem; tamen propriè *Libero* semper cohæret, nam *Liber* pater vocatur, *Serv.* (7) *Patres* Conscripti, vel contr. *P. C. passim.* sic dict, quod numero additus, qui à *Romulo* primū designatus fuit. (8) *Romæ*, & senatores vocabantur patres, quod sic consulere civibus, ut patres liberis, deberent, *Flor.* 1, 9. (9) = *Tu pater*, & rerum inventor, *Lucr.* 3, 9. de *Epicuro*. *Nona* nōsti quid pater *Chrysippus* dicat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 126. (10) *Sic dictus* quia. ad bellum patrandum, id est, faciendum, fit sœdus, *Liv.* 1, 24. (11) *Ov. Met.* 3, 223.

Patēra, æ, f. [*ita dict. eò quod pateat, Varr.*] *A goblet, or broad piece of plate to drink in, used at publick feasts, and sacrifices.* *Meri* pateram implevit regina, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 733.

Paterfamilias, gen. patrisfamilias, m. & paterfamilias, patrisfamilias, nam olim jam secundæ declinationis desinebat in *as* more Græc. in nominibus purè desin. [*i. e. familie pater*] (1) *The housekeeper, the master of the family, or slaves.* (2) *Jocose, Whose slaves are of his own begetting.* (1) *Ne* morte patrisfamilias sacrorum memoria occideret, *Cic.* *Bos* nata cuidam patrisfamilias, *Liv.* (2) *Paterfamilias* verus, *Mart.* 1, 85. ¶ *Familia* enim est propriè famulorum, quæ familia.

* *Paternitas*, atis, f. *Fatherhood, the being a father.* *Πατρικότης*, *Paternitas*, *Gloss.* a family. *Vulg. Int.* πατρικία.

* *Paternus*, a, um, adj. (1) *Belonging to the father, that is the father's.* (2) *That was the father's, or did belong to the father.* (3) *Received, or derived, from one's father.* (4) *Befitting, suitable, like, or worthy of, one's father, or a father.* (1) § *Servus* paternus, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 3, 17. (2) § *Paternus* lar, & fundus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 56. *Res* paternæ, *Id.* spes, *Ov.* (3) § *Paternum* cognomen, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 13, 8. (4) *Haud* paternum istuc dediit, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 4. *Notus* in fratres animi paterni, *Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 6.

Patēscens, tis, part. (1) *Spreading, extending, or opening.* (2) *Growing larger, or wider.* (3) *Becoming plain, distinct, or manifest.* (1) *Patēscens* primò boletus, *Plin.* 22, 22. (2) *Patēscite* imperio, *Liv.* (3) *Notitiā* patēscente, *Plin.* 6, 23.

Patēscō, is ēre, neut. [*à pateo*] (1) *To open.* (2) *To yield a passage by opening.* (3) *To appear open, or be exposed, to view.* (4) *To be open, campaign, or wide.* (5) *To seem to open.* (6) *To open, widen, or spread out distinctly.* (7) *To appear plainly.* (1) *Nec* verbis victa patefcit Janua, *Tib.* 1, 5, 67. (2) *Patefcit* armorum fragor, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 217. (3) = *Apparet* domus intus, & atria longa patefcunt, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 483. (4) *Paulo*

Paulo latior patefcit campus, *Liv.* 22, 4. (5) Portus patefcit Jam propior, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 530. (6) Neque poterat patefcere acies, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 78, 2. (7) = Hæc res patefcet, & aperietur, *Cic.*

Pätet, imperf. *It is evident, notorious, plain, or manifest.* = *Discussa est caligo, diluxit, patet, videmus omnia, Cic. Philipp.* 12, 2.

*Pätetæ, arum, f. pl. sc. caryotæ. [*απατω*, calco] Tertium ex caryotis genus patetæ, a sort of dates that look as if they were troden, *Plin.* 13, 4.

*Päthētice, adv. *Passionately, pathetically, in such manner as to move the passions, Macrob. Sat.* 4, 6. † Animo concitato.

*Päthēticus, a, um, adj. *Pathetical, passionate, moving passion. Oratio pathetica, Macrob. Sat.* 4, 2. † Vehemens, concitatus, *Cic.*

*Päthicus, a, um, adj. *Isimus, sup. Of a catamite, or burdass; filthy, obscene.* † Subst. *Pathicus Mamurra, Catull.* 35, 2. *Aurelius. Id.* 17, 2. *Musei pathicissimi libelli, Mart.* 12, 97.

*Päthos, i, n. [*παθος*, Gr.] *Passion, Quint.* 6, 2. † Motus animi turbati, *Cic.*

*Pätibilis, e, adj. act. & pass. (1) *Capable of suffering by being acted on.* (2) *That may be borne, or endured.* (1) *Omne animal patibilem habet naturam, Cic. N. D.* 3, 12. (2) *Patibiles dolores, Id. Tusc.* 4, 23.

Pätibulatus, a, um, adj. [*à patibulum*] *Bearing the furca, crucified. Te forabant patibulum per vias stimulis, Plaut. Most.* 1, 1, 53.

Pätibulum, i, n. [*à pateo, ut à lateo latibulum, quod pateant, sc. rami seu cornua*] (1) *The furca, being of the form of the letter Y, to which slaves, or those condemned to servile punishment, having their arms tied, carried it through the streets, being scourged all the while, and sometimes crucified after.* (2) *A cross.* (3) † *A gibbet, or gallows.* (4) † *A bar to a door.* (5) *An instrument used by grape gatherers.* (1) † *Cædes, patibula, ignes, cruces, Tac. Ann.* 33, 5. (2) *Tibi Marcelli statua pro patibulo in clientes Marcellorum, Cic. Verr.* 4, 41. *Gloss. vet. patibulum, supplex.* (3) † *Patibulum appensos statim exanimat, crux autem suffixos diu cruciat, Isid.* (4) *Non. ex Titinio.* (5) *Cato.*

*Pätientus, a, um, part. *To be endured, or suffered. Omnia mihi sunt patienda, Cic. Att.* 10, 33. *conf. Sil.* 13, 612. & *Liv.* 9, 15.

*Pätiens, tis, part. (1) *Suffering, bearing.* (2) *That may bear.* (3) *Adj. or comp. isimus, sup. That can, or will, undergo, or endure.* (4) *Patient.* (5) *That beareth quietly, and without reluctance.* (6) *That will bear, or carry.* (7) *Capable of continuing, or living, in.* (1) *Vid. Patior.* *Non patientibus tacitum tribunis, Liv.* 7, 1. † *Ma-num patiens, that is so tame and gentle as to endure handling, Virg. Aen.* 7, 490. (2) *Patiens munimine cingi rupes, Luc.* 3, 377. (3) † *Patiens pulveris atque solis, Hor. Od.* 1, 8, 4. *ope-rum, Virg. Georg.* 2, 472. *periculi, Id. Aen.* 10, 610. = *In labore remissus, parumque patiens, Nep. Iphicr.* 3. *Non tam patiens cernere nefas, Luc.* 8, 637. † *Qua patiens caput est, as long as the head will bear drinking, Ov. A. A.* 3, 663. (4) = *Meæ literæ te patientiorem lenioremque fecerunt, Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 32. (5) *Patientissimo exercitui Cæsaris luxuriam objiciebant, Cæs. B. C.* 3, 96. † *Patiens taurus aratri, Ov. Trist.* 4, 6, 1. *Met. Terra patiens vomeris, Virg. Georg.* 2, 223. (6) † *Amnis navium patiens, Liv.* *Paius patiens plaustris, Luc.* 2, 641. (7) *Manes patientes ætheris imi, Id.* 9, 8.

*Pätienter, adv. *iūs, comp. isimè, sup. (1) Patiently.* (2) *Contentedly.* (3) *Calmly, without reluctance, or passion.* (4) *Moderately.* (1) *Nos quoque quæ serimus, tulimus patientius antè, Ov. Trist.* 4, 6, 37. (2) † *Patienter, placidè, sedatè, ferre dolorem, Cic. Tusc.* 24. (3) = *Patienter accipere, non repugnanter, Id. de Am.* 25. *Ista patientissimè Cato toleravit, Val. Max.* 4, 3, 11. (4) *Si quidam homines patientius eorum potentiam ferre potuerint, Cic. Fam.* 1, 8, 8.

*Pätientia, æ, f. [*à patior*] (1) *Act. The bearing, or suffering.* (2) *Pass. The bearing*

borne, or suffered; the being punished, or afflicted, with. (3) *A patient undergoing; a faculty, power, fitness, or ability, of suffering; hard living.* (4) *Willingness to undergo.* (5) *Met. A bearing unburt.* (6) *Patience, or the bearing misfortune and affliction calmly.* (7) *A patient bearing, a bearing out.* (8) *Forbearance; slowness to resent or punish.* (9) *A servile submission to oppression and tyranny.* (10) *The bearing with one.* (11) *Obsc. Pathicisim.* (1) *Patientia turpitudinis aliena, non suâ satietate obduruit, Cic. Verr.* 5, 15. (2) *Ad consolandam patientiam verborum, Curt.* 8, 6, 25. (3) *Adolescentia coercenda est in labore, patientiaque & animi & corporis, Cic. Offic.* 1, 34. = *Lacedæmoniorum moribus summa virtus in patientia ponebatur, sic duritiæ se dedisse, ut, Cic. Nep. Alcib.* 1, 11. *Natura ad locorum patientiam animalia generavit, Just.* 2, 1, 11. (4) † *Patientia Martis, Luc.* 9, 293. (5) *Vires præstant patientia; utique quæ turbines & imbres sustinent, Col.* 3, 2. † *Opacitatis patientia, Plin.* 15, 30. (6) *Levis fit patientia, Quicquid corrigere est nefas, Hor. Od.* 1, 24, ult. (7) *Plin. Ep.* 6, 88. (8) *Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? Cic. Catil.* 1, init. (9) = *Obduruit & percalluit civitatis incredibilis patientia, Id. pro Milon.* 28. (10) *Desideravit & M. Agrippæ patientiam, & Mecanatis taciturnitatem, Suet. Aug.* 66. (11) *Ex fœditate loci, & multiplici patientia, Tac. Ann.* 6, 1.

*Pätina, æ, f. [*à πατῖν, Gr. ut à τρυτῖν, trutina*] (1) *A pot, or pan, of earth, or metal; in which things were boiled, dressed, or poted; and brought to the table in their broth, or pickle.* (2) *A pan to boil any thing in.* (1) *Ap. optimos quosque auctores faciliè reperias. ¶ Animus est in patinis, my belly cryeth cupboard, or my mind is about my dishes, Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 46. (2) *Plin.* 23, 2.

*Pätinarius, a, um, adj. *Soden, or stewed, in its broth.* † *Piscis patinarius, vel assus, Plaut. Asin.* 1, 3, 28. † *Struices patinariæ, Id. Man.* 1, 1, 26.

*Pätinarius, ii, m. *A glutton, a belly god, a gourmandizer, Suet. Vitell.* 17.

*Pätio, is, neut. *pro patior, Diom.*

*Pätior, èris, passus sum, pati, dep. [*à παίσχω, fut. secund. πασθή, Ion. πασθῶ, patio, Diom.*] (1) *To suffer, or be acted on.* (2) *To receive, or suffer; to be mixed with.* (3) *To suffer, or be under the power of.* (4) *To suffer, go through, or undergo.* (5) *To spare in, to have either good, or evil.* (6) *To receive, or bear; to be passive, or on the defensive in.* (7) *To suffer, be punished, or afflicted, with.* (8) *To bear, or fall under, any thing disagreeable.* (9) *To endure, support, bear, or be sufficient for.* (10) *To bear with, or be subject to, one's humour.* (11) *To endure longer.* (12) *To submit to, or be ruled by.* (13) *To bear contentedly.* (14) *To bear, or take, contentedly, or otherwise.* (15) *To be, to live, to be content with, or endure a life.* (16) *To forbear, to contain, or refrain.* (17) *To suffer, or let.* (18) *To allow, or give way to.* (19) *To let, or leave possible.* (20) *To suffer, or be exercised with.* (21) *To last out, or keep.* (22) *To bear, or endure, unburt.* (23) *To bear, or suffer to grow on it.* (24) *To be on the defensive.* (1) *Mundus per se, & à se, & patitur, & facit omnia, Cic. de Univ.* 6. (2) *Paratior unda Omne pati virus, Luc.* 6, 94. (3) *Mirum patitur gravitate soporem, Ov. Met.* 15, 321. (4) † *Exilium pati, Virg. Aen.* 2, 638. *prælia, Id. Aen.* 7, 807. *fastidia, Id. Ecl.* 2, 15. *servitium, Ov. injuriam, Cic. nives imbresque, Phædr.* *Minus jacturæ paterentur res rusticæ, Col.* 1, 11. † *Extrema pati, to be in the last state, to be dead, Virg. Aen.* 1, 223. (5) *Fortiter malum qui patitur, idem post patitur bonum, Plaut. Asin.* 2, 2, 58. (6) *Obscenâ notione, Id. Capt.* 4, 2, 87. (7) † *Supplicium pati, Cæs. B. C.* 2, 30. *verbera, Virg. Aen.* 3, 208. *suos manes, Id. Aen.* 6, 743. (8) *Famam patieris inultæ, Id. Aen.* 11, 847. (9) *Sumptus vestros otiumque, ut nostra res posset pati, Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 28. *Uoi non pateris pati, Id. Heaut.* 3, 1, 77. (10) † *Facile omnes perferre & pati, Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 35. (11) *Ubi non quit pati, Id. Hec.*

1, 2, 208. (12) † *Jussa aliena pati, Virg. Aen.* 10, 866. *frenos, Phædr.* 4, 4, 9. *regna, Luc.* 2, 315. *Feræ hominem didicere pati, Id.* 4, 239. (13) *Decretum est pati, Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 56. *Si, quod natura dederat, voluisses pati, Phædr.* 1, 3, 14. (14) † *Æquo animo pati, Id.* 1, 26, 12. *iniquo, Ter. Phorm.* 5, 1, 36. *ægrè, Id. Adelp.* 1, 2, 63. (15) *Disce sine armis posse pati, Luc.* 5, 314. *Inter spelæa ferarum Malle pati, Virg. Ecl.* 10, 52. (16) *Non possum pati, quin tibi caput demulceam, Ter. Hec.* 4, 5, 14. (17) *Nullum patiebatur esse diem, quin aut in foro diceret, aut, &c. Cic. Ezōne illam cum illo ut patiar nuptam unum diem? Ter. Phorm.* 1, 5, 74. (18) *Noli pati litigare fratres, Cic. Fam.* 9, 25. *Asperius quàm tui patiuntur mores, Id. Att.* 9, 18. *Decerne quod religio, quod patitur fides, Phædr.* 4, 25, 27. (19) *Hoc est, uxores quod non patitur amari, Ov. Amm.* 1, 3, 3. (20) *Non ratiōs patitur humus, Virg. Ecl.* 4, 40. (21) *Lupinum positum in granario patitur ævum, Col.* 1, 6. (22) *Semina fruticantia supputare, ac falcem pati consuefcere, Plin.* 17, 10. (23) *Nec patitur taxos natura soli, Col.* (24) † *Civilia bella Una acies patitur, gerit altera, Luc.* 7, 502.

Pätiscens, tis, part. *Opening. Cælum patiscens, Sen. Epist.* 94.

*Pätitor, ant. *pro patere, Plaut. Asin.* 2, 2, 108.

¶ Pätor, oris, m. [*à pateo, ut à palleo, pallor*] (1) *An opening, or gaping.* (2) *The width of that which is open.* (1) *Apul. Met.* 3, & *alibi. Vitruv.* quoque non semel. (2) *Narium pator, Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 46. *Spiramen naris vocat Luc.* 2, 183.

*Patrandus, a, um, part. *To be performed, or effected, Tac. Ann.* 2, 82, 1. *Vid. Patro.*

*Patrans, tis, part. *Rolling, drunk with lust. Patrans ocellus, Pers.* 1, 18. † *De notionibus translatis, vid. Patro.*

*Paträtio, onis, f. verb. (1) † *The acting obscenely.* (2) *Met. The finishing, achieving, or accomplishing.* (1) *Paträtio, rei venericæ consuminatio, Gloss. Arab. Lat.* (2) *Paträtio pacis, Vell. Patere.* 2, 98.

*Paträtor, oris, m. verb. *The doer, or causer of, Maternæ necis patrator, Tac. Ann.* 14, 62, 2.

*Paträturus, a, um, part. *That will effect, or perform. Paträturus reliqua belli, Patere.* 2, 123.

*Paträtus, a, um, part. (2) *Performed, done, committed, accomplished, achieved.* (2) *The chief of the heralds, or secales.* (1) † *Paträtæ cædes, Tac. Ann.* 2, 39, 3. *expugnatio, victoria, Id. Ann.* 12, 16, 5. *Paträtum bellum, Id. Aen.* 2, 26, 2. *remedium, Id. Hist.* 4, 81, 1. † *Maluit patrati quàm incepti facinoris reus esse, Id. Ann.* 2, 66, 3. (2) *Pater patratus, hoc est, princeps fecialium proficiscebatur ad hostium fines, & præfatus quædam solennia, clarâ voce dicebat, se bellum indicere propter certas causas, &c. Serv. vid. & Pater, n. 10.*

*Patria, æ, f. (*sc. Terra, est enim propriè adj. quod. aliq. exprimit, ut, Patriam defendere terram, Lucr.* 2, 641.) *One's country, or native soil, Ter. Cic. Nimborum patria Aëolia, Virg. Aen.* 1, 55. † *Patrias nobilitavere mala, country where they grew, Plin.* 10, 21.

*Patriarcha, æ, m. [*πατριάρχης, Gr. ex πατρίδ, familia, & ἀρχή, princeps*] (1) *The head of a family, a patriarch.* (2) *A patriarch, or chief bishop.* (1) *Idid.* (2) *Ind. & Popisc. ex Adriano.*

*Päticè, adv. *qu. pro patriciè. Stately, majestically, like one of the first nobility, Plaut. Cal.* 3, 6, 4. = *magnificè, Id. ibid.*

*Päticiatus, us, m. *The place, rank, or dignity, of the patrician families, Suet. Aug.* 2.

*Päticiè, adv. *Vid. Patricè.*

*Päticius, a, um, adj. (1) *Patrician; of, or belonging to, the patricians.* (2) *Used, or in fashion, among the patricians.* (1) † *Päticius magistratus, Cic. ad Brut.* 5. † *Päticius, & nondum fenator, Suet. Aug.* 10. *Patricie tor-*

Stat. Sylv. 4, 8, 60. Patricii pueri, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 4, 5. (2) § Artes patriciæ, *Juv.* 4, 102. Imperante Claudio, patriciorum gentibus defectis, alii ex primis senatoribus in horum numerum suffecti sunt, *vid. Tac. Ann.* 11, 25.

*Patricius, ii, m. [à pater, & cieo; patricios primò esse factos, qui patrem ciere possent, id est, nihil ultra quam ingenuos, *Liv.* 10, 8. *Sed sæpe in originibus lusere veteres; simpliciter à pater, patricius, ut à faber, fabrius.* (1) *A patrician, one of the race of those who were created senators in the time of Romulus, who were only a hundred, to whom after the Sabine war another century was added; these were called patres, and patricii majorum gentium.* Another century was added by Tarquinius Priscus, in order to settle his new government; but these, as well as those afterwards added by Brutus, were distinguished from the former by being called, *patres minorum gentium*; though Tacitus seemeth to say only the last were so called. Under the emperours many of the old patrician families being extinct, were made up out of the plebeians, whence neither were all patricians senators, as under the kings, nor all senators patricians, *vid. Sigon. de Jur. Civ. Rom. c. 7. Pitheum, Advers.* 2, 7. *Panvin. Hist.* 1, 42, & seq. *Casaub. in Suet. Aug.* 2. But later emperours raised to this dignity such as they made of their council, as is plain from *Cassiodorus, Procopius, Zosimus*, and others. (2) || Patricius, one of the emperor's council. (1) || Patricii minorum gentium, the descendants of those senators created by Tarquinius Priscus and Brutus, in opposition to the race of the first hundred made by Romulus. In the time of the emperours, such of the senators were added to the number of the patricians as they pleased. (2) Patricius est, quem Imperator elegit sibi in patrem, *Gl. Vet.*

*Patriè, adv. *Fatherly, friendly, tenderly, like a father.* § Non inimicè corripere, sed patriè monere videtur, *Quint.* 11, 1.

*Patrimonium, ii, neut. [à pater] (1) *A paternal estate.* (2) *An inheritance, or patrimony; private, or publick.* (3) *Any personal estate.* (1) Hunc è patrimonio nudum expulisti, *Cic. pro S. Rose.* 50. (2) Arationes in Rom. populi patrimonio, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 39. Liberis nostris satis amplum patrimonium paterni nominis ac nostræ memoriæ reliquimus, *Id. pro Domo.* 58. (3) Non propter vitam faciunt patrimonia quidam, sed vitio cæci propter patrimonia vivunt, *Juv.* 12, 50, 51. § Quadrantes aggerere patrimonio, *Pbædr.* 4, 19.

*Patrimus, a, um, adj. *Having the father alive.* Patrimus & matrimus, *Liv.* Puer ille patrimus & matrimus terram non tenuit, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 11.

*Patriſto, are, act. [à pater] *To take after his father.* Euge, Philolaches patriſtat, *Plaut. Moli.* 3, 1, 108. *vid. & Ter. Adelpb.* 4, 2, 25.

*Patriſtus, a, um, adj. [à pater, ut avitus ab avo] *That was in use among, or found out by, our fathers, or ancestors.* Patriſta & avita philosophia, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 19. § Sic leg. Non. & mel. edd. Avito ac patriſto more, *Non. ex Varr.*

*Patrius, a, um, adj. [à pater] (1) *Of a father; that is the father's.* (2) *Belonging to a father; used, exercised, or practised, by a father.* (3) *Proper, or peculiar, to a father.* (4) *That was the father's; received from, or left by, one's father; paternal, or patrimonial.* (1) Patrio mucrone relicto, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 736. (2) § Patriæ virtutes, *Id. Ecl.* 4, 17. artes, *Id. Æn.* 11, 716. (3) § Patrius animus, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 2, 2. Hoc patrium est, *Id. Adelpb.* 1, 1, 49. Patrio pater tute metu probor, *Ov. Met.* 2, 92. § Patrias obtruncat ad aras, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 332. at the altars of the same god, at whose altars his father was slain. (4) Patria qui abligurærat bona, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 4.

*Patrius, a, um, adj. [à patria] (1) *Where one was born, native.* (2) *Belonging to one's country; which is in it, or of it.* (3) *Natural, or peculiar, to a country, or region.* (4) *Proper to any set of men, received from one's ancestors, ancient.*

(1) § Patriæ Mycenæ, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 180. sedes, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 14, 59. (2) Ab Albanis Roma accepit, & patrium servavit honorem, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 601. Nil patrium, nisi nomen, habet Romanus alumnus, *Prop.* 4, 1, 37. § Carmina patria, *used, or practised, in one's country; peculiar to one's country, Cic.* § di, *Tib.* 2, 1, 17. penates, *Id.* 1, 3, 33. Patriæ palestræ, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 281. Patrium iſtrum, *Id. Æn.* 8, 6, 6. § Patriæ chartæ, *writings in one's mother's tongue.* (3) Patrii cultusque habitusque locorum, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 52. (4) § In patriis institutis manet, *innovateth nothing in philosophy, but keeps to the opinions of his predecessors of the same sect, Cic.*

*Patrio, are, act. [à pater] (1) || *To consummate matrimony.* (2) *To effect, to perform, to go through with, to achieve, or finish.* (3) *To attain, or get.* (4) *To establish, to ratify.* (1) *Patrat* *Ματῆραι καὶ νύμφαις ὡς ἐν αἰσχροῦν, Gloss.* *Patro, αἰδοποιῶ, Onom. vid. Patrans.* (2) Vel hoc vitium sit quod *κακόπαρον* vocatur, sive malâ consuetudine in cibicenum intellectum sermo detortus est, ut *duſtare exercitus & patrare bellum* apud Sallustium dicta sanctè & antiquè, ridentur à nobis, si diſis placet; quam culpam non scribentium quidem judico, sed legentium; tamen vitanda, *Quint.* 8, 3. § Patrare facinus, *Liv.* 23, 8. promissa, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 14. incepta, *Sall. rædem, Tac.* Conſtabat paucorum virtutem cuncta patraviſſe, *Sall.* Bellum per famuli patrare neſas, *Claud. B. G.* 274. (3) Hinc decus & famæ primus patravit honorem, *Grat.* (4) = Pater patratus ad jusjurandum patrandum, id est, ſanciendum, *Liv.*

*Patrior, ari, âtus, paſſ. *To be performed, executed, finished, or brought to an end.* § Conata patratur, *Lucr.* 5, 386. Facinus patratur, *Liv.*

*Patriocinans, tis, part. *Defending, or excuſing.* Literis ejus altioribus contra id pigrâ vicinitate ſibi patriocinante, *Plin.* 14, 4.

*Patriocinium, ii, n. [à patriocinor] Patriocinia appellari cæpta ſunt, cum plebs diſtributa eſt inter patres, ut eorum opibus tuta eſſet, *Fest.* (1) *The buſyneſs, or obligation, of defending clients.* (2) *The deſenſe, or the pleading a cauſe.* (3) *A patriocinizing, defending, or maintaining.* (4) *A ſupporting, or defending from injury, any thing that is weak, or expoſed.* (5) *Excuse, or Deſenſe.* (1) Si tuam conſuetudinem in patriociniis tuendis ter-vas, *Vatin. Cic. Epist. Fam.* 5, 9. (2) Cauſa patriocinio non bona, pejer erit, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 1, 26. (3) § Patriocinium voluptatis, *Cic. Parad.* 1, 4. deſenſæ diſciplinæ, *Id. N. D.* 1, 3. (4) Patriocinium orbis terræ veriùs, quàm imperium poterat nominari, *Id. Offic.* 2, 8. (5) Iſta patriocinia quærimus vitiiſ, *Plin.* 13, 3.

*Patriocinor, ari, âtus ſum, dep. [à patronus, qu. patronocinor, ut à leno, lenocinor] (1) *To be a patron, or defender of; to plead the cauſe of, or for.* (2) *To defend, or excuſe.* (3) *To defend, maintain, or keep in.* (1) § Indotatis patriocinari, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 46. non homini, ſed crimini, *Quint.* 2, 4. (2) Patriocinari ſibi auſus, *Plin.* 14, 22. Quod peritſque patriocinatur, *Tac. de Orat.* (3) Adverſari patriocinari loco iniquo non deſinunt, *Hirt. B. Hiſp.* 29.

*Patriôna, æ, f. (1) *She who defendeth, or is one's ſuperiour; a ſhe friend, or aſſiſtant; a pa-ucineſs.* (2) *Met. She who defendeth from injury, or oppreſſion.* (3) || *She who manumitted a ſlave, or made a freeman.* (1) Te mihi patronam cupio, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 48. (2) Provocatio, patrona illa civitatis, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 48. (3) Dig.

*|| Patriônâus, ſus, m. *Patronſhip.* § Jus patriônâus, *titles to the rights, which by law are reſerved to the patrons, or former maſters, over ſlaves manumitted, or freed men, and their goods, Ulp.*

*Patriônus, i, m. [à πατρίων, πατρίωνος, Gr. patronus ab antiquis cur dictus ſit manifeſtum, quia ut patres filiorum, ſic hi numerari inter dominos clientum conſueverunt, *Fest.*] (1) *A ſuperiour, or powerfull friend, that is to defend his clients from oppreſſion; a patron, a proteſtor.* (2) *He that pleadeth the cauſe of one accuſed.* (3) *An orator, or ſpeaker.* (4) *A defender, maintainer, or ſupporter.* (5) *He that made a ſlave free, and*

is his patron. (1) Ut ii, qui civitates aut nationes devictas bello in fidem recepiſſent, earum patroni eſſent, more majorum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 11. (2) § Qui modò patronus, nunc cupit eſſe clients, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 88. Patroni eſt nonnunquam veriſimile, etiamſi minùs verum ſit, defendere, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 14. (3) *Suet. Claud.* 6. (4) Ob eximiam adverſus Gracchos operam *Drusus* patronus ſenatûs dictus, *Suet. Tib.* 3. = Huic opus eſt patrono, quem defenſorem paro, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 32. § Patronus otii & concordiz, *Cic. Cælaris actorum, Id. Præclarè meriti patroni dicebantur, Liv.* 3, 29. (5) *Cic. vid. & Vall.* 4, 12. qui claram lucam hac attulit.

*|| Patriônymicus, a, um, adj. [à πατρίων, pater, & ὄνομα, nomen] *Patronymick.* § Nomina patriônymica, *Iſid. derived from the names of the father, anceſtors, or other kindred, Gramm. vid. Priſc. & Diem.*

*Patruëlis, e, adj. *Cousins by the father's ſide.* § Patruëlis origo, *the being brother's children, Ov. Met.* 1, 332. Patruëlia regna, *Id. Ep.* 14, 61. § Patruëles fundi, *appertaining to him, or them, as nephew's, or brother's children, Mart.* 5, 36. Frater patruëlis, *the father's brother's ſon, or couſin-german, Liv.*

*Patruëlis, is, c. g. ſc. frater. *A couſin-german by the father's ſide, a father's brother's ſon.* § Teucer patruëlis Achilli eſt, *Ov. Met.* 13, 157.

*Patruſſimus, a, um, adj. ſup. *Beſt, or trueſt, uncle.* O patuue mi patruſſime, *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 4, 24.

*Patruus, i, m. [patris frater, q. d. alter pater] (1) *The father's brother, an uncle by the father's ſide, the brother of the grandfather by the father's ſide.* (2) *A ſevere reprovor, like a moroſe guardian uncle.* (3) *One's father's couſin-german by the father's ſide.* (1) Patruus magnus, *Cic. Major patruus, avi & avizæ patruus, Feſt.* Bella pater patruſque gerunt, *Ov. Ep.* 14, 111. (2) Sive ego pravè ſeu rectè volui, ne ſis mihi patruus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 88. Cum ſapimus patruos, *Pers.* 1, 16. (3) *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 4, 24. Sic frater pro patruelis, *Ov.*

*Patruus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a father's brother, or uncle; Met. barſh, ſevere, Metuentes patruæ verbera linguæ, Hor. Qd.* 3, 12, 3.

*Patulus, a, um, adj. [à pateo] (1) *Opened, or open.* (2) *Wide, or large; wide and open.* (3) *Spreading.* (4) *Broad and ſhut.* (5) *Plain, campagne, or ſpread out.* (1) Bacula patulis captavit naribus auras, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 375. (2) Boves naribus patulis, *Id. Georg.* 1, 376. § Patuli & camuri boves quid diſtant, *vid. Camurus.* § Patulæ aures, *gapeing after ſecrets, Hor. Epist.* 1, 18, 70. (3) Platanus patulis ramis diſſuſa, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 7. (4) § Patulæ quadræ, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 115. peives, *Juv.* 3, 277. (5) Campi patuli, *Sil.* § Patulum, inquit Serv. quod patet naturaliter, ut nares, arbor, crux, & patens verò eſt, quod clauditur, & aperitur, ut oſtium, oculi. *Sed reſeili poteſt ex Ov. qui § patulum arcum dixit, unbeni. Patula etiam dici arte facta oſtendunt exempla, n. 4. allata.*

*Pava, æ, f. [à pavus] *A peaben, Auf. Ep.* 69.

*Pauci, æ, a, adj. pl. iores, comp. ſimi, ſup. [à παῦρος, Canin.] *Hyginus tamen, Fab.* 194. in ling. dixit, *Post paucum tempus.* (1) *Few.* (2) *The few, the chief, ſpecial, particular.* (1) § Pauci ex multis, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 46. (2) § Ne pauciores cum puribus confererent, *Sall. B. J.* 53. § Paucis diebus, *within a few days, Catull.* 13, 2. In paucis diebus quàm capreas attingit, *in a few days after, Suet. Tib.* 60. § In ſeq. & *Lujusmodi verbis, verba eleganter reticetur.* § Rem in pauca conferre, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 3, 44. Cognoscere paucis, *Lucr.* 2, 142. docere, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 116. reſponſum reddere, *Id. Æn.* 6, 672. § Læne pauca? *may I ſpeak a few words?* *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 22. § Paucis te volo, *Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 2. Auſulta paucis, *Id. Adelpb.* 5, 3, 20. Paucis me miſit ad eam, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 2, 7. Quàm pauciſſimis abſolvam, *Sall. B. J.* 19. § Paucis ſc. rebus contentus, *with little, or a few things, Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 15. (2) § Inter paucos fami-

familiarium Neroni adsumptus est, *one of his intimate friends*, Tac. Ann. 16, 18.

* Pauciloquium, ii. n. [ex paucus, & loquor] *Fewness of words, want of words to express himself.* Inhaeret etiam multiloquium, pauciloquium, Plaut. Merc. Pr. b. 31.

* Pauciloquus, a, um, adj. [à pauca loquendo] *Of few words*, Sidon.

Paucitas, f. (1) *Fewness, small number.*

(2) *Scarcity, rareness.* (3) *Due brevity, or conciseness.* (1) Genera deficiunt non solum numero, sed etiam paucitate, Cic. de Orat. 2, 34.

(2) Magna oratorum est, semperque fuit, paucitas, Id. de Orat. 1, 2. Non multum obesse multitudo hostium suae paucitati potuit, Nep. Dat. 7. (3) Paucitas in partitione servatur, si genera ipsa ponuntur, &c. Cic. de Inv. 1, 22.

* Pauculi, a, a, adj. dim. [à pauci] *Very few; little, or few, words.* Loquitur paucula, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 24. Pauculos dies esse alicubi, Cic. Att. 9, 15.

|| Pavescio, is, ēre, act. i. e. pavere facio, *To make afraid*, Gloss. vet. + Exterreo, conterreo, Cic.

Pavescit, a, um, part. [à pavescio inusit.] *Alarmed, put in great fear, affrighted.* Pavescit mergor, Ov. Met. 13, 878. Pavescit corde, Sil. 6, 178. + Exterritus, territus, Cic.

* Pavendus, a, um, part. *To be feared, or dreaded.* Pedibus pavendae serpentes, Plin. 8, 23.

* Pavens, tis, part. *Fearing; disordered with fear, or dread.* Noctem paventes timidi navitae, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10. ex pōtā. & Rerum novitate pavens, Ov. Met. 2, 31. hostem, Liv. 23, 5.

* Paveo, ēre, vi. act. [à pōbō, paveo, usitatā literarum permutatione, Canin.] (1) *To be in great fear; to fear, or dread.* (2) *Met. To hate, to be averse to.* (1) Pavet animus, Cic. Philipp. 5, 5. Illud paveo, & hoc formido, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 59. Pavet acres agna lucos, Hor. Epod. 1, 12, 26. Pavet ne ducas, Terent. Andr. 2, 2, 12. Pavere feram, Ov. Met. 7, 765. artes, Prop. 4, 5, 38. regnum, Petron. c. 139. (2) Si vim ferri adhibeas, pavet venae, Tac. Hist. 5, 6, 3. de balsamo.

* Pavescio, ēre, incept. [à paveo] *To be, or begin to be, much afraid; to show outward signs of fear and disorder of mind; to dread, or be afraid of.* Deum pavescit, Sil. 16, 128. Ne ad ejusmodi tactum pavescant boves, Col. 6, 2, 6. Omni strepitu pavescere, Sall. B. J. 75.

|| Pavic'lo, āre, act. pro paviculo [à pavicula] *To heat, or ram, a floor.* Pavic'lat Πιδίζε, ἔδαφίζε, Gl. Phil.

* Pavicula, ae, f. [à pavio] *An instrument wherewith the floors of houses, and barns, are beaten, to make them plain and hard; a rammer*, Col. 11, 3. & Cato, c. 129.

* Pavidè, adv. *Full of dread, timorously*, Liv. 5, 39.

* Pavidum, adv. pro pavidè, *With great fear.* Pavidum blandita, Ov. Met. 9, 568. Hellenism.

* Pavidus, a, um, adj. *ssimus, sup. [à paveo]*

(1) *Full of consternation, fear, disorder, or concern.* (4) *Timorous, or fearfull.* (3) *Afraid of.* (1)

& Pavidæ mentes, Tib. 3, 4, 8. aures, Ov. Epist. 3, 59. Cervi puniceae pavidæ formidine pennae, Virg. Georg. 3, 372. & equi monstriis marinis, Id.

Aen. 7, 780. (2) & Pavidus lepus, Hor. Epod. 2, 35. Tigillum teruit pavidum genus, Phaedr. 1, 2, 15. (3) & Offensionum pavidus, Tac. Hist. 3, 54, 10. nandi, Id. Hist. 5, 14, 4. maris, Lucr. 8, 811.

* Pavimentandus, a, um, part. [à pavimento]

To be beaten, ramed, or made hard and solid, as a barn floor, Plin. 27, 4.

* Pavimentatus, a, um, part. *That hath a pavement of Mosaiick work.* Porticus pavimentata, Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 1.

* Pavimento, āre, act. (1) *To ram, or make hard, as a barn floor.* (2) *To pave.* (1) Vid. seq. (2) Pavimento, ἔδαφίζω, Gloss.

* Pavimentum, i. n. [à pavitum, quod dum pavimenta fiunt, multum pavuntur, ut solidiora sint, nec rimas agant] (1) *A floor.* (2) *A floor, or pavement, paved with stone.* (5) || Pavimen-

tum, Παρελόντων ἔδαφος, *a pavement of Mosaiick work.* Pavimenta de glarea & calce arenato primum corium facito, &c. Cato, c. 18. (2) Tessellata & scutilla pavimenta, Suet. Caes. 46. ubi de luxu vet. in pavimentis vid. Casaub. (3) Vid. Cic. ad Q. frat. 1.

* Pavio, is, ire, īvi, itum, act. [à Gr. παύω, inf. digamm. ut ab αἰών, ævum] (1) *To beat, or strike, against.* (2) *To beat, or ram.* (1) & Terram pavire, Cic. de Div. 2, 34. (2) Pavimentum pavito, Cato, c. 18.

* Pavitans, tis, part. *Trembling, or showing signs of disorder, consternation, or fear.* Prosequitur pavitans Sinon, Virg. Aen. 2, 107. || Caudam pavitantem subicere utero, put his tail between his legs, Id. Aen. 11, 813. conf. Sil. 10, 581.

* || Pavitatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A trembling, or great fear*, Apul. p. 730. + Pavor.

* Pavito, āre, freq. [à paveo] *To be in a violent disorder.* Uxorē pavitare nescio quid dixerunt, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 40. ubi vid. Donat.

* Pavitus, a, um, part. [à pavio] (1) *Ram-*

ed, well beaten, as floors. (2) *Smoothed, laid close.* (1) Extructum pavitumque solum habeat, Col. (2) = Terra pavita & complanata, Plin. 9, 10.

* Paulatim, adv. [à paulò] (1) *By little and little, by degrees.* (2) *Leisurely, gently, easily.* (1) Cujus amicitia me paulatim in hanc perditam causam imposuit, Cael. Cic. Fam. Epist. 8, 17. (2) Colles paulatim rarefcunt, Tac. Aquae paulatim addito, Cato.

* Paulisper, [à paulum] *A little while, for a little while.* Commotus est paulisper dum se comparat Milo, Cic. pro Mil. 10.

* Paulatim, Paulisper, &c. vid. Paulatim, &c.

* Paulò, qu. adv. (1) *By a little, a little, somewhat.* (2) || Paulò mox, in a little time, by and by. (3) Paulò minùs, well near, within a little.

(1) & Paulò pōst, Cic. Pōst paulò, Hor. secus, Id. Paulò qui est homo tolerabilis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31. (2) Et paulò mox calefactum vulncri imponatur, Plin. (3) Quod paulò minùs utrinque evenit, Suet. Tib. 39.

* || Paululatim, dim. [à paululus] *By very little degrees*, Apul. p. 159.

* Paululum, adv. dim. [à paulum] *A little, very little, somewhat; a little way, or while.* Sol paululum à meridie devexus, Cic. Huic paululum ad beatam vitam deest, Id. Tusc. 5, 8.

* Paululus, a, um, adj. dim. [à paulus] (1) *Little, very little, small, or short.* (2) || Paululum, a few words. (1) & Paululi homines, Liv. 35, 11. Via paulula, Id. 8, 11. + Paululum labellum, Cato, 10. laminæ paululae, Id. 21. De suo jure concedere paululum, Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 10. (2) Manè hec paululum exaravi, Cic. ad Brut.

* Paulum, vel Paululum, Ter. Scaur. (1) *A little, a somewhat; a small space, time, degree, or matter.* (2) *Pro paulò.* (1) Paulum oppidò inter se differunt, Cic. de Fin. 3, 10. (2) Pōst paulum, by and by, Quint. 2, 18. Paulum modò humanior, Varr.

* Paulus, a, um, adj. [à παῦρος, ut à λείπον, li-

lium] *Very small, or little.* Pro peccato magno paulum supplicii satis est patri, Ter. Andr. 5, 3. extr. Non paulum nescio quid in rem suam convertit, Cic. & Paulo momento, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 31. sumptu, Id. Adelph. 5, 4, 22. || Non reperimus, nisi in neutro gen. acc. & abl. & singular.

* Pavo, ōnis, m. & f. [à Gr. παῦς, παῦς, ἄνθρωπος, Acol.] *A peacock.* Pavonum formolus grex, Phaedr. 1, 3, 7. & Masculus pavo, Col. 8, 11. || Feminae pavones, peabens, Ibid.

* Pavonaceus, a, um, adj. *Resembling a peacock, peacock fashion, or of the peacock kind.* || Pavonacea tegendi genera, uti leg. Delecamp. the ways of covering roofs with sawn stone, laid after the manner of scales, and painted like peacocks tails, Plin. 36, 22.

* Pavoninus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a peacock, or peabens.* & Ova pavonina, Varr. proles,

Col. 8, 5. Genus pavoninum, Id. 8, 11. || Muscaria pavonina, made of peacocks feathers, Mart. 14, 67.

* Pavor, ōnis, m. [à paveo] (1) *Dread, consternation, great fear.* (2) *A deity to whom Cullus Hostilius built a temple.* (1) Pavor est metus loce movens mentem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8. Pavor me cepit, Liv. 24, 48. (2) Liv. 1.

* Pauper, ēris, adj. [à παῦρος, Gr. parvus, sc. cui est parvum] or, comp. *rimus, sup. (1) Poor; he, or she, that is poor, or needy.* (2) *Poor, mean, low, ill furnished, of small riches, or power.* (3) *Having but little.* (4) *Little, or that bringeth in but a small revenue.* (5) *Without copiousness.* (6) *Feeble, scanty.* (1) Ex paupere dives factus es, Cic. in Vat. 12. || = Non modò non copiosi ac divites, sed etiam inopes ac pauperes existimandi sunt, Id. Fabricius censu per unicuique pauperissimo, Val. Max. 4, 3, 6. & Pauper argenti positi intus & auri, Ilr. Sat. 2, 3, 142. || Meo sum pauper in ære, I am poor, but not in debt, Id. Ep. 2, 2, 12. (2) & Pauper cecum, Hor. terra, Virg. domus, Id. Pauperes res, Plaut. (3) Pauper aquae Daunus, Ilr. Orl. 3, ult. (4) Custos es pauperis horti, Virg. Ecl. 7, 34. (5) = Neque adeò jejunam ac pauperem natura eloquentiam fecit, Quint. (6) Venā paupere monat carmen, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 5, 21. || Pauper voluntas, ungenerous, Id. Met. 8, 678. || Neut. legitur ap. Fur. 5, 165. — Signum de paupere loro: Et Satiatus, Lis de paupere regno.

* || Pauperandus, a, um, part. *To be impoverished, Lampr. & Ditandus, Id.*

* || Pauperatus, a, um, part. *Made poor, impoverished, Firm.*

* Pauperculus, a, um, adj. dim. [à pauper] *Poor and mean.* & Anus paupercula, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 44. Res pauperculae, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 17.

* Pauperies, ei, f. *Poverty.* In Asiam abiit propter pauperiem, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 59. || Vixit Val. Cato in summā pauperie & pene inopia, cum dives esse posset, Suet. Illust. Gramm. 11. || Pauperies damnum dicitur quod quadrupes facit, Fest.

* Paupero, āre, act. i. e. pauperem facio. (1) || *To impoverish, or beggar.* (2) *To deprive of, or make poorer by.* (1) Quem pauperetis ambo vestris sumptibus, Non. ex Titin. (2) Te causā nuce pauperet, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 36. Pro mercis vitio dominum pretio pauperet, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 134. Quam ego tantā pauperavi per dolum pecuniā, Id. ap. Non.

* Paupertas, ātis, f. in plur. *paupertates, Non. ex Varr. (1) Poverty.* (2) *Met. Scantyness, the want of a copia.* (1) || Paupertatem vel potius egestatem, ac mendicitatem nunquam obscurè tulisti, Cic. Parad. 6. Paupertas omnes artes perducet, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 24. (2) & Orationis paupertas, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 1. || divitiar, Id. || Quanta verborum nobis paupertas, imò egestas, ut, Sen.

* || Paupertinus, a, um, adj. *Mean, low, weak, ill furnished, or ordinary, Non. ex Varr. & Paupertine literæ, Gell. 14, 9.*

* || Pau'cius, a, um, adj. *Poor, mean.* Ut paupera haec res est, Plaut. in Fragn.

* Pau'ca, ae, f. [παῦς, Gr. quod, à παῦς, cessio] (1) *A stop, breaking off, or end.* (2) || *Ten stops, restings, or halts, in the procession of Illis, Orlis, &c.* (1) = Quae pauca erit, & quando cesset familia nostra infantie, Nep. in Fragn. & Pau'cam fecere fremendi, Varr. ex Enn. Oculando melius est paulum fieri, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 1. || Vitā frigida, death, Lucr. 3, 943. (2) Spait.

* Pausarius, ii. m. [à pausa] *That officier in the ship who gave time to the rowers, and ordered them to begin and leave off by words, or signs.* Pausarius voce remigibus modos datus, Sen. Ep. 56. Hunc Ovid. sic describit: Qui requiemque, modumque, Voce dabat remis animorum hortator, Met. 3, 619.

* Pau'ca, ae, f. id. quod seq.

* Pau'ca, ae, f. sc. oliva [à paviendo dicta, id est, à tundendo, aliter enim ex se oleum non facit, Serv.] *A kind of olive*, Virg. Georg. 2, 86. Col. 5, 83. Plin. 15, 3.

6 R

* Pau-

* Pauxillulūm, adv. *Newer so little*, Plaut. *fort. pro pauxillulūm*.

* Pauso, āre. neut. *To stop, stay, or cease*. ¶ Pausa, *enough, no more words*, Plaut. *Trin.* 1, 2.

* ¶ Pāvus, vi. m. [*ab* Æol. *παῦς*, digamm. insert.] *A peacock*, Gell. 7, 16. † Pavo.

* † Pauxillatim, adv. *By degrees*, Plaut. *Epid.* 1, 2, 63. † Paulatim.

* † Pauxillisper, adv. *By little and little, or within a little while*, Plaut. *Truc.* 5, 1, 25. † Pauisper.

* † Pauxillō, qu. adv. *A little, a little while, by a little*. Pauxillo prius me convenit, *Charis. ex Afran.* † Paulō.

* Pauxillulus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à seq.*] *Very little*. De ratiunculā reliquum pauxillulum numerum, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 1, 3. ¶ pauxilluli, *very few*, Plaut. *Red.* 4, 3, 58.

* Pauxillus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à paulus*; vel pot. *à paucus*, *pauculus*, *pauillus*, & hinc *paulus*, ut *à paxillus*, *palus*] (1) *Very little*. (2) *Little, or very young*. (1) = *Offa paxilla*, atque *minuta*, *Lucr.* 1, 835. (2) § *Paxilla*, *femina*, *Id.* 3, 230. *Paxilla res est*, Plaut. *Pæn.* 3, 1, 62.

* Pax, pācis, f. [*ab* antiq. *pacis*, *à paco*; unde *paciscor pactus*] (1) *Peace*. (2) *A peace*, as opposed to, or after, war. (3) *Peaceableness*. (4) *Want of action, a being still*. (5) *An agreement*. (6) *Inward peace, quiet, content*. (7) *Favour of the gods*. (8) *A calm*. (9) *A truce*. (10) *Leave, or permission*. (11) *Atonement, reconciliation*. (12) *A goddess so called*. (1) = *Nihil tam populare quam pacem, quam concordiam, quam otium, reperiemus*, *Cic.* (2) § *Pax vel iniusta utilior est quam iustissimum bellum*, *Id. Alt.* 1, 13. *Pacibus perfectis*, Plaut. *Perf.* 5, 1, 1. § *Bella quis & pacis longum diffundet in ævum?* *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 8. (3) *Pace advenio*, Plaut. *Amph. prol.* 32. *Illud cum pace agemus*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 29. (4) = *Accendit pax ipsa loci, movitque furorē Pompeiana quies*, *Lucr.* 6, 282. (5) § *In amore hæc insunt vitia, injuriæ, suspensiones, bellum, pax rursus*, &c. *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1. *Patris pacem in leges conficiet suas*, *Id. Heaut.* 5, 2, 45. (6) *Quia pacem animis afferat temperantia*, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 14. (7) *Non divum pacem votis adit*, *Liv.* (8) *Ac prece quæsit Ventorum pavidus paces, animasque secundas?* *Lucr.* 5, 1228. *Ubi pax fluminis facta est*, *Flor.* 4, 2. *vid. & n. 6*. (9) *Pars mihi pacis erit dextram tetigisse tyranni*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 266. (10) *Tuâ pace aram obsidere*, &c. *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 3, 36. *Pace quod fiat tuâ*, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 13. (11) *Sunt hic omnia, quæ ad deum pacem oportet adesse*, Plaut. *Pæn.* 1, 2, 43. (12) *Vid. Ov. Fast.* 1, in *fin.*

* Pax, ad. *Comicum, al. interj. silentii* *παῖξ*. *Παῖξ ἐπὶ τῷ τῷ τῷ ἔχειν*, *Hes. Peace, no more*. ¶ Itaque dum enitor, pax, jam pæne, *I say no more*, Plaut. *Unus est dies dum argentum eripio, pax; nihil amplius*, *Ter. Heat.* 4, 3, 39.

* Paxillus, i. m. [*ab* ant. *pago paxi*, *paxus*, *pax-plus*, *paxillus* & hinc *palus*: ut *à veho*, *vexi*, *vexillum* & inde *velum*, teste *Cic.* quia in solo pangitur, i. e. *figitur*, vel *à Græc.* *πατάλος*, *πατάλας*] *A stake, pile, or post*, *Cels.* 8, 10. *Col.* 8, 8.

P ante E.

¶ Peccāmen, īnis. n. *A sin*, *Prud. Hamart.* 619. † Peccatum, & peccatus, *Cic.* approbante *Gellio*. *Vid. Pecco*.

Peccans, tis. part. *That offendeth, or doth amiss*. In ratione vitæ peccans, *Cic.* *Matrona peccans*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 62.

¶ Peccatio, ōnis. f. *An offending, a mistakeing*, *Gell.* 13, 19.

¶ Peccator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A sinner*. (2) *Particularly an adulterer*. (1) *Ap. Eccl. scriptt.* † Qui peccat. (2) *Justinian.* † *Mæchus*.

¶ Peccatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that sineth*. *Peccatrix anima*, *Prud. Cathem. præf.* 35. *femina*, *Id. Ham.* 754. † *Quæ peccat*.

Peccatum, i. n. (1) *A fault; a foolish, or impolitic, action*. (2) *An ill action, fault, or offense*.

(3) *Absolut. The fault of fornication, or adultery*. (1) § *Gladium insipienti tradere peccatum sit, non reddere officium*, *Cic. Off.* 3, 95. (2) = *Id nostris vitiis peccatisque venerit*, *Id. Fam.* 8, 21. = § *Recte facta in bonis actionibus ponere, prava, id est, peccata, in malis*, *Id. Acad.* 2, 1, 10. (3) *Hoc peccatum in virginem est civem*, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 7.

Peccatur, imperf. pass. (1) *It is done amiss, or erroneously*. (2) *It is done ill, or criminally*. (1) *Decori ignoratione & in vitâ, & in oratione, sapissime peccatur*, *Cic. Orat.* 21. (2) ¶ *In adulteria peccabitur, by adulterys*, *Sen.*

Peccatur, perf. pass. *Offense is committed*. *Quicquid peccatur*, *Cic. Parad.* 3, 2. *Quo in genere in rep. multa peccantur*, *Id. Offic.* 1, 10.

Peccaturus, a, um. part. (1) *About to sin, offend, or do evil*. (3) *Particularly by committing fornication, or adultery*. (1) *Peccaturo, obstat tibi filius infans*, *Juv.* 14, 49. (2) *Ætate minus eum peccatum putem?* *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 33. *vid. & Pecco*, n. 6.

Peccatus, ūs. m. *The committing of an offense, or crime*. *Manifesto peccatu teneri*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 78. ¶ *& ne putes mendum subesse, sis leg.* *Gell.* 13, 20.

Pecco, āre. neut. & act. (1) *To do amiss, fail, or mistake*. (2) *To sin; to do evil*. (3) *To blunder, or say wrong*. (4) *To mistake designedly*. (5) *To transgress, offend, or commit a fault*. (6) *To commit adultery*. (1) *Xenophon eadem ferè peccat*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 12. *Turpior est qui in eo ipso peccat, cujus proficitur scientiam*, *Id. & Emendare, quam peccare, est posterius*, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 20. (2) = § *Venia magè debet dari qui casu peccat, quam qui consilio est nocens*, *Phædr.* 5, 3, 12. *Maxima peccantium pœna est peccasse*, *Sen.* (3) § *Si unam peccavisses syllabam*, Plaut. *Bacch.* 3, 3, 29. (4) *Ut peccare suavitatis causâ liceret*, *Cic. Orat.* 47. (5) § *In publica commoda peccem*, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 3. *Sponte, an coactus tam magna peccavisset*, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 36. *Te plura in hac re peccare ostendam*, *Id. Adelph.* 1, 2, 44. *Si quid ego erga te imprudens peccavi*, Plaut. *Aul.* 4, 10, 62. (6) *Quid interest in matronâ, ancillâ, peccasse rogatâ?* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 63. ¶ *Hanc vult esse primam notionem Sipont.*

Peccorōsus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of cattle, or where much cattle is*. (2) *Breeding much cattle*. (1) § *Pecorosa palatia*, *Prop.* 4, 10, 3. (2) § *Pecorosum ver*, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 229.

* Peccen, īnis. m. & n. *Serv.* [*à pecco*] (1) *A comb*. (2) *The oars on the side of a vessel*. (3) *A rake*. (4) *An instrument like a comb, or becke, wherewith they cropped off the ears of corn instead of reaping it*. (5) *The form of the fingers crossed, or indented in each other*. (6) *A wool card*. (7) *Anciently a harrow*. (8) *The stay of a weaver's loom*. (9) *The sick, or quill, wherewith they play upon an instrument*. (10) *The hair about the privy parts*. (11) *All shell fish, striated like a cockle*. (12) *Pectines, strait veins in wood, running at equal distance from one another*. (13) ¶ *Peccen Veneris, a kind of herb, wild chervil*. (1) *Invenit calvus peccinem*, *Phædr.* 5, 6, 1. (2) *Mixtis obliquo peccine remis*, *Lucr.* 3, 604. (3) *Tonsum raro peccine verrit humum*, *Ov. de Rem. Am.* 1, 192. (4) *Alii peccinibus spicam ipsam legunt*, *Col.* 2, 2. (5) *Digitis inter se peccine junctis*, *Ov. Met.* 9, 299, i. e. *peccinatum, decussatum*. (6) *Moderator peccinis unci*, *Claud. Eutrop.* 2, 382. (7) *Hinc enim peccinor, quod vid.* (8) *Rarum peccine pensat opus*, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 820. (4) *Jamque eadem digitis, jam peccine pulsat eburno*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 647. (10) *Inguina traduntur medicis jam peccine nigro*, *Juv.* 6, 370. (11) *Peccinibus patulis jactat se molle Tarentum*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 34. (12) *Fagis peccines transversis in pulpâ*, *Plin.* 16, 38. *ubi vid.* *Harduin.* (13) *Veneris peccinem appellant à similitudine peccini*, *Id.* 24, 19.

* Peccendus, a, um. part. *To be combed*. *Nec mihi peccendos cura est præbere capillos*, *Ov. Ep.* 13, 31.

* Peccens, tis. part. *Combed*. *Peccens ancilla capillos*, *Ov. Am.* 1, 367. *Vid. Pecco*.

* Peccinātim, adv. *In the fashion of the teeth of a comb*, *Plin.* 9, 33.

* ¶ Peccinātus, a, um. part. *Combed*. *Juba probè peccinata*, *Apul.* p. 199. † *Pexus, Cic.*

* ¶ Peccinātus, a, um. adj. [*à simil. peccinis in duas partes devexum*] *Made in form of a comb*. ¶ *Peccinatum tectum, a roof casting the water two ways, or bending down two ways*, *Fest.*

* Peccinor, āri. pass. [*à peccen notione* 7] *To be harrowed*. *Genera terræ, quarum ubertas peccinari segetem in herbâ cogat*, *Plin.* 18, 21.

* Peccitus, a, um. part. [*quasi à peccin, peccitum*] (1) *Combed, beckled, or carded*. (2) *Met. Dressed, orderly laid out*. (1) § *Peccitæ lanæ*, *Col.* 12, 3. (2) *Puro discrimine peccita tellus*, *Id.* 10, 95. *deposito squalore nitet*, *Id.* 10, 91.

* Pecco, ēre, xi, & xui, xum. act. *Pecco cujus præter. plerique pexui. Asper tamen peccivi, Charisius pexi protulerunt. Mecænas in Octaviâ, Pexilli capillum, &c. Prisc.* [*à πεκίω πεκνῶ, quod à πεκνῶ, pexus*] (1) *To comb, dress, or set out, the hair with a comb*. (2) *Met. To hoe, dress, or weed*. (3) *To beat, tear, wound, or dress*. (1) § *Dentio peccere dente comas*, *Tib.* 1, 9, 68. (2) *Ferro bicorni Peccar, & angentem iulcis exterminet herbam*, *Col.* 10, 149. (3) *Huac pugnis peccas*, Plaut. *Men.* 5, 7, 28.

* Peccor, ēris, i. pass. (1) *To be combed*. (2) *To be beckled*. (3) *Met. To be curried, or claued off*. (1) *Ipsa comas peccar*, *Ov. Epist.* 13, 39. (2) *Stupa peccitur ferreis hamis*, *Plin.* 19, 1. (3) *Leno pugnis peccitur*, Plaut. *Rud.* 3, 2, 47. *fulsi*, *Id. Capt.* 4, 2, 116.

* Peccorāle, is. n. *A breastplate*, *Plin.* 34, 7.

* Peccorālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the breast*. *In exiguo sinu peccoralis offis*, *Cels.* 8, 1. *tunica, Amm.*

* Peccorōsus, a, um. adj. ior. comp. (1) *Having a great and broad breast*. (2) *Pu-ing, or thrusting, out the breast*. (1) § *Pecorosa gallinæ*, *Col.* 8, 2. *Nemo est feroci peccorosior Marte*, *Auf. Carm. Priap.* 36. (2) *Pecorosa cervicis repanda ostentatio*, *Plin.* 11, 26.

* Peccunculū, i. m. dim. [*à peccen*] *A sort of shell-fish*, *Col.* 8, 16.

* Peccus, ōris. n. [*ita dict. fort. quod peccinam quodammodo refert*] (1) *The chest*. (2) *The breast bones, or bones about the chest*. (3) *A breast, or pap*. (4) *The bosom, or breast*. (5) *Met. The heart, or mind*. (6) *Courage, resolution*. (7) *The soul*. (8) *Strain, genius*. (1) *Luxuriat toris animosum peccus*, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 81. *de equo*. (2) *Peccus, hoc est, ossa, præcordiis & vitalibus natura circumdedit*, *Plin.* 11, 37. (3) *Peccora plena vobis sæpe dedi*, *Lucr.* 6, 708. (4) *Persudit lacrymis, & aperto peccore fovit*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 339. (5) *De Scapularis hortis toto peccore cogitemus*, *Cic. Att.* 13, 12. § *Peccus a more flammatum*, *Sen. Troad.* 303. *grave ærumnis*, *Id. Agamem.* 305. *Amicus per se amator toto peccore*, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 18. ¶ *Hunc Esse putas fidæ peccus amicitiae, a faithful, hearty friend, the soul of true friendship*, *Mart.* 9, 15. *vid. & Stat. Sylv.* 4, 4, 103. & *Manil.* 2, 598. (6) *Firmo peccore nunc opus*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 261. ¶ *Juvenes, fortissima peccora, brave hearts, valiant youths*, *Id. Æn.* 2, 348. (7) § *Non tu corpus eras sine peccore*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 4, 6. (8) = *Oratio habita nequaquam ejus peccoris ingenii, quod simulatum ad eum diem fuerat*, *Liv. de C. Bruto*.

* ¶ Peccuscūlū, i. n. *A little breast, or heart*, *Onom.*

† Pecu, n. indecl. in plur. *Pecua, uum*, ut *à genu*, *genua*, *Serv. ex Cic.* [*à πεκνῶ, lana*] (1) *Cattle, a flock of sheep*. (2) *Fish*. (1) *A pecu palitantes*, Plaut. *Bacch.* 5, 2, 5. § *Cum homines & pecua semper fuisse sit necesse*, *Varr. R.* 2, 1. *In agris passim inundatis pecua ablata*, *Lew.* 26, 34. § *Pecubus balantibus*, *Lucr.* 6, 1131. (2) *Uvidum rete sine squamoso pecu*, Plaut. *Rud.* 4, 3, 5.

Pecuariā, um. n. pl. qu. *à sing. pecuare*, *Serv.* (1) *Pastures, grounds where cattle feed*. (2) *Publick pastures which were let out to farmers, being a branch of the publick revenue*. (3) *Cattle, birds,*

or flocks. (1) In pecuariis, *Plin.* 8, 43. (2) Societas quæ pecuaria de P. Cornelio & L. Mummiio cens. redemisset, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 22, sed var. lect. (3) Solve in Venerem pecuaria, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 64. Arcadiæ pecuaria rudere credas, *Pers.* 3, 9.

Pecuaria, æ, f. sc. res. The business, or trade, of feeding and rearing cattle. Libros scripsi de pecuariâ, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 1. § Pecuariam facere, *Suet. Cæs.* 42.

Pecuaria, ærum, pl. f. sc. pastiones. Breeds, or flocks, of cattle upon the ground. Pecurias habui grandes, *Varr.* 2, præf.

Pecuarius, a, um, adj. [à pecu] Of, or belonging to, cattle. ¶ Res pecuaria, the business of grazing, breeding, or feeding, cattle, *Varr.* Res pecuaria, an estate in, or a flock of, cattle, *Cic. pro Quint.* 3. Res pecuaria, the breeding and feeding of publick pastures, *Plaut.* Pecuarius canis, a shepherd's dog, *Col.* 7, 12.

Pecuarius, ii, m. (1) A grazer, or breeder of cattle. (2) A farmer of the publick pastures. (1) Deiotarus diligentissimus agricola & pecuarius habebatur, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 9. (2) Ex multitudine pecuniâ, quam exegerunt pecuariis damnatis, ludos fecerunt, *Liv.*

† Pecûda, um, n. pl. Cattle, or sheep, *Non. ex Cic. Sisen. Næv. & Accio.* † Pecua, pecora.

Pecûinus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, sheep, or cattle. ¶ Daps asaria pecuina of sheep's flesh, *Cato*, 132. ¶ Pecuna ossa, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 264.

¶ Peculatio, ònis, f. verb. An embezzeling, or stealing, *Gloss.* † Peculator.

Peculatio, òris, m. verb. He that stole, or embezzled, money, or goods, belonging to the publick. Sicarii, fures, peculatores, vinculis & carcere fatigandi, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 18.

† Peculatiores oves. Of private possession. ¶ Leg. & peculatur ovis, aliquantò rectius, ap. *Varr. L. L.* 4, 19.

Peculatus, ùs, m. verb. [à peculor] (1) The crime of stealing, detaining, or embezzeling, publick money, or goods. (2) Met. A despoiling, or cheating. (1) Cùm pecuniam publicam auerit, num fraude poterit carere peculatus? *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 5. Non peculatus æraii factus est, *Sall. B. J.* 36. (2) Amor in me peculatum facit, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 74.

Peculiaris, re, adj. [quod ad peculium pertinet] (1) That which is of private possession, particularly that of a slave's, which a master alloweth him to have of his own. (2) That which a parent giveth a child as his own. (3) Peculiar, or particular. (4) Remarkable, singular. (1) Gallus gallinaceus anui peculiaris, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 4, 6. Qui pacit alienas oves aliquam habet peculiarem, *Id. Afin.* 3, 1, 37. (2) Postquam hunc emit, dedit eum gnato suo peculiarem, *Id. Capt. prol.* 20. (3) § Peculiaris testis, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 21. Peculiare edictum, *Id. Verr.* 3, 14. (4) Peculiaris invidia naturæ, *Plin.*

Peculiariter, adv. (1) By way of private acquisition, or possession; as a slave holdeth something of his own, distinct from his master's goods. (2) By appropriation, or particular restriction; by way of eminence. (3) Especially, singularly, very proper, with a peculiar fitness. (1) Quæ servi peculiariter paraverunt, *Plaut.* (2) Quod commune est & aliis nomen intellectu alicui rei peculiariter tribuitur, ut urbem Romam accipimus, *Quint.* 8, 2. (3) ¶ Medicina peculiariter efficax, a specifick, *Plin.* 22, 7. Hæmatites peculiariter splendet, *Id.* 36, 20. Sed al. clarius.

Peculiatus, a, um, part. [à peculium] (1) ¶ Having of his own, distinct from his master's goods. (2) Obscen. Well hung, well provided for. (1) § Servus peculiatus, *Dig.* (2) Pulchrè penitus peculiatus, *Priap.* Planè bene peculiatus, *Afin.* Pollio ad *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 10, 32. ¶ Sed jecatur ex ambiguo.

Peculio, ære, act. [ἀπὸ τοῦ τιμῶν, Onom.] To add to a slave's private stock, which he holdeth distinct from his master's. Aliquid te peculiabo, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 2, 10. jocus ad ambiguum obscen. detortus.

Peculiosus, a, um, adj. Having great stock of

his own, distinct from his master's, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 24.

Peculium, ii, n. [à pecu] Peculium servorum à pecore dictum est, ut pecunia patrum familiæ, *Fest.* καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ ἀλλοτρίᾳ ἐξουσία ὄντος τῶν ἐν αὐτῇ δέλεα, *Gloss.* (1) That which a son, or a slave, holdeth of their own, under a father, or a master; and is distinct from either of their flocks. (2) Private possession. (3) Substance, wealth, goods, possession. (4) A man's privy parts. (1) Cupiditate peculii nullam conditionem reculant durissimæ servitutis, *Cic. Parad.* 5, 2. (2) Peculi probam nihil habere addecet, clam virum, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 2, 26. (3) Jovem peculio exorat, *Patron.* c. 88. (4) *Id.* c. 8.

Peculor, àri, àtus sum, dep. [à pecu, inde enim initium peculatus esse cæpit, ante res aut argentum signatum] To rob, or defraud, the publick. § Peculari rempublicam, *Flor.* 3, 7.

Pecunia, æ, f. [à pecu] (1) An estate; real, or personal. (2) Money. (3) In plur. pecuniæ, Sums of money. (1) Nomina pecuniæ & pecunii tracta videntur à pecore, quod non solum veteres possederunt, sed adhuc apud quasdam gentes unum hoc usurpatur divitiarum genus, *Col.* in præf. In plur. In multas pecunias alienissimorum hominum, tanquam hæres esset, invasit, *Cic.* (2) Signum pecuniæ magnæ, *Id.* Pecunia numerata mulieri debetur, *Id. Topic.* 13. (3) Mancipes à civitatibus pro frumento pecunias exegerunt, *Id. Div. in Verr.* 10.

¶ Pecuniariè, adv. By action, or suit, for damages. Si pecuniariè agitur, *Ulp.*

Pecuniarius, a, um, adj. Pecuniary; of, or belonging to, money. § Res pecuniaria, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 18. Difficultas pecuniaria, *Id. Att.* 10, 16.

Pecuniosus, a, um, adj. or comp. fsumus, sup. (1) Rich, full of money. (2) Profitable, that will bring in store of money. (1) = Vir locuples & pecuniosus, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 15. Feminis virisque pecuniosioribus indictum, *Suet. Aug.* 25. § Homo pecuniosissimus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 9. Quæritur pecuniosus sit, an tenuis, *Id. de Inv.* 1, 25. Non tam generosus quàm pecuniosus, *Nep. Cim.* 1. (2) § Artes pecuniosæ, *Mart.* 5, 57.

Pecus, òris, n. [à πῆρ, lana, aut vellus, *Scal.* potius à πῆρ armentum, bos] (1) Properly and most usually sheep, a flock of sheep. (2) But sometimes a single sheep. (3) In pl. pecora, Sheep. (4) But it is used for other cattle. (5) Also any brutes that may be kept tame. (6) Any brutes whatsoever. (7) Met. A brute, or any brutish person. (8) Slaves. (9) A multitude of cattle. (1) Dic mihi, Damoeta, cujum pecus? *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 1. vid. & *Plin.* 8, 47. (2) Caprino villo, quàm pecoris velleri, propius, *Id.* 8, 49. (3) Pecora cum pastoribus donate mœchæ, *Phædr.* 4, 4, 38. (4) § Caprigenum pecus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 221. equinum, *Col.* Alia pecora, *Id.* (5) ¶ Volatile pecus, tame fowls, *Col.* 8, 4. § Aquatile, *Id.* (6) Ignavum fuci pecus, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 168. Nerei repandi rostrum incurvi cervicum pecus, *Quint. ex Pacuv.* ¶ Omne quim Proteus pecus egit, sea-calves, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 7. Neptuni pecus, a sea monster, *Claud. in Ruf.* 2, 279. (7) O imitatores, servum pecus! *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 19. (8) Dindyminæ dominæ vaga pecora, *Catull.* 61, 13. de Gallis. (9) Hoc pecus omne meum est. Multæ quoque vallibus errant, Multas silva tegit; multæ stabulantur in antris, *Or. Met.* 13, 823.

† Pecus, sed rectius obsolevit, ùdis, f. & m.

† Pecudi marito, *Prisc. ex Enn.* Pecudes [à πῆρ, tondéo, quod sit animal lanigerum; sed vid. in pecus, òris.] (1) A sheep. (2) Also one of any sort of cattle. (3) Any beast. (4) Any brute. (5) Met. A brutish man. (1) Mactavit nigram hyemem pecudem, Zephyris felicibus albam, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 120. (2) Sues—quæ pecude nihil genuit natura secundi, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 64. Expertes sunt rationis, equi, boves, reliquæ pecudes, *Id. Offic.* 2, 3. (3) ¶ Sagittifera pecus, a porcupine, *Claud. Carm.* 45. § Ferae pecudes, *Lucr.* 1, 14. § Hominum pecudumque genus vitæque volantium. Et quæ marmoreo fert monstra sub æquore pontus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 729. (4) ¶

Natantes pecudes, fish, *Lucr.* 2, 343. (5) Illius pecudis consilium, *Cic. in Pison.* c. 9.

* ¶ Pēda, æ, f. [à pede] A footstep, vid. *Fest.* * ¶ Pēdāle, is, n. (1) ¶ The length of a foot. (2) A cloth to wipe the feet with. (1) ¶ Pēdale mensura est pedis, pedule verò sub pedibus præstat utilitatem, *Front.* (2) Pedale Πόδικμα-γείον, *Gloss. Phil.* Πόδικμαγείον, pedale, *Id. Cyr.* Pedale, αἰδίων, *Id. Phil.* a sock to wear under the feet, sed hîc aliqui leg. pedulo, rep. tamen ap. *Petron.* c. 56.

* Pēdālis, e, adj. Of a foot measure, or space; a foot long, or wide. Pēdales in latitudinem trabes, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 13. Pedalia in quadratum cubilia, *Col.* ¶ Pedalia ligna, a foot thick, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 13.

* Pēdāmen, inis, n. quo quid pedatur, i. e. fulcitur. A stake, prop, or pole, fixed upright to support vines, *Col.* 5, 4.

* Pēdāmentum, i, n. *Plin. Id.* quod pedamen. In pluribus pedamentis fructus claudicat, *Col.* 4, 2.

* Pēdāndus, a, um, part. To be supported with stakes, or props. Pedanda vinea, *Col.* 4, 12.

* Pēdāneus, a, um, adj. (1) Of the measure of a foot. (2) ¶ Judices pedanei, A sort of inferior judges, delegatus, or umpire. (1) § Scrobs pedanea, *Col.* 5, 6. Rudus pedaneum, *Pall. Mæio, tit.* 11. (2) Καμαδικαὶς, pedaneus judex, arbiter, *Gloss.* Dict. vel quod non vehantur curru, sed pedibus proficiscantur in forum; vel quod judicantes in imo loco confiderent, ubi magistratus subsellia pedum habebant; vel quia pede plano judicarent, non pro tribunali, *Cujac.*

* Pēdārius, a, um, adj. ¶ Pedarii senatores, those senators who delivered not their sense in words, but went to the part, or side, of those whose opinion they were for, *Cic. Att.* 1, 19. Pedarius appellatur, quia tacitus transeundo ad eum cujus sententiam probat, quid sentiat, indicat, *Fest.* Raptim in eam sententiam pedarii concurrerant, *Cic. Att.* 1, 19.

* Pēdātum, adv. Foot by foot, one foot after the other. Leo tantum & camelus pedatim gradiuntur, h. e. ut sinister pes non transeat dextram, sed subsequatur, *Plin.* 11, 45.

* Pēdātio, ònis, f. verb. [à pedo, ùre] A stake- ing, proping, or undersetting, of vines, *Col.* 4, 12.

* ¶ Pēdātum: i, n. [à pedo, ùre] Pedato, i. e. repetitu, vel accessu, *Non.* vice quasi per pedem datâ. Τρίτην ἀπὸ τοῦ, Ἐκ τρίτης, *Gloss.* ¶ Primo pedato, & secundo, *Charif.* ex *Carone*, once and again. ¶ Sed pedatu potius leg. puto.

* ¶ Pēdātura, æ, f. A space, or proportion, of so many feet set out, *Veg.* † Pedum mensura.

* Pēdātus, a, um, adj. [à pes] (1) Footed, or having feet. ¶ Malè pedatus, ill, or weak, footed. (2) That is propped, stayed, or under-set, with stakes. (1) *Suer. Otho*, 12. (2) Vineæ pedatæ simplici jugo, *Plin.* 17, 22.

* Pēdātu, abl. m. nisi pedatu tertio omnes afflixero. At the third onset, or attack, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 50. leg. & pedato, vid. Pedatum. † Coitione, impetu.

¶ Pēdepressim, adv. i. e. pede presso. βῆδαν. Leisurely, varyly, *Non.* 1, 119. † Pedetentim.

* Pēdes, itis, c. g. [à pede, ut ab equo eques] (1) On foot. (2) ¶ Pēdes & pēdites, foot soldiers. (3) Et sing. pēdes, foot, a body of foot. (4) ¶ Pēdites, the common people. (1) Viatori profunt in longo itinere pediti, *Plin.* (2) ¶ Pēditum & equitum copiae, *Cic.* (3) ¶ Interjectus equiti pēdes, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 79, 5. (4) ¶ Romani tollent equites peditesque cæclunum, *Liv.* A. P. 113.

* Pēdester, hæc pēdestris, & hoc pēdestre, vel hic & hæc pēdestris, & hoc pēdestre [à pēdes] (1) On foot, or performed on foot. (2) Belonging to a footman, or foot soldier; proper to foot soldiers. (3) On the land. (1) § Pēdestes exercitus, *Nep. Dion.* 6. Acies pēdestres, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 364. Statua pēdestris, *Cic. Philipp.* 9, 6. ¶ Iter pēdestre, of a man on foot, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 32. (2) § Pēdestre scutum, *Liv.* 7, 10. Pēdestria arma, *Nep. Iphicr.* 1. ¶ Chabrias clasi præfuit, pēdestribus copiis Agefilatis, *Id. Chabr.* 2.

¶ *Pedestres navalesque pugnae, land and sea fights, Cic. de Sen. 5. Pedestres historiarum, in prose, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 9. Musa pedestris, bumble, louse, like prose, Id. Sat. 2, 6, 17. § sermo, Id. A. Poet. 95. ¶ Pedestria auspicia nominabantur, quae dabantur à vulpe, lupo, serpente, equo, cæterisque animalibus quadrupedibus, Fest.*

**Pedetentim, adv. [à pede, & tenendo seu tentando] (1) Step by step; with gentle, slow, soft, steps. (2) By degrees, by little and little, slowly. (3) Cautiously, softly, slowly. (1) = Pedetentim ite, & sedato nitu, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21. ex Pacuv. (2) = Pedetentim & gradatim tum accessus à te ad causam facti, tum recessus, Id. Fam. 9, 14. (3) = A me omnia cautè, pedetentimque dicentur, Id. pro Cluent. 42. = Sensum & pedetentim mutatio facienda, Id. Offic. 1, 33.*

**Pedilica, æ, f. [à pede, ut à manu manica] (1) A fetter, a fetlock, a shackle. (2) A sprig, gin, or snare, wherewith to catch birds, or beasts, by the legs. (1) Plaut. Afin. 3, 2, 5. (2) Cruius pedicas ponere, Virg. Georg. 1, 307. Jumenta, velut pedicula capta, hærebant in glacie, Liv. 21, 36.*

**Pedicellus, i, m. dim. [à pediculus, ut ab oculus, ocellus] A little louse. ¶ In alio pedicellum vides, in teipso ricinum non vides? Petron. c. 57.*

**Pediculus, i, m. Pes gracilis edolatusque, quo arbor inferitur foramini fundamenti, Turneb. l. 7. c. 27. the foot of a press, Cato, 18, bis.*

**Pediculæria, æ, f. s. herba. An herb good against lice, Scrib. Larg. Compos. 8. Στραφίς ἐγρίη, Diosc.*

**Pediculæris, re, adj. Belonging to lice. ¶ Herba pedicularis, Lousewort, licebane, or red rattle, Cul. 6, 30.*

**Pediculærius, i, m. Συρτηρίος, Gl. He who busyness it was to give time to the music with his feet. Vid. Voss. in Etymol.*

**Pediculo, are, act. To louse; to lock, or pick, lice. Pediculo, φθειρίζω, Gloss. φθειρίζω, pediculo, Gloss. Cyr. † Pediculos venari.*

**Pediculifolius, a, um, adj. Lousey. Menti dominus pediculofus, Mart. 12, 59. ubi tamen alii l. g. Periculofus.*

**Pediculus, i, m. dim. [à pede] (1) A little foot. (2) The stalk, or stem, of an apple, pear, grape, fig, &c. (3) A louse. (4) A sort of insect that infesteth hens. (5) A sort of insect like beetles. (6) A sort of sea insects. (1) His pediculi octoni omnibus, Plin. 9, 28. (2) ¶ Dependent alia pediculis, ut pyra, alia racemis, ut uvæ, palmæ, alia & pediculis & racemis, ut edera, sambuci; alia ramo adherent, ut in lauro, Id. 15, 28. (3) Inter pilos palpebrarum pediculi nascuntur, Cels. 6, 6, 5. (4) Col. 8, 7. (5) & Pediculi terræ, Plin. 30, 5. = tauri, Id. (6) Vocant & in mari pediculos, Id. 32, 7.*

**† Pediculus, i, m. dim. [à pede] A little foot, Non. ex Afran.*

**Pedes, um, m. pl. Lice. Ut muscar, culicesque, pedesque, pulicesque, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 13. Vid. Pes.*

Pedisequa, æ, f. vel Pedisequa, [à pede & sequor.] (1) A waiting maid, or woman. (2) Met. An attendant. (1) Accedo ad pedisequas, rogo quæ sit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 96. ¶ Volt placere pedisequæ, volt famulis, volt etiam ancillis, Plaut. Afin. 1, 3, 31. (2) = Juris scientiam eloquentiæ tanquam ancilulam, pedisequâque adjuncti, Cic. de Orat. 1, 55.

Pedisequus, i, m. [à pede, & sequor] al. scrib. pedisequus ap. ut & rect. A footman, a lacquey. Hunc clarissimum virum—à pedisequis conculcari juberes, Cic. pro Demo. 42.

**Peditatus, us, m. [à pedes, itis] The infantry, or foot, of an army. ¶ Armatura varia peditatus, equitatusque, Cic. Fam. 7, 1.*

**Peditum, i, n. [à pedo, it] A fist, or fillet. Subtile & leve peditum Libonis, Catull. 52, 3. Nares potius quam aures feriens.*

**¶ Peditus, us, m. A fart, a scape. Πορδί, peditus, peditum, Gloss. Cyr.*

**¶ Pedo, ere, pēpēdi, pēdītum, n. [à βῆμα, per*

Metath. mediā in tenuem conversā, ut à βῆμα, pateo, à κῆμα, cuppa, Voss.] To fart, or let a fart. Pepedi diffisā nate ficus, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 46. Coram me pedere, Crispe, soles, Mart. 10, 14.

**¶ Pēdo, ōnis, m. [à pede] That bath broad, or splay, feet. Pēdo, πλατύπους, Gloss. † Plautus. *† Pēdor, ōris, m. Narkyness, rect. pador, quod vid.*

**¶ Pēdūculum, i, n. & Pēdūculus, i, m. A louse, peduculum, φθῆρ, Gloss. φθῆρ, peduculus, Gl. Syr. † Pediculus.*

**¶ Pēdūle, is, n. A sort of woollen wrapper for the feet. ¶ Pedale mensura est pedis, pedule vetō sub pedibus præstat utilitatem, Front.*

**¶ Pēdūlis, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, the feet. Faciæ crurules, pedulæque vestis loco sunt, quia partem corporis vestiunt, Ulp.*

**¶ Pēdum, ii, n. [à pedibus dict. virga scil. incurva, unde retinentur pcedum pedes, Serv.] A shepherd's crook, or staff; a sheeppook. At tu summe pedum, Virg. Ecl. 5, 88.*

**¶ Pēdunculus, i, m. dim. [à pedo, ōnis] One somewhat splay footed, Prisc.*

**¶ Pēgaseus, a, um, adj. [à Pegasus] Most poetical. Pegasium melos, Pers. prol. 14.*

**¶ Pēgaseus, a, um, adj. [à Pegasus] Most swift. Non si pegaseo ferar volatu, Catull. 53, 25. Ætas pegaseo corripit gradu, Sen. Troad. 385.*

**¶ Pēgāsus, i, m. [Πήγασος, Gr. ἀπὸ τῆς πηγῆς, i. e. à fonte; vel quod juxta fontes Oceani natus sit, vel quod ungulā fontem Hippocrenem aperuit] (1) Perseus's winged horse. (2) A sort of fowl in Ethiopia with a head like a horse. (3) A constellation. (1) Vid. Propr. (2) Pegasos equino capite volucres, & gryphos auritos aduncitate rostri fabulosos reor; illos in Scythiā, hos in Æthiopiā, Plin. 10, 49. (3) Sed Pegasus æthere summo Veloces agitat pennas & sidere gaudet, Germ. Cæs.*

**¶ Pegma, ātis, n. [à πῆγμα, figo] (1) ¶ A sort of wooden machine used in scenical plays. (2) A vast wooden machine used in amphitheatrical shows. (3) A kind of pageant used in triumphs. (4) Pegmata, cases to put books in. (5) ¶ Ornaments of brass, or marble, to beautify houses. (1) De hac machinā, vid. Serv. (2) ¶ Descriptum lege bre ap. Senecam Ep. 89. Priscæ Gloss. vocant, machinam confixilem. (3) Caius princeps in circo pegma duxit, in quo fuere argenti pondo CXXIII, Plin. 33, 3. Vid. Lips. libell. de Amphitheatr. cap. 22. (4) Nihil venustius quàm illa tua pegmata, Cic. Att. 4, 8. adi locum. (5) In emptione domū, & specularia, & pegmata cedere sive in ædificio sint posita, sive ad tempus detracta, Ulp.*

**¶ Pegmāris, e, adj. [à pegma] Belonging to the pegma. ¶ Gladiatores pegmares, those gladiators shown to the people upon the pegma, Suet. Calig. 26.*

Pējērātus, a, um, part. Perjured, forsworn. ¶ Jus pejeratum, perjury, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 1.

Pējēro, āre, act. [ex per, & juro, adject. r, & u in e mutata; ex peior, & juro, Morl.] To violate an oath, by not performing what he hath sworn; to forswear, or be forsworn. ¶ Non tallum jurare, pejerare est, sed quod ex animi tui sententiā juraveris, sicut verbis concipitur more nostro, id non facere perjurium est, Cic. Off. 3, 29. sub fin.

Pejor, us. [comp. à malus, à pessum per Synecd. pro pessior, pejor, ut à magnus major, pro magior; tanè in superl. dic. pessimus antiq. pessimus] (1) Bader, worse in health. (2) Worse, or more ignominious. (3) Worse, more hurtful, or afflictive. (4) Worse, or more calamitous. (5) Worse, or more severe; unpleasant, or less delight full. (6) Worse, more unsuccessful. (1) A meride omnis æger ferè pejor est, Cels. 3, 4. (2) Turpis fuga mortis omni est morte pejor, Publ. Syr. (3) Turpitudine pejor est quàm dolor, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13. (4) Pejore res loco non potis est esse, Ter. Adelph. 3, 2, 46. (5) ¶ Quid melius Romā? Scythico quid littore pejor? Ov. ex Ponto, 3, 1, 37. ¶ Rapere in pejorem partem,

to put the severest constructions upon, Ter. (6)

¶ Si quid vidit melius, pejūse suā spe, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 13.

¶ Pējōro, āre, act. [à peior, κακίον ποῖα] To impair, or make worse. ¶ Homo liber, qui statum suum in potestate habet, & pejorare eum & meliorem facere potest, Paul. † In pejūs mutare.

Pējūs, adv. comp. [à male] Worse, far worse. Quo neminem pejūs odi, Cic. Vide ne tu pejūs confulas, Hor. Epist. 1, 17, 30.

**¶ Pēlāgia, æ, f. A shell-fish called the purple. = Purpuræ nomine alio pelagiæ vocantur, Plin. 6, 37.*

**¶ Pēlāgicus, a, um, adj. [à pelagus] Fishes that lie in the deep, bottom fish, Col. 8. sub fin.*

**¶ Pēlāgium, ii, n. The juice of the purple-fish, Plin. 9, 38.*

**¶ Pēlāgius, a, um, adj. [à pelagus] (1) That liveth in the deep, or bottom of the sea. (2) Seabred, living in salt water. (3) Of, or belonging to, the sea. (1) Arenosi gurgites pelagios pisces melius pascunt, Col. 8, 6. (2) Pelagii greges piscium, Varr. R. R. 3, 3. Gaudent dulcibus aquis, & ubi plurimi influunt amnes, ideo pelagia parva & rara sunt, Plin. 32, 6. de ostræis. (3) ¶ Pelagiæ volucres, sea birds, Petron. c. 109. Cursus Pelagius, a voyage by sea, Phædr. 4, 21, 7.*

**¶ Pēlāgus, i, n. Virg. Sen. Plin. & m. Val. Flacc. Pelage plur. [πέλαγος, Gr.] (1) The depth of the sea. (2) The sea, the main sea, the ocean. (1) Rapidum pelagus infimo eversum solo, Sen. Agamemn. 475. (2) Pelagus quantos aperimus in usus, Val. Flacc. 1, 169. § Pelæque severa, Lucr. 5, 36. Pelage multa, Id. 6, 188. ¶ Met. Materie tanto in pelago, such an ocean of matter, Id. 2, 550.*

**¶ Pēlāmis, idis, & ys, ydis, f. [à Gr. πηλός, lutum] A sort of fish of the tunny kind. Vas pelamidum, Juv. 7, 120. Limosæ à luto pelamides incipiunt vocari, & cum annum excessere tempus, thynni, Plin. 9, 15.*

Pēlasgus, i, f. A sort of laurel, Plin. 15, 30. = Eupetalon, Stephanon Alexandri, Id.

**¶ Pēlēcīnus, i, m. & Pēlēcīnum, i, n. & Pēlēcīnos—[à Gr. πέλαικος, securis] A weed growing among corn; hatchet, fish, Plin. 13, 17. & 27, 12. = Herba securidaca, Id.*

¶ Pelicanus, i, f. sed pot. Pelecanus. The fowl called a pelican, of which there are two sorts, one a water fowl feeding on fish, the other a land fowl, feeding on venomous creatures, Hier. = Onocrotalus, Id.

† Pellabor, ēris, pro perlabor; ut Pellicio, pelluceo, to slide along, Lucil.

**¶ Pellācia, æ, f. [à pellax] An inviting look. Subcola cum ridet placidi pellacia ponti, Lucr. 2, 559.*

**¶ Pellax, ācis, adj. [à pelicio] Deceiving by flattery, wheedling. Invidia pellacis Ulyssæi, Virg. Æn. 2, 90.*

**¶ Pellectus, a, um, part. [à pellicior] Δελεσθεῖς. Enticed, deceived, allured. Per jus osculi & blanditiarum occasiones pellectus in amorem, Suet. Claud. 26. = Illectus, Cic.*

**† Pellēgo, ēre, act. pro perlego. To read over. Tabellas tene has, pellege, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 27.*

**¶ Pellendus, a, um, part. To be driven out. Prius igitur illis Gallos Italiā pellendos, dixit, quàm minentur Ætolis, Just. 28, 2.*

**¶ Pellens, tis, part. (1) Expelling, banishing, driving out. (2) Satisfying. (1) Pellente lascivos amores canitie, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 7. (2) Glānde famem pellens, Ov. 14, 216.*

**¶ Pellex, icis, f. [à πέλαικος, Gell. 4, 3. extrito & converso a in e, ut à πάλαντιν, tulentum, à καμάρη, camera] (1) A married man's woman, or mistress; a woman that lieth with another woman's husband. (2) A relative to another man's wife, whose place she suppliech, nam Pellex non est viri, sed uxoris. (3) It is said of males. Pellice damnata proles, Vell. Patre. 2, 153. (4) A whore, a strumpet, a barlot. (1) ¶ Nomine deposito pellicis, uxor erit, Ov. Ep. 9, 132. (2) Uxor*

Uxor generi, noverca filii, filia pellex, Cic. Orat. 30. Tunc eris matris pellex? Ov. (3) § Pellex reginae, Suet. c. 49. de Jul. Cæsare. Omnium cubiculorum pellex, Cic. de Sall. (4) Curt. 10, 1.

* || Pellicatio, ōnis. f. id. quod pellicatus. Pellicatio εἰρωνία ζῳλοῦπια, Gloss. Ζηλοῦπια pellicatus, pellicatio, Gl. Cyr.

* || Pellicator, ōris. m. πωυῖρος, ἐπαγός. A wheedler, an enticer. Pellicator qui pellicat ad fraudem, Fest. Ζηλότυπος pellicator, pelix, Gl. Cyr.

* Pellicatus, ūs. m. [à pellex.] The adultery of a woman who lies with another woman's husband. Filia quæ nefarium matris pellicatum ferre non posset, Cic. pro Cluent. 4.

* || Pellicus, a, um, adj. Leatheren; made of leather, or skins. Stragulum pellicum, Paul. J.C.

* Pellicio, ēre, exi. (vet. pellicui, Prisc.) ecutum. act. [ex per, & lacio, mutatis r in l, & a in i; sed vid. in pellex] (1) To inveigle, to deceive by flattery, to draw one in, to wheedle, cajole, allure, entice, invite. (2) Met. To attract, to draw. (1) = Ea animum adolescentis pellexit iis omnibus rebus, quibus illa ætas capi ac deliniri potest, Cic. pro Cluent. 5. (2) Quæ ferri pelliciat vim, Lucr. 6, 999. de lapid. magnet.

* || Pellicius, a, um, adj. Made of skins. Sella pellicia, Lampr. † Pellicus.

* Pellicula, æ. f. dim. [à pellis] A little skin. Stravit pelliculis hœdinis lectulos, with kid-skins, Cic. pro Mur. 36. Pellicula caprina, Plin. 30, 11. Met. Te memento in pelliculâ tenere tuâ, keep within the bounds of your own calling, or condition of life, Mart. 3, 16. Pelliculam veterem retines, your old ill habits, or manners, Pers. 5, 116. Pelliculam curare jube, to make much of, live deliciously, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 38.

* || Pelliculatio, ōnis, f. verb. [à pellicio.] A deceiving with fair words, Cato ap. Fest. † Illicium, Varr.

* Pelliculo, āre. act. [à pellis] Pelliculare δειμαλωσαι, Gloss. to bind the mouth of a sloped vessel over with leather. Opercula gypfare & pelliculare, Col. 12, 39.

* Pelliculor, āri, ātus. pass. To be bound over with leather. Contectum vas pelliculetur, Col. 12, 46.

* Pellio, ōnis, m. [à pellis] (1) One that maketh garments and other things of skins. (2) || A tanner. (1) Quasi supellex pellionis, palus palo proximus est, Plaut. Menæch. 2, 3, 53. (2) Pellio βυρρῆς, Gl. Phil.

* Pellis, is. f. [à φελῆς, ut à φανόλης pænula, & πορφύρεα purpura. Φελῆς, φλοῖς δένδρε, Hesych. cortex arboris, ita pellis dicatur quasi cortex hominis, Voss.] (1) The skin, or hide, of a beast, flayed off; the fell, or pelt. (2) Pelles, tents for soldiers, quia de pellibus fiebant. (3) The skin that is on a live beast, or other creature. (4) Cataphract. A man's skin, made coarse by age, sickness, &c. (5) Meton. Parchment. (1) Laquei lanatis pellibus involuti, with the wool on, Col. Aurata pellis, the golden fleece, Catull. 62, 5. (2) Cum diutius sub pellibus milites contineri non possent, Cæs. B. G. 4, 38. Met. Ut non multum imperatori sub ipsis pellibus otii relinquatur, in the leaguer, or encampment, Cic. Acad. 1, 1. § Sub pellibus hyemare, Flor. 1, 12, 8. durare, Liv. 5, 2. retineri, Tac. Ann. 13, 35, 4. haberi, Liv. 23, 18. (3) Detractâ pelle asini sibi fecerunt tympana, Phædr. 3, ult. Atræ duritiâ pellis, Ov. Met. 3, 64. de serpente. Rugosam inflavit pellem, Phædr. 1, 24, 4. de ranâ. (4) Affice deformem pro cute pellem, Juv. 10, 192. Ossa pelle amicti luridâ, Hor. Epod. 17, 22. Surgit tacite tibi lutea pellis, Pers. 3, 95. Met. Lucilius ausus primus detrahare pellem, to disclose all one's vices, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 63. Met. In propria non pelle quicquam, not content with my own condition, Id. Sat. 1, 6, 22. Met. Introrsum turpem, speciosum pelle decorâ, having an outside, or show of goodness only, Hor. Sat. 1, 16, 45. (5) Pellibus exiguâ arctatur Livius ingens, Mart. 14, 190.

* Pellitus, a, um, adj. [à pellis] Clothed with

skins. § Pelliti patres, Propert. 4, 1, 12. Pelliti Getæ, Ov. Ep. ex Pont. 10, 2. Met. Pellitæ oves, covered with skins to preserve their wool, and defend them from the weather, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 10.

* Pello, ēre, pēpuli, pulsus. act. [ab ἀπῆλω, excludo, secludo, arceo, a init. ablato, ut ab ἀμείλω, mulgeo, Voss. ἀπῆλμαι, ἀποκλείειν, Hesych.] (1) To drive, or chase, one away; to thrust, or turn, out. (2) To keep off, banish, cast off, or send away. (3) To repel, to drive back; to make to recoil, or give back. (4) To move, or stir, by thrusting; to strike, to smite. (5) To touch, affect, move, or strike, the mind, or sense. (6) To vex, to touch, to grieve. (7) To knock at a door. (8) To touch, or play upon, an instrument of music. (9) To dance. (1) Hæc me imago domo meâ pellet? Cic. pro Domo 43. § Sirim pellere, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 15. pericula, Id. Epist. 2, 1, 136. Segnes pellit nunc somnos, Col. 10, 70. Lacrymas pelle, Virg. Æn. 2, 264. timores, Id. ib. 5, 812. moram, Ov. Met. 2, 838. Met. Phœbeâ morbos qui pellitis arte, cure them, Id. Fast. 3, 827. Rapim frigus pellit è pedibus, Plin. 20, 3. Sol pepulit noctis umbras vegetis sonipedibus, Catull. 61, 41. (2) Vino pellite curas, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 31. (3) Ut perturbatum exercitum pellerent, Cæs. B. G. 3, 86. (4) Spatio se pellere paulum, Lucr. 2, 219. Frigida cum veni pepulit vis missa, Id. 6, 309. Juvenis vel it vada remis, Catull. 62, 58. (5) Hæc non mediocri curâ Scipionis animum pepulit, Liv. Juvenem nullius forma pepulerat capiva, Id. Quod cum animos hominum, auresque pepulisset, Id. Sonus & vox ubi pepulere sensum, Lucr. 4, 528. (6) Quinquam nulla meipsum privatim pepulit insignis injuriâ, Cic. Fam. 4, 13. (7) Quinam à me pepulit tam graviter fores? Ter. Adelph. 5, 3, 2. (8) Nec pudeat pepulisse lyram, Ov. (9) Pelle humum pedibus, Catull. 59, 14. Gaudet invisam pepulisse fossor Ter pede terram, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 15. Met. Duro terram pede pellere, to knock the ground clownishly in duncing, Lucr. 5, 1401.

* Pellor, i, ulsus. pass. (1) To be driven away, or repelled. (2) To be driven back, or made to give ground. (3) Met. To be persuaded, or beaten off, a thing. (1) § Pelli patriâ, civitate, agro, Cic. ab urbe, Liv. in exilium, Cic. è Gallia finibus, Cæs. Met. Ut avaritiâ pellatur etiam minima suspicio, Cic. (2) Ut æquo prælio diceretur, & neutri pellerentur, Cæs. B. G. 3, c. ult. (3) = De eo nullâ ratione neque pelli, neque moveri poter, Cic. De cæt. vid. Pello.

* || Pellonia dea [à pellendis hostibus] Arnob. Vid. Propr.

* Pello, i. f. m. [à Gr. πῆλος, niger] A kind bernshaw, Plin. 10, 60.

Pellucens, tis. part. Clear, perspicuous. Ita reconditas, exquisitasque sententias mollis & pellucens vestiebat oratio, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 79.

Pelluceo, ēre, xi. n. [ex per, & luceo] (1) To be seen through, to be transparent. (2) To have holes, or windrows. (1) Si sanguis rubet & pellucet, integer est, Cels. 2, 10. (2) Pellucet ea quàm cribrum crebrius, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 14. Met. Cretice, pelluces, your limbs appear through your thin garments, Juv. 2, 78.

Pelluciditas, ātis. f. Clearness, transparency. Parietas vitri pelluciditatem habere videntur, Vitruv. 2, 8.

Pellucidulus, a, um, adj. Glittering, shining, pretty bright. § Pellucidulus lapis, Catull. 67, 4. al leg. perlucidulus.

Pellucidus, a, um, adj. or, comp. Clear, transparent. § Fons pellucidus, Ov. Met. 3, 161. Met. al. autem leg. Perlucidus, quod vid. Pellucidâ veste amictus, Val. Max. 6, 9. ext. 1.

* || Pelluo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. Vid. Perluo.

* || Pelluviae, ārum. pl. f. à pedibus lavandis qu. pedelvae ποδῶν πλῆρον. A vessel where in to wash one's feet. Met. Pelluviae quibus pedes lavantur, malluviae quibus manus, Fest. † Pelvis.

* Peloris, idis. f. [à Peloro promontorio Siciliae, Voss.] A sort of shell-fish. § Peloris ostrea, echinus, Varr. Lucrina Peloris, Hor. Sat. 2, 4,

32. aquosa, Mart. 6, 11, 5. Pelotides emolliunt alium, Plin. 32, 9.

Pelta, æ. f. (cujus etym. incert.) A ptery short buckler, or target, in form of a half moon; used by the Amazons. Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis, Virg. Æn. 1, 494. § Eratæ peltæ, Id. Æn. 7, 743. Pelta cetræ haud dissimilis est, Liv. 28, 5. Pelta nudata latus, Val. Flacc. 5, 136. Met. De peltis vid. Alex. ab Alex. 6, 22. Lips. Analect. Mil. Rom. 32.

Pelasta, vel Pelastes, æ. m. [à pelta] One armed with a pelta. Quam nocte cetratos, quos pelastas vocant, in insidiis abdidit, Liv. 31, 36.

Pelastus, a, um, adj. Armed with the pelta. Peltatæ puellæ, Liv. 28, 5. Non ego constitaram sumptâ peltata securi, Ov. Ep. 21, 117. Met. Peltatæ puellæ, Id. Amor. 2, 14, 2. Amazonian ladies.

Peltifer, ēra, ērum. adj. Bearing the Pelta. Met. Peltiferæ puellæ, the Amazons, Stat. Theb. 12, 760.

* Pelvis, is. f. [à πῆλος, Gr. quomodo τὴν λεκάνην, voc. tragici. Poll. insert. digamm. ut ἀδῆν, ἰγῖνα. à λῆς, levis, Voss] al. à pedibus lavandis, qu. pedelviis, Varr. vel à pellendo, Non. qu. pelluis contractè pelvis] A sort of vessel where in to wash the feet, Varr. and other uses. Pelvis, sinus aquarii, in quo varia abluuntur, unde ei nomen, Non. Patulas effundere pelveis, Juv. 3, 277.

Penaria, æ. f. sc. cella [à penus] A luttery, or pantry; a place to keep provisions in. Penariam appellâram ubi penus, Varr.

Penarius, a, um, adj. [à penus] Of, or belonging to, provisions, or victuals. Cato cellam penariam rip. nostræ Si illam nominavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2. vid. & Varr. L. L. 4, 33.

Penarius, ii. m. The place where provisions are kept. Penora dicuntur res necessaræ ad victum cotidianum, & locus eorum penarius, Fest.

† Pēnas, ātis. m. in sing. unde in plur. Pēnates, ut & optimas, primas, Fest. Penates alii volunt ut habeat nominativum singularem penas, alii penatis, Id. = Sub uno tecto esse atque in eodem penate, Liv. 28, 18. ut leg. Sigon. & Voss. al. aliter.

Pēnates, ium, m. Diî penates [sive à penus ducto nomine, est enim omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus; sive ab eo quod penitus insident, ex quo etiam penetrales à pētis vocantur, Cic.] Penates Παῖδες θεοὶ κατ'οικίους, Gloss. (1) The household gods, small images of the gods worshipped at home. (2) Met. A house; one's seat, or fixed habitation. (1) Deos penates hinc salutatum domum divortar, Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 81. Penates occultat gremio, Petron. c. 123. (2) Quem intra Cæsaris penates enixa est Livia, Patere. 2, 95.

Met. Pēnātiger, ēra, ērum. adj. That carryeth his household gods. Penatigero Æneæ, Ov. Met. 15, 450.

† Pēnator, ōris. m. One that carryeth the provision. Non ex militibus piscatores, sed penatores feci, Fest. ex Catene. † Penum ferens.

Pendens, tis. [à pendeo] (1) Being hanged, hanging. (2) Hanging at, about, or upon. (3) Hanging from, or leaning over. (4) Ready to fall, or happen; impending, imminent, instant. (5) Archwise, in form of an arch. (6) Met. Depending, resting, or relying, upon. (1) Ego plestar pendens, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 43. Pendens è verticili præruptis Prometheus, Catull. 62, 297. Met. Vinum pendens, unpress'd, yet in the grape, Cato, c. 147. Olea pendens, hanging in the olives on the tree, Id. c. 146. (2) Ubra circum Pendentes pueri, Virg. Æn. 8, 632. (3) Pendentes è luminis mœnibus urbis Matres, Lucr. 7, 360. Met. Pendens in verbera, bending forward, stooping to lash, Virg. 10, 586. (4) Securos dormire jubet pendente ruinâ, Juv. 3, 196. § Pendentibus satis, Plin. 29, 1. Met. Nec amicum pendentem errare patitur, sinking, in a manner ruined, Sen. Epist. 5. (5) Speluncæ faxis pendentibus fluctæ, Lucr. 6, 194. Thalami pendentia pumice tecta, Virg. Georg. 4, 374. (6) Causæ ex æternitate pen-

pendentes, *Cic. Topic. 15.* De te pendens amicus, *Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 105.*

Pendeo, ēre, pēpendi. n. [*à pondere, quòd pondere res deorsum vergat, Scal.*] (1) *To hang up by the hands, feet, &c.* (2) *To hang on, at, from, or about.* (3) *To linger, stay, expecting with great concern.* (4) *To bind forward, to stoop.* (5) *To float, or swim, in, or upon; to be poised, in the water, or air.* (6) *To depend, rest, stay, or rely, on; to be supported, uphold, or borne up, by.* (7) *To weigh, or be of any weight.* (8) *To be doubtful, or in suspense; to be in pain for; to be unsettled through hope, or fear of.* (9) *To stop, to be discontinued for a time.* (1) Si meo arbitratu liceat, omnes pendeant gestores linguas, auditores auribus, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 10, 13.* (2) § Pendebat in arbore fistula, *Vib. 2, 5, 23.* Ixvā parte Iyra, *Id. 3, 4, 38.* Pendebit sentibus uva, *Virg. Ecl. 4, 29.* Pendebant puma sub arboribus, *Prop. 1, 20, 36.* Pendere ad lanium quidam vidit finium, *Phædr. 3, 4.* Pependit pater in cervice nati, *Prop. 4, 1, 43.* Per quæ pendeat, *Plin. Sagittæ pendebant ab humero, Cic. Verr. 4, 34.* De collo fistula pendet, *Virg. Æn. 3, 661.* E cornibus uva pendeat, *Tib. 2, 1, 42.* ¶ Pendet narrantis ab ore, *Virg. Æn. 4, 79.* (3) Sex mensibus Galli circa unum montem pependērunt, *Hor. 1, 13, 15.* (4) Pronique in verbera pendet, *Virg. Æn. 5, 147.* (5) Hi summo in fluctu pendent, *Id. Æn. 1, 110.* Corpus dubiā sæpe pependit aquā, *Ov. Epist. 18, 52.* Corpora pendere putares pennis, *Id. Met. 6, 667.* (6) Spe exiguā pendet, *Cic. pro Flacc. 2.* Totā ex te pendebat mente, *Catull. 62, 70.* In sententiis omnium civium famam nostram pendere, *Cic. Nonne olim casu pendemus ab uno? Luc. 5, 769.* Non ex alieno arbitrio pendet, *Liv. 35, 32.* (7) Mina pendet drachmas Atticas centum, *Plin. 21. extrem.* (8) Ne diutius pendeas, palmam tulit, *Cic. Attic. 4, 14.* ¶ Animus tibi pendet, *you are in a quandary, Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 18.* Cum Clitipho spe pendebit animi, *Id. Heaut. 4, 4, 5.* (9) Pendent opera interrupta, *Virg. Æn. 4, 88.* ¶ Reos qui — apud ærarium pependissent, discrimine liberavit, *the names of such persons exposed in tables whose cause was depending, Suet. Dom. 9.* Ut in vacuum lege prædicatoriā venalis pependit, *Claudius, being unable to answer his debt to the exchequer, his goods were exposed to sale by edict of the prefects of the treasury, Id. Claud. 9.*

¶ Pendigo, gēnis. f. *A sort of covering for images. O utinam liceret in simulacri alicujus medias introire pendigines, Arnob.*

Penditur, imperf. [*à pendor*] *They pay, Liv. Met. Satis pœnarum est pensum, Id.*

Pendo, ēre, pēpendi, pensum. act. [*à pendeo, quòd quæ ponderantur ex librâ pendent*] (1) *To weigh, or be of any weight.* (2) *Met. To weigh, to ponder, or poise, in one's mind; to think of, to deliberate on, to consider of.* (3) *To weigh, esteem, rate, value, regard, or set by.* (4) *To pay.* (5) *To be punished, or undergo punishment.* (1) Invenimus thynnos talenta quindecim pependisse, *Plin. 9, 15.* (2) Rem vobis proponam, vos eam suo, non nominis pondere, penditote, *Cic. Verr. 4, 1.* (3) Te ex virtute tuâ pendimus, *Id. parvi pendo, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 63.* § Flocci pendo, *Id. Eun. 3, 1, 21.* (4) Stipendium pendere, tributa pendunt, *Cæs. Velligal pendam, Cic. contra Rull. 3, 2.* Velligal pendidit ejus, quod regi pependissent, *Liv. 45, 26.* ¶ Dignas pendere grates, *to return due thanks, Stat.* (5) Cyrus mihi ego pœnas pender, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 6.* Exilio pœnam pendat, *Ov. Met. 10, 232.* Pendere pœnas immani pro scelere, *Lucr. 5, 119.* Supplicia annua canes pendunt, *Plin. 29, 4.*

Pendor, i, sus. pass. (1) *To be weighed, to be considered.* (2) *To be esteemed, regarded, or valued.* (3) *To be paid.* (1) ¶ In Philosophiâ res spectatur, non verba penduntur, *Cic. Orat. 16.* (2) Numina magni Non pendebantur, *Lucr. 6, 1275.* (3) ¶ Pro vestris dictis maledictis pœnæ penduntur mihi hodie, *I shall be paid, Plaut. Aflu. 2, 4, 77.* Et nos etiam dicimus. *Vid. Pendo.*

Pendulus, a, um. adj. [*à pendeo*] *Hanging down, dangleing.* § *Palearia pendula, Ov. Met. 7, 117.* Pendulis labris, *Varr. de canibus.* Pendula tela, *Ov. Met. 1, 1, 10.* Pinus obliqua pendula trunco, *Stat. Sylv. 2, 3, 54.* ¶ Bombyx pendulus, *that hangeth by its own thread, Mart. 8, 33, 16.* Pendulum zonâ lædere collum, *Hor. Od. 3, 27, 59.* ¶ Putator pendulus arbutis, *that seemeth to hang down from them, Col. 10, 227.* Pendula rupes, *falling, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 507.* Pendula vestigia, *scantly, on tiptoes, Id. de Conf. Mall. 324.* § Dubiæ spe pendulus horæ, *at uncertainties, doubtful, Hor. Ep. 18, 110.*

* Penē, adv. sup. pēnissimē [*à πένε, prope, à in n transeunte, Voss.*] *Allmost, in a manner.* Oratori pēnē par, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 16.* Erapta mihi penē puella mea est, *Prop. 3, 34, 2.* Ea sublevit mihi os penissimē, *Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 2.*

* Pēnēlōpes, um. f. pl. [*πενελόπαι, Gr.*] *A sort of water fowl, Plin. 57, 2.* = Meleagrides, *Id.*

Pēnes, præp. cum acc. [*à penitus, Fest. al. ad Hebr. פְּנֵס, i. e. penes*] (1) *Under one's government, or command; in one's power, or disposal.* (2) *In one's hand, possession, or custody.* (3) *At, with, about, or concerning.* (1) Dī maris, quos sunt penes æquora, venti, & undæ, *Prop. 3, 7, 57.* Ille penes quem omnis est potestas, *Cic. Fam. 4, 7.* (2) Quod penes eum esset pecuniæ, transdit, *Cæs. B. G. 2, 20.* Locutionis emendatæ ac Latine laudem penes aliquem esse, *Cic. de Clar. Or. 74.* ¶ *Met. Omnia illi assunt bona, quem penes est virtus, is adorned with it, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 21.* Illorum esse hanc culpam credidi, quæ te est penes, *is in you, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 20.* (3) Cūm omnis frumenti copia penes istum Verrem esset redacta, *Cic. Verr. 3, 73.* ¶ Isthæc jam penes vos psalteria est, *at your house, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 34.* Thesaurum tuum me esse penes, *laid up with me, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 22.* Penes injuriam viroium, *Tac. ¶ Met. Penes te es? are you in your wits? Hor. Fides ejus rei penes auctores erit, the authours shall answer for its truth, Sall. B. J. 20.*

Pēnētrābilis, e. adj. || or, comp. (1) *Act. Διεισπύον, piercing, penetrateing.* (2) *Pass. That may be pierced, penetrable.* (1) § Penetrabile frigus, *Virg. Georg. 1, 93.* telum, *Id. Æn. 10, 481.* fulmen, *Ov. Met. 13, 857.* (2) § Corpus nullo penetrabile telo, *Id. Met. 12, 266.* Pectus nulli penetrabile ferro, *Stat. ¶ Caput haud penetrabile Nili, not to be found out, Stat. Sylv. 3, 5, 21.* Nacti penetrabile tempus Irrupere Getæ, *a time of entering, or making, an inroad into, Claud. de Bell. Get. 278.* Penetrabilis in venas vinum, *making an easy passage, Macro. Sat. 7, 12.*

Pēnētrāle, is. n. vel || Pēnētral, ālis. Macr. [*à penus, i. e. locus intimus, Voss.*] (1) *The recess, or inmost part, of any place; as of a temple, &c. whether covered, or not, Serv.* (2) *The inner part of a palace, or royal seat.* (3) *The innermost part of a house.* (4) *Met. A house, seat, place of habitation, or abode.* (5) *Of a river.* (1) Penetralia regum, *Virg. Æn. 2, 484.* Capitoliū penetrale tonantis, *Mart. 10, 51, 12.* Penetralia deæ, *Luc. 2, 127.* Arcana tecti penetralia, *Stat. Theb. 5, 313.* Canæ penetralia Vestæ, *Virg. Æn. 9, 259.* (2) Indoles Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus, *Hor. Od. 4, 4, 26.* (3) Penetralia spargere cruore hospitii, *Id. Od. 2, 13, 6.* (4) = Ignavi domus, & penetralia somni, *Ov. Met. 11, 593.* Patrium transferre parabat In sedes penetrale novas, *Id. Met. 15, 34.* ¶ = Cæsar non hîc penetrale domumque, Hospitium pœnæ sed velit esse meæ, *Id. Trist. 3, 12. fin. ¶ Evocat è liquidis piscem penetralibus, out of the deeps, Sil. Animi penetralia ima, Stat. Sylv. 3, 5, 56.* Mentis penetralia, *most secret thoughts, Claud. Rapt. Proserp. 1, 213.* (5) Magni amnis penetralia, *Ov. Met. 1, 574.* § Cecyti penetralia, *Petron. c. 121.*

Pēnētrālis, e. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, the inmost parts of any place, as a temple, &c.* (2) *Of, or belonging to, a palace.* (3) *Any innermost*

place. (1) § Adyta penetralia, *Virg. Æn. 2, 297.* ¶ = Abdita ac penetrales foci, *the inmost altars, Cic. de Har. Resp. 27.* Dei penetrales, *the household gods, Catull. 66, 102.* || Penetrale sacrificium dicitur, quòd interiore parte sacrarii conficitur, *Fest.* (2) Penetrali in sede, *Virg. Æn. 4, 504.* (3) Tectis penetralibus extulit ova formica, *Id. Georg. 1, 379.*

Pēnētrālis, e. adj. pro penetrabilis, or, comp. *Piercing, penetrateing.* § Penetrale frigus, *Lucr. 1, 495.* Fulmineus multo penetralior ignis, *Id. 2, 382.*

Pēnētrāns, tis. part. (1) *Penetrateing, pierceing.* (2) *Entering.* (3) *Passing through.* (1) Pavor penetrans in præcordia, *Sil. 10, 37.* (2) *Lucr.* (3) Astra per cælum penetrantia, *Cic. de Univ. 9. Vid. Penetro.*

¶ Pēnētrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pierceing, or entering, Apul. Florid. p. 816.*

¶ Pēnētrātor, ōris. m. *He that pierceth through, Prud. Hamart. 874.*

Pēnētrātur, imperf. *They enter, or make their way into. In eam speluncam penetratum cum signis est, Liv. 10, 1.*

Pēnētrātus, a, um. part. *Pierced, entered into, being made to enter.* Penetrata queunt sensum progignere acerbum, *Lucr. 4, 674.* ¶ Penetratis omnibus Hispaniæ gentibus, *no people so remote, or strongly seated, but he made his way to, Patere. 2, 5. conf. Sil. 13, 180.*

Pēnētro, āre. act. [*à penitus, Voss.*] Penetrare, penitus intrare, *Fest.* (1) *To penetrate, pierce, or enter into.* (2) *To scan, to look narrowly into.* (3) *To pass to, or through; to make one's way into, or through; to invade.* (4) *To enter, go, or come, into; to arrive at, or amongst.* (5) *To sink down, to descend.* (6) ¶ Penetrare se, *to thrust, run, or put, one's self into.* (1) Aspera penetrant hamataque fauces, *Lucr. 4, 666.* Tumultus è castris & in urbem penetrat, *Liv. 2, 53.* ¶ *Met. Nihil liberium magis penetravit, more sensibly affected him, Tac. Ann. 3, 4, 7.* Uter magis ad sensum judicis, opinionemque penetrārit, *shall make a deeper impression upon, Cic. Partit. Orat. 36.* (2) Ut in cujusque vitam famamque penetrarent, *Tac. Hist. 4, 7, 3.* (3) Piso Rhodopen Caucasumque penetravit, *Flor. 3, 4.* § *Met. Avaritia oppida, agros, fana, &c. vi suā penetrare, Sall. de Repub. Ord.* (4) In ipsum portum penetrare coeperunt, *Cic. Verr. 5, 37.* Ut Herculei penetraret ad hospitii urbem, *Ov. Met. 15, 8.* ¶ Quando id primum ad Romanos penetraverit, *came in use, Plin. 13, 3. de unguentis.* Tum penetrabat eos, *it came into their minds, Lucr. 5, 1261.* (5) Ditem ferunt non longè à Syraculis penetrāsse sub terras, *Cic. Verr. 4, 48.* ¶ *Met. quin prius me ad plures penetravi, had died? Plaut. Trin. 2, 14.* (6) Ne penetrarem me usquam ubi esset damni conciliabulum, *Id. Trin. 2, 2, 33.* ¶ Quòd illic homo foras se penetravit ex ædibus? *whither hath he run? Id. Trin. 2, 2, 1.* Neque huc unquam intra portam penetravi pedem, *never set my foot within, Id. Men. 2, 3, 49.*

Pēnētror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be entered into, &c. Lucr. 2, 539. vid. Penetro.*

Pēnēcillus, i. m. & Pēnēcillum, i. n. dim. [*à peniculus, quod à penis. Caudam antiqui penem vocabant, ex quo est propter similitudinem penicillus, Cic.*] (1) *A ruber made of sponge, or such like, that serveth to scour, wipe, or make clean.* (2) *A sort of soft sponge.* (3) *A painter's pencil, or pincil.* (4) ¶ Penicilli tectorii, *washing brushes used by plasterers.* (5) *A sort of tent put into wounds to keep them open.* (6) *A piece of lint laid on the orifice of a vein after bloodletting.* (1) Penicillo detergitur, *Col. 12, 16.* (2) Mollissimum genus earum penicilli, *Plin. 35, 10. de spongiis.* (3) Ut cælator cælum desiderat, pictor penicilla, *Quint. 2. extr. Met. Britanniam pingam coloribus tuis, penicillo meo, Cic. ad Q. Fratr. 15.* (4) *Plin. 18, 17.* (5) Exigua penicilla interponenda, *Cels.* (6) *Id.*

† Pēnēcūlāmentum, i. n. *A part of a garment. Pendent peniculamenta, unum ad quinque pedem, Non. ex Enn.*

Pēnicūlus, i, m, & **Pēnicūlum**, i, n. [dim. & penis] *Vid. Penicillus.* (1) *Any thing that serveth to wipe, scour, cleanse, &c. with.* (2) *A cook's linen apron wherewith he wipes his hands, and dishes.* (3) *A painter's pencil.* (1) *Peniculus dicimus, quibus calceamenta terguntur, qui de caudarum extremitate fiunt, Fest.* (2) *Quid? ignave, peniculone pugnare cogitas? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 7.* (3) *Arrepto peniculo lineam ex colore duxit summa tenuitatis per tabulam, Plin. 30, 10. de Apelle.*

Pēninsula, æ, f. [id est, penē insula] *A place almost environed with water, an almost island, joined to the continent by only a neck of land.* *Oppidum Celetrum in peninsulā situm, Liv. Peninsularum, Sirmio, ocelle, Catull. 20, 1.*

Pēnis, is, m. [à pendendo, Fest.] (1) *A tail.* (2) *A man's yard.* (1) *Caudam antiqui penem vocabant, Cic. Fam. 9, 22. † Lares peni pinxit bubulo, Fest. ex Nāv.* (2) *Manu, ventre, pene, bona patris lacerare, Sall. Hodie penis est in obscenis, Cic. Fam. 9, 22.*

Pēnitē, adv. antiq. || *isimē*, sup. *Inwardly, deeply.* *Pectore uritur intimo flammā sed penitē magis, Catull. 59, 178.* *Sic feliciter locum ex vest. MSS. refut. Scal. Actiones ejus penitissime inspexi, Sidon. 4, 9.*

Pēnitus, a, um, adj. [à penis, i. e. cauda] *That hath a tail.* *¶ Aufer illam offam penitam, the rump, or tail-piece, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 165. Fest. interpr.*

Pēnitus, a, um, adj. || or comp. *isimus*, sup. [à penus, Voss.] *Inward, far within.* *Ex penitis faucibus, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 28. Penitior pars domūs, Prisc. ex Apul. Penitissima, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 53.*

Pēnitus, adv. [à penus, ut à cælum, cælitus, Voss.] (1) *Inwardly, within; in the inmost and most secret part; deeply.* (2) *Thoroughly, perfectly, entirely, clearly.* (3) *Wholly, altogether.* (4) *Remotely, at a great distance, far off.* (1) *Abdudit penitus aurum & argentum effodere, Cic. Offic. 2, 3. Met. = Penitus ex intimā philosophiā haurienda juris disciplina, Id. de Legib. 1, 5. = Inclusum penitus in venis & visceribus reipub. periculum, Id. (2) = Totum tenebat rempub. penitusque cognorat, Id. de Cl. Orat. 178. (3) Supercilia penitus abrafa, Id. pro Q. Rosc. 7. Penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos, Virg. Ecl. 1, 67. (4) Penitus alias avexerat oras, Id. Æn. 1, 516. Terras penitus, penitusque patentes, Ov. Met. 1, 179.*

***Penna**, æ, f. [à πτερυγός, Fest. per Synecd. πτερυγός, Æol. πτερυγός, Voss.] (1) *A feather grown, a quill.* (2) *The plume of a helmet.* (3) *Synecd. A wing of a bird.* (1) *¶ Dixi te pennam tenere, mentitus sum, Pliniam tantum tenebas, Sen. Epist. 42. Pennarum contextu corporis tegumenta faciebat, Acc. ap. Cic. de Fin. 5, 11. ¶ Met. ¶ Meæ alæ pennas non habent, my wings are unfledged, I have no power, Prov. (2) *Purpureum pennis & pactæ conjugis ostro, Virg. Æn. 10, 722. (3) ¶ Fuscæ plumæ nigrique pennis, Col. 8, 2. de gallinis. Pennis coruscant, Virg. Georg. 4, 73. de apibus. Boreas excussit pennas, Ov. Met. 6, 703. Dubiis volat victoria pennis, Id. Met. 7, 13. Fortuna si celeres quatit pennas, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 53. ¶ Sine pennis volare haud facile est, to work without tools, Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 49. ¶ Met. Qui mihi pennas inciderant, nolunt easdem renasci, bad reduced me, lessened my authority, Cic. Attic. 4, 2. Me dimisere Philippi Decilis humilem pennis, turned out of my command, and ruined in my estate, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 49. Majores pennas nido extendisse loquēris, that I have illustrated the meanness of my descent, Id. Ep. 1, 20, 21. Felicibus edita pennis, born in a happy minute, to a good fortune, Prop. 3, 10, 11. ut ἀγαθὰι πτερυγῆς, ap. Callimach.**

***Pennatus**, a, um, adj. [à penna] *Winged, that hath wings.* *¶ Pennati equi, Plin. 8, 21. vermiculi, Id. 12, 25. ¶ Pennatum ferrum, a winged arrow, Id. 34, 14. Met. Pennatus Zephyrus, the winged west wind, Lucr. 5, 737. ¶ Pennata fama, Virg. Æn. 9, 473. arundo, Sil.*

2, 93. ¶ Pennati amores, Cupids, Claud. in Stilic. 2, 356.

Penniger, a, um, adj. *Having wings.* *Pennigerum corpus, Cic. de Univ. 10. ex Accio. Rex neque vermiculus, sed statim penniger, Plin. 11, 16. de apibus. Pennigeri calcaribus ictus amoris, Lucr. 5, 1074. ¶ Pennigeræ sagittæ, winged arrows, Sil. 8, 374.*

***Pennipes**, edis, adj. [ex penna, & pes] *That hath wings on his feet.* *¶ Pennipes Perseus, Catull. 53, 24.*

¶ Pennipotens, tis, adj. i. e. *pennis potens, A bird, fowl.* *¶ Quadrupedem in membris & corpore pennipotentem, Lucr. 2, 867.*

***Pennula**, æ, f. dim. [à penna] *A little wing.* *Cum pulli pennulis uti possunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52.*

¶ Pensabilis, e, adj. *That may be recompensed, or made amends for, Amm. Marcell. 31, 13. † Pensandus.*

Pensandus, a, um, part. *To be paid by way of recompense, to be recompensed.* *Titulis meritis pensandus, Ov. Met. 13, 372. Nec lætitia ullo minimo mœrore pensanda, Plin. 7, 40. super tantis rebus, Sil. 1, 682.*

Pensans, tis, part. (1) *Weighing.* (2) *Makeing good, recompensing.* (1) *Pensantes aurum Celtas umbone ferebat, Sil. 4, 153. (2) Meliore pensans damna marito, Sen. Oed. 490. Veteribus benefactis nova pensantes malicia, Liv. 37, 1.*

Pensatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A recompense.* *Multorum bonorum pensatio, Petron. c. 141.*

Pensator, ōris, m. verb. [à pendo] *A weigher, Plin. 3, 33.*

Pensaturus, a, um, part. *That will recompense.* *Exiguâ thuris impensâ tanta beneficia pensaturi, Curt. 8, 5, 10.*

Pensatus, a, um, part. *Pendered upon, considered, or thought on.* *Stat pensata diu belli sententia, Sil. 7, 23. Pensatis vibicibus animosior, Petron. c. 132.*

¶ Pensatūla, æ, adv. *Considerately, legunt aliqui ap. Gell. 1, 3. vid. Pensum.*

¶ Pensicūlo, are, act. [à pendo, pensum, ut à millum missicūlo] *To weigh carefully, to consider well.* *Pensicula utrumque, Gell. 13, 20. † Pensio.*

Pensilis, e, adj. [à pendo, pensum, πτερόεις] *Hanging in the air.* *¶ Restim volo mihi emere, qui me faciam pensilem, hang myself, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 87. Pensilis uva secundas Ornabat menfas, hung up to dry, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 121. Pensilis ambulatio, a walk upon earth, supported by pillars, Plin. 36, 12. Pensile hortum, a granary made in the upper part of a house, Col. 12, 50. Pensiles horti, Curt. 5, 1, 31. ¶ Pensiles horti, moveable cases of wood filled with earth, wherein herbs, &c. were planted, Plin. 19, 5.*

¶ Pensim, adv. [à pendo] *With great care and consideration, exquisitely.* *= Ea quæ à Theophrasto pensim & enucleatè scripta sunt, Gell. 1, 3. ita mel. ead. al. autem leg. pensiculatè.*

Pensio, ōnis, f. verb. [à pendo] (1) *A payment of money.* (2) *Rent of a house, land, &c.* (3) *Recompense, or requital.* *¶ Prima pensio, Cic. Fam. 8, 18. Pensio altera, Id. pro Q. Rosc. 17. tertia, Id. Philipp. 2, 44. Bis milles per triennium sex pensionibus pop. Rom. solvere, Hirt. B. Afr. 90. (2) Fuscæ pensio cellæ, Mart. 3, 30. ¶ Neutri pensio tota fuit, got the whole yearly rent of his house, Id. 3, 38. Pensio clamat, posce, Juv. 9, 63. (3) Jacluræ pensionem auferem obtuli, Petron. c. 136.*

Pensitatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A payment of money.* (2) *A compensation.* (1) *Alcon. (2) Præteriti temporis pensitatione, Plin. 19, 6.*

¶ Pensitator, ōris, m. verb. *A critical enquirer into, an examiner of.* *Verborum pensitatores subtilissimi, Gell. 17, 1.*

Pensitatus, a, um, nom. ex part. *Weighed, & Met. considered, pondered, often thought upon.* *Sæpe apud se pensitatio, Tac. 12, 17, 4. Multum ac diu pensitatus amor liberalitatis, Plin. Epist. 1, 8.*

Pensito, are, act. freq. [à penso] (1) *To ponder often and long upon, to examine much into.* (2) *To pay often.* (1) *Is vitam æquâ lance pensita-*

bit, qui semper fragilitatis humanæ memor fuerit, Plin. 7, 7. (2) Qui vestigalia nobis pensitant, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 6.

Pensitor, ari, pass. *To be often considered of, or examined into.* *Quæ pensitanda quoque magnis animis atque ingeniis essent, Liv. Malui omnia à te pensitari, quàm electa laudari, Plin. Ep. 4, 14.*

Pensuncula, æ, f. dim. [à pensio] *A small payment, an acknowledgement.* *Reliquam fœnorā pensunculam percipe, Col. 10. præf.*

Penso, are, act. freq. [à pendo, pensum] (1) *To weigh.* (2) *Met. To ponder, to consider well of, to examine.* (3) *Met. To esteem, prize, or value.* (4) *To supply, or make to serve instead of.* (5) *To requite, or make amends for; to make good, to compensate.* (1) *Penfat, Στραμίζει, Gl. (2) Singula animi consulta pensando, noctem vigiliis extraxit, Curt. 7, 8, 2. Quum hostis vires, suafque pensaret, Id. 8, 2, 29. (3) Civitates monere, ut ex facili, non ex dictis, amicos pensent, Liv. 34, 49. vid. & Pensans. Cum uno rursus aut altero pensato, Plin. Epist. 7, 17, 7. (4) Fotu apud mediterraneos aquæ mariæ vicem pensat, Id. 31, 8. (5) Amorem mariti egregiâ fide pensavit, Val. Max. 4, 3, 3. ¶ Cum præp. cum. Laudem ut cum sanguine peniet, Ov. Met. 13, 192.*

Penfor, ari, atus, pass. (1) *To be prized, valued, or esteemed.* (2) *To be requited, recompensed, or made good.* (1) *Ut ex se & uno & sene, complures Pænorum juvenes pensarentur, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15. ¶ Nisi frumentariâ lege munia vestia pensantur, Sall. Fragm. Hist. pensari, Sil. 6, 464.*

Pensum, i, n. [à pendo, quia pendet ex colo] (1) *A bandfull of wool, or flux; yarn, thread, spun.* (2) *A task, a piece of work enjoined.* (3) *A charge, work, undertaking, or office.* (1) *Nisi herile mavis Carpere pensum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 63. Met. inexorable pensum Deficit, Sil. de Parvis. Parcæ auicæ pensa torquentes, Petron. c. 29. (2) Unum est ei propositum peragere laboris sui pensum, Col. 3, 10, 7. (3) = Me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, Cic. de Orat. 3, 30. Pensum meum, quod datum est, confeci, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 1.*

Pensum, i, n. [à pendo] *Thought, care, regard, concern, or account.* *Vobis quid facietis minus pensi est, Liv. ¶ Nec mihi adest tantulum pensi jam, I care not, value not, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 52. Quibus si quidquam pensi unquam fuisset, bad ever had one sober thought, Sall. B. C. 36. Ut neque fas, neque fidem pensi haberet, olim provisum erat, should make no account of, Tac. Ann. 13, 15, 6. Nihil pensi habuit quin prædaretur omnimodo, Suet. Dom. 12. queis indicibus neque quid facerent neque quid dicerent, quicquam unquam pensi fuisset, Liv. 26, 15.*

Pensura, æ, f. *A weighing, or paying.* *Propter pensuram trutinam habet positam, Varr. L. L. 4, 16.*

Pensurus, a, um, part. *About to weigh, Liv. 38, 47.*

Pensus, a, um, part. & adj. [à pendo] or, comp. (1) *Weighed in the balance.* (2) *Paid.* (3) *Weighy.* (1) *Pensas examinat herbas, Or. Met. 14, 217. (2) Stipendium exercitui ab hoste in eum annum pensum, Liv. (3) Ultra conditio sit pensior, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 61.*

***Pentādactylus**, i, f. [ex πέντε, quinque, & δάκτυλος, dactylus] *A sort of shell fish, Plin. 32, 11.*

***Pentādōron**, i, n. [ex πέντε, quinque, & δῶρον, palma] *A kind of tile, or brick, five hands broad, Plin. 35, 14.*

***Pentagōnus**, a, um, adj. [ex πέντε, quinque, & γωνία, angle] *Having five corners.* *Culcellatus lapis, qui pentagoni recipit rationem, Aggav.*

***Pentāmetēr**, tra, trum, adj. [ex πέντε, quinque, & μέτρον, mensura] *A sort of verse, consisting of five feet, Diom. In pentametri medio, Quint. vid. Grammaticos.*

***Pentāphyllon**, i, n. [ex πέντε, quinque, & φύλλον, folium] *The herb cinquefoil, or five-leaved grass, Plin. 25, 9. = Pentapetes, cili-mæzeleon, Id.*

¶ Pena.

*|| Pentäptōton, i, n. [ex πέντε, quinque, & πέντες, casus] *A noun declined with five various terminations. Pentaptota, quod tantum in quinque casibus variantur, Isid.*

*|| Pentastīcus, a, um, adj. [ex πέντε, quinque, & στήξ, versus] *A portico, or piazza, with five rows of pillars, Treb. Poll.*

*|| Pentateuchum, chi, n. [ex πέντε, quinque, & τεύχος, volumen] *The Pentateuch, or five books of Moses, Isid.*

*|| Pentāthlum, i, n. [ex πέντε, quinque, & ἀθλος, āthlos, certamen] *An exercise consisting of five games, or sports, viz. leaping, running, quoiting, darting, and wrestling. Pentathlum antiqui quingentum dixerunt, id autem genus exercitationis ex his quinque artibus constat, jactu disci, cursu, saltu, jaculatione, luctatione, Fest. Hæc certamina uno pentametro inclusa sunt, Ἀλμυ, πωδάκην, δίσκον, ἄκοντα, πάλαν, Simonid.*

*|| Pentāthlus, i, m. [ab eodem] *A statue of one who had been victor in the five games, or sports, Fecit Myron Delphicos pentathlus pancratiastas. Plin. 34, 3. Lat. Quingentio.*

*|| Pentēcoste, es, f. [πεντηκοστή, Gr. sc. ἡμέρα; i. e. dies quadragesima: them. πέντε, quinque] *The fiftyeth day after Easter, the feast of Pentecost, or Whitsuntide, Isid.*

*|| Pentēris, is, f. [πεντήρης, Gr. à πέντε, quinque, & ἑρῆσα, herisa] *A vessel rowed with five banks of oars on a side, one above another. Capit ex eo prælio penterem unam, Hist. B. Alex. 47.*

*|| Penthēmīnēis, is, f. [ex πέντε, quinque, & ἡμισυς, dimidius, & μέρος, pars] *A penthemimer, or part of a verse consisting of two feet and a half, either long by nature, or allotted to be so by casura. Quod duobus pedibus & parte constat πενθημιμερῆς, à Græcis dicitur, Quint. 9, 4.*

*|| Pentōrōbon, bi, n. [ex πέντε, quinque, & ὄρος, vicis] *The herb piony, or peony, Plin. 15, 4. = Pœoni, glycyfides, Id. Hanc herbam describit, Plin. 27, 10.*

† Pēnu, indecl. id. quod penus. *All manner of provisions. Hoc penu Afranius dixit in talione, Charis.*

Penūārius, a, um, adj. [à penus] *Belonging to provision. Cellæ penuariæ instar, Suet. Aug. 6, 1.*

*|| Pēnūla, vel Pēnūla, æ, f. [παννύλη, Gr.] (1) *A short, thick, naped, coat of wool, or leather, chiefly worn in cold, or rainy, weather, or in journeys; and at other times by poor men, and orators. (2) A cover, or wrapper of any thing. (1) Mart. 14, 130 & 141. Quint. 6, 3. E. Campellre, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18. ¶ Penulam incidere, to hold one fast, Cic. Attic. 13, 23. vix attingere, to obtain not easily, Id. ibid. ¶ Varias penulæ plicaturas exhibit Bartolinus in jussu commentario super eā scripto: item Ferrarius in re vestiariā. (2) Mart. 14, 84. & 4, 87.*

*|| Pēnūlātus, vel Pānūlātus, a, um, adj. ex part. *Wearing a close, warm, short, coat. Cūm thesā veheretur penulatus, Cic. pro Mil. 10.*

|| Pēnūlīmūs, a, um, adj. [qu. penū ultimus] *The last save one, Gell. 4, 7. † Proximus à postremo, Cic.*

Pēnum, i, n. *All kinds of victuals, meat and drink, store and provision for a household. Dicam ut tibi penum aliud ornet, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 12. Penum, ὅσα εἰς ὠσὶν καὶ ἐφῆσαν συνανθροπίεται, Gloss. Raptores panis & peni, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 2.*

*|| Pēnūriā, æ, f. [à Gr. πένυς, pauper, Voss.] (1) *Extreme want, or scarcity, of necessaries, or provisions for use. (2) Synecd. Lack, or want, of other things. (3) Fewness, small number, rareness. (1) Penuria tibi languentia letho Membra dabit; contra nunc rerum copia merat, Lucr. 5, 1005. (2) Penuria mulierum, Liv. 1, 9. ¶ Verius interfectos elephantas jaculis tradit penuriā consilii, for want of advice what to do with them, Plin. 8, 6. (3) Penuria sapientium civium, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 1. amicorum, Id. de Am. 17. illiusmodi civium, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 87.*

Pēnus, i, vel ūs, m. [et f. Lucil.] etym. incert. (1) || *An inner room of a house. (2) All manner of provisions of meat and drink for men. (3) A store of such provisions. (4) || Food, or*

fodder, for working cattle. (5) || A store of wood, coals, &c. (1) Penus vocatur locus intimus in ædibus Vestæ, tegetibus septus, Fest. (2) Est omne quo vescuntur homines, penus, Cic. N. D. 2, 27. Famulæ, quibus cura penum struere, Virg. Æn. 1, 708. Cūm in cellulam ad te patris penum omnem congerebam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 18. Quibus sunt verba sine penu, ac pecuniā, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 12. (3) Nisi penus annus hodie convenit, Pseud. 1, 2, 92. In locuplete penu, Pers. 5, 74. (4) Gell. 4, 1. ex Massurio Sabino. (5) Id. ex eod.

Pēnus, ōris, n. (1) *All kind of provisions, or victuals. (2) Pickled provisions, that are preserved in pickle. (1) Portat frumenta penusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 72. Priusquam penora contingant, Col. 12, 4. || Penora dicuntur res necessariæ ad victum cotidianum, Fest. (2) Cūm ea res innoxia penora conservet, ubi non innatent, sed semper sunt jure submersa, Col. 12, 4.*

*|| Peplion, i, n. [πέπλιον, Gr.] *An herb called wild purslain, Plin. 20, 20. = Portulaca, Id.*

*|| Peplis, is, f. & Peplos, i, f. [ἀ πηπλῖς, Gr.] *A sort of herb, Plin. 27, 12. = Syce, Meconion, Mecōn, aphrode, Id. ibid.*

*|| Peplus, i, m. & Peplum, i, n. [πέπλος & τὸ πέπλον, Gr.] (1) *The sail of the ship Panathenæica, made and consecrated by the Athenian matrons in honour of Minerva every fifth year, on the feast day of the panathenæa majora, on which was wrought the gigantomachia, and her other exploits, and the names of those who had behaved themselves stoutly in war. This was carried up and down the city in solemn procession. (2) A sort of loose, or white, purple garment without sleeves; reaching to the feet, and curiously studded and wrought with gold, and offered as a gift to the goddess Pallas, Juno, &c. as well in times of mourning as joy, and put upon their statues. (3) A long robe worn by the goddesses. (4) || A woman's robe. (5) || And sometimes also a man's. (1) Suid. Virg. in Ceiri, 21, & seq. Neque nisi quinto anno quoque posse tum visere urbem, atque extemplo inde ut spectavisset peplum, Plaut. Merc. prol. 67. (2) Ad templum Palladis ibant Iliades, — peplumque ferebant Suppliciter tristes, Virg. Æn. 1, 483. ubi vid. Serv. & Scal. Hoc peplo tunc Argolicæ sanctum velamine matres Induerant ebur, Stat. Theb. 10, 65. in quem locum vid. vett. Schol. (3) Cytherea crines festina ligat, peplumque fluentem Allevat, Claud. Nupt. Hon. & Mar. 123. || Pars extrema pepli Perfert puniceas ad crura rubentia rugas, Sidon. Apollon. de Aurorā. (4) Pepum matronale pallium ex purpurā signatum, Isid. (5) Tigranes ap. Xenoph. Pæd. 3. τὰς πέπλους κατεργάζετο, vid. & Hom. Il. Ω, 229. ¶ Quin & simulacris deorum, quæ etiamnum manent, conspiciuntur peplo.*

*|| Pēpo, ōnis, m. [πέπων, Gr. à πέπω, c quo] *A pumpkin, a large and sweeter kind of cucumber. Cucumeres cūm magnitudine excelsere, pepones vocantur, Plin. 19, 5.*

† Pēposci, præ poposci, Gell. 7, 9. ex Val. Antiat.

*|| Pēpticus, a, um, adj. [à πέπω, coquo] *Concoctive, digestive, Plin. 20, 18.*

† Pēpūgi, pro pupūgi, Gell. 7, 9. ex Cic. Si pepugero, metuet, Id. ex Arta.

*|| Per, præp. [à παρὰ, per Apoc. παρ, quod aliq. idem sign. ut παρ ὅλον τὸν βίον, per totam vitam, παραμένω, permaneo; vel à περὶ, Scil. ut περικαλλής, perpulcher] (1) *By signifying the manner of an action. (2) By denoting the cause of action. (3) ¶ Per aliquem, by one's means, ministry, or performance. (4) ¶ Per me, te, se, &c. alone, without any other person, or thing. (5) ¶ Per aliquem, by any one's authority, or power. (6) ¶ Per aliquem, with one's leave, or permission; no one gainsaying, withstanding, or resisting. (7) Under pretence, or colour. (8) Propter, by reason of, because of, for. (9) On account of. (10) In. (11) Betwixt, between both. (12) It is used in forms of swearing. (13) Also in forms of entreating; (14) and adjuring. (15) Through, i. e. the place that is passed, (16)*

Dareing, whilst, when, at such time ds. (17) Atwart, cross. (18) At, or in. (19) An intensive particle put before other words, and sometimes separated by a Tmesis, as, very, very much. (1) Quod per scelus adeptus est, per luxuriam effundit, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 2. (2) Roscius per imprudentiam deceptus est, Id. pro Q. Rosc. 7. (3) Agam per me ipse & moliar, Id. Fam. 6, 10. Si per vos vitam, & famam, potest obtinere, Id. Bibulus cum hoc se putat per C. Pisonem se posse conjungi, Id. Per unum servum totum confecit negotium, Id. (4) Per me didici Cæsar, Ave, Mart. ¶ Contrito in mortario per se utrumque, separately, by itself, Cato. (5) Ista omnia quæ vos per Syllam gesta esse dicitis, Cic. Hoc neque per naturam fas est, neque per leges licet, Id. (6) Quo libet cruciatu per me exquire, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 7. Tibi non licuit per te mihi dare, Id. Heaut. 5, 2, 12. Per me tibi habeas licet, Plaut. ¶ Ut ne pater per me stetit credat, long of me, Id. Per me vel stertas licet, non modò quiescas, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 29. Per legem Papiam non potest, Id. (7) Alter ejicitur per honorem turpissimum, alter per honestissimam calamitatem, Id. (8) Dum per ætatem licet, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 28. Per tumultum noster grex motus loco est, Id. Phorm. prol. 13. Cūm per valetudinē, & per anni tempus navigare poteris, Cic. (9) Per adoptionem pater, Plin. jun. (10) Per illa tempora perraræ literæ fuerunt, Cic. § Per risum & jocum, Id. Per somnium, Id. Sub remis fusi per dura sedilia nautæ, Virg. Æn. 5, 837. (11) Via secta per ambas, Id. Georg. 1, 238. Perque duas in morem fluminis arctos, Id. Georg. 1, 245. (12) § Per deos, Cic. Per caput hoc, Virg. Perque novem juro, numina nostra, deas, Ov. (13) Per ego te hæc genua obtestor, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 13. § Per pietatem, Id. Bacch. 4, 8, 64. Per ego te, &c. Id. Trin. 2, 2, 4. (14) Per fortunas incumbe, Cic. Per ego te, fili, quæcunque jura liberos jungunt parentibus, precor, quæsoque, Liv. 23, 9. Per ego te deos oro, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 15. (15) Per liquidas auras, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 2, 61. Latè per orbem terrarum arma circumtulit P. R. Flor. proæm. ap. Clælia per patrium flumen equitabat, Id. 1, 10. Venit per auras cornix, Phædr. 2, 6, 7. Fuā per agros spargi, Liv. (16) Per tot annos etiam nunc statuere non potuisse, Cic. § Per hæc tempora, Id. Qui ad triumphum per eos dies venerat, Id. Per annum caram dixit me natum pater, Plaut. ¶ Seivata per ævum, eternally, Lucr. 1, 550. § Per septingentos annos, Flor. ¶ Notandum in hac notione sæpe intelligi per. Simul gratulatum quod ita res hos annos in Hispaniā gessitis, Liv. Justitium remittitur quod fuerat dies decem & octo, Id. (17) Per folia solibus coctis prædulci sapore, Plin. 12, 5. (18) Per tempus advenis, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 44. ¶ Video Phidipum per tempus egredi, seasonably, Id. Hecyr. 4, 3, 16. Spolia per otium legere, Liv. At tibi ovis leivare. Quare per omnia prætulerim, in every respect, Col. Per se sibi quisque charus est, naturally, Cic. (19) Nempe nominibus, verbis, adverbis, ac participiis, ut in seq. exemplis, peradolescens, pergratus, pervelim, perjucundè, peredificatus, observare licet; quodque etiam per tmesin eleganter aliquando disjungitur, ut Per m hi, per inquam gratum feceris, Id.

*|| Pēra, æ, f. [πήρα, Gr.] (1) *A bag, or pouch, to carry victuals in. (2) A satchel, pack, or budget. (1) Mart. 14, 81. (2) Peras imposuit Jupiter nobis duas, Phædr. 4, 9, 1. ¶ Melotes quæ etiam pera vocatur, pellis est caprina à collo pendens, præcineta usque ad lumbos, Isid.*

Pēraburdus, a, um, adj. *Very absurd, contrary to all reason. § Peraburda verba, Cic. Part. Or. Illud, si quis dicere velit, peraburdum est, Id. de Fin. 5, 11.*

*|| Pēracēr, ācris, ācre, adj. [ex per, & acris.] (1) *Very sharp, poignant. (2) Met. Piercing, acute. (1) Peracre acetum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 1. (2) Cæsar habet peracre judicium, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.*

Pēracērbus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very sour, sharp, tart. (2) Met. Grievous. (1) Peracerba gustatu*

uva, Cic. de Sen. 15. (2) Hoc mihi peracerbum fuit, Plin. Epist. 6, 5, 6.

*Pēracēscō, is, ere, ui, neut. [ex per, & acēscō] To be very sour, Met. to be very uneasy, or displeasing, to the mind. = Hoc, hoc est, quod peracerbit, hoc est demum quod percrucior, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 13. Rarō occurr.

*Pēractio, ōnis, f. verb. [à perago] An ending, finishing, or closing. Senectus ætatis est peractio tanquam fabulæ, Cic. de Senect. 23.

*Pēractūrus, a, um, part. That will plead, or defend. Se causam, quam susceperat, nullo labore peracturum videbat, Cic.

*Pēractus, a, um, part. [à peragor] (1) Perfect, finished, accomplished, completed. (2) Held, kept. (3) Past, passed over, spent. (4) Told, declared, discoursed of. (5) Pleading. (6) Obtained. (7) Drained, exhausted. (1) § Opus peractum, Stat. Sylv. 1, 1, 2. Peractis imperiis, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 39. mensibus, Phædr. 1, 18, 2. (2) Conventibus Galliæ peractis, Cæf. B. G. 5, 1. (3) Vita sine labe peracta, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 7, 49. Si flore caret meliusque peractum Tempus, Id. Hibernis peractis, the time for winter quarters being over, Cæf. (4) Res tenues, tenui sermone peractæ, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 9. (5) Peracta est causa prior, Ov. Met. 15, 36. (6) Pœnitere aliquem voti peracti, Juv. 10, 6. (7) = Quum omne peractum est, & jam deficit nostrum mare, Id. 5, 93.

*Pēracuo, ēre, ui, ūtum, act. [ex per, & acuo] To make very sharp. Surculum peracuito, Cato, c. 40.

*Pēracūtē, adv. Very sharply, sorely, or severely. Peracutē querebare, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 2.

*Pēracūtus, a, um, adj. [ex per, & acutus] (1) Very sharp, keen, or fine edged. (2) Met. Artful, ingenious, witty. (3) Nice, fine, subtle. (1) § Peracuta falx, Mart. 3, 24. (2) Peracutum & artis plenum orationis genus, Cic. de Cl. Or. 30. § Peracuta præcepta, Id. Non, deieci, sed, eieci; peracutum hoc tibi videtur, Id. pro Cæcin. (3) Fingenda fuit mihi causa peracuta, Id. pro Planc.

Pēradōlescens, tis. Very young. Homo peradolescens, Cic. pro Manil. 21.

Pēradōlescentūlus, i, m. A very youth, a very young man, Nep. Eum. 1.

Pēradificātus, a, um, part. Built up, finished. Domos extruunt, nec peradificatis cultum adhibent, Col. R. R. 4, 3.

|| Pēraquātōres, um, pl. m. Alciat. & vet. inscript. ap. Grut. Gatherers of poll-money. † Ex-actores censuum.

Pēraquē, adv. Very equally. Legiones omnes peræque cæsæ, Cic. vid. & Nep. Attic. 3.

Pēraquo, āre, act. To equal, or answer, by producing the like quantity. Singulæ vites denas amphoras peræquabant, Col. 7, 9.

Pēraquus, a, um, adj. Very equal, or even. Peræqua proportio, Cic. Verr. 4, 21.

*Pēragendus, a, um, part. (1) To be finished, performed, or done. (2) To be past, or spent. (1) Peragenda est fabula, Cic. de Sen. 19. (2) Vita peragenda sub axe Boreo, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 4, 41.

*Pēragens, tis, part. (1) Performing. (2) Forcing forward, making to run. (1) § Peragens sacra, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 66. Solo peragens tum murmure bellum, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 269. (2) Oestrum pecora peragens, Sen.

*Pēragitātus, a, um, part. Galled, pressed hard upon. Vehementius peragitati ab equitatu, Cæf. B. C. 1, 80.

*Pēragito, āre, freq. [ex per, & agito] (1) To raise, or make to rise, by rubbing, or stirring, often. (2) To work things together that they may mix well. (1) Fœniculo peragitetur, ne quid subsiderit, quod possit plumbeum perforare, Col. 12, 13. (2) Rudicula lignea peragito donec perfectè refrigerant, Id. 12, 46.

*Pēragitor, āri, pass. To be stirred, or wrought, together. Rutabulo ligneo peragitatur, Col. 12, 3, 4.

*Pērago, ēre, ēgi, actum, act. [ex per & ago] (1) To perfect, finish, accomplish, perform, despatch. (2) To bear fruit, as a tree. (3) To bold, or keep, a council, or court. (4) To pass, pass a-

way, or spend time. (5) To pass through. (6) To pierce, or run through. (7) To tell, declare, or set forth; to write, read, or consider, thoroughly. (8) To till. (9) To spend, or waste. (10) To concoct, or digest. (11) To kill, slay, or despatch. (1) Sic citò rem perages, Phædr. 4, 25, 13. (2) Priorem fructum peragunt, Plin. 13, 22. (3) Peragit concilium, Cæf. B. G. 6, 4. (4) Ille salubres Æstates peraget, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 21. (5) || Peragere freta remo, to pass through the straits in a galley, Ov. Epist. 15, 65. Cum sol duodena peregit Signa, Id. 13, 618. (6) Thefeus latus ense peregit, Id. Ep. 4, 119. (7) Res pace belloque gestas peragam, Liv. Tum peragit verbis auspicia, Id. || Peragere causas, to plead them, Petron. c. 137. = Hæc intentione tot ista volumina peregit, perused, read them over, Plin. Epist. 3, 5. Omnia animo mecum antè peregi, I considered them thoroughly, Virg. Æn. 6, 105. (8) Ille suam peragebat humum, Ov. Fast. 4, 693. (9) Bona dente Magnanimus peragit puer, Pers. 6, 22. (10) Huic tam igneum fervorem esse tradunt, ut omnem cibum statim peragat, Plin. 9, 156. (11) Quam pessimorum lex avara fatorum sextâ peragit hyeme, Mart. 5, 38, 15.

*Pēragor, i, actus, pass. (1) To be perfected, performed, or completed. (2) To be pleaded. (3) To be implicated, censured, &c. (4) To be passed, as a judiciary sentence. (5) & To be passed, or sailed, over. (1) Vid. Perago. (2) Cum bene promissi causa peracta mei est, Ov. Epist. 21, 152. (3) Et peragar populi publicus ore reus, Id. Trist. 1, 1, 24. (4) Tam superba censura peragitur, Plin. 7, 29. Vid. Perago. (5) & Peragebantur gravidis freta pressa carinis, Petron. c. 119.

*Pēragrandus, a, um, part. To be traveled over, Suet. Aug. 93.

*Pēragrans, tis, part. (1) Wandering, rambling, or traveling up and down. (2) Met. Surveying, viewing, considering. (1) Cilices campos & montes peragrans, Cic. de Div. 1, 42. § iura, Id. Offic. 3, 1. Stabula alta leo sæpe peragrans, Virg. Æn. 10, 724. conf. Liv. 39, 23. (2) Cætera consimili mentis ratione paragrans, Lucr. 2, 675.

*Pēragratiō, ōnis, f. verb. A traveling up and down, a progress. Quæ fuit ejus peragratiō itinerum? Cic. Philipp. 2, 23.

*Pēragrātus, a, um, part. (1) Wandered over. (2) Traveled over. (1) Peragrato celer per saxa monte jacuit Actæon, Sen. Phœniss. 13. (2) Asia tota peragrata, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 91. Ne quicquam peragrata Hispania, Liv. 21, 19.

*Pēragro, āre, [ex per, & ager, gri] (1) To wander, or ramble, over fields, woods, or deserts. (2) To travel over, or through. (3) To discover, lay open, or disclose. (4) To spread, to diffuse, to display. (5) To view, or to survey. (6) To affect highly, to make a lasting impression upon. (1) Hanc, Matrem magnam, accepimus agros & nemora cum quodam strepitu peragraræ, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 11. Libyæ deserta peragro, Virg. Æn. 1, 388. Fugâ sylvas saltusque peragrat Diætaos, Id. Æn. 4, 72. de cervâ. (2) Dicitur orbem omnium peragrâsse terrarum, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. Met. Cum orbem terrarum non pedibus magis, quàm laudibus peragraræ, Plin. Paneg. 14. Avia Pieridum peragro loca, Lucr. 1, 925. (3) Possum omnes latebras suspicionum peragraræ dicendo, Cic. pro Cæf. 22. (4) Non solum fama jam de illo, sed etiam lætitia peragravit, Id. (5) Omne immensum peragravit mente animoque, Lucr. 1, 75. (6) Ita peragrat per animos hominum, &c. Cic. de Orat. 1, 51.

*Pēragror, āri, ātus, pass. (1) To be wandered over. (2) To be traveled over, or through. (1) Gravidis freta pulsa carinis jam peragrabantur, Petron. c. 119. sed al. al. leg. (2) Nec disjunctissimas terras citius cujusquam passibus potuisse peragrari, quàm, &c. Cic. Vid. Peragro.

*|| Pēralbus, a, um, adj. [ex per, & albus] Very white. Peralba avis, Apul. Met. 5. p. 167.

Pēramans, tis, nom. ex part. Loving entirely. Homo peramans semper nostri fuit, Cic. Attic. 4, 8.

Pēramanter, adv. Most lovingly, or affectionately. = Me perofficiosè & peramanter observant, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

Pērambulans, tis, part. Walking, or traveling, over. Hæc perambulant mihi ostenditur subjacens lacus, Plin. Ep. 8, 20.

Pērambulo, āre, act. (1) To travel through, about, or over. (2) To go, or pass; up and down. (1) Vos qui multas perambulâstis terras, Varr. (2) Tutus hos rura perambulat, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 17. || Met. Perambulabis astra sydus aureum, shall be conversant among, Id. Epod. 17, 41.

Pēramœnus, a, um, adj. Very pleasant. Peramœna æstas, Tac. Ann. 4, 67, 3.

Pēramplus, a, um, adj. Very large. Simulacra perampla, Cic. Verr. 4, 49.

*Pērangustē, adv. [ex per, & angustē] Very closely, or straitly, Cic. de Orat. 1, 35.

*Pērangustus, a, um, adj. [ex per, & angustus] Very strait and narrow. § Perangustum fretum, Cic. Verr. 5, 66. Aditus perangustus, Cæf. B. G. 7, 15. Perangusta via, Liv. 22, 4.

Pēranno, āre, neut. [ex per, & annus; qu. per annum duro] To live a year. Puella nata non perannavit, Suet. Vesp. 5.

Pērantiquus, a, um, adj. Very ancient. Perantiquum signum, Cic. Verr. 4, 45, & 49.

Pērappositus, a, um, adj. Very apposite, proper, or suitable, Cic. de Orat. 2, 67.

*Pērârans, tis, part. (1) Ploughing, or furrowing, all over. (2) Met. Writing all over. (1) Vid. Peraro. (2) Perarantem plena reliquit Cera manum, Ov. M. t. 9, 563.

Pērâratus, a, um, part. (1) Ploughed over. (2) Written. (1) § Peraratus ager, Col. (2) § Perarata litera, Ov. Trist. 3, 7, 1. Perarata tabellæ, Id. Amor. 1, 9, 7.

Pērarduus, a, um, adj. Very hard, or difficult. Mihi hoc perarduum est demonstrare, Cic. Verr. 3, 71.

Pēriaresco, ēre, ui, neut. To be, or grow, very dry. Solis afflatu peraruit, Col. 4, 24. Dum peraruit herba in pratis, Varr. R. R. 1, 49.

Pērargutus, a, um, adj. Very witty, sharp, or smart. Homo perargutus, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 45.

Pērârîdus, a, um, adj. Over dry, too dry. || Ut neque peraridum, neque rursus viride colligatur, Col. 2, 19. de fœno. § Peraridum solum, Id. 3, 11.

Pērarmatus, a, um, part. Well armed. Hoc modo instructo exercitu, ac perarmato, Curt. 4, 9, 6.

|| Pērarmo, āre, act. To arm well. Hujus manum potentem gladius perarmat anceps, Prud. Cath. 6, 86.

*Pērârō, āre, act. [ex per, & aro] (1) To furrow all over with wrinkles. (2) Met. To sail over, to plough the main. (3) To write, or transcribe. (1) Rugis peraravit anilibus ora, Ov. Met. 14, 96. (2) Perarate pontum sorte timendâ, Sen. Med. 650. (3) Mea carmina regina bellorum virago Cæsareo peraravit auro, Stat. Sylv. 4, 5, 24.

*Pērârōr, āri, pass. To be written. Blandis peraretur littera verbis, Ov. A. Am. 1, 455.

*Pērasper, a, um, adj. [ex per, & asper] Very rough, Cels. 5, 28.

Pērastutē, adv. Very subtly, very craftily, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 43. ubi tamen al. leg. quidam recentiores.

|| Pērastutulus, a, um, adj. Very cunning, crafty, or subtle. = Mulier callida & ad hujusmodi flagitia perastutula, Apul. Met. 9. p. 271.

Pēratîcum, i, n. A sort of bdellium, Plin. 12, 9.

*Pēratim, adv. [à pera] Bag by bag, by small parcels at a time. || Nihil moror peratim ducere, at ego solitum ducitabo, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 15.

Pērattentē, adv. Very attentively, or heedfully. Animadverti perattentē, Cic. pro Cæf. 11.

Pērattentus, a, um, adj. Very attentive, or heedful. Superiore omni oratione perattentos vestros animos habuimus, Cic. Verr. 3, 5.

*Pēraudiendus, a, um, part. [ex per, & audien- dus] To be heard thoroughly. Auribus peraudienda sunt, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 34.

*Perbacchātus, a, um, part. *Rageing over.* Perbacchata domos incendia, *Claud. de Bell. Get.* 242.

*Perbacchor, āri, ātus sum, dep. [ex per, & bacchor] *To spend the time in excessive drinking, reveling, and playing.* Quam multos dies in eā vilā turpissimē es perbacchatus? *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 41.

Perbeātus, a, um, adj. *Very happy, or fortunate.* *Cic. de Or.* 1, 1.

Perbellē, adv. *πῶν καλῶς. Very well, mighty well.* *Cic. Fam.* 16, 18.

Perbēne, adv. *Passing, or exceeding, well.* Fortuna perbene fecit, *Liv.* 45, 3. Perbene loqui Latine putabatur, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 28.

Perbēnēvolus, a, um, adj. *Very friendly, or kind.* Pescennius est perbenevolus nobis, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4.

Perbēnignē, adv. (1) *Very courteously, or civilly.* (2) *Most dearly, or kindly.* (1) Perbenignē mihi respondit, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 1. (2) *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 5, 69.

*Perbībētia, æ, f. [ex per, & bibesia] *The feigned name of a drinking country.* Ex fabricā Plautinā, *Curr.* 3, 1, 74.

*Perbībō, ēre, bi, bitum, act. [ex per, & bibo] *To drink, or suck, up; to take in.* Perbībēre liberalia studia, *Sen.* nequit am, *Id.* Ego pereō quōi medullam lassitudo perbibit, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 16.

*Perbitō, is, ēre, & āre, n. [ex per, & antiq. bitō, quod adducit, *Non. ex Pacuvio & Varrone;* vel bitō, quod manet apud *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 4, sub fin. Ad portum ne bitas] *To perish, or be ruined.* § Malo cruciatu perbitere, *Id. Pseud.* 3, 1, 12. Ne fame perbitet, *Non. ex Livio.* † Pereō.

|| Perblandē, adv. *Very kindly.* *Macr. Sat.* 1, 2. † Perbenignē.

Perblandus, a, um, adj. (1) *Mighty fair spoken.* (2) *Very kind, courteous, and complaisant.* (1) Homo perblandus qui hominem avarissimum exoraret, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 1, 2. (2) = Oratio perblanda ac benigna, *Liv.* 23, 10.

Perbūnus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very good, full, large.* (2) *Very convenient, well situated.* (3) *Artificial, curious.* (4) *Very fruitfull.* (1) § Prandium perbonum, *Plaut. Moss.* 3, 2, 3. (2) Non in loco perbono emit has ædes, *Id. Moss.* 3, 1, 143. (3) § Perbona toreumata, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 18. (4) § Agri perboni, *Id. pro Flacc.* 29. ¶ Quoad mecum rex fuit, perbono loco res erat, *Id. Attic.* 6, 1.

*Perbrēvis, ve, adj. [ex per, & brevis] (1) *Very short.* (2) *Of very small continuance.* (1) § Latere perbreves, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 15. ¶ Et perimefin. Altera pars per mihi brevis videtur, *Id. pro Cluent.* 1. (2) Satis sperare perbrevis ævi Carthaginem esse, *Liv.*

*Perbrēviter, adv. *Very briefly, in very few words.* Quæ ego nunc perbrevis attingo, *Cic. pro Domo.* 15.

*Perca, æ, f. [πέρκα, Gr.] *A fish called a perch.* *Plin.* 32, 10.

Percalefactus, a, um, part. [à percalefio] *Thoroughly heated.* Percalefacta vides, ardescere, *Lucr.* 6, 177. § Gledæ percalefactæ, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 27. Aer ab sole percalefactus, *Vitruv.* 8, 2.

Percaleo, ēre, ui, n. *To grow thoroughly warm, to become very hot.* Ubi percaluit vis venti, *Lucr.* 6, 280. Postquam vetus humor ab igne percaluit solis, *Or. Metam.* 1, 417.

Percalleo, ēre, ui, n. (1) *To become hardened, or insensible; to be wholly regardless, or not to be moved.* (2) *Act. To be exactly skilled in; to know, or understand, perfectly.* (1) = Sed nescio quomodo jam usu obdurerat & percalluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia, *Cic. pro Mil.* 28. (2) Si modò usum rerum percalluerat, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 35.

Percalefacio, ēre, fēci, factum, act. *To make very hot.* Cū in imo per alumen, aut bitumen, seu sulphur ignis excitatur, ardore percalefacit terram quæ est circa se, *Vitr.* 8, 3.

Percalefidus, a, um, adj. *Perfectly white.* § Percandida compositio, *Cels.* 5, 9.

Percārus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very dear, as to*

affection. (2) *Very dear, as to price.* (1) Junia Agrippinæ diu percara, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 19. (2) Hui, percara est virgo, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, 25.

Percāutus, a, um, adj. *Very wary.* = Delectus in familiaritatibus hominum Græcorum percāutus, & diligens, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 1.

Percēlebrātus, a, um, part. *Made publick, divulged.* = Pervulgata & percelebrata sermonibus res est, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 29.

Percēlebro, āre, act. unde percelebror, pass. *To be divulged, to be made publick, or spread everywhere.* Versus totā Siciliā percelebrantur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 31.

*Percēlor, is, re, adj. [ex per, & celer] *Very speedy, sudden.* Perceler interitus, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 24.

*Percēlērter, adv. *Very speedily.* Recepit perceleriter se ablatum diploma, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 15.

*Percello, ēre, cūli, (an perculli incert. Perculsi animum, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 98. Me nec tam Larissæ percussit campus opimæ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 11. Nam in utroque loco mel. lib. hab. percussit) culsum, act. [ex per, & antiq. cello, i. e. κέλλω, moveo] (1) *To thrust aside, to put by, or remove, by force.* (2) *To overthrow, overturn, bear, or beat down.* (3) *To strike, hit, or smite.* (4) *Met. To affect deeply, to grieve, to strike to the heart, to wound, to disquiet sorely, to trouble.* (5) *To astonish, amaze, daunt, surprise, abash, or put out of countenance.* (6) *To affect, move, touch with delight, or admiration.* (7) † *To deferr, or put off.* (1) Quum scutum scuto imum percussit, *Liv.* (2) Quod tridis? perculeris jam tu me? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 87. = Mars communis exultantem sæpe evertit, & percussit, *Cic. pro Mil.* 21.

¶ *Met.* = Perit! plaustrum perculi, I have spoiled the whole design, *Prov. ap. Plaut. Epid.* 4, 2, 22. (3) Flecentem cornua Perseus stipite percussit, *Or. Met.* 5, 58. Quem cuspide percussit, *Id. Amor.* 2, 9, 7. § Vix duos aut tres incolumes præstitit, ceteros alium aliā de causā percussit, *Suet. Tib.* 55. (4) Si te fortē dolor aliquis percussit, exclamabis ut mulier? *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 20. Quamquam nulla me ipsum privatim percussit insignis injuria, *Id.* (5) Regis non tam subito pavore percussit pectus, quam anxii implevit curis, *Liv.* Primò Aricinos res inopinata percussit, *Id.* = Hæc te vox non percussit? non perturbavit? *Cic. Verr.* 3, 57. Cænos atroci mendacio universos percussit, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 54, 1.

(6) Vicinum adolescentulum aspexisti, candor hujus te, & proceritas vultus, oculique percussit, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 15. ¶ Sed hic J. F. Gronov. leg. pepulerunt. (7) Ad novum hoc percussit annum, *Lucil.*

*Percellor, i, cullus, pass. *To be struck, surprised, daunted, &c.* *Cic. Catil.* 2, 13. vid. Percello, & Percussus.

*Percenseo, ēre, ui, act. [ex per, & censeo] (1) *To count, reckon up, or recount exactly.* (2) *To travel over.* (1) § Quod quisquam possit, vestra in res universa promerita, non dicam complecti orando, sed percensere numerando? *Cic. post redit.* § Merita percensuit, *Curt.* 8, 5, 10. gaudia, *Tac. de Orat.* 6, 6. (2) Italiam percensuisti, perge in Siciliam, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 18. Totum percensuit orbem, *Or. Met.* 2, 335. Ita quum percensuisset Thessaliam, *Liv.* 24, 52.

Perceptio, ōnis, f. verb. [à percipio] (1) *A taking, gathering, or receiving.* (2) *Met. A perceiving, knowing, or comprehending.* (1) Perceptio fructuum & conservatio, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 3. (2) = Tuā perceptione latabere, *Id.* Ars quæ potest esse, nisi quæ ex multis animi perceptionibus constat? *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 7.

Perceptum, i, n. in plur. percepta, ōrum. Speculationes. *Speculations, the theoretick parts.* Percepta appello, quæ dicuntur Græcè διαφύματα, *Cic. de Fato.* 6. Astrologorum percepta, *Id. Philosophorum percepta habere præcepta, Nep. Attic.* 17. ¶ Nisi hic potius participium habendum fuerit.

Percepturus, a, um, part. *About to perceive.* Percepturos arbitror, si eadem linguā fuerat usus, quā tu egisti, *Curt.* 6, 28.

Perceptus, a, um, part. [à percipior] (1) Partaken of, enjoyed. (2) *Goten, procured.* (3) *Met. Perceived, understood, known.* (4) *Learned perfectly.* (1) § Ea omnia desiderata magis, quam assidue percepta, delectant, *Cic.* (2) *Vell. Patere.* 2, 13. (3) = Cū nihil haberet comprehensi, percepti, cogniti, constitui, &c. *Id.* (4) *Id.*

|| Percerpo, ēre, psi, ptum, act. [ex per, & carpo] *To make collections, or gather notes out of.* Quam Aristotelis libros problematum perciperimus, *Gell.* 2, 30. ¶ Sed Gron. MS. habet præcerperemus.

Percido, ēre, cīdi, & cēcīdi, act. [à cædo] (1) *To beat all over.* (2) || Obscæn. (1) Non, si os perciderim tibi, metuum, *Plaut. Perf.* 2, 4, 12. Lentuli exercitum percēdit, *Flor.* 3, 20. Terga hostium percēdit, *Id.* 4, 12. (2) Percēdit Περσῶν ἄς ἐνὶ αἰσχροῖς, *Gloss.*

Percidor, ēris, pass. obscæno sensu, *Mart. Ep.* 4, 48. Vid. Percisus.

*Percieo, ēre, ivi, itum, act. [ex per, & cieo] (1) *To call, or proclaim.* (2) *To move thoroughly.* (3) *To strike, or pierce, as a sound doth.* (1) Nī istum impudicum percies, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 4, 69. ¶ Nisi fortē sit futurum à percio. (2) Ociūs animus, quam res se perciet ulla, *Lucr.* 3, 185. (3) Edictum unum perciet aures omnibus, *Id.* 4, 567.

Percingo, ēre, xi, ctum, act. *To encompass round.* Sæpe suas sedes percinxit vitibus albis, *Col.* 10, 347.

*Percio, ire, ii, & ivi, act. (1) *To move, or affect very strongly, or violently.* (2) *To enrage, to provoke highly.* (1) Ubi me quædam divina voluptas percit atque horror, *Lucr.* 3, 29. ubi tamen al. percipit. (2) Iraī fax subdita percit, *Id.* 3, 304.

Percipiendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be reaped, or gathered; as corn, fruit, &c.* (2) *To be understood, or known.* (1) In fructibus percipiendis, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 18. § Non serendis, non percipiendis fructibus, non condendis, *Id. de Sen.* 7. *Met.* Auribus hic fructus percipiendus erit, *Or. Trist.* 4, 2, 68. Voluptas oculis percipienda, *Id. ex Pont.* 4, 9, 38. (2) Philosophia oratori necessariò percipienda est, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 51.

Percipiens, tis, part. *Reaping.* § Percipiens gaudia, *Or. Pont.* 2, 1, 60.

Percipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, act. [ex per, & capio] (1) *To take up wholly, to seize entirely, to possess, invade, or fill.* (2) *To take, receive, gather, reap, partake of, or have.* (3) *To perceive, understand, know, or apprehend.* (4) *To retain.* (5) *To mind, regard, or be attentive to.* (6) *To take.* (1) Cū membra hominis percipit fervida febris, *Lucr.* 6, 804. Cui misero medullam ventris percipit fames, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 17. Neque agri, neque urbis odium me unquam percipit, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 6, 2. (2) Legata hāc conditione percipient, *Petr.* c. 141. Percipere & condere fructus, *Cic.* Vertentis fructum percipimus anni, *Propert.* 4, 2, 11. § *Met.* Pro tantis laboribus fructum victoriæ percipere, *Cæf. B. G.* 7, 27. modestiæ fructum, *Cic.* sensum ex mæore patrio, *Id.* ex eo patre tantos luctus, *Id.* (3) § Percipere aliquid auribus, *Id. Orat.* 2. oculis, *Id. Verr.* 4, 28. Facile percipere, *Quint. animis.* *Id.* animo, *Id.* (4) Themistocles omnium civium nomina perciperat, *Cic. de Sen.* 7. (5) Percipere quid dubitem, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 190. Percipite diligenter quæ dicam, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 11. (6) Ut quodcunque consilium tu percipies, &c. *Id.*

Percipior, pi, ceptus, pass. (1) *To be taken with.* (2) *Met. To be understood, learned, known perfectly.* (1) Cum jucunditate quādam percipi sensibus, *Cic. de Fin.* 1. (2) = Percipi & comprehendere, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 11. Falsa à veris, & quæ percipi non possunt, ab iis quæ possunt, distinguere, *Id. ibid.* 21.

*Percis, idis, f. [πέρκεις, Gr.] *A sort of shell-fish.* *Plin.* 32, 11.

Percisus, a, um, part. [à percidor] (1) *Beaten, or mauled, all over.* (2) Obscæn. (1) Os tibi percisum, *Mart.* 2, 73. ¶ Sunt tamen qui leg. præcisum. (2) Percidi gaudes, percisus, Papile, ploras, *Mart.* 4, 48. vid. locum integrum.

*Per-

* Percitus, a, um. part. [ex per, & cieor] (1) Moved. (2) Struck, smitten. (3) Met. Moved, or much troubled; passionate, fierce, highly disturbed, put into a passion. (1) Semina æterno percita motu, *Lucr.* 2, 1054. (2) Ubi est agitando percitus aer, *Id.* 6, 686. (3) Percitus ardor, *Id.* 6, 283. Atrâ bili percita est, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 95. (3) = Irato ac percito animo aliquid facere, *Cic. pro Milon.* 23. = Percitum ac ferox ingenium, *Liv.* 21, 53. § Percitus timore, *Lenxulus ap. Cic. furore, Sen. Herc. fur.* 108. dolore, *Id. Hippol.* 1156. irâ, *Val. Max.* 5, 1, 11.

Percivilis, e. adj. Very affable, or gracious. *Serm. percivilis, Suet. Tib.* 28, 3.

* Percnopterus, i. m. [à nigro alarum colore; sc. à πεικνός, vel πεικνός, niger, & πτερόν, ala] A kind of bastard eagle, like a vulture short winged, *Plin.* 10, 3.

* Percnos, i. m. [à πεικνός, niger] The second kind of eagle, living about lakes and fens, *Plin.* 10, 3. = Plancus, anataria, *Id.*

Percoctus, a, um. part. [à percoquo] Thoroughly boiled. Lens minus percocta, *Plin.* 22, 25. Inter nigra virum percoctaque sæcla calore, *Æthiopians, black Moors, Lucr.* 6, 722.

* Percognitus, a, um. part. [à percognoscor] Known, or discovered thoroughly. Percognita Germania est, *Plin.* 4, 28.

* Percognosco, ère, nōvi, nītum. act. [ex per, & cognosco] To know perfectly well, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 50.

* Percognoscor, i, itus. pass. To be thoroughly known, or discovered, leg. sultem in particip. percognitus, quod vid.

* Percolatus, a, um. part. Thoroughly strained. In terrâ marina aqua argillâ percolata dulcescit, *Plin.* 31, 6.

* Percolo, are, act. [ex per, & colo, are] To strain thoroughly. Postea in juncis fscellis vel sparteis saccis percolant, *Col.* 12, 17.

* Percolor, ari, atus. pass. To be strained thoroughly. Humor dulcit, ubi per terras crebrius idem percolatur, *Lucr.* 2, 474.

Percolo, ère, ui, ultum. act. [ex per, & colo, ère] (1) To grace, deck, adorn, beautify. (2) To perfect, finish, or put one's last hand to. (3) To reverence greatly, to respect highly. (1) Plerosque senatorii ordinis honore percoluit, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 72. (2) Amo quæ ipse inchoavi, aut inchoata percolui, *Plin. Epist.* 5, 6. (3) Patrem tuum si percoles, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 4. Neque omiserit conjugem liberosque ejus percolare, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 68, 3.

* Percōmis, e. adj. [ex per, & comis] Very gentle, courteous, affable. Peritissimus juris idemque percomis, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 58.

Percommode, adv. Very conveniently, or opportunely. Hoc percommode accidit, *Cic. pro Cæc.* 27. Tumulus percommode situs ad comneatus excipiendos, *Liv.* 25, 25.

Percommodus, a, um. adj. Very convenient, or seasonable. Id castris percommodum fuit, *Liv.* 22, 43.

* Percontandus, a, um. part. To ask, or be asked, *Liv.* 21, 11.

* Percontans, tis. part. Asking, enquireing. = Nunquam mihi percontanti aliquid aut quærenti defuisti, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 21. § al. autem leg. percontanti, *conf. Liv.* 37, 11. & 41, 2.

* Percontatio, ōnis. f. verb. An asking of questions, an enquiry by questions. § Rogationi finitima est percontatio, *Cic. de Or.* 53. Non percontatione quæsitum, sed dolore expressum, *Id. pro Cluent.* 65. Vid. Percunctatio.

* Percontator, ōnis. m. verb. An asker of many questions. Percontatorem fugito, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 69. § Leg. & percunctator.

* Perconto, are, act. [ex per, & conto] To ask, question, &c. Blandè & doctè percontat Ennius, *Non. ex Næv.* † Percontor, *Cic.*

* Percontor, ari, atus sum. dep. [à conto, quo nautæ utuntur ad inquirenda loca navibus opportuna, *Don.*] § scrib. & percunctor. (1) To ask strictly, to enquire, demand, or question. (2) To expect, tarry, or wait for. (1) = Quid enim tam commune quam interrogare, vel percontari?

nam utroque utimur indifferenter, cum alterum noscendi, alterum arguendi gratiâ videatur adhiberi, *Quint.* = § Quasi tu non multo malis narrare hoc mihi, quam ego, quæ percontor, scire! *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 36. Quod te percontabor, ne id te pigeat proloqui, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 33. Modò isse dicito ad portum, percontatum adventum Pamphili, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 2. § Percontari à peritis, *Cic.* Ex puellâ percontari, *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 4, 49. (2) Percontatum ibo ad portum, quoad se recipiat, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 4, 22.

Percontumax, acis. adj. Very stubborn, willfull, or obstinate. Percontumax redisti huc nobis, *Ter. Hecyr.* 2, 5, 54.

Percopiosus, a, um. adj. Very copious, or large. In quibus percopiosus fuisti, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 31.

Percōquo, ère, xi, ctum. [à per, & coquo] (1) To seethe, or boil, thoroughly. (2) To cook, or dress. (3) To scorch. (4) To heat, or warm. (5) To ripen. (1) Bubulas carnes percoquant, *Plin.* 23, 7. ¶ In digitis percoquam quod ceperit, I will roast upon my fingers, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 1, 18. (2) Prandium qui percoquat, *Id. Merc.* 3, 3, 18. (3) Flammeus ardor terram percoxerat igni, *Lucr.* 6, 8, 8. (4) Qui queat hic feror percoquere humorem? *Id.* 5, 1253. (5) Teneras mora percoquit uvas, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 1, 83. Pingues colles optimam messem percoquant, *Plin. Epist.* 5, 6, 8.

Percōquor, i, coctus. pass. (1) To be thoroughly boiled. (2) To be ripened. (3) To be baked. (4) To be burnt, as earthen vessels are. (1) Vid. Percoquo. (2) § Fructus percoquitur, *Col.* 4, 17. (3) Uritur in furno, donec panis percoquatur, *Plin.* 23, 1. (4) Donec percoquantur figlina, *Id.* 34, 13.

Percrassus, a, um. adj. Very thick. Melicera autem mala est, multa, & percrassa, *Cels.* 5, 26.

Percrēbreſco, ère, bui & bui. neut. To be divulged, or spread abroad; to become known, or common; to be noised abroad, or talked of publicly. Cum illius nefarii gladiatoris voces percerebuisse, *Cic. pro Mur.* 25. rumor, *Curt.* 6, 2, 15. Quum fama per orbem terrarum percerebuisse, *Cæf. B. C.* 3, 43. Fama quæ de tuâ voluntate percerebuit, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 10. Si hoc tantum scelus percerebuisse, *Id. Att.* 11, 9. Opinio quæ apud exteras gentes omnium sermone percerebuit, *Id. Att. in Verr.* 1. Ex clamore fama totâ urbe percerebuit, *Id.*

Percrēbuit, imperf. It hath been divulged, or spread, &c. Percerebuerat antiquitus urbem nostram nisi opibus Ægypti ali non posse, *Plin. jun.* Percerebuit in castris, *Val. Max.* 5, 6, ext. 1.

Percrēpo, ère, ui, itum. n. To resound, or ring with. Locum illum littoris percerepare totum mulierum vocibus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 13.

Percrūcio, are, act. unde Percrūciōr, ari. pass. To be vexed to the very soul. Hoc, hoc est, quod peraceſcit, hoc est demum quod percucior, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 13.

Percrūdus, a, um. adj. Very unripe. Pruna percruda, *Col.* 12, 10.

Percūdo, ère, di, sum. act. To crack the shell, as chickens do in time of hatching. An pulli rostellis ova percuderint? *Col.* 8, 5.

* Percuſſus, a, um. part. [à percellor] (1) Struck, smitten. (2) Met. Deeply affected with, wounded, vexed, sorely disquieted. (3) Astonished, amazed, surprised. (4) Affected, or touched, with delight, or admiration. (1) Percuſſa atque prostrata jacent omnia, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4. (2) = Fractus, afflictus, destitutione illâ percussus, *Id.* Percuſſa mentem formidine mater, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 357. (3) Oppidani magnâ atque insolitâ re percussi, *Sall.* Quibus visis percussæ barbarorum turmæ, *Cæf. B. G.* 8, 29. Tanto percussus nomine Pallas, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 121. *conf. Liv.* 21, 33. (4) Obstupit simul ipse, simul percussus Achates, *Id. Æn.* 1, 517.

Percuſſus, a, um. part. [à percōlor, èris] Thoroughly trimmed, well dressed. § Quæ lavata est, nisi perculta est, meo quidem animo illausta est, *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 2, 24.

* Percunctans, tis. part. Asking, enquireing, demanding. Percunctantibus lentè respondere, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 71.

* Percunctatio, ōnis. f. verb. An enquiry, a demanding, or asking of questions. Percunctatione nostrorum, *Cæf. B. G.* 10, 39. Nos nihil de ea percunctationibus repeiebamus, *Id. B. G.* 5, 13. *conf. Liv.* 21, 19. § Vid. Percontatio.

* Percunctatus, a, um. part. Having asked, or enquired. § Percunctatus Cæſarem, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 5, 3. de consiliis, *Val. Max.* 3, 7, 1. *conf. Liv.* 21, 18. 40, 21.

* Percunctor, ari. dep. id. quod percontor [ex per, & cunctus, *Donat.* quod is qui curiosus est, per curcūta interroget, *Fest.*] (1) To ask curiously, to enquire strictly; to demand, or question. (2) ¶ Met. To consult, or advise much. (1) § Percunctori doctos, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 18, 96. Percunctori à peritis, &c. *Cic. ex aliquo, Plaut.* (2) § Aurum percunctori, *Prob. ap. Gell.* 13, 20. Vid. Percontor.

Percupīdus, a, um. adj. Very kindly affected towards. Cognovi Hortensiam percupīdum tui, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7.

Percupio, ère, iui, itum. neut. To desire greatly, or earnestly, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 51.

Percūratus, a, um. part. Thoroughly cured, or healed. Vix dum satis percurato vulnere, *Curt.* 4, 6, 21. *conf. Liv.* 21, 57.

Percūrōsus, a, um. adj. Very careful, diligent, or inquisitive. Fidelis servulus, percuriosus, & minime mendax, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 62.

Percūro, are, act. To cure, or heal, thoroughly, *Sen. Q. N.* 3, 1.

Percūror, ari, atus. pass. To be thoroughly healed, or cured. Sanguis nisi emissus fuerit tardè percurabitur, *Col.* 6, 11. Met. Quicquid imbecillam in animo, nec percuratum est, exulcerat, *Sen.*

Percurrens, tis. part. Passing, or making its way over, or through. § Ventus rapido percurrens turbine campos, *Lucr.* 1, 274. diversas luna fenestras, *Prop.* 1, 3, 31. ¶ Arguto tenues percurrens pectine telas, thickening, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 294.

Percurritur, imperf. (1) It is run over with. (2) Met. Recited, sold, set forth. (1) Iterum glutino percurritur, *Plin.* 13, 12. (2) § Multo apertius ad intelligendum est, si sic co illitur aliquando, ac non istâ brevitate percurritur, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 80.

Percuro, ère, ri & cūcurri. act. & neut. (1) To run in great haste, to continue running all the way. (2) To run with speed over, or through. (3) To pass, or make its way over, or through. (4) To run over, in speaking of, or discoursing at large upon. (5) To run over in the mind, thought, &c. (6) To run over by reckoning, or recounting. (7) To run over by reciting briefly, or reading cursorily. (1) § Curriculo percurro, *Ter. Hecyr.* 4, 4, 11. § = Ad te properans percurro ad forum, *Id. Andr.* 2, 2, 18. (2) Cæſar omnem agrum Picenum percurrit, *Cæf. B. C.* 1, 15. Quum omnes regiones Gallie percurrisent, *Hir. ap. eund. B. G.* 8, 52. (3) Per mare, & terras rapidus percurrere turbo, *Lucr.* 6, 668. Magnum percurreunt murmura cælum, *Id.* 5, 1220. (4) Per omnes civitates percurrit oratio mea, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 42. (5) Orator percurreret omnes locos, *Id. Orat.* 15. Animo rotundum percurreſſe polum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 28, 6. (6) Omnia penum percurre nomina, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 627. (7) Pluribus verbis dicerem, quæ nunc percurrit oratio mea, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 60. Id tametsi extra causam est, percurram tamen breviter, *Id. pro Cæcin.* 32. ¶ Pan unco labro calamos percurre hiantes, runeth them over in piping, *Lucr.* 4, 592. Querulas agili percurrit pollice chordas, playeth nimbly on them, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 4, 27. Arguto conjux percurrit pectine telas, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 294. Grato menta mensas odore percurrit i rusticis dapibus, *Plin.* 19, 8.

Percurror, i, sus. pass. (1) To be run over. (2) To be recited briefly. (1) Percurritur flebius, *Claud. in Ruf.* 2, 290. (2) Ea quæ valde breviter à te de ipsâ arte percursa sunt, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 47.

Percursatio, ōnis. f. verb. A rambling progress, § Italiae percursatio, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 25.

Percussio, ōnis. f. verb. *A speedy running over in the mind.* Propter animi multarum rerum brevi tempore percussione, *Cic. Tusc. 4. 13.*

Percussio, āre. freq. [*ā percurro*] *To range frequently up and down.* Latronum modo percussant totis finibus nostris, *Liv. 23. 42.*

Percussus, a, um. part. (1) *Run over, recounted, reckoned up.* (2) *Run over in thought, revolved in mind.* (1) Suis in eum beneficiis in diē percussis, *Tac. Ann. 4. 41.* (2) Quæstiones percussas, & propē decantatas habere, *Cic. de Orat. 2. 32.*

Percussio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A knocking, beating, or striking.* (2) *A snapping, or cracking, of the fingers.* (3) *A stroke in measuring of time in feet, or music.* (1) Capitis percussiones, *Cic. Tusc. 3. 26.* (2) Digitorum percussione hæres possit esse, *Id. Offic. 3. 19.* (3) Sunt insignes percussiones eorum numerorum, & minuti pedes, *Id. de Orat. 3. 47.* Non sunt in eā tanquam tibicini percussionum modi, *Id. Orat. 58.*

Percussor, ōnis. m. verb. (1) *A striker.* (2) *A hired assassin, a cut-throat, a bravo.* (1) *Plin. 8. 16.* (2) Deprehensus cum sicā percussor Cæsaris, *Cic. Philipp. 2. 29.* Sin eos, quos, qui leviori nomine appellant, percussores vocant, *Id. pro S. Rosc. 33.*

Percussura, æ. f. (1) *A mark of a blow.* (2) *A shaking.* (3) *A stroke.* (1) Percussura ferro vel fude facta, *Apul. de Herb. 31. 6.* (2) Percussura cribri, *Vulg. interpr. 3. Id. Levit. 12. 54.*

Percussurus, a, um. part. *About to strike.* & Percussurus uxorem, *Curt. 8. 3. 4. filium, Id. 8. 7. 7. conf. Liv. 39. 43.*

Percussus, a, um. part. [*ā percutior*] (1) *Stricken, smitten, hit, &c.* (2) *Struck, stamped, coined.* (3) *Slain, killed in sacrifice.* (4) *Met. Affonished, abashed.* (5) *Played, or otherwise acted, upon.* (6) *Moved, disquieted, vexed.* (7) *Affected with joy, sorrow, &c.* (8) *Cast up, or cut; as a trench, or ditch.* (1) = Lapidibus appetitus & percussus, *Cic. pro Domo. 5.* & Percussa fluctu littora, *Virg. Ecl. 5. 83.* ¶ Percussa fœdera leagues made, *Flor. 3. 11.* Percussæ de cœlo turres, *thunder struck, Cic. Catil. 3. 8.* (2) Omnia facta dictaque sint unā formā percussa, *Sen. 3.* Collum percussa secui Victimæ, *Ov. Trist. 4. 2. 5.* (4) Percussam saxa secuta lyram, *Id. Amor. 3. 12. 40.* & Luna solis radiis percussa, *Lucr. 5. 703.* (5) & Mens dubiis percussa, *Luc. 6. 596.* al. percussa. Percussa scuta sole, *Val. Flacc. 1. 495.* (6) Dolore extremo percussa, *Val. Flacc. 7. 475.* Percussus temporis calamitate, *Cic. pro Mur. 24.* fortunæ gravissimo vulnere, *Id. Ad. 2. 1. 3.* (7) ¶ Lactē mero mentes percussa novellas, *having their spirits put into a sprightly motion, Lucr. 1. 262.* & Casu percussus iniquo, *Virg. Æn. 6. 575.* (8) Invenio fossam à rege percussam, *Plin. Ep. 10. 50. 3.* ¶ Fossa in fronte percussa, *Frontin. Strat. 3. 17. 5.* Vid. Percutio, & Percutior.

Percussus, ūs. m. part. (1) *A stroke.* (2) ¶ Venarum percussus, *the beating of the pulses.* (3) *A dashing against.* (1) Percussu vitiata fimo apiugno curant, *Plin. 28. 17.* (2) Inæquabili, ac fermicante venarum percussu, *Id. 7. 51.* (3) Percussa crebro saxa cavantur aquis, *Ov. ex Ponto. 2. 7. 40.*

Percutiendus, a, um. part. *To be smitten, or beaten.* Terga percutienda dabant, *Ov. Fast. 2. 446.*

Percutio, ēre, ūi, ūm. act. [*ex per, & quatio*] (1) *To strike, hit, thump, or smite.* (2) *To fell, or beat down.* (3) *To kill, slay, murder, or cut one's throat.* (4) *To deceive, or cozen.* (5) *To affright, daunt, or astonish.* (6) *Met. To shock, fright, terrify, disturb, trouble, or disquiet sorely.* (7) *To strike, or make an impression upon, the mind; to affect, to touch, to please, to delight.* (8) ¶ *To strike, run, or cut, a ditch, or trench.* (1) Ceu lapidem si percutiat lapis, *Lucr. 6. 161.* & Manu pectus percutere, *Virg. Æn. 12. 155.* aliquem venabulo, *Cic. securi filium, Val. Max. 9. 3. 4. colapho, Id. 3. 1. 3.* (2) Numnam hunc percussit Jupiter? *Plaut. Amph. 5. 1. 21.*

(3) = Ipse percussit, an aliis occidendum dedit? *Cic. ¶ Securi percutere, to behead, Hirt. B. Hisp. 21. fœdera, to make a league, Id. 4.* Rufio noster strategemate percussit Vestorium, *Cic. Attic. 5. 2.* Hunc nuncium probè percutiam, *Plaut. Pseud. 2. 2. 9.* & Palpo percutere, *Id. Merc. 1. 2. 42.* ¶ Timidam palpo percutit, *unbeadled, flattered, Id. Amph. 1. 3. 28.* (5) Quonam modo ille vos vivus afficeret, qui mortuus inani cogitatione percussit? *Cic. pro Mil. 29.* (6) Percussit illico animum, *Ter. Andr. 1. 1. 98.* Audivi hoc—percussit animum, *Cic. Quid animum quod percutit ipsum? Lucr. 2. 885.* (7) Utendum est imaginibus—quæ occurrere celeriterque percutere animum possint, *Cic. de arte Memor. Acri percussit thyrsos laudis spes magna meum cor, Lucr. 1. 922.* Nec me tam Larissæ percussit campus opimæ, *Quam, &c. Hor. Od. 1. 7. 11.* (8) Fossam transversam inter montes percussit, *Front. Strat. 1. 5. 8.* Vid. Percussus, n. 8.

Percutior, i, ūs. pass. (1) *To be stricken, &c.* (2) *Met. To be moved, shocked, or disturbed.* (1) ¶ Fores percuti de more à lictore vetuit, *to be knocked at, Plin. 7. 30.* Percutitur rapido puppis noto, *is driven, or forced away, Ov. Fast. 3. 588.* Sidere percussa est subito tibi lingua, *planet struck, Mart. 11. 86.* (2) Repentè percussus est atrocissimis literis, *Cic. Fam. 9. 25.*

Perdecōrus, a, um. adj. *Very comely, or handsome, Plin. Ep. 3. 9.*

Perdelīrus, a, um. adj. *Very ridiculous, silly, or foolish.* Perdelirus esse videtur, *Lucr. 1. 693.*

Perdendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be lost.* (2) *To be killed, or slain.* (1) Non in occulto tibi est perdenda virtus, *Sen. Med. 977.* (2) Nunc mihi perdendum mortale genus, *Ov. Met. 1. 188.* Vid. Perdo.

Perdensus, a, nm. adj. *Very thick and solid.* Perdensa humus cœlestes aquas non sorbet, *Col. 3. 12.*

Perdepso, ēre, ūi. act. [*ex per, & depso*] (1) *To knead.* (2) *In obscœnis.* (1) Vid. Depso. (2) Patruī perdepsoit ipsam uxorem, *Catull. 72.* Sic leg. Scal. i. e. stupravit.

Perdespuo, ēre, ūi. neut. [*ex per, & despuo*] i. e. valde despuo. *To slight, or scorn one very much, Catull. ¶ Sed al. leg. perdepsoit, quod vid.*

Perdīcium, i. n. [*περδίσιον, Gr.*] *Pellitory of the wall.* Perdīcium & aliæ gentes quam Ægypti edunt, nomen dedit avis id maximè eruens, *Plin. = Parthenium, leucanthe, amnatum, Id. 21. 30.* = Herba muralis, *Cels.*

Perdifficilis, e. adj. *Very difficult, or hard.* & Perdifficilis navigatio, *Cic. Att. 3. 48.* = Perdifficilis & perobscura quæstio, *Id. N. D. 2. 1.*

Perdifficiliter, adv. *Very difficultly, or hardly.* Quæ perdifficiliter pernoscantur tamen, *Cic. Acad. 4. 15.*

Perdignus, a, um. adj. *Highly worthy of.* Suspīcor hominem perdignum esse tuā amicitia, *Cic. Fam. 13. 6.*

Perdiligens, tis. adj. *Very diligent, or sedulous.* Res operosa est, & hominis perdiligentis, *Cic. ad Q. frat. 3. 5.*

Perdiligenter, adj. (1) *Very diligently.* (2) *Very carefully, exactly.* (1) Epistolis tuis in eandem rationem perdiligenter scriptis commotus sum, *Cic. Att. 1. 9.* (2) Omnem rerum memoriam breviter & perdiligenter complexus est, *Id. de Cl. Orat. 3.*

Perdiscendus, a, um. part. *To be thoroughly learned.* & Libri perdiscendi, *Cic. de Orat. 1. 58.* Locus de moribus est oratori perdiscendus, *Id. de Orat. 1. 15.*

Perdisco, ēre, didici, act. [*ex per, & disco*] (1) *To learn perfectly, or exactly.* (2) *To inform one's self thoroughly.* (1) = Perdiscere & nōsse omnia jura belli, *Cic. pro Balb. 20.* & Literas inspicere, non perdiscere, *Plin. 2.* Perdidici istæc esse vera, *Plaut. Asin. 1. 3. 35.*

Perdiscor, i. pass. *To be learned perfectly, &c.* Perdisci veterum inventa, *Plin. 2. 46.*

Perdisertè, adv. *Very eloquently, very express-*

ly. Perdisertè reddere rationem, *Cic. de Or. 1. 62.*

Perditè, adv. (1) *Corruptly, basely, ill.* (2) *Vehemently, greatly, desperately.* (3) *Earnestly.* (1) Qui hinc potest se gerere non perditè, *Cic. Attic. 9. 2.* (2) Perditè te amo, *Catull. 43. 3.* (3) & Conatur perditè, *Quint. 2. 12.*

Perdītor, ōnis. m. verb. *A destroyer, or ruiner.* = Vexatores ac perditores Macedoniæ, *Cic. in Pison. 1. 34.* & Ego committerem ut perditoreipub. nominarer, qui fervor fuerim? *Id. pro Planc. 36.*

Perdītūrus, a, um. part. *That will be cast.* Adversarium item perditurum, *Cic. de Orat. 1. 36.*

Perditus, a, um. part. [*ā perdor*] & adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Lost.* (2) *Begged, reduced to poverty.* (3) *Spent profusely, squandered away.* (4) *Lost, i. e. past recovery, desperate.* (5) *Past being reclaimed, abandoned, lewd, wicked, debauched, dissolute.* (6) *Wretched, miserable, desolate.* (7) *Profuse, prodigal.* (1) = Naves perditæ & amissæ, *Cic. Afr. in Verr. 5.* Quod vides periisse, perditum ducas, *Catull. 8. 2.* (2) = Homines ab isto omni ratione exinaniti ac perditī, *Cic. Ære alieno perditus, & egens, Id. 3.* & Quibus & re salvā & perditā profueram, *Ter. Eun. 2. 2. 27.* (4) Tu rem impeditam & perditam restituas? *Id. Andr. 3. 5. 13.* Nova perditorum hominum manus prodibat, *Flor. 2. 15. 15.* (5) Dī me ex perditā servatam cupiunt, *Plaut. Epist. 5. 1. 37.* Quanto perditior quisque est, Tanto acrius urget, *Hor. Sat. 1. 2. 15.* = Omnium mortalium profligatissime ac perditissime, *Cic. Verr. 3. 26.* = Multitudo perditorum hominum latronumque, *Cæs. B. G. 3. 17.* (6) Lacrymis ac mœrore perditus, *Cic. pro Mur. 40.* luctu, *Id. 7.* = Quis tam perditus ac profusus nepos? *Id. pro Quint. 12.*

Perdiu, adv. [*ex per, & diu*] *For a great while, or a very long time.* Boni oratores perdiu nulli, *Cic. de Or. 1. 2.*

Perdīves, itis. adj. *Very rich.* Mulier perdīves & nobilis, *Cic. Attic. 6. 1.*

Perdius, a, um. adj. [*ex per, & dius*] *All day long.* & Stare solitus Socrates dicitur pertīnaci statu, perdius atque pernox, *Gell. 2. 1.*

Perdiuturnus, a, um. adj. [*ex per, & diuturnus*] *Lasting a very long time.* Grave bellum, perdiuturnumque, *Cic. pro Sext. 27.*

Perdix, icis. f. [*περδίξ, Gr.*] *Plin. † m. Non. ex Varr. A partridge, Plin. 10. 33. & Mart. 13. 65. in lemmate.*

Perdo, ēre, didi, itum. act. [*ex per, & do*] al. à *περδω, i. e. vasto, Voss.* (1) *To lose.* (2) *To consume, spend, or throw away, in vain.* (3) *To kill, slay, destroy, or be the death of one.* (4) *To waste, ruin, destroy, or ravage.* (5) *To corrupt, spoil, or debauch, one.* (6) *To ruin, or undo.* (7) *To consume, or spend riotously; to lavish, or squander away, an estate.* (8) *To forget, to lose the knowledge of.* (1) & Ut locupletes suum perendant, debitores lucentur alienum, *Cic. Offic. 2. 24.* & Hunc non reperi, & illos perdidī, *Plaut. & Servēsne, an perdas totum, Ter. Adelph. 2. 2. 34.* & Amisit vitam, at non perdidit, dedit vitam, accipit patriam, *Ad. Herenn. 4. 44. de Decio.* ¶ Litem perdere, *Plaut. causam, Cic. to be cast in it.* (2) Laborem ac tempora tarditate ingenii perdere, *Quint. 1. 1.* ¶ Non perdere letum Maxima cura fuit, *not to die unrevenged, Luc. 3. 706.* Nec tempora cladis Perdidit in somnis, *Id. 10. 506.* ¶ Perdere operam, *Phædr. 1. 25. 2. operam & oleum, Cic. Fam. 7. 1. to lose one's labour. Prov. Aquam perdit, wasteth. bis time vainly, time being anciently measured by water, as now by sand, Quint. 3.* Cur te is perditum? *Ter. Andr. 1. 1. 107.* Genus mortale sub undis Perdere, *Ov. Met. 1. 261.* ¶ Quem pol ego capitis perdam, *I will be his death, Plaut. form. maledic.* Dī te perdent, fugitive, *Cic. Ut te omnes dī deæque malis exemplis perdant, Ter. Phorm. 4. 4. 7.* (4) Urbes delevit, fruges perdidit, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 45.* = Quam provinciam ita vexavit ac perdidit, *Id. 5.* Cur perdis adolescentem nobis? *Ter. Adelph. 1. 1. 36. Met.*

Met. Cur me tot malè perderes poëtis, *Catull.* 14, 5. (6) Ubi illic scelus est, qui me perdidit? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 1. Penè tua me perdidit protervitas, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 5, 10. (7) ✕ Miser quod habui, perdidit, *Id. Eun.* 2, 2, 6. = Profundat, perdat, pereat, nihil ad me attinet, *Id. Adelph.* 1, 2, 54. = Sumat, consumat, perdat, *Id. Heaut.* 3, 1, 56. Ut neque egeres, neque ut hæc possis perdere, *Id. Heaut.* 5, 2, 11. (8) § Nomen perdidit, *Id. Phorm.* 2, 3, 39. Animus si cætera perdit, *Lucr.* 4, 812.

* *Perdōceo*, ēre, ui, ōtum. act. [ex per, & do-
ceo] *To teach perfectly, to instruct thoroughly.* Pau-
pertas omnes artes perdocet, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3,
24. vid. & *Cic. pro Sext.* 44.

* *Perdōceor*, ēri. pass. *To be thoroughly instruct-
ed.* Perdocta est probè, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 120.

* *Perdōctē*, adv. *Very knowingly, exactly, or
perfectly.* Ut perdoctē cuncta callet! *Plaut. Most.*
2, 3, 122.

* *Perdōctus*, a, um, part. & adj. (1) *Perfectly
instructed, or taught.* (2) Adj. *Very learned, or
knowing.* (1) Rerum varietate, atque usu ipso
perdoctus, *Cic. pro C. Balbo*, 27. Multorum ex-
itio perdocti, *Lucr.* 3, 474. (2) Genitor per-
docte, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 3.

Perdōleo, ēre, ui, ōtum. n. *To be thoroughly
sensible of grief, to be vexed to the very heart, to be
thoroughly nettled.* Suam virtutem irritui fore per-
doluerunt, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 15. ✕ *Impensis Tandem*
perdoluit, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 74. Id perditum
est cuidam, *Q. Claud. ap. Gell.* 9, 13.

Perdōlātus, a, um, part. *Hewed smooth as tim-
ber is,* *Vitr.* 2, 9.

Perdōlo, āre, act. unde *Perdōlor*, āri, ōtus. pass.
To be hewed smooth as timber is. Cū in materiem
perdolantur, de arboribus, *Vitr.* 2, c. ult.

* *Perdōmandus*, a, um, part. *To be wholly con-
quered, or subdued;* *Liv.* 3, 13. & 37, 49. Ad
perdomandum Latium, *Id.* 8, 13.

* *Perdōmītūrus*, a, um, part. *About to subdue.*
Quā manu cum gloriā ejus perdomiturum se
Græciam dixit, *Just.* 2, 13.

* *Perdōmītus*, a, um, part. (1) *Made tame, or
gentle; broken.* (2) *Wholly conquered, or subdued.*
(1) Perdomiti boves mox ad aratrum instituuntur,
Col. 6, 2. tauri, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 516. monstra,
Sen. Herc. fur. 444. (2) § *Apulia perdomita,*
Eiv. 9, 20. Perdomiti Falisci, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 843.
Ora Illyrii perdomita armis, *Sil.* 8, 290.

* *Perdōmo*, ui, ōtum. act. [ex per, & domo]
(1) *To tame, or make gentle.* (2) *To slay, or kill.*
(3) *To conquer wholly, to subdue totally.* (1) §
Perdomuisse serpentes taurosque, *Ov. Ep.* 12,
163. canes, *Tib.* 1, 2, 54. viros, *Id.* 2, 1, 72.
præliis Sardas, *Liv.* 41, 17. (2) Plus est bis
dēnas perdomuisse seras, *Mart. Spectac.* 27, 10.
(3) *Ægea Minos classe perdomuit freta, Phædr.*
4, 6, 19. § *Perdomare provinciam,* *Liv.* 8, 13.

* *Perdōmor*, ēris. pass. (1) *To be wholly sub-
dued.* (2) *To be thoroughly tilled.* (1) *Liv.* 9,
20. (2) Ita solum affurgit, ut nono demum
sulco perdometur, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6.

Perdormisco, ēre, ui. neut. *To sleep enough,
long, or all night long.* *Perdormiscin'* usque ad
lucem, *Plant. Men.* 5, 5, 29.

† *Perduaxint*, pro *perduant*, vel *perdant*. Dī
deæque te omnes perduaxint cum isto omine!
Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 33. sed al. leg. faxint.

Perdūcendus, a, um, part. *To be led, or brought.*
Timor ad eandem similitudinem perducendus,
Cic. Ille, percussus nuncio, tradit ducibus mili-
tes perducendos, *Just.* 2, 13.

Perdūco, ēre, xi, ōtum. act. (1) *To bring
through, or all the way.* (2) *To lead, or carry,
one along with; to bring one to.* (3) *Met. To
bring over, or persuade, to one's party, opinion,
&c. by foul, or fair, means.* (4) *To bring down,
or lower, a sum in contracts.* (5) *To carry, or
bring, a wall, trench, or work.* (6) *To carry on
a building, &c. till finished.* (7) *Met. To con-
tinue; to hold, or carry, on; to prolong, to go
through.* (8) *To anoint, daub, rub, or lay, all
over.* (9) || *To cross, obliterate, or blot out.* (1)
Is Thesialonicam me perduxit, *Cic. pro Planc.* 41.
Ut legatos acceptos per se ad eum perducerent,

Cæs. B. C. 3, 17. (2) In hunc locum me per-
duxit, *Petron.* c. 8. Filium perduxere illuc se-
cum ut unā esset meum, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1. Si
istum ad aliud judicium perducere potuerimus,
Cic. Met. Quæ existimatio P. Quint. usque ad
senectutem perduxit, *Id.* (3) Cū eum perdu-
cere non posset, interficere conatus est, *Nep.
Eumen.* 2. Is me crebrò ad cœnam invitat, ad-
huc non potuit perducere, *Cic.* Alios principum
donis ad suam causam perduxit, *Liv.* Octavius
veteranos perduxit ad suam sententiam, *Cic. Att.*
16, 8. (4) Scaptius rogat ut eos ad CC. talenta
perducam, *Id. Att.* 5, 21. (5) Ad montem
Juram festamque perducit, *Cæs. B. G.* 1. Ri-
vum opere lapideo perduxit in urbem, *Suet. Claud.*
20. (6) Perducere ad culmen opus destinatæ
erant, *Liv.* Ita facultatem extemporalem à par-
vis initiis paulatim perducemus ad summam,
Quint. 10, 7. *Met.* Ad extremum crescenti
finem omnia perduxit natura, *Lucr.* 2, 1116. ✕
Si vos, quæ inchoastis consilia, constanter perdu-
citis ad exitum, *Liv.* (7) Nī altercationem in
serum perduxissent, *Id.* ✕ *It. absol.* Virum ad
centesimum annum accepimus perduxisse, *Cic. de
Senect.* 17. Multos suorum civium ad hanc æta-
tem perducere videbat, *Censorin.* Utinam tales
perducas noctes, *Propert.* 1, 3, 39. (8) Aut la-
crymis hederæ, aut succo perducere cedri, *Ser.
Sammion.* Liquidum ambrosiæ distudit odorem,
Quo totum nati corpus perduxit, *Virg. Georg.* 4,
415. ¶ *Auro sacras quod ovato perducis facies,
overlay, gild, cover with a thin plate,* *Perf.* 2, 56.
(9) *Dig.*

Perdūcor, i, ōtus. pass. (1) *To be brought, to
be led, to be carried along.* (2) *To be led, or
brought, by force, threats, or promises, as women
are by pimps.* (3) *To be brought over to, to be
persuaded.* (4) *To be carried on till completed.*
(5) *To be continued.* (1) In castra perducitur,
Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G. 8, 38. Ne perduceretur ad
Sullam, *Suet. Cæs.* 74. Ex quo videtur aqua de-
bere perducī, *Plin. jun.* (2) Putasne Perduci
poterit tam frugi tamque pudica, Quam nequiere
proci recto depellere cursu? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 77.
(3) Si distis nequis perducī, ut vera hæc credas,
Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 41. Cibo perducī poteris quo-
vis, *Id. ibid.* 4, 2, 8. (4) *Vid.* Perduco, n. 6.
(5) Quæ si ad tuum tempus perducitur, *Cic.
Fam.* 10, 1. Res disputatione ad mediam no-
ctem perducitur, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 30. *Vid.* Per-
duto.

Perductio, ōnis. f. *A bringing, or conveying.*
Nunc de perductionibus aquarum ad habitationes
mœniæque, &c. *Vitr.* 8, 6.

Perducto, āre. freq. *To lead, or accompany, one
along.* Vīn' qui te perducet? *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2,
130.

Perductor, ōnis, m. verb. [à perduco] (1) *An
attendant, a guide.* (2) *A pimp, or pander; one
that bringeth wenches even by force.* (1) *Plaut.
Most.* 3, 2, 130. (2) Lenonum, aleatorum,
perductorum nulla mentio fiat, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 12.
ubi *Ascon.* ✕ Perductores in hoc differunt à le-
nonibus, quòd lenones sunt scortorum; perdu-
ctores etiam invitarum personarum, & in quibus
supra exercita legibus vindicantur. *Conf. Suet.
Tib.* c. 41.

Perductūrus, a, um, part. *About to bring.* Me-
chanico grandes columnas exigua impensā perdu-
cturum in Capitolium pollicenti, *Suet. Vespas.*
18.

Perductus, a, um, part. (1) *Brought, or led.*
(2) *Brought, or led, as a woman is by a pimp.*
(3) *Persuaded.* (4) *Carried on, as a fortification.*
(5) *Continued, prolonged, held on.* (6) || *Crossed,
or blotted out.* (1) Quum ad regem perductus foret,
Phædr. prol. lib. 3, 29. ¶ *Dolo perductus in præ-
lium, trepaned, Nep. Hannib.* 5. Quodam visu
in horrorem perductus, *Petron.* c. 129. (2)
Suet. Tib. 41. (3) Orā maritimā ad suam sen-
tentiam perductā, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 8. (4) Ex ca-
rello in castellum perductā munitione, *Id. B.
C.* 3, 43. (5) Orationibus in noctem perductis,
Liv. (6) *Dig.*

Perdūdum, adv. *Long since.* Vidi hominem
haud perdūdum, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 1, 69.

* *Perduellio*, ōnis. m. [duellum dicebant antiqui
pro bellum, ex quo perduellio, *Prisc.*] (1) *Mur-
der.* (2) || *High treason against the prince, or
state.* (1) Duumviros, qui Horatio perduellio-
nem judicent, secundum legem facio, *Liv.* 1,
26. (2) Qui perduellionis reus est, hostili ani-
mo adversus rempubl. vel principem animatus
est, *Ulp. Lege Dig. ad leg. Juliam, de majestate.*

* *Perduellis*, is. m. [à duello, perduellis qui
pertinaciter retinet bellum, *Fest.*] *An enemy, one
engaged in actual war against us.* = Illud etiam
animadverto, quòd qui proprio nomine perduellis
esset, is hostis vocaretur, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 12, 1.
✕ Pirata non est ex perduellium numero de-
finitus, sed communis hostis omnium, *Id. Offic.*
3, 29.

* † *Perduellum*, i. n. ant. *pro bellum, Varr.*
L. L. 6, 3.

* † *Perduim*, *pro perdam* ant. Cave sis ne tu te
usu perduis, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 215. *Execrandi
formul.* Dī illum perduint, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 73.
vid. & eund. *Heaut.* 4, 5, 7.

Perdūrātūrus, a, um, part. *That will last.*
Mora nec in regem perdūratura secundum, *Stat.
Theb.* 1, 143.

Perdūrātus, a, um, adj. *Held out, continuing.*
Sen. de tranquill. vitæ.

Perdūro, āre. neut. (1) *To last, to continue.*
(2) *Met. To hold out, to endure.* (3) *To continue,
to abide patiently with.* (1) Longum probitas
perdurat in ævum, *Ov. de Medic. fac.* 49. Ho-
nos augurii perdurat, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 88. (2)
Quin tu aliquot dies perdura, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 1,
26. (3) Adjurat non posse apud vos Pamphilo
se abiente perdurare, *Ter. Hecyr.* 2, 2, 27. Et
quicquid imbecillum in animo nec perduratum
exulcerat, b. e. nondum confirmatum.

Pēdēdia, æ. f. *A country of eating, a made
word, Plaut. Curc.* 3, 1, 74.

Pēdō, pēres, vel pēdēdis, ēre, ēdi, sum. act.
(1) *To eat through by fretting.* (2) *To consume,
or waste.* (1) Lacrymæ peredēre humore ex-
sanguis genus, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 12. ex poet. (2)
Quos durus amor crudeli tæbe peredit, *Virg. Æn.*
6, 442.

* *Pēreger*, gris, gre. adj. [ex per, & ager] *A
foreigner.* Pereger factus sit, *Ulp.* unde in accus.
Nedum Me peregre existimes composita fabu-
lari, *Auson. Ep.* 17.

* *Pēregrē*, adv. [ab inus. perezer, quasi per-
agros, *Voss.*] (1) *Abroad, from home.* (2) *From
abroad, i. e. from foreign parts.* (1) ✕ Ut ne
solus rūtve peregrēve Ex rem, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6,
102. ¶ *Met.* Dum peregrē est animus sine cor-
pore velox, *Id. Ep.* 1, 12, 13. Aberat peregrē Demipho, *Ter.* Illo a-
beunte peregrē, *Plin.* 35, 12. (2) Pericula, dam-
na, exilia peregrē rediens semper cogitet, *Ter.
Phorm.* 2, 1, 13. Alios peregrē in regnum Ro-
mam accitos, *Liv. lib.* 1. § *Peregrē abire, Plin.*
35, 12. accire, *Liv.* 2, 6. depugnare, *Cic. Phil.*
5, 30.

* † *Pēregrī*, adv. *In a strange country.* ✕ *Pere-
grī, cum in loco est: Peregrē, dicimus, cū ab-
quis in locum, Charis. ex Næv.* † *Peregrē.*

* *Pēregrinābundus*, a, um, adj. *Of a traveling
humour, leaving to travel about foreign countries,*
Liv. 28, 18.

* *Pēregrinans*, tis. part. *Traveling in foreign
parts.* *Met.* Nos in nostrā urbe peregrinantes
errantesque tanquam hospites tui libri quasi do-
mum deduxerunt, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1. In universis
rerum naturæ operibus curā nostrā breviter pere-
grinantes, *Plin.* 8, 16. Metus peregrinantium,
Id. 31, 6.

* *Pēregrinatio*, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A traveling, or
journeying, up and down; a progress.* (2) *A flirt-
ing, or wandering, up and down.* (3) *A traveling
in foreign parts; a being, or living, abroad.* (4)
*A foreign, or outlandish, dress; a new fashion
brought from abroad.* (1) Tempus in peregrina-
tione consumere, *Cic. Att.* 16, 3. (2) Bestiæ
partim cursu, & peregrinatione lætantur, *Id. de
Fin.* 2, 33. = Gaudent peregrinatione ostreæ,
transferrique in ignotas aquas, *Plin.* 32, 6. (3)
✕ Exilium quantum à perpetuā peregrinatione
differt?

differt? *Cic. Tusc. 5, 37.* (4) Novitatis ac peregrinationis avida est hominum natura, *Plin. 17, 10.* Numquid barbam peregrinatione figurare? *Petron. c. 102.* Sed al. leg. peregrinâ ratione, rect. ut videtur.

* *Peregrinâtor*, ôris. m. verb. *One that maketh many journeys, often from home.* Non tam sum peregrinator jam, quam solebam; ædificia mea me delectant, *Cic. Fam. 6, 18.*

* *Peregrinâtor*, a, um. part. *Having been abroad, or in foreign parts,* *Cic. Acad. Qu. 4, 1.*

* *Peregrinitas*, âtis. f. [*à peregrinus*] (1) *The corruption of the purity of the Roman language, by the speech and conversation of foreigners.* (2) *A tone in pronouncing the Roman language, showing him that speaketh to be a foreigner, rather than a native.* (3) *The condition of a foreigner, or of one who is not a citizen, or free, of Rome.* (1) Cum in urbem nostram est infusa peregrinitas, *Cic. Fam. 9, 15.* (2) Si fuerit os faciliè explanatum, jucundum, urbanum, id est, in quo nulla neque rusticitas, neque peregrinitas resonet, *Quint. 11, 3. de pronuntiâ.* (3) Splendidum virum in peregrinitatem redegit, *Suet. Claud. 15.* Si per poenam deportationis ad peregrinitatem reductus sit patronus, *Ulp.*

* *Peregrinor*, âri, âtus sum, dep. (1) *To travel through strange places; to go abroad into foreign parts, or countrys.* (2) *To be a stranger at, or live a foreigner in, any place.* (1) = Eloquentia omnes peragravit insulas, atque ita peregrinata totâ Asiâ est, ut, &c. *Cic. de Cl. Or. 13. Met.* Animus latè longèque peregrinatur, *travelet in contemplation,* *Id. N. D. 1, 20.* (2) Ut peregrinari in alienâ civitate, non in tuâ magistratum gerere videare, *Id. pro C. Rabir. 10. Met.* Philosophia adhuc peregrinâi Romæ videbatur, *Id. de Fin. 3, 12.*

* *Peregrinus*, a, um. adj. [*à peregrè, seu antiq. pereger, Voss.*] Ponit. subst. (1) *An alien, stranger, or foreigner.* (2) *Peregrina, a whore, harlot, or courtesan.* (3) Adj. *Foreign, outlandish.* (4) *Coming from foreign parts, or countrys.* (5) *Remote, far off, at great distance.* (6) *Strange, new, fresh.* (7) *Rare, unexperienced.* (8) *Ignorant.* (1) Nemo neque civis, neque peregrinus, &c. *Cic. Verr. 4, 35.* Peregrini & incolæ officium est, *Id. Offic. 1, 34.* Hostis apud majores nostros is dicebatur, quem nunc peregrinum dicimus, *Id. Offic. 1, 12.* = Non hospites, sed peregrini atque advenæ nominabamur, *Id. contr. Rull. 2, 34.* (2) Pro uxore habere hanc peregrinam, *Ter. Andr. 1, 119.* Hoc nomine meretrices nominabantur, *Donat. in locum.* (3) Peregrinâ constitit hospes humo, *Ov. Fast. 5, 93.* Peregrinum cælum, *Id. Trist. 4, 7, 25.* Gnatam ornatam adduce lepidè in peregrinum modum, *in a foreign garb,* *Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 78.* (4) Peregrina volucris, *brought from foreign parts, or countrys; exotick,* *Phædr. 1, 26, 11. de ciconiâ.* Divitiæ peregrinæ, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 204. arbores,* *Plin. 12, 3.* Peregrinum frumentum, *Liv. = Peregrina ignotaque Romanis purpura,* *Juv. 14, 182.* Peregrini lapilli, *gems, precious stones,* *Ov. de Nuce 1, 1.* (5) Peregrinum ut viseret orbem, *Ov. Met. 1, 94.* (6) Peregrinus amor, *Id. Ep. 1, 76.* Peregrina libido, *Petron. c. 110.* (7) = Nec peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere oratorem, *Cic. de Or. 1, 50.* (8) Quære peregrinum, *one unacquainted with your cheats.* *Hor. Ep. 1, 17, fin.*

Perelegans, tis. adj. *Very elegant, neat, or quaint.* Genus est perelegans, *Cic. de Or. 2, 67.* Perelegans ingenii Hesiodus, *Paterc. 1, 7, 1.*

Perelegantè, adv. *Very elegantly, neatly.* = Ornate & perelegantè dicere, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 52.*

Pereloquent, tis. adj. *Very eloquent; smooth, or fluent, in discourse.* In consulatu pereloquent visus est, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 70.* Indisertus, *Id. ib.*

Perennis dicitur auspicari, qui annum & equam, quæ ex sacro oritur, auspiciatò transit, *Fest. al. leg. perenne. Vid. Perennia.*

Peremptalia fulgura, *Taking off the ill effects of the former.* *Peremptalia fulmina* quibus tollun-

tur priorum fulminum minæ, *Sen. N. 2, 49. vid. & Fest.*

Peremptor, ôris. m. *One that killeth, a murderer.* *Peremptor inclyti regis, Sen. Oidip. 221.*

Peremptorius, a, um. adj. [*à perimor*] (1) *Peremptory, express.* (2) *Deadly; that killeth, or despatcheth, quickly.* (1) *Peremptorium edictum inde hoc nomen sumpsit, quod perimeret disceptationem, hoc est, ultra non pateretur adversarium tergiversari, Ulp.* *Peremptoriæ exceptiones sunt, quæ semper licum habent, nec evitari possunt, Briffon.* (2) *Venenum peremptorium, Apul. Met. 10, p. 326.*

Peremptus, a, um. part. [*à perimo*] *That will cut off, change, or alter.* An fulgura peremptura sint fatum? *Plin. 2, 53.*

Peremptus, a, um. part. [*à perimor*] (1) *Taken away.* (2) *Destroyed, ruined.* (3) *Consumed, wasted away.* (4) *Killed, slain.* (1) Non potest miser esse quisquam, sensu perempto, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 37.* Cum luna stellanti nocte perempta est, *Id. de Div. 1, 11. ex poet.* (2) Genus humanum jam tunc foret omne peremptum, *Lucr. 5, 1025.* (3) Fædior corporis habitus, pallore ac macie perempti, *Liv. 2, 33.* (4) Martis sorte perempti, *Virg. Æn. 11, 110.* Lycum ferit exectum matre peremptâ, *Id. Æn. 10, 315.* Lege summâ perempti, *Verba patris, Luc. 10, 92.* Fraude peremptus, *Val. Flacc. 6, 743.*

Perendie, adv. [*quasi peremptâ die, Charis. l. 2.*] *The day after to-morrow, two days hence.* Uxor quæ cras veniat, perendie feratur foras, *Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 34.*

Perendinus, a, um. adj. *The next day after to-morrow, the third day from hence.* Utrum diem tertium, an perendinum dici oporteret, *Cic. pro Mur. 12.* Perendino die, *Cic. B. G. 5, 30.*

Perennia, æ. f. *A certain goddess. Vid. Propr.*

Perennè, adv. [*à perennis, ut facilè à facilis*] *All the year round,* *Col. 12, 18.*

Perennia, um. n. pl. *Augurs which the consul, or prætor took, at his being about to pass a river.* Nulla perennia servantur, *Cic. N. D. 2, 3.*

Perennis, e. adj. or, comp. [*ex per, & annus*] *qu. per omnes annos durans, vel per totum annum* (1) *That continueth, or stayeth, all the year round.* (2) *Lasting, durable.* (3) Perennes stellæ, *the fixed stars.* (4) *Never failing, ceasing, or fading.* (5) *Constant, steady, steadfast.* (6) *Perpetual, continual, incessant, uninterrupted.* (7) *Eternal, endless, everlasting.* (1) Temporum magna differentia avibus; perennes, ut columbæ, semestres, ut hirundines, &c. *Plin. 10, 25.* (2) Exegi monumentum ære perennius, *Hor. Od. 3, 30, 1.* (3) *Plin. 2, 25.* (4) Fons perennis, *Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G. 8, 43.* Aquæ perennes, *Cic. Verr. 4, 48.* fluvii, *Lucr. 5, 464.* latices, *Id. 5, 263.* amnes, *Liv. Met. Fontem perennem gloriæ suæ perdidit, Cic.* (5) Perennis fides, *Plin. Ep. 9, 9.* Tua processus habeat fortuna perennes, *Ov. Trist. 4, 5, 25.* (6) Lucrum perenne, *Plaut. Amph. prol. 14.* Cursu solis lunæque perennes, *Lucr. 5, 80.* Perennia studia, *Cic. de Cl. Or. 97.* (7) Mortale quod est, immortalis atque perenni junctum, *Lucr. 3, 805.* Plus uno maneat perenne sæclo, *Catull. 1, 10.* Prisco fides facta, sed fama perennis, *Virg. Æn. 9, 79.*

Perenniservus, i. m. *A servant who allways serveth his master,* *Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 16.*

Perennitas, âtis. f. [*à perennis*] *Lastingness.* Ut quàm longissimam perennitatem stirpi acquirat, *Col. 4, 24. de vineâ.* Adde huc fontium gelidas perennitates, *their never failing course,* *Cic. N. D. 2, 39.* Ego me melior non ætatis spatio, sed perennitatis, *Curt. 9, 6, 18.* Sed al. leg. gloriæ, a title of honour given to princes, ap. poster. scriptt.

Perenno, ære. n. [*i. e. per annum, vel per annos, duro*] *To last, endure, or continue.* Si non perennat in totum, certè usque in alteram vinemiam vini saporem servat, *Col. 12, 20.* Quod melius fides perennet, *Id. 12, 15.* Perennat arte amor, *Ov. A. Am. 3, 42.*

Perenticida, æ. c. g. [*à pera, & cædo*] qui

peram exenterat, *A cutpurse.* Ego tuam patrem faciam perenticidam, *Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 13.* Ludit in sinu sono Parenticidæ & Perenticidæ.

* *Pereo*, ire, itum. n. [*ex per, & cædo, i. e. peritus eo, abeo*] (1) *To be quite spent, or gone; to vanish, or disappear, wholly.* (2) *To die; to be killed, slain, or cut off.* (3) *To perish, to be annihilated.* (4) *In the optative mood, present tense, a form of imprecation.* (5) *To be lost.* (6) *To be lost, spent in vain, or thrown away.* (7) *To be performed, or done, in vain, or to no purpose.* (8) *To be destroyed, or laid waste; to be spoiled.* (9) *To be ruinous, fallen to decay, or ready to drop.* (10) *To be ruined, or undone.* (11) *To be desparately in love with one.* (1) Nives pereunt, sole tepente, *Ov. Fast. 3, 236.* Odor tardè venit, ac perit antè Paulatim facilis distractus in aëris auras, *Lucr. 4, 696.* Imago ubi prima perit, aliòque est altera nata Endo statu, *Id. 4, 776.* (2) Occurrunt animo percundi mille figura, *Ov. Ep. 10, 81.* Varius summo cruciatu supplicioque perit, *Cic. N. D. 3, 33.* Si pereomanibus hominum, perisse juvabit, *Virg. Æn. 3, 606.* Pereant sanè in latrocinio, *Cic. Utraque in eâ fugâ perit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 53.* Marcello circa mortem, cum perit ab Hannibale, defuit in extis, *Plin. 11, 73. edit. Hard. de jecore.* (3) Corpus ubi interiit, perisse necesse est, *Lucr. 3, 799.* (4) Peream, nî piscem putavi esse, *let me die, or perish if, &c. Varr. Peream, si te omnes conantem loqui ferre poterunt, Brutus ad Cic. Fam. 11, 23.* Peream, nî sollicitus sum, ac malo veterem & clementem dominum habere, quàm, &c. *Cassius ad Cic. Pereat malè, Lesbia, quæ te, &c. Hor. Epod. 12.* (5) Ecqua inde parva perisset soror, *Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 15.* (6) Perit opera nequicquam, *Phædr. 2, 5, 23.* Tuâ arte viginti minæ pro psaltriâ periere, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 25.* Ne nummi pereant, *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, penult.* Perierunt tempora longi Servitii, *Juv. 3, 125.* (7) An bellum civile perit? *Lucr. 9, 564.* (8) Africam provinciam perire, funditusque everti à suis inimicis, *Hirt. E. Afr. 26.* Non domus una perire Digna fuit, *Ov. Met. 1, 240.* Pereat positum rubigine relum, *Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 43.* (9) Non videor mihi farcire posse ædes meas, quin cum fundamento perierint, *Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 70.* (10) Ego illum perisse duco, cui quidem perit pudor, *Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 81.* Pereo funditus, *Ter. perpetuò, Id. Enn. 5, 9, 32. certò, Plaut. planè, Id. Numnam perissimus? Ter.* In eorum potestatem veniatis, qui se per vos perisse existimant? *Cæs. B. C. 2, 32.* Bis perit amator, ab re atque animo simul, *Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 26.* Mæragenes certè perit, *is becomes bankrupt, bath spent all, Cic.* (11) Earum hic adolescens alteram afflictim perit, *Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 135.* Ut vidi, ut perit! *Virg. Ecl. 8, 41.*

Perequitans, tis. part. *Riding through, or between.* Equitatus inter duas acies perequitans, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 46.*

Perequito, ære. act. (1) *To ride quite through.* (2) *To ride round, or all over.* (1) Qui non bis per hostium agmen perequitasset, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 66.* (2) Per omnes partes perequitant, & tela conjiciunt, *Id. B. G. 5, 33.* Claudius quum ex viâ longè perequitasset, *Liv. 23, 47.*

Pererrans, tis. part. *Wandering about.* Fulvam impunè pererrans Ægida, *Claud. 4. Conf. Hon. 162.*

Pererratus, a, um. part. (1) *Traveled over.* (2) *Sailed over.* (1) Pererratis amborum finibus, *Virg. Ecl. 1, 62.* Pererratus orbis, *Ov. Met. 3, 6.* (2) Pererrato ponto, *Virg. Æn. 2, 295.*

Perro, ære. act. (1) *To wander all over, or round.* (2) *To travel over, to go up and down to, to walk up and down in.* (3) *To pass, go, or run, over, or through.* (4) *To run over in the mind.* (5) *To pry, or search, into narrowly.* (6) *To miss, fail, not to prove; in the engendering of beasts.* (1) Pecudum si more pererrant Avia, *Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 3, 42.* Semperque homo ritu volucrum longinqui litoris peregrinus ignotum pererret orbem? *Col. præf. lib. 1.* (2) Equoreas sicca pererrat

pererrat aquas, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 498. de *Cerere*. § Per-
errare saltus, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 537. Alcyleus ut
pererravit omnes cum viatore cellas, *Peiron.* c.
97. Vespertinum pererro Sæpe forum, *Hor.*
Sat. 1, 6, 113. (3) Hos aditus, jamque hos
aditus, omnemque pererrat Undique circuitum,
Virg. Æn. 11, 766. ¶ Sonus pererravit cornus,
passed, or made its way, through the trumpet, *Sil.*
4, 174. (4) Omnes istos ab infimis, usque ad
fummos, perorra, *Sen.* ¶ Furiale malum totam
pererrat, *diffusetb, or spreadetb, itself all over her*,
Virg. Æn. 7, 375. (5) Omnem pererrat Arte
locum, *Id. Æn.* 5, 441. ¶ Totum pererrat Lu-
minibus tacitis, *surveyetb him from head to foot*,
Id. Æn. 4, 363. (6) Conceptio uno initu per-
agitur, quæ si fortè pererravit, vigesimum post di-
em marem femina repetit, *Plin.* 8, 45. de *bubus*
Indicis.

Pèrerror, ãri, ãtus, pass. *To be overflowed*.
Arva pererrantur Peligna liquentibus undis, *Ov.*
Amor. 1, 16, 5.

Pèrèruditus, a, um, adj. *Very learned*. P. Clo-
dius homo pereruditus, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 15.

Pèrèsus, a, um, part. [à peredor] (1) *Eaten*
quite through. (2) *Met. Enfeebled, dispirited*.
(3) *Mangled, torn*. (1) Vesco sale saxa peresa,
Lucr. 1, 327. morbo illuvieque vellera, *Virg.*
Georg. 3, 561. (2) Multis languoribus peresus,
Catull. 53, 31. (3) Si tantula pars oculi media
illa peresa est, *Lucr.* 3, 414.

Pèrexcrucio, ãre, act. *To teize sorely, to fret*
extremely, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 1, 32. ¶ Rarè occ.

Pèrexigùe, adv. *Very niggardly, sordidly, or*
meanly. = Perexigùe minutatimque, *Cic. Attic.*
16, 1.

Pèrexiguus, a, um, adj. *Very little, small*,
short. § Perexiguum frumentum, *Cæs. B. C.* 3,
42. loci spatium, *Id. B. G.* 5, 15. semen, *Cic.*
N. D. 2, 32. fretum, *Paterc.* 1, 2. factum,
Liv. 22, 52.

Pèrexilis, e, adj. *Very slender, or small*. Si
perexilis est, vel rara ipsa vitis, *Col.* 11, 2.

Pèrexpeditus, a, um, adj. *Very easy, or obvious*.
§ Perexpedita defensio, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 11.

Perfabrìco, ãre, act. *To do a thing thoroughly*.
¶ *Met.* Corruptor ita me Toxilus perfabricavit,
batb ruined me by his deceits and crafty tricks,
Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 4.

Perfacère, adv. *Very prettily, pleasantly, or*
merryly. § Perfacetè dicta, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 46. de
præt. urbis.

Perfacëtus, a, um, adj. *Very pleasant, merry*,
or witty. § Si non perfacetum, attamen fortasse
non rusticum, *Cic. pro Planc.* 14.

Perfaciè, adv. *Very easily, or readily*. § Per-
facilè capere, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 32.

Perfacilis, e, adj. *Very easy*. § Perfacilis in au-
diendo, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 20. Perfacile factu, *Cæs.*
B. G. 1.

† Perfacul, adv. *antiqui, & per se facul dice-*
bant, quod nunc facilè dicimus; inde permansit in
consuetudine facultas, *Fest.*

Perfacundus, a, um, adj. *Very eloquent*, *Apul.*
Flor. 4, p. 814. In concionibus perfacundus ha-
bebatur, *Just.* 22, 19.

Perfamiliãris, e, adj. (1) *Very familiar, very*
well acquainted with. (2) *Subst. An intimate*
friend. (1) Ipse est veterator magnus, & perfa-
miliaris Philisto, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 13. (2) Vident
perfamiliarem Nævii L. Publicium, *Id. pro*
Quint. 6.

Perfãuus, a, um, adj. *Very silly, or foolish*,
Mart. 3, 18, 4.

Perfèctè, adv. ||iùs, comp. ||sime, sup. *Perfèctly*,
fully, completely, exactly. § Oratio neque nimis
infans, neque perfèctè disertà, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.*
26. Sed de hoc tum ego perfèctiùs, *Apul. Flor.*
p. 806. = Perfèctissimè & planissimè dicitur,
Gell. 11, 16. = Perfèctè planèque eruditus vir,
Cic. de Clar. Orat. 81.

Perfèctio, ònis, f. verb. [à perficio] (1) *Per-*
fection, fullness, completeness. (2) *The completing,*
or finishing, of a thing. (3) *The making, or*
framing, of a thing. (1) Rationis perfèctio est
virtus, *Cic.* = Absolutionem perfèctionemque
in oratione desiderare, *Id. de Or.* 1, 28. (2) §

Si non perfèctio, at conatus tamen atque adum-
bratio, *Id. Orat.* 29. § Susceptione primà, non
perfèctione, *Id. de Fin.* 3, 9. (3) Dei majesta-
tem deducitis usque ad apium formicarumque
perfèctionem, *Id. Acad.* 4, 38.

Perfector, òris, m. verb. (1) *An accomplisher,*
or finisher. (2) *That which perfecteth, or com-*
pleteth, a thing. (1) § O Parmeno mi! ò mea-
rum voluptatum omnium inventor, inceptor, per-
fector! *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 5. (2) = Stylus ille
tuus, quem tu verè dixisti perfectorem dicendi
esse ac magistrum, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 60.

¶ Perfèctrix, icis, f. *She who perfecteth*, *Lact.*
3, 15. ex *Nep.*

Perfècturus, a, um, part. (1) *That will finish,*
or complete. (2) *That will accomplish, or achieve*.
(1) Prædibus acceptis eo anno ædificia perfèctu-
ros, *Liv.* 5, 55. conf. 32, 28. (2) Quid virtute
perfècturus sit, *Cic.*

Perfèctus, ùs, m. *Perfection, completeness*. Co-
micæ autem scenæ ædificiorum privatorum &
mænianorum habent speciem perfèctusque sene-
stris dispositos imitatione communium ædificio-
rum rationibus, *Vitr.* 5, 8. § Perfèctus habere
elegantem, *Id.* 1, 2.

Perfèctus, a, um, part. [à per, & facio] (1)
Finished, ended, completed. (2) *Effected, brought*
about, or to pass. (3) *Performed, fulfilled*. (4)
Made, or done. (5) *Made, or formed, of*. (6)
Adj. or comp. sime, sup. *Perfèct, entire, com-*
plete. (7) *Accomplished, absolute, exact, accurately*
skilled in. (8) *Excellent, rare*. (1) Eo opere
perfècto, *Cæs. B. G.* 1. § Perfèctum templum,
Cic. Verr. 6, 64. bellum, *Cæs. Corpus perfèctum*,
Lucr. 3, 679. (2) Eo die nihil perfèctum est,
Cic. Q. fr. 2, 3. (3) Solemni more sacrorum
Perfècto, *Lucr.* 1, 98. Perfèctis ordine votis,
Virg. Æn. 3, 548. divinis rebus, *Id. Æn.* 8,
307. (4) Dianæ simulacrum singulari operâ,
artificioque perfèctum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 33. Simili
quæ sunt perfècta figurâ, *Lucr.* 2, 523. Mitto
hæc omnia quæ ab isto per triennium perfècta
sunt, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 52. (5) Candelabrum è
gemmis auroque perfèctum, *Id. Verr.* 4, 28.
Cymbia argento perfècta, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 267.
(6) = Ut unum opus totum atque perfèctum ex
omnibus totis atque perfèctis absolveretur, *Cic. de*
Univ. 5. (7) = Absoluti & perfècti philosophi,
Id. de Div. 2, 72. = Plenus atque perfèctus
orator, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 13. Eloquentiæ genus
summum atque perfèctissimum, *Id.* = Perfèctus,
politus ad persuadendum homo, *Id. in Pison.* 25.
= Homini crudito, in geometriâque perfècto,
Id. de Fin. 1, 6. Literis Græcis perfèctus Mem-
mius, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 70. (8) Nardum, quale
non perfèctius Mææ laborârunt manus, *Hor.*
Epod. 5, 60. ¶ Perfècto sole tenebræ, *after*
the sun was set, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 180.

*Perfèrendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be carried,*
or conveyed. (2) *To be borne, endured, undergone*.
(3) *To be made, enacted, or passed, into a law*.
(1) Dat literas in oppidum perferendas, *Hirt. B.*
Afr. 4. (2) § Ad perferendas calamitates, *Cæs.*
B. G. 3, 19, fin. Naves factæ ex robore ad
quamvis vim & contumeliam perferendam, *Id.*
B. G. 3, 13. (3) Pompeius ad voluntatem per-
ferendæ legis incubuerat, *Cic. Statuerunt*, concili-
um inde legi perferendæ habere, *Liv.* 3, 16,
Vid. Perferor.

*Perfèrens, tis, nom. ex part. *Bearing patiently*.
§ Perferentes injuriarum, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 43. *Vid.*
Perfero.

*Perfèro, ferre, tûli, lâtum, act. [ex per, &
tero] (1) *To carry, bear, or convey, through, or*
unto the designed person, or place. (2) *To bring,*
carry, or bear, commands, orders, or news. (3)
To tell; to bring, or carry, word of; to report,
show, or advise. (4) *Met. To bear patiently, to*
endure, suffer, or undergo; to bear with, to go
through with. (5) *To make, or pass, into a*
law; to enact. (6) † *To have, or enjoy*. (1)
Te ad reginæ limina perfer, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 393.
Lapis totum non pertulit ictum, *Id. Æn.* 12,
907. ¶ Hasta vires haud pertulit, *retained not*
force enough to make any deep wound upon him, *Id.*
Æn. 10, 786. Nec fraus te incolumem fallaci

perferet Auno, *shall carry you back*, *Id. Æn.* 11,
717. Feminæ quæ non perferunt partus, *do not*
go their full time, *Plin.* 7, 13. Si varia vineta
fecerimus, aliquid ex iis inviolatum erit, quod
fructum perferat, *may bear, or bring it to maturity*,
Col. 3, 20. (2) Quum ad eos imperatoris man-
data perferret, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 27. Qui de accep-
tâ calamitate nuncium Drapeti perferret, *Hirt.*
ap. *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 36. Hortor omnes, ut hujus
quoque generis laudem perferant in hanc urbem,
Cic. Tusc. 2, 5. (3) Hæc cum frater ad me
pertulisset collegi ipse me, *Id. Fam.* 1, 9. Ver-
ba nostra Romana ad numina perfer, *Ov. ex*
Pont. 2, 2, 43. (4) Frigus, famem, sitim, ac
vigilias perferre, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 9. Paupertatem
unâ pertulimus gravem, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 50.
= Facilè omnes perferre ac pati, *Id. Andr.* 1, 1,
35. = Id quod pati non potuerunt, non pertu-
lerunt, *Cic.* § Feram & perferam usque, *Plaut.*
(5) Si, quæ promulgâsti, perferre potuisses, *Cic.*
pro *Domo*, 10. Ego hîc aut in conspectu vestro
moriar, aut perferam legem, *Liv.* (6) § Fer
difficilia, ut facilia perferas, *Publ. Syr.*

*Perfèror, ri, lâtus, pass. (1) *To be carried,*
borne, or brought, through. (2) *To be brought,*
&c. as commands, orders, news. (3) *To be told*.
(4) *To be borne patiently*. (5) *To be made, or*
passed, into a law. (1) Aliam præsam ab alio
perferri putans, *Phædr.* 1, 4, 4. A lecticariis
in mediam rixam perfertur, *Petron.* c. 96. (2)
Existimavi à me nuncium perferri oportere, *Cic.*
ad *Brut.* 28. (3) Nostras res ad te in actis per-
ferri certò scio, *Id.* (4) *Vid. Perfero*. (5) Est
utique verandi jus, cum ea lex perferatur, *Id.*

*Perfertur, imperf. *It is told*. Sermone omnium
perfertur ad me incredibilem, &c. *Cic.*

Perfervèto, èri, neut. pass. *To be made very*
hot, *Varr.*

*Perfervidus, a, um, adj. [ex per, & servidus]
Very hot. Perfervida æstas, *Col.* 5, 5.

Perfèrus, a, um, adj. *Very fierce, or cruel*, *Varr.*
R. R. 2, 1.

Perficiendus, a, um, part. *To be finished, or*
completed. Comitii perficiendis XI dies tribuit,
Cæs. B. C. 3, 2. ¶ Ad coria perficienda semine
pro gallâ utuntur, *in dressing them*, *Plin.* 24, 12.

Perficiens, tis, part. *Perficing, concocting*. Per-
ficiens cibos stomacho, *Plin.* 23, 1. *vid. Jeq.*

Perficio, ère, fûci, fectum, act. [ex per, & fa-
cio] (1) *To perfect, finish, complete, or make an*
end of. (2) *To concoct, or digest*. (3) *To effect,*
accomplish, achieve, bring about, or pass. (4) *To*
gain, to obtain, to prevail. (1) § Opus Invenit
ille, nostra perfecit manus, *Phædr.* 4, 20, 7. §
Vides illum multa perficere, nos multa conari,
Cic. Orat. 30. ¶ Scriptor centum qui perficit
annos, *completeth, is of the standing of*, *Hor. Ep.*
2, 1, 39. § Quæ sacro incepta paravi Perfice-
re est animus, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 639. (2) Cibos
ambulatione perficere, *Plin.* 11, 53. ¶ Novère id
quia coria perficiunt, *dress them*, *Id.* 23, 1. (3)
Perfecisti ut Cæsar me diligeret, *Cic.* § Justa per-
ficere, *Valer. Flacc.* 7, 61. munus, *Virg. Æn.* 6,
629. mandata, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 11, 24. Perfici-
to argentum hodie ut habeat filius, *Plaut. A-*
fin. 1, 1, 90. (4) Nunquam quicquam prius-
quam id, quod petit, patitur, *Id. Mil.* 2, 2,
59. Obsides uti inter sese dent, perficit, *Cæs.*
B. G. 1.

Perficior, i, fectus, pass. (1) *To be perfected,*
finished, &c. (2) *To be concocted*. (3) *To be*
dressed, as hides are. (4) *To be refined, or puri-*
fied. (5) *To be accomplished*. (6) *To be per-*
formed, or fulfilled. (1) = In naturâ necesse est
parci aliquid, atque absolvi, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 13.
(2) Difficiliter perficiuntur omnia in cibis acris,
Plin. 11, 53. (3) Rubrâ tinguntur lanæ, pellet-
que perficiuntur, *Id.* 24, 11. (4) Sulphur è cu-
niculis effusum perficitur igni, *Id.* 35, 15. (5)
Cave dubites quin omnia de laute ac reditu tuo
perficta sint, *Cic.* (6) *Quint.* 2, 18. *Vid. Per-*
ficio.

Perficiendus, a, um, part. *To be kept, or kept*.
Comitii omnibus perficiendis XI dies tribuit,
Cæs. B. C. 3, 2.

Perficus, a, um, adj. *Perficing*. Perfica na-
tus.

tura creatrix Rerum omnia ad finem perduxit; *Lucr.* 2, 1115.

Perfidē, adv. *Perfidiously, treacherously*, *Gell.* 20, 1. † *Perfidiosē, Cic.*

Perfidēlis, e, adj. *Very faithfull, or trusty.* † *Scriba perfidelis, Cic. Attic.* 2, 19.

Perfidia, æ, f. *An infringement, or breach, of one's faith; falsehood, treachery, perfidiousness, unfaithfulness.* Cū illius in me perfidiam increparet, *Cic. Q. frat.* 2, 7, 6. § in alium, *Id. Philipp.* 2. ¶ In plur. Neque deprecatio perfidiis meis est, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 7.

Perfidiosē, adv. *Perfidiously, treacherously.* Multa perfidiosē facta, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 40.

Perfidiosus, a, um, adj. *Simus, sup. Full of falsehood, treachery, or unfaithfulness.* = Animo perfidiosus & subdolos, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 32. Perfidiosissimus C. Marius, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 32. = Invidiosus, fallax, *Id.*

Perfidus, a, um, adj. [*ex per, & fides*] *Breaking his faith, perfidious, false, treacherous, unfaithfull.* § Perfidus amicus, *Cic.* Perfidum caput, *Hor. Od.* 2, 8, 6. sacramentum, *Id. Od.* 2, 17, 9. = Omnes perfidi, improbi, malitiosi sunt, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14. Met. Vaticani perfida vappa cadi, *Mart.* 12, 48, 14.

Perfinitio, ire, ivi, itum, act. *Fully to end.* Nec res perfinit ulla, *Lucr.* 1, 612.

*Perfixus, a, um, part. [*ex per, & figor*] *Pierced, stricken, or thrust, through.* § Pectore perfixo, *Lucr.* 6, 391. ¶ Met. Gelidis telis perfixa pavoris, *struck with fear*, *Id.* 3, 306. Desiderio perfixa juveni, *wounded with grief for want of*, *Id.* 2, 360.

*Perflābilis, e, adj. *That may be blown through.* = Deos ipsos jocandi causā induxit Epicurus perflucidos & perflabiles, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 17.

Perflāgitiosus, a, um, adj. *Very villainous, very wicked.* = Num tibi perturpe, perflagitiosum esse videtur? *Cic. pro Cael.* 29.

*Perflans, tis, part. *Blowing very much, blustering.* Perflantibus undique procellis, *Plin.* 2, 7. Perflans murmura concha, *Lucan.* 9, 349.

*Perflatus, ūs, m. verb. [*à perflu*] *The blowing of the wind through a place.* Perflatus salubrior, *Col.* 4, 17. Edificio perflatum æstivum, hybernū solem habenti, *Id.* ¶ Ulmus in perflatu firma, *used in such works as are exposed to the air*, *Plin.* 16, 40. Perflatus campi accipiunt, *Id.* 17, 4. perflata, *Sil.* 14, 259.

*Perflo, āre, act. [*ex per, & flo*] (1) *To blow violently through, over, or upon.* (2) *Absol. To blow.* (a) Venti terras turbine perflant, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 87. Cū venti nubila perflant, *Lucr.* 6, 121. crebram sylvam cū flamina Cauri, *Id.* 6, 334. (2) Jam perflare ad ipsos auram maris, *Curt.* 9, 4, 21. Favonius lenis æqualisque æstivis mensibus perflat, *Col.* 11, 21.

*Perflor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be blown through.* Autumnus aquilonibus perflatur, *Cels.* Superiora magis perflantur, *Sen. N. Q.* 4, 8.

Perfluat, ūre, neut. *To swim, or float, upon, in great abundance.* ¶ Unde animantium copia tanta tumidos perfluat artus, *swarmeth all over them*, *Lucr.* 3, 721.

*Perfluens, tis, part. (1) *Running, as a river.* (2) *Met. Swimming in.* (1) Belus amnis in mare perfluens, *Plin.* 36, 26. (2) Voluptatibus perfluens, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 35. ¶ Sed leg. & perfluens.

*Perfluō, ēre, xi, xum, n. [*ex per, & fluo*] (1) *To run, as a leaky vessel doth; to let the liquor out.* (2) *To flow, or run.* (3) *To run down, or by.* (4) *Met. To abound.* (1) Per colum vina videmus Perfluere, *Lucr.* 2, 302. ¶ Met. Ple-nus rimarum sum, hāc atque illāc perfluō, *I spring a leak, I cannot keep it secret*, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 25. (2) ¶ Cum acc. Quæ Tibur aquæ fertile perfluunt, *Hor. Od.* 4, 3, 10. ubi al. leg. p:ofluunt. ¶ Ne quæ dicentur perflant aures, come in at one ear, and run out at the other, *Quint.* ¶ sed leg. & præterfluent. (3) Perfluebant per frontem sudantis acaciæ rivi, *Petron.* c. 23. (4) ¶ Perfluat pomis candidus sinus, *be full with*, *Tibull.* 1, 10, 70. ¶ sed leg. & profluat. In-
fluit perfluit Tiberis, *Liv.* 1, 45.

*Perfluus, a, um, adj. *Easy, flowing, swimming.* ¶ Incessu perfluō feminam mentiebatur, *by a gliding, or mincing, gait, or pace*, *Apul. Met.* 11, p. 368.

*Perfluxus, a, um, adj. *Very fading, transient.* Quint. Decl. p. 314.

Perfodio, ēre, fodi, fossū, act. *To dig through.* Posteaquam Lucullus perfodisset montem, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 17. ¶ Parietes perfodere, *to break into a house, in order to steal*, *Cic. in Vat.* 5. Gravibus rastris cunctantia perfode terga, *dress the ground by breaking the clods*, *Col.* 10, 72. Spina argentea dentes perfodit, *Petron.* c. 32. ¶ Met. Omnium Marcellorum meum pectus memoria perfodit, *penetrateth, maketh a deep impression on my mind*, *Cic.*

¶ Perfecundus, a, um, adj. *Very fertile, or fruitful.* Ægyptus est terra hominum aliorumque animalium perfecunda generatrix, *Mel.* 1, 9.

Perforandus, a, um, part. *To be bored through.* Si latius aliquid abscedet, duobus aut tribus locis erit perforandum, *Cels.* 8, 9.

Perforatus, a, um, part. *Bored through.* Vitis perforata terebrā, *Col.* 4, 29. Rostris perforatæ naves merguntur, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 46. Met. Viæ quasi quædam sunt ad oculos, ad aures, à sede animi perforatæ, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 4. = Perforato animo hauriebamus & transmittente, *Sen. Ep.* 99. Unā tantum perforatā nave, *Liv.* 21, 50.

Perfore, To be. Tunc mihi ille dixit quoddam classe tu velles decedere, perfore accommodatum tibi, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 5. i. e. fore tibi per accommodatum; ut, per hoc mihi mirum, *Id. per tmesin.*

*Performidābilis, e, adj. *Greatly to be feared.* *Fragm. Poët.*

Performidatus, a, um, adj. *Greatly feared, much dreaded.* Puer auricomus performidate Batavo, *Sil.* 3, 608.

Performidolus, a, um, adj. *Very fearfull.* Naturā performidolus, *Aur. Vict. in Claudio Cæs.* 9.

Perforo, āre, act. (1) *To bore through.* (2) *To run through with a spear, sword, &c.* (1) § Tigna perforare, *Liv.* Quum triremem hostium perforasset, ac demersisset, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 25. ¶ Quacunque cavernas perforat latex, *maketh its way through*, *Claud. Apon.* 14. (2) Pectus perforat ingens, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 485. lævum inguen, *Id. Æn.* 10, 689. rigido ense latus, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 9, 26. uno duo pectora ictu, *Id. Met.* 12, 377. ¶ Met. Radiis ubi culmina totis perforat sol, *entreteth, enlighteneth*, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 46.

Perforor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be pierced through.* Vix ullum fuit scutum, quod non pluribus simul spiculis perforaretur, *Curt.* 7, 9, 8. Perforari telorum jactu, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, ext. 19.

Perfortiter, adv. *Very manfully, or bravely.* Vicit hui! perfortiter, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 28.

Perforor, ōris, m. verb. [*à perfodio*] *A digger, or breaker, through.* ¶ Perforor parietum, *a housebreaker*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 2, 23.

Perfossus, a, um, part. [*à perfodior*] (1) *Dug through.* (2) *Turned up as the earth is by ploughing, or digging.* (3) *Piercing through, having a hole made through.* (1) § Atho perfosso, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 34. Perfossis montibus *Curt.* 5, 7, 8. Aliæ perfossis cuniculis subterraneæ domus, *Plin.* 36, 13. (2) Solum bidentibus æqualiter perfossū, in areas disponi, *Col.* (3) Ad hoc naves perfossæ, *Plin.* 32, 2. de Xiphiā. Bis sex thoraca petitus, Perfossūque locis, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 10. § Perfossū pectus, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 522.

*Perfractē, adv. *Stiffly, obliquately.* Nimis mihi perfractē videbatur ærarium defendere, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 22. al. leg. præfractē.

*Perfractus, a, um, part. [*à perfringor*] (1) *Broken in pieces.* (2) *Absol. Broken.* (1) § Perfractæ fores, *Tib.* 1, 10, 56. Ossa clavā perfracta trinodi, *Ov. Epist.* 4, 115. arma, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 184. (2) Perfractō capite, acie excessit, *Liv. conf. Sil.* 10, 512.

Perfræquens, tis, *Very frequent, well frequented.* In portu emporium brevī perfræquens factum, *Liv.* 41, 1.

*Perfrēmō, ēre, ui, itum, neut. [*ex per, &*

fremō] *To roar out.* Rostris perfrēmunt delphini, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 35. ex vet. poet.

*Perfrēto, āre, act. [*ex per, & fretum*] *To pass over the sea*, *Solin.* c. 40. † Mare trajicere.

*Perfricans, tis, part. *Rubing.* Caput sinistra manu perfricans, *Cic. in Pison.* 25.

*Perfricatus, a, um, part. *Rubed all over.* Perfricatā carne aconito, *Plin.* 8, 27. Perfricatā diutius fronte, *Petron.* c. 132.

*Perfrico, āre, ui, act. [*ex per, & frico*] *To rub all over.* Perfricant sale minuto, *Varr.* Cū caput atque os unguento perfricaret, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 25. ¶ Perfricare os, *Id. Tusc.* 3, 18. to cast off shame; faciem, *Plin.* 1. princ. = Perfricuit frontem, posuitque pudorem, *Mart.* 11, 28.

*Perfricor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be rubbed all over.* Vulnura ab iis facta perfricantur, *Plin.* 20, 16.

*Perfrictio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à perfrigeo*] *A weakening shivering by reason of cold.* Tussis ex perfrictione, *Plin.* 20, 14. ¶ In plur. Perfrictiones, *Id.* 18, 18.

Perfrigēfacio, ēre, fēci, act. *To put into a great fear.* Mihi ille Syrus cor perfrigefacit, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 117.

*Perfrigeo, ēre, xi, xum, neut. [*ex per, & frigeo*] (1) *To shiver with cold.* (2) *To be hoarse with cold.* (1) Ei, qui perfrixit, opus est balneo, *Cels.* (2) Perfrixisse tuas quæstæ est præfatio fauces, *Mart.* 3, 18. Et si perfrixit, cantat bene, *Juv.* 7, 194.

*Perfrigēratūs, a, um, part. [*à seq.*] *Cooled.* ¶ Intervescunt super carbones, deinde perfrigerata eodem cacabo reponuntur, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* ult.

*Perfrigēro, āre, act. [*ex per, & † frigero*] *To cool.* *Plin.* 25, 13. sed *Harduin.* refrigerare.

Perfrigesco, ēre, incept. [*ex per, & frigesco*] *To grow very cold.* *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9.

*Perfrigidus, a, um, adj. *Extreme cold.* § Tempestas perfrigida, *Cic. Varr.* 4, 40.

*Perfringendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be broke open.* (2) *Met. To be broken, or violated.* (1) Initium id perfringendarum domuum, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 1, 4. (2) Ad leges perfringendas valuisti, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 7.

*Perfringens, tis, part. (1) *Breaking through.* (2) *Breaking in pieces.* (1) Nubem perfringens impete recto, *Lucr.* 6, 137. (2) Dolabrā glaciem perfringens, *Curt.* 5, 6, 14.

*Perfringo, ēre, ēgi, actum, act. [*ex per, & frango*] (1) *To break through.* (2) *To break, or dash, in pieces.* (3) *To break the head, neck, &c.* (4) *To break up in ploughing.* (5) *Met. To infringe, violate, or break through, laws, edicts, &c.* (6) *To dissolve, or dissipate.* (7) *To corrupt.* (1) Omnium objecta tela vi & virtute perfringere, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 23. (2) Misso perfrigit Olympum Fulmine, *Ov. Met.* 1, 154. Ne ille perfrigerit aliquid, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 12. (3) Perfringere colla bipenni, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 192. Tempora perfringit fulvo protecta capillo, *Ov. Met.* 12, 273. Suam ipse cervicem perfrigit, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 14, 1. (4) Campi quos non nisi ingentes boves & fortissima aratra perfringunt, *Plin. jun.* (5) § Perfringere leges, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 7. edicta senatus, *Id.* (6) = Neque ulla vis conjunctionem vestram & tantam conspirationem bonorum omnium perfringere & labefactare possit, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 10. (7) Sin istius ingentes divitiæ judiciorum religionem, veritatemque perfrigerint, *Id.*

*Perfringor, i, actus, pass. (1) *To be broken in pieces.* (2) *To be dug, or ploughed up.* (1) Vid. Perfringo. (2) Perfringi solum debet, *Plin.* 17, 20.

Perfrio, āre, act. *To rub thoroughly.* Baccas myrti perfriato, *Col.* 12, 38.

Perfructus, a, um, part. [*à perfruo*] *Having fully enjoyed.* Omnium perfructus vitæ præmia, *Lucr.* 3, 969.

Perfrueus, a, um, part. *To be thoroughly enjoyed.* § Ad perfrueudas voluptates, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 8.

Perfruo, ēris, itus, & perfructus, dep. *To enjoy fully, or thoroughly.* Perfrui maximis animi & corporis voluptatibus, *Cic.* = His ego rebus pascor, his delector, his perfruo, *Id. in Pison.* 20.

Amoeni-

Amœnitatē summā perfructus est, *Id. in Hortens.* ap. *Prisc.* Si contigerit nostris consiliis exitus, quem optamus, perfructurus es, *Brutus ad Cic.* Perfructor recordatione rerum, *Paterc. 2, 101.* victoriis, *Val. Max. 3, 2. ext. 5.*

*Perfuga, æ, m. *A deserter, one that leaveth his own party, and goeth over to the enemy's.* A Pyrrho perfuga venit in castra Fabricii, *Cic. Offic. 3, 22. conf. Liv. 10, 40.*

*Perfugio, Ære, fūgi, itum, neut. [*ex per, & fugio*] *To fly for succour, or shelter.* A Scipione in castra Cæsaris perfugerunt, *Hirt. B. Alex. 35.* Ad asylum turba omnis perfugit, *Liv. 1, 8. Met.* In tribunatū portum perfugerat, *Cic.*

*Perfugium, ii, n. (1) *A refuge, or shelter; a place to fly to for succour.* (2) *A sanctuary.* (3) *An excuse, a pretense.* (1) Victo perfugium Armenia fuit, *Tac. Ann. 2, 3, 2.* (2) § Perfugium inviolabile, *Id. Ann. 5, 3, 1.* § Quæ sacella majores in urbe periculi perfugia esse voluerunt, *Cic.* Hic est Campanus ager, & Leontinus, quæ duo majores nostri annonæ perfugia, *Id. Met.* = Paratum nobis perfugium & portum putemus, *Id. Tusc. 1, 49. de morte.* (3) Nolite cogere socios—hoc uti perfugio, *Cic. Verr. 2, 41.*

Perfulcio, ire, ivi, itum, act. *To uphold, or support.* Eloquio sanctum modò perfulcire senatum, *Or. ad Pison. v. 36.* ⚡ Rarò occ.

Perfunctio, ònis, f. verb. [*à perfungor*] (1) *The going through with, or discharging of, any office, honour, or trust.* (2) *An undergoing, or enduring.* (1) Qui ei annus primus ab honorum perfunctione, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 2.* (2) § Laborum perfunctio, *Id. de Fin. 1, 15.*

Perfunctoriè, adv. (1) *Slightly, easily, lightly.* (2) || *Covertly, not plainly.* (3) || *Carelessly, by halves.* (1) Me cœpit non perfunctoriè verberare, *Petron. c. 11.* (2) = Neque perfunctoriè, aut obscure dicere, *Ulp.* (3) Hæredibus qui non perfunctoriè debitum officium impleverant, *Papin.*

Perfunctus, a, um, part. [*à perfungor*] (1) *Having gone through with, borne, fully done, or discharged.* (2) *Being freed, or discharged, from, by having performed, endured, or undergone.* (3) *After they shall have lived, or enjoyed life.* (4) *Clear, or free from.* (5) *Undergone, run through.* (1) Honoribus & reip. muneribus perfunctus senex, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 45.* § Consulatu perfunctis, *Plin. 5, 1.* (2) Mihi optanda mors est perfuncto rebus iis, quas adeptus sum, quasque gessi, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 46.* Me tantis laboribus pro communi salute perfunctum, &c. *Id.* Plebs perfuncta gravissimis seditionibus & discordiis, *Id.* ⚡ Cum acc. = Ut mihi tam multa pro se perpeffo atque perfuncto respub. concederet, &c. *Cic. Fam. 1, 9.* Quæ omnia te vitâ perfunctâ sequentur, *Lucr. 3, 981.* (3) Quia vivos non potuimus perfunctos tam fato dedidimus, *Liv. 9, 1.* (4) Perfunctæ à febris, & à foriâ sues, *Varr. R. R. 4, 2.* (5) Recito memoriam perfuncti periculi, *Cic.*

Perfundendus, a, um, part. *To be spread, or anointed, all over.* Perfundendum oleo corpus & caput, *C. l.*

Perfundens, tis, part. *Overspreading.* Sol suâ perfundens omnia luce, *Lucr. 2, 147.* Perfundens humeros cæsaries, *Sen. Hipp. 801. conf. Sil. 8, 451.*

Perfundo, Ære, fūdi, fūsum, act. (1) *To pour all over, to wash, to bathe.* (2) *To wet, by sprinkling upon, or with; to bedew, to besprinkle.* (3) *To besmear, or daub over.* (4) *Met. To imbue, season, or give a tincture to; to furnish with.* (1) Fluvii perfundunt pecus magistris, *Virg. Georg. 3, 446.* (2) Quali perfundat pisces securus olivo, *Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 50.* (3) Perfudere manus fraterno sanguine fratres, *Catull. 62, 399.* Auro tecta perfundimus, *Sen.* (4) Apparatus sacri, qui perfundere religione animum posset, *Liv. 10, 38.* § Coniux, quæ tibi flexanimo mentem perfundat amore, *will bathe, as it were, your soul in love, Catull. 62, 330.* ⚡ Si illâ notitiâ se non perfuderit, sed infecerit, *not sprinkle himself with but die himself in, Sen.* Quâ ratione sol calido perfundat cuncta vapore, *quarm. all over, Lucr.*

5, 595. Dii immortales, qui me horrore perfudit! *seized me all over! Cic. Att. 8, 6.* § Perfundere animum religione, *Liv. 10, 38.*

Perfundor, i, fūsus, pass. (1) *To be poured through.* (2) *To be washed all over.* (3) *To be wetted, besprinkled, or anointed.* (4) *Met. To be filled.* (1) ¶ Alluitur Endone amne, perfunditur Thebaïde, *is divided in the midst by its streams, Plin. 5, 29.* (2) Quin tu antè vivo perfunderis flumine? *Liv.* (3) Ensis perfunditur sanguine, *Or. Met. 7, 395.* Perfundi nardo juvat, *Hor. Epod. 15, 13.* (4) Voluptatem sensus accipiens movetur, & jucunditate quâdam perfunditur, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 3.* ¶ Postquam est Italo perfusus acetō, *stung with sharp jests, Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 33.* ⚡ Non illa studia, quibus perfundi satis est, sed hæc quibus tingendus est animus, *to be slightly acquainted with, or superficially versed in, Sen.*

Perfungor, i, ctus, dep. (1) *To discharge, or execute, completely, or fully; to go through with to the end.* (2) *To be rid of; freed, or delivered from, by having endured, undergone, or suffered.* (3) *To be clear of, or free from.* (4) *To share, or partake, of; to enjoy.* (1) § Cum & honoribus amplissimis, & laboribus maximis perfuncti essemus, *Cic. Fam. 1, 8.* (2) Perfuncta resp. est hoc misero fatalique bello, *Id. pro Marcell. 10.* Qui eadem pericula, quibus nos perfuncti sumus, ingrediantur, *Id.* (3) Quidam adjiciunt, perfunctas esse à febris & à foriâ scrofas, *Varr. R. R. 4, 2.* (4) Dum ætatis tempus tulit perfuncta satis sum, satias jam tenet studiorum istorum, *Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 18.* Reminiscere illam Tulliam omnibus bonis propè perfunctam esse, *Sulpitius ad Cic. Fam. 4, 5.*

Perfuro, Ære, n. *To be in a very great fury, to be outrageous.* ¶ Perfurit acri cum fremitu pontus, *rageth and roareth, Lucr. 1, 276.* mare fluctibus, *Val. Flacc. 7, 383. conf. Stat. Theb. 4, 732, Sil. 8, 605.*

Perfusio, ònis, f. verb. [*à perfundo*] (1) *A washing, batheing, or pouring water all over.* (2) *A wetting, moistening, or besprinkling with water.* (1) Perfusio corporis multa prodest ex aquâ, *Cels.* (2) Italia hordeum sine perfusione tostum molit, *Plin. 18, 7.*

¶ Perfusoriè, adv. *Confusedly, obscurely, not plainly.* = Neque perfusoriè, aut obscure, *Ulp.* ⚡ Confusè, *Cic.*

Perfusorius, a, um, adj. (1) *Superficial, slight.* (2) ¶ Perfusoriæ assertiones, *that are repeated carelessly, or for form's sake only.* § Perfusoria voluptas, *Sen.* (2) Suet. Domit. 8. edit. Græv.

Perfusus, a, um, part. [*à perfundor*] (1) *Poured all over, washed.* (2) *Wetted, besprinkled, dashed, swilled.* (3) *Anointed, besmeared.* (4) *Stained, defiled.* (5) *Covered all over.* (6) *Overlaid, gilded over, disguised, coloured, died.* (7) *Met. Filled, or covered, with fear, dread, rage, pleasure, &c.* (8) *Endued with a quality of causing.* (9) *Dosed with, made drowsy, or sleepy by.* (1) Exundantes perfuso sanguine campos, *Petron. c. 104.* Clitumne greges tuo perfusi flumine, *Virg. Georg. 2, 147.* Oceani perfusus Lucifer una, *Id. Æn. 8, 589.* (2) Perfusum aquâ hordeum, *Plin.* Exercitus perfusus millies odore Romano, *Liv.* (3) § Perfusus liquidis odoribus, *Hor. Od. 1, 5, 2.* Juventus humeros oleo perfusa, *Virg. Æn. 5, 135.* lacrymis flagrantibus genas, *Id. Æn. 12, 65.* sanie vittas, *Id. Æn. 2, 221.* (4) Perfusi sanguine fratrum, *Id. Æn. 2, 510.* (5) Pulvere ac sudore perfusum regem, *Curt. 3, 5, 2.* ¶ Met. Perfusus rubore manifesto, *blushing as red as fire, Petron. c. 128.* Mœnia perfusa lepore, *overspread with the beautiful reflection of colours, Lucr. 2, 501.* Æterno corpus perfusum frigore lethi, *spread all over with, Id. 4, 922.* (6) § Perfusa gloria furo, *Or. Fast. 1, 303.* Omnigenis perfusa coloribus, *Lucr. 2, 820.* Ostro perfusæ vestes, *Virg. Æn. 5, 112.* (7) § Perfusus timore, *Liv. 2, 63.* gaudio, *Id. 30, 16.* fletu, *Id. 40, 12.* Perfusum ultimi supplicii metu, *Id.* Omnes sensus dulcedine omni quasi perfusi, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 34.* (8) Lethæo perfusa papavera somno, *Virg. Georg. 1, 78.* (9) Multo perfusus tempora Baccho, *Tib. 1, 2, 3.*

† Pergamēna, æ, f. sc. chaita [*à Pergamo dict. ubi inventa est ab Attalo rege, Plin. ex Varr.*] *Parchment.*

Pergaudeo, Ære, n. *To rejoice greatly, to be very glad.* Trebonium meum à te amari—pergaudeo, *Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1, 3.* ⚡ Rarò occ.

Pergens, tis, part. (1) *Going on.* (2) *Perwading, passing through.* (1) Pergens ad littora, *Sil. 7, 171.* (2) Neptunum esse dicis animum cum intelligentiâ per mare pergentem, *Cic. N. D. 3, 25.* ⚡ Sed. var. lect.

*Pergigno, Ære, act. [*ex per, & gigno*] *To breed, or produce.* Quales Eurotæ pergignunt flumina myrtus, *Catull. 62, 86.* ⚡ Sed al. leg. progignunt.

Pergitur, imperf. *They go.* Inde in ædem Junonis perrectum, *Liv.*

Pergisco, Ære, n. *To grow very fat.* Quæ primâ lunâ saginari cœpta, vigesimâ pergliscit, *de gallinis faciendis, Col. 8, 7.*

¶ Pergnarus, a, um, adj. *Very knowing, or skillfull.* Magia ars colendi deos ac venerandi pergnara, *Apul. Apol. p. 447.* † Admodum peritus.

Pergo, Ære, perrexi, ctum, n. [*ex per, & rego*; quod & præter. perrexi satis indicat, *Voss.*] (1) *To go; to go on, or forward; to come along, to advance, keep, or hold, on his way.* (2) *To proceed, to continue on; to keep, or hold, on; to prosecute, or pursue.* (3) *To pass by, to omit, not to mention.* (4) *To hasten, or make haste, to.* (5) *To endeavour, or attempt.* (1) ¶ Quis hic est, qui huc pergit? *cometh this way? Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 22.* Horum pergunt, *hitherward, Id. Hec. 3, 4, 36.* ⚡ Emergo, *Idem.* Illuc pergit, *marceth thither, Tac. Ann. 14, 23, 1.* introitus, *Id. Ann. 2, 25, 5.* Ad Pomponium perreximus omnes, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 32.* Pergit iter in sacram viam, *Tac. Hist. 3, 68, 6.* Maturavere iter pergere, *Sall. B. J. 81.* Quum iter cœptum pergere cœpisset, *Hirt. B. Afr. 69.* ⚡ Cum præp. in & ad. Pergit in hostem, *Virg. Æn. 11, 521.* Jam ad reliqua pergamus, *Cic. Offic. 1, 45.* ⚡ Cum infin. Domum ire pergam, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 17.* Ad Crotonem oppugnandum pergunt ire, *Liv. 24, 2.* Horum unum quodvis sumere perge, *Lucr. 2, 347.* (2) § Perge porro dicere, *Plaut.* Pergin' pergere? *Id.* Si molestus pergis esse, *Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 27.* Pergam connectere rem, *Lucr. 2, 477.* = Pergam atque insequar longius, *Cic. Verr. 3, 20.* Prosciscisci ad instituta pergamus, *Ad Herenn. 3, 1.* Pergit in mea medicis, *Cic.* § Perge reliqua; gestio scire ista omnia, *Id.* Per gite animo forti, *Lacedæmonii, Id.* (3) § Pergo præterita, *Id.* (4) = Protinus pergere & prope rare Romam, *Id.* Perge non dubio gradu, *Sen. Trag. Troad. 522.* (5) Perge in vitum, *Plaut.* Ad fores suspensio gradu placidè ire perrexi, *accusi, adisti, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27.*

Pergracilis, e, adj. *Very slender, or small.* Longiore caule, sed pergracili, *Plin. 25, 13.*

Pergræcor, ari, dep. *Epulis & potationibus in servire, Fest.* *To spend whole days and nights in drinking, Dies noctesque bibite, pergræcamini, &c.* *Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 20.* Ut cum solo pergræcetur milite, *Id. Truc. 1, 1, 69.* † Nunc ruri pergræcatur, *Fest. ex Fitin.*

Pergrandis, e, adj. (1) *Very large in bigness.* (2) *Very great in its sum.* (3) *Very aged.* (1) Erat vas vinarium ex unâ gemmâ pergrandi, *Cic.* (2) § Pergrandis pecunia, *Id.* Pergrande vectigal, *Id. contra Rull. 1, 3.* lucrum, *Plaut.* (3) Regnum ad fratrem regis Ocalcem, pergrandem natum, *pervenit, Liv. 29, 29.*

*Pergraphicus, a, um, adj. [*ex per, & graphicus*] *Notable, complete, perfect, accomplished.* Nimis pergraphicus sycophanta, *Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 15.*

Pergratus, a, um, adj. *Very acceptable, or well pleasing.* = Pergratum mihi feceris, *Cic. de Amic. 4.* Pergrata mihi oratio tua, *Id.* Cum tmesi. Per mihi gratum feceris, &c. *Id. Att. 1, 20.*

Pergravis, e, adj. (1) *Very heavy, or grievous, to be borne.* (2) *Very solid, or weighty.* (3) *Very substantial, or material.* (1) ⚡ Levia sunt hæc, quæ

quæ tu pergravia esse in animum indexti tuum, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 12. (2) § Oratio pergravis, *Cic. pro Sext.* 50. (3) Non dubito quin sint testes pergraves, *Id. pro Cæil.* 26.

Pergrāviter, adv. (1) *Very grievously, mightily.* (2) *Very sharply, or severely.* (1) Pergrāviter esse offensum, *Cic. Att.* 1, 8. (2) § Pergrāviter reprehendere aliquem, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 53.

Pergūla, æ, f. [à pergo, ut à rego regula, à tego tegula; sic dict. quia extra murum porrigitur, *Voss.*] (1) *A place of a house jutting out towards the street, beyond the wall of the house; a sort of gallery, or balcony.* (2) *A place where painters exposed their pieces to view, or to sale.* (3) || *A stall whereon tradesmen set their wares to sale, a fore-shop.* (4) *A place where the professors of any art, or science, taught their scholars publicly.* (5) *A little cottage, ὑπερσώον, ὀρεζν, Gloss.* (6) *A place in the stews, where whores stood to be viewed, or hired; τῖνος.* (7) *A trail, or frame of wood, made in fashion of an arbour, to bear up a vine.* (1) *L. Fulvius cum coronâ rosaceâ in teidū ē pergulâ suâ in forum prospexisse dictus, Plin.* 21, 3. (2) *Perfecta opera Apelles proponebat in pergulâ transeuntibus, &c. Id.* 35, 10. † *Pergula pictorum, Lucil. ap. Laëtant.* (3) *Ulp.* (4) *Sed nec structor erit, cui cedere debeat omnis Pergula, Juv.* 11, 137. In pergulâ docuit, *Suet. Ill. Gramm.* 18. (5) *Horruit argenti pergula curta foco, Prop.* 4, 5, 68. (6) *Cras faciam, ut deportere in pergulam, Plaut.* (7) *Col.* 3, 9. & alibi, & *Plin.* 17, 24.

Perhibendus, a, um, part. *To be celebrated, or had in esteem.* Nec minùs est Spartiatus Agelâus ille perhibendus, qui, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 5, 22.

Perhibeo, ēre, ui, itum, act. [ex per, & habeo] (1) *To speak, say, or affirm.* (2) *To report, or give out.* (3) *To call, file, or term.* (4) *To esteem, or account.* (5) *To allow, afford, or give.* (1) *Si castor nunc habes quod des, alia verba perhibeo, Plaut. Afin.* 1, 3, 36. (2) § *Ut perhibent, Cic. pro Ligar.* 8. Septem illum totos perhibent menses rupe sub aëriâ flevisse, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 507. (3) *Cælum nostri Graji perhibent æthera, Cic. N. D.* 2, 36. ex *Pacuv.* (4) *Bene qui conjiciet, vatem hunc perhibebo optimum, Id. de Div.* 2, 5. (5) *Cur ego vestem, aurum, atque alia vobis perhibeo? Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 49. § *Sed al. leg. præhibeo. Constantiæ antiquissimum testimonium perhibuisti, Plin. Pan.* 95.

Perhibeor, ēri, pass. (1) *To be said.* (2) *To be reported, told, &c.* (3) *To be called, or termed.* (4) *To be esteemed.* (5) *To be attributed.* (1) *Animo malè factum cum perhibetur, Lucr.* 3, 596. (2) *Nimio minùs perhibemur malæ, quàm iumus ingenio, Plaut. Truc.* 2, 5, 3. (3) *Perfarum montes, qui esse aurei perhibentur, Id. Stich.* 1, 1, 25. (4) *Vos vultis perhiberi probos, Ter. Adulph.* 3, 4, 59. (5) *Ut rebus præcipuis honos in primis perhibeatur, Plin.* 29, 1.

Perhiemo, āre, neut. *To lie, or be, all winter.* *Sulcos vacuos perhieme patiemur, Col.* 11, 3.

Perhilum, adv. *Very little, or least of all.* *Perhilum vacillant ima tecta, Luc.* 6, 575.

Perhonorificè, adv. *Very honourably, with great respect.* *Perhonorificè Cæsarem salutabant, Cic. Att.* 1, 12.

Perhonorificus, n, um, adj. *Very honourable, most respectful.* *Collèga in me perhonorificus, Cic. Att.* 12, 10. *Consalutatio forensis perhonorifica, Id. Att.* 2, 18.

Perhorreo, ēre, ui, n. *To be sore afraid.* *Belum quale futurum sit, perhorruì, Cic. Attic.* 9, 10. § *Cum infin.* *Jure perhorruì Latè conspiciam tollere verticem, Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 18. ¶ *Clamore perhorruit Ætna, shook, or trembled, at his voice, Ov. Met.* 13, 877. *Latum perhorruit æquor, was put into a rage, or became very boisterous, Id. Met.* 6, 704. *Perhorrent tribunj exigere pœnam, Val. Max.* 6, 3, 2.

Perhorresco, ēre, incept. *To be sorely afraid of; to shake, or tremble, for fear of.* § *Sine casu.* *Commoveri animo & toto corpore perhorrescere, Cic. Div. in Cæcil.* 13. § *Cum accus.* *Cum perhorruerit casus pars maxima nostros, Ov. Trist.*

5, 9, 13. § *Cum abl.* *Nemo est qui non recodatione ipsâ consulatûs vestri perhorrescat, Cic. in Pison.* 45.

Perhorridè, adv. *Very dreadfully, Fragm. Poët.*

Perhorridus, a, um, adj. *Very nasty, sinking, or filthy.* *Stagna perhorrida situ, Liv.* 22, 16.

Perhospitālis, e, adj. *Very hospitable, open to give reception.* *Domus maximè perhospitalis, Cic. Verr.* 4, 2. *ubi tamen al. leg. hospitalis, & vix alibi occ.*

Perhospitus, a, um, adj. *Very friendly, kind, hospitable.* *Areteis unda perhospita campis, Tib.* 4, 1, 142. § *Leg.* & *per hospita divisè, sed perperam.*

Perhūmāniter, adv. *Very kindly, or courteously, Cic. Fam.* 7, 8, 1.

Perhūmānus, a, um, adj. *Very civil, very courteous.* § *Vir perhumanus, Cic. sermo, Id. Q. frat.* 2, 8.

Perhyēmo, āre, n. *Vid. Perhiemo.*

*Periboetos, i, m. [ex περί, circum, & βόαι, clamo] *The name of a satyr, one of Bacchus's companions, whose statue of brass was as famous as himself; also one of Praxiteles's pieces, Plin.* 34, 8.

*Peribolus, i, m. [ex περί, circum, & βόαι, jac o] *The curward wall encompassing any place. Peribolus exterior, Vulg. Int.*

*Pericarpum, i, n. [ex περί, & καρπός, fructus] *A kind of astringent root, Plin.* 25, 10.

Periclitābundus, a, um, adj. *Desireous to make proof, or tryal.* *Sui periclitabunda, Apul. Met.* 3, p. 91.

Periclitāndus, a, um, adj. *To be hazarded, or proved.* *Non est salus summæ reip. periclitanda, Cic. Catil.* 1, 5. = *In periclitandis, experimdisque pueris, Id. de Div.* 2.

Periclitans, tis, part. *Being in danger of, or jeopardy.* *Eumolpus periclitantium advocatus, Petron. c. 110.* § *Salutem periclitanti ferre, Tac. Orat.* 5, 5.

Periclitatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A proving, trying, or experimenting.* = *Herbarum utilitates longinquæ temporis usu & periclitatione percepimus, Cic. N. D.* 2, 64.

Periclitātur, imperf. *Tryal is made, Cæs. B. G.* 2, 8.

Periclitātus, a, um, part. pass. (1) *Exposed to danger, peril, or jeopardy.* (2) *Proved, tryed, experimented.* (1) *Quis hunc jure felicem dixerit, periclitatum ad libicinem inimici? Plin.* 7, 44. (2) *In portu periclitati remigio, quid quæque earum quadrircmum efficere posset, Hirt. B. Alex.* c. 13.

Periclitōr, āri, ātus sum, dep. [à periculum, sive periclor, pro periclor] (1) *To be in danger, or peril.* (2) *To endanger, to expose, or bring into danger.* (3) *To try, or prove; to make experiment, or tryal, of.* (1) § *Periclitatur magnitudo principum, minuta plebes facili præsidio latet, Phædr.* 4, 5, 11. *Ut potius in silvis Gallorum vita, quàm legionariorum, periclitaretur, Cæs. B. G.* 6, 33. § *Cum ablat.* *Gravidæ feminæ abortu periclitantur, Cels.* 1. § *Vox ima vim non habet, summa rumpi periclitatur, Quint.* 11, 3. (2) § *Toleremus istorum defensiones, qui perdere alios, quàm periclitari ipsi maluerunt, Tac. Hist.* 4, 42, 5. (3) = *Homines belli fortunam tentare ac periclitari solent, Cic. Verr.* 5, 50. *Periclitemur, si placet, in iis quidem exemplis, in quibus, &c. Id.*

Periculum, i, n. per Sync. *pro periculum, Danger, jeopardy, &c.* *Hujus opem magnis imploravere periclis, Ov. Met.* 8, 269.

*Periclymēnos, i, f. sive Periclymēnon, i, n. [περικλύμενον, Gr. ex περί, circum, & κλύω, volvo; ita dict. quod convolvat se adminiculis quibuscunque] *That woodbind which beareth the honeysuckle, Plin.* 27, 12.

Periculōse, adv. ius, comp. sīmè, sup. *Dangerously, adventurously; with danger, or peril.* *Navigatur periculose hieme, Cic. Fam.* 16, 11. *Periculosis hieme navigatur, Hirt. B. Alex.* 64. *Quod homines periculosisimè & libentissimè faciunt, Sen. de Ira,* 3, 22.

Periculōsus, a, um, adj. or comp. sīmus, sup.

Dangerous, perilous. *Periculosum est credere, & non credere, Phædr.* 3, 10, 1. *Quod omnibus procellis periculosus erat, Petron. c. 114.* § *Periculosius prælium, Patere.* 2, 60. *Periculosisimus annus, Liv.* 27, 35. *Periculosisimæ dimicationes, Hirt. B. Alex.* 22. *Populo Romano periculosum videbat, Cæs. B. G.* 1, 33. *Aliter fuissēmus in nosmetipsos penè periculosi, Cic. Att.* 13, 37.

Pericūlum, i, n. [à pereō, vel. pot. ab ant. periri, i. e. conari, tentare, discere, unde peritus & experior, *Voss.*] (1) *Peril, danger, jeopardy.* (2) *Met. Dangerous, hazardous.* (3) *A tryal, essay, experiment, or proof, of a thing.* (4) || *A libel, or paper containing the minutes of a sentence which the judge, after bearing the cause, is to pronounce.* (5) *An inscription on a tomb.* (1) = *In periculum capitis atque in vitæ discrimen se inferre, Cic. pro C. Balbo,* 10. *Periculum facit vulnus quodcunque magnum est, Cels.* 5, 26, 4. *Cum illi nihil pericli ex indicio fiet, Ter. Hæaut.* 3, 1, 6. (2) *Periculum est, ne se stuporis excusatione defendat, Cic.* (3) *Qui scis, nisi periculum feceris? Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 33. § *Periculum ex aliis facere, Id. in literis, in palæstriâ, Id. Eur.* 3, 2, 13. *fortunæ, Cic. Tanquam insenti periculum fecissent, Tac. Ann.* 13, 33. § *Nota, periculum facere est tam adire discrimen quàm quod frequentius experimentum capere.* (4) *In omnibus negotiis ex periculo promatur deliberationis plena sententia, Cod.* (5) *Nepos in Epam. c. 8, si locus sit sanus.*

Peridōneus, a, um, adj. *Very fit, or convenient.* § *Peridoneus præceptor, Suet. de Clar. Gramm.* 2, 11. *Quod is locus peridoneus castris habebatur, Cæs. B. G.* 2, 24.

*Peridromis, idis, f. [ab inus. περιδρέμας circumcurro] *An open gallery, or walk, encompassing the palæstra, Litt. ex Vitr. jid q.*

*Periens, euntis, part. *Perishing.* ¶ *Pereuntem spectare, Ov. Met.* 7, 34. *conf. Sil.* 11, 50.

† Perignārus, a, um, adj. *Wholly ignorant.* § *Locorum perignari, Sall. Fragm.*

*Perileucos, i, m. [ex περί, circum, & λευκός, candidus] *A sort of gem, or precious stone, with a white thread, descending from its face to its bottom, Plin.* 37, 10.

Perillustis, tre, adj. *Very illustrious, or famous, Cic. Attic.* 5, 4.

Perimbēcillus, a, um, adj. *Very infirm, weak, or feeble.* *Quod quidem est natum, perimbēcillum est, Cic. Attic.* 10, 20. § *Perimbēcillum cillum, Col. R. R.* 3, 10.

*Perimetros, i, m. [ex περί, circum, & μέτρον, mensura] *The circuit, or ambit, of a thing, or place.* ¶ *Perimetros imi theatri, the pit in a theatre, Vitr.* 5, 6.

Perimo, ēre, act. [ex per, & emo, ant. tollo, *Fest.*] (1) *To take away wholly, to deprive of quite, to hinder, to disappoint.* (2) *To destroy, ruin, or deface.* (3) *To kill, or slay.* (1) *Perimit, adimit, tollit, Fest.* *Si vis aliqua majus reditum peremisset, Cic. pro Planc.* 42. *Nisi aliquis casus, aut occupatio consilium ejus peremisset, Id.* (2) *Quærita labere subiti perimunt imbres, Lucr.* 5, 217. = *Sin autem supremus ille dies perimit ac delet omnino, Cic.* *Cum vestustas non opera solùm manu facta, sed etiam ipsam naturam paulatim exedendo perimat, Curt.* 5, 1, 34. (3) *Ubi tam teneros volucres matremque peremit, Cic. de Div.* 2, 30. ex *poëtâ.* *Orphæa sacrilegæ perimunt, Ov. Met.* 11, 41. *Ut à pastu repelli pecora dicantur, ne satiætas perimat, Curt.* 5, 1, 12.

Perimor, i, pass. *To be taken away, &c. Cic.*

Perimpēditus, a, um, adj. *Difficult to be passed.* *Erat locus quidam perimpeditus ante aciem Scipionis, Hirt. B. Afr.* 58.

-|| Perincertus, a, um, adj. *Very doubtful, or uncertain.* *Perincertum stolidior, an vanior, Gell.* 18, 4. ex *Sall.*

Perincommōdè, adv. *Very inconveniently, or unkindly.* § *Accidit perincommodè, Cic. Att.* 1, 17.

Perincommōdus, a, um, adj. *Very inconvenient, or inconvenient.* *Quæ nihil admodum Romanis, eadem perincommoda regis erant, Liv.* 37, 4.

¶ *Perinconsequens*, tis. adj. *Very inconsequent*, *what doth in no wise follow*. Per autem, inquit, inconsequens ipsum quidem corpus, &c. *Gell.* 41, 1. *tmefis*.

Perinde, adv. [ex per, & inde] (1) *As, so as, according as, in like manner as.* (2) *So.* (3) *So much.* (4) *Equally.* (1) Fac sis perinde aded, ut me velle intelligis, *Plaut.* (2) Ut videret agros, & perinde dominos laudaret castigaretque, *Liv.* (3) ¶ Quare adventus ejus non perinde gratus fuit, *was not so very acceptable*, *Suet. Galb.* 13. (4) Funus Rufi clarissimi civis & perinde felicius, *Plin. jun.* Vivendi ars tanta tamque operosa & perinde fructuosa, *Cic.* ¶ *Jungitur particulis ac, si, atque, prout, quam, quasi, tanquam, ut, apud probos auctores.* ¶ Nonnunquam omittitur ac. Ad hoc ipsa corporum mole, perinde armis ingentibus, aded terribilis fuit, *Flor.* 1, 13, 4.

Perindignè, adv. *Very indignantly, or very grievously.* Tulit etiam perindignè actum à senatu, *Suet. Tib.* 50.

Perindulgens, tis. adj. *Highly reverencing.* ¶ *Perindulgens* in patrem, idem acerbè severus in filium, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 31.

Perinfamis, e. adj. *Very infamous.* Amore libertinæ perinfamis, *Suet. Vitell.* 2, 9.

Perinfirmus, a, um. adj. *Very weak; of very small force, or weight.* = Sunt levia & perinfirmia quæ dicebantur à te, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 16.

* *Peringeniōsus*, a, um. adj. [ex per, & ingeniōsus] *Very witty, or ingenious*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 24.

Peringrātus, a, um. *Very ungratefull.* Peringrātus est, qui, cum amiserit, pro accepto nihil debet, *Sen. Epist.* 98.

¶ *Periniquè*, adv. *Very unjustly.* *Macrob.*

Periniquus, a, um. adj. (1) *Very unjust, or unreasonable.* (2) *Very uneasy, impatient, or discontented.* (1) = Videant ne sit periniquum & non terendum, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 13. (2) ¶ Id Romani æquo satis, Pœnus periniquo animo ferebat, *Liv.* 21, 52.

¶ *Perinjūrius*, a, um. adj. *Very injurious*, *Apul. p.* 528.

Perinignis, adj. *Very notorious, apparent, or remarkable.* Corporis pravitates, si erunt perinignis, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 19.

¶ *Perinigniter*, adv. *Very notably.* *Dig.*

¶ *Perinteger*, a, um. adj. *Very innocent, or upright; faultless.* Qui incorruptus, & castus, & perinteger dicebatur, *Cell.* 3, 5.

¶ *Perinvālidus*, a, um. adj. *Very weak and feeble*, *Litt. ex Curt. sed non inven.*

Perinivus, a, um. adj. *Abominable to, much hated by.* Hominem diis ac nobilitati perinivum, *Cic. ap. Aæn.*

Perinivitus, a, um. adj. *Very much against one's will.* Ne perinivitus legerem tuas literas, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 9, 2. vid. & *Liv.* 40, 57.

Perinunguo, ēre, xi, ōum. act. *To anoint all over.* Nam eadem re perinungunt, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11. ¶ *Raid* etc.

* ¶ *Perio*, īre, īvi, ōum. act. [περιόω, Gr.] *To try, or make trial of.* A perio activo videtur quibusdam esse, experior commune, & oppetior deponens, *Prisc.*

* ¶ *Periōcha*, æ. f. [περιόχη, Gr. à περιέχω, continēo] *An argument containing the sum of a discourse, as those of Terence's comedys, so entitled by Sulp. Apollin.* ¶ *Argumentum.* *Liv.*

* *Periōdicus*, a, um. adj. *That gets by, or comes by, by course, or fits.* ¶ *Periodicæ febres*, *Plin.* 20, 3.

* *Periōdus*, di. f. [περιόδος, Gr. à περι, circum, & ὁδός, via] *A period, or perfect sentence. Comprehensio & ambitus ille verborum, si sic periodum appellari placet, erat apud illu n centratius & brevis, Cic. de Clar. Or.* ¶ *Periodo plurima nomina dat Cicero, ambitum, circuitum, comprehensionem, continuationem, circumscriptiōnem.* Genera ejus duo sunt, altera simplex, cum sensus longiore ambitu circumducitur, alterum quod constat membris & incisiō, quæ plures sensus habent. Aderat genitor carceris, & carnifex prætoris, & reliqua. Habet periodus membra minimum duo,

Quint. 9, 4. Periodus apta proœmiis majorum causarum, ubi sollicitudine, commendatione, miferatione, res eget. Item communibus locis & in omni amplificatione, sed poscitur tum austera, si accuset, tum fusa, si laudes, *Id. ib.* ¶ Periodus longior esse non debet, quàm ut uno spiritu proferatur, *Id.*

¶ *Perior*, īri. ant. unde comp. *Experior*, *Prisc.* * *Peripatēticus*, ōrum. m. pl. [περιπατητικός, Gr. à περιπατέω, circumambulo; ita dict. quia disputabant inambulantes in Lycæo, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 4.] *The peripatetic philosophers, Cic.*

* *Peripetasma*, ātis. n. [ex περι, circum, & περιάω, pando] *A rich sort of hangings for rooms, or coverings for their floors. Quid? illa Attalica, totâ Siciliâ nominata peripetasmata? Cic. Verr.* 4, 12. Ex suggesto faleris ubi solent esse peripetasmata, *Verr.* sed Gr. literis. = *Peristromata*, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 27.

* *Periphōretos*, i. m. [ex περι, circum, & φορέω, gesto; ita dictus quoniam nunquam nisi lecticâ pensili domus suæ limen transiret] *The name of a famous statuary. Artemona qui Periphoretos appellatus est, Plin.* 34, 8.

* ¶ *Periphrasis*, eos. f. [περιφρασις, Gr. ex περι, circum, & φράζω, dico] *Circumlocution, a figure in rhetoric when that which might have been said in one, or two words, is, for greater ornament, expressed by many, Id.* Quicquid significari brevius potest, & cum ornatu latius ostenditur, περιφρασις est; cui nomen Latinè datum est, non sanè orationis aptum virtuti, circumlocutio, *Quint.* 6.

¶ *Peripneumonia*, æ. f. [ex περι, circum, & πνεύμα, pumo] *An inflammation in the lungs, Id.* & *Cels.* 4, 7. ¶ *Sed Græc. lit.*

* *Peripneumonicus*, a, um. adj. *One troubled with a peripneumonia, or inflammation of his lungs. Tragoriganum tussientibus cum melle datur, & pleuriticis & peripneumonicis, Plin.* 22, 24. Vehemens & acutus morbus, quem peripneumonicum Græci vocant, *Cels.* 4, 7.

* ¶ *Peripsēma*, ātis. n. [περίψημα, Gr. ex περι, circum, & ψάω, tergo] *An off-scouring of dirt, or filth, Vulg. Int.*

Perirātus, a, um. adj. *Transported with anger.* Erant nobis perirati, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 6. Fuit Mars meo periratus patri, *Plaut. Truc.* 3, 1, 11.

* *Periscēlis*, idis. f. [ex περι, circum, & σκέλος, crus] (1) *A garter.* (2) ¶ *A kind of garment like breeches, worn by women.* (1) Sæpe periscelidem raptam sibi fientis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 56. (2) Quæ Græci περισκελῆ vocant, nostri feminalia dicunt, vel braccas utque ad genua pertingentes, *Hor.*

* ¶ *Periscēlium*, ii. n. [ab eodem] *A garter, Tert.*

* ¶ *Perisseuma*, ātis. n. [à περισσεύω, abundo] *A largess to the people; or a donative, or overplus, of pay to the soldiers, to oblige them the more to their generals, Spart. in Jul. Cap. Lat. Donativum, Suet.*

* ¶ *Perissōlogia*, æ. f. [ex περισσός, redundans, & λόγος, sermo] *A figure when more words are used than are needfull. Circumlocutio cum in vitium incidit, perissologia dicitur, Quint.* 8, 6. sed Gr. literis.

Perisson, i. n. *A sort of shrub full of shoots.* *Plin.* 21, 31. = *Dorycnion*, manicon, erythron, *neurita, Id.*

* *Peristēreon*, ōnis. m. & *Peristēreos*, ei. f. & *Peristēreum*, ei. n. [à περιστρέφω, columba] *The herb vervain. Peristēreos vocatur caule alto foliato, cacumine in alios caules se spargens, columbis admodum familiaris, unde & nomen, Plin.* 35, 10. = *Verbenaca, Id.* 25, 9.

* *Peristēreon*, ōnis. m. [ab eodem] *A dovehouse, Varr. R. R.* 3, 7. sed Gr. lit.

* ¶ *Peristērotrophium*, ii. n. [ex περιστρέφω, columba, & τροφή, nutritio] *A pigeon-house, a dove house, a dove-cote, Varr.* 3, 7. sed Græc. literis.

* *Peristroma*, ātis. n. [ex περι, circum, & στρέφω, sterno] *Rich tapestry work, tuberculis rooms were hung, or their floors, or beds, spread.* ¶ *Peristromata conchyliata, Cic. Philipp.* 2,

27. *Peristroma Campanica, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 13. = *Babylonica peristromata consutaque tapetia, Id. Stich.* 2, 2, 54. = *Peripetasma, Cic.*

* *Peristylum*, ii. n. [ex περι, circum, & στύλος, columna] *A place enclosed round with pillars and a portico, Suet. Aug.* 82. ¶ *Peristyllia quadrata, Vitr.* 5, 2.

* *Peristylum*, i. n. [ex eodem themate] *A place begirt with pillars. Amplissimum peristylum, Cic. pro Domo* 44. tectum tegulis, *Varr. R.* 3, 5.

Peritè, adv. iūs, comp. sīmè, sup. *Wisely, skillfully, expertly.* = *Scienter & peritè dicere, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 2. Multa facit aut peritiūs, aut exercitatiūs, *Sen. Epist.* 60. = *Peritissimè & callidissimè, Cic. Verr.* 2, 54.

Peritia, æ. f. *Knowledge, skill, skillfulness.* ¶ *Peritia locorum, Sall. B. J.* 46. futurorum, *Suet. Tib.* 67.

* *Perito*, āre. freq. [à pereō] *To lose one's life, to perish, to die.* ¶ *Qui per virtutem perit, non interit, Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 32. Anima perit partita per auras, *Lucr.* 3, 710. ¶ *Sed leg. & perit.*

* *Peritūrus*, a, um. part. [à pereō] (1) *That will, or is near to, die, or to be killed.* (2) *That will be ruined, laid waste, or destroyed.* (1) *Peritūrus obsequio Semele, Ov. Met.* 3, 292. Huc, periture, veni, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 856. ¶ *Met.* Inter nos pe iurum esse tam horrible secretum, should die with us, not be divulged, *Petron. c.* 21. (2) ¶ *Peritūra Troja, Id. Æn.* 2, 660. charta, *Juv.* 1, 18. *Vid. Pereo.*

Peritus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [ab ant. perior, i. e. conari, tentare, discere, *Voss.*] *Skillfull, expert, well skilled.* ¶ *Liberalis stultis gratus est, Verum peritis irruos tendit dolos, Phædr.* 1, 23, 2. ¶ *Belli gerendi peritissimus, Cic. pro Font.* 15. = *exercitissimus, Cæf. B.* 3, 73. Peritior rei militaris, *Id. B. C.* 3, 61. Juris legūmque peritus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 9. Antiquitatis bene peritus, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 21. multarum rerum, *Id. pro Font.* 7. usu peritus, *Phædr.* 3, 3, 1. ¶ *Adhibere doctos homines, vel etiam usu peritos, Cic. Offic.* 1, 41. Vir ad labores — ad uñum, ac disciplinam peritus, *Id. pro Font.* 15. De agriculturâ peritissimus, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9.

Perjucundè, adv. *Very pleasantly, or delightfully,* *Cic. pro Cæl.* 11.

Perjucundus, a, um. adj. *Very pleasant, or delightful.* ¶ *Disputatio perjucunda, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 7. *Perjucundum mihi erit, Id. Q. fr.* 3, 1, 4.

Perjurātiuncula, æ. f. dim. *A little for swearing, a small perjury.* ¶ *Perjuratiunculæ parasiticæ, Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 76.

Perjurātus, æ. um. part. *Sworn falsely by.* *Perjuratos in mea danana deos, Ov. Am.* 3, 11, 22.

Perjuriosus, a, um. adj. *Full of perjury, often perjured,* *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 52.

Perjurium, ii. n. (1) *Perjury, or the breach of one's oath, by not performing what he hath sworn.* (2) *Perjury, i. e. the being forsworn by taking a false oath.* (1) *Quod ex animi tui sententiâ jurâis, sicut verbis concipitur more nostro, id non facere, perjurium est, Cic. Offic.* 3, 29. Cælum fatigas sordida perjurio, *Phædr.* 4, 19, 24. (2) ¶ *In perjurio fides jurandumque negligitur, Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 17. *Perjuri pœna divina exitium, humana dedecus, Id. de Legib.* 2. ex XII. Tabl.

Perjūro, āre. n. (1) *To violate an oath, by not performing what hath been sworn to.* (2) *To be perjured, or forsworn, by taking a false oath.* (1) *Juravisti te illam nullo venditurum, nisi mihi? B. Fateor. C. Perjuravisti, scelestè, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 120. Non falsum jurare perjurare est; sed quod ex animi tui sententiâ juraveris — id non facere, perjurium est, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 29. *Vid. Pejero.* (2) *Ubi verbis conceptis sciens libenter perjuriaris, Plaut. Afin.* 3, 2, 16.

Perjūrus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [ex per, & juro] (1) *Perjured, or forsworn by not doing what hath been sworn to.* (2) *Perjured, or forsworn by taking a false oath.* (1) *Priami do-*

mus Perjura, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 27. § Perjuræ mœnia Trojæ, *Virg.* 5, 5, 811. (2) § Perjurus Sinon, *Id. Æn.* 2, 195. Meretrix perjura, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 26. Perjurum corpus, *Prop.* 2, 5, 21. Perjuriorum hoc si quis viderit, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 21. § Perjurissimus leno, *Cic. pro Rosc. Comed.* 7.

* *Perixymēnos*, i. n. [*ex περι, circum, & ξέω vel ξίω, rado*] *An image, or statue, resembling one scraping, or currying, himself all over, Plin.* 34, 8.

* *Perizonium*, ii. n. [*ex περι, circum, & ζών, cingulum*] *A sort of aprons used by virgins, Varr. Sipont. & Vulg. Int. Lat. Præcinctorium, Castalin.*

* *Perlabor*, i, lapsus sum, dep. *To slide, pass, run, or glide, over, or through, swiftly.* ¶ Nulla incepto perlabitur unda liquore, *runeth through, Tib.* 4, 1, 155. Aëreas volucris perlabitur auras, *Id.* 4, 1, 127. ¶ Luna dum rigidas coni perlabitur umbras, *passeth over, Lucr.* 5, 763. Cibus per venam carvam ad cor confectus jam, coactusque perlabitur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. ¶ *Met.* Ad nos vix tenuis famæ perlabitur aura, *reacheth us, arriveth amongst us, Virg. Æn.* 7, 646.

* *Perlætus*, a, um, adj. *Very full of joy.* Supplicatio perlæta fuit, *Liv.* 10, 21.

* *Perlapsus*, a, um, part. [*à perlabor*] *Sunk down into.* Hæc imos animi perlapsa recessus, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 6, 4.

* *Perlâtê*, adv. [*ex per, & latê*] *Very largely.* Id in sermonis nostri consuetudine perlâtê patet, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 4.

* ¶ *Perlâtor*, ôis, m. verb. *A letter bearer, Marcell.* † *Tabellarius*, lator tabularum.

* *Perlâtûrus*, a, um, part. [*à perfero*] *About to carry, or bring.* In Aventinum usque se perlaturum spondisse, *Aurel. Viêt. Orig. Gent. R.* 22, 3. Legem vos hoc anno perlaturus dictitatis? *Liv.* 3, 19.

* *Perlâtus*, a, um, part. [*à perferor*] (1) *Borne, or conveyed, through.* (2) *Brought, or carried, as letters; reported, told, as news.* (3) *Made, or passed into a law; enacted.* (1) *Hausta sub exertam perlata papillam Hæst, Virg. Æn.* 11, 803. (2) *Quibus literis nuntiisque Romam perlatis, Cæf. B. C.* 1, 53. *Tabulæ repertæ sunt literis Græcis confectæ, & ad Cæsarem perlatae, Id. B. G.* 1, 29. *Consilio ejus cognito, & per mercatores perlato ad Britannos, Id. B. G.* 4, 21. (3) *Perlata rogatio à C. Memmio, Sall. B. Jug.* 37.

* † *Perlâvia*, æ, f. [*ex per, & lavo*] *A thorough washing; synec. the washing of the fat, wordâ-via, Gloss.*

* *Perlecebræ*, ârum, f. pl. [*à pellicio*] *Baits, traps, subsidies, or barrets; so termed from their enticing and wheedling tricks. = Capitis te perdam ego & filiam, perlecebræ, perniciēs, adolescentum exitium, Plaut. Asin.* 1, 2, 7. = *Ecce tandem! probri perlecebræ & persuasives, Id. Bacch.* 5, 2, 4.

* ¶ *Perlecto*, âre, freq. [*à pellicio*] *To allure, entice, or draw on.* Privatâ benignitate perlectat, *Cic. pro Placc.* 8. ¶ *sed al. leg. prolectat, & relectat, ut opinor.*

* *Perlectus*, a, um, part. *Read over, or through.* § *Literis perlectis, Cæf. B. C.* 1, 19. *Perlectam epistolam in conventu militum recitat, Id. B. G.* 5, 46.

* *Perlegendus*, a, um, part. *To be read over.* § *Perlegendi libri, Plin.* 1, sub fin. *Quod videre non est satis, sed perlegendum erit, Quint.*

* *Perlego*, âre, âgi, ectum, act. [*ex per, & lego*] (1) *To read over, to read through from the beginning to the end.* (2) *Met. To take a particular view of, to survey thoroughly.* (1) *Perlegi, inquit, tuum tertium De naturâ Deorum, Cic. de Div.* 1, 5. § *Leges perlege, Plaut. Asin.* 4, 1, 2. *Verba precantis Perlege, Ov. Ep.* 4, ult. (2) *Quin protinus omnia Perlegerent oculis, Virg. Æn.* 6, 34. *de Trojanis sculpturam intuentibus. Cunctas perlegere animis oculisque sequacibus auras, Stat. Theb.* 3, 500.

* *Perlegor*, i, ctus, pass. *To be read over.* Alter perlegitur, *Mart.* 3, 50, 5.

* *Perlepice*, adv. *Very neatly, very finely, very*

well. § *Perlepide* narras, *Plaut. Cas.* 5, 2, 47.

* *Perlepîdus*, a, um, adj. *Very pretty, very fine.* *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 4, 53.

* *Perlevis*, ve, adj. *Very light, or small.* ¶ *Incliti populi regesque perlevi momento victi sunt, by a very small advantage, Liv.* 21, 43. *Perlevi fortunæ momento pendere, Cic. pro Lege Agr.* 29.

* *Perleviter*, adv. *Very lightly, or slightly.* Quod perleviter commotus fuerat, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 8, 4.

* *Perlibenter*, adv. *Very willingly, with a very good will.* Mecum perlibenter loquor, *Cic. Att.* 8. *Itud perlibenter audio, Id. Fam.* 7, 14, 4.

* *Perliberâlis*, e, adj. *Very genteel, well-bred, or handsome, Ter. Hecyr.* 5, 4, 24.

* *Perliberâliter*, adv. *Very generously, most obligingly, Cic. pro Rosc. Amerc.* c. 37. & *Att.* 15, 15.

* *Perlibrans*, tis, part. *Exactly poising, or leveling.* Sævamque bipennem Perlibrans mediæ fronti, *Sil. Ital.* 2, 190.

* *Perlibrâtiô*, ônis, f. *A making exactly level.* *Vitr.* 8, 6.

* *Perlibrâtus*, a, um, adj. *ex part. Exactly level, or made level.* Campum non æquissimâ situm planitie, nec perlibratâ, sed exiguè pronâ, *Col.* 2, 11. § *Permensum & perlibratum, Id.* 3, 13, sub fin.

* *Perlibro*, âre, act. [*ex per, & libro*] *To level, or make exactly level, or even.* Imæ fossæ solum metitur atque perlibrat, *Col.* 3, 13. Si quis excelsa perlibret maria, paria sunt, *Sen. Q. Nat.* 3, 28. ¶ *Jaculum à tergo perlibrat ad ossa, throweth it, Sil.* 15, 698. *conf.* 12, 404.

* *Perlicio*, âre, exi, ectum, act. [*ex per, & lacio*] *To cajole, allure, entice, wheedle, or draw in.* Cùm seditio necem & arma perliceret, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 48. ¶ *sed leg. & proliceret.* § *Conditionibus in amicitiam perlicere, Liv.* 25, 4. Ut ad intercessionem perlicerent, *Id.* § *Necem & arma perlicere, Tac. Ann.* 13, 48. *Vid. Pellicio.*

* *Perlicior*, i, ectus, pass. *To be cajoled, allured, or enticed.* In servitute perlici posse, *Liv.* Quas omnes metu excidii facilè ad belli societatem perlici posse, *dixit, Just.* 22, 5.

* *Perlimo*, âre, act. [*ex per, & limo*] *To render perspicuous, or clear.* Et primum oculorum, quod ex viridibus subtilis & extenuatus aër, propter motionem corporis influens perlimat speciem, atque ita auferens ex oculis humorem crassum, aciem tenuem, & auctam speciem relinquit, *Vitr.* 5, 9.

* *Perlinio*, âre, âvi, itum, act. *To rub all over.* Custos novum loculamentum in hoc præparatum perlinire intrinsecus herbis, *Col.* 9, 12.

* *Perlinior*, i, pass. *To be rubbed all over.* Ulcera pice liquidâ cum adipe suillâ perliniuntur, *Col.* 7, 5.

* *Perlino*, unde *Perlinor*, i, pass. *To be daubed, or besmeared, all over.* § *Sanguine perlini, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 52.

* *Perliquidus*, a, um, adj. *Very liquid, Cels.* 2, 4.

* *Perlîtatum* est, imperf. *It was sacrificed.* ¶ *= Ea omnia sacrificia læta fuerunt, primisque hostiis perlitatum est, they performed their sacrifices successfully, attended with joyfull omens, Liv.* 36, 1. *Vid. Perlito.*

* *Perlîtatus*, a, um, part. [*à perlitor, pass.*] (1) † *Performed in sacrifice, attended with læta exta, or prosperous omens.* (2) *Act. That had not sacrificed prosperously.* (1) *Res divinæ factæ ritèque perlitatæ, Val. Ant. ap. Gell.* 1, 7. (2) *Diu non perlitatum tenuerat dictatorem, Liv. Vid. Perlito.*

* *Perlîto*, âre, act. [*ex per, & lito*] *To perform sacrifices prosperously, with such joyfull omens, as show the gods appeased therewith, which is expressed by egregiè litare, Liv.* 9, 14. ¶ *In eâ hostiâ quâ Q. Petilius sacrificavit, in jecinore caput non inventum, id quum ad senatum retulisset, bove perlitare jussus, Id.* 41, 14. *Tribus bubus perlitasse negavit, Id.* 41, 15. *Nec perlitare centum victimis potuerat, Flor.* 4, 2, 94.

* *Perlîtus*, a, um, part. [*à perlinor*] *Besmeared.*

all over. § *Crudelitatis sanguine perlîtus, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 52. *Unguentis perlîtus, ignave, incendis, Plaut. Cas.* 2, 3, 23. ¶ *fuco. Amm. Marcell.*

* *Perlongê*, adv. *Very far, a great way off.* *Perlongê est, sed tantò ocys properemus, Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 61.

* *Perlonginquus*, a, um, adj. *Very far off, at a very great distance, Plaut. Bacch.* 5, ult. 77.

* *Perlongus*, a, um, adj. (1) *Very long, or at a great distance.* (1) *Very long, or a great while.* (1) *Perlonga & non satis tuta via, Cic. Attic.* 5, 20. (2) *Si opperiri vis adventum Charmidis, perlongum est, Plaut. Trin.* 3, 3, 16.

* *Perlûbens*, tis, adj. *Very well pleased.* In quibus, me perlubente, *Servius allisus est, Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 10, 8.

* *Perlûbet*, imperf. *I have a very great desire.* *Perlûbet hunc hominem colloqui, Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 53.

* *Perlûcens*, tis, part. (1) *That may be seen through, transparent.* (2) *Very bright, or shining.* (1) § *Tenuis ac perlucens æther, Cic. N. D.* 2, 21. (2) *Perlucenti circumdata corpus amictu, Ov. Met.* 4, 313. *Perlucens numerare in pectore fibras, Id. Met.* 6, 391. *Saxum miri candoris à vado ad summa perlucens, Plin.* 9, 15, *conf. Liv.* 41, 2.

* *Perlûceo*, âre, verb. neut. (1) *To shine through, to be transparent.* (2) *To be very bright, clear, or shining.* (1) *Perlucens omnes violacco colore, Plin.* 37, 9. *de amethystis.* Si purus & uniusmodi perlucet color, *Id.* 10, 54. ¶ *Perlucet villa quàm cribrum crebrius, its walls are full of holes, which let the light through, Plaut. Rud.* (2) *Littora nativis perlucens picta lapillis, Prop.* 1, 2, 13. *al. leg. per se dent.* *Met.* Illud ipsum, quod decorum honestumque dicimus, maximè quasi perlucet ex iis, quas commemoravi, virtutibus, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 9. *Vid. Pelluceo.*

¶ *Perlûcescit*, διαφαίνε, Gloss. *It groweth very light.*

* *Perlûciditâs*, âtis, f. *Great clearness, lightness, or transparency.* Parietes ita sunt testoriis operibus expoliti, ut vitri perluciditatem videantur habere, *Vitr.* 2, 8.

* *Perlûcidulus*, a, um, adj. dim. *Somewhat transparent.* § *Perlucidulus lapis, Catull.* 67, 4.

* *Perlûcidus*, a, um, adj. or, comp. (1) *Transparent, that one may see through.* (2) *Bright, clear, shining.* (3) *Also wearing a thin garment, exposing the parts to sight.* (1) *Arcani fides prodiga perlucidior vitro, Hor. Od.* 1, 18, 16. § *Perlucidæ uvæ, Col.* 11, 2. *gemmæ, Plin.* 37, 9. *membranæ oculorum, Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. (2) § *Perlucidus ostro, Mart.* 12, 38. = *Stella illustris & perlucida, Cic. N. D.* 1, 57. (3) *Hæc ipse perlucidus, crepidatus, armillatus, Sen. de Constantiâ Sap.* c. 18.

* *Perluctuosus*, a, um, adj. *Very mournfull.* *Filius funus perluctuosum, Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 8.

* *Perluens*, tis, part. *Washing.* *Per eam partem se perduens, Plin.* 8, 27.

* *Perlûo*, âre, utum, act. [*ex per, & luo*] *To wash all over, to make very clean by washing.* § *Ædem perduunt, Plin.* 10, 44. *Fronte suo formosos perluit artus, Ov. Met.* 4, 310. ¶ *Sudor perluit ora, runeth down, Petron.* c. 128.

* *Perlûor*, i, pass. *To be washed all over.* *Gelidâ cùm perlûor undâ, Hor. Epist.* 1, 15, 4. *In fluminibus perduuntur, Cæf. B. G.* 6, 20. § *Aquâ dulci perlui, Col.* 12, 53. *Vino perluitur os, Id.*

¶ *Perlûsorius*, a, um, adj. *Pretended.* ¶ *Perlûsorium judicium, a pretended trial, Ulp.* ¶ *sed al. leg. prolusorium.*

* *Perlustrandus*, a, um, part. *To be viewed, considered, surveyed.* *Perlustrandæ animo partes erunt omnes, Cic. part. Orat.* 11.

* *Perlustrans*, tis, part. *Viewing, surveying.* § *Campos perlustrans oculis, Sil.* 7, 537. *auditus, 12, 85. gratam prædam, 15, 777.*

* *Perlustrâtus*, a, um, part. *Viewed, surveyed.* *Perlustrata armis tota Germania est, Vell. Paterc.* 2, 106.

* *Perlustro*, âre, act. (1) *To view all over; to take a diligent view, or strict survey, of.* (2) *Met.*

To search, or enquire, into; to consider seriously. (3) To purge, or cleanse, by fumeing, or smokeing. (1) Perlustravit hostium agros, *Liv.* 8, 36. Ipse oculis perlustravit, *Id.* 21, 54. Ut discurrentes circa vias, perlustrarentque oculis omnia, *Id.* 25, 9. (2) Perlustra mea dicta, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 143. (3) = Paleas sulphure & bitumine, atque ardente tædâ perlustrant, & expiatis cubilibus injiciunt, *Col.* 8, 5.

* Perlutus, a, um. part. [à perluor] *Washed all over, rinsed fair and clean.* Expressæ favorum reliquæ, posteaquam diligenter aquâ dulci perlutæ sunt, *Col.* 9, ult.

Permaccer, cra, crum. adj. *Very lean, barren, or hungry.* Omnis creta coquit, nisi permacra, *Plin.* 18, 6.

Permacero, ære. act. *To wet thoroughly, to soak.* Cum calculi in opere permacerantur, *Vitr.* 7, 1.

Permadefacio, ère. act. *To wet all over.* ¶ Met. Amor permadefecit cor meum, *batb drench-ed, or batbed, as it were,* *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 62.

Permadeo, ère, vel Permadeleo, ère, permadui, neut. *To be very wet, to be soaked with wet.* Quod si permaduit, *Col. de succiso fæno,* 2, 19. Nisi si hibernis pluviis terra permaduerit, *Id. R. R.* 2, 4. = Rubro pulpita nimbo Spargere & effuso permaduisse croco, *Mart.* 5, 26. ¶ Met. Quod delictis permadimus, *have overflowed,* *Sen. Ep.* 20, fin. Felicitate animi permadescunt, *become effeminate,* *Id. de Provid.* 4. Credis Te solum multo permaduisse sale, *that you only abound with wit,* *Mart.* 6, 44, 2.

¶ Permadidus, a, um. adj. *Very wet, or wet through,* *Fragm. Poët.*

Permagnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Very large, or great.* (2) *Of very great concern, or consequence.* (3) *Very powerfull, or effectual.* (4) *Very honourable, or reputable.* (5) ¶ Permagni interest, *refert, it is of mighty consequence, or of the last importance.* (1) ¶ Permagnus numerus, *Cæf. B. G.* 7, 31. (2) Tua res permagna agitur, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* ¶ Permagna negotia, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 4. (4) Vis est permagna naturæ, *Cels.* 7, 4, 3. (4) Permagnum existimans tres olympionicas unâ ex domo prodire, *Cic.* (5) Permagni nostrâ interest te esse Romæ, *Id. Att.* 2, 23. Permagni interest, quo tibi hæc tempore epistola reddita sit, *Id.* Illud permagni referre arbitror, ut nescientem sentiat te id sibi dare, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 58.

Permānans, tis. part. *Passing, or coming to.* Ut conclusunculæ non permanantes ad sensus, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 18. *Vid. Permano.*

Permānans, adv. *Continuedly.* ¶ Usque aded permananter vis pervaleat ejus, *de magnete, continuedly, communicated from one ring of the chain to another,* *Lucr.* 6, 916.

Permānascō, incept. [à permano] *To be diffused.* Met. *To be divulged.* Unde ad eum id posset permānascere, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 118.

* Permānendus, a, um. part. *To continue, or be continued in.* Tum non dormiendum tantummodo jejuno est, sed etiam in posterum diem ita permānandum, *Cels.* 1, 3.

* Permānens, tis. part. *Continueing, abideing, remaining.* Stabili & fixo permānante bono, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 14. *conf. Liv.* 37, 21.

* Permāneo, ère. n. [ex per, & maneo] (1) *To abide, stay, or tarry, to the end.* (2) *To remain, last, continue, abide, hold on.* (3) Met. *To persevere, persist, or continue.* (1) Secunda acies in armis permānebat, *Cæf. B. C.* 41. ¶ Nec tamen permānent, sed ante finem recedunt, *Plin. jun.* (2) Ira, quæ tam permānsit diu, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 25. Athenis mos ille jam à Cecrope permānsit, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 25. Solus ad id tempus permānserat in armis, *Hirt. ap. Cæf. B. G.* 8, 45. ¶ Permānere in officio, *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 4. Neque diutius permānere cibariis eodem loco posset, *Hirt. ap. Cæf. B. G.* 8, 15. (3) Contudi animum, & fortasse vici, si modò permānsero, *Cic.* Ne permāneas in incæpto, *Luccius ad Cic. Fam.* 5, 14. ¶ In eādē tristitiâ taciti permānere, *Cæf. B. G.* 1, 32. in pūssinâ sententiâ, *Cic. Att.* 1, 17. Qui perpetuò in amicitia Romanorum permānserat, *Hirt. ap. Cæf. B. G.* 8, 26.

Permāno, ære. n. (1) *To flow, as water, &c.*

doth; to pass along, or all over, by flowing. (2)

To be diffused. (3) *To enter, to pass, or come into; to arrive at.* (4) *To be disclosed, divulged, or published.* (5) Act. *To penetrate, pierce, or enter.* (1) In faxis, ac speluncis permānat aquarum liquidus humor, *Lucr.* 1, 349. Venenum epotum permānat in venas, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 62. Met. Permānare animam nobis per membra sole-re, *Lucr.* 3, 699. (2) ¶ = Pythagoræ doctrina, cum longè latèque fluere, permānasse mihi videtur in hanc civitatem, *spread,* *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 1. (3) Quò neque permānent animæ, neque corpora nostra, *Lucr.* 1, 123. = Nec temerè huc dolor usque potest penetrare, neque acre Permānare malum, *Id.* 3, 253. Permānat odos, frigusque, vaporesque Ignis, *Id.* 6, 952. ¶ Hoc ubi uno auctore ad plures permānaverat, *bad been spread by report,* *Cæf. B. C.* 3, 29. (4) Neve permānet palam hæc nostra fallacia, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 25. (5) ¶ Permānat calor argentum, *Lucr.* 1, 495.

* Permānsio, ōnis. f. verb. [à permāneo] (1) *A stay, or continuance.* (2) *A perseverance, or persisting in.* (1) Quodvis supplicium levius est hæc permānsione, *Cic. Att.* 11, 18. (2) In unâ sententiâ perpetua permānsio, *Id. Fam.* 1, 9.

* Permānsurus, a, um. part. [à permāneo] *That will continue.* Confidit sibi illud stabile & firmum permānsurum, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 27.

Permārinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the sea.* Adem laribus permārinis vovit, *Liv.* 40, ult.

Permātūresco, ère, unde permātūri, *To be full, or thorough, ripe.* In pomis est ubi permātūrit, *ater, Ov. Met.* 4, 165. Semen cum permātūrit, *erit, Col.* 2, 10. *conf. Cels.* 2, 24.

Permātūrus, a, um. adj. *Very, or thorough, ripe.* ¶ Baccæ permātūræ, *Col.* 12, 48. Non permātura mandere, *Cels.* 6, 13.

¶ Permeābilis, e. adj. *Passable,* *Solin. c.* 47.

¶ Penetrabilis. Permeans, tis. part. *Having, or making, its way through.* Dexteriore alveo Babylonem petit, mediamque permeans, *Plin.* 5, 26. Illâ aquâ permeante totam, *Id.* 2, 65.

* Permēdiocris, e. adj. [ex per, & mediocris] *Very indifferent, or moderate.* ¶ In animis permēdiocres, ac potius leves motus debere esse, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 51.

* ¶ Permēdiocriter, adv. [ex per, & mediocriter] *Very meanly,* *Litt. ex Sen.*

Permēditatus, a, um. part. *Thoroughly instructed in.* Eam permēditatam meis dolis, astutiisque onustam mittam, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 2, 39.

* Permensus, a, um. part. [à permetior] (1) *Having measured.* (2) Met. *Having passed thro', sailed, or traveled, over.* (3) Pass. *Measured out.*

(1) Hujus magnitudinem quasi decempeōā permensi, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 41. *de Sole.* ¶ Permensus montes, *Plin.* 2, 65. altitudinem muri, *Liv.* ¶ Ut sese permensi oculis, *heedfully surveyed, or viewed,* *Stat.* (2) Mortifer æstus æra permensus, *Lucr.* 6, 1140. ¶ Tumidum permensi classibus æquor, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 157. Durum permensuiter, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 202. (3) Solum sic permensum & perlustratum, *Col.* 3, 13. ¶ Met. Permeno defunctus tempore lucis, *having finished the determined period of life,* *Tib.* 3, 3, 9.

Permeo, ære. n. (1) *To have, or make, a way through.* (2) Met. *To pervade, or diffuse over.* (3) Act. *To pass over, or through.* (1) Si non sunt libera spatia, quæ anates permeent extra lacum, *Col.* 8, 15. (2) = Quòd quædam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea permeet, & transeat, *pervades, is diffused over,* *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 37. (3) ¶ Permeat spatia, *Plin.* 8, 23. immensos tractus, *Id.* 11, 29. Dum tot maria ac terras permeat, annus abir, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 11, 16.

Permeor, ari, atus. pass. *To be passed through.* Iter, quo in Galliam permeatur, *Aur. Viñ.*

* Permēreo, ère. neut. [ex per, & mereo] *To serve as a soldier.* Sole suo omni Permeruit jurata manus, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 4, 73.

* Permētior, iri, ensus sum. dep. [ex per, & metior] (1) *To measure with the eye; to view, or take a prospect of.* (2) Met. *To compass, pass, or travel round.* (1) Liber prospectus oculorum,

etiam quæ procul recessere, permittitur, *Curt.* 4, 9, 19. (2) Sidera cum permētia suo sunt cælum corpore claro, *Lucr.* 4, 395.

Permētuens, tis. part. *Greatly fearing, dread-ing.* Deserti conjugis iras Permetuens, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 573.

¶ Permilito, ære. n. *To serve as a soldier.* Si tribunus in cohortibus prætoris permilitaverit, *Ulp.*

Permingo, ère, xi. act. Hunc perminxerunt calores, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 44. *obscur.*

Permīnūtus, a, um. adj. *Very little, or small.* = Bona corporis & fortunæ perexigua, & permīnuta, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 13.

Permīnus, a, um. adj. *Very wonderfull, or strange.* Illud mihi permīrum accidit, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 10, 14. ¶ Permīrum videatur, *Id. de Div.* 2, 47.

* Permīscendus, a, um. part. *To be mixed, or confounded.* Mundi ruinæ permīscenda fides, *Luc.* 2, 254.

* Permīscens, tis. part. *Mixing, or mingling.* Permīscens cum materiâ, *Cic. de Univ.* 7. *conf. Sil.* 13, 383.

* Permīscio, ère, ui, sum & xtum. act. [ex per, & misceo] (1) *To mingle, or mix, together thoroughly; to blend, or put, together.* (2) Met. *To jumble together, to disorder, to confound, to put into great confusion.* (1) Fretus ipse anni permīscet frigus & æstus, *Lucr.* 6, 363. Pelago cælum permīscuit Eurus, *Sil.* 15, 714. ¶ Ne tuas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore permīscas, *Cic. in Vat.* 5. Pecuniæ rationem cum damnatione Dolobellæ permīscuit, *Id.* Licet filicem — decidere, & permīscere cum purgamentis cortis, *Col.* 2, 15. (2) Divina & humana cuncta permīscuit, *Sall. B. Jug.* 5.

* Permīscor, eri, xtus. pass. (1) *To be intermingled, or mixed together thoroughly.* (2) *To be put into great confusion, or disorder.* (1) Totum illequinium rastris permīsceri oportet, *Col. ¶ Met.* Ut illa excellens opinione fortuna cum laboribus & miseriis permīsta esse videatur, *to be chequered,* *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 52. (2) Omnia permīsceri malent, quàm imperium exercitūque dimittere, *Cæf. B. C.* 1, 32.

Permīssio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Permission, leave, or licence.* (2) *A figure in rhetoric.* (1) Permīssio mansionis tuæ grata est, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1. ¶ Plus valet sanctio permīssione, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 10. (2) Permīssio est, cum ostendimus in dicendo nos aliquam rem totam tradere, & concedere alicujus voluntati, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 29.

Permīssurus, a, um. part. [à permītor] (1) *That will permit, or give leave.* (2) *About to entrust with, or put under one's protection.* (1) Ut facias quod vis tibi permīssurus sum, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 14. Qui cum vexandis prioris anni consiliis permīssurum tribunatum credebant, *Liv.* (2) Suas, civitatisque fortunas ejus fidei permīssurum, *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 3. *Vid. Permitto.*

Permīssu, abl. [à permīssus, verb. à permīto] *Permission, leave, licence.* ¶ Annibalis permīssu, *Cic. Offic.* 1. ¶ Permīssu tuo, *with your leave,* *Id. Verr.* 3, 80. ¶ legis, *Id. contr. Rull.* 2, 14. decemvirorum, *Liv.* 3, 43. populi, *Val. Max.* 4, 3, 9.

Permīssus, a, um. part. [à permītor] (1) *Pat to full speed, as a horse by his rider.* (2) *Permitted, suffered, granted, allowed.* (3) ¶ Remitted, slackened, abated. (4) *Committed to, entrusted with.* (5) *Exposed to.* (1) In mediâ primùm acie vinci cœptum, quâ permīssus equitatus turbaverat ordines, *Liv.* (2) ¶ Utor permīssu, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 45. ¶ Quo in magistratu non institutum est à me regnum, sed non permīssum, *Cic. pro Sullâ,* 7. (3) = Laxato paulum permīssioque subtili justitiæ examine, *Gell.* 1, 3. ¶ sed bod. leg. remīssioque. (4) Quibus tumma imperii permīssa est, *Cæf. B. G.* 7, 79. Quibus & lege & S. C. permīssum est, ut de Cæsaris actis cognoscerent, *Cic.* (5) ¶ Permīssæque ignibus urbes, *fired, burnt,* *Liv.* ¶ Permīssus appellatur aries, qui annis compluribus tonsus non est, *Fest.*

* Permīscē, adv. *Mixedly, confusedly.* = Partes argu-

argumentandi confusè & permixtè dispersimus, Cic. de Inv. 1, 30.

* Permixtio, & Permixtio, ònis. f. verb. [à permisceo] (1) *A mingling, or mixing, together, a mixture.* (2) *A confusion, or disorder.* (1) Superioris permixtionis reliquias fundens æquabat, Cic. de Univ. 12. (2) Dissensio civilis, quasi permixtio terræ, oriri cæpit, Sall. B. J. 41.

* Permixtus, a, um. part. [à permisceo] *That will mix together.* Marcia geminas è sanguine matris Permixtura domos, Luc. 2, 333.

* Permixtus, & Permixtus, a, um. part. (1) *Mixed, mingled, or blended, together.* (2) *Out of order, confused.* (1) Semina permixta geritellus, discretæque tradit, Lucr. 6, 790. Milites cum suis fugientibus permixti, Cæs. B. C. 7, 62. ¶ Animam credit permixtam corpore toto, diffused all over, Lucr. 3, 352. Permixti cum corpore animi, acting jointly with it, Cic. de Div. 1, 57. Permixtis animantes moribus essent, would be made up of mixed tempers, Lucr. 3, 749. Supercilia confinis aluminum pæne permixta, Perron. c. 126. (2) Falcatæ regis quadrigæ permixtos milites perturbant, Hirt. B. Afric. 75.

Permixtis, e. adj. *Thorough ripe, mellow.* Sorba non permixta, Col. 12, 4.

Permittendus, a, um. part. *To be permitted.* ¶ Mense Julio fæminæ maritus plerumque permittendæ, must take bull, Col. 6, 24. de vaccis.

Permittens, tis. part. *Permitting.* ¶ Liberum arbitrium eis populo Romano permittente, leaving them to their choice, Liv. Et puritiam fingi Permittens credique timor, Claud. B. G. 228.

Permittitur, imperf. *It is permitted.* ¶ Totam Italiam suis coloniis ut complere liceat, permittitur, leave is given, Cic.

Permitto, ère, si. act. (1) *For-emitto, to cast, throw, or sling, darts, &c. at a great distance.* (2) ¶ *For denatio, to throw, or cast, down from a precipice.* (3) *To put, or spur, on a horse; to ride full speed against.* (4) *To yield, surrender, or deliver, up.* (5) *For committo, to trust, to entrust with, to commit, or refer, to.* (6) *To permit, suffer, allow, give leave, or way.* (7) *To expose, to venture, or hazard.* (1) ¶ Quod tutius altitudine esset, hoc audaciùs longiusque tela permitteret, might hurl, Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G. 8, 9. (2) Multis præmissis armis, ex summo se permitterent, Sisenna ap. Non. (3) Converso equo, se incautiùs permittit in præfectum, Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G. 8, 48. = Concitant equos, permittuntque in hostem, Liv. Infestâ cuspide permissit equum, Id. Acer habenis lora permissis quatit, Sen. Hippol. 3006. (4) Se, suæque omnia eorum potestati permittere dixerunt, Cæs. B. G. 2, 3. Se infidem atque potestatem populo Romano permittere, Id. Ipsos se in dediti nem consulis permissi, Liv. Tibi me permississe memini, Cic. Neque se populo solum, sed etiam senatui permissi, Id. (5) Ejus judicio permitto omnia, Ter. Phorm. 1, 9, 56. Quæd summam belli, rerumque omnium Pompeio permiserint, Cæs. B. G. 3, 16. Num tu senatui causam tuam permittas? Cic. (6) Huic permisit, ut in iis locis legionem collocaret, Cæs. B. G. 1, 3. Sed nec magnitudo fluminis permittebat, Id. B. C. 1, 49. Si fortunâ permittitis uti, Virg. Æn. 9, 240. Quæ hunc tam barbara morem Permittit patria? Id. Æn. 1, 534. = Permitto aliquid iracundiæ tuæ, do adolescentiæ, cedo amicitia, tribuo parenti, Cic. Lex jubet, aut permittit, aut vetat, Id. de Inv. 2. Neg. bit se fecisse quod cogere, cum altera lex permitteret, Ad Herenn. 2, 10. ¶ Ipsi permittam de tempore, leave it to him, Cic. ¶ Quis equum celeremque arcto compescere freno possit, & effusas tardo permittere habenas? Tibull. 4, 1, 92. give him his head. Neque enim liberum id vobis permittit Philippus, leave it to your choice, Liv. Auxiliis aditus & libera ponti Ostia permittit, Luc. 10, 515. Metitur cinnamomum non nisi permiserit deus, Plin. (7) Gladio permittere mundi Discrimen, Luc. 7, 108. ¶ Permittere vela ventis, do hoist sail, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph.

Permittor, i, sus. pass. (1) *To be sent, or carried, over.* (2) *Met. To penetrate, or make its way,* (3) *To be entrusted with, committed, or re-*

ferred to. (4) ¶ *To be remitted, or forgiven.* (5) *To be permitted, &c.* (1) Hoc genus casei potest etiam trans maria permitti, Col. 7, 8. (2) Sapientem eo loco ponere, quo nulla permittitur injuriis, Sen. de Corst. Sap. 3. (3) Summa ei belli administrandi permittitur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 36. Multitudinis suffragiis res permittitur, Id. B. G. 7, 50. (4) Debitori reip. à curatore permitti pecunias non possit, Ulp. (5) Vid. Permittor.

* Permixtus, a, um. part. [à permisceo] (1) *Mixed, mingled.* (2) *Met. Concerned, employed.* (1) Myrrham in iisdem sylvis permixtam arborem nasci tradidit aliqui, Plin. ¶ Permixtum aquæ, Id. 35, 15. Permixtus odiis amor, Val. Flacc. 7, 255. (2) C. Proculus nullis reip. negotiis permixtus, Tac. Ann. 4, 40, 7.

¶ Permodeste, adv. *Very modestly, Litt. ex Sen.* Permodestus, a, um. adj. *Very moderate, sober, regular.* Homo timidus, & permodestus, Cic. titil. 2, 6.

Permodicè, adv. *Very little.* ¶ Permodicè finitio, Col. 5, 21.

Permodicus, a, um. adj. *Very ordinary, or mean.* Locus permodicus & celæ penuriae instar, Suet. Tib. 47.

Permodicè, adv. *Very grievously.* ¶ Permodicè ferre, to be much troubled, Cic. Verr. 4, 58.

Permodicus, a, um. adj. *Very troublesome, Cic. Attic. 1, 18.*

Permolle, e. adj. *Very soft.* Quod etiam in cuniculis est permolle, Quint. 9, 4.

Permollo, ère, act. (1) ¶ *To grind small.* (2) *To lie with.* (1) Varr. ap. Non. (2) Alienas permollere uxores, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 35.

Permotio, ònis. f. verb. [à permoveo] (1) *An assaish, or emotion of the mind.* (2) *The putting the mind into any great concern, or passion.* (1) = Mentis incitatio & permotio divina, Cic. de Div. 1, 40. Permotiones animis nostris ca, Id. (2) ¶ Quæ permotione mentis magis quam natura ipsa sentimus, Id. de Div. 2, 3.

Permotus, a, um. part. (1) *Thoroughly moved, put into a great agitation.* (2) ¶ *Met. Mente permotus, cast into a trance, or put into an ecstasy.* (3) *Put into any great concern of anger, fear, compassion, &c.* (4) *Induced, influenced, persuaded.* (1) Mare permotum ventis, Lucr. 6, 725. Permoti corporis æstu, Id. 4, 1017. (2) Quæ maximè contingit aut dermentibus, aut mente permotis, Cic. de Div. 1, 57. (3) Convicio permotus Jupiter, Phædr. 1, 6, 5. ¶ Non odio permotus, sed misericordiâ, Cic. contumeliis, Cæs. ignominia & dolore, Id. Nostro adventu permoti Britannii, Id. inuitato genere tormentorum, Id. (4) His verbis Eumenes permotus, &c. Nep. Eum. 6. = His rebus adducti, & auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, Cæs. B. G. 1.

Permovendus, a, um. part. *To be thoroughly moved, or made to be concerned, by compassion, &c.* Misericordie mens judicium permovenda est, Cic. Orat. 38.

Permoveo, ère, act. (1) *Met. To put one into any great concern, as compassion, anger, &c.* (2) *To persuade, to prevail upon, or influence.* (1) Si quem aratorum fugæ, calamitates, exilia, suspendia denique non permovet, Cic. Ver. 3, 62. Nihil reliqui faciunt, quod minus invidiam, misericordiam, metum, & iras permoverent, Tac. Ann. 1, 21, 4. (2) Optinus est orator, qui dicendo animos audientium & docet, & delectat, & permovet, Cic. Orat. 28. Eodem mendacio de cæde equitum & principum permovet, Cæs. B. G. 7, 38. Conventum Salonas quum neque pollicitationibus, neque denuntiatione periculi permovere possit, Id. B. C. 3, 9.

Permoveor, èri, tus. pass. (1) *To be put into any great concern, by hatred, compassion, &c.* (2) *To be persuaded, &c.* (1) In commovendis iudiciis iis ipsis sensibus, ad quos illos adducere vole, permoveor, Cic. de Orat. 2, 45. (2) Vid. Permoveo.

* Permulcendus, a, um. part. *To be appeased, assuaged, or comfortable to.* Vitellius Julianum permulcendis militum animis delegit, Tac. Hist. 3, 57, 4. Permulcendos oculos motui corporis tradere, Val. Max. 8, 10, 1.

* Permulcens, tis. part. *Gently stroking.* ¶ Caput permulcens, Sil. 1, 104. Permulcens lumina virgæ, Ov. Met. 1, 716.

* Permulceo, ère, si, sum & stom. act. [ex per, & mulceo] (1) *To stroke.* (2) *To cherish, to refresh.* (3) *To please, cheer, or delight.* (4) *To appease, assuage, cajole, or treat gently.* (1) Frænata colla draconum Permulsit, Ov. Met. 7, 221. (2) Aram, quam flatu permulcet spiritus Austri, Cic. N. D. 2, 44. ex poet. (3) Permulcere sensum voluptate, Id. de Fin. 2, 10. Sonus & numerus permulcent aures, Id. Orat. 49. His verbis vacuas permulceat aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 26. (4) Permulsit iram ejus consul, Liv. 39, 23. corda furentium, Sil. 13, 344. his dictis pectora, Virg. Æn. 5, 816. ut sermone familiari minorem filium permulceret, Liv. 40, 21.

* Permulceor, èri, tus & stus. pass. (1) *To be used very tenderly, or gently.* (2) *To be very much pleased, or delighted.* (3) ¶ *To be appeased, or assuaged.* (1) Læduntur arteriæ, si, antequam leni voce bene permulsa sunt, acri clamore compleantur, Ad Herenn. 3, 12. (2) Spectantes audientique latissimâ voluptate permulcentur, Col. 12, 2. (3) Dein lenitâ jam irâ, postera die liberalibus verbis permulsi sunt, Sall. Frægm.

¶ Permulctus, a, um. part. [à permulceor] *Appeased, assuaged.* Permulcti sonis nuntioribus, Gell. 1, 11.

* Permulsus, a, um. part. [à permulceor] (1) *Used gently, stroked, cheered.* (2) *Appeased, assuaged.* (1) Arteriæ leni voce permulsa, Ad Herenn. 3, 12. (2) Eorum animis permulsis, & confirmatis, Cæs. B. G. 4, 6.

Permulto, adv. *By very much, by far.* ¶ Cum adj. comp. Permulto citiora & certiora esse dicat, Cic. de Div. 2, 62. ¶ Pondera permulto minora, far lighter, Luc. 5, 545.

Permultum, adv. *Very much.* Permultum interest, utrum, &c. Cic. Offic. 1, 27. ¶ Cum adv. Permultum antè certior factus eram literis, Id. Fam. 3, 11.

Permultum, a, um. adj. (1) *Very many.* (2) *Very much.* (1) Imitatores principum permulti existunt, Cic. de Legg. 3, 14. Permultis in rebus timore prolabi, Id. pro Quint. 24. (2) Flaud permultum attulit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 86.

Permundus, a, um. adj. *Very cleanly.* Permunda sunt hæ volucres, Varr. R. R. 3, 7.

Permuniō, ire, iui & iū, itum. act. (1) *To fortify strongly.* (2) *To finish a fortification begun.* (1) Locorum opportuna permuniuit, Tac. Ann. 4, 24, 2. ¶ Castra permuniuit, Id. Hist. 3, 9, 2. (2) Quæ inchoaverat, munimenta permuniuit, Liv. 30, 16. Quum ex multâ copiâ passim jacentium lapidum permuniisset omnia, Id. 36, 16.

Permunitus, a, um. part. *Strongly fortified.* Castris permunitis contendere, Liv. 7, 16. Satis omnia permunita & præsidia obsepta videbantur, Id. 36, 16.

¶ Permuniābilis, e. adj. *That may be changed, Litt. ex Cels.*

Permutandus, a, um. part. *To be exchanged.* Dando, & accipiendo, & permutandis facultatibus nullâ re egere, Cic. Offic. 2, 4.

Permutans, tis. part. (1) *Altering, changing.* (2) *Buying, selling, or bartering.* (1) Permutantes in contrarium, Plin. 17, 11. (2) Vid. Permuto.

Permutatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A changing, or altering.* (2) *An exchanging, or bartering.* (3) *A receiving, or paying, money by bills of exchange.* (4) *A confounding, or disordering.* (5) *A figure in rhetoric.* (1) Temporum permutatione virtus non mutatur, Cic. Parad. 6, 3. Mulieri placebat permutatio, Petron. c. 15. (2) Permutatione mercium utuntur, Tac. Germ. 5, 6. (3) Dum pecunia accipitur, quæ mihi ex publicâ permutatione debetur, Cic. Fam. 3, 5. Ego in c. stophoro in Asiâ habeo ad H. S. bis vicies, hujus pecuniæ permutatione fidem nostram facillè tueri, Id. Att. 11, 1. (4) Ut variâ permutatione perturbent, Quint. 1, 1. (5) Ad Herenn. 4, 34.

Permutatus, a, um, part. (1) *Altered, changed, or exchanged.* (2) *Bought, or sold.* (3) *Altered for the worse, disordered.* (1) *Permutato colore, Petron. c. 102.* ¶ *Quid o atque u, permutatae invicem? put one for the other, Quint. 1, 4.* (2) *Menfa H. S. XIV. permutata, Plin. 13, 15.* (3) = *Id ita perturbatum itaque permutatum est, Cic. de Har. Resp. 21.*

Permuto, are, act. (1) *To change, by taking, or giving, one thing for another; to exchange.* (2) *To exchange goods, or wares; to barter, or truck.* (3) *To buy, or sell, with, or for, money.* (4) ¶ *Permutare pecuniam, to receive, or pay, money by bills of exchange.* (5) *To alter, disturb, or put into a confusion.* (1) *Mygdonias opes Permutare crine Liciniae, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 22.* Nomina inter vos permutastis, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 19.* Galeam permutat Alethes, *Virg. Æn. 9, 307.* (2) India neque aes neque plumbum habet, gemmisque suis ac margaritis hæc permutat, *Plin. 34, 17.* Ut equos incolæ talentis auri permutarent, *Id. 6, 31.* (3) *Permutare pretio noluit, Id. 9, 55.* (4) ¶ *Quod plus permutasti quam ad fructum insularum, &c. Cic. Att. 16, 1.* Scripseras ut H. S. XII. permutaret Terentia, *that she would pay it at Rome to any one, who by his agents would pay it to Cicero then at Brundisium, Id. Att. 11, 22.* (5) *Nonne omnem reip. Italum permutavit Gracchus? Id. de Legib. 3.*

Permutor, ari, a-us, pass. (1) *To be changed by one thing being taken, or given, for another; to be exchanged.* (2) *To be bought, or sold, with, or for, money.* (3) *To be received, or paid, by bills of exchange.* (4) *To be disturbed, or put into a confusion.* (1) *Figuræ cum permutantur, mutari res quoque debent, Lucr. 2, 1020.* (2) ¶ *Postea donare opera sua instituit, quod ea nullo satis digno pretio permutari posse diceret, Plin. 35, 9.* Placuit denarium sedecim assibus permutari, *Id. 33, 3.* () ¶ *Quæro quod illi opus erit Athenis, permutarique possit, an ipsi ferendum sit? Cic. Att. 12, 24.* Ut permutetur Athenis, quod sit in annum sumptum ei, *Id. Att. 15, 15.* (4) *Vid. Permuto.*

Perna, æ, f. (1) *A gammon, or poffle, of bacon with the leg on.* (2) *Part of the body of a tree sticking to its suckers when pulled off.* (3) *A sort of shell fish.* (1) *Quanta perna pestis veniet, quanta labe larido! Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3.* Fumosâ cum pede perna, *Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 117.* (2) *Cum perna suâ avelluntur folones, Plin. 17, 10.* (3) *Pernæ concharum generis, Id. 32. sub fin. à simil. pedis porcine, Gesner.*

¶ *Perinavigator, ôris, m. verb. [ex per, & navigator] He that saileth through, Litt. ex Sen.*

¶ *Perinavigatus, a, um, part. Vid. § 9.*

¶ *Perinavigator, ari, âtus, pass. [ex per, & navigator] To be sailed quite through, or all over. Sub eodem fidei pars tota vergens in Caspium mare, perinavigata est Macedonum armis, Plin. 2, 67.*

Pernecessarius, a, um, adj. *Very necessary, or needfull.* § *Tempus pernecessarium, Cic. Attic. 5, 21.*

Pernecessarius, ii, subst. m. *A particularly engaged friend, or acquaintance; a closely united confederate.* = *Pateinus amicus ac pernecessarius, Cic. pro Flacc. 6.*

¶ *Perneco, are, ui, âtum, act. To kill. Tyrrhenâ, pernecat hasia, Sil. 4, 611.*

Pernegans, tis, part. [ex pernego] *Denying flatly, Suet. Tib. 57.*

Pernegatio, ônis, f. verb. *A flat denial, Dig. 4. Diserta negatio.*

Pernegatur, imperf. *It is fliffly, or utterly, denied. Primo istius adventu pernegatur, Cic. Verr. 4, 34.*

Pernego, are, act. *To deny fliffly, or utterly, with much impudence. Nihil hoc confidentius, qui, quæ videt, ea pernegat, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 51.* ¶ *Etiam fatetur de hospite? TH. Immo pernegat, Id. Most. 3, 1, 25.* Pernegavit ei se culpæ affinem fuisse, *Valer. Max. 8, 4, 2.*

Pernegor, ari, âtus, pass. *To be utterly denied. Opinor pernegari non potest, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 62.*

¶ *Perneo, ere, n. [ex per, & neo] Met. To*

spin out, or finish. Cum mihi supremos Lachesis perneverit annos, Mart. 1, 89, 9.

¶ *Perniciabilis, e, adj. (1) Pernicious, destructive. (2) Met. Of fatal consequence. (1) Rigor infolitus nivis plurimorum oculis præcipue perniciabilis fuit, Curt. 7, 3, 13. (2) Id. perniciabile reo, Tac. Ann. 4, 34. † Perniciosus, Cic. Pernicialis, Liv.*

¶ *Pernicialis, e, adj. Bringing, or causing, dissolution, destruction, or death. ¶ Pestilentia—quæ magis in longos morbos, quam in perniciales evasit, rather chronical than mortal, Liv. 27, 23. Pernicialia odia, deadly, Plin. 24. princ.*

¶ *Pernicies, ei, (& ii. Nihil pernicii causâ, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 45.) f. [ex per, & neco] (1) Violent death. (2) Death. (3) Destruction, ruin, or the undoing of one. (1) Ut, eis interfectis, eorum perniciæ dolorem suum ulciscerentur, Hirt. B. Afric. 87. (2) Nec sine perniciæ dissolvi posse videntur, Lucr. 3, 327. (3) = ¶ Cum summâ reip. salute & cum tuâ peste & perniciæ, Cic. Catil. 1, 13. Met. de homine, Leno sum, fateor, perniciæ communis adolescentium, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 36.*

¶ *Perniciôsè, ius, comp. ¶ sîmè, sup. adv. Perniciously, destructively, mischievously. Quàm dissolutè, quàm turpiter, quàm perniciôsè, Cic. Att. 14, 13. Perniciôsus de rep. merentur vitiosi principes, Id. de Legg. 3, 14. Rebus mortalibus perniciôsissimè compediri, August.*

¶ *Perniciôsus, a, um, adj. or comp. sîmus, sup. (1) Bringing, or causing, death. (2) Destructive, pernicious, of fatal consequence, mischievous, very hurtfull. (1) ¶ Perniciôsâ discernere à salutaribus, Cels. Perniciôsior esset in incerto orat, Sall. B. Jug. 46, 7. (2) Lex non modò inutilis, sed perniciôsâ reip. Cic. Perniciôsior reipublicæ nemo, Patre. 2, 47. § Leges perniciôsissimæ, Val. Max. 9, 5, 1.*

Pernicitas, âtis, f. [etymon quære in Pernix] *Swiftness of foot, speed, fleetness. Pedum pernicitas Papyrio inerat, quæ ei etiam dedit nomen Curioris, Liv. 9, 16. § equorum, Tac. Hist. 1, 79. Pernicitas decora, Val. Max. 2, 4, 4.*

Perniciter, adv. ius, comp. *Nimbly, speedily. Vidènt' ut perniciter exiluerunt? Catull. 56, 8. Desilire perniciter, ubi datum signum est, Liv. 26, 4. Rupi capræ pernicius exultant, Plin. 8, 53.*

¶ *Pernicium, ii, n. id. quod. perniciæ, Non. ex Plaut.*

¶ *Perniger, gra, grum, adj. [ex per, & niger] Very black. Ore parvo atque oculis pernigris, Plaut. Pan. 5, 2, 153.*

Pernimium, adv. *Too too much. ¶ Nimiùm inter vos, pernimium interest, Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 30.*

Pernio, ônis, m. [à perna, Voss.] *A kibe on the heel. Rapum perniones fervens impositum sanat, Plin. 20, 3.*

Perniunculus, i, m. dim. *A little kibe, or chilblain, Plin. 26, 11.*

Pernix, icis, adj. or comp. sîmus, sup. [à perniter, pernixus, Voss.] (1) *Swift, nimble, quick, speedy, fleet. (2) Continuing, persisting, or persevering, in; patient of labour. (1) = Peribus celer & pernicibus alis, Virg. Æn. 4, 180. Equa sulito pernicior index, Stat. Theb. 9, 33. § Perniciôsissimæ quadrigæ, Col. 3, 9. Pernix equus, Plin. 8, 18. canis, Col. 7, 12. (2) Pernicis uxor Appulsi, Hor. Epod. 2, 42. Inter Dura jacet pernix instrato saxa cubili, Virg. Georg. 3, 230. Non. ex Serv. ex fide omnium vet. exemplarium sic legi ait. Uterque tamen Scâ. legi volunt pernox.*

¶ *Pernobilis, e, adj. (1) Remarkable, very famous. (2) Very noble, high born. (1) Epigramma Græcum pernobile, Cic. Verr. 4, 57. (2) Genus ei pernobile, Aur. Vict. C. 19, 2.*

¶ *Pernoctans, tis, part. Tarrying, or lodging, all night long. Propter inopiam tecti in foro pernoctans, Cic. pro Domo, 30. Animum cum his habitantem pernoctantemque curis, Id. Tusc. 5, 24.*

¶ *Pernoctatio, ônis, f. verb. A tarrying all night, Veg. Pernoctatio Παννυχισμός, Gloss.*

¶ *Pernocto, are, n. [à pernox] To pass the*

whole night; to continue, or tarry, all night long; to lodge. Si hîc pernocto, Ter. Adelph. 4, 1, 15. Pernoctant venatores in nive, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17. in limine, Petron. c. 79. Matres miseræ pernoctabant ad ostium carceris, Cic. Verr. 5, 45. Met. Hæc studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, Id. pro Arch. 7. ¶ Noctem pernoctare perpetem, to pass the whole night, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 23. in stramentis, Id. ibid. Pernoctare cum aliquo, Nep. in Alcibiade, 2.

¶ *Pernoctûus, a, um, part. About to pass the whole night, Liv. 27, 38.*

Pernônis, idis, f. [à perna] *A little gammon, or poffle, of bacon. Laridum pernonidem aut sin-ciput, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 27.*

¶ *Pernoscendus, a, um, part. To be thoroughly known. Mores hominum sunt penitus oratoris pernoscenti, Cic. de Orat. 1, 5.*

¶ *Pernosco, ere, nôvi, nôtum, act. [ex per, & nosco] (1) To know perfectly. (2) To discern, or distinguish; to discover. (1) Non satis me per-nôsti etiam qualis sim, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 23. (2) Qui amici, qui infideles sint, nequeas pernoscere, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 10. H-minum mores ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte, pernoscere, Cic. de Fato, 5. ¶ Rem cognoscite, ut pernoscat, Ter. Andr. prol. 24.*

¶ *Pernotesco, ere, unde pernotui, n. [ex per, & notesco] To be made certainly, or perfectly known. Adedque cuncta mox pernotuere, Tac. Ann. 17, 67, 1.*

¶ *Pernotuit, imperf. It was made certainly known. Ubi incolumem esse pernotuit, Tac. Ann. 1, 23, 2.*

¶ *Pernotus, a, um, part. Thoroughly known, Curt. 9, 7.*

¶ *Pernox, noctis, adj. [ex per, & nox] Abiding, or continuing, all night long; lasting all night. Luditur alea pernox, Juven. 8, 10. ¶ Luna pernox, Liv. 5, 28. Phæbe, shining all night, Sen. Hippol. 746. Pernoctetque patres cupiant extrema suorum Oscula, lying all night long at the prison door, Manil. 5, 623. Pernox fero vota, Val. Flacc. 3, 414.*

¶ *Pernoxius, a, um, adj. Very hurtfull. Pernoxii sunt appulsi, Met. 1. c. ult.*

Pernunero, are, act. (1) *To number, tell, or count over. (2) To tell out, or pay, money. (1) Quæ nec pernumerare curiosi possint, Catull. 73, 11. (2) § Pernumerare argentum, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 26. pecuniam, Liv. 23, 34.*

Pernumeror, ari, âtus, pass. *To be told over, as money is; to be paid. De capite deducite quod usuris pernumeratum est, Liv.*

Pernuper, adv. *Very lately, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 26. ¶ S. d. al. leg. pronuper.*

¶ *Pero, ônis, m. [à perâ, i. e. pelle, vel quod perâ instar informis sit, Voss.] A sort of high shoe made of raw leather, worn by country people for a defense against snow and cold. Crudis tegit altera vestigia pero, Virg. Æn. 7, 690. Quam non pudet alto Per glaciem perone tegi, Juven. 14, 185.*

¶ *Përobscure, adv. Very obscurely, Litt. ex Cell. sed 9. † Admodum obscure, Cic.*

Përobicurus, a, um, adj. *Very obscure, or intricate; hard to be understood, or believed. § Perobscura quæstio, Cic. N. D. 1, 1. fama, Liv. 1, 16.*

¶ *Përodi, isti, it, verbum def. [ab. inus. perodio] That hath thoroughly hated. Quisquis verò favit, culpamve perodit, Manil. Astron. 5, 409.*

¶ *Përodiôsus, a, um, adj. Very grievous, or troublesome. Lippitudo non quidem illa perodiôsâ, Cic. Att. 10, 17. De Bruto nostro perodiôsûm, Id. Att. 13, 22.*

¶ *Përofficiôsè, adv. Most respectfully, or courtously. = Perofficiôsè & peramanter aliquem ob-servare, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.*

¶ *Përoleo, ere, ui, & evi, n. [ex per, & oleo] To smell very strong, to stink. Rancida peroleat projecta cadavera, Lucr. 6, 1153.*

¶ *Përonatus, a, um, adj. Wearing a sort of country high shoes. § Peronatus arator, Pers. 5, 103. Vid. Pero.*

Përonis,

Pērōnis, īdis, m. *A link, or sausage*, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 27.

|| Pērōpācus, a, um, adj. *Very dark*, Lact. 1, 22, 2.

Pēroportūnē, adv. *In very good time and season, in the nick*. § Peroportūnē venis, Cic. N. D. 1, 6. conf. Liv. 21, 38. & 22, 46.

Pēroportūnus, a, um, adj. *Very commodious, fit, or convenient; very seasonable*. § Peroportūnum diverforium, Cic. de Orat. 2, 57. Peroportuna victoria, Id. Fam. 6, 6. conf. Liv. 10, 45. & 24, 29.

Pēroptādō, adv. *Even as one would wish, or desire*. Utium, quod nunc peroptatō nobis datum est, Cic. de Orat. 2, 5.

Pērōpus, adj. indecl. *Very needfull, most necessary*. Peropus est hunc cum ipsā loqui, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 31.

Pērōrans, tis, part. (1) *Making a speech*. (2) *Declaiming against*. (1) Perorante Appio Cæco, Flor. 1, 18. (2) Rabiē quādam in omnes ævi medicos perorans, Plin. 29, 1.

Pērōrātiō, ōnis, f. verb. *The close, or last part, of an oration, or speech*. = Conclusio orationis & quasi peroratio, Cic. de Orat. 2, 19. = Peroratio, qui epilogus dicitur, Id. de Cl. Orat. 33.

Pērōrātūrus, a, um, part. *About to make an end of a discourse*. Peroraturus stricturum se lucubrationis telum minabatur, Suet. Calig. 53.

Pērōrātus, a, um, part. (1) *Brought to an end, concluded, or made an end of*. (2) *Pleaded, as a cause*. (1) § Perorata narratione, Ad Herenn. 1, 10. (2) Causa P. Sextii est perorata, Cic. pro Sext. 2.

Pērōriga, æ, m. [*qu. præuriga, quia præest urigini, i. e. πῆ ὄχιζα, Voss.*] *A groom, he that puteth the stallion to the mare*. Peroriga appellatur quisquis admittit, Varr. R. R. 2, 7. de equis, Vid. Proriga. § Leg. & pruriga.

Pērornātus, a, um, part. *well pot. adj. Very eloquent in expressing himself*. Idem Crassus & perornatus & perbrevis, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 43.

Pērorno, āre, act. *To do one great honour*. § Detraheret potius senatui, quem perornavisset, &c. Tac. Ann. 6, 26.

Pērōro, āre, act. [*ex per. & oro, i. e. dico*] (1) *To make an end of speaking; to close, or conclude, a speech*. (2) *To plead a cause, &c.* (3) *To declaim, or make an harangue, against*. (4) *To answer a charge*. (1) = Alii jubent, antequam peroretur, ornandi aut agendi causā, digredi, deinde concludere, ac perorare, Cic. de Orat. 2, 19. De quā epistolā dum dixerō, totum hoc crimen decumanum perorabo, Id. Verr. 3, 66. (2) § Contra aliquem causā perorare, Id. pro Quint. 24. ad arbitrium alicujus, Id. in Vat. 17. in præsentem reum, Flor. 4, 1. (3) In ebrios, fugitivosque diu peroravit, Petron. c. 96. § In cadaver filii perorat, moveth the affection, raiseth the passion of anger, Quint. Declam. 2. (4) Nep. Epam. 6.

Pērōror, āri, ātus, pass. *To be brought to an end, or closed; as a speech, &c.* Hæc tum laudemus, cum erunt perorata, Cic. Att. 5, 10. Omnem orationem ejus de legibus peroratam esse uno æstivo die, Id. de Legg. 2, 27.

Pērōsus, a, um, part. [*à perodi*] *That hath thoroughly hated*. § Perosus decemvirorum scelera, Liv. arma, Ov. Fast. 3, 577. Perosi mentes, Luc. 4, 507. Lucem perosi, Virg. Æn. 6, 435. Genus omne perosus Fæmineum, Id. Æn. 9, 141. Piebs consulum nomen haud secus quā regum perosa erat, Liv. 3, 34. § Perosus fata tarda, Val. Flacc. 6, 289.

*Perpācātus, a, um. *Thoroughly appeased, or made peaceable*, Liv. 36, 21.

*Perpāco, āre, act. [*ex per. & paco*] *To bring to a thorough obedience and quiet subjection*. Brennos, & Senones, &c. perpacavit, Flor. 4, 12.

Perpallidus, a, um, adj. *Very pale and wan*. § Color frontis aut niger, aut perpallidus, Cels. 2, 6.

*Perparcē, adv. [*ex per. & parcē*] *Very sparingly, or sparingly*, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 24.

*Perpārum, adv. [*ex per. & parum*] *Very little*. Perparum ex illis magnis lucris, Cic. Verr. 3, 57. § Sed al. leg. perparvum.

*Perparvulus, a, um, adj. dim. [*ex per. & parvulus*] *Very little*. Sigilla perparvula, Cic. Verr. 4, 43.

*Perparvus, a, um, adj. [*ex per. & parvus*] *Very little, very small*. § Cur hæc tanta facimus, cum cætera perparva sint? Cic. de Legg. 2, 19. § = Perparva & tenuis civitas, Id. Verr. 1, 38. § Perparva semina, very small particles, atoms, Lucr. 3, 217. § Perparvum quiddam, Id. 5, 588.

*Perpastus, a, um, part. [*ab inusit. perpastor*] *Very fat, full fed*. Cani perpasto lupus occurrat, Phædr. 3, 7, 2.

*Perpauculi, æ, a, adj. dim. in plur. *Very few*. Duxit in academiam perpauculis passibus, Cic. de Legg. 1, 20.

*Perpauci, æ, a, adj. sīmi, sup. [*ex per. & paucus*] *Very few*. Patres perpauci Italici generis, Liv. 9, 31. & 43, 11. Cum perpaucissimis agricolis contigerit, Col. 3, 20. sub fin. § Sic homo est perpaucorum hominum, one of a thousand, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 19. § Non inveni in num. sing.

Perpāvēfācio, ēre, act. *To put into a very great fright, to make sore afraid*. Earum perpāvēfāciam pectora, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 28. § Rarō occ.

*Perpaululum, adv. dim. [*ex per. & paululum*] *As little as may be*. Perpaululum loci, Cic. de Orat. 2, 35.

*Perpaulum, adv. [*ex per. & paulum*] *Very little*. Declinare dixit atomum perpaulum, Cic. de Fin. 1, 6.

*Perpauper, ēris, adj. [*ex per. & pauper*] *Very beggerly, or poor*. Ariobarzanes erat rex perpauper, Cic. Attic. 6, 2.

*Perpauillum, adv. dim. [*ex per. & pauxillum*] *Very small, or little*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 74.

Perpello, ēre, pūli, pulsum, act. (1) *To force, or constrain, one to do a thing*. (2) *To persuade, or prevail with*. (1) § Suadere, orare, usque adeo donec perpulit, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 58. Perpuli meis dolis senem, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 80. Mutare sedes perpulit, Tac. Hist. 5, 2, 5. conf. Liv. 9, 31. (2) § Perpulit promissis delationem lubire, Tac. Ann. 11, 29, 3. Aulum spe pacis nis perpulit, Sall. B. J. 42. Antonium perpulerat, Id. B. C. 27. Numidam perpellit, ut legatos in Siciliam mittat, Liv. lit per aliquot dies summā vi urbem tuentes, quum scalas ad mœnia erexisset, eodem metu perpulit ad deditionem, Id. 32, 14. Perpulit, ne dubitarent ex urbe erumpere, Curt. 4, 1, 32.

Perpello, i, uisus, pass. *To be forced, or constrained*. Nec tamen perPELLI potuere ut acie dimicarent, Cic.

Perpendens, tis, part. *Weighing and considering well*. Cato diligentissimè perpendens momenta officiorum omnium, &c. Cic. pro Mur. 2. Perpendens diversā æstimatione nefarium indicium, Val. Max. 6, 5, 5.

|| Perpendiculāris, e, adj. *That is directly down-right, perpendicular*. Linea super rectam stans perpendicularis dicitur, Boët.

|| Perpendiculātor, ōris, m. *He that useth a plummet, a carpenter, &c.* Aur. Viët. Hadr. 14, 5.

Perpendiculum, i, n. Instrumentum, quo perpenditur, i. e. exploratur rectitudo operis. *A level, a plummet*. § Longitudines ad regulam & lineam, altitudines ad perpendiculum, anguli ad normam respondentes exigantur, Vitruv. 7, 3. Tigna ad perpendiculum directā, sed prona & fastigiata, Cæf. B. G. 4, 17, 5.

Perpendo, ēre, act. (1) *To weigh exactly*. (2) *Met. To ponder, or pause, thoroughly in one's mind; to consider of, or deliberate upon, strictly; to examine, to try exactly*. (1) § Perpendere in librili, Gell. 21, 1. (2) Acridiudicio perpende, Lucr. 2, 1041. Si perpendere ad disciplinæ præcepta velis, reperientur pravissima, Cic. pro Mur. 36.

Perpendor, i, sus, pass. (1) *To be weighed exactly*. (2) *Met. To be thoroughly pondered, or paused, in one's mind*. (1) Vid. Perpendo, n. 1. (2) Ejus existimationis æquitas aratorum commodo & voluntate perpenditur, Cic. Verr. 3, 92. Amicitia tota veritate perpenditur, Id. de Amicit. 26.

Perpensa, æ, f. *A plant*, Plin. 21, 19. = Baccharis.

|| Perpensans, tis, part. *Pondering in the mind exactly*, Amm. Marcell. Altis mentibus perpensantes, Id. § Perpendentes.

|| Perpensiō, ōnis, f. verb. *A strict weighing, or poising*. Cum summā honorum atque officiorum perpensatione, Gell. 2, 2.

|| Perpensiūs, adv. comp. *Upon better consideration*. § Perpensiūs electurus, Amm. Marcell. § Consideratiūs, Cic.

Perpensus, a, um, part. [*à perpendor*] *Weighed thoroughly, well considered*. = Ut autem perpensum & exploratum habeamus, an, &c. Col. 3, 1.

Perperām, adv. [*ab acc. f. à perperus*] (1) *Rashly, lightly, unadvisedly, giddyly*. (2) *Amis, wrong*. (3) *Falsely, not rightly, corruptly, mistakenly*. (4) *Basely, ill*. (1) Vid. Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 18. & seq. Perperām πρῶπιτῆς, Gloss. (2) § Seu rectē, seu perperām facere cœperunt, Cic. pro Quint. 8. (3) Rectē, an perperām, interpreter, Liv. 1. Cum lector quædam pronuntiasset perperām, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. (4) § = Perperām & nequiter facere, Ad Herenn. 2, 3.

† Perperus, a, um, adj. (1) *Heady, rash, unadvised, giddy*. (2) *Ignorant, foolish, blockish, silly*. (3) *Good for nothing*. (1) Perperus Πέπρεπος, πρῶπιτῆς, Gl. Phil. (2) Describere in theatro perperos populares, Acc. ap. Non. (3) Ego perperas, minas oves in crumenā hâc in urbem detuli, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 9. § Sed al. leg. propere. † Præceptus, stupidus.

Perpes, ētis, adj. [*de etymo parum constat*] (1) *Entire, whole*. (2) † *Perpetual, continual, uninterrupted*. (1) § Quævi in navi noctem perpetem, all night long, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 100. (2) Fac, ut capiti, hanc operam mihi des perpetem, Pacuv. ap. Ff.

*Perpesiō, ōnis, f. verb. [*à perpetior*] *An enduring, abiding, or suffering*. Rerum arduarum diuturna perpesiō, Cic. de Inv. 2, 54.

*Perpesiūsus, a, um, adj. [*à perpetior*] *Accustomed to bear hardships, or misery*. Socratem perpesiūsum senem, per omnia aspera jactatum, Sen. Ep. 5, 3.

*Perpellu, sup. [*à perpetior*] *To be undergone, or endured*. Dolorem asperum & difficilem perpellu, Cic. de Fin. 4, 26.

*Perpesiūsus, a, um, part. *About to endure*. Quidvis me potius perpellurum, quā, &c. Cic. Fam. 2, 16.

*Perpesus, a, um, part. [*à perpetior*] *Having suffered, or endured*. Perpesos omnium rerum inopiam, Cæf. B. C. 1, 84. servitutem, Cic.

*Perpetiendus, a, um, part. *That must be endured*. Perpetiendi soles rigoresque, Plin. 36, 22.

*Perpetiens, tis, part. *Suffering, or enduring*. Casus miserabilis illi perpetienti erat voluntarius, Cic. de Fin. 2, 20.

Perpetim, adv. [*à perpes, pro perpetem, sc. diem noctemque, Voss.*] *Incessantly, continually*, Plin. 20, 6.

*Perpetior, i, sus, sum, dep. [*ex per. & patior*] (1) *To suffer, abide, or undergo, with courage*. (2) *To bear, or put to the trouble*. (3) *To bear with, to comply with*. (4) *To suffer, allow, permit*. (5) *To suffer a thing to be done*. (6) *To have, or receive*. (1) Paupertatem facillè perpesus est, Nep. Epamin. 3. § Illi omnia perpeti parati, Cæf. B. C. 3, 8. omnes difficultates, Id. B. G. 6, 10. Iram cœlique marisque Perpetimur, Ov. Met. 14, 472. (2) § Perpetiar memorare, Ov. Met. 14, 466. (3) Neque me perpetiar probri falsò infimulatam, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 6. = Mihi quidem non ita molesti sunt, facillè omnes perpetior & perfero, Cic. de Orat. 2, 19. (4) Verum istam amo, aliam tecum esse equidem facillè possim perpeti, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 17. Cum perpeti me possum interfici, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 4. (5) § Exponam causas, quibus id, & senatus coactus est facere, & ille perpeti, Lampr. (6) Quoniam nec venæ perpetiuntur, quod satis est, Lucr. 2, 1148.

Perpetrandus, a, um, part. *To be performed, accomplished, or finished*. Ad reliqua Judaici belli perpetranda, Tac. Hist. 4, 51, 3.

|| Per-

Perpetratio, ōnis, f. verb. *An achieving, or accomplishing.* Perpetratio, κατόρθωσις, Gloss. & Aug. de Trin. 13, 6.

Perpetrātūrus, a, um, part. *About to finish, &c.* § Perpetraturus bellum, Suet. Calig. 46. conf. Liv. 31, 17.

Perpetrātus, a, um, part. (1) *Done, finished, performed, achieved, ended.* (2) *Perpetrated, committed.* (3) *Obtained, made, procured.* (1) Rebus divinis ritē perpetratis, Liv. 1, 8. conf. 24, 11. Perpetratis quæ ad pacem deūm pertinebant, Liv. 24, 11. (2) Pœnas luit sacrilegii perpetrati, Just. 1, 9. (3) Pace nondum perpetrata, Liv. 33, 21.

Perpetro, āre, act. [ex per, & patro, i. e. perficio, Fest.] (1) *To effect, perform, go through with, achieve, or finish.* (2) *To persist, to continue.* (1) Opus meum, ut volui, omne perpetravi, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 24. Cuncta ex voluntate Agrippinensium perpetravere, Tac. Hist. 4, 65, 7. (2) Malè quod mulier incepit, nisi efficere perpetret, id illi morbo, id illi senio est, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 12.

Perpetror, āri, ātus, pass. *To be done, &c.* Flor. 3, 14.

Perpetuālis, e, adj. *Universal, general.* = Præcepta quæ καθολικὰ vocant, i. e. ut dicamus quomodo possumus, universalia, vel perpetua, Quint. 2, 13.

Perpetuandus, a, um, part. *To be continued.* Judicium potestas perpetuanda, Cic. pro Sullā, 22.

Perpetuārius, a, um, adj. *Perpetuary, lasting for life.* § Mulio perpetuarius, onetbat bath been a mulcteer all his life long, Sen. de morte Claud. § Perpetuarius jus, a title by which lands are held, which will never revert to the lord, provided the reserved rent be paid, Cod.

Perpetuitas, ātis, f. (1) *Perpetuity, continuance, lastingness.* (2) *Immortality.* (1) = Perpetuitas & constantia dictorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10. § laudis, Id. Fam. 10, 25. voluntatis, Id. Q. frat. 3, 5. (2) Id. in Timæo.

Perpetuō, adv. (1) *Continually, perpetually, uninterruptedly.* (2) *Entirely.* (1) Facies perpetuō quæ fecisti, Cic. Q. frat. 1, 1. Phocion fuit perpetuō pauper, Nep. Perpetuōne valuiſti? TH. Variè, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 15. (2) Nunquid dubitas quin ego perpetuō perierim? Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 13.

Perpetuo, āre, act. *To continue a thing, to hold on, to persist, to keep on foot, to perpetuate.* § Non est iustus quisquam amator, nisi qui perpetuat data, is always giving, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 70. Verba perpetuare, to speak on without stop, Cic. Oint. 3.

Perpetuūm, adv. *Perpetually, continually.* Perpetuūm in lætitiā degere, Ter. Adelph. 4, 1, 6.

Perpetuus, a, um, adj. † or, comp. † ſimus, sup. Cato ap. Charisium. [à perpes, perpetis] (1) *Continued, perpetual, uninterrupted, continual, without ceasing, lasting.* (2) *Universal, always holding good.* (3) *Constant, permanent.* (4) *The whole, all.* (5) *Everlasting, endless, immortal.* (6) *All of a piece.* (7) *Entire, complete.* (1) Palus perpetua intercedebat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 26. Perpetua rerum gestarum historia, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. § Perpetuum carmen, Ov. Met. 1, 4. (2) Minimè crudo sanguis mittendus, tamen ne id quidem perpetuum est, Cels. = Perpetui & universi generis quæſtio, Cic. de Or. 2, 33. (3) = Mens perpetua, atque constans voluntas, Id. Philipp. 13, 6. (4) Ædes perpetuæ ruunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 69. (5) = Perpetuæ & æternæ legis vis, Cic. N. D. 1, 15. (6) Quinos adligat ungues Perpetuo cornu levis ungula, Ov. Met. 2, 670. § Trabes perpetuæ, Cæs. B. G. 6, 23. Perpetui tergum bovis, Virg. Æn. 8, 183. § Perpetua vicia, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40. (7) Utinam hoc perpetuum sit gaudium, Phrygiam ut uxorem meam unā mecum videam liberam, Ter. Adelph. 5, 9, 15. Studium perpetuum in aliquem, Cn. Magnus Cic. Ep. ad Att. 8.

Perpicuus, a, um, part. *Thoroughly painted, or painted all over, Ov. Met. 10, 262.*

Perplāceo, ēre, n. *To give great content, to please very well.* § Cum dat, Cic. Attic. 3, 23.

Perplācet, imperf. *It pleases fully, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 22.*

***Perplexābilis, e, adj.** [à perplexor] *Perplexed, intricate, entangled, hard to be understood, Plaut. Afin. 4, 1, 47.*

***Perplexābiliter, adv.** *Intricately, doubtfully, obscurely, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 28.*

***Perplexē, adv.** || ius, comp. *Perplexedly, ambiguously, doubtfully, intricately, obscurely.* § Jam non perplexē, sed palam revocant, Liv. § Pergin', scelestā, mecum perplexē loqui? Scio, nescio, abiit, audiui, ego non adfui. Non tu istud dictura apertē es, quicquid est? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 1. § Perplexē respondere, Liv. 30, 42. Perplexiūs errat, Prud. in Symm. 2, 847.

***Perplexim, adv.** *Ambiguously, doubtfully, intricately, &c.* Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 18.

***Perplexor, āri, dep.** *To act intricately, or capitiouſly.* At scio, quo vos soleatis pacto perplexari, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 81.

***Perplexus, a, um, adj.** [ex per, & plector] or comp. (1) *Perplexed, confused, jumbled together.* (2) *Intricate, difficult, obscure, hard to be understood, doubtfull, ambiguous.* (1) = Perplexis atque in semet aliter atque aliter convolutis seminibus, Plin. 9, 2. (2) Responsum perplexum, Liv. 35, 14. Perplexius carmen, Id. 25, 12.

***Perplicātus, a, um, part.** [ex per, & plicatus] *Twisted, plaited, or folded together, Lucr. 2, 394. per tmesin.*

Perpluo, ēre, n. *To rain through, to let rain through.* In villā quum pluat, circuire oportet, sicubi perpluat, Cato. Met. Benefacta benefactis aliis pertegit, ne perpluant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 41. Hæc illa est tempeſtas mea—quam mihi amor & cupido in pectus perpluit meum, Id. Most. 1, 3, 8.

Perplūmūm, adv. *Very much.* § Perplurimūm refert, Plin. 2, 54.

|| Perpol, adv. i. e. per pollucem. *An adverb of swearing by Pollux.* Perpol sæpe peccas, Plaut. Caf. 2, 6, 18. § Sed Donatus in his dicte esse τῷ πόλι, legique debere per læpe pol, perquam pol, cui etiam adſtipulatur Servius.

***Perpoliendus, a, um, part.** *To be finished, or perfected.* Perpoliendum opus, Cic. pro C. Balbo, 7.

***Perpolio, īre, īvi, itum, act.** [ex per, & polio] *To polish thoroughly; to perfect, finish, or put one's last hand to a work, &c.* Id omne perpolirent, & absolverent, Cic. de Univ. 13. Librum, quem rogas, perpoliam & mittam, Id. Attic. 14.

***Perpolior, īri, pass.** *To be perfected.* Adhuc pars ejus perpolitur, Plin. Ep. 2, 5.

***Perpolitē, adv.** unde sup. ſimē. *Very politely, Ad Herenn. 4, 432.*

***Perpolitio, ōnis, f. verb.** *A polishing, or trimming.* § Sermonis perpolitio, Ad Herenn. 4, 13.

***Perpolitus, a, um, part.** (1) *Perfected, completed, finished.* (2) *Adj. Polished, burnished, brightened.* (1) Vita humanitate perpolita, Cic. pro Sext. 42. (2) Aurum cursu ipſo trituque perpolitum, Plin. 33, 4. § Met. Perpoliti homines, very bright, Cic. de Orat. 1, 13. Perpolitus sub Anaxagorā præceptore, Val. Max. 8, 9, ext. 2.

Perpōpūlātus, a, um, part. *Being quite laid waste, destroyed utterly.* Perpopulato Fragellano agro, Liv. 26, 9. Cædibus & incendiis eos perpopulatus, Tac. Ann. 14, 26, 1.

Perpōpūlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (1) *To destroy, or lay waste; to harass, ravage, or plunder, a country.* (2) *To be laid waste.* (1) Cūm agrum usque ad Padī ripas cum cædibus & incendiis perpopulatus eſſet, Liv. Hannibal perpopulatur Italiam, Id. 22, 3. (2) Vid. Perpopulatus.

Perportans, tis, part. *Carrying through.* Carthaginem perportantes, Liv. 28, 46.

***Perpōtans, tis, part.** *Drinking continually, or all day long.* Prætor tot dies cum mulierculis perpotante, Cic. Verr. 5, 33.

***Perpōtatio, ōnis, f. verb.** *A continual drinking, a debauching one's self by continual drinking, Cic. in Pison. c. 10. & Plin. 29, 1.*

***Perpōto, āre, act.** [ex per, & poto] (1) *To drink continually, or all day and night; to quaff,*

to carouse. (2) *Transitive, To drink off, or up.* (1) Totos dies perpotabat, Cic. Verr. 5, 33. (2) Amarum absynthi laticem perpotare, Lucr. 1, 939.

Perpressa, æ, f. *A sort of herb, Plin. 21, 9. = Bacchar, Id.*

Perpressus, a, um, part. [à perprimor] *Pressed very close, or hard, Plin. 26, 8.*

Perprimo, ēre, act. [ex per, & premo] (1) *To press down very hard.* (2) *Met. To urge, to importune.* (1) Innominata perprimat cubilia, Hor. Epod. 16, 38. (2) Perprime tentatam, nec, nisi victor, abi, Ov. A. Am. 1, 3, 394.

Perpropinquus, a, um, adj. *Very near at hand.* § Commutatio perpropinqua, Cic. ex piët.

Perprosper, a, um, adj. *Very good and prosperous, Suet. Claud. 31.*

Perprurisco, ēre, neut. *To itch all over, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 20.*

***Perpugnax, ācis, adj.** [ex per, & pugnax] *Very stout, or stiff.* Perpugnax in disputando, Cic. de Orat. 1, 20.

Perpulcher, chra, chrum, adj. *Very fair and goodly, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 15.*

|| Perpurgatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A purging away, Cels. ap. Litt.*

Perpurgātus, a, um, part. (1) *Thoroughly cleansed.* (2) *Set in a clear light.* (1) Met. Perpurgatis ambo damus tibi operam auribus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 179. (2) Perpurgatus est is locus à nobis quinque libris, Cic. de Div. 2, 1.

Perpurgo, āre, act. (1) *To purge thoroughly, to scour, to scrub, and make clean.* (2) *Met. To remove the rubbish, to clear a matter fully.* (1) Alivum movebit, & postidie perpurgabit sine periculo, Cato. Quæ herba sumpta perpurgare corpora nostra solet, Col. 2, 11. (2) De dote, tanto magis perpurga, Cic. Att. 12, 12. Vid. Perpurgatus, n. 2.

Perpurgor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be thoroughly purged, Cels.*

***|| Perpūllūm.** *Very little, Litt. ex Cic.*

***Perpūllus, a, um, adj.** dim. *Very little, or small.* [ex per, & pusillus] Perpusillum rogabo, the dandiprat, the dwarf, the manikin; jocus ex ambiguo, Cic. de Orat. 2, 60.

Perpūto, āre, act. *To clear a business, or perfectly to declare, or give a thorough account of it.* Ut ego hoc argumentum vobis planè perputem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 7.

Perquam, adv. § Jungitur positivis, ut Perquam indignis modis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 9. § Rariūs superlativis, ut, Perquam maximo exercitu, Curt. 4, 6, 3. vid. Pitiscum in loc. § Et adverbis, ut, Perquam fortiter, Plaut. very much. § Rariūs verbis, ut, § Perquam scire velim, I would very fain know, Plin. Epist. 7, 27, 1.

|| Perquiesco, ēre, incept. *To rest soundly, or thoroughly.* Totam perquiescimus noctem, Apul. Met. 8, p. 253.

Perquirendus, a, um, part. *To be thoroughly examined, or enquired into, Cic. de Fin. 5, 18.*

Perquiritur, imperf. *Strict enquiry is made, Cic. pro Cluent. 64.*

Perquiro, ēre, sivi, itum, act. (1) *To make diligent, or narrow, search into; to search thoroughly.* (2) *To ask, or demand.* (1) = Perquirere & investigare homines ex omni regione, Cic. de Petit. Conf. c. 8. § Perquirere virum silvis, Val. Pat. 3, 684. (2) Non perquisis cui dixerit Apronius, quis audiērit, &c. Cic. Verr. 3, 58.

Perquiror, i, itus, pass. *To be narrowly searched into, to be searched for.* Perquiritur à coactoribus, Cic. pro Cluent. 64.

Perquisitūus, adv. comp. *With stricter search and enquiry.* = Perquisitūus & diligentius conscribere, Cic. de Inv. 1, 41.

Perquisitor, ōris, m. verb. *One who thoroughly enquireth.* § Malevoli perquisitores, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 61.

Perquisitus, a, um, part. [à perquiror] *Thoroughly enquired, Plin. 18, 4.*

Perrarō, adv. *Very seldom, or rarely.* Perrarō sumenda sunt, Ad Herenn. 4, 22. Perrarō appellantur ab Epicuro, Cic. de Fin. 2, 16. Perrarō & paucos dies, Suet. Tib. 38.

Perrārus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very seldom, not often met with.* (2) *Very rare, or scarce.* (1) **Perrarum** est, ut levior sit aliqua, *Plin.* 31, 3. (2) **Perraræ** per eadem tempora literæ fuere, *Liv.* 1, 6.

Perreconditus, a, um, adj. *Very abstruse, secret, or concealed.* Aut perrecondita, aut valde difficilis ratio consuetudinis, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 30.

Perrectūus, a, um, part. [*à pergo*] *About to go,* *Cic.*

* **Perrepto**, ēre, rep̄si. act. [*ex per, & repto*] *To get thorough, or along; to crawl, or creep, over, or upon.* Tellurem genibus perrepere supplex, *Tibull.* 1, 2, 87. Cavendum, ne ad præsepia mus aut gallina perrepat, *Col.* 6, 5. Perreptit ars ad satyrum modos, *Val. Max.* 2, 4, 4.

* **Perrepto**, āre, freq. [*ex per, & repto*] *To creep about, or all over.* Omnibus in latebris perreptavi quærare conservam, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 4, 4. Perreptavi usque omne oppidum, *Ter. Adelp.* 4, 6, 3.

Perridicūle, adv. *Very silly, or ridiculously,* *Cic. de Or.* 2, 59.

Perridiculus, a, um, adj. *Very foolish, silly, or ridiculous.* § Homines perridiculi, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 6. Doctrina perridicula, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 19. & *Val. Max.* 9, 12, 8.

Perrimōsus, a, um, adj. *Very full of cracks, or chinks.* Æstu perrimosa argilla, *Varr. Non. per-* zinota, & *ver. exemplar, perrimosa.*

Perrōdo, ēre, perrōsi. act. *To eat, or gnaw, through,* *Plin.* 34, 18. & *Cels.* 5, 28.

Perrōdor, i, fus. pass. *To be gnawed through,* *Plin.* 30, 16.

Perrōgātus, a, um, part. *Asked throughout.* ¶ Perrogatæ sententiæ, *when every senator in the whole house had passed his voice,* *Liv.* 29, 19. conf. *Plin. Paneg.* 60.

Perrōgo, āre, act. *To ask all over of all the company.* Statim de Atticino perrogavit, *Plin.* 6, 22, 5. § Perrogavit legem, *Val. Max.* 8, 6, 4.

Perrōgor, āri. pass. *To be asked, &c.* *Liv.* 29, 19.

* **Perrumpendus**, a, um, part. *To be broken through,* *Cels.* 7, 5, 1.

Perrumpens, tis. part. *Breaking through.* Medio perrumpens arva profundo, *Sil.* 14, 16.

* **Perumpo**, ēre, rūpi. act. [*ex per, & rumpo*] *To break through by force.* § Perrumpere per castra, *Liv.* 28, 7. Acheionta, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 36. ad suos, *Liv.* 4, 39. in arces, *Sallust. per aciem,* *Liv.* 3, 70. *Mut. Penam legum, quas sæpe perrumpunt, non vident, Cic. Offic.* 3, 8. ¶ Quæstiones omnium perrumpat, *avoid the force of them,* *Id.* = Perrumpere & dividere aërem, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 19. Nitebantur perrumpere impetum fluminis, *Liv.* 21, 28.

* **Perruptus**, a, um, part. *Broken quite through.* § Moles perruptæ, *Sil.* 13, 741. Perrupta acie, *Paterc.* 2, 112. conf. *Cels.* 7, 5.

Persepe, adv. *Very often, many a time.* Persepe falsa sunt judicia, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 14. & *Et per τμήσιν, Per, pol, sæpe peccas, Plant. Cas.* 2, 6, 18.

* **Perfalsè**, adv. [*ex per, & falsè*] *Very sharply, wittily, or smartly.* Perfalsè & humaniter etiam gratias egit, *Cic. Q. frat.* 2, 14.

* **Perfalsus**, a, um, adj. [*ex per, & falsus*] (1) *Very salt.* (2) *Met. Very witty, sharp, or smart.* (1) *Exemplum primæ notionis desideratur.* (2) *Perfalsum illud est apud Nævium, &c. Cic. de Orat.* 2, 69.

Perfālūtatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An accurate salutation.* Non declamatio magis placet quam perfālūtatio, *Cic. pro Muræn.* 21.

Perfālūto, āre, act. *To salute, or compliment, much, or often,* *Cic. pro Flacc.* 18.

Perfālūtor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be complimented.* Donec ab exercitu perfālūtatus est, *Curt.* 10, 5, 3.

¶ **Perfālūtatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A thorough cursing,* *Litt. ex Cels.*

Perfālūtus, a, um, part. *Thoroughly healed.* § *Perfālūtata ulcera, Sen. Ep.* 8.

Perfālūtè, adv. *Very solemnly, and devoutly.* *Perfālūtè Bacchis dejerat, Ter. Hecyr.* 5, 2, 5.

Perfāno, āre, act. *To cure perfectly, to heal thoroughly,* *Plin.* 20, 22.

Persāpiens, tis. adj. *Very wise, or prudent.* § *Homo persāpiens, Cic. de Prov. Conf.* c. 18.

Persāpienter, adv. *Very sagely, very wisely.* Persāpienter potestatem dare, *Cic. pro Mil.* c. 4.

Persāpiēter, adv. *Very knowingly,* *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 55.

* **Perfācindens**, tis. part. *Tearing in the midst.* Omnia perfācindente vento, *Liv.* 21, 58.

* **Perfācindo**, ēre, scīdi, scissum. [*ex per, & scindo*] *To cleave, or rend, in the midst.* Ventus perfācindit nubem atram, *Lucr.* 6, 282. ¶ Vestem perfācindere è membris, *to tear it off,* *Tibull.* 1, 10, 63. conf. *Sil.* 8, 602.

* **Perfācindor**, i. pass. *To be cleft, or run, through,* *Vitr.*

* **Perfācissus**, a, um, part. *Torn in the midst, rent in two.* Carbaui perfācissa petulantibus Euris, *Lucr.* 6, 100.

Perfācitus, a, um. *Very fine, very wise.* Per mihī scitum videtur, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 67. tmesis.

Perfācibendus, a, um. *To be recorded, or set down.* Ad ærarium perfācibenda curavit, *Cic.*

Perfācibo, p̄si, ēre, act. (1) *To write at large, or throughout; to take a copy of in writing.* (2) *To register, to record.* (3) *To pay a creditor, not with money, but by a bill, note, or otherwise.* (4) *To prescribe.* (5) *To write.* (6) *To describe.* (1) *A primordio urbis P. R. perfācibere, Liv.*

(2) *Id. Perfācitus. Dicta omnia indicum perfācibere, Cic. pro Sulla, 14. § senātus consultum, Id. Catil.* 3, 6. (3) *Quodne argentum ego perfācipsi, porro illis quibus debui? Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 30. Qui de reliquis CCCC H. S. CG præsentia solverimus, reliqua perfācibamus, *Cic.* § *Perfācibere pecuniam in ædes sacras, Id. pro Flacc.*

19. (4) *In conservatione rerum, quas natura perfācibet, Id. Acad.* 1, 23. (5) *Versum puris perfācibere verbis, Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 54. (6) *Situm loci perfācibet, Sall. B. Jug.* 93.

Perfācibor, i. pass. *To be set down in writing, to be recorded.* Hæc S. C. perfācibuntur, *Cic.*

Perfācīptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A writing, a registering, an enrollment, a record.* (2) *A bill, or bond, under one's hand.* (3) *A contract, or agreement.* (1) § *Perfācīptio legis, Cic. contr. Rull.* 2, 9. (2) *Id. Attic.* 12, 5. (3) *Pecuniam falsis perfācīptionibus donationibusque evertete, Id. Philipp.* 5, 4. *interpr. Bud.*

Perfācīptor, ōris. m. verb. *A writer, an enroller, a register, a scrivener, or notary,* *Cic. Verr.* 3, 72.

¶ **Perfācīptum**, i. n. *A thing put in writing, a record,* *Litt. ex Cic.*

Perfācīptūrus, a, um, part. *About to write at large.* Proferi ausus, perfācīpturum res omnes Romanas, *Liv.* 31.

Perfācīptus, a, um, part. *Written at large, registered, recorded down.* Literas quas in ærario conditas habebant, proferunt, quibus omnia perfācīpta, &c. *Cic.* Nondum perfācīptum senātusconsultum, *Id. Catil.* 3, 6.

Perfācītatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A searching, or examining, thoroughly.* Quid opus est fundi perfācītatione? *Sen. ad Helv.* c. 9.

¶ **Perfācītator**, ōris. m. verb. *A searcher; a commissary, or barbing, in war; to provide victuals, Veg.*

† **Perfācītō**, āre, act. *To search thoroughly, or all over.* Jam hunc perfācītavi, *Plant. Aul.* 4, 4, 30.

Perfācītōr, āri, dep. *To search thoroughly, or all over; to scan narrowly.* = Investigare & perferutari omnia, *Cic. Verr.* 6, 21. § *Arculas perferutari, Id. Offic.* 2, 7. & *Item passivè.* ¶ *Res abstrusior est, quam ut à me valeat perferutari, S. Aug. De curā pro mortuis, c. 16.*

* **Perfācō**, æ. f. [*à Perfācō regione, vel à Perfācō primo fatore, Plin.* 15, 13.] *A tree growing in Egypt like a peach.*

¶ **Perfācātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting, or lancing, through,* *Litt. ex Cels.*

Perfācō, āre, act. (1) *To cut through, to divide.* (2) *To put an end to, to prevent.* (3) *Met. To shorten, in discourse.* (1) *Rerum na-*

turas perfācō, aperire, dividere, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 39. (2) *Malum perfācō novum prætorum, ne serperet iterum latius, patres jusserunt, Liv.* 40, 19. (3) = *Quare da te in sermonem, & perfācō, & confice, Cic. Att.* 3, 23.

Perfācōr, āri. pass. *To be cut through, or off,* *Cels.*

Perfācōns, tis. part. *Pursuing.* Perfācōntes accipitres, *Lucr.* 4, 1004.

Perfācōr, āri, dep. *To search, or enquire, roughly, or closely, into.* Perfācōrī primordia, *Lucr.* 2, 165. & *sed mel. edd. leg. perferutari.*

Perfācūtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à perferquor*] (1) *A pursuit, a following on, a process.* (2) ¶ *Perfācūtio, a giving good men trouble on the account of religion.* (1) *In jure civili perfācūtio, cautionumque præceptio est, Cic. in Orat.* c. 41. (2) *Ap. Christ. script. Sulp. Severus perfācūtiones vocat, vexationes populi Christiani, quia vexare ex sententiā Ascon. ingentis calamitatis usum significat.*

¶ **Perfācūtōr**, ōris. m. verb. *A persecutor, or a pursuer,* *Prud. Peristeph.* 1, 28. & 4, 134.

Perfācūtūus, a, um, part. *About to prosecute,* *Litt. ex Cæs.* Pro certo habeat, patres bello inexplabili se perfācūturos, *Liv.* 4, 35. Primum exutum castris hostes ad mare perfācūturos fuisse, *Id.* 41, 3.

Perfācūtus, a, um, part. (1) *Act. Having pursued.* (2) ¶ *Pursued.* (1) *Gracchum Opimius persecutus armis morte affecit, Paterc.* 2, 6. (2) *Litt. ex Cic.*

Perfācōdo, ēre. n. *To abide, or continue, sitting.* Hæc quoque quod ridetis, in equo dies nocteque perfācōdo habeo, *Liv.* 25, 15. § *Ad prandium usque perfācōdo, Suet. Claud.* 34. apud philosophum multis annis, *Sen. Epist.* 108. in sacello, *Val. Max.* 1, 5, 4.

Perfācōnis, e. adj. *Very heavy, slack, remiss, or dull.* Prælium pedestre perfācōne, *Liv.* 25, 15.

¶ **Perfācōniter**, adv. *Very slowly,* *Eutrop.*

Perfācōnēx, is. e. g. *Very aged, or very old,* *Suet. de Cl. Gramm.* 9.

Perfācōntio, ire, si sum. act. *To perceive, or feel, thoroughly.* Dum neuter perfācōnterit, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 20. Magno perfācōntit pectore curas, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 448.

Perfācōntico, ēre. incept. [*à perfācōntio*] *To begin to perceive, to have some feeling of a matter, to discover.* Viscera perfācōntiscunt omnia, *Lucr.* 3, 250. Ubi possem perfācōntiscere, nī effem lapis, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 43.

Perfācōntendus, a, um, part. *To be pursued.* Ad studium perfācōntendæ suavitatis in vocibus, *Cic. Orat.* 18.

Perfācōntens, tis. part. & adj. *Following, pursuing, closely pursuing.* Me in Asiam perfācōntens, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 33. § *Inimicitiarum persequens, Ad Herenn.* 2.

Perfācōntor, i, quātus sum. dep. (1) *To pursue, to trace, to follow on.* (2) *To carry on, to go through with.* (3) *To follow, to overtake.* (4) *To do, or put in execution; to sue for.* (5) *To revenge.* (6) *To imitate.* (7) *Also to write, or discourse, of.* (8) *Idem ac prosequor.* (1) *Quoquid hinc asportabitur terrarum, certum est persequi, Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, 87. ¶ *Viam persequi, to hold on his way, Id. Hec.* 3, 5, 4. *Judicio persequi aliquem, to sue one at law, Cic. Verr.* 3, 13. *bello, to make war upon, Cæs.* *Jus suum persequi, to maintain his right, Ter. Adelp.* 2, 1, 9. *Numeris cursus siderum persequi, to reckon them up, Cic. de Div.* 2, 6. (2) *Ea quæ restant persequamur, Id.* § *Incepta persequi, Liv.* 6, 33. (3) *Eō discessisti, quod ego ne te quidem persequi possem triginta diebus, Cic. Fam.* 3, 6. (4) *Certum est persequi imperium patris, Plant. Stich.* 1, 2, 84. (5) & *Ut meum jus teneam, atque injuriam tuam persequar, Cic. pro Cæcin.* 11. (6) *Decretum est persequi mores patris, Plant. Asin.* 1, 2, 58. (7) *Has res persecutus est Xenophon in eo libro, &c. Cic. de Offic.* 2, 24. *Persequi singulas causarum partes, Quint.* 7, 2. (8) *Omnium nulla civilis persecuta est misericordia, Paterc.* 2, 7.

Persero, ēre, sēvi, fertum, act. (1) *To sow abroad.* (2) *† Met. To publish, to spread by report, to give out.* (1) *Resiculas perserunt per ficos maturas, Varr. R. R. 1, 41.* (2) *Inde venisse perferit, Lex. ex Plaut.*

|| **Perseror**, i. pass. *To be sown all over, as corn is, Lex. ex Col.*

|| **Perservio**, ire, īvi, ūtum, act. *To serve still, or all along, Vopisc.*

* **Perses**, æ. m. *A kind of dog, perhaps so called from Persia his country.* || **Perses** in utroque paratus, sc. *naturā sagax, & qui martem sive arma non odit, Grat. Cyneg. 158. a good bound, and a fighting dog withall.*

Persēverans, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. *Persevering in, resolutely bent on, eager in.* Aversari scelus perseverantem metu mortis terret, *Curt. 6, 7, 10.* Valerius perseverantior cædendis hostibus in fugâ fuit, *Liv. 5, 30.* Perseverantissimo colendorum agrorum studio, *Col. præf. lib. 1.*

Persēveranter, adv. ius, comp. sīmē, sup. *Constantly, stiffly, resolutely.* Bene cæptam rem perseveranter tueri, *Liv. 4, 60.* Vereor ne perseverantiū sæviant, *Id. 21, 10.* Quod perseverantiū fidem præstarent, *Val. Max. 7, 6.* Defunctum quoque perseverantissimè diligo, *Plin. Ep. 2, 21, 3.*

Persēverantia, æ. f. *Perseverance, constancy, steadiness, resoluteness, Varr. L. L. 41.* || **Perseverantia** in bonum sumitur, *pertinaciā in malum, vid. Cic. de Inv. 2, 54.* Nec impetu potiū bella quā perseverantiā geras? *Liv. 5, 6.*

|| **Persēveratio**, ōnis, f. id. *quod perseverantia, Apul.*

Persēverātum est, imperf. *He held on, or out.* Non est ab isto, primo illo adventu, perseveratum, *Cic. Verr. 4, 39.*

Persēverāturus, a, um, part. *About to persevere.* Et perseveraturum fuisse se, nisi obliqueretur principis voluntati, *Plin. Ep. 8, 6.*

Persēvērē, adv. *Very severely, Plin. Ep. 9, 5, 1.*

Persēvērō, āre, act. [*ex per, & severus, i. e. constans*] *Persevero est cum constantiā & quasi quādam severitate continuo, Perot. to persevere, to persist; to hold on, or continue constant. = Perseveras tu quidem & in tuā vetere sententiā permanes, Cic. de Legib. 3, 12.*

Persēvērūs, a, um, adj. *Very severe, rigorous, or austere; very harsh.* || **Summum imperium restrictum, nec perseverum voluit, Tac. Ann. 15, 48.**

* **Persīca**, æ. f. sc. *arbor ex Perside primū in Græciam & Italiam advect. A peach tree, Plin. 15, 13.*

Persiccus, a, um, adj. *Very dry.* || **Oculi persicci**, aut subhumidi, *Cels. 3, 6.*

* || **Persicum**, ci. n. sc. *malum. [vid. Persica] A peach, Apic. 4, 12.*

* **Persicus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Persia; princely; royal.* || **Persicus ornatus**, *Cic. de Sen. 17.* apparatus, *Hor. Od. 1, 23, 1.* || **Persicum malum**, *a peach, Plin. 13, 9.*

Persideo, ēre, n. [*ex per, & sedeo*] (1) *To continue, or abide, constantly.* (2) *To last.* (1) *Casti domi persederat uxor, Prop. 3, 12, 37.* (2) *Pruinæ perniciosior natura, quoniam lapsa persidet, Plin. 17, 24.*

Persides, um, f. pl. *Fishes of the polypus kind, Plin. 32, c. ult.*

Persido, ēre, n. [*ex per, & fido*] (1) *To sink, to go down, to settle to the bottom.* (2) *|| To penetrate, to soak through.* (3) *To light, or fall, upon.* (1) *Quo pacto persederit humor aquai, Lucr. 1, 308.* (2) *Ubi frigidus humor Alitus ad vivum persidit, Virg. Georg. 3, 442. ubi al. persedit.* (3) *Pestilias fruges persidit in ipsas, Lucr. 6, 1124.*

Persignandus, a, um, part. *To be marked, or sealed, Liv. 25, 7.*

Persimilis, e, adj. *Very like.* Illi statuam istius persimilem deturbant, *Cic. in Pison, 38.* || **In dissimili genere persimilis**, *Q. Cic. de Petit. Cens. 7.*

Persimplex, icis, adj. *Very coarse, or ordinary.*

Persimplici victu & agrestibus pomis vitam tolerare, Tac. Ann. 15, 45, 5.

* **Persisto**, ēre, ūti, n. [*ex per, & sisto*] *To abide, to continue, to persevere, or hold on; to stand out.* Partinacissimus fueris si in eo persisteris, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 33.* Parum est non erubuisse absentem, cum per legatos frustrareris nos, nisi præfens quoque in eā dementiā persistas? *Liv. 8, 14.*

Persolāta, æ. f. *A bur-dock, the herb clots, that beareth the great bur, Plin. 26, 13. = Ungula caballina, Id.*

|| **Persolēnnis**, e, adj. *Very solemn, Suet. Neron. 28.* || *sed var. lect.*

|| **Persoleo**, ēre, ūtus, neut. dep. *To be accustomed, or wont, Litt. ex Mart.*

Persolido, āre, act. *To make hard and solid, to congeal, Stat. Theb. 1, 352.*

* **Persolūendus**, a, um, part. *pro persolvendus, part. To be paid, Ov. ad Liv. 370.*

* **Persolvo**, ēre, vi, ūtum, act. [*ex per, & solvo*] *To pay thoroughly, to accomplish, to perform, to make good his promise.* || **Tantum me tibi debere existimo, quantum persolvere difficile est, Brutus Cic. Fam. 11, 11.** || **Sinite me, quod vobis fretus huic sæpe promisi, id à vobis ei persolvere, Id. pro Planc. 42.** || **Persolvere grates, to return thanks, Virg. Æn. 1, 605. pœnas, to be punished, Val. Max. 3, 2, 17.**

* **Persolvor**, i, ūtus, pass. *To be paid, discharged, or performed.* Persolverentur præmia, *Paterc. 2, 40.* Persolutum est æs alienum, *Val. Max. 2, 2, 8.*

Persolus, a, um, adj. [*ex per, & solus*] *One only.* || **Persolæ nugæ, very arrant trifles, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 36. al. persollæ.** Persolus oculus, *an only eye, Id. Menæch. 1, 2, 46.*

Persollita, æ. f. *vel Persolliton, i. n. A garden herb in Ægypt, to make garlands of, Plin. 21, 33.*

* **Persolūtūrus**, a, um, part. *About to pay, or discharge.* || **Persoluturus pœnas, Cic. Verr. 5, 63.**

Persolūtus, a, um, part. *Finished, accomplished, performed.* || **Persoluta fide, Liv. Persoluta pœnæ, Cic. Orat. 63.**

Persōna, æ. f. [*ita dict. quod erat περὶ Cῶμου, Scal. vel qu. περὶ Cῶμου, ex περὶ, circum, & Cῶμου, inducere, al. dict. quasi per se una.* Sanè personam definiunt philosophi esse naturæ rationalis individuum substantiam] (1) *A person, a personage, a man, or woman.* (2) *The quality, state, or condition, whereby a man differeth from a brute, or one man from another.* (3) *|| A person of the blessed Trinity, (4) A false face, a wizard, or mask; a disguise, an actor.* (5) *Allo a charge, or office.* (6) *A show, or appearance.* (7) *An image, or figure, in chalk, clay, &c.* (1) *Prospiciat — equa pacifica persona desideretur, an in beilatore sint omnia, Cic. Attic. 8, 12.* Heroicæ personæ *Medea & Atreus, Id. N. D. 3, 29.* Apud Persas persona regis sub specie majestatis oculitur, *Just. 1, 9, 11.* || *Vid. etiam 11, 7, 11.* (2) *Imposuit nobis ipsa natura personam magnā cum excellentiā præstantiāque animantium reiiquorum, Cic. Offic. 1, 23.* Sustineo unus ties personas, meam, adversarii, judicis, *Id. de Orat. 2, 24.* (3) *Eccl. (4) || Mulier ipsa videtur, Non persona, loqui, Juv. 3, 96.* || **Eripitur persona, manet res, Lucr. 3, 58.** || **Persona tragica, Phædr. 1, 7, 1.** Persona adjicitur capiti, densusque reticulus, *Plin. 12, 14.* || **Alienam ferre personam, to disguise one's self, Liv. 3, 36.** (5) **Tantam personam, consulis, tam gravem, tam severam, non capiunt angustiae pectoris tui, Cic. in Pison, 11.** (6) **Met.** || **Partes lenitatis & misericordiae semper egi libenter, illam verò gravitatis severitatisque personam non appetivi, sed à rep. mihi impositam sustinui, Cic. pro Mur. 3.** (7) **|| Cretea persona, Lucr. 4, 298.** Primus Deputades personas regularum extremis imbricibus imposuit, *Plin. 35, 12.*

|| **Persōnalis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a person; personal, Ulp.* || **Verbum personale, that is declined with persons, Gramm.**

|| **Persōnāter**, *Personally, Gell. 15, 13.*

Persōnans, tis, part. *Resounding. Personantibus & respondentibus inter se rupibus, Just. 24, 6.*

Persōnata, æ. f. sc. *herba, quæ & persolata, A great clot bur, Plin. 15, 9. = Echios, Ia.*

|| **Persōnātur**, imperf. *A ringing noise is made, Selin.*

Persōnātus, a, um, part. i. e. *personam gerens.* (1) *Disguised, masked, with a wizard on.* (2) *Counterfeit, pretended, false.* (3) *Acted, or represented, on the stage.* (1) *Quid est autem cur ego persōnatus ambulem? parumne fœda est persona ipsius senectutis? Cic. Att. 15, 1.* (2) **|| Persōnata felicitas, Sen. Ep. 24, 80.** (3) **|| Persōnatus pater, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 56.**

Persōno, āre, ui & āvi, n. (1) *To cry out, to bawl out, to make a great noise by crying out.* (2) *To ring, resound, or echo.* (3) *To make to ring, or resound.* (1) *Furialis vox acerbissimè personabat, Cic. pro Planc. 35.* || **Non loquuntur solum, verum etiam personant hujus libidinem, &c. Id. pro Cael. 20.** (2) **|| Saxa personuere fistulâ, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 12.** Cum domus cantu & cymbalis personaret, *Cic. in Pison, 10.* (3) **Personare aures ejus hujusmodi vocibus non est inutile, Id. Fam. 6, 19, 6.** Cerberus personat regna latratu, *Virg. Æn. 6, 418.* || **Classicum personavit, Apul. Met. 5, p. 152.**

Persōnor, āri, ātus, pass. *A sound is made.* Nunc citharâ, nunc lyrâ personatur, *Plin. Epist. 7, 4, 9.*

Persōnus, a, um, adj. *Echoing, resounding all over.* Persona cantu virgulta, *Petron. c. 120.* Ovanti persona sistro, *Val. Flacc. 4, 418.*

Persorbens, tis, part. *Supping up, drinking in.* || **Persorbentes spongiæ, Plin. 31, 11.**

Persorbeo, ēre, ui, vel pti, act. *To sup up all, Plin. 31, 11. Vid. Persorbens.*

Perspectē, adv. *Considerably, discreetly, advisedly. = Doctē & perspectē sapit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 162.*

|| **Perspectim**, adv. *Advisedly, Non.*

Perspecto, āre, freq. [*à perspicio*] (1) *To look very well about, to take a thorough view of.* (2) *To sit out a show, to continue a spectator to the end of it.* (1) **|| Perspectare ades, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 131.** (2) **Navales pugnas inter maximos imbres perspectavit, Suet. Domit. 4.** Certamen gymnicum perspectavit, *Id. Aug. 98, 11.*

Perspectum est, imperf. *It was perceived, Cæs. B. G. 2, 32.*

Perspectus, a, um, part. & adj. sīmus, sup. (1) *Plainly perceived; thoroughly seen, or understood.* (2) *Thoroughly tried and approved.* (1) **== Fac ut omnia ad me perspecta & explorata perscribas, Cic. Att. 3, 15.** = **Ars definitur ex rebus penitūs perspectis planèque cognitis, Id. Fam. 15, 14.** (2) **Omnem spem habeo in tuā erga me perspectissimā benevolentia, Id. Att. 11, 1.** **Perspectissimum fortitudinis specimen, Val. Max. 4, 3, 5.**

Perspectulatus, a, um, part. *Having well viewed.* || **Perspectulatus locorum situs, Suet. Cæs. 58.**

Perspectulor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *To view, or look about, diligently.* Quam de vallo perspectularetur, *Hirt. B. Afric. 31.*

Perspergo, ēre, act. [*ex per, & spargo*] *To sprinkle, or dash, all over.* Ligna amurcâ perspergito, *Cato, c. 130.*

Perspergor, i, pass. *To be sprinkled all over.* Lepos, quo tanquam sale perspergatur omnis oratio, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 34.*

|| **Perspicābilis**, e, adj. *Famous, fair, or beautiful, Marcell.*

† **Perspicācē**, adv. *In good credit, and show, Non. ex Afran. † Perspicuē.*

|| **Perspicacia**, æ. f. *Quickness of sight, or understanding, Cic. trib. Att. 15, 16.* || *sed mel. libb. vocem Græcam περσπικην ibi habent. † Perspicuitas.*

|| **Perspicacitas**, ātis, f. *Quickness of understanding, Cic. datur, Att. 1, 18. sed m. Perspicacitas, τὸ Cυμνητικόν, Onomast.*

|| **Perspicaciter**, adv. *Plainly, clearly.* Quæis omnibus perspicaciter inquisitis, *Ann. 29, 1.*

Perspicax, ācis, adj. [*à perspicio*] || **†, comp. Quicksighted, quick witted, quick of judgment and**

understanding. = Ego me non tam astutum neque perspicacem esse, id scio, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 1. *Perspicacior* Argo, *Apul. Met.* 2.

Perspicibilis, e. adj. *Plainly to be seen*, *Vitr.* 9, 4.

Perspicendus, a, um. part. *That is to be sounded, proved, or tried.* Cum esset missus à senatu ad animos regum perspicandos, *Cic. § Perspicendis in rebus, Val. Max.* 1, 7, 2.

Perspicientia, æ. f. *Perfect knowledge; a thorough understanding, or insight.* = In perspicientia veri solertiæque honestum versatur, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 4, 1.

Perspicio, Ære. act. [*ex per*, & *specio*] (1) *To see, or discover, plainly.* (2) *To try thoroughly, to understand fully.* (1) Partim quæ perspexi his oculis, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 3. (2) = *Perspicite, judices, & penitus introspicite, Cic. pro Sulla*, 27. = Cum se ipse perspexerit, totumque tentarit, *Id. de Legg.* 22. *Intelligo & perspicio non fore in te Cæsarem duriores, Id.*

Perspicior, i, ectus. pass. *To be tried, or understood, Cic. de Am. c.* 17. = *Cognoscor, Id.*

Perspicue, adv. *Clearly, evidently, plainly.* = *Planè & perspicue expedire, Cic. de Plin.* 3, 5. = *Aperitè & perspicue, Id. Verr.* 2.

Perspicuitas, atis. f. *Perspicuity, clearness, evidence, properly in words and sentences.* *Evangelizant perspicuitatem aut evidentiam nos nominemus, Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 6. *Perspicuitas argumentatione elevatur, Id. N. D.* 3, 4.

Perspicuus, a, um. adj. [*à perspicio*] (1) *Clear, transparent, perspicuous.* (2) *Met. Evident, plain, manifest.* (1) *Amnis perspicuus, Stat. Theb.* 4, 361. (2) *Perispicuis dubia aperiuntur, Cic. de Fin.* 4, 24. *Perspicua longa esse non debent, Id. de Fin.* 3, 9. = *Perspicuum hoc est, constatque inter omnes, Id. N. D.* 3, 4.

Perspiro, are. act. *To breathe through.* Venæ non possunt perspirare in toto corpore, *Cato R. R.* 157.

† *Perspissò*, adv. *Very slowly, Non. ex Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 5, 47. *al. prospisso.*

* *Perstandus*, a, um. part. [*ex persto*] *To be continued in.* Senatus & optimates in Romanâ societate perstandum censebant, *Liv.* 37, 9.

* *Perstans*, tis. part. *Abiding, continuing.* *Diæis perstantem cernit in isdem, Val. Flacc.* 4, 143.

* *Perstātūrus*, a, um. part. *That will persist.* Se perstaturum in inceptu, *Liv.* 8, 34.

* *Persternor*, i, stratus. pass. *To be paved all over.* Ab ædilibus curulibus via à Martis silice ad Bovillas perstrata est, *Liv.* 10, 47.

Perstimulo, are. act. *To continue to incense, or stir up in rage.* Pravis sermonibus tumidos spiritus perstimulare, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 12, fin.

* *Persto*, are, stiti. n. [*ex per*, & *sto*] (1) *To continue standing, to stand all the time.* (2) *To continue.* (3) *Met. To persist, or persevere, in a thing.* (1) *Gymnosophistæ ab exortu ad occasum perstant, contuentes solem immobilibus oculis, Plin.* 7, 2. (2) *Remorum in verbera perstant, Ov. Met.* 3, 662. (3) *Negant posse, & in eo perstant, Cic. Offic.* 3, 9. § *Orantem perstant prohibere, Ov. Met.* 6, 361. Si perstet surdus in armis, *Sil.* 1, 692. § *Perstat in incepto, Ov. Met.* 6, 50. *conf. Liv.* 8, 33.

* *Perstratus*, a, um. part. *Vid. Persternor.*

Perstrepo, ère, ui. n. (1) *To make a great noise.* (2) *To echo, or resound.* (1) *Perstrepunt ancillæ, ita ut sit, domici ubi absunt, Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 52. (2) § *Tellus perstrepat, Sil.* 8, 431.

Perstrictus, a, um. part. *Tightly bound, &c. as in perstringo.* § *Perstrictus gelu, very hard frozen, Plin.* 17, 24. *Perstrictum leviter semur mucrone, slightly hurt, Curt.* 3, 11, 10.

Perstringo, ère, xi. act. i. e. *valde stringo, claudo, Non.* (1) *To wring hard, to tie up close.* (2) *Met. To touch any thing in discourse, to glance at it.* (3) *To din, stun, or make dizzy.* (4) *To raise, or graze.* (5) *Lightly to run over, to graze upon.* (6) *To dazzle.* (1) *Caveto ne nimium vites perstringas, Cato. Met. Horror ingens spectantes perstringit, Liv.* 1, 25. (2) *Asperioribus verbis voluntatem alicujus perstringere, Cic. pro*

Plane. 14. (3) *Murmure cornuum Perstringis aures, Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 18. (4) *Portam urbis vomere aratri perstringere, Cic. Philipp.* 2, 40. (5) *Juvenem multo perstringunt lumine, Stat.* (6) § *Perstringere oculorum aciem, to dazzle, Liv.* Obliquâ perstringens lumina flammâ, *Lucan.* 1, 154. *sed al. leg. præstringens; conf. Sil.* 4, 119. § *Met. aciem mentis, Cic. Philipp.* 12, 2.

Perstringor, i. pass. *To be lightly touched, Cic. contr. Rull.* 2, 25. *Perstringitur dominus verbo, Val. Max.* 8, 4, 3. § *Perstringi horrore, Liv.* 1, 85.

Perstudiosè, adv. *Very carefully, very attentively.* § *Perstudiosè aliquem audire, Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 56.

Perstudiosus, a, um. adj. (1) *Very studious.* (2) *Very affectionate.* (1) § *Græcarum literarum perstudiosus, Cic. de Senect.* 1, 10. (2) § *Perstudiosus tui, Id. Attic.* 5, 20.

Peruadens, tis. part. *Persuading.* § *Persuadentia verba, Ov. A. Am.* 1, 375.

Peruadeo, ère, suâsum. act. (1) *To persuade.* (2) *To advise, or put one upon.* (3) *To put into one's mind, or head.* (4) *To move to do a thing, to prevail with one.* (1) *Confirmavit non solum mihi, sed etiam persuasit, Cic. Att.* 16, 5. (2) *Magnis pollicitationibus persuadere Eumeni studuit, Nep. Eum.* 2. (3) *Persuasit nox amor, vinum, adolescentia, Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 24. (4) *Persuasit populo, ut eâ pecuniâ classis centum navium ædificaretur, Nep. Themist.* 2. § *Sic mihi peruadeo, judices, so I verily believe, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 2.

Peruadeor, èri, suâsus. pass. *To be persuaded, or induced, to believe.* Non credo tibi temerè quicquid persuaderi posse, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 28.

Peruadetur, imperf. *It is persuaded.* § *Mihi nunquam persuaderi potuit, I could never be persuaded, Cic. de Sen.* 22. *Persuasum est illis, ut, Patet.* 2, 85.

Peruadibilis, e. adj. *That may be persuaded, Quint. Inst. Or.* 2, 15.

Peruadibiliter, adv. *Plausibly, persuasively, Quint. Inst. Or.* 2, 15.

Peruasio, ònis. f. verb. *A persuasion, an opinion, or belief, Cic. de Inv.* 1, 2.

|| *Peruasor*, oris. m. verb. *A persuader, an adviser.* † *Suasor.*

Peruasorius, a, um. adj. *Persuasive, or apt to persuade; plausible, Suet. Domit.* 8, 2.

† *Peruasrix*, icis. f. *A she persuader, Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 47.

Peruasurus, a, um. part. *About to persuade.* *Allobrogibus sese persuasuros existimabant, Cæf. B. G.* 1, 16.

Peruasus, ūs. m. verb. *A persuading.* Emit senex persuasu servi, *Plaut. Epid. Argum.* v. 2. = *Cujus persuasu, atque — inductu, Quint. Inst. Orat.* 5, 10. § *vix leg. nisi in abl.*

Peruasus, a, um. part. *ssimus, sup. Persuaded, made to believe.* § *Persuasum habeo, Plin. jun. Fam.* 11, 21. *Persuasissimum habere, to be verily persuaded, Col.* 12, 1.

Per subtilis, e. adj. (1) *Very subtle, or thin.* (2) *Very fine, or neat.* (1) *Lucr.* 3, 180. (2) = *Perelegans & per subtilis oratio, Cic. pro Plane.* 24.

Perfulcatus, a, um. part. *Wrinkled, furrowed.* *Rugisque severas Perfulcata genas, Claud.* 1. in *Ruf.* 156.

Perfultans, tis. part. *Making inroads, or incursions, into.* Ibero exercitu campos perfultante, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 9, 1. *conf. Sil.* 6, 217. 12, 567.

Perfulto, are. n. [*ex per*, & *salto*] (1) *To frisk and skip over, as cattle do in the fields.* (2) *To curvet, prance, or caper.* (3) *To make incursions and inroads, as an enemy doth.* (4) *To march along, or range about; as an enemy.* (1) *Perfultant pabula pecudes, Lucr.* 1, 14. (2) § *Levibus equis perfultare, Sil.* 3, 385. (3) *In agro alicujus perfultare, Liv.* 34, 20. (4) *Ante vallum cum carminibus & tripudiis perfultabant, Tac. Ann.* 4, 47.

|| *Pertædeo*, ère. perf. *To be quite weary of; or perfectly tired out with.* Jam omnes verbi ejus

defatigati pertæduisset, *Gell.* 1, 2. *Quarum uxorum matrimonii pertædebat, Id.* 15, 20. *de Euripide.*

Pertædescit, imperf. *It groweth irksome.* Nolite multum dare, ne pertædescat, *Cato*, 156.

|| *Pertædet*, uit, *Gell.* 1, 2. *Pertæsum est, Cic. imperf. it very much irketh.* § *Pertæsum est levitatis, Id. Q. fr.* 1, 2. Si non pertæsum thalami tædæque fuisset, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 18.

Pertæsus, a, um. part. [*à pertædeo*] *Weary of a thing; quite tired out with, displeased at it.* § *Pertæsus levitatis, Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 2. *lentitudinis eorum, Tac. Ann.* 15, 15. *Vitam pertæsus, Just.* 38, 9. *ignaviam suam, Suet. Cæs.* 7, 1.

* *Pertego*, ère. act. [*ex per*, & *tego*] *To perfect what one hath begun to cover.* *Pertegamus villam, dum sudum est, Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 35. § *Met. Benefacta beneficiis aliis pertegito, ne perluant, heap up, Id. Trin.* 2, 2, 41.

* *Pertendens*, tis. part. *Stiffly resolving, fully purposing.* § *Animo pertendens, Prop.* 2, 15, 17.

* *Pertendo*, ère. act. [*ex per*, & *tendo*] (1) *To extend, or stretch over.* (2) *To go straight on, or quite through.* (3) *To go through with and complete what one intended and began.* (4) *To compare things too exactly.* (1) *Cato R. R.* 52. (2) *Pertendit ad regis castra, Hirt. B. Alex.* 30. (3) *Video non licere, ut cæperam, hoc pertendere, Ter. Heaut.* 5, 5, 9. § *Si incipies, neque pertendes naviter, Id. Eun.* 1, 1, 6. (4) *Nos Pompeii decretum recognoscemus? — Cum sœderibus pertendemus? Cic. pro C. Balb.* 5. § *sed al. leg. perpendemus.*

* *Pertentatus*, a, um. part. *Tried.* § *Vadis pertentatis, Hirt. B. Alex.* 17.

* *Pertento*, are. act. [*ex per*, & *tento*] (1) *To try thoroughly, to make full proof.* (2) *Met. To pass, or run, through; to put into motion, to affect, to seize.* (3) *To disturb.* (1) *Causam totam perspicere & pertentare, Cic. de Inv.* 2, 22. *Vos ut pertentarem, eâ gratiâ simulavi, Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 9. *Adolescentium animos pertentabant, Liv. Flammi corda Lemniadum pertentat amor, Stat. Theb.* 5, 456. (2) *Tremor pertentat equorum Corpora, Virg. Georg.* 3, 250. § *Latonæ tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus, gently diffuse themselves over, Id. Æn.* 1, 506. (3) *Omnimodis coire, atque omnia pertentare, Lucr.* 5, 191.

* *Pertentor*, àri, atus. pass. *To be thoroughly tried.* Si administratio negotii ex omnibus partibus pertentabitur, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 12.

* *Pertenuis*, e. adj. [*ex per*, & *tenuis*] (1) *Very slender, or thin.* (2) *Met. Very small, poor, or mean.* (1) *Secatur in laminas pertenuis & ilex, Plin.* 16, 43. (2) § *Pertenuis spes, Cic. Fam.* 14, 3, 4. *inspicio, Id. Pertenuis argumentum, Id. discrimen, Id. contr. Rull.* 32.

* *Perterebro*, are, atum. act. [*ex per*, & *terebro*] *To bore through; to drill, or make a hole, through.* *Columnam auream perterebrare, Cic. de Div.* 1, 24.

Pertergeo, ère, si. act. *To wipe lightly over, to stroke gently.* § *Oculos pertergere, Lucr.* 4, 253.

Pertergo, ère, si. act. *To wipe.* *Gaulape purpureo mensam pertersit, Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 11.

Pertergor, i. pass. *To be wiped.* *Pertergi spongiâ corpora, Val. Max.* 2, 4, 5.

* *Pertero*, ère, trivi. act. [*ex per*, & *tero*] (1) *To rub hard.* (2) *To break in pieces by rubbing.* (1) *Perterunt ita ut interiora semina integra permanent, Col.* 12, 38. (2) *Jinuam limâ perterunt, Plaut. Men.* 1, 1, 9.

Perterrefacio, ère, fœci. sum. act. *To affright, or scare.* *Perterrefacias Davum, Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 143.

Perterrefactus, a, um. part. *Affrighted, scared.* *Brut. ad Cic. Fam.* 11, 20.

* *Perterreo*, ère, ui, itum. act. [*ex per*, & *terreo*] *To affright, or frighten; to scare, or put in great fear.* *Ferro te rejeci atque perterrui, Cic. pro Cæcin.* 9.

* *Perterreor*, èri. pass. *To be frighted.* § *Perterreris somni, Cic. de Div.* 1, 27.

§ *Perterricreus*, a, um. adj. *That striketh & dreads with the noise it maketh.* *Perterricreus sonitu dat missa fragorem, Lucr.* 6, 128. *Ha-*
beo

beo. istam ego perterricrepam, *Cic. Orat. 49. ex poetâ.*

* *Perterritus*, a, um. part. [*à perterreor*] *Affrighted, scared, discouraged.* Novo genere pugnae perterriti, *Cæs. B. G. 5, 16.* Perterrita mœnia Iustrat, *Ov. Ep. ex Ponto, 1, 2, 19.*

Pertexo, ère, ui. act. (1) *To weave out.* (2) Met. *To go on with a subject of discourse begun.* (3) *To close, finish, or bring, a discourse to an end.* (1) *Primæ notionis nescio an extet exemplum.* (2) Inceptum pergam pertexere dictis, *Lucr. 6, 41.* (3) Pertexe modò, Antoni, quod exorsus es, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 33.*

Pertica, æ. f. [*à pertingo, pertigi, qu. pertiga*] (1) *A long staff, a pole for various uses.* (2) *A perch, or long measuring staff.* (1) Nimis vellem habere perticam, *L. Cui rei? St. Q. verberarem asinos, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 43.* Pertica longa portabat manipulos, *Ov. Fast. 3, 117.* (2) Pertica habet passus duos, id est, pedes decem, *Vet. auct. limitum ap. Rigalt. ¶ Prov. Ex ipsi quos non unâ, ut dicitur, perticâ, sed distinctè gradatimque tractavi, &c. afforded not the same measure, or degree of abatement; or used not in the same manner, Plin. Ep. 2, 8.*

Perticâlis, e. adj. *Belonging to, or serving to make, perches, or poles.* § *Perticâlis salix, Col. 4, 31. virga, Plin. 17, 20.*

¶ *Perticatio*, ònis, f. *A measuring of land with poles, Jurisc.*

Pertimēfactus, a, um. adj. *Thoroughly affrighted.* Te pertimēfacto, *Brutus ad Cic. Epist. Fam. 11, 20.*

Pertimēo, ère, ui. neut. unde *Pertimēscō*, pertimui, vix enim leg. nisi in perfecto, *To fear much, to be sore afraid.* Pertimui, scriptumque tuum sine murmure legi, *Ov. Ep. 21, 1.*

Pertimēscundus, a, um. part. *To be greatly feared.* Fama inconstantia pertimēscenda, *Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 36.*

Pertimēscō, ère. incept. (1) *To fear greatly.* (2) *To be afraid of.* (1) Quis non pertimēscat? *Cic. De suis fortunis pertimēscunt, Id. Div. in Verr. 22.* (2) Rotam fortunæ pertimēscere, *Id. in Pison.* Pertimuisse rati, eò ferociùs saltum infederunt, *Liv. 40, 39.*

Pertimēscor, i. pass. *To be much afraid.* Imperii nomen etiam in levi personâ pertimēscitur, *Cic. in Leg. Agrar. 1.*

* *Pertinacia*, æ. f. med. notion. vocab. sæpius tamen in malam partem accipitur [*ex per, & tenacia*] (1) *Obstinacy, stubbornness, forwardness, willfulness.* (2) *Perseverance, resolution, constancy.* (1) Nec cum pertinaciâ & iracundiâ rectè disputari potest, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 8.* Libertatem non in pertinaciâ, sed in quâdam moderatione positam putabo, *Id. pro Planc. 39.* (2) Pertinacia perseverantiæ finitima est, *Id. de Inv. 2, 52.* Quæ pertinacia quibusdam, eadem aliis constantia videri potest, *Id. pro Marcell. 10.* = Ne patientiâ & pertinaciâ hostis, animi suorum frangerentur, *Suet. Cæs. 68.*

* *Pertinaciter*, adv. ius, comp. sîmè, sup. [*ex per, & tenaciter*] (1) *Incessantly, continually.* (2) *Willfully, forwardly, stiffly, stubbornly, obstinately.* (3) *Constantly, resolutely.* (1) Pertinaciter liberalibus studiis deditus, *Suet. Claud. 40.* (2) Nimiùm pertinaciter Lepido insensus, *Cic. Fam. 10, 23.* (3) Pertinaciùs defensa Capui, *Liv. 26, 38.* Aded pertinaciter fusos insecuti sunt equites, *Id. 2, 42.* Pertinacissimè abstinuit hoc honore, *Suet. Aug. 52.*

* *Pertinax*, acis. or, comp. sîmus, sup. [*qu. pertenax, i. e. suæ sententiæ nimis tenax*] Med. notion. vocab. freq. autem in malam partem. (1) *Grinding, penurious, close fistèd, holding fast.* (1) *Obstinate, stiff in opinion.* (3) *Stubborn, willful, forward, pertinacious.* (4) *Steady, constant, steadfast, resolute.* (5) *Inveterate, of long continuance.* (6) In bonam partem. (1) = Quid tu ais? tenaxne pater est? *PHI. Imò, ædepol, pertinax, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 39.* (2) Valde pertinax non ero, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 8.* § *Pertinacior pars, Liv. 6, 12.* Pertinacissimus fueris, si in eo perliteris, ad corpus ea, quæ dixi, referre, *Id. de Fin. 2, 33.* § Sermo lenis, minimèque pertinax, *Id.*

Offic. 1, 37. (3) Cupidi, irati, pertinaces, *Cic. pro Ligar. 6.* § *Pertinacior impietas, Val. Max. 9, 11. ext. 1.* (4) Vicit omnia pertinax virtus, *Liv. 25, 14.* Tu, opum contemptor, recti pertinax, *Tac. Hist. 4, 5. ubi al. pervicax.* (5) § *Dolor pertinax, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1854.* (6) Pertinax deorum indulgentia, *Val. Max. 1, 1, 8.*

* *Pertinens*, tis. part. *Extending, reaching.* Per omnem rerum naturam pertinens, *Cic. N. D. 1, 14.* Ex eo medio quasi collis oriebatur in immentum pertinens, *Sall. B. J.*

* *Pertineo*, ère. n. [*ex per, & teneo*] (1) *To reach, lie, or extend, from one place, or person, to another.* (2) *To pertain, or belong.* (3) *To be fit, to be serviceable.* (4) *To tend to, or drive at.* (1) Longè introrsus sylva pertinet, *Cæs. B. G. 6, 9.* Via, quæ pertinet ad jecur, eique adhæret, *Cic. N. D. 2, 55.* Met. = Latè patet hæc ars, & ad multos pertinet, *Id. de Or. 55.* Quæ in tantam prudentiam pertinerent, *Id. de Orat. 22. ubi tamen Ed. Delph. ad non in legit.* (2) Europa jure ad Romanos pertinebat, *Flor. 2, 8.* (3) Quæ ad oppugnationem oppidi pertinebant, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 37.* Ad belli utilitatem pertinere existimabant, *Nep. Epam. 2.* (4) Non hæc oratio mea ad infirmandum sædus pertinet, *Cic. pro C. Balbo, 15.* ¶ In tuas ædes pertinet, *Ulp.*

* *Pertinet*, imperf. *It pertains to, it concerns to, or behooves to.* § *Ad rem pertinet, Cic. de Div. 2, 47.*

Pertingens, tis. part. *Reaching, or spreading itself, over.* Eam caloris naturam vim habere in se vitalem per omnem mundum pertingentem, *Cic. N. D. 2, 9.* ¶ *sed leg. & pertinentem.*

Pertingo, ère, ïgi, actum. n. [*ex per, & tango*] *To extend, or reach along.* Munitionem, quam pertingere à castris ad flumen supra demonstravimus, *Cæs. B. G. 3, 19.* Lux oculos pertingit, *Lucr. 4, 288.*

* ¶ *Pertoleratio*, ònis. f. verb. *An enduring, or abiding, Litt. ex Eutrop. ¶ Perpetuo.*

Pertoléro, are. act. *To endure to the end; to bear, or suffer, thoroughly.* Pertolerarem vim tantam, *Plaut. Amph. in suppos.*

Pertorqueo, ère. act. *To twist, or distort.* Centauri sædo pertorquent ora sapore, *Lucr. 2, 401.*

Pertractandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be handled gently.* (2) Met. *To be treated of.* (1) Thorax leni manu pertractandus est, *Cels. 3, 9.* Si me ad totam philosophiam pertractantiam dedissem, *Cic. N. D. 1, 4.* Sæpe igitur aquâ frigidâ, cui oleum sit adjectum, corpus ejus pertractandum est, *Cels. 3, 9.*

Pertractans, tis. part. (1) *Handling often.* (2) Met. *Thinking, or considering, upon.* (1) Barbatulos mullulos pertractans, *Cic. Parad. 5, 2.* Herculis arma pertractans, *Plin. 2, 10.* Vid. Pertracto, n. 3. § *Pertractans vulnera visu, Sil. 10, 452.*

Pertractatè, adv. *After the common way, or manner; or as some think, lewdly.* Non pertractatè facta est fabula, *Plaut. Capt. prol. 55.*

Pertractatio, ònis. f. verb. *A frequent handling, a diligent perusal, Cic. de Orat. 1, 11.*

Pertractatus, a, um. part. Met. *Thoroughly canvassed, or considered.* = Perceptas penitus & pertractatas res humanas habere, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 14.*

Pertracto, are. act. (1) *To handle much, or often.* (2) *To treat, or discourse, of.* (3) *To think, or consider, thoroughly of.* (1) Bestias montibus pertractabant, *Hirt. B. Afric. 72.* (2) Ea quæ rem continent, pertractemus, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 10.* (3) Si gesti negotii tuam & adversarii narrationem sæpe & diligenter pertractabit, *Id. de Inv. 2, 14.*

Pertractor, ari, arius. pass. (1) *To be handled gently.* (2) Met. *To be treated, or discoursed, of.* (1) Leniter pertractari corpus etiam in acutis & recentibus morbis oportet, *Cels. 3, 14.*

Pertractus, a, um. part. [*à pertrahor*] *Drawn.* Romanus cedentem hostem effusè sequendo, in locum iniquum pertractus, *Liv. Per scalas Germanias pertractus, Aur. Viêt. de Cæs. 8.*

Pertrahendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be drawn, or towed, as a ship is.* (2) *To be prolonged.* (1) Lembum armatum ad pertrahendam eam navim

miserunt, *Liv. 40, 4.* (2) Vita quoquomodo pertrahenda, *Plin. 28, 1.*

Pertraho, ère, xi, etum. act. *To draw.* Ut ad terga colliis ab equite suo hostem incautum pertraheret, *Liv. § In castra pertraxerunt, Id. 7, 39.* ¶ *Pertrahere vitam, to spin out life, Plin. 28, 2.*

Pertrahor, i, etus. pass. (1) *To be towed as a ship is.* (2) *To be drawn, or baled.* (1) Vid. Pertrahendus. (2) Vivus ad Lælium pertrahitur, *Liv. Navis ad ripam alteram pertrahitur, Id. 21, 28.*

Pertranseo, ire, ivi. neut. (1) *To pass by.* (2) *To pass, or strike, through; as a colour doth in a precious stone.* (1) Necesse est aut non perveniat, aut pertranseat, *Sen. Ep. 4.* (2) Cum viridis non pertransit aspectus, *Plin. de smaragdo.*

Pertranslucidus, a, um. adj. *Very thin, or transparent.* Charta indecoro visu pertranslucida, *Plin. 13, 12.*

Pertrecto, are. act. *To rub lightly; to feel, or handle, gently.* Pertrectare dormienti caput jubet, *Just. 1, 9.*

Pertribuo, ère, ui, utum. act. *To give a testimony very willingly, Plin. Ep. 10, 18.*

* ¶ *Petricofus*, a, um. adj. [*ex per, & tricosus*] *Very frivolous, or trifling, Mart. 3, 63. ubi al. prætricola, & petricola.*

Petrifis, e. adj. (1) *Very sad, or doleful.* (2) *Very severe, or harsh.* (1) § *Petrifis carmen, Cic. de Div. 1, 8. ex poetâ.* (2) § *Petrifis patruus, censor, magister, Id. pro Cael. 11.*

* *Petrifus*, a, um. part. [*à perteror*] *Bruised, or beaten to powder.* Uva pertrita & cum aquâ potui data, *Col. 8, 5.*

¶ *Petrux*, ucis. adj. *Very fierce, very cruel, Apul. Met. 5. p. 157. ¶ Truculentus.*

Pertimultuosè, adv. *Very riotously, in a very tumultuous manner, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 5.*

Pertundo, ère, tidi, tûsum. act. (1) *To beat through, or knock; to thump, to break through.* (2) *To bore through.* (1) Col. 6, 15. (2) Terebrâ vitem, quam inferes, pertundito, *Cato. ¶ Me-diam pertundere venam, to let one bleed, Juv. 6, 46.* Pertundere crumenam, *to cut a purse, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 37.*

Pertundor, i, ûsus. pass. *To be broken, or cracked, Col. 12, 19.*

* *Perturbans*, tis. part. *Troubling, disturbing.* At Mavors moto perturbans aëra telo, *Sil. 9, 448.*

* *Perturbatè*, adv. *Confusedly, disorderly, Cic. de Inv. 1, 20.*

* *Perturbatio*, ònis. f. verb. (1) *Great trouble, or disturbance.* (2) *Disorder of body, indisposition.* (3) *Also any troublesome passion, or motion, of the mind.* (1) Videtis in quo motu temporum, quantâ in conversione rerum, & perturbatione versetur, *Cic. pro Flacc. 37.* ¶ *Cœli perturbatio, foul weather, Id. de Div. 2, 45.* (2) Perturbatione valetudinis tuæ, *Pæti, commotus sum, Id. Fam. 9, 15.* (3) Inveteratio ut in corporibus ægrius depellitur, sic in animis quoque perturbatio, *Id. = Perturbationes fugiamus, id est, metus animi nimios, rationi non obtemperantes, Id. Offic. 1, 38.*

* *Perturbatrix*, icis. f. verb. *A disturber, feminine.* Perturbatrix harum rerum omnium Academia, *Cic. de Legib. 1, 13.*

* *Perturbatus*, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. *Troubled, disturbed, disordered, confused.* Civitas perturbata seditionibus, *Cic. contr. Rull. 1, 8.* = Somnia perturbata & confusa, *Id. de Div. 1, 30.* Somniantium visa multa perturbatoria sunt, *Id. de Div. 2, 59.* Perturbatissimum tempestatis genus, *Sen. Q. N. 7, 10.* ¶ *Perturbata res rei, mixed, or mingled, with one another, Id.*

* *Perturbo*, are. act. [*ex per, & turbo*] (1) *To disturb, to trouble, to disorder, to distract.* (2) *To turn topsy-turvy, to put in an uproar.* (3) *To throw, or cast, out.* (4) *To move, or vex.* (5) *To mix, or blend.* (1) Perturbavi omnia, *Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 22.* Qui perversè aded perturbavit familiæ mentem meæ, *Plaut. Amph. 4, 3, 10.* (2) Cincius est nissus, ut eam provinciam perturbaret, *Cic. pro Sullâ, 19.* (3) Ut eum præcipitem perturbatis ex civitate, *Ad Herenn. 4, 8.* (4) ¶ *Sophistis pro-*

propositum est, non perturbare animos, sed placare, Cic. Orat. 65. = Nec me clamor iste commovet, aut perturbat, Id. pro Rabir. 6. (5) Quocunque modo perturbes, cæcula quæ sint, Nunquam in marmoreum possunt migrare colorem, Lucr. 2, 774.

*Perturbor, ari, arius, pass. (1) To be disordered, or put out of rank. (2) To be troubled, or disturbed. (3) To become dubious. (i) Ne dispersi perturbarentur, in acie permanserunt, Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G. 8, 15. (2) Perturbari clamore hominum, Cic. pro Rabir. 6. (3) Cum P. Attio agebant, ne suâ pertinaciâ omnium fortunas perturbari vellet, Cæs. B. C. 3, 35.

Perturpis, e, adj. Very lewd. Perturpe & flagitiosum esse videtur, Cic. pro Cal. 20.

|| Pertussis, is, f. A continual cough, Litt. ex Sen. sed q.

Pertusus, a, um, part. [à pertundor] (1) Broken, cracked. (2) Bored through, or that hath holes. (1) § Pertusa sella, Cato, c. 157. (2) Laticem pertutum congerere in vas, Lucr. 3, 1022. ¶ = In pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium, operam ludimus, ut spend our breath in vain, Plaut. Plend. 1, 3, 135.

Pervado, ere, n. (1) To go over, or through; to scape, or pass through; to get by, or away. (2) To enter in at. (3) To spread over all. (1) Nisi corporis & impetu equi pervasit, Tac. Ann. 2, 17, 5. (2) Nequid in aures, quod noceat, possit pervadere, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. Pars nulla ejus belli in Italiam pervasit, Id. Rer. 5, 3. (3) Nulla ora est tam deserta, quod non illius diei fama pervaserit, Id. pro Lige Alimil. 15.

Pervagatus, a, um, part. or, comp. ssumus, sup. (1) Having wandered about, or traveled over. (2) Common, ordinary, publick, commonly known, spread abroad. (1) Ferox natio pervagata bello propere terrarum orbem, Liv. 38, 17. (2) = Communia & pervagata, Cic. de Orat. 1, 36. = Vulgare, quotidianum, pervagatum, Id. de Orat. 3, 49. § Latè pervagata bona anteponuntur angustis, Id. Topic. 18. § Pars pervagatio, Id. de Inv. 2, 14. Pervagatissimus verus, Id. Or. 43.

Pervagor, ari, arius sum, dep. To go and come over; to wander, or travel, over; to rove about, to overspread, to overrun. Pervagantur molestiam mentes omnium, Cic. de Leg. 1, 11. Dolor omnia membra pervagabatur, Plin. Epist. 1, 12.

Pervagus, a, um, adj. Wandering very much, or all about; roving. Vasto pervagus orbe puer, Ov. A. Am. 2, 18. de Cupidine.

Pervaleo, ere, n. To have great, or continual, strength. Permanenter vis pervaleat ejus, Lucr. 6, 916.

|| Pervallide, adv. Very strongly, Dig.

Pervallidus, a, um, adj. Very strong, Liv. 40, 47. Sed ibi quæd. exempl. hab. prævalida.

Pervariè, adv. With much variety, very variously. Pervariè & jucundè narrare, Cic. de Orat. 2, 80.

Pervastandus, a, um, part. To be laid utterly waste. Ad pervastandos fines ducere, Liv. 6, 4.

Pervastatus, a, um, part. Laid utterly waste, ruined. § Pervastata Italia, Tac. Ann. 15, 45, 1. Pervastatis passim agris, prædâque abactâ, Liv. 8, 19.

Pervasto, are, act. To lay waste, to destroy. Liberos cum pervastassent, Liv. 33, 37. Ferro flammâque omnia pervastant, Id. 35, 41.

Pervasurus, a, um, part. About to go over, or through. Velut continens incendium pervasurum, Liv. 37, 25.

Pervectus, a, um, part. [à pervehor] Carried, or brought, along. § Tranquillo pervectus Chalcidem, Liv. Pervectus in litus, Plin. 9, 8. ¶ Pervectus in Africam, shipped over to, Vell. Pat. 2, 5.

Pervehendus, a, um, part. To be brought, or carried, together. Neque commeatibus pervehendis ed patuisset iter, Liv. 44, 6.

Perveho, ere, xi, etum, act. To carry along, to convey. Virgines sacraque in plaustrum imposuit, & Cære pervexit, Liv. 5, 40. ¶ Met. Prius oculis mortalium molita natura est eos, quam in cœlum fama perveheret, placed them in, raised them to, Curt. 8, 5, 17.

Pervehor, i, etus, pass. To be carried along, to be transported, or come by sea. Met. Cum prospero statu ejus utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos, Cic. Offic. 2, 6. de Fortunâ. Portum quod utinam velis passis pervehi liceat, Id. Tusc. 1, 49. de Morte.

Pervello, ere, li, vel vulsi, act. (1) To pinch, or twist. (2) Met. To fret, or afflict. (3) To excite, or raise. (4) To disparage, or decry. (1) § Pervellere aurem, Val. Max. 1, 5, 8. (2) Si te dolor aliquis pervellerit, Cic. Fortunâ ut pervellere te forsitan potuerit & pungere, non potuit certè vires frangere, Id. Tusc. 3, 17. (3) Qualia lassum Pervellunt stomachum, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 8. (4) Jus nostrum civile pervellit, Cic. de Orat. 1, 62.

† Perveniō, ant. pro perveniam, Non.

Perveniens, tis, part. Coming to, arriving at. Verba referens aures non pervenientia nostras, Ov. Met. 3, 462.

Pervenio, ire, eni, entum, neut. (1) To come to a place, or time; to arrive at. (2) To obtain, procure, or get. (3) To come by, recover, or regain. (4) To be made known. (1) Sex millium circuitu in oppidum perveniet, Cæs. B. C. 2, 24. § Ut à sinistro ejus cornu ordiar, & ad dextrum perveniam, Hirt. B. Afr. 60. Sine me pervenire quod volo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 44. Ejus morte illa pecunia ad me pervenit, Cic. Topic. 6. In portum salvâ nave pervenire, Quint. 2, 17. Ad annum septuagesimum pervenit, Cic. de Div. 1, 23. ¶ An ipse sine duce ullo pervenerit ad hanc improbitatem, arrived at, Id. Pervenire ad frugem, to come to good, Quint. 1, 3. ad manus vel in manus, to come to hand, Id. (2) Miramur turpes aliquot in eo ordine esse, quo cuius licet pretio pervenire, Id. Ea sic vidi probari, ut ad veterum scriptorum laudem pervenirent, Id. (3) Ut oculus ad tuum pervenias, Id. Commodissime ad numeros pervenire, Id. Fam. 13, 14. (4) Decem oleorum genera ad meam notitiam modò pervenerunt, Col. Ad aures ejus hæc res pervenit, Cic. Rer. 4, 28.

Perveniunt, imperf. They come, Cic. in præf. ¶ Perventum est, they came. Dum in Baeticanos perventum, Curt. 7, 4, 25. Duæ erant viæ, quæ adversariorum tabernacula posset perveniri, Nep. Eumen. 8.

Pervenor, ari, dep. (1) || To hunt all over. (2) Met. To use the utmost diligence in finding out. (1) Exempl. desid. (2) Defessus sum urbem totam pervenari, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 3. ¶ Raro occ.

Perventurus, a, um, part. (1) What will come to. (2) Met. That will be brought to. (1) Ad proximam legionem perventuros, Cæs. B. G. 5, 29. Carales perventurus erat, Liv. 23, 40. (2) Videte quem in locum temp. perventuram putetis, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 53.

Perversè, † Pervorsè, adv. (1) Aukwardly, unskillfully. (2) Forwardly, pcevishly. (3) Perversely, mischievously. (1) Stulta calliditas perversè imitata prudentiam, Cic. Offic. 3, 32. Perversè dicere homines, perversè dicendo facillimè consequi, Id. de Orat. 1, 33. (2) Plerique perversè, ne dicam impudenter, volunt, Id. de Amic. 22. (3) Multi deorum beneficia perversè utuntur, Id. N. D. 2, 28.

Perversitas, atis, f. Perwerseness, aukwardness, or forwardness. Quæ est hominibus tanta perversitas, ut, inventis frugibus, glaude vescantur? Cic. Orat. 9.

Perversus, † Pervorsus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. (1) Perverted, overthrown, turned upside down. (2) Askew, askint, a-wry. (3) Perverse, preposterous, forward, cross-grained. (4) Aukward. (5) Unlucky, unbappy. (1) = Deformati, inquinati, perversi, conturbati ludi, Cic. N. D. 1, 28. (2) Rostius erat perversissimis oculis, Id. N. D. 1, 28. Cachinno perverso distorquere ora, Ov. A. Am. 3, 287. (3) = Itaque ut erat semper præposterus atque perversus initium facit à Bulbo, Cic. pro Cluent. 26. (4) Nunc ista separantur, ut disjuncta sint, quo nihil potest esse perversus, Id. de Fin. 4, 15. (5) = Hic dies mihi pervorsus, atque adversus obtigit, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 1.

Pervorto, † Pervorto, ere, act. (1) To turn

upside down. (2) To batter, or throw down; to overthrow. (3) To bring over to a party, or opinion. (4) To ruin, or undo; to spoil, or corrupt. (1) Dant operam, ne cœnet senex; aulas pervortunt, &c. Plaut. Cal. 4, 1, 16. (2) Eâ balistâ pervortam turrim, Id. Bacch. 4, 4, 59. Si rex obstabit obviam, regem ipsum pervortito, Id. Stich. 2, 1, 14. (3) Eam civitatem pervertere concupivit, Nep. Lyfand. 2. (4) Temeritas C. Cæsaris qui omnia jura divina & humana pervertit, Cic. Offic. 1, 8. Hamilcar largitione vetustos pervertit mores Carthaginiensium, Nep. Ham. 3.

Pervortor, i, sus, pass. To be overthrown, ruined, or undone, &c. Calpurnia illustris femina pervertitur, Tac. Ann. 12, 22, 4.

*Pervespēri, adv. [ex per, & vesperī] Very late. Cum ad me pervespēri venisset, Cic. Fam. 9, 2.

Pervestigatio, ōnis, f. verb. A narrow search after. § Scientiæ pervestigatio, Cic. de Orat. 1, 3.

Pervestigatus, a, um, part. Thoroughly searched. A me pervestigata & cognita, Cic. Verr. 5, 68.

Pervestigo, are, act. To trace, to make a thorough search after. Ut canes venatici optimè odorabantur omnia, & pervestigabant, Cic. Verr. 4, 13.

Pervetus, ēris, adj. Very old, or ancient. Signum pervetus ligneum, Cic. § amicitia, Id. Fam. 13, 17. epistola, Id. ad Q. fratr. 3. vinum, Cels. 5, 26, 30.

Pervetustus, a, um, adj. (1) Very old, or stale. (2) Obsolete, antiquated. (1) § Pervetustus adeps, Plin. 20, 9. (2) § Pervetusta verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 52.

Perviam, adv. To be come at, or passed through. ¶ Angulos omnes mearum ædium mihi perviam fecisti, a thoroughfare, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 24.

Perviciacia, æ, f. (1) Pervicaceness, obstinacy, forwardness, willfulness. (2) Perseverance, constancy. (1) Egrotationi subiecta sunt mulierositates, perviciacia, liguratio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11. (2) § Perdurandi perviciacia, Plin. 17, 20. † Perviciacia est interdum bonarum rerum perseverantia, pertinaciâ semper malarum, Non. ex Acc. fallit tamen, vid. Pertinacia.

Perviciaciū, adv. comp. More obstinately. Si perviciaciū causam belli queri videat, Liv. 42, 14. Perviciaciū tueri sententiam suam, Curt. 10, 6, 12.

Pervicax, ācis, adj. vox med. or, comp. ssumus, sup. [à vico, antiq. pro vinco] (1) Inexorable, immovable, not to be persuaded; that will not yield, or forego; in a good sense. (2) Willfull, stubborn, headstrong, obstinate, sturdy, stiff, surly. (1) = Recti pervicax, constans adversus metus, Tac. Hist. 5, 5. ubi al. leg. pertinax. Pervicacis ad pedes Achillis, Hor. Epod. 17, 14. ubi vet. Schol. Pervicaces dicuntur, qui in aliquo certamine ad vincendum perseverant, Et. Non. 5, 40. ex Acc. ad erymon simul respiciente. § Nam pervicacem dicis me esse, & vincere, persacile patior, pertinacem nihil moror; ubi ille pervicacia est interdum bonarum rerum perseverantia, pertinacia semper malarum; & pervicax & pertinax in bonis pariter ac malis, locum habent. (2) Adcōne pervicaci esse animo, ut, &c. Ter. Hecyr. 4, 1, 17. § Pervicacior ira, Curt. 8, 6, 1. Pervicacissimus hostis, Flor. 1, 11, 11.

† Pervicus, vett. dixerunt, pro pervicaci, teste Non. Hic quidem pervicus custodem addidit, Plaut. Fragm.

Pervideo, ere, act. (1) To see, or perceive, thoroughly. (2) || To see at a distance. (3) Simply to see, behold, or look on. (1) Videt quod eveniat, sed cur id accadat, non pervidet, Col. 2, 1. (2) Plin. ap. Litt. (3) Cum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis, &c. Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 25.

Pervigeo, ere, neut. To be in a brave, or flourishing, condition. Uterque opibus ac honoribus pervigere, Tac. Ann. 4, 34.

Pervigil, ilis, adj. Very watchfull, watching, wakefull. § Pervigil draco, Cern. Gall. anguis, Ov. Ep. 12, 60. canis, Sen. Herc. fur. 809. custodia, Luc. 4, 7. ¶ Ignis pervigil, the vestal fire, which was always kept burning, and never went out, Stat. Theb. 2, 739. = Pervigiles & infomnes, Plin. Paneg. c. 63. Per-

Pervigilans, tis. part. *Watching, keeping long watching.* Teque ordine Trojæ Narrantem longus se pervigilante labores, *Sil.* 8, 138.

Pervigilatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A watching, or sitting up, all night long.* § Pervigilationes nocturnæ, *Cic. de Legib.* 2, 15.

|| **Pervigilator**, ōris. m. verb. *He that watcheth, Veg.* † **Pervigil.**

Pervigilatus, a, um. part. pass. *Spent in watching.* In multo nox est privigilata mero, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 326.

Pervigilium, ii. n. (1) *A watching, a sitting up all night long.* (2) *A wake, the vigils of a holyday.* (1) Pervigilio noctis fatigatis occursum est, *Just.* 13, 8. Pervigilio quidem præcipue vincuntur cibi, *Sen.* Pervigilio noctis fatigati, *Just.* 13, 8, 7. (2) Castra campana ut in pervigilio neglecta simul omnibus portis invadit, *Liv.* Simulacrum æneum Fortunæ supplicationibus & pervigilio anniversario coluit, *Suet. Galb.* 4, 8.

Pervigilo, āre. neut. *To watch, not to sleep all night long.* § Pervigilat noctes totas, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 33. Pervigilare in armis, *Liv.* 24, 38. § Vigilare leve est, pervigilare grave, *Mart.* 9, 70. Pervigilant castella metu, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 793.

Pervilis, e. adj. *Very cheap.* Annona eo anno pervilis fuit, *Liv.* 31. c. ult.

|| **Pervinca**, æ. f. *The herb periwinkle, Apul.*

Pervincendus, a, um. part. *To be overcome, or mastered.* Pervincendum hoc est tibi, *Catull.* 74, 15.

Pervinco, ēre. act. (1) *To overcome, to get the better of.* (2) *To prevail, or obtain.* (3) *To surpass, or be more.* (4) *To demonstrate, or make out.* (1) Restitit ac pervicit, *Cato.* (2) Ut de agris dividendis consules ad senatum referrent, pervincere non potuit, *Liv.* 4, 2. (3) Nec potari per se queunt, si non pervincat aqua, *Plin. de vinis.* (4) § Pervincere dictis, *Lucr.* 5, 100.

Pervium, i. n. absol. sc. iter. *A thoroughfare, a passage, Tac. Hist.* 2, 8.

Pervividis, e. adj. *Very green, Plin.* 6, 22.

Pervivo, ēre, si, sum. act. *To see, view, or behold.* Parvula sic totum pervisit pupula (sc. oculi) cælum, *Manil.* 4, 925.

Pervivo, ēre. n. *To survive, or continue to live.* Si pervivo usque ad summam ætatem, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 84.

Pervius, a, um. adj. [ex per, & via] *Passable, having a way through; that may be gone in, or thorough; easy to be passed.* Fratri ædes sient perviæ, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 7, 14. Domus est non ulli pervia vento, *Ov. Met.* 2, 764. § Pervia freta, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 720.

* **Pervila**, æ. f. dim. [à pera] *A little scrip, or satchel.* Fregit exemplum è perulâ calicem, *Sen. Ep.* 90.

Pervinctio, ōnis. f. verb. *An anointing all over.* Excalfacit pervinctione, *Plin.* 14, 15.

Pervinctus, a, um. part. (1) *Anointed all over.* (2) *Bestrewn, beaubed.* (1) § Nardo pervinctus, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 59. (2) § Pervincti facibus ora, *Id. A. P.* 277.

Pervingendus, a, um. part. *To be anointed all over.* Pervingendus est is leniter, *C. Is.* 2, 17.

Pervungo, ēre, xi, sum. act. *To anoint all over.* Corpora oleo pervinxerunt, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 1, 47. An postea aliquis pervungi debeat, *Cels.* 2, 17.

|| **Pervulgatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A publishing up and down, Dig.*

Pervolgo, āre. act. (1) *To make common, or known.* (2) *To pass through.* (3) *To frequent.* (4) *To prostitute.* (1) Quæ causa Deum per magnas numina gentes Pervolgavit, *Lucr.* 5, 1161. (2) Pervolgant fulgura cælum, *Id.* 2, 163. (3) Volucres quæ pervolgant nemora avia, *Id.* 3, 346. (4) Se omnibus pervolgare, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 16. de meretrice.

Pervolans, tis. part. *Flying all over.* Pervolgant nemora avia pervolantes, *Lucr.* 2, 346.

Pervolito, āre. neut. *To fly all over, or about.* Omnia pervolitant latè loca, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 24. § Pervolitare tecta, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 505.

Pervolo, vis, volui, velle. neut. *To desire earnest-*

ly. || **Pervolam scire, I would fain know, Curt. 10, 2, 17. It is scarce found in any other tense, or person, save that in *Livy* is read *pervelle id videre, l.* 39, 43. Pervolunt is indeed quoted out of *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 73. but that reading is not certain.**

Pervolo, āre. neut. (1) *To fly about, or all over.* (2) *Met. To post, or make great speed in a journey.* (1) Hirundo pervolat ædes divitis domini, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 474. (2) Dum pervolat axe citato Flaminiam, *Juv.* 1, 60. Velocius in hanc sedem pervolabit, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 9, 4.

Pervolveo, ēre, vi, lūtum. act. (1) *To tumble, or roll, along, or over.* (2) *To run over, or read over, a book.* (1) Te pervolvam in luto, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 38. Membra celeres pervolvunt rotæ, *Sen.* (2) Smyrnam incana diu secula pervolvent, *Catull.* 92. i. e. librum *Cinnæ poetæ sic dictum.*

Pervolvor, i, ūtus. pass. (1) || *To be rolled.* (2) *To be deeply intent upon.* (1) *Cic. ap. Litt.* (2) Ut in iis locis quos proponam paulò post, pervolvatur animus, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 35.

Pervolūtandus, a, um. part. *To be tumbled over, or perused.* Omnium artium scriptores pervolūtandi, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 34.

Pervolūto, āre. act. (1) || *To tumble over.* (2) *To read over with care, to peruse.* (1) *Exemp. desid.* (2) Pervolutas libros nostros, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 12.

† **Pervorto**, ēre. act. *To overturn, &c.* *Vid. Perverto.*

Pervirhānus, a, um. adj. *Very courteous, civil, and well behaved; very pleasant, witty, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 16.

Pervurgeo, ēre. act. *To urge greatly, Suet. Tib.* 25, 3.

Pervūro, ēre. act. (1) *To burn all over, to set on fire.* (2) *To vex, fret, or teize, one.* (1) *Vid. Perustus, n. 1.* Met. Perurit mentes gloria, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 76. (2) Illos serves, qui malè cor meum perurunt, *Mart.* 12, 49.

Pervūror, i, ūtus. pass. (1) *To be burnt up, to be scorched.* (2) *To be blasted.* (3) *To be nipt, or pinched, with cold.* (1) Ardentissimâ febris pervūri, *Plin. Epist.* 7, 1, 4. (2) Validoque perurimur æstu, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 543. (3) Asparagum substramentis per hyemem operito, ne peruratur, *Cato*, 161.

Pervustus, a, um. part. (1) *Set on fire.* (2) *Burnt up, scorched, parched.* (3) *Called.* (4) *Well warmed, scourged.* (5) *One who hath burnt his fingers by ambition.* (1) Perusti populatque latè agri, *Liv.* (2) § Ossa perusta, *Tib.* 1, 2. coma, *Prop.* 4, 10, 46. ora, *Id.* 3, 13, 22. (3) Subducunt oneri colla perusta boves, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 5, 24. (4) Peruste funibus latus, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 3. (5) § Perustus inani gloriâ, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 15.

Pervūtīlis, e. ad. *Very profitable, or usefull.* § Perutilis opera, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 17.

|| **Pervūtīliter**. *Very profitably, or usefully, Dig.*

Pervulgātūrus, a, um. part. *About to publish.* Sed olim Viticolæ nomen pervulgatura Falerni Munera, *Sil. Ital.* 7, 193.

|| **Pervulgātē**, adv. *Very commonly, Gell.* 16, 7.

Pervulgātus, a, um. part. & adj. || or, comp. sūmus, sup. *Published, made publick, spread abroad; very commonly used, or known.* = Notum & pervulgatum, *Cic.* Via pervulgata patrum, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 49. Pervulgator, *Gall.* 7, 17. Pervulgatissimus, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 8.

Pervulgo, āre. act. *To publish, to spread abroad, to make common, to prostitute to all comers.* § *Scrib. & pervolgo*, ubi vid. exempla locorum huc spectant.

Pervulgor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be published, to be divulged, to be made common.* Pervulgari artem suam nolunt, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 4.

* **Pes**, ēdis. m. [à πῆς, Gr.] (1) *A foot of man, or other animal.* (2) *Analog. of vegetables; (3) of artificial things, as of a table, stool, beds, &c.* (4) || *A stream, or course, in liquids.* (5) *A coming to, or approaching.* (6) *The halser in a ship.* (7) || *The oar of a ship.* (8) || *The foot of a mountain.* (9) *The foundation of any thing, a plot*

for building. (10) *The measure of a foot, twelve inches.* (11) *A foot of land.* (12) *A foot in verse, or prose.* (13) *A louse.* (14) || *Pes milvinus, the herb hartshorn.* (15) || *Pes gallinaceus, a kind of fumitory, some take it for bastard parsley.* (1) *Pedes & membra gradiendi, Cic.* § *Pedem pede urgere, Virg. Æn.* 12, 748. Connexa pedibus apes, *Id. Georg.* 4, 257. Taurus pedibus spargit arenam, *Id. Ecl.* 3, 87. Felis evagata suspensio pede, *Phadr.* 2, 4, 18. (2) § *Pes vinaceorum, Col.* 12, 43. (3) *Lectus spondâ pedibusque salignis, Ov. Met.* 8, 656. Mensæ pes tertius, *Id. ibid.* 660. Pede convulso mensæ acernæ, *Id. Met.* 12, 254. (4) *Levis crepante lymphâ defilit pede, Hor. Epod.* 16, 48. Ipse suo fluere Bacchus pede, *Corn. Sev. in Ætrâ.* (5) *Attulit hospitio pes dexter & hora Lycæum, Sil.* || *Ante pedes, things present, Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 23. Quæ futura sunt, at a distance, *Id.* Nec caput nec pedes, *Prov.* neither head nor tail, all of a bundle; confused, and unintelligible matter, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 238. Metiri se suo pede, to cut his coat according to his cloth, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 98. A pedibus servus, & absol. à pedibus, a lacquey, or footman, *Cic.* Pedem efferre, to go out, *Id. Att.* 7, 2. referre, to return, *Curt.* 6, 1, 11. (6) *Sive utrumque Jupiter simul secundus incidisset in pedem, Catull.* 4, 21. ubi vid. *Salmas. & Scal.* Et flexo navita cornu Obliquat lævo pede carbasa, *Lucr.* 5, 478. Pedem facere, to sail with a side wind, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 830. || *tenere, Serv.* (7) *Plaut. ap. Litt.* (8) *Imos pedes Cassii montis prætermans, Amm.* † *radices plerique superiores vocant.* (9) *Standâ fundamentum pes, à quo dicitur in ædificiis area pes magnus, & qui fundamentum instituit, pedem ponit, Varr. L. L.* 4. (10) *Fuisse Pollio-nem pede longiorem, quàm quempiam longissimum, Cic.* (11) *Pedem in Italiâ video nullum esse, qui non in illius potestate sit, Id. Attic.* 7, 21. (12) *Heroici pedes tres, dactylus, anapæstus, & spondeus, Id. de Orat.* 3. Pæs cūius iambus, *Hor. A. P.* 251. § *Pede vincto & soluto, Tib.* 4, 1, 36. Certo pede Dissert sermone sermomerus, *Hor. Sat.* 4, 1, 47. (13) *Cūm perpur-garunt caput, ne quos habeant pedes, Varr. R. R.* 3, 9. (14) *Col.* 12, 7. (15) *Plin.* 25, 13.

|| **Pesna**, pro penna, *Fest.*
* || **Pessarius**, a, um. adj. [à pessus] || *Fomentum pessarium, applied by a kind of suppository, Theod. Prisc.*

Pessimè, adv. superl. *Very badly, very scurrily, or naughtily.* Quàm quisque pessimè secit; tam maximè tutus est, *Sall. B. Jug.* 34.

|| **Pessimò**, āre. act. *Vet. Int. Bibl. To use one very ill, to afflict one.* † *Pessimè tracto.*

Pessimus, a, um. adj. sup. [à pessum pessumus; quod pessum ire dignum sit] (1) *Very ill, very bad in health.* (2) *The worst, sorryest, starkest naught.* (1) *Vespere ferè pessimi sunt, qui ægro-tant, Cels.* 3, 4. (2) *Omnium pessimus pœta; Catull.* 47, 5. § *Formosos sæpe inveni pessimos, & turpi facie multos inveni optimos, Phadr.* 3, 4, 7. || *Quæ pessimi decrevère, ea bonis faci-enda sunt, Sall. in Fragm.*

* **Pessulus**, i. m. [qu. parvus pes, *Perot. al.* à πῆς, paxillus] *A bar, or bolt, of a door; an iron; a wooden peg, or pin.* Occlude sis ostium, ambobus pessulis, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 25. || *Pessulum ostio obdere, to bolt the door, Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 55.

Pessum, adv. [à pes, qu. sub pedibus, *Pontan.* ut pessum premere sit pedibus calcare, vel qu. pedes versum; à pendo, *Sciopp. Annot. ad C. P.* p. 95.] (1) *Right down, under foot.* (2) || *Pes-sim ire, to sink, or fall, to the bottom.* (3) *Met. To run to decay, to come to naught.* (1) *Multæ-per mare pessum subfedere urbes, Lucr.* 6, 588. (2) *Ubi dulcem caseum in muriam demiseris, si pessum ibit, scies esse adhuc crudam, si innabit, maturam, Col.* 12, 6. § *Pessum premere aliquem, Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 12. *Met.* Ne mens fidat pes-sum, *Boëth.* (3) *Pessum iere vitæ pretia, Plin. in præm.* l. 14. || *Pessum dare, to ruin, or de-stroy, Luc.* 5, 615.

Pessundo, āre, dēdi, dātum. act. [*ex pessum*, & do] (1) To overthrow, to throw down, to cast under foot. (2) To vanquish, or overcome. (3) To ruin, or undo. (4) To destroy, or lay waste. (1) Honores complures pessunderunt, *Val. Max.* 7, 2. (2) Ingentes hostium copias pessunderunt, *Id. Max.* 4, 4, 5. (3) = Illa tuum perdidit, pessunderit tibi unicum gnatum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 3. (4) Quæ res plerumquæ magnas civitates pessunderit, *Sall. B. Jug.* 1, 4.

Pessundor, āri. pass. To be sunk, or depressed. Ad inertiam & voluptates corporis pessundatus est, *Sall. B. J.* 1.

* **Pessus**, i. m. [*πεσος*, Gr.] A pessary, a kind of suppository for women, *Cels.* 5, 29. per totum.

Pestifer, a, um. adj. [pestem ferens] (1) Poisonous, plaguey, pestilent, pestiferous, or that causes the plague in man, or beast. (2) Deadly, mortal, pernicious, destructive, poisonous. (3) Infectious, contagious, unwholesome. (1) Evincendi sunt, quomvis pestiferi morbi, *Col.* § Pestifer venter, *Ov. Met.* 1, 459. de Pythone. Pestifera avibus exhalatio, *Plin.* 4. init. (2) = Venenata & pestifera vipera, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 24. § Met. Pestifer civis, *Id. pro Domo*, 32. consules, *Id.* = Pestiferum, perniciosum, mortem afferens, bellum, *Id. Fam.* 4, 34. (3) = Hinc hominum pecudumque lues, hinc pestifer aer, *Claud. B. Gild.* 514. § Accessus ad res salutaris, à pestiferis recessus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 12.

Pestilēre, adv. Pestilently, mischievously, destructively. Multa pestilēre & perniciosē sciuntur in populis, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 5.

Pestilērus, a, um. adj. Contagious, infectious, pestilent, pestiferous. Sudor frigidus in acutā febre pestilērus est, *Cels.* 2, 6.

Pestilens, tis. adj. [à pestis, ut à vis violens] or, comp. isimus, sup. Pestilent, or pestilential; contagious, infectious, unwholesome. = Gravis & pestilens aspiratio, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 57. § Sunt partes agrorum aliæ pestilentes, aliæ salubres, *Id. de Fato*, 4. § Pestilentior annus, *Liv.* 4, 21. = Pestilentissimo & gravissimo anno, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 16, 5.

Pestilentia, æ. f. (1) The plague, or pestilence. (2) The murrain, or other contagion, in cattle. (3) The infection of the air, or unwholesomeness of a place. (4) Met. Spite, malice. (1) Ubi contagio quasi pestilentia invasit, *Sall. B. C.* 10. § Tum salubritatis tum pestilentiae signa, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 57. conf. *Liv.* 25, 26. (2) Pestilentia in gregem incidit, *Col.* (3) Autumni pestilentia in Italiā, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 87. (4) = Oratio plena veneni, & pestilentiae, *Catull.* 42, 12.

§ Pestilentus, a, um. adj. Pestilent, *Liv. ap. Cell.* 19, 7.

Pestilentia, ātis. Pestilency, *Lucr.* 6, 1096. vix alibi occ.

Pestis, is. f. [à pasco, pastum, quod depascatur artus, vel à pessum, quod pessum det] (1) A pest, or infection, seizing any thing animate, or inanimate. (2) Poison. (3) Mischiefs, calamity, by fire, enemys, &c. (4) Destruction, ruin. (5) Death. (6) Distraction, madness, raving. (7) Met. A rogue, a villain. (1) Major vis pestis Pœnorum castra quàm Romana affecerat, *Liv.* 28. vid. & *Hor. Od.* 1, 21. Cum pestis incessit sub favis acervatim enectæ apes reperiuntur, *Col.* 9, 13. (2) Pestes quascunque creat arena Libyæ, *Sen. Ep.* 115. Ebibit humorem pestis, *Luc.* 9, 747. § Textilis pestis, an empoisoned garment, *ap. Cic. de Legib.* 2, 8. (3) Rapidam diffundere pestem Cæperunt ignes, *Sil.* 17, 93. Lentus carinas Est vapor & toto corpore pestis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 683. (4) = Pestis & perniciēs civitatis, *Cic. pro Rabir.* § Pestem oppetere, to come to an ill end, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 11. & *Asin.* 1, 1, 7. Ibant Veienti populo pestem minitantes, *Liv.* 2, 49. (5) Sed non augurio potuit depellere pestem, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 328. (6) = Reginam tali persensit peste teneri, Cara Jovis conjux, nec famam obitare furori, *Id. Æn.* 4, 91. (7) Leno

sum, perniciēs communis adolescentum, perjuris, pestis, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 34.

* || **Pētālum**, i. n. [à *πέταλον*, bractea] A thin plate of gold which the Jewish high-priest wore on his forehead. Petalum, aurea lamina in fronte pontificis, quæ nomen dei tetragrammaton Hebraicis literis habebat scriptum, *Isid.*

* **Pētālium**, i. n. [à *πέταλον*, folium] An ointment made of the leaves of nard, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 7.

* **Pētāsatus**, a, um. adj. Wearing a broad hat, *Suet. Aug.* 82. § Petasati tabellarii, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 17, 1.

Pētāsio, ōnis. m. A gammon, or sitch, of bacon. E Galliā apportantur Romam pernæ, tomacinae, & taniacæ, & petasiones, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4.

Pētāsio, ōnis. m. A gammon of bacon, a pestle of pork; a hand, spring, or leg, of pork. Mihi cum vetulo sit petasione nihil, *Mart. Ep.* 13, 55.

Pētāsuncū us, i. m. dim. [à petaso] A little gammon of bacon, or pestle of pork. Siccus petasunculus & vas Peiamidum, *Juv.* 7, 119.

* **Pētāsus**, i. m. [*πέτασος*, Gr. à *πέλας*, extendo] (1) A covering for the head, like a broad brimmed hat, used in journeys to keep off the heat of the sun. (2) The cupola of a house, so termed because made in the form of a galerus. (1) Itidem habet petasum, &c. vestitum, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 143. (2) Suprà id quadratum pyramides stant quinque, quatuor in angulis, in medio una, ita fastigiata, ut in summo orbis æneus, & petasus unus omnibus sit impositus, *Plin.* 36, 13.

* **Pētaurista**, æ. m. (1) || One that showed tricks of activity of body, from a machine suspended. (2) A sort of leaping insects. (1) Petauristas Lucilius à Petauro appellatus existimare videtur, cum ait: Sicuti mechanici cum alto exiluisse petauro; at Ælius Stilo, quod in aëre volant, cum ait: Petaurista propriè Græcè quod *περὸς ἄσπερα πέλας*, *Fest.* (2) Alia animalia rursus generantur sordibus à radio solis, posteriorum lasciviâ crurum petauristæ, *Plin.* 11, 33.

* || **Pētauristarius**, ii. m. id. quod petaurista, *Firm.* 8, 15.

* **Pētaurum**, i. n. [à Gr. *πέταυρον*, pertica] A machine, or wooden engine, hung up in a high place, out of which the petauristæ were thrown into the air, and from thence flew to the ground. Jactata petauro Corpora, *Juv.* 14, 265. Rota transmissa toties impacta petauro, *Mart.* 11, 22.

* || **Pētaurus**, i. m. [à præced.] Idem. Petauristæ, qui & petauri, *Varr. ap. Non.* 1. 277. vid. Petaurista.

Pētendus, a, um. part. (1) To be desired, or sought. (2) To be assailed. (1) Pax ab rege petenda, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 230. (2) Si quid ex præcipiti petendum, *Ov. Met.* 13, 378.

Pētens, tis. part. (1) Desiring, asking, &c. (2) Making towards, designing for. (3) Seeking, or getting. (4) Subst. A humble suiter, or petitioner. (1) Petens Romanis placidam pacem, *Lucr.* 1, 14. (2) Tiberius Cæsar petens Neapolin, *Phædr.* 2, 5, 7. Littora nota petens phalanx ibat, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 256. (3) Turba hinc & hinc saxis petens Contundet obscenus anus, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 98. Mergi fluctibus in falsis vitæ vitamque petentes, *Lucr.* 5, 802. (4) Quem fueram non rejectura petentem, Ipsa petam? *Ov. Met.* 9, 512.

* **Pētēsso**, ēre. act. [à peto, ut à lacio laceſso, à capio capeſso] To desire, or covet, earnestly. Cælum terrasque petēsſit, *Cic. Divin.* 1, 11.

* **Pētīgo**, gnis. f. [ita dict. quod latius-serpendo vicina semper petat] A sort of disease, a running scab. Petigini porcæ brassicam opponito, *Cato*, 175.

Pētīlus, ii. m. [à Petiliā magnæ Græciæ urbe dict. vel à seq. petilus, quia parva habet folia] A kind of flower growing among brambles in the latter end of summer, like a wild rose, with fine small leaves, *Plin.* 21, 8.

* || **Pētīlus**, a, um. adj. [à *πέταλον*, folium, *Vid. al. à λεπτός*, per Metath.] Slender, small, thin, petite, dwindling. § Petila crura, *Non.* ex

Zucil. Non coloratam frontem habet petilis labris, *Id. ex Plauti Fragm.*

* || **Pētīmen**, īnis. n. Gl. Petimen Græci *ἔχο* dic. signum ante genua tauri, *Serv.* [à peto, ut & petigo, quod ima, i. e. profunda, petat] A disease in the shoulder of a horse, the facion, *Fest.* p. 365. § Petimen porcinum, a breast, that part between the two fore legs, *Id. ex Næv.*

* **Pētīolus**, i. m. [dim. [à pede, quasi pediolus, vel à petilus] (1) The stalk of fruits. (2) A little foot. (1) Antequam petioli rumpantur, quibus pendent mala, *Col.* 12, 47. (2) Petioli ex agno hædove, *Cels.* 2, 18.

Pētīſia mala, [ab inventore Petīſio] A sort of apple very pleasant to the taste, *Plin.* 15, 14.

* **Pētīſſens**, tis. part. Desiring, seeking, or attempting. § Humorum fugiens, aurisque petīſſens, *Lucr.* 5, 808.

* **Pētīſſo**, vel **Pētēsſo**, ēre. act. [à peto] To desire earnestly. Pugnam cadesque petīſſit, *Lucr.* 5, 648. § Qui hanc laudem petēsſunt, nullum fugiunt dolorem, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 26.

* **Pētīſſio**, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A petition, demand, desire, or request. (2) A canvassing, or seeking, for an office, or place; a making interest. (3) A thrust, or pass; an onset, an attack. (4) The action of the plaintiff. (1) Petitioni alicujus concedere, *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* (2) Se insequentis anni commendare petitione, *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 50. (3) Met. Sic oratio nec plagam gravem facit, nisi petīſſio fuerit apta, *Cic. Orat.* 68. vocabulo à gladiatoribus translato. (4) Id.

* **Pētītor**, ōnis. m. verb. (1) A demander, or seeker. (2) The plaintiff, one that impleadeth another at law. (3) A suiter, or servant to. (4) A candidate, one that putteth up for an office. (1) § Famæ petitor, *Lucan.* 1, 131. (2) § Quis erat petitor? Fannius; quis reus? Flavius; quis judex? Cluvius, *Cic.* § Possumus petitoris personam suscipere, accuatoris deponere? *Id. pro Quint.* 13. (3) § Famæ petitor, *Luc.* 1, 131. (4) Generosior Descendat in campum petitor, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 11.

* || **Pētītōrius**, a, um. adj. (1) Belonging to a plaintiff. (2) Pertaining to a trial of title. (1) § Petitorium judicium, *Gaius J.C.* (2) JCC.

* || **Pētītrix**, īcis. f. A she plaintiff. Contra petitrīcem pronunciavit, *Paul. J.C.*

* **Pētītum**, i. n. (1) A petition, a request; a thing desired, or asked; a demand. (2) || A problem. (1) Utriusque petiti copia, *Catull.* (2) Ap. Mathem.

* **Pētītūrio**, īre. act. [à peto] To be very desirous of asking. Cum Luccio redi in gratiam, video hominem valde petītūrire, *Cic. Att.* 1, 14. vix alibi occ.

* **Pētītūrus**, a, um. part. (1) About to seek. (2) To make for, or go to. (3) To stand candidate. (1) Lucra petītūre rates, *Tib.* 1, 9, 9. (2) Credit hostes eum locum, quem petebant, petītūros, *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 10. (3) § Consulatum petītūrus, *Sall. B. J.* 68.

* **Pētītus**, ūs. m. verb. (1) || A request, or entreaty. (2) An inclination, or falling down. (1) Consensu petītūque omnium, *Gell.* 18, 3. (2) Insequitur languor terræque petītus Suavis, *Lucr.* 3, 173.

* **Pētītus**, a, um. part. [à petor] (1) Desired, sought, courted. (2) Stricken. (3) Fetched. (4) Caused, made. (1) § Pace petītā, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 13. Fama petita, *Ov. Met.* 5, 580. (2) Bellua petita ferre, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 10. (3) Spiritus petītus imo latere, *Id. Epod.* 11, 15. (4) § Sanguinis profusio fortuita vel etiam petita, *Cels.*

* **Pēto**, ēre, īvi, īi. itum. act. [an à Gr. *πρωτά*, desidero, an ab *ἐπειράω*, cum petere propriè sit aliquid suppliciter & precario postulare? *Varr.*] (1) To entreat humbly, to desire, to beg of one; to request, ask, or crave. (2) To demand, or require. (3) To make to fetch. (4) To seek after, to be ambitious of, to court. (5) To get, procure, or obtain. (6) Also to sit upon, to assail. (7) To make a pass at, to aim at. (8) To throw at, to pelt. (9) To seek out, to look after, or enquire for. (10) To make claim in law. (11) To go to

a place, or make to it. (1) Petivit in beneficiū loco, Cic. Verr. 3, 82. = Rogare & vehementer petere, Id. Verr. 4, 29. § Cum à me peteret, & summè contenderet, Id. pro Quint. 24. Diem posterum Afrubal colloquio petivit, Liv. 4. Minus tamen est quam oro. § Peto à te, vel, si pateris, oro, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 5. (2) § Fidem pacis petistis dedistis, Ov. Met. 3, 128. Met. Ut ipsa petit majestas rerum dicere, Lucr. 5, 7. Sui laboris prœmia milites semper petiverunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 32. ¶ Petere pœnas ab aliquo, to punish, Id. (3) Visne aquam tibi petam? Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 85. ¶ Pro. E flammâ petere cibum, to make any shift for it, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 38. (4) § Quod minus gloriam petebat, eô magis adlequebatur, Sall. B. C. 57. (5) C. Cæsar inde gloriam petiit, Plin. 12, 14. (6) Ipse acer, bellicosus, at is, quem petebat, quietus, imbellis, &c. Sall. B. Jug. 23. (7) Pectora Lyncidæ gladio petit, inque petendo Dextera dirigit, Ov. Met. 5, 185. Ostendisse, quem petis, artis est, Quint. 9, 1. (8) Malo me Galatea petit, Virg. Ecl. 3, 64. (9) Alium navibus accessum jubet petere, Liv. (10) Pecuniam non ex tabulis suis, sed ex adversariis, petere, Cic. (11) Dyrhachium petere contendit, Id. pro Planc. 41.

*Pëtor, i, pass. (1) To be sought. (2) To be fetched. (3) To be courted. (4) To be aimed at. (5) To be assaulted. (1) Aura petebatur medio mihi lenis in æstu, Ov. Met. 7, 811. (2) In hunc collem vimina petebantur, Plin. (3) Dum petit, petitur, Narcissus, Ov. Met. 3, 426. (4) Da mihi quod petitur certo contingere telo, Id. Met. 8, 351. (5) Castellum eminus petebatur, Curt. 5, 3, 9.

Pëtörüm, i, n. & metri gratiâ, Pëtörütum. [à Celticâ petor, quatuor, & rot, rota] A French wagon, or chariot, with four wheels, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 192. & Sat. 1, 6, 104. vid. Gell. 15, 30.

*Petra, æ, f. [πέτρα, Gr.] (1) A rock. (2) A place full of rocks, or stones. (3) ¶ A sharp stone. (1) Gavix in peris nidificans, Plin. 10, 32. (2) Curt. 5, 3. (3) Vulg. Int.

*Petraeus, a, um, adj. Growing upon a rock. § Brassica petraea, Plin. 20, 9. Alum nascitur in petris, ideo petraeum cognominatum, Id. 27, 6.

*Petriçöfus, a, um, adj. Stoney, rocky, Mart. Ep. 3, 63.

*Petio, önis, m. [à petra] (1) ¶ A rustick, a clown. (2) A name given by Plautus to a bellweather, by reason of the hardness of his flesh. (1) Vid. Fest. & ibi Scal. (2) Qui petroni nomen indunt verveci sectari, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 40.

*Petrosëlinon, i, n. [à πέτρα, petra, & σέλιον, apium] A kind of parsley growing among rocks. Alio genere petroselinon quidam appellant in saxis natum, Plin. 20, 12.

*Petrosus, a, um, adj. Rocky, or craggy. Locustæ vivunt petrosus locis, Plin. & Pall. R. R. 4, 10.

*Pëtülans, tis, adj. [à petendo, Cic.] or, comp. sümus, sup. (1) Insolent, saucy, malapert, abusive, impertinent. (2) Dissonant, lustfull, wanton, obscene. (1) § Hominem petulantem, modestum reddo, Cic. Att. 1, 1. = Petulans & improbus scurra, Id. pro Cluent. 13. ¶ Convitium petulantius, Arnob. ¶ Define bonos confectari petulantissimâ linguâ, Orat. in Sallust. (2) Si petulans fuisset in aliquâ generosâ ac nobili virgine, Cic. Parad. 3. § Petulans pictura, Plin. 35, 11.

*Pëtülanter, adv. ius, comp. issimè, sup. (1) Saucily. (2) Lustfully, wantonly. (1) Diphilus tragædus in Pompeium nostrum petulanter invectus est, Cic. Att. 2, 19. § Contumelia, quæ petulentius jactatur, convicium, si facetiüs, urbanitas nominatur, Id. pro Cael. 3. Civem bonum petulantissimè insectatus est, Id. pro Sext. 52. (2) Si proterva petulanter viveret, Id. pro Cael. 16.

*Pëtülantia, æ, f. (1) An unruly, rash, and headstrong, inclination towards the commission of any vice. (2) Lustfulness. (3) Malapertness, sauciness, abusiveness in words. (4) Aptness to butt, or gore; unluckyness, mischievousness. (5) ¶ Ramorum petulentia, the exuberance, or over-rank

spreading, of them. (1) § Ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia, Cic. Catil. 2, 11. (2) Quibus liberos, conjugésque suas integras ab istius petulantia conservare non licitum est, Id. Verr. 1, 5. (3) § Linguae petulantia, Prop. 1, 16, 37. (4) Omni cornuti ferè perniciosi sunt propter petulantiam, Col. 7, 6. de caprino pecore. (5) Plin. 16, 30.

*Pëtulus, a, um, adj. [à peto, ut ab hio, hileus, & petulci dict. qui protervo impetu & crebro petunt, lædendi alterius gratiâ, Fest.] (1) Wanton, frisking, sportive. (2) ¶ Lustfull, lecherous. (3) Apt to butt, or strike; unlucky, mischievous. (1) § Hædi petulci, Virg. Georg. 4, 10. agni, Lucr. 2, 368. (2) § Meretrices petulca, Serv. (3) Capri, vel arietis, petulci sævitatem pastores hæc astutiâ repellunt, Col. 7, 3.

Pëtulus, i, m. dim. Having a little cast with his eyes, Cic. N. D. 1, 29. vid. Pætulus.

¶ Pëtum, i, n. Tobacco.

Pëtus, i, vel üs, m. vid. Pætus.

*¶ Peucedänum, i, n. [πενκέδανον, Gr.] A kind of herb called maiden weed; bogs fennel, or sulphurwort, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 123. Apul. de Herbis, c. 94, & sæpe alibi.

Peumëne, is, f. The spume of silver, Plin. 33, 6.

Pexätus, a, um, adj. Clad in a new garment, having a high nap on it. § Pexatus pulchrè rides mea pallia trita, Mart. 2, 58. § = Malo quid mihi animi sit ostendere pexatus & gausapatus, quàm nudis scapulis aut semitectis, Sen. vid. & Mart. 2, 58.

Pexitas, ätis, f. The quality of being combed. ¶ Cribrata pexitas telæ, the snag, or nap, of the weed, Plin. 11, 24. interpr. Turneb.

*Pexus, a, um, part. [à pector] (1) Combed, crisped, curled. (2) That hath a high nap on it, fresh. (1) Quos pexo capillo nitidos, Cic. Catil. 2, 10. (2) § Si fortè subucula pexæ Trita subest tunicæ, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95. ¶ Munera pexæ, coarse, thick, homespun, Mart. 7, 45. Pexum folium, thick, that looketh like woven cloth, Col. 11, 3. de lactuca. Pexus pinguis doctor, silly, ignorant, half learned, Quint. 1, 5.

*Pëzica, æ, m. [à πέζα, Gr. malleolus pedis, radix] A sort of mushroom. Sunt in fungorum genere à Græcis dicti pezicæ, qui sine radice aut pediculo nascuntur, Plin. 19, 3. ubi al. pezita.

P ante H.

*¶ Phæcäsianus, a, um, adj. Wearing the phæcasia, or Græcian white shoes, Juv. 3, 218. ubi tamen vct. cod. hab. hæc Asianorum.

*Phæcäsium, ii, n. [φακασίον, Gr.] A sort of shoe worn by the Greeks. Pythagoricus quidam emerat à sutore phacasia, Sen. de Benef. 7, 21.

*Phæcäsätus, a, um, adj. That weareth such shoes. § Phæcäsati milites, Petron. c. 82.

*Phænicias, æ, m. [à Phæniciâ flans, rectiù phænicias] The south west wind, Plin. 2, 47.

*¶ Phænömënon, i, n. [à φαίνωμαι, appareo] An appearance, Astron.

*Phägëdæna, æ, f. [à φάγω, comedo] (1) A kind of running canker, which eateth the flesh to the very bone. (2) ¶ Also a disease among bees. (1) Plin. 21, 6. & 23, 1. De ejus curatione, vid. Cels. 6, 4. (2) Col. 9, 13. sed Græc. lit.

*Phägëdænicus, a, um, adj. That pertaineth to that sore. § Phagedænica ulcera, Plin. 24, 4.

Phäger, vel Phagrus, i, m. A sort of fish, Plin. 32, 11.

*¶ Phägo, önis, m. [à φάγω, comedo] A glutton, a great eater, Vopisc. in Aurel. ult. ¶ Gulcus.

*Phälacröcorax, äcis, m. [à φαλακρός, calvus, & κόρξ, corvus] A water fowl, called a cormorant, or perhaps a bald coot, Plin. 10, 48.

¶ Phälæ, ärum, pl. f. [ob altitudinem dict. à falando, quod apud Hetruscos sign. cælum, Fest.] High towers made of timber, used in war, Alit. scrib. Falæ, Non. q. v.

*Phälanga, æ, f. [à φαλαγγίς, φαλαγγος, Gr. quod ab Hebr. פלגא unde Arab. phalaca; & al.

scrip. phalangia] (1) A smooth club, used in war by the Africans. (2) ¶ A roller put under a ship, to roll it to, or from, the sea. (3) Also a lever to lift up any thing of weight. (1) Plin. 7, 56. (2) Varr. ap. Non. 2. n. 725. (3) = Phalangia subjectis ad turrim hostium aliquid admovere, quæ & easdem scutulas vocat, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10.

*¶ Phälängärii milites, Brigadiers, Lampr.

*Phälängärius, ii, m. One who listeth heavy weights with a lever, Vitr. 10, 8.

*Phälängitæ, ärum, m. pl. Soldiers in the Macedonian armies, who composed the Phalanx. [à phalanx] Decem & sex millia peditum more Macedonum armati suere, qui phalangitæ appellabantur, Liv. 37, 40.

*Phälängites, æ. [φαλαγγίτης, Gr.] An herb which cureth the stinging of the venomous spider, Plin. 27, 12.

*Phälängium, ii, n. [φαλαγγίον, Gr.] (1) A venomous spider, of which there are several sorts. (2) An herb which cureth that spider's stinging. (1) Plin. 26, 4. (2) Id. 25, 10.

*Phälänx, gis, f. [φάλαγγίς, Gr. vid. Phalanga] Macedones phalangem voc. peditum stabile agmen, ubi vir viro, armis arma conferta sunt, Curt. 3, 2, 13. (1) ¶ A four square army, consisting of eight thousand footmen set in close array. (2) A brigade of horse, a battalion of foot. (3) A regiment, a squadron, the body of an army, or the ranks. (1) Veg. (2) Curt. 3, 2, 13. ubi v. Freinshemium. (3) = Confortissimâ acie, Cæs. ¶ Phalange factâ, putting themselves into so close an order, that their shields touched one another, Id. B. G. 1, 25. ¶ Macedonibus phalanx ferè idem est, quod legis Romanis.

*Phälärica, æ, f. ¶ Scrib. & Fälarica. [φαλαρική, Gr. ita dict. quod eâ utantur phalarum, h. e. turrium propugnatores, Serv. vel quod eâ incenduntur turritæ machinæ, Veg. 4, 18.] (1) An instrument of war, with wildfire enclosed, shot out of an engine, to set wooden towers on fire. (2) A kind of long spear, or dart, to be thrown with the hand. (1) Tortilibus vibrata phalarica nervis, Luc. 6, 198. (2) Magnùm stridens contorta phalarica venit Fulminis æta modo, Virg. Æn. 9, 705. Vid. descript. ap. Liv. 21, 8. & Sil. 1, 351.

*Phäläris, ädis, f. Phälëis, Col. [à φαλός, splendidus] (1) A kind of water fowl. (2) A sort of herb. (1) Varr. R. R. 3, 11. & Col. 8, 15. (2) Phalaris thyrsus habet longum, tenuem, ceu calamum, in summo florem inclinatum, semen simile sesamæ, Plin. 27, 12.

*Phäläristmus, i, m. Tyranny. A Siciliæ tyranno eudebat, Cic. Attic. 7, 12.

*Phälëræ, ärum, f. pl. [ab eodem] (1) Trappings, or harnesses, for horses. (2) A sort of ornament worn by the Roman gentlemen and men of arms. (1) Argenti plurimum in phaleris equorum erat, Liv. 22, 52. Phaleras equis suis detractas abicere, Val. Max. 9, 3, 3. (2) Ut plerique nobilium aureos annulos & phaleras depolerent, Liv. Uvium fortissimum coronâ & phaleris & torque donasti, Cic. Verr. 3, 80.

*Phälërätus, a, um, part. (1) Traped. (2) Met. Fine, magnificent. (1) Equos duos phaleratos, Liv. 30, 17. (2) § Dicta phalerata, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 15. i. e. honesta atque ornata, Donat.

*Phälëidës, urn, f. pl. A kind of water fowl, Col. 8, 15. vid. Phalaris.

¶ Phallovitrobölus, i, m. Jul. Capit. ubi Casaub. leg. Phallovitrobélus, aut Phalloverëtrobélus, ex phallus vitrum sive veretrum, & βέλος, i. e. αἰδοῖν, vas. A kind of drinking vessel.

*Phallus, i, m [φαλλός, Gr.] The figure of a penis, which the Egyptians first carryed in the feasts of Osiris, and afterwards the Romans in those of Bacchus. Vid. Suidam in hoc verbo, Herodot. 5, 48. & Plutarch. de Isid. & Osir.

*Phänäticus, a, um, adj. [à φαίνωμαι, appareo] (1) Having vain visions, or apparitions; inspired. (2) Distracted, mad. (1) = Philosophi superstiosi & penè phanatici quidvis male videntur, quàm se non ineptos, Cic. de Div. 3, 57. Anili superstitione homo phanaticus, Id. pro Domio, 40.

(2) *Phanaticus error*, Hor. *Vid.* Fanaticus, fort. enim sic recte scrib.

*Phantasia, æ, f. [ab eodem] (1) || The phantasy, or fancy; the imagining faculty. (2) Also an idea, or reflexion. (3) || A vision in sleep. (1) Ex usu Græcorum, (2) Nicetas longè discretius hanc phantasiā movit, Sen. suasoria 2. vid. locum integrum. Emergit rursus dolor, & αἰχρὺ φαντασία, Cic. Att. 9, 6. (3) Visa nocturna quas nos phantasias appellamus, Amm. Marc. visum interpr. Quint. Inst. Orat. 6, 2. visionem.

*Phantasma, ātis, n. [ex eodem themate] (1) || A phantom, an apparition. (2) An idle conceit between sleeping and waking. (1) Perquam velim scire esse phantasmata, & habere propriam figuram, numenque aliquod, putes, an inania & vana ex metu nostro imaginem accipere, Plin. Ep. 7, 27. ubi al. leg. phasmata. (2) Phantasma quod Cicero visum vocavit, Id.

*Phānum, i, n. [ab eodem si per pb scrib. quoniam in templis phasmata spectari solita] A temple, Cæsar. *al.* scrib. fanum, & fort. rectius, vid. Fanum.

*Phāretra, æ, f. [φάρτρα, Gr.] A quiver of arrows. Gravidā sagittis pharetra, Hor. Od. 1, 2. *Media pōitis est anceps.*

*Phāretratus, a, um, adj. Wearing, or bearing, a quiver. § Pharetrata Camilla, Virg. Æn. 11, 645. Pharetratus puer, Ov. Met. 10, 525. conf. Amm. 1, 1, 10.

*Phāretriger, a, um, adj. Idem, Sil. 14, 287.

*Phārias, æ, m. A kind of serpent that maketh a furrow with his tail as he goeth, Lucil. Vid. Pareas.

*Phāriçon, i, n. [φάρικόν, Gr.] A kind of poison, Plin. 28, 10.

*Phariseus, i, m. [ἀφάρισα interpretari, q. d. regis interpret, vel separare, ut sit ἀπορισμένος, Hesych.] quod & de se D. Paulus dixit, separatus, sc. à populo. A pharisee, Iud.

*Pharmaceutria, æ, f. [ἀ φαρμακεία, veneficio utor] The title of one of Virgil's eclogues, because treating of charms, writ in imitation of Theocritus.

*Pharmācōpōla, æ, m. [ἀ φάρμακον, medicamentum, & πωλέω, vendo] A quack; a hawkers that goeth about selling ointments, poisons, or medicines. § Pharmacopola circumforaneus, Cic. pro Cluent. 14. Pharmacopolæ verba audiuntur, verum ei se nemo committit, si æger est, Cato ap. Gell. 1, 15.

*Pharmācum, i, n. vocab. med. [φάρμακον, Gr.] A drug, a medicine, a remedy, a medicinal composition, poison. Qui pharmacum dicit, debet addere bonum vel malum, Celsus, 7C.

*Pharmācus, i, m. [ἀ φαρμακός, Gr. maleficus] The chief artist in any villainy, or one by whose death any place is to be purified. Pharmaceus responde, Petron. c. 107.

Pharnāceon, i, n. [à Pharnace rege dict.] A kind of centaur, Plin. 15, 4. = Centaurion, Id.

*Phāros, & Phāros, i, d. g. sed sapius, f. [φάρος, Gr.] A small isle in the mouth of the Nile, whereon stood a high watch-tower, v. Luc. 10, 509. & Plin. 36, 12. whence other watch-towers, or light-houses, were so called, Solin.

*Phāselianus, a, um, adj. Made of fassels, a sort of pulse. § Phaselinum oleum, Plin. 23, 4. vid. Phaselus.

*Phāselus, i, d. g. & Fāselus, sapius m. brevis navicula, Serv. navis velox & oblonga, Acro, navigium Campanum, Non. [à Phaselide Pamphyliæ oppido, ubi primum inventus, Isid. vel à figurā phaselii leguminis] (1) A little ship, such as a galiot; a burk, a fimece, a yacht. (2) A galley. (3) A kind of pulse. (1) Inutile vulgus parvula scitibus solitum dare vela phaselis, Juven. 15, 127. Gens Canopi circum pictis vehitur sua rura phaselis, Virg. Georg. 4, 289. ubi vid. Serv. (2) Phaselus ille, navium celerissimus, Catull. 4, 1. || Unā grandī phaselo, Sall. ap. Non. 13, 7. (3) Col. 2, 10.

*Phāseōlus, i, m. vel Fāseōlus, [à præced.] A kind of pulse; fassels, or long fassels, Plin. 18, 31.

*Phasgānion, ii, n. [ἀ φασγανον, ensis] The herb swordgrass, or gladder, Plin. 25, 11.

*Phāsiāna, æ, f. sc. avis. [à Phasi Colchorum flumine] A pheasant hen, Plin. 10, 48.

*Phāsiānus, a, um, adj. Belonging to a pheasant. § Phasiānina ova, Pall. R. R. 1, 29.

*Phāsiānus, a, um, adj. Colchian, of Colchos. § Phasiānæ aves, pheasants, Plin. 10, 48. *leg.* & phasianus, m. ap. Mart. Ep. 13, 72. in lemmate, sed rectius ad epigramma phasianæ, f.

*Phāsiānus, i, m. [à Phasi Colchorum fluvio, ubi frequens hæc avis] A pheasant cock, Pall. i. tit. 29. & Plin. 11, 37.

*Phasma, ātis, n. [ἀ φάσμα, appareo] (1) An apparition, a sight, or vision. (2) Also the title of one of Menander's plays. (3) A play of Catullus. (1) Plin. Ep. 7, 27. ut quidam leg. (2) Ter. Eun. prol. 9. (3) Juv. 8, 186.

*Phatne, es, f. [ἀ φάτην, Gr. præsepe] Quæ candent lumine phatnæ, Cic. the stars in Cancer, which resemble a cloud so called. Tenui quæ splendent lumine phatnæ, Cic. ap. Prisc.

*Phellandriū, ii, n. [ex φελλός, cortex, & δρύς, quercus] An herb like parsley, good to break the stone, Plin. 27, 12.

*Phellodrys, yos, f. [ab eodem] A kind of cork tree like an oak, Litt. ex Plin.

*Phellus, i, m. [à Gr. φέλλος, cortex] (1) A cork. (2) Also a part of a dial made of that wood. (1) Vid. Cels. 7, 17. Hinc || Pantophelli, shoes made all of the sole of cork, Bud. unde Angl. pantofle. (2) Vitruv. 9, 9.

*Phengies, æ, m. [à Gr. φέγγος, splendor] A certain bright stone as hard as marble, Plin. 36, 22.

Phenion, ii, n. A sort of herb, Plin. 21, 23. = Anemonæ, Id. ibid.

*Phēretum, i, n. [φέρετρον, Gr. à φέρω, fero] A bier to carry a corpse to the grave on, vid. Feretrum.

*Phiala, æ, f. [φιάλη, Gr.] (1) A plain pot with a wide mouth to drink out of, a gold cup, a beaker. (2) A phial, or vessel, to drink in; made of glass. (1) Inæquales beryllo Virro tenet phialas, tibi non committitur aurum, Juven. 5, 39. (2) Phialam ex vitro fabricabat, Petron. *leg.* Hinc Angl. a phial, corr. vial.

*Phiditia, ōrum, n. pl. [à φίδω, parco] The common supers amongst the Lacedæmonians, which were openly kept in the streets, and with great temperance, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34.

*Philanthrōpos, i, f. [φιλάνθρωπος, Gr. q. d. amans hominum; à φίλος, amicus, & ἄνθρωπος, homo] A sort of bur. Philanthropon herbam Græci appellant hirsutam, quoniam vestibus adhaerescat, Plin. 24, 19.

*Philautia, æ, f. [à φίλος, amicus, vel amans; & αὐτός, ipse] Self-love, Quint. Inst. Or. 2, 4.

*Philētaria, æ, f. [à φίλος, studiosus, & ἑταῖρος, sodalis] An herb called wild sage, a kind of bur, Plin. 25, 6.

Philētes, æ, m. A sort of thieves in Ægypt, Sen. Ep. 51.

*Philippēus, i, m. sc. nummus. A gold coin of Philip king of Macedon. Nummi aurei Philippi, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 52.

*Philippicus, a, um, adj. Of Philip. § Philippicum argentum, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 60. § Philippicæ orationes, made by Demosthenes against Philip king of Macedon, in imitation of whom, Cicero calleth his against Mark Anthony by the same name.

*Philippus, i, m. A sort of gold coined by Philip king of Macedon, with his effigies on it. Trecentos Philippos facere lucri, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 5, 26. *leg.* Horum multi inter cimelia veteris elegantie studiosorum hodie comparent; didrachmæ pleræque, tetradrachmæ rariores. Rettulit acceptos regale nomisma Philippos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 234.

*Philōchāres, is, m. [ex φίλος, amicus, & χαίρω, gaudeo] An herb called borehound, Plin. 20, 21. = Marrubium, Id.

*Philōgræcus, i, m. [ex φίλος, amicus, & γράω, Græcus] One delighting to use Greek words, Varr. R. R. 10, 1.

*Philōlōgia, æ, f. [ex φίλος, amicus, & λόγος, sermo] (1) Philology; the study of humanity, or

a love of learning. (2) Loquacity, or the love of discourse. (1) Poëtarum parens & philologiæ omnis dux Homerus, Vir. præf. lib. 7. (2) Et oleum & opera philologiæ nostræ perierit, Cic. Attic. 2, 17.

*Philōlōgus, i, m. [ab eodem] (1) A philologer, or humanist; one given to the study of learning, or eloquence. (2) A lover of discourse. (1) Eratosthenes, qui primus philologi nomen sibi venditavit, multiplici variâque doctrinâ celebratur, Suet. de Illust. Gramm. 10. (2) Homines nobiles, sed nullo modo philologi, Cic. Attic. 13, 13. Nos ita philologi sumus, ut vel cum fabris habitare possimus, Id. ad Q. frat. 2, 10.

*Philōlōgus, a, um, adj. Belonging to philology. Philologis rebus delectari, Vir. præf. lib. 6.

*Philōmēla, æ, f. [φειλομήλα, Gr. ex φιλῶ, amo, & μέλος, carmen] A nightingale. § Mærens philomela, Virg. Georg. 4, 509.

*Philōmūsus, i, m. [à φίλος, amicus, & μῦσα, mufa] A lover of learning, or of the muses, Mart. Ep. 3, 10.

*Philōpæes, is, f. [à φίλος, amicus, & παῖς, puer] The herb borehound, Plin. 20, 22. = Marrubium, Id.

*Philōrhōmæus, i, m. [à φίλος, amicus, & Ῥωμαῖος, Romanus] A lover of the Roman nation. Ariobarzanem regem, Euseben, & philorhomæum, Cic.

*Philōsōphans, tis, part. Philosophizing. Tunc demum videas philosophantes metu, Sen.

*Philōsōphātus, a, um, part. Having philosophized, or played the philosopher. § Satis est philosophatum, I have played the philosopher sufficiently, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 21.

*Philōsōphia, æ, f. [φιλοσοφία, Gr. q. d. amor sapientiæ] (1) Love, or study, of wisdom; philosophy, the knowledge of divine and human things, of arts and learning, attended with a suitable practice. (2) Disquisition, or strict search. (3) In plur. Philosophiæ, sophisms, paradoxes. (1) Philosophia nec aliud quicquam est, si interpretari velis, quàm amor sapientiæ, Cic. de Offic. 2, 2, 3. Ars vitæ philosophia, Id. de Fin. 3, 2. lex vitæ, Sen. Ep. 94. Cognitio omnium optimarum rerum, atque in iis exercitatio, philosophia nominatur, Cic. Orat. 3, 16. (2) Res non magno opere indiget philosophiâ, Il. Tusc. 1, 36. (3) Vid. Eund. de Orat. 3, 27. Sen. Ep. 48. & Gell. 4, 1.

*Philōsōphicē, adv. Like a philosopher, philosophically. § Philosophicē vivere, Laet. 3, 14.

*Philōsōphicus, a, um, adj. Philosophical; pertaining to a philosopher, or philosophy. § Philosophicæ scriptiones, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41. *leg.* Sed var. lectiones.

*Philōsōphor, āti, ātus, dep. (1) To play the philosopher, to profess philosophy. (2) To dispute and reason of it. (1) Cum minimè videbamur, tum maximè philosophabamur, Cic. N. D. 1, 3. Philosophari nunquam didici, neque scio, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 36. (2) Quid opus est in hoc philosophari? Cic. Tusc. 1, 36.

*Philōsōphus, a, um, adj. nisi potius, quod Prisc. voluit, hic & hæc philosophus, ut Gr. ὁ καὶ ἡ φιλόσοφος, philosophical, sed homines philosophā sententiā dixit, Pacuv. ap. Gell. 13, 8.

*Philōsōphus, i, m. [à φίλος, amicus, & σοφός, sapiens] A philosopher, a lover of learning and wisdom. Qui studet omnium rerum divinarum atque humanarum, vim, naturam, causasque nōsse, & omnem bene vivendi rationem tenere & persequi, nomine philosophi appelletur, Cic. de Orat. 1, 49. *leg.* Constat non inter philosophos solum, sed etiam indoctos, Id. N. D. 1, 17.

*Philōtechnus, a, um, adj. [à φίλος, amicus, & τέχνη, ars] Belonging to the study of arts, to the mathematicks, or mechanicks. Philotechnis rebus me delectans, Vitruv. præf. lib. 6.

*Philōthēōrus, i, m. [ex φίλος, amicus, & θεωρῶς, spectator] One that is given to contemplation, a contemplative man, Cic. Fam. 7, 16.

*Philtrā, ōrum, n. pl. [à φιλῶ, amo] Love-charms, or medicines causing love. § Pallentia philtrea, Ov. A. Am. 2, 105. Thessala, Juven. 9,

609. *Vid Lælii versus ap. Apul. in Apol. p. 455. citatos.*

*Phīlus, i, m. [Them. φίλος, amicus] *A woman's friend, a gallant.* Quam citò etiam philorum obliviscerentur, *Petron. c. 110.*

*Phīlūra, & Phīlura, æ, f. [φίλura, Gr.] (1) *The linden tree.* (2) *The thin skin between the bark and the wood of that tree, which was used to tie chaplets or garlands, as we do ribbon.* (3) *A leaf, or sheet, of a sort of paper.* (1) Philyrâ coci & polline nimium salem cibis eximunt, *Plin. 24, 1.* (2) Displacent nexæ philyrâ coronæ, *Hor. Od. 1, 38, 2.* Ebrui incinctis philyrâ conviva capillis saltat, *Ov. Fast. 5, 337.* (3) Præparantur ex eo papyra chartæ, diviso acu in prætenues, sed quàm latissimas philuras, *Plin. 13, 11.*

*Phlegma, ātis, n. [ἀ φλέγω, uro] *Phlegm, steam.* *Pall. R. R. 8, 6.* † *Lat. Pituita.*

*Phlegmon, ōnis, m. [ex eodem] *A hot swelling.* *Plin. 20, 4.*

*Phlegmōna, æ, f. [ab eodem themate] *An inflammation in any part of the body; a tumour, or swelling.* *Cels. in præf. lib. 1.*

*Phlēgontis, īdis, f. [à suprà dict.] *A precious stone wherein appeareth as it were a flame of fire.* *Plin. 37, 11.*

*Phleōs, ei, f. [φλέως, Gr.] *A kind of prickly herb.* *Plin. 20, 15.* = *Stæbe, Id.*

*Phlōgīnos, i, f. [φλόγιнос, Gr. à φλέγω, uro] *A precious stone of a flaming colour.* *Plin. 37, 10.* = *Chrysitæ, Id.*

*Phlōgītes, æ, f. [ab eodem] *A precious stone resembling flaming fire.* *Plin. 37, 11.*

*Phlōmis, īdis, f. [φλομīs, Gr. à φλόμος, verbasium] *A sort of flower, a primrose as some think.* Sunt & phlomidæ duæ hirsutæ, *Litt. ex Plin.*

*Phlōmos, i, m. [φλόμος, Gr.] *A sort of rush, torchweed.* Verbasum Græci phlomon vocant, *Plin. 35, 10.*

*Phlox, ōgos, f. [ἀ φλόξ, flamma] *A flower of no smell, but of a fine flame colour.* *Plin. 21, 10.*

*Phlyctæna, æ, f. [ἀ φλέγω, uro] *A swelling, rising with blisters, called wildfire; a wheal, pusb, or blister; a pock, or pimple, with matter in it.* *Cels. 5, 15.* † *Sed Græc. lit.*

*Phōca, æ, f. [φώκη, Gr. à φακάνα, phocæna] *A sea calf, a seal, a kind of fish which breedeth on land.* Turpes pascit sub gurgite phocas, *Virg. Georg. 4, 395.* = *Vituli marini, quos phocas vocant, Plin. 2, 55.*

*Phōcæna, æ, f. [φακaina, Gr.] *A porpoise, Gefn.*

*Phœbe, es, f. [Φοίβη, Gr.] *The moon.* *Virg. Georg. 1, 431.* *Vid. Propr.*

*Phœbus, i, m. [à Gr. Φοίβος] *The sun.* *Ov. Rem. Am. 76.* *Vid. Propr.*

*Phœnicea, æ, f. [φοινικέα, Gr.] *A kind of herb, wild-oats.* *Plin. 21, 25.* = *Hordeum marinum, Id. ibid.*

*Phœniceus, a, um, adj. [φοινίκιος, Gr. à φοινίξ, color ruber, sive Phœniceus] *Of a purple colour.* § *Flos phœniceus, Plin. 25, 13.* color, *Id. 10, 49.* Chlamys phœnicea, *Ov. Met. 14, 34.*

*Phœnicias, æ, f. [Φοινικίας, Gr.] *The south-east wind.* *Plin. 2, 47.*

*Phœniciætes, a, m. [ab eodem] *A kind of precious stone of a purple colour.* *Plin. 37, 10.*

*Phœnicius, a, um, adj. *id. quod. phœniceus.*

*Phœnicobālānos, i, f. [φοινικοβάλανος, Gr. à φοινίξ, color rubeus, & βάλανος, glans] *The fruit of the Egyptian palm tree, a kind of date.* *Vid. Plin. 12, 22.*

*Phœnicoptērus, i, m. [ἀ φοινίκιος, puniceus, & πτερόν, ala] *A bird having its wings, or feathers, of a crimson colour.* The tongue of this bird was a great dainty among the Romans, and therefore set before Caligula, Vitellius, and Helio-gabalus, *Sut. & Lampr. Vid. Plin. 10, 48.* De nomine & sapore hujus lingue sic ludit, *Mart. Dat. mihi penna rubens nomen, sed lingua pulchra Nostra sapit, quid si garrula lingua foret? in Xenii, Ep. 68.*

*Phœnicūrus, i, m. [ἀ φοινίκιος, color rubens,

& ὄρνις, cauda] *A bird called a redtail, or redstart.* *Plin. 10, 29.*

*Phœnix, īcis, m. [ἀ phœniceo, i. e. purpureo pennarum colore dict. vel à φοινίξ, palma, moriens, scil. & renascens ex se ipsâ] *A bird called a phoenix, breeding in Arabia, of the bigness of an eagle, and of which there is never but one. It liveth 500 years, according to most writers, tho' some say 340, but others 460; and when come to its end maketh its nest of hot spices, which being set on fire by the heat of the sun, it burneth, and of the ashes riseth a worm, which afterwards groweth to be a phoenix.* *Plin. 10, 2.* *Tertullian, St. Ambrose, Zeno, Veronensis, and others, cite this bird as a rational argument of a resurrection, and it might be so to them, those being Heathens, to whom they writ, and as it is attested and described by their best authors; but others of the fathers doubt the truth of this relation, yea, several positively deny it. Una est quæ reparat seque ipsa resemnat ales, Assyrii phœnica vocant, Ov. Met. 15, 392. v. ib. cætera.*

*Phœnascus, i, m. [ἀ φωνή, vox, & ἀσκήω, exerceo] *A master that teacheth to pronounce, or modulate the voice in pronunciation.* Dabat assidue phœnasco operam, *Suet. de Aug. 84, 6.*

*Phœnos, i, m. [à Gr. φόνος, caedes] *A sort of herb, so called from its juice like blood.* *Plin. 12, 16.* = *Attractylis, Id.*

Phorcus, i, m. *A sort of fish.* *Plin. 32, 11.*

Phormion, i, n. *A sort of alum.* *Plin. 35, 15.*

*Phosphorus, i, m. [Φωσφορος, Gr. à φῶς, lux, & φέρω, sero] *The day star, or morning star.* Phosphore reddere diem, *Mart. 8, 21.*

*Phragmis, īdis, f. [à Gr. φράσσω, munio] *An herb, the root whereof helpeth dislocations and pains in the joints.* *Plin. 32, 10.*

*Phragmites, æ, m. [ab eodem] *A reed, or cane, of the sea.* *Plin. 32, 10.*

*Phrāsīs, is, vel eos, f. [φράσις, Gr. à φράζω, dico] *A phrase, or expression; also the proper form, or manner, of speech.* *Macer & Lucilius legendi quidem, sed non ut phrasin, id est, corpus eloquentiæ faciunt, Quint. 10, 1.* Quam Græci φράσιν, vocant, Latine dicimus elocutionem, *Id. 8, 1.*

*Phrēnēsis, is, f. [ἀ φρήν, mens] *The phrensy, or madness; a distemper arising from an inflammation of the brain, together with a fever.* *Plin. 24, 9.* = *Cum furor haud dubius, cum sit manifesta phrenesis, Juven. 14, 136.*

*Phrēnēticus, a, um, adj. [φρενιτικός, it. φρενιτικός, Gl. Cyr.] *Frantick, that hath the frensy.* *Cic. Plin. 30, 11.*

*Phrēnītis, īdis, f. [φρήνιτις, vel φρενιτις, Gr. à φρήν, mens] *An inflammation of the brain which causeth madness.* *Cels. 2, 1. & 3, 18. ubi eleganter describitur.*

*Phrōnēsis, eos, f. [ἀ φρονία, sapio] *Wisdom.* *Lat. Sapientia, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 60.*

*Phrygānion, ii, n. [ἀ φρύγανον, virgultum aridum] *A sort of animal.* Chrysippus philosophus tradidit phryganion, adalligatum remedio esse quartanis, *Plin. 30, 11.* Quod tamen quale sit ignorare fatetur.

*Phrygiānus, a, um, adj. [à Phrygia] *Embroidered, wrought with a needle.* Togas raras phrygianas, *Plin. 8, 48.* † *Sed Harduin. ibi notat. MSS. omnes habere phrygionias.*

*Phrygiō, ōnis, m. [ἀ φρύξ, γός, Gr. quia Phryges talibus operum generibus celeberrimi] *An embroiderer that worketh needlework.* *Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34. & Plin. 8, 48.*

*Phrygiōnius, a, um, adj. [à præced.] *Wrought with a needle.* Pictas vestes—acu facere Phryges invenerunt, ideoque phrygioniae appellatae sunt, *Plin. 8, 48.*

*Phrygius, a, um, adj. [ex eodem themate] *Phrygian.* ¶ *Phrygia vestis, a garment wrought about with needlework.* *Non. Phrygius modus, a cheerfull vigorous measure in dancing, or a tune in singing.* *Mart. Cap. Phrygius-lapis, a kind of pumice.* *Id. 36, 19.*

*Phryniōn, ii, n. *An herb, or shrub, good against the poison of the rubeta.* *Plin. 25, 10.* = *Neuras, proterion, Id.*

*Phrynōs, i, m. [φρύνος, Gr.] *A kind of large venomous frog, living amongst brambles and briars.* *Plin. 32, 5.* = *Rubeta, Id.*

*Phthīriāsīs, is, vel eos, f. [φθιρίσις, Gr. à φθειρ, pediculus] *The lousey disease.* *Plin. 20, 6. & 24, 9.*

*Phthīsiacus, a, um, adj. *Tiffical, or phthifical; be that hath a consumption of the lungs.* *Phthificis alvus cita vitanda, Cels. 3, 22.*

*Phthīsis, is, vel eos, f. [φθίσις, Gr. à φθίω, corrumpo] (1) *A consumption of the lungs, the phthifick, or tiffick.* (2) ¶ *A disease in the eye, which contracteth and weakeneth the sight.* (1) *Plin. 28, 9.* (2) *Paul. Aegin.*

Phthitarus, i, m. *A sort of fish.* *Plin. 32, ult.*

*Phthongus, i, f. [φθόγγος, Gr.] *A sound, tune, or note, in music.* Saturnum Dorio moveri, Mercurium phthongo, Jovem Phrygio, *Plin. 2, 22.* *Lat. Modus.*

*Phthōrius, a, um, adj. [ἀ φθορά, vel φθορία, corruptio] *Causing miscarryage in women.* Vinum phthorium vocant, quoniam abortus facit, *Plin. 14, 16.* de Scammonite vino.

*Phu, n. indecl. [φε, Gr.] *A sort of nard, a shrub described by Plin. 12, 12.* Nardum agrium, *Id. ib.* who sheweth its use, 21, 20.

*Phy [à Gr. φεῖ, interj. admirantis ex sono confect.] *Fee, strange, wbea! phoo! Phy dum habuit unde disceret, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 53. & Plaut. Pseud. 5, 2, 5.*

*Phycis, is, f. [ab eodem cum seq.] *A kind of fish which maketh her nest of seaweed, and there layeth her spawn.* *Plin. 9, 26. & 32, 11.*

*Phycītis, is, m. [à Gr. φύκος, alga] *A precious stone having the colour of seaweed.* *Plin. 37, 10.*

*Phycos, i, m. *sc. thalassion.* [ex eodem themate] *A kind of seaweed.* Phycos thalassion, id est, fucus marinus, lactucæ similis, qui conchyliis subternitur, *Plin. 13, 25.*

*Phygethlon, i, n. [φύγεθλον, Gr. à φύω, nascor] *A hard and red swelling, not very deep, but broad.* *Cels. 5, 28.*

*Phylāca, æ, f. [φυλακή, Gr. à φυλάσσω, custodio] *A jail, or prison, for servants.* *Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 93.*

*Phylācista, æ, m. *Artificers who dun for their wages, waiting the leave, and seeming as it were jailors, or keepers.* Trecenti cum stant phylacistæ in atriis, *Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 44.*

*Phylāctērīum, ii, n. [φυλακτήριον, Gr. à φυλάσσω, custodio] (1) *An amulet; a charm, or spell, to prevent harm, cure diseases, gain one's desire, &c.* (2) *A phylactery, i. e. a piece, or scroll, of parchment, which having some passage of Scripture (such as the ten commandments) written in it, the Pharisees wore it on their foreheads and arms, and on the hems of their garments.* (1) *Vet. Gloss. amuletum φυλακτήριον, vid. Augustin. de catechizandis rudibus, c. 25. Arnob. 2, 39. & 50.* (2) *Vid. D. Matthæum, 23, & ibid. Hieron.*

*Phylarchus, i, m. [φυλάρχης, vel φύλαρχος, Gr. à φυλή, tribus, & ἀρχός, princeps] *The head of a tribe, family, or clan.* Ab Iamblico phylarcho Arabum, *Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 5.*

*Phyllandriōn, ii, n. [ἀ φύλλον, folium, & ἀνδρῆς, vir] *A kind of herb which groweth in fens and marshes.* *Hermol.*

*Phyllanthēs, is, n. [ἀ φύλλον, folium, & ἄνθος, flos] *A kind of pricking herb.* *Plin. 21, 16.*

*Phyllanthiōn, ii, n. *cognom. [ab eodem]* *An herb used to die purple.* *Hermol. ad Plin.*

*Phyllītis, īdis, f. [φυλλίτις, ab eodem cum seq.] *An herb called harts-tongue, bearing only leaves, and no stalk, flower, or seed.* *Jun. = Radiolus, Apul.*

*Phyllon, i, n. [à Gr. φύλλον, folium] *A leafy herb, taken by some to be the same with the leucacantha, or knotgrass.* *Plin. 27, 12. & 22.*

*Phyma, ātis, n. [εὔμα, Gr. à φύω, nascor] *A hard round swelling after a fever, which endeth in suppuration.* *Cels. 5, 28, 9.*

*Phyrama, ātis, n. [εὔραμα, Gr. à φυράω, miscéo] *The gum of a certain tree.* *Plin. 12, 23.*

*Phyſēma, ātis, n. [φύσημα, Gr. à φύσις, inflo] *Mockpearl; an empty bubble instead of pearl, occasioned by thunder in the production*, Plin. 9; 35.

*Phyſēter, ēris, m. [φυσήτης, vel φυσήτης, Gr.] *A great fish of the whale kind, called a whirlpool, spouting out water at the top of his head*, Plin. 9, 10. Nutrit Nereus Delphines virides & physteras anhelos, *Avien. in Arat.*

*Phyſica, æ, f. sc. scientia. [φυσική, Gr. à φύσις, natura] *Natural philosophy, the knowledge of nature*. Enitar ut Latine loquar, nisi in hujusmodi verbis, aut philosophiam, aut rhetoricam, aut physicam, aut dialecticam, appellem, *Cic. Acad. 1, 7. X Physica, æ, est disciplina ipsa naturalis; physica, òrum, opus est eam pertractans. Hinc Angl. physick.*

*Phyſica, òrum, n. pl. [ab eodem] *Books of natural philosophy*. Ne physicorum quidem oratorem ignarum esse volo, *Cic. Orat. 34.*

*Phyſicè, adv. [ex eodem themate] *Naturally, like a natural philosopher*. Qui à te phyſicè dicta sunt de vi ignea, *Cic. N. D. 3, 7.*

*Phyſicus, a, um, adj. [ab eodem] *Natural, belonging to natural philosophy*. § *Physica ratio, Cic. N. D. 2, 21.*

*Phyſicus, i, m. [ex eodem] *A natural philosopher; a searcher, enquirer, or student, of nature; a virtuoso*. Speculator, venatorque naturæ phyſicus, *Cic. N. D. 1, 30. X Ut non solum phyſici docti, verum etiam medici, Id.*

*Phyſiognōmon, ōnis, m. [ex φύσις, natura, & γνώμων, cognitor] *A physiognomist, who by the view of body and face, &c. can guess at people's natures, conditions, and fortunes*. Zopyrus physiognomon profitebatur se hominum mores, naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte, pernoscere, *Cic. de Fato, 5.*

*Phyſiōlōgia, æ, f. [ex φύσις, natura, & λόγος, sermo] *Natural philosophy, discoursing, or treating of the nature of things by their causes, effects, &c.* Physiologia, id est, naturæ ratio, *Cic. N. D. 1, 41.*

*Phyſis, is, f. [φύσις, Gr. i. e. natura] (1) || *Theod. Prisc. uti Justin. genitalia naturalia voc. Nature, one's privy members.* (2) *Physes, plur. Some choice precious stones so called by lapidarys*, Plin. 37, 12.

*Phyteuma, ātis, n. [ἀφυτεύω, planto] *A kind of herb used in charms*. Phyteuma quale sit, describere supervacuum habeo, cum sit usus ejus tantum ad amatoria, *Plin. 27, 12.*

P ante I.

*Piābilis, e, adj. [à pio] *That may be purged, or expiated*. Ne nimium terrere; piabile fulmen est, *Öv. Fast. 3, 289.*

*Piācularis, e, adj. (1) *Expiatory, having power to atone*. (2) || *Piaculare scelus, a high piece of villany.* (3) || *Piaculare auspicium, when the beast that was to be sacrificed, either fled from the altar, or bellowed when struck, or fell otherwise, than he should.* (4) || *Picularis porta, a gate of Rome where they used to make atonements.* (1) § *Piaculare sacrificium, Liv. 29, 11. sacrum, Id. 29, 21. Victimam piacularis, Plin. Paneg. c. 34.* (2) *Apul. de Deo Socrat. p. 670.* (3) *Fest. Id.*

*Piāculum, i, n. [à piando, ut sit aliquod commissum, propter quod expiatio debetur, Serv.] *sum, & act. & pass. est enim & id quod piatur, & quod piat.* (1) *Any great crime.* (2) *Sacrifice for the expiation, or atonement of some heinous crime.* (3) *The performance of any sacred rite.* (4) *A remedy, or cure.* (1) *Distulit in seram commissam piacula mortem, Virg. Æn. 6, 569, i. e. Piacula commissam propter quæ expiatio debetur, Serv. § Piaculum mereri, Liv. 2, 38.* (2) *Te piacula nulla solvent, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 34.* (3) *Præquam Albani prodigii piacula invenirentur, Liv. 5, 16. de deriv. Albani lacus. Falsisque piacula manibus infert, Öv. Met. 6, 569.* (4) *Sunt certa piacula, quæ te Ter purè lecto poterunt recreare libello, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 37.*

*† *Piam. paragoge serviens flexioni, ut in quif-*

piam, uspiam; ex Gr. πῖον à πῖος quæ sunt particule encliticæ, q. d. τίς πῖον; ἔως πῖον.

*Piāmen, īnis, n. [à pio] *An expiation, or atonement; or that which is offered for it.* § *Festua piamina, Öv. Fast. 1, 19.*

*Piāmentum, i, n. (1) *An atonement, or expiation.* (2) *Met. A remedy, or cure.* (1) *Plin. 25, 4. Favis & melle terræ ad piamentum datis, Id. || Piamenta diceb. quibus utebantur in expiando, Fest. (2) Dolituræ domus piamentum, Sen. ad Helv. 16.*

*Piandus, a, um, part. *To be expiated; or atoned*, Prop. 4, 10, 25, & 4, 1, 50. Sil. 8, 120.

*Piātio, ōnis, f. verb. *An appeasing, or atoning*, Plin. 28, 2.

*Piātus, a, um, part. *Atoned for, expiated.* Terrificum magnā ex parte sidus, ac non leviter piatum, *Plin. de Cometā. Voce flebili precabatur piatos patris manes, Tac. Hist. 3, 25, 4.*

*Pīca, æ, f. [omn. à m. picus] (1) *A pie, a magpie, or chatterpie.* (2) || *The longing of women with child, when they eat chalk, charcoal, oatmeal, &c.* (1) *Nemorum convicia picæ, Öv. Met. 5, sub fin. (2) Paul. Ægin.*

*Picandus, a, um, part. *To be pitched.* § *Vasa picanda, Col. 12, 18.*

*Pīcans, tis, part. *Daubing over, as it were with pitch.* Pissoceros super eam venit, picanium modo, cu dilutior cerā, *Plin. 11, 7.*

*Pīcāria, æ, f. *The place where pitch is made, or perhaps dug*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 22. & Ulp. de verb. sign.*

*Pīcātus, a, um, part. *Laid over with pitch, pitched.* || *Vinum picatum, preserved, or cured, with pitch, Plin. 14, 1. Mart. 13, 107.*

*Pīcea, æ, f. [à pix, picis] *The pitch tree, or resin tree; which is less than the pine.* Lucus nigranti piceā obscurus, *Virg. Æn. 9, 87.*

*Pīceaster, ri, m. *The pitch, or resin, tree*, *Plin. 14, 20.*

*Pīceātus, a, um, adj. *Pitchy.* || *Manus piceata, one who is lime-fingered, that stealeth every thing he layeth hold of, Mart. 8, 59.*

*Pīceus, a, um, adj. (1) *That is made of pitch.* (2) *Black as pitch.* (1) § *Resina picea, Plin. (2) § Caligo picea, Virg. Georg. 2, 309. Dentes piceæ buxeique, Mart. 2, 41, 7. Piceæ oves, Val. Flacc. 3, 438.*

*Pīcīnus, a, um, adj. *Of the colour of pitch.* Uva picina, *Plin. 14, 3.*

*|| *Pīco, āre, act. unde Pīcor, āri, ātus, pass. To be pitched, or daubed over with pitch.* Ferventissimā pice infusā, novo alio rutabulo & scopulā picatur, *Col. 12, 18. Ut dolia picarentur, Suet. Claud. 16.*

*Pīcris, idis, f. [à πικρός, amarus] *Bitter lettuce, or wild cichory; hawksweed.* Nomen pīcrīdi amaritudo imposuit, *Plin. 19, 8.*

|| *Pīcārum, f. pl. vel Pīcātæ, sc. naves. Small and swift ships, which the ancient Britains used, and rowed with many oars, Veg. 5, 7. Sed al. leg. pīcæ unde fort. Angl. a pink.*

† *Pīcātium, ii, n. A patch that is set on a shoe, Gell. ex Laber. 16, 7. al. pittacium.*

|| *Pīcīlis, e, adj. Painted, or embroidered.* Pīcīles balthei, *Apul. Met. 10. p. 336.*

*Pīctor, ōris, m. verb. [à pingo] *A painter, or picture-drawer.* Vident multa pīctores in umbris, *Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 7. X Eā tacie, quā pīctores, fīctores esse voluerunt, Id. N. D. 1, 29.*

|| *Pīcīorius, a, um, adj. Belonging to painters, or painting, Dig.*

*Pīctūra, æ, f. [à pingo, pīctum] (1) *Painting, or the art of painting.* (2) *The painting, or things painted.* (3) *A picture.* (4) *Paint.* (5) || *Pīctura textilis, embroidery.* (6) *Met. A plan, or design.* (1) *Certamen pīcturæ institutum est, Plin. 35, 9. (2) Animum pīcturā pascit inani, Virg. Æn. 1, 468. (3) Tabula, in quā inerat hæc pīctura, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 36. Avehere statuas & pīcturas, Tac. Ann. 1, 6, 23. (4) Novā pīcturā interpolare vis opus lepidissimum, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 105. (5) Cic. Verr. 4, 1. (6) Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 52.*

*Pīctūātus, a, um, adj. *Pictured.* || *Opus pīcturatum metallis, done with pictures, Claud.*

*Pīcturātæ auri subtemine vestes, *Virg. Æn. 3, 483. Volucres pīcturātæ, speckled, Claud. ad Seren. 3. Pīcturatus morituris floribus agger, adorned, Stat. Theb. 6, 58.*

*Pīctus, a, um. [à pingor] part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Painted, pictured, drawn.* (2) *Embroidered, wrought with divers colours.* (3) *Set out, adorned, garnished, trimmed.* (4) *Speckled, spotted.* (1) *Pīctus aer fervidis latè ignibus, Varr. in Marcip. ap. Non. § Tabulæ pīctæ, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 75. Tabellæ pīctæ, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 72. (2) § Tapeta pīcta, Virg. Æn. 7, 277. Toga pīcta, Prop. 4, 4, 53. Pīcto subtemine braccæ, Val. Flacc. 6, 226. (3) *Lyſiā nihil potest esse pīctus, Cic. de Clar. Or. 85. Met. Controversia sententiolis vibrantibus pīcta, Petron. c. 118. (4) § Pantheræ pīctæ, Öv. Met. 3, 669. volucres, Virg. Georg. 3, 243. plumæ, Phædr. 3, 18, 8. Lacerti pīcti terga squalentia, Virg. Georg. 4, 13.**

*|| *Pīcūla, æ, f. dim. [à pix] A little piece of pitch, Veg. 3, 3.*

*|| *Pīcumus, i, m. avis, eadem cum pīco martio, Non. it. Deus quidam, vid. Propr.*

*Pīcus, i, m. [à Celt. bec, vel pec, rostrum; vel à πῖκος, i. e. χαίρω, quod arbores tundat, unde & Gr. nomen πῖκος, accepit] (1) *A bird which maketh holes in trees, or picketh her meat under the bark of them; of which there are several kinds, a woodpecker, a speck, a hickway, or heighhould; a French pie, a whitwall.* (2) *A griffin.* (1) *Plin. 10, 18. Martia pīcus avis, Öv. Fast. 3, 37. (2) Pīci divites qui aureos montes colunt, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 1. interpr. Non.*

*Pīe, adv. [simè, sup. (1) *Piously, religiously, devoutly.* (2) *With a safe conscience.* (3) *Affectionately, kindly, lovingly.* (1) *Pīssimè & fortissimè tulit, Sen. ad Polyb. 34. (2) Neque faciam, neque me satis pīe posse, arbitror, Ter. Adolph. 3, 4, 13. (3) = Pīe & humanè facere, Cic. Fam. 11, 27.*

*|| *Pīentissimus, a, um, adj. sup. [à pius] Most pious and devout, or kindly affectioned.* Sæpe occ. in ant. Inscript. ap. Grut.

*Pīetas, ātis, f. [à pius] (1) *Devotion, religion, reverence of the gods.* (2) *The love of one's country.* (3) *The natural love of parents to children.* (4) *Dutyfulness of children to parents.* (5) *Kindness of relations to each other.* (6) *Kindness and attachment to friends.* (7) *Justice, righteousness.* (8) *Clemency, pity, compassion.* (9) *Loyalty, duty, obedience.* (1) *Pietas erga deos est honesta de numine eorum ac mente opinio, Cic. pro Domo 41. (2) Pietas cum sit magna in parentibus, & propinquis, tum ipsa in patr. à maxima est, Id. Somn. Scip. 3. = Nimia pietas & summus amor in patriam, Id. pro Flacc. 38. (3) Pietas erga liberos, Id. Part. 78. (4) Pietas est voluntas grata in parentes, Id. pro Planc. 33. (5) Pietate propinquitas colitur, Id. pro Quint. 6. (6) X Ego omni officio, ac potius pietate erga te, ceteris satisfacio omnibus, Id. Fam. 1, 1, 1. (7) Dī, si qua est cælo pietas, quæ talia curat, Persolvant grates dignas, Virg. Æn. 2, 536. vid. locum. (8) Nip. Attic. 5. X rigor, Claud. (9) Nep. Agefil.*

*Pīgendus, a, um, part. *To be repented of; that one hath cause to repent of, or be sorry for.* Pīscis ab invitā verba pīgenda lyrā, *Prop. 4, 1, 76.*

*Pīgeo, ēre, ui, n. [de them. vid. seq.] *To, think much of; to be loth, or unwilling, to do; to, grieve, vex, or trouble.* Nequid faxit quod nos, postea pigeat, *Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 21.*

*Pīget, & itum est, Gell. imperf. [ἀβέπρητα, i. e. urget, ut pudet ab ἐπειδὴται.] *It irks, grieveth, or repenteth.* Ne id te pigeat proloqui, *Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 33. || X Pīget ad futurum spectat, pudet ad præteritum; pigeat me facere, pudet me fecisse, Serv. Pudet verecundiæ est, pigeat penitentia, Non. Pudet ejus quod turpe est, pigeat ejus quod dolet, & molestum est, Perot.*

*Pīger, gra, um, adj. rior, comp. errimus, sup. [à pigro, ut à rubeo ruber, sed non incommode à πῖγρος, stultus, piger enim cadaver. animatum.] (1) *Slow, slothful, sluggish, dull, lazy, heavy.* (2) *Slack, long before one doth a thing.* (3) *Long and tedious in doing.* (4) *Unactive, listless.* (5) *Id.*

Benumbed. (6) *Costive, bound.* (1) *Manē piger stertis?* *Perf.* 5, 132. Interdum piger, interdum timidus videbatur, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 27. = Impetus tardior pigriorque, *Val. Max.* 7, 3, 10. (2) *S. t. piger* ad penās princeps, ad prætoria velox, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 123. (3) *§ Bellum pigrum, Id. Fast.* 2, 727. Pigerrimus ad literas scribendas, *Cael. ad Cic. Fam.* 8, 1. (4) *§ Senectus pigra, Ov. Met.* 10, 306. Situs piger, *Id. Am.* 2, 3. (5) *Serpens frigore pigra, Id. Met.* 1, 174. (6) *§ Pigra alvus, Cels.*

Pigmentarius, ii, m. (1) *A maker, or seller, of paint for women; or of painters colours.* (2) *An apothecary, or druggist.* (1) *Cic. Fam.* 15, 17. (2) *Martian.*

|| Pigmentatus, a, um, part. Trimed with painting, set off, adorned, spruced. *Pigmentato* meretrix crine, *Prud. Ham.* 315. *† Pigmento* obductus.

|| Pigmento, āre, act. To paint, or varnish, Ar. nob. *† Pingo, Vetustiores.*

Pigmentum, i, n. [ā pingo] (1) *Womens paint.* (2) *Painters colours.* (3) *Met. The figures, or flourishes, in rhetoric.* (4) *Also a pretense, or disguise.* (5) *|| Also a perfume.* (1) *Non isthanc retatem oportet pigmentum ullum attingere, Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 106. (2) *Aperfa temere pigmenta in tabulā, Cic. de Div.* 1, 13. (3) *§ Aristotelica pigmenta, Id. Att.* 2, 1. (4) = *Sententiae verae, sine pigmentis ludoque puerili, Id. de Orat.* 2, 45. (5) *Hieron.*

Pignērandus, a, um, part. That is to be taken as a pledge, or in distress. *Bona pignērandā pœnæ præbebant, Liv.* 29.

|| Pignēratio, ōnis, f. verb. A pledging, or pawning; a distraining, or seizing, Caus. JC.

|| Pignēratitius, a, um, adj. Belonging to pawns, or mortgages; also put to pawn, or laid for mortgage, Dig. § Pignēratitius creditor, that may take a pawn, Ulp.

Pignērator, ōris, m. verb. He that taketh a pledge, or pawn, for surety of payment, Publicanus petitor & pignerator, Cic. Verr. 3, 11.

|| Pignēratix, icis, f. She that taketh pawns, Dig.

Pignēratus, a, um, part. (1) Act. Haveing engaged, or assured. (2) *Pass. Laid to pledge, engaged.* (1) *Primus Cæsarum, fidem militis etiam præmio pignērat, Suet. Claud.* 10. (2) *Velut obsequiis datis pignēratos haberent animos, Liv.* 24, 1.

Pignēro, āre, act. (1) To lay to gage; to mortgage, or pawn, a thing. (2) *To take to pawn, to receive as a pawn.* (1) *Ut ex aure matris detractum unionem pignēraverit ad itineris expensas, Suet. Vitell.* 7. (2) *Robrenus, Cujus & alveolis & lænam pignērat Atreus, Juv.* 7, 73. *§ Sic Stephanus & alii bonæ notæ Lexicogr. Atreus pro fenerator utique accipiens, à quibus mihi fas sit discere, cum hanc verbi notionem nusquam alibi reperiam, cumque Atreus sit nobis tragædia argumentum; sic enim intelligo: Rubreni Lappæ tragædia Atreus, pignērat supellestem, nisi malit inter scribendum fame perire; qui quidem sensus acutior videtur.*

Pignēror, āri, ātus sum, dep. (1) || To take a pledge, or gage. (2) *Met. To assume to himself, to challenge as his own.* (1) *Cic. de R. P. ap. Non.* (2) *Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quemque pignērari solet, Id. Philipp.* 14, 12.

Pignēratus, a, um, part. Haveing engaged as by a pledge. Fidem militis præmio pignēratus, Suet. Claud. 10.

† Pignōriscāptio, ōnis, f. The taking of a pledge, or gage, Varr. ap. Gell. 7, 10.

Pignus, ōris, n. § ēris, ant. [etym. incert.] (1) *A pawn, a pledge, a gage, a mortgage.* (2) *A pawn, or forfeit.* (3) *A token, proof, testimony, assurance, or security.* (4) *A wager.* (5) *A child, i. e. the pledge of love between man and wife.* (6) *Sometimes it is extended to other relations, and comprehendeth children, wife, parents, grandchildren.* (7) *A granary.* (1) *Donicum pecuniam satisfecerit, aut delegarit, pecus & familia, quæ illis erit, domini pigneri sunt, Cato, c. 149. Ager oppositus est pignori ob de-*

cem minas, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 56. (2) *Ut nostro genitum te sanguine credas, Pignora certa petis, do pignora certa timendo, Ov. Met.* 2, 91. *§ Pignora injuriæ, Cic. Philipp.* 13, 3. amoris, *Sil.* 17, 365. *Ancilia & Palladium Romani imperii secreta pignora, Flor.* 1, 2. (3) *Quis, unquam; tanto damno senatorem coegit? aut quid est ultra pignus, aut multam; Cic. Attic.* 1, 12. (4) *A me contendet factum quovis pignore, Phæd.* 4, 20, 5. *Quovis pignore contendunt te esse Sabinum, Catull.* 4, 2, 4. (5) *Pignus inauspicatum sanguinis mei, Sen. Oedip.* 1022. *§ Scæpius in plur. Uteri pignora nostri, Ov. Met.* 8, 490. (6) *Obsecratio illa iudicum per charissima pignora, utique, si reo sint liberi, uxor, parentes, utilis erit, Quint.* 6, 1. *Pignora chara nepotes, Ov. Met.* 3, 134. (7) *Siciliam & Sardiniamannonæ pignora, per legatos habebat, Flor.* 4, 2, 22.

Pigri, adv. ius, comp. Slowly, dully, heavily. *Pigri in servitute transiens, Sen. de Ira,* 3, 17. *Pigrius intrante feminā ad pullos, Plin.* 10, 34.

|| Pigreo, ēre, n. Corn. in Perf. † Piger sum.

Pigresco, ēre, ui, incept. To slacken, abate. Mox pigrescit, Plin. 18, 18. *de Nilo.*

Pigritia, æ, f. & Pigrities, ei, f. [ā piger] (1) *Slowness, lazyness, sluggishness, listlessness, irksomeness.* (2) *Leisure, ease.* (1) = *Neghgentia, pigritia, inertia quidam sic impediuntur, ut, &c. Cic. Offic.* 1, 9. (2) *Tu das ingenuæ muneris pigritiæ, Mart.* 12, 4.

† Pigro, āre, act. & n. To stop, or delay; to be slow, or sluggish. § Melius pigrescere, quam properasse est nefas, Acc. ap. Non.

Pigror, āri, ātus sum, dep. To be slow, or loth, to do a thing. Tu, quælo, quicquid novi, scribere non pigro, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 1. *vid. & Lucr.* 1, 409.

† Pigror, ōris, m. [ā pigreo, ut ā nigreo nigror] Sluggishness. = Oppressit languore pigror, torporque quietem, Lucr. Sat. 10.

**Pila, æ, f. [ā pilis, quibus farcitur, Isid. vel ā pilæ, quod sign. pilam, Eust.]* (1) *A ball to play with.* (2) *Any round thing like a globe, a physician's pill.* (3) *The effigies of a man, or woman, made of purple rags, stuffed with straw, wherewith wild beasts were enraged.* (1) *Ad pilam, aut ad talos se conterunt homines, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 15. *Diū nos quasi pilas homines habent, Plaut. Capt. prol.* 22. *Terra pilæ similis, Ov. Fast.* 6, 269. (2) *|| Pila quæ caudis hæret ovinis, sheep turdies, Seren. Nurtinas poteras parcius esse pilas, turneps, Mart.* 13, 20. (3) *Jaçtat ut impositas taurus in astra pilas, Id. Spect.* 22. *Quantus erat cornu, cui pila taurus erat? Id. ibid.* 9.

**Pila, æ, f. [ā pila, i. e. pila, qu. pilula pila, ut quasillus qualis; al. ā pilæ, densare, quod sit tundendo]* (1) *A mortar and pestle to beat things with.* (2) *A square pillar, a pilaster.* (3) *A pile, a mole, a dam, or bay, to break, or stay, the course of water.* (4) *A prop, or buttress.* (5) *Also a shop.* (1) *Pilam ligneam unam, fulonicam unam, Cato, c. 10. (2) Pilas ex lapide angulari, Id. c. 14. (3) Vitruv.* 7, 4. (4) *Sen. (5) Contubernales à pileatis nona fratribus pila, Catull.* 35, 2.

**|| Pilans, tis, part. [ā pilo, āre]* (1) *Pillaging, ransacking.* (2) *[ā pilum] Fastening, sticking, darting.* (1) *Inimica castra pilantes, Amm. Marcell.* 31, 2. (2) *Serv.*

**Pilānus, i, m. A soldier that fighteth with the javelin called a pilum; a lancer, or pikeman; these stood in the rear. § Hastati dicti, qui primi hastis pugnabant, pilani qui pilis, Varr. L. L.* 4, 16. *|| = Pilani triarii quoque dicti, quod in acie tertio ordine extremis subsidio deponebantur, Veg.* 1, 20.

**Pilāris, e, adj. [ā pila] Of, or belonging to a ball, or any round thing. § Pilāris ludio, Stat. Sylv. præf.* 4. *band ball.*

**Pilārius, ii, m. A juggler that playeth puffs and repasts, a ball player; a tosser, or bander, of balls; one who sheweth hocus pocus tricks with them, Quint.* 10, 7.

† Pilates, æ, m. A kind of very white stone.

Lapis candidior quam pilates, Cato ap. Fest. p. 367.

**Pilātim, adv. [per pilas, i. e. columnas]* (1) *Pillar by pillar; by, or at, every pillar.* (2) *Also thick, close.* (1) *Quæ pilatim aguntur ædificia, Vitruv.* 6, 11. = *Pilatim exercitum duxit, Scaur.* i. e. strictim & dense, *vid. Scal. ad Fest.*

**Pilātus, a, um, adj. [ā pilum] Armed with the pilum. § Pilata agmina, Virg. Æn.* 12, 121.

**Pilātus, a, um, part. [ā pilo, āre, i. e. depilo] Shaved, having the hair plucked off. Atque pilata redit, jamque subitque cohors, Mart.* 10, 48. *§ Sic restituit J. Scal. non ut al. Et pilata ad pilum scil. telum referentes.*

**Pileātus, a, um, adj. Wearing a cap, or bonnet. Turba pileatorum curram sequentium, Liv.* 45. *extr. § Pileata plebs, Suet. Neron.* 57. *|| Pileati servi, were such as the merchant who sold them did not engage for, Gell.* 7, 4. *Pileati fratres, Castor & Pollux, Catull.* 35, 2.

**Pilentum, i, n. [quasi bene pilatum, i. e. compactum, vel quia pilosis pellibus contegebatur, vel ā pilos, lana coacta, quæ fort. instructum erat, ut mollius iederent] A sort of chariot, or coach, which the Roman ladies were carried in, when they went to perform the holy rites, or mysteries, of their religion. Honorem ob eam munificentiam ferunt matronis habitum, ut pilento ad sacra ludosque carpentis festo profestoque uterentur, Liv.* 5, 25. *Pilentis matres in mollibus, Virg. Æn.* 8, 666. *conf. Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 191.

**Pileolum, n. vel Pileolus, i, m. dim. [ā pileus]* (1) *A little bonnet, or cap.* (2) *A sort of covering to defend the tops of trees from the frost.* (1) *Pileolum nitidis imposuisse comis, Ov. Her.* Ep. 1, 13, 15. *|| Pileolum texturā bieve, Hieron.* (2) *Col. de Arb.* 25.

**Pileum, i, n. [ā Gr. πῖλον, quod ā πῖλος] A cap. Hoc nobis pilea donant, Pers. Sat.* 5, 82.

**Pileus, ei, m. [ō πῖλος, τὸ πῖλον, quod id. sign. ap. Hesiod. & Aristot. al. ā pilis quos tegit, Serv. vel ex quibus fit, al. ā πῖλος, lana coacta, quod ex ea fieret]* (1) *A hat, cap, or bonnet, to cover the head.* (2) *|| The membrane which encloseth the fœtus.* (1) *Ut ego hîc hodie raso capite calvus capiam pileum, Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, ult. *§ The Roman cap was not much unlike our nightcaps, or leamens caps. It is put also for liberty; hence, § Servum ad pileum vocare, to give him his freedom, which they did by first shaving his head, and then putting a cap upon it, Liv.* 45, 44. (2) *Vid. Salm. ad Solin.* p. 659.

Pilicæpus, i, m. [ex pila, & crepo] He who supplied the fire of the stove, or hearth, with pitch balls when people were to bathe; or perhaps only one who playeth at ball which maketh a noise in the rebound. Si vero pilicæpus supererit, & numerare cœperit pilas, Sen. Ep. 56. *interp. Cael. Rhodig. quam quidem interp. illustrat. ex Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 57. *Sed iste locus de pila trigonali potius accipiendus videtur. Lucem quoque adferre conatur ex Vitruv.* 5, 10. *sed iste locus simpliciter de quâcunque sphaerulâ, siue globulo, loquitur. In posteriorem itaque sententiam, quæ est Lipsii, lubentius 10.*

|| Pililudius, ii, m. [quia pilâ ludit] A ball-player, one that can play many tricks with balls, tossing them every way, before and behind him, Scal. ex Manil. † Pilarius, Quint.

**Pilo, āre, act. pl. [ā Gr. πῖλον, denso]* (1) *|| To thicken, to thrust, or drive close; to thicken together.* (2) *Also to pilfer, or pillage, other mens. goods.* (1) *Serv.* (2) *Singulas pilabat, Petron.* c. 44. *partam, Id. c. 43. § Usitatus in compositionibus prep. Hinc Angl. to pill, and to pile.*

**Pilo, āre, neut. [ā pilus]* (1) *† To put forth hairs, to begin to be hairy.* (2) *Act. To peel, or pull, off the hair; to make bald.* (1) *Corpus meum nunc pilare primum cœpit, Afran.* (2) *Teque pilare tuos testificare nates, Mart.* 6, 56.

**Pilosus, a, um, adj. or, comp. Full of hair, hairy. § Pilosæ genæ, Cic. in Pison.* 1. *Eolium pilosius, Plin.* 20, 16.

**Pilula, æ, f. dim. (1) A little ball, a round knob,*

knob; any thing round like a ball, a pill. (2) *Sheeps dung*. (1) *Pharmaca* illa in globulos conformata vulgo pilulas nominamus, *Plin.* 16, 7. (2) *Sordes* caudarum concretæ in pilulas, *Id.* 29, 2. *de ovibus*.

* *Pilum*, i. n. [*qu. pilillum, à pilo ant, pro pinso*] (1) *A pestile, or pounder, to bray any thing in a mortar with.* (2) *à formâ pili, gen. à pilus, in priore sign.* *A javelin, or dart, of five feet and a half long, which footmen used, and having a three square head of steel, nine inches long.* (1) *In pilis subigito, Cato.* *Pilum fabarium unum, Id. R. R.* 10. ¶ *Pilum ruderarium, a rammer, Id. ibid.* (2) *Caput absceidit, idque affixum gestari iussit in pilo, Cic. Philipp.* 11, 2. ¶ *Primum pilum, the chief band of the Romans about the standard; the eldest, or first, company in a regiment, Cæsar. B. G.* 1, 46. *Pilo per-cassidem caput ictus, Id.* *Pila in hostes conjicere, Id. B. G.* 1, 52.

* *Pilus*, i. m. [*ab eodem*] (1) *The wan of an army.* (2) *Also the same as pilum.* (1) *T. Belventius primum pilum duxit, Cæsar. B. G.* 5, 35. (2) *Plerisque centurionum maturis jam primis pilos ademit Caligula, Suet. in vitâ, 44. i. e. munerâ primipilari rum.*

* *Pilus*, i. m. [*à πῖλος, Becm.*] (1) *The hair of the head, beard, or other part, of any creature.* (2) *A thing of no value.* (1) *Munitæ sunt palpebræ tanquam vallo pilorum, Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. *In capite cunctorum animalium, huius pilus, Plin.* 11, 37. (2) *Ego ne pilo quidem minus me amabo, Cic. Q. fr.* 2. ult. ¶ *Ne faceret pili cohortem, valued it not a hair of his head, Catull.* 10, 13.

* *Pinacotheca*, æ. f. [*πινυκθήκη, Gr. ex πίναξ, tabula, & θήκη, repositoryum*] *A place where pictures, and other ornaments, are kept.* *In pinacothecam perveni vario genere tabularum mirabilem. Nam & Zeuxidis manus vici, Petron.* 43. *cjus situm vid. ap. Vitruv.* 6, 7.

* *Pinaster*, tri. m. [*à pinus*] *A wild pine-tree, Plin.* 16, 10.

* *Pinax*, æ. m. [*à Gr. πίναξ, tabula*] *A board in the upper part of the organ, whereon the pipes stand, Vitruv.* 10, 3. *A tablet, or frame of a picture; a table book; also a table to eat and drink on, unde Eustath. ducit à πίναξ, bibo.* *It is also used for the index of a book.*

* *Pincerna*, æ. f. [*ex πίναξ, & κίρην, Bud.*] *qui miscet vinum, ut bibatur* *A butler, a sinker, one that waiteth on a man's cup, a cup-bearer, Lampr. Alex.* 41.

* *Pindaricus*, a, um. adj. *Pindarick, Hor. Vid. Propr.*

† *Pindo*, Æ. act. *Cornut. in Pers. i. e. ferio, percutio, unde pinso, pindo est pilo tundere, vet. voc. pindo, πῖνδω, Onom. to pound, or beat, as in a mortar.* † *Subigo, pinso.*

* *Pinea*, æ. f. sc. arbor. (1) *A pine tree.* (2) ¶ *A whirl puff which raiseth the dust on high.* (1) *Col.* 5, 10. (2) *Litt. ex Apul.*

* *Pinētum*, i. *A wood, or grove, of pine trees. Pineta Lycei, Ov. Met.* 1, 217.

* *Pineus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a pine.* § *Lignum pineum, Plin.* 34, 12. *Pinea sylva, Virg. Æn.* 9, 85. ¶ *Pinea velamina, made of pine leaves, Lucr.* 4, 591. *claustra, made of pine wood, Virg. Æn.* 2, 258.

Pingendus, a, um. part. *To be painted; Met. to be illustrated, or adorned.* = *In verbis pingendis & illuminandis sententiis, Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 37.

Pingo, Æ. xi, ictum, act. [*qu. fingo, Scal. vel à φέγω, illumino*] (1) *To paint, to devise, to draw out the shape and form of any thing.* (2) *To stain, or daub.* (3) *Met. To describe.* (4) *To garnish, trim, deck, or set out; to grace, or beautify.* (5) *To invent, or feign.* (1) *Juvenile decus mihi pingere malas Cæperat, Ov. ad Pison.* *In mensâ pingere castra mero, Tibull.* 1, 10, 34. (2) *Sanguineis frontem moris pingit, Virg. Ecl.* 6, 22. ¶ *Semina palloribus omnia pingunt, make them seem pale, Lucr.* 4, 337. (3) *Pingam Britanniam coloribus tuis, penicillo meo, Cic. Q. frat. 2, 16.* (4) ¶ *Pinge humum, consperge antea, streu it with flowers, Plaut. Stich.* 2, 3,

28. (5) *Pingere nunc causas didicit, cur sola cubaret, Tib.* 1, 6, 11.

Pingor, i, ictus. (1) *To be painted.* (2) *To be adorned.* (1) ¶ *Alexander ab Apelle potissimum pingi & à Leucippo fingi volebat, Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (2) *Quum se putaret pingi curâ mulierum, Phædr.* 2, 2, 8. *Vid. Pingo.*

Pingue, is. n. *The fat betwixt the skin and the flesh.* *Omnes Impendunt curas denso distendere pingui, Virg. Georg.* 3, 124. ¶ *leg. & plur. Camelorum & pantherarum pinguis, Plin.* 28, 29.

Pinguedo, ðinis. f. *Fat, fatness, or grossness.* § *Pinguedo corporis, Plin.* 23, 8. ¶ *Sed Gronov. tam hinc quam alibi opt. libb. habere pinguitudinem monet; Serv. etiam ait pinguedo non esse Latium.*

Pinguetacio, Æ. f. *feci, factum. act. To make fat, to fatten, Plin.* 16, 44. ¶ *Rarò occ. = Opinare, Col. saginare, Cic.*

¶ *Pinguetio*, ðeri. n. pass. *To be fattened, or made fat, Litt. ex Col.*

Pinguescens, tis. part. *Growing fat.* *Pinguescens inertia, Plin.* 19, 15.

Pinguesco, Æ. incept. (1) *To grow fat.* (2) *To be made fertile, or fruitful.* (1) *Congesto avidum pinguescere corpore corpus, Ov. Met.* 15, 89. (2) *Sanguine nostro latos Hæmi pinguescere campos, Virg. Georg.* 1, 492.

Pinguiarius, ii. m. *A lover of fat.* ¶ *Carnarius sum, pinguiarius non sum, Mart.* 11, 101. *de ami ñ.*

Pinguis, e. adj. or. comp. *ssimus, sup.* (1) *Greasy, fat.* (2) *Plump, in good case.* (3) *Thick, gross, foggy.* (4) *Corpulent, unwieldy.* (5) *Dull, heavy, lumpy.* (6) *Fruitful.* (7) *Thick, coarse.* (8) *Rude, unpolished.* (1) § *Olivum pingue, Stat. Theb.* 6, 576. *Pinguior glis, Mart.* 13, 59. *Pinguius hædulus, Juv.* 11, 65. (2) = *Pingues & valentes Thebani, Cic. de Fato, 3.* (3) = *Pingue & concretum cælum, Id. de Div.* 1, 57.

¶ *Tenue, purumque, Id. ibid.* (4) *Quint.* (5) = *Illi Tardo cognomen pinguis damus, Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 58. (6) § *Campania pinguis, Prop.* 3, 5, 5. *Eheu! quam pingui macer est mihi taurus in horto! Virg. Ecl.* 3, 100. (7) § *Toga pinguis, Suet. Aug.* 82. (8) § *Pingue ingenium, Ov. Met.* 11, 148. *Pinguiorum rusticorum literæ, Col.* 9, 14.

Pinguis, adv. (1) *Thickly, grossly.* (2) *Clamously.* (1) *Solum pinguis densum, Col.* 2, 2. *Color rufus & pinguis densus, Plin.* 12, 25.

¶ *Pinguities*, ei. f. *Fatness, grossness, Apul. Met.* 10. † *Pinguitudo, Col. Pingue, Plin.*

Pinguitudo, ðinis. f. *Grossness, fatness.* *Olei pinguitudo, Col.* 12, 50. *Glans, faba, hordeum affert suis pinguitudinem, Varr. R. R.* 2, 4.

* *Pinifer*, færa, færum. adj. [*ex pinus, & fero*] *Bearing, or abounding with, pine trees.* *Caput piniferum Atlantis, Virg. Æn.* 4, 249. § *Rupes piniferæ, Luc.* 2, 431.

* *Piniger*, a, um. adj. *Pine bearing.* *Pinigerum Fauni caput, Ov. Fast.* 3, 84. § *Piniger Othrys, Val. Flacc.* 6, 393.

* *Pinna*, æ. f. [*à Gr. πῖναξ*] (1) *A shell fish by some called a naker.* (2) *The fin of a fish.* (3) *The pinions, or larger feathers of a wing.* (4) *Feathers used by huntsmen; (5) and in arrows.* (6) *A plume in the crest of a helmet.* (7) *The wing of a bird.* (8) *A nicked battlement in a wall, or fortification.* (1) *Pinna duabus grandibus patula conchis, Cic. N. D.* 2, 48. *vid. & Plin.* 9, 42. (2) *Pinnæ pedum vice datæ sunt piscibus, Id.* 9, 20. (3) *Gallinæ nigris pinnis, Varr.* ¶ *His rebus plumam pinnasque emundant aves, Col.* 8, 4. (4) *Sic feras lineis & pinnâ clusas contineas, Sen.* (5) *Huic ad libramen pinnæ tres, velut sagittis solent, circumdabantur, Liv.* (6) *Pinnæ — quas insigniti milites habere in galeis solent, Varr.* (7) *Talaria pinnarum affingunt Minervæ, Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. ¶ *Verba pinnis apta, Apul. ἑτα ἀπὸ πτερυγῶν, winged words, Hom. passim.* *Qui mihi pinnas inciderant, nolunt easdem renasci, bad clipt my wings, lessened my authority, Cic.* (8) *Aggeri lorica pinnasque adjecit, Cæsar. B. G.* 7, 72.

Non pinnæ, sicut alibi fastigium muri diffinierant, Curt. 9, 4, 30. *Muri pinnæ aliquot locis decussæ, Liv.* 40. *Præfabat summas in aggere pinnas, Sil.* 7, 603.

* *Pinnâlis*, e. adj. *Woolly, having such wool as is about the shell-fish called the naker.* *Villus, sive lana pinnâlis, Plin.*

* *Pinnatus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Feathered, winged.* (2) *Fagged, or nicked, as battlements; notched in the sides.* (3) *Pointed, sharp, or prickly.* (4) *Pinnatâ, plur. Hunters toils stuck with birds feathers, or quills.* (1) *Diana pinnatum Cupidinem genuisse fertur, Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. (2) § *Folium pinnatum, Plin.* 16, 10. (3) § *Pinnatus fulgor, Id.* 37, 7. (4) *Grat.*

Pinnicillum, i. n. *Pall.* 4, 1. *id. quod penicillum, quod vid.*

* *Pinniger*, ra, rum. adj. (1) *That hath fins, finned.* (2) ¶ *Winged.* (1) § *Piscis pinniger, Ov. Met.* 13, 963. (2) § *Pinniger amor, Lucr.* 5, 1074. *al. penniger.*

* *Pinnirâpus*, i. m. [*ex pinus, & rapio*] *Pinnirâpi sectatores (al. secutores) gladiatores, quod pinnas rapiunt, Isid. A fenser, or swordplayer, who with a net he had, was to surprise his adversary, and catch off the crest of his helmet, which was adorned with peacocks plumes, in token of victory, Juv.* 2, 158.

* *Pinnophylax*, æ. m. [*à πῖναξ φύλαξ, Gr. i. e. custos pinnæ; qui & πῖνδω, Suid.*] *A little shell-fish like a shrimp, which waiteth on the naker fish, and as he openeth, and little fishes pass by, giveth him a prick that he may close his shell and catch them, and he at the same time going in taketh his share, vid. Plin.* 9, 42.

* *Pinnotheras*, æ. m. [*ex pinna, & θύρω, venor*] *The same with pinnophylax, Plin.* 9, 42. & 32, ult.

* *Pinnula*, æ. f. dim. [*à pinna*] (1) *A little quill, or feather.* (2) *A little fin of a fish, or any thing like it.* (3) ¶ *A little wing.* (4) ¶ *The upper part, or tip, of the ear.* (5) *Pinnulæ plur. Certain ornaments of rich feathers, which were fastened to broad caps by golden needles.* (1) *Inhibetur gallinæ cupiditas incubandi, pinnulâ per nares trajectâ, Col.* 8, 5. (2) *Plin.* 9, 57. (3) *Cum pulli pinnulis uti possunt, Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. *sed al. leg. pennulis.* (4) *Isid.* (5) *Ego has habeo hinc usque in petaso pinnulas, Arg. Amphitr. Plautini,* 143.

* *Pinsatio*, ðnis. f. *A pounding.* *Vestibus ligneis de curiis inductis crebriter pinsatione solidetur, Vitruv.* 7, 1.

* † *Pinsito*, Æ. freq. *To pound in a mortar.* *Qui polentam pinsitant, Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 18. *ubi al. pransitant.*

* † *Pinsitor*, Æ. ri, Ætus. pass. *To be pounded, Litt. ex Plaut.*

* *Pinsitus*, a, um. part. [*à pinsor*] *Brayed, bruised, stamped, beaten, pounded.* *Radices porri cum farre triticeo pinsitæ, Col.* 6, 10. § *Panicum pinsitum, Id. allium, Id. hordeum, Id.*

* † *Pinso*, Æ. act. *To bray, or pound, Varr.* *R. R.* 1, 63.

* *Pinso*, Æ. ui & si, *Varr. itum & sum, & pinsum, Vitruv. act.* [*à Gr. πίναξ, antiq. piso, Diom. ut à πίπρω, perna, Scalig. & n in-terposito pinso*] (1) *To bruise, stamp, pound, or bray, as in a mortar.* (2) † *To knead.* (3) *To peck.* *Met. To mock, or scoff.* (1) *Alii uvam passam & sicum cum pinserunt, affundunt sapam, Varr.* *R. R.* 3, 16. (2) ¶ *Cum interim neque molis molui, neque palmis pinsui, Pompon. ap. Diom.* *Pinsunt terram genibus, Enn. ap. Diom.* (3) ¶ *A tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit, for one sort of gesture used by the ancients in their derision of others, was by their fore finger directed towards him they derided, by the often moving whereof bent, they imitated a stork pecking with his beak, Pers.* 1, 58.

* *Pinsor*, ðris. m. *A pounder of corn to make bread of, Varr.*

* ¶ *Pinum*, i. n. *The gum, or oil, of pine, Solin.* * *Pinus*, i. & Æ. f. (Æ. ant. m.) [*à Gr. πῖνυς, & in n mutata*] (1) *A pine tree.* (2) *Meson. A ship.* (1) *Ipie thymum pinosque ferens, Virg. Georg.*

Georg. 4, 102. Non minus est admirandum de cupressu & pinu, *Vitruv.* 21, 9. Sub hac pinu, *Hor. Od.* 2, 11, 14. || Pinum antiqui acutum vocabant, *Isid.* (2) Non huc Argos contendit remige pinus, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 57.

* *Pio*, āre, aē. [*ā pius*] (1) *To worship.* (2) *† To respect, love, or show great kindness to.* (3) *To purge, expiate, appease, or atone.* (4) *|| To pollute, or defile.* (1) Ubi piem pietatem, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 1, 3. (2) Nemo est, qui magis suos piet liberos, *Næv. ap. Non.* (3) Culpa miferorum morte piabunt, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 140. Ne fas triste piare, *Id. Aen.* 2, 181. (4) Piare dicitur impiare, contaminare, *Non.*

* *Pior*, āri, ātus, pass. *To be expiated, or atoned.* Delubra plantur Cædibus, *Sil.* 4, 821.

* *Pipātus*, ūs, m. [*ā pipo*] *The cry of chickens.* Pipatus pullorum, *Varr. L. L.* 6, p. 81.

* *Piper*, ēris, n. [*ā Gr. πῖπρις*, quod *ā πῖπρω*, quia juvat concoctionem, ut aliq. sed est vox Indica, *Galen.* qui hodieque *pimpili & pepilim* voc.] *Pepper.* § *Piper minutum*, *Petron.* c. 138. iugosum, *Perf.* 5, 55.

* *Piperātus*, 3, um, adj. *Peppered, seasoned with pepper.* § *Acetum piperatum*, *Col.* 12, 47. Ficedulam inveni piperato vitello piperatam, *Petron.* c. 33.

* *Pipēritis*, idis, f. [*πῖπρις*, *Gr.*] *An herb called Calicut pepper, pepperwort, Spanish pepper, dittander, or cockweed.* *Plin.* 20, 3. = *Siliquastrum*, lepidium, *Id. ib.* ubi & describit.

* *Pipio*, āre, neut. Dim. *To chirp.* Ad solam dominam usque pipilabat, *Catull.* 3, 10. *de passere*, ubi al. pipilabat.

* *Pipio*, īe, īvi, ītum, neut. [*ā Gr. πῖπιζω*, quod ex sono conficit. *Hesych.*] *To peep like a chicken.* *Col.* 8, 5.

* *Pipio*, ōnis, m. [*ā pipiendo*] *A young pigeon.* *Lampr.*

† *Pipo*, āre, neut. *To cluck as a hen.* Pipare proprie gallinæ dicuntur, *Non.* Mugit bos, ovibabat, equi hinniunt, gallina pipat, *Varr. ap. Non.*

* *Pipulum*, i, n. vel *Pipulus*, i, m. *A railing, scolding, or outcry, against any one.* Pipulo hic differam ante oves, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 2, 32. i. e. convicio, *Varr. Non. Fest.*

* *Pirāta*, æ, m. [*πῑρᾱτης*, *Gr.* *ā πῑρᾱ*, periculum] (1) *A robber on the sea, a pirate, a pickaroon, a corsair, a rover.* (2) *A land thief.* (1) § *Pirata* non est ex perduellium numero definitus, sed communis hostis, *Cic. Off.* 3, 29. (2) Qui in pop. Rom. pirata nefarius reperitur, *Id. Verr.* 5. = *Latro*, *Id. ib.*

* *Pirātica*, æ, f. *Piracy, or roving on the sea.* § *Piraticum* facere, *to turn pirate*, *Cic.* post red. in Senat. 5.

* *Pirāticus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, pirates, or rovers on the sea.* § *Piraticus* Myoparo, *Cic. Verr.* 5. lembus, *Curt.* 4, 5, 18.

* *Pirum*, i, n. [*de them.* vid. seq.] *A pear.* § *Pirum superbum*, *a water-pear*, *Plin.* *Armenium*, *a winter pear*, or *St. Thomas pear*, *Id.* *ampullaceum*, *a tankard pear*, *Id.* *cucubitum*, *a bell pear*, *Id.* *hordearium*, *a must-pear*, *Id.* *cumanum*, *a pound pear*, *Col.* quem & plura genera tractantem v. 12, 10. & *Plin.* 15, 15. § *al. scrib. pyrum.*

† *Pirus*, i, f. [*ā Gr. πῑρος*, per Apoc. & r infertā] *A pear tree.* Infere nunc, Melibæce, pirus, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 74.

* *Piscans*, tis, part. *Fishing.* Minima comoda non minimo sectantes discriminine, similes, aibat, esse aureo hamo piscantibus, *Suet. Aug.* 25.

* *Piscāria*, æ, f. (1) *A place where fish is sold, a fish market.* (2) *|| A selling of fish.* (1) Nullus in piscariā piscis erat, *Varr.* (2) U'p.

* *Piscārius*, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to fishing, fish, or fishermen.* § *Piscarium* forum, *the fish market*, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 1, 13. *Piscarius* hamus, *a fish hook*, *Id. Stich.* 2, 17.

* *Piscārius*, ii, m. *A fishmonger.* Inter piscarios nemo vendebat, *Varr.*

* *Piscāio*, ōnis, f. *Fishing*, *Non.* † *Piscatus*, *Cic.*

* *Piscātor*, ōris, m. verb. *A fisherman.* Pythius ad se piscatores convocavit, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14.

* *Piscātorius*, a, um, adj. *Belonging to fishers, or fishing.* § *Navis piscatoria*, *a fisherman's boat*, *Cæf. B. C.* 2, 4. *Liv.* 3, 1. *Piscatoria* lina, *fishing lines*, *Plin.* 24, 9. *arundo*, *the fishing rod*, *Id.* 16, 36. *Piscatorium* forum, *the fish market*, *Col.* 8, 17. § *De piscatoriis ludis & ære piscatorio*, *vid. Fest.*

* *Piscātrix*, īcis, f. verb. *A kind of frog fish in the sea so called*, *Plin.* 9, 42.

* *Piscātus*, ūs, (ti, *Non.*) m. verb. (1) *A fishing, or the act of fishing.* (2) *Plenty of fish.* (3) *The eating of, or feeding upon, fish.* (4) *|| A fish market.* (1) *Piscatu*, aucupio, venatione, vivere, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 8. § *Met.* *Piscatus* meo quidem animo hic tibi hodie evenit bonus, *a rich lover*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 69. (2) *Ipse* Neptuno non crederet de piscatu, *Varr. R. R.* 3, ult. (3) *Vino & victu & piscatu* probo, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 41. (4) *Apu.* † *Forum piscatorium*, *Col.*

† *Pisciceps*, īpi, qui pisces capit, ut auceps qui aves. *A fisher*, *Varr. L. L.* 7, 33. † *Piscator*, *Cic.*

* *Pisciculus*, i, m. dim. [*ā piscis*] (1) *A little fish.* (2) *A fish.* (1) *Pisciculos* exultantes videmus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48. (2) *Olra & pisciculos* minutos ferebat purr, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 31.

* *Piscina*, æ, f. (1) *A pool, or fishpond; a stone to keep fish in.* (2) *Also a tank, or place to bathe in.* (3) *Also a great vat, or vessel, to hold water; and may be used for a cistern, &c. for that use.* (4) *A pool, or pond, to water beasts at; or to keep, geese, ducks, &c.* (1) *Vid. Varr.* 3, 3, & 17. & *Plin.* 9, 17. (2) *Si natare latius aut tepidius velis*, in arcā piscina est, in proximo puteus, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6. (3) § *Piscinae* lignæ, *Id.* 34, 12. (4) § *Cisternæ* hominibus, piscinaeque pecoribus inuuantur, *Col.* 1, 5.

* *Piscinālis*, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, fishponds.* § *Piscinales* cellæ, *Pallad. R. R.* 1, tit. 40.

* *Piscinārius*, a, um, adj. *Loveing fishponds.* § *Homines piscinarii*, *that have, or delight in, places stored with fish.* *Leucellum & Hortensium piscinarios* vocat *Cic. Att.* 1, 19. *vid. & Varr. R. R.* 3, ult. § *Conchæ piscinariæ*, *pit shell fishes*, as oysters, cockles, &c. *Fest.*

* *Piscinārius*, ii, m. *He that keepeth fish, or fishponds*, *Cic. Att.* 1, 19.

* *Piscinūla*, vel *Piscinella*, æ, f. dim. *A small fishpond*, *Varr. R. R.* 8, 45.

* *Piscis*, is, m. [*ā πῑς* unde *πῑσκᾱ* & *πῑσῑσκᾱ*, bibo, quia perpetuo bibunt] (1) *A fish properly with scales.* (2) § *Piscis* Aquilonicus & Austrinus, *the sign pisces in the zodiac.* (1) § *Piscis* nequam est nisi recens, *Prov.* *a new broom sweepeth clean*, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 3, 26. § *Pisces* hamo capere, *Cic. de Senec.* 13. calamo ducere, *Or. Met.* 3, 587. § *Piscium* vita, *Prov.* *the weakest goeth to the wall*, *Varr.* *Pisces* ut sepe minutos magni comest, *Varr. in Comest. ap. Non.* (2) *Col.* 11, 2.

* † *Piscientis*, e, adj. *Belonging to a fishpond*, *Fest. ex Lucil.* † *Piscinarius*, *Cic.*

* *Piscor*, āri, ātus sum, dep. *To fish.* Atit piscatum in mare, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 1, 7. Ut ante suos hortules piscarentur, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14. § *Jubeas* me piscari in aere, *Prov.* *to labour in vain*, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 86.

* *Piscosus*, a, um, adj. (1) *Full of fishes.* (2) *That may be fished in.* (1) § *Piscosum* profundum, *Isid.* 10, 37, 15. (2) § *Piscosi* amnes, *Or. Fust.* 3, 581.

* *Pisculentus*, a, um, adj. *Full of fish, or that may be fished in*, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 2.

* † *Pisens*, tis, part. *Pounding.* Pisente pilo praefarato, *Plin.* 18, 10. ubi al. leg. pisente.

* *Pisillum*, i, n. [*ā piso*, i. e. antiq. pinto] *A pestle.* *Pisillis* conterito, *Col.* 12, 55. § *sed mell. libb. hab. pisillis.*

* † *Piso* ēre, ap. *Vett.* pro pinto, *Diom.* in præf. pisi [*ā Gr. πῑσῑω*] *To pound, or stamp, off the husk of corn, or other grain, in a mortar; as they did in old times before the invention of mills.* Ut nisi intenti pisant, cecidantur grana, *Plin.* 18, 10. ubi al. pisant. Alii sicum & uvam pasam quum piservat, *Varr. Leg.* & piservat

* *Piso*, āre, act. unde *Pisor*, āri, pass. *To be pounded, or stamped.* Ut in pistrino pisetur ac torreatur, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 63.

* *Pisor*, pisi, pass. [*ā piso*, is] *To be pounded, or stamped; as corn is.* Acus vocatur, cum per se pistitur spicā, *Plin.* 18, 10. Lentem jubet cum fursuribus leviter pisi, *Id.* 10, 18.

* *Pissasphaltus*, i, f. [*ex πῑσᾱ & πῑξ, & ἀσφαλτος*, bitumen ex lacu Asphaltite] *Pitch and brimstone mingled together*, good to cure the scab of sheep, *Plin.* 35, 15. Some use it for *Ægyptian mummy.*

* *Pisselæon*, i, n. [*πῑσῑλᾱιον*, *Gr.* *ā πῑσᾱ & πῑξ, & ἔλαιον*, oleum] *An oil made of pitch, or of the resin of cedar; good for the tooth-ache*, *Plin.* 24, 5.

* *Pissinus*, a, um, adj. *Belonging to pitch.* § *Pissinum* oleum, *made of pitch*, *Plin.* 23, 4.

* *Pissoceros*, i, m. [*πῑσῑδῑκῑρος*, *Gr.* *ex πῑσᾱ & πῑξ, & κῑρος*, cera] *A juice of wax and pitch, or gum, or resin, the second part of the bees labour, in making wax*, *Plin.* 11, 7.

* *Pistacia*, æ, f. & *Pistacium*, i, n. [*τᾱ πῑσῑδᾱκῑα*, *Gr.*] *A pistach nut.* *Pistaciæ* planta vel statua, vel inferi potest, *Pall. Febr.* tit. 25. In nucuna genere pistacia nota, *Plin.* 13, 5.

* *Pistana*, æ, f. *A kind of herb growing among sedge*, *Plin.* 21, 17.

* *Pisticus*, a, um, adj. *Nardus pistica*, *Bibl. D. Marc.* 14, 3. *νᾱρδῑς πῑσῑκῑᾱ* [vel *ā πῑσῑς*, fides, ut sit nardus sincera, & incorrupta, i. e. fideliter preparata, *Theophr.* nam & *Plin.* meminit *πῑσῑδῑκῑς*; vel *ā Lat.* voce spiculata, corr. in *πῑσῑκῑᾱ*] *Spikenard.*

* *Pistillum*, i, n. [*ā pinto* pistum, i. e. tundo] *A pestle to pound, or stamp, with in a mortar.* *Cutium*, *securum*, *pistillum*, *mortarium* fures abulisse dicto, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 17. *Pistillis* sumentum conterito, *Col.* 12, 55.

* *Pisto*, āre, freq. [*ā pistum*] *To pound, or beat, in a mortar*, *Veget.* 1, 31. † *Pistito*, *Plaut.*

* *Pistolochia*, æ, f. [*ā πῑσῑδῑ*, fide, circa τᾱς λᾱχῑς; sicut *Aristolochia*, quod sit optima puerperis] *The fourth kind of astrologe, or hartwort*, *Plin.* 20, 4.

* *Pistor*, ōris, m. verb. [*ā pinto*, pistum, qui in pistrino pinst farinam, *Varr.*] (1) *† A pounder of corn to make it into flour.* (2) *A bread baker.* (1) Nec pistoris nomen erat, nisi ejus, qui rursi far pinsebat, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 643. (2) Ut tuus pistor bonum faceret panem, *Id.* *de eduliis*, utramque notionem constrinxit, *Mart.* 8, 16. A pistore, *Cipere*, non recedis, & panem facis, & facis farinam.

* *Pistorius*, a, um, adj. *Belonging to a baker, or baking.* § *Opus pistorium*, *pastry work*, *Suet. Tib.* 34. & *Cels.* 2, 18.

* *Pistrensis*, e, adj. *Belonging to a bakehouse, or grinding house*, *Litt. ex Apul.* † *Pistorius*, *Plin.*

* *Pistriola*, æ, f. [*ā pistrina*, *Donat.*] *A small baking, or grinding, house.* Est pistriola, & exadvocum est fabrica, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 45.

* *Pistillārius*, ii, m. *A miller*, *Dig.*

* *Pistina*, æ, f. [*vid. pistinum*] (1) *A grinding house.* (2) *A bakehouse.* (1) *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 31. (2) *Opera pistrinarum*, *Plin.* 19, 8. & *alibi.*

* *Pistinnārius*, ii, m. *The keeper of a bride-well, or of any workhouse*, *Ulp.*

* *Pistrinensis*, e, adj. (1) *|| Belonging to a mill, or bakehouse.* (2) *A hand mill to grind corn.* (1) *Mola pistrinensis*, *Litt. ex Apul.* (2) § *Jumentum pistrinense*, *a mill horse, or ass*, *Suet. Calig.* 39.

* *Pistrinum*, i, n. [*ā pinto* pistum] (1) *A bakehouse, a place where they ground corn with a hand mill.* (2) *Also a bride-well, a workhouse, or prison.* (3) *Met.* *Any kind of drudgery, or toil.* (1) *Pisum* quod eo far pinstunt, id ubi fit pistinum, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31. (2) § *Pistrino* dignus, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 19. (3) *Tibi mecum in eodem est pistrino vivendum*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 23. i. e. vitā forensi.

* *Pistris*, is, m. *Vid. Pristis.*

* *Pistrix*, īcis, f. (1) *† A mill, or grinding house.* (2) *A kind of whale fish.* (3) *A sign in the heavens like a sea monster.* (1) *Varr. ex Lucil.* L. L. 4, 3. (2) § *Neptunia* pistrix, *Cic. in Orat.*

knob; any thing round like a ball, a pill. (2) *Sheeps dung.* (1) Pharmaca illa in globulos conformati vulgò pilulas nominamus, *Plin.* 16, 7. (2) Sordes caudarum concretæ in pilulas, *Id.* 29, 2. de ovibus.

* *Pilum*, i. n. [*qu. pilillum, à pilo ant, pro pinso*] (1) *A pestle, or pounder, to bray any thing in a mortar with.* (2) *à formâ pili, gen. à pilus, in priore sign.* *A javelin, or dart, of five feet and a half long, which footmen used, and having a three square head of steel, nine inches long.* (1) In pilis subigito, *Cato.* *Pilum fabarium unum, Id. R. R.* 10. ¶ *Pilum ruderarium, a rammer, Id. ibid.* (2) Caput abscedit, idque affixum gestari iussit in pilo, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 2. ¶ *Primum pilum, the chief band of the Romans about the standard; the eldest, or first, company in a regiment, Cæs. B. G.* 1, 46. *Pilo per cassidem caput ictus, Id. Pila in hostes conjicere, Id. B. G.* 1, 52.

* *Pilus*, i. m. [*ab eodem*] (1) *The van of an army.* (2) Also the same as pilum. (1) T. Belventius primum pilum duxit, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 35. (2) Plerisque centurionum maturis jam primis pilos ademit *Galigula, Suet. in vitâ,* 44. i. e. munerâ primipilari rum.

* *Pilus*, i. m. [*à πῖλος, Becm.*] (1) *The hair of the head, beard, or other part, of any creature.* (2) *A thing of no value.* (1) Munitæ sunt palpebræ tanquam vallo pilorum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. In capite cunctorum animalium, huius plurimus pilus, *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) Ego ne pilo quidem minùs me amabo, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2. ult. ¶ Ne faceret pili cohortem, *valued it not a hair of his head, Catull.* 10, 13.

* *Pinnæotheca*, æ. f. [*πινναοθήκη, Gr. ex πιννα, tabula, & θήκη, repositorium*] *A place where pictures, and other ornaments, are kept. In pinacothecam perveni vario genere tabularum mirabilem. Nam & Zeuxidis manus vici, Petron.* 43. *cjus situm vid. ap. Vitr.* 6, 7.

* *Pīnaster*, tri. m. [*à pinus*] *A wild pine-tree, Plin.* 16, 10.

* *Pīnax*, æ. m. [*à Gr. πινναξ, tabula*] *A board in the upper part of the organ, whereon the pipes stand, Vitr.* 10, 3. *A tablet, or frame of a picture; a table book; also a table to eat and drink on, unde Eustath. ducit à πινω, bibo. It is also used for the index of a book.*

* *Pincerna*, æ. f. [*ex πινειν, & κερύειν, Bud.* qui miscet vinum, ut bibatur] *A butler, a flinker, one that waiteth on a man's cup, a cup-bearer, Lampr. Alex.* 41.

* *Pindaricus*, a, um. adj. *Pindarick, Hor. Vid. Propr.*

† *Pindo*, ÷. c. act. *Cornut. in Pers. i. e. ferio, percutio, unde pinso, pindo est pilo tundere, vet. voc. pindo, πῖνδω, Onom. to pound, or beat, as in a mortar.* † *Subigo, pinso.*

* *Pīnea*, æ. f. sc. arbor. (1) *A pine tree.* (2) ¶ *A whirl puff which raiseth the dust on high.* (1) *Col.* 5, 10. (2) *Litt. ex Apul.*

* *Pīnētum*, i. *A wood, or grove, of pine trees. Pineta Lycei, Ov. Met.* 1, 217.

* *Pīneus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a pine.* ¶ *Lignum pineum, Plin.* 34, 12. *Pinea sylva, Virg. Æn.* 9, 85. ¶ *Pinea velamina, made of pine leaves, Lucr.* 4, 591. *claustra, made of pine wood, Virg. Æn.* 2, 258.

Pingendus, a, um. part. *To be painted; Met. to be illustrated, or adorned. = In verbis pingendis & illuminandis sententiis, Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 37.

Pingo, ÷. xi. i. c. act. [*qu. fingo, Scal. vel à φέγω, illumino*] (1) *To paint, to devise, to draw out the shape and form of any thing.* (2) *To stain, or daub.* (3) *Met. To describe.* (4) *To garnish, trim, deck, or set out; to grace, or beautify.* (5) *To invent, or feign.* (1) *Juvenile decus mihi pingere malas Cæperat, Ov. ad Pison.* In mensâ pingere castra mero, *Tibull.* 1, 10, 34. (2) *Sanguineis frontem moris pingit, Virg. Ecl.* 6, 22. ¶ *Semina palloribus omnia pingunt, make them seem pale, Lucr.* 4, 337. (3) *Pingam Britanniam coloribus tuis, penicillo meo, Cic. Q. fratr.* 2, 16. (4) ¶ *Pinge humum, consperge anteaedes, strew it with flowers, Plaut. Stich.* 2, 3,

28. (5) *Pingere nunc causas didicit, cur sola cubaret, Tib.* 1, 6, 11.

Pingor, i, i. c. us. (1) *To be painted.* (2) *To be adorned.* (1) ¶ *Alexander ab Apelle potissimum pingi & à Leucippo fingi volebat, Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (2) *Quum se putaret pingi curâ mulierum, Phadr.* 2, 2, 8. *Vid. Pingo.*

Pingue, is. n. *The fat betwixt the skin and the flesh.* Omnes Impendunt curas denso distendere pingui, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 124. ¶ *leg. & plur. Camelorum & pantherarum pinguis, Plin.* 28, 29.

Pinguedo, ÷. nis. f. *Fat, fatness, or grossness.* ¶ *Pinguedo corporis, Plin.* 23, 8. ¶ *Sed Gronov. tam hîc quàm alibi opt. libb. habere pinguitudinem monet; Serv. etiam ait pinguedo non esse Latinum.*

Pinguetacio, ÷. re, f. c. i. factum. act. *To make fat, to fatten, Plin.* 16, 44. ¶ *Rarò occ. = Opimare, Col. saginare, Cic.*

¶ *Pinguetio*, i. c. i. n. pass. *To be fattened, or made fat, Litt. ex Col.*

Pinguescens, tis. part. *Growing fat. Pinguescens inertia, Plin.* 19, 15.

Pinguesco, ÷. re. incept. (1) *To grow fat.* (2) *To be made fertile, or fruitful.* (1) *Congesto avidum pinguescere corpore corpus, Ov. Met.* 15, 89. (2) *Sanguine nostro latos Hæmi pinguescere campos, Virg. Georg.* 1, 492.

Pinguiarius, ii. m. *A lover of fat. Carnarius sum, pinguiarius non sum, Mart.* 11, 101. *de ami d.*

Pinguis, e. adj. or. comp. scimus, sup. (1) *Greasy, fat.* (2) *Plump, in good case.* (3) *Thick, gross, foggy.* (4) *Corpulent, unwieldy.* (5) *Dull, heavy, lumpish.* (6) *Fruitful.* (7) *Thick, coarse.* (8) *Rude, unpolished.* (1) ¶ *Olivum pingue, Stat. Theb.* 6, 576. *Pinguior glis, Mart.* 13, 59. *Pinguissimus hædulus, Juv.* 11, 65. (2) = *Pingues & valentes Thebani, Cic. de Fato,* 3. (3) = *Pingue & concretum cælum, Id. de Div.* 1, 57. ¶ *Tenue, purumque, Id. ibid.* (4) *Quint.* (5) = *illi Tardo cognomen pinguis damus, Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 58. (6) ¶ *Campania pinguis, Prop.* 3, 5, 5. *Eheu! quàm pingui macer est mihi taurus in horto! Virg. Ecl.* 3, 100. (7) ¶ *Toga pinguis, Suet. Aug.* 82. (8) ¶ *Pingue ingenium, Ov. Met.* 11, 148. *Pinguiorum rusticorum literæ, Col.* 9, 14.

Pinguitur, adv. (1) *Thickly, grossly.* (2) *Clammy.* (1) *Solum pinguitur densum, Col.* 2, 2. *Color rufus & pinguitur densus, Plin.* 12, 25.

¶ *Pinguities*, ei. f. *Fatness, grossness, Apul. Met.* 10. † *Pinguitudo, Col. Pingue, Plin.*

Pinguitudo, ÷. nis. f. *Grossness, fatness.* *Olei pinguitudo, Col.* 12, 50. *Glans, faba, hordeum affert suisbus pinguitudinem, Varr. R. R.* 2, 4.

* *Pīnifer*, f. ra, f. rum. adj. [*ex pinus, & fero*] *Bearing, or abounding with, pine trees. Caput piniferum Atlantis, Virg. Æn.* 4, 249. ¶ *Rupes piniferæ, Luc.* 2, 431.

* *Pīniger*, a, um. adj. *Pine bearing. Pinigerum Fauni caput, Ov. Fast.* 3, 84. ¶ *Piniger Othrys, Val. Flacc.* 6, 393.

* *Pinna*, æ. f. [*à Gr. πιννα*] (1) *A shell fish by some called a naker.* (2) *The fin of a fish.* (3) *The pinions, or larger feathers of a wing.* (4) *Feathers used by huntsmen; (5) and in arrows.* (6) *A plume in the crest of a helmet.* (7) *The wing of a bird.* (8) *A niched battlement in a wall, or fortification.* (1) *Pinna duabus grandibus patula conchis, Cic. N. D.* 2, 48. *vid. & Plin.* 9, 42. (2) *Pinnae pedum vice datæ sunt piscibus, Id.* 9, 20. (3) *Gallinae nigris pinnis, Varr.* ¶ *His rebus plumam pinnasque emundant aves, Col.* 8, 4. (4) *Sic feras lineis & pinnâ clusas contineas, Sen.* (5) *Huic ad libramen pinnæ tres, velut sagittis solent, circumdabantur, Liv.* (6) *Pinnæ — quas insigniti milites habere in galeis solent, Varr.* (7) *Talaria pinnarum affingunt Minervæ, Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. ¶ *¶ Verba pinnis apta, Apul. in ea πτερόειλα, winged words, Hom. passim. Qui mihi pinnas inciderant, nolunt easdem renasci, bad clipt. my wings, lessened my authority, Cic.* (8) *Aggeri loricam pinnasque adjecit, Cæs. B. G.* 7, 72.

Non pinnæ, sicut alibi fastigium muri distinxerant, Curt. 9, 4, 30. *Muri pinnæ aliquot locis decussæ, Liv.* 40. *Prænsabat summas in aggere pinnas, Sil.* 7, 603.

* *Pinnâlis*, e. adj. *Woolly, having such wool as is about the shell-fish called the naker. Villus, five lana pinnâlis, Plin.*

* *Pinnâtus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Feathered, winged.* (2) *Fagged, or niched, as battlements; notched in the sides.* (3) *Pointed, sharp, or prickly.* (4) *Pinnatâ, plur. Hunters toils stuck with birds feathers, or quills.* (1) *Diana pinnatam Cupidinem genuisse fertur, Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. (2) ¶ *Folium pinnatam, Plin.* 16, 10. (3) ¶ *Pinnatus fulgor, Id.* 37, 7. (4) *Grat.*

Pinnicillum, i. n. *Pall.* 4, 1. *id. quod penicillum, quod vid.*

¶ *Pinniger*, ra, rum. adj. (1) *That hath fins, finned.* (2) ¶ *Winged.* (1) ¶ *Piscis pinniger, Ov. Met.* 13, 963. (2) ¶ *Pinniger amor, Lucr.* 5, 1074. *al. penniger.*

¶ *Pinnirâpus*, i. m. [*ex pinna, & rapio*] *Pinnirapi sectatores (al. secutores) gladiatores, quod pinnas rapiunt, Isid. A fencer, or swordplayer, who with a net he had, was to surprise his adversary, and catch off the crest of his helmet, which was adorned with peacocks plumes, in token of victory, Juv.* 2, 158.

* *Pinnophylax*, æ. m. [*à πιννα, φύλαξ, Gr. i. e. custos pinnæ; qui & πτερόφυλος, Suid.*] *A little shell-fish like a shrimp, which waiteth on the naker fish, and as he openeth, and little fishes pass by, giveth him a prick that he may close his shell and catch them, and he at the same time going in taketh his share, vid. Plin.* 9, 42.

* *Pinnôthêras*, æ. m. [*ex pinna, & θυπέω, venor*] *The same with pinnophylax, Plin.* 9, 42. & 32, ult.

* *Pinnûla*, æ. f. dim. [*à pinna*] (1) *A little quill, or feather.* (2) *A little fin of a fish, or any thing like it.* (3) ¶ *A little wing.* (4) ¶ *The upper part, or tip, of the ear.* (5) *Pinnulæ plur. Certain ornaments of rich feathers, which were fastened to broad caps by golden needles.* (1) *Inhibetur gallinæ cupiditas incubandi, pinnulâ per nares trajeciâ, Col.* 8, 5. (2) *Plin.* 9, 57. (3) *Cùm pulli pinnulis uti possunt, Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. *sed al. leg. pennulis.* (4) *Isid.* (5) *Ego has habeo hîc usque in petaso pinnulas, Arg. Amphitr. Plautini,* 143.

* *Pinsatio*, ÷. nis. f. *A pounding. Vestibus ligneis de curiis induclis crebriter pinsatione solidetur, Vitr.* 7, 1.

* † *Pinsito*, ÷. re. freq. *To pound in a mortar. Qui polentam pinsitant, Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 18. *ubi al. pransitant.*

* † *Pinsitor*, ÷. ri, ÷. tus. pass. *To be pounded, Litt. ex Plaut.*

* *Pinsitus*, a, um. part. [*à pinso*] *Brayed, bruised, stamped, beaten, pounded. Radices porri cum farre triticeo pinsitæ, Col.* 6, 10. ¶ *Panicum pinsitum, Id. allium, Id. hordeum, Id.*

* † *Pinso*, ÷. re. act. *To bray, or pound, Varr. R. R.* 1, 63.

* *Pinso*, ÷. re, vi & si, Varr. *Itum & flum, & pinsum, Vitr.* act. [*à Gr. πῖνσσω, antiquo piso, Diom. ut à πῖνσσω, perna, Scalig. & n in teposito pinso*] (1) *To bruise, stamp, pound, or bray, as in a mortar.* (2) † *To knead.* (3) *To peck.* *Met. To mock, or scoff.* (1) *Alii uvam passam & ficum cùm pinserunt, affundunt sapam, Varr. R. R.* 3, 16. (2) ¶ *Cùm interim neque molis molui, neque palmis pinsui, Pompon. ap. Diom. Pinsunt terram genibus, Enn. ap. Diom.* (3) ¶ *A tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit, for one sort of gesture used by the ancients in their derision of others, was by their fore finger directed towards him they derided, by the often moving whereof bent, they imitated a stork pecking with his beak, Pers.* 1, 58.

* *Pinso*, ÷. ris. m. *A pounder of corn to make bread of, Varr.*

* ¶ *Pinum*, i. n. *The gum, or oil, of pine, Solin.*

* *Pinus*, i. c. ÷. f. (& ant. m.) [*à Gr. πῖνυς, t in n mutato*] (1) *A pine tree.* (2) *Meson. A ship.* (1) *Ipie thymum pinosque ferens, Virg. Georg.*

Georg. 4, 102. Non minus est admirandum de cupressu & pinu, *Vitr.* 21, 9. Sub hac pinu, *Hor. Od.* 2, 11, 14. || Pinum antiqui acutum vocabant, *Isid.* (2) Non huc Argos contendit remige pinus, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 57.

* Pīo, āre. act. [ā pius] (1) To worship. (2) To respect, love, or show great kindness to. (3) To purge, expiate, appease, or atone. (4) || To pollute, or defile. (1) Ubi piem pietatem, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 1, 3. (2) Nemo est, qui magis suos piet liberos, *Næv. ap. Non.* (3) Cul'pam miserorum morte piabunt, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 140. Ne fas triste piare, *Id. Aen.* 2, 184. (4) Piare dicitur impiare, contaminare, *Non.*

* Pīor, āri, ātus. pass. To be expiated, or atoned. Delubra piantur Cædibus, *Sil.* 4, 821.

* Pīpātus, ūs. m. [ā pīpo] The cry of chickens. Pipatus pullorum, *Varr. L. L.* 6, p. 8r.

* Pīper, ēris. n. [ā Gr. πῖπρις, quod ā πῖπρω, quia juvat concoctionem, ut aliq. sed est vox Indica, *Galen.* qui hodieque pīpili & pīpili voc.] Pepper. § Piper minutum, *Petron.* c. 138. rugosum, *Pers.* 5, 55.

* Pīpērātus, a, um. adj. Peppered, seasoned with pepper. § Acetum piperatum, *Col.* 12, 47. Ficedulam inveni piperato vitello piperatam, *Petron.* c. 33.

* Pīpērītis, īdis. f. [πῖπρις, Gr.] An herb called Collicut pepper, pepperwort, Spanish pepper, dittander, or cockweed, *Plin.* 20, 3. = Siliquosum, lepidium, *Id. ib.* ubi & describit.

* || Pīpīlo, āre. neut. Dim. To chirp. Ad solam dominam usque pipilabat, *Catull.* 3, 10. de passere, ubi al. pipilabat.

* Pīpio, īe, īvi, ītum. neut. [ā Gr. πῖπιζω, quod ex sono confit. *Hesych.*] To peep like a chicken, *Col.* 8, 5.

* || Pīpio, ōnis. m. [ā pipiendo] A young pigeon, *Lampr.*

† Pīpo, āre. neut. To chuck as a hen. Pipare proprie gallinæ dicuntur, *Non.* Mugit bos, ovis balat, equi hinnunt, gallina pipat, *Varr. ap. Non.*

* Pīpīlum, ī. n. vel Pīpīlus, ī. m. A railing, scolding, or outcry, against any one. Pipulo hic differam ante ædes, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 2, 32. i. e. convicio, *Varr. Non. Fest.*

* Pīrāta, æ. m. [πῖρα, Gr. ā πῖρα, periculum] (1) A robber on the sea, a pirate, a pickaroon, a corsair, a rover. (2) A land thief. (1) § Pīrata non est ex perduellium numero definitus, sed communis hostis, *Cic. Off.* 3, 29. (2) Qui in pop. Rom. pirata nefarius reperiatur, *Id. Verr.* 5. = Latro, *Id. ib.*

* Pīrātica, æ. f. Piracy, or roving on the sea. § Piraticam facere, to turn pirate, *Cic. post red. in Senat.* 5.

* Pīrāticus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, pirates, or rovers on the sea. § Piraticus Myoparo, *Cic. Verr.* 5. lembus, *Curt.* 4, 5, 18.

* Pīrum, ī. n. [de them. vid. seq.] A pear. § Pīrum superbum, a water-pear, *Plin.* Armenium, a winter pear, or St. Thomas pear, *Id.* ampullaceum, a tankard pear, *Id.* cucurbitum, a bell pear, *Id.* hordearium, a musk pear, *Id.* decumanum, a pound pear, *Col.* quem & plura genera tractantem *v.* 12, 10. & *Plin.* 13, 15. al. scrib. pyrum.

† Pīrus, ī. f. [ā Gr. πῖρος, per Apoc. & r infertā] A pear tree. Infere nunc, Melibæe, pīros, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 74.

* Pīscans, tis. part. Fishing. Minima comoda non minimo sectantes discrimine, similes, aibat, esse aureo hamo piscantibus, *Suet. Aug.* 25.

* Pīscāria, æ. f. (1) A place where fish is sold, a fish market. (2) || A selling of fish. (1) Nullus in piscaria piscis erat, *Varr.* (2) Ulp.

* Pīscārius, a, um. adj. Pertaining to fishing, fish, or fishermen. § Pīscarium forum, the fish market, *Plaut. Cure.* 4, 1, 13. Pīscarius hamus, a fish hook, *Id. Stich.* 2, 2, 17.

* Pīscārius, īi. m. A fishmonger. Inter piscarios nemo vendebat, *Varr.*

* || Pīscārio, ōnis. f. Fishing, *Non.* † Pīscatus, *Cic.*

* Pīscātor, ōnis. m. verb. A fisherman. Pythius ad se piscatores convocavit, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14.

* Pīscātorius, a, um. adj. Belonging to fishers, or fishing. § Navis piscatoria, a fisherman's boat, *Cæf. B. C.* 2, 4. Liv. 3, 1. Piscatoria lina, fishing lines, *Plin.* 24, 9. arundo, the fishing rod, *Id.* 16, 36. Piscatorium forum, the fish market, *Col.* 8, 17. De piscatoriis ludis & ære piscatorio, *vid. Fest.*

* Pīscātrix, īcis. f. verb. A kind of frog fish in the sea so called, *Plin.* 9, 42.

* Pīcātus, ūs, (ti, *Non.*) m. verb. (1) A fishing, or the act of fishing. (2) Plenty of fish. (3) The eating of, or feeding upon, fish. (4) || A fish market. (1) Pīcatu, aucupio, venatione, vivere, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 8. § Met. Pīcatus meo quidem animo hīc nūi hodie evenit bonus, a rich lower, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 69. (2) Ipse Neptuno non crederet de piscatu, *Varr. R. R.* 3, ult. (3) Vini & victu & piscatu probo, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 41. (4) Apud. † Forum piscatorium, *Col.*

† Pīsciceps, īpi, qui pisces capit, ut aucupes qui aves. A fisher, *Varr. L. L.* 7, 33. † Pīscator, *Cic.*

* Pīscīculus, ī. m. dim. [ā piscis] (1) A little fish. (2) A fish. (1) Pīsciculos exultantes videmus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48. (2) Oliva & pīsciculos minutos terebat puer, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 31.

* Pīscīna, æ. f. (1) A pool, or fishpond; a stove to keep fish in. (2) Also a tank, or place to bathe in. (3) Also a great vat, or vessel, to hold water; and may be used for a cistern, &c. for that use. (4) A pool, or pond, to water beasts at; or to keep, geese, ducks, &c. (1) *Vid. Varr.* 3, 3, & 17. & *Plin.* 9, 17. (2) Si natare latius aut tepidius velis, in alicā piscina est, in proximo puteus, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6. (3) § Pīscīnæ lignæ, *Id.* 34, 12. (4) § Cisternæ hominibus, pīscīnæque pecoribus intuantur, *Col.* 1, 5.

* Pīscīnālis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, fishponds. § Pīscīnales cellæ, *Pallad. R. R.* 1. tit. 40.

* Pīscīnārius, a, um. adj. Loving fishponds. § Homines piscinarii, that have, or delight in, places stored with fish. Leucellum & Hortensium piscinarius vocat *Cic. Att.* 1, 19. vid. & *Varr. R. R.* 3, ult. § Conchæ piscinariæ, pit shell fishes, as oysters, cockles, &c. *Fest.*

* Pīscīnārius, īi. m. He that keepeth fish, or fishponds, *Cic. Att.* 1, 19.

* Pīscīnūla, vel Pīscīnella, æ. f. dim. A small fishpond, *Varr. R. R.* 8, 45.

* Pīscis, īs. m. [ā πῖς unde πῖσκω & πῖσκω, bibo, quia perpetuo bibunt] (1) A fish properly with scales. (2) § Pīscis Aquilonicus & Austrinus, the sign pisces in the zodiac. (1) § Pīscis nequam est nisi recens, *Prov. a new broom sweepeth clean*, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 3, 26. § Pīscis hamo capere, *Cic. de Senec.* 13. calamo ducere, *Or. Met.* 3, 587. § Pīscium vita, *Prov. the weakest goeth to the wall*, *Varr.* Pīscis ut sepe minutos magnus comest, *Varr. in Comest. ap. Non.* (2) *Col.* 11, 2.

* † Pīscientis, e. adj. Belonging to a fishpond, *Fest. ex Lucil.* † Pīscinarius, *Cic.*

* Pīscor, āri, ātus sum. dep. To fish. Alit piscatum in mare, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 1, 7. Ut ante suos hortulos piscarentur, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14. § Jubas me piscari in acre, *Prov. to labour in vain*, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 86.

* Pīscōsus, a, um. adj. (1) Full of fishes. (2) That may be fished in. (1) § Pīscosum profundum, *Isid.* 10, 37, 15. (2) § Pīscosi amnes, *Or. Fast.* 3, 581.

* Pīscōlentus, a, um. adj. Full of fish, or that may be fished in, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 2.

* † Pīscens, tis. part. Pounding. Pīscite pilo praefrato, *Plin.* 18, 10. ubi al. leg. pīscente.

* || Pīscillum, ī. n. [ā pīso, i. e. antiq. pīso] A pestle. Pīscillis conterito, *Col.* 12, 55. § sed. libb. hab. pīscillis.

* † Pīso ēre, ap. *Vett. pro pīso*, *Diom.* in præf. pīsi [ā Gr. πῖσσω] To pound, or stamp, off the husk of corn, or other grain, in a mortar; as they did in old times before the invention of mills. Ut nisi intenti pīscant, concidentur grana, *Plin.* 18, 10. ubi al. pīscant. Alit ficum & uvam pīscant quum pīserunt, *Varr. Leg.* § pīserunt

* || Pīso, āre, act. unde Pīsor, āri. pass. To be pounded, or stamped. Ut in pīstrino pīsetur ac torreatur, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 63.

* Pīsor, pīsi. pass. [ā pīso, īs] To be pounded, or stamped; as corn is. Acus vocatur, cum per se pīsetur spīcā, *Plin.* 18, 10. Lentem jubet cum furfuribus leviter pīsi, *Id.* 10, 18.

* Pīstasphaltus, ī. f. [ex πῖσσω, pīx, & ἀσφαλτος, bitumen ex lacu Asphaltite] Pitch and brimstone mingled together, good to cure the scab of sheep, *Plin.* 35, 15. Some use it for Egyptian mummy.

* Pīscēlæon, ī. n. [πῖσσελῆον; Gr. ā πῖσσω, pīx, & ἔλαιον, oleum] An oil made of pitch, or of the resin of cedar; good for the tooth-ache, *Plin.* 24, 5.

* Pīscīnus, a, um. adj. Belonging to pitch. § Pīscīnum oleum, made of pitch, *Plin.* 23, 4.

* Pīscōcēros, ī. m. [πῖσσεκῆρος, Gr. ex πῖσσω, pīx, & κῆρος, cera] A juice of wax and pitch, or gum, or resin, the second part of the bees labour, in making wax, *Plin.* 11, 7.

* Pīstācia, æ. f. & Pīstācium, ī. n. [τὰ πῖσδα, Gr.] A pistach-nut. Pīstāciæ planta vel statui, vel inseri potest, *Pall. Febr. tit.* 25. In nucum genere pīstācia nota, *Plin.* 13, 5.

Pīstāna, æ. f. A kind of herb growing among sedge, *Plin.* 21, 17.

Pīsticus, a, um. adj. Nardus pīstica, *Bibl. D.* Marc. 14, 3. νάρδος πῖστικῆ [vel ā πῖσσω, fides, ut sit nardus sincera, & incorrupta, i. e. fideliter preparata, *Theophr.* nam & *Plin.* meminit πῖσδοῦρος; vel ā Lat. voce spiculata, corr. in πῖσσαν] Spikenard.

* Pīstillum, ī. n. [ā pīso pīstum, i. e. tundo] A pestle to pound, or stamp, with in a mortar. Cūtium, sacrum, pīstillum, mortarium fures abulisse dicit, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 17. Pīstillis lumentum conterito, *Col.* 12, 55.

* || Pīsto, āre. freq. [ā pīstum] To pound, or beat, in a mortar, *Veget.* 1, 31. † Pīstilo, *Plaut.*

* Pīstōlētia, æ. f. [ā πῖσσω, fide, circa τὰς λῶχες; sicut Aristolochia, quod sit optima puerperis] The fourth kind of astrologe, or bartwort, *Plin.* 20, 4.

* Pīstor, ōis. m. verb. [ā pīso, pīstum, qui in pīstrino pīsit farinam, *Varr.*] (1) † A pounder of corn to make it into flour. (2) A bread baker. (1) Nec pīstoris nomen erat, nisi ejus, qui iuri far pīsebat, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 643. (2) Ut tuus pīstor bonum faceret panem, *Id. Sat.* de edulis, utramque notionem constrinxit, *Mat.* 8, 16. A pīstore, Cipere, non recedis, & panem facis, & facis farinam.

* Pīstōrius, a, um. adj. Belonging to a baker, or baking. § Opus pīstorium, pastry work, *Suet. Tib.* 34. & *Cels.* 2, 18.

* || Pīstrensis, e. adj. Belonging to a bakehouse, or grinding house, *Litt. ex Apul. J. Pistorius, Plin.*

* Pīstilla, æ. f. [ā pīstina, *Donat.*] A small baking, or grinding, house. Est pīstilla, & exad-vosum est fabrica, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 45.

* || Pīstiliarius, īi. m. A miller, *Dig.*

* Pīstīna, æ. f. [vid. pīstinum] (1) A grinding house. (2) A bakehouse. (1) *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 31. (2) Opera pīstrinarum, *Plin.* 19, 8. & alit.

* || Pīstīnārius, īi. m. The keeper of a bride-well, or of any workhouse, *Ulp.*

* Pīstīnensis, e. adj. (1) || Belonging to a mill, or bakehouse. (2) A hand mill to grind corn. (1) Mola pīstīnensis, *Litt. ex Apul.* (2) || Jumentum pīstīnense, a mill horse, or ass, *Suet. Calig.* 39.

* Pīstīnum, ī. n. [ā pīso pīstum] (1) A bakehouse, a place where they ground corn with a hand mill. (2) Also a bride-well, a workhouse, or prison. (3) Met. Any kind of drudgery, or toil. (1) Pīstum quod eo far pīsumt, id ubi fit pīstīnum, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31. (2) § Pīstīno dignus, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 19. (3) Tibi mecum in eodem est pīstīno vivendum, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 23. i. e. vitā forensi.

* Pīstis, īs. m. *Vid. Pīstis.*

* Pīstrix, īcis. f. (1) † A mill, or grinding house. (2) A kind of whale fish. (3) A sign in the heavens like a sea monster. (1) *Varr. ex Juul.* L. L. 4, 3. (2) § Neptunia pīstrix, *Cic. in Orat.*

440. marina, Flor. 3, 16. Pistrix citatas for-
bet aut reddit aquas, Sen. Hippol. 1049. (3) Cic.
in Orat.

* Pistura, æ. f. The art, or manner, of pounding
corn for bread, Plin. 18, 10.

* Pistus, a, um. part. [à pinso] Pounded, baked,
&c. Plin. 18, 10.

* Pium, i. n. [à Gr. πῖον, Eust.] Apea, or
pease. Pium facilem & solutam terram deside-
rat, Col. 2, 2, 25. Pium in apricis feri debet,
Plin. 18, 12.

* Pithaulæ, æ. m. A player on a bagpipe, or
a tabret with a pipe. Sed rect. scrib. pythau-
læ, quod vid.

* Pithæcium, ii. n. [à Gr. πῖθηξ, simia] An
ill favoured woman, like an old ape, Plaut. Mil.
4, 1, 42.

Pitheus, i. m. [à πῖθος, dolium] A sort of
comet. Pitheus doliorum cernitur figurâ in con-
cavo fumidæ lucis, Plin. 2, 25.

* Pithias, æ. m. [ab eodem] A sort of comet.
Sunt pithiæ, cum magnitudo vasti rotundique ig-
nis dolio similis, vel fertur, vel in uno loco fla-
grat, Sen. Q. N. 1, 14, & 15.

* Pitisso, æ. aet. [pitissare est parcè vinum
gustare, qu. tentandi gratiâ, Don. à Gr. πῖσιζω]
To taste by little and little, to try by tasting whe-
ther wine, &c. be good. Pitissando mihi quid
vini absumpsit! Ter. Haut. 1, 3, 48.

* Pittacium, ii. n. [πῖττακίον, Gr. à πῖττα, seu
πίττα, pix] (1) A piece of cloth covered with
salve, a plaster laid on the head, or other part,
to ease pain. (2) Also a schedule, or scroll, with
some inscription on it. (3) A roll, or list. (1)
Cels. 3, 3. (2) Petron. c. 34. (3) Lampr.

* Pituita, æ. f. [à πῖττα, coagulum; vel à
πίττα, pix, ob lentorem pici similem] (1)
Phlegm, or rheum, in man, or beast. (2) Snivel,
or snout. (3) The pip in poultry. (4) Also a
watery disemper in trees, when they weep. (1)
Cum pituita redundat, aut bilis in corpore, Cic.
Tusc. 4, 10. Ea res pituitam elicit, & pecudem
expurgat, Col. 6, 34. (2) Abest saliva, mu-
cusque, & mala pituita nati, Catull. 21, 17. (3)
Callinis vitandæ pituitæ perniciæ erit, Col. 8, 5.
(4) Plin. 17, 27.

* Pituitaria, æ. f. sc. herba. An herb called
staves acre, which dryeth up rheum, Plin. 23, 1.

* Pituitosus, a, um. adj. Full of phlegm, phleg-
matick, Cic. de Fato, 4.

* Pituitus, a, um. adj. Of a pine, or pitch,
tree. § Cera pituita, Marcell. Empir.

* Pityis, idos, f. [à πῖνυς, Gr. pinea resina]
The kernel of a pine-apple, Plin. 15, 10.

* Pitylisma, ætis, n. [à πῖτυλιζω, gesticu-
lor] An exercise, when a man goeth fast on his toes,
and moveth his arms both backward and forward.
Qui Lacedæmonium pitylismate lubricat orbem,
Juv. 11, 173. Sed al. leg. petieumate, al.
pylismate, al. pilysmate, al. pyresimate, cum ita-
que aqua hæreat in lectione, interpretationem, quam
quæque habeat, sequi necesse fuerit.

* Pityocampa, æ. f. [à πῖπτος, pinus, & κάμ-
πη, eruca] A worm which groweth out of the pine
tree, and the biting whereof is venomous, Plin.
23, 2, & 29, 4.

Pityuse, æ. f. A kind of herb like spurge, Plin.
14, 6.

* Pius, a, um. adj. sîmus, sup. [qu. dius à
deus, vel à πῖος, Cret. & πῖος] (1) Pious, religious,
godly, devout. (2) Dutyfull, as to parents, or supe-
riours. (3) Bearing a tender affection, or natural
love; as to one's country, or relations. (4) Up-
right, uncorrupt. (5) Just, lawfull. (6) Loweing,
kind hearted, good natured. (7) || Serene, calm.
(8) Met. Meek, mild. (9) Ingenious, learned. (1)
Pia preces, Liv. 34, 3. § Piorum & impio-
rum rationem habent dii, Cic. de Leg. 2, 7.
Sum pius Æneas, raptos qui ex hoste penates
Classe veho mecum, Virg. Æn. 1, 382. (2) =
Neque tamen ea non pia & probanda fuerunt,
quod potius patriæ opes, quam regis, augeri ma-
luit, Nep. Canon. 5. Patriæ ipsi conducit pios
habere cives in parentes, Cic. Offic. 3, 23. §
Ultus parente parentem Natus erit factio pius &
sceleratus eodem, Ov. Met. 3, 5. (3) § Pius in

filios, Cic. Sacer fratri pius, Ov. Met. 5, 152.
Ipso sceleris molimine Tereus Creditur esse pius,
Id. Met. 6, 474. § Bellum nequaquam pium,
Lucr. 5, 382. (4) = Pius ille memorque juris,
Ov. Met. 10, 354. (5) = Puro pioque dælo
quærere, Liv. 1. Spero equidem mediis, si quid
pia numina possunt, Supplicia hausurum scopulis,
Virg. Æn. 4, 383. (6) Si qua piis animis ma-
net infelicis Amatæ Gratia, Id. Æn. 7, 401.
(7) § Pium cælum, Germ. Cæs. in Arat. 266, &
633. uti Hesiod. ἡ πῖον ἡμᾶς, cæli blanditempe-
ratio piumque culmen, Mart. Cap. (8) Sis pius
in primis, nam cum vincamur in omni Munere,
sola Deos æquat clementia nobis, Claud. de 4 Conf.
Hon. 275. § Si ab ἡμῖν per Aphæresin quis
deducere malit, has posteriores notiones primum locum
obtineat oportet. (9) Ex interpr. doct. loc. Catull.
17, 5. Castum esse oportet pium poetam ipsum,
versiculis nihil necesse est. § Pissimus Latio
exterminavit, Cic. Philipp. 23, 19. asseruerunt au-
tem liberali causâ posteriores non contemnendi,
sc. Seneca uterque, Tacitus, Florus, Curtius, Quinti-
lianus, alii. Pientissimus etiam in vet. inscriptt.
sæpe occurrit, vid. Grut. & Reines. Inscrip.

* Pix, picis, f. [à πῖσσα] Pitch. § Pix ferve-
f. cta, boiling pitch, Cæs. B. G. 6, 23. || Pix arida,
stone pitch, Jun. liquida, Col. 6, 32.

* Pixis, idis, f. Abox. § rect. pyxis, quod vid.

P ante L.

Placabilis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) Pass. Easy
to be pleased, or pacified; mild, gentle, placable.
(2) Aet. Appeasing, making propitious. (1) § Pla-
cabilis ira, Virg. Æn. 7, 764. § Placabile ad
justas preces ingenium, Liv. 4. § Optimorum
sæpe hominum animi sæpe irritabiles, & iidem
placabiles, Cic. Att. 1, 17. § Inimicis te pla-
cabilem, amicis inexorabilem præbes, Ad Herenn.
4, 45. (2) Te ipsum purgare ipsi coram placabi-
lius est, Ter. Adelph. 4, 3. sub fin. vid. §
eund. in Phorm. 5, 7, 60. Et magnitudo animi
& satietas gloriæ placabilem cum maximè facie-
bat, Liv. 37, 34. § Placabile æquor, Val. Flacc.
1, 324.

Placabilitas, ætis, f. Gentleness, placability, an
easiness to be appeased. = Nihil dignius placabi-
litate atque clementiâ, Cic. Offic. 1, 25.

|| Placabiliter, adv. Contentedly, peaceably, qui-
etly, Gell. 7, 3.

Placamen, inis, n. An appeasing, or propitia-
tion; an atonement. Inter alia cælestis iræ placa-
mina, Liv. 7, 2. conf. Sil. 13, 415.

Placamentum, i. n. An atonement. § Placamen-
ta deorum, Plin. 8, 47. hostilis iræ, Tac. Hist.
1, 63, 4.

Placandus, a, um. part. To be appeased, or made
easy. Ira iudicis placanda, Tib. 4, 1, 47.

Placans, tis, part. Appeasing. Divum placantes
numina tauris, Cic. de Div. 2, 30. ex poetâ. Pla-
cantia carmina manes, Val. Flacc. 5, 99.

Placatè, adv. ius, comp. Calmly, gently, mildly,
meekly. = Omnia humana placatè & moderatè
seramus, Cic. Fam. 6, 1. = Remissius & placa-
tius ferre, Id. Fam. 6, 13.

Placatio, ònis, f. verb. (1) An appeasing, a
quieting, or calming. (2) A propitiating, or
atoncing. (1) § Perturbatio placatione animi
abluatur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 28. (2) § Placatio deo-
rum, Id. de Div. 2, 16.

Placaturus, a, um. part. About to pacify. Ve-
lut placatura viri manes, Just. 18, 6.

Placatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. sîmus,
sup. (1) Appeased, atoned. (2) Pacified, made
easy, appeased. (3) Stilled, bushed, or alloyed.
(4) Quiet, still, calm, mild, gentle. (1) Decio-
rum devotionibus placatos Deos esse censes, Cic.
Fam. 3, 15. (2) § Placatos dolore alicujus, Pro-
pert. 2, 33, 22. § Sæpe incensum irâ vidi,
sæpe placatum, Cic. Attic. 6. = Nec minùs
propitii erunt dii molâ saktâ supplicantiibus, imò
verò, ut palam est, placatiores, Plin. 12, 18.
Mors placatissimam quietem affert, Cic. Tusc. 1,
41. (3) § Procella placata, Prop. 1, 16. Met.
Maria placata, Virg. Æn. 3, 69. (4) = Vita
placata, tranquilla, quieta, beata, Cic. de Fin. 1,

21. § Res placatæ & minimè turbulentiæ, Id.
Orat. 63.

Placendus, a, um. part. To be pleased; that
ought to please and give content, or be liked. Si illa
tibi placet, placeand. dos quoque est, Plaut. 5, 2,
35. § Hunc loquendi morem observare sâius est,
quàm imitari.

Placens, tis, part. Pleasing. § Placens uxor,
Hor. Od. 2, 14, 21. Mendacia contra verum pla-
centia, Sen.

Placenta, æ. f. [quod eâ solerent deos placare,
vel quod nobis placeat, Perot. ex Isid.] A cake, a
cheesecake. Panis mellitis potior placentis, Hor.
Ep. 1, 10, 11.

Placentinus, i. m. A maker of cakes, ex Plauti
fabricâ, Capt. 1, 2, 59. jocosè ad nomen proprium
adhucens.

PLACEO, ère, ui, itum, n. [incert. de etym.]
To please, or give content; to delight, to like. =
Vidco tibi non probari, quæ ne mihi quidem
placebant, Cic. Attic. 14, 21. Illa placet gestu,
Ov. Amor. 2, 4, 29. § Placere sibi, to think
well of himself, Quint. Nunquam mihi minùs
placui, I never was so little pleased with myself,
Cic. de Orat. 2, 4.

Placet, èbat, èrit, vel itum est, imperf. (1) It
liketh, or pleaseth. (2) It seemeth good to, or is
the mind, or opinion, of. (1) Si diis immortalibus
placet, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 36. § Si diis placet,
an't please you, Ter. eipavvâs & vultuosè dicen-
dum, Eun. 5, 3, 10. (2) Censores dicit de in-
tegro sibi creari placere, Cic. De provinciis pla-
cium est, ut coram Pompeio ageretur, Id. Fam.
8, 4. Duo placet Carneaci esse genera visorum,
Id. Acad. 4, 31. Non ita diis placuit, Ov. Trist.
4, 11.

Placidè, adv. ius, comp. || sîmè, sup. (1) Softly,
gently. (2) Quietly, peaceably, calmly, patiently.
(3) Mildly. (4) Deliberately. (1) § Placidè pul-
tare fores, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 65. aperire forem,
Id. Bacch. 4, 3, 35. (2) = Ferre placidè seda-
tèque dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. Placidissimè
promittere, Augustin. (3) Quò plebem in magi-
stratu placidiùs tractarent, Sall. B. C. 40. (4)
§ Propere hoc non placidè decet, Plaut. Mil.
2, 2, 56.

Placiditas, ætis, f. Mildness, calmness, gentle-
ness, Gell. 13, 21. ex Servio Claudio. Propter
ovium placiditatem, Varr. R. R. 2, 1.

|| Placidulus, a, um. adj. dim. Somewhat quiet,
or gentle, and still, Aufon. Parental. 27, 3.

Placidus, a, um. adj. [à placeo] or, comp.
sîmus, sup. (1) Soft, gentle. (2) Tame. (3) Kind-
ly, not wild. (4) Calm, smooth. (5) Quiet, soft,
easy. (6) Meek, mild. (7) Patient, constant,
unmoved. (1) = Iter placidum, ac modicum,
Plin. Paneg. 20. (2) § Cuiuscunque generis
ullum est placidum animal, ejusdem invenitur &
ferum, Id. 8, 53. (3) § Aliæ sunt arbores
sylvestres, aliæ placidiores, Id. 16, 5. (4) § Pla-
cidum mare, Virg. Ecl. 2, 26. Hiems placida,
Ov. ex Pont. 1, 7. (5) = Placida quietaque
constantia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5. § Pax placidissima, Id.
Tusc. 5, 16. Somnus placidissimus, Ov. Met.
11, 623. (6) § Cum maximè fervet, tam
placidum, quàm ovem, reddo, Ter. Adelph. 4,
1, 18. (7) § Mente placidâ aliquid tenet, Ov.
Met. 13, 214.

* Placitis iudis, f. [à πλάξ, crusta] A kind of
ashes which rise from the brass ore as it melteth, and
stick to the walls, Plin. 34, 10.

Placito, ære, freq. [à placeo] To please much,
or often. Neque placitant mores, Plaut. Bacch.
4, 10, 5.

Placitum, i. n. (1) A sentence, an opinion,
an ordinance, a decree, a resolve; (2) An apho-
rism, or maxim. (1) Majorum placita, Plin. 29,
1. (2) Medicorum placita, Id. 14, 22.

Placiturus, a, um. part. That will please. § Pla-
citura puella, Tib. 2, 5, 35. Placitura viro pro-
fatur, Lucan. 2, 337. conf. Liv. 23, 2.

Placitus, a, um. part. sîmus, sup. That liketh,
or contenteth; pleasing, gratefull. Ubi sunt cogni-
tæ fabulæ, placitæ sunt, Ter. prol. Hecyr. 21. Pla-
citone etiam pugnabis amori? Virg. Æn. 4, 38.
Cul-

*Plānus, i, m. [ἀπλανώ, decipio] *An impostor, a cheat, a roguer, a vagrant.* Hic ille planus improbiſſimus quaestu judiciario paſtus, Cic. pro Cluent. 26. Fracto crure planus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 59.

*Plasma, ātis, n. [πλάσμα, Gr. ἀ πλάσσω, ſingo] (1) *A gargle, or medicine, to take away hoarſeneſs, and clear the voice.* (2) || *The work of a potter, a piece of work.* (3) *A fiction, or fabulous poem.* (1) Liquido cum plasmate guttur Mobile colueris, Perf. 1, 17. (2) Prud. Cathe. 7, 184. † Opus figulinum. (3) Auson. Epigr. 10. † Commentum.

*Plasmātūra, æ, f. *The forming, or making, any thing of earth,* Col. ap. Litt. sed frustra ſui locum quaerendo.

*Plasmo, āre, Bibl. [ἀπλάσω, pro πλάσσω, ſingo] *To make any thing of earth, as pots, &c.* † Ringo, Cic.

*Plastes, æ, m. [πλάστης, Gr. ἀ πλάσσω, ſingo] *A maker of images, a potter, a ſtatuary, or caſter in molds,* Plin. 35, 12.

*Plastice, es, f. [ἀ πραέδ.] *The craft of working, or making, things of earth,* Plin. 35, 12.

*Plātūlea, æ, f. [Plin. plateam voc. ἀ ροſτρο πλάτης, i. e. lato] *A ſhoveler, a kind of bird, ſo called by Cicero, N. D. 2, 49. Called alſo platea by Pliny, and by him deſcribed, L. 10, 40.*

*Plātāninus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the plane tree.* ¶ Folia platanina, plane tree leaves, Col. 12, 16.

*Plātānita, æ, f. [πλατανίτης, Gr. ἀ πλάττω, latus] *A fiſh in the river Ganges, having a ſnout and a tail like a dolphin, but much bigger* Plin. 9, 15.

*Plātānon, ōnis, m. [ἀ ſeq. platanus] *A place planted with plane trees.* Rogavi ut in platanona produceret dominam, Petron. c. 126.

*Plātānus, i, f. [πλάτανος, Gr. ἀ πλάττω, latus, quoniam latè parit ramos] *A plane tree.* Platanus patulis diſfuſa ramis, Cic. de Orat. 1, 7. ¶ Leg. & in quartā decl. nom. plur. Aëriæ platanus, Virg. in Cūlice.

*Plātēa, ſive plātēa, æ, f. [πλαταιά, Gr. ſc. ὁδός, i. e. via lata] (1) *A broad way, or great ſtreet.* (2) || *A court before great mens houſes, where people walk.* (3) *A kind of bird with a broad beak.* (1) Quis eſt qui in plateam ingreditur, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 21. In hac habitāſſe plateā dictum eſt Chryſidem, Ter. Andr. 4, 6, 1. (2) Plateas in palatio ſtravit Lacedæmoniis & porphyreis ſaxis, Lampr. (3) Plin. 10, 40.

*Plātēſſa, æ, f. [ἀ πλατὺς, latus] *A kind of flat fiſh broad like a ſole.* Molleſque plateſſæ, Auson. Epigr. 4, 58.

*Plātŷcēdotes, um, pl. c. g. [ἀ πλατὺς, latus, & κέρας, cornu] *Beaſts with broad horns,* Plin. 11, 37.

*Plātŷophthalmus, i, m. [ex πλατὺς, latus, & ὀφθαλμός, oculus] *A kind of alabaſter found in ſilver mines, or as ſome ſay, antimony.* Ideo plerique platyophthalmion id appellavēre, quoniam in calliblepharis mulierum dilatet oculos, Plin. 33, 6.

*Plātŷphyllon, i, n. [ex πλατὺς, latus, & φύλλον, folium] *A kind of ſpurge with broad leaves,* Plin. 26, 8. = Corymbites, amygdaliter, Id. ibid.

Plaudendus, a, um, part. *To be gently ſtroked.* Modò pectora præbet Virgineā plaudenda manu, Ov. Met. 2, 867.

Plaudens, tis, part. (1) *Clapping, or ſlapping.* (2) *Clapping hands in token of joy.* (3) *Commending.* (1) Speculatus alis plaudentem columban, Virg. Æn. 5, 515. (2) Diſs hominibusque plaudentibus, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 4. Ad periculum ſuum plaudens, Plin. 36, 15. (3) Plaudente ſenatu, Lucan. 7, 18.

Plauditur, imperf. I, thou, he, we, &c. *rejoice, or clap hands,* Ov. Trist. 2, 506. Ne victoriæ quidem plauditur, Cic. Attic. 13, 44.

Plaudo, ēre, ſi, ſum, aēt. (1) *To make a noiſe, by clapping, or ſlapping.* (2) *To clap in token of applauſe, as in the cloſe of a play.* (3) *To commend, or applaud; to encourage.* (4) ¶ Plaudere

sibi, to flatter, ſooth, or bug one's ſelf; to love what one hath too much. (1) Pennis plauſit perdid, Ov. Met. 8, 238. ¶ Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas, dance, Virg. Æn. 6, 644. (2) Donec cantor, Vos plaudite, dicat, Hor. A. P. 155. (3) Curioni ſtantes plauſerunt, Cic. Attic. 2, 19. Nec fratrem cæſtu virides plauſere Terapnæ, Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 140. ¶ Plaudit equos, puteth courage into them by clapping, or ſtroking, their necks, Id. (4) At mihi plaudo Ipſe domi, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 66. Nec ipſe tibi plaudis, Plin. Ep. 9, 14.

Plaudor, i, plauſus, paſſ. *To be received with a clapping of the hands and rejoicing.* Propter malum vicinum ne victoria quidem plauditur, Cit. Att. 13, 42, (44).

Plauſibilis, e, adj. [ἀ plaudo] *Plauſible; that is well accepted, and received with favour.* = Populare atque plauſibile factum, Cic. Verr. 1. Hæc plauſibilia non ſunt, ut in ſinu gaudeant, Id. Tuſc. 3, 21.

Plauſito, āre, freq. [ἀ plaudo] *To cry, or ſing, like a queiſt, or wood-culver.* Plauſitat arboreā clamans de fronde palumbes, Auſt. Philom. 21.

Plauſor, ōris, m. [ἀ plaudo] *That clappeth his hands for joy, or in token that he giveth praiſe; an applauder.* Sequentibus curram ovantium ritu plauſoribus, Suet. Ner. 25, 2. Si plauſoris eges, Hor. Art. Poët. 125.

¶ Plauſtrarius, ii, m. (1) *A wain man, a waggoner.* (2) *Alſo a cartwright.* (1) Ulp. (2) Lampr.

Plauſtrum, i, n. & antiq. Ploſtrum [ita dict. omn. quòd plaudat terram, ſeu ſonet ſub onere] (1) *A cart, or wain, to carry loads upon; a wagon, a dung-cart, a dray, a tumbrel.* (2) *Alſo Charles's wain near the north pole.* (1) Eo miſſa plauſtra, jumentaſque alia, Liv. Omnia ploſtris aveſta aſportataque, Cic. Verr. 1, 20. ¶ Plauſtrum perculi, I have ruined all, Prov. Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 22. (2) Sen. Oedip. 477.

Plauſus, a, um, part. [ἀ plaudor] (1) *Clapped, ſlaped, ſtamped upon.* (2) *Encouraged by clapping and ſtroking; as horſemen do their horſes.* (1) Alis plauſis circumvolat remos agmen volucrum, Ov. Met. 14, 507. (2) Plauſæ ſonitum cervicis amare, Virg. Georg. 3, 186. de equis.

Plauſus, ūs, m. verb. (1) *A clapping, or ſlapping.* (2) *Alſo a clapping of hands in token of joy, or praiſe; a ſhout, or rejoicing; applauſe.* (3) *A beating the hands together in beſeeking pardon.* (1) Cantum gallinacei nunciant plauſu laterum, Plin. 10, 21. (2) ¶ Tu diadema imponebas cum plangere populi, ille cum plauſu rejiciebat, Cic. Philipp. 2, 34. = Plauſu & approbatione infimorum, Id. = Lætiſſi plauſus, & miſſus ad æthera clamor Vulgi, Stat. Theb. 12, 521. (3) Abjectis telis plauſu undique pari, quod ſupplicantium ſignum fuit, vitam petiverunt, Flor. 3, 6.

*¶ Plautus, i, m. [ἀ Gr. πλάττω, latus] (1) *He that is flat, or ſplay, footed.* (2) *He that hath broad, ſlapping ears.* (1) Feſt. (2) Ibid.

*Plebēcula, æ, f. dim. [ἀ plebs] *The poor people, the meaner ſort of people.* Miſera & jejuna plebecula, Cic. Attic. 1, 16. His plebecula gaudet, Hor. Epigr. 2, 1, 186.

*Plebēcius, a, um, adj. [ἀ plebs] (1) *Of, or pertaining to, the common people; one of the commonalty, a plebeian.* (2) *Alſo poor, baſe, mean, ſimple, homely, of little value, or eſteem; of the common ſort.* (1) Ludi plebei ſepties inſtaurati, Liv. 29, 11. ¶ Plebeius fieri dicebatur patricius, qui ſe plebeio homini in adoptionem dabat, Cic. (2) = ¶ Quanquam nos videmur tibi plebei & pauperes, divitem & ſummo loco ortum auctor ſolemus maſtare infortunio, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 1, 12.

*Plebēs, is, f. Sall. vel Plebēi in gen. unde contr. plebs, dict. ā multitudine [ἀ plus, vel ā πλεῖς, ut ab ἔθαρ, uber] *The common people.* ¶ Eo nuncio erecti plebes, recti patres, Liv. 1, 1. ¶ Sæpe ipſa plebes ā patribus ſeceſſit, Sall. B. Catil. 34. ¶ Tribuni plebei, Id. ¶ Tribunis, quos ſibi plebes rogāſſit, juſ eſto cum patribus agendi, ap. Cic. de Legib. 3, 4. Neſcit plebes jejuna timere, Luc. 3, 58.

Plebēcōla, æ, m. *A favourer of the common people, a popular man.* ¶ Tribunus plebicola, Cic.

de Leg. Agrar. 31. = Plebicola, omniſque auræ popularis captator, Liv. 3, 33.

Plēbīſcītum, i, n. [plebis ſcītum, i. e. ſtatutum, quippe plebs ſciſcit & jubet, ſenatus cenſet & auctor eſt, Voſſ.] (1) *A law, or ſtatute, made by the joint conſent of the people, without the ſenatē; an order of the commons and equeſtrians.* (2) *More uſually and particularly thoſe who were neither of the ſenatorian, nor equeſtrian, order.* (1) ¶ Hoc plebiſcītum eſt? hæc lex, hæc rogatio eſt? Cic. pro Domo, 17. ¶ Leges & plebiſcita coactæ, Luc. 1, 176. (2) In controverſo jure erat, tenerentur patres plebiſcito, Liv. 3, 55.

*Pleb-, plēbis, f. [contr. ā plebes] (1) *Properly the common people, all but the ſenators.* (2) *The rout, mob, or rabble.* (3) *One of the common people.* (4) *It is alſo uſed of bees in both numbers.* (1) Martia Roma triplex, equitatu, plebe, ſenatu, Auson. Eidyll. 11, 78. ¶ Ne omnis nobilitatis diſceſſu plebs propter imprudentiam laboretur, Cæſ. B. G. 5, 3. ¶ In duas partes ego civitatem diſiſam arbitror, patres, & plebem, Sall. Orat. in Cic. ¶ In Hyrcaniā plebs publicos alit canes, optimates domesticos, Id. Tuſc. 1, 45. Annuli planè medium ordinem, tertiumque plebi & patribus inſerere, Plin. 33, 1. (2) = Plebs & infima multitudo, Cic. pro Milon. 35. (3) Plebs eris, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 59. i. e. plebeius, Acron. (4) Examen majorem partem plebis admittit, Col. 9, 13. Duas, vel tres, alveorum plebes in unum contribuere licebit, Id.

*Plectilis, e, adj. *That is platted, or wound, together.* ¶ Corolla plectilis, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 17.

*Plecto, is, ēre, xi, xum, aēt. [pro plecto, ā πλέω, Gr. unde πλεῖς, plexus; pro ferio, ā πλίσσω, unde πλεκτός, percussor] (1) *To twiſt, or twine.* (2) *To plait, knit, or weave.* (3) *To correct, puniſh, or beat.* (1) Phædr. 5, 9. (2) Celeres ſuper orbibus orbes plectis, Ov. ad Piſon. 169. (1) Plecte illos pugnis, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 28. ¶ Sed mel. edd. hab. pecte.

*Plector, i, xus, paſſ. [ἀ plecto, tertiā ſignif.] (1) *To be puniſhed.* (2) *Met. To ſuffer, to go to wreck.* (1) Sine invidiā culpa plectatur, Cic. pro Cluent. 2. Nos pot' ūs noſtro delicto plectemur, Liv. 8, 7. ¶ Plecti capite, to be beheaded, to loſe his head, Id. de Legg. 3, 20. tergo, to be whipped, or laſhed, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 105. Ego plectar pendens, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 43. (2) Plectantur ſylvæ, to ſpite, Her. Od. 1, 28, 27.

*Plectrum, i, n. Cic. qui & pecten, Virg. [ἀ πλέκω, percussio] (1) *A quill, bow, or ſuch like thing, play withall upon the ſtrings of muſical inſtruments.* (2) *Alſo a helm of a ſhip.* (3) || *A ſpur ſet on a fighting cock's heel.* (1) Plectri ſimilem linguam noſtri ſolent dicere: Chordarum dentes, &c. Cic. N. D. 2, 59. Plectro Æolio tentat carmina, Prop. 2, 3, 19. (2) Deduxit telum, & reſidentis puppe magiſtri Affixit plectro dextram, Sil. 14, 403. (3) Sipont.

*Pleīades, & Pleiādes, um, pl. f. [ex πλεῖς, navigare, quòd earum ortus indicet tempus navigationis] *The ſeven ſtars.* Pleiādum denſo cur coit igne chorus? Propert. 3, 5, 36. vid. & Ov. Faſt. 5, 155.

*Plēnē, adv. iūs, comp. ſiīmē, ſup. Fully, quite, completely, abundantly, largely, at large. Cum neque munitiones plēnē eſſent perfectæ, Cæſ. B. G. 3, 3. = Plēnē cumulatēque perfectæ, Cic. de Div. 2, 1. Aureo plectro ſonare plēniūs, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 26. ¶ Plēniſſimē dicere, Cic. de Fin. 4, 6.

Plēnīlūmum, ii, n. [i. e. plena luna] *The full moon,* Plin. 18, 32.

*Plēnitas, ātis, f. *Plenty, fullneſs,* Vitr. 8, 2. & plenitates, plur. 5, 9. ¶ Sed ſuperiores, & æquales ejus plenitudo.

*Plēnitudo, dīnis, f. (1) *Corpulency, fullneſs, groſſneſs.* (2) *Thickneſs.* (1) ¶ Homo creſcit in longitudine ad annos uſque ter ſeptenos, tum deinde ad plenitudinem, Plin. 11, 37. (2) = Perticæ modicæ plenitudinis, quæ tamen diſpon-diarii orbiculi craſſitudinem non excedant, Col. 4, 30.

*Plēnus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſiīmus, ſup. [ἀ πλεο, Priſc. vel ἀ πλεῖς, ſive πλεῖς; unde antiq. plerus.]

plerus, hinc plenus] (1) *Full, large; whole.* (2) *Fleshy, gross, plump, corpulent.* (3) *Abounding, or furnished, with; plentiful; that hath many, or much.* (4) *Also big with young, big belled.* (1) Cadus à summo plenus, *Plaut.* Mulsum bibere plenis cantharis, *Id. Pers.* 5, 2, 40. § plenior eibus, *Cels.* 1, 3. (2) Frigus prodest juvenibus, & omnibus plenis, *Id.* § Plenior, & speciosior, & colorator factus est, *Id.* § Jacur plenum, non exile, *Id.* (3) § Vita plena voluptatibus, *Cic. pro Sext.* 10. Vir fide plenus, *Id.* Pitium plenissimus fons Arethusa, *Id. Verr.* 4, 53. (4) = Et cum te gravidam, & cum pulchre plenam adspicio, gaudeo, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 49.

* || Pleonasmus, i. m. [ἀπλεονάζω, redundo] *A grammatical figure when there are more words used than need.* Don. Est ἀπλεονασμός vitium cum supervacuis verbis operatur oratio; Ego meis oculis vidi, satis est enim vidi, *Quint. Inst. Orat.* 8, 3. Pedes quum imum gradum non contingerent, unus ex regis pueris mensam subdidit pedibus, *Curt.* 5, 2, 11. Ita vita est hominum, quasi si ludas testari: Si illud quod maxime opus est jactu, non cadit, illud, quod cecidit fortè, id arte ut corrigas, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 21. ubi id redundat. Ita *Cic.* haud temel. *De Orat.* 1, 1. Et *Liv.* 1, 26. Huncceine, &c. Idque ipsum per insolentiam, quum ad iniqua pondera addito adhuc gladio; superbe vae victis increparent, *Flor.* 1, 13, 17. Sed emphasi servare non est dispendium.

Plerique, pleræque, pleræque, adj. pl. [ex antiq. plerum, & que] (1) *The most, or greatest, part.* (2) *Many.* (1) Plerique laborem supimus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 33. § Plerique omnes, subintell. vel, ut in plus minus, well near all, for the most part, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 28. Dixi pleræque omnia, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 7, 2. (2) Nep. in *Timothe.* 4. Leg. & in sing. vid. Plerusque.

* || Plērōma, āis. n. [ἀπληρώ, impleo] *A term used by the Valentinian heretics to denote thirty æones, or ages, as they called them, Tert.*

Plerumque, vel Plerumquæ, adv. [ἀπλερωςque] *Often times, sometimes, most commonly, for the most part.* § Plerumquæ, non semper, quæ eveniunt, fortuita sunt, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 5.

* || Plēus, a, um. adj. *Cat. ap. Prisc.* [ἀπλήρης] *Full; also most.* Plera pars pessum datur. *Fest. ex Pacuv.* † Plenus.

Plerumque, æque, umque, vel unque [ἀπλερως, & que, inclut.] *Most.* Carthaginientes pleræque Africæ imperitabant, *Sall. B. J.* 81. § Per Europæ plerumque, atque Asiam omnem, *Liv.* 45, 9. Vid. Plerique.

* || Plērōdia, æ. f. [ἀπληρώα, Gr. ἀπληρώ, impleo] *A plethory, or fullness of body, or humours, Med.*

* || Pleuritis, is. f. [ἀπλερως, latus] *The pleurisy.* Vid. Pleuritis.

* Pleuritis, a, um. adj. *That hath the pleurisy.* Pleuritis centaurium bibitur, *Plin.* 26, 7. & 20, 17. It. *Cels.* 4, 6. sed Græc. element

* Pleuritis, idis. f. *The pleurisy, the stitch in the side.* *Vitr.* 1, 6. *Lat.* Lateris dolor, *Hor.*

* Plexus, a, um. part. [ἀπλεκτορ] *Woven, or platted.* Humeros plexis redimire coronis, *Lucr.* 5, 1398. Flores plexos tulit ille corollis, *Catull.* 62, 233.

* || Plīca, æ. f. [ἀπλικο] *A wrinkle, a plait, a fold.* Jun. † Plicatura, *Plin.*

* Plicans, tis. part. *Folding writing.* Se in sua membra plicantem, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 279.

* Plicatus, e. adj. *That may be folded.* § Plicatiles naues, a small sort of Libiopick boats, made of leather as it is thought, which were used on the Nile, and were portable when they came to its cataraets; corricles, *Plin.* 5, 9. Upupa cristā visenda plicatili, *Id.* 10, 29.

* || Plīcatio, ōis. f. verb. *A folding.* Lex. ex Col.

* Plicatura, æ. f. *A folding.* *Plin.* 7, 51. & 10, 29.

* Plīco, āre. act. unde Plīcor, āri, āus. pass. *To be knit together.* Ideo fastigia posse Surarum,

at feminum pedibus fundata plicari, *Lacr.* 4, 826. Sed usitatus complico.

* Plinthis, idis. f. [ἀπλινθος, later] *The foot upon which a pillar standeth, like a square tile.* *Vitr.* 3, 2. interp. *Philandro.*

* Plinthium, ii. n. [ab eodem] *Properly a little brick; also any thing foursquare like a brick.* *Vitr.* 9, 9.

* Plinthus, i. m. [vid. them. in plinthis] (1) *The square foot of a pillar.* (2) || *Also a dialpost whereon were several sorts of dials.* (1) *Vitr.* 3, 3. (2) *Herm. Barb.*

* || Plīstōbōlinda, æ. f. [ex ἀλίστος, plurimus, & βόλλω, jacio] *Raffling, a kind of game on the dice, wherein be that throweth most taketh up all.* *Pollux.* 97. Jun. interp.

* Plīstōlōchia, æ. f. [ἀπλίστος, plurimus, & λοχία, puerperium] *A kind of wild mallozo.* *Plin.* 25, 8. & 20, 4.

* Plōcāmos Ididis [ἀλόκαμος Ἰσίδος, Gr. i. e. Ididis capillus] *A shrub growing on the sea like coral.* *Plin.* 13, 25.

* || Plōce, es. f. [ἀπλοκή, Gr. nexus, them. ἀλέω, necto] *A rhetorical scheme, when the same word is repeated in a different sense, as, Nullum est jam dictum, quod non dictum sit prius, Ter.*

† Plōdo, ēre, fi, sum [pro plaudio] *To clap hands.* † Plaudio.

Plorabilis, e. adj. *To be lamented, deplorable.* Vatum plorabile si quid, *Pers.* 1, 34. Verbis sonat plorabile quiddam, *Claud. in Eutrop.* 1, 261.

Plorābundus, a, um. adj. *In a weeping, or wailing, manner.* Homo plorābundus ad prætorium venit, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 38.

Plorāndus, a, um. part. *To be lamented, or bewailed.* Det mihi plorandas per tua colla notas, *Prop.* 4, 3, 26.

Plorans, tis. part. *Wailing.* *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 2, 164. & *Ov. Epist.* 21, 1/1.

|| Ploratio, ōis. f. verb. *A bewailing.* Firm. † Ploratus, lamentatio, leſus.

Plorātor, ōis. m. verb. *A mourner, a lamenter, a wliner.* *Mart.* 14, 51.

|| Plorātrix, icis. f. *She that bewaileth.* *Sidon.* † Quæ plorat.

Ploratus, a, um. part. *Lamented for, bewailed.* § Rogus ploratus, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 536. Domus plorata, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 3, 164.

Ploratus, ūs. m. verb. *A weeping, or crying out.* *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 8. Omnia ploratus sonant, *Liv.* 29, 17.

Plōio, āre. act. [etym. incert.] *To wail, to weep, to cry out, to lament, to bawl, to burst out in tears, to wbine.* § Plorare aliquem, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 68. pro aliquo, *Cic. pro Dome.* 21.

Plōstellum, i. n. dim. [ἀπλοστήν] (1) *A little wain, or cart, which children play with.* (2) § Plōstellum Pænicum, a sort of engine to thresh out corn with: (1) *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 247. (2) *Varr. R. R.* 1, 52.

|| Plōstānus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a cart, or wain.* Jun.

|| Plōstānus, ii. um. *A cartwright, or one who maketh carts.* *Lampr. vid. Plaustrarius.*

Plōstium, i. n. pro plaustrum. *A wain, or cart.* Signa plōstis aveſta, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 20.

* Plōtias, æ. m. ut Characias, sc. calamus in insulis fluitantibus nascens [nam νῆσος ἀλωή, sign. insula fluitans; sc. ἀλωή, navigo] *A kind of reed.* *Plin.* 16, 36. al. leg. plocia, sc. arundo.

* || Plōtus, i. m. [ἀπλωτός, latus] *Broad footed, qui est pedibus platis; qui postea plautus dict.* *Fest. vid. Plautus.*

* Plōxēnum, i. n. capsula in cistis, *Fest.* vehiculum transpadanum, *Scal.* [ἀπλεξ, vel ἀπλέξ, quod fuerit textile] *A tumbrel.* Gingivas vero ploxemi habet veteris, *Catull.* 94, 6. *Catullus ploxemum circa Padum invenit.* *Quint.* 1, 5.

* Pluit, imperf. subaud. *Deus, cælum, &c.* It raineth, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 27.

* || Pluitur, imperf. *It doth rain.* Totum illud spatium quo pluitur & ningitur, *Apul. Flor.* p. 160. † Pluit, *Cic.*

* Plūma, æ. f. [ἀπλῆλον, unde ἀπλωμα, pilu-

ma; & adjecto, ut perna à ἀπλωμα, & per Synch. pluma] (1) *A small, or soft, feather.* (2) *The first down upon the cheeks, as most interpreters think; but I should rather interpret it of aged, white hairs, according to Marcellus, who illustrateth it by that of Naso, Jam mea cyncas imitantur tempora plumas; which sense seemeth more apposite to the context.* (3) *Also a plate, scale, or spangle, wrought on the armour, or accoutrements, of men, or horses; one whereof was laid upon another garments also were adorned with gold and purple plumage, feather work.* (1) *Plumâ alias, alias squamâ videmus obductas.* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (2) *Insperata tuæ veniet pluma superbæ.* *Hor. Od.* 4, 10, 2. § *Homo plumâ levior, one good for nothing, fickle.* *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 6, 17. (3) *Vid. Virg. Æn.* 11, 771. & *Vopisc.* in *Carino*, c. 20. & ibi *Scal.*

* Plūmārius, ii. *Artifex operis plumarii quod vel è plumâ, vel ad instar plumæ, concinnat.* *Varr.* (1) *One that maketh feather work.* (2) † *Also an embroiderer.* (3) *A weaver of diverse colours, like birds feathers.* (1) *Vid. pluma.* (2) *Judicare quid sit bene pictum à plumario.* *Varr. ap. Non.* (2) *Plumariorum texturæ.* *Vitr.* 6, 7.

* Plūmāilis, e. adj. *Made of feathers, or embroidered; wrought in several colours.* Cumatile aut plumatile, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 49. || *Plumatile aut clavatum, aut ex plumis factum.* *Non.*

* || Plūmātūrus, a, um. part. *About to feather, or put on feathers.* In avem sese plumaturam, *Apul. Met.* 3, p. 91.

* || Plūmātus, a, m. part. (1) *Feathered.* (2) *Also interwoven with divers colours like feathers.* (1) *Nirens plumâ corpore corvus.* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 44. ex poet. § *Cornua cervi milli plumata lanugine, covered with a soft down.* *Plin.* 8, 32. (2) *Pars auro plumata nitet.* *Luc.* 10, 125.

Plumbago, gnis. f. (1) *A mine, or vein, of lead, or silver.* (2) *A defect in metals, or gems.* (3) *The herb called lead wort, good to cure that fault in the eye called plumbum.* (1) *Plin.* 34, 18. (2) *Id.* 37, 5. (3) *Id.* 25, 13.

Plumbānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or for, lead; pertaining to a plumb r.* *Plin.* 34, 18.

Plumbārius, ii. m. *A worker of lead, a plumber.* *Vitr.* 8, 7.

Plumbāra, æ. f. sc. hasta. = Martiobarbulus, *A plumm r, or dart, of lead, with iron spikes in it, which was used as a weapon in war.* *Veg.* 1, 17.

|| Plumbæa, æ. f. sc. hasta, glans, &c. *A spear, or javelin, done with lead.* *Spartian. Sever.* c. 11.

|| Plumbātio, ōis. f. verb. *A soldering with lead.* *Castell.*

|| Plumbātia, æ. f. *A soldering with lead.* *Castell.*

Plumbātus, a, um. part. *Leaded, beaded with lead.* § *Plumbata sagittæ.* *Plin.* 10, 23. Ut omnia vada tabulis plumbatis conspiceret, *Vell. Max.* 3, 7, 2.

Plumbeum, i. n. *A leaden cauld on.* Plumbeum apitabis, ut detrutum & medicamenta coëant, *Col.* 12, 20. Oportebit oleo bono plumbea ipsa intussecus imbui, *Id.* 12, 19.

Plumbeus, a, um. adj. (1) *Leaden, or of lead.* (2) *Of the colour of lead.* (3) *Dull, thick, heavy, slow.* (4) *Very grievous, or weighty.* (1) *Cui nummum nunquam credam plumbeum.* *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 120. § *Plumbei canules, leaden pipes.* *Col.* 8, 3. (2) *Plumbeus color.* *Plin.* 11, 52.

Plumbei imaragdi, *Id.* 37, 5. (3) *Nisi planè in physcis plumbei tumus.* *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 29. § = *Caudex, stipex, asinus, plumbeus, a blackhead.* *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 4. O plumbeum pugionem! *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 8. (4) § *Si quid divitiibus bene facias, plumâ levior est gratia, si quid peccatum sit, plumbeas iras gerunt.* *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 6, 18. § *Cum illum plumbeo gladio jugulatum in tamen diceret, to be knocked down with a pea.* *Cic. Att.* 1, 16.

Plumbo, āre. act. *To solder with lead.* Modiolos qui indat, & plumbet operas fabri, *Cato, R. R.* 21.

Plumbor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be soldered.* Neque argentum ex eo plumbatur, *Plin.* 37, 17.

Plumbosus, a, um. adj. *Isimus, sup. Full of lead, or that bath much lead mixed with it.* Melior smolybdæna quantò minùs plumbosa, *Plin.* 34, ult. § *Fæx plumbosissima, Id.* 33, 6.

Plumbum, i. n. (1) *Lead.* (2) *Meton. A leaden pipe.* (3) *A ball, or bullet, of lead; a pellet.* (4) *Solder.* (5) *A plummet to rule with ball.* (6) *A disease in the eye.* (1) *Argenti pondus, plumbisque potestas, Lucr.* 6, 1241. *Plumbi duo genera, nigrum & candidum, &c. Plin.* 34, 16. (2) *Aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 20. (3) *Balearica plumbum Funda jactit, Ov. Met.* 2, 727. § *Plumbum volnificum, Val. Flacc.* 1, 420. (4) *Eadem testâ plumbo commissa manebit, Juu.* 14, 310. (5) *Membrana plumbo directâ, Catull.* 20, 8. (6) *Plin.* 25, 13.

* **Plumescio**, is, ère. incept. *To begin to have feathers, to be fledged.* § *Pullus plumescit, Plin.* 10, 53.

* **Plumeus**, a, um. adj. *Of feathers.* § *Torus plumeus, Ov. Met.* 11, 611. § *Culcita plumea, a featherbed, Cic. Tusc.* 3, 19. § *Plumeus apex, Plin.* 10, 2.

Plümiger, èra, èrum. adj. *That beareth feathers, Plin.* 10, 25.

* **Plümipes**, pèdis. adj. [*ex pluma, & pes*] *Rough footed with feathers, feather footed, Catull.* 53, 27.

* **Plümo**, ère. n. (1) *To begin to have feathers.* (2) *Act. To work in feather work, to embroider, to weave with divers colours.* (1) *Gell.* 2, 29. (2) *Tunicas plumandi difficultate pernobiles, Vepijc. i. e. texendi, vel acupingenci, Turneb.*

* **Plümösus**, a, um. adj. *Full of feathers.* § *Pectora plumosa, Ov. ad Liv.* 109. *Faunus plumoso sum deus aucupio, Propert.* 4, 2, 34.

* **Plümöla**, æ. f. dim. [*à pluma*] *A little feather, or plume, Col.* 8, 5.

* **Pluo**, is, ère. pluvi & plüvi, *Plaut.* † [*à πλῦν, unde πλῦν, lavo, Fest.*] (1) *To rain.* (2) *Met. To shower down.* (1) *Rus ut ibit, multum pluverat, Plaut. Men. in prol. v. 63.* § *In Piceno lapides pluiffe, Val. Max.* 1, 6, 5. § *Nunciatum est in monte Albano lapidibus pluiffe, Liv.* 36, 37. (2) *Nec de concussâ tantum pluuit ilice glandis, Virg. Georg.* 4, 81. *Jam bellaria adorea pluebant, Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 10.

* † **Pluor**, òris. m. *Rain. Labor.* † *Pluvia.*

* **Plürälis**, e. adj. [*à plus*] *That containeth many, plural, Quint.* 8, 6.

* **Plürälitas**, ätis. f. *The plural number, Charis.* § *Singularitas, Id.* † *Numerus multitudinis, Varr.*

* **Plüräliter**, adv. *Plurally, Quint. Inst. Or.* 1, 6.

* **Plürälivus**, a, um. adj. *Plurative, or plural.* § *Plurativus numerus, the plural number, Gell.* 1, 16.

* **Plüres**, plüra, & plüria, pl. [*à plus*] (1) *More, or many.* (2) *Also the dead.* (1) § *Sentio in columbâ plures videri colores, necesse plüs uno, Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 25. (2) *Quin priüs me ad plures penetravi, Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 14. § *Pauci, Ad Herenn.* *Vid. Plus.*

* **Plüräriam**, adv. [*à pluri, ut à multi multitudine*] (1) *Sundry, or several, ways.* (2) *In several places.* (1) *Auigabat extructo plurifariam circo, Suet. Calig.* 54. (2) = *Legionarii plurifariam diversèque tendebant, Id. Galb.* 19.

Plürätärius, a, um. adj. *Of divers fashions, Suet. Claud.* 21.

§ **Plürätormis**, e. adj. *Of sundry sorts, Apul. Fl. id.* 1, p. 761.

* **Plürimùm**, adv. [*à plurimus*] (1) *Most of all, very much.* (2) *For the most part, most an end.* (1) *Zeuxis pingendo plurimùm aliis præstabat, Cic. de Inv.* 2, 1. (2) *Domum ire pergam, ibi plurimùm est, Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 17.

* **Plürimur**, a, um. adj. *sup. [à multus, & factum est à plus, pluris] (1) Very much, very many, the most part, in great number. (2) Very long, or large. (3) Very big. (4) Most men. (1) Quot me sollicitat plurimus miserum modis, Plaut. Am.* 1, 1, 27. *Justitia jucunditatis plurimum affert,*

Cic. de Fin. 1, 16. § **Plurimum** gravitatis, concinnitatis minimum, *Id.* (2) *Cui plurima cervix, Virg. Georg.* 3, 52. *interp. Serv. Ascendebant collem qui plurimus urbi Imminet, Id. Æn.* 1, 423. (3) *Si quisquam est plurimus, Grat.* (4) *Plurimus in Junonis honorem Aptum dicit equis Argos, Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 8. § **Plurimum** æstimare, *Cic. pendere, to set very much by, Plaut.*

* **Plüris**, gen. [*à plus*] (1) *Of more worth, value, or price.* (2) *Dear, more expensive.* (1) *Ager nunc multò pluris est, quàm tunc fuit, Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 12. *Eloquentia pluris est quàm juris civilis scientia, Id.* (2) § **Pluris** ædificamus, *Col.* 1, 4.

* **Plus**, üris. in sing. n. pl. plures, plura, & pluria [*à πλῦς πλῦς, contr. plus, Becm.*] (1) *More.* (2) *Pluris, of more value, more to be esteemed.* (3) *Plures, the dead.* (1) *Cum nom. Plus decem milia capta, Liv. i. e. plus hominum quàm. Cum gen. Plus plüque sapientiæ, Plaut. Cum acc. Plus trecentos colaphos infregit mihi, Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 16. *Cum abl. Tecum anno plus vixit, Cic. Plure vendunt quod pro minore emptum, Lucil. De illius peccatis plura dicit, Ter. Heaut. prol.* 33. *Quanto est res amplior, pluria eo dispergit corpora, Lucr.* 2, 1134. (2) *Pluris se putare quàm mundum, arrogantis est, Cic. N. D.* 3, 10. (3) *Vid. Plures, seorsum.*

* **Plüs**, adv. *More, longer, better.* *Quos dum ferias, tibi plüs noceas, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 5. § *Dies plüs minüs triginta, about thirty days over, or under, more, or less, quod aliàs dic. Plüsve, minüsve, Mart.* 8, 71. *Plüs satis, Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 5. § *Plüs plüque, more and more, Cic.*

† **Plüscüla**, æ. f. *A buckle, or clasp, Litt. ex Plaut.*

* **Plüscülum**, i. n. [*à plus*] *Somewhat more.* § *Plüsculum rationis, Lucr.* 4, 620. *liquoris, Plin. mellis, Col.*

* **Plüscülum**, adv. *Somewhat more, or too much.* *Invitavit sese in cenâ plüscülum, Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 127.

* **Plüscülus**, a, um. adj. dim. [*à plus*] *A little more.* *Plüscülâ supellectile opus est, Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 61.

Plüteus, ei, & **Plüteum**, i. *Vitr.* [*de cujus etym. nihil constat*] (1) § *A kind of engine made of boards like a penthouse, and covered with twigs, hair, cloths, and raw hides, moving with three wheels, under which approaches were made in the besieging of a city.* (2) *The cover, or top, of the galleries in which they made their approaches.* (3) *A shelter in form of a turret over the heads of those who played the battering engine.* (4) *A press, butch, case, or other place, to keep books, or pictures, in.* (5) *The closure between the pillars, or the space and distance of the lower pillars from the higher, in the front, or fore part.* (6) *A parapet, or breastwork.* (7) § *Boards with which any thing is encompassed, or enclosed.* (8) *The bedstead, or bed's head, of those beds on which they lay at meals.* (9) *Also a desk to write on.* (10) § *Also a chair-back, or a shelf.* (1) *Veg.* 4, 15. (2) *Quod deustus plüteus turrium videbant, Cæf. B. G.* 7, 25. (3) *Supra caput collocatum erat plüteum, Vitr.* 10, 20. (4) *Et jubet archetypus plüteum servare Cleanthis, Juu.* 2, 7. (5) *Vitr.* (6) *Id.* (7) *Fest.* (8) § *Cenantii modò ad plüteum, modò ad pedes stare distinctos passus est, Suet. Cal.* 26. § *Sponda, Mart.* (9) *Perf.* 1, 105. (10) *Uip.*

* **Plüvia**, æ. f. [*à pluo pluvi, sc. aqua, prop. est adject. Cic. enim exit expressè aqua pluvia*] *Meuio pluvias, Id. Att.* 15, 16. § *Ingens pluvia, Virg. Georg.* 1, 325. *tenues pluvie, Id. ibid.* 92.

* **Plüviälis**, e. adj. (1) *Rainy, of rain, showery.* (2) *Bringing, or causing, rain.* (1) § *Aqua plüviälis, rain water, Col.* 1, 5. *Undis plüviälibus auctus Tormens, Ov. Fast.* 2, 219. (2) *Plüviales Austri, Virg. Georg.* 3, 429. § *Plüviales hædi, two flars in the heavens so called, because their rising and setting was accompanied with tempestuous weather, Id. Æn.* 9, 668. *Sigaum plüviäle capillæ, Ov. Fast.* 5, 113.

* **Plüviälis**, e. adj. *Rainy, or of rain.* § *Aqua plüviälis, Cels.* 7, 3.

* **Plüviösus**, a, um. adj. *Very rainy, full of rain.* *Nubilo occasu plüviösam hiemem denunciat, Plin.* 18, 25.

* **Plüvius**, a, um. adj. (1) *Of rain, rainy.* (2) *Bringing, or causing, rain; showery.* (1) § *Aqua plüvia, Cic. Topic.* 9. (2) § *Auster plüvius, Ov. Metam.* 1, 66. § *Plüvius arcus, the rainbow, Hor. A. P.* 18. § *Plüvii venti, Id. Od.* 1, 17, 4. *Plüvius Jupiter, Tibull.* 1, 7, 26.

* **Plüntëria**, òrum. n. pl. [*à πλῦν, lavo, quoddæz ornamenta tum lavarent*] *Holydays among the Athenians dedicated to Ceres, Cæf. Rhod.* 14, 9.

P ante N.

* **Pneumäticus**, a, um. adj. [*à πνεῦμα, spiritus*] *Pneumatical, windy.* § *Pneumatica organa, engines to draw up water out of a well by the help of air, or wind; as we see in a syringe, Plin.* 19, 4. § *Pneumatica ratio, Id.* 7, 37.

P ante O.

† **Po**, pro populo & potissimùm, positum est in Saliari carmine, *Fest.*

* **Pocillator**, òris. m. *A cupbearer, he that waiteth on one's cup.* *Jovi pocillatorem Phrygium sustulerat, Apul. Met.* 6, p. 186. † *A poculis servus.*

* **Pocillum**, i. n. dim. [*à poculum*] *A little cup.* § *Pocillum fictile, Cato, c.* 156. *Pocillum mulli, Liv.* 10, 42.

* **Pocülentus**, a, um. adj. [*à poculum*] *Any thing that may be drank.* *Esculentis & poculentis, Cic. N. D.* 2, 56. § *Sed al. leg. & poculentis.*

* **Pocülum**, i. n. [*à potione, vel potu dict. qu. potaculum*] (1) *Any kind of cup; a drinking pot, or bowl.* (2) *Meton. The liquor that is drank, a draught, a potion.* (3) *A banquet, or feast.* (1) *Duo pocula cælata, Cic. fagina, Virg. Ecl.* 3, 37. (2) *Tecum una pocula potitet, Plaut. Asin.* 4, 1, 26. *Pocula ducentia somnos, Hor. Epod.* 14, 3. (3) *Illis diligenter legibus, quæ poculis imponebantur, obtemperabat, Cic.*

* **Pödäger**, gri. m. [*à seq. podagra*] *Gouty, troubled with the gout in the feet.* *Atque nihil prorsus stare putat podager, Claud. Epigr.* 29, 4. † *Nunquam pödator nisi podager, Eun. ap. Prisc.* 8.

* **Pödägra**, æ. f. [*ex πῶς, pes, & ἄγρῃ, captura*] *The gout in the feet.* § *Locuples podagra, Juu.* 13, 96. *nodosa, Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 3, 23. *tarda, Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 32.

* **Pödägricus**, a, um. adj. *Troubled with the gout.* *Equitare podagricis alienum est, Cels.* 4, 27. § *Podagricus homo, Vitr.* 8, 3.

* **Pödägricus**, a, um. adj. [*à podagra*] *Gouty, full of the gout.* § *Podagrosis pedibus, Plaut. Merc.* 3, 4, 8.

* **Pödärgus**, i. m. [*ex πῶς, pes, & ἄγρῃ, celer, vel albus*] *pedibus albis, vel velox; nomen canis, Whitefoot, or lightfoot, Litt. ex Ov.*

* **Pödëris**, e. adj. *Poderem tunicam, Apul. ωδῆρης, i. e. talaris, ad pedes pertingens, reaching down to the feet.* † *Talaris, Cic.*

* **Pödëris**, is. f. [*ex πῶς, pes, & ἄρῃ, apto*] *Vestitum podere, Apoc.* 1, 13. *A long garment down to the feet, without plaits, or wrinkles, which priests used, and soldiers also in war; a cassock, a surplice.*

* **Pödëx**, icis. m. [*à pedo, is, ut à πῶς, πῶς, à pendo, pondus*] *The arse, the fundament, the breech, the bum.* *Turpis podex, Hora. Epod.* 8, 5.

* **Pödëstus**, i. m. [*à πῶς, pede metior. them. πῶς, pes*] *A measuring out of ground by the feet.* *Veget.* † *Pedaturam Latine vocat Frontinus.*

* **Pödium** ii. m. [*πῶδιον, Gr. vel quia pedis modo projectura illa, quæ podium facit, procedat; vel quia ad pedes ædificiorum strui consueverit, sive quodd in eo pedibus hæreamus, M.*

(1) *An open gallery made without the walls of a house, for people to stand and behold things in; a balcony, or building jutting out.* (2) *A sort of scaffold, or stage, whereon beehives were set.* (3) *That part of the theatre next the Orchestra, where the emperors and noble personages sat to see plays acted.* (1) Vitruv. 3, 3. (2) Podia ternis alta pedibus fabricentur inducta testaceo, &c. — & supra hæc podia alvearia collocantur, Pall. (3) Toto podio adaptato spectare consueverat, Suet. Neron. 12. viii. & Juven. 2, 143. & seq.

*Pœcile, es, f. sc. porticus [αἰκίλη σοῦ, i. e. varia, ob multiplicem picturam] *A gallery at Athens where the Stoicks were wont to walk and discourse,* Nep. Miltiad. 6.

*Poëma, ātis, n. [ποίημα, Gr. à ποιέω, facio] *A poem, a copy of verses, a piece of poetry.* Varium & elegans omni ferè numero poëma facere, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 3. Egregium poëma, Id. Neque numeroso esse, ut poëma, neque extra numerum, ut sermo vulgi est, debet oratio, Id. Orat. 195.

*Pœmēnis, is, f. [ἀ ποιμήν, pastor] *A bitch's name,* Kesper, Ov. Met. 3, 215.

*Pœna, æ, f. [ποινή, Gr.] (1) *Punishment, penalty, pain.* (2) *Trouble.* (3) *Remorse, torment, regret.* (4) *A Fury.* (5) *Any evil, or suffering.* (6) *A payment of loss at game.* (7) *Alto a fault, or fault, worthy of punishment.* (1) & Pœnâ & premio contineri remp. dixit Solon, Cic. & Ne major pœna quàm culpa sit, cavendum est, Id. Offic. 1, 25. Perjurii pœna divina exitium, humana dedecus, Id. de Legg. 2, 9. Conscripterunt edictum prætores cum pœnâ, Id. (2) Decere illos æquo animo reliquum pati laborem, dum pro civibus suis pœnas caperent, Sall. B. Jug. 71. (3) Heu quantum pœnæ misero mens conscia donat, Luc. 7, 784. (4) = O Pœna! ô Furia sociorum, Cic. in Pison. 37. Et flammæ & sæva quatit mihi verbera Pœna, Virg. in Culice. (5) Mors ultima pœna est, Luc. 8, 395. (6) Ov. (7) Pœnam oclupli commissam non exequabatur, Cic. ¶ Pœnas dare, sufficere, pendere, dependere, solvere, persolvere, Id. reddere, to be punished, Sall. ¶ Ire in pœnas, Ov. Met. 5, 668. § Afficere pœnâ, Cic. Offic. 2, 18. Capere pœnas, exigere de aliquo, Ov. Confurgere in pœnam, Plin. 8, 16. Expetere pœnam alicujus rei, Cic. de Har. Resp. 43. Irrogare pœnas peccatis, Hor. Sat. 1, 318. ¶ Multare pœnâ aliquem, Cic. pro C. Balb. 42. Petere pœnam ab aliquo, Id. de Inv. 1, 19. Pœnâ ab aliquo, Virg. Æn. 2, 72. recipere ab aliquo, Id. Æn. 4, 656. repetere, Cic. pro Rosc. Ann. 67. Reposcere ad pœnas aliquem, Virg. Æn. 2, 139. Sumere pœnas, to punish, Cic. de Inv. 2, 84. § Inire, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 26. exolvere, Catull. 62, 77.

*Pœnalis, e, adj. *Penal; belonging to, or appointed for, pain and punishment.* § Pœnalis opera, Plin. 18, 11.

*Pœnarius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to punishment.* § Pœnarie actiones, Quint. 4, 3.

*Pœnica pavimenta [à Pœnis] *Paved with marble brought out of Numidia,* Fest. † Punica.

*Pœniceus, a, um, adj. *Phœnician.* ¶ Pœniceus color, a red colour, Lucr. 5, 939. Pœniceis indutus tunicis, Val. Max. 2, 4, 6.

*† Pœnio, is, ire, īvi, act. & Pœnior, īri, pass. [à pœna] *To punish.* ¶ Hujus antiquæ scripturæ exempla ex MSS. libr. Ciceronis aliorumque profert Paris Lexic. crit. p. 943. ubi hodie in libb. impressis punire legitur. † Punio.

*Pœnitendus, a, um, adj. [à verbo pœnitet] *To be repented of, to be disliked.* Sub haud pœnitendo magistro, Liv. 1, 35. Ager colono pœnitendus, Col. 2, 2. § Factum pœnitendum, Suet. Resp. 10.

*Pœnitens, tis, part. *Repenting himself, penitent.* Lepidus pœnitens consilii, Sall. ap. Charis. § facti, Suet. Vitell. 15. Signa pœnitentis de matrimonio Agrippinæ, Id. Claud. 43.

*Pœnitentia, æ, f. [à pœniteo, quod à pœna] (1) *Repentance, an after sorrow.* (2) *Dislike, slighting.* (1) Pœnitentiam celereim, sed seram & inutilem sequi, Liv. 31. Virtutibus efficit ut civitas pœnitentiam ageret, quod, &c. Val. Max.

3, 4; 2. (2) Tam secunda illis aliorum vitæ pœnitentia est, Plin. 5, 17.

*Pœnitentiālis, e, adj. *Penitential, Eccl.*

*Pœnitentiarius, ii, m. *A penitentiary, one that beareth confessions, and enjoineb penance,* Hier.

*Pœniteo, ēre, ūi, neut. [à pœna] *To repent.* Sapientis est proprium nihil, quod pœnitere possit, facere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28. Et me quidem hæc conditio nunc non pœnitet, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 50.

*Pœnitet, ēbat, uit, ēre, imperf. [à pœniteo] (1) *It repenteth, it grieveth, it vexeth, or troubleth.* I, thou, he, we, &c. are sorry, troubled, grieved; (2) *or ashamed of;* (3) *wish a thing never had been done.* (1) Stant & oves circum, nostri nec pœnitent illas. (2) Nec te pœniteat pecoris, divine poëta, Virg. Ecl. 10, 16, 17. (3) Quorum rerum si quem pœniteat, cum victoriæ P. R. pœnitere, Cic. pro Dom. 8.

*† Pœnitudo, dīnis, f. *Repentance, Non. ex Pacuv.*

*† Pœniturus, a, um, part. *That will, or shall, repent, or be sorry.* Neque te, neque quenquam arbitror pœniturum laudis, Acc. † Eousque processum est, ut non pœniturum pro non acturo pœnitentiam Sallustius dixerit, Quint. 9, 3.

*Poësis, is, f. [ἀ ποίησις, facio] *A poet's work, poetry.* Anacreontis tota poësis est amatorica, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33. ¶ Quamvis sit claris coloribus picta, vel poësis, vel oratio, Id. de Orat. 3, 25. ¶ Poësis & pœma hanc habet distantiam: poësis est textus scriptorum; poëma inventio parva quæ paucis verbis expeditur, Non. ¶ Hinc Ang. poësy.

*Poëta, æ, m. [ποιητής, Gr. ab eodem] (1) *An artist, a cunning contriver.* (2) *A poet, one that writeth, or maketh, verses.* (1) Tu poëta es prorsus ad eam rem unicus, Plaut. Afin. 4, 1, 3. (2) ¶ Adstrictior versu poëta oratoris virtutes persequitur, Cic. Orat. 20.

*Poëtica, æ, & Poëtica, es, f. [ποιητική, Gr. ex eodem] *The art of poets, or of making verses; poetry.* O præclaram emendatricem vitæ, poëticam! Cic. Tusc. 4, 32.

*Poëtice, adv. [à poëticus] *After the manner of poets, poetically.* Ut poëtice loquar, Cic. de Fin. 5, 4.

*Poëticus, a, um, adj. [ποιητικός, Gr. à ποιέω, facio] (1) *Pertaining to a poet, poetical.* (2) ¶ Feigned by the poets. (1) § Numerus poëticus, Cic. de Orat. 1, 33. Poëticum verbum, Id. de Orat. 3, 38. (2) Uti poëtici, Recent.

*† Poëtificus, a, um, adj. *That maketh one a poet, Enn.*

*† Poëtor, āri, dep. [ab eodem] *To make verses, to play the poet.* Nunquam poëtor, nisi podager, Enn. ap. Prijs. 8. † Poëma condere, componere, Cic. facere, Hor.

*Poëtria, æ, f. [ex eodem themate] *A poetess, or she poet.* Plurimarum fabularum poëtria, Cic. pro Cael. 27. pica, Pers. in prol.

*Pōgōnias, æ, m. [πρωγωνίας, Gr. à πώγων, barba] *A sort of comet, or blazing star, with a beard,* Plin. 2, 25.

Pol, i. e. per Pollucem. *An adverb of swearing by Pollux,* Plaut. Ter.

*Pōlāris, e, adj. [à polus] *Belonging to the pole, polar, Astron.*

*Pōlā, æ, f. [παλῆα, Gr. sc. κόπρος, à πῶλος, pullus] *simus pullinus. The dung which the she-ass voideth before foaling,* Plin. 28, 13.

*Pōlēmōnia, æ, f. [ἀ πόλεμος, bellum] *An herb called wild sage, beben.* Some use it for horse mint. = Polemoniam alii Phileteriam à certamine regum inventionis appellant, Plin. 25, 6.

*Pōlēmōnium, ii, m. [πολεμώνιον, Gr. ab eodem] *Idem, Varr.*

*Pōlenta, æ, f. [ex polline à παλύνειν, i. e. σπῆν, vel πᾶσαι, unde fuerat παλυνή, i. e. farina conspersa] (1) *Barley flour dried at the fire, and fried after it hath lain soaking in water one night.* (2) *A kind of coarse country food.* (1) Polenta à farinâ hordei distat, eo quod torretur, Plin. 22, 25. (2) Ubi flent nequam homines, qui polentam præstant, Plaut. Afin. 1, 1, 18.

*Pōlentārius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to barley so dressed.* Ex unoquoque eorum exciam crepitum polentarium, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 16.

*Pōlia, æ, f. [παλῆα, Gr. à πῶλος, pullus equinus] (1) ¶ *A herd, or drove, of beasts; of the training up, or teaching, horses.* (2) = *Alto a kind of gem.* (1) Ulp. = Equaria, Varr. (2) Plin. 37, 11.

Pōlibant, imperf. [à polio] *ex more antiq.* Virg. Æn. 8, 436.

Pōliendus, a, um, part. *To be polished, set off, or adorned.* Orationis poliendæ ignarus, Cic. de Orat. 1, 14.

Pōlimentum, i, n. Polimenta, ait Varrius, antiqui diceb. testiculos porcorum cum edo castrabant, Fest. sc. postquam ex illo folliculo evaginatus essent in castratione, Scal. nim. à pola, unde polire, i. e. pilâ ludere, quod à πάλλω, unde & follis; vel quod ad similit. vestium poliantur, the stones of hogs when they are gelded. Polimenta porcina, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 28.

Pōlio, is, ire, īvi, itum, act. [polit, pilâ ludit, vel à πάλος, splendidus, unde παλύνω, splendidum reddo] (1) *To make smooth, to plane, to trim, to deck, to adorn, to make neat, fine, gay.* (2) *To polish.* (3) *To furbish.* (4) *To set off.* (5) † *To rake, or harrow, ground.* (6) *To winnow corn.* (7) ¶ *Alto to play at bill.* (1) Rogum ascia ne polito, Verba antiq. legis ap. Cic. de Legg. 2, 23. (2) Squatinâ lignum & ebora poliuntur, Plin. 9, 12. Nec fragili geminæ poliantur pumice frontes, Ov. Trist. 1, 1, 11. (3) Qui polit arma deorum Lemnius, Stat. Sylv. 4, 6, 48. Hinc polio, onis, quod vid. (4) Carmina polire sollicitâ curâ, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 5, 61. (5) Enn. (6) Vid. Caton. R. R. 136. & Col. (7) Polit, pilâ ludit, Fest.

*Pōlion, i, m. [ἀ πολίον, canus] *A sort of herb whose leaves appear white in the morning, of a purple colour at noon, and blue when the sun seteth,* Plin. 21, 7.

Pōlior, īri, pass. *To be polished, &c. Vid. Polio.*

¶ Pōlio, ōnis, m. *An armour dresser, a furbisher, or scourer of harness.* Poliones & custodes armorum, Callistrat. J. C.

Pōlītē, adv. ius, comp. *Finely, gayly, neatly, trimly, smoothly, exquisitely.* = Ornate & politē dicere, Cic. pro Cael. 3. Quædam limantur à me politius, Id. Acad. 2, 1, 1.

*Pōlitia, æ, f. [πολιτεία, Gr. à πόλις, civitas] *The government, polity, or rule, of a town, or commonwealth, civil government.* In Platonis politia, Cic. de Div. 1, 30.

Pōliticus, a, um, adj. [ab eodem] *Politick, or pertaining to government; civil.* § Libra politici, Cael. Cic. Ep. Fam. 8, 1. Theies politicæ, Id. Att. 9, 3.

Pōlitio, ōnis, f. verb. *A polishing, a trimming, a decking, or husbanding.* Recipiens in se politio-nem, Vitr. 7, 3. ¶ Omnes perfectiones antiqui politiones appellabant, Fest. Agrorum cultus diligentes, Non. † Cultus, cultura.

Pōlitor, ōris, m. verb. [à polio] (1) ¶ *A harness scourer, or armourer.* (2) *Also a tiller, or dresser, of ground.* (1) Politor geminarum, Firm. 4, 7. (2) Vid. Cato, R. R. 136.

Pōlītulus, a, um, adj. dim. [à politus] *Somewhat fine.* Opus est huc limatulo & politulo tuo iudicio, Cic. Fam. 7, 34.

Pōlītura, æ, f. *A trimming, polishing, garnishing, or smoothening,* Plin. 11, 24.

Pōlitus, a, um, part. adj. or, comp. (1) *Polished, set off, decked, trimmed, made fine.* (2) Adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. Trim, neat, spruce, polite. (1) Effigies summis ingeniis expressa & polita, Cic. pro Arch. Poët. 12. (2) Polito tuo ingenio, Id. = Polita, urbana, & elegans oratio, Id. de Cl. Or. 82. Politioris humanitatis expers, Id. de Orat. 2, 17. Omnia liberali doctrinâ politissimus, Id. Fam. 13, 1. = Pictus, perfectus, accuratus, Id.

*Pōlium, ii, n. [ἀ πολίον, canus] *A kind of herb called poley,* Plin. 21, 20. Vid. Polion.

*Pollen, īnis, n. [ἀ πᾶλιν, quod idem notat, Hes.] (1) *Fine flour, or the dust that flyeth in the*

mill. (2) *Synecd.* Also the small dust of any thing. (1) *Fumi ac pollinis plena coquendo fit saxo & molendo, Ter. Adelpb. 5, 3, 60.* (2) *Thuris polline equi armi linantur, Col. 6, 30.* *Incertus sum tam recti casus, quam generis hujus vocab.*

**Pollens, tis, nom. ex part. Able to do much, having great power, powerfull; of great force, or virtue; abounding with.* § *Genus pollens, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 28. matrona, Ov. Met. 5, 508. Vini pollens liber, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 21. opibus, Lucr. 1, 60. literis, Val. Max. 3, 3. ext. 1. Aflus pollentior armis, Sil. Ital. 14, 339. || pollentissimus Nilus, Alcim. Avit.*

**Pollentia, æ, f. Power, puissance, might, sway. Impiorum potior pollentia quam innocentum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 4.*

**Polleo, ère, n. [ab ant. πᾶλλος, i. e. πᾶλός, multus, nam pollere est multum valere] (1) To be able, to be very strong, to be mighty, to be of great force, virtue, or power; to bear rule, or sway; to carry a stroke, to prevail much, to excel and exceed. (2) To be better, or more usefull. (3) Imperf. It is profitable, or more advantageous. (1) Qui in repub. plurimum pollebant, Cæs. B. C. 1, 4. = Qui plus potest polletque, Liv. 8, 7. Ad fidem faciendam justitia plus pollet, Cic. Offic. 2, 9. § Pollere adversum omnes, Plin. 16, 22. apud aliquem, Cic. Parad. 5. (2) Ex oleo & aqua Ciliciz pollent, Plin. 36, 22. de cotibus. (1) Is omnibus exemplo debet esse, quantum in hac urbe polleat multorum obedire tempori, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 69.*

P. llex, icis, m. & digitus pollex [ita dict. quod vi & potestate inter cæteros digitos plurimum polleat, inde & πύξισ, dictus, qu. manus altera, Atteius Capito ap. Macr.] (1) The thumb of the hand. (2) The great toe of the foot. (3) Also a thumb's breadth. (1) Pollex, non index, Cic. Att. 13, 44. (2) Lepidus incisio pollice limini cubiculi, &c. Plin. 7, 53. (3) Digni pollicis crassitudine, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13. ¶ Vertere pollicem, to condemn one, Juv. 3, 36. Premere pollicem, to favour one, Plin. 28, 2. Infestus pollex, a sign of displeasure, Quint. Aliquid utroque pollice laudare, highly to commend, or approve of, Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 66. Fingere aliquid preffo pollice, to put, or set, in order, to regulate, Prop. 3, 10, 14.

Pollicaris, e, adj. Of a thumb's breadth, or thickness. § Pollicaris latitudo, Plin. 15, 24. = Crassitudo, 13, 23.

Pollicens, tis, part. Promising. Multa pollicens, si se conservasset, Nep. Them. 8. Pollicente se Campsam traditurum, Liv. 23, 1.

Polliceor, èri, itus sum, dep. & + polliceo, comm. Priscian. [ex per, & liceo; pro pelliceo; ut sit prop. pretium pro merce offerre ac promittere] (1) To promise, to engage, to assure. (2) To affirm certainly, to warrant. (3) To offer. (1) Al eam rem operam suam pollicentur, Cic. Div. in Verr. 6. X Negabon' velle me, modò qui sum pollicitus ducere? Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 6. X Quod nos de Cn. Pompeio pollicemur, id ille facit perfacit, Cic. pro Domo, 7. + Ne dares, ne polliceretur, Varr. ap. Non. (2) Pro certo polliceor hoc vobis atque confirmo, Cic. contr. Rull. 2, 37. (3) Servos in quæstione polliceri, Id. pro S. Rosc. 28. || X Pollicemur sponte, promittimus rogati, Serv. sed aliquando fallit.

Pollicitans, tis, part. Promising often. Pollicitans & nihil ferens, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 36.

Pollicitatio, ònis, f. verb. A free and willing promise. Pollicitationes tuas hinc aufer, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 17.

Pollicitator, òris, m. verb. He that promiseth, Dig. + Promissor, Hor.

Pollicitor, àri, freq. [à polliceor] To promise often, to make many promises. Pollicitando illorum animos lætas? Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 9.

Pollicitum, i, n. A promise. § Memores polliciti, Col. 11, 3. Dives pollicitis, Ov. A. Am. 1, 444.

Pollicitus, a, um, part. (1) Act. Having promised. (2) Pass. Promised, assured, warranted. (1) His auxilium suum pollicitus, Cæs. B.

G. 4, 19. (2) Torus pollicitus, Ov. Ep. 21, 140.

**Pollinarius, a, um, adj. Pertaining to fine flour, or meal. § Cribrum pollinarium, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 1, 10.*

Pollincio, ire, xi, etum, act. [de etym. vid. Pollincto ap. Voff.] To dress, chest, or perfume, a body with ointment; to embalm, to do all things pertaining to buryal, to carry the dead to buryal, to bury. Qui mihi pollincto dixit, qui eum pollinxerat, Plaut. Pæn. prol. 63.

Pollincto, òris, m. verb. qui funera procurat, Non. qui pollincit, vel pollingit. (1) He that washeth the dead body with ointments, an embalmer of the dead. (2) || A sexton, or he that buryeth the dead. (1) Plaut. Pæn. prol. 63. (2) Sidon.

|| Pollinctum, i, n. A funeral supper. + Cæna funeris, Pers.

Pollinctura, æ, f. The dressing, chesting, or embalming, of dead bodies, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 6. ubi al. leg. polluctura.

Pollinctus, a, um, adj. Prepared for its funeral. Pollinctum corpus, Val. Max. 7, 7, 4.

**+ Pollintio, ònis, f. verb. A dividing of the flour, or meal gotten in the mill, or bakehouse, Cato, R. R. 136. interp. Sipont. ubi ferè libb. impressi pollitio.*

**+ Pollintor, òris, m. [à polline] One that bouseth, or sifteth out, meal, Cato, R. R. 136. ubi hodie pollitor, quod. vid.*

**Polis, inis, m. ut sanguis. Fine flour. Aditio pollinem polentæ, Cato, R. R. 136. Vid. Pollen.*

|| Pollubrum, i, n. & polubrum, Fest. [à polluo, i. e. perluo, ut à pelluo pelvis. Quid si pollum, i. e. labrum, dicamus?] A basin to wash in, a bowl, a wash bowl. Pollubrum sinistra manu teneto, Fab. Pictor. ap. Non. Argento pollubro & aureo gutto, Liv. ap. Non. + Pelvis, Varr.

Polluceo, ère, xi, etum. [ex per, & luceo, pro pelluceo; vel quod sacrificii lumina admodum lucerent, Sipont. vel quod splendor epuli pelluceret, Turn.] (1) To make ready a sumptuous banquet to be offered in sacrifice to Jupiter, or Hercules. (2) To flourish, to make bright, and beautify. (1) Jovi dapali culignam vini quantam vis polluceto, Cato, 132. Ut decumam partem Herculi polluceam, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 80. (2) Quam nitidis hilares pollucet facibus horti, Col. 10, 290. Sed al. collucet, & fort. rectius.

|| Pollucibilis, e, adj. Chargeable, costly, sumptuous, stately. § Cæna pollucibilis, Macr. Sat. 2, 13. + Opipara, dubia.

Pollucibiliter, adv. Magnificently, costly, gallantly. § Pollucibiliter obsonare, i. e. opipare, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 23.

Pollucet, adv. i. e. opipare. Bravely, nobly, sumptuously. Pollucet prodigum esse amatorem addece, Plaut. in Nervolaria.

Polluctum, i, n. Cæna opipara, propriè convivium, vel sacrificium, quod Jovi dapali, Herculi, aliisve fieret [à polluceo, quod splendida esset] (1) A costly banquet prepared for, and sacrificed to, the gods; but chiefly to Jupiter and Hercules. (2) Any common feast, good cheer. (1) Plin. 32, 2. (2) Neque sit quicquam pollucti domi, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3. sub fin.

Polluctura, æ, f. (1) || A sacrifice, or feast, to Jupiter, or Hercules. (2) Good cheer. (1) Ex significatione verbi polluceo. (2) Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 6.

Polluctus, a, um, part. Libatus sive cummulatus, largiter exceptus & tractatus. Consecrated, ritbed out, properly of tenths to Hercules, Varr. Non sum pollucta pago, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 11. i. e. communis & exposita pago, Turn. Met. ¶ Polluctus virgis, soundly beaten, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 38.

Polluendus, a, um, part. To be polluted Polluendam perdendamque rempublicam relinquere, Tac. Hist. 2, 76, 5.

Polluo, ère, ui, utum, act. pro pelluo, ut polliceo, pro pelliceo [ex per & luo, i. e. lavo; al. à polluo, i. e. μολύνω, Hes. quid si à per & luo, ut inficere sit prima notio? Certè Cicero innuere videtur, cum ait. Ut eos ludus hæc lues impura pollueret, De Harusp. Resp. 12.] (1) To

infect, poison, or envenom. (2) To defile, distain, corrupt, or make filthy; to pollute, soil, or mar. (3) To violate, break, or infringe. (1) Afflatu populos, urbisque, domosque Polluit, Ov. Met. 2, 794. de invidia. (2) = X Noluerunt nudos in flumen dejicere, ne ipsum polluerent, quod cætera, quæ violata sunt, expiari putantur, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 26. Auro ne pollue formam, Tibull. 1, 9, 17. (3) Cum omnia divina atque humana jura scelere nefario polluisset, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 23.

Polluor, i, utus, pass. To be defiled, or polluted. Nullis polluitur casta domus stupris, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 21. = Sacra quæ ab isto uno sic polluta & violata sunt, ut, &c. Cic. Verr. 5, 72.

Pollutus, a, um, part. & adj. ex part. or, comp. || sismus, sup. (1) D. filed, polluted, soiled. (2) Violated, broken, infringed. (3) Uncaste. (1) Mensa nullo cruore polluta, Sil. 7, 183. & Met. Pubis delicta augebat pollutio ipsa senectus, Id. 11, 47. Pollu sinus dives, Apul. Met. 9, p. 305. (2) Lingere pollutum hospitium, Virg. Æn. 3, 61. (3) Cum cultum amisit polluto corpore florem, Catull. 60, 46.

Polvius, àris, n. [à polis, sive polulis, quod ex alutaceo scorto fieret, ut sit σκῦτιον ἀρροσκα-φάλακον, u' vocat, Poll.] A cushion, or pillow, a squab, Varr.

**+ Polvius, pro polvulus, Cato, 21.*

**Pōlus, i, m. [à πολέω, verlu] (1) The pole; the end, or point, of the axle tree tubercle on astronomers imagine heaven to be turned. (2) & Heaven. (3) & Any part of heaven, especially the farthestmost. (1) Quoniam terra à ventibus duobus, quos appellaverunt polos, &c. Plin. 2, 15. totaque tulit terrâ casus pelagoque, quot inter Occidentum stellæ conspicuntque polum, the articke and antartick pole, Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 108. (2) Polus dum sidera pascet, Virg. Æn. 1, 612. X Involvens umbrâ magnâ terramque polumque, Id. Æn. 2, 251. (3) Intonare poli, Id. Æn. 1, 94.*

**Pōlyacanthos, i, m. [ex πολύς, multus, & ἄκανθος, spina] A certain rough herb having many prickles; a starthistle, or caltrop, Plin. 21, 16.*

**Pōlyanthemon, i, n. [ex πολύς, multus, & ἄνθος, flos] An herb called crocusfoot, goldcup, or goldknap; bachelor's button, Plin. 27, 12.*

**Pōlybutes, æ, m. [ex πολύς, multus, & βύς, bos] He who hath a great many oxen, Varr. R. R. 2, 1.*

**|| Pōlychrestus, a, um, a. j. [à πολύς, multus, & χρῆστος, utilis] Very usefull, sovereign, Apic. 1, 1. Corr. Polycrestus.*

**Pōlycnemon, i, n. [ita dict. quasi multarum tibiarum herba; sc. à πολύς, multus, & κνήμη, tibia] An herb like wild savory, or organy, Plin. 26, 14.*

**Pōlygala, æ, f. vel Pōlygallon, i, n. [à πολύς, multus, & γάλα, lac] The herb called milkwort, Plin. 22, 12.*

**|| Pōlygāmia, æ, f. [à πολύς, multus, & γάμος, nubo] The having more wives than one, polygamy, Ap. recent.*

**|| Pōlygāmus, a, um, adj. He that hath, or hath had, many wives, Recentiores.*

**Pōlygōnaton, i, n. [à πολύς, multus, & γόνu, genu] The herb called Solomon's seal, Plin. 27, 12.*

**Pōlygōnius, a, um, adj. [ex πολύς, multus, & γόνu, angulus] Having many corners. § Polygoniæ turres, Vir. 1, 5.*

**Pōlygōnoides, is, f. [à πολύς, multus, γόνu, genu, & εἶδος, species] An herb having leaves long and thick like laurel; good against serpents, Plin. 24, 15. = Daphnoideis, Id. ibid.*

**Pōlygōnon, i, n. [ex πολύς, multus, & γόνu, genu, à multis geniculis] The herb knotgrass, or broadwort; good to staunch blood, Plin. 27, 12. = Sanguinaria, Id. ibid.*

**Pōlygrammos, i, t. [ex πολύς, multus, & γραμμῆ, linea] A kind of jasper stone having many white streaks, Plin. 37, 9.*

**Pōlyhistor, òris, m. [à πολύς, multus, & ἵστωρ, sciens] (1) A learned, knowing, man, that hath read much. (2) || Also a title of Solinus's book,*

book, q. d. a collection of histories. (1) C. Alexandrum propter antiquitatis notitiam, polyhistorum multi vocabant, *Suet. de Clar. Grammi. c. 20.* (2) *Vid. Libr.*

*† *Pōlylōquus, a, um, adj.* [ex πολὺς, multus, & loquor] *He that speaketh much, Litt. ex Plaut.*

**Pōlymelus, i, m.* [ex πολὺς, multus, & μέλος, ovis] *A great sheepmaster, Varr. R. R. 2, 1.*

*† *Pōlymitarius, ii, m.* [ab eodem cum seq.] *An embroiderer; a worker with silk and gold in tissue, or tapestry, Bibl. † Plurimis licus texens, Plin.*

**Pōlymitus, a, um, adj.* [ex πολὺς, multus, & μέτρος, licium] *Embroidered, or woven, with threads of divers colours; twined, or twisted, with silk of divers colours. Plurimis licis texere, quæ polymita appellant, Alexandria instituit, Poin. 8, 48.*

**Pōlymixos, c. g. on, i, n.* [ἀ πολὺς, multus, & μίχξ, elychnium, lucernæ] *A lamp with divers matches, a candle with several wicks, a branch with divers lights. Lucerna polymixos, Lemma ap. Mart. 14, 41. Latine multa habens elychnia, vel multas gerens myxas, Id.*

*† *Pōlyonymus, a, um, adj.* [ἀ πολὺς, multus, & ὄνομα, nomen] *Having many names, Prisc.*

**Pōlypius, a, um, adj.* [ἀ πολὺς, multus, & πλῆτος, divitiæ] *Very rich, Plaut. Capt. 22, 27.*

**Pōlypodium, ii, n.* [πολυπόδιον, Gr. ἀ πολὺς, multus, & πᾶς, pes] *The herb called oakfern, or polypody, Plin. 26, 8.*

**Pōlyposus, a, um, adj.* [ἀ polypus, notione secundâ] *He that bath a cancer in his nose. † Natutum voio, nolo polyposum, Mart. 12, 37.*

*† *Pōlypticon, i, n.* [ἀ πολὺς, multus, & πῶσις, casus] (1) *That bath many cases.* (2) *Also a figure in rhetoric, when the same word is varied by its several terminations.* (1) *Ex usu Græcorum.* (2) *Exempla sint sequentia, Tu m'hi aliquid, aliquo modo, alicunde, ab aliquibus biatis, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 13. Quales vos præbuitis, tales populo Romano, præbeatis, Cic.*

**Pōlypus, i, vel pōdis, m.* [πολύπους, Gr. ἀ πολὺς, multus, & πᾶς, pes; ob multos, i. e. uctonos pedes] (1) *A fish called the pourcontrol, or many feet; changing its colour like the place where it is, and holding every thing fast which it layeth hold of.* (2) *A disease in the nose called noli me tangere, breeding a piece of flesh which oftentimes flieth one, and stopeth one's breath.* (3) *A griping fellow, an extortioner, a pinch-penny.* (1) *Plin. 9, 29.* (2) *Cels. 6, 8.* (3) *Ego istos novi polypos, qui tibi, quicquid tetigerint, tenent, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 21.*

**Pōlyrhizon, i, n.* [ἀ πολὺς, multus, & ῥίζα, radix] *A kind of herb having many thick roots, Plin. 25, 5, 8. & 26, 12.*

**Pōlyspaston, i, n.* [ἀ πολὺς, multus, & σπάω, traho] *A windless with many pullys, or truckles, Vitr. 10, 5.*

*† *Pōlysyllabus, a, um, adj.* [ἀ πολὺς, multus, & συλλαβή, syllaba] *That hath many syllables, Gramm.*

**Pōlysyndeton, i, n.* [ex πολὺς, multus, & σύν, con; & δέω, ligo] *A figure of speech abounding with conjunctions, as Terrâque, tractûsque maris, cælûmque profundum, Virg. Ecl. 4, 51. Ubi si demque, remque, seque, teque properat perdere, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 36.*

**Pōlytrichon, i, n.* [ἀ seq.] *An herb called maidens hair, wherewith they died the hair and kept it from shedding, Plin. 22, 21. = Adiantum, callitrichon, Id. 27, 11.*

**Pōlythrix, ichis, f.* [ἀ πολὺς, multus, & θρίξ, capillus] (1) *Maiden hair.* (2) *Also a precious stone with greenish hairs.* (1) *Plin. 26, 11.* (2) *Id. 37, 11.*

**Pōlyzōnos, i, f.* [ἀ πολὺς, multus, & ζώνη, cingulum] *A precious stone having many white circles about it, Plin. 37, 11.*

**Pōmārium, ii, n.* (1) *A place set with fruitfull trees, an orchard.* (2) *An apple loft, or storehouse for fruit.* (1) *Hor. Od. 1, 7, 14.* (2) *Plin. 15, 16.*

† *Pōmārium. Vid. Pomærium.*

**Pōmārius, ii, m.* *A fruit-seller, a costermonger, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 227.*

Pōmēridianus, a, um, adj. [ex post, & meridies] *In the afternoon. † Pomēridianum tempus, Cic. de Orat. 3, 5. Scilicet pomeridiana, Id. de Orat. 3, 30.*

† *Pōmērium. Vid. Pomærium.*

**Pōmētum, i, n.* *A place set with apple-trees. Longè ab hortis, vineis, atque pometis, Pall. R. R. 1. tit. 36.*

**Pōmifer, ēra, ērum, adj.* *Bearing, or producing, any kind of fruits; as apples, pears, cherries, olives, &c. † Pomifer autumnus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 11. Pomifera arbor, Pall. Febr. tit. 19. Vid. Pomum.*

**Pōmilio, ōnis, m.* (1) *A dwarf, one little of stature.* (2) *It is used as well of beasts as of men.* (1) *Mart. 14, 212. in lemmate.* (2) *Pomilio-nium genus in omnibus animalibus est, atque etiam inter volucres, Plin. 11, 49. & Scrib. & pumilio.*

**Pōmilius, a, um, adj.* *Dwarfish. † Pomilia mulæ, Mart. in lemmate, 14, 197.*

Pōmærium, ii, n.* [qu. post murum, nam ant. mærum dicebant quem nos murum] (1) *A space about the walls of a city, or town; as well within as without, where it was not lawfull to plough or build, for fear of hindering the defense of the town.* (2) *Met. A limit, or bound.* (1) *Pomærium verbi vim solam intuentes, postmærium interpretantur eide; est autem magis circa murum locus, quem in condendis urbibus quondam Etrusci, quâ murum ductori erant, certis circa terminis inaugurato consecrabant. Hoc spatium quod neque habitari, neque arari fas erat, non magis quod post murum esset, quàm quod murus post id, pomærium Romani appellârunt, Liv. 1, 44. In auguriis. Quod cum idem pomærium transiret, auspicari esset oblitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 4. Pomærium est locus intra agrum effatum per totius urbis circuitum pone muros regionibus certis determinatus, qui facit finem urbani auspicii, Gell. 13, 14. (2) *Eo melius fecisse quosdam qui nomine pomærio simèrunt, Varr.

**Pōmōna, æ, f.* *pomorum dea, Varr. Vid. Propæ.*

**Pōmōsus, a, um, adj.* *Full of apples, pears, &c. Pomosis in hortis, Tibull. 1, 1, 17. † Pomosa corona, Propæ. 4, 2, 17.*

Pōmpa, æ, f.* [ἀ πῆμα, mitto] (1) *A pomp, a solemn sight, or show.* (2) *A train to the gods, or a going solemnly by way of procession in triumph.* (3) *Also a wedding, or funeral.* (4) *A retinue, or attendance.* (5) *Met. Ostentation, or show.* (1) *Pompærum ferula, Cic. Offic. 1, 36. Circus erit pompâ celebris, Ov. Fast. 4, 391. (2) Longæ visent Capitolia pompæ, Ov. Met. 1, 561. † Pompa triumphi, Sil. 8, 674. (3) Obstitit in mediâ candida pompa vâ, Ov. Fast. 4, 906. Flebilis ibat pompa, Id. Met. 14, 749. Spoliatum exequiis & pompâ cadaver, Cic. pro Mil. 13. Curium pompâque parare triumphis, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 4, 95. † Licetorum pompa, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. (4) *Tua pompa ed traducenda est, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 17. (5) Sunt illa quidem ex rhetorum pompæ, Cic. Tusc. 4, 21.

*† *Pōmpatus, a, um, adj.* *Stately, set off with a show, Tert.*

**Pōmpēia ficus, [ἀ Pompeio] A fig dried in the sun to serve the whole year, Plin. 15, 18.*

**Pōmpholyx, ŷgis, i.* [πομφόλυξ, Gr. ἀ πῆμα, flatus] *The soil that cometh from brass, which is so light that it flyeth up and sticketh to the roof and sides of the workhouse, and is called nil; also a kind of light stringgy stuff, found in beds of metal stones, vid. Plin. 34, 14. & Dioscor. 1, 5.*

**Pōmpilos, i, m.* [πομπίλος, Gr.] *A kind of fish which swimeth with its belly upwards, Plin. 9, 29. = Nautilus, Id. ibid.*

**Pōmpōnianus, a, um, adj.* [ut pomponianum pyrum ab infitore dict.] *A round pear resembling the form of a woman's breast, a breast pear, Plin. 15, 15.*

**Pōmum, i, n.* [ἀ potu, Varr. quod poscat potum; ἀ πῶμα, i. e. potus, quia etiam sitim tolerant eorum plurima, simulque essent cibo & potui, Scal.] (1) *A general name of all manner of*

fruit that groweth on trees, as pears, apples, lemons, oranges, cherries, &c. (2) *Meton. The tree.* (1) *Inferre, Daphni, pyros, carpent tua poma nepotes, Virg. Ecl. 9, 50. Pomorum jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus etiam & aspectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63. † Poma pruni, Col. ficus, Id. mori, Plin. 15, 24. nucis, Id. ibid.* (2) *Poma quoque ut primum truncos sensere volentes, ad sydera vi propria nituntur, Virg. Georg. 2, 420.*

**Pōmus, i, f.* (1) *A fruit-tree.* (2) *An apple.* (1) *† Infita-pomus, Tib. 1, 45. (2) Plin. Ep. 5, 6.*

**Pōndērandus, a, um, part.* *To be examined; or considered. Fides ex fortunâ ponderanda non est, Cic. Part. Orat. 34.*

**Pōndērans, tis, part.* *Weighing, pondering. Voluptatibus & doloribus omnia ponderantes, Cic. de Legg. 1, 13.*

**Pōndēratio, ōnis, f.* *A weighing. In statera æquipondium cum examine progreditur ad fines ponderationum, Vitr. 10, 8.*

† *Pōndērātus, a, um, part.* *Weighed, Sidon.*

† *Pōndērās, ātis, f.* *Weighbryness, Acc. ap. Non. † Pōndus.*

**Pōndēro, āre, act.* [ἀ pondus] (1) *To weigh.* (2) *To estimate, consider, ponder, or judge.* (1) *Pugnos ponderat, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 156. (2) Judex non solum quid possit, sed etiam quid debeat, ponderare debet, Cic. pro Rab. Post. 5. † Rem æstimare & ponderare, Id. pro Font. 6. Opinione alterius ne quid ponderent, Phædr. 3, 10, 55. Non eventis, sed factis cujusque fortunam ponderare, Cic. in Pison. 41.*

**Pōndēror, āri, ātus, pass.* *To be considered, judged, valued, or esteemed. Re, non verbis, ponderantur divitiæ, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41.*

† *Pōndēritās, ātis, f.* *Weightyness, heavyness, Recent.*

Pōndērōsus, a, um, adj. or, comp.* *ssimus, sup.* (1) *Very heavy, substantial, massy, ponderous.* (2) *Long, full, containing much.* (3) *Weighty, pithy.* (4) *† Bursten, having a rupture.* (1) *Craillæ & ponderosæ compedes, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 64. Lana mollior & ponderosior, Varr. † Spica ponderosior, Plin. 18, 10. Ponderosissimum semen, Id. 12, 25. Ponderosissima vis, Val. Max. 3, 2, 1. (2) *Da ponderosam aliquam epistolam, Cic. Att. 2, 11. (3) † Ponderosa vox, Val. Max. 6, 4, 1. (4) Arnob. † Ramicosus, Plin.

Pōndo, n. indecl. sing. & plur.* [ἀ pendo] (1) *A pound weight.* (2) *Absol. Weight.* (1) *Quot pondo te cenles esse nudum? Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 33. † Duo pondo, two pounds, Liv. Decem pondo auri, ten pounds, Cic. Parad. 3, 1. Amomi pondo quadrans, a quarter of a pound, Col. 12, 20. (2) *† Scribitur coronam auream libræ pondo Jovi dicatam esse, of the weight of a pound, Liv. 4, 20.

Pōndus, ēris, n.* [ἀ pendo] (1) *A load, poise, or weight.* (2) *† A pound weight, twelve ounces.* (3) *A thing weighed in a balance, a sum of money.* (4) *Also a balance, weight, or scales.* (5) *A burden, or load.* (6) *Value, authority.* (7) *Gravity in manners, judgement, &c.* (8) *Also a number, or quantity; a great company.* (9) *† A child in the womb.* (1) *In terram feruntur omnia suo motu pondera, Cic. Somn. Scip. 4. (2) Litt. (3) *Permagnum optimi pondus argenti, Cic. Philipp. 2, 27. (4) *Ego hoc meis ponderibus examinabo, Id. pro Planc. 32. Tellus Ponderibus librata suis, Ov. Met. 1, 13. (5) *Gravi nequicquam te lassabis pondere, Phædr. 2, 6, 10. Grave ipsius conscientia pondus, Cic. N. D. 3, 35. Gemuit sub pondere cymba, Virg. Æn. 6, 413. (6) = *Id est maximi momenti & ponderis, Cic. in Vatin. 4. (7) *Cogat trans pondera dextram Porrigere, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 51. Mentis meo quo pondera vergant, Luc. 8, 280. (8) *E Græciâ comportasse magnum pondus omnium artificum, Varr. de Vitâ P. R. (9) *Ex aliisque Sumiciunt aliæ pondus magis, inque gravefcunt, Lucr. 4, 1244. † † Pōndus genitalium, a rupture, Aug. † Ramex.******

**Pōnduscūlum, i, n. dim.* *A small weight. Saxi ponduscūlum, Col. 11, 51. conf. Plin. 11, 10.*

Pōne, præp. [à pono, ut sine à sino] (1) *After, behind.* (2) An adverb of place. (1) *Pone nos recede, Plant. Pœn. 3, 2, 34.* *Pone ædem Castoris, Id.* (2) *Pone subito conjux, Virg. Æn. 2, 257.* *Æ Pone & ante, Cic. Timæ. 13.*

Pōnendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be bestowed.* (2) *To be reckoned, or accounted.* (3) *To be laid aside.* (1) *Tam multam operam ponendam in eâ re non arbitrantur, Cic. de Fin. 1, 1.* (2) *In capitali fraude non est ponendus, Id. de Orat. 2, 48.* (3) *Æ Ponendus est ille ambitus, non abjiciendus, Id. Orat. 58. vid. seq. Pono.*

Pōnens, tis. part. *Bestowing, laying aside.* *Ponens victoriæ beneficia extra ordinem legum, Val. Max. 6, 2, 12. conf. Sil. 6, 398.*

Pōno, ere, sui, + i, itum. act. [à πονέω, laboro; vel fort. à πονάω edificavit] (1) *To put, lay, place, or set.* (2) *To lay down.* (3) *To put off, as one doth one's clothes.* (4) *To set before one.* (5) *To lay a wager.* (6) *To lay aside, lose, or leave off.* (7) *To institute, or appoint.* (8) *To lay out, to employ, to bestow.* (9) *To reckon, or account.* (10) *To plant, transplant, or sow.* (11) *To put the case, to suppose.* (12) *To cite, quote, produce, or alledge.* (13) *To lay down for a truth.* (14) *To set down, or write.* (15) *To propose, or propound.* (16) *To paint, draw, or pourtray.* (17) *To consecrate, to devote.* (18) *To put out to usury.* (1) *In sole ponito biduum, Cato. § Ponere retia cervis, Virg. Georg. 1, 307.*

Pedem ubi ponat in suo non habet, Cic. Verr. 3. § Ponere ova, to lay eggs, Col. 8, 2. Propter humum volitat, pontique in sepibus ova, Ov. Met. 8, 258. § Ponere aras, Virg. Æn. 3, 404. urbem, Id. Æn. 8, 53. castella, Cæs. B. C. 3, 37. templum de marmore, to build, or erect, Virg. Georg. 3, 13. Sumptum ponere, to be at the expense, Cic. Q. frat. 3, 1. accusatorem, to summon, Cæl. Cic. Absol. Venti posuere, were laid, or lashed, Virg. Æn. 7, 27. + Apula sequentium vidulum posui, Plaut. Fragm. Vidul. 11.

(2) *Majores ita in legibus posiverunt, Cato. § Hæc in præsentia differam, ponam verò ea, Cæf. (3) Tunicam posuit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20. Nymphæ velamina ponunt, Ov. Met. 2, 460. § Ponit personam amici, cum induit iudicis, Cic. (4) § Mensam ponere, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 148. § Met. Pone Tigellinum, expose him, Juv. 1, 158. (5) § Pono pallium, ille tuum annulum opposuit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 77. Fagine ponam pocula, Virg. Ecl. 3, 36. (6) Ut exoret illam, gladium ut ponat, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 60. Met. Nioche posuit sensum faxea facia mali, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 2, 52. § Ponere moras, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 25. superbiam, Id. Od. 3, 30, 9. questus, Ov. Met. 9, 276. (7) § Mores victis ponere, Virg. Æn. 1, 268. leges, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 105. (8) § Se totum in aliquâ re ponere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19. studium, Id. de Fin. 1, 1. tempus, Id. de Orat. 3, 17. (9) § Ponere in lucro, Id. centr. Rull. 2, 13. mortem in malis, Id. de Fin. 3, 8. (10) § Ponere vitem, Cato, 49. femina humo, Prop. 2, 11, 2. (11) Pone victum eum esse, at, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3. (12) Ponam unum exemplum, Cic. pro Cluent. 133. In re tantâ ipsius verba ponam, Plin. 13, 13. (13) Breviter, quæ erent satis aperta, ponemus, Cic. Partit. (14) Ponere pro certo sum veritus, Liv. In concione meâ nihil ponam de rebus meis gestis, Cic. antiq. iret in exil. 8. (15) Invitat pretiis animos, & præmia ponit, Virg. Æn. 5, 292. (16) Hic saxo, liquidis illis coloribus, Solers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 3. (17) Senectos fratrum posuere capillos, Ov. Met. 3, 506. (18) § Omnes relegit Idibus pecuniam, Quærit Calendis ponere, Hor. Epod. 2, 70.*

Pōnor, i, situs. pass. (1) *To be put, or set.* (2) *To be accounted.* (3) *To be set, or planted.* (4) *To be laid aside.* (5) *To be exposed.* (1) *Bacchus in auro Ponitur, Ov. Met. 6, 488. Id. opottet poni in potestate sapientis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 27. (2) Honesti in virtute ponuntur, in vitiis turpia, Id. de Legg. 1, 16. (3) Varr. R. R. 3, 13. (4) Arma poni jubet, Liv. (5) Lex obsignatas tabulas in publico poni voluit, Cic. pro Flacc. 9. Vid. Pono.*

Pōnt, tis. m. [à pendo, quod velut in ære pendeat; al. à pono, quia ad transeundum ponitur] (1) *A bridge.* (2) *A plank for the convenience of embarking, or debarking.* (3) *Also stairs, or planks, whereby they ascended towers, are called Pontes.* (4) *A float, or raft, joined to a ship, for the convenience of carrying engines, military stores, &c.* (5) *The bance of a door.* (1) *Angusto ponte pars oppidi adjungitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 52. § Pons lapideus, a stone bridge, Curt. 5, 1, 29. § Pono veritatis, a drawbridge, Jun. De ponte dejici, to have a quietus est, or a writ of ease, Liv. A ponte satelles, an importunate beger, Juv. 4, 116. (2) Ratis stabat scalis & ponte parato, Virg. Æn. 10, 654. (3) Turre suspensæ & pontibus altis, Id. Æn. 9, 530. (4) Tac. Ann. 2, 6. (5) Inliso capite in pontem lapideam carceris, Patere. 2, 71. § fid. al. leg. postem.*

Pōnticulus, i. m. dim. [à pons] *A little bridge, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20.*

*** Ponticus**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to, or brought from, Pontus.* § *Canis ponticus, a beaver, Jun. Nux pontica, a filbert, Plin. 15, 22. = Avelana, Id. Pontica gemma, a kind of gem, Q. Scævola. Vid. Propr.*

Pōntifex, icis. m. [ex posse, & facere, i. e. sacrificare, Varr. rect. à pontem faciendo, quia publicus pons à pontificibus factus est, primum & restitutus saepe, Id.] (1) *A sacred magistrate among the Romans; a pontiff, or chief priest.* (2) *A chief bishop.* (1) § *Pontifex maximus, the highest pontiff, Cic. N. D. 3, 31. Minores pontifices, the lower, Liv. (2) Ibid.*

Pōntificālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the pontiff, or chief priest.* § *Pontificalis auctoritas, Cic. de Legg. 2, 21. Jus pontificale, Id. ibid. 22. sacrum, Ov. Fast. 1, 462. § Pontificales libri, books containing their ceremonies, Liv. 4, 3. § Pontificale pœnerium quid sit, vid. Fest.*

Pōntificatus, ūs. m. *The dignity of pontiff, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 19. In pontificatum assurgere, Patere. 2, 51.*

Pōntificia, ōrum. pl. n. *vel potius Pontificii, m. pl. sc. libri. Books containing the ceremonies of the pontiffs. Nominum non magnus numerus in pontificiis nostris, Cic. N. D. 1, 30.*

Pōntificiālis, e. adj. *Belonging to a high priest.* § *Pontificalia sacra, Val. Max. 5, 8, 3. + Pontificalis, Cic.*

|| Pontificium, ii. n. *The charge, authority, power, and office, of a pontiff, Gell. 1, 12.*

Pōntificus, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a high priest, or pontiff.* § *Pontificum jus, Cic. de L. L. 2, 23.*

|| Pontilis, e. adj. *Like a bridge, Veg. 1, 56.*

Pōnto, ōnis. m. [à ponte] *A pontoon, a sort of vessel used in passing an army over a river. Pontones quod est genus navium Gallicarum Lissi reliquit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 26.*

*** Pontes**, i. m. [πόντος, Gr.] (1) *The black sea, called Pontus Euxinus.* (2) *Synecd. Any other sea.* (1) *In Ponti ore & angustis, Cic. Verr. 4, 58. (2) § Pontus Libyæ, Virg. Æn. 1, 560. Longus inter Ilion-Romamque pontus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 37.*

Pōpa, æ. m. [πόπης, Gr. unde popa, Salin. al. aliter ex conjecturâ] (1) *The priest who slew the sacrifices, and offered them up when slain.* (2) *Also gluttonous, greedy, dainty.* (1) *Succincti calent ad nova lucra popæ, Prop. 4, 3, 62. (2) Omento popa venter, Pers. 6, 74. interpr. Casaub.*

*** Pōpān**, i. n. [πώπαν, Gr. à πείνω, coquo; videtur enim esse quicquid coctum sit aut apparatus, ut libum, placenta, &c.] *A round, broad, thin, cake, which they offered in old times to the gods. Tenui popano corruptus Osiris, Juv. 6, 540.*

Pōpellus, i. m. dim. [à populus] *Small, little, silly, or poor, people; the rabble, or mob. § Tunicatus popellus, Hor. Epist. 1, 7, 65. blandus, Pers. 4, 15.*

|| Pōpi, ōrum. pl. m. & Pōpæ, arum. pl. f. [πώπι, Gr.] *Dryopum linguâ Dæmones, Cæl. Rhodig.*

Pōpina, æ. f. [à popa, ut coquina à coquus] (1) *A tavern, or victualing house; a cook's shop, or ordinary; a tippling house.* (2) *Popinæ, victuals sold in such places.* (3) *The art of cookery.* (1) *In popinam divertendum est mihi, lances detergam omnes, omnesque trullas hauriam, Plaut. Amph. 4, 4, 22. In ædibus tenebræ, latebræ; bibitur, estur, quasi in popinâ, haud secus, Id. Curc. 4, 2, 13. § Uncta popina, Hor. Epist. 1, 14, 21. tenebricosa, Cic. in Pison. 8. nigra, Mart. 7, 60. (2) § Si illæ epulæ potius quam popinæ nominandæ sunt, Cic. Philipp. 3, 8. (3) Apicius scientiam popinæ professus, Sen.*

Pōpinālis, e. adj. *Belonging to cooks shops, or victualing houses.* § *Deliciæ popinales, dainty dishes, exquisite rarities for eating, Col. 8, 16.*

|| Pōpināria, æ. f. sc. mulier, *A woman cook, or hostess, Firm.*

|| Pōpinārius, ii. m. *A cook, or victualer, Lampr. + Coquus.*

|| Pōpinatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A haunting of ordinaries, or tippling houses; riotous living, Gell. 10, 17. ubi al. propinatio.*

|| Pōpinator, ōris. n. verb. *A common haunter of publick houses; a glutton, or belly god, Macr. Sat. 7, 14. + Popino.*

Pōpino, ōnis. m. *A haunter of publick houses and cooks shops, a beast; a drunken sot. Imbecillus, iners, si quidvis, adde popino, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 39.*

|| Pōpinor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To riot, to be a sot, or glutton. Dum Gallienus popinatur, Jul. Cap. + Helluare, Cic.*

Pōples, itis. m. [ita dict. quod post plicetur & curvetur] (1) *The ham of one's leg behind the knee.* (2) *Also the knee.* (1) *Genua, poplites & crura confricanda sunt, Col. (2) In durâ submisso poplite terrâ, Ov. Met. 7, 191. Poplite cæsa Dejicere, Val. Flacc. 6, 551.*

|| Pōplus, ant. pro populus *Columna Duil. & Plant. Cas. 3, 2, 6.*

|| Pōpulus, ant. pro populus, *XII Legg.*

Pōppæana, ōrum. pl. n. sc. unguenta. *Fine ointments, such as Poppæa Nero's wife used, Juv. 6, 431.*

*** Pōppysma**, ātis. n. [à πωπύσω, sibilo; per Onomatop. à vocis sono] al. leg. *popysma, & est palpus, five sonus, linguâ, manu, ac similibus modis, excitatus ad favorem ostendendum.* (1) *A smacking with the mouth, used by horse riders.* (2) *Met. A clapping on the back, or stroking with the hand.* (1) *Vet. Schol. in Juv. (2) Præbebit vati crebrum poppyisma roganti, Juv. 6, 583.*

*** Pōppysmua**, i. m. [ab eodem] *A noise made by clapping the hands together, Plin. 28, 2.*

*** Pōppyzon**, ontis. part. Græc. [à πωπύζω] *Whistling to a horse, and stroking him gently. Cum pingeret poppyzonta retinentem equum, Plin. 35, 10.*

*** Pōpūlābilis**, e. adj. *That may be destroyed, or wasted. Quodcunque fuit populabile flammæ, Ov. Met. 9, 262.*

*** Pōpūlābundus**, a, um. adj. *Destroying, or laying waste; spoiling; or pillaging, of people. Populabundus hostis vagatur per agros, Liv. 2, 60. § Populabundi magis quam iusti more belli, Id. 1, 15.*

*** Pōpūlandus**, a, um. part. *To be laid waste. § Gentes populandæ feris, Ov. Met. 1, 253.*

*** Pōpūlans**, tis. part. *Wasting, destroying wholly. Flammâ populante capillos, Ov. Met. 2, 319. § Igne furtivo populante venas, preying upon, Sen. Hippol. 280. conf. Sil. 6, 650.*

*** Pōpūlāria**, um. n. pl. *Places where the commons sat in seeing of plays, or shows; which were the uppermost seats, behind the knights and nobles, Suet. Claud. 25. & Domit. 4.*

*** Pōpūlāris**, e. adj. or. comp. (1) *Popular; of, or belonging to, the people.* (2) *Accepted and favoured of the people; delighting and pleasing the people, standing up for and defending the cause of the people.* (3) *Loving the people, or publick.* (4) *Seeking to gain the peoples favour.* (5) *Of the same town, or city; Subst. a country-man, or woman.* (6) *A partner, or accomplice.* (7) *Of the*

the same breed, or stock. (8) Out of the mean people and commonalty. (9) A subject. (10) Vulgar, ordinary, commonly known. (11) Trivial, trifling, childish. (1) § Fama popularis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 15. lex, Id. de Legib. 2, 4. strepitus, Hor. A. P. 81. § Populares dei multi, naturalia unus, Cic. N. D. 1, 13. (2) Nihil tam popolare quàm bonitas, Id. Quo nihil popularius est, quibus artibus petierat magistratus, iisdem gerebat, Liv. 7, 33. vid. Nep. Phoc. 3. (3) = Animus verè popularis, & salutis populi consulens, Cic. Catil. 4, 5. (4) Liv. 2, 10. (5) § Non gener hospes, sed popularis, Ov. Met. 9, 20. Amicus summus meus & popularis Geta, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 1. Flagitium est tuas populares pati servire ante oculos, quæ fuerunt liberæ, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 5. (6) Cùm ad iurjurandum populares sceleris sui adigeret, Sall. B. Catil. 22, 1. ¶ Conjuratiōis populares, accomplices, Id. B. C. 25. (7) Non congregari nisi populares ejusdem sylvæ, Plin. 8, 57. de gliribus. § Alienigenæ, Id. (8) Præstat divitem esse ac popularem, quàm nobilem ac mendicem, Plaut. interpr. Donat. (9) § Tentando nunc sociorum, nunc popularium animos, Liv. de Philippo, interpr. Budæo. (10) = Popularibus verbis est agendum & usitatis, Cic. Offic. 2, 10. Ad vulgarem popularēque lenum accommodata oratio, Id. de Orat. 1, 23. (11) Popularia agimus per ludum, Non. ex Labeo.

* Pōpūlārītās, ātis, f. (1) Friendship, or kindness, arising from being of the same country. (2) Popularity, or a desire to please the people. (3) The favour of the people towards one. (4) A popular action. (1) Et si quid opus est, dic atque impera popularitatis causā, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 81. (2) Plin. 33, 2. (3) Homo munificus, & innoxie popularitatis, Id. Epist. 6, 31. (4) Omne genus popularitatis, Suet. Calig. 15.

* Pōpūlārītēr, adv. (1) After the fashion, or manner, of the people; common, inaccurate. (2) At the pleasure of the populace. (2) With the love and favour of the commons. (1) § Alterum librorum genus scriptum est populariter, alterum limatiūs, Cic. (2) Verso pollice vulgi Quemlibet occidunt populariter, Juv. 3, 37. (3) Contra quorum potentiam populariter tum dicendum fuit, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 44.

* || Pōpūlātīm, adv. Through all the people, altogether, wholly, Apul. & Non. 26, 28. ¶ Universè.

* Pōpūlātiō, ōnis, f. verb. A wasting, or destroying; a pillaging, robbing, and spoiling of the people; a pillaging of countrys. ¶ Equi populationibus incursionibusque meliores, Liv. § Populationes agrorum nostrorum, Id. ¶ Hostem populationibus prohibere, plunderings, Cæs. B. C. 1. Populatio murium, formicarum, volucrum, destruction of corn, &c. made by them, Col. Met. Populatio morum, the debasing, or degeneracy, Plin. 9, 34.

* Pōpūlātōr, ōris, m. verb. A destroyer, waster, ravager, or spoiler, of people and countrys; a pillager, or plunderer. § Agrorum populator, Liv. 3, 68. Trojæ populator, Ov. Met. 12, 593. Luxus populator opum, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 35. Populator arvi Sirius, Val. Flacc. 1, 683.

* Pōpūlātrix, icis, f. verb. A she destroyer, waster, spoiler, or consumer. Sicuti populatrix virgo profundus, i. e. Scylla, Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 86.

* Pōpūlātūrus, a, um, part. That will ravage, Cæs. B. G. 5, 54.

* Pōpūlātus, a, um, part. (1) Having laid waste. (2) Wasted, destroyed, spoiled, ransacked, robbed, ravaged. (1) Amnes in æquora currunt, Quisque suum populatus iter, Virg. Æn. 12, 525. (2) = Populata vexataque provincia, Cic. Verr. 3, 52. Arva populata Marte, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 24. ¶ Populata tempora raptis Auribus, bereft, Virg. Æn. 6, 496.

* Pōpūlātus, ūs, m. verb. A laying waste, destroying, or ravaging. Ardent Hesperii sævis populatibus agri, Luc. 2, 534. Squalent populatibus agri, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 244.

* Pōpūlētum, i. n. A grove of poplars, a place set with poplar trees, Plin. 14, 6.

* Pōpūleus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a

poplar. § Umbra populea, Virg. Georg. 4, 511. corona, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 23. Populeæ sorores, Val. Flacc. 5, 430.

* Pōpūlifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [ex pōpulus, & fero] That beareth poplar trees. § Populifer Spercheus, Ov. Met. 1, 570. Padus, Id. Amor. 2, 17, 32.

* Pōpūlīfūgia, ōrum, pl. n. [ex pōpulus, & fugio] The day when the people of Rome fled from their enemies, either the Gauls, as Varr. L. 5, 3. or the Tuscans, as Macr. Sat. 3, 2. says.

* Pōpūlīscitum, id. quod plebiscitum [ex pōpulus, & scio] An act of the commons, Nep. Alcib. 5, 4. & Epam. 7, 4.

* Pōpūlneus, a, um, adj. [à populus, id. quod pōpulus] Belonging to, or made of the poplar. ¶ Frons populnea, a poplar leaf, Col. 6, 3.

* Pōpūlnus, a, um, adj. [à pōpulus] Of a poplar tree. § Num ista aut populina fors, aut abiogna est tua? Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 32.

* Pōpūlō, āre, act. [à pōpulus; in populo prædas ago] (1) To rob and spoil people, or destroy countrys. (2) To waste, ransack, or spoil. (3) ¶ Allo to get the favour, or win the love, of the people. (1) Libycos populare penates, Virg. Æn. 1, 531. (2) Populat farris acervum cuculio, Id. Georg. 1, 185. (3) Pacuv. interpr. Non.

* Pōpūlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. [à pōpulus] (1) To rob, or plunder. (2) To waste, or destroy. (3) Pass. To be destroyed. (1) Aduorum agros populabantur, Cæs. B. G. 1. (2) Formam populabitur ætas, Ov. de Med. Fac. 45. Cura populatur artus, Sen. Hippol. 377. (3) Populari passim Romanum agrum attulere, Liv.

* || Pōpūlōnia mater, Juno so called, quod populum tueatur, Macr. Sat. 3, 11.

* || Pōpūlōsus, a, um, adj. Populous, full of people, Apul. Met. 8. ¶ Frequens, Cic.

* Pōpūlus, i. f. (m. Prisc.) [fort. à πῶλος, λω, quatio] (1) A poplar tree, of which Pliny reckoneth three kinds, viz. the white, black, and Libyan, poplar. (2) An aspen tree, whose leaves always shake. (1) Populus fluviali consita ripæ, Ov. § alba, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 9. nigra, Plin. 16, 13. Inter procerissimas populos, Cic. de Legg. 1, 15. (2) Plin. 16, 24.

* Pōpūlus, i. m. [à Gr. πῶλος, per redupl. populus antiq.] (1) A nation under one government, comprising all ranks. (2) But most frequently the common sort, the multitude. (3) The whole of the subjects to a prince, or state. (4) A number of men met together, a crowd. (5) A flock, or stall, of bees. (6) ¶ A community, or body of men; a corporation, or neighbourhood. (1) § Tribuni non populi, sed plebis magistratus, Liv. (2) Primores populi arripuit, populumque tributum, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 69. § Dat populus, dat gratus eques, dat thura senatus, Mart. 8, 15. (3) Tene magis saluum populus velit, an populum tu? Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 27. Tu, regere imperio populos, Romane, memento, Virg. Æn. 6, 851. (4) Nutaretque ratis populo peritura recepto, Luc. 3, 660. i. e. vectoribus. (5) Id ne fiat, duo populi conjungi debent, Col. 9, 13. de remed. apium laborantium morbo. (6) Apul.

* || Por. antiq. pro puer. ut πῶρος, Dor. πῶρ. Hinc Marcipor, Publipor, &c. A boy, or servant, sed hoc genus citò desuevit.

Porca, æ. f. [à porriciendo, Varr. R. R. 1, 29. qu. terra porrecta five projecta, quod ea seges frumentum porricit] (1) A ridge, or land lying between two furrows, whereon the corn groweth; a balk of land. (2) A measure of land containing 130 feet in length and 30 in breadth. (3) * [à porcus] A sow pig, a pork, or porket. (1) Quod est inter duos sulcos elata terra dicitur porca, Varr. = Liras rustici vocant porcas, Col. 2, 4. (4) Col. 5, 1. (3) Avida porca, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 4. Cæsā jungebant fœdera porcā, Virg. Æn. 8, 641.

* Pōrcārius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a sow, Plin. 11, 37.

* || Pōrcārius, ii. m. A swineherd, Firm. ¶ Subulcus, Vir.

* || Porcellia, æ. f. [à porca] The herb purslain, Ap. recent.

* || Porcellio, ōnis, f. The cheslip, or sow; an insect, Cæs. Aut. Tard. ¶ Portulaca, Cels. oniscos, Plin.

* Porcellus, i. m. dim. [à porcus] A little hog, a young pig. Porcelli vocem est imitatus suū, Phæd. 5, 5, 17. ¶ Rarò occ.

† Porceo, ēre, neut. prohibeo, Lucil. qu. Porcè arceo, To binder, or keep off. ¶ Arceo, Cic.

* || Porcetra, æ. f. [à porcus] A young sow, or yelt, that never farrowed but once, Gell. 18, 6.

* Porci sacres, Plaut. Men. 2, 2. & Rud. 4, 6, 4. i. e. puri & integri; ad sacrificium idonei, vid. Fest.

* Porcīna, æ. f. (sc. caro) Pork, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 69.

* Porcīnārius, ii. m. A seller of hog's flesh, or pork. Quanta lanis lassitudo! quanta porcina iis! Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 5.

* Porcīnus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a hog, Sen. de Irā, 2, 10.

* Porcūlāta, æ. f. uti Salm. scrib. pro portulaca, à porcūla, unde & porcellia, Purslain, Plin. 20, 20.

* || Porcūlātiō, ōnis, f. The breeding, or rearing, of pigs, or swine. Nutricatum porcorum porculationem vocant, Varr. R. R. 2, 4.

* Porcūlātōr, ōris, m. A feeder of swine to make them fat. § Porculatoris & subulci diversa professio, Col. 1. præf.

* Porcūlētum, i. n. [à porca, porcūla] A plat in a garden where many beds are, Plin. 17, 22.

* Porcūlum, i. n. An implement to be put into the screw of the oil press, or in that part of it which is called the fucula, to hold the rope which is wound about it. Porculum in mediā fuculā facitō, Cato, 19. Jubeas porculum afferri tibi, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 38. ¶ al. leg. portulum.

* Porcūlus, i. m. dim. A little pig, a shoot, a porket, Plaut. ¶ Porculus marinus, a porpois, Plin. 9, 15.

* Porcus, i. m. [à Gr. πῶρος, id. antiq. quod nunc ἀπῖρος, Varr.] (1) A hog. (2) A sow, a pig. (3) Pork, hog's flesh. (4) A sort of fish. (5) Obsecrē. (6) ¶ A hog roasted with fœcul, &c. in his belly, as the Trojan horse was stuffed with Greeks. (7) Catachrest. A glutor, one high fed. (1) § Saginatus porcus, Prop. 4, 1, 23. (2) Priusquam porcum feminam immolabis, Cato, 134. Scrofa suos alat oportet porcos, Varr. (3) Abundat porco, hædo, &c. Cic. de Sen. 16. (4) Apion maximum piscium esse tradit porcum, quem Lacedæmonii onthragoriscum vocant, grunnire eum, cùm capiatur, Plin. 32, 2. (5) Varr. R. R. 2, 4. (6) Macr. (7) Epicuri de grege porci, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 16.

Porcens, tis, part. per Sync. pro porrigens. Ea prima duci porcens, Vall. Flacc. 2, 656.

* || Pōrcæ, ārum, f. pl. [à πῶρος, Gr. i. e. metretices] Comedys so called from porkers being presented in them, Dig.

* || Pōrcōsus, a, um, adj. [à πῶρος, transitus] Full of pores, or little holes; porous, Med. ¶ Meatus plenus.

* Porphyreticus, a, um, adj. Pertaining to purple. ¶ Marmor porphyreticum, a purple, or red, coloured marble, called porphyry, Suet. Neron. 50.

* || Porphyriacus, a, um, adj. Of a purple colour, Litt. ex Ov.

* Porphyrio, ōnis, m. A kind of bird with long red legs and bill, and which drinketh as if he bit the water, Plin. 10, 46.

* Porphyrites, æ. m. [πορφύριτος, Gr. à πῶρος, purpur] Red marble stone, porphyry, Plin. 36, 7.

* Porphyritis, idis, f. sc. ficus. A fig of a purple colour, Plin. 15, 18.

Porraceus, a, um, adj. Of, or like, leek blades; green, or greenish. § Porraceus color, Plin. 37, 10. Porracea folia, Id. 21, 18.

Porrectio, ōnis, f. verb. [à porrigo] An extension, a stretching out. § Digitorum contractio facilis, facilisque porrectio, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.

Porrectionibus ad centrum, Vir. 10, 8.

Porrectus, a, um, part. [à porrigor] it. adj. or, comp. (1) Stretched, or reached, out. (2) Extended, or lying out in space. (3) Lying along.

6 Z

(43)

Pōne, præp. [à pono, ut sine à sino] (1) *After, behind.* (2) An adverb of place. (1) *Pone nos recede, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 2, 34.* *Pone ædem Castoris, Id.* (2) *Pone subito conjux, Virg. Æn. 2, 257.* *Æ Pone & ante, Cic. Timæ. 13.*
Pōnendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be bestowed.* (2) *To be reckoned, or accounted.* (3) *To be laid aside.* (1) *Tam multam operam ponendam in eâ re non arbitrantur, Cic. de Fin. 1, 1.* (2) *In capitali fraude non est ponendum, Id. de Orat. 2, 48.* (3) *Æ Ponendus est ille ambitus, non abijciendus, Id. Orat. 58. vid. seq. Pono.*
Pōnens, tis. part. *Bestowing, laying aside.* *Ponens victoriæ beneficia extra ordinem legum, Val. Max. 6, 2, 12. conf. Sil. 6, 398.*
Pōno, ãre, sui, + iui, itum. act. [à πονῶ, laboro; vel fort. à פון ædificavit] (1) *To put, lay, place, or set.* (2) *To lay down.* (3) *To put off, as one doth one's clothes.* (4) *To set before one.* (5) *To lay a wager.* (6) *To lay aside, lose, or leave off.* (7) *To institute, or appoint.* (8) *To lay out, to employ, to bestow.* (9) *To reckon, or account.* (10) *To plant, transplant, or sow.* (11) *To put the case, to suppose.* (12) *To cite, quote, produce, or alledge.* (13) *To lay down for a truth.* (14) *To set down, or write.* (15) *To propose, or propound.* (16) *To paint, draw, or portray.* (17) *To consecrate, to devote.* (18) *To put out to usury.* (1) *In sole ponito biduum, Cato. § Ponere retia cervis, Virg. Georg. 1, 307.* *Pedem ubi ponat in suo non habet, Cic. Verr. 3.* *¶ Ponere ova, to lay eggs, Col. 8, 2.* *Propter humum volitat, ponitque in sepibus ova, Ov. Met. 8, 258.* *¶ Ponere aras, Virg. Æn. 3, 404.* *urbem, Id. Æn. 8, 53.* *castella, Cæs. B. C. 3, 37.* *templum de marmore, to build, or erect, Virg. Georg. 3, 13.* *Sumptum ponere, to be at the expense, Cic. Q. frat. 3, 1.* *accusatorem, to summon, Cæl. Cic. Absol. Venti posuere, were laid, or lashed, Virg. Æn. 7, 27.* *† Apula sequestrum vidulum posui, Plaut. Fragm. Vidul. 11.* (2) *Majores ita in legibus poliverunt, Cato. § Hæc in præsentia differam, ponam verò ea, Cels.* (3) *Tunicam posuit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20.* *Nymphæ velamina ponunt, Ov. Met. 2, 460.* *¶ Ponit personam amici, cum induit iudicis, Cic.* (4) *§ Mensam ponere, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 148.* *¶ Met. Pone Tigellinum, expose him, Juv. 1, 158.* (5) *¶ Pono pallium, ille suum anulum opposuit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 77.* *Fagine ponam pocula, Virg. Ecl. 3, 36.* (6) *Ut exoret illam, gladium ut ponat, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 60.* *Met. Niobe posuit sensum faxea facta mali, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 2, 52.* *§ Ponere moras, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 25.* *superbiam, Id. Od. 3, 10, 9.* *questus, Ov. Met. 9, 276.* (7) *§ Mores victis ponere, Virg. Æn. 1, 268.* *leges, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 105.* (8) *§ Se totum in aliquâ re ponere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19.* *studium, Id. de Fin. 1, 1.* *tempus, Id. de Orat. 3, 17.* (9) *§ Ponere in lucro, Id. centr. Rull. 2, 18.* *mortem in malis, Id. de Fin. 3, 8.* (10) *§ Ponere vitem, Cato, 49.* *semina humo, Prop. 2, 11, 2.* (11) *Pone victum eum esse, at, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3.* (12) *Ponam unum exemplum, Cic. pro Cluent. 133.* *In re tantâ ipsius verba poniam, Plin. 13, 13.* (13) *Breviter, quæ erunt satis aperta, ponemus, Cic. Partit.* (14) *Ponere pro certo sum veritus, Liv. In concione meâ nihil ponam de rebus meis gestis, Cic. antiq. iret in exil. 8.* (15) *Invitat pretiis animos; & præmia ponit, Virg. Æn. 5, 292.* (16) *Hic saxo, liquidis illis coloribus, Solers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 2.* (17) *Secios fratri posuere capillos, Ov. Met. 3, 506.* (18) *¶ Omnem relegit Idibus pecuniam, Quærit Calendis ponere, Hor. Epod. 2, 70.*
Pōnor, i, situs. pass. (1) *To be put, or set.* (2) *To be accounted.* (3) *To be set, or planted.* (4) *To be laid aside.* (5) *To be exposed.* (1) *Bacchus in auro Ponitur, Ov. Met. 6, 488.* *Id. oportet poni in potestate sapientis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 27.* (2) *Honestâ in virtute ponuntur, in vitiis turpia, Id. de Legg. 1, 16.* (3) *Varr. R. R. 3, 13.* (4) *Arma poni jubet, Liv. (5) Lex obsignatas tabulas in publico poni voluit, Cic. pro Flacc. 9. Vid. Pono.*

Pōng, tis. m. [à pendo, quodd velut in aëre pendeat; al. à pono, quia ad transeundum ponitur] (1) *A bridge.* (2) *A plank for the convenience of embarking, or debarking.* (3) *Also stairs, or planks, whereby they ascended towers, are called Pontes.* (4) *A float, or raft, joined to a ship, for the convenience of carrying engines, military stores, &c.* (5) *The hance of a door.* (1) *Angusto ponte pars oppidi adjungitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 52.* *¶ Pons lapideus, a stone bridge, Curt. 5, 1, 29.* *¶ Pono versatilis, a drawbridge, Jun. De ponte dejici, to have a quietus est, or a writ of ease, Liv. A ponte satelles, an importunate begger, Juv. 4, 116.* (2) *Ratis stabat scalis & ponte parato, Virg. Æn. 10, 654.* (3) *Turris suspensa & pontibus altis, Id. Æn. 9, 530.* (4) *Tac. Ann. 2, 6.* (5) *Inliso capite in pontem lapideam carceris, Patere. 2, 71.* *¶ sed al. leg. postern.*

Ponticulus, i. m. dim. [à pons] *A little bridge, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20.*

Ponticus, 2, um. adj. *Belonging to, or brought from, Pontus.* *¶ Canis ponticus, a beaver, Jun. Nux pontica, a fiberd, Plin. 15, 22.* = *Avelana, Id. Pontica gemma, a kind of gem, Q. Scævola. Vid. Propr.*

Pontifex, icis. m. [ex posse, & facere, i. e. sacrificare, Varr. rect. à pontem faciendo, quia publicus pons à pontificibus factus est, primum & relictus saepe, Id.] (1) *A sacred magistrate among the Romans; a pontiff, or chief priest.* (2) *A chief bishop.* (1) *¶ Pontifex maximus, the highest pontiff, Cic. N. D. 3, 31.* *Minores pontifices, the lower, Liv. (2) Ibid.*

Pontificalis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the pontiff, or chief priest.* *¶ Pontificalis auctoritas, Cic. de Legg. 2, 21.* *Jus pontificalis, Id. ibid. 22.* *sacrum, Ov. Fast. 1, 462.* *¶ Pontificales libri, books containing their ceremonies, Liv. 4, 3.* *¶ Pontificale pomerium quid sit, vid. Fest.*

Pontificatus, ūs. m. *The dignity of pontiff, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 19.* *In pontificatum assurgere, Patere. 2, 51.*

Pontificia, ōrum. pl. n. *vel potius Pontificii, m. pl. sc. libri. Books containing the ceremonies of the pontiffs.* *Nominum non magnus numerus in pontificiis nostris, Cic. N. D. 1, 30.*

Pontificialis, e. adj. *Belonging to a high priest.* *¶ Pontificalia sacra, Val. Max. 5, 8, 3.* *† Pontificalis, Cic.*

Pontificium, ii. n. *The charge, authority, power, and office, of a pontiff, Gell. 1, 12.*

Pontificius, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a high priest, or pontiff.* *¶ Pontificium jus, Cic. de L. L. 2, 23.*

Pontilis, e. adj. *Like a bridge, Veg. 1, 56.*
Ponto, ōnis. m. [à ponte] *A pontoon, a sort of vessel used in passing an army over a river.* *Pontones quod est genus navium Gallicarum Lissi reliquit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 24.*

Pontus, i. m. [πόντος, Gr.] (1) *The black sea, called Pontus Euxinus.* (2) *Synecd. Any other sea.* (1) *In Ponti ore & angustiis, Cic. Verr. 4, 58.* (2) *¶ Pontus Libyæ, Virg. Æn. 1, 560.* *Longus inter Ilion-Romamque pontus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 37.*

Pōpa, æ. m. [πόπη, Æol. πόπυς, unde popa, Salm. al. aliter ex conjecturâ] (1) *The priest who slew the sacrifices, and offered them up when slain.* (2) *Also gluttonous, greedy, dainty.* (1) *Succincti calent ad nova lucra popæ, Prop. 4, 3, 62.* (2) *Omento popa venter, Pers. 6, 74. interpret. Casaub.*

Pōpanum, i. n. [πόπανον, Gr. à πίνω, coquo; videtur enim esse quicquid coctum sit aut apparatus, ut libum, placenta, &c.] *A round, broad, thin, cake, which they offered in old times to the gods.* *Tenui popano corruptus Osiris, Juv. 6, 540.*

Pōpellus, i. m. dim. [à populus] *Small, little, silly, or poor, people; the rabble, or mob.* *¶ Tunicatus popellus, Hor. Epist. 1, 7, 65.* *blandus, Pers. 4, 15.*

Pōpi, ōrum. pl. m. & **Pōpæ**, ārum. pl. f. [πόπαι, Gr.] *Dryopum lingua Dæmones, Cæl. Rhodig.*

Pōpina, æ. f. [à popa, ut coquina à coquus] (1) *A tavern, or victualing house; a cook's shop, or ordinary; a tippling house.* (2) *Popinæ, victuals sold in such places.* (3) *The art of cookery.* (1) *In popinam divertendum est mihi, lances detergam omnes, omnesque trullas hauriam, Plaut. Amph. 4, 4, 22.* *In ædibus tenebræ, latebræ; bibitur, estur, quasi in popinâ, haud secus, Id. Curc. 4, 2, 13.* *¶ Uncta popina, Hor. Epist. 1, 14, 21.* *tenebricola, Cic. in Pison. 8.* *nigra, Mart. 7, 60.* (2) *¶ Si illæ epulæ potius quàm popinæ nominandæ sunt, Cic. Philipp. 3, 8.* (3) *Apicius scientiam popinæ professus, Sen.*

Pōpinālis, e. adj. *Belonging to cooks shops, or victualing houses.* *¶ Deliciæ popinales, dainty dishes, exquisite rarities for eating, Col. 8, 16.*

Pōpinaria, æ. f. sc. mulier, *A woman cook, or hostess, Firm.*

Pōpinarius, ii. m. *A cook, or victualer, Lampr. + Coquus.*

Pōpinatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A haunting of ordinaries, or tippling houses; riotous living, Gell. 10, 17.* *ubi al. propinatio.*

Pōpinator, ōris. n. verb. *A common haunter of public houses; a glutton, or belly god, Macr. Sat. 7, 14.* *† Popino.*

Pōpino, ōnis. m. *A haunter of public houses and cooks shops, a beast; a drunken sot.* *Imbecillus, iners, si quidvis, adde popino, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 39.*

Pōpinor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To riot, to be a sot, or glutton.* *Dum Gallienus popinatur, Jul. Cap. † Heliure, Cic.*

Poples, itis. m. [ita dict. quodd post plicetur & curvetur] (1) *The ham of one's leg behind the knee.* (2) *Also the knee.* (1) *Genua, poplites & crura confricanda sunt, Col.* (2) *In durâ submisso poplite terrâ, Ov. Met. 7, 191.* *Poplite cæsa Dejicere, Val. Flacc. 6, 551.*

Pōplus, ant. pro populus *Columna Duil. & Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 6.*

Pōpulus, ant. pro populus, *XII Legg.*

Poppæana, ōrum. pl. n. sc. unguenta. *Fine ointments, such as Poppæa Nero's wife used, Juv. 6, 431.*

Poppysma, ātis. n. [à πονύζω, sibilo; per Onomatop. à vocis sono] al. leg. *popysma, & est palpus, five sonus, linguâ, manu, ac similibus modis, excitatus ad favorem ostendendum.* (1) *¶ A smacking with the mouth, used by horse riders.* (2) *Met. A clapping on the back, or stroking with the hand.* (1) *Vet. Schol. in Juv. (2) Præbebit vati crebrum poppyisma roganti, Juv. 6, 583.*

Poppysmua, i. m. [ab eodem] *A noise made by clapping the hands together, Plin. 28, 2.*

Pōpyzon, ontis. part. Græc. [à πονέζω] *Whistling to a horse, and stroking him gently.* *Cum pingeret poppyzonta retinentem equum, Plin. 35, 10.*

Pōpūlābilis, e. adj. *That may be destroyed, or wasted.* *Quodcunque fuit populabile flammæ, Ov. Met. 9, 262.*

Pōpūlābundus, a, um. adj. *Destroying, or laying waste; spoiling, or pillaging, of people.* *Populabundus hostis vagatur per agro, Liv. 2, 60.* *¶ Populabundi magis quàm justis more belli, Id. 1, 15.*

Pōpūlandus, a, um. part. *To be laid waste.* *¶ Gentes populandæ feris, Ov. Met. 1, 253.*

Pōpūlans, tis. part. *Wasting, destroying wholly.* *Flammâ populante capillos, Ov. Met. 2, 319.* *¶ Igne furtivo populante venas, preying upon, Sen. Hippol. 280. conf. Sil. 6, 650.*

Pōpūlaria, um. n. pl. *Places where the commons sat in seeing of plays, or shows; which were the uppermost seats, behind the knights and nobles, Suet. Claud. 25. & Domit. 4.*

Pōpūlāris, e. adj. or comp. (1) *Popular; of, or belonging to, the people.* (2) *Accepted and favoured of the people; delighting and pleasing the people, standing up for and defending the cause of the people.* (3) *Loving the people, or publick.* (4) *Seeking to gain the peoples favour.* (5) *Of the same town, or city; Subst. a country-man, or woman.* (6) *A partner, or accomplice.* (7) *Of the*

the same breed, or flock. (8) Out of the mean people and commonalty. (9) A subject. (10) Vulgar, ordinary, commonly known. (11) † Trivial, trifling, childish. (1) § Fama popularis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 15. lex, Id. de Legib. 2, 4. strepitus, Hor. A. P. 81. § Populares dei multi, naturalia unus, Cic. N. D. 1. 13. (2) Nihil tam popolare quàm bonitas, Id. Quo nihil popularius est, quibus artibus petierat magistratus, iisdem gerebat, Liv. 7, 33. vid. Nep. Phoc. 3. (3) = Animus verè popularis, & salutis populi consulens, Cic. Catil. 4, 5. (4) Liv. 2, 10. (5) § Non gener hospes, sed popularis, Ov. Met. 9, 20. Amicus summus meus & popularis Geta, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 1. Flagitium est tuas populares pati servire ante oculos, quæ fuerunt liberæ, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 5. (6) Cùm ad iurjurandum populares sceleris sui adigeret, Sall. B. Catil. 22, 1. ¶ Conjuratōis populares, accomplices, Id. B. C. 25. (7) Non congregari nisi populares ejusdem sylvæ, Plin. 8, 57. de gliribus. § Alienigenæ, Id. (8) Præstat divitem esse ac popularem, quàm nobilem ac mendicem, Plaut. interpr. Donat. (9) § Tentando nunc sociorum, nunc popularium animos, Liv. de Philippo, interpr. Budæo. (10) = Popularibus verbis est agendum & usitatis, Cic. Offic. 2, 10. Ad vulgarem popularēque sensum accommodata oratio, Id. de Orat. 1, 23. (11) Popularia agimus per ludum, Non. ex Labor.

* Pōpūlaritas, ātis. f. (1) Friendship, or kindness, arising from being of the same country. (2) Popularity, or a desire to please the people. (3) The favour of the people towards one. (4) A popular action. (1) Et si quid opus est, dic atque impera popularitatis causā, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 81. (2) Plin. 33, 2. (3) Homo munificus, & innoxie popularitatis, Id. Epist. 6, 31. (4) Omne genus popularitatis, Suet. Calig. 15.

* Pōpūlariter, adv. (1) After the fashion, or manner, of the people; common, inaccurate. (2) At the pleasure of the populace. (2) With the love and favour of the commons. (1) § Alterum librorum genus scriptum est populariter, alterum limatius, Cic. (2) Verso pollice vulgi Quemlibet occidunt populariter, Juv. 3, 37. (3) Contra quorum potentiam populariter tum dicendum fuit, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 44.

* || Pōpūlātīm, adv. Through all the people, altogether, wholly, Apul. & Non. 26, 28. † Universè.

* Pōpūlātiō, ōnis. f. verb. A wasting, or destroying; a pillaging, robbing, and spoiling of the people; a pillaging of countrys. Aequi populationibus incursumbulque meliores, Liv. § Populationes agrorum nostrorum, Id. ¶ Hostem populationibus prohibere, plunderings, Cæf. B. C. 1. Populatio murium, formicarum, volucrum, destruction of corn, &c. made by them, Col. Met. Populatio morum, the debasing, or degeneracy, Plin. 9, 34.

* Pōpūlātōr, ōris. m. verb. A destroyer, waster, ravager, or spoiler, of people and countrys; a pillager, or plunderer. § Agrorum populator, Liv. 3, 68. Trojæ populator, Ov. Met. 12, 593. Luxus populator opum, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 35. Populator arvi Sirius, Val. Flacc. 1, 683.

* Pōpūlātrix, icis. f. verb. A she destroyer, waster, spoiler, or consumer. Siculi populatrix virgo profundus, i. e. Scylla, Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 86.

* Pōpūlātūrus, a, um. part. That will ravage, Cæf. B. G. 5, 54.

* Pōpūlātus, a, um, part. (1) Having laid waste. (2) Wasted, destroyed, spoiled, ransacked, robbed, ravaged. (1) Amnes in æquora currunt, Quisque suum populatus iter, Virg. Æn. 12, 525. (2) = Populata vexataque provincia, Cic. Verr. 3, 52. Arva populata Marte, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 24. ¶ Populata tempora raptis Auribus, bereft, Virg. Æn. 6, 496.

* Pōpūlātus, ūs. m. verb. A laying waste, destroying, or ravaging. Ardent Hesperii sævis populatibus agri, Luc. 2, 534. Squalent populatibus agri, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 244.

* Pōpūlētum, i. n. A grove of poplars, a place set with poplar trees, Plin. 14, 6.

* Pōpūleus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a

poplar. § Umbra populea, Virg. Georg. 4, 511. corona, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 23. Populeæ sorores, Val. Flacc. 5, 430.

* Pōpūlifer, ēra, ērum. adj. [ex pōpulus, & fero] That beareth poplar trees. § Populifer Spercheus, Ov. Met. 1, 570. Padus, Id. Amor. 2, 17, 32.

* Pōpūlīfūgia, ōrum. pl. n. [ex pōpulus, & fugio] The day when the people of Rome fled from their enemies, either the Gauls, as Varr. L. 5, 3. or the Tuscans, as Macr. Sat. 3, 2. says.

* Pōpūlīscitum, id. quod plebiscitum [ex pōpulus, & scio] An act of the commons, Nep. Alcib. 5, 4. & Epam. 7, 4.

* Pōpūlneus, a, um. adj. [à populneus, id. quod pōpulus] Belonging to, or made of the poplar. ¶ Frons populnea, a poplar leaf, Col. 6, 3.

* Pōpūlnus, a, um. adj. [à pōpulus] Of a poplar tree. § Num ista aut populna fors, aut abiegnæ est tua? Plaut. Caf. 2, 6, 32.

* Pōpūlo, āre. act. [à pōpulus; in populo prædas ago] (1) To rob and spoil people, or destroy countrys. (2) To waste, ransack, or spoil. (3) † Alio to get the favour, or win the love, of the people. (1) Libycos populare penates, Virg. Æn. 1, 531. (2) Populat farris acervum cuiculus, Id. Georg. 1, 185. (3) Pacuv. interpr. Non.

* Pōpūlor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [à pōpulus] (1) To rob, or plunder. (2) To waste, or destroy. (3) Pass. To be destroyed. (1) Aduorum agros populabantur, Cæf. B. G. 1. (2) Formam populabatur ætas, Ov. de Med. Fac. 45. Cura populatur artus, Sen. Hippol. 377. (3) Populati passim Romanum agrum attulere, Liv.

* || Pōpūlōnia mater, Jūno so called, quod populum tueatur, Macr. Sat. 3, 11.

* || Pōpūlōsus, a, um. adj. Populous, full of people, Apul. Met. 8. † Frequens, Cic.

* Pōpūlus, i. f. (m. Prisc.) [fort. à πωπιλάω, quatio] (1) A poplar tree, of which Pliny reckoneth three kinds, viz. the white, black, and Libyan, poplar. (2) An aspen tree, whose leaves always shake. (1) Populus fluviali confita ripæ, Ov. § alba, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 9. nigra, Plin. 16, 13. Inter procerissimas populos, Cic. de Legg. 1. 15. (2) Plin. 16, 24.

* Pōpūlus, i. m. [à Gr. πολύς, per redupl. populus antiq.] (1) A nation under one government, comprising all ranks. (2) But most frequently the common sort, the multitude. (3) The whole of the subjects to a prince, or state. (4) A number of men met together, a crowd. (5) A flock, or stall, of bees. (6) || A community, or body of men; a corporation, or neighbourhood. (1) § Tribuni non populi, sed plebis magistratus, Liv. (2) Primores populi arripuit, populūque tributim, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 69. § Dat populus, dat gratus eques, dat thura senatus, Mart. 8, 15. (3) Tene magis saluum populus velit, an populum tu? Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 27. Tu, regere imperio populos, Romane, memento, Virg. Æn. 6, 851. (4) Nutaretque ratis populo peritura recepto, Luc. 3, 660. i. e. vectoribus. (5) Id ne fiat, duo populi conjungi debent, Col. 9, 13. de remed. apium laborantium morbo. (6) Apul.

* † Por. antiq. pro puer. ut πῶρος, Dor. πῶρ. Hinc Marcipor, Publipor, &c. A boy, or servant, sed hoc genus citò defuevit.

Porca, æ. f. [à porriciendo, Varr. R. R. 1, 29. qu. terra porrecta five projecta, quod ea seges frumentum porricit] (1) A ridge, or land lying between two furrows, whereon the corn groweth; a balk of land. (2) A measure of land containing 130 feet in length and 30 in breadth. (3) * [à porcus] A sow pig, a pork, or porket. (1) Quod est inter duos sulcos elata terra dicitur porca, Varr. = Liras rustici vocant porcas, Col. 2, 4. (4) Col. 5, 1. (3) Avida porca, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 4. Cæsā jungebant fœdera porcā, Virg. Æn. 8, 641.

* Pōrcārius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a sow, Plin. 11, 37.

* || Pōrcārius, ii. m. A swineherd, Firm. † Subulcus, Vir.

* || Porcellia, æ. f. [à porca] The herb purslain, Ap. recent.

* || Porcellio, ōnis. f. The chapslip, or sow; an insect, Cæf. Aul. Tard. † Portulaca, Cels. oniscos, Plin.

* Porcellus, i. m. dim. [à porcus] A little hog, a young pig. Porcelli vocem est imitatus suā, Phæd. 5, 5, 17. § Rarò occ.

† Porceo, ēre. neut. prohibeo, Lucil. qu. Porro arceo, To hinder, or keep off. † Arceo, Cic.

* || Porcetra, æ. f. [à porcus] A young sow, or yelt, that never farrowed but once, Gell. 18, 6.

* Porci sacres, Plaut. Men. 2, 2. & Rud. 4, 6, 4. i. e. puri & integri; ad sacrificium idonei, vid. Fest.

* Porcīna, æ. f. (sc. caro) Pork, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 69.

* Porcīnārius, ii. m. A seller of hog's flesh, or pork. Quanta lanis lassitudo! quanta porcina-riis! Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 5.

* Porcīnus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a hog, Sen. de Irā, 2, 10.

* Porcūlāta, æ. f. uti Salm. scrib. pro portulaca, à porcula, unde & porcellia, Purslain, Plin. 20, 20.

* || Porcūlātiō, ōnis. f. The breeding, or rearing, of pigs, or swine. Nutricatum porcorum porculationem vocant, Varr. R. R. 2, 4.

* Porcūlātor, ōnis. m. A feeder of swine to make them fat. § Porculationis & subulci diversa profectio, Col. 1. præf.

* Porcūlētum, i. n. [à porca, porcula] A plat in a garden where many beds are, Plin. 17, 22.

* Porcūlum, i. n. An implement to be put into the screw of the oil press, or in that part of it which is called the fucula, to hold the rope which is wound about it. Porculum in mediā fuculā facitō, Cato, 19. Jubeas porculum afferri tibi, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 38. § al. leg. portulum.

* Porcūlus, i. m. dim. A little pig, a shoot, a porket, Plaut. ¶ Porculus marinus, a porpois, Plin. 9, 15.

* Porcus, i. m. [à Gr. πῶρος, id. antiq. quod nunc κῆπρος, Varr.] (1) A hog. (2) A sow, a pig. (3) Pork, hog's flesh. (4) A sort of fish. (5) Obsecrē. (6) || A hog roasted with fowl, &c. in his belly, as the Trojan horse was stuffed with Greeks. (7) Catachrest, A glutton, one high fed. (1) § Saginatus porcus, Prop. 4, 1, 23. (2) Priusquam porcum feminam immolabis, Cato, 134. Scrofa suos alit oportet porcos, Varr. (3) Abundat porco, hædo, &c. Cic. de Sen. 16. (4) Apion maximum piscium esse tradit porcum, quem Lacedæmonii orthagoriscum vocant, grun- nire eum, cūm capiatur, Plin. 32, 2. (5) Varr. R. R. 2, 4. (6) Macr. (7) Epicuri de grege porci, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 16.

Porgens, tis. part. per Sync. pro porrigens. Ea prima duci porgens, Vall. Flacc. 2, 656.

* || Pornæ, ūrum. f. pl. [à πῶρος, Gr. i. e. me- retrices] Comedys so called from volores being pre- sented in them, Dig.

* || Pōrōsus, a, um. adj. [à πῶρος, transitus] Full of pores, or little holes; porous, Med. † Mea- tibus plenus.

* Porphyrēticus, a, um. adj. Pertaining to purple. ¶ Marmor porphyreticum, a purple, or red, coloured marble, called porphyry, Suet. Neron. 50.

* || Porphyræus, a, um. adj. Of a purple colour, Litt. ex Ov.

* Porphyrion, ōnis. m. A kind of bird with long red legs and bill, and which drinketh as if he bit the water, Plin. 10, 46.

* Porphyrītes, æ. m. [πορφύριτης, Gr. à πῶρ- φῶρα, purpur] Red marble stone, porphyry, Plin. 36, 7.

* Porphyrītis, idis. f. sc. ficus. A fig of a purple colour, Plin. 15, 18.

Porræcus, a, um. adj. Of, or like, leak blades; green, or greenish. § Porræcus color, Plin. 37, 10. Porræca folia, Id. 21, 18.

Porrectio, ōnis. f. verb. [à porrigo] An exten- sion, a stretching out. § Digitorum contractio facilis, facilisque porrectio, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. Porrectionibus ad centrum, Vitruv. 10, 8.

Porrectus, a, um. part. [à porrigor] it. adj. or, comp. (1) Stretched, or reached, out. (2) Ex- tended, or lying out in space. (3) Lying along.

(4) *Dead.* (4) *Delayed, or prolonged.* (6) [à porricio] *Laid upon the altar.* (1) ☞ *Compressâ palmâ an porriciâ ferio?* *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 6, 53. ☞ *Porriciōne fronte loqui, without such knit brows,* *Id. ibid.* 2, 4, 3. (2) *Imperiū Porriciā majestas ad ortum ab Hesperio cubiti,* *Hor. Od.* 4, 15, 15. *In latitudinem porriciā stabula,* *Col.* 7, 3. ☞ *Porriciā loca,* *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 19. *Longè series porriciā viarum,* *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 102. (3) *Porriciā novem Titius per jugera terræ,* *Tib.* 1, 3, 75. ☞ *Porriciā somno,* *Stat. Ach.* 2, 75. (4) *Viderat informem multâ Patroclon arenâ Porriciā,* *Propert.* 2, 3, 34. *Si præda curvo litore Porriciā meigos juvenis,* *Hor. Epod.* 10, 22. (5) ☞ *Mora porriciā,* *Ov. ex Ponto* 4, 12, 14. (6) *Extra porriciā,* *Varr.* ☞ *Inier cæsa & porriciā, in a trice, out of hand, seu pot. Many things may fall betwixt the cup and the lip,* *Cic. Att.* 5, 18. *Id. Manut. in loc.*

Porricio, ēre, ēci, || cētum, Non. act. Verbum solenne in sacrificiis [porricere, aut. pro porrigere nisi sit qu. porricere, sive jacere, Fess.] To reach, or stretch out; to lay the entrails upon the altar, in order to the burning of them. Si manibus exta teneam ut porriciam, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 32. *Quida exta in mare porrici,* *Liv.* 29, 27. *Extra falsos Porriciam in fluctus,* *Virg. Æn.* 5, 238.

Porripendus, a, um. part. To be stretched out. Ne digitum quidem porripendum in eam esse dicebant, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 17. ☞ *Met. Manu porripenda, by assistance to be given,* *Id. pro Flacc.* 6.

Porripens, tis. part. Reaching out, giving, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 44.

Porripo, gēis. f. [à porro, quia ut porrum in tunica involucria, ita cutis velut in squamas resolvitur, Voss.] (1) Scurf, or scales, in the head, beard, and brows; dandruff. (2) A catching disease in swine, the masks. (1) Caput impexâ scedum porripine, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 126. (2) *Porci porripo,* *Juv.* 2, 80.

*Porripo, ēre, exi, cētum. act. [ex per, & rego, e in o verso] (1) To extend, stretch, reach, or spread, out. (2) To hold, or toll, out. (3) To prostrate, to lay along, or stretch at length by beating down; to kill. (4) To prolong, to defer, to lengthen out. (1) ☞ *Anima, quod vult, membra flēit, contorquet, porripit, contrahit,* *Cic. de Div.* 1, 53. ☞ *Manum porripere, to help, to assist,* *Id. pro Flacco* 7. *viciam manum, to yield, to submit,* *Petron. c.* 111. *Herbam porripere, to submit, to yield up the conquest,* *Plin.* 22, 4. *pede, to die,* *Mart. Absol.* *Felicis radices porripunt solo subactis,* *Plin. Ep.* 5. *Ad me lupinus porripit manus,* *Petron. c.* 114. *Met. Qui mihi primus afflicto & jacenti consularum fidem, dexteraeque porripit,* *Cic. post red. in sen.* 9. ☞ *Porripibat ensem,* *Sil.* 9, 459. (2) *Lynx linguam in magnam longitudinem porripit,* *Plin.* 11, 47. (3) *Volucrum longo porripit vulnere pardum,* *Mart. de Spect.* 15. (4) *Sol porripit horas,* *Ov. Met.* 4, 199.*

Porripo, i, cētus. pass. (1) To be stretched, or reached, out. (2) To be prolonged, continued, or extended. (1) Ipsa precor serpens in longam porripit alvum, *Ov. Met.* 4, 575. *Jubet aciem in longitudinem quam maximam porripit,* *Isid. B. Afr.* 17. *Collum longè porripitur à pectore,* *Ov. Met.* 2, 375. ☞ *Met. Gladius nobis ad occidendum lanians antiquando ab ipsis porripitur legibus, is offered,* *Cic. pro Milon.* 3. (2) *Impetūs mali in id porripitur tempus,* *Cels.*

Porripina, æ, f. (1) A garden bed. (2) || Also a kind of lock. (1) Quatannis porripinam inferito, & habet is quod eximas, *Cato* 47. (2) *Ex reditu oleris & porripinæ,* *Scæv. JC.*

* *Porro, adv. [à Gr. ὀρόω, longè, procul] (1) Farther. (2) Afar off, or at a distance. (3) Moreover, furthermore, besides. (4) Hereafter, henceforth. (5) Afterwards, more still. (6) Long before. (7) But. (8) Sometimes it seemeth to be an expletive. (1) *Ubi tu habitas?* *GR. Porro illic longè, atque in campis ultimis,* *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 95. *Quæ sint ea flumina porro,* *Virg. Æn.* 6, 711. ☞ *Move ocūs te, ut quid agam porro intelligas, that you may understand further,**

Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 10. *Nam dixerat antea Mysis: intelligis. (2) Si ire porro pergas, per alium salutum arctiorem est evadendum,* *Liv.* 8. (3) *Eunuchum porro dixi velle te,* *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 87. (4) *Nova res accidit, porro ab hac, quæ me abstrahat,* *Id. Hecyr.* 3, 1, 18. *Ut quiescant porro moneo,* *Id. Andr. prol.* (5) *Ter. (6) ☞ Altera, quod porro fuerat, cecinisse putatur; Altera venturum postmodo quidquid erat,* *Ov. Fast.* 1, 635. (7) *Lætabatur civitatem periculis ereptam esse; porro autem anxius erat in maximo scelestis tentis civibus deprehensis,* *Sall. B. Catil.* (8) *Vid. Cic. pro Mil.* 42. & *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 43.

Porrum, i. n. & Porrus, i. m. A scallion. Scille porrum, *Juv.* 3, 293. *Catinus porri & ciceris,* *Her. Sat.* 1, 6, 115. *Jus in quo porrus coctus est,* *Cels.*

* *Porta, æ, f. [à portando, quod per eas omnia & importentur & exportentur, Varr. sed potior est ratio, quod designator urbis futuræ, ubi portam volebat esse, aratrum sustolleret, & portaret, Cato ap. Isid. à ὀρίσσω, ὀρίσσω, Morl.] (1) The gate of a city, a port, a door. (2) The entrance in, or out of, any place. (3) Also the strait and narrow passages between the hills. (4) Also a mouth. (1) *Capit arma atque in portâ consistit,* *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 37. (2) *Venti, Quâ data porta, ruunt,* *Virg. Æn.* 1, 87. (3) *Salus, in quo Cilicis portæ sunt sitæ,* *Nep. Dat.* 7. ☞ *Caspia portæ,* *Plin.* 6, 11. (4) *Cels.* ☞ || ☞ *Porta prætoria, the gate at the front out of which they went to fight. || Porta decumana, that in the rear, and the largest, through which their provisions were brought in, vid. Veg.* 1, 23. *Porta jecoris, the vena porta,* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55.*

* || *Portabilis, e. adj. Portable, that may be carried,* *Sidon.*

* *Portandus, a, um. part. To be carried. ☞ Cadavera portanda,* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 9. *Portandæ in Italiam statuae,* *Paterc.* 1, 13. *conf. Sil.* 11, 587.

* *Portans, tis. part. Carrying. ☞ Verba portantia salutem, a service, a how d'ye,* *Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 4, 1. *conf. Sil.* 4, 214.

* *Portatio, ōnis. f. verb. A carrying, or bearing. Armorum atque telorum portationes,* *Sall. B. Catil.* 42, 2.

* || *Portator, ōris. m. verb. A carrier, or bearer. + Portitor, Stat.*

* *Portatilis, a, um. part. About to carry. Præter quod secum portaturi erant,* *Cæs. B. G.* 1.

* *Portatus, ūs. m. A bearing, or bringing; a carriage, or conveyance. Gravia jumentis portatu,* *Plin.* 23, 7. *Met. Sil.* 12, 443. *ubi al. portatas arva carinas.*

* *Portendo, ēre, di, tum. act. [ex porro & tendo] (1) To signify before a thing happeneth. (2) To portend, or foretell; to forebode, to foreshow. (1) *Consulebant oraculum, quam sibi spem populi que R. portenderet,* *Liv.* 1. *Illum fati portendi generum,* *Virg. Æn.* 7, 256. (2) ☞ *Lata prosperaque omnia portendere,* *Liv.* 1. *alicui periculum,* *Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 25. *Metus nox portendit,* *Stat. Theb.* 9, 583.*

* *Portendor, i. pass. (1) To be foretold, or foreshowed. (2) To be portended, or boded. (1) Significationes rerum futurarum tum dormientibus, tum vigilantibus portenduntur,* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 66. (2) *Aruspex aiebat mihi portendi malum,* *Plaut. Pæn.* 2, 2, 18.

* ☞ *Portentifer, ōia, ōum. adj. [ex portentum, & fero] Effecting wonders. Inquinari portentiferis venenis,* *Ov. Met.* 14, 55. *al. portentificis.*

* || *Portentificus, a, um. adj. Working wonders, or effecting strange things. ☞ Portentifica venena,* *Ov. Met.* 14, 55. ☞ *led al. portentifera. Portentificæ animalium si uiuæ,* *Laet.* 2, 13.

* *Portentifus, a, um. adj. || or, comp. sŏmus, sup. Prodigious, monstrous, strange, or wonderful. Portentosa aut ex pecude, aut ex homine nata,* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 28. ☞ *Pertentiosiora signa,* *Tert. Portentosissima oratio,* *Sen. Epist.* 114.

* *Portentum, i. n. [ita dict. quod portendit aliquid futurum] (1) A monstrous, or strange, thing;*

a sign of some good, or ill, luck. (2) It is used of men chiefly in a bad sense. (3) A vain fancy. (1) Casum aliquem portenta ferunt, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 533. *Hominum pecudumque portenta præter naturam,* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 5. *Ne quære, Quem casum portenta ferunt,* *Virg. Æn.* 8, 533. (2) *Gabinium & Pisonem duo reip. portenta ac penè funera,* *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 1. (3) *Poëtarum & pictorum portenta,* *Id. Tusc.* 9, 1.

* *Portentus, a, um. part. Foreshown. Quod in quiete tibi portentum est,* *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 2, 22.

* *Porthmeus, eos. m. [πορθμεός, Gr. à πορθ-μεός, transfreto] A ferryman, one that carryeth in a vessel by water,* *Petron. c.* 121. *Tetrum novitius horret porthmea,* *Juv.* 3, 266.

* *Porticula, æ, f. dim. [à porticus] A little porch, or gallery, to walk in. In porticulâ Tusculanâ,* *Cic. Fam.* 7, 23.

* *Porticus, ūs. f. in abl pl. porticibus [à porta, eò quod sit aperta, Isid.] A porch, or gallery; a walking place with pillars, a piazza, a portico. In porticibus deambulantes disputabant philosophi,* *Cic. de Orat.* 2. ☞ *Porticibus altis discumbere,* *Val. Flacc.* 2, 191. *Porticuum contignationes,* *Vitruv.* 5, 1.

*Portio, ōnis. f. [quasi partio, à parte] (1) A part, or portion. (2) A quantity, or measure. (3) A proportion, or rate. (4) Bigness, or size. (1) *Brevissima vitæ portio,* *Juv.* 9, 127. (2) *Mamertinis frumentum pro portione imperabatur,* *Cic. in Verr.* 5, 521. (3) *Curt.* 7, 11, 12. (4) *Pulmo chamaeleoni portione maximus,* *Plin.* 11, 37.*

* *Portisculus, i. m. (1) || An officer in a ship, who ordered the rowers either to work, or give over. (2) Also a pole, or hammer, which he held in his hand, and knocked with to have them row. (1) *Non. (2) Fess. pausarium Sen. vocat,* *Ep.* 56. ☞ *Met. Ad loquendum atque ad tacendum tute habes portisculum, do you direct me when to speak, and when to be silent,* *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 1, 15.*

* || *Portitans, tis. part. Carrying,* *Gell.* 20, 1.

* *Portito, ære. freq. To carry about with one. Portitas crumenam plenam asium,* *Gell.* 20, 1.

* *Portitor, ōris. m. [à portando] (1) A carrier, a porter. (2) A ferry-man. (3) [à portus] The custom-receiver of a haven, to whom all is paid. (1) *Hyperboreæ glacialis portitor ursæ,* *Stat. Theb.* 1, 693. ☞ *Portitor literarum,* *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 103. (2) *Portitor has horrendus aquas & flumina servat,* *Virg. Æn.* 6, 298. (3) *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 8. ☞ *Trin.* 3, 3, 65.*

* || *Portiuncula, æ, f. dim. [à portio] A small, or little, part, or portion,* *Apul.* + *Particula.*

* *Porto, ære. act. [à ὀρέω, onus, qu. à ὀρέω, ὀρέω, i. e. ὀρέω, porto] (1) To carry, or bear; either in his arms, neck, back, &c. (2) To carry, as by beasts, water, coach, &c. (3) *Met. To bring unto. (4) To import, or betoken. (5) To carry away. (1) Quod portas puerum?* *Ter. Andr.* 4, 3, 7. *Fasciculum librorum portare sub alâ,* *Hor. Ep.* 1, 13, 12. *Recisos portare fustes,* *Id. Od.* 3, 6. ☞ *Panem humeris portare,* *Id. Sat.* 1, 5, 90. (2) ☞ *Portare amicam à provinciâ,* *Cic. pelago opes,* *Virg. Æn.* 1, 367. (3) *Sociis atque amicis auxilium portabant,* *Sall. B. Cat.* 6. *Tantum porto à portu tibi boni,* *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 89. (4) *Nescio quid peccati portet hæc purgatio,* *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 12. (5) *Venti portant nubila,* *Lucr.* 4, 445.*

* *Portor, āri, ātus. pass. To be carried. ☞ Collo portari,* *Col. lecticâ,* *Cic. Att.* 10, 16.

* *Portorium, ii. n. [vestigal portus, vel pro mercibus exportandis, quod portitori solvitur] (1) Custom, or import, paid for goods imported, or exported. (2) Also freight, paid for carriage. (3) The rent coming for tollages. (4) A tax, or duty, set upon things in general. (5) || Also a waterman's fare. (1) Si turpe non est portorium locare, nec turpe est conducere,* *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 30. (2) *Magnis portoriis illud mercatores ire confueverunt,* *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 1. (3) *Plin.* 19, 4. (4) *Imponere portorium singulis rebus quæcunque venirent,* *Cic. in Pison.* 36. *Portoria, & reliqua vestigalia redempta habere,* *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 18. (5)

(3) Charon protinus expetens portorium, *Apul. Met.* 6. p. 189. † Naulum.

*Portūla, æ, f. dim. *A little port, or gate, Liv.* 25, 9. & 24.

*Portulāca, æ, f. [à portula, ut à lingula, lingulaca, quod foliis portulas imitetur] *Purslain, Turn. scribi vult portulata, Salm. porculata.*

Portumnalia, òrum, pl. n. *A festival in honour of Portumnus, Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.

*Portuōsus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sēsimus, sup. *Full of havens, having many good harbours for ships.* § Portuosum mare, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 19. litus, *Plin. Pars Numidiæ portuosior, Sall. B. Jug.* 16. Insularum portuosissima, *Plin.* 4, 12.

*Portus, ūs, m. [qu. urbis porta, vel quod merces per eum portentur] (1) *A haven, a port, or harbour, where ships arrive with their freight; a place where customs, or duties, for goods imported, or exported, are taken care of.* (2) Meton. *The customs there paid and received.* (3) *A place of refuge against danger, shelter.* (1) || Portus est locus conclusus, quo importantur merces, & inde exportantur, *Ulp. de Verb. sign.* In aditu atque ore portūs, *Cic. Portus plenissimus navium, Id. pro L. Manil.* 12. (2) || Neque ex portu, neque ex decimis, neque ex scripturā vectigal conservari potest, *Id. pro L. Manil.* 6. (3) = Excludere à portu & perugio, *Id. Fam.* 5, 15. = Portus & ara tuis, *Or. Ep.* 1, 110. ¶ In portu navigare, *to be out of danger, Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, ult. In portu impingere, *to be out at first dash, Quint.* 4, 1. In portu res est, *all is safe, Cic. Fam.* 9, 6, 10. ¶ In abl. plur. portubus—Portubus nostris carebamus, *Id. pro L. Manil.* 18. § Portubus egredior, *Or. Trist.* 3, 2, 11.

*Pōrus, i, m. [à πόρος, Gr.] transitus, vel meatus, per quem sudor & pili erumpunt. *A pore, or little hole, in the skin for the transpiring of vapours, Med.* † Meatus via, foramen.

*Pōrus, i, m. [πῶρος, Gr.] *A kind of stone like Parian marble, good to preserve dead bodies, Plin.* 34, 17.

Pōrxi, per Sync. pro porrexi, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2. ut & *Id. pōrgi, pro porrigi, Theb.* 8, 755.

† Pos, id. quod potis; in compos. compos, impositus, able. *Hinc possum, i. e. pos-sum.*

*Posca, æ, f. [à poto posca, ut ab edo esca] (1) *Sour wine mingled with water.* (2) *Wine diluted, or mixed, with water in the press.* (1) *Celf.* 2, 30. (2) || Alii ebrii sunt, alii poscam potitant, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 23. ¶ Lora vocatur, *Varr. Plin. & aliis.*

Poscens, tis, part. *Asking, courting, desiring, &c.* || De paupertate tacentes Plūs poscente ferent, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 44. Oscula negat, Quæ poscente magis gaudeat eripi, *Id. Od.* 2, 12, 27. *Vid. Posco.*

Posco, òre, pōposci, aēt. [à ψῶ per Metath. al. à πόσω, dico, vel à pos, unde compos, ut sit pro jure peto] (1) *To ask for, to demand, to dun, to importune.* (2) *To pray earnestly, to supplicate.* (3) *To ask in marriage.* (4) *To call, or ask, for.* (5) *To require, to provoke, or challenge.* (6) *To ask, or demand, by way of bargain.* (7) *To bid, or offer, a price, or consideration.* (1) || Reliquos non desideraret solum, sed etiam posceret, & flagitaret, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 28. || Alius alium pecuniam poscunt, reddunt nemini, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 8. (2) § Posce deos veniam, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 50. (3) Filiam tuam mihi uxorem posco, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 42. (4) Si quid poscamus, ad ravim poscamus, priusquam datur, *Id. Aul.* 2, 5, 10. (5) Acrem dubitas in prælia poscere Turnum? *Virg. Æn.* 8, 614. (6) Me poscit pro illā triginta minas, *Plaut.* (7) Commodius poscit, pater, *DE.* Nequicquam poscit: ego habeo, *Id. Merc.* 2, 3, 101. ubi alii commodis, meo quidem animo, notione admodum obscurā, vid. *Id.* tecum integrum, sic commodius iudicabis. || Petimus precariō, poscimus imperiorē, postulamus jure. *Don.* ¶ Sed hoc migrant auctores.

Poscor, i, pass. (1) *To be asked for, or wanted.* (2) *To be provoked, or challenged, &c.* (1) Ego poscor Olympo, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 533. (2) Solum posci in certamina Turnum, *Id. Æn.* 11, 221. *Vid. Posco.*

Pōsītio, ōnis, f. verb. [à pono] (1) *A disposition, site, or situation.* (2) *Primitiveness of a word, as opposed to composition.* (3) *A position, or state, of a question; an affirmation.* (4) || Concurrence of consonants together in a word. (5) *A termination in declining a word.* (6) *A state, or habit.* (7) || *The principal of money, or the main of an estate.* (8) *A setting, or planting.* (1) = Pro situ & positione locorum, *Col.* 3, 3. § Positio cæli, *Id.* 1, 6. urbis, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 26. campestris, *Col. in præfat.* (2) *Quint.* 1, 5. (3) *Id.* 2, 10. (4) *Ap. Gramm. Vid. Gell.* 4, 17. = Positus, ūs, *Isid.* (5) *Feminina aut neutralis positio, Quint.* 1, 4. (6) *In quâcunque mentis positione sim, cum lego hunc, Sen.* (7) *L.* 3, ff, de manu Leg. (8) *Futurarum spes vindemiarum cohortati nos debet ad positionem vindemiarum, Col.* 3, 3.

|| Pōsītīvus, a, um, adj. (1) *Positive, as distinct from natural.* (2) *Absolute, that is of itself.* (1) || P. Nigidius docuit nomina non positiva esse, sed naturalia, *Gell.* 10, 4. (2) § Lex positiva, *Philos.* Positivus gradus, *Gramm.*

Pōsītōr, ōris, m. verb. [à pono] *A founder, or builder.* § Templorum positor, *Or. Fast.* 2, 62. *Vid. & eundem Met.* 9, 448.

Pōsītūra, æ, f. (1) *A position, or placing.* (2) *Also a posture.* (1) § Posituræ principiorum, *Lucr.* 2, 946. (2) *Qualis docti sit positura dei, Prop.* 4, 3, 38.

Pōsītūrus, a, um, part. (1) *About to put away, or lay down.* (2) *That will put, lay, or place.* (1) Hæc nos extrema manebant Exitii positura modum, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 129. (2) Hæc mihi mors gravis est posituro morte dolores, *Or. Met.* 3, 471. Quo castra posituri erant, *Liv.* 44, 2.

Pōsītus, a, um, part. (1) *Put, placed, or laid.* (2) *Situate.* (3) *Builded, founded.* (4) *Set, or planted.* (5) *Laid aside.* (6) *Laid out, dead.* (7) *Consisting, bestowed, or appointed.* (8) *Granted, or supposed.* (9) *Bowed, bended.* (10) *For præpositus, set over.* (1) Mecum habuit positum lenta puella caput, *Prop.* 2, 14, 22. Potentia in vi posita est & armis, *Cic. ad Brut.* 2, 10. (2) Insula Delos in Ægeō mari posita, *Id. pro L. Manil.* 18. (3) Roma in montibus posita, *Id. contr. Rull.* 2, 35. (4) § Seminibus positus, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 354. Posita ad fores arbor, *Plin.* 16, 10. (5) Positā fallacis imagine tauri, *Or. Met.* 3, 1. (6) Positum me flebis, *Tib.* 1, 1, 61. Sic te ut positā crudelis abessem, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 681. (7) In eo est positum totum id quod cogitamus, *Cic.* (8) Positum sit imprimis, quod post magis intelligetur, *Id. Or.* 4. = Hoc autem posito, atque concessio, *Id. de Div.* 1, 52. (9) Suppliciter posito procumbere genu, *Or. Fast.* 2, 438. (10) § Custos frumento publico positus, *Cic. pro L. Manil.*

Pōsītus, ūs, m. *The site, situation, or placing, of any thing.* § Positus siderum, *Tac. Ann.* 21, 4. Oppidum positu ipso satis munitum, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 72. Positu variare comas, *Or. Met.* 2, 412. = Positum & ordinem nōsse debent, *Celf.*

Possessio, ōnis, f. [à possideo] (1) *A possession, a propriety, or rightfull use, of any thing.* (2) *An estate in goods, or lands.* (3) *A possession in trust, a feoffment.* (1) Bonorum possessio spectatur non in aliquâ parte, sed in universis, quæ teneri, & possideri possunt, *Cic. pro Quint.* 2. Ex edicto in possessionem mittere, *Id. pro Quint.* 26. Recuperare possessionem amissam, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 28. (2) Habebat in Italiâ pretiosas possessiones, *Nep. Att.* 12. § Possessio fiduciaria, *Liv.* 32. (3) *Met. Amicitiarum sua cuique permanet stabilis & certa possessio, Cic. de Amic.* 15.

Possessūnula, æ, f. dim. *A small estate.* § Possessūnculæ meæ, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 23.

Possessivus, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to possession, possessive, Quint.* 1, 5.

Possessor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *The owner, or possessor, of a thing.* (2) *A seizer.* (3) || Also a tenant, or farmer, that occupyeth land. (1) Plebs sine querelis possessorum in agros itura, *Liv.* Pellere suis sedibus possessores, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 22. § Possessor agelli, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 3. (2) = Acer-

rimus bonorum possessor, expulso, ereptor, *Cic. pro Quint.* 8. (3) Veg.

|| Possessorius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to a possession, or possessor.* Possessoria hæreditatis petitio, *Cod.* § Possessoriae actiones, *JC.*

Possessurus, a, um, part. *About to possess.* Nec perdenda ea, quæ possessuri venerint, *Just.* 11, 6.

Possessus, a, um, part. *Possessed, owned, had in possession.* Urbs Diæcis possessa colonis, *Luc.* 2, 610. Met. Possessā ferus pectora versat amor, *Or. Amor.* 1, 2, 8.

|| Possessus, ūs, m. *Possession.* || Plurimis rebus possessu careo, usu fruor, *Apul. Apol.* p. 422. † Possessio, *Cic.*

† Possessrix, icis, f. *She that possesseth, Non. ex Afran.* † Quæ possidet.

† Possētūr, Non. ex *Quadrig.* † Possit.

Possibilis, e, adj. [à possum] *Possible; that may be, or is likely to come to pass.* Δυνατόν nostri possibile nominant, quæ ut dura viceatur appellatæ, sola tamen est, *Quint.* 5, 10.

Possibilitas, atis, f. *Possibility, or power, Pall. R. R.* 3, 14. † Facultas, vires

Possidendus, a, um, part. *To be possessed.* = Hinc omnia bona utenda ac possidenda tradiderat, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 18. ¶ Bona publicè possidenda, *to be confiscated, Id. Philipp.* 11, 6.

Possidens, tis, part. *Possessing.* Aggreditur omnes Græci nominis Italiam possidentes, *Just.* 20, 1.

Possideo, es, òre, sēdi, essum, aēt. [à pos, i. e. potis, & sedeo, q. d. habeo potestatem, & jus sedendi] (1) *To possess, to own, to have in one's own use and possession.* (2) *To have, or enjoy.* (3) *To get, or obtain.* (4) *To make himself master of.* (5) *To occupy, or take up.* (6) *To get by conquest.* (1) § Domum possidere, *Cic. bona ex edicto, Id. pro Quint.* 26. regnum, *Or. Fast.* 3, 631. (2) De uxore, ita ut possedi, nihil mutat Chremes, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 46. Magnam possidet religionem paternus maternusque sanguis, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 24. (3) § Palmam possidere, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 1, 31. (4) Ut sineet tenere agros, quos armis possederint, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 7. (5) Latum sub pectore possidet æquor bullua, *Or. Met.* 4, 690. (6) Loca munita hostes possidebant, *Nep. Thom.* 6.

Possideor, ēri, pass. *To be possessed, &c.* = Universi quæ teneri & possideri possunt, *Cic. pro Quint.* 29.

† Possido, òre, aēt. *To occupy, to take up a place.* Nempe aer omne necesse est — Possidat Inane, *Lucr.* 1, 387. ¶ Vix alibi occ.

† Possiem, es, &c. pro possim, is, &c. *Ter. Plaut.*

Possūm, pōtes, tui, posse. [ex pos, potis, i. e. potens, & sum. Leg. & potissimum pro possum, plur. potissimus, potissunt, *Plaut.*] (1) *To may, or can.* (2) *To may, or can, be.* (3) *To be able, to effect.* (4) *To have power and efficacy.* (5) *To be well and in good health.* (6) *In obsecro.* (1) Quam maxime fieri poterit, dabo operam, *Cic. in Sall.* Quod fieri poterit, non negligam, *Id. Q. frat.* 3, 5. ¶ Non possum quin, *I cannot forbear, Id. de Orat.* 2, 39. (2) Poterat utrumque præclarè, *Id. Fam.* 1, 7. Potest ut alii ita arbitrentur, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 38. (3) Huc face ad me venias, si quid poteris, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 29. (4) Æther potest uno nisu, *Lucr.* 5, 507. ¶ Quid possunt in bello? *what abilities have they in war? Cæs.* Quid potest virtute? *what is he for valour? Id.* (5) || Nihil dolet nisi pes, possunt oculi, potest pes, &c. *Cic. Tusc.* 2. (6) Inachiam ter nocte potes, *Hor. Ecl.* 4, 3, 24. ¶ Leg. & potestur pro potest, & possuntur ap. *Diom.*

Post, præp. [quod ponè est, *Scal.*] (1) *After.* (2) *Behind.* (3) *Since.* (1) § Post hunc diem, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 3, 60. Longo post tempore, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 30. (2) § Post tergum, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 84. Post terga, *Virg.* Post montem, *Id.* Tæ post carecta latebas, *Id. Ecl.* 3, 20. (3) Post homines natos, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 1. ¶ Post hominum memoriam, *since the world began, Id. in* 622

Verr. 3, 17. Post tertium diem, upon the third day, Cic. pro Mil. 45.

Post, adv. *Afterwards, after that.* Post de Cæpione viderimus, Cic. pro Rosc. 30. § Post paulò, & paulò post, Cæs. Post id locorum, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 16. Post hinc, Virg. Æn. 8, 546. Post deinde, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 3. per Pleonasmum, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 8.

Posto, pro posita. Ut nunc sunt ordine posita, Lucr. 3, 870.

Postautumnalis, e, adj. *After harvest, or the fall of the leaf; late in the year,* Plin. 15, 15.

Postcænium, i, n. rest. postcænium, quod vid.

Postea, adv. [qu. post ea divisè] *Afterwards, hereafter,* Cic. ¶ Postea loci, *after that,* Sall. B. Jug. 102, 1. Quid tum postea? Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 36.

Posteaquam. *After that.* Posteaquam damnatus est absens, Cic. & divisim. ¶ Postea verò quàm profectus es, *after that,* Id. Fam. 5, 2.

Posteri, òrum, m. plur. *They who come after, they that succeed in blood, children, a race, posterity, offspring.* Degenerarunt horum posteri, Cic. de Fin. 5, 5. Credite, posteri, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 2.

Postëridie, pro postridie, Feß.

Postëritas, ätis, f. [à posterus] (1) *Posterity, future time.* (2) *They that shall come after, a race, an offspring.* (3) *A breed in cattle.* (1) Homerus Posteritate suam crescere sensit opus, Prop. 3, 1, 34. (2) Optimus quisque posteritati servit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15. (3) Venale pecus Corithæ, posteritas & Hipini, Juv. 8, 62.

Postërius, adv. comp. ὑστέρων *Afterward, hereafter, in time to come, another day.* Ipse tuus sentiet postërius, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 60.

Postëro, adv. sc. die. *The next day,* Tac. Ann. 4, 45, 4.

Postëro, äre, neut. [à posterus] *To be backward, to grow worse,* Pall. Nov. Tit. 4.

Postërus, a, um, adj. or, comp. postërmus, & Gell. 12. postërmissimus, sup. [à post, ut superus, à suprà] (1) *That cometh, or followeth, after; the next after.* (2) *Posterior, after, later, worse.* (3) *Postremus, the last, the worst, the meanest, most contemptible.* (1) Nec præterita, nec præsentia, sed postera, Cic. Spe eriguntur posteri temporis, Id. de Fin. 1, 72. ¶ Paria esse debent posteriora superioribus, Id. ¶ Non feram posteriores, sc. partes, *I will not be behind-hand,* Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 26. (2) = Posterior & nequius illo nihil est, Cic. (3) De firmissimis alia prima ponet, alia postrema, Id. Orat. 15. Servitus malorum omnium postremum, Id. Phil. 2, 44. Homines postremi alienis pecuniis locupletantur, Id. pro S. Rosc. 47. ¶ In postermum, Id. Ad posterum, *for the time to come,* Id. Att. 9, 12.

Postërendus, a, um, part. *To be set after, or behind.* Nulli juvenum postërendus, Curt. 7, 4, 34. Cum & Vatinius nulli nomini non esset postërendus, Vell. Patere. 2, 69.

Postëro, postferre, postüli, lätum, act. *To put after, or behind; to set less by; to place, or set, behind; to esteem less.* Qui libertati plebis suas opes postferrent, Liv. 3, 64.

Postëror, ferri, pass. *To be less esteemed, or set less by,* Plin. 36, 5.

Postënsisicia, òrum, n. pl. *After-grass of bay,* Col. 2, 18. ¶ Sed rectius divisè.

Postuit, [ex post, & antiq. suo, id quod sum] *It was laid aside,* Sall. B. C. 23, 9.

Postüturus, a, um, part. *That will be hereafter.* Si dolore postüturi æstimatione evenit, Plin. 7, 55.

Postgenitus, a, um, part. *Born after.* ¶ Clarus postgenitis, *famous to posterity,* Hor. Od. 3, 24, 39. sed rectius divisè.

Posthabeo, ère, ui, itum, act. *To set less by; to place, or set, behind; to esteem less.* § Omnes posthabui mihi res, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 15. Posthabui illorum mea feria ludo, Virg. Ecl. 7, 17.

Posthabitus, a, um, part. *Not regarded, passed over, less set by.* Omnibus rebus posthabitis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1.

Posthac, vel posthæc, adv. *From henceforth, hereafter, after this.* § Non accusabimur post-

hac, neque antea negligentes fuimus, Cic. Jam si verbum unum posthac, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 55.

Posthinc, adv. [à post, & hinc] *Afterward, when that was done.* Posthinc ad naves graditur, Virg. Æn. 8, 546.

† Posthoc, pro posthac, ant. Feß.

Posthumus, a, um, adj. [qui post humatum patrem natus est, Varr.] (1) *Born after the father's death, posthumous.* (2) ¶ *Published after the author's death.* (3) *Posthumus, last born, before, or after, the father's death.* (1) Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 41. § Posthumus filius, Cic. pro Cæcin. 18. ¶ Posthumus qui natus patre mortuo, posthumus extremus, sive postremus, ut aliqui non indocti volunt. (2) § Opus posthumum, Vulg. (3) Silvius, tua posthuma proles, Virg. Æn. 6, 763. ¶ Sunt qui in omni notione sine aspiratione scribi debere contendunt.

† Postibi, pro postea, ut interibi, pro interea. *Afterward,* Plaut. Pæn. prol. 108.

† Postica, æ, f. [sc. janua] (1) *A back door in the hinder part of the house.* (2) *Also a postern, or trap-door, in a town wall, to sally out at.* (3) *Also the north part of the heavens among the augurs, as antica was the south.* (1) Non. ex Plaut. (2) Litt. unde, non dicit. (3) Ex discipl. augurum.

¶ Posticæ, ärum, f. pl. *The inward doors of temples and churches,* Cornut.

¶ Posticium, ii, n. *The backside, or hinder part, of a house,* Gloss.

¶ Posticula, æ, f. dim. [à postica] *A little back door, or postern.* Per quandem brevem posticulam introvocat me, Apul. Met. 2, p. 57.

Posticulum, i, n. dim. (1) *The back part of a house.* (2) ¶ *A piece of ground behind the house.* (1) Posticulum hoc recepit, cum ædes vendidit, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 157. CH. Ubi nunc filius meus habitat? ST. hic, in hoc posticulo, Id. Trin. 4, 3, 78. (2) Titin. ap. Non.

Posticum, i, n. sc. ostium. *A back door.* Me per posticum ad congerrones conferam, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 27. Postico falle clientem, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, ult.

Posticus, a, um, adj. [à post, ut anticus, ab ante] *That is on the backside of, or behind, a house.* Est etiam hic ostium aliud posticum harunce ædium, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 41. Hortus erat posticis ædium partibus, Liv. 23, 8. Proripuit se posticâ parte palatii, Suet. Otho, 6. ¶ Postica linea, *that which in dividing of lands lieth from east to west,* Sulpit. Sev. Postica fanna, *a flout behind one's back,* Pers. 1, 62.

Postidea, pro postea. *Afterwards,* Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 40. & Ter. Hecyr. 4, 3, 5. § Postidea loci, Plaut. 5, 5, 17.

Postidem, adv. [à post ut ab inde indidem] *Afterward,* Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 40.

Postilëna, æ, f. [à post, ut antilena, ab ante, M.] *The crupper of a horse,* Plaut. Cal. 1, 1, 37.

† Postilio, ònis, id. quod postulatio apud Augures, M. ex Varr.

Postilla, adv. ut postea. *Afterwards, after that,* Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, ult.

Postinde, adv. *After that, afterward, thereupon,* Lucr. 3, 528. ¶ Leg. & divisè, & fort. rectius.

Postis, is, m. [quod post ostia stent; al. à positus] (1) *The upright pillar, or post, on which a door hangeb; a door-post.* (2) Synecd. *The door itself.* (1) In curiæ poste, Cic. Att. 3, 15. § Aurati postes, Ov. Met. 15, 621. ferrati, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 61. Postis lapideus, Patere. 2, 7. (2) Emoti procumbunt cardine postes, Virg. Æn. 2, 493.

Postliminiò, adv. (1) *By way of recovery.* (2) ¶ *Also by stealth, i. e. behind the door.* (1) Quæ à nobis alienata sunt, cum ad hostem pervenerint, & ex suo tanquam limine exierint, cum redierint ad idem limen, postliminiò dicuntur redire, Scævola ap. Cic. Top. 8. (2) Amm. Marc.

Postliminium, ii, n. [ex post, & limen, i. e. finis, Gell. qu. ad id limen post reditio] (1) *A return of one who had gone to sojourn elsewhere, or had been taken by the enemy, to his own country, right, and estate, again.* (2) ¶ *A law whereby*

one recovereth that which was lost, a right to one's former estate, a recovery, or reprisal. (3) ¶ Absolutè. *A return.* (1) Neque solùm dicatione, sed etiam postliminio potest civitatis fieri mutatio, Cic. pro C. Balbo, 11. Cum ignorarent, si illam civitatem essent adepti, hanc se perdidisse, nisi postliminio recuperassent, Id. (2) Paul. JC. (3) Apul.

Postmëridianus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the afternoon.* § Tempus postmeridianum, Cic. de Orat. 3, 5. ¶ Ex matutinâ statione ad meridiem decedi, & in postmeridianam succedere alios iussi, Liv. 44, 33. fin. § Postmeridianæ literæ, Cic. Att. 1, 52.

¶ Postmitto, ère, mîsi, sum, act. *To leave behind, to slight, or neglect,* Cic. pro Cæl. 22. adferentibus Nizol. & Cæl. Rhod. Sed optimus quisque liber habet prætermittet.

Postmodo, adv. [dict. ex post, & modò] *Afterwards.* Ut facti postmodo pœniteat, Catull. 28, 12.

Postmodum, adv. *Afterwards.* Meque abs te immeritò esse accusatam postmodum rescisces, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 11.

*† Postomis, idis, f. [à Gr. ἐπιστομῆς] *A barnacle set on a horse's nose to make him stand still, a brake to put in his mouth, and make him hold his head quiet,* Lucil. ¶ Rarò occ.

Postpartores, um, m. pl. successores & hæredes, unde anteparta demus postpartoribus. *They that get afterwards,* Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 42. ¶ Vix alibi.

Postponendus, a, um, part. *To be set after, or less esteemed.* § Postponenda victoria fugæ, Val. Max. 9, 3, 5.

Postpono, ère, fui, sîtum, act. *To set behind, to esteem less, to leave, or lay aside.* Postposui omnia, dum modò præceptis patris parerem, Cic. Fil. Tironi, Fam. 16, 21.

Postpositus, a, um, part. *Laid aside, &c.* § Omnibus rebus postpositis, Cæs. B. G. 5, 7.

Postprincipium. *The continuance of a thing after it is begun, the course, that which followeth the beginning.* Utilitas disciplinarum in postprincipiis existit, Gell. ex Varr. Ferme ut quisque rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt postprincipia, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 3.

Postpûto, äre, act. *To set less by; to esteem, or reckon, last; to postpone.* Omnia sibi postputavit esse meo commodo, Ter. Adelph. 2, 3, 9.

Postquam, adv. (1) *After that, as.* (2) *Since.* (3) *For as much as, because that.* (1) Postquam aspexi, illico cognovi, Ter. per tmesin. Decessit autem ferè post annum quartum quàm Themistocles Athenis erat expulsus, Nep. Aristid. 3. (2) Postquam natus sum, satur nunquam fui, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 2. (3) Ter. Adelph. prol. 1. ¶ Postquam pro quoniam tempori præf. jungitur. Postquam poëta vetus poëtam non potest retrahere à studio, Id. Phorm. prol. 1. Sic Virg. Postquam nos Amarillis habet, Galatea reliquit, Ecl. 1, 29. Vid. Don. ad dict. Ter. loc.

¶ Postremior, us, comp. ex sup. postremus. *Worse, or more base.* Nullum animal in terris homine postremius, Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 672.

† Posterior.

¶ Postremissimus, a, um, adj. sup. ex sup. *The worst & vilest,* Gell. 15, 12. † Extremitas, Cic.

¶ Postremitas, ätis, f. *The last in degree, or quality,* Sipont. † Extremitas, Cic.

Postremò, adv. sup. *Lastly, finally, last of all, at last.* Quæro igitur primum—deinde—postremò, Cic. N. D. 1, 37. Postremò id mihi da negotii, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 41.

Postremum, adv. sup. *Last, the last time, at last.* Si id facis, hodie postremum me vides, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 22.

Postremus, a, um, adj. sup. [à posterus] (1) *The last, or hindmost.* (2) *Also the worst, basest, or vilest.* (1) De firmissimis alia prima ponet, alia postrema, Cic. Orat. 15. (2) Postremi homines pecuniis alienis locupletantur, Id. pro S. Rosc. 87.

Postridie, adv. i. e. postero die. *The next day after, the day following.* Postridie venit ad me Chremes, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 117. ¶ Cum gen. Postridie

Postridie ejus diei, *Cic. Fam. 5, 12.* Cum acc.
Postridie ludos Apollinarios, *Id. Att. 16, 4.*

|| Postriduanus, a, um, adj. *Postridian, the day next ensuing, Fig. Unlucky.* Postriduanus dies, i. e. ater, infaustus, qui est postridie Calendas, Nonas, Idus, *Cael. Rhod. 9.*

† Postriduo, pro postridie. *The next, or following day.* Postriduo natus sum ego, *Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 90.*

Postscēnium, vel Postcēnium. [locus post scenam subductus aspectui spectatorum, *M.*] *The tiring, or withdrawing, room behind the stage.* || Postscēnia vitæ, *actions bid from the sight of the world, Lucr. 4, 1179.*

Postscribo, pſi, tum, act. *To write after.* Tiberii nomen suo postscripserat, *Tac. Ann. 3, 64, 2.*

Postveniēns, tis, part. *Coming after,* *Plin. 18, 25.*

Postvenio, ire, īvi, ēni, ntum, act. *To come, or follow, after,* *Plin. vid. Postveniens.*

Postulandus, a, um, part. *To be demanded.* Caterum postulandis reis continuus annus fuit, *Tac. Ann. 4, 36, 1.*

Postulans, tis, part. (1) *Calling for, demanding.* (2) *Desiring, requesting.* (1) Quæstionem postulantes iis, qui pulsati fuerunt, *Liv. 2.* § Potulante exercitu, *Tac. Hist. 2, 57, 3.* (2) *Petron. c. 25.*

Postulatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A request, a suit.* (2) || *An accusation begun.* (3) *A motion at the bar.* (4) *A desire, or request.* (5) *A petition drawn up.* (6) *An expiation, supplication, or expiatory sacrifice.* (7) *An expostulation, or quarrel.* (1) In deprecatione ignoscendi postulatio continetur, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 33.* Concessit senatus postulationi tuæ, *Id. pro Mur. 23.* (2) || In accusatione erant primum postulationes, quæ postulabatur, ut accusare aliquem liceret; deinde nominis delatio, tum ipsa accusatio, *Manut. 3.* Suet. *Ner. 15.* (4) Postulationem hanc Antonius, cum judicaret ab iusto nasci timore, veniam petendi dedit, *Hirt. ap. Cæf. B. G. 8, 48.* (5) Postulationum formulæ usitatæ, *Cic. Verr. 2, 60.* (6) Eodem ostento Telluri postulatio debere dicitur, *Id. de Har. Resp. 14.* (7) = Neque lites ullæ inter eas, postulatio nunquam, *Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 105.*

Postulātus, a, um, adj. *That is demanded, sued for, or requested,* *Sen. Ep. 7.*

Postulātor, ōnis, m. verb. (1) || *A suitor, petitioner, or plaintiff.* (2) *An advocate, a proctor.* (1) *Ulp.* (2) *Suet. Ner. 15.* interp. *Torrent.*

Postulātorius, a, um, adj. *Expiatory.* Postulatoria fulmina, quibus sacrificia intermissa, aut non ritè facta repetuntur, *Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 49.*

|| Postulātrix, icis, f. *She that demandeth,* *Dig. 4.* Quæ postulat.

Postulātum, i, n. (1) *A petition.* (2) *A demand.* (3) *A supplicatory libel.* (4) *An accusation.* (1) Tota Sicilia quæ in communibus postulatis, civitatum omnium consulibus edidit, iogare atque orare, &c. *Cic.* (2) Expectabat suis lenissimis postulatis responsa, *Cæf. B. C. 1, 5.* (3) Legati omnia postulata de injuriis unius Deciani detulerunt, *Cic. pro Flacc. 32.* (4) || Quæ non postulata, sed crimina esse viderentur, *Id. Verr. 2, 3.*

Postulātum est, imperf. *I thou, be, &c. requested.* Postulatum est, ut Bibuli sententia divideretur, *Cic. Fam. 1, 3.*

Postulātus, a, um, part. *About to demand,* *Liv. 38, 47. 36, 40.* Eodem die diversa parit certamine postulaturi, *Tac. Hist. 1, 32, 2.*

Postulātus, a, um, part. (1) *Requested, demanded, sued for.* (2) *Also accused, or complained of.* (3) || *It. pro pusillatus, blistered, rising up in bumps and knobs.* (1) *Cic. Q. fratr. 2, 3.* (2) Sestius de ambitu postulatus, *Id. ad Q. fratr. 2, 3.* (3) *Mart. 7, 85.* ap. *Litt. quæ edit. usum nescio; aliæ, quas vidi, habent pusillati, & si legi debeant postulati, ad primam notionem pertinere videntur.*

Postulātus, ūs, m. verb. *A requesting, or demanding.* Postulatu audito matris, *Liv. 4, 9.*

Postulo, āre, act. [*à posco* cujus sup. absol. poscitur, κατὰ συζωπὴν, pſtum] || Petimus

precariò, poscimus imperiosè, postulamus jure, obsecramus per sacra, flagitamus cum arrogantia, nec sine convitio; propriè fortasse, sed hæ notiones sæpe confunduntur. (1) *To desire, or will, a thing.* (2) *To entreat, or beseech.* (3) *To demand, or require.* (4) *To complain of, or to accuse one; to sue at law.* (5) || Postulare pro aliquo, *to make intercession, or appeal, for one.* (6) *To make a postulation, as in disputing.* (7) Verbum arenæ, *to call for.* (1) Per oppressionem, ut hanc mihi eripere postulet, *Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 30.* (2) = Quam maximè abs te postulo atque oro, *Id. Andr. 5, 1, 4.* || Quia causa postulat, non flagitat, præteribo, *Cic. pro Quint. 3.* (3) Omnia volo à me & postules, & expectes, *Id. Appio Fam. 3, 10.* § Usus postulat, *Id.* (4) Impietatis reum postulat, *Plin. Ep. 7, 33.* § Lege aliquem postulare, *Cael. Cic. Fam. 8, 12.* Repetundarum Dolabellam postulavit, *Suet. Cæf. 4.* repetundis, *Tac. Ann. 3, 38, 1.* || Postulare, est desiderium suum, vel amici sui in jure, apud eum, qui jurisdictioni præest, exponere, vel alterius judicio contradicere, *Ulp.* (5) *Gell. 7, 19.* (6) || Do sanè, si postulas, *Cic. de Legib. 1, 7.* (7) *Suet. Cal. 30.*

Postulor, āi, ātus, pass. (1) *To be required, &c.* (2) *To be accused.* (1) Ab consule induciæ postulabantur, *Sall. B. Jug. 112.* (2) § Sestius de ambitu postulatus est, *Cic. ad Q. fratr. 2, 3.* injuriarum, *Id. Fam. 8, 12.* Postulatus lege Liciniæ, *Id. in Vatin. 14.* de cat. notion. vid. Postulo.

Postūmus, a, um, adj. sup. [*à posterus, pro postumus, ut ab inferis infimus*] *The last, very late.* Sylvius tua postuma proles, *Virg. Æn. 6, 763.* interp. *Steph. & Casellio* contra quam Sulpit. ex quo Serv. || Postuma diligentia, *Apul. Met. 6, p. 202.* spes, *Id. Met. 4, p. 106.*

Pōsta, pro posita, Sync.

Potamantis, is, f. *A kind of herb, vid. Plin. 24, 17.*

*Pōtāmōgiton, i, n. [*ποταμογίτον, Gr. à ποταμὸς, fluvius, & γίτων, vicinus*] *A sort of herb, Plin. 26, 8.*

*Pōtandus, a, um, part. *To be drunk.* § Vina potanda, *Or. Faust. 2, 317.* || Potanda infantibus ubera, *to be sucked, Juv. 6, 9.*

*Pōtans, tis, part. (1) *Drinking hard.* (2) *Met. Soaking in.* (1) Potans in rosâ Thorius, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 20.* (2) Nescit Aquinatem potantia vellera fucum, *Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 27.*

*Pōtatic, ōnis, f. verb. *A drinking bout.* Temperatis escis modicisque potationibus affectus, *Cic. de Div. 1, 51.* || conf. & *Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 46.*

*Pōtātor, ōris, m. verb. *A biber, a drinker.* Potatores maxumi, *Plaut. Menæch. 2, 1, 34.*

*Pōtātūrus, a, um, part. *That will drink.* Potaturus est apud me, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 5, 9.*

*Pōtātus, a, um, part. (1) *Drank freely of.* (2) *Met. Imbibed.* (1) § Potata aqua, *Plin. 2, 103.* (2) || Ista magis Stoicorum gūlata quàm potata delectant, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 5.*

*|| Pōtātus, ūs, m. *A drinking, Apul. Met. 7, p. 215.*

Pōtic. Vid. Potis.

Pōtens, tis, part. [*à possum*] & adj. qu. potis, ens, or, comp. sſimus, sup. (1) *Able to do much.* (2) *Potent, powerful, of great power, mighty, puissant, strong, valiant.* (3) *Having power, or influence, on; having preeminence, or having at command.* (4) *Capable, or fit for.* (5) *Of great strength and virtue.* (1) § Armis potens, *Virg. Æn. 3, 164.* muneribus, *Hor. Od. 4, 10, 1.* pietate, *Prop. 3, 22, 21.* eodem modo quo possum, ut posse ingenio, *Cic. pro Quint. 1.* pecuniâ, *Liv. gratiâ, Cæf. 2.* = *Ampla & potens civitas, Cic. de Inv. 2, 56.* § Pugnæ potens, *Liv. Ex humili potens, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 12.* || = *Optimi & inopis viri causæ non anteponebat gratiam fortunati & potentis, Cic. Offic. 2, 20.* (3) Potentior Largis muneribus riserit æmuli, *Hor. Od. 4, 1, 17.* (4) Si propter partium studium potens erat Alphenus, *Cic. pro Quint. 5.* Dea sæva potentibus herbis Circe, *Virg. Æn. 7, 19.* § Potentissimus odor, *Plin. 13, 2.*

Pōtentātus, ūs, m. *Dominion, rule, empire, pre-eminence.* Quum de potentatu inter se multos annos contenderent, *Cæf. B. G. 1, 31.* Æmulo potentatū inimicus, *Liv. 26, 38.* || Rarò occ. Pōtenter, adv. iūs, comp. sſimè, sup. (1) *Mightily, powerfully.* (2) *Effectually, judiciously.* (1) § Potentiùs fieri, *Quint. 6, 4.* Potentissimè dicere, *Id. Declam. 274.* (2) Cui lecta potenter erit res, *Hor. A. P. 40.*

Pōtentia, æ, f. [*à potens*] (1) *Power, ability.* (2) *Puissance, force.* (3) *Sway, authority.* (4) *Efficacy, influence.* (5) || *Also possibility.* (1) Potentia est ad sua conservanda, & alterius obtinenda idonearum rerum potestas, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 56.* (2) Ventosa potentia Neptuni, *Or. Am. 2, 16, 27.* (3) Dimicant de suâ potentiâ homines, *Cic. Attic. 7, 3.* (4) Rapidi potentia solis, *Virg. Georg. 1, 92.* (5) *Ap. Metaphys. Ex Potentia est in eo quod possumus, potestas in eo quod licet, Papin. = Vis, potestas, Cic. Ex Potentia magis pro vi accipitur, potestas autem pro ditione, Prisc.*

|| Pōtentiālis, e, adj. *Potential, Gramm. & Philos.*

|| Pōtentiālīter, adv. *Mightily, powerfully, Liv. ap. Litt. non autem invenio. Extat quidem ap. Sidon. Epist. 7, 14.*

*Pōtērium, ii, n. [*ποτήριον, Gr.*] (1) *A cup, or pot, to drink out of.* (2) *An herb so called.* (1) Tribus poteris memoriâ esse oblitus, *Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 10.* (2) *Plin. 25, 10.*

† Pōtēsse, pro posse, *Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 24.*

Pōtēstas, ātis, f. [*à potis*] (1) *Power, government, authority, control, dominion.* (2) *A post, a command.* (3) *Meton. One that is in power, an officer, a magistrate.* (4) *Also ability, possibility.* (5) *Leave, license, liberty, opportunity.* (6) *The essential form of an animal.* (7) *Force, efficacy.* (8) *Possession.* (1) Tabulas, qui in patris est potestate, nullas conficit, *Cic. pro Cael. 7.* (2) = *Verfari cum imperio, & potestate in re-pub. Id. Philipp. 1, 7.* Quemadmodum habuerit in potestatibus gerendis animum, *Ad Herenn. 3, 7.* (3) Majorem potestatem compellari ante se passus est, *Suet. Cæf. 17.* Gabiorum esse potestas, *Juv. 10, 99.* Potestates dūdas, *Cic.* (4) Occæpi sequi, vix adipiscendi potestas fuit, *Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 13.* Si mihi potestas tui præsentis fuerit, *Cic. Fam. 1, 9.* (5) Largiùs bibendi potestas danda est, *Col.* Si quid dicere vellet, feci potestatem, *Cic. Catil. 3, 5.* (6) Ex alienigenis membris compacta potestas, *Lucr. 5, 878.* (7) = *Magnificè me effero, qui vim tantam in me, & potestatem habeam tantæ astutiæ, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 32.* § Potestates herbarum, *Virg. Æn. 12, 396.* (8) *Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 39.* || Exire de potestate, *to run mad, Id. Exisse de potestate propriè iratos dicimus, id est, de consilio, de ratione, de mente, Cic. Tusc. 4, 77.*

|| Pōtēstātus, ūs, m. *Might, power, rule, Quint. ap. Litt. 4. Potestas.*

† Pōtēstur, pro potest. *He, or it, is able.* In otium te colloces dum potestur, *Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 10.*

† Pōthen, adv. [*à Gr. πόθεν, unde?*] *Pothen ornamenta? Lex ex Plaut.*

*Pōthos, i, m. [*qu. πόθος, desiderium*] *A curious sort of flower, Plin. 21, 11.*

Pōtiens, tis, part. [*à potior*] *Obtaining.* Natura voluptatibus potiens, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 18.*

Pōtīn', pro potesne. Potīn' es mihi verum dicere? *Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 6.* Potīn' ut abstineas manum? *Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 22.*

*Pōtio, ōnis, f. [*à potio*] (1) *The act of drinking.* (2) *Drink.* (3) *A potion which physicians give their patients.* (1) In mediâ potione exclamavit, se mori, *Cic. pro Cluent. 10.* (2) Demus scutellam dulciculæ potionis, *Id. Tusc. 3, 19.* (3) § Efficaces potiones ad id, *Cels. 4, 8.* Potionem accipere, *Quint. 7, 3.* bibere, *Ibid. dare, Ibid. fumere, Cels. 1, 9.* Sustulit mulierem primâ potione medicus, *Cic.*

† Pōtio, ire, īvi, act. i. e. *potem seu compotem facio. To bring under.* Eum nunc potivit pater servitutis, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 23.* i. e. *servum fecit.*

*Pōtiō-

*Pōtōnātus, a, um, part. pass. [tanq. à po-
tionor] *That bath had a potion, or dose, given
him; poisoned.* Creditur potionatus à Ciesoniā ux-
ore, amatorio quidem medicamento, *Suet. Cal.*
50. † Potione sublatu.

*Pōtōno, āre, aēt. [à potio] *To give one a
potion, Veg.* † Potionem dare.

Pōtior, īris, ē ēris, īri, ītus sum, dep. [à po-
tis, ut sit potem, i. e. compotem fieri alicujus
rei] (1) *To possess, get, or obtain; to enjoy, to be
master of, to conquer and get the upper hand.* (2)
Pass. *To come into another's power.* (1) § Præ-
sentibus potiri, *Cic. Auro vi potitur, Virg. Æn.*
3, 56. Tuque tuis armis, nos te poteremur,
Achille, Ov. Met. 13, 130. § Patriā potitur
commodā, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 17. Potiri regni,
Cic. Fam. 1, 7. Si essent nostri potiti, *Id. Voti*
pōtitus, b. e. voti compos. Votique potitus *Evi-*
cto Fabius Pano, &c. *Sil.* 15, 331. (2) § Poti-
tus est hostium, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 1, 24. *Vid.* † Po-
tio, aēt. § Potiri rerum dicuntur qui domi-
nantur, vel principatum tenent; potiri rebus, qui
fruuntur voluptate, opibus, &c. Hoc autem
discrimen non semper observatur. § Mœnibus
potitur, *Liv.* 2, 133. § Aliquando accusat.
iunctum reperitur, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 16. *Just.*
12, 7, 10.

Pōtior, us, comp. [à potis, *Prisc.*] (1) *More
powerfull.* (2) *Better, of the better sort, more ex-
cellent.* (3) *More eligible, more to be desired.* (1)
Plus pollet potiorque est patre, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 32.
ex potē. (2) Mors servitute potior, *Id. Philipp.*
10, 9. (3) Tingere pavementum mero Pontifi-
cum comis potiore, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, ult.

Pōtis, e, adj. [à pos] or, comp. sēmum, sup.
(1) *Able.* (2) *Also possible.* (1) Non potis est
duices musarum expromere fœtus, *Catull.* 65, 3.
Potes sunt dare, *Plaut.* (2) Nihil pote supra,
Ter. Adelph. 2, 3, 11. Hoc facies, five id non
pote, five pote, *Catull.* 74, 16. § Quis pote? *sc.*
est? *how can that be?* *Perf.* 1, 56. Potis est
potest, with a subst. masc. Injurius es, neque
ferri potis es, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 80. § Cum fœm.
Nec potis est mens animi, *Catull.* 65, 3. § Cum
meuro, ut Corpus non potis cerni, *Lucr.* 5, 718.
Quid potis est se jungi? *Id.* 1, 453. *Vid.* Potior,
& potissimus, suis locis.

Pōtissimē, adv. sup. [à pote] *Most especially.*
Febris potissimē ubi ardens est, *Cels.* 3, 6.

Pōtissimūm, adv. sup. *Specially, principally,*
chiefly, most of all, preferable to others. Quærenti
quid ad te potissimūm scriberem, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 13.
Quibus præteritis, fratri potissimūm Mithridati
inignis virtutis viro, reliquit imperium, *Just.*
41, 5, 10.

Pōtissimus, a, um, adj. sup. [à potis] *The best,*
the chiefest, the choicest, the main. Meret, potis-
simus domi nostræ ut sit, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 3. § Cu-
ra potissima, *Sen. de Benef.* 6, 16. nobilitas, *Plin.*
14, 2. cura *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 4, 20. Potissimi liber-
torum, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 65.

*Pōtiti, ōrum, m. pl. [quod epulis sacris po-
titi sint, *Serv.* utpote qui ad tempus præstō ef-
fent] *Hercules's priests so called, who fed on the*
sacrifices, Liv. 1, 7. & 9, 29.

*Pōtito, āre, freq. *To bib, or tittle; to drink*
often, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 23.

Pōtitor, ōris, m. *A victor.* Annibalem paulō
ante spe suā Capuæ potitorem, &c. *Val. Max.*
3, 2, 20.

Pōtītūrus, a, um, part. *About to obtain.* Vati-
cinantis in modum cecinit, Priusquam ex lacu
Albano aqua emissā foret, nunquam potiturum
Veis Romanum, *Liv.* 5, 15.

Pōtītus, a, um, part. [à potior] *Having ob-
tained, gotten, enjoyed, conquered, or achieved.* §
Castris hostium potitus, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 26. § Mor-
tis Lethique potitus, *Lucr.* 4, 770. Pyrrhi
sceptris potitus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 296. Equus campo
potitus aperto, *Id. Æn.* 11, 493. Spartiatæ po-
titi Atheniensium, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 25.

*Pōtiuncūla, æ, f. dim. [à potio] *A little po-
tion, Suet. Dom.* 21.

Pōtiundus, a, um, part. *To be obtained.* Poti-
undæ victoriæ spe refertum pectus, *Val. Max.*
5, 4, 1.

Pōtids, adv. camp. [quasi à potis] *Rather;*
more eligible, better, Cic. Attic. 8, 3.

*Pōto, āre, āvi, & pōtus sum, ātum, & pōtum,
aēt. [qu. à potus, quod à πότης] (1) *To drink*
hard, to tittle, to fuddle. (2) *Simpl. To drink.*
(3) *To suck, or soak in.* (4) † *To give drink to*
one. (1) Ut edormiscam hanc crapulam, quam
potavi, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 28. & Neque æger
potet, neque nimium fici crucietur, *Cels.* (2) Po-
tum venient per prata juveni, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 11.
Potatum dabitur imbecillis bobus, *Col.* 12, 51.
(3) Quinis lana potat horis, rursusque mergitur
carminata, donec lana omnem ebibat saniem, *Plin.*
9, 38. (4) Bibb.

*Pōtor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be drunk, Plin.* 11,
37. § *Impers. pass.* † Totos dies potabatur,
they tiddled, Cic. Philipp. 2, 27.

*Pōtor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A drunkard.* (2)
Simpl. A drinker. (1) Janua potorum faucia
rixis, *Prop.* 1, 16, 5. (2) § Rhodani potor, *Hor.*
Od. 2, 20, 20. § aquæ, a water drinker, *Id. Ep.*
1, 19, 2.

*Pōtōrium, ii, n. *A vessel to drink in.* § Po-
toria gemmata, *Plin.* 37, 2.

*Pōtōrius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to,*
drinking. § Ampulla potoria, a drinking glass,
Mart. 14, 110. in lemmate.

*Pōtrix, icis, f. *A she drunkard.* Potrici fe-
ponit plenam antiquis apothecam cadis, *Phædr.* 4,
4, 25.

*Pōtulentus, a, um, adj. (1) *Any thing that*
may be drunk. (2) *Also drunk.* (1) In esculentis
& potulentis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 56. ut vulgò leg.
Sed Victor & Gron. ex opt. MSS. potulentibus,
ut sit à potulens. (2) Potulentum quemque cor-
ripere, *Suet. Orb.* 2.

*Pōtūrus, a, um, part. *That is ready to drink,*
or would fain drink. Fistula poturas ire jubebat
oves, *Prop.* 4, 4, 6. § Terra potura cruores, *about*
to soak, or drink, up, Stat. Theb. 12, 719.

*Pōtus, a, um, part. (1) *Aēt. That is in*
drink, drunken. (2) *Pass. Drunk up.* (1) Do-
mum penè potus red.ēram, *Cic. Ingenium potis*
irritet musa pōtis, Prop. 4, 6, 75. (2) Potus
sæce tenus cadus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 15, ult.

*Pōtus, ūs, m. [à πότης, *Gr.*] (1) *Drink.*
(2) *Drinking.* (1) *Cels.* 2, 13. (2) Pars animi
obstupescit potu atque pastu, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 30.

*Pōtus, i, m. [à Gr. πώτην] *A minion;*
the privy part, Virg. Cata.

P ante R.

*Practicus, a, um, adj. [à praxis] *Belonging*
to action, practical. § Artes practicae, *Quint.* 2,
18. & Theoreticae, *Id.*

*Præ, præp. serv. abl. [απὸ, unde fort. παρ,
ut ἀπὸ ἀπαι, ὑπὸ ὑπαι, *Hom.* hinc præ] (1)
Before. (2) *In comparison, in regard, or in respect,*
of. (3) *For, or by reason of.* (4) *In.* (5) Pre-
fixed to verbs it denoteth, *before, beforehand, be-
fore, or above.* (6) *To adject. exceedingly, very*
much. (1) Stillantem præ se pugionem tulit, *Cic.*
Philipp. 2, 12. § Præ se ferre, b. e. assumere,
ut explicat, *Id. pro Mur.* n. 31. § *Absol.* I præ,
seque, *Ter.* § *Metaph.* Speciem præ se boni viri
fert, *he pretendeth to be, Id.* (2) Præ lacrymis
non possum reliqua scribere, *Cic. Att.* 9, 14. (3)
Illi Romam præ Capuā suā iridebunt, *Id. contr.*
Rull. 2, 35. (4) Atque huic aliquid paululum
præ manu dedens, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 7, 23. (5)
As præcino, præcaveo, præficio, præsum, &c.
(6) *As prædices, præpotens, &c.*

*Præacuo, ēre, ui, ūrum. [ex præ, & acuo]
To sharpen before, to make very sharp. Surculum
durum præacuito, *Cato* 40.

*Præacuo, i, pass. *To be sharpened before,*
Lucil.

*Præacūtē, adv. [ex præacutus] *Very sharp-
ly, or twittly, Litt. ex Apul.* † Acutissimē, *Cic.*

*Præacutus, a, um, adj. [ex præ, & acutus]
(1) *Sharpened at the end.* (2) *Very sharp.* (1)
§ Præacuta uigna, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 17. (2) § Falces
præacutæ, *Cic.* Præacuta bipennis, *Plin.* 8, 8.
cuspis, *Ov. Met.* 7, 131.

† Præaltē, adv. *Very highly, Enn.*

Præaltus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very high.* (2)
Very deep. (1) § Præalta arbor, *Curt.* 6, 4, 3
(2) § Præaltum mare, *Curt.* 4, 2, 9, flumen
Liv. 10, 2.

‡ Præauditus, a, um, part. *Heard before, Ulp.*

‡ Præbenda, ōrum, pl. n. *Salt and wood, or*
any thing necessary, provided for a magistrate
coming into any country. Præbenda publicè con-
ducere, *Gell.* 15, 4. quæ sic describit, *Hor.* Te-
ctum Præbuit, & parochi quæ debent ligna sa-
lemque, *Sat.* 1, 5, 46.

‡ Præbendarius, ii, m. *A prebendary, Justinian.*

Præbens, tis, part. *Affording, supplying.* Inve-
nit juxta infantem canem feminam parvulo ubera
præbentem, *Just.* 1, 4.

Præbeo, ēre, aēt. [ex præ, & habeo, pro præ-
hibeo, quo usus, *Plaut.*] (1) *To minister to, to*
allow. (2) *To yield, or afford.* (3) *To give up,*
to expose, to offer. (4) *To give occasion to, to*
cause. (5) *To show, or approve.* (6) *To give,*
or cause. (7) *Per Ellipsin, in obscū.* (1) Pa-
bula læta Præbere, *Lucr.* 2, 597. Præbent exi-
guè sumptum, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 33. (2) Fene-
stræ præbent lumen, *Varr.* Luna lumen præ-
bebat eunti, *Ov. Ep.* 18, 59. (3) Adolescenti
morem gestum oportuit. *SAN.* Quis potui me-
lius, qui hodie usque os præbui? *Ter. Adelph.* 2,
2, 7. Se præbuerunt ferro patienter & igni,
Ov. Am. 1, 14, 25. (4) Præbet errorem, quod
ejusdem nominis urbs fuit, *Liv.* 4. (5) Servum
haud illiberalem præbes te, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 5, 5.
Gratum se de bene meritis præbere, *Cic.* pro
Planc. 91. (6) Præbent silentia somnos, *Ov.*
Fast. 5, 429. § Præbere dolorem, *Lucr.* 4, 720.
(7) Odi quæ præbet, quia sit præbere necesse, *Ov.*
A. Am. 2, 685. § *A notione tertiâ pendet.*

Præbeor, ēri, pass. (1) *To be given, or sup-
plied.* (2) *To be delivered.* (3) *To be exposed.*
(1) Sumptu præbetur mihi ex re avitâ, *Hor. Sat.*
1, 6, 79. (2) Cur Pœnorum crudelitati Reguli
corpus est præbitum? *Cic.* (3) Fige, puer, positus
nudus tibi præbeor armis, *Ov. Am.* 2, 9, 35.

*Præbibo, ēre, bibi, itum, aēt. [ex præ, &
bibō] *To drink beforehand, to drink to one, Apul.*
Met. 10, p. 334. † Propino, *Plaut.*

‡ Præbitio, ōnis, f. verb. *A giving, a showing,*
an allowance. Gravari copiarum præbitione, *Ju-
stin.* 38, 10. Olei frumentique præbitiones, *Aur.*
Vit. de *Cæs.* 41.

*† Præbito, ēre, aēt. [ex præ, & ant. bito,
pro eo] (1) *To pass by one, to go by.* (2) *To kill,*
or put one to death. (1) Cave præbitas uilas ædes,
Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 1. Ne inter vias præbitamus
eas, metuo, *Id. Pœn.* 5, 3, 44. (2) Interminatus
est eum se præbitere, *Id. Pseud.* 3, 1, 12. §
sed al. leg. perbitere. † Prætereo.

Præbitor, ōris, m. verb. [à præbeo] *A pur-
veyor, or provider.* & An tu id agis, ut te non
regem, sed ministrum & præbitorem sperent fore?
Cic. Offic. 2, 15.

Præbitūrus, a, um, part. *About to afford, or*
give. Præbituri belli materiam, *Paterc.* 2, 62.
conf. Liv. 38, 19.

Præbitus, a, um, part. *Given, allowed.* & Ut
prærepta, non præbita facultas scriptoribus videa-
tur, *Suet. Cæs.* 56.

Præcālidus, a, um, adj. *Very warm.* § Præ-
calida aqua, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 16, 3.

‡ Præcalveo, ēre, neut. *To be bald before, Fest.*

Præcalvus, a, um, adj. *Bald before.* Capite
præcalvo, *Suet. Galba* 21.

Præcantatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A charming, or en-
chanting, Quint. Declam.* 14.

Præcantātus, a, um, part. *Charmed, enchanted.*
Lipillos conjicere in sinum, quos ipsa præcantatos
purpura involverat, *Petron.* c. 131.

Præcantrix, icis, f. verb. *A sorceress, an en-
chantress, Val.* § *Al. leg. præcantatrix, ut*
ap. Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99.

Præcānus, a, um, adj. *Grayheaded before its*
time, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 24.

Præcārus, a, um, adj. *Very dear, or too dear,*
Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 25. ubi tamen al. percara est.

Præcāvendus, a, um, part. *To be taken heed of*
beforehand. Præcavendum sibi existimabat, *Cæs.*
B. G. 1, 38.

Præ-

Præcävens, tis. part. *Takeing heed beforehand.*
= **Providens** antè & **præcävens**, *Cic. pro Planc.*
43. § **Præcävendus** satis, *Paterc. 2. 12.*

Præcäveo, ère, cavi, cautum. act. *To provide against a thing, to beware aforehand.* § **Præcävère** aliquid, *Cic. sibi ab infidiis, ab aliquo, Liv. 9, 26.*

Præcäveor, èri. pass. *To be taken care of beforehand.* Si provisum fuisset, præcaveri potuisset, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 22.*

|| **Præcautor**, ari. *To try beforehand.* || **Præcautari** sumus, *we have proved before, Vid. Int. Rom. 3, 9.*

|| **Præcautio**, ònis. f. verb. *A precaution, or taking heed aforehand, Recent. † Cautio, Cic.*

† **Præcautor**, òris. m. verb. *One who takes care aforehand, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 12. sed var. codices.*

Præcautum est, imperf. *Care was, or has been, taken.* || = *A me ita præcautum atque provisum est, I took that care aforehand, Cic. Attic. 2, 1.*

Præcautus, a, um. part. *Foreseen, provided against.* **Præcauto** opus est, *Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 62.*

Præcedens, tis. part. *Going before.* Instare præcedentibus, *Hor. Ep. 1, 2. ult.* Is præcedens militum agmen, ad tribunal pergit, *Liv. 7, 13. conf. Sil. 7, 31. 10, 568.*

Præcedo, ère, cessi. act. (1) *To go before, to outgo.* (2) Met. *To surpass, surmount, or excell.* (1) Opus esse in ipsos præcedere ad confirmandam civitatem, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 54.* (2) Helvetii reliquos Callos virtute præcedunt, *Id. B. G. 1, 1.* Vinum aliud præstantius altero germanitate præcedit, *Plin. 14, 6.* Vinum illud alterum sapore præcedit, *Col. 3, 2.*

* **Præceler**, èris, ère. adj. [ex præ, & celer] *Very swift, quick, or nimble.* Permeat spatio, nec nisi amnibus arcetur, aut præceleri fugâ, *Plin. 8, 23.* Vi præceleri repente rapi, *Id. 9, 26.* § **Præceler** cursu, *Stat. Theb. 6, 550.*

* **Præceléro**, ère. act. [ex præ, & celero] *To hasten, or speed, away before.* § **Præcelerant** duces, *Stat. Theb. 4, 799.*

Præcellens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. sümus, sup. (1) *Exceeding, surpassing, or surmounting.* (2) *Excellent.* (1) **Præcellens** robore mentis, *Sil. 3, 603.* (2) Vir & animo & virtute præcellens, *Cic. pro C. Balbo, 10.* § **Suavitate** præcellentior, *Plin. 12, 6.* **Præcellentissimus** vir, *Cic. Verr. 4, 44.*

Præcello, ère, ui. neut. (1) *To excell, surpass, surmount, or be much better.* (2) *To preside over.* (1) § **Præcellere** mobilitate, *Lucr. 2, 160.* scientiâ, *Liv. 5, 27.* (2) Qui Adorsorum genti præcellerat, *Tac. 12, 15, 2.*

Præcellus, a, um. part. *Very high, or lofty.* = **Præcelsus** atque editus locus, *Cic. Verr. 6, 48.* § **Præcelsa** rupes, *Virg. Æn. 3, 245.*

Præcenzio, ònis. f. verb. [à præcino] (1) *The entrance, or beginning, of a song; the flourish.* (2) || *Also a singing, or playing, before a company.* (1) *Cic. de Harusp. Resp. c. 10.* (2) *Gell. 1, 11.*

|| **Præcentor**, òris. m. verb. *The chanter of a choir, he that begins the tune, Apul. de Mundo, sub fin.*

Præceps, cipitis. † cipis. unde præcipe casu, *Enn. ap. Prisc. [ex præ, & caput; qui prono capite fertur]* (1) *Headlong, with the head foremost.* (2) *Steep, downhill.* (3) Met. *Dangerous, hazardous.* (4) *High, deep.* (5) *Hasty, speedy.* (6) *Rash, headstrong, fool-hardy.* (7) *Sudden, unexpected.* (8) *Declining, drawing to an end.* (1) **Præceps** aërii speculâ de montis in undas Deferat, *Virg. Ecl. 8, 59.* (2) = In declivi & præcipiti loco equos sustinere, *Cæs. B. G. 4, 33.* (3) = Quis non illam viam vitæ, quam antè præcipitem & lubricam esse ducebat, huic, planè & stabili præponendam esse arbitretur? *Cic. pro Flacc. 42.* (4) **Præcipiti** monte defenditur, *Plin. jun. § Præcipites* fossæ, *Ov. Met. 1, 97.* (5) Non fugi hinc præceps dum præcipitare potestas, *Virg. Æn. 4, 565.* § **Præceps** in omnia Cæsar, *Lucr. 2, 656.* (6) **Cæcum** & præcipitem ferri cæsitor, *Cic. pro Planc.*

3. **Præceps** ingenio in iram, *Liv. 23, 7. (7)* = **Subitus** discessus, & **præceps** profectio, *Cic. Att. 9, 10.* Si incisa vena, præceps periculum est, *Cels. 2, 11.* (8) **Præcipiti** jam die curare corpora milites jubet, *Liv. 4.* O meam calamitosam & præcipitem senectutem! *Cic. ad Octav. 10.*

Præceps, ipitis, subst. (1) *A precipice, a summit.* (2) Met. *A dangerous posture.* (1) **Præceps** immane ruinæ, *Juv. 10, 107.* juvenile, *Stat. Sylv. 1, 4, 50.* Deferri per præcipitia, *Quint. 4.* Omne in præcipiti vitium stetit, *on tip toe, Juv. 1, 149.* (2) Casus medicusve levârit Ægrum ex præcipiti, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 292.*

Præceptio, ònis. f. verb. (1) || *A taking up beforehand.* (2) || *An instruction, a precept.* (1) Dig. (2) **Præceptio** Stoicorum, *Cic. Off. 1, 2.* Lex est recti præceptio, pravique depulsio, *Id. N. D. 2, 31.*

Præceptivus, a, um. adj. *Giving rules, or precepts.* Sic partem philosophiæ ἀπαρτινικὴν vertit, *Sen. Ep. 95.*

|| **Præcepto**, are. freq. [à præcipio] *To give command, or charge, often, Felt. † Præcipio.*

Præceptor, òris. m. verb. [à præcipio] *A master, a tutor, an instructor, an adviser, or teacher.* = **Artium** magistri & vivendi præceptores, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 25.* § **Eloquentiæ** præceptor, *Quint. 2, 8.* **Præceptor** omnium consiliorum, *Cic. Philipp. 6.* Arandi præceptor, *Ov. Fast. 6, 13. de Hesiodo.*

Præceptrix, icis. f. verb. *A mistress, she that teacheth.* Quâ sapientia præceptrice in tranquillitate vivi potest, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 13.*

Præceptum, i. n. (1) *A precept or rule.* (2) *A commandment.* (3) *Admonition, advice, counsel.* (1) = Te abundare oportet præceptis institutisque philosophiæ, *Cic. Offic. 1, 1.* (2) Matris præcepta facessit, *Virg. Georg. 4, 548.* (3) = Tuis monitis & præceptis omnis est abjiciendus dolor, *Cic. Fam. 5, 13.*

Præceptus, a, um. part. (1) *Taken first, or before another.* (2) *Fore tasted.* (3) *Commanded.* (1) Tempore illi præcepto, *Liv. 1, 7.* (2) = Ad possessa venis præceptaque gaudia serus, *Ov. Ep. 17, 107.* (3) Ut erat ei præceptum à Cæsare, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 22.*

* **Præcerpens**, tis. part. *Takeing before, anticipating.* § **Præcerpens** plura, *Val. Max. 2, 8, 3.*

* **Præcerpo**, ère. act. [ex præ, & carpo] (1) *To crop, or bite, off.* (2) *To clip, or cut, off.* (3) *To take from, to deprive of.* (1) Si inter arbores vitæque aretur, ficellis capistrari, ne germinum tenera præcerpant, *Plin. 18, 19. de araturis herbis.* (2) § **Præcerpunt** jubas leoni, *Stat. Theb. 9, 193.* (3) Non præcerpo fructum officii tui, *Cic. Verr. 4, 37.*

* **Præcerpor**, i. pass. *To be first cropped, Quint.*

* **Præcerptus**, a, um. part. *Gathered, or cropped, beforehand.* || = *Summum illud purpure decus non nisi præcerptum præfloratumque transmittere, the consulship held for some time at the beginning of the year, Plin. Paneg. 58.* **Victoriæ** nuncii præceptam ejus rei lætitiâ invenerunt, *found the joy for it spread and celebrated before their arrival, Liv. 45. princ.*

* **Præcertatio**, ònis. f. [ex præ, & certatio] *The first assault, or onset; a quarrel, or skirmish, Ad Herenn. 4, 30.*

* **Præchârus**, a, um. adj. [ex præ, & charus] *Dearly beloved, Plin. vid. Præcarus.*

|| **Præcidâneus**, a, um. adj. [ex præ, & cædo; quod cæditur antè] *Slain, or sacrificed, before.* **Præcidaneæ** hostiæ dicuntur, quæ antè sacrificia solennia pridie cæduntur, *Gell. 4, 6.* || Porca præcidanea, quæ antè immolari solet, *that was sacrificed before new corn came in, Felt. leg. etiam præcidaria, offered to Ceres, Cato, 134.* **Præcidaneæ** feriæ; *holiday eves, or vigils, Gell. 4, 6.*

Præcidendus, a, um. part. *To be cut, or chopped, off.* Proclamante quodam, præcidendas esse falsario manus, *Suet. Claud. 15.*

Præcido, ère. act. [ex præ, & cædo] (1) *To pare, cut, or chop, off.* (2) *To take away clean, to prevent.* (3) || *To slit, or slice.* (4) || **Præcidere**

os, to slap one on the chops. (5) *To note, or mark with a stroke; as carpenters do before they saw to cut a little before, as drapers do, to rend out the residue; to note, or tell, precisely what points he will speak upon.* (6) *To deny stiffly.* (7) *To cut one short, or put one out of all hopes, or expectation.* (8) **Obscænâ** notione. (1) § **Cotem** novacula præcidere, *Cic. de Div. 1, 17.* manum gladio, *Id. de Inv. 2, 20.* (2) **Omnes** causas præcidam omnibus, *Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 22.* (3) *Id. ap. Litt.* (4) **Præcide** os tu illi hodie, *Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 52.* (5) **Præcide**, statue inquit aliquando quod libet, *Cic. Bud. interpr.* (6) *Vid. Præcisè, primo exemplo.* (7) *Quod quia præciderat, asperius de eo ad te scribere solebam, Id. Attic. 10.* (8) *Mart.*

Præcidor, i. sus. pass. (1) *To be cut, or chopped, off.* (2) Met. *To be taken off, or prevented.* (1) **Cinna** Cn. Octavii præcidi caput jussit, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 19.* Et si infra quàm rami fuere, præcidatur quod superest, *vivit, Plin. 16, 30.* (2) § **Defensio** præciditur, *Cic. in Verr. 3. spes plebeio, Liv. 4, 3.*

Præcinctio, ònis. f. sic dic. gradus latior altiorque in theatro, reliquos minores veluti præcinctus unde & nomen. *A stand, or broader place, in stairs; a landing, Vitruv. 5, 28. & 5, 3.*

Præcinctorium, ii. n. *An apron, or kirtle, Vitruv. 10, 21.*

Præcinctura, æ. f. *A girding of one's clothes, Macrobi. Sat. 2, 3.*

Præcinctus, a, um. part. (1) *Girded, tucked up before.* (2) *Tied about, enclosed.* (3) *Covered, overlaid.* (4) *Prepared, made ready.* (1) **Præcincti** ritè pueri, compitque ministrant, *Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 70.* (2) Pan pinu caput præcinctus acutâ, *Ov. Metam. 1, 699.* (3) **Parietes** testaceo opere præcincti, *Plin. Epist. 10, 48, 4.* (4) *Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 45.* || Hoc iter ignavi divisimus, altius ac nos **Præcinctis** unum, *more expeditè, quick, or nimble, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 6.*

Præcingens, tis. part. *Begirting, encompassing, or enclosing.* **Præcingens** roseo tempora vinculo, *Sen. Med. 70.*

Præcingo, ère. act. *To begirt, encompass, or enclose.* **Præcinxit** littora muro, *Sil. 3, 243. conf. 13, 233.*

Præcingor, i. sus. pass. (1) *To be girt about with.* (2) *To be surrounded, or encircled.* (1) § **Ense** præcingi, *Ov. Trist. 2, 271.* (2) **Fulvo** cervix præcingitur auro, *Id. Met. 14, 395.* **Præcingitur** gens mari, *Plin. 5, 32.*

Præcino, ère, nui, entum. act. [ex præ, & cano] (1) *To sing before.* (2) *To numble a charm.* (3) *To prophesy, or tell, beforehand.* (1) **Epulis** magistratum fides præcinent, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 1.* (2) **Carmine** quum magico præcinnisset anus, *Tib. 1, 5, 12. ubi al. procubisset.* (3) **Higreges** lymphati futura præcinent, *Plin. 8, 46.* = **Præmonstrare** & præcinere aliquid magnum populo Romano, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 10.*

* || **Præcio**, ère. act. [ex præ, & cio] *id. quod proclamo, Felt.*

Præcipiendus, a, um. part. *To be instructed, Col. libr. 10, præf.*

Præcipiens, tis. part. (1) *Takeing up beforehand, precepting.* (2) *Instructing.* (1) Aliquam intervalli à cæterâ classe præcipiens, *9, 6, 2.* (2) *Cic.*

Præcipio, ère, cèpi, ceptum. act. [ex præ, & carpio] (1) *To prevent, or take first; to anticipate, to take before another, or before the time.* (2) *To instruct, to teach, to show how a thing is to be done.* (3) *To command, or charge; to give order.* (4) *To foresee, to imagine and conceive in mind beforehand.* (1) **Præcipias** licet gaudia, omnes te dii oderunt, *Cic. Philipp. 13, 20.* Spe præcipit hostem, *Virg. Æn. 11, 461.* Veneno fata præcepit, *Flor. 3, 9.* Ab iisdem insequentis anni mutuum pecuniam præceperat, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 31.* || Si lac præceperit æstus, *shall have dried up, Virg. Ecl. 3, 98.* (2) **Conservis** ad eundem præcipio modum, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 70.* Hic artem præcipit, ille trochi, *Ov. Trist. 2, 486.* (3) = **Præcipit**, atque interdicat unum petentem Indusignatum, *Cæs. B. G. 5, 56.* (4) **Magni** animi

est præcipere cogitatione futura, *Cic. Offic. 1, 23.*

Præcipitandus, a, um. part. *To be tumbled down headlong upon.* Dare pectora præcipitanda saxi, *Ov. Epist. 15, 192.*

Præcipitans, tis. part. (1) *Falling down headlong.* (2) *Met. Falling to ruin.* (3) *Violent, hasty, rapid, hurrying.* (1) Gubernaculum præcipitans traxi mecum, *Virg. Æn. 6, 351.* (2) Impellere præcipitantes inhumanum est, *Cic. pro Rabir. Post. 1.* Me ad exitium præcipitantem retinisses, *Id. Attic. 3, 15.* (3) § Præcipitans imber, *Lucr. 6, 291.* amnis, *Cic. de Orat. 1.* Per invia & rupes deruptas præcipitantes fugerunt, *Liv. 39, 2.*

Præcipitanter, adv. *With great speed.* § Præcipitanter currere, *Luc. 3, 1075.*

|| Præcipitantiā, æ. f. *A tumbling, or falling, down from a high place.* *Gell. 6, 2.*

Præcipitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A falling headlong; Met. too much rashness, or over hastyness.* *Sen. de Ira, 1, 12.*

|| Præcipitator, ōris. m. verb. *He that tumbles,* *Litt. ex Quint.*

Præcipitātūrus, a, um. part. *About to precipitate, or cast down headlong.* Procurrit quasi præcipitaturus se in Tiberim, *Suet. Neron. 47.* Præcipitaturi se ex aliquā rupe, *Plin. 8, 36.*

Præcipitatus, a, um. part. (1) *Cast down headlong.* (2) *Bent downwards.* (3) *Come hastily on.* (1) Qui se præcipitatos ex locis superioribus dicerent, *Cic. pro Cæcin. 17.* (2) Pars palmitis præcipitata fructu induitur, *Col. 5, 6.* = Ut curvata & præcipitata per jugum nequeat terram contingere, *Id. 4, 24, 19.* (3) § Nox præcipitata, *Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 47.* || Ætas præcipitata, *declining,* *Mattius ad Cic. Fam. 11, 28.*

Præcipitium, ii. n. *A steep place; a downright pitch, or fall; a precipice.* § Deferri per præcipitia, *Quint. 1, 10.* In præcipitium impellere, *Suet. Aug. 79.* A vitis in pravia, à pravis in præcipitia pervenitur, *Petere. 2, 10.*

Præcipito, ære. act. in præceps dejicio. (1) *To cast, throw, hurl, or tumble, down headlong.* (2) *To overthrow.* (3) *To overhasten, or hurry; to precipitate.* (4) *Also to bow, or bend, downwards.* (5) *Absol. To fall, or run, down with violence.* (6) *To make great haste.* (7) *To make too much haste.* (8) *To draw towards an end.* (1) § Præcipitare se in flumen, *Cæs. B. G. 4, 15.* ad terram, *Lucr. 4, 1015.* ex supero, *Id. 2, 248.* de turri, *Liv. 23.* (2) Cedentem juvenem retro præcipitat, *Stat. Theb. 6, 789.* (3) § Præcipitare istuc quidem est, non descendere, *Cic. N. D. 1, 32.* (4) *Col. vide in Præcipitor, n. 2.* (5) Ubi Nilus præcipitat ex altissimis montibus, *Cic. Somn. Scip. 5.* (6) Priscos referre dolores Præcipitat, *Sil. 3, 165.* (7) Qui in amorem præcipitavit, pejus perit, quam si saxo saliat, *Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 31.* (8) Multi menses transferant, & hyems præcipitaverat, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 25.*

Præcipitor, ari, ātus. pass. (1) *To be cast, or thrown, headlong.* (2) *Bent, or bowed, downwards.* (1) Qui accenderant, de muro præcipitantur, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 50.* (2) Nisi vitis arboris cacumen superaverit, præcipitari palmitem non oportet, *Col. 5, 6.*

Præcipitur, imperf. *It is ordered, or advised.* Rectè præcipi potest in amicitia, *Cic. de Amic. 20.* || Præceptum erat oraculo, *Val. Max. 8, 15, 3.* In universum de pomis servandis præcipitur, *Plin. 15, 16.*

Præcipuè, adv. *Particularly, especially, principally, chiefly.* § Neque ego præcipuè de consularibus disputo, universi senatus communis est ista laus, *Cic. pro Sullā, 29.* Hæc una res in omni libero populo, maximèque in pacatis civitatibus, præcipuè semper floruit, *Id. de Orat. 1, 8.*

Præcipuus, a, um. adj. [à præcipio, quod præ aliis capitur, vel quod præ aliis capit] (1) *Chief, singular, the choice, principal, special, proper, particular, peculiar.* (2) *Also sovereign, excellent.* (1) § Tum communibus malis, tum præcipuis oppressus sum, *Cic. Att. 11, 14.* § Ut cætera paria sint, hoc certè præcipuum fuit, *Id.*

pro Ligar. 9. = Præcipuus & proprius sensus doloris, *Id. Prev. Conf. 2.* (2) Contra morsus præcipuum remedium, *Plin. 8, 32.* § ad serpentis ictus, *Id. 8, 27.*

Præcisè, adv. (1) *Precisely, positively, point-blank.* (2) *Also briefly, in short.* (1) = Nunquam ego cuiquam tam præcisè negavi, &c. quàm hic mihi planè sine ullā exceptione præcidit, *Cic. Att. 8, 4.* (2) § Id præcisè dicitur, plenè autem & perfectè, &c. *Id. N. D. 2, 29.*

Præcisio, ōnis. f. verb. [à præcido] *A brevity in writing, or speaking; a scheme in rhetoric,* *Cic. de Orat. 3, 53.*

† Præcisum, i. n. *That part of the bowels which the guts are fastened to.* = Illi præciso atque epulis capiuntur opimis, *Lucil. ap. Non. 2, 633.*

Præcisus, a, um. part. [à præcido] (1) *Cut off, chopped, or taken away.* (2) *Concise, cut short, narrow.* (3) *Also abused against nature, bugged.* (1) § Præcisum caput, *Plin. 11, 37.* Præcisi pedes, *Val. Max. 9, 2, ext. 5.* Met. Libertas Tenediā securi præcisa, *Cic. 2, fr. 2, 10, conf. Liv. 40, 6.* (2) Præcisa ante legitimum finem oratio, *Quint. 9, 2.* || Iter angustum admodum, utrinque præcisum, *narrow, and having precipices on both sides,* *Sall. B. J. 97.* (3) Præcisi, & professi impudicitiam, *Sen. de Provid.*

|| Præclāmatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A crying before,* *Liv. ap. Litt.*

|| Præclāmator, ōris. m. verb. *A fore proclaimer,* *Fest. & Macr. Sat. 1.*

Præclārè, adv. ius, comp. sīmè, sup. (1) *Very clearly, very plainly.* (2) *Very rightly, very well.* (3) *Very successfully, bravely, nobly.* (1) § Præclārè intelligere, *Cic. Fam. 8, 3.* explicare, *Id. Acad. 1.* (2) § Præclārè meminī, *Id. Fam. 4, 7, 3.* (3) Re præclarissimè gestā, *Hirt. B. Alex. 30.* || Præclārè cum eo actum, *he cometh well off,* *Cic. Rarè inven. Comp. grad.*

† Præclārīter, adv. *Bravely,* *Enn. † Præclārè.*

Præclārus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Very clear and bright.* (2) *Very plain.* (3) *Noble, renowned, famous, goodly, brave, gallant.* (4) *Honest, upright.* (1) Solis præclārā luce nitor, *Lucr. 2, 1031.* (2) Aditu vel mari, vel terrā, præclara ad aspectum, *Cic.* (3) Parcere præclarissimæ patriæ, *Hirt. B. Alex. 24.* § Præclarior laus, *Plin. Paneg. 88.* Præclarus armis, *Stat. Theb. 3, 284.* in philosophiā, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 11.* eloquentiæ ac fidei, *Tac. Ann. 4, 34.* (4) O præclarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupo! *Cic. Philipp. 3, 11.* interp. Vallā.

Præcludo, ēre, si, sum. act. *To shut, or ram, up that one cannot enter, or pass; to stop before.* In perpetuum tibi curiam præclufisti, *Cic. in Pison. 17.* Iter præcluserat unda, *Ov. Met. 14, 790.* conf. *Liv. 33, 13.*

Præcludor, i, sus. pass. *To be shut, or stopped, up.* Crebris arboribus succis omnes introitus erant præclufi, *Cæs. B. G. 5, 9.* || Animus præcluditur ad exponendam rei dignitatem, *my thoughts are too narrow,* *Cic. anteq. iret in exil. 6.*

* || Præcluens, tis. part. [qu. à præclueo] *Excellent.* Præcluens potestas, *Prud. Cath. 4, 37.* † Egregius, *Cic.*

Præclūso, ōnis. f. verb. *A stopping, or damming, up.* § Præclusiones aquarum, *Virg. 9, 9.*

Præclūsus, a, um. part. *About to preclude, or stop.* Illi verò daturus se negare, neque portas consuli præclufuros, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 12.*

Præclūsus, a, um. part. *Stopped, or shut.* Præclufus aditus misericordiæ, *Cic. Verr. 5, 8.* Præclufa scopulis ratis, *Val. Flacc. 4, 668.* conf. *Sil. 9, 513.*

Præco, ōnis. m. (qu. prædico, καὶ αὐτοματῶς, à prædicando] (1) *A common cryer, properly he who in port-sale notifyeth the things that are to be sold, and seteth the price on them.* (2) *The cryer of a court, in games, or on the stage, who was to command silence; also to cry what was lost.* (3) *Also a publisher, proclaimer, or sater forth, of things.* (4) || *Also a preacher.* (1) Si palam præco jussu tuo prædicasset, non decumas frumenti, sed dimidias venire partes, &c. *Cic. Verr.*

3, 16. De quo homine præconis vox prædicat & pretium conficit, *Id. pro Quint. 15.* (2) Citat præco maximā voce legatos, *Id. pro Flacc. 15.* Præcones iudorum gymnicorum, *Id. Fam. 5, 12.* Vid. & *Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 78.* (3) Suae virtutis Homerum præconem invenire, *Cic. pro Arch. 10.* (4) *Eccl.*

Præcoclus, a, um. part. [à præcoquor] *Boiled beforehand,* *Plin. 14, 9.*

Præcogitatus, a, um. part. *Thought, or contrived, before.* § Præcogitatum facinus, *Liv. 40, 4.*

Præcogito, āre. act. *To ponder beforehand,* *Quint. Inst. 12, 9.*

Præcognitus, a, um. adj. *Known, or understood, beforehand,* *Planc. ad Cic. Fam. 10, 15.*

Præcolo, ēre, ui. act. *To love rather.* Nova & anticipia præcolere, *Tac. Ann. 14, 22, 5.* = forevere, *Id. ib. Rarè ecc.*

Præcompositus, a, um. adj. *Prepared beforehand.* Cum præcomposito nuntius ore venit, *Ov. Fast. 6, 674.*

Præconceptus, a, um. part. *Before received.* Præconceptum spiritum exhalant, *Plin. 2, 82.*

|| Præconcinatus, a, um. part. *Devised, or framed, beforehand,* *Litt. ex Apul.*

Præconium, ii. n. [à præcone] (1) *The cryer's office,* (2) *or voice.* (3) *The publishing, or proclaiming, of any thing.* (4) *Also fame, praise, renown, commendation, report.* (5) *Also cryers wages.* (6) || *Also a company of cryers, or messengers, to summon people.* (1) Retripit eos qui præconium facerent vetari esse in decurionibus, *Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 1.* (2) Præconio ubique contendit, *Suet. Ner. 24.* (3) Præconium domesticum stultitiæ, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 20.* laudum, *Id.* (4) Præconium ab Homero Achilli tributum, *Id. Fam. 5, 12.* (5) *Cato.* (6) *Liv. ap. Litt.*

Præconsumo, ēre. act. *To waste, or spend, beforehand.* § Præconsumere vias suas, *Ov. Met. 7, 489.*

Præconsumptus, a, um. part. *Wasted beforehand.* Præconsumptus temporis malis, *Ov. Trist. 4, 6, 30.*

Præcontracto, ēre. act. *To handle beforehand, to despoil beforehand.* Spectat Tereus, præcontractatque videndo, *Ov. Met. 6, 478.*

|| Præcontractor, ari, ātus. pass. *Litt. ex Sil.*

† Præcoquis, e. adj. *Soon ripe, early.* Huic puellæ præcoquis libido inest, *Non. ex Næv. † Præcox, Col.*

Præcoquo, ēre, xi, etum. act. unde præcoquor. pass. (1) *To be boiled beforehand.* (2) *To over-boil, to boil very much.* (1) *Plin. 14, 9.* (2) Acini præcoquantur in callum, *Id. 18, 29.*

Præcoquus, a, um. adj. *Early ripe.* § Præcoqua uva, *Col. 12, 37.* Perfica præcoqua, *Mart. 13, 46.*

* Præcordia, ōrum. n. pl. [ex præ, & cor; præcordia appellant quia cordi prætenduntur, *Plin. 11, 37.*] (1) *The parts about the heart.* (2) *Also the midriff, or skin that parteth the heart and lungs from the other entrails; the diaphragm.* (3) *Also the sides of the belly under the ribs.* (4) *The umbles, as the heart, lungs, spleen, &c.* (5) *Meton. The breast.* (6) *Met. The mind, the thoughts and affections.* (1) *Plin. 2.* *Id. 11, 36.* (3) *Cels.* (4) Præcordia vocamus uno nomine extra in homine, *Plin. 30, 5.* (5) Victis redit in præcordia virtus, *Virg. Æn. 2, 367.* Clypeo genibusque premens præcordia duris, *Ov. Met. 12, 140.* (6) Alter sæpe uno mutat præcordia verbo, *Prop. 2, 4, 21.* Stolidæ præcordia mentis, *Ov. Met. 11, 149.* Aperit præcordia Liber, *Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 89.*

Præcorumpo, ēre. act. *To corrupt, or bribe, beforehand.* Dum præcorumpere donis Me cupit, *Ov. Met. 14, 134.*

|| Præcorumpor, i. pass. *Litt. ex Suet.*

Præcorruptus, a, um. part. *Corrupted beforehand by bribes.* Illa quidem venit, sed præcorrupta, *Ov. Met. 9, 295.*

Præcox, ōcis, & Præcoquis, e. adj. [ex præ, & coquo; quod ante cetera coctum est, i. e. maturum] (1) *Soon, or early, ripe; rather ripe.* (2) *Early, overhasty, untimely, too forward.* (1) § Pyra præcocia, *Col. 5, 10.* Quæ fumi quodam genere præ-

præcoccem maturitatem trahunt, *Id.* Diuturnum & *præcoccem* fructum, *Curt.* 8, 5, 15. (2) = *Ritus præcox* ille & *celerimus*, ante quadragesimum diem nulli datur, *Plin. præf.* 1. 6. § *Ingenium præcox*, *Quint.* 1, 3. *fatum*, *Sen.*

Præcrassus, a, um, adj. *Very thick*. § *Cortex præcrassus*, *Plin.* 16, 8.

|| *Præcūdus*, a, um, adj. *Very razor*, *Col. ap. Litt. fort. pro percrudus, quod ap. eund. leg.* 12, 10.

Præcultus, a, um, part. (1) *Dressed, trimmed, or prepared*. (2) Adj. *Very trim and neat*. (1) *Animi habitus ad virtutem quasi præculti*, *Cic. Part. Or.* 23. (2) *Præcultum genus eloquentiæ*, *Quint.* 11, 1.

Præcupīdus, a, um, adj. *Very desirous, or fond*, *Suet. Aug.* 70.

|| *Præcūtiō*, ōnis, f. verb. *A bespeaking beforeband*, *Litt. ex Quint.*

Præcurrens, tis, part. *Running before, foregoing*. = *Primordia rerum*, & quasi *præcurrentia*, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 2. conf. de *Orat.* 2, 40. *Præcurrentibus* satis adventum *Scipionis*, *Val. Max.* 5, 2. ext. 4.

Præcurro, ēre, ri & cūcurri, sum, aēt. (1) *To run, or make speed, before*. (2) *Met. To overrun, to outrun*. (3) *To fore-run, or happen before, as a sign, or token*. (4) *To answer a foreseen objection*. (5) *Met. To surpass, or excell*. (1) *Abi, præcurre, ut sint domi parata*, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 46. § *Præcurrunt equites*, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 38. (2) *Amor votis suis præcurrit*, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 15. *Præcurrit amicitia iudicium*, *Cic. de Amic.* 17. (3) *Ea fama jam præcurrerat*, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 80. *Fama de victoriâ Cæsaris præcucurrisset*, *Ilirt. B. Afr.* 87. *Ut certis rebus certa signa præcurrerent*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 52. (4) *Illud in his rebus, ne te deducere verò Possit quod quidam fingunt, præcurrere cogor*, *Lucr.* 1, 312. (5) = *Quum eum nemo anteciret his virtutibus, nulli nobilitate præcurrerunt*, *Nep. Thrasib.* 1. § *al. leg. præcucurrerunt*.

Præcurror, i, pass. *To be outrun*. § *Exemplo præcurri*, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 1.

Præcurſio, ōnis, f. verb. *A forebappening, or foregoing*. § *Præcurſio visorum*, *Cic. de Fato*, 19. *Alia præcurſionem quandam adhibent ad efficiendum*, *Id. Topic.* 15. *Vid. & Plin.* 16, 13.

Præcurſor, ōris, m. verb. *A fore-runner*. || *Levia tamen prælia inter extremum Punicum agmen præcurſoresque Romanorum, their foremost men, their scouts*, *Liv.* 26, 17. *Met. = Quem ille in decumis, in rebus capitalibus, in omni calumnia præcurſorem habere solebat & emissarium, his scout, spy, or sater*, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 41.

Præcurſorius, a, um, adj. *Sent beforeband*. § *Præcurſoria epistola*, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 13, 2.

Præcurſurus, a, um, part. *That will run before*, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 8.

Præcurſus, ūs, m. verb. *A going, or running, before*. *Statuit præcurſibus herbas*, *Stat. Etesiarum præcurſu*, *Plin.* 16, 25.

*† *Præcurvus*, a, um, adj. [*ex præ, & curvus*] *Very crooked before*, *Plaut. ap. Litt.*

Præcūtiō, ēre, ſi, sum, aēt. [*ex præ, & quatio*] *To shake before*. *Tædas Hymenæus Amorque præcutiunt*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 758. § *vix alibi occ.*

Præda, æ, f. etym. incert. (1) *A prey, or booty by force*. (2) *Gain from any fraud*. (3) *Spoil, pilage*. (4) *Mut to be devoured*. (?) *Discuntur rapte genialis præda puellæ*, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 155. (2) *Hanc prædam omnem jam ad quæstorem deferam*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9. ult. (3) = *Maximos quæstus prædasque fecit*, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 50. (4) *Opimam prædam rapuisti unguibus*, *Phædr.* 2, 68.

Prædābundus, a, um, adj. *That doth, or will, rob, pillage, or plunder*. § *Exercitus prædābundus*, *Liv.* 2, 26.

|| *Prædāceus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, prey, or booty*. § *Pecunia prædacea*, *Gell.* 13, 24. § *sed mel. editt. leg. prædatitia*. † *Ex prædā*, *Cic.*

|| *Prædamnatio*, ōnis, f. verb. *A verdict before judgement*, *Dig.*

Prædamnatus, a, um, part. (1) *Condemned be-*

foreband. (2) *Disapproved beforeband*. (1) § *Prædamnatus collega*, *Liv.* 4, 41. (2) *Prædamatā spe æquo dimicandi loco*, *Id.* 27, 15.

Prædamno, āre, aēt. *To condemn aforeband, to prejudge*. § *Memores stultum esse perpetuæ infelicitatis se prædamnare*, *Val. Max.* 6, 9, 1. *Ne prædamnare amicum existimaretur*, *Suet. Aug.* 56. § *scrib. & prædemno*.

Prædans, tis, part. *Preying*. *Escam ex prædante capere*, *Plin.* 9, 30. *conf. Sil.* 5, 582.

Prædatiō, ōnis, f. verb. *A privatizing, a plundering*. = *Latrocinii & prædationibus infestato mari*, *Paterc.* 2, 73.

|| *Prædatitiū*, a, um, adj. *Gotten by prey*. = *Ex manubiis, i. e. ex pecuniâ prædatitiâ*, *Gell.* 13, 24. † *Ex prædā*.

Prædator, ōris, m. verb. *A robber, a pillager, or plunderer*. = *Quos ego utrosque in eodem genere prædatorum directorumque pono*, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 9. || *Prædator corporis, a buggerer*, *Petr.* c. 85. || *Prædator aproium, a hunter*, *Ov. Met.* 12, 306.

Prædatōrius, a, um, adj. *Of, or for, robbing, pillaging, or plundering*. || *Prædatoria, sc. navis, a pickaroon, a privateer*, *Liv.* 34, 36. § *Prædatoricæ classes*, *Id.* 29, 28. || *Prædatoria manus, a party of robbers*, *Sall. B. J.* 23.

Prædatrix, icis, f. verb. *She that robbeth, or seeketh for prey*. *Dryope prædatrix Herculei alumni*, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 22.

Prædatus, a, um, part. *Having spoiled, or made a prey, or prize, of*, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 3, 1.

Prædelasso, āre, aēt. *To tire, or weary, aforeband*. *Moles incurſus quæ prædelassat aquarum*, *Ov. Met.* 11, 730.

Prædemno, āre, aēt. *Vid. Prædamno*.

Prædensus, a, um, part. *Made very thick*, *Litt. ex Plin. fort. pro prædensus, quod vid.*

|| *Prædensio*, āre, aēt. *To make thick, unde*

|| *Prædensor*, āri, ātus, pass. *To be made thick*, *Stat. ap. Litt.*

Prædensus, a, um, adj. *Very thick*. § *Prædensa terra*, *Plin.* 18, 18.

|| *Prædestinatio*, ōnis, f. verb. *A fore-appointment, predetermination*, *Aug.* † *Prætenſio*, atque *præscriptio divina*, *Pantano vertente*.

Prædestino, āre, aēt. *To predestinate; to decree, or ordain, before, what shall come after*, *Ecll. Macedoniam occupare prædestinaverat*, *Nep.* 18, 23. § *Prædestinare triumphum*, *Liv.* 45, 40.

|| *Prædestinor*, āri, ātus, pass. *To be decreed, or ordained, beforeband*, *Hier.*

|| *Prædexter*, ēra, ērum, adj. [*ex præ, & dexter*] *Very fortunate, or lucky*, *Grat. vers.* 68.

Prædiator, ōris, m. (1) *A man of law, expert in cases relating to lands*. (2) || *A buyer of publick lands*. (1) *Apuleium prædiatorem videbis*, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 14. (2) *Prædiator cū illis υπαρχόντων*, *Gl. vet. vid. & Salm. De modo usur.* c. 16.

Prædiatōrius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, lands*. *In prædiatorium*, *Cic. pro Balbo*, 20. & *Val. Max.* 8, 12, 1.

|| *Prædiātus*, a, um, part. *That hath good lands, or manours*, *Apul. Florid.* 13. p. 787. † *Prædiis munitus*.

|| *Prædicābile*, is, n. *A predicable*. *Quod prædicatur de pluribus*, *ap. Logic.*

Prædicābilis, e, adj. *Vaunted, or boasted of*. = *Nec in miserâ vitâ quidquam est prædicabile, aut gloriandum*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 17.

|| *Prædicamentum*, i, n. *A predicament in logic*. † *Quod dicitur de quodam aut quibusdam*, *Cic. decem elementa*, *Quint. Inst. Orat.* 3, 6.

Prædicandus, a, um, part. (1) *To be praised, or spoken well of*. (2) *To be related*. (1) = *Beata vita glorianda, & prædicanda, & præ se ferenda est*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 17. (2) *Id.*

Prædicans, tis, part. (1) *Speaking openly*. (2) *Reporting*. (1) *Ignosces mihi de meipso aliquid prædicanti*, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 13. (2) *Plin.* 17, 18.

Prædictiō, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A publishing, or open declaring*. (2) *A common talk and report*. (3) *A praising, or vaunting*. (1) § *Beneficiorum prædictiō*, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 3. (2) = *Si in mediocri statu sermonis ac prædicationis res tuæ essent*, *Id. Q. fr.* 5, 1. (3) *Prædictiō de laude*

alicujus, *Id. pro Dom.* 11. § *Prædicatione aliquid jactare*, *Curt.* 6, 10, 27.

|| *Prædictivus*, a, um, adj. *Prædictive*. || *Prædictiva conclusio, a simple proposition*, *Apul. de Doctr. Plat. philos.* p. 632.

Prædicātor, ōris, m. verb. *A proclaimer, publisher, or open reporter; a praiser*. *Te ipso prædicatore ac teste*, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9.

|| *Prædictum*, i, n. *The predicate*. *Quod de subiecto prædicatur, i. e. dicitur*, *Log.*

Prædictūrus, a, um, part. *About to foretell*. *Quid de meis in vos meritis prædicaturus non sum?* *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 32.

Prædictus, a, um, part. *Spoken of, or praised*. *Arbor historiis prædicata*, *Plin.* 16, 41.

Prædicendus, a, um, part. *To foretell*. *In con- cionem ab imperatore productus ad prædicendam eclipsim*, *Plin. H.* 2, 9.

Prædicens, tis, part. *Foretelling*. *Nihil adversi accidit non prædicente me*, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 6.

Prædico, āre, aēt. (1) *To proclaim, as a cryer doth*. (2) *To own, acknowledge, or confess*. (3) *To say, or affirm*. (4) *To report, publish, or noise abroad*. (5) *To discover, or disclose; to show*. (6) *To relate, or report*. (7) *To say usually, as a proverbial sentence*. (8) *To praise, or commend*. (9) *To boast, or vaunt, of*. (10) *To charge, or order*. (1) *Si palam præco iussu tuo prædicasset*, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 16. (2) *Nihil igitur debuit, ut tu ipse prædicas*, *Id.* (3) *Quod mihi prædicas vitium, id tibi est*, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 246. *Ne fortè me hoc frustra pollicitum esse prædices*, *Cic. Libentissimè prædicabo Cn. Pompeium studio laborasse*, *Id.* (4) *Ain' tandem P. civis Glycerium est?* *PAMPH.* *Ita prædicant*, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 4. (5) *Quis hominum clariùs, aut tantâ vociferatione bestiam vel furem prædicat, quàm iste latratus?* *Col.* 7, 12, 1. (6) *Quam prædicant in fugâ fratris sui membra dissipavisse*, *Cic. Paucitatem militum nostrorum suis prædicaverunt*, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 34. (7) *Ut quicquid sincerâ fide gereretur, id Romani Atticâ fieri prædicarent*, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 23. (8) *Virtutem alicujus optimè prædicare*, *Cic. pro Arch.* 9. (9) *De se gloriosius prædicare*, *Id. pro Domo*, 35. (10) *Corbulo, ne pugnam priores auderent, prædicat*, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 36.

Prædico, ēre, xi, ſum, aēt. (1) *To tell one beforeband, to foretell*. (2) *To portend, or fore-show*. (3) *To divine, or prophesy*. (4) *To command, charge, or give order, beforeband*. (5) *To promise, or speak, before*. (1) *Id primum in hac re prædico tibi*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 18. *Chalcidenses orti, ut prædiximus, Atticis*, *Paterc.* 1, 4. & *passim*. § *Quem prædiximus*, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 11. || *De quo prædiximus, the above-mentioned*, *Id.* 2, 15. (2) = *Cum dii monent de optimatum discordiis, de civium dissensione prædicant, cum principibus eadem portendunt*, &c. *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 25. (3) *Bellum nobis non obscurè prædixerunt aruspices*, *Id. de Har. Resp.* 9. (4) *Pompeius suis prædixerat, ut Cæsaris impetum exciperent*, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 92. (5) *At nisi aliquid prædixero, intelligi non poterunt, quæ retellentur*, *Sen. Ep.* 102. *Illa prædicam, quæ sunt consulis*, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 6.

Prædicor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be proclaimed, to be reported*. = *Nostra pugna sæpe feretur ac prædicabitur*, *Cic. pro Arch.* 9. || *Ut prædicatur, as it is said*, *Id. vid. Prædico*.

Prædicor, i, pass. *To be foretold*. *Solis defectiones prædicuntur in multos annos*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 6.

Prædictiō, ōnis, f. verb. *A prophesy, a foretelling of a thing, a prediction*. *Hariorum & vatum furibundæ prædictiōnes*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 2. § *Prædictiōnes divinæ*, *Plin.* 7, 37. *Prædictiōne nihil verius*, *Val. Max.* 3, 7, 1.

Prædictum, i, n. *A prophesy, a thing foretold*. *Panætius astrologorum prædicta rejecit*, *Cic. de Div.* 4, 42. § *Vatum prædicta*, *Kirg. Aen.* 4, 464.

Prædictus, a, um, part. (1) *Foretold, prophesied*. (2) *Appointed*. (1) *Detectiones solis lunæque cognitæ prædictæque*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 61. (2) *Prædicta cœnæ hora*, *Suet. Tib.* 8.

Prædiolum, i, dim. *A little farm, or manour.*
Prædiola nostra bene ædificata, *Cic. Fam. 2, 6.*

Prædisco, Ære, didici, act. *To learn beforehand.*
 Exercitationes prædiscere & meditari, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 32.* § **Prædiscere** tempestates, *Virg. Georg. 1, 252.*

Prædiscer, i, pass. *To be learned beforehand.*
 Ventos ante omnia prædisci, *Plin. 18, 24.*

Prædispono, Ære, fui, itum, act. unde part. **prædispositus**. *Prepared, or placed before hand.*
 § **Nuncii prædispositi**, *Liv. 40, 56.*

Præditus, a, um, adj. [*ex præ, & datus; qui præ aliis aliquâ re est donatus*] *Endued with, having such a quality, or being in such a condition.*
 Summo magistratu præditus, *Cic. Verr. 4, 40.* ¶ **Amentia præditus**, *mad, Id. Verr. 2, 42.* Natura prædita culpâ, *faulty, Luciet. 2, 181.* Præditus tumore, *swollen, Ad Herenn. 2, 27.* ¶ **Studio venandi ac pilæ, lowing those exercises, *Cic. de Am. 20.***

Prædives, itis, adj. (1) *Very rich and wealthy.* (2) *Very plentyfull.* (1) Prædivitis urbe Latini, *Virg. Æn. 11, 213.* ¶ Prædives sine pecuniâ, *Val. Max. 4, 3, 6.* (2) Totum tulit prædivite cornua Autumni, *ov. Met. 9, 91.*

Prædivinatio, Ænis, f. verb. *A conjecture, or guessing, at things to come,* *Plin. 8, 25.*

¶ **Prædivinator**, Æris, m. verb. *He that divineth before,* *Tac. ap. Litt.*

Prædivino, Ære, act. *To guess beforehand, or foresee.* Prædivinant apes ventos imbresque, *Plin. 11, 10.*

Prædivinus, a, um, adj. *Divining beforehand.*
 ¶ **Prædivina somnia**, *dreams foreboding things to come,* *Plin. 37, 10.*

Prædium, ii, n. [*à præ, prædis, quodd & prædibus & prædiis caverent, Cic. i. e. obstringerent se creditori; vel quodd antiqui agros, quos bello ceperunt, prædæ nomine habebant, [Id.]*] (1) *A farm, or manour; an estate in the country with ground lying to it.* (2) *Also any estate, as well in city as country.* (1) Prædæ sunt res ipsæ, prædæ homines fide iutores, quorum res bona prædia uno nomine dicuntur, *Afc.* (2) § **Rustica prædia**, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 15.* urbana, *Id. Verr. 3, 86.* dotalia, *Id. Att. 15, 20.*

Prædo, Ænis, m. [*à præda, qui prædam facit*] (1) *A robber, a spoiler, a highwayman, a pillager.* (2) *An unjust possessor of an estate.* (1) Templorum omnium atque testorum totius urbis prædo, *Cic. pro Domo, 55.* ¶ **Prædones maritimi**, *pirates, Nep. Themist. 2.* (2) *Ap. JCC.*

¶ **Prædo**, Ære, act. *To prey, Bibl. † Prædor.*
Prædoctus, a, um, part. *Forewarned.* Prædocti ab duce, arma mutâunt, *Sall. B. Jug. 99.*

* **Prædomans**, tis, part. *Rubing hard.* Circa furculos ari, cum dentiunt uris, prædomantes ora, *Plin. 8, 36.*

* **Prædomo**, Ære, ui, itum. [*ex præ, & domo*] *To tame, subdue, or master, beforehand,* *Sen. Ep. 113.*

¶ **Prædonius**, a, um, adj. *Like highwaymen.* ¶ **Prædonio more**, *after the manner of highwaymen,* *Hor.*

† **Prædonulus**, i, m. *A little robber, or thief,* *Cato ap. Fest. § Sed Scal. leg. prædonculus.*

Prædor, ari, âtus sum, dep. [*à præda*] *To rob, to spoil, to poll, or peel; to plunder, to make a prey of, to devour.* = *Spes rapiendi atque prædandi occæcat animos, Cic. Philipp. 4, 4.* Ad multas lupa tendit oves, prædetur ut unam, *ov. A. Am. 3, 419.* Met. Una meos quoniam prædâta est scemina sensus, *Propert. 2, 1, 55.* ¶ **Pisces salamo prædabor**, *catch them by angling, Id. 4, 2, 137.* Puella prædata est me, *ov. Am. 1, 3, 1.*

Præduco, Ære, xi, ctum, act. *To mark out by drawing a line beforehand.* Creta vili circum præducere ad victoriæ notam, *Plin. 35, 17.* ¶ **Lineas itineri præducunt**, *mark out the passage by drawing lines, Id. 33, 4.* Fossas transversas viis præducit, *cuteth ditches overthwart, Cæs. B. C. 1, 27.* Maceriam sex in altitudinem pedum præduxerant, *Id. B. G. 7, 69.* § **Castris præducere fossam**, *Tibull. 4, 1, 83.* Sil. 10, 411.

Prædulcē, adv. *Very sweetly.* Tyrrhenæ volucres nautis prædulcē minantur, *Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 82.*

Prædulcis, e, adj. (1) *Very sweet, or luscious.* (2) *Met. Very pleasing, or delightful.* (1) § **Prædulcis sapor**, *Plin. 12, 5.* (2) § **Prædulce decus**, *Virg. Æn. 11, 155.* nomen, *Val. Flacc. 4, 161.* Luxuries prædulce malum, *Claud. de Laud. Stil. 2, 132.*

Præduratus, a, um, part. *Hardened.* Præduratum vas sole torrebatur, *Plin. 23, 7.*

¶ **Præduro**, Ære, act. unde **Præduror**, ari, pass. *To be made very hard.* Phasiani adipēs prædurato, *Apic. 2, 1.*

Prædurus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very hard; Met. very grievous.* (2) *Very strong.* (3) *Stiff, or stubborn, to be broken.* (1) Prædurum spongiæ genus, *Plin. 9, 45.* § **Prædurus labor**, *Val. Flacc. 1, 2, 5.* (2) Prædurum viribus Orsen, *Virg. Æn. 10, 748.* (3) Illa ætas tenera est, hæc jam prædura, *Col. 10.*

¶ **Præminentia**, æ, f. *Honour, preeminence,* *Aug. † Primatus, Varr.* Eâ tempestate Cassius cæteros præminebat peritiâ legum, *Tac. Ann. 12, 12, 1.*

Præeo, ire, iui, itum, act. [*ex præ, & eo*] (1) *To go before, to lead the way.* (2) *To speak, read, or say, before; to dictate.* (3) *To admonish, advise, or counsel.* (4) *To excell.* (1) Præferat Aruns, rex ipse sequebatur, *Liv.* (2) Quid jutem? GR. Quod jubebo, LA. Præi verbis, quid vis, *Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 48.* § **De scripto præire aliquem**, *Plin. 28, 2.* Præeunt discipulis præceptores, *Quint. Inst. 2, 5.* Agedum, pontifex, præi verba, quibus me pro legionibus devoveam, *Liv. 8, 9.* (3) Ut vobis voce præirent, qui judicaretis, *Cic. pro Milon. 2.* (4) Cum accus. perf. Præire cæteros honore cupis, *Boët. de Consol. 1, 3. prof. 8.*

Præfacilis, e, adj. *Very obvious, very easy.* § **De præfacili**, *Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 21.*

Præfandus, a, um, part. *To be forefaken.* ¶ **Honos præfandus est**, *saving your presence, or some such expression is to be used, Cic. de Fin. 2, 10.*

Præfatis, tis, part. *Speaking, or solemnly reciting, before.* Pontifice præfante carmen, *Liv. § Præfantes talia, Catull. 62, 382.*

Præfari, fatus, defect. (1) *To speak before, to preface, to recite.* (2) *To invoke, to pray to.* (1) Quæ de decorum naturâ cum præfati sumus, habeant hunc terminum, *Cic. de Univ. 10.* § **Præfari honorem**, *Id. Vid. Præfandus.* (2) *Vid. Præfatus, n. 2.*

Præfatio, Ænis, f. verb. (1) *A preface, the begining of, or entrance into, a discourse.* (2) *Also a preface before the doing of any thing.* (3) *A title of superscription.* (1) Sua quibusque partibus danda præfatio est, *Quint. 4, 1.* Præfatio sacrorum profanos sacris arcet, *Liv. 45, 5.* (2) Quæ porro præfatio tuæ donationis fuit? *Cic. Verr. 5, 80.* (3) Justæ ultionis hæc præfatio fuit? *Val. Max. 6, 3, 1.*

Præfatus, a, um, part. [*à præfari*] (1) *Having spoken before.* (2) *Having invoked.* (3) *¶ Pass. Spoken of, or mentioned, before; aforesaid.* (4) *Preordained, predestinated.* (1) Rex gratiam tibi à Sysimethre relatam præfatus, *Curt. 8, 4.* (2) Præfatus divos, solio rex insit ab alto, *Virg. Æn. 11, 301.* (3) Cucurbitulæ jam præfatæ, *Apic. 4, 5.* (4) Hoc ingrati est, non esse contentum præfato tempore, *Sen. de Benef. c. 17.*

¶ **Præfectorius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the state of a prefect.* ¶ **Vir præfectorius**, *one who hath been a prefect, or ruler, Ulp. Dig. 1, 9, 1.*

Præfectura, æ, f. (1) *The busyness and post of one in authority, a lieutenantcy, a captainship.* (2) *A government, a district, a province, or place, of jurisdiction.* (3) *¶ Alio some towns, or places, in Italy which were governed by the laws of Rome, and had magistrates sent to them yearly from thence.* (1) Præfecturæ consulum, prætorumque, *Nep. Att. 6.* Sic præfecturæ alæ, annonæ, ærarii, cohortis, domus, &c. ap. idoneos auctores passim. (2) Cum è præfecturâ Reatinâ Romam veniret, *Cic. N. D. 2, 2.* ¶ **Præfectura morum**, *the government of manners, the most honourable part of the censorship, Suet. Cæs. 76.* (3) *Fest.*

Præfectus, a, um, part. *That is set over, or*

appointed to oversee, the doing of any thing. § **Præfectus moribus**, *Cic. Fam. 9, 15.* Juno præfecta maritis, *ov. Ep. 12, 87.* Ripæ Rhēni à Vitellio præfectus, *Tac. Hist. 4, 55, 33.*

Præfectus, i, m. [*qui rei alicui præficitur*] *Any principal officer, or other person, who hath the management, care, or charge, of any thing; as a viceroy, governor, admiral, lieutenant, provost, &c.* Nemo Eumene vivo appellatus est rex, sed præfectus, *Nep. Eumen. 13.* ¶ **Scribitur tetrarchis, præfectis**, ac procuratoribus, ut, &c. *Tac. 15, 25.* ¶ **Præfecti morum**, *the same amongst the Carthaginians, as the censors were at Rome, Nep. Hamilc. 3.* Præfectus regius, *the lieutenant of a county, Liv. 36, 11.* ¶ **Præfectus Augustalis**, *a viceroy, Alc.* ¶ **Præfectus ærarii**, *the lord treasurer, Id.* Præfectus classis, *the admiral, Nep. Con. 1.* Præfectus equitum, *the master of the horse, Liv.* Præfectus custodum, *a marshal of a prison, Nep. Eum. 11.* ¶ **Præfectus arcis**, *the constable, or lieutenant, of a tower, or fort, Jun.* ¶ **Præfectus Augustalis prætorii**, *a knight marshal, Id.* Præfectus castrorum, *the marshal of the field, or the quarter master general, Tac. Ann. 12, 38.* ¶ **Præfectus fabricorum**, *the master of the engineers, Veg. Gymnastii præfectus, a schoolmaster, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 21.* ¶ **Præfectus legionis**, *the lord marshal of the army, a serjeant major of a regiment, Veg.* ¶ **Præfectus rationariorum**, *an auditor that taketh accounts, Jun.* ¶ **Præfectus rerum capitalium**, *a provost marshal, Alcon.* ¶ **Præfectus scriniorum**, *the master of the rolls, Jun.* ¶ **Præfecti thesaurorum**, *under treasurers, Pancirc. 1.* ¶ **Præfectus vigilum**, *the captain of the watch, Paul.* Præfectus prætorio, *a lord chief justice, or lieutenant general, Tac. Hist. 4, 2, 2.*

Præfecundus, a, um, adj. *Overfruitfull.* Omnia autem celerius senescunt præfecunda, *Plin. 16, 51. ed. Hard.*

* **Præferendus**, a, um, part. *To be preferred.* Brutus cuilibet ducum præferendus, *Patere. 2, 69.*

* **Præferens**, tis, part. (1) *Casting an excuse, cover, or pretense, over a thing.* (2) *Showing, or discovering.* (1) Titulum solennis officii occulto sceleri præferentes, *Curt. 5, 10, 12.* Odio suo pietatis præferens speciem, *Id. 6, 8, 4.* (2) Facta quandam sui negligentiam præferentia, *Tac. Ann. 16, 18, 2.*

* **Præfericulum**, i, n. [*à præfero, notion. primâ*] *A large brass vessel without a handle, like a basin, carried before the priests open in sacrifice, Fest.*

* **Præfero**, ferre, tûli, lâtum. [*ex præ, & fero*] (1) *To bear, or carry, before.* (2) *To prefer, esteem, or set more by.* (3) *To prefer in choice, to choose rather.* (4) *To show, to make a show of, to pretend.* (1) Præfert cautas sublequiturque manus, *ov. Fast. 2, 322.* Met. Cui adolescentulorum ad libidinem facem non prætulisti? *Cic. Catil. 1, 6.* (2) Reipublicæ salutem præferre suis commodis, *Id. pro Leg. Manil. 24.* Quod se legionariis militibus præferrent, *Cæs. B. G. 2, 27.* (3) Prætulerim scriptor delirus, inersque videri—quàm, &c. *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 126.* Ut multi prætulerint carere præmatibus, *Col. 1, 3.* (4) Præferre sensus apertè, *Cic. Fam. 10, 8.* Vultus tuus nescio quid ingens malum præfert, *Curt. 4, 10, 26.* Præferre in vultu habituque insignem memoriam ignominie acceptæ, *Liv. 27, 34.*

* **Præferor**, ferri, pass. (1) *To be carried, or borne, before.* (2) *To be preferred.* (1) Falces prætoribus præferuntur, *Cic. Verr. 5, 9.* (2) Præfertur illâ bonitate, quæ exprimitur, *Plin. 12, 21.* ¶ **Præfertur opinio**, *an opinion is spread, Cæs. B. C. 1, 47.*

Præferox, Æcis, adj. *Very fierce, over harsh.* § **Præferoces legati**, *Liv. 5, 36.* Pharnaces multiplici successu præferox, *Suet. 35, 5.*

Præferratus, a, um, adj. (1) *Pointed, or shod, with iron.* (2) *Bound in fetters.* (1) § **Præferratum**, *Plin. 10, 18.* (2) Plusculum annum fui præferratus, *Plaut. Perf. 1, 1, 22.*

¶ **Præfertilis**, e, adj. (1) *Luxuriant, rank.* (2) *Also*

(2) Also that springeth up timely. (1) Præfertile germen luxuriat, *Prud. in Syumach. 2, 1025.* (2) Præfertilis ubere terræ, *Alicim. Avit. 5, 119.*

*Præservidus, a, um, adj. [ex præ, & fervidus] Very hot, scalding hot. & Omni declinatione mundi vitis, nisi glaciali, vel præservidâ; curæ mortalium respondet, *Col. 3, 1. § Met. Præservida ira, Liv. 9, 18.*

Præfestinans, tis, part. Making too much haste, *Tac. Ann. 5, 10, 4.*

† Præfestinâtîm, adv. Very hastily, in post haste, *Sisen. ap. Non. 2, 708.*

|| Præfestinâtiô, ônis, f. verb. An over hastening, *Aug.*

Præfestinâtus, a, um, part. vel adj. Done too hastily, or too soon. § Ictus præfestinatus, *Or. de Nuce, 98.* Præfestinatum opus, *Col. 11, 2.*

† Præfestinê, adv. Very hastily, *Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 4. § Sed varr. codd.*

Præfestino, âre, act. To make post, or too much, haste; to haste before time. Qui præfestinat præloqui, *Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 31.* Ne deficere præfestinarent, *Liv. 23, 14.*

Præfîca, æ, f. [à præficio, planctuum princeps, *Serv.*] A woman hired to mourn at one's burial, who went before the corpse, and praised the dead. Præfîca alios laudat, easpe verò non potest, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 14.* De hac vid. *Varr. Fest. & Meurs.*

Præficiendus, a, um, part. To be set over. Neque dimittendam partem navium à classe regiâ censebat, neque, si mittendæ naves forent, minus quempiam ei classi, quàm Annibalem, præficiendum, *Liv. 35, 42.*

Præficio, ère, fêci, fectum, act. [ex præ, & facio] To put in authority, to set over; to make, or appoint, one overseer. Brutum copiis præfecit, *Cæf. B. G. 7, 9.* Præfecerat eum oræ mantimæ, *Paterc. 2, 73.* T. Mænum delectui habendo præfecerunt, *Liv. 39, 20.* Seditiosos homines præficere reipublicæ, *Cic. pro Placc. 7.*

Præfîctor, ci, pass. To be set over. Custos præfîcitur lateri, *Claud. Conf. Mall. 43.*

Præfîdo, ère, di, sum, act. unde præfîdens, part. Trusting too much to, overweening. = Exultantem & præfidentem reprimunt validæ legum habentæ, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 41. ex poetâ.* Homines secundis rebus effrenati sibi præfidentes, *Id. Off. 1, 26.*

*Præfîgo, ère, xi, xum, act. [ex præ, & figo] (1) To fasten, or stick, before. (2) To set up in front, or fore end. (1) In hastis Præfîgunt capita, *Virg. Æn. 9, 466.* (2) Arma præfîgere puppibus, *Id. Æn. 10, 80.* Ferratis præfîgunt ora capistris, *Id. Georg. 3, 399.*

Præfînio, îre, îvi, îtum, act. (1) To determine, set, or pitch, upon aforehand. (2) To prescribe, or limit. (1) § Præfînit successori diem, *Cic. de Prov. Conf. 15.* (2) Neque de illo quidquam tibi præfînio, *Id. Verr. 5, 68.*

Præfînior, îri, pass. To be appointed aforehand. Sumptus funerum præfînitur, *Cic. de Legib. 2, prope fin.*

|| Præfînitîo, ônis, f. verb. An appointment, or limitation, *Dig. 4. Præscriptio.*

Præfînitô, adv. By limitation, or appointment, when and how one would have it. Illi haud licebat, nisi præfînitô, loqui, *Ter. Hecyr. 1, 2, 19.*

Præfînitus, a, um, part. Appointed before, determined. & Quod superiore parte legis præfînitum fuit, id rursus liberum præfînitumque fecerunt, *Cic. in Rull. 1, 3.*

Præfîcînê, adv. [qu. ab adj. præfîcînus, quod à fascino; vel à Gr. βῆλαινος, vox quam ante laudandum præfari solebant vett. quâ invidiam aut fascinum à se deprecabantur; vetus enim erat opinio, periculum esse aliquod à fascino, ubi quis impenitus aut laudaret ipse se, aut præfens ab alio laudaretur, *Muret.*] A word used to prevent exception, q. d. give me leave to say, I may say it in a good hour, *Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 4.*

Præfîcînî, adv. id. quod præfîcînê, ut heri & herê. Præfîcînî hoc dixerim, nemo nie accusavit, *Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 84.*

*Præfîxus, a, um, part. [à præfîgor.] (1) Fastened, or set up, before. (2) Headed. (3)

Tbrust through. (4) || Shut close. (1) Rostra navium tribunali præfîxa, *Plin. 16, 4.* (2) Postremò asseres ferreo unco præfîxi ex Punicis navibus injici in Romanas cepti, *Liv. 30, 10.* Robur præfîxum ferro, *Virg. Æn. 10, 479.* (3) Veru præfîxa latus, *Tib. 1, 6, 49.* (4) Caius JC.

Præfîrâtus, a, um, part. Met. Foretasted of lightly, or in some small measure fore-enjoyed. Gloriam ejus victoriæ præfîratam ad Thermopylas esse, *Liv. 37, 58.* = Summum illud purpuræ decus non nisi præceptum præfîratumque transmittere, *Plin. Paneg. 98.*

Præfîoreo, ère, ui, neut. To blossom before the time. Præfîorent, prægerminant, atque in totum præcocia sunt, *Plin. 16, 29.*

|| Præfîoresco, ère, incept. Idem, *Litt. ex Col.*

|| Præfîoro, âre, act. To pre-enjoy. Et futuri gaudii fructum spes tibi jam præfîoraverit, *Gell. 14, 1.*

Præfîuens, tis, part. Running, or passing, by, or before. § Præfîuens urbem amnis, *Plin. 6, 23.*

Præfîuo, ère, xi, xum, neut. To flow, or run, before a place. Infimâ vallâ præfîuit Tybris, *Liv. vid. & Plin. 2, 30.* Semnonum fines Albis præfîuit, *Paterc. 2, 106.* ubi al. præterfîuit. Sed quæ Tibur aquæ fertile præfîuunt, *Hor. Od. 4, 3, 10.*

Præfîuus, a, um, adj. Flowing before. Hortos esse habendos irriguos præfîuo amne, *Plin. 19, 4.*

|| Præfîcâbilis, e, adj. That may be strangled. § Præfîcâbilis difficultas, *Aur. Acut. 2, 27.*

|| Præfîcâtio, ônis, f. verb. A strangling, a sloping, a suffocation. § Subitæ præfîcationes, *Scrib. Larg. Comp. 100.* || Præfîcâtio matricis, a fit of the mother, *Aurel.*

|| Præfîcâtus, a, um, part. Choaked. Nec præfîcata malignum Messis habet lolium, *Calphurn. Ecl. 4, 115.*

|| Præfîcâtæ, ârum, f. pl. Women troubled with fits of the mother, *Med.*

Præfîco, âre, act. [ex præ, & faux, qu. præfauco, i. e. fauces obliido, au in o mutata, more vet.] To strangle, choak, or throttle. Præfîcent animæ Gnôia mella viam, *Ov. in Ibin. 558.*

Præfîcor, âri, pass. To be choaked, &c. *Macr.*

*Præfîdio, ère, di, sum, act. [ex præ, & fodio] (1) To dig before. (2) To dig deep. (1) || Præfîdunt alii portas, make trenches before the gates, *Virg. Æn. 11, 473. interp. Serv.* (2) *Plin. 17, 11.* || Ostendit, quod jam præfîderat, aurum, had hid in the ground beforehand, *Ov. Met. 13, 60.*

*|| Præfîdior, i, pass. To be dug before, &c. *Lex. ex Col.*

Præfîcundus, a, um, adj. Overfruitfull. *Plin. 16, 27.*

Præfîmâtus, a, um, part. Formed, or fashioned, before. Incipientibus danda erit velut præfîmata materia, *Quint. 2, 6.* || Præfîmatæ literæ, set as in a copy, *Id. 5, 14.*

Præfîmîdo, âre, act. To fear before the stroke cometh, *Quint. 4, 5.*

|| Præfîmîdor, âri, âtus, pass. To be feared beforehand, *Litt. ex Ov.*

Præfîmo, âre, act. To instruct, or prepare. His præfîmat dictis, *Sil. 7, 385.*

*Præfîctê, adv. ius, comp. [ex præfîctus] Rigidly, obstinately, stiffly. Nimis mihi præfîctê videbatur ærarium defendere, *Cic. Offic. 3, 22.* = Dissolutam disciplinam præfîctiûs & rigidiûs astringere, *Val. Max. 9, 7.*

*Præfîctus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. [ex præ, & fractus] (1) Broken before, or broken short off; snapped in two. (2) Harsh, severe. (3) Short, concise. (1) § Præfîcta pinus, *Ov. Met. 12, 351.* (2) = Aristo Chius præfîctus, severus, *Cic. in Hortens.* (3) Thucydides præfîctior, nec satis rotundus, *Id. Orat. 13.* = Præfîctior & abscissior justitia, *Val. Max. 6, 5. ult. § Al. exp. contumacior, obstinacior, quibus loci indoles non finit ut accedam; in medio itaque relinquo.*

*Præfîgidus, a, um, adj. [ex præ, & frigidus] Very cold. § Auster præfîgidus, *Ov. Ep. ex Pont. 4, 12, 35. conf. Plin. 17, 20.*

*Præfîngo, ère, ègi, act. [ex præ, & frango] To break in pieces, or shivers; to snap in two. Pugnâ atroci cùm hastas aut præfîngissent, aut hebetâssent, *Liv. 8, 10.*

Præfîlcio, îre, si, tum, act. (1) To prop, or underfet; Met. to support. (2) To secure beforehand. (1) || Quin me suis negotiis præfîlciat, set, or appoint, me over; so as they may have a support for them, *Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 12.* (2) || = Per fortunas, quoniam Romæ manes, primum illud præfîlci atque præmuni, quæso, ut simus annui, making good that first, *Cic. Attic. 5, 13.*

Præfîlcior, tus, pass. To be propped before, *Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 6.*

Præfîlgens, tis, part. Glistening, or shining. Pellis præfîlgens unguibus aureis, *Virg. Æn. 8, 553.* Triumphali decore præfîlgens, *Tac. Ann. 13, 45.*

Præfîlgeo, ère, neut. To shine, or glister, very much. Nitor smaragdi collo præfîlget tuo, *Phædr. 3, 18, 7.* § Præfîlgent nomina coloniarum, *Patric. 1, 14.*

Præfîlgûro, âre, act. To make to shine, or glister. Multo latus præfîlgurat ense, *Stat. Theb. 7, 502.* ubi al. perfulgerat. *Vid. & Val. Flacc. 3, 119.*

|| Præfîmîgo, âre, act. To presume before, *Litt. ex Col.*

Præfîurnium, ii, n. The mouth of an oven, or stove, where they put in the fire. Si duobus præfîurniis coques, lacunâ nihil opus erit, *Cato, 38.*

Præfîuro, ère, neut. To rage very much. Agmina bello Decertare putes, justumque in gurgite Martem Præfurere, *Stat. Theb. 4, 823.*

Præfîuturus, a, um, part. About to be set over. Maximæ provinciæ præfîuturus, *Plin. Ep. 4, 26.* Cui Atilius præfîuturus erat, *Liv. 35, 20.*

*Præfîlidus, a, um, adj. [ex præ, & gelidus] Very chill, or cold. § Leci præfîlidi, *Liv. 21, 54.* Præfîlida frigora, *Col. 2, 9.* Præfîlidi rivi, *Sil. 4, 226.*

*|| Præfînitâlis, e, adj. [ex præ, & genitalis] First born, *Fest.*

Præfîgermîno, âre, act. To bud before the time, *Plin. 16, 29.*

Præfîgiens, tis, part. Greatly desiring, *Hor. Od. 2, 5, 9.*

Præfîgio, îre, îvi, îtum, n. To have a very great desire; to show much joy, or delight. Præfîgit animus videre testes, *Cic. pro Cæl. 28.* Animus præfîgit apîci, *Catull. 60, 145.*

*Præfîgnor, i, pass. [ex præ, & gignor] To be got before, or first. || Nolebam ex me morem præfîgni malum, I would not bring up an ill custom, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 77.*

*Præfîgnans, tis, adj. [ex præ, & ant. geno, âre, i. e. gigno; vel à γένω, γένω, qu. prægenans]

(1) With child, great with young, pregnant. (2) Also full of sap. (3) Full, or abounding with. (4) Swollen, big. (1) Cùm mater præfîgnans Dionysium alvo contineret, *Cic. de Div. 1, 20.* § Suis præfîgnans, *Varr.* (2) § Præfîgnans arbor, *Plin. 12, 14.* (3) Præfîgnans succo arbor, *Id. 12, 25.* Multo lacte præfîgnantia ostrea, *Id. 32, 6.* || Præfîgnans lapis, that hath another enclosed in it, *Id.* (4) || Præfîgnantes plagæ, making bumps, or wheals, *Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 10.*

*† Præfîgnas, âtis, [ab eodem] Big with young, *Afran. 4. Præfîgnans.*

*Præfîgnatio, ônis, f. verb. A being with child, or with young. § Præfîgnationis fines, *Varr. R. R. 2, 1. modus, Id.*

Præfîgrâcilis, e, adj. Very slender. Tiberio præfîgrâcilis & incurva proceritas, *Tac. Ann. 4, 57.*

† Præfîgrâdo, âre, act. To be passed by, *Non. ex Pacuv.* † Præfîgredior.

Præfîgrandis, e, adj. Very great, huge, or large. Vas ex unâ gemmâ præfîgrandi, *Cic. Verr. 4, 27.*

Præfîgrâvans, tis, part. Weighing down before. || Præfîgravante turbâ, growing numerous, or troublesome, *Liv. 5, 34.* || Flaccidæ & præfîgravantes aures, hanging down by reason of their heavyness, *Col. 7, 6. de capro.*

Præfîgrâvâturus, a, um, part. That will overburden, or load, *Liv. Dixit, si summa petantur, & dantem & accipientem præfîgravatura, Id. 35, 42.*

Prægrāvātus, a, um, part. *Over-burdened, over-heavy*, Col. 6, 7. & Liv. 7, 23.

Prægrāvīdus, a, um, adj. *Very heavy*. § Prægravidæ molis, Stat. Theb. 6, 700.

Prægrāvis, e, adj. (1) *Over-weighty, too heavy, unwieldy*. (2) Met. *Grievous, burdensome*. (1) Agmen sarcinis prægrave, Liv. § Prægrave imperium, Curt. 4, 11, 8. (2) Prægrave fœceri servitium, Plin. 7, 8.

Prægrāvō, āre, act. (1) *To weigh down, to press down one side more than another*. (2) *To burden, or load*. (3) *To depress, or bear down*. (4) *To out balance, to be more heavy*. (1) Ne prægravet fructus parte aliquā, Plin. 17, 22. (2) Liv. 5, 34. (3) Qui prægravat artes infra se positas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 13. Corpus onustum Hæsternis vitulis animum quoque prægravat unā, depreßeth, Id. Sat. 2, 2, 77. (4) Prægravant cætera facta, Suet. Cæs. 76.

Prægrēdiens, tis, part. *Going before*. § Sequent. s. alii, alii prægrēdientes amici, Cic. Philipp. 13, 2. Druli corpus prægrēdiens pedibus, Suet. Tib. 7.

Prægrēdiōr, i, dep. [ex præ, & gradior] (1) *To go, march, or come, before*. (2) *Also to pass by, or get before*. (3) *To prevent, overtake, or out-go*. (4) *† To surpass, or excell*. (1) Qui li-ctores prægrēdi viderunt, Liv. 10, 25. Qui potior sit, gregi imprimis prægrēditur, Plin. (2) Id. 28, 8. (3) Vid. Prægressus, n. 2. (4) Prægrēdi alios, Sall. in Fragm.

Prægressio, ōnis, f. verb. *A going before*. § Prægressio causæ, Cic. de Fato, 19.

Prægressus, a, um, part. (1) *Being gone before*. (2) *Going before, outgoing*. (1) Prægressus Tullus ad caput Ferentinum, Liv. conf. Sil. 12, 191. Prægressi hominis vestigia occupare, Plin. 28, 8. (2) Famam adventus sui prægressus, Liv. § Fama prægressa diem, Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 105. Quum adveniens audisset prægressum Catonem in senatu esse, Liv. 36, 21.

|| Prægressus, ūs, m. *A going before, or getting the start*. = Expertus est quid in rebus tumultuosis anteverſio valeat & prægressus, Ann. Marc. 21, 10.

Præguſtans, tis, part. *Tasting before*, Plin. 21, 3.

Præguſtātor, ōris, m. verb. *A taster, a fore-taster*. Per Halærum præguſtātorem, Suet. Claud. 44. Met. Præguſtatori libidinum tuarum, Cic. pro Domo, 10.

Præguſtātus, a, um, part. *Tasted before*. § Cibi præguſtati, Plin. 21, 3.

Præguſto, āre, act. *To take a taste, or essay, before*. Cibos præguſtavit ipse, Ov. Amor. 1, 3, 33. Timidus præguſtet pocula pappas, Juv. 6, 632. conf. Liv. 40, 159.

Præhendo, ēre, di, sum, act. *To take, apprehend, or lay hold of, a thing*. Vid. Prehendo, quod, opinor, rectius scrib.

Præhenſio, ōnis, f. verb. *An apprehending, a laying hold of, vid. Prehensio*.

Præhenſo, āre, freq. *To take people by the hand, to desire favour and vote, vid. Prehensio*.

Præhenſus, a, um, part. *Taken, apprehended, laid hold of, vid. Prehensio, quod rect.*

† Præhīneo, ēre, act. *To afford*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 51. & alib. † Præbeo.

Præjācens, tis, part. *Lying before*. Vastum mare præjacens Afræ, Plin. 4, 12.

Præjāceo, ēre, ui, n. *To lie before*. Præjacet castra campus, Tac. Ann. 12, 36, 3.

|| Præjācio, ēre, act. *To cast before, unde*

Præjāciōr, i, pass. *To be thrown, or cast, before*. Præjaciuntur in gyrum moles, Col. 8. ult.

*Præiens, euntis, part. [à præeo] *Going before, or showing the way*. § Præeunte naturā, Cic. de Fin. 5, 21.

Præjūdicātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A prejudging, or giving of sentence beforehand*, Quint. 4, 2. Sed mel. libb. hab. præjudicio.

Præjūdicātum, i, n. *A prejudice, or opinion, taken up beforehand*. Postulo, ut nequid huc præjudicati afferatis, Cic. pro Cluent. 2.

Præjūdicātus, a, um, part. *Prejudged, or judged before*. § Res præjudicata, Cic. pro Cluent.

17. Præjudicatum eventum belli habetis, Liv. 42, 61.

Præjūdicium, ii, n. (1) *A prejudice, a fore-judging*. (2) *A precedent, or case in law, before tried*. (3) *A preconjecture*. (4) || *Also a prejudice, hurt, or damage*. (1) § Cum diceret Metellus, præjudicium se de capite C. Verris per hoc judicium nolle fieri, Cic. Verr. 3, 65. (2) Duobus præjudiciis Oppianicus damnatus est, Id. pro Cluent. 22. (3) Victoria hujus vel illius pro præjudicio dicitur, Tac. Germ. 10. ult. (4) Ulp.

Præjūdicō, āre, act. (1) *To prejudge, to judge beforehand, to have a prejudice*. (2) *To give his opinion beforehand*. (1) Cic. pro Cluent. 2. (2) § De aliquo homine non solum præjudicare, sed etiam gravissimè judicare, Id. Verr. 3, 65. Quod senatus non censuit, id arroganter non præjudico, Id. ad Brut. 4.

Præjūdicōr, āri, ātus, pass. *To be prejudged*. Ut per illum, qui attulit venenum, de hoc præjudicaretur, Cic. pro Cluent. 62.

|| Præjūratō, ōnis, f. verb. *The oath that is taken by him that first swareth*, Fest.

Præjūvo, āre, jūvi, act. *To help beforehand*. Credebatur affectam ejus fidem præjūvisse, Tac. Hist. 3, 65.

Prælabens, tis, part. *Sliding, or gliding, along*. Prælabentis temporis fuga, Col. 11, 1.

Prælabor, bi, psus, dep. *To slide, or glide, and pass before, or by*. Pisces quorum alter paulum prælabitur antè, Cic. N. D. 2, 43. ex poet. § Prælabi littora, Val. Flacc. 2, 581. || Met. § Ira ferax quidem mentes obsidet, eruditæ prælabitur, passeth without making any stay, Petr. c. 99.

Prælabens, tis, part. *Tasting first*. Prælabens omne quod affert, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 109. § Raro occ.

Prælapus, a, um, part. *Sliding, or flowing, by*. Tybris prælapus mœnia Romæ, Luc. 6, 76.

Prælargus, a, um, adj. *Very large*. Pulmo animæ prælargus, Pers. 1, 14.

*Prælatio, ōnis, f. [à præfero] *A preferring*. § Prælatio contumeliosa, Val. Max. 7, 8, 4.

*Prælātus, a, um. [à præfero] (1) *Carried, or driven, forcibly*. (2) *Advanced before the rest*. (3) *Preferred, set before, more esteemed and set by*. (1) Rapti gurgite amnis & in obliquum prælati, Liv. (2) Prælatos hostes, conversis signis, à tergo adortæ sunt, Id. Præter castra etiam in pavore prælati, Id. Pharsmanes Orodii vulnus per galeam adegit, nec iterare valuit, prælatu equo, Tac. Ann. 6, 35, 4. Pars major dextrâ levâque prælati, Liv. (3) Quas oriens habuit prælata puellis, Ov. Met. 4, 56. § Prælatu honor, Virg. Æn. 5, 541.

*|| Prælātus, i, m. [ab eodem] *A prelate, or bishop; one who hath a dignity in the church*, Eccl. † Antistes sacrorum, Cic.

*|| Prælāvo, ēre, act. [ex præ, & lavo] *To wash before*, Apul.

*|| Prælāvor, i, pass. *To be rinsed, or washed, before*, Apul. Apol. p. 411.

Prælautus, a, um, part. *Very gallant, or brave*, Suet. Ner. 20.

*Prælectio, ōnis, f. verb. [à prælego] *A lesson, or lecture; a reading to others*, Quint. 2, 5.

*|| Prælector, ōris, m. verb. [ab eodem] *A reader, a lecturer*, Gall. 18, 5.

*Prælegendus, a, um, part. [ex eodem] *To be read in lecture*. Pueris, quæ maximè ingenium alant prælegenda, Quint. 1, 8.

Prælēgo, āre, act. (1) *To bequeath in the first place, to give by legacy privately*. (2) || *To give, or bequeath, before one dieth*. (1) Eam coronam testamento ei prælegavit, Plin. 33, 2. (2) App. JCC.

*Prælēgo, ēre, ēgi, ctum, act. [ex præ, & lego] (1) *To read to one, as a master to his scholars*. (2) *To pass, or go, by*. (1) Quint. (2) Campaniam Tiberius prælegebat, Tac. Ann. 6, 1.

Prælians, tis, part. *Fighting in battle*. Eudemus prælians ad Syracusas occidit, Cic. de Div. 1, 25.

† Præliant, pro præliantur, Lex. ex Plaut.

|| Præliālis, e, adj. *vid. seq.*

Præliāris, e, adj. *Belonging to war, or battle*.

|| Præliāres pugnæ, set battles, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4.

17. Præliāres dies, aays when they might fight the enemy, for on some holy days they might not, Macr. Sat. 1, 16. § Sed al. leg. præliales.

Præliātor, ōris, m. verb. *A warrior, or fighter*, Tac. 2, 73. Dux belli & præliator insignis, Just. 15, 4, 19.

Præl ārus, a, um, part. *That bath fought*, Plin. 7, 28. & Just. 12, 9.

*Prælibo, āre, act. [ex præ, & libo] *To taste, or assay, before*, Stat. Sylv. 3, 4, 60. & Achill. 2, 88.

|| Prælicenter, adv. *With too much liberty*, Gell. 16, 7.

Præliāneus, a, um, adj. *First gathered*. || Præliāneum vinum, wine made of grapes gathered before they were ripe for the servants and work-folks, Cato, 23.

Præligātus, a, um, part. (1) *Bound before; tied, or bound, up; muffled*. (2) *Bound, or tied, to*. (3) *Bewitched, enchanted, charmed*. (1) Os obvolutum est folliculo, & præligatum, Cic. de Inv. 2, 50. (2) Pollex in pede præligatus proximo digito, Plin. 28, 4. (3) O præligatum pectus! Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 28.

Præligo, āre, act. *To tie, or bind, before*. Præligemus vestibibus capita, Petr. c. 102.

Præligor, āri, pass. *To be tied, or bound, before*. Arida farmenta præligantur cornibus bovm, Liv. 22, 16.

|| Prælinō, ēre, act. unde pass. Prælinor. *To be daubed over*, Gell. 7, 14. † Oblinor.

Prælior, āri, ātus sum, dep. (1) *To fight in battle, to skirmish*. (2) Met. *To contend, or strive*. (1) In ipsis fluminis ripis præliabantur, Cæs. B. G. 2, 23. Nullum intercedebat tempus, quin extremi cum equitibus præliarentur, Id. ib. 5, 16. (2) Vis scire, quo modo ego minis quam soleam præliatus sum, Cic. Attic. 1, 16.

|| Prælitus, a, um, part. [à prælinor] *Daubed over*. Villæ testorio prælitæ, Gell. 13, 23. † Oblitus.

Prælium, vel Prælium, i, n. [etym. incert.] (1) *A battle, a fight; or combat in battle, a foughten field*. (2) *Wrangling, strife, contention*. (3) Met. *A warrior*. (1) § Fallus in curiā est non prælio modò se esse, sed & bello victum, Liv. 30, 19. § Philippense bellum duplici prælio transigit, Suet. Aug. 13. || Prælia latronum, the game at chess, Ov. Art. Amm. 3, 357. Concurſus prælii, an engagement, Nep. Thraſyb. 1.

(2) = In hujus prælio & certamine, &c. Cic. Catil. 2, 11. (3) Colchis armigerâ prælia levit humo, Prop. 3, 11, 10. Agricolum infandis condentem prælia sulcis, Stat.

*Prælocūtus, a, um, part. [ex præloquor] *Having spoken of before*, Cæc. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 12.

Prælongo, āre, act. *To make very long*. Quâ subtilitate pedum crura prælongavit, Plin. 11, 2.

Prælongus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very long, too long*. (2) *Very tall*. (1) § Prælongi gl. dii, Tac. Hist. 1, 79, 5. (2) § Homo prælongus, Quint. Inst. 6, 3.

*Præloquor, i, quītus. [ex præ, & loquor] (1) *To speak before*. (2) *To speak by way of preface*. (1) Plin. Ep. 8, 21. (2) Quint.

Præluens, tis, part. (1) *Lighting, or carrying light, before*. (2) *Cashing, or giving, a light before*. (1) Fulgur terrum prælucentem exanimavit, Suet. Aug. 29. (2) Duilio concessum est, ut prælucente funali & præcinente tibicine à cœnâ publicè domum rediret, Plin. de Vir. Illust. 8.

Præluceo, ēre, xi, neut. & act. (1) *To give a light before*. (2) *To light one, or carry a light before him*. (3) Pass. *To be very bright, or shining*. (4) Met. *To outshine, surpass, or excell*. (1) Ne ignis noster facinoræ præluceat, Phædr. 4, 10, 9. (2) Vid. Prælucent, n. 1. (3) Plin. 32, 10. (4) Ego meis majoribus virtute meâ præluxi, Cic. in Sall. Nullus in orbe sinus Baiis præluceat amentis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 83.

Præcūctus, a, um, adj. *Very bright, or shining*, Plin. 37, 6.

Præcūctur, imperf. *A trial is made aforehand*, Sen. Ep. 103.

Præcūctum, ii, n. [*à præcūdo*] *An essay, proof, or trial, beforehand; a flourish, a proem, or preamble, an entrance into a business.* Hoc vocab. aliqui ex Cicerone adferunt, Philipp. 14, 3. Sed MSS. opt. notæ refragantibus. † **Pro-cemium**, Cic. **Præcūctio**, præcūctio, Plin.

Præcūdo, ēre, si, sum, act. *To prepare one's self for singing.* Dum Pompeiano præcūdit, Plin. 37, 2. **Præcūderat** quasi experiretur, Flor. 4, 2.

Præcūm, i, n. *A wine-press, oil-press, &c.* Plin. Vid. **Præcūm**.

† **Præcūmbo**, āre, act. *To beat well about the loins, to rib one.* † **Præcūmbare** fastibus, *to hang one's sides*, Næv. ap. Non. † **Peccere** fastibus, Plaut. *impingere litem alicui*, Cic.

* **Præcūo**, ēre, act. [*ex præ, & luo*] *To wash before*, Litt. ex Apul.

Præcūso, ōis, f. verb. *A flourish before a fight*, Plin. Epist. 6, 13.

Præcūstris, re, adj. *Very high, stately.* § **Arx præcūstris**, Ov. Trist. 3, 4, 6.

Præcūdo, āre, act. *To order beforehand*, Cic. Fam. 5, 9.

Præcūdo, ēre, di, sum, act. [*ex præ, & mando, is*] *To chew before.* Si idem me tibi præmandere, ut aiunt, postulas, Gell. 8, 1. † **Mandere** ante alium, Cic.

Præcūctus, a, um, part. *Chewed before.* **Præcūctum** mos inferere, vid. Erasim. Cent. 5, n. 32. † **Mansum**, Cic.

Præcūctūre, adv. *Over-hastily, too soon, early, untimely.* **Præcūctūre** vitā careo, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 68.

Præcūctūrus, a, um, adj. (1) *Ripe before others, or before its usual time, or season.* (2) *Over-hastily, too early.* (1) Qui præcūctūrum fructum cucumeris habere volet, Col. 11, 2. (2) Domitūra boūm in trimatu: postea sera, antè præcūctūra, Plin. 8, 45. § **Præcūctūra** mors, Patere. 2, 88. *festinatio*, Liv. 42, 16.

Præcūctūrus, a, um, adj. *ex part.* *Fortified against with medicines.* † **Isset** anhelatos non præcūctūrus in ignes, *not furnished with medicines beforehand*, Ov. Ep. 12, 15.

Præcūctūrus, tis, part. *Meditating beforehand.* Multā curā tentans citharam & præcūctūrus, Tac. Ann. 14, 15, 4.

Præcūctūrus, ōis, f. verb. *A musing on, or thinking of, a thing beforehand; premeditation.* § **Præcūctūrus** futurorum malorum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14.

Præcūctūtor, ōis, m. *A premeditator*, Lucr. 4, 822. vid. **Præmetuenter**.

Præcūctūrus, a, um, part. *Premeditated, well thought on beforehand*, Ad Herenn. 2, 5.

Præcūctūtor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *To muse upon and think of a thing beforehand, to premeditate.* Accusator dicet eum præcūctūrum fuisse, quod sibi usu esset venturum, Ad Herenn. 2, 5.

* **Præcūctūrus**, a, um, part. [*à præmetior*] *Measured out before.* **Præcūctūrus** delunctus tempore lucis, Tibull. 3, 3, 9. § **Al. autem leg.** *permentio*.

Præcūctūrus, āri, dep. *To buy before another.* **Præcūctūrus** ancillam senex, Mercat. Plaut. arg. v. 10.

Præcūctūrus, i, n. & **Præcūctūrus**, i, n. *An offering to Ceres of the ears of corn first reaped, the first fruits.* Fest.

Præcūctūrus, tis, part. *Fearing beforehand.* Illa præcūctūrus dolum, Phædr. 1, 16, 4. § **§ Cæsar** præcūctūrus suis, *being in fear for*, Cæsar. B. G. 7, 49.

Præcūctūrus, adv. *Like one fearing beforehand.* Effugere errorem vitareque præcūctūrus, Lucr. 4, 822. juxta Gron. Obs. 3, 5. & Fabr. vulgò *præmeditator*.

† **Præcūctūrus**, ōis, m. verb. (1) *A rewarder.* (2) *Also a thief, one guilty of burglary, any robber that seeketh for a prize.* (1) Hæc pendet notio ex fem. seq. † **Qui** muneribus aliquem afficit. (2) Næv. ap. Non. 2, 629. Vid. & **Præcūctūrus**.

Præcūctūrus, īcis, f. verb. *She that rewardeth*, Amm. Marcell. 14, 39. † **Quæ** præcūctūrus afficit, Cic.

Præcūctūrus, tis, part. [*à præcūco*] *Glittering, shining, bright.* Claro lumine præcūctūrus, Apul. Met. 5, p. 159.

Præcūctūrus, āre, act. *To quit, shift, or remove, its place.* Ruinis imminentibus muscoli præcūctūrus, Plin. 8, 28.

* **Præcūctūrus**, ēre, [*ex præ, & maneo*] *To excell far*, Tac. Ann. 12, 33, 1. *qui hoc vocab. delectari videtur.*

Præcūctūrus, tra, um, adj. [*quasi præcūctūrus minister*] *A fore-attendant*, Apul. Met. 1, p. 13.

Præcūctūrus, āre, act. *To wait at table.* Sedulo tibi præcūctūramus, Apul. Met. 5, p. 143.

* **Præcūctūrus**, āri, dep. [*ex præ, & minor*] *To threaten beforehand.* Malumque grande de vultū curiositate præcūctūrus, Apul. Met. 5, p. 158.

Præcūctūrus, āri, dep. *To get money, to make prizes.* = **Constat** in cognitionibus patris nundinari præcūctūrum solitum, Suet. Tib. 7.

† **Præcūctūrus**, a, um, adj. *Rich in money.* = **Divitem** ac præcūctūrum avum, Acc. ap. Fest. & Non. † **Præcūctūrus** potens.

Præcūctūrus, ōrum, n. pl. *The first fruits.* † **Olei** ac vini præcūctūrus, *a careful choice of the most exquisite wine and oil*, Plin. 12, 1. Vid. Cæsar. Rhod. 6, 6. *qui interpretatur primitias quasdam sicuti præcūctūrus sacrorum dicuntur.*

Præcūctūrus, a, um, part. *Sent before.* § **Præcūctūrus** Achates, Virg. Æn. 6, 34. **Præcūctūrus** hostia, Val. Flacc. 1, 794.

Præcūctūrus, e, adj. *Very mild, or mellow*, Venant. Fort. 3, 12, 37.

Præcūctūrus, ēre, mīsi, ssum, act. *To send before.* § **Hunc** ad Acheruntē præcūctūram, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 12. § **Præcūctūrus** in Hispaniam legiones, Cæsar. B. C. 1, 38. **Speculatores** subinde præcūctūrus, Curt. 6, 8.

Præcūctūrus, i, ssum, pass. *To be sent before.* **Præcūctūrus** in Siciliam cum imperio, Cic. Att. 7, 15.

Præcūctūrus, ii, n. [*de cuius etym parum constat*] (1) *A reward, or due recompense, of a desert, good, or bad; a retribution.* (2) *Also wages for a journey gone.* (3) *A prize of victory.* (4) *Any advantage, profit, or benefit.* (5) *Prey, booty, or plunder.* (6) *Honours.* (7) † **Allo** money. (1) Extant rectè factis præcūctūrus, peccatis supplicia, Cic. N. D. 3, 35. § **Solon** rempū. duabus rebus contineri dixit, præcūctūrus & pœnā, Id. ad Brut. 15. Nunc merito moriere tuo, cape præcūctūrus facti, Ov. Met. 8, 502. (2) Plin. jun. 1, 3, 17. (3) Certare sagittis Inviat qui sortē velit, & præcūctūrus pœnit, Virg. Æn. 5, 292. (4) **Præcūctūrus** bonorum malorumque bonos ac malos faciunt, Plin. Paneg. 44. = **Periculorum** præcūctūrus & laborum fructum contemnere, Cic. in Pison. 26. (5) Multa Laurentis præcūctūrus pugnae Aggerat, & longo præcūctūrus jubet ordine duci, Virg. Æn. 11, 78. Pana comitem vocato, Sive petes ca'amo præcūctūrus, five cane, Prop. 3, 13, 46. (6) Cæsar. B. G. 1, 43. (7) Sine præcūctūrus sum, mar-supium reliqui domum, Næv. ap. Non.

Præcūctūrus, a, um, part. *Tuned before.* **Præcūctūrus** modulati gestū cogitatio, Quint. 11, 3.

† **Præcūctūrus**, adv. *Beyond measure*, Gell. 7, 7. ex Livio vet. poetā. † **Admodum**.

Præcūctūrus, āre, f. *Trouble beforehand.* Alii metum præcūctūrus appellabant, quod est quasi dux consequentis molestiæ, Cic. Tusc. 4, 30.

Præcūctūrus, a, um, part. *To be tried, or prepared, beforehand.* **Præcūctūrus** sibi ratus jam iam, Liv. 28, 17.

Præcūctūrus, īri, itus sum, dep. *To make provision for a thing beforehand, to prepare for it, to go about it before.* § **Pendet** a part. præced.

* **Præcūctūrus**, īre, īvi, act. [*ex præ, & mollio*] *To soften.* § Si quod erit asperum, præcūctūrus, Quint. 4, 3.

* **Præcūctūrus**, e, adj. [*ex præ, & mollis*] *Very soft and tender.* § **Ova** præcūctūrus, Plin. 11, 37.

* **Præcūctūrus**, a, um, part. [*à* † **præmollior**]

(1) *Softened, made loose, as earth by ploughing, or digging.* (2) **Met.** *Made mild, soothed.* (1) **Frustra** severis semina, nisi illa præcūctūrus toverit sulcus, Quint. 1, 9. (2) **Præcūctūrus** judicium mentes, Id. 6, ult.

* **Præcūctūrus**, tis, part. [*à seq. præmonere*] *Admonishing beforehand.* **Præcūctūrus** Narcisso, Tac. Ann. 11, 35, 3. **Quæ** tum maximè acciderant casura præcūctūrus, Liv. 36, 34.

* **Præcūctūrus**, ēre, ui, itum, act. [*ex præ, & monere*] (1) *To forewarn, to give warning beforehand; to tell, or advise, beforehand.* (2) *To forewarn.* (1) Ut magnopere caverem, præcūctūrus, Cic. Att. in Verr. 1, ult. (2) Si quantum orbis rutilus cingit, ventos & imbres præcūctūrus, Plin. 18, 35. de lunâ.

* **Præcūctūrus**, ēri, pass. *To be forewarned.* De periculis propè jam voce Jovis Opt. Max. præcūctūrus, Cic. de Harusp. Resp.

* **Præcūctūrus**, ōis, m. verb. *A forewarner.* § **Dubius** præcūctūrus, Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 692. † **Præcūctūrus**.

* **Præcūctūrus**, i, n. *A forewarning*, Gell. 14, 2.

* **Præcūctūrus**, a, um, part. *Forewarned.* **Urbs** præcūctūrus oraculo, Plin. 16, 39. **Neu** tuba præcūctūrus perducatur ad æquora nautas, Lucan. 2, 690.

* **Præcūctūrus**, ūis, m. *A foretelling, or forewarning.* § **Deum** præcūctūrus, Ov. Met. 15, 300.

Præcūctūrus, tis, part. *Teaching before.* Si Sphingos iniquæ Callidus ambages, te præcūctūrus, resoluvi, Stat. Theb. 1, 67.

Præcūctūrus, ōis, m. verb. *A forewarner, a guide, a tutor.* Hic meus monitor & præcūctūrus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 2.

Præcūctūrus, a, um, part. *Forewarned.* Ut non sit dubium hanc suavitatem præcūctūram efficaci auspicio, Plin. 10, 29.

Præcūctūrus, āre, act. (1) *To forewarn.* (2) *To tutor, or give one his cue.* (3) *To show the way.* (1) Ventos præcūctūrus sæpe futuros Inflatum mare, Vet. Poët. ap. Cic. de Divin. 1, 7. = **Magnum** aliquid dei hominibus præcūctūrus ac præcūctūrus, Cic. de Har. Resp. 10. (2) = **Præcūctūrus** doctū, præcipe astu filia, quid fabuletur, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 68. (3) Tu mihi currenti spatium præcūctūrus, Lucr. 6, 92.

Præcūctūrus, ēre, di, & si, sum, act. (1) † **To bite.** (2) **Met.** *To snip off, to share, to take part of.* (1) Nî fugissem, inquit, medium, credo, præcūctūrus, Plaut. ap. Gell. 7, 9. (2) **Tamen** ex hoc discipuli custos præcūctūrus, Juv. 7, 218.

Præcūctūrus, i, tuus, dep. (1) *To die before due time.* (2) *To fail, to be defective.* (1) = **Aut** ego præcūctūrus, primòque extinguitur in ævo, aut, &c. Ov. Ep. 8, pœnult. (2) § **Præcūctūrus** visus, auditus, &c. Plin. 7, 50.

Præcūctūrus, a, um, adj. *Dead before, or already dead.* **Veneno** sibi perunxit pedes & enecuit, ita ut, parte eâ corporis quali præcūctūrus, vixerit, Suet. de Ill. Gramm. 3. § **Met.** *Scaptius* et si præcūctūrus jam sit pudoris, non facturus est, though lost to all shame, Liv. 3, ult.

* **Præcūctūrus**, a, um, adj. [*ex præ, & mulsus*] *Very sweet, or powdered.* **Cines** ejus præcūctūrus antus anteventuli, Apul. Florid. p. 763.

Præcūctūrus, a, um, part. *To be raised, or supported, beforehand.* **Præcūctūrus** regalis potentia gratia, Patere. 2, 6.

Præcūctūrus, īre, īvi, itum, act. (1) *To fortify a place beforehand.* (2) **Met.** *To make sure of, to secure, to guard.* (1) **Cæsar** loca noctu præcūctūrus, Cæsar. B. C. 3, ult. **Aditus** duos magnis operibus præcūctūrus, Id. ibid. 56. (2) = **Primum** illud præcūctūrus, ac præcūctūrus, Cic. Attic. 4, 13.

Præcūctūrus, īri, pass. (1) **Met.** *To be secured, strengthened, or guarded.* (2) *To be laid as the first foundation of an argumentative discourse.* (1) **Quamobrem** illa quæ ex accusatorum oratione præcūctūrus jam & fingi intelligebam, &c. Cic. pro Cæl. 8. (2) **Quæ** præcūctūrus omnia reliquo sermoni disputationique nostræ, quod facilius intelligi possit, &c. Id. de Legib. 1, 12.

Præmunitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fortifying, or strenghtening, beforehand.* Sine ullâ præmunitione orationis, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 75. Agrestis folsâ præmunita, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 21, 3.

Prænarro, arc. act. *To tell a thing beforehand.* Oportuit rem prænarraſſe me, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 6, 12.

Prænātans, tis. part. [*à seq. prænato*] *Swimming before.* *Plin.* 9, 62.

* **Prænāto**, arc. act. [*ex præ, & nato*] *To flow, or run, by as a river.* Domos placidas, qui prænatat, amnis, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 705.

* **Prænāvigans**, tis. part. [*à prænavigo*] *Sailing by.* § **Prænāvigans** littus, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, 9.

* **Prænāvīgatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A sailing by a place.* Prænāvigatione Atlantis, *Plin.* 6, 31.

* **Prænāvigo**, arc. act. [*ex præ, & navigo*] *To sail, or row, by; to row by in a ship, or boat.* *Flor.* 3, 8, 3.

* **Prænāvigor**, āri, ātus. pass. *To be sailed by.* Quidam & alia duo oppida Tigri prænavigari tradunt, *Plin.* 6, 28.

Prænūmis, adv. *Too too much.* *Gell.* 19, 10.

Prænītens, tis. part. *Shining very bright.* Luna maculosa, eademque subito prænitens, *Plin.* 2, 9. Met. Prænītens Catonis virtus, *Paterc.* 2, 35.

Prænīto, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To shine brighter, or clearer; to glister more, or have a greater gloss.* (2) Met. *To be famous.* (1) Prænitet omnibus facies unius, *Sen. Med.* 94. (2) Caria interiorum nominum famâ prænitet, *Plin.* 5, 29. vid. & Prænītens.

Prænōbilis, e. adj. *Very noble.* Juvenis natalibus prænobilis, *Apul. Met.* 8. princip. Prænobilior proprio ingenio, *Id. Florid.* p. 302.

* **Prænōmen**, inis. n. [*ex præ, & nomen*] *The first name of the three which the Romans usually had.* Sine prænomine familiariter ad me epistolam misisti, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 32, 1. § Mutare prænomen *Tac. Ann.* 3, 17, 8.

* **Prænōminor**, āri, ātus. pass. [*ex præ, & nomenior*] *To be named beforehand.* Prænominatus est Tullus ominis gratiâ, *Val. Max.* 10.

* **Prænōſco**, ēre, nōvi, nōtum. act. [*ex præ, & nosco*] *To know beforehand, to foreknow.* Futura prænoſcere ūi poſſunt, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 38. Rem prænoſcere fata jubetur, *Sil.* 3, 7. § Prænōſſe laborum, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 490. casus, *Lucan.* 6, 615.

* **Prænōſcor**, i. pass. *To be foreknown.* Futura prænoſci non poſſunt, *Plin.* 18, 24.

* **Prænōtio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A preconception.* Vocab. à Cicerone fictum ad exprimendam πρόληψιν. = Anticipatio ſive prænotio deorum, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 17.

* **Prænōto**, arc. act. [*ex præ, & noto*] *To mark, or note, beforehand.* *Pall.* 9, 8.

Prænūbilus, a, um. adj. *Very ſhadey.* Densâ prænubilus arbore lucus, *Ov. Amor.* 13, 3, 7.

Prænuncia, æ. f. *A foreteller.* Aurora ſolis prænuncia, *Cic. in Arat. Capric.* v. 300.

Prænunciandus, a, um. part. *To be ſpoken before.* Ad prænuncianda vada portusque introiit, *Plin.* 36, 12.

Prænunciātivus, a, um. adj. *Fortelling, or forewarning.* § Prænunciativi ignes, ſtris kindled to ſhow that the pirates were come, *Plin.* 2, 71.

Prænuncio, arc. act. (1) *To foretell, or foreſpeak.* (2) *To carry, or bring, word beforehand.* (1) § Futura prænunciat, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 6. Frangi ſe prænunciat ſtrepitu, *Plin.* 16, 42. (2) Prænuncia hæc venturam, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 5, 12.

Prænuncius, a, um. adj. (1) *That foretelleth, forebodeh, or forerunneth.* (2) Subſt. *A messenger, barbinger, or forerunner.* (1) Chafmata ingentium malorum ſunt prænuncia, *Plin.* 2, 27. Flagitii prænunciæ, blanditiæ, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 23, 5. (2) Fama volans tanti prænuncia luſtûs, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 139. Ales lucis prænuncius galus, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 767.

Prænuncupātus, a, um. part. *Forenamed.* Prænuncupatus ore prophetico Emmanuel, *Prud. Cath.* 7, 179.

Præobūro, arc. *To ſtop up before.* *Vitr.* 10, 13.

Præoccīdo, ēre, di, cāſum. *To go down, or ſet, before.* § Cui præoccidere Caniculam neceſſe eſt, *Plin.* 18, 29.

Præoccūpandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be ſeized on before.* (2) *To be prevented.* (1) § Ad præoccupandam Coronem, *Liv.* 39, 49. Ad loca opportuna præoccupanda, *Id.* 44, 3. (2) Ad præoccupanda conſilia, *Id.*

Præoccūpāto, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſeizing, or being poſſeſſed of, before.* (2) || *An anticipation, prevention, or ſurpriſe.* (1) Locorum præoccupatione, *Nep. Eun.* 3, fin. (2) Ap. Rhet.

Præoccūpātus, a, um. part. (1) *Seized on before.* (2) *Prevented.* (3) *Employed, taken up with, buſyed in.* (1) Si aures canum ulceribus jam præoccupatæ fuerint, *Col.* 8, 13. § Præoccupatis caſtris, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 72. (2) Cæſar præoccupato itinere ad Dyrrachium, *Id. B. C.* 3, 13. (3) Præoccupatus legatione à Cn. Pompeio, *Id. B. C.* 2, 17. Ne præoccupatus animus Lepidi eſſet, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 63. Præoccupatis non auribus magis quàm animis, *Liv.* 42, 14.

Præoccūpo, arc. act. (1) *To ſeize upon beforehand.* (2) *To anticipate, or ſurpriſe.* (3) *To be beforehand with; to fall upon, or ſlay, one firſt.* (4) *To prevent, to do firſt, or before another.* (1) Hos colles præoccupat equitatus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 42. Sic omnium animos timor præoccupaverat, ut, &c. *Id. B. G.* 6, 40. (2) *Hirt. B. Alex.* 4. (3) Ne alteruter alterum præoccuparet, *Nep. Dion.* 4. (4) Quas partes ipſe mihi ſumpleram, eas præoccupavit oratio tua, *Cic. Philipp.* 10. § Præoccupare legem ferre, *Liv.* 4, 30.

Præoccūpor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be ſeized on beforehand.* (2) *To be prevented.* (1) Paterc. 2, 69. (2) Cæſ. B. C. 3, 78.

Præoptandus, a, um. part. *To be rather choſen.* *Liv.* 23.

Præoptans, tis. part. *Deſiring, or wiſhing, rather.* Mortem in certamine præoptantes, quàm, &c. *Liv.* 28. Mortem in patriâ omnibus præoptantibus, *Juſt.* 16, 3. Certam, eſſi non ſpecioſam pacem, quàm incerta belli præoptantes, *Liv.* 39, 54.

Præopto, arc. act. *To deſire, or wiſh, rather.* Ut præoptarent ſcutum manu emittere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 25. Otium urbanum militiæ laboribus præoptat, *Liv.* § Præoptare aliquam nuptiis, *Nep. Attic.* 12. Præoptavit patriam advocato carere, *Val. Max.* 4, 1. ext. 5. Mortem præoptare, quàm ut alter alterius ſubjiceretur imperio, *Liv.* 28, 21.

Præordīnātus, a, um. part. [*à præordino*] *Vulg. Int. Pre-ordained, fore-appointed.* † Præſcriptus.

* **Præpando**, ēre, di, paſſum. act. [*ex præ, & pando*] (1) *To ſet, or leave, open.* (2) *To ſpread, or ſet, abroad before.* (1) Aranei in terrâ veſtibula præpandunt, *Plin.* 11, 24. (2) § Præpandere lumina menti, *Lucr.* 1, 145.

Præpārandus, a, um. part. *To be prepared.* Præmiſſis ad claſſem præparandam, *Suet. Ner.* 47.

Præpārans, tis. part. *Preparing.* Nabarzanes aditum neſariæ ſpei præparans, *Curt.* 5, 25.

Præpārāto, ōnis. f. verb. *A preparing, a preparation.* Omnibus in rebus adhibenda eſt præparatio diligens, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 29.

Præpārātō, adv. *Readily, or with preparation.* *Litt. ex Quint.*

Præpārātōrius, a, um. adj. *Preparatory, or in order to.* *Ulp.*

Præpārātūrus, a, um. part. *About to prepare.* § Claſſem præparaturus, *Curt.* 3, 11.

Præpārātus, a, um. part. *Provided, prepared, made ready beforehand.* Pænæ apud inferos impiis præparatæ, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 29.

Præpārātus, ūs. m. *A provideing, or prepareing.* *Gell.* 10, 11. † Præparatio, *Cic.*

* **Præparcus**, a, um. adj. [*ex præ, & parcus*] *Very ſpareing, thrifty, and ſaveing.* § Præparca apes, *Plin.* 11, 19.

Præpāro, arc. act. *To prepare, to provide, to make ready, to make proviſion beforehand.* Ad vitam degendam præparare res neceſſarias, *Cic. Offic.*

1, 4. Cultura animi præparat animos ad fatuos accipiendos, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 5.

Præpārōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be prepared.* Eorum cauſâ hæc præparantur, *Cic. de Legib.* 1, 10.

Præpēdimentum, i. n. *A let, or hinderance.* Ne fallaciæ præpedimentum obijciatur, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 2, 29.

Præpēdio, ire, īvi, īrum. act. (1) *Properly to tie the legs.* (2) Per Metaph. *To entangle, cumber, or binder.* (1) Vid. Præpedior. (2) Præpedit timor dicta linguæ, *Plaut. Caf.* 3, 5, 25. § Pudor præpediebat, *Liv.* 9, 6.

Præpēdior, īri, ītus. pass. (1) *To be ſhackled.* (2) Met. *To be hindered.* (1) Crura præpediuntur vacillanti, *Lucr.* 3, 478. (2) Lumina luminibus præpediuntur, *Id.* 3, 365.

Præpēditus, a, um. part. (1) *Shackled.* (2) *Kept faſt.* (3) || *Hindered, leted.* (1) Vid. Præpedior. (2) Præpeditus latera forti ferro, *Plaut. Pæn.* 4, 2, 6. Gaudio aut ægritudine præpediti, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 100. (3) Morbo præpeditus, *Cic. pro Rabir.* 7. § Sed Grav. leg. perditus.

Præpendens, tis. part. *Hanging before.* *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 9.

Præpendeo, ēre, di, ſum. n. *To hang down before.* Præpendent demiffa in pocula ſeſta, *Prop.* 2, 33, 37. § Præpendet mento barba, *Mart.* 9, 50.

* **Præpes**, ētis. adj. [*à præpetere antiq. anteire, Feſt. à προπετης, prævolare, Joſ. Scal. à προπιη, pronus ad lapſum Turn. al. à præ, & pes*] (1) *Swift in flying, nimble of wing, or foot.* (2) || *Soaring, or flying, aloft.* (3) || *Long-winged.* (4) *A ſowl, or bird, in general.* (5) || *In ſoothſaying it is properly uſed of birds that luckily fly before the perſon who maketh the obſervation.* (6) † *Alſo plain, eaſy to come at, into, or out of.* (1) Præpetis omnia pennæ, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 365. (2) Nigid. (3) Feſt. (4) Præcatus deinde ſi divus, ſi diva eſſet, qui ſibi præpetem miſiſſet, *Liv.* 7, 26. de corvo. § Joves præpes, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 196. armiger, the eagle, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 255. (5) Serv. (6) Præpes portus, *Enn.*

* || **Præpēto**, ēre, i. e. anteire, *Feſt.* [*ex præ, & peto, vel προπεω, volo*] *To go, or fly, before, Feſt.*

Præpignērātus, a, um. part. *Made ſure, or obliged, beforehand.* *Amm. Marcell.* 29, 12.

Præpilātus, a, um. adj. *Headed with iron.* § Haſtæ præpilatæ, *Plin.* 8, 6. Equites in eos pila præpilata conſiciebant, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 72. § Præpilatis miſſilibus jaculati ſunt, ſharp at the point, *Liv.* 26, 51. Cornibus quæ ſunt propriâ rotunditate præpilata ad latera porrectis, headed with little roundneſſes, or bobs, *Plin.* 9, 30. de locuſtis. Præpilatis exerceri, to play with ſoils, *Quint.*

Præpinguis, e. adj. *Very fat.* § Præpingues cervi, *Plin.* 8, 32. § Præpingue ſolum, very fat ground, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 698.

Præpollens, tis. part. *Very powerfull.* § Gens divitiis præpollens, very rich, or wealthy, *Liv.* 1, 57.

Præpolleo, ēre. neut. *To be of great power, to excell, or exceed, others in valour, fortune, &c.* Aliæ gentes defecere ad eum, quibus additis præpollebat, *Ter. Ann.* 2, 45, 2. § Virtute præpollent, *Liv.* 5, 34.

Præpondēro, arc. neut. (1) *To outweigh, or be of greater weight.* (2) Act. *To prefer one before another.* (3) *To be of greater value, or eſtæm.* (1) Natura partes ſuas velut in ponderibus conſtitutas examinat, ne portionum æquitate turbatâ mundus præponderet, *Sen. N. Q.* 3, 10. (2) Inter duos filios pari deſperatione languentes da bonum patrem, non præponderabit alterutrum, non eliget, *Quint. Decl.* (3) § Tacite præponderat exul, is preferred, or more favoured, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 615.

Præpondēror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be weighed down, or exceeded.* Neque emolumenta volunt præponderari honeſtate, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 4.

Præpōnendus, a, um. part. *To be ſet before.* *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 7, 34. *Celf.* 7, 26.

Præpotens, tis. adj. *Very powerful, or mighty.*
 § Præpotens terrâ marique Carthago, *Cic. pro C. Balbo*, 15. Ea efficere omnium rerum præpotentem Jovem, *Id. de Div.* 2, 18. ¶ Opibus præpotentes, *very rich*, *Plin.* 36, 5. In sermonibus

or advantage. (1) Prærogativa præter jussum integrumque beneficium, aut dictum aut factum aliquid significat liberalius ab eo, qui nobis benefactorus est, *Ascon.* in loc. Cic. mox adferendum. (2) Prærogativæ sunt tribus quæ primum suffra-

igitur, qui ante legit, quam oblata res est, dicitur praeſagire, id eſt, futura antè ſentire, Cic. de Div. 1, 31. § Nefcio quid proſecūdo mihi animus praeſcit mali, Ter: Heaut. 2. 2. 7. (2)

Hæc erant, quæ prodigiosa præſagiverant oſenta, *Apul. Met.* 9. p. 307.

† Præſagior, īri. dep. *Idem*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 4, 28.

Præſagītio, ōnis. f. verb. *A divineing, or gueſſing; a perceiving a thing beforehand.* Inest in animis præſagītio extrinſecus injecta, & incluſa divinitus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 31.

Præſagium, ii. n. (1) *A preſage, an omen, a token.* (2) *A ſuſmiſe, a diſtruſt, or forebought.* (3) *A gueſſ, or conjeſture, from preceding cauſes.* (1) = Plurima præſagia atque indicia futuri periculi, *Paterc.* 2, 57. (2) & Præſagia mentis, *Or. Ep. ex Pont.* 2, 8, 57. (3) Utile contingit villico tempeſtatis futuræ præſagium, *Col.* 11, 1.

Præſagus, a, um. adj. *Apprehenſive, ſenſible, divineing, gueſſing, miſtruſtful, boding, betokening.* & Præſaga pectora, *Or. Met.* 10, 444. Præſaga mali mens, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 343. Suſpiria præſaga lucūs, *Or. Met.* 2, 124. Quies præſaga, *h. e.* ſomnium, *Stat. Thib.* 10, 318.

Præſanatus, a, um. part. *Healed, or cured, before,* *Plin.* 26, 14.

Præſaneſco, ēre. neut. *To be healed.* Cicatrices, quæ præſanavēre, *Plin.* 24, 10.

Præſano, āre. act. *To heal, or cure, before,* *Plin. Vid. Præſanatus.*

|| Præſcātens, tis. part. *Abounding.* & Librum doctrinæ omnigenis præſcātentem, *Gell.* 14, 16. † Repletus, *Cic.*

* || Præſcientia, æ. f. [à præ, & ſcientia] *Preſcience, or foreknowledge, Aug. * Prognofis.*

* Præſcindo, ēre. act. [ex præ, & ſcindo] *To chop, or cut, off,* *Hermol.*

* Præſcindor, i. ſus. paſſ. *To be chopped, or cut, off.* Inferiores ſedes præſcindantur, *Vitr.* 5, 7.

* Præſcio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [ex præ, & ſcio] *To know beforehand.* Nonne oportuit præſciſſe me antè? *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 5.

* Præſciſco, ēre. act. [ex præ, & ſciſco] (1) *To foreknow; to perceive, or underſtand, beforehand.* (2) *To determine, or appoint, beforehand.* (1) Exploratam ſugam præſciſcere, *Col.* 9, 9. de apibus. (2) Præſciſcere quam quiſque eorum provinciam, quem hoſtem haberet, volebant, *Liv.* 27, 35.

* || Præſcītio, ōnis. f. verb. [à præſcio] *Preſcience, or foreknowledge, Amm. * Prognofis.*

* Præſcītum, i. n. [ab eodem] (1) *A thing foreknown.* (2) *Alſo a token, or omen, of things to come.* (1) *Plin.* (2) Unum eorum præſcītum tranſire non queo, *Id.* 10, 18.

* Præſcius, a, um. adj. [à præſcio] *Foreknowing, boding.* & Præſcia corda, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 452. Vates præſcia venturi, *Id. Æn.* 6, 66.

Præſcribitur, & Præſcriptum eſt, imperf. *It is ordered,* *Cic. Att.* 16, 3.

Præſcribo, ēre, pſi, tum. act. (1) *To write before, to prefix in writing.* (2) *To preſcribe, limit, or ſet bounds.* (3) *To inſtruſt, to teach.* (4) *To order, appoint, or ordain.* (5) *To lay an exception againſt,* (6) *or to put in a demur.* (1) ¶ Ut præſcripſimus, *as I have already written,* *Paterc.* 2, 21. Nec Phæbo gratior ulla eſt Quàm ſibi quæ Vari præſcripſit pagina nomen, *writ upon, or dedicated to him,* *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 12. (2) Tute ipſe his rebus finem præſcripſti, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 124. (3) Hoc natura præſcribit, ut homo homini ob eam cauſam, quòd iſ homo ſit, conſultum velit, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 6. (4) Elatus eſt in lecticulâ, ut ipſe præſcriperat, *Nep. Attic. fin.* Quid faciam, præſcribe, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 4. (5) At tibi idem præſcribo, ne tuas ſordes cum clariffimorum virorum ſplendore permiſceas, *Cic. in Vat.* 5. (6) Si reus accuſatori ideo præſcribit, quòd dicat ſe ab alio accuſatum, & abſolutum, *Quint. Orat.* 7. Ignominioſo patri filius præſcribit, *Id.*

Præſcribor, i, ptus. paſſ. (1) *To be written before.* (2) *To be ordered, ſettled, or regulated.* (1) Quæ de neceſſitudine præſcripta ſunt, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 16. (2) Dummodo ea moderata ſint, ut legibus præſcribitur, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 38. Veſtrâ auctoritate hoc conſtituetur, hoc præſcribetur, *Id. Vid. Præſcribo.*

Præſcriptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A preſcription,*

an appointment, or limitation. (2) *A rule, or law.* (3) *A contract.* (4) || *A cheat.* (5) *An exception, a demur in law.* (6) *Alſo a pretenſe, or colour.* (1) Privatarum poſſeſſionum præſcriptio, *Cic.* In hæc præſcriptione ſemihoræ patroni partes mihi reliquiſſi, *Id. pro C. Rabir.* 2. (2) = Hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc præſcriptionem eſſe naturæ, *Id. Acad.* 4, 46. (3) Præſcriptionum & literarum adverſaria proferre, *Id. pro Roſc. comad.* 2. (4) *Salvian.* (5) Quum ex præſcriptione lis pendet, de ipſâ re quæri non eſt neceſſe, *Quint. Inſt. Or.* 7. = Exceptio, tranſlatio, *app. JCC.* (6) Ut honeſtâ præſcriptione rem turpiſſimum tegerent, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 14.

Præſcriptum, i. n. (1) *A leſſon, or taſt, for learners; a preſcript, a precept, a form, a rule.* (2) *An order, or decree, in law.* (3) *A limit, or boundary.* (1) Scies quæ ringenti ſupercilio philoſophi jaſtant in pueri i eſſe præſcripto, *Sen. Epist.* 49. (2) Legum imperium & præſcriptum, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 53. = Quid eſt, quo præſcriptum aliquod aut formulam exprimas? *Id. Orat.* 11. (3) Intra præſcriptum Gelonos Exiguus equitate campis, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 23.

Præſcriptus, a, um. part. (1) *Written before.* (2) *Appointed, limited.* (1) Quæ de neceſſitudine præſcripta ſunt, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 16. (2) Cur tua præſcripto ſeſecta pagina gyro? *Prop.* 3, 3, 21.

Præſcō, āre. ui. act. (1) || *To cut, or chop, in pieces; as in ſacrifices.* (2) *To cut off.* (1) & Extâ hoſtiæ præſecare, *Liv.* 5, 21. ¶ *Sed al. leg. profecare.* (2) Partem præſecuiſſe manu, *Or. Rem. Am.* 112.

Præſcōr, āri. paſſ. *To be cut off.* Favi pars cultello præſecatur, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

Præſectus, a, um. part. *Cut off.* Radix acutâ falce præſecta, *Col. de Arbor.* 29. Præſectis omnium mulierum crinibus tormenta eſſecerunt, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 9.

Præſegmen, īnis. n. *A parcing, as of nails.* Ungues collegit, omnia abſtulit præſegmina, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 34.

† Præſegnīs, e. adj. *Very ſlothfull,* *Plaut. ap. Litt.*

Præſemīnatio, ōnis. f. *A ſowing beforehand.* In corpore præſeminatio creſcens detrahit alimentum in ſe, *Vitr.* 2, 9.

Præſens, tis. part. & adj. ior, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [ex præ, & ſum; quod eſt præ, i. e. coram, & ante oculos, unde & præſeſſe, antiq. i. e. præſentem eſſe] (1) *Preſent.* (2) *Preſent, not future, juſt now.* (3) *Prompt, ready, ſpeedy, out of hand.* (4) *Maniſtly favourable, gracious.* (5) *Effeſual, ſovereign, uſeſull, wholeſome.* (1) = Interſuit, & præſens vidit, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 54. ¶ Præſens tecum egi, itemque ſæpe petivi per literas, *Id. Fam.* 2, 7. (2) = ¶ Quod præſens tanquam in manum datur, jucundius eſt; tamen hæc in poſterum gratiora, *Id. Offic.* 2, 17. ¶ Præſens quod fuerat malum, in diem abiit, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 2, 16. ¶ Erat & præſens fames, & futura caritas, *Cic. pro Domo.* 5. ¶ In præſens, *for the preſent, ſc. tempus, quod etiam expreſſit Horatius:* Pleraque differat, & præſens in tempus omittit, *Hor. A. P.* 44. ¶ In præſens, & in poſterum, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 17, 1. ¶ Lætus in præſentis animus, quod ultra eſt, Oderit curare, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 26. & Ad præſens, *Tac.* In præſenti, *Nep. Attic.* 12. In præſentiâ, *Cic. de quo ſuo loco.* (3) ¶ Cræſſus ingenio præſens ſemper, *who had wit at will,* *Id. conf. Plin.* 17, 1. & Animo præſenti dicere, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 31. Animo præſentiore aliquid facere, *Liv.* 31, 46. Præſens imo tollere de gradu Mortale corpus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 2. (4) Agreſſum præſentia numina Fauni, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 10. Nec licebat tam præſentes alibi cognoscere divos, *Id. Ecl.* 1, 41. (5) & Signum præſentius, *Id. Georg.* 2, 127. Præſentiffimum remedium, *Plin.* 32, 10. Præſens nâ dicina, *Col.*

Præſenſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A foreſight.* Divinatio, id eſt, præſenſio, & ſcientia rerum futurarum, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 1.

Præſenſus, a, um. part. *Perceived aforehand, foreknown.* Divinæ præſenſa & prædicta, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 55.

|| Præſentālis, is. m. *Any officer of court in ordinary attendance, a daily waiter, Cod.*

Præſentāneus, a, um. adj. *Preſent, ready, of quick diſpatch.* & Remedium præſentaneum, *Plin.* 20, 2. ¶ venenum, *deadly,* *Suet. Ner.* 33, 6. Præſentanei boleti, *Sen. Ep.* 1, 15. † Præſens *Cic.*

Præſentans, tis. part. *Representing, reſembling.* Folia ſpeciem paſſerum præſentantia, *Plin.* 20, 19.

Præſentārius, a, um. adj. *Preſent, ready, ſpeedy; done, or paid, out of hand.* Talenta argenti præſentaria, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 3, 10. & Argentum præſentarium, *Id. ib.* 2, 1, 14.

|| Præſentatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A preſentation, as to a church, Ecclſ.*

* Præſentē, per enallagen numeri, pro præſentibus, ut, Præſente nobis, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 194. ex *Pomp.* vel ſaltem adverbialiter, pro coram, ſic, abſente nobis, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 7.

|| Præſentes, um. pl. *Magiſtrates, or ſoldiers, remaining within the city, Litt. ex Tac.*

Præſentis, æ. f. (1) *Preſence, preſentneſs, readineſs, a being at hand.* (2) *Power, force, officacy.* (1) Quod in præſentiâ ſuit veſtimento, am arripuit, *Nep. Alcib.* 10. & Animi præſentia, *Cic. pro Milon.* 23. ¶ In præſentiâ, at, or for, *this preſent, Id. pro quo || in præſentiarum, Ulp. qu. in præſentiâ rerum.* (2) Tanta eſt præſentia veri, *Or. Met.* 4, 612.

Præſentis, tis. part. *Perceiving beforehand.* Qui præſentis tantam tempeſtatem, *Juſt.* 25, 1.

Præſentio, īre, ſi, ſum. act. *To perceive, or underſtand, beforehand; to foreſee, to preconceive.* Sapientiſſimi cujuſque animus præſentit in poſterum, *Cic. pro C. Rab.* 10. Cū talem eſſe deum certâ notione animi præſentiamus, *Id. N. D.* 2, 17. ¶ Humanum longè præſentit odorem Anſer, *is ſenſible of,* *Lucr.* 4, 686. ¶ *Impetſ. paſſ.* Quam de indiſtriâ morati curſum navium erant, &c. præſenſum eſt, quia luna pernox erat, *they perceived it beforehand, Liv.* 21, 49.

Præſentiſco, ēre. incept. *To perceive a thing beforehand, Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 21. ¶ *Sed al. leg. perſentiſceres.*

Præſentor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be preſented.* Caput Pompeii Ægyptio velamine involutum cum anulo Cæſari præſentatum eſt, *Aur. Viſt. de Vir. Illuſtr.* 77, 13. † Repræſento.

Præſepe, is. n. [ex præ, & ſepio] (1) *Any cloſe place; any place of ſhelter, or ſecurity.* (2) *Moſt commonly a ſtable, ſtall, or place for cattle.* (3) *A beehive.* (4) *A cell, ſtevs, or barwyd-houſe.* (5) *A crib, a cratch, a manger, a rack.* (6) *Per Catachr. A table at which there is a repaſt for the mind, as well as the body.* (1) || Omnia loca clauſa & tuta præſepia dicta, *Non.* In præſepibus urſi Sævire, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 17. *Vid. Præſepes.* (2) Stabant tercentum nūdi in præſepibus altis, *Id. Æn.* 7, 275. Paſti repetent præſepia tauri, *Id. Ecl.* 7, 39. (3) Fucos à præſepibus arcent, *Id. Æn.* 1, 439. (4) Audis in præſepibus, audis in ſupris, &c. *Cic. in Piſon.* 42. (5) Non altiùs edita eſſe præſepia convenit, quàm aut bos aut jumentum ſine incommodo ſtans veſci poſſit, *Col.* 1, 6. (6) Scurra vagus, non qui certum præſepe teneret, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 28.

Præſepes, is. f. *Any cloſe, or ſafe, place; a private apartment.* Præſepes bubus vernas, *Cato, c.* 14. Ad meum heium vocat me intra præſepis meas, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 99. *vid. & Curt.* 2, 1, 14. Sic futurum quod amat intra præſepis ſuas, *Id. Caſ. prol.* 57.

† Præſepia, æ. f. *Varr. ap. Non. id. quod præſepe.*

Præſepio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To encloſe about; to barricade, or block up.* Aditus maximis defixis trabibus, atque eis præacutis, præſepit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 27.

|| Præſepium, ii. n. *A rack, cratch, crib, or manger, Apul. Met.* 9.

Præſeptus, a, um. part. [à præſepior] *Blocked up, barricaded.* Omni aditu præſepto, *Cæſ. B. C.* 7, 77.

Præ-

Præsepultus, a, um. part. [à præsepelio] *Buried before, already in the grave*, Quint. Decl. 9.

|| Præsero, Ære, sēvi, sītum. act. *To sow before*. Sicco limosum præseremus, Col. Sed al. leg. præferemus.

Præsertim, adv. [à præsero, quod præ aliis feritur, i. e. ordinatur] *Especially, chiefly, principally*. Suis argumentis tractanda quæque res est, præsertim tanta, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7. Præsertim, ut nunc sunt mores, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 5.

Præservio, Ære, ïvi, ïtum. act. *To do service; to b. lp. or serve, one*. Ut præservire amanti meo possem patri, Plaut. Amph. prol. 126. ¶ vix alibi rep.

Præses, ïdis. c. g. *One who presideth, either alone, or with others, in the administration of affairs publick or private, sacred or civil; a magistrate of what denomination soever*. ¶ = Mercurius juventutis præses, & custos, the patron, Cic. Verr. 5, 72. Tribunus plebis custos præsesque libertatis, Id. in Rull. 2, 6. = Senatūs R. P. custos, præses, propugnator, the defender, Id. pro Sext. 65. Custos ac præses templi, Id. pro Domo, 56. Ves qui huic urbi & R. P. præses estis, Id. pro Domo, 55. ¶ Belli præses Tritonia virgo, presiding over, Virg. Æn. 11, 483. || Præses limitaneus, a marquis, interp. Jun. Præses locus, a safe place, a garrison, Plaut. Casin. 5, 1, 12.

† Præstest, i. e. præstest est, spondere qui nos, noxa quia præstest, vetat, Auson. diæt. Sap. 19. sic, præstesse vult. pro præsentem esse, & hinc part. præstest, to be present, or at hand. Abi in malam rem. PÆ. At tu domum, nam ibi tibi parata præstest, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 17. ubi al. diuise præstest.

Præsidatus, ū. m. (1) || *A president's, or chief ruler's, place*. (2) *A governing, or presiding, over*. (1) Vopisc. (2) Macedonas præsidatu regebat, Aur. Vict. de Caesar. 29, 2. † Præsidis officium, honor.

Præsidens, tis. part. [à præsideo] *Presiding over, governing*. Provinciæ Vibio Avito præsidente, Plin. 34, 7. § Præsidens urbi, V. Pat. 2, 48.

Præideo, Ære, sēvi, sētum. neut. [ex præ, & sedeo] (1) *To have the management, care, or charge, of persons, things, or places; to be chief, or preside*. (2) *To rule, or command, as a magistrate, or general*. (1) Ego tibi præsidebo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 47. Prædedit Actiæ ludis, Suet. Tib. 6. Templo præsidet dii, Cic. Philipp. 13, 9. Jupiter præsidet arvis, Virg. Æn. 7, 80. Janus foribus cæli, Ov. Fast. 1, 125. (2) § Is proximum exercitum præsidebat, Tac. Ann. 3, 39, 1. Cùm manè curuli sellâ præsedisset, honore abiit, Suet. Aug. 26.

Præidiarius, a, um. adj. [à præsidium] *Appointed for defense, or belonging to a garrison*. ¶ Miles præidiarius, a garrison soldier, Liv. 29, 8. Palmes præidiarius, a branch kept to maintain the vine, Col. 4, 21. = Custos, relex, Id. || Præidiaria navis, a ship of war for convoy, interp. Jun.

Præsidium, ii. n. [à præsidendo, præsidium est dict. quia extra castra præsidebant in loco aliquo, quod tutior regio esset, Varr.] (1) *A garrison*. (2) *A guard*. (3) *A convoy*. (4) *A station, or post*. (5) *A fortress, aid, succour, shelter, any help*. (1) Eo opere perfecto præsidia disponit, Cæf. B. G. 1, 17. (2) Ad judicium cum præsidio venire, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 5. (3) Navem poposcit, quæ eum præsidii causâ Myndum protequeretur, Id. (4) Non deservisse mihi videor præsidium in quo à Pop. Rom. locatus sum, Id. Vetat Pythagoras injussu imperatoris, id est, dei, de præsidio & statione vitæ decedere, Id. de Sen. 20. (5) = Copiarum atque cpum, auxilii, præsidii, viduitas nos tener, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 2. = Nullum periculum & præsidium salutis, Cic. pro C. Rab. 23. = Tutela ac præsidium bellicæ virtutis, Id. pro Muræ. 10.

Præsignifico, Ære. act. *To signify, or show, beforehand*. Præsignificare hominibus quæ sunt futura, Cic. de Div. 1, 38.

Præsignis, e. adj. *Excellent, gallant, notable*. Præsignis facie mulier, Ov. Fast. 6, 628. ¶ ver-

tice, for stature, Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 9. § arcu, Id. Epist. 4, 39. hastâ, Stat. Sylv. 4, 8, 12.

Præsigno, Ære. act. *To mark before*. Incipientes furunculos ter præsignare jejunâ salivâ, Plin. 28, 4.

*Præsilio, Ære, ui, ultum, n. [ex præ, & salio] *To burst out, as tears do*. Præ laticâ lachrymæ præsilunt mihi, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 13.

*Præspersens, tis. part. [à præspersio, quod vix occ.] *Strawing, or scattering, before one as one goeth*, Lucr. 5, 738.

*Præstabilis, e. adj. or, comp. [à præsto] (1) *Excellent*. (2) || *Which may be performed*. (1) = Præstabilis & insignis virtus, Cic. de Hor. Resp. 19. Mente nihil præstabilis, Id. de Sen. 12. (2) Sipont.

*Præstandus, a, um. part. *To be shown, or made out*. § Præstanda fides, Ov. Ep. 20, 182. Præstandum socero caput, Lucan. 7, 765.

*Præstans, tis. part. (1) *Performing, doing*. (2) *Adj. or, comp. f. s. m. sup. Excelling, surpassing, surmounting, in any thing; excellent, gallant, brave*. (1) Vicem præstantia teli Cornua, Ov. Met. 12, 381. (2) Virtute & consilio præstanti extiterunt, Cic. § Gravitate & prudentiâ præstans, Id. pro C. Ballo, 22. ingenio & diligentia, Id. Tusc. 1, 10. Victoriâ & fide præstans manus, Id. Fam. 7, 5. Corpore præstanti nympha, Virg. Æn. 1, 75. Præstantior omnibus Herle, Ov. Met. 2, 724. § Ingenio præstantissimus, Cic. de Amic. 1. ¶ Præstans labor, very great, Lucr. 2, 12. Aliis aliud præstantius, better, Id. 2, 506.

*Præstantia, æ. f. [à præsto] (1) *Preeminence, superiority*. (2) *Excellency, gallantry*. (1) = Nobis personam imposuit natura magnâ cum excellentiâ præstantiâque animalium reliquorum, Cic. Offic. 1, 28. (2) Homo habet præstantiam mentis, cui tota illius natura pareat, Id. de Fin. 5, 12.

*Præstat, stitit. imperf. *It is better*. Tacere præstat philosophis quàm loqui, Cic. N. D. 3, 31. Mori millies præstitit quàm hæc pati, Id. Att. 14, 9.

*|| Præstatio, ònis. f. verb. [ab eodem] (1) *A performing*. (2) *The paying of legacies*. (1) Sen. ap. Litt. (2) Legatorum præstatio, Ap. JCC. † Solutio, Cic.

*Præstaturus, a, um. part. *That will, or is about to, perform, make good, or undertake*. Id me præstaturum spero, Cic. Fam. 10, 11. Se præstaturus, nihil ex eo te offensionis habiturum, Id. Fam. 6, 8. conf. Liv. 9, 24.

*|| Præstega, òrum. pl. [ex præ, & στέγω, telo] *A covered place where men sat to talk for recreation, a porch, cloyster, arbour, or such like*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 31.

|| Præstergus, a, um. adj. *Cleansed, or scoured beforehand*. Facito, ut hæc offendam versa præsterga, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 31. ¶ Sed Grut. leg. præterita, al. præstega.

*Præsterno, Ære, strâvi, strâtum. act. [ex præ, & sterno] *To prepare beforehand*. Quæ tibi præsternat vivax altaria phoenix, Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 114.

*Præsternor, i, strâtus. pass. Met. *To be prepared, or provided, beforehand*. Tuis laudibus, tuisque virtutibus materiem campumque præsterni, Plin. jun.

*Præstes, itis. c. g. [ex præ, & stando] id. antiq. qui nunc antistes, Fest. Diis præstites dicti sunt Lares publici, i. e. urbes custodes, qui & compitales, Suet. viales, Plaut. & semitales, Catell. quod præstant oculis omnia tuta tuis, Ov. (1) *A chief in every affair, a prelate: a household god*. (2) || *Also a surname of Jupiter*. (1) Præstitibus Maiæ Laribus venere calendæ, Ov. Fast. 5, 129. (2) JOVI PRÆSTITI, Inscript. Grut. p. 1065. n. 2.

Præstigia, æ. f. *A trick*. Ut hujus velut præstigiæ piasum capiat, Quint. 4, 1. sed sæpius

Præstigiæ, Ærum. pl. f. i. e. diabolicæ artes [quæ præstigiæ, quod præstingant oculos, ne obveniant dolo, Scal.] *Tricks, wiles, fallacies, deceptions, delusions, cunning sleights, underhand conveyances*. = Doli, machinæ, fallaciæ, præstigiæ, sine ratione esse non possunt, Cic. N. D. 3,

29. ¶ Non per præstigias, sed palam, totum oppidum compilavit Verres, Id. Verr. 4, 24. = Ne præstigiis & captionibus depellamur, Id. Acad. 2, 4, 14.

Præstigiator, òris. m. Qui præstigiis utitur. *A hocus pocus, one who useth legerdemain, or sleight of hand; a cheat that casteth a mist before peoples eyes*. Sic dialecticorum captiones sine noxâ decipiunt, quomodo præstigiatorum acetabula & calculi, Sen. Epist. 45.

Præstigiatrix, itis. f. verb. *A juggler, a cunning gypsy*. Aut præstigiatrix hæcce mulier multo maxima est, aut pateram hinc inesse oportet, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 150.

|| Præstigiolus, a, um. adj. *Full of deceitful tricks*, Gell. 10, 8. † Capiosus.

Præstinguo, Ære, xi. act. (1) *To dazzle the sight*. (3) *To render obscure, or inglorious; to make less famous*. (1) Kata (nam animi ejus aciem præstinxerunt, Patroc. 2, 118. (2) = Epicurus genus humanum ingenio superavit, & omnes præstinxit, stellas exortus uti ætherius Sol, Lucr. 3, 1057.

Præstino, Ære. act. [ex præ & stino, inus. pro statuo; ut in destino, obstat] *To buy beforehand, to buy up all*. Ut eam præstines argento, priusquam veniat filius, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 92. Juben' piscis præstinatum abire? Id. Capt. 4, 2, 68.

*|| Præstitor, òris. m. verb. [à præstito] *A giver, a performer*, Lexicogr. ex Apul. † Qui præstiat, Lucr.

*Præstiuo, Ære, ui, ūtum [ex præ, & statuo] *To determine, or appoint, beforehand what is to be done; to prescribe, to limit*. Prætor nunquam petitori præstituit, quâ actione illum uti velit, Cic. pro Cæcin. 3. § Præstituere tempus alicui, Id. pro Quint. 9.

*Præstitutus, a, um. part. *Agreed upon, appointed, limited*. Nullâ præstitutâ die, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39.

Præstid, adj. indecl. vel ut vult Sipont. adv. [quæ ab ant. præstus, unde præstulus & præstolus] *Ready at hand*. Illosiæ ad sacrificium præstid non fuerunt, Cic. de Inv. 2, 31. § Præstid amicis esse ad consilium, Id. Præstid adest, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 20. ¶ Præstid mihi fuit, cum literis tuis, met me, Cic. Fam. 3, 5. Fideliter præstid esse alicui, to help, or assist, Id. ¶ Et in diverso sensu, Verri se præstid advenienti futurum, would appear against him, Id.

*Præsto, Ære, stiti, itum & ūtum. neut. & act. [ex præ, & sto] (1) *To stand before*. (2) || *To bring out*. (3) *To supply, or perform, the part of*. (4) *To cause, make, or perform*. (5) *To show, or approve*. (6) *To give, or procure*. (7) *To make good, or defray*. (8) *To warrant, to answer, to be accountable for*. (9) *To excell, to surmount, to surpass, to exceed, to differ from*. (10) Imperf. *It is better*. (1) Tum primæ præstant acies, Luc. 4, 30. (2) Ego illum præstabo ante ades ludificatorem meum, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 18. ¶ Sed mel. libb. habent præstolabor. (3) Ut ipodii vicem præstet cinis, Plin. 23, 3. Pedes illis pinnarum vicem præstant, Id. 9, 20. (4) Mare tutum præstiterunt, Cic. pro Placc. 13. Plura hic mihi præstiter quam parentes, Plin. Qui ea, quæ statueritis, per se ipsum præstare possit, Cic. Quod promissi, vix videor præstare posse, Id. ad Brut. 18. (5) § Præstare benevolentiam alicui, Cic. Att. 8, 9. pietatem patriæ, Id. de Cl. Orat. 33. (6) Nec tibi contingunt, quæ gentibus otia præstas, Ov. Trist. 2, 235. (7) Præstare quod factum est impensæ in bellum, Liv. (8) Non possum præstare quid quisque nos dixisse dicat, Cic. Communem casum neque vitare quisquam neque præstare ullo pacto potest, be answerable for, Id. Fam. 5, 17. ¶ Nihil præstandum in vitâ præter culpam, one can be sure of nothing else, Id. Fam. 6, 1. Istam culpam, quam veieis, ego præstabo, I will take it upon myself, Id. de Orat. 1, 24. (9) Homini homo quid præstat? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 1. § Præstare alicui humanitate, Cic. de Orat. 2, 62. Cùm præstare omnibus concupieris, Id. Offic. 1, 19. ¶ Quamvis candore præstat, pondere tamen vincitur, Col. § Præstat ingenio alius alium, Quint. Inter suos

æquales longè præstare, *Cic. in Pison. 7.* (10) Emori potius quàm servitæ præstat, *Id. in Pison. 7.* Major civitatis in eâ accusatione favor, quàm reis præstari solet, *Vell. Patere. 2, 43.* Domus tantùm, ac domestici deerant, cæterum nituit quod ab illis aut præstari, aut desiderari posset, *Id. 2, 14.*

Præstolans, tis, part. *Tarrying for.* Hujus adventum ad Clupeam præstolans, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 23.*

|| Præstolatio, ònis, f. verb. *A waiting, Vulg. Int.*

Præstolor, âri, dep. & || Præstolo, are, act. *ap. Non.* Præstolari, dic. is, qui antè stando ibi, quò venturum excipere vult, moratur, *Fest. [qu. à præ, & sto, Don. ab adv. præstò, Scal. à præstò facit præstulus, & ant. præstolus, hinc præstolor]* To tarry for, to wait for one. § Quem præstolare, *Parmeno? Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 5.* Alicui aliquid ad locum præstolari, *Cic. Catil. 1, 9.* Ut in Formiano tibi præstoler usque ad III Non. Maj. *Id. Att. 2, 15.*

Præstrictus, a, um, part. [à præstringor] *Tied, bound.* Fauce præstrictâ laqueo, *Ov. in Ibin. 549.* || Præstrictus gelu humor, *frozen, Plin. 17, 24.* Præstrictus metu, *struck with fear, Id. Vinclis manus secantibus præstricta, Sen. Troad. 560.*

Præstringens, tis, part. *Dazzling.* || Fulgoribus præstringentibus aciem oculorum, *darkening, making dim, Liv. 40, 38.* Obliquâ præstringens lumina flammâ, *Lucan. 1, 154.* Sed al. perstringens.

Præstringo, ère, xi, ietum, act. (1) To bind fast, or hard. (2) To chill. (3) To dazzle, or dull; to cast a mist before, to darken, or make dim. (1) Tempora præstrinxit fertis, *Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 112.* (2) Præstringit atque etiam percussit Aquilo radices arborum, *Plin. 18, 34.* (3) Cujus dignitas & splendor præstringebat oculos, *Cic. in Vatin. 10.* Præstringentes præstringunt visum intuentium, *Plaut.* Aciem animorum nostrorum virtutis splendore præstringitis, *Cic.*

Præstringor, i, ietum, pass. (1) To be bound up. (2) To be blasted, or stopped, in its growth. (3) To be tarnished, made dusk, or dim. (1) Præstringitur acies ferri, *Plin. 7, 15.* (2) *Id. 17, 3.* (3) *Vid. Præstringo, n. 3.*

*Præstruere, a, um, part. [à præstruo] (1) Built first, or before. (2) Contrived, done on purpose, ready prepared. (3) Also stopped, choked up, blocked up. (1) Ab imo præstruere valenter resistunt, *Col. 1, 5.* (2) *Suet. Tib. 53.* (3) Porta fonte præstruere, *Ov. Met. 14, 798.*

*Præstruo, ère, xi, etum, act. [ex præ, & struo] (1) To build before; to stop, or block, up. (2) To prepare, to provide, to furnish. (1) Hostis effugio præstruxerat omnia Minos, *Ov. A. Am. 2, 21.* In modum valli saxa præstruit, *Tac. Ann. 12, 37, 3.* (2) Fraus fidem in parvis sibi præstruit, ut quum operæ pretium sit, cum mercede magnâ fallat, *Liv. 28, 42.*

Præstudo, âre, neut. To faveat aforehand. Matutinis præsudat solibus âer, *Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 2, 120.* || Uratur & Stat. Theb. 6, 4.

Præsul, ūlis, m. & f. [à præfiliendo, quodd Saliis ancilia per urbem cantu & tripudiis circumferentibus præiret, & choream duceret] (1) The chief of the priests of Mars. (2) || A prelate, the chief of other priests, a bishop. (3) || One who presides, of either sex. (4) A surveyor, an overseer. (1) *Vid. Cic. de Div. 1, 26.* (2) *Eccles. 3.* Junone calant hîc armæ præfulse semper, *Avien. 519.* (4) Agri præfulem non ex dilectis servulis ponas, *Pall. 1. tit. 6.*

*Præfusus, a, um, adj. [ex præ & fusus; vers. a in u] Very salt, or salted before. Præfussæ adipis liquamen, *Col. 6, 2.*

Præfultator, ōris, m. verb. He that danceth before the sports begin, *Liv. 2, 36.*

*Præfulto, âre, act. [ex præ, & salto] To dance before. § Ferox præfultat hostium signis, *Liv. 7, 10.*

*Præfultor, ōris, m. verb. He that leadeth the dance. Præfultorem ludis sibi non placuisse, *Val. Max. 1, 7, 4.* *Vid. & Laetant. 2, 7.* = Præful, *Cic. Præfultator, Liv.*

*Præfultura, æ, f. A leaping first, *Litt. ex Var.*

Præsum, es, fui, esse. To be before, or above, others; to be in authority; to have the charge, rule, or oversight, of a thing. || Præesse provinciæ, to be over it as chief ruler, *Cic. Fam. 1, 9.* classi, to be admiral, *Nep. Dion. 6.* Præesse summo magistratui, to be chief magistrate, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 18.* || Non solum interfuit his rebus, sed etiam præfuit, *Cic. Fam. 1, 8.*

Præsumens, tis, part. Taking first. Aliis cicutam præsumuntibus, *Plin. 14, 22.*

|| Præsumitur, & Præsumptum est, imperf. It is presumed, *Ulp.*

Præsumo, ère, pfi, ptum, act. (1) To take first, or before. (2) To presuppose; to guess, to deem, or conceive, beforehand; to anticipate. (3) || To presume. (1) Potiores certaturi præsumunt ex eo cyathum unum, *Plin. 23, 5.* (2) Animis & spe præsumite bellum, *Virg. Æn. 11, 18.* Spem certam clarissimi triumphii animo præsumpsit, *Val. Max. 1, 6, 10.* (3) *Eccles.*

Præsumor, i, pass. To be taken first. Nisi præsumatur alium, *Plin. 25, 5.*

*Præsumptio, ònis, f. verb. (1) An enjoying beforehand. (2) Also preoccupation, or a prevention, of our adversary's objections. (3) The major proposition in a syllogism. (4) Presumption; too great hope, or confidence. (1) Bonæ famæ præsumptio, *Plin. Epist. 9, 3.* (2) *Quint. 9, 2.* (3) Præsumptio, quam Græci πρόληψιν vocant, non dabitur, *Cic. de Div. 2, 53.* (4) Cum contra præsumptionem suam annis decem in obsidione urbis teneretur, *Just. 3, 4, 3.*

Præsumptus, a, um, part. (1) Taken first, or before. (2) Taken up, or conceived, before. (1) Suis manibus præsumpta piacula mittens, *Sil. 5, 209.* (2) || Præsumptum habeant, they may take for granted, *Tac. Ann. 14, 65.*

*Præsuere, ère, ui, utum, act. [ex præ, & suo] To serve afore, or about. § Surculos præsuere recentibus coriis, *Plin. 12, 19.*

|| Præsuppono, ère, sui, situm, act. To presuppose, *Eccles.* || Anteconstituo.

*Præstutus, a, um, part. Sewed, or stitched, about. § Hastâ foliis præstuta, *Ov. Met. 11, 6.*

*Prætego, ère, xi, etum, act. [ex præ, & tego] To cover. Quæ somnum saxa prætexerint, *Plin. Paneg. 15.*

*Præterens, tis, part. (1) Holding forth. (2) Pretending. (1) Velamenta manu præterens supplice, *Ov. Met. 11, 279.* (2) Causas belli præterentes, *Just. 24, 1.*

*Præterendo, ère, di, sum, & tum, act. ex præ, & tendo] (1) To hold, or hang, a thing before. (2) To carry before. (3) To oppose; to put, or place, between. (4) To cloak, or colour. (1) § Vestem tumidis præterendit ocellis, *Ov. Amor. 3, 6, 79.* (2) Fumos manu præterende sequaces, *Virg. Georg. 4, 230.* (3) § Morti præterendere muros, *Id. Æn. 9, 599.* (4) *Quint.* || Præterendere sepem segeti, to make a hedge about it, *Id. Georg. 1, 270.*

*Præterdor, i, sus. (1) To be spread before. (2) To lie before, or be adjacent; to be held, or hung, before. (3) To be pretended, or made a pretext. (1) Præterendi non queunt retia, *Plin. 9, 8.* (2) Quicquid castrorum Armeniis præterduntur, *Tac. Hist. 2, 6.* (3) Ut consulare nomen partibus præterderetur, *Id.*

*Præterner, ère, erum, ad. [ex præ, & tener] Very soft, or tender, *Plin. 25, 13.*

*Præterandus, a, um, part. [ex præ, & tento] To be tried beforehand. Ambiguus animi sententia dictis Præteranda, *Ov. Met. 9, 588.*

*Præteratus, a, um, part. Met. Proved, tried before, considered. = Tota causa præterata atque perspecta, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 78.*

*Præteratus, ūs, m. verb. The act of groping, or feeling out, the way. Cochleis oculorum vicem cornicula bina præteratu implent, *Plin. 11, 37.*

*Præterento, âre, act. [ex præ, & tento] (1) To feel, or grope, with one's hand, foot, &c. (2) Met. To essay, or try, beforehand. (1) § Præterentare iter baculo, *Ov. in Ibin. 260.* Pedibus prætentat iter, *Tibull. 2, 1, 77.* (2) § Præterentare vires, *Ov. Met. 8, 7.* Prætentat pollice chordas, *Id. Met. 5, 339.* pectora dictis, *Stat. Theb. 3, 281.*

*|| Prætentura, æ, f. [à prætento] The forlorn hope; also outguards of soldiers abroad in the frontiers, or in the enemy's country, to picket, and keep off alarms, or inroads. *Amm. Marcell. 14, 9.* || Antecessores agminis, *Suet.*

*Prætentus, a, um, part. [à prætendor] (1) Set, or placed, out before. (2) Spread. (1) Armata aciem toto prætentam in littore cernebant, *Liv.* (2) || Gens provinciis latè prætentata, spread before, bordering upon, *Tac. Ann. 2, 56, 1.* § Prætentus Armeniæ, *Val. Flacc. 5, 167.* Quum audisset, tenuè prætentum littus esse, *Liv. 10, 2.*

*Prætenuis, e, adj. [ex præ, & tenuis] (1) Very small, thin, or slender. (2) Very narrow. (1) § Prætenuia fila, *Plin. 11, 15.* (2) In ponte prætenui, *Id. 8, 50.*

*Prætepeo, ère, ui, n. [ex præ, & tepeo] To be warm before. Si tuus in quavis prætepuisset amor, *Ov. Am. 2, 3, 16.*

*Præter, præp. [à præ, ut inter ab in] (1) Except, saving, beside. (2) Over and above, more than. (3) By the side, or near to. (4) Contrary to, or against. (5) Before. (6) Præter, adv. for præterquam. (7) Præter hæc, pro posthac. (1) Nunc quidem præter nos nemo est, verum dic mihi serid, *Plaut.* (2) Quem ego amo præter omnes, *Id. Amph. 2, 2, 10.* (3) § Præter ripam, *Liv.* (4) Præter civium morem atque legem, *Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 8.* (5) § Præter pedes, *Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 7.* oculos, *Cic.* (6) Omnis incommodi patientes, præter caloris, *Col.* (7) Non patiar præterhac, *Plaut. nisi si præter hæc legendum.*

*|| Præterago, ère, act. [ex præter, & ago] unde

*Præteragendus, a, um, part. To be ridden by, or beyond. Diversoria nota Præteragendus equus, *Hor. Epist. 1, 15, 11.*

*|| Præterbito, âre, freq. [à prætereo, interposito b, qu. præterito, vel potius præterbito, is, ere; à præter, & ant. bito, vel beto] To go, or pass, by. Cave, præterbitas ullas ædes, *Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 1.* || Prætereo, *Cic.*

|| Prætercurro, i, ère, cūcurri, sum, act. unde part.

|| Prætercurrens, tis, part. Running, or galloping, by. § Equis prætercurrentibus, *Virg. 3, 24.* || Præterequitans, *Liv.*

Præterduco, ère, xi, etum, act. To lead along, or before, *Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 67.*

Prætereâ, adv. [à præter, & ea] (1) Furthermore, moreover, beside. (2) Also hereafter. (1) *Cic. Fam. 10, 3.* (2) *Virg. Æn. 1, 53.*

*Prætereo, ère, xi, etum, act. [ex præter, & eo] (1) To go, or pass, by, or over. (2) To go beyond, to go past. (3) To avoid, or escape. (4) To neglect, not to choose. (5) To let pass; to slip, or pass, over; to make no mention of, to leave out, or omit. (6) To escape the notice, or memory, of. (7) Also to outpass, surpass, or excell. (1) In hortis, quos modò præteribamus, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 1.* (2) Præterito hæc rectâ plateâ sursum, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 35.* § Præteri imprudens villam, *Id. Eun. 4, 2, 5.* || Nec quæ præteriit, hora redire potest, *Ov. A. Am. 3, 64.* (3) Nec scis quid mali præteriêris, *Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 5.* (4) Populus & potest & solet nonnunquam dignos præterire, *Cic. pro Planc. 3.* (5) = Cædes relinquo, omitto senatus consulta, libidines prætereo, *Id. de Prov. Conf. 3.* (6) An temerè quidquam Parmenonem prætereas, quod facto usus sit? *Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 38.* Certè quæri hoc solum me non præterit, *Cic. pro Cæcin. 33.* (7) Nulla est gloria præterire asellos, *Mart. 12, 36, 13.*

*Prætereo, i, i, pass. (1) To be passed by in silence. (2) To be neglected, not to be chosen, or mentioned. (1) Non prætereatur Asinii Pollionis factum, *Paterc. 2, 86.* (2) Sapiens & bonus vir suffragiis præteritus, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 19.* Damna, dedecora prætereantur, *Id.*

|| Præterequito, âre, act. unde Præterequitans, tis, part. Riding by, or beyond, *Liv. 3, 6.*

*Prætereundus, a, um, part. (1) That is to be let pass. (2) That is to be passed by in silence. (1) *Ov. Fast. 6, 418.* (2) *Vell. Patere. 1, 2.*

*|| Præ-

*Præterfëror, ferris, ferri, pass. [ex præter, & feror] unde Præterlatus, part. quod vid.

Præterfluens, tis, part. Flowing by. § Amnis præterfluens mœnia, Liv. 41, 11.

Præterfluo, ère, xi, xum, act. (1) To flow, or run, by; as a river. (2) Met. To pass by, let slip; or neglect. (1) Flumen præterfluebat muros, Liv. (2) Animus præteritam voluptatem præterfluere non sinit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33.

Prætergrëdior, èris, i, pass. (1) To be passed by, or beyond. (2) Dep. To surpass, or excell. (1) Nuntiavit te jam castra prætergressum esse, Cic. Fam. 3, 7. Nocte prætergressi castra, Rom. Liv. 35, 4. (2) In te maximè, qui tantum alios prætergressus es, Sall. de Rep. Ordin. 1.

Præterhæc, & Præterhac, adv. ut. Præterea, moreover, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 25. & Rud. 4, 4, 73.

*Præteriens, euntis, part. (1) Passing by. (2) En passant, by the by. (1) § Currus præteriens, Tib. 2, 5, 120. (2) Sic breviter quasi præteriens satisfaciunt universis, Cic. Div. in Cæcil. 15.

*Præteritûrus, a, um, part. [à prætereo] About to pass by. Præteriturus eram gladios in principe fixos, Ov. Fast. 3, 697.

*Præteritus, a, um, part. (1) Past, past and gone. (2) Passed by, left out, neglected, repulsed, not chosen. (3) Left out, or not remembered, in one's will. (4) Dead and gone. (1) & Animus meminit præteritorum, præsentia cernit, futura prævidet, Cic. de Div. 1, 30. O mihi præteritos referat si Jupiter annos! Virg. Æn. 8, 560. (2) Adilicate præteritos scimus consules esse factos, Cic. pro Planc. 21. (3) Justinian. (4) Fas est præteritos semper amare viros, Prop. 2, 13, 52.

Præterlābor, i, lapsus sum, dep. (1) To slide, glide, or flow, by; as water. (2) Met. To slip out of mind. (1) Quæ, Tiberine, videbis Funera, cum tumulum præterlabere recentem! Virg. Æn. 6, 874. Quæ præterlabitur undâ Alpheus, Stat. Theb. 1, 271. ¶ Hanc pelago præterlabere necesse est, sail by, or beyond, Id. (2) Definitio antè præterlabitur, quàm percepta est, Cic. de Orat. 2, 25.

*Præterlatus, a, um, part. [à præterferor] That is passed by, gone, past, or carried beyond. Latebras eorum improvida præterlata acies est, Liv. 21, 55. § Præterlata pars vocum, Lucr. 4, 573.

*Præterluo, ère, act. [ex præter, & luo] unde part.

*Præterluens, tis, part. Flowing, or running, by the side of a place, Apul. Met. 6, p. 184.

*Prætermans, tis, part. Passing by, or near. Salutantum tactu, præterque meatum, Lucr. 1, 319, per tmesin.

*Prætermeo, ère, act. [ex præter, & meo] To go, or pass, by. Quos tractus iter prætermeat, Ann. 31, 23.

Prætermisio, ònis, f. verb. A leaving out, or letting pass, a thing; the overslipping, or forgetting, it. Prætermisio ædilitatis consulatus repulsum attulit, Cic. Offic. 2, 17.

Prætermisurus, a, um, part. That will let pass, Cic. Ita si morarentur spes, nihil eorum quæ pati aut timere possent, prætermisurus, Liv. 23, 14.

Prætermisus, a, um, part. (1) Omitted, neglected. (2) Forgotten. (1) Si quid ab Antonio aut prætermisum, aut relictum sit, Cic. de Orat. 2, 29. (2) & Negant eum locum à Panætio prætermisum, sed consulo relictum, Id. Offic. 3, 2.

Prætermittendus, a, um, part. (1) To be let alone, or passed by. (2) To be passed by in silence. (1) Prætermittendæ defensionis, deferendique officii plures solent esse causæ, Cic. Offic. 1, 9. (2) Cæs. B. G. 7, 25.

Prætermittens, tis, part. Omitting, Cic.

Prætermitto, ère, mîsi, sum, act. To omit, to leave undone, to leave out, to pass over, not to speak of, to let pass. Nos nihil, quod ad eam rem pertineat, prætermittimus, Cic. Fam. 1, 5. § De sumptu, &c. dicere prætermittam, Cæs. ¶ Sceleris penam prætermittere, to pardon it, Cic.

Prætermittor, i, fûs, pass. To be omitted, or neglected. Quæ prætermitti sine nefario scelere non possunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

Prætermostror, ère, act. unde part.

Prætermostrans, tis. Shown one by the by, Gell. 20, 10.

*Præternavigatio, ònis, f. verb. A sailing by, Plin. 4, 12.

*Præternavigo, ère, act. [à præter, & navigo] To sail by. Quoties Bajanum sinum præternavigaret, Suet. Neron. 27. Vitans præternavigantium officia, Id. Tib. 13.

*Prætero, ère, trîvi, itum, act. [ex præ, & tero] To wear, or make small. ¶ Frater ejus non mutavit primores, ideoque prætrivit, filed them before, Plin. 11, 37.

Præterpropter, adv. (1) † At no certainty, at all adventures. (2) Also thereabout; over, or under; more, or less. (1) Præterpropter vitam vivitur, Gell. 19, 10. ex Enn. (2) Cato. Vid. Salmas. in Solin. 42.

Præterquam, adv. Beside, saveing, except, but, only, otherwise than, unless; besides that, or what. Aqua præterquam capiti, etiam stomacho prodest, Cels. Verbum unum præterquam quod te rogo, faxis, cave, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 14.

*Præterrado, ère, si, sum. [ex præter, & rado] To scrape, or rake. Præterrado vox fauces, Lucr. 4, 531.

*Prætervectio, ònis, f. verb. A passing, or sailing, by. Prætervectione omnium, qui ultro citroque navigant, Cic. Verr. 5, 66.

*Prætervectus, a, um, part. Passed, or sailed, by, or beyond. Prætervectas Apolloniam Dyrhachiumque naves viderant, Cæs. B. C. 3, 30. ¶ Met. Scopulos prætervecta videtur oratio mea, I have explained and run through the most difficult points, Cic. pro Cæl. 21.

*Prætervehens, tis, part. (1) Passing by. (2) Rideing, or sailing, by. (1) Prætervehens tribunitia subsellia, Suet. Cæs. 78. ¶ Velabrum prætervehens, carried in a chariot, or litter, Id. ibid. 37. (2) § Prætervehens equo, Liv. 22, 49. Ut prætervehentis classis naves adoriretur, Id. 37, 13.

*Præterveho, ère, xi, sum, act. [ex præter, & veho] unde

*Prætervehor, i, ètus, pass. To be carried in a coach, litter, on horseback, or by sea. Ut tutò præterveherentur oram Italiæ, Cic. Alterâ die Apolloniam prætervehuntur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 26. ¶ Vivo prætervehor ossia saxo Pantagiæ, I sailed by, Virg. Æn. 3, 688. Met. Ei succedo orationi, quæ non prætervecta sit aures vestras, sed in animis omnium penitus infederit, hath not slipped through, but sunk deep into, Cic. pro C. Balb. 1. Civitates quas prætervectus est, Liv. 35, 16.

Prætervertendus, a, um, part. To be spoken of before. Neque habes aliquid quod huic sermoni prætervertendum putes, Cic. de Div. 1, 6. ubi al. leg. prævertendum.

Præterverto, ère, act. To turn by. ¶ Eundem solem remeans obvium contrario prætervertebat occursum, he turned upon, or against, Plin. 2, 71. ubi al. prævertebat.

Prætervolans, tis, part. Flying by. Fortè prætervolans corvus glebam, Curt. 4, 24.

Prætervolo, ère, act. To fly by, or through; to sail, or slip by. Quem rutillâ fulgens plumâ prætervolat ales, Cic. Hasta prætervolat auras, Sil. 10, 114. Lacum prætervolat ales, Claud. B. G. 321. ¶ Met. & Hæc duo proposita non prætervolant, sed ita dilatant, ut, do not lightly touch upon, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 13. Fugit eos & prætervolat numerus, slipeth out of their mind, Id. Orat. 58. conf. Sil. 10, 114. In occasionis momento, cujus prætervolat opportunitas, cunctatus paulum fueris, nequicquam mox amissam quæras, Liv. 25, 38.

Prætexendus, a, um, part. To be spread before. Ad prætexenda piscibus retia, Plin. 16, 1.

Prætexens, tis, part. (1) Colouring, over-spreading. (2) Met. Pretending. (1) Prætexens pictâ ferrugine cælum imbrifer arcus, Tibull. 1, 4, 43. (2) Ubiunque ipsi essent, prætexentus esse rem publicam, Vell. Patere. 2, 62.

Prætexo, ère, xui, xum, act. (1) To border, edge, or fringe; to cover, surround, or encompass. (2) Met. To cover, to colour, to cloak, or excuse. (3) To set in order, or compose. (1) Præexit arundine ripas Mincius, Virg. Ecl. 7, 12. Lit.

tora curvâ Prætexunt puppes, Id. Ecl. 6, 5. Qui montes omnes eas gentes prætexunt, Plin. 6, 25. (2) Hoc prætexit nomine culpam, Virg. Æn. 4, 172. § Novis prætexere funera sacris, Id. Æn. 4, 500. Hypall. f. e. prætexere nova sacra funeri. Prætexere cupiditatem triumphi, Cic. in Pison. 24. (3) ¶ Quod in his voluminibus auctorum nomina prætexui, have named them in order, Plin. lib. 1. præf.

Prætexor, i, pass. (1) To be spread, or covered. (2) To be encompassed, or set in order before. (1) Germania Danubio prætexitur, Tac. Germ. 42, 2. (2) In Sibyllinis ex primo versu cuiusque sententiæ primis literis illius sententiæ carmen omne prætexitur, Cic. de Div. 2, 54. ¶ Postibus prætexi, to be placed before the doors, Plin. Paneg. 52.

Prætexta, æ, f. sc. toga, Varr. Erat enim toga alba purpureo limbo prætexta. Item prætextæ appellantur quæ res Romanas continent scriptas, Fest. ubi Prætextæ pro prætextatæ, Scal. Erant & prætextæ inter fabulæ species, Donat. (1) = A white robe reaching down to the ankles, guarded with purple, and worn by the chief magistrates as a mark, or badge, of honour; also by senators, on solemn festivals; by masters of corporations, and by priests. (2) Afterwards worn by children till seventeen years of age. (3) Also a kind of play, wherein they represented persons of honour and quality; as togata was of common, or mean, persons. (1) § Consularis prætexta, Vell. Patere. 2, 65. Aediles cum togâ prætextâ, Cic. Verr. 5, 14. ¶ Prætextam super tunicas honorati quique sumunt, Non. Vid. Prætextatus. (2) Puerorum amores sæpe cum ipsâ prætextâ pōnuntur, Cic. Eripies igitur pupillæ togam prætextam? Id. Verr. 1, 44. Demissa prætextâ ad talos, Quint. 5, 13. (3) & Etiam prætextam si volēs legere, Gallum Corneliū poscito, Asinius ad Cic. ¶ Prætexta palla, a mourning habit worn at funerals, Fest. ¶ De origine & usu prætextæ vid. Macrob. Saturn. 1, 6.

Prætextatus, a, um, part. (1) Wearing a long white robe guarded with purple, as magistrates, priests, and noblemen's children, used to do. (2) Filthy, ribaldrous. (1) Patricii magistratus curulis sellis prætextati, Liv. Urbem prætextatus & laureâ coronatus intravit, Suet. Tib. 17. Prætextati triumphantium filii, Cic. pro Mur. 5. anni, Plin. 33, 1. ¶ Nisi protectum patrem prætextatus admodum filius ab ipsâ morte rapuisset, a mere youth, Flor. 2, 6, 10. (2) ¶ Prætextatum sermonem veteres appel. ab eo quod prætextis sit nefas obsceno verbo uti, vel quod nutentibus depositis prætextis à multitudine puerorum obscœna acclamaretur, Fest. § Prætextata verba, Suet. Vesp. 22. ¶ Prætextatus ieremo, Fest. ¶ Sed cum hæc ratio parum satisfaciât doctis, quid si dicamus simpl. prætextata verba esse ea, quibus aliquid præfari, vel prætexi, debet honoris causâ, quoniam obscœnis dictis, Honos sit auribus, prætexere solenne fuit?

Prætextum, i, n. (1) A border, brim, or covering. (2) A pretence. (3) An ornament, the same as the prætexta. (1) Plin. 12, 19. (2) Prætextum illi civilium armorum hoc fuit, Suet. J. Cæs. 30. (3) Pompeius amittet exercitum, sed illud pulcherrimum reipub. prætextum, optimates, uno prælio profligabuntur. Sen. Ep. 71.

Prætextus, a, um, part. (1) Guarded, bordered, edged. (2) Covered. (3) Pretended. (1) Hispani lineis prætextis purpurâ tunicis constituerant, Liv. (2) Prætexta quercu domus, Ov. Fast. 4, 953. (3) Cic. Catil. 2, 2.

Prætextus, ūs, m, verb. (1) A pretence, a cloak. (2) An inscription. (1) Omnia inimicitia ad vos hoc prætextu deferentur, Suet. Tib. 28. (2) Maximorum operum prætextu titulum imaginum suarum amplificavit, Val. Max. 4, 4, 1.

Prætimeo, ère, ui, neut. To fear greatly. § Sibi prætimeat, Plaut. Amph. prol. 29.

¶ Prætingo, ère, act. unde Prætingus, a, um, part. Dipped, or sprinkled, beforehand. Semina prætingita veneno, Ov. Met. 7, 123.

Prætor, òris, m. [*à præuendo, qu. præitor, quod populo præiret; prætor dictus qui præiret jure & exercitu, Varr. à præesse, ut sit generatim is qui præest, Liv.*] (1) In old time after the exclusion of kings, the consul was so called, as having kingly power, both for civil and military affairs. (2) || Afterwards the consuls being employed abroad in war, an officer called *prætor urbanus* was constituted with power to judge matters of law between citizen and citizen; and by Cicero often *prætor Romanus*, like our lord-mayor; and because there was a great company of strangers at Rome, another like our sheriff of Middlesex was appointed to judge causes between them, and called *peregrinus*. (3) || At last, more provinces came in, and causes increasing, eight other prætors were created, and so continued till Julius Cæsar made them ten. (4) An imperator, or general. (5) || At last it came to signify any governor, or chief magistrate. (6) A proprætor, or lieutenant-general. (7) A proconsul. (8) A lord chief justice, a lord president, with judges under him to try causes, and himself to give sentence. (1) Idem dicebantur consules & prætores, quod prærent populo prætores, quod consulerent senatui consules, *Varr. Immo. & Juvenalis tempore promiscuus harum vocum usus fuit, Prætozem etenim eundem vocat, Sat. 10. v. 36. quem mox, v. 41. Consulem appellat. (2) Vid. Onufrium Comment. in lib. 1. Fastorum ad A. U. 388. & Lips. in 1 lib. Annal. Taciti. (3) Vid. Pomponium de Orig. juris L. & Lips. in 1 lib. Annal. Tac. (4) In re militari prætor dictus, qui præiret exercitui, Varr. L. L. 4, 16. (5) Veteres omnem magistratum, cui pareat exercitus, prætozem appellaverunt, *Ascon. (6) Liv. (7) Allieno prætori, qui Siciliam obtinebat, de omnibus rebus præcipit, Hirt. B. Afr. c. 2. conf. Cic. Ep. 13. (8) Prætores urbani jurati debent optimum quemque in selectis judices referre, Id. pro Cluent. 43. ¶ Prætor ærarius, a lord treasurer, Tac. Ann. 1, 75, 2.**

Prætorianus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, or attending on, the prætor.* ¶ *Prætoriani milites, the general's own guard, Plin. 6, 29. & Tac. Hist. 2, 44, 5. Prætorianæ cohortes, the main guard, Suet. Tib. 37.*

Prætorius, a, um, adj. *id. quod prætorius. Of, or belonging to, the prætor, the lord-mayor, or lord chief justice.* § *Prætoritia corona, Mart. 8, 33.*

Prætorium, ii, n. (1) *The general's tent. (2) The king's pavilion. (3) A place, or court, where causes were heard, and judgement given by the prætor, mayor, or lord chief justice, or any other chief magistrate; the judgement hall. (4) Also any nobleman's seat, or manour house, in the country; a palace, or hall. (5) || The dignity of a prætor. (6) A palace, or court. (7) Met. The prætorian bands. (1) Quercus prætorio imminet, *Liv. 3. (2) Just. 2, 11. (3) Imperat suis, ut candelabrum illud in prætorium deferrent, Cic. Varr. 4, 28. (4) Alternas servant prætoria ripas, Stat. Sylv. 1, 3. Ampla & opetosa prætoria gravabatur, Suet. Aug. 72. (5) Prætorium Africæ, Galliarum, Italiæ, &c. passim in Cod. (6) Sedet ad prætoria regis, *Juv. 10, 161. § Prætorium dimittere, Liv. 37, 5. (7) Antium coloniam deduxit, adscriptis veteranis è prætorio, Suet. Ner. 9.***

Prætorius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the prætor, or chief officer.* ¶ *Navis prætoria, an admiral, or flag ship, Liv. 29, 25. Cohors prætoria, the general's guard, Cic. Catil. 2, 11. Vir prætorius, one who hath been prætor, Id. pro Planc. 15. § Domus prætoria, Id. Verr. 5, 56.*

Prætorque, ère, si, sum, act. *To writhe, or twist, much, or hard.* ¶ *Prætorquete injuriæ colium, break its neck, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 12.*

Prætorius, a, um, part. *Writhe very much. Prætorio capite & recurvato, Col. 3, 18.*

¶ **Prætorius**, a, um, adj. *Very hot, scorching. § Prætorida æstas, Calphurn. Sic. 2, 80.*

***Prætrepidus**, a, um, adj. [*ex præ, & trepidus*] *Panting with earnest desire. Mens prætrepidans avert vagari, Catull. 44, 7.*

***Prætrepidus**, a, um, adj. [*ex præ, & trepidus*] *In great disorder, or fright. = Prætrepidus, atque etiam obnoxius vixit, Suet. Tib. 63. Lætari prætrepidum cor, Pers. 2, 54.*

Prætrunc, are, act. *To cut off. Prætruncavit tribus tergoribus glandia, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 7.*

Prætruncor, ari, âtus, pass. *To be cut off. Nonne tibi istam prætruncari linguam falsiloquam jubes? Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 47.*

***Prætumidus**, a, um, adj. [*ex præ, & tumidus*] *Very much swelled. Prætumido quatiebat corda furore, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 225. § || Prætumida jactantia, Juven. 1, 583.*

Prætura, æ, f. *The prætorship; the office, or dignity, of a prætor. § Præturæ jurisdictio, Cic. pro Flacc. 3. Præturâ se abdicare, Id. Catil. 3, 6.*

Prævalens, tis, part. (1) *Prevailing. (2) Adj. Very strong. (1) Prævalentis populi vires, Liv. in præf. op. (2) Ipsum prævalens equus vehebat, Curt. 7, 7, 36. § Corpore prævalens, Patere. 2, 108.*

¶ **Prævalentia**, æ, f. *Prevalence, or force, Paul. Prævaléo, ère, neut. (1) To prevail. (2) To be better, or of more value, or worth. (3) To exceed, or exceed. (1) Prævalebant jam fata consiliis, Vell. Patere. 2, 118. In quo illa mixtura prævaluit, Plin. 34, 2. (2) Id. 6, 10. (3) Vultum prævalent nigri, Id. 10, 6. § Arcu prævalere, Stat. Achill. 2, 122. Virtute semper prævalet sapientia, Phædr. 1, 14, 14.*

Prævalesc, ère, incept. *To grow too strong. Antequam ex toto prævalet arbor, Col. 5, 6.*

Prævallo, ère, act. *To fortify before. Ut sævum gentibus amnem domibus prævallet amnis, Claud. Conf. Scil. 2, 189. ¶ Prætexo.*

Prævallor, ari, pass. *To be fortified before. Imperat pontem adversus hostem prævallari, Hirt. B. Alex. 19.*

Prævaricatio, ònis, f. verb. (1) *Prevarication, collusion, foul play in pleading, a playing booty. (2) || A transgression of the law. (1) Cic. Part. Or. 36. Prævaricatio est transire dicenda, prævaricatio etiam cursim & breviter attingere quæ sunt inculcanda, infigenda, repetenda, Plin. Epist. 1, 20. (2) Vulg. Int. ¶ Declinatio à lege.*

Prævaricator, òris, m. verb. [*prævaricatores à prætergrediendo sunt vocati, Fest. qui in contrariis causis, qu. variè esse positus videtur, Cic. Part. Or. 36. qu. varicator, qui diversam partem adjuvat, proditâ causâ suâ, Ulp.*] (1) *A betrayer of his client's cause; a sham, or false, dealer; a shuffler, a twaiter for booty. Jam vereor P. O. ne quod turpissimum est, prævaricatorem mihi apposuisse videar, Cic. Philipp. 2, 11.*

¶ **Prævaricatus**, a, um, part. *Transgressed, Aug.*

Prævaricor, ari, âtus sum, dep. [*nimiùm in alteram partem varicor pede, M.*] (1) *To make a balk in ploughing, to go crooked. (2) Met. To prevaricate, to dodge, to boggle, to sham; to play foul play, or fast and loose; to be Jack on both sides, to shuffle and cut, to make show to do a thing and do the clean contrary, to work by collusion in pleading, to betray one's cause to his adversary. (1) Arator, nisi incurvus prævaricatur, inde translatus hoc crimen in forum, Plin. 18, 19. (2) ¶ Non defendere, sed prævaricari accusatori videbatur, Cic. pro Cluent. 21.*

¶ **Prævarus**, a, um, adj. *Very irregular. ¶ Venarum pulsus prævarus, an irregular pulse, Apul. p. 819. ¶ Varius.*

Prævectus, a, um, part. [*à præveho*] *Carried, or riding, before. Equites Romani prævecti per obliqua campi, Liv. 9, 35. § Equo prævectus, Sil. 7, 117.*

Prævehor, i, pass. *To be carried before. § Præveheris plagas, Lucan. 10, 107. Rhenus servat nomen & violentiam cursus, quâ Germaniam prævehitur, Tac. Ann. 2, 6, 6.*

Prævelans, tis, part. *Covering, adorning. Sextas Geticâ prævelans fronde leucures, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 647. ¶ Prætexens.*

¶ **Prævelo**, are, act. *unde*

Prævelâturus, a, um, part. *That will cover, or hide. Flammea sollicitum prævelatura pudorem, Claud. Rapt. Prof. 2, 325. ¶ Velaturus.*

Prævelox, òcis, adj. *Very swift. Prævelocibus camelis fugientes, Plin. 11, 31.*

Præveniens, tis, part. *Coming before = Præveniens & ante matutinum exoriens, Luciferi nomen accipit, Plin. per tmesin. § Præque diem veniens, Virg. Ecl. 8, 17.*

Prævenio, ire, entum. (1) *neut. To come before. (2) act. To prevent. (1) Prævenerat non fama solum, sed nuncius etiam, Liv. 24, 21. ¶ Pinus & picea præveniunt germinatione quindécim ferè diebus, bud first, Plin. 16, 26. (2) Ut beneficio prævenirent desiderium plebis, Liv. 8, 16.*

Prævenior, iri, entus, pass. *To be prevented. In eo ipso sacramento vexillis inferioris Germaniæ præventus erat, Tac. Hist. 1, 53, 3.*

¶ **Præventio**, ònis, f. verb. *Prevention, Quint. ¶ Anticipatio.*

¶ **Præventores**, um, m. pl. *A company of soldiers sent before to prevent the enemy, Amm. Marcell. ¶ Antecursores, Cæf.*

Præventus, a, um, part. *Prevented, anticipated. Quæ ipse paravisset, perfidiâ clientis sui, facere præventum, Sall. B. J. 74. Per defectionem civium Pharnacisque filii scelere præventus, Flor. 3, 2, 25.*

Præverbium, ii, n. [*quod verbo præponitur*] *A preposition, or adverb, put before a verb, as Excessit, recessit, abscessit, accessit, decessit, concessit, Varr. L. L. 5, 5. Præpositionem vocat Cicero, Topic. 11.*

Præverno, are, act. *When the spring begins too early, Plin. 18, 26.*

Præverro, ère, act. *To brush, or sweep, before. Præverrunt latas veste jacente vias, Ov. Amor. 3, 13, 24.*

Prævertendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be prevented. (2) To be esteemed more, to be taken care of. (1) Huic rei prævertendum existimavit, Cæf. B. G. 7, 33. (2) Aliud sibi prævertendum duxit, Liv.*

Præverto, ère, ti, sum, act. (1) *To get before, or overrun; to outrun, to outstrip. (2) To do, or go about, a thing before another; to be beforehand with. (3) To prepossess, or preoccupy. (4) To prevent. (5) To prefer, or set before; to outweigh. (6) To restrain, to call back. (1) § Prævertere vestigia cervæ, Catull. 62, 341. cuius pedum ventos, Virg. Æn. 7, 807. ¶ Equo, to outride them, Id. Æn. 12, 345. (2) Punicum Romano prævertisset bellum, Liv. Ut beneficio præverterent desiderium plebis, Id. ¶ = Nequè præripio pulpamentum, nequè præverto poculum, take it before my time, or before it is given me, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 59. (3) Vivo tentat prævertere amore Jampridem resides animos, Virg. Æn. 1, 725. (4) Silius imminentem damnationem voluntario fine prævertit, Tac. Ann. 4, 19, 4. Nec posse, quum hostes propè ad portas essent, bello prævertisse quicquam, Liv. 2, 24. (5) Nec me uxorem prævertisse dicant præ republicâ, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 30. Nulla igitur vis fuit religionis, quæ tantam utilitatem præverteret, Cic. Offic. 3, 28, 8. (6) Herilis prævertit metus, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 17.*

Prævertor, i, pass. (1) *To be done first, or before any other thing. (2) To be turned out. (3) To be prevented, or obviated. (1) Certum est principium id prævertier, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 29. Prævorti hoc certum est aliis rebus omnibus, Id. Cist. 5, 8. (2) Fores clausit, ne prævortetur foras, Id. Amph. 4, 3, 24. (3) Vid. Prævertendus, n. 1.*

Prævertor, i, dep. (1) *To outrun, or outstrip. (2) To do a thing before another. (3) To turn, or turn back; to return. (4) To anticipate. (1) Volucrum fugâ prævertitur Hebrum, Virg. Æn. 1, 321. (2) Co. et novi contules omnibus eam rem præverti proficiscuntur, Liv. (3) Inde illico prævortor domum, Plaut. § Illuc prævertamur,*

mur, *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 38.* Nunc tempus est ad epistolas, pudet illæ; præverti, *Liv. (4) ¶* Si quid dictum est per jocum, non æquum est id te ferio prævertier, *to wrest the meaning, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 40.*

Prævētū, a, um. part. *Forbidden before, Sil. 13, 155.*

Prævideo, ēre, di, sum. act. (1) *To see before.* (2) *Met. To foresee.* (3) *To provide beforehand.* (1) Herus est, neque prævideram, *Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 12.* (2) Animus prævidet futura, *Cic. de Div. 1, 30.* (3) Videt magnū se fore in periculo, nisi quid prævidisset, *Nep. Hannib. 9.*

¶ Prævincio, īre, īvi, nctum. act. unde
¶ Prævinctus, a, um. part. *Bound before, Gell. 19, 2.*

¶ Præviso, ēre, vīsum. act. *To go before to see, Ter. ap. Litt. Rect. proviso.*

Prævisus, a, um. part. (1) *Foreseen.* (2) *Met. Premeditated.* (1) Prævisos in aquā timet hostia cultros, *Or. Fast. 1, 327. conf. Met. 15, 135.* (2) ¶ Tu me non tantū prævisa, sed subita expedire docuisti, *Quint.*

Prævitio, āre, ātum. act. *To corrupt, infect, or poison, beforehand.* = Hunc gurgitem dea prævitiat, portentiferisque venenis inquinat, *Or. Met. 14, 55.*

Prævius, a, um. adj. [ex præ, & via] *That goes before, that leads the way.* Ego prævius ibo, *Or. A. Am. 2, 57.* ¶ Prævia agmina, *marching before, Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 175.*

¶ Præumbro, āre, act. [ex præ, & umbro] unde part.

* Præumbrans, tis. *Eclipsing, observing.* In quantum præumbrante imperatoris fastigio datur, *Tac. Ann. 14, 47, 1.*

Prævolans, tis. part. *Flying before, Cic. N. D. 2, 49.*

Prævolo, āre, act. *To fly first, or before.* Ut prævolet mihi quod tu velis, *Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 41.*

† Prævorto, ēre, vorsum. act. *pro præverto, Plaut. Vid. Præverto.*

Præustus, a, um. part. [à Præutor] *Burnt before, burnt at the point.* Præusta & præacuta materia, *Cæs. B. G. 6, 22.* § Præustæ fudes, *Id. B. G. 5, 39.* Stipites ab summo præacuti & præusti, *Id. B. G. 7, 73.*

Præut, adv. *Even as, like as, in comparison of.* Ludum jocūque dices fuisse illum alterum, præut hujus rabies quæ dabit, *Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 9.*

* Pragmāticōn, ci. n. [à Gr. *πράγμα*, res] *Some state affair, or business of state, Cic. Attic. 14, 3. interpr. Bud.*

* Pragmāticus, a, um. adj. (1) *Belonging to business, particularly to state affairs.* (2) *Skillful in law, or in managing any business.* (1) *Vid. Pragmaticon.* (2) Sed quia, ut video, pragmatici homines omnibus historicis præceptis, verbis denique cavere jubent, & vetant credere, *Cic. Attic. 2, 20.*

* Pragmāticus, i. m. [wid. them. in pragmaticon] (1) *A practitioner in the law, a petty-fogger, a solicitor.* (2) *Pragmatici, prompters; who in pleading sat behind, and on occasion instructed the pleaders, telling them what the law, and the meaning of the law, was.* (1) *Mart. 12, 73.* (2) Si contigit aureus unus, inde cadunt partes ex scedere pragmaticorum, *Juv. 7, 123.*

* Pramnion, ii. n. [ita dict. à pramnio vino ejus, colorem refert] *A precious stone in the Indies, very black and bright, Plin. 37, 10. = Morion, Id. ibid.*

* Pramnium vinum. [*πράμνεος* vel *πράμνιος* οἶνος, Gr. unde quant. penult. in dubium venit] *A generous black wine, growing in Smyrna, Plin. 14, 4.*

* Prandens, tis. part. *Dining.* § Prandens in scitilibus, *Plin. 28, 5.*

* Prandeo, ēre, di, sum. act. [qu. *παρανδίων*, i. e. cibum meridianum capio, meridiū, *M. à* *παρα*, i. e. *παρα*, Dor. & *ἔδω*, i. e. manē edo] *To dine, to take one's dinner.* Caninio consule scito neminem prandisse, *Cic. Fam. 7, 30.* Sed hic rex cum aceto pransurus est atque sale, *Plaut. Rud.*

4, 2, 32. Si pranderet olus patienter, *Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 13.*

* ¶ Prandicūlum, i. n. dim. *A small dinner, a breakfast.* = Prandicula antiqui dicebant, quæ nunc jentacula, *Fest.*

* ¶ Prandiolum, i. n. dim. *A breakfast, Fest.*

* Prandium, ii. n. [à prandeo, qu. ex *πρὸ* & *ἔδω*, i. e. cibum meridianus] *A dinner, a repast, a refreshment at noon.* § Ad prandium vocati, *Cic. pro Mur. 34.* ¶ Caninum prandium, *a dry fast without wine, Plaut.* ¶ Cæna ap. ant. dicebatur quod nunc est prandium, *vespertina (vesperna, Non.)* quam nunc cœnam appell. *Fest.*

* Pransito, āre, freq. [à prandeo] *To dine often.* Qui polentam pransitant, *Plaut. Afin. 1, 1, 18.*

* Pransor, ōris. m. verb. *He that is at dinner, or is bidden to dinner.* Bonum anteponam prandium pransoribus, *Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 2.*

* Pransorius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, or to be used at, dinner.* § Pransorium candelabrum, *Quint. 6, 3.*

* Pransus, a, um. part. *Having dined, Hor. Sat. 6, 127.*

* Prasinatus, a, um. adj. [à prasinus] *Of a green colour.* ¶ Osiarius prasinatus, *clothed in green, Petr. c. 28.*

* ¶ Prasiniani, ōrum. m. pl. *Those that sided with the green coat party, Jul. Capit. † Prasinæ factionis fautores.*

* Prasīnus, a, um. adj. [*πρασινος*, Gr. à *πράσινον*, porrum, qu. porraceus] *Green like leeks.* § Prasīnus color, *Plin. Prasina toga, Mart. 10, 29.* ¶ Prasina factio, *the green coats, that party in the Circus, which went in a green livery, Suet. Calig. 55.* Prasīnus agitator, *a rider, or charioteer, of that party, Id. ¶ Prasīnus lapis ὁ λίθος ὁ πράσινος, ΔΠΩ, The onyx stone, Bibl.*

* Prasion, i. n. [*πράσιον* Gr. ab eodem] *onitum, vel prasion, appellant non dissimile hystopo. A kind of herb, perhaps borehound, or a sort of origany, Plin. 20, 17.*

* Prasīus lapis [à porri colore dict.] *A kind of green stone, Plin. 37, 8.*

* Prasīoides [à porraceo colore dict. sc. à *πράσινον*, porrum, & *εἶδος*, species] *A stone of the colour of leeks, a kind of topaz, Plin. 37, 8.*

* Prasōn, i. n. [à *πράσινον*, Gr. i. e. porrum] *A kind of seaweed, green as a leek, Plin. 13, 25.*

Pratensis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a meadow.* § Pratense sænum, *Col. 6, 3.* ¶ Flores pratenses, *that grow in a meadow, Plin. 21, 8.* § Pratenses ung. *Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 20.*

Pratulum, i. n. dim. *A little meadow.* In pratulo confedimus, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 6.*

Pratum, i. n. [à Dor. *πράσιον*, pro *πρασινόν*, i. e. area five horti, five agri; vel fort. à *ΠΡΑ* i. e. fructificavit, sed Varro, Columella, & Plinius, quod protinus esset paratum dici volunt] *A meadow, or leasow; pasture ground, a green field; a green, or common.* § Viriditas pratorum, *Cic. de Sen. 16.* ¶ Segetibus & pratis res rusticæ lætæ sunt, *Id. ibid. 15.* ¶ Neptunia prata, *the green and smooth surface of the sea, Id. in Orat.*

† Pratus, a, um. adj. *pro paratus, Litt. ex Lucr. sed q.*

* Prævē, adv. ius, comp. ¶ sīmē, sup. (1) *Crookedly, irregularly.* (2) *Naughtily, sorryly, lewdly.* (1) Solers ingenio & prævē facundus, *Tac. Ann. 1, 53, 4.* (2) ¶ Rectè facta sola in bonis actionibus ponens prævē, id est, peccata in malis, *Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 10.* Prævisimè fuit, *Sall. in Fragn.*

* ¶ Prævīcors, dis. adj. [i. e. pravus corde] *Corrupt, or wicked, in heart, Bibl. † Pravo corde præditi.*

* Prāvitas, ātis. f. (1) *Crookedness, deformity, misshapeness.* (2) *Met. Naughtyness, pravity.* (1) Pravitates membrorum, *distortio, deformitas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13.* Corporis pravitates perinfiges, *Id. de Legg. 1, 24.* (2) § Pravitates animi, *Id. Parad. 3.*

* Prāvus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmūs, sup. [à *πράξ*, præter, vel *παραβάς*, *παραβαίνω*, transgredior; à *πράξ*, vel *πράβος*, facilis, *Merl.*] (1) *Crooked, not straight.* (2) *Misshapen, deformed.*

(3) *Wicked, lewd, naughty.* (4) *Obstinate, willfull, or perhaps more rightly erroneous, or apt to be mistaken.* (5) *Slothfull, lazy.* (1) ¶ Interesse oportet, ut inter rectum & pravum, sic inter verum & falsum, *Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 11.* Quo pravus nihil esse possit, *Id. Tusc. 3, 33.* Prævisima consuetudinis regula, *Id. de Cl. Orat. 74.* Talis pravis fultus, *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 48.* § pravo vivere naso, *Id. A. P. 36.* Prava regula, *Lucr. 4, 516.* (2) = Jumenta prava atque deformia, *Cæs. B. G. 4, 2.* (3) ¶ = Prāvus & callidus bonos & modestos anteibat, *Tac. Hist. 1, 87, 6.* (4) ¶ Piso vir integer, sed pravus, & cui placebat pro constantia rigor, *Sen. de Ira, 1, 16.* (5) ¶ Vir, prout animum intenderat, pravus aut industrius eadem vi, *Tac. Hist. 1, 47, fin.*

* ¶ Praxis, eos. f. [*πράξις*, Gr.] *Practice.* † Ufus, *Cic.*

Præcandus, a, um. part. *To be entreated.* § Precanda Modestia, *Tac. Ann. 4, 7, 5.*

Præcans, tis. part. *Praying, begging, desiring.* § Dextra præcans, *Virg. Æn. 12, 950.* Precanti parente, *Lucan. 6, 711.*

Præcariū, adv. (1) *By desire, or entreaty; on request.* (2) *At another's will, or pleasure.* (1) = Precariū & suppliciter postulare, *Varr.* (2) Precariū imperatorem esse, *Curt. 9, 2, 34.* § Precariū regnare, *Aur. Viét. de Vir. ill. 7.*

Præcarius, a, um. adj. (1) ¶ *Granted to one upon entreaty, to use so long as he pleaseth the party, and no longer.* (2) *Precarious, at another's will and pleasure.* (1) Ulp. (2) § Auxilium præcarium, *Liv. 8. regnum, Curt. 5, 8, 12. victus, Id. quæstus, Cic. ad Octav. libertas, Liv. 39. salus, Cic. ad Brut. 16.*

Præcātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à precor] *A praying, or entreating, Cic. pro Mur. 1. Liv. 30, 5.*

Præcator, ōris. m. verb. *A petitioner, a suitor, an intercessor, a spokesman, an advocate, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 90.*

¶ Præcātrix, icis. f. verb. *A she petitioner, a spokeswoman, Alcon.*

Præcāturus, a, um. part. *About to pray.* Parca precaturæ fumite vina manus, *Or. Tr. 2, 636.*

Præcātus, a, um. part. *Having prayed, or wished.* Mala multa precatus Atridis, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 203.*

Præcātus, ūs. m. (1) *A request.* (2) *An imprecation.* (1) Hilares dis, oro, precatus nōste tuos, *Stat. Theb. 8, 332.* (2) Merito precatu pacem auferre rogis, *Stat. Sylv. 5, 2, 81.*

¶ Præciōsitas, ātis. f. *Preciousness, dearness, value, Litt. ex Apul. † Caritas.*

¶ Præciōsus, a, um. adj. *Dear, precious. Vid. Pretiosus.*

Præcis, ci, cem, ce. [qu. à nom. prex, plur. Præces, um, ūbus. f. à precor] (1) *A suit, or entreaty.* (2) *A prayer, supplication, or intercession; in a good sense.* (3) *A curse.* (1) = Non modò non cum magnâ prece, sed acerbissimè scripsit, *Cic. Attic. 11, 15.* = Si prece & obsecratione humili utemur, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 16.* ¶ Æther deus nunquam nobis occurret, neque in precibus, neque in optatis, neque in votis, *Id. N. D. 1, 14.* Nihil loci relictum est preci, *Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 22.* (3) Omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, *Cæs. B. G. 6, 30.* Improbis urget Iratis precibus, *Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 30.*

¶ Præcium, i. n. *The price, or value, of a thing. Vid. Pretium.*

Præcius, a, um. adj. [qu. præcoquæ, *Serv. vel à precio, quod caræ essent, M.*] *That bringeth forth ripe grapes before other vines. Preciæ vites, Virg. Georg. 2, 95.*

Præcor, ari. dep. [à *ΠΡΑ* benedixit, geniculando precatus est, *Aven. vel fort. ant. precor & procer, id. ut berus & bonus*] (1) *To pray, supplicate, or beg, of God, good, or bad.* (2) *To entreat, or desire; to petition; to intercede, or make suit for; to beseech, or crave; of men.* (1) = Precari, implorare, & venerari deos, ut urbem defendant, *Cic. Catil. 2, 13.* Bonas preces bene precatus sum, *Cato, 134.* = Deos presentur & supplicent, *Liv. 33, 43.* § Precari ad deos, *Id. pro aliquo, Id. (2) = Precor, quæso, & obtestor vos, Cic. pro Domo, 57. = Hæc de vobis ex-*

expetivi, hæc optavi, hæc precatus sum, *Id.* in *Pison.* 20. *Σ* Sæpe precor mortem, mortem quoque deprecor idem, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 1, 59. *Σ* Dira precari, *Tib.* 2, 6, 29. mala, *Cic.* in *Pison.* 43. *¶* Mala, vel malè, precari alicui, to curse one, to wish hurt unto him, *ibid.* 35. Bene precari alicui, to wish him well, *Quint.* Deos precari, *Cic.* numine sancta, to worship them by prayer, *Virg.* *Σ* Veniam precari, *Id.*

¶ Præcula, æ. f. dim. [*à* preces] A little prayer, or oraison, *Sifen.*

Prehendendus, a, um. part. To be met, or spoken, with. Syrus estprehendus atque adhortandus mihi, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 89. conf. *Cels.* 6, 18, 3.

Prehensens, vel Prêndens, tis. part. Laying hold of. Prêndente vix oculo modum, *Luc.* 4, 20.

Prehendo, ère di. sum. act. [vel corr. pro præhendo, vel per Epenth. pro prêndo, ut vehemens pro vemens] (1) To take. (2) To take, or lay hold of. (3) To grasp. (4) Meton. To entreat a favour. (5) To catch, or surprize. (1) Arundinem prehendere viridem, *Cato.* Quod ternis digitis prehenderit feminis, *Plin.* 20, 17. (2) Cæsar ejus dextram prehendit, consolatur, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 20. (3) Arentisque rosæ quantum manus una prehendat, *Ov. de Med. fac.* 93. (4) Vid. *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 89. *Σ* ibi *Guiet.* (5) Quem mendacii prehendit manifesto modo, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 4, 45.

Prehensio, ònis. f. verb. (1) + A catching, or laying, hold of. (2) Meton. A crane, or rather a serue. (1) In magistratu habent alii vocationem, alii prehensionem, *Varr. ap. Gell.* 13, 12. (2) Rursus aliâ prehensione ad ædificandum sibi locum expediebant, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 9.

Prehensio, ære. freq. [*à* prehendo] To catch at a thing often, to take hold, to solicit. *Σ* Prehensare manum alicujus, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 10, 2.

Prehensurus, a, um. part. About to lay hold of. Prehensurum viscera mea rebar, *Ov. Met.* 14, 203.

Prehensus, a, um. part. (2) Take hold of. (2) Caught, surprized, taken. (1) Dextrâ prehensum Continuit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 592. (2) Servus est prehensus in cuniculo, *Hirt. B. Hisp.* 20. Speculatores prehensi servi trës, *Id. ibid.*

Prêlum, i. n. [*à* premendo, contr. *à* premulum, quippe prelum trabs est, quo uva premitur, *Serv.*] (1) A press tubercwith grapes, or other fruits, are pressed after they are troden. (2) Any other sort of pressing machine used by paper-makers, cloibiers, &c. (1) Vina fundantur prelis elisa Falernis, *Prop.* 4, 6, 73. (2) *Plin.* 13, 12. Claud. in *Epithal. Pall.* v. 100. *Mart. Epigr.* 2, 46.

Prêmendus, a, um. part. (1) To be pressed. (2) To be concealed. (3) To be insisted on, to be urged. (1) Vid. *Premo*, n. 1. (2) *Σ* Non pre-mendum odium, *Plin. jun.* (3) Hoc pre-mendum est etiam atque etiam argumentum, *Cic.*

Prêmiens, tis. part. (1) Pressing, keeping in. (2) Chafing; following close, or hard, upon the chase. (3) Planting, sowing. (1) Collectum pre-miens volvit sub naribus ignem, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 85. (2) Spumantis apri cursum clamore pre-miens, *Id. Æn.* 1, 328. (3) Lilia verbenasque premens, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 131.

Prêmo, ère, essi, illum. act. [*à* perimo, vel qu. per imum trudo, *M. à* *ἐπιμύω*, pondus] (1) To press, weigh, or sink, down. (2) *Σ* To stick down in the ground, to set, or plant. (3) To oppress. (4) To sit, stand, or lay, upon. (5) To overpower, to overlay. (6) To keep under, or in subjection. (7) To grieve, or afflict. (8) To excel, to exceed, to surpass. (9) To deprecate, under-value, or disparage. (10) Also to squeeze, to strain. (11) Met. To force, compell, or constrain. (12) A military term, to charge home, to pass; whence in disputes to pinch, to put one to a non-plus, to grieve. (13) To lay the stress upon, to inculcate, to insist upon. (14) To importune, to be earnest with, to desire greatly. (15) To persist, or continue. (16) To rail, to cry out against. (17) Also to come near, or close, to. (18) To pursue, to follow the chase, to drive on. (19) Also to prune, *αὐτὸς*, or lop. (20) To flinch, or stop. (21) To

thrust. (22) To straighten, block up, or hem in. (23) To curb, to hold in, to rein, to restrain, or prohibit. (24) To cover, to hide. (25) Met. To dissemble, suppress, or conceal. (26) *Σ* To keep up, not to publish. (1) = Copia nimborum urget, & è supero perimit, *Lucr.* 6, 511. (2) Lilia verbenasque permere, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 131. virgulta per agros, *Id. Georg.* 2, 346. *¶* arva, to plough them, *Id. Æn.* 10, 78. sulcum, to make it, *Id. ibid.* 296. (3) Premieret cum senior ætas, *Tib.* 1, 4, 33. (4) De vivo presere sedilia saxo, *Ov. Met.* 5, 317. Dum malè optatos nondum premis inficius axes, *Id. Met.* 2, 148. *¶* Premere vestigia alicujus, to imitate, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 14, 6. Preffit caput pedibus, *Prop.* 1, 1, 4. (5) Pœmpeiani nostros ex loco superiore premebant, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 45. *¶* Premit arva pelagus, *overfloweth them*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 250. (6) Carthago magnâ ditione premit Ausoniam, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 54. (7) Populum tristis eventus premit, *Phædr.* 4, 5, 10. Desiderio rerum omnium aliquem premere, *Cic.* *Σ* urbem servitio, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 289. (8) Facta premunt annos, *Ov. Met.* 7, 449. = Quantum Latonia nymphas Virgo premit, quantumque egmet Nereidas exto, *Sat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 115. (9) Famam carminum Lucani premebat Nero, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 49, 3. *Σ* Laudo, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 36. (10) Factores oleum vestibus prement, *Cato R. R.* 66. Unguentarii tantum cortices Arabicæ glandis premunt, *Plin.* 12, 21. Manu latâ pendentia nubila preffit, *Ov. Met.* 1, 268. *Σ* Premere vites prelo, *Col.* 12, 39, 1. *¶* *Σ* caseum, to make it, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 35. collum laqueo, to hang, to throttle, *H. r. Ep.* 1, 16, 37. *Σ* dentes in vite, to set his teeth in, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 355. anguem, to tread on it, *Virg. mulierem, to lie with her*, *Suct. mammam, to suck it*, *Plin.* 11, 40. moriu, to bite, *Lucr.* 3, 663. grana ore, to chew, or eat, them, *Ov. Met.* 5, 538. silentia *Sil.* 12, 646. vocem, to be silent, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 324. (11) Quæ necessitas eum tanta premebat, ut? *Σ* Cic. pro S. Rosc. 34. (12) Premam te, cum ex te causas uniuscujusque rei exquisivero, *Id. de Div.* 2, 20. (13) Cum Castam accusarem, nihil magis pressi quam quodd, *Σ* Cic. *Plin.* Ep. 3, 9, 34. *¶* Premere causam testibus, to run, or bear, it down by evidence, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 53. (14) *Σ* Ad exeundum aliquem premere, *Nep. Ages.* 6. (15) Dictis tamen ille repugnat Propositumque premit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 104. *Σ* Sed var. cod. (16) Præcipue verò presserunt eum, *Ciceronem*, qui videri Atticorum imitatores concupiebant, *Quint. interp. Bud.* (17) = *Σ* Rectius vives, neque semper altum urgendo, neque nimium premendo *Littus iniquum*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 10. (18) Spumantis apri cursum clamore premere, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 328. *Σ* ad retia cervos, *Id. Georg.* 3, 413. *Σ* Hæc fugerent Graii, premeret Trojana juven-tus, *Id. Æn.* 1, 471. (19) = Falce luxuriem premit, & spatiantia passim Brachia com-pescit, *Ov. Metam.* 14, 629. (20) Servi obligant brachia, premunt sanguinem, *b. e. sistunt*, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 64, 1. (21) Invitam preffit ab ædibus, *Varr.* (22) Uno tempore obsidione & oppugnatione eos premere cepit, *Cic. Ingentique urbem obsidione premebat*, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 647. (23) *Σ* Et premere, & laxas sciret dare jussus habenas, *Id. Æn.* 1, 67. = Imperio premit, & vinculis & carcere frænât, *Id. Æn.* 1, 58. (24) Caniciem galeâ-premimus, *Id. Æn.* 9, 612. *¶* Fuentem Fronde premit crinem, *tietit it up*, *Id. Æn.* 4, 143. (25) = *Σ* Satin' cohiberet ac premeret sensus suos Tibellius, an promeret, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 11, 3. *Σ* Spem vultu simulat, premit altum corde dolorum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 213. (26) Nonum in annum aliquid premere, *Hor. A. P.* 388.

Prêmer, i. pass. (1) To be weighed down; to be pressed, or oppressed. (2) To be pinched. (3) Met. To be overborne, pressed, or insisted on; to be urged, to be importuned, &c. (1) Premuntur nubila vi cumulata, *Lucr.* 6, 517. *¶* Quavis ingratæ premeretur caseus urbi, *was made*, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 35. (2) Quibus illa premetur Per noctem digitis? *Juv.* 4, 221. (3) Premitur ratione animus, *Pers.* 5, 39. Hoc premendum est argumen-

tum, *Cic.* Cum ad exeundum premeretur, *Nep. Ages.* 6. *Σ* De cæt. vid. *Premo*.

Prêndendus, a, um. part. To be laid hold of. *Σ* Brachia prêndenda natanti, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 6, 13.

Prêndens, tis. part. Laying hold of. Prêndente vix oculo modum, *Lucan.* 4, 20.

Prêndo, ère, di & dîdi, sum. act. [contr. exprehendo, vel præhendo; al. simplex, pro quoprehendo, ut vehemens pro vemens] (1) To take. (2) To lay hold of. (1) Arundinem prênde tibi viridem, *Cato R. R.* 160. Id manu prênde dextrâ, *Id. ibid.* Fert lethum cuicunque viro, quem prêndidit ictus, *Sil.* 15, 632. (2) *Σ* Fugientia prêndere poma, *Ov. Epist.* 18, 181. Cavo volitantia prêndere saxo Carmina, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 450. *¶* Italiz fugientis prêndimus oras, *we touch*, *Id. Æn.* 6, 61. Quem prêndere cursu Non poterat, come up with, *Id. Æn.* 12, 775. Quam prêndimus arcem, secure ourselves in, *Id. Æn.* 2, 322. Prêndere oculorum lumine innumerabilia, *Lucr.* 4, 1136. *¶* Prêndere amicum, to accost him in order to get his vote, *Plin. Epist.* 2, 9.

Prênsandus, a, um. part. To be laid hold of, *Liv.*

Prênsans, tis. part. Catching hold of, catching at. Prênsatam uncis manibus capita alpera montis, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 360. *Σ* Prênsantem umbras, *Id. Georg.* 4, 501.

Prênsatio, ònis. f. verb. A soliciting, or con-
wassing, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 1.

Prênsio, ære. freq. vel desid. [*à* prêndo, prêsum, i. e. prêndere cupio] (1) To lay hold of. (2) To catch one by the sleeve, to solicit and apply to one in begging his vote for a place. (1) Prênsant fastigia dextris, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 444. (2) Nos initium prênsandi facere cogitabamus, *Cic. Att.* 1, 1.

Prênsurus, a, um. part. [*à* prêndo] About to take hold of. Movi Thesea prênsuras semisupina manus, *Ov. Epist.* 10, 10.

Prênsus, a, um. part. Laid hold of, caught. Prênsa ab homine mustela, *Phædr.* 1, 22, 1.

* *¶* Prêsbÿter, èri. m. [*πρεσβύτερος*, Gr.] (1) An elder, an ancient, an honourable person. (2) A priest, a presbyter. (1) Ex usu Græcorum. + Lat. Major natu. (2) Ex usu Eccl. *Σ* Hodie prêsbÿter, cras laicus. + Lat. Sacerdos.

* *¶* Prêsbÿtêrârus, ùs. m. [*à* prêsbÿter] The order of priesthood, the presbytership, *Eccl.*

* Prêsbÿtêrium, ii. n. An eldership, a presbytery, *Ambr.*

Prêssandus, a, um. part. To be squeezed, or pressed. *Σ* Prêssanda manibus ubera, *Ov. Met.* 15, 472.

Prêssans, tis. part. (1) Squeezing. (2) Pressing. (1) Et nova prêssantes inquinet uva pedes, *Prop.* 3, 17, 18. (2) *Lucr.* 4, 1103. conf. *Sil.* 13, 98.

¶ Prêssatus, a, um. part. Treading upon, oppressed, burdened, overloaded, *Quint. ap. Litt.*

Prêssè, adv. ius, comp. Briefly, distinctly, in few words, closely. *Σ* = Prêssè & angustè definire, *Cic. Or.* 33. = Abundanter, an prêssè, *Quint.* Mihi placet agi subtilius & prêssiùs, *Id.* = Prêssiùs & adstrictius scribere, *Plin.* 3, 18.

¶ Prêssim, adv. Closely, *Apul. Met.* 2. + Prêssè.

Prêssio, ære. freq. [*à* premp] (1) To press hard, or often; to squeeze. (2) To load, to burden. (1) Frustrâ prêssabimus ubera palmis, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 99. (2) Quin tradis huc cruminam prêssatum herum? *Plaut. Afn.* 3, 3, 71.

Prêssor, àri, àtus. pass. To be pressed hard, *Plaut. Afn.* 3, 3, 71.

Prêssorius, a, um. adj. Belonging to pressing. *Σ* Prêssorium vas, *Col.* 12, 18.

Prêssura, æ. f. A squeezing, a pressing. Post primam prêssuram vinaceorum, *Col.* 12, 36.

Prêssurus, a, um. part. About to press. *Σ* Prêssuræ manus, *Ov. Ep.* 10, 10. conf. *Sil.* 11, 9.

Prêssus, a, um. part. [*à* premo] (1) Weighed down. (2) Pressed, or squeezed. (3) Overcharged, loaded. (4) Imprinted, marked. (5) Stiffed, allayed, husbed, or concealed. (6) Oppressed, distressed. (7) Closed, shut, stopped. (8) Adj.

Adj. or, comp. *Cloſe, compact, ſhort, compendious, piſhy, ſinewy, nervous, ſententious.* (9) *Low.* (10) *Steady, firm, ſure, ſtable.* (1) *Preſſa gravitate ſui tellus, Ov. Met. 1, 30.* § *Preſſa vina, Hor. Epod. 13, 9. muſta, Tib. 1, 5, 24.* *Preſſæ labant ſub gurgite turres, Ov. Met. 1, 290.* (2) *Preſſus manu caſeus, Col. Ranæ, pulli, vituli pedes preſſi, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 314.* § *Preſſa balanſ capillis, Id. Od. 3, 29, 4.* (3) *Onere armorum preſſi milites, Caſ. B. G. 4, 24.* (4) *Æternæ res ea preſſa notâ, Ov.* (5) *Preſſus ſub corde dolor, Stat. Clamor preſſus gravitate regentis, Ov. Met. 1, 207.* (6) *Preſſa malo navis, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 10.* *Preſſus gravitate ſoporis, Ov. Met. 15, 21.* *mentem formidine, Virg. Æn. 3, 47.* (7) *Preſſo obmutuit ore, Id. Æn. 6, 155.* (8) = *Vis in orationibus preſſior & circumſcriptior & adductior, Plin. Ep. 1, 16.* *Preſſus fermo, Id. 7, 9.* § *Preſſa, non luxurians oratio, Id. Oratores parùm preſſi & nimis redundantes, Id. de Clar. Orat. 202.* (9) *Preſſa vallis, Grat.* (10) *Vestigia preſſo Haud tenuit tiubata ſolo, Virg. Æn. 5, 332.* *Vid. Premo.*

Preſſus, ſus. m. verb. [à premo] (1) || A ſqueezing. (2) A preſſing. (3) A cloſing, or drawing, together. (4) Celf. ap. Litt. (2) Preſſu & ſono oris facilè vincat, Cic. de Orat. 3, 11. *Depellit preſſum omnem ponderis, Id. Tuſc. 2, 23.* (3) *Preſſu duplici palmarum continet anguem, Id. N. D. 2, 42.* § *In cat. caſ. vix inven.*

* *Preſter, èris. m. [à πρεστώ, incendo, inflammo] (1) A venomous ſerpent, whoſe ſting cauſeth a deadly thirſt. (2) A tempeſt, or whirlwind, ſcorching and bleſting where it bloweth. (3) A pillar of fire falling into the ſea with a whirlwind. (1) *Diſtendens ora ſpumantia preſter, Lucr. 9, 725.* (2) *Sen. (3) Lucr. 6, 423.* *vid. Plin. 2, 48.**

* *Prætiōſe, ius. comp. adv. Coſtly, richly, ſplendidly. § Vafa pretioſe celata, Cic. de Inv. 2, 40.* *Pretioſius ſepeliri, Curt. 10, 1, 32.*

* *Prætiōſitas, atis. f. Preciouſneſs, Macr. Sat. 7, 13.*

* *Prætiōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſimilis, ſup. [à pretium] (1) Coſtly, of great price and value, dear, ſumptuous. (2) Precious, excellent. (1) *Operam emere pretio pretioſo velum, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 17.* § *Non minor voluptas præcipitur ex rebus viliffimis, quàm ex pretioſiffimis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 28.* (2) *Subiit argentea proles, Auro deteſtor, fulvo pretioſior ære, Ov. Met. 1, 115.* *Ingenium pretioſius auro, Id. Amer. 3, 8, 3.**

* *Prætiū, ii. n. [qu. πρετίον, id quod τιμωπάται, i. e. vendenti, datur, Salm.] (1) The price given for a thing that is bought. (2) *A reward, a hire, a fee, a bribe. (3) In a bad ſenſe. (4) Eſteem, value, worth, honour. (5) It is alſo taken for operæ pretium, worth the while. (1) *Agnum meliorem, neque pretii melioris, nemo habet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12.* *Quibus pretiis hîc porci veneunt? Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 15.* (2) *Nunquam avarè ſtatui pretium arti meæ, Ter. Heaut. prol. 48.* § *Pretio capiuntur avaræ, Tib. 3, 1, 7.* = *Pretio & mercede duci, Cic. Offic. 2, 6.* (3) *Et peccare peſas aut pretium eſt mori, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 24.* (4) *Pudebâtque libertatis majus eſſe apud tæminas, quàm apud viros, pretium, Curt. 8, 2, 28.* (5) *Germanico pretium fuit convertere agmen, Tac. Ann. 1, 57, 5.***

† *Prex, inuſ. pl. preces, A prayer.*

* *† Pri, pro præ ant. Feſt. unde prior. ſed præ erat à πρῶ, pri ſive priis à πρῶ.*

* *|| Priapiſmus, i. m. [à priapo, ut ſatyriaſis, à ſatyris] A unnatural erection, a priapiſm, Med. Lat. Tentigo.*

* *Priapus, i. m. [απρίανος, Gr.] Vitreo bibit ille Priapo, Juu. 2, 95. i. e. in vitreum pænam, quos appellant drillopotas, Vit. Schol. Vid. Propr.*

Prædem, adv. prius, comp. primùm, ſup. qu. prius die, Cæſ. [à πρῶ, ſive priis, aut pri & dem, ut ab is idem] Lately, ſome while ſince, long ago. § *Non prædem, not long ſince, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 17.* *Quam prædem? how long ago? Cic. pro S. Roſc. 5.* *Prius diſce, quid ſit vivere, Ter.*

* *Prædianus, a, um. adj. [à pridie] Belonging to the day before. § Pridianus cibus, eaten the day before, Suet. Calig. 58.* *Pridiana opſonia, dreſſed the day before, Id. Tib. 34.* *balinea, uſed the day before, Plin. 19.*

* *Prædie, adv. [ex præ, vel pri, & die, qu. prior die] On the day before. § Pridie ejus diei, Cic. Att. 11, 20.* *Uſque ad pridie Non. Maias, Id. Att. 2, 8.* *Ex antè pridie Idus Septembres, Plin. 11, 16.*

* *Præmæ, ærum. pl. f. ſc. partes, The precedence, or preeminence. § Primas deferre, dare, concedere alicui, Cic. § Primas tenere, to be moſt eminent, Id. de Cl. Orat. 90.*

* *Præmævus, a, um. adj. [i. e. ævo primus] (1) Elder, born firſt. (2) Flouriſhing, in the flower of one's age. (3) Juvenile, youthful. (1) *Quorum præmævus Helenor, Virg. Æn. 9, 545.* § *Gnatus præmævus, Catull. 62, 401.* (2) *Puſſi & præmævo flore juventus, Virg. Æn. 7, 162.* (3) *Fidens præmævo corpore Clauſus, Id. Æn. 10, 345.**

* *Præmānus, i. m. [à primus] (1) || The lieutenant that appointed wages to the firſt regiment. (2) *Primani, the ſoldiers of the firſt legion. (1) Feſt. (2) Primani aquilam abſtuli. e, Tac. Hiſt. 2, 43.**

* *Præmārius, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] Chief, excellent, extraordinary, that ſurpaſſeth others, principal, primary. § Primarius vir, Cic. pro Flacc. 21.* *adolescens, Sulp. ad Cic. Fam. 4, 5.* § *Primaria ſemina, of the firſt rank, or quality, Id. Verr. 1, 58.* § *Conditio primaria, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 82.* § *Primarius locus, chief, principal, Cic. de Fin. 3, 15.*

* *|| Primas, atis. c. g. A magiſtrate, or chief perſon, in a city; a primato. Primatis civitatis ſuii cadaver, Apul. Met. 2, p. 56.* † *Princeps, Cic.*

* *Præmātus, ſus. m. (1) The chief place, the higheſt ſtate, primacy. (2) Preeminence. (1) *Primatum mutavit Cæſar, Plin. 13, 12.* (2) *Alii dant primatum bonis pratis, Varr. R. R. 1, 7.**

* *|| Præmicærius, ii. m. [à primus, & χεῖρ, i. e. poteſtas qu. primicerius, Den. vel ſimpliciùs à primus, ut cerius ſit terminatio] The chief perſon in any place, or office. Primicerius domeſticorum, Amm. Marcell. 18, 3.* § *Primicerius martyrum, St. Stephen the protomartyr, Aug.* *Primicerius ſacri cubiculi, the lord high chamberlain, Cod.* *Primicerius præſectorum prætorio, the captain of the guards, Veg.* *Primicerius ſcriniorum, the maſter of the rolls, Cod.* *Primicerius fabricæ, the ſurveyor-general, Id.*

* *Præmigēnia, æ. f. [ex primus, & ant. geno] (1) || The title of the eldeſt child in inheritance. (2) A cognomen of the goddeſs Fortuna. (1) § *Primigenia rerum, Amm. 26, 10.* (2) *Cic. de L. 2, 11.**

* *Præmigēnius, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] Natural, original, firſt in its kind, primitive. His inus primigenia ſemina dedit natura, Varr. R. R. 1, 40.* *de gubulis cupreſſi.* § *Dicam de primigeniâ pecuariâ, of cattle fit to be kept for bread, Id.* *Primigenia dicuntur verba, ut lego, ſcribo, ſto, ſideo, & cætera, quæ non ſunt ab aliquo verbo, ſed ſuas habent radices, Varr. L. L. 5.* § *Verba declinata, Id.* || *Primigenius fulcus dicitur, qui in condendâ novâ urbe, tauro & vaccâ designationis cauſâ impûrur, Feſt.*

* *Præmigēnus, a, um. adj. That is the firſt. § Post diem primigenum maris & terræ, their birth-day, Lucr. 2, 1105.*

Præmipāra, æ. f. She that is delivered of her firſt child, Plin. 8, 47. *Primiparis minores fœtus, Id. 8, 47.* *de ovibus.*

* *Præmipilāris, re. adj. [à primipilus] (1) Of, or belonging to, the captain of the vaunt-guard. (2) Subſt. Alſo one who himſelf had been eldeſt captain. (1) *Suet. Tib. 37.* (2) *Quint. 6, 3.**

* *|| Præmipilārius, ii. m. He who had been eldeſt captain, Spart. † Primipilāris, Quint.*

* *|| Præmipilum, i. n. Corn given to the centurions of the vaunt-guard, to be by them diſtributed among the ſoldiers, Cod.*

Primipilus, i. m. qui primum pilum, i. e. or-

dinem, ducit, primi pili centurio, Veg. *Primus centurio, Liv. (1) A captain of the vaunt-guard. (2) || The eldeſt captain of the regiment, or the captain lieutenant of the colonel's own company, who had the charge of the ſtandard, and the command of forty men. (3) || Alſo the vaunt-guard itſelf, where the ſtandard was. (1) *Cic. pro C. Balb. 15.* (2) *Veg.* (3) *Erat primipilus ſummus ordo inter pedites legionarios; nam in legione tria peditum genera erant, haſtati, principes, triarii, & in ſingulis deni centuriones, his nominibus, primus haſtatus, ſecundus haſtatus, tertius uſque ad decimum; primus princeps, ſecundus, & ſimiliter; in triariis, omnium fortiffimis, alia ratio, non enim dicebant primus triarius, ſed primipilus, aut primipili centurio; priſcis autem temporibus primus centurio, Manut.**

|| *Præmiſcrinius, i. m. The maſter of the rolls, Dig.*

* *† Præmiter, adv. [à primus] Firſt, Non. ex Pomp. & Lucil. † Primò, primùm.*

* *Præmitia, ærum. pl. f. ſc. fruges. [ab eodem] (1) The firſt-fruits of the year, that were offered to the gods. (2) *Met. The firſt attempt, eſſay, &c. (1) § Frugum præmitia, Ov. Metam. 8, 274.* § *Prædicti auctores præmitias viris reſecare cenſuerunt, its firſt ſhoots, Col. 4, 10.* § *Metalorum præmitia, Tac. Hiſt. 4, 53, 5.* (2) § *Opærum præmitia, Stat. Theb. 2, 742.* *armorum, Id. Theb. 11, 265.**

* *Præmitius, a, um. adj. (1) || Of the firſt production, (2) or magnitude. (1) *Vid. Primitia.* *Quod primum & principale in aliquâ re eſt. Si- pent. (2) Ecce rapit mediis ſtillantem Rhætus, ab aris Primitium torrem, Ov. Met. 12, 271.**

* *Præmitivus, a, um. adj. [à primitus] (1) The firſt, or earlieſt. (2) || Primitive, from which others of the ſame kind are derived. (1) *His primitivis ſcribis illeſtæ avidè veſcuntur poſt hybernâ famem, Col. 9, 13.* (2) § *Primitiva verba, Priſc. † Primigenia, Varr.**

* *† Primitu, adv. [à primùm, ut ſimitu & ſimul] At firſt, Lucil.*

* *Præmitu, adv. At the firſt, firſt of all, firſt, Varr. R. R. 1, 31.*

* *Præmò, adv. [à primus] Firſt, at the firſt, at firſt ſight, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 10.* *Præmò latebras circumſpicit, mox deinde cum paucis & inconſiſtis in bellum progreditur, Juſt. 1, 3, 4.* *Præmò quoque dic Ep. Pomp. Domitio, quæ ſubjicitur, Ep. 1, 8, 12.* *ad Att.*

Præmòdum, adv. pro præmò, At the firſt, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 27. § *Sed var. codd.*

* *Præmògēnitus, a, um. adj. [ex primus, & genitus] Firſt born, Plin. 11, 40.* § *Sed var. codd.*

|| *Præmòpīlus, i. m. id. quod primipilus, Grut. Inſcript. p. 349. n. 4.*

|| *Præmopīllus, i. m. [ex primus, & πλάτος, fictus; th. m. πλάτος, vel πλάτω, ſingo] The firſt man, Adam, Eccl.*

† *Præmordialis, e. adj. ad præmordium perti- nens. Præmordial, original, from the beginning. Amm. † Primus, primigenius, Vett.*

Præmordium, ii. n. The beginning, riſe, or ori- ginal. A Jove muſarum præmordia, Cic. de Legg. 2, 3. § *Præmordia rerum, Lucr. 1, 50.* *mundi, Ov. Met. 15, 67.* *belli, Stat. Ach. 2, 333.* *Si à præmordio urbis res P. R. perſcriptum, Liv. præf.*

* *Præmores, um. pl. m. [à primus] (1) The nobles, or gentry; the chief men of a place. (2) The officers of an army. (1) § *Primores patrum, Liv. populi, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 69.* (2) § *Pri- moribus magis quàm militibus commeatus erant, Liv. 1, 52.**

* *Præmōris gen. abſque nom. adj. [qu. comp. à primus pro primior, ut à proximus proximior] in pl. Primores primorum, &c. the firſt, the foremoſt. § Primores dentes, the fore-teeth, Plin. 11, 37.* *Primori in acie verſabantur, in the front, Tac. Hiſt. 3, 21.* *Primoribus ex elementis, of its firſt principles, Lucr. 6, 1007.* *Primores im- bres, that fall firſt, Varr. § Met. Que iſti rhe- tores ne primoribus quidem labris attigſſent, bad- nt ſo much as ſlightly, or ſuperſicially, touched, Cic.*

Cic. *pro Cael.* 12. Qui primoribus labris gustâ-
sent genus hoc vitæ, & extremis, ut dicitur, digi-
tis attigissent, *had been slightly acquainted with,*
Id. *d. Orat.* 1, 19.

*Primula veris, *A primrose, Jun.*

*Primulum, adv. [*à primulus*] First, imme-
diately, Ter. *Adelph.* 3, 1, 2.

*Primulus, a, um, adj. [*à primus*] dim. The
very first. ¶ Primulo diluculo, *early, at break of*
day, Plaut. *Amph.* 2, 2, 105.

*Primum, adv. [*à primus*] First, first and
foremost, in the first place, the first time. ¶ Ut
primum illam vidi, nunquam vidi postea, Plaut.

¶ Primum deinde, novissimè, Cic. *Fam.* 10, 24.

¶ Primum deinde, postremò, Id. *pro Sullâ,* 15.

¶ Primum de genere belli, deinde de magnitu-
dine, tum de imperatore, Id. ¶ in quadriartita
oratione. ¶ Primum deinde, tum postremò, Id.

In enumerationibus longioribus liberior est ordo, ut
Caritas generis humani sensim serpit foras, cognat-
ionibus primùm, tum affinitatibus, deinde ami-
citiis, post vicinitatibus, tum civitatibus, deinde
totius complexu gentis humanæ, Id.

*Primus, a, um, adj. superl. [*præ, prior, pri-
mus, ut πρῶτος, ἀρχαῖος, ἀρχαῖος*] (1) First. (2)
Best, chief, prime, excelling. (3) Prima pl. The
first principles of things. (4) The beginning. (5)
The van of an army. (1) Prima duo capita epi-
stolæ tuæ, Cic. *Fam.* 3, 8. ¶ D. i. primis minan-
tur extis, promittunt secundis, Id. ¶ Postremam
navem piratæ primam adoriebantur, Id. ¶ Primis
labris gustare, slightly, superficially, perfunctorily,
Id. N. D. 1, 20. Primo quoque die, Id. Primo
quoque tempore, the first opportunity, Liv. Quoi
primum digicum daret adpetenti, Catull. 2, 3. ¶

In primâ fabulâ, Ter. *Adelph. prol.* 9. i. e. in pri-
mâ parte fabulæ, Den. Primo manè, Col. 12, 1.

Primo diluculo, Suet. *Vitell.* 15. (2) = Prima
& summa habentur utilia, Cic. *Offic.* 3, 101. ¶

Quia sum apud te primus, your chief favourite,
Ter. *Eun.* 1, 2, 10. Qui esse primos se omnium
rerum volunt, Id. *ibid.* 2, 2, 17. ¶ Primam dices,
si videris, most surpassing for beauty, Id. *ibid.* 3,

5, 19. Prima virorum, the chief of men, Lucr.
7, 87. (3) Id. 1, 1068. (4) Cic. *Att.* 11, 7.

(5) Curt. 5, 3, 9.

Princeps, ipis, c. g. propr. adj. (1) First.
(2) Original, primitive. (3) Chief, principal.

(4) Subst. A prince, or princeps; an emperor, a
chief, a general, a commander, a governor, or
ruler. (5) An author, an encourager, a promoter.

(6) A ringleader. (7) A company in the middle
rank of a legion. (8) Also soldiers in that rank.

(9) ¶ Princeps juventutis, a title of the emperors
Joni. (1) ¶ In fugâ postremus, in periculo prin-
ceps, Cic. ¶ Dies imperii princeps, vitæ supre-
mus, Tac. *Ann.* 1, 9, 1. Quæ pars civitatis cala-
mitatem P. R. intulerat, ea princeps poenas

persolvit, Cæs. *B. G.* 1. Exordium princeps om-
nium esse debet, Cic. *de Inv.* 1, 14. (2) Quali-
tatum aliæ sunt principes, aliæ ex iis ortæ, Id.

Acad. 1, 26. (3) Civem principem se putat, Id.
¶ Principem locum tenere, Suet. *Aug.* 51. (4)

Sit piger ad poenas princeps, Ov. *ex Pont.* 1, 2,
123. ¶ A principe Cæsare, Hor. *Od.* 1, 21, 14.

¶ Dearum princeps, Juno, Ov. *Fast.* 6, 37. Ci-
vitatibus princeps Pompeius, Cic. Quam magnum
est in repub. personam tueri principis! Id. *Phi-*

lipp. 8, 10. ¶ Princeps terrarum populus Ro-
manus, Plin. (5) ¶ Princeps legis Agrariæ P.

Rullus, Cic. ingenii & doctrinæ, Id. libertatis
defendendæ, Id. = Princeps sceleris, & conci-
tator belli, Hirt. *ap. Cæs. B. G.* 3, 38. (7) Cre-
tensi bello octavum principem duxit, Cic. (8)

¶ Hastati dicti qui primis hastis pugnabant, pi-
lani qui pilis, principes qui gladiis pugnabant,
Varr. *L. L.* 4. (9) Vid. Tac. *Ann.* 1, 3, 3. &
12, 41, 2. ¶ Nihil quoque frequentius in nummis

imperialibus.

Principale, is, n. The superiour, or governing,
part of the soul, Sen.

Principalis, e, adj. [*à princeps, principis*] (1)
Principal, or chief. (2) Also belonging to princes,
or noblemen. (3) Princely. (1) Principalia in
Arabia thus & myrrha, Plin. 12, 13. Principa-

les & perfectæ causæ, Cic. *de Fato,* 18. (2) ¶
Pœnitentiam simulans, quod principium rerum
privatis copiam faceret, Suet. *Calig.* 40. (3) ¶
Nullo principali paratu, sed veteri egestate con-
spicius, Tac. *Hist.* 2, 59, 3.

¶ Principatus, âtis, f. Principality, chiefdom,
Macr. *Somn. Scip.* 1, 3. † Dominatus principa-
tus, imperium, Vett.

Principâliter, adv. (1) Princely, as become a
prince. (2) Principally, chiefly. (1) ¶ Princi-
paliter scribere, Plin. *Paneg.* 47. (2) Sen. † Im-
primis, primo loco, potissimum, Cic.

Principatus, âtis, m. (1) Principality, excel-
lency, sovereignty, dominion, seignior, rule, pre-
eminence; the chief, or principal, part. (2) The
chief power, or government. (3) The beginning.

(4) A form of government, as opposed to a mo-
narchy. (1) ¶ Principatum dare alicui, Cic. *Offic.*
2, 19. (2) Divi Augusti principatu obit, Plin.

9, 39. Principatus est apibus, Id. 11, 5. (3).
¶ Semperne fuerit mundus, an ab aliquo tempo-
ris principatu ortus, Cic. *de Univ.* 2. (4) ¶

Spec em principatus in regni formam convertere,
Suet. *Cal.* 22. ¶ Diversa natura dominatio, &
principatus, Plin. *Paneg.* 45.

Principialis, e, adj. [*à principium*] (1) Have-
ing a beginning. (2) Original. (3) Belonging to
the prince. (1) Terræ fuisse principiale aliquod
tempus, Lucr. 5, 247. (2) Omnis, sensus quæ

mulcet, causa juvatque, haud sine principali ali-
quo lævare creata est, Id. 2, 423. (3) ¶ Prin-
cipalium rerum privatis copiam facere, Suet. *Cal.* 30.

Principiò, adv. First of all, first and foremost,
in the first place. Te obsecro, principiò, ut ne
duras, Ter. *Andr.* 2, 1, 28.

Principium, ii, n. [*à princeps, principis*] (1)
A beginning, an entrance, a proem, or preface.

(2) A race, or pedigree. (3) Also a maxim, an
axiom, a principle, or rule. (4) An antecedent.

(5) An original. (6) In pl. principia, Principles
of which a thing is made and consisteth. (7) The
centre of an army. (8) The soldiers in the centre
of an army. (9) ¶ Principality, or power. (1)

¶ Quid est ejus principium aliquod sit, nihil sit
extremum? Cic. *N. D.* 1, 8. ¶ Nec princi-
pium habet, nec finem, Id. *de Sen.* 21. ¶ Ne-

que principium invenio, neque exitum, Id. *pro*
Cæl. 23. Neque quod principium inveniam ad
placandum scio, Ter. *Heaut.* 5, 4, 21. ¶ Tar-

da principia in omni genere dicendi sunt, exitus
spissi & producti esse debent, Cic. *de Orat.* 2, 53.

(2) Recordati Teucros à sanguine Teucris Du-
cere principium, Ov. *Met.* 13, 706. (3) Naturæ
principiis parere debemus, Cic. *Offic.* 3, 12. (4)

¶ Potestis igitur principia negare, cum extrema
conceditis? Id. (5) Causarum omnium unum
est naturale principium, Id. (6) Ex albis prin-

cipiis, non alba, Lucr. 2, 789. (7) ¶ Nec in
circulis modò fremere, sed jam in principiis ac

prætorio in unum sermones confundi, Liv. (8)
Ab tergo erant clivi, in quos post principia inte-
gris ordinibus tutus receptus fuit, Id. Hic ego

ero post principia, Ter. *Eun.* 4, 7, 11. (9) Tert.
† Principatus, Vett.

¶ Principor, âri, âtus, pass. To rule, Bibl.
† Principem præstare, regnare, Vett.

*Prior, us, comp. [*à pri, sive pris, quod à*
πρῶτος, vel præ] (1) The former. (2) The better,
more preferable, or more excellent. (3) Priora, The

fore-parts. (4) Priora sc. partes. The pre-emi-
nence. (1) ¶ Priori posterior non jungitur, Cic.

Acad. 2, 4, 14. ¶ Priori ætate, the former sum-
mer, Id. *Fam.* 1, 9. (2) Artibus in dubio est
hæc sit, an illa prior, Ov. Color puniceæ flore

prior rosæ, Hor. *Od.* 4, 10, 4. (3) ¶ Venæ in
priora & terga discurrent, Plin. 11, 37. (4)

¶ Primas, etsi utrique priores, tamen Lælio defe-
runt, Cic. *de Cl. Orat.* 21. ¶ Prior pro adver-
bio prius. Nec Pompeius ab Italiâ, quam senatus

ab urbe, fugatur prior, Flor. 4, 2, 21.

*Priores, um, m. subst. [*à prior, ut majores,*
à major] Ancestors, Plin. *jun. Ir. f. sc. partes,*
quod aliquando etiam exprimitur, Ter. *Eun.* 1, 2,
71. The pre-eminence.

*Priorum, adv. [*à prior*] Before our face,
Macr. *Sat.* 7, 9. † Antrosum, Vett.

*Priscè, adv. (1) After the manner of old time.
(2) Roughly, harshly. (1) Cic. (2) = ¶ Gra-
viter, severe, ac priscè agere, an remissè ac le-
niter & urbanè, Id. *pro Cæl.* 14.

*Priscus, a, um, adj. [*à prius; vel ab ant. pris*]
Old, ancient, former, of old time, out of use, old
fashioned. = Inusitata & prisca verba sunt in pro-
priis, nisi quod raro utimur, Cic. *Orat.* 80. Ver-
borum prisca vetustas, Id. *de Or.* 1, 43. ¶ Prisca
gens mortalium, Hor. *Epod.* 2, 2. ¶ Concedit
prisca moneta novæ, Ov. *Fast.* 1, 222.

*Prisma, æ, vel âtis, n. 1cobs. [*à πρίστω, ferro,*
à seco] figura quædam solida ap. Geometras. A
prism.

*Pristinâlis, e, adj. Col. 7, 9. ¶ Sed rect.
pistrinalis.

*Pristini, òrum, pl. m. Former times, &c.
dies pristini, & pristinæ dixerunt olim eodem
modo, Gell. 10, 24.

*Pristinus, a, um, adj. [*à prius, qu. priustinus,*
Est. vel ab ant. pris, ut à cras, crastinus] An-
cient, accustomed, wonted, former, first. In odiis
resident mores pristini, Plaut. *Truc. prol.* 7. =

Vetus consuetudo fori, & pristinus mos judicio-
rum, Cic. *pro Mil.* 21.

*Pristis, is, m. [*ἀπὸ τῆς πρίστου τῆς κούρας,*
i. e. à secundis fluctibus, Serv.] Per Metath.
pistris, & pistris, scrib. (1) A kind of whale

fish of wonderful length, which enters the waves
as he goeth. (2) A long and narrow ship, or
galley, fashioned like that fish. (1) Pristes duce-
num cubitorum, Plin. 9, 3. In pristini definit

alvus, Virg. *Æn.* 10, 211. (2) Velocem agit
pristin, Id. *Æn.* 5, 116. Lembo pristis pava-
raverat, Liv. 35, 26.

Privandus, a, um, part. To be deprived of. ¶
Statuit testes sui sceleris vitâ esse privandos, to be
murdered, Cic.

Privans, tis, part. Privative. Sunt alia con-
traria, quæ privantia licet appellemus Latinè,
Græcè appellantur *σπρωγνέ*, Cic. *Top.* 11.

¶ Privaticus, a, um, adj. Endued with the power
of privation, or of taking away. Privandi vim
habens, Gell. † Privans, Cic.

Privatim, adv. (1) Privately, as a private
man; apart, or by him, or in, self; in private.

(2) Particularly, specially. (1) ¶ Eloquentia &
privatim & publicè homines abutuntur, Cic. *de*
Inu. 1, 4. (2) Lictores habent in urbe in Capi-
tolio privatim, Cæs. *B. G.* 1, 6. ¶ Sed var.

codd.

Privatio, ònis, f. verb. A taking away, or
withdrawing; want, lack, or a being without;
privation. Omni privatione doloris putat Epicu-
rus terminari summam voluptatem, Cic. *de Fin.*
1, 11.

¶ Privativus, a, um, adj. Privative, that de-
noteth taking away, or the want of a thing, Gell.
5, 12.

Privatus, a, um, part. (1) Bereft, or depriv-
ed; that hath any thing taken from him. (2)

Void of, freed from. (1) Ego & donis privatus
sum, & peris, Plaut. *Truc.* 2, 7, 57. (2) ¶ Pa-

triâ privatus, Cic. *pro Rab. Post.* 9. Privatus
lumine, Ov. *ex Pont.* 1, 1, 53. ¶ Cunctis priva-
tus doloribus ægris, without them, Lucr. 3, 918.

Privata dolore omni, privata periculis, void of, re-
mote from, Id. 1, 60.

Privatus, a, um, adj. [*à privus, i. e. propri-
us*] (1) Private, a man's own, particular, pecu-
liar. (2) Secret, obscure. (3) Subst. A private

person, that is not in office. (1) ¶ Si repub-
licâ non possis frui, stultum est nolle privatâ,
Cic. *Fam.* 4, 9. ¶ Ut communibus utatur pro

communibus, privatis ut suis, Id. *Offic.* 1, 7.
¶ Privatus illis census erat brevis, Commune
magnum, Hor. *Od.* 2, 15, 13. (2) Privato liceat

delituisse loco, Ov. *Trist.* 3, 1, 8. (3) ¶ Quod
privatus à populo petit, aut populus à privato
Cic. ¶ Hic qualis imperator nunc privatus est!

Plaut. *Capt.* 1, 2, 63. ¶ In fortunâ queritur,
pecuniosus sit, an tenuis; privatus, an cum

potestate, Cic. *de Inu.* 1, 25. ¶ Quâ privati
plūs possint, quàm ipsi magistratus, Cæs. *B. G.*
1, 18. ¶ Privati judices, subalterns, lower, in-
feriour, Tac. *Ann.* 14, 18, 2. ¶ Comes rei pri-
vatæ,

vatae, the keeper of the privy-purse, or the gatherer of the fee-farms, Jul. Capit.

|| Privatus, a, um, adj. Private. † Privatas mulieres privatas diceb. Fest.

*Privigna, æ, f. [à privignus] A daughter-in-law to the second husband, or wife, Cic. Att. 13, 20.

*Privignus, i, m. [πρόγνος, Gr.] A son-in-law, a step-son. Nubere in privignorum funus, Cic. pro Cluent. 66. Carentes matre privigni, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 18.

*Privignus, a, um, adj. Belonging to a son, or daughter-in-law; or to a former marriage. || Privigna proles, born, or begotten, in a former marriage, Col. 10, 163.

|| Privilegiarius, a, um, adj. A privileged man; he that hath a privilege, or liberty, granted him, Dig. L. 10. de pactis. † Privilegio donatus, Vett.

Privilegium, ii, n. [priva lex sc. singularis de privo aliquo, i. e. uno homine] (1) A private, or particular, law, or proviso; an act of impeachment, an attainder. (2) A privilege, a preeminence, or prerogative, above others; a special right, or grant. (1) Vetant XII Tab. leges privis hominibus irrogari, id enim est privilegium, Cic. pro Domo, 17. (2) Quædam privilegia parentibus concessa sunt, Sen. Artemenes maximus natu ætatis privilegio regnum sibi vindicabat, Just. 2, 10, 2.

Privus, ære, act. [à privus, qu. privum facio]

(1) To take away, to deprive, to bereave. (2) To save, or free, from. (1) = Spoliat nos iudicio, privat approbatione, omnibus orbat sensibus, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 19. || Privare aliquem oculis, to put out his eyes, Id. ibid. 4, 11. § communi luce, Id. pro S. Rele. 22. spiritu, Patere. 2, 87. (2) Quærendum igitur quemadmodum ægitudine privemus eum, qui ita dicat, Cic.

Privor, ari, atus, pass. (1) To be exempted from; to be freed, saved, or eased, of. (2) To be deprived. (1) || Non hac exceptione unus afficitur beneficio, sed privatur injuriâ, Cic. contr. Rull. 1, 4. (2) Pamphilamne hac urbe privari sinēs? Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 32.

*Prius, adv. comp. [à prior] (1) Before, sooner. (2) Rather. (1) || Prius orto sole, before sun-rising, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 112. Nihil prius faciendum mihi putavi, quam ut, &c. Cic. Att. 4, 14. (2) Omne prius arbitratus sum fore, quam ut, &c. Cic. confer Cæs. B. G. 3, 1.

Priusquam, adv. Before that, Cic. Philipp. 1, 4. Priusquam complexum accipio, Liv. 2, 40.

Privus, a, um, adj. [de etymo incert.] (1) Particular, single, singular, several. (2) Proper and peculiar to himself. (3) || Void, empty, bereft. (1) Vox in privas quoniam se dividit aures, Lucr. 4, 570. || Privas scapulas habeas illi rei, for no other use, Cato, 26. (2) Turdus, Sive aliud privum dabitur, tibi, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 11. (3) || Priva veræ rationis, void of reason, Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 668.

*Pro, prep. [à Gr. πρό, ut προμαχαι, propugnator] (1) For, on account of as a price, or recompense. (2) For, in favour of. (3) For, instead of. (4) As, the manner of. (5) According to. (6) For, as. (7) Before a place. (8) In a place, with respect to. (9) In comparison of. (10) By reason of, on account of. (1) Minas viginti pro ambobus dedi, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 89. Pro vapulando abs te mercedem petam, Id. § Pro gloria certare, Sall. B. J. 94. (2) || Hoc non pro me, sed contra me est potius, Cic. de Orat. 3, 20. (3) Igo pro te molam, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 29. Tibi Marcelli statua pro patibulo fuit, Cic. Verr. 4, 41. (4) Gerit se pro cive, Id. pro Arch. 5. Pro sano loqueris, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 24. Profectus pro protugo, Nep. (5) Videntur cum est, ut cuique pro dignitate tribuatur, Cic. Offic. 1, 14. (6) Pro rupto fœdus habent, Liv. (7) § Pro æde Castoris sedens, Cic. Præsidia pro templis, Id. Pro tribunali, Id. Fam. 3, 8. (8) Hæc re pro suggestu nuntiata, Id. Pro concione laudati sunt, Liv. Consilium pro re ac tempore ceperat, Cic. || Pro re nata, as occasion serveth, Id. Pro meo, tuo, suo, &c. jure, of right. Pro sua quisque facultate, to every one's power,

Id. Pro virili parte, to one's power, Id. (9) Vereor, ne parum tibi pro eo, quod à te haberi reddiderim, Id. (10) Pro meâ cupiditate vestrae dignitatis augendæ, Id. Quam omnes amare pro ejus eximiâ suavitatem debemus, Id. || In compos. habet eandem vim sæpe quam in appositione, aliqu. privativa est, ut profanus, propudium; aliqu. sign. è vel super, ut promineo; aliqu. porro, ut promissa barba; nonnunquam diu, ut prote-lo; interd. procul, ut profugus, profero; sæpe etiam ultra ad locum vel ad aliquem tendere, ut progredior; interdum palam & more solenni, ut promulgo; aliq. amè, ut procuro; aliq. valde, ut procurvus.

Pro, vel prohi, interj. admirantis; it. dolentis & indignantis. Pro dolor, Liv. Pro curiâ inversique mores! Hor. Od. 3, 5, 7. || Pro deum atque hominum fidem! O strange! O wonderfull! Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 9. Pro sancte Jupiter! good God! Cic. Philipp. 2, 13.

*Proagógium, ii, n. [à προάγω, produco] Pimping, or playing the pimp, procuring. Ingeniorum proagogia, Suet. Ner. 28. || Sed al. prædagogia, & fortè rect.

|| Proamita, æ, f. A great grandfather's sister, a great aunt, C. Jus.

*Proauctor, ōris, m. [ex pro, & auctor] The chief author, or ancestor, Suet. Claud. 24.

Proavia, æ, f. A great grandmother, Suet. Cal. 10.

Proavitus, a, um, adj. (1) Pertaining to ancestors, or the great grandfather. (2) Ancient. (1) § Regna proavita, Ov. Met. 13, 416. rura, Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 83. (3) Proavitæ insignia pug-næ, Sil. 5, 79.

|| Proavunculus, i, m. A great grandmother's brother, Cajus.

Proavus, vi, m. [ex pro, i. e. ante, & avus; qu. prope avum, Id.] The father of a grandfather, a great grandfather, Cic. pro Cæl. 14.

|| Proba, æ, f. Money given for allowance of a horse of service, Cod.

Probabilis, e, adj. or, comp. (1) Allowable, or to be liked. (2) Probable, that may be proved; likely, or like, to be true. (1) § Probabilis orator, Nep. Cat. 3. Probabilior, Cic. de Orat. 2, 36. (2) Nihil est tam incredibile, quod non dicendo fiat probabile, Id. Parad. 1. Nihil motum ex antiquo probabile, Liv. 34, 54. b. e. probatum.

Probabilitas, atis, f. Probability, likelihood. § Fallere probabilitate captiosâ, Cic. de Fin. 3, 21.

Probabiliter, adv. (1) Probably, likely. (2) With applause, or liking. (1) Ex quo potest probabiliter consequi, Cic. Minimè probabiliter, Liv. 42, 48. (2) Consulatus probabiliter gestus, Patere. 2, 46. Probabilis, Val. Max. 2, 8, 2.

Probandus, a, um, part. To be tried, approved, or made good. Quam locum probandæ tuæ virtutis expectas? Cæs. B. G. 5, 43. || Ita probanda & improbanda discernent, Quint.

Probans, tis, part. (1) Allowing, approving, liking. (2) Showing, manifesting, demonstrating. (1) Jove non probante, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 20. (2) Turpem aperto pignore errorem probans, Phædr. 5, 5, 37.

*|| Probaticus, a, um, adj. [à probaton] Of sheep. || Probatica piscina, a pond at Jerusalem, where sheep which were to be sacrificed were washed, Vulg. Int. Lat. Oviarius, ad ovem pertinens.

Probatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) A tryal, or essay. (2) A proof, or demonstration. (1) In athletarum probatione, Cic. Offic. 1, 40. (2) Probatio futura est tua, Id. Verr. 1, 54.

*Probaton, i, n. [à Gr. πρόβατον, idem] A sheep, Plin. 7, 2. Lat. Ovis.

Probator, ōris, m. verb. An approver, or praiser. Quid interest inter suasorem facti, & probatorem? Cic. Philipp. 2, 12.

Probaturus, a, um, part. About to prove. Quid semper sis probaturus, Plin. Ep. 1, 7.

Probatus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. s̄simus, sup. (1) Tried, proved, assayed, allowed. (2) Well liked of. (1) || Probabilis orator jam verò etiam probatus, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 76. (2) Probator p̄mioribus patrum juvenis, Liv. 27, 8.

= 'Nemo prior, ne probator, Id. = Homines spectati & probati, Cic. de Orat. 1, 27. § Probatissima femina, Id. pro Cæcin. 4.

Probè, adv. [à probus] s̄simè, sup. (1) Well, readily. (2) Fitly. (3) Very much. (1) § Probè memini, Cic. de Orat. 3, 50. teneo, Id. Probisimè, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 65. (2) Oculis non est pronè affectus ad suum munus iungendum Cic. Tusc. 3, 7. (3) Probè appòtus, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 126. || Probè aliquem percutere, to cheat one rarely, Id. Pseud. 2, 2, 9.

† Probeat, pro prohibeat, Lucr. 1, 976. ubi al. plenè, prohibeat.

Probitas, atis, f. Goodness, honesty, virtue, probity, good nature. = Virtus, probitas, integritas, in candidato requiri solet, Cic. pro Planc. 25.

† Probitè, ant. Probably, Varr. † Probè, Cic.

*Problēma, atis, n. [πρόβλημα, Gr. à πρό-βάλλω, propono] (1) || A conjectural proposition, having an interrogation annexed. (2) A preparative rule to eloquence. (1) Cic. Att. 13, 23. sed Græc. lit. (2) Suet. de Cl. Gramin. 4, 5.

*|| Problēmāticus, a, um, adj. Belonging to a problem, Ap. recentiores.

Probo, are, act. [à probus] (1) To prove, to make good, or make out. (2) To approve, allow, or like, of. (3) To approve to, or cause to be approved by, another. (4) To put in proof, to try, or essay. (5) To esteem, account, or judge of. (6) To judge best to be done. (7) To choose, or desire. (1) = Satis erit planum facere atque probare, Lucr. 2, 933. Carneades nullam unquam rem defendit, quam non probaret, Cic. de Orat. 2, 39. Probabo Verrem contra leges pecuniam fecisse, Id. Verr. 1, 4. = Tabulis Censuram firmabo & probabo, Id. de Har. Resp. 14. (2) = Et laudo vehementer, & probo, Id. Fam. 7, 1. (3) Auribus patris scripta probare, Prop. 2, 13, 12. Libros, ut spero, tibi valde probabo, Cic. Attic. 4, 13. (4) § Probare boves, Col. amicos, Ov. (5) Ex eorum ingenio ingenium horum probant, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 42. (6) Cæsar maximè probabat mare transire, & Pompeium sequi, Cæs. B. G. 1, 29. (7) Sive tu Lucina probas vocari, Hor. Carm. Secul. 15.

Probor, ari, atus, pass. (1) To be proved. (2) To be approved, &c. (1) Culpa ex facili, quamvis manifesta, non probatur, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 55. (2) Neque populo, neque cuiquam bono probatur, Cic. Fam. 10, 17.

*Proboſcis, idis, f. [ex pro, & βόσκω, pascō, Eust.] An elephant's trunk. Elephantus militena proboſcide circumdat, Hist. B. Afric. 84. Lat. Elephantis manus, Plin.

Probroſus, a, um, adj. or, comp. || s̄simus, sup. Shamefull, reproachfull, ignominious. § Probroſum crimen, Cic. pro Font. 12. Probroſæ ruinae, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 39. Probroſa molities, Plin. 28, 8. Quo nihil probroſius duco, Id. 22, 6. Probroſissimi avaritiâ, Tert.

Probrum, i, n. [etym. incert.] (1) Deformity. (2) Met. A reproachfull, shamefull, dishonest act; as whoredom, or adultery. (3) Villany wickedness; any heinous, or detestable, action. (4) Customely, reproach, shame, disgrace, foul language. (1) § Probrum corporis, Tac. Ann. 6, 24. (2) Probris infimulabit uxorem, Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, 15. (3) = Tuis probris flagitiisque, Cic. || Non modò nullum probrum objectas, sed etiam laudem illustras meam, Id. pro Domo, 29. (4) § Probris maledictisque vexare aliquem, Id. pro Flacc. 20. Ingerunt probra, Liv. 2. Paupertas probro haberi cæpit, Sall. B. Catil. 12, 1.

Probus, a, um, adj. or comp. s̄simus, sup. [qu. prohibus, quod se à delinquendo prohibeat, Fift.] (1) Honest, virtuous, modest, good. (2) Curious, substantial, sound, good, stout. (3) Choice, fine, sumptuous. (4) Opportune, fit, seasonable. (5) Skillfull, expert, cunning. (1) = Probo, fortis, & fido amico, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 4. = Navis, & pudens, & probus filius, Cic. Verr. 2, 69. || Pieta peccat, cum probam orationem adtingit improbo, Id. Orat. 22. Pulsus est modestior rex, & probior, & integrior, Id. Att. 20, 6. HOMINIS PROBISSIMI, Inscript. ap. Græc.

p. 647. n. 5. (2) § Argentum probum; *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 3, 57. & *Liv.* 32, 2. navigium, *Cic. Clava proba, Plaut. Rud.* 3, 5, 20. Proba merx, *Id. materia, Id.* (3) Victus probus, *Id. Mof.* 3, 2, 41. Probus hic conger frigidus, *Id. Mil.* 3, 1, 165. (4) § Proba occasio, *Id. Caf.* 5, 4, 2. (5) Artificem probum, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 29. Illic est ad istas res probus, quas quæritas, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 3, 67.

Pröcâcitas, âtis, f. [à procax] (1) *Malapertness, saucyness, wantonness, lasciviousness.* (2) *Drillery, buffoonery.* (1) Procacitate linguæ vitæ sordes non eluuntur, *Orat. in Sall.* 1. (2) Ludit qui stolidâ procacitate, *Mart.* 4, 42, fin.

Pröcâciter, adv. ius, comp. sismê, sup. *Malapertly, wantonly, saucily.* Procaciter ortus sermo, *Curt.* 8, 1, 32. Stipendium procaciùs flagitare, *Liv.* 28, 24. § Procacissimè illudere, *Curt.* 8, 1, 34.

Pröcâstria, òrum, pl. n. *Vid. Procestria, Fest.*

Pröcax, âcis, adj. or, comp. sismus, sup. [à procando, i. e. polcendo, *Cic. ap. Non.* unde procaces meretrices ab assidue polcendo, *Fest.*] (1) *Saucy, bold, malapert, pert.* (2) *Also brisk, frolicsome.* (3) *Wanton, lustful.* (1) § Meretrix procax, *Cic. pro Cæ.* 20. lingua, *Sall. B. C.* 16, 4. Procacissima ingenia, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 87, 2. (2) Vernas procaces Pasco libatis dapibus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 66. (3) § Procacior in seminas, *Col.* 7, 3.

Pröcédens, tis, part. (1) *Marching forward.* (2) *Passing on, advancing.* (1) Placide lenitèrque procedens, *Hirt. B. Afric.* 70. (2) ¶ Tempus procedens mitigat ægritudinem, *length of time, Cic. Tusc.* 3, 22. Tempore procedente, *in time, in procefs of time, Plin. jun. certamine, Liv.* 38, 21.

Pröcéditur, imperf. pass. *It is proceeded, or they proceeded.* ¶ Lentè & paulatim proceditur, crebròque subsistunt, *they march on, and often halt, Cæf. B. C.* 1, 80. Nec ultra minas tamen processum est, *they proceed no farther, Liv.*

Pröcêdo, êre, sili, ssum, n. (1) *To proceed; to go, or come, forth.* (2) *To march on.* (3) *To walk in state; to go, or come, along.* ¶ *To be under sail.* (4) *Met. To go, or run, on.* (5) *To grow up.* (6) *To advance, rise, or increase.* (7) *Met. To go forward, to prosper, or succeed.* (1) § Procedere triginta stadia, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 9. aliquantum viæ, *Id. obviâ, Cæf. B. G.* 8. castris, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 169. à castris, *Cæf. B. G.* 4. è prætorio, *Cic. Verr.* 5. extra munitiones, *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 43. ad forum, *Plaut. in publicum, Cic.*

Processit quærere fontis aquam, *Prop.* 1, 20, 23. ¶ In pedes procedere, *to come into the world with the feet foremost, Plin.* 7, 8. (2) Instrueta militum multitudo procedit, *Hirt. ap. Cæf. B. G.* 8, 19. (3) Cæsar cum purpureâ veste processit, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 52. Vidit æquatis classem procedere velis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 587. (4) Ut publica stipendia procederent iis, qui equo publico meruerunt, *Liv.* (5) Vites in sublimè procedunt, *Col. de Arb.* 4, 1. (6) ¶ An hoc vidit puer? si ætate processerit, non videbit? *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 18. (7) Certamen fuit, vi ne corporis, aut virtute animi, res militaris magis procederet, *Sall. B. C.* 1. Volup' st, si res procedit lepidè,

Plaut. Meditor esse affabilis, & bene procedit, Ter. Adelph. 5, 6, 8. Cùm parum procederet inceptum, *Liv.* Quippe benefacta mea reipublicæ procedunt, *b. e. prosperè cedunt, Sall. B. J.* 85.

¶ Proccēusinatīcus, i, m. sc. pes [πρὸς-λαυσματινός, Gr. ex πρὸ, & λαύσµα, auctoratio; ita dict. quod ob celeritatem celeusmatis nautico sit aptissimus, *Voss.*] *A foot of four short syllables, as pēlāgūs, Gramm.*

Pröcella, æ, f. [vis ventorum cum pluvîâ, ita dict. quod omnia procellat, i. e. moveat, *Serv.*] (1) *A great tempest, or storm, of wind and rain; especially on the sea.* (2) *Also a bustle, or mutiny; a trouble in the state.* (1) Flatus vâgi & ruentes torrentium more, si siccam latè ruperint nubem, procellam gignunt, quæ à Græcis vocatur *Exviciâs, Plin.* 2, 48. Vexant mare inæquales procellæ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 3. (2) = Tu procella patris, turbo, & tempestas pacis, *Cic. pro Domo,* 53.

¶ Procellōsus, a, um, adj. *Stormy, boisterous, roaring.* § Ver procellosum, *Liv.* 40, 2. Procellosi noti, *Or. Ep.* 2, 10. Procellosum æquor, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 621.

¶ Procellūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [à procerus] *Somewhat tall, Lampr.* † Aliquantò procerior. Procer, êra, êrum, adj. [à προχης, eminens, prominens; qui primas tenet, *Æol. προχης, per Sync. προχης, procer; vel à procerus, quod vid.*] *A great man, a nobleman, a peer.* Agnosco procerem, *Juv.* 8, 26. ¶ *Rare occ. in singul. sed freq. in plur.*

Proccēies, um, pl. [de etym. vid. Procer.] (1) *The head men of a town, city, or corporation; as governors, rulers, officers, nobles, or peers.* (2) *Also the heads and ends of beams which lie without the walls, the supporters that bear up rafters.* (1) § Proceres Latinorum, *Liv.* 1, 45. Audiebam nostros proceres clamitantes, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 15. ¶ Proceres gulæ, *belly gods, Plin.* 9, 17. (2) *Serv.*

Pröccēitas, âtis, f. *Tallness, height, length.* § Proceritas corporis, *Plin. Paneg.* 5. arborum, *Plin.* 6, 32. ¶ Proceritas & brevitās pedum in oratione, *Cic. Orat.* 63.

Pröccēiūs, adv. comp. ex Procerè inus, *More at length.* Brachium proceriūs projectum, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.*

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Pröccēiūs, adv. comp. ex Procerè inus, *More at length.* Brachium proceriūs projectum, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.*

¶ Proccēriūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [à procerus] *Somewhat tall, or long, Apul. Florid.* p. 791. Proccērus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sismus, sup. [etym. incert.] (1) *High, tall, lofty, proper.* (2) *Long.* (1) § Lauri proceræ, *Catull.* 62, 219. Procerissima populus, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 5. (2) Post anapæstum, procerior numerus efforuit, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 48. Serpentis procerum corpus, *Lucr.* 3, 658. ¶ Proferre viâ Proceros passus, *large strides, Id.* 4, 825.

¶ Proccēssio, ònis, f. verb. [à procedo] (1) *A proceeding, or passing forward.* (2) *A procession.* (1) ¶ A militibus reditus magis maturus quàm proccēssio longior quærebat, *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 9. ¶ *Sic leg. Gronov. sed al. processus.* (2) *Jul. Capit.*

Pröccēssūrus, a, um, part. *About to proceed.* Cernebam civitates mox ed processuras, unde receptum ad pœnitendum non haberent, *Liv.* 42, 13. Se obviâ processurum, ut quod agendum esset consultarent, *Id.* 36, 8.

Pröccēssus, ūs, m. verb. (1) *A process, progress, or going forward; a proficiency.* (2) *A success, or event.* (1) Tantos processus efficiebat, ut evolare, non excurrere, videretur, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 78. Gradus tuos & quasi processus dicendi studeo cognoscere, *Id. ibid.* 65. (2) Inimica semper alienis processibus invidia, *Sen.*

¶ Proccēstriūm, ii, n. [ita dict. quod pro castris, i. e. ante castra, situm esset] (1) ¶ *A sort of fortification made before a camp.* (2) *An anti-chamber for the prince's guard.* (1) Procestria dicuntur, quo proceditur in muro, *Fest.* Ætius procestria ædificia dixit esse extra portam, *Id.* (2) Post hanc cubiculum cum procestrio, altitudine æstivum, munimentis hybernū, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17, 10. ¶ *Sed al. leg. cum procestione.*

¶ Proccētiros, i, m. [πρόχαιρος, Gr. ex πρὸ, & χαιρ, manus] *A clerk, or scribe, having a quick and ready hand, Alciat.* † A manu, *Lat.*

Pröccēdens, tis, part. (1) *Falling down.* (2) *Waterish, or very full of rheum.* (1) Ut glandem in alienum fundum procidentem liceret colligere, *Plin.* 16, 5. (2) § Proccēdentes oculi, *Plin.* 24, 13.

Pröccēdentia, um, pl. n. *The falling of some part out of its place, as of the fundament, womb, &c.* Acetum sistit procidentia sedis vulvæque, *Plin.* 23, 1. ¶ 24, 11.

Pröccēdentia, æ, f. *A falling down of a thing out of its place.* Myrtus utilis est procidentie vulvarum, *Plin.* 23, 9. Radix sanat vulnera & sedis procidentias, *Id.* 24, 11. ¶ Oculorum procidentia, *a great inflammation breaking out of the eyes, with such a force as to move them from their place, Id.* 34, 18. *vid. Cels.* 6, 6.

Pröccido, êre, di, cāsum, n. [ex pro, & cado] *To fall down flat.* Tres tures cum fragore ingenti prociderant, *Liv.* Impulsa cupressus Euro Procidit latè, *Hor. Od.* 4, 6, 11. Ille præcepis cum armis procidit ante proram, *Liv.* 26, 39. In corpus amici procidit, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 48.

Pröccidūus, a, um, adj. *That falleth, or is apt to fall, down out of its place.* § Sedes procidua, *Plin.* 21, 20.

¶ Proccico, êre, iui, itum, act. [ex pro, & cieo] *To call for one, Fest.* † Cieo.

¶ Proccinctus, a, um, part. *Prepared, ready set in array.* ¶ Proccincta classis, *a fleet ready to engage in fight, Fest.* § Proccinctæ classes, *Gell.* 1, 11. ¶ Proccinctum testamentum, *a soldier's will just before the fight, Dig.*

Pröccinctus, ūs, m. [à procingor] (1) *The state of an army ready to give battle, the battle array.* (2) *Met. Readyness.* (1) Cornibus in procinctu dimicationem polcentibus, *Plin.* 8, 45. (2) Hæc in procinctu carmina facta puta, *Or. Ep. ex Pont.* 1, 8, 10. ¶ In procinctu stare, *to be in readiness, Quint.* 12, 9. In procinctu & castris haberi, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 2, 2. In procinctu testamenta facere, *Paterc.* 2, 5.

¶ Proccingo, êre, xi, ctum, unde part. Proccinctus, *To prepare, to make ready, Fest.*

¶ Proccito, âre, act. [ex pro, & cito, à cieo; procitant pro vocitant, clare, n. est vocitare] *To call often, Fest.*

¶ Proccitus, a, um, part. [à procio, provoco] *Void, dismantled.* § Proccitum testamentum, *veluti provocatum, i. e. irritum, ac ruptum, Fest.*

¶ Procclāmāns, tis, part. *Crying out, Liv.* 1, 26. ¶ Procclāmātio, ònis, f. verb. *A crying out, or aloud; an outcry, a proclamation, Quint.*

¶ Procclāmātor, òris, m. verb. (1) *A cryer, or proclaimer.* (2) *A bawler, a pettyfogger.* (1) *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 46. (2) = Non caudicem nescio quem, non proclamantem, aut rabulam conquirimus, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 46.

¶ Procclāmo, âre, n. [ex pro, & clamo] (1) *To cry out, to proclaim.* (2) *To declaim, to plead a cause.* (1) Defendunt, proclamant, tuam fidem implorant, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 42. (2) Proclamare pro fordibus hominibus, causisque, *Liv.* 1, 22.

¶ Procclinātio, ònis, f. verb. *A bending, or leaning, forward.* Proclinatio impleatur arenâ, *Vitr.* 5, 12.

¶ Procclinātus, a, um, part. *Bending downwards, inclining forwards, sinking.* Curvatura montis proclinata ad mare, *Vitr.* 2, ult. Partes domus proclinatæ, *Or. Trist.* 2, 84. ¶ *Met. Adjuvat rem proclinatam Convictolitanis, the ruinous, or sinking, posture of affairs, Cæf. B. G.* 7, 42.

¶ Procclino, âre, neut. [ex pro, & clino] *To stoop, hang, or bend, forward.* § Proclinare in littora, *Or. Amor.* 2, 11, 39.

¶ Procclinor, âri, pass. *To be hung, or bent, downward.* Earum notanda sunt capita quam in partem proclinentur, *Col.* 7, 10.

¶ Procclive, is, n. [à proclivis] *The brow of a hill, or the over-hanging of a cliff.* § Per proclivia, *Col.*

¶ Procclivè, & Proccliviter, olim adv. *With a steep descent, Gell.* 20, 24. † Facile.

¶ Procclivis, e, adj. & Procclivus, a, um, or, comp. [ex pro, & clivus] (1) *Down hill; leading, or hanging, downward.* (2) *Inclined, subject to, slipping.* (3) *Easy to be done.* (1) Atta, ut descendam jūm nunc in proclivi, *Plaut.* Solum itabuli oportet esse proclivum, ut facile possit everri, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. Zephyros proclivas incitat undas, *Catull.* 62, 270. (2) Procliviores alii ad alios morbos, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 37. § Proclivis sceleris egestas, *Sil.* 13, 585. (3) Tam hoc tibi in proclivi, quàm imber quando pluit, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 86. Id faciam in proclivi quod est, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 18.

¶ Procclivitas, âtis, f. *Inclination, or disposition, to a thing.* ¶ Facilitas in bonis rebus, proclivitas in malis, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 12.

¶ Proccliviter, adv. ius, comp. *Easily, readily, or currently.* ¶ Procliviter persuasit, *Gell.* 1, 6. Verba proclivius labuntur brevitate & celeritate syllabarum, *Cic. in Orat.* 57.

¶ Procclivus, a, um, or, comp. [ex pro, & clivus] (1) *Down hill; leading, or hanging, downward.* (2) *Inclined, subject to, slipping.* (3) *Easy to be done.* (1) Atta, ut descendam jūm nunc in proclivi, *Plaut.* Solum itabuli oportet esse proclivum, ut facile possit everri, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. Zephyros proclivas incitat undas, *Catull.* 62, 270. (2) Procliviores alii ad alios morbos, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 37. § Proclivis sceleris egestas, *Sil.* 13, 585. (3) Tam hoc tibi in proclivi, quàm imber quando pluit, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 86. Id faciam in proclivi quod est, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 18.

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* *Proclivus*, a, um, adj. *Steep*. *Vid.* *Proclivis*.
Proco, āre [*i. e.* posco, *id.* quod procor. ant.
 ut bonus, olim bonus; à ποσιξ, ποσιξς, dos,
 quæ poscitur à proco; al. à prociendo, *i. e.* illi-
 ciendo] *To demand, or ask, malapertly; to dally,*
or play the wanton, Varr. L. L. 6, 5.

Procor, āri, dep. [*procar* poscere, prop. do-
 tem, τὴν ποσίζα, in nuptiis] (1) *To woo, to de-*
mand. (2) *Also to flatter and soothe.* (1) Varr.
 L. L. 6, 5. (2) Sen. Præf. Nat. Qu. 4.

* *Procœtium*, ii. n. [*ex* ποδ, ante, & κοιτῆρ,
 cubile] *A little chamber near the master's, where*
the maidens, or servants, lie; a porch, entry, or
lobby, before a chamber; an antichamber, Jun.
 4. *Excubitorium*.

* *Procœton*, ōnis. m. [*ab* eodem] locus ante
 cubile, in quo custodes corporis excubant. *A porch,*
or entry, before a chamber; an anti-room, a lobby.
 Post hanc cubiculum cum procœtone, altitu-
 dine æquum, munimentis hybernum, Plin. Ep.
 2, 17.

Proconsul, ūlis. m. [*ex* pro & consul; qu.
 pro consule, cum consulari potestate in provin-
 ciam missus] (1) *A proconsul, one that was sent*
with an extraordinary power of a consul, into any
province, to govern. (2) *A lord deputy, a presi-*
dent, a lieutenant. (1) L. Manilius proconsul,
 Cæs. B. G. 3, 20. & alibi. (2) Sub imperatori-
 bus, *vid.* Lips. in Tac. Ann. 2.

Proconsulāris, re. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a pro-*
consul, or consul's deputy. § *Proconsulare imperi-*
um, Tac. Ann. 1, 14, 3.

Proconsulātus, ūs. m. *A proconsulship; the*
office, or dignity, of a proconsulate, or lieutenantcy.
Ad proconsulatum usque à præturâ, Plin. 14, 22.

* *Procrāgo*, xi. n. [*Detortum* verbum à ποδ,
 & κραξω, ἐκπαλιν] *To shout out aloud.* Delirantes
 procrāxe feruntur, Lucr. 5, 11.

Procrāstinatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A delaying, or*
putting off, from day to day. = In rebus gerendis
 tarditas & procrāstinatio odiosa est, Cic. Philipp.
 6, 7.

Procrāstinātus, a, um, part. *Deferred, delayed.*
 = Si ea non tardata & procrāstinata essent, Cic.
 ad Brut. 1. *Epist. à Germ. repert.*

Procrāstinō, āre. ācl. *To delay, to prolong, to*
defer, to drive off from day to day. = Rem
 deferre, ac procrāstinare cœperunt, Cic. pro S.
 Rose. 9.

* *Procreatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A begetting, or pro-*
creation. § *Procreatio liberorum*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14.

* *Procreātor*, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A creator, a*
maker. (2) *A father.* (1) Procreator mundi
 deus, Cic. de Univ. 8. (2) & A procreatoribus
 nati diliguntur, Id. de Fin. 1. *vid.* & eund. ibid.
 4, 7.

* *Procreātrix*, ōis. f. verb. *A mother.* = Ar-
 tium procreatrix & parens, Cic. de Orat. 1, 3.

* *Procreātus*, a, um, part. *Begetten, born.* =
 Non magis me meâ causâ puto esse natum, quàm
 reipub. procreatum, Cic. ant. 1. *et in exil.* 8.

* *Procreo*, āre. ācl. [*ex* pro & creō] (1) *To*
procreate, to beget, to engender. (2) *To procure,*
to cause. (1) § Procreare liberos ex aliquâ, Cic.
 Tusc. 5, 37. *Absol.* Commune omnium animan-
 tium est conjunctionis appetitus procreandi cau-
 sâ, Id. Offic. 1, 4. (2) § Procreare periculum alicui,
 Id. *vid.* seq.

* *Procreator*, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be procreated.*
 (2) *To be caused.* (1) Ut qui procreati essent, à
 procreatoribus amarentur, Cic. de Fin. 4, 7. (2)
 Mihi periculum procreatur ab amicis, Id. Attic.
 2, 22.

* *Procreresco*, ēre, ēvi, ētum. n. [*ex* pro, &
 cresco] *To grow up.* Non poterit res procre-
 scere, aliqu., Lucr. 2, 546.

* *Proclibitor*, ōis. m. verb. *He that keeps*
watch and ward without the camp. Proclibito-
 res, Gloss. vet. 4. *Excubitor.*

* *Proclubo*, āre, ūi, ūtum. n. [*ex* pro, & cub.]
To lie over. § Speluncæque tegant, & saxa pro-
 cubet, umbra, lieth, or is spread over, Virg.
 Georg. 3, 145.

Proclūdendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be sharp-*
ened. (2) *Met. To be fashioned and framed.* (1)
 Lucr. 5, 1264. (2) Cic. de Orat. 3, 30.

Proclūdo, ēre, di, sum. ācl. (1) *To beat, stamp,*
or strike, a thing, to make it longer, less, or thin-
ner; to hammer out, to sharpen. (2) *Met. To be-*
get, bring forth, or produce. (3) *To coin, de-*
wise, or invent. (1) Quamvis in acuta & tenuia
 posse Mucronum duci fastigia procudendo, Lucr.
 5, 1264. Durum procudit arator Vomeris obtusi-
 dentem, Virg. Georg. 1, 261. *Met.* Ira quæ pro-
 cudit enses, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 19. (2) Sæcla pro-
 pagando procudere, Lucr. 5, 854. Ignem procu-
 dunt ignem, Id. de 1114. (3) Procudam hinc
 multos dolos, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 20.

Proclūdor, i. pass. (1) *To be beat, stamped, &c.*
 (2) *Met. To be invented, or produced.* (1) *Vid.*
Procudo. (2) Nec nova vivendo procuditur ulla
 voluptas, Lucr. 3, 1094.

Procul, adv. [*qu.* porrò ab oculis, *Serv.* rect. à
 procello proculi, unde fort. proclis, hinc procul,
 ut à facio facilis facul, à similis simiul] (1) *Far,*
far off, aloof, far from, a great way off. (2) *Also*
near. (1) & Non procul, sed hinc, Cic. & An
 procul, an coram, Tac. Ann. 15, 36. § Procul
 hoste, Liv. patriâ, Cic. Fam. 7, 6. mari, Liv.
 38, 16. à patriâ, Virg. muros, Id. conf. Flor. 2,
 6, 50. & Procul est, ut credere possis, it is far
 from credible, Lucr. 4, 854. Procul errare, to
 be much in the wrong, Sall. B. Jug. (2) Serta
 procul tantum capiti delapsa jacebant, Virg. Ecl.
 6, 16. Est procul in pelago saxum, Id. Æn. 5,
 124. & Gloss. vet. Procul ἐξ ὕψους, ἢ μακρὰν, ἢ
 ἀπέχοντιν.

* *Proculcatio*, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A trampling in.*
 (2) *Met. A treading under foot, a trampling.* (1)
 Aquam obturbare proculcatione, Plin. 8, 18. (2)
 = Regno parata ruina & proculcatio, Sen.

* *Proculcātus*, a, um, part. *Trampled on.* Pro-
 culcatus sues obteret duro pede, Phædr. 1, 30,
 10.

* *Proculco*, āre. ācl. [*ex* pro, & calco] (1)
To tread down, or trample upon. (2) *Met. To*
contemn, or despise. (1) Pedibus virum proculcat
 equinis, Ov. Met. 12, 374. Qui tot proculca-
 vimus nives, Curt. 6, 3, 16. Ne semina pro-
 culcare cogantur, Col. (2) = Qui fata procul-
 cavit, ac vitæ bona projecit, Sen. Theb. seu
 Phœniss. 193.

* *Proculcor*, āri, ātus. pass. *To be trodden, or*
trampled on. Dum à pedibus legumina proculcan-
 tur, Col. 2, 20.

§ *Proculdubio*, adv. *Without doubt, undoubtedly,*
Suet. Ner. 3. & Sed incl. divisè procul dubio,
i. e. à dubio. 4. Sine dubio, Cic.

§ *Proculus*, i. m. [*à* procul] *One born when*
his father is a great way off, or very old. Sunt
 qui credant ideo dictos, quia patribus senibus, qu.
 procul progressis ætate nati sunt, Fest.

* *Procumbens*, tis. part. (1) *Bending down-*
wards. (2) *Falling down.* (1) § Taxi procum-
 bentes, Luc. 3, 419. (2) Fluens procumbensque
 respublica, Patere. 2, 16.

* *Procumbo*, ēre, cūbui, ūtum. n. [*ex* pro, &
 cūmbo] (1) *To lie down flat, to lie along.* (2) *To*
lean, or rest, upon. (3) *To be lodged, as corn is.*
 (4) *To fall in battle, to be slain.* (5) *To bang, or*
bend, down towards the ground. (6) *To tumble, or*
fall, down. (7) *To sink.* (8) *To ply the oar.* (1)
 Fessus viâ procubuisse dicitur, Liv. 1. § In terram
 toto procumbere vultu, Ov. Met. 14, 281. Ter-
 ræ procumbere, Id. Met. 1, 375. humi, Virg.
 Æn. 5, 481. (2) § Procumbere ad arborem, Plin.
 8, 16. (3) Procubuerant frumenta imbribus,
 Cæs. B. G. 6, 42. (4) Quinque minùs celebres
 nostrâ procubere manu, Ov. Met. 13, 262. &
 Met. Res postquam procubere mæz, rure ru-
 ined, Ov. Trist. 3, 4, 2. (5) Plin. 16, 36. (6)
 Tecta super habitantes aliquando procumbunt,
 Quint. 2, 16. & Met. Demus lapsa in domini
 procubuit caput, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 10. (7) Fortè
 quodam loco malè densatus agger pondere super-
 astantium in fossam procubuit, Liv. (8) Olii
 certamine summo Procumbunt, Virg. Æn. 5,
 198.

Procūrandus, a, um, part. *To be expiated, or*
purged, by sacrifice. In monstis interpretandis
 ac procūrandis, in aruspicum disciplinâ, Cic. de
 Div. 1, 3. § *Sacra procuranda*, Nep. Them. 2.

Procūrans, tis. part. (1) *Procuring, providing.*
 (2) *Looking to, or dressing.* (3) *Atoning, expiate-*
ing. (1) Stabulis procurans otia pastor, Sil. 6,
 330. (2) Apul. Met. 9. p. 301. (3) *Vid.* Pro-
 curo.

Procūrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The adminis-*
tration and doing of a thing; an office, or charge.
 (2) *The atoning, or appeasing, of the gods by sa-*
crifice. (3) *The protectorate, or protectorship, during*
a prince's nonage. (1) § *Negotii procuratio*, Cic.
 pro Sext. 30. & Reipub. non solum cura, sed
 quædam etiam procuratio multis officiis constri-
 ctum tenebat, Id. Acad. 1, 3. Sunt qui nullam
 habere censent rerum humanarum procuracionem
 deos, Id. N. D. 1, 2. (2) Scriptum à multis
 est, quum terræ motus factus esset, ut sue plenâ
 procuratio fieret, Id. de Div. 1, 45. (3) Anici
 ejus qui propter ætatem ejus in procuracione
 erant regni, Cæs. B. C. 3, 104.

Procūrātiuncula, æ. f. dim. *A procurement*, Sen.
 Ep. 31.

Procūrātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A proctor, a*
proxy, a factor, a solicitor, one that seeth to an-
other man's affairs, or he that hath the charge of a
thing committed to him. (2) *A bailiff, or stew-*
ard; one that is set over any affair. (3) *A go-*
vernour of a country under any prince. (4) *A*
lord protector, or governour, during the nonage of a
young prince. (1) = Legitimè procurator dici-
 tur, qui alieni negotii aliquid gerit, alieno præ-
 positus negotio, penè dominus, & alieni juris vi-
 carius, Cic. pro Cæcin. 20. & Nihil interest
 utrum per procuratores agas, an per teipsum, Id.
 Att. 4, 15. (2) § *Procurator villaticus*, Col. apum,
 Id. aviarii, Varr. § *Procurator fisci*, an officer like
 our barons of the exchequer, Suet. Claud. 12. Pro-
 curatores, undertakers of funerals, Id. Vesp. 19.
 of triumphs, Id. Cal. 47. (3) Pothinus procu-
 rator regni in parte Cæsaris, Cæs. B. C. 3, 112.
 & Scribitur tetrarchis, præfectis, & procuratori-
 bus, ut Corbuloni pareant, Tac. Ann. 15, 25.
 (4) *Vid.* Cæs. B. C. 3, 104.

§ *Procūrātōrius*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging*
to, a proctor, or like officer. § *Procuratorium no-*
men, Ulp.

Procūrātrix, ōis. f. verb. *A proctress, a go-*
verness. *Met.* = Sapientia totius hominis custos
 & procuratrix, Cic. de Fin. 4, 7.

Procūro, āre. ācl. [*pro* aliquo curo] prima
 syllabâ accipiti. (1) *To do, or solicit, another*
man's business; to see to the affairs of another man.
 (2) *To govern, or manage.* (3) *Simply to take*
care of, to see to. (4) *To cure, to heal.* (5) *† To*
atone, to expiate; to avert the ill omen of. (1) Is
 procurat rationes negotii que Dionysii nostri, Cic.
 Fam. 12, 24. (2) § *Procurare provinciam*, Plin.
 (3) Corpora procurate viri, Virg. Æn. 9, 158.
 (4) Procuravi otioque & uticâ, Catull. 42, 15.
 ubi al. recuravi. (5) Illi sacrificia publica ac
 privata procurant, Cæs. B. G. 6, 12. § *Postenta*
procurare, Cic.

Procūror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be expiated, or*
purged, by sacrifice, &c. Hæc prodigia hostiis
 majoribus procurata sunt, Liv. *Vid.* Procuro.

Procūrens, tis. part. (1) *Running, or lying,*
out at length. (2) *Running forth before the rest.*
 (1) Procurentes ab urbe trepidos intra mœnia
 compulsi, Liv. 44, 10. (2) Infelix saxis in pro-
 currentibus hæsit, Virg. Æn. 5, 204. Ad li-
 bidinem milium fortè procurentium, Liv. 25,
 21.

Procūro, ēre, ri, sum. neut. (1) *To run forth,*
or abroad. (2) *To run, or lie, out in length.* (3) *To*
pass over. (4) *To pass over.* (1) Matres familiâs in publicum procurant, Liv. 34,
 2. Si ferocius procucurrissent, Id. 25, 11. conf.
 Sil. 9, 419. (2) § Terra tribus scopulis vastum
 procurrit in æquor, juteb out, Ov. Fast. 4, 419.
 (3) Cæs. B. C. 3, 93. (4) Vitæ spatium pro-
 currere, Ov.

Procūrans, tis. part. *Running out, or sallying*
forth, Liv.

Procūrsatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A running out to fir-*
mish, a sallying. Procuraciones inter murem &
 vallum fiebant, Liv. 5, 19.

Prōcursātōres, um. pl. m. *Fore-runners in battle, light horsemen*, Liv. 42, 64.
Prōcursātūr, imperf. *They sally out*. Ibi per dies aliquot quum ab stationibus procuraretur, Liv. 27, 2.
Prōcursio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A digression*. (2) *A running, or lying, out in length*. (1) Quint. 4, 3. (2) Id. 11, 3.
Prōcurso, āre. freq. *To run out often; to skirmish, or fight; to make sallies*. § Procurare à stat. nibus, Liv. 27, 2. procurat, Stat. Theb. 6, 852.
Prōcursor, ōris. m. verb. *A runner out, or forth*, Litt. ex Sill.
Prōcursus, ūs. m. (1) *A sally*. (2) *A career, a gallop*. (3) *A lying out in length*. (4) *A fetching of a veer in leaping; Met. an advance*. (1) = Tumultuario praelio, ac procursu magis militum, quàm ex præparato, aut iussu imperatorum, oīto, Liv. 22, 41. (2) Magno fremitu procursuque agebat viros, Stat. Theb. 9, 25. (3) § Procursus angulosus, Plin. 5, 10. (4) = Initia procursusque virtutibus patefecimus, Val. Max. 3, 2, 1. interp. Bud.
Prōcurvus, a, um. adj. [ex pro, & curvus] *Very crooked*, Virg. Georg. 2, 421.
Prōcum patritium, ant. *pro procerem, i. e. principem, Fest.*
Prōcus, i. m. [à procando, i. e. poscendo, Fest.] *A wooer, or suitor, to have a woman in marriage*. § Proci ignoti, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 96. In me turba iunt luxuriosa proci, Ov. Epist. 1, 88.
Prōcyon, ōnis. m. [αρκυών, Gr. i. e. antecanis; ita dict. quod canis ortum prævertebat, Cic.] *A star going before the dog-star*. § Procyon oritur Idbus Jul. Canicula, i. e. Sirius 7 Cal. Aug. Col. 11, 2.
Prōdeambulo, āre. n. *To walk forth, or abroad*, Ter. Adelph. 5, 1, 4.
Prōdēgēris, perdideris, consumpseris, Fest. Vid. Prodigio, n. 2.
Prōdendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be nominated, or put up*. (2) *To be betrayed*. (3) *To be banded down, to be transmitted*. (1) Iter eo die fuit Miliori Lanuvii ad flaminem prodendum, Cic. pro Milon. 10. vid. Prodo. (2) Non castris metuens, sed ne prodendæ urbis occasionem nimis multis in eam imminentibus daret, Liv. 23, 16. (3) Gloria prodenda liberis nostris, Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 35.
Prōdens, tis. part. *Butraying*. Eripius arcana mea & secreta, te prodente, cognovit, Curt. 7, 30. conf. Sil. 6, 384.
Prōdes, ire, īvi, vel īi, itum. n. [ex pro, & eo, d. interfecto euphoriz gratiā] *To go, or come, forth; or go out of doors, to come abroad, to march forth; to go, or come, out*. § Prodire ntero matris, Ov. Iast. 1, 23. in funus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 88. ex partu, Cæs. B. G. 3, 7. ad aliquem, Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 12. obviam alicui, Cic. Verr. 4, 65.
Prōdico, ēre, xi, etum. act. (1) *To fix, or appoint*. (2) *To prolong, to adjourn*. (1) Tribunus ei diem prodixit, Varr. L. L. 5, 7. (2) Adeo obstupescit plebem, ut diem ipsi suā voluntate prodicerent, Liv. 2, 61.
Prōdicōr, ei. pass. *To be adjourned, or prosequed*. Sibi placere accipi eam causam, diemque à collegis prodici, Liv. interp. Fest.
Prōdictator, ōris. m. *One who supplied the dictator's place upon extraordinary occasions*. Populus predictatorem elegit, Q. Fabium Maximum, Liv. 22, 8.
Prōdictus, a, um. part. (1) *Peremptorily fixed or the appointed day of appearance in law*. (2) *Adjourned, put off*. (1) Ne nisi predicta die, quis accusetur, Cic. pro Domo, 17. (2) Oratōnibus in noctem perductis predicta dies est, Liv. Cūm predicta dies veniret, Id. 2, 61.
Prōdigæ hostiæ, à veteribus dicebantur, quæ totæ consumebantur igne, unde homines luxuriosi prodigi dicti sunt, Fest.
Prōdigalitas, ātis. f. *Prodigality*. † Profusio, Cic.
Prōdigaliter, adv. *Prodigally*, Col. ap. Litt. sed non inven.
Prōdigē, adv. *Wastefully, lavishly, unbristly*. § Prodigē vivere, Cic. Philipp. 11, 6.

Prōdigendur, a, um. part. *To be driven forth*, Varr.
Prōdigētia, æ. f. *Wastefulness, riot, unbristyness, lavishing*, Tac. 13, 1, 4. Prodigētia opum, Id. 6, 14, 1.
Prōdigialis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, prodigys*. Jovi prodigiali comprecari, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 107. Prodigiale rubens comites, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 1, 232.
Prōdigialiter, adv. *Strangely, wonderfully*, Col. 2, 3. vid. & Hor. A. Poët. 29.
Prōdigiator, ōris. m. *A footebayer who foretells the events of prodigys, or strange signs*. † Prodigiatōres, haruspices, prodigiorum interpretes, Fest.
Prōdigiosē, adv. *Monstrously, strangely*, Plin. 11, 37.
Prōdigiosus, a, um. adj. *Prodigious, contrary to the common course of nature, monstrous, marvellous*. § Prodigiosi solis defectus, Plin. 2, 30. partus, Id. 10, 63. corpora, Quint. mendacia, Ov. Amor. 3, 6, 17. † Fides prodigiosa, mighty great, Juv. 10, 62.
Prōdigitas, ātis. f. *Lavishness, wastefulness, prodigality*, Lucil. † Profusio.
Prōdigium, ii. n. [à prædicendo, Cic. qu. prodicium; vel à prodigo, i. e. porro ago] *A thing monstrous and unnatural, a prodigy*. § Hæc non mirabilia sunt, sed prodigii simile est, quod dicam, Cic. pro Ligar. 4. Met. de homine. = A. P. Clodio fatali portento prodigioque reip. Id. in Pison. 4.
Prōdigo, ēre, ēgi. act. [ex pro, i. e. porro, & ago; q. d. procul ago] (1) *To drive forth*. (2) *To lash out, or lavish; to squander away*. (1) Admissuras cum sciunt, prodigunt in Iutosos limites, Varr. R. R. 2, 4. de subus. (2) § Festo die si quid prodigeris, profesto egere liceat, nisi peperceris, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 10.
Prōdigor, i. pass. *To be lavished away*. § Pecunia prodigitur, Tac. Ann. 3, 52, 1.
Prōdigus, a, um. adj. [à prodigendo] (1) *Prodigal, lavish, unbristly, wasteful, riotous*. (2) *Liberal, free, bountifull*. (3) *Excessive, immoderate*. (1) § Duo genera sunt largorum, quorum alteri prodigi dicuntur, alteri liberales, Cic. Off. 2, 16. § Prodigia rerum luxuries, Lucan. 4, 373. (2) Prodigia tellus alimenta suggerit, Ov. Met. 15, 81. (3) = In honoribus decernendis nimius & tanquam prodigus, Cic. ad Brut. 15.
Prōdisperō, āre. act. † Prodisperare alvum, to give one a looseness, ap. Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 31. leg. pro solvere, ciere, movere, &c.
Prōditio, ōnis. f. verb. [à prodo] (1) *A discovery*. (2) *Disloyalty, treachery*. (3) *A prolonging*. (1) § Aicanorum proditio, Plin. 7, 45. (2) = Multorum in nos perfidiam, insidias, proditorem notabis, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. (3) Te prodidisse diem militibus, cum proditorem non haberent, Cato.
Prōditor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A traitor, a betrayer*. (2) *A discoverer*. (1) § Ea dixit de conservatoribus patriæ, quæ dici deberent de proditoribus, Cic. Fam. 12, 3. Proditor aut defestor salutis meæ, Id. post redn. 4. (2) Ritus proditor puelle, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 21.
Prōditrix, icis. f. *She that telleth, or betrays*, Prud. Perist. 1, 11.
Prōditur, imperf. [à prodeo] *They come*. Ecuī non proditur revertenti? Cic. pro Muræn.
Prōditur, & Prōditum est, imperf. [à prodo] *It is reported, given out, or set down in writing*. Proditum est memoriæ, Cic. de Cl. Or. 1.
Prōditurus, a, um. part. *About to betray*. Postulat, ut jurent omnes, se exercitum ducesque non deserturos, neque prodituros, Cæs. B. G. 1, 76. His veniam belli pollicetur, jurejurando adactis responsum nemini prodituros, Just. 8, 4.
Prōditus, a, um. part. [à prodo] (1) *Betrayed, discovered, descryed, uttered, declared*. (2) *Deceived*. (3) *Written, recorded*. (4) *Cast out*. (1) Proditā die, quā die iudicium sit futurum, Cic. pro Domo, 17. (2) = Ego proditus, inductus, conjectus in fraudem, Id. Att. 3, 55. (3) Id. † Memoriā proditum, delivered down

by tradition, Cæs. B. G. 5, 12. (4) Extra prodita corpus Imbecilla foras, anima, Lucr. 3, 602. † Partem in eandem, pushed the same way, Id. 6, 562.
Prōdius, adv. [à prodeundo, qu. porro eundo] *Produs ant. pro interiūs, longiūs*. Hearer, Non. ex Varr.
Prōdo, ēre, dīdi, itum. act. [ex pro, vel porro, & do, i. e. proptago, Diomed.] (1) *To deduce, derive, or draw down*. (2) *To prolong, delay, or put off*. (3) *To transmit by writing, or tradition*. (4) *To acquaint, disclose, or own*. (5) *To declare, or pronounce, publicly*. (6) *To yield, or surrender, up*. (7) *To betray*. (8) *To deceive and forsake*. (1) Genus alto à sanguine Teucris Prodere, Virg. Æn. 4, 231. (2) Ut aliquot dies nuptiis prodar, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 13. (3) Sacra sanctissimè ccluerunt, & posteris suis prodiderunt, Cic. pro Mil. 30. (4) = Tibi nos prodimus, ac constemur cistellulam habere, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 76. (5) Nos sine suffragio populi interregem prodamus, Liv. 5, 31. (6) Antequam arcem prodarent hostibus, Sall. (7) § Hunc non solum in periculis non defendit, sed etiam prodidit, Nep. in Phoc. 2. § Amici mei partim me deseruerunt, partim prodiderunt, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 3. (8) § Eho! an non alemus puerum? prodemus, quæto, potius? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 50. § Conjugium prodere, Virg. Æn. 4, 431.
Prōdor, i. itus sum. pass. (1) *To be betrayed, or given up*. (2) *To be discovered, or made known*. (3) *To be deserted, or abandoned*. (4) *To be transmitted by writing, tradition, &c.* (5) *To be nominated, or publicly declared*. (1) Hosti proditur imperium vestrum, Sall. (2) Uteri manifestum tumore Proditur, Ov. Fast. 2, 172. (3) Unius ob iram Prodimur, Virg. Æn. 1, 256. Qui causam veteranorum prodi. volunt, Cic. Phil. 10, 7. (4) Sacra familiis prodentur, Id. de Legib. 2, 19. (5) Interregem prodi patricio necesse est, Id. pro Domo, 14.
Prōdoceo, ēre, ui, etum. act. [ex pro, & doceo] *To teach openly*. Hæc Janus summus adimur Prodocet, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 55. † Hoc uno loco reper. & vel hic al. al. leg.
Prōdromus, i. m. [αὐρόδρομος, Gr. à αὐρό, antē, & δρόμος, cursus] (1) *A forerunner, a harbinger, a preparer of the way*. (2) *Also a sort of figs*. (3) *Also a wind which blows eight days before the rising of the dog-star*. (1) § Pompeiani prodromi, Cic. Att. 1, 9. (2) Plin. 16, 26. (3) Col. 11, 2. & Plin. 18, 28.
Prōducendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be drawn, or brought, forward*. (2) *To be advanced*. (3) *To be lengthened*. (1) Captivos ad murum producendos curaverat, Cæs. B. G. 3, 81. Unus testis est producendus, Cic. pro Rosc. Com. 14. (2) Quid est quod dubitamus quin per eosdem gradus producendus sit, per quod frater ejus productus fuit? Suet. Claud. 4. Vid. Produco, n. 13. (3) § Jam reprimendum potius quàm producendum puto esse volumen, Varr.
Prōducens, tis. part. *Producing, leading out, conducting*. Producentibus eam verecundè relutans, Curt. 6, 4. Nisi aliquo consulari producente, Plin. 2, 14.
Prōduco, ēre, xi, etum. act. (1) *To stretch out*. (2) *To produce, or bring out*. (3) *To continue, or draw out in length*. (4) *To defer, or put off; to delay*. (5) *To lead out to battle*. (6) *To accompany, to go part of the way*. (7) *To beget, or bear, children*. (8) *To educate, breed, or bring up*. (9) *To follow, as at a funeral*. (10) *To prostitute*. (11) *To draw forward*. (12) *Met. To cajole, or delude*. (13) *To promote, to advance, or dignify*. (14) *To carry to market*. (1) Dentibus antiquas folitus producere pelles, Mart. 9, 74. (2) § Testes rerum producere, Cic. Verr. 5, vid. & Produendus, n. 1. (3) Sermonem in multam noctem producere, Id. Somn. Scip. 1. (4) Optimum duxerunt rem in hyemem producere, Cæs. B. G. 4, 30. (5) Antonius in aciem suas copias produxit, Galba Cic. Fam. 10, 30. (6) Satin scīn' ibi esse? SY. Oh! quem ego produxi? Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 48. (7) Seni animam extinguere, qui illud produxit scelus, Id. Adelph.

Adelpb. 3, 2, 16. Partus rescusant Latine producere matris, *Sil.* 1, 112. (8) Audientem dicto, mater, produxisti filiam, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 1, 40. (9) Nec tua funera, mater, produxi, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 487. (10) Utile porro Filiolam turpi vetulae producere turpem, *Juv.* 6, 240. (11) Bos, qui procurantem retrahat, & cunctantem producat, *Col.* 6, 2. (12) = Nisi me lactantes amantem, & vanâ spe produceres, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 24. (13) Nisi illum magnitudo patris non produceret, sed abjiceret, *Sen. uid.* Produendus, n. 2. (14) Omnes fervos & ancillas produxi, & vendidi, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 92.

Pröducor, i, ätus. sum. pass. (1) To be brought out. (2) To be brought forward. (3) To be advanced. (4) To be bred, educated, or formed. (5) To be prostituted. (1) Ubi sunt isti, quos iussi produci foras? *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 2. (2) Multa curâ producuntur fata ad segetem, *Sen. de Ben.* 2, 11. (3) *Vid.* Produendus, n. 2. (4) Nihil ab hoc pravum, aut perversum produci posse putant, *Cic. pro Rusc. Com.* 9. (5) *Vid.* Produco, n. 10.

Pröducte, adv. || ius, comp. *At length.* In his producte dicitur, in cæteris breviter, *Cic. Orat.* 48. = Syllaba productius pronunciata latiusque, *Gell.* 4, 17.

|| *Pröductilis*, e, adj. *That which is made out at length by beating.* *Gloss. vet.* † *Ductilis*, *Plin.*

Pröductio, önis. f. verb. (1) A lengthening, a prolonging, or delaying. (2) A pronouncing long. (3) The lengthening a word, either by preposition, or termination. (1) Opportunitas non fit major productione temporis, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 14. (2) Contractione brevius, productione longius, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 50. (3) = Production verbi, *Id. Top.* 8. pro quâ Grammatici clementum, vel incrementum, dicunt.

† *Pröductor*, öris. m. verb. *A baud; a pimp, or pander; a procurer.* *Vet. Gloss.* † *Leno*, *Class.*

Pröducturus, a, um. part. *About to produce.* Brevi producturus alios, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 23.

Pröductus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *Winnus*, sup. (1) Brought forth. (2) Persuaded, induced. (3) Prolonged, drawn out at length. (4) Forwarded. (5) Advanced, promoted. (6) Brought up, educated. (7) Prostituted. (8) Long, of a good length. (1) In concionem productus, *Cic. post red. in Sen.* 6. (2) Nullâ sponione ad hoc productus, *Plin.* 9, 35. (3) = Dolores longinquitate producti vehementius torquent, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 40. = Syllaba producta atque longa, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 47. (4) Productus studio, & viribus, altro facili procurras, *Ad Hereun.* 4, 47. (5) Ad magna & honorata ministeria illius maximè suffragatione producti, *Cic. Id. videndus de Fin.* 3, 16. *vide* & producendus. (6) Epicure noster, ex harâ producte, non ex scholâ, *Id. in Pison.* 16. Hic ritè productus est patri, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 53. (7) Puella satis bella producta est, *Petron.* 25. (8) = Satus canis longior productiorque magis habilis est, quàm brevis, aut etiam quadratus, *Col.* 8, 12. Ultimum & productissimum vitis flagellum, *Id.* 3, 10.

† *Prödux*, ücis. *The product.* *Tert. ut tradux.* † *Id* quod producitur.

Præbia, örum. n. pl. [à prohibendo, quod mala prohibeant, *Fest.*] *Remedys against mischiefs to come.* *Varr. Vid.* *Præbia.*

† *Prælium*, ant. & ap. *Plaut. Proilium.* *A skirmish.* *Recl. prælium, quod vid.*

|| *Prælium*, i. n. [dict. quod Præti filie hæc radice ab infantiâ liberabantur] *Black bellbore, bears-foot.* *Jun.*

Pröfanans, tis. part. *Profaneing.* Sacra profanantem vaticinii potentiam fregi, *Tac. Orat.* 12, 3.

Pröfanatio, önis. f. verb. *Profanation, the unballoving any thing that was sacred.* *Plin.* 16, 4. & *Sed mel. lib. non agnoscunt.*

Pröfanatus, a, um. part. *Profaned, unballoved.* & *Profanatas* inspectare terras, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 2. *Profanatis* omnibus, *Liv.* 3, 19.

Pröfano, äre. act. [profanum facio] (1) To profane, to turn holy-things to a common use, to un-

ballo, to pollute. (2) Met. To expose, to discover. (3) || To publish, or divulge. (1) *Liv.* 31, 44. & Tangendo sacro profanas, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 129. (2) Femine pudorem profanant, *Curt.* 5, 1, 38. (3) *Apul. Met.* 5. p. 152. † *Pröfanum*, i. n. *A place before, or joining to, a temple.* *Litt. ex Varr.*

Pröfanus, a, um. adj. [ex pro, & fanum, i. e. procul à fano, *Dion.* al. quod ante fanum, i. e. conjunctum fano, *Varr.*] (1) *Profane, ungodly, irreligious, wicked, &c.* (2) *Not consecrated, unballoved.* (3) *Common, ordinary, vulgar.* (4) *Not initiated in the holy rites; not cleansed, or purged, by sacrifice.* (1) & Monet arcanis oculos removere profanos, *Ov. Met.* 7, 256. & *Profana* mens, *Id. ibid.* 2, 833. *Profanus* princeps, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 2. de *Ner.* (2) & Sacrum, profanum, publicum, privatum habent, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 8. & *Missa* erat flammæ flamma profana piæ, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 440. & Loca sacra & religiosa profana habere, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 5. || *Profana* verba, *unlucky, ominous.* *Tac. Ann.* 4, 70. (3) = Tegmina profana, & usu polluta, *Id. Ann.* 13, 57, 6. (4) *Procul*, ô, procul este, profani, Conclamat vates, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 258.

Pröfari, ätur, ätus, äri dep. [ab inus. profor] To speak out. Dido vultum demissa profatur, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 564. *Mente læta* profatur, *Sil.* 3, 673.

|| *Pröfari*, i. n. [à profari] *A general proposition, or rule, in any science, or art; an axiom, a principle, or maxim.* *Gell.* 16, 8. ex *Varr.*

Pröfatus, a, um. part. *Said, spoken.* & Quamquam sunt à me multa profata, multa tamen restant, *Lucr.* 6, 80.

Pröfatus, üs. m. *The act of speaking, a speaking out aloud.* *Estræno* nimbus æquare profatu, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 103. *vid.* & *Gell.* 18, 11. *R. oec.*

Pröfectio, önis. f. verb. *A voyage, a departing, a going forth, a journey.* & Exponam vobis breviter consilium & protectionis & reversionis meæ, *Cic. Philipp.* 1. 1. & Si hæc profectio est, non fuga, *Liv.* 2, 38.

|| *Pröfectus*, a, um. adj. *Allowed, or given, by parents to their children.* & Dos profectitia, *Ulp.*

Pröfecto, adv. [al. profecto, i. e. cum profectu & sine frustratione] (1) *Effectually, really.* (2) *Indeed, truly, doubtless, surely, certainly.* (1) Id te orare iusserat profecto ut faceres, *Plaut. Cur.* 3, 56. (2) Non est ita, iudices, non est profecto, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 22.

Pröfecturus, a, um. part. [à proficere] *That will profit, or do good.* Non profecturis littora bubus aras, *Ov. Ep.* 5, 116.

Pröfectus, a, um. part. [à proficere] (1) *That is gone, or departed; that hath set forward on his journey, or voyage.* (2) *Proceeding.* (3) *Come of, sprung from.* (1) Ex Asiâ Romam versus profectus, *Cic. Classe Chersonesum profectus, Nept. Milt.* 1. (2) = Nervi, sicut venæ, & arteriæ, à corde tractæ & profectæ in corpus omne ducuntur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. (3) *Nep. Con.* 3.

Pröfectus, a, um. part. [à proficere] *Profited, advantaged.* Satis & ad laudem & ad utilitatem profectum arbitratus, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 19.

Pröfectus, üs. m. [verb. à proficere] (1) *Profit, advantage, increase.* (2) *Progress.* (3) *Sufficiency.* (2) = Minimum usus, minimumque profectus ais medentis habet, *Tac. in Orat.* 41, 4. (2) Ab illo profectu viribus datis tantum valuit, ut, &c. *Liv.* (3) Firmiores in literis profectus alit æmulatio, *Quint. Inst.* 1, 2. || Sine profectu, in vain, to no purpose, *Ov. Met.* 9, 50.

* *Pröferendus*, a, um. part. (1) *To be brought forth.* (2) *To be told abroad, to be made public.* (3) *To be carried on, or managed.* (1) Findendi scapi, & in solem proferendi, *Col.* 9, 13. (2) Nihil geratur, quod foras proferendum sit, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 23. & Custodiendæ & proferendæ orationis arbitrium sit tuum, *Id. Att.* 15, 13. (3) Quo quæque ordine probatio proferenda sit, *Quint. Inst.* 6, 4.

* *Pröfero*, ferre, tûli, lätum, act. [ex pro, &

fero] (1) *To set forward; to thrust, or bold out.* (2) *To produce, or bring in.* (3) *To bring, or take, out.* (4) *To show, or manifest.* (5) *To confer, or bestow.* (6) *To utter, or pronounce.* (7) *To tell, publish, or make known.* (8) *To enlarge, extend, or draw out.* (9) *To defer, to put off, or prolong.* (10) *To alledge, cite, or quote.* (1) || Unde pedem proferre pudor vetat, to advance, *Hor. A. Poët.* 135. Ne linguam in iussu proferat, *Plaut. Asin.* 4, 1, 50. & Caput proferre, *Ov.* (2) In dicendo excellentes vix paucos proferre possumus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 2. Proferam testes, proferam legatos, *Id. pro C. Balb.* 18. (3) Pateram profecto foras, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 138. & Tulum, quod latebat, protulit, *Nep. Datam.* ult. (4) Hæreat animo tuo gaudium, quod tunc oculis protulisti, *Plin. Paneg.* 85. (5) Habent unum aut promerendi, aut proferendi beneficii locum, *Cic. pro Mur.* 34. (6) Sive meditata, sive subita proferet, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 16, 2. (7) Si quid est peccatum à nobis, profer, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 2, 11. = Iudicia communis exitii indagavi, patefeci, protuli, *Cic. pro Mil.* 37. = Commemorabo, & in medium proferam, *Id. Verr.* 4, 52. = Aperire & proferre, *Id. Acad.* 4. || Proferre se, to exert, or make himself known, *Sen. Epist.* 52. (8) Totâ nocte munitiones proferunt, *Cæs.* = Sapientia jubet proferre opus, amplificare divitias, *Cic.* || Proferre gradum, to make haste, *Plaut. Menach.* (9) Saltem aliquot dies profect, dum proficiscar aliquid, ne videam, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 29. Vicit sententia, quæ diem non proferebat, *Liv.* 41, 1. (10) Postulabit ut legem, quâ lege fecerit, proferat, *Cic. de Inv.* 2. Fabricios auctores proferre, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 71.

* *Pröferior*, ferri. pass. (1) *To be carried forward, to be advanced.* (2) *To be spoken, or declared, publicly.* (3) *To be produced.* (1) In tantum munitiones proferuntur, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 1. (2) Vis aliquid à nobis politius, perfectiusque proferri? *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 2. (3) Aëris in tenebras possint proferri auras, *Lucr.* 1, 208. & *De cat. vid.* Profero.

Pröfessio, önis. f. verb. (1) *Open confession, or acknowledgement; a public avowing, or registering.* (2) *Open reading, or professing.* (3) *A profession, or calling.* (4) *Faculty, or habit.* (5) *A promise; a purposed, or designed, undertaking.* (1) = Jugerum subscriptio, & professio, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 47. *vid.* & *eund.* *Fam.* 16, 23, 1. Metetricum professio apud ædilem, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 85, 2. (2) *Quint.* 2, 1. (3) & Magice artis magis professione quàm scientiâ celebrer, *Curt.* 7, 4, 8. (4) *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 6. (5) Nos memores professionis, universam imaginem principatus ejus oculis animisque subjecimus, *Vell. Patere.* 2, 89. *vid.* *præcedentia, & seq.*

Pröfessor, öris. m. verb. [à profiteri] *A professor, a public reader in schools.* *Suet. de Ill. Gramm.* 9. = *Discipline doctor, Cic. artium liberalium magister, Id.*

Pröfessorius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a professor, or public reader.* & *Lingua professoria,* *Tac. Ann.* 13, 14, 5.

Pröfessus, a, um. part. (1) *Act. That hath professed, and told openly.* (2) *That hath professed, promised, or pretended.* (3) *Pass. Manifested, confessed, avowed.* (1) *Vid.* *Profiteor.* (2) *Professus* grandia turgit, *Hor. A. Poët.* 27. (3) *Famosam* culpa professa facit, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 14, 6. || Ex professo, avowedly, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 8.

Pröfestus, a, um. adj. [qu. procul à festo] (1) *Nat holy, a common-work day.* (2) *A vigil, a holy-day eve.* (1) & Festo die si quid prodegeris, profesto egere liceat, *Plaut. Aut.* 2, 8, 10. & *Feriat*, *Plin. sacer, Hor.* (2) *Id. ap. Litt.*

Pröficiens, tis. part. *Doing much good, helping.* & *Verba non proficientia,* *Ov. Trist.* 1, 2, 13.

Pröficiens, ère, fèci, ètum. [ex pro, & facio] (1) *To profit, to advantage, to do good; to prevail, or help much in a thing.* (2) *To be good, wholesome, or medicinal.* (3) *To proceed, or go forward.* (1) *Mihi* minus proficio, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 9. = *Res* ubi plurimum proficere & valere possunt, collocari debent, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 37.

Ad ferendum dolorem proficit, *Id.* (2) Hæmatites proficit in oculorum lacrymis, *Plin.* 36, 20. ad Cacoëthe hædi, *Id.* contra scabritias generum, *Id.* 31, 11. (3) § Proficit ad bonitatem, *Id.* 33, 3.

Proficiscens, *tis.* part. *Going to, or departing from.* Arpinum proficiscens hanc epistolam exaravi, *Cic. Att.* 15, 1. Proficiscentem valetudinis causâ in Campaniam prosequi, *Plin.* 6, 4.

† Proficiscō, *ere. neut. Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 19. Obfol. *pro*

Proficiscor, *i.* *ectus sum. dep. [i. e. porro iter facio, à proficio]* (1) *To come, or go; to depart; to take a journey, or voyage, a little, or great way.* (2) *To march.* (3) *To sail, as a ship.* (4) *To go on in a speech, &c.* (5) *To arise, flow, or spring, from.* (1) Quid causæ est, quin hinc in pistrinum rectâ proficiscar vâ? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 21. § Etsi poteram remanere, proficiscor tamen hinc, *Cic. Att.* 13, 26. § Te aiunt proficisci Cyprium, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 16. Ad doctas proficisci cogor Athenas, *Prop.* 3, 21, 1. de Foimiano, *Cic. ex hoc loco, Id. in exilium, Id. navi, Id.* ¶ obviâ, *to meet, Id.* (2) In Persas proficisci, & regem adoriri, *Nep. Ages.* 4. (3) Salvius Ostiam vesperti navi profectus erat, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 2. (4) Nunc proficiscamur ad reliquas, *Id. Verr.* 5. (5) Pythagorei ex numeris proficisci volunt omnia, *Id. Acad.* 4. Proficisci à parente non potuerunt plura, *Nip. Att.* 9.

Proficetur, *imperf. Much good is done.* Quod scribis eloquentiâ nostrâ aliquid profici posse, non nihil, ut in tantis malis, profectum est, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 2. Cum consilio profici nihil posset, *Id. Fam.* 6, 21.

* Profindo, *ere, fidi, issum act. [ex pro, & findo]* *To break up, or tear, to cleave, Stat. Theb.* 10, 512. ¶ *Sed al. exempl. leg. profingunt.*

Profitendus, *a, um. part.* (1) *To be owned, or professed.* (2) *To be promised.* (1) Tardiores ad sententiam profitendum, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 23. (2) Tanta, tamque multa profitenda non censeo, *Id. de Orat.* 1.

Profitens, *tis. part. Professing, declaring, Cic. Bruto.* 15. *Liv.* 45, 14.

Profitor, *eri, fessus. dep. [ex pro, & fateor, publicè fateor]* (1) *To declare openly, freely to acknowledge, to own.* (2) *To profess, to show openly.* (3) *To promise, to offer.* (4) *To profess, to be a professor.* (5) *To give in an account of lands, or goods, so as to have them recorded, or registered.* (6) *To list for a soldier.* (1) § Quod ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri, sed profiteri videatur, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 9. = præ se ferre, *Id. pro Rabir.* 5. (2) Quis agit hoc, aut quis profiteur? inquam, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 20. (3) = Profiteor & polliceor tibi singulare meum studium, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 8. (4) § Impudentiæ est profiteri, quod non possis implere, *Id. pro Cluent.* 18. § Profiteri & non posse satisfacere, *Id. pro Planc.* 23. § Profiteri philosophiam, *Id. in Pison.* 29. *Absol.* Quum omnes, qui profitentur, audiéro, quid de quoque sentiam, scribam, *Plin. Epist.* 2, 18, 3. (5) Ut apud decemviros, quantum valeat prædæ, manubiarum, auri, coronarii, profiteatur, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 22. (6) Ubi quis dixit se ducem fore, qui lequi velint, profiteantur, *Cæj. B. G.* 6, 22.

* Proflians, *tis. part. Breatheing, bubbling, or casting out.* Sanguineus proflians pectore rivos, *Stat. Irb.* 11, 266.

* Profliatus, *us. m. verb. [à proflo] A breeze, a blast, a puff, Col.* 5, 9.

* Profliatus, *a, um. part.* (1) *Melted.* (2) ¶ *Snuffed, or blowed.* (1) § Massa profliata, *Plin.* 34, 9. (2) § Profliatis nariis, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 218.

Profliandus, *a, um. part. To be routed, Sil.* 11, 400.

Profliator, *oris. m. verb. A spendthrift, or bankrupt squanderer all away.* = § Habebatur non ganeo, & profligator, ut plerique sua haurientium, sed erudito luxu, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 18.

Profliatus, *a, um. part. Consumed, sup.* (1) *Cassidum.* (2) *Put to flight, ruined.* (3) *Far ad-*

vanced, near being finished. (4) *Profligate, debauched.* (1) = Mærore profligatus & afflicus, *Cic. in Catil.* 2, 1. (2) § Profligatis equitibus, *Cæj. B. G.* 6, 13. (3) § Primo commissum bellum, secundo profligatum, tertio verò confectum est, *Flor.* 2, 15, 2. = § Profligato bello ac penè sublato, renovatum bellum gerere conamur, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 30. *Met.* = Profligata jam hæc, & penè ad exitum deducta est quæstio, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 6. (4) Nunquam in hos profligatorum hominum impe-us me objecissem, *Id. pro Arch. Poëta.* 6. = Profligatissimus omnium mortalium ac perditissimus, *Id. in Verr.* 3, 26. ¶ *Iniquissima igitur est Gellii censura l. 15, 5. rectè hanc notionem sic exprimi oportere negantis, cum elegantissimus quisque scriptor ita pronunciat, frustra quæ Tullium Ciceroni committere laborat.*

Profliigo, *are. act. [ex pro, & fligo, mutata conjug.]* (1) *To rout, or put to flight; to ruin, or undo.* (2) *Also to dispatch, or bring towards an end.* (1) An pœnitet vos, quod classem hostium adveniens primo impetu profligaverim? *Cæj. B. G.* 2, 32. § Decuit deos ipsos sine humanâ ope committere, ac profligare bellum; nos autem commissum ac profligatum conficere, *Liv.* 21, 40. (2) Profligaverat bellum Judaicum Vespasianus oppugnatione Hierosolymarum reliquâ, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 4.

¶ Profliige, *is, ere, act. [i. e. multum certo]* *To strive, or fight, much, Cal. ex Col.* ¶ *Sed non inveni.*

* Proflo, *are. act. [ex pro, & flo]* (1) *To blow, or break, out; to puff.* (2) *Also to melt as metal.* (1) ¶ Tuto proflabat pectore somnum, *he snored, Virg. Æn.* 9, 326. § Proflare flammam, *Val. Flac.* 7, 571. Tartaream, noctem, *Id.* 6, 435. (2) *Plin.* 34, 9.

* Proflior, *ari, aus. pass. To be melted, Plin.* 34, 9.

* Profliens, *tis. part. five adj.* (1) *Flowing, or running, as a river.* (2) *Met. Fluent.* (1) Vidi multis locis aquam proflientem, & eam uberem, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 1. (2) Loquacitas perennis ac profliens, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 48.

* Profliens, *tis. m. A running water, a current, a brook.* Dum culeus, in quem conjectus, in proflientem deterretur, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 50.

* Proflienter, *adv. ¶ ius, comp. Plentifully, streamingly, flowingly, prosperously.* Ergo omnia proflienter, absolute, prosperè, beate, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 13. Splendidius ac proflientiùs exequabatur, *Gell.* 14, 1.

* Profliencia, *æ. f. Fluency, abundance.* Oratoriam vim imitatur inanès quædam profliencia loquendi, *Cic. Part. Or.* 23.

* Profliuo, *ere, xi, xum. neut. [ex pro, & fluo]* (1) *To run down, to flow out, to stream, to trickle down, to gush out.* (2) *To spring, or take a rise.* (1) Sil. cuspissus ad mare profliuat, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 44. § Profliunt lachrymæ ab oculis, *Col.* 6, 7. Profliuit forquis à vulnere, *Plin.* 8, 16. *Met.* Cujus ore melle dulcor profliabat oratio, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 1. (2) Ab his fontibus profliui ad hominum famam, *Id. pro Cæj.* 3.

* Profliuivum, *ii. n. [à profliuo] A flux, a lax, a loosening, or issue; a gushing, or streaming, out.* § Profliuio laborare, *Cic. Off.* Profliuivum sanguinis, *Paterc.* 2, 220. alvi, *Col. & Suet. Aug.* 98. narium, *Id. l.* 32, 10.

* Profliuus, *a, um. adj. That floweth continually.* § Profliuus annis, *Plin.* 19, 4. Piscinæ profliuus recessus, *Col.* 8, 17.

Proflore, *inf. [à profum] To profit, to avail, to be profitable, to do good.* § Quæ nocuere sequar, fugiam quæ proflore credam, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 8, 11.

* Profingo, *ere, egi. act. [ex pro, & fingo]* *To break up, to plough.* § Inarata profringere, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 512.

* Profugio, *ere, fugi, itum. [ex pro, & fugio]* (1) *Neut. To fly, to run away, to escape.* (2) *Act. By flying away to leave, or forsake.* (1) Cum hinc egens profugiet aliquod militiam, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 31. (2) Ne servi quidem uno grege profugiunt dominos, *Curt.* 10, 2, 20.

* Profugium, *ii. n. [à præced.] A place of*

refuge, whereunto one flyeth, or resorteth, for succour; a retreat, a sanctuary. § Exilium non supplicium est, sed profugium portusque supplicii, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 34.

* Profugus, *a, um. adj. [ab eodem] (1) Fleeing, or driven, away. (2) Turned runagate; a fugitive, or runaway. (1) Trojani protugi sedibus incertis vagabantur, Sall. B. Catil. 6. § Hannibal profugus à patriâ, Liv. Classis profuga, Ov. Met. 13, 627. (2) § Servi à dominis protugi, Plin. 6, 29.*

Profundatus, *a, um. part. [à profundo] Founded, or grounded, Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 43.

Profundè, *adv. ius, comp. Deeply, profoundly.* Quod quis acrior, in bibendo profundius naves mergit, *Plin.* 2, 42. *de cyano.*

Profundendus, *a, um. part. To be uttered, sent, or poured, forth.* In profundèâ voce omne corpus intenditur, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 23.

Profundens, *tis. part. Poured out, or forth.* Flumina profundens alieni conscia cæli, *Claud. Nil.* 14.

¶ Profunditas, *æ. f. Depth, deepness.* Corporum tres sunt dimensiones, longitudo, latitudo, profunditas, *Macr. Somn. Scip.* 1, 6. ¶ Profundum, *Cic.*

Profundo, *ere, fudi, fûsum. act.* (1) *To pour out.* (2) *To spend extravagantly, to lavish, to squander away.* (3) *To sweat out, as a tree doth its branches.* (4) *Also to moisten, or soak.* (1) Aquam plorat, cum lavat, profundere, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 29. ¶ Lacrymas profundere, *to shed tears, Cic. pro Font.* 17. vitam, *to lose it, Id. Offic.* 1, 24. vires animi & ingenii, *to exert them, Id. Attic.* 1, 13. (2) = Profundat, perdat, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 54. (3) Cum vitis palmites profundit, *Col.* 5, 5. (4) Cum somnus inembra profudit, *Lucr.* 4, 761.

Profundum, *i. n.* (1) *A gulf, a bottomless pit, the deep, the sea.* (2) *Met. Obscurity, abstruseness.* (1) Tulci stagna profunda, *Sil.* 10, 591. § Gelidum profundum, *Ov. Epist.* 18, 89. vastum, *Sil.* 4, 246. ¶ liquidum, *the air, Lucr.* (2) Natura veritatem in profundo abstrahit, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 10.

Profundus, *a, um. adj. or, comp. fâmus, sup. [procul à tundo, cujus fundus est procul à superficie, quod altum est, & fundum longum habet]* (1) *Deep.* (2) *High.* (3) ¶ *Long.* (4) *Met. Insatiable.* (5) *Great, large, inexhaustible.* (6) *Empty.* (1) Mare profundum, & immensum, *Cic. pro Planc.* 6. § Immum, *Id. § Profundissimus gurgis, Id. pro Sext.* 43. (2) Cælum profundum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 62. Profunda altitudo, *Liv.* 38, 23. (3) Numidici urbi villis profundioribus, *Solin.* (4) § Gula profunda, *Suet. de Vitell.* & Met. Avaritia profunda, *Sall. B. J.* 83. confundendi omnia cupiditas, *Paterc.* 2, 125. (5) Ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 7. (6) Nec pudet profundo ventre reverti velle, *Curt.* 10, 2, 26.

† Profundus, *i. m. The belly; also heaven, Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 79.

Profusus, *adv. ius, comp. fâmè, sup. (1) Disorderly, in a buddle, confusedly. (2) Riotously. (3) Excessively, exceedingly. (1) Oblitit profusus suis tendentibus in castra, Liv. 10, 36. (2) Profusissimè celebrare dies festos, Suet. Aug. 75. (3) Profusi & quatui atque sumptui deditus, Sall. B. Catil. 13, 5.*

Profusio, *onis. f. verb. [à profundo] (1) A loosing. (2) A needling and lavish spending. (1) § Profusio alvi, Cels. 2, 7. (2) Infinitæ sumptuum profusiones, Vitruv. 1, 10.*

¶ Profutor, *oris. m. verb. [qui sua profundit]* *A prodigal and wasteful spender, Tert.* ¶ Prodigus.

Profusus, *a, um. part. (1) Poured out; flowing, running, gushing, issuing, or streaming, out. (2) Adj. Hanging down in length, long, dangling. (3) Wasteful, profuse, riotous, prodigal, lavish. (4) Excessive, immoderate. (1) Sanguis profusus in morte, Cic. Philipp. 2, 9. Mulieri lac profusum ante septimum mensem inut le, Plin. 11, 41. Ex lacu protulus Nilus, Id. 5, 9. (2) Bonis clunibus coda profusa usque ad calces, Varr.*

R. R. 2, 7. § Profusior cauda, *Pall.* 4, 13. (3) = Quis tam profusus ac perditus nepos sic diffolutus fuisset? *Cic.* p. o *Quint.* 12. Comestiones cum profusissimo quoque extendebat, *Suet. Tit. Vesp.* 7. (4) = Iplum genus jocandi non profusum, nec immoderatum, sed ingenuum & lacerum esse debet, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 29.

Profuturus, a, um, part. *That will profit, or do good, Cic.* § Non profutura, sed exitiosa incipere, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 26.

* Progemmo, a, e, act. [ex pro, & gemmo] *To burgeon, or bud; unde part.*

* Progemmatum, a, um, part. *Budded, or shot forth, Col.* 4, 27.

* Progener, ri, m. [ex pro, & gener] Progener nepis meae maritus, cuius correlatum est profocer, i. e. focer magnus. (1) || *A nice's husband, the husband of a grand daughter.* (2) *Allo the son-in-law's father.* (1) Progenerum dicit anus nepis suae virum, *Fest.* (2) *Suet. Aug.* 19, 1. *Tac. Hist.* 5, 9.

* Progeneratio, onis, f. verb. *An engendering, or bringing forth, Plin.* 8, 35.

* Progenero, are, act. [ex pro, & genero] *To engender, or bring forth; to beget, to breed.* Non inbellem senices Progenerant aquilae columbam, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 32.

* Progenero, ari, arius, pass. *To be begot, or bred.* § Progenerantur vultures, *Plin.* 10, 3.

* Progenies, ei, f. [à proigno] *A progeny, or offspring.* (1) *animate, or* (2) *inanimate.* (1) Progeniem tuam usque ab avo atque atavo memoriter proferre, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 47. = Abesse propius ab ortu & divina progenie, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 12. (2) Sunt ipsa duo jugera unius vitis progenies, *Col.* 3, 9.

† Progeni, pro progeniei, *Non. ex Pacuv.*

Progenitor, onis, m. verb. [à proigno] *A progenitor, a grandfather, an ancestor.* Progenitore tonanti Satus, *Or. Met.* 11, 319.

Progenitus, a, um, part. *Begotten, produced.* Nec te progenitum Cybeleius aere tonoro Lustravit Corybas, *Claud.* 4. *Conf. Hor.* 148.

Progermino, are, act. *To branch out, to burgeon, to sprout.* Antequam surculus progerminet, *Col.* 4, 10.

Progero, ere, si, stum, act. *To carry forth, or far off; to throw out.* Defunctas progerunt formicae, *Plin.* 11, 18. § Progerere ova, *Id.* 18. ult. Periti rustici quicquid ovilibus stabulisque conversum progererunt, non sinunt ventis arefcere, *Col.* 1, 6.

Progeror, i, pass. *To be laded out.* Urcei quibus oleum progeritur, *Col.* 12, 50.

|| Progestans, tis, part. *Carrying before.* Sinu ferico progestans nucleus, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 200. † Praefrens, *Vett.*

* Proigno, ere, gēni, itum, act. [ex pro, & gigno] *To get, or bring forth; to breed.* Qui lumen illud progenuit, ex filio est nominandus, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 16. Terra parens illam progenuit, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 180. Te laeva progeniere serae, *Or. Ep.* 7, 38.

* Proignor, i, pass. *To be begotten, or produced.* Neque gnatus est, neque progignetur, *Ec. Plaut. Truc.* 4, 1, 1. In seminibus vis est earum rerum, quae ex his progignuntur, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 56.

|| Prognare, adv. *Plainly, openly, Fest.* † Appetere, planè.

† Prognariter, adv. *Boldly, hardily, bravely, lustily, Plaut. Perf.* 4, 4, 39. § Sed al. leg. prognaviter.

Prognatus, a, um, part. [ex pro, & gnatus, *Cic.*] (1) *Begotten, born, descended of a stock.* (2) *Growing.* (3) *Prognati, subst. children.* (1) § Tantalo prognatus, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 12. eo genere, *Plaut.* à se, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 77. Romulus Deo prognatus, *Liv.* 1, 40. (2) Prognatae vertice Peliaco pinus, *Catull.* 62, 1. (3) Parentes, patria, & prognati tutantur, servantur, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 20.

* Prognosis, is, f. [πρόγνωσις, Gr. à προγινώσκειν, prognostico] *Prescience, or foreknowledge, Ibid.* † Praefagitio, *Cic.*

* Prognostico, are, act. [ex πρό, antè, & γινώσκειν, cognosco] *To prognosticate, Ibid.*

* Prognostica, orum, n. pl. *Tokens, or signs, of something to come; prognosticks.* Pluvias metuo; si prognostica nostra vera sunt, ranæ enim πρόβηται, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 16.

* Proprogramma, atis, n. [πρόγραμμα, Gr. ex πρό, antè, & γράφω, scribo] *Scriptura ob oculos posita pro scribis, A proclamation, or edict, set up in public places, Cassiod. † Edictum, Vult.*

Progradiens, tis, part. *Advancing, proceeding, marching forward.* Natura est ignis artificiosus ad gignendum progrediens, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 22.

Progradio, fuis, di, & diri, dep. [ex pro, & gradior] (1) *To come, or go, forth, out, on, or forward; to march on, or along.* (2) *Met. To advance, to proceed.* (1) Progreditur cum coronâ & lampade meus socerus, *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 2, 17. Pervelim progredi senem, *Id. ibid.* 5, 1, 9. Ipse cum equitibus sexcentis magnis itineribus progreditur, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 19. § Ut regredi quàm progredi mallem, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 10. (2) = In virtute procedere & progredi, *Id. de Fin.* 4, 23. = Ne calamitas longius seipat, atque progrediatur, *Id. antequam in exil.* 6.

Progressio, onis, f. verb. *A going forward, a progress, an advance.* § Ab his initiis profecti, omnium virtutum & originem & progressionem persecuti sunt, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 7.

Progressus, a, um, part. *About to proceed, Liv.* 28, 39. & 44, 9.

Progressus, a, um, part. (1) *Having gone forward.* (2) *Having passed over, or beyond.* (3) *Defended from.* (1) Persæpe revertit ex itinere, revertit multorum dierum viam progressus, *Cic. de Div.* 1. (2) Pueritiam paululum ætate progressi, *Id. de Senect.* 10. (3) Ex hac domo progressa mulier, *Id. pro Cæs.* 24.

Progressus, us, m. verb. (1) *A going forward.* (2) *Met. A progress, an advance, a proficiency, an improvement.* (1) § Nihil errat, quod in omni æternitate progressus & regressus reliquosque motus constantes & rates conservat, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20. § reclusus, *Id. Attic.* 11, 4. (2) = Homo causas rerum videt, earumque progressus, & quasi antecessiones, non ignorat, *Id. Offic.* 1, 4.

* Progyrnasmo, atis, n. [πρόγυρνασμο, Gr. i. e. Lat. Præexercitatio; ex πρό, antè, & γυρνώω, exerceo] *An essay, or proof, in an exercise.* § Horum ex antiquis oratoribus quatuordecim collegit Amphionius trib. vers. memoriae causâ constructa, Fabula; Narratum; Chreia; & Sententia; Futat; Firmat; Communis locus; & Laus; Crimina; Confert; Fictio; Descriptum; Thesis; atque Inductio Legum.

Proh, vel prò, interj. indignantis, aut admirantis. *A noise made in an outcry, oh! or ah! Liv.* 22, 14. & *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 13.

* Prohedri, orum, pl. m. [ex πρό, antè, & ἡδρα, sedes] *The chief magistrates, to whom the rest gave place in sitting, Bud. Lat. Præsides.*

Prohibendus, a, um, part. *To be forbidden, hindered, or kept under.* Prohibenda maximè ira in puniendo, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 26. § Ad prohibendam obidionem, *Liv.* 38, 3.

Prohibens, tis, part. *Hindering, blowing against one.* § Magis non prohibens quàm approbans, *Liv.* 1, 46. Prohibens victorem rapina, *Lucan.* 3, 121.

Prohibeo, ere, ui, itum, act. [ex pro, & habeo] (1) *To prohibit, forbid, let, or binder; to stop, or stay; not to suffer; to keep out, or away; to debar.* (2) *To defend.* (3) *To quell, or keep under.* (1) § Prohibere aditum alicui, vel aliquem aditu, *Cic.* vim ab aliquo, *Id. Helvetios itinere, Cæs. B. G.* 1, 7. adire, *Cic. loqui, Or.* (2) § Prohibere virginem impetu, *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 96. ab injuriâ, *Sall. B. Jug.* (3) Omnes Catilinae motus prohibebit, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 12.

Prohibeor, eri, pass. *To be hindered, to be restrained, &c.* = Cum à prætoribus prohiberentur, à quaestoribus impedirentur, *Cic. in Verr.* 4. = Nullâ vi retineri, nullo periculo prohiberi, *Id. ib.*

Prohibetis, & estis, pro prohibueris, prohibuerit. *Id.* te quæso, ut prohibetis, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 2, 4. *Id.* te Jupiter prohibetis, *Id. Pseud.* 1, 1, 12.

§ Sic Lucr. cohibetis, 3, 445.

Prohibitio, onis, f. verb. *A prohibition, a restraining.* § Prohibitio sceleris, *Quint.* 9, 2.

|| Prohibitor, oris, m. verb. *A forbider, Apul. de Deo Socrat.* p. 695. § Adhortator.

Prohibitōrius, a, um, adj. *That forbideth, or bindereth.* § Interdictum prohibitorium, an injunction to stop proceedings, *Ulp.*

Prohibiturus, a, um, part. *About to hinder.* Sepulturâ quoque prohibuit, nî rex humani iussisset, *Curt.* 8, 8. Dixit, se delectum haberi prohibitarum, *Liv.* 4, 2. Quæ reus vi atque armis prohibitorus erat, *Id.* 25, 4.

Prohibitus, a, um, part. *Hindered, forbidden.* § Cibo te quoque prohibitus, *Cic. in Verr.* 3, 24.

|| Prohinc, sicut proinde. *Wherefore, whereupon, Apul. Met.* 3, p. 78. † Eò, ideo.

|| Proiecta, orum, pl. n. [qu. porro jacta] *Parts of houses, or buildings, jutting, or standing, out farther than the rest, as bow windows, balconies, &c. ap. JCC. † Proiectaræ, Vitruv.*

Proiectio, onis, f. verb. [à projicio] *A throwing out, or stretching forth.* § Brachii projectio in contentibus, contractio in remissis, *Cic. Orat.* 18.

Proiectus, a, um, adj. *Cast out, exposed, as an infant; flung away.* Captus amore projectitæ, *Plaut. Cist.* arg. v. 8.

Proiecto, are, freq. [ex pro, & jacta] *To cast, or throw, forth; to expose.* § Proiectare aliquem probris, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 5, 38. ubi tamen al. prolectare. Pavidus projectat minime Mæmaz, *Claud.* 1. *conf. Sil.* 356.

|| Proiectorium, ii, n. *A sawing, Litt. ex Col.*

Proiectura, æ, f. *The jutting, or leaning, out in a building; the coping, or water-table, of a wall, Vitruv.* 2, 8.

Proiecturus, a, um, part. *About to throw, or cast.* Jam vestem detraxerat corpori, projecturus semet in flumen, *Curt.* 9, 11.

Proiectus, a, um, part. & adj. ior, comp. sismus, sup. (1) *Thrown, or cast, forth, or away; cast down.* (2) *Exposed as a child.* (3) *Stretched, or extended, out in length.* (4) *Thrown, or cast, to.* (5) *Lying down along.* (6) *Prostrate.* (7) *Abandoned, forsaken, laid aside.* (8) *Slighted; made of little value, or account.* (9) *Scowling, mean.* (10) *Inclined, prone, given, or bent, to.* (11) *Swagging, or hanging, down.* (12) *Jutting out.* (1) Ex naufragio ad saxa projectus, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 8. (2) Parvulam puellam projectam iustuli, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 2, 5. (3) Chabrias obnixu genu, scuto projectâque hastâ impetum excipere hostium docuit, *Nip. in vitâ.* 1. Projectæ claro cum lumine chelæ, *Cic. in Arat.* (4) Cibus projectum odoraris, *Hor. Epod.* 6, 10. (5) § Vitici projectus in antro, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 76. (6) Matresfamilias projectæ ad pedes suorum, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 26. (7) Projecto lucis amore, *Pavus, &c. Sil.* (8) Civibus jam projecta senatus auctoritas, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 42, 3. (9) = Vultus Vitelli projectus & degener, *Id. Hist.* 3, 65, 5. (10) § Projectus ad audendum, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 1. Projectus ad lubricum gens, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 5, 3. (11) § Projectior venter, *Suet. Tit.* 10. (12) Projecta saxa Pachyni, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 699.

Proiectus, us, m. verb. *The casting out of a thing; the jutting, or leaning, out, Plin.* 17, 12.

Projicio, ere, jeci, etum, act. [ex pro, & jacio] (1) *To throw, or sling, forth, or away.* (2) *Met. To throw out, or banish.* (3) *To throw upon.* (4) *To prostrate.* (5) *To throw down.* (6) *To cast off, to reject, to slight, neglect, or disregard.* (7) *To expose a child.* (1) § Projicere arma jubet, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 98. (2) § Projicere ex urbe, *Cic.* in forum, *Liv.* ad pedes, *Cæs.* = Lætan mihi videtur, quod tantam pestem evomuerit, serasque projecit, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 1. § Lacrymas projicere, *to weep; Hirt. B. Alex.* 24. = Profundere, *Id.* Projicere ampullas, *to speak big words, Hor. A. Pœt.* 97. (3) Super exanimem sese project amicum, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 44. (4) Sese Cæsari ad pedes procerunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 31. (5) Gerninos immani pondere cessus Project, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 402. (6) § Patriam virtutem projicere, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 15. § Se projicere, *to be cast down, or discouraged, Cic.* (7) § Ego eam projecit, alia mulier sustulit, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 3, 75.

Pro-

Projicior, i, pass. *To be cast out, to jut out, Met. to be exposed, &c. Vid. Projicio, & Projectus.* Quantum odii fore ab his qui ultra quinquennium projiciantur, *Tac. Ann. 2, 36, 3.*

Proin, adv. [*ex proinde, ut dein ex deinde*] *Therefore, for that cause, thereupon.* Proin face apud te ut lies, *Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 5.*

Proinde, adv. (1) *Therefore, for that cause.* (2) *Just so, or all one as if.* (1) Proinde bono animo sis, *Cic. Attic. 1, 6, 6.* (2) § Scio hæc facta proinde, ut proloquor, *Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 125.* uti, *Cic. de Inv. 2. it, Id. Proinde explicare, quali non nōtēs, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 35.*

Proīabor, i, plus, dep. (1) *To slide, slip, or fall.* (2) *To fall, or tumble, down.* (3) *To digress, or step aside.* (4) *To incline to.* (5) *To decline, or degenerate.* (1) Serpens prolabitur, *Cic. N. D. 2.* (2) Cūm rēdes Jovis vetustate aque incuriā detecta prolaberetur, *Nep. Attic. 20.* (3) Non me præterit, me longius prolapsū esse quā, &c. *Cic. pro Cæc. 101.* (4) Libenter ad istam opinionem tecum prolaberer, *Id. de Legib. 1, 20.* (5) Juventus ita prolapsa est, ut omnium opibus retinenda atque cōtēcenda sit, *Id. de Div. 2, 2.*

Proīapio, ōnis, f. verb. *A fall, or slip. = Via lubrica, quā ingredi sine casu, aut prolapsione vix possis, Cic. pro Cæl. 17.*

Proīapfus, a, um, part. (1) *Fallen, slipped.* (2) *Met. Fallen from virtue, loose, dissolute.* (1) § Prolapsus cecidit, *Liv. Prolapsus Hylas, Prop. 1, 20, 47.* equus, *Id. 4, 1, 94.* (2) § Prolapsa juventus retinenda & cōtēcenda, *Cic. de Div. 2, 2.* Si quid adolescens cupiditate regni prolapsus secum egisset, *Liv. 40, 23.*

Proīātandus, a, um, part. *To be delayed, or put off.* § Prolatandis comitiis, *Liv. Interim cōtēcētibz prolantibusque spem ac metum, Tac. Ann. 15, 51, 1.*

Proīātatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A delaying, a deferring, or prolonging.* Prolatio inimica victoriæ, *Tac. Hist. 33, 82, 3.*

Proīātātus, a, um, part. *Dilated, enlarged, deferred, prolonged.* § Prolatatum bellum, *Tac. Ann. 13, 34, 4.*

Proīātio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à profero*] (1) *An enlarging.* (2) *Met. A producing, or bringing.* (3) *Also a delaying, a prolonging, a deferring.* (1) Aruspices respondent prolotionem finium portendi, *Liv. 31, 5.* (2) Exemplorum prolatio auctoritatem orationi affert, *Cic. Orat. 34.* (3) Quantum vis prolotionum, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 98.*

*Proīātō, āre, act. [*ex pro, & || lato*] (1) *To dilate, or make larger.* (2) *To prolong, or lengthen.* (3) *Also to deferr, or put off.* (1) § Prolatāre agros, *Tac. Hist. 2, 78, 5.* (2) *Vid. Prolatus, n. 3.* (3) *Diem ex die prolatare, Tac. Ann. 6, 42, 6.*

*Proīātūrus, a, um, part. *About to show, or discover.* Quem mox hujus criminis, reum putant quidam mandata prolaturum, *Suet. Tib. 52.* § Prolaturus ingens arcanum, *Plin. Pan. 23.*

*Proīātus, a, um, part. [*à proferor*] (1) *Brought forth.* (2) *Shown, told, spoken, spread abroad, recited, rehearsed.* (3) *Delayed, prolonged.* (4) *Also moved, transported.* (1) § Frumentum, quod additum fuerat, prolatum, *Liv. Prolato auxilio non deest venditor, Lucan. 4, 97.* (2) Multa sunt ex historiis prolata somnia, *Cic. de Div. 2, 66.* (3) § Prolatum consilium, *Tac. Ann. 4, 57, 1.* (4) *Calidā prolatus ab irā, Luc. 2, 493.*

Proīectō, āre, freq. [*à proicio*] (1) *To allure, cajole, entice, or wheedle.* (2) *To challenge, to begin first with.* (1) Privatā egentes benignitate proīectat, *Cic. pro Flacc. 8.* (2) Etiam ne quis ultro me proīectas probis? *Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 38.*

*Proīēgōmēnon, i, n. [*à προέλεγμα, præfer*] *a preface, a preamble.*

*Proīēpsis, is, f. [*ἀπὸ τῆς προλαμβάνειν, b. c. à præsumendo*] (1) *An anticipation, a forethought.* (2) *A figure whereby we prevent and answer an objection beforehand, a preoccupation.* (3) *Also a figure in which the whole proceedeth, and the parts follow.* Ut duæ aquilæ volaverunt, una ab oriente, illa ab occidente. (1) Quæ gens

non habet sine doctrinā anticipationem quandam deorum, quam ἀπρόληψιν vocat Epicurus? *Cic. N. D. 1, 16.* (2) *Rutil. aliique Rhet.* (3) *Gramm. Lat. Preoccupatio, prænotio.*

*Proīēpticus, a, um, adj. *Ad anticipationem pertinet, ἀποληπτικός, M.*

Proīes, is, f. [*ab oleo, i. e. cresco, quasi proles, ut à lub, & oleo, suboles*] (1) *A race, stock, progeny, descent, or generation.* (2) *Acbild.* (3) *Also the young of any creature, a brood, a breed.* (4) *An age.* (5) *A shoot of a tree.* (6) *Also the testicles.* (1) Futurorum hominum proles, *Cic. Somn. Scip. 7.* Felix Roma prole virūm, *Virg. Æn. 6, 784.* (2) Achilles Thetidis proles, *Sil. (3) § Volucrum proles, Ov. caprum, Col. equorum, Lucr. (4) Ferrea proles, exorta repente est, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, ex poetā. (5) Proles tardè crescentis olivæ, Virg. Georg. 2, 3. (6) Prolimina sunt ea quæ nos veracundius proles dicimus, Arnob. † Testes, Vett.*

Proīētāneus, a, um, adj. *Fest. id. quod*

Proīētārius, a, um, adj. [*à proles*] *Of a poor and mean condition, poor, vulgar, beggerly.* Proletarii dicti, quod rati ad militiam conseriberentur, sed procreandæ prolis gratiā in urbe linquerentur, *Non. vid. & Gell. 16, 10.* § Proletarius terminus, i. e. vilis & plebeius, common, ordinary discourse, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 157.*

*Proīlōbo, āre, act. [*ex pro & libo*] *To taste before, to pour out in sacrifice.* Aquas prolabant novo fœtili, *Plin. 14, 19.*

*Proīlōbor, āri, pass. *To be poured out in sacrifice, Plin. 35, 12.*

Proīlōceo, ēre, ui, act. *pro proliqueo, profluo. To melt down, Varr.*

*Proīlōcio, ēre, exi, cētum, act. [*ex pro, & lacio*] *To induce, or draw along; to entice, or allure.* Flos veteris vini me hīc prolucit pro foribus, *Plaut. Cure. 1, 2, 2. conf. Stat. Theb. 4, 689.* Dat negotium Blæso, cæteros quidem ad spem proluceret arma sine noxā ponendi, *Tac. Ann. 3, 73, 4.*

Proīlōquātus, a, um, part. *Issuing forth, Apul. Apol. p. 416.*

Proīlōtas, ātis, f. *Issue, progeny.* § Generosa proīlitas, *Apol. † Proles.*

Proīlōxē, adv. iūs, comp. *Liberally, frankly, freely, largely, sumptuously.* = Non solum fecit, sed etiam proluxē cumulatēque fecit, *Cic. pro Flacc. 36.* = Accipit hominem nemo melius prorsus, neque proluxius, *Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 52.*

† Proīlōxītudo, dīnis, f. *Pacuv. ap. Non.*

Proīlōxītās, ātis, f. *Liberality, length, tediousness. † Liberalitas, tedium.*

Proīlōxo, āre, act. *To make long.* Monendus putator est, ut proluxet aciem ferramenti, *Col. 4, 24.*

Proīlōxus, a, um, adj. or, comp. [*ex pro, & laxus*] (1) *Big, large, thick, and as some think high, tall.* (2) *Free, properse, bounteous, kind.* (3) *Swift, speedy.* (4) *Tedious.* (1) § Barba proluxa, *Virg. Ecl. 8, 34.* § Proluxo, nec exili corpore erat, *Suet. Claud. 30.* § Arborēs proluxæ, *Varr. R. R. 1, 9.* Femina proluxior, *Plin. 16, 10.* (2) = Interest nostrā, Plancum hoc animo libenti proluxoque facere, *Cic. sub Ep. Attic. 16, 16.* (3) Non tam proluxo provolat ictu, *Lucr. 4, 1238.* interpr. Steph. § Proluxum tempus, *Col. (4) Sipont. & Litt. sed gratis.*

*† Proīlōgium, ii, n. || Proīlōquium, *Fest. A prologue, or preface; a preamble, Pacuv. id. quod*

*Proīlōgus, i, m. [*πρόλογος, Gr. ex πρό, ante, & λόγος, terminus*] (1) *A speech beforehand, a preface, a prologue.* (2) *Also he that speaketh the prologue.* (1) § Prologos scribere, *Ter. Andr. prol. 5.* (2) § Oratorem voluit esse me, non prologum, *Ter. Heaut. prol. 11.*

Proīlōngo, āre, act. *To deferr, to delay, to prolong, Plin. 13, 3. † Ubi al. prorogant, quod rectius.*

Proīlōngor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be prolonged, Sen. de Benef. 5, 17. † Ubi rectius prorogatur.*

*† Proīlōquium, ii, n. *A proposition, maxim, axiom, or aphorism.* Proloquium est sententia, in quā nihil desideratur, *Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 8.*

*Proīlōquor, i, quātus sum, dep. [*ex pro, & loquor*] (1) *To speak out, or at length; to tell*

a long story, to speak freely what one thinketh, to declare, to utter. (2) *Also to preface that which one is about to say.* (1) Nam quid ego apud te proloqui parcam? Ego illam vidi, &c. *Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 28.* Non potuit cogitatē proloqui, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 53.* (2) Quam rem oratūm huc veni, proloquar, *Plaut. Prol. Amph.*

Proīlūbium, ii, n. [*ex lubet*] (1) *A delight, a desire, an appetite, will, or pleasure.* (2) *Also frankness, and a humour of bounty.* (1) Feros & immanes navitas prolubium audiendi subit, *Gell. 16, 13.* (2) Quod prolubium, quæ isthæc subita est largitas? *Ter. Adelph. 5, 9, 28.* ubi tamen al. prolubium.

Proīlūdium, ii, n. *A flourish, a preamble, an essay, or proof, before a matter; a preparative, Gell. 5, 10. † Vid. & Cic. Philipp. 14, 3. sed var. codd. † Prolusio, Cic.*

Proīlūdo, ēre, si, sum, act. *To flourish, as musicians, or fencers do, before they play in good earnest; to prove, or essay, what one can do, before we come to the thing; to begin, or commence.* Sparsā ad pugnam proludit arenā, *Virg. Georg. 3, 234.* & *Æn. 12, 106.* de bove. Jugia proludent, sed mox & pocula torques Saucius, *Juv. 5, 26.*

Proīlūgeo, ēre, luxi, neut. *To mourn and lament beyond the usual time, Fest.*

*Proīlūo, ēre, ui, ūtum, act. [*ex pro, & ar. luo, prolavo*] (1) *To wash much, or long; to rinse, to scour.* (2) *To wet, imbue, or moisten.* (3) *To bathe, or soak; to drench, or soufe.* (1) Impetus aquarum proluit terram, *Col. 2, 18, 5.* (2) Cruor laucia proluit pectora, *Stat. Theb. 8, 712.* (3) Pleno se proluit auro, *Virg. Æn. 1, 743.* § Proluere opes, *to lavish away his estate, Tac. ap. Litt. certē ap. Gell. 2, 24.* pecuniam proluere leg.

Proīlūsiō, ōnis, f. verb. [*à proludo*] *An essay, or flourish; a proof, or trial, Cic. Verr. 1, 14.*

*Proīlūtus, a, um, part. *Soaked, soufed, or drenched.* Multā prolutus vappā nauta atque viator, *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 16.*

*Proīlūvies, ei, f. [*à proluendo*] (1) *Filth washed off from any thing, officouring.* (2) *Also the looseness of the belly.* (1) § Ventris proluvia, *Virg. Æn. 3, 217.* (2) § Alvi proluvia, *Col. 12, 38.*

*Proīlūvium, ii, n. [*ab eodem*] *A shedding of water in great abundance, filth washed from any thing; Met. also prodigality, or a wasteful spending.* = Quod proluvium? quæ isthæc subita est largitas? *Ter. Adelph. 59, 28.* ubi tamen Donat. leg. prolubium, & ἀπορροια, interpretatur. § Proluvia alvi, *a lax, or scouring, Aurel. † Proluvies, Col.*

*Proīlūyta, æ, m. [*πρόλυτος, lytarum antecessor in juris scientiā*] *A licentiate of the law, one that hath studied in the law five years, Justinian. vid. Hotoman. de verb. juris.*

Proīmāno, āre, neut. *To go, or spread, abroad, Sen. † Sed al. emendat. lib. † Emano.*

*Proīmātertera, æ, f. *est soror proavæ, i. e. superior matertera, [ex pro, & matertera] The great grandam's sister, a great aunt, Cajus.*

Proīmendus, a, um, part. *To be drawn out, or produced.* Atque tunica promenda, *Cels. 7, 22. conf. Curt. 9, 21.*

Proīmens, tis, part. *Drawing out, producing, Sil. 2, 134.*

Proīmercālis, e, adj. *That is to be sold, or set to sale.* § Res promercales, *Col. 1, 8.* § Forum promercale, *the place where old clothes, lumber, and frippery are to be sold, Jun. Officinas promericaliūm vestium exercere, to keep a broker's shop, Suet. de Ill. Gramm. 23.* Aurum promercale ternis millibus nummūm in libras, *to pass for so much, Suet. Cæs. 54.*

Proīmercium, ii, n. *Whatsoever is set aside to be sold, Hotom.*

Proīmercor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *To buy at the first hand in order to sell again by retale. † Præmercor, Plaut. & Plin.*

Proīmerendus, a, um, part. *To oblige, or deserve well of.* Hortatur ut imitetur in promerendis sociis vicinum suum Octavium, *Suet. Aug. 3.*

Proīmē-

Prömērens, tis, part. Deserving, Ter. Adelph.

4, 5, 47. **Prömēreo, ēre, ui, itum, neut. & Prömēreor,** itus sum, dep. (1) *To deserve well, or ill.* (2) *To oblige.* (3) *To confer, or do.* (4) *To be committed.* (1) Verum enim, quando bene promeruit, fiat, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 4. Is suo beneficio promeritus est, se ut ames, *Q. Cic. de Petit. Conf.* 7. Levius punitus quam promeritus sit, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 28. § Promereri principem, *Plin. Paneg.* 62. de aliquo, *Plaut.* (2) *Vulg. Int.* (3) *Non* convenit, cum ego ad promerendum officium tam fuerim expeditus, vos ad referendam gratiam esse tardiores, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 2. (4) Postquam malum promeritum est, metuunt, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 6, 24.

Prömēritum, i, n. (1) *A desert.* (2) *A good turn, a courtesy, an obligation.* (1) Tuum promeritum est, ut faciam, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 76. (2) Majus est in nos vestrum promeritum, *Cic. post Redit.* 4. Vestra promerita in nos universa, *Id. postquam in Senat. red.* 1.

|| **Prömico, āre, n.** [ex pro, & mico] (1) *To shine out, or appear, at a distance.* (2) *To start out.* (1) *Næv. ap. Non.* 1, 329. (2) *Amm.*

Pröminens, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Prominent, puffed up, swollen.* (2) *Standing out.* (1) § Prominentes venæ, *Mart.* 5, 4. (2) § Prominentior cauda, *Plin.* 10, 3.

Pröminentia, æ, f. (1) *The jutting of a thing out, or over; a prominence.* (2) || *A promontory, or rock, hanging over the sea.* (1) *Vitr.* 6, 11. (2) *Solin. c.* 27. † *Promontorium, Vett.*

Prömineo, ēre, ui, n. [ex pro, & mineo, ant.] (1) *To jut, or stand, out; to appear, or show itself, from afar; to lean, bend, or stretch, out.* (2) *To hang over.* (1) Dentes elephantis qui prominent, *Plin.* 11, 37. Vulgus prominet excelsis testis, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 416. (2) Prominet in pontum collis, *Or. Met.* 13, 778. § Prominere ante frontem, *Plin.* 8, 32. à cætera acie, *Liv.* 22.

|| **Prömino, āre, act.** *To lead forth, as they do cattle to watering.* Jumenta ad lacum prominabat, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 295. † *Ago, compello, Vett.*

Pröminulus, a, um, adj. dim. [à promineo] *Somerobat standing out. Quasi invitat in porticum latam, & prominulam, Plin.* 5, 6.

*† **Prömiscam, [à promisceo]** *Promiscuously, confusedly, Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 5, 11. † *Promiscue.*

*|| **Prömiscuo, ēre, ui, act. & Prömiscuor, eri,** pass. *To mingle together, Macr. Somn. Scip.* 1, 6. † *Commisceo.*

***Prömiscuè, adv.** *Confusedly, one with another, promiscuously, in common, raffraff; without any order, or regard.* Promiscuè in fluminibus perluuntur, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 20. Suffragium promiscuè omnibus datum est, *Liv.* 1, 43. = Promiscuè & communiter datum, *Cic. pro Font.* 6. § Promiscuè toto, quam propriè parvâ frui parte, malletis, *Id. in Rut.* 2, 31.

***Prömiscuus, a, um, adj.** [à pro, & misceo] (1) *Promiscuous, confused, mingled.* (2) *Also common, general, ordinary.* (3) *Reciprocal, mutual.* (4) § Promiscuum genus, the epicene gender. (1) § Connubia promiscua, *Liv.* 4, 2. (2) Omnia, quæ occulta antè fuerant, in promiscua usu facta, *Plin.* 14, 1. = Indistincta, & promiscua defensio, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 8. (3) § Operam promiscuam dare, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 138. (4) = Nec statim diligentem putabo, qui promiscua, quæ & epicena dicuntur, inveniret, *Quint. Inst.* 1.

† **Prömissè, adv.** *Copiously, at length.* † *Copiose.*

Prömissio, ònis, f. verb. *A promise.* § **Prömissio** auxilii, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 13. provinciae, *Id. Attic.* 8, 9.

Prömissor, òris, m. verb. *A promiser, a boaster of what he will do.* Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu? *Hor. A. Pœt.* 138.

Prömissu, ablat. *By promise.* Flentisque parentes Prömissu vitæ recreat, *Manil.* 5, 578.

Prömissum, i, n. *A promise, a vow.* § **Servare** promissa, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 24. solvere, *Id. Fam.* 12, 29. Pendere à promissis, *Id. Q. frat.* 3, 21. = Manere promissis, & servare fidem, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 160. § Miscebantur minis promissa, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 24, 4.

Prömissus, a, um, part. (1) *Promised, vowed.* (2) *Adj. Growing long, hanging down long.* (3) *Swagging.* (1) § Promissa fides, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 552. = Donum Jovi dicatum atque promissum, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 72. (2) Promissa barba & capilli effraverant speciem oris, *Liv.* 2, 23. (3) Promisso ventre arietes, *Col.* 7, 3.

Prömittens, tis, part. Promising. Traditurum se urbem promittens, *Curt.* 5, 8.

Prömitto, ēre, mīsi, flum, act. [i. e. antemitto, ex pro significatione porro in longum, & mitto; promitto item spondeo, polliceor, tanquam antè, aut in longum, mittens aliquid in verbis] (1) *To sling, hurl, or dart.* (2) *To spread, or stretch.* (3) *To let grow in length.* (4) *To promise, to engage.* (5) *To promise to go, to make an assignation.* (6) *To threaten.* (1) Longius tela promittere, *Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G.* 8, 9. ubi alij permittere, sed perperam, ut opinor. (2) Gallia est longè, & à nostris littoribus hucusque promissa, *Mela.* 1, 3. (3) Capillum ac barbam promittere, *Liv.* 6, 16. (4) = Illud vobis promitto, & reipublicæ spondeo, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 32. = Ita esse tibi promitto atque confirmo, *Id. Fam.* 13, 28. § Dī faxiat ut ea faciat, quæ promittit, *Id. Attic.* 16. § Vix videbar, quæ promiseram, præstare posse, *Id. Fam.* 18, 3. § Dī primis minantur exis, bene promittunt secundis, *Id. de Div.* 2, 17. (5) Ad cœnam aliò promissi foras, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 2, 16.

Tum, cum ille dubitaret, quod ad fratrem promiserat, ego, inquit Julius, pro utroque respondeo, sic faciemus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 7. (6) Satis scitè promittit tibi, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 4, 6. § Promissi ultorem, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 96. ubi vid. *Serv.*

Prömo, ēre, pī, ptum, act. [ex pro, & emo, i. e. sumo, antiq. Perot. à premendo] (1) *To draw out, to bring forth.* (2) *To draw as wine out of a vessel.* (3) *To utter and tell; to disclose, or uncover; to lay open.* (1) Cum ex ærario pecuniam promississet, atque adnumerasset, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 84. § Promere libros ex bibliothecâ, *Id. de Fin.* 3, 2. § Repono, vid. Reponor. § Sol promit, & celat diem, *Her. Carm. Secul.* v. 10. § Promere se, to come out, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 260. (2) Promissisti tu illi vinum? *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 16. (3) Ut non audeam, percunctanti quin promam omnia, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 11. § Promere gemitus, to fetch a groan, *Mart.* 10, 80.

Prömor, i, pass. *To be taken, or brought, out; to be explained, or related.* § Curandum, ubi quidque reponatur, ut, ubi opus sit, promatur, *Col.* 12, 2. Cum justis aliorum voluminibus promitur, *Paterc.* 2, 48.

*|| **Prömöneo, ēre, ui, itum, act.** [ex pro, & moneo] *id. quod præmoneo, Litt. ex Cic. ad Attic.*

|| **Prömonstra, òrum, pl. n.** *Monsters, prodigys, Feit.*

Prömontorium, ii, n. [mons in mare prominens, q. d. promontorium] *A bill lying out like an elbow of land into the sea; a promontory or cape.* Aliqua promontoria, aut prærupta saxa tenuisse dicuntur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 56. § Promontorium flectere, to double a cape, *Id.*

|| **Prömotio, ònis, f. verb.** *Promotion, preferment, Firm.* † *Dignitas.*

Prömotus, a, um, part. (1) *Moved forward, set forth.* (2) *Met. Promoted, advanced.* (1) § Promota classis, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 444. (2) § Promotus ad amplissimas procuraciones, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 31, 3. in ampliorem gradum, *Suet. Oth.* 1.

Prömoveo, ēre, òvi, òtum, act. & n. (1) *To go, or move, forward.* (2) *Met. To advance, or promote.* (3) *To enlarge, or extend.* (4) *To prolong, put off, or defer.* (5) *Also to prevail, or do good.* (1) Moveo, C. Video, at nihil promoveo, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 4. (2) Vid. Promotus, n. 2. (3) Roma nisi immensum ires promisset in orbem, i. e. promovisset, *Or. Amor.* 2, 9, 15. (4) Quantum huic promoveo nuptias, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 18. (5) Abiho hinc, præsens quando promoveo parum, *Id. Hec.* 4, 4, 81. Promoveri ad quartum à Bedriaco castra placuit, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 39, 4.

† **Promptarius, a, um, adj.** *Plaut. Vid. Promptuarius.*

Promptè, adv. ius, comp. isimè, sup. Promptly, easily; readily, forthwith, by and by. Homines non modò promptè, sed etiam largè & honorificè promitti sibi volunt, *Q. Cic. de Petit. Conf.* 11. Morbi promptius sanantur, *Cels.* 2, 1. = paratior, *Cic.* § Promptissimè adesse alicui, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 17.

|| **Promptitudo, ònis, f.** *Readiness, quickness.* † *Alacritas, propensio, promptus animus, Cic.*

Prompto, āre, freq. [à promo] *To bring forth, or disclose, often.* Siquidem supremi promptes thesauros Jovis, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 33.

Promptu, monopt. in ablat. (1) *Manifest, or apparent.* (2) *In readiness, or at hand.* (1) § Hæc in promptu fuerint, nunc interiora videamus, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 60. = Cum illa pateant, in promptuque sint omnibus, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 6. § Hæc non recondita ratione cernitur, sed est in promptu, *Id. Offic.* 1, 27. (2) § Non hæsitans respondebo, sed ea dicam, quæ sunt in promptu, *Id. Acad.* 1, 2.

Promptuarius, ii, n. [ex quo aliquid promitur] *A storehouse, a buttery, or pantry, Cato, R. R.* 11.

Promptuarius, a, um, adj. [ex quo aliquid promitur] *That from whence any thing is brought, or taken.* § Promptuaria cella, a cellar, spense, or buttery; a store room, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 4.

Promptus, a, um, part. & adj. [à promor] (1) *Drawn, or brought, forth; taken out.* (2) *Adj. or comp. isimus, sup. Prompt, ready, easy, quick, bold.* (3) *Bent, propense, and inclined to.* (4) *Also clear, evident, manifest, open.* (1) § Aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in lingua habere, *Sall. B. Catil.* 10. (2) = Facilis & prompta responsio, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 56. Haud quisquam manu promptior erat, *Liv.* 2, 56. (3) Promptum ad asperiora ingenium Druso erat, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 29, 6. § Promptissimi in latrocinia, *Flor.* 4, 12. Promptus libertati, aut ad mortem animus, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 46, 4. (4) = § Altera occulta & quasi involuta, altera prompta & aperta, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 9.

Prömulgatio, ònis, f. verb. *A proclaiming, or publishing; a promulgation.* Illæ leges nullâ promulgatione latæ sunt, antequam scriptæ, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 13.

Prömulgāturus, a, um, part. *About to publish.* Dixit, legem se promulgaturum, *Liv.* 3, 9.

Prömulgātus, a, um, part. (1) *Published, or proclaimed.* (2) || *Also detected.* (1) *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 10. & de Legib. 3, 4. (2) Duabus conjunctionibus promulgatis, *Suet. Ner.* 36. ubi al. promulgatis, al. pervulgatis.

Prömulgo, āre, act. qu. provulgo. *To noise abroad, to publish, to proclaim, to divulge.* Cato legem promulgavit de imperio Lentuli abrogando, *Cic. Q. frat.* 2, 3.

*|| **Prömulsidaria vasa,** quibus promulsis continetur, *Pompon.*

Prömulsis, idis, f. [potio mulso condita] (1) *A sweet and pleasant kind of drink tempered with new wine; metheglin.* (2) || *Also a platter, or charger.* (1) *Cic. Fam.* 9, 10. (2) *Tert.*

Prömus, i, m. [à promendo] *A steward, or clerk, of the kitchen; one that hath the keeping of a storehouse, the yeoman of the larder.* = Conduus promus sum, procurator peni, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 15. Promis & cellariis intervenire, *Col.* 12, 3. It. adj. § Promus fructus, *Id.* 3, 2. Promi pueri, *Id.* || *Proma cella, Tert.*

|| **Promuscis, idis, f.** *The snout, or trunk, of an elephant, Plin.* 8, 7. ubi tamen ex vet. exempl. fide rectius proboscis, quod vid.

Prömutuus, a, um, adj. *Mutual, by turns.* Publicanis uti in sorte fecerant, in sequentis anni vestigal promutuum, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 32.

***Prönāos, vel Prönāus, i, m.** [πρόναος, Gr. à πρό, & ναός, templum] *The porch of a church, palace, or great hall.* Partes pronai ad antas parietum procurrant, *Vitr.* 4, 4.

Prönecto, ēre, xi, vel xui, xum, act. *To knit on; to tie, or fasten, one thing to another in length; as the links of a chain, Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 145.

Prönepos, òtis, m. [nepotis filius] *A nephew's son, a great grandchild.* § *Q. tui pronepos scribit*

Projicior, i, pass. *To be cast out, to jut out, Met. to be exposed, &c.* *Vid.* Projicio, & Projectus. Quantum odii fore ab his qui ultra quinquennium projiciantur, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 36, 3.

Proin', adv. [*ex proinde, ut dein' ex deinde*] *Therefore, for that cause, thereupon.* Proin' face apud te ut lies, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 4, 5.

Proinde, adv. (1) *Therefore, for that cause.* (2) *Just so, or all one as if.* (1) Proinde bono animo sis, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 6, 6. (2) § Scio hæc facta proinde, ut proloquor, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 125. *ut, Cic. de Inv.* 2, ita, *Id.* Proinde explicare, quasi non nōdies, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 35.

Proīabor, i, plus, dep. (1) *To slide, slip, or fall.* (2) *To fall, or tumble, down.* (3) *To digress, or step aside.* (4) *To incline to.* (5) *To decline, or degenerate.* (1) Serpens prolabitur, *Cic. N. D.* 2. (2) Cūm ædes Jovis vetustate aque incuriā detecta prolaberetur, *Nep. Attic.* 20. (3) Non me præterit, me longius prolapsū esse quā, &c. *Cic. pro Cæc.* 101. (4) Libentur ad istam opinionem tecum prolaberetur, *Id. de Legib.* 1, 20. (5) § Juventus ita prolapsa est, ut omnium opibus retinenda atque coercenda sit, *Id. de Div.* 2, 2.

Proīapio, ōnis, f. verb. *A fall, or slip.* = *Via lubrica, quā ingredi sine casu, aut proīapione vix possis, Cic. pro Cæc.* 17.

Proīapio, a, um, part. (1) *Fallen, slipped.* (2) *Met. Fallen from virtue, loose, dissolute.* (1) § Proīapio cecidit, *Liv.* Proīapio hylas, *Prop.* 1, 20, 47. equus, *Id.* 4, 1, 94. (2) § Proīapia juvenis retinenda & coercenda, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 2. Si quid adolefcens cupiditate regni proīapio secum egisset, *Liv.* 40, 23.

Proīatandus, a, um, part. *To be delayed, or put off.* § Proīatandis comitiis, *Liv.* Interim cunctantibus proīatantibusque spem ac metum, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 51, 1.

Proīatatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A delaying, a deferring, or prolonging.* Proīatio inimica victoriæ, *Tac. Hist.* 33, 82, 3.

Proīatatus, a, um, part. *Dilated, enlarged, deferred, prolonged.* § Proīatum bellum, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 34, 4.

Proīatio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à profero*] (1) *An enlarging.* (2) *Met. A producing, or bringing.* (3) *Also a delaying, a prolonging, a deferring.* (1) Aruspices respondent proīationem finium portendi, *Liv.* 31, 5. (2) Exemplorum proīatio auctoritatem orationi affert, *Cic. Orat.* 34. (3) Quantum vis proīationum, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 98.

*Proīato, āre, act. [*ex pro, & || lato*] (1) *To dilate, or make larger.* (2) *To prolong, or lengthen.* (3) *Also to defer, or put off.* (1) § Proīatate agros, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 78, 5. (2) *Vid.* Proīatus, n. 3. (3) Diem ex die proīatate, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 42, 6.

*Proīatūrus, a, um, part. *About to show, or discover.* Quem mox hujus criminis, reum putant quidam mandata proīaturum, *Suet. Tib.* 52. § Proīaturus ingens arcanum, *Plin. Pan.* 23.

*Proīātus, a, um, part. [*à proferor*] (1) *Brought forth.* (2) *Shown, told, spoken, spread abroad, recited, rehearsed.* (3) *Delayed, prolonged.* (4) *Also moved, transported.* (1) § Frumentum, quod additum fuerat, proīatum, *Liv.* Proīato auxilio non deest venditor, *Lucan.* 4, 97. (2) Multa sunt ex historiis proīata somnia, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 66. (3) § Proīatum consilium, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 57, 1. (4) Calidā proīatus ab irā, *Luc.* 2, 493.

Proīecto, āre, freq. [*à proicio*] (1) *To allure, cajole, entice, or wheedle.* (2) *To challenge, to begin first with.* (1) Privatā egentes benignitate proīectat, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 8. (2) Etiam ne quis ultro me proīectas probris? *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 6, 38.

*Proīēgōmēnon, i, n. [*à προέγομαι, præfer*] *a preface, a preamble.*

*Proīēplis, is, f. [*ἀπὸ τῆς προλεμβάνειν, b. e. à præsumendo*] (1) *An anticipation, a forebought.* (2) § *A figure whereby we prevent and answer an objection beforehand, a preoccupation.* (3) § *Also a figure in which the whole precedeth, and the parts follow.* Ut dux aquilæ volaverunt, ab oriente, illa ab occidente. (1) Quæ gens

non habet sine doctrinā anticipationem quandam deorum, quam ἀπολήψιν vocat Epicurus? *Cic. N. D.* 1, 16. (2) *Rutil, alique Rhet.* (3) *Gramm. Lat. Præoccupatio, prænotio.*

*Proīēpticus, a, um, adj. *Ad anticipationem pertinet, ἀποληπτικός, M.*

Proīes, is, f. [*ab oleo, i. e. cresco, quasi proles, ut à sub, & oleo, suboles*] (1) *A race, stock, progeny, descent, or generation.* (2) *A child.* (3) *Also the young of any creature, a brood, a breed.* (4) *An age.* (5) *A shoot of a tree.* (6) § *Also the testicles.* (1) Futurorum hominum proles, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 7. Felix Roma prole virum, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 784. (2) Achilles Thetidis proles, *Sil.* (3) § Volucrum proles, *Or.* caprum, *Col. equorum, Lucr.* (4) Ferrea proles, exorta repente est, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63, ex poetâ. (5) Proles tardè crescentis olivæ, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 3. (6) Proīmina sunt ea quæ nos verecundiū proles dicimus, *Arnob.* † Testes, *Vet.*

Proīētāneus, a, um, adj. *Fest. id. quod*

Proīētārius, a, um, adj. [*à proles*] *Of a poor and mean condition, poor, vulgar, beggerly.* Proīetarii dict. quod raro ad militiam conlitterentur, sed procreandæ prolis gratiā in urbe linquerentur, *Non. vid. & Gell.* 16, 10. § Proīetarius termo, i. e. vilis & plebeius, common, ordinary discourse, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 157.

*Proīībo, āre, act. [*ex pro & libo*] *To taste before, to pour out in sacrifice.* Aquas proīibant novo fctili, *Plin.* 14, 19.

*Proīībur, āri, pass. *To be poured out in sacrifice, Plin.* 35, 12.

Proīīceo, ēre, ui, act. *pro proliqueo, proīuo. To melt down, Varr.*

*Proīīcio, ēre, exi, ectum, act. [*ex pro, & lacio*] *To induce, or draw along; to entice, or allure.* Flos veteris vini me hīc proīicit pro foribus, *Plaut. Cure.* 1, 2, 2. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 4, 689. Dat negotium Blæso, cæteros quidem ad spem proīiceret arma sine noxā ponendi, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 73, 4.

Proīīquātus, a, um, part. *Issuing forth, Apul. Apol.* p. 416.

Proīītas, ātis, f. *Issue, progeny.* § Generosa proīitas, *Apol.* † Proles.

Proīixē, adv. ius, comp. *Liberally, frankly, freely, largely, sumptuously.* = Non solum fecit, sed etiam proīixē cumulātēque fecit, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 36. = Accipit hominem nemo melius prorsus, neque proīixius, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 52.

† Proīixitudo, dñis, f. *Pacuv. ap. Non.*

Proīixitas, ātis, f. *Liberality, length, tediousness.* † Liberalitas, tædium.

Proīixo, āre, act. *To make long.* Monendus putator est, ut proīixet aciem ferramenti, *Col.* 4, 24.

Proīixus, a, um, adj. or, comp. [*ex pro, & laxus*] (1) *Big, large, thick, and as some think big, tall.* (2) *Free, propense, bounteous, kind.* (3) *Swift, speedy.* (4) § *Tedious.* (1) § Barba proīixa, *Virg. Æcl.* 8, 34. § Proīixo, nec exili corpore erat, *Suet. Claud.* 30. § Arbores proīixæ, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 9. Femina proīixior, *Plin.* 16, 10.

(2) = Interest nostrā, Plancum hoc animo libenti proīixoque facere, *Cic. sub Ep. Attic.* 16, 16. (3) Non tam proīixo provolat actu, *Lucr.* 4, 1238. *interpr. Steph.* § Proīixum tempus, *Col.* (4) *Sipont. & Litt. sed gratis.*

*† Proīōgium, ii, n. § Proīōquium, *Fest.* *A prologue, or preface; a preamble, Pacuv. id. quod*

*Proīōgus, i, m. [*πρόλογος, Gr. ex pro, ante, & λόγος, sermo*] (1) *A speech beforehand, a preface, a prologue.* (2) *Also he that speaketh the prologue.* (1) § Proīogos scribere, *Ter. Andr. prol.* 5. (2) § Oratorem voluit esse me, non prologum, *Ter. Hæaut. prol.* 11.

Proīongo, āre, act. *To defer, to delay, to prolong, Plin.* 13, 3. † Ubi al. prorogant, quod rectius.

Proīongor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be prolonged, Sen. de Benef.* 5, 17. † Ubi rectius prorogatur.

*† Proīōquium, ii, n. *A proposition, maxim, axiom, or aphorism.* Proīoquium est sententia, in quā nihil desideratur, *Varr. ap. Gell.* 16, 8.

*Proīoquor, i, quūtus sum, dep. [*ex pro, & loquor*] (1) *To speak out, or at length; to tell*

a long story, to speak freely what one thinketh, to declare, to utter. (2) *Also to preface that which one is about to say.* (1) Nam quid ego apud te proloqui parcam? Ego illam vidi, &c. *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 23. Non potuit cogitare proloqui, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 5, 53. (2) Quam rem oraturum huc veni, proloquar, *Plaut. Prol. Amph.*

Proīūbium, ii, n. [*ex lubet*] (1) *A delight, a desire, an appetite, will, or pleasure.* (2) *Also frankness, and a humour of bounty.* (1) Feros & immanes navitas prolubium audiendi subit, *Gell.* 16, 13. (2) Quod prolubium, quæ isthæc subita est largitas? *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 28. ubi tamen al. prolubium.

Proīūdium, ii, n. *A flourish, a preamble, an essay, or proof, before a matter; a preparative, Gell.* 5, 10. † *Vid. & Cic. Philipp.* 14, 3. sed var. codd. † Prolusio, *Cic.*

Proīūdo, ēre, si, sum, act. *To flourish, as musicians, or sencers do, before they play in good earnest; to prove, or essay, what one can do, before we come to the thing; to begin, or commence.* Sparsā ad pugnam proludit arenā, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 234. & *Æn.* 12, 106. de bove. Jurgia proludent, sed mox & pocula torques Saucius, *Juv.* 5, 26.

Proīūgeo, ēre, luxi, neut. *To mourn and lament beyond the usual time, Fest.*

*Proīūo, ēre, ui, ūtum, act. [*ex pro, & art. luo, pro lavo*] (1) *To wash much, or long; to rinse, to scour.* (2) *To wet, imbue, or moisten.* (3) *To bathe, or soak; to drench, orouse.* (1) Impetus aquarum proluit terram, *Col.* 2, 18, 5. (2) Cruor saucia proluit pectora, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 712. (3) Pleno se proluit auro, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 743. § Proluere opes, *to lavish away his estate, Tac. ap. Litt. certè ap. Gell.* 2, 24. pecuniam proludere leg.

Proīūso, ōnis, f. verb. [*à proluo*] *An essay, or flourish; a proof, or trial, Cic. Verr.* 1, 14.

*Proīūtus, a, um, part. *Soaked, soured, or drenched.* Multā prolutus vappā nauta atque viator, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 16.

*Proīūvies, ei, f. [*à proluendo*] (1) *Filth washed off from any thing, offscouring.* (2) *Also the looseness of the belly.* (1) § Ventris proluvies, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 217. (2) § Alvi proluvies, *Col.* 12, 38.

*Proīūvium, ii, n. [*ab eodem*] *A shedding of water in great abundance, filth washed from any thing; Met. also prodigality, or a wasteful spending.* = Quod proluvium? quæ isthæc subita est largitas? *Ter. Adelph.* 59, 28. ubi tamen Donat. leg. prolubium, & ἀποθυμία, interpretatur. § Proluvium alvi, *a lax, or scouring, Aurel.* † Proluvies, *Col.*

*Proīūta, æ, m. [*πρότυπος, lytarum antecessor in juris scientiā*] *A licentiate of the law, one that hath studied in the law five years, Justinian. vid. Hotoman. de verb. juris.*

Proīūno, āre, neut. *To go, or spread, abroad, Sen. & Sed. al. emendat. lib.* † Emano.

*Proīūtertera, æ, f. est soror proīavæ, i. e. superior matertera, [*ex pro, & matertera*] *The great grandam's sister, a great aunt, Cajus.*

Proīendus, a, um, part. *To be drawn out, or produced.* Atque tunica promendā, *Cass.* 7, 22. conf. *Curt.* 9, 21.

Proīemens, tis, part. *Drawing out, producing, Sil.* 2, 134.

Proīmercālis, e, adj. *That is to be sold, or set to sale.* § Res promercales, *Col.* 1, 8. § Forum promercale, *the place where old clothes, lumber, and frippery are to be sold, Jun.* Officinas promercalium velitum exercere, *to keep a broker's shop, Suet. de Ill. Gramm.* 23. Aurum promercale ternis millibus nummum in libras, *to pass for so much, Suet. Cæs.* 54.

Proīmercium, ii, n. *Whatsoever is set aside to be sold, Hotom.*

Proīmercor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *To buy at the first hand in order to sell again by retale.* † Præmercor, *Plaut. & Plin.*

Proīmerendus, a, um, part. *To oblige, or deserve well of.* Hortatur ut imitetur in promerendis sociis vicinum suum Octavium, *Suet. Aug.* 3.

Proīm-

Prömērens, tis, part. Deserving, Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 47.

Prömēreo, ēre, ui, itum, neut. & Prömēreo, itus sum, dep. (1) *To deserve well, or ill.* (2) *To oblige.* (3) *To conferr, or do.* (4) *To be committed.* (1) Verum enim, quando bene promeruit, fiat, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 4. Is suo beneficio promeritus est, se ut ames, *Q. Cic. de Petit. Conf.* 7. Levius punitus quam promeritus sit, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 28. § Promereri principem, *Plin. Paneg.* 62. de aliquo, *Plaut.* (2) *Vulg. Int.* (3) *Non convenit, cum ego ad promerendum officium tam fuerim expeditus, vos ad referendam gratiam esse tardiores, Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 2. (4) Postquam malum promeritum est, metuunt, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 6, 24.

Prömēritum, i, n. (1) *A desert.* (2) *A good turn, a courtesy, an obligation.* (1) Tuum promeritum est, ut faciam, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 76. (2) Majus est in nos vestrum promeritum, *Cic. post Redit.* 4. Vestra promerita in nos universa, *Id. postquam in Senat. red.* 1.

Prömico, āre, n. [ex pro, & mico] (1) *To shine out, or appear, at a distance.* (2) *To start out.* (1) *Næv. ap. Non.* 1, 329. (2) *Amm.*

Pröminens, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Prominent, puffed up, swollen.* (2) *Standing out.* (1) § Prominentes venæ, *Mart.* 5, 4. (2) § Prominentior cauda, *Plin.* 10, 3.

Pröminentia, æ, f. (1) *The jutting of a thing out, or over; a prominence.* (2) *A promontory, or rock, hanging over the sea.* (1) *Vitr.* 6, 11. (2) *Solin. c.* 27. † Promontorium, *Vett.*

Prömineo, ēre, ui, n. [ex pro, & mineo, ant.] (1) *To jut, or stand, out; to appear, or show itself, from afar; to lean, bend, or stretch, out.* (2) *To hang over.* (1) Dentes elephanto qui prominent, *Plin.* 11, 37. Vulgus prominet excelsis tectis, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 416. (2) Prominet in pontum collis, *Ov. Met.* 13, 778. § Prominere ante frontem, *Plin.* 8, 32. à cætera acie, *Liv.* 22.

Prömino, āre, act. *To lead forth, as they do cattle to watering.* Jumenta ad lacum prominabat, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 295. † Ago, compello, *Vett.*

Pröminulus, a, um, adj. dim. [à promineo] *Somewhat standing out.* Quasi invitat in porticum latam, & prominulam, *Plin.* 5, 6.

*† **Prömiscam, [à promisceo]** *Promiscuously, confusedly,* *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 5, 11. † **Prömiscuè.**

*|| **Prömiscuo, ēre, ui, act. & Prömiscuo, eri, pass.** *To mingle together,* *Mucr. Somn. Scip.* 1, 6. † **Commisceo.**

***Prömiscuè, adv.** *Confusedly, one with another, promiscuously, in common, raffish; without any order, or regard.* Promiscuè in fluminibus perluuntur, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 20. Suffragium promiscuè omnibus datum est, *Liv.* 1, 43. = Promiscuè & communiter datum, *Cic. pro Font.* 6. § Promiscuè toto, quam propriè parvâ frui parte, malletis, *Id. in Rul.* 2, 31.

***Prömiscuus, a, um, adj. [à pro, & misceo]** (1) *Promiscuous, confused, mingled.* (2) *Also common, general, ordinary.* (3) *Reciprocal, mutual.* (4) § Promiscuum genus, *the epicene gender.* (1) § Connubia promiscua, *Liv.* 4, 2. (2) Omnia, quæ occulta antè fuerant, in promiscua usu facta, *Plin.* 14, 1. = Indistincta, & promiscua defensio, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 8. (3) § Operam promiscuam dare, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 138. (4) = Nec statim diligentem putabo, qui promiscua, quæ & epicena dicuntur, inveniret, *Quint. Inst.* 1.

† **Prömistè, adv.** *Copiously, at length.* † **Copiosè.**

Prömissio, ònis, f. verb. A promise, § Promissio auxilii, Cic. Fam. 4, 13. provinciae, *Id. Attic.* 8, 9.

Prömissor, òris, m. verb. A promiser, a boaster of what he will do. Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor biatu? *Hor. A. Pœt.* 138.

Prömissu, ablat. By promise. Flentisque parentes Promissu vitæ recreat, *Manil.* 5, 578.

Prömissum, i, n. A promise, a vow. § Servare promissâ, Cic. Offici. 3, 24. solvere, *Id. Fam.* 12, 29. Pendere à promissis, *Id. Q. frat.* 3, 21. = Manere promissis, & servare fidem, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 160. § Miscebantur minis promissâ, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 24, 4.

Prömissus, a, um, part. (1) Promised, vowed. (2) Adj. Growing long, hanging down long. (3) Swagging. (1) § Promissâ fides, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 552. = Donum Jovi dicatum atque promissum, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 72. (2) Promissâ barba & capilli efferaverant speciem oris, *Liv.* 2, 23. (3) Promissio ventre arietes, *Col.* 7, 3.

Prömittens, tis, part. Promising. Traditurum se urbem promittens, Curt. 5, 8.

Prömitto, ēre, mīsi, flum, act. [i. e. antemitto, ex pro significatione porro in longum, & mitto; promitto item spondeo, polliceor, tanquam antè, aut in longum, mittens aliquid in verbis] (1) *To fling, hurl, or dart.* (2) *To spread, or stretch.* (3) *To let grow in length.* (4) *To promise, to engage.* (5) *To promise to go, to make an assignation.* (6) *To threaten.* (1) Longius tela promittere, *Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G.* 8, 9. ubi alii permittere, sed perperam, ut opinor. (2) Gallia est longè, & à nostris littoribus hucusque promissâ, *Mela.* 1, 3. (3) Capillum ac barbam promittere, *Liv.* 6, 16. (4) = Illud vobis promitto, & reipublicæ spondeo, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 32. = Ita esse tibi promitto atque confirmo, *Id. Fam.* 13, 28. § Dî faxint ut ea faciat, quæ promittit, *Id. Attic.* 16. § Vix videbar, quæ promiseram, præstare posse, *Id. Fam.* 18, 3. § Dî primis minantur extis, bene promittunt secundis, *Id. de Div.* 2, 17. (5) Ad cœnam aliò promissi foras, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 2, 16.

Tum, cum ille dubitaret, quod ad fratrem promiserat, ego, inquit Julius, pro utroque respondeo, sic faciemus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 7. (6) Satis scitè promittit tibi, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 4, 6. § Promissi ultorem, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 96. ubi vid. *Serv.*

Prömo, ēre, pī, ptum, act. [ex pro, & emo, i. e. sumo, antiq. Perot. à premendo] (1) *To draw out, to bring forth.* (2) *To draw as wine out of a vessel.* (3) *To utter and tell; to disclose, or uncover; to lay open.* (1) Cum ex ærario pecuniam promississet, atque adnumerasset, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 84. § Promere libros ex bibliothecâ, *Id. de Fin.* 3, 2. § Repono, vid. Reponor. § Sol promit, & celat diem, *Her. Carm. Secul.* v. 10. § Promere se, to come out, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 260. (2) Promissisti tu illi vinum? *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 16. (3) Ut non audeam, percunctanti quin promam omnia, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 11. § Promere gemitus, to fetch a groan, *Mart.* 10, 80.

Prömor, i, pass. To be taken, or brought, out; to be explained, or related. § Curandum, ubi quidque reponatur, ut, ubi opus sit, promatur, *Col.* 12, 2. Cum iustis aliorum voluminibus promitur, *Paterc.* 2, 48.

*|| **Prömöneo, ēre, ui, itum, act. [ex pro, & moneo]** *id. quod præmoneo, Litt. ex Cic. ad Attic.*

Prömonstra, òrum, pl. n. Monsters, prodigys, Feit.

Prömontorium, ii, n. [mons in mare prominens, q. d. promontorium] *A bill lying out like an elbow of land into the sea; a promontory or cape.* Aliqua promontoria, aut prærupta saxa tenuisse dicuntur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 56. § Promontorium flectere, to double a cape, *Id.*

Prömotio, ònis, f. verb. Promotion, preferment, Firm. † Dignitas.

Prömotus, a, um, part. (1) Moved forward, set forth. (2) Met. Promoted, advanced. (1) § Promota classis, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 444. (2) § Promotus ad amplissimas procuraciones, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 31, 3. in ampliorem gradum, *Suct. Oth.* 1.

Prömoveo, ēre, òvi, òtum, act. & n. (1) To go, or move, forward. (2) Met. To advance, or promote. (3) To enlarge, or extend. (4) To prolong, put off, or defer. (5) Also to prevail, or do good. (1) § Move verò ocius te, nutrix, *S. Moveo. C. Video,* at nihil promoves, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 4. (2) *Vid. Promotus, n. 2.* (3) Roma nisi immensum ires promöset in orbem, i. e. promovisset, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 9, 15. (4) Quantum huic promoveo nuptias, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 18. (5) Abibo hinc, præsens quando promoveo parum, *Id. Hec.* 4, 4, 81. Promoveri ad quartum à Bædriaco castra placuit, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 39, 4.

† **Promptarius, a, um, adj. Plaut. Vid. Promptuarius.**

Promptè, adv. ius, comp. sime, sup. Promptly, easily, readily, forthwith, by and by. Homines non modò promptè, sed etiam largè & honorificè promitti sibi volunt, *Q. Cic. de Petit. Conf.* 11. Morbi promptius sanantur, *Cels.* 2, 1. = paratior, *Cic. § Promptissimè adesse alicui, Plin. Ep.* 4, 17.

|| Promptitudo, ðnis, f. Readyness, quickness. † Alacritas, propensio, promptus animus, Cic.

Prompto, āre, freq. [à promo] *To bring forth, or disclose, often.* Siquidem supremi promptes thesauros Jovis, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 33.

Promptu, monopt. in ablat. (1) Manifest, or apparent. (2) In readiness, or at hand. (1) & Hæc in promptu fuerint, nunc interiora videamus, Cic. de Div. 2, 60. = Cum illa pateant, in promptuque sint omnibus, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 6. § Hæc non recondita ratione cernitur, sed est in promptu, *Id. Offic.* 1, 27. (2) § Non hæsitans respondebo, sed ea dicam, quæ sunt in promptu, *Id. Acad.* 1, 2.

Promptuarius, ii, n. [ex quo aliquid promitur] *A storehouse, a buttry, or pantry, Cato, R. R.* 11.

Promptuarius, a, um, adj. [ex quo aliquid promitur] *That from whence any thing is brought, or taken.* § Promptuaria cella, a cellar, spense, or buttry; a store room, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 4.

Promptus, a, um, part. & adj. [à promor] (1) *Drawn, or brought, forth; taken out.* (2) *Adj. or comp. isimus, sup. Prompt, ready, easy, quick, bold.* (3) *Bent, propense, and inclined to.* (4) *Also clear, evident, manifest, open.* (1) § Aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in lingua habere, *Sall. B. Catil.* 10. (2) = Facilis & prompta responsio, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 56. Haud quisquam manu promptior erat, *Liv.* 2, 56. (3) Promptum ad asperiora ingenium Druso erat, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 29, 6. § Promptissimi in latrocinia, *Flor.* 4, 12. Promptus libertati, aut ad mortem animus, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 46, 4. (4) = § Altera occulta & quasi involuta, altera prompta & aperta, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 9.

Prömulgatio, ònis, f. verb. A proclaiming, or publishing; a promulgation. Illæ leges nullâ promulgatione latæ sunt, antequam scriptæ, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 13.

Prömulgaturus, a, um, part. About to publish. Dixit, legem se promulgaturum, Liv. 3, 9.

Prömulgatus, a, um, part. (1) Published, or proclaimed. (2) || Also detected. (1) *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 10. & de Legib. 3, 4. (2) Duabus conjunctionibus promulgatis, *Suet. Ner.* 36. ubi al. provulgatis, al. pervulgatis.

Prömulgo, āre, act. qu. provulgo. To noise abroad, to publish, to proclaim, to divulge. Cato legem promulgavit de imperio Lentuli abrogando, *Cic. Q. frat.* 2, 3.

*|| **Prömulgidaria vasa, quibus promulsis continetur, Pompon.**

Prömulsis, idis, f. [potio mulso condita] (1) *A sweet and pleasant kind of drink tempered with new wine; metheglin.* (2) || Also a platter, or charger. (1) *Cic. Fam.* 9, 10. (2) *Ter.*

Prömus, i, m. [à promendo] *A steward, or clerk, of the kitchen; one that hath the keeping of a storehouse, the yeoman of the larder.* = Conduus promus sum, procurator peni, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 15. Promis & cellariis intervenire, *Col.* 12, 3. *It. adj. § Promus fructus, Id.* 3, 2. Promi pueri, *Id.* || **Proma cella, Tert.**

|| Promuscis, idis, f. The snout, or trunk, of an elephant, Plin. 8, 7. ubi tamen ex *vett. exempl. fide relictis proboscis, quod vid.*

Prömutuus, a, um, adj. Mutual, by turns. Publicanis uti in sorte fecerant, in sequentis anni vectigal promutuum, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 32.

***Prönâos, vel Prönâus, i, m. [πρόναος, Gr. à πρό, & ναός, templum]** *The porch of a church, palace, or great hall.* Partes pronai ad antas parietum procurrant, *Vitr.* 4, 4.

Prönecto, ēre, xi, vel xui, xum, act. To knit on; to tie, or fasten, one thing to another in length; as the links of a chain, Stat. Sylv. 4, 3, 145.

Prönepos, òtis, m. [nepotis filius] *A nephew's son, a great grandchild.* § *Q. tui pronepos scribit*

hit ad patris mei nepotem, Cic. Attic. 16. Jovis pnonepos Thyestes, Id. Tuscul. 3.

Proneptis, is. f. A niece's daughter. Nulla proneptis manet, Pers. 6, 52.

* Proneptas, atis, f. Inclination, readiness, proneness, aptness, a bent. Pronitas naturæ ad malum, Sen. Præf. l. 1. Controv. Raro occ. † Proclivitas, propensio, Cic.

* || Proniūs, adv. comp. More easily, Amm. 30, 29.

* Pronomen, inis. n. [à pro, & nomen; ita dict. quod nomen præponatur, vel recte, quod pro nomine ponatur] A pronoun. Nomina Romulus, Remus, pronomina, hic bæc, Varr. L. L. 7, 23.

* || Pronominālis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, a pronoun. § Pronominalis constructio, Prisc.

* Pronominatio, ōnis. f. verb. A circumlocution of a proper name, a figure in rhetoric, Ad Herenn. 4, 31.

* || Pronominior, ari. pass. [i. e. per nomen significor] Prisc.

Pronuba, æ. f. sc. mulier. est enim prop. adj. [ex pro, & nubo; ita dict. eò quod nubentibus præest] (1) A bridemaid. (2) Allo the goddess of marriage, a title of Juno. (1) Pronuba Tiphone thalamis ululavit in illis, Ov. Ep. 2, 117. Bellona, Virg. Æn. 7, 319. (2) Id. Æn. 4, 166.

Pronubus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, marriage. § || Pronubus annulus, a wedding ring, Ap. JOC. § Pronuba nox, Claud. 4. Conf. Hon. 642, flamma, Id. de Rapt. Prof. 1, 131.

|| Pronubus, i. m. The bride who leads the bride to the church, Lampr.

|| Pronunciābilis, e. adj. Which may be expressed. || Pronunciabilis oratio, a proposition of logic, Apul. de Hab. Dact. Pl. p. 631. † Enunciatum, enunciatio, Cic.

Pronuncians, tis. part. Pronouncing. Quod minus & tragædo pronuncianti concineret, Suet. Calig. 54.

Pronunciatio, ōnis. verb. (1) A pronunciation, or utterance of speech; a speaking out, or delivery of a speech, &c. (2) A proclamation, a publication. (3) A judicial sentence. (4) A single word. (5) || A proposition, a principle, a maxim.

(1) Pronunciatio est ex rerum & verborum dignitate vocis & corporis moderatio, Cic. de Inv. 1, 7. (2) Cæf. B. C. 2, 25. (3) Lege & pronunciatione nondum condemnatus, Cic. pro Cluent. 20. (4) Illa pars calliditatis egregiâ Græcâ pronunciatione strategemata vocantur, Val. Max. 7, 4, 1. (5) Omnis pronunciatio aut vera, aut falsa est, Cic. de Fato, 10. ubi tamen al. enunciatio & fort. recte.

Pronunciator, ōris. m. verb. A reporter and publisher, an historian, an utterer, or deliverer. Thucydides pronunciator sincerus & grandis etiam fuit, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 83.

Pronunciatum, i. n. A proposition, a maxim, an axiom. Omne pronunciatum est aut verum, aut falsum, Cic. Tuscul. 1, 7.

Pronunciatur, imperf. It is said publicly, Plin. 16, 4.

Pronunciaturus, a, um. part. About to pronounce, or declare. Alioquin te vel de calumniâ pronunciatum, Plin. Ep. 6, 31.

Pronunciatus, a, um. part. Pronounced, uttered. Verus pronunciatus, Cic. Parad. 3, 2.

|| Pronunciatus, ūs. m. verb. A pronouncing, utterance, or delivery, Gell. 16, 8. † Pronunciatio, Cic.

Pronuncio, are. act. [ex pro, i. e. palam, & nuncio]. (1) To speak, or tell, in plain, or express, words. (2) To pronounce, to say by heart, to rehearse, to deliver a poem, speech, or part in a play, &c. (3) To utter, to declare, to publish. (4) To promise publicly. (5) To name. (6) To speak, or tell, a thing. (7) To judge, or give sentence. (8) To proclaim. (1) Vid. in exempl. n. 7. (2) § Pronunciare multos versus, Cic. de Orat. 1, 61. Tum ad extremum agere, & pronunciare, Id. de Orat. 2, 19. Lecceia mimæ centum annis in scenâ pronuntiavit, Plin. 7, 48. (3) Quæ indigna & intolerabilia videntur, ea pro

melisso, ex animi mei sensu, ac dolore, pronuncio, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. (4) § Nummos in tribu pronunciare, Id. Attic. 1, 11. (5) Seditioem metuentes, pronunciant eos prætores, Liv. 1, 4. (6) Sed ii qui sint, non cuiusvis est pronunciare, Quint. (7) Cato in iudicio ita pronuntiavit, cum in vendendo rem eam scisset, & non pronuntiasset, emptori damnum præstare oportere, Cic. Offic. 3, 16. (8) Præcones ludorum victorum nomina magnâ voce pronunciant, Id. Fam. 5, 12. || Al. scrib. pronuntio. De cætero numero candidatorum, pro parte dimidiâ, quos populus vellet, pronuntiarentur, Suet. Jul. Cæs. 41.

Pronuper, adv. Very lately, a little while ago, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 26. Raro occ.

* Pronurus, ūs. f. [ex pro, & nurus] A grandson's wife, Ov. Ep. 17, 206.

* Pronus, a, um. adj. or, comp. || Isimus, sup. [ex πρὸνός, antiq.] (1) Having the face downward, prone, groveling, bending forward, stooping downward. (2) Met. Inclined, bent. (3) Also ready, open, easy. (4) Quickly passing, or gliding away; headlong. (5) Nigh at hand. (1) || Virorum cadavera supina fluitant, feminarum prona, Plin. 7, 17. || Motus corporis pronus, obliquus, supinus, Cic. de Div. 1, 53. Pecora natura prona sinxit, Sall. Proni in verbera pendunt aurigæ, Virg. Æn. 5, 147. (2) = Commodior, & ad utilitates publicas pronior, Suet. Tib. 2, 3. In obsequium plus æquo pronus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 10. § Pronus paci, Val. Flacc. (3) Pronissimus ad indulgentias, Capitol. Viam monstravit tramite prono, Lucr. 6, 26. = Pronum & facile est, Juv. 13, 75. Obrectatio & livor pronis auribus accipiuntur, Tac. Hist. 1, 1, 4. = Pronum magisque in aperto erat, Id. (4) § Anni proni, Hor. A. Pœt. 60. Dies prona, Stat. Theb. 2, 41. aqua, Virg. Æn. 8, 548. (5) Ventis vocatis Prona petit maria, Id. Æn. 5, 212. interpr. Serv. || Ego potius secundo cursu expon. ducò, uti ap. Plin. || In alia adverso, in alia prono mari, l. 2, 70.

* || Proœcônômia, æ. f. [ex πρὸς, & οἰκονομία, dispenso] Figura poëris familiaris, Virg. Æn. 1, 230. Libyæ defixit lumina regnis, ad quod Serv. Pulchra proœconomia. Lat. Dispositio.

* Proœmior, ari, ūtus. dep. [ex proœmium] To begin an oration; to make an entrance, or proem; to preface. || Proœmiatur aptè, narrat aptè Plin. Ep. 2, 3.

* Proœmium, ii. n. [à πρὸς antè, & οἶμος, via, quia ante ingressum rei ponitur] (1) A preface, a proem. (2) Met. The first entrance, the prelude. (1) His libris nova proœmia sunt addita, Cic. Attic. 13, 32. (2) Misere cognosce proœmia rixæ, Juv. 3, 283.

* Propagandus, a, um. part. To be propagated. § Religio propaganda est, Cic. de Div. 2, 72.

* Propagatio, ōnis. verb. (1) A planting, as of young vines. (2) Propagation, a prolonging, or extending. (1) Propagationum tria sunt genera, Col. de Arb. 7, 1. (2) = Quæ propagatio & solibus origo est rerum publicarum, Cic. Offic. 1, 17. Vita in quâ nihil infit, nisi propagatio miferimi temporis, Id. Fam. 5, 15.

* Propagator, ōris. m. verb. An enlarger, an increaser. § Propagator provinciæ, Cic. Attic. 1, 3. de Pompeio.

Propagatus, a, um. part. Enlarged, increased, multiplied, spread abroad. § Propagata memoria, Cic. ad Octav.

* † Propages, is. f. A long row, Non. ex Pacuv. † Propago, series.

* Propago, gnis, f. [ex πρὸς, & πώγω, unde pago, pango] (1) An old vine stock cut down and set deep into the earth, that many imps may spring, or grow, from it; a cutting, a slip, a shoot, or plant, of a vine, or any tree; a layer of a flower. (2) Met. A race, stock, lineage, or breed. (1) Propagine vites Respondent melius, Virg. Georg. 2, 63. vid. & Cato R. R. 32. (2) Clarorum virorum propagines, Nep. Attic. 25. § Propago catulorum, Lucr. 4, 995.

* Propago, are. act. [ex pro, & ant. pago, unde pango] (1) Properly to cut down an old vine,

that of it many young may be planted. (2) To spread, as a tree doth at top; to make to spread. (3) Met. To propagate, to multiply, and increase. (4) To dilate, to extend, to enlarge, to spread. (5) To prolong, or make to continue; to keep and maintain. (1) Vitem propages in sulcos, Cato, 32. (2) Vid. Propagor, n. 2. (3) Cùm ipse sui generis initium ac nominis ab te gigni ac propagari vellet, hominum potentissimorum inimicitias suscepit, Cic. Verr. 5, 70. (4) § Urbis terminos propagare, Tac. Ann. 12, 23, 3. religionem, Cic. (5) Victu terino vitam propagare, Id. de Inv. 1, 2. aucupio sagittarium, Id. de Fin. 5, 11.

* Propagor, ari, ūtus. pass. (1) To be increased, or multiplied. (2) To be spread. (3) To be prolonged. (1) Ex quibus plura bona propagentur, Cic. Top. 2, 18. (2) || Vera gloria radices agit, atque etiam propagatur, Id. Offic. 2, 12. (3) Propagari sibi commeatum desiderabat, Suet. Claud. 29.

|| Propala, æ. m. [qui merces propalam, quasi ante palam, vendit] A retailer of any commodity, Cic. in Pison. 27. ubi al. propolæ, quod vid.

Propalam, adv. Openly, in the sight and view of all the world. § Rapio propalam, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 10. Signis propalam collocatis, Cic. de Orat. 1, 35. || Primò clam, dein propalam, Suet. || Alii propalam, alii per occultum, Tac. Ann. 6, 6.

|| Propalatus, a, um. part. Made manifest, laid open, Vulg. interp. † Expositus.

* || Propanfus, a, um. part. [ex pro, & || panfus] Spread abroad, or stretched forth. Propanfus utrinque pinnis, Apul. Met. 6. p. 186. † Passus.

* || Propassus, a, um. part. [qu. à propando] Spread wide open. † Passus.

|| Propatrus, ūi. m. [ex pro, & patruus] A great grandfather's brother, or great uncle by the father's side, Dig.

Propatulus, a, um. adj. Wide, open, broad, spread. = In aperto & propatulo loco, Cic. Verr. 4, 49. || In propatulo, openly, in the sight of all men, abroad in the open air, Col. Vulgò apertis januis in propatulis epulati sunt, Liv. 25, 12. || Pudicitiam in propatulo habere, unguarded, Sall. B. Catil. 13, 3.

* Prope, præp. [ex pro, vel præ, Scal.] (1) Nigh, near to, by, beside, almost. (2) Kinder, more indulgent. (1) || Ut non solum prope me, sed planè mecum habitare posses, Cic. Fam. 7, 24. § Prope ripam, Id. à domo, Id. in Pison. c. 11. (2) Propior publicæ religioni, quàm privatæ caritati, Vall. Max. 1, 1, 10. b. e. indulgentior.

* Prope, adv. (1) Near, at hand. (2) Nigh, almost, in a manner, well near, hard by. (1) || Prope intueri aliquid, non procul spectare, Cic. de Senect. 14. (2) Annos prope quinquaginta, Id. Prope erat, ut, it lacked but little, Liv. Vid. Id. || Propius & Proximè, suis locis.

* Propediem, adv. [ex prope, & dies; quasi prope est dies, al. quasi prope accedens ad diem] Shortly, after a while, within a few days, or a short time, ere it be long. Propediem te videbo, Cic. Fam. 15, 6.

Propellendus, a, um. part. To be thrust, or forced. Deinde, ubi apparuit mucro, si ei arundo inhaeret, propellenda est, Cels. 7, 5, 2.

Propellens, tis. part. Forcing. § Nullo propellente, Suet. Tib. 19. Propellentes pecus, Liv. 10, 4.

Propello, ère, pūli, pulsus. act. (1) To drive, or put, away, forth, or out. (2) To push, or thrust, forward, or back. (3) To repulse, to keep off. (4) To constrain, or force. (5) To move. (1) Uno interfecto, reliquos paulum propellit, Cels. B. G. 5, 43. § Pecus passum propellere, Liv. Alteram partem hostes quum propulissent, Id. 41, 48. (2) § Navem remis propellere, Cic. Tuscul. 4, 5. Cùm ventum erit ad versuram, in priorem partem jugum propellat, Col. 2, 2. (3) § Impetum inimicorum propellere, Cic. anteq. iret in exilium, i. injurias hominum, Col. 7, 12. (4) Suet. Aug. 79. (5) Anima, cùm animi vi percussa est, exin corpus propellit, & icit, Lucr. 3, 161. Si exiguus est calculus, digitis ab altera parte

parte propelli, ab alterâ protrahi potest, *Cels.* 7, 26.

Pröpemöddum, adv. *Almost, in a manner, well near.* Propemodum manere in instituto meo videor, *Cic. Div. in Verr. 2.*

* Pröpempton, i. n. [*sc. carmen, à ἀποπτεῖν, præmitto*] *A poem sent a friend wishing him a good journey.* Propempton Metio Celeri, *Stat. Sylv. 3, 2. lemma.*

Pröpendens, tis. part. *Hanging downward.* Canis villaticus demissis aut propendentibus auribus, *Col. 7, 12, 4.* § Propendens hæret, *Val. Flacc. 7, 588.*

Pröpendeo, ere, di, sum. n. (1) *To hang down, heavier on the forepart, to overweigh.* (2) *To lean, stoop, or bow, forward.* (3) *To incline, to come to.* (1) Tantum propendere illam honorum animi lancem, ut terram & maria deprimat, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 17.* (2) § Quando manus adductæ sunt trabem, nec propendens, nec dependet, *Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 39.* (3) = Si suâ sponte, quod impellimus, inclinatur, atque propendens, accipio quod datur, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 44.*

Pröpendo, ere, di, sum. act. *To consider and weigh a thing thoroughly and diligently.* Quint.

Pröpendulus, a, um. adj. ut § Propenduli crines, *Dangling, or hanging down before.* † Promissi, *Apul.*

Pröpensê, adv. *Favourably, with good will, readily.* Lent. ap. *Cic. Fam. 12, 15.*

Pröpensio, önis. f. verb. *Inclination of mind, readiness.* § Propensio ad summum bonum, *Cic. de Fin. 4, 17.*

Pröpensitas, ätis. f. *Inclination, readiness, towardness.* † Propensio, *Cic.*

Pröpensus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *fsimus, sup.* (1) *Hanging down, weighty.* (2) *Inclined, propense, ready, or prone.* (1) § Meis opulentis non fiet ramentâ gravior, aut propensior, *Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 15.* (2) Propensissimâ civitatum voluntate conficit, *Hirt. B. Alex. 26.* = Ut alius ad alium morbum proclivior, sic alius ad alia vitia propensior, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 37.*

Pröperandus, a, um. part. *To be made haste with, to be dispatched, to be speedily taken care of.* § Multa properanda cælo sereno maturare, *Virg. Georg. 1, 260.* Nunc, nunc properandus & acri fingendus sine fine rota, *Perf. 3, 23.*

Pröperans, tis. part. *Hastening, running in haste.* § Properans insistere terræ, *Öv. Fast. 1, 507.* § Alle properans festinansque, *Cic. Philipp. 9, 3.*

Pröperanter, adv. *Hastily, ius, comp. § fsime.* Usque adeo properanter, *Lucr. 5, 301.* Propterantius beneficia quam æs mutuum reddere, *Sall. B. Jug. 96, 2.* § Properantius ire, *Öv. Fast. 4, 673.* Properantissimè adferri, *Cod. Theod.*

Pröperantia, æ. f. *A making haste.* Sall. B. Jug. 36, 3. & Tac. Ann. 12, 20.

† Pröperatim, adv. *Hastily.* Gell. 12, 15. ex Sifen. † Temeiê.

Pröperatio, önis. f. verb. *A hastening.* Sed ad properationem meam quidnam interest, *Cic. Fam. 5, 12.*

Pröperatö, adv. *Quickly, hastily, speedily.* Nec minus properatö Narcissus ad mortem agitur, *Tac. Ann. 13, 1, 4.*

Pröperatus, a, um. part. *Hastened, done in haste.* § Strius properatus, *Quint. 10, 3.* § Properato opus est, *we had need make haste.* Cic. pro Mil. 19.

Pröperatur, üs. m. verb. *A hastening.* Gell. 10, 11.

Pröperè, adv. *Speedily, in haste, inconsiderately, without deliberation.* Ancillas hunc traduco properè, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 22.* = Ut properè, ut subito, ut celerè, *Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 4.* § Properè hoc, non placidè decet, *Id. Mil. 2, 2, 65.*

† Pröperiter, adv. *Hastily.* Catull. ap. Non. 11, 63. Amita Veneria properiter abiit, *Auson. Parent. 27, 1.* † Properè.

Pröperö, are. act. & n. (1) Act. *To do, or get, speedily, or quickly.* (2) Neut. *To make speed, to go apace, to hie, to do a thing in haste, to dispatch.* (1) § Pecuniam Hæredi properare, *Hor. Od. 3, 24, 62.* Mortem properare per vulnera, *Virg. Æn. 9, 81.* † § Qui unumquodque mature transigit, is properat; qui multa simul inci-

pit, neque perficit, festinat, *Cato ap. Gell. 16, 14.* (2) § Properare in urbem, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 19.* § Veniet tempus & quidem celeriter, & sive retractabis, sive properabis, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 76.* Seriùs aut citiùs sedem properamus ad unam, *Öv. Met. 10, 33.*

Pröperor, äri, ätus. pass. *To be hastened, or done in haste.* Iteratè vellere lanæ Cui properabantur, *Hor. Epod. 12, 21.* Hæc inter pueros variè properantur, *Juv. 3, 264.*

Pröperus, a, um. adj. *Quick, hasty, swift, speedy; that cometh, or goeth, in post haste.* § Pede properius, *Catull. 63, 34.* Properus iræ, *Tac. Ann. 11, 26.* § R. occ.

* Pröpes, pëdis. m. [*ex pro, & pes*] Funis quo pes veli alligatur, *Isid. The cord wherewith the foot of the sail is tied.* Turpil.

Pröpexus, a, um. *Combed, or hanging, down; long.* § Barba propexa, *Öv. Fast. 1, 259. conf. Sil. 13, 310.*

Pröphāno, & Pröphānus, vid. Profano, profanus.

* Pröphëta, æ. vel Pröphëtes, æ. m. [*à ἀπόφναι, prædico*] *A prophet, he that telleth of things before they come to pass; also a poet.* Macr.

* Pröphëtia, æ. f. [*à præced.*] *A prophesy, or revelation.* Bibl. † Vaticinium.

* Pröphëticus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a prophet, prophetic.* Prænuncupatus ore qui prophético Emmanuel est, *Prud. Cath. 7, 179.*

* Pröphëtis, idis, vel Pröphëtissa, æ. f. [*ab eodem*] *A prophetess.* Eccl.

* Pröphëtize, are. act. *To prophesy.* Eccl. Lat. Vaticinor.

* Pröphëto, äre. act. [*à propheta*] *To prophesy, to tell of things to come.* Docet, instruit, prophetat, *Prud. Perist. 13, 101.* Lat. Vaticinor.

* Pröphylactice, es. f. [*ἀποφυλακτική, Gr. sc. πείνη, ars; à ἀποφυλάττω, custodio*] *That part of physick which preventeth, and preserveth from, diseases.* Med.

* Pröphylacticus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to that part of physick.* § Prophylacticum medicamentum, preventive physick, Jun. Lat. Venienti morbo occurrere.

* Pröpilë, äre. act. & Pröpilor, äri, ätus sum. dep. [*ex pro, & pilum*] *To sharpen at the point; also to sling, or throw, a dart, &c.* Ann.

* Pröpinatio, önis. f. verb. *A drinking to one, a bidding of one drink.* Sen. Epist. 83.

* Pröpinator, öris. m. verb. *A drinker, or beginner to one in the cup.* § Ovid. trib. A. Am. 1, 587. ubi rectius procurator.

* Pröpino, äre. act. primâ communi, i. e. præbibo [*ex ἀποπναι, Gr.*] (1) *To drink to one, to quaff.* (2) *To drink one's health, or in remembrance of.* (3) *To expose.* (1) Propino magnum poculum, ille ebibit, *Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 80.* Hæc propinavit Bitiæ pulcherrima Dido In patërâ, *Mart. 8, 6.* (2) § Propino tibi salutem plenis faucibus, *Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 16.* Quando propinavit Virro tibi? *Juv. 5, 127.* Propino, inquit, Socrates, hoc pulchro Critiæ, qui in eum fuerat teterrimus, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 40.* (3) Hunc deridendum vobis propino, *Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 57.*

* Pröpinquë, adv. *Hard by, at hand, near.* § Adeo propinquë, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 21.*

* Pröpinquitas, ätis. f. (1) *Neighnes, neighbourhood.* (2) *Also kindred by blood, or alliance.* (1) § Propinquitas & longinquitas loci, *Cic. de Invent. 1, 26.* (2) § Interemit cæteros aut affinitate aliquâ sibi, aut propinquitate conjunctos, *Suet. Ner. 36.* = Si pietate propinquitas colitur, qui affinem prodit, impius sit, necesse est, *Cic. pro Quint. 6.* § Manutius autem ex hoc loco & aliis nonnullis, & cognationem & affinitatem complecti contendit. *Vid. eum ad Cic. Ep. Fam. 4, 12. sub fin.*

* Pröpinquo, äre. neut. *To approach, to draw near.* § Scopulo propinquare, *Virg. Æn. 5, 185.* Propinquare magis atque magis, *Val. Flacc. 1, 741.*

* Pröpinquus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. [*à prope*] (1) *Neighbouring, near at hand.* (2) *Also near of kin, allied.* (3) *Near; of near import, or significancy; resembling.* (1) = Propinquus simi-

maque provinciæ, *Cic. Philipp. 11, 13.* Propinquus exilium oro, *Öv. Trist. 4, 4, 51.* § In longinquos, in propinquos, in alienos, in suos iruebat Clodius, *Cic. pro Mil. 28.* (2) § Propinquus potiores sunt quam alieni, *Id. de Amic. 6.* (3) § = Audacia fidentiae non contrarium est, sed appositum & propinquum, & tamen vitium est, *Id. de Invent. 2, 54.*

* Pröprior, ius, comp. [*à propè*] (1) *Nearer, nigher.* (2) *More like.* (3) *Also more favourable.* (4) *More nearly related.* (1) § Tunica pallio propior, *Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 30.* India propior Oceano, *Virg. Georg. 2, 122.* (2) Faciem tauro propior, *Id. Georg. 3, 58.* Cato ingenio propior diis, quam hominibus, *Paterc. 2, 34.* (3) § Oderat Ænean propior Saturnia Turno, *Öv. Trist. 1, 2, 7.* (4) = Sanguine junctus, Mente tamen propior fuit, *Id. Met. 2, 368.*

* Pröptiabilis, e. adj. (1) § *Soon appeased.* (2) † *Also that is apt to appease.* (1) Tert. (2) Enn. ap. Non.

* Pröptians, tis. part. *Appeasing, atoning, favouring.* Curt. 4, 13.

* Pröptiatio, önis. f. verb. *A sacrifice to appease God's anger, an atonement, a propitiation.* = Expiationes propitiationesque prodigiorum, *Sen. Q. Nat. 38. ubi al. procurationesque.*

* Pröptiator, öris. m. verb. *A sacrificer, an appeaser.* Hier. † Procurator.

* Pröptiatorium, ii. n. *The propitiatory, or mercy seat; a place of atonement.* Bibl.

* Pröptiatorius, a, um. adj. *Propitiatory, expiatory.* Eccl.

* Pröptiatus, a, um. part. *Atoned, appeased, reconciled.* § Propitiato multum deo, *Suet. Vesp. 7.*

* Pröptio, äre. act. *To appease, to atone, to pacify.* Ut Venerem propitiem, *Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 120.* Sollicitudinem animi propitiare, *P'lin. 28, 2.*

* Pröptior, äri, ätus. pass. *To be atoned, &c.* Carmen, quo propitiari Jovem credunt, *Curt. 4, 7, 24.*

* Pröptius, a, um. adj. [*à propè, sic præsentis pro propitiis dicimus, Voss.*] *Kind, favourable, merciful, gentle, tender.* § Huic ego deos propitios, plerique autem iratos putant, *Cic. pro Cael. 18.* § Fortuna, quæ nobis infesta est, tunc aliquando propitia, *Id. ad Octav. = benigne.* Plaut. Perf. 4, 4, 34.

* Pröpius, adv. comp. [*à propè*] (1) *Near, or not far off.* (2) *More favourable.* (1) Propius, vero, i. e. verisimilius, *Liö.* (2) Propius res apice nostras, *Virg. Æn. 1, 530.*

* Proplasma, ätis. n. [*ἀποπλασμα, Gr. à ἀπρ, ante, & πλάσσω, fingo*] *A mould, or pattern, to make vessels of earth, or other work, by.* § Arcefilai proplasmata pluris venire solita iplis artificibus, quam aliorum opera, *Plin. 35, 12.*

* Proplastice, es. f. [*ab eodem*] *The art of making moulds, or forms, whereon any thing is cast, or formed.* Plin. 35, 12.

* Propnigium, ei. n. [*à ἀπρ, ante, & πνιγέ, furvus*] (1) *The mouth of an oven, or furnace; also a place in a bathhouse, in which fire being enclosed, casteth forth heat.* (2) *Also an extinguisher.* (1) Plin. Ep. 2, 17. (2) Vit. 5, 11. ubi vid. & præfurnium.

* Pröpöla, æ. m. [*à Gr. ἀπρὸ πώλης*] *A retailer, a foreteller, a regrater, a haberdasher of small wares, one that buyeth at the best hand, that he may sell the dearer; a chandler, a pedler.* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 58. Pistor domi nullus, nulla cella; panis & vinum à propolâ, atque de lupâ, *Cic. in Pison. 27. ubi tamen edd. prisca propala.* Vid. Turneb. Advers. 1, 1.

* Pröpölis, is. f. [*ἀπρὸ πόλεις, Gr. ex ἀπρ, ante, & πόλις, civitas*] (1) § *The suburbs of the city.* (2) *Ee-glue.* (1) Ap. Græc. Latine Suburbia, orum, *Cic.* (2) Varr. R. R. 3, 16. & Plin. 11, 7.

* Pröpöma, ätis. n. [*ἀπρὸ πομα, Gr. à ἀπρ, ante, & πομα, potio*] *The first draught, a wine of spiced wines.* Pall. Febr. 32.

Pröponens, tis. part. *Proposing.* Sili quisque ante oculos obficionem, famem, & superbum viroremque hostem proponentes, *Just. 5, 7.*

Propōno, ēre, sui, situm. act. (1) *To propound, or propose.* (2) *To set out to view, to set up, to set before one, to offer, profer, or present.* (3) *To proclaim, publish, or set abroad.* (4) *To set out, or expose to sale.* (5) *To say, or affirm.* (6) *To appoint.* (7) *To promise, or give out.* (1) *Illa sequor, quæ paulo ante proposui, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.* (2) *Explicare vestem, & proponere argentum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 35.* (3) *§ Proponere legem in publicum, Id. de Leg. Agr. 2, 13.* (4) *Nulum non opsonii genus proponere, Suet. Ner. 15.* *§ auctionem, Quint. 6, 4.* *§ Quis talem proponere piscem, Aut emere audebat? Juv. 4, 46.* (5) *Neque esse crudele incidere corpora, quod plerique proponunt, Cels. in præf.* (6) *Mortem omnibus natura proposuit, Cic. Philipp. 4, 5.* (7) *§ Proponere congiarium, Suet. Ner. 7.*

Propōnor, i, pōsitus, pass. *To be propounded, proposed, &c. Cic. Catil. 4, 1.*

* **Proporō**, adv. [*ex pro, & porō*] *Furthermore, moreover, further and further, Lucr. 2, 978.* *Et alibi non semel; vix tamen ap. alios rep.*

Prōportio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex pro, & portio*] *Proportion, measure, comparison. Civitates proportionem in provincias describere, Cic. pro Flacc. = comparatio, Id. de Univ. 4.*

|| **Prōportionātus**, a, um. part. *Proportioned, Firm. 4, 13.* † *Æquus, Cic.*

Prōpositio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à propono*] (1) *A proposal, design, or way.* (2) *A proposition, a thesis, a subject.* (1) *= Vitæ propositio & cogitatio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18.* (2) *Propositio, quid sis dicturus, & ab eo, quod est dictum, sejunctio, Id. de Orat. 3, 53.*

Prōpositum, i. n. *A purpose, a meaning, an intent, an aim, or end; a resolution. Ad nuncium à proposito aversum, Liv. 2.* *= Cato semper in proposito susceptoque consilio permanfit, Cic. Offic. 1, 31.* *§ Ad propositum venire, Nep. Præf. in fin.*

Prōpositum est, imperf. *I am purposed.* *Cum sit his propositum non perturbare animos, Cic. Orat. 19.*

Prōpositurus, a, um. part. *About to propose. Et motos senatu, & excusatos simul propositurus, Tac. Ann. 11, 25, 4.*

Prōpōitus, a, um. part. (1) *Set abroad, or open to view.* (2) *Exposed.* (3) *Purposed, intended, designed.* (4) *Proposed, set before.* (1) *Neque proposito argento, neque tabulis & signis propalam collocatis, Cic. de Orat. 1, 35.* (2) *Omnibus fortunæ telis proposita est vita nostra, Id. Fam. 5, 16.* (3) *Injuriis ab aliquo propositis resistere, Id. Fam. 1, 5.* *= Ex itinere proposito & jam constituto reverti, Id. de Div. 1, 15.* (4) *Exemplum propositum ad imitandum, Id. pro Muræna, 31.*

Prōprætor, ōris. m. *A lieutenant sent to govern a province with the authority of a prætor, a lord justice, Cic. de Prov. Conf. 7.*

* || **Prōpriâsit**, id est, proprium fecerit, Fest. qu. à proprio, are.

* **Prōpriè**, adv. *Properly, particularly, conveniently, fitly, suitably.* *§ Promiscuè toto, quàm propriè parvâ frui parte malletis, Cic. contr. Rull. 2, 31.* *= Quod honestum propriè verèque dicitur, Id. Offic. 3, 3.* *§ Neque senatus publicè, neque ullus ordo propriè, Id. pro Sext. 16.*

* || **Prōpriëtarius**, ii. m. *He to whom the property of a thing doth belong; a proprietor, or owner, Dig. 4. Dominus.*

* **Prōpriëtâs**, âtis. f. (1) *A property, nature, or quality.* (2) *The right of a thing, propriety.* (3) *The species in a definition.* (1) *Terræ proprietâs cœlique, Liv. 38, 17.* (2) *§ Si non proprietatis est quæstio, sed tantum possessionis, Quint. 3, 13.* *§ Definitio declaratur genere, & proprietate quâdam, Cic. Part. Orat. 12.*

* || **Prōprio**, âre, act. & **Prōprior**, âri, âtus. pass. *To appropriate, Fest. † Proprium facio.*

† **Prōprîtîm**, adv. *Properly.* *Quid? genus humanum proprium de quibus factum est? Lucr. 2, 974.* † *Propriè.*

* **Prōprius**, a, um. adj. [*à propè, quod propè sit, quod quis possidet, Sip.*] (1) *Peculiar, particular, special, private.* (2) *Proper, fit, genuine.*

(3) *Also perpetual, firm, steady.* (1) *Voluptatē deorum propriæ sunt, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 4.* *§ Id quidem non proprium est senectutis vitium, sed commune valetudinis, Cic. de Senect. 11.* *§ Amittit meritò proprium, qui alienum appetit, Phædr. 1, 4, 1.* (2) *Qui proprio nomine perduellis erat, is hostis vocatur, Cic. Offic. 1, 12.* *§ Translatum verbum proprio significantius est, Quint. 8, 6.* *Huic verbo fidelitèr proprium est domicilium in officio, Cic. Ep. ad Tir. 16, 17.* (3) *Nihilne esse proprium cuiquam? Ter. Andr. 4, 3.* *ubi vid. Donat.* *Propria hæc mihi munera faxis, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 5.* *= Si perenne & proprium manere potuisset, Cic. post Redit. 4.*

* **Propter** [*à prope*] (1) *Præp. For, long of, by reason of, for one's sake.* (2) *Adv. Also near to, hard by, by the side.* (1) *Legibus non propter metum paret, Cic. Parad. 6.* *§ Propter anni tempus, Id. Attic. 8, 19.* *Virtus ex se, & propter se expetenda est, Id. de Fin. 2, 26.* (2) *Propter est spelunca quædam, Id. Ver. 4, 48.* *§ Propter viam, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 62.* *Vid. locum. Sacrificium enim Herculi fact. intelligitur, & mox Proptervia auspicia.*

Propterea, adv. i. e. *propter ea. Therefore, for that cause. Propterea quod serviebas liberaliter, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 11.*

† **Proptervia** auspicia, & **Proptervium** sacrificium Herculi factum proficiscendi gratiâ. *A sacrifice made to Hercules by them that were to take a journey, which was all to be eat up, Cato.*

* **Proptōsis**, is. f. [*ex propō, ante, & ωλω-ais, casus*] *A disease when the eyes fall out of their place, or the membrane of the eye called uvea, by rupture falleth through the cornea, Cels. 6, 6, 8.*

Prōpūdîōsus, a, um. adj. *Shamefull, or shameful; past shame, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 10.*

Prōpūdium, ii. n. [*qu. procul à pudore*] (1) *Disgrace, shame, dishonour.* (2) *Met. A poultry baggage, or harlot.* (1) *Præpudium illud & portentum, Cic. Philipp. 14, 3.* (2) *Tun' audes etiam servos spernere, propudium! Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 60.* *id planè quod Græcorum κάθαρμα.*

* **Prōpugnâculum**, li. n. [*à propugno*] *A fortress, a blockhouse, a bulwark, a rampart. Propugnaculum oppositum barbaris, Nep. Themist. 7.*

* **Propugnans**, tis. part. *Fighting for, defending.* *Nunc velut propugnantes per oras extremæ testudinis, nunc media inter se concurrentes, Liv. 44, 9.* *Inde missilia in propugnantes ingerebantur tutò, Curt. 4, 13.* *conf. Stat. Thob. 2, 584.*

* **Prōpugnatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A defending, or fighting for, a thing. = Propugnatio ac defensio dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 1, 7.*

* **Prōpugnator**, ōris. m. verb. *A defender, a champion. Locus à propugnatoribus vacuus, Cas. B. G. 7, 25.* *= Defensor & quasi propugnator patrimonii sui, Cic. de Orat. 1, 57.*

* **Prōpugno**, âre, act. [*i. e. pugno pro*] *To fight, or contend, for; to defend, or maintain.* *§ Non oppugnare commoda patriæ, verum propugnare, Cic. § pro salute alicujus, Id. Fam. 11, 17.* *nugis, Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 16.*

Prōpulsans, tis. part. *Driveing away, warding off.* *§ Propulsans famem, Curt. 9, 2, 6.* *Clypeo incidentia tela propulsans, Id. 9, 4, 31.*

Prōpulsatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A driveing, or beating, away.* *§ Propulsatio periculi, Cic. pro Sulla, 1.*

Prōpulsator, ōris. m. verb. *A driver back. Propulsatores odio infecutus, Val. Max. 7, 8, 7.*

|| **Prōpulsiō**, ōnis. f. verb. *A putting off, Plaut. ap. Litt.*

Prōpulso, âre. freq. [*à propello*] *To put, or keep, off; to drive away, to set at a distance, to flave off.* *§ Bellum manibus propulsare, Liv. 3, 69.* *§ Injurias inferre, aut propulsare, Cas. B. G. 6, 14.*

|| **Prōpulsorius**, a, um. adj. *Expelling, driveing, or causeing, to come forth. Propulsoria facultas, Gorr. b. quam expultricem Cicero vocat.*

Prōpulsâturus, a, um. part. *About to drive away. Cum firmiore præsidio vim propulsaturus,*

Curt. 10, 20. *An bello intestino bellum exter- num propulsaturus? Liv. 4, 43.*

Prōpulsus, a, um. part. [*à propellor*] *Chased away, thrust forward. Propulsâ crûore Flumina, Luc. 7, 789.* *Pecus in conspectu præsidii Romani propulsam, Liv. 10, 4.* *conf. Sil. 10, 213.*

Prōpulsus, ūs. m. verb. *A driveing away, a chaseing forward. Ventum propulsu suo concitare, Sen. N. Q. 5, 14.*

* **Prōpylæum**, i. n. [*ex propō, ante, & πυλῆ, porta*] *The porch of a temple, or great hall; a gate-house. Pericles tantam pecuniam in propylæa illa præclara coniecit, Cic. de Off. 2, 17.*

Prōquæstor, ōris. m. verb. *A deputy, or vice, treasurer, Cic. passim.* *§ Eleganter divisè proquæstore, ut Cui legatos pro quæstore fuit, Id. Verr. 1, 15.*

* **Prōra**, æ. f. [*ωρῶρα, quasi ωρόρα, quod antè cernatur*] *The fore deck, or castle, of a ship; the prow.* *§ Prora & puppis, all in all, Græc. Præf. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 24, 2.*

* **Prōrēpens**, tis. part. *Creeping forth. Prorepentes undique pampini, Col. 4, 17.*

* **Prōrēpo**, ēre, psi, ptum. n. [*ex pro, & repo*] *To creep along, to steal forward by little and little; to grow, or come, forth. Cum prorepserunt primis animalia terris, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 99.* *§ Prorepere in luxuriam, to grow and spread rankly, Col. 5, 5.*

* **Prōrēta**, æ. m. [*à Gr. ωρατήρης, qui & ωρω-πείς, sc. qui in prorâ navim regit*] *The ruler, or guider, of the ship, or deck; the pilot, or steersman; or rather the boatswain.* *§ Si tu proreta isti navi es, ego gubernator ero, if you are the cap, I will be the button, Prov. ap. Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 75.*

* **Prōreus**, i. m. [*à prora*] *The steersman, the pilot, Ov. Met. 3, 634.*

|| **Prōrex**, rēgis. m. *A vicerey, a lord lieutenant, JCC. † Regis vicarius.*

|| **Prōrîga**, æ. m. *A groom of the stable, Plin. 8, 42.* *§ Sed al. scrib. peroriga, & prutiga.*

* **Prōrîpiens**, tis. part. *Snatching away beforehand. Actor proripiens se ruinâ sanguinem vomuit, Suet. Calig. 57.*

* **Prōrîpio**, ēre, ui, eptum. act. [*ex pro, & rapio*] (1) *To take away by force, to snatch; to hurry, or drag, along.* (2) *§ Proripere se, to flink away.* (3) *To get away, or make an escape.* (1) *Ne virilis Cultus in cædem & Lycias proriperet catervas, Hor. Od. 1, 8, fin.* (2) *Quò nunc se proripit ille? Virg. Ecl. 3, 19.* *Proripere se alto folio, Val. Flacc. 5, 269.* (3) *Sese portâ foras universi proripiunt, Cas. B. C. 2, 12.*

* **Prōrîpior**, i. pass. *To be draged away. Juhet hominem repentè proripi, atque in foro medio nudari ac deligari, Cic. Verr. 5, 62.*

Prōrîto, âre. act. [*ex propō, & épit, lis; vel à rito ant. unde irritò*] (1) *To provoke, or stir up; to move, or incite; to egg on.* (2) *Also to allure, or invite.* (1) *Plin. 26, 8.* (2) *Col. 1, 2, 10.* & 3, 2.

Prōrîgans, tis. part. *Prorogueing, deferring.* *§ Prorogans lucem Vesper, Plin. H. 2, 6.*

Prōrîgatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A driveing off, a deferring, or prolonging.* (2) *A prorogation, or continuance.* (1) *Prorogatio legis Maniliæ, Cic. pro Muræn. 23.* (2) *Prorogatio imperii non antè in ullo facta, Liv. 8, 26.*

Prōrîgativus, a, um. adj. *Possible to be prorogued.* *§ Prorogativa fulmina, the effects of whose illbodings may be delayed, but not quite taken away, Sen. Q. N. 2, 47.*

|| **Prōrîgator**, ōris. m. verb. *qui prorogat.* (1) *A prolonger.* (2) *A steward.* (1) *Scal.* (2) *Ap. inf. ævi script.* † *Dispensator.*

Prōrîgo, âre. act. (1) *To deferr, or put off.* (2) *To prorogue, adjourn, continue, or prolong.* (1) *Ipse adsum, nisi quid tu prorogas, Cic. Att. 13, 14.* *§ Prorogare paucos dies alicui, Id. Philipp. 2, 29.* *§ Prorogare alicui sumptus, to bear his charges, Ulp.* (2) *§ Imperium alicui prorogare, Cic. Philipp. 2, 10.* *provincias, Id. ætatem, Plin. famam, Id. jun.*

Prōrîgor, âri, âtus. pass. *To be deferred, or continued, Cic. Verr. 1, 38.*

Prorsum, adv. [à prorsus, i. e. rectus]. (1) *Straight, straight along, directly.* (2) *At all.* (1) Simulato quasi eas prorsum in navem, *Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 5.* Ex transverso, *Id. Pseud. 4, 1, 45.* (2) Verbum prorsum nullum intelligo, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 14.* Sed al. leg. prorsus. ¶ Rursum prorsum cursari, *to and fro, forward and backward, Ter. Hecyr. 3, 1, 35.*

Prorsus, adv. [qu. porro versus; vel qu. pro-versum] *Altogether, entirely, throughout, by all means, quite and clean, utterly, tubolely, weryly, surely, in any wise, alway, generally, well and truly.* ¶ Nihil prorsus, *nothing at all, Cic. Prorsus oblitus sum mei, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 14.*

Prorsus, a, um, adj. *Right, or straight.* ¶ Non prorsus, verum ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet, *Plaut. Pseud. 4, 1, 45.* ¶ Prorsa & vorfa facundia, *eloquence used pro and con, Apul. Florid. 18. p. 818.* ¶ Prorsu limites appell. in agrorum mensuris, qui ad orientem directi sunt, *Fest.* ¶ Prorsus passivè legi negat, *Valla in Rad.*

***Prorumpens**, tis, part. *Breaking forth.* Aver-titur quoque interdum sanguis, ubi aliâ parte prorumpens, aliâ emittitur, *Cels. 2, 10.*

***Prorumpo**, ère, rûpi, ruptum, n. [ex pro, & rumpo] (1) *To break forth, or burst out.* (2) *To break, or discharge, before it; to force a passage.* (3) *Act. To send forth, to cast out.* (1) Denfos prorumpit in hostes, *Virg. Aen. 10, 379.* (2) Sub oppidi murum magnus fons prorunpebat, *Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G. 8, 41.* (3) Aetna atram prorumpit nubem, *Virg. Aen. 3, 572.*

Proruo, ère, ui, ùtum, act. (1) *To cast, drive, or beat, down violently; to overthrow.* (2) *Neut. To tumble over and over.* (1) Terræ motus montes lapsu ingenti proruit, *Liv. 22, 5, ult.* Albam à fundamentis proruerunt, *Id. 26, 13.* ¶ Proruere se foras, *to rush out of doors, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 51.* (2) Ipsâ vi molis & iræ proruit, *Val. Flacc. 7, 600. in caput, Id. ibid.*

***Proruptus**, a, um, part. [à prorumpo] (1) *Burst, broken down.* (2) *Also flowing swiftly, running violently.* (3) *Met. Heady and desperate.* (1) § Proruptæ munitiones, *Cæs. B. G. 3, sub fin.* (2) § Mare proruptum, *Virg. Aen. 1, 250.* (3) § Prorupta audacia, *Cic. pro Rosc. 24.*

Prorutus, a, um, part. *Flung down, overthrown, trodden down.* § Gramina proruta, *Stat. Theb. 4, 819. saxa, Luc. 9, 490.* Prorutum val-lum, *Liv. 4, 29. & Patere. 2, 63.*

Prosa, æ, f. sc. oratio, est enim adj. [à prorsâ, quod vet. pro iustus dicerent rufus, pro prorsus prosus, pro prorsum prosûm] (1) *Prose, that which is not metre.* (2) *Also a goddess so called.* (1) = Vis forensis perfectumque proxiæ eloquen-tiæ decus, *Patere. 1, 17.* In proâ quædam re-cepta imitatio, *Quint. 1, 10.* § Prosa oratio, *Suet. Aug. 85.* (2) Dea quæ recto partui præ-esset, *Id. Propr.*

Prosaicus, a, um, adj. *Written in prose, Plin. 7, 56.*

***Prôsapia**, æ, f. [à pro, & sipo, ant. i. e. dif-femino] *A descent in blood, a race, a progeny, a flock, a lineage, a pedigree, a family.* De Cocli-tum prosapiâ te esse arbitror, *Plaut. Curc. 3. v. 23.*

***Prôsâpies**, ei, f. *Idem, Non.*

***Prôsâpocôsis**, is, f. [προσαπόδοσις, Gr. ex πρός, ad, & ἀπόδοσις, redditio] *Grammatica si-gura est, quam alii redditionem interpretantur, cum scil. duabus, vel pluribus, sententiis sua cui-que ratio subjungitur, Quint. 9, 3.*

¶ **Prôsâtus**, a, um, part. *Descended, begoten.* [qu. à proferor] Profatus patre, *Prud. Perist. 6, 46. J. Satus.*

***Prôsênium**, ii, n. [προσκήνιον, Gr. ex πρός, ante, & σκηνή, theatrum] *Locus erat, teste Bud. ante scenam pœctus, ubi pulpitum excitatum erat, quo actores tabularum prodirent.* (1) *The place before the scaffold out of which the players came.* (2) *Also the scaffold, or stage, itself, on which they acted.* (1) Scortum exoletum ne quis in prosênio sedeat, *Plaut. Pœn. Prol. 1.* (2) Ineunt proscenia ludi, *Virg. Georg. 2, 381.* ¶ Hoc vocabulum tanquam insulsum notat *Fabius*

immeritè. Antiquum sanè, Cic. ἀρρητιπλάττων, existimat, in Timæo.

***Prôschematismus**, i, m. [προσχηματισμός, Gr. q. d. affiguratio; ex πρός, & χηματισμός, figura] *Figura cum aliquid in fine additur, ut ἵπον pro ἵπῳ, M.*

***Prôsçindens**, tis, part. *Cuting, dividing.* Spu-manti Rhodanus prôsçindens gurgite campos, *Sil. Ital. 3, 449.*

***Prôsçindo**, ère, scîdi, scissum, act. [ex pro, & scindo] (1) *To cut, or break, up ground.* (2) *To plough.* (3) *To cut, or hew, down.* (4) *Met. To defame, to taunt, to revile.* (1) Terram cum primum arant, prôsçindere appellant, *Varr. R. R. 1, 19.* (2) § Juvenis validis terram prôsçindere, *Virg. Georg. 2, 237. aratriis, Lucr. 5, 210. Met. Equor rostro carina prôsçidit, Catull. 62, 12.* (3) § Quercum ferro prôsçindere, *Lucr. 3, 434.* (4) Hunc scdissimo convicio coram prôsçiderunt, *Suet. Aug. 13.*

***Prôsçissio**, ônis, f. verb. *A cutting, or breaking, up of land, Col. 6, 2.*

***Prôsçissum**, ssi, n. *Ground first broken up and tilled, Col. 2, 2.*

***Prôsçissus**, a, um, part. (1) *Cut, or slashed.* (2) *Ploughed, tilled, broken up.* (1) § Pectus prôsçissum vulnere, *Stat. Theb. 10, 439.* (2) Equora prôsçissa, *Virg. Georg. 1, 100.*

Prôsçribendus, a, um, part. *To be proscribed.* Ut patris eorum bona prôsçribenda curaverit, *Plin. Ep. 8, 18.*

Prôsçrîbo, ère, psi, ptum, act. (1) *To post up in writing, to publish any thing to be sold.* (2) *To banish, proscribe, or outlaw, one; to sequester and seize one's estate.* (1) Auctionem in Galliâ se Narbone facturum prôsçribit, *Cic. pro Quint. 4.* Non posse eum eo tempore, quæ prôsçriptisset, vendere, *Id. ibid.* Ille prôsçriptus ædes, tu emissi, *Id. Offic. 3, 13.* (2) Quæro quid sit aliud prôsçribere, *Velitis jubeatis ut M. Tullius in civitate ne sit, bonaque ejus ut mea sint? Cic. pro Domo, 17.*

Prôsçrîbor, i, ptus, pass. *To be proscribed.* Prôsçrîbatur tamen, seu quis emere, seu quis conducere, ignarus tanti mali vellet, *Plin. Ep. 7, 27.*

Prôsçriptio, ônis, f. verb. *A proscription, out-lawry, or banishment; a confiscation, or sequestra-tion, of goods, and the setting them to open sale.* Cum de capite civis & de bonis prôsçriptio ferretur, *Cic. pro Sext. 30.*

Prôsçriptor, ôris, m. verb. *A banisher, a se-questrator, a proclaimer of a thing to be sold, Plin. 7, 12.*

Prôsçriptûrio, îre, îvi, *Desider. To have his fingers itch to be lashing of men, and confiscate-ing their estates.* = Sullaturit animus ejus, & prôsçripturit, *Cic. Attic. 9, 10. de Pompeio.* Vix permitti usum hujus verbi monet, *Quint. Inst. Or. 8, 6.*

Prôsçriptus, a, um, part. (1) *Set out, or posted up, to be sold; published in writing.* (2) *Out-lawed, banished.* (1) = Possessiones venales ac prôsçriptas hâc lege video, *Cic. de Leg. Agr. 3, 4.* Horti quam in diem sint prôsçripti, velim ad me scribas, *Id. Attic. 12, 48.* (2) Prôsçriptorum liberi ad jus civitatis revocati, *Patere. 2, 43.*

Prôsçeco, âre, act. *To cut, slash, or gash, Voc. sacrif. to cut out.* § Extra hostiæ profecare, *Liv. 5, 2.*

¶ **Prôsçecro**, âre, act. *Verbum aruspicum pecu-lare. To sacrifice unto, Lact. 4, 27.*

† **Prôsçecta**, æ, f. *Idem cum scq. Non. ex Lucil. † Profectum.*

Prôsçectum, i, n. [à profecando] *That which is cut out of the bowels of beasts to be sacrificed to idols, the basists.* Imponere profecta aris, *Ov. Fast. 6, 163.*

Prôsçectus, a, um, part. *Cut open, slashed, sliced, gashed.* Profecta cerebro Lavi, *Luc. 6, 709.* § Profecta pectora, *Val. Flacc. 3, 439.*

¶ **Prôsçectus**, ûs, m. *A cutting, or gashing, Apul. Met. 8. p. 237.*

***Prôsçecûter**, ôris, m. verb. *He that followeth a b. synes, an attendant, Ap. JCC.*

***Prôsçecûturus**, a, um, part. *About to follow.*

Tiberim beneventum usque profecuturus, *Suet. Aug. 97.*

Prôsçeda, æ, f. [ex pro, & sedeo; ita dict. quod ante stabula sedeat, *Fest.* unde & prostibula dict.] *A strumpet, or common whore, that sitteth in the streets to invite passengers.* An te ibi vis inter istas vorfarier prôsçedas? *Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 54.*

Prôsçedânum, i, n. *Sarmaticum vocab. An un-apiness to generation in rams, goats, or other beasts, by over-much labour, Plin. 26, 10.*

***Prôsçelytus**, i, m. [προσέλυτος, Gr. i. e. ad-vena; à προσέρχομαι, advenio] *A proselyte, or stranger, converted to our religion, Bibl. Lat. Ad-vena.*

Prôsçeminâtus, a, um, part. *Sown, or scatter-ed, about.* § Profeminatæ familiæ, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 16.*

Prôsçeminô, âre, act. *To sow all over, to scat-ter about on this side and that.* Solertia, quæ posset vel in tegulis profeminare ostreas, *Cic. in Orat. 4.*

***Prôsçequendus**, a, um, part. (1) *To be attended.* (2) *Abfol. To be respected.* (1) Tac. (2) Suet. Aug. 49.

***Prôsçequens**, tis, part. (1) *Following.* (2) *Waiting on, attending.* (1) Quisque suum amicum prôsçequens, obtestatus erat, ne, &c. *Hirt. B. Alex. 16.* (2) Inter officia prôsçequentium, *Suet. Cæs. 71.*

***Prôsçequor**, i, cûtus, dep. [ex pro, & sequor] (1) *To follow after, to pursue, to prosecute.* (2) *To accompany, or go with; to wait upon, or at-tend.* (3) *Met. To follow, or imitate.* (4) *To describe, treat, or discourse of.* (1) Longius prôsçequi veritus, quod silvæ intercedebant, *Cæs. B. G. 5, 50.* (2) Dum te prôsçequor, ac domum reduco, *Mart. 11, 25.* Prôsçequi funus alicujus, *Plin. 7, 32.* ¶ Prôsçequi aliquem amore, *to love him, Cic. Fam. 15, 21.* § laudibus, *Col. 12, 3.* ¶ Beneficiis, officiis, *to oblige, or to do him a kindness, Cic. verbis, to rate, or chide, Id. Cat. 2, 12.* Gratâ memoriâ, *to honour one's memory, Id. Phil. 14, 30.* (3) = Cotta prôsçequatur, atque imi-tabatur antiquitatem, *Id.* (4) Quid pascua versu prôsçequar? *Virg. Georg. 3, 340.* rationem alicujus rei stilo prôsçequi, *Plin. Epist. 1, 8, 8.*

***Prôsçerpens**, tis, part. *Creeping, or crawling.* Fac me prôsçerpentem bestiam, *Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 105.*

***Prôsçerpo**, ère, psi, ptum, n. [ex pro, & ser-po] (1) *To creep, or crawl, along.* (2) *To spread by little and little.* (1) Vid. Prôsçerpens. (2) Hæc herba mirè prôsçerpit, *Plin.*

Prôsçero, ui, & sêvi, sâtum, act. *To sow.* Non prôsçerit ullum Flava Ceres segetem, *Lucan. 4, 411.*

***Prôsçeuca**, æ, f. & Prôsçeuces, f. [προσευχή, Gr. ex πρός, ad, & εὐχόμεαι, precor] (1) *An oratory, or place of prayer.* (2) *Met. A place where begers crave their alms of them that pass by.* (1) Locus Judæorum ubi orant, *Vet. Schol. in Juv.* (2) In quâ te quæro prôsçeuçâ? *Juv. 3, 296.*

*† **Prôsçero** [προσέρω, Gr.] † **Prôsçerari**, im-petrari, *Non. ex Lucil. 1. 26.*

¶ **Prôsçicæ**, ârum, f. pl. [à proficando, i. e. prolecano] *ai τὰν θυμάτων ἀπαρχαί, Gl. Phil. † Profecta, Luc.*

† **Prôsçicias**, ei, f. *Proficiem usurpârunt pro profectis, id est, pro extis sectis, quæ aris infe-runtur, Varr. ap. Non.*

¶ **Prôsçiciam**, i, n. *A chop. of the meat of a sacrifice. † Profecta, Ov.*

† **Prôsçico**, âre, act. & pass. Prôsçicor. [ex pro, & seco] *To cut, or chop, in pieces, Plaut. Pœn. 2, 8, 1. † Profeco.*

***Prôsçilio**, îre, ui, îvi, & îi; ultum. [ex pro, & salio] (1) *To slip out, leap, or jump.* (2) *To sally forth, to fall on.* (3) *To shoot out.* (4) *Met. To break its bounds; to sally, or burst, out.* (1) § Profilire stratis, *Val. Flacc. 1, 310.* à sede, ex tabernaculo, *Liv. in campos, Stat. Theb. 10, 470.* amicum castigatum innoxium, *Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 179. Abfol. Quidnam properans profilit? Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 6.* (2) § Profilient acies, *Luc. 7, 78.* (3) Querni frutices in altitudinem non

profluant, *Col. 7, 6.* (4) Natura vaga profluit, frænis remotis, *Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 74.*

*|| Profluitans, tis, part. *Standing out*, *Apul. Met. 11, p. 389.* † Extans.

|| Profluitum, i, n. propositum, quasi antè situm, *Fest.*

*Proflambānōmēnos, i, m. [ex pro, & f. *ἀπολύνω*, capio] i. e. assumptus. *A note in the gramut, Are, Vitr. 5, 4.*

*Proflūcer, ūri, m. [ex pro, & f. *ἀπολύνω*] Qui & f. *ἀπολύνω* magnus dicitur, est uxoris meæ avus, ego verò sum illius progener. *The wife's father's father.* Cui senex Nereus profocer esse velit, *Qv. Ep. 10, 74.*

*|| Proflūcrus, ūs, f. [ex pro, & f. *ἀπολύνω*] *A wife's grandmother*, *Modest.*

*|| Proflūdia, æ, f. [i. e. accentus, & *ἀπολύνω*, accino] *The rule of accenting, or pronouncing, syllables truly; whether long, or short, Lat. vocalationem vocat Gell. 13, 6.*

*Proflūnōmātia, æ, f. [ex pro, & f. *ἀπολύνω*, nomino] *Lat. agnominatio dicitur, quæ sit similitudine aliquâ vocum, ut Inceptio est amentium, haud amantium, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 13. Vid. Quint. 9, 3. Verberone etiam, antequam mittis? P. mitis sum equidem fustibus, Plant. Mil. sub fin.*

*|| Proflūpis, is, f. [i. e. personata; & Gr. *ἀπολύνω*, persona] *The club leaf, or great bar, Cael. 29, 7.*

*Proflūpōpētia, æ, f. personæ fictio. [ex pro, & f. *ἀπολύνω*, persona, & *ἀπολύνω*, facio, vel fingo] *The feigning of a person, or thing, to speak, vid. Quint. Inst. 11, 1.*

*Proflūpōtans, tis, part. *Looking, or peeping, frib. Jam prospectantibus astris, Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 324. Prospectans litore Thesea cedentem, Catull. 65, 52.*

*|| Proflūpōtē, adv. *Advisedly, considerately, Tert. 1. Cautē, consideratē.*

*|| Proflūpōtōr, ōris, m. verb. *A forer, a guardian, Litt. ex Apul. 1. Tutor.*

*Proflūpōtō, āre, freq. [à prospicio] *To behold afar off, to look often upon, to view, or take a view of. Pars ex fenestris prospectant, Liv. 24, 21. Intenti prælum prospectabant, Sall. B. J. 60, 3.*

*Proflūpōtūrus, a, um, part. *About to take a prospect of, or view. Hanc animam altā capitis fundavit in arce, Mandatricem operum, prospectu-ramque labori, Claud. 4. Conf. Hon. 235.*

*Proflūpōtū, ūs, m. verb. (1) *A sight afar off.* (2) *A prospect, or view.* (3) *Also id. quod aspectus, fight.* (1) Sterilis hinc prospectus usque ad ultimam plateam, *Plant. Mil. 3, 1, 10. Sepius interjectis prospectus impediabatur, Cæf. B. G. 2, 22.* (2) Prospectu in urbem agrumque capto, deos precatus regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, *Liv. 1.* (3) In prospectum P. R. produxit, *Cic. Verr. 1, 47.*

*Proflūpōtūlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (1) *To look afar off.* (2) *To scout.* (1) Multitudo è muris adventum regis & imperatoris prospeculabatur, *Liv. 33, 1.* (2) Ab urbe prospeculatum mittere, *Id. 3, 43.*

*Proflūpōt, & Proflūpōtūrus, a, um, adj. ier, comp. rimus, sup. [à *ἀπολύνω*, i. e. conducibilis, utilis] (1) *Lucky, happy, prosperous, successful, favourable, giving prosperity.* (2) *Also Entire, unspotted.* (1) & Exitus prosper, *Cic. Att. 9, 7.* & Prospera adversaque fortuna, *Id. N. D. 3, 37.* = Prosperus & salutaris ille fulgor stellæ, quæ Jovis appellatur, *Id. Somn. Scip. 4.* & Prosperius satum, *Ov. Fast. 3, 614.* Prosperrimus eventus, *Paterc. 2, 12.* Prosperrimum bellum, *Id. ibid. 69.* (2) Prosperā populi & militum famā fuit Rufus, *Tac. Ann. 14, 51, 5.*

*|| Proflūpōtātus, a, um, part. *Made propitious.* † Propitius-factus.

*Proflūpōtē, adv. iūs, comp. rime, sup. *Fortunately, prosperously, luckily.* Prosperē res eveniunt, *Cic. N. D. 2, 66.* Arundo prosperiūs loco resoluta, quā denso, deponitur, *Col. 4, 32.* Omnia geruntur prosperrimē, *Paterc. 2, 97.*

*Proflūpōtō, ēre, si, sum, act. [à pro, & f. *ἀπολύνω*] *To spread, or sprinkle, abroad; to besprinkle, Tac. Ann. 15, 44.*

*Proflūpōtās, ātis, f. *Good success, good fortune, prosperity, good luck.* = Commoditatem prosperitatemque vitæ à diis habemus, *Cic. N. D. 3, 36.* = Improborum prosperitates secundæque res, *Id. ibid.*

*Proflūpōtō, āre, act. [à prosperus] (1) *To be flow freely, to indulge.* (2) *To succeed, to give success, to make prosperous.* (1) & Amico meo prosperare, *Plant. Pers. 2, 3, 11.* Hanc veniam ibi minus gravatē prospero, *Id. Casin. 5, 4, 26.* Dī, deæque, vos precor, uti P. R. victoriam prosperetis, *Liv. 8, 9.* (2) Deos precatus uti cæpta pro perarent, *Tac. Hist. 4, 53, 4.*

*Proflūpōtūrus, a, um, part. [à || prospergor] *Besprinkled, Tac. Ann. 11, 44, 2.*

*Proflūpōtūrus, a, um, adj. *Prosperous, lucky, &c.* = Prosperus & salutaris fulgor, *Cic. Somn. Scip. 4.* *Vid. Prosper.*

*|| Proflūpōtōmēna, ōrum, pl. n. [à *ἀπολύνω*, Gr. adhibeor] *medicis dict. quæ esu potu-que intra corpus admittuntur, Cael. 9, 15.*

*Proflūpōtōciendus, a, um, part. *To view, or be viewed.* Vir ad prospicienda cavendæque pericula peritus, *Just. 31, 2.*

*Proflūpōtōciens, tis, part. *Viewing.* & Prospiciens fluctus, *Lucan. 8, 47.* iræ vel tibi, *ib. 8, 644.* Quod antè prospiciens Pericles, *Just. 3, 7.*

*|| Proflūpōtōciēter, adv. *Circumspectly, advisedly, warily, with good foresight and consideration, Gell. 2, 29.* † Cautē, consideratē.

*Proflūpōtōciētia, æ, f. *Providence, foresight, care.* Ut vacuum metu P. R. nostrā vigiliā & prospiciētiā redderemus, *Cic. Philipp. 7, 7.* ubi al. providentiā, perperam, & Raro tamen occ.

*Proflūpōtōci, ēre, exi, ēctum, act. [ex pro, & f. *ἀπολύνω*] (1) *To view; to have, or take, a view of.* (2) *To foresee.* (3) *To look to, or take care of.* (4) *Also, simply, to see, or look.* (1) Facile erat ex superioribus locis prospicere in urbem, *Cæf. B. C. 2, 5.* & Prospicere ab rupe, *Virg. Æn. 3, 647.* ex speculā, *Cic. Fam. 4, 3.* ad aliquem, *Quint. 6, 1.* per umbram, *Virg. Æn. 2, 732.* (2) & Istuc est sapere, non quod ante pedes modò videre, sed etiam illa quæ futura sunt prospicere, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 34.* Talem exitum vitæ suæ Annibal prospexerat animo, *Liv. 5.* & Prospicere in posterum, *Cic. Fam. 2, 7.* (3) Tibi prospexi & stultitiæ tuæ, *Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 8.* = Vos, quod ad famam vestram pertinet, prospicite atque consulite, *Cic.* (4) Parum oculi prospiciunt, *Ter. Pberm. 5, 1, 8.* vid. & *Plant. Curc. 2, 3, 58.*

*Proflūpōtōci, i, pass. *To be viewed.* Post sanguinis missionem si non redit & motus & mens, nihil spei superest, si redit, sanitas quæque prospicitur, *Cæf. 3, 27.*

*|| Proflūpōtōci, adv. *Providently, carefully, Apul. Met. 1, p. 29.* † Cautē, circumspectē.

*Proflūpōtōci, a, um, adj. [à prospicio] *Fair to see to, or which may be seen afar off; attentive, watchful.* Proflūpōtōci puerorum cultu atque formâ greges, *Sen. Ep. 111.*

*|| Proflūpōtō, āre, act. [ex pro, & f. *ἀπολύνω*] *To breathe afar off, to transpire, to breathe out, Apul. Apol. p. 485.* † Spiro.

*Proflūpōtōtans, tis, part. [à proflō] (1) *Standing, or jutting, out.* (2) *Also prostituting for hire.* (1) Angululi proflōtantes, *Lucr. 2, 428.* (2) Spoliator pupilli proflōtantis, *Juv. 1, 47.*

*Proflūpōtōtens, tis, part. *Overthrowing.* Macedonas venerabundus ipsum salutare proflōtentes humi corpora iussit, *Curt. 8, 17.* Denfus proflōtens messor aristas, *Catull. 65, 349.*

*|| Proflūpōtōtēdium, i, n. [à *ἀπολύνω*, Gr. à *ἀπολύνω*, ante, & *ἀπολύνω*, pectus] *A poitrel for a horse, Cael. 21, 21.* *Lat. Pectorale.*

*Proflūpōtōtē, ēre, strāvi, strātum, act. [ex pro, & f. *ἀπολύνω*] (1) *To overthrow, cast, beat, or strike, down; to bear down before it; to beat, or cut, down.* (2) *To lay flat, to prostrate.* (3) *To lay along.* (4) *To strew or spread.* (5) || *To prostitute.* (6) *To humble, or demean.* (1) = Hirtius hostes prostravit, fudit, occidit, *Cic. Philipp. 14, 10.* = Prostrant acies, proterunt armatos, *Plin. 8, 9.* & Silvam prostrernere, *Ov. Met. 8, 776.* (2) Circa viam corpora omnium egea

prostraverunt, *Liv.* Corpora magnanimo facta est prostrasse leoni, *Ov. Trist. 3, 5, 33.* § Se ad pedes alicujus prosternere, *Cic. Philipp. 3, 18.* (3) Omnem viridem superficiem intorquere, & in terram prosternere conveniet, *Col. 11, 3.* (4) & Flores prosternere, *Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 257.* (5) & Prosternere pudicitiam alicui, *Suet. Neron. 29.* sed al. prostituit, *Vid. Prostratus, n. 3.* (6) = Sic te abicies, atque prosternes? *Cic. Parad. 1, 4.*

*Proflūpōtōtē, i, pass. *To be thrown down, &c.* Quint. & Proflōtēni arvis, *Val. Flacc. 6, 508.* Ge- star proflōtēniur ense, *Sil. Ital. 4, 629.*

*|| Proflūpōtōtēsis, is, f. [à *ἀπολύνω*, Gr. ex pro, & f. *ἀπολύνω*, ante, & *ἀπολύνω*, adeptio] *The difference of the true and equal motion, Astron. Latine, Aequatio.*

*|| Proflūpōtōtēsis, is, f. [à *ἀπολύνω*, Gr. ex pro, & f. *ἀπολύνω*, ad, & *ἀπολύνω*, positio] *A figure when a letter, or syllable, is added to the beginning of a word; as, gnarus for natus, tetuli for tuli.*

*|| Proflūpōtōtēsis, is, f. [à proflando] *A whore.* Pro feq.

*Proflūpōtōtēsis, æ, f. quæ proflāt, venalem habens pudorem. [à verbo ant. proflire, i. e. prostare, M.] *A common strumpet, a whore, a low baggage that plyeth in the streets, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 6.*

Proflūpōtōtēsis, i, m. [à proflō, quod ibi meretrices prostarent] (1) † *A brothel-house, or stews.* (2) *A common prostitute.* (1) *Ap. obsel. auct. 1. Lustrum, lupanar, fornic.* (2) Bellum & pudicum verò populi prostibulum, *Plant. Aul. 2, 4, 6.*

*Proflūpōtōtēsis, ēre, ui, ūtum, act. [ex pro, & f. *ἀπολύνω*] *To prostitute, to set open to every one that cometh.* Meretrix quæ se toto corpore prostituit, *Catull. 107, 8.*

*|| Proflūpōtōtēsis, æ, f. *A prostitute, a common harlot, a whore, Ulp. 1. Scortum.*

*Proflūpōtōtēsis, a, um, part. *Prostituted, made common.* = Nero lupanaribus atque prostituteis mandavit inquisitiones, *Plin. 30, 2.* Prostitutæ Pyralidis amor, *Suet. Calig. 36.*

*Proflō, āre, sūti, sūtum, n. (1) *To stand out, to jut.* (2) *To stand to be hired, or sold.* (3) *To be made public.* (4) *Also, as a harlot, to be common and ready to be hired of all comers for money.* (1) *Vid. Proflōtans.* (2) An nostris innotuit illa libellis? Sic erat; ingenio prostitit illa meo, *Ov. Am. 3, 12, 3.* (3) Amicitia venerabile nomen Proflāt, *Id. ex Pont. 2, 3, 20.* (4) Ad circum iussæ prostare puellæ, *Juv. 3, 65.*

*Proflūpōtōtēsis, a, um, part. *About to lay prostrate.* Dixit, semetipsum, cum rex inisset convivium, proflōtaturum huini corpus, *Curt. 8, 18.*

*Proflōtātus, a, um, part. [à proflōtōr] (1) *Prostrate, lying flat.* (2) *Overthrown, destroyed.* (3) *Prostituted.* (1) Proflōtati in gramine molli, *Lucr. 2, 29.* (2) = Virtus afflicta & proflōtata, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 52.* (3) Proflōtata regi pudicitia, *Suet. Cæf. 2.*

*Proflūpōtōtēsis, i, f. [i. e. habens columnas antē; ex pro, & f. *ἀπολύνω*, ante, & *ἀπολύνω*, columna] *A house, or building, with pillars in the front, Vitr. 3, 1.*

*Proflūpōtōtēsis, ēre, ēgi, actum, act. [ex pro, & f. *ἀπολύνω*] (1) *To throw, or cast, up.* (2) *To hammer, or work, as a smith doth; to stamp and beat.* (1) Sus pede proflūpōtigit terram, *Virg. Georg. 3, 256.* (2) Fulmina Cyclops Proflūpōtigit, *Val. Flacc. 4, 288.*

*|| Proflūpōtōtēsis, āum, f. pl. [ex pro, & f. *ἀπολύνω*] *The knags that stick out of the hart's horns near the forehead, brow-antlers, Jun.*

† Proflūpōtōtēsis, adv. ant. pro proflūpōtōtēsis, ut solum pro sursum.

Proflūpōtōtēsis, des, sui, desse. [ex pro, & f. *ἀπολύνω*] (1) *To do good to, to profit, to be profitable to, to avail.* (2) *To be good, to be medicinal.* (1) & Non profuit, sed nocuit, *Cic. pro Cael. 31.* & Neque illis profis, & tu peras, *Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 23.* Liteiæ, quæ ad virtutem nihil profunt, *Sall.* (2) Putant eam contra araneorum ictus prodesse, *Plin. 37, 10.* & articulum dolori, *Id. adversus scorpiones, Id. Prodesse in commune, Quint. 6, 1.*

*|| Proflūpōtōtēsis, æ, f. [protumia, ant. qu. portumia]

tamia ex Græco *πρόβριον*] *A small ship, a little bark, a ferryboat, a spy, or ketch.* † *Lembus.*

‡ *Proflus, adv. Straightway, altogether.* † *Prorsus.*

* *Proſaſis, is, f. [ἀπορσίω, Gr. quod inter cætera significat, Disputandum propono sive in dubium revoco] (1) A proposition. (2) Also the first part of a play. (3) The former part of an exordium, or even periods. (1) Vid. Apul. de Syllogism. Categ. (2) Prologus, Protasis, Epitasis, Catastrophe, Donat. in *Prolog. Ter.* (3) Ap. Rhett.*

* *Proſaſticus, a, um, adj. Belonging to the protasis, or first part of a play. ¶ Protastica persona, a person which is brought in the beginning, or protasis of a comedy, to lay open the argument, and appeareth no more, Donat.*

* *Proſectio, ōnis, f. A defense, a protection, Tert. † Conservatio.*

* *Proſector, ōris, m. verb. (1) A defender, a protector. (2) One of the emperor's guard, a partisan. (1) Firm. † Servator. (2) ¶ Proſectores domestici, 'squires of the body to the emperor, Spart. † Satellites.*

* *Proſectum, i, n. [ἀπὸ protegendo, i. e. porro tegendo, sive tectum projiciendo] A gallery in a building made out farther than the rest of the house, a jutty, C. ex Cic. sed q.*

* *Proſecturus, a, um, part. About to protect. Quos liberos matrimonio tuo protecturam se arbitrabatur, Just. 24, 2.*

* *Proſectus, a, um, part. (1) Covered. (2) It. adj. or, comp. Safe, secure. (1) Filia centauri protecta humeros capillis, Ov. Met. 2, 635. (2) Sapientia est omni ratione protectior, Cic. Phil. 13, 3.*

* *Proſectus, ū, m. verb. A covering, as of a roof, Scæv. JC. † Protectum.*

* *Proſtendus, a, um, part. To protect, or be protected. § Proſtendis oppugnationibus, Tac. Hist. 2, 21, 5.*

* *Proſtens, tis, part. Covering, overshadowing, Plin. 12, 1.*

* *Proſtego, ēre, xi, ctum, act. [ex pro, & tego] (1) To cover. (2) Met. To protect, or defend. (3) To hide. (4) Also to make out a jutty in a building, standing out farther, and beyond the other. (1) Ab imbri fronde protegere, Plin. 10, 33. (2) Ego spoliatum defendo, & protego, Cic. pro Sull. 18. (3) Parricidii immanitatem metu majore protegere, Quint. Declam. 8. (4) Cic. Topic. 11.*

* *Proſtegor, i, pass. To be covered, &c. Plin. 19, 8.*

* *Proſtēlātus, a, um, part. Driven away. Patitiā protelatus, Turpil. ap. Non.*

* *Proſtelo, āre, act. [ex pro, & Gr. πῆλε, quod sign. procul, Feſt. vel à pio, & telum] (1) To drive, or chase, away; to put, or shift, off; to drive back, to vex, to trouble. (2) Also to defer, to protract the time, to prolong. (1) Nec te iratus suis sævis dictis protelet, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 37. (2) Dig.*

* *Proſtēd, adv. Readyly, immediately, incontinently, Catull. 54.*

* *Proſtelum, i, n. [ἀπὸ pro, & πῆλε, longē] (1) A continual pushing, or thrusting, forward. (2) † Also help, advantage, or encouragement. (1) Protelo telorum continuato, Lucr. 2, 531. (2) Delectatio protelum ad discendum, Varr. ap. Non. Protelo ducere, Lucil. i. e. uno ingressu ac nisu, Scal.*

* *Proſtendens, tis, part. Stretching out; showing, or holding, forth. § Proſtendens brachia, Catull. 64, 10. & Virg. Æn. 5, 377. Filium protendens, Tac. Hist. 3, 68.*

* *Proſtendo, ēre, di, sum & tum, act. (1) To stretch forth, or out. (2) To defer, or put off. (3) To extend, or spread abroad. (1) Vid. Proſtendens. § Proſtendens hastas protendere, Tac. Ann. 2, 21, 1. (2) § Comitia in Januarii mensē, Cic. Fam. 10, 36. (3) § Famam alicujus protendere, Claud. Paneg. 1, 8.*

* *Proſtendor, i, pass. To be stretched out, &c. Plin. 11, 43.*

* *Proſtentus, a, um, part. Stretched, or held, out at length, vid. Proſtentus.*

* *Proſtentio, ōnis, f. verb. [ἀπὸ protendo] A proposition in logic, Apul. de Doct. Plat. princip. † Enunciatio, Cic.*

* *Proſtentus, a, um, part. (1) Stretched forth, held out at length. (2) ¶ Adj. or, comp. Wide, extended. (1) Pedes temo protentus in octo, Virg. Georg. 1, 171. § Proſtentis hastis, Tac. Ann. 14, 37, 2. (2) Phocis lucis in exortum protentior, Avien. Perieg. 128.*

* *Proſtēnus, adv. [ex pro, i. e. porro, & tenus; id est, longē à finibus] Afar off, aloof, a great way hence. Capellas Protenus æger ago, Virg. Ecl. 1, 13. Vid. Protinus, utroque enim modo scrib. vid. Taubm. ad Virg. Ecl. 8. & Barth. ad Stat. Animadv. T. 2, 683.*

* *Proſtēndus, a, um, part. To be trampled upon. Proterendos elephantis subſternere, Val. Max. 2, 7, 14.*

* *Proſtērens, tis, part. Trampling upon. Proterens quicquid obvium fuerat, Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 1.*

‡ *Protermīno, āre, act. To extend the limits, or bounds, Apul. Met. 9, p. 306. † Profero, produco, Vett.*

* *Proſtēro, ēre, trīvi, trītum, act. [ex pro, & tero] (1) To trample. (2) To squeeze, to crush to pieces. (3) To wear away, to thrust out. (1) = Proſternunt acies, proterunt armatos, Plin. 8, 9. Ego te mulier, quasi sus catulos, pedibus proteram, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 13. (2) Ulmus cadens proterit uvas, Stat. Theb. 8, 548. (3) Ver proterit æſſas, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 9.*

* *Proſtēror, i, pass. To be trampled upon. Ita se mores habent, ut publicā quisque ruinā malit occidere, quā suā proteri, Val. Patere. 2, 91.*

* *Proſterreo, ēre, ui, act. [ex pro, & terreo] To fright, or scare. Filium proterruiſi hinc, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 37.*

* *Proſtervē, adv. ius, comp. ¶ ſimē, sup. (1) Forwardly, snappishly, waywardly. (2) Haphly, inconsiderately. (1) § Proſtervē iracundus, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 53. Facere aut dicere proſtervīs, Ov. A. Am. 1, 4, 9. In noſtram religionem proſterviſſimē inſiſtunt, Aug. (2) Satis pol, proſtervē me Syri promiſſa induxerunt, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 1.*

* *Proſtervia, æ, f. (1) Sauceyness, wantonness. (2) ¶ Also a kind of sacrifice wherein they burnt what they could not eat. (1) Capripedes agitat cūm læta proſtervia Papas, Anſon. Edyll. 3, 172. & in libr. suū error irreſiſſe videtur. † Proſtervitas. (2) ¶ Sic perſeram legit ex Macr. Sat. 2, 2. & explicat Erasmus, & ex eo Steph. alique in libris ſuos inſerunt, unde & multi in errorem biantes inducti ſunt; quo loco legi debet proſterviam, ut apud Plaut. Propter viam illi ſunt vocati ad prandium, Rud. 1, 2, 62. ubi vid. Taubin. vid. & Feſt. atque ibi Scal.*

* *Proſtervitas, ātis, f. Crossness, forwardness, peevishness, coyness, wantonness. Uicit me grata proſtervitas, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 7.*

† *Proſterviter, adv. Sauceily, Enn. ap. Non.*

* *Proſtervus, a, um, adj. [ex pro, & terovus] (1) Saucey, forward, malapert, knaveish, rude, boisterous, rugged. (2) Wanton. (1) Ne ineptus, ne proſtervus videar, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 16. (2) § Juvenes proſtervi, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 2.*

‡ *Proſteſſans, tis, part. pro obſteſſans, Amm.*

‡ *Proſteſſatio, ōnis, f. verb. A protestation, an open declaring of one's mind, a protest, Alciat.*

‡ *Proſteſſor, āri, ātus ſum, dep. To protest, or declare, against a thing; also to beseech, Amm.*

‡ *Proſthymē, adv. [ex Gr. προθύμως] Cheerfully, bounyly, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 23. † Alacriter.*

* *Proſthymia, æ, f. [προθυμία, Gr. à πρό, antē, & θυμός, animus] Good will, kindness. = Vides benignitatem hominum, ut pericere & prothy-mia, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 53. Lat. Animi propensio.*

* *Proſthyrīdes, um, f. pl. & in ſing. Proſthyrīs. [προθυρίς, Gr. à πρό, antē, & θυρίς, janua] The coins, or corners, of a wall; the cross-beams, or over-thwart rafters, Vitruv. 4, 6.*

* *Proſthyrum, i, n. [προθύρον, Gr. ab eodem] A porch at the outward door of a house; a pale,*

or rail, to keep off horses, or carts, from the door, Vitruv. 6, 10. & Prothyrum vestibulum privatarum ædium, propylæum urbis, vel templi, vel regis, Bud.

‡ *Proſtinam, adv. ant. pro protinus. Fortwith, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 84. & Bacch. 3, 1, 7. Proſtinam dicitur à protinus, & significat continuitatem, Varr. L. L. 6, 6.*

* *Proſtinus, vel Proſtēnus, [ex porro, & tenus] adv. loci & temporis. (1) Right forward, farther on, at a distance, before one. (2) Straightway, presently. (3) At the first, instantly, at the same time. (4) Next in order. (5) Continually. (6) Therefore, by consequence. (7) Inseparably, indivisibly. (1) ¶ Præcepisse ut pergeret protinus; quod retro atque à tergo fuerit, ne laboraret, Cic. de Div. 1, 24. Capellas Protenus æger ago, Virg. Ecl. 1, 13. (2) Postquam id actum est eo; protinus ad fratrem inde abiit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 9. (3) Aliæ febres protinus à calore incipiunt, Cels. 3, 3. & Concipiunt aliæ protinus, aliæ tardius, Plin. 16, 25. (4) Protinus ærii mellis cœlestia dona Exequar, Virg. Georg. 4, princ. vid. & Hor. 1, 18, 67. Steph. interpr. Sed fort. commodius ad primam notionem referatur. (5) Lacu protinus stagnante, quam vocant Niliidem, Plin. 5, 9. (6) Nec protinus non est materia rhetorices, si, &c. Quint. 2, 22. & Protinus temporis, protenus loci, Capr. Sed sanè nulla diverſitas agnoscenda est. (7) Hæc loca Diſſiſſiſſe ſerunt, cūm protinus utraque tellus Una foret, Virg. Æn. 3, 416. vid. & Id. 9, 337.*

* *Proſtocolum, i, n. [πρωτόκολλον, Gr. ex πρώτος, primus, & κόλλα, id est, gluten, quo chartæ soleant conglutinari; sive quod in glutine, ceu coia, per tabulas extensā olim scriberetur] The upper part of the leaf of a book, bearing out above the rest, wherein the name, or title, is written, Panciroll. vid. Salm. in Hist. Aug.*

* *Proſtocolum, i, n. [πρωτόκολλον, Gr. i. e. primum membrum, vel prima membrana; ex πρώτος, primus, & κόλον, membrum] The which is first briefly noted, to be afterwards amended, and farther enlarged; a rough draught, Hermol.*

* *Proſtōcōmum, ii, n. [πρωτοκόμιον, Gr. à πρώτον, prima, & κόμη, coma] The hair next the face, Veg. 2, 11.*

* *Proſtollo, ēre, ſilli, act. (1) To advance, or put forward. (2) To defer, or prolong. (1) = Manum si protollit, subito proſtecto manum, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 72. (2) Fati protollere fines, Lucr. 5, 310. Protollo mortem mihi, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 11.*

* *Proſtollor, i, lātus ſum. To be prolonged, or continued. Neque vi i vitam ſinet in crāſſinum protollī, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 43.*

* *Proſtōmartyr, ūis, [πρωτομάρτυρ, Gr. ex πρώτος, primus, & μάρτυρ, testis] The first witness, or martyr, such as was Abel in the Old Testament; St. Stephen in the New, Eccl.*

* *Proſtōne, āre, neut. [ex pro, & tono] To thunder, or make a great noise; to speak fiercely. Sed tali protonat iſſi, Val. Placc. 4, 205.*

‡ *Proſtōnōtārius, ſil, m. A chief scribe, or secretary; a protonotary, Recent.*

* *Proſtoplaſtus, i, m. [πρωτοπλαστής, Gr. ex πρώτος, primus, & πλαστής, factus] Our first father Adam, Eccl. † Parens humani generis.*

* *Proſtōtōmus, a, um, adj. [πρωτοτόμος, Gr. ex πρώτος, primus, & τέμνω, secō] The first to be cut, or the first cuttings. ¶ Prototomi caules, sprouts. Sed jam prototomos tempus decidere caules, Col. 10, 369.*

* *Proſtōtōmus, ſil, m. ſubſt. [ab eodem] A sprout. § Prototomi rudes, Mart. 10, 48, 16.*

* *Proſtōtūpon, i, n. [πρωτότυπον, Gr. i. e. primum exemplar; ex πρώτος, primus, & τύπος, forma, typus] The first copy, or original. Lat. Primum exemplar.*

* *Proſtōtūpus, a, um, adj. i. e. primitivus. Of the first pattern, primitive, original.*

* *Proſtractus, a, um, part. Drawn out, prolonged. § Ad arma protractus, Sall. 16, 84.*

* *Proſtractus, ūs, m. verb. A portrait, Apul. Mer. 11.*

‡ *Proſtrādo, ēre, dīdi, act. [ex pro, & strado] To*

To *give over from one another*, Litt. ex Apul.
† Trado.

* Prōtrahens, tis. part. *Drawing out*. In medium manibus suis protrahens, Suet. Neron. 53.

* Prōtrahendus, a, um. part. *To be drawn out*. Sin aliquid exanime est, specillo oriculario protrahendum est, Cels. 6, 8.

* Prōtraho, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ex pro, & traho] (1) *To drag along, to bring one out by head and shoulders*. (2) *To draw forth, or out of*. (3) *To protract, delay, or prolong; to spin out time*. (4) *To aggravate*. (1) Pissistratus indicem ad indicium protraxit, Liv. 33, 30. (2) Verum protrahere inde, Lucr. 1, 410. (3) Impetrabo ut aliquot saltem nuptiis protrahat dies, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 13. Sed Donat. leg. prod. Protrahere mortem longā fame, Sen. Herc. fur. 420. (4) Ut victoris insolentiam dicti tumore protraheret, Val. Max. 1, 5, 8. sed al. pertraheret.

* Prōtrahor, i. tractus. pass. (1) *To be drawn, or dragged, forth*. (2) *To be prolonged*. (1) In convivium Comanum protrahi iussit, Cic. Nudi in medium protrahabantur, Liv. 28, 29. (2) = Ut commoda veteranorum protrahi ac differri necesse esset, Suet. Ner. 32.

* Protrepticon, i. n. [αποπρῆξις, Gr. sc. ἔπος; ἀποπρῆξις, horter] *A hortatory discourse*, Stat. Sylv. 5, 2. Auson. Edyll. 4.

* || Protrepticus, a, um. adj. *Exhortatory*, Symmach. 1, 31. Lat. Hortativus.

* || Prōtrimentum, i. n. [ἀπροτέρω] *Meat minced small, a bawb*, Apul. Met. 8. in fine.

* Prōtritrus, a, um. part. [ἀπροτέρω] (1) *Trodden under foot, mashed*. (2) *Beaten, mauled*. (1) Protritum & corruptum frumentum, Liv. 34, 26. (2) Protrita hostium acies, Tac. Hist. 2, 26, 1.

* Protrōpum, i. n. al. Protrōpon. [sc. ὄψιν ἀπὸ τῆς πρῆξης; ἀπὸ, antè, & τῆς πρῆξης, utras calco] *The first new wine, that runeth into the trough without pressing*, Plin. 14, 9. Lat. Lixivium vocare, Col. 12, 41. dicit. Bud.

Prōtrūdo, ēre, si, sum. act. *To thrust forward, to thrust into one's bosom*. Qui protrudit cylindrum, dat ei principium motionis, Cic. de Fato, 19.

Prōtrūdor, i. pass. *To be thrust forward*. = Moles protruditur atque movetur, Lucr. 4, 889.

|| Prōtūbero, āre, act. *To bud, burgeon, or bloom*, Col. ap. Litt. certè Solin. Polyh. c. 47.

* Prōturbans, tis. part. *Thrusting out*. Proturbans ingerit ensem, Val. Flacc. 6, 230.

* Prōturbo, āre, act. [ex pro, & turbo] *To thrust out by force; to thrust, or push, from one*. Missilibus faxis proturbare hostem, Liv. 5, 47. ubi al. perturbare. || Proturbare aliquem calcibus, *to kick him away*, Col. 6, 37. Stat. conf. Theb. 5, 662.

* Prōturbor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be thrust out*. Extra lecta proturbantur, Col. 9, 15. Quoties quisque diverforiis, quæ occupassent, proturbatus esset, Curt. 6, 30.

* || Prōtūtēla, æ. f. [ex pro, & tutela] *Vice-guardianship*, Ulp.

* Prōtūpum, i. n. [αποτύπος, Gr. ex ἀπὸ, & τύπος, typus] *An example, or pattern; an image, or form, whereof moulds are made, and in which things of metal, or earth, are cast*. || Primus personas tegularum extremis imbricibus imposuit, quæ inter initia protypa vocavit, postea idem ectypa fecit, Plin. 35, 12.

* Prōvectus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Carried along*. (2) *Met. Advanced, promoted, carried on*. (1) § Provectus equo, Liv. (2) Studio rusticarum rerum provectus, Cic. de Senect. Quorum ad extremum usque spiritum provecta est prudentia, Id. ibid. 9. || Non admodum grandis natu, sed tamen ætate provectior, Id. ibid. 4.

* Prōvehens, tis. part. *Advancing*. Pravo gaudio provehente, Liv. 40, 14.

* Prōveho, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ex pro, & veho] (1) *To carry on; to convoy, or conduct on the way*. (2) *To expose, or adventure*. (3) *To advance, to promote, to prefer*. (1) || Proveni mulierem, avchere non quivi miser, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 25.

Met. Sulpitium popularis aura provexit, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 20. (2) Vitam suam nunquam in periculum sine custodia, & sine præsidio, provehebat, Id. pro Mil. 22. (3) Ad dignitatem provexit me indulgentia tua, Plin. Ep. 10, 8. = Studiosos amat, fovet, provehit, Id.

* Prōvehor, i. pass. (1) *To be carried on*. (2) *Met. To be transported, or carried too far*. (1) § Equo provehi, Liv. 23, 47. (2) Met. Sed provehor amore, non enim id propositum est huic epistolæ, Cic. ad Brut. 15.

Prōveniēns, tis. part. *Coming forth, arising*. § Proveniēns fructus, Ov. Nux. 10.

Prōveniō, īre, ēni, entum. n. [ex pro, & venio] (1) *To come forth, to increase*. (2) *To proceed, to come into the world*. (3) *To grow, to be produced, to happen, or chance*. (4) *To come to pass, to come to good*. (1) In scenam provenit novo modo, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 155. (2) Ut studiis gaudium, sic studia hilaritate proveniunt, Plin. Ep. 8, 19. (3) Neque aliud ibi animal provenit, Id. 9, 10. Provenit sativa myrrha, Id. Carmina proveniunt animodeducta sereno, Ov. Trist. 1, 1, 59. (4) Nec quid provenitum sic provident, Cic. || Imperf. || Nimis provenitum est nequiter, *I have had ill luck*, Plaut. Men. 5, 61.

Prōventūrus, a, um. part. *About to come forth, or happen*. Ut quicquid cogitaret volveritque animo, id esse provenitum polliceretur, Suet. Vespas. 5.

Prōventus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *Increase; yearly profit, or income; revenue*. (2) *Abundance, or store*. (3) *Also good success*. (1) § Proventus frugum, Plin. 20, 12. Onere sulcos proventu, Virg. Georg. 2, 518. (2) § Poëtarum proventus, Plin. Epist. 1, 13. miseriam, Plaut. (3) Superioris temporis proventus, Cæs. B. C. 2, 38.

|| Prōverbialis, e. adj. *Proverbial*. § Versus proverbialis, Gell. 2, 22.

Prōverbium, ii. n. *A proverb, an adage, an old saying*. Tritum sermone proverbium, Cic. Offic. 3, 10.

Prōversus, a, um. part. *Right forward*. || Transversus, non proversus cedit, quasi cancer solet, Plaut. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 5.

Prōvidē, adv. *Wisely, advisedly, prudently, circumspicuously, with good foresight, carefully*, Plin. 10, 33.

Prōvidens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. *Provident, wise, careful*. = Homo acutus & multum providens, Cic. Fam. 6, 6. Id mihi est providentius, Id. Fam. 3, 1. § Providentiissimus quique, Tac. Hist. 1, 15, 6.

Prōvidenter, adv. *Providentially, with foresight*, Cic. N. D. 3, 40.

Prōvidētia, æ. f. (1) *Forecast, or foresight*. (2) *Providence*. (1) Providentia est per quam aliquid videtur, antequam evenit, Cic. de Inv. 2, 53. (2) Providentiā deorum mundus administratur, Id. de Div. 1, 51.

Prōvideō, ēre, di, sum. act. antè video. (1) *To foresee*. (2) *To provide, to see to, to look after, to forecast, to take order for, to make provision*. (3) *To prevent, to provide against*. (1) Animo jam provideo, Liv. 31, 1. (2) = Vigilare & providere reipublicæ, Cic. = Omnibus rebus cura & provide, Id. || Non solum videre, sed etiam providere, Id. = Providere antè & præcavere, Id. § Providere rem frumentariam, vel rei frumentariæ, Cæs. Providere in posterum, alicui contra aliquem, Cic. (3) Procellæ impendent, nisi providetis, Id. Catil. 4, 2.

Prōvideor, ēri. pass. (1) *To be foreseen*. (2) *To be provided for, (3) or against*. (1) = Hoc à me ita præcautum atque ita provisum est, non ut, &c. Cic. Attic. 2, 1. (2) Frumentum in hyemem provisum non erat, Cæs. B. G. 5, 29. (3) Ne provincia nobis prorogetur, quicquid provideri potest, provide, Cic. Attic. 5, 11.

Prōvidus, a, um. adj. (1) *Foreseeing*. (2) *Provident, circumspicuous, careful, wise, wary, heedful*. (3) *Providing for, careful for*. (1) Mens provida rerum futurarum, Cic. de Div. 2, 57. (2) = Parum putantur cauti, providique, Id. pro S. Rosc. 40. = Homo animal providum, fa-

gar, &c. Id. de Leg. 1, 7. (3) = Consultrix & provida utilitatum, Id. N. D. 2, 22. Multorum providus Ulysses, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 19.

Prōvincia, æ. f. [ex pro, & vinco. Provincia dict. quod populus Romanus eas provincit, i. e. antè vicit, Fest.] (1) *A province, or out country governed by a deputy, or lieutenant*. (2) *The government thereof*. (3) *Met. A task, or undertaking*. (1) Sicilia omnium prima provincia est appellata, Cic. in Verr. 2, 1. (2) = Cū aliquantum ex provinciâ atque ex imperio laudis accesserit, Id. Fam. 1, 7. (3) § Dare provinciam, vel negotium alicui, Id. Verr. 4, 23. Provinciam duram suscipere, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 22.

Prōvinciālis, e. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, a province*. (2) *Also a foreigner, or provincial; such as were all under the Roman government, except those of Italy*. (1) || Italicus es, an provincialis? Plin. Epist. 9, 23, 2. (2) Provincialium nomine omnes, præter Italos appellabantur, Col. 5, 4. || Comes provincialis, a landgrave. Provinciis electus, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 11.

|| Provinciālis, is. m. *A provincial, the chief of his order among the popish friars*. † Princeps fratrum.

Prōvinciātim, adv. *From country to country, province by province*. Auxilia provinciātim distribuit, Suet. Aug. 49, 1.

Prōvindēmia, æ. f. *A bright star over the right shoulder of Virgo, Vitr. 9, 6. M. mavult providemiatior, quod Proclo Græcè est ἀποπρῆξις*.

Prōvisio, ōnis. f. verb. *Foresight, provision, a providing, a purveying*. = Animi provisio, & præparatio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14. = Incommodorum cautio atque provisio, Id. de Amic. 21, 9.

Prōvisō, ēre, si, sum. act. *To go, or come, forth to see*. Provisio quid agant, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 1.

Prōvisōr, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A foreseer*. (2) *A purveyor, or provider of things aforehand*. (1) Ingruentium dominationum provisor, Tac. Ann. 12, 4. (2) Utilium tardus provisor, Hor. A. P. 164.

Prōvisum est, imperf. *Provision is made, care is taken*. = A me præcautum & provisum est, Cic. Attic. 2, 1.

Prōvisūrus, a, um. part. *About to provide for, or take care of*. Dixit, se quod sit officium imperatoris, provisurum ut bene gerendæ rei occasionem eis præbeat, Liv. 44, 34.

Prōvisus, a, um. part. (1) *Foreseen, considered of aforehand, seen afar off*. (2) *Provided for, (3) or against*. (1) Sive illa antè provisæ expectata sint, sive inveteraverint, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15. = Consideratus, exploratus, Id. || Cū videatur præcaveri potuisse, si provisum esset, Id. Tusc. 3, 22. (2) Præsidia in multos annos provisæ, Hirt. Cic. sub Ep. Att. 15, 6. (3) Quæ timebatis, meo consilio provisæ sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22. || Nec opinus, Id. ibid.

Prōvisus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *Foresight*. (2) *A providing, or taking care for; caution*. (3) *Providence*. (1) Provisu periculi hiberna castra repetens, Tac. Ann. 1, 27. (2) Nullo rei frumentariæ provisū, Id. Ann. 15, 8. || Temerè, provisū, Id. 12, 39. (3) Provisū deūm, Id. 12, 6. || Vix leg. nisi in abl.

Prōvivo, ēre, xi. n. *To survive, or live longer*. Agrippinam provixisse reor, Tac. Ann. 6, 25. || Rarò occ.

Prōvocans, tis. part. *Challengeing, provoking*. Provocantes alter alterum injuria, Paterc. 2, 118.

Prōvocatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A challenging, a defiance*. (2) *Also an appeal*. (1) Ex provocatione interfecit eum, Plin. 37, 1. (2) Si à duumviris provocārit, provocatione certato, Liv. 1, 26.

Prōvocātor, ōris. m. verb. *A challenger, an appealer*, Cic. pro Sext. 64.

|| Prōvocātorius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, challenging, or to them that have challenged*, Gell. 2, 11.

Prōvocātus, a, um. part. (1) *Moved, induced*. (2) *Challenged, provoked, defied*. (1) || Qui necum sæpe non solum à me provocatus, sed etiam

tiam suâ sponte de te communicare solet, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. (2) Provocatus cum Gallo Torquatus depugnabat, Id. de Fin. 2, 22.

Prōvōco, āre. act. (1) To call forth, to incite, to move. (2) To challenge, to defy. (3) To vie with. (4) To appeal. (1) Speculare, ut ubi illic prodeat me provocas, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 29. Non times bella, nec provocas, Plin. jun. 2, 118. (3) Pinxit & heroa nudum, eaque picturâ naturam ipsam provocavit, Plin. 35, 10. In amore spondere illis, qui provocant, Cic. ad Brut. 1. § Cursibus auras provocare, Virg. Georg. 3, 194. (4) = Tribunus plebis appello, & provoeco ad populum, Liv. 8, 33.

Prōvōlo, āre. n. (1) To fly away, to fly out. (2) Met. To run with all speed, to make haste. (1) Universæ apes provolant, si dies mitis futurus, Plin. 11, 12. (2) Insensu hastis provolant duo Fabii, Liv. 2, 46. Clamore provolante ante signa, Id. 7, 7.

Prōvolvēs, tis. part. Rolling, or tumbling, down. Ingentia faxa in subeuntes provolventibus barbaris, Curt. 8, 11, 13. conf. Liv. 44, 5.

Prōvolvo, ēre. vi, ūtum. act. (1) To roll, or tumble. (2) Met. To throw off, to cast off, or disregard. (1) Hunc in mediam viam provolvam, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 38. ¶ Provolvere se ad genua, to fall down at one's feet, Curt. 3, 12, 11. (2) = Sperne fidem, provolve deos, mendacia vincant, Prop. 4, 3, 27.

Prōvolvō, i. pass. To be tumbled down, Liv. 34, 11.

Prōvōlūtus, a, um. part. (1) Falling down prostrate. (2) Hanging forth, as the fundament. (1) Genibus ejus provolutus, Tac. Ann. 12, 28. Regina provoluta ad pedes Cæsaris, Flor. 4, 11. (2) Cels.

* Prōvōmo, ēre. act. [ex pro, & vomo] To vomit, Met. to cast forth. Turbinis immanem vim provomit, atque procellæ, Lucr. 6, 446.

¶ Prōvorsum fulgur, quod ignoratur noctu an interdiu sit factum, Fest.

Prōvorſus, a, um. part. Straight forward. Transversus, non provorſus cedit, quasi cancer solet, Plaut. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 5.

Prout, adv. Even as, like, according as, Cic. Attic. 11, 6. & alibi.

Prōvulgo, āre. act. To publish, or blaze, abroad, Suet. Ner. 36.

¶ Prox, bona vox, Fest. qu. proba vox.

* Proxēnēta, æ. m. [ἀγορεύων, Gr. à ἀγορεύω, sum interpres, & conciliator versurarum] A broker, a buckster, a dealer in bargains betwixt man and man, an officer of address, a matchmaker, Sen. Ep. 119. & Mart. 10, 3.

* ¶ Proxēnēticum, i. n. [ab eodem] Brokerage, Ulp.

* ¶ Proximātus, ūs. m. Neighbourhood, priority, or the first place in an office, Cod. † Vicinia, primatus.

* Proximē, adv. & præp. (1) Next, or last; very nigh, as nigh as may be. (3) Also first of all. (1) § Tuæ virtuti proximē accedo, Cic. Fam. 11, 21. Proximē ad verum, Id. Acad. 2, 4, 15. Proximē Hispaniæ Mauri sunt, Sall. B. Jug. 19, 5. (2) ¶ In nostro orbe proximē laudatur Syriacum, mox Gallicum, tertio loco Creticum, Plin. 12, 12.

* Proximītas, ātis. f. (1) Nearness; nighness in kindred, or neighbourhood. (2) Likeness, resemblance. (1) ¶ Hic testamento, ille proximitate nititur, Quint. 3, 6. ¶ Damno est mihi proximitas, aliena potentior essem, Ov. Met. 10, 340. Reus nimis proximitatis, Id. de Nuce, 56. (2) Sæpe latet vitium proximitate boni, Ov. de A. Am. 2, 662.

* Proximo, āre. act. To come very near, to approach, to be next. Capiti Equi proximat Aquaria dextra, Cic. N. D. 2, 44. ¶ Sæpe posteriores usi sunt, abstinendum tamen judicio.

* Proximō, adv. Next, last, Cic. Attic. 4, 16.

* Proximum, mi. n. The next place. ¶ In proximo, hard by, Cic. Eamus ad nos, ibi proximum est, ubi mutes, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64.

* Proximus, a, um. adj. sup. [à pri pē, propior,

undē propissimus, per Sync. propissimus, dici debuit, pro quo proximus] or, comp. (1) Nearest, next, last. (2) Subst. A neighbour, a friend, a kinsman. (1) Proximus sum egomet mihi, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 12. § Proximus Pompeio sedebam, Cic. Att. 1, 11. Proximus ab aliquo, Quint. ¶ Proximus à postremo, the last save one, Cic. Orat. 64. Proximus antē, Id. post, Id. ¶ Proximus culpæ, guilty, Phædr. 1, 10. Ut modum servem & quidem continentis proximior, Sen. Ep. 108. (2) Nihil de proximo cogitabat, Quint. § Proximus monasterii locus, Sulp. Serv. in vet. B. Mart. par. 8.

Prūdēs, adj. [contr. ex providens] or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) Sagacious, prudent, wise. (2) Knowing, on purpose. (3) Cunning, expert, skillful, witting. (1) ¶ Plus insciens quis fecit, quam prudens, boni, Plaut. Capt. Pro. 45. = Prudens, sciens, vivus, vidensque pereō, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27. (2) ¶ Me malebant nimium timidum quam satis prudentem existimare, Cic. Ad consilia prudens, Id. in jure civili, Id. de Amic. 2. Ingenio prudentior, Id. pro Cluent. 38. (3) Aulandi gens prudentissima, Juven. 3, 86. = Circumspectissimus ac prudentissimus vir, Suet. Tib. 21.

Prūdenter, adv. iūs, comp. sūmē, sup. Sagaciously, sagely, discreetly, advisedly. Multa prudenter provisā, Cic. de Amic. 2. Prudentius se gerere, Augustus ap. Suet. = Mundi naturam prudentissimē ac facundissimē exprompsit, Val. Max. 3, 3.

Prūdētia, æ. f. (1) A natural quickness, or foresight of things, and an habitual acting accordingly. (2) Knowledge, skill, understanding. (3) Wisdom, prudence, discretion. (1) Vid. Cic. de Offic. 1, 5. & confer eund. ibid. 3, 17. (2) ¶ Confessus est Non ullā medicum se prudentiā, Verum stupore vulgi factum nobilem, Phædr. 1, 14, 12. Prudentia cum juris civilis, tum rei militaris, Nep. Cim. 2. architecturæ, Cic. Offic. 1, 42. Oratorum eloquentiæ moderatrix est auditorum prudentia, Id. in Orat. (3) = Sapientia est providere, ex quo sapientia est appellata prudentia, Id. in Orat. ¶ Temeritas est florentis ætatis, prudentia senescentis, Id. de Senect. 6.

Prūina, æ. f. [à perurendo, quod fruges perurit, Fest. qu. perurina. vel qu. ἀρωγὴ, matutina, quod sit matutini temporis gelu; à ἀρωγία, Merl. sc. ἀρώγες] A frost; a hoar frost, or rime. Neque nive pruinaque concreveret, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. Pruinæ ac nives perferre, Id. Catil. 2, 10.

Prūinosus, a, um. (1) Frosty, or liable to frost. (2) Cold, thin, & ragged. (1) = Frigidæ & pruinosæ regiones, Col. Pruinofus Olympus, Claud. Rap. Prof. 257. (2) Sola pruinosus horret facundia pannis, Petron. c. 83.

Prūna, æ. f. [à perurendo, qu. perura] A burning, or live, coal, but not blazing. ¶ Pruna ardens, Carbo extinctus, Serv. ¶ Nunquam ad flammam ungi oportet, interdum ad prunam, Cels.

* Prūnum, i. n. [à prunus] A prune, or dam-scene; a plum, sloe, or bullace. ¶ Prunum cereum, a beaten plum, Virg. Ecl. 2, 53. Jun. interp. Pruna autumnalia, Prop. 4, 2, 15.

* Prūnus, i. f. [à Gr. ἀπὸν, i. e. ἀκακρυμνία, Steph. arbor quæ fert pruna] A plum tree. § Prunus sylvestris, Col. 2, 2.

Prūriens, tis. part. Itching. Exit ex quibusdam sanies, fitque ex his continuata exulceratio prurientis, Cels. 5, 28, 16.

¶ Prūriginōsus, a, um. adj. Full of the itch, itchy, Cajus JC.

Prūrigō, gānis. f. Itching, tickling; an itch. Aspera curis, & velut quædam prurigo, Col. 7, 5.

Prūrio, is, ire, īvi, ītum. n. [à peruro, qu. peruror] (1) To itch. (2) Met. To tickle, to please. (3) To have a desire to do a thing. (1) Ita dorsum totum prurit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 44. (2) Lex hæc carminibus data est jocosis, Ne possint, nisi pruriant, juvare, Mart. 1, 36. vid. & Catull. 15, 9. (3) § Prurire in pugnam, Mart. 5, 103.

Prūritus, ūs. m. verb. An itching, Plin. 9, 45.

* ¶ Prūmnēsius palus [à ἀρμύνη, puppis] ad quem fonis nauticus religatur, quem alii consilium voc. The post to which a ship is fastened by its cable, Fest.

* Prūtāneum, ei. n. [à ἀρτυάνης, magistratus, quod ibi conventum est] A common hall in the city of Greece, where those that had well deserved of their country were maintained at the public charge; and where also Vesta's fire was kept; a council house. Ut ei victus quotidianus in Prytaneo publice præberetur, Cic. de Orat. 1, 54. Cyzici in prytaneum, id est, penetrale urbis, ubi publice, quibus hic honos datus est, vespuntur, vasa aurea mensæ unius posuit, Liv.

* Prūtānis, is. m. [à ἀρτυάνης, magistratum gero] The president, or chief, of the council; a magistrate in Greece, much the same with Curio among the Romans, and such as were the fifty at Athens who made their council of state, Sen. de Tranquill. 2.

P ante S.

* Psallo, ēre. n. [ψάλλω, Gr.] To sing, or play on an instrument. Psallimus & ludamus Achiviis doctius unctis, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 33. Psallebat jucundē, Suet. Tit. 3, 2. § Doctus psallere, Sall. B. Catil. 25, 2. Lat. Cano, canto.

* ¶ Psallōcitharista, æ. m. [ex ψάλλω, psallo, & κίθαρις, citharis] A singer to the harp, Suet. Domit. 4. Rect. Philocitharista. ¶ De bis vid. Athenæum, 1, 14.

* ¶ Psalmista, æ. m. [qu. ψαλμίστης, à ψαλμίζω, hymnos canere] A psalmist; a maker of psalms, or hymns, Hier.

* ¶ Psalmōdi, ōrum. m. pl. [ψαλμῳδοί, Gr. à ψαλμός, psalmus, & ᾠδή, cantus] Those that sing psalms on both sides the choir, Aug.

* ¶ Psalmōdia, æ. f. [ab eodem] A singing and playing together on an instrument, a singing of psalms, Eccl.

* ¶ Psalmus, mi. m. [ψαλμός, Gr. à ψάλλω, psallo] A song, or hymn; a psalm, Eccl.

* ¶ Psalterium, ii. n. [ψαλτήριον, Gr. ab eodem] (1) An instrument of music much like a harp, but more pleasant; a psaltery, or sautry. (2) Also the psalter, or psalms of David. (3) A scurrilous song, or speech; a libel. (1) Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 21. ¶ Sed de leet. non con. (2) Eccl. (3) Ap. JC.

* ¶ Psalter, æ. m. [ψάλτης, Gr. ex eodem] A singing-man, or organ-player, Sidon. Lat. Cantor.

* Psaltria, æ. f. [ψάλτρια, Gr. ex eodem themate] A singing-woman, a minstrel, Ter. Lat. Fidicina.

Psaronius, i. m. sc. lapis. A kind of ortar stone, a grinding stone for medicines, a levigating stone, Plin. 36, 22.

* Psēcas, ādis. f. [ψεκας, Gr. unde ψεκάζω, stillo] (1) ¶ A drop, or misling dew; a drizzling rain. (2) Also a dressing maid. (1) A nymph of Diana's train. (1) Virg. ap. Litt. Latinæ Stilla. (2) Vid. Cic. Fam. Ep. 8, 15. & Juv. 6, 489. (3) Vid. Prop.

* Plegma, ātis. n. [πῆγμα, Gr. à πῆγω, rado] Powder beaten from melted brass; gold sand, or oar, Plin. 34, 13. Lat. Ramentum.

Psēphisma, ātis. n. [à ψῆφος, calculus, quo suffragium ferebatur in comitiis] A decree, statute, or law; an ordinance. Sic sunt expressa ista præclara psēphismata, Cic. pro Flacc. 6. Latine Consultum, decretum, scitum; consultatio, rogatio, ex mente, Gloss. Cyril.

* Psētra, æ. f. Plin. [ψῆτρα, Gr.] Piscis plani genus, quem nos passerem vocamus. A fish called a plaice, Plin. 9, 24.

* ¶ Psēdācorus, i. m. [qu. d. falsum acorum; ex ψῆδος, & ἀκρον, acorum] Yellow flower-lucc, Jun. Lat. Iris lutea.

* Psēdanchūsa, æ. f. [ψευδαρχσα, Gr. ex ψῆδος, quod hic sign. falsus, & ἀρχσα, anchusa] Wild bugloss, or sheep's tongue, Plin. 22, 20.

* Pseudisodōmum, i. n. [ψευδοδόμον, Gr. ex ψεδος, ut supra, ὅτος, æqualis, & δέμων, struo] A kind of building when the walls are made of unequal thickness, Plin. 36, 22. & Vitruv. 2, 8. Lat. inæqualiter structum.

Pseudobunion, ii. n. [ψευδοβύνιον, Gr. ex ψεδος, sign. falsus, & βύνιον, napi genus] Herb St. Barbara, or wintercress, Plin. 24, 19.

Pseudodictamnium, i. n. pyri genus, quasi falsum Decimianum, Plin. 15, 15.

* Pseudodictamnium, i. n. [ex ψεδος, & διταμνός, dictamnus] Bastard dittany, Plin. 26, 9. Lat. Falsum dictamnium.

* Pseudodipteros, i. f. [ex ψεδος, qu. falsus, & διπτερόν, ala; ædes tanquam falsas duas alas habente] A building which counterfeits a double row of pillars, Vitruv. 3, 1.

Pseudographia, æ. f. [ex ψεδος, & γραφία, scribo] A false, or counterfeit, writing; a kind of sport which schoolboys used, Quint. 1, 10.

* Pseudolus, i. m. [qu. ψεδολός, dim. a ψεδός, mendax] The cheat, a play in Plautus.

* Pseudomartyr, yris. m. [ψευδομάρτυρ, Gr. ex ψεδος, pro falsus, & μάρτυρ, testis] A false witness, Eccl.

* Pseudomelanthium, ii. n. [ex ψεδος, & μελάνθιον, melanthium] Cockle, or cornrose, Jun. Lat. Falsum melanthium.

* Pseudomēnos, i. m. [a ψεδόμενος, mentior] A sophistical argument, a captious conclusion, a fallacy in reasoning, Cic. Acad. 4, 48. Lat. Mentiens, sc. syllogismus.

* Pseudomōly, indecl. n. [ex ψεδος, & μόλυ] Bastard moly, or our lady's cushion, Med.

* Pseudonarcissus, i. m. [ex ψεδος & narcissus] The yellow daffodil, or crow-bills, Jun.

* Pseudonardus, i. f. [ex ψεδος, i. e. falsus, & nardus] Spike, Plin. 12, 12. Lat. Falsa nardus.

* Pseudonymus, a, um. adj. [ex ψεδος, & ὄνομα, nomen] He that hath a counterfeit name.

* Pseudopripterum, i. n. [a ψεδος, falsus, & πτερόν, ala] A sort of building having wings, or columns, jutting out only, Vitruv. 4, 7.

* Pseudoporticus, f. [ex ψεδος, & porticus] A false porch, Vitruv. Lat. Falsa porticus.

* Pseudopropheta, æ. m. [ψευδοπροφήτης, Gr. a ψεδος, q. d. falsus, & προφήτης, propheta] A false prophet. Lat. Propheta mendax.

* Pseudosphæra, æ. f. [ex ψεδος, & σφαῖρα, vespæ] A kind of vespæ flying alone. Pseudosphæra vocant vespæ, quæ singularis volitat; Plin. 30, 12.

* Pseudothyrum, ri. n. [ex ψεδος, i. e. falsus, & θύρα, janua] A pestern gate, a lack door. Non janua receptis, seu pseudothyro intromissis voluptatibus, Cic. post redit. 6.

Pseudurbana ædificia [vox hybrida; sc. ex ψεδος, & urbanus] Houses in the country built like city houses, Vitruv. 6, 8.

† Pseudulus, i. m. [a Gr. ψεδός, mendax] Apollo Varro dic.

* Psidracium, i. n. Cels. Vid. Psydacium.

* Psilæ, ærum. pl. f. Hesych. i. e. tapetes nudi villis [a ψιλός, depilis] Plain tapestry, without any fringe, Lucil. & Amphitapa, Id.

* Psilcitharista, æ. m. [ψιλοκιθάριστής, Gr. ex ψιλός, nudus, & κιθάριστής, citharista] A harper, or musician that playeth only, and dith not sing to it, Suet. Dem. 4. al. leg. psillocitharista. & Choroecitharista, Id. ibid.

* Psilothrum, i. n. Medicamentum depilatorium [ψιλοθρόν, Gr. a ψιλός, nudo] (1) An ointment to take away hair. (2) Also the white vine. (1) Mart. 6, 93. (2) Plin. 23, 1.

* Psimythium, ii. n. [ex ψιρμυθος, cerussa] Ceruss, or white lead, Plin. 34, 18. Lat. Cerussa.

Psithium, i. n. dict. quod sit ex Psithia vite. A kind of wine, Plin. 14, 8.

* Psitta. Vid. Psetta.

* Psittacus, a, um. adj. Of, or like, a parrot, or popinjay. ¶ Psittacinum collyrium, of a green, or popinjay, colour, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 27.

* Psittacus, ei. m. [ψιττακος, Gr. Arist. ψιττακος, Athen.] A parrot, or popinjay. Psittacus Eois imitatrix ales ab Indis, Ov. Amor. 2, 6, 1. Humanæ solers imitator, psittace, linguæ, Stat. Sylv. 2, 4, 2.

* Psoalgicus, a, um. adj. [ex ψόα, lumbus, & ἄλγος, dolor] Labouring under a pain of the loins, Theod. Prisc. Lat. Cui lumbi dolent.

* Psora, æ. f. [ψώρα, Gr.] Scurvynefs, scabbynefs, mangeyness, the wild scab, Plin. 20, 1.

* Psoricus, a, um. adj. Scurvy, mangey. Psoricum medicamentum, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 32. & absol. psoricum, Cels. 6, 6.

* Psorophthalmia, æ. f. [ex ψώρα, scabies, & ὀφθαλμός, oculus] Scurvynefs of the eye-brows, with an itch, Paul. J. C.

* Psychomachia, æ. f. & Psychemachia [ex ψυχή, anima, & μάχη, pugna] A war between the soul and the body, Amlr.

* Psychomantēum, ei. n. [ex ψυχή, anima, & μαντήα, divinatio] A place where necromancers call up spirits, Cic. Div. 1, 58. & Tusc. 1, 48.

* Psychotrophon, i. n. [ita dict. quod locis potissimum gaudeat aliofisi; sc. ex ψυχρός, frigidus, & τρέφω, nutrio] The herb called betony, Plin. 25, 8.

* Psychrolitres, æ. m. [ψυχρολίτρης, Gr. qui ψυχρὸν λίσσεται, i. e. balneo frigido utitur] He that delighteth to bathe in cold water, Sen. E. 53. ubi al. leg. psychrolutes a λέω, lavo.

* Psychiacion, ii. n. [ψυδρέσιον, Gr. a ψύδρεξ, tuber] A swelling and rising in the skin, like to a blister, but harder, with moist matter in it, Cell. 5, 28.

* Psyllion, ii. n. [ψύλλιον, Gr. a ψύλλα, pullex] The herb fleawort, or flea-bane, Plin. 25, 11. Lat. Pulicaris herba.

Psythia, æ. f. A kind of grape whereof the best passum is made. Passio psythia utilior, Virg. Georg. 2, 93.

Psythium passum, sc. quod sit ex uvâ psythiâ, Plin. 14, 9.

Psythius, a, um. adj. Belonging to that grape. Græculæ vites sunt Mareoticæ, Phasiæ, Psythiæ, &c. Col. 3, 2. § Psythium passum, Plin. 14, 9.

* Pte, syllabica adjectio [ex pote, vel πωτέ, Gr. contr. πτε, at τέπτε, pro τέπτε] A syllable added to the ablative case of pronouns possessives, as, meopte, meapte, suapte, siapte.

* Ptēlas, æ. m. [a πτερόν, ala] Swift, or Tempest; a dog's name, Ov. Met. 3, 212.

* Ptēris, idos. f. [πτερίς, Gr.] Fern, or brake, the herb of snail, Plin. 27, 9. Lat. Filix.

Pternix, icis. m. [πτερνίξ, Gr.] The stalk of the herb cactos; Plin. 21, 16.

* Ptērmāta, um. n. pl. [πτερόμαλα, Gr. a πτερόν, ala, ob simil.] Two high walls on both sides of a church, or other great building, Vitruv. 3, 2.

* Ptēron, i, n. [a πτερόν, Gr. ala] Supra pteron Pyramus in metæ cacumen se contrahens. The wing of a building, Plin. 36, 13.

* Ptēroti, ōrum. m. pl. sc. calices [a πτερόν, ala, & ἔς, αἰὲς, auris] Eared cups, Plin. 36, 26.

Ptērygium, ii. n. [πτερύγιον, Gr. a πτερυξ, ala, pinna] (1) A skin growing from the corner of the eye, the pin and web in the eye. (2) Also the going away of the flesh from the nail with great pain, or rather the swelling of the flesh over the nail. (3) Also a fault in the beryl stone. (1) Cels. 7, 7, 5. (2) Plin. 23, 1. (3) Id.

* Ptisana, æ. f. [πτισάνη, vel πτισανή, Gr. i. e. hordeum decortiatum; a πτίσσω, tundo, & decortico] Ptisane, that is to say barley unhusked, and soden in water, barley-broth, Plin. 17, 7.

* Ptisanarium, ii. n. Ptisanarium oryzæ, rice-milk, frumenty; or, as others say, the vessel where in barley is boiled, or pounded, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 155.

* Ptōchotrophium, ii. n. [a πτωχός, pauper, & τρέφω, nutrio] A hospital, a spital, Dig.

* Ptyas, adis. f. [a Gr. πτύω, spuo] An adder, or asp, of a green colour, approaching near to the colour of gold, Plin. 28, 7.

Pūbens, tis. part. Ripe, full grown, mossy, or downy. § Heibæ pubentes, Virg. Æn. 4, 514. roæ, Id.

¶ Pūbeo, ēre. neut. unde pubens. To be in the flower of age, to grow ripe. Si alter eorum pubuerit, Ulp.

Pūber, vel Pūbes, ēris. adj. Ripe of age; twelve, or fourteen, years of age; full grown. § Puberes filii, Cic. Offic. 1, 35. Pubera solia, Virg. Æn. 12, 413. Puber ætas, Liv. 1, 3.

Pūbertas, ātis. f. (1) Ripe age, fourteen in men, and twelve in women. (2) The coming out of the hair about the privy parts, or the mossy hair itself. (1) Vid. Justinian. tit. 1. 14. §. 1, ff. de Adopt. (2) Siqui dentes & pubertatem natura dicat existere, Cic. N. D. 2, 33. Extinguit Venerem cuncta testibus circa pubertatem illita, Plin. 25, 13. ¶ Pubertas plena, the age of eighteen years, Modest. Uvæ pubertas, when grapes are grown to bigness, but not full ripe, Plin. 13, in Præm.

Pūbes, is. f. (1) The privy parts, or the hair that groweth thereabouts. (2) A company of young people, the youth of a place. (1) Pubertenus virgo, Virg. Æn. 3, 483. (2) Cui senatus omnem Italiæ pubem commiserat, Cic. pro Mil. 23.

Pūbes, ēris. adj. Of ripe years. Nemo pubes tum suit, quin arma cepit, Cic. pro Rabir. 11.

Pūbescens, tis. part. (1) Sprouting with hair, downy. (2) Growing ripe of age. (1) Nati pubescentia ora, Stat. Sylv. 3, 3, 11. (2) Suet. Tib. 6. Sil. 5, 415. Hæc—storem juvenum pubescentium ad militiam habebat, Liv. 8, 8.

Pubesco, ēre. incept. [a pubeo] (1) To bud, grow turgid, or shoot forth. (2) To bloom, to flourish. (3) To wax mossy, to begin to have a beard. (1) Lætæ vites pampinis pubescunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28. ex pōitā. § Fruges pubescunt, Id. N. D. 1, 2. (2) Prata pubescunt sine, Ov. Trist. 3, 12, 7. (3) Nunc æquali tecum pubesceret ævo, Virg. Æn. 3, 491.

¶ Pūbis, e. adj. pro pubes, Prisc. ex Cas. unde in compos. impubis, Virg.

* Publica, æ. f. sc. mulier. A harlot, Sen.

* Publicandus, a, um. part. To be confiscated, or forfeited, for the use of the state. Publicandas eorum pecunias, Sall. Cat. Conj. ¶ Tunc bonæ notæ Part. Steph. aliosque omnes, quos vidi Lexicogr. fugisse valde demiror; sed conf. nostram Epit. ubi primum a nobis hoc vocab. insertum est. N. T.

* Publicānus, a, um. adj. Belonging to the farmers general. ¶ Mulier publicana, Cic. Verr. 3, 34. &

* Publicānus, i. m. [ex publico, dict. qui publica vectigalia redimit] A publican, a farmer of customs. Flos equitum Rom. ornamentum civitatis, firmamentum reipub. publicanorum ordine continetur, Cic. pro Planc. 9. ¶ Hinc apparet, ut sæpe alibi ap. Cic. hunc ordinem, apud Judæos tam famosum, apud Romanos esse admodum honestum.

* Publicatio, ōnis. f. verb. A publishing; a confiscation of goods, or a putting of them to open sale. Cum publicatio bonorum proponeretur, Cic. pro Planc. 41.

* Publicè, adv. (1) Publicly, in public, openly, in the sight of the world. (2) In the name, or behalf, of the commonwealth. (3) With regard to the public wealth. (4) On the public account; at the common charge, or cost, of the whole city, or community. (1) Res publicè gesta atque commissa, Cic. pro Rasc. Amerin. 39. & Neque meus adventus labori aut sumptui, neque publicè, neque privarum fuit, Id. (2) Custos publicè est nunc, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 59. (3) Heud citò mali quid ortum ex hoc sit publicè, Id. Adelph. 3, 3, 89. (4) Navi ædificandæ publicè præluit, Cic. Verr. 1, 6.

* Publicitus, adv. (1) At the public charge. (2) By common advice, or counsel. (1) Hospitio publicitus accipi, Plaut. Amph. 4, 2, 7. (2) Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 85. ¶ Publicitus interest, it concerneth the publick, Cell. 6, 14.

*Publicus, a, um, adj. *Publick, or belonging to, a publick.* § Iter publicum, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 294. || *Ediles publici, Fast.*

*Publico, are, act. [*i. e. publicum facio*] (1) *To publish, or make publick.* (2) *To make known, or declare, abroad; to cause to be openly cryed.* (3) *To confiscate.* (4) *To prostitute.* (1) Librum, ut primum publicaverit, exhibebo, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 27. (2) ¶ Matrimonii reticenda publicare, *Just.* 1, 7. *to make its parts known, Suet. Ner.* 21. (3) § Publicare bona alicujus, *Nep. Hannib.* 7. § Privata publicare, publica liberare, *Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 2, 1. (4) Illa quæ corpus publicat volgò suum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 8, 22.

*Publicor, ari, atus, pass. *To be published, confiscated, &c.* Bona præterea publicari jubet, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 4.

|| Publicola, æ, m. qui & Poplicola. *A popular person, one who caresses the people.*

*Publicum, ci, n. (1) *The publick, or any common place.* (2) *Also tribute, or publick revenue.* (3) *Also the publick good.* (1) In publico esse non audit, includit se domi, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 35. = Non foro solum omni deinde vitâ, sed propè luce ac publico carcere, *Id.* (2) Ut publicanis satisfacias, præsertim publicis malè redemptis, *Id.* ad *Q. frat.* 1, 1. (3) § In publicum consulere, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 38, 4.

*Publicus, a, um, adj. [*à populo quasi populi-cus, & per Sync. pòplicus*] (1) *Publick, common, belonging to the people.* (2) *Open, manifest.* (3) *General, formal, complimentary.* (1) § Via publica, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 35. Jus publicum, *Cic. bonum, Plaut.* Cura publica, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 19. b. e. cura particularium hominum de commodo publico. § Cura publica, *Id. Ann.* 12, 51. b. e. cura publicè adhibita. Sic, Juvenumque prodis Publica cura, *Hor. Od.* 2, 8. b. e. cura communis juvenum. || Publicum crimen, *Cod. l. 1. tit. 5. leg. 4.* § 1. b. e. quo injuriam patitur res publ. Publicum testimonium, *Id. l. 9. tit. 4. leg. 2. b. e. publicè datum.* Sed ap. *Cic.* significat, quod publico consensu datur, *Verr.* 3, n. 74. Negotia publica quæ spectant ad rempubl. (2) Fiet adulter publicus, *Juv.* 10, 31. § Publicum, commune, singulare, genus in distributione. (3) Et mihi blanditias dixit, dominumque vocavit; Et quæ præterea publica verba sonant, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 7, 11. § Leg. etiam publicus, casu veandus, *Liv.* 1. § Privatus.

*Publicus, i, m. *An officer who looked to the cleansing of the publick ways, a scavenger, Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 6. § Hunc ædilem plebis vocat *Ov. Fast.* 5, 215.

|| Pudice uvæ. *Black grapes of Friuli, Omnium nigerunt, Plin.* 14, 3. § Sed Hædun. *leg. piana.*

Pucinum vinum. *Pucine wine, so called from the town of Pucinum. Vid. Propr. Plin.* 14, 6.

|| Pudescio, factus, neut. pass. *To be ashamed.* *Gell.* 15, 17. || Pudere, *Cic.*

|| Pudenda, òrum, n. pl. quod libidinis nos maxime pudeat. *The privy parts.* || Verenda.

|| Pudendum, i, n. *The privy member of a man, or woman.* || Virile loci.

Pudendus, a, um, part. *Shamefull, that one is to be ashamed of.* Magis esset pudendum, si in sententiâ permanceres, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 5. || Dictu pudenda, things that men should not for shame speak of, *Quint.* 1, 2. Cum alii pudendæ artis aut quæstus genus objicerent, *Liv.* 23, 3. § Pudendus amor, *Ov. Ep.* 5, 44.

Pudens, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. ssmus, sup. *Shamefaced, bashfull, modestly.* § Tamen impudentie suæ pudentem exitum quæsisse videatur, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 1. = Nihil apparet in eo ingenuum, nihil moderatum, nihil pudens, nihil pudicum, *Id. Philipp.* 3, 11. Quod pudentior, aut melior esset, *Id. Verr.* 3, 68. § Si doctus videre rudi, petulantive pudenti, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 167. = Pudentissima lectissimaque femina, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 37.

Pudenter, adv. ius, comp. ssmè, sup. *Shamefacedly, bashfully, for shame, modestly.* Distat, summe pudenter, An rapias, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 17, 44. Pudentiùs quàm Lucius roster, *Cic. Att.* 7,

2. Pudentissimè hoc petierat, *Id. Att.* 16, 15.

Pudeo, ère, ui, n. *To be ashamed.* Iter nunc pudeo, *Plaut. Cas.* 5, 2, 3. Non te hæc pudet? *Ter. Adelpb.* 4, 7, 36. § Faciliùs fertur id quod pudet, quàm illud quod piget, *Id. Pseud.* 1, 3, 47.

|| Pudeo, ère, incept. [*à pudeo*] *To begin to be ashamed, Prud. Cathem.* 2, 26.

Pudet, piguit, vel puditum est, imperf. *To be ashamed.* Pudet, quod priùs non puditum unquam est, *Cic.* § Sunt homines, quos infamiae suæ neque pudeat, neque tædeat, *Id. Att.* in *Verr.* 12. § Fratris me quidem piget pudetque, *Ter. Adelpb.* 3, 3, 39. § Me non solum piget stultitiæ meæ, sed etiam pudet, *Cic. pro Domo.* 11. § Pudet verecundiæ est, piget pœnitentiæ; pudere ad dedecus, pigere ad dolorem refertur, *Donat.*

Pudibundus, a, um, adj. (1) *Shamefaced, bashfull, modest.* (2) *Also to be ashamed of.* (3) *Ruddy.* (1) § Matrona pudibunda, *Hor. A. P.* 233. (2) Pars nostri pudibunda, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 7, 69. (3) Exoritur pudibunda dies, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 296.

Pudicè, adv. ius, comp. *Chastely, honestly.* = Bene & pudicè doctum & educum ingenium, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 39. Ubi pudiciùs continentur liberi, quàm sub oculis parentum? *Plin. Ep.* 4, 13, 4.

Pudicitia, æ, f. (1) *Chastity, modesty.* (2) *Also virginity, or maidenhead.* (3) *The goddess of this virtue.* (1) § Hinc pugnat pudicitia, illinc stuprum, *Cic. Cui.* 2, 11. Non parcere fuz, neque alienæ pudicitia, *Id. pro C. Rab.* 3. § Utium expugnare pudicitiam, an explorare libidinem videtur, *Id. pro Cæ.* 20. § Lis est cum formâ magna pudicitia, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 288. (2) Casta pudicitiam servat domus, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 524. § Leges quasdam sanxit de adultèriis, & de pudicitia, *Suet. Aug.* 33. uli vid. *Torrent.* (3) Hujus imago frequens in matronarum imperiis occurrit.

|| Pudicitus, adv. comp. *More modestly, or chastely.* *Apul. Apol.* p. 419. *Id. al. leg. pudiciùs.* || Pudiciùs, *Plin. jun.*

Pudicus, a, um, adj. [*à pudeo*] or, comp. ssmus, sup. *Honest, chaste, shamefaced, modest.* A me pudica est, quasi soror, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 51. § Matrona pudiciùs, *Ov. in Ibin.* 349. Femina pudicissima, *Plin.* 7, 35.

Pudor, òris, m. [*à pudeo*] (1) *Abstinence from sodomy, shamefacedness, bashfulness, modesty, chastity, virginity, a maidenhead.* (2) *Fame, reputation.* (3) *Shame, disgrace.* (4) *Shamefulness.* (1) § Ex hâc parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 11. (2) = Debes famam pudorémque defuncti suscipere, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 4. (3) § Amicitia quæ sibi gloriæ, non pudori sit, *Liv.* 34, 58. (4) Singultim pauca locutus, Infans namque pudor prohibebat plura referre, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 56.

|| Pudicitior, òris, m. *Næv. ap. Gell.* 19, 7. || Rubens, purpureus.

*Puella, æ, f. dim. [*ab ant. puera, ut puellus, à puer*] (1) *A little girl, a damsel, a wench, a maid, a young woman, a nympb.* (2) *A married woman.* (3) *A widow.* (1) In tutelâ legitimâ dicitur esse puella, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 5. § Dryades puellæ, *Virg.* (2) Laborantes utero puellæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 22, 21. (3) O mihi Laurentes inter dilecta puellas! *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 163.

*Puellaris, re, adj. *Proper to girls and wenches, childish, girlish.* Tam ætate eâ puellari, præsertim meæ, compari, *Quint. lib.* 6. *proem. de uxore defunctâ.* § Puellares animi, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 433.

*Puellariter, adv. *Childish, like a girl, Plin. Ep.* 8, 8, 10, 1.

*Puellasco, ère, incept. *To wax wanton and nice like a young girl, to grow young again.* Etiam veteres puellascunt, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 657.

*Puellula, æ, f. dim. [*à dim. puella*] *A little maid, a little pretty girl, a little moppet.* Socii rivalet puellarum, *Catull.* 55, 9.

*Puellus, i, m. dim. [*à puer*] *A little boy, or child, Luc.* 4, 1245.

*Puer, èri, m. [*à πῦρ, Dor. pro πῦρ, unde. vet. Rom. Marcipor, Publicor, &c. pro Marci- puer, Publi- puer, Scal. à πῦρ, ut à πῦρ, quis, Morl.*] (1) *A child, one between a child and a young man.* (2) *A title by way of flattery, as we say, child!* (3) *Familiarity, or kindness; as we say, my boy, my lad, come my boys be merry.* (4) *A boy, a servant.* (5) *Also a son.* (6) *A pa- thick.* (1) § Famen faciliùs fert adolescens quàm puer, *Cels.* § O nec adhuc juvenis, nec jam puer, utilis ætas, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 93. Improvida ætas puerorum, *Lucr.* 1, 938. Trojæ ludum edidit, majorum minorumque puerorum delectu, *Suet. Aug.* 53. (2) Sic. *Virg. in Culice.* 35. al- loquitur Augustum, Sancte puer; *vid. Catull.* 62, 95. (3) Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assue- scite bella, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 832. Pascite ut antè, boves, pueri, *Id. Ecl.* 1, 46. Cogite oves, pueri, *Id. Ecl.* 3, 98. Claudite jam rivos, pueri, *Id. ult.* (4) Puerum conveni Chremis, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 31. Pueri tui mihi à te literas attule- runt, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 7. (5) = Dixit cum filium suum esse, qui agnosce vicerit; alterum tuum esse dixit puerum, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 72. § Puer ant. utriusque generis erat, ut Ciceris Pro- serpina puer, *Næv.* (6) Ad pucios ire meliùs, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 48.

*Pœra, æ, f. [*à puerus*] *A damsel, a girl, a young woman.* Properate vivere pœræ, *Varr. conf. Suet. Cal.* 8. *Vid. Puerperium.*

*Pœrasco, ère, incept. *To play the child, or act like a boy, Suet. Cal.* 7.

*Pœritas, e, adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, a child.* (2) *Childish, silly, weak.* (1) § Aetas puerilis, *Cic. pro Arch. Poët.* 2. Agmen puerile *Virg. Æn.* 5, 548. (2) § Acta ea res est ani- mo virili, consilio puerili, *Cic. Att.* 1, 23. *conf. Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 18.

*Pœritas, atis, f. (1) *A child's age.* (2) *Childishness, silliness.* (1) Vix dum annos pœri- litatis egressus, *Val. Max.* 5, 4, 2. (2) § Ad- huc non pœritia in nobis, sed, quod gravius est, pœritas remanet, *Sen. Ep.* 4.

*Pœritèr, adv. *Childishly, like a boy.* Res tota sicla est pœritèr, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 6. § Fa- cere pœritèr, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 11. *consectari, Id. ibid.* 17.

*Pœritia, æ, f. (1) *Childhood.* (2) *Also cha- stity.* (1) § Qui claus adolescentiæ senectus, quàm pœritiæ adolescentiæ obrepit? *Cic. de Sen.* 2. (2) Ea erat matronæ simplicitas, & pœritia, *Varr.*

*Pœrities, ei, f. *Idem, Aufon.* 10, 17. Pœripæra, æ, f. [*quæ puerum, vel puellam, pe- perit*] *A woman that lieth in childbed, a woman lately delivered, a woman in the straw.* Quid opus factu esset pœripæra, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 10.

Pœripèrium, ii, n. (1) *The time of a woman's travailing with child, childbed, a woman's delivery.* (2) *Also the babe, or child, delivered.* (1) Pœri- perio ægra, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 5, 11. Mer. Quibus alma tellus omnia vice velut æterno quodam pu- erperio læta, *Col.* 3, 21. (2) = Quisquæ quo partus sine ullo sexûs discrimine pœripèrium voca- tur, quod antiqui etiam puellas, pueras, sicut & pueros, puellas dicitârunt, *Suet. Cal.* 8. Lauri fe- rebant cruda pœripèria, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 260.

Pœripèrus, a, um, adj. *Bearing children, help- ing a woman to be delivered.* Verba pœripèra dixit *Lucina, Ov. Met.* 10, 511.

*Pœritus, æ, f. *Hor. pro pœritia, quod vid.*

*Pœrula, æ, f. dim. *A little girl, Litt. ex Plaut.*

*Pœrulus, i, m. dim. *A little boy, or child.* Omnium ætatum pueruli, *Cic. pro R. Amer.* 41.

*Pœrius, i, m. *A boy, a child, a servant- man.* Puere, pulta, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 3, 2. Cedo, puere, sinum, *Id. Curc.* 1, 1, 75.

*Pugil, ilis, c. g. [*à pugna Varr. vel potius à Gr. πῦρ*] *A champion, a fighter at fifty-cuffs, a gladiator.* Pugiles castibus confusi ne ingeni- scunt quidem, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 17. Si qua habitior paulò est, pugilem esse aiunt, *Ter. Eum.* 2, 3, 23.

*Pūgilans, tis, part. *Fighting with fists*, Tréb. Poll. † Pugnis, *vel* cæstibus, certans.

*Pūgilatio, ōnis, f. verb. *The exercise of champions fighting at fifty-cuffs*. Certationes cursu, & pugilatione, Cic. de Legib. 2, 15.

*Pūgilātus, ūs, m. verb. [pugilum certamen] *The exercise of a champion*. § Pugilatum incipere, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 13. Pugilatu se exercere, Id. Bacch. 3, 3, 24.

*Pūgilicē, adv. *Mightily, valiantly, strongly, champion like*. = Pugilicē atque athleticē valet, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 18.

Pūgillar, & Pūgillāre, āris, n. *A table book*. § Bipatens pugillar, Auson. 146, 3. Reddere pugillaria, Catull. 40, 5.

*Pūgillāres, ium, pl. n. [ita dict. quod pugillo comprehendantur, vel à pungendo, quod stylo in his pungendo scriberetur, Varr.] *A pair of writing, or noting, tables*. Quin pugillares resumis, & aliquid scribis, Plin. Epist. 7, 9, 16.

*Pūgillāria, ōrum, pl. n. *Idem*, Catull. Vid. Pugillar.

*Pūgillāris, re, adj. *Filling the band, or bandfull; or as big as one's fist*. § Pugillares testiculi, Juv. 11, 156.

*Pūgillāris, is, f. *A writing table*. † Tabula cerea.

*Pūgillātōrius, a, um, adj. *Of fencing, or champions; that is stricken with the fist*. † Pugillatorius foliis, *a wind-ball which they used to smite with their fist*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 16.

*Pūgillo, āre, act. & Scrib. & Pūgilo. *To fight after the manner of champions, to fight with fists*, unde

*Pūgillor, āri, dep. *To fight, to contend in mastery*. Primoribus in me pugillatur unguis, Apul. Met. 7, p. 221.

*Pūgillum, li, n. & Pūgillus, i, m. dim. [à pugnus] *A little fist, a handfull*. Semen cum farris pugillo coctum, Plin. 20, 22. Pugillus, δρᾶκιον, Gloss. Vett.

*Pūgilo, āre, act. *To fight after the manner of champions*, Apul. † Pugilatu se exercere, Plaut.

*Pūgilor, āri, dep. *To fight at fifty cuffs*, Cod. † Pugilatu certare.

*Pūgio, ōnis, f. [quod eo punctim pugnatur, Test.] *A dagger, a sheen, a stiletto, a poinard*. Stillantem præ se pugionem tulit, Cic. Philipp. 2, 12. † Plumbeus pugio, *a weak argument*, Cic. de Fin. 4, 18. † A pugione, *the dagger-bearer, a sword-bearer before a prince*, Lampr.

*Pūgiunculus, i, m. dim. *A little, or short, dagger; a poinado, or poinard; a stiletto*. Hispaniensis pugiunculus, Cic. Orat. 67.

*Pugna, æ, [dict. à pugnus, quod pugnis certabant, ante usum ferri, Donat.] (1) *A fight, battle, skirmish, or fray*. (2) *Trouble, disturbance*. (1) = Res ad manus & ad pugnam veniebat, Cic. in Verr. 5, 11. (2) Ausculta pugnam, quam voluit dare, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 39.

*Pugnācitas, ātis, f. *A desire, or inclination, to fight, or contend; quarrellousness*, Plin. 10, 33. Pugnacitas argumentorum, Quint. 4, 3.

*Pugnāciter, adv. ius, comp. sismē, sup. *With downright blows, contentiously, stubbornly, obstinately, stiffly, eagerly*. Sidera collectum aërem luce levi non pugnaciter, nec asperè, feriunt, Sen. N. Q. 1, 2. In illā disputatione pugnacijs locutus es, Id. ibid. 3, 36. Sententiam quam adamas, pugnacissimè defendis, Cic. Acad. 4, 3.

*Pugnācūlum, i, n. *A bulwark, or fortress*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 63.

*Pugnans, tis, part. & adj. (1) *Fighting*. (2) *Striving, contrary*. (1) Vincetur femina pugnans, Ov. Fast. 2, 801. (2) † = Pugnancia & contraria studia, *contrary, or contradictory, ways, or methods*, Cic. de Fin. 1, 18.

*Pugnātor, ōris, m. verb. *A fighter*. Fortissimus quisque pugnator esse desiderat, Liv. 24, 15.

*Pugnātōrius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a fighter*. Pugnatoriis armis batuebat, Suet. Calig. 54.

*Pugnātur, imperf. (1) *They fight*. (2) *Met. They labour to effect, or bring to pass*. (1) Pugnatum est, ut acris non posset, Galb. Cic. Fam. 30,

10. Sed cum hinc pro patriâ summis viribus, inde pro alienâ dominatione securius pugnaretur, Just. 5, 9. (2) Hoc tempore pugnatur, ut ad illam optimam prædam damnatio Sexti Roscii accedat, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 3.

*Pugnātūrus, a, um, part. *About to fight*. Non pugnaturis militibus, Tac. Ann. 2, 80, 4. Ne Romani quidem abnuunt, magnâ suâ cum clade fuisse pugnatos, Liv. 42, 15. Ut alienos equos pugnaturis distribuatur, Curt. 7, 3.

*Pugnātus, a, um, part. *Fought*. § Pugna pugnata, Cic. pro Mur. 22. bella, Hor. Od. 3, 19.

Pugnax, ācis, adj. ior, comp. sismus, sup. (1) *Warlike, fighting*. (2) *Met. Opposite, contrary*. (3) *Eager, vehement, violent*. (4) *Contentious, quarrelsome, stubborn*. (1) Centurio pugnax, & lacertosus, Cic. Philipp. 8. § Pugnacissimus quisque, Tac. Hist. 4, 60, 5. (2) § Ignis aquæ pugnax, Ov. Met. 1, 432. (3) § Oratio pugnacior, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 31. (4) Nimis pugnax contra senatorem pop. Rom. esse noluit, Id. in Pison. 28. in fin.

*Pugneus, a, um, adj. *Of the fist*. † Jam messis in ore tibi erit mergis pugneis, *my fists shall clean your teeth for you*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 58.

*† Pugnitus, *With the fist*, Non. ex Cæc. † Pugnis.

*Pugno, āre, n. [à pugnus, quod illo primùm pugnabant] (1) *To fight*. (2) *To dispute, or quarrel*. (3) *To labour, to struggle, or endeavour*. (4) *To oppose, to strive against, to disagree, to be contrary, to thwart*. (1) † Quam pugnabant maximè, ego fugiebam maximè, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 44. § Pugnare pugnam, Id. Amph. 1, 1, 9. prelia, Hor. Od. 4, 9. pro domino canem, Plin. 8, 40. adversus latrones, Id. ibid. cum hoste, Cic. Fam. 21. in hostem, Liv. (2) Pugnans Stoici cum Peripateticis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 21. (3) = Illud pugna, & enitere, Id. Fam. 3, 10. † Hic pugnes licet, non repugnando, Id. Acad. 4, 18. Argus pugnat molles evincere somnos, Ov. Met. 1, 685. Videtur Epicurus de diis immortalibus non magnopere pugnare, Cic. N. D. 3, 1. (4) Cum illorum vitâ magnopere pugnat oratio, Id. Tusc. 2, 4. Pugnem in adversas nobilissimorum hominum voluntates? Id. pro C. Cornel. 1.

*Pugnus, i, m. [à πῦξ, vel à πυγμή, à punctione, i. e. percussione] (1) *The fist*. (2) *Meton. A thump, knock, or blow*. (1) Comprimere digitos, pugnumque facere, Cic. Orat. 32. † Pugnis cedere, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 66. contundere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 46. conscindere, to box, or wherret, one, Cic. Verr. 3, 23. (2) = Pugiles pugnos & plagas ferre possunt, Id. de Clar. Orat. 69.

Pulchellus, a, um, adj. dim. [à pulcher] *Somewhat fair, neat, curious, or pretty*. § Pulchellus puer, Cic. de Orat. 2, 65. Pulchellæ statuz, Id. Fam. 7, 23, 7. & Scrib. & sine aspiratione pulcellus.

Pulcher, hra, um, adj. or, comp. rismus, sup. [cujus multis modis vexatur etymon; alii ex mente Varronis, pulcher, qu. policer; al. à πάλυ-χαιρ, Gr. multimanus, fortis; nam Romani, qui omnia ponebant in fortitudine, eum demum formosum putabant, qui esset fortis, Scal.] (1) *Stout, valiant*. (2) *Fair, beautyfull, well favoured*. (3) *Fine, gay, splendid, clever, excellent, good*. (4) *Glorious, renowned, honourable*. (5) *Pleasant, delightful*. (6) *Stately, magnificent*. (7) *Fortunate, happy*. (1) Satus Hercule pulchro Pulcher Aventinus, Virg. Æn. 7, 656. (2) § Genæ pulchræ, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 8. Juvenum pulcherrimus, Ov. Met. 3, 55. = Insigni & pulchrâ facie filius, Phædr. 3, 8, 3. † Vultu pulchro magis quam venusto, Suet. Ner. 51. (3) † Pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus cæno collinunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 133. Non videor vidisse postes pulchriores, Id. ibid. 3, 2, 135. (4) Pulchrum mori succurrit in armis, Virg. Æn. 2, 317. Pulchram petunt per vulnera mortem, Id. Georg. 4, 218. (5) Uvâ quid potest esse aspectu pulchrius? Cic. de Senect. 15. (6) Rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma, Virg. Georg. 2,

534. (7) = Ne pulchrum se & beatum putaret, Cic. pro Mur. 12. & Scrib. & pulcer, sine aspiratione.

† Pulchrâlis, e, adj. *Fine, dainty, Fest. ex Enn.*

† Pulchralia, *Juncates*, Cato. † Bellaria.

Pulchrè, adv. ius, comp. erimè, sup. (1) *Stoutly, bravely*. (2) *Freely, abundantly*. (3) *Rarely, gallantly, very well; in a good, bad, or ironical, sense*. (4) *Wisely, prudently*. (1) Pulcherrimè ferre fortunam adversam, Cic. Fam. 4, 5. (2) Neque ego præberi vidi pulchrius, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 6. (3) Pulchrè vides, Phædr. 4. ult. Pulchrè instructa ad perniciem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 40. † Pulchrè sobrius, *very sober*, Id. Eun. 4, 5, 2. Mihi pulchrè est, *it is well for me*, Cic. N. D. 1, 41. = Ædepol mandatum pulchrè & curatum probè! Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 101. (4) Dixi pulchrè, nunquam vidi melius consilium dari, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 84. interpr. Donato. = Pulchrè dictum & sapienter, Id. ibid. 3, 1, 26.

† Pulchritas, ātis, f. *vel* Pulcritas, ant. Non. ex Cæc. † Pulchritudo.

Pulchritudo, dñis, f. (1) *Fairness, beauty, comeliness*. (2) *Met. Splendour, brightness*. (1) Pulchritudo corporis aptâ compositione membrorum movet oculos, Cic. Offic. 1, 28. Excellens muliebris formæ pulchritudo, Id. de Inv. 1. (2) Honestum pulchritudine suâ specieque laudabile est, Id. de Fin. 2, 15. = Quis non miretur splendorem pulchritudinēque virtutis? Id. Offic. 2, 10.

† Pulciaceum, i, n. *id. quod pulegium, Augustus ap. Suet. in vitâ, 87. & Al. scrib. pulciaceum*.

Pulciacium, ii, n. [quod ejus flos incensus pulices necet odore] *The herb commonly called pennyroyal, pudding grass, or pulial royal*, Plin. 20, 14. ut &

† Pulciacium, ii, n. *id. quod præc. &*

Puleium, ii, n. & Pulejum, i, n. *Quadrina nigri corona puleii, Mart. 12, 32, 19. Pulejum aridum florescit ipso brumali die, Cic. de Div. 2, 14. vid. & Col. 12, 7.*

Pulex, icis, m. [quod ex pulvere generetur, vel nutriatur] (1) *A flea*. (2) *Also a little insect that feedeth on pot herbs*. (1) Pulice, vel si quid pulice sordidus, Mart. 14, 82. (2) Pulex irrepens laceffat dente ozyma, Col. 10, 321.

† Pulciaria, æ, f. *The herb fleawort, or fleabane*, Ruell.

† Pulciaris, e, adj. *Of a flea*. † Pulicaris herba, *fleawort, or fleabane*, Jun.

Pulciōsus, a, um, adj. *Full of fleas, troubled with fleas*. Pulicosa canis, Col. 7, 13.

*Pullāceus, a, um, adj. *Of a dark brown colour*, Litt. ex Suet. sed q.

*Pullārius, a, um, adj. [ad pueros, vel pullos, pertinens] *Pertaining to young boys, or poultry*. Pullaria feles, Auson. 70, 5. † Pullaria manus, Plaut. ap. Fest.

*Pullārius, ii, m. (1) *A keeper, or breeder, of chickens; a poulturer*. (3) † It may be used for one that breedeth young of any kind. (4) † A lover of boys. (1) Attulit in cœnam pullos is, qui ex eo nominatur pullarius, Cic. de Div. 2, 34. (2) Auspicia secunda esse pullarii nunciat, Liv. 9, 14. (3) Pullarius, πωλοδόμος, Gloss. vet. (4) Pullarius, πωλοδραστής, Id.

*Pullaster, tri, m. *A young cockarel, or a little dwarf cock*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

*Pullastra, æ, f. *A young hen, or pullet; a little grig hen*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. al. leg. pulletra.

*Pullatio, ōnis, f. *A hatching, or breeding up, of young chickens*. Ab æstivo solitio non putant bonam pullationem, Col. 8, 5.

*Pullātus, a, um, adj. (1) † *Clad in sad-colour apparel*. (2) *Poorly clothed*. (1) † Quis unquam cœnavit pullatus, cum ipse epuli dominus albatu esset? Cic. in Varin. 13. sed var. codd. (2) Sanxit, ne quis pullatorum in mediâ caveâ federet, Suet. Aug. 44. † Pullata turba, *the rabble*, Quint. 6, 4.

Pulleiaceum, *Vid. Puleiaceum*.

*Pullesco, ère, incept. *To grow, or spring up; to turn to a chicken, as an egg doth*. Ex novello.

novello palmitis vitis pullescit, *Col. 4, 21.* *Sed ibi pot. leg. pullulascit.*

*Pulletra, vel Pullitra, æ, f. *A hen that hath not left off laying of eggs; a pullet, or young hen, Scal. ex Varr.*

*Pullices, ei, f. *A brood. Vid. Pullities.*

*Pulligo, ginis, f. [*à pullus*] *A brown, or dusty, colour, Plin. 8, 48.*

*Pullinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a colt, or any other young. Pullinos dentes jacere, Plin. 8, 44. de mulâ.*

*Pullities, ei, f. *The hatching, or bringing forth, of chickens; the feeding of colts, a brood of young chickens. Cùm jam confirmata est pullities, Col. 8, 9.*

*Pullo, are, neut. *To spring and bud, to shoot out, as trees do. Tunc etenim toto vernanti gramine silva Pullat, Calphurn. Sicul. 5, 20.*

*Pullulatio, ãre, incept. *To become young; to sprout out, bud, or spring. Ex novello palmitis vitis pullulascit, Col. R. R. 4, 21.*

*Pullulo, are, neut. [*à pullo*] (1) *To spring, or sprout, up. (2) Met. To grow, or increase. (1) Sylva pullulat ab radice, Virg. Georg. 2, 17. (2) Pullulare incipiebat luxuria, Nep. in Caton. 2.*

*Pullulus, i, m. dim. [*à pullus*] (1) *A shoot of a vine, or other plant. (2) || Also a young colt, a filly, or foal. (1) Plin. 17, 10. (2) Bellum scilicet pullulum, Apul. Met. 8, p. 259. Scepticè de asinâ grandiore.*

*Pullus, i, m. [*à puellus, per Sync. pullus*] (1) *The young of every thing, a chicken, or any other young bird, a foal, &c. (2) A young sprout, or shoot of a tree. (3) || A catamite, a burdash. (4) A form of endearment. (1) Pulli aquilæ, cornicis, hirundinis, columbæ, anseris, apium, Plin. equæ, Lucr. onagri, Plin. (2) Pulli, qui nascuntur ab arbore, Cato, 51. vid. & Id. 7, 10. (3) Felt. (4) Sidus, & pullum, & puppum, & alumnus vocabant, Suet. Cal. 13.*

*Pullus, a, um, adj. [*à πέλδς, i. e. μέλας, niger*] (1) *Blackish, russet, brown. (2) Meton. Belonging to a funeral, or mourning. (1) || Pullum olus, i. e. olus atrum, lowage, Col. Concidit ad magicos hostia pulla deos, Tibull. 1, 2, 64. (2) || Pulla vestis, mourning, Cic. in Vatin. 12. = Niger, Serv. Hispanus, Bæticus, Id.*

*Pulmentaris, e, adj. *Of, belonging to, or made with, potage. § Pulmentaris cibus, Plin. 18, 12.*

*Pulmentarium, ii, n. (1) *Chopped meat, with potage, or broth; thick potage, water gruel. (2) But this word seemeth to be used for victuals in general. (1) Pulmentaria familiæ, Cato, 58. (2) Qui pulmentaria condit, Juv. 7, 185. Pulmentarium quod quisque fastidit, Phædr. 3, 7, 23.*

*Pulmentum, i, n. [*quod ex pulte fiebat*] (1) *Potage, gruel. (2) Steewed meat. (1) Num ipse pulmento magis utor unctiusculo, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 84. (2) Pulmentum ei eripuit milius, Id. Aul. 2, 4, 47. Laudas, insane, trilibrem Pulmentum, in singula quem minuas pulmenta necesse est, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 34. Cœnes ut pariter pulmenta laboribus empta, Id. Ep. 1, 18, 48.*

*Pulmo, ñis, m. [*à pulsu*] *The lungs; or lights. Aspera arteria ad pulmones pertinens, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. Pulmo spirandi officinæ attrahens ac reddens animam, Plin. 11, 37. || Pulmonis herba, lungwort, Offic. || Pulmonem rumpere ventis, to swell with pride, Pers. 3, 25.*

*Pulmonaria, æ, f. *Sage of Jerusalem, lungwort, our lady's wildwort. = Consiligo, Plin.*

*Pulmonarius, a, um, adj. *Diseased in the lungs, rotten. § Ovis pulmonaria, Col. 7, 5.*

*Pulmonæus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of, or like, the lungs. (2) Swelling as they do. (1) Pulmonæa poma, quod pulmonis instar stolidè tument, Plin. 15, 14. (2) || Pulmonæi pedes, swollen feet, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 21. Pulmonæus vomitus, a vomiting one's heart up, Id. Rud. 2, 6, 27.*

*Pulmunculus, i, m. dim. *A little lung, or any thing resembling it, Solin.*

*Pulpa, æ, f. [*ita dict. quod pulte mista vescatur*] (1) *The pulp, the fleshy part, or brawn, of any meat; a piece of flesh without bone. (2) Also the pith of wood, or timber. (1) Dona diis ex sceleratâ ducere pulpâ, Pers. 2, 63. (2) In qua-*

rundam arborum carnibus pulpæ venæque sunt, *Plin. 16, 38. || Arborem in pulpam cedere, to cut a tree into planks, Plin.*

*Pulpamentum, ti, n. [*à pulpa*] *The fleshy venison of a hare, boar, &c. a delicate dish of meat finely seasoned, a dainty bit. Non præripio pulpamentum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 50. Lepus tute es, & pulpamentum quæris, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 36. || Ego apros occido, sed alter fruitor pulpamento, I beat the bush, another catcheth the hare. Dictum Diocæsiani ap. Vopisc. in Numer.*

*Pulpitum, i, n. [*qu. publicum, Perot.*] (1) *The higher part of the stage, where the poets recited. (2) A scaffold. (3) Synecd. The stage, pulpit, or desk, to speak orations in. (1) = Circum pulpita nostra Et steriles cathedras basia sola crepant, Mart. 1, 77, ult. vid. Vit. 5, 6. Pulpitum θυμέλην, ἐπιπυδὸν, Gloss. vet. (2) Ludibria scenâ & pulpito digna, Plin. Ep. 4, 25, 4. Tandem redit ad pulpita notum Exordium, Juv. 3, 174. (3) Remoto pulpito declamare solitus, Suet. Gramm. 4. Grammaticas ambire tribus, & pulpita, dignor, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40.*

*Pulpo, are, act. *Vultur pulpat, i. e. pulpam sine cibum, poscit; vel à sono. To cry, as the vulture doth when hungry, for flesh. Vultur pulpate probatur, Aust. Philom. ver. 27.*

*Puls, tis, f. [*à πάλτος, Gr. quod à Celt. pouls*] *A kind of meat which the ancients used, made of meal, water, boney, or cheese and eggs, soden together; it may be used for water gruel, bapy pudding, pap, panado, or the like. De victu antiquissima puls, Varr. L. L. 4. Romanis olim pro pane fuit puls, Plin. 18, 8. || Quomodo sit puls Punica, vid. Catonem, 85.*

*Pulsabulum, i, n. *A knocker, or thing, to knock with, Apul. Florid. p. 791.*

*Pulsandus, a, um, part. *To be beaten, thumped, or stamped upon. Pulsandum vertice raso Præbebis quandoque caput, Juv. 5, 171. Tellus pulsanda pede libero, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 2.*

*Pulsans, tis, part. (1) *Beating, striking. (2) Casting, throwing. (1) || Cymbala pulsans, playing on, Juv. 9, 62. (2) Nervo pulsante sagittæ erumpunt, Virg. Georg. 4, 313.*

*Pulsatilis, e, adj. *That beateth. || Venæ pulsatiles, the arteries, or pulses, Med. || Pulsus arteriarum.*

*Pulsatio, ñis, f. verb. *A knocking, beating, or thumping. § Pulsatio scutorum, Liv. 31, 39.*

*Pulsator, ñis, m. verb. *One that knocketh, or striketh. || Citharæ pulsator, a player on, or toucher of, the lute, Val. Flacc. 5, 694.*

*Pulsatus, a, um, part. (1) *Beaten, or dashed, against; stamped on. (2) Pounded, brayed. (3) Violated, injured, offended. (4) Called in question, impeached, charged. (1) Pulsatæ fluctibus arbores, Plin. 12, 9. Campus pulsatus equis, Ov. Met. 6, 219. Nam ab iis pulsatum convivam suum audiêrat, Liv. 40, 7. (2) Pulsatum in pillâ semen, Plin. 19, 8. (3) Pulsatos infecto foedere divos, Virg. Æn. 12, 286. (4) Senator pulsatus à Cælio, Cic. pro Cæli. 8.*

*Pulso, are, freq. [*à pello*] (1) *To beat, to strike, to thump, to bang, to batter. (2) To knock at. (3) To play on an instrument. (4) || To trouble, to sue at law: (5) To vex, or grieve. (6) To act upon, to affect. (1) Pueri tui me pulsaverunt, Ad Herenn. 4, 10. (2) Pulsare ostium, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 292. villam, Id. (3) Jam eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsas eburnæ, Virg. Æn. 6, 647. (4) Ulp. (5) Meum pectus pulsant, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 3. (6) Vid. Pulsor.*

*Pulsor, ari, âtus, pass. *To be beaten, battered, Met. to be moved, or acted upon, &c. = Vldetis pulsari alios, & verberari, Cic. Verr. 3, 26. Murus pulsetur ab hoste, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 14, 28. = Censemus dormientium animos per semetipsos in somniando moveri, an externâ & adventitiâ visione pulsari? Cic. de Div. 2, 58.*

*Pulsus, a, um, part. [*à pello*] (1) *Driven away, banished. (2) Beaten, forced. (3) Played on, or struck. (1) § Pulsus patriâ, Nep. Alib. 6. (2) Unda pulsa remis, Cic. Acad. 2. (3) Nervi in fidibus à motu digitorum pulsî, Id. de Orat. 3, 57.*

*Pulsus, tis, m. verb. [*à pello*] *A beating, stamping on, or thumping. Pulsu pedum tremere excita tellus, Virg. Æn. 7, 722. || Pulsus arteriarum, Plin. 2, 97. venarum, the pulse, Id. 11, 37.*

*Pultarium, ii, n. [*à pulte*] (1) *A pottinger, or small pan. (2) Also a skillet wherein children's pap is made. (1) Plin. 7, 53. (2) Pall. Jun. Tit.*

*Pultarius, ii, m. [*ex pulte*] *A potage dish, a pottinger, a pipkin, or posnet, to make gruel in. In pultarios condi uvas, Col. 12, 43. vid. & Cels. 2, 11.*

*Pulticula, æ, f. dim. [*à puls*] *Potage, gruel, pap, panado. Ex frumento cocta pulticula, Col. 8, 11. conf. Cels. 4, 3.*

*Pultifagus, Vid. Pultiphagus.

Pultificus, a, um, adj. *Wherewith gruel, or frumenty, is made, Auson. in Technop.*

*Pultiphagônides, is, m. q. d. *Patronym. pro Pultiphagi filius, Plaut. pœn. prol. 54.*

*Pultiphagus, i, m. [*qui pultem vorat; sc. ex puls, & φάγω, edo*] *A great devourer of potage, or pap; a gruel eater, as the Carthaginians, or Romans, were, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 143. Vid. Puls.*

*Pulto, are, freq. pro pulso. *To beat, or knock, often at; to knock, or rap, at a door. Dromæ pultat fores, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 34.*

† Pulver, ãris, pro pulvis ant.

|| Pulveratium, i, n. & Pulveratice, æ, f. (1) *A kind of largess to servants that went to war. (2) Also a surveyor's fee. (1) Cassiod. 12, 15. (2) Vid. Scriptt. Grom. p. 343.*

Pulveratio, ñis, f. verb. (1) *A dissolving into dust, or powder; a harrowing, or breaking of clods. (2) || A laying of fine earth, or mould, about vines. (1) Col. 11, 2, & 428. (2) Serv.*

Pulveræus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of dust. (2) Full of dust, dusty. (3) Also as small as dust. (1) § Nubes pulvereæ, Virg. Æn. 8, 593. (2) § Pulverem solum, Ov. Met. 7, 113. (3) || Farina pulvereæ, fine flour, Id. Med. fac. 61.*

† Pulvoro, are. (1) *n. To be dusted, or covered with dust. (2) A&t. To turn into dust. (3) To lay over with dust, to cover with mould. (1) Nolo hoc vestibulum pulveret, Plaut. ap. Gell. 18, 12. (2) Nimius sol pulverat herbas, Calp. Sic. 5, 87. (3) Vid. Pulveror.*

Pulveror, ari, âtus, pass. *To be covered with dust, or small mould. Priusquam vineæ pulverentur, Col. 11, 2.*

Pulverulentus, a, um, adj. *Full of dust, dusted. § Pulverulenta via, Cic. Att. 5, 14. præmia militiæ, Ov. Amor. 1, 15, 4.*

Pulvillus, i, m. dim. [*à seq.*] *A little cushion, or pillow, to lie, or sit, upon. § Serici pulvilli, Hor. Epod. 8, 15.*

Pulvinar, ari, âtus, m. [*ex plumeis, vel pellutis, quibus operiebatur, Varr. L. L. 4, 35. vel uti Scal. leg. à polis, seu polulis, quod fieret ex alutaceo scorto*] (1) *A bolster of a bed, a pillow, a cushion, a squab, a bed. (2) A pallet on which they laid, and exposed, the images of their gods, in their temples. (3) Also the temple itself. (1) § Pulvinar geniale, Catull. 62, 47. (2) Divus Julius habuit pulvinar, simulacrum, fastigium, flaminem, Cic. Philipp. 2, 43. (3) Ad omnia pulvinaria supplicatio decreta est, Id. Catil. 3, 10.*

Pulvinarium, ii, n. [*id quod pulvinar*] (1) *The shrine of an image, or the pallet wherein it lay. (2) A dock for ships: (1) Corvus in ædem Junonis devolvit, atque in ipso pulvinario confedit, Liv. 21, 62. (2) Subincam navem in pulvinario, Plaut. Casin. 3, 3, 27.*

Pulvinatus, a, um, part. *Bolstered, or made in fashion like a pillow, or cushion, Vit. 1, 2.*

Pulvinulus, i, m. dim. *A little cushion; also a bed in a garden; a little bank, or rise, of ground. Col. de Arb. c. 10.*

Pulvinus, i, m. (1) *A cushion. (2) A pillow, a bolster, a bed. (3) Also a ridge of land between two furrows. (4) || A causeway, or like place made of gravel; a terrace, a gravel walk; a shelf, or sandbank, in the sea. (5) A foundation well wrought with mortar and sand. (1) Crassus*

*Pūgilans, tis, part. *Fighting with fists*, Treb. Poll. † Pugnis, *vel* cæstibus, certans.

*Pūgilatio, ōnis, f. verb. *The exercise of champions fighting at fifty-cuffs*. Certationes cursu, & pugilatione, Cic. de Legib. 2, 15.

*Pūgilātus, ūs, m. verb. [pugilum certamen] *The exercise of a champion*. § Pugilatum incipere, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 13. Pugilatu se exercere, Id. Bacch. 3, 3, 24.

*Pūgilicē, adv. *Mightily, valiantly, strongly, champion like*. = Pugilicē atque athleticē valet, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 18.

Pūgillar, & Pūgillāre, āris, n. *A table book*. § Bipatens pugillar, Auson. 146, 3. Reddere pugillaria, Catull. 40, 5.

*Pūgillāres, ium, pl. n. [ita dict. quod pugillo comprehendantur, vel à pungendo, quod stylo in his pungendo scriberetur, Varr.] *A pair of writing, or noting, tables*. Quin pugillares resumis, & aliquid scribis, Plin. Epist. 7, 9, 16.

*Pūgillāria, ōrum, pl. n. *Idem*, Catull. Vid. Pugillar.

*Pūgillāris, re, adj. *Filling the hand, or handfull; or as big as one's fist*. § Pugillares testiculi, Juv. 11, 156.

*Pūgillāris, is, f. *A writing table*. † Tabula cerea.

*Pūgillātōrius, a, um, adj. *Of fencing, or champions; that is stricken with the fist*. † Pugillatorius folliis, a wind-ball which they used to finite with their fist, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 16.

*Pūgillo, āre, act. & Scrib. & Pūgilo. *To fight after the manner of champions, to fight with fists*, unde

*Pūgillor, āri, dep. *To fight, to contend in mastery*. Primoribus in me pugillatur unguis, Apul. Met. 7, p. 221.

*Pūgillum, li, n. & Pūgillus, i, m. dim. [à pugnus] *A little fist, a handfull*. Semen cum farris pugillo coctum, Plin. 20, 22. Pugillus, ἐπάκιον, Gloss. Vet.

*Pūgilo, āre, act. *To fight after the manner of champions*, Apul. † Pugilatu se exercere, Plaut.

*Pūgilor, āri, dep. *To fight at fifty cuffs*, Cod. † Pugilatu certare.

*Pūgio, ōnis, f. [quod eo punctim pugnatur, Fest.] *A dagger, a spear, a stiletto, a poinard*. Stillantem præ se pugionem tulit, Cic. Philipp. 2, 12. † Plumbeus pugio, a weak argument, Cic. de Fin. 4, 18. † A pugione, the dagger-bearer, a sword-bearer before a prince, Lamp.

*Pūgiuncūlus, i, m. dim. *A little, or short, dagger; a poinard, or poinard; a filletto*. Hispaniensis pugionculus, Cic. Orat. 67.

*Pugna, æ, [dict. à pugnus, quod pugnis certabant, ante usum ferri, Donat.] (1) *A fight, battle, skirmish, or fray*. (2) *Trouble, disturbance*. (3) = Res ad manus & ad pugnam veniebat, Cic. in Verr. 5, 11. (2) Ausculta pugnam, quam voluit dare, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 39.

*Pugnācitas, ātis, f. *A desire, or inclination, to fight, or contend; quarrellousness*, Plin. 10, 33. Pugnacitas argumentorum, Quint. 4, 3.

*Pugnāciter, adv. ius, comp. sūmē, sup. *With downright blow, contentiously, stubbornly, obstinately, stiffly, eagerly*. Sidera collectum aërem luce levi non pugnaciter, nec asperē, feriunt, Sen. N. 2, 1, 2. In illā disputatione pugnaciū lo cutus es, Id. ibid. 3, 36. Sententiam quam adamas, pugnacissimē defendis, Cic. Acad. 4, 3.

*Pugnācūlum, i, n. *A bulwark, or fortress*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 63.

*Pugnans, tis, part. & adj. (1) *Fighting*. (2) *Striving, contrary*. (1) Vincetur femina pugnans, Ov. Fast. 2, 801. (2) † = Pugnancia & contraria studia, contrary, or contradictory, ways, or methods, Cic. de Fin. 1, 18.

*Pugnātor, ōris, m. verb. *A fighter*. Fortissimus quisque pugnator esse desiderat, Liv. 24, 15.

*Pugnātōrius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a fighter*. Pugnatoriis armis batuebat, Suet. Calig. 54.

*Pugnātur, imperf. (1) *They fight*. (2) Met. *They labour to effect, or bring to pass*. (1) Pugnatum est, ut acrius non posset, Galb. Cic. Fam. 30,

10. Sed cum hinc pro patriā summis viribus, inde pro alienā dominatione securius pugnaretur, Just. 5, 9. (2) Hoc tempore pugnatur, ut ad illam optimam prædam damnatio Sexti Roscii accedat, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 3.

*Pugnātūrus, a, um, part. *About to fight*. Non pugnaturis militibus, Tac. Ann. 2, 80, 4. Ne Romani quidem abnuunt, magnā suā cum clade fuisse pugnatos, Liv. 42, 15. Ut alienos equos pugnaturis distribuat, Curt. 7, 3.

*Pugnātus, a, um, part. *Fought*. § Pugna pugnata, Cic. pro Mur. 22. bella, Hor. Od. 3, 19.

Pugnax, ācis, adj. ior, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Warlike, fighting*. (2) Met. *Opposite, contrary*. (3) *Eager, vehement, violent*. (4) *Contentious, quarrelsome, stubborn*. (1) Centurio pugnax, & lacertofus, Cic. Philipp. 8. § Pugnacissimus quisque, Tac. Hist. 4, 60, 5. (2) § Ignis aquæ pugnax, Ov. Met. 1, 432. (3) § Oratio pugnacior, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 31. (4) Nimis pugnax contra senatorem pop. Rom. esse noluit, Id. in Pison. 28. in fin.

*Pugneus, a, um, adj. *Of the fist*. † Jam messis in ore tibi erit mergis pugneis, my fists shall clean your teeth for you, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 58.

*† Pugnitus, *With the fist*, Non. ex Cæc. † Pugnis.

*Pugno, āre, n. [à pugnus, quod illo primūm pugnant] (1) *To fight*. (2) *To dispute, or quarrel*. (3) *To labour, to struggle, or endeavour*. (4) *To oppose, to strive against, to disagree, to be contrary, to thwart*. (1) † Quam pugnant maximē, ego fugiebam maximē, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 44. § Pugnare pugnam, Id. Amph. 1, 1, 9. pælia, Hor. Od. 4, 9. pro domino canem, Plin. 8, 40. adversus latrones, Id. ibid. cum hoste, Cic. Fam. 21. in hostem, Liv. (2) Pugnans Stoici cum Peripateticis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 21. (3) = Illud pugna, & enitere, Id. Fam. 3, 10. † Hic pugnes licet, non repugnando, Id. Acad. 4, 18. Argus pugnat molles evincere somnos, Ov. Met. 1, 685. Videtur Epicurus de diis immortalibus non magnopere pugnare, Cic. N. D. 3, 1. (4) Cum illorum vitā magnopere pugnat oratio, Id. Tusc. 2, 4. Pugnem in adversas nobilissimorum hominum voluntates? Id. pro C. Cornel. 1.

*Pugnus, i, m. [à πῦξ, vel à πυγμή, à punctione, i. e. percussione] (1) *The fist*. (2) Meton. *A thump, knock, or blow*. (1) Comprime digitos, pugnumque facere, Cic. Orat. 32. † Pugnis cedere, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 66. contundere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 46. conscindere, to box, or toberret, one, Cic. Verr. 3, 23. (2) = Pugiles pugnos & plagas ferre possunt, Id. de Clar. Orat. 69.

Pulchellus, a, um, adj. dim. [à pulcher] *Somewhat fair, neat, curious, or pretty*. § Pulchellus puer, Cic. de Orat. 2, 65. Pulchellæ statuez, Id. Fam. 7, 23, 7. & Scrib. & sine aspiratione pulcellus.

Pulcher, hra, um, adj. or, comp. rīmus, sup. [cujus multis modis vexatur etymon; alii ex mente Varronis, pulcher, qu. policer; al. à πῦξ, Gr. multimanus, fortis; nam Romani, qui omnia ponebant in fortitudine, eum demum formosum putabant, qui esset fortis, Scal.] (1) *Stout, valiant*. (2) *Fair, beautyfull, well favoured*. (3) *Fine, gay, splendid, clever, excellent, good*. (4) *Glorious, renowned, honourable*. (5) *Placant, delightfull*. (6) *Stately, magnificent*. (7) *Fortunate, happy*. (1) Satus Hercule pulchro Pulcher Aventinus, Virg. Æn. 7, 656. (2) § Genæ pulchræ, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 8. Juvenum pulcherri mus, Ov. Met. 3, 55. = Insigni & pulchrâ facie filius, Phædr. 3, 8, 3. † Vultu pulchro magis quam venusto, Suet. Ner. 51. (3) † Pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejūs cæno collinunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 133. Non videor vidisse postes pulchriores, Id. ibid. 3, 2, 135. (4) Pulchrum mori succurrit in armis, Virg. Æn. 2, 317. Pulchram petunt per vulnera mortem, Id. Georg. 4, 218. (5) Uvâ quid potest esse aspectu pulchrius? Cic. de Senect. 15. (6) Rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma, Virg. Georg. 2,

534. (7) = Ne pulchrum se & beatum putaret, Cic. pro Mur. 12. & Scrib. & pulcer, sine aspiratione.

† Pulchrâlis, e, adj. *Fine, dainty*, Fest. ex Enn. † Pulchralia, *Functes*, Cato. † Bellaria.

Pulchrē, adv. ius, comp. erimē, sup. (1) *Stoutly, bravely*. (2) *Freely, abundantly*. (3) *Rarely, gallantly, very well; in a good, bad, or ironical, sense*. (4) *Wisely, prudently*. (1) Pulcherrimē ferre fortunam adversam, Cic. Fam. 4, 5. (2) Neque ego præberi vidi pulchrius, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 6. (3) Pulchrē vides, Phædr. 4. ult. Pulchrē instructa ad perniciem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 40. † Pulchrē sobrius, very sober, Id. Eun. 4, 5, 2. Mihi pulchrē est, it is well for me, Cic. N. D. 1, 41. = Ædepol mandatum pulchrē & curatum probē! Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 101. (4) Dixi pulchrē, nunquam vidi melius consilium dari, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 84. interpr. Donato. = Pulchrē dictum & sapienter, Id. ibid. 3, 1, 26.

† Pulchritas, ātis, f. *vel* Pulcritas, ant. Non. ex Cæc. † Pulchritudo.

Pulchritūdo, dīnis, f. (1) *Fairness, beauty, comeliness*. (2) Met. *Splendour, brightness*. (1) Pulchritudo corporis aptā compositione membrorum movet oculos, Cic. Offic. 1, 28. Excellens muliebris formæ pulchritudo, Id. de Inv. 1. (2) Honestum pulchritudine suâ specieque laudabile est, Id. de Fin. 2, 15. = Quis non miretur splendorem pulchritudinēque virtutis? Id. Offic. 2, 10.

‡ Pulciaceum, i, n. *id. quod pulegium*, Augustus ap. Suet. in vitâ, 87. & Al. scrib. pulleia-ceum.

Pulciūm, ii, n. [quod ejus flos incensus pulices necet odore] *The herb commonly called pennyroyal, pudding grass, or pulial royal*, Plin. 20, 14. ut &

† Pulciūm, ii, n. *id. quod præc. &*

Puleium, ii, n. & Pulejum, i, n. *Quadrinaria nigra corona puleii*, Mart. 12, 32, 19. Pulejum aridum florescit ipso brumali die, Cic. de Div. 2, 14. vid. & Col. 12, 7.

Pulex, icis, m. [quod ex pulvere generetur, vel nutriatur] (1) *A flea*. (2) *Also a little insect that feedeth on potterbs*. (1) Pulice, vel si quid pulice sordidius, Mart. 14, 82. (2) Pulex irre pens lacesat dente ozyma, Col. 10, 321.

‡ Pulciaria, æ, f. *The herb fleawort, or fleabane*, Ruell.

‡ Pulciaris, e, adj. *Of a flea*. † Pulicaris herba, fleawort, or fleabane, Jun.

Pulciōsus, a, um, adj. *Full of fleas, troubled with fleas*. Pulicosa canis, Col. 7, 13.

*Pulciaceus, a, um, adj. *Of a dark brown colour*, Litt. ex Suet. sed 9.

*Pullarius, a, um, adj. [ad pueros, vel pullos, pertinens] *Pertaining to young boys, or poultry*. Pullaria feles, Auson. 70, 5. † Pullaria manus, Plaut. ap. Fest.

*Pullarius, ii, m. (1) *A keeper, or breeder, of chickens; a poulterer*. (3) † It may be used for one that breedeth young of any kind. (4) † A lover of boys. (1) Attulit in cœnam pullos is, qui ex eo nominatur pullarius, Cic. de Div. 2, 34. (2) Auspicia secunda esse pullarius nunciat, Liv. 9, 14. (3) Pullarius, πωλοκόμος, Gloss. vet. (4) Pullarius, πωλεπάρης, Id.

*Pullaster, tri, m. *A young cockarel, or a little dwarf cock*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

*Pullastra, æ, f. *A young hen, or pullet; a little grig hen*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. al. leg. pulletra.

*Pullatio, ōnis, f. *A hatching, or breeding up of young chickens*. Ab æstivo solstitio non putant bonam pullationem, Col. 8, 5.

*Pullatus, a, um, adj. (1) † *Clad in sad-colour apparel*. (2) *Poorly clothed*. (1) † Quis unquam cœnavit pullatus, cum ipse epuli dominus albatus esset? Cic. in Vatin. 13. sed var. codd. (2) Sanxit, ne quis pullatorum in mediâ caveâ federet, Suet. Aug. 44. † Pullata turba, the rabble, Quint. 6, 4.

Pulleiaceum, Vid. Puleiaceum.

*Pullefco, ēre, incept. *To grow, or spring up; to turn to a chicken, as an egg doth*. Ex novello.

novello palmitis vitis pullescit, *Col. 4, 21.* *Sed ibi pot. leg. pullulascit.*

*† Pulletra, vel Pullitra, æ, f. *A hen that hath not left off laying of eggs; a pullet, or young hen, Scal. ex Varr.*

*|| Pullices, ei, f. *A brood. Vid. Pullities.*

*Pulligo, ginis, f. [*à pullus*] *A brown, or dusky, colour, Plin. 8, 48.*

*Pullinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a colt, or any other young. Pullinos dentes jacere, Plin. 8, 44. de mulâ.*

*Pullities, ei, f. *The hatching, or bringing forth, of chickens; the foaling of colts, a brood of young chickens. Cum jam confirmata est pullities, Col. 8, 9.*

*|| Pullo, are, neut. *To spring and bud, to shoot out, as trees do. Tunc etenim toto vernanti gramine silva Pullat, Calphurn. Sicul. 5, 20.*

*Pullulatio, Ære, incept. *To become young; to sprout out, bud, or spring. Ex novello palmitis vitis pullulascit, Col. R. 4, 21.*

*Pullulo, are, neut. [*à pullo*] (1) *To spring, or sprout, up.* (2) *Met. To grow, or increase.* (1) *Silva pullulat ab radice, Virg. Georg. 2, 17.* (2) *Pullulare incipiebat luxuria, Nep. in Caton. 2.*

*Pullulus, i, m. dim. [*à pullus*] (1) *A shoot of a vine, or other plant.* (2) *|| Also a young colt, a filly, or foal.* (1) *Plin. 17, 10.* (2) *Bellum scilicet pullulæ, Apul. Met. 8, p. 259. Scepticæ de asinâ grandiore.*

*Pullus, i, m. [*à puellus, per Sync. pullus*] (1) *The young of every thing, a chicken, or any other young bird, a foal, &c.* (2) *A young sprout, or shoot of a tree.* (3) *|| A catamite, a burdash.* (4) *A form of endearment.* (1) *Pulli aquilæ, cornicis, hirundinis, columbæ, anseris, apium, Plin. equæ, Lucr. onagri, Plin.* (2) *Pulli, qui nascuntur ab arbore, Cato, 51. vid. & Id. 7, 10.* (3) *Fest.* (4) *Sidus, & pullum, & puppum, & alumnus vocabant, Suet. Cal. 13.*

*Pullus, a, um, adj. [*à πέλως, i. e. μέλας, niger*] (1) *Blackish, russet, brown.* (2) *Meton. Belonging to a funeral, or mourning.* (1) *|| Pululum olus, i. e. olus atrum, leucage, Col. Conci- dit ad magicos hostia pulla deos, Tibull. 1, 2, 64.* (2) *|| Pulla vestis, mourning, Cic. in Vatin. 12. = Niger, Serv. Hispanus, Bæticus, Id.*

*Pulmentaris, e, adj. *Of, belonging to, or made with, potage. § Pulmentaris cibus, Plin. 18, 12.*

*Pulmentarium, ii, n. (1) *Chopped meat, with potage, or broth; thick potage, water gruel.* (2) *But this word seemeth to be used for victuals in general.* (1) *Pulmentaria familiæ, Cato, 58.* (2) *Qui pulmentaria condit, Juv. 7, 185. Pulmen- tarium quod quisque fastidit, Phædr. 3, 7, 25.*

*Pulmentum, i, n. [*quod ex pulte fiebat*] (1) *Potage, gruel.* (2) *Sieved meat.* (1) *Num ipse pulmento magis utor unctiusculo, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 84.* (2) *Pulmentum ei eripuit milvus, Id. Aul. 2, 4, 47. Laudas, insane, trilibrem Mul- lum, in singula quem minuas pulmenta necesse est, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 34. Cænes ut pariter pul- menta laboribus empta, Id. Ep. 1, 18, 48.*

*Pulmo, Ænis, m. [*à pulsu*] *The lungs, or lights. Aspera arteria ad pulmones pertinens, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. Pulmo spirandi officinæ attrahens ac reddens animam, Plin. 11, 37. || Pulmonis herba, lungwort, Offic. || Pulmonem rumpere ventis, to swell with pride, Pers. 3, 25.*

*|| Pulmōnaria, æ, f. *Sage of Jerusalem, lung- wort, our lady's wildwort. = Consiligo, Plin.*

*Pulmōnarius, a, um, adj. *Diseased in the lungs, rotten. § Ovis pulmonaria, Col. 7, 5.*

*Pulmōneus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of, or like, the lungs.* (2) *Swelling as they do.* (1) *Pulmonæa poma, quod pulmonis instar stolidè tument, Plin. 15, 14.* (2) *|| Pulmonei pedes, swollen feet, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 21. Pulmoneus vomitus, a vo- miting one's heart up, Id. Rud. 2, 6, 27.*

*|| Pulmunculus, i, m. dim. *A little lung, or any thing resembling it, Solin.*

*Pulpa, æ, f. [*ita dicta, quod pulte mīsa vesce- batur*] (1) *The pulp, the fleshy part, or braven, of any meat; a piece of flesh without bone.* (2) *|| Also the pith of wood, or timber.* (1) *Dona diis ex sceleratâ ducere pulpâ, Pers. 2, 63.* (2) *In qua-*

rundam arborum carnibus pulpæ venæque sunt, Plin. 16, 38. || Arborem in pulpam cedere, to cut a tree into planks, Plin.

*Pulpamentum, ti, n. [*à pulpa*] *The fleshy ve- nison of a hare, boar, &c. a delicate dish of meat finely seasoned, a dainty bit. Non præripio pul- pamentum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 50. Lepus tute es, & pulpamentum quæris, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 36. || Ego apros occido, sed alter fruitur pulpamento, I beat the bush, another catcheth the hare. Diſtum Diocleſiani ap. Vopisc. in Numer.*

*Pulpitum, i, n. [*qu. publicum, Perot.*] (1) *The higher part of the stage, where the poets re- cited.* (2) *A scaffold.* (3) *Synecd. The stage, pulpit, or desk, to speak orations in.* (1) = *Cir- cum pulpita nostra Et steriles cathedras basia sola crepant, Mart. 1, 77, ult. vid. Vitr. 5, 6. Pul- pitum θυμάλι, ἐπιπιδόν, Gloss. vet. (2) Ludi- bria scenâ & pulpito digna, Plin. Ep. 4, 25, 4. Tandem redit ad pulpita notum Exordium, Juv. 3, 174. (3) Remoto pulpito declamare solitus, Suet. Gramm. 4. Grammaticas ambire tribus, & pulpita, dignor, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40.*

*|| Pulpo, are, act. *Vultur pulpat, i. e. pulpam sive cibum, poscit; vel à sono. To cry, as the vul- ture doth when hungry, for flesh. Vultur pulpare probatur, Aul. Philom. ver. 27.*

*Puls, tis, f. [*à πάλτος, Gr. quod à Celt. pouls*] *A kind of meat which the ancients used, made of meal, water, honey, or cheese and eggs, soden together; it may be used for water gruel, bapy pudding, pap, panado, or the like. De victu antiquissima puls, Varr. L. L. 4. Romanis olim pro pane fuit puls, Plin. 18, 8. || Quomodo sit puls Punica, vid. Catonem, 85.*

*|| Pulsabulum, i, n. *A knocker, or thing, to knock with, Apul. Florid. p. 791.*

*Pulsandus, a, um, part. *To be beaten, thumped, or stamped upon. Pulsandum vertice raso Præbe- bis quandoque caput, Juv. 5, 171. Tellus pul- sanda pede libero, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 2.*

*Pulsans, tis, part. (1) *Beating, striking.* (2) *Casting, thrown.* (1) *|| Cymbala pulsans, play- ing on, Juv. 9, 62. (2) Nervo pulsante sagittæ erumpunt, Virg. Georg. 4, 313.*

*|| Pulsatilis, e, adj. *That beateth. || Venæ pulsatiles, the arteries, or pulses, Med. || Pulsus arteriarum.*

*Pulsatio, Ænis, f. verb. *A knocking, beating, or thumping. § Pulsatio scutorum, Liv. 31, 39.*

*Pulsator, Æris, m. verb. *One that knocketh, or striketh. || Citharæ pulsator, a player on, or toucher of, the lute, Val. Flacc. 5, 694.*

*Pulsatus, a, um, part. (1) *Beaten, or dashed, against; stamped on.* (2) *Pounded, brayed.* (3) *Violated, injured, offended.* (4) *Called in question, impeached, charged.* (1) *Pulsatæ fluctibus arbo- res, Plin. 12, 9. Campus pulsatus equis, Ov. Met. 6, 219. Nam ab iis pulsatum convivam suum audiêrat, Liv. 40, 7. (2) Pulsatum in pilâ semen, Plin. 19, 8. (3) Pulsatos infecto fœdere divos, Virg. Æn. 12, 286. (4) Senator pulsatus à Cælio, Cic. pro Cæli. 8.*

*Pulso, are, freq. [*à pello*] (1) *To beat, to strike, to thump, to bang, to batter.* (2) *To knock at.* (3) *To play on an instrument.* (4) *|| To trou- ble, to sue at law: (5) To vex, or grieve. (6) To act upon, to affect.* (1) *Pueri tui me pulsa- verunt, Ad Herenn. 4, 10. (2) Pulsare ostium, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 292. villam, Id. (3) Jam eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsât eburno, Virg. Æn. 6, 647. (4) Ulp. (5) Meum pectus pul- sant, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 3. (6) Vid. Pulsor.*

*Pulsor, ari, arius, pass. *To be beaten, battered, Met. to be moved, or acted upon, &c. = Videris pulsari alios, & verberari, Cic. Verr. 3, 26. Mu- rus pulsatur ab hoste, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 14, 28. = Censurus dormientium animos per semetipsos in somniando moveri, an externâ & adventitiâ visione pulsari? Cic. de Div. 2, 58.*

*Pulsus, a, um, part. [*à pello*] (1) *Driven away, banished.* (2) *Erased, forced.* (3) *Played on, or struck.* (1) *§ Pulsus patriâ, Nep. Alib. 6. (2) Unda pulsa remis, Cic. Acad. 2. (3) Nervi in fidibus à motu digitorum pulsî, Id. de Orat. 3, 57.*

*Pulsus, ari, m. verb. [*à pello*] *A beating, stamping on, or thumping. Pulsu pedum tremere excita tellus, Virg. Æn. 7, 722. || Pulsus arte- riarum, Plin. 2, 97. venarum, the pulse, Id. 11, 37.*

*Pultarium, ii, n. [*à pulte*] (1) *A pottinger, or small pan.* (2) *|| Also a skillet wherein children's pap is made.* (1) *Plin. 7, 53. (2) Pall. Jun. Tit.*

*Pultarius, ii, m. [*ex pulte*] *A potage dish, a pottinger, a pipkin, or posnet, to make gruel in. In pultarios condi uvas, Col. 12, 43. vid. & Cels. 2, 11.*

*Pulticula, æ, f. dim. [*à puls*] *Potage, gruel, pap, panado. Ex frumento cocta pulticula, Col. 8, 11. conf. Cels. 4, 3.*

*|| Pultifagus, Vid. Pultiphagus.

Pultificus, a, um, adj. *Wherewith gruel, or frumenty, is made, Auson. in Technop.*

*Pultiphagônides, is, m. q. d. *Patronym. pro- Pultiphagi filius, Plaut. pæn. prol. 54.*

*Pultiphagus, i, m. [*qui pultem vorat; sc. ex puls, & πάλω, edo*] *A great devourer of potage, or pap; a gruel eater, as the Carthaginians, or Romans, were, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 143. Vid. Puls.*

*Pulto, are, freq. *pro pulso. To beat, or knock, often at; to knock, or rap, at a door. Dromo- pultat fores, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 34.*

† Pulver, æris, *pro pulvis ant.*

|| Pulveraticum, i, n. & Pulveratica, æ, f. (1) *A kind of largess to servants that went to war.* (2) *|| Also a surveyor's fee.* (1) *Cassiod. 12, 15. (2) Vid. Scriptt. Giom. p. 343.*

Pulveratio, Ænis, f. verb. (1) *A dissolving into dust, or powder; a harrowing, or breaking of clods.* (2) *|| A laying of fine earth, or mould, about vines.* (1) *Col. 11, 2, & 428. (2) Serv.*

Pulvereus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of dust.* (2) *Full of dust, dusty.* (3) *|| Also as small as dust.* (1) *§ Nubes pulvereæ, Virg. Æn. 8, 593. (2) § Pul- vereum solum, Ov. Met. 7, 113. (3) || Farina pulvereæ, fine flour, Id. Med. fac. 61.*

† Pulvero, are. (1) *n. To be dusted, or covered with dust.* (2) *Act. To turn into dust.* (3) *To lay over with dust, to cover with mould.* (1) *Nolo hoc vestibulum pulveret, Plaut. ap. Gell. 18, 12. (2) Nimius sol pulverat herbas, Calp. Sic. 5, 87. (3) Vid. Pulveror.*

Pulveror, ari, arius, pass. *To be covered with dust, or small mould. Priusquam vineæ pulveren- tur, Col. 11, 2.*

Pulverulentus, a, um, adj. *Full of dust, dusty. § Pulverulenta via, Cic. Att. 5, 14. præmia mi- litia, Ov. Amor. 1, 15, 4.*

Pulvillus, i, m. dim. [*à seq.*] *A little cushion, or pillow, to lie, or sit, upon. § Serici pulvilli, Hor. Epod. 8, 15.*

Pulvinar, ari, n. [*ex plumeis, vel pellutis, qui- bus operiebatur, Varr. L. L. 4, 35. vel uti Scal. leg. à polis, seu polulis, quod fieret ex alutaceo scorto*] (1) *A bolster of a bed, a pillow, a cushion, a squab, a bed.* (2) *A pallet on which they laid, and exposed, the images of their gods, in their tem- ples.* (3) *|| Also the temple itself.* (1) *§ Pulvinar geniale, Catull. 62, 47. (2) Divus Julius habuit pulvinar, simulacrum, fastigium, flaminem, Cic. Philipp. 2, 43. (3) Ad omnia pulvinaria suppli- catio decreta est, Id. Catil. 3, 10.*

Pulvinarium, ii, n. [*id quod pulvinar*] (1) *The shrine of an image, or the pallet whereon it lay.* (2) *A deck for ships.* (1) *Corvus in ædem Ju- nonis devolvit, atque in ipso pulvinario concait, Liv. 21, 62. (2) Substernam navem in pulvina- rio, Plaut. Casin. 3, 3, 27.*

Pulvinatus, a, um, part. *Bolstered, or made in fashion like a pillow, or cushion, Vitr. 1, 2.*

Pulvinulus, i, m. dim. *A little cushion; also a bed in a garden; a little bank, or rise, of ground. Col. de Arb. c. 10.*

Pulvinus, i, m. (1) *A cushion.* (2) *A pillow, a bolster, a bed.* (3) *|| Also a ridge of land be- tween two furrows.* (4) *|| A causeway, or like place made of gravel; a terrace, a gravel walk; a shelf, or sandbank, in the sea. (5) A founda- tion well wrought with mortar and sand. (1)*

Crassus

Grassus pulvinos poposcit, & omnes confederunt, Cic. de Orat. 1, 7. (2) Subiecto inter parietem, & caput ejus scorteo pulvino, Cels. 8, 12. Lectica, in qua pulvinus erat rosâ factus, Cic. Verr. 5, 11. (3) Col. 11, 3. & Plin. 19, 4. (4) Serv. in Virg. Æn. 10, 303. (5) Vitr. 5, 12.

Pulvis, ēris, m. Virg. vel f. Propert. [de etym. parum constat] (1) *Dust, powder.* (2) *The ore, or sand, of metal.* (3) Meton. *A place of exercise, the lists.* (1) Multus erat in calcibus pulvis, Cic. de Inv. 1, 30. Qui nunc jacet horrida pulvis, Prop. 2, 13, 35. ¶ Eruditus pulvis, the sand wherein mathematicians draw their lines, Cic. N. D. 2, 18. & Pulvis coctus, lime, Stat. Sylv. 4, 3, 53. Met. In suo noster pulvere curat equus, in his eam ground, Met. celebrate her eam country story, Ov. Fast. 2, 360. ¶ Citra pulverem, without trouble, Gell. (2) Stringere venas ferventis massæ crudo de pulvere, Pers. 2, 67. (3) Dormitant in pulvere curus, Virg. Æn. 7, 163.

Pulvis, is, m. Dust. Pulvis Erythræi numerum subducere, Catull. 59, 206.

Pulvisculus, i, m. & Pulvisculum, i, n. Hieron. dim. [à pulvis] Fine powder, small dust. ¶ Rem auferre cum pulvisculo, to sweep dust and all, and leave nothing, Plaut. in Prol. Truc. v. 13. Converret hic me totum cum pulvisculo, he'll brush my coat for me, he'll beat me to atoms, Id. Rud. 3, 6, 6.

Pumex, icis, m. & aliq. f. [ita dict. quod spumæ densitate concretus fiat, Isid.] (1) *A pumice stone, used to smooth paper, and rub hair off one's body.* (2) *Allo a stone eaten with age.* (1) Pumex non aquæ est aridus atque hic est senex, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 13. Libellus arida pumice expositus, Catull. præf. 2. (2) & Latebroso in pumice pastor Velligavit apes, Virg. Æn. 12, 587.

Pumicatio, ōnis, f. verb. A polishing with pumice, Papin. JC.

Pumicatus, a, um, part. Made smooth with a pumice, polished, Plin. Ep. 2, 11.

Pumiceus, a, um, adj. (1) Of, or belonging to, a pumice. (2) Dry as a pumice. (1) & Antia pumicea, Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 144. (2) & Oculi pumicei, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 73.

Pumico, are, act. Pumice polio. To make smooth with a pumice, to polish, Apul. Apol. p. 109. & Adj. etiam ex Tib. 3, 1, 10 sed ibi pumex recte leg.

Pumicor, āri, ātus, pass. To be polished with a pumice stone. Scabor tubveller, delquamer, pumicor, ornor, Lucil. ap. Non. 2, 202.

Pumicosus, a, um, adj. or, comp. Full of pumice, or like a pumice; full of pores, or holes. = Terra exesa & pumicosa, Plin. 17, 5. = Quantum pumicosus, spongiæque putri simile, Id. 32, 8.

Pumilio, ōnis, m. [ex puero & homulo conflatum fuit pumilio, Jul. Scal. Punilio Græcum quoque est à πυγμάλιον, quod est idem ac πυγμάλιος, à πυγμή, Jof. Scal.] Any thing of little size, or stature; a dwarf, a dandiprat. ¶ Pumilioes aves, Col. 8, 2. Pumilionum genus non sterile, Plin. 10, 56. de gallinis. Pumilio in-limmat. Si solum species hominis caput, Hectora credas; Si faciem species, Aslyanacta putes, Mart. 14, 212.

Pumilius, ii, m. A dwarf, Suet. Aug. 83. Sed libb. MSS. teste Torrent. hab. pumilos.

Pumilo, & Pumilio, ōnis, m. A dwarf, Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 57. Parvola, pumilio, Lucr. 4, 1156.

Pumilus, a, um, adj. || or, comp. qu. pugmilus. [à πυγμή, Gr. unde & pygmæus] Little, low, dwarfish. Pumilos & distortos, ut ludibria naturæ, malique omnis, abhorrebat, Suet. Aug. 83. || Maritum sortita sum quovis puero pumiliorem, Apul. Met. 5, p. 149.

Puncta, æ, f. icus qui punctum infertur, ut cæsa qui cæsim. (1) A thrust, or poin, to stick, or stab. (2) Also a rent received by the water-bailiff. (1) Veg. 1, 12. (2) Front. lib. 2.

Punctariola, æ, f. A slight skirmish, or fight, Cato ap. Fest. 4. Levis pugna.

Punctim, adv. Pointingly, joiningly, with a

prick. ¶ Punctim petere, to make a thrust, or pass, at one. & Punctim magis quam cæsim petunt hostem, Liv. 22, 46.

Punctio, ōnis, f. verb. A pricking, or stinging; a stitch, Plin. 25, 13. Cels. 5, 28.

Punctiuncula, æ, f. dim. A little prick with a needle, or pin, Sen. de Beatâ vitâ, 1, 15. & Ep. 53.

Puncto, are, act. To point, Prisc. 4. Dis-pungo, Cic.

Puncto, adv. In a moment, Apul. 4. Statim, Fest.

Punctum, i, n. [à pungo] (1) A prick, or point. (2) The least portion of a thing that can be, a mathematical point. (3) ¶ Punctum temporis, a moment, or minute. (4) The principal point, or chief proposition, in an argument. (5) A vote, or suffrage. (6) Also a point in the tables. (1) Oculi suffusi junci puncto, Plin. 8, 50. (2) Punctum est quod magnitudinem nullam habet, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 36. (3) Die dico? imò horâ, atque etiam puncto temporis eodem, Id. pro Sext. 24. (4) & Puncta argumentorum, Id. de Orat. 2, 41. (5) Quot puncta in eâ tribu tuleris, Id. pro Planc. 22. (6) Quadrigenis in punctum LLS. aleam ludit, Suet. Ner. 30. ¶ Omne talit punctum, be carryeth the bell, Hor. A. Pœt. 383.

Punctura, æ, f. A pricking. ¶ Puncturis in cute punctis milites scripti, Veg. 2, 5. conf. Cels. 8, 10.

Punctus, a, um, part. [à pungor] (1) Pricked, inflicted. (2) || Allo pricked, or chosen, by the ruler's own hand to a place; as our sheriffs are by the king. (1) Vultus quod acu punctum videretur, Cic. pro Mil. 24. (2) Panciroll.

Punctus, i, m. id. quod punctum. A point, or prick. Non aliud est terra in universo quam mundi punctus, Plin. 2, 68.

Punctus, ūs, m. A pricking, or sticking. Oculi punctu eritis, Plin. 29, 6.

Pungens, tis, part. Pricking, Plin. 29, 6. conf. Cels. 8, 4.

Pungo, ere, pūpūgi, punxi, & ant. pēpūgi, Gell. 7, 91. etum, act. [à πύγω, M. i. c. figo, unce ant. pugo, hinc pungo] (1) To prick, or sting. (2) Met. To gall, to trouble, or vex, and disquiet. (1) & Pungere aliquem gladio, Cic. pro Sext. 10. Alpīs cūm pupugerit, Varr. (2) = Scrupulus me dies noctesque stimulat, ac pungit, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 2.

Punicans, tis, part. [à Puniceus] Ruddy, or reddening. Pariunt in modum floris inodori porrectos caliculos medicè punicanes, Apul. Met. 4, p. 103. 4. Rubens, puniceus.

Punicanus, a, um, adj. Of Carthage, or made after that fashion. & Feneſtæ punicanæ, Varr. R. R. 3, 7. Lectuli punicani, Cic. pro Mur. 36.

Puniceus, a, um, adj. (1) Of Carthage. (2) Of a red colour, a light red, scarlet. (3) Yellow. (1) Qui redimi Romano turpe putavit, A duco Puniceo pertulit, Ov. in Ibin. 282. (2) Puniceis invecſta rotis Aurora, Virg. Æn. 12, 77. Fiet tibi puniceum corium, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 61. ludens in ambiguo. (3) & Puniceus cocus, Ov. Fast. 5, 318. ¶ Pomum Puniceum, a pomegranate, Id. Met. 536.

Puniceo, are, reut. unde part. punicans. [à puniceo colore] To look red as in blushing, Apul. vid. Punicans. 4. Rubeo.

Puniceum, i, n. sc. malum. (1) A pomegranate, (2) || It. genus libi, a sweet cake. (1) Pail. (2) Fest. p. 387.

Punicus, a, um, adj. [dict. à Pœnus] (1) Of Africa, or Carthage. (2) Met. Treacherous, deceitful, insidious. (3) Red, scarlet colour. (1) & Punica regna, Virg. Æn. 1, 342. (2) Ego compertior illum Punicâ fide egisse, Sall. B. Jug. 108, 3. (3) Punica sub lento cortice grana ru-bent, Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 15, 8.

Puniendus, a, um, part. To be punished. & Facinus puniendum, Cic. pro Mil. 7.

Punio, ire, īvi, itum, act. [à pœna, qu. pœnio] To punish, to chastise. Prohibenda est maximè ira in puniendo, Cic. Offic. 1, 25. ¶ Punire capite, to behead, Plin. jun.

Punior, īvi, pass. & dep. (1) To be punished. (2) To punish. (1) Ego punior ipse, Ov. Met. 9, 778. (2) Ut puniretur necem, Cic. Philipp. 8, 3. Inimicissimum etiam crudelius punitus es, Id. pro Mil. 13. ad quem locum notat Quint. quod antiqui & punio, & punior in eadem significatione dixerint, Inst. 9, 3. || Punita sum tunc sum præ-donem, Apul. vid. Non. c. 7. n. 27.

Punio, ōnis, f. verb. A punishing, Val. Max. 8, 1, 1. quam vocem miror Litt. fugisse.

Punitor, ōris, m. verb. A punisher, or chastiser. = At fuit ultor injuriæ, punitor doloris sui, Cic. pro Mil. 13.

Punitus, a, um, part. Punished. Punitus sponte suâ reus, Cic. de Inv. 2, 27. Severè magis quàm impiè punitus, Val. Max. 8, 1, 1.

Pupa, æ, f. [à pupus] (1) A young wench, or girl; a damsel, or lass. (2) A puppet, or baby; such as girls played with while little, and, being grown big, gave to Venus. (1) & Pupan se dicit Gellia, cūm sit anus, Mart. 4, 20. (2) Veneri donatæ à virgine pupæ, Pers. 2, 70. ¶ Scrib. & puppa, unde nos puppy, & puppet.

Pupilla, æ, f. [ex pupa, pupula, pupilla, quod inventibus similitudo pupæ redditur, Isid.] (1) A damsel under age; an orphan, or girl, that hath no mother alive, and is under ward. (2) The ball, apple, or sight, of the eye. (1) Iste infanti pupillæ fortunas patrias admittit, Cic. Verr. 1, 58. (2) Media oculorum cornea fenestavit pupilla, Plin. 11, 37.

Pupillaria, ōrum, pl. n. Boys games, Litt. ex Plaut.

Pupillaris, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, a pupil, or ward. & Pecuniæ pupillares, Liv. 24, 18. Pupillares anni, Plin. 7, 18.

Pupillo, are, act. [à sono] To cry like a peacock, Aut. Philom. 26.

Pupillus, i, m. dim. [à pupus] A fatherless manchild within age, and under ward; a pupil, an orphan. Pupillum fraudare, qui in tutelam pervenit, Cic. pro Rosc. Com. 6. Pupillum utinam, quem proximus hæres impello, expungam, Pers. 2, 12.

Puppis, is, f. [à πύππος, i. e. dis qui tutelæ ergo in puppe locati] (1) The hind deck, or castle, of a ship; the stern, the poop. (2) The whole ship. (3) Meton. Also the government of a state. (1) & Naves omnes, quæ non aut præregerant prias littori illas, aut carinas fixerant vadis, religatas puppibus in altum extrahere, Liv. 22, 20. (2) Æneas celsâ in puppi jam certus eundi, Virg. Æn. 4, 554. (3) & Sedeamus in puppi, & clavum tenebamus, nunc autem vix est in lentinâ locus, Cic. Fam. 9, 15.

Pupula, æ, f. dim. [à pupa] The apple of the eye. Lacerato oculo, si pupula mansit incolumis, Lucr. 3, 409. vid. & Catull. 61, 56.

Pupulus, i, m. dim. (1) A very little boy. (2) || A baby, a puppet. (1) Deprendi modo pupulum, &c. Catull. 54, 5. (2) Arnob.

Pupus, pi, m. [qu. βεβηυς, i. e. valde puer] (1) A young child, a babe, or baby. (2) || A puppet, or image, like a child. (3) A word of endearment. (1) Sugentem pascere pupum, Varr. ap. Non. (2) Gloss. (3) = Sidus, & pullum, & pupum, & alumnus, vocabant, Suet. Cal. 13.

Purè, adv. || ius, comp. scimè, sup. (1) Cleanly, nicely, brightly. (2) Sincerely. (3) || Entirely, without alloy. (4) Correctly. (1) Vasa purè eluere, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 3. Splendens Pario mare more purius, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 6. (2) = Purè & castè deos venerare, Cic. N. D. 1, 2. ¶ Purè habere, to live chastely, to forbear wenery, Plaut. Afin. 4, 1, 61. (3) = Purius, fortius, meracius amare, Sidon. (4) = Purè & emendatè loqui, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. 2. & Purissimè describere, Sidon.

Purgabilis, e, adj. That may be easily cleansed, Plin. 15, 23.

Purgamen, īnis, n. (1) Filth coming off a thing that is cleansed, the officuring. (2) A purgation, expiation, or a'ointment. (1) Purgamina Vellæ in mare mittere, Ov. Fast. 6, 713. (2) Omne nefas, omnemque mali purgamina causam Credebant polli tollere posse lenes, Id. Fast. 2, 35.

Purgā-

Purgamentum, i. n. *Offscouring, filth, dung, kitchen stuff.* Sterquilinum quod nova purgamenta recipiat, *Col. 1, 6.* § Purgamenta hortorum, *Tac. Ann. 11, 32, 5.* ¶ Purgamenta servorum, *the worst of servants*, *Curt. 6, 11, 2.* Quod purgamentum nocte calcāstis, aut cadaver? *Petron. c. 134. ubi vid. interpr.*

Purgans, a, um. part. *To be purged*, *Met. cleared.* Quantum defensor purgandis criminibus consequi potuerit, *Cic. pro Cluent. 1. conf. Liv. 42, 26.*

Purgans, tis. part. *Purging, cleansing, excusing.* I, bibe, dixistis purgantes pectora succos, *Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 3, 53.* Quibus purgantibus sese, *Liv. 43, 4.*

Purgatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A scouring, or cleansing.* (2) *A purge.* (3) *Met. A clearing, or excuse.* (4) *Womens courtes.* (1) Ea pinguefacit, quæ sufficere purgationi, *Plin. 16, 44.* (2) *Æsculapius primus alvi purgationem invenit, Cic. N. D. 3, 22.* (3) Nescio quid peccati portet hæc purgatio, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 12.* (4) *Plin. 20, 4.*

¶ **Purgator**, ōris. m. verb. *A cleanser, or ridder.* § Hercules purgator ferarum, *Apul. Apol. p. 441.* cloacarum, *Firm. 8, 20.*

¶ **Purgatorium**, ii. n. *Purgatory, a purgation*, *Symmach. Ep. 6, 64.*

¶ **Purgatorius**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to purging.* § Purgatorie virtutes, *Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8.* † **Purgans**, *Cels.*

Purgatus, a, um. part. & adj. ¶ or, comp. scimus, sup. (1) *Cleansed.* (2) *Purged, freed from.* (3) ¶ *Met. Excused.* (1) Morbi miror purgatum te illius, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 27.* (2) ¶ *Somnia purgatissima, true dreams*, *Perf. 2, 57.* (3) In fiducia, quam argumentis, purgatior, *Sall. ap. Non. 4, 205.*

Purgito, āre. freq. *To purge often*, *Met. to excuse in an accusation.* = Non mihi homines placent, qui, quando malefecerunt, purgant, *Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 23.*

Purgo, āre. act. [*qu. purum ago, i. e. reddo; vel à pus, puris, & ago*] (1) *To make clean, to cleanse.* (2) *To clear, to put away, or rid.* (3) *To purge by physick.* (4) *To remedy, or cure.* (5) *Met. To excuse, to clear one of an accusation.* (6) *To expiate, or atone.* (1) ¶ Si inquinata erit olea, lavito à foliis, & stercore purgato, *Cato, 65.* (2) = Immissi cum salibus muli purgant, & aperuerunt locum, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 23.* ¶ Ungues purgare, *to scrape, or pare, them*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51.* (3) *Lactucæ marinæ gutta abunde purgat, Cels. 2, 12.* (4) *Palumbes lauri folio annuum fastidium purgant, Plin. 27, 5.* (5) ¶ Servos ipsos neque arguo, neque purgo, *Cic. pro S. Rose. 41.* § Purgare se alicui, de aliquo, *Id. Fam. 3, 10, 21.* apud aliquem, *Ter. (6) Nefas purgare ferro, Sil. 11, 199.*

Purgor, āri. pass. *To be purged, cleansed, or excused.* Nisi periculum esset, ne alia malignè dicta crederes blandâ oratione purgari, *Curt. 7, 3.*

Purificans, tis. part. *Purifying, cleansing.* Se purificantes, *Plin. 8, 1.*

Purificatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A purifying, a cleansing, a scouring.* (2) ¶ *Alto candlemas-day, or the purification of the virgin.* (1) *Laurus purificationibus adhibetur, Plin. 15, sub fin.* (2) *Jun.*

Purifico, āre. act. *To cleanse, or make clean; to purify.* Illam expergefactam, quasi à concubitu mariti, purificasse se, *Suet. Aug. 94.*

Purificus, a, um. adj. *Purifying, cleansing.* Purificumque Jovem Triviamque precatus, *Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 328.*

† **Purimè**, adv. *pro purissimè*, *ant. Fest.*

Puritas, ātis. f. *Purity, cleanness, pureness.* Vinum sumere puritatem, colarique debere, *Pall. 11, 14. & infer.*

Puriter, adv. (1) *Purely, cleanly.* (2) *Religiously, innocently.* (1) Ubi arebit, composito puriter, *Cato, 76.* (2) Si vitam puriter egi, *Catull. 74, 19.*

* **Purpura**, æ. f. (1) *The purple, or shell, fish, whereof purple colour cometh.* (2) *Meton. Purple colour, or a purple garment; a scarlet robe.* (3)

Also the dignity of a magistrate, or officer. (1) *Plin. 9, 36.* (2) *Qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpurâ, Cic. Catil. 2, 3.* *Purpura vendit Causidicum, Juw. 7, 135.* (3) *Tot funera septima illa Marii purpura dedit, Flor. 4, 21, 17.*

* **Purpurans**, tis. part. *Looking like purple, ruddy, blood-red.* Labiæ ambrosio rore purpurantes, *Apul. Met. 10. p. 337.*

* **Purpurarius**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, purple, or a purple colour.* § *Purpurariz officinæ, Plin. 35, 6.*

* **Purpurasco**, ēre. n. *To grow of a purple, or blue, colour.* Nonne unda, cum est puila remis, purpurascit? *Cic. in Acad. ap. Non. 2, 717.*

* **Purpuratus**, a, um. part. (1) *Clad in purple.* (2) *Subst. A nobleman, a courtier.* (1) § *Purpuratus Gabinus, Cic. Catil. 4, 6.* (2) *Illa horribilia minitare purpuratis tuis, Id. Tusc. 1, 43.*

* **Purpureus**, a, um. adj. [*πορφυρεός, Gr.*] (1) *Of purple, purple coloured.* (2) *Red.* (3) *Glowing, blushing.* (4) *Shining, of what colour soever.* (5) *Mimied; Met. Divine.* (6) *Also arrayed in purple.* (1) § *Amictus purpureus, Virg. Æn. 3, 405.* *Pallium purpureum, Cic. Verr. 5, 13.* (2) § *Ignis purpureus, Stat. Achill. 1, 162.* (3) § *Pudor purpureus, Ov. Amor. 1, 3, 14.* (4) § *Mare purpureum, Virg. Æn. 4, 373.* *Purpurei colores, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 10.* ¶ *Nix purpurea, Albinovan.* (5) *Augustus Purpureo hâit ore nectar, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 12.* *sc. ad miniata simulacrorum ora respicit.* (6) *Purpurei metuunt tyranni, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 12.*

* **Purpuriscatus**, a, um. part. *Painted of a red complexion.* *Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 35.*

* **Purpurissio**, āre. act. *To paint the face ruddy.* *Vid. Purpurissatus.*

* **Purpurissum**, i. n. *Plin. & Purpurissus, i. m. Ilter. Ep. 10.* *A lively ruddy colour.* Floridi coloris cinnabaris, chryseocolle, purpurissum, *Plin. 35, 6.*

* **Purpuro**, āre. act. (1) ¶ *To be of a purple, or deep red, colour.* (2) ¶ *to make of a purple colour.* (1) *Quando ventus mare cæruleum crispans nitescit, id purpurare dicunt poetæ, Cell. 18, 11.* (2) *Viola quæ frondes purpurat auro, Col. 10, 101.*

* **Purpūricios**, i. m. [*ἀσδρ, ignis, & πορφυρεός, varius*] *A kind of marble*, *Plin. 36, 8. al. leg. pyropæcilos.*

* **Purulentè**, adv. *Corruptly, filthyly; as it were full of matter, or swivel*, *Plin. Proam. 1, 23.*

* **Purulentus**, a, um. adj. [*pure, i. e. sanie, plenus*] *Full of matter and corruption, mattery.* § *Ulcus purulentum est, Plin. 20, 2.* *Cancer albus purulentus est, Cato, 157.*

¶ **Pūrum**, i. n. subst. sc. cælum. *The clear open air.* Diespiter per pūrum tonantes egit equos, *Her. Od. 1, 34, 7.* *Laxis per pūrum immixtus habenis, Virg. Georg. 2, 364.*

Pūrus, a, um. adj. or, comp. scimus, sup. [*ab Hebr. נָקִי, purus, vel à πορ, ignis, qui omnia purificat; à πορ, quod ignis examen subit.* *Purus, purus, h. e. purus πορ, exploratus, à πορ, θεωρ. χρυσόν πορ, ἀμύρεος, Merl.*] (1) *Pure, clean, fine, fair.* (2) *Transparent.* (3) *Even, smooth, open.* (4) *Plain, unvarnished.* (5) *Sacred, holy, religious.* (6) *Pure, unmixed.* (7) *Met. Upright, innocent.* (8) *Fit, proper, pertinent.* (9) *Void, free.* (10) *Alto entire, or absolute; without any restriction, condition, or exception.* (11) *Fit for sacrifice.* (1) *Puræ rivus aque, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 29.* ¶ = *Aër purus, & tenuis, non crassus, & concretus, Cic. N. D. 2, 15.* (2) *Electro purior amnis, Virg. Georg. 3, 522.* (3) = *Purus & patens campus, Liv. 24, 14.* (4) *Argenti vascula puri, Juw. 10, 19.* § *Toga pura, Plin. 8, 48.* (5) *Pura vestimenta, Liv. 1, 24.* *Purâ cum veste venite, Et manibus puris, Tibull. 2, 1, 13.* = *Religiosus, Cic. (6) § Purissima mella, Virg. Georg. 4, 163.* (7) = *Bene si quis & puris vivat manibus, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 71.* = *Pura atque integra mens, Cic. de Senect. 22.* (8) *Non satis est puris versum perscribere verbis, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 54.* (9) = *Quæ est domus ab istâ religionis suspitione tam vacua atque pura? Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 6.* ¶ *Purum*

est vitio tibi, cum tumidum est, cor? Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 213. (1) ¶ *Is qui agit, judicium purum postulat, ille quicunque agitur, exceptionem addi ait oportere, Cic. de Inv. 2, 20.* (11) *Suis sœtus sacrificio die quinto purus est, pecoris, die octavo, bovis, tricesimo, Plin. 8, 51.*

* **Pus**, pūris. n. pl. pūra. [*à Gr. πῶς*] (1) *Matter, corruption, quitter, matter that cometh out of a sore.* (2) *Met. Railling, servile raillery.* (1) *Pus melius est quod minus est, quod crassius, quod albidius, Cels. 5, 26.* ¶ *Sanies, ἰχθυή, Id. ibid.* (2) *Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 1.*

* † **Pūsa**, pro puella, *ant. Varr. L. L. 6, 3. ex Papin.*

* **Pūillānimis**, e. adj. [*ex pusillus, & animus*] *qui est pusilli animi. Faint-hearted, mean-spirited, cowardly.* *Claud. Mamert. 1, 20.* † *Pusilli animi homines, Cic.*

* ¶ **Pūillānimitas**, ātis. f. *Faint-heartedness, cowardlyness.* *Laet. † Debilitatio & abjectio animi, Cic.*

* ¶ **Pūillānimiter**, adv. *Cowardly, faint-heartedly.* *Recent. † Abjectè, timidè, ignavè, Cic.*

* ¶ **Pūillitas**, ātis. f. *Littleness.* *Tert. † Parvitas.*

* **Pūillus**, a, um. adj. dim. [*à pusio, i. e. parvulus, al. pusius, pusulus, pusillus*] (1) *Weak, cowardly, small, petit.* (2) *Short.* (1) = *Terra malos homines nunc educat, atque pusillos, Juw. 15, 70.* ¶ *Animus pusillus, a faint heart, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 17.* (2) § *Pusilla epistola, Cic. Bruto. 14.* *Villa pusilla, Id. Fam. 12, 20, 1.*

* **Pūsiō**, ōnis. m. [*ex puer; al. à pusius, quod pro pupus*] *A little child, a boy, a lad, a burdask, a catamite.* *Qui tecum semper pusio cum majore sorore cubitavit, Cic. pro Cæl. 15. vid. & Juw. 6, 34.*

* ¶ **Pūsiōla**, æ. f. *A little girl, a moppet.* *Ipsa crepundia repulerat, ludere nescia pusiola, Prud. Perist. 3, 20.*

* **Pūsiūla**, æ. f. ¶ *Scrib. & Pūsiūla.* (1) *A push, blister, little wheel, bladder, or blain.* (2) *Alto a small pock.* (3) *Alto St. Antony's fire.* (1) *Pusillæ lividæ sunt, aut pallidæ, aut nigæ, Cels. 5, 28, 15.* (2) *Id. 4, 6. & 6, 6.* *Plin. 20, 13. & 21, 7.* (3) *Col. 7, 5.*

* **Pūsiūlatus**, a, um. part. *That hath blisters, wheals, or pushes; blistered.* ¶ *Pusillatum argentum, embossed, or chased, plate.* *Mart. 7, 85.* *Alto very pure and well fined silver, Suet. Ner. 44.*

* **Pūsiūlus**, a, um. adj. *Full of blisters, pushes, or wheals.* *Ulcus in locum pusillolum seipit, Cels. 5, 26, 31.*

* **Pūsiūla**, æ. f. [*à pus, quia pus continet, id. quod pusilla*] (1) ¶ *A little bladder, or push, which riseth in bread when it is baked.* (2) *Alto a disease called St. Antony's fire.* (1) *Steph. (2) Col. 7, 5.*

* † **Pūsus**, i. m. *ant. pro pupus. A child, a boy.* *Verè pusius tu, tua amica senex ait, Varr. ex Papinio. † Puerulus, pusio.*

* **Pūtā**, adv. [*ab imperativo verbi puto*] *Suppose, or imagine; that is to say, to wit, for instance.* *Cels. 5, 26.*

¶ **Pūta**, æ. f. [*à Gr. πῶς, vel à Hebr. נָקִי*] *putandum muliebri* *A little girl*, *Scal. ex Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 216. ubi al. pusam.*

* **Pūtamen**, īnis. n. [*à putando quia putari & relinei solet*] (1) *The shell of a nut, or other thing.* (2) ¶ *Alto that which is cut from any thing.* (1) § *Juglandium putamina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20.* ¶ *Nucleum amissi, reliquit pignori putamina, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 123.* § *Putamina ovorum, Plin. 7, 2. testudinum, Id. 9, 11.* (2) *Non.*

* **Pūtans**, tis. part. *Considering, or casting about, with himself; revolving.* *Vestigia preffit, Multa putans, Virg. Æn. 6, 332.*

* **Pūtatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A prancing, or leping, cf. t. ex. Arbozum putatio, ac vitium, Col. 4, 9.*

* ¶ **Pūtātivè**, adv. *Imaginaryly, phantastically; in sœctu, or opinion.* *Phil. f. † Specie tantum.*

* ¶ **Pūtātivus**, a, um. adj. *Imaginary, not real.* *Tert. † Ad speciem.*

* **Pūtator**, ōris. m. verb. *A leper, or pruner, of trees; a vine dresser.* § *Arborum putator, Col.*

4, 24. Putator arbores puras facit, Varr. conf. & Virg. Georg. 2, 28.
 * Putatorius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the pruning of trees. § Vinitor putatorius, Pall. 1, 35. Falces putatoriae, Id. 1, 43.
 * † Putatus, a, um. part. (1) † Cut, loped, dressed. (2) Refined. (3) Met. Cleared, adjusted. (1) Putatae vites, Paul. ap. Fest. (2) Putatum aurum, Id. ap. Eund. (3) Ratio putata, Id. ap. Eund.
 * Puteal, ālis. n. [ex puteus] (1) The cover of a well, or pit. (2) Also a place in Rome where was a seat of justice; a tribunal, or court, like our common pleas. (1) Puteal supra imposuit, Cic. Div. 1, 17. (2) Roscius orabat sibi adesses ad puteal cras, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 35. † Puteal quid fuerit, vid. A. Aug. D. 4. p. 162.
 * Putealis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, a pit, or well. § Unda putealis, Ov. in Ib. 389. aqua, Col. 1, 5.
 * Puteānus, a, um. adj. Of a well, Plin. 14, 9. & Col. 12, 26.
 * Puteārius, ii. m. A digger of pits, or wells, Plin. 31, 3.
 Puteo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) To have a very ill flavour, to stink. (2) To be nauseous. (1) § Putere mero, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 11. (2) Putet aper, rhombusque recens, Id. Sat. 2, 2, 42.
 Puteō, i, ōrum. m. pl. [ab aquae calidae putore; al. à similit. puteorum] Places of sulphureous waters, vid. Varr. L. L. 4, 5.
 Putesco, ēre. incept. To grow rank, to stink. Olea putescet, Cato, 3. & Varr. R. R. 1, 34.
 * † Puteum, i. n. id. quod puteus, Non. ex Varr.
 * Puteus, i. m. [à Gr. πῦτος, quod potum signif. Varr.] A well, or pit. Haurire aquam de jugi puteo, Cic. N. D. 2, 9. † Puteos ac potiūs fontes habet, Plin. Epist. 2, 17, 25.
 Puticili, ōrum. m. pl. [à puteis fossis ad sepelienda cadavera pauperum; vel quod ibi putrescebant cadavera, &c.] Places without the city, where the common people were buried, Fest. & Varr.
 Putidē, adv. iūs, comp. Rankly, formally, with too much affectation. Qui nec ineptē dicunt, nec odiosē, nec putidē, &c. Cic. de Cl. Orat. 82. Nolo exprimi literas putidiūs, Id. de Orat. 3, 11.
 Putidiusculus, a, um. adj. dim. [à putidior] Somewhat unpleasant, a little affected, too formal, Cic. Fam. 7, 5.
 Putidulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à putidus] Somewhat rank, or affected; odious. Altera ridicula est, altera putidula, Mart. 4, 20.
 Putidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [à puteo] (1) Stinking, of an ill flavour, stale and rank, nasty, rotten, unsound; Met. mad. (2) Affected, unpleasant. (1) § Mæcha putida, Catull. 40, 11. palus, Id. 18, 10. Putidus fungus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 23. Putidius cerebrum, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 75. (2) † Ne aut obscurum esset, aut nimis putidum, Cic. Offic. 1, 37. = Spero hæc vobis molestæ & putida videri, Id. de Orat. 3, 13.
 † Putilla, æ. f. dim. [à puta] A little tiny girl, Scal. ex Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 216. ubi vulgō putilla.
 Putillus, i. m. dim. [à putus] A mannikin, a dwarf, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 104.
 † Putus, e. adj. Rotten, Lucr. 3, 503. ubi al. putre.
 Putisco, ēre. incept. pro putesco. To be rotten, to stink, Cic. N. D. 2, 63.
 * Puto, āre. act. [putum, i. e. purum, reddo, purgo, Canin. sic qui putat arbores, eas puras facit] (1) To prune, lop, or dress, vines, &c. (2) To make even, clear, adjust, or cast up, accounts. (3) Also to think, consider, or ponder. (4) To think, suppose, or esteem. (5) To debate the matter. (6) Puto, or, ut puto, elegantly used by way of exordium, (7) or by way of irony. (1) Ne vitem aut arborem putent, Col. 4, 10. Vitem fingere putando, Virg. Georg. 2, 407. † Lanam putare, to pick, to cleanse, it, Non. (2) Putare rationes cum publicanis, Cic. Attic. 4, 11. (3) Non committere ut aliquando dicendum sit, Non putāram, Id. Offic. 1, 23. Vid. Putans. (4) Nigminem prae se putare, Id. Verr. 1. † Pro

nihilō putare, to make no account of, Id. de Fin. 2, 8. Magni putare, to set much by, Quint. (5) Putare cum aliquo argumentis, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 53. (6) Sole exorto, puto, propellunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 2. Hoc unum excipio, ut puto, pudenter, Catull. 16, 13. (7) Sed, puto, magna mei est operoso cura colono, Ov. de Nuce, v. 57.
 * Putor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) To be pruned, or cleansed. (2) To be reckoned, or cleared. (3) To be esteemed, or held. (1) Olea quo tempore putetur, Cato. (2) Putatur ratio cum argentario, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 52. (3) Atilius prudens esse in iure civili putabatur, Cic. de Amicit. 1, 2.
 Putor, ōris. m. verb. [à puteo] A stink, or filth by flavour. Deterges sterilis soli putorem, Stat. Sylv. 4, 8, 87. ubi tamen docti malunt pudorem. At sine dubio ap. Caton. 57.
 † Putorius, ii. m. [à putore, quia valde foetet cum irascitur] A fitcher, a fitchow, ap. Lit. unde non dicit.
 Putredo, dñis. f. Rotennefs, corruption. Vitiata putredine navis, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 1, 69. sed al. leg. tereidne, conf. Plin. 20, 20.
 Putrefaciendus, a, um. part. To be putrefied. Dixerunt detractum culmen templo, nudatum tectum patere imbris putrefaciendum, Liv. 42, 3.
 Putrefacio, ēre, fēci, factum. act. (1) To make rotten, to cause to putrefy. (2) To dissolve. (1) Putrefacit aer operam fabri, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 31. Humor putrefacit deposita semina, Col. 3, 12. (2) Ardentia saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt, Liv. 21, 37.
 † Putrefactio, ōnis. f. verb. Putrefaction, corruption, Med. † Corruptio, Cic.
 Putrefactus, a, um. part. Putrefied, rotten, Lucr. 2, 897.
 Putrefio, factus, fieri. neut. pass. To be corrupted. Sata putrefient recepto humore, Pall. Febr. tit. 10.
 Putreo, ēre. neut. To rot, or be rotten. Byzantia putruit orca, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 66. Hæc tigna ædium humidē putrent, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 66.
 Putresco, ēre. incept. (1) To grow rotten, to wax rotten, to rot. (2) To lie mallow, as land ploughed up, and not sown. (1) Nihil meā interest, humilē an sublimē putrescam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43. (2) Locum totā hyeme putrescere finito, Col. 2, 11.
 Putridus, a, um. adj. Rotten, corrupt. § Dentes putridi, Cic. in Pison. 1. Membra putrida, Luc. 2, 147.
 Putris, e. adj. (1) Rotten, filthy, nasty, stark naught. (2) Wanton, lascivious. (1) § Putris navis, Propert. 2, 25, 7. Putres mammæ, Hor. Epod. 8, 7. † Gleba putris, light, or loose, mould, Virg. Georg. 1, 44. (2) § Putres oculi, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 17.
 Putror, ōris. m. [à putreo] Rotennefs. Putrorem nacta tellus, Lucr. 2, 872.
 * Putus, a, um. adj. sūmus, sup. ant. pro puro, Fest. [à πῦτος, Gr. quod à πῦτος, i. e. πῦτος, exploro, Scal.] Fined, purged, tried, pure, without mixture. † = Argentum purum, putum, Gell. 6, 5. † = Putus putus lycophanta, an arrant stark rogue, a knave in grain, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 103. Putissimæ orationes, most genuine, true, Cic. Att. 2, 9.
 † Putus, i. m. i. e. puer, à puta, [ex lasciviâ nutricum; ut & Gr. πῦτος, puer, dic. à πῦτος, Scal.] A boy, a minion, Virg. Catalect. 118.
 Pante Y.

* Pycnōticus, a, um. adj. [à πυκνός, densus; fusus] Pycnotica medicamenta à medicis appellatur; quæ vim habent condensandi. Astringent medicines, Med.
 * Pycta, æ, vel Pyctes, æ. m. [à πυγ (adv.) pugno, vel pugnus] (1) A boxer, or fifty-cuff player; a champion. (2) Also a fighting cock, or cock of the game. (1) Laudem victoris pyctæ scribere, Phædr. 4, 23, 5. (2) § Gallinaceus pyctes, Col. 8, 2.
 * † Pyctacium, ii. n. [à πῦτος, plicatilis, quod à πῦτος, plico] (1) A table wherein the names of judges were written, a list of officers, a muster-roll; a book, or paper, of short notes; a schedule, a brief, short, writing containing the sum of things. (2) Also a linen band, or cloth. (1) Bud. (2) Id. Vid. Pictacium.
 * † Pyctis, e. adj. [à pycta] Belonging to boxing. † Pyctale certamen, a match at fifty cuffs, Firm. † Pugilatus certamen.
 * † Pyctomachus, ii. m. id. quod pyctomachus, Firm.
 * † Pyctomachus, i. m. [ex πυγ, pugno, vel pugnus, & μάχεται, certo] A fighter at handycuffs, Firm. Lat. Pugil.
 * Pyga, æ. f. [à πυγή, nates] The buttocks, or breech. Ne nummi piceant, aut pyga, aut denique fama, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 133.
 * Pygæus, i. m. g. d. a. b. icluna [ex πυγή, nates, & ἀγρός, albus] (1) A beast like a fallow deer, a rein deer, or perhaps a roe buck. (2) A puttock, or rather a ring-tail. (1) Plin. 8, 53. (2) Id. 10, 3.
 * Pygmæus, a, um. adj. [à πυγμή, spatium à cubito ad digitos clausos] Small, little, dwarfish. § Pygmæus bellator, Juven. 13, 168. Pygmæa virgo, Id. 6, 505. † De Pygmæis subst. vid. Plin. 7, 2.
 * Pyla, æ. f. [à Gr. πύλη, porta] A gate, a port, the strait passage betwixt hills. Iter Ieci per Tauri pylas, Cic. Att. 5, 20. Lat. Fauces.
 * † Pylorus, i. m. i. e. janitor [à præced.] The nether orifice, or mouth, of the stomach; the maw gut, Med.
 * Pyra, æ. f. [à πυρ, ignis] A heap of wood made for the burning of a dead body, a funeral pile, a bonfire. Innumeras stuxēte pyras, Virg. Æn. 11, 204.
 * Pyralis, idis. f. [ita dict. quod ex igne provenit, Igniaria Gazæ] A fly which liveth in the fire; also a candle fly; a stout, or miller's scowl, &c. Plin. 10, 74. † Scrib. & pyralis. Vid. Pyrausta.
 * † Pyrama, æ. f. A gum, or resin, dropping from the tree metopion, Plin. 12, 23. † Rect. Phyrama, quod vid.
 † Pyramea arbor. The mulberry tree under which Pyramus for love of Thisbe killed himself, Serenn. Sammon. † Morus.
 * † Pyramidatus, a, um. adj. Made steeple wise, with a spire broad beneath and sharp towards the top. § Corpora pyramidata, Cic. N. D. 1, 24. † Sed var. codd.
 * Pyramis, idis. f. [à πυρ, ignis, quod ita constructa sit, ut è lato in acutum tendat in formam flammæ] A pyramid; a great building of stone, or brick, &c. broad, or four-square, at bottom, but upward small and sharp; a staple, a spire, a shaft. † Mihi globi forma, vel cylindri, vel quadrati, vel pyramidis videtur esse formosior, Cic. N. D. 1, 10. vid. Plin. 36, 12. Tac. Ann. 2, 61.
 * † Pyratum, i. n. [potus ex pyris] Perry, Hier. Rect. Pyraceum.
 * Pyrausta, æ. m. [ex πυρ, ignis, & αἶα, uro] A fire-fly, Plin. 11, 36.
 * Pyren, enis. m. [à Gr. πυρήν, nucleus] The kernel, or stone, of fruit, such as olives, grapes, cherries, Plin. 37, 11. Lat. Nucleus.
 * Pyrethrum, thri. n. [herba ab igneæ qualitatis gustu dicta.] Bartram; wild, or bastard, pellitory, having a root which is very biting and hot, Gels. 5, 4, & 19. Flava pyrethra in anno mero, Ov. A. Amm. 2, 418.
 * Pyrgus, i. m. [à πυργος, turris, ob similit.] (1) A tower, or castle. (2) A dicebox to sling the dice

dicte out. (1) Ad Castellum, pyrgum vocant, copias eduxit, *Liv.* 27, 33. (2) Mittere in pyrgum talos, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 17. ubi al. phimum. = Turricula, *Mart.* fritillus, *Juv.* orca, *Perf.*

* || Pÿriasis, is. f. [ἀπὸ πυρός, ignis] *A precious stone of a black colour, which with rubbing burneth the fingers, Plin. ap. Litt.*

* Pÿrites, æ. m. [πυρίτης, Gr. ita dict. quod ægerimè ignem accipit, sed acceptum diu servat] *A marcasite, or firestone, of which there are several sorts; any stone out of which fire may be stricken, a thunder-stone; also the millstone, vid. Plin. 20, 19. & Turneb. Advers. 6, 9.*

* || Pÿritis, idis. f. [πυρίτις, Gr. ἀπὸ πυρός, ignis] *A precious stone, which if held hard burneth the fingers, Plin. ap. Litt.*

* Pÿrocōrax, æcis. m. [ita dict. à colore rostri igneo; sc. ἐκ πυρός, ignis, & κόραξ, corvus] *A crow like a Cornish chough, haveing red feet and a red bill, Fort. Pyrrhōcorax, Plin. 10, 48.*

* Pÿrois, entis. m. [Πυροίς, Gr. ἀπὸ πυρός, ignis; ob igneo colore dict.] (1) *The star of Mars.* (2) *Also one of the horses of the sun.* (1) *Micat & rutilus pyrois, Col. 10, 290.* (2) *Ov. Met. 152.*

* Pÿropæcilos, i. m. [ἐκ πυρός, ignis, & ποικίλος, varius; ita dict. quod punctis quibusdam ignei coloris distinguatur, varièque interluceat] *A kind of stone, with a variety of red spots, Plin. 36, 8.*

* Pÿropus, i. m. [πυροπός, Gr. ἀπὸ πυρός, ignis, & ὤψ, oculus, i. e. flammæ colorem referens] (1) *A carbuncle of a fiery redness, an opal.* (2) *Also a mixture of metal, whercof three parts are brass, and one gold.* (1) *Flammæ imitans pyropus, Ov. Met. 2, 2. Fulgebat parma pyropo, Prop. 4, 11, 21.* (2) *Plin. 34, 8.*

* || Pÿrōticum medicamentum [πυρῳτικόν, Gr. ἀπὸ πυρός, inflammo] *Acauslic, Jun. & Causlicum, Plin.*

* Pyrrhichia, æ. f. *A fashion of danceing in armour, used by soldiers, and first invented by Pyrrhus the son of Achilles, so Aristot'e; or, as others say, by one Pyrrhus of Crete, or by Pyrrhichus a Lacedæmonian. Pyrrhicam saltare, Suet. Cæs. 39. vid. Plin. 7, 57. & Alex. ab Alex. Gen. Dier. 6, 19.*

* || Pyrrhicharius, ii. m. *Saltator Pyrrhicae, a dancer in armour, Ulp.*

* Pyrrhichius, i. m. [ita dict. à Pyrrho, qui victoriâ potitus frequentibus pyrrhichiis est laudatus, C.] *A foot consisting of two short syllables, as mārē; so called from the nimble motion used in the Pyrrhichian dance, Quint. 9, 4.*

* || Pyrrhōcōrax, æcis. m. [πυρρῳκόραξ, Gr. ἐκ πυρρῳός, rufus, & κόραξ, corvus] *A Cornish chough, Plin. al. leg. pyrocōrax, q. v.*

* || Pyrrhōpæcilos, i. m. [πυρρῳοποικίλος, Gr. ἐκ πυρρῳός, rufus, & ποικίλος, varius; ita dict. à rubrarum macularum varietate] *A kind of marble whercof the Egyptians made obelisks, which they dedicated to the sun, Plin. 26, 8. & al. leg. pyropæcilos. & Syenites, Id.*

* Pÿrum, ri. n. *A pear, Hor. Vid. Pirum.*

* Pÿrus, i. f. *A pear-tree, vid. Pirus.*

* Pÿthaulæ, æ. m. [qui τὰ πύθια αὐλῇ, i. e. qui pythia cantat, tibicen; al. leg. pithaulæ sed perperam] *A player on a bagpipe, Sen. Ep. 67.*

* Pÿthia, ōrum. n. pl. *Plays in honour of Apollo's killing the serpent Python, Plin. 35, 9.*

* Pÿthicus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Apollo, oracular. § || Versus pythici, Amm. Veiidica*

pythicae divinationis præcurrit, *Val. Max. 1, 8, 10.*

* Pÿthon, ōnis. m. *Claud. & f. aliquando sed, ut puto, rariùs [πύθων, Gr. ἀπὸ πύθω, putrefacio; sic dict. quod ex terræ putredine ortus sit] (1) A serpent so called slain by Apollo. (2) Also a prophesying spirit, or a person possessed with such a spirit. (1) Vid. Propr. (2) Ubi Delphica Python? Tib. 2, 3, 31.*

* || Pÿthōnīcus, a, um. adj. *One possessed with a spirit of prophesying, Bud.*

* || Pÿthōnīssa, æ. f. *mulier Pythonæ, nempe divino spiritu, correpta [πυθωνία, Gr.] Πυθωνία quam Delphicam Pythonā appell. A woman possessed with a prophesying spirit, Vulg. Interp.*

* || Pÿtisma, ātis. n. al. pÿtīisma [πύτισμα, vel πύσιμα, Gr. ἀπὸ πύθω, spuo] *A spiring out of wine betwixt the teeth when we taste it, or a throving out of the bottom of the cup on the floor. Quod poculis & pytismatis effunditur, Vir. 7, 4. vulgò spatismatis, vid. uv. 11, 173. & quæ ibi dicit viri adnotarunt.*

* Pyxācantha, æ. f. [scutex spinosus, cubitalibus ramis buxi, πυξάκανθα, Gr. ἐκ πυξῆς, buxus, & ἀκανθα, spina] *The barberry-tree, box-thorn, Plin. 12, 7.*

* Pyxidātus, a, um. adj. *Made like a box, with a lid, boxwise, Plin. 31, 6.*

* Pyxidicūla, æ. f. *A little box into which medicines are put, a gallypot, Cels. 6, 6. n. 5.*

* Pyxis, idis. f. [ita dict. quod è buxo ferè fieret, quæ Gr. πύξος] *A box, properly made of box-tree; also an apothecary's gallypot, Mart. 9, 38. Plin. 29, 2. ¶ || Pyxis nautica, a mariner's compass, Ap. recent.*

Q, Latin, *Q*, Ital. *Q*, black English. Concerning the origin, power, and use of this letter, the ancient Latin writers have delivered various opinions to the modern critics. Some of them took it to be superfluous; and therefore probably were unconcerned about it, how, or whence, it came into their alphabet. Of this number were *Nigidius Figulus* and *Licinius Calvus*, who refused to use it at all. Some used *c* for it indifferently, and writ *pecunia loquuntur, obliquum*, and at other times *pecunia, locuntur, oblicum*, *Vid. Silburg de Vet. Rom. Script.* Hence some learned moderns finding many words of this kind; and others again judging it to be no letter, but only a combined note of *cu*, must consequently have supposed vulgar custom, and a shorter way of writing, to have introduced it into the alphabet. Of this number was *Pompeius Festus*, and long before him *Ennius*, who writ sometimes *quando*, and sometimes *hirquis, quum, &c.* promiscuously. From such examples, and the frequent changes of each of these into the other, as in *coquo, coctum, liqui; lixum, &c.* which is no more than an ordinary permutation in letters of the same organ, especially in mutes of the same rank, some have not only affirmed *Q* to be *CV* combined as aforesaid, but showed us the separate parts in this figure *C < Q*. These writ sometimes, *qis, qæ, qid, or cuis, cue, cuid*, which *Vossius* approved. *Quintilian* on the contrary takes the figure of this letter, as well as the power, from *K*, and seems to think both letters superfluous. As to the figure, it is just as probable as the former; and as to its power, nothing can be proved from that known pun of *Tully*, *Ego quoque tibi jure favebo*; because *Donatus* haveing informed us that in *Cicero's* time *quoque* was written, it is more probable that he pronounced that word *queque* than *koke*. My arguments for this conjecture are chiefly from *Fabius* himself, who tells us (*Lib. XII, 10.*) this letter made syllables harsh; which surely cannot well agree with the sound of *k*. Besides, he saith in the same place, that *Q* had a sound unknown to the *Greeks* (which it certainly had, and it not as a *k*, but very probably as we do. But what neither the ancient writers nor the moderns were aware of, hath not escaped the sagacity of the learned *Dr. Littleton*, who has deduced the figure, name, and power of this letter from *β*. For as from the Hebrew *Caph*, the *Greeks* made *Kappa*, so from *koph* they formed *koppa*; but finding they had no occasion for it in their alphabet, gave it a place among their numerals, calling it *καππα επίσημον*. For the same reason also, *Kau*, not being admitted as a letter, found place as a numeral, by the name of *Βαῦ επίσημον*. On the very same account, *zade*, or *zade*, or as we call it *zad*, was denied the favour of being a letter, but assigned a proper place in their numerals. This proceeding may plainly be accounted for from the genius of both languages. The Hebrew being harsher, made use of four letters in each rank of the mutes, namely, of two medials in each order; the sound of the one so differing from its neighbour, as the first from the last: the two medials in the first order were *א* and *ב*, or *B* and *V*; in the second *ג* and *ד*, or *G* and *Q*. In the third *ה* and *ו*, or *D* and *Z*. But the smoother tongue of the *Greeks* refusing tens, and the third in their hundreds. But to proceed, the old Romans, whose language was not perhaps much softer than the Hebrew, though they framed their alphabet from the *Greeks*, found themselves obliged to restore these numeral marks to the dignity they had enjoyed in the mother alphabet. And thus from *Βαῦ*, or, which is the same, the *Æolian* digamma *Ϝ* made their *F*, that people alone of all the *Greeks* haveing learned that sound; and from the Greek *Κόππα* their

their Q. This letter, I observe, the Latins must have founded *quoppa*, if the opinion of several ancient and modern critics may be allowed, who affirm this letter to be taken in purely for the sake of its V, to give it a broader sound, as it is very probable the original *p* had in the Hebrew to distinguish it from *p*, whence the Greeks had their *κάππα*, and mediately the Latins their K. From the third *ἐπίσημον Σάμης*, which, as before noted, was the Hebrew *tzade*, or as we call it, *zad*, their *z* was taken, not from the Greek *ζήτα*; for here I am forced to recede from the learned doctor, because the Latin *z* hath a very hard sound, as the dental *y* hath, whereas the Greek *ζήτα* was so soft, that *Fabius* tells us, the Roman orators were obliged to borrow it sometimes from them, to avoid using their own barbarous *z*, that is the Hebrew *y*, which the Greeks had not, *Lib. XII, 10.* and in the same place will scarce allow *y*, that is, F, to have a human sound; which surely is softer than *y*; and the opinion he had of our Q, I have shown before. Hence it is evident, that the Latin *z* is not the Greek *ζ*; and that the orator dislikes as letters all the three *ἐπίσημα*: and the doctor confesses the figure of *z* comes nearer *y*, and the small *z* nearer to the final *y*, than to the Greek *ζ*. But to return to our Q. The figure of Q is easily made from C, by shutting the semicircle, and obliquateing the perpendicular line; and C *quoppa*, differs not at all from the Hebrew *p*, when, in compliance with the western way of writing, it is turned to the right. Thus at length the figure, name, and power of this letter are settled. But whereas the learned doctor roundly affirms the Greeks had formerly this letter; I cannot here but avow my dissent, since it neither appears among the Cadmean letters, nor those since invented, whether necessary, or compendary: besides, he owns the Greeks did not want it. Yea *Quintilian* further observes, that they could not pronounce it, and is angry that so broad and harsh a sound should be taken into the Latin alphabet, which so embased the Roman, when compared with the Greek, elocution. I should next show its mutual intercourse with its sister mutes; but I have already made the longest preface to one of the shortest letters, and therefore shall only observe, that the resemblance and sound of this mute is nearer to that of her medial sister G, than to C or K her other sisters. For G takes V after her before a vowel, and that sometimes in the same syllable, as in *lingua, extinguo, &c.* as Q always doth: which *v*, whether it be a vowel or a consonant, or neither, as *Donatus* and others have thought, is better sought in that letter than here. Q in the notes of the ancients, signifies *Quintus, or Quintius; Quint. Quintilius; Quæf. Quæstor; Q. B. V. Quod bene vertat; Q. S. S. S. Quæ supra scripta sunt; Q. M. Quintus Mutius, vel Quomodo.*

Q U A

Q ante A.

QUa, adv. [ex abl. quâ, sc. viâ, parte, ratione] (1) *Which way.* (2) *By what method, or way.* (3) *On what place.* (4) *As far as.* (5) *|| Alio considered as.* (6) *|| Quâ — quâ, both — and.* (1) *Quod minus ei liceat vagari, quâ velit, Cic. de Or. 1. 16.* (2) *Quâ facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem, Virg. Æn. 1, 680.* (3) *Si viæ sunt, quâ plaustra agi faci è possunt, Varr. conf. Ov. Met. 1, 299.* (4) *Quâ terra patet, fera regnat Erinnyes, Ov. Met. 1, 242.* (5) *Non quâ filius alicujus, sed quâ homo æstimatur, Paul. J.C.* (6) *Quâ mares, quâ fœminas confectaris, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 20.*

Quacunque, adv. *Which way soever, by what place soever, whithersoever.* *Quacunque nos movemus, Cic. Attic. 15, 18.* *Quacunque velint vagari, permittitur, Id. in Rull. 2, 13.*

Quadantenus, adv. [*i. e. quâdam parte tenus*] *After a sort, in part, in some measure.* *Quadantenus rubens, Plin. 26, 10.* *Quadantenus dicere, Id. 37. in Prosem.*

Quadra, æ. f. [*à quatuor, pro quatra, t in d converso*] (1) *A square.* (2) *A square trencher.* (3) *A square piece of bread, cheese, &c.* (4) *The square at the bottom of a pillar.* (1) *Patulis nec parcere quadris, Virg. Æn. 7, 115.* (2) *Alienâ vivere quadrâ, Juv. 5, 2.* (3) *Nec te liba juvant, festæ nec quadræ placentæ, Mart. 3, 77, 3. caiei, Id. (4) Vitr. 3, 3.*

|| Quadrâgênârius, a, um. adj. *Of forty, or forty years old, Arnob. 4 Annorum quadrâginta.*

Quadrâgênâ, æ. a. adj. pl. *Forty.* *Columnæ sestertiis quadrâgenis millibus locatæ, Cic. Verr. 1, 56.* *|| Quadrâgênâ annua, forty thousand sesterces a year, Suet. de Ill. Gramm. 23.*

Quadrâgêsima, æ. f. (1) *The fortyeth part, or penny, to be paid to the government.* (2) *|| The time of Lent, from our Saviour's forty days fast.* (1) *Suet. Vesp. 1.* (2) *|| Ap. Eccl. scriptt.*

|| Quadrâgêsimalis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the fortyeth, or to Lent, Bud.*

Quadrâgêsimus, a, um. adj. [*à quadrâgênâ*] *The fortyeth, Tac. Ann. 1, 64, 5.*

Quadrâgies, adv. *Forty times.* *Sestertiûm ter & quadrâgies, Cic. pro Flacc. 12.*

Quadrâginta, ind. plur. [*ex quatuor, & ginta, flexionis paragoge, ut Græcis κοῦρά in τετραράκοινα*] *Forty.* *Quadrâginta arvi jugera, Catull. 112, 2.*

Quadrandus, a, um. part. *To be squared, or fixed.* *Quadrandæ orationis industria, Cic. Orat. 56.*

Q U A

Quadrangulâris, e. adj. *Four cornered, quadrangular.* *Quadrangulâris agri forma, Col.*

Quadrangulus, a, um. adj. *Four cornered, square.*

§ Quadrangula figura, Plin. 13, 22.

Quadrans, tis. part. *Agreeing, Cic.*

Quadrans, tis. m. [*ex part.*] (1) *A Roman coin, the fourth part of an as, in value near, our halfpenny, and made of brass or lead, with the picture of a ship, or float, on it, whence it is sometimes called quadrans ratatus.* (2) *† Or because it was the waterman's fare.* (3) *It was also the price of bathing, which was publicly paid to the keeper of the bagnio.* (4) *The fourth part, or quarter, of any number, weight, or measure.* (1) = *Quadrans antè triuncis vocatus, à tribus uncis, Plin. 33, 3.*

Mart. 3, 7. conf. 10, 74. (2) Varr. ex Lucil. (3) Quadrante lavatum Rex ibis, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 137.

vid. & Juv. 6, 45. (4) Col. 4, 2, 7. || Quadrans operæ, the fourth part of a day's work, Id. 2, 4.

Quadrans vini, half a pint, or jill, of wine, Cels. 4, 4. || Hæres ex quadrante, an heir of the fourth part of the estate, Ulp.

Quadrantal, âlis. n. (1) *|| A figure square every way, like dice.* (2) *Alto a vessel, the same with amphora, containing of our measure nine gallons.* (1) *Gell. 1, 20. (2) Modica est; capit quadrantal, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 14.*

Quadrantâlis, e. adj. *Four fingers, or three inches thick, &c. Plin. 13, 15.*

Quadrantâria, æ. f. *A common harlot that will be hired for a farthing, Quint. 8, 6.*

Quadrantârius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to, or bought for, a farthing.* *Cur ornaretur quadrantaria res? Sen. Ep. 86. [al. 87.] De balneo publico loq.*

Quadrârius, a, um. adj. *That is made four square.* *§ Vasa quadraria, Cato, 18.*

|| Quadrâtârius, ii. m. *A slowcutter, a squarer of marble, Sidon. 4 Lapidida.*

|| Quadrâtûra, æ. f. *The squareing of any thing, Hygin. de Limit. Gæs. p. 203.*

Quadrâtus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Squared, four square.* (2) *Well set, well made and fashioned.*

(1) *Capitolium saxo quadrato substructum est, Liv. 6, 5. 3 Mutare quadrata rotundis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100. (2) § Quadrati boves, Col. 6, 1. Corpus quadratum habitissimum est, neque gracile, neque obesum, Cels. 2, 1. || Quadratæ literæ, great, or capital, letters, Petron. c. 29. Agmen quadratum, a battalion set in close array, Cic. Att. 2, 42.*

Quadrâceni, æ, a. adj. pl. *Forty, Varr. R. R. 2.*

Quadriceps, îpitis. adj. *Having four heads, or tops, Varr.*

Quadrîdens, tis. adj. [*quatuor habens dentes*] *That bath four teeth, or tines, Cato, c. 10.*

Quadrîennium, ii. n. *The space of four years.* *Quadrîennio ante mortem, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. 7.*

Quadrîfâriam, adv. *After four sorts, four ways, in four parts.* *Quadrîfâriam diviso exercitu, Liv. 4, 22. conf. 38, 1. dispersit, Varr.*

|| Quadrîfârîter, adv. *Four manner of ways, Paul. 4 Quadrîfâriam, Liv.*

Quadrîfidus, a, um. adj. [*quod in quatuor partes findi potest*] (1) *Cleft in four parts.* (2) *Also dividing the year into four parts.* (1) *§ Quadrîfidæ ludes, Virg. Georg. 2, 25. Quadrîfida trabs, Val. Flacc. 1, 663. (2) § Quadrîfidus labor, Claud. Conf. Prob. & Olyb. 268.*

Quadrîfidus, a, um. adj. *Running in four veins, Vitr. 2, 9.*

Quadrîfôrîs, re. adj. [*quatuor habens fores*] *Having four holes, or doors, Plin. 11, 21.*

Quadrîfrons, tis. m. [*quatuor frontes habens*] *Four fronted, an epithet of Janus, Cato.*

Quadrîga, æ. f. *quod quatuor equis agebatur* [*qu. quadrîga, vel quadrîjuga; ex quatuor, & jugum*] (1) *A team of horses.* (2) *A cart, or chariot, drawn with four horses.* (3) *It is applied also to other things that are four of a sort.* (1) *Metium in diversâ quadrîgæ Dissulerant, Virg. Æn. 8, 642. (2) Minervam quadrîgarum inventricem ferunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 23. (3) Quadrîgæ initiorum, locus & corpus, tempus & actio, Varr. L. L. 4, 1.*

Quadrîgârius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a chariot, or a charioteer.* *§ Habitus quadrîgârius, Suet. Cal. 19.*

Quadrîgârius, ii. m. [*qui agit quadrîgam*] *A coachman, a charioteer, Varr. R. R. 2, 7. & Arnob. lib. 2. p. 70. || In introitu gladiator, in victoriâ quadrîgârius, Afcon.*

Quadrîgâtus, a, um. adj. *Having the stamp of a chariot on it.* *§ Quadrîgati nummi, denarii, or quinarîi chiefly, Liv. 22, 52.*

Quadrîgêminus, a, um. adj. [*quatergeminus, τετραπλῆς*] *Four double.* *§ Quadrîgêmina cornicula, Plin. 8, 23.*

Quadrîgênârius, a, um. adj. *Containing forty, of forty, Liv. 7, 7.*

Quadrîgênâ, æ, a. adj. pl. *Forty, Varr.*

Quadrîgûla, æ. f. dim. [*à quadrîga*] *A little chariot, Cic. de Fate, 3. & Plin. 34, 8.*

Quadrîjûgis, ge. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, a chariot with four horses.* (2) *† Subst. Four horses drawing in a chariot, and harnessed together.* (1) *§ Equi quadrîjuges, Virg. Æn. 10, 571. (2) Ov. Met. 1, 168. ubi al. quadrîjugi.*

Quadrījūgus, a, um, adj. *Drawn with four horses.* § *Currus quadrījūgus, Virg. Æn. 12, 162.*

¶ **Quadrilāterus**, a, um, adj. *That hath four sides, Geom.*

Quadrilībris, re, adj. *That weigheth four pounds.* **Quadrilībris aula auro onusta, Plaut. Aul. 5, 1, 2.**

¶ **Quadrīmānus**, a, um, & **Quadrīmānis**, e, adj. *That hath four hands, Jul. Obseq. de Prodig. c. 111.*

Quadrīmātus, ūs, m. verb. [*à quadrimus*] *The age of four years.* Nullum extra quadrimatum utile est, *Plin. 19, 11. conf. & Col. 7, 9.*

Quadrimestris, e, adj. [*quatuor mensium*] *Of four months.* § *Consulatus quadrimestris, Suet. Ner. 14.*

Quadrīmūlus, a, um, adj. *Almost four years old.* Altera quinquennis, altera quadrimula perist, *Plaut. in Pœn. Prol. 85.*

Quadrīmus, a, um, adj. [*qu. quadriannus, Seal.*] *Of the age of four years, four years old.* Perdidit puerum quadrimum, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 102.* § *Merum quadrimum, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 7.*

Quadrīngēnārius, a, um, adj. [*à quadringenus*] *That containeth four hundred men.* § *Cohortes quadringenariæ, Cic. Att. 6, 1. Quadringenariæ octo cohortes, Liv. 7, 7.*

Quadrīngēni, & **Quadrīgēni**, **Quadrīngentēni**, & **Quadrīcēni**, æ, a, adj. pl. [*ex quatuor, & centum*] *Four hundred.* Tricenis & quadringenis millibus LLS. *Varr. conf. Liv. 8, 11.* Plebi congiarium quadringeni nummi viritum dati, *Tac. Ann. 13, 31, 2.*

Quadrīngētēsīmus, a, um, adj. *The four hundredth.* A. U. quadrīngētēsīmo, *Liv. 5, 45.*

Quadrīngenti, æ, a, adj. pl. *Four hundred.* § *Anni quadrīngenti, Cic. in Pison. 5.* Quinque tabernæ Quadrīngenta parant, *Juv. 1, 106. i. e. 400,000 lesterces.* § *Carpenta quadrīngenta, Liv. 33, 38.*

Quadrīngenties, adv. [*quater centies*] *Four hundred times.* ¶ *Sestertiūm quadrīngenties, four hundred millions, Cic. Verr. 3, 10.*

Quadrīnus, a, um, adj. *Four, or belonging to, four; quartane.* Trinis aut quadrinis diebus, *Plin. 21, 36.* ¶ *Quadrīnæ temporum vices, the four seasons of the year, Apul. de Doct. Plat. p. 582.* **Quadrīni circuitus febris, a quartane ague, Plin. 7, 50.**

¶ **Quadrīpartīlis**, e, adj. *Divided into four parts, Litt. ex Plin.*

¶ **Quadrīpartio**, ōnis, f. *A division into four parts. R. Et. Quadrīpartitio, Varr.*

Quadrīpartitus, a, um, part. *Divided into four parts, al. scrib. quadrīpertitus.* Commutationes temporum quadrīpartitæ, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 28.*

¶ **Quadrīpes**, pēdis, ant. + **Quadrupes.**

Quadrīrēmīs, is, f. *A galley with four banks of oars.* Egreditur Centuripinā quadrīrēmī Cleome-nes ē portu, *Cic. Verr. 5, 33.*

¶ **Quadrīvīālis**, e, adj. *Consisting of four ways, Mart. ap. Litt.*

Quadrīvium, ii, n. *A place where four ways meet, or that hath four turnings, or partings; as Carfax in Oxford.* § *Medio quadrīvio, Juv. 1, 64.* In quadrīviis, & angiportis, *Catall. 56, 4.*

Quadro, āre, act. [*in quadrum redigo*] item congruo [*in quadrum convenio*] (1) *To square, or make square.* (2) *Neut. To agree, to fall right, to be perfect, to hit even; to suit, to be meet, or fit.* (1) *Populum & abietem quadrare, Col. 11, 2.* (2) = *Conjunctionem verborum numerosè cadere, & quadrare & perfici volumus, Cic. Orat. 3, 44.*

¶ *Hoc ad multa quadrat, this serveth for many purposes, Id. Attic. 4, 17.*

Quadrōr, āri, ātus, pass. *To be squared, &c.* *Col. 11, 2.*

¶ **Quadrūla**, æ, f. *A little square, Solin. c. 50.*

Quadrum, dri, n. [*à quatuor*] *A figure four square, a quarry of glass.* Perticæ dolentur in quadrum, *Col. 8, 3.* ¶ *Met. In quadrum redigere, to square, or set in handsome order, Cic. Orat. 62.*

Quadrūpēdāns, tis, part. [*quatuor pedibus gradiens*] *That goeth on four feet, prancing, galloping.* § *Quadrupedans cantherius, Plaut. Capt. 4,*

2, 34. Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum, Virg. Æn. 8, 596.

¶ **Quadrūpēdus**, a, um, adj. *Standing on four feet.* ¶ **Quadrupedo gradu reptans, creeping on all four, Amm. + Quadrupedans, Virg.**

Quadrūpes, pēdis, adj. [*quatuor pedes habens*] (1) *Having four feet, going on all four.* (2) *Tied hands and feet.* (1) *Dum certum flectit in orbem Quadrupes cursus, Ov. Met. 6, 226.* ¶ *Infans quadrupes, creeping on all four, Id. Met. 15, 577.* (2) *Bestiarum more quadrupes in caveā coërcuit, Suet. Cal. 17.* ¶ **Quadrupedem constringere, to tie one neck and beels, to fagot him, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 25.**

Quadrūpes, ēdis, m. *A horse, Item in fem. & in neut. gen. Any beast, or cattle.* § *Animosus quadrupes, Ov. Met. 2, 84.* Vasta quadrupes, *Cic. N. D. 2, 44.* Majora quadrupedia signari debent, *Col. 11, 2.*

Quadruplātor, ōris, m. verb. [*quadruplatores dicti, quod deferrent publica crimina, quorum convicti damnabantur quadrupli, quod quartam partem ex damnatorum bonis consequerentur, Voss. ex Ascon. it. in genere qui quadruplum caperent, aut darent, Sen.*] (1) *A public informer, or promoter, who accused a man of some crime, especially of unreasonable usury, and had the fourth part of the criminal's fine, or estate.* (2) ¶ *Allo a giver, or receiver, of four fold.* (3) *One who for a small gift seeketh a much greater.* (1) *Vid. Liv. 3, 72. Cic. Verr. 1, 7.* Quadruplatores erant delatores criminum publicorum, in quā re quartam de proscriptorum bonis, quos detulerant, assequerentur, *Ascon. in Div. Verr. p. 26.* (2) *Vid. Voss. Lexic. Etym. p. 424.* (3) *Sen. de Benef. 7.*

Quadruplex, icis, adj. *Fourfold.* Pecuniam quadruplicem abs te auferam, *Plaut. Cure. 5, 2, 21.*

¶ **Quadruplīcātio**, ōnis, f. verb. *The taking of a thing four times, Ulp.*

Quadruplīcātō, adv. *Four times so much, four times again.* Emptis quadruplicatō vineis, *Plin. 14, 4.*

Quadruplīco, āre, act. *To make four times so much as it was; to multiply four times.* Lucris quadruplicavit rem meam, *Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 4.*

Quadruplō, adv. *Four times as much.* Quadruplō condemnari, *Cic. Verr. 3, 13.*

Quadruplor, āri, ātus. [*delator fio, & ex bonis damnati quartam partem accipio*] (1) *Dep. To inform against a man, to have the fourth part of his goods.* (2) ¶ *Pass. To be condemned to make fourfold restitution.* (1) = *Neque quadruplari me volo, neque enim decet sine meo periculo abire aliena ereptum bona, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 10.* (2) *Ap. Jurisc.*

Quadruplum, ī, n. *Four times so much, four times multiplied, fourfold.* § *Dare in quadruplum, Cic. Verr. 3, 13.*

Quadruplus, a, um, adj. *Quadruple, fourfold, four times as much.* Post id ego manum in te injiciam quadrupli, *Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 49.* Con-sueverat Tiberius quadruplam strenam dare, *Suet. Tib. 34.*

Quadrurbs, is, f. [*ex quatuor, & urbs; ut quadrivium*] *Four cities of Attica so called, Menrs. or, as Fest. thinks, Athens itself, as having been made up of four cities joined together in one.*

¶ **Quadrus**, a, um, adj. [*à quatuor*] *Four-square, JCC.*

Quærendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be sought, or looked for.* (2) *To be considered.* (3) *To be gotten.* (1) *Quærenda terra per orbem, Ov. Ep. 7, 13. conf. Sen. in Herc. Oct. 3.* (2) *Vid. Quæ-ro, n. 6.* (3) § *Quærenda pecunia, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 53.* Quærendi enses, *Lucan. 9, 209.*

Quærens, tis, part. (1) *Asking.* (2) *Seeking, endeavouring, &c.* (1) *Virg. Æn. 1, 374.* (2) § *Quærens fallere noctem, Ov. Epist. 1, 9. de cat. vid. Quæro.*

Quæritans, tis, part. *Getting painfully.* Telā victum quæritans, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48.*

Quærito, āre, freq. [*à quæro*] *To search, or enquire, diligently; to seek, or look for.* Si me senserit cum quæritare, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 9.*

Quæritur, imperf. *It is questioned, or debated; inquisition is made.* Cujus de morte tanquam de ceremoniis violatis quæritur, *Cic. pro Milon. 22.*

Quæro, ēre, sivi, sītum, act. [*à NTQ vocat. quærimus n. propriè voce, deinde operā*] (1) *To ask, seek, or enquire.* (2) *To seek, or look for.* (3) *To make inquisition.* (4) *To purchase, gain, or get.* (5) *To go about; to assay, or endeavour.* (6) *To dispute, reason, or debate; to question.* (7) *To conquer.* (8) *To excite, or provoke.* (1) = *Scrutatus sum quæ potui, & quæsi omnia, Cic. Verr. 2, 74.* (2) = *Ubi quæram? ubi investigem; quem percontor? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 3.* § *Pœtia quærit quod nusquam est gentium reperit tamen, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 4, 9.* (3) § *Quære de pecuniis repetundis, Cic. Att. in Verr. 9. de morte alicujus, Id. per tormenta, to rack, Id. Parad. 6.* (5) *Quærebant taciti noster ubi esset amor, Ov. Epist. 3, 12.* (6) *Nec tam quærendum dolor malum ne sit, quam &c. Cic. (7) Dextrā cum quæreret urbes, Prop. 3, 18, 5.* (8) § *Sitim quære, Cic. Philipp. 5.*

Quæror, ī, pass. (1) *To be sought, or asked for; to be enquired into.* (2) *To be gotten.* (3) *To be examined by rack, or otherwise.* (1) *Tempus professionis quæritur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 67.* (2) § *Victoria quærebatur, Liv. (3) Majores nostri in dominum de servo quæri noluerunt, Cic. pro Mil. 22.*

¶ **Quærens**, tis, part. [*à quæso*] *Praying, asking.* Nautis mari quæsentibus vitam, *Enn. + Quærens.*

¶ **Quæsitio**, ōnis, f. verb. *actio quærentis. A search, an examination, an enquiry.* Quæsitio Cupidinis intenta, *Apul. Met. 5. p. 166.* + *Percontatio, inquisitio.*

¶ **Quæsitō**, āre, freq. [*à quæso*] *To seek frequently after, Prisc. + Quærito.*

Quæsitōr, ōris, m. verb. [*à quæro; qui & quæstor, quod de publico crimine quæreret*] (1) *An inquisitor, or examiner, of capital offenses.* (2) *A judge.* (1) *Tormenta regit quæstor, Cic. pro Sulla, 28.* (2) *Quæstor Minos urnam movet, Virg. Æn. 6, 232. = judex, Id. ibid.*

Quæsitum, ti, n. (1) *A question, a demand, a thing asked.* (2) *A thing gotten, or obtained.* (1) *Accipe quæsti causam, Ov. Met. 4, 493.* (2) *Quæsitique tenax & qui quæsitā referent, Id. Met. 7, 657.*

Quæsitūrus, a, um, part. *About to enquire, or make inquisition.* Quæsiturus de pecuniis repetundis, *Cic. Att. in Verr. 9.*

Quæsitus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. sītus, sup. (1) *Enquired into, asked, demanded.* (2) *Sought for.* (3) *Gotten, obtained.* (4) *Affected, not natural.* (5) *Studied, exquisite.* (1) *Vid. Quæsitum, n. 1.* (2) *Saxa per humum quæsitā, Juv. 15, 63.* (3) *Utitur antè quæstitis sapiens, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 38.* (4) § *Quæsitā comitate manifestam defectionem tegebat, Tac. Ann. 6, 50.* (5) *Reos quæstitissimis penis affecit, Id. Ann. 6, 44.* § *Quæstior adulatio, Id. ibid. 12, 26.*

Quæsitus, ūs, m. verb. [*à quæro*] *A seeking, or asking, Plin. 51, 9.*

Quæso, defect. plur. quæsumus, inf. quætere, quælo, quælis, quæsit, quæsi, quæsum; vel secundum Prob. quæsi, quæsi, quæsum. (1) *To seek, to get.* (2) *To beseech, to desire, to pray, or entreat.* (1) *Vid. Quærens.* (2) *Absol. Fac, quæso, qui ego sum, esse te, Cic. Fam. 7, 23. = Non divūm pacem votis adit, & prece quæsit, Lucr. 5, 1228.* Curionem quæsiuit, ut ætati concederet Mamerci, *Sall. in Fragm. Ep. & Deos quæso, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 7.* = *A te peto & quæso, Cic. Fam. 5, 4.* Mirum est me ut redeam, te opere tanto quætere, *Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 1.*

Quæsticulus, ī, m. dim. [*à quæstus*] *Small gain, little profit, Cic. de Div. 2, 15.*

Quæstio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à quæro, per Sync. pro quæsitio*] (1) *A searching, an enquiring* (2) *A doubt, a matter in debate, a case in law.* (3) *Also enquiry, or examination, by torture.* (1) *Quæstio est appetitio cognitionis, Cic. Acad. 2,*

5 F 2 4, 6.

4. 8. ¶ *Questioni esse alicui, to be cut of the way, to be to seek*, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 68. (2) = Res quaecunque in disceptationem, questionemque vocatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 72. (3) = Questiones nobis servorum & tormenta nobis minitatur, Id. pro Sulla, 28. Facti in equuleo questio est; juris, in iudicio, Id. pro Mil. 22.

¶ *Questionarius, ii, m. An examiner, or inquisitor; one that tortureth, or racketh, people to make them confess*, Schol. Juv.

Questiuncula, æ, f. dim. [à questio] A little, or small, question, or doubt. Questiunculis te faciebam attentior, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.

Questor, òris, m. [contr. ex questor; ita dict. quod inquirendæ & conservandæ pecuniæ causâ creatus esset] (1) Anciently a judge in capital matters, the same as questor. (2) A treasurer of the common treasure, or of wars; also the receiver of tributes, the pay-master of any legion, or of the army in any of the provinces. (1) Questores paricidii, XII. Tab. ap. Pompon. (2) Praetorem questori suo parentis loco esse oportet, Cic. Div. in Cæcil. 19. Cæsar singulis legionibus singulos legatos, & questorem præfecit, Cæsar. B. G. 1, 52. ¶ Hæc erat prima administratio senatoris, questorem fieri, & in provinciæ curam gerere pecuniæ publicæ in usus diversos erogandæ, Alcon. ¶ De his, eorumque officiis vid. Castiodor. in war. loc. & Sigon. De antiq. jure Prov. 1. 2. c. 2, 3.

Questorium, ii, n. (1) The exchequer. (2) Also the questor's tent in the camp. (1) Theſſaloniam me, in questoriumque, perduxit, Cic. pro Planc. 41. (2) Captum questorium, questorque ibi Panſa occisus, Liv. 10, 32.

Questorius, ii, m. He that hath been treasurer, Cic. Philipp. 13, 14.

Questorius, a, um, adj. (1) Of, or belonging to, the questor. (2) That hath been of that office, or dignity. (1) ¶ Questoria ornamenta, Suet. Claud. 28. Questorium forum, Liv. 41, 2. (2) ¶ Vir questorius, Cic. Attic. 13, 30.

Questuarius, a, um, adj. He that exerciseth a trade, or way, to gain thereby, Sen. de Benef. 6, 32.

Questuosus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sissimus, sup. (1) Gainfull, profitable, whereof much gain cometh. (2) Also studious, or desirous, of much lucre. (1) Questuosa mercatura, fructuosa aratio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31. = Annus uberrimus, questuosissimusque, Id. Agr. in Verr. 14. Venio jam ad sumptuosos; relinquo illum questuosum, Id. Parad. 6, 3. Gens Syrtica navigiorum spoliis questuosa, Curt. 4, 29. ¶ Benignitas questuosior, Liv. 39, 25. (2) Duminodo eam des, quæ sit questuosa, quæ alat corpus corpore, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 190.

Questura, æ, f. The office of a treasurer, questor, or chamberlain, Cic. pallim.

Questus, ùs, † questus, vel questuis, Non. m. [quod querendo comparatur] (1) Gain, profit, lucre, advantage. (2) A trade, a way of getting one's living, or getting money. (1) = Alii emendi aut vendendi questu & lucro ducuntur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3. = Sui questus aut commodi causâ, Id. pro S. Rosc. 38. (2) = De artificiis & questibus, qui liberales habendi, qui fordidi sunt, hæc ferè accepimus, Cic. Offic. 1, 42.

Qualibet, adv. Which way you will, any way. Qualibet perambula ædes, Plaut. Mst. 3, 2, 122.

Qualis, e, adj. [à qua, ut à via vias, &c.] (1) What manner, of what kind, what sort, or fashion. Such as, like as, what manner of, or what. (2) After talis, as. (3) It is also elegantly used in similes for qualiter, like as. (1) Nulla gens est, quæ non, etiam si ignoret qualem deum habere deceat, tamen habendum sciat, Cic. de Legg. 1, 8. = Qualem te gentibus præstitisti, similem in civium deditione præstas, Id. Quales in repub. principes essent, tales, reliquos solere esse cives, Id. (2) Si quis est talis, quales esse omnes oportet, Id. Tale tuum carmen—Quale sopor fessis in gramine, quale, &c. Virg. Ecl. 5, 46. (3) Qualis in Eurotæ sylvæ—Exercet Diana choros, Id. Aen. 1, 502. ¶ Qualis nonnunquam substituto in opposito membro genere apud poetas

respondet, Hor. Epod. 8, 7. Sed incitat me pectus, & mammæ putres, Equina quales ubera.

Qualiscunque, læcunque. Such as it is, of what sort soever it be, whatsoever. Qualemunque locum sequimur, Cic. Fam. 4, 8.

Qualibet, What sort soever, whatsoever, what you will. Formæ literarum vel aureæ, vel qualelibet, Cic. N. D. 2, 37. ¶ Sed scribi potest divisè.

Qualisqualis, e, adj. Be it what it will; any manner, or kind, of, Ulp. ¶ Qualiscunque.

Qualitas, ætis, f. [à qualis] A quality, a manner, sort, fashion, condition, or nature. Qualitates appellavi, quas Græci ποσότητες vocant, quod ipsum non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 7. Qualitas cujusque rei consideranda est, Col. 11, 1.

Qualiter, adv. Like as, after what manner, so as. Maximè refert, villa qualiter ædificetur, Col. R. R. 1, 4. vid. & Tib. 4, 1, 84.

Qualitercunque, adv. Howsoever, after what sort, fashion, or manner, soever. Qualitercunque fatum, Col. 11, 3.

Qualibet, adv. Any way. Qualibet esse notus optas? Catull. 38, 6. ¶ Sed scribi divisè.

**Qualus, i, m. Virg. & Qualum, i, n. Cato [à Gr. καλαστός, per Synch. V.] (1) A frail, or twig basket, out of which wine runneth when it is pressed; a calander. (2) Also a coop, or basket, which bins lay in. (3) ¶ A tray which labourers carry mortar in, to serve tilers, or plasterers. (4) A basket, or hamper, which women put their spindles and bottoms of thread in. (1) = In spisso vimine qualos, Colaque prælorum fumolis diripe teclis, Virg. Georg. 2, 241. ¶ Quala sataria, Cato, c. 11. Qualus ἰθυσ, δαλίσυρ, Gloss. Phil. (2) ¶ Qualus saligneus, Col. 9, 15. (3) Ulp. (4) Tibi qualum Cytheræ puer ales aufert, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 4.*

Quam, conj. vel adv. [ab acc. quam, ut quæ, adv. ab abl.] (1) How. (2) How? how? (3) ¶ Tam—quam, as well—as; whereof the former is sometimes omitted. (4) ¶ Quam—tam, the more—the more. (5) Quam mox? how soon? how long till? (6) Then, or than, after comparison. (7) Very, very much, very greatly. (8) After, after that. (9) As much as, as long as. (10) ¶ Prius—quam, & quam—prius, before. (11) Rather than. (1) Tu optimus es testis, quam fuerim occupatus, Cic. (2) Labascit uno verbo victus, quam citò? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 98.

Quam timeo quorsum evadas! Id. Andr. 1, 1, 100. ¶ Quam vellem! how I could have wished! Id. ibid. 2, 1, 26. (3) Parmenonis tam scio hanc esse technam, quam me vivere, Id. Eun. 4, 4, 51. De Catilinâ quam brevissimè potero, paucis dicam, Cic. (4) Quam acerbissima olea erit, tam optimum oleum erit, Cato. Quam quisque pessimè fecit, tam maximè tutus est, Sall. B. Jug. 34. (5) Quam mox cocta erit cœna? Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 28. (6) Nihil libentiùs facio, quam scribo, Cic. Nihil magis desideratur, quam quod, &c. Id. Contra facis quam pollicitus es, Id. (7) Rejecit se in eum flens quam familiariter, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 109. Quam maximâ possum voce, Cic. pro Domo, 36. An est quod malim, quam te quam decessimū videre? Id. Ut quam maximas, quam primū, quam sæpissime, gratias agat, Id. Fam. 13, 6. (8) Anno 301 quam condita Roma fuit, Liv. 3, 33. Septimo die quam profectus erat, Id. Posterâ die quam illa acta erant, Id. ¶ Aliqui Livianum idioma esse dicunt, sed non est, sic enim Plaut. Vidua vivam quam tuos mores perferam, Men. 5, 1, 26. Cicero, Fam. 16, 21. Tabellarii venerunt post diem XLVI quam discesserant, Suet. Claud. 17. Sexto, quam profectus erat, mense, domum rediit, Vid. & Nep. Aristid. 3, ult. (9) Turbent porro quam velint, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 12. (10) Virg. Georg. 1, 50. Prop. 2, 18, 10. Hellenism. (11) Usus est operâ Pomponii simplici virtute merentis, quam captantis gloriam, Patere. 2, 129. ¶ Quam interdum connectit duos comparativos. Hæc magnificentius jactata, quam verius, Curt. 3, 8, 12. Interdum ponitur pro quantum. Tibi quam potest, denuncio, Id. 7, 7, 25. Interdum pro quàm ut post aliter. Sed Lyſimachum defiliens

equo Alexander hastæ cuspidē ita in fronte vulneravit, ut sanguis aliter eludi non posset, quàm diadema sibi demptum rex, alligandi vulneris causâ, capiti ejus imponeret, Just. 15, 3, 13. Post comparativum πλεοναστικῶς; ut, Hoc certius nihil esse potest, quàm, quod, &c. Cic. de Orat. 2, 9.

¶ Quamde, Then, or than, Lucr. 1, 641. & Fest. ex Enn. ¶ Quam.

Quamdiu, adv. temp. (1) How long? (2) As long as, whilst, during the time, untill. (1) ¶ Quamdiu furor iste tuus nos eludet? Cic. Catil. 1, 1. Ego tamdiu requiesco, quamdiu ad te scribo, Id. Attic. 9, 3. (2) ¶ Disces quamdiu voles, tamdiu autem velle debebis, &c. Id. Offic. 1, 1.

Quamdudum, adv. How long since, or ago? Quamdudum tu advenisti? Plaut. Afin. 2, 4, 43.

Quamlibet, adv. (1) As you will. (2) ¶ Although, albeit. (1) Finditur in quamlibet tenues crustas, Plin. 36, 22. (2) Solin. c. 9.

Quamobrem, adv. [ob quam rem] (1) Wherefore, for what cause, why? (2) For which cause, sine interrog. (1) Quamobrem tandem non satisfacit? Cic. de Fin. 1, 5. (2) Multa mihi veniebant in mentem, quamobrem ita putarem, Id. Fam. 3, 10.

Quamplurimus, a, um, adj. Very much, or many. Suum quamplurimo venditurus, Cic. Offic. 3, 12.

Quampridem, adv. How long since, or ago? Quæſo quampridem hoc nomen in adversaria retulisti? Cic. pro Rosc. Com. 3. ¶ Sed scribi potest divisè.

Quamprimum, adv. Very shortly, by and by, as soon as may be. Has ad te literas quamprimum perferri vellem, Cic. Fam. 2, 6.

Quamvis, conj. (1) Although, albeit. (2) Very much, greatly, never so— (1) ¶ Res gestit quamvis reipub. calamitosas, tamen magnas, Cic. (2) Quamvis fordida res & invenusta, Catull. 12, 5. ¶ Quamvis sublimes debent, such as are never so high, Phædr. 1, 29, 1.

Quandiu, adv. How long, as long as. Vid. Quamdiu.

Quando, adv. temp. (1) When? (2) When indef. when, at what time as. (3) Since, or seeing that. (1) Quando istud erit? Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 9. Quando genitum? In Suppos. Plaut. Amph. 60. (2) Veniat quando volet, Plaut. (3) Scribo quando te id video desiderare, Cic. Fam. 5, 20. Quando hæc te cura remordet, Virg. Aen. 1, 265.

Quandocunque, adv. Whensoever, at what time soever, one time or other. Quandocunque gens Græcorum suas literas dabit, omnia corrumpet, Plin. 29, 1. Quandocunque—tum, &c. Cic. Somn. Scip. 7.

Quandocque, adv. (1) One time, or other. (2) Whensoever. (3) After some time, in time. (1) Asturæ commoror, quoad ille quandoque veniat, Cic. Fam. 6, 18. (2) Indignor quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, Hor. A. P. 359. (3) Scire quid quandoque deceat prudentia est, Cic. nisi fortè quandoque scribi debeat, i. e. & quando. Et tu Galba quandoque gustabis imperium, Tac. Ann. 6, 20.

Quandocquidem, conj. Forasmuch as, seeing that, because, whereas. Tu te posse dicito quandoquidem potes, Cic. & per tmesin. Quando tu quidem in prælio mihi adfuisti, Id. in Verr. 3, 80. ex vet. formulâ.

¶ Quamdudum, adv. How long ago? Vid. Quamdudum.

Quanquam, conj. [ex quàm geminato] Although, albeit, however. ¶ Omnia jucunda quanquam sensu corporis judicentur, ad animum referuntur tamen, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33. ¶ Quanquam—sed, Id. Quanquam illam cupio abducere—veruntamen, &c. Terent. Eun. 1, 2, 92.

Quanti, gen. [à quantus] (1) As much; after tanti, as. (2) Of how great consequence. (3) For how much? at what rate? (4) ¶ Quanti, quanti, at what rate soever. (1) Nec hoc tanti laboris est, quanti videtur, Cic. de Orat. 3, 49. (2) ¶ Quanti est sapere! what a great matter, what a brave

brave thing it is! Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 21. (3) Emit? perit hercle, quanti? P.A. Viginti minis, Id. Eun. 5, 5, 14. (4) ¶ Quanti, quanti, bene emitur quod necesse est, *be the price never so great*, Cic. Attic. 12, 29.

Quantillum, adv. *How little?* Quantillum fitis? Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 14. Quantillum fitit anus; P.H. Modica est, capit quadrantal, Id. Curc. 1, 2, 15.

Quantillus, a, um, adj. dim. [à quantulus] *How very little, or how small?* Quantillo argento te conduxit? Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 95.

¶ Quantisper. *How little, or as little a while; as long as*, Solin. † Quanto tempore.

Quantitas, atis, f. [à quantus] *Quantity, bigness, extent.* § Quantitas humoris, Plin. 17, 24.

Quantò, adv. cum comp. *By how much.* ¶ Quantò diutius abest, magis cupio tantò, *the longer*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 15.

Quantopere, adv. [quanto opere] (1) *How greatly.* (2) *As greatly.* (1) Dici non potest quantopere gaudeam, Cic. Attic. 14, 6. (2) Neque tantopere desiderabam, quantopere delector, Id. de Orat. 1, 35.

Quantulum, li, n. (1) *How little, or much.* (2) *As much, or far as.* (1) Nescio quantum attulerit, verum haud permultum attulit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 86. (2) Quantum judicare possemus, ostendimus, Cic. Verr. 3, 1, sub fin.

Quantulumcunque, n. *How little soever.* Sed quicquid erit in his libris, quantulumcunque videbitur, Cic.

Quantulus, a, um, adj. dim. [à quantus] *How little, or as little, or much as.* Sol nobis quantulus videtur? Cic. Acad. 4. Id quantum est? Id. de Legib. 2, 19.

Quantuluscunque, dim. *How little soever, never so little, or much.* Quantuluscunque est facultas mea, Cic. de Orat. 1, 30. Quantulumcunque aquæ aut ciborum inest pedibus evertitur, Col. 8, 3.

¶ Quantuluslibet, *As little as may be, how little soever*, Ulp.

Quantum, ti, n. *How much, how great, so much as.* ¶ Quantum est? *what an advantage it is?* Plaut. Quantum peditum erat, *all the foot*, Tac. Hist. 4, 33, 6. Quantum ad, *as touching, or concerning*, Plin. jun. Quantum tibi est dent opus, *to your power*, Ter.

Quantum, adv. *As far as, as much as, how, or as.* Quantum intellexi senis sententiam de nuptiis, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 2. ¶ Quantum potest, *as soon as you can*, Id. Quantum maximum, *so far as possible*, Plin. jun. Quantum plurimum salis aquæ, Col. ¶ Immanè quantum, *how vastly*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 6.

Quantumcunque, adv. *How much soever, as much as.* Debeo quantumcunque possum in eo laborare, Cic. de Fin. 1, 4.

Quantumvis, conj. (1) *Albeit, although, never so much, as much as you will, however.* (2) *Very.* (1) Ille catus, quantumvis rusticus, ibit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 39. (2) Eloquentiæ plurimum attendit, quantumvis facundus & promptus, Suet. Claud. 21.

Quantus, a, um, adj. [à quàm, pro quamtus] (1) *How great, how much.* (2) *How great, how brave!* (3) *As much, or as great, as.* (4) *How fine, how precious.* (5) *How many.* (1) Pecunia quanta sit, ostendit, Cic. (2) Quantæ occasionis, quàm præclaræ fuerunt? Id. Quanta est gula, quæ sibi totos ponit apros? Juv. 1, 140. (3) Pecuniam acciperent, quantam vellent, Cic. (4) Jaces indigno quanta res loco, Phædr. 3, 12, 3, de margarita loq. (5) Curatum peperit millia quanta tibi! Prop. 1, 5, 10. § Quanta quanta, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 10. h. e. quantacunque.

Quantuscunque, tæcunque, tumcunque. *How great, or little, soever.* Quorum bona, quantacunque erant, statim suis comitibus compotoribus quæ descripsit, Cic. Philipp. 5, 8. Ego is sum, quantuscunque sum, Id. Orat. 2, 28.

Quantuslibet, alibet, umlibet. *How great soever, never so great.* Quantolibet ordine dignus, Ov. Fast. 6, 669. Suppurationes quantalibet sanant, Plin. 20, 6. Gloria quantalibet quid erit, si gloria tantum est? Juv. 7, 81.

¶ Quantusne, pro quantus, Litt. ex Hor.

Quantusquantus, a, um, adj. *How great soever, all over.* Quantusquantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 40. Quantumquantum ad eum erit delatum, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 4, 28.

Quantusvis, avis, umvis, adj. *As great as you list, how great soever, never so great.* ¶ Quanti-vis pretii homo, *worth gold*, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 15. Quantavis magnas copias etiam Germanorum sustineri posse existimabant, Cæs. B. G. 5, 28.

¶ Quanvis, conj. Vid. Quamvis.

Quapropter, adv. vel conj. [propter quæ] (1) *Wherefore, why?* (2) *For which reason.* (1) Non est opus, pater. CH. Quapropter? Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 14. (2) Non est utile hanc illi dare, quapropter quoquo pacto celato est opus, Id. Adelph. 3, 2, 44.

Quaquà, adv. *On what part soever, what way soever.* Quaquà tangit, omne amburit, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 9.

Quaquaversum, & Quaquaversus, adv. *On every side, every way.* Legatos quaquaversum dimittere, Cæs. B. G. 3, 23. Quaquaversus pedes quinque, Cic. Philipp. 9, 7. ¶ Sed al. leg. quaquoversus.

Quare, adv. [quæ re] (1) *Wherefore, why?* (2) *For which reason.* (3) *To the end that.* (1) Quare istud rogasti? Cic. (2) Quare agite, o juvenes, testis succedite nostris, Virg. Æn. 1, 631. (3) Omnia se, i, quare perditis resisterem, ap. C. Fam. 10, 21.

Quartadecimānus, i, m. sc. miles. (1) *A soldier of the fourteenth legion.* (2) ¶ *Alto ibo that would keep the passover on the fourteenth day of the moon, in the month of March.* (1) Tac. Hist. 2, 11, 2. ¶ Sed in castig. libb. quartadecuma. ¶ Quartadecuma legio, the fourteenth, Id. Ann. 1, 70, 1. & 14, 34. nec non sæpe alibi. (2) Eccl.

Quartana, æ, f. sc. febris. *A quartan ague.* In quartanam conversa est vis morbi, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 1. Quartanā implicari, Liv. 41, 21. § Frigida quartana, Ilor. Sat. 1, 3, 290.

Quartanarius, a, um, adj. *Of a fourth, or fourth part.* Quartanaria tabula, quæ quartam jugeri partem quadrata conficiet, Pall. Jan. lit. 11.

Quartani, orum, m. pl. sc. milites. *Soldiers of the fourth legion*, Tac. Hist. 4, 37, 3.

Quartanus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the fourth.* § Quartana à bris, Plin. 7, 50.

¶ Quartanum, ii, n. *A quarter, the fourth part*, Vitruv. 40, 7.

Quartarius, ii, m. *The fourth part of any thing, particularly of a congius, or gallon; a quart.* § Quartarius vini, Liv. 5, 47. mellis, Col. 12, 5. sulphuris, Cato, 95.

† Quartata verba. *Words spoken faintly, so that every fourth can scarce be heard*, Cato, ap. Litt.

Quarticeps, ipis, adj. *Having four heads; or the fourth head, or bill, of Rome*, Varr.

Quartò, sc. loco, adv. *Fourthly, in the fourth place, or the fourth time*, Liv. vid. Gell. 10, 1.

Quartum, adv. sc. tempus. *The fourth time.* T. Quintio quartum consule, Liv. 3, 66.

¶ Quantumviri, orum, m. pl. *Four officers chosen to convey new colonies to their plantations*, Alex. ab Alex. 3, 16.

¶ Quartus, a, um, adj. [à quatuor] *The fourth.* ¶ Quartus pater, *the great grandfather's father*, Virg. Æn. 10, 619. Hora quarta, *ten o'clock*, Id. Georg. 3, 327.

Quartusdecimus, a, um, adj. *The fourteenth*, Tac. Ann. 1, 7. & Plin. 2, 59.

Quasi, adv. [ex quam, & si; ut ex ut, & ei, & ut] (1) *As if.* (2) *As it were.* (3) *In a manner.* (4) *As.* (5) *As though.* (6) *Almost, or about; near upon.* (7) *Of the same import, to the same purpose.* (1) Stultior ego, quasi nesciam vos velle, Plaut. Amph. Prol. 57. (2) Quasi solstitialis herba paulisper fui, Id. Pseud. 1, 1, 36. (3) Quasi uxorem me sibi habebat, Id. Truc. 2, 4, 38. (4) § Ita vita est hominum, quasi cum ludas tessaris, Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 21. Educavit magnā industriā, quasi si esset ex se nata, Plaut.

Cæs. Prol. 46. (5) Quasi tu dicas me te velle argento circumducere, Id. Pseud. 2, 2, 39. (6) Quasi talenta ad quindecim coëgi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 93. (7) Permittito servo quasi testamenta facere, eaque ut legitima custodio, Plin. Ep. 8, 16.

Quasillaria, æ, f. *A basket-wench, one that gets her living by carding and spinning, a spinster, a slave tied to her basket.* Convocat omnes quasillarias, Petron. Sat. c. 132.

*Quasillum, i, n. Prisc. & Quasillus, i, m. Cato, c. 133. dim. [à qualus; vel potius à quatio, quasi] (1) *A wicker basket, hamper, or pannier; the basket in which women slaves kept their spinning work.* (2) Meton. *The slave herself.* (1) Graviores rependit iniquis pensa quasillis, Prop. 4, 7, 41. (2) Hujus domi inter quasilla pendebatur aurum, Cic. Philipp. 3, 4. ¶ Pressum quasillo scortum, i. e. quasillaria, Tib. 4, 10, 3.

Quasabilis, e, adj. *To be shaken.* Quasabile ferro Molimen, Luc. 6, 22.

† Quasagipennus, a, um, adj. [quod quasitis agitur pennis] Epitheton anatis. *Flapping its wings*, Varr.

Quasindus, a, um, part. *To be shaken, tossed, or brandished.* Quasinda hasta manu, Ov. A. Am. 1, 697.

Quasans, is, part. *Shaking, &c.* Quasanti capite incedit, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 23. Quasantia tectum Limina, Lucan. 5, 519.

Quasā in, onis, f. verb. *A shaking, or shattering.* Caput quasatio, excitans flammam, Liv. 22, 17.

Quasatus, a, um, part. (1) *Shattered, weather-beaten, shaken, bruised.* (2) Meton. *Afflicted.* (1) § Quasata classis ventis, Virg. Æn. 1, 551. Quasata vasa, Lucr. 3, 435. (2) § Quasata res publica, Cic. pro Marcell. 8.

Quasso, are, freq. [à quatio] (1) *To shake much.* (2) Met. *To endanger, to shatter.* (1) Quid quasas caput? Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 45. Me frequens tussis quasavit, Catull. 42, 14. (2) § Quassare domum, Ov. Trist. 2, 83.

Quassus, a, um, part. [à quatio] (1) *Shaken.* (2) *Bruised, battered.* (3) *Weather-beaten.* (1) Argutus lecti Quassa, Catull. 6, 11. (2) § Quassa aula, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 26. (3) § Rutes quasæ, Ilor. Od. 1, 1, 18.

Quassus, us, m. verb. *A shaking, or jingling.* Atrectatu & quassu sævum amplificatis dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21. ex Pacuv.

Quasfacio, ere, feci, actum, act. [facio quater] *To make to shake.* § Quasfeci Antonium, Cic. ad Brut. Ep. 10. Raro occ.

Quatenus, præp. [sc. quâ parte tenus] (1) *So far forth as.* (2) *How long.* (3) *How far.* (4) Conj. *Forasmuch as, seeing that.* (1) Quatenus de religione dicebat—attenuis Binulo est, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. (2) Quibus auspiciis istos sacres augur acciperem? quatenus haberem? cui traderem? Id. Philipp. 14, 5. (3) Videamus quatenus amor in amicitia progredi debeat, Id. de Amic. 11. (4) Quatenus aliquid ex omnis peto, notetur, &c. Patere. 2, 68. Quatenus, heu nescis! Virtutem incolumem odimus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 30. ubi vid. vct. Schol. ¶ Sed in huc notione Fest. vult scribi quatinus, cum quo consentiunt & alii.

Quater, adv. (1) *Four times.* (2) *Indefin. Very often.* (1) Sinistra manu sola quater pugnavit, Plin. 7, 28. (2) O mihi felicem terque quaterque diem! Tib. 3, 3, 26.

Quaterdecies, adv. *Forty times*, Cic. Verr. 1, 39.

Quaterdeceni, æ, a, adj. pl. *Forty, four times ten.* § Anni quaterdeni, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 2, 50.

Quaternarius, a, um, adj. *Of four.* ¶ Quaternarii ierobes, *four foot wide*, Col. 11, 2.

Quaternarius, ii, m. *The number of four.* § Numerus quaternarius, Plin. 28, 6.

Quaterni, æ, a, adj. pl. *Distrib. sed ut cætera id genus pro cardinali ferè usurpatur. Four, by four, four together, four.* Quaternis diebus latent, Plin. 8, 36. Quaternum jugerum bakena, Id. 9, 3. † § Quaterna millia, Liv. 3, 5. sed al. quatuor.

¶ Quaternio, ōnis, m. *The number of four, a quater at dice, or cards, Jun. analog. ut ternio; a file of four soldiers, τριπιδιον.*

¶ Quaternitas, ātis, f. *A quaternity, Pompon. Lat. ita dict. ut Trinitas.*

Quatens, tis, part. *Shakeing.* § Thyrsum quatens, *Tac. Ann. 11, 315.* Quatens flagellum Bellona, *Lucan. 7, 568.* tacem, *Sil. 5, 221.*

Quatinus, conj. *Inasmuch as, to the end that.* *Vid. Quatenus, n. 4.*

Quatio, ēre, † ſi, ſum, aēt. (1) *To shake.* (2) *To brandish, to wag.* (3) *To shatter, to batter.* (4) *To make one shiver.* (5) *To thrust.* (1) Cum equus magnā vi caput quateret, *Liv. conf. Sil. 14, 602.* (2) Quatit improbus hastam, *Virg. Aen. 11, 767.* (3) Mœnia quateret anietum pulsu, *Curt. 4, 3, 13.* (4) § Horror membra quatit, *Id. ibid. 3, 30.* (5) *Vid. Quator, n. 2.*

Quatior, i, pass. (1) *To be shaken.* (2) *To be showed, or cast, out.* (1) Tonitru quatitunt cerula coeli, *Lucr. 6, 95.* (2) Homo quatitetur cum dono foras, *Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 66.*

Quatriduū, adv. *In, or within, four days space.* Quatriduū, quo hæc gesta sunt, *Cic. pro S. Rose. 7.*

Quatriduum, ii, n. *The space of four days, Cic. Attic. 4, 2. & Liv. 3, 3.*

Quatuor, pēt. quatuor plur. indecl. *Virg. Four, passim. QUATUOR VIRIS ET DECURIONIBUS* [sc. *Fragellianis*] *Inscript. Cic. Ep. Fam. 10, 76.* § *Prima syllaba anceps.*

Quatuordecies, adv. *Fourteen times, Plin. 3, 7.*

Quatuordecim, pl. indecl. *Fourteen.* Per quatuordecim annos, *Plin. 2, 14.* Abs. Quatuordecim, the fourteen rows of seats wherein the equestrians sat in the theatre, *Suet. Aug. 40.*

Quatuorvīrātus, ūs, m. *The office of four ruling together, Añ. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. Ep. 10, 32.*

Quatuorvīri, ōrum, pl. m. *Four men in office together, who were surveyors of the highways at Rome, Cic. Fam. 10, 76.*

¶ Quaxo, āre, aēt. *To cry like a frog, Fest. & Coaxo.*

Qu ante E.

*Que, conj. [à Gr. enclitica xī] (1) *And.* (2) *Also.* (3) ¶ Que—que, both—and. (4) Sometimes it hath the force of the Greek xī, xī, yē, and by the poets is elegantly used in enumeration. (5) *For, seeing that, forasmuch as.* (6) *Or.* (7) A syllabical addition. (1) Ego arma contra deos, arāsq̄ue, & focos tuli, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 29.* (2) Quique optimè dicunt, quique id faciunt, *Id. de Orat. 1, 26.* (3) Perque nives alium perque horrida castra secuta est, *Virg. Ecl. 10, 23.* (4) Deiphobūmq̄ue, Helenūmq̄ue, & Polydamanta sub armis, *Prop. 3, 1, 29.* Unā Eurūsq̄ue, Notūsq̄ue ruunt, crebēsq̄ue procellis Africus, *Virg. Aen. 1, 89.* (5) Non nobis solum mātī sumus; ortusque nostri partem patria vindicat, partem amici, *Cic. Offic. 1, 7.* (6) Quid refert uri virgis ferrōque necari, *Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 57.* vid. & *Virg. Aen. 2, 37.* & ibi *Serv.* (7) Ut quisque, quandoque, &c.

Quēis, dat. & abl. plur. à qui, pro quibus, *Virg. Aen. 1, 95.*

Quēiscum, as quibuscum. *With whom.* Coeurnices dantur quēiscum lultent, *Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 6.*

Quēmadmodum, adv. [ad quem modum] (1) *After what sort, or manner; how.* (2) *By what means? how?* (3) *Like as, even as.* (1) Semper providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possemus, *Cic. Catil. 3, 1.* (2) Tu me tibi facere potis es sempiternum. S. Quemadmodum? *Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 36.* (3) Ut quemadmodum in se quisque, sic in amicum sit animatus, *Cic.*

Queo, ¶ ire, īvi, itum, Defect. *To be able; to may, or can.* Non queo scribere, *Cic.* Non quit sentire dolorem, *Lucr. 3, 646.* Quod cernere non quis, *Id. 1, 752.* Nec frigora quimus Usurpare oculis, *Id. 1, 301.* Sol non quērit reddere calidum, *Id. 6, 855.* Non quiverint præsēntire, *Id. 5, 1341.* Dispertisse, neque in fructum convertere quisse, *Id. 5, 1421.* Quire, *Gell. 11, 9.*

¶ Queor, īri, itus sum, pass. *To may, or can.* Forma in tenebris nosci non quita est, *Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 57.* Dum suppleri summa queatur, *Lucr. 1, 1044.*

¶ Quērārium, ii, n. *A costard, Litt. ex Plaut.*

*¶ Quērērus, a, um, adj. vel Quērquērus. [de them. vid. poster.] *Quakeing, or quivering, for cold, Fest. & Rigens, horrens.*

Quērētum, ti, n. *A grove of oaks, a forest.* Quērēta Gargani laborant, *Hor. Od. 2, 9, 7.*

Quērceus, a, um, adj. *Of oak.* § Quērcea corona, *Tac. Ann. 2, 83, 1.* & *Aur. Vict. 4, 3, 9.* † Quērūnus.

Quērēcius, a, um, adj. *Of an oak, Suet. Cal. 19.*

¶ Quērēcula, æ, f. *Oak of Jerusalem.* ¶ Quērēcula minor, *germander.* Quia folia habet similia quercinis, *Jun.*

Quērēulanus, a, um, adj. *Of oak.* ¶ Quērēulanus mons, *a hill in Rome, Plin. 16, 10.* § Leg. & quērquetulanus.

Quērceus, ūs, f. [incertæ admodum originis; à xēps, quod glandes profert, quibus pascuntur porci. Sic Angl. vocatur, the oak tree, qu. the hog's tree, Morl.] *An oak.* § Quērceus glandifera, *Cic. de Leg. 1. valida, Virg. Aen. 4, 441.*

Quērēla, æ, f. [à queror] (1) *A complaint, chiefly among friends.* (2) *A lamenting, a wailing.* (3) *A warbling, or complaining, note, or sound.* (1) Cui sunt inauditæ cum Dejotaro querelæ tuæ? nunquam tu illum accusasti ut hostem, sed ut amici officio parum functum, &c. *Cic. pro Dejot. 3.* (2) Verūm, nec nocte paratum Plorabit, qui me volet incurvāsse querelā, *Pers. 1, 91.* (3) Dulces querelæ, tibia quas fundit, *Lucr. 4, 588.* Cynarum liquida querela, *Id. 4, 552.* Discessu mugire boves atque omne querelis Impleri nemus, *Virg. Aen. 8, 215.* In limo veterem ranæ cecinere querelam, *Id. Georg. 1, 378.*

Quērēndus, a, um, part. *To be complained of.* Querenda fortuna tua non est, *Ov. Met. 15, 493.*

Quērēns, tis, part. *Complaining of.* Irrita Ditis Dona querens, *Virg. Georg. 4, 520.* Querenti similis sonus, *Ov. Met. 1, 708.*

Quērēbundus, a, um, adj. (1) *Complaining, or making moan.* (2) *Apt to complain.* (1) De supplicio P. Lentuli magnā & queribundā voce dicebat, *Cic. pro Sulla, 10.* (2) Queribunda senectus, *Sil. 13, 583.*

Quērēmōnia, æ, f. *A complaint, a making of moan.* Romæ querimonia de tuis injuriis habebantur, *Cic. Verr. 5, 57.* Malis Divulsus querimoniis amor, *Hor. Od. 1, 13, 19.*

Quērētans, tis, part. [ab inusit. queritor] *Complaining.* Flentes queritantesque qui aderant, *Tac. Ann. 16, sub fin.*

Quērneus, a, um, adj. *Of oak.* § Frons quērnea, *Col. 6, 3.* glans, *Cato, 5.* = Quērūnus.

Quērūnus, a, um, adj. *Of an oak, oaken.* § Quērūnæ glandes, *Virg. Georg. 1, 305.*

Quērōr, questus sum, dep. [ex κρη clamo, vel κρη doleo] (1) *To complain, to lament, to bewail, or make moan.* (2) *Also to warble, chirp, or sing.* (1) Audivi per literas Milonem meum queri per literas injuriam meam, *Cic. Attic. 5, 8.* § Queri de aliquo, *Paterc. cum aliquo, Cic. apud aliquem, Id.* Ego meas queror fortunas, *Plaut.* (2) Queruntur in sylvis aves, *Hor. Epod. 2, 26.*

*Quērquēdūla, æ, f. [à xēps, Gr. ex cuius acc. xēpsida, fit quērquēda, unde quērquēdula, dim.] *A water fowl called a teal, Varr. R. R. 3, 3.*

*¶ Quērquēra, æ, f. *The cold, or shakeing, fit of an ague, Apul. p. 462.* † Horror.

*¶ Quērquērus, a, um, adj. [à xēps, Fest. quod à xēps, tremo] *Quivering, cold, chill.* ¶ Quērquēra vitiligines, *græceus leprosys, Arnob. Febris quērquēra, a cold, or quakeing, ague. Gell. 20, 1.* † Horrens.

*¶ Quērquērus, i, m. [ab eodem] *Minut. sc. morbus. The cold fit of an ague.* † Tremor.

Quērquērulanus, a, um, adj. [à quērētum, vel quērquetum] ¶ Porta quērquērulana, *a gate of Rome that had a grove of oaks hard by it, Fest. Mons quērquetulanus, a hill of Rome, called after-*

wardi Cænis, with many oaks once growing on it, *Tac. Ann. 4, 65, 1.*

Quērquētum, ti, n. *A grove of oaks.* Si ad limitem quērquetum habet, *Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 6.* = Quērētum.

Quērūlus, a, um, adj. [à queror, ut à tremo, tremulus] (1) *Full of complaints, querulous.* (2) *Creaking, screeking.* (3) *Croaking.* (4) *Warbling, musical.* (5) *Loud, shrill.* (1) Nunquam queruli causa doloris abest, *Ov. Trist. 3, 8, 32.* Calamitas querula est, *Curr. 5, 5, 12.* (2) Querulas impulit aura fores, *Ov. Fast. 3, 642.* (3) § Querula rana, *Col. 10, 2.* (4) Calliope querulas prætentat pollice chordas, *Ov. Met. 5, 339.* (5) Sub cantu querulæ despice tibiæ, *Hor. Od. 3, 7, 30.*

Questus, a, um, part. *That bath complained.* Esse deos Erebi crudeles questus, *Ov. Met. 10, 76.*

Questus, ūs, m. *A complaint, a moan, a lamentation.* = Qui questus, qui moror dignus, *Cic. pro Quint. 30.* Lacrymæ simul, & questus ad sidera tuli, *Sil. 16, 437.*

† Quēveis, dat. plur. [à qui] *Varr. corruptè ut puto pro quēvis.*

Qu ante I.

Qui, quæ, quod, pron. (1) *Who, (& in obliquis, ubi) which, that.* (2) *Who? what?* (3) *What an one, what kind of person.* (4) *Because, seeing that.* (5) *For ut.* (6) *For qualis.* (7) *Any.* (8) *In ablat. quī, in which, by which, where-with, in omni genere, tam plur. quā sing.* (9) *Whoever.* (10) *Every one, all.* (1) Misi quī hoc diceret, *Cic.* (2) Qui nominat me? *Ter. Qui me vocat? Plaut.* Qui tantus fuit labor? *Cic.* (3) Tandem agnōsti qui siem, *Ter. Nescis, qui vir fiet, Id. Adelph. 3, 7, 5.* (4) Pec-cātie mihi videor, qui à te discesserim, *Cic.* (5) Omitto istam tristitiam, qui quidem te habeam fratrem, *Ter.* Non sum tam insolens, qui Jovem me esse dicam, *Cic.* (6) Illum eum esse puto, qui esse debet, *Id.* (7) Si qui velint, qui pauci sunt, *Id.* (8) Paterā quī rex Pterela positare solitus est, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 105.* Ut nequā in re egeant, *Cic.* Nihil est quī emam, *Plaut. Vehicula, quī vehar, Id. Amph. 3, 5, 28.* (9) Formica & musca contendebant acriter, Quæ pluris esset, *Phædr. 4, 23.* (10) Persuadere illi quæ solet quos spernere, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 122.* ¶ Qui convenit cum antecedente in casu. Et aliquid agas eorum, quorum consuesti, *Cic. Ep. Fam. 5, 14.* ubi vid. *Manut.* Eadem trahentem Alexandrum quibus antea vicisset, inferiorem fore, *Curt. 5, 1, 16.* Aliquando ponitur pro quia, quod vid.

Qui, adv. [ex abl. quī pro quo, quā, quo] (1) *How, by what means.* (2) *Cum interrog.* (3) *Why.* (1) Efficite, qui detur tibi, *Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 34.* (2) Qui scis? *DA. Scio, Id. Andr. 2, 2, 15.* Deum nisi sempiternum quī possumus intelligere? *Cic.* Qui poterit esse sapientia? *Id. Att. 16, 14.* (3) Non potest, *PA. Qui? S. Quia habet, &c. Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 5.* ¶ Hinc Anglicè why.

Quia, conj. cum indic. & subj. [vel à pron. quī, vel ab Hebr. כִּי] *Because, for so much as, for that.* Quia natura mutari non potest, idcirco, &c. *Cic.* ¶ Hic redditivis sæpe gaudet quia—eo, quia—ideo, quia—propterea, vel quia—vel quia, *Id.*

Quianam. *Why, wherefore pray you? Quianam arbitrare? Plaut.* Quianam sententia vobis versa retro? *Virg. Aen. 10, 6.* Heu! quianara tanti cinxerunt æthera nimbi? *Id. ibid. 5, 13.*

Quiane [an quia] *Is it because? Quiane auxilio juvat antè levatos? Virg. Aen. 4, 538.* *Serv. exp. revera, indeed.*

Quicquam, n. [ex quid, & quam] *Any thing.* Nihil egregium quicquam assequeris, *Cic. de Orat. 1.*

Quicque, vel quidque, n. [à quisque] *Every thing, any thing.* Interpretando quorsum quicque pertineat, *Cic.* Tum suo quicque vase conditur, *Col. 12, 7.*

Quicquid. *Whatsoever.* Quidquid præter spem evenit, id omne in lucro est deputandum, *Ter. Pborn.* 2, 1, 17. ¶ Unum quicquid, pro unum quidque, *any thing, every thing*, *Lucr.* 5, 1387.

Quicum, pro cum quo. (1) *With whom.* (2) *With whom?* (3) *With which.* (1) Quicum res tibi est, peregrinus est, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 22. (2) Quicum loquitur filius? *Id. Heaut.* 1, 2, 4. (3) Hic est annulus, quicum exposita est gnata, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 1, 2.

Quicumque, quodcumque. (1) *Whosoever, whatsoever, every one.* (2) *For qualiscunque, how mean soever.* (3) *For quantuscunque, how great soever.* (1) Quicumque is est, ei me profiteor inimicum, *ap. Cic. Fam.* 10, 31. Quicumque de re, quocunque de genere, *Id. de Orat.* 1. Et per tmesin. Quæ me cunque vocant terræ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 614. Quem criminosis cunque voles modum Pones iambis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 16, 2. (2) Orator si modò sum, aut quicumque sum, *Cic.* (3) Quæcunque in equite Romano dignitas esse potest. *Id. pro Cael.* 2.

Quid, n. substantivè posit. (1) *What.* (2) ¶ *Quid?* quòd, per Ellipsin. *What shall we say besides?* (3) *For qualis, what sort of.* (4) ¶ *Quid istud?* *vel ut al.* *Quid isthuc?* Formula ægrè concedentis, *what meaneth all this stir?* (5) ¶ *Quid multa?* *what need of many words?* (6) *Indefinitè pro aliquid, any thing.* (7) *Why?* (8) *How?* (9) *How many! how great!* (1) *Quid facerent miseri?* *Cic.* ¶ § *Quid rei est tibi cum illâ?* *what have you to do with?* *Ter.* *Quid istuc verbi est?* *what meaneth that?* *Plaut.* *Quid ætatis?* *how old?* *Id.* *Quid scio quid sit ei animi, how he be stondeb affected, what his mind is, Id.* (2) *Quid?* quòd si ista vera sunt, ratio omnis tollitur, *Cic. Acad.* 4. (3) *Quæso, quid hominis es?* *Ter.* 4. *Quid mulieris uxorem habes?* *Id. Hec.* 4, 4, 21. (4) *Quid istud?* si certum est facere, iacias, *Id. Eun.* 4, 7, 41. *interpr. Don.* *Quid istud?* video non licere, ut cæperam hoc pertendere, *Id. Heaut.* 5, 5, 9. (5) *Gravatè ille primò, quid multa?* impetrat, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14. (6) Si tibi quid feci, aut facio, quod placeat, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 14. (7) *Quid ita?* *Id.* *Quid ita non?* *Id.* (8) *Quid tibi videtur?* *Cic.* (9) *Tum captivorum quid ducunt secum!* *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 13. *Dixi boni! quid lucri est emori!* *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 41.

Quidam, quædam, quoddam, & quiddam [*ex qui, & dam* paragogico, *ex dā, sanē, certē*] *Some certain person, or thing, one, such an one.* § *Quidam ex philosophis, Cic. Acad.* 4, 6. *Quædam femina, Id.* *Quiddam divinum, Id. Acad.* 1, 9. *Par quoddam gladiatorum, Suet. Claud.* 34. § *Non omnia, quædam Pro vitâ facienda, Juv.* 15, 107.

Quidem, adv. [*ex quiddam*] (1) *Truly, indeed.* (2) *Too, also.* (3) *An intensive article denoting earnestness.* (4) *At least, however.* (5) *For the adversative autem, but.* (1) *Doleo, & mirificè quidem, Cic. Attic.* 2, 19. (2) *Antonius cum unâ legione, & eâ quidem vacillante, L. fratrem expectat, Id.* (3) *Ego illud ne quidem contemnā, quod extremum est, Id. Attic.* 2, 16. (4) *Spero me tibi causam probasse; cupidī quidem certè, Id.* (5) *Phocion apud Philippum regem verbo, re quidem ipsā apud Polyperchontem jussus est dicere, Nep. Pborn.* 3. ¶ *Eleganter usurpatur cum his particulis certè, profectò. Nunc quidem profectò, Cic.* ¶ *Excipitur ab his ferè particulis, at, sed, verum, tamen, verutamen.*

Quidnam, n. (1) *What business, what matter, what?* (2) *What, sine inter.* (1) *Per tmesin.* *Quid isthucnam monstri est?* *Ter.* (2) *Reviso quidnam Chærea hîc rerum gerat, Id. Eun.* 5, 4, 1.

Quidni, adv. quare nî, i. e. non? vel quid nisi. *What else? why not?* *Adeone ad eum?* *S.* *Quidni?* *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 17.

Quidpiam, cuiuspiam. *Something, any thing.* Num illi molestæ quidpiam hæ sunt nuptiæ? *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 7.

Quidque, vel *Quicque,* cuiusque. *Every thing.* Suo quidque vase conditur, *Col.* 12, 7. *Vid. Quicque.*

Quidquid, n. [*à quisquis*] *Whatsoever, as much as.* *Quidquid hujus feci, Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 8.

Quidvis, cuiusvis. *Whatsoever thou wilt, any thing.* *Quidvis perpeti malle, Cic. Verr.* 5, 18.

Quidum? adv. [*ex qui, adv. & dum*] *How so? or why so?* *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 41. ¶ *Sed fort. rest. diuisè.*

* **Quies,** ãtis. f. [*ut moveo, à meo, ita quies à xio, i. e. xēmap, cubo, quiesco*] (1) *Rest, ease, quiet, vacation, and a ceasing from labour and trouble.* (2) *Peacefulness, leisure.* (3) * *Calm, still weather, respite.* (4) *Inaction, want of action.* (5) *A private life.* (6) *Sleep, a dream.* (7) *In plur. quietes. Resting places, dens.* (1) *Mors laborum quies, Cic. Catil.* 4, 4. (2) *Laurus quietis indicium, Plin.* § *Seu bello opus est; seu quiete, Liv.* 3, 15. (3) * *Quies inter frigus, caloremque, Virg. Georg.* 2, 344. (4) § *Sub Saturno pigra quies, nec labor ullus erat, Mart.* 12, 63. *Joco uti illo quidem licet, sed sicut somno & quietibus cæteris, Cic. Offic.* 1, 29. (5) *Ad quietem se contulit, Suet. Tib.* 15. (6) *Quæ ei secundum quietem visa sunt, Cic.* § *Refert enim convivium præcesserit vigilia, vel quies, Quint.* *Ei visum est in quiete, juvenem, &c. Cic.* ¶ *Dura quies, death, Virg.* (7) *Ferai Naribus inveniunt intestas fronde quietes, Lucr.* 1, 406.

* **Quies,** adj. 3 gen. Jamque ejus mentem fortuna fecerat quietem. *Quiet, Næv.* Hinc in compos. inquires, & requies. † *Quietus.*

* **Quiescens,** tis. part. *Resting, sleeping.* Auctoritas dignitasque formæ non desuit vel stanti, vel sedenti, ac præcipuè quiescenti, *Suet. Claud.* 30. Hæc cum vobis quiescentibus & patientibus fecerit, *Liv.* 42, 13. Aut ubi, febre non quiescente, corpus insudat, *Cels.* 2, 5.

* **Quiesci,** imperf. *To be at quiet, Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 8.

* **Quiesco,** ãre, ãvi. incept. neut. & rar. act. [*qu. à quies, quod à xio, jaceo, cubo*] (1) *To be quiet, to do nothing, to leave off.* (2) *To rest, to sleep, to take rest, to repose himself.* (3) *To be calm, or still.* (4) *To hold one's peace, and make no more words.* (5) *To be allayed, or abated.* (6) *To be quiet, to permit, or let alone.* (7) *Also to cause to be quiet.* (8) *To be neuter, not to meddle.* (1) *Sine curâ quiescere, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 23. § *Sanum hominem oportet quiescere, sed frequentius se exercere, Cels.* 1, 1. *Quod si quiessem, nihil evenisset mali, Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 25. = *Ut quiescant porro moneo, & desinant maledicere, Id. in ejusd. fab. prol.* 22. (2) *Eò quum venio, prætor quiescebat, Cic.* (3) *Alta quiescunt Equora, Virg. Æn.* 7, 6. (4) § *Quiesce, ficcine mihi interloquere?* *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 13. (5) § *Quamvis felris quiescebat, tamen repetit, Cels.* (6) *Tela, si viginti dies quiessem, in aliorum jugulum (al. vigiliam) consulum cecidissent, Cic. pro Planc.* 37. (7) *Quiesce istam rem; ego certè videro, Plaut.* Antequam tuas laudes populi quiescunt, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 15, 86. sic & requiesco. *Requiescunt flumina cursus, Virg. Ecl.* 8, 4. (8) *Inter se certantium præmia, qui quiesverint, occupabant, Curt.* 10, 8, 16.

* **Quietè,** adv. ius, comp. ssmè, sup. *Quietly, peaceably, easily, contentedly.* *Quietè & purè & eleganter acta ætas, Cic. de Sen.* 5. = *Quietius tranquilliusque bellaturus, Liv.* 27, 14. *Nostri quietissimè se receperunt, Cæs. B. C.* 3, 46.

* **Quietò,** ãre. act. & **Quietor,** pass. *To make quiet, Prisc.* † **Quiesco,** tranquillo.

* **Quietorium,** ii. n. *A vault for the burial of the dead, Vet. Inscr.* † **Conditorium.**

* **Quietûrus,** a, um. part. *That will be at peace.* *Videmur quieturi fuisse, nisi essemus lacesiti, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 56. *conf. Liv.* 33, 49.

* **Quietus,** a, um. adj. & part. or, comp. ssmus, sup. (1) *Quiet, at rest, still, at leisure, undisturbed, free from care and trouble.* (2) *Tame, tractable.* (3) *Calm, still.* (4) *Peaceable, unambitious.* (5) *Contented, unconcerned.* (1) § *Quietum te reddam, ne fursum deorsum cursites, Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 46. (2) *Equi, demptis testiculis, sunt quietiores, Varr. R. R.* 2, 7. (3) *Alere quieto lapsa columba, Virg. Æn.* 5, 216.

Biluvies quietos Irritat amnes, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 40. (4) *Mixum omnibus videri Diodorum reum, hominem-quietissimum, &c. Cic. Verr.* 4, 19. *Epaminondas domi quietus fuit, Nep. Pelop.* 4. (5) = *Hoc ego loco, soluto & quieto sum animo, &c. quorsum recidat responsum tuum, non magnopere laboro, Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 15.

Quilibet, quælibet, quælibet. (1) *Whosoever will.* (2) *It maketh no matter who, any one; whatever be, or it, be.* (1) *Quilibet alter agat currus, Ov. Met.* 2, 388. § *Ars quælibet, Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 7. *Nomen quodlibet, Id. Sat.* 1, 2, 126. *Quidlibet audendi potestas, Id. A. P.* 10. (2) § *Apud majores adhibebatur peritus, nunc quilibet, Cic. de Div.* 2, 34.

Quimatus, ùs. m. (*spatium quinque annorum*) *The age of five years.* *Robur boùm in quimatu, Plin.* 8, 45.

Quin, adv. & conj. [*per Apoc. pro quine; ex qui, i. e. quomodo, & ne, i. e. non. It. pro qui non*] (1) *Why not?* (2) *Post negativum, but, but that.* (3) *Pro quinetiam, ay, and more than that.* (4) *Yet, for all that.* (5) *Therefore.* (6) *Nay, but.* (1) *Quin tu urges occasionem istam?* *Cic. Fam.* 7, 8. *Quin tu huc advolas?* *Id.* (2) *Nemo est quin (i. e. qui non) malit, Id. Fam.* 6, 1. *Facere non possum, quin (i. e. quod non) ad te mittam, Id. Att.* 12, 26. (3) *Ego verò jam te nec hortor, nec rogo ut domum redeas; quin hinc ipse evolare cupio, Id. Fam.* 7, 30. (4) *Minimè; quin effectum dabo, Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 6. (5) *Quin tu uno verbo dic, quid est quod me velis?* *Id. Andr. princ.* (6) *Quid dicam? quam causam afferam?* *S.* *Quin nolo mentiare, atque, ita ut te res habet, narrato, Id. Heaut.* 4, 3, 23.

* **Quinarius,** a, um. adj. *Containing five.* ¶ *Quinarie fistulæ, of five feet, Plin.* 31, 6.

* **Quinarius,** ii. m. [*quod quinos asses valeret*] *Of five; also a Roman silver coin, of the value of five asses, Varr. de L. L.* 4, 36. ¶ *Victoriatum, Cic. Plin. Quint. vocant hunc nummulum, quoniam Victorie alatae imaginem in adversâ parte ferè easam habet.*

Quinavicennaria lex. *A law in Rome, forbidding to lend money unto a son under twenty-five years of age, dureing his father's life, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 69. ¶ *Legem Lætoriam intelligit.*

* **Quincenti,** æ, a. acj. pl. [*ex quinque, & centum*] *pro quingenti dixere veti. Fest.*

* **Quincuncialis,** e. adj. (1) *Of five inches.* (2) *Ordered by the quincunx.* (1) § *Herba quincuncialis, Plin.* 27, 11. (2) *Quincuncialis ordinum ratio, Id.* 17, 10.

* **Quincunx,** uncis. adj. *Containing five ounces, or inches.* ¶ *Quincunces usuræ, usury of five in the hundred, Ap. JCC.*

* **Quincunx,** cis subst. m. [*ex quinque, & uncia*] (1) *Five ounces.* (2) *Five inches.* (3) *Also a measure, half a pint, or hemina.* (4) *An interest at five per cent.* (5) *A row, or rank, in this figure V, or . . . as a five in cards.* (1) *Uncia remota de quincunce, Hor. A. P.* 327. (2) *Plin.* (3) ¶ *Te conviva leget, misto quincunce, Mart.* 2, 1. *bis nipperkin.* (4) *Nummos nutrire quincunce modesto, Pers.* 5, 149. (5) *Arborum directi in quincuncem ordines, Cic. de Senect.* 17.

* **Quincupēdal,** ālis. n. vel ut al. *Quincupēda, æ. f. rectius ad analog. q̄ decempeda* [*ex quinque, & pes*] *A measure, or rule, of five feet long, Mart.* 14, 92. *in lenmate.*

* **Quincuplex,** icis. [*ex quinque, & plico*] *Five double, or fivefold.* § *Quincuplex cera, Mart.* 14, 4.

¶ **Quincuplus,** a, um. adj. *Idem, Litt: unde non dicit.*

¶ **Quincussis,** is. m. *Five pounds weight, Litt. ex Apul.*

* **Quindēcies,** adv. [*ex quinque, & decies*] *Fifteen times, Cic. Verr.* 2, 25.

* **Quindēcim,** adj. indecl. pl. [*ex quinque, & decem*] *Fifteen.* *Miles dedit quindēcim minas, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 51.

Quindēcimvir, viri. m. *One of the fifteen magistrates, or commissioners, that were jointly in office for*

for the ordering of religious affairs, ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4. Also the charge they had in Rome of the Sibylline oracles. By the institution of Tarquin they were only two, and thence called *duumviri*; but afterwards, namely, in the year 388, they increased to ten, and were therefore called *decemviri*; afterwards, that is to say, in the year 675, to fifteen, from which they were called *quindecimviri*, and this name they retained, even when increased at last to forty.

Quindēvīrālīs, e. adj. *Belonging to that college.* § *Sacerdotium quindecimvirale*, Tac. Ann. 11, 11, 3.

* *Quindēni*, æ, a. adj. pl. *Fifteen*, Distrib. pro Card. § *Quindenæ halizæ*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 11. *Quindenā agri jugera*, Liv. 35, 40.

Quīnētiā, conj. *Moreover, furthermore, besides, yea further, moreover.* Harum ego sermone non movebar; quinetiam levare me putabam, Cic. Fam. 3, 6. & 7, 1.

* *Quīngēnārius*, a, um. adj. [ex quingeni] *In weight, number, or age, of five hundred*, Plin. 33, 11.

* *Quīngēni*, æ, a. adj. pl. *pro quingenti. Five hundred*, Cic. Attic. 16, 8.

* *Quīngēni*, æ, a. adj. pl. *Five hundred*, Amm. 4. *Quingeni*.

* *Quīngentesīmus*, a, um. adj. *The five hundredth*, Plin. 15, 1.

* *Quīngenti*, æ, a. adj. pl. [ex quinque, & centum] *Five hundred. Quingentis emptus drachmit*, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 43. *Mille & quingenta pondo*, Liv. 33, 28.

* *Quīngenties*, adv. Cic. [qu. quingenties] *Five hundred times*, Cic. Verr. 2, 38.

* *Quīngentīlībrālīs*, e. adj. *Weighing five hundred pounds*, Cic. ap. Litt.

* *Quīni*, æ, a. adj. pl. Distrib. pro Card. *Five*. *Quina millia peditum*, Liv. 8, 8. § *Quīnæ syllabæ*, Quint. Inst. Orat. 94.

Quīnimo, conj. [à quin, & imò] *Yea, and what is more, nay rather.* Ops opulenta illius avia. M. Quinimo mater quidem, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 38. ubi Græv. omittit quin, conf. Cic. Att. 1, 13.

* *Quīnio*, ònis. f. [à quinus] *The number five*, Hier. 4. *Numerus quiniarius*, Plin.

* *Quīnisco*, quexi, act: unde coquinisco. *To nod, or shake the head.* 4. Nuo.

* *Quīnquāgēnārius*, a, um. adj. [ex quinquageni] (1) *Fifty years old.* (2) *Containing fifty.* (1) Cato. (2) § *Urna quinquagenaria*, Cato, c. 13. *Grege quinquagenarius equarum*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10. *Quinquagenaria fistula*, Vir. 87.

* *Quīnquāgēni*, æ, a. adj. pl. [ex quinque] *Of fifty, fifty.* § *Quinquageni anni*, Plin. 8, 36. conf. Cic. Verr. 3, 28.

* *Quīnquāgēs*, adv. *Fifty times*, Col. 5, 2.

* *Quīnquāgēsīma*, ie. i. sc. pars. *The fiftieth part, a kind of tribute*, Cic. Verr. 3, 49.

* *Quīnquāgēsīmus*, a, um. adj. *The fiftieth.* § *Quinquagesimus annus*, Plin. 8, 2.

* *Quīnquāgēs*, adv. *Fifty times*, Plin. 2, 108. vid. & Col. 5, 2.

* *Quīnquāgēnta*, adj. indecl. pl. *Fifty. Quinquaginta millia pondo argenti*, Liv. 33, 28. § *Quinquaginta famulæ*, Virg. Æn. 1, 707. *thaliæ*, Id. ib. 2, 303. ora, Id. ib. 10, 566.

* *Quīnquātrīa*, òrum & ium, n. pl. Or. & § *Quinquatruæ*, ñrum. f. pl. *Diomed. & quinquatrus*, uum. [quod quinque diebus post idus celebrabantur] *A feast in honour of Minerva, kept on the 5th day after the ides of March, whence it had its name*, Fest. or as Or. says, because it lasted five days together. || There was also another called the lesser, celebrated on the ides of June. vid. Fest. *Causam tuam egi quinquatribus*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25. *Molestæ quinquatrus afferebantur*, Id. ib. 2, 12.

* *Quīnque*, adj. indecl. plur. [à Gr. πέντε, Æcl. πέντε, Dor. κέντε, π vel π in κ mutato] *Five*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8.

* *Quīnquēfolīum*, ii. n. [ex quinque, & folium] *An herb called five-leaf-grass, cinquefoil*, Plin. 25, 9. & Cell. 6, 9.

* *Quīnquēlībrālīs*, e. adj. [ex quinque, & libra]

Of five pounds weight. § *Quīnquelībrale pondus*, Col. 3, 15.

* *Quīnquēmestris*, strē. adj. [ex quinque, & meto; quod quinque mensium ætatem habet] *Five months old.* *Quinquemestribus pullis factis*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7.

Quīnquēnnāi, e. adj. (1) *Lasting five years.* (2) *That cometh to pass every fifth year.* (1) § *Quīnquēnnālīs centuria*, Liv. 4, 24. & 9, 33. (2) *Quīnquēnnālīs celebritas ludorum*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 32.

Quīnquēnnīs, ne. adj. (1) *Five years old.* (2) *Of five years.* (1) *Quīnquēnnīs aucta*, altera quadrupla, Plaut. Pæn. Præd. 35. § *Quīnquēnnē vinum*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 42. (2) § *Quīnquēnnīs Olympias*, Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 6, 5.

Quīnquēnnīum, ii. n. *The space of five years.* *Magistrum per quīnquēnnīum habento censes*, Cic. de Legib. 3, 3. ex X: I Tab. § *Triūm quīnquēnnīa fecit*, when fifteen years of age, Ov. Met. 4, 292.

Quīnquēpartītō, adv. *In five parts*, Plin. 25, 6.

Quīnquēpartītus, vel *Quīnquēpartitus*, a, um. adj. *Divided into five parts.* § *Quīnquēpartita argumentatio*, Cic. de Inv. 1, 34.

* *Quīnquēpīco*, ñre. act. [ex quinque, & plico] *To continue five years*, Tac. Ann. 2, 36, 5. *In meo libro leg. Quīnquēpīcari magistratus.* § *Ratō occ. 4. Prorogare in annum quintum.*

Quīnquēprīmī, quīque vīi, quī in aliquo ordine (ut in senatu) sunt primī, i. e. primarii principes. *The five first men in any body*, as in the senate, Cic. Verr. 3, 28.

* *Quīnquērēmīs*, is. f. [ex quinque, & remus] *A galley with five cars in a seat.* Certos homines in quīnquerēmī mīsit, Cic. Verr. 4, 46. conf. eund. de Orat. 1, 38.

|| *Quīnquentīum*, ii. n. & *Quīnquentius*, m. [qu. quinque artium lusus] *The five principal games in the olympicks, viz. hurling the quoit, running, leaping, throwing the dart, and wrestling*, to which the Romans added swimming, and riding, Fest.

† *Quīnquentio*, ònis. m. *He that playeth these five prizes*, Liv. Andron. ap. Fest.

|| *Quīnquēstīs*, is. m. i. e. quinque astes, Prisc. ex Apul.

Quīnquēvīr, vīri. m. *One of the five commissioners that are in like office and authority*, Liv. 6, 21. & 7, 21.

Quīnquēvīrātus, ūs. m. *The office of the five in like authority*, Cic. Att. 9, 2. & de Prov. Conf. 17.

* *Quīnquies*, adv. [à quinque] *Five times.* Hic, me descendente, quīnquies absolutus est, Cic. Philipp. 11, 5. § *Quīnquies quinque*, Cato, 156.

* *Quīnquīplīco*, ñre. Vid. *Quīnquēplīco*.

* *Quīntūcēcīmānī*, ñrum. m. pl. sc. milites. [ex quintus, & decumanus] *Soldiers of the fifteenth legion*, Tac. Hist. 4, 36, 2.

* *Quīntānī*, ñrum. m. pl. sc. milites. [à quinta-nus] *Soldiers of the fifth legion*, Tac. Hist. 4, 36, 2.

* *Quīntānīs*, adv. *ut alternis. At every fifth stake, or place.* § *Quīntānīs seminari*, Plin. 17, 22.

* *Quīntānus*, a, um. adj. *The fifth in order.* § *Quīntāna poita*, Liv. 41, 2.

* *Quīntānīus*, a, um. adj. sc. limes. [à quintus] *Of the fifth*, Vitr. 3, 1.

Quīntāceps, ipītis. adj. *The fifth head, or part*, Varr.

* *Quīntīlīs*, is. m. sc. mensis, ita dictus quod quintus sit à Martio. *The month of July*, for they began the year in March. *Volo mense quintili in Græciam*, Cic. Attic. 14, 7.

* *Quīntō*, adv. *Fifthly.* Ex analogiā pendet.

* *Quīntūm*, adv. *The fifth time.* Maximus quintūm consul, Liv. 27, 6.

* *Quīntuplex*, icis. adj. [ex quintus, & plico] *Fivefold.* Ex usu recent. & analogiā pendet.

† *Quīncuplex*, Mart.

* *Quīntus*, a, um. adj. *pro quintus.* [à quinque] *The fifth.* § *Quīntus mensis, July*, Liv. 31, 7. § *Quīnta lunā*, Virg. Georg. 1, 277.

* *Quīntūscēcīmūs*, a, um. adj. [ex quintus, & decimus]. *The fifteenth*, Plin. 9, 51.

|| *Quīntūllīs*, is. m. *Five pounds weight*, Bud. 4. *Quīnque librarum.*

Quīnus, a, um. adj. distrib. [ex quinque] (1) *Five by five.* (2) *Also five.* (1) *Græci stipati, quini in lectulis*, Cic. in Pison. 27. (2) *Vid. Quini.*

Quīpōte, (i. e. quī pote est?) adv. *How is it possible? how can that be?* Pers. 1, 56.

Quīppe, adv. [ex quid] (1) *For, because, forasmuch as.* (2) *As one, as being, to wit, that is to say.* (3) *Surely, yea.* (1) *Hi milites nihil reliquū victis fecere, quippe secundæ res sapientium animos fatigant*, Sall. B. Catil. 11. (2) *Sol Democrito magnus videtur, quippe homini erudito*, Cic. de Fin. 1, 6. (3) *Rectè diceret te restituisse? quippe; quid enim facilius est?* Id. pro Cæcin. 19.

Quīppīnī, adv. *Why not.* *Meretricem esse censes? N. Quīppīnī?* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 41.

† *Quīquī*, pro quīquīs. *Whoever*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 10, 45.

Quīrīnālīs, um. pl. n. *Fest. Festa Quirini. Feasts sacred to Romulus.* Vid. Prop.

Quīrīs, is. f. *A spear, or javelin.* *Hasta quiris pīscis est dicta Sabinis*, Ov. Fast. 2, 477. Scrib. & curis.

Quīrīs, itis. m. *A citizen of Rome.* *Quibus una Quīritem Vestigo facit*, Pers. 5, 76. Vid. *Quīrītēs*.

Quīrītans, tis. part. [fidem Quiritium implorans] *Crying out for help.* *Nulla vox quiritantium inter stupra exaudivi potuerat*, Liv. 39, 8.

Quīrītātū, ònis. f. verb. *A crying, a wailing, or calling for help.* *Fuga comitum & quiritatio facta*, Liv. 33, 28.

Quīrītātus, ūs. m. verb. [à quiritor; vel à Quirites, ut sit Quiritium civitas] *A wailing, a moaning cry, a complaint, or cry for aid and succour.* § *Lamentabiles quiritatus*, Val. Max. 9, 2. n. 1. = *Audires ululatus seminarum, quiritatus infantium*, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 14.

Quīrītēs, um. & ium. rp. pl. *Romani, Fest.* [à Curibus Sabinorum oppido] *The citizens, or commons, of Rome; as opposed to the soldiery.* § *Jus Quiritium*, Cic. pro Cæcin. 33. *Mobilium turba Quiritium*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 7. *Unā voce, quā Quirites eos pro militibus appellarat, tam facile flexit decumanos*, Suet. Cæsar. 70.

Quīrītō, ñre. act. (1) *To cry, or call, for succour and help of the Romans.* (2) || *To grunt like a boar.* (1) *Si modò est sanus non quiritet*, Quint. 3, 8. (2) *Auct. Philom. vers. 55.* & *Quiritare urbanorum; jubulare rusticorum*, Varr.

* *Quīs*, quæ, quid vel quod; cuius, cui; olim tam f. m. quam masc. [à quis, & Dor. in κ mutato] (1) *Who? which?* (2) *Pro qualis, what kind, or manner of.* (3) *Pro aliquis, some one.* (4) *Whether?* (5) *Either.* (1) *Quīs me vult?* Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 1. *Quīs ea est, quam vis ducere uxorem?* Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 48. *pro quænam?* (2) *Quīs videor?* C. Mifer, æquè atque ego, Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 19. (3) *Tum mihi nescio quis in aurem insuluravit*, Plin. jun. (4) *Quæsit quis major esset*, Pædr. 1, 24. (5) *Ne quis texus à laude cessaret*, Flor. 1, 10, 7.

Quīsnam, quænam, quodnam. [ex quis, & nam parelco] (1) *Who? which? what?* (2) *What?* (1) *Quīsnam homo est?* Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 1. (2) *Delphini quoniam modo audiant, mirum*, Plin. 11, 37.

Quīspīam, quæpīam, quodpīam, vel quīdīpīam. [ex quis, & pīam parelco] (1) *Some body, or thing.* (2) || *Also a certain person.* (1) *Pecuniam si cui pīam fortuna ademit*, Cic. pro Quint. 15. § *Erat puella in osculando quīpīam impudicior, somnabat, a little*, Plaut. Curt. 1, 1, 52. *Alīquid quodpīam membrum*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9. *ubi tamē Gron. aliquodpīam.* (2) *Erat nobiscum homo quīpīam lare doctus*, Cell. 3, 1.

Quīquā, quæquā, quīdquā, vel quīcquā. *Any one, any ody, or thing.* *Tetior tyrannus quā quīquā superiorum*, Cic. Verr. 4, 55. *An hoc durabit quīquā omnium?* Id. Fam. 8, 22. *Quīquā tu putas ista fuisse?* Id. Attic.

Attic. 9, 44. ¶ Quisquam unus, any one man, Liv. 1, 2. ¶ Leg. & quisquam, fem. Neque illarum quisquam te novit, neque scit qui fies, Ter. Eun. 8, 82. Nostrarum nunquam quisquam vidit, Id. ibid. 4, 4, 11.

Quisque, quæque, quodque. [ex quis, & que syll. adjunct.] (1) Every man, every one, every thing. (2) Whosoever, whatsoever. (3) Each of two. (1) Quid ad te quisque necessariorum scribat, nescio, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. Quid quemque cuique præstare oporteat, Id. Offic. 3, 17. (2) Spolies, laceres quemque nacta sis, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 8. Si verò non quisque loquitur, orator est, Quint. (3) Cùm duo fures pecuniam abstulerunt, separatim quadruplum quisque, an duplum debeat, Quint. 7, 5. ¶ Rarò occ. in hac notatione.

† Quisquilia, æ. f. ant. Fest. ex Nev. pro Quisquiliæ, ærum. f. pl. [ab Hebr. שִׁטְלִים] (1) The sweepings of a house, the chais and whittlings of wood, all small sticks, leaves, or sprigs, which fall from trees; all things that are of no value, or estimation; riff-raff. (2) Also naughty, wild, persons, the refuse and rascality of the people. (1) Quisquiliæ volantes, Cæcil. ap. Fest. (2) ¶ Omitto jam Numerium, Serranum, Ælium, quisquiliæ seditionis Clodianæ, tools, understrappers, Cic. pro Sest. 43.

¶ Quisquiliata vestis. A scarlet gown, or garment, Jun. à seq.

Quisquilium, ii. n. The scarlet berry, the same with the alhermes, Plin. 16, 8. ¶ Sed al. leg. cuscullum.

* Quisquis, m. & f. (1) Whosoever, whatsoever. (2) Any one. (1) Quisquis est ille, si modò est aliquis, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 73. Satis pro imperio, quisquis es, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 19. (2) Quocunque in loco quisquis est, Cic. Fam. Ep. 6, 1. ubi vid. Manut.

* Quitur, ant. pro quit. Et ¶ quitus sum pro quivi, vel potui, Apul. [à queo] Forma non quita est nolci in tenebris, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 57.

Quitur, a, um. part. [à queo] Ter. Vid. Quitur.

Quivis, quævis, quidvis, vel quodvis. Whosoever, any one. Quivis ut peripicere possit, Cic. pro Quint. 27. Quidvis pati malle, quam, Id. Verr. 3, 18. Poëmatum quodvis est diversum à cæteris, Id. de Opt. gen. Orat. 1. in abl. quivis. Abs quivis homine beneficium accipere gaudeas, Ter. Adelp. 2, 3, 1.

Qu ante. O.

Quò, adv. & conj. ad locum. (1) Whither? eo what place? (2) With a comp. By how much. (3) That, to the end that. (4) Because. (5) For which cause, for which reason. (6) To what end, or purpose? (1) Quò te agis? Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 25. Quò gentium fugiam? Plaut. (2) Quò difficilior. hòc gravior, Cic. (3) Quò facilius probares — idcirco, &c. Id. (4) Non quò illa Lælii sit quicquam dulcius, sed multò tamen vixustior, quam, &c. Id. de Clar. Orat. Non quò haberem quid scriberem, sed ut, &c. Id. (5) Quò æquior sum Pamphilo, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 38. (6) Quò mihi fortunæ, si non conceditur uti? Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12.

Quoad, adv. (1) As long as, whilst. (2) How long? how soon? (3) As much as, as far as. (4) As to, with respect to. (1) Quoadque iniquies; quoad erit integrum, Cic. Attic. 15, 23. ¶ To this particle ejus is emphatically joined, as Non prætermittes, quoad ejus facere poteris, ad me scribere, Id. ibid. 11, 12. (2) Quoad expectatis senem vestrum? Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 98. (3) Quoad p. tuit, resistit, Cic. de Senect. 4. (4) Hæc triplicia esse debent, quoad sexum, multitudinem, casum, Varr. L. L. 7, 23. Excusavit quòd stipendium seriùs quoad diem præstaret, Liv. 42, 6.

Quoadusque, adv. As long as, so far as, Suet. Jul. Cæs. 14.

Quocirca, conj. Wherefore, therefore. Quocirca bene apud majores nostros lenatus decrevit, Cic. de Div. 1, 41.

Quocum, pro cum quo. With whom, Cic. Fam. 4, 1.

Quocunque, adv. Whithersoever, what way soever. Pedes quocunque ferent, Hor. Epod. 16, 21. Et per tmesin. Quò me cunque vocant terræ, Virg. Æn. 1, 614.

Quod, ejus. pron. (1) Which thing, that which, all that. (2) For which, on that account. (1) ¶ Militum quod haberent, what soldiers they had, Cic. Quod castrorum, all the camp, Tac. Quod floris, quod roboris habuit, all the prime, all the strength, Liv. (2) Revortar: namque est quod visam domum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 26. ¶ Quod ad me attinet, as for my part, Cic.

Quod, pro quoad. So far as, as much as. Munus nostrum ornato verbis, quod poteris, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 8. Ille, quod in se fuit, accuratum habuit, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 21.

Quòd, conj. (1) That. (2) Because. (3) At. (4) Forasmuch as, wherefore, in that. (5) Also since. (1) Bene facis, quòd me adjuvas, Cic. de Fin. 1, 4. (2) Si ulla unquam apud te mea commendatio valuit, quòd scio multas valuisse plurimum, hæc ut valeat, rogo, Id. Scio filius quòd amet meus, Plaut. (3) Mihi, quòd defendissem, leniter succensuit, Cic. (4) Sanè quòd tibi nunc vir videatur esse, hic nebulo magnus est; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 15. Filium tuum quòd redimere se ait, id neutiquam placet, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 54. (5) Tertius hic dies est, quòd audiui, Plin. jun.

Quodammodo, adv. After a certain fashion, after a sort, in a manner. Propter virtutem eos etiam, quos nunquam vidimus, quodammodo diligimus, Cic. de Amic. 8.

Quodcunque, pron. Whosoever, all — that. Quodcunque militum contrahere potes, Cic. Attic. 1, 8.

Quodpiam, ejuspiam. [à quispiam] Any thing, or something. ¶ Aliquod quodpiam membrum, some certain member, or part, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9.

Quodvis, ejusvis, pron. Any thing, what one will, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. 1.

† Quoi, ant. pro cui. sic quojusque pro cuiusque, quoiue pro cuique, quoiuam pro cuiquam, ap. Cic. de Legib. It. quæis pro quibus dat. plur. ut quoi pro quibus, abl. pl. Fugitant omnes hanc provinciam quoi obtigerat, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 54.

† Quojuis, a, um. adj. interrog. Whose? Nescio quoja vox ad aurem mihi advolavit, Plaut. Mercat. 5, 2, 23.

† Quòm, ant. pro quòm, i. e. quando. Quòminùs, adv. ¶ Ne pater per me stetitisse credat, quominùs hæ fierent nuptiæ, that — not, Ter. Andr. 4, 12, 17.

Quòmòdo, adv. (1) After which fashion, or manner. (2) How, by what means. (3) How! (4) How? (5) At. (1) Ita me consulem fecistis, quomodo pauci in hac civitate facti sunt, Cic. in Rull. 2, 1. (2) Miror quomodo tam inceptum quicquam potuerit tibi venire in mentem, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 2. (3) Si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit; quomodo (ut alia omittam) mortem filii tulit! Cic. (4) Quomodo tibi res se habet? Plaut. (5) Quomodo nunc est, pedem in suo ubi ponat non habet, Id. Attic. 13, 2.

Quòmòdòcunque, adv. Howsoever, any how. Quomodocunque res se habet, poterit, &c. Cic. Fam. 1, 14.

Quòmòdònàm, adv. i. e. quonam modo? How I pray how? Quomodonam, mi frater, de nostris versibus Cæsar? Cic. ad Q. frat. 2, 16.

Quònàm, adv. [ad quem locum] To what place, whither? Quò tute agis? C. Quònàm, nisi jamum? Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 71. ¶ Quònàm nostri tua cura recessit? what is become of? Virg. Æn. 2, 595.

Quòndam, adv. temporis. [à quidam, i. e. quodam tempore, olim] (1) In time past, formerly, heretofore. (2) Sometimes. (3) Also in time to come. (4) When once, whensoever. (1) Fuit ista quondam in repub. virtus, Cic. Catil. 1, 1. (2) Quondam etiam victis redit in præcordia virtus, Virg. Æn. 2, 367. (3) Quondam tua dicere facta Tempus erit, Id. (4)

Rupto ceu quondam turbine venti, Id. Æn. 2, 416.

Quòniàm, conj. [ex quia, & nam; vel ex quom pro quum, & jam; ut etiam, ex et & jam, V.] (1) Since that, forasmuch as. (2) Because. (1) Quoniam ambo nos delusistis, datisne argentum? Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 121. (2) Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 15.

Quòpiàm, adv. Into some place, any whither. Iturane Thais quopiàm est? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 9.

Quòquàm, adv. Any whither. Quoquàm si accessisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 24.

Quòque, conj. [qu. ex gemino que] (1) Also. (2) Truly, verily, really. (1) Id rursum si negant, laudo id quoque, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 20. (2) Tu quoque perparcè nimium, Id. Andr. 2, 6, 24.

Quòquò, adv. ad locum. Toward what part soever, whithersoever. Quoquò hinc abducta est gentium, Plaut. Mercat. 5, 2, 17. Quoquò terrarum asportabitur, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 16.

Quòquòmodo, adv. i. e. quoquo modo. Howsoever, after what sort and manner soever, in any wise, howsoever it be. Quoquomodo quidem se res habet, Cic. Fam. 1, 5. Stet hæc urbs prædara, quoquomodo merita de me erit, Id. pro Mil. 34. ¶ Recl. scrib. divisi.

Quòquòversum, & Quòquòversus, adv. ad locum. Every way, on every side. In pedes C. id est, p. X. quoquoversum, Cato, 15. Pedes triginta quoquoversus designes, Cic. Quoquoversus quatuor pedum spatia, Col. 5. sub fin.

Quorsum, adv. ad locum. [i. e. quòd versum, Frisc.] (1) Whither, which way; toward what place, or side; on what side. (2) To what end, intent, or purpose. (1) Nescio neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13. (2) Quàm timeo quorsum evadas! Id. Andr. 1, 1, 100. Quorsum isthuc? Id.

Quorsus, adv. (1) To which side, to what issue. (2) The same way as. (1) Suades ut in his locis sim, quoad audiamus hæc, que commota sunt, quorsus evadant, Cic. Attic. 16, 15. (2) ¶ It ad me lucrum. C. Istud quidem quorsus asinus cædit calcibus, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 3, 71. sc. the backward way.

* Quot, indecl. plur. [à κῶτα, pro πότα, hinc κῶτα, & cum Apostrophe κῶτ'] (1) How many, so many as. (2) How many? (3) Every. (1) Quot homines, tot sententiæ, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 14. (2) Quot sunt? SC. Totidem quot ego & tu sumus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 6. (3) Quot calendis vos meministis petere demensum cibum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 3. ¶ Ubi fortè recl. scrib. conjunctim.

Quòtannis, adv. [i. e. quotquot erunt anni, Frisc.] Every year, year by year, yearly. Omnes Siculi ex censu quotannis tributa conferunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 53.

* Quòtælendis, adv. The first day of every month, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 3.

Quòtècunque, indecl. pl. How many soever, Manil. 4, 315.

* Quòtèni, æ, a. adj. pl. [ex quot] How many, to what number. Nescio quotenorum jugerum, Cic. Attic. 12, 33. ¶ Rarò occ.

* ¶ Quòtidiāna, òrum. n. pl. Observations, or notes, gathered in reading of authours, Caj. sc. scripta.

* Quòtidiānò, adv. Every day, day by day. Quotidiano in forum mille hominum descendere, Cic. de Repub. 6. Vid. Parei Lexic. crit. p. 1055. ¶ Quotidie.

* Quòtidiānus, a, um. adj. (1) Daily, that happens every day. (2) Ordinary, common. (1) ¶ Quotidianus sermo, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. Quotidianæ epistolæ, Id. Att. 1, 8. Audire aliquid de te non solum utilitatum, sed etiam quotidianum est, Id. ad Brut. 16. (2) Tædet harum quotidianarum formarum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6. ubi Donatus; Levium & usitatarum; est quippe contrarium Nova figura oris.

* Quòtidiè, adv. [quoto die, vel quot diebus, id est, singulis] Every day, day by day, daily. Quotidie vel potiùs in singulos dies breviores ad

for the ordering of religious affairs, ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4. Also the charge they had in Rome of the Sibylline oracles. By the institution of Tarquin they were only two, and thence called *duumviri*; but afterwards, namely, in the year 388, they increased to ten, and were therefore called *decemviri*; afterwards, that is to say, in the year 675, to fifteen, from which they were called *quindecimviri*, and this name they retained, even when increased at last to forty.

Quindē. in vīrālīs, e. adj. *Belonging to that college.* § *Sacerdotium quindē. vīrālē*, Tac. Ann. 11, 11, 3.

* *Quindēni*, æ, a. adj. pl. *Fifteen*, Distrib. pro Card. § *Quindē. nē* hāstæ, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 11. *Quindē. nā* agri jugera, Liv. 35, 40.

Quindē. nīam, conj. *Moreover, furthermore, besides, yea further, moreover.* Harum ego sermone non movebar; quindē. nīam levare me putabam, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, & 7, 1.

* *Quingē. nīus*, a, um. adj. [ex quingē. nī] *In weight, number, or age, of five hundred*, Plin. 33, 11.

* *Quingē. nī*, æ, a. adj. pl. *pro quingenti. Five hundred*, Cic. Attic. 16, 8.

* *Quingē. nī*, æ, a. adj. pl. *Five hundred*, Amm. 4, Quingē. nī.

* *Quingē. sīmus*, a, um. adj. *The five hundred*, Plin. 15, 1.

* *Quingē. nī*, æ, a. adj. pl. [ex quingē. nī] *Five hundred*. *Quingē. nī* emprus drachmī, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 43. *Mille & quingē. nī* pondo, Liv. 33, 28.

* *Quingē. nī*, æ, a. adj. [qu. quingē. nī] *Five hundred times*, Cic. Verr. 2, 38.

* *Quingē. nī*, æ, a. adj. [qu. quingē. nī] *Five hundred pounds*, Cic. ap. Litt.

* *Quini*, æ, a. adj. pl. Distrib. pro Card. *Five*. *Quina* millia peditum, Liv. 8, 8. § *Quinæ* syllabæ, Quint. Inst. Orat. 94.

Quinīmo, conj. [à quin, & imō] *Yea, and what is more, nay rather.* Ops opulenta illius avia. M. Quinīmo mater quidem, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 38. ubi Grav. omittit quin, conf. Cic. Att. 1, 13.

* *Quīnio*, ōnis. f. [à quinus] *The number five*, Hier. 4. Numerus quīniarū, Plin.

|| *Quīnīco*, quexi, act: unde coquīnīco. *To nod, or shake the head.* 4 Nuo.

* *Quinquagē. nīus*, a, um. adj. [ex quinquagē. nī] (1) *Fifty years old.* (2) *Containing fifty.* (1) Cato. (2) § *Urna quinquagē. nīa*, Cato, c. 13. Grex quinquagē. nīus equarum, Varr. R. R. 2, 10. *Quinquagē. nīa* fistula, Vitr. 87.

* *Quinquagē. nī*, æ, a. adj. pl. [ex quinquagē. nī] *Of fifty, fifty.* § *Quinquagē. nī* anni, Plin. 8, 36. conf. Cic. Verr. 3, 28.

* *Quinquagē. nī*, æ, a. adj. [ex quinquagē. nī] *Fifty times*, Col. 5, 2.

* *Quinquagē. nī*, æ, a. adj. [ex quinquagē. nī] *The fiftieth part, a kind of tribute*, Cic. Verr. 3, 49.

* *Quinquagē. nī*, æ, a. adj. [ex quinquagē. nī] *The fiftieth*. § *Quinquagē. nī* annus, Plin. 8, 2.

* *Quinquagē. nī*, æ, a. adj. [ex quinquagē. nī] *Fifty times*, Plin. 2, 108. vid. & Col. 5, 2.

* *Quinquagē. nī*, æ, a. adj. [ex quinquagē. nī] *Fifty*. *Quinquagē. nī* millia pondo argenti, Liv. 33, 28. § *Quinquagē. nī* famulæ, Virg. Æn. 1, 707. thalimi, Id. ib. 2, 303. ora, Id. ib. 566.

* *Quinquagē. nī*, æ, a. adj. [ex quinquagē. nī] *The fiftieth*. § *Quinquagē. nī* annus, Plin. 8, 2.

* *Quinquagē. nī*, æ, a. adj. [ex quinquagē. nī] *Fifty times*, Plin. 2, 108. vid. & Col. 5, 2.

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Of five pounds weight. § *Quinquelibrāle pondus*, Col. 3, 15.

* *Quinquē. mē. nī*, æ, a. adj. [ex quinquē. mē. nī] *Five months old*. *Quinquē. mē. nī* pullis facti, Varr. R. R. 2, 7.

Quinquē. nī, e. adj. (1) *Lasting five years.* (2) *That cometh to pass every fifth year.* (1) § *Quinquē. nī* centuria, Liv. 4, 24. & 9, 33.

(2) *Quinquē. nī* celebritas ludorum, Cic. de Orat. 3, 32.

Quinquē. nī, ne. adj. (1) *Five years old.* (2) *Of five years.* (1) *Quinquē. nī* altera, altera quadrimula, Plaut. Pæn. Procl. 85. § *Quinquē. nī* vinum, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 42. (2) § *Quinquē. nī* Olympias, Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 6, 5.

Quinquē. nī, ii. n. *The space of five years.* *Magistra* um per quinquē. nī habento censores, Cic. de Legib. 3, 3. ex X. I Tab. § *Triacūm* quinquē. nīa lecit, when fifteen years of age, Ov. Met. 4, 292.

Quinquē. nī, ad. *In five parts*, Plin. 25, 6.

Quinquē. nī, vel *Quinquē. nī*, a, um. adj. *Divided into five parts.* § *Quinquē. nī* argumentatio, Cic. de Inv. 1, 34.

* *Quinquē. nī*, æ, a. adj. [ex quinquē. nī] *To continue five years*, Tac. Ann. 2, 36, 5. *In meo libro leg.* *Quinquē. nī* magistratus, Cic. Rato occ. 4. *Prorogare in annum quintum.*

Quinquē. nī, quinquē. nī, qui in aliquo ordine (ut in lenatu) sunt primi, i. e. primarii principes, The five first men in any body, as in the lenate, Cic. Verr. 3, 28.

* *Quinquē. nī*, is. f. [ex quinquē. nī] *A galley with five cars in a leat.* Certos homines in quinquē. nī misit, Cic. Verr. 4, 46. conf. eund. de Orat. 1, 38.

|| *Quinquē. nī*, ii. n. & *Quinquē. nī*, m. [qu. quinquē. nī] *The five principal games in the olympicks, viz. hurling the quoit, running, leaping, throwing the dart, and wrestling, to which the Romans added swimming, and riding, Fest.*

† *Quinquē. nī*, ōnis. m. *He that playeth these five prizes*, Liv. Andron. ap. Fest.

|| *Quinquē. nī*, is. m. i. e. quinquē. nī, Prisc. ex Apul.

Quinquē. nī, vīri. m. *One of the five commissioners that are in like office and authority*, Liv. 6, 21. & 7, 21.

Quinquē. nī, ūs. m. *The office of the five in like authority*, Cic. Att. 9, 2. & de Prov. Conf. 17.

* *Quinquē. nī*, adv. [à quinquē] *Five times*. *Hic, in eadem sententia, quinquē. nī* absolutus est, Cic. Philipp. 11, 5. § *Quinquē. nī* quinquē, Cato, 156.

* *Quinquē. nī*, ūs. m. i. e. quinquē. nī, Prisc. ex Apul.

Quinquē. nī, vīri. m. *One of the five commissioners that are in like office and authority*, Liv. 6, 21. & 7, 21.

Quinquē. nī, ūs. m. *The office of the five in like authority*, Cic. Att. 9, 2. & de Prov. Conf. 17.

* *Quinquē. nī*, adv. [à quinquē] *Five times*. *Hic, in eadem sententia, quinquē. nī* absolutus est, Cic. Philipp. 11, 5. § *Quinquē. nī* quinquē, Cato, 156.

* *Quinquē. nī*, ūs. m. i. e. quinquē. nī, Prisc. ex Apul.

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* *Quintusdecimū*, a, um. adj. [ex quintus, & decimus] *The fifteenth*, Plin. 9, 51.

|| *Quintusdecimū*, is. m. *Five pounds weight*, Bud. 4. *Quintusdecimū* librarum.

Quintus, a, um. adj. distrib. [ex quinquē] (1) *Five by five.* (2) *Also five.* (1) *Græci stipati, quini in lectulis*, Cic. in Pison. 27. (2) *Vid. Quini.*

Quipōte, (i. e. quī pote est?) adv. *How is it possible? how can that be?* Pers. 1, 56.

Quippe, adv. [ex quid] (1) *For, because, forasmuch as.* (2) *As one, as being, to wit, that is to say.* (3) *Surely, yea.* (1) *Hi milites nihil reliqui victis fecere, quippe secundæ res sapientium animos fatigant*, Sall. B. Catil. 11. (2) *Sol Democrito magnus videtur, quippe homini erudito*, Cic. de Fin. 1, 6. (3) *Recte diceres te restituisse? quippe; quid enim facilius est?* Id. pro Cæcin. 19.

Quippini, adv. *Why not?* *Meretricemne effe censet?* N. Quippini? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 41.

† *Quiqui*, pro quiquis. *Whosoever*, Plaut. Aut. 2, 10, 45.

Quirīnālīs, um. pl. n. *Fest. Festa Quirīnī. Feasts sacred to Remulus.* Vid. Prop.

Quiris, is. f. *A spear, or javelin.* *Hasta quiris piscis est dicta Sabinis*, Ov. Fast. 2, 477. § *Scrib. & curis.*

Quiris, itis. m. *A citizen of Rome.* *Quibus una Quiritem Ventugo facit*, Pers. 5, 76. Vid. Quiritis.

Quiritans, tis. part. [fidem Quiritium implorans] *Crying out for help.* *Nulla vox quiritantium inter supra exaudiri potuerat*, Liv. 39, 8.

Quiritatū, ōnis. f. verb. *A crying, a wailing, or calling for help.* *Fuga comitum & quiritatio facta*, Liv. 33, 28.

Quiritatus, ūs. m. verb. [à quiritor; vel à Quirites, ut sit Quiritium civitas] *A wailing, a moaning cry, a complaint, or cry for aid and succour.* § *Lamentabiles quiritatus*, Val. Max. 9, 2. n. 1. = *Audires ululatus feminarum, quiritatus infantium*, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 14.

Quirites, um. & ium. m. pl. *Romani, Fest.* [à Curibus Sabinorum oppido] *The citizens, or common, of Rome; as opposed to the soldiery.* § *Jus Quiritium*, Cic. pro Cæcin. 33. *Mobilium turba Quiritium*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 7. *Unā voce, quā Quirites eos pro militibus appellarat, tam facile flexit decumanos*, Suet. Cæsar. 70.

Quirito, ūs. m. i. e. quinquē. nī, Prisc. ex Apul.

Quirito, ūs. m. *The office of the five in like authority*, Cic. Att. 9, 2. & de Prov. Conf. 17.

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* *Quirito*, ūs. m. i. e. quinquē. nī, Prisc. ex Apul.

Aut. 9, 44. ¶ *Quisquam* unus, *any one man*, *Liv.* 1, 2. ¶ *Leg.* & *quisquam*, *fem.* Neque illarum quisquam te novit, neque scit qui sis, *Ter. Eun.* 8, 82. Nostrarum nunquam quisquam vidit, *Id. ibid.* 4, 4, 11.

Quisque, *quæque*, *quodque*. [*ex quis*, & *que* syll. adjest.] (1) *Every man, every one, every thing.* (2) *Whoever, whatsoever.* (3) *Each of two.* (1) Quid ad te quisque necessarium scribat, nescio, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. Quid quemque cuique præstare oporteat, *Id. Offic.* 3, 17. (2) *Spolies, laceres quemque nacta sis, Ter. Hec.* 1, 1, 8. Si verò non quisque loquitur, orator est, *Quint.* (3) Cùm duo fures pecuniam abstulerunt, separatim quadruplum quisque, an duplum debeat, *Quint.* 7, 5. ¶ *Rarò* occ. in hac notatione.

† *Quisquilia*, æ. f. ant. *Fest.* ex *Næv.* pro *Quisquiliæ*, arum. f. pl. [*ab Hebr.* *שפ*]. (1) *The sweepings of a house, the chais and whittlings of wood, all small sticks, leaves, or sprigs, which fall from trees; all things that are of no value, or estimation; riff-raff.* (2) *Also naughty, vile, persons, the refuse and rascality of the people.* (1) *Quisquiliæ volantes, Cæcil. ap. Fest.* (2) ¶ *Omitto jam Numerium, Serranum, Ælium, quisquilias seditionis Clodianæ, tools, understrappers, Cic. pro Sest.* 43.

¶ *Quisquiliata vestis.* *A scarlet gown, or garment, Jun. à seq.*

Quisquiliū, ii. n. *The scarlet berry, the same with the alkermes, Plin.* 16, 8. ¶ *Sed al. leg. cusciliū.*

* *Quisquis*, m. & f. (1) *Whoever, whatever.* (2) *Any one.* (1) *Quisquis est ille, si modò est aliquis, Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 73. Satis pro imperio, quisquis es, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 19. (2) *Quocunque in loco quisquis est, Cic. Fam. Ep.* 6, 1. *ubi vid. Manut.*

* *Quitur*, ant. pro *quit*. Et ¶ *quitus sum pro quivi, vel potui, Apul.* [*à queo*] Forma non quita est nolci in tenebris, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 57.

Quitus, a, um. part. [*à queo*] *Ter. Vid. Quir.*

Quivis, *quævis*, *quidvis*, *vel quodvis*. *Whoever, any one.* *Quivis ut peripicere possit, Cic. pro Quint.* 27. *Quidvis pati malle, quàm, Id. Verr.* 3, 18. *Poëmatur quodvis est diversum à cæteris, Id. de Opt. gen. Orat.* 1. in *abl.* *quivis.* Abs *quivis* homine beneficium accipere gaudeas, *Ter. Adelp.* 2, 3, 1.

Qui ante O.

Quò, adv. & conj. ad locum. (1) *Whither?* *to what place?* (2) *With a comp. By how much.* (3) *That, to the end that.* (4) *Because.* (5) *For which cause, for which reason.* (6) *To what end, or purpose?* (1) *Quò te agis? Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 25. *Quò gentium fugiam? Plaut.* (2) *Quò difficilior hoc gravius, Cic.* (3) *Quò facilius probares — idcirco, &c. Id.* (4) *Non quò illa lælii sit quicquam dulcius, sed multò tamen vixustior, quàm, &c. Id. de Clar. Orat.* Non quò haberem quid scriberem, sed ut, &c. *Id.* (5) *Quò æquior sum Pamphilo, Ter. Andr.* 2, 5, 38. (6) *Quò mihi fortunæ, si non conceditur uti? Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 12.

Quoad, adv. (1) *As long as, whilst.* (2) *How long? how soon?* (3) *As much as, as far as.* (4) *As to, with respect to.* (1) *Quoniam? inquit; quoad erit integrum, Cic. Attic.* 15, 23. ¶ *To this particle ejus is emphatically joined, as Non prætermittes, quoad ejus facere poteris, ad me scribere, Id. ibid.* 11, 12. (2) *Quoad expectatis senem vestrum? Ter. Phorm.* 1, 1, 98. (3) *Quoad puit, restitit, Cic. de Senect.* 4. (4) *Hæc triplicia esse debent, quoad sexum, multitudinem, casum, Varr. L. L.* 7, 23. *Excusavit quòd stipendium ferius quoad diem præstaret, Liv.* 42, 6.

Quoadusque, adv. *As long as, so far as, Suet. Jul. Cæs.* 14.

Quocirca, conj. *Wherefore, therefore.* *Quocirca bene apud majores posteros senatus decrevit, Cic. de Div.* 1, 41.

Quocumque, pro *cum quo.* *Whithom, Cic. Fam.* 4, 1.

Quocunque, adv. *Whithersoever, what way soever.* *Pedes quocunque ferent, Hor. Epod.* 16, 21. *Et per tmesin. Quò me cunque vocant terræ, Virg. Æn.* 1, 614.

Quod, ejus. pron. (1) *Which thing, that which, all that.* (2) *For which, on that account.* (1) ¶ *Militum quod haberent, what soldiers they had, Cic. Quod castrorum, all the camp, Tac. Quod floris, quod roboris habuit, all the prime, all the strength, Liv.* (2) *Revortar: namque est quod visam domum, Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 26. ¶ *Quod ad me attinet, as for my part, Cic.*

Quod, pro *quoad.* *So far as, as much as.* *Munus nostrum ornato verbis, quod poteris, Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 8. *Ille, quod in se fuit, accuratum habuit, Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 6, 21.

Quòd, conj. (1) *That.* (2) *Because.* (3) *At.* (4) *Forasmuch as, whereas, in that.* (5) *Also since.* (1) *Bene facis, quòd me adjuvas, Cic. de Fin.* 3, 4. (2) *Si ulla unquam apud te mea commendatio valuit, quòd scio multas valuisse plurimum, hæc ut valeat, rogo, Id. Scio filius quòd amet meus, Plaut.* (3) *Mihi, quòd defendissem, leniter succensuit, Cic.* (4) *Sanè quòd tibi nunc vir videatur esse, hic nebulo magnus est, Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 15. *Filium tuum quòd redimere se ait, id neutiquam placet, Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 54. (5) *Tertius hic dies est, quòd audiui, Plin. jun.*

Quodammodo, adv. *After a certain fashion, after a sort, in a manner.* Propter virtutem eos etiam, quos nunquam vidimus, quodammodo diligimus, *Cic. de Amic.* 8.

Quodcunque, pron. *Whosoever, all — that.* *Quodcunque militum contrahere potes, Cic. Attic.* 1, 8.

Quodpiam, ejuspiam. [*à quispiam*] *Any thing, or something.* ¶ *Aliquod quodpiam membrum, some certain member, or part, Cic. Tusc.* 3, 9.

Quodvis, ejusvis. pron. *Any thing, what one will, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat.* 1.

† *Quoi*, ant. pro *cui.* sic *quoque pro cuiusque*, *quoque pro cuique*, *quoque pro cuiquam*, *ap. Cic. de Legib.* It. *quis pro quibus dat. plur. ut quò pro quibus, abl. pl.* *Fugiant omnes hanc provinciam quò obtigerat, Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 54.

† *Quojus*, a, um. adj. interrog. *Whose?* *Nescio quojus vox ad aurem mihi advolavit, Plaut. Mercat.* 5, 2, 23.

† *Quòm*, ant. pro *quòm*, i. e. *quando.* *Quòminùs*, adv. ¶ *Ne pater per me stetit credat, quòminùs hæ fierent nuptiæ, that — not, Ter. Andr.* 4, 12, 17.

Quòmodo, adv. (1) *After which fashion, or manner.* (2) *How, by what means.* (3) *How!* (4) *How?* (5) *As.* (1) *Ita me consulem fecisti, quòmodo pauci in hac civitate facti sunt, Cic. in Rull.* 2, 1. (2) *Miror quòmodo tam ineptum quicquam potuerit tibi venire in mentem, Ter. Hec.* 5, 3, 2. (3) *Si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit; quòmodo (ut alia omittam) mortem filii tulit! Cic.* (4) *Quòmodo tibi res se habet? Plaut.* (5) *Quòmodo nunc est, pedem in suo ubi ponat non habet, Id. Attic.* 13, 2.

Quòmodocunque, adv. *Howsoever, any how.* *Quòmodocunque res se habet, poterit, &c. Cic. Fam.* 1, 14.

Quòmodonam, adv. i. e. *quonam modo?* *How I pray how? Quòmodonam, mi frater, de nostris versibus Cæsar? Cic. ad Q. fratr.* 2, 16.

Quònam, adv. [*ad quem locum*] *To what place, whither? Quò tute agis? C. Quònam, nisi jamum? Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 71. ¶ *Quònam nostri tua cura recessit? what is become of? Virg. Æn.* 2, 595.

Quòndam, adv. temporis. [*à quidam, i. e. quodam tempore, olim*] (1) *In time past, formerly, heretofore.* (2) *Sometimes.* (3) *Also in time to come.* (4) *When once, whenever.* (1) *Fuit ista quondam in repub. virtus, Cic. Catil.* 1, 1. (2) *Quondam etiam victis redit in præcordia virtus, Virg. Æn.* 2, 367. (3) *Quondam tua dicere facta Tempus erit, Id.* (4)

Rupto etu quondam turbine venti, Id. Æn. 2, 416.

Quònam, conj. [*ex quia, & nam; vel ex quom pro quum, & jam; ut etiam, ex et & jam, V.*] (1) *Since that, forasmuch as.* (2) *Because.* (1) *Quoniam ambo nos delusistis, datine argentum? Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 121. (2) *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 15.

Quòpiam, adv. *Into some place, any whither.* *Iturane Thais quòpiam est? Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 9.

Quòquam, adv. *Any whither.* *Quòquam si accessisti, Cic. Verr.* 2, 28.

Quòque, conj. [*qu. ex gemino que*] (1) *Also.* (2) *Truly, verily, really.* (1) *Id rursum si negant, laudo id quoque, Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 20. (2) *Tu quoque perparcè nimium, Id. Andr.* 2, 6, 24.

Quòquò, adv. ad locum. *Toward what part soever, whithersoever.* *Quòquò hinc abducta est gentium, Plaut. Mercat.* 5, 2, 17. *Quòquò terrarum asportabitur, Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, 16.

Quòquòmodo, adv. i. e. *quoquo modo.* *Howsoever, after what sort and manner soever, in any wise, howsoever it be.* *Quòquòmodo quidem se res habet, Cic. Fam.* 1, 5. *Stet hæc urbs præstara, quòquòmodo merita de me erit, Id. pro Mil.* 34. ¶ *Rest. scrib. divisè.*

Quòquòversum, & *Quòquòversus*, adv. ad locum. *Every way, on every side.* *In pedes C. id est, p. X. quòquòversum, Cato.* 15. *Pedes triginta quòquòversus designes, Cic. Quòquòversus quatuor pedum spatia, Col.* 5. *sub fin.*

Quorsum, adv. ad locum. [*i. e. quò versum, Frisc.*] (1) *Whither, which way; toward what place, or side; on what side.* (2) *To what end, intent, or purpose.* (1) *Nescio neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 13. (2) *Quàm timeo quorsum evadas! Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 100. *Quorsum isthuc? Id.*

Quorsus, adv. (1) *To which side, to what issue.* (2) *The same way as.* (1) *Suades ut in his locis sim, quoad audimus hæc, que commota sunt, quorsus evadant, Cic. Attic.* 16, 15. (2) ¶ *It ad me lucrum. C. Istud quidem quorsus asinus cædit calcibus, Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 3, 71. *sc. the backward way.*

* *Quot*, indecl. plur. [*à πόσος, pro πόσος, hinc πόσος, & cum Apostrophe πόσος*] (1) *How many, so many as.* (2) *How many?* (3) *Every.* (1) *Quot homines, tot sententiæ, Ter. Phorm.* 2, 4, 14. (2) *Quot sunt? Sc. Totidem quot ego & tu sumus, Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 6. (3) *Quot calendis vos meministis petere demensum cibum, Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 3. ¶ *Ubi fortè rest. scrib. conjunctim.*

Quòtannis, adv. [*i. e. quotquot erunt anni, Frisc.*] *Every year, year by year, yearly.* *Omnes Siculi ex censu quòtannis tributa conferunt, Cic. Verr.* 4, 53.

* *Quòtculendis*, adv. *The first day of every month, Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 3.

Quòtcunque, indecl. pl. *How many soever, Manut.* 4, 315.

* *Quòtèni*, æ, a. adj. pl. [*ex quot*] *How many, to what number.* *Nescio quòtenorum jugerum, Cic. Attic.* 12, 33. ¶ *Rarò* occ.

* ¶ *Quòtidiana*, òrum. n. pl. *Observations, or notes, gathered in reading of authors, Caj. sc. scripta.*

* *Quòtidianò*, adv. *Every day, day by day.* *Quòtidiano in forum mille hominum descendere, Cic. de Repub.* 6. *Vid. Parei Lexic. crit.* p. 1055. † *Quòtidie.*

* *Quòtidianus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Daily, that happens every day.* (2) *Ordinary, common.* (1) ¶ *Quòtidianus sermo, Cic. Fam.* 1, 2. *Quòtidianæ epistolæ, Id. Att.* 1, 8. *Audire aliquid de te non solum usitatum, sed etiam quòtidianum est, Id. ad Brut.* 16. (2) *Tædet harum quòtidianarum formarum, Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 6. *ubi Donatus; Levium & usitatarum; est quippe contrarium Nova figura oris.*

* *Quòtidie*, adv. [*quoto die, vel quot diebus, id est, singulis*] *Every day, day by day, daily.* ¶ *Quòtidie vel potiùs in singulos dies breviores ad*

te. *litteras mittere*. Cic. *Attic.* 5, 7. *Scrib. & cotidie, & cottidie.*

* *Quotidie*, *are*. neut. *Ter. i. e. continuo, are. To continue daily.*

* *Quotiens*, ant. *pro quoties*, *Prisc.*

Quoties, adv. [*quot vicibus*]. (1) *As many times, as often as.* (2) *How often?* (3) *When.*

(1) *Quoties* quæque cohors procurerat, magnus hostium numerus cadebat, *Græc. B. J.* 5, 34. (2)

Quoties vis dictum? *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 1. (3) *Quoties* astra ignea surgunt, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 352.

* *Quotiescunque*, adv. *Samany times as, as often as.* Is quotiescunque me viderit, ingemiscet, *Cic. pro Sest.* 69.

|| *Quotlibet*, indecl. pl. *How many soever*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

* *Quotmensibus*, adv. (ut quotannis) [*ex quot, & mensis*]. *Monthly, every month*, *Vitr.* 10, 7. *Cato, c.* 44. *Rarò* occ. *† Singulis mensibus*, *Cic.*

* *Quotquot*, indecl. pl. *As many as, how many soever.* Si duæ leges, si plures, si quotquot essent, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 49. *Quotque* eunt dies, *Hor. Qd.* 2, 14, 5.

* *Quotumvis*, a, um, adj. dim. [*à quotus*] *How many?*

|| *Quotumio die?* *on what day?* *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 77. *Quotumæ ædes?* *how many houses off?* *Id. ibid.* 4, 2, 7.

* || *Quotuplex*, *icis*. adj. [*ex quotus, & plico*] *How many fold, or of how many sorts?* *Quotuplex cæpitælos*, *Onom. vet.*

* *Quotus*, a, um, adj. [*à quot*] *Of what in number, order, place, or quantity; with, or without, an interrog.* *Quotus erit iste denarius, qui non sit deferendus?* *Cic. Vern.* 3, 94. *Horæ quæta est?* *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 44. *Scire velim chartis pretium quotus arroget annus*, *Id. Ep.* 2, 1, 35.

Dic quotus & quanti cupias cenare, *Mart.* 14, 217. *Ista tuæ, Cæsar, quæta pars spectatur araneæ?* *Id.* 5, 66.

Quotuscunque, *acunque*, *umcunque*. *What person is there? never so little.* *Quotuscunque* est qui, mors cum appropinquet, non exalbescat metu! *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 11. *Moverit & votis pars quæta-cunque deos*, *Tib.* 2, 6, ult.

Quotusquisque, *What one among many?* *how few?* *Quotusquisque* famam effugere potest in tam meledica civitate! *Cic. pro Cæl.* 16. *Quo-*

tusquisque philosophorum invenitur, qui sit ita, minoratus? *Id. Tusc.* 2, 4. *Eleganter parti-bus inseritur particula enim.* *Quotus enim, quisque* est, qui teneat artem numerorum, atque modo-rum? *Id. de Orat.* 3, 50. *Quæta enim quæque res evenit prædicta ab illis?* *Id. de Div.* 2, 24.

Et ita sæpe. *Quovis*, adv. ad locum. *Whither, or to what place thou wilt; any whither.* *Aheat quovis gen-tium*, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 55.

Quousque, adv. [*usque quo?*] (1) *Till what time?* *how long?* (2) *How far?* (3) *Until.* (1) *Cic. Catil.* 1, 1. (2) *Quousque tandem ig-norabimus vires nostros?* *Liv.* (3) *Eutrop.* 9, 12.

Qu ante U.

Quum, adv. temp. *quò tempore.* *Scrib. & cum usitatis.* *When.* *Conj. since, whereas, foras-much as, seeing,* *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 1, 2.

|| *Quumprimùm*, adv. *As soon as ever.* *Virg. ap. Litt.* *† Cum primùm.*

† Quur, ant. *pro † cur.* *Wherefore, why?*

R, Greek *ρ, ρ*, Hebr. *Resch*, from *רש* a head, which its figure in some sort represents, in Syriack *ܪܫܐ*, *Roš*, from which comes the Greek *ρ, Rhō*. From this letter the learned *Littleton* is of opinion that the Latins, whether by mistake, or design, took the figure of their *R*, as also the smaller *r*, by curtailing the larger; and that after they had inserted the Hebrew *Q*, and considered that the figure of the Greek *ρhō* was the very same with their *P*, for distinction, an appendage, or tail, was added by them to it. But undoubtedly he is mistaken in this part of his conjecture. For we are certain from their monuments still remaining, that the most ancient Greeks had both *P* and *R* in their alphabet: witness the Baudelotian monument, and the pillars of *Herodes Atticus*, that famous critick and antiquary, *vid. Grut. Inscript.* p. 27, where we find this form *R* at least seven times; to omitt what both *Pliny* and *Tacitus* acquaint us with, that the figure of the Latin letters was almost the same with that of the ancient Greeks. It seems more probable to me, that the Latins observing the Greeks to have two characters for one sound, which they had not in the rest, *viz.* *P* and *R*, took the former easy conjecture if none have made before, must have happened by not observing the ancient Greeks had *R* as well as *P* to characterize their *ρhō*. This letter, *R*, is in the alphabet put last of all her sister liquids, though undeservedly, being in fact, *τὸν ἡμιφώνων γενναϊότατον*, as *Dionysius Halicarnass.* calleth it; and therefore might pretend to the first place, since, though not fully, yet more of it may be sounded without a vowel than any of the rest. Add to this, that in the Greek tongue it makes a syllable pure, and takes before it an aspiration: both which privileges belong to vowels. But whether the aspiration ought to be sounded before, or after, this letter, is not agreed on: reason, and the custom of the *Æolians*, who sometimes prefixed *γ* and sometimes *β* before it, make for the former opinion; and the use of the Latins, who write *rhamnus*, *rhetor*, *rhinoceros*, lected this aspiration, as in *radix*, *rigeo*, *rosa*, and in other words either omitted or inserted it at pleasure, as in *raphanus* and *rhapbanus*, *ramphæa*, or *rhombæa*. The Hebrews gave this letter the right of a guttural, never doubling it at all; and indeed this sound is formed in the upper part of the throat, but so vibrated by a quaver of the tongue and allision on the teeth, that it makes a sound like the grining of a dog, whence it is called the canine letter: but the Romans, on the contrary, gave it so soft and lisping a sound, that in writing they sometimes omitted it, calling the *Etrusci* *Thusci*, or *Tusci*; and especially before *s*; thus *Ennius* writ *profus*, *rusus*, for *prorsus*, *rursus*: which is less to be wondered at, because the most ancient Latins doubled not their consonants. Yea, the sound of this lisped *r* was so near that of its neighbour *s*, that they writ *asa*, *casmen*, *Papyssi*, for *ara*, *carmen*, *Papyrii*; and we find the termination *os*, as well as *or*, in good writers still, particularly in the prince of poets, where *arbo*s and *bonos* frequently occur; and *labos*, *vapos*, &c. in vowels, as if it had been little more than a breathing; as in *murex*, *nurus*, from *μύραξ*, *νύδος*. But to proceed: Though the grammarians call all the liquids immutables, they are often changed reciprocally into one another; and to say nothing of the rest here, this has not only an intercourse with the sisterhood, but often with several of the mutes. First with her sister *l*, as from *puer* comes *puera*, *puella*; from *καὶθήλιος*, *cantherius*; and as *cæulius* was anciently written for *cæruleus*, so on the contrary we find *latiaris* for *latialis*. With her sister *m* the instances are more rare; but common enough with *n*: for as from *δῶρον* and *πλήρης* are formed *donum* and *plenus*, so from *μόνον* *Æol.* *μῆνον*, and from *μόνα*, come *merus* and *mora*. In some words *r* and *n* are written indifferently, as in *æreus*, or *æneus*. I will instance as briefly as I can the intercourse of this liquid with some of the mutes: and first with *c*, as in *paucus* from *παῦρος*; with *d*, as in *corium* from *κώδιον*, *meridies* from *medidies*, *querquedula* for *querquerula*, from *querquerus*. Anciently also *ar* in many words was used for *ad*, as in *arlabi*, *arfnis*, *arversus*; for *adlabi*, &c. Lastly it is used with *g*, as from *ἀγνῆ* comes *agnæ*, *serere* from *seges*. This letter is used by *or* *Ro.* signifies *Roma*; *R. C.* *Romana civitas*; *R. G. C.* *Rei gerendæ causâ*; *R. F. E. D.* *Rectè factum, & dictum*; *RG.* *F. Regis filius*; *R. P.* *Res publica, or Romani principes*; *R. R. R. F. F. F.* *Res Romana ruet ferro, fame, flammâ.*

R ante A.

R Abbi, Bibl. *Master*, Lat. *Præceptor*.**R** Rabbīnus, i, m. *A rabbin; a Hebrew doctor*, Lat. *Præceptor*.**R** Rabbōni, Syr. *Master*, Bibl.**R** Rabbūchus, i, m. [*ex pūdes*, virga, & ῥα, habeo] *A serjeant, or beadle; a wirger*, Lat. *Lictor*.**R** Rābia, æ, f. ant. *pro rabies*, Non.**R** Rābidē, adv. *Outrageously, madly, furiously*. Omnia rabidē appetere, Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 6. **R** Rarō occ.**R** Rābidus, a, um, adj. [*à rabio*] (1) *Mad, or wood, as a dog*. (2) *Met. Furious, raging, outrageous, terrible, fierce, cruel*. (1) § *Rabidus canis*, Plin. 29, 5. (2) *Rabidos compescere mores*, Ov. *de A. Am.* 3, 501. *Rabidi furor animi*, Catull. 61, 38. *Ferarum rabidarum more*, Stat. *Théb.* 8, 71.**R** Rābies, ei, f. [*à rapio*] (1) *Fury, madness, as of dogs*. (2) *Outrageousness, fierceness, rage*. (3) *Also poison*. (1) *Utilissime jecur ejus, qui in rabie momorderit, datur*, Plin. 29, 5. conf. & *Virg. Georg.* 3, 496. *Rabiem collegit dolor*, Ov. *Mét.* 9, 212. (2) = *Hecubam putant propter animi acerbitem & rabiem in canem esse conversam*, Cic. *Tusc.* 3, 26. § *Rabies belli civilis*, *Val. Max.* 5, 8, 5. ¶ *Rabies edendi, insatiabile gregatness*, *Virg. Æn.* 69. (3) *Sparge intentam rabiem draconis*, Sen.**R** Rābio, āre, neut. [*à rabies*] *To be mad; to rage, or rave*, Non. *vult esse tertia conjug. rabo*. Quid rabis? *Varr. ap. Non.* 1, 186.**R** Rābiōsē, adv. *Furiously, madly, ragingly; in a rage, fury, or madness*. = *Iracundē & rabiōsē facere aliquid*, Cic. *Tusc.* 4, 22.**R** Rābiōsūlus, a, um, adj. dim. *Madish*, Cic. *Ep. Fam.* 7, 16.**R** Rābiōsus, a, um, adj. (1) *Mad, wood, as a dog*. (2) *Full of rage, as of a man distracted, frantick*. (3) *Outrageous, angry, in a great rage*. (1) § *Canis rabiofus*, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 75. ¶ *Rabiosi tempora signi, the dog-days*, Id. *Sat.* 1, 6, 126. (2) *Hic homo rabiosus habitus est in Alide*, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 15. (3) § *Jurgia rabiofus*, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 172.**R** Rābo, ēre, neut. [*à rabio*] *To rave, or be mad*. Quid oculis visa est rabere ardentibus, Cic. *de Div.* 1, 31. *ex vet. poet.***R** Rābo, ōnis, m. *pro arrhabo*. *Prænestinos imitatus, qui cōtiām dicebant pro ciconiām, dixit Plantus, faciens lucri, ut ipse jocatur*, *Truc.* 3, 2, 23.**R** Rābūla, æ, m. [*ab Hebr.* ריב contendere, litigare] (1) *A jangleing fellow, a wrangler, a bravoler, a baretter, a pettyfogger*. (2) ¶ *Also à gluton*. (1) = *Non caudicem nescio quem, neque proclamatorem, aut rabulam conquirimus*, Cic. *de Orat.* 1, 202. (2) *Litt. ex Hor.* sed locum non inv. imò ne ipsam quidem voc.**R** Rābuscula vitis, vel Rābuscula uva, id est, *ra-vuscula, colore ad ravum inclinante. A kind of wine bearing a tawny grape*, Plin. 14, 3.**R** Rācēmārius, a, um, adj. *One that beareth skin sorry bunches of grapes, or berries*, Col. 3, 18.**R** Rācēmātio, ōnis, f. verb. *The gleaning of grapes*. Post vindemiam racematio superites, *Tert.***R** Rācēmātus, a, um, part. *Hung with clusters, or bunches, of grapes, or berries*, Plin. 18, 7.**R** Rācēmīter, ēra, ūrum, adj. [*ex racemus, & fero*] *That beareth clusters of grapes, or berries*. *Bacche racemiferus hederā redimite capillos*, Ov. *Fast.* 6, 483. § *Racemiferæ uvæ*, Id. *Mét.* 3, 666.**R** Rācēmōr, āri, dep. *To glean after the vintage*, *Met.* *to pick what others have scattered, or left*, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9.**R** Rācēmōses, a, um, adj. *Very full of clusters*. § *Flos racemosus*, Plin. 13, 6. *Pomum palmi-tibus racemosum*, Id. *ibid.* 4. *Racemosissimus*, Id. 14, 3.**R** Rācēmūs, i, m. [*à ramus, vel à radendo, Perot. al. à pūdes, pūdes, acinus*] *A bunch, or clu-**ster, of grapes; ray-berries, and such like*. *Liven-tibus uva racemis*, *Prop.* 4, 2, 13. **R** Hederite est minor acinus, & spatiosior racemus, *Plin.* 16, 34.**R** Racha, indecl. Bibl. [*vox indignantis*, *Aug.* id. quod Gr. *καὸς*, *Hier. i. e.* absque cerebro; *ab Hebr.* רחן vacuus; al. à ppr. spueret; qu. *neurasthus*] *A Hebrew word of contempt and disdain; shallow-brain! sorry fellow!***R** Rādendus, a, um, part. *To be scraped, or ra-sed, out*. *Nomen Pisonis radendum fastis censuit*, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 7, 8.**R** Rādēns, tis, part. (1) *Scraping*. (2) *Gliding along*. (1) *Arva radēns serpens*, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 525. (2) *Radentia flumina ripas Rodunt*, *Lucr.* 5, 257.**R** Rādians, tis, part. *Glittering, glistening, shine-ing*. § *Aquarius radians*, Cic. in *Arat.* *Arma radiantia*, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 616. *astra*, *Ov. Mét.* 9, 272. *Toga radians*, *Claud. Hon. Conf.* 6, 3, 371.**R** Rādīatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A casting forth bright-beams, or rays; a glittering, shining, brightness*. *Tanta marinis radiatio est*, *Plin.* 36, 5.**R** Rādīātus, a, um, part. (1) *Shining, glitter-ing, beset with rays*. (2) *Also set about with spokes*. (1) *Sol radiatus me intueri videtur*, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 41. § *Radiatum caput*, *Plin. Paneg.* 52, 1. ¶ *Radiata corona, such as we see in several of the coins of the Roman emperours*, *Suet. Aug.* 94, 9. (2) *Axis sustinet rotam radiatam*, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5.**R** Rādīcālis, ē, adj. *Of the root, radical, in-bred*. ¶ *Humidum radicale, the natural moisture*, *Jun. Medicis condonandum*.**R** Rādīcātus, a, um, part. *Rooted, that hath taken root*. *Radicata semina autumnio serito*, *Col. de Arbor.* 20.**R** Rādīcelco, ēre, incept. *To begin to take root*, *Sen. Ep.* 86. fin. **R** Rarō occ.**R** Rādīcītus, adv. (1) *By the roots*. (2) *From the root, or up to the very root*. (3) *Met. Utterly, quite and clean*. (1) *Herbas omnes malas radici-tus effodito*, *Cato*, c. 51. (2) *Rosa conciditur radicitus in virgas palmares*, *Varr.* (3) *Cupidi-tas tollenda est radicitus*, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 9. **R** Malefacta vestra reperi radicitus, non radicitus quidem herclē, sed eradicitus, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 1, 62.**R** Rādīcor, āri, ātus, pass. *To take root, to be rooted*. *Cepæ & allium non nisi in rectum radi-cantur*, *Plin.* 19, 6. *Mergi mox facillā radican-tur*, *Col.* 4, 2.**R** Rādīcōsus, a, um, adj. *Full of roots*. *Radi-cosa hederarum brachia*, *Plin.* 16, 34.**R** Rādīcūla, æ, f. dim. [*à radix*] (1) *A little root*. (2) *The herb called soapweed, good to wash wool*. (3) *Also a redish root*. (1) *Col.* 15, 2. (2) *Plin.* 19, 3. (3) *Cels.* 2, 18.**R** Rādīo, āre, neut. (1) *To shine and cast forth beams and rays*. (2) *To glitter, or glister*. (1) *Argentī bifores radiabant limine valvæ*, *Ov. Mét.* 2, 4. (2) *Miles radiabat in armis*, *Prop.* 4, 1, 27.**R** Rādīor, āri, ātus, dep. *To shine, or glitter*. *Gemmis galatæ radiantur & auro*, *Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 4, 103.**R** Rādīōlus, i, m. dim. *A small shuttle; a little long olive*, *Col.* 12, 47.**R** Rādīōsus, a, um, adj. *Full of rays, shining, glittering, bright*. *Radiosus esse sol superabat ex mari*, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 3, 41. **R** Rarō occ.**R** Rādīus, ii, m. [*à pūdes, virga, Scal.*] (1) *A beam of the sun, or other bright star; a ray*. (2) *The brightness of the eyes*. (3) *The rod, or staff, which geometricians and astronomers use; a Jacob's staff*. (4) *The spokes, or the fellows, of a wheel*. (5) *A weaver's shuttle, whereby he throw-eth yarn into the web*. (6) *A strike, or strickle, which they use in measuring of corn*. (7) ¶ *The yoke-stick, pin, or peg*. (8) *Also the lesser bone of the arm, between the elbow and the wrist; and the bigger bone of the shank*. (9) *The weapon of a certain fish, supposed to be a ray, being like a rod, and sharp*. (10) *Also a sort of long olive*. (11) ¶ *The penis*. (1) § *Solis radius*, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 24. *Syderis radii*, *Ov.* (2) *Cujus ex oculis**radii nocte micantes ternuntur*, *Plin. conf.* **R** *Gell.* 5, 16. (3) *Humilē homunculū à pul-vere & radio excitabo*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 23. *sc.* *Ar-chimēdem, cœli meatus describentem radio*, *vid.* *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 41. (4) *Radios trivēre rotis*, *Id.* *Georg.* 2, 444. *Radiorum argenteus ordo*, *Ov. Mét.* 2, 108. (5) *Excussī manibus radii, revolv-lutæque pēnsa*, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 476. (6) *Di nobis tot gaudia sine radio cumulent*, *Plaut.* (7) *Jun.* (8) *Cels.* 1, 8. (9) *Pastitacā latrocinatur ex oc-culto, transeuntes radio, quod telum est ei, figens*, *Plin.* 9, 42. (10) *Orchis & radius meliōs ad-escam quā in liquorē stringitur*, *Col.* 5, 8, 3. (11) *Cael. Aurel. Acut.* 3, 13.**R** Rādix, icis, f. [*à radendo terram*, *Perot.* al. *ex pūdiē*, Gr. est enim ramus inferior] (1) *A root, particularly a radish*. (2) *The root, or ground, of any thing; Met. the foundation, or principle, of any thing; a primitive word in Hebrew*. (3) *Also the foot, or bottom, of a hill*. (1) *Videmus ea, quæ terra gignit, corticibus & radicibus validē servari*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 11. = *raphanus*, *Varr. L. L.* 21. ¶ *Radix dulcis, liquorice*, *Jun.* *Ra-dix Pontica, rhubarb*, *Cels.* (2) *Ultima radix Lingue*, *Ov. Mét.* 6, 557. *Virtus est una altis-simis defixa radicibus*, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 5. ¶ *Agere radices*, *Id.* *facere*, *Plin.* *capere*, *Id.* *to take root*. = *Malum habet fundamentum & radices altiores*, *Brutus Attic.* 10, 13. (3) *In radice palatii*, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 10. § *Radices montis*, *Cæs.* *B. C.* 3, 85.**R** Rādo, ēre, si, sum, act. [*à pūdes, sive pūdes, scindo*] (1) *To shave*. (2) *To scrape, or scratch, up; to rub against*. (1) § *Radere caput*, *Suet. Calig.* 5. (2) *Corvus radēbat pedibus terram*, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 3, 2. § *Radere freta*, *Ov. Mét.* 10, 654. ¶ *Radere aures, to grate them*, *Perf. Sat.* 1, 107. *Radere littora to coast along*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 10. *nomen, to scrape it out, to cancell*, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 17, 8. *Radendus*.**R** Rādor, i, pass. (1) *To be shaved, &c.* (2) *To be caressed*. (1) *Primus omnium radi quōtidie in-sistuit Africanus*, *Plin.* 7, 59. *Raditur altā Ca-rambis*, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 169. (2) *Vid.* *Rado*, n. 2.**R** Rādūla, æ, f. [*à radendo*] (1) *An instrument to shave with, or to scrape off old pitch, that new may be laid on*. (1) *Col.* 12, 18. (2) ¶ *Also a grater for bread, spice, &c.* (2) *Jun.* (3) ¶ *A joiner's plane to smooth boards with*. (3) *Radula, &c.*, *Onom. vet.***R** Rādūlānus, a, um, adj. *Radulana pix, quæ radulā educitur à doliis. That is shaven, or scraped, off from any thing*, *Plin.* 14, 14.**R** Raia, æ, f. *Pin.* [*à Cœl. Rāe*] *A fish called a ray, or skate*, *Plin.* 9, 24. ¶ *¶ Raia clavata, a thornback*, *Jun. interpr.***R** Ralla, æ, f. *Pin.* [*à rado*] *Id. quod fallum*, *Id.* *scrib. rulla*.**R** Rallum, i, n. [*à radendo*] *The staff whereby with the ploughman in tilling pitch the earth from the share, a paddle-staff*, *Plin.* 18, 19.**R** Rallus, a, um, adj. dim. [*à rēsus*] *Thin, sheer*. ¶ *Ralla tunica, a thin fine garment; a rail*, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 46. *Nōn. interpr.* *Sed Vet. Gloss.* *zæp, cingulum*. **R** Spīlus, *Plaut. loc. cit.***R** Rāmāle, lis, n. [*à ramus*] *A fedred, or dead, lough cut from a tree*. *Ramale vetus vegrandi fu-bare collum*, *Perf.* 1, 67. § *Ramalia fagi*, *Id.* 5, 59. *Ramalia mortua*, *Tac.* 13, 58.**R** Rāmētā, æ, f. *Id. quod ramentum*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 4, 22. ¶ *Nunquam hinc hodie ramentā ties fortunatior, not a clip the richer*, *Id. Rud.* 4, 3, 77.**R** Rāmētum, ti, n. [*à radendo*] *A little piece scraped from gold, silver, marble, or any other thing; a chip, a shaving, or filing; pin, or saw, dust*. *Patri omne aurum cum ramento red-didi*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 4, 29. § *Ramēnta ferri*, *Col.* 4, 29. *aluminum*, *Plin.* 33, 4. *sc.* *arenæ mi-nutæ partes*.**R** Rāmēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a bough, or branch*. § *Ramea fragmenta*, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 303.**R** Rāmex, icis, m. [*à similitudine descendētis rami, ut hēnia ab ῥαμος, ramus*] (1) *A pastoral*

wein. (2) *Bursennesis*, a rupture, the swelling of the cords by the guts falling into them. (3) Another disease, affecting, as it should seem, the exterior part of the scrotum. (4) Also a rail, or bar, set over the part of a pale, or gate. (1) *Tuâ causâ rupi ramices jamdudum sputo sanguinem*, *Plaut. Mercat.* 1, 2, 27. *Interpr. Pareo, quam adi Lex. crit. p. 1056.* (2) *Jacet exiguus cum ramice nervus*, *Jun. Sat.* 10, 205. (3) *Celf.* 7, 22. (4) *Ramices, qui exitus serarum obferent*, *Col.* 9, 1.

**Ramicosus*, a, um, adj. *Bursen*, *Plin.* 30, 15. *Ramnes*, etis, m. *A gentleman of Rome*, *Propert.* 4, 1, 31. *Vid. Propr. & Scrib. & Rhamnes.*

**Ramofus*, a, um, adj. or, comp. *ssimus*, sup. *Full of boughs, or branches.* § *Arbor ramosa*, *Lucr.* 5, 1095. *cornua servi*, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 30. *Ramosior trutex*, *Plin.* 26, 10. *Ramosissimum curalium*, *Id.* 32, 2.

**Ramulosus*, a, um, adj. *Full of little boughs, or sprigs*, *Plin.* 16, 24.

**Ramulus*, i, m. dim. (1) *A little branch, or bough.* (2) *A shoot.* (1) *Cic. de Div.* 1, 54. (2) *Suet. Galb.* 1. *ubi vid. Casaub.*

**Ramus*, i, m. [*ab ῥαμος*, Gr. per *Aphær.*] (1) *A bough, or branch; an arm of a tree.* (2) *Allo an arm, or branch, of the sea, or of a mountain.* (3) *A pole.* (4) || *Meton. A penis.* (1) *Ramum arboris defringere*, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 21. = *Arbor ramos & brachia tendens*, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 296. (2) *Plin.* 6, 27. (3) *Prop.* 3, 13, 27. (4) *Turpiter affixo pudeat quam visere ramo*, *Prud. adv. Symmach.* 115. *de Priapo.*

**Ramusculus*, li, m. dim. *A small branch, or a little bough.* *E viridi ferulâ ramusculus*, *Plin.* 20, 23.

Rana, æ, f. [*ab Hebr.* רנא *vociferavit; vel à ran, Celt. Id.*] (1) *A general word for all kinds of frogs and toads; a frog, a toad, a paddock, a ruddock.* (2) *Also a pish, or swelling, in the tongue of beasts.* (3) || *Rana piscatrix, a fish of the sea called a frog-fish.* (1) *Veterem in limo ranæ cecinere querelam*, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 378. *Ranâ quam rubetam vocant*, *Plin.* 11, 53. (2) *Col.* 6, 8. (3) *Plin.* 9, 42.

**Ranceo*, ère, neut. unde manet part. *rancens* [*à ρανν, corrumpere*] *To be mouldy, musty, stale, and fusty; to have a haugouit, to be rank.* *Cada-vera rancenti jam viscere vermes Expirant*, *Luc.* 3, 719.

*|| *Rancesco*, ère, incept. *To grow stale and fusty*, *Arnob.* || *Mucesco*, *Plin.*

*|| *Rancidè*, adv. *Mustyly, nastyly, so as to turn one's stomach*, *Gell.* 18, 11.

**Rancidulus*, a, um, adj. dim. (1) *Somewhat rank, mouldy, stinking.* (2) *Met. Putid, unpleasant.* (1) § *Rancidula gallina*, *Juv.* 11, 135. (2) *Rancidulum quiddam balbâ de nare locutus*, *Perf.* 1, 33.

**Rancidus*, a, um, adj. or, comp. [*à ranceo*] (1) *Musty, rank, stale, ramish.* (2) *Unpleasant.* (3) *Met. Nasty, mean, pittyfull.* (1) § *Rancidus aper*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 89. || *Rancidum oleum, rank oil.* (2) *Venena rancido aspectu*, *Plin.* 22, 25. (3) *Nam quid rancidus quàm*, *Æc. Juv.* 6, 184.

|| *Ranco*, àre, act. *To make a noise like a tiger*, *Auct. Philom. vers.* 49.

**Rancor*, oris, m. [*à ranceo*] *olei propriè vi-tium, quod τρύφιν, voc.* (1) *Mustyness, or mouldy-ness; staleness, rankness; a tang, a haugouit* (2) || *Malice, spite, rancour.* (1) *Oleum rancore cor-rumpere*, *Pall.* 1, 20. (2) *Hieron. Ep.* 66. *ad Ruff.* || *Malevolentia, acerbitas animi.*

**Ranunculus*, li, m. dim. [*à rana*] (1) *A little, or young, frog; a tadpole.* (2) *Also a kind of flower so called; crocus-foot, golden knap, or butter-flower.* (1) § *Ranunculus viridis*, *Cic. Div.* 1, 19. *qui & per jocum Ulubrenses ita vocat, quod sibi ob-liguerentur*, *Fam.* 2, 7, 18. (2) *Plin.* 25, 13.

**Rapa*, æ, f. [*etym. incert.*] *The rape root.* § *Rapæ semina*, *Col.* 11, 3.

|| *Rapacia*, orum, n. plur. *The tender leaves of rape*, *Plin.* 18, 13. *ubi al. leg. rapicia.*

*|| *Rapacidæ*, arum, pl. m. [*ex rapio*] *Ra-veners; ravenous, or greedy, fellows; robbers,*

Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 8. *cadit ad formam patrony-micorum.*

**Rapacitas*, atis, f. *Robbery, pilling and polling, extortion.* *Quis in rapacitate avarior?* *Cic. pro Cael.* 6.

**Rapax*, acis, adj. or, comp. *ssimus*, sup. [*à rapio*] (1) *Ravenous, devouring.* (2) *Very de-sireous of any thing.* (3) *Rapacious, covetous.* (1) § *Ignis rapax*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 843. *Undæ rapaces*, *Id. ibid.* 8, 552. (2) = *Nihil est appetentius similitum sui, nihil rapacius quàm natura*, *Cic. de Amic.* 14. (3) *Procuratorum rapacissimus quis-que*, *Suet. Vesp.* 16.

**Raphaninus*, a, um, adj. *Of the radish.* § *Raphaninum oleum*, *Plin.* 23, 4.

**Raphanitis*, idis, f. [*à seq. raphanus*] *A kind of flower-de-lis*, *Plin.* 21, 7.

**Raphanus*, i, m. [*ῥαφανος*, Gr. *παρὰ τὸ ῥα-διος εὐχρηδus* *tertiâ n. die à satione profilit, & è terrâ erumpit*, *Suid.*] *A radish root*, *Plin.* 20, 4. = *radix*, *Varr. L. L.* 21.

|| *Rapicia*, orum, n. pl. *The tender leaves of rapes*, *Plin.* *Vid. Rapacia.*

**Rapicius*, a, um, adj. *Of a rape root, or turnep.* § *Coles rapicii*, *Cato*, 35. *Semen rapicium*, *Id.* 134.

**Rapidè*, adv. ius. *Violently, swiftly, hastily.* § *Rapidè ferri*, *Cic. Orat.* 37. *Rapidius contracto quod erat militum*, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 71, 6.

**Rapiditas*, atis, f. *Swiftness, hastyness, quick-ness.* § *Rapiditas fluminis*, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 62.

**Rapidus*, a, um, adj. or, comp. *ssimus*, sup. [*à rapio*] (1) *Swift, rapid, violent.* (2) *Met. Hot, vehement.* (3) *Ravenous.* (4) *Boisterous, tempestuous.* (1) *Rapidâ velocius aurâ*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 209. § *Rapidissimum flumen*, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 50. (2) *Rapidâ flammâ patiens*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 123. *Met. Orationem rapidam coercere*, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 1. (3) § *Feræ rapidæ*, *Ov. Ep.* 11, 111. (4) § *Turbo rapidus*, *Lucr.* 6, 638. *Mare rapidum*, *Id.* 1, 721. *Rapidior unda*, *Curt.* 4, 9, 18.

**Rapiendus*, a, um, part. (1) *To be snatched hastily.* (2) *To be taken by force.* (1) *Sportula turbæ rapiendâ togatæ*, *Juv.* 1, 96. (2) § *Non ea sunt voto, sed rapienda manu*, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 466.

**Rapiens*, tis, part. *Snatching, pillageing, &c.* *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 52.

**Rapina*, æ, f. [*à rapio*] *Ravine, rapine, rob-bery, pillage, a taking by force.* § *Sequuntur largitionem rapinæ*, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 15. § *Præda vincentium; rapina petulantium.*

**Rapina*, æ, f. [*à rapum*] *A bed of rapes, or a place sowed with them, a field sowed with turneps*, *Cato*, 35. § *Col.* 11, 2.

*|| *Rapinator*, oris, m. [*qui rapinas facit*] *A pillager, a ravager*, *Lucil. ap. Non.* 2, 468. || *Raptor.*

**Rapio*, ère, vi, ptum, act. [*ab ῥαπν, unde ῥαπνίζω, per Metath.*] (1) *To pull, take, or carry, by violence, haste, or fury.* (2) *To plunder.* (3) *To bale, drag, or hurry.* (4) *To ravish.* (5) *To carry off, as death.* (1) *Illum in præceptis prono rapit alveus amne*, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 203. || *pedes quò te rapiunt, & auræ*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 49. *Arma velit, poscatque simul, rapiat-que juvenus*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 340. *Sublimem hunc intrò rape, quantum potes*, *Ter. And.* 5, 2, 20. (2) = *Spes rapiendi atque prædandi oc-cæcat animos*, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 4. (3) *Ad præ-torem te rapiam*, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 30. (4) § *Rapere viâgines*, *Plin.* 15, 29. (5) *Improvisa lethi vis rapuit, rapietque gentes*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 20. *Laterum dolores quàm celerrimè rapiunt*, *Celf.* 2, 1. || *Rapere in admirationem, to make one admire*, *Cic. in invidiam, to make him odious*, *Id. in crucem, to hang him*, *Ter. Rapere ali-quid in pejorem partem, to misconstrue, or take it in the worst sense*, *Ter. = Traho*, *Cic.*

**Rapior*, i, pass. *To be dragged, or baled; to be carried off, as by death, &c.* § *Ad tortorem rapi*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 5. *Met. Cupiditate prædæ rapi*, *Id. in Pison.* 24. *Mulier gravida ejusmodi casa-rapi potest*, *Celf.*

*|| *Rapio*, oris, m. *A seizer, a robber*, *Pomp. & Raptor.*

**Rapistrum*, i, n. *Gerard. ita dict. quod folia sint rapis similia*, *Wild mustard, carlock*, *Col.* 9, 4.

*|| *Rap*, oris, m. *A ravisher, a robber, an ex-tortioner*, *Varr. ap. Non.* 1, 108. || *Raptor.*

**Raptandus*, a, um, part. *To be dragged*, *Sil.* 9, 11.

**Raptans*, tis, part. *Draging*, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 303.

**Raptatus*, a, um, part. (1) *Hurried, dragged.* (2) *Ravished.* (1) § *Raptatus bigis*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 272. (2) *Dissipati liberi, raptata conjux*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 69.

**Raptim*, adv. *Hastily, swiftly, in haste, by snatches.* *Hæc scripsi raptim*, *Cic. Att.* 2, 9. = *Aguntur omnia raptim, atque turbatè*, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 5.

**Raptio*, oris, f. verb. *A violent taking of any person; a snatching, or catching; a ravishing.* *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 2.

**Rapto*, are, freq. [*à rapio*] (1) *To drag about, to take by violence.* (2) *To hurry away.* (1) *Ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros Achilles*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 487. *Uxor mea, quam vexavistis, raptavistis, &c.* *Cic. pro Domo*, 23. (2) *Ut le-giones huc illuc raptaret*, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 73.

**Raptor*, ari, pass. *To be dragged.* *Vidi Hector-em quadrijugo curru raptarier*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 44.

**Raptor*, oris, m. verb. (1) *A seizer, or taker away by force.* (2) *A robber.* (1) § *Raptores panis & peni*, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 23. *libertatis*, *V. Patere*, 2, 27. (2) § *Raptor mulvius*, *Phadr.* 1, ult.

**Raptum*, ti, n. *A thing taken away violently; a prize, or booty; a robbery.* § *Rapto vivere ne-cessitas coëgit*, *Liv.* 7, 25. *de rapto*, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 10, 16. *ex rapto*, *Id. Met.* 1, 144.

*|| *Raptura*, æ, f. *Ravishment, or a taking a-way by force*, *Plin.* 11, 14, 5. || *Sed ibi castigat lib. hab. captura*, *Dub. auct.*

**Rapturus*, a, um, part. *About to snatch.* *Credas examina fundi Hyblæum raptura thymum*, *Claud.* 2. *R. Prof.* 125. *conf. Stat. Theb.* 9, 272. *Luc.* 2, 616.

**Raptus*, a, um, part. (1) *Snatched, carried off suddenly, carried away by force.* (2) *Plun-dered.* (3) *Ravished.* (4) *Met. Transported, carried away.* (5) *Pulled off, or out.* (6) *Per Euphem. Dead.* (1) *Rapta ossa ab ore canis*, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 23. *Raptus à diis Ganymedes*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 26. (2) *Raptas ad littora vertere prædas*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 532. (3) § *Rapta virgi-nitas*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 851. (4) *Raptus amore cæco*, *Id. Fast.* 2, 762. (5) *Cur raptâ filet altera lin-guâ?* *Id. Met.* 6, 632. (6) *Qualis post Orpheu raptum Adstitit*, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 16.

**Raptus*, us, m. verb. *A ravishing, or deflower-ing, of a woman against her consent, or will; a rape.* § *Raptus virginis*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 48. *Rap-tus metitur corde futuros*, *Claud. de Rapt. Prof.* 12. || *Raptus nervorum, the cramp*, *Aurel.* || *Contractio nervorum, spasmus.*

**Rapulum*, li, n. dim. *A little rape, or turnep*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 8.

**Rapum*, i, n. (1) *A rape, nape, turnep, or navew.* (2) *Also an excrescence coming from the root of trees.* (1) *Rapa locis humidis lætantur*, *Col.* 2, 10. *Rapa in eum jacta sunt*, *Suet. Vesp.* 4. || *Rapum porcinum, sow-bread, or swine-bread*, *Jun.* || *Rapum sylvestre, rampions*, *Gerard.* (2) *Sen. Ep.* 87.

|| *Rapunculus*, li, m. dim. *A wild rape*, *Plin.* ap. *Litt. ex Steph. qui nullum auct. laudat.*

**Rarè*, adv. ius, comp. *ssimè*, sup. (1) *Thin-ly.* (2) *Seldom, not often.* (1) *Nisi rarè conferti-tur, vanam, & minutam spicam facit*, *Col.* 2, 9. (2) *Pisces rarè capitur*, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 56. || *Sed hanc vocem in hac saltem notione rejicit Varro*, *L. L.* 8. ap. *Gell.* 2, 25. *Cæteræ rariùs tonden-tur*, *Plin.* 17, 27. § *Rarissimè accidere*, *Col.* 5, 5.

**Raréficio*, ère, fecti, factum, act. *To make thin, or scant; to rarify.* *Raréfecit sol terram calido miscente vapore*, *Lucr.* 6, 870.

**Raréfactus*, a, um, part. *Made thin, rarified*, *Lucr.* 2, 1139.

**Raréfio*, eri, factus, neut. pass. *To be rarified*, *Lucr.* 1, 649.

*† Rārenter, adv. *Seldom*. Dato rarenter bi-
bere, *Cato*, 103.

*Rārescens, tis, part. *Waxing thinner*. § Um-
brae rarecentes, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 344. conf. *Sil.* 5,
383.

*Rāresco, ēre, incept. (1) *To wax few, or
small, in number; to grow thin, to dwindle away.*
(2) *To grow clear.* (1) Operam dabit, ne emor-
tuis arboribus rareseat arbutum, *Col.* 5, 6. Ra-
reseat multo laxatus vulnere miles, *Sil.* 17, 423.
(2) Tenebrae profundae rarescunt, *Stat. Theb.* 11,
74.

*Rārīpilus, a, um, adj. *Thin-haired*. § Pecus
raripilum, *Col. praefat. lib.* 1.

*Rārītās, ātis, f. (1) *Scantyness, thinness, few-
ness, rarity, scarceness.* (2) *Spongyness, hollow-
ness, laxity.* (1) § Modò multitudo conferta
inest, modò raritas, *Plin.* 2, 18. Cicadae non
nascuntur in raritate arborum, *Id.* 11, 27. (2)
Raritas in pulmonibus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55.

*Rārītūdo, dñis, f. *Thinness, lightness, hol-
lowness.* Mediocri raritudine optima est vitibus
terra, *Col. de Arb.* 3. conf. *Varr. L. L.* 4, 29.

*Rārō, adv. [à rarus] *Rarely, seldom*, *Cic. pro
Rosc. Amer.* 13. = *Inolenter*, *Id.* Rariùs, &
rarissimè, *vid. in Rarè*.

*Rārus, a, um, adj. [ex āpatēs] or, comp.
rissimus, sup. (1) *Thin, not thick grown, or set.*

(2) *Seldom seen, unusual, rare, scarce, seldom
found.* (3) *Also excellent.* (4) *Subtle, thin,
scarcely perceived.* (1) § Retia rara, *Virg. Aen.*

4, 131. Raræ arbores, *Nep. Mil.* 5. Acies rarior,
Tac. Hist. 3, 25. (2) Optimum quidque rarissi-
mum est, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 25. = *Rarum* ac propè

imoluitum est, *Plin. jun.* § Rarum, & haud
vulgare, *Cic.* § Honores quondam rari, nunc

effusi, *Nep. Mil.* 6. Sunt tamen & doctæ ra-
rissima turba puellæ, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 281. (3)

Rarâ quidem facie, sed rarior arte canendi, *Ov.
Met.* 14, 337. (4) § Rarus ac, *Lucret.* 3, 345.

Rara non fracto vestigia pulvere pendent, *Stat.
Theb.* 6, 640. Ventusque raras igneus nubes se-
rat, *Sen. Thyest.* 109. *b. e. sine pluvia.*

*Rāsilis, le, adj. [à rado, rati] *That is, or may
be, shaven; polished, planed, made smooth, or
scraped.* § Rasile buxum, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 449.

argentum, *Paterc.* 2, 56. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 7,
658.

*Rālis, is, f. [ita dict. quòd indurata sit, quasi
rasis] *A kind of hard pitch, which was beat to
powder and put into medicines*, *Col.* 12, 20.

*Rāsio, āre, freq. [à rado] *To shave, or scrape,
often*, *Suet. Oth.* 12. & *Gell.* 3, 4.

*† Rāsor, ōris, m. verb. [à rado] (1) *A scrap-
er, a barber, a shaver, a fuller, a cloth-worker,
a sheer-man.* (2) *Also a sifter, a gut scraper.*

(1) *Litt. ex analogiâ solâ; desideratur n. idon.
auct.* (2) *Fest.*

*† Rāsorius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to shaving,
or scraping.* § Rasorius culter, *a razor*, *Caesp.*

† Tonorius culter, *Cic.*

*Rastellum, li, n. dim. [à seq.] (1) *A little
barrow, or rake.* (2) *Also a kind of spade to dig
with.* (1) De pratis stipulam rastellis eradi,
Varr. R. R. 1, 49. (2) Rastello humum effo-
dere, *Suet. Ner.* 19.

*Rastrum, tri, n. plur. rastri, *Ter. vel rastra,
Juv.* [à radendo terram] (1) *A rake, a barrow,
a drag to break clods with.* (2) *Also an instru-
ment to weed corn with, and to rid away earth
from vines.* (1) Frangere glebas rastri, *Virg.
Georg.* 1, 94. Rastra & sarcula coquere, *Juv.*

15, 166. (2) Rastros quadridentes duos, *Cato*,
10, 31. Adunci vulnera aratri, Rastorumque
fero, *Ov. Met.* 2, 287. inducens Tellurem lo-
quentem.

*Rāsūra, æ, f. (1) *A shaving, or scraping.*

(2) § The scrapings, or chips. (1) *Col.* 4, 29.

(2) Rasura eboris, *Veg.* † Scobs eburnæ, *Scrib.
Larg. Compos.* 16.

*Rāsus, a, um, part. [à rador] (1) *Scraped,
peeled, shaven, made smooth, or clean.* (2) *Scraped
ext.* (3) *Polished and smoothed.* (1) Terra rasa

squamis serpentis, *Ov. Met.* 3, 75. Rasæ hasti-
lia virgæ, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 358. § Rasio capite, *Liv.*

45, 44. (2) Litera rasa in extremo margine,

Ov. Am. 1, 11, 22. (3) Liber rasis libell, *Id.
ex Pont.* 2, 4, 17.

† Rāta, æ, f. *A rate, or proportion*, *Capit.*

† Pars, portio.

Rātiāra, æ, f. *vel Rātiāra navicula, Veget.* [à
ratis] *A boat called a lighter, a barge*, *Gell.* 10,
25.

Rātiārius, ii, m. [à ratis] *A bargeman, or
lighterman*, *Dig. leg.* 30.

† Rātifīcatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A confirmation, or
ratifying*, *Ap. recent.* † Confirmatio.

† Rātifīco, āre, aē. [ratum facio] *To confirm,
ratify, or establish*, *Ap. recent.* † Certum facio,
Plin. jun.

Rātio, ōnis, f. [à reor, ratus, vel pot. à Celt.
ræson.] (1) *Reason.* (2) *Respect, consideration,
regard.* (3) *A cause.* (4) *A design, or purpose.*

(5) *A way, or means; a manner.* (6) *A condi-
tion, terms proposed.* (7) *A reckoning, or account;*

Met. an affair, or business. (8) *Purport, mean-
ing.* (9) *A cause, or suit, in law.* (1) Ratio,

quasi quædam lux, lumenque vitæ, *Cic. Acad.* 4,
8. (2) Pecuniæ quærendæ non solum ratio est,

sed etiam collocandæ, quæ sumptus suppeditet,
Id. Offic. 2, 12. § Ducere rationem salutis suæ,

Id. Fam. 3, 9. (3) Nulla est ratio amittere hu-
jusmodi occasionem, *Id. pro Cæcin.* 5. = Num

parva causa, aut parva ratio est? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5,
27. (4) Pompeii insequendi rationem omittit,

Cæs. B. C. 1, 30. (5) Ego vobis rationem osten-
dam, quâ tanta ista mala effugiatis, *Sall. B. Ca-*

til. 41. = Tua ratio existimetur acuta, meum
consilium necessarium, *Cic.* (6) Negat se ullâ

aliâ ratione facturum, *Id.* (7) Ratio accepti
atque expensi inter nos convenit, *Plaut. Most.* 1,
3, 146. Villicus rationem cum domino sæpe

putet, *Cato*, 5. *Met.* Semper ita vivamus, ut
rationem nobis reddendam arbitremur, *Cic.* §

Habere rationem cum aliquo, *to have to do with*,
Id. (8) Dux epistolæ in eandem rationem scrip-
tæ, *Id. Att.* 1, 9. (9) Bona ratio confligit cum

perditâ, *Id. Catil.* 2, 11.

Rātiocinatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A debating of a
matter; an arguing, reasoning, or disputing.*

Ratiocinatio est diligens & considerata faciendi
aliquid, aut non faciendi excogitatio, *Cic. de Inv.*

2, 5.

*Rātiocinātivus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to rea-
soning, or debating, about, of a matter in argument*,
Cic. de Inv. 1, 13.

Rātiocinātor, ōris, m. verb. *A reasoner, a
caster of accounts, an auditor, an accountant.*

Diligens ratiocinator calculoposito videt, *Cic. Col.*

3, 3. *Met.* Ut boni ratiocinadores officiorum esse
possimus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 18.

Rātiocinūm, ii, n. *A reasoning, or dispute; a
reckoning, or account*, *Col.* 5, 1, in fin.

Rātiocinor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (1) *To cast
account, to account, to reckon.* (2) *To reason, to
consider.* (1) Ratiocinando quid cuiusque officii

sit, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 2. (2) Quo pacto cum illis oc-
cipiam, id ratiocinor, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 17.

† Rātiōnābilis, e, adj. *Reasonable.* Optima &
rationabilis portio, *Apul. de Doctr. Plat.* p. 598.

† Rātiōnābiliter, adv. *Reasonably*, *Apul. de
Doctr. Plat.* p. 578. † Probabiliter.

† Rātiōnāle, lis, n. *The breastplate of the high-
priest among the Jews; ita dict. quòd institueret
ratione eos, qui de rebus obscuris Deum per sacer-
dotem interrogabant.*

Rātiōnālis, e, adj. (1) *Reasonable, endowed with
reason.* (2) *Rational, grounded on reason.* (3)

Logical, proving by argument. (1) § Animal ra-
tionale, *Quint.* 7, 3. † Ratione præditum, *Cic.*

(2) § Medicina dividitur in rationalem, & em-
pyricam, *Cels.* 1. (3) § Quædam rationalia mo-
ralibus immixta sunt, *Sen. Ep.* 102. § Philo-

sophia rationalis, *logick*, *Id. Ep.* 39.

† Rātiōnālis, is, m. *id. quod procurator.* §

Rationales Cæsaris, *the emperor's receivers*, *Lampr.*

† A rationibus, procurator.

Rātiōnārium, ii, n. *A book of accounts, a re-
gister*, *Suet. Aug.* 28.

Rātiōnārius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, an
account, or reckoning*, *Dig.*

† Rātiōnārius, ii, m. *He that keeps a book of*

reckoning, an auditor, an accountant, *Ambr.*

18, 5.

† Rātiōnātor, ōris, m. *An accountant*, *Ulp.* † A
rationibus.

Rātie, is, f. (1) *Pieces of timber pinned toge-
ther; a float, or raft.* (2) *Also a boat, a lighter,
a frigate.* (3) § Meton. *A ship.* (1) § Cum

aut ratibus aut navibus conarentur accedere, *Cic.
Verr.* 5, 2. (2) § Ratem conto subigere, *Virg.
Æn.* 6, 302. *vid. & Varr. L. L.* 6, 2. (3) Ra-

tibus exitus portus tenebatur, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 14.
§ Excellæ rates, *Sil.* 17, 623.

† Rātiūs quadrans, *Money having the figure
of a ship stamped on it*, *Fest.* † Ratis effigie per-
cussus.

Rātiuncūla, æ, f. dim. (1) *A small reason.*

(2) *A little reckoning, or account.* (1) Conclu-
dunt ratiunculis Stoici, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 12. § Leves

ratiunculæ, *Id. ib.* 4, 19. (2) Erat ei de ratiun-
culâ apud me reliquum paucillulum, *Ter. Phorm.*

1, 1, 2.

Rātus, a, um, part. & adj. [à reor] (1) *Act.
Judgeing, believing, thinking, supposeing, deeming.*

(2) *Pass. Established, ratified, confirmed, allowed.*

(3) *Adj. Authentick, good in law, constant and firm,
steady.* (1) Ratus neminem sine magnis copiis

ad se venturum, *Nep. Dion.* 5. (2) Ista non so-
lùm rata mihi erunt, sed etiam grata, *Cic.* §

Testamentum aut ruptum aut ratum, *Id. de Orat.*

1, 38. (3) § Triumvatus si ratus est, nihil est,
quod irritum ex actis Cæsaris esse possit, *Id. de*

Prov. Conf. 19. = Illud certum, ratum, fir-
mum, fixum, esse vis, *Id. Acad.* 4, 46. = Astro-

rum rati & immutabiles cursus, *Id. N. D.* 2, 37.

† Rato tempore, *at a time prefixed*, *Cic.* Pro
ratâ parte, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 17. Pro ratâ portione,

Cic. Somm. Scip. 5, 1. & *absol.* Pro rata, *in
proportion*, *Liv.* 45, 40. & *JCC. passim.* † Ra-
tissimus, *Fest.*

*Rauca, æ, f. [ex colore ravo] *A worm which
breedeth in the root of an oak*, *Plin.* 17, 19. *fort.*
reft. eruca.

*† Raucēdo, dñis, f. *Hoarseness*, *Isid.* † Rau-
citas, *Plin.*

*† Rauceo, ēre, ui, neut. [à raucus] *To be
hoarse*, *Litt. ex Cic. gratis.* † Irrauceco.

*† Raucēco, ēre, incept. *To grow hoarse, unde
irrauceco.*

*† Raucio, īre, si, fum, neut. [à raucus] *To
be hoarse*, *Lucil.* † Irrauceco.

*† Raucisōnus, a, um, adj. (1) *Hoarse-
sounding, or that maketh a hoarse noise.* (2) †

Roaring. (1) § Raucioni cantus, *Lucret.* 5, 1083.

bombi, *Catull.* 58, 263. (2) § Raucioni leones,
Prud. Cath. 4, 38.

*Raucitas, ātis, f. *Hoarseness, a bass sound.*

§ Raucitas tubarum, *Plin.* 20, 6. In raucitatis,

Id. 22, 23.

*Raucus, a, um, adj. [à ῥαυξος, raucitas, β
sublato; à ραυξ, Morl.] (1) *Hoarse, harsh,
jaring.* (2) *Unpleasant, disagreeable.* (1) Nos

raucos sæpe attentissimè audiri video, *Cic. de*

Orat. 1, 61. Rauci litoris ictus, *Val. Flacc.* 1,
330. (2) *Id. Barth. ad Stat. Sylv.* p. 276.

† Raudera, um, n. pl. ant. *pro ruderâ, & rau-*

odus, sing. pro rudus, Rubish.

† Raudus, Rōdus, vel Rūdus, *Fest.* ex *Acc.*

[i. e. rudis, & imperfectus] *Rude, imperfect.* It

is also used for *unpolished brass and ragged stones.*

† Raudus dictum, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 34.

Rauduscūlana porta, *The brazen gate*, *Varr.*

l. c. in raudus. Dicta raudusculana, quòd olim
æra raudera dicebantur, *Val. Max.* 5, 6, 3.

Rauduscūlum, siue Rūduscūlum, i, n. *Un-
wrought brass, or money.* De raudusculo quòd
scribis, *Cic. Att.* 4, 8.

Rāvīdus, a, um, adj. [à rāvus] *Yellowish,
tawny, or brown.* § Ravidi oculi, *Col.* 8, 2.

† Rāvillæ, vel Rāvillæ, āum, f. pl. [à ravis
oculis, quemadmodum à cælis cafulæ] *People of
dark tawny eyes*, *Fest.*

*Rāvio, īre, aē. [ad ravim clamare] *To rave,
to cry till one be hoarse.* Ravit, i. e. raucè lo-
quitur, *Lucil.* Nego, & negando ravio, *Plaut.*

Pæn. 3, 5, 33.

*Rāvis, is, f. [à voce rava] *Hoarseness, fore-*

quid poscimus, ad ravin poscimus, *Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 10.* † *Ravum ravin, Id. ap. Non. 2, 730.*
 † *Ravistellus, i, m. dim. [ravi colores] ap- pellantur, qui sunt inter flavos & caesios, quos Plautus appellat ravistelli, al. ravisellos, al. ravisellos, Fest.] Gray-eyed partly, and partly yellow.*

*† *Rausurus, a, um, part. That will speak hoarse, Lucil. op. Prisc. 10, 414.*

*† *Rarus, a, um, adj. [qu. a raudus, sublato r] (1) Dull, blunt, hoarse. (2) Of a middle colour between yellow and gray, or as some think a raven going off towards a black. (1) § Rava vox, Fest. (2) § Rava lupa, Hor. Od. 3, 27.*

R ante E.

Re, prap. inseparabilis. [à retro, per Apoc. Prisc.] In comp. sign. retro, ut, respicio, to look back; rursum, ut repuerasco, to grow a child again; contra, ut reluctor, to struggle against; su, èr, ut redondo, to overflow; longe, ut removeo, to put away at a distance; aliq. negat, ut retego, to uncover. Antè vocales & b interponitur d; ut, redamo, redeo, redimo, redoleo, redundo; aliquando intendit, ut remacresco; aliq. nihil mutat, ut supinus, respinus.

† *Reactio, f. verb. philos. i. e. reciprocata actio patientis, quâ patiens resistit agenti.*

† *Readopto, are, act. To adopt again, Ap. Juc.*

† *Readifico, are, act. (1) To build again. (2) Met. To repair, or make good; to re-edify, or confirm. (1) Adfertur à Lexicogr. ex Liv. 5, 53. sed de lectione non convenit. (2) Cic. Attic. 6, 1. sed suspectus est locus.*

† *Realis, e, adj. [à res] Real, not in show, in deed; ad philosophos ablegandum. † Verus; ad utrum pertinens, &c.*

Reaple, [ex re, & eaple] In very deed, in truth. Reaple experta intelligo, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 41. Formæ quæ reaple nullæ sunt, Cic. de Div. 1, 37. & per tmesin. Re tamen apse, Lucr. Et si tu taceas, reaple intelligo, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 40.

† *Realsūmo, ère, pfi, act. To take up again. Autumno reassumit, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. sed al. reassumit. Dub. aut.*

Reatus, is, m. [status rei] A supposed guilt, or guiltiness; the state of a person arraigned, Mart. 2, 24, 1. Quint. 8, 3. Hæc pia, sed mæsto trepidantia vota reatu, Auson. Epith. 79.

Rēbellans, tis, part. Rebelling, &c. Bellum adversus rebellantes Equos gestum est, Liv. 29, 9.

Rēbellatio, tnis, f. verb. A rebelling. Commoti ad rebellionem Trinobantes, Tac. Ann. 14, 31, 3. Rebellionibus crebris torpore, Val. Max. 7, 4, 1. † Rebellionum, Liv. Rebellion, Cas. Perduellium, & perduellio, Cic.

† *Rēbellator, ōis, m. verb. He that rebelleth, a rebel, a revolter. Ex analogia seq.*

Rēbellatrix, icis, f. A she rebel. § Rebetratrix provincia, Liv. 40, 35. Germania, Ov. Trist. 3, 12, 47.

Rēbellātorus, a, um, part. About to rebel. Mox gravis rebellaturus, Liv. 33, 12. Neque obsecutum erat, rebellaturum, omniaque quæ tunc ageret diceretur, eò spectare, Id. 40, 31.

Rēbellio, ōis, f. A rebellion, a revolt, an insurrection. Rebello facta post obsidionem, Cæs. B. G. 3, 10.

Rēbellis, e, adj. (1) Making war afresh. (2) R. bellus, rebelling. (1) Cedet iulus agris; nec post arma ulli rebellis Alcedæ referent, Virg. Æn. 12, 185. (2) § Rebellis amor, Ov. Rem. 246. regio, Curt. 8, 1, 35. flamma, Stat. Theb. 1, 35.

Rēbellum, ii, n. A rebellion. Pacatos ad rebellum incitare, Liv. 42, 21.

Rēbello, are, neut. (1) To wage war again. (2) To rebel, to revolt, to rise up against. (3) Met. To wage fire, to break out again. (1) Liv. 33, 12. (2) Voller ferocior gens ad rebellionem

rebellare copissent, Id. (3) Cretis ad rebellare, quæ dicitur in iis à Rins 21, 20. & 25, 13.

† *Rēbito, ère, neut. [ex re, & anti. beito, vel bito]. To return, to come again; Plaut. Capti. 2, 3, 20. & 49.*

Rēbou, are, neut. [à re, & boo] To belittle, found, or ricki agamit ubi lba. § Reboant silvæ, Virg. Georg. 3, 223. tympana, Catull. 61, 21. Reboat uia lupis, Val. Flacc. 3, 634.

† *Rēbulio, are, act. (1) To give up the ghost, or last breath. (2) Met. To boil up, or work, as wine or strong drink; doth; to be upon the fret. (1) § Spiritum rebullire, Apul. Met. 1, p. 21. (2) Annam efflare. (2) Litt. sed sine auct. † Feryeo.*

Rēcalitro, are, neut. To kick, or strike, with the heel; to wince, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 20. † Vix alibi.

Rēcalco, are, act. To tread down again. § Humum recalcare, Col. 2, 2.

Rēcalco, are, act. To tread down again. Recalcant Tyberis Sanguine, Virg. Æn. 12, 35. § Rardoco.

Rēcalesco, ère, ui, incept. To relax; bot. again. Corpora motu & exercitatione recalcant, Cic. N. D. 2, 10.

Rēcalotio, ère, feci, factum, act. To make warm, or hot, again, Ov. Met. 8, 444. § Recalcitacere mentem, Id. A. Am. 2, 445.

Rēcalviter, tri, m. dim. [à recalvus] Somnubus bald. § Comitum & crispum malis quam recalvatram, Sen. Ep. 66.

Rēcalvus, a, um, adj. Bald behind, or fatter afore. Equem recalvum ac sionem senem? Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 11.

Rēcandens, tis, part. Shining, very white, Plin. 37, 9.

Rēcandeo, ère, ui, neut. (1) To be hot, or white, again. (2) Met. To be pale. (1) Percussa recanduit unda Ov. Met. 4, 530. (2) § Ira recanduit, Id. Met. 3, 707. § Nisi forte malis à recandescio, quod non invenio.

Rēcāno, is, ère, act. To sing, or sound, again; to sound a retreat; also to joust, or call, as a partridge doth after her mate. Ut recantat revocetque, Plin. 10, 33. extr.

† *Rēcantatio, ōis, f. verb. A recantation, Etasm. † Palinodia, Cic.*

Rēcantatus, a, um, part. (1) Recanted, unsaid. (2) Enchanted, or charmed away. (3) † Allo disenchanted. (1) § Recantatis opprobriis, Hor. Od. 1, 16. fin. (2) Nulla recantatus deponent peccora cunas, Ov. Rem. Am. 3, 259. (3) Ap. Litt. vid. seq.

Rēcanto, are, freq. (1) To sing, or chant, over again; to sing after another; to echo back. (2) To disenchant. (3) To recant, or unsay a thing. (1) Carmen quod recantat Echo, Mart. 2, 86. (2) Non pauci serpentes ipsos recantari credunt, Plin. 28, 2. interpr. Sisyph. (3) Vid. Recantatus, n. 1.

† *Rēcāpitulor, āri, dep. To recapitulate, Tert. † Capita rerum summum perferbere, Cic.*

Rēcāsūrus, a, um, part. [à recido] About to fall back. Id. puto ad nihil recasurum, Cic. Attic. 4, 16.

† *Rēcāvus, a, um, adj. Hollow and arched upwards, as the root the mouth, Prud. Psychom. 423. † Cāvus.*

† *Recido, pro recido. § Recidere ad nihilum, Lucr. 1, 857. ut metri causa leg. aliqui; perperam terit, cum re in multis verbis sit commun. quant.*

Rēcūdens, tis, part. (1) Departing, withdrawing. (2) Remote, living at a distance. (1) § Multa ferunt anni venientes comoda secum; Multa recedentes adimunt, Hor. A. P. 176. (2) Longius recedentia possidebat, Curt. 4, 1.

Rēcūdo, ère, li, sum, neut. [retro cēdo] (1) To retire, or withdraw. (2) To retreat, to go back, to give ground. (3) Met. To go from, to leave, to depart from, to quit. (4) To leave off, to cease. (5) To differ from, to be altered. (6) To return, to go back. (7) To be parted, disjoined, or separated. (8) To be at a distance. (9) To shrink, or to draw. (10) To depart. (11)

To abbe. (1) § Stella errantes tum abeunt, tum recedunt, tum antecedunt, tum subsequuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. Proin? tu ab isthoc procul recedas, Plaut. Capti. 3, 4, 19. § Recedere, Cic. (2) § Recedere ab hoste, Ov. ex Ponto, 3, 1. Victa Venus recellit, Id. (3) Neque tamen à charitate patriæ potuit recedere, Nep. Alcib. 8. (4) Victoria constituta, ab armis recessimus, Cic. pro Risc. Ann. 6. (5) § Nomen hostis à peregrino recellit, & proprie ut eo qui astra contra ferret, remanet, Id. Offic. 1, 12. (6) Alcibiades à fratre in castris proptore relicto, Romam recellit, Sall. B. Jug. 41. § Sell. var. codd. (7) In alius ossibus sepe fragmentum à fragmento recedit, Cels. 8, 7. Recellit caput à cervice, Ov. Ep. 16, 153. (8) Parentis domus recellit, Virg. Æn. 2, 300. Liber prospectus oculorum etiam quæ procul recedere permittitur, Curt. 4, 9, 10. (9) Mentis recellit, Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 2. (10) Recede de medio; per alium transigam, Cic. pro S. Rost. 38. § Recedere à vitâ, to die, Id. Tusc. 4, 17. ab oculis, to disappear, Plin. Ep. 2, 1. (11) § Ectus maritimi multum accedentes & recedentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 53.

† *Rēcclilicūnos, ōis, f. pl. sive Rēcclilicūnæ, arum, mentoriae meretrices, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Rēccllo, ère, ui, act. reclino; ut, excello, in altum tollo, Fest. (1) To bend, or thrust, back. (2) To thrust, or push, down. (3) Neut. To stand down, or fall back. (1) Totum corporis pondus in postremos poplites recello, Apul. Met. 7, p. 226. (2) Liv. 24, 34. (3) = Inclinator terra, retroque recellit, Linc. 6, 572.

Rēcens, tis, adj. [etym. incert.] or, comp. simus, sup. (1) New, fresh; newly, or lately, made, or done; new come. (2) Fresh, not tired. (3) Near, not far removed. (1) § Omnis conglutinatio recens ægræ, inveterata facile divellitur, Cic. de Senect. 20. Aliis alio recentior est in dolore, Ad Herenn. 2, 7. Recentissima tua est opifolia, cal. data, Cic. Attic. 8, 23. § Recentie, presently, immediately, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 8. Pullus à partu recens, a cole newly foaled, Varr. (2) = § Integri & recentes defatigatis succedunt, Cæs. B. G. 5, 16. § In equum recentem ex fello transultare, Liv. 23, 19. (3) Homerus recens ab illorum ætate fuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 5.

Rēcens, adv. Freshly, lately, newly, of late. Puerum recens natum reperit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 17. Sole recens orto, Virg. Georg. 3, 156. § Recens dives, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 9.

Rēcensens, tis, part. Reviewing, Stat. Theb. 6, 47. Quod magnificum referente alio fuisset, ipso qui gesserat recentente, vanesceit, Plin. Ep. 1, 8.

Rēcensio, ère, ui, sum & situm, act. (1) To muster. (2) To view, to survey. (3) To count, or tell, over. (4) To rehearse, to recite. (1) Inter hæc recenset exercitum, militem instruit, Liv. 1, 16. (2) Recensuit captivos, quot cujusque populi essent, Id. (3) Custos numerum porcorum recensat, Col. 7, 9. (4) Fortia gesta recense, Ov. Ep. 9, 105.

Rēcensio, ōis, f. verb. A mustering of men, a view, a survey in order to the levying of taxes, after giving their corn. Memoria recensionis publicæ tabulis impressa, Cic. pro Mil. 27. Ne qui novi cæcis recensionis causâ moveri possent, Surt. Cæs. 41, 6.

Rēcensitūrus, a, um, part. [à verbo antiquo recensio] Revolved, numbered, reckoned up, Surt. Cæs. 41. Prisca recensitis evolvite secula fastis, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 60.

Rēcensiter, adv. [à recens] Lately, sup. Lately, newly. Turdi clauduntur recentur capti, Pall. 1, 26. Quam recentissimè stercorato solo, Plin. 18, 23. † Recens.

† *Rēcensitor, āri, part. To be made new again, or appear fresh. Albeasit Phœbus, & recentatur, Statius ap. Cell. 15, 25. † Recens fio.*

† *Rēcēptio, pro recepere, Catull. 42, 12.*

Rēcēptaculum, li, n. (1) A receptacle; a place to receive, or keep, things in. (2) A storehouse. (3) A place of refuge, a retreat, a shelter. (1) Alvis cibi portioque est receptaculum, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. = Corpus est quasi vas, aut aliud animal receptaculum, Id. Tusc. 1, 22. § Receptaculum

culum aquæ; *Vitr.* 8, 7. (2) Illud tibi oppidum receptaculum prædæ; *Cic. Verr.* 5, 23. (3) Receptaculum classibus; *Id. Verr.* 2, 2. ad delectandam militiam; *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 14. Fugientibus receptaculum Macedonia erat; *Liv.* 41, 23.

Receptator, ōis. m. verb. *A receiver, or harbourer, of thieves.* = Latronum occultator & receptator locus; *Cic. pro Mil.* 19.

Receptio, ōis. f. verb. *A receiving, or harbouring; reception.* Quid tibi huc receptio ad te est meum virum? *Plaut. Asin.* 5, 2, 70. i. e. *Quid tu recipis?*

Receptitius, a, um. adj. *Received again.* Receptitius servus, a servant sold, and returned by the buyer for some undiscovered fault; bad, good for nothing; *Cato, ap. Gell.* 17, 6.

Recepto, āre. freq. [ā recipio] (1) To receive, or take; often; to betake. (2) To draw, or pull out. (1) Quid in teſtum te receptes? *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 15. (2) Hāſtam receptat Offibus hærentem; *Virg. Æn.* 10, 383.

Receptor, ōis. m. verb. (1) A receiver, or taker. (2) One that receiveth and harboureth thieves, and keepeth their counsel. (1) Prædatorum receptor; *Tac. Ann.* 4, 23. (2) Peſſimum genus eſt receptorum; *JCC.*

Receptrix, icis. f. verb. *She that receiveth, &c.* Meſſana furtorum receptrix; *Cic. Verr.* 5, 62.

Receptum, ti. n. *A thing which one hath undertaken to do, an engagement, or promise.* = Satis eſt factum promiſſio ac recepto noſtro; *Cic. Verr.* 5, 53.

Receptum eſt; imperf. *It is a thing allowed, approved, and commonly practiſed.* *Plin.* 28, 2.

Recepturus, a, um. part. *About to receive.* Qui præter ſpem recepturi eſſent amiſſa mancipia; *Liv.* 41, 23. Si veneris ſupplex, & matrem, & conjugem, & liberos ſine pretio recepturum te eſſe promitto; *Curt.* 4, 2.

Receptus, a, um. part. (1) Received, or taken in; entertained. (2) Common, approved and allowed. (3) Recovered, regained. (1) Ex magnis inimicitiiſ receptus in gratiam; *Cic. pro Rabir.* (2) Tinnitu auxium præſentire ſermones de ſe receptum eſt; *Plin.* 28, 2. Receptus mos eſt; *Liv.* (3) SIGNIS RECEPTIS, Nummus Auguſti obviuſ. Cyprus recepta ſine bello; *Flor.* 3, 9, 1.

Receptus, ūs. m. verb. (1) A place of refuge, or ſhelter. (2) A retreat as in a battle, a retireing. (1) Animadverti nullum alium receptum Antonium habere, niſi in hiſ partibus; *ap. Cic. Fam.* 10, 11. (2) = Receptui ſignum aut revocationem à bello audire; *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 7. & *Met.* A miſeriis canere receptui, to ſound a retreat; *Id. Tuſc.* 3, 15.

Receſſim, adv. *Glveing back, going backward by way of retreat.* *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1. & *Cæs.* 2, 8, 7.

Receſſio, ōis. f. *A recoiling, or going back.* & Ventorum receſſiones; *Vitr.* 1, 6.

Receſſior, uſ. comp. [ā receſſus, a, um.] *More retired.* & Scena receſſior; *Vitr.* 5, 8.

Receſſurus, a, um. part. *About to retire, or go away.* *Ov. in Ibin.* 237. Ut denuntiaret militibus, veſtigio ſe non receſſurum; *Vall. Patere.* 2, 55.

Receſſus, ūs. m. (1) A retreating, a retireing. (2) A reſeſs, or place of retirement. (3) The inſide. (4) An averſion. (1) Receſſum primis ultimi non dabant; *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 42. & Accelſus, & receſſus maris; *Cic. de Div.* 2, 14. lunæ; *Id. ibid.* 3, 45. (2) = Mihi ſolitudo, & receſſus provincia eſt; *Id. Att.* 12, 25. = latebra; *Id.* (3) & Grammatica plūſ habet in receſſu, quā fronte promittit; *Quint.* 1, 4. & Receſſus oris, the hollowneſs of the mouth; *Id. oculorū.* *Plin.* 8, 33. (4) & Beſtiis natura dedit cū quodam appetitu accelſum ad reſ ſalutares, à peſtiferis receſſum; *Cic. N. D.* 2, 12.

Rechāmus, i. m. [ῥῆχμα ὁ πῶχυς, i. e. ſciſſurā, *Cæl.* per quam orbiculi inferuntur] *A truckle, or pulley, uſed in drawing up of water; perhaps not unlike the ſweep our brewers uſe.* *Vitr.* 10, 2.

Recidendus, a, um. part. *To be cut, or chopped off.* Immedicabile vulnuſ Enſe recidendum; *Ov. Met.* 1, 191.

Recidens, tiſ. part. *Falling back.* Indicat, ſe ſacram ejus menſam ad ludibrium recidentem ſine lacrimis conſpicere non poſſe; *Curt.* 5, 8. Prava conſilia, atque in ipſorum caput ſemper recidentia; *Liv.* 36, 29.

Recidivatio, ōis. f. verb. *A relapſa into ſickneſs again.* Medicis condonandum.

Recidivus, a, um. adj. [ā recido, ut ā cado, cadivus] (1) *Falling back again, relapſing.* (2) *Allo ibat viſ ſecup. again after it was fallen.* (1) & Febris recidiva; *Plin.* 30, 11. Recidiva pōnas Pergamæ; *Sen. Troad.* 272. Recidiva vocabula Trojæ; *Ov. Feſt.* 4, 45. Recidivus annuſ; *Ter.* (2) Serv.

Recido, ēre, idi, cāſum. neut. [ex re, & cado] (1) *To fall back, to recoil.* (2) *Met. To light, or fall, upon.* (3) *To come to.* (1) Ramulum adductum, cū ramuſ eſſet, in opalum ſuum recidiſſe; *Cic. de Div.* 1, 54. (2) Is ſe maledictis non abſtinet oris, quæ in eum dupliciter recidunt; *Id. ad Brut.* 17. (3) & Recidere inſulſum; *Col.* 4, 3, 5. *Gefn. leg.* in caſum, ad nihilum; *Cic. Orat.* 70.

Recido, ēre, idi, cāſum. act. [ex re, & cado] act. (1) *To cut off, to pare.* (2) *To ſhove, to take away.* (3) *To cut down.* (1) Ambitioſa recidet Ornamenta; *Hor. A. Pœt.* 447. (2) & Hiſſutam recidere barbam; *Ov. Met.* 13, 766. (3) & Recidere pontem; *Curt.* 4, 16, 7.

Recidor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be cut off, or away.* (2) *Met. Coerced, puniſhed.* (1) Ungues palumbium reciduntur; *Plin.* 10, 25. (2) Supplicio culpa reciditur; *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 34.

Recinctus, a, um. part. [ā recingor] *Ungirded, unbuckled, unlaced, untied.* & Veſtis recincta; *Virg. Æn.* 5, 518. tunica; *Ov. Amor.* 3, 1, 51. veſtis; *Val. Flacc.* 8, 115.

Recingo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To ungird, unlace, unbuckle, or looſe.* Tunicas recingunt; *Ov. Met.* 1, 398.

Recingor, i. paſſ. *To be looſed; untied, &c.* Sumptum recingitur unguem; *Ov. Met.* 4, 511.

Reciniatus, a, um. adj. *Clad in a recinium, or going in that garb with a lappet of hiſ coat flung back.* Reciniati; mimi planipedes dicti; *Fest.*

Recinium, i. n. [ita dict. quod laciniā ejus retrorūm rejicerent, quæ rejicinium] *A ſquare mantle, ſo called from the manner of wearing it, for that the fore lappet was thrown back again.* *Varr. L. L.* 4, 30.

Recino, ēre, vi, entum. act. *To ſound, or ring, again; to repeat.* = In vocibus noſtrorum oratorum recinūt quiddam, & reſonat urbanis; *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 46. Hæc recinuat juvenes dictata, ſeneſque; *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 55.

Reciperatio, ōis. f. *Repreſeal, Feſt.* & Recuperatio; *Cic.*

Reciperator, ōis. m. ant. id. quod recuperator.

Recipero, āre. act. *To reſraſh.* Se quiete recipere; *Varr.* & Recupero; *Cic.*

Recipiendus, a, um. part. *To receive, or be received.* Plures periērent in matutinā fugā quā in recipiendis caſtris; *Liv.* 41, 4. Parmenonem alioſque āmicos ad recipiendas Aſiæ civitates miſit; *Juſt.* 11, 10.

Recipiens, tiſ. part. *Receiving.* Cū idem recipientibus, qui admovendis turribus labor eos fatigaret; *Curt.* 4, 24. Paulatim recipiens ſpiritum ac vocem; *Id.* 6, 28. Nullo recipiente, quaſi in æde Concordiæ poſiturus, abſceſſit; *Suet. Vitell.* 15.

Recipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum. act. (1) *To receive, or take, again.* (2) *To receive.* (3) *To promiſe.* (4) *To betake.* (5) *To recover and get again.* (6) *To win, ſeize, or make himſelf maſter of a place.* (7) *To admit of; to ſuffer, permit; or allow.* (8) *To entertain, or harbour.* (9) *To undertake.* (10) *To reſerve to himſelf, or to hiſ own uſe, in bargaining.* (1) & Recipiunt arma, quæ per pacationem tradiderunt; *Liv.* (2) Heri duas epiſtolas à te recepi; *Cic.* & Pōnas ab aliquo recipere, to be revenged on; *Virg.* (3) = Tibi ſpondeo, in meque recipio; *Cic. Fam.* 13, 17. = Quæ tibi promitto ac recipio; *Id. ib.* 13, 10. & Ad me recipio; ſociet; *I will be engaged; I will*

ſociet; *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 5, 12. (4) & In montem ſe recipere; *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 25. & ſedomum, to ſetūrn; *Plaut.* = ſe, & padem referre; to retreat; *Cæs. ſe ad frugem; to grow better; Cic. ſe ad ingenium ſuum; to hiſ old ſchool; Plaut.* (5) & Romanas reſ amiſſas recipit; *Liv.* 2, 63. & Civitates, quæ defecerant, recipiebat; *Hirt. B. Alex.* 44. & Medio ex hoſte recipere; *Virg. Æn.* 6, 111. & Recipere ſe; *Cic. mentem; Virg. animum; Ter. to come to himſelf again, to pull up a good heart.* (6) Labienus paucis poſt diebus civitatem recipit; *Cæs. B. U.* 6, 7. (7) Roſ cunctationem non recipit; *Liv.* 7, 14. & Uiuſ rucepit; *Quint.* (8) Ne quis eum urbe, teſto, menſa, lare recipiet; *Liv.* 26, 25. (9) Receptam Siciliā; *Cic. Verr.* 2, 1. (10) Porticulum hoc recepit, cū ædes vendidit; *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 152.

Recipior, i. paſſ. (1) *To be received, allowed eſt; &c.* (2) *To be entertained.* (3) *To be taken, as by ſtorm.* (1) & Ut illa vel recipi, vel reſpui vident; *Quint.* (2) Ab exercitu recipitur, prætorque ſit; *Nep. Alab.* 5. & Recipi in cibum; *Plin.* 22, 22. in menſas; *Id.* 10, 26. (3) Quantum aut ruinis deſicitur, aut per vim recipitur loci, in tantum munitiones proferuntur; *Hirt. B. Alex.* 1.

Reciprocans, tiſ. part. *Ebbing, or going back.* *Plin.* 9, 5. Juſt. 44, 4.

Reciprocāti circuli. *Returning to the ſame again; diurnal, or annually, revolving.* *Plud. Perſt.* 10, 574.

Reciprocatio, ōis. f. verb. *A going back, a returning to a place from whence one is come.* *Plin.* 11, 24. & Reciprocatio æſtus, the ebbing of the ſea; *Id.* 8, 42.

Reciprocicornis, ne. adj. [ita dict. ā recprocis cornibus] *A ram with horns turning backward and forward again.* *Laber. ap. Tert. de pallio.*

Reciproco, āre. act. [ā recipiendo, *Varr.* Reciprocate, pro ultro citroque poſcere uſi ſunt antiqui, quia procare eſt poſcere, ci inſerto] (1) *To fetch back to the ſame place from whence it came, to draw in.* (2) *To draw up and down.* (3) *To return back; to ebb, or full; as the ſea doth after flowing.* (1) & Cū ſam ſpiritum intercluderet, nec reciprocate animam ſinceret; *Liv.* 21, 58. (2) Quātū tollenonem aut pilam reciprocate planā viā; *Plaut. Fragm. lin.* 9. (3) Reciprocate cœpit mare magno tractū, aquis in ſuum fontem recurrentibus; *Curt.* 9, 9, 20. Fietum ſtatim temporibus reciprocatur; *Liv.* 28, 6.

Reciprocōr, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To depend one upon another by mutual conſequence, to infer each other.* (2) *To ebb and flow.* (3) *Met. To be preſhed forward, or paſs on.* (1) Siquidem iſta ſic reciprocantur, ut ſi divination ſit; diſi ſint, & ſi diſi, ſit divination; *Cic. de Div.* 1, 6. (2) & Oceanus reciprocatur; *Plin.* 4, 13. (3) Tiremiſ in adverſum æſtum reciprocari non poteſt; *Liv.* 28, 30.

Reciprocus, a, um. adj. [quod alicunde profectum redit eō unde profectum eſt] (1) *Reciprocal; going, or flowing, backward, or forward; ebbing and flowing.* (2) *Reciprocal, or mutual.* (1) & Reciprocum mare; *Plin.* 5, 4. annis; *Id.* 9, 57. (2) Reciprocus ſpiritus motuſ agit; *Sen. Herc. fur.* 1030. Qui jacento reciprocus ludit ſapo; *Id. Agam.* 449.

Reciſamentum, ti. n. *A little piece cut from ſomething, a parting, a ſhaveing.* Coronarium æſ æruginem contrahit, reciſamenti in acetum additiſ; *Plin.* 34, 11.

Reciſio, ōis. f. verb. *A cutting off, a parting, a ſhaveing off.* Omnis roſa reciſione & uſione proficit; *Plin.* 21, 4.

Reciſurus, a, um. part. *That will cut off.* & Reciſurus falce; *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 123.

Reciſus, a, um. part. [ā recidor] (1) *Cut, or chopped off; ſtocked up.* (2) *Killed, or put to the ſword.* (3) *Short, brief, compendious.* (1) Reciſos portare ſuſtes; *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 40. & Reciſæ columæ; *Id. ibid.* 2, 18, 4. Laurus à ſtirpe reciſa; *Claud. Rapt. Prof.* 3, 76. (2) Coloni enſe reciſi; *Luc.* (3) Hoc me in operis juſti

materialiam, nedum tam recisi dignè exprimi potest, *Paterc.* 2, 89.

Recitandus, a, um. part. *To be recited.* Testamentum quod is Romæ etiam de Cleopatrar liberis inter hæredes nuncupatis reliquerat, aperiendum recitandumque pro concione curavit, *Suet. Aug.* 17.

Recitans, tis. part. *Reciting.* Recitantes benignè & patienter audivit, *Suet. Aug.* 89. Cùm ἐμῶν recitarentur, *Id. Tib. Ner.* 71.

Recitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A rehearsal, or recital; a reading over aloud.* § Literarum recitatio, *Cic. pro Domo.* 9.

Recitator, ōris. m. verb. *A reciter, a rehearser, a reader.* § Recitator scripti, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 46.

Recitatix, icis. f. verb. *Sbe that reciteth,* *Litt. ex Apul.*

Recitaturus, a, um. part. *About to recite.* Tam sollicitè recitaturis providendum est non solum ut sint ipsi sani, verum etiam ut sanos adhibeant, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 15.

Recitatus, a, um. part. *Rehearsed, declared, read over.* § Testamento recitatus hæres, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 19.

Recito, are. act. (1) *To call over again.* (2) *To read out aloud that others may hear.* (3) *To rehearse, to say by heart, or without book.* (4) *To recite a performance in order to have it approved, or corrected, by friends, before the publication thereof.* (1) *M. L. & C. Claud.* senatum recitarunt, *Liv.* 29, 37. (2) *Recitare tabellas clarè,* *Plaut. Perf.* 4, 3, 30. (3) *Vid. Schulting.* not. ad præf. contr. lib. 1. *Sen. edit. Græv.* (4) *Plin. Epist.* 1, 13, in fine. § *Recitetur formula,* *Or. Ep.* 20, 151.

Recitor, ari. pass. *To be recited.* Quæ confessus erat Philotas recitari iussit, *Curt.* 6, 33.

Reclamans, tis. part. *Gainsaying.* Reclamantibus qui in concione assiterant, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 68. Reclamante Ptolemæo filio fraudem subesse, *Just.* 2, 2.

Reclamatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A reclaiming, a crying against, or gainsaying.* *Cic. Philip.* 4, 2.

Reclamator, ōris. m. verb. *A gainsayer,* *Lex. ex Apul.*

Reclamatum est, imperf. *They opposed, or gainsayed.* Ab universo senatu reclamatum est, *Cic. pro Domo.* 4.

Reclamatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A gainsaying,* *Quint.*

Reclamito, are. freq. *To cry much against, to gainsay often.* § *Reclamat* istiusmodi suspicionibus ipsa natura, *Cic. pro S. Rost.* 22.

Reclamo, are. neut. (1) *To cry, or vote, against; to deny with a loud voice, to gainsay.* (2) *To answer with an echo, to ring again.* (1) § *Legiones Antonii promissis reclamant,* *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 8. § *Mirum quâ intentione, quibus clamoribus omnia exceperint, qui modò reclamabant,* *Plin. Ep.* 9, 13, 18. (2) *Plangoribus arva reclamant,* *Stat. Theb.* 3, 120. *Scopulis illisa reclamant Equora,* *Virg. Georg.* 3, 261.

Reclamor, ari. pass. *To be voted against, &c.* *Plin. Epist.* 9, 13, 7. Nunc de iis dicendum, quæ mihi quasi conspiratione quâdam vulgi reclamari videntur, *Quint.* 12, 1. Ab universo senatu reclamatum est, *Cic. pro Dom.* 10.

Reclinator, ōris. m. verb. *He that leans,* *Dig.* 4. Qui reclinat.

Reclinatorium, ii. n. *A place bending downward; or rather a couch, or place, to lean on,* *Papin.*

Reclinatus, a, um. part. *Lieing all along,* *Hor. Od.* 2, 3, 7.

Reclinis, ne. adj. *Leaning, or lieing, on,* *Tac. Ann.* 13, 16, 5. § *Gramine flore reclinis,* *Mart.* 9, 91. solo cubili, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 161. *Reclinis stratis,* *Val. Flacc.* 4, 535.

Reclino, are. neut. (1) *To bend, to stretch forth.* (2) *To unbind, to disengage.* (3) *To lean, or lie, upon; to recline.* (1) *Cepheus caput atque humeros palmisque reclinat,* *Cic. in Arat.* 417.

(2) *Nullum à labore me reclinat otium,* *Her. Epod.* 17, 24. (3) *Onus imperii in eum reclinat,* *Sen. ad Marciam.* 2.

Reclinus, a, um. adj. *Reclined,* *Vopisc.* 4.

Reclinis.

Reclivis, ve. adj. [*ex re, & clivis*] *Bending back, lieing along.* Campo ad solem reclivi, *Pal-lad.* 1, 6. § *Tabulæ reclives;* *Id.* 7, 5. Niveâ cervicè reclivis Molliter, ipsa suæ custos est sola figuræ, *Manil.* 5, 554.

Reclivus, a, um. adj. *Idem,* *Vopisc.*

Recludens, tis. part. *Opening, setting open.* § *Virtus recludens cælum,* *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 21.

Recludo, ère, si, sum. act. [*ex re, & claudio, vil ant. cludo*] (1) *To open, to unbar, to unlock.* (2) *To reveal, disclose, discover.* (1) = *Heus, reclude; heus, Tranio, etiam aperis?* *Plaut. Most.* 4, 2, 28. § *Portas recludere,* *Prop.* 3, 10, 24. § *Recludere ensen,* *to draw it,* *Virg. Aen.* 4, 646. (4) *Ebrietas operta recludit,* *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 16. *Parcarum occulta recludere,* *Stat. Achill.* 1, 498.

Recludor, i. pass. *To be opened, discovered, &c.* Eò ægrius accepit recludi quæ premeret, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 71. In carcerem recluduntur, *Just.* 26, 1. § *Recluditur tellus dente unco, is diged,* *Virg. Georg.* 2, 422.

Reclusio, ōnis. f. verb. *An opening,* *Litt. ex Vitr.*

Reclusus, a, um. part. (1) *Opened, set wide open.* (2) *Discovered, revealed, disclosed.* (1) § *Domus reclusa,* *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 103. (3) § *Reclusæ fores,* *Or. Met.* 7, 647. § *Occulta pecuniâ reclusa sunt,* *Tac. Ann.* 16, 32, 4.

Recoctus, a, um. part. (1) *Sod again, often boiled.* (2) *Forged, or cast, anew; refined, purified.* (3) *Also well practised and exercised.* (1) § *Passum recoctum,* *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 9, 38. (2) § *Ferrum recoctum,* *Flor.* 3, 20, 6. (3) *Recoctus Scriba ex quinqueviro,* *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 55. *Recocto seni displicere non vellem,* *Catull.* 52, 5.

Recogitans, tis. part. *Reflecting, bethinking himself.* = *Sæpe secum retractare ac recogitare,* *Col. in præf.*

Recogitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An earnest thinking,* *Hier.* 4. *Cogitatio.*

Recogito, are. freq. (1) *To think, or consider, again.* (2) *To recall, to reflect.* (1) *Videris de nominibus Pomponianis in otio recogitasse,* *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 2. (2) *Homunculi, quanti sunt, cum recogito!* *Plaut. Capt. Pro.* 51. *vid. & ejusd. Stich.* 2, 1, 29.

Recognitio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A reviewing, a reviewing, or overlooking.* (2) *A reflection, a calling to remembrance.* (1) *Frequens recognitio nec impunitatis spes, nec peccandi locum, præbet,* *Col.* 11, 1. *Per recognitionem consulis ager ille recuperatus in publicum fuit,* *Liv.* 42, 19.

(2) *Qui tamen istius animus est in recognitione scelerum suorum,* *Cic. Verr.* 4, 50. § *Recognitio sui,* *Sen. de Ira.* 3, 36.

Recogniturus, a, um. part. *About to review.* Recogniturus & numerum militum, & in armis industriam singulorum, *Just.* 3, 1.

Recognitus, a, um. part. *Recognized, reviewed.* = *Omnia summâ cuiâ recognita & collata,* *Cic. Verr.* 2, 27.

Recognoscendus, a, um. part. *To recognize, to review, or be reviewed.* Electus à Galbâ ad dona templorum recognoscenda, *Tac. Agric.* 6, 7. § *In recognoscendis custodiis,* *Sint. Tib. Ner.* 61.

Recognoscens, tis. part. *Reviewing.* § *Custodiarum seriem recognoscens,* *Suet. Calig.* 27. *centurias equitum,* *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 10.

Recognosco, ère, novi, nitum. act. (1) *To call, or bring, into remembrance; to understand, or perceive.* (2) *To recognize, or acknowledge.* (3) *To review, to look over, to correct, or amend.* (4) *To muster over.* (5) *Also to take an inventory of things.* (1) § *Non videtur hæc multitudo cognoscere ex me causam voluisse, sed ea, quæ scit, mecum recognoscere,* *Cic. Agr.* in *Verr.* 7. § *Non tam illa discere, quam reminiscendo recognoscere,* *Id. Tusc.* 1, 24. *de ægyptiorum Platonicâ loquens.* *Recognosce mecum superiorem illum noctem,* *Id. Catil.* 1, 4. (2) *Amorem in me tuum in literis recognovi,* *Cassius Cic. Fam.* 12, 12. (3) § *Recognoscere leges P. R.* *Id. Fam.* 12, 11. *decretum,* *Id. pro C. Balb.* 11. (4) § *Recognoscere equitum turmas,* *Suet. Aug.* 27. *decurias judicum,* *Id. ibid.* 19. (3) *Supellectilem*

Darii & omnem pecuniam recognovit, *Curt.* 5, 23.

Recognoscor, i, itus sum. pass. *To be known, to be owned again.* Quamquam non alienum fuit personas qualdam à vobis recognosci, *Cic. Philipp.* 6, 6.

Recolendus, a, um. part. *To be gone over, practised again, or renewed.* § *Ad artes recolendas,* *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 1. *Tempus ad studia recolenda sumere,* *Id. pro Arch.* 6.

Recolens, tis. part. *Renewing.* § *Recolens pompam priorem,* *Claud.* 6. *Conf. Hon.* 423.

Recollectus, a, um. part. *Recovered.* § *Recollectâ hastâ,* *Val. Flacc.* 6, 254. *arma,* *Id.* 6, 423.

Recoligens, tis. part. *Gathering again, recovering,* *Plin.* 20, 5.

Recolligo, ère, egi, etum. act. (1) *To gather up again.* (2) *To collect.* (3) *Met. To recover, and get up again.* (4) *To reconcile.* (1) *Vid. Recolligor,* (2) *Postea actionem meam, utcunque potui, recollexi, addidi multa,* *Plin. Ep.* 9, 13, 24. (3) *Æger se recolligit,* *Id.* 24, 6. (4) *Vid. Recolligor,* n. 2.

Recolligor, i, ectus sum. pass. (1) *To be gathered up.* (2) *To be reconciled.* (1) *U, quæ nata sunt, ova recolligantur,* *Col.* 8, 5. (2) *Quod scribis, etiam si cujus animus in te esset offensior, à me recolligi oportere,* *Ec. Cic. Att.* 1, 5.

Recolo, ère, ui, ultum. act. (1) *To till, or dress, again.* (2) *To bring into remembrance, to call to mind, to reflect upon.* (3) *To furnish, restore, refresh, or adorn.* (4) *To cultivate, exercise and polish.* (1) *Inven. saltem in part. recultus.* (2) *Quæ si tecum recolis, æquiore animo morieris,* *Cic. Attic.* 13, 20. (3) *Quo exemplo Lepidus avium decus recoluit,* *Tac. Ann.* 3, 72, 2. *Metalla etiam & vetera intermissa recoluit,* *Liv.* 39, 24. (4) *Ingenia meditatione recolere,* *Plin. Epist.* 7, 9, 7.

Recolor, i. pass. *To be cultivated anew,* *Plin. Epist.* 7, 9, 7. *Vid. Recolo.* Semper dapibus recoletur optimis iste dies, *Claud. Conf. & Olyb.* 262.

Recommittor, i. dep. *To invent anew, to consider again,* *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 70. § *Rare occ.*

Recompōno, ère, fui, itum. act. *To recompile, or set together again; to make up anew,* *Ulp.* 4. *Denuo compono.*

Recompōitus, a, um. part. *Recomposed, or set in order anew.* Pone recompositas in statione comas, *Or. Am.* 1, 7, 68.

Reconciliandus, a, um. part. *To reconcile, or be reconciled.* Aut reconciliandam gratiam cum Perdiccâ, aut armis certandum esse censebat, *Curt.* 10, 21. In offensis inexorabilis, in reconciliandâ gratiâ fidelissimus, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 29.

Reconciliat, ère, Plant. Capt. 5, 2, 65. i. e. *Reconciliatum esse,* *Meurs. leg. reconciliatere.*

Reconciliatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A reobtaining, a procuring again, a regaining.* (2) *Abtol. A reconciliation, a making of friends.* (1) § *Reconciliatio gratiæ, & concordiæ,* *Cic. Attic.* 9, 10. (2) *Iridebatur hæc illius reconciliatio,* *Id. pro Cluent.* 36.

Reconciliator, ōris. m. verb. *A peace-maker, a reconciler.* § *Reconciliator pacis,* *Liv.* 35, 45.

Reconciliatrix, icis. f. *Sbe that reconciles,* *Cod.*

Reconciliatus, a, um. part. *Regained, recovered, reconciled.* Timuit ne reconciliata gratia fides infirmior esset, *Cic. pro Mil.* 8. Videbatur nobis senatus reconciliatâ voluntas, *Id. de Fin.* 1, 2.

Reconcilio, are. act. (1) *To re-obtain, to recover.* (2) *To reinstate.* (3) *To re-establish.* (4) *To reconcile, to make friends.* (1) § *Reconciliare existimationem judiciorum amissam,* *Cic. Agr.* in *Verr.* 1. (2) *Si hujus reconciliatâ in libertatem filium,* *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 44. (3) § *Reconciliare pacem,* *Liv.* 42, 46. (4) = *Reducere, reconciliare, restituere aliquem in gratiam,* *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 9. Hæc oratio regem reconciliavit Annibali, *Liv.* 35, 19. § *Reconciliare æmulas civitates,* *Plin. jun.*

Reconcilior, ari, atus. pass. *To be recovered, reconciled, &c.* *Cic. pro Domo.* 50. & alibi.

Rēconcinnō, āre, act. *To set together again, to ramp up, to refit, to repair.* Tribus locis edifico, reliqua reconcinno, *Cic. Q. fratr. 2, 5.*

Rēconcinnor, āri, ātus, pass. (1) *To be made up, to be made good.* (2) *To be ramped up, or repaired.* (1) Diuturni laboris detrimentum solertia & virtute militum bene reconcinndatur, *Cas. B. C. 2, 15.* (2) Ad Phrygionem pallam referam, ut reconcinnetur, *Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 73.*

Rēconciūtus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Hidden, covered, laid up, close, secret.* (2) *Abstruse, deep, profound.* (3) *Reserved, close, i. e. not affecting public company.* (1) = Statuerunt se nihil tam clausum, neque tam reconditum posse habere, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum, promptissimumque esset, *Cic. Verr. 4, 19.* § Angulus reconditus, *Id. Verr. 3, 89.* (2) = Literae interiores, & reconditae, *Id. N. D. 3, 16.* § A me ea quae in promptuerant, dicta sunt, à Lucullo autem reconditoria desidero, *Id. Acad. 4, 4.* (3) Vixit inculte, atque horridè; naturā tristi, & reconditā fuit, *Id. pro Quint. 18.* ¶ Reconditae voces, words grown out of use, such as antiquaries delight in, *Suet. Aug. 86.*

Rēcondo, ēre, hīdi, hītum, act. (1) *To close, to shut.* (2) *To hide, to lay up, to board.* (3) *To spout out.* (1) § Ad nomen Thibes oculos in monte gravatos Pyramus erexit, visaque recondidit illā, *Ov. Met. 4, 146.* ¶ Caput strato recondere, to lay it down, *Id. M. A. 11, 649.* (2) Nummos, aurumque recondere, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 109.* § Recondere vina, *Col. 12, 15.* ¶ Recondere gladium, to put it up, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 4.* § Educere, *Id. ibid.* (3) Cum subito Triton ore recondit aquam, *Prop. 2, 32, 16.*

Rēcondūco, ēre, xi, ctum, act. (1) *To hire again, to renew a lease.* (2) *Also to carry to and fro, or up and down.* (1) Ap. JCC. (2) Vicinarum provinciarum copias recondūcit, *Quint. Declam. 12.*

¶ **Rēconflo**, āre, act. unde pass. **Rēconfior**. *To melt again, to forge, Met. to make anew, Lucr. 4, 925.*

Rēcōquendus, a, um, part. *To be boiled over again; Met. to be instructed, or polished, anew.* = Dare se magistris informandum, ac velut recoquendum, *Quint. 12, 6.*

Rēcōquo, ēre, xi, ctum, act. (1) *To boil, or scathe, again.* (2) *To ramp up, or furbish.* (3) *Met. To polish, to instruct.* (1) Neque me quis tanquam Pelliam recoxerit, *Cic. de Senect. 23.* (2) Spicula Pizan recoxit, *Luc. 7, 148.* (3) *Vid. Recoquendus.*

Rēcōrdandus, a, um, part. *To be remembered.* Si mihi ne ad ea quidem recordanda & cogitanda quidquam relinquitur temporis? *Cic. pro Sulla, 9.*

Rēcōrdans, tis, part. *Calling to mind.* Valde timebam, recordans tuae transgressionis, *Cic. Att. 4, 17.* Recordanti plura magisque placent, *Ov. Fasti 2, 770.*

Rēcōrdārio, ōnis, f. verb. *A calling to mind, or remembrance.* = Patris clarissimi recordatio, & memoria, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 53.*

Rēcōrdātus, a, um, part. *Remembering.* Inde recordati Teucros à sanguine Teucris Ducere principium, *Ov. Met. 13, 705.*

† **Rēcōrdo**, āre, neur. *Quadrig. ap. Non. † pro* **Rēcōrdor**, āri, dep. [qu. iterum cordi do; vel cum affectu cordis reminiscor] *To call to mind, to remember.* Socrates disputavit discere nihil aliud esse, quam recordari, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 24.* § Huius meriti in me recordor, *Id. pro Planc. 28.* Recordor tua consilia, *Id. Att. 8, 16.* Operæ pretium est diligentiam majorum recordari, *Id.*

Rēcōrriō, ēre, rexi, ctum, act. *To redress, to mend again, to correct anew.* § Recorrigere animi, *Sen. Ep. 50.*

Recrastīno, āre, act. [qu. in crastinum rejicio] *To delay, to put off from time to time.* Recrastinare minime utile, *Plin. 17, 14.*

Recrastīnor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be put off, or delayed.* Propter quæ procrastinari non debet, *Col. 2, 21.*

Recreandus, a, um, part. *To be refreshed, or restored.* Recreandae carnes ossibus nudis, *Plin. 34, 15.*

Recreans, tis, part. *Refreshing, or restoring.* Recreans membra olei liquor, *Plin. 12, 1.*

Recreātiō, ōnis, f. verb. *A restoring, or comforting; a recovery from sickness.* § Ab ægitudine recreationi efficax in cibo, *Plin. 22, 23.*

Recreātus, a, um, part. (1) *Refreshed, relieved.* (2) *Cured, recovered, got up again, restored.* (1) § Dirutae urbes per aliquem recreatae, *Cic. Q. fratr. 1.* § Desertus, afflictus, perditus, *Id.* = § In isto bello non recreatus, neque refectus, sed sub. ctus oppressusque P. R. *Id. pro S. Rosc. 47.* (2) § Ex vulnere recreatus, *Id. de Inv. 2, 51.* ē morbo, *Id. ad Quir. post redit. 1.*

¶ **Recrementitius**, a, um, adj. *Made of the coarsest parts, or refuse, of any thing.* ¶ Panis recrementitius, bran-bread, horse bread, *Jun.*

Recrementum, ti, n. [ab inus. recerno, ut excrementum, ubi excerno] *The refuse of any thing.* ¶ Recrementa farris, coarse bran, *Plin. 18, 16.* plumbi, the dross, *Cels. 6, 8.*

Recreo, āre, act. [qu. iterum creo] (1) *To bring to life again, to recover.* (2) *To refresh, to comfort.* (3) *To repair, to set up again, to rebuild.* (1) Eumenes Craterum semivivum recreare studuit, *Nep. Eum. 4, extr.* (2) = Conspetus vester reficit & recreat mentem meam, *Cic. pro Planc. 1.* = Se collegit, & recreavit, *Id. Tusc. 1, 24.* (3) Met. § = Afflictam & perditam provinciam erigere & recreare, *Id. Verr. 3, 91.* Quam Siciliam recreare constitissent, *Nep. Timol. 4.*

Recreor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be recovered, refreshed, &c.* § E morbo recreari, *Cic. ad Quir. post redit. 1.* Arbor æstivā recreatur aurā, *Hor. Od. 1, 22, 18.* Recreatur acies oculorum, *Plin. 37, 5.*

Recrepo, āre, n. *To tingle, ring, or sound, again.* Cava cymbala crepant, *Catull. 61, 29.*

Recrescens, tis, part. *Growing up again.* Favete, milites, nomini Scipionum, velut accisis recrecenti stirpibus, *Liv. 26, 41.*

Recreſco, ēre, vi, tum, n. (1) *To grow, spring, or sprout, up again.* (2) *To be renewed.* (1) Nec precisa ossa recreſcunt, *Plin. 11, 37.* (2) § Luna quater latuit, toto quater orbe crevit, *Ov. Ep. 2, 5.*

Recrudescens, tis, part. *Growing fresh again, bleeding again, breaking out anew.* § Seditio recrudescens, *Liv. 6, 18.*

Recrudesco, ēre, ui, incept. (1) *To grow raw and sore again, to rankle.* (2) *To wax new, to begin afresh.* (1) § Hoc tam gravi vulnere, etiam ea, quæ contanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, *Cic. Fam. 4, 6.* (2) § Recruduit pugna, *Liv. 10, 19.* Recrudescit amor, *Sen. Ep. 69.* nefas, *Sen. Phœn. 231.*

Rectā, adv. [sc. via] *Straightway, straight on, straight forward.* § Rectā consequor, *Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 12.* Rectā à portā domum meam venit, *Cic. Fam. 9, 19.*

¶ **Rectangulus**, a, um, adj. *Right-angled, Geom.*

Rectè, adv. ius, comp. sīmè, sup. (1) *Directly.* (2) *Well, aright, rightly, not amiss, deservedly, rightfully, with good reason, good in good case.* (3) *Patiently, becomingly, fitly, handsomely.* (4) *Virtuously, honourably.* (5) *Easily.* (6) *Well in health.* (7) *In due form, Vox augur.* (8) *In answers, well, very well, as if granting a thing.* (9) *Nothing, in answer.* (10) *Nothing else, Formula respondens quod nunquid vis?* (1) § Hoc erit quali provincias atomis dare, quæ rectè, quæ oblique ierantur, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 6.* (2) = Rectè de me auguraris, bene enim tibi cognitus sum, *Id. Attic. 9, 19.* Bonus est, noster est, rectè datur, *Ter. Adelph. 5, 8, 28.* § Rectissimè animadvertere, *Cic. de Legg. 3, 5.* § Hæc sunt, seu rectè, seu pervorè, iusta sunt, *Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 140.* ¶ Rectius cœnare, more plentifully, *Plaut. Merc. 4, 4. ult.* (3) Molestias, quas habet amor, rectè teras, *Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 35.* (4) § Neque rectè, aut turpiter factum celari poterat, *Cas. B. G. 7, 80.* (5) Literas rectè dare, *Cic. Fam. Ep. 1, 7.* Rectius vires neque altum Semper urgendo, *Hor. Od. 2, 10.* Si illè

Romam venerit, rectè domi esse potestis, *Cic. Fam. 14, 14.* (6) § Curasti antè scirem et rectè esse, quam nūc bellè fuisse, *Id. Attic. (7)* § Augures interrogabat, rectè se lata essent; illi vitio lata esse dicebant, *Id. de Harusp. Resp. 23.* = Rectè ac dapili cœnare, *Suet. Vesp. 10.* ubi tamen, rectā & dapili rectius legi. (3) § Tum quod ei diem, rectè, est; nam nihil esse religio est dicere, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 16.* (9) Quid tu isthuc? R. Rectè equidem, *Id. Heaut. 3, 2, 7.* Quid tu es tam tristis? P. Rectè, mater, *Id. Hecyr. 3, 2, 20.* (10) Rogo numquid velit? Rectè; inquit, *Id. Eun. 2, 3, 50.*

¶ **Recticaulis**, e, adj. *Growing with a stalk straight upward, Litt. ex Plin.*

¶ **Rectilineus**, a, um, adj. *Made of straight lines, † Rectis lineis.*

Rectio, ōnis, f. verb. [à rego] *A governing, or ruling; governance, management.* Rerum publicarum rectio, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 4.*

¶ **Rectitudo**, dīnis, f. *Rightness, evenness, uprightness, Aggen. Urb.*

Rector, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A governor, a ruler, a rector.* (2) *A master, a guardian.* (1) § Rector reipublicæ, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 48.* = Rector & moderator, & tanquam architectus tanti operis, *Id. N. D. 2, 35.* § Non dominationem, & servos; sed rectorem, & cives cogitare, *Tac. Ann. 12, 11.* (2) § Rectores juvenis, *Id. Ann. 1, 24, 3.* ¶ Rector navis, a pilot, or steersman, *Cic. de Plin. 4, 22.* § elephantī, *Curt. 8, 14, 13.*

Rectrix, icis, f. *A governess.* Anima rectrix membrorum, *Col. 3, 10.*

Rectum, ctī, n. (1) *A right line.* (2) *Met. Honesty, integrity, virtue, wisdom.* (1) § Non agit in rectum, sed in orbem curvat (iter) *Ov. Met. 2, 715.* (2) = Sine lege fidem, rectumque colebat, *Id. M. A. 1, 90.* § Curvo dignoscere rectum, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 44.* Mens conscia recti, *Virg. Æn. 1, 608.* Nullo thure litabis, hæreat in stultis brevis & semuncia recti, *Perf. 5, 121.*

Recturus, a, um, part. *About to govern.* Hospitium recturi principis orbem, *Manil. 4, 762.* Sed avus maturior ævi Martia recturo tradit præcepta nepoti, *Claud. 2. in pr. Conf. Stil. 349.*

Rectus, a, um, part. [à regor] *Ruled, or governed.* Exercitus providentiâ ducis rectus, *Paterc. 2, 115.* § Rectus ad ingenium bonum, *Plaut. Bacc. 3, 3, 8.*

Rectus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Straight, or upright.* (2) *Right forward, directly, straight, without turning.* (3) *Unbiased, just, upright.* (4) *Honest, plain, good.* (1) = Lux recta, aut obliqua, *Lucr. 2, 799.* Longū tiabe rectior, *Ov. Met. 3, 78.* ¶ Cœna recta, a set, and full, super in kind, *Suet. Aug. 74.* § Sponula, *Suet. Dom. 7.* (2) § Melior ambulatione recta quam flexuosa, *Cels.* Rectā plateā sursum, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 41.* (3) = Scaurus sapiens & rectus homo, *Cic.* (4) = Quæ sunt recta & simplicia laudantur, *Id. Offic. 1, 36.* Ratio rectæ honestæque vitæ, *Quint. in Præam. 1, 1.* Ea maximè conducunt, quæ sunt rectissima, *Cic. Fam. 5, 29.*

Recubans, tis, part. *Lying all along.* Recubans moliter in hœtis, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 17.*

Recubitus, ōis, m. *A lying at ease, a sitting at the table; a rebound, or rebound.* *Plin. 24, 13.*

Recubo, āre, ui, itum, neut. (1) *To lie down again.* (2) *To lie along, to lull.* (1) § Perterritus somno surrexit, postea recubuit, *Cic. de Div. 1, 27.* (2) Sub quâ nunc recubas arbore, virga fuit, *Ov. A. Am. 2, 342.*

Rēcūdo, ēre, di, tum, act. *To hammer, or forge, anew; to stamp anew, as in coin.* Vetera metalla recudant, *Farr.*

¶ **Rēcūla**, æ, f. dim. [à res] *A matter of no weight; a little, or small, thing; a mean estate, Dom.*

Rēcultus, a, um, part. [à recolor] *Labourled, tilled, ploughed, manured, or dressed, anew.* § Humus reculta, *Ov. Met. 5, 647.* (3) Rarè occ.

Rēcumbi, ēre, ui, itum, neut. (1) *To lean, or loll upon.* (2) *To lie flat.* (3) *To lie, as on the side of a hill.* (4) *With us to sit at table, or meat.* (1) Cervix humero recumbit, *Ov. M. A. 10.*

30, 195. (2) Miratur tauros medio recumbete sulco, *Id. Met.* 7, 539. (3) Jugera pauca Martialis longo Janiculi jugo recumbunt, *Mart.* 4, 64. (4) = Sedebat Nerva cum paucis, Vejento proximus, atque etiam in sinu recumbebat, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 87.

Rēcūpērandus, a, um, part. *To recover, or be recovered.* Qui ad Hellepontii oram recuperandam à Dario erat missus, *Curt.* 4, 6. Spem recuperandæ Hispaniæ nactus, *Liv.* 28, 38.

Rēcūpēratiō, ōnis, f. verb. *A recovery of a thing lost, or taken away; a rescuing, a reprisal.* Recuperatio libertatis, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 10.

Rēcūpērātor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A recoverer, one that recovereth a thing from an enemy.* (2) *A commissioner, or judge, appointed by the prætor to examine private matters.* (3) *A judge delegate.* (1) § Recuperator urbis, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 53, 5. (2) Postquam prætor recuperatores dedit, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 11. Me ad recuperatores modò damnavit, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 1, 2. (3) Interpret. Bud.

Rēcū, ērātorius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to recovery, or to judges delegate.* § Recuperatorium judicium, *Cic. de Inrv.* 2, 20.

Rēcūpērātrix, icis, f. *She that recovereth, Ap. JCC.*

Rēcūpērātūrus, a, um, part. *About to recover.* Quod per eos suos se obfides, quos Crassio dedissent, recuperaturos existimabant, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 8. Tanquam recuperaturus Armeniam, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 49, 2.

Rēcūpēro, āre, act. [*à* recipere, unde & ant. recipero; à reci, vel recu, & paro] *To recover, to rescue, to get again, to regain.* Si quando Pompejus republ. recuperabit, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 3. § E-repta recuperare, *Id. pro Mur.* 25. § Recuperare quæ prius amissa, *Liv.*

† **Rēcūpio**, ēre, īvi, itum, act. *To desire earnestly, over and over, Litt. ex Plaut.* † Percupio.

Rēcūātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that cureth again, Cels. ap. Litt.*

Rēcūrātus, a, um, part. *Finely, and workmanlike, dressed.* Quæ non esset ita recurata charita mansit amphitheatrica, *Plin.* 13, 12.

Rēcūro, āre, act. (1) *To do a thing diligently, to take good heed of it.* (2) *To cure, or recover one from sickness.* (1) *Vid.* Recuratus. (2) Me recuravi ocimo & urticâ, *Catull.* 42, 15.

Rēcurrens, tis, part. *Running, or hastening, back, Virg. Æn.* 7, 100. § Recurrens litera, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 15.

Rēcūrio, ēre, ri, sum, neut. (1) *To come running again; to run back, or make speed, again.* (2) *To have recourse to, to recur.* (1) Pueri, quem ad me statim jussi recurrere, da epistolam, *Cic. Att.* 1, 12. § Ad initia recurrit luna, *it is new moon, Cic. N. D.* 2, 19. (2) Ad mores natura recurrit Damnos, *Juv.* 13, 239.

Rēcūro, āre, īvq, *To run often back, or again; to return.* Recursat hoc animo, *it cometh oft in my mind, or I cannot forget it, Tac. Hist.* 2, 78. Sub noctem cura recurvat, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 666.

Rēcursus, ūs, m. verb. *A returning, a recourse, a retreat.* Ut subeunti ad mœnia urbis recursus pateret, *Liv.* 26, 42.

Rēcūvātus, a, um, part. *Made crooked, or to bend backward; crooked, winding.* = Materia torta & recurvata, *Col.* 3, 18. Recurvatus arcto solo lathmos, *Sen. Agam.* 564.

Rēcūvitas, ātis, f. *A bending backward, Litt. ex Col.*

Rēcūro, āre, act. *To bow, or bend, back; to crook, or make crooked.* Gladios in sæva recurvant Vulnera, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 583. conf. *Col.* 5, 10.

Rēcūvor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be bent back.* Radix coercita recurvatur, *Col.* 5, 10.

Rēcūvus, a, um, adj. *Crooked, bowed, bent back.* § Cornu recurvum, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 210. vid. & *Col.* 3, 18.

Rēcūsandus, a, um, part. *To refuse, or be refused.* Dixit, Non esse alicui civitati sortem incommodi recuandam, *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 1. Propter eam, quam nunquam appetit, gloriam recusandus, *Julson, Grat. Aët.* 57.

Rēcūsans, tis, part. *Refusing, rejecting.* § Rogatus & recusans hæc scripsi, *Cic. Orat.* 10.

Rēcūsatiō, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A refusal.* (2) *Also a defense, or excuse.* (1) § Omnes sine ullâ recusatōne, summo etiam cum studio nomina dant, *Cic. Philipp.* 7, 4. = Sine recusatōne, ac sine ullâ morâ negotium susceperunt, *Id. Catil.* 3, 2. (2) § Neque hæc tua recusatō confessio sit captæ pecuniæ, sed laboris, & periculi declinatio, *Id. pro Cluent.* 53.

Rēcūsātūrus, a, um, part. *About to refuse.* Rex, Prædem me, inquit, accipe, neminem eorum, qui sequuntur, recusaturum ire, quâ duces, *Curt.* 5, 14. Dixit, ac nisi permansisset, non recusaturum se confodi manibus ipsorum, *Suet. Claud.* 26.

Rēcūsātus, a, um, part. *Refused.* § Recusatum imperium, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 13, 28.

Rēcūso, āre, act. [*à* re, i. e. contrâ, & causa; qu. causam oppono, vel retro causor] (1) *To refuse, to deny, to say nay.* (2) *To make his defense, or excuse.* (1) = Non recuso, non abnuo, *Cic. pro Mil.* 36. § Populum Rom. disceptatorem non modò non recuso, sed etiam deponco, *Id. pro Flacc.* 38. § Mihi quicquid accidit, ne recusanti quidem evenit, non modò repugnanti, *Id. Parad.* 2. (2) Tum etiam Galba recusat pro sese, *Id. de Cl. Orat.*

Rēcūssus, a, um, part. [*à* recutio] *Shaken, or stricken, to and fro.* Utero recusso Ingemuere cavæ cavernæ, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 52. § Recussio æquore, *Placc.* 5, 167.

Rēcūssus, ūs, m. *A striking back; a jerk, or fling; a fetching ucer for a leap, Plin.* 8, 53.

Rēcūtiō, ēre, act. [*unde* part. recussus] *To beat, or strike, back; to reverbate, or strike again, Aug. † Repercutio.*

Rēcūtītus, a, um, part. [*i. e.* cute nudatus; per Synecd. speciei, is, cui cutis à glande resecta est] (1) *Circumcised.* (2) *Also having the skin worn off, or new grown again.* (1) § Recutita sabbata, *Perf.* 5, 184. i. e. recutitorum; inguina, *Mart.* 7, 29. (2) Ruptæ recutita colla mulæ, *Id.* 9, 58.

† **Rēdabsolvo**, ēre, vi, ūtum, act. *To discharge, or despatch, Plaut. Curc.* 3, 84. § Sed al. leg. ted' absolvam. † Resolvo.

Rēdactūrus, a, um, part. *About to reduce.* Quod, eo oppido recepto, civitatem Biturigum se in potestatem redacturum, confidebat, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 13.

Rēdactus, a, um, part. [*à* redigor] (1) *Reduced, brought, driven, forced.* (2) *Raised, as money by sale, &c.* (1) Hem quò redactus sum! *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 7. § In id loci redactus, *Id. Phorm.* 5, 8, 8. In potestatem alius redactus, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 34. (2) Quid si pecunia petita est, si redacta? *Cic. pro Flacc.* 36.

Rēdactus, ūs, m. *Profit, or gain, in selling, Diz. † Quæstus, Cic.*

Rēdambūlo, āre, neut. *To walk back, or return, again.* Bene ambula, & redambula, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 120.

Rēdāmo, āre, act. *To love him that loveth us, to love mutually.* Animus virtute præditus qu. vel amare, vel, ut ita dicam, redamare possit, *Cic. de Amic.* 14. § Hinc innuere videtur sibi non probari hanc vocem.

† **Rēdantruo**, vel **Rēdamptuo**, āre, neut. [*ex* re, & antruo, vel amtruo, quo antiqui utebantur pro redeo, Non.] (1) *To turn, or turn again.* (2) *To tumble, and show tricks.* (1) Non. (2) Pæsul ut amptuat, inde & vulgu' redamptuat olii, *Lucil.*

Rēdardefco, ēre, incept. *To burn, or be in a flame, again.* Flamma redardefcet, quæ modò nulla fuit, *Ov. de Rem. Am.* 734.

Rēdarguo, ēre, ūi, ūtum, act. (1) *To confute, or convince.* (2) *To control, or disprove; to blame, or reprove.* (1) Improborum prosperitates redarguant vim omnem deorum, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 36. (2) = In reprehendendo redarguere contraria, *Id. in Part. Orat.* 9. Redargue me, si mentiar, *Id. pro Cluent.* 23.

Rēdargūtiō, ōnis, f. verb. *A conviction, confutation, disproof, or reproof, Boët. † Confutatio.*

Rēdauspīco, āre, act. *To begin anew, unde Rēdauspīcor, āri, ātus, pass. & inde part. redauspicandus. To be begun anew, in a lucky, or unlucky, hour.* Nunc intelligo redauspicandum esse in catenas denuo, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 109.

Reddendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be rendered.* (2) *To be reckoned, or accounted.* (1) Omnium talium rerum ratio reddenda est, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 10. (2) Xenophon inter philosophos reddendus, *Quint.*

Reddens, tis, part. *Rendering.* § Vicem reddens, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 20, 2. conf. *Sil.* 2, 634.

† **Reddībo**, pro reddam *Plaut. Casin.* 1, 1, 41.

Redditiō, ōnis, f. verb. *A scheme in rhetoric, the applying of a comparison, vid. Quint.* 8, 3. sub fin.

Reddītīvus, a, um, adj. *Redditive, that which answereth an interrogative, Gramm.*

Reddītūrus, a, um, part. *About to restore.* Catull. 40, 4. *Liv.* 41, 7. § Libertatem reddītūrus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 33, 3.

Reddītus, a, um, part. (1) *Yielded up, given again.* (2) *Delivered, given in.* (1) Mors naturæ debita pro patriâ reddita est, *Cic. Att.* 14, 41, 2. (2) Seriùs reddītæ sunt literæ meæ, *Id. Attic.* 9, 11.

† **Reddītus**, ūs, m. *Revenue, Plin. § Sed rect. scrib. redditus, quod vid.*

Reddo, dīdi, ēre, reddītum, act. (1) *To render, to restore, to give again.* (2) *To deliver a thing sent.* (3) *Abfol. To give.* (4) *To requite, to recompense.* (5) *To order, or put into the place; to repair.* (6) *To relate, recount, declare, show, or tell.* (7) *To pay.* (8) *To repeat, or say over, as a lesson.* (9) *To make, or cause to be.* (10) *To turn, or translate, from one language into another.* (11) *To produce, bear, or yield.* (12) *To resemble, or be like.* (1) § Reddidit, quæ dedi ejus filio, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 13. § Mutuari aliquid, & vicissim reddere, *Id. de Fato*, 1. § Hesiodus eandem mensurâ reddere jubet, quâ acceperis, *Id. Offic.* 1, 15. § Reddere animum, *Ter. se sibi, Id. post red. in senat.* 1. *to revive, to cheer.* Reddere vitam, *Id. pro Planc.* 37. animam, *to die, Virg. Georg.* 3, 495. (2) Puer tuas literas mihi abs te reddidit, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 13. (3) Verbum reddendi accipit & per se dandi significationem, *Cels. JC.* (4) Beneficia plura accipit, qui scit reddere, *Publ. Syr.* § Sumere scit beneficium, reddere nescit, *Plaut. Perf.* 5, 1, 10. (5) § Tempestas contringit tegulas, ibi dominus indiligens reddere alias nevolt, *Id. Mos.* 1, 2, 29. (6) Perge de Cæsare, & redde quæ restant, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 74. (7) Reddere hoc, non perdere herus jussit, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 47. (8) Sic iterat voces, ut puerum sævo credas dictata magistro Reddere, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 14. (9) § Uxores gravidas reddere, *Lucr.* 4, 1231. Reddere alquem meliorem, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 1. § Periectum aliquid, *to accomplish, Plaut. Afin.* 1, 1, 109. Omnem locum exilio simillimum, *Cic. stridorem, Ov. Met.* 11, 608. § Reddere vinam, *to make water, Plin.* 8, 42. paria, *to adjust, to balance, Cic. de Fin.* 3, 12. (10) Cùm ea, quæ legerim Græcè, Latinè redderem, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 34. § Verbum verbo reddere, *Hor. A. P.* 183. (11) § Tribus tantis minùs reddit, quàm obseveris, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 129. (12) = Matrem reddere ac referre, *Plin. jun.* Quas hominum reddunt facies, qualēque colores? *Lucr.* 6, 812.

Reddor, i, pass. *To be rendered, offered in sacrifice, &c. Suet. Aug.* 1.

§ **Reddūco**, ēre, xi, act. *To bring back, &c.* Crebras redducunt naribus auras canes, *Lucr.* 4, 990. snuff up. § Sed nihil opus geminare literam, cùm præp. re, per se in multis saltem vocibus dub. sit quant.

Rēdemptiō, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* redimo] (1) *A redemption, or ransoming.* (2) *Also the taking a thing by great.* (3) *The farming of customs.* (4) *Also the buying off a thing.* (1) Aurum pro redemptione puellæ allatum, *Val. Max.* 4, 3, 1. (2) *Vid.* Redemptor, n. 2. & Redimo. (3) Publicanos temeritate redemptionis penè esse everfos, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 5. (4) Redemptio est hujus iudicii facta grandi pecuniâ, *Id. Aët. in Verr.* 6.

Rē-

Rēdemptio, -āre, freq. [à freq.] (1) † *To ransom.* (2) Also *to requite, or recompense.* (1) *Plaut. ap. Litt.* (2) *Malefacta beneficiis redemptitare, Cato.*

Rēdemptor, -āri, pass. freq. *To be redeemed.* A propinquus redemptabantur, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 34, 4. *Vix alibi occ.*

Rēdemptor, -ōis, m. verb. (1) || *A redcemer, a deliverer, a ransom.* (2) *An undertaker of work by the great.* (3) || *A farmer of customs.* (1) *Bibl.* (2) *Redemptor qui columnam conduxerit faciendam, Cic. de Div.* 2, 21. (3) *Redemptor silvæ, pontis, vectigalium, In Pandect.* ¶ *Redemptor caularum, a pettyfogger, Ulp.*

Rēdemptura, -æ, f. *The taking of a lease, the farming of customs, &c.* *Redempturis augere patrimonium, Liv.* 23, 48.

Rēdempturus, a, um, part. *About to redeem.* *Redempturus mutuam dissimulationem mali, Tac. Agric.* 6, 3.

Rēdemptus, a, um, part. (1) *Redeemed, ransomed.* (2) *Met. Recovered.* (1) § *Pretio redemptus, Virg. Æn.* 9, 213. (2) *Monstrum nullâ virtute redemptum, A vitilis, Juv.* 4, 2.

Rēdeo, -īvi, & -īi, -īre, -ītum, neut. [ex re, & eo] (1) *To return, to come back, or again.* (2) *To come to, to come, or fall to.* (1) *Redeamus domum, Cic.* § *Itque reditque vitam toties, Virg. Æn.* 6, 122. *Redire ad navem, Plaut. de bello, Cic. in viam, Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 19. (2) ¶ *In memoriam redire, Ter. Phorm.* 5, 3, 19. *to remember.* *Ad ingenium redire, to return to his old wont, Id. Adelph.* 1, 1, 46. *Ut ad me redeam, ut ad rem redeam, to come to the point, Cic. Fam.* 11, 4. *Redire in gratiam cum aliquo, to come into one's favour again, Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 40. *Redire in ordines, to rally, Liv.* *Redit mihi res ad restim, I may go hang myself, Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 5. *Redit ad te hæreditas, the estate cometh to you, Id. Hec.* 1, 2, 97.

Rēdeundus, a, um, part. *To be returned.* *Non redeunda testis, Ov. Met.* 7, 376.

Rēdhībeo, -ēre, -ui, -ītum, act. [ex re, & habeo] (1) *To return a thing one hath bought for some fault, and turn it on his hands that sold it.* (2) *To take a thing back that was bought.* (3) *To restore.* (1) *Si malè emptæ forent ades, nobis itas redhibere haud liceret, Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 113. (2) *Dixit se redhibere, si non placeat, Id. Merc.* 2, 3, 84. (3) *Salvum tibi mansupium item ut mihi dedisti, redhibebo, Id. Men.* 5, 7, 49.

Rēdhībeor, -ēri, pass. *To be returned on one's hands.* *In mancipio vendendo ea vitia dicenda sunt, quæ nisi dixeris, redhibeatur mancipium jure civili, Cic. Offic.* 3, 23.

Rēdhībitor, -ōis, f. verb. *The restoring of a thing to him that sold it, Quint.* 8, 3.

¶ **Rēdhībitor**, -ōis, m. verb. *He that restoreth a thing to him that sold it, Ulp.*

¶ **Rēdhībitorius**, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to the returning upon one's hands a thing bought.* *Redhibitoria actio, quâ venditor cogitur restituere pretium, & retro, quod tradiderat, accipere, Pompon.*

¶ **Rēdhībitor**, i, n. id. prop. dic. *Redhibitor quod redditum est, cum qui dedit idem rursus coactus est habere id, quod antea habuit, Fest.*

¶ **Rēdhostio**, -īre, act. [ex re, & hostire, quod leg. ap. Non. 2, 740. ex *Plaut. id est, æquare*] *Redhostire, referre gratiam. To requite a courtesy, to return like for like, Fest.*

Rēdiens, euntis, part. *Returning; coming, or going, back.* § *Annus rediens, Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 9. *Phæbus, Id. Od.* 3, 21. ult. ¶ *Luna, the new moon, Ov. Met.* 10, 479. § *Rediens à flumine, Id. Met.* 1, 588.

Rēdīgendus, a, um, part. *To reduce, or be reduced.* *Illâ gula ergo reprimenda, illâ quasi in ordinem redigenda est, Plin. Ep.* 2, 6.

Rēdīgo, -ēre, -ēgi, actum, act. [ex re, & ago] (1) *To bring back again.* (2) *To constrain, or compell, to return; to drive, or force, back.* (3) *To gather, or heap, together; to amass.* (1) *Transfugas Capuam redigere, Liv.* 26, 12. ¶ *Redigere in memoriam, to refresh one's memory, Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 36. *Redigunt actos in sua jura*

boves, Ov. Fast. 3, 26. (2) *Civitates in deditio-nem redegit, Liv.* § *Sbb imperium redigere, Cæs. B. G.* 5. *ad inopiam, Tac.* *Fusum fugatūque hostem in castra redigunt, Liv.* 21, 9. (3) *Ex pretio rerum venditarum aliquantum pecuniæ redigere, Id.*

Rēdīgōr, i, pass. *To be brought again, to be reduced, Liv.* 21, 15.

Rēdīmendus, a, um, part. *To be redeemed, &c.* *Pretio redimendo fuisset, Ov. Ep.* 3, 39. *Redimendus custos in annum longum est, Id. A. Am.* 3, 657.

Rēdīmēns, tis, part. *Redeeming.* *Parmenio ante suassisse, ait, ut captivos apud Damascum redimentibus redderet, Curt.* 4, 44. *Redimens fatum conjugis uxor, Sen. Med.* 662.

Rēdīmīcūlum, li, n. [à redimio] (1) *The attire, or ornament, of a woman's, or priest's, head, or neck.* (2) Also *a hairlace, or fillet; a headband, a knot.* (1) *Hæc civitas mulieri redimiculum præbeat, hæc in collum, hæc in crines, Cic. Verr.* 3, 33. *Auræ leves baccae, redimicula pectore pendent, Ov. Met.* 10, 265. (2) *Habent redimicula mitræ, Virg. Æn.* 9, 616.

Rēdīmīo, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, act. [ex re, & emio, id est, orno, Scal.] *To crown, to encompass, or environ, or encircle.* § *Mitrâ redimire capillos, Ov. Ep.* 9, 63. *crimen corymbis, Stat. frontem coronâ, Mart.* 9, 74. *Inque orbem tereti mitrâ rediment capillum Struxerat, Claud.* 2. in *Eutr.* 185.

Rēdīmīor, i, pass. *To be crowned, to be encircled.* *Sertis redimiri jubebis & rosâ? Cic. Tusc.* 3, 18.

Rēdīmītus, a, um, part. (1) *Crowned, encircled.* (2) *Compasped about, beset.* (1) § *Redimītus tempora quercu, Virg. Georg.* 1, 349. *lauro, Id.* = *Terra quibusdam redimita & circumdata cingulis, Cic. Somn. Scip.* 6. § *turba coronis, Sen. Agam.* 363. *Loca sylvis redimita, Catull.* 61, 3.

¶ **Rēdīmītus**, ūs, m. *A binding about, an appareling, or trimming, of the head, Solin.*

Rēdīmō, -ēre, -ēmi, -emptum, act. [ex re, & emo] (1) *To redeem, ransom, rescue, or recover.* (2) *To buy, get, purchase, or procure.* (3) *To buy off.* (4) *To take a thing in bargain, or by the great.* (5) || *To take a farm upon a rent.* (6) *To recompense, or make amends for.* (1) § *Domum non minoris quàm emit Antonius, redimet, Cic. Philipp.* 13, 5. *Redime te captum quàm queas minimo, Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 29. (2) *Ego tibi redimam bis tantò plurius pallam, quàm voles, Plaut. Men.* 4, 3, 6. § *Qui merces redimunt, ut statim vendant, Cic. Offic.* 1, 42. ¶ *Sed al. alit. leg.* (3) *Metum virgarum pretio redemit, Id. Verr.* 5. (4) *Qui pecunia de censoribus redemit, Id. de Clar. Orat.* 22. (5) *Ap. JCC. Vid. Redemptor.* (6) *Non præteritam culpam videri volo redemisse, Planc. Senat. ap. Cic. Fam.* 10, 8.

Rēdīmōr, i, pass. *To be redeemed.* *Nam comites servosque cæteros initio statim ad expediendas pecunias, quibus redimeretur, dimiserat, Suet. J. Cæs.* 4.

† **Rēdīmīteger**, gra, grum, adj. [ex re, & integer] *Begun afresh, renewed, set on foot anew.* *Redintegrata ira, Liv.* 8, 32. *ubi tamen al. leg. redintegrata, Vox dubia.*

Rēdītegratio, -ōis, f. verb. *A renewing, a beginning afresh.* *Ejusdem verbi redintegratio, Ad Herenn.* 4, 28. *Redintegratione conjurationis animos vulnerare, Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 4.

Rēdītegrātus, a, um, part. *Renewed afresh, recruited.* *Nostri redintegratis viribus acrius impugnare cœperunt, Cæs. B. G.* 3, 26.

Rēdītegrō, -āre, act. (1) *To refresh, to renew, to make anew.* (2) *To use again.* (1) § *Redintegrare animum, Cæs. B. G.* 2, 25. *conf. Tac. Ann.* 4, 33, 4. ¶ *Vires, to gather up his strength, Cæs. B. G.* 3. *bellum, to set it on foot again, Cic. Fam.* 11, 9. (2) *Interpretatio est, quæ non iterans idem redintegrat verbum, sed commutat, Ad Herenn.* 4, 28.

Rēdītegror, -āri, -ātus, pass. *To be renewed.* § *Redintegratur seditio, Tac. Ann.* 1, 21, 1.

Rēdīpīscor, i, eptus sum, dep. [ex re, & adi-

pīscor, vel apīscor] To recover, or get again, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 15.

Rēdītio, -ōis, f. verb. *A returning; a coming again, or back.* § *Celeritas reditionis, Cic. Verr.* 1, 6. *Domum reditionis spe sublatâ, Cæs. B. G.* 1, 5.

† **Rēdītō**, -āre, freq. [à redeo] *To return to and again, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Rēdītūr, -īdītum est, I, thou, &c. *return.* § *Ad arbitrum reditur, Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 79. *In urbem redeatur, Cic. Romam reditum est, Liv.* 3, 5.

Rēdītūrus, a, um, part. [à redeo] *That will come again, about to return.* *Dies non reditura, Prop.* 2, 15, 24. *flumina, Id.* 3, 19, 5. *vela, Ov. Met.* 7, 664.

Rēdītus, ūs, m. verb. (1) *A return, a coming again.* (2) *An income, or revenue; rent, or yearly profit.* (1) § *Quam valde ille reditu, vel potius reversione meâ lætatur? Cic. Attic.* 16, 7. § *Quis porro noster itus, reditus? &c. Id.* § *Inter protectionem reditumque Syllæ, Id. de Clar. Orat.* 63. § *Reversio, quod vid.* § *Neque in honorem aditus, neque in curiam reditus, Id.* ¶ *Reditus in gratiam, a reconciliation, Id. Attic.* 2, 3. *gratiæ, Id.* (2) § *Reditus prædiorum, Plin.* 17, 1. *pecuniæ, Nep. Attic.* 14.

¶ **Rēdīvīa**, -æ, f. *An agnail, or hobnail, Plin.* 28, 4. ¶ *Red. reduvia, quod vid.*

¶ **Rēdīvīus**, ii, m. [dict. à red viendo, i. e. solvendo, quod carnem animalium ductu resolvat] *A kind of worm which sucketh blood, a tike, Col.* 6, 2. *ubi red. leg. ricinus, vel ricinus, quod vid.*

Rēdīvīvus, a, um, adj. [quod redit in vitam] (1) *Renewed again, renewed, returning afresh.* (2) *Of old made new, furnished up.* (1) § *Bella rediviva, Sil.* 10, 257. *gens, Id.* 1, 105. *Nummus redivivus, Juv.* 6, 362. § *exhaustus, Id. ib.* (2) ¶ *Lapis redivivus, a stone cut anew, or one which was in the old building, made use of in the new, Cic. Verr.* 1, 56.

Rēdō, -ōis, m. *A fish having no back bone, or perhaps no prickly fin upon his back, Auson. Mosell.* v. 89.

Rēdōlens, tis, part. (1) *Smelling of.* (2) *Smelling sweet.* (1) *Frustra esculenta vinum redolentia, Cic. Philipp.* 2, 25. (2) *In patulis redolentia mala canistris, Ov. Met.* 8, 675.

Rēdōleo, -ui, -ēre, -ītum, neut. (1) *To cast a smell, or scent.* (2) *To smell of a thing.* (1) *Redolent thymo fragrantia meilla, Virg. Georg.* 4, 169. (2) § *Redolere vinum, Cic. factorem, Col.* 12, 18. *virus, Plin.* *Antiquitatem redolet, Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 21.

Rēdōmītus, a, um, part. *Tamed again, conquered the second time.* = *Perditi cives redomiti & victi, Cic. pro Sullâ.* 1.

Rēdōnō, -āre, act. *To give again, to restore, to forgive.* *Quis te redonavit Quiritem Divis patriis? Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 3. § *Injurias alicui redonare, Id. ibid.* 3, 3, 33.

Rēdordior, -īri, -ītus sum, dep. (1) *To unravel, or pull the threads out of a web.* (2) *To begin.* (1) § *Geminus feminis labor redordiendi fila, rursusque texendi, Plin.* 6, 17. (2) *Id.* 11, 22.

Rēdormio, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, neut. *To sleep again, Plin. Ep.* 9, 36, 3.

Rēdormitatio, -ōis, f. id. *quod seq.*

† **Rēdormitio**, -ōis, f. verb. *A falling asleep again.* *In redormitione vana esse vita propè convenit, Plin.* 10, 75. *ubi al. redormitatio.*

Rēducendus, a, um, part. *To be brought, or carried, back.* *Hunc Fabricius reducendum curavit ad Pyrrhum, Cic. Offic.* 3, 22. *conf. Liv.* 36, 35.

Rēducens, tis, part. *Reducing, drawing back.* *Corpus obesum ad maciem reducens, Plin.* 24, 8. ¶ *Sinum nitidum reducens, opening, or discovering, her white bosom, Catull.* 53, 11.

Rēducō, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, act. (1) *To bring, or lead, back.* (2) *To bring safe again.* (3) *To restore.* (4) *To remove; restrain, or limit.* (5) *Also to reconcile, atone, or appease.* (6) *To remove.* (1) § *Aliquem in cubiculum admittere, & reducere, Cic. Philipp.* 8, 10. *ubi al. seducere.* = *Libertatem revocare & reducere, Plin. Paneg.*

78. Reducere legiones in hyberna, *Paterc.* 2, 107. ¶ Reducere in memoriam, to call to mind; *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 52. (2) Exercitum obsidione liberatum reduxit incolumem, *Nep. Epam.* 7. (3) Medicinā reducere aliquem ad salutem, *Cic. ad Quir.* 7. (4) = Reducere libertatem, & itenis reprimere, *Sen.* (5) *Virg. Aen.* 2, 178. interpr. *Serv.* (6) *Phil. Reductus*, n. 3.

Redūcor, i, pass. To be led, or carried, back; to be brought, &c. *Philoxenus* reduci in carcerem maluit, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 6. Vox reducitur in quendam sonum æquabilem, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 12.

Reductio, ōnis, f. verb. A bringing, or pulling, back again. § *Reductio* regis, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. § *Dequisitiones & reductiones clypei*, *Vitr.* 5, 10. de balneis loq.

Reductor, ōris, m. verb. A bringer back, a restorer. *Menenio* reductori plebis in urbem sumptus funeri defuit, *Liv.* 2, 33. = *Literarum* jam senescentium reductor ac reformator, *Plin. Epist.* 8, 12, 1.

Reducturus, a, um, part. About to bring back. *Mulieres* quoque paululum à convivio evocat, cultius exornaturus, gratioresque reducturus, *Just.* 7, 3.

Reductus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Brought back, brought home again. (2) Restored, reconciled. (3) Removed. (4) Retired, low. (1) § *Reductus* ab exilio, *Cic. Att.* 9, 15. (2) § *In gratiam* reductus, *Id. pro Client.* 36. (3) *Virtus* est medium vitiorum, & utrinque reductum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 13, 9. (4) Hic in reducta valle *Camulæ* *Vitabis ætius*, *Id. Od.* 1, 17, 17. § *Alia* reductiora, alia eminentiora, *Quint.* 11, 3.

¶ *Redulceratus*, a, um, part. Made sore again, Met. renewed again. *Redulceratio* prorsus dolore, *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 151.

Redulcero, āre, act. [ex re, & ulcus] To make sore again, to renew a wound, to open a sore afresh. *Vid. Redulceror.*

Redulceror, āri, ātus, pass. To be made sore again. § *Redulceratur* cutis, *Col.* 7, 5.

Reduncus, a, um, adj. [ex re, & uncus] Crooked; bowed, or bent, back, or inward. § *Rostrium* reduncum, *Ov. Met.* 12, 562. § *Alis* adunca, alis redunca, *Plin.* 11, 37.

Redundans, tis, part. Abounding, too copious, overflowing, redundant, luxuriant. = *Is* redundantes nos & superfluentes juvenili quādam dicendi licentiā repressit, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 91.

Redundanter, adv. Superfluously, abundantly, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 20, 21.

Redundantia, æ, f. Excessiveness, superfluity, overflowing, luxuriance. § *Juvenilis* redundantia, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 30.

Redundatio, ōnis, f. verb. Too much abounding. ¶ *Redundatio* stomachi, the overturning of the stomach, *Plin.* 7, 6. conf. eund. 11, 37.

Redundaturus, a, um, part. About to redound. *Denunciare* igitur se hæc brevi ad ipsos redundatura, *Just.* 4, 3. Quod & victoris & victi detrimentum ad eundem *Cæsarem* esset redundaturum, *Alibi. B. Al.* 60.

Redundatus, a, um, part. That is run over. *Redundatas* flumine cogit aquas, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 30, 52.

Redundo, āre, neut. [ex re, & unda] (1) To rise above the banks; to overflow, or run over. (2) To abound; to have, or be, too much. (3) To be queasy, or crossick. (1) *Met.* To redound. (1) Si *lacus Albinus* redundasset, &c. *Cic. de Div.* 1, 44. (2) § *Neque* abesse quidquam decet, neque redundare, *Id. Orat.* 2, 19. Tuus deus non digito uno redundat, sed capite, collo, &c. *Id. N. D.* 1, 35. § *Redundat* puita, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 10.

¶ *Redundat* prætremittatur, neque redundet, *Id. Orat.* 33. Quod redundat de quæstu, *Id. Verr.* 3, 66. (3) *Plin. Paneg.* 63. (4) § *Infamia* redundat ad amicos, *Id. de Am.* 21. Invidia mihi in posteritatem, *Id. Catil.* 1, 12. In me commissa pena redundet, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 451.

¶ *Reduplicatio*, ōnis, f. verb. A redoubling, Cod. ¶ *Duplicatio*, *Sen.*

¶ *Reduplico*, āre, act. To redouble, *Col.* ¶ *Duplico*, *Cic. conduplico*, *Tr.*

Reduresco, ui, incept. To grow hard again, § *Ferrum* redurefcit, *Vitr.* 1, 4.

Redūria, æ, f. [à reducere, inus.] The looseness and cleft of the skin about the root of the nails. *Redurias* sanat lana ex aqua frigidâ, *Plin.* 29, 2.

¶ *Reduvia* flagri, the looseness of the skin after a whipping, *Titin.* ¶ *Reduvia* conchyliorum, the fragments of shells of fishes, *Solin.* Cum capiti mederi debeas, reduviam curas, when one complains of lesser evils, neglecting the greater, *Prov. ap. Cic. pro S. Roic.* 44.

¶ *Reduviolus*, a, um, adj. ant. Full of chaps and gaps, rugged, rough, *Vid. Scal. in Solin.*

Redux, ūcis, c. g. [à reduco] (1) Brought, or returned, back again; or that is come home safe and sound from exile, or travel. (2) Also returning.

(1) Tu me reducem in patriam facis, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 4, 18. (2) Non ante reduces ad agmen, *Plin.* 8, 5.

† *Rēfācio*, ēre, fēci, act. To repair, or make anew, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 4, 24. § *Sed* al. re. facere rectius.

Rēfēctio, ōnis, f. verb. [à reficio] (1) A recruiting, a repairing, or mending, of a thing that is worn and decayed. (2) A refectio, a refreshment, or recreation. (3) A repast, a taking of meat and drink. (1) § *Capitolii* refectio, *Suet. Cæs.* 15, 1. Cæteraque, si refectioem desiderant, fabris concinnanda tradantur, *Col.* 12, 3. Compluvia habent in refectioibus molestiam magnam, *Vitr.* 6, 3. (2) = Tempora ad quietem refectioemque nobis data, *Quint.* 10, 3. (3) § *Refectio* ciborum, *Cels.* 4, 6.

Rēfēctor, ōris, m. verb. A maker of a thing new again, a furber, a repairer, or mender. *Colossii* refector, *Suet. Vesp.* 18.

¶ *Rēfēctōrium*, ii, n. A place in monasteries, or colleges, where the company dine and sup together; a refectory, a hall, *Jun. Prytaneum.*

Rēfēctus, a, um, part. [à reficio] (1) Made again, created anew. (2) Restored, covered. (3) Refreshed. (4) Fresh, not weary. (1) *Tribuni* plebis iidem refecti, *Liv.* 3, 31. (2) *Cognatorum* opibus curisque refectus, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 136.

(3) Nec aut cibo refectus, aut potu, *Curt.* 7, 5, 16. Refectus ab jactatione maritimâ, *Liv.* 21, 26. (4) § *Refecti* cum fatigatis certamen inituri erant, *Curt.* 5, 13, 13.

Rēfēcturus, a, um, part. About to repair. *Impensas* belli alio bello refecturus, *Just.* 9, 2.

Rēfēctus, ūs, m. verb. A refreshing, a repast, a repairing, or recruiting, *Plin.* 18, 7. sub fin.

Rēfēllens, tis, part. Disproving. *Nullius* memoriâ jam me refellente, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 2.

Rēfello, ēre, li, act. [ex re, & fallo] To refell, to prove false, to disprove, to refute. = *Retellere* & coarguere mendacium alicujus, *Cic. pro Ligar.* 5. § *Approbo*, *Quint.*

Rēfellor, i, pass. To be disproved, or refuted. Ita vivunt quidam, ut eorum vitâ refellatur oratio, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 29.

Rēferbeo, ēre, ui, neut. To grow cool. § *Refererat* oratio, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 91.

Rēfescio, īre, tum, act. (1) To fill, to stuff. (2) To cram, to put in a small room. (1) *Heraclides* puerilibus fabulis retercit libros, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 13. Refescire aures hominum sermonibus, *Id. pro Rab. Posth.* 14. (2) = § *Crassus* quæ coactavit, & peranguste referfit, in oratione tuâ, dilatat nobis atque explicet, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 35.

¶ *Rēfērendārius*, i, m. An officer that made answer to petitions, and of the emperor's pleasure therein, *Ap. JCC.*

Rēfērendus, a, um, part. To be brought back, or related. *Referendus* animus ad firmitudinem, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 6. Eique insepulti patris ossa in patriam referenda tradidit, *Just.* 25, 5.

Rēfērens, tis, part. Bringing back, or relating. § *Referens* exempla veterum, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 6. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 3, 187.

Rēfērio, īre, act. (1) To strike again. (2) To strike back, to reflect. (1) Me servulum, qui referere non audebam, vicit, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 29. conf. *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 2, 108. (2) *Vid. Referior.*

Rēfērior, īri, pass. To be reflected. Oppositâ speculo referitur imagine *Phœbus*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 349.

Rēfēro, fers, tūli, lātum, act. [ex re, & fero] (1) To bring, or force, again; to carry back. (2) Absol. To bring. (3) To report, rehearse, relate, or tell. (4) To answer, to reply. (5) To refer to one's consideration, to move, as in council, senate, &c. (6) To propose, or move. (7) To write, or set down. (8) To betake, or apply. (9) To turn, or convert. (10) To be like, to resemble. (11) To reduce. (12) To render, or requite; to be even with. (13) To imitate, to follow, the steps of. (14) To count, or reckon. (15) To bring in, to yield, to produce. (16) To transferr upon another, to impute. (1) *Fortum* capellæ domum referunt, *Tib.* 1, 1, 22. *Frigoribus* sub tectum referat, *Col.* 11, 3. ¶ *Pedem* referre, to give ground, to flee, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 40. (2) *Cives* referre opem, & restringite, *Cic. ex Poët.* Romam iterum se referre, *Id.* (3) § *Misit* qui rumores exciperent, & ad se reicient, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 9. § *Facta* referre, *Hor.* pugnæ, *Ov.* tales vocet, *Virg.* (4) *Ille* refert, O lux, &c. *Ov. Met.* 2, 35. (5) *Quæsit* quâ de re ad *Crassum* retulisset, *Cic.* § *Ad sapientes* referre aliquid, *Id.* Referre ad senatum de legatis mittendis, *Liv.* 2, 39. (6) *Lentulus* de solenni religione retulit, *Cic. ad Quir.* 5. (7) § *Referre* in codicem, *Id. pro Rosc. Com.* 2. in commentarium, *Id. Attic.* 7, 3. In Deos, Cælum & Terram refert *Heraclides*, *Id. N. D.* 1, 13. Referre in numerum deorum, *Id. N. D.* 1, 12. ¶ *Inter divos*, to canonize, *Eutrop.* 7, 20. Referre acceptum alicui aliquid, to impute, or charge it upon him; to thank him for it, & both in a good and bad sense, *Cic.* (8) = *Retuli* me ad ea studia, quæ diu intermissa revocavi, *Id. Tusc.* 9, 1. (9) *Multa* dies retulit in melius, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 426. (10) *Quicquid* conceptum est paternum & avitum retulit colorem, *Col. conf. Id.* 7, 2, 3. § *Referre* parentem ore, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 66. ¶ *Referre* alienos mores ad suos, to judge of them by his own, *Nep. Epam.* 1. (11) § *Ad finem* aliquem referre omnia, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 52. (12) *Solus* ego te ab egestate abstuli, solus si ductem, referre gratiam nunquam potes, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 3, 10. Nunc referam gratiam, atque illas itidem fallam, ut ab illis fallimur, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 93. (13) *Filia* non minus mores, patris, quam os vultumque referebat, *Plin. Epist.* 5, 16, 9. (14) *Claudere* oves stabulis, numerumque referre, *Virg. Ecl.* 6. fin. (15) = *Majores* quæstus antiquis retulere, quàm nunc præbent verva, *Col.* 2, 4. (16) *Ego* tibi refero, si non sum ex loco dejectus, *Cic.* Alius in alium culpam referebat, *Curt.* 4, 3, 7.

Rēfēror, i, pass. To be brought back, &c. *Cic. Offic.* 1, 10.

Rēfert, rēfūlit, imperf. priore productâ. [comp. ex nomine res, & verbo fero] Refert qu. ita refert; ut, ¶ *meâ* refert, i. e. Ita res mea fert, vel potius *Meâ* refert gratiâ, ut *Plautus* loquitur, it concerneth, or importeth. *Parvi* refert, it little concerneth, *Cic. pro Manil.* 7. Verum tuâ refert nihil, that makeit no matter to you, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 3, 12. Quid refert? to what purpose is it? what matter is it? *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 11.

Rēfertus, a, um, part. & adj. or comp. sūmus, sup. [à refertior] Replenished, full, well furnished, stuffed, cramed. = Formula disciplinæ plena ac referta, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 17. = *Referta* & locuples domus, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 35. § *Literæ* refertæ omni officio, diligentia, suavitate, *Id. ad Q. frat.* 2, 15. *Referto* prædonum mari navigare, *Id. pro Rab. Posth.* 8. *Refertius* erit ærarium *P. R.* quàm unquam fuit, *Id. Verr.* 3, 87. *Theatrum* celebritate refertissimum, *Id. ad Q. frat.* 1, 14.

Rēfervens, tis, part. [ex seq.] (1) Boiling hot. (2) Met. Flagrant, high. (1) *Terebinthina* in tartagine referventi, *Plin.* 16, 12. (2) § *Refervens* crimen, *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 6.

Rēserveo, ēre, vi, neut. (1) To be scalding hot. (2) Also to be cold again. (1) *Vid. Refervens.* (2) *Vid. Referbeo.*

Rēserveſco, ēre, incept. To begin to grow hot again. *Sanguis* reſerveſcere videretur, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 23.

Rēſervia faba, *Plin. Vid. Refrivus.*

Rētibulo, āre. act. *To unbuckle, to unlace, to unclasp*, Mart. 9, 28.

Rēficiendus, a, um. part. *To be repaired, to be refitted*. *℥ Naves ædificandas, veteresque reficiendas curavit, Cæs. B. G. 5, 5, 1.*

Rēficio, ēre, fēci, fectum. [*ex re, & facio*] (1) *To repair, amend, or make anew*. (2) *To renew, to fill up, to make*. (3) *To inspirit, to refresh*. (4) *To cure, or recover*. (1) *Muros ex sua re familiari reficere coactus est, Nep. Timol. 4.* *Ades, quæ vitium fecerunt, reficere, Cic. Topic. 3.* *℥ Rates quas reficere, to refit them, Hor. Od. 1, 1.* *℥ testamentum, to make a new will, or at least to alter the old, Ulp. (2) ℥ Reficere copias suas, Cæs. B. C. 3, 87.* *tribam, Cic. pro Planc. 18.* (3) = *Recreat me & reficit Cn. Pompeii consilium, Id. pro Mil. 2.* = *Milites ex nocturno labore seie reficere iussit, Cæs. (4) Tyronis reficiendi spes est in D. Curio, Cic. Att. 7, 3.* *Ego hic cogito commorari, quoad me reficiam; nam & corpus & vires amisi, Id. Fam. 7, 26.*

Rēficio, i. pass. (1) *To be made, to be done*. (2) *To be made up*. (3) *To be refreshed, relieved, &c.* (4) *To be made good, to be made to answer*. (1) *Vid. Reficio. Locatur opus, quod ex meâ pecuniâ reficiatur; ego me refecturum esse dico, Cic. Verr. 3, 54.* (2) *Nunquam eris dives, antequam ex tuis possessionibus tantum reficiatur, ut ex eo tueri sex legiones possis, Id. Parad. 6.* (3) *℥ Tantum cibi & potionis adhibendum, ut reficiantur vires, non opprimantur, Id. de Sen. 11, 8.* (4) *℥ Nemo sanus debet sumptum facere in culturâ, nisi videt non aliter posse refici, Col.*

Rēfigendus, a, um. part. *To be fastened anew*, vid. seq.

Rēfigo, ēre, xi, xum. act. (1) *To fasten anew*. (2) *To pluck down what is fastened; to cancel*. (3) *Met. To abrogate, or disannul*. (1) = *Sive prope truncum deligitur palus, pedali tamen spatium refigendus est, Col. 4, 16.* (2) *Sub duce qui templis Parthorum signa refixit, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 56.* (3) *℥ Finit leges pretio, atque refixit, Virg. Æn. 6, 622. conf. Sil. 10, 601.*

Rēfigor, i. pass. *To be fastened anew*. *℥ Refigit terrâ, Val. Max. 1, 6, 10.*

Rēfixus, a, um. part. *Unloosed, taken away*. *Refixa cælo devocare sidera, Hor. Epod. 27, 25.* *℥ Clypeus refixus, Id. Od. 1, 28, 11.*

Rēflāgito, āre. act. *To importune, to beg instantly*. *Circumsistite eam & reflagitate, Catull. 40, 6.*

Rēflans, tis. part. *Blowing contrary, or back again*. *Sin autem reflantibus velis rejiciemur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49.*

Rēflātus, ūs. m. verb. [*à reflu*] *A contrary blast, or wind; a blowing contrary*. *Naves delatæ in Utricam reflatu, Cic. Attic. 12, 2.*

Rēflectens, tis. part. *Turning back, &c.* *Catull. 43, 10.*

Rēflecto, ēre, xi, xum. act. (1) *To turn back, to bend back, to bow back, or again*. (2) *Met. To flay one from doing a thing*. (3) *To cause to reflect, or consider*. (1) *Canum degeneres caudam sub alvum reflectunt, Plin. 11, 40.* *℥ Caput reflectere, Catull. 43, 10.* *oculos, Ov. Met. 7, 341.* *pedem, Catull. 62, 112.* (2) = *Neque illum misericordia repressit, neque reflexit, Ter. Adelp. 3, 2, 9.* *℥ Incitare aut reflectere mentes, Cic. (3) = ℥ Animum revocare & reflectere ad aliquid, Id. pro Sulla, 16.*

Rēflector, i. pass. *To be bent*. *℥ Reflecti in unguis, Ov. Met. 5, 547.*

Rēflexus, a, um. part. *Turned, or bowed, back*. *℥ Cervice reflexâ, Stat. Achil. 1, 382.* *℥ Masculis elephantorum dentes reflexi, seminis recti atque proni, Plin. 11, 17.*

Rēflo, āre. act. (1) *To blow contrary; to blow back again, or against*. (2) *Met. To thwart, or cross, one*. (1) *Et si Etæiæ valde reflaverint, Cic. Attic. 6, 7.* (2) *Cum fortuna reflavit, affligimur, Cic. Offic. 2, 6, 2.*

Rēflor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be breathed out again*. *℥ Aër ducitur, atque reflatur, Lucr. 4, 936.*

Rēfloreo, ēre, ūi, neut. *To flourish, or spring, again*, Plin. 18, 19.

Rēfloreſcens, tis. part. *Flourishing again*. *℥ Juventa reflorescens, Sil. 15, 74.*

Rēfloreſco, ēre. incept. *To begin to flourish, or blossom, again*, Plin. 18, 16.

Rēfluens, tis. part. *Flowing back*. *℥ Refluens Tybris, Virg. Æn. 8, 87.* *Padus, Val. Flacc. 8, 90.*

Rēfluo, ēre, xi, xum. neut. *To flow again, to flow back, to ebb*. *Nilus cum refluit campis, Virg. Æn. 9, 32. conf. Luc. 4, 428.*

Rēfluus, a, um. adj. *Which floweth back, that ebbeth and floweth*. *℥ Refluum mare, Plin. 2, 97.* *Tethyos alternâ refluus calcavit arenas, Claud. 3. Conf. Hon. 58.*

Rēfluxus, ūs. m. *The ebb when the tide abateb, Litt. sine auct.* *℥ Recellus.*

Rēfocillator, ōris. m. verb. *A comforter*, Lexicogr. ex Apul.

Rēfocillatus, 2, um. part. *Refreshed*. *Paucis diebus ægrè refocillatus decessit, Plin. Epist. 3, 14.*

Rēfocillo, āre. act. [*ex re, & focillo*] *To comfort, to refresh, to cherish and make much of one*. *Lugentem remediis refocillare, Sen. de Benef. 3, 9.*

Rēfodio, ēre, di, ūm. act. *To dig out of the earth, to dig over anew*. *Radices omnes refodiat, Col. 2, 2. conf. Plin. 2, 63.*

Rēfodior, i. pass. *To be digged over again*. *Illud de integro refodi debet, Col. R. R. 4, 32.*

Rēformandus, a, um. part. *To be made anew*, Quint. 12, 6.

Rēformatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A renewing, a reformation*. *℥ Morum reformatio, Sen. E. 1, 58.* *℥ Renovatio, Cic.*

Rēformator, ōris. m. verb. *A reformer, or renewer*. = *Literarum senescentium reductor & reformatior, Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 1.*

Rēformatrix, icis. f. verb. *A she reformer*, Dig.

Rēformatus, a, um. part. *Reformed, made anew*. *Reformatus primos in annos, Ov. Met. 9, 399.*

Rēformidans, tis. part. *Greatly fearing*. *Vulgi reprehensionem reformidans, Cic. de Fin. 3, 2.*

Rēformidatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Great fear, or dread*. *℥ Oritur in suasionem sibi proponit aut spem, aut reformidationem deliberantis, Cic. Part. Orat. 4.*

Rēformido, āre. act. *To fear much, or dread greatly; to stand in awe of*. *Bellum involutum pacis nomine reformido, Cic. Phil. 7, 19.* *Membra faucia reformidant tactum, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 7, 13.*

Rēformo, āre. act. *To reform, to renew; to new mould, or shape; to put in a new dress, to make better*. *Dum quod fuit antè reformet, Ov. Met. 11, 254.* = *Mores parens reformet, & corrigat, Plin. Paneg. 53. conf. Sen. Epist. 94.*

Rēfossus, a, um. part. *Digged up*. *Refossas radices comburere, Col. 3, 11.* *tellus, Luc. 4, 293.*

Rēfotus, a, um. part. *Cherished again*, Suet. Ner. 27.

Rēfovendus, a, um. part. *To be cherished*. *Post bellum vires refovendæ magis, quàm spargendæ, Vell. Patere. 1, 15.*

Rēfovens, tis. part. *Cherishing*. *Nunc tandem longâ pace cuncta refovent, Curt. 4, 19.* *Ipsa levî statu refovens pendentia membra Aura, Ælian. 5, 565.*

Rēfoveo, ēre, fōvi, fōvum. act. (1) *To cherish, or revive, again; to refresh, or relieve, again*. (2) *To renew, or put in as good a state as it was*. (1) *Corpus refoventque, iuventque, Ov. Met. 8, 536.* *Membra quiete refovere, Sil. 3, 637.* *ortus, Luc. 8, 67.* (2) *℥ Disciplinam castrorum lapsam refovisti, Plin. Paneg. 18.*

Rēfoveor, ēri. pass. *To be renewed*. *Modicâ stercoreatione terra refoveatur, Col. 2, 1, 6.*

Rēfractariolus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat stubborn, or unruly*. *Refractariolum dicendi genus, Cic. Attic. 2, 1.*

Rēfractarius, a, um. adj. [*à refringo*] *Self-willed, willful, forward, rebellious, stubborn, obdurate, refractory, unruly*, Sen. Epist. 73. = *Contumax, Id. ibid.* *℥ Equus refractarius, a bradstrong, unruly, refract, horse, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Rēfractio, ōnis. f. verb. *A reflection, a refraction*. *Refractio, seu repercussio, luminis, Dig.*

Rēfractum, ti. n. *A ground broken up, or laid fallow*, Litt. ex Plin.

Rēfractus, a, um. part. [*à refringor*] *Broken, weakened*. *Refracta videntur Omnia converti, Lucr. 4, 442.* *Aquilo Zephyris refractus, Stat. Sylv. 4, 5, 8.* *Claustis pudoris refractis, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 4.*

Rēfrēnandus, a, um. part. *To be curbed, or held, in; Met. to be restrained*. = *Juventus refrenanda & coercenda est, Cic. de Div. 1, 2.*

Rēfrēnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A brideling; Met. a checking, curbing, or holding, in*. *℥ Refrenatio doloris, Sen. de Ira, 3, 15.*

Rēfrēnatus, a, um. part. *Bridled, bidden back; Met. stayed, restrained*. *℥ Religione refrenatus, Lucr. 5, 115.*

Rēfrēno, āre. act. [*ex re, & frenum*] *To bridle, or curb; to keep in, or check*. = *Refrenat aquas; obliquaque flumina sistit, Ov. Epist. 6, 87.* = *℥ Refrenare à gloriâ juvenes, non incitare, Cic. pro Cael. 31.* *licentiam, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 29.*

Rēfrēnor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be bridled, &c.* *Val. Max. 2, 7, 8.*

Rēfrāgatus, a, um. part. *Gain saying*. *℥ Refragatus gloriæ suæ, Curt. 9, 5, 21.*

Rēfrāgor, āri, ātus. sum. dep. [*ex re, & frago*] *quod est tentare, flectere: fort. à refringo, nam & frango ant. frago; quo sensu refractius dic.* *To resist, to be against; to gainsay, or deny; to vote against; to cross, or thwart*. *Ne refragari homini amicissimo videar, Cic. Philipp. 11, 9.* *Si cætera non refragantur, Plin. Epist. 3, 19, 9.* *Cum iis pars optimatum refragabatur, Vell. Patere. 2, 40.*

Rēfricatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A galling, or rubbing up*, Aug.

Rēfrico, āre, ūi, ūtum. act. (1) *To rub hard, or again*. (2) *Met. to rub up, to renew, to rehearse something unpleasing*. (3) *To torment, to pain*. (1) *Id omne ita facito, & reficito denuo, Cato, 87.* (2) *℥ Refricare obductam cicatricem, to rub up an old sore, Cic. in Rull. 3, 2.* *℥ memoriam, Id. Philipp. 3, 7.* (3) *Crebrò renicat lipitudo, Cic. Attic. 10, 17.*

Rēfrigor, āri. pass. *To be renewed, &c.* *Refri-*

Rēfrigeo, ēre, xi, neut. *To cool again, to wax cold*. *Vid. Refrigesco.*

Rēfrigeratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A refreshing, a cooling*. *℥ Refrigeratio in aëtare, Cur. de Senect. 14.* *Corpora à refrigerationibus solidantur, Vitr. 1, 4.*

Rēfrigerator, ōris. m. verb. *A cooler, or refresher*, vid. Refrigeratrix.

Rēfrigeratissimus, a, um. adj. *Cooling, refreshing*. *Refrigeratissima vis, Plin. 22, 22.*

Rēfrigatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that refreshes*. *Laetitia natura est refrigeratrix, Plin. 18, 8.*

Rēfrigeratus, a, um. part. (1) *Cooled*. (2) *Abated, flaked, refreshed, diminished, allayed*. (1) = *Refrigerato & extincto calore occidimus 101, Cic. N. D. 2, 9.* (2) *Refrigerato jam sermone hominum, Id. Fam. 3, 8.* *℥ Membra partium audientia partium refrigerata, Cic. N. D. 1, 10.*

Rēfrigerium, ti. n. *Refreshment, Food*. *℥ Refrigeratio, Cic.*

Rēfrigeror, āre. act. (1) *To cool, to chill*. (2) *To refresh, to soothe*. (3) *Met. To diminish, or allay; to daunt, dishearten, or slack, one; to take one off*. (1) *℥ Stella Saturni refrigerat, Martis incendit, Cic. N. D. 2, 46.* *Me frigus Dalmaticum etiam hic refrigeravit, Id. Plin. 5, 10.* (2) *Inclusâ sua membra refrigerat undâ, Ov. Met. 15, 903.* (3) *℥ Refrigerare telum, Quint. 5, 7.*

Rēfrigoror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be cooled, &c.* *℥ Ubi potest ista ætas caleſcere, aut vultus aquive refrigerari salubrius? Cic. de Senect. 16.*

Rēfrigescio, ēre, xi, incept. (1) *To grow cold, to begin to be cool*. (2) *Met. To be less vehement and earnest, to begin to cool*. (1) *Ubi vinum refrigerit, in domum intundit, Cato, conf. Col. 1, 16.* *Cor post reſectum refrigit, Ov. Met. 12, 122.* (2) *℥ Calidâ se recentia mente in causâ,*

refrigit, *Cic. pro Planc. 23.* Res interpellata bello refrigerat, *Id. Attic. 1, 19.*

Refringendus, a, um, part. *To be broken, or curbed.* Sed hoc intelligi volo, laxandos esse eloquentiae frenos, nec angustissimo gyro ingeniorum impetus refringendus, *Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 7.*

Refringens, tis, part. *Breaking, Stat. Theb. 4, 139.*

Refringo, ěre, ěgi, actum, act. (1) *To break open.* (2) *To break.* (3) *To refract, or reflect.* (4) *Met. To weaken, or abate; to diminish, to lessen, to blunt, or dull.* (1) § Refringere carcerem, *Liv. 6, 17.* portas, *Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 61.* domos ventorum, *Val. Flacc. 8, 323.* Cellas refregit omnes intus, *Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 10.* (2) Refringit virgulta pede vago, *Catull. 61, 86.* (3) § Refringere radios solis, *Plin. 2, 59.* (4) § Refringere vim fortunæ, *Liv. 5, 37.* gloriam alicujus, *Cic. pro Mil. 2.* opes, *Prop. 3, 3, 44.*

Refringor, i, pass. *To be broken, to be refracted, &c. Plin. 2, 59.*

Refrivus, a, um, adj. [*qu. referivus, à refero.* *Refriva faba*, quæ ad sacrificium referri solet] *A bean sacrificed to the gods, for good luck of corn.* *Al. leg. refrina, & referina, sed malè, vid. Fest. & Plin. 18, 13.*

§ Refruga, æ, c. g. *A runagate, an apostate, Ulp. † Transfuga.*

Refugiens, tis, part. *Flying back.* Rex cum paucis suorum assequutus agmen refugientium adiuos, *Curt. 4, 40.* Refugientes pauci aliam omnem multitudinem in potestate hostium esse afferbant, *Liv. 24, 1.*

Refugio, ěre, fūgi, fūgitum, n. (1) *To fly away; to run, or fly, back.* (2) *To start at, to dread.* (3) *Met. To eschew, shun, avoid, or fly from.* (4) *To forsake, to forbear.* (5) *To refuse, or deny.* (1) Reliqui Syracusas refugerant, *Cic. § A pestiferis & nocentibus refugere, Id. N. D. 2, 47.* (2) = Refugit animus, eaque reformidat dicere, *Id. Philipp. 14, 3.* (3) § Tela atque incurfus refugere, *Id. ad aliquem, Id. pro Deiot. 11.* Ista refugiant memoriam nostram, *Col. 12, 50.* (4) Omnem Venerem refugerat Orpheus, *Or. Met. 10, 79.* (5) Nec Polyphymnia Lesbionum refugit tendere barbiton, *Hor. Od. 1, 1, sub fin.*

Refugium, ii, n. *A refuge, or shelter.* = Nationum portus & refugium senatus, *Cic. Off. 2, 8.*

Refugus, a, um, adj. *Flying back, or away.* § Justit ut instantibus instaret, refugos non sequeretur, *Tac. Ann. 13, 40, 3.* § Mare refugum, *Stat. Theb. 12, 634.* Refugi à fronte capilli, *Luc. 10, 152.*

Refulgens, tis, part. *Glittering.* § Refulgens suis venis, *Plin. 13, 15.* Integri refulgentibus armis, *Liv. 8.*

§ Refulgentia, æ, f. *A glittering.* § Lacunarum refulgentia, *Apul. Florid. 18, p. 811.* † Fulgor, *Hor.*

Refulgeo, ěre, si, neut. (1) *To reflect a shining brightness, to shine bright, to glitter.* (2) *Met. To smile upon.* (1) Refulget luce percussus color, *Luc. 2, 799.* Roseâ cervice refulsit, *Virg. Æn. 1, 406.* Cynthia, quo primum cornu dubitanda refulsit, *Luc. 4, 60.* (2) Quod si dolosi spes refulserit nummi, *Per. Prol. 12.*

§ Refulgidus, a, um, adj. *Shining, or glittering, Litt. ex Apul. † Fulgidus, Lucr.*

Refundens, tis, part. *Pouring back, returning.* Fluvius refundens ore phryseter capax, *Sen. Hippol. 3030.*

Refundo, ěre, fūdi, fūsum, act. (1) *To pour back.* (2) *To melt, to dissolve.* (3) *To return, or send, back.* (4) *To pour forth.* (5) § *To refund, or pay back.* (1) A liquor refundit in æquor, *Or. Met. 11, 488.* (2) = Glaciem refundat, cunctaque humifico spiritu laxet luna, *Plin. 2, 101.* (3) Refudimus Nilo suas copias, *Id. Paneg. 31.* Urna refundit aquas, *Prop. 2, 20, 50. conf. Stat. Theb. 4, 844.* (4) Vaporibus stellæ & æmnis æther refundunt eadem, & rursus trahunt indidem, *Cic. N. D. 2, 46.* (5) *Litt. ex Ulp. † Resolvo, Plaut.*

Refundor, i, pass. *To be poured out, &c. § Unda refunditur, Stat. Theb. 9, 465. conf. Sil. 14, 552.*

Rēfūsē, adv. unde comp. Rēfūsūs. *Abundantly, largely, plentifully.* In plano refusiūs egesta humus tumidior est, *Col. 4, 1.*

§ Rēfūsio, ōnis, f. verb. *A pouring back.* § Refusio humoris, *Macrobi. Sat. 1, 21.*

§ Rēfūsor, ōris, m. verb. *He that poureth, or melteth, Agric.*

Rēfūsus, a, um, part. (1) *Poured out, overflowing.* (2) *Poured in again, or rather wide, or of great extent.* (1) Non nisi refuso mari arenas fatetur, *Plin. 36, 26.* (2) Si quem tellus extrema refuso submoveat oceano, *Virg. Æn. 7, 225. conf. & Sil. 17, 63.*

Rēfūtandus, a, um, part. *To be coerced, or kept within bounds.* § Illas gentes nostri imperatores refutandas potius, quàm bello laceffendas putaverunt, *Cic. de Prov. Conf. 13.*

Rēfūtatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A confutation, a reply.* § Refutatio accusationis, *Cic. Top. c. 25.*

Rēfūtātus, a, um, part. *Refuted.* Oratio re multo magis, quàm verbis refutata, *Cic. pro Pomp.*

Rēfūtātus, ūs, m. verb. *A confutation.* Ancipiti refutatu convincere fallum, *Lucr. 3, 524.* † Raro occ.

Rēfūtō, āre, act. [*ex re, & futo, i. c. arguo, Fest. sed est à futo vale, quo aqua fervens compescitur: unde Confutare illam dixit Titin.*] (1) *To confute, to disapprove, to convince, or confound, by reason; to refute.* (2) *To cōerce, or binder a design.* (2) § Nostra confirmare, contraria refutare, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 19.* (2) *Vid. Refutandus.*

Rēfūtōr, ari, ātus, pass. *To be refuted, &c. Cic. Tusc. 2, 23.*

§ Rēgālia, um, pl. n. *Royalties, fees of honour granted by the king; also the robes, &c. used at the coronation, Ap. JCC. † Regum insignia.*

Rēgāliolus, li, m. [*ita dict. quod sit rex avium qui ideo regaviolus, Gr. βασιλίσκος, τράχελος*] *A bird of a yellow colour, between which and the eagle is continual hostility; some take it for the wren, Suet. Cæs. 81. vid. ibid. Casaub.*

Rēgālis, le, adj. or, comp. *Royal, or kingly; princely, like a king.* § Ornatus regalis, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 21.* Rex regum regalis, *Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 45.* § Virgo regalis, *Or. A. Am. 1, 6, 97.*

Rēgālīter, adv. *Kingly, royally, majestically.* Sacrificio regaliter confecto, *Liv. 42, 51.* Precibus minas regaliter addit, *Or. Met. 2, 397.*

Rēgēlo, āre, act. *To thaw that which is frozen.* Figura biumæ Zephyrus regelavit, *Col. 1, 5. Conf. & Varr. R. R. 1, 57.*

Rēgēlor, āi, pass. *To be thawed, Col. 2, 16.* Vix ætas mea mediâ regelatur ætate, *Sen. Ep. 67.*

Rēgēmo, ěre, ui, neut. *To groan again.* Ab junctis regemunt tabulata cavernis, *Stat. Theb. 5, 389.*

Rēgendus, a, um, part. *To be ruled, or governed, Cic. Attic. 10, 6.* Regenda magis est servida adolescentia, *Sen. Oct. 446.* § Regendus amor arte, *Or. A. Am. 1, 4.*

§ Rēgēnērātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A new birth, Eccl. † Generatio nova.*

§ Rēgēnērātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that regenerateth, or begeth anew, Eccl. † Novi generis auctor.*

Rēgēnēro, āre, act. (1) *To resemble some ancestor.* (2) § *To regenerate, or beget again.* (1) Ipse avum regeneravit Æthiopem, *Plin. 7, 12.* (2) *Eccl. † Denuo formare, regigno.*

Rēgēnēror, āri, ātus, pass. *To be produced again, to come again.* Nævos & cicatrices etiam regenerari, *Plin. 7, 11.*

Rēgens, tis, part. *Ruling, governing.* Tum contemptu regentium minis coercitis odiis, *Tac. Ann. 12, 54, 3.* Regens frena nocturni ætheris, *Sen. Hipp. 420.* regentis, *Sil. 14, 393.*

† Rēgērendārius, ii, m. *An officer that subscribed petitions, also a register, Ap. JCC.*

Rēgerminatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A springing again, Plin. 17, 20. & 19, 7.*

Rēgermāno, āre, neut. [*ex re, & germen*] *To burgeon again, to spring anew, to grow afresh, Plin. 16, 33.*

Rēgēro, ěre, si, sum, act. (1) *To cast up again;*

to throw, or fling, back. (2) *To vomit, to cast back again.* (3) *Met. To retort.* (4) *To set down, or put, in writing that which one hath read, or heard.* (1) In acervum culmos regerant, *Col. 2, 16.* (2) *Vid. Regestus.* (3) § Regerere crimen alicui, *Sen. Hippol. 720.* invidiam in aliquem, *Quint. 11, 1.* communem culpam, *Plin. Epist. 10, 30, 2.* (4) *Cassius Cic. Fam. 15, 19.* In commentarios ea, quæ aliis declamatoribus laudata sunt, regerunt, *Quint. 3, 8.* Cum regessisset in ærarium pecunias publicas, *Vell. Patere. 2, 92.*

Rēgestum, ti, n. [*terra è sulco egesta, & in aliquantulam altitudinem elevata*] (1) *Earth dug up, a ridge in ploughing.* (2) § *Also a register book.* (1) Humus passioni præbet regestum, *Col. 3, 13. conf. 4, 1.* (2) Quæ in regestis diversorum officiorum relata sunt, *Præf. Cod. Theod. † Commentarius.*

Rēgestus, a, um, part. (1) *Cast, or turned, up again.* (2) *Vomited up.* (1) Tellure regestâ Obvuerere, *Or. Met. 11, 188.* Translucit ignis, inque trepidantes focos bis ter regestus, *Sen. Thy. 768.* (2) Regestâ crapulâ vestem inquinare, *Apul. † Revomo, Plin.*

Rēgia, æ, f. sc. domus. (1) *The palace, or house, of a prince; a king's court, or pavilion.* (2) *A sort of olive tree.* (1) § Regia cæli, *Virg. Æn. 7, 210.* Priami, *Or. Epist. 1, 34.* Numæ, *Id. Liv. 2, 12.* Vid. Periz. *Curt. Vind. p. 85.* (2) *Col. 8, 5. & 12, 47.*

Rēgiē, adv. *Royally, pompously, magnificently, kingly, princely.* § Regiē statuere, *Cic. Verr. 3, 48.* Regiē polita ædificia, *Varr.*

Rēgificē, adv. *Kingly, sumptuously.* Ebores instructa regificē, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. ex poetâ.* Regificē extructis celebrant convivium mensis, *Sil. 11, 273.*

Rēgificus, a, um, adj. *Royal, princely, sumptuous, magnificent.* Epulæ paratæ regifico luxu, *Virg. Æn. 6, 605.* § Paratus regificus, *Val. Placc. 2, 653.*

Rēgīfūgiūm, ii, n. dies, quo Tarquinius Româ profugit, *sc. VI Kal. Mart. Fest. Al. dic. fugalia.* Nec Regifugium, pulsus ex urbe tyrannis, Lætum Romanis tas reticere diem, *Auson. Ecl. de feriis, Rom. 13.*

§ Rēgigno, ěre, act. *To engender, to beget, again, unde*

Rēgignor, i, pass. *To be engendered, or produced, anew.* Regigni contumpta membra videmus, *Lucr. 4, 245.*

† Rēgilla, æ, f. dim. [*à regia, Non. qu. vestis rege digna*] (1) *A royal robe.* (2) *Also a kind of womens garment, which they wore the day before their wedding.* (1) *Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 39.* (2) *Fest.*

Rēgimen, inis, n. [*à rego*] (1) *Government, rule, regiment.* (2) *Meton. The rudder, or stern, in a ship.* (1) Regimen totius magistratus penes Appium erat, *Liv. 6, 33.* = In quo consilium vitæ regimēque locatum est, *Id. 3, 95.* (2) Frangitur arbor, Frangitur & regimen, *Or. Met. 11, 552.* Regimen dat ventis, *Luc. 7, 12.*

Rēgina, æ, f. (1) *A queen, a great lady, or mistress, the governess of a province.* (2) *A rich, or great, woman.* (1) § Regina Juno, *Cic. anteq. irret in exil. 10.* Met. Omnium regina rerum oratio, *Id. de Orat. 2, 44.* (2) Felix trium reginarum maritus, *Suet. Claud. 28.*

Rēgiō, ōnis, f. [*à rego, quod priusquam provincie fierent, regiones sub regibus erant, atque ab his regebantur, Perot.*] (1) *A region, a district, a division, a canton.* (2) *A border, a coast.* (3) *A climate, or quarter.* (4) *A road, or highway.* (5) *A part of a town, or city; a ward.* (6) *Also a limit, or bound.* (7) § *E regione, over against, opposite.* (8) *Also in a straight line.* (9) *A country, as opposed to a city.* (1) Regiones dicimus intra quarum fines singularum coloniarum, aut municipiorum, magistratibus jus dicendi exercendique est, *Sicil. Flaccus.* (2) = Quæ tam parva insula, quæ non portus suos & agros, & aliquam partem regionis atque oræ maritimæ, per se ipsam defenderet? *Cic. pro Sex. 3.* Regio quæ tum est Aquilonaris, tum Australis,

lis, *Id. N. D.* 2, 19. (4) Notâ excedo regione viarum, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 737. (5) Lituo Romulus direxit regiones tum cum urbem condidit, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 17. (6) Regiones vineæ terminare, *Id. N. D.* 2, 3. *Met.* Regionibus officii sese continere, *Id. in Rull.* 2. (2) = Nonne dicitis esse è regione nobis è contrariâ parte terræ, qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, quos antipodas vocatis? *Id. Acad.* 4, 39. (8) X Cum duo individua per inanitatem ferantur, alterum è regione declinet, alterum moveatur, *Id. de Fato*, 9. (9) X Non solum regiones, sed etiam urbes disiectæ, *Nep. Timol.* 3.

|| Rēgiōnālīter, adv. Country by country, or according to countrys, *Apul. de Mundo.* p. 753. † Secundum regiones.

|| Rēgiōnārius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a region, or country, *Front.*

Rēgiōnātīm, adv. [per singulas regiones] From quarter to quarter, ward by ward. Regionatim tribus descripserunt, *Liv.* 40, 51. Commercia regionatim interrompere, *Id.* 45, 30.

|| Rēgistrārius, ii. m. A register, or one that keepeth a register, *Ulp.* † pot. Registrarius.

|| Rēgistrum, tri. n. *Vopisc.* Index memoriz causâ factus, in quem regerimus ea, quæ in necessariis usus obvia esse volumus, *M. qu. regestarium*, *Bud. A register, a note book.* = Regestum, *Id.* quod rect. † Commentarius, liber memorialis.

† Rēgīto, āre. freq. [à rego] To govern often, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 57, 3. ubi vet. exemp. reglare.

Rēgius, a, um. adj. [à rex, regis] (1) Of a king. (2) Royal, kingly, princely, like a king. (1) Invisa civibus superbia regia, sc. regis Tarquinii, *Liv.* 1, 54. Dion repressit regios spiritus, *Nep. Dion.* 5. b. e. spiritus regius Dionysii. (2) § Regius apparatus, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 1. Regia potestas, *Id.* ¶ Ales regia, that of a king, *Ov. Met.* 4, 362. Morbus regius, the jaundice, the king's evil, *Cels.* 3, 24. || Via regia, the king's highway, *Ap. JCC.*

|| Rēglūtīnatio, ōnis. f. An unglueing, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Rēglūtīno, āre. act. (1) To unglue, *Met.* to let loose. (2) To glue again. (1) = Tuis ab unguibus reglutina & remitte, *Catull.* 23, 9. (2) *Vid.* Reglutinor.

|| Rēglūtīnor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) To be unglued. (2) To be glued again. (1) *Lexicogr. ex Col.* (2) = Amputatum plagâ collum dividens rursus coibit ac reglutinabitur, *Prud. Pers.* 10, 873.

Rēglūtīnōsus, a, um. adj. Very glueish, or clammy, *Plin.* 11, 15.

Regnandus, a, um. part. To be governed. Si unquam regnandam acceperit Albam, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 770.

Regnans, tis. part. Reigning. Displacent regnantibus civilia filiorum ingenia, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 82, 3. *conf. Sil.* 10, 342. Quæ cecinerant, uno ex Amyntæ filiis regnante, florentissimum fore Macedoniæ statum, *Just.* 7, 6.

Regnātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) A ruler, a governor, a king, lord, and master. (2) A possessor, or owner. (1) § Regnator Olympi, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 558. populorum, *Hor. Od.* 3, ult. (2) Regnator agelli, *Mart.* 10, 61.

Regnātrix, icis. f. verb. adject. She that ruleth; a governess, a lady, or mistress; a queen regent. ¶ Regnatrix domus, the imperial house, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 4, 4.

Regnātur, imperf. They reign, or bear rule. ¶ Ter centum totos regnabitur annos, kings shall govern, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 276.

Regnātūrus, a, um. part. About to reign. Haud ambiguum propediem regnaturum eum, *Liv.* 45, 19. Dixerunt, Neque enim aut sine regio imperio victurum, aut regnaturum esse captivum, *Curt.* 9, 1.

Regnātus, a, um. part. Governed, ruled. Terra regnata Lycurgo, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 14. *conf. Sil.* 14, 7.

Regno, āre. neut. [à regn. Celt. *Id.*] (1) To reign, to be a king. (2) To bear rule and sway, to be eminent and domineer; to bear a chief, or great, stroke. (3) Absol. To enjoy one's self, to live as

one pleaseth. (1) § Regnare in loco, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 54. per urbes, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 295. alicui opido, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 54. Mithridates ab eo tempore regnat, *Id. pro Leg. Manil.* 3. (2) Equitum centurias tenes, in quibus regnas, *Id. Fam.* 11, 16. (3) Vivo & regno, simul ista reliqui, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 8.

Regnor, āri. pass. To be ruled, or governed. In cæteris gentibus, quæ regnantur, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 54. ¶ Rarò occ.

Regnum, ni. n. (1) A realm, a kingdom; kingly government. (2) One's own possession. (3) A dominion, rule, or government. (4) ¶ A metropolis. (1) Manlius est regnum appetisse judicatus, *Cic. pro Domo*, 38. *Liv.* 1, 57. (2) Nisi hic in tuo regno essemus, non tulissem, sc. in Tusculano, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 10. In Puteolana regna renavigare, *Id. Att.* 14, 16. *vid. & Virg. Ecl.* 1, 70. (3) ¶ Regna vini sortiri talis, to cast the dice who shall be king of good fellows, or master of the feast, *Hor. Od.* 1, 4, 18. (4) *Virg. Aen.* 1, 21.

Rēgo, ēre, xi, ūm. act. [ex Hebr. רָעָה pasco: nam rex est pastor, & pastor regit oves] (1) To rule, to govern. (2) To manage, to guide. (3) To hold strait, to keep down. (4) To set right, to admonish. (1) Regit patriis virtutibus oibem, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 17. (2) Auriga sedens equos regebat, *Curt.* 4, 15, 28. Iter rexit lino Theseus, *Prop.* 2, 11, 8. Animum regi, qui nisi paret, Imperat, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 61. (3) Pappillus tumidas tascia nulla regat, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 1, 333. ubi al. tegat; sed perperam. (4) X Non multa peccas, sed si peccas, te regere possum, *Cic. pro Mur.* 28.

Rēgor, i. pass. (1) To be governed, or ruled. (2) To be guided, or managed. (3) || To be bounded, or limited. (1) Mundus regitur numine deorum, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 19. (2) Remo reguntur rates, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 3. (3) *Litt. ex Boët.*

Regredior, i, ūs sum. dep. To return, to go back. X Regredi quàm progredi malle, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 10. § Regredi ab ostio, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 7. ¶ In memoriam regredi, to bethink himself, *Id. Capt.* 5, 4, 26.

† Regredō, is, ēre. act. To recall one's step. Regredere, revocare, *Non. ex Enn.*

Regressio, ōnis. f. A returning, a figure in rhetoric. Ἐπαγώδος dicitur Græcè; nostri regressionem vocant, *Quint.* 9, 3.

Regressus, a, um. part. Returning, having returned. Asperitima hiemis initio regressus Siscliam, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 113.

Regressus, ūs. m. verb. A return, a going back, or retiring. X Nihil errat, quod in omni æternitate conservat progressus & regressus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20. X Egressus & regressus, *Col.* 9, 9.

Rēgūla, æ. f. [norma quâ lineæ diriguntur; dim. à rex, regis; quod quantitas primæ ostendit] (1) A rule, a square, a ruler. (2) A stick whereby with any thing is held right. (3) Also a certain panier of osiers to put olives in. (4) An instrument used in bone-setting. (5) A pattern, an example. (1) Duas regulas in speciem Græcæ literæ X decussavimus, *Col.* 3, 13. (2) *Id.* 6, 19. it. 6, 26. (3) *Id.* 12, 51. (4) *Cels.* 6, 10. (5) = Norma, regula, & præscriptio naturæ, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 46.

Rēgūlāris, re. adj. Made according to rule, regular, straight, *Ap. Recent.* † Regulæ congruens, *Cic.* ¶ Aes regulare, *Plin.* 34, 8. quod obsequatur malleis, malleable trass that will endure the hammer. = Ductile.

|| Rēgūlārīter, adv. Regularly, by rule, *Ulp.* † Rectè, ad normam, *Vett.*

|| Rēgūlātīm, adv. Idem, *Diom.*

Rēgūlus, li. m. dim. [à rex] A prince, a duke, an earl, a lord, a viceroy, a petty king. (2) || A nobleman, or courtier. (3) || A serpent, a cockatrice, or basilisk. (4) Also a bird called a wræn. (1) Protinus & alios Africæ regulos iusti adire, *Liv.* 27, 4. *conf. & Plin.* 18, 3. sub fin. (2) *Bibl.* (3) *Vulg.* † Basiliscus. (4) *Vid.* *Plin.* 10, 74.

Rēgustandus, a, um. part. To be tasted again, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 16.

|| Rēgustatio, ōnis. f. A second tasting, *Apic. ap. Litt.*

Rēgusto, āre. act. (1) To taste over again, to vomit. (2) *Met.* To read over again. (1) § Bilem suam regustare, *Sen. de Provid.* 3. (2) Crebro regusto tuas literas, *Cic. Att.* 13, 13. fin. § Laudationem alicujus regustare, *Id. ibid.* 48, in fin.

Rēgyro, āre. act. To wheel about, to turn round. Belum in Hispaniam regyavit, *Flor.* 4, 2. ¶ Locus ex *Varr.* vulgò adduct. dubius est.

Rehālo, āre. act. To breathe back again. Terra humorem tota rehalat, *Lucr.* 6, 522.

Reicio, ēre. act. per Sync. pro rejicio. To drive back, ut à flumine reice capellas, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 96.

|| Reicūlus, a, um. adj. Non. *Vid.* Rejiculus.

Rejectāneus, a, um. adj. Refused, not chosen. X Illa non appello mala, sed rejectanea, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 26.

Rejectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A vomiting, or casting up. (2) A casting off, or away; a rejecting, or refusing. (1) ¶ Rejectio sanguinis, a flux, *Plin.* 25, 13. ¶ 23, 8. (2) X Sive postliminio, sive exilio, sive rejectione hujus civitatis, *Cic. pro Balbo*, 12. judicium, *Id. Div. in Verr.* 6. X Selectio, *Id.*

Rejecto, āre. freq. (1) To vomit, to cast up. (2) To cast back, to rebound, to re-echo. (1) § Cruorem ore rejectare, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 470. (2) Montes rejectant vocem, *Lucr.* 2, 330. *conf. Sil.* 7, 421.

|| Rejector, ari, ātus. pass. *Litt. ex Apul.*

Rejēctūrus, a, um. part. About to cast back, or refuse, *Ov. Met.* 9, 512.

Rejēctus, a, um. part. (1) Cast, or thrown, back. (2) Driven back. (3) Cast off, forsaken. (4) Remitted, or sent back. (5) Refused, disliked. (6) Deferred, or put off. (1) Capillus circum caput rejectus negligenter, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 49. (2) Naves tempestate rejectæ, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 5. (3) Rejecta mater amicam impuri filii sequebatur, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 24. (4) Conquesti ad senatum, rejectique ad consulem, *Liv.* 39, 3. (5) X Hæc quidem præposita rectè, illa rejecta dicere licebit, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 4. (6) In mensum Quintilem rejecti sumus, *Id. Att.* 1, 3.

Rejēctus, ūs. m. A vomiting, or casting, up. Rejēctus cibi non erit inutilis, si rarò fiat, *Cels.* 4, 2.

Rejiciendus, a, um. part. To be cast back, rejected, &c. *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 23.

Rejicio, ēre, jēci, jēctum. act. [ex re, & jacio] (1) To cast, or sling, back. (2) To cast away. (3) To drive back, or chase away. (4) To turn, or shake, off. (5) To vomit, or cast, up. (6) To reject. (7) To refer. (8) To neglect, or slight. (9) To defer, delay, or put off, to another time. (1) Suis imperavit, ne quod omnino telum in hostes rejicerent, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 46. (2) Si quis erit, qui te è gremio rejiciat suo, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 1, 66. (3) Pascentes à flumine reice capellas, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 96. § Hostem ab aliquo loco rejicere, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 10. Quorum ferrum rejeci in campo, *Id. pro Mur.* 37. (4) Si altera illa magis instabit, forsitan nos rejiciat, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 5, 5. (5) Exasperatis faucibus pulvere, sanguinem rejecit, *Plin. Epist.* 8, 1, 2. (6) = Rejicere à se & aspernari, *Cic. pro S. Risc.* 53. = Ubi plus mali quàm boni reperio, id totum abjudico atque rejicio, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 24. X Deligere bona, & rejicere contraria, *Id. de Legg.* 1, 23. (7) Sed ne bis eadem legas, ad ipsam te epistolam rejicio, *Id. Attic.* 9, 15. § Rejicere causam ad senatum, *Liv.* 3, 13. (8) Panætius Astrologorum prædicta rejecit, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 42. *Vid. & Rejicior*, n. 3. (9) = Mitto hæc, & in aliud tempus rejicio, *Id. Vid. & Rejicior*, n. 4.

Rejicior, i. pass. (1) To be thrown back. (2) To be driven back. (3) *Met.* To be rejected. (4) To be deferred, &c. (1) Ut fores extra aperirentur, & janua in publicum rejiceretur, *Plin.* 36, 15. (2) Cum processissem, rejectus sum auro vehementi, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 6. Resistantibus ventis rejici, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 49. (3) = Refutetur & rejiciatur clamor, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 23. (4) Reliqua in mensum Januarium, rejicientur, *Id. Q. frat.* 2, 1. fin.

Rejiculus, vel *al.* *re'culus*, a, um, adj. [quod ab omnibus rejicitur] (1) *Thrown away, little worth, refuse, vile, base, poor, not worth keeping.* (2) *Met. Fruitless, idle.* (1) *Rejiculae oves sunt alienandae, Varr. R. R. 2, 1. Véndat boves vetulos, armenta rejicula, &c. Cato, 2, 4.* (2) *Dispunge & recense vitæ tuæ dies, videbis paucos admodum & rejiculos apud te refedisse, Sen. de brev. vitæ, c. 8.*

Reipia, *In very deed*, Cic. passim. *Sed potest scribi dicere.*

Repetitio, ōis, f. verb. *A repeating of a thing; a doing, or saying, it again.* Ut quæ exciderunt, crebrâ repetitione firmentur, *Quint. 11, 2.* *Sed mel. lib. iteratione.* † *Repetitio.*

Repetitor, ōis, m. verb. *He that repeateth, Lit. ex Tac. sed frustra fui querendo.*

Repeto, are, act. *To do, or say, a thing again; to reiterate.* † *Itero, repeto.*

Relabens, tis, part. *Sliding back.* § *Relabente æstu, Tac. Ann. 2, 24. Relabentes undæ, Claud. Laus Særen. 79.*

Relator, i, plus, dep. *To slide, or fall, back again.* In finis, formosæ, relabere nostros, *Ov. Epist. 15, 95. Met. In Aristippi turtim præcepta relator, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18.*

Relanguo, ère, ni, neut. *To be very feeble and faint.* Moribunda relanguit ore, *Ov. Met. 6, 291.*

Relanguesco, ère, incept. *To grow faint, or feeble; to assuage, or abate.* = *Luxuriâ animos relanguescere, eorumque remitti virtutem existimabant, Liv. 35, 45. adde Cæs. B. G. 2, 15, 4. = remitti, ibid.*

Relapsus, a, um, part. *Fallen, or sunk, down again; relapsed.* *Ov. Met. 10, 57.*

Relatio, ōis, f. verb. [*à refero*] (1) *A relation, a telling.* (2) *A report to the senate.* (3) *Relatio criminis, a plea in law.* (4) *The relation one thing beareth to another, as a master to a scholar.* (5) *A retribution.* (1) *Quis audivit relationem tuam? Cic. in Pison. 13.* (2) *Relationem Cæsar ad senatum non remittit, Plin. jun. 3.* (3) *Relatio criminis est, cum ille iure factum a citur, quod alius antè injuriâ lacefferit, Cic. de Inv. 1, 11.* (4) *Ap. Dialect.* (5) § *Meritorum relatio, Quint. 4, 1. gratiæ, Sen. de Benef. 5, 11.*

Relativus, a, um, adj. *Relative; that hath relation, or is referred, to something, Gram. vocab.*

Relator, ōis, m. verb. *A rehearser, a reporter, a teller, Bulb. ad Cic. sub Ep. Attic. 8, 17.*

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Sen. 22. (2) *Pater indulgens quicquid ego adstrinxi, ille relaxat, Id. Attic. 10, 6.* (3) *Quæro non quibus rebus intendam animum, sed quibus relaxem, & remittam, Id.* (4) *An dominum ignoras, nisi quem vindicta relaxat? Pers. 5, 125.* (5) = *Longus dolor levis; dat enim intervalla, & relaxat, Cic. de Fin. 2, 29.*

Relaxor, ari, ōis, pass. (1) *To be made loose, or soluble.* (2) *To be released, or respited; to be relaxed.* § *Alvus tumefactastringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54.* § *Relaxari animis, Id. Philipp. 2, 16.* (2) *Ut relaxarentur animi, Id. de Orat. 1.*

Relaxus, a, um, adj. *Very loose.* Relaxa humo radix, *Col. 11, 3.*

Relectus, a, um, part. *Read over again.* § *Scripta relecta, Ov. de Rem. Am. 718.*

Relegandus, a, um, part. *To be banished.* Hæc alius post quæstionem supplicio liberandos, alius in insulam relegandos, alius morte puniendos arbitrabitur, *Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 12.*

Relegans, tis, part. *Banishing.* Quamquam propior aliquantū est leatentie relegantis, quæ abiolvit, quàm quæ occidit, *Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 13.*

Relegatio, ōis, f. verb. *A banishing; a sending away, or confining, to some far country.* § *Exilium & relegatio civium, Liv. 3, 10. = Tamen ne hæc attentæ & rusticana vita relegatio atque amandatio appellabitur? Cic. pro Sext. Rosc. 26.*

Relegator, ōis, m. verb. *He that banisheth, Dig. † Qui relegat.*

Relegatus, a, um, part. (1) *Ordered to leave the city.* (2) *Sent away, confined to some certain place.* (3) *Met. Removed, separated from.* (4) *Transferred, transmitted.* (5) *Sent away.* (1) *Lamia à Gabinio consule relegatus fuit, Cic. Fam. 11, 16. Vid. Relego, n. 2.* (2) *Relegatus, non exul dicor, Ov. Trist. 2, 137.* (3) *Non sæva terris gens relegata ultimis, Cic. ex Sophoc. Tusc. 2, 8.* (4) *Invidia communis potentie in illum relegata, Puterc. 2, 44.* (5) *In aliâ insulâ relegatus exercitus, Tac. Agric. 15.*

Relegens, tis, part. (1) *Reading again.* (2) *Saying again by the same words, &c.* (1) *Quæ, relegente me, tolēbas raptim scribere, Asurt. 2, 6.* (2) *Relegens errata retrorsum Littora, Virg. Æn. 3, 690.*

Relego, are, act. (1) *To send away far, to remove out of the way.* (2) *To banish, to confine to a place.* (3) *To refer.* (4) *To transfer.* (1) = *Filius ab hominibus relegavit, & rure habitare iussit, Cic. Offic. 3, 31. Tauros in sola relegant Patrua, Virg. Georg. 3, 212.* (2) *Laniam in concio ne relegavit, edixitque ut ab urbe abesset milia passuum ducenta, Cic. pro Sext. 12.* (3) *Non ego in plerisque eorum fidem meam obstringam; potiusque ad auctores relegabo, Plin. 7, 10.* (4) *Fortune invidiam in auctorem relegabat, Puterc. 2, 64.*

Relego, ère, ègi, ètum, act. (1) *To read over again.* (2) *To gather again.* (3) *To go back.* (1) *Religiosi cithi ex relegendo, Cic. N. D. 2, 23. Scripta cave relegas, Ov. de Rem. Am. 717.* (2) *Omniem relegit libris pecuniam; Quærit Calpurnius ponere, Fior. Epod. 2, 69.* (3) *Culpatum relegebat nei, Stat. Achill. 1, 23.*

Relegor, ari, pass. *To be banished.* Relegari pœna pœna futura fuit, *Ov. ex Pont. 7, 42.*

Relegor, i, pass. *To be read again.* Docilis relegi, docilitque relinqui, *Val. Flacc. 6, 237.*

Relentescio, ère, incept. *To wax soft and limber, to relent.* Neve relentescat repulsi amor, *Ov. Am. 1, 8, 76.* § *Raro occ.*

Relēvans, a, um, part. *To relieve, or be relieved.* Tentavit quidem, ad relievendos castrenses sumptus, minimum numerum diminueret, *Duct. Dom. 12.*

Relēvatio, ōis, f. verb. *A relieving, Litt. ex Apul. † Relaxatio, Cic.*

Relēvatus, a, um, part. *Eased, delivered, &c.* § *Mens relevata curâ, Ov. Trist. 1, 10, 12. = Recreatus, Cic.*

Relēvo, are, act. (1) *To lift up again.* (2) *To relieve, to comfort.* (3) *To ease, or make light.* (4) *To diminish, to lessen.* (5) *To deliver, free, or*

discharge; to cure. (1) § *E terrâ corpus relevare, Ov. Met. 9, 318.* (2) *Famem copia nulla relevat, Id. Met. 11, 129.* § *Relevare sitim, to quench thirst, Id. ibid. 6, 354.* § *Relevare lumina, Val. Flacc. 4, 70.* (3) § *Illi animum relevabis, quæ curâ & miserâ tabescit, Ter. Adelpb. 4, 3, 11.* (4) § *Laborem studiumque intendere & relevare, Plin. Paneg. 19.* (5) § *Relevare aliquem molestiis, Cic. de Div. 2, 2.*

Relēvor, ari, ōis, pass. *To be lifted up; Met. relieved, eased, &c.* Non est in medico semper relevetur ut aeger, *Ov. ex Ponto, 1, 3, 17.*

Relictio, ōis, f. verb. [*à relinquo*] *A forsaking, a leaving, an abandoning.* Desperatio & relictio reipublicæ, *Cic. Attic. 16, 7.*

Relicturus, a, um, part. *About to leave.* Nihil relicturus, si aviditati indulgeretur, *Liv. 45, 35.* § *Relicturi oppugnationem, Tac. Ann. 15, 16, 1.*

Relictus, a, um, part. (1) *Left behind.* (2) *Laid aside, left undone.* (3) *Met. Given over, lost, abandoned.* (4) *Remaining, continued.* (1) *Polies à tergo relictus, Virg. Æn. 2, 454.* *Nominam tu hinc relictus custos? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 55.* (2) § *Relictus rebus omnibus, Id. Heaut. 4, 7, 12. cant. & eund. Eun. 1, 2, 86.* (3) = § *Solus, nops, expes, letho pœneque relictus, Ov. Met. 14, 217.* § *Relictus ab omni honestate, lost to all sense of honour, Cic. pro C. Rab. 8.* (4) *Mihrtantummodo vita relictæ est, Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 16.*

Relictus, ōis, m. *A leaving, Gell. 3, 1. † Relictio, Cic.*

Religamen, inis, n. *A bond, or tie; a caul, Prud. Psych. 359. † Ligamen, Col.*

Religatio, ōis, f. verb. *A tying, or binding, fast.* § *Religatio vitium, Cic. de Senect. 15.*

Religatus, a, um, part. *Tied, bound hard, fastened, tethered.* § *Nodu religatus brachia, Tibull. 1, 8. Religatis manibus post tergum, Patere. 2, 1. Religatos ritè videbat Capere pramen equos, Virg. Æn. 9, 352.* § *Met. Somno religata agmina, fasti ajl. p. Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 472.*

Religens, tis, part. *Godly, pious, holy, religious, devout, Gell. 4, 9. † Religiosus, Cic.*

Religio, ōis, f. [*à religando, Scriv. quod mentem religet; à relegendo, i. e. diligenter retractando, Cic.*] (1) *Religion, piety, devotion, godliness, the worship of God.* (2) *A form of worship, a liturgy, a rite, or ceremony.* (3) *A dread, a reverential care and fear.* (4) *A sign, token, or prognostick.* (5) *A doubt, a scruple of conscience.* (6) *Sincerity, faithfulness, justice.* (7) *Superstition.* (8) *In oath.* (1) *Religio Deorum cultu pio continetur, Cic. N. D. 1, 42. = Cultus Deorum, sanctimonia, Id. Religio nem superstitio imitatur, Id. in Part. 23. = Pietas, sanctitas, religio Deorum numini tribuenda sunt, Id. N. D. 1, 2. (2) In religionibus suscipiendis caput est interpretari quæ voluntas sit deorum, Id. pro Domo, 41. Ne inexplicabiles religiones in rempub. inducerentur, Id. Philipp. 1, 6. (3) *Met. Effici, secundum illud, Petr. Arbitr. Primus in orbe deus fecit timor. = Tum maxime religionem & pietatem verari in animis, cum rebus divinis operam datus, Cic. de Legg. 2, 11. (4) Mira serenitas cum tranquillitate oriebatur. In religionem ea res apud Patruos versa est, Liv. 26, 11. (5) Religio oblata est ei, Cic. Fam. 10, 12. Dignus es cum tuâ religione odio; nodum in tempore quietis, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 38. § Religio est, I scruple, I am afraid, Id. Heaut. 1, 2, 54. (6) = Sum admiratus fidem tuam, & in contigendo dando religionem, Cic. I am. 11, 29. (7) Gravi sub religione oppressa vita, Lucr. 1, 64. (8) *Nep. Dion. 8. sub fin.***

Religiosè, adv. ius, comp. sismè, sup. (1) *Religiously, devoutly.* (2) *Carefully, superstitiously, scrupulously, nicely.* (3) *Conscientiously, with a good conscience, with great integrity, cautiously.* (1) *Templum Junonis religiosissimè colebant, Cic. de Inv. 2. (2) § Religiosius custodire, Plin. jun. conf. & eund. Paneg. 65. (2) Religiosè & fine ambitione commendare, Cic. Fam. 13, 17, 5. (3) § Religiosè testimonium dicere, Id. pro Cæl. 55. promittere, Nep. Attic. 15.*

|| Reli-

¶ *Rēligiōsitas*, ātis, f. *Religiousness, devoutness*, Apul. de Doctr. Plat. p. 602. † *Religio*.

Rēligiōsus, a, um, adj. or comp. *religious, sup.* (1) *Consecrated, or set apart for religion.* (2) *Religious, devout.* (3) *Timorous, scrupulous, conscientious.* (4) *Sacred, awful.* (5) *Superstitious, silly.* (6) *Unfortunate, unlucky.* (1) § *Fanum religiōsissimum*, Cic. Verr. 4, 44. (2) *Religiōsorum* defun. v. ap. Eund. N. D. 2, 28. = *Sanctus, integer, religiosus*, Id. § *Religiōsiores agricolae*, Col. 11, sub fin. *Sacra religiōsissima*, Patere. 2, 45. (3) = *Cautior, religiosiorque*, Plin. 29, 1. (4) = *Quod tres pontifices statuissent, id semper omnibus sanctum, augustum, & religiosum visum est*, Cic. de Har. Resp. 6. (5) *Ut stultae & miserae omnes sumus religiosae*, Ter. Hecaut. 4, 1, 37. (6) *Nævus in facie tondere religiosum habent multi*, Plin. 28, 4.

Rēligo, āre, act. *To tie hard, to bind, or make fast.* § *Funem religare in stipite*, Ov. Fast. 3, 4, 331. *Religare lineo funiculo*, Col. 7, 10. *classēm littore*, Ov. ab aggere, Virg. ad majores ramos, Col. ¶ *Mct. Religare aliquod religionē, to consecrate it to a holy use*, Cic. pro Domo, 47. ¶ *Sed al. leg. obligare.*

Rēliño, ēre, ēvi, & īvi, itum, act. *To open that which is stopped, to set abroach, to tap.* *Relevi dolia omnia*, Ter. Hecaut. 3, 1, 51. ¶ *Relinere epistolam, to break it open*, Cic. Attic. 1, 8.

Rēlinquendus, a, um, part. *To be left.* *Relinquendum rumoribus tempus*, Tac. Ann. 2, 77, 2. *Quorum ne sepultura quidem relinquenda fuerit*, Just. 22, 8. *Relinquenda Roma est*, Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 62.

Rēlinquens, tis, part. *Leaving, &c.* § *Relinquens mœnia*, Catull. 33, 3. *Pœnitentiæ relinquens locum*, Liv. 44, 10. conf. Sil. 7, 407.

Rēlinquitur, imperf. *It remaineth.* *Mihi ne ut dubitem quidem relinquitur*, Cic. Acad. 4. *Relinquebatur, ut longius ab agmine legionum discedi Cæsar pateretur*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 18.

Rēlinquo, ēre, liqui, lictum, act. (1) *To leave behind.* (2) *To forsake.* (3) *To relinquish, to quit, to give over.* (1) *Hæredem testamento reliquit hunc*, Cic. de Or. 2, 30. (2) = *Reliquit deferuitque me*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 45. *Infecta sacra relinquunt*, Ov. Met. 6, 202. (3) ¶ *Relinquere vitam, lucem*, Virg. animam, Ter. to die. ¶ *Relinquere in medio, to leave undetermined*, Cic. Acad. 1, 10.

Rēlinquor, i, pass. *To be left, &c.* ¶ = *Non adimitur his civitas, sed ab his relinquitur, atque deponitur*, Cic. pro Cæcin. 34.

Rēliqua, ōrum, n. pl. *The remains of a reckoning, arrears of debt.* *Angit me ratio reliquorum meorum*, Cic. Attic. 16, 3. *De ratiunculâ reliquum pauxillum*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1. *Colonorum reliqua minuit*, Plin. Ep. 3, 19.

¶ *Rēliquatio*, ōnis, f. verb. *Arrearage, or a being behind in payment*, Ap. JCC. † *Reliqua*, ōrum.

¶ *Rēliquator*, ōris, m. verb. *He that is behind in payment, or arrearage*, Ap. JCC.

¶ *Rēliquatrix*, icis, f. *She that is in arrear*, Tert. † *Quæ reliqua habet.*

¶ *Rēliquia*, æ, f. *Converitorem pridianæ reliquæ pulvisculum*, Apul. Apol. p. 409.

Rēliquæ, ōrum, f. pl. & infreq. *Rēliquia*, ōrum, n. [quæ ex re relicta sunt] (1) *The remainder, rest, or remnant.* (2) *Reliques, orts, leavings.* (3) *Also the ashes, or bones, of the dead.* (4) *Faint traces, or impressions.* (1) *Reliquias hostium Brutus persequitur*, Cic. Brut. 3. *cladis*, Liv. 22, 56. † *At pedites tibi reliqua erunt*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 54. ex fide MSS. (2) *Ut fruaris reliquiis*, Quæ sunt rosuri, Phædr. 1, 22, 6. § *Reliquæ cænarum*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16. (3) *Ossa & reliquias mari mersit*, Suet. Domit. 8. (4) *Reliquæ rerum moventur in animis, de quibus vigilantes cogitavimus*, Cic. de Div. 2, 67.

¶ *Rēliquor*, āri, ātus, pass. *To be behind in arrearage, or the payment of money*, Ulp.

Rēliquum, i, n. *A remnant, an arrear.* *Reliqua mea Camillus scribit se accepisse*, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

Rēliquus, a, um, adj. [qui relictus est] *The rest, that which remaineth, that which is behind, or to come; the remains, the residue, the other.* ¶ *Reli-*

quum est, it remaineth, Cic. Fam. 7, 32. *Reliqui nihil est ei, he hath nothing left*, Id. De reliquo, as for the rest, Id. Fam. 12, 29. & 16, 12. *In reliquum, henceforward*, Id. Fam. 10, 7. *Nihil reliqui facere, to leave nothing undone*, Nep. Att. 21. = ¶ *Non de reliquâ & speratâ gloriâ laboramus, sed de partâ dimicamus*, Cic. pro Q. fr. 1, 1.

¶ *Rēliſco*, ēre, ui, neut. & *Rēliſco*, ēre, incept. [ex re, & lateo] *To lie hid behind, or againſt*, Bud. † *Rēliſcuus*, a, um, adj. *pro reliquus, per Diæres. metri causâ*, Lucr. 4, 973.

¶ *Rēliſſio*, pro religio, per Epenth, Ap. Poët.

¶ *Rēliſco*, āre, act. *To let out, or hire, again*, Ulp.

Rēliſcens, tis, part. *Shining bright*, Plin. 16, 8. conf. Liv. 30, 6.

Rēliſco, ēre, xi, neut. *To shine again; to be very light, or bright; to glister, or glitter.* *Sigea igni freta lata relucet*, Virg. Æn. 2, 312. *Vellis fulgore reluxit*, Ov. Met. 11, 617. ¶ *Dies reluxit cæco, he recovered his sight*, Tac. Hist. 4, 81, 7. *Relucet focus vento*, Val. Flacc. 3, 115.

Rēliſcunt, tis, part. *Struggling.* § *Dracones reluctantes*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 11. *Femina vercundè reluctans*, Curt. 6, 2, 6.

Rēliſcātus, a, um, part. (1) *Act. Struggling against.* (2) *Pass. Struggled against.* (1) *Diu precibus reluctatum ægrè vicerunt*, Curt. 8, 2, 11. (2) *Penè reluctatis iterum pugnancia rebus*, Claud. Rapt. Prof. 1, 42.

Rēliſtor, āri, ātus, dep. *To struggle, or wrestle, against.* *Sum equidem reluctatus*, Quint. proem. 1.

Rēliſdo, ēre, ſi, act. *To play upon again.* *Ut teneat tantos orbes sibi ipse reludat*, Manil. 5, 170.

¶ *Rēliſmō*, āre, act. *To enlighten again, to restore one his sight*, Tert. † *Visum reddo.*

¶ *Rēliſuo*, ēre, ui, act. *To pay again that which was borrowed; to fetch home a gage, or pawn*, Fest. ex Cæcil. † *Rependo, repignero.*

¶ *Rēliſcero*, āre, act. *To make lean again*, Bud. † *Iterum macero.*

Rēliſcresco, ēre, ui, incept. *To wax very lean.* *Crura longâ valetudine remacruerunt*, Suet. Domit. 18.

¶ *Rēliſadeo*, ēre, ui, neut. *To be wet again*, Fest. † *Iterum madeo.*

Rēliſcēdo, ēre, xi, unde pass. *Rēliſcēdīcor.* *To speak ill for ill, to return ill language.* ¶ *Non oportere maledicti fenatoribus, remaledicti civile fasce esse*, Suet. Vesp. 9.

¶ *Rēliſcipo*, āre, act. *To sell again any thing to him who first sold it us, or to put it again into his hands, of whom we bought it; to reinstate him*, Boëth. vid. & Fest.

Rēliſcipo, āri, ātus, pass. *To be sold again*, Ap. JCC.

¶ *Rēliſcātum est* Pyrrho à senatu. *The senate sent him word back*, Eutrop. 2, 13. † *Renunciatum est.*

¶ *Rēliſando*, āre, act. *To command over and over, to remand*, Bibl. † *Iterum mando.*

Rēliſando, ēre, di, sum, act. (1) *To chew over again, to chew the cud.* (2) *Met. To ponder.* (1) *Pontici mures simili modo remandunt*, Plin. 10, 73. (2) *Leſta ſæpius remandere*, Quint. 11, 2.

Rēliſcens, tis, part. *Remaining, continuing.* *Specie remanente Coronæ*, Ov. Met. 8, 181.

Rēliſcēo, ēre, ſi, sum, neut. *To tarry behind, to continue, to remain, to tarry still, to abide.* *Anima remanet post mortem*, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 12. = *Manet in vitâ cui mens animuſque remanſit*, Lucr. 3, 403. *Remanet amicus in rebus duris*, Ov. Trist. 1, 8, 23.

Rēliſcāo, āre, neut. *To turn, or flow, back again.* *Retro remanet materies humoris*, Lucr. 5, 270. & 6, 635.

¶ *Rēliſcō*, ōnis, f. verb. [à remāneo] *An abiding, or tarrying, behind; a remaining.* *Tuam remanſionem etiam atque etiam prebo*, Cic. Q. fratr. 3, 1.

Rēliſcūrus, a, um, part. *About to remain.* *In eadem domo familiæque imperii vires remanſuras eſſe*, Curt. 10, 19.

Rēliſcibilis, le, adj. *That may return again*, Prud. Apoth. 1054. *ita irremēabilis ap. Virg.* *Eſſe iter æternæ docuit remēabile vitæ*, Auson. Orat. 23. § *Remēabile ſaxum*, Stat. Theb. 4, 537.

¶ *Rēliſcūlum*, li, n. *A returning, or place of retreat*, Apul. Met. 6, p. 175. † *Receſſus.*

Rēliſcens, tis, part. *Returning, or going back again.* § *Remēans Armeniâ*, Tac. Ann. 1, 3, 4. conf. Sil. 6, 564.

¶ *Rēliſcātus*, ōis, m. verb. *A returning from banishment*, Marciā. † *Reditus.*

Rēliſcibilis, e, adj. *Medicinal, curable*, Sen. Epist. 95.

¶ *Rēliſcibilis*, le, adj. *Medicinal*, Macr. Sat. 7, extr. † *Medicinalis, Cels.*

¶ *Rēliſcitiō*, ōnis, f. *A remedying, or healing*, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 11. † *Medicatio.*

¶ *Rēliſcātus*, a, um, part. *Cured, healed*, Scrib. Larg. in Epist. præf. † *Curatus, sanatus, tutius dixeris.*

¶ *Rēliſcō*, āre, act. *To cure, or heal*, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 11, & 112. † *Tutius curo, sano, medeor.*

Rēliſcitor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *To ponder, or meditate, again*, Sen. Ep. 72.

Rēliſcūm, ii, n. [à re, & medeor] *A medicine, a remedy, a cure.* ¶ *Graviora quædam sunt remedia periculis*, Publ. Syr. = *Sine ullo remedio atque allevamento*, Cic. pro Sullâ, 23. ¶ *malum, Cels. quod vid. Met. & Quod remedium huic malo inveniam?* Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 10.

¶ *Rēliſcigo*, gīnis, f. [ita dict. quod ligat, i. e. remoratur, ramos. *Remelignes & remoræ à morando dictæ*, Fest. qu. *remorago*, Lambin. rect. à re, & ant. mello, i. e. inoror, Scal.] (1) *A ship which cleaving to the keel of a ship stayeth it.* (2) *A let, or stop.* (1) *Litt. ex Plin.* (2) *Id. ex Plaut.*

¶ *Rēliſcō*, ōnis, f. verb. *Rememberance*, Bibl. † *Memoria.*

¶ *Rēliſcō*, āri, ātus, dep. *To call to remembrance, to remember*, Bibl. † *Recordor.*

Rēliſcens, a, um, part. [à remetior] (1) *Having measured again.* (2) *Having gone over again.* (3) *Pass. Being passed over again.* (1) *Sua vina remensur*, Mart. 6, 89. (2) § *Iter remensur*, Stat. Theb. 3, 314. *Remensur pelagus*, Val. Flacc. 2, 501. (3) *Pelago remensur*, Virg. 2, 181.

Rēliſco, āre, neut. *To return, or come back again.* *Remeat audacter*, Plaut. Afin. 1, 3, 75. *Remeat aer*, Cic. N. D. 2, 46.

Rēliſcior, īri, enſus, dep. (1) *To measure over again.* (2) *To go over again.* (3) *Met. Also to remember and consider.* (4) ¶ *Pass. To be meted to one again.* (1) § *Remetiri vina*, Mart. 6, 89. ¶ *frumentum pecuniâ, to pay for it*, Quint. Declam. 12. (2) *Triginta fuere stadia, quæ remensur sunt*, Curt. 3, 5. (3) § *Facta & dicta remetiri*, Sen. de Ira, 3, 36. (4) *Litt. ex Bibl.*

¶ *Rēliſex*, īgis, m. [à remus] *A waterman; he that roweth in a galley, or boat; a rower.* ¶ *Remiges ex provinciâ institui, nautas, gubernatoresque comparari, jubet*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 9. *Arbitratur sustineri remos, cum inhibere essent remiges iusti*, Cic. Attic. 13, 21.

¶ *Rēliſcō*, ōnis, f. verb. [à remigo] *A rowing with oars.* *Motus remigationis convertentis navem ad puppim*, Cic. Att. 13, 21.

¶ *Rēliſcator*, ōris, m. verb. *He that roweth a rower*, Sid.

¶ *Rēliſcō*, ōnis, f. *A returning*, Apoll.

¶ *Rēliſcūm*, ii, n. (1) *The rowing of a ship, or boat.* (2) *A company of rowers.* (3) ¶ *The flying of birds in the air.* (1) *Qui advenſo flumine lembum Remigiis subigit*, Virg. Georg. 1, 202. ¶ *Suo remigio rem gerere, to steer his own course, to do as one pleases*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 152. (2) *Remigium supplet*, Virg. Æn. 3, 471. (3) *Volat ille per æra magnum Remigio alarum*, Id. Æn. 1, 305.

¶ *Rēliſco*, āre, act. [remos, vel remis, ago] *To row*, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 4. sub fin. & Attic. 13, 21. § *Remigare Romam*, Liv. 6, 4.

Rēliſcō, āre, neut. *To return, to come again, to go back.* § *Remigrare in domum nostram*, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 49. *Ad argumentum remigrare*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 47.

¶ *Rēliſcūllus*, a, um, adj. [i. e. instar remi, qui in aquâ repandus & reflexus videtur] *A thing crooked and broad like an oar*, Fest. † *Repandus.*

Rēliſcens, tis, part. *Remembering, calling to mind.* *Reminiscens aliorum casus*, Cic. pro Ligar. 12.

|| Rēminiscentia, æ, f. *Remembrance of that which was once before in the mind.* Sic Tertull. reddidit Ἀνάμνησιν Socraticam. † quam Cic. 10. recordationem vertit.

Rēminiscor, ci, car. præter. dep. [ex re, & meniscor, i. e. memini; cum ea quæ mens tenuit, cogitantur, & cogitando repetuntur, Varr.] *To remember, to call to mind, or remembrance.* § Reminisci veteris incommodi, Cæf. B. G. 1. = Res innumera-biles reminisci, & recordari, Cic. de Sen. 21. Tempus illud reminiscitur mœrens, Ov. Trist. 5, 4, 31.

*Rēmīpes, ēdis. [remo seu pede instructus, lembi epitheton, Aufon. Mosell. 201. it. anatis, M.] *Flat foated, like the broad part of an oar,* † Repandus.

Rēmisco, ēre, ui, act. *To mingle, or shuffle, together.* Sic veris falsa remiscet, Hor. A. P. 151.

|| Rēmīssā, æ, f. *Forgiveness, remission, pardon,* Cypr. † Rēmīssio.

Rēmīssānus, a, um, adj. *That may be thrust back.* § Rēmīssānus vectis, Cato, 1, 19.

Rēmīssē, adv. iūs, comp. (1) *Slackly, remissly, faintly.* (2) *Humbly, in a low stile.* (3) *Gently, civilly.* (4) *Merrily, jocosely.* (1) § Nervosius differere, non remissius dicere, Cic. Offic. 3, 29. (2) = § Agere verum leniter, remissē non acti-vē, Id. de Or. 3, 26. Quis unquam res triste remissē tractavit? Id. (3) = Remissē, leniter, ur-barē, agere cum aliquo, non graviter, severē, pricē, Id. pro Cæf. 14. (4) § Remissē quid vel se id agentem Claudium multa dehonestabant, Suet. Claud. 30.

Rēmīssio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A letting fall.* (2) *An abating, or slackening.* (3) *Rest, recreation, divertissement.* (4) *Remissness, indolence, negligence.* (5) || *Forgiveness, remission.* (1) § Contentiones vocis, & remissiones, Cic. de Orat. 1, 61. = moderatio, Id. (2) § Remissio operis, Varr. morbi senescentis, Cic. Fam. 7, 26. febris, Cels. 3, 3. (3) § Tempora curarum remissionumque divisa, Tac. Agric. 9, 3. (4) § = Si humanitas appellanda est in acerbissima injuriā remissio animi & dissolutio, Cic. Fam. 5, 2. § Arcum intentio frangit, animum remissio, Publ. Syr. (5) *Ex vi verbi remitto, sed exemplum incassum quæsi in prob. aut.*

|| Rēmīssor, ōris, m. *He that forgiveth,* Dig.

Rēmīssurus, a, um, part. *About to throw, or send, back.* Remissurus tractum de corpore telum, Ov. Met. 5, 95.

Rēmīssus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Sent back.* (2) *Let go, falling back, giving way.* (3) *Slacked, abated, moderate, small.* (4) *Remiss, slow, backward.* (5) *Easy, prone, propense.* (6) *Low, poor, mean.* (7) *Loose, sport-full.* (1) Prædixit ut ne prius legatos dimitterent, quàm ipse esset remissus, Nep. Themist. 7. (2) Ramus remissus in oculum recidit, Cic. de Div. 1, 54. (3) = Loca temperata, & remissioribus frigoribus, Cæf. B. G. 5, 12. Met. § Exercitatio nunc remissior, nunc amplior, Cels. Nihil remissior militum ira, Liv. 24, 39. § Ventus remissior, Cæf. B. C. 3, 26. (4) = In labore remissus nimis, parumque patiens, Nep. Iphicr. 3. = Remissus ac languidus animus, Cæf. B. C. 1, 71. (5) Remississimo ad otium & ad omnem conitatum animo, Suet. Aug. 98. (6) Ne tamen omne meum credas opus esse remissum, Sape dedi nostræ grandia vela rati, Ov. Trist. 2, 547. (7) Jupiter agitavit remissus Cum Junone jocos, Id. Met. 3, 319.

Rēmīttendus, a, um, part. *To send, or to be sent, back.* Qui auctor Spartanis fuerat, juventutis ad generandam sobolem domum remittendæ, Just. 3, 4.

Rēmīttens, tis, part. *Sending back, slackening.* Nihil eò remittente magis exasperabatur, Curt. 8, 4.

Rēmītto, ēre, mīsi, sum, act. (1) *To send back.* (2) *To throw back, to kick and bounce.* (3) *To cast, or put, forth.* (4) *To cast off, to dis-claim.* (5) *To slack, to let loose.* (6) *To as-suage, or lessen.* (7) Met. *To ease, to refresh.* (8) *To dispense with, to give up, not to insist upon.* (9) *To leave.* (10) *To leave off.* (11) *To abate, or make an abatement.* (12) *To be less forward,*

to desist. (13) *To suffer, give way, or permit.* (14) *To pardon, to forgive.* (15) *To prolong, to defer.* (16) *To play.* (17) *To refund, or give back.* (18) *To reconvey, to let one have again.* (19) *To refer a matter in dispute.* (20) *To let fall.* (21) *To let slip, to let pass.* (22) *To quit an office, or post.* (23) *To dissolve, or melt.* (1) Persarum nobiles clam Xerxi remisit Pausanias, Nep. Paus. 2. § Munera accipit frequens, remittit nunquam, Plaut. § Remittere nuncium uxori, Cic. Attic. 1, 13. repudium, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 35. *to divorce.* (2) Cogebat jumenta exultare, & calces remittere, Nep. Eumen. 5. (3) De ventre aranea remittit flamen, Ov. Met. 6, 144. (4) Opinionem comprehensam remittere, Cic. pro Cluent. 2. (5) § Frena remittere equo, Ov. Trist. 1, 4, 14. § Habenas adducere, non remittere, Cic. de Amic. 13. (6) Cum remisse-ant dolores pedum, Id. de Clar. Or. 34. *recipere se intellego.* (7) § = Quæro non quibus intendam animum rebus, sed quibus remittam, ac relaxem, Id. (8) = Etiam si quod mihi conceditur, id reddo, ac remitto, Id. pro Sullâ, 30. Rex legem se remittere dixit, Curt. 6, 11, 1. (9) Pallidam Pirenem illis remitto, quorum ima-gines lambunt hederæ sequaces, Pers. Proh. 6. (10) Fila intenta remittit, Ov. Fast. 2, 755. (11) Ex pecuniâ, quam quæsiêrat, remisit, Cic. (12) Si cogites, remittas jam me onerare injuriis, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 8. (13) = Tibi remitto, at-que concedo, ut eum defendas, Cic. pro Planc. 31. § Quod natura remittit, Invida jura negant, Ov. Met. 10, 330. (14) = Supplicium, quo usus eram in eum, quem cepissem, remitto tibi, & condono, Cic. Fam. 5, 10. (15) Navem impe-rare ex sœdere debuisti, remisisti in triennium, Id. Verr. 4, 9. (16) Herus misit ut argentum remitterem, non perderem, Plaut. (17) § Iis, qui solverant, ejus quod solverant, decimam re-missi, Plin. Epist. 8, 2, 7. (18) Orat ut istas ædes remittat sibi, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 111. (19) Integram causam ad senatum remittit, Tac. Ann. 3. (20) § Cum erexere aures, acerrimi auditus sunt, cum remisere, surdi, Plin. 8, 32. (21) Nullum remittis tempus, neque te respicis, Ter. Hæaut. 1, 1, 18. (22) = Provinciam remitto, exercitum depono, Cic. Philipp. 8. (23) § Fri-gore mella cogit hyems, eademque calor liquefacta remittit, Virg. Georg. 4, 36.

Rēmīttor, i, pass. (1) *To be sent back.* (2) *To be released, or given up, &c.* (1) Naves inanes ex continente remittebantur, Cæf. B. G. 5, 33. (2) Si per P. R. stipendium remittatur, Cæf. B. G. 1, 44.

Rēmōlior, īri, itus sum, dep. (1) *To put from its place, or tumble away, by force.* (2) *Also to begin, or design, a thing anew.* (1) Sape remo-liri luctator pondera teræ Typhæus, Ov. Metam. 5, 354. (2) Iterum instaurata capessens Arma remolitur, Sil. 1, 36.

Rēmōlitus, a, um, part. (1) *Thrown off by struggling.* (2) || *Hindered, prevented.* (1) Nec orbe si remolito queat ad supera victor sumina Alcides vehi, Sen. Herc. fur. 504. (2) = Inhibi-tus ac remolitus, Suet. Aug. 79, ubi al. remollitus.

Rēmōlesco, ēre, incept. (1) *To be soft.* (2) Met. *To grow soft, or effeminate.* (3) *Also to relent, to yield.* (1) Cera sole remollefcit, Ov. Met. 10, 285. (2) = Eâ re ad laborem feren-dum remollescere homines, atque effeminari ar-bitrantur, Cæf. B. G. 4, 2. (3) = Precibus si numina justis Victa remollescunt, si flectitur ira Deorum, Ov. Met. 1, 378.

Rēmōllio, īre, īvi, itum, act. (1) *To soften.* (2) Met. *To effeminate.* (1) Vid. Remolior. (2) = Enervare & remollire artus, Ov. Met. 4, 286.

Rēmōllior, īri, itus, pass. *To be softened.* Nihil itaque ampliùs in iteratione, quàm remolliri terra debet æqualiter, Col. 2, 12.

Rēmōllitus, a, um, part. (1) || *Made soft.* (2) Met. *Made calm, appeased.* (1) Grana humore remollita, Apul. de Herb. c. 3. (2) Vid. Remolitus. Vultu erat adeò tranquillo serenique ut quidam è primoribus Galliarum confessus sit inter suos, eo se inhibutum ac remollitum, Suet. Aug. 79.

|| Rēmōneo, ēre, act. *To put one in mind again.* Lexicogr. ex Apul. † Commonefacio, Cic.

Rēmōra, æ, f. (1) *A delay, a let, stop, or hin-derance.* (2) *A little fish which cleaveth to the keel of a ship, and hindereb its sailing; a suck-stone, or sea lamprey.* (3) || *An ominous bird.* (1) = Quæ in rebus multis obitant remoramque fa-ciunt, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 16. (2) Plin. 32, 1. (3) Vid. Scal. in Conject. § Has tamen remores vocat Fest.

Rēmōrāmen, īnis, n. *A stop, let, or hinderance.* § Crescit rabies, remoraminaque ipsa nocebant, Ov. Met. 3, 567.

Rēmōrans, tis, part. *Stopping, staying.* Fugiant ireno non remorante dies, Ov. Fast. 6, 772.

|| Rēmōrātio, ōnis, f. *A staying,* Dig. † Mora.

|| Rēmōrātor, ōris, m. verb. *A hinderer, leter, or stopper,* Aug. † Morator, Liv.

Rēmōrātūrus, a, um, part. *About to stop.* Re-moraturusque sodalem absens eloquio fertiliore doce, Claud. ad Olyb. 19.

Rēmōrātus, a, um, part. *Stayed, made to tarry.* Calamitas remorata longius serpit, Cic. antequam iret in exil. 6. Remorata jactu pomi, Ov. Met. 10, 671.

|| Rēmorbefco, ēre, incept. *To fall sick again, to relapse,* Fest. † Recidere in morbum.

Rēmordeo, ēre, di, sum, act. (1) *To bite a-gain.* (2) Met. *To chastise again, to revenge.* (3) *To gnaw, vex, or grieve, one; to cause remorse.* (1) Vid. Remorsus. (2) Vitia ultima castigata remordent, Juv. 2, 35. (3) Libertatis desiderium remordet animos, Liv. 8, 4. Præteritis admitta malis peccata remordent, Lucr. 3, 839.

|| Rēmōris, re, adj. *Unlucky.* Remores aves in auspicio dicuntur, quæ acturum aliquid remorari compellunt, Fest.

Rēmōror, āri, ātus sum, āp. (1) *To tarry, or stay.* (2) *To hinder, stay, or stop, one.* (1) Quid illæc nunc tam diu intus remoratur? Plaut. Caf. 4, 3, 7. (2) § Remorari iter, Ov. Met. 11, 233. Ne vestrum remorer commodum, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 24. Verba puellæ me remorantur, Prop. 1, 6, 5. Nunc unum diem L. Saturninum trib. pleb. & C. Servilium mors à reip. pœna remorata est, Cic. Cat. 1. n. 4.

Rēmōrsus, a, um, part. *That will bite again.* Quin me remorsurum petis, Hor. Epod. 6, 4.

† Rēmōsse, pro removisse, Lucr. 3, 69. sed al. recesse.

Rēmōtē, unde comp. Rēmōtiūs, adv. *Far off, farther off.* § Aliæ stellæ propius à terris, aliæ remotiūs eadem spatia conficiunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 31.

Rēmōtio, ōnis, f. verb. *A putting away, or a-side; a removal.* § Remotio criminis, Cic. de Inv. 2, 29.

Rēmōtūrus, a, um, part. *About to remove.* Li- bertatem linguæ ab auribus credulis remoturus, Curt. 7, 8.

Rēmōtus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Removed; set, or taken, away.* (2) *Sent, or driven, away.* (3) *Set aside, or at a distance; withdrawn.* (4) *Discarded; turned, or cast, off.* (5) Adj. *Remote, afar off, at a distance.* (1) § Meniæ remotæ, Virg. Æn. 1, 727. (2) Remotus atque ablegatus vir, Cic. Verr. 5, 31. (3) Ego hæc à Chrylogono meâ sponte, remoto Sexto Roscio, quæro, Id. pro S. Rosc. 44. § Remoto joco, without jesting, Id. Fam. 7, 11. Remotis arbitris, privately, Liv. 2, 37. (4) Imberbis juvenis, tandem custode remoto, Gaudet equis, Hor. A. P. 161. (5) Si Libyam remotis Gadibus jungas, Id. Od. 2, 2, 10. § Met. A culpâ remotus, free from blame, Cic. pro Muc. 35. A vulgari intelligentiâ remotiora, Id. de Inv. 2, 22. Apulia ab impetu belli remotissima, fur-theft, Id. Attic. 8, 5.

Rēmōvendus, a, um, part. *To remove, or to be removed.* Removendos à republica utrosque differuit, Tac. Ann. 16, 7, 2.

Rēmōvens, tis, part. *Removing, putting away.* Ignes Ipse suos nutrit, curâ removente soporem, Ov. Met. 6, 493.

Rēmōveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, act. (1) *To remove, to withdraw.* (2) *To drive away.* (3) *To dis-place, to discard.* (4) *To leave off, to lay aside,*

to quit. (5) To estrange. (1) Aufer offam penit-
tam, remove, abi, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 166. Re-
moveat praesidia ex iis locis, quae occupavit, *Cic.*
Fam. 16, 12. (2) Hamilcar hostes à muris Car-
thaginis removit, *Nep. Ham.* 2. (3) Lacedaemonii
eum ab exercitu removerunt, *Nep. Pelop.* 1. Ca-
tonem Lentulus à legibus removit, *Cic. ad Q. frat.*
2, 5. (4) Hunc tu remove metum, *Liv.* 2, 2.
Ne opifices quidem se artibus suis removerunt, *Cic.*
Orat. 1. (5) Quid sit, quod se à me removit, si
modo removit, ignoro, *Id. Fam.* 4, 8.

Rēmōveor, eri, pass. To be removed, &c. =
Lev illa fecerni arbitror oportere, atque ex ora-
tione removeri, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 76. *Vid. Removeo.*

Rēmōgio, ire, ivi, itum, neut. (1) To answer
with loving. (2) To echo, or ring, again. (3)
To make a great sound, or noise. (1) Ad mea
verba remugis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 657. (2) Vox as-
sensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, *Virg. Georg.*
3, 45. (3) Tyrannum remugit, *Catull.* 61, 29.
antra Sibylla, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 99.

Rēmūleo, ēre, act. [à re, & mulceo] To as-
suage, to appease, to pacify. § Corda remulcere,
Stat. Theb. 8, 93. minas, *Id. id.* § Remulcere
caudam, to turn it backward, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 812.

*Rēmūleo, ēre, act. [à Gr. ῥομυλαίνω, quod
ex ῥόμῃ, funis, & ἔλκω, traho] To tow, or draw,
a great ship, or barge, with another lesser vessel,
Sisenna. ap. Non. 1, 282. § Remulco trahere.

*Rēmūleo, ci, n. [reimulcum, funis, quā de-
ligata navis trahitur vice remi, *Isid. al. naviculam*
interp.] A tow-boat; a cable, or rope, to tow a
ship along with; the rope which bargemen use to
pull their barge along with against the tide. § Re-
mulco trahere navem, *Liv.* 37, 24. astrahere,
Cæs. B. C. 2, 23. abducere, *Id. ibid.* 3, 40.

Rēmūnerandus, a, um, part. To recompense, or
be recompensed. Neque enim obligandus, sed re-
munerandus est in amoris officio, qui prior cœpit,
Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 7.

Rēmūneratio, ōnis, f. verb. A recompensing, a
rewarding, a requital. Remuneratio benevolentiae,
Cic. Offic. 2, 20.

§ Rēmūnerator, ōris, m. verb. A rewarder, Si-
don. § Qui remunerat.

§ Rēmūneratrix, icis, f. She that rewardeth,
Aug. § Quis beneficium rependit.

Rēmūnerātorus, a, um, part. About to requite,
Cæs. B. G. 1, 44.

Rēmūnō, ēre, act. & Rēmūnōror, āri, ātus,
dep. To reward, to requite, to recompense. § Remu-
nerari aliquem simili munere, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 8. prie-
mio, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 41. Quibus officiis T. Annii
beneficia remunerabor? *Cic. post red. in frat.* 12.

§ Rēmūnō, ire, act. To defend with great
strength, *Litt. ex Cæs.* sed non inveni.

Rēmurmūro, ēre, act. To murmur against, to
revile again. § Pius nulli remurmurat aure,
Stat. 5, 1, 153. Certè mea carmina nemo Præter ab
his scopulis ventosa remurmurat Echo, *Calph. Sicul.*
4, 28.

§ Rēmūrus, i, m. Rēmōna, æ, f. Rēmūrea, Rē-
mūria, & Rēmōria, *Fest.* The place where Remus
designed to have built the city of Rome. Hinc Remu-
rinus ager, *Fest.* à Remo possessus.

*Rēmūs, i, m. [à Gr. ῥομύς, *Idem.*] An oar
to row with. Navigium lectum sex remorum nu-
mero, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 28. § Incumbere remis,
Virg. Aen. 5, 15. impingere, *Id. Aen.* 3, 56c.
Remos impellere, to ply the oars, *Id. Aen.* 4,
564. detergere, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 58. abitergere,
Curt. 9, 9, 16. to snap asunder, to break them;
inhibere, to hold up or, to turn the vessel, *Cic.* §
Stringere remos, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 556. § Velis re-
mitte, with all speed possible. *C. C. Tusc.* 3, 11.
Ad remum ari, to be set to the oar, and learn to
row. *Liv.* 34, 6. § Corporis remi, pro brachiis
natantis, dixit, *Ov. Ep.* 8, 215. § Fennarum re-
mi, *Sil.* 12, 98.

§ Rēmūrandus, a, um, part. To be changed again,
or now shifted, *Litt. ex Tac.* sed v. remuto.

§ Rēmūtator, ōris, m. verb. He that changeth,
Litt. ex Tac.

§ Rēmūto, ēre, act. To change again; to ex-
change, or barter. Vidit speciem orationis esse re-
mutandam, *Tac. Orat.* 19, 2. § Sed castigat.
libb. bab. mutandam.

*Ren, rēnis, m. [à ῥην unde μεταρρηνω] The
kidneys, or reins. § Ex renibus laborare, *Cic. Tusc.*
2, 25.

*Rēnālis, le, adj. Of, or belonging to, the kid-
neys, *Apic.*

§ Rēnānciscor, i, dep. To get again, *Fest.*
§ Reconcilio.

Rēnarro, āre, act. To relate, or tell over again,
Virg. Aen. 3, 717. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 3, 400.

Rēnāscens, tis, part. Rising again. § Renā-
scens annus, the spring, *Plin.* 16, 25. § jecur, *Ov.*
ex Pont. 1, 2, 41.

§ Rēnāscibilitas, ātis, f. The power of rising
again, regeneration by baptism, *Aug.* § Facultas
renāscendi.

Rēnāscor, i, nātus, dep. (1) To be born, or
rise, again. (2) To spring, or come, up again.

(3) To grow again. (4) Met. To come instead of,
to succeed. (1) = Revixisse, aut renatum esse

scipionem dicere, *Liv.* 26, 41. § Principium
extinctum nec ipsum ab alio renāscetur, nec à te

aliud creabit, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 23. wert. ex Platone.
§ Obire, *Plin.* (2) Lycus amnis alio renāscitur

ore, *Ov. Met.* 15, 274. (3) Qui mihi pennas in-
ciderant, nolunt easdem renāsci, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 2.

(4) § Exciso alio malo, aliud illo pejus renāscitur,
Brutus Cic. Ep. 4.

Rēnātus, a, um, part. [à renāscor] Born, re-
newed, risen, or begun, again. § Renati dentes,

Plin. 11, 37. conf. *Sil.* 13, 675. Renata urbs, *Liv.*
6, 1. dies, *Sen.* Renatum bellum, *Liv.* 28, 1.

§ Rēnāvīgatio, ōnis, f. verb. A sailing again,
Sidon. quod ferri potest, cum habeat

Rēnāvigo, āre, act. To sail back again, *Cic.*
Attic. 14, 16.

Rēnāvigor, āri, ātus, pass. To be sailed back a-
gain. Et saxa fluctu volvit Acheron invius rena-
vigari, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 715.

§ Rēnāvo, āre, act. To endeavour again. § Re-
novabo operam, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 14. Sed Gronov.

navabo.

Rēnendus, a, um, part. To be woven back again.
Renenda fila non ultā manu, *Ov. ad Liv.* 444.

Rēnīdens, tis, part. (1) Shining, glistering.

(2) Met. Laughing, smiling, smirking. (1) =
Domus argento fulgens, aureque renidens, *Lucr.*

2, 27. (2) Inque sinu juvenis, positā cervice,
renidens, *Ov. Met.* 10, 558. vid. & *Liv.* 35, 49.

§ Puer renidens, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 789. Emicat
cūctis, & spirita orichalca renident, *Id. Theb.*

10, 654.

Rēnīdeo, ēre, ui, neut. (1) To shine, to be
bright, to glister. (2) Met. To smile, to smirk.

(1) Ut pua nocturno renidet Luna mari, *Her. Od.*
2, 5, 19. Non ebur, neque aureum Meā renidet

in domo lacunar, *Id. ibid.* 2, 18, 2. § Oatio re-
nidet, *Quint.* 12, 10. (2) Falsum vultu renidere,

Tac. Ann. 4, 60, 3.

Rēnīdesco, ēre, incept. To grow bright, or
shining. Aere renidescit tellus, *Lucr.* 2, 628.

Rēnītens, tis, part. [à reniteo] Shining bright,
Phn. 37, 6.

Rēnītens, tis, part. [à renitor] Resisting, with-
standing. *Liv.* 5, 49.

§ Rēnīto, ēre, ui, neut. unde part. renītens. To
be very bright, to shine. *Vid. Renītens.*

Rēnītor, i, sus, & xus, dep. To resist, to endea-
vour against; to thrust against. Si magis id reni-
titor, *Cæs.* 5, 28.

Rēnīxus, ūs, m. verb. A resisting, or thrusting
against; an effort. Ex renixu patet, *Cels.* 5, 28.

Rēno, āre, act. [ex re, & no] To swim back
again. Simul imis taxa renārint Vadis levato, ne
resire sit nefas, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 25. Nulla per Sty-
gias umbra renavit aquas, *Ov. ad Liv.* 432.

Rēnōdant, tis, part. Tying up in a knot. Puer
Longam renodans comam, *Hor. Epod.* 11, 42.

Rēnōdātus, a, um, part. Knit, or tied in a
knot. § Renodata pharetris, *Fai. Flacc.* 5, 380.

§ Rēnōdis, e, adj. Done up in tufts, or knots; or
with elf-locks tied up round. § Capillus renodis,

Capitol. § Renodatus.

§ Rēnōdo, āre, act. (1) To undo, or unknot, a
knot. (2) Also to knit fast, to tie a double knot.

(1) *Vid. Renodans.* (2) *Gloss.*
§ Rēnōvamen, īnis, n. A repairing, a renew-

ing, a change. Forma semel mota est, & in hoc
renovamine mansit, *Ov. Met.* 8, 729.

Rēnōvandus, a, um, part. To renew, or be re-
newed. Ad reparandas vires, bellumque impigre
renovandum intendit animum, *Curt.* 4, 23. *vid.*
Stat. Theb. 5, 110.

Rēnōvans, tis, part. Renewing. Quam semitam
terit assiduo renovans iter orbita tractu, *Manil.*

1, 704. terras aratrum, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 6, 13.

Rēnōvatio, ōnis, f. verb. A renewal. Uirpa-
tio & renovatio doctrinae, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 18.

§ Rēnōvator, ōris, m. verb. He that reneweth,
Aug. § Restitutor, *Cic.*

Rēnōvātus, a, um, part. (1) Nourished, fed.

(2) Renewed, rebuilt. (3) Recultivated, in its
second tilth. (4) Raised anew, recruited. (1) =

Vaporibus alio, renovatæque stellæ, *Cic. N. D.*
2, 46. (2) Templum Honoris renovatum, *Id.*

N. D. 2, 23. (3) Ager renovatus gravidis cuncta
bat arvis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 110. (4) = Inflammatæ
ac renovatæ maximæ belli reliquæ, *Cic. de Prov.*

Conf. 8.

Rēnōvello, āre, act. unde pass. renovellor. To
renew, to plant, to set anew. § Vineæ renovella-
tur, *Col. de Arb.* 6.

Rēnōvo, āre, act. (1) To make, or build, anew.

(2) Met. To renew, to refresh. (3) To bring into
use. (4) To say over again, to begin again, to

repete. (5) To new plough, or till the second time.

(1) *Vid. Renovatus, n. 2.* (2) § Amnes ve-
teres renovamus desiderio, *Catull.* 93, 5. § Hæc,

ne obsolescerent, renovabam legendo, *Cic. Acad.*
1, 3. (3) § Atheniensium vetus exemplum

renovavi, *Id. Philipp.* 1, 1. (4) Renovabo illud
quod initio dixi, *Id.* (5) Aivum renovaverat

bos, *Ov. Met.* 15, 125. Multa mei renovabant
jugera tauri, *Tib.* 3, 3, 5.

Rēnōvor, āri, ātus, pass. To be renewed, to be
refreshed, &c. Luctus renovabantur acerbi, *Ti-*

bull. 2, 6, 41. § = Animus defessus audiendo
aut admiratione integratur, aut risu renovatur,

Cic. de Inv. 1, 17. *Vid. Renovo.*

§ Rēnōdo, āre, act. To make bare again, *Litt.*
ex Quint. certè Apul. non femel.

Rēnuens, tis, part. Denying. § Renuentes su-
percillis, *Cic. pro Rab. Post.* 13. § Oculo renu-
ente negare, to deny by tipping the wink, *Ov.*

Epist. 17, 89.

§ Rēnūmeratio, ōnis, f. verb. A paying again
of money, *Dig.*

Rēnūmerator, ōris, m. verb. He that payeth
debts, *Cod.* § Qui renumerat.

Rēnūmero, āre, act. To pay back, to recount, or
number again. Renumerat dotem huc, *Ter. Hecyr.*

3, 5, 52.

Rēnūmōror, āri, ātus, pass. To be paid back,
Sec. Cod.

Rēnūnciandus, a, um, part. To be renounced.

Num prius societas eis & amicitia renūncianda
esset, quàm bellum indicendum? *Liv.* 36, 3.

Rēnūnciatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) A declaring, or
reporting. (2) A testifying, a bearing witness.

(3) § The deposition of one sworn, the summons of
an officer. (1) § Renūnciatio suffragiorum, *Cic.*

pro Plane. 6. (2) Cassio renūnciat se dedisse;
cognoscite renūnciationem ex literis, *Id. Verr.* 3,

39. (3) *Ap. JCC.*

§ Rēnūnciātor, ōris, m. verb. He that declareth,
Text. § Qui renūnciat.

Rēnūnciātum est, imperf. News was brought,
Sulpic. Cic. Fam. 4, 5.

Rēnūnciāturus, a, um, part. About to reject, or
not to return an officer. Juravit, etiam si factus esset

consul suffragii populi, tamen se eum non re-
nūnciaturum, *Pell. Paterc.* 2, 92.

Rēnūnciātus, a, um, part. Renounced, or re-
jected. Renūnciata legatione, risere Galii, *Just.*

24, 5.

Rēnūncio, āre, act. (1) To bring word again.

(2) To advertise, or acquaint. (3) To proclaim,
or declare openly; to name to an office. (4) To re-
nounce, to disclaim, to protest against. (5) To give
over, and muddle no more with. (6) To bid adieu.

(7) § Also to command contrary. (1) § Imperavit
ut omnes se ea edificiis circumiret, & properè re-
nūnciaret, num eodem modo undique obfideretur,
712 *Nef.*

Nep. Hannib. 12. (2) § Hunc metuebam, ne mea uxori renunciaret de pallâ, *Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 67.* (3) § Juravit etiam, si factus esset *Col. suffragis populi*, tamen se cum non renunciaturum, *Paterc. 2, 92.* (4) Sthenio infensus hospitium ei renunciât, *Cic. Verr. 2, 36.* (5) Civilibus officiis renunciabit, *Quint. 10, 7.* (6) Non multum abfuit quin vitæ renunciaret, *Suet. Galb. 11.* (7) *Litt. ex Sen.*

Rēnunciōr, āri, ātus, pass. *To be told, declared, &c.* Prætor primus centuriis cunctis renunciatus sum, *Cic. pro L. Manil. 1.*

Rēnunciūs, ii, m. *He that carryeth tidings to and fro; a messenger, or goer on errands.* Cantores, nupcii, renuncii, *Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 23.*

* *Rēnunciūlus*, i, m. dim. [*ā ren*] *A small kidney, Bibl. † Parvus ren.*

Rēnuo, ēre, ui, ūtum, act. (1) *To nod back with the head.* (2) *To refuse, or deny.* (1) § Renuis tu quod jubet alter, *Her. Ep. 2, 2, 63.* (2) Nullum convivium renuere, *Cic. pro Cael. 11.*

Rēnūto, āre, freq. *To nod back, or beckon from one; to refuse, to deny.* Si quis corpus sentire renutat, *Lucr. 3, 351.* Simulacra renutant, *Id. 4, 604.*

Rēnūtū, ūs, m. *A beckoning, or nodding, back; a denial, or refusal.* § Nutu renutuque alicujus voto respondere, *Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 2.*

Reor, ēri, rātus, dep. [*ā res*, ut sit id putare quod res est, *Perot.*] *To suppose, judge, deem, or think; to imagine.* In quibus virtutes esse remur, ā naturā ipsā diligere cogimur, *Cic. Offic. 2, 9.* Sum ratus esse feram, *Ov. Met. 7, 841.*

§ *Rēpāgūlāris*, re, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the bar.* § *Causidicus repagularis, a barrier, Ex Litt.*

Rēpāgūlum, li, n. [*ā repango*, quia repangitur in utrumque postem] (1) *A rail, or bar; a turnpike, or barricado.* (2) *The barriers in a horse-race.* (3) *Met. A restraint, or hinderance.* (1) § *Portæ repagula.* *Ov. Met. 14, 783.* robusta, *Id. Met. 5, 120.* (2) *Equi pedibus repagula pulant, Id. Met. 2, 225.* (3) *Omnia repagula juri, pudori, & officii perfringere, Cic. Verr. 5, 15.*

Vix rep. ap. idoneos auctores in numero singulari.

§ *Rēpandium*, ii, n. *A divorce, ment, Hier. certē pro repudium.*

§ *Rēpando*, ēre, si, act. [*ex re, & pando*] *To open.* Fore januæ repandit, *Apul. Miles. 4.*

Rēpandus, a, um, adj. *Bowed, or bent, backward; broad, or flat, Plin. 14, 22.* *Ov. Met. 3, 680.*

Rēpango, ēre, ēgi, & anxi, actum, act. *To set, or plant; to graft.* Ibi lumen ferulæ repangito, *Col. 5, 10.*

† *Rēpangor*, i, pass. *To be planted, Lucr. ap. Litt.*

Rēparābilis, le, adj. *That may be amended, recovered, repaired, or made new again; repairable.* § Nullā reparabilis arte Læsa pudicitia est, *Ov. Epist. 5, 103.* § *Reparabile damnum, Id. Amor. 1, 14.* penult.

Rēparandus, a, um, part. *To repair, or be repaired.* Paucis ad reparandos animos diebus datis militi, *Curt. 4, 36.* Non tamen reparandæ clausis cogitationem deposuerunt, *Hirt. B. Al. 12.*

Rēparans, tis, part. *Repairing.* Hoste & æmulo regni reparante tum cum maximè bellum, *Curt. 5, 22.*

Rēparātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A repairing, or reparation.* § *Regni reparatio, Sall. B. Jug. c. 31.*

Rēparātor, ōris, m. verb. *A repairer, or restorer; one that new maketh a thing.* Immensi reparator maximus ævi, *Stat. Sylv. 4, 1, 11.*

Rēparātorus, a, um, part. *About to repair.* Dixit, inde bello vires haud ægrè reparaturum, *Curt. 5, 1.* Majore mole reparaturus bellum Syracusas concessit, *Just. 22, 3.*

Rēparātus, a, um, part. (1) *Recruited, raised.* (2) *Put into the place, purchased.* (1) *Majores copiae reparatae, Curt. 4, 9, 11.* (2) *Vinea Syra reparata merce, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 12.*

Rēparco, ēre, si, sum, neut. (1) *To spare, to be over-sparing.* (2) *Also not to spare, or forbear.* (1) *Utinam rei item parissimè mæ, ut tu reparcis faviis, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 25.* Scilicet ex ullâ facere id si parte reparcent, *Lucr. 1, 668.*

Rēparō, āre, act. [*i. e. rursus paro*] (1) *To*

repair, to rebuild. (2) *To recover, to regain.* (3) *To create anew, to refresh.* (4) *To make amends, to compensate.* (5) *To bring to his first estate, to restore.* (1) *Avitæ testis reparare Trojæ, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 59.* (2) § *Perdere videbatur, quod alio prætoris, eodem ex agro reparare posset, Cic. Verr. 3, 86.* (3) *Requies reparat vires, Ov. Ep. 4, 90.* (4) *Damna celeres reparant cœlestia lunæ, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 13.* (5) = *Quæ reparat, seque resemnat ales, Ov. Met. 15, 392.* de phœnice.

Rēpāor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be repaired, or made new; to be refreshed.* § *Quæ sunt vetustate sub-*

lapsa reparentur in melius, Plin. Ep. 10, 75. = *Reparari labore, ac refici, Id. Paneg. 77.*

Rēpāstinātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A digging, or delving, over again; a new digging about vines, Cic. de Senect. 15. Col. 2, 2.*

Rēpāstinō, āre, act. & *Rēpāstinor*, āri, pass. *To dig again about vines, to bring ground to better temper with often digging and labouring, Col. 4, 32.* § 3, 18.

Rēpēcto, ēre, xi, vel ui, xum, act. *To comb again.* Stantisque repectit Aura jubas, *Stat. Theb. 6, 418.* In liquidos fontes barbam repectit, *Claud. Conf. Prob. & Olyb. 223.*

† *Rēpēdo*, āre, n. *To go, or step, back; to return, Lucil. ap. Non. Pacuv. ap. Fest. Item cadentis Latin. script. Amm. Juvenc. Theod. &c.*

Rēpellendus, a, um, part. *To drive, or be driven, back.* Pop. Rom. non alium repellendis tantis hostibus magis idoneum imperatorem, quàm Marium, est ratus, *Vell. Paterc. 2, 12.* Plurimum autem proficiebant hostes in repellendis vulnerandisque nostris, *Hirt. B. Al. 30.*

Rēpellens, tis, part. *Driving back, repelling.* Minacem manum pro ponte repellens, *Claud. Conf. Hon. 485.*

Rēpello, ēre, pūli, pulsum, act. (1) *To beat, drive, or thrust, back.* (2) *To repel, to oppose, to resist.* (3) *To put, or turn, away.* (1) = *Cum obstitere ac defendere conarentur, malè multati clavis ac fustibus repelluntur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43.*

= *Armis repellere, fugare, & avertere aliquem, Id. pro Cæcin. 12.* (2) § *Vim repellere, non inferre, Id. pro Mil. 19.* vim vi, *Id. pro Sext. 17.* (3) *Clodii furorē a cervicibus nostris repuli, Id. pro Mil. 28.*

Rēpellor, i, pass. *To be driven back, &c. Cic. Offic. 1, 38.* *Vid. Repello.*

Rēpendens, tis, part. *Wuigling, putting in the scale.* Fatis contraria fata rependens, *Virg. AEn. 1, 243.*

Rēpendo, ēre, di, sum, act. (1) *To pay, or weigh, back in exchange.* (2) *Absol. To weigh.* (3) *To pay, in a good, or bad, sense.* (4) *To compensate, or make amends for.* (1) § *Rependere opobalsamum cum duplo argento, Plin. 12, 25.*

caput alienjus auro, *Val. Max. 9, 4, 3.* (2) *Graviores rependit iniquis pensâ quasillis, Prop. 4, 7, 41.* (3) § *Pœmia digna rependere, Stat. Theb. 9, 50.* prætium pio officiis, *Ov. Amor. 2, 8, 31.*

œnas celerius, *Sen. Oedip. 1030.* beneficia injuriis, *Val. Max. 5, 3. extr. 3.* (4) *Ingenio romæ datana rependo mæ, Ov. Ep. 15, 32.*

Rēpendor, i, pass. *To be weighed back, Met. to be returned, &c.* Neu gratia facto Nulla repencatur, *Ov. Met. 2, 694.*

§ *Rēpēnetro*, āre, act. *To pierce through again, Lit. ex Vitr. sed q.*

* *Rēpers*, tis, part. (1) *Creeping.* (2) *Met. Low, vulgar.* (1) § *Repens humi hedera, Plin. 16, 34.* (2) § *Serpes repentes per humum, Her. Ep. 2, 1, 251.*

* *Rēpē*, tis, act. [*ā pēro*, vergo, nam quod quid propender, eò subito fertur: unde ēv pēro in momento, *Voss.*] *Sudden, hasty, unlooked for, unexpected, coming unawares.* § *Repens adventus*

lunum magis conturbat quàm expectatus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22. clades, *Liv. 22, 7.* casus, *Id. 33, 2.* bellum, *Id. 10, 7.*

§ *Rēpensātio*, ōnis, f. verb. *A making of recompense, Ap. recent. † Compensatio, Cic.*

Rēpēso, āre, freq. [*ā rependo*] *To render back; to recompense, or requite; in a good, or bad, sense.* In incommodum repensant uvarum multitudinem, *Col. 3, 2.* Videtur bona malis repensasse,

Paterc. 2, 12. § *Merita meritis repensare, Sen. de Ira, 2, 32.*

Rēpensor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be recompensed.* Cujus interitus voluptas, amissorum aut gladio, aut morbo civium pœne damno repensata est, *Vell. Paterc. 2, 2, 1.*

Rēpensūrus, a, um, part. [*ā rependo*] *About to pay, or weigh, back.* Opimius consul auro id se repensurum edixerat, *Val. Max. 9, 4, 3.* conf. *Vell. Paterc. 2, 6.*

Rēpensus, a, um, part. [*ā rependor*] (1) *Payed, or given, again.* (2) *Redeemed, ransomed.* (1) § *Repenum aurum pro capite alicujus, the weight in gold given for one's freedom, Cic. de Orat. 2, 67.*

(2) § *Auro repensus miles, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 25.*

* *Rēpentē*, adv. [*ā repens, i. e. subitus*] *Suddenly, unawares, unlooked for, all on a sudden.* = *Repentē ē vestigio ex homine factus est Verres, Cic. Div. in Verr. 17.* § *Magis decere censent sapientes amicitias sensum diffundere, quàm repentē præcidere, Id. Offic. 1, 33.*

* *Rēpētinō*, adv. & § *Rēpētinē*, *Laet. On a sudden, suddenly.* = *Repentē exortus sum, repentinō occidi, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 37.*

* *Rēpētinus*, a, um, adj. [*ā repentē*] *Unlooked for, sudden, unawares.* § *Mors repentina, Cic. pro Cluent. 62.* = § *Ignoti homines & repentinī, upstarts, Id. de Cl. Orat. 69.* = *Omnia repentina, & nec-opinata graviora, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19.* = *improvisus, inexpectatus, Id. § preparatus, Id.*

Rēpercussio, ōnis, f. verb. *A repercussion, or reflection.* § *Repercussio siderum, Sen. Q. Nat. 19.*

Rēpercussus, a, um, part. (1) *Stricken, or beaten, back; reflected.* (2) *Reverberated, ringing again, re-echoed.* (1) § *Sol repercussus, Virg. AEn. 8, 23.* Imago repercussa, *Ov. Met. 3, 434.* (2) *Repercussæ clamoribus valles, Liv. 21.* *Repercussum missile tergo, Luc. 6, 209.*

Rēpercussus, ūs, m. (1) *A striking back, or against; a reverberating.* (2) *A reflection.* (1) § *Repercussus ventorum, Plin. 5, 9.* (2) § *Repercussus solis, Id. 6, 23.*

Rēpercütio, ēre, si, ūsum, act. (1) *To beat, or strike, back.* (2) *Met. To invert, to turn against.* (3) *To reflect.* (4) *To dazzle.* (5) *To repel.* (1) § *Est aliquid, quod hujus fontis excursus per momenta repercutiat? Plin. Epist. 4, 30, 8.* § *Repercutere pilam, Sen. de Benef. 2, 17.* (2) *Aliena aut reprehendimus, aut refutamus, aut elevamus, aut repercutimus, aut eludimus, Quint. 6, 3.* (3) *Vid. Repercussus, a, um.* (4) *Multa aciem nostram nimio repercutiunt, Sen. Epist. 115.* (5) § *Repercutere fascinationes, Plin. 28, 8.*

Rēpēriendus, a, um, part. *To be found.* = *Mihi incunda est ratio, & rependienda via, quæ, &c. Cic. Verr. 3, 46.*

Rēpērio, ire, pēri, ertum, act. [*ex re, & pario*; nam repertum, qu. repartum, *Fest.*] (1) *To find.* (2) *To find out, or discover.* (3) *To contrive, to devise.* (4) *To get, to acquire.* (1) *Reperi, L. Quod reperisti? S. Non quod pueri in fabâ se reperisse clamitant, Plaut. Aul. 5, 1, 11.* i. e. hulum. § *Requens servus reperit quam pro-*

cerat, Id. Cistell. Argum. 9. (2) *Hoc non secus reperies, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 106.* (3) *Aliquid reperiret, fingeret fallaciam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 22.* = *Æsopus materiam reperit, Phædr. 1, 1.* Si non placebit, reperitote rectius, *Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 79.* (4) *Rem & gloriam armis belli reperi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 60.* § *Perdidisti & reperisti me, Plaut. Epist. 5, 1, 45.*

Rēpētor, ūri, pass. *To be found, &c.* Omnes oratoriae virtutes in Catone reperientur, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 17.*

Rēpēito, āre, act. *To find, to acquire, or get, Varr. R. R. 1.* § *Ratō occ.*

§ *Rēpertitius*, a, um, adj. *Found, or come, by chance; a foundling.* § *Repertitius civis, Sall. in Cic. ubi ut opinor rect. reptitius.*

Rēpertor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A finder, inventor, or deviser.* (2) *A maker.* (1) § *Repertor doctrinarum, Lucr. 3, 1049.* vitis, *Ov. Fast. 2, 329.* (2) § *Hominum rerumque, Virg. AEn. 12, 829.*

§ *Rēpertorium*, ii, n. *An inventory, a register, Ap. JCC. † Recognitio bonorum, index.*

Rēper-

Paterc. 2, 12. § *Merita meritis repensare, Sen. de Ira, 2, 32.*

Rēpensor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be recompensed.* Cujus interitus voluptas, amissorum aut gladio, aut morbo civium pœne damno repensata est, *Vell. Paterc. 2, 2, 1.*

Rēpensūrus, a, um, part. [*ā rependo*] *About to*

pay, or weigh, back. Opimius consul auro id se repensurum edixerat, *Val. Max. 9, 4, 3.* conf. *Vell. Paterc. 2, 6.*

Rēpensus, a, um, part. [*ā rependor*] (1) *Pay-*

ed, or given, again. (2) *Redeemed, ransomed.* (1) § *Repenum aurum pro capite alicujus, the weight in gold given for one's freedom, Cic. de Orat. 2, 67.*

(2) § *Auro repensus miles, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 25.*

* *Rēpentē*, adv. [*ā repens, i. e. subitus*] *Sud-*

denly, unawares, unlooked for, all on a sudden. = *Repentē ē vestigio ex homine factus est Verres, Cic. Div. in Verr. 17.* § *Magis decere censent sapientes amicitias sensum diffundere, quàm repentē præcidere, Id. Offic. 1, 33.*

* *Rēpētinō*, adv. & § *Rēpētinē*, *Laet. On a sudden, suddenly.* = *Repentē exortus sum, repentinō occidi, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 37.*

* *Rēpētinus*, a, um, adj. [*ā repentē*] *Unlooked*

for, sudden, unawares. § *Mors repentina, Cic. pro Cluent. 62.* = § *Ignoti homines & repentinī, up-*

starts, Id. de Cl. Orat. 69. = *Omnia repentina, & nec-opinata graviora, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19.* = *impro-*

visus, inexpectatus, Id. § preparatus, Id.

Rēpercussio, ōnis, f. verb. *A repercussion, or re-*

flexion. § *Repercussio siderum, Sen. Q. Nat. 19.*

Rēpercussus, a, um, part. (1) *Stricken, or*

beaten, back; reflected. (2) *Reverberated, ringing again, re-echoed.* (1) § *Sol repercussus, Virg. AEn. 8, 23.* Imago repercussa, *Ov. Met. 3, 434.* (2) *Repercussæ clamoribus valles, Liv. 21.* *Repercussum missile tergo, Luc. 6, 209.*

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Rēpertum, ti, n. *An invention, or device.* Graiorum obscura reperta, *Lucr.* 1, 137.

Rēpertūrus, a, um, part. *About to find.* Qui post Alexandrum respiceret, utique non reperturos, *Curt.* 10, 14.

Rēpertus, a, um, part. *Found, found out.* Tu non inventa repertā Lūctus eras levior, *Ov. Met.* 1, 654. Hic aliqui reperiunt differentiam, nullam autem ego. Repertus est ingratus, *Plaut. Pers.* 5, 2, 59.

Rēpētendus, a, um, & Rēpētundus, *Sall.* (1) To be brought back, to be fetched. (2) To be gone to again. (3) Regaining, reobtaining. (4) Repeted; done, or said, again. (5) Recollecting, reflecting. (1) Ad impedimenta repetenda, *Cæf. B. C.* 3, 76. *Met.* Altiūs repetenda ratio est, *Quint.* 6, 2. (2) Terra nunquam repetenda, *Ov. Met.* 13, 247. (3) Ne mors quidem in repetendā libertate fugienda, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 10. (4) Nec repetenda dabat lethali vulnera dextrā, *Sil.* 6, 320. (5) Eventis aliorum memoria repetendis, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 16.

Rēpētens, tis, part. *Repeating, going to.* Ac repetens quæstus furibundo perionat ore, *Sil.* 2, 43. domum, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 228. Quā tempestate Menelaüs Græciam repetens, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 60, 1.

Rēpētitiō, ōnis, f. verb. (1) A fetching back, a demanding again. (2) A repetition, or rehearseal, a going over again. (1) & Repetitiō bonorum, *Flor.* 3, 23. (2) Ejusdem verbi crebra repetitiō, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 54.

Rēpētitor, ōris, m. verb. A requirer, or demander, of a thing again; a fetcher back. & Nuptæ repetitor adeptæ, *Ov. Ep.* 8, 19.

Rēpētītūrus, a, um, part. *About to go to.* & Syriam repetitūrus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 17, 2.

Rēpētītus, a, um, part. (1) Fetched back. (2) Met. Begun again, renewed. (3) Often struck at. (4) Repeted, rehearsed; done, or said, again. (1) Ecquæ femina est repetita per arma? *Ov. Ep.* 16, 341. (2) = Majorum consuetudo repetita, atque relata, *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 22. (3) Exegit repetita per ilia ferrum, *Ov. Met.* 4, 734. (4) & Repetita clades, *Claud. de Bell. Get.* 284. Hæc pœsis placuit semel, hæc decies repetita placebit, *Hor. A. P.* 365. ¶ Repetita die cautionem interponere, antedate a bond, *Ulp.*

Rēpēto, ēre, īvi, vel īi, itum, act. (1) To ask, or demand, again. (2) To fetch, seek, or recover; as by law. (3) To return to, to make towards. (4) To fetch back, or again. (5) To go over again. (6) To bring back, to reduce. (7) To call for, to demand. (8) To repeat, to rehearse. (9) To revolve, to reflect upon. (10) To strike, or thrust, at again. (1) & Quid querare, si repetit, cum vult, quæ dedit? *Cic. Tusc.* 1. & Repetere pœnas ab aliquo, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 24. (2) = Bona repetere, ac persequi lite, *Id. Verr.* 3, 13. (3) Effusâ fugâ repetunt castra, *Liv.* 31, 21. (4) Filium isthinc meliūs est repetere, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 72. (5) Pampinationem licet eandem repetere, *Col.* 4, 28. ¶ Repetere aliquid memoriā, to call to mind, *Cic. altē, to rip it up from the begining, Id.* (6) & Repetere urbes in servitutem, *Liv.* ¶ & rerum, to charge him afresh, *Ulp.* (7) Licinius fructum à me repetere propè suo jure debet, *Cic. pro Arch. Poët.* 1. (8) De annulis sermonem repetere, *Plin.* 33, 1. (9) = Repetunt verba datæ sortis secum, inter teque volutant, *Ov. Met.* 1, 389. (10) Vid. Repetitus, n. 5.

Rēpētor, i, pass. To be fetched back, &c. Ter. *Andr.* 1, 5, 14.

Rēpētundarum, gen. & Rēpētundis, abl. Bribery, extortion, money unjustly taken in time of one's office. Nondum centum & decem anni sunt, quum de pecuniis repetundis à L. Pisone lata est lex, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 21. & Insimulari repetundarum, *Quint.* 4, 2. Postulare aliquem repetundis, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 38, 1. Crimina repetundarum, *Id. Hist.* 1, 77, 5. ¶ Non inven. in aliis casibus.

Rēpexus, a, um, part. Combed again, smoothed, trim, sleek. & Coma repexa, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 154.

¶ Rēpignēro, āre, act. To redeem a pledge, or gage; to replevy, *Ulp.*

¶ Rēpigrātus, a, um, part. Dulled, and not able to stir again. & Repigratus fœtus, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 17. ¶ Tardatus, *Vett.*

¶ Rēpigror, āri, ātus, pass. To be dulled. Dirarum bestiarum repigratur impetus, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 247.

¶ Rēpingo, ēre, act. [ex re, & pango] To fasten anew, or make again, *Litt. ex Varr.* ¶ Repango.

¶ Replaudo, ēre, si, sum, act. To clap, or knock. & Replaudere solum cursu, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 199. ¶ Pulso, *Vett.*

Replendus, a, um, part. To be filled again. His adjicitur, cum sunt repurganda vulnera aut replenda, ceratum, *Plin.* 34, 15.

Replens, tis, part. Filling. Replens Dædalea claustra mugitu, *Sen. Hippol.* 1171.

Repleo, ere, vi, etum, act. (1) To fill up, to replenish. (2) To make a place ring again. (1) & Replere exhaustas domus, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 2. corpora tostā carne, *Ov. Met.* 12, 156. (2) Gemitu testum omne replebat, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 679.

Repleor, ēri, pass. To be filled, &c. Lacte repletur femina quæ peperit, *Lucr.* 5, 812. Vacuum quod fuit antè repletur, *Id.* 1, 395.

¶ Replētiō, ōnis, f. verb. A filling, or fullness, Don. ¶ Expletio, *Cic.*

Replētūrus, a, um, part. About to fill. Ut qui exhaustum ærarium non sis innocentium bonis repleturus, *Plin. Pan.* 55. Gemmis margaritisque tuas domos repleturi, *Curt.* 9, 1.

Replētus, a, um, part. (1) Replenished, filled. (2) Met. Abounding, accomplished. (1) = Re-ferto foro, repletisque templis, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 15. & Terrore repletus, *Lucr.* 5, 41. (2) Eruditione variâ repletus, *Suet. Aug.* 89.

Replicans, tis, part. (1) Unfolding, turning inside out. (2) Rehearseal. (1) Anguis membranam replicans, *Plin.* 8, 27. (2) *Cic. de Div.* 1, 56.

Replicātiō, ōnis, f. verb. (1) An unfolding, a conversion. (2) ¶ A reply. (1) *Cic. N. D.* 1, 13. (2) JCC. ¶ Responso, *Id.*

¶ Replicātor, ōris, m. verb. He that replyeth, JCC.

Replicātus, a, um, part. (1) Unfolded. (2) Turned back. (1) Replicata victimarum jecinora, *Suet. Aug.* 25. (2) & Replicata cervix, *Plin.* 34, 8.

Replico, āre, ui, vel āvi, itum, vel ātum, act. (1) To unfold, to display. (2) To unfold, or bend back. (3) To turn the inside outward, as a snake doth his skin in casting it. (4) To turn over. (5) To reply. (6) ¶ To repeat, or say over, the same thing. (1) Replica tricam atque extende, *Plaut.* (2) Replicato furculos ad vitis caput, *Cato.* 4. (3) Vid. Replicans. (4) Replicare annulum memoriā, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 14. (5) Cum sæpius ille replicasset, tandem persuasit, *Plin.* (6) Ap. JCC.

Replicor, āri, ātus, pass. To be unfolded, turned back, &c. Cortex replicatur in rugas, *Plin.* 17, 14.

Replictus, a, um, part. Unfolded, peeled off. Replicatæ Bulborum tunicæ, *Siat. Sylv.* 4, 9, 29. ¶ Rarò occ.

Replum, i, n. [à replendo, sc. tota illa valvarum pars, quæ inter impages tabulam totam interiorē replet] A part of a door; a door cheek, or the leaf of a door, *Vitr.* 4, 6. interp. *Litt.*

¶ Replumbātiō, ōnis, f. verb. An unfolding, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Replumbo, āre, act. unde Rēplumbor, pass. To unfold, or separate silver from lead. & Argentum replumbatur, *Sen. Q. Nat.* 4, 2.

* Rēpo, ēre, pfi, ptum, neut. [ab ἐρπω, per metath. unde & serpo] (1) To creep, or crawl, as serpents. (2) Met. To go softly. (3) To run as roots run in the ground. (4) To spread abroad as vines do. (1) Angues repunt, *Plaut. Amph.* Act. 4, in supposit. (2) & In purpuris repere, *Quint.* 1, 2. De magnetum filiis. Millia tum pransi tria replimus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 25. (3) Spatium radicibus, quæ repant, lapides præbent, *Col.* 1, 8. (4) Ne vitis in altitudinem repat, *Id. de Arb.* 16, 1.

¶ Rēpōlio, īre, īvi, itum, act. unde Rēpōliorēri, pass. To be refined again, *Col.* 2, 21.

Rēpōnendus, a, um, part. To be placed. Neque omnia una reponenda, *Vell. Patere.* 2, 31.

Rēpōnens, tis, part. Placing. Delphi plūs in deo, quàm in viribus reponentes, *Just.* 24, 8.

Rēpōno, ēre, pōfui, itum, act. (1) To put, or set, again. (2) To lay on again, to serve up again. (3) To lay down. (4) To lay by. (5) To rank, or number; to place. (6) To rebuild, to repair, or set up. (7) To repay, requite, or return. (8) To lay up, to reserve. (9) To pull back, to draw in. (10) To be even with, to render like for like. (11) To reserve, to keep close, to conceal. (12) To rehearse again, to bring upon, the stage. (13) To reply, to retort. (14) To lay aside, to lay down. (15) To lay stress upon, to confide in. (1) & Insigne regium, quod ille de suo capite abjecerat, reposuit, *Cic. pro Sext.* 27. (2) Aris reponimus ignes, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 231. Ligna reponere super foco, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 6. (3) Ullus si pudor est, repone cœnam, *Mart.* 2, 37. (4) Ungues polire, & capillum reponere, *Quint.* (5) & Quid absurdus, quàm homines jam morte deletos reponere in Deos? *Cic. N. D.* 1, 15. (6) & Amiffa urbi reponere, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 13, 6. pontes, *Id. Ann.* 1, 63, 6. statuas, *Id. Hist.* 1, 78, 2. (7) Des mihi nummos, quos continuo reponam, *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 1, 38. Hæc pro virginitate reponit, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 878. (8) = Condere & repenere fructus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 62. Sic nos in scestra reponis? *Virg. Æn.* 1, 257. (9) Vocem fœctunt, & cervicem reponunt, *Quint.* 4, 2. (10) Semper ego auditor tantum, nunquamne reponam? *Juv.* 1, 1. (11) Optimum in præfentiâ statuit reponere odium, *Tac. Agric.* 39. (12) Honoratum si fortè reponis Achillem, *Hor. A. P.* 120. (13) Ne tibi ego idem reponam, cum veneris, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. (14) Hic victor cessus artēque repono, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 484. (15) Plūs reponere in duce, quàm in exercitu, *Tac. Germ.* 31.

Rēpōnor, i, pass. To be laid aside, or up; to be reckoned, &c. & Tela reponuntur, *Ov. Met.* 1, 250.

¶ Curandum ubi quidque reponatur, ut, ubi opus sit, promatur, *Col.* 12, 2. In fabularum numerum reponantur, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 26.

Rēportandus, a, um, part. To bring, or be brought, back. Vehicula ad spolia hostium reportanda duxerunt, *Just.* 34, 2.

Rēportans, tis, part. Gating, obtaining. Imperatore veram ac solidam gloriam reportante, *Plin. Pan.* 16.

¶ Rēportātiō, ōnis, f. A carrying back, *Dig.*

¶ Rēportātor, ōris, m. verb. He that carryeth back, *Apollin.* ¶ Qui reportat.

Rēportātus, a, um, part. (1) Brought back. (2) Restored, repaired. (1) Curru aurito reportatus, *Cic. post red. in sen.* 11. (2) & Quæ tabula à te revulsa, à me reportata est, *Id. Verr.* 2, 46.

Rēporto, āre, act. (1) To bring, or carry, again. (2) To restore. (3) To report. (4) To get. (1) & Utensilia & vehere in urbem, & reportare potest commodè, *Col.* 7, 1. & Reportare fessis opem, *Sen. Oed.* 211. (2) & Reportare commodatum, *Cic. Verr.* 4. (3) Nuncius ingentes ignotâ in veste reportat Advenisse viros, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 167. (4) & Victoriā reportare, *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 3. laudem, *Id. de Legib.* 3, 8.

Rēportor, āri, pass. To be brought back. Lollia Paulina cineres reportari, sepulcrumque extrui permisit, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 12, 6.

Rēposcens, tis, part. Demanding. Quid dicturi repositibus aut prospera, aut adverfa? *Tac. Hist.* 3, 13, 7. Libertatemque repositus Putria multivagis populatus flatibus antra, *Claud.* 1, R. Prof. 173. Qui votum repositos per vicos agent, *Suet. Calig.* 37.

Rēposco, ēre, pōposci, act. (1) To ask again that which is one's own, to claim. (2) To demand, or require. (1) & Fortuna citâ reposita quæ dedit, *Publ. Syr.* (2) Attentas aures an-nemque reposito, *Lucr.* 6, 920. & Reposcere Patris signa, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 606. aliquem ad supplicium, *Id. Æn.* 22, 139.

Rēposcor, i. pass. *To be demanded again*, Virg. *Æn.* 12, 2. Val. Flacc. 8, 425.

Rēpōsitōrium, ii. n. *A side board to set things on at meal-times; a storehouse, or place where things are laid up and kept; a cupboard, or counter; a warehouse, a wardrobe*, Plin. 28, 2. & 33, 11.

Rēpōsitus, a, um, part. (1) *Laid up, reserved, kept.* (2) *Set up again.* (3) *Restored.* (1) § = *Repositi & frigidi cibi*, Quint. 2, 4. (2) § *Statuæ Pisonis repositæ*, Tac. Ann. 3, 15. (3) *Popæe honos repositus*, Id. Ann. 14, 61, 3.

Rēpōitor, ōris, m. *A replacer.* § *Repositor templorum*, Ov. Fast. 2, 63.

§ **Rēpōstus**, a, um, part. per Sync. (1) *Laid up.* (2) *Alto remote, at a distance.* (1) Non illis epulæ nocuere repōstæ, Virg. Georg. 3, 527. § *Tellure repōsti, buried*, Id. *Æn.* 6, 655. (2) *Terras tentare repōstas*, Id. *Æn.* 3, 364.

Rēpōtia, ōrum, pl. n. [ita dict. quod in iis renovaretur potatio] *A feast, or banquet, on the morrow after the wedding day*, Interpr. Fest. Ille repotia, natales aliosve dierum Festos albatu celebrat, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 60. conf. Gell. 2, 24.

Repræsentandus, a, um, part. *To be represented.* *Repræsentanda præmia in posterum sanxit*, Suet. Ner. Claud. 5. Cæperat esse præceps ad repræsentanda [exercenda] supplicia, Curt. 10, 5.

Repræsentans, tis, part. *Representing.* Nonnunquam necem repræsentantes adversantibus, Suet. Vit. 10.

Repræsentatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A representation.* (2) *A paying of ready money down in hand.* (1) Cujus imago nullâ repræsentatione exprimi potest aliâ, quâ, &c. Plin. 9, 6. (2) Cic. Att. 23, 29. & Fam. 16, 24, 3.

§ **Repræsentator**, ōris, m. verb. *He that resembles*, Dig.

Repræsentâturus, a, um, part. *About to pay down.* § *Repræsentaturus mercedem*, Suet. Claud. 18.

Repræsentâtus, a, um, part. *Paid down.* Legata ex testamento Tiberii cum fide ac sine calumniâ repræsentata persolvit, Suet. Cal. 16.

Repræsentō, âre, act. [i. e. præsentem sisto] (1) *To represent, to resemble, or be like to.* (2) *To set forth in a lively manner; to show, or present, a thing; to lay before one.* (3) *To do, or cause a thing to be done, presently.* (4) *To pay money in advance.* (1) § *Repræsentare speciem maris*, Col. 8, 17. (2) § *Memoriam rei repræsentare*, Cic. pro Sext. 11. Virtutem moreque Catonis repræsentare, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13. (3) Tormento questionum repræsentabat, exigebatque coram, Suet. Claud. 34. § *Repræsentare legata*, Suet. Cal. 16. § *Repræsentare se, to be always ready, or within call*, Col. 1, 8. (4) Cic. Att. 12, 25.

Repræsentor, âri, âtus, pass. *To be restored immediately.* Ego corpus libenter obtulerim, si repræsentari morte meâ libertas civitatis posset, Cic. Philipp. 2, 46.

Reprehendendus, a, um, part. *To blame, or be blamed.* Plurimum autem refert reprehendenda annotes, an insignia, Plin. Ep. 9, 26.

Reprehendens, tis, part. *Reprehending, blaming.* *Reprehendenti filio Tito, quod etiam urinzæ vœligal commentus esset, &c.* Suet. Vesp. 23.

Reprehendo, âre, di, sum, act. [qu. retro preheneo] (1) *To catch again.* (2) *To lay hold of, to seize.* (3) *To overtake.* (4) *To reprehend, to reprove, to blame, to rebuke, to dislike, or find fault with.* (5) *To recall, to check.* (6) *To converse or understand.* (1) § *Eloptum semel Non ipse possit Jupiter reprehendere*, Phædr. 5, 8, 4. (2) *Caro quondam reprehendit, vertitque in hostem*, Liv. (3) *Quam possit nostros quisquam reprehender. cufus*, Prop. 3, 19, 9. (4) = *Discessum meum quasi reprehendere, & subaccusare vultis*, Cic. pro Planc. 35. (5) *Me reprehendi, tamen, nequid de fratre garrulæ illi dicerem*, Ter. Adulph. 4, 4, 14. (6) *Non ipsi poterunt sensus reprehendere sese*, Lucr. 4, 500. ubi leg. & reprêndere.

Reprehendor, i, pass. *To be blamed, &c.* = *Si minimis rebus pertinacia reprehenditur, calumnia etiam coërcetur*, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 20. § *Reprehendi iustitias*, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 86.

Reprehensio, ōnis, f. verb. *A rebuking, blaming, or controlling; reprehension.* = *Culpæ reprehensio & stultitiæ vituperatio*, Cic. Philipp. 12, 10.

Reprehensio, âre, freq. unde part. *reprehensans.* *To take hold of one, and pluck him back, often*, Liv. 2, 10.

Reprehensor, ōris, m. verb. *A rebuker, a reprover, a controller.* Restat unum genus reprehensorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 2.

Reprehensus, a, um, part. (1) *Caught again.* (2) *Reproved.* (1) § *Veluti profugos & reprehensos in catenis reduxit*, Suet. Calig. 45. § *Aufugero—si ero reprehensus*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 130. (2) *In eo multa reprehensa*, Cic. pro C. Corn. 1.

§ **Repræsalia**, æ, f. & **Repræsalia**, & **Repræsalia**, Bud. [ex reprehendo] *A letter of mart, or reprisal*, Ap. JCC. † *Clarigatio.*

§ **Repressio**, ōnis, f. verb. *A repressing*, Litt. ex Sen.

Repressor, ōris, m. verb. *A restrainer, curber, or holder in.* § *Repressor cædis*, Cic. pro Sext. c. ult.

Repressus, a, um, part. (1) *Stopped, hindered.* (2) *Met. Repressed, restrained; kept, or held, in.* (1) *Fuga, quæ parabatur, repressa*, Cic. Attic. 7, 25. (2) *Furor ejus paululum repressus*, Id. Verr. 4, 19.

Reprimendus, a, um, part. *To be made short.* § *Producendus*, n. 3. q. v. Subsidia reprimendis ignibus in propatulo quisque haberet, Tac. Ann. 15, 43, 4. Illa gula ergo reprimenda, illa quasi in ordinem redigenda est, Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 5.

Reprimō, âre, csi, sum, act. (1) *To keep within bounds.* (2) *To contain, to binder, to held in.* (3) *To restrain, or repress.* (4) *To snub, or check.* (1) *Fluvium redundantem reprimere*, Cic. de Div. 2, 32. (2) = *A præsentis supplicio se continuit P. R. & repressit*, Id. Verr. 5, 29. (3) = *Impetus hostium retardare & reprimere*, Id. pro L. Manil. 5. (4) *Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 25.*

Reprimor, i, pass. *To be hindered, &c.* = *Quod semel admissum coërceri reprimique non potest*, Cic. de Fin. 1, 1.

§ **Reprôbatio**, ōnis, f. verb. *A reproving, a disallowing*, Aug. † *Improbatio.*

§ **Reprôbator**, ōris, m. verb. *He that reproves*, Aug. † *Reprehensor*, Cic.

Reprôbo, âre, act. *To disallow, to reject, to reprove, to dislike.* § *Quod ipsa natura adsciscat voluntatem, & reprobat dolorem*, Cic. de Fin. 1, 7.

§ **Reprôbus**, a, um, adj. *Wicked, naughty, reprobat*, Eccl. † *Improbis, perditus.*

Reprômissio, ōnis, f. verb. *A binding of one's self by promise, an engagement.* = *Sine cautione & repromissione, &c.* Cic. pro Q. Rosc. Com. in fin.

§ **Reprômissor**, ōris, m. verb. *An engager*, Dig.

Reprômittens, tis, part. *Engaging himself by promise*, Suet. Tib. 17. Just. 22, 2.

Reprômitto, âre, msi, sum, act. *To bind himself by promise, or covenant; to engage.* § *Hic vobis repromitto, semperque præstabo*, Cic. ad Quir. post red. 10.

§ **Reprôptio**, âre, act. *To atone*, Eccl. † *Propitio.*

***Reptâbundus**, a, um, adj. *Creeping, or crawling along.* *Reptâbundus me sequitur*, Sen. de Vita Beat. 12.

***Reptans**, tis, part. *Crawling along.* § *Reptans pectore*, Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 98. conf. Theb. 4, 795. Sil. 272.

***Reptatio**, ōnis, f. *A creeping.* Per manus & genua reptatio, Quint. 1, 12.

***Reptatus**, a, um, part. *Crept, or crawled, over, or along*, Stat. Theb. 5, 381.

***Reptatus**, ūs, m. verb. *A creeping, or growing, up.* Vites improbo reptatu atria complentes, Plin. 13, 1. Cretaque se iactat tenero reptata Tonanti, Claud. 4. Conf. Iliad. 133.

***Reptilis**, is, adj. *Any creeping thing*, Siden. Epist. 8, 12. † *Repens.*

***Reptitius**, a, um, adj. *That creepeth in.* § *Reptitius civis*, Sall. in Cic. 1. al. leg. reptitius, quâ vid.

***Repto**, âre, freq. [à repo] (1) *To creep along,*

to dade, as children do when they learn to go. (2) *To go softly, or slowly, like a snail.* (1) Plin. 11, 29. (2) *Silvas inter reptare salubres*, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 4.

Rēpūbesco, âre, ui, incept. *To wax young and lusty again.* = *Senectus nec repubescere, nec revirescere potest*, Col. 2, 8.

Rēpūdiandus, a, um, part. *To be rejected, or abandoned.* *Iracundia omnibus in rebus repudianda est*, Cic. Offic. 1, 25.

Rēpūdiatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A refusal, a rejecting.* *Repudiatio supplicium superbiam coarguit*, Cic. pro Muræna, 4.

§ **Rēpūdiator**, ōris, m. *He that refuseth*, Dig.

Rēpūdiâturus, a, um, part. *About to divorce.* *Quam uxorem se nunquam repudiaturum antè juraverat*, Suet. Tib. Ner. 35.

Rēpūdiâtus, a, um, part. *Rejected, refused, abandoned, divorced.* § *Repudiatus repeto*, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 14. = *Eloquentia ipreta & repudiata*, Cic. Orat. 3.

Rēpūdio, âre, act. [à repudium] (1) *To divorce, as a man does his wife, or a woman her husband.* (2) *To refuse, to abandon, to cast off.* (3) *To reject and slight.* (1) § *Repudiare uxorem*, Suet. Cæs. 1. maritum, Quint. 7, 8. (2) § *Non, puto, repudiabis in honore, quem in periculo receperis*, Vatin. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 1. (3) § *Populus legem hanc flagitabat, illam repudiabat*, Cic. pro C. Corn. 1. § *aspensor*, Id. § *recipio*, Id.

Rēpūdiōsus, a, um, adj. *To be divorced, or put away; scandalous, infamous.* § *Repudiōsus nuptiæ*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 56.

Rēpūdiūm, ii, n. [quia non fit sine pudore] (1) *A bill sent to break off a marriage contract.* (2) *A divorce, a putting away of one's wife.* (1) *Et re repudium remisit avunculus causâ meâ*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 69. vid. & Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 35. (2) *M. Lepidus Apuleiæ uxoris caritate post repudium obiit*, Plin. 7, 36. § *The bill of divorce was conceived in this form; Res tuas tibi habeto*, Sigon.

† **Rēpuellisco**, âre, incept. *To wax nicer*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Rēpuēasco, âre, incept. *To grow a child again.* § *Amant solere senem repuerascere*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 25. = *Si quis Deus mihi largiatur ut repuerascam, & in cunis vagiam*, Cic. de Sen. 23.

Repugnans, tis, part. *Resisting, contrary, withstanding.* = *Contrariæ, diversæ, atque inter se repugnantes naturæ*, Cic. pro Cæl. 5. al. pugnant. = *Adversans & repugnans natura*, Id. Offic. 1, 31. § *Consequentia & repugnantia*, Id. de Fin. 1, 19.

Repugnanter, adv. *Contrarily, crossly, stubbornly, discontentedly, with regret.* § *Patienter accipere, non repugnanter*, Cic. de Amic. 25.

Repugnantia, æ, f. *Contrariety, repugnancy, opposition, resistance, contradiction.* *Induxit eam, quæ videretur esse, non quæ esset, repugnantiam*, Cic. Offic. 3, 7.

§ **Rēpugnator**, ōris, m. verb. *An opposer*, Amm. † *Repugnax.*

§ **Rēpugnax**, âcis, adj. *Contradictory, cross, quarrelsome, contentious*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 20. § *Sed al. leg. perpugnax*, § *facilis*, Id.

Rēpugno, âre, neur. (1) *To repugn, to cross, thwart, or oppose slightly.* (2) *To oppose, resist, or defend, against.* (3) *To dissuade.* (1) § = *Cruditati alicujus repugnare & resistere*, Cic. pro Rabir. 5. in unâ parte, Ov. inter se, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29. contra veritatem, Id. pro Q. Rosc. 17. circa aliquid, Quint. precam. 1, 8. § *Hic pugnas licet, nihil repugnans, quin etiam concedam*, Cic. Acad. 4, 57. § *Consules neque concedebant, neque valde repugnabant*, Id. Fam. 1, 2. § *re-cuso, quod vid.* (2) § *Non ego oppugnavi fratrem tuum, sed fratris tuo repugnavi*, Id. Fam. 5, 2. (3) § *Cum id consuisset Cadius, Brutus repugnaverat, &c.* Patere. 2, 58.

Rēpūliūasco, âre, incept. *To bud forth, burgeon, and spring, again.* *Stirpes novellis frondibus repulsiuascunt*, Col. 4, 24.

Rēpūlilo, âre, neut. *To bud, or sprout, forth anew.* § *Repululare è radicibus*, Plin. 16, 44.

Rēpulsia,

Rēpulsā, æ, f. [à repello] *A repulse, a foil, a denial.* § Pati repulsam, *Ov. Met.* 2, 97. Accipere repulsam, *Cic. pro Planc.* 21. ¶ Repulsam ferre, *to miss of a place at an election, Cic. Orat.* 2, 70. Sine repulsâ fieri consul, *Id. pro Planc.* 21. ¶ Rēpulsātor, ōris, m. *A foiler, Plin. ap. Litt.* ¶ Rēpulsio, ōnis, f. verb. *A repulse, Valla.*

† **Repulsa**, Vett.

Rēpulsō, āre, freq. [à repello, unde part. repulsans] *To drive, or beat, back often; to re-echo, to resound.* § Colles colibus verba repulsantes, *Lucr.* 4, 583.

¶ Rēpulsōrius, a, um, adj. *Set to repel, or put back, Amm. Marc.* † Repellens.

Rēpulsus, a, um, part. [à repello]. (1) *Driven, or beaten, back.* (2) *Rejected, refused.* (3) *Often stricken, or beaten, upon.* (1) § Telum ære repulsū, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 545. Tellus remis repulsa, *Ov. Met.* 6, 512. (2) Multas ardor habebat Junge se vati, multas dolere repulsa, *Ov. Met.* 10, 82. (3) Æra repulsa sonant, *Tibull.* 1, 3, 24.

Rēpulsus, ūs, m. (1) *A putting, or driving, back.* (2) *A striking again.* (3) *A reflection, or reverberation.* (1) A repulso per vices reflere, *Plin.* 34, 8. (2) Vipera prægna dentium repulso virus fundit, *Plin.* 11, 37. (3) Crebro repulso Rejctæ reddunt speculorum ex æquore visum, *Lucr.* 4, 105.

¶ Rēpulsivus, āre, act. *To powder again, or beat to powder again, Litt. ex Col. sed non inv.*

Rēpumicatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A polishing, or sleeking, with the pumice, or slick, stone; a polishing of the buds of trees made rough with the frost.* = Arborum repumicatio & quedam politura, *Plin.* 17, 26.

Rēpungo, ēre, xi, & pūpūgi, ūm, act. *To prick, or goad, again; Met. to vex again, to do one's share turn for another, Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. Raro occ.

Rēpurgandus, a, um, part. *To cleanse, or be cleansed.* Cura repurgandorum tota Italia ergastulorum, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 8.

Rēpurgans, tis, part. *Cleansing, or taking away filth; scouring.* § Os repurgans, *Plin.* 8, 25.

¶ Rēpurgatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A purging, or cleansing, Litt. ex Col.*

Rēpurgatus, a, um, part. *Made serene, cleared.* Repurgato fugiebant nubila cælo, *Ov. Met.* 5, 286. Serenitas cæli in sincerissimum nitorem repurgata, *Sen. Epist.* 66.

Rēpurgo, āre, act. *To make clean; to cleanse again, or diligently.* § Repurgare humum, *Ov. de Nuce.* 125. nomas, *Plin.* 23, 4. hortum, *Id.* 29, 10. iter, *Liv.* 44, 4.

Rēpurgor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be cleansed.* Encatur cyminum ab imo dorso, nisi repurgetur, *Plin.* 19, 19. conf. *Curt.* 6, 6, 26.

Rēputans, tis, part. *Considering again.* Reputantes nunc provocatam Asiam, nunc Europam nondum perdomitam, *Just.* 11, 1. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 5, 292. & *Sil.* 7, 22. Reputans quid in initio belli Memnon fuisset, *Curt.* 3, 9.

Rēputatio, ōnis, f. verb. *Consideration, regard, Plin.* 10, 37.

Rēputo, āre, act. (1) *To think and think again, to consider, to resolve.* (2) ¶ *To cast and reckon up, to recount.* (1) § Eam rem ipso secum rectâ reputavit viâ, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 11. Qui sis, non unde natus sis, reputa, *Liv. conf. Sil.* 17, 335. (2) Item sumptus litis tutor reputabit, *Ulp.* † Supputo.

Rēputor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be considered again.* Reputantur munera divum, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 226.

† **Rēputridus**, a, um, adj. *Rotten again, Litt. ex Plin.*

Rēquies, ēi, & ētis, f. (1) *Rest, repose, quiet, ease.* (2) *Refreshment.* (3) *Respite, intermission.* (1) § Requiem querere ex magnis occupationibus, *Lucius Cic. Fam.* 5, 14. conf. & *Id. de Fin.* 5, 19. (2) Volutari in luto suum est requies, ut lavatio hominis, *Varr.* (3) = Tempus inane peto, requiem, spatiumque futuri, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 433.

Rēquiesco, ēre, ēvi, incept. (1) *To rest, to lie at rest.* (2) *To sleep, to repose himself.* (3) *To*

live at ease, to be at quiet. (4) *To rely, to acquiesce.* (5) *To take delight, pleasure, or satisfaction, in.* (6) *To lie fallow.* (7) *Act. Also to stay and make quiet; to stop, or cause to stop.* (1) Puella defatigata petiit, ut requiesceret in fellâ, *Cic. Div.* 1, 46. (2) § Requiescere longas noctes, *Tibull.* 3, 7, 21. (3) = Ut requiescerem, cuiamque animi remitterem, revertabar, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 61. Vix ibi sedatis requierunt pectora curis, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 514. (4) Nullius consilis, aut sermone requiescunt, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 13. (5) In hac lectione Cicero requiescendum putat, *Quint.* 10, 1. (6) Arva requiescunt mutatis sætibus, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 82. (7) Jupiter Alcmenæ geminas requieverat arctos, *Prop.* 2, 22, 25. Mutata suos requierunt flumina cursus, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 4.

† **Rēquiescō**, dīnis, f. *Peace, rest, quietness, Litt. ex Plaut.* † Requies.

Rēquiescus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. *Having rested and taken ease, that bath lain untilld, or fallow.* Requiescus ager bene creâta reddit, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 351. § Requiescit terra, *Col.* 2, 1.

Rēquiescendus, a, um, part. *To seek, or be sought, for.* Cùm ad corpus expositi requiescendum militet, *Just.* 44, 4.

Rēquiescens, tis, part. *Enquireing, requiring.* An mandatum exsequutus foret requiescens, *Curt.* 6, 20. Requiescentibusque auctorem, de dominâ constitetur, *Just.* 18, 3.

Rēquiritō, āre, freq. *To ask, seek, or enquire, for a thing often, Plaut. Molt.* 4, 3, 11.

Rēquiro, ēre, sivi, situm, act. (1) *To seek again, to look for.* (2) *To enquire, search, seek, or look, for.* (3) *To ask, or demand.* (4) *To seek in vain, not to find.* (5) *To stand in need of.* (1) Vestigium requiro, quâ aufugit mihi, *Plaut. Cistell.* 4, 2, 58. (2) § Ibo ac requiram fratrem, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, ult. Juvenem oculis annuoque requirit, *Ov. Met.* 4, 129. § Remedium ad rem aliquam requirere, *Cic.* (3) Si quis requirit à te rari, Romæ non sum, &c. *Id.* Ex te requiro, *Id.* (4) In quo majorem nostrorum sæpe requiro prudentiam, *Id. Parad.* 8. (5) Virtus honesto mixta nullam requirit voluptatem, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 18.

Rēquior, i, pass. *To be sought, required, &c. Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 2.

Rēquisitus, a, um, part. (1) *Sought for, demanded.* (2) *Requisite, necessary.* (1) Post requisitum, quale salium? *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 24. (2) ¶ *Requisita naturæ, the needs of nature, Sall. per Peribrafim, vi. Quint.* 8, 6.

Res, rei, f. [à *res*, acio, ut sit idem quod *ῥῆσθαι*, vel à *ῥῆσθαι* caput; it. *summa, Canin.*] (1) *A thing, a general name of things incorporeal; (2) and sometimes also corporeal.* (3) *A fact, a deed.* (4) *An affair, a concern.* (5) *A cause in law.* (6) *A juncture, or present occasion.* (7) *Ability, substance, circumstances.* (8) *A purpose, or point in hand.* (9) *A slave, empire, or government.* (10) *Abolition. The commonwealth.* (11) *Any business, post, or employment.* (12) *Money, wealth.* (13) *Profit, advantage.* (14) *An argument, a subject, or matter treated of.* (15) *Per Euphem. Vener.* (16) *Power, valour, or perhaps fortune, or success.* (17) *A way, a manner.* (18) *The universe, the world.* (1) *Res* signat in mente, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 25. commentitæ, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 40. abditæ & obscuræ, *Id. ibid.* 4, 10. ¶ Non vocabulorum officem, sed rerum inquisitorem decet esse sapientem, *Id.* ¶

Res siveat, *business, Nep. Pelop.* 3. (2) *Res*, quæ siveant à terrâ, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 7. (3) ¶ *Rerum auctores, non fabularum, Id. N. D.* 3, 1. Nihil neque ante rem, neque præter rem, locuti sumus, *Ad Herem.* 4, 1. ¶ Ut beneficium veris initum re comprobet, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 5. (4) Omnem rem scio, ut sit gesta, *Id. Hec.* 3, 5, 13. (5) Aut ad populum, aut in jure, aut ad judicem res est, *Plaut.* § *Rerum actus, Suet. Claud.* 23. ¶ Quando res recedunt, in term time, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 1, 18. Ubi res prolatæ sunt, in the vacation, *Id. ibid.* 1, 10. *Res* rum prolatio, a putting off the term, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 12. ¶ *Cicero tamen distinguere videtur inter res*

& *lis*, pro *Muran.* 12, fin. (6) Pro re natâ Antonii colloquium non est incommodum, *Cic. Att.* 14, 6. Ita rem natam intelligo, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 5, 35. (7) Duo talenta pro re nostrâ decrevi esse satis, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 68. ¶ *Res* secundæ, *prosperity, Id. Phorm.* 2, 1, 11. adversæ, *adversity, Cic. Fam.* 4, 14. angustæ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 10, 5. arctæ, *straits, Val. Flacc.* *Res* suas sibi habere, a formula in divorcing a wife, or a husband. Si vir ab uxore divortit, uxori res suas sibi habere jubeto, eique claves adimito, *Lex XII Tabb. vid. & Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 47. (8) Omite ista, & ad rem redi, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 31. (9) Postquam res Asiæ evertere visum superis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 1. (10) Unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, *Enn. ap. Cic.* Rem populi tractas? *Perf.* 4, 1. (11) Summa est hominis in communem municipii rem diligentia, *Cic.* Tantumne est ab re tuâ tibi, aliena ut cures? *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 23. § *Res* pastoris, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. rustica, *Id.* militaris, *Cic. bellica, Hor.* (12) Posterius res inventi est, aurumque repertum, *Lucr.* 5, 112. Qui honestè rem querunt mercaturis faciendis, *Cic. Parad.* 6. Vir haud magnâ cum re, sed fide plenus, *Enn. ap. Cic. Sene.* 1. ¶ *Rem* facere, to get wealthy, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 22. § *Struere, Plaut. (1)* In rem suam aliquid convertere, *Cic. pro C. Rose.* ¶ *E re* meâ, tuâ, &c. to one's own advantage, *Ter. Alicui rei esse, to be good for something, Id. Adelph.* 3, 3, 4. Rei nulli esse, good for nothing, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 38. (14) Unus ventulo genere, sed rebus novis, *Phædr.* 5, 1, 12. vid. *Eundem*, 1, 27. Heroi res erat ista pedis, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 126. (15) Ego cum illo, cum quo rem habebam, hâsit, abis huc, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 39. (16) *Res* Romana erat superior, *Liv.* (17) Jam reperi rem, quo pacto nec fui, nec socius fies, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 87. (18) Dominus rerum Roma, *Ov. Met.* 15, 47. Aut Libya, aut Asia latus, aut pars totius rerum, *Sil. Pulcherime rerum, Ov. Ep.* 4, 125. ¶ *Elegant* hoc nomen, ut *ῥῆσθαι* ap. *Græcos*, redundat, ut § *res* cibaria, i. e. *cibus, Plaut. Capt.* 4, 3, 1. uxoria, i. e. *uxor, Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 10. *Res* voluptatum, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 1. Phraes promiscuæ; *Rem* gerere, to manage an affair, civility in war, *Cic.* Rei servare, to be industrious, *Ter. Malam rem metueret, to be afraid of punishment, Plaut. Abne in malam rem, vel crucem, Terentia exorandi, & per Euphemismum, Abi, quo dignus es, Ter.*

Rērevo, īre, īvi, neut. *To rage and bluster away. Ne meta relinquit na, Ov. Trist.* 1, 1, 103.

Rēsultatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A courteous speaking to him that speaks to you, a resutation, Suet. Ner.* 37.

Rēsultatus, a, um, part. *Saluted again.* ¶ Cùm omnes eum salutabant, constabat neminem esse salutatum, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 47.

Rēsultō, āre, act. *To salute one again.* = Neminem salutatos, despiciis omnes, *Mart.* 4, 34.

Rēsultico, ēre, ui, neut. *To return to one's right sense again, to recover one's senses.* Animi relinquit ardor, *Ov. Am.* 1, 10, 9.

Rēsarcio, īre, fi, tum, act. (1) *To patch, to mend.* (2) *Mec. To recompense, or make amends for.* (1) *Vid. Resarcior.* (2) = Non mor in tantum exuberat, ut & jacuram capitis amissi restituat, & questum resarciet, *Col.* 1, 8. & 11, 1. § *Damina resarcire, Cic. de Fin.* 1, 9.

Rēsarcior, īi, pass. *To be mended.* ¶ = Fores effregit? restituentur. Vestem effecit? resarcietur, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 41.

¶ **Rēsarcio**, īre, īvi, tum, act. unde part. **Rēsarciens**. *To rake, or weed, over again, Plin.* 18, 20.

Rēsarcitus, a, um, part. *That will compensate, or make good, Suet. Claud.* 6.

Rescindendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be cut down.* (2) † *Met. To be made void.* (1) Pontes rescindendos curare, *Cas. B. G.* 7, 35. (2) *Scæv.*

Rescindens, tis, part. *Cutting off, abolishing.* Lenis adeo & innoxius, ut Pisoni decreta sua rescindenti, &c. *Suet. Calig.* 3.

Rescindo, ēre, scidi, scissum, act. (1) *To cut off.* (2) *To cut, or break, down.* (3) *To break through,*

(4) *To cut off, or break, down.* (3) *To break through,*

Rēsilio, īre, īvi, neut. *To rage and bluster away. Ne meta relinquit na, Ov. Trist.* 1, 1, 103.

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Rescindo, ēre, scidi, scissum, act. (1) *To cut off.* (2) *To cut, or break, down.* (3) *To break through,*

Reposcor, i. pass. To be demanded again, Virg. AEn. 12, 2. Val. Flacc. 8, 425.

Repositorium, ii. n. A side board to set things on at meal-times; a storehouse, or place where things are laid up and kept; a cupboard, or counter; a warehouse, a wardrobe, Plin. 28, 2. & 33, 11.

Repositus, a, um, part. (1) Laid up, reserved, kept. (2) Set up again. (3) Restored. (1) § = Repositi & frigidi cibi, Quint. 2, 4. (2) § Statuæ Pisonis repositæ, Tac. Ann. 3, 15. (3) Popæe honos repositus, Id. Ann. 14, 61, 3.

Repositor, ōris, m. A replacer. § Repositor templorum, Ov. Fast. 2, 63.

Repositus, a, um, part. per Sync. (1) Laid up. (2) Also remote, at a distance. (1) Non illis epulæ nocuere repositæ, Virg. Georg. 3, 527. ¶ Tellure repositi, buried, Id. AEn. 6, 655. (2) Terras tentare repositas, Id. AEn. 3, 364.

Repositia, ōrum, pl. n. [ita dict. quod in iis renovaretur potatio] A feast, or banquet, on the morrow after the wedding day, Interpr. Fest. Ille repotia, natales aliove dierum Festos albatu celebrat, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 60. conf. Gell. 2, 24.

Repraesentandus, a, um, part. To be represented. Repraesentanda præmia in posterum sanxit, Suet. Ner. Claud. 5. Cæperat esse præceps ad repræsentanda [exercenda] supplicia, Curt. 10, 5.

Repraesentans, tis, part. Representing. Nonnunquam necem repræsentantes adversantibus, Suet. Vit. 10.

Repraesentatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) A representation. (2) A paying of ready-money down in hand. (1) Cujus imago nullâ repræsentatione exprimi potest aliâ, quàm, &c. Plin. 9, 6. (2) Cic. Att. 23, 29. & Fam. 16, 24, 3.

Repraesentator, ōris, m. verb. He that resembles, Dig.

Repraesentaturus, a, um, part. About to pay down. § Repraesentaturus mercedem, Suet. Claud. 18.

Repraesentatus, a, um, part. Paid down. Legata ex testamento Tiberii cum fide ac sine calumniâ repræsentata perfolvit, Suet. Cal. 16.

Repraesento, āre, act. [i. e. præsentem sisto] (1) To represent, to resemble, or be like to. (2) To set forth in a lively manner; to show, or present, a thing; to lay before one. (3) To do, or cause a thing to be done, presently. (4) To pay money in advance. (1) § Repraesentare speciem maris, Col. 8, 17. (2) § Memoriam rei repræsentare, Cic. pro Sext. 11. Virtutem moreque Catonis repræsentare, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13. (3) Tormento quaestuum repræsentabat, exigebatque coram, Suet. Claud. 34. § Repraesentare legata, Suet. Cal. 16. ¶ Repraesentare se, to be always ready, or within call, Col. 1, 8. (4) Cic. Att. 12, 25.

Repraesentor, āri, ātus, pass. To be restored immediately. Ego corpus libenter obtulerim, si repræsentari morte meâ libertas civitatis posset, Cic. Philipp. 2, 46.

Reprehendus, a, um, part. To blame, or be blamed. Plurimum autem refert reprehendenda annotes, an insignia, Plin. Ep. 9, 26.

Reprehendens, tis, part. Reprehending, blaming. Reprehendenti filio Tito, quod etiam urinæ vœligal commentus esset, &c. Suet. Vesp. 23.

Reprehendo, ēre, di, sum, act. [qu. retro prehendo] (1) To catch again. (2) To lay hold of, to seize. (3) To overtake. (4) To reprehend, to reprove, to blame, to rebuke, to dislike, or find fault with. (5) To recall, to check. (6) To convince or understand. (1) § Elapsus semel Non ipse possit Jupiter reprehendere, Phædr. 5, 8, 4. (2) Cato quoddam reprehendit, vertitque in hostem, Liv. (3) Quam possit nostros quisquam reprehender. cufus, Prop. 3, 19, 9. (4) = Dissessum meum quasi reprehendere, & subaccusare vultis, Cic. pro Plant. 35. (5) Me reprehendi tamen, nequid de fratre garrulæ illi dicerem, Ter. Adulph. 4, 4, 14. (6) Non ipsi poterunt sensus reprehendere sese, Lucr. 4, 500. ubi leg. & reprêndere.

Reprehendor, i, pass. To be blamed, &c. = Si minimis rebus pertinacia reprehenditur, calumnia etiam coercetur, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 20. § Reprehendi iustus, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 86.

Reprehenso, ōnis, f. verb. A rebuking, blaming, or controlling; reprehension. = Culpæ reprehensio & stultitiæ vituperatio, Cic. Philipp. 12, 10.

Reprehenso, āre, freq. unde part. reprehensans. To take hold of one, and pluck him back, ofren, Liv. 2, 10.

Reprehenfor, ōris, m. verb. A rebuker, a reprover, a controller. Restat unum genus reprehensorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 2.

Reprehenfus, a, um, part. (1) Caught again. (2) Reproved. (1) § Veluti profugos & reprehensos in catenis reduxit, Suet. Calig. 45. § Aufugero—si ero reprehensus, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 130. (2) In eo multa reprehensa, Cic. pro C. Corn. 1.

Reprehsalia, æ, f. & Repræhsalia, & Repræhsalia, Bud. [ex reprehendo] A letter of mart, or reprisal, Ap. JCC. † Clarigatio.

Repressio, ōnis, f. verb. A repressing, Litt. ex Sen.

Repressor, ōris, m. verb. A restrainer, curber, or holder in. § Repressor cædis, Cic. pro Sext. c. ult.

Repressus, a, um, part. (1) Stopped, hindered. (2) Met. Repressed, restrained; kept, or held, in. (1) Fuga, quæ parabatur, repressa, Cic. Attic. 7, 25. (2) Furor ejus paululum repressus, Id. Verr. 4, 19.

Reprimendus, a, um, part. To be made short. § Producendus, n. 3. q. v. Subsidia reprimendis ignibus in propatulo quisque haberet, Tac. Ann. 15, 43, 4. Illa gula ergo reprimenda, illa quasi in ordinem redigenda est, Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 5.

Reprimō, ēre cffi, sum, act. (1) To keep within bounds. (2) To contain, to hinder, to hold in. (3) To restrain, or repress. (4) To snub, or check. (1) Fluvium redundantem reprimere, Cic. de Div. 2, 32. (2) = A præsentis supplicio se continuit P. R. & repressit, Id. Verr. 5, 29. (3) = Impetus hostium retardare & reprimere, Id. pro L. Manil. 5. (4) Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 25.

Reprimor, i, pass. To be hindered, &c. = Quod semel admissum coerceri reprimique non potest, Cic. de Fin. 1, 1.

Reprobatio, ōnis, f. verb. A reproving, a disallowing, Aug. † Improbatio.

Reprobator, ōris, m. verb. He that reproves, Aug. † Reprehensor, Cic.

Reprobo, āre, act. To disallow, to reject, to reprove, to dislike. § Quod ipsa natura adsciscit voluptatem, & reprobat dolorem, Cic. de Fin. 1, 7.

Reprobus, a, um, adj. Wicked, naughty, reprobat, Eccl. † Improbus, perditus.

Repromissio, ōnis, f. verb. A binding of one's self by promise, an engagement. = Sine cautione & repromissione, &c. Cic. pro Q. Rosc. Com. in fin.

Repromissor, ōris, m. verb. An engager, Dig. Repromittens, tis, part. Engaging himself by promise, Suet. Tib. 17. Just. 22, 2.

Repromitto, ēre, mifi, sum, act. To bind himself by promise, or covenant; to engage. § Hoc vobis repromitto, semperque præstabo, Cic. ad Quir. post r. d. 10.

Repropositio, āre, act. To atone, Eccl. † Propitio.

**Reptebundus, a, um, adj. Creeping, or crawling along. Reptabundus me sequitur, Sen. de Vita Beati. 12.*

**Reptans, tis, part. Creeping along. § Reptans pectore, Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 98. conf. Theb. 4, 795. Sil. 272.*

**Reptatio, ōnis, f. A creeping. Per manus & genua reptatio, Quint. 1, 12.*

**Reptatus, a, um, part. Crept, or crawled, over, or along, Stat. Theb. 5, 381.*

**Reptatus, ūs, m. verb. A creeping, or growing, up. Vites improbo reptari atria complentes, Plin. 19, 1. Cretaque se jactat tenero reptata Tonanti, Claud. 4. Conf. Hon. 173.*

**Reptilis, is, adj. Any creeping thing, Siden. Epist. 8, 12. † Repens.*

**Reptitius, a, um, adj. That creepeth in. § Reptitius civis, Sall. in Cic. 1. al. leg. reptitius, quæ vid.*

**Repto, āre, freq. [à repo] (1) To creep along,*

to dade, as children do when they learn to go. (2) To go softly, or slowly, like a snail. (1) Plin. 11, 29. (2) Silvas inter reptare salubres, Her. Ep. 1, 4, 4.

Repubesco, ēre, ui, incept. To wax young and lusty again. = Senectus nec repubescere, nec revirescere potest, Col. 2, 8.

Repudiandus, a, um, part. To be rejected, or abandoned. Iracundia omnibus in rebus repudianda est, Cic. Offic. 1, 25.

Repudiatio, ōnis, f. verb. A refusal, a rejecting. Repudiatio supplicium superbiam coarguit, Cic. pro Muræna, 4.

Repudiator, ōris, m. He that refuseth, Dig.

Repudiaturus, a, um, part. About to divorce. Quam uxorem se nunquam repudiaturum antè juraverat, Suet. Tib. Ner. 35.

Repudiatus, a, um, part. Rejected, refused, abandoned, divorced. § Repudiatus repeto, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 14. = Eloquentia ipse & repudiata, Cic. Orat. 3.

Repudio, āre, act. [à repudium] (1) To divorce, as a man does his wife, or a woman her husband. (2) To refuse, to abandon, to cast off. (3) To reject and slight. (1) § Repudiate uxorem, Suet. Cæs. 1. maritum, Quint. 7, 8. (2) § Non, puto, repudiabis in honore, quem in periculo recepisti, Vatin. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 1. (3) § Populus legem hanc flagitabat, illam repudiabat, Cic. pro C. Corn. 1. § aspernor, Id. § recipio, Id.

Repudiōsus, a, um, adj. To be divorced, or put away; scandalous, infamous. § Repudiōsæ nuptiæ, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 56.

Repudium, ii, n. [quia non fit sine pudore] (1) A bill sent to break off a marriage contract. (2) A divorce, a putting away of one's wife. (1) Eâ re repudium remittit avunculus causâ meâ, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 69. vid. & Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 35. (2) M. Lepidus Apuleiæ uxoris caritate post repudium obit, Plin. 7, 36. ¶ The bill of divorce was conceived in this form; Res tuas tibi habeto, Sigon.

† Repuelleco, ēre, incept. To wax nicer, Litt. ex Plaut.

Repuerasco, ēre, incept. To grow a child again. § Aiant solere senem repuerascere, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 25. = Si quis Deus mihi largiatur ut repuerascam, & in cunis vagiam, Cic. de Sen. 23.

Repugnans, tis, part. Resisting, repugnancy, withstanding. = Contrariæ, diveriæ, atque inter se repugnantes naturæ, Cic. pro Cæl. 5. al. pugnantes. = Adversus & repugnans natura, Id. Offic. 1, 31. § Consequentia & repugnantia, Id. de Fin. 1, 19.

Repugnanter, adv. Contrarily, crossly, stubbornly, discontentedly, with regret. § Patienter accipere, non repugnanter, Cic. de Amic. 25.

Repugnantia, æ, f. Contrariety, repugnancy, opposition, resistance, contradiction. Inuixit eam, quæ videretur esse, non quæ esset, repugnantiam, Cic. Offic. 3, 7.

Repugnator, ōris, m. verb. An opposer, Amm. † Repugnax.

Repugnax, ācis, adj. Contradictory, cross, quarrelsome, contentious, Cic. de Orat. 1, 20. ¶ Sed al. leg. perpugnax, § facilis, Id.

Repugno, āre, neut. (1) To repugn, to cross, to ward, or oppose slightly. (2) To oppose, resist, or defend, against. (3) To dissuade. (1) § = Cruditati alicujus repugnare & resistere, Cic. pro Rabir. 5. in unâ parte, Ov. inter se, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29. contra veritatem, Id. pro Q. Rosc. 17. circa aliquid, Quint. proam. 1. S. § Hic pugnes licet, nihil repugnabo, quin etiam concedam, Cic. Acad. 4, 57. § Contules neque concedebant, neque valde repugnabant, Id. Fam. 1, 2. § re-cuso, quod vid. (2) § Non ego oppugnavi fratrem tuum, sed fratri tuo repugnavi, Id. Fam. 5, 2. (3) § Cùm id cussisset Cælius, Brutus repugnauerat, &c. Patere. 2, 58.

Repullulasco, ēre, incept. To bud forth, burgeon, and spring, again. Stipes novellis frondibus repullulavit, Col. 4, 24.

Repullulo, āre, neut. To bud, or sprout, forth anew. § Repullulare è radicibus, Plin. 16, 44.

Repulsa,

Rēpulsā, æ, f. [à repello] *A repulse, a foil, a denial.* § Pati repulsam, *Ov. Met.* 2, 97. Accipere repulsam, *Cic. pro Planc.* 21. ¶ Repulsam ferre, *to miss of a place at an election, Cic. Orat.* 2, 70. Sine repulsā fieri consul, *Id. pro Planc.* 21. ¶ Rēpulsātor, ōris, m. *A foiler, Plin. ap. Litt.* ¶ Rēpulsio, ōnis, f. verb. *A repulse, Valla.*

† Repulsa, *Vett.*
Rēpulsio, ære, freq. [à repello, unde part. repulsus] *To drive, or beat, back often; to re-echo, to resound.* § Colles colibus verba repulsantes, *Lucr.* 4, 583.

¶ Rēpulsorius, a, um, adj. *Set to repel, or put back, Amm. Marc.* † Repellens.

Rēpulsus, a, um, part. [à repello]. (1) *Driven, or beaten, back.* (2) *Rejected, refused.* (3) *Often stricken, or beaten, upon.* (1) § Telum zere repulsam, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 545. Tellus remis zere repulsam, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 545. (2) Multas ardor habebat Jungere se vati, multas doluere repulsas, *Ov. Met.* 10, 82. (3) Æra repulsa sonant, *Tibull.* 1, 3, 24.

Rēpulsus, ūs, m. (1) *A putting, or driving, back.* (2) *A striking again.* (3) *A reflection, or reverberation.* (1) A repulso per vices resiliere, *Plin.* 34, 8. (2) Vipera prægnans dentium repulso virus fundit, *Plin.* 11, 37. (3) Crebro repulso Rejēctæ reddunt speculorum ex æquore visum, *Lucr.* 4, 105.

¶ Rēpulvō, ære, act. *To powder again, or beat to powder again, Litt. ex Col. sed non inv.*

Rēpūmicatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A polishing, or sleeking, with the pumice, or slick, stone; a polishing of the buds of trees made rough with the frost.* = Arborum repumicatio & quædam politura, *Plin.* 17, 26.

Rēpungo, ère, xi, & pūpūgi, etum, act. *To prick, or goad, again; Met. to vex again, to do one wrong turn for another, Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. Raro occ.

Rēpurgandus, a, um, part. *To cleanse, or be cleansed.* Cura repurgandorum tota Italia ergastulorum, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 8.

Rēpurgans, tis, part. *Cleanse, or taking away filth; scouring.* § Os repurgans, *Plin.* 8, 25.

¶ Rēpurgatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A purging, or cleanse, Litt. ex Col.*

Rēpurgatus, a, um, part. *Made serene, cleared.* Repurgato fugiebant nubila cælo, *Ov. Met.* 5, 286. Serenitas cæli in sincerissimum nitorem repurgata, *Sen. Epist.* 66.

Rēpurgo, ære, act. *To make clean; to cleanse again, or diligently.* § Repurgare humum, *Ov. de Nuce.* 125. nomas, *Plin.* 23, 4. hortum, *Id.* 29, 10. iter, *Liv.* 44, 4.

Rēpurgor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be cleansed.* Eneatur cyminum ab imo dorso, nisi repurgetur, *Plin.* 19, 19. conf. *Curt.* 6, 6, 26.

Rēputans, tis, part. *Considering again.* Reputantes nunc provocatam Asiam, nunc Europam nondum perdomitam, *Just.* 11, 1. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 5, 292. & *Sil.* 7, 22. Reputans quid in initio belli Memnon suassisset, *Curt.* 3, 9.

Rēputatio, ōnis, f. verb. *Consideration, regard, Plin.* 10, 37.

Rēputo, ære, act. (1) *To think and think again, to consider, to revolve.* (2) ¶ *To cast and reckon up, to recount.* (1) § Eam rem ipsius secum rectā reputavit viā, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 11. Qui sis, non unde natus sis, reputa, *Liv. conf. Sil.* 17, 335. (2) Item sumptus litis tutor reputabit, *Ulp.* † Supputo.

Rēputor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be considered again.* Reputantur munera divum, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 226.

† Rēputridus, a, um, adj. *Roten again, Litt. ex Plin.*

Rēquies, ēi, & ētis, f. (1) *Rest, repose, quiet, ease.* (2) *Refreshment.* (3) *Respite, intermission.* (1) § Requiem querere ex magnis occupationibus, *Lucius Cic. Fam.* 5, 14. conf. & *Id. de Fin.* 5, 19. (2) Voluntas in luto suum est requies, ut lavatio hominis, *Varr.* (3) = Tempus inane peto, requiem, spatiumque furori, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 433.

Rēquiesco, ère, ēvi, incept. (1) *To rest, to lie at rest.* (2) *To sleep, to repose himself.* (3) *To*

live at ease, to be at quiet. (4) *To rely, to acquiesce.* (5) *To take delight, pleasure, or satisfaction, in.* (6) *To lie fallow.* (7) *Act. Also to stay and make quiet; to stop, or cause to stop.* (1) Puella defatigata petiit, ut requiesceret in sella, *Cic. Div.* 1, 46. (2) § Requiescere longas noctes, *Tibull.* 3, 7, 21. (3) = Ut requiescerem, curamque animi remitterem, revertabar, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 61. Vix ibi sedatis requierunt pectora curis, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 514. (4) Nullius consilio, aut sermone requiescunt, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 13. (5) In hac lectione Cicero requiescendum putat, *Quint.* 10, 1. (6) Arva requiescunt mutatis sœtibus, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 82. (7) Jupiter Alcmenæ geminas requieverat arctos, *Prop.* 2, 22, 25. Mutata suos requierunt flumina cursus, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 4.

† Rēquiescōdo, dīnis, f. *Peace, rest, quietness, Litt. ex Plaut.* † Requies.

Rēquies, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. *Having rested and taken ease, that hath lain untilled, or fallow.* Requies ager bene crecita reddit, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 351. § Requies terra, *Col.* 2, 1.

Rēquīendus, a, um, part. *To seek, or be sought, for.* Cum ad corpus expositi requirendum militet, *Just.* 44, 4.

Rēquīrens, tis, part. *Enquire, requiring.* An mandatum exsequutus foret requirens, *Curt.* 6, 20. Requirētibzque auctorem, de dominā confitetur, *Just.* 18, 3.

Rēquīro, ère, freq. *To ask, seek, or enquire, for a thing often, Plaut. Most.* 4, 3, 11.

Rēquīro, ère, sivi, situm, act. (1) *To seek again, to look for.* (2) *To enquire, search, seek, or look, for.* (3) *To ask, or demand.* (4) *To seek in vain, not to find.* (5) *To stand in need of.* (1) Vestigium requiro, quā aufugit mihi, *Plaut. Cistell.* 4, 2, 58. (2) § Ibo ac requiram fratrem, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, ult. Juvenem oculis animoque requirit, *Ov. Met.* 4, 129. § Remedium ad rem aliquam requirere, *Cic.* (3) Si quis requirit à te rari, Romæ non sum, &c. *Id.* Ex te requiro, *Id.* (4) In quo majorum nostrorum sæpe requiro prudentiam, *Id. Parad.* 3. (5) Virtus honesto mixta nullam requirit voluptatem, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 18.

Rēquīro, i, pass. *To be sought, required, &c. Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 2.

Rēquīsitus, a, um, part. (1) *Sought for, demanded.* (2) *Requisite, necessary.* (1) Post requisitum, quale salum? *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 24. (2) ¶ Requisite naturæ, the needs of nature, *Sall. per Periphrasin, vi. Quint.* 8, 6.

Res, rei, f. [à *res*, acio, ut sit idem quod *respon*, vel à *res* caput; it. *summa, Camin.*]

(1) *A thing, a general name of things incorporeal; (2) and sometimes also corporeal.* (3) *A fact, a deed.* (4) *An affair, a concern.* (5) *A cause in law.* (6) *A juncture, or present occasion.* (7) *Ability, substance, circumstances.* (8) *A purpose, or point in hand.* (9) *A slave, empire, or government.* (10) *Absoi. The commonwealth.* (11) *Any business, post, or employment.* (12) *Money, wealth.* (13) *Profit, advantage.* (14) *An argument, a subject, or matter treated of.* (15) *Per Euphem. Vener.* (16) *Power, valour, or perhaps fortune, or success.* (17) *A way, a manner.* (18) *The universe, the world.* (1) Res signatæ in mente, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 25. commentitæ, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 40. abditæ & obscuræ, *Id. ibid.* 4, 10. § Non vocabulorum officem, sed rerum inquitorem decet esse sapientem, *Id.* ¶ Res severæ, *business, Nep. Pelop.* 3. (2) Res, quæ gignuntur a terrâ, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 7. (3) § Rerum auctores, non fabularum, *Id. N. D.* 3, 31. Nihil neque ante rem, neque præter rem, locuti sumus, *Id. Herzm.* 4, 1. § Ut beneficium vereis initum re comprobes, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 5. (4) Omnem rem scio, ut sit gesta, *Id. Hec.* 3, 5, 13. (5) Aut ad populum, aut in jure, aut ad judicem res est, *Plaut.* § Rerum actus, *Suet. Claud.* 23. ¶ Quando res recedunt, in term time, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 1, 18. Ubi res prolatæ sunt, in the vacation, *Id. ibid.* 1, 10. Rerum prolatio, a putting off the term, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 12. § Cicero tamen distinguere videtur inter res

& res, pro *Muran.* 12, fin. (6) Pro re natâ Antonii colloquium non est incommodum, *Cic. Att.* 14, 6. Ita rem natam intelligo, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 5, 35. (7) Duo talenta pro re nostrâ decrevi esse satis, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 68. ¶ Res secundæ, prosperity, *Id. Phorm.* 2, 1, 11. adversæ, adversity, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 14. angustæ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 10, 5. arctæ, straits, *Val. Flacc.* Res suas sibi habere, a formula in divorcing a wife, or a husband. Si vir ab uxore divortit, uxori res suas sibi habere jubeto, eique claves admitto, *Lex XII Tab.* vid. & *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 47. (8) Omitte ista, & ad rem redi, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 31. (9) Postquam res Asiæ evertere visum superis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 1. (10) Unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, *Enn. ap. Cic.* Rem populi tractas? *Perf.* 4, 1. (11) Summa est hominis in communem municipii rem diligentia, *Cic.* Tantumne est ab re tuâ oîi tibi, aliena ut cures? *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 23. § Res pastoria, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. rustica, *Id.* militaris, *Cic. bellica, Hor.* (12) Posterius res inventa est, aurumque repertum, *Lucr.* 5, 112. Qui honestè rem querunt mercatoris faciendis, *Cic. Parad.* 6. Vir haud magnâ cum re, sed fide plenus, *Enn. ap. Cic. Senec.* 1. ¶ Rem facere, to get wealth, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 22. § Struere, *Plaut.* (1) In rem suam aliquid convertere, *Cic. pro C. Rosc.* ¶ E re meâ, tuâ, &c. to one's own advantage, *Ter.* Alicui rei esse, to be good for something, *Id. Adelph.* 3, 3, 4. Rei nulli esse, good for nothing, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 38. (14) Uius ventito genere, sed rebus novis, *Phadr.* 5, 1, 12. vid. & eundem, 1, 27. Heroi res erat ista pedis, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 126. (15) Ego cum illo, cum quo rem habebam, hospite, abiî huc, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 39. (16) Res Romana erat superior, *Liv.* (17) Jam reperi rem, quo pacti nec fui, nec socius licet, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 87. (18) Domina rerum Roma, *Ov. Met.* 15, 447. Aut Libyæ, aut Asiæ latus, aut pars tota rerum, *Sil.* Pulcherrime rerum, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 125. § Eleganter hoc nomen, ut *ῥήμα* ap. Græcos, redundat, ut § res ciorum, i. e. civis, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 3, 1. uxoria, i. e. uxor, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 10. Res voluptatum, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 1. Phraes promiscuæ; Rem gerere, to manage an affair, chiefly in war, *Cic.* Rei servire, to be industrious, *Ter.* Malam rem metuere, to be afraid of punishment, *Plaut.* Abire in malam rem, vel crucem, *Ter. And.* exorandi, & per Euphemismum, Abi, quo dignus es, *Ter.*

Rērvio, ère, i, neut. *To rage and bluster amov.* Ne meta relevat na, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 1, 103.

Rērvitatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A courteous speaking to him that speaks to you, a salutation, Suet. Ner.* 37.

Rērvitatus, a, um, part. *Saluted again.* § Cum omnes eum salutabant, constabat neminem esse salutatum, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 41.

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Rērvicio, ère, fi, tum, act. (1) *To patch, to mend.* (2) *Mec. To recompense, or make amends for.* (1) Vid. Relarcior. (2) = Non mor in tantum exuberat, ut & iacturam capitis amitti restituat, & quæstum relarciet, *Col.* 1, 8. & 11, 1. § Damna relarcie, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 9.

Rērvicio, i, pass. *To be mended.* § = Fores effregit? restituentur. Ventem discidit? relarcietur, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 41.

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or open a passage. (4) To retrench, to rip up; to break, or till, up. (5) To lance, or open, a sore. (6) To abolish, cancell, or make void; to repeal, or annul, an act, or law. (7) To renew. (1) Quod filix reliquerit, vomis rescindat, *Col. 2, 14.* (2) *Id.* Rescindor. (3) Utinam quidem rescindere has quirem vias, *Sen. Theb. 226.* § Rescindere pectora ferro, *Stat. Theb. 11, 507.* (4) Alitè perfossam terram rescindere, *Col. 1, 2.* (5) Si quis ferro poterit rescindere summum Ulceris os, *Virg. Georg. 3, 453.* (6) Acta Antonii rescidistis, *Cic. Philipp. 13, 3.* = Ut injurias rescinderet, & irritas faceret, *Id.* (7) Quid me meminisse malorum Cogis, & obductus annis rescindere luctus? *Ov. Met. 12, 543.*

Rescindor, i, pass. (1) To be cut, or broken, down. (2) Met. To be made void. (1) Pontem rescindi jubet, *Cæs. B. G. 1.* (2) Mihi non videtur, quod sit factum legibus, rescindi posse, *Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 15.*

Rescio, ire, iui, itum, act. To bear and understand of a matter, to come to the knowledge of it. Ne rescirent Carthaginenses, *Liv. 29, 14.* Rescivit Amphitruo rem omnem, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, 29.*

Rescisco, ere, incept. To come to know. Hi, quos par est resciscere, sciunt, *Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 27.* Cautio est ne id resciscat pater, *Id. Andr. 2, 3, 26.* Cum id rescierit, *Cic. Offic. 3, 23.*

Rescissio, ōnis, f. verb. [à rescindo] A cutting off; Met. a revoking, disannulling, or making void, Ulp. † Abolitio.

Rescissorius, a, um, adj. ut, ¶ Recissoria actio, an action to make void a thing, Ulp.

Rescissurus, a, um, part. About to cut down, or abolish. Rescissuroque se ferro decreta Macedonum affirmarent, *Just. 14, 1.*

Rescissus, a, um, part. (1) Cut down, or in sunder; cleft. (2) Lanced, opened. (3) Met. Abolished, made void. (1) § Pons rescissus, *Nep. Mil. 3.* Rescissum palatum, *Luc. 4, 328.* (2) Rescissum vulnus, *Plin. Epist. 7, 19, 9.* (3) Gloria rescissa cunctis, *Claud. de Bell. Get. 586.*

Resciturus, a, um, part. To come to the knowledge of. Intelligent adversarios rescituros de suo adventu, *Nep. Eum. 8.*

Rescribendus, a, um, part. To write, or be written, back. Quod inter spectandum, epistolis libellisque legendis, ac rescribendis, vacaret, *Suet. Aug. 45.*

Rescribo, ere, psi, ptum, act. (1) To write back. (2) To write over again, in order to correct. (3) To pay money by bill. (4) To write against. (1) Quid de iis rebus Fonteius ad legatos suos scripsit, quid ad eum illi rescripserunt, cognoscite, *Cic. pro Font. 3.* (2) Pollio Asinius existimat, Cæsarem commentarios suos rescripturum, & correcturum fuisse, *Suet. Cæs. 56.* (3) Dictans quod tu nunquam rescribere possis, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 76.* Vid. & Rescribor, n. 2. ¶ Rescribere legionem ad equum, to put the foot on horseback, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 42.* (4) Cujus libris de orthographiâ rescripsit, non sine insectatione studiorum, morumque ejus, *Suet. de Illust. Gramm.*

Rescribor, i, pass. (1) To be writ back, to be answered, &c. (2) To be paid by bill. (1) Retulit ad senatum quâ formâ regum literis rescribi placeret, *Suet. Tib. 30.* (2) Argentum rursus jube rescribi, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 29.*

Rescriptum, ti, n. A rescript, or letter of an emperor, or prince, in answer to petitions, or other letters. Precatus per codicillos immiti rescripto venas resolvit, *Tac. Ann. 6, 9, 3.*

Rescripturus, a, um, part. About to write back. Existimatque rescripturum & correcturum fuisse, *Suet. J. Cæs. 56.*

Rescriptus, a, um, part. Writ again, new chosen. ¶ Rescripta Bruto de Catone, a work of Augustus so called, *Suet. Aug. 85.* Cantus rescripti, songs pricked and set down with musical notes, *Cic. interp. Turn.* Rescriptæ ex eodem milite novæ legiones, *Liv. 9, 10.*

Resculpo, ere, psi, ptum, act. To resemble, or express, *Prud. Psych. 51.* † Exprimo, *Vett.*

Rescendus, a, um, part. (1) To be cut down, to be reaped. (2) Met. To be cut off, or taken away; to be retrenched. (1) Seges rescenda false,

Ov. Ep. 1, 53. (2) Hæc ita disputant ut rescenda esse fateantur; evelli penitus dicant nec posse, nec opus esse, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 20.*

¶ Rescātio, ōnis, f. verb. A cutting, or pareing, *Litt. ex Cels.*

¶ Rescātor, us, comp. Shorter, more precise, or exact, *Litt. ex Apul.* † Prolixior, † brevior, *Vett.*

Rescō, āre, ui, ctum, act. (1) To pare, clip, cut off, or out. (2) To take clean away. (3) Met. To sift too nicely, to examine too severely. (1) § Resecare ungues, *Val. Max. 3, 2, 15.* partem de tergore, *Ov. Met. 8, 648.* (2) § Linguam rescicare, *Id. in Ibin. 439.* (3) *Cic. de Amic. 5.*

Rescero, āre, act. [ex re, i. e. contrā, & sacro; rescrare, solvere religione] (1) To pray contrary to that he desired before; & to take off a curse, or excommunication. (2) ¶ Also to sacrifice again. (3) To pray, or desire, again. (1) Iidem lacerdotes rescrare sunt coacti, qui eum devoveant, *Nep. Alcib. 6.* (2) Amm. (3) Obsecro te, rescro, operam hanc da mihi fidelem, *Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 49.*

Resectio, ōnis, f. verb. [à resceto] A pareing, or cutting. Vineæ quæ ex resectione nati est, *Col. 4, 22.*

¶ Resector, ōris, m. He that cuteth, *Litt. ex Cels.*

Resectus, a, um, part. [à resceto] Cut, or pared, off; shredded, shaven off. Radices valle resectæ, *Ov. Met. 6, 264.* § Barba resecta, *Id. Trist. 4, 10, 58.*

Rescūtus, a, um, part. [à rescuor] Following again, answering, replying. His est rescuta rogantem, *Ov. Met. 8, 863.*

Resēda, æ, f. [ita dict. quod morbos resedaret] An herb which dissolveth swellings and imposthumes; a dock. Reseda, morbos reseda, *Plin. 27, 12. i. e. mitiga.*

Resēdo, āre, act. To appease, or allay, *Plin. 27, 12.*

Resegmen, īnis, n. [quod à re quāpiam rescatur] Any thing cut off; a pareing, a chipping. § Resegmina unguium, *Plin. 28, 1.*

¶ Resēmīnatio, ōnis, f. verb. A sowing of seed again, *Lex. ex Col.*

Resēmīno, āre, act. To sow again, to breed of its own seed. = Una est quæ reparet, seseque refeminet ales, *Ov. Met. 15, 392.*

¶ Resēmīnor, āri, ātus, pass. To be sown, *Litt. ex Col.*

¶ Resēquor, i, cūtus, dep. unde part. Resēcūtus. To follow again, to say after another, to answer, to reply. Nereis his contrā rescuta Cratæide natam, *Ov. Met. 13, 749.* Vid. Resecutus.

Resērāndus, a, um, part. To be unlocked. Res familiaris non ita referenda, ut pateat omnibus, *Cic. Offic. 2, 15.* = Claudenda, *Id. ibid.*

Resērāns, tis, part. Unlocking, Met. disclosing. Hospitibus referans secreta, *Val. Flacc. 2, 438.*

Resērātus, a, um, part. Opened, unlocked. Patient iterum referato carcere postes, *Ov. Amor. 3, 2, 77.* § Referata dies, *Val. Flacc. 1, 655.*

Resēro, āre, act. [cūm amotā ferā à januæ cardine patefiunt fores, Fest.] (1) To open, to unlock. (2) To disclose, or discover. (3) To set open. (1) § Domus suas claudunt, aut referant, *Plin. 10, 21.* = Urbem referare, & pandere portas, *Virg. Æn. 12, 584.* (2) Oracula referabo angustæ mentis, *Ov. Met. 15, 145.* (3) Ut referet pelagus, spargatque per æquora bellum, *Luc. 2, 682.*

Resēro, ēre, ēvi, ātum, act. To sow, set, or plant, again, *Col. 3, 11.*

Resēror, āri, pass. To be opened. Referari fores jussit, *Val. Max. 2, 10, 2.*

Reservandus, a, um, part. To be reserved. Gladiatores notos, sicubi infestis spectatoribus dimicarent, vi rapiendos reservandosque mandabat, *Suet. Jul. Cæs. 26.*

Reservātus, a, um, part. Reserved. Fecit & sæculares, quasi anticipatos ab Augusto, nec legitimo tempori reservatos, *Suet. T. Claud. 21.* Sed gloria operis libertati reservata, *Tac. Hist. 3, 72, 4.*

Reservo, āre, act. (1) To keep for time to come.

(2) To keep from another, to reserve. (3) To keep alive. (1) Dii præsentis fraudis pœnas in diem reservant, *Cic. pro Cæl. 24.* (2) § Usus loquendi populo concessi, scientiam mihi reservavi, *Id. Orat. 48.* = Retineo, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 2.* Quartam partem agri in pratum reservare, *Cato, c. 29.* (3) *Vid. seq.*

Reservor, āri, ātus, pass. To be reserved, &c. Ex mediâ morte sum reservatus, *Cic. Catil. 4, 9.* Præsenti sermoni reserventur cætera, *Id. Q. fr. 2, 8.*

Reses, īdis, adj. [à resideo, quia residet ignavus] (1) Idle, slothfull, lazy. (2) Unaccustomed. (1) Timere patres residem in urbe plebem, *Liv. 2, 32.* ¶ Reses aqua, standing water, *Varr. R. R. 3, 17.* (2) = Resides animi, desuetæque corda, *Virg. Æn. 1, 726.*

Resēx, ēcis, m. [à rescendo] The vine branch, which is cut and springeth again, and beareth more fruit than it did before, *Col. 3, 10.* & 4, 24. *Vid. Resideo.*

Resīdens, tis, part. Sitting, residing, &c. Resīdens in codice pellex, *Juv. 2, 57.* conf. *Sil. 4, 237.*

Resīdeo, ēre, ēdi, neut. [ex re, & sedeo] (1) To sit down. (2) To rest, to sit still. (3) To remain, or abide. (4) To continue, to reside. (5) To stick, or cleave, to. (6) To impend. (7) To decline. (8) To shrink, or sink down; to abate. (1) § Residere, deinde spatiari, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 21.* (2) ¶ Residere esuriales ferias, to sit idly, and fast, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8.* (3) In corpore mortui nullus residet sensus, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 43.* (4) Ut nequas amicitias residere in familiis arbitretur, *Id. Attic. 14, 14.* (5) Cujus culpa in te residet, *Brut. Cic. 16.* (6) Periculum residet, & erit inclusum penitus in venis, *Cic. in Catil. 1, 13.* (7) Si montes resedissent, amnes exaruisissent, *Id. in Pison. 33.* (8) Cum tumor animi resedisset, *Id. Tusc. 3, 12.* § Resident iræ, *Liv. 2, 29.* Nisi malis à resido.

Resīdo, ēre, sēdi, neut. (1) To abide, or continue, in a place. (2) To sit down. (3) To be assuaged, to be calm. (4) To go back, to retreat. (5) To fix, or settle, his abode. (1) § Viennensium vitia inter ipsos residunt, nostra latè vagantur, *Plin. Epist. 4, 2, 7.* (2) Jungunt dexteras mediisque residunt Aedibus, *Virg. Æn. 8, 467.* (3) § Dum motæ residant aquæ, *Ov. Met. 9, 95.* (4) § Flumina profluunt, aut excæcata residunt, *Id. Met. 15, 272.* Dum retro residunt in partem, quæ peste caret, *Virg. Æn. 9, 539.* (5) § Versans Siculiæne resideret arvis, Italasne capesseret oras, *Id. Æn. 5, 702.*

Resīduum, ui, n. The rest, the remnant, that which is left in arrears, the residue. § Quid relatum, quid residuum sit, *Cic. de Leg. Agr. 2, 12.*

Resīduus, a, um, adj. The rest, the remnant, what is left, the residue, or remainder. § Residuæ pecuniæ, *Cic. pro Cluent. 34.* = Residua & vetus simulas, *Liv. 29, 37.*

¶ Resignātio, ōnis, f. verb. An opening, or resigning; a cancelling, *Ap. JCC.*

Resignātus, a, um, part. Opened, &c. Resignatæ literæ & inspectæ, *Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 65.* ¶ Resignatum æs, soldiers pay stoped by their officers for negligent service in war, *Fest.*

Resīgno, āre, act. [à re, & signum] (1) To open what is sealed, to unseal. (2) To close, or fasten, up. (3) To abolish, to annul, to cancel. (4) To discover and declare. (5) To resign, or surrender. (1) § Resignare literas, *Plaut. Vid. Resignatus. testamenta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9.* (2) Dat somnos adimitque, & lumina morte resignat, *Virg. Æn. 4, 244.* interpr. Serv. ¶ Sed hic omnino consulendus Turnebus *Advers. 24, 26.* annon potius aperiendi notione sumi debeat hic locus. (3) Cum omnium tabularum fidem resignasset, *Cic. pro Arch. 5.* (4) O vates venientia fata resigna, *Ov. Fast. 6, 335.* (5) § Si celeres quatit Fortuna Pennas religno quæ dedit, *Hor. Od. 3, 29, 54.*

Resīlio, īre, ui, iui & ii, ultum, neut. [à re, & salio] (1) To leap, skip, or start, back. (2) To rebound, to recoil. (3) To be obstinate. (4)

To shrink in, or grow lank. (5) Not to stick to, not to be fixed upon. (6) || Also to go from his bargain. (1) Piratæ in aquas suas resiliuerunt, Flor. 3, 6. (2) A culmine tecti resilit grando, Ov. Met. 12, 480. (3) Quandoque resilit vulnus, & curare scalpello oportet, Plin. (4) = Detrahto mammâ alumino suo sterilecit illico, ac resilit, Id. 11, 40. (5) Crimen ab hoc quasi scopulo resilit, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 29. (6) Emptori resilit venditor, meliorem conditione oblatâ, Ulp.

Rēsīnus, a, um, adj. [ex re, & timus]. Having a chamisso nose, crooked upward. Naribus resinis parulisque, Col. 6, 1. §. Rostrum resinum; Plin. 8, 25.

*Rēsīna, æ, f. [à Gr. ῥησίνη, utrumque à Celt. roulin] Resin, or the like gum, running out of trees, Col. 12, 20. Vitr. 2, 9.

*Rēsīnaceus, a, um, adj. Of, or like, resin, Plin. 24, 11.

*Rēsīnarius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, resin, Lit. ex Mart.

*Rēsīnatus, a, um, part. (1) Refined; made, or mixed, with resin. (2) Met. Soft, effeminated, debauched. (1) Rēsīnata bibis vina, Falerna fugis, Mart. 3, 77. = Crapula, Cels. q. v. (2) Rēsīnata juvenis, Juv. 8, 114. i. e. resinâ levigati in amatorum gratiam.

*Rēsīnifer, æra, erum, adj. [ex resina, & fero] Bearing resin. Arbor resinifera, the resin tree, Jun.

Rēsīno, ère, sivi, act. To resign up. Audio te fundum hunc velle resinere, adf. Lexica ex Cic. sed loco perperam notato.

*Rēsīnōsus, a, um, adj. Resinous, sup. Full of resin, pitch, or gum; gummy, clammy. § Medicina resinosa, Col. 12, 20. = Pinguissima & resinosissima bacca, Plin. 14, 7.

Rēsīpiens, tis, part. Tasting of. Vitis per se in vino picem respiciens, Plin. 14, 1.

Rēsīpio, ère, pivi & pui, neut. [ex re, & sapio] (1) To savour, or smell; to taste, or smack, of. (2) Met. To be wise, to come to one's wits. (1) Rēsīpit picem, Plin. 32, 9. Met. Laboravi ut absurda concinerent, insulsa resiperent, hiulca congruerent, Auson. Technop. Præf. Intelligo te resipisse, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 3. pro resipuisse, conf. Cic. pro Sext. 38.

Rēsīpiscens, tis, part. Coming to his senses again. Extractum sibi deficienti annulum mox resipiscens requirit, Suet. Tib. 73.

*Rēsīpiscencia, æ, f. Repentance. Μετάνοια, nos possumus resipiscenciam dicere, Laët. Div. Ins. 6, 24. Hinc apparet hanc vocem Laëtantii ætate modò usam.

Rēsīpisco, ère, ui, neut. (1) To repent, or return to a right understanding. (2) To come to one's wits, or senses, again; to recover. (1) Ne interveneris dum resipiscit, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 24. (2) Suet. Tib. 73.

Rēsīstens, tis, part. Standing, opposing, resisting. Fortissimè cum resistentibus confligere, Hirt. ap. Cæf. B. G. 8, 29. Prælium atrocius quàm pro paucitate resistentium fuit, Liv. 41, 2.

Rēsīstitor, imperf. It is withstood; it is cured, or remedied, Plin. 26, 13. Initium id perfringendarum domuum, vel, si resisteretur, causa credis, Tac. Hist. 4, 1, 4.

Rēsīsto, ère, stiti, stitum, neut. (1) To stand up, or rise again. (2) To stand still, to stay, to halt. (3) To stop, as in speaking. (4) To withstand, to resist, to hold against one. (5) Met. To be good against. (1) Rēsīstere unde lapsi resistamus, Cic. pro Muran. 39. (2) Resistere Romani, tanquam cælesti voce jussi, Liv. 1, 1. Dave ades, resiste, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 7. (3) Incipit errari mediâque in voce resistit, Virg. Æn. 4, 76. (4) Rēsīstere legionibus hostibus resisterent, Cæf. B. G. 2, 22. = Resistere, & repugnare contra venientem, Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 17. Abjol. Adversus resistere, Nep. Pelop. 1. (5) Cervus herbâ cinare venenatis pabulis resistit, Plin. 8, 27.

*Rēsīsolūilis, le, adj. Which may be resolved, Lit. ex Col. certè ap. Prud. Apoth. 514.

Rēsīolvens, tis, part. Loosening, getting free from. Rēsīolvens Aggære se ripæ, Sil. 6, 281.

Rēsīlvo, ère, vi, utunt, act. [ex re, & solvo]

(1) To unclose, untie, unbind, or ungird. (2) To open, or undo. (3) To loosen, to make laxative. (4) To make void. (5) To mitigate, to relax. (6) To discover, to explain. (7) To pay back. (8) || To separate, divide, or put asunder. (9) To abolish, to take off, or away. (10) To dissolve, soften, or melt. (11) To enfeeble, or weaken. (12) To confuse, to refute. (13) To scatter, or dissipate. (14) To acquit, or absolve. (15) To resolve, or reduce. (1) Si quem dominus vinxerit, ne sine jussu patris familiâs resolvat, Col. 11, 1. Rēsīlvo, ère, vi, utunt, act. [ex re, & solvo]

Cinctas resolvite vestes, Ov. Met. 1, 382. Rēsīlvo, ère, vi, utunt, act. [ex re, & solvo]

cem atque ora resolvere, to break silence, Virg. Æn. 3, 457. § vulnera, Stat. Sylv. 5, 5, 82. (2) Rēsīlvo, ère, vi, utunt, act. [ex re, & solvo]

§ Acceptas literas resolvere, Liv. epistolam, Sen. Ep. 22. (3) Rēsīlvo, ère, vi, utunt, act. [ex re, & solvo]

Quid compressum corpus resolvat, quid solutum teneat, Cels. (4) = Anîe, pudor, quàm te violo, aut tua jura resolvo, Virg. Æn. 4, 28. (5) Hiems curas resolvit, Id. Georg. 1, 302. (6) Ipse dolos tecti, ambagesque resolvit, Id. Æn. 6, 29. (7) Si resolvi argentum cui debeo, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 30. § Unâ plagâ resolvere, to get off with one blow, Id. Amph. 2, 2, 73. (8) Litt. ex Cels. (9) Vestigal & onera commerciorum resolvimus, Tac. Hist. 4, 63. (10) Aceti acerbitas visque margaritas in tabern resolvit, Plin. 9, 35. Ignis aurum resolvit, Lucr. 6, 966. (11) Poplites submittuntur, viresque resolvunt, Id. conf. Resolutus, n. 4. (12) Resolvere ex parte diversâ dicta difficile erit, Quint. 5, 13. (13) Diduxit humum fluctus, partemque resolvit in totidem, Ov. Met. 8, 587. (14) Te piacula nulla solvent, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 34. (15) Rēsīlvo, ère, vi, utunt, act. [ex re, & solvo]

Resolvere in pulverem, Col. 11, 2. Rēsīlvo, ère, vi, utunt, act. [ex re, & solvo]

Rēsīlvor, i, pass. To be loosed, to die, to be made void, &c. Cic. Vid. Resolvo.

Rēsīlūtio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) A loosing. (2) || Met. A resolution. (1) Rēsīlūtio nervorum, the palsy, Cels. 2, 1. ventris, a lax, or looseness, Id. 2, 6. alvi, Id. 2, 7. Rēsīlūtio, Id. (2) Rēsīlūtio sophismatis, Gell. 18, 2.

Rēsīlūtus, a, um, part. About to pay, Cic. Philipp. 14. c. ult. ubi al. leg. persoluturum.

Rēsīlūtus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Unbound, loosed. (2) Hanging down, dishevelled. (3) Loose, not cohesive. (4) Enfeebled, enervated, weakened. (5) Broken up, ploughed, or digged. (6) Dissolute, effeminate. (7) Overflown. (1) Rēsīlūtus comas puella, Tib. 1, 9, penult. (2) Rēsīlūtus alios, alios resoluta alvus exercet, Cels. (4) = Sic juvenum corpora fluxa, & resoluta sunt, ut nihil moris mutatura videatur, Col. 1, 1. (5) Rēsīlūtus ex his nihil non melius resolutâ humo, quàm densâ provenit, Cal. § Resoluta terra, Ov. Met. 15, 245. (6) Resolutus in luxus & otium, Tac. Ann. 4, 67, 4. Resolutior cinado, Mart. 10, 98, 2. (7) Rēsīlūtus Rhenus, Suet. Dom. 6.

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mas, Stat. Theb. 5, 654. vocem, Plin. 18, 15. Retum, Sil. 12, 594.

Rēsīrbeor, eri, passi. To be swallowed up again. Unum addiderim, multum fluminum huc atque illuc ferre, nec litore tenus accrescere, aut resorberi, Tac. Agric. 10, 9.

Rēsīrctans, tis, part. Beholding. = Hæc ita prætereamus, ut tamen intuentes & reserctantes relinquamus, Cic. pro Sext. 5.

Rēsīrcto, are, freq. [à respicio] (1) To look back often. (2) To have frequent regard to; to respect, or regard. (3) Met. To open, to gape. (1) Quid reserctas? nihil periculi est, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 3. Obliquo oculo reserctare aliquem, Stat. Theb. 3, 377. (2) Si qua pios reserctant numina, Virg. Æn. 1, 607. (3) Juvua lethi vasto reserctat hiatus, Lucr. 5, 376.

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arteria excipit animam à pulmonibus, eandemque respicit & reddit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. (5) *Ter. Haut.* 2, 2, 12. Sine respirare me, tibi ut respondeam, *Plaut. Pers.* 3, 3, 12. ¶ *§* Respirare à metu, to recover out of a fright, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 70. (3) Si, armis positis, civitas respiraverit, *Id. Fam.* 6, 2. (4) Malignum Aëra respirat pelago circumflua Nefas, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 2, 78.

Resplendens, tis. part. *Resplendent, shining.* ¶ *Stamine resplendens, Claud. Epigr.* 21, 1.

Resplendo, ère, ui. neut. To shine bright, to glitter. Resplendet iis vestis, argentum, &c. *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 8. *Id. Grut. leg.* respondeat. Tremula infuso resplendent cæcula Phœbo, *Sil.* 12, 732.

¶ Resplendescencia, æ. f. Brightness, Aug. † Splendor.

Respondens, tis. part. Answering, refunding, *Stat. Achill.* 2, 174. *Ov. Fast.* 4, 642.

Respondeo, ère, di. sum. neut. (1) To answer, to reply. (2) To receive. (3) To agree, to act suitably, to correspond. (4) To appear, or answer, when one is called. (5) To give counsel to those that ask our advice. (6) To succeed, to answer expectation. (7) To stand, or be set, right over against. (8) To pay, or satisfy. (1) ¶ Aliud mihi respondes, ac rogo? *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 43. Si appellas, respondisset nomine, *Plaut. Trin.* & Respondere ad quæstia, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 1. alicujus maledictis, *Ter. Prol. in Andr.* 7. de aliquo, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 5. contra contumeliam inimici, *Id. de Har. Resp.* 8. pro aliquo, *Id. de aliquâ re, Id. Acad.* 4, 7. aliquid in utramque partem, *Id. Acad.* 4. (2) Non canimus fundis, respondent omnia sylvis, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 8. (3) ¶ Scipio fortunæ virtutisque in Africâ respondit, *Plaut.* 2, 4. Quarta chorda ad septimam respondet, *Varr.* (4) Citatus accusator, non respondit, *Cic.* (5) Rutilus magnum munus de jure respondendi sustinebat, *Id.* ¶ Respondere jus civile publicè, *Plin.* (6) ¶ Medicina sæpius respondet, interdum tamen fallit, *Cels.* (7) Contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 23. (8) ¶ Fit sæpe ut ii qui debent, non respondent ad tempus, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 2.

Respondeor, ère, pass. To be answered, &c. ¶ Quæ consuluntur, minimo periculo respondentur, *Cic. pro Mur.* 13.

Respondo, di, ère, sum. neut. To answer, to agree, &c. *Mart.* 3, 4, 7. si sana sit lectio. Sic etiam magno quædam respondere mundo Hæc natura facit, *Amanil.* 5. sub finem.

¶ Responsalis, is. m. An officer like the pope's nuncio, sent with special commission from his prince, *Novell.*

Responsio, ònis. f. verb. An answer; also agreeableness. Interpretatio indigna responsione, *Cic. pro C. Balb.* 13. Responsione me laceffivit, *Id. in Pison.* 23.

Responsito, àre. freq. [à seq. responso] To answer often, to give counsel in law. = Leges interpretari, & populo respondere, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 4.

Responso, àre. freq. [à respondeo] (1) To answer, or echo. (2) To answer saucily, to give cross answers. (3) To resist, or oppose. (4) To agree with, to suit with. (5) Neu quisquam responset, quando hæc ædes pultabit senex, *Plaut. Most.* 2, 1, 56. ¶ Respondant juga, *Vall. Flacc.* 4, 286. silvæ, *Id.* 3, 597. (2) ¶ Numquid servorum deliquit? num ancillæ aut servi tibi respondent? *Plaut. Menæch.* 4, 2, 57. (3) ¶ Virtus atque animus cæcis responsat opimis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 103. ¶ Respondere cupidinibus, to deny one's self, *Id. ibid.* 7, 85. (4) Ne gallina malum responset dura palato, *Id. Sat.* 2, 4, 18.

Respondor, òris. m. verb. A counselor at law, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 43. interpr. Torr. a surety, a voucher, al. perperam.

Responsum, si. n. (1) An answer, a reply, a rejoinder. (2) An oracle, a prophecy. (3) An opinion of the learned in the law. (1) ¶ Sciat responsum non dictum esse, *Ter. in Prol. Eun.* 6. Ex illius ad nostra responsa responsis intelligentur, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 17. (2) Si qua Phryges præ se jactant responsa Deorum, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 134. Res-

cens responsa sacerdos, *Sil.* 1, 121. (3) Responsa atque decreta jurisconsultorum, *Cic. pro Muræ.* 14.

Responsurus, a, um. part. That will answer, that will match, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 86. *Luc.* 6, 762.

Responsus, ūs. m. (1) ¶ An answer. (2) Proportion, answerableness, suitableness, conformity, analogy. (1) ¶ Interrogatione, & responso, *Dig.* (2) Omnium linearum responso, *Vitr.* 1, 2.

Respublica, reipublicæ. f. [publica res] A commonwealth, the publick weal, a state, passim. ¶ *Scrib. contract. resp. temp.* & R. P. item divise res publica.

Respuendus, a, um. part. To be refused, *Col.* 6, 2.

Respuens, tis. part. Refusing; not suffering, or admitting. ¶ Tergus omne respuens vulnus, invulnerable, *Plin.* 8, 21.

Respuo, ère, ui, ūtum. act. (1) To spit out again. (2) To dash, or spout, upon. (3) Not to abide; to cast, or throw, back. (4) Met. To refuse, to reject, to disgust, or dislike; to slight. (1) Ab se respuit liquorem, *Vitr.* 7, 4. (2) Magna vi tigna trabesque respuit humor aquæ, *Lucr.* 2, 197. (3) ¶ Respuere secures, *Plin.* 17, 10. *Vid. Respuor.* (4) = Dicere aliquid quod omnium mentes aspernentur & respuant, *Cic. de Fato.*

Respuor, i. pass. To be cast back, to be refused. Dens aratri respuitur per soli duritiam, *Col. R. R.* 2, 4. Lumen per cornu transit, at imber respuitur, *Lucr.* 2, 389. Cæsar's edicta respuentur, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 25.

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out. (2) Stinted, allayed. (1) ¶ Resinctus ignis, *Cic. Top.* 12. (2) ¶ Non modò non resinctum bellum, sed etiam inflammatum, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 12.

Reslinguendus, a, um. part. To extinguish, or be extinguished. Velut ad commune reslinguendum incendium concurrunt, *Liv.* 28, 42.

Reslinguo, ère, xi, stum. act. [ex re, & stinguo] (1) To quench, extinguish, or put out; to slanch, to qualify, to allay. (2) Met. To pacify, to appease. (3) To destroy utterly. (1) Ignem reslingunt aqua, *Plaut. Casin.* 4, 1, 16. ¶ Ardentes reslingit lacte favillas, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 5, 17. sed war. codd. ¶ Sitim reslinguere, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 47. ¶ (2) Illum tibi ita incensum dabo, ut ne reslinguas, lacrymis si exstillaveris, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 82. (3) ¶ Genus suum reslinguere, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 50. ¶ Incendo, *Id. ibid.*

Reslinguor, i. pass. (1) To be put out. (2) To be destroyed. (1) = Ignis in aquam coniectus continuo reslinguitur, & refrigeratur, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 6. (2) Animos hominum sensulque morte reslingui aliqui dicunt, *Id. pro Sext.* 21.

Restio, ònis. m. A rope, or cord, maker; also one beat with ropes, *Plaut. Most.* 4, 2, 2.

Restio, ère, iui, itum. neut. [à resto, are; ut obstito, ab obstito] To be tilled every year, *Col.* 3, 61.

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prælium, *Id.* 1. 6. (5) § Turbatas comas restituere, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 16. (6) = *Apes*, si contulerunt, restitunt se, & reviviscunt, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16. (7) § Antonius Denticulam de alea condemnatum restituit, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 23.

Restituor, i, pass. (1) *To be set up again.* (2) *To come to themselves again*, as wine after a fret. (3) *To be made good.* (1) Senatus decrevit, ut Minerva, quam turbo dejecerat, restitueretur, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 25. (2) § Vina ortu canis mutantur, pistræque restituntur sibi, *Plin.* 14, 18. (3) § Fores effregit? restituentur, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2. *Vid. Restituo.*

Restitutio, ōnis, f. verb. *A restitution, or making good; a rebuilding.* § Restitutio fortunæ, *Cic. Att.* 4, 1. damnatorum, *Id. de Leg. Agrar.* 2, 14. In restitutionem Palatinæ domus, *Suet. Aug.* 57.

Restitutor, ōnis, m. verb. *A restorer.* Lentulus restitutor salutis, *Cic. pro Mil.* 15.

§ Restitutorius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, restitution.* § Actio restitutoria, *Ulp.*

Restitutorus, a, um, part. *About to restore.* Orantes opem valetudinis, demonstratam à Serapide per quietem, restitutorum oculos, si inspisset, *Suet. Vesp.* 7. Regnumque Syriæ, quod per absentiam ejus Trypho occupaverat, restitutorum promittit, *Just.* 38, 9.

Restitutus, a, um, part. *Restored.* Populo restituta dignitate conditio servilis eripitur, *Just.* 6, 3. Igitur post assertam à Manlio restitutam, à Camillo urbem, acrius etiam vehementiusque in finitimos resurrexit, *Flor.* 1, 13, 19.

Resto, are, ſteti, olim avi, itum, neut. [ex re, & sto] (1) *To stay, or stand.* (2) *To remain.* (3) *To stand, or keep his ground.* (4) *Met. To stand in a thing, to face it out.* (5) † *Also to be far distant.* (1) Hic nunc credit eā me hīc restituisse gratiā, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 2. (2) Si post Styrigas aliquid restaverit undas, *Prop.* 2, 34, 53. (3) Dum vincunt Danaī, dum restat barbarus Hector, *Prop.* 3, 8, 31. (4) In quā re nunc tam confidenter restas, stulta, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 3, 6. (5) *Litt. ex Enn.*

Restrictē, adv. iūs, comp. ſūmē, sup. (1) *Straitly, sparingly, pinchingly.* (2) *Practically, nicely, exactly.* (1) = *Cur id tam parcē, tamque restrictē, faciunt, non intelligo, Cic. de Fin.* 2, 13. Restrictiūs legendum dare, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 19. § Quamvis illud plenissimē, illud restrictissimē, taceris, *Id.* 5, 8, 13. (2) Amicitia non observat restrictē, ne plūs reddat, quā accepit, *Cic. de Amic.* 16.

† Restrictim, adv. *Closely, Afran.* † Restrictē.

§ Restrictio, ōnis, f. verb. *A restraint, Dig.*

Restrictus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. [à restringor] (1) *Hard, or fast, bound.* (2) *Close, not full.* (3) *Met. Pinching, covetous, niggardly, hidebound.* (4) *Also restrained, straitened.* (1) Restrictus membra catenā, *Catull.* 62, 296. (2) § Uius est togis, neque restrictis, neque fustis, *Suet. Aug.* 73. Pedum digitos restrictiores habebat Domitianus, *Suet. Domit.* 18. (3) § Naturā ad largiendum restrictior, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 8. = *tenax, Id. ibid.* (4) § Summum imperium non restrictum, nec perleverum volunt, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 48, 5.

Restringo, ēre, xi, itum, act. (1) *To restrain, to bind.* (2) *To stop, or stay.* (3) *To lose, or unbind.* (1) Omnes homines ad custodiam pecuniæ natura restrinxit, *Plin. Epist.* 1, 8, 9. Sumptus candidatorum fædos illos & infames ambitus lege restrinxit, *Id. Ep.* 6, 19, 4. (2) § Restringere nauseam, *Id.* 8, 27. (3) § Saltem si non arriдерent, dentes & restringerent, should show their teeth, or grin, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 26.

Resūdans, tis, part. *Sweating out again.* Toto ferē solo propter venis aquarum resudante, *Curt.* 5, 2.

Resūdo, are, act. & neut. *To sweat out again.* Cū ipsum solum ne modico quidem resudet humore, *Curt.* 7, 37.

§ Resulco, are, act. unde part. Resulcans. *To plough again.* Prælicca ulcera manus resulcans di-ruet, *Prud. Peristeph.* 144.

Resultans, tis, part. *Rebounding, re-echoing.* § Resultans sonus, *Plin.* 11, 19.

Resulto, are, freq. [à resilio] (1) *To leap back, to rebound; to hop, skip, or leap.* (2) *To resound, or echo.* (1) Tela galeā clypeoque resultant, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 330. (2) Pulsati colles clamore resultant, *Id. Æn.* 5, 150. Vocis offensā resultat imago, *Id. Georg.* 4, 50.

Resūmendus, a, um, part. *To resume, or be resumed.* Hoc initium Atheniensibus resumendæ potentia, & Lacedæmoniis habendæ finis fuit, *Just.* 6, 4.

Resūmens, tis, part. *Resuming.* Crotonienses vix vires longo otio ex prioris belli clade resumentes, *Just.* 20, 5.

Resūmo, ēre, pſi, ptum, act. *To take up again, to resume.* § Invicem sumptas tabellas ponit, positâque resumit, *Ov. Met.* 9, 524. § Tela resumere, *Id. Amor.* 2, 1, 21. somnum, *Suet. Aug.* 78. vires, *Lucr.* 4, 604.

§ Resumptio, ōnis, f. verb. *A taking again, Aug.*

Resumpturus, a, um, part. *About to resume.* Resumpturos arma, ubi metus abcesserit, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 76, 7. Et nomen quidem gentile, quod sibi per contumeliam exprobraretur, resumpturum se professus est, deposito adoptivo, *Suet. Ner. Claud.* 41.

Resumptus, a, um, part. *Recovered again.* Specie cælesti resumptâ, *Ov. Met.* 15, 743. conf. *ejusd.* 4, 665.

Resuo, ēre, ui, ūtum, act. unde part. Resutus. [ex re priv. & suo]. *To rip and undo that which is sewed, to unsplit.* Tunica ex utrâque parte resuta ad pedes ejus decidit, *Suet. Aug.* 94.

Resupinatus, a, um, part. *Lieing on his back, effeminate.* Resupinati cessantia tympana Galli, *Juv.* 8, 176. conf. *Cels.* 2, 7. & *Vitr.* 10, 3.

Resupino, are, act. (1) *To turn upward, to lay one on his back.* (2) *Met. To turn upside down, to search into.* (1) Regem umbone resupinat, *Liv.* 4, 19. (2) Aulam resupinat amici, *Juv.* 3, 112. Ponē apprehendit pallio, resupinat, b. e. retro trahit, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 24.

Resupinus, a, um, adj. (1) *Turned, with the belly upward, lying along on his back.* (2) *Effeminate.* (1) Jacuit resupinus humi, *Ov. Met.* 4, 121. Humi jacentes resupini, *Plin.* 7, 2. (2) *Quint.* 5, 12. *Sil.* 10, 469.

Resurgens, tis, part. *Rising up again, growing again, renewing.* § Resurgentes herbar, *Ov. Am.* 2, 16, 9. Resurgens sævit amor, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 531.

Resurgo, ēre, rexi, itum, neut. (1) *To rise, or flourish, again; to be renewed.* (2) *To rise, or flourish, again.* (3) *Met. To recover, or become better.* (1) § Victa tamen vinces, everlâque Troja resurges, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 523. (2) Arundo cæsa secundius resurgit, *Plin.* 16, 36. (3) Resurgunt res Romanæ contra spem, *Liv.* 24, 45.

§ Resurrectio, ōnis, f. verb. *A rising again, a resurrection, Eccles.* † Reditus ad vitam.

Resurrecturus, a, um, part. *About to rise again.* Immane novi ac resurrecturi belli civilis restrinxit initium, *Vell. Patere.* 2, 88.

§ Resuscitatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A raising up - again, Aug.* † Revocatio ad vitam.

Resuscito, are, act. *To raise, or set, up again; to rouse, to awake.* § Positam resuscitat iram, *Ov. Met.* 8, 474.

Resutus, a, um, part. *Riped, unsplit, Suet. Aug.* 94.

§ Retæ, arum, f. pl. [à retibus, quod prætereuntes naves retineant, & quasi irretiant] *Trees growing on the banks of rivers, or in the channels, Gell.* 11, 17.

§ Retaliō, are, act. unde Retaliōr, ari, pass. *To retaliate, or do like for like, Gell.* 20, 1. † Par pari refero.

Retardans, tis, part. *Stopping, or hindering.* Summā frumentariæ rei penuriâ retardante, *Suet. J. Cæs.* 34.

Retardatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A letting, stopping, or hindering.* = Unde adhuc est bellum, nisi reardatione & morâ, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 11.

Retardatus, a, um, part. *Hindered, stopped, stayed.* = Impetus hostium repressos intelligunt, & retardatos, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 5. § Mulierum menses retardati, *Plin.* 21, 21.

Retardo, are, act. *To hinder, let, stop, or stay; to retard.* = Boves fortiter retinere, & retardare, *Col.* 1, 2. = Impedire & retardare impetum, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 5. § Incito, *Id.*

Retardor, ari, ſtus, pass. *To be hindered.* § Scellorum motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40.

Retaxo, are, act. *To check, blame, or tax, one, Suet. Vesp.* 13. vix alibi. † Redarguo.

Retē, is, n. [à retinendis piscibus; vel à רשת Id.] *A net; also a snare, or trap.* Retia rara, plagæ, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 4, 131. Non rete tenditur accipitri, neque milvio, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 16. ¶ Rete jaculum, a casting-net, a floc, or flæw, net, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 87.

Retectus, a, um, part. (1) *Discovered.* (2) *Also close covered.* (1) Res luce retectæ, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 461. conf. *ejusdem* 12, 374. (2) Rete-ctis paulisper pedibus conquiescebat, *Suet. Aug.* 78. *interpr. Casaub.*

Retegens, tis, part. *Discovering.* Lucifer retegens diem, *Ov. Met.* 8, 1.

Retēgo, ēre, xi, itum, act. (1) *To lay open, (2) To disclose, to reveal.* (1) § Retegere pectus, *Ov. Met.* 13, 459. occulta conjurationis, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 74. (2) Cæcum domus scelus omne retexit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 360.

Retēgor, i, ſtus, pass. *To be opened, &c.* Si retegantur scrinia mæchæ, *Juv.* 6, 277.

Retendo, ēre, di, sum. *To unbend, to slacken.* Lentos retendit arcus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 419.

Retentans, tis, part. *Trying again.* Retentans frena dominus, *Ov. Am.* 2, 9, 30.

Retentatus, a, um, part. *Often assayed, or tried.* Retentatis precibus frustra, *Ov. Met.* 14, 382.

Retentio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A retaining, or keeping back; retention.* (2) *Met. A withholding, or deferring.* (1) § Retentio aurigæ, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 21. (2) § Assensionis retentio, *Id. Acad.* 4, 25.

Retento, are, act. [ex re, & tento] *To try again, to re-attempt, or assay.* Timidè verba intermissa retentat, *Ov. Met.* 1, 746. § Studium retentare, *Id. Trist.* 5, 12, 51.

Retento, are, freq. [à retineo] *To hold back, to stop.* Cur me retentas? *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 1. § Frena retentare, *Ov. Am. ex Pont.* 3, 9, 26.

Retentor, ari, ſtus, pass. *To be tried again, Ov. vid. Retentatus.*

Retenturus, a, um, part. *About to detain.* Se fidem interim donec vita suppeditet retenturos, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 11, 4. Nec Attali auxilia retenturos ultra quā regi commodum esset, *Liv.* 32, 8.

Retentus, a, um, part. [à retendo] *Unbent.* § Arcus retentus, *Ov. Met.* 3, 166.

Retentus, a, um, part. [à retineo] *Kept, or detained; retained, held in, stayed.* Injuria retentorum equitum, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 10.

Retentus, ſs, m. verb. *A holding back, a holding fast.* Dextra vivos imitata retentus, *Claud. in Rufin.* 4, 238.

§ Retēro, ēre, unde pass. Retērer. *To rub, or fret, again, Lex. ex Col.* § Raio qcc.

Retexens, tis, part. *Unweaving.* Sed memos Erii regis, noxasque retexens Tydeos, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 148.

Retexo, ēre, xui, tum, act. (1) *To unweave, untwist, untwine, or unwind.* (2) *Met. To do, or begin, a thing over again.* (3) *To renew, to bring to mind again, to recall.* (1) Telas intertextas retexere, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 9. (2) Orationem meam retexo, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 13. ¶ Penelope telam retexere, to do and undo, *Id. Acad.* 4, 29. (3) Novi timores retexunt superiora, *Id. Fam.* 11, 14. § Retexere injurias, *Id.*

Retexor, i, pass. *To be gone over again.* Idem retexitur ordo, *Ov. Met.* 15, 249.

Retextus, a, um, part. *Unwoven, unwound, discovered.* Tela retexta dolo nocturno, *Ov. Am.* 3, 9, 30.

Retiūro, are, act. *To open, Varr. op.* Non. § Marcell. 4, 330.

Retiarius, ii, m. [ita dict. quod reti pugnaret, quo secutorem sive mirmillonem implicaret] *A fencer that went with a net to cast over his adversary.* § Mirmillo retiarium conquebatur, *Quint.*

Quint. 6, 3. *Retiarii secutoribus succubuerant, Suet. Cal. 30.*

Reticensus, a, um, part. *Not to be spoken of.* Multa reticenda lingua modesta, *Ov. Ep. 19, 63.*

Reticentia, æ, f. (1) *Abolding one's peace, a concealing, or keeping counsel.* (2) *Particularly the concealing the faults of a thing sold fide bona.* (1) *Ex locutione, ex reticentia, Cic. Offic. 1, 41.* Hæc duce non dubitem te reticente loqui, *Claud. Ep. ad Prob. 10, me, Lucr. 6, 813.* (2) *Etiā reticentia pena est à jurisconsultis constituta, Cic. 3, 16.*

Reticeo, ēre, ui, act. [*ex re, & taceo*] *To hold one's peace, to say nothing, to conceal, to speak never a word.* *Quicquid est, fac me ut sciam; ne retice, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 33.* *Nihil neque temerè dicere, nec astutè reticere, deheo, Cic. ad Q. frat. 1, 2.* *Reticere aliquid, vel de re aliqua, Id. = Celo, nego, Id. Patefacio, Id.* *Non id est celare quicquid reticeas, Id. Offic. 3, 13.*

Reticulatus, a, um, adj. *Made like a net, or lattice.* *Reticulatae fenestrae, lattice windows, Varr. R. R. 3, 7.*

Reticulum, li, n. dim. [*à rete*] (1) *A little, or casting, net.* (2) *A caul of network for a woman's head.* (3) *A net, or little bag, of lawn, having small holes filled with roses for a nosegay.* (4) *Also a sieve, or little sieve; a brazier.* (5) *A twig-basket made like a net, to carry meat and other things in.* (6) *A purse like a net, to hold, or keep, money in.* (7) *A racket to play with at tennis.* (8) *Lattice-work to part rooms, or for windows.* (1) *Demissæ reticulis in mari pilæ, Plin. 31, 6.* (2) *Reticulum comis implet, Juv. 2, 96.* (3) *Cic. Verr. 5, 2.* (4) *Col. 12, 51.* (5) *Reticulum panis vehere humero, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 47. vid. & Juv. 12, 60.* (6) *Jun. (7) Reticulo pilæ læves fundantur aperto, Ov. A. Am. 3, 361.* (8) *Sacraria in templis reticulo æneo olim sepiebantur, Varr. ap. Fest. Vid. Reticulatus.*

Reticulis, i, m. (1) *A basket of osiers, a little net.* (2) *A lattice.* (1) *Plin. 11, 14.* (2) *Pro pariete reticuli è nervis sunt, ut perspicui in sylva possit, Varr. R. R. 3, 5.*

Retiformis, me, adj. *In form, or manner, of a net, Med. Retis ad formam.*

Retina, æ, f. [*quodd sit retiformis*] *One of the coats, or tunics, of the eye, like a net, Med.*

Retinaculum, li, n. *Any manner of thing where-with another is stayed, and holden back; a string, or tie; a stay; the cable of an anchor, or anchor rope; the halter of a ship, the rein of a bridle.* *Amerina parant lentæ retinacula viti, Virg. Georg. 1, 265.* *Retinacula puppis, Ov. Met. 15, 696.* *Validis retinaculis religare, Liv. 21, 28.*

Retinendus, a, um, part. *To be kept, or held.* *Ludendi est quidam modus retinendus, Cic. Offic. 1, 29.* *Cura sociæ retinendæ urbis, Liv. 27, 1.*

Retinens, tis, part. & adj. *ssimus, sup. Keeping, holding fast.* *Juris sui dignitatisque retinens, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 2.* *Affixusque rati, telo retinente, pendit, 3, 602.* *Proprietatum retinentissimus, Gell. 10, 20.*

Retinentia, æ, f. (1) *A holding together, a frame.* (2) *Met. A keeping, holding, or retaining, in memory.* (1) *Interupta semel cum sit retinentia nostri, Lucr. 3, 863. ubi al. repetentia nostra.* (2) *Actarum retinentia rerum, Id. 3, 675.*

Retineo, ēre, ui, entum, act. (1) *To hold, or keep, back, or in.* (2) *Met. To restrain, or govern.* (3) *To retain, or preserve.* (4) *Abtol. To hold.* (5) *To hold fast, to remember, to keep in remembrance.* (6) *To hold one up that he fall not.* (7) *To keep and maintain.* (8) *To keep to himself, to purlain.* (9) *To delight.* (10) *To forbear.* (1) *Nisi jam profecti sunt, retinebis homines, Cic. Attic. 13, 14.* *Nec frena remittit, Nec retinere valet, Ov. Met. 2, 102.* (2) *Padore & liberalitate liberos retinere satius esse celo, quam metu, Ter. Adelp. 1, 1, 33.* (3) *Si senectus jus suum retinet, si nemini emancipata est, Cic. de Senect. 11.* (4) *Sinistrâ manu retinebat arcum, Id. Verr. 4, 34.* (5) *Memoria retinere, Id. pro S. Rosc. 12.* (6) *An! retine me, obsecro, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 23.* (7) *Summos vires cum in-*

sonis pari jure retinere, Cic. Offic. 2, 12. (8) =

Pecuniam acceptam nomine judicii retinere, & suppressere, Id. pro Cluent. 36. (9) *Ordo annuum mediocritate nos retinet, Id. Fam. 5, 12.* (10) *Non retinet lacrymas, Ov. Met. 1, 647.*

Retineor, ēri, pass. (1) *To be retained.* (2) *To be held fast.* (3) *To be restrained, or hindered.* (1) *Amore patriæ retineri, Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 49.* (2) = *Custodis retineri, & servari, Cic. Verr. 3.* (3) *Non facillè esuriens positâ retinere mensâ, Ov. de Rem. Am. 631.*

Retingo, ēre, ui, act. *To dip, or die, again.* *Vinum myrtite retingemus, Pall. 13, 2.*

Retinnio, īre, īvi, n. *To ring again, Litt. ex Mart.*

Retiolum, li, n. *A little net, or caul, Apul. Met. 8, p. 236. Reticulum.*

Retis, is, m. *De genere nihil statuo. A net.* *Albo rete aliena oppugnant bona, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 22.* *Ubi demissâ retem atque hamum, quicquid adhæsit extraho, Id. Rud. 4, 3, 45.*

Retio, āre, act. *Retare flumina, i. e. purgare.* *Retæ enim arbores sunt, quæ aut ex ripis fluminum eminent, aut in alveis eorum extant. [à retibus, quodd prætereuntes naves irretiant, & retardent, Gell. 11, 17. Fort. rect. reti purgare, quo evertebantur virgulta] To scour rivers from reit, or twigs, that grow within the banks, or otherwise choke the channel; by falling down into it. Hæc ex Litt.*

Retondeo, ēre, di, sum, act. unde part. *retonsus.* *To clip, or shear.* *Seges retonsa, Plin. 18, 17.*

Retono, āre, neut. *To make a great noise, to sound, to thunder again.* *Face cuncta mugienti fremitu loca retonent, Catull. 61, 82.*

Retorquens, tis, part. *Turning back.* *Terga retorquens, Virg. Æn. 8, 460. conf. Stat. Theb. 5, 520. Sil. 9, 462.*

Retorqueo, ēre, si, turn, act. (1) *To writhe back.* (2) *To turn, or cast, back.* (3) *To bandy, or toss, to and fro.* (4) *To untwist, or unwreathe.* (5) *To bend, or turn one from his purpose.* (6) *To retort.* (7) *To reflect.* (1) *Ne alligator retorqueat sarmentum, sed tantum inflexum devinciat, Col. 4.* (2) *Retorquere oculos ad urbem, Cic. Catil. 1, 1.* (3) *Non sume quis me facillè retraxerit, & tanquam pilam retorserit, Id. de Senect. 83.*

Sed al. melius tanquam Peliam recoxerit. (4) *Telas retorquerè, rursusque texere, Plin. 11, 22.* (5) *Litt. ex Quint.* (6) *Retorquere crimen in aliquem, Ulp.* (7) *Animum retorquere ad præterita, Sen. de Benef. 3, 3.*

Retorqueor, ēri, pass. (1) *To be turned back, to be retorted.* (2) *To be turned round, to be wheeled about.* (1) *Pondus retorquetur sub terrâ, Plin. 17, 10.* (2) *Ubi retorqueri agmen ad dextram conspexerunt, Cæs. B. C. 1, 69.*

Retorreo, ēre, act. *To scorch and dry up, Litt. ex Col.*

Retorresco, ēre, incept. *To grow dry with parching heat.* *Sata retorrescunt, Col. 3, 3.*

Retorridè, adv. *As it were burnt with the sun, or dry with heat; scorchedly.* *Herba retorridè nata, Plin. 17, 5.*

Retorridus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very dry, parched with heat, burnt, scorched, shrivelled, wrinkled with age, wainscot complexioned.* = *Detritus, Sin.* (2) *That hath often escaped the trap, or rather brindle-coloured.* (1) *Prata retorrida, Varr. R. R. 1, 9. myrtus, Plin. 15, 29.* (2) *Mus retorridus, Phadr. 4, 1.*

Retorsio, ōnis, f. verb. *A writheing, or wresting, back, Litt. ex Apul.*

Retortus, a, um, part. [*à retorqueo*] *Turned, writheed, or wrested, back.* *Cervices retortæ, Plin. jun. brachia, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 22. conf. Col. 8, 17.*

Retostus, a, um, part. *Toasted, parched, scorched, Plin. 13, 4.*

Retractandus, a, um, part. *To be handled again.* *Neque enim leviter & cursim, ut de re tantâ, retractanda est, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 23.*

Retractans, tis, part. (1) *Headstrong, resty, struggling, and drawing back.* (3) *Met. Reflecting, revolveing.* (1) = *Retractantem juvenum calcitrosumque facit, Col. 2, 2.* (2) = *Sæpe mecum retractans, & recogitans, Id. Præf. 1, 1.*

Retractatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A retraction, a revoking of one's opinion.* (2) *A refusal, tergiver-*

sation, boggling, delay. (1) *Sine retractatione habere ducere, Col.* (2) = *Conficies, & quidem sine ullâ dubitatione, & retractatione, Cic. 13, 25.*

Retractatus, a, um, part. & adj. ex, comp. *Corrected, amended, revised, perused.* *Materia rursus à me retractata, Quint. 2, 4.* *Σόνταγμα ad te retractatus misi, Cic. Attic. 16, 3.*

Retraho, āre, act. (1) *To drag, or pull, back.* (2) *To handle, or touch, again.* (3) *To treat of again.* (4) *To peruse and look over.* (5) *To dress, ramp up, and order afresh.* (6) *To repeal and make void.* (7) *To retract, to recant and unsay.* (8) *To correct, or amend.* (9) *Neut. To draw back, to hang an arse, to dodge, or boggle.* (10) *To consider and belink himself.* (1) *Quid tu, malum! nam me retractas? Plaut. al. retrahis; v. locum in Retraho.* (2) *Neve retractando nondum coeuntia rumpam vulnera, Ov. Trist. 4, 4, 41.* (3) *Materiam eandem retractare, Quint. 2, 4.* (4) = *Quæ ad cultum Deorum pertinent retractare & tanquam re-legere, Cic. N. D. 2, 28.* (5) *Retractare pedamenta, partēsque eorum putres dedolare, Col. 4, 26.* (6) *Retractare largitiones, Trajan. ad Plin. 10, 11.* (7) = *Nihil est quodd dicta retractent Ignavi Æneadæ, nec, quæ pepigere, recusent, Virg. Æn. 12, 12.* (8) *Egi magnas & graves causas, has destino retractare, Plin. ad Capit. Ep. 5, 8.* (9) *Sive retractabis, sive properabis, moriendum est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31.* (10) *Vid. Retractans, n. 2.*

Retractor, āri, ātus, pass. (1) *To be revised.* (2) *To be made void, or null, &c.* (1) *Omnia hæc placent, si retractentur, Plin. Ep. 1, 16.* (2) *Traj. ad Plin. 10, 11.* *In irritum vindicari, Id. ibid.*

Retractus, a, um, part. [*à retrahor*] & adj. or, comp. (1) *Drawn, or pulled, back.* (2) *Taken, seized, and brought back.* (3) *Also far removed.* (1) *Ita moctus redist, ut retractus, non reversus videretur, Cic. Philipp. 6, 4.* (2) *Ex fugâ retractus, Sall. B. C. 48. ex itinere, Cic.* (3) *Hispans retractior à mari murus erat, Liv. 34, 9.* *Retractus paulò cubiculum, Plin. Epist. 2, 17, 6.* *Emporium in intimo sinu Corinthiaco retractum, Id. 36, 1.*

Retrado, ēre, dīli, dītum, act. *To deliver back, Poinpon. Reddo.*

Retraho, ēre, xi, ctum, act. (1) *To draw, or pull, back.* (2) *To withdraw.* (3) *To recover again.* (4) *To restore, to preserve.* (1) *Cave sis malo, quid tu, malum! nam me retrahis? Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 8.* *Quod fata trahunt, retrahuntque, sequamur, Virg. Æn. 5, 709.* (2) *Interdum in convivio esse, interdum ab eo te retrahere, Cels. 1, 1.* (3) *Ab actu se retrahere, Ov. Met. 3, 87.* *Retraham ad me idem illud fugitivum argentum tamen, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 11.* (4) *Thebas ad interitu retraxit Epaminondas, Nep.*

Retrectans, tis, part. *Drawing back, Col. 2, 2. vid. Retractans.*

Retribuo, ēre, ui, ūtum, act. *To render, or give, again; to recompense, to restore, to repay.* *Fidei conduit in loco debitum retribuere, Cic. anteq. iret in exil. 1.* *Pecuniam acceptam populo retribui, Liv. 2, 41.*

Retribuor, i, pass. *To be rendered back, Liv.*

Retributio, ōnis, f. verb. *A recompensing, a retribution, Aug. Compensatio, Cic.*

Retributor, ōris, m. verb. *A recompenser, or repairer, Hier. Qui retribuit.*

Retrimentum, ti, n. [*à retero*] (1) *The dross, scrapeing, or filing, of metal; the refuse of any thing.* (2) *The dregs of any thing.* (3) *Also any excrement, or skum.* (1) *Litt. & ita suadet erymon vocis.* (2) *Retrimentum olei, Varr. R. R. 2, 54.* *Retrimentum plumbi, Cels. 5, 15.* (3) *Vid. Macr. Sat. 7, 4.*

Retritus, a, um, part. *Overworn, threadbare; also base, and of no worth, Litt. ex Catull. sed nequicquam quæsvi.*

Retrix, tris, f. [*à πείσσω, fluentum, M. qu. rigatrix, Perot.*] *A water within two, or three, miles of Rome, where with their gardens were watered, Cato ap. Fest.*

Retrō, adv. [*à re, ut ab-in, intro*] (1) *Behind, back, backward, on the backside.* (2) *Before, or in times*

times-past. (3) \dagger Also *contrarywise*, *on the contrary part*. (1) \S = *Præcepit ut pergeret protenus; quid retro, & à tergo fieret, non laboraret*, *Cic. de Div. 1, 24*. (2) *Ne cuiusquam retrò habeatur ratio*, *Plin. Ep. 10, 4*. (3) *Litt. ex Afr.*

Retrospectus, a, um, part. *Driven back again, inverted, read backward*. *Retrospectus Paetulus dicitur Anapæstus*, *Quint. 1, 1*.

Retrospecto, ère, ègi, actum, act. *To drive, or throw, back*. *Quos non honores fortuna retroegit*, *Plin. 7, 44*. \dagger *Ordinem retroagere, to begin at the wrong end*, *Quint. 12, 2*.

Retròcedo, ère, èi, sum, unde part. *retrocedens*. *To go, or give, back; to retire, to recoil*. *Pede presso retròcedentes*, *Liv. 8, 8*. \S *poteſt tamen ſcribi diuſe*.

\dagger *Retròceſſio*, ònis, f. verb. *A going back*, *Boët. 4*. \dagger *Receſſus*.

\dagger *Retròceſſus*, ès, m. *A going back*, *Apul. de Doct. Plat. 578*. \dagger *Receſſus*.

Retròſpectus, a, um, adj. *ex part. Crooked*. \S *retroſpecta cornua*, *ultra citroque ducta*, *Lucr. 4, 550*.

Retròducò, ère, èi, act. *To bring, or draw, backward*. *Necesse erat rursus retròducere*, *Vitr. 10, 6*. *in fin.*

\dagger *Retròductio*, ònis, f. verb. *A bringing back*, *Marcell. 4*. \dagger *Reductio*.

Retròſo, ère, èi, sum, neut. *To go back, to return*, *Plin. 2, 16*. *nisi forte ſcribi debeat diuſe*.

Retròſero, ferre, tülì, act. *To bring, or carry, back again*. *Ciceroni tribuit*, *Litt. certè*, *Sen. in præf. Declam.*

Retrògrádior, i, èſſus, dep. *To recoil, to turn back, to go backward*. *Ob id retrograditur in palcendo*, *Plin. 8, 15*. \S *Sed rectè ſcrib. diuſe*.

\dagger *Retrògrádus*, ès, adj. *id. quod retrogradus*. *Retrògrádi fugâ beſſiam domo facieſſo*, *Apul. Met. 4, p. 122*.

Retrògrádus, a, um, adj. *Going backward, retrograde*. *Mercurius in Tauro retrogradus*, *Plin. 2, 17*. *Jupiter*, *Sen. N. 2, 7, 25*.

Retrògrédipr, i, èſſus, dep. *To go backward*. *Vid. Retrògradior*.

Retròlègo, ère, èi, act. *To sail back, unto, or by*. *Curva littora retròlègo*, *Quint. 6*. \S *Sed rectè opinor diuſe*.

Retrorsùm, adv. *Backward*. *Reſectæ retrorsùm Hannibalis minæ*, *Hor. Od. 4, 8, 15*. \S *adversùm*, *Id. Ep. 1, 1, 75*.

Retrorsus, adv. *Backward*. *Cedentem impellit retrorsus in æquora pontum*, *Sil. 11, 513*.

Retrorsus, a, um, adj. [*retro verſus*] *Turned backward*. \S *Retrorsâ manu*, *Plin. 26, 9*.

\dagger *Retròſectus*, adv. *Backward, towards the binder part of the head*, *Litt. ex Tac.*

\dagger *Retròverſus*, a, um, adj. *Turned the wrong end foremost*, *Solin. 4*. \dagger *Reuorſus*.

Retròdo, ère, èi, sum, act. *To thrust back*. *Quaſi retruderet me hominum viſu inuitum*, *Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 64*.

Retròſus, a, um, part. [*à retrudor*] (1) *Hidden*. (2) *Met. Abſtruſe, difficult*. (1) = *Simulacra Deorum jacent in tenabris retròſa atque abdita*, *Cic. Verr. 1, 3*. (2) *Hæc ſunt in mediâ philoſophiâ penitus retròſa*, *Id. Orat. 1, 19*.

Retrundo, ère, èi, sum, act. (1) *To blunt, or dull; to turn the edge of a thing*. (2) *Met. To quell, alloy, reſeſs, or ſlance*. (1) *Gladios diſtinctos retrundimus*, *Cic. Catil. 3, 1*. \S *Ferrum retrundere jugulis*, *Luc. 6, 161*. *Met. Argumentum aſſerunt, quod aſcias retrundat*, *Plin. 16, 40*. (2) \S *Improbis alienis retrundere*, *Quint. 6, 3*. *Quo factò retrudit ſermones*, *Cic. Fam. 8, 11*.

Retrondor, i, paſſ. *To be blunted*. *Gladios incuriâ habetari retrundique gaudebant*, *Plin. Pan. 18*.

Retruſus, a, um, part. *Quelled*. \S *Plagis retruſus*, *Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 2, 26*.

\dagger *Retròro*, ère, èi, act. *To open, or unſtop*, *Varr. ap. Non. 2, 749*. \S *Obturo*. \dagger *Aperto*.

\dagger *Retròſio*, ònis, f. verb. *A dulling, or blunting*, *Litt. ex Celf.*

Retròſus, a, um, part. [*à retrundor*] (1) *Blunted, dulled, quelled*. (2) *Adject. Dull, blunt*. (1) \dagger *Retruſum & craſſum ſeramentum*, *Col. 4, 24*. *Met. Reboſque retròſis Fidas doctòris tenuit reuerentia mentes*, *Sil. 16, 21*. (2) \dagger *Aliæ agro-*

tum partes acuta gignunt ingenia, aliæ retuſa, *Cic. de Div. 1, 36*.

\dagger *Rèvâleo*, ère, èi, neut. *To recover health, to be well again*, *Gell. 16, 13*.

Rèvâleſcens, tis, part. *Growing well again*. *Revaleſcentibus gratularis*, *Auſon. Grat. Act. 76*.

Rèvâleſco, ère, èi, incept. *To grow well again, to recover his health*. *Ne tamen ignores ope quâ revaleſcere poſſum*, *Qu. Ep. 21, 231*.

Rèvâneſco, ère, incept. *unde revanuit*. *To vaniſh away again*. *Animi revanuit ardor*, *Qu. A. mor. 2, 9, 29*.

Rèvêctus, a, um, part. [*à revêhor*] *Brought, or carried, back again*. \S *Reveſtus conſul in curiâ*, *Liv. 2, 47*. *ad mare*, *Paterc. 2, 46*. *in Italiam*, *Id. 2, 24*.

Rèvêho, ère, èi, sum, act. (1) *To bring, or carry, back again*. (2) *To import*. (1) \S *Tela ad Graios revexit*, *Qu. Met. 13, 492*. *Nec mater domum Cæſula re revêhet*, *Hor. Epod. 13, 24*. (2) *Ex Syriâ revêhant ſyraceni*, *Plin. 12, 17*.

Rèvêhor, i, paſſ. *To be carried back*. \S *Ne quis inde revêheretur ad prælium*, *Liv. 3, 70*. *Revehi equo*, *Id. 34, 15*. \dagger *Ad ſuperiorem ætatem revêhi, to go back in diſcuſſe to the former age*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 63*.

\dagger *Rèvêlâtio*, ònis, f. verb. *A revealing*, *Hier.*

\dagger *Rèvêlâtor*, ôris, m. verb. *A revealer*, *Hier.*

Rèvêlâtus, a, um, part. *Discovered, unveiled*. \S *Ore revelato*, *Qu. Feſt. 6, 619*. *Si non Mavoria cuſpis Anicè revelato cerebrum fuſiſſet ab ore*, *Claud. Gigant. 87*.

Rèvellens, tis, part. *Plucking, or pulling*. *Sanguinèâ Venuli cervicis revellens*, *Sil. 4, 181*.

Rèvello, ère, vel li, \S *ut al. volunt*, *vulſi*, *vulſum*, act. (1) *To pluck, pull, or tear, off, out, or away*. (2) *To plough, or break, up*. (3) *To extirpate*. (1) *Nec prius illam crucem, quæ ad portam fixa eſt, revelliſſis*, *Cic. Verr. 4, 11*. \S *Revellere clauſtra portarum*, *Liv. 5, 21*. *Acies revellunt ſigna*, *Id. Pellem boùm revellat, nec pariatuſ corpori adhæſere*, *Col. 2, 3*. \S *Titulum chartæ de fronte revellere*, *Qu. ex Pont. 4, 13, 7*.

(2) \S *Prima ceres curyo dente revellit humum*, *Id. Am. 3, 10, 14*. (3) \S *Revellere aliquid ex omni memoriâ*, *Cic. Philipp. 13*.

Rèvellor, i, paſſ. *To be pulled down, &c*. *Tabulam in quâ nomina civium incila erant, revelli juſſit*, *Cic. Fam. 13, 36*.

Rèvêlo, ère, èi, act. *To diſcover, reveal, open, and diſcloſe*. *Jam Gorgonis ora revelat Pallas*, *Claud. 2, Rap. Proſ. 205*. \dagger *Reſgo*, *pateſacio*.

Rèvênio, ère, èi, ventum, neut. *To come again, to return*. *Cum milites domum reveniſſet*, *Cic. de Or. 1, 38*. \S *Revenire in gratiam*, *Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 8*.

Rèvênitur, um eſſe, imperſ. *To be come again, or be reſtorèd*. \dagger *Si reventum eſt in gratiam, iſ they are reconciled*, *Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 59*.

Rèvêſt, adv. *In every deed, truly, verily, in good earneſt*. *Hæc cum revera iſa ſit*, *Cic. Att. 3, 23*. \S *ſem ſeparatim*. *Verbo ille reus erat, re quidem verâ & periculo*, *Id. pro Cluent. 19*.

Rèvêſtro, ère, èi, act. *To ſtrike, or beat, back again; to reverberate*, *Sen. de Clem. 2, 5*. *Reverberat imis armis*, *Val. Flacc. 6, 170*. *Zona ignes*, *Id. 1, 516*. \S *in paſſ. Cure. 3, 9, 7*.

\dagger *Rèvêrendiſſimus*, a, um, adj. *ſup. Moſt reverend*, *Eccleſ.*

Rèvêrendus, a, um, part. *To be revered and honoured, reverend, awful*. *Nox reverendâ ſpecie tenebrarum*, *Qu. in ſign. 75*.

Rèvêrens, tis, part. \S *adj. or, comp. ſiſſimus*, *ſup. (1) Reverent, ſcaring. (2) Reverent, reſpectful, full of regard, devoted to*. (1) *ſiſſimus non reverens aſſiſtendi inſpicionem*, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 28*. (2) \S *Proſus & reverentiſſimus mei*, *Plin. Ep. 18, 10*. *Non illâ reverentior ulla Deorum*, *Qu. Met. 1, 23*.

Rèvêrenter, adv. *ſuſ. comp. ſiſſimè, ſup. Wiſt reſpect, reverence, reverently, awfully, devoutly*. = *Reverenter & ſuſpectuſ colere amicos*, *Plin. Ep. 7, 31*. *Quæ quidem reverentiſſus fuerit ſervari*, *Id. Paneg. 25, 1*. *Ceterumnamque viciſſe & præceptis reverentiſſimè colant*, *Qu. Met. 91*. *Reverentiſſimè alloquebatur judices*, *Id. Met. 23, 6*.

Rèvêrentia, æ, f. (1) *Regard, reſpect*. (2) *Reverence, awe*. (3) *Fear, concern for*. (1) *Adhibenda eſt reverentia quædam adverſus homines*, *Cic. Offic. 1, 28*. (2) *Qui terror potuit efficere, quod reverentia tui effecit*, *Plin. jun. 3*. (3) *Aſſit reverentia vero*, *Qu. Epist. 5, 11*. *Maxima debetur puero reverentia*, *Juv. 14, 47*.

Rèvêſcor, èri, ètus, dep. (1) *To ſtand in awe of, to fear*. (2) *To rever, to bow in reverence*. (1) *Ne reveretur, quod minus redeat domum*, *Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 8*. *Non ſimilitudinem meam revereri ſaltem non pudere*, *Id. Phorm. 2, 1, 3*. (2) = *Aliquâ dignitate antecedentes reveremur & colimus*, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 22*.

Rèvêſcitur, a, um, part. *That will ſtand in awe of*. *Adventum tuum amboſ ſcio reverituros*, *Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 10*.

Rèvêſitus, a, um, part. *Standing in awe, or aſhamed, of; regarding*. *Non reverita cæſum virorum evocavit virum è curiâ, regemque primò appellavit*, *Liv. 1*. *Regis vicem reveritus*, *Curt. 3, 13, 17*.

Rèverſo, ère, èi, act. *To ſweep back, or over again*. \S *Reverſam, herclè, hæc, quod converſi modò*, *Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 64*.

Rèverſio, & *Rèverſio*, ant. ònis, f. verb. *A coming back again*. \S *Quam valde ille reditu, vel potiùs reverſione meâ lætatus eſt*, *Cic. Attic. 16, 7*. \S *Exponam conſilium & proſectum & reverſionis meæ*, *Id. Philipp. 1, 1*. \dagger *Reverſionem ad terram faciunt, they land again*, *Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 62*. = *Reverſio & motus febrium, a paroxyſm, or fit*, *Cic. N. D. 3, 10*.

Rèverſurus, a, um, part. *About to return, or to turn back*, *Qu. Met. 11, 453*. *Juſt. 3, 4*.

Rèvertens, tis, part. (1) *Turning over, & Met. Revolving, reflecting*. (2) *Returning*. (1) = *Dubitans, circumſpectans, hæſitans multa adverſa revertens, &c*, *Cic. Tuſc. 1, 30*. (2) *ſuſa revertens Nocte domum*, *Virg. Georg. 4, 132*.

\dagger *Rèverticulum*, li, n. *A return, or revolution*, *Apul. Met. 3, p. 81*. \dagger *Reverſio*.

Rèverto, ère, èi, sum, act. (1) *To turn back, to tumble over; Met. to revolve*. (2) *To return, or come again*. (1) *Vid. Revertens, n. 1*. (2) *Iſpe reverti Formias*, *Cic. Attic. 8, 3*. \S *Multi egreſſi nunquam domum revertere*, *Id. Tuſc. 5, 37*.

Rèvertor, i, ètus, dep. *To return; to come back, or again*. \S *Unde deceſſeris cum honore, cum ignominia reverti*, *Cic. pro Muræn. 41*. \dagger \S *In gratiam cum aliquo reverti, to become friends again quid ope*, *Sen. Marc. 16*. \dagger *Ad Chryſippi laqueos revertamur*, *Cic. de Fato, Id.* \dagger *Uti ad nie revertar*, *Dolet*.

\dagger *Rèveſtio*, ère, èi, sum, act. *To clothe again*, *Litt. ex Apul.*

Rèvêlâtus, a, um, part. *About to live again*. \S *Reveſtus, dep. Sen. Met. 476*.

\dagger *Rèvêctus*, a, um, part. [*à revêctor*] *Convinced*, *Gell. 6, 2*. *Viciſus, conviſtus*.

Rèvêctus, a, um, part. [*à revincor*] *Forced, juſtified*, *Lucr. 1, 587*.

Rèvêdo, ère, èi, sum, act. *To go back to ſe*. *Nunc ad heram revêdo*, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 65*.

\dagger *Rèvêſco*, ère, èi, neut. \S *Rèvêſceſco*, ère, incept. *To ſpurſe again*. *Multa ſcruſa poſt revêſco*, *Id. Tuſc. 1, 16*. *ſic h. Non 9, 12. al. autem ſic viciſit*.

Rèvêſelen, ère, èi, incept. *To become wild, or of no account*. *Virtuti periculum non eſt, ne acuta aculis revêſcat*, *Sen. de Tranq. 15*.

Rèvêſcens, tis, part. *hindring*. *Meptem amore revincens*, *Catull. 59, 33*.

Rèvêſcio, ère, èi, sum, act. *To ſic, or bind; to gird*. *Laſus enſe revêſcit*, *Prop. 3, 14, 11*. *Domui terras, præſque revinxi*, *Legibus, Claud. B. G. 47*.

Rèvêſcor, èri, ètus, paſſ. *To be bound*, *Id. Tribes mirasus revincuntur*, *Cæſ. B. C. 6, 25*.

Rèvêſco, ère, èi, sum, act. *To revolve, to diſprove, to confute*. \S *Revincere crimen veritas*, *Liv. 6, 26*.

Rèvêſcor, i, paſſ. *To be revinſed*. *Neque mo poſt autem juſticiæ revincuntur*, *Cic. pro Arch. 6*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (1) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (2) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (1) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (2) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (3) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (4) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (5) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (6) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (7) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (8) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (9) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (10) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (11) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (12) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (13) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (14) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (15) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (16) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (17) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (18) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (19) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (20) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (21) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (22) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (23) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Rèvêſtus, a, um, part. (24) *Bound*, *Id. 1, 1, 1*.

Encircled, surrounded. (1) *Ecce manus juvenem interea post terga revinctum, Virg. Aen. 2, 57.* (2) *Templum velleribus niveis & testâ fronde revinctum, Id. Aen. 4, 459.*

Revirescens, tis, part. Taking heart again. *Revirescens pignore laudis, Sil. 8, 227.*

Reviresco, ãre, vi, incept. (1) To become, or wax, green again; to revive. (2) To be young again. (3) To take heart again. (1) = Si teretæ vetustas revirescere nec repubescere potest, Col. 1, 1. (2) Arte suam parili revirescere posse parentem, Ov. Met. 7, 305. (3) = Effertent se aliquando, & ad renovandum bellum revirescent, Cic. de Prov. Cons. 14.

Reviresens, tis, part. Revisting. At iis qui è plebe regiones sibi revisenti filios filiasve approbant, singula nummorum millia pro singulis dividebat, Suet. Aug. 46.

Revīsito, ãre, freq. To revisit, or go to see again, Plin. 18, 3.

*Revīto, ãre, si, sum. (1) To return, or come again, to see. (2) To revisit, or repay a visit. (3) To return. (1) *Reviso quid agant, Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 1. (2) Tu nos aliquando revise, Cic. Att. 1, 19. (3) = Inde redit rabies eadem, & furor ille revisit, Lucr. 4, 1110.**

Revīsitus, a, um, part. About to visit again. Quamvis provincias quoque & exercitus revisurum se saepe pronuntiasset, Suet. Tib. Ner. 38.

*Revivisco, ãre, revixi, etum, incept. [ex re, & vivisco, i. e. vivo] (1) To recover life. (2) Met. To revive again; to grow; or come up, again. (1) *Deficiens ad tua verba revixi, Ov. Epist. 8, 1. (2) = Ut simul cum rep. reviviscat, & recreetur, Cic. Fam. 6, 10.**

** || Reuma, ãtis, n. The ebbing and flowing of the sea, Veg. Vid. Rheuma. Lat. Aëlius.*

Reunctor, ñris, m. verb. A servant, or attendant to a physician, or chirurgion, who anointed them that used wrestling, and such other exercises, Plin. 29, 1. Litt. interpr.

|| Reungo, ãre, xi, etum, act. To anoint again, Litt. ex Cels.

*Revocābilis, le, adj. (1) That may be recalled. (2) Also that may be recompensed. (1) *Fatorum nulli revocabile carmen, Propert. 4, 7, 51. Revocabile telum Non fuit, Ov. Met. 6, 264. (2) Claud. Eutr. 2, 488.**

Revocāmen, inis, n. A recall, or calling back. Accipio revocamen, Ov. Fast. 1, 561.

Revocandus, a, um, part. To be called back. Ad artem & ad præcepta esse revocanda, Cic. de Or. 2, 11. conf. Sil. 7, 229. Liv. 41, 3.

Revocans, tis, part. Calling back, &c. Omen revocantis abesto, Ov. Epist. 13, 135.

Revocatio, ñis, f. verb. A recalling, or calling back. = Receptui signum aut revocationem à bello audire non possumus, Cic. Philipp. 13, 7.

Revocāturus, a, um, part. About to recall. Dixit, se non aliter classem revocaturum, Liv. 45, 11.

Revocātus, a, um, part. Recalled, called back. Cic. in Rull. 3, 1. § Revocatus à morte, Virg. Aen. 5, 476.

*Revoco, ãre, act. (1) To recall, to call back. (2) To bring, or restore. (3) To reassume, or begin anew. (4) To call in, to call for. (5) To refer, judge, or try. (6) To withdraw. (7) || To revoke, recant, or unsay. (8) To invite again. (1) *Candida quamvis millies puella euntem revocet, &c. Catull. 33, 9. (2) = Ut libertatem revoces, ac reducas, Plin. Paneg. 78. ¶ Gradum revocare, to bring back, Virg. Aen. 6, 128. (3) § Studia intermissa revocare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1. (4) = Pecunia quam revocare à privatis, & exigere jam cæpi, Plin. jun. (5) Ad quæ exempla me revocas? Cic. Ad scientiam omnia revocare, Id. de Fin. 2, 13. ¶ Revocare se, to change his mind, Id. Acad. 4, 17. (6) § A cupiditate revocare, Id. pro Cluent. 3. à turpissimo consilio, Id. (7) Litt. ex Sen. qui velim locum monstrasset. (8) § Vulpes ciconiam prior invitavit, ciconia vulpem revocavit, Phædr. 1, 26, 7.**

Revocor, ãri, ãtus, pass. To be recalled, reduced, &c. Optimum visum est consulem ex Sicilia revocari, Liv. 27, 4. Hæc ratione explicari & ad

naturam revocari facile possunt, Cic. de Div. 2, 70. In memoriam somni revocatur, Just. 1, 5, 3.

Rēvolans, tis, part. Flying back. Dum sol æquoreis revolans decurrit in astris, Manil. 2, 193. || Rēvōito, ãre, freq. To fly often back, Litt. ex Eutrop.

*Rēvōlo, ãre, nent. (1) To fly back again. (2) Met. To hasten. (1) *Æ Aves advolant & revolant, Varr. conf. Cic. N. D. 2, 49. (2) His auditis revolat ad patrem Cæsar, Patere. 2, 120.**

Rēvōlūbilis, le, adj. That may be rolled, or tumbled, back again. Sisyphæ, cui tradas revolubile pondus, habebis, Ov. in Ibin. 191.

Rēvolvens, tis, part. Rolling back. § Immania laxa revolvens, Sil. 1, 369.

*Rēvolvo, ãre, vi, utum, act. (1) To roll, or tumble, over, or back again; to turn over. (2) To go over again. (3) Met. To undergo, to suffer. (4) To revolve, to reflect upon. (5) To peruse again. (1) *Gelidum fluctum revolvit in partem superiorem, Col. 8, 17. Sed cuncta revolvens vitæ fata meæ, Lucr. 8, 316. (2) ¶ Iter omne fallacis sive revolvare, Virg. Aen. 9, 391. (3) Revolvere casus Iliacos da Tencris, Id. Aen. 10, 62. (4) Quid ego hæc ingrata revolve? Id. Aen. 2, 100. (5) Tuas adversus te origines revolvam, Liv. 33, 5. sc. Catois.**

*Rēvolvō, i, pass. (1) To be rolled, tumbled, or brought, back. (2) To revolt. (1) *Omnia ad communes rerum & generum summas revolvuntur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 31. (2) In eandem vitam te revolutum video esse, Ter. Illec. 4, 4, 69. ¶ Ad irritum revolvi, to come to nought, Tac. Hist. 3, 26, 2.**

|| Rēvōlus, li, m. A pedlar, Litt. ex Col.

|| Rēvōlūtio, ñis, f. verb. A revolution, or whirling round, Aug. 4. Circulus, ambitus, Cic.

*- Rēvōlūtus, a, um, part. (1) Tumbled, brought, or turned, back again. (2) Wound off. (3) Returning. (1) *Equo suffosso revolutus, Virg. Aen. 11, 671. Femina in veterem fato revoluta figuram, Id. 6, 449. (2) Excussi inanibus radii revolutaque pensa, Id. Aen. 9, 476. (3) Revolutus ad dispensationem inopiæ, &c. Liv. 4, 12.**

Rēvomens, tis, part. Vomiting up again. Salsos rident revomentem pectore fluctus, Virg. Aen. 5, 182. § Revomentes æquora navæ, Sil. 10, 326. Met. Spectavinus Contorta è fundo revomentem transtra Charybdim, Id. 2, 308.

Rēvōmo, ãre, vi, itum, act. To vomit, spew, or cast, up again; to disgorge. Dracones avium pluinam excitam revomunt, Plin. 10, 72. Purpuram aurumque in ripam assidue mota ventis maria revomebant, Flor. 4, 11, 8.

*Reus, a, um, adj. [à res, i. e. qui rem, i. e. dīxer, causam habet seu litem] (1) Arraigned, impleaded. (2) || Guilty. (3) Obligated to perform, obnoxious. (1) *Reos appello non eos modo, qui arguuntur, sed omnes, quorum de re disceptatur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 43. ¶ Inter damnatos magis quam inter reos, Tac. Ann. 16, 14. ¶ Reus rei capitalis, tried for his life, Cic. Verr. 2, 39. injuriarum, sued upon an action of trespass, Quint. de pecuniis repetundis, impeached of bribery, Cic. || satisfaciendi, bound to find sureties, Ulp. majestatis, tried for treason, Suet. (2) *Leges quæ de civium reorum supplicio latae sunt, Cic. Catil. 1, 11. sed var. codd. (3) Taurum Constituam ante aras voti reus, Virg. Aen. 5, 237.***

*Reus, i, m. subst. (1) The defendant in a process; he that is accused, or sued. (2) Alio a surety, one bound for another. (1) *¶ Quis erat petitor? Fannius; quis reus? Fannius, Cic. (2) Reus stipulando, & reus promittendo, dicitur, vid. Fest. p. 408. Cùm se tanti exitii reum clamitaret, Tac. Ann. 2, 24.**

Rēvulsio, ñis, f. verb. [à revello] A pulling up; a plucking away, or back; revulsion. Unius ichedæ revulsio, Plin. 13, 12.

Rēvulsus, a, um, part. Pulled off; plucked, or torn, up, or away. Nisi septis revulsis introiri non potest, Cic. Philipp. 5, 4. = Effracta & revulsa janua, Id. Caput à cervice revulsum, Virg. Aen. 4, 523.

*Rex, rēgis, m. [à regendo] (1) A king, under which also a queen is included. (2) *Κατ' ἑξῆς, the king of Persia. (3) A prince of the blood.**

(4) *Alfo à ruler, or gouverneur; a chief, a great man. (5) A tutor, or pedagogue. (6) A great, or rich, man. (7) A patron. (8) A titular, or nominal, king; a chief gouverneur. (9) A tyrant. (1) Ad Ptolemæum Cleopatramque reges legati missi sunt, Liv. 27, 4. (2) Rex semper maximus agebat gratias, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 7. In Asiam ad regem militatum abiit, Id. Heaut. 1, 1, 65. Sic ap. Nep. & alios sæpe. (3) Cùm maximè vellet pro communi amico atque arbitro controversias regum componere, Cæsar. B. C. 3, 109. sc. Ptolemæi liberos qui de regno disceptabant. (4) Regem me esse oportuit, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 20. interpr. Donato. (5) Memor Actæ non alio rege pueritiæ, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 8. ¶ Alii ad mortem puerorum colludentium βασιλιδαν, de quo alibi Flaccus, pueri ludentes, rex eris, aiunt, quibus tamen non assentior. (6) Regibus hic mos est, ubi equos meicantur, opertos inspiciunt, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 86. (7) = Fructus amicitiae magis cibis imputat hunc rex, Juven. 5, 14. (8) Lacedæmonii duos semper habebant reges, nomine magis quam imperio, Nep. Ages. 1. Prætor factus est Hannibal postquam rex fuerat, Id. Hannib. 7. ¶ Reges ærarii, the managers of the treasury, Cic. in Rull. 2, 6. Rex vini, the king of good fellows, the master of the revells, Hor. (9) Impunè quidlibet tacere, id est, regem esse, Sall. B. Jug. 36.*

R ante H.

** || Rhā, indecl. Ann. 22, 8. & Rhācōma, ãtis, n, Plin. 27, 12. [ῥῆ, & ῥῆμα, Gr. à Rha fluvio, juxta quem crevit supra Pontum] Rhubarb, a kind of dock root. = Radix Pontica, Cels.*

** || Rhabdos, i, f. [à Gr. ῥάβδος, virga] A mace, like a straight wand, Apul. de mundo, p. 727.*

** || Rhabdūchus, i, m. [qui ῥάβδον ἔχει, i. e. virgam fert; à ῥάβδος, virga, & ἔχω, habeo] A sergeant of the mace, a vergier. Lat. Licitor.*

Rhācīnus, i, m. [à colore uvæ nigræ] A fish of a brown dun colour, Plin. 32, 8. & Ov. in Halieutic.

** Rhācōma, ãtis, n. [ῥάκωμα, Gr.] A kind of herb which cometh from beyond Pontus. Ruell. taketh it to be the same with the Rha Ponticum, Plin. 27, 12.*

† Rhādīne, es, f. A nice, tender, or dainty, girl, Litt. ex Lucr.

** || Rhāgas, ãdis, f. Aug. pl. Rhāgades, um, f. & Rhāgadia, ñrum, n. Plin. 24, 10. [ῥαγάδες, à Gr. ῥαγίζω, quod signif. abrumpo] Chops and clefts in the hands, feet, &c. chilblains, occasioned by chillness; also the piles, Litt.*

** Rhāgion, ii, n. [ita dict. ab acini parvi similitudine, quod ῥαγίων, appell.] A little venomous spider, with very short feet, Plin. 29, 4.*

** Rhāgoīdes, is, f. [ῥαγοειδής, Gr. sc. χιτῶν] The third coat which encompasseth the eye, wherein is the hole by which we see, Cels. 7, 7. Lat. Uvea, iris.*

** Rhamnus, ni, m. [ῥάμνος, Gr.] A white bramble, called rhamn, or Christ's thorn; buckthorn, the rheimbury bush, Plin. 24, 3.*

** || Rhāphānus, ni, m. A radish; also a pestilent, or venomous, shrub in Africa. Vid. Raphanus.*

Rhāphius, ii, m. [cbaum, quem Galli rhabbi-um vocabant] A beast in shape like a wolf, and speckled like a libbard, Plin. 8, 19.

** Rhapsōdia, æ, f. [ex ῥάπτω, suo, & ὁδὸς, cantus] carmen, & prop. dic. de carminibus Homeri, quæ cùm antè dissipata essent disjectaque, à Pisistrato in Rhapsodias, seu libros, digesta sunt, Cic. de Orat. 3, 34. a rhapsody; or book of Homer's poems. Versum illum Homeri retulit ex secundâ rhapsodiâ, Nep. Dion. 6.*

** || Rhectæ, ãrum, m. pl. [à ῥήσσω, rumpo] Earthquakes causing the ground to break open, Apul. de Mundo, p. 730.*

Rhēda, æ, f. A chariot, coach, calash, or ca-roach. Hanc epistolam dictavi sedens in rheuâ, Cic. Att. 5, 17. ¶ Capfus rhedæ, the coach-box, Vitr.

Rhēdīrius, a, um, adj. Of, or serving for, a cart,

Encircled, surrounded. (1) *Ecce manus juvenem interea post terga revinctum, Virg. Aen. 2, 57.* (2) *Templum velleribus niveis & testâ fronde revinctum, Id. Aen. 4, 459.*

Revirescens, tis, part. Taking heart again. *Revirescens pignore laudis, Sil. 8, 227.*

Reviresco, Ære, vi, incept. (1) To become, or grow, green again; to revive. (2) To be young again. (3) To take heart again. (1) = Si teræ vetustas revirescere nec repubescere potest, Col. 1, 1. (2) Arte suum parili revirescere posse parentem, Ov. Met. 7, 305. (3) = Effertent se aliquando, & ad renovandum bellum revirescent, Cic. de Prov. Conf. 14.

Revivens, tis, part. Revivifying. *At iis qui è plebe regiones sibi reviventi filius filiaque approbarent, singula nummorum millia pro singulis dividebat, Suet. Aug. 46.*

Revivito, Ære, freq. To revisit, or go to see again, Plin. 18, 3.

*Revivito, Ære, si, sum. (1) To return, or come again, to see. (2) To revisit, or repay a visit. (3) To return. (1) *Revivito quid agant, Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 1. (2) Tu nos aliquando revivite, Cic. Att. 1, 19. (3) = Inde redit rabies eadem, & furor ille reviviscit, Lucr. 4, 1110.**

Reviviscit, a, um, part. About to visit again. *Quamvis provincias quoque & exercitus reviviscit, Suet. Tib. Ner. 38.*

*Revivisco, Ære, revixi, Ætum, incept. [ex re, & vivisco, i. e. vivo] (1) To recover life. (2) Met. To revive again; to grow, or come up, again. (1) *Deficiens ad tua verba revixi, Ov. Epist. 1, 3, 9. (2) = Ut simul cum rep. reviviscat, & recreetur, Cic. Fam. 6, 10.**

** || Reuma, Ætis, n. The ebbing and flowing of the sea, Veg. Vid. Rheuma. Lat. Ællus.*

Reunctor, Æris, m. verb. A servant, or attendant to a physician, or surgeon, who anointed them that used wrestling, and such other exercises, Plin. 29, 1. Litt. interpr.

|| Reungo, Ære, xi, Ætum, aët. To anoint again, Litt. ex Cels.

*Revocabilis, le, adj. (1) That may be recalled. (2) Also that may be recompensed. (1) *Fatorum nulli revocabile carmen, Propert. 4, 7, 51. Revocabile telum Non fuit, Ov. Met. 6, 264. (2) Claud. Lutr. 2, 488.**

Revocamen, Ænis, n. A recall, or calling back. *Accipio revocamen, Ov. Fast. 1, 561.*

Revocandus, a, um, part. To be called back. *Ad artem & ad præcepta esse revocanda, Cic. de Or. 2, 11. conf. Sil. 7, 229. Liv. 41, 3.*

Revocans, tis, part. Calling back, &c. Omen revocantis abesto, Ov. Epist. 13, 135.

Revocatio, Ænis, f. verb. A recalling, or calling back. = Receptui signum aut revocationem à bello audire non possumus, Cic. Philipp. 13, 7.

Revocaturus, a, um, part. About to recall. *Dixit, se non aliter classem revocaturum, Liv. 45, 11.*

Revocatus, a, um, part. Recalled, called back. *Cic. in Rull. 3, 1. § Revocatus à morte, Virg. Aen. 5, 476.*

*Revoco, Ære, aët. (1) To recall, to call back. (2) To bring, or restore. (3) To reassume, or begin anew. (4) To call in, to call for. (5) To refer, judge, or try. (6) To withdraw. (7) To revoke, recant, or unsay. (8) To invite again. (1) *Candida quamvis millies puella euntem revocet, &c. Catull. 33, 9. (2) = Ut libertatem revoces, ac reducas, Plin. Paneg. 78. ¶ Gradum revocare, to bring back, Virg. Aen. 6, 128. (3) § Studia intermissa revocare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1. (4) = Pecunia quam revocare à privatis, & exigere jam cæpi, Plin. jun. (5) Ad quæ exempla me revocas? Cic. Ad scientiam omnia revocare, Id. de Fin. 2, 13. ¶ Revocare se, to change his mind, Id. Acad. 4, 17. (6) § A cupiditate revocare, Id. pro Cluent. 3. à turpissimo consilio, Id. (7) Litt. ex Sen. qui velim locum monstrasset. (8) § Vulpes ciconiam prior invitavit, ciconia vulpem revocavit, Phædr. 1, 26, 7.**

Revocor, Æri, Ætus, pass. To be recalled, reduced, &c. Optimum visum est consulem ex Sicilia revocari, Liv. 27, 4. Hæc ratione explicari & ad

naturam revocari facile possunt, Cic. de Div. 2, 70. In memoriam somni revocatur, Just. 1, 5, 3.

Revölans, tis, part. Flying back. *Dum sol æquoreis revolans decurrit in astris, Manil. 2, 193. || Revölito, Ære, freq. To fly often back, Litt. ex Eutrop.*

*Revöllo, Ære, neut. (1) To fly back again. (2) Met. To hasten. (1) *Æ Aves advolant & revolant, Varr. conf. Cic. N. D. 2, 49. (2) His auditis revolat ad patrem Cæsar, Patere. 2, 120.**

Revölubilis, le, adj. That may be rolled, or tumbled, back again. *Sisyphæ, cui tradas revolubile pondus, habebis, Ov. in Ibin. 191.*

Revölvens, tis, part. Rolling back. *§ Immania saxa revölvens, Sil. 1, 369.*

*Revölvo, Ære, vi, Ætum, aët. (1) To roll, or tumble, over, or back again; to turn over. (2) To go over again. (3) Met. To undergo, to suffer. (4) To revolve, to reflect upon. (5) To peruse again. (1) *Gelidum fluctum revolvit in partem superiorem, Col. 8, 17. Sed cuncta revölvens V. tæ fata meæ, Lucr. 8, 316. (2) ¶ Iter omne fallacis silvæ revölvere, Virg. Aen. 9, 391. (3) Revölvere casus Iliacos da Tæncris, Id. Aen. 10, 62. (4) Quid ego hæc ingrata revölvo? Id. Aen. 2, 100. (5) Tuas adversus te origines revölvam, Liv. 33, 5. sc. Catonis.**

*Revölvor, i, pass. (1) To be rolled, tumbled, or brought, back. (2) To revolt. (1) *Omnia ad communes rerum & generum summas revölventur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 31. (2) In eandem vitam te revolutum video esse, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 69. ¶ Ad iritum revölvi, to come to nought, Tac. Hist. 3, 26, 2.**

|| Revölus, li, m. A pedlar, Litt. ex Col.

|| Revölutio, Ænis, f. verb. A revolution, or whirling round, Aug. ¶ Circulus, ambitus, Cic.

*Revölutus, a, um, part. (1) Tumbled, brought, or turned, back again. (2) Wound off. (3) Returning. (1) *Equo suffosso revolutus, Virg. Aen. 11, 671. Femina in veterem fato revoluta figuram, Id. 6, 449. (2) Excussis inanibus radii revolutaque pensa, Id. Aen. 9, 476. (3) Revolutus ad dispensationem inopie, &c. Liv. 4, 12.**

Revölvens, tis, part. Vomiting up again. *Salso ridet revölventem pectore fluctus, Virg. Aen. 5, 182. § Revölventes æquora nautæ, Sil. 10, 326. Met. Spectavimus Contorta è fundo revölventem transra Charybdim, Id. 2, 308.*

Revölvo, Ære, vi, Ætum, aët. To vomit, spew, or cast, up again; to disgorge. *Dracones avium plumam excitam revölunt, Plin. 10, 72. Purpuram aurumque in ripam assidue mota ventis maria revölvebant, Flor. 4, 11, 8.*

*Reus, a, um, adj. [à res, i. e. qui rem, i. e. dixit, causam habet seu litem] (1) Arraigned, impleaded. (2) || Guilty. (3) Obligated to perform, obnoxious. (1) *Reos appello non eos modò, qui arguuntur, sed omnes, quorum de re disceptatur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 43. ¶ Inter damnatos magis quam inter reos, Tac. Ann. 16, 14. ¶ Reus rei capitalis, tried for his life, Cic. Verr. 2, 39. injuriam, sued upon an action of trespass, Quint. de pecuniis repetundis, impeached of bribery, Cic. || satisfaciendi, bound to find sureties, Ulp. majestatis, tried for treason, Suet. (2) *Leges quæ de civium reorum supplicio latæ sunt, Cic. Catil. 1, 11. sed var. codd. (3) Taurum Constituam ante aras voti reus, Virg. Aen. 5, 237.***

*Reus, i, m. subst. (1) The defendant in a process; he that is accused, or sued. (2) Also a surety, one bound for another. (1) *¶ Quis erat petitor? Fannius; quis reus? Fannius, Cic. (2) Reus stipulando, & reus promittendo, dicitur, vid. Fest. p. 408. Cùm se tanti exitii reum clamitaret, Tac. Ann. 2, 24.**

Revulsio, Ænis, f. verb. [à revello] A pulling up; a plucking away, or back; revulsion. Unius ichedæ revulsio, Plin. 13, 12.

Revulsus, a, um, part. Pulled off; plucked, or torn, up, or away. Nisi septis revulsis introiri non potest, Cic. Philipp. 5, 4. = Effracta & revulsa janua, Id. Caput à cervice revulsum, Virg. Aen. 4, 523.

Rex, rēgis, m. [à regendo] (1) A king, under which also a queen is included. (2) Κατ' ἐξοχῆν, the king of Persia. (3) A prince of the blood.

*(4) Also à ruler, or governor; a chief, a great man. (5) A tutor, or pedagogue. (6) A great, or rich, man. (7) A patron. (8) A titular, or nominal, king; a chief governor. (9) A tyrant. (1) *Ad Ptolemæum Cleopatramque reges legati missi sunt, Liv. 27, 4. (2) Rex semper maximus agebat gratias, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 7. In Afiæ ad regem militatum abiit, Id. Heaut. 1, 1, 65. Sic ap. Nep. & alios sæpe. (3) Cùm maximè vellet pro communi amico atque arbitro controversias regum componere, Cæsar. B. C. 3, 109. sc. Ptolemæi liberos qui de regno disceptabant. (4) *Regem me esse oportuit, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 20. interpr. Donato. (5) Memor Actæ non alio rege pueritiæ, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 8. ¶ Alii ad morem puerorum colludentium Βασίλιδαν, de quo alibi Flaccus, pueri ludentes, rex eris, aiunt, quibus tamen non assentior. (6) Regibus hic mos est, ubi equos mercantur, opertos inspiciunt, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 86. (7) = Fructus amicitiae magis cibis; imputat hunc rex, Juv. 5, 14. (8) Lacedæmonii duos semper habebant reges, nomine magis quam imperio, Nep. Ages. 1. Prætor factus est Hannibal postquam rex fuerat, Id. Hannib. 7. ¶ Reges ærarii, the managers of the treasury, Cic. in Rull. 2, 6. Rex vini, the king of good fellows, the master of the revels, Hor. (9) Impune quidlibet tacere, id est, regem esse, Sall. B. Jug. 36.***

R ante H.

** || Rhā, indecl. Ann. 22, 8. & Rhācōma, Ætis, n, Plin. 27, 12. [ῥῆζ, & ῥῆζωμα, Gr. à Rha fluvio, juxta quem cecidit supra Pontum] Rhubarb, a kind of dock root. = Radix Pontica, Cels.*

** || Rhabdos, i, f. [à Gr. ῥᾶβδος, virga] A mace, or like a straight wand, Apul. de mundo, p. 727.*

** || Rhabdūchus, i, m. [qui ῥᾶβδον ἔχει, i. e. virgam fert; à ῥᾶβδος, virga, & ἔχω, habeo] A sergeant of the mace, a vergor. Lat. Licitor.*

Rhācinus, i, m. [à colore uvæ nigræ] A fish of a brown dun colour, Plin. 32, 8. & Ov. in Halieutic.

** Rhācōma, Ætis, n. [ῥᾶκωμα, Gr.] A kind of herb which cometh from beyond Pontus. Ruell. taketh it to be the same with the Rha Ponticum, Plin. 27, 12.*

† Rhādīne, es, f. A nice, tender, or dainty, girl, Litt. ex Lucr.

** || Rhāgas, Ædis, f. Aug. pl. Rhāgades, um, f. & Rhāgādia, Ærum, n. Plin. 24, 10. [ῥαγᾶδες, à Gr. ῥαγίζω, quod signif. abrumbo] Chops and clefts in the hands, feet, &c. chilblains, occasioned by chilbliness; also the piles, Litt.*

** Rhāgion, ii, n. [ita dict. ab acini parvi similitudine, quod ῥαγίων, appell.] A little venomous spider, with very short feet, Plin. 29, 4.*

** Rhāgoīdes, is, f. [ῥαγοειδής, Gr. sc. χιτῶν] The third coat which encompasseth the eye, wherein is the hole by which we see, Cels. 7, 7. Lat. Uvea, iris.*

** Rharnus, ni, m. [ῥᾶρνος, Gr.] A white bramble, called rharn, or Christ's thorn; buckthorn, the rhainbury bush, Plin. 24, 3.*

** || Rhāphānus, ni, m. A radish; also a pestilent, or venomous, shrub in Africa. Vid. Raphanus.*

Rhāphus, ii, m. [cbaum, quem Galli rhaphium vocabant] A beast in shape like a wolf, and speckled like a libbard, Plin. 8, 19.

** Rhapsōdia, æ, f. [ex ῥᾶπσω, suo, & ὥδη, cantus] carmen, & prop. dic. de carminibus Homeri, quæ cùm antè dissipata essent disjectaque, à Pisistrato in Rhapsodias, seu libros, digesta sunt, Cic. de Orat. 3, 34. a rhapsody, or book of Homer's poems. Versum illum Homeri retulit ex secundâ rhapsodiâ, Nep. Dion. 6.*

** || Rhectæ, Ærum, m. pl. [à ῥήσσω, rumpo] Earthquakes causing the ground to break open, Apul. de Mundo, p. 730.*

Rhēda, æ, f. A chariot, coach, calash, or carioch. Hanc epistolam dictavi sedens in rhedâ, Cic. Att. 5, 17. ¶ Capus rhedæ, the coach-box, Vitr.

Rhēdārius, a, um, adj. Of, or serving for, a cart,

part, chariot, or coach. § Rhedarius mulus, Varr. R. R. 3, 7.

Rhedarius, ii, m. A carter, a charioteer, or coachman. Adverſi rhedarium occidunt, Cic. pro Mil. 10.

Rhēno, ōnis, m. [villoſum humerorum & pe-
toris velamen; vocab. ex Græcis ſumptum, qui
oves pnyās, appell. vel à pnyās, pellis; vel à Rheno
fl. quod Rhenani populi his uterentur, Iſid.] A
thick garment ſured, or made of ſkins, covering the
ſhoulders and breaſt, which the ancient Almainſ
were wont to wear in the wars; a caſſock, or
juſt de corps made of ſkins. Veſtes de pellibus rhe-
nones vocantur, Serv. ex Sall. Germani parvis
rhenonum pellibus utuntur, Caſ. B. G. 6, 21.

*Rhēon, i, n. [à pnyās, fluo, quoniam ad flu-
xum medendum utile] Rhubarb, Jun.

*Rhētōr, ōris, m. [pnyās, Gr. à pnyās, dico] A
rhetorician, or rhetoric maſter. Rhetores dicendi
præcepta tradunt, Cic. de Orat. 1, 18. Cicero
noſter, dum ego adſum, non ceſſavit apud rheto-
rem, Id. Quid diſtant rhetor, ſophiſta, & ora-
tor, vid. Marium Victorinum.

*Rhētōrica, ōrum, pl. n. ſc. præcepta, Books,
or precepts, of rhetoric, Cic. de Fato, 2.

*Rhētōrica, æ, vel Rhētōricē, es, f. ſc. τέχνη.
Rhetoric, oratory, the art of ſpeaking handsomely.
Rhetoricam palmæ, dialecticam pugno ſimilem
dicebat, quod latius loquerentur rhetores, diale-
ctici compreſſius, Cic. de Fin. 2, 6.

*Rhētōricē, adv. Rhetorically, like an orator.
Rhetoricē mavis nos diſputare, quàm diale-
cticē? Cic. de Fin. 2, 6.

*Rhētōricō, āre, act. id. quod ſeq. rhetoricor.
Rhetoricāti, pro rhetoricatus es, Non.

*Rhētōricor, āri, ātus, dep. To play the rhe-
torician, to ſpeak like an orator; to rhetoricate,
Tert. † Rhetoricē diſputare, Cic.

*Rhētōricōtēros. [ρητορικώτερος, Gr. i. e.
magis rhetor, vel magis oratorius] More orator-
like, more eloquent, Cic. de Orat. 3. ad morem
Lucil.

*Rhētōricus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to,
rhetoric; rhetorical. More rhetorico loqui, Cic.
de Orat. 1, 29. § Ars rhetorica, Quint. 3, 5.

*Rhētōricus, ci, m. ſc. liber. A book of rhe-
torick, Quint. 3, 1.

*Rhētōricus, i, m. dim. [à rhetor] A little,
or young, orator, Gell. 17, 20.

*† Rhētōriſto, āre, act. i. e. Rhetoricē loquor,
Non. ex Pompin.

*Rhētra, æ, f. lex [à pnyās, loqui] The oracle
of Apollo; alſo the laws of Lycurgus, quibz were
held as oracles, Amm.

*Rhēuma, ātis, n. [à pnyās, fluo] A rheum, a
catarrh, a diſtillation of humours, Med. † Rheu-
matismus, Plin. Alſo the ebbing and flowing of
the ſea, or tide, Veg.

*Rheumāticus, a, um, adj. Rheumatick, that is
troubled with rheum, Plin. 29, 6.

*Rhēumātīdio, āre, neut. [à rheuma] To run
with humours, Theod. Priſc.

*Rheumātismus, mi, m. [à rheuma] A flux,
the diſeaſe of rheum, a rheumatism. = Rheumatif-
mos Græci fluxiones vocant, Plin. 22, 17. Glans
reſiſtit rheumatismis, Id. 24, 3.

Rhexia, æ, f. herba proprio nomine Onocylis
dicta, Plin. 22, 21.

† Rhibes, ium, f. pl. Raſpices, corinths, Jun.

*Rhīna, æ, f. [à pnyās, Gr. i. e. lima; ob cutis
aſperitatem] A ſkatē, Plin. 32, ult. = ſquatus,
Id. ibid.

*Rhīnōcēros, ōtis, m. [ex pnyās pnyās, naſus, &
ἐρπες, cornu] (1) The rhinoceros, a beaſt which is
an enemy to the elephant, having a horn in his
ſnout bending upwards; ſome take it for the uni-
corn. (2) Alſo a veſſel with a long ſpout, out of
which oil was dropped upon the people as they
bathed. (3) † Alſo one who is gag toothed. (1)
Plin. 8, 20. (2) Magno cum rhinocērote lavari,
Juv. 7, 130. conf. & Mart. 4, 52. (3) Lucil.
Rhīnōcērotis naſus, a turning up of the noſe in
ſcoffing and cenſuring, Mart. 1, 4.

† Rhīnōclīſia, æ, f. herbæ genus [à pnyās
κλίσις, Gr. i. e. narium inclinatio] Vid. Cal.
al. leg. rhinochīſia, Plin. 27, 8.

*Rhizagra, æ, f. [ex pnyās, radix, & ἄγρα cap-
tura] A ſurgeon's inſtrument to draw out a ſplinter,
bone, or tooth, Celf. 7, 12.

*Rhizias, æ, m. [à pnyās, radix] The juice of
the root laſerpitium, Plin. 19, 3.

*Rhizōtōmus, i, m. [ρίζοτόμος, qui pnyās
τέμνει, i. e. radices ſecat] A gatherer of roots;
alſo a kind of iris, Plin. 21, 7.

† Rhōbīgus, i, m. Vid. Robigus in Propr.

*Rhōdīnus, a, um, adj. Lat. Roſaceus. [à Gr.
ῥόδον, roſa] Of, or belonging to, roſes; made of
roſes. § = Rhodinum oleum, Plin. 15, 7. un-
guentum, Id.

*Rhōdītes, æ, m. [ab eodem] A precious ſtone
of a roſe colour, Plin. 37, 11.

*Rhōdōdaphne, es, f. [ῥοδοδάφνη, Gr. ex ῥόδον,
roſa, & δάφνη, laurea] A ſhrub having a flower
like a roſe, and a leaf like the laurel, or bay, Plin.
16, 20.

*Rhōdōdendros, i, f. & Rhōdōdendron, i, n.
Plin. 16, 20. [ῥοδοδάενδρον, Gr. q. d. roſa arbo-
reſcens; ex ῥόδον, roſa, & δάενδρον, arbor] (1) A
tree with leaves like an almond tree, but larger,
called an oleander. (2) † It is rather a ſhrub
growing to a man's height in Switzerland, and
bearing purple flowers like roſes, the ſame with
rhododaphne. (1) = Rhododendros ne nomen
quidem apud nos inveni Latinum, rhododaphnen
vocant, aut nerium, Plin. 24, 11. interpr. Coop.
(2) Litt.

*Rhōdōra, æ, f. [à roſario floris colore, ſc. à
ῥόδον, roſa] An herb having a leaf like a nettle,
and a flower like a roſe, Plin. 24, 19.

*Rhōicus, a, um, adj. [à pnyās, fluxus] Fluid.
Medici rhōicis utuntur ad conuſa, Plin. 24, 11.

*Rhōicus, i, m. [ῥόικος, Gr.] corymbus au-
reus ad pnyās, i. e. mali Punici ſimilitudinem, factus.

*Rhōites, æ, m. [à pnyās, malum Punicum] Pome-
granate wine, Plin. 14, 16.

*Rhomboides, eos, adj. [i. e. rhombi formam
habens; ex ῥόμβος, rhombus, & εἶδος, ſpecies]
(1) A geometrical diamond figure conſiſting of unequal
ſides, as rhombus does of equal, Geom. (2) Alſo a
fiſh ſo called, Geſn.

*Rhombus, bi, m. [ῥόμβος, Gr. ἀπὸ τῶ ῥόμ-
βου, i. e. à volvendo] (1) † A figure of four
equal, but not right-angled, ſides, like a quarry of
glaſs. (2) Alſo a ſpinning wheel, reel, whirl, or
turn. (3) A kind of rolling inſtrument, quibz
wheels uſed to fetch the moon out of heaven. (4)
A fiſh called a birt, or turbot. (5) † Alſo the
points of the mariner's compaſs; a rhumb. (1) Ap.
Geom. (2) Ov. Faſt. 2, 575. interpr. Fabr. &
Litt. (3) Deſcendunt & magico torti ſub carmine
rhombi, Prop. 2, 28, 35. (4) Non me juverint
rhombus aut ſcari, Hor. Epod. 2, 50. Spatium ad-
mirabile rhombi, Juv. 4, 39. (5) Ex uſu bodieno.

*Rhomphea, æ, f. [ῥομφαία, Gr.] A kind of
long Thracian ſword; a two-handed ſword, an
arming ſword, a luck. Thracas rhompheas im-
pediebant, Liv. 31, 39. Val. Flacc. mediam
licenter corripit, Arg. 6, 98. ut & alii, ſed recent.
ſcil. Scrib. & rhomphea.

*Rhomphealis, le, adj. Belonging to a long
ſword, Prud.

*Rhonchiſto, āre, act. [ῥονχίζω, Gr. à ῥόν-
χος, rhoncus] To ſnort, or rout, in the ſleep, Lexi-
cogr. ex Plaut. Lat. ſterto.

*Rhonchus, chi, m. [ῥόγχος, Gr.] A ſnorting,
or ſnoring; Met. a mocking, a ſcoff, a ſhout, a
jeer, Mart. 1, 4.

*Rhōplicus, vel ius, a, um, adj. i. e. cla-
varis [à ῥόπαλον, clava, M.] Rhopalicus verſus,
Gramm. is eſt qui à monosyllabā voce incipiens
gradatim creſcit, & ῥόπαλον, i. e. Herculis clavam
imitatur, ab anguſto & tenui in latitudinem deſi-
nens, Mar. Plot. ut, Ὁ μὲν κληρὶ Ἀτρεΐδῃ μοῖρῃ-
γὰς ὁλκιδέειμυ. Et illud ſpes deus æternæ
ſolationis conciliator, Ex Litt.

*Rhōpālon, i, n. [à Gr. ῥόπαλον, clava, quod
radicem habeat clavæ ſimilem] A water lily, called
nenuphar, Plin. 35, 7.

*Rhus, i, m. & f. Lat. Fluxus [à pnyās, contr.
ῥῆς] A luſhy ſhrub called ſumack, leather-ſumack,
curryers-ſumack, with the leaves tubercles of ſkins and
hides are dreſſed and tanned, Plin. 24, 11. &

*Rhus, i, n. [ab eodem] The ſeed of the ſhrub
of that name. § Rhus Syriacum, Plin. 24, 14.
Celf. 6, 11.

*Rhyas, ādis, f. [ῥυάς, Gr. ſc. oculorum flu-
xio; ex ῥῆω, ῥῆω, fluo] Eſt & piſcis, quem lucam
vacant; item imbecilla vitis, quæ & φέκας. The
diſeaſe of the eyes when they water, or weep, con-
tinually, Celf. 7, 7, 4.

*Rhyparogāphus, phi, m. [qui ῥυπαρά, i. e.
ſordida & humilia γράφει, vel pingit] A painter
of trifles, or mean things, Plin. 35, 10.

*Rhymicus, a, um, adj. Of rhyme, made in
rhyme, or metre; rhythmic. Rhythmica muſicæ
pars, Iſidor.

*Rhythmicus, i, m. [à ſeq.] A rhymor, or
rhyming poet; a rhyme-doggerel, a ballad-maker.
Nec ſunt hæc rhythmicorum ac muſicorum a-
cerimā normā dirigenda, Cic. de Orat. 3, 49.

*Rhythmus, i, m. [ῥυθμός, Gr. à Celt. rime]
Metre, rhyme, number, or harmony in ſpeaking. R.
Rhythmi, id eſt, numeri, ſpatio temporum con-
ſtant, metra etiam ordinē, Quint. 9, 4. ubi lege
plura. ¶ Venarum rhythmus, the proportion,
Vitr. 1, 1.

*Rhýion, ti, n. [ῥύτιν, Gr. à ῥῆω, traho,
quod potus ex eo velut trahendo bibitur] A veſſel,
or cup, like a half moon, Mart. 2, 35. De hoc vaſe
vide Athenarum libro 10. cap. 13. & 11. cap. 1.
5, & 26.

R ante I.

¶ Ribes, ium, f. pl. Red goſeberrys, baſard:
corinths, common ribes, Offic.

Rica, æ, f. [à ritu, quod Romano ritu cūma
ſacrificium ſeminie faciunt, capita velant, Varr.
pot. à pnyās, i. e. cingulum, Heſych. quod ſit mu-
liebre cingulum capitis, Feſt. vel id. quod ricini-
um, Id.] (1) A woman's hood, a little cloak, or
mantle, quibz women uſed to cover their heads with
in ſacrificing. (2) Alſo a kerchief. (1) Plaut.
Epid. 2, 2, 48. (2) Varr. L. L. 4, 29.

¶ Ricinātus, a, um, adj. Clad in ſuch a cloak,
or mantle. Riciniati, mimi planipedes, Feſt. § Ri-
ciniatus Jupiter, Annob.

Ricinium, ii, n. id. quod ricinum [à rica id-
que ſort. à reicio, i. e. rejicio, pro reica dict.] A
woman's ſhort cloak. Riciniis & vinculis purpuræ,
Cic. de Legg. 2, 23. conf. Varr. L. L. 4, 30.

Ricinum, i, n. & Ricinus, i, m. Serv. Ricin-
um eſt omne veſtimentum quadratum, Feſt. cujus
partem mediam retrorſum jaciebant, Varr. [dict.
ab eo, quod poſt tergum rejicitur, Serv.] A cloak
of which they threw part over their ſhoulders; any
garment four-square, a cloſe hood, Litt. ex Cic.

Ricinus, i, m. [qu. ex re, & canis; quod canum
aures inteſlet, Iſid.] (1) A vermin called a tike,
quibz annoyeth ſundry kinds of beaſts, ſuch as dogs,
ſheep, &c. (2) Alſo an herb in Ægypt called
palma Chriſti, having a ſeed like a tike. (1) Ri-
cini & pulices, Varr. R. R. 2, 9. Ricini, qui boſum
feminibus inhaerent, eximantur, Col. 6, 2. Ricini
ovibus non erunt moleſti, Cato, 97. (2) Plin. 15, 7.

*Ricito, āre, act. To make a noiſe, properly as
libbards do, Spart.

*Ricium, i, n. id. quod ricinus. Mollia ricia
tremunt duos nudantia dentes, Lucr. 5, 1063.
Inhorrebat ricium, Id. 6, 1193.

*Ricſus, ūs, m. verb. [à ringo, rinxi, ricſum]
(1) A grining, or ſcornfull opening of the mouth in
laughing; a threatening, griping, or gnaring, as
of dogs. (2) Alſo the mouth, a jaw, or chap. (1)
Rifu diducere ricſum Auditoris, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 7.
vid. Quint. 1, 11. Uique eò ut ricſus ejus, ac
mentum paulò ſit attritus, Cic. Verr. 4, 43. de
Herculis ſtatua. Torva canino latravat ricſu, Juv.
2, 272. (2) Flexibiles ricſus quadrupedis, Or.
ad Piſon. ¶ Ricſus columbæ, a pigeon's bill,
Plin. Ricſus ad aures dehileſcens, a wide ſparrow's
mouth, Id. 8, 21.

† Ricſula, æ, f. dim. [à rica] parvum ricinum,
i. e. palliolum ad uſum capitis, Feſt.

Ridendus, a, um, part. To be laughed at. § Ri-
denda poemata, Juv. 10, 124.

Ridens, tis, part. Laughing, ſmiling, Catull.
49, 5. Ov. Met. 5, 116.

Rideo, ēre, ſi, ſum, neut. vel act. [de etymo.
ridere]

parum constā.] (1) To laugh at. (2) To mock, jest, or scoff. (3) Also to smile. (4) To look pleasant, to shine and glitter. (1) = Ridere convivē, cachinnari ipse Apronius, Cic. Verr. 3, 25. Quod ridēas magis est, quā quod laudentis, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 4. Ridere pē-kara Σοφδάνω, far from the heart, Cic. Fam. 7, 25. (2) Rideo hunc, primum ait se scire, is solus nescit omnia, Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 9. Et mecum lūos ridet multa Deor; Ov. Am. 3, 3, 20. (3) Fortuna ridet vultu siccato, Ov. Trist. 1, 4, 27. § Riserater opinatū cili, Virg. Aen. 5, 358. (4) § De viridi nitunt lilia prae, Petron. c. 127. Omnia nunc ridet, Virg. Ecl. 7, 55. Domus argento ridet, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 6.

Rideor, eri, pass. To be laughed at, Ov. ex Pont. 3.

Ridibundus, a, um, adj. Inclined to laughing, wagging. Illam ridibundam atque hilarem huc adduxit, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 32.

Ridica, ae, f. [quod rudiendo radice vicem obtinet] A strong prop, particularly of a vine. Ridicas quereas five oleagineas findere, Col. 11, 2. Robur & materies pro ridica, Cato, 17.

Ridicula, ae, f. dim. A little stake, or fork, Sen. N. Q. 1, 3.

Ridiculāria, ōrum, n. pl. Jests, or things, to be laughed at. Huc animam adverte, atque aufer ridiculāria. Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 65.

Ridiculus, a, um, adj. Ridiculous. Nimis ridiculus fuit, Gell. 4, 20.

Ridiculus, adv. Ridiculously, simply, by way of droll, pleasantly. = Non modo acutē, sed etiam ridiculē ac facetē, Cic. de Orat. 1, 57. Ridiculē magis quā verē dictum, Pbaidr. 3, 4, 5.

Ridiculōsus, a, um, adj. unde sismus, sup. Ridiculous, jocular. § Parasiti ridiculosissimi, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 64. Multum ridendus, tutius dixeris.

Ridiculum, li, n. (1) A jest, a joke. (2) A silly business. (1) Aut per ridiculum aut se-verē dicere, Cic. Offic. 1, 37. Sub obsceno ridiculo non utendum oratori, Id. Orat. 1, 26. (2) Ridiculum est nunc de Verre me dicere, cum de Pisone frugi dixerim, Id.

Ridiculus, a, um, adj. sismus, sup. (1) Merry, jocular. (2) Ridiculous, silly, worthy to be laughed at. (3) That will make one laugh, that maketh sport, a droll. (1) Solet joculari mecum saepe illo more, namque ridiculus est, ubi uxor non adest, Plaut. Menæch. 2, 2, 43. Quando adhibero, adludiabo, tum sum ridiculissimus, Id. Stich. 2, 2, 58. (2) Hoc postulat de statu, ridiculum esse videatur ei, qui rem, sententiamque non perspicit, Cic. Verr. 4. (3) Jocos ridiculos vendo, agite, licemini, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 68. Dico unum ridiculum dictum de dictis melioribus, Id. Capt. 3, 1, 22. Subst. Ita juvenis jam ridiculus inopesque ab se segregat, parasites, Id. Capt. 3, 1, 10.

Rigans, tis, part. [à rigo] Wetting, bedewwing. Indigno teneras imbre rigante genas, Ov. A. Am. 1, 532.

Rigatio, ōnis, f. A watering, moistening, or wetting. Sin sicco loco feri non debuerint, quo rigationem ministrari non expediat, &c. Col. 11, 3.

Rigātor, ōris, m. verb. He that watereth, Litt. ex Col. cert. poster. Tert. Aug.

Rigātrix, icis, f. She that bedeweth, or sprinkles, Aug.

Rigens, tis, part. [à rigeo] (1) Frozen with cold, hard. (2) Stiff, stark, freezing. (3) Stiff, standing on end. (1) Omnia rigentia gelu, Liv. 21, 32. (2) Membra rigentia, Lucr. 2, 25. Rigentes oculi, Plin. 11, 37. (3) Palla rigens signis, & auro, Virg. Aen. 9, 652.

Rigeo, ere, ui, neut. [à rigeo, Gr. horreo] (1) To be very cold, or chill; to be frozen. (2) To stand stiff, upright, or on end; to stare as a hair doth. (3) To be thick and hard. (1) Quod aut frigore rigeant, aut urantur calore, Cic. Tuscul. 1, 28. (2) Comae terrore rigeant, Ov. Met. 3, 100. (3) Terga hominum plumbo infuso terrore rigeant, Virg. Aen. 5, 405.

Rigescio, ere, incept. [à rigeo] To grow starch, or stiff, with ice. § Velles rigescunt, Virg. Georg. 3, 363. lumina, Lucr. 8, 683.

*Rigide, adverb. ius, comp. Closely, firmly, stiffly. Tectorium rigide obdolutum, Vitr. 2, 3. = Disciplinam praefractius & rigidius obstringere, Val. Max. 9, 7.

*Rigiditas, atis, f. Stiffness, severity, Litt. ex Plaut. cerē Vitt. 2, 9.

*Rigider, atis, pass. To be made stiff and starch. Rigidi quidem, amplius intēni non potest, Sen. Ep. 51.

*Rigidus, a, um, adj. or comp. [à rigeo, quod vid.] (1) Cold, frozen. (2) Stiff, not pliable, hard.

(3) Close stuck. (4) Met. Rigid, severe, rigorous. (5) Resolute, constant, inflexible. (6) Cruel, fierce, rough. (1) § Pruiā rigida, Lucr. 2, 520. (2) § Rigida quercus, Virg. Ecl. 6, 28. filix, Ov. Met. 10, 242. esculus, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 17. cervix, Curt. 6, 3, 6. Signa rigidiora sunt quā ut imitentur veritatem, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 18. (3) = Rigida & crassa caligo inferum, Id. Tusc. 1. exposita. (4) = Sententiam Macri ut rigidam, duramque, reprehendunt, Plin. 4, 9. § Minae rigidae, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 48. (5) = Invisi cupiditatibus animi, & rigidae innocentiae, Liv. 39, 40. (6) § Ungues rigidi, Id. Am. 2, 6, 4. Leo rigidus, Mart. 10, 65.

*Rigo, are, act. [à rigeo, Idem.] (1) To water a field, garden, or garment; to wet, to moisten. (2) To cultivate. (1) Parvus aqua prata rigat fons, Lucr. 5, 602. (2) Cum hi fontes omnium rigare debeant ingenia, Ad Herenn. 4, 6. de magis loq.

*Rigor, atis, pass. To be watered, &c. § Seminaria conspergi potius quā rigari debent, Col. 5, 6. Hortus rigatur fonte, Ov. Fasti. 5, 210. § Rigari humore, Lucr. 4, 326.

*Rigor, ōris, m. [à rigeo] (1) A great stiff cold. (2) Hardness. (3) Roughness, stiffness. (4) The cold fit of an ague. (5) Rigour, harshness. (6) || Also a ridge straight along, which bounds the land. § Certis pestifer calor remeat horis, aut rigor, Plin. 7, 50. (2) § Ferri rigor, Virg. Georg. 1, 142. (3) Cels. 2, 1. (4) Id. 2, 7. (5) = Nocuit antiquus rigor, & nimia severitas, Tac. Hist. 1, 18. (6) Front. de qual. agr. = linea, Id.

*Rigōratus, a, um, adj. Made stiff, or hard, Plin. 17, 23. vocab. rigidum, sed vid. Harduin.

*Riguum, ui, n. [à rigo] A watering. Rigua æstivis vaporibus utilia, Plin. 17, 27.

*Riguus, a, um, adj. (1) Moist, wet, waterish. (2) That watereth; (3) or is watered. (1) § Alterum pratum est siccaneum; alterum riguum, Col. 2, 17. (2) § Amnes rigui, Virg. Georg. 2, 485. (3) § Hortus riguos, Ov. Met. 8, 646.

Rima, ae, f. A rift, cleft, or chink, in wood, or stone, where it is not close joined; a chink, a crack. Non cito ruinā perit qui rimam timet, Publ. Syr.

¶ Invenire aliquam rimam, to find a hole to creep out at; Plaut. Curt. 4, 2, 24. Agere rimas, to cleave, chap, or chink, Ov. Met. 2, 211. Plenus rimarum esse; to be a blab of one's tongue, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25. Naves rimis fatiscunt, spring a leak, Virg. Aen. 1, 127.

¶ Rimāndus, a, um, adj. Curiously prying, Apul. Met. 2. p. 40. ¶ Perquiens.

Rimandus, a, um, part. To search, or be searched. Civitas rimandis offensis sagax, Tac. Hist. 4, 11, 2.

Rimans, tis, part. Searching. Occultas subjectasque ipsis valles rimantes, Curt. 7, 41. Omnium secretarum rimans, Tac. Ann. 6, 3, 5.

Rimatus, a, um, part. Having searched. Quicquid luce procul venas rimata sequaces Abdita palēntis fodit solertia Bessi; Claud. Conf. Mall. 40.

¶ Rimātor, ōris, m. verb. He that searcheth, Arceb. ¶ Investigator, Cic.

Rimor, atis, atus, dep. [rimari est; valde quære-re, in rimis quoque, Fest.] (1) To search, to pry into, to peep, to spy; to seek into every corner and hole. (2) Met. To examine diligently. (1) § Rimari terram rastris, Virg. Georg. 3, 534. jūga canibus, Claud. B. Gild. 357. (2) Quæ natura loci, quod sit rimabere solers Arimorum genus; Sil. 8, 316.

Rimōsus, a, um, adj. Full of clefts and chinks, leaky. = Quicquid apposueris fissum erit, rimosumque, Col. 1, 5. conf. Prop. 2, 13, 72. ¶ Rimosior, Gell. 17, 11.

Rimula, ae, f. dim. A little, or small, chink, or cleft. Ne parvæ rimulæ fallant, Cels. 8, 4.

*Ringo, ere, rinx, rictum, act. vel potius Ringor, i, ctus, dep. [à rix, naris; quod canes latraturi ringendo nares agunt, i. e. suspendunt, vel ex ira in rugas diducunt os, Perot.] To grin, or show the teeth, as a dog doth; to gape the mouth, as one that is angry; to fret, or chafe, within himself; to make faces. § Dum tibi sit quod placeat, ille ringitur, tu rideas, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 27.

*Ripa, ae, f. [à rix, impetus, ictus, quod à rix, pro, projectio, quia ibi impetus aquæ fititur, vel quod in eam aquæ impetum faciant] (1) The bank of a river. (2) Also the sea-shore, the sea-side. (1) Tybris ripas stringens flumine pleno, Virg. Aen. 8, 63. Fluvium extra ripas diffluentem coercere, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 91. § Flumina pro ripis littora pul-sant, Ov. Met. 1, 42. (2) Thynn, dextrā ripā maris Pontici intrant, lævā exant, Plin. 9, 15. Columella etiam littus & ripam confundere videtur, 1, 5. Purpuram aurumque in ripam maria revo-mebant, Flor. 4, 28. Hæc clade factum, ut im-perium, quod in litore oceani non steterat, in ripā Rheni fluminis staret, Ib. 4, 12, 39.

¶ Ripariensis, e, adj. ¶ Riparienses legiones, Cod. Riparum castris deputatæ, soldiers that were to guard the frontiers of the empire, along the banks of some river. ¶ Al. scrib. ripariensis. Vid. Vo-pilci Aurelianus, & ibi Casaub.

*Riparius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the banks. ¶ Riparia hirundo, a bank-marten, Plin. 34.

¶ Ripentis, e, adj. Juxta ripam, sc. Danubii. Dacia ripentis, Eutrop. 9, 13. § Mediterraneus.

*Ripula, ae, f. dim. A little water-bank, Cic. Attic. 15, 16.

*Riscus, ci, m. [ρίσκος, Gr. cista pelle contecta; nomen Phrygium. Don.] (1) A covered coffer, a trunk. (2) A little hole, or window, within a wall. (3) A press for clothes. (1) Ubi sita est cistella? T. In riscio, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 16. *Riscos κίσκος μέγαν, Gloss. vet. (2) Serv. interpr. (3) Pollux.

¶ Risibilis, le, adj. Which can laugh, Boët. ap. Litt. ¶ Aptus ad risum.

Risio, ōnis, f. verb. [à rideo] A laughing, a subject of laughter. = Quot ego risiones fero? quos jocos? Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 10. ¶ Vix alibi.

Risor, ōris, m. verb. A laughier, a mocker, Hor. A. Poet. 225.

Risus, ūs, m. verb. [à rideo] Laughter, laugh-ing. Risum vix tenebam, Cic. de Cl. Orat. § Miros risus edere, Id. Q. frat. 2, 10. Risum movere, Id. Att. 6, 3. captare, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 83. facere, Cic. Verr. 4. = Unde oriebantur risus dulcēque cachinni, Lucr. 5, 1396.

Ritē, adv. [quod quæ secundum ritum sunt, recta sunt, & rata, Varr.] (1) Rightly, aright, with due form and ceremony, well and truly, ac-cording to custom, as it should be, or as one should do. (2) In due form, and course of law. (1) § Ritē Deos colere, Cic. Div. 1, 13. Perpetrare ritē sacrificium, Liv. 44, 37. fin. (2) = Lege & ritē civis cognita, Plaut. Ritē successit bonis, Id. Pseud. Ritē testes adfuerunt, Ad Herenn.

Rites, is, m. id. quod ritus; in abl. rite, ut impete, & in eo casu legitur tantum. Rite nescio libatus, Stat. Theb. 11, 285.

Rituālis, le, adj. Of, or belonging to, customs, rites, or ceremonies; ritual. Rituales Hætrulcorum libri, Cic. de Div. 1, 33. in quibus scriptum erat, quo ritu urbes condantur; aræ ædificque sacrentur, curiæ, tribus, & centuriæ distribuuntur, Fest.

Ritus, ūs, & || tuis, Non. m. [qu. ratus mos] (1) A rite, or ceremony; properly in religion. (2) A course, or order. (3) A way, or manner. (1) = Morem ritusque sacrorum Acjiciam, Virg. Aen. 12, 836. Ex patriis ritibus optima colunt, Lex vetus ap. Cic. de Legg. 2, 9. Ritus familie pa-trumque servanto, Id. ibid. 2, 8. (2) Ritu na-turæ capite hominem pigni mos est, pedibus efferr, Plin. 7, 8. (3) Cædi terarum ritu, Curt. 5, 3, 19.

Rivālis, le, adj. [à rivus] (1) Of, or belonging to, a river. (2) || Such as dwell by running waters; also such as have their land and grounds parted by a brook, and bordering upon the same, and therefore have interest in the river, are called rivales. (1) §

Rivalis

Rivalis

Rivalis

Rivalis

Rivalis

Rivalis

Rivalis alecula, Col. 8, 15. (2) Negotium quod ei forte de aquæ ductu cum rivalibus, aut de communi pariete cum vicino apud judicem est, Gell. 13, 1.

Rivālis, is, m. [rivalis, quæ in unum amorem derivantes. Non. vel à bestis, quæ sitientes, cum ex eodem rivulo haustum petunt, prælium contra se invicem concitant, Donat. vel à re rusticā, nam rivalet dicuntur ii, quorum agros rivus aliquis determinat; qui præ incertitudine & mutatione crebrâ cursûs, lites sæpe inter eos suscitât, Cael.]

(1) A rival, one who loveth the same party as another doth. (2) One who vieith with another. (1) = Est eadem amica ambobus, rivalet sumus, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 30. § Rivalis amanti, Ov. Rem. Am. 677. Dicitur etiam de bestis adjektivè. § Rivalis aries, Col. 7, 3. (2) Respice rivalet Divorum, Claudius, audi, Quæ tulerit. Juv. 6, 115. Ille superbus Incedet victis rivalibus, Id. 12, 126.

Rivālitās, ātis, f. Rivalship. Vitiosa æmulation rivalitati similis est, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26.

|| Rivātum, adv. River by river, by particular streams, Macr. Sat. 7, 12.

† Rivinus, i, m. id. quod rivalis, Plaut. Afin. Arg. 6.

Rivulus, li, m. dim. (1) A little brook, a rill. (2) Met. A consequence, an effect. (1) Almonis usque pervenitis rivulum, Prud. Peristeph. 10, 160. (2) Tardi ingenii est rivulos consecrari, fontes rerum non videre, Cic. de Orat. 2, 27. A fontibus potius haurire, quam rivulos consecrari, Id. Acad. 1, 2.

Rivus, i, m. [ab Hebr. נַחַל A brook, a river, a stream of water with a gentle, or natural, current. § Rivorum à fonte diductio, Cic. Top. c. 8. ¶ E rivo flumina magna facere, to make a mountain of a molehill, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 5, 22. Sanguinis rivus, a vein of the body, Plin. 11, 37.

*Rixa, æ, f. [à ringor] (1) A buffeting, mauling, or fighting. (2) A squabbling, a brawling, a chiding, or scolding; strife, a quarrel, or dispute. (1) Jurgia primum, mox rixa inter Batavos, & legionarios, propè in prælium exarsere, Tac. Hist. 1, 64, 4. § Sanguineæ rixæ, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 4. Si rixa est, ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum, Juv. 3, 289. (2) = Ecce autem nova turba, atque rixa, Cic. Verr. 4, 66. Academiarum nostrarum cum eo magna rixa est, Id. Fam. 9, 22.

*Rixans, tis, part. Scolding, quarreling, Plin. 16, 2.

*|| Rixat, pro rixatur, Non.

*|| Rixatio, ōnis, f. verb. A brawling, a chiding, Litt. ex Tac.

*Rixator, ōris, m. verb. A brawler, a wrangler, Quint. 11, 1.

*Rixor, āri, ātus sum, dep. [à rixa] (1) To buffet, maul. (2) To brawl, to scold; to strive and quarrel. (3) To resist, to be reluctant. (1) Vid. Rixa, n. 1. (2) § Rixari cum aliquo, Cic. inter se, Plin. ¶ De lanâ caprinâ, sc. an pilos setasve capra habeat, about nothing, Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 15. (3) § Rixantur herbæ, Varr. R. R. 1, 47.

*Rixosus, a, um, adj. Quarrelsome, apt to fight; full of brawling, or squabbling, Col. 8, 2.

R ante O.

*Robigālia, um, n. pl. A feast to the god Robigus, in order to deprecate blasting and mildew. It was kept the 25th of April. Vid. Varr. L. L. 5, 3. & de R. R. 1, 1. Plin. 18, 29. & Fast. R.

*Robigo, gnis, f. The blasting of corn, mildew. Scabræ robiginis experts, Ov. Fast. 1, 687. Vid. Rubigo.

*|| Roborārium, ii, n. [à robur, quod robore septum esset] A park, a Warren, a place paled about, Gell. 2, 20.

*Roboreus, a, um, adj. Made of oak, or such like strong timber. Roboreis axibus compingitur totum, Col. 6, 19. § Roboreus pons, Ov. Fast. 5, 622. ¶ Pila roborea, an oak apple, Vindic.

*Roboro, āre, act. To strengthen, or make strong. Cato gravitatem suam perpetuâ constantiâ roboravit, Cic. Offic. 1, 31.

*Roboratus, āri, ātus, pass. To be strengthened, or confirmed. Ut hæc auctoritate tuâ roborentur, Cic. Fam. 12, 10.

*Roboris, ōris, n. [materia quæ plurimas robori (i. e. rufi) coloris venas habet; inde robur & ho-

mines valentes & boni coloris robusti, Fest.] (1)

Oak of the hardest kind, heart of oak, timber. (2) Met. Strength of body, mind, or of any thing generally. (3) Courage, or stoutness; force, ableness to endure and hold out. (4) Also a stocks, or like place in a prison. (1) = Cuneis fissile robur Scinditur, Virg. Æn. 6, 181. Retro quercus eunti Obstitit, & fixa est pariter cum robore cervix, Ov. Met. 3, 91. Robur & materies pro ridicâ, Cato.

¶ Robur cavum, the Trojan horse, Virg. Æn. 2, 260. * nodosum, a club, Ov. Met. 11, 348.

(2) Si satis ætatis, ac roboris haberet, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 15. § Stabat ingens animoso robore quercus, Ov. Met. 8, 743. Arbor gemuit sua robora

flagellari, Id. Met. 3, 94. § Æterna ferri robora, Virg. Æn. 7, 610. Robur saxi, Lucr. 1, 881.

= Robur & firmamentum accusationis, Cic. pro Muræ. 28. Experts roboris herba, Ov. Met. 15, 202. (3) = Quantum in ejus animo est roboris

atque nervorum, Cic. Fam. 6, 1. Invictum pectore robur, Sil. (4) Ut in carcere Scipio includatur, & in robore & in tenebris expiret, Liv. 38, 59. fin.

Verbera cornifices, robur, pix, lamina tædæ, Lucr. 3, 1030.

*Roburneus, a, um, adj. Of an oak. § Fruges roburnæ, acorns, oak-mast, Col. 9, 1.

*† Robus, a, um, adj. ant. pro rubeus. Strong, or red, of colour. ¶ Triticum robum, red wheat, Col. 2, 6. § || Bos robus, Fest.

*|| Robus, i, m. materia, quæ robori, i. e. rubei, coloris venas habet, Fest. id. quod robur.

*Robustus, a, um, adj. Strong like oak, made of oak, oaken. § Robusta materies, Varr. Palis robustis locus configatur, Virg. 3, 3.

*Robustus, a, um, adj. [à robur, vel robur] or, comp. sissimus, sup. (1) Made of oak. (2) Hale, lusty. (3) Hardy, sturdy. (4) Strong, firm. (5) Yielding a strong nourishment. (1) § Robustus carcer, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 14. codex, Id. (2) = Sattel robustus, & valens, Cic. in Rull. 2, 31. § Robustus in clamando, Id. ad incursum, Plin. (3)

Hæc robustioris improbitatis sunt, Cic. Phil. 2, 25. (4) § Robustissimum oppidum, Flor. 1, 12, 3. Robustissima vineæ, Col. 2, 2. (5) § Robusti cibi, Cels. 2, 18.

*Rōdens, tis, part. Gnawing, Cic. de Div. 2, 27. *Rōdo, ēre, si, sum, act. [à rado] (1) To gnaw.

(2) To gnash. (3) To eat, or wear, away. (4) Met. To backbite, or speak ill of. (1) § Vivos rodere ungues, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 71. (2) Quid dentem dente juvabit Rodere? Mart. 13, 2. (3) Flumina rodunt Ripas, Lucr. 5, 257. (4) = More hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant, Cic. pro C. Balb. 26. § Dente Theonino rodere, Prov. vid. Chiliodas.

*Rōdor, i, pass. To be gnawed, eaten, or worn, away. Roditur scabrâ rubigine ferrum, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 1, 71.

† Rōdus, a, um, adj. Rude, unthought. § Saxum rodum, Acc. ap. Fest. Plumbum rodum, Lucil. † Rodis.

*Rōgālis, le, adj. [à rogo] Of, or belonging to, a funeral. § Flammæ rogales, Ov. Amor. 3, 9, 41. Ignis rogalis, Stat. Theb. 1, 112.

|| Rōgamentum, ti, n. A proposition to be granted, Apul. de Doctr. Plat. p. 636. † Rogatio, Cic.

Rōgandus, a, um, part. (1) To be asked. (2) To be chosen, &c. (1) Plura roganda petam, Ov. Trist. 5, 8, 30. = Rogandi sunt, orandique, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36. § impetrandus, Id. (2) § Consulibus rogandis, Id. de Div. 1.

Rōgans, tis, part. Asking, desiring, entreating. Mota est pietate rogantis, Ov. Met. 7, 169.

Rōgatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) A question, an interrogation, a demand, a desire, or request. (2) The propounding of a bill to pass the senate-house. (1) § Rogationi finitima est percontatio, Cic. de Orat. 3, 53. (2) Promulgatur rogatio de meâ pernicië, Cic. pro Sext. 10. quod cum leges promulgarentur in vulgus, populum ita rogaret, i. e. interrogaret magistratus; Velitis, jubentisque, Quirites, hoc fieri? Quod si respondissent, Urî rogas; lex erat, Fest.

Rōgatiuncula, æ, f. dim. A small request, a motion in senate, a parliament bill, Cic. pro Domo, 20.

Rōgator, ōris, m. verb. (1) A demander, a desirer, a requester, a begger. (2) The speaker of par-

liament, the chairman of a committee. (1) § Hæc epistola non suavis est, sed rogatoria, Cic. Att. 16, 17. (2) Aruspices responderunt, non esse justum comitorum rogatorem, Id. N. D. 2, 4.

|| Rōgātrix, icis, f. verb. She that asketh, or desireth, Sidon. † Quæ rogat.

Rōgāturus, a, um, part. About to ask. Quasi aliquid rogaturus, Suet. J. Cæs. 82.

Rōgātus, a, um, part. (1) Asked, desired, entreated. (2) Courtied, wooed. (3) Made, ordained, established. (1) § Rogatus de Cybeâ, tenetis memoriam quid responderit, Cic. Verr. 4, 8. (2) Puellæ gaudent esse rogatæ, Ov. A. Am. 1, 345. (3) Hæc lex jure rogata est, Cic. pro Domo, 19. vid. § Rogatio.

Rōgātus, ōis, m. verb. (1) A desire, a suit. (2) A question. (1) Rogatu meo impetravit, Cic. Fam. 13, 36. (2) § Ad rogatum alicui non respondere, Cic. pro Flacc. 4.

Rōgātans, tis, part. Asking, enquireing. Multa super Priamo rogatans, Virg. Æn. 1, 754.

Rōgātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) An often entreating, a beseeching, an asking, or demanding; a craving, or begging. (2) A statue, an order of the commons. (1) Ex analogiâ, an reperitur ap. classici ignoro. (2) Rogitationes plurimas propter vos populus sciuit, quas vos rogatas rumpitis, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 23.

|| Rōgīator, ōris, m. He that asketh often, Aug. † Rogator.

Rōgito, āre, freq. (1) To desire, to beg, to entreat. (2) To invite. (3) To enquire. (1) Patrem adit, rogat ut sui misereatur, Plin. (2) Ego cello rogare ad cenam ut veniat? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 35. (3) = Rogitare oportet prius & percontarier, adfuit ei animus, necne adsit, quæm advocat, Plaut. Caf. 3, 3, 8.

Rōgo, āre, act. [etym. incert.] (1) To beg, crave, or desire; to entreat, or request. (2) To demand. (3) To enquire. (4) To borrow. (5) To propose a law in the senate, to bring in a bill. (1) Molestum est verbum, onerosum & vultu demisso dicendum, rogo, Sen. de Ben. 2, 2. § Aquam de proximo rogare, Plaut. aliquem aliquid, Cic. Fam. 12, 27. ab aliquo aliquid, Plaut. ad signandum, Plin. jun. in advocationem, Id. nequid, &c. Cic. uti veniret, Ter. (2) § Rogavi pervenisse Agri gentum? dixit pervenisse, Cic. § Respon-

deto ad ea, quæ de te ipso rogâro, Id. ¶ Roget quis, a form in anticipating, or obviating, an objection, Ter. (3) § Bonam mentem rogare, Sen. Epist. 10. deum, Id. (4) § Malè emere quæm rogare, Cic. Verr. 4, 6. § Rogare inspicenda vasa, Id. (5) § L. Icilius plebem rogavit, & plebs sciuit, Liv. 3, 54. § Leges perniciosas rogare, Cic. Vid. Rogatio, n. 2. ¶ Rogare sacramenta militum, to swear a soldier, or give him his oath to be true and faithful, Liv.

*Rōgus, gi, m. [à ρογή aut ρόγῃ, γῆς, fissura, quod è fissis lignis fieret strues, M.] A great fire wherein dead bodies were burnt, a funeral pile. Ag. quem mox incendo rogam, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 44. Extractus Cyri-rogi, Cic. de Fin. 3, extr.

*Romphæa, æ, f. Nebiiff. & penult. brevi, Romphæa, Val. Flacc. quæ & framea. A two-handed sword. Vid. Rhomphæa.

*Ronchus, i, m. vid. Rhonchus.

Rōrālis, le, adj. [à ros, roris] Of dew, that may be sprinkled like dew, dewy. § Aqua roralis, Ov. Fast. 4, 728. ¶ Vix alibi; & hic quidem al. rorata leg.

Rōrans, tis, part. Bedewing, dropping like dew. Pocula minuta & rorantia, Cic. de Sen. 14.

|| Rōrārius, a, um, adj. Wet, dewy. § Rorarium vinum, quod rorariis dabatur, Fest. ¶ Item substantivè.

Rōrārius, ii, m. [ita dict. à rore, qui bellum committebant antè, ideo quod antè rorat quàm pluit, Varr. L. L. 6, 3. Fest. Non.] The light-armed soldiers who made the first skirmish, q. d. dew beaters. Rorarii minores ætate factique, Liv. 8, 8. § ferentarii, Id.

Rōrātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) A falling of dew; a fault in vines, when the chief grapes fall, and the residue are very small; a blasting of grapes when newly knit. (2) To deprecate which the Floralia were instituted, A. U. C. 516. (1) =

Siderationis genus est in vitibus deflorescentibus roratio, *Plin.* 17, 24. (2) *Id.* 29, 5.

Rōiātus, a, um, part. *Eedewed, wet with dew, that is sprinkled like dew, dewy.* § *Rosæ roratæ, Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 1, 37.

Rōrescens, tis, part. *Wet with dew, Plin.* 18, 34. § *Sed. var. codd.*

Rōresco, ēre, incept. *To be wet with dew, to be dewy. Tellus in liquidas rorescit aquas, Ov. Met.* 15, 246.

† Rōridus, a, um, adj. *Dewy, moist, Litt. ex Lucr.* † *Rorans.*

* Rōrifer, ēra, ērum, adj. *That maketh, or bringeth, dew. § Rorifera biga, Stat. Theb.* 1, 338. *aurora, Sen. Hippol.* 11. *umbra, Lucr.* 6, 864.

* † Rōrifluus, a, um, adj. *Rore fluens, Poët. vet. ap. Turneb.*

Rōro, āre, act. [à ros] (1) *To drop, and fall down like dew; to mizzle, or drizzle.* (2) *To be dewy, to besprinkle.* (1) § *Multā aspergine rorare, Ov. Met.* 3, 683. *Rorabant sanguine vepres, Virg. Æn.* 8, 645. (2) § *Rorare saxa cruore, Sil.* 10, 263. § *Item imperf. ap. Col.* 11, 2.

Rōror, āri, ātus, pass. *To be bedewed. Oculi lacrimis rorantur, Ov. Met.* 15, 97.

Rōrulentus, a, um, adj. *Full of dew, dewy. Cavendum ne quam materiam doles, neū cædas nisi siccam, neu gelidam, neu rorulentam, Cat.* 37. *Rorulentæ bacce, Col.* 12, 28.

Ros, rōris, m. [à DD] *Stillavit roscedē, Aven.* (1) *Dew.* (2) *Any liquor.* (3) § *Ros marinus, rosmarinus.* (1) *Ros in tenera pecori gratissimus herbā, Virg. Ecl.* 8, 15. (2) *Stillavit roribus arbor, Luc.* 7, 838. § *Sanguinei rores, Sil.* 14, 487. § *Ros vitalis, nufes milk, Virg.* (3) *Coronans marino Rore deos, Hor. Od.* 3, 23, 15. § *Leg. etiam in plur. Saturata vernis roribus, Claud. Nup. Hor. & Mar.* 249.

Rōsa, æ, f. [à Celt. rēs, *Id.*] (1) *A rose.* (2) *A compliment to a sweetheart.* (3) *Also oil of roses.* (1) *Cum rosam viderit, tunc incipere ver arpitrabatur, Cic.* (2) § *Rosa mea, Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 50. (3) *Neque alienum est instillare paulum rosæ, Cels.* 8, 3. § *Rosa Damascena, the white rose; purpurea, Miletia, the red rose, Plin. plena pudoris, Col.* § *Prænestina, the civet, or bastard musk, rose, Plin.* § *Rosa Batavia sive Hollandica, the great Provence rose, Gerard.*

Rōsaceum, ei, n. sc. oleum. *Oil of roses, Plin.* 21, 29.

Rōsaceus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, roses. § Oleum rosaceum, Plin.* 20, 3. *corona, Id.* 21, 3.

Rōsarium, ii, n. (1) *A roser; a garden, or bed, of roses; a place where roses grow.* (2) § *A rosary, or mass with the prayers to the virgin Mary.* (1) § *Rosarium serotinum, Col.* 11, 2. *Amœna rosaria, Ov. Trist.* 5, 2, 23. (2) *Eccl.*

Rōsarius, a, um, adj. *Of roses, Suet. Nero,* 27.

§ Rōsatum, ti, n. *Wine made of roses infused.*

§ Rōsatus, ti, m. sc. nummus. *An English coin of sixteen shillings and eight pence, a rose noble, worth at present 1 l. 2 s. or more; but the double ones are now chiefly called by that name.*

Rōscidus, a, um, adj. [à ros] *Wet, or moistened, with dew; dewy. § Rōscida mala, Virg. Ecl.* 8, 37. *mala, Id. ib.* 4, 30.

§ Rōsculus, a, um, adj. dim. [à roseus] *Litt. ex Prud.*

Rōsetum, ti, n. *A garden of roses, a place planted with roses, a bed of roses. Puriceis quantum cedit saluina rosetis, Virg. Ecl.* 5, 17.

Rōseus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of roses.* (2) *The colour of a rose, fair, red, rosey.* (1) § *Convallæ rosæ, Claud. de Rapt. Prof.* 85. (2) § *Hic purpureo lucent colore, illis fulgent roseo, Plin.* 14, 1. § *Rosæa cervice refulsit, like the white rose, Virg. Æn.* 1, 406. *Rubor roseus, like the red rose, Ov. Amor.* 3, 3, 5. § *Labella rosea, Catull.* 78, 1.

* Rōsio, ōnis, f. verb. [à rodo] *Agnawing, nibbling, biting, or gripeing. Rosiones intestinum, Plin.* 21, 6.

Rosmarinus, i, m. vel Rosmarinum, n. & di-
visè ros marinus [ita dict. quia instar roris in ma-
rino littore tempore matatino apparet; vel fort.
quia rore marino alitur Rosmary. Frequens est

incrementi majoris furculus, ut rosmarinus, &c. *Plin.* 9, 4. = *Quidam eam Libanoridem, nomine alio rosmarinum appellant, Id.* 19, 12. *Coronare rore marino Deos, Hor. Od.* 3, 23, 14.

Rosmaris, is, f. pot. *divisim ros maris. Id. quod rosmarinus, vel ros marinus. A rosemary tree, Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 690.

* Rostellum, li, n. dim. [à rostrum] *A little bill, beak, or snout. Attendendum est an pulli rostellis ova perculerint, Col.* 8, 5.

* Rostra, ōrum, n. pl. (1) *Properly the beaks of birds, &c.* (2) *Meton. The place of common pleas at Rome, wherein was a pulpit adorned with the stems, or prows, of ships taken from the Antiates, out of which they were wont to make orations to the people.* (1) *Vid. Rostrum.* (2) *Naves Antiatium partim in navalia Romæ subductæ, partim incensæ rostrisque earum, suggestum in foro extructum adornari placuit, rostraque id templum appellatum, Liv.* 8, 14.

* Rostatus, a, um, adj. ex part. *Beaked, or snouted; that hath a bill, beak, or snout; that hath a stem.* § *Rostratæ naves, ships with stems, shod, or pointed, with iron, or brass, Cic. de Inv.* 2, 32. § *Rostratæ pelles, muzzles, Amm.* *Rostrata corona, a garland given to a captain for a victory at sea, Plin.* 16, 4. *columna, a pillar adorned with the beaks of ships. Vid. Suet. Galb. ult. & ibi Torrent. qui eam exhibet.*

* † Rostro, āre, act. unde part. *Rostrans, tis, Plin.* 18, 19. i. e. *Rostrum impingo, Bud. To thrust in its beak, or point.*

* Rostrum, tri, n. [à rodo, rosum, ut rastum, à rado] (1) *The beak, bill, or nib, of a bird.* (2) *The snout of a fish, or beast.* (3) *A man's nose.* (4) *The stem, or beak, of a ship.* (1) *Corneo rostro aves, Cic. N. D.* 1, 36. (2) *Canes lustra presso quærent rostro, Sen. Hippol.* 40. *Tragelophorum rostrum, Plin. suum, Cic. de Div.* 1, 13. *caprarum, Varr.* (3) *Rostrum homini deliges, Plaut. Minæch.* 1, 1, 13. (4) *Et fors æquatis cepident præmia rostris, Virg. Æn.* 5, 232.

Rōta, æ, f. [quod ruat, *Isid. Celt. Id.*] (1) *A wheel.* (2) *A chariot, a kind of torture used on a wheel.* (3) *A kind of wild goat.* (4) *A kind of whale, or great sea-fish.* (1) *Pro rotâ me uti licet, vel ego huc vel illuc vortar, Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3, 9. § *Rota Fortunæ, Cic. in Pison.* 10. (2) *In eo putatur dicere in rotam, id est tormenti genus quiddam apud Græcos, beatam vitam non ascendere, Id. Tusc.* 5, 9. (3) *Greges caprarum, quas Latine rotas appellant, Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. (4) *Plin.* 31, 11.

§ Rōtābilis, le, adj. *Which may be turned round, or wheeled about, Amm.* † *Veratilis.*

§ Rōtālis, le, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a wheel; or having wheels, Capit.* † *Rotis instructus.*

Rōtans, tis part. *Wheeling, turning round. Sordidum flammæ trepidant rotantes Vertice fumum, Hor. Od.* 4, 11, 11.

§ Rōtārius, ii, m. *A wheelwright, Hulf.*

§ Rōtātūlis, le, adj. *Swift, or whirling. § Rotatiles trochæi, Prud. præf. Peristeph.* 8. † *Veratilis.*

§ Rōtāum, adv. *Like a wheel, Apul. Met.* 10. p. 34. † *Inlar rotæ.*

Rōtatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A wheeling about. Per rotationem circini, Vitr.* 10, 8.

Rōtator, ōris, m. verb. *A whirler, or turner round; one who beginneth, and putteth any thing about in company. Bassaridum rotator Eūan, Stat. Sylv.* 2, 7, 7.

Rōtātus, a, um, part. *Turned, or swung, round; whirled about. § Cervix rotata, Ov. in Piti.* 53. *Rotatus circa caput ignis, Id. Met.* 12, 296. § *Sermo rotatus, a round, quick, discourse, Juv.* 6, 448.

Rōtātus, ūs, m. *A turning round. Hic semper lapsuræ pondera terræ Conatur rapido cæli fulcire rotato, Claud. Cons. Mall.* 76.

Rōto, āre, act. (1) *To turn a thing round like a wheel; to swing, or whirl, about.* (2) *To brandish.* (3) *To shake, or toss.* (1) *Learchum per auras viore rotat fundæ, Ov. Met.* 4, 518. *Venti rotant flammam, Lucr.* 6, 201. (2) *Fulmineum rotat ensem, Virg. Æn.* 9, 441. (3) *Aper rotat ore canes, Ov. A. Am.* 2, 374. &

Rōtor, āri, pass. *To be turned round. His eadem est via, quæ mundo, pariterque rotantur, Manil.* 1, 598.

Rōtūla, æ, f. dim. *A little wheel, or reel. Argentarii à foro abeunt, quàm in cursu rotula circumvortitur, Plaut. Pers.* 3, 3, 38. *Possunt vasis majoribus rotulæ subjici, Col.* 11, 3. § *Rotula in genu, the whirl-bone, the cattle bone, Med.*

Rōtundatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A turning, or making, round, Vitr.* 1, 6.

Rōtundātus, a, um, part. *Made round. = Solis orbis curvatus æqualiter rotundatūque in colorem arcus conspectus est, Patere.* 2, 59.

Rōtundē, adv. ius, comp. (1) *Roundly.* (2) *Met. Aptly, elegantly, compactly, volubly.* (1) *Ita tornavit, ut nihil effici possit rotundius, Cic. de U-nivers.* (2) = *Aptē & rotundē, Id. de Fin.* 4, 3.

Rōtunditas, ātis, f. *Roundness. § Rotunditas terræ, Plin.* 9, 30. *theatri, Vitr.* 5, 3.

Rōtundo, āre, act. & pass. *Rōtundor.* (1) *To make round, to round.* (2) *To pile upon a round heap, to make up.* (1) § *Rotundare ad circinum, Vitr.* 10, 11. (2) *Mille talenta rotundentur, Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 34.

Rōtundus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *fsimus, sup.* [à rota] (1) *Round, circular.* (2) *Quick, nimble, voluble.* (3) *Complete, neat, fine, handsome.* (1) *Stellæ globosæ & rotundæ, Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3. § *Rotundiores scillæ, Plin.* 19, 5. *Rotundissima ova, Col.* 8, 5. (2) *Grans dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui, Hor. A. Poët.* 323. (3) *Cic. in Orat.* 5.

R ante U.

* † Rūbēcūla, æ, f. [à rubeo colore pectoris] *A Robin red breast, Jun.*

* † Rūbēdo, ānis, f. *Rodness. † Rubor.*

Rūbēfācio, ēre, fēci, factum, act. [i. e. *crubere facio*] *To make red, to make one blush. Rubefecit sanguine setas, Ov. Met.* 8, 383. *Atlantidum rubefecerat ora sororum, Sil.* 16, 137.

Rūbēfāctus, a, um, part. *Made red. Rubefacta sanguine tellus, Ov. Met.* 13, 394.

* Rūbellānus, a, um, adj. *Of a red colour. § Rubellianæ vites, vines of red coloured wood, Col.* 3, 2.

* Rūbellio, ōnis, m. [à rubello colore] *A fish called a rochet, a roach, Plin.* 32, 10.

* Rūbellus, a, um, adj. dim. [à ruber] *Somewhat red. § Rubellæ vites, vines, the wood whereof is red, Plin.* 14, 2. *Rubellum vinum, claret wine, Mart.* 1, 104.

* Rūbens, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Red, of a ruddy colour.* (2) *Blushing.* (1) *Ferrum rubens igne, Ov. Met.* 12, 276. *Superficies locustarum maris rubentior, Plin.* 37, 6. (2) *Nupta rubens dulci probitate, Stat.*

* Rūbeo, ēre, ui, neut. [à ruber] (1) *To be red.* (2) *To blush, to reden.* (1) *Sanguineis inculta rubent aviaria bacis, Virg. Georg.* 2, 430. (2) *Rubeo, mihi crede, sed jam scripseram, delere nolui, Cic. Att.* 15, 4.

* Rūber, bra, brum, adj. or, comp. *fsimus, sup.* [ab ἐρυθρῆς] *Red; of a deep, full, and sad yellow colour; ruddy. § Ruber humor, Lucr.* 4, 1044. *Colorem mutant rubriore pilo, Plin.* 10, 63. *Nitrum quàm ruberrimum, Cels.* 5, 18, 31. *Uva ruberrima, Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 249.

* Rūbescens, tis, part. *Growing red. Unde rubescentes ferali crine cometæ, Claud. Magn.* 5.

* Rūbesco, ēre, incept. *To wax, or begin to be, red; to reden. § Rubescebat Aurora, Virg. Æn.* 3, 521.

* Rūbēta, æ, f. [ita dict. quod in rubis i. e. *vepribus vivat, Plin.* 32, 5. al. à rubeo colore] (1) *A toad that is somewhat red, a land toad which keeps about bushes, a ruddock.* (2) *A poison drawn from it.* (1) *Ranæ rubetæ quarum & in terrâ & in humore vita, Plin.* 6, 31. (2) *Molle Calenum Porrectura, viro, miscet, sitiente, rube-tam, Juv.* 1, 70.

* † Rūbetārius, ii, m. *A kind of hawk, called a ben-barrier, Litt. sine Auët.*

* Rūbētum, ti, n. *A bushy close full of brambles, or a place where many bushes grow. In duris hæ-rentia mora rubetis, Ov. Met.* 1, 105.

* Rūbeus,

*Rubeus, a, um, adj. [à rubeo] Red, ruddy.
§ Color rubeus, Col. 6, 1.

*Rubeus, a, um, adj. [à rubus, vel à Rubis Campanie urbis, Serv.] Bushy, or belonging to bushes. § Rubea virga, Virg. Georg. 2, 266.

*Rübia, æ, f. The name of an herb giving a red colour. § Rubia tinctorum, an herb called gossling weed, or clivers; madder, wherewith they use to colour skins, or die wool, Plin. 24, 11. § Rubia sylvestris, the herb called woodröf.

*Rübicilla, æ, f. The bird called a bullfinch, a redtail, a redstart, Jun.

*Rübicundulus, a, um, adj. dim. Somewhat red, or ruddy. Illa venit rubicundula totum OE-nophorum litiens, Juv. 6, 424.

*Rübicundus, a, um, adj. or, comp. [à rubeo] Ruddy, blood red, very red. Acutis oculis, ore rubicundo, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 118. § Rubicundus color, Col. 8, 2. Flinnus minor est quam mulus corpore, plerumque rubicundior, Varr. R. R. 1, 9. § Rubicunda Ceres, ripe corn, Virg. Georg. 1, 297. Rubicundior, Cels. 5, 28.

*Rübidus, a, um, adj. [à rubeo] (1) Of a deep red colour. (2) Reddish, of a swarthy red, brownish. (3) Also rough, or rugged. (4) Bread made red in the oven, and scorched; rather rough bread twice baked, bisket. (1) Rubidus est rufus atior & nigrore multo inustus, sic. Gronov. & MSS. leg. ap. Gell. 2, 26. (2) Rubidæ appellantur cortice ampullæ & rugosæ, Fest. (3) Torreto me pro pane rubido, Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 2. (4) Fest. Illud, interpr.

*Rübigalia, ðum, n. pl. quæ & Röbīgālia, Feasts instituted by Numa in honour of the god Robigus, for the preservation of corn from blasting, and kept on the 25th day of April, vid. Varr. L. L. 5, 3. & R. R. 1, 1. item, Plin. 18, 29.

*Rübigino, ðre, act, unde pass. Rübiginor. To rust. Rubiginis situ gladius, Apul. Florid. p. 808. § Rubigine obducor.

*Rübiginöus, a, um, adj. (1) Rusty, foul. (2) Met. Envious, spitefull. (1) § Rubiginosa strigil, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 77. (2) Rubiginosis cuncta dentibus redit, Mart. 5, 29.

*Rübigö, gñis, f. [à rubeo, seu rubido, colore] (1) The blasting of corn and vines, mildew. (2) Rust; rustiness of iron, or brass. (3) Foulness. (1) Sterilem rubiginem non sentiet seges, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 7. Rubigo maxima segatum pestis, Plin. 18, 17. (2) Exesa inveniet scabrâ rubigine tela, Virg. Georg. 1, 495. (3) Livent rubigine dentes, Ov. Met. 2, 776.

*Rübinus, i, m. gemma, quia rubet ut sanguis dicit. Bött. A ruby.

*Rübor, ðris, m. [à rubeo] (1) Redness. (2) Blushing, shamefacedness, modesty. (1) Pectora traxerunt tenuem percussa ruborem, Ov. Met. 3, 482. § Tyrii roboret, purple, Virg. Georg. 3, 307. (2) Virgineum suffundere ore ruborem, Id. Georg. 1, 430. § Candore niveo mixtus rubor, Ov. Met. 3, 423. Quando recepit Ejectum semel attrita de fronte ruborem? Juv. 13, 242. Dixit, duas res ei rubori fuisse, Liv. 45, 13.

*Rübrica, æ, f. [à rubro colore] (1) Red earth. (2) Vermilion, red lead, red ochre; ruddle to mark sheep, or which carpenters mark their lines, or tracks, with. (3) The title, or contents, of a law book, so called because its indexes, or titles, were written in red letters; a rubrick. Absol. the civil law. (4) Also a kind of ring worm, or red tetter. (1) Lateres faciendi de rubricâ, Vitruv. 2, 3. (2) De generibus rubricæ, vid. Plin. 35, 6. (3) Si quid Masuri rubrica vetabit, Pers. 5, 90. § Alii se ad album & rubricas transfulerunt, sc. prætoriam edicta, & leges, Quint. 12, 3. (4) Litt. unde non dicit.

*Rübricatus, a, um, part. Coloured with red, or marked with ruddle, or red ochre. § Libri rubricati, Petron. c. 46. § Rubricata linea, a carpenter's line, Cornut.

*Rübrico, ðre, act. [rubricâ signö; it. rubrum facio]. To colour red; also to mark out with a line, Litt. ex Claud. Vid. Rubricatus.

*Rübricösus, a, um, adj. Full of ruddle, or red ochre. § Rubricosus ager, Cato, 34. conf. Col. 2, 16.

*Rübrus, a, um, adj. id. quod ruber, Solin.

*Rübus, bi, m. vel f. [dict. quod virgulta ejus rubeant, Perot. vel quod mora rubra ferat; à rüß, rüßos, Morl.] A bramble, a bush, the blackberry bush. Seu virides rubrum Dimovere lucertæ, Her. Od. 1, 23, 6. § Horrentes rubi, Virg. duri, Ov. Alternis ordinibus ferulas, alternis rubos confitas habere, Col. 11, 3. § Rubus Ideus, the raspberry tree, Jun. § Rubus caninus, the wild glantine, Offic.

*Rüclämen, ðnis, n. A belching, Prud. Hamart. 466. § Rücläus.

*Rücläns, tis, part. Belching. Confer sudantes, rücläntes, &c. Cic. Tusc. 5, 34.

*Rüclätio, ðnis, f. verb. A belching, Litt. ex Cels.

*Rüclätrix, ðcis, f. verb. She that belcheth, or breaketh wind. Met. § Rüclätrix mentha, causing one to belch, Mart. 10, 48, 10.

*Rüclätus, a, um, part. That is belched out, or cast up. Permiscet mero rüclätos ore cruores, Sil. 15, 432.

*Rüclätio, ðnis, f. verb. A belching, or breaking of wind often, Litt. ex Cels.

*Rüclätö, ðre, freq. To belch often, Col. 6, 6.

*Rüclätö, ðre, neut. [ab ðpöçw] To break wind upwards, to belch. Pergin' in os rüclätare mihi? Plaut. Pseud. 5, 2, 9. § Cui rüclätare tupe esset, is vomuit, Cic. Philipp. 2, 25. § Crudum rüclätare, to belch sour, Cels. 1, 2.

*Rüclätö, ðri, ðtus sum, dep. To belch out. § Aves etiam nunc rüclätö, quas mihi apposui, Varr. R. R. 3, 2. § Sublimis versus rüclätari, to write hastily, very incorrect verses, Hor. A. Poët. 457.

*Rüclätösus, a, um, adj. That belcheth much, or smelleth of belch. § Spiritus rüclätösi, Quint. 4, 2. sub fin.

*Rüclätus, ðs, m. A belch, belching, or breaking of wind upward. Cruditatis signa sunt crebri rüclätus, Col. 6, 6. conf. Cels. 4, 8.

Rüclätus, a, um, adj. [à rudus] Made with, or full of, rubish. Lentim in rudecto, & rubicoso loco ferito, Cato, 35. § Sunt qui leg. rudecata, & rudecta.

Rüclätus, tis, part. (1) Braying like an ass. (2) Kεραχρησινός, roaring. (1) § Asellus rudens, Ov. Fast. 1, 433. (2) Irie leonum rudentum. Virg. Æn. 7, 16. Cervi graviter rudentes, Id. Æn. Georg. 3, 374. Cacus insuetâ rudens, Id. Æn. 8, 248.

Rüclätus, tis, m. vel f. [quod cum vento agitur, quasi rudere existimetur, Non.] A cable, or great rope, of a ship. Intorti rudentes sustollunt vela, Catull. 62, 235. Mane, dum hanc tibi rudentem, quam trahis; complico, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 1.

† Rüclätöbilis, i, m. [i. e. rudentum sibilus] The whistling of the wind among the cables, Pacuv. ap. Varr.

§ Rüclätörius, a, um, adj. Belonging to rubish, or gravel, Apul. Met. 8.

Rüclätö, ðnis, f. verb. A laying of rubish; a paving with rubish, or such like stuff. Primüm incipiam de ruderatione, Vitruv. 7, 1.

§ Rüclätö, ðris, m. verb. He that layeth rubish, or paveth, Litt. ex Vitruv.

Rüclätö, a, um, part. Layed on with rubish, paved with rubish, as divers causeways are. Rosa ruderationum agrum amat, Plin. 21, 4.

Rüclätö, ðre, act. [rudus induco] unde pass. Rüclätör. To lay on old pieces of stone, or rubble; also to pave, or make a floor of rubble mixed with lime. § Saxis ruderari, Vitruv. 7, 1.

† Rüclätum, ti, n. A place where much rubish, or rubble, lieth, Cato, 35. ut aliqui leg.

Rüclätö, ðis, m. [à rudis, i. e. virgâ, sc. rude donatus] (1) He that is discharged from sword-play. (2) Also a butcher, or mender, of old garments; a calendar, or dresser of cloth. (1) Rudariis quibusdam revocatis, Suet. Tib. 7, 1. (2) Rudarii sunt, qui rudia, & nova saga poliunt, Fest.

Rüclätö, a, f. dim. [à rudis, subst.] A spathe, slice, or ladle, wherewith things that boil are stirred. Rudiculâ ligneâ peragito, Col. 12, 46. conf. Plin. 34, 18. & Cato, c. 96.

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ma disciplina, quæ rudibus committitur] (1) Tb^o first rules, or instruction; a rudiment. (2) A principle. (3) A beginning. (4) The first trial of skill. (5) An apprenticeship, or freshmanship. (1) = Rudimenta & incunabula virtutis, Cic. in Sall. § Rudimenta dicendi, Quint. 2, 1. (2) Turpe rudimentum patriæ præponebat raptam, Ov. Ep. 5, 97. (3) Ab hoc lucis rudimento, &c. Plin. 7. in Proöm. (4) § Rudimenta militiæ, Stat. Silv. 5, 2, 9. (5) Rudimentum adolescentiæ bello ponere, Liv. 31, 11.

Rüdis, de, adj. [à raudis, five raudus, i. e. virga impolita] (1) New, fresh. (2) Unwrought. (3) Rude, ignorant, unskillful, untought; not exercised, or trained, in a thing. (4) Unacquainted, raw, unexperienced, that is to seek. (5) Unlearned. (6) Rustick, clownish, simple. (1) Turmam rudem proscindere, Varr. R. R. 1, 27. (2) § Argentum rude, Cic. (3) = Verres non provincie rudis erat, & tyro, Id. Verr. 2, 6. § Rudis in republ. Id. pro Marcello, n. 23. Rudis natus ad voluptates, Curt. 6, 6, 9. = Orator nullâ in re tyro, ac rudis, nec peregrinus atque hospes esse debet, Id. Orat. 1, 50. (4) = § Rude ad paratus, & nova miles erant, Ov. Ep. 11, 43. (5) § Pariter & eruditum vulgus & rude in eam sententiam vadit, Plin. 2, 7. (6) = Rudis, & Græciis mirari nescius artes, Juv. 11, 100.

Rüdis, is, f. [à rüßos, Scal. qu. raudis, i. e. virga rudis & impolita] (1) A ladle to stir any thing with while it is boiling. (2) A sword for soldiers to fight with. (3) A rod, or wand, given to sword-players, in token of a discharge and release from that exercise; a discharge. (1) Conquito, versatöque crebro quibus rudibus, Cato, 79. (2) § Ferro, non rudibus dimicantes, Dial. de Orat. 34. n. 5. (3) Tam boau gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? Cic. Att. 2, 29. § Datus rude, discharged from further business, Flor. Ep. 1, 1, 2.

§ Rüditas, ðtis, f. Rudeness, ignorance. § Litteratoris ruditas, Apul. Florid. 20. p. 821. § Imperitia, Vett.

§ Rüditus, ðs, m. verb. The braying of an ass. Audito ruditu meo, Apul. Met. 8. p. 264.

Rüdo, ðre, di, & § Rüdi, Apul. neut. [verbum fictitum ex tono vocis quam edit asinus, vel funes nautici, qui hinc rudentes dicit, Fest.] (1) To bray like an ass. (2) To roar. (1) Rudis ad scabram turpis asella molim, Ov. A. Am. 3, 190. Arcadie pecunia rudere creas, Pers. 3, 9. § Solus Perseus, ut opinor, produxit primam; cæteri corripuerunt. (2) Vid. Rudens. n. 2.

§ Rülor, ðris, m. A roaring, or hollow noise, Apul. de Mundo, p. 730.

Rüus, ðis, n. olim raudus. [à rudis, vel à ruendo, vel à raudus, i. e. res impolita] (1) § Rüus veter, rubble, or rubish of old ruins broken & fallen to the ground, shards and pieces of stone broken and shattered; also an unpolished stone. (2) § Rüus novum, new rubish coming from the hewing of stones, &c. (3) Unwrought trees. (1) Rudem accipiendo destinare paludes, Tac. Ann. 15, 43, 3. § Ruderibus totis tectis sepulchra latent, Rutil. Nam. (2) Vitruv. 7, 11. (3) Rüus rudis dictum, Varr. L. L. 5. § Vid. Rüus ap. Fest.

Rüusculum, i, n. dim. [à rudus, sc. res imbecuta] Fest. vid. & Varr. L. L. 5, 34.

*Ruens, tis, part. [à ruo] (1) Falling, tumbling, ready to fall. (2) Rusting, or running hastily. (3) Also falling to decay. (1) § Ruentem fulcire, Sil. 11, 234. (2) Nescit vestra ruens ira refrenare pedem, Prop. 3, 15, 44. (3) Ruentis imperi res, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 26.

*Rüfesco, ðre, incept. [à rufus] To wax, or become red. § Merula ex nigra rufescit, Plin. 10, 28. al. rufescit.

Rüfo, ðre, act, unde pass. Rüfor. To make red. Rufatur capillus, Plin. 15, 22.

*Rüfö, ðrum, pl. m. [appell. tribuni militum, non à populo, sed à Consule, aut ab Imperatore facti, Liv. quod de eorum jure Rutilius Rufus legem tulit; hi postea Rutili appell. Fest.] These captains so called, who were made by the consul, or general, without the consent of the people.

*Rüfö, a, um, adj. dim. [à rufus]. Reddish, fem-

semperbat red, ruffit. § Cicatrix rufula, *Plant. Afri.* 2, 3, 20.

*Rūsus, & Ruffus, a, um, adj. or comp. [à rubeus] (1) *Reddish, yellow.* (2) *Having red, or yellowish, hair.* (1) § Roma magis fuscis vestitur, *Gallia rufis, Mart.* 14, 129. § Lutea rufaque vela, *Lucr.* 4, 73. ubi al. ruffaque. § Siligo ruffior Campana, at Pisana candidior, *Plin.* 18, 9. Emplastrum rufum, coloris fere ruffi, *Cels.* 5, 19. (2) Si quis me quæret rufus, *Ter. Phor.* 1, 2, 1.

*Rūga, æ, f. [à Gr. ῥυτίς, à ῥίω, i. e. ῥίω, traho, quod ruga cutim aut vestem in plicas contrahat; ab ῥίω, ῥίω, *Morl.*] (1) *A crumple, a plait, a fold.* (2) *A wrinkle, a furrow.* (3) *Met. Severity, austerity.* (1) Præter quæ in veste & rugas & sinus invenit, *Plin.* 35, 8. § Cava ruga, *Ov. Met.* (2) Non cani, non rugæ, repente auctoritatem afferre possunt, *Cic. de Sen.* 18. (3) Vis tu remittere aliquid ex rugis? *Plin. Epist.* 9, 17, 2.

*Rūgatus, a, um, part. *Wrinkled, plaited, crumpled, riveled, or shriveled,* *Plin.* 9, 33.

|| Rūgio, ire, īvi, itum, neut. [nomen fictitium, à sono] *To roar like a lion, to bellow.* Rūgiunt leones, *Aul. Phil.* 49.

|| Rūgitus, ū, m. verb. *The roaring of lions, a great crying; a rumbling, or creaking, of the guts,* *Ap. seq.*

*Rūgo, āre, neut. [à ruga] *To have wrinkles, or plaits.* Vide palliolum, ut rugat, *Plant. Caf.* 2, 3, 30. || § Rugam trahere, *Poster.*

*Rūgōsus, a, um, adj. or comp. (1) *Rough, shriveled.* (2) *Full of wrinkles, crumples, or plaits.* (3) *Withered, furrowed.* (1) § Folia rugosa, *Plin.* 12, 13. acina, *Col.* 13, 43. (2) § Rugosa vestis, *Plin.* (3) § Rugosior frons, *Mart.* 3, 93, 4. Uvâ passâ rugosior, *Claud. Eutrop.* 1, 111.

*Ruīdus, a, um, adj. [à ruo, i. e. cado; vel ab asperitate, qu. ruvidus, sive rubidus] (1) *† Not well baked, rough in eating.* (2) *Rough, not plained.* (1) *Fest. ex Plaut.* (2) Major pars Italiae ruidio utitur pilo, *Plin.* 18, 10. *interpr. Hermol.* § Præferratus, *Id.*

*Ruīna, æ, f. [à ruendo] (1) *The fall of a house, temple, &c.* (2) *Ruin, downfall, undoing, destruction.* (3) *Death.* (4) *Danger.* (1) Securos dormire jubet, pendente ruinâ, *Juv.* 3, 196. (2) Tecta non levi disiecta ruinâ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 19, 15. Incident ruinæ capitibus nostris, *Liv.* 21, 10. § Fortunarum ruina, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 6. mentis, *Ov.* (3) Prodigium in nostro ævo Neonis principis ruinâ factum, *Plin.* 17, 25. (4) § Caput ruinæ subdere, *Curt.* 5, 10, 9. || Ruinam dare, *Virg. facere, Hor. to fall down.* § Ruina cæli, a storm, or tempest; thunder, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 133.

*Ruīnōsus, a, um, adj. (1) *Ready to fall, ruinous, in decay.* (2) *Pulled down, destroyed.* (1) = Ædes malè materiatae, ruinosa, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 13. (2) Ruinosas occulit herba domos, *Ov. Epist.* 1.

*Ruītūrus, a, um, part. [à ruo] *Ready to fall, like to decay.* Aut petis, aut urges ruiturum, *Sisyphæ, solum, Ov. Met.* 4, 460.

*Rulla, æ, f. dim. [à runa, quod est teli genus latâ cuspide, *Enn.*] *The iron to the ploughman's staff, wherewith he cleanseth the coulter; a paddle-staff,* *Plin.* 18, 19.

*Rūma, æ, f. [à ῥόμας, traho, quod sugendo trahitur] (1) *A dug, teat, or pap.* (2) || Also the end of beasts. (1) *Varr. R. R.* 2, ult. (2) *Serv.*

† Rumbōtinus, i, f. *A tree in Italy, whereunto, a, to elms, vines grow,* *Plin.* 14, 1. *Vid. Rumbotinus.*

*Rūmen, īnis, n. id. quod ruma. [à ruo, quod inde cibus ruit in stomachum] (1) || *The cud of beasts.* (2) || *The dewlap, or hollow part of the throat.* (3) || *The belly, the paunch.* (4) *A teat.* (1) *Non.* (2) *Fest.* (3) *Ego rumorem parvi facio, dum sit rumen qui impleam, Pompon. ap. Non.* 1, 64. (4) *Lupa infantibus præbens rumen,* *Plin.* 15, 18.

† Rūmentum, ti, n. [à rumpendo] *A breaking off at the augur's observation upon some unlucky chance, Fest.*

Rūmex, īcis, m. [à rumo, i. e. fugo, quod succus ejus ex fugi solet ad levandam sitim] (1) *The herb called ferrel, green sauce, or sour deck,*

(2) † Also a weapon like a spear. (1) *Hoc lapathi genus in fativis rumex dicitur, Plin.* 19, 12.

(2) Tum spara, tum rumices portantur, *Lucil. ap. Fest. vid. & Gell.* 10, 25.

*Rūmia, æ, f. vel Rūmīna, dea rumarum, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11.

*† Rūmīfēro, āre, act. [ex rumor, & fero] *To spread a good rumour, or report; to blaze abroad.* Quam cives rumiferant probam, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 46. *ex leet. & interp. Non. al. rumificant.* † Prædico.

† Rūmīfīco, āre, act. *To report. Vid. Rumifero.*

† Rūmīgērātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A spreading of reports abroad, Litt. ex Plaut.* † Prædicatio.

|| Rūmīgērōr, āri, ātus, dep. *To raise, or spread, reports abroad, Fest.*

|| Rūmīgērulus, li, m. *A tale-bearer, a newsmonger, Amm.*

|| Rūmīgēstri, ōrum, pl. m. [Scal. leg. rumicestri, à rumice, i. e. sparo] *A kind of weapon, vid. Gell.* 10, 25. & *Lucil. ap. Fest.*

*Rūmīnālis, le, adj. [à rumen] *Of, or belonging to, chewing the cud.* Ruminālis ficus [quod sub eâ inventa est lupa infantibus, Romulo ac Remo, præbens rumen, i. e. mammam, *Plin.* 15, 18.] *The tree under which the wolf gave suck to Romulus and Remus, Liv.* 1, 4. = *Romula, Ov.* || Rumināles hostiæ, sacrifices of those beasts that chew the cud, *Plin.* 8, 51. *Vid. Ruminus.*

Rūmīnātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A chewing of the cud.* (2) *Met. A calling to remembrance, or a considering and meditating on a thing.* (1) Quibus neque dentes utrinque, nec ruminatio, *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) § Ruminatio quotidiana, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 12.

*|| Rūmīnātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that cheweth the cud, Litt. ex Plin.*

*|| Rūmīnātrix, īcis, f. *She that cheweth the cud, Litt. ex Col.*

*|| Rūmīno, āre, act. [à rumen] *To chew over again.* Propter quæ bos neque ruminat, neque linguâ se deterget, *Col.* 6, 6.

*† Rūmīnor, āri, ātus sum, dep. [à rumine, i. e. cibum à rumine in os evoco] *To chew the cud as neats do; Met. to meditate and think upon a thing.* Non modò absens quicquam de te cogitabit æquius, sed etiam ruminabitur humanitatem tuam, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 746.

*Rūmīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the cud; or, to chewing the cud.* || Ficus rumina, the fig-tree, under which the she-wolf suckled Romulus and Remus. = Quæ vocatur Rumina nunc ficus, Romula ficus erat, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 412.

*† Rūmis, is, f. [à ruma] *A teat, or dug.* Antiquo vocabulo mamma rumis, ut opinor, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1.

*† Rūmīto, āre, act. [à seq.] *To spread a rumour, Næv. ap. Fest.* † Vulgo, prædico.

*Rūmor, ōris, m. [à ruendo, quod citò, & celeriter, in omnes partes ruat] (1) *Abruit, rumour, common fame, talk.* (2) *A slim-flam tale, a story.* (3) *A reputation good, or bad.* (4) *Also a stream, or course, of water.* (1) Meum natum rumor est amare, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 15. = Rumoribus & auditionibus permoti, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 5. (2) *Rumor sine auctore, Cic. Fam.* 12, 9. (3) *Non tuis depellor dictis, quin rumori serviam, Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 14. § Rumore malo flagrare, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 125. (4) *Poët. vet. ap. Cic. de Div.* 1. || Iter inceptum celerant rumore secundo, *with the tide, Virg. Æn.* 8, 90.

Rumpendus, a, um, part. *To break, or be broken.* Proinde videant, fugientibus hæc, an illa pugnantis acies rumpenda sit, *Juss.* 1, 6. Novis vulneribus veteres rumpendas cicatrices, *Curt.* 10, 13.

Rumpens, tis, part. *Breaking.* Laffant rumpentes flamina Parcas, *Luc.* 3, 19.

† Rumpia, æ, f. *A kind of Thracian weapon, Gell. ex Enn. Vid. Romphæa.*

Rumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum, act. (1) *To break.* (2) *To burst.* (3) *To tire, or weary.* (4) *To break off, to dissolve.* (5) *To rend, or tear; to mark, or spoil; to snuggle.* (6) *To afflict.* (7) *To infringe, to violate.* (8) || Also to beat. (1) Carceris vincula rumpere, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 4. (2) *V. Rumpor, n. 1. Grandis ut exiguum bos ranam ruperat, Mart.* 10, 79. (3) *Rupi me currendo tuâ causâ, Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 27. Hyperb.

(4) *Græcia conjurata rumpere nuptias, Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 7. *Vid. Rumpor, n. 2.* (5) § Tunicas rumpere, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 75. capillos, *Ov. Met.* 10, vestes, *Id.* (6) *Vid. Rumpor, n. 3.* (7) § Induciarum fidem rumpere, *Liv.* 1, 9. = *Fœdera negligere, violare, rumpere, Cic. pro C. Balbo,* 5. *jus gentium, Liv.* (8) *Ulp.*

Rumpor, i, pass. (1) *To be burst.* (2) *To be broken off, or dissolved.* (3) *To be sore grieved, or troubled.* (1) *Ista, quæ inflata sunt, rumpuntur, Cic. in Vatin.* 4. Rumpentur ut illia Codro, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 26. (2) *Constat agnoscendo rumpi testamentum, Cic. de Or.* 1, 57. (3) § Ego malis, quibus antè rumpebar, ne moveor quidem, *Id. Q. frat.* 3, 9.

Rumpōtinētum, ti, n. *Locus arboribus seu vitibus rumpotinis confitus, Col.* 5, 7.

Rumpōtinus, i, f. vel pot. a, um, adj. [ex quibus sc. rumpi, i. e. traduces ducuntur] || Arbustum rumpotinetum, *An arbour, or yard, of vines plashed together, Col.* 5, 7.

Rumpus, i, m. [i. e. tradux, quod ab arbore rumpatur alio traducendus] (1) *Branches whereby one vine is brought to another, and tied together.* (2) || *A transom in building.* (1) *Varr. R. R.* 1, 8. (2) *Coop. vertente.*

*Rūmuscūlus, li, m. dim. [à rumor] *A little bruit, rumour, or report; an idle story, or tittle-tattle.* Rumusculos populares aucupans, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 38. *conf. & eund. ad Attic.* 2, 5.

*|| Rūna, æ, f. unde seq. runatus, *Enn.* [à ruo, i. e. sterno] *A kind of weapon with a broad point, a javelin, Fest.*

*† Rūnātus, a, um, adj. *Armed with a javelin, Enn. ap. Fest.*

*Runcatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A weeding.* Frequenter exigunt farritionem, & runcationem, *Col.* 2, 9.

*Runcator, ōris, m. verb. *A weeder.* Oportebit intelligi nullam operam postulare runcatoris, *Col.* 1, 3.

*Runcīna, æ, f. [à Gr. ῥύχος, *Varr.*] (1) *A large saw to saw timber.* (2) *Also a plane which joiners use.* (1) *Plin.* 16, 42. *interpr. Hermol.* (2) *Col.* 8, 4. & *Varr. L. L.* 5.

*Runcino, āre, act. [à runcina, *Varr.*] *To smooth with a plane, Id. L. L.* 5. *sub fin.*

*Runco, āre, act. [à ruo, i. e. eruo, hinc ruico, runco] *To weed.* || Runcare triticum, *Col.* 11, 2. *segetem, Plin.* 18, 21. *to cleanse it from weeds.*

*Runco, ōnis, m. *A weeding book, Pall. R. R.* 1, 34.

*Runcor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be weeded.* Per serias potuisse spinas runcari, *Cat. R. R.* 2, 2.

*Ruo, ēre, rui, ruitum & rūtum. [ab ῥίω, ῥίω, *καταπίπτω, Onom.*] neut. (1) *To fall, to fall down.* (2) *To rush, to run headlong, to break out with violence.* (3) *To be ruined.* (4) *To come in all haste.* (5) *To come to loss; to be cheated, or mistaken, in a bargain.* (6) *Act. To precipitate, to hurry.* (7) *To throw, or tumble.* (8) *To level, or pull down.* (9) *To bring together, to cause, to send forth.* (1) = Ruere illa non possunt, ut hæc non concidant, *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 7. Ruit alto à culmine Troja, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 290. || Quid si cælum ruat, *If the sky fall we shall catch larks, Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 41. § Ruere in pejus, *to grow worse and worse, Virg. Georg.* 1, 200. (2) § Amnes ruunt de montibus, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 164. Nox ruit, *Id. Æn.* 6, 539. Ne feræ quidem ita ruunt, & turbantur, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 10. § Iramani turbine venti, Quæ data porta, ruunt, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 87. *Met. § Gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas, Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 26. (3) Bonos viros sequar, etiam si ruant, *Cic. Att.* 7, 7. Rara fides ubi jam melior fortuna ruit, *Sen. Herc.* Oct. 603. (4) Illum ruere nunciant, jam jamque adeste, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 19. (5) Si hoc non est emptorem pati ruere, &c, *Id. Off.* 3. (6) Vide sis ne quid imprudens ruas, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 128. (7) = Cæteros ruerem, agerem raperem, tunderem, prosternerem, *Id. Adelph.* 3, 2, 21. = Cedentem turbatque ruitque, *Ov. Met.* 12, 134. (8) Nimbus ruit omnia latè, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 454. (9) Cumulos ruit præpinguis arenæ, *Id. Georg.* 1, 105. Ignis ruit atram Ad cælum piceâ crassus caligine nubem, *Id. Georg.* 2, 308.

Rūpes, is, f. [à rumpo, rupi] *A rock, or bill; a steep bank, a high down-fall.* Ex magnis rupibus nactus planiciem, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 70.*

|| Rūpex, icis, m. [rupices, à rupinis five rupibus rustici dicti, ut & petrones à petris; ob asperitatem & duritiem, *Lucil. ap. Fest.*] *A country clown, a boor, a rustick, a bumpkin.* = Veteres non usque adeo rupices & agrestes fuerunt, *Gell. 13, 9.*

Rūpicapra, æ, f. [qu. rupium capra] *A wild goat.* Rupicapris adunca cornua, *Plin. 11, 37.*

† Rūpicōnes, um, m. pl. id. quod rupices. Boors, bumpkins, *Apul. Florid. 7. p. 772.* † Agrestes.

|| Rūpina, æ, f. *A craggy, or stoney, ground,* *Apul. Florid. 10. p. 782.*

† Rūpsit, ant. pro ruperit. Si membrum rūpsit, *XII. Tab. ap. Fest.*

|| Ruptio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A breach, a battery in law.* (2) *Also a rupture.* (1) *Lex Aquiliæ eas ruptiones, quæ damna dant, persequitur, Ulp.* (2) *Notio medicis condonanda.*

Ruptor, ōris, m. verb. [à rumpo] *A breaker; Met. an infringer.* § Ruptor fœderis, *Liv. 4, 19. induciarum, Id. 8, 39.*

|| Ruptūra, æ, f. *A rupture, a lursling, Med.* † Hernia, raxem.

Ruptūrus, a, um, part. *About to break.* Ratus captivos quoque, qui simul asservabantur, rupturos vincula, *Curt. 4, 56.* Incuberatque sagittariis, illa rupturus, nī, &c. *Tac. Ann. 2, 17, 4.*

Ruptus, a, um, part. [à rumpo] (1) *Broken.* (2) *Torn, rent.* (3) *Burst.* (4) *Bursten bellyed.* (5) *Interrupted.* (6) *Made void.* (7) *Infringed, violated.* (1) § Aggeres rupti, *Virg. Æn. 2, 496.* (2) § Comæ ruptæ, *Ov. Epist. 15, 114. ubi al. scissis.* (3) *Pustula rupta lædit teneras manus, Tib. 2, 3, 10.* (4) *Convulsis & ruptis cum sale & oleo, Plin. 20, 6.* (5) *Rupta singultu verba, Ov. Rem. Am. 598.* (6) § Testamentum ruptum, aut ratum, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 38.* (7) § Ruptum fœdus, *Liv. 9, 1.*

*Rūrālis, le, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the country; rustical, rural.* Falces non absimili formâ ruralium falcium, *Cæs. B. G. 3, 14. ubi al. mura- hium, sed metaphrasas vertit, χωρὶς τῶν δριπάρων.*

*|| Rūrātio, ōnis, f. verb. *Country busyness,* *Apul. non semel.* † Rusticatio, *Col.*

§ Ruricola, æ, c. g. vel pot. omn. g. uti p. et exemplis allatis. (1) *One living in the country.* (2) *Tilling, or manuring, the ground.* (1) § Ruricolæ Umbri, *Sil. 8, 447.* *Silenus ruricolæ cepere Phryges, Ov. Met. 11, 91.* (2) *Immemor est, nec frugum munere dignus, Qui potuit ruricolam bovem mactare suum, Id. Met. 15, 124.* *Aratrum ruricola, Id. Trist. 4, 6, 1.*

*§ Rurigena, æ, c. g. [ex rus, & ant. geno, pro gigno] *Born in the country.* Rurigenæ pavere feram, *Ov. Met. 7, 765.*

*Rūro, āre, neut. & Rūror, āri, dep. (1) *To dwell in the country.* (2) † *To do country work.* (1) *Dum ruri rurant homines, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 16.* (2) *Dum in agro studiosius rutor, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 731.*

Rursum, adv. [qu. reversum] (1) *On the contrary part.* (2) *Backward.* (1) *Inimicitia, inducia, bellum, pax rursum, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 16.* Quicquid dicunt laudo, id rursum si negant, nego, *Id. ibid. 2, 2, 20.* (2) || § Rursum prorsum cursari, *backward and forward, to and fro, Ter. Hecyr. 3, 1, 35.*

Rursus, adv. id. quod rursum. (1) *Again.* (2) *On the other side.* (3) *A second time.* (4) || Rursus prorsus, *backward and forward.* (5) *It is often redundant.* (1) *Rursus in arma feror, Virg. Æn. 2, 655.* (2) *Quem casum neque ambitiosè, neque per lamenta rursus ac mœrorem muliebriter tulit, Tac. Agric. 28, 6. vid. & Curt. 9, 2, 9.* (3) *Suet. Aug. 17.* (4) *Vid. Rursus.* (5) *Revertor rursus denuo Carthaginem, Plaut. Pœn. Prolog. 79.* *Intra paucos dies rursus repetita Bithynia, Suet. Cæs. 2.* *Revocata secula rursus, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 3, 357.*

*Rus, rūris, n. [ab ἀρρη, rus, rura] (1) *The country, or a place without the city.* (2) *A country house, or farm, where husbandry is exercised.* (3) *A boor, a rustick.* (4) *Rusticity, unpoliteness.* (1) Remotus ab aulâ inambitiosâ colebat rura, *Ov.*

Met. 11, 765. § Rus ex urbe, tanquam ex vinculis, evolare, *Cic. de Or. 2, 6.* (2) *Habet animi relaxandi causâ rus amœnum & suburbanum, Id. pro S. Rosc. 46.* (3) *Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 14.* (4) = *Annales pleni ruris, & infœctiarum, Catull. 34, 19.*

Ruscarius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the shrub ruscum, Varr. & Cato, 11.*

† Rusceus, a, um, adj. || Rusceus color, qui è viridi rutilus est, aut flavus, *a tawny colour, Cato.*

*|| Rusculum, li, n. [à rus] *A little farm in the country, Gell. 19, 9.* † Rus parvum.

Ruscum, ci, n. & Ruscus, i, m. *A rough prickled shrub, tuberoses they made brushes, or besoms; butchers broom, knee-bolm, petty robin. Horridi ruscus, Virg. Ecl. 7, 42.* Sepes horrido rusco, *Col. 12, 7.* Ruscum χαμαῖδαρνον, ἀνέσβατον, ἰδὸς βοτάνης, *Gloss. vet.* || Ruscus sylvestris, *the holly, or holm-tree, Jun. (Hinc Angl. rus).*

† Ruspsans, tis, part. *Searching.* Ruspsantes silvas, *Acc. ap. Non.*

† Ruspor, āri, ātus, dep. (1) *To scrape as a dog, or root in the ground as a pig doth; to search diligently.* (2) *Also to cut.* (1) *Acc. ap. Non. 2, 744.* (2) *Apul.*

Rusātus, a, um, adj. *Clad in redish coloured clothes.* Rusati aurigæ, *Plin. 7, 53.* || Ruslata factio, *those that wore a red livery, Inscript. antiq.*

|| Rusūlus, a, um, adj. dim. *Red, or of a carnation colour, Jul. Cap.*

Russus, a, um, adj. vel russeus. [à russum, vel ruscum, virgulti genus, quo color is conciliabatur] *Of a flesh, or carnation, colour; a kind of red.* Mulieres rursâ facie, *Cato ap. Fest.* Russam defricare gingivam, *Catull. 37, 19.* Lutea russaque vela, *Lucr. 4, 73.* Tunicâ vestitus russâ, *Petr. c. 28.* De hoc colore vid. *Scalig. Exercit. 325. Sect. 13.* & Filium in *Varron. Conject.*

*Rusticānus, a, um, adj. *Of the country, loutish, clownish, rustical.* § Vita rusticanâ, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 15.* Vir rusticanus, *Id. Tusc. 2, 22.*

*Rusticarius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the country, or to country folk.* § Falces rusticariæ, *Varr. R. R. 1, 22.*

*† Rusticātim, adv. *Country like, rustically, clownishly.* Pompon. vet. poetâ, *ap. Non. 2, 747.*

*Rusticatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A dwelling in the country.* (2) *A doing of country work.* (1) *Militiæ, peregrinationes, rusticationes, &c. Cic. de Amic. c. ult.* (2) *In rusticatione antiquissima est ratio pascendi, Col. 6. in Præf.*

*Rusticè, adv. iūs, comp. *Country like, rustically, rudely, clownishly, boorishly.* § Rusticè facere, *Cic. Attic. 12, 36.* Rusticius toga defluit, *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 31.*

*Rusticitas, ātis, f. (1) *The country way, or mode; plainness.* (2) *Rusticity, clownishness, rudeness, foolish bashfulness.* (3) *Churlishness.* (1) *Carmina aspera, sed miti rusticitate, leges, Pall.* § Agrippa vir rusticitati, quàm deliciis, propior, *Plin. 35, 4.* (2) § Rusticitas, non pudor ille fuit, *Ov. A. Am. 1, 672.* (3) *Trux dura rusticitate, Mart.* § Urbanitati contraria est rusticitas, *Quint. 6, 3.*

*Rusticor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (1) *To dwell in the country, to be in the country.* (2) *To do country work.* (1) *Studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, Cic. pro Arch. 7.* (2) § Vel rusticari, vel navigare, vel etiam alio genere negotiari necesse erat, *Col. in Proœm. 1. 12.*

*Rusticula, æ, f. sc. avis. *A rail, or as others think, a woodcock, Mart. 13, 76. in lemmate.*

|| Rusticula minor, a snipe, or snite, *Jun.*

*Rusticulus, a, um, adj. [à rus] *Of the country, homely, rustick, or rustical; plain, rude, simple.*

§ Rusticulus libellus, *Mart. 10, 19.*

*Rusticulus, li, m. dim. [à rusticus] *A countryman.* Sensit rusticulus non incautus, *Cic. pro Sext. 38.*

*Rusticus, a, um, adj. [à rus] or, comp. (1) *Pertaining to the country.* (2) *Plain, simple, homely.* (3) *Ill-bred, rude.* (1) *Vita hæc rustica parsimonix, diligentix, & justitiæ magistra est, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 27.* (2) *Rustica sim sanè, dum non oblita pudoris, Ov. Ep. 17, 13.* Simus hoc

titulo rusticiore contenti, *Sen. Ep. 88.* (3) *In rusticis moribus ejusmodi maleficia gignuntur, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 27.* Addidit obicenis convicia rustica dictis, *Ov. Met. 14, 522.*

*Rusticus, ci, m. (1) *A husbandman, a yeoman, a boor, a kind, a clown, a carl, a churl, a peasant.* (2) *An ignorant, or unlearned, person.* (1) § Acer rusticus, *Virg.* Rusticus es, *Corydon, Id. (2) Mart. 14, 46. & 58.*

† Rūsus, adv. ant. pro rursus, *Again.* || § Precus rursus, *forward and backward, Enn.*

*Rūta, æ, f. [pūti, à pūo, libero, quod à morbis liberet] *The herb rue, herb-grace.* Acuentes iumina rutæ, *Ov. de Rem. Amor. 801.* || In rutæ folium conjici, *to be confined in a narrow compass, Petron. c. 58.* || Ruta sylvestris, *great St. John's wort.*

*Rūta, ōrum, n. pl. [apud J. C. cruta dic. (2) ruo] ut arena, creta, & nondum in opus conversa] *All things diged out of the ground, as stone, sand, gravel, chalk, wood, lead, coals, &c. moveable goods.* || Ruta creta, *Ulp. dic.* Quæ venditor possessionis, usûs sui gratiâ concidit, ruendoque contraxit, *Fest. those things which he that selleth a house, or estate, rejecteth out of the bargain for his own use.* || = Ne in rutis quidem & cretis, *Cic. i. e. nullâ in parte, never a rubit, nothing at all, Ex Litt.*

*Rūtābilum, li, n. [à ruo, rutum] (1) || *A malkin, a coal rake to make clean an oven.* (2) *A slice.* (3) † *A penis.* (1) *Fest.* (2) *Rutabulo ligneo agitare, Col. 12, 20. conf. & 12, 18. & 31.* (3) *Næv.*

*|| Rūtāceus, a, um, adj. *Of rue.* § Oleum rutaceum, *Plin. & Valer. 2, 28.*

*Rūtātus, a, um, adj. *Made, or pickled, with rue, or herb-grace; or mingled with it.* || Mustum rutatum, *new wine turned with rue, Mart. 19, 8.* § Rutatum vinum, *Plin. 19, 8.*

*† Rūtellum, i, n. dim. [à rutrum] *A little maddock; a corn-scoop, or shovel; a strike, or strickle.* Modium lecum atque rutellum unum adfert, *Lucil. ap. Non. 1, 66.*

*Rūtīlandus, a, um, part. *To be made of a shining colour.* § Rutilandi capilli, *Plin. 28, 12.*

*Rūtīlans, tis, part. *Shining.* Arma cruento Inter solem auro rutilantia, *Sil. 1, 476.* Nec fida Valenti Dextera duxisset rutilantes crinibus alas, *Claud. pr. Conf. Stil. 37.*

*Rūtīlātus, a, um, part. *Made bright and shining like gold.* § Rutilatus crinis, *Tac. Hist. 4, 61.* Comæ promissæ & rutilatæ, *Liv. 38, 17.*

*Rūtīlesco, ēre, incept. *To grow somewhat ruddy.* § Candidi lepores, liquecente nive, rutilescunt, *Plin. 8, 55.*

*Rūtīli, ōrum, m. pl. *tribuni militum, à consule creati, sic à Rutilio Rufo dicti, Fest.*

*Rūtīlo, āre, neut. (1) *To shine, or glister; to look red.* (2) *Act. To make to shine, or glister, like gold; to make bright yellow.* (1) *Arma rutilare vident, Virg. Æn. 8, 529.* † *Auroram rutilare procul cerno, A. ap. Varr.* (2) § Rutilare comam, *Suet. Cal. 47.*

*Rūtīlus, a, um, adj. [qu. rufulus; Rutilum rufum sign. Fest.] (1) *Firey red.* (2) *Also shining bright.* (3) *Red-haired, carrot-pated.* (1) § Palæ ex rutilo albicantes, *Col. 8, 2.* (2) = (3) Capillus è nigro rutilus, ærique assimilis, *Suet. Ner. 1.* (3) = *Mulieres valde rufæ rutilæ dictæ, Varr. L. L. 6, 5.*

*Rurum, i, n. [à ruitum, rutum, Varr. quod eo arena eruitur, Fest.] *An instrument tubercle with sand, or such like, is diged out; a maddock, a spade, a shovel, a pickaxe; also an instrument tubercle with sand is mingled and beaten with lime, to make mortar. Vid. Fest. It. id. quod hostorium, a strickle, C. Vid. Liv. 28, 45. & Plin. 36, 23.*

† Rūtūba, æ, f. *Rutubam vet. turbationem appellab. [à ruo] A tumult, trouble, or disorder, Non. ex Varr.*

*Rūtūla, æ, f. dim. [ex ruta herba] *Small rue, Cic. Fam. 9, 22.*

*|| Rūtus, a, um, part. [à ruo] *Thrown down, diged up. Ruta & creta, Ulp. Vid. Ruta.*

[S, the

S The Latin capital is taken with very little, or no, variation from the ancient Greek alphabet, and is at least of as great antiquity, as that of the Scythian bow (Σ); and from this drawn into a smaller form is made s, which is used only as a final both in Greek and Latin, except in the compendary note *ς* for *στ*. The Greeks have another, but less, ancient figure of this letter, *viz.* C, from which the smaller initial and medial C is sometimes used. The Scythian bow is taken from the Phœnician alphabet without variation; as that is from the Hebrew ש *sin*, by drawing it in a jacent, instead of an erect, form. Hence the Dorians, who perhaps immediately received it from the Hebrews, as *Herodotus* and *Pindar* acquaint us, called this letter σάν *san*, though the Ionians called it σῆγμα *sigma*, from the Chaldean סמך *simcha*, by transposing the second and third letters: which opinion is made more probable by the small form of the Greek *sigma* σ, it being no other than the Hebrew ש turned to the right hand in complaisance to the western way of writing. But there are strong reasons to think ש *samech* only a secondary letter, substituted for ש *sin*, the better to distinguish it from ש *schin*; wherein they had done wisely, provided they had exterminated ש *sin*, which now seems supernumerary, because both these letters ש and ש, have one and the same sound, as appeareth from the Ephraimish pronunciation of *Shibboleth*. And hence we may account for the different Greek names of this letter, *san* being so called from *sin*, before *samech* was introduced; and *sigma* from *samech*, after such introduction. But to proceed: the Greeks admitt this letter into no class in the distribution of their alphabet, whether in honour to it, as being invested with a despotick power peculiar to itself, or in dishonour, looking upon it only as a substitute and attendant on the rest, is uncertain; but I should think the latter, since its servile offices are so very many in declining their nouns, and their verbs more especially in conjugateing. For in all future tenses of verbs baryton, and all the tenses derived from thence, with their participles in every conjugation, voice, and mode, this letter is servile; being explicit, implicit, or potential, in them all. And this servile use probably may have been the reason why some among the Greeks have accounted it only an aspiration; in which number was *Plato* the philosopher, who calls it the breathing letter. And indeed we find both the Greek spirits changed into this letter: the lenis, as in ἔσμι *sum*, ὁπός *sucus*; the aspirate more frequently, as in ἄλς *sal*, ἕξ *sex*, ἐπτά *septem*. This may likewise have occasioned the neglect of it by the Romans in taking words from the Greeks, as in *tigo*, *salio*, from εἶγω, σφάλλω, and sometimes in derivatives of their own, as in *pumex* from *stuma*. Certain it is that some learned men among the Greeks avoided a frequent use of it. *Plato* and *Eubulus*, two comick poets, made sport in the theatre with this verse of *Euripides*, "Ἔσωσα σ' ὡς ἴσασιν Ἑλλήνων ὄσοι." Yea *Pindar* was so unjustly severe, that he writ several odes without it: and the whole Spartan nation preferred the canine snarl of 'P to the serpentine hiss of 'S. The Romans also melted it so much, especially in the end of words, as scarcely to be heard; insomuch that even in writing before the interrogative *ne*, the comick poets neglect it, as in *audin'?* *credin'?* *dabin'?* for *audisne*, &c. and *Virgil* avoided ending a word with this letter, and beginning the following word with the same, as, *Dispectus tibi sum, nec qui sum, quæris, Alexi*; oratours also forbid this in their compositions. Yea the ancient poets, in imitation of the Greeks, when they pleased, cut it off in the end of a word before a short, and sometimes even before a long, syllable in the following word, as is manifest in that of *Ennius*, *Egregiè cordatus homo catu' Ælius Sextus*. And not only *Ennius*, *Nævius*, and *Pacuvius* do this, but *Catullus*; and even *Cicero* hath not altogether denyed himself the liberty. But though in general this sound may seem to have been unpleasant to both nations, it has without doubt in its proper place its particular graces, and the most that is said against it regards chiefly its too frequent, or improper, use. The Latins, in makeing some Greek words denizens of Rome, prefix this letter, as in *scribo*, *smaragdus*, *stella*, from γράφω, μάραγμα, τέλλω; and even *st* anciently, as in *stitem*, *stocum*, and that too in words of their own tongue: sometimes they interpose it, as in *discus*, *musca*, from δίσκος, μυῖα. The Greeks also in Latin names of men ending in *a* add this letter, as Νεμῶς, Φιμβρίας, for *Numa*, *Fimbria*. In *Tully's* time, and a while after, this letter was doubled, as in *caussa*, *cassus*, for *causa*, *casus*, vid. *Quint.* 1, 7. In conjugateing Latin verbs, it is substituted for almost all the consonants, as in *arsti* from *ardeo*, *tersti* from *tergeo*, *vexi* for *vecsi*, from *veho*, *vulsi* from *wello*, *pressi* from *premo*, *posui* from *pono*, *repsi* from *repo*, *torsti* from *torqueo*, *ussi* from *uro*, *versum* from *verti*, as grammarians observe; but this to me seems not so much a substitution, as a servile formative power given it in Latin, as, I have observed before, it had in the Greek tongue. This semivowel, for so the Latins seem to acknowledge it, by prefixing *i* as they do before the other liquids, admitteth after it of the mutes *c*, *p*, *q*, *z*, as in *scapha*, *spes*, *squalor*, *stadium*, but none of the liquids, except *m*, and that chiefly, if not only, in words derived from the Greek tongue. Concerning the intercourse between this, and its neighbour *R*, see that letter. *S*. in proper names, *is* read *Sextus*; *Sp.* *Spurius*. In appellatives, *S. A.* *Secundum artem*; *SC.* *Senatusconsultum*; *S. P. Q. R.* *Senatus populufque Romanus*; *S. S. S.* *Stratum super stratum*; *S. V. B. E. E. Q. V.* *Si vales bene est, ego quoque valeo*; a form used in *Cicero's* time, in the beginning of letters.

S A B

S ante A.

S A B

S A B

|| **S**ĀBAIA, æ, f. *A sort of small beer, or ale*, Amm. 26, 8. quæ & fabaium, Hier. 6, 19.

|| **S**ĀBAJĀRIUS, ii, m. *A small beer drinker, or brewer*, Amm. loc. cit.

SĀBANUM, i, n. [Rabbini, שבת] *A towel, or like linen cloth used to be warmed, in order to rub and cover those that come newly out of the bath; a napkin, or handkerchief.* Congestis in nundissimum fabanum favis, Pall. Jun. tit. 7. Σάβαρον, fabanum, linteum, Gloss.

*|| **S**ĀBĀOTH, plur. indecl. Dominus Sabaoth, צבאות i. e. exercituum. The Lord of hosts, Bibl.

|| **S**ĀBĀTĀRIUS, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the sabbath*, Sidon.

SĀBĀTĀRIUS, ii, m. *A sabbatarian, one that*

keepeth the sabbath-day, a Jew. § **J**ejunia sabbatariorum, Mart. 4, 4, 7.

SĀBĀŪICUS, a, um, adj. *Keeping the sabbath.* Sabbaticus rivus in Judæa, qui sabbatis omnibus sicatur, Plin. 3, 2. ita & Joseph. 7, 24.

|| **S**ĀBĀŪISMUS, i, m. *The keeping of the sabbath*, Aug.

|| **S**ĀBĀŪIZO, āre, act. *To observe, or keep, the sabbath*, Tert.

SĀBĀTUM, ti, n. [vox Hebræa, שבת i. e. quies, cessatio ab opere] (1) *The sabbath, the Jewish sabbath-day, the day of the rest, the seventh day from the creation; or, as others understand it, the great day of the passover, because from Tisri (our September) whence the Jews reckon their year, to their Nisan (about the middle of our April) near which time that feast was kept, is about thirty weeks.* (2) || Also the days of

the week. (1) § **S**abbata reculita, Pers. 5, 184. peregrina, Ov. Rem. 220. § **S**abbata tricesima, the new moons, sacred among the Jews, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 69. (2) Τῇ μιᾷ τῶν σαββάτων, prima sabbatorum, Joann. 20, 1. Sunday. Sic secunda deinceps ad septimam, quod proprie sabbatum vocabant Judæi.

SĀBĒLICUS, a, um, adj. *Italian, or Sabine.* || **S**abellica brassica (à Sabellis, ubi nascitur) Crumpled, or jagged, colewort, Litt. ex Plin. Sabellicus ius, Virg. Georg. 3, 255.

SĀBĪNA, æ, f. sc. herba [à Sabinis] *The herb Sabina, whereof there are two kinds, one with leaves like the tamarisk, the other like the cyperus-tree*, Col. 6, 4. Plin. 17, 13.

† **S**ĀBĪNA, æ, f. *A weapon of the Illyrians, like a hunting-pole, or boar-spear*, Enn. ap. Fest.

|| **S**ĀBŪCUS,

|| Sābūcus, i, f. *Seren. Sammon. id. quod sambucus, quod vid.*

*Sābūletum, ti, n. *A gravel-pit. Nāscitur in fabuletis, Plin. 27, 8.*

*Sābūlo, ōnis, m. (1) *Gross sand, or gravel.*

(2) || Also a player upon a certain musical instrument. (1) *Arena, fabulo, argilla, Varr. R. R. 1, 9. Sabulonem humidum respuit, Col. 4, 33.*

(2) *Vid. Scal. Conject. in Varr. pag. 121.*

*Sābūlosus, a, um, adj. *Gravelly, sandy. § Solum fabulosum, Col. 2, 9. conf. & Plin. 35, 14. & Virr. 2, 3.*

*Sābūlum, li, n. [*ἀσβύλον, vel ἀσβύρον*] (1) *Fine gravel, such as we lay walks with. (2) || Also a kind of viol, or guitar; or such like musical instrument. (1) Plin. 17, 4. (2) Apul. in Flor. ii vera lectio.*

Sāburia, æ, f. [*ἀ sabulo, Perot. rect. ā fabr. Celt. Id.*] *Ballast, or lassage, wherewith ships are poised, to make them go upright; which was properly gravel, or sand. Onerariæ naves saburrâ gravatæ, Liv. 37, 14.*

Sāburralis, e, adj. *Made of sand. § Saburrâlis facoma, Virr. 9, 9.*

Sāburratus, a, um, part. *Loaded with gravel, ballasted; Met. stuffed, cramed with good beer. Mulieres ubi saburratæ sumus, largiloquæ ex templo sumus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 2.*

Sāburro, āre, act. *To load with gravel, to ballast a ship, Plin. 18, 35.*

Sācal. *Ægypt. linguâ electrum sign. quod ex radiis solis nascitur, Plin. 37, 2.*

|| Saccaria, æ, f. *ars [a saccus] A trafficking in, or selling of, sacks, or bags, Apul. Met. 1.*

Saccarius, a, um, adj. *Carrying sacks of corn, or other commodity. § Navis saccaria, Quint. 8, 2.*

|| Saccarius, ii, m. (1) *A sack bearer. (2) Also a sack maker. (1) Paul. 1, 49. § De contr. empt. (2) Saccarius, σακκοποιός, Gloss. vet.*

Saccatus, a, um, part. (1) *That is put in a bag. (2) Strained through a bag. (1) || Non saccatâ aquâ lavabuntur, sed sæpe turbidâ, Sen. Ep. 86. (2) Totius humorem saccatum ut corpori fundant, Lucr. 4, 1022. i. e. unam. § Hunc quoque sic imitatur Seren. Sammon.*

|| Saccellus, li, m. dim. *A little bag, or satchel, Veg.*

Sacccharum, i, n. [*vox Arab. سكر ab Hebr. שکر potus inebrians, quod ex cannis Indicis succum dulcem ad potum exprimerent*] *Sugar, a kind of honey found in reeds, of a gummy substance then, but now the juice of canes, or reeds, boiled, and baked white and hard. Saccharum & Arabia fert, sed laudarius India, Plin. 22, 8. Dulces in arundine succi, Luc. 3, 237. i. e. saccharum.*

Sacciparium, ii, n. comp. [*ex sacco, & pera*] *A satchel, a bag, a scrip, a pouch, a sack, a shak bag, a wallet, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 64.*

Sacco, āre, act. i. e. *per saccum colo; unde pass. Saccor. To strain through a bag. Cæcuba saccenat, Mart. 2, 40.*

|| Saccularius, ii, m. (1) *A cutpurse. a pick-pocket, an arrant cheat, a juggler, or gypsy; who conjureth peoples money out of their pockets. (2) A robber of the common treasure. (3) Also a treasurer for what is given to any monastery, hospital, or the poor; an almoner. (1) Ulp. § Crumenifica. (2) Acon. = Peculator. (3) Praefectus sacculis, Ecl.*

Sacculus, li, m. dim. (1) *A little sack, bag, pouch, or purse; a satchel. (2) Also the poor-box, or stock of charity. (1) Plenus arancatum sacculus, Catull. 13, 8. Pleno cum sacculus zete Turgel, Juv. 14, 138. (2) Ecclef.*

Saccus, ci, m. [*ab Hebr. שק quod vocab. ple-rasque si non omnes linguas permeavit*] (1) *A sack, a large scrip. (2) A money bag. (3) A strainer. (1) || Extra portum tergeminum hic ad saccum licet, go a beging, or mumping. (2) Congestis undique saccis Indormis inhians, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 70. (3) In sparteis saccis percolant, Col. 12, 17. || Saccus nivarius, a snow-bag to cool wine with, Lemma Ep. Mart. 14, 104.*

|| Saccellanus, i, m. *A chaplain, Hier.*

Sacellum, i, n. dim. [*ā sacrum*] *locus dñs sa-*

cratus. (1) *A chapel, a little temple, or church. (2) || Also the churchyard, or consecrated ground walled in. (1) Exire in sacellum ominis causâ, Cic. de Div. 1, 46. Modicum sacellum Jovi posuit, Tac. Hist. 3, 74, 2. (2) Fest.*

Sacer, ra, um, adj. rimus, sup. [*אֱלֹהִים mundus, אֱלֹהִים clausus, vel אֱלֹהִים recordari*] (1) *Sacred, holy, divine. (2) Solemn, awful. (3) Consecrated, devoted. (4) Instituted, established. (5) Ruefull, to be dearly paid for, of sad consequence. (6) Also cursed, detestable, horrible, damnable. (7) An epithet given to princes, as being God's vicegerents. (8) || Sacer ignis, St Anthony's fire, and other diseases. (1) = Signa sacra & religiosa, Cic. de Legib. 3, 13. § Miscere sacra profanis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 34. Eligies sacra divum, Virg. Æn. 3, 148. Jura sacerrima lecti, Ov. Ep. 9, 159. § Mens sacra, Id. Fast. 6, 6. (2) § Sacer horror, Claud. Paneg. 4. Sacer essera raptat Corda pav-*

vor, Val. Flacc. 1, 798. (3) Sacra Deo sylva, Ov. Fast. 4, 650. Dies sacer Dianæ, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 20. § Illa insula eorum Deorum sacra putatur, Cic. (4) Morientibus oculos operire, rursusque in rogo patefacere Quiritium magno ritu sacrum est, Plin. 11, 37. (5) Remi Sacer nepotibus cruor, Hor. Ep. 7, ult. (6) = Intestabilis, & sacer esto, Id. Sat. 2, 3, 181. = Ego sum malus, ego sum sacer, scelestus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 14. Iste servus sacerrimus est, Id. Most. 4, 3, 67. (7) Occupationes Tiberi sacras dixit quidam, Suet. Tib. 27. qui tamen censavit; posteriores vero Cæsares sua omnia, domos, cubacula, jernia, lectos, comitatus, sed & sacrum stabulum dici voluere. (8) Per membra sacer cum didicit ignis, Lucr. 6, 1165. § De hujus morbi generibus, vid. Plin. qui multa multis locis de is differt. || Sacra via, a street so called from the place where the league was made betwixt Romulus and Tatius; or because the priest went that way at the ides of each month to sacrifice, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 1.

Sacerdos, ōtis, c. g. [*ā sacer, qui sacris præest & ea administrat, qu. sacrum dñs, Isid.*] (1) *A priest, or priestess; a minister of a church. (2) Augur. (1) Hoc mente sacerdotem maximum creari oportet, Cic. Verr. 2, 52. § Sacerdotes Cereris, atque illius fani antistes, probatæ mulieres, Id. ibid. 4, 45. (2) Illo die, quo sacerdotem solent nominare, Plin. Epist. 2, 1. § Ita enim ipse interpretatur, 4, 8. Vid. & sacerdotium. § Variis generis sacerdotes Flamines, Diales, Martiales, Quirinales, Salii, Pontifices Maximi, Pontifices Minores, Reges sacrorum, Galli, &c. || Phœbi sacerdos, a poet, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 23.*

Sacerdotalis, le, adj. *Of, or belonging to, priests, or the priesthood. § Sacerdotales ludi, Plin. Ep. 7, 24. || Virgines sacerdotales, the vestal virgins, Liv. 1, 5. || Sacerdotissa, æ, f. A priestess, a vestal virgin, or nun, Gell. 10, 15. sed lect. incert. § Sacerdos. Sacerdotium, ii, n. (1) *The state, or office, of a priest; the priesthood. (2) A priest, a benefice, a parsonage. (1) § Sacerdotium in re, Ci. pro Domo, 52. Vingo Vestalis sanctissimo sacerdotio præstita, Id. ibid. 53. (2) Tum hic bonus augur eo sacerdotio se præditum esse dixit, Id. Philipp. 2, 32. || Sacerdotium gentile vel gentilitium, an improprietation, an aduersion, Jun.**

Sacerdotula, æ, f. dim. *A priestess. Capital sacerdotulæ in capite solent habere, Varr. L. L. 4, 29. Sacerdos, ii, f. A precious stone of a violet colour, a kind of amethyst, Plin. 37, 9. *Saccōma, ātis, n. [*i. e. æquipondium, ā σάκκος, Gr. Dor. σάκκος*] That which is put in the scales to make even weight; counterpoise, likeness of weight; full, or just, weight, Virr. 9, 9. interp. Bud.*

§ Sicon, indecl. *A violet colour, Plin. ap. Litt. † Saccōpēnum, ni, n. Vid. Sagapemon.*

Sacra, ōrum, n. pl. *Holy rites, or mysterys, of religion; solemnitys, divine service. || Initiari sacris, to be in holy orders, Quint. 1, 2.*

|| Sacramentalis, le, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a sacrament; sacramental. † Ad sacramentum spectans.*

Sacramentum, i, n. [*quod sacatur fide interpositâ, Fest. vel sacrâ mente fit*] (1) *A gage in money laid down in court by both partys that went to law, which was returned to him who had the verdict on his side, but forfeited by him that was cast, to the exchequer, to be laid out in sacris rebus, and therefore so called. (2) An oath, as being a very sacred thing. (3) Any thing done by virtue of an oath. (4) More particularly the oath taken by soldiers to be true to their country and general. (5) || Hence translated elegantly by Christian writers to signify baptism, and the eucharist, as being two solemn oaths, or engagements, into which they enter to Christ, the captain of their faith, and by which they are distinguished from all other religions. (6) || In a larger acceptation, any mystery, or thing, appertaining to divine worship. (7) Any force, or constraint, to undertake a war. (8) Meton. A soldier. (1) Vid. Varr. L. L. 4, 16. sub fin. adde & Fest. Contendere sacramento, Cic. de Orat. 1, 42. (2) Non ego perfidum dixi sacramentum, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 10. (3) Vid. Flor. 3, 10, 2. & 3, 18, 9. It. 4, 12, 24. (4) Obsecrare cœpit milites ne primi sacramenti memoriam deponerent, Cæf. B. G. 3, 27. (5) Marrem & feminam ad sacramentum baptismatis & eucharistiæ admittens, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34. Voca'i sumus ad militiam Dei vivi jam tunc, cum in sacramenti verba respondimus, Id. ad Martyr. 3. (6) Sacrificium necessariis sacramentis præparatur, Zeno Veron. Sacramenta munierum, a magis oblata, Hieron. Velum scissum est, & omnia legis sacramenta prodita sunt, Id. Meditationis sacramentum, Fulgent. (7) Juvenes adulterio, velut sacramento addicti, Sen. de Brev. vit. 5, 6. (8) Alia emolumenta notentur Sacramentorum, Juv. 13, 36.*

Sacrandus, a, um, part. (1) *To be established, or ratified. (2) To be accursed, or dñt. (1) Sanctiones sacrandæ sunt, aut genere ipso, aut, &c. Cic. pro Balbo, 14. (2) Liv. 2, 8. Vid. Sacro.*

Sacrarium, ii, n. (1) *The place wherein holy things are layed, a sextry, a vestry. (2) Also a chapel; an oratory, or closet, appointed for divine worship. (1) = Sacrarium & receptaculum. Romanorum sacrorum, Liv. 7, 20. (2) Sacrarium Bonæ Deæ, Cic. pro Mil. 31.*

|| Sacratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A consecrating, Macr. Sat. 3, 7. † Consecratio.*

Sacratus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. sſimus, sup. (1) *Consecrated, hallowed, or devoted, to God. (2) Sacred, enacted. (1) § Tibi sacrum tors mea rupit opus, Ov. Trist. 2, 552. (2) Nihil habent Druidæ visco sacratius, Plin. 16, 24. Nullum nomen sacratius, Sil. 8, 229. Numina illis gentibus sacratissimum, Plin. 33, 4. § Sacratæ leges, Liv. 2, 54.*

Sacra, ōis, c. g. [*qui, vel quæ, sacra colit*] *A sacrificer, a priest. Turba sacricolarum in-*

mixtus, Tac. Hist. 3, 74, 1.

|| Sacrificatio, ōis, f. act. *To sacrifice, or purge by sacrifice, Hier. † Rem divinam facio, Fest.*

§ Sacrifer, ōra, ōrum, adj. *That carryeth sacred things. § Rites sacrificiæ, Ov. Fast. 4, 252.*

|| Sacrificer, ōis, m. [*qui sacra facit*] *A priest, Vett. Interpr.*

Sacrificans, le, adj. *Belonging to a priest, or to sacrifice. § Apparatus sacrificialis, Tac. Ann. 2, 69, 2.*

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2, 2, 40. § Suem sacrificare, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 414.

¶ Tum me faciat Jupiter ut semper sacrificem, neque unquam litern, *Plaut. Pœn.* 2, 1, 42.

Sacrificor, āri, ātus, pass. To be sacrificed, *It. dep.* 10 sacrifice, *vid. Varr. L. L.* 8, 61. ¶ Quid interfit inter sacrificio & lito decet Non.

Sacrificulus, li, m. (1) The master of the sacrifices, a mass priest. (2) A despicable priest. (1) § Rex sacrificulus, *Liv.* (2) Inter sacrificulos vanæ superstitionis, *Suet. Dom.* 1. conf. *Liv.* 39, 8.

Sacrificus, a, um, adj. That is used in sacrifice, or serveth thereto. § Aræ sacrificæ, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 243. Dies sacrifici, *Ov. Metam.* 13, 590. Vestis sacrificæ, *Sil.* 3, 27.

Sacrificus, ci, m. [qui sacra facit] He that officeth sacrifice, a priest. ¶ Dies mihi sacrificos calturalque ignibus aras, *Ov. Met.* 13, 590.

Sacrilegium, ii, n. (1) Sacrilege, theft, or the taking things out of a holy place. (2) Goods so stolen. (3) Also any detestable, or heinous, offence. (1) In fodalitium sacrilegii alicujus abire, *Cic. in Sall.* 5. (2) Dicedere onustus sacrilegio, *Phædr.* 4, 10, 3. (3) Quint. 5, 14.

Sacrilegus, a, um, adj. Isimus, sup. [qui sacra legit, i. e. furatur] (1) Sacrilegious, guilty of sacrilege. (2) Wicked, ungodly, profane. (3) Subst. A church-robber. (1) Sacrilego pœna est, neque ei soli, qui sacrum abstulerit, sed &, &c. *Cic. de Legib.* 2, 16. (2) § Lingua sacrilega, *Ov. de Rem. Amor.* 367. Exi tano, natum quantum est, sacrilegissime, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 1. (3) Minor extat sacrilegus, *Juv.* 13, 150.

¶ Sacrima, ōrum, n. pl. Fœst. *vid. Sacrimum.*

¶ Sacrimum, i, n. sc. vinum [quia sacrum] New wine which they sacrificed to Bacchus at his feasts, *Fest.*

Sacris, re, adj. [ant. pro sacer, Fœst.] Pure, holy, sacred, fit for holy uses. ¶ Porci sacres, pigs fit for sacrifice at ten days old, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 2, 16. *vid. & Varr. R. R.* 2, 1, & 4.

¶ Sacrista, æ, m. [sacrorum custos] He that keepeth holy things, *Eccl.*

† Sacrium, ii, n. Amber in the Scythian language, *Plin.* 37, 2.

Sacro, āre, v. act. [i. e. sacrum facio] (1) To consecrate. (2) To dedicate, or devote. (3) To make honourable and reverend. (4) To immortalize, or deify; to canonize. (5) Also to accurse and detest, to outlaw, to excommunicate. (6) To solemnize, to ratify. (1) § Aras sacrare, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 48. (2) Quod patris vocis studiis nobisque sacrasti, ap. *Cic. Div.* 2, 13. (3) Parentum conditionem sacravimus, quia expediebat liberos tolli, *Sen. de Benef.* 3, 11. (4) Condidit hic natæ cineres, nomenque sacravit, *Alart.* 1, 115, 3. (5) Sacrare cum bonis caput ejus, qui regni occupandi consilia inisset, *Liv.* 2, 8. (6) § Sacrare leges, *Id.*

Sacror, āri, pass. To be canonized, &c. *Ov. Fast.* 3, 535.

Sacrofāctus, a, um, adj. [ex sacer, & sanctus] Sacred, inviolable; that may not be injured, or violated, on pain of death. § Possessiones sacrofāctæ, *Cic. in Catil.* 2, 8. ¶ Sacrofācta potestas, the tribuneship, *Liv.* 29, 20.

Sacrum, cri, n. (1) Any thing dedicated to the gods. (2) A holy rite, or mystery. (3) Any solemn act. (4) A festival. (5) A sacrifice. (6) The beast sacrificed. (7) Religion in general. (8) A consecrated place. (1) *vid. Macr. Sat.* 1, 16. Sacrum, sacrove commendatum qui clepserit rapferitve parricida esto, *Cic. de Legib.* 2, 9. ex XII Tab. (2) Ne quid de sacrorum religione mutetur, *Id. de Legib.* 2. De sacris autem hæc sit una sententia, ut conserventur, &c. *Id. ib.* 19. (3) § Legationis sacra, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 42, 3. mentis, *Id.* 15, 52, 2. nuptialia, *Quint.* 1, 7. (4) Solenne sacrum lustris Troici, *Sen. Troad.* 778. § Annua sacra, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 338. anniversaria, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 13. (5) Sacra Dionæ matri, divisque ferebam, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 19. Sacra Jovi Stygio, *Id. Æn.* 4, 638. (6) Extā sacro quodam sine corde, *Suet. Cæs.* 77. (7) Non est sanctius sacris eisdem quam studiis initiari, *Quint.* (8) P. JC. = ædícula, *Id.* ¶ Inter sacrum & saxum

flare, to be in great distress, or jeopardy, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 84.

Sæcillum, li, n. An age. *vid. Seculum.*

Sæpe, adv. ius, comp. s̄imē, sup. Ofentimes, many times, more than once; or twice. Et feci sæpe, & sæpius mihi facturus videor, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 5. ¶ Interdum vel potius nimium sæpe, *Cic.* § Sæpissime experiri, *Sall. B. J.* 63.

Sæpēnumēro, adv. Ofentimes, many a time, very often. Sæpenumero sum cum eo, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 21.

Sæpicule, adv. dim. [à sæpe] Ever and anon, every now and then. Sæpicule peccas, *Plaut. Caf.* 3, 5, 59. unde hausit *Apul. qui libenter utitur.*

† Sæpissimus, a, um, adj. sup. [ab inusit. sæpus, vel sæpis] Very oft, most frequent. Sæpissimo rogatu, *Hier.* Sæpissimam discordiam, *Cato, ap. Prisc.*

† Sæpiuscule, adv. dim. Somewhat often; ut leg. *Prisc. in loco Plaut. adduct. in Sæpicule.*

† Sævidicus, a, um, adj. That speaketh cruel, or rigorous, words. Ne suis te iratus sævidicis protelet, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 36. al. sævidictis.

* Sæviens, tis, part. Rageing. § Sæviente pelago, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 46, 3.

* Sævio, ire, ivi, & ii, itum; neut. [à σέωω, furere] (1) To rage, to talk sharply. (2) To be violent. (3) To be fierce and cruel. (1) Ne sævi, magna sacerdos, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 544. (2) Sævior amor resurgens, *Id. Æn.* 4, 532. § Dolor sævit in erepto amore, *Prop.* 2, 8, 36. (3) § Flagellis sævire, *Juv.* 10, 180. Sævire in tergum alicujus, *Liv.* 3, 45.

* Sævitas, ātis, f. Fierceness, fierceness, Firm. † Sævitia.

* Sæviter, adv. ius, comp. s̄imē, sup. (1) Fiercely, boisterously. (2) Outrageously, violently. (1) § Magis cogito sæviter blanditerne alloquar, *Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 2, 3. (2) § Parum prudentes aut sævius, aut etiam lævius agendo, *Col.* 11, 1.

Quædam loca æstate sævissimè candent, *Id.* 1, 4.

* Sævitia, æ, f. (1) Cruelty, fierceness, tyranny. (1) A severe chiding. (1) Nefandæ mos est sævitie preuntis parcere morti, *Luc.* 2, 180. § Quantum sævitia glisceret, miseratio arcebat, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 20. § Misericordia, *Id.* 16, 32.

(2) § In judicio, aut sævitiam aut clementiam judicis sibi proponet orator, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 4.

Non tamen ausus eram dominæ turbare quietem Expertæ metuens jurgia sævitie, *Prop.* 1, 3, 18.

¶ Sævitia annonæ, dearth of vittuals, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 87, 1.

* Sævities, ei, f. *Idem*, *Apul. Met.* 6. p. 190.

† Sævitia.

* Sævītūdo, dñis, f. Outrageousness, *Amm.* † Sævitia.

* Sævītum est, imperf. They exercise rage, or cruelty, *Paterc.* 2, 74.

* Sævitur, imperf. Rage and cruelty is committed. Intellecto in quos sæviretur, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 49, 2.

Querebantur in corpus, in tergum sæviri, *Liv.* 41, 6.

* Sævītūrus, a, um, part. About to rage. Dixērunt, in corpora sua citius per furorem sævituros, quàm ut Romanam amicitiam violarent, *Liv.* 35, 31.

* Sævus, a, um, adj. or, comp. s̄imē, sup. [sort. à σέωω, furere] (1) Fierce, cruel, stern, fell. (2) Outrageous, blustering, boisterous, furious. (3) Angry, displeased. (4) Great, extreme, both in a good and bad sense. (5) Strong, mighty, valiant, puissant. (1) § Verbera sæva, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 252. Arā Mæotide sævior, *Juv.* 15, 115. A sævissimo regum trucidatus, *Curt.* 10, 5. § = Tyrannus sævissimus & violentissimus in tuos, *Liv.* (2) Undique venti E-rumpunt sævi, existunt turbines, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 39. ex *Pacuv.* (3) Sævæ memorem Junonis ob iram, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 8. Sed Serv. ad seq. notionem refert. § Sævus ambobus Achilles, *Id. Æn.* 2, 462. (4) Camillum Sævæ paupertas tulit, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 42. Me tum primùm sævus circumstetit horror, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 559. † Induta fuit sævâ stolâ, *Enn.* (5) § Maternis sævus in armis, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 107.

Sæga, æ, f. mulier, f. [à sagire, i. e. sentire acutè] (1) A subtle, or wise, woman. (2) A

witch, a sorceress, a hag. (1) Sagire, sentire acutè est, unde sagæ anus, quia multa scire volunt, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 31. (2) = Quæ sagæ, quis te solvere Theſſalis Magus venenis poterit? *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 22.

† Sæga, æ, f. *Enn. vid. Sagum.*

Sagacitas, ātis, f. (1) Quickness of any sense, especially of scent, or smelling. (2) A sharpness of wit, a quickness of spirit, sagacity, subtlety, shrewdness. (1) § Narium sagacitas, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. *vid. Sagax.* (2) Eâ erat sagacitate, ut decipi non posset, *Nep. Alcib.* 5.

Sagaciter, adv. ius, comp. s̄imē, sup. (1) Quickly smelling. (2) Met. Shrewdly, subtly, (1) Si canes advenientem sagaciter adoriuntur, *Col.* 7, 12. Sagaciùs odorari quàm canis acer, *Hor. Epod.* 12, 4. (2) Odoror quàm sagacissimè possum, quid sentiant, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 44.

Sagapēnon, i, n. (1) A kind of medicinal herb. (2) A gum like ammoniac. (1) *Plin.* 19, 8. (2) *Id.* 13, 25. & 20, 18.

¶ Sägaria, æ, f. sc. negotiatio. The trade of making and selling of cloaks and jackets for soldiers, *Dig.*

Sägarius, ii, m. sc. mercator. A seller of soldiers cloaks, *Varr. vid. Grut. Inscript.* p. 650. n. 2.

Sägatus, a, um, adj. Appareled in a soldier's cloak. Cras sagati prodeamus, *Cic. Philipp.* 14, 1.

Sägax, ācis, adj. or comp. s̄imē, sup. [à sagio, i. e. acutè sentio] (1) Quick-scented. (2) Synecd. Quick of any sense, as of hearing, the sight, scent, taste. (3) Met. Sagacious, subtle, sage, shrewd, cunning, apprehensive, smart, witty. (1) Canem esse quidem hanc oportet; sagax nam sum habet, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 17. Canibus sagacior anser, *Ov. Met.* 11, 599. (2) Sagax oculorum acies, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 598. Murium palatum in gustu sagacissimum, *Plin.* 8, 37. (3) Homines mentem habent, ut ita dicam, sagacem, quæ & causas rerum, & consecutiones videat, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 14. § Sagax ad pericula perspicenda, *Plaut. ad Cic. Epist. Fam.* 10, 23.

Sagda, æ, f. A green stone among the Chaldees, which sticketh fast to the keels of ships, and there is found, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* Sägēna, æ, f. [σάγμα, Gr. i. e. verriculum] A sweep net, out of which the fish cannot get; a drag-net, a wheel, a sein, *Manil.* 5, 678.

† Sägēstre, is, n. A thick coarse garment, *Lucil.* Operimentum crassum, ut sagorum erat crassior pannus, *interpr. Turneb. al. leg. segestre.*

* Sägina, æ, f. [à σάγμα, Gr. *Idem*] (1) Meat wherewith any thing is cramed, or fattened. (2) Stuffing, any kind of meat, belly-timber. (3) Fatness, grossness. (4) Also a coop, or place to fatten things in; a frank. (1) Est facilis avium sagina, *Col.* 8, 14. (2) § Multitudinem non auctoritate, sed saginâ tenebat, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 7. ¶ Saginam cædite, chew your mast; exercise your grinders, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 1, 62. (3) Saginam corporis ex nimia luxuriâ contraxit, *Just.* 21, 2, 1. *vet. Gloss.* sagina παραπληρωμα. (4) Herus meus se in saginam coniecit, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 96.

* Sägīnamentum, ti, ul. Sägīmentum, fatness, or grossness, *Litt. ex Col.*

* Sägīnandus, a, um, part. To be cramed, or fattened. Hordeo equus saginandus, *Col.* 6, 27.

* Sägīnarium, ii, n. A place where creatures are fattened, a stall, sty, pen, or coop, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 10.

* Sägīnatio, ōnis, f. verb. A fattening; a putting up of beasts, or fowls, to feed, *Plin.* 8, 51.

* Sägīnatus, a, um, part. Fatted, cramed. § Saginatus porcus, *Prop.* 4, 1, 23. bos, *Varr. conf. Curt.* 9, 7, 16. & *Liv.* 36, 17.

* Sägīno, āre, v. act. [à sagina] (1) To make fat. (2) To pamper. (1) Ea herba fœni vice saginat jumenta, *Col.* 6, 34. (2) § Saginare exquisitis epulis, *Plin.* 9, 35.

* Sägīnor, āri, pass. To be fattened; Met. to be glutted. § Saginari sanguine civium, *Cic. pro Sext.* 36.

Sägio, ire, ivi, itum. To have a quick sense; to perceive quickly; to foresee, or guess, at; to smell out. = Sagire, sentire acutè est, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 31. *vid. Saga.*

Sagitta, æ. f. [cujus etymon variè disputatur] (1) *An arrow, shaft, or dart; a bolt.* (2) *A long shoot and twig of a vine, or other tree, which is left in the pruning.* (3) *Also a sign in the firmament.* (4) *A certain herb growing in the water, adders tongue.* (5) *|| The feathers of an arrow.* (6) *|| A lancet, or spear, wherewith blood is drawn from labouring beasts.* (1) *Sagittæ pendebant ab humero, Cic. Verr. 4, 34.* Nervo impulsæ sagittæ, *Virg. Æn. 12, 856.* (2) *Sagittam rustici vocant novissimam partem furculi, Col. 3, 17.* (3) *Plin. 18, 26.* (4) *Id. 21, 12.* = pistana, *Id. ibid.* (5) *Jun. (6) Litt. sed unde non dicit.*

Sagittalis, le. adj. *Of, or belonging to, an arrow. Inde || Sagittalis futura, the seam on the top of the head, Jun.*

Sagittaria, æ. f. *An herb called the water-archer, or arrow-head, Gerard.*

Sagittarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, arrows; that of which arrows are made.* § *Calamus sagittarius, Plin. 16, 36.*

Sagittarius, ii. m. (1) *An archer, a shooter, a Bowman.* (2) *|| A Persian coin, also called a daricus.* (3) *One of the twelve signs, sagittary.* (1) *Cretas sagittarios mittit, Cæf. B. G. 2, 7.* (2) *Vid. Plutarch. Apophth. atque ibi sagittarium Agesilai dictum.* (3) *Cum luna est in sagittario, Plin. 17, 24.*

Sagittatus, a, um. part. *Stricken with an arrow.* || *Sagittata suavia, killing, or wounding, kisser, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 16.*

Sagittifer, era, erum. adj. *That beareth, or weareth, arrows.* § *Sagittiferi amores, Stat. Sylv. 3, 3, 131.* Parthi, *Catull. 11, 6.* || *Pecus sagittifera, the porcupine, Claud. Etyll. Hystr. 48.* § *Pharetræ sagittiferæ, Stat. Achill. 1, 416.*

Sagittipotens, tis. c. g. *That can do much by shooting, a cunning archer, the sign sagittary, Cic. in Arat. v. 311. Ed. Gron. Pigra sagittipotens jaculatur frigora terris, Auson. 2. Cic. vers. 11.*

Sagitto, are. act. *To shoot in a bow, Just. 41, 2, 6. & Curt. 7, 5, 41.*

Sagittula, æ. f. dim. *A little dart, Apul. Met. 10, p. 348.*

* **Sagma**, atis. n. *σάγμα, Gr. à σάπτω onero, à stratu sagorum, Id.* *A pack-saddle, a sumpter, Bibl. Dic. & sagma, æ. f. Veg. Rei Veterin. 2, 59.*

* **Sagmarius**, a, um. adj. [ad sagmata pertinens] (1) *A packhorse, a sumpter-horse.* (2) *Also a slave employed in carrying the soldiers luggage.* (1) *Equus sagmarius, Lampr. Elagab. (2) Veg. de R. Milit. 2, 10.*

Sagmen, inis. n. [verbenæ, herbæ, quas le gati pop. Rom. ferre solebant, ne quis eos violaret; Marcan. ita dict. quia ex loco sancto secabantur (al. arcebantur) qu. segmina, Fest. vel à sanciendo; qu. sancimina] (1) *The herb vervain.* (2) *† Also grass plucked up from the altar with the earth upon it, which the ambassadors of Rome wore on their heads, or carryed in their hands, that people might not injure them.* (1) *Vid. Liv. 1, 24.* Sagmen iegoθorávn, *Gloss. vet.* (2) *Jus sacratum jovis jurandum sagmine, Næv. ap. Fest.*

Sagülatus, a, um. adj. *That weareth a short cassock, Suet. Vitell. 11.*

Sagulum, i. n. dim. *A little cloak, or cassock, worn over armour. Sagula rejecerunt, Cic. in Pison. 23.* Sagulo gregali amictus, *Liv. 7, 34. conf. & Virg. Æn. 8, 660 à seq.*

Sagum, i. n. [vocab. Gallicum, Varr. Quin & inter Germanas vestes primas tenet ap. Tac. Germ. 17, 1. unde ad Græc. & Lat. fluxit] (1) *A soldier's coarse cloak, or cassock; worn also by boors and others, to keep them warm.* (2) *Also a kind of blanket.* (3) *A cloth to cover horses with.* (1) *|| Ad saga ire, & redire ad togas, Cic. Philipp. 4, 1. vid. & Col. 1, 8.* (2) *|| Ibis ab excusso missus ad astra sago, tossed in a blanket, Mart. 1, 4, 8. vid. & Suet. Oth. 2.* (3) *Col. 11, 1. conf. & Casaub. ad Lamprid.*

Sagus, a, um. adj. [quia salis agat, Acro, qu.

fatagus] *Knowing, presaging, divining. Nunc sagus adfatat aves, Stat. Achill. 1, 519.* § *Sagilangores, Id. Theb. 8, 204.*

† **Sagus**, i. m. *Afran. † Id. quod Sagum.*

* **Sal**, salis. m. & raro n. [à Gr. ἅλς, aspiratione migrante in s] (1) *Salt.* (2) *Sense, parts, wisdom.* (3) *Mirth, wit, pleasant talk.* (4) *Sales. plur. Jests, quibbles, drollerys, raille-rys, pretty conceits.* (5) *Beauty, neatness.* (6) *† The sea.* (7) *Also a fault in crystal and other gems.* (1) *Multi modii salis simul edendi, ut amicitia munus expletum sit, Cic. de Amic. 19.* Caro salibus aspersa, *Col. 7, 8.* § *Ubi salem nec fossitum, nec maritimum haberent, Varr. & Fusile sal, Col. 6, 33.* De generibus salis, *vid. Plin. 31, 7.* (2) *Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 10. interpr. Donato.* (3) *|| Homo qui plurimum in dicendo & salis habet, & fellis, Plin. Ep. 3, 21, 1.* § *Non sal, sed natura videtur, Cic. = Scipio omnes sale & facetiis superabat, Id. de Clar. Orat. 34.* § *Urbani sales, Id. Fom. 9, 15.* (4) *= Ridens jocus, & sales protervi, Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 6.* (5) *|| Tec- tum plus salis quam sumptus habebat, Nep. At- tic. 13.* (6) *Mene salis placidi vultum, fluvi- que quietos Ignorare jubet? Virg. Æn. 5, 848.* Ipsius ante pedes fluctus salis alidebant, *Catull. 67, 67.* (7) *Plin. 37, 2.*

* **Salacia**, æ. f. [dea quam putabant salum ciere, i. e. movere, Fest.] (1) *The goddess of the sea.* (2) *The retiring of the waves, or surge, from the shore, into the sea again.* (1) *Salacia Ἀμφιπύρην, Νηεΐς, Vet. Gloss. Ocea- nus & Salacia celi satu terræque conceptu gene- rari, Cic. de Univ. 1.* (2) *|| Venilia undat- que ad littus venit, salacia ad salum redit, Varr. R. 4, 10.*

* **Saliacitas**, atis. f. *Lechery, wantonness. Pas- seri minimum vitæ, cui salacitas par, Plin. 10, 36.*

* **Saliacōn**, ōnis. m. [σαλάκων, Gr. de quo vid. Suid. & Hesych.] *A great boaster, who, be- ing extremely poor, would fain be thought very rich, Cic. Fam. 5, 24.*

* **Salāmandra**, æ. f. [σαλαμάνδρα, Gr.] *A salamander, an animal in shape like a lizard, and full of spots, which being put in the fire is not burnt, or hurt, by it, Plin. 10, 67.*

* † **Salāpūsius**, ii. m. *ut quidam leg. ap. Ca- tull. qu. ex sale & pusio, i. e. puer plenus sale & mordaci dicacitate. Reff. Salaputium, a nota- ble wag.*

* **Salāpūtium**, ii. n. [Catull. 51, 5. & ex eo Sen. à salaputa, quæ caudam salacem sign. puta, ποσθη, Scal.] *A peacock, a wag-wanton.* || *Al. leg. Salopygium: ἀπὸ τῆς σαλεύειν τὴν πυγὴν.*

* **Sālar**, āris. m. *piscis à sale, vel à saliendo, dict.* *A young salmon, or salmon pail; a kind of trout. Purpureis salar stellatus corpora guttis, Auson. Eid. 10, 88.*

* **Sālārius**, ii. m. *He to whom a stipend is paid, a pensioner, Ulp.*

* † **Sālāris**, re. adj. *Pleasant, merry and wit- ty, Litt. ex Plaut. † Hilaris.*

* **Sālārium**, ii. n. [à sale; stipendium mili- tare; ita dict. quod nihil victui magis necessa- rium quam sal] (1) *A stipend, wages given to servants, a salary, a pension.* (2) *An allowance, a daily maintenance in meat.* (1) *Sal honoribus etiam militæque interponitur, salariis inde dictis, Plin. 31, 7.* (2) *Mart. 3, 7.*

* **Sālārius**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, salt.* *Veſtigal ex annonâ salariâ, Liv. 29, 37.* || *Salaria via, quod per eam in Sabinos, sal à mari portari consueverat, the salters way, vid. Plin. 31, 7.*

* **Sālārius**, ii. m. *A seller of salt, or of salt meats; a salter. Viles pueri salariorum, Mart. 1, 42, 8.*

|| **Sālāra**, ōrum. n. pl. *Salads, Huif.*

* **Sālax**, ācis. adj. || *er, comp. sīmus, sup. [à salio; quatenus est, ἐπιβαίνω, ὀχεύω; vel à sale, quod sal reddat salaces]* (1) *Apt to leap, lecherous, lusty, wanton.* (2) *Also provocative, or stirring to lechery.* (1) *Sitque salax ag-*

nus conceptaque semina conjux Reddat, Ovid. Fast. 4, 771. Si essent salaciora plus jecoris ha- buissent, *Laet. de Opif. 14.* Oportet mares suos quàm salacissimos esse, *Col. 7, 9.* (2) § *Erucæ salaces, Ov. de Rem. Am. 799.*

* † **Sāle**, is. n. unde contr. *Sal. n. The sea.* *Cæruleum spumat sale, confertâ rate pulsum, Enn. ap. Prisc.*

* **Sālebra**, æ. f. [à saltu] (1) *A rough, or rugged, place.* (2) *Met. Any difficulty.* (1) *Luna ministrat iter, demonstrant astra salebras, Prop. 3, 16, 15.* Qui queritur salebras, & acer- bum frigus, *Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 53.* (2) *Hæret in salebrâ, Cic. de Fin. 5, 28.* Sed sæpius in plur. occurrit.

* **Sālebratim**. adv. *Roughly, ruggedly, by rough places, Sid. † Per loca salebrosa.*

* **Sālebritas**, atis. f. *Unevenness, roughness, ruggedness, Apul. Met. 6, p. 186.*

* **Sālebrōsus**, a, um. adj. (1) *|| Rough, cum- bersome, uneven, hobbleing, rugged, up hill and down hill.* (2) *Met. Crabbed, difficult, uneven.* (1) *Litt. ex Cic. (2) § Salebrosa oratio, Quint. 11, 2.*

* **Sāles**, ium. m. pl. [à sal] *Repartees, jests; smart, or witty, sayings, Cic. Vid. Sal.*

* **Salgāma**, ōrum. pl. n. [à sale] *Powdered meats; salads, or fruits, kept in brine, or pickle, Col. 10, 117.*

* **Salgāmārius**, ii. m. *He who keepeth, or sel- leth, powdered meats, or things pickled, Col. 12, 54. & iter. 44.*

* **Salgāmum**, mi. n. unde in plur. *salga- ma, Cod.*

* **Sāli**, ōrum. m. plur. [fort. à saliendo] *A kind of birds which are great breeders, beat- cocks, uti Litt. Plin. 10, 52.*

* **Sālīaris**, re. adj. (1) *Pertaining to the Sa- lians.* (2) *Like the Salian priests, sumptuous.* (1) *|| Saliare carmen, sung by the Salian priests, Hor.* (2) *|| Saliare dapes, a princely banquet, Id. Od. 1, 37, 2.* Saliarem in morem epulari, *to fare like a prince, Cic. Att. 5, 9.*

* **Sālīatus**, ūs. m. *The sacerdotal dignity of the Salii, Capitol.*

* **Sālīastrum**, tri. n. *A kind of wild vine running upon willow trees; an osier, or withy, Plin. 23, 1.*

* **Sālīcētum**, ti. n. [contr. salicetum] *A place planted with willows, Varr. Vid. Salicetum.*

* **Sālīcārius**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to wil- lows.* || *Luſulus salict. rus, a kind of boys which grew in willow grounds, or climb up by the willows, Plin. 21, 5.*

* **Sālīcārius**, ii. m. [qui salicetum curat] *He who taketh care of a willow ground, Cato, c. 11.*

* **Sālīcētum**, i. n. [contr. pro salicetum, ex salio] (1) *A grove of willows, a willow ground.* (2) *The willows themselves.* (1) § *Amœna salicta, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20. conf. & Liv. 25, 17.* Densis salictis obfessa palus, *Ov. Met. 11, 363.* (2) *Salicetum cædido, glubito, arctique adlipo, Cato, c. 33.*

* **Sālīcus**, a, um. adj. *ad Salios, id est, Francos pertin. unde Salica lex, quæ Francorum orientalium est propria. Rebuff. dict. ait ab ini- tio legis; Si aliqua, &c. A law by which males were only to inherit.*

* **Sālīens**, tis. part. (1) *Leaping, dancing.* (2) *Purling, or bubbling up.* (3) *Beating, panting, throbing.* (1) *Ipsæ rotis saliens juga deseris, Virg. Æn. 10, 594.* Salientes ducere pisces, *Ov. Met. 3, 587.* (2) *Dulcis aquæ sali- ente sitim restinguere rivo, Virg. Ecl. 5, 47.* (3) *Pectora tangebam trepido salientia motu, Ov. Met. 8, 606.*

* **Sālīens**, tis. m. *The cock, pipe, or spout, of a conduit, or fountain; out of which the water gusheth. Villam habere piscinâ, & salientibus additis, Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 1. conf. & Virr. 8, 7. = Silanus, Cels.*

Sālīgneus, a, um. adj. *Of willow. § Clava sa- lignea, Col. 6, 2. conf. & eund. 7, 10. & 9, 15.*

Sālīgnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, willow, or withy. § Fusis salignus, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 22.*

* **Sālii**, *Drum. m. pl.* [à saliendo, quod antilia per urbem gestantes salire solite sient] *The priests of Mars, who went dancing along the streets in their processions. De horum institutione, vid. Liv. 1, 20.*

* **Sāillum**, *li. n. dim.* [à salinum] *A little saltcellar. Culus purior salillo, Catull. 21, 19.*

* **Sāina**, *æ. f.* *A saltpit, a place where salt is made. Satis magna vis ex proximis erat salinis eo congesta, Cas. B. C. 3, 7. § Possessio salinarum, Cic. Fam. 7, 32.*

* **Sāinātor**, *ōris. m.* *A saltmaker, a salter. Hinc cognomen M. Livii, uid. Liv. 29, 37.*

* **Sāinum**, *i. n.* *A saltcellar. Ut salinum patellamque Deorum causā habere possit, Liv. 26, 36. Vivitur parvo bene cui parva num Splendet in mensa tenet salinum, Hor. Od. 2, 16.*

* **Sālio**, *īre, ui, īi & īvi, salium. neut.* [αλλω, vel αλλομαι, Id. ut ab αλλος, alios] (1) *To leap, or jump.* (2) *To dance.* (3) *To skip, or leap.* (4) *To rebound, to pelt down.* (5) *To spring, or sprout out.* (6) *To pant and beat.* (7) *Ad. To leap, or cover, as a horse doth a mare; to tread, as the cock doth the hen, or any other male bird doth his female.* (1) § *Salire de muro, Liv. 25, 24. saxo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 31. Salire solet mulatæ cauda colubæ, Ov. Met. 6, 559. (2) § Ad strepitum tibicinæ salire, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 26. Undes salire (al. salinere) per utres, Virg. Geor. 2, 384. (3) Salient aliquæ aves, ut passeris, Plin. 10, 38. (4) Grando salit in tectis, Virg. Geor. 1, 449. (5) § A-busta saliant è tenâ, Lucr. 1, 188. (6) Jam horret corpus, cor salit, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 9. Cor tibi ritè salit, Pers. 3, 111. (7) Cùm equus, matrem ut saliet, adduci non posset, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 8. Anteres saliant ferè in aquâ, Id. ibid. 3, 10.*

* **Sālior**, *īri, ītus pass.* *To be leaped, as an ewe by a ram, &c. Varr. R. R. 2, 2.*

* **Sālio**, *īre, īvi, ītum. act.* [à sale] *To season with salt. § Diligenter salire, Col. 12, 53.*

* **Sālior**, *īri, ītus pass.* *To be salted. Pisces, qui solidi saluntur, Cels. 2, 18.*

* || **Sāliatio**, *ōnis. f.* [à salio, neut.] *A panting, a throbbing. Salitatio, παλμὸς, Gloss. vet.*

* **Sāliatubulus**, *li. m.* [qu. salus subilient] (1) *A merry-dancer, one who dances and capers to music.* (2) *A name of Mars, or as others say, of Hercules. (1) In quo vel salitubuli facia inscipient, Catul. 18, 6. (2) Pro imperio sic salitubulus vestro exuebat, Pacuv.*

* || **Sālio**, *ōnis. f. verb.* [à salio, neut.] *Salitio eorum, A mounting, or leaping, on horseback. Veg. de Re Mil. 1, 18.*

* || **Sālior**, *ōris. m.* [à sal] *He that gathereth salt, or as others think, one who transfers the seas for pearls. = Murilegulus, Pet. Irt. § Sed led. al. leg.*

* **Sāliūa**, *æ. f.* *A powdering, or salting; a seasoning with salt, Col. 12, 21.*

* **Sālitus**, *a, um. part.* [à salio] (1) *Salted.* (2) *Pickled.* (1) § *Salitus thynnus, Col. 6, 32. (2) Salita oliva, Pall. OE. tit. 10.*

* **Sāiva**, *æ. f.* [quod serè salis saporem habet, Isid.] (1) *Spittle, spatter.* (2) *Some times juice, moisture.* (3) *Any water that drippeth.* (4) *A jelly, or slime, that salteth, &c.* (5) *The taste, gust, or relish, that any drink or meat, giveth.* (1) *A te sudor est, best saliva, Catull. 21, 16. Longam manantia labra salivam, Juven. 6, 622. (2) Purpuræ conchæ datus quinquagenis vivunt salivâ suâ, Plin. 9, 36. (3) Purificans lachrymationum salivâ, Id. 11, 3. (4) Sive est cœli sudor, sive quædam siderum saliva, Id. 11, 12. (5) Sua cuique vino saliva innocentissima, Id. 23, 1. Solers turdorum nōsse salivam, Pers. 6, 24. § Salivam moveere, to make one's mouth water, Sen. Epist. 79.*

* **Sāivandus**, *a, um. part.* *To be cured by a drench. Salvandum ægrotum pecus, Col. 6, 5. § Equus salivandus, Id. 6, 37.*

* || **Sāivāria**, *æ. f.* *A oilstone, or barber's whetstone, b. smeared with spittle, Jun.*

* **Sāivārius**, *a, um. adj.* *Clammy, of the consistence of spittle, pertaining to spittle. § Lentor salivarius, Plin. 9, 15.*

* || **Sāivārius**, *ii. m.* *He that giveth drenches to horses, or other beasts, Litt. ex Varr.*

* || **Sāivatio**, *ōnis. f. verb.* *A defluxion of rheum into the mouth; a salivation, a fluxing, Cœl. Aurel. 3, 2. † Salivæ proritatio.*

* || **Sāivātum**, *ti. n.* *A drench given to a horse, or other sick beasts. Salivatum farinæ hordeaceæ, Col. 6, 10. ubi al. leg. salivatium.*

* || **Sāivātus**, *a, um. adj.* *Salivated, or drenched, as cattle are; Litt. ex Col.*

* **Sāiunca**, *æ. f.* [à salio] *herba è terrâ statim saliens. A kind of spike, or lavender, Virg. Ecl. 5, 17.*

* || **Sāiuncula**, *æ. f. dim.* *Idem, Litt. unde non dicit.*

* **Sāiva**, *āre. act.* (1) *To spit; to gather, or make, spittle, or clammy foam; to spatter.* (2) *Ad. to give a drink to horses, or other beasts; to drench.* (1) *Plin. 3, 36. (2) Vid. Sali-vandus.*

* **Sāivōsus**, *a, um. adj.* *That bath a smack, or taste, of spittle; full of spittle, Plin. 16, 38. § Labia salivosa, flowering, Apul. Apol. p. 502. † Saliva manans. Suet.*

* || **Sāivus**, *a, um. adj.* *Belonging to the Salii. § Salivæ virgines, Maids who attend the Salian priests at their sacrifices in solemn habits, Fest.*

* || **Sāivum**, *i. n.* *Spittle, Litt. ex Plin.*

* **Sāivx**, *īci. f.* [à saliendo, i. e. crescenti celeritate, d. eta, Serv.] *A willow, or salicow, tree; a withy, an osier, Virg. Ecl. 3, 83. Salix Amerina gracilem virgam, & rutilam gerit, Col. R. R. 4, 30.*

* || **Sāilendus**, *a, um. part.* *To be salted. Pecora salenda, Col. 7, 7. sed al. salienda.*

* || **Sālio**, *i. e. īvi, ītum. act.* [sale condio] *To salt, to powder, or corn with salt, Sisen. Vid. Salio.*

* **Sālio**, *ēre, li, sum. act.* *To salt, to powder, to pickle, Sall. op. Prisc. vid. & Varr. L. L. 4, 22.*

* † **Sālmācidus**, *a, um. adj.* *Plin. 31, 3. [ex falsus, vel αλμν, & acidus, quod & falsum est & acidum, ut αλμν, Diosc. i. e. acida muria, Ruell. acc. um falsum, Hermol. al. corr. pro salmācidus, αλμνός;] Salt, or that bath the favour of salt, al. accipiant pro molli & effeminato, à Salmaci fons, cujus aquas qui bibisset vitio impudiciæ mollesceret, Fest. Salmacida spolia sine sanguine & sudore, Enn. Rec. Salmaci, da spolia. Hæc ex Litt. sed neque de l. Etione, neque inter interpr. hujus vocab. satis convenit.*

* **Sāmo**, *ōnis. m.* [à saliendo; nam agilitate saltus etiam præruptum conscendit] *A salmon, Plin. 9, 18.*

* **Sānitrum**, *vel pot.ūs Sālōnitrū, tri. n.* [ex sal, & nitrum] *Salt-petre, whereof gun powder is made, Plin. 31, 10.*

* **Sāōpygium**, *ii. n. vel Sālōpygium.* [à σάλος unde σάλευω, moveo, & πυγή, nates; ut fitid. quod σισσopyγίς, i. e. motacilla, quod illic avis instat in dicendo subiliret] *A wag-tail, a noted wog, Catull. 51, 5. Vid. Salaputius.*

* **Salpa**, *æ. f.* *Stockfish. Salpæ autumno gignuntur, Plin. 9, 18. § Vilissima salpa, Ov. Halæut. 121.*

* || **Salpicia**, *æ. m.* [à σάλπιγξ, tuba] *A trumpeter. † Lat. Tubicen.*

* || **Salpuga**, *æ. f.* *A poisonous, or venomous, ant, Plin. 29, 4. Vid. solipuga quomodo rec. scrib.*

* || **Salsāmen**, *inis. n. plur.* *Salsamina, Pickled meats, Arnob. † Salsamenta.*

* **Salsāmentārius**, *a, um. adj.* *Of, or belonging to, pickie, saltfish, or any other salt thing; or to a fishmonger. § Vas salsamentarium, Col. 2, 10. Cadus salsamentarius, Plin. 32, 8.*

* **Salsāmentārius**, *ii. m.* *He that selleth saltfish, a fishmonger. Salsamentarii filius, Ad Herenn. 4, 54.*

* **Salsamentum**, *ti. n.* *All salt meat, flesh, or*

fish. Salsamenta hæc fac macerentur probè, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 26. conf. Cels. 3, 18.

* **Salsæ**, *adv.* *iūs, comp. sismè, sup. Wittyly, merrily, pleasantly, smartly. § Salsè dicere, Quint. 6, 3. Salsus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 68. Salsimè, Id. de Orat. 2, 54.*

* || **Salsicium**, *i. n.* [qu. falsum isicium] *A sausage, or pudding, Acro.*

* || **Salsicopoles**, *læ. pl. m. vox hybrida.* [ex Lat. falsicium, & Gr. πωλεῖν] *A seller of sausages, Cœl. Rhod.*

* **Salsilago**, *ēnis. f.* [à falsus] *A salt liquor, strong brine, pickle. = Appellatur in Salinis falsugo, ab aliis falsilago, tota liquida, marinâ aquâ falsior, Plin. 31, 7.*

* **Salsipitens**, *tis.* *That bath power over the salt sea. An epithet of Neptune, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 1.*

* **Salsitudo**, *dñis. f.* [à falsus] *Saltness, Plin. 20, 14. & Vitruv. 1, 4.*

* || **Salsuscūla**, *a, um. adj. dim.* *Somewhat salt. § Enroth falsuscūla quædam comedunt, sicut mas to make them drink in, Aug. Conf. 8, 3.*

* † **Salsugia**, *æ. f.* *Pickle, or brine, Litt. ex Plaut.*

* **Salsugo**, *ēnis. f.* *A salt liquor at the bottom of saltus under the salt, Plin. 31, 7. Vid. Salsilago.*

* **Salsura**, *æ. f.* *A salting, seasoning, or powdering; brine, or pickle. Ea res magis durabilem falsuram facit, Col. 12, 53.*

* **Salsus**, *a, um. adj. ex part.* [à salio, act.] *or, comp. sismus, sup. (1) Salted, or salt. (2) Met. Merry, witty, sharp, smart. (1) § Vinum falsum & dulce, Cels. 2, 29. § Ficus falsi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 2. Lacrymæ falsæ, Lucr. 1, 126. Saltugo marina aqua falsior, Plin. 31, 7. § Salsissimum mare, Id. 31, 6. (2) § Salsiores sales, Cic. Fam. 9, 15. § Ex insulso falsum feci, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 33. luens in ambig.*

* || **Saltabundus**, *a, um. adj.* *In a dancing posture. Saltabundi caneant, quæ nunc stanteo canunt, Cell. 20, 2.*

* **Saltans**, *tis. part.* *Dancing. Ac si quis saltante eo vel leniter obstreperit, detrahi iustum manu suâ flagellabat, Suet. Calig. 55.*

* **Saltatio**, *ōnis. f. verb.* *A dancing, or leaping, Cic. pro Mur. 6. § Actio histrionis est, saltatio saltatoris, Id. de Fin. 2, 7.*

* || **Saltariuncula**, *æ. f. dim.* *A little dance, Vopisc. Aurel.*

* **Saltator**, *ōris. m. verb.* *A dancer, waltzer, or jumper. Saltatorem appellat Murænam Cato, Cic. pro Mur. 6.*

* || **Saltātiē**, *adv.* *In a dancing manner, dancer like. § Saltator è precursens, Apul. Met. 10, p. 346. † Saltatoris more.*

* **Saltātorius**, *a, um. adj.* *Of, or belonging to, dancing, vaulting, &c. § Orbis saltatorius, the dancing of the rounds, or the bravo's; barley-break, Cic. in Pison. 10.*

* || **Saltātiūla**, *æ. f. dim.* *A little dancing girl. § Notissima saltatricula, Cell. 1, 15.*

* **Saltārix**, *īcis. f.* *A woman dancer. Ex popinâ extractus cum saltatrice consâ, Cic. in Pis. 8.*

* † **Saltūra**, *æ. f.* *A dancing, Litt. ex Plaut.*

* **Saltūrus**, *a, um. part.* *About to dance. Palam voverat saltaturum Virgili Turnum, Suet. Ner. Claud. 54.*

* **Saltatus**, *a, um. part.* *Danced. § Saltata voëmata, Ov. Trist. 2, 519.*

* **Saltatus**, *ūs. m.* *A jumping, or dancing. Per urbem ire, carmina canere cum tripudiis, solennique saltatu, Liv. 1, 20.*

* **Saltem**, *conj.* [cujus eymen variè vexatur; 7. si u'la tamen, Morl.] (1) *At least.* (2) *Aso, m'y.* (1) *Eripe mihi hunc dolorem, aut minue saltem, Cic. Att. 9, 4. (2) Nec verò saltem iis, quibus ad evitanda vitia satis fuit, sufficiat imaginem virtutis effingere, Quint. § An sit curæ Latinitatis hæc notio, plurimi dubitant.*

* || **Salim**, *ant.* [i. e. per saltus] *By leaps, or jumps, Litt.*

* **Saltito**, *āre. freq.* *To leap, jump, or dance, ften, Quint. 9, 4.*

* **Salto**,

* Salto, āre. neut. [à salio, saltito] *To dance, jump, hop, or skip.* Nemo ferè saltat sobrius, nisi infans, Cic. pro Muræn. 6. Ipse nudus in convivio saltabat, Id. in Pison. 10. § Saltare cyclopa, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 63.

* Sator, āri, ātus. pass. *To be danced over.* Carmina saltantur theatro, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 25.

* || Saluāris, re. adj. *Dancing to the stroke of an instrument; or of, and belonging to, dancing.* § Saluāres insulæ, Plin. 2, 25. quæ Varroni Chersonesus.

* || Saluārius, ii. m. *A forester, a verdurer, a ranger, a keeper of a forest, park, or wood,* Pomp. JC.

* || Saluātim, adv. [i. e. per saltus] *By leaps, or skips; leaping from one thing to another,* Sison. ap. Geil. 9, 4.

* Saluōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of woods, or forests,* Liv. 27, 12. § Saluosa regio, Nep. Datam. 4.

* || Saluāra, æ. f. *A leaping, or dancing,* Litt. ex Plaut.

* Saltus, ūs & i. Non. m. [ab ἄλτος Id. à salio, saltum; it. locus syluofus, in quo seræ saliant, Varr.] (1) *A forest, a thick wood, a thicket, a lawn in a park.* (2) *Natura muliebris.* (3) [à salio] *A leap, frisk, or skip.* (1) Latebris & sylvis aut saltibus se eripere, Cæs. B. G. 6, 42. § Nemorum saltus, Virg. Æn. 6, 56. (2) Plaut. Cæs. 5, 2. & Cure. 1, 1, 56. u. i. eg. Guit. (3) Non excursionem, nec saltu uteretur, sed consilio, ratione, &c. Cic. de Sen. 6. Saltu præceps se in fluvium dedit, Virg. Æn. 9, 815. Saltu lium movere, Ov. Met. 6, 365.

|| Salvatelia, æ. f. *A vein between the little finger and the ring finger,* Med.

|| Salvatio, ōnis. f. *Salvation,* Eccl.

|| Salvator, ōris. f. verb. *A saviour,* Eccl.

Græcum σωτήρ interpretatur Tullius servator, quā tamen interpretatione minimè sibi satisfecit, uno vocabulo Latino exprimi non posse dicentis. Tacitus pro eo conservatoris vocem substituit, Ann. 13, 71, 2. item liberatoris, Ibid. 64, 5. sed utroque conjuncto τὸν τῷ νόμῳ σωτήρα exprimi non posse omnino fatendum est. Salvator, Deus, ac Dominus, Mens, Gloria, Verbum, Auson. Eph. 81.

Sāluber, næc salubris, hoc salubre; & hic & hæc salubris, & hoc salubre, [à salus, quod præbet sanitatem] or, comp. iimus, sup. (1) *Healibfull, wholesome.* (2) *Sound, healthy.* (3) *Met. Good, profitable, useful, advantageous.* (1) § Fluvius salubris, Virg. Geor. 1, 272. Aura salubris, Ov. A. Am. 3, 693. = Quæ salubriora, illa fructuosiora, Varr. R. R. 1, 2. (2) *Defuncta morbis corpora salubriora esse cupere,* Liv. 3, 8. v. d. & eundem, 1, 41. (3) *Sententia reipub. saluberrima,* Cic. pro Domo, 7. § Saluberrimæ conditiones, Patere. 2, 48.

Sālubiſtas, ātis. f. (1) *Wholesomeness, healthfulness.* (2) *Met. Clearness, soundness.* (1) *Mutatio locorum propter salubritatem,* Ilirt. ap. Cæs. B. G. 8, 15. (2) *Omnem salubritatem Atticæ dictionis,* Cic. de Clar. Or. 13.

Sālubiſter, adv. ius, comp. errimè, sup. (1) *Healibfully, wholesomely.* (2) *Profitably.* (3) *Met. Safely.* (1) *Ubi potes refrigerari salubritas,* Cic. de Senect. 16. (2) *Oculorum medicamentis aconitum miscetur saluberrimè,* Plin. 27, 3. (3) *Et trahi bellum salubriter, & mature perfici potest,* Liv. 3, 62. § Salubriter latæ leges, Patere. 2, 89.

Salve, verb. d. f. e. t. [à salvus] *unde salveo, salve, salveto; plur. salvet, salvetote, salvere* [ex Heb. שָׁלוֹם] (1) *God save you, a form of saluting at meeting.* (2) *At parting. farewell, adieu.* (2) *To people sneezing.* (1) & Salve. ST. Sals est mihi tuæ salutis; nihil moror: regitare malim, quàm esse tuâ salute sanior, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 4. § Salvebis à Cicerone meo, my son commendeth, or remembereth himself unto you, Cic. Att. 6, 2. Dionysium vel m. salvere jubeas, commend me to him, or present my service, Id. (2) = *Vale atque salve,* Plaut. Capt. 5, 86. Salve æternum mihi, maxime Palla, Æternumque vale, Virg. Æn. 11, 97. (3) *Petr. Arb. c. 98.*

|| Salvè, adv. *Well in health,* Apul. Met. 1, sub fin. † *Sanè.*

Salveo, ēre. neut. *To be safe and sound; to be well, or in good health,* Plaut. Vid. Salve.

Salvia, æ. f. [à vi salutari, quod salvos præstat] *The herb sage,* Plin. 26, 6.

Salviatium, ti. n. *A potion, or drench, made with sage,* Col. 6, 9.

|| Salvifico, āre. act. *To save,* Vet. Interp. † *Salvum facio.*

|| Salvificus, a, um. adj. *Saveing,* Eccl.

Salvio, āre. act. *To give one a drench, or posset, of sage,* Col. 6, 24. pro salivo, q. v.

* Sālum, i. n. [à Gr. σάλος, Idem.] (1) *The sea, the salt sea.* (2) || *Also Met. a tossing, or wavering.* (1) *Spumante sala sit sonitus,* Virg. Æn. 2, 209. (2) § *Salum mentis,* Apul.

|| Salvo, āre. act. *To save, to preserve, to keep,* Eccl. Nizol. Cic. tribuit, sed opt. codd. servare.

Sāus, ūtis. f. [ab Hebr. מְנוּחָה tranquillitas]

(1) *Health of body, or mind.* (2) *Life.* (3)

Safety. (4) *Remedy, help, or shift.* (5) *A*

greeting, commendation, salutation, or wishing

health. (6) *Also a bidding adieu, a taking leave*

of. (7) *The name of a Roman goddess.* (1) Æ-

grotum salus ab Hippocrate potius quàm Æscu-

lapius data, Cic. N. D. 3, 38. & Medicis suis

non ad salutem, sed ad necem utitur, Cic. de Har.

Rep. 17. (3) Subsidium salutis erat in tuo ex-

ercitu, Cic. Bruto, 2. (4) Una salus viciis nul-

lam sperare salutem, Virg. Æn. 2, 354. (5) Sa-

lutem d'cito matri, & patri, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3,

29. Ægiotare malum, quàm esse tuâ salute sa-

nior, Id. (6) Ego vero multam salutem & foro-

dicam, & curare, vivamque tecum, Cic. Fam. 7,

ult. (7) Ipsa, si eupiat, Salus servare prorsus illos

non potest, Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 43. Hujus fi-

gura sape occurrit in veterum Numismatis.

* || Sālus, i. m. [à Gr. σάλος] id. quod sa-

lum, Enn.

Sālūtans, tis. part. *Saluteing.* § *Ambitio*

salutantium, Tac. de Or. 29, 5. vox, Ov. Met.

5, 256.

Sālūtāris, re. adj. or, comp. (1) *Wholesome,*

healthful. (2) *Healing.* (3) *Good, useful.* (1)

& *Bestis natura dedit accessum ad res salutes,*

à pestiferis recessum, Cic. N. D. 2, 12. = Sa-

lutaris & vitalis calor, Id. ibid. 10. (2) Nulla

remedia tam movent dolorem, quàm quæ sunt

salutaria, Cic. ad Octav. (3) Nihil est nobis sa-

lutarius, Cic. N. D. 3, 9. § Salutare consilium,

Id. Fam. 6, 6. Tractatio literarum mihi salu-

taris fuit, Id. de Cl. Or. 4. = Civis beneficis

& salutaris, Id. pro Milen. 8. § Salutaris di-

gitus, vel index, the forefinger, Suet. Aug. 80.

quo se. protenjo vett. salutarent, Guald. vel quo,

uri ulmor, silentium imperarent, quasi nihil ad sa-

lutem sanctius cris silentio, Alex. ab Alex. Salu-

taris litera, the letter A, being a note of absolu-

tion, Cic. pro Mil. 6.

Sālūtāſter, adv. (1) *Wholesomely, medicineally,*

healthfully, with success. (2) *Met. Advantage-*

cusly. (1) *Remedium salutariter datur in vino,*

Plin. 28, 9. (2) Quibus armis quemadmodum

salutariter uterentur, non reperiebant, Cic. de Cl.

Orat. 2.

Sālūtatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A saluteing, or greet-*

ing; good morrow, or good even; a salutation, a

paying respect. Quis te aditu, quis ulio honore,

quis denique communi salutatione dignum putat?

Cic. in Pison. 40.

Sālūtator, ōris. m. verb. *A saluter.* & *De-*

ductorum officium, quod majus est quàm salu-

tatorum, Cic. de Pet. Conf. 9.

Sālūtatorium, ii. n. *The place, or office, of*

master of the ceremonies to a prince, Sen. de Const.

lap. 14.

Sālūtātorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to salute-*

ing. § *Cubile saluatorium, a chamber of pre-*

sence, Plin. 15, 11.

Sālūtātrix, icis. f. *A saluter.* § *Salutatrix*

terba, Juu. 5, 25.

Sālūtātus, a, um. part. (1) *Saluted* (2) *Vi-*

sited. (3) *Taken leave of.* (1) *Et salutatum*

vult te mea litera primum, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 7, 1,

7 M 2

(2) *Salutato crepitat Concordia nido, Juu. 1, 116. (3) Dis relinquendi Est salutati tempus in*

omne mihi, Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 34.

† Sālūtifer, ēra, ērum. adj. *Bringing health,*

or safety; wholesome, healthful. Da mihi salu-

tiferam fratris epam, Ov. Ep. 20, 174. conf.

Stat. Ach. 1, 117.

† Sālūtiger, ēra, ērum. adj. *One who car-*

ries commendations to and fro, Apul. de Deo

Socr. p. 674. Stella salutigeri Jovis, Auson.

Precat. 26.

† Sālūtīgētilus, a, um. adj. *He who bringeth*

commendations from another person, a gentleman-

usher, Paet. Aul. 3, 5, 28.

Sālūto, āre. act. i. e. *salutem dico* [à salus]

(1) *To salute at meeting, to greet, to bid good*

morrow, or good even. (2) *To send commenda-*

tions. (3) *To pay respect, honour, or worship.*

(4) *To bid farewell, to take his leave.* (1) &

lium salutavi, postea justi valere, Cic. Att. 4, 2.

= *Salutare benignè, comiter appellare unum-*

quemque, Id. Philipp. 13, 2. (2) Domus te

nostra tota salutet, Cic. Att. 4, 12. Vade, li-

ber, verbiique meis, loca grata saluta, Ov. Trist.

1, 1, 15. (3) Multis dum precibus juveni

salutat, Mart. 11, 78. (4) = Etiam saluto

te, familiaris, priusquam eo; conservi, con-

servare omnes, vacare ac vivere, Plaut. Mil.

4, 8, 29.

Sālūtē, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be saluted.*

(2) *To be called.* (3) || *To be reserved, and not*

cut off. (1) *Vilne sicut salutari Sejanus, habe-*

tantundem, &c. Juu. 10, 90. (2) Cur ego pœta

salutor? Hor. A. Pœt. 37. (3) Litt. unde non

dicit.

Salvus, a, um. adj. [à salus, quod ab Hebr.

מְנוּחָה tranquillus] (1) *Safe, sound.* (2) *Well, in*

good health. (1) *Salvus sum, si hæc vera sunt,*

Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 9. Epistola sa va est domi, Cic.

Fam. 7, 26. = Ornamenta salva & sana sunt,

Id. (2) Te saluum venisse gaudeo, Cic. Attic.

5, 20. § Salvus sis, God save you, Ter.

Andr. 5, 4, 3. Salin' salve? is all well? Id.

Eun. 5, 6, 8. Salvo jure, saving the right,

Cic. Fam. 13, 77.

Sambūca, æ. f. [ab מְנוּחָה quod est apud Dan.

3, 5.] (1) *An instrument of music, taken for a*

du'cimer; a harp, or sackbut. (2) *Also an en-*

gine of war to batter the walls of a town, or to

scale them. (1) *Vitr. 6, 1. (2) Vid. Aben.*

14, 8. & Veg. 4, 21. Illud Persi Sambu-

cam citius caleni aptaveris alto, huc pertinere vo-

lunt nonnulli, alii ad priorem notionem referri pu-

tant; sed utrobique refertur, eodem redit, cum sit

locutio ferè proverbialis, pro eo quod est, id moliri

quod fieri non potest.

Sambūceus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to,*

an elder tree. § *Sambucea arbor, Plin. 29, 4.*

|| Sambūcēum, i. n. *A place where elder trees*

grow, Litt. ex Plin. certè ἀνελόγως dicitur.

Sambūcīna, æ. f. *A woman that plays on a*

du'cimer, or sackbut, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 57.

Sambūcīſtra, æ. f. [mulier sambucæ canens]

A she harper, or sackbut player, Liv. 39, 6.

Sambūcus, ei. f. [ita dict. quod ex ejus ligno

sambuca, i. e. instrum. musicum, fiet, Isid.]

An elder tree, Plin. 24, 8.

Sāmēra, æ. f. *The seed of an elm.* & *Nemo*

jam ferit ex famera, sed ex subulbus, Col.

5, 6.

* || Sāmia, æ. subst. (1) *A sort of cakes.* (2)

Also a verboseness; those dug in the isle of Sa-

mos were remarkable for their goodness. (1) *Pla-*

centas & Samias, G. ex Tert. (2) Id. ex Non.

* || Sāmāus, a, um. part. *Sharpened, whet-*

ed, on such a whetstone. § *Ferramenta samia-*

ta, V. p. f. & Acuta.

* || Sāmā, āre. act. [quod in Samo hoc ge-

nus artis polleat, vel quod ibi cotes opumæ in-

ven.] *To whet, or make sharp, N. n. & Acuo.*

* Sāmōlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à Samius]

Made of earth, properly out of the isle of Sa-

mos. Nos nostro famulo potero bibimus, ta-

men vivimus, Plaut. Stich. 4, 5, 12.

* Sāmnum, ii. n. *An earthen pot, such as*

were made in the isle Samos, or of the Samian

earth.

earth. *Quam si imperia pontificum Dis immortalibus grata sine Sannie, Cic. ap. Non.*

* *Sānius*, a, um. adj. (1) *Of Samos*; vid. *Prop. Meton. carben.* (2) *Allo sharp.* (1) *§ Samia vasa, Cic. pro Muræna, 36.* *¶ Samius lapis, effene brachy and white, good to polish gold Prop. 36, 21.* (2) *Non.*

Sannices, um. m. pl. *A kind of fensers, or four players, of Campania*; so called from their chief, *see de Orat. 2, 80.*

Sannulus, li. m. *Morsus tant, or fen berry*; used in magical cures, *Plin. 24, 11.*

* *Sāmothracēs*, um. m. pl. *The Roman house-hold gods. Vid. Macr. Sat. 3, 4.* being the same with the *Di pates*, *Varr. L. L. 4, 10.* but *Juvenal* seemeth to distinguish them, where he says, *Jures licet & Samothracum & nostrorum eras, Sat. 3, 144.* Their names in various countries are described by *Varro* in the cited place.

* *Sāmothracias*, æ. m. *A kind of precious stone of Samothrace, black of colour, and light as wood, Plin. 37, 10.*

Sampsa, æ. f. *The stone, or kernel, of an olive*; or, as some think, *the flesh of it squeezed in the mill, Col. 12, 49.*

* *Sāmsūchīnus*, a, um. adj. *Made of marjoram, Plin. 21, 22.*

* *Sāmsūchus*, chi. f. [*σάμψυχον, à σάειν* *lurgis*, quod sanat animam; i. e. odore suo re-creat] *The herb called sweet marjoram. = Samp-uchum live amaracum Cypro laudatissimum, Plin. 21, 22. vid. & Col. 10, 178.*

* *Sānābilis*, le. adj. or, comp. *That may be healed. § Vultus sanabile, Ov. Rem. Am. 101.* *Quisquis dolor deorsum tendit, sanabilior, Cels. 2, 8.* *¶ Aut sanior domum redeat, aut sanabili- or, Sen. Ep. 108.*

* *Sānandus*, a, um. part. *To heal, or be healed.* Reliqua, quæ ad eorum sanandas mentes pertinere arbitrabatur, commemorat, *Cas. B. C. 1, 35.*

* *Sānatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A healing, or cure* erg. *§ Corporum sanatio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3. = medicina, Id. ib. malorum, Id. Tusc. 4, 15.*

§ Sānates, um. m. pl. *Idem jus esto sanati- bus, quod fortibus, Leg. XII. Tab. Those who after a revolt came in and reconciled themselves a- gain, Fest. qu. sanati, i. e. mente sanata. Idem jus, &c.*

* *Sānātūrus*, a, um. part. *About to cure.* *Dixit, id incommodum se celeriter majoribus commodis sanaturum, Cas. B. Al. 7, 29.*

Sanciendus, a, um. part. *To settle, or be set- tled.* *Existimo tamen tuā providentiā constitu- endum aliquid, & sancendum, &c. Plin. Ep. 10, 109.*

Sancio, ire, ivi & xi, itum & etum, aet. [*à sanguis*, quod fuso sanguine hostiæ aliquid san- cietur, *Serv.*] (1) *To make sacred, to consecrate.* (2) *To establish, to confirm.* (3) *To enact.* (4) *To forbid by ordinance, or law.* (5) *Also to de- dicate.* (1) *Sanguine Hannibalis sanciam Ro- manum fœdus, Liv. Utrum augurem populus libentius sanciet, Pompeium & Antonium? Cic. Attic. 13, 12.* (2) *Consuetudo necessitudinem eorum sanxit, Nep. Attic. 19.* *Regnum Herodi ab Antonio datum, Augustus victor sancivit, Tac. Hist. 5, 9.* *¶ Fidem dextrâ sancire, to plight his troth, Liv. 1, 1.* (3) *Leges senatus de ambitu sancivit, Cic. pro Planc. 18.* (4) *Sanxit edicto, ne quis, &c. Cic. pro Flacco, 28.* *¶ Capite sancire, to make it capital, to punish with death, Id. Attic. 10, 1.* (5) *§ Carmina sancire alicui, Stat. Sylv. 3, 3. fin.*

Sancior, Iri. pass. *To be established, &c.* *Hæc quod facilius certisque legibus sanciantur, Cas. B. C. 1, 9.*

Sancitur, sanctum est. imperf. *It is made sacred, or solemn; it is ordained.* *Quod Athe- nis execrationibus publicis sanctum est, Cic. Of- fic. 3, 13.*

Sancitus, a, um. part. *Ordained, established, confirmed by law, ratified.* *Quod per populum plebeum est sanctum, Cic. pro Balbo, 15.*

§ Sancitus, ūs. m. *A confirmation, a decree, Tert. § Sanctio, confirmatio, decretum,*

Sanctē. adv. ius, comp. sūmē, sup. (1) *Holyly, devoutly.* (2) *Firmly, certainly.* (3) *Inviolably, religiously, solemnly.* (1) = *P. è sanctēque natu- ram excellentem colore, Cic. N. D. 1, 20.* (2) = *Sanctus & multo certâ ratione magis quam P. thia, quæ tripode è Phœbi ienroque profatur, Lucr. 1, 740. & 5, 112.* (3) *Quæ promittas sanctissimè observare, Cic. Sanctē adjurat non posse, &c. Ter. Heeyr. 2, 2, 26.*

§ Sanctificātur, ōnis. f. verb. *A hallowing, or sanctifying, Eccles.*

§ Sanctificātor, ōnis. m. verb. *A sanctifier, Eccles.*

§ Sanctificium, ii. n. *A sanctuary, a holy place, Vulg. Int.*

§ Sanctifico, āre. aet. *To sanctify, to hallow, Eccles. § Sanctum esse jubere.*

¶ Sanctilōquus, a, um. adj. *Speaking divinely, Prud. Apoth. 1001.*

Sanctimonia, æ. f. (1) *Holyness, devoutness.* (2) *Honesty, integrity.* (3) *Chastity.* (1) = *Mentes quæ ex hominum vitâ ad deorum religio- nem sanctimoniamque demigrarunt, Cic. pro C. Rabir. 10.* (2) = *Habere domum clausam pu- dori & sanctimoniam, Id. pro Quint. 30.* (3) *Femina, nobilitate, puerperis, sanctimoniâ, in- signis, Tac. Ann. 12, 6.*

§ Sanctimoniales, le. adj. *Pertaining to holy- ness; subst. f. a nun, a holy virgin, Aug.*

Sanctio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Aratification, or confirmation.* (2) *A decree, an ordinance established with a penalty, a penal statute.* (1) *§ Sanctio fæ- deris, Cic. pro C. Balb. 16.* *¶ Plus valet sanc- tio permissione, Id. (2) Sanctiones sacrae sunt aut genere ipso, aut obtestatione & consecratione legis, aut pœnâ, Id. pro C. Balb. 14.*

Sanctitas, ātis. f. (1) *Sanctity, devotion, ho- nour paid to the Diî manes.* (2) *Reverence paid either to the gods, or men.* (3) *Uprightness, in- nocence, integrity.* (4) *Continency.* (5) *Chastity.* (1) *Vid. Cic. Topic. 23, extr.* (2) = *Pietas, sanctitas, religio, quæ omnia purè & castè deo- rum numini tribuenda sunt, Id. N. D. 1, 3.* *Mecum decorum & hominum sanctitates omnes affuerunt, Id. post red. in senat. 33.* (3) *Lysan- der magnâ sanctitate bellum gessit, Nep. Lys. 4.* (4) *Flor. 2, 6, 40.* (5) *Ancillæ perstitere sanc- titatem dominæ tueri, Tac. Ann. 15, 60.*

§ Sanctitudo, dñis. f. *Quadr. g. vid. Gell. 17, 2.* *§ Sanctitas, Cic.*

Sanctor, ōnis. m. verb. [*à sancio*] *An ordain- er, an establisher. § Sanctor legum, Tac. Ann. 3, 26, 5.* *¶ Raro occ.*

§ Sanctuārium, ii. n. *A holy place, a sanctu- ary, a church, a chapel, Eccles. Also a closet, or the like room for the keeping of any rarities, or things of concern; as our exchequer, the rolls, &c. § Locus sanctus, separatus.*

Sanctus, a, um. part. [*à supin. sanctum; adj. ex part. à sagminibus, Dig.*] cr, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Ratified, established, ordained.* (2) *Holy, pious, devout, sacred, inviolable, firm.* (3) *Aw- full, reverend.* (4) *Honest, upright.* (5) *Divine, heavenly.* (6) *Chaste, innocent.* (7) *Solemn, for- mal.* (1) *Ambitio jam more sancta est, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 26.* *De provocatione lex diligentius sancta est, Liv. (2) Vinculum sanctioris cujus- dam necessitudinis, Cic. Fam. 13, 17.* *Hospites sanctos habent, Cas. B. G. 6, 22.* = *Firmis- sima & sanctissima testimonia, Id. pro Rosc. Com. 15.* (3) *¶ Vobis ipsi diî, neque sacri, neque sancti sunt, Liv. 3, 19.* = *Naturâ sanctus, & religiosus homo, Cic. (4) Nihil tam sanctum & sincerum, Cic. (5) Sanctius animal, mentis- que capacius altæ, Ov. Met. 1, 76.* (6) *Sanctos licet horrida mores Tradiderit domus, Juv. 10, 298.* *Simul adspicit filium Sanctamque uxorem dormientem cubiculo, Phædr. 3, 10, 30.* (7) *Oci- dunt me, dum nimis sanctas nuptias student facere, Ter. Adelph. 5, 7, 1.*

Sandaliāris vicus, vel Sandaliārium, i. n. Gell. 18, 4. *A street in Rome where pantofles were made. § Ap- pol'o sandaliarius, Suet. Aug. 57.* ubi vid. *Torrent.*

Sandāligētilæ, ārum. f. pl. *Maid-servants car- rying their mistress's pantofles, or pattens, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22.*

Sandāligētilus, a, um. adj. *That weareth, or carryeth, slippers, or pantofles, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 28.*

Sandālis, idis. f. in pl. *sandālides* [*à similitu- dine sandalii dict.*] *A kind of palm, or date, tree, Plin. 13, 4.*

Sandālum, i. n. [*à Syr. סנדל, i. e. calceus tenuis*] (1) *A sandal, a shoe, a shoe-sole, a slipper, a pantofle.* (2) *Alio a kind of vbeat.* (1) *Utinam tibi committigari videam sandalio ca- put, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 4.* (2) *Plin. 18, 7.*

Sandālum, i. n. [*sandalio simile*] *Red bearded French vbeat, called brance, or brant, Plin. 18, 7.*

Sandāpila, æ. f. [*à sandalio, id est, panno, quo oper ebantor corpora mortuorum, Pap. q. d. σα- νδα τῶ πνεύματι, i. e. tabula, five asser, arcæ, five loculi, in quo cadavera portabantur, Salm.*] *A tier, a coffin to bear the dead bodies of the poorer sort, or such as were executed. Cadaver ejus po- pula i sandapila per vespilliones exportatum, Suet. Dom. 17. conf. & Juv. 8, 175.* = *vilis arca, Hor. orciniana sponda, Mart.*

§ Sandāpiliarius, i. m. & *Sandāpilo*, ōnis. *A bearer, or sexton; one that carryeth the dead bodys of the poor to buryal, Sison. Ep. 2, 8.*

§ Sandāpilo, ōnis. m. *Id. Sandapilo, vexpo- θάνων, Gloss. vet.*

* *Sandāra*, æ. f. [*σαδαραν, Gr.*] (1) *A bright, red, colour used by painters, and found in mines of gold and silver; some call it red arsenick.* (2) *Another kind thereof, made of burnt ceruse.* (3) *Also the same with cerinthe.* (1) *Sandaraca invenitur in auratis & argentariis metallis, Plin. 34, 18.* (2) *Vitr. 7, 12.* (3) *Plin. 11, 7.*

* *Sandārahātus*, a, um. adj. *Mixed with a bright, red, colour, Plin. 35, 6.*

* *§ Sandārahātus*, a, um. adj. *Of a red, or yellow, colour, Næv. ap. Fest.*

Sandārcles, is. m. *A kind of gem, Plin. 37, 3.*

Sandāscion, *Sandāscron*, i. n. & *Sandāter*, ēris. *A stone in India like green oil, in no request, Plin. 37, 7.*

Sandastros, i. f. [*à σάνδρος, Gr. vel à Sandastro.* *Indiæ loco, ubi nascitur*] *A kind of burning stone, called also garentis, with gold drops in the body of it, Plin. 37, 7.*

* *Sandyx*, & *Sandix*, īcis, & īcis. f. & m. [*σάνδυξ, Gr. à σάνδρι baphum, coccinum*] (1) *A kind of red, or purple, colour made of ceruse and ruddle burned together; Patife red, or arsenick.* (2) *An herb, or plant.* (1) *Cerusia, si terrea- tur, æquâ parte rubricâ admixtâ sandycem facit, Plin. 35, 6.* *Pingentes sandyce sublatâ, Idem. ibid.* *Interdum Libyco fucantur sandyce pinnæ, Grat. Cyneg. 86.* *Illâque plebeio vel sit sandicis am etu, Prop. 2, 25, 45.* (2) *Quancum anim- madvento Virgilium eximissæ herbam id esse, illo visito, Sponte suâ sandyx pascentes vestiet ag- nos, Plin. ubi supra.*

* *Sanē*. adv. ius, comp. [*à sanus, b. e. sanâ mente aut sensu, ubi nihil fuci latet aut fraudis, inde ponitur pro rectè, verè, Becm.*] (1) *Dis- creetly, modestly.* (2) *Truely, certainly, very'y, in- ded.* (3) *Frankly, ingenuously.* (4) *Greatly, much.* (5) *In permitting, well, be it so.* (6) *By way of irony.* (1) *¶ Bonum est pauxillum amare sanē: insanē non bonum est, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 20.* *Non ego sanus Bacchabor Edonis, Hor. Od. 2, 7, fin.* (2) *Tribulis tuus homo sanē nequam, Cic. Attic. 1, 14.* (3) *Mihi turpe re- linqui, Et quod non didici, sanē nescire fateri, Hor. A. Poët. 18.* *¶ At si pungas dididici sa- nē, nesc. f. significat, perfectly.* (4) *Rem haud sanē difficilem, Cic. de Senect. Sit sanē, ut vis, Id. (5) ¶ Tulerit sanē filius noster meritò pœ- nas, grant be bath, Quint. (6) Lectulos faci- undos dedit, ubi potetis vos. D. Rectè sanē, Ter. Adelph. 2, 4, 48.*

* *Sānescō*, ēre. incept. *To wax whole, to begin to be whole.* *Arteria incisa neque coit, neque sa- neskit, Cels. 2, 10. conf. Col. 6, 7.* *Ulcera diffi- cile sanescunt, Plin. 17, 23.*

Sangēnon, i. n. *A jewel of the opal kind, Plin. 37, 6.* vox Indica. = *Pæderos, Id.*

Sanguālis, vel *Sanquālis*, is. f. ut *Harduin. ex MSS.* [*avis quæ in Sangi dei tutelâ est, Fest.*] *An osprey, Plin. 10, 7. conf. Liv. 41, 13.*

† *Sanguis*,

† Sanguen, īnis. n. *Blood*. § Sanguen creari, *Lucr.* 1, 837. conf. & *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 11. † Sanguis.

Sanguicūlus, li. m. *The blood of a goat, or hog made into meat; perhaps a blood-pudding*, *Plin.* 21, 14.

Sanguinālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, blood*. Herba sanguinalis, quam Græci πολύγονον vocant, *Cels.* 2, 33. † Herba sanguinalis, quæ & sanguinaria, *male knot-grass, or swines grass; bloodwort, or wallwort*, *Plin.* 27. conf. *Col.* 6, 13.

Sanguinans, tis. part. *Cruel, bloody, dripping with blood*. § Sanguinans eloquentia, *Tac.* Dial de *Orat.* 12, 3. Mulier sanguinantes ad iudices porrigit lacertos, *Quint. Decl.* 10.

Sanguinarius, a, um. adj. *Cruel, bloodthirsty, sanguinary, delighted in shedding of blood*. § Sanguinarius homo, *Sen.* de *Clem.* 1, 12. juvenis, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 22. † Sanguinaria herba, *bloodwort, good to staunch blood*, *Col.* 7, 5.

§ Sanguinētum, i. n. *The place where bloodwort groweth*, *R.* ex *Plin.* sed non inv.

Sanguineus, a, um. adj. (1) *Bloody, of blood*. (2) *Blood shedding*. (3) *Red, sanguine, or of a bloody colour; also of, or belonging to, the she cornel tree, which is called sanguineus frutex, because the bark of it is of a blood red colour*, *Plin.* (1) § Guttæ sanguineæ, *Or.* *Met.* 2, 360. Mora sanguinea, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 22. (2) § Rixiæ sanguineæ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 4. (3) § Color sanguineus, *Plin.* 14, 3.

Sanguino, āre. neut. (1) *To bleed, to run with blood*. (2) † *To be as red as blood*. (3) † *Act. To bloody, or make bloody*. (1) *Quint. Declam.* 10, 142. (2) *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 157. (3) *Bibi.*

Sanguinō'entus, a, um. adj. *Bloody*. § Sanguinolenta palma, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 39. Ille color verè sanguinolentus erat, *Or.* *Amor.* 1, 12, 12. manus, *Sen. Agm.* 82.

Sanguis, īnis. m. [fort. à πω quod sit coccini seu purpurei, coloris, sed nihil constat] (1) *Blood*. (2) † *Analogsap, juice*. (3) † *Liquor*. (4) *Mer. Vigour, force, strength*. (5) *Death, murder, slaughter, bloodshed*. (6) *Life*. (7) *Kindred, flock, parentage, race, lineal descent*. (1) *Vitis* sus sanguis utiliter effunditur, *Cels.* 2, 10. (2) *Nemori sanguis decedit & herbis*, *Manil.* 5, 212. (3) § *Bacchæus sanguis*, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 329. (4) = *Amittere omnem succum, & sanguinem civitatis*, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 16. (5) *Plus ibi sanguinis, quàm in ipsâ dimicatione factum*, *Ter.* 1, 2. (6) *Ne judicio in quo exorbeatur sanguis tuus*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 52. (7) *Magnam possidet religionem paternus maternusque sanguis*, *Cic. pro S. Rose.* 24. *Hortamur fari quo sanguine citius*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 74.

Sanguisuga, æ. f. *A bloodsucker, or bloodsucker*. § Sanguisugarum cinis, *Plin.* 32, 7. Conf. & *Cels.* 5, 27, 16.

* † Sānīcūla, æ. f. [à sanandis ulceribus] *The herb sanicle, or sanicle*. *Ruell.*

Sānies, ei. f. [quod ex sanguine corrupto nascitur, *Isid.*] (1) *Matter coming out of a putrified sore; corrupt, or filthy, blood*. (2) *A tincture, or die*. (3) *Poison*. (4) *Dregs, or grounds*. (1) † Sanguis omnibus notus est; sanies est tenuior hoc, variè crassa, & glutinosa, & colorata; pus crassissimum albidissimumque, glutinosius & sanguine & sanie, *Cels.* 5, 26, 19. (2) *Rufus mergitur carminata, donec omnem eibat saniem*, *Plin.* 9, 38. (3) *Serpentes saniem vomunt*, *Or.* *Met.* 4, 494. = *tabum*, *Cic.* (4) *Amurca est olivæ sanies*, *Plin.* 15, 3.

Sāniōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of corrupt blood, or matter*. § *Saniosus partus*, *Plin.* 7, 15.

* Sānitas, ātis. f. (1) *Health, soundness of body*, (2) *of mind, wit, and memory; one's right wits*. (1) *Vitium in ossē pectoris vix veram sanitatem reddit*, *Cels.* 8, 2. (2) = *Suum quemque scelus de sanitate ac mente deturbat*, *Cic. in Pison.* 20. *Quibus ad sanitatem redeundi ante Cal. 7bres potestas data est*, *Id. Fam.* 12, 10.

* † Sāniter. adv. *Advisedly, Afran. op. Non.* † Sānē.

* † Sānītudo, dīnis. f. *Healthyness*, *Litt. ex Plaut.* † Sanitas.

Sanna, æ. f. [ab Hebr. verbo שן acuerē; unde שן dens; שן שן aculeata oratio, cujusmodi sanna, *Casaub.*] *A mocking by grimaces, mæus, &c. a flout, a frump, a gibe, a scuff*. *Posticæ occurrere sannæ*, *Perf.* 1, 62.

Sannio, ōnis. m. [qui sannam facit *A fool in a play, a jester, a mimic, a buffoon*. Quid potest esse tam ridiculum, quàm sannio est? ore, vultu, imitandis moribus, voce; denique corpore ridetur ipso, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 61.

* Sāno, āre. act. [ab adj. sanus.] *To heal, or cure*. † *Amoris vulnus idem qui sanat, facit*, *Publ. Syr.* † *Levare dolorem tuum possiet, si minūs sanare*, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 19. † *exulcero*.

* Sānor, āri. pass. *To be healed, or cured*. *Ulceræ possessis a tē suffusa medullis, serio sanantur, & igni*, *Claud.* 2. in *Enter.* 13. *Ut majore spatium temporis interjecto militum mentes sanarentur*, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 30.

† Sanguālis, is. f. *A kind of eagle called the of prey*, *Plin.* 10, 7. *Vid. Sangualis.*

Sansa, æ. f. *Vid. Sampla.*

Santūcus, i. f. *Marjoram*, *Plin.* *Vid. Samfuchus.*

§ Santālum, li. n. al. scrib. sandalum [vox indica] *A kind of tree, sanders*, *Ruell.*

Santerna, æ. f. [yu, sana nitrina, *M.*] *Solder wherewith gold is soldered, borax*, *Plin.* 34, 12. & 35, 5.

Santonīca, æ. f. [sc. herba, à Santonibus, Gallie pop.] *A kind of French wormwood*, *Plin.* 27, 7.

* Sānus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus sup. [ex sācs, inserto n] (1) *Whole, healthfull, robust, sound, in health, in a good state of body*. (2) *Sound of memory, well in his wits, in his right mind, well advised*. (3) *Sober*. (4) *Wise, knowing*. (1) *Sanus ex morbo*, *Cato.* c. 158. *Non nisi sanissimo dari debet cibus*, *Cels.* 3, 4. (2) = *Satin' sanus es & sobrius?* *Ter. Haut.* 4, 3, 29. (3) † *Bacchari inter sanos vinolentius videtur*, *Cic. Or.* 28. (4) † *Qui ad philosophum scholas venit, aut sanior domum redeat, aut sanabilior, in the way to be wiser*, *Sen. Epist.* 108. = *Crecebat indies Sullie exercitus, confluentibus ad eum optimo quoque & sanissimo*, *Patrc.* 2, 25.

* Sāpa, æ. f. [ab σπς, succus; est enim & plantarum succus] (1) *Wine soden, new wine boiled away to a third part*. (2) *Also the sap of trees*. (1) *Varr. R. R.* 3, 14, fin. *Lac niveum potes purpureamque sapam*, *Or.* *Fast.* 4, 778. (2) *Pall.* 2, 15.

Sāperda, æ. m. [vox Pontica] (1) *A sorry fish which cometh from Pontus, or the Black sea*. (2) *Also a subtle, or witty, fellow*. (1) *Saperdas advehe Potto*, *Perf.* 5, 134. (1) † *Omnes videmur nobis esse belluli, & festivi saperdæ, cum simus copriæ, sic. leg. Lips. (i. e. scurræ) vel σαρπτοι (i. e. putidi) ut leg. Jun. & exponit hunc Varrois locum ap. Non. c. 2. n. 823.*

* † Sāphēna, æ. f. [à σάφης manifestus] *A vein running above the inner ankle towards the great toe*, *Med.*

§ Sāpīdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. *Well relished, or tasted; savoury*. § *Sapidum jus*, *Apic.* 9, 10. *Avem sapidiorem facies*, *Id.* 6, 6. *Tucetum perquam sapidissimum*, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 43.

Sāpiens, adj. ex part: or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Wise, well advised, discreet*. (2) *Judicious, critical*. (1) *Miseræ mors sapienti non potest accidere*, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 2. *Sera & sapientior ætas*, *Or.* *Art. Am.* 1, 65. † *Homo meo judicio stultus, suo valde sapiens*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1. *Unum accepimus Apollinis oraculo sapientissimum judicatum*, *Id. de Amic.* (2) § *Sapiens operis*, *Her. Sat.* 1, 3. † *ad conjecturam*, *Cic.* † *Sapiens arbor, the mulberry tree*, *Jun.* † *Sapiens in contemplandis rebus, prudens in agendis*.

Sāpiēter. adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. *Wise, discreetly, advisedly*. = *Sapienter & considerate facere aliquid*, *Cic. Philp.* 4, 2. † *Cupidē, temerē, Id.* *Nemo est qui tibi suadere sapientius possit teipso*, *Id. Fam.* 2, 7. *Scivius sapientissimē perfecit*, *Id. de Cl. Or.* 42.

Sāpiētia, æ. f. (1) *A relish, or gust*. (2) *Wisdom*. (3) *The knowledge of things divine, (4) and human*. (1) † *De fumo facies, sapientia de mane nota est*, *Vet. Poëta de perni.* conf. *Jer. Adelp.* 3, 3, 73. (2) *Ratio perfecta nominatur ritē sapientia*, *Cic. de Legib.* 1, 1. (3) *Magna quidem sacris quæ dat præcepta libellis Viatrix fortunæ sapientia*, *Yuv.* 13, 20. (4) *Therapylus mathematicæ sapientiæ professor*, *Suet. Tib.* 14.

† Sāpiētiō'ens, tis. c. g. *Mighty in Wisdom, that by his wisdom is able to do much*, *Enn.* 4. *Sapientie consultus*.

Sāpīna, æ. f. *A kind of pine nut*, *Plin.* † *Ref. Saphinea, sc. nux.*

Sāpīnea, æ. f. *The bottom, or lower part, of the fir tree*, *Vitr.* 2, 9. † *Sapinum voc.* *Plin.*

Sāpīneus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a fir tree*. § *Nuces sapinæ*, *Col.* 12, 6.

Sāpīnos, i. m. *A kind of amethyst, or jasper stone*, *Plin.* 37, 9.

Sāpīnus, i. f. species quædam pinūs [q. d. factiva pinus] (1) *A kind of pine, or fir tree; good for shipping*. (2) *Also the lower part of a fir tree that hath no knots, so called*. (1) *Plin.* 16, 29. (2) *Id.* 16, 39. ubi al. leg. sapinea.

Sāpio, ēre, īvi & ui. neut. [fort. ab Hebr. שפן labium, os, quo gustamus] (1) *To savour, smell, or taste, of; to have a smack of*. (2) *Ad. To relish, or have the taste, of*. (3) *To know, to find out*. (4) *To be wise*. (1) *Non equatur, ut ei non sap at palatus*, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 7. (2) *Lesbium mare sapit*, *Cic.* *Laudatissimi c. nehylium sapunt*, *Plin.* 9, 17. (3) *Qui sit semitam non sapunt, alteri monstrant viam*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 58. ex *Pœtâ vet. Met.* *Ego rem meam sapio*, *Plaut.* *Pseud.* 1, 5, 81. (4) *Felicitas is sapit, qui periculo alieno sapit*, *Id. Merc.* 4, 7, 40.

Sāpīnus, i. n. *A kind of pitch tree*, *Plin.* 16, 13.

Sāpo, ōnis. m. [Gallorum inventum] *Soap*, *Plin.* 28, 7.

§ Sāpō'aria, æ. f. *The herb called soapwort*, *Or.*

Sāpor, ōnis. m. [à sapio] (1) *A taste, savour, or smack; a relish, a hautgust*. (2) *Mer. Railery*. (1) † *Qui non odeat ullo, non tactu, non sapore capiat*, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 17, fin. *Citreis odor acerrimus, sapor asperissimus*, *Plin.* 15, 28. (2) *Placentinum multa ridiculè dicentem Granius obiuerat, nescio quo sapore vernaculo*, *Cic. de Cl. Or.* 46.

Sāpō'iatūs, a, um. part. *Well relished, seasoned, savoury, toothsome, delicious*. *Offa melle saporata*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 420. *ut rectè legi debere contendit*, *Turneb.*

* *Sapphicum carmen* [quod à Sappho vel inventum, vel præcipuè usurpatum] *A sapphic verse*. *Musa sapphica*, *Catull.* 33, 16.

* *Sapphīrinus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a sapphire*, *Plin.* 37, 9.

* *Sapphīrus*, ri. f. [σάφειρος, Gr.] *A precious stone called a sapphire*, *Plin.* 37, 9.

Sappīnus, i. f. *Vid. Sapius.*

* *Saprophāgo*, is, ēre. act. [ex σαρπς putridus, & φάγω edo] = *Corrupta & sordida edere* *σarroφάγης*, *Mart.* 3, 77.

* *Sapros*, i. m. sc. τυρὸς [à Gr. σαρπς putridus] *A kind of rotten cheese made with salt, wine, and services, mixed together, given to ease the patient in the pain of the cholick*, *Plin.* 28, 9.

Sāpum, i. n. *A kind of pitch from the pine*. † *Ref. Sapa, quod vid.*

† *Sap'a, pro ipsa & seip'a*. *Enn.*

Sarabara, æ. f. [Hef. ap. Don. שרברא fluxa & sinuosa vestimenta, *Isid.* Græcis ἀραβρίς. Chaldæ s saraballa, Gallis bracca] *A kind of vest, or fideciat, used by the Medes and Babylonians, which reached down to their knees*.

* *Sārācum*, i. n. *Vid. Sarracum*.

* † *Sarcasus*,

* || *Sarcasmus*, m. m. [*σαρκασμός* Gr. ex *σαρὰ* diducto rictu irideo; i canibus tractum super frusto carnis hircientibus] *A bitter taunt*, or *scoff*, Rhet. os, Hesperiam metire iuven; Virg. *Æn.* 12, 360.

* || *Sarcina*, æ. f. [*σάρκη*, caro] *Grasshopper*, *fatness*, *stiffness*, Litt. ex Plaut. || *Crathines*.

* *Sarcinendus*, a, um. part. *To patch up*, or *to be patched*, or *recovered*. Exercitui quidem omni tantus incessit ex incommodo dolor, tantumque studium sarcinendæ infamiae Cæs. B. C. 3, 74.

* || *Sarcimen*, iais. n. [*σάρκινον*] *A from. patch*, or *stitch*; *a selvage*. Tenui sarcimine summas oras ejus adæquamus, *Apul. Met.* 4, p. 118.

* *Sarcina*, æ. f. [*σάρκη*] (1) *A truss*, *pack*, or *fardel*; *a bundle*, *bag*, and *baggage*. (2) || *Allo goods*, or *stuff*, *packed up*. (3) *Allo a burden*, *load*, or *charge*. (4) || *The tortus in the womb*. (1) || Magna parte sarcinarum & impedimentoium reliqua, Cæs. B. C. 3, 76. || *Sarcinam* alicui imponere, *to saddle him*, *to load him*, Plaut. *Molt.* 2, 1, 83. *Sarcinas* colligere, *to march with bag and baggage*, Liv. (2) *Recent relictae sine laceratae sarcinae*, *Valla*, 4, 49. ex *Quint.* (3) Non ego tum c'asti sarcina magna tue, *Qu.* Ep. 3, 63. (4) || *Sarcina* matris prima, *her first child*, *Id.* Met. 6, 224. Conf. *Phedr.* 3, 15.

* *Sarcinarius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a burden*. || *Sarcinaria*, jumenta, *beasts of burden*, *packhorses*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 31.

* *Sarcinator*, òris. m. *A botcher*, or *mender of old garments*. Petunt fullones, sarcinatores petunt, *Plaut. Aut.* 3, 5, 41.

* || *Sarcinatrix*, icis. f. *A she botcher that mends old clothes*, *Varr. ap. Non.* 1, 276.

* *Sarcinatus*, a, um. part. *Laden with packs*, *burdened*. Videm' homines sarcinatos consequi? *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 2, 19.

* || *Sarcino*, are. act. *To load*, or *pack*. *Sarcino*, *σκευάζω*, *Gl. ff.*

* || *Sarcinotus*, a, um. adj. *Weighty*, *burden-some*, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 247. *Sarcinotus*, *Præp.* 79, 4. || *Gravis*.

* *Sarcinula*, æ. f. dim. [*σάρκη*] (1) *A little pack*, or *fardel*; *stuff*. (2) || *A bag of money*, or *goods*; *treasures*. (1) *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 247. *Sarcinula* & *expeditis*, *Catull.* 26, 2. (2) || *Collige sarcinulas*, i. e. *res tuas tibi habe*, *pack up*, and *be gone*, *Juv.* 6, 145. conf. *Petron.* 81.

* *Sarcio*, ire, si, tum. act. [*σάρκω* *ρήνεια*, i. e. *curo laceras vestes*] (1) *To patch*, *to mend*, *to patch*. (2) *To repair*, *to make good*. (3) *Allo to make amends*, *to recompense*. (1) Si bene sarcieris dolium, *Cato*, c. 39. (2) Non video mihi sarcire ædes meas. quin totæ perpetuò ruant, *Plaut. Molt.* 1, 2, 67. (3) Longi temporis usuram magnitudine officiorum sarcire, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 1.

* *Sarcior*, iri, sartus. pass. *To be mended*, &c. Fragmenta sarcini nullo modo queunt, *Plin.* 37, 2.

* *Sarcion*, ii. n. [*σάρκινον*, est enim veluti car-nosa quædam vena gemmarum] *A fault in precious stones*, espec. ally *the emerald*; *a kind of fleshy-ness*, *Plin.* 37, 5.

* *Sarcites*, æ. m. [*σάρκινος*] *A precious stone which looketh like beef*, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* *Sarcocolla*, æ. f. [*σάρκω* *κόλλα*, glutin, ita dict. a glutinandis cornibus, i. e. vul-nibus] *The gum of a tree in Persia like the powder of incense*, *a kind of balsam good for the close-ing of wounds*, *Plin.* 24, 14.

* *Sarcophagus*, i. m. [*σάρκω* *φάγος*, Gr. quia σάρκω φάγει, i. e. *carnes edis*, vel con-sumit] (1) *A stone so call'd, because dead bodies being enclosed therein consume and waste away, bones and all, except the teeth, within forty days*. (2) *Also a grave*, *a tomb*, *a sepulchre*. (1) *Plin.* 2, 96. & 28, 9. (2) *Sarcophago* contentus, *Juv.* 10, 172.

* *Sarculatio*, ònis. f. verb. *A weeding*, *a rake-ing*, *Plin.* 12, 21.

* *Sarculo*, are. act. unde pass. *Sarculor*. *To rake*, or *weed up with a rake*, or *like instrument*. *Pantæ sarculari debent*, *Col. R. R.* 5. conf. & *Pall.* 2, 9.

* *Saculum*, li. n. & *Sarculus*, i. m. [*σάρκω* *σάκος*, Gr. *farriculum*, *Varr.*] (1) *A weeding-hook*, or *rake*; *a hoe*, or *like instrument*. (2) *A spade*. (1) *Sacula octo*, *palas quatuor*, *Cato*, c. 10. Cui nihil dum sit jus & sarculo abstrule rit, *Lucil. ap. Cic. de Fin.* 2. sed de lect. non con-stat. (3) || *Fendere agros sarculo*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 11. *Sarc* bove montanæ gentes sarculis arant, *Plin.*

* *Sarda*, æ. f. [*σάρδιος*, Gr.] (1) *A red stone of the colour of flesh*, *a cornelian*. (2) *The name of a fish*, perhaps, *a sprat*, or *pilchard*. (3) *A kind of onyx*. (1) *Plin.* 17, 7. (2) *Col.* 8, 17. (3) *Plin.* 19, 6.

* *Sardachates*, is. m. [*σάρδα* & *Achates*] *A kind of agate*, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* *Sardiānus*, a, um. adj. *Of Sardis*. || *Sardiani* *balani*, *Plin.* 15, 23.

* *Sardina*, æ. f. [*σάρδινα* dicitur quia apud Italos plurimus] *A kind of fish called a sardel*, or *sardine*, *Col.* 8, ult. ubi *meus liber sardinia*.

* *Sardius lapis*. [*quæ in Sardinia laudatissima nascitur*] *A kind of onyx of a black colour*, called *a carneol*, *Plin.*

* *Sardōus*, a, um. adj. & *Sardōnius*, a, um. [*σάρδω*, & *σάρδωνιος*, Gr.] *Of Sardinia*. || *Sardoa herba*, *Pi-æ. Ec.* 7, 41. *an herb like smallage*, growing in Sardinia, which being bitten causeth great laughing and grining, and after-wards death. || *Sardonius risus*, *a forced laughter*, when in outward appearance one seemeth well pleased, but at his heart is discontented. *Ri-dere γέλωτα σαρδώνιον*, *Prov. ap. Cic. ad Fam.* 7, 25.

* *Sardōnychatus*, a, um. adj. *Adorned*, or *set*, with *sardonyx stones*. *Lucet sardonichata manus*, *Mart.* 2, 29.

* *Sardōnyches*, æ. m. [*σάρδω* *νύχης*] (1) *A sardonyx*. (2) *Meton.* *A ring with a seal of that stone*. (1) *Densi radiant testitutine tora Sardonycher*, *Juv.* 6, 331. (2) *Conducta Paulus agebat Sardonyche*, *Juv.* 7, 154. || *In his lo-cis al. sardonichus*.

* *Sardōnyx*, ychis. f. [*σάρδα*, & *νύχης*, un-guis] *A precious stone partly of the colour of a man's nail, and partly of a cornelian colour*, *Plin.* 37, 6.

* *Sargus*, i. m. [*σάργος*, Gr.] *A sort of fish*, *Plin.* 9, 17.

* *Sario*, ònis. m. [*σάρδιος*] *A kind of herb growing about the river Nile, and having a hard root, which served smiths instead of a nail*, *Plin.* 13, 23.

* *Sario*, ònis. m. [*σάρδιος*] *A salmon trout*, *Auson. M.* 130. || *Al. leg. sario*, recte ut videtur.

* *Sarissa*, æ. f. [*σάρις*] *A long spear*, or *pike*, which the *Macedonians used*, *Liv.* 9, 19. conf. *Ov. Met.* 12, 466.

* *Sarissophori*, òrum. m. pl. *Soldiers armed with the sarissa*, *Liv.* 36, 18. & *Curt.* 4, 15, 13.

* *Sarmen*, inis. n. [*σάρπη*] *A twig*, or *loping*, of a tree, *Plaut. Molt.* 5, 1, 65.

* *Sarmenitius*, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, or be-longing to, twigs*, or *branches*. (2) || *An epi-thet*, or *nickname*, given to the ancient *Christians*. (1) || *Cnis sarmenitius*, *Col.* 6, 26. (2) *Licet nunc sarmenitios & semarios appelletis*, quia ad stipitem dimidii axis revincti, *sarmenorum ambitu* exarimur, *Tert. Apul.* 50.

* *Sarmenitosa*, a, um. adj. *Full of twigs*, or *branches*, *Plin.* 25, 11.

* *Sarmenitum*, ii. n. [*σάρπη*, *sarpere* nam an-tiqui pro purgare dicebant, *Fest.*] (1) *A twig*, or *spray*, of any tree; *a cutting of a vine for propaga-tion*. (2) *The little bush which on the grapes hang on clusters*. (1) *Sarmenorum amputatio*, *Varr. R.* 1, 4. (2) *Nova sarmenitum cultura excitantur*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 21. || *Sarmenitum uvæ*, *Plin.* 23, 1.

* || *Sarpo*, ere. ant. fsi, ptum. [*σάρπη*, *sa'x*, *ἀρπῶ*, *falx* uxor, *Fest. Scal.* vel. *σάρπη*, *purgo*, *verro*] *To prune*, *lop*, or *cut off*, *superfluous branches*; *to dress vines*, *Fest.* || *Puto*, *piemo*, *Virg.*

* || *Sarptus*, a, um. part. *Loped*, *pruned*, or *cut off*. || *Sarpta vinea*, *putata*, i. e. *pura facta*, *Fest.* *Sarpta vitis*, *Id.*

* *Sarracum*, ci. n. [*σάρακον*, *σάρακος*, *ἀμαξα*, *Poll.*] *A wagon*, or *wain*, *to carry tim-ber*, or *the like*. Cum ubi tota cognatio in sarraco advehatur, *Cic. ap. Quint.* 8, 3. Conf. *Vitr.* 10, 1. || *q. Pigri sarraca Boticæ*, *Charles's-wain*, *Juv.* 5, 23. *Vid.* *Soracum*.

* || *Sarrānus color*. [*σάρρα*] *Purple colour*, *Jun. conf.* *Juv.* 10, 38.

* *Sario*, ònis. m. verb. [*σάρω*, *ire*, *ivi*, & *sarrui*, *itum*, act. [*σάρω*, vel *σάρωω*, *purgo*, *verro*] (1) *To weed corn with a hook*, *to rake*, *to harrow*. (2) || *To cut*, or *prune*, *vines*. (1) *Fabam sarrivisse* *tenuem non expedit*, *Col.* 11, 2, 9. Ne an. è sa-rueris, quàm asparagus natus erit, ne in sarruendo radices ladas, *Cato*, 161. || *Semper occant pri-uquam sarrunt rustici*, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 5. (2) *Ex Lat.*

* *Sarruio*, ònis. f. verb. *A weeding corn with a hook*, *a hoeing*. Subjungenda deinde est sarrutio tuncationi, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 12. conf. *Col.* 11, 2.

* *Sarrutor*, òris. m. verb. (1) *A loir*, *a raker*, or *harrower*. (2) || *A botcher*, or *mender of clothes*. (1) *Varr. R. R.* 2, 13. conf. & *cund.* ib. 1, 29. (2) *Non*.

* *Sarrutia*, æ. f. *A weeding*. || *Sarritura* *frum-entorum*, *Col.* 4, 26.

* *Sartago*, gnis. f. [*σάρταγος*, *Idem. Beem.*] (1) *A flyingpan*. (2) || *Sartago loquendi*, *a farce of bombastical discourse*. (1) *Terebinthina in sar-tagine reserventi*, *Plin.* 26, 11. conf. & *Juv.* 10, 64. (2) *Perf.* 1, 80.

* || *Sartè*, adv. *Wholly*, *entirely*, *Fest.* || *Pro-rūs*.

* *Sartor*, òris. m. verb. [*σάρκω*] *A tailor*, *a botcher*, *a mender of old garments*, *a cobler*. *Met.* *a contriver*, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 3. || *Quod wo-cab. ibid.* *detorquetur ad nitiuum sequentem*.

* || *Sartor*, òris. m. verb. [*σάρκω*] *A bar-rotter*, *a boer*, of corn, peas, &c. *a cuter of vines*, *Non.*

* || *Sartorium*, ii. n. *A cobler's shop*, *Litt. ex Vitr.*

* || *Satrix*, icis. f. verb. *A woman tailor*, or *botcher*, *Front.*

* *Sartura*, æ. f. [*σάρκω* *σάρκω*] (1) *A weeding*, *a raking*, or *harrowing*. (2) [*σάρκω*] *A mendi-ing*, or *patching*. (1) *Plin.* (2) *Jugo*, si non opus erit novâ sarturâ, recentia vincula inferan-tur, *Col.* 4, 26.

* *Sartus*, a, um. part. [*σάρκω*] (1) *Patched up*, *stitched together*. (2) *Minded*, *repaired*. (1) *Scinduntur tunicæ sar-tæ*, *Juv.* 3, 254. & *Met.* *Malè sarta gratia nequicquam erit*, & *reicinditur*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 30. (2) || *Sartus testis*, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 50. || *Sarta testis*, *opera publica quæ locantur ut integra præsentur*; *diminus autem*, *Exigere præstare*, *buildings kept in sufficient reparation*, *Cic.*

* || *Sas*, pro suas, vel ipsas; *sâm*, pro suam, vel ipsam, *Ver. Enn. Patav.* &c. *dixere*.

* *Sat*, adv. [*σάτις*] per *Apoc.* *Enough*, *suffici-ent*, *right well*. || *Sat fecit officium*, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 5, 12. *Sat div*, *Cic. Att.* 15, 3. *Sat citò*, si sat bene, *Cato*. *Sat erit mihi*, i. e. *sufficiet*, *Prop.* 2, 29, 3. || *Testium sat est*, *there is wit-ness sufficient*, or *there are witnesses enough*, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 19. *Sat habeo*, *I am content*, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 22.

* *Sāa*, òrum. n. [*σάω*] (1) *Corn sown*, or *standing*; *corn fields*. (2) *Blades of corn*. (1) *Æther pluviâ ingenti sata læta diluit*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 325. (2) *Cum primum sulcos æquant sata*, *Id. Geor.* 1, 113.

* || *Sāgens*, tis. part. *Being busy*, or *earnest*; *bestiring himself*, *Geil.* 9, 11.

* *Sātageus*, i. m. *One that bath*, or *maketh*, *enough to do*; *one more busy than needeth*. *Istos satageos*, ac sibi molestos deserbunt tibi, *Sen. Ep.* 93.

* *Sātāto*, are. freq. *To be often busied*. *Nunc agito sat tue tuarum rerum*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 3, 23. per *imesin*.

* *Sātāgo*, ere, ēgi, neut. [*σάτις*, & *ago*] *To be busy*

Easy about a thing, to be in great care about it, to have enough to do, to bustle and keep a pucker, to over-do, to over-set *Æ* Afer venustè Manlium Suram in agenda discursantem, salientem, manus iactantem, &c. non agere, sed satagere, dixit Quint. 6, 4. § I: re um suarum satagit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 13. || De re aliquà satagere, Gel. 9, 11.

* || Satan, & Satanas, æ. m. [*Satanās*, Gr. ab ἑ-ὄν. ὁ πῶν adversari, vel hostem esse] *An adversary, the devil, Satan*, Bibl. Lat. Adversarius.

Satelles, it. m. [*à Syr.* סַטְרָן *latus*, *Al.* quod circa latera regnum sint, id quod ant. latro, *qu. latro, larr*] (1) *A lifeguardman, or yeoman, of the guard; a halberdier, a partisan.* (2) *Also an officer, a serjeant, a follower, an attendant, an upholder, or defender.* (1) Aurum per medios ire satellites amat, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 9. (2) = Manlius audacè satelles atque admister suæ, Cic. Catil. 1, 3. *ϕ* Jovis pennata satelles i. e. aquila, ap. Cic. de Div. 1, 47. *ϕ* noctis, i. e. Heipeur, ap. eund.

|| Sätellitum, it. n. *A guard*, Ap. recent.

* Sätur, ätis. f. [*à satietas*, per Sync.] *A glut, voracity, plentyfulness.* Ubi satias cœpit fieri, commuto locum, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 4. Festus satietate videndi, Lucr. 2, 1036. Ad satietatem terra ferarum nunc etiam scatet, Id. 5, 40.

* Sätur, ä. adv. *Sufficiently.* Ignis & aëris habendo satia, humoris tempera, Vit. 2, 9.

* Säturus, a, um. part. *Satisfied, having enough, glutted, cloyed, sat-d.* Satiato Antonio, vena finita, Patere. 2, 64. § Satiatus somno, Liv. 2, 65. Iulo, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 37. Manus satiatæ sanguine, Luc. 5, 243. sanguinis, Sil. 4, 437.

* Säties, ei. f. *Satisfaction.* Nec finis satiesve, Sil. 4, 110. *al. satias.*

Sätur, ätis. f. *Satiety, a glut, a bellyfull, voracity, lumbif. mone's.* = Hæc res multum adfert hominibus satietatis, ac fastidii, Cic. pro Mur. 9. *Æ* Desiderium me tenet urbis, satietas autem provinciae, Il. *Æ* Mortibus suarum rerum satietas est, alienarumque aviditas, Plin. 12, 17.

* Sätin' pro satine. *Well enough?* *¶* Sätin' salvæ? sc. res, is all well? Liv. 1, 1. *¶* Formule in occurru el-gans, Sätin' it tibi placet? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 12. *ubi est indignantis.*

* Sätio, äre. äct. [*à satis*, al. *à σάττω*, onero] *To satiate, or satisfy; to cloy, fute, or fude; to glut.* Satiat semodius cibi turtiter, Col. 8, 9. Oculis satemus amore, Prop. 2, 15, 23. = Explere cupiditates, satiare odium, Cic. in Part. Or. 1, 2. § = Pulcere, satiaque meo tua pectora luctu, Ov. Met. 6, 281.

* Sätior, äri, ä us. pass. *To be cloyed, to be cloyed.* Legendi non posse satiar, Cic. = Nunquam explatur, neque satiat cupiditatis sitis, Id. Part. Orat. 1.

* Sätio, önis. f. verb. [*à sero*] *A sowing of seed, a replanting.* Vere fabis satio est, Virg. Geor. 1, 215. tritici, Col. 2, 8.

* Sätira, æ. f. vet. *A satire, or satirick poem.* Vid. Satura.

* Sätis. adj. omn. gen. ant. ut poris; i. adv. er, comp. [*ab ätis*, vel *ädos*] *Enough; as much as one needs, or desires; sufficient; adv. sufficiently, enough, well enough.* § Dedi sa is supique perarum, Hor. Epod. 17, 19. Satis verba acta sunt, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 27. *¶* Satis habere, to be satisfied, Nep. Epam. 8. Terra optima, & operi satior, Plin. 17, 5. Vincere satius est quam vinci, Cic. Attic. 7, 1. Abstinere erit hoc satis testimonium, pro testimonio, Nep. in Epam. 4.

|| Sätisacceptio, önis. f. *A taking to security, or sufficient surety*, Ap. JCC.

|| Sätisacceptor, önis. m. verb. *He that takes sufficient surety*, Ulp.

Sätisaccipio, äre. cæpi, ceptum. äct. *To take sufficient security, or bail.* Si veretur, ut res iudicio parata sit, iudicatum solvi satisaccipiat, Cic. pro Quint. 13. *¶* Scrib. etiam interdum dividit.

Sätisäio, önis. f. verb. *A putting in sufficient security for performance.* Sunt aliquot satisäiones secundum mancipium, Cic. Attic. 5, 1.

Sätisäum, ti. n. *A bond with surety for the payment of money, or the performance of covenants;*

a recognizance. Hoc, quod satisfäto debeo, peto ä te ut solum relinquas, Cic. Attic. 16, 6.

Sätisäo, dædi, dätum. äct. *To put in sufficient surety for the performance of covenants.* *¶* Sätisäet damni infecti, sc. nomine, let him put in surety to pay the damage that he hath not satisfyd for, Cic. Verr. 3, 56. *¶* Leg. & passivè, ut *¶* Sa i. de tur fide meä, let my word, or honour, be engaged, Id. Servio, Fam. 13, 28.

Sätisäciens, tis. *Satisfying, confessing.* V. l. Catullum, ä quo sibi vericulis de Marmurrä perpetua stigmata imposita non dissimulaverat, satisäcientem eadem die adhibuit cœnæ, Suet. J. Caf. 73.

Sätisäcio, äre, fäci. äct. (1) *To satisfy, to discharge, to perform, to give.* (2) *To give satisfäctiön.* (3) *To pay, or discharge, a debt any way; to cover the fault and be sorry for it.* (4) *To confess a charge and beg pardon.* (1) § Officio suo satisfäcere, Cic. de Div. 1, 14. In defendendo moroso homine cumulatissime satisfäcimus, Id. Q. frat. 2, 2. (2) § Exstimationi hominam satisfäcere, Cic. in Verr. 3, 58. *¶* *¶* per time fin; Faciam tamen satis tibi, Id. Vario sa i. mihi fecit, Id. Attic. 2, 21. (3) § Satisfäcere alicui in pecuniä. Cat. ad Cic. Ep. Fam. 8, 12. pecuniam, Cat. de injuriis, Caf. *¶* Satisfäcere fidei, to make good his word, Plin. Jun. (4) Nü in te scripsi, Bithynice, credere non vis, Et jurare jubes, malo satisfäcere, Mart. 12, 80. v. d. & Suet. Claud. 38. & ibi Caf. sub.

Sätisäctio, önis. f. verb. (1) *A satisfäctiön in excuseing one's self.* (2) *An amends; a reparatiön, or satisfäctiön.* (1) Hic tu etiam me iniurias, nec satisfäctiönem mea accipis, Cic. Att. 4, 6. (2) Luitur homicidium certo amentorum & perorum numero, recipitque satisfäctiönem tota domus, Tac. Germ. 21.

Sätisäctus, a, um. part. *About to satisfy.* Quasi pietati simul ac religioni satisfäcturus, Suet. Tib. Ner. 70.

Sätisäit, si. färi, äctum. imperf. *To be satisfied.* Vide quomodo satisfiat ei, cui scis me satis habere, Cic. Fam. 14, 6. *¶* *¶* per tr. fin. Satisfäctio m'o factum esse videtur, Id.

|| Sätisäctiatio, önis. f. *A putting in security*, Corn. Cap.

|| Sätisäctio, äre. äct. *To be bound with surety for payment of money, or for the performance of a covenant*, Corn. Cap.

* Sätius. adj. *Better*, Cic. Vid. Sati.

* Sätivus, a, um. adj. [*à sero*] *That is, or may be sown, set, or planted.* § Sätivamyrtus, Plin. 15, 7. *¶* ag estis, Id. *¶* Sätivum tempus, a time fit to sow, or plant, in, Plin. 19, 8.

* Sätör, öni. m. verb. [*à sero*] (1) *A sower, or planter.* (2) *A father, a creator, a begetter.* (1) Silvestria vocantur ad que sator nos accersit, Var. & Sator ceter, Plin. (2) § Hominum sator atque Deorum, Virg. Æn. 1, 258. = Omnium rerum pater & sator mundus, Cic. Id. D. 2, 24.

* Sätörus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a sower, or to seed.* Col. 2, 9.

Sätöpa, æ. m. vel. Sätä-er. is. m. & || Sätöpa, äpi. [vox Persica. pi. סַטְרָפָא *satrapa*, quasi סַטְרָא *sa* apparet tor facit. *Al.*] *A great ruler, officer of a province, a lord lieutenant of a country, a boy, a president of a country, a governor.* *Σατράπης*, sa rapa, *Per. Gl.* Mardonius satrapes regius, Nep. Paul. 1. Mithras cessare incendia satrapas, Aclim. Adv. Quisque sedet sub rege satrapas, Sidor.

Sätöpia, vel peia, æ. f. *A province, a country, a duchy.* Mæzeum satrapia Babyloniar donat, Curt. 5, 1, 44. *¶* Νεμῆς voc. Herodot. præcæturat Plin.

* † Sätullo, äre. äct. *To fill, or glut.* Varr. † Sätio.

* † Sätullus, a um. adj. dim. [*à satur*] *Full fed.* § Ut äbi satulli fiant lacte, Varr. R. R. 2, 2.

* Sätum. i. n. [*à sero*] (1) *A thing that is sowed, or planted.* (2) *The blade of corn on the ground, standing corn.* (3) || *Also a Hebrew measure, about eighteen quarts.* (1) *¶* Multa curä, producuntur fata ad segetem. Sen. In omnibus

fatis fructibusque terræ, Quint. 8, 5. (2) Animus tolent fata, Virg. Geor. 2, 350. Dæ stragem satis, & ruinas arboribus, Id. Æn. 12, 454. (3) B bi.

* Sätur, üra, ürum. adj. [*à satio, vel satis, Perot.*] or, comp. (1) *Full fed, that hath his belly full, fated, glured.* (2) *Fertile, or plentyfull.* (3) *A full, or deep, colour.* (1) Cum satura atque ebria es, puer ut sit satur, facito, Ter. Heyr. 5, 2, 3. § Sätur anseris ext s, Pers. 6, 71. Quod saturior lactis agnus celeriter confirmetur, Col. 7, 4. (2) Säturi petico longinqua Tarenti, Virg. Geor. 2, 197. Turba vernarum säturi bona signa coloni, Tib. 2, 1, 23. (3) Porpora melior sauriorque, Sen. N. Q. 1, 5. § Sätur color, Plin. 37, 10. & Virg. Geor. 4, 335.

* Sätüra, æ. f. [*à diversarum rerum saturitate, Diom.*] (1) || *A dish full of divers sorts of first-fruits, which they offered to Ceres.* (2) || *Also a bitchpost, or galimwufry; an olla podrida.* (3) || *A pregnant law, with several clauses, or branches.* (4) Hæc poëms in about method, and of various arguments, were called *saturæ*, or *satiræ*. (1) Lanx referta multis variisque primitiis sacris Cereris inferebatur, & ä copä, & saturitate rei, satira vocabatur, Diom. l. 3. (2) Varr. ap. Eunt. ubi su rä. (3) Satura, quæ uno rogatu multa comprehendit, Fest. Satura, Νόμος πολλὰ πηγίσχων, Gloss. Vet. (4) Vid. Satyra.

* Sätürus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Filled, satisfied, glutted, cloyed, fated, gorged.* (2) *Full, of a deep colour.* (1) = Expletus & saturatus, Cic. Verr. 3, 42. § Cæde saturati leones, Ov. Met. 10, 541. Homines saturati honoribus, Cic. pro Planc. 8. (2) § Saturator color, Plin. 21, 8.

Sätücia, æ. f. & Sätücium, i. n. [fort. qv. sapore, ob magnum usum in condiciend, unde & apud nos nomen habet, vel ä satyris, quia ad satietatem prodest] *Satury, Satureia* dicta in condimentario genere, Plin. 19, 8. = Thymbra, canila, Id. ib. Sunt qui præcunt herbis satüreia nocentes Sumere, C. v. At. Am. 2, 415.

Sätücia, örum. pl. n. *Idem.* Improba nec pro sunt jam satureia tibi, Mart. 3, 75.

* Sätürio, önis. m. *A stretch gut, an over-eater.* *¶* Elio veno non säturio, Plant. Pers. 1, 3, 24. *tempe ex si ä ip'us fabricä.*

* Sätüritas, ätis. f. (1) *Excess, plenteousness.* (2) *Also d'm, odure.* (3) *Also the goddess of potesties.* (1) = Saturitas & copia rerum omnium, Cic. (2) Fore saturitatem emittere, Plin. 10, 33. (3) Ita me amabit satelia Sa unitas, Plant. Capt. 4, 2, 97. *¶* Ex ip'us fabricä.

Sätüräia, öni. n. pl. *Cic. The feast of Saturn, & p'etä felix in the month of December, which was observed at first only for one day, but afterwards seven, and after that for three.* Concerning the difference in time of the observation of this feast, see Macrobi. Saturn. 1, 10. But the women's *Sätüräia*, or *Matronalia*, were on the first of March. Scis, puto, vestra jam venire Sätüräia Martis Calendaris, Pat. Petreä Epigram.

Sätüräius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to that feast.* § Sätüräiæ nectis, given, as other presens, at that feast, Mart. 5, 31.

Sätürus, ni. m. *Saturn* a star so called, being one of the seven planets. *¶* Saturnum gravem nostro Jove frangimus, Pers. 5, 50. *¶* Sätürus dens curvus, a fistä, Virg. Geor. 2, 406.

Sätürinus pes, id quod. *pulmbacchius.* *A foot in verse, consisting of two long, and one short syllable; as vī tūtē.*

* Sätüro, äre. äct. [*à satui*] (1) *To fill, to glut, to cram, to fute, or cloy.* (2) *To suffice, to be sufficient for.* (1) § Sätüreare famem epuit, Claud. Eud. I. Lat. 13. Met. Sa uravi v d am & scelus proditorum, Cic. pro Dom. 17. (2) Vid. Jur. 14, 166 & concepts.

* Sätür, äri, ä us. pass. *To be filled, glutted, &c.* Nec cytho saturantur apes, nec fronde capellæ, Virg. Ecl. 10, 30.

* Sätus, a, um. part. [*à sero*] (1) *Planted, sown.* (2) *Begotten, descended, sprung.* (1) § Frumenta lata, Virg. Geor. 3, 176. Messis satæ, Id. Ecl. 8, 99. (2) = Non fortuitò sati & creati sumus

fumus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49. § Divinâ stirpe satus, Liv.

* Sätus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A planting, a sowing, a setting to graft on.* (2) *Generation, seed, stock.* (1) Quid ego vitium ortus, satus, incrementa, commemorem? Cic. de Sen. 15. Satui semen dederit nemo, Cato. (2) = Ex hominum pecudumve conceptu & sattu, Cic. de Div. 1, 42.

* Sätŷra, æ. f. [qui cum Græcâ vocali scribunt, deducunt à satyris, quod in hoc genere carminis res ridiculæ pudendæque scribantur, quemadmodum proferri à satyris solent] *A satyr, a kind of poetry rebukeing vice sharply, and not regarding persons; a lampoon.* Sunt quibus in satyrâ videar nimis acer, Hor. Sat. 2, 1. Vid. Satira, & satura, nec enim satis convenit inter doctos de scriptura.

* || Sätŷriasmus, m. m. [à satyris] *A continual pruriency to venery, Med.*

* || Sätŷriasis, is. f. [ab eodem] *Idem.*

* || Sätŷricè, adv. *Sharply, and with reproach; satyrically, Litt. undeignera.*

* Sätŷricus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, satyrs, or satyrist; satyric.* Tragicomore, aut comico, seu satyrico, Vitr. 7, 5. § Satyrica signa, Plin. 19, 4.

* Sätŷrion, & Sätŷrium, ii. n. [à satyris, dict. quos in venerem putres fingunt] *The herb ragwort, priefpintle.* Ubique omnes videbantur mihi satyrium bibisse, Petron. c. 8.

* Sätŷrus, i. m. [σάτυρος, Gr. ab Hebr. שַׁעֲרִי quia pilosi, aliàs dict. à virili membro, quod vett. Gr. σάδρυ appell. Macr.] *A kind of beast like a wild man, a satyr, Plin. 7, 2. § Capripedes satyri, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 4.*

Sauciatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wounding, a hurting.* Sauciatio queretur, cum fugam factam esse constabit? Cic. pro Cæcin. 15.

Sauciatus, a, um. part. *Wounded, hurt, maimed, &c. Col. 11, 1. Vid. Saucio.*

Saucio, āre. act. (1) *To wound, hurt, cut, or gash.* (2) *To prune.* (3) *Met. To violate, to hurt.* (1) = Servi nonnulli vulnerantur, ipse Rubrius in turbâ sauciatur, Cic. Verr. 1, 26. (2) § Vites sauciare, Col. 4, 5. (3) *Facta & famam sauciare, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 30.*

Saucius, a, um. adj. [de etymo parum constat] (1) *Wounded, hurt.* (2) *Cut.* (3) *Drunk.* (4) *Emasculated, disabled, enfeebled.* (5) *Melted, dissolved.* (6) *Greatly grieved.* (1) X Nemo occisus est, neque saucius, Cic. (2) *Trabs securi saucia, Ov. Met. 10, 372. § Saucia vomeribus tellus, Id. Met. 1, 102. (3) Quid dicat nescit saucia Terpsichore, Mart. 3, 68. (4) § Saucia vena mero, Mart. 4, 66. (5) Glacies saucia incerto sole, Ov. Met. 2, 208. (5) § Animo saucius, Cic. Attic. 1, 17.*

Sāvillum, vel Suāvillum, li. n. dim. [à avium, i. e. suavium] (1) *A little kiss.* (2) *Also a kind of cake.* (1) Ex vi analogiæ, (2) Cato R. R. 84.

† Sāvium, i. n. *A kiss, Plaut. Vid. Suavium.*

* Saurion, i. n. [à Gr. σαύρον nasturtium] *A kind of mustard, Plin. 19, 8.*

* Saurites, æ. m. [à σαύρα lacerta] *A stone found in the belly of a green lizard, when cut asunder with a reed, Plin. 37, 10.*

|| Saurix, icis. f. *quæ & Sōrix. A kind of night-bird, assigned by soothsayers to Saturn, Lex. Mart.*

Sauroscōnos, ni. m. [αυροσκοπος, lacertus, & σκοπος occido] *One of Praxiteles's pieces, representing a boy shooting a lizard, Plin. 34, 8. Mart. 14, 273. in temmate.*

Saxatilis, is. m. *The name of a sea-fish, a groundling, a kind of gudgeon. Viridis squamis, parvo saxatilis ore, Ov. Halieut. 109.*

Saxatilis, le. adj. *That is, or liveth, among rocks and stones. § Aves saxatiles, Varr. R. R. 3, 7. pisces, Col. 8, 16. & Plin. 9, 15.*

Saxetanus, a, um. adj. *Idem. § Saxetani lacertæ, Mart. 7, 77.*

Saxetum, ti. n. *A place full of rocks and stones. Quod est tam asperum saxetum, in quo agriculturalum cultus non elaboret? Cic. in Rull. 2, 25.*

Saxeus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of stone.* (2) *Met. Stoney, obdurate, hard-hearted.* (1) § Saxea mōles, Ov. Met. 12, 283. (2) = Saxeus, ferreusque es, Plin. Ep. 2, 3.

Saxifer, æra, ærum. adj. [à saxum, & fero] *Bearing stone, stoney. § Saxifera habena, Val. Flacc. 5, 629.*

† Saxificus, a, um. adj. [à saxum, & facio] *That turneth into stone. Saxificæ ora Medusæ, Ovid. in Ibin, 554. § Saxifica Medusa, Luc. 9, 670.*

§ Saxifrāga, æ. f. [ita dict. quod saxa frangit] *The herb saxifrage, that breaketh the stone in the body. Vid. Matthiol. & seq.*

Saxifrāgum, i. n. *The herb saxifrage. Calculos à corpore mirè pellit frangitque, quâ de causâ potius quàm quod in saxis nasceretur, saxifragum appellatum, Plin. 22, 21.*

† Saxifrāgus, a, um. adj. *That breaketh stones, or is broken against them. § Saxifragæ undæ, Cic. de Orat. 3, 42. ex poetâ.*

† || Saxigēnus, a, um. adj. *Engendered of, or proceeding from, a stone, Prud. Cath. 5, 7.*

Saxosus, a, um. adj. *Full of stones, or rocks; stoney. § Saxosi montes, Virg. Georg. 2, 111. turres, Messal. Corv.*

Saxūlum, li. n. dim. *A little rock, or stone. Ithica in asperimis saxulis affixa, Cic. de Orat. 1, 44.*

Saxum, i. n. [vox Tusca, Scal.] (1) *A great stone.* (2) *A rock, a bill.* (3) || *Also a kind of earth which groweth by sleeping.* (1) Ex speluncâ saxum in crura ejus incidit, Cic. de Fato, 3. (2) Qui in amorem præcipitavit pejus peit, quàm si saxo saliat, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 31. Mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia sax is, Virg. Georg. 2, 522. (3) Litt. ex Plin. ¶ Stare inter sacrum & saxum, Prov. *To be in present danger, as at a pit's brink, &c. Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 84.*

S ante C.

Scābellum, li. n. dim. [à scamnum] (1) *A footstool, or low settle.* (2) *A kind of instrument, perhaps castanets.* (1) X Quia simplici scansione scandebant in lectum non altum, scābellum, in altiore, scamnum, Varr. L. 1. 4, 35. (2) Scābella concrepent, aulæum tollitur, Cic. pro Cæc. 27. Magno tibiarum, & scābellorum crepitu profuit, Suet. Cal. 54.

* Scāber, bra, brum, adj. or, comp. [à scabo] (1) *Scabby.* (2) *Rough, rugged, uneven.* (3) *Filthy, dirty, nasty.* (4) *Tired over, scaley.* (1) Oves non fient scābiæ, & lanæ plus habebunt, Cato, c. 96. (2) Scābrâ rubigine exesapila, Virg. Georg. 1, 495. = Lapis horridior scābiôrque, Plin. 33, 6. (3) Pectus illuvie scābrum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12. ex poetâ. (4) Suet. Aug. 79.

* || Scāber, ri. m. *A smith's buttress, where-with he pareth the horse's hoofs, Litt. ex Vitr.*

* || Scābidus, a, um. adj. *Scabby, mangey, Hier. † Scabiosus.*

* Scābies, ei. f. [à scabo] (1) *A scab, a scall, a gall, or fret; the mange, murrain, &c.* (2) *Met. A tickleing, or itching, desire.* (1) Mala quem scabies, aut morbus regius urget, Hor. A. P. 453. Vetustâ scābie levis canis, Juv. 8, 34. Torpis oves tentat scābies, Virg. Georg. 3, 441. Totus grex Unius porci scābie cadit, Juv. 2, 80. (2) = Scābies & contagia lucri, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 14.

Scābillum, five Scābellum, i. n. *A footstool. Scamnum in cubiculo unum, scābilla tria, Cato, c. 10.*

|| Scābīnus, ni. m. *A sheriff of a town, a clerk of the market, a surveyor of buildings, a scavenger, Litt. sine auct.*

* || Scābiōsa, æ. f. *The herb Scabious, Off.*

* Scābiōsus, a, um. adj. *Scabby, mangey, itchy, scurvy, paltry, naughty, Plin. 29, 2. & Perf. 2, 13.*

* Scābītudo, dīnis. f. *Roughness; Met. harshness. Omnem scabitudinem animo delere, Petron. 99.*

* Scābo, ěre, bi. act. [à σκαπτω, fut. sec. σκαψῶ, sódio] *To scratch, to claw. § Scabere caput, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 71.*

* Scābiātus, a, um. adj. *Made rough, or rugged, Col. 4, 14.*

* † Scābrè, adv. *Roughly, frowningly, Litt. ex Varr.*

* || Scābrēdo, dīnis. f. *Roughness, ruggedness, Hier. † Scabrities.*

* † Scābreo, ěre. neut. *To be scabby, dirty, &c. Turneb. ex Pacuv. † Scaber sum.*

* Scābres, is, vel ei. f. [à scaber] (1) *Roughness, ruggedness.* (2) † *Nāstyness, filthy.* (1) Crystalus infestatur scābre, Plin. (2) = Ager periret squalē, scābrēque, illuvie, & vastitudine, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 761.

* Scābrītia, æ. f. (1) *Scabbyness, the murrain.* (2) *Roughness, ruggedness, rusty, filthy.* (1) Vid. Scabrities. (2) § Scabritia genarum, Plin. 21, sub fin. unguium, Id. 8, 9.

* Scābrīties, ei. f. (1) *Scabbyness.* (2) *Roughness.* (1) Scabritiem pecorem tollere potest succus viridis cicutæ, Col. 7, 5. (2) Scabrities linguæ in febre, Cels.

* || Scābro, ōnis. m. [à dentium scabritie] *A frown who never washeth his mouth, nor cleaneth his teeth, Ulp.*

* || Scābrōsus, a, um. adj. *Ruffy, rough, filthy. Ungues scābrosi, Plin. 20, 21. sed Harduin. leg. scābro. § Inven. saltem ap. recent. Ossa scābrofa, Veg. Veter. 4, 27.*

* Scābrum, i. n. *Roughness, ruggedness, Plin. 37, 2.*

|| Scāccārium, ii. n. *The court of exchequer, Camd. † Fiscus.*

* † Scāena, æ. f. vett. imitati Æcles, qui pro σκηνή σκαίνω, dicunt, Prisc. Vid. Scena.

* † Scāptum, vett. Vid. Sceptum.

* Scāva, æ. f. [à σκαῖος, insert. digamm.] (1) *The left hand.* (2) *A sign, good or bad.* (1) Scāva est sinistra, quod quæ sinistra sunt bona auspicia existimantur, Varr. L. L. 6, 5. (2) Bona scāva, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 39. || mala, Fest.

* || Scāva, æ. m. [qui scāvâ, i. e. sinistra, manu utitur pro dextrâ, cujus dim. scāvola] *A leftbanded man, one who useth his left hand instead of his right, Ulp.*

* || Scāvitas, ātis. f. *Unluckyness, perverseness, Col. teste Litt. certè Apul. Met. 9, p. 276.*

* Scāvus, a, um. adj. [à Gr. σκαῖος; scævum, bonum; quod quæ sinistra sunt, bona auspicia existimantur, Varr. (1) *Left, sinister, not right.* (2) *Good, or lucky.* (3) *Unlucky, untoward.* (4) || *Foolish, silly.* (1) § Manus scāva, Varr. (2) Quod dixi scævum bonum omen est, Id. (3) ¶ || Scāvi ominis mulier, an unlucky woman, who hath buried ons husband already, Apul. Apol. p. 547. (4) = Scāvus profecto, & cæcus animi forem, Gell. 12, 14.

Scāla, æ. vel Scālæ, ārum. f. plur. [à Gr. σκαλῆς, vel ab Hebr. סֻלָּם, Canin.] (1) *A ladder, a pair of stairs, gresser.* (2) || *Also the gamut, or scale, in musick.* (1) In scalarum tenebris se abdere, Cic. pro Mil. 15. § Applicare scalas parieti, Liv. 26, 44. Scalas unas, Cato, 13. (2) *Musick.* ¶ Septem discrimina vocum, Virg.

Scālāris, re. adj. *Of a ladder. ¶ Scālāris forma, a leaning one way, ladderwise, Vitr. 10, 13. ¶ Subst. § Dirigere scālāria, Id. 5, 6.*

* || Scālēnus, a, um. adj. [à Gr. σκαληνός inæqualis] *A figure, the three sides whereof are unequal, Heimol.*

Scālmus, m. m. (1) *Around piece of wood, at which the ears hung by a loop of leather.* (2) *Synecd. A boat.* (1) Nāvicula duorum scālmorum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 38. (2) Scālmum nullum videt, Id. Offic. 3, 14.

Scāpellum, i. n. dim. [à scālorum] *A little knife, a lancet used in letting blood. Cum sanæ parti scāpellum adhibetur, Cic. pro Sext. 65.*

Scalpellus, i. m. dim. [à scalper] *Idem*. Si nervum scalpellus attigit, *Cels.* 2, 10.

Scalper, ri. m. [à scalpo] *A lancet, any kind of iron instrument to make an incision; or to cut, shave, or pare, with.* § Scalper excisorius, *Cels.* 8, 3.

Scalpo, ēre, psi, ptum. act. (1) *To scratch, to claw, to scrape, to rake.* (2) *To engrave, to carve.* (1) § Scalpere terram unguibus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 26. caput digito, *Juv.* 9, 133. (2) § Scalpere gemmam, *Dion.* Nostri memorem sepulcro Scalpe querelam, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, fin. al. sculpe.

Scalpiatus, a, um. part. *Made in fashion of a graving tool.* § Scalpratum ferramentum, *Col.* 9, 15.

Scalprum, pri. n. [à scalpro] *A graving tool, an instrument wherewith a thing is scraped.* § Scalprum librarium, a penknife, *Suet. Vitell.* 2, 6. futorium, a paring knife, *Horat. Sat.* 2, 3, 106. fabrilis, a carpenter's chipping-ax, *Liv.* 27, 49. chirurgicum, a lancet, *Cels.*

Scalptor, ōris, m. verb. *A graver, or cutter in metal, a scratcher, an etcher,* *Plin.* 37, 4. conf. *Vell. Patere.* 1, 17.

Scalptorium, i. n. *An instrument made in form of a hand, to scratch those parts of the body which the hand could not reach,* *Mart.* 14, 83.

Scalptura, æ. f. *A graving, or carving, in metal, or stone; a cutting,* *Plin.* 37, 7. & *Vitr.* 4, 1, fin.

Scalpturatus, a, um. part. *Graven, carved, wrought.* § Pavimentum scalpturatum, *Plin.* 36, 25.

Scalpturio, īre, īvi. act. *To begin, or be ready, to scratch, or claw.* Occipit ibi gallus scalpurire ungulis, *Plaut. Aut.* 3, 4, 8. ubi al. sculpturire.

§ Scalptūro, āre. act. *To engrave.* Hinc scalpturatus, q. v.

Scalptus, a, um. part. [à scalpor] *Engraved, carved, wrought, or graven; cut with a graving tool.* § Infabre scalptum, aut fufum duris, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 22. al. sculptum. § Ex faxo scalptus, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 31.

§ Scalpulum, i. n. *A little chisel,* *R. ex Vitr.*

§ Scalpūrio, īre, īvi. act. *To scratch, to scrape,* *Non.* § Scalpturio.

Scambus, a, um. adj. *Bowlegged; that goeth shambling, or shawling.* Orbo fuisse traditur male pedatus, scambūque, *Suet. Oct.* cap. ult. = *Σκάμπος*, scaurus, valgus, *Gloss. vet.*

Scāmillum, li. n. dim. & Scāmellum. [à scamnum] *A footstool, a little bench,* *Vitr.* 10, 15.

Scāmillus, i. m. *Idem*, *Vitr.* 3, 3.

* Scamma, ōtis. m. [*σκάμμα*, Gr. à *σκάπτω* sadio] (1) *The pit of the stage, where the wrestlers played their prizes.* (2) *Also the wrestling itself.* (1) *De scammate egredi,* *Hier.* (2) *Epikates vester vos spiritu unxit, & ad hoc scamma produxit,* *Tert. ad Martyr.* c. 3.

* Scammōnia, vel ea, æ. f. & Scammānon, i. n. [à *σκάπτω*, sadio, quia intestina fodit acrimoniā suā; unde & *Acridia* Latine dic. *Id.*] *An herb of many uses in physick, scammony.* *Vid. Cels.* 5, 6. *Plin.* 24, 15. Quid scammonia ad purgandum possit? *Cic. de Div.* 1, 10.

* Scammōnites, æ. m. [à præced.] *The juice of scammony,* *Plin.* 14, 16.

* Scammōnium, ii. n. [de them. vid. *Scammona*] *The juice of the root of scammony,* *Plin.* 24, 25.

§ Scamnatus, a, um. adj. [qu. per scamna divisus] § Scamnatus ager, a field running in length from west to east, as strigatus was from north to south, ap. *Gromat. script.*

§ Scamnillum, i. n. dim. [à scamnum] *Prisc.*

Scamnum, ni. n. [à scandendo, *Varr. al.* à Gr. *σκάμνον*, ap. *Isocr. Βάδρον, ὑποπόδιον*] (1) *A pair of steps to go to a bed.* (2) *A bench, or form.* (3) *Also a balk untilld between two furrows.* (4) *Boughs of trees whereby the wine climb-*

eth. (1) *Quia simplici scanfione scandebant in lectum non altum, scabellum; in altiore, scamnum,* *Varr. L. L.* 4, 35. (2) *Ante focos olim scamnis confidere longis Mos erat,* *Ov. Fast.* 6, 305. (3) *Col.* 2, 2. (4) *Plin.* 12, 1.

* Scandālizō, āre. act. *To offend, to scandalize,* *Bibl.*

* Scandālum, li. n. [*σκάνδαλον*, Gr. à *σκάζω* claudico] *A scandal, a stumbling block, an offense,* *Eccl.*

Scandendus, a, um. part. *To be climbed, or got up into; to be bearded.* Scandenda est tōvi publica cymba senis, *Prop.* 3, 18, 24. Conf. *Manil.* 2, 859.

Scandens, tis. part. *Climbing.* Scandentesque Gallos è summo montis vertice partim armis obruebant, *Just.* 24, 8. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 4, 13. & *Sil.* 11, 446.

Scandiana mala. *A kind of apple, taken for winter-goldings,* *Col.* 5, 10.

* Scandix, ōtis. f. [*σκάνδιξ*, Gr.] *Shepherd's needle, wild cherwil, fork's bill, an herb,* *Plin.* 21, 15.

Scando, ēre, di, sum. [dubie originis] (1) *To mount, to climb, to get up.* (2) § *To scan a verse.* (1) § Cūm alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursant, *Cic. de Sen.* 6. (2) *Gramm.*

Scandor, i. pass. *To be climbed,* *Plin.* 14, 1. & 2, 16.

Scandūla, æ. f. *A lath, or shingle, serving instead of tiles to cover houses withal,* *Col.* 8, 3. *Cæf. B. G.* 8, 42.

§ Scandūlāca, æ. f. [à scando] *A weed which winds about every thing near it; check-weed, rope-weed, or weed-bine,* *Fest.* = *Helixine*, *Plin.* convolvulus, *Id.*

§ Scandūlāris, re. adj. *Covered with shingles, or wooden slates.* Tectum scandulare consendit, *Apul. Met.* 3, p. 87. § *Al. leg. scindularis.*

§ Scandūlārius, ii. m. *A maker of shingles, or laths.* *In. L. ult. D. de jure immunit.*

Scandilis, le. adj. *That which may be climbed, or gone up.* Ficum sic scandilem fieri, *Plin.* 17, 11. § Scandilis annorum lex, *climaeterick*, *Id.* 7, 49.

Scansio, ōnis. f. *A climbing up.* § Scansio sonorum, *Vitr.* 6, 2.

Scansorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging, or serving, to climbing.* § Scansoria machina, an engine to scale with, *Vitr.* 10, 1. & *Veg.* 4, 21.

Scantiāna poma [à Scantio inventore dicta] quæ Cato tradit in dolis optimè condi, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 59. § Scantiana uva, quæ & *Aminia* major, *Id.*

Scantiānia lex. [quæ præpositæ veneris usum cohibebat, ita dict. à Scatinio adversus quem lata fuit] *A law against luggery.* Quod si vexantur leges, ac jura, citari Ante omnes debet Scantiānia, *Juv.* 2, 44. vid. *Val. Max.* 6, 1, 7. § Alii Scatiniam hanc vocant à Scatinio quoriam latore.

* Scāpha, æ. f. [à *σκάπτω*, excavo; quod primum ex prægrandi arbore excavata fieret] *A skiff, a cockboat, a ship boat made of a whole tree.* Excipere in scaphas, *Liv.* 25, 3. § Scapha biremis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 9. ult.

* Scāphe, es. f. [ex eodem] *A kind of hollow vessel with a gromen in the midst, which served for a dial,* *Vitr.* 9, 9.

* Scāphium, ii. n. [à *σκάπτω*, excavo] (1) *A chamberpot, or cleftstool, for women.* (2) *A cup like a boat, a large drinking vessel.* (3) § *A dial, a kind of vessel hollow like a basin, in the midst whereof a pin, or wire, being stuck showed what it was a clock.* (4) *Some take it for a spade.* (5) § *Others a kind of false hair worn by misses.* (1) *Qui Mentora frangis* *In scaphium mœchæ tuæ,* *Mart.* 11, 22. § *Ventris causâ habita scaphia,* *Ulp.* (2) *Quibus divitiæ domi sunt, scaphio, & cantharis, batiolis bibunt,* *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 11. (3) *G. ex Jun. Vid. Scaphe.* (4) *Scaphium positis cūm sumitur armis,* *Juv.* 6, 263. *interp. Erasmo.* (5) *Vid. Turneb.* 2, ult.

* Scāphūla, æ. f. *A small boat, or wherry,* *Vitr.* 3, 7.

* Scāphus, i. m. *The hollow of any thing,* *Vitr.* 9, 9.

Scaptensūla, æ. f. *five Scaptensūla, Turn.* [ex *Σκάπτειν*, fodere, vel ex *Σκαπτήν*, & insula; sed al. alit.] *A mine in Macedon out of which metal was dug,* *Lucr.* 6, 810.

* Scāpūla, æ. f. [qu. scaphula, ob cavitatem, *M.*] *The hinder part of the shoulders, the shoulder blade, the shoulders.* Mirabar quod dudum scapulæ gestibant mihi, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 2, 49.

* Scāpūlāris, re. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the shoulder-blades.* § Scapularis servus, one who is constantly drubbed, *Plaut.* Scapularis vestis, a mantle to throw over the shoulders, *Id.*

Scāpus, i. m. [à *Σκάπτω*, innitor, quia basi innititur, aut à *σάπυς* baculus, scaptrum, *Bem.*]

(1) *The upright stalk, or stem, of an herb.* (2) *The flank of a candlestick, &c. at between the foot and the nose.* (3) *The shaft, or shank, of a pillar, betwixt the chapter and the pedestal.* (4) *The chief post of a gate, whereby it is turned into a socket both above and beneath, as they use in some places.* (5) *A ream, or as others think, a quire, of paper.* (6) § *The tongue of a balance.* (7) *The spindle, or main piece, of work, whereabout winding stairs do run.* (8) *The post, or pillar, of a staircase.* (9) *The yarn-beam, which in weaving maketh a noise.* (10) § *A knob wherein seeds are contained, as in the poppy.* (11) § *The Penis.* (1) *Scapus unus centum fabis amictus,* *Plin.* 18, 10. § *loti, Id. asphodeli, Col.* (2) § *Scapi candelabrorum,* *Plin.* 34, 3. (3) § *Scapi columnarum,* *Vitr.* 3, 3. & sæpe alibi. (4) *Vitr.* 4, 6. (5) *Plin.* 13, 12. (6) *Fest.* (7) *Vitr.* (8) *Id.* 4, 6. (9) *Lucr.* 5, 1352. (10) *Vid. Col.* 12, 14. (11) *Litt. ex Virg.*

* Scārābæus, æi. m. [à *σκαράβος*, Gr. i. e. vermis in lignis aridis] *The blackfly called a beetle, a May-bug, a chafer,* *Plin.* 11, 28.

§ Scārāmangis, is. f. *A kind of garment to wear over a coat of mail,* *Litt. ex Plin.*

* Scārificatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A cutting, a lancing, a scarifying.* (2) *The opening of the bark of a tree where it is hidebound.* (1) *Sanguis scarificatione demitur,* *Col.* 6, 12. (2) *Id.* 6, 12. Conf. & *Plin.* 18, 17.

* Scārificatus, a, um. part. *Scarified, rubbed.* § *Scarificatæ gingivæ,* *Plin.* 32, 7.

* Scārifico, āre. act. § Scārifo, *Voss.* [à *σκαρῖφω*, vel *σκαρῖφάω*, *σκαρῖφω*, i. e. *ξύω*, *σκάπτω*, *γράφω*, *Hesych.*] *To lance, or open, a sore; to scarify, to make an incision.* (2) *Met. To discharge, to assuage by scarifying.* (1) *Radice scarificato,* *Cato*, 52. vid. & *Scarificatio.* (2) § *Scarificare dolorem,* *Plin.* 28, 11.

* § Scārifo, ōis. neut. pass. *To be scarified,* *Scrib. Larg. Compos.* 262.

* Scārites, æ. m. [gemma quæ scari piscis colorem refert] *A precious stone,* *Plin.* 37, 11.

* § Scarreo, ēre. aut. *Jos. Scal.* i. e. *scaber sum.* [fort. à *σκαρῖφος*, à *iquammarum* piscium similit.] *To be rough,* *Fest.*

* § Scarrosus, a, um. adj. [à scarreo] *Rough, rugged,* *Lucil.* § *Scabrosus.*

* Scārus, ri. m. *Ov. Har. Petr. Mart.* § *Scārus, Bnn.* [à Gr. *σκάρος*, idem] *A fish which feedeth on herbs, chewing the cud like a beast, and is of an excellent taste; a scar, or char, as it is called in Cumberland.* Nunc scarodatur principatus, *Plin.* 9, 17. & *Scarus* principalis hodie, *Id.* 32, ult.

Scātebra, æ. f. [locus unde scatet aqua] (1) *The bubbling, or rising, up of water out of a spring.* (2) *A spring, a source.* (1) § *Fentium scatebræ,* *Plin.* 31, 10. (2) *Scatebræ a-rentia temperat arva,* *Virg. Geor.* 1, 110.

§ Scātebro, āre. neut. *To abound,* *Litt. ex Col.* § *Scateo, scaturio.*

Scātens, tis. part. *Abounding,* *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 26.

Scāteo, ēre, ui. neut. [ab Hebr. *שׁוּ* discurrere, à Chald. *שׁוּ* effundere] (1) *To run, or burst, out; as water out of a narrow place.*

(2) *To be plentyfull, to be full, to abound.* (1) § Si fons vino scateat, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 22. (2) Solent neglecta ulcera scatere vermibus, *Col.* 6, 16. § Terra ferarum scatet, *Lucr.* 5, 42. || Scātesco, ēre, incept. *To begin to flow*, *Litt. ex Oros.*

Scātia lex. *Vid.* Scantinia.

† Scāto, ēre, neut. id. quod scateo. = Largissimum fontem scatere atque erumpere flumen, *Lucr.* 5, 597. § Sic ille alibi, ut § *Plaut.* & plerique veteres in hac inflectione.

|| Scātūries, ēi, f. *Abundance*, *Perot.*

Scātūīgīnōsus, a, um, adj. *Full of springs, or sources; that bursteth out, or runneth over.* § Terra scaturiginosa, *Col.* 5, 8.

Scātūrigo, gīnis, f. [a scaturio] *A spring, the rising up of water, a source*, *Col.* 3, 13.

Scātūrio, īre, īvi, neut. [a scateo] *To stream, or gush, out; to run over, or abroad; to flow abroad plentyfully.* Solum quod scaturit fontibus, *Col.* 3, 1. § *Scrib.* & scaturio, *vet.*

* Scaurus, i, m. [a Cūāw, seu Cūāzō, claudico] *He that hath great ancles bunching out, so that he cannot walk fast; slump, or club, footed.* Illum Balbutit scaurum pravis fultum malè talis, *Hor. Sat.* 3, 1, 48. ubi *Acron.* Scauri sunt qui extantes talos habent. = scambus.

* Scazon, ontis, m. [Cūāzōw, Gr. i. e. claudicans; unde pro versu iambico, in quo ultimus pes est spondæus, cuius respectu claudicare dicitur, ob tardī pedis ultimi incessum; dic. & choliambus, i. e. claudus iambus] *A kind of iambick verse, having a spondee in the last foot, as those in Persius's prologue.*

Scēlērātē, adv. || ius, comp. sīmē, sup. *Wickedly, lewdly, basely.* Bellum sceleratē susceptum, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 10. Sceleratius sumere pecuniam, *Aug.* Sceleratissime insidias machinari, *Cic. pro Sext.* 64.

Scēlērātus, a, um, or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) Part. *Defiled, polluted.* (2) Adj. *Ungodly, wicked, unnatural.* (3) *Naughty, mischievous, plaguey, cruel, hurtful.* (4) *Sharp and nipping, biting.* (5) *Unlucky, unfortunate.* (1) § Campus sceleratus, *Liv.* 8, 15. vicus, *Id.* 1, 48. = Homini post homines natos turpissimo, sceleratissimo, contaminatissimo, *Cic. pro Domo*, 9. = Ego hunc impurum, & sceleratum puto, *Id. Attic.* 9, 18. § Castus, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 562. (2) § Facto pius & sceleratus eodem, *ov. Met.* 3, 5. § Flagrabant sancti sceleratis ignibus ignes, *Id. Fast.* 6, 436. = Vox inhumana, & scelerata, *Cic. de Fin.* 3. (3) Mens stulta, non scelerata fuit, *ov. Trist.* 1, 2, 100. Ego sim scelerator angue, Nī tibi morte, &c. *Id. Met.* 11, 781. (4) Teritur sinapis scelerata cum illis, *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 23. § Sceleratum frigus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 256. (5) § Porta scelerata, the gate by which the Fabian family made an unfortunate expedition, *Flor.* 1, 12, 2.

|| Scēlērītās, ātis, f. *Wickedness*, *Dig.* † Scelus.

Scēlērō, āre, act. [a scelus] *To pollute, or defile.* Parce pias scelerare manus, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 42. Divos scelerare parentes, *Catull.* 62, 404.

|| Scēlērōsē, adv. *Cursedly, or abominably*, *Perot.*

Scēlērōsus, a, um, adj. *Full of lewdness, roguish, full of roguery.* = Ubi ego illum impium & scelerosum inveniam? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 1. Religio peperit scelerosa, *Lucr.* 1, 84.

Scēlēstē, adv. *Mischievously, wickedly.* = Quaecunque scelestē atque impiē facta essent, *Liv.* 24, 25. § Scelestē suspicari, *Cic. At. sic.* 6, 1.

Scēlēstus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [a scelus] (1) *Wicked, ungracious, mischievous, naughty, roguish.* (2) *Unhappy, unlucky.* (1) = Facinus scelestum, ac nefarium, *Cic. pro S. Rose.* 13. Scelestissimum te arbitror, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 2. Scelestio facinori scelestiorem sermonem addidit, *Liv.* 5, 27. (2) = Illicet me infelicem & scelestam, *Plaut. Cist.* 4, 2, 17. Scelestiorem ego animum

locando argento facinori nullum vidi, *Id. Mos.* 3, 1, 1.

* || Scēlēstos, i, m. [Cκελεστος, Gr. a Cκελω, sicco] *A skeleton, a carcase, an anatomy*, *Med.*

* || Scēlio, ōnis, m. [a Cκελάω, spolio] *A robber, a plunderer.* Homo vaser & magnus scelio, *Petr. c.* 5. § *Sed al.* scelero, al. stello, ita ut nihil constet.

* Scēliōtūbe, es, f. [i. e. crurum turbatio; ex Cκελος crus, & τύβη turba, vel dissolutio] *The scurvy, or scurby disease; the scurvy, Plin.* 25, 3. *Litt. interpr.* = Stomacace. § Perhaps rather a paralytick disorder.

Scēlus, ēris, n. [a Cκελλος, perversus, *Hesych.* unde *Batavis.* skellum, vel a Cκελλος stultitia] (1) *Wickedness, lewdness, villainy.* (2) *Mischief, harm, damage.* (3) *A naughty and lewd fellow, a rascal, a villain, a galloos, a rogue, a drab, a wvbre.* (1) Infellum scelus & immane, *Cic. pro Cuent.* 66. = Vitiis & sceleribus contaminatus, *Id.* = Multa scelera & flagitia facere, *Id. pro S. Rose.* 9. = Conscientia scelerum & fraudum, *Id. in Pison.* 19. § Scis culpam in facto, non scelus esse meo, *ov. Trist.* 4, 1, 23. (2) Nec bestiarum solum ad nocendum scelera sunt, sed aquarum quoque, ac locorum, *Plin.* 25, 3. (3) Ego tibi istam scelestam, scelus, linguam abscondam, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 7. *vid.* & *Ter. Eun.* 5, 6, 17.

* || Scēma, æ, f. id. quod schema, *Apul.*

* Scēna, æ, f. [Cκενη, Gr. a Cκενω habitare] (1) *A bower, or arbour; a shadowing place, a pavilion.* (2) *A scene, a scaffold, or stage, where plays are acted.* (3) *The parts of acts in plays.* (4) *Also show, or state.* (1) Silvius scena coruscis Desuper, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 168. Frondes simpliciter positæ scena sine arte fuit, *ov. A. Am.* 1, 106. (2) Scenæ spectacula amantur, *Id. A. Am.* 3, 351. § Scenæ servire, to temporize, *Cic. ad Brut.* (3) Passim. (4) Omitto illa, quæ si minus in scenâ sunt, at certè cum sunt prolata laudantur, *Id. pro Planc.* 12.

* † Scēnālis, le, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a stage.* Scenalis species patrum, *Lucr.* 4, 77. § *Sed m. libb. bab. scenai.*

* † Scēnātilis, & scēnāticus, id. quod scenicus, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 812.

* Scēnīcē, adv. *Like players on a stage*, *Quint.* 6, 1.

* Scēnīcus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a scaffold, or stage; or to a play in comedys.* Artifices scenici imitantur affectus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 31.

* Scēnīcus, ci, m. *A player of comedys, or interludes, upon the scaffolds; an actor upon a stage.* Non dubitavit operam inter scenicos dare, *Suet. Ner.* 21.

* Scēnogrāphia, æ, f. [Cκενογραφία, Gr. a Cκενη scena, & γράφω scribo] *The representation of a scene, the draught of a whole house, front, sides and all.* § *Al. leg.* sciographia, perperam. § *Orthographia* frontis rectæ; *Ich-nographia* aræ; *Scenographia* universi tecti deformatio, *Salm.*

* || Scēnōpēgia, æ, f. [a Cκενη, scena, & πηγνυμι, figo] *The feast of tabernacles, kept by the Jews in memory of their travels through the wilderness, where they lived for forty years together in tents.*

† Scensa, æ, f. *pro cœna Sabini.* *A super, Fest.*

Scēpīnus, ni, m. *A seafish so called*, *Plin.* 3, 11.

* Sceptīca, æ, f. [ἀπὸ τοῦ Cκεπτεσθαι, considerare, ipeculari] *The sceptick philosophy, whose original was from the academick.*

* || Sceptīcus, a, um, adj. *A sceptick, a seeker in philosophy.* *Vid.* *Gell.* 11, 5.

* || Sceptos, i, m. [Cκεπτος, Gr. a Cκεπ-τω cum impetu decido] *A kind of lightning flashing on the ground with great force; also a meteor falling out of the clouds*, *Apul. de Mundo*, p. 726.

* Sceptīfer, ēra, ērum, adj. [*ex* sceptrum,

& fero] *That beareth a sceptre, or mace.* § Manus sceptrifera, *ov. Fast.* 6, 480. palmæ, *Sil.* 17, 483.

† Sceptriger, ēra, ērum, adj. *Bearing a sceptre.* Sceptrigo cum rege, *Sil.* 16, 244.

* Sceptrum, tri, n. [Cκεπτρον, Gr. quod ipsum ab Cκεπ, *Id.*] (1) *A prince's, or king's, sceptre; a mace, a commander's staff.* (2) *Meton. Rule, government.* (1) Sedens cum purpurâ & sceptro, *Cic. pro Sext.* 26. (2) = Sceptra loci, rerumque capit moderamen, *ov. Met.* 6, 677. Sic nos in sceptra reponis? *Virg. Aen.* 1, 257.

* Sceptūchus, vel sceptrūchus, chi, m. [Cκεπτύχος, Gr. ex Cκεπτον, vel Cκεπτερον, sceptrum, & έχω teneo] *One holding, or bearing, a sceptre*, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 33, 3.

* † Schastēria, æ, f. [Cκεστήρια, *Hesych.*] *A place in the ship where they laid up their oars*, *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 1, 16. § *Al. leg.* casteria.

* Schēda, æ, f. [Cκεδν, Gr. qu. Cκίδν, ἀπὸ τοῦ σχίδειν, a findendo] *A sheet, or piece, of paper, or parchment; a scroll, a leaf.* Enitere ut schēda ne qua depereat, *Cic. Att.* 1, 26. *Vid.* & *Mart.* 5, ult. Excutere omnes schēdas, *Quint.* 1, 8.

* || Schēdia, æ, f. [Cκεδία, Gr. sc. ναῦς, Eust.] *A ship made suddenly for a shift, a raft with planks and beams pinned together to carry goods on after a wreck at sea*, *Fest. Lat. Rates.*

* || Schēdiasma, ātis, n. [a scheda] *Waste paper; also any thing done in haste*, *Litt. ex Crass.*

* || Schēdicus, a, um, adj. *Done suddenly, or in haste; extemporary*, *Apul. Florid.* p. 186. † *Extemporarius.*

* || Schēdion, ii, n. [a Gr. Cκεδίων ex tempore] *A bridge made in haste for a time*, *Bud. Bissula in hoc schedio cantabitur, Auson.*

* Schēdium, ii, n. [ab eodem] *An extemporary poem made in haste, without any care, or pains*, *Auson.* † *Poëma subitum & inconditum, Fest.*

* Schēdūla, æ, f. dim. [a scheda] *A little scroll, a leaf of paper, a bill, a schedule*, *Cic. ad Fam.* 15, 16.

* Schēma, ātis, n. [a Cκεμα, Gr. habitus, quod a Cκεω, i. e. έχω, habeo: it. figura rhet.] *A scheme, a habit, a figure.* Græci quasi aliquos gestus orationis Cκήματα appellant, *Cic. Orat.* 25.

* Schēma, æ, f. [a Cκήμα, figura] (1) *A fashion, or posture.* (2) *Also a habit, drejs, or garb; a livery.* (1) Exemplar impetratæ schemæ, *Suet. Tib.* 43. (2) Quodd ego huc processi cum servili schemâ, *Plaut. Amph.* pro. 117.

* || Schēmātum, i, n. id. quod schema, *Prisc.*

|| Schiādeus, i, m. *A seafish*, *R. ex Plin.*

* Schibbōleth, indecl. [ab Hebr. שִׁבְבֹּלֶת, i. e. spica; dic ergo Schibboleth, & dixit Sibboleth, *Jud.* 12, 6.] *An ear of corn.*

* Schidia, ōrum, n. pl. [a Cκίζω, findo] *Chips which carpenters make, splinters of wood*, *Vitr.* 2, 1.

* Schidius, a, um, adj. *Cleft, split.* § *Tædæ schidiæ*, *Vitr.* 2, 1.

* || Schisma, ātis, n. [Cκίσμα, Gr. i. e. scissura, a Cκίζω, scindo] *A rent, a division in the church, schism*, *Eccles.*

* || Schismātico, āre, act. *To divide, or sever*, *R. ex Dion.*

* || Schismāticus, a, um, adj. *Schismatical.* Quo modo distinguitur ab hæretico, *vid. Aug. de Fide*, c. 10.

* Schiston, i, n. [sc. γάλα, i. e. fiffum lac, a Cκίζω findo] *The curds of milk, wild curds, when the whey parts from the milk*, *Plin.* 28, 9.

* Schistos, i, f. [ab eodem] *A stone of a saffron colour, easy to be cleft into thin plates*, *Plin.* 33, 4. & 36, 20.

* Schistum

* Schistum, i. n. [ex eodem themate] (1) A kind of alum. (2) Also a kind of onion. (1) Concreti aluminis unum genus schistum appellant Græci, in capillamenta quædam canescentia dehiscens, *Plin.* 35, 15. (2) *Id.* 19, 6.

* Schistus, a, um. adj. That may be cut, as it were. ¶ Schista ova, when they are all yolk after three days sitting, *Plin.* 29, 3.

Schœnicûla, æ. f. al. Schœnicôla. [qu. olens schœnum, i. e. unguentum à schœno factum, *Voss.*] A common, painted, or daubed, whore, *Plaut.* *Vid.* *Scal.* Conject. in *Varr.* p. 131. *Vid.* *Scœnicula.*

* Schœnôbates, æ. m. [à *Χαῖνος* funis, & *Calvo* ascendo] A dancer upon ropes, a tumbler, *Juv.* 3, 77. † *Funambulus.*

* Schœnôbâtica, æ. f. sc. ars. The art of dancing upon ropes, *Cœl. ad Cic. Epist. Fam.* 8, 1.

* || Schœnôbâticus, a, um. adj. Belonging to one that danceth upon a rope, *R. ex Cels.*

* || Schœnôprâsum, i. n. [qu. d. junceum porrum; ex *Χαῖνος* juncus, & *πράσινον* porrum] Perret, or cives, *Dod.*

* Schœnos, i. m. [*Χαῖνος*, Gr.] A bulrush. (2) Particularly that used to perfume wine, oil and other things. (3) || A rope, properly made of bulrushes. (4) A measure of land, which some make four miles, some five, some seven and a half. (1) Hi schœni atque hæ arundines sunt nobis quæstu & cultu, *Plaut.* (2) Odores vino apti sunt iris, fœnum Græcum, schœnum, *Col.* 12, 20, & 52. (3) *Ex usu Græc.* (4) *Vid.* *Plin.* 12, 14. & *Herodot.*

* Schœnum, i. n. [à schœno factum, quod est pessimi generis, *Fest.*] A cheap, sorry, ointment made of sweet rushes, which whores used to daub themselves with. *Verfari* inter miseras schœno delibutas, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 55.

* Schôla, æ. f. [à Gr. *Χολή*, otium, litterarum puta] (1) A school, or college. (2) Also the sect and opinion of any of the philosophers. (3) A disputation, or dissertation, an exercise at school. (4) A place to stand and look about one in the bath. (5) A gallery, or piazza, wherein people used to meet for discourse. (6) || Bodys of men of several sorts. (1) Hominem audietis de scholâ, atque à magistro, & literis Græcis eruditum, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 22. (2) = Clamabunt, credo, omnia gymnasia, atque omnes philosophorum scholæ, sua hæc esse omnia propria, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 13. (3) Vertes te ad alteram scholam, differes de triumpho, *Id. in Pison.* 25. (4) *Vitr.* 5, 10. (5) *Plin.* (6) *Ap. JCC.* & medicæ ætatis scriptores, de quibus operâ est legere quæ congestit *Hen. Vales.* ad *Ammian.* 1, 24.

* || Schôlarcha, æ. m. [ex schola, & ἀρχή princeps, them. ἀρχή principium] A schoolmaster, *Hulf.*

* || Schôlâris, re. adj. Belonging to school, *Hier.* † Ad scholam pertinens.

* || Schôlâris, is. m. A scholar, a student. † Studiosus linguarum, artium, philosophiæ, &c.

* Schôlâsticus, a, um. adj. (1) Of, or belonging to, a scholar, or school; scholastic, scholar like, well spoken. (2) One who goeth to school. (1) § Scholasticæ controversiæ, *Quint.* 14, 2. (2) *Plin.* *Ep.* 3, 2.

* Schôlâsticus, ci. m. (1) A pleader of feigned controversys. (2) || A true-bred; or thorough-paced, scholar; an excellent orator. (3) || Also an advocate, or proctor; a pleader. (1) *Plin.* *jun.* 3, 2. (2) *Sulp. Sev.* (3) *Ap. JCC.*

* Schôliastes, æ. m. A scholiast, commentator, or expofitor, usu fit Latinum voc.

† Schôlicus, a, um. adj. Scholastic, trifling, *Gell.* 4, 1. & Auribus scholicâ dape ebris, *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

* Schôlium, ii. n. & Schôlion, i. n. [*Χόλιον*, Gr. i. e. glossema, interpretamentum; à *Χολή*, doctrina scholastica, vel quod in scholâ soleat tradi] A gloss, a compendious ex-

position, a short comment, *Cic. Att.* 16, 7. sed *Græc. element.*

|| Schytânium, i. n. A kind of drug, or sise, which maketh gold soder take colour, *R. ex Plin.*

* Sciagrâphia, æ. f. [ex *Σκιά*, umbra, & *γράφω*, scribo] A platform, or description, of the whole frame; the first rude draught of a thing, a profile. *Sciagraphia frontis & laterum abscedentium adumbratio, Vitr.* 1, 2.

* || Sciâmâchia, æ. f. [ex *Σκιά*, umbra, & *μαχή*, pugna] (1) A counterfeit fighting. (2) A private scholastic exercise. (1) *Gell.* 13, 22. *Latine* umbratilis pugna; qualem descripsit *Virg. Æn.* 5, 563. & deinceps. & Vera arena, *Juv.* (2) Eleganter hoc respexit *Juvenalis*, 7, 173. Ad pugnam qui rhetorica descendit ab umbrâ.

* Sciâthêras, æ. m. [*Σκιάθρας*, Gr. ex *Σκιά* umbra, & *θέρω* captura] The pin of a dial, that which with its shadow sheweth the hours, *Vitr.* 1, 6. *Lat.* Indagator umbræ, vertente ipso.

* Sciâthêricus, a, um. adj. Belonging to the pin of a dial, or having such a pin to it. ¶ *Sciathericum horologium, a sun dial set on a wall, Plin.* 2, 76. = *Solarium, Cic.*

* || Sciâtica, æ. f. [per *Aphær.* pro *Ischia*, ab *ἰσχίος*, Gr. coxendicis dolor] A disease in the hips, *Med.* *Vid.* *Ischias.*

* || Sciâticus, a, um. adj. Troubled with the sciatica, or bippout, *Veg.* † *Ischiacus.*

* † Scibilis, le. adj. That may be known, *Litt.* ex *Plaut.* & *Freq.* ap. *Philosophos.*

* † Scibitur. It shall be known, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 5.

* † Scibo, pro sciam, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 59.

|| Scibônes, um. f. pl. A sort of weapons, *Gell.* 10, 20.

* Sciens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. scimus, sup. (1) Knowing, witting. (2) Dexterous, skillfull. (3) For the nonce, or of purpose. (1) ¶ *Faciâ* te scientem quicquid hujus fecero, make you acquainted, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 7, fin. *Providens* atque agendi sciens, *Vell. Patere.* 2, 88. (2) Quis Pompeio scientior unquam? *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 10. § *Regendæ* reipub. scientissimus, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 49. *Sciens* citharæ, *Hor.* (3) *Nugator* sciens, *Plaut.* = Ne te sciens prudensque cō demittas, unde exitum vides nullum esse, *Id.*

* Scienter, adv. ius, comp. scimè. sup. (1) Knowingly, skillfully. (2) Wittingly, on set purpose. (1) = Peritè & scienter dicere, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 2. *Ed* scientius aggerem cuniculis subtrahebant, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 20. (2) Scientissimè *Etruria* de cœlo tacta animadvertit, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 41.

* Scientia, æ. f. (1) A knowing, or knowledge. (2) Science, skill. (1) & Non scientiâ comprehendere, sed conjecturâ prosequi, *Cels.* & Futurorum malorum ignoratio utilior est quàm scientia, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 9. (2) = Cognitione naturæ, & scientiâ beati sumus, *Id. in Orat.* § *Medicinæ* scientia, *Id. Fam.* 4, 5. artium, *Id. de Div.* 2. = Magorum disciplina & scientia, *Id.*

Scilicet, adv. [i. e. scire licet] (1) You may be sure. (2) Ironice, I warrant you. (3) Truly, doubtless, yea marry. (4) That is to say, to wit, what? (1) Sed istum exorant, suam esse assimilet, *CL.* Scilicet facturum me esse, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 17. *vid.* & *Æst.* 4, 8. & 5, 1. (2) Scilicet is superis labor est, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 4, 379. *Id* populus curat scilicet, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 14. (3) Tam ego homo sum, quàm tu, *M.* Scilicet, ita res est, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 4, 83. (4) Videam, obsecro? quem? *CH.* Hunc scilicet, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 9.

Scilla, æ. f. A kind of herb called a sea onion, or sea leek; a squill; also a shrimp, or prawn, *Plin.* 19, 5. *Vid.* *Squilla.*

Scillinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the sea onion; or wherein it is steeped. § *Acetum scillinum, Plin.* 23, 2. † *Squilla.*

Scillites, æ. m. Steeped, or seasoned, with sea onion. ¶ *Scillites acetum, vinegar of squills, Plin.* *Vinum scillites, Col.* 12, 33.

Scilliticus, a, um. adj. Infused with squills, *Plin.* 23, 2.

Scillitus, a, um. adj. Made of squills, *Auson.* *Ep.* 4, 67.

* || Scimpôdion, ii. n. [*Σκimpόδιον*, Gr. i. e. κλινίδιον μονοπόδιον, *Hesych.* dim. à *Κλίμης*, idem; quod ex *Κλίμης*, vel *Κλίμης* innitor, & *πῦς* pes] A little couch, bench, or low bed, to lie on, which held but one at table. *Lat.* *Lectulus.*

Scin' pro scisne? Do you know? *Passim* ap. *Comic.*

* Scincus, i. m. [à Gr. *Σκίνκος*, corr. *σκίνκος*] A kind of crocodile, or newt, about the river Nile, *Plin.* 8, 25.

* Scindens, tis. part. (1) Cutting, slashing. (2) Met. Dividing, distributing. (1) *Verbera* scindentia corpus lacerum, *Sil.* 1, 172. (2) & *Scindens* artem *Theodori, Juv.* 7, 177. teaching rhetoric.

* Scindo, Ære, scidi, † sciscidi, sciscidi, & scissum, act. [à *Σκίζω*, fut. sec. *Σκιδῶ*, & inferto n, scindo] To cut, to slash, to rend; to tear, or pull, in pieces. (2) To cut, or break, off. (3) To divide. (4) To cut off, to destroy utterly, or to break open. (5) To till, to plough. (6) To refresh, to renew. (1) § *Scindere* laurus *Stagilo, Ov.* in *Ibin.* 183. ¶ *Scindere* penulam, to be earnest with one to stay, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 33. (2) *Scidit* *Atropos annos, Stat. Silv.* 3, 3, 128. § *Comam* scindere, *Id.* (3) *Mare* scindit terras, *Lucr.* 3, 61. *In sinus* scindit sese unda reductos, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 165. *Scidit* se studium, *Quint.* (4) *Scidunt* proceres *Pergamum, Plaut. Bæch.* 4, 9, 130. (5) § *Solum* scindere, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 399. *humum, Ov.* (6) *Nolo* commemorare, ne scindam ipse dolorem meum, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 15.

* Scindor, i. Ære, pass. (1) To be cut. (2) To be cleft. (3) To be divided. (4) To be interrupted. (1) *Hanc* epistolam cur non scindi vellem, causa nulla est, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 20, ult. (2) *Cuneis* robur fissile scinditur, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 182. (3) *Scinditur* studia in contraria vulgus, *Id. Æn.* 2, 39. (4) *Verba* fletu scinduntur, *Ov. Ep. ex Ponto*, 3, 1. *Vid.* *Scindo.*

* Scindûla, æ. f. [à scindo, vel à Græc. *Κινδάλμης*, ἰδίως *Κινδάλμης* καλῶμεν τὰ λεπτότατα τῶν ξύλων, *Aristoph. Schol.*] A shingle, or scindle, to cover houses with instead of tiles, *Vitr.* ¶ *Scrib.* & *Scandula*, quod vid.

* || Scindûlâris, re. adj. Covered with shingles, or scindles, *Apul. al. scandalaris, qu. v.*

* Scintilla, æ. f. [igniculus propriè qui è fissice quasi scinditur, al. à Gr. *Κινδῆς*, qu. spintilla] (1) A spark of fire, a sparkle. (2) Met. A remnant, or relique. (1) *Silicis* scintillam excudit *Achates, Virg. Æn.* 1, 178. (2) § *Scintilla* belli, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 6.

* Scintillatio, ônis. f. verb. A sparkling, *Plin.* 20, 9.

* Scintillo, Ære. neut. To sparkle. *Cum* teste ardente viderent *Scintillare* oleum, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 392. *Ut* scintillant oculi! *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 77. § *Scintillat* fidus, *Sil. Ital.* 1, 464. *Conf.* 9, 567.

* Scintillûla, æ. f. dim. A little spark; Met. a rudiment, the first dawning. *Scintillulas* virtutum in pueris videmus, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 15.

|| Scinyps, ŷphis. m. pl. Scinŷphes, [כספסופ, al. corr. cinifices, al. ciniphes, al. scinipes, Gr. *Κινίπης*. A kind of gnat, *Sulp.*

* Scio, Ære, Ævi, tum. act. [ab *ἴσχω*, i. e. ἴσχω, per *Metath.* quod ab *Hebr.* ידעו imaginari, videre, *M.*] (1) To know by himself, nari, videre, *M.* (1) To be skillfull in. (3) || To ordain, to order, decree, or appoint. (1) & Oblivisci quod sis interdum expedit, *Publ. Syr.* & Tu, pol. si sapias, quod scis, nescis, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 55. *Quæ* tamen scito scire me ex hoc, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 47. (2) § *Scire* *Gravocè, Cic. Latine, Id. nempe per ellipsin, auferre Donato. Eodem modo.* § *Scire* fidibus, *Ter.* Omnes

Omnes linguas scit, *Plaut.* Scire tuum, pro scientiâ tuâ, nempe more Græco, *Perf.* 1, 27. (3) *Litt. ex Liv.* Scibam in imperfecto, & *Scribo* in fut. sæpe occ. ap. comic. & tragedum alios.

* *Scior*, *iri*, pass. *To be known*, &c. = *Nihil certum sciri*, nihil planè cognosci & percipi posse, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 51. Neque hostium an sociorum essent satis sciretur, *Liv.* 25, 38.

* || *Sciographia*, æ. f. *A description of the whole frame of a building, with the conveyance of every room*, *Hermol.* Scrib. & sciographia, quod vid.

* † *Sciöulus*, a, um. adj. dim. [*à sciüs*] *One who thinketh he knoweth more than he doth, a sciolist, a smatterer in any knowledge*, *Litt. ex Plaut.* certè *Front.* 3, 13, 6.

* || *Sciömantia*, æ. f. [*ex Cuiâ umbra, & parvula divinatio*] *The calling up of ghosts by magic*, *Comm. Horr.*

* || *Sciöpodes*, um. m. pl. [*ex Cuiâ umbra, & πῦρ pes*] *A people of Æthiopia, who in hot weather cover themselves with the shade of their feet*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

* *Sciöthron*, i, n. pot. *Sciöthronices*, is. m. sc. *horologium*, [*à Cuiâ, umbra, & ὄραση, indagatio*] *A sun dial*, *Plin.* 2, 76. De ratione conficiendi sciöthroni, vid. *Virr.* 1, 6.

* *Sciöthronicus*, a, um. adj. *Vid. Sciäthronicus*.

* *Sciöpio*, önis. m. [*à Cuiâ πῦρ, innitor*] (1) *A walking-staff, a cudgel, a crutch*. (2) *Also the stalk of a grape*. (1) *Quem, pol, ego jam hoc sciopione*, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 22. Ab hac notione *Scipionum gens*. (2) *Col. de Arb.* c. 8.

* *Sciöroma*, ätis. n. [*de them, vid. Schirroma*] *The hardness of any thing, as of the liver*, &c. *Plin.* 25, 8. *Reft. scirroma*.

* *Sciöron*, önis. m. *The north-west wind peculiar to the Athenians*, *Plin.* 2, 47.

Scirpea, æ. f. *A dung-pot, or basket, made with reeds and rushes*, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 680. ubi al. *firpea*; vid. & *Varr. L. L.* 1, 31.

|| *Scirpētum*, i. n. *A rush bed*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Scirpeus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, bullrushes*, *Ov. Vid. Scirpea*.

|| *Scirpices*, um. pl. m. *Instruments made with teeth like a saw, which, being drawn with oxen, pluck up by the roots flags and other weeds growing in meadows*, *R. ex Col.*

Scirpicöla, æ. f. *A little book wherewith rushes are cut; also used in pruning of vines*, *Cato*, 21.

Scirpicölum, li. n. *A basket, or hamper, of rushes, or twigs*. *Vimine textum Scirpicölum*, *Col.* 10, 30. § *Scirpiculis ferre rosam*, *Prop.* 4, 2, 40.

Scirpölus, i. m. *A little bullrush, a little wheel of bullrushes*, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2.

|| *Scirpo*, äre. act. unde *Scirpor*, pass. *To bind, or wind, with bullrushes, or other like things*. = *Scirpea una virgis scirpatur*, id est, scirpando colligatur, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31.

Scirpöla, æ. f. *A kind of wine*, *Plin.* 14, 3. & *Col.* 3, 2.

Scirpus, i. m. [*id. quod sirpus, inserto c, sc. scirpo; ligo, vincio, colligando implico*] *A rush without a knot, a bullrush used for mats, wicks of candles, &c.* *Plin.* 16, 38. ¶ *Nedem in scirpo quærere, to stumble upon plain ground*, *Prov. ap. Enn. & Terent.*

* *Scirrhöma*, ätis. n. [*à σκίρρῳ, induro*] *Hardness in the liver*, *Plin.* 25, 8.

* *Scirrophöion*, önis. m. *Gaza*. [*σκιρροφῶν, Gr.*] *menis qui Lat. dicitur Menis*.

* *Scirrus*, i. m. [*à Gr. σκίρρος, tumor*] *A hard swelling in the skin*, *Cels. & Plin.* 7, 15.

* *Sciscitan*, tis. part. *Enquireing*. *Initio hujus belli sciscitantibus Delphis oracula*, *Just.* 2, 11.

* *Sciscitatus*, a, um. part. *Enquireing*. *Re-vocatum quendam à vetere exilio sciscitatus, quidnam ibi facere consueffet*, *Suet. Calig.* 28.

* *Sciscitor*, äri. dep. [*qu. freq. à scisco*] (1) *To enquire, demand, or ask*. (2) *To be informed*. (1) *Epicuri sciscitabar ex Velleio sententiam*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 7. *Mathematicum sciscitatus est, quis eum maneret exitus?* *Suet. Domit.* 13. (2) *Quicquid est precol hinc licet, quid sit, sciscitari*, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 4, 10.

* *Scisco*, äre, ävi, itum. act. [*à scio*] (1) *To enquire*. (2) *To determine, ordain, or decree; to vote; to give his voice, or suffrage; to make a law*. (1) *Accurro, ut sciscam quid velit, Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 17. (2) § *Quæ sciseret plebs, aut quæ populus juberet, Cic. Rogationes plurimas propter vos populus scivit, Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 23.

* || *Scissa* in ano, [*à part. scissus*] *Clefts, or chaps, about the fundament*, *Litt. ex Cels.*

* *Scissilis*, le. adj. [*à scindo*] *That may be cut, or cleft*. *Alumen scissile*, *Cels.* 6, 11.

* || *Scissio*, önis. f. verb. *A cutting, &c.* *Micr. Somn. Scip.* 6, 29.

* *Scissor*, öris. m. verb. *A cutter up of meat, a carver*, *Petron. Arb.* c. 36, 5.

* *Scissura*, æ. f. *A cut, a cleft, a rent, or chap; a notch, the parting of a stream*. *Pennæ insectis omnibus sine scissura*, *Plin.* 11, 28.

* *Scissus*, æ, um. part. [*à scindor*] (1) *Cut, rent, torn*. (2) *Parted, divided*. (3) *Broken, bruised*. (1) § *Scissa comam, Virg. Æn.* 10, 478. *Scissâ gaudens Discordia pallâ, Id. Æn.* 8, 478. (2) *Vitcera diversis scissa ferantur equis, Ov. in Ibin*, 280. (3) *Scissum alumen spargatur*, *Col.* 6, 13.

* *Scissus*, ös. m. *A cutting, cleaving, rending, or tearing*. *Scissu materiæ defatigatus, Varr.*

* *Scitamentum*, i. n. [*i. e. scitum edulium*] (1) *A kind of meat of a pleasant taste*. (2) || *Met. Also a grace in discourse*. (1) *Aliquid scitamentorum de foro obsonari, Plaut. Menæch.* 1, 3, 26. (2) *Gell.* 18, 8.

* *Scitans*, tis. part. *Asking*. *Causam vix scitantis inquit, Ov. Met.* 2, 511.

* || *Scitator*, öris. m. verb. *A searcher, or enquirer*, *Amm.* 18, 9. † *Percontator*.

* *Scitè*, adv. || *iüs, comp.* || *scitè, sup.* *Cunningly, trimly, daintily, bravely, prettily*. *Nimium scitè scitus es, Plaut. Cas.* 3, 1, 1.

Scitiüs arbitrari, *Gell.* 4, 11. *Scitissimè discui-sus obire, Apul. Met.* 9. † *Commodè, venustè, literatè, Cic.*

* † *Scito*, äre. ant. act. *id. quod scitor*.

* *Scitor*, äri. dep. [*à scio, scitum*] *To ask, enquire, or demand, things secret and unknown*.

§ *Scitari aliquid ab aliquo, Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 60. *ex aliquo, Plaut.* = *Ardemus scitari & quærere causas, Virg. Æn.* 2, 105.

* *Scitu*, abl. qui solus restat. *By an order, or decree*. *Neque senatus jussu, neque populi scitu, ap. Cic. Attico*, 4, 2.

* || *Scitülè*, adv. *Wittily, finely*, *Apul. Met.* 7. † *Scitè*.

* *Scitölus*, a, um. adj. dim. [*à scitus*] *Pretty, neat, trim, gallant, brave, fine*. *Forma scitula atque ætatula, Plaut. Rud.* 4, 1, 3.

* *Scitum*, i. n. [*à scisco*] *An ordinance, a statute, a decree, a sentence, properly of the commons*. § *Volumnio ex senatüs consulto, & scito plebis prorogatum imperium est, Liv.* 10, 22.

* *Sciöurus*, a, um. part. [*à scio*] *About to know*. *Superbè respondisse, nisi incepto desisteret brevè sciturum, quis ipse esset, Curt.* 7, 1, 16. *conf. Liv.* 29, 27.

* *Sciöus*, a, um. part. & adj. [*à scio*] or, comp. *scimus, sup.* (1) *Knowing, skillfull, wise*. (2) *Prudent*. (3) *Cunning, crafty, waggish*. (4) *Courtous, civil*. (5) *Pleasant, desirable*. (6) *Gallant, jolly, goodly*. (7) || *Also fair, beautyfull*. (1) *Non sum scitior, quæ hos rogem, Plaut. Cistell.* 4, 2, 12. *Nessus adit, membrisque valens scitusque vadorum, Ov. Met.* 9, 108. (2) *Scitum est periculum ex aliis facere tibi quod ex usu fiet, Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 36. (3) § *Scitus sycophanta, Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 8. (4) *Nullam scitum te scitiu' st, Id. Cofin.* 3, 1, 11. (5) *Oratio optima, & sciössi-*

ma, VENI illò ad cœnam, Id. Stich. 1, 3, 310. (6) *Scitus puer natus est Pamphilo, Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 6. (7) *Mulierculæ formæ scitionis, Lamp.* in *Commodo*.

* *Sciörus*, i. m. [*Gr. σκίραρος, ἀπὸ τῆς σκῆ-αῖ τῆς ἑρῆς, i. e. ab umbrâ caudæ*] *A squirrel*, *Plin.* 8, 38.

* *Sciur*, a, um. adj. *Skillfull*. § *Sciur omni artificio, Hygin. Fab.* 92. *Mulieres plüs sciæ, Petron.* c. 63.

* || *Sclerösis*, is. f. [*à σκληρὸς durus*] *A hard tumour, or swelling, of the spleen*, *Macer.*

|| *Sclödia*, æ. f. [*humile plostellum*] *A sledge*, *Turn.*

|| *Scloppëtum*, i. n. [*à scloppo, five sono, quem edit, cum disploditur*] *A musket, or gun; a pop gun*, *Jun.*

Scloppus, i. m. al. *sclopus, sed rect. scloppus* [*vex ficta à sono*] (1) *A sound made with puffing of the cheeks*. (2) || *Also a barquebuss, a hard-gun, a pistol, or snaplaunce; a boy's pop-gun*. (1) *Nec scloppo tumidas intendis rumpere buccas, Perf.* 5, 15. (2) *Ap. hodiern.*

* *Scöbina*, æ. f. [*à scobe, Varr.*] (1) *A graver which boymen use to shave boys withal; a file wherewith roughness is made smooth*.

(2) || *Also scrapeings, or filings*. (1) § *Scöbina fabri, Plin.* 11, 37. (2) *Litt. unde non dicit.*

* *Scöbs*, scöbis. f. [*ant. in recto scöbis, quæ scabis, quia scabendo deteritur*] *Any manner of powder, or dust, that cometh of sawing, filing, or boring; sawdust, pindust.* § *Scöbs elimata, Plin.* 34, ult. *Eburnea scöbis, Col.* 7, 10. *Cum fanitas inferioris partis scöbe cognita est, Cels.* 8, 3.

† *Scölum pro Cölum, Sabini, Meurs.*

† *Scöna pro cœna, Sabini, Meurs.*

† *Scönicöla*, æ. f. [*ut sit id, quod cœnicöla, i. e. lutulenta, ex imitatione Sabinorum, quibus scœnum pro cœnum; unde scœnicölus, a, um; ut ab annus, annicölus; vel à schœno vulgari unguento, Varr. L. L.* 6.] *A dirty drab, Plaut. Vid. Schœnicöla.*

† *Scœnum pro cœnum, Sabini, Meurs.*

* *Scölecia*, æ. f. [*à vermiculorum specie dict. sc. à σκώληξ, vermis*] *A kind of rust, or canker, found on copper; verdigrise, Plin.* 34, 12.

* *Scölecion*, ii. n. [*ab eodem*] *A kind of scarlet worm*, *Plin.* 24, 4.

* || *Scölius*, a, um. adj. [*à σκωλῖς, Gr. tor-tuosus; ita dict. quod à primo inceptum, nequaquam à proximo, sed ordine flexuoso, ultro citra-que, exciperetur, Scal.*] *Winding, crooked*. ¶ *Scolium carmen, an epithalamium.* § *Scolius pes; à scolio, citharæ genere, the same with amphibrachys; ut tēnētūr, Diom.*

* || *Scölopax*, äcis. [*σκολόπαξ, Gr.*] (1) *A woodcock, a snite*. (2) *Also the sawfish, a sea snite*.

(1) *Arist. Hist. Anim.* 9, 8. (2) *Gesn.*

* *Scölopendra*, æ. f. [*à σκλόφ, i. e. palus præacutus, five χάρμαξ, quoniam gestat, quæ σκλόπα ἐν τῇ ἑδρᾷ, i. e. corniculum seu palum, in extremo*] (1) || *A venomous insect having eight feet, and a peaked tail*. (2) *Also a certain fish, which casteth out his bowels, untill the hook wherewith he is taken, be out, and this being done, he sucketh them up again*. (1) *Theophr.* 7, 11. (2) *Plin.* 9, 43. & 32, 11.

* || *Scölopendria*, æ. f. [*ex eodem themate*] *Harts-tongue, Offic.*

* || *Scölopendrium*, ii. n. [*à foliorum inci-suris referentibus scölopendræ pedes, Diosc.*] *A kind of herb called ceterach, or stonewort; finger-fern, milkwort, Apul. de herb.* 4, 47. & 56, 92. = *Asplenium*.

* *Scölymor*, i. m. [*ita dict. quod spinis sit σκωλῖς, sc. asper*] *An artichoke*, *Plin.* 22, 22.

* *Scombrus*, & *Scomber*, bri. m. [*à σκόμ-βρος, Gr. idem.*] (1) *A kind of fish called a herring by some; but by others a mackerel; a kind of tunny*. (2) || *A delt, or simpleton*.

(1) *Laudatissimi scomber, salpa, sparus, &c.* *Plin.* 31, 11. *Vid. & omnino eundem*, 31, 8. ¶ *Hesperius scomberi temperat ova liquor, the choicest garum, or pickle, Mart.* 13, 40.

(2) *Litt. ex Plaut.*

* || *Scommæ*,

* || *Scomma*, ātis. n. [*Σκώμμα* Gr. ex *σκωμμαι*, præter. pass. à *Σκώπτω* cavillor] *A scoff, a mock, a jeer, a flout*, Macr. Sat. 7, 3. Lat. *Cavillum*.

* *Scōpa*, æ. f. *A besom*, Bibl. ¶ *Scopia regia*, *butchers-broom, milfoil*, Plin. 25, 5.

* *Scōpæ*, ārum. pl. f. [à *scobe*, quod iis *scobem* verimus, Perot.] (1) *A broom, besom, or brush, to sweep houses withal*. (2) *Also the crops of herbs, or trees, in handfulls*. (3) || *Wisps of straw, &c. for soldiers to shoot, or sling, at*. (1) *Mundities volo fieri hic, ferte huc scopas*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 23. § *Scopis verrere*, Petron. 34. (2) Plin. 24, 15. (3) G. ex Veg.

* || *Scōpārius*, ii. m. *He that sweepeth the house*. Ulp. ¶ *Qui scopis verrit*.

* || *Scōpētum*, i. n. *A broomfield, or the place where broom groweth*, Alex. ab Alex.

* *Scōpio*, ōnis. m. [à *scoparum* similis.] *A cluster, or bunch, of grapes with the stalks*, Cato, c. 113. = *Scipio*, Col.

* || *Scōrpo*, āre. act. *To sweep, or make clean*. Et *scopibam spiritum meum*, Psal. 77, 7. Hugo. al. leg. *scopbam*. ¶ *Purgo*.

* || *Scops*, scōpis. f. [à *Σκώπτω*, quod gestibus ridiculis aucupis saltationes eorum imitantis capiuntur, nisi potius, quod àt Athenæus, l. 9. ipsum *Σκώπτω* ab hac ave dicatur] *A kind of night-birds*, Hom. or *doctrels*, Aristot. § *De hac omnino vid. doctissimam reverendi, & mihi amicissimi, viri Edm. Chishull in Del Tesoro Britanico, dissertationem*.

* || *Scopūla aperta*; *opera*, Col. al. *Scopūla aperta* [à *scapula*, vel *scopulus*] *The shoulder-blades*. ¶ *Rectius meus liber, nō fallor, scutula operta*, Cels. 8, 1.

* *Scopūla*, æ. f. dim. *A little besom; a brush which painters, or pargeters, use; a scrubbing brush*, Cato, 26. Col. 12, 18.

* *Scopūlōsus*, a, um. adj. [à *scopulus*] (1) *Full of rocks, or shelves*. (2) Met. *Difficult, dangerous*. (1) = *Scopulosa & abrupta loca*, Plin. 6, 18. (2) = *Intelligo quān scopuloso, difficile loco verser*, Cic. Div. in Verr. 11.

* *Scopūlus*, i. m. [à *σκοπέω* quod inde procul *σκοπέω* prospicere possumus, Hesych.] (1) *A high rock, a shelf in the sea*. (2) *Danger*. (3) Dim. à *scopus*, a mark to shoot at. (1) *Æneas scopulum conscendit*, Virg. Æn. 1, 184. Ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere, Id. Æn. 3, 566. ¶ *Met. Ire ad scopulum, to perish*, Liv. ¶ *Gestare scopulos in corde, to be hardhearted*, Ov. Met. 7, 33. (2) *Navem ad scopulos appellere*, Cic. pro Rabir. 9. (3) Suet. Dom. 19.

* || *Scōpus*, i. m. [à *σκοπέω*, dispicio, considero] (1) *A mark, butt, or prick, which men shoot at; the subte*. (2) Met. *An end, design, aim, or purpose; a scope*. (1) Græcè tantum, *ἔμπεδος σκοπὸς τόξου*, Pind. vid. *tamen scopulus*, n. 3. (2) *Neutri σκοπὸς est ille, ut beati sumus*, Cic. Att. 8, 10. Propositum Græci *σκοπὸν* vocant, Macr. ¶ *Scopus uvæ, the husky stalks which grapes hang on in clusters*, Varr. Sed. al. leg. *scapus*.

|| *Scorbūtus*, i. m. *A disease called the scurvy*, Med.

* *Scordālus*, a, um. adj. i. e. *ferox*, Gl. Isid. al. à *σκαδ*, *stercus*, ut, sign. *fordidus*, al. qu. *scordalus*, à *σκαδός*, *allium*; qui *allium oboleat*, ut loq. Plaut.] (1) *Huffy, vapouring, swaggering*. (2) || *Nasty, rank, ramish, stinking of garlic*. (1) *Eumolpum excludo, redditoque scordalo vice*, &c. Petr. c. 95. interpr. Isid. Tull. us Cimber & nimius erat in vino, & scordalus, Sen. Ep. 83. = *Ingenium scordalum & ferox*, Suet. Aug. 65. Cui. Salm. (2) *Scordalus, homo alliat, & illius squaloreque fœvus, fordidus, impurus*, Gloss. Petron.

|| *Scordiscārius*, ii. m. *A saddler*, Gl. Phil. ¶ *Ephippiarius*.

* *Scordium*, ii. n. [à *σκόρδον*, i. e. ab *allio*, cujus odorem refert & acimoniam] *An herb called water germander*, Plin. 26, 8.

* *Scōria*, æ. f. [à *σκαδ*, *stercus*, quod sit ferri stercus, ut voc. Scrib. Larg.] (1) *Dress,*

the refuse of metal tried by the fire. (2) || *Also misery*. (1) *Quæ è catino jactatur spurcitia, in omni metallo vocatur scoria*, Plin. 33, 4. (2) = *Sordibus & scoriâ patiar tabescere tali*, Virg. in Cir. v. 249. ubi vel contra etym. corripit priamam, vel diffyllab. vocem facit.

Scorpæna, æ. f. *A kind of fish*, Plin. 32, ult. || *Scorpidion*, ii. n. dim. *A little engine to shoot poisoned arrows, or darts, with*, Amm.

* *Scorpio*, ōnis. m. & *Scorpius*, i. m. [*Σκορπίος* Gr.] (1) *A scorpion, an animal having seven feet, and which striketh with his tail*. (2) *One of the twelve signs of the zodiac*. (3) *A sea fish*. (4) *An herb like a scorpion's tail, good against the sting of that venomous creature*. (5) *Also an engine, being a kind of cross bow to shoot small envenomed arrows, or darts*. (6) *A whip, or scourge, having pismms of lead at the ends of the cords*. (7) || *Also a heap of stones set up for a mere, or boundary*. (1) *Scorpionis cauda semper in ianuâ*, Plin. 11, 25. Metuendus acumine caudæ *Scorpius*, Ov. Fast. 4, 163. (2) *Sese emergens ostendit scorpius alæ*, Cic. in Arat. 317. Sol in greditur *Scorpius* 14 Cal. Novembris, Col. Cdm sit Luna in Leone, *Scorpione*, &c. Plin. 17, 24. (3) Id. 32, 11. (4) Id. 22, 15. & 16, 27. (5) *Scorpione transiectus concidit*, Cæf. B. G. 7, 25. (6) Plin. 7, 56. (7) Sicul. Flacc. edit. Gæf. p. 4, & 6.

* || *Scorpiōnārius*, ii. m. *He that shooteth in a cross bow, ex analog. Jun.*

* *Scorpiōnius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a scorpion*, Plin. 20, 1.

* *Scorpiēs*, æ. m. [*Σκορπίτης* Gr. à *Σκορπίος*] *A precious stone of the colour, or shape, of a scorpion*, Plin. 37, 11.

* *Scorpiūron*, ri. n. & al. *Scorpiūrus*, i. c. g. [*Σκορπίων* Gr. herba sic dict. quod scorpi caudæ similis; sc. ex *Σκορπίος* scorpius, & *ῥα* cauda] *An herb having seeds, flowers, or leaves, like a scorpion's tail, and good against its stings*; *scorpion-wort*, Plin. 22, 21.

* *Scorpius*, ii. m. Vid. *Scorpio*.

Scortātor, ōris. m. ve b. *A whoremaster, a wench, a hunter of harlots*. § *Scortatorum cohortes*, Cic. Catil. 2, 11.

|| *Scortāus*, ūs. m. *Whoring*, Apul. Met. 5, sub fin.

Scortea, f. [sc. vestis] *A leather cloak used by travelers to keep off the rain, such as positions now use*. *Scortea δεγματοχρηστὰν*, Vet. Gloss. Ad subitas nunquam scortea deit aquas, Mart. 14, 130.

|| *Scortes*, um. f. pl. *The cuds of a man, or beast; or the skin of the cuds*, Fest.

Scorteum, i. n. [sc. vestimentum] *A leather coat, or cloak*. § *Quid expectas, ut homines ad penulas discurrent, aut ad scortea?* Sen. Q. N. 4, 6.

Scorteus, a, um. *Made of hides, or skins, of leather*. *Scorteum pulvinum subijcere*, Cels. 8, 12. *Scorteum fascinum inferere al cui*, Petron. c. 138.

Scortillum, i. n. *A little, or young, where; a miss*, Catull. 10, 3.

Scortor, āri. dep. *To go a whoring, to haunt brothels, to wench*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 32.

Scorium, i. n. [cujus etym. multum vexatur] (1) || *Properly the hide, or skin, of a beast*. (2) *A harlot, a common whore, a drab, a bona roba*. (1) Fest. ¶ *Scorta humecta, raw, or wet*, Sides, Amm. (2) *Clo dius scorum semper scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas ducebat*, Cic. pro Mil. 21.

* *Scōtia*, æ. f. [à *Σκοτία*, Gr. obscuritas] *The rundle in the bottom of a pillar*, Vitruv. 4, 3.

* || *Scōtōma*, ātis. n. [à *Σκώτος*, tenebræ] *A giddyness, or dizziness, dazzling the sight; a vertigo, or swimming in the head*. Lat. *Vertigo*.

* || *Scōtōmāticus*, a, um. adj. *He that is troubled with a giddyness, staggering, or swimming, in the head; dizzy*. Quibus subitæ vertigines observantur, quos *Σκοτωματιζέας* Græci dicunt, Scrib. Larg. Compos. 6.

|| *Scræceo*, ēre, neut. [vox à sono screantis] *To buzz, to spit*, Scal.

† *Scractia*, æ. f. [à *scrateo*, i. e. *χρῆματρομαι*, *screo*, Jof. Scal.] *A despicable baggage*, Varr. Al. leg. *scrantia*, *scrantia*, & *scratia*.

† *Scraptia*, æ. f. id. quod *scractia*, quod vid. *Scraptia*, æ. f. *A drab, or quean*, Plaut. id. quod *scractia*.

|| *Screa*, ōrum n. plur. ant. [quæ quis *screat*] *Tough phlegm, dots of spittle which we fetch up with coughing*, Fest.

|| *Screābili*, le. adj. *That may be spitted out*, Litt. ex Plin.

† *Screatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *Heming, or hawking*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Screator, ōris. m. verb. *A hawker, or bumer*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 52.

Sc catus, ūs. m. *A spitting, hawking, or heming*. Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132.

Screo, āre act. [ab Heb. *pr* *Avon*.] *To reach in spitting, to hawk*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 32.

* *Scriba*, æ. m. [*scriba* librarij, qui rationes publicas scribunt in tabulis, Fest.] (1) *A writer, amanuensis* (2) *A scribe, a secretary, a town-clerk*. (1) *Polem de singulis ad te rebus scribere*, M. Tullius *scriba meus adesset*, Cic. Ruffo, Fam. 5, 20. (2) *Scibæ Praetorii, Centorii, & fiscales*. Aedilij, Quæstorij, Augustales, &c. ap. non. aut. § *De hoc oraine vid. Cic. in Verem*, 3, 79. conf. & Nep. Eumene, c. 2.

|| *Scriba publicus, a public notary*, Cic. in Verr. * || *Scribāus*, ūs. m. *A secretaryship, or clerkship*, Cod. ¶ *Scribæ munus*.

* *Scribendus*, a, um. part. *To write, or be written*. § *Legibus scribendis*, Suet. T. Ner. 2.

* *Scribens*, tis. *Writing, a writer*. Hærentibus in conjecturâ viris, *serer regis Leonidæ consilium scribentis invenit*, Just. 2, 10.

* † *Scribillo*, āre. act. [à *scribo*] *To scribble*, Varr.

* *Scriblita*, æ. f. [à *scribo*, quod notis quibusdam signata, & quasi scripta esset, Turneb.] *A tart, a wafer*, Mart. 3, 17. ¶ *Al. scrib. triblita, & areblita*, Cato, 78.

* † *Scriblitārius*, ii. m. *A maker of tarts*, Atran. ap. Non.

* *Scribo*, ēre, psi, plum. æt. [à *γράφω*, præpositio *s*, ut à *γράφω*, *sculpo*] (1) *To write*. (2) *To compose, or make, a speech, book, &c.* (3) *To describe*. (4) *To institute, to appoint*. (5) *Alto to paint, to limn, or draw*. (1) § *Scribere suâ manu, bene, velociter, officiosè, pluribus, & ad aliquem, Ciceroniana sunt*. ¶ *Scribere milites, to list them*, Plaut. supplementum militibus, to recruit them, Cic. dicam alicui, to enter his action, Id. nutinos, to give a bill of exchange, Plaut. notis, to write shorthand, Quint. vento & aquâ, to forget, Catull. (2) § *Orationes scribere*, Cic. poemata, Her. § *Mei ius putant se posse dicere quā scribere*, Cic. de Clar. Orat. (3) *Qui magis licet currentes servos scribere?* Ter. Procl. Eun. 36. (4) *Solon Atheniensium leges scripsit*, Cic. pro Rose. Am. 15. ¶ *Scribere aliquem hæredem, to make him his heir*, Id. Offic. 3, 24. (5) *Scripsit & Apollinem & Dianam & matrem Deum*, Plin. 35, 13.

* *Scribor*, i. pass. *To be written, &c.* Cic. de Div. 1, 54.

* || *Scribo*, ōnis. m. *A secretary*, Anastas. ¶ *Scriba*.

|| *Scribiārius*, ii. m. *A master, or clerk, of the rolls*, Salm. ex vet. Inscript.

Scriinium, ii. n. [qu. *secrenium*, locus in quo secretantur pretiosa & secreta] (1) *A casket, a coffer, &c. wherein jewels, or other secret things, are kept*. (2) *An escritoire, desk, or cupboard; a case to put books, or paper, in; a fire-n, or shrine*. (1) Plin. 7, 29. (2) *Librarium scriinia*, Catull. 14, 11. *Compilare scriinia alicujus*, Her. Sat. 1, 1, ult. *reregne*, Juv. ¶ || *Scriinii magister, the master of the rolls*, Lampr.

* || *Scripium*, i. n. vet. codd. pro *scriptulum*. *A scruple, the 24th part of an ounce*. *Diachmæ scriptum si adjecero, fiet sextula*, Fann. de Pond. Scriptum, *γράφω, εαυτός*, Vett. Gloss. Vid. *Scriptulum*.

* || *Scriptilis*, le. adj. *That may be written*. *Litera est initium scriptilis vocis*, Vel. Long.

* *Scriptio*,

Omnes Anguas scit, *Plaut.* Scire tuum, *pro* scientiâ tuâ, nempe more Græco, *Perf.* 1, 27. (3) *Litt. ex Liv.* Scibam in imperfecto, & Scito in fut. sæpe occ. ap. comic. & interdictum alios.

* Scior, *iri. pass.* To be known, &c. = Nilhil certum sciri, nihil planè cognosci & percipi posse, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 51. Neque hostium associationum essent satis sciretur, *Liv.* 25, 38.

* || Sciographia, æ. f. *A description of the whole frame of a building, with the conveyance of every room, Hermol.* Sciographia, quod uid.

* † Sciolus, a, um, adj. dim. [à scius] One who thinks he knows more than he doth, a sciolist, a smatterer in any knowledge, *Litt. ex Plaut.* certè *Front.* 3, 13, 6.

* || Sciōmantia, æ. f. [ex Cuius umbra, & μαντεια] *divinatio. The calling up of ghosts by magic, Comm. Horr.*

* || Sciōpodes, um, m. pl. [ex Cuius umbra, & πους pes] *A people of Ethiopia, who in hot weather cover themselves with the shade of their feet, Litt. ex Plin.*

* Sciōtūcon, i, n. pot. Sciōthēices, is. m. sc. horologium, [à Cuius, umbra, & ὄργανον indago] *A sun dial, Plin.* 2, 76. De ratione conficiendi sciōtheria, *uid. Vir.* 1, 6.

* Sciōthēricus, a, um, adj. *Vid. Sciathēricus.*

* Sciōpio, ōnis. m. [à Cuius, innitor] (1) *A walking-staff, a cudgel, a crutch.* (2) *Also the stalk of a grape.* (1) Quem, pol, ego jam hoc sciōpione, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 22. Ab hac notione Sciōpionum gens. (2) *Col. de Arb.* c. 8.

* Sciōma, ātis. n. [de them. *uid. Schirroma*] *The hardness of any thing, as of the liver, &c. Plin.* 25, 8. *Rect. sciroma.*

* Sciōn, ōnis. m. *The north-west wind peculiar to the Athenians, Plin.* 2, 47.

Sciōpea, æ. f. *A dung-pot, or basket, made with reeds and rushes, Ov. Fast.* 6, 680. ubi al. siōpea; *vid. & Varr. L. L.* 1, 31.

|| Sciōpētum, i, n. *A rush bed, Litt. ex Plin.*

Sciōpeus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, bullrushes, Ov. Vid. Sciōpea.*

|| Sciōpices, um, pl. m. *Instruments made with teeth like a saw, which, being drawn with oxen, pluck up by the roots flags and other weeds growing in meadows, R. ex Col.*

Sciōpēōla, æ. f. *A little hook wherewith rushes are cut; also used in pruning of vines, Cato.* 11.

Sciōpēōlūm, li, n. *A basket, or hamper, of rushes, or twigs. Vimine textum Sciōpēōlūm, Col.* 10, 30. § Sciōpiculis ferre rosam, *Prop.* 4, 2, 40.

Sciōpēōlus, i, m. *A little bullrush, a little weed of bullrushes, Varr. R. R.* 2, 2.

|| Sciōpo, āre. act. unde Sciōpor, pass. *To bind, or wind, with bullrushes, or other like things.* = Sciōpea una virgis sciōpatur, id est, sciōpando colligatur, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31.

Sciōpēōla, æ. f. *A kind of wine, Plin.* 14, 3. & *Col.* 3, 2.

Sciōpus, i, m. [id. quod sirpus, inserto c, sc. sciōpo; ligo, vincio, colligando implico] *A rush without a knot, a bullrush used for mats, wicks of candles, &c. Plin.* 16, 38. ¶ Nodem in sciōpo quærere, *to stumble upon plain ground, Prov. ap. Enn. & Terent.*

* Sciōrhōma, ātis. n. [à Cuius, induro] *Hardness in the liver, Plin.* 25, 8.

* Sciōphōdion, ōnis. m. *Gaza. [Cuius, φος, Gr.] mensis qui Lat. dicitur Maius.*

* Sciōrrus, i, m. [à Gr. σκλήρως, tumor] *A hard swelling in the skin, Cels. & Plin.* 7, 15.

* Sciōscitanus, tis. part. *Enquireing. Initio hujus belli sciōscitantibus Delphis oracula, Just.* 2, 11.

* Sciōscitatus, a, um, part. *Enquireing. Revocatum quendam à vetere exilio sciōscitatus, quidam ibi facere consuevit, Suet. Calig.* 28.

* Sciōscitor, āri. dep. [qu. freq. à scisco] (1) *To enquire, demand, or ask.* (2) *To be informed.* (1) Epicuri sciōscitabar ex Velleio sententiam, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 7. Mathematicum sciōscitatus est, quis eum maneret exitus? *Suet. Domit.* 13. (2) Quicquid est præcul hinc licet, quid sit, sciōscitari, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 4, 10.

* Scisco, ēre, īvi, itum. act. [à scio] (1) *To enquire.* (2) *To determine, ordain, or decree; to vote; to give his voice, or suffrage; to make a law.* (1) Accurro, ut sciscam quid velit, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 17. (2) Quæ sciseret plebs, aut quæ populus juberet, *Cic. Rogationes plurimas propter vos populus scivit, Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 23.

* || Scissa in ano, [à part. scissus] *Clefts, or chaps, about the fundament, Litt. ex Cels.*

* Scissilis, le. adj. [à scindo] *That may be cut, or cleft. Alumen scissile, Cels.* 6, 11.

* || Scissio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting, &c. Macr. Somn. Scip.* 6, 29.

* Scissor, ōris. m. verb. *A cutter up of meat, a carver, Petron. Arb.* c. 36, 5.

* Scissura, æ. f. *A cut, a cleft, a rent, or chap; a notch, the parting of a stream. Pennæ infectis omnibus sine scissurâ, Plin.* 11, 28.

* Scissus, z, um, part. [à scindor] (1) *Cut, rent, torn.* (2) *Parted, divided.* (3) *Broken, bruised.* (1) § Scissa comam, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 478. Scissâ gaudens Discordia pallâ, *Id. Æn.* 8, 478. (2) Viscera diversis scissa ferantur equis, *Ov. in Ibin.* 280. (3) Scissum alumen spargatur, *Col.* 6, 13.

* Scissus, ūs. m. *A cutting, cleaving, rending, or tearing. Scissu materiæ defatigatus, Varr.*

* Sciōtamentum, i, n. [i. e. scitum edulium] (1) *A kind of meat of a pleasant taste.* (2) || Met. *Also a grace in discourse.* (1) Aliquid sciōtamentorum de foro obsonari, *Plaut. Menæch.* 1, 3, 26. (2) *Gell.* 18, 8.

* Scitans, tis. part. *Asking. Causam vix sciōtantibus inquit, Ov. Met.* 2, 511.

* || Sciōtor, ōris. m. verb. *A searcher, or enquirer, Amm.* 18, 9. † Percontator.

* Sciōtē. adv. || ius, comp. || sciōtē, sup. *Cunningly, trimly, daintily, bravely, prettily.* Nimiūm sciōtē scitus es, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 1, 1.

Sciōtūs arbitrari, *Gell.* 4, 11. Sciōtissimè discus- sus obire, *Apul. Met.* 9. † Commodè, venustè, literatè, *Cic.*

* † Sciōto, āre. ant. act. id. quod scitor.

* Sciōtor, āri. dep. [à scio, scitum] *To ask, enquire, or demand, things secret and unknown.* § Sciōtari aliquid ab aliquo, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 60. ex aliquo, *Plaut.* = *Ardemus sciōtari & quærere causas, Virg. Æn.* 2, 105.

* Sciōtu. abl. qui solus restat. *By an order, or decree. Neque senatus iussu, neque populi scitu, ap. Cic. Attico,* 4, 2.

* || Sciōtūle. adv. *Wittily, finely, Apul. Met.* 7. † Sciōtē.

* Sciōtūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [à scitus] *Pretty, neat, trim, gallant, brave, fine.* Forma sciōtula atque ætatula, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 1, 3.

* Sciōtum, i, n. [à scisco] *An ordinance, a statute, a decree, a sentence, properly of the commons.* § Voluminio ex senatūs consulto, & sciōto plebis prorogatum imperium est, *Liv.* 10, 22.

* Sciōtūrus, a, um, part. [à scio] *About to know. Superbè respondisse, nisi incepto desisteret brevè sciturum, quis ipse esset, Curt.* 7, 1, 16. *conf. Liv.* 29, 27.

* Sciōtus, a, um, part. & adj. [à scio] or, comp. scimus, sup. (1) *Knowing, skillful, wise.* (2) *Prudent.* (3) *Cunning, crafty, waggish.* (4) *Courteous, civil.* (5) *Pleasant, desirable.* (6) *Gallant, jolly, goodly.* (7) || *Also fair, beautyfull.* (1) Non sum sciōtor, quæ hos rogem, *Plaut. Cistell.* 4, 2, 12. Nessus adit, membrisque valens sciōtusque vadorum, *Ov. Met.* 9, 108. (2) Sciōtum est periculum ex aliis facere tibi quod ex usu fiet, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 36. (3) § Sciōtus sycophanta, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 8. (4) Nullum sciōtum te sciōtiū' st, *Id. Casin.* 3, 1, 11. (5) Oratio optima, & sciōtissi-

ma, *VENI illò ad cœnam, Id. Stich.* 1, 3, 31. (6) Sciōtus puer natus est Pamphilo, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 6. (7) Mulierculæ formæ sciōtoris, *Lampr. in Commod.*

* Sciōrus, i, m. [Gr. σκίυρος, ἀπὸ τῆς σκῆ- ᾶς τῆς ἑρῆς, i. e. ab umbrâ caudæ] *A squirrel, Plin.* 8, 38.

* Sciōr, a, um, adj. *Skillfull.* § Sciōs omni artificio, *Hygin. Fab.* 92. Mulieres plûs sciæ, *Petron. c.* 63.

* || Sciōrōsis, is. f. [à σκληρὸς durus] *A hard tumour, or swelling, of the spleen, Macer.*

|| Sciōdia, æ. f. [humile plostellum] *A sledge, Turn.*

|| Sciōppētum, i, n. [à scioppo, five sono, quem edit, cum disploditur] *A musket, or gun; a pop gun, Jun.*

Sciōppus, i, m. al. sciopus, sed rect. scioppus [vex sicca à sono] (1) *A sound made with puffing of the cheeks.* (2) || *Also a barquebus, a hand-gun, a pistol, or snap-aunce; a boy's pop-gun.* (1) Nec scioppo tumidas intendis rumpere buccas, *Perf.* 5, 13. (2) *Ap. hodiern.*

* Sciōbina, æ. f. [à scobe, Varr.] (1) *A graver which botwyers use to shave boxes with- al; a file wherewith roughness is made smooth.* (2) || *Also scrapings, or filings.* (1) § Sciōbina fabri, *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) *Litt. unde non dicit.*

* Scōbis, scōbis. f. [ant. in recto scōbis, qu. scabis, quia scabendo deteritur] *Any manner of powder, or dust, that cometh of sawing, filing, or boring; sawdust, pindust.* § Scōbis elimata, *Plin.* 34, ult. Eburnea scōbis, *Col.* 7, 10. Cum sanitas inferioris partis scōbe cognita est, *Cels.* 8, 3.

† Sciōlum pro Cœlum, *Sabini, Meurs.*

† Sciōna pro cœna, *Sabini, Meurs.*

† Sciōnīcula, æ. f. [ut sit id, quod cœnicula, i. e. lutulenta, ex imitatione Sabinorum, quibus sciōnum pro cœnum; unde sciōniculus, a, um; ut ab annus, anniculus; vel à sciōno vulgari unguento, Varr. L. L. 6.] *A dirty drab, Plaut. Vid. Sciōnicula.*

† Sciōnum pro cœnum, *Sabini, Meurs.*

* Sciōlēcia, æ. f. [à vermiculorum specie dict. sc. à σκῶληξ, vermis] *A kind of rust, or canker, found on copper; verdigrise, Plin.* 34, 12.

* Sciōlēcion, ii, n. [ab eodem] *A kind of scarlet worm, Plin.* 24, 4.

* || Sciōlius, a, um, adj. [à σκληρὸς, Gr. tor- tuosus; ita dict. quod à primo inceptum, nequa- quam à proximo, sed ordine flexuoso, ulro citro- que, exciperetur, Scal.] *Winding, crooked.* ¶ Sciōlium carmen, an epithalamium. § Sciōlius pes; à scolio, citharæ genere, the same with amphibrachys; ut tēnētūr, *Diom.*

* || Sciōlōpax, ācis. [σκολόπαξ, Gr.] (1) *A woodcock, a snite.* (2) *Also the sawfish, a sea snite.* (1) *Arist. Hist. Anim.* 9, 8. (2) *Gesn.*

* Sciōlōpendra, æ. f. [à σκῶλοψ, i. e. palus præacutus, five χῆλαξ, quoniam gestat, qu. σκῶ- λοπα ἐν τῇ ἑδρῇ, i. e. corniculum seu palum, in extremo] (1) || *A venomous insect having eight feet, and a peaked tail.* (2) *Also a certain fish, which casteth out his bowels, untill the hook wherewith he is taken, be out, and this being done, he sucketh them up again.* (1) *Theophr.* 7, 11. (2) *Plin.* 9, 43. & 32, 11.

* || Sciōlōpendria, æ. f. [ex eodem themate] *Heart-tongue, Offic.*

* || Sciōlōpendrium, ii, n. [à foliorum inci- suris referentibus sciōlōpendræ pedes, Dio.] *A kind of herb called ceterach, or stonewort; finger-fern, militwert, Apul. de herb.* 4, 47. & 56, 92. = *Asplenium.*

* Sciōlōmor, i, m. [ita dict. quod spinis sit σκολιός, sc. asper] *An artichoke, Plin.* 22, 22.

* Scombrus, & Scomber, bri. m. [à σκῶ- βρος, Gr. idem.] (1) *A kind of fish called a herring by some; but by others a mackerel; a kind of tunny.* (2) || *A del, or simpleton.* (1) *Laudatissimi scomber, salpa, sparus, &c. Plin.* 31, 11. *Vid. & omnino eundem,* 31, 8. ¶ *Helperius scomberi temperat ova liquer, the choicest garum, or pickie, Mart.* 13, 40. (2) *Litt. ex Plaut.*

* || Scommas,

* || *Scomma*, ātis. n. [*Σκῶμμα* Gr. ex *ἐσκώμμαι*, præf. pass. à *Σκώπτω* cavillor] *A scoff, a mock, a jeer, a flout*, Macr. Sat. 7, 3. Lat. Cavillum.

* *Scōpa*, æ. f. *A besom*, Bibl. ¶ *Scopia regia*, *butchers-broom, milfoil*, Plin. 25, 5.

* *Scōpæ*, ārum. pl. f. [à *scobe*, quod iis *scobem* verimus, *Perot.*] (1) *A broom, besom, or brush, to sweep houses withal.* (2) *Also the crops of herbs, or trees, in handfulls.* (3) || *Wispes of straw, &c. for soldiers to shoot, or sling, at.* (1) *Munditias volo fieri hīc, ferte huc scōpas*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 23. § *Scōpis verrere*, *Patron.* 34. (2) Plin. 24, 15. (3) *G. ex Veg.*

* || *Scōpārius*, ii. m. *He that sweepeth the house.* Ulp. ¶ *Qui scōpis verit.*

* || *Scōpētum*, i. n. *A broomfield, or the place where broom groweth*, Alex. ab Alex.

* *Scōpio*, ōnis. m. [à *scoparum* similis.] *A cluster, or bunch, of grapes with the stalks*, Cato, c. 113. = *Scipio*, Col.

* || *Scōpū*, āre. act. *To sweep, or make clean.* Et *scōpibam spiritum meum*, *Psal.* 77, 7. Hugo. al. leg. *scopebam*. ¶ *Purgo.*

* || *Scōps*, scōpis. f. [à *Σκῶπτω*, quod gestibus ridiculis aucupis saltationes eorum inuitantis capiuntur, nisi pot' iis, quod ait Athenæus, l. 9. ipsum *Σκῶπτωμαι* ab hac ave dicatur] *A kind of night-birds*, Hom. or *doctrels*, Aristot. ¶ *De hac omnino vid. doctissimam reverendi, & mihi amicissimi, viri Edm. Chishull in Del Tesoro Britanico, dissertationem.*

* || *Scōpūla aperta*; *opera*, Col. al. *Scōpūla operta* [à *scapula*, vel *scopulus*] *The shoulder-blades.* ¶ *Rectius meus liber, nō fallor, scutula operta*, *Cels.* 8, 1.

* *Scōpūla*, æ. f. dim. *A little besom; a brush which painters, or pargeters, use; a scrubbing brush*, Cato, 26. Col. 12, 18.

* *Scōpūlōsus*, a, um. adj. [à *scopulus*] (1) *Full of rocks, or shelves.* (2) *Met. Difficult, dangerous.* (1) = *Scopulosa & abrupta loca*, Plin. 6, 18. (2) = *Intelligo quān scopuloso, difficile loco verset*, Cic. *Div. in Verr.* 11.

* *Scōpūlus*, i. m. [à *σκοπῆω* quod inde procul σκοπῆν prospicere possumus, *Hesych.*] (1) *A high rock, a shelf in the sea.* (2) *Danger.* (3) *Dim. à scopus, a mark to shoot at.* (1) *Æneas scopulum conscendit*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 184. *Ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere*, *Id. Æn.* 3, 566. ¶ *Met.* Ire ad scopulum, *to perissh*, *Liv.* ¶ *Gestare scopulos in corde, to be hardhearted*, *Qv. Met.* 7, 33. (2) *Navem ad scopulos appellere*, Cic. *pro Rabir.* 9. (3) *Suet. Dom.* 19.

* || *Scōpus*, i. m. [à *σκοπῶμαι*, dispicio, considero] (1) *A mark, butt, or prick, which men shoot at; the tube.* (2) *Met. An end, design, aim, or purpose; a scope.* (1) *Græcè tantum, ἔμεχε τὴν σκοπῶν τὸν*, *Pind. vid. tamen scopulus*, n. 3. (2) *Neutri σκοπός est ille, ut beati sumus*, Cic. *Att.* 8, 10. *Propositum Græci σκοπὸν vocant*, *Macr.* ¶ *Scopus uvæ, the husky stalks which grapes hang on in clusters*, *Varr. Sed. al. leg. scapus.*

* || *Scorbūtus*, i. m. *A disease called the scurvy*, *Méd.*

* *Scordālus*, a, um. adj. i. e. *ferox*, *Gl. Isid.* al. à *σκόρ*, *stercus*, ut, sign. *ferdidus*, al. qu. *scordalus*, à *σκόροδος*, allium; qui allium soboleat, ut loq. *Plaut.* (1) *Ilustis, vapouring, swaggering.* (2) || *Nasty, rank, rankish, stinking of garlic.* (1) *Eumolpum excludo, redditoque scordalo vice*, *Æc. Petr.* c. 95. *interpr. Isid.* Tullus Cimber & nimius erat in vino, & scordalus, *Sen. Ep.* 83. = *Ingenium scordalum & ferox*, *Suet. Aug.* 65. *Col. Salm.* (2) *Scordalus, homo alliat, & illius squaloreque sœvus, fœdidus, impurus*, *Gloss. Petron.*

* || *Scordiscārius*, ii. m. *A saddler*, *Gl. Phil.* ¶ *Ephippiarius.*

* *Scordium*, ii. n. [ἀνὰ τὴν *Σκορόδω*, i. e. ab allio, cujus odorem refert & acrimoniam] *An herb called water germander*, *Plin.* 26, 8.

* *Scōria*, æ. f. [à *σκόρ*, *stercus*, quod sit ferri stercus, ut voc. *Scrib. Larg.*] (1) *Dress,*

the refuse of metal tryed by the fire. (2) || *Also misery.* (1) *Quæ è catino jactatur spurcitia, in omni metallo vocatur scoria*, *Plin.* 33, 4. (2) = *Sordibus & scoriâ patiar tabescere tali*, *Virg.* in *Ceir.* v. 249. *ubi vel contra etym. corripit primum, vel diffyllab. vocem facit.*

* *Scorpæna*, æ. f. *A kind of fish*, *Plin.* 32, ult. || *Scorpidion*, ii. n. dim. *A little engine to shoot poisoned arrows, or darts, with*, *Amm.*

* *Scorpio*, ōnis. m. & *Scorpius*, i. m. [*Σκορπίος* Gr.] (1) *A scorpion, an animal having seven feet, and which striketh with his tail.* (2) *One of the twelve signs of the zodiack.* (3) *A sea fish.* (4) *An herb like a scorpion's tail, good against the sting of that venomous creature.* (5) *Also an engine, being a kind of cross bow to shoot small envenomed arrows, or darts.* (6) *A whip, or scourge, having pismets of lead at the ends of the cords.* (7) || *Also a heap of stones set up for a mere, or boundary.* (1) *Scorpionis cauda semper in icu est*, *Plin.* 11, 25. *Metuendus acumine caudæ* *Scorpius*, *Qv. Fast.* 4, 163. (2) *Sese emergens ostendit scorpius altè*, *Cic. in Arat.* 317. *Sol in greditur Scorpionum* 14 *Cal. Novembris*, *Col.* Côm sit *Luna in Leone, Scorpione, &c.* *Plin.* 17, 24. (3) *Id.* 32, 11. (4) *Id.* 22, 15. & 16, 27. (5) *Scorpione transectus concidit*, *Cels. B. G.* 7, 25. (6) *Plin.* 7, 56. (7) *Sicul. Placc. edit. Cels. p. 4, & 6.*

* || *Scorpiōnārius*, ii. m. *He that shooteth in a cross bow, ex analog. Jun.*

* *Scorpiōnius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a scorpion*, *Plin.* 20, 1.

* *Scorpiōtes*, æ. m. [*Σκορπίτης* Gr. à *Σκορπίος*] *A precious stone of the colour, or shape, of a scorpion*, *Plin.* 37, 11.

* *Scorpiūron*, ri. n. & al. *Scorpiūrus*, i. c. g. [*Σκορπίον* Gr. herba sic dict. quod scorpii caudæ similis; sc. ex *Σκορπίος* scorpius, & *ῥῶν* cauda] *An herb having seeds, flowers, or leaves, like a scorpion's tail, and good against its stings*; *scorpion-wort*, *Plin.* 22, 21.

* *Scorpius*, ii. m. *Vid. Scorpio.*

* *Scortātor*, ōris. m. verb. *A whoremonger, a wencher, a hunter of harlots*, § *Scortatorum cohortes*, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 11.

* || *Scortātus*, ūs. m. *Whoring*, *Apul. Met.* 5, sub fin.

* *Scortea*, f. [*sc. vestis*] *A leather cloak used by travellers to keep off the rain, such as postillions now use.* *Scortea δεγματίζοντων*, *Her. Gloss.* Ad subitas nunquam scortea dehit aquas, *Alart.* 14, 130.

* || *Scortes*, nm. f. pl. *The cuds of a man, or beast; or the skin of the cuds*, *Fest.*

* *Scorteam*, i. n. [*sc. vestimentum*] *A leather coat, or cloak.* ¶ *Quid expectas, ut homines ad penulas discurrerent, aut ad scortea?* *Sen. Q. N.* 4, 6.

* *Scorteus*, a, um. *Made of hides, or skins, of leather.* *Scorteum pulvinum subicere*, *Cels.* 8, 12. *Scorteum fascinum inferere alicui*, *Petron.* c. 138.

* *Scortillum*, i. n. *A little, or young, tubercle; a misf*, *Catull.* 10, 3.

* *Scortor*, āri. dep. *To go a whoring, to haunt brothels, to wench*, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 32.

* *Scortum*, i. n. [*cujus etym. multum vexatur*] (1) || *Properly the hide, or skin, of a beast.* (2) *A harlot, a common whore, a drab, a bona roba.* (1) *Fest.* ¶ *Scorta humecta, raw, or wet*, *Idem*, *Amm.* (2) *Clo dius tecum semper scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas ducebat*, *Cic. pro Mil.* 21.

* *Scōtia*, æ. f. [à *Σκοτία*, Gr. obscuritas] *The rundel in the bottom of a pillar*, *Vitr.* 4, 3.

* || *Scōtōma*, ātis. n. [à *Σκῶτος*, *tenebræ*] *A giddyness, or dizzyness, dazling the sight; a vertigo, or swimming in the head.* *Lat. Vertigo.*

* || *Scōtōmāticus*, a, um. adj. *He that is troubled with a giddyness, staggering, or swimming, in the head; dizzy.* Quibus subitæ vertigines observantur, quos *Σκοτωματινὸς* Græci dicunt, *Scrib. Larg. Compos.* 6.

* || *Scræceo*, ēre, neut. [*vox à sono screantis*] *To buzz, to spit*, *Scal.*

* *Scractia*, æ. f. [à *scrateo*, i. e. *χρῆματίζω*, *screeo*, *Jos. Scal.*] *A despicable baggage*, *Varr. Al. leg. scrantia, scranchia, & scratia.*

* *Scraptia*, æ. f. id. *quod scractia, quod vid.* *Scraptia*, æ. f. *A drab, or quean*, *Plaut. id. quod scractia.*

* || *Screa*, ōrum n. plur. ant. [*quæ quis screat*] *Tough phlegm, dots of spittle which we fetch up with coughing*, *Fest.*

* || *Screābili*, le. adj. *That may be spitted out*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

* *Scrēatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *Heaving, or hawking*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

* *Scrēator*, ōris. m. verb. *A haroker, or bemer*, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 52.

* *Scēatus*, ūs. m. *A spitting, hawking, or beming*, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 132.

* *Screo*, āe. act. [*ab Heb. שָׂרַע* *Aven.*] *To reach in spitting, to buzz*, *Plaut. Cure.* 1, 2, 32.

* *Scriba*, æ. m. [*scribæ* librarii, qui rationes publicas scribunt in tabulis, *Fest.*] (1) *A writer, or amanuensis* (2) *A scribe, a secretary, a town-clerk.* (1) *Postum de singulis ad te rebus scribere*, *ii M. Tullius scriba meus adesset*, *Cic. Ruso*, *Fann.* 5, 20. (2) *Scribæ Praetorii, Censorii, & Aedilicii, Quæstorii, Augustales, &c. ap. Non. aut. De hoc ordine vid. Cic. in Verrem*, 3, 79. *conf. & Nep. Eumene*, c. 2. || *Scriba publicus, a publick notary*, *Cic. in Verr.*

* || *Scribāus*, ūs. m. *A secretaryship, or clerkship*, *Col.* ¶ *Scribæ munus.*

* *Scribendus*, a, um. part. *To write, or be written.* § *Legibus scribendis*, *Suet. T. Ner.* 2.

* *Scribens*, tis. *Writing, a writer.* *Hærentibus in conjecturâ viris, forer regis Leonidæ consilium sententis invenit*, *Just.* 2, 10.

* || *Scribillo*, āre. act. [à *scribo*] *To scribble*, *Varr.*

* *Scriblita*, æ. f. [à *scribo*, quod notis quibusdam signata, & quasi scripta esset, *Turneb.*] *A tart, a waser*, *Mart.* 3, 17. ¶ *Al. scrib. triblita, & areblita*, *Cato*, 78.

* || *Scriblitārius*, ii. m. *A maker of tarts*, *Afran. ap. Non.*

* *Scribo*, ōis. pñ, p'um. æct. [à *γράφω*, præposito *s*, ut à *γράφω*, *sculpo*] (1) *To write.* (2) *To compose, or make, a speech, book, &c.* (3) *To describe.* (4) *To institute, to appoint.* (5) *Alto to paint, to limn, or draw.* (1) § *Scribere suâ manu, bene, velociter, officiosè, pluribus, & ad aliquem, Ciceroniana sunt.* ¶ *Scribere milites, to lead them*, *Plaut. supplementum militibus, to recruit them*, *Cic. dicam alicui, to enter his action*, *Id. noniamos, to give a bill of exchange*, *Plaut. notis, to write shorthand*, *Quint. vento & aquâ, to forget*, *Catull.* (2) § *Orationes scribere*, *Cic. poemata*, *Her.* ¶ *Melius putant se posse dicere quàm scribere*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* (3) *Qui magis licet currentes serves scribere?* *Ter. Prol. Eun.* 36. (4) *Solon Athenientium leges scripsit*, *Cic. pro Rose. Am.* 15. ¶ *Scribere aliquem hæredem, to make him his heir*, *Id. Offic.* 3, 24. (3) *Scripsit & Apollinem & Dianam & matrem Deum*, *Plin.* 35, 13.

* *Scribor*, i. pass. *To be written, &c.* *Cic. de Div.* 1, 54.

* || *Scribo*, ōnis. m. *A secretary*, *Anastaf.* ¶ *Scriba.*

* || *Scribārius*, ii. m. *A master, or clerk, of the rolls*, *Salm. ex vett. Inscript.*

* *Scribium*, ii. n. [*qu. secretum*, locus in quo secretantur pretiosa & secreta] (1) *A casket, a coffer, &c. wherein jewels, or other secret things, are kept.* (2) *An escrutoire, desk, or cupboard; a case to put books, or paper, in; a skreen, or shrine.* (1) *Plin.* 7, 29. (2) *Librariorum scribina*, *Catull.* 14, 11. *Compilare scribina alicujus*, *Her. Sat.* 1, 1, ult. *roregne*, *Juv.* ¶ || *Scribii magister, the master of the rolls*, *Naupr.*

* || *Scripium*, i. n. vet. codd. *pro scriptulum.* *A scruple, the 24th part of an ounce.* *Diachma scriptum si adjecero, fiet sextula*, *Fann. de Pand. Scriplum*, *γράφμα*, *σαλμός*, *Vett. Gloss. Vid. Scriptulum.*

* || *Scriptilis*, le. adj. *That may be written.* *Litera est initium scriptilis vocis*, *Vet. Long.*

* *Scriptio*,

* Scriptio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *The act of writing.* (2) *The exercise of writing.* (3) *A style, a composition.* (1) Lippitudo impedit scriptionem meam, *Cic. Att. 10, 19.* (2) Nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quam scriptio, *Id. de Cl. Orat. 3.* (3) Contraversia scriptionis genere nata, *Id. § Philosophæ scriptiones, Id. Tusc. 5, ult.*

* Scriptito, ære, freq. *To write often, or much.* — Hæc ad me scribas velim, vel etiam scriptites, *Cic. Att. 7, 12.*

* || Scriptum, i. n. per Sync. pro Scriptulum, Charif.

* † Scripto, ære, freq. pro scriptito. *To write often.* Aut ego lecto, Aut scripto, quod me tacitum juvet, ungor olivo, *Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 12.* ¶ At si legas, Aut ego, scripto Aut lecto, quod me tacitum juvet, ungor olivo, *disparient hæc verba, in participia migrantia, suntque abl. casus absol. pos.*

* Scriptor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A clerk, a scrivener.* (2) *A writer, a maker of a book, an author.* (1) Domesticarum rerum scriptores, *Cic. Fam. 2, 4.* (2) Scriptores Græci & Latini, *Id. Attic. 12, 19.* ¶ Legum scriptor, *a law maker, Id. pro Domo, 18.*

* Scriptorius, a, um, adj. *Of, belonging, or serving to, writing.* § Calamus scriptorius, *Cels. 5, 28, 12.* || Scriptorium atramentum, *Id. 6, 4.* ¶ Sed. *A. leg. tutorium.*

* Scriptulum, i. n. *The third part of a dram, a scruple, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce.* Varr. ¶ Dic. & scriptulum, & scripulum, & scriplum.

* Scriptilum, i. n. (1) *A thing written, a writing.* (2) *A letter.* (3) *A work, a book, a poem.* (4) *A clerkship.* (1) § De scripto dicere, *Cic. Fam. 10, 13.* Moris erat quancumque præsentem scripto ad re, *Tac. 1, 5.* (2) Debueram scripto certior esse tuo, *Or. Ep. 6, 4.* (3) Optima scripta Græcorum, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 28.* (4) Ex Nævianis scriptis intelligi potest, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 15.*

* Scriptura, æ, f. [à scribo] (1) *A writing, (2) The writing, or making, of a book.* (3) *The style, or manner, of writing of any author.* (4) *An inscription.* (5) *Also the fee which forest-men take for cattle that graze and are fed in the forest.* (6) *The tribute paid to the publick for grazing of cattle in common pastures, which was set down in books of account; the revenue of publick duties let to farm.* (1) Diurna actorum scriptura, *Tac. Ann. 3, 3, 2.* (2) Hæc non recipit enarranda hic scripturæ modus, *Paterc. 2, 52.* Reliquum scripturæ consumetur in exemplis, *Ad. Herenn. 3.* — Fabulæ tenui oratione, & scripturâ levi, *Ter. Phorm. Prol. 5.* (4) Statua ætatem scripturâ indicat, *Paterc. 2, 61.* (5) Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 40. (6) Terentius in poitu, & scripturâ Asiæ operas dedit, *Cic. Attic. 11, 10.*

* || Scripturarius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a writing; a register, a record.* ¶ Scripturarius ager, *a publick pasture let to farm, Fest.*

* † Scripturarius, ii. m. *A clerk that writeth books of accounts for bailiffs; the chief clerk of auditors, or receivers; particularly he who took account of cattle that grazed in common pastures, and received the rents of them for the publick use, Non. ex Lucil. interpr. Bud.*

* || Scripturio, i, e, i, vi. desider. *To have a desire, or to begin, to write, Sid. Ep. 7, 18.*

* Scripturus, a, um, part. *About to write.* Scripturum patri, ut placatus legionum preces exiperet, *Tac. Ann. 1, 29, 2.*

* Scriptus, a, um, part. (1) *Written.* (2) *Painted.* (3) *Appointed.* (1) Scripta ad eum mandata remittunt, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 10.* (2) Plin. Vid. Scribo, n. 5. (3) Scriptum proferre diem, *Sen. Herc. fur. 190.*

* || Scriptus, ōis, m. verb. *A writing; the office of a secretary, or clerk, Geil. 6, 9.*

* || Scripulum, i. n. unde scriplum, pro scriptulum, omisso t. *A scruple in weight, Charif. Vid. Scriptulum.*

† Scrito, ære, neut. *Scritare ab eo, qui sistit ægrè, Varr. ubi Scal. leg. stritare; à terendo, tritare, & s præpos. antiquo more, stritare. To halt, to limp, Ex Litt.*

Scribiculus, i. m, dim. *A little ditch, or furrow, Col. 4, 15.*

Scrobs, scrōbis, f. & Scrōbis, is, d. g. *A ditch, dike, furrow, or flough.* Scrobis fieri debet latus, *Col. 5, 6.* Profundos scrobes fieri, *Id. 4, 1.* Contenti bipedaneâ scrobe, *Id. ibid.*

Scrōfa, æ, f. [quod gaudeat scrobes facere, V.] (1) *An old sow that bath bad pigs more than once.* (2) *The surname of a Roman family.* (1) Scrofa in suâ quæque harâ, *Varr. R. R. 2, 4.* Scrofa fecundior albâ, *Juv. 6, 176.* (2) Tremellius Scrofa. ¶ De diversâ ejus cognominis ratione, vid. Varr. R. R. 2, 4. & Macr. Saturn. 1, 6, fin.

Scrōfipascus, i. m. *A feeder of old swine, a swineherd, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27.*

Scrōfūla, æ, f. dim. [ita dict. quod sues præcipue hoc morbo vexantur.] (1) || *A little pig.* (2) *The king's evil, a wen in the throat.* (1) Litt. ex Plin. (2) Cels. 5, 38.

|| Scrōfūlaria, æ, f. [sic dict. quod ejus esu scrofæ delectantur] *The herb blind nettle, pilewort, or figwort, Jun.*

Scrōtum, i. n. [per Metath. à scortum, i. e. pellis] (1) || *An old shoe, a leather bag.* (2) *The cud wherein the stones are.* (1) Cujac. (2) Cels. 7, 19.

Scrūpēdus, a, um, adj. *That goeth hardly, or with pain; shambling, vid. Varr. L. L. 6, 3. & Gell. 1, 3.*

Scrūpeus, a, um, adj. [à scrupus] (1) *Of, or belonging to, little stones.* (2) † *Also coarse, sharp.* (1) § Spelunca scrupæa, *Virg. Æn. 6, 238.* vada, *Sen. Agam. 558.* (2) § Scrupæus victus, *Litt. ex Plaut. sed addubito.*

Scrūpi, ōrum, pl. m. *Chefs play.* ¶ Scruporum duodecim lusus, *the game of draughts, Quint. 11, 2.*

Scrūpōsus, a, um, adj. (1) *Full of little gravel stones, rugged.* (2) *Difficult, scrupulous.* (1) Meus victus scruposam comneat viam, *Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 82.* § Scruposa saxa, *Luc. 5, 675.* (2) § Ratio scruposa, *Lucr. 4, 526.*

Scrūpūlaris, re, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the third part of a dram, Plin. 23, 8.*

Scrūpūlātūm, adj. *By retail, by piecemeal, Plin. 22, 24.*

Scrūpūlōsē, adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. *Scrupulously, difficultly, curiously, exactly, exquisitely.* Minus scrupulosē probantur, *Col. 9, 8.* Scrupulosius tractabo ventus, *Plin. 2, 46.* § Scrupulosissime requirere, *Col. Præf. operis.*

Scrūpūlōritas, ātis, f. *Scrupulosity, anxiety, niceness, exactness, Col. 11, 1, in fin.*

Scrūpūlōsus, a, um, adj. or, comp. || sīmus, sup. (1) *Full of little gravel stones.* (2) *Met. Scrupulous, curious, full of doubts.* (3) *Nice, precise.* (1) § Scrupulosæ cotes, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 14.* Suum pabulo castaneæ gignuntur, scrupulosâ corticis intra nucleos ruminatione, *Plin. 15, 23.* (2) Miraris quod tot volumina, multaque in his tam scrupulosa, homo occupatus absolvet? *Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 7.* Scrupulosissimo cultu, insolentissimo spreto Deos negligere, *Apul. de Deo Sacr. p. 668.* (3) Ventorum paulo scrupulosior observatio, *Plin. 18, 33.*

Scrūpūlum, i. n. (1) *The third part of a dram, a scruple.* (2) *Also a measure of land containing a hundred feet square.* (1) Neque argenti scrupulum est ullum, *Cic. Att. 4, 16.* Quinque marathri scrupula, *Or. de Med. fac. 92. al. scrygula, corr.* (2) Col. R. R. 1, 1.

Scrūpūlus, i. m. dim. [à scrupus] (1) *A little hard stone falling sometimes into a man's shoe, and troubling him in traveling.* (2) *A doubt, difficulty, trouble, a scruple.* (3) *A scruple in weight, the third part of a dram, and twenty fourth of an ounce.* (4) *Also a measure of ground containing a hundred feet square, that is, ten in breadth, and as many in length.* (1) Analogicē, sed desider. autē. (2) — Injunctus est hominibus scrupulus, & quædam dubitatio, *Cic. pro Cluent. 28.* (3) Eadem gens nullum ante scrupulum argenti habuit, *Val. Max. 4, 4, 9.* (4) Varr. 1, 10. & Col. 1, 1.

Scrūpus, i. m. (1) || *A little sharp stone, a piece of stone, a chalk stone.* (2) *A chess man, a table-man, a draught-man.* (3) || *Met. A doubt; a doubt full, hard, or dark, question; a riddle, a nice ticklish point.* (1) Scrupus sola creber iniqua Asperat,

Aven. (2) § Duodecim scrupis ludere, Cic. Orat. 1, 50. Sed MSS. scriptis. In lusu duodecim scruporum, Quint. 11, 2. (3) Gell. 12, 6.

Scrūta, ōrum, pl. n. [qu. scrota, vel scorta] *Old garments, frippery, lumber; old trash, or trumpery; broken stuff, that is almost past using; also little images made in paste.* Vilia vendens Scruta, *Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65. ubi vid. Torrentium.*

Scrūtānt, tis, part. *Searching.* Scrutantes ferro addita terrâ, *Lucr. 6, 809.* Conf. Stat. Theb. 9, 244. Sil. 7, 273.

† Scrūtārius, ii. m. *A seller of old stuff, trash, or trumpery; a broker.* Scruta ut vendat scrutarius laudat, *Lucil. ap Gell. 3, 13.*

|| Scrūtārius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, frippery, or brokeage.* § Scrutariam facere, sc. artem, *Apul. Met. 4, p. 110.*

Scrūtatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A searching, an enquiry, or research, Sen. de Vita beat. 13.*

Scrūtator, ōris, m. (1) *A searcher, particularly of such as come before princes.* (2) *A diligent seeker, a rummager.* (1) Suet. Claud. 35. (2) § Pelagi scrutator Eoi Stat. Sylv. 3, 3, 92. a fisher, or diver. ¶ Scrutator pallidus auri, *a digger of a gold mine, Luc. 4, 298.*

† Scrūtillus, i. m. *The belly of a swine stuffed, or farced, Fest.*

|| Scrūtīnium, i. n. *A search, a scrutiny, a research, Apul. Met. sub fin. † Inquisitio, investigation, Cic.*

† Scrūto, ære, neut. ant. Non. id. quod

Scrūtō, āri, ātus sum dep. [à scrutis: q. d. scruta eruerē] (1) *To seek, to search diligently, to trace out; to follow by the track, or scent; as hounds do.* (2) *To examine, to sift.* (3) *To pry into.* (1) Vid. Non. 7, 6. Ἐρευνῶ, scruto, rimor, *Vet. Gloss.* — Scrutatur vestigia domini, atque persequitur canis, *Plin. 8, 40.* (2) — Non te excutio, non scrutor, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amor. 34.* (3) Arcanum nec tu scrutaberis ullius unquam, *Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 37.*

|| Sculna, æ, m. *A judge, or arbitrator; he who holdeth the stakes, or judgeth of a wager, Varr. ¶ Sed inter fœdida reposuit hanc vocem P. Lavinus, teste Gell. 20, 11. † Sequester.*

* Sculpendus, a, um, part. *To be engraved, or carved, Plin. 36, 4. Vid. Sculpo.*

* Sculpens, tis, part. *Engraving.* Sculpentem faciet sanctis laquearia templis, *Manil. 5, 504.*

* Sculpo, ēre, pſi, ptum, act. [à γλύφω] *To carve in stone, to grave in metal.* Marmore sculpendo inclarescere, *Plin. 36, 4.* Sculptere ebur mirâ arte, *Or. Met. 10, 248.*

Sculpōnea, æ, f. [à sculpo; calceus ex solido ligno exculptus & excavatus] (1) *A wooden shoe, a patten, a chabot, a kind of shoe which servants wore.* (2) || *A whirl-bat.* (1) Sculponeas bonas alternis annis dare oportet, *Cato, 59.* (2) Fulg. Vid. Douz. in Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 59.

* † Sculpōneātus, a, um, part. *Wearing wooden shoes, clogs, or pattens, Varr. ap Non. 2, 731.*

* || Sculptile, is, n. *A carved, or graven, image, Jun.*

* Sculptilis, le, adj. *That is carved, or graven.* § Opus sculptile, *Or. ex Pont. 4, 9, 28.*

* Sculptor, ōris, m. verb. *A graver, or carver, Plin. 20, 13.*

* Sculptura, æ, f. *A graving, a carving; sculpture, Plin. 16, 11. & Vitruv. 4, 6.*

* Sculptus, a, um, part. *Graven, carved.* § Saxo sculptus, *Cic. Acad. 4, 31.* Animalia sculpta, *Luc. 3, 224.*

Scurra, æ, c. g. [à ἄρρω *Aven. q. d. falsiloquus, vel vaniloquus*] (1) *A scoffer, a saury jester, a buffoon.* (2) *Also a wit, a virtuoso.* (3) *A mimic, a droll.* (1) Quoniam frequentissimè usus est joci, & nocentissimos sæpe hoc dicendi genere tutatus est, scurra ab inimicis suis est dictus, *Cic. pro Quint. Epicurus Socratem scurrantem Atticum esse dicebat, Id. N. D. 1, 54.* (2) Hunc ad amissim descripsit Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 161. & quæ deinceps. (3) Scurra digruavit prior, Movetque plausus, *Phædr. 5, 5, 27.*

Scurrans, tis, part. *Acting the part of a scoffer, or jester.* Scurrantis speciem metues præbere pro-

professus amicum, *Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 2. vid. & Cæs. B. C. 1, 39.*

Scurrilis, is. adj. *Scurrilous, buffoon like. § Jocus scurrilis, Cic. de Orat. 2, 59.*

Scurrilitas, atis. f. *Scurrility, pleasantry, buffoonry, drollery, raillery. Fæda & insulsa scurrilitas, Aust. Dial. de Orat. c. 22.*

Scurriliter, adv. *Buffoon like, with raillery. § Ludere scurriliter, Plin. Ep. 2, 25, 3.*

Scurror, ari. dep. *To play the scoffer, jester, or buffoon. Scurror ego ipse mihi, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 19.*

§ Scurrula, æ. m. dim. *A wag, a little droll, Apul. Met. 10, p. 333.*

* † Scuta, æ. f. [à scuti figurâ] *A dish, Lucil.*

* Scutale, is. n. *The string, or leather, of a sling, or dart. Triplex scutale, crebris futuris duratum, Liv. 38, 29.*

* § Scutalis, le. adj. *Buckler like, Med.*

* Scutarius, a, um. adj. *Of, belonging to, or serving for, shields, or targets, Vitr. 2, 11.*

* Scutarius, ii. m. (1) *A maker of bucklers, shields, or targets. (2) Also a soldier armed with a shield. (3) A horseman with a shield, attending at the emperor's guard; an esquire. (1) Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 35. (2) Suet. Aug. 56. (3) Amm.*

* Scutatus, a, um. adj. *Armed with a buckler, or target, Liv. 28, 2.*

Scutella, æ. f. dim. [à scutula, vel scutra; rect. à scuteli, Celt.] *A kind of dish, or platter; a saucer, or plate-trencher. Demus scutellam dulciculæ potionis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19.*

Scutica, æ. f. [à σκῦτος, corium; quodd ex pelle facta, qu. σκῦτικὴ vel ab Hebr. שׁוּטָה Idem.] (1) *A scourge, or whip, made of leather thongs; a switch. (2) Meton. The print of jerks, or lashes. (1) Nec scuticâ dignum horribili sectere flagello, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 117. (2) Rubet ille flagellis, Hic scuticâ, Juv. 6, 479.*

§ Scutiformis, me. adj. *Of the fashion of a shield, Med.*

Scutigerulus, i. m. *A page, or cuftrel, bearing his master's shield, or buckler; an esquire at arms, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 44.*

§ Scutilus, a, um. adj. *Thin, lean, slender, nothing but skin and bone, Fest.*

† Scuticum, ci. n. [à scutum] *A small dish, Cato, c. 10. C. leg. scuticum.*

Scutra, æ. f. [qu. scutiformis] *Acabaffern to warm water in. Bene ut in scutris concalcant, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 8.*

Scutula, æ. f. [à scutra, Steph.] (1) *A little dish, a saucer, any thing in the shape of a target. (2) A round little piece of bark cut off trees when they are grafted. (3) A cobweb. (4) A kind of serpent. (5) The hole for the sight in a cross-bow, or such like engine. (6) Also a little piece of stone, or marble, inlaid in tessellated pavements, and cut scutcheon-wise, or like lozenges. (7) A roller used in the launching, or drawing, of ships. (1) Mart. 11, 32. (2) Plin. 17, 16. (3) Siphont. (4) Id. (5) Vitr. (6) Id. 7, 1. (7) Cæs. B. C. 3, 40. qui ib. 2, 10. phalangas vocant.*

* Scutulatus, a, um. adj. [quodd quibusdam orbibus, qu. scutulis, distinguitur] *Wound and wrought in the form of a scutcheon, or target; wrought in needlework. § Scutulatum rete, a cobweb, Plin. 11, 24. Scutulatus color, dapple gray, or watchet colour, Pall. 4, 1. Scutulata vestis, & absol. scutula, a garment of silk, where-in are wrought round figures like cobwebs, Plin. 8, 48. Juv. 2, 97.*

* Scutulum, i. n. dim. (1) *A little shield, or scutcheon. (2) A figure in that form. (1) Cic. N. D. 1, 29. (2) Scutulis vestes dividere instituit Gallia, Plin. 8, 48. § Scutula operta, the shoulder blades, Cels. 8, 1.*

* Scutum, i. n. [à σκῦτος pellis, ex quâ fiebat, vel quâ saltem obtegebatur] (1) *A buckler, shield, target, or scutcheon. (2) Also the form of a plover to spread upon leather, &c. cut scutcheon-wise to be applied to the stomach. (3) A defense, a defender. (1) Latini scuta*

pro clypeis fecere, Liv. 8, 8. De formâ scutorum vid. eundem 9, 40. Ignavus miles & timidus, scuto abjecto, fugit, Cic. Scutis, qualibus Trojam pugnatum est, continebantur imagines, Plin. 35, 5. § Ad scutum, facit to the left, Ælian. (2) Offic. (3) Scuto magis quam gladio plebi opus est, Liv. 3, 53. § Scutum imperii Fabium cunctatorem refert Florus, 2, 6, 27. § Ut contra, Marcellum enses Posid. ap. Plutarch.

* § Scybælum, i. n. [à σκύβαλον, Gr. idem] *Dung, ordure, properly dogs meat, Theod. Prisc.*

* Scylla, æ. f. [à σκύλλω, vexare, vel à σκύλαξ, catulus] (1) *A gulf, or dangerous place, in the Sicilian sea. (2) Also a kind of shellfish; a prawn, lobster, or such like. (3) A bird so called. (1) Vid. Virg. Ecl. 6, 74. & deinceps, & ibi Servium. § Vorax scylla, Catull. rapax, Ov. (2) Plin. 52, ult. & 9, 42. § Dic. etiam ab eodem ut & à Cic. & Hor. squilla. (3) Plin. 37, 10.*

* § Scyllæum, i. n. *A place where prawns are taken, Litt. ex Cic.*

* Scymnus, i. m. [σχύμνος, Gr.] *A lion's whelp, a lionel. Catuli pantherarum scymni- que leonum, Lucr. 5, 1035.*

* Scyphus, i. m. [à Gr. σκύφος] *A large jug, or bowl, to drink out of. Natis in usum lætitiæ scyphis Pugnare Thracum est, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 1. Nec bella fuerunt, Faginus astabat cum scyphus ante dapes, Tibull. 1, 10, 8. Et sanè grammatici Græci de rustico poculo intelligunt.*

* Scyricum, i. n. [à Scyro insulâ] *A bluish colour, or light watchet, al. corr. syricum, vel firicum, Plin. 33, 7.*

* Scytala, æ. f. Scytale, es. f. [σκυτάλη, Gr.] (1) *Some take it for a field muse, some an ermine, others a serpent. (2) A serpent that bath a back of a wonderful glistering colour. (3) A little round staff used by the Lacedæmonians for sending private orders to their general, wrapping the paper, or parchment, about it, and then writing: this none but he could read by folding it in the same manner about his staff, which was of the same bigness. (1) Mus araneus, quam Græci σκυτάλην vocant, Col. 6, 17. ubi tamen meus liber habet μυγάλην. § Leg. al. ap. Plin. 32, 5. ubi tamen μυγάλη legi debet. (2) Scytale exuvias positura suas, Lucr. 9, 720. (3) Legatos ad Pausaniam cum scytalâ miserunt, Nep. Paus. 3. Vid. Plutarch. in Lysand. & Thucyd. schol. quibus addas Gell. 17, 9.*

§ Scytalodesagittipelliger, eri. m. [Hercules sic dict. quodd σκυτάλην, i. e. clavam, & sagittas, & pellem, sc. leonis gestaret] *Tert. de pallio.*

* Scythica, æ. f. & Scythæce, es. f. [ita dict. à Scythiis, qui eam inven.] *Sweet root, or liquorish, Plin. 25, 8. & 26, 5.*

* § Scythicus, a, um. adj. *Scythian. § Scythica mustela, a sable, a marten, Jun.*

* Scythis, idis. f. m. [à Scythiâ ubi plur. rep.] *A kind of precious stone, Mart.*

S ante E.

* Se. accus. [à sui] *Himself, herself, itself, themselves, passim.*

Se. præpos. inseparabilis. valet seorsim, ut in segrego, separo; aliq. dimidium, ut in selibra, semodius, contr. pro semi; aliq. sex; ut sedecim, sedigitus, semestris.

* § Sēbaceus, a, um. adj. *Made of tallow, Col. ap. Litt.*

* § Sēbaceum, i. n. *A tallow candle. Vid. Sevacuum.*

* § Sēbālis, le. adj. *Made of tallow. § Sēbalis fax, A tallow torch, Amm.*

* § Sēbo. are. aēt. [pro sevo, mutat. v. in b.] *To dip in tallow, as they that make candles. Vid. Sevo.*

* Sēbōsus, a, um. adj. *Tallowish, or full of tallow. Vid. Sevosus.*

* Sēbum, i. n. *Tallow, or suet. Vid. Se-*

Secābilis, le. adj. That may be cut, Aufon. 1, 7.

Secāle, i. n. [à seco, Perot. rect. à Celt. fegal] *Rye, Plin. 18, 16.*

§ Secālicus, a, um. adj. *Of rye. § Secalicus panis, Rye bread, Plin. ap. Litt. sed non invenio.*

Secāmentum, i. n. *A cut, or chap; a shred, or chip; any thing that is cut off, Plin. 16, 10.*

Secandus, a, um. part. *To cut, or be cut. E-pulatusque largiter, brachia ad secandas venas medico præbuit, Suet. vit. Lucani.*

Secans, tis. part. *Cutting. Cæterum ne secantes profluvium sanguinis occuparet crebantur, Curt. 9, 18.*

Secarius, a, um. adj. *That wherein shreds are put. § Sportæ secariæ, baskets to put chips, or shreds, in, Cato, 11.*

§ Secatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting, Litt. ex Cels.*

§ Secator, ōris. m. verb. *He that cuteth, Aug. † Secor.*

Secaturus, a, um. part. *About, or that will, or ought to, cut, Col. 5, 9.*

Secedens, tis. part. *Withdrawing. Vicinam Capreis insulam ἀπεργάπολιν appellabat, à de-sidiâ secedentium illuc è comitatu suo, Suet. Aug. 98.*

Secedo, ēre, ssi, sum. neut. [ex se, i. e. se-orum, & cedo] *To go apart; to withdraw, or retire; to step aside, or retreat. = Secedant improbi, secernant se à bonis, Cic. Catil. 1, ult. § Secedere de viâ, Plaut. Cure. 2, 3, 2. in hortos, Ov. Trist. 4, 8, 28. ad stylum, Quint. à lusu, Prop. 1, 10, 9.*

§ Secerniculum, i. n. *A sieve, or sieve; a boulder, Offic. † Cribrum.*

Secernens, tis. part. *Separating, Stat. Theb. 9, 200.*

Secerno, ēre, crēvi, ūtum. aēt. [ex se, i. e. separatim, & cerno] (1) *To put asunder, or apart; to sever. (2) To separate one from another. (3) To distinguish. (1) Secernere arietes bimestri tempore, Varr. (2) Vid. Secedo. (3) Dedit natura sensum & belluis, ut secernant pestifera à salutaribus, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. § Secernere voluptatem à bono, Id. publica privatis, Hor. A. Poët. 397.*

Secernor, i. pass. *To be parted. Quintus e-aruit ordine, cum auctore Tiberio secerni minus idoneos senatores, removerique placuisset, Suet. Vit. 2.*

Secessita, æ. f. [à secando dict.] *A long knife which the priests used at their sacrifices, Suet. Tib. 25. Descriptio ejus petenda à Festo; & à Servio ad Virg. Æn. 4, 262. Forma quo-que sæpe occ. in numismatis.*

Secessio, ōnis. f. verb. [à secedo] (1) *A secession, a going aside, a retiring, or withdrawing. (2) A revolt, a mutiny. (1) Secessio subscriptorum, i. e. sociorum litis, Cic. pro Muræn. 24. (2) Detrectatæ pugnae memores secessionem paulò antè fecerunt, Liv. conf. Cæs. B. C. 1, 20.*

† Secessiones, um. f. pl. narrationes, Fest. M. leg. sectiones, ab ant. seco, dico.

Secessus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A departure. (2) A retirement, a retreat. (3) A house of office, a priory, or jakes. (1) In secessu avium, noctuæ paucis diebus latere traduntur, Plin. 10, 29. (2) = Carmina secessum scribentis & otia quærant, Ovid. § Ille meus in urbe, ille in secessu contubernalis, Plin. Ep. 2, 13. (3) Bibl.*

Secūs, adv. comp. [à secūs] *Less. § Ne-que eò secius, nevertbeless, Nep. Milt. 2. Vid. Secūs.*

Secludo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. [ex se, pro seorsim, & cludo, vel claudio] (1) *To shut apart, to part. (2) To shut out, to seclude. (1) Munitione flumen à monte secludit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 97. (2) = Solvite corde metum; secludite curas, Virg. Æn. 1, 566. § Vitam corpore secludere, to kill one, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 1.*

§ Sēclum, i. n. per Sync. pro seculum. An-oge, Lucr. & cæt. ποῦμα. Vid. Seculum.

Sēclūsōrium, ii. n. *A place where any thing is shut up apart from others, a coop*, Verr. R. R. 3, 5.

Sēclūsus, a, um. part. [*à secludor*] *Shut up apart from others, situate by itself*. A communis luce seclusus, Cic. Verr. 5, 9. Nemo seclusum in valle reducta, Virg. Aen. 6, 703.

Sēco, āre, ui, etum, & sēctum. act. (1) *To cut, to carve*. (2) *To cut off, or asunder*. (3) *To move*. (4) *To rend, or tear*. (5) *To part, or divide*. (6) *To gnaw*. (7) *Alto to decide or determine*. (8) *To wash*. (1) *Cape cultrum, seca digitum vel aurem*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 35. § Ramum secare, Col. 5, 9. (2) *Inspectante populo, collum secuit hominis*, Cic. (3) § Pabulum secare, Cæs. B. G. 6, 14. (4) *Hirsuti vepros secant corpora*, Virg. Geor. 3, 444. (3) *Id totum secuit in duas partes*, Cic. (6) *Postes termesecat*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 140. § *Secuit Lucilius urbem*, Pers. 1, 114. (7) *Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 15. vid. & secor*, n. 2. (8) *Amethylinatus media qui secat septa*, Mart. 2, 57.

Sēcor, āri. pass. (1) *To be cut*. (2) *Met. To be decided*. (1) *Marius, cum seceretur, ventit se alligari*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22. (2) *Bono viro iudice multae magnaeque lites secentur*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 42. In ciet. notion. Vid. *Seco*.

* *† Sēco*, ēre. ant. *vel sequo*. [*ab ēre, dico, ut à λέγω, liquo; unde in comp. infeco*] *To say, to mention*, Fest.

† Sēcordia, a, f. *pro seordia*, Fest. *Sēcors*, dis. c. 3. [*ex se, i. e. sine, & corde*, Fest.] *Vid. Sēcors*.

§ *Sēcrētārium*, ii. n. (1) *A council chamber, a confistory; a judgement place, or judicial court*. (2) *Allo a secret place remote from company*. (1) *Cod. Cassiod.* (2) *Apul. de Mundo*, p. 728.

§ *Sēcrētārius*, ii. m. *A secretary*, Jun. † *Ab epistolis, scriba*.

§ *Sēcrētē*, adv. *Secretly*, Hier. † *Secretō*.

§ *Sēcrētīm*, adv. *Idem*, Amm. † *Secreidō*.

Sēcrētio, ōnis. f. verb. *A separating, or setting apart, from others; a dividing*. = *Interritus est quasi discessus, secretio & diremptus earum partium*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29.

Sēcrētō, adv. iūs, comp. *Secretly, in secret, apart, privacy, in a corner*. *Secretō collocati fumus*, Cic. Attic. 7, 8. § *Hæc palam, & secretō narrantur*, Id. Fam. 3, 1. = *Mirum quid solus secum secretō ille agat*, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 73. Pleonasm. = *Ut secretiūs senatum, & sine arbitro interficeret*, Just. 21, 4. vid. & Col. 11, 2.

§ *Sēcrētōr*, ōnis. m. verb. *He that severeth*, Marcell. † *Qui secerit*.

Sēcrētum, i. n. [*à secerno*] (1) *A place secret, or apart, from company; a retirement*. (2) *A secret, a mystery*. (3) *A private audience*. (1) *Animus secretum suum sanctus faciat*, Sen. Ep. 11. § *Rhodi secretum*, Tac. Ann. 4, 57, 3. (2) *Oratio animi secreta detegit*, Quint. 11, 1. (3) *Secretum petenti non nisi adhibito filio Druso dedit*, Suet. Tib. 26. § *|| A secretis, of the privy council*, Cassiod.

Sēcrētus, a, um. or, comp. *seimus*, sup. part. & adj. [*à secernor*] (1) *Separated, severed*. (2) *Secret, privacy, private*. (3) *Solitary, remote, far off*. (1) = *Nihil est quod dicere possis ob omni Corpore sejunctum, secretumque esse ab inani*, Lucr. 1, 432. (2) § *Loco celebri, an secreto dicas, interest plurimum*, Cic. de Legib. 2. *Libertus ex secretioribus ministeriis missus ad Agricolam*, Tac. Agric. 39. (3) § *Secretissimæ pabulationes*, Col. 9, 4.

Sēcta, æ. f. [*à seco, ut à Gr. σέχνη; vel à seclor*] vocab. μέσος. (1) *A way, an opinion*. (2) *A sect, a kind of people of a different profession*. (3) *A party, or faction*. (1) = *Sec-tam & instituta aliquorum persequi*, Cic. Verr. 5, 70. § *Quæ tibi seclæ vitæ, quod hominum genus placeat*, Plin. Paneg. 45. = *ratio*, Cic. pro Cæl. 17. (2) = *Philosophorum seclæ, familiæ, disciplinæ*, Id. = *hæreses*, Id. § *Generosa Christi seclæ nobilitat viros*, Prud. in Ro-

man. 125. (3) *Cæsaris seclam, atque imperium secutus*, Cic. vid. & Suet. Aug. 12. § *Pastori-seclæ*, Flor. 3, 12, 2.

§ *Sēctācūlum*, i. n. [*à seclæ*] *A race, or pedigree*. *Unde natalium seclacula provenirent*, Apul. Met. 5, p. 155. † *Progenies*.

* *Sēctans*, tis. part. [*à seclor*] *Following, pursuing*. *Omissa cæde prædam seclantium*, Tac. Ann. 1, 65, 6.

* *Sēctārius*, a, um. adj. (1) *That which others follow*. (2) § *Of a sect*. (1) § *Vervex seclarius, a bellweather*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 40. (2) *Ecl.*

* *Sēctātor*, ōnis. m. verb. *A follower; one that imitates another, or acts like him*, Cic. pro Muræ. 34.

* § *Sēctātrix*, icis. f. *A she follower*. † *Conseclatrix*, Cic.

Sēctilis, le. adj. [*à seco, seclum*] *That is, or may be, easily cut, cleaved, or taken, abund.* § *Serrabilis, an seclilia*, Plin. 16, 43. § *Seclile porrum*, Juv. 3, 293. *ebur*, Ov. Med. Fac 10.

Sēctio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à seco*] (1) § *A cutting, or dividing; a cutting out, as of leather for shoes*. (2) *The confiscation, or forfeiture, of one's goods*. (3) *Also that which is forfeited and taken to the king's use, and afterwards divided into lots to be sold; a sale of goods*. (4) *Also that which is taken in prey at the winning and sacking of a town*. (1) *G. ex Suet.* (2) *Cic. Philipp. 2, 29.* (3) *Cæs. B. G. 2, 33.* (4) *Cic. de Inv. 1, 45.*

Sēctivus, a, um. adj. *That is often cut*. § *Porrum seclivum*, Juv. 14, 133. item *Plin.* 19, 6.

* § *Sēcto*, āre. neut. id. *quid seclor*. [*ab eodem*] *To chase, or hunt*, C. ex Sil. § *Sed non inven.*

* *Sēctor*, āri. freq. [*à sequor*] (1) *To follow, attend, or wait upon*. (2) *To hunt, or chase; to run after*. (3) *To attempt, to follow after, to imitate and do like another*. (1) *Præ-torem circum omnia fora seclabatur*, Cic. Verr. 2, 70. (2) § *Sectari apros*, Virg. Ecl. 3, 75. (3) *Levia seclantem nervi deficient*, Hor. A. P. 26.

Sēctor, ōnis. m. verb. [*à seco, vel sequor*, Cic. secltores, & qui seclant, & qui empti sua persequuntur, Fest.] (1) *A cutter, a cutpurse*. (2) *Also a sequestator, one who buyeth confiscated, or forfeited, goods, or estates, and selleth them again for gain; a committee-man, an informer*. (3) *A seller of any thing*. (1) § *Sēctor zomarius*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20. (2) *Sēctor, hoc est, qui bonorum S. Roscii emptor, atque possessor est*, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 36. (3) *Sēctor fa-voris ipse sui populus*, Luc. 1, 178.

* *Sēctrix*, icis. f. verb. *A she sequestator*. *Metella proscriptionum seclrix*, Plin. 36, 13.

Sēctūra, æ. f. *A cutting, a shreeding*. *De seclurâ gemmarum*, vid. *Plin.* 17, 17. & 37, 8. § *Sēcturæ ærariæ, veins of brass ore*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 21.

Sēcturus, a, um. part. *About to cut*, Col. 5, 9.

Sēctus, a, um. part. (1) *Cut*. (2) *Chopped, shred*. (3) *Pared*. (4) *Parted, divided*. (5) *Torn, or rent; mangled*. (1) § *Pellis seclæ*, Ov. Fast. 2, 31. (2) § *Herbæ seclæ*, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 67. (3) § *Unguis seclæ*, Hor. Epist. 1, 1, 104. (4) *Seclæ via limite quadret*, Virg. Geor. 2, 278. (5) *Hydra seclæ corpore firmior*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 61.

Sēcubitus, ūis. m. verb. *A lying apart, a lying alone by himself*, Catull. 62, 382. Ov. Am. 3, 10, 16.

Sēcūbo, āre, ui, itum. neut. [*ex se, i. e. seor-sim, & cubo*] *To lie apart, asunder, alone, or by one's self*, Catull. 59, 105. Prop. 2, 19, 41.

Sēcūla, æ. f. *A she wherewith hay is mown; a sickle, or hook*. *Falces in Campaniâ seclæ à seclando*, Varr. L. L. 4, 31.

Sēcūlaris, re. adj. (1) § *Of, or belonging to, this world, or life; secular*. (2) *Also of, or belonging to, the space of a hundred years; that*

is done, or renewed, once every hundredth year. (1) *Ecl.* (2) § *Carmen seclare pro imperii Rom. incolumitate, a poem sung by boys and girls, at the secular plays*, Lemma Flor. § *Ludi seclares*, Suet. Aug. 3.

Sēcūlum, i. n. [*à seco, seclum, seculum*, tracltus enim ille certis temporum præscriptionibus seclabatur in partes] (1) *What certain time it denoteth properly is hard to be known. It seemeth in a natural sense to denote the time of a man's life from his birth to his death; in a civil, a determined number of years, which among the Romans was 100, 105, or at most 110.* (2) § *An age, a lesser space of time*. (3) *Also a kind of breed in living creatures*. (4) *Meton. People of the age*. (5) *The world*. (1) *Vid. Censorium de Die Nat. c. 17. & Varr. L. L. 5, 2.* (2) *Aurea sub illo rege fuerunt Seclæ*, Virg. Aen. 8, 324. (3) § *Seclæ hominum, terarum, buclera, scriptorum*, Lucr. expressurus *Græcum yvæu, ut videtur*. (4) *Fecunda cul-pæ seclæ*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 17. (5) *Everso mis-sus succurrere seclæ*, Virg. Geor. 1, 500. *In luxuriam fluens seculum*, Flor. 4, 12.

* *Sēcum*, [*ex se, & cum*] *With himself, or with themselves*, passim.

* *Sēcunda*, ōrum. pl. n. *Prosperity*. *In tuis secundis me respice*, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 11.

* *Sēcundæ*, ārum. pl. f. *sc. partes*. [*quod nascentem infantem sequantur*] (1) *The skin whereon the child, or other young animal, is wrapped in the womb; the after-birth, or burden*. (2) *Also the second, or next, place*. (1) *Plin. 20, 22. Cels. 7, 29.* (2) *Sen.*

* *Sēcundāni*, ōrum. pl. n. *secundæ legionis milites, sicut primani primæ*, Liv. 34, 15. & 41, 3.

* *Sēcundans*, tis. part. *Makeing prosperous, favouring*, Tac. Ann. 24, 2. § *Secundante vento*, Just. 26, 3.

* § *Sēcundārii*, ōrum. pl. m. *Soldiers of the second legion*, Litt. ex Liv.

* § *Sēcundārium*, ii. n. *The coarser meal, whereof household bread is made*, Litt. ex Plin.

* *Sēcundārius*, a, um. adj. (1) *Of the second sort*. (2) *Of the second class*. (1) *Secundarius panis*, Suet. Aug. 70. § *Passum secundarium, wine of the second pressing*, Plin. 4, 9. (2) *Arrius, qui fuit M. Crassi quasi secundarius*, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 69. *sed variant coll.*

* † *Sēcundē*, adv. *Luckily, prosperously, fortunately*. *Quod hæc res secundē processerat*, Cato, ap. Gell. 7, 3.

* § *Sēcundicūrius*, ii. m. [*ex secundus, & cera*; qui secundus scribitur in cerâ, sive ceratâ tabulâ] *The second principal officer*, Cod. † *In cerâ secundus, qui secundas implet*.

§ *Sēcundīormis*, e. adj. [*à figurâ secundarum*] § *Secundiformis tunica, the skin that wraps the brains*, Med.

* *Sēcundō*, adv. (1) *The second time*. (2) *In the second place, secondly*. (1) § *Semel hominem allocutus fueram, an secundō redeundum esset*, Cic. (2) § *Equidem primū, ut honore dignus essem, maximè semper laboravi; secundō, ut existimarer; tertium, &c.* Cic. pro Planc. 20.

* *Sēcundo*, āre. act. [*secundum facio, i. e. prosperum*] (1) *To make prosperous, to favour, to second*. (2) *Also to obey*. (3) *To accommodate, to suit*. (1) § *Dī nostra incepta secundat*, Virg. Aen. 7, 259. *Tempus ei rei secundat*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 3. (2) *Ter. Adelph. 5, 9, 37. interpr. Donato.* (3) *Tempus ei rei secundes*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 3.

* *Sēcundor*, āri. pass. *To be favoured*, Sen.

* *Sēcundum*, præp. *serviens accus.* [*à sequendo*] (1) *Nigh, or near; hard by*. (2) *Next after, or to*. (3) *In*. (4) *For one's side, for*. (5) *According to*. (6) *Concerning, or about*. (1) *Quid illuc est hominum secundum litus*, Plaut. (2) *Ille ita est secundum te, & liberos nostros, ut penè par*, Cic. 2. *fratr. 3, 1. In actione secundum vocem vultus valet*, Id. (3) § *Secundum quietem*, Id. de Div. 1, 24. (4) *Prætor secundum me litem dedit*, vid.

Id. Attic. 4, 2. (5) Secundum facta & virtutes tuas, *Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 60.* (6) Ut secundum ea deliberetis, *Sall. B. Jug.*

Sēcundus, a, um. adj. [*qu. sequendus, à sequendo, quia sequitur primum*] or, comp. *ssimus*, sup. (1) *Second.* (2) *Next*, but inferior. (3) *Next in the same rank.* (4) || *Following, accompanying.* (5) || *Prosperous, favourable, lucky.* (1) Prima sequentem honestum est in secundis tertisque consistere, *Quint. ad scenam respiciens.* (2) § Secundus à rege, *Hirt. nulli virtute, Virg. Aen. 11, 441.* ad regium principatum, *Cic.* Hæc fuit altera persona Thebis, sed tamēn secunda, ita ut proxima esset Epaminondæ, *Nep. Pelop. 4.* (3) Hæc Non viget Jovi quicquam simile aut secundum, Proximos illi tamen occupavit Pallas honores, *Her. Od. 1, 12, 18.* = Aliud est proximum esse, aliud secundum, *Quint. 10, 1.* ¶ Mensa secunda, the desert, the sweetmeats, &c. *Cic. Attic. 14, 6.* *Nep. Agest. 8.* (4) Etesia sole secundo flant, *Nigid. ap. Gell. 2, 22.* (5) Hæc Conon inconsiderat in secundâ, quā adversâ fortunâ, *Nep. Con. 5.* § Secundiore prælio, *Cæs. B. G. 2, 9.* Leges secundissimæ plebi, *Liv. 8, 12.* Secundum remediis tempus, *Cels. 3, 18.* ¶ Amni secundo, down the stream, *Virg. Geor. 3, 447.* Secundis avibus, *luckily, Liv. 6, 12.*

Sēcūrē, adv. iūs. comp. *Quietly, safely, securely.* § *Securē* continere aliquid, *Paterc. 2, 129.* *Securius* divites erimus, si sciērimus quā non sit grave pauperes esse, *Sen. Epist. 18.* *Conf. Quint. 5, 3.* & *Juv. 5, 9.*

Sēcūricūla, æ. f. dim. [*à securis*] (1) *A little ax.* (2) *A swallow's tail in carpenter's work.* (1) § *Securicula* ancipes, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 5, 114.* (2) *Vitr. 10, 27.*

|| *Sēcūriclātus*, a, um. adj. *Fasted with swallow tail work.* § *Securiclati* cardines, *Vitr. 1, 10.* ¶ *Al. leg. securidati.*

¶ *Sēcūrifēr*, ēra, ērum. adj. [*à securis, & fero*] *That beareth an ax, or hatchet, Ov. Met. 12, 460.*

¶ *Sēcūrigēr*, ēra, ērum. adj. [*à securis, & gero*] *That carryeth an ax, or hatchet.* § *Securigera* caterva, *Val. Flacc. 5, 138.* manus, *Sen. Agam. 217.*

Sēcūris, is. f. [*à seco*] *An ax, or hatchet.* § *Securi* cervices subicere, *Cic. in Pison. 34.* Romanos partim securi percussit, partim in vinculis necavit, *Id.* ¶ *Securis* Amazonia, a pole ax, *Ov. Ep. ex Pont. 3, 1, 95.* *Securim* injicere alicui, to throw a rub in his way, *Cic. quod Plaut. pilum injicere.*

Sēcūritas, ātis. f. (1) *Security, quietness, assurance, safety.* (2) || *An acquaintance.* (3) *Also carelessness, want of care.* (1) Nos beatam vitam in animi securitate ponimus, *Cic. N. D. 1, 20.* = Ut tranquillitas animi adfit & securitas, *Id.* = Vacuitas ægritudinis, *Id.* (2) *Cod.* (3) In plur. = Somno & securitatibus jamdudum vinum profuit, *Plin. 23, 1.*

Sēcūrus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *ssimus*, sup. [*ex s, i. e. securum, & cura*] (1) *Secure, safe, quiet.* (2) *Careless, fearless, unconcerned.* (1) Si Africanæ legiones venient, securos vos reddent, *Cic. Fam. 10, 24.* § *Securior* ab hostibus, *Liv. 9, 22.* Hæc Nunquam apud vos verba feci, aut pro vobis sollicitior, aut pro me securior, *Tac. Hist. 4, 58, 1.* *Securissimus*, *Quint. 2, 1.* § In [*ταυτολογία*] vitium sæpe incidit Cicero, securus tam parvæ observationis, *Idem.* *Securus de bello*, *Liv. 36, 41.*

Sēcūs, adv. comp. *secius vel sequius.* (1) *Otherwise.* (2) *Amis.* (1) Nisi quid tua secūs sententia est, *Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 56.* Nemo dicet secūs, *Cic.* Tamen propositum nihilo secius peregit, *Nep. Attic. 22.* (2) Rectē an secius nihil ad nos, *Cic. in Pison. 28.* *Suet. Tit. 5.* ¶ *Observandum* tamen secūs & secius quantitate discrepare, quā causâ, à se dēducit *Serv. sententiam suam Accii verbis suffulcians.* Si fortē paulō quā veniam feciūs, i. e. ferius.

Sēcūs, præp. *serv. acc. id. quod secundum By, or nigh to.* § *Secus* viam, *Quint. 1, 1.*

Sed novum & sordidum hunc usum pronuntiat Charisius.

† *Sēcūs*, n. indecl. n. ant. *pro sexus.* Virile ac muliebre secus, *Sall. ap. Charis. § Muliebre secus, Aufon. fæmineum, Arnob.*

* *Sēcūtor*, ōris. m. verb. [*à sequor*] (1) || *A follower, or attendant.* (2) || *Also one who succeeds a dead man.* (3) *Also one of the sword players.* (1) *Secutor* ἀκόλουθος, *Gloss. vett.* (2) *Apul.* (3) *Cum* Graccho jussus pugnare secutor, *Juv. 8, 210.* = mirmillo.

* *Sēcūtūleia*, æ. f. [*à sequendo, ut locuteleia à loquendo*] *A woman that followeth a man up and down, Petr. c. 81.*

* *Sēcūtūrus*, a, um. part. *About to follow.* Quæque secuturum religit post terga phaselon, *Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 31.* *Conf. Liv. 45, 25.*

* *Sēcūtus*, a, um. part. [*à sequor*] (1) *That hath followed.* (2) *Trusting in; depending, or relying, on.* (1) Hæc Partim castra secuti sunt, partim domi remanserunt, *Nep. Attic. 7.* (2) *Secutus* amicitiam populi Romani, *Cæs.*

Sed, conj. (1) *But.* (2) *But also.* (3) *However.* (1) Hem, sed mane, *Ter.* (2) Non interfuit solum, sed præfuit, *Cic. Fam. 1, 8.* (3) *Sed & nostrorum gloriam percenseamus, Id.* ¶ *Sed* autem, *yea but, Plaut.* *Sed* enim, *but truly, Virg.*

* *Sēdandus*, a, um. part. *To appease, or be appeased.* *Sedandæ* eorum importunitatis gratiâ, singulis H. S. divisit, *Hirt. B. Afr. 87.*

* *Sēdātē*, adv. || iūs. comp. *Quietly, shilly, calmly, patiently.* = *Sedatē* placidēque loqui, *Cic. Orat. 27.* = *Sedatē* constanterque ferre, *Id. Sedatiūs, Amm. 25, 285.*

* *Sēdātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *An appeasing, assuaging, qualifying, or quieting; a stillness, a calm.* *Sedatio* perturbationum animi, *Cic. Offic. 2, 27.*

* || *Sēdātor*, ōris. m. *He that appeaseth, Litt. ex Stat. certē Arnob.*

* *Sēdātus*, a, um. part. (1) *Appeased, quieted.* (2) *Smooth, still.* (3) *Adj. or, comp. Sober, sedate.* (4) *Considerate.* (1) Sic bellum, quod susceperat, sedatum, *Nep. Datam. 8.* (2) § *Sedati* amnes, *Virg. Aen. 9, 30.* (3) *Animo* sedatiore scribere, *Cic. Attic. 8, 3.* (4) Hæc Ode runt sedatum celeres, *Ilor. Ep. 1, 18, 90.*

* *Sēdēcūla*, æ. f. dim. [*à sedes*] *A little seat, Cic. Attic. 4, 9.*

* *Sēdens*, tis. part. *Siting, riding, &c.* *Sedens* laetitia, pro sessili, *Mart. 10, 48, 9.* § *Sublimē* sedens, *Sil. 3, 9.*

* *Sēdentārius*, a, um. adj. *That siteth ordinarily, that worketh sitting, sedentary.* *Sedentaria* rusticæ mulieris opera non est, *Col. 12, 3.* *Sedentaria* assentiendi necessitas, *Plin. Pan. 76.*

* *Sēdentārius*, ii. m. *He that worketh at his trade sitting, as tailours, shoemakers, &c. Plaut.*

* *Sēdeo*, ēre, sēdi, ssum. nent. [*ab ἔζω, fut. secund. ἔδω, Ion. ἔδew, seder; & mutatâ asp. in s quod fieri amat*] (1) *To sit.* (2) *To tarry, abide, stay, remain, or continue; to stick fast.* (3) *To be set, or placed.* (4) *To light, or rest, upon.* (5) *To sit abroad.* (6) *To sit in judgement.* (7) *To sit still, to loiter, to be idle.* (8) *To sit handsomely, or sit one; as a garment.* (9) *To sit down before a place, to besiege.* (10) *To settle in a place, to live.* (11) *To be, or lie, upon.* (12) *To be situate in a low place.* (1) Hæc Si non ubi sedeas locus est, at est ubi ambules, *Plaut. Capt. prol. v. 12.* § *Ad* latus alicujus sedere, *Cic. in sellâ, Liv.* ¶ *in equo, to ride, Cic.* § *apud* aliquem, *Plaut.* super caput, *Quint.* supra leonem, *Plin.* post aliquem, *Hor.*

(2) *Nives* diutinae sedent, *Plin.* § *Fixum* immotumque animo sedere, *Virg. Aen. 4, 15.* (3) *Ingens* cæna sedet, *Juv. 2, 119.* (4) *Super* Valerii caput sedit corvus, *Quint.* (5) *Polypus* semina in ovis sedet, *Plin. 9, 51.* (6) *Judex* inter illos sedet simius, *Pbædr. 1, 10, 6.* (7) *An* sedere oportuit domi virginem tam grandem? *Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 38.* (8) *Ira* sedet melius toga, *Quint. 11, 3.* *Met.* § *Expertus* quā bene humeris tuis sederet imperium, *Plin. Paneg. 10.*

(9) *Sedendo* expugnaturum se urbem spem Por-

fena habebat, *Liv. 2, 12.* (10) Reliquiæ Gallorum in mediâ Asiæ parte sedebant, *Flor. 2, 11.* (11) ¶ *Memor* illius escæ, *Que simplex olim tibi federit, sat well upon the stomach, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 72.* (12) *Campo* Nola sedet, *Sil. 11, 162.*

* *Sēdes*, is. f. [*à Gr. ἔδος, sedes*] (1) *A seat, or place, to sit on.* (2) *Met. A place.* (3) *An abode, or dwelling-place; a mansion-house.* (4) *Εδφῆμος, the fundament.* (5) *A base, or foundation.* (6) *Also a sepulchre.* (7) || *The quarters where soldiers lie.* (8) || *A point in the tables, the acepoint.* (1) Omnes in iis sedibus, quæ erant sub platano, confedisce dicebat, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 7.* (2) Neque verba sedem habebunt, si rem subtraxeris, *Id. de Orat. 3, 8.* *Animi* sedes est in cerebro, *Id. Tusc. 1, 9.* *Responere* ossam in sedem suam, *Cels. 8, 10.* (3) = *Summo* imperio domicilium ac sedem præbere, *Cic. de Prov. Cons. 14.* (4) *Lacryma* sedis vitiis prodest, *Plin. 24, 7.* § *Sedes* precipua, *Id. 21, 20.* (5) *Rempub.* in suâ sede sistere, *Aug. ap. Suet. 28.* (6) ¶ *Sedibus* ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam, *Virg. Aen. 6, 371.* (7) *Veg.* (8) *Jun.*

* *Sēdicūla*, æ. f. *A little seat, Varr. Vid. Sedecula.*

* || *Sēdiculum*, i. n. *A little seat, Paul. op. Fest. 4. Sedecula.*

* *Sēdigītus*, ti. m. [*à sex, & digitus*] *He that hath six fingers on one hand, Plin. 11, 43.*

* *Sēdile*, is. n. (1) *A seat, a bench; a settle, or stool.* (2) *A roost for birds, a perch.* (1) *Vivo* sedilia saxo, *Virg. Aen. 1, 171.* (2) § *A-vium* sedilia, *Varr. R. R. 3, 5.*

* *Sēdimentum*, i. n. [*à sedendo*] *That which sinketh down to the bottom; the grounds, or dregs; sediment, Plin. 36, 10.*

Sēditio, ōnis. f. [*ex se, i. e. seorsim, & itio*] (1) *A mutiny.* (2) *Sedition, discord, debate, strife.* (3) *The stormy raging of the sea.* (1) *Magno* in populo coorta seditio, *Virg. Aen. 1, 153.* = discordia, *Cic.* § *Seditionem* concire, *Liv. 4, 48. & 52.* concitare, *Cic. pro Mur. 39.* extinguere, *Id. Attic. 5, 14.* movere, *Suet.* ¶ *Seditionem* facit lien, *my heart panteth, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 14.* (2) *Filiam* dare in seditionem, *Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 11.* (3) § *Seditio* maris, *Stat. Theb. 9, 142.*

Sēditiosē, adv. iūs. comp. *ssimē*, sup. *Contentiously, seditiously.* § *Seditiosē* interrogari, *Cic. pro Mil. 3.* *Seditiosius* agere, *Tac. Hist. 5, 12, 3.* *Seditiosissimē* dicere, *Cic. Attic. 2, 21.*

Sēditiosus, a, um. adj. *ssimus*, sup. *Seditious, factious, mutinous, tumultuous, troublesome.* = *Seditiosus & turbulentus* civis, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 11.* § *Seditiosissimus* homo, *Val. Max. 3, 8, 3.* *Conf. & Tac. 1, 44, 3.*

* *Sēdo*, āre. act. [*à sedeo, sedi, i. e. sedere facio*] (1) *To allay, or mitigate.* (2) *To ease, to rest, to assuage.* (3) *To stint, to quiet; to calm, or still.* (1) § *Satim* sedare, *Lucr. 4, 848.* jejunia, *Ov. Met. 15, 83.* flammam, *Prop. 3, 7, 5.* pulverem, *Pbædr. 2, 5, 18.* (2) *Lassitudinem* militum sedare, *Nep. Eun. 9.* (3) Hæc Aliquem motum dicendo sedare, vel excitare, *Cic. de Orat. 1.* Hæc Incendo, *Id.* Hæc Tanta mala sedavi, vel potius, iustuli, *Id. iras, Luc. 10, 54.*

* *Sēdor*, āri, ātus. pass. *To be eased, allayed, or calmed, Sall. B. Catil. 15.*

Sēduco, ēre, xi, sum. act. [*ex se, & duco*] (1) *To lead aside, or apart.* (2) *To separate, or divide.* (3) || *To seduce, to mislead, to deceive, or beguile.* (1) *Pamphilus* me solum seducit foris, *Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 69.* (2) § *Et* cum frigida mors animâ seduxerit artus, *Virg. Aen. 4, 385.* (3) *Ap. Eccl. script.* † *Ducis* ducere, corruptelarum illecebris irretire, *Cic.*

Sēducor, i. pass. *To be led aside, &c. Liv.*

Sēductio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A leading aside, or apart.* (2) || *Met. A deceiving.* (1) = *Seductiones* testium, secessionem subscriptorum animadvertabant, *Cic. pro Mur. 24.* (2) *Eccl. 4. Deceptio.*

|| Sēductor, ōris. m. verb. *A seducer, or corrupter*, Aug. † Deceptor.

|| Sēductrix, icis. f. verb. *She that deceiveth*, Aug. † Corruptela.

Sēductus, a, um. part. & adj. or comp. (1) *Led apart, taken aside, or away*. (2) *Remote, or at a distance*. (1) Singulos deinde separatim, Lælius ac Masiniam seductos obtestatur, Liv. 30, 5. Animi habent proprium quiddam, & à corpore seductum, Sen. Ep. 117. A turbâ seductior, Pers. 6, 42. (2) Suos manes, seductâ tellure, videbit, Ov. Met. 9, 406.

Sēductus, ūs. m. verb. *A void place from company; a retreat, or withdrawing place*. Hominum maximæ in seductu actiones sunt, Sen. de Tranq. 32. recessus, Liv. solitudo, recessus, Cic.

Sēdūlè. adv. *Diligently, carefully*, Col. 9, 9. † Rarò occ. Sedulo freq.

Sēdūlitas, ātis. f. (1) *Carefulness, diligence, earnestness*. (2) *Too great exactness, an overdoing a thing*. (1) Sylla sedulitatem mali poetæ duxit aliquo tamen præmio dignum, Cic. pro Arch. 10. (2) Sedulitas, stultè quem diligit, urget, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 260.

Sēdūlò. adv. (1) *Honestly, plainly*. (2) *Carefully, faithfully*. (1) Ego sedulò hunc dixisse credo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 13. (2) Aurum custo divi sedulò, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 14. † Sedulò facere, *a form in excuseing*. Vid. Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 126. & ibi Gronov.

Sēdūlus, a, um. adj. (1) *Honest*. (2) *Carefull, diligent, painfull*. (1) † Eloquentes videbare non sedulos velle conquirere, Cic. de Clar. Orat. (2) † Sedula anus, Tib. 1, 3, 84.

* Sēdum, i. n. [*à semper sedendo*, Perot.] *Houseleek, or fengreen*, Col. 11, 3. Plin. 18, 17.

|| Sēgēro, ēre, ūi. [*i. e. seorsim gero*] *To lay aside*, Litt. ex Stat.

Sēges, ētis. f. [*à serendo, Fest.*] (1) *Land silled, or sown; or ready to be sown*. (2) *Met. Standing-corn, a crop*. (3) *A cornfield*. (4) *Any thing sown like corn*. (5) *Catachr. A multitude, a flock*. (6) *Met. A harvest, a reward*. (7) *A soil, or plot*. (1) Seges dicitur, quod aratum satum est, Varr. Illa seges respondet votis Agricolæ, quæ bis solem, bis sidera sensit, Virg. Geor. 1, 47. Astrum quo segetes gauderent frugibus, Id. Ecl. 9, 48. (2) Hic segetes veniunt, illis felicius uvæ, Id. Geor. 1, 54. (3) Sternuntur segetes, Ov. & Cæs. B. G. 35. (4) Urit lini campum seges, Virg. Geor. 1, 77. Quod leguminum segetibus fatiscit, Col. 2, 14. (5) † Ferrea telorum seges, Virg. Æn. 3, 45. † Clypeata, Ov. Met. 3, 110. (6) Seges ac materia gloriæ, Cic. pro Mil. 14. (7) Prima paretur Arboribus seges, Virg. Geor. 2, 267.

Sēgesta, æ. f. *Dea segetum*, Plin. † Al. Segelia; eadem quæ Messa, Tert.

* Sēgestre, is. n. [*à σέγαστρον, quod à σέγω, tego, Varr.*] *Straw laid in a borseliter, or coach; a mat; also a sarphar, any thing to pack up merchandise in; paper, or other stuff, wherein tradesmen wrap up their several wares*, vid. Varr. L. L. 4, 35. & Lucil. ap. Non. 1, 35. Involucris chartarum segestriumque usum præbere, Plin. 13, 12.

* † Sēgestrum, i. n. *A straw bed, mat, pallet, or baffleck*, Varr. de Vit. P. R.

|| Sēgētālis, is. f. *Strawgrass*, Jun.

|| Sēgisterium, ii. n. *Drass, bugs-wash, swill*, Col. ap. Litt.

Segmen, inis. n. [*qu. semen, à seco*] *A little piece, or pareing, cut off from any thing; a shred, a slice, a chop*, vid. Plin. 13, 12. & Gell. 10, 15. Num se diductis cornetur solvere moles Segminibus? Munil. 1, 716.

|| Segmenarius, ii. m. *An embroiderer, or worker of garments with fine ornaments, or cloth of gold*, Prob. = Phrygio, Plaut.

Segmenatus, a, um. adj. ex part. (1) *Made up of divers pieces, or colours, as some think; or as others, flashed, pinked, embroidered, flowered*. (2) || *Also he that weareth garments so wrought*. (1) Segmentati cunis dor-

mire, Juu. 6, 89. ubi vid. interpr. (2) Mart. 6, 74. ubi al. semitactus; al. semitatus; al. leni: ita ut nihil de hac notione constet.

Segmentum, i. n. [*à seco, segmen*] (1) *A pareing, shred, or piece, cut off from something*. (2) *Also a collar, or ouch, about a woman's neck; a necklace of pearl*. (3) *Also a border, guard, or purfle, about a garment*. (4) || *Segmenta mundi, the parts of the world divided by lines, circles, or parallels*. (1) Plin. 36, 6. (2) Juv. 2, 124. interp. Serv. *Sed fort. in proximâ notione quis malit*. (3) Val. Max. 5, 2, 1. Quid de veste loquar? nec vos segmenta requiro, Ov. de Am. 3, 169. (4) Plin. 6, 33. exit.

† Segnipes, ēdis. *Going slowly; slow-footed, or slow paced*, Juv. 8, 67.

Segnis, e. adj. [*ex se, i. e. sine, & ignis, i. e. vita, Serv.*] ior, comp. || *Isimus, sup. (1) Dull, heavy, slothfull, slow, lazy*. (2) *Cowardly, fearfull*. (3) *Barren, unfruitfull*. (1) † Laudat promptos, segniores castigat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 3. † Bonus tantum segnior sit, ubi negligas, at malus improbius, Sall. B. J. 36. † Segnior ad imperandum, Cic. pro Font. 3. = *Probus puer ab illo segni & jacente plurimum abest*, Quint. † Segnis occasionum, Tac. Ann. 16, 14. (2) Agite, juvenes, capite ferrum, aut haurire poculum, si segnior mors juvat, Liv. || *Lana segnissima corporis extimentum*, Apul. Apol. p. 495. (3) Horret segnis in agris Carduus, Virg. Geor. 1, 151. interp. Serv.

† Segnitas, ātis. f. *Sloveness, dullness, sluggishness, sloth, lazyness*, Acc. ap. Non. 2, 808. † Segnitias.

Segniter, adv. ius, comp. || *Isimè, sup. Negligently, slothfully, dreamingly, with delay, coldly*. † Segniter omnia agere, Liv. 2, 58. Segniter hæ voces acceptæ, Tac. Ann. 11, 26. Comititia nihilo segnius perficiunt, Liv. 7, 18. † Segnissimè torpore, Cassiod.

Segnitia, æ. & Segnitias, ei. f. *Sloth, lazyness, barrenness*. † Nihil loci est segnitie, neque socordie, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 1. = *Castigemus segnitiam hominum & inertiam*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 41.

Sēgrēgandus, a, um. part. *To be severed, or separated*. Segreganda est à me mater, aut uxor, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 40.

|| Sēgrēgatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A laying apart*, Tert. † Separatio.

|| Sēgrēgator, ōis. m. verb. *He that separateth*, Tert. † Qui segregat.

Sēgrēgātūrus, a, um. part. *About to separate*. Publicam causam à privatorum culpâ segregaturus, Liv. 45, 23.

Sēgrēgātus, a, um. part. *Separated, parted*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28.

Sēgrēgo, āre. act. [*à segrex, qu. seorsim à grege ago*] (1) *To take out of the flock*. (2) *To sever, separate, alienate, or put away*. (1) *Exemplum desidero, quod tamen fort. ap. rei rusticæ script. inv.* (2) = † *Te obtestatur ne abs te hanc segreges, neu deferas*, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 56. † Segrega sermonem, prate to yourself, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 136. † Segregare ab se culpam, Id. Trin. 2, 42. aliquem à numero civium, Cic. pro Arch. 20. è senatu, Plaut. Moss. 5, 1, 9. Virtutum à summo bono segregare, Cic. de Fin. 3, 9.

Sēgrēgor, āri. pass. *To be separated*. † A numero civium segregari, Cic. = Sejungi, seque gregari, Lucr. 1, 453. per tmesin.

|| Sēgrēgus, a, um. adj. *Retired from company, or living apart*, Recent. † Seductus.

Segrex, ēgis. c. g. [*ex se, & grex*] *Severed from the flock, or company; solitary*. † Segregem vitam, Sen. de Benef. 4, 18. † Solitarius, Cic.

Sēgullum, i. n. [*ab Hebr. סגול segulla, peculium*] *A kind of earth, or mark, on the top of ground, that discovereth a vein of gold beneath*. Aurum qui quærent, ante omnia segullum tollunt, Plin. 33, 4.

Seja, æ. f. *Dea sationis, ab ant. seo, svi*. Vid. Plin. 18, 2.

* || Seirāsis, is. f. [*σειράσις, Gr. à σείρω,*

capitis inflammatione laboro] *An inflammation in the head*, Litt. ex Cels.

|| Sejūgatio, ōnis. f. *A separation*, Aug. † Separatio, sejunctio.

Sejūgātus, a, um. part. *Parted, severed, separated*, Cic. Div. 1, 32.

|| Sejūges, um. c. g. pl. [*ex se, & jugum*] (1) *Unyoked*. (2) *Parted*. (1) *Felt*. (2) † Sejuges gentes ad unum morem conjugare, Solin. † Conjugus, Plin. † Separatus, sejunctus.

Sejūgi, ōrum. m. pl. *five Sejūges, sc. equi*. [*ex sex, & jugum*] *Six horses in a team, or coach*, Plin. 34, 5. Liv. 38, 35.

|| Sejūgo, āre. act. [*ex se, & jugo*] *To unyoke, to uncouple, to sever, or separate; to put apart*. Vid. Sejugatus.

† Sejūctè. adv. *Severally*, Litt. ex Plaut.

|| Sejūctim. adv. *Severally*, Litt. ex Col.

Sejūctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A separating, or putting asunder*. † Sejūctio & reditus ad propositum, Cic. de Orat. 3, 53.

|| Sejūctor, ōris. m. verb. *He that parteth asunder*, Aug. † Qui sejungit.

Sejūctus, a, um. part. *Put asunder*. † Si hoc toto tempore, quo sejuncti fuimus, & unâ & Romæ fuissetus, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. = *Sejunctum, & seietum à corpore*, Lucr. 1, 432. = *Semota & sejuncta natura divum à rebus nostris*, Id. ibid. 59. † *A lege sejunctum, & cum vestra severitate conjunctum*, Cic. pro Cæl. 30.

Sejungendus, a, um. part. *To be put apart*. Sejungendus ex numero civium, Cic. in Vatin. 10.

Sejungo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex se, & jungo*] *To disjoin, to separate, to sever, or part and put asunder*. Fortunam nemo ab inconstantia sejungit, Cic. N. D. 3, 24.

Sejungor, i. pass. *To be separated*. Dummodo ista tua privata sit calamitas, & à reipublicæ periculo sejungatur, Cic. Catil. 1, 9.

Sēlāgo, gnis. f. [*ex se, & lego, quodd certoritu seligeretur*] *An herb like sawin, much used by the Druids for all eye-sores; hedge hyssop*, Plin. 24, 21.

|| Selah, vel Sela. [*i. e. מלח diapsalma, Jun. & Drus.*] *A note of musick used especially in the psalms; some take it for a note of observation, some for a kind of pause, some for the lifting up of the voice*.

Sēlecti, ōrum. m. pl. *Special officers in Rome so called*, Plin. 33, 2.

Sēlectio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à seligo*] *A culling, or choosing, out; a laying apart by itself*. † Seleccio rerum, Cic. de Fin. 3, 9.

|| Sēlector, ōris. m. verb. *He that chooseth out*, Litt. ex Plin. † Elector, Ad Herenn.

Sēlectus, a, um. part. *Chosen out from among others, and laid apart; culled, choice, select*. † Selecti judices, Cic. pro Cluent. 43. Selectæ brevèsque sententiæ, Id. N. D. 1, 50.

* Sēlēniacus, a, um. adj. [*σεληνιακός, Gr. à σελήνη, luna*] *Mad, or lunatick*, Trall. Lat. Cerritus, lymphatus.

* Sēlēnites, æ. m. [*σεληνίτης, Gr. ab eodem*] *A stone as is said in Arabia, wherein is a white, which decreaseth and increaseth with the moon*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Sēlēnitium, i. n. [*ex eodem themate*] *A kind of ivy*, Plin. 16, 34.

Sēlēnium, i. n. *A sort of excellent wheat*, Plin. 18, 7.

* Sēlibra, æ. f. [*ex semi, & libra*] *Half a pound, six ounces*. † Selibra farris, Col. 12, 20. & Mart. 4, 46.

Sēlīgo, ēre, lēgi, ctum. act. [*ex se, & lego*] *To choose out, to pick and lay aside, to cull*. Omnia expendet & seliget, Cic. de Orat. 15. † Seligere quæ secundum naturam sunt, quæ contra rejicere, Id. de Fin. 3, 9.

* Sēlīquastrum, i. n. [*à sedendo*] *A stool to sit on*, Varr. L. L. 4, 28.

* Sella, æ. f. [*à sedendo*] (1) *A seat, a chair*. (2) *A bench*. (3) *A saddle*. (1) *Datin' ipsi sellam, ubi affidat citò*, Plaut. † Duabus sellis federe, Prov. *To hold with the bare and run with the bound*, Sen. Contr. 2, 18. Sella familiarica,

amiliatica, *closefoot*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13. Vid. Scal. Conject. p. 198. (2) Qui ordo ad prætoris sellam, prætoris isto, solitus sit convenire, Cic. Verr. 3, 46. ¶ Sella curulis, a chair of state, Id. Verr. 5, 14. Sella gestatoria, a sedan, Suet. Nerv. 26. (3) ¶ Sella aurea, Prop. 4, 11. Vid. Veg. de Re Veterin. 1, 56.

* Sellaria, æ. f. (1) A place wherein were forms and stools for men to sit on, a hall to meet in. (2) An apartment for secret lust. (1) Violentia in sellariis domus aureæ disposita, Plin. 34, 8. (2) Sellariam excogitavit, sedem arcanarum libidinum, Suet. Tib. 43.

* Sellariolus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to sitting.* ¶ Sellariola popina, a rippling house, where people sit and keep company together; such as our coffeehouses, Mart. 5, 71.

* Sellula, æ. f. dim. [à sella] A little seat, Tac. Hist. 3, 65.

* Sellularius, a, um. adj. *Sedentary.* ¶ Sellularius quæstus, gains got by sedentary arts, Gell. 3, 1.

* Sellularius, ii. m. [à sellula] That worketh at his trade sitting. Opificum vulgus, & sellularii, Liv. 8, 20.

¶ Semaxius, i. m. tunicâ molestâ indutus, Tert. quod axi semissili alligaretur, V.

* Sembella, æ. f. [qu. semilibella] Half a pound; also a small coin, Varr. L. L. 4, 36.

Semel, adv. [à simile, vel à simul, qu. simul, i. e. unâ, non divisim, Beem.] (1) Once. (2) Never but once. (3) Once for all. (4) All together, all at once. (5) ¶ At length. (1) Satis semel sum deceptus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 99. ¶ Semel atque iterum, Cic. pro Font. 8. (2) Semel ait se in vitâ pertimuisse, tum cum à ne-reus factus est, Id. (3) Cum facillè exorari, Cæsar, tum semel exorari soles, Id. pro Deiot. 3. (4) Denique ut semel omnia complectar, Quint. (5) Ut verò semel attingam primordia rerum, Marcell. ViEt.

Semen, inis, n. [à fero, sevi, sevimen, semen, ut à novi, novimen, nomen] (1) Seed; a corn, or grain; a kernel. (2) A graft, or set; an imp, a slip, a cion. (3) A breed, or race; a quality. (4) An original, rise, or cause. (5) ¶ Also a kind of corn called spelt. (1) Terra semen sparsum excipit, Cic. de Senect. 15. Semina stirpium ac arborum, Id. ibid. (2) Neu ferro læde retuso Semina, Virg. Geor. 2, 302. (3) Tullia regio semine orta, Liv. 1, 47. = Virtus quæ propria est Romani generis ac seminis, Cic. in Rull. conf. Suet. Cal. 25. Naturæ sequitur femina quisque suæ, Prop. 3, 8. (4) Hujus luctuosissimi belli semen fœst, Cic. Philipp. 2, 23. = Virtutum igniculi & femina, Id. (5) Litt. ex Plin.

¶ Sementatio, onis, f. verb. A bringing forth seed, Hier. ¶ Sementatio.

Sementarius, a, um. part. That will grow to seed. ¶ Heibæ sementaturæ, Plin. 18, 28.

Sementicus, a, um. adj. That may be sown, Plin. 18, 7.

Sementinus, a, um. adj. *Belonging, or last-ing, to seedtime.* ¶ Sementina pyra, Cato, c. 7.

Sementis, is, f. (1) A sowing. (2) Seed time. (3) ¶ Also corn sown. (1) ¶ Sementes maximas facere, Cæf. B. G. 1. Ut sementim feceris, ita & metes, Cic. de Orat. 2, 65. (2) Prima sementis rariùs serere permittit, novissima spissius postulat, Col. 2, 9. (3) In sementes fortè confederat tempestiviores, Gell. 2, 29.

Sementivus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to winter seedtime.* ¶ Sementiva sint, triticum, &c. Ver-na vero, milium, panicum, Plin. 18, 7. ¶ Sementivæ feriæ, Varr. L. L. 5, 2. & R. R. 1, 2. al. sementinæ. ¶ Sementiva dies, a feast after seedtime, on no stated day, Ov. Fast. 1, 658. & deinceps.

Semento, ñe. act. [à semen] To bring forth seed, to run up to seed; hinc sementaturus, q. v.

† Sementum, i. n. Seed sown, seedtime, the act of sowing, Litt. ex Varr. sed q.

* Semermus, a, um. adj. [vid. semiermis] Unarmed, Tac. 1, 68, 4. & 3, 45, 30.

Semestris, re. adj. [quod est sex mensium, qu. semestris, it. pro semimestris] (1) Of six months, or half a year. (2) ¶ Also of half the month. (1) ¶ Semestris dictatura, Liv. 9, 34. Semestre regnum, Cic. Attic. 10, 8. (2) ¶ Semestris luna, the full moon in the middle of the month, Apul. Met. 11, p. 361.

* Semesius, a, um. adj. [ex femi, & edo] Half eaten. ¶ Offa semesa, Virg. Æn. 8, 297. Pifces semesi, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 81.

Semet. accus. à suimet, [ex se, & met. syllabica adjectione] Himself, herself, themselves, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 78.

* Semi, indecl. [à Gr. ἡμί, quod similiter usurp. in comp. ut, semibos, semicaper, semianimus] Half.

Semiacerbus, a, um. adj. [ex femi, & acerbus] But half ripe. ¶ Semiacerbæ uvæ, Pall. Sept. Tit. 13.

¶ Semiadōpertilis, le. adj. Half shut. ¶ Al. leg. semiadōpertulus, half open, Litt. ex Apul.

* Semiagrestis, e. adj. [ex femi, & agrestis] Half wild, half clownish, A. ViEt. 3, 39.

Semiambustus, a, um. part. Half burnt about, scorched, or singed. ¶ Semiambustum cadaver, Suet. Col. 59. Sil. 2, 681. 14, 64.

¶ Semiamicus, a, um. part. Half clothed. Humi sedebat scissili palliastro semiamicus, Apul. Met. 1, p. 11.

¶ Semiampūtatus, a, um. part. Half cut off, Apul. Met. 1, p. 8. ¶ Semiputatus.

* Semiānimis, me. adj. & Semiānimus, a, um. & Semiānimis, [ex femi, & animus] Half dead, in a swoon. Cum semiānimis de templo elatus esset, Nep. Pausan. 5. ¶ Corpus semiānimus, Liv. 28, 23. conf. Stat. Theb. 2, 83. Semanimem invenire conjugem, Ov. Met. 7, 845.

Semiāpertus, a, um. part. Half open. Semiāpertus portarum foribus, Liv. 26, 39. ¶ Semiāperta janua, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 4.

Semiāstus, a, um. part. [ex femi, & astus] Half roasted, or broiled. Reliquiæ semiāsti regis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44. ex poetâ.

† Semiātratus, a, um. part. Wearing half black, in half mourning, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 298.

* Semiābarbatus, a, um. [ex femi, & barbarus] Half a barbarian, Suet. Cæs. 76.

* ¶ Semiābos, ōvis, m. [ex femi, & bos] That is half an ox, Ov. Trist. 4, 7, 18.

¶ Semiācanus, a, um. adj. Half gray. ¶ Comæ semicanæ, Apul. Met. 9, p. 298.

Semiācānāiculus, i. m. The exterior hollow-ness of a pillar, Vitruv. 4, 3.

* ¶ Semiācaper, ri. m. [ex femi, & caper] That is half goat. Pan semicaper, Ov. Met. 14, 513.

* ¶ Semiācentussis, is, f. [ex femi, & centussis] Half a hundred, or fifty pounds, weight, Litt. ex Prud. ¶ Dimidiatus centussis.

* Semiācinetium, i. n. A woman's, or tradesman's apron, Mart. 14, 153. in lemmate.

* ¶ Semiācinetorium, ii. n. An apron that cometh half way about one, Liv. ap. Litt. sed non inven.

* ¶ Semiācingo, ñre, xi. act. [ex femi, & cingo] To half gird, Litt. ex R. f-d ampliandum.

* Semiācirculāris, re. adj. [ex femi, & ¶ circularis] Of the form of a half circle, half round, semicircular, Col. 5, 2.

* Semiācirculāris, a, um. adj. [ex femi, & ¶ circulatus] Of a half round, Cels. 7, 26.

* Semiācirculus, i. m. [ex femi, & circulus] Half a circle, a semicircle, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20. Conf. Col. 5, 2.

* ¶ Semiāclausus, a, um. part. [ex femi, & clausus] Half shut, or closed. Ore semiclauso balbutiens, Apul. Met. 10, p. 325.

Semiācoctus, a, um. part. Half boiled, or soden; parboiled. ¶ Ordeum semiācoctum, Col. 8, 5. Conf. Plin. 18, 11.

¶ Semiāconspicius, a, um. adj. Half conspicuous, Apul. Met. 3, p. 72.

Semicrematus, a, um. part. Half burnt. ¶ Membra semicremata, Ov. Ibis, 634. thura, Mart. 11, 55.

Semicremus, a, um. adj. Half burnt. ¶ Semicremus stipes, Ov. Met. 12, 287.

Semicrudus, a, um. adj. Half raw. Lupini semicrudi conteruntur, Col. 6, 25.

* Semiācubitilis, le. adj. [ex femi, & cubitalis] Half a cubit long. Bipalme spiculum hastili semicubitali infixum erat, Liv. 42, 65.

* ¶ Semiācubitus, i. m. [ex femi, & cubitus] Half a cubit, Litt. ex Vitr.

* Semiādea, æ. f. [ex femi, & dea] A demigodess. Semidea, Val. Flacc. 6, 223.

* ¶ Semiādens, i. m. [ex femi, & deus] A demy-god, Ov. Met. 1, 192. & alibi.

* ¶ Semiādiāmeter, tri. m. [ex femi, & diāmeter] Half the diameter, a right line drawn from the centre to the circumference, Geometris condonandum.

* Semiādigītālis, e. adj. [ex femi, & digītālis] Half a finger's length, or breadth, Vitr. 10, 21.

* Semiādoctus, a, um. part. [ex femi, & doctus] A smatterer, half learned, Cic. de Orat. 2, 42.

¶ Semiādōcium, ii. n. A vessel containing half a tun, a pipe, Med. Gr.

* Semiāarmis, & Semiāarmis, me. adj. [ex femi, & arma] Half armed. Ex agrestium semiermi turbā, Liv. 30, 28. vid. & 25, 19. Semiermæque manum sternendam objicerat hosti, Sil. 12, 467.

Semiāfactus, a, um. part. Half made. ¶ Semifacta opera, Tac. Ann. 15, 7, 3.

Semiāfāstigium, ii. n. Half the top of a house, Vitr. 7, 5.

Semiāfer, & Semiāferus, ñra, ñrum. adj. [ex femi, & ferus] Half beast, or half wild. Semifer Centaurus, Ov. Met. 2, 633. Semiferæ hominum species, Lucr. 2, 701. Centauri, Luc. 6, 386.

Semiāformis, me. adj. [ex femi, & forma] (1) Semicircular. (2) Half formed, or skaped. (1) Semiāformis lunæ species, Col. 2, 25. (2) ¶ Semiformes pulli, Id. 8, 5.

Semiāfultus, a, um. part. Half under set, or flayed up. ¶ Subsellio semiāfultus extremo, sitting but upon one buttock, Mart. 5, 14.

Semiāfūnium, i. n. A halfrope, Cato, 135.

Semiāgermānus, a, um. adj. Half a German, Liv. 21, 38.

Semiāgræcus, a, um. adj. Half a Greek, Varr. R. R. 1, 2.

Semiāgravis, ve. adj. Half asleep; drowsy, or heavy, with wine. Magna pars semigraves potabant, Liv. 25, 24.

Semiāgro, ñre. neut. To depart and go to another place. Reprehenditis à patre quod semi-gravit, Cic. pro Cæs. 7.

* Semiāhians, tis. part. [ex femi, & hians] Half open, or gaping half way. Semihante labellio Rideat, Catull. 59, 220. ¶ Semihantes adhuc compressit labias, Apul. Met. 10, p. 343.

Semiāhomo, inis. c. g. (1) Half man. (2) Also the root of the mandrake. (1) ¶ Semihomo Cacus, Virg. Æn. 8, 194. Semihomines inter Nasamonas, Sil. 11, 180. (2) Semihomines mandragoræ flores, Col. 10, princ.

* Semiāhōra, æ. f. [ex femi, & hora] Half an hour. In semihorâ curriculum egisti, Cic. pro C. Rab. 3.

Semiānānis, ne. adj. Half empty, half full; as the moon in the first quarter, Luna in tri-quetro semianani ambitur orbe, Plin. 2, 18. ¶ Al. leg. seminanis.

Semiājūgūrum, i. n. Half an acre of land, Col. 5, 1.

* ¶ Semiālacer, ñra, ñrum. adj. [ex femi, & lacer] Half torn, Ov. Met. 7, 344.

* ¶ Semiālautus, a, um. part. [ex femi, & lautus] Half washed, Catull. 51, 2. ¶ Sed Scal. aliter. Vid. Semiāplatus.

Semiāliber, ñra, ñrum. adj. Half free. Semiliberi saltem sinus, Cic. Attic. 13, 31. conf. Col. 5, 1.

Sēmīlīxa, æ. m. *Half a drudge, scullion, or slave.* § *Statorius sēmīlīxa*, *Liv.* 30, 28.

Sēmīmādīdus, a, um. adj. *Half wit.* Ager exiguis nimbis sēmīmadidus, *Col.* 2, 4.

Sēmīmārīnus, a, um. adj. *Belonging partly to the sea, and partly to the land.* Scylliæ sēmīmārīnis corporibus, *Lucr.* 5, 890.

Sēmīmas, āris. c. g. (1) *An eunuch; any creature, or beast, gelded.* (2) *An hermaphrodite.* (1) § *Sēmīmaris capri*, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9, oves, *Ov. Fast.* 588. (2) Ante omnia abominati sēmīmares, *Liv.* 31, 12. § *Vir.* *Ov.* 4, 380.

* *Sēmīmēōpium*, ii. n. [ex sēmi, & meto pium] *Half the metopium*, *Vitr.* 4, 3.

§ *Sēmīmīnīma*, æ. f. *A crotch, Music.*

§ *Sēmīmītra*, æ. f. *An ornament for the head, a small coif.* *Ulp.*

§ *Sēmīmōdius*, i. m. *Half a bushel*, *Jun.* † *Sēmīdius*, *Juv.*

Sēmīmōrtuus, a, um. part. [ex sēmi, & mortuus] *Half dead.* § *Membra sēmīmōrtua*, *Catull.* 51, 15.

Sēmīnālis, le. adj. [à semen] *That belongs to sowing, or seed.* § *Fruentum sēmīnale*, *Col.* 11, 2. || & *Sēmīnale membrum*, in *Priap.*

Sēmīnānis, e, adj. *Half void, or empty*, *Plin.* 2, 18. *Vid.* *Sēmīnānis*.

Sēmīnārium, ii. n. [à semino] (1) || *A seed-plot, a seminary, a place where plants are set to be removed; a nursery, or nurse-garden; a tree whereof plants, or grafts, are taken.* (2) *Met.* *The first original, or chief cause, of any business.* (1) Quod si quis ex sēmīnatio, id est, stupitus arborum transulerit, &c. *Lege* 9 § 6. *Dig. de Ujufu.* (2) = *Principium urbis*, & quasi sēmīnarium reipub. *Cic. Offic.* 2, 17. § *triumphorum*, *Id.* in *Pison.* 40. *senatus*, *Liv.* 42, 61.

Sēmīnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The act of sowing, or breeding.* Ad sēmīnationem onagrus idoneus, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 6.

Sēmīnātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A sower, a maker, an effector.* (2) *An author, or procurer, of something.* (1) = *Omnium rerum sēmīnator & fator, & educator & altor est mundus*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 34. (2) *Sēmīnator omnium malorum*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 26.

Sēmīnāus, a, um. part. *Begotten, or conceived.* Decimo post mense nascitur puer, quā sēmīnatus, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 20.

* *Sēmīnēx*, nēcis. c. 3. [ex sēmi, & nex] *Half dead, or half slain.* Sēmīnēcem aliquem domum remittere, *Liv.* 23, 15. § *Artus sēmīnēcēs*, *Ov. Metam.* 1, 228. *oculi*, *Id.* *conf.* *Sil.* 4, 162.

Sēmīnium, ii. n. (1) *Seed of all kinds.* (2) *Meton.* *A race, kind, or flock; a breed.* (1) Non hic verres suo sēmīnio quanquam imperiturus est, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 68. (2) *Certa suo sēmīne sēmīnioque Vis leonum crevit*, *Lucr.* 3, 746. Quo sint sēmīnio pcedes quærendum, *Col.* 2, 1.

Sēmīno, āre. act. [à semen] (1) *To sow.* (2) *To breed.* (1) Non sēmīnare antequam occiderint *Verpīæ*, *Col.* 2, 8. (2) *Sēmīnare inularum genus*, *Col.* 6, 36.

Sēmīnor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be sown, or bred.* Nullius agricolæ cultu stupis tam diuturna, quā pōtæ versu sēmīnari potest, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 1.

§ *Sēmīnōsus*, a, um. adj. *Abounding with seed*, *Priap.* 51, 17.

Sēmīnūdus, a, um. adj. *Half naked.* Confulēs propē sēmīnudi sub jugum missi, *Liv.* Rex propē sēmīnudus fugiens, *Id.* 24, 49.

§ *Sēmīobrūius*, a, um. part. *Half overwhelmed*, *Apul. Met.* 9, 4, 271.

Sēmīorbis, is. m. *Half the globe, or world*, *Sen. N. Q.* 1, 8.

Sēmīpāgānus, a, um. adj. *Half a rustick, or clown*, *Perf. Prol.* 6.

* *Sēmīpēdālis*, le. adj. [ex sēmi, & pedalis] *Half a foot square, or in height, &c.* *Col.* 11, 3. *Vitr.* 10, 10.

* *Sēmīpēdāneus*, a, um. adj. [ex sēmi, &

pedaneus] *Of half a foot.* § *Sēmīpedanea terra*, *Col.* 4, 1.

Sēmīpēfectus, a, um. part. *Half finished*, *Suet. Calig.* 21.

* *Sēmīpes*, ēdis. m. [ex sēmi, & pes] (1) || *Having but half a foot, or leg.* (2) *The measure of half a foot.* (1) *Prud. Peristeph.* 2, 150. (2) *Varr.* 3, 8, 1. & *Col.* 3, 19.

* || *Sēmīphālārica*, æ. f. [ex sēmi, & phalarica] *A weapon, half a phalarica*, q. d. a half pike, *Cell.* 10, 25.

Sēmīpīscīna, æ. f. *A half fishpond*, *Varr. R.* 1, 13.

Sēmīplācentīnus, a, um. adj. *Half a Placentine, or half pleasant*, *Cic. in Pison.* 1: *jocose.*

Sēmīplēnus, a, um. adj. *Half full.* Decem naves sēmīplēnæ, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 25.

† *Sēmīplōtus*, a, um. part. *Short, fat.* § *Sēmīplota crura*, *Catull.* 52, 2. ex *Scal.* *lect.* & *interp.* § *Al. leg.* *sēmīlota*, *quod vid.*

* *Sēmīpuella*, æ. f. [ex sēmi, & puella] *Half a girl.* Tres volucres, tres sēmīdeæ, tres sēmīpuellæ, *Auson. Gripp.* 21.

Sēmīpūtātus, a, um. part. *Half cut, or pruned.* § *Sēmīputata vitis*, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 70.

§ *Sēmīquīnārius*, a, um. adj. *Semiquinaria divisio; casuræ genus, cum pōtē duos pedes relinquitur syllaba partem orationis terminans; sic dict. quod constat ex duobus pedibus & sēmīssē, quod est dimidium 5 pedum; ut, Arma virumque cano*, *Cal.*

* *Sēmīrāsus*, a, um. part. [ex sēmi, & rasus] *Half shaven, or scraped*, *Catull.* 57, 5.

Sēmīrēductus, a, um. part. *Half retired, turned on one side with a half face.* *Venus pubem Protegitur lævā sēmīrēducta manu*, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 614.

Sēmīrēfēctus, a, um. part. *Half refuted, or repaired.* *Classis sēmīrēfēcta*, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 176.

§ *Sēmīrōtundum*, i. n. subst. *A half round*, *Apul. Met.* 11, p. 366. † *Hēmīphærium*.

§ *Sēmīrōtundus*, a, um. adj. *Oval*, *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 143.

Sēmīrūtus, a, um. part. [ex sēmi, & ruo] *Half destroyed, or cast down.* § Plus negotii fuit cum sēmīrūtā Carthagine, quā integrā, *Flor.* 2, 15. § *Sēmīrutis tectis*, *Luc.* 1, 24. *Urbis sēmīruta*, *Liv.* 5, 49. *Sēmīrutis tectis pendent mœnia*, *Luc.* 1, 24.

* *Sēmīs*, indecl. [ab ἡμισ] *Half.* *Ionice columnæ octo sēmīs diametros crassitudinis constituerunt*, *Vitr.* 4, 1. *Latus pedes duos sēmīs*, *Id.* 5, 1.

Sēmīs, issis. m. [ex sēmi, & as] *Half a pound, a quinarius; half the as.* Ut, remissis sēmīssibus & trientibus, quinta propē pars vectigalium tolleretur, *Cic. pro Sext.* 25.

* † *Sēmīsenex*, sēnis. c. g. [ex sēmi, & senex] *Half an old man*, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 54. § *Sed de latione non constat.*

Sēmīsepultus, a, um. part. *Half buried.* § *Offa sēmīsepulta*, *Ov. Epist.* 1, 55.

Sēmīsiccus, a, um. adj. *Half dry.* *Vellendi sunt ihalli adhuc sēmīsicci*, *Pallad. Febr.* 24.

§ *Sēmīsicilicus*, i. m. *Half a sikel, a dram, or groat*, *Litt. ex Pall.*

Sēmīsomnis, s. adj. & *Sēmīsomnus*, a, um. *Half asleep and half awake.* Sēmīsomni spectabant, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1, 3. Cū is etiam tum sēmīsomnis stupebat, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 16. Ex convivio propē sēmīsomnus raptus sum, *Liv.* 30, 5. Multos in ipsis cubilibus sēmīsomnos hausit flamma, *Id. ibid.*

§ *Sēmīsonans*, tis. adj. *Half sounding.* § *Sēmīsonanter literæ, the liquids*, *Apul. de Mundo*, p. 732. † *Sēmīvocales.*

Sēmīstōpitus, a, um. part. *Half fallen asleep.* Pars sēmīstōpitos hostes, cædunt, *Liv.* 35, 29. edente *Græv.* sed *Gronov.* sēmīsomnos. § *Adferiur etiam ex Ovid. sed reclamante quantitate tertiæ syllabæ, in quibus locis legendum videtur sēmīsupinus.*

§ *Sēmīstālis*, is. f. *Usury at six in the hundred*, *Ap. JCC.*

§ *Sēmīstālis*, e. adj. *Belonging to half the whole.* § *Usuræ sēmīstāles*, *JCC.* *Vid.* *Sēmīstis.*

§ *Sēmīstārius*, a, um. adj. *Hæres sēmīstārius, qui est hæres ex sēmīssē, Hottom.* † *Hæres ex sēmīssē.*

Sēmīssis, is. f. *Half a pound weight, six ounces, the half of any thing.* § *Sēmīssis patrimonii*, *Quint.* *Sēmīsses usurati*, *Col.* 3, 3, 1. § *Sēmīssium usura*, *Id.* the two hundredth part of the principal monthly.

Sēmīssis, e. adj. *Of small value, good for little.* || *Homo sēmīssis*, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 10, 3.

Sēmīsupīnus, a, um. adj. *Half with the face upward.* Cū jacet in dextrum sēmīsupīna latus, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 788.

Sēmīta, æ. f. [qu. sēmīter; quia angustē ibant, *Varr.*] (1) *A narrow way, a footpath, an alley, in a city.* (2) *A way.* (1) § Ego porrō illius sēmītā feci viam, *Phædr.* 3, prol. 39. § *De viā in sēmītā degressi, to leave the right for the wrong*, *Plaut. Cal.* 3, 5, 40. In rectā redire sēmītā, *to come to rights*, *Id.* *Cal.* 2, 8, 33. (2) = *Intelligetis hanc pecuniam quā viā modō v. sa est exire ab ipso, eādē sēmītā revertisse*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 23.

§ *Sēmītāes Dī* [*Lares publici, quod in sēmītis statuerentur; dicti Compitales & Viales, eādē de causā*] *The public Lares*, *A. R. Priap.*

Sēmītārius, a, um. adj. *Of a path-way, or that haunth pathways.* § *Sēmītarii mœchi, common whores*, *Catull.* 35, 16. § *Devia scorta*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 11, 21.

§ *Sēmītātīm*, adv. *From one part to another, by pathways.* *Sēmītātīm fugi, atque effugi*, *Titin ap. Chirif.*

Sēmītātus, a, um. part. *Divided as it were into parts*, *Mart.* 6, 74.

* || *Sēmītectus*, a, um. part. [ex sēmi, & tectus] (1) *Half covered* (2) *Armed by halves.* (1) *Apul. Met.* 4, 120. (2) *Amm.*

* *Sēmītertīāna*, æ. f. *sc. febris.* [ex sēmi, & tertianus] *A kind of ague mixed of a tertian and a quotidian*, *Cell.* 3, 8.

Sēmītō, āre. act. *To make paths; to divide into parts, or lanes.* *Plin.* 17, 22.

* || *Sēmītōnium*, ii. n. [ex sēmi, & tonus] *A half tone*, *Boët.*

* *Sēmītītus*, a, um. part. [ex sēmi, & tero] *Half brayed, or pounded; half bruised, threshed by halves.* § *Sēmītīta frumenta*, *Col.* 1, 6.

Sēmīviētus, a, um. adj. *Half withered.* § *Sēmīviētæ uvæ*, *Col.* 12, 16.

Sēmīvir, vīri. m. *Half man, an eunuch, one of Cybele's priests*, *Juv.* 6, 512. Cū sēmīviro comitatu, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 215. tyrannus, *Luc.* 9, 152. § *Sēmīvir Achivus*, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 347. armiger, *Id.* 6, 694.

* *Sēmīvīvus*, a, um. part. [ex sēmi, & vivus] *Half alive.* *Parhi Sibulum sēmīvivum reliquerunt*, *Cic. Att.* 7, 2.

* || *Sēmīvīncīa*, æ. f. *Vid.* *Sēmīvīncīa.*

* *Sēmīvōcālis*, le. adj. [ex sēmi, & vocalis] *Half sounding.* § *Sēmīvocale instrumentum*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 17.

Sēmīvūlāndus, a, um. part. *To be half burnt*, *Suet. Tib.* 75.

Sēmīvūlātus, a, um. part. *Half burnt, roasted, broiled, or scorched.* *Cadaver infelicissimis lignis sēmīvūlātum*, *Cic. pro Mil.* 13.

Sēmīvūsus, vel *Sēmīustus*, a, um. part. *Half burnt*, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 91. *Corpus sēmīustum fulmine*, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 578. § *Sēmīusta fax*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 167.

* *Sēmīzōnārius*, ii. m. [ex sēmi, & zonarius] *A maker, or seller, of aprons, or kirtles*, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 42.

Sēmō, ōnis. m. [qu. sēmīhomo, ut nemo, qu. ne homo] *A god of the lower rank, such as Priapus, Vertumnus, &c. were, vid.* *Ov. Fast.* 6, 214. || Also *Janus* so called [quod sēmīnio præsist] *Aug. Vid.* *Fulgent. de vocibus ant.*

Sēmōdiālis, le. adj. § *Sēmōdiālis placenta*, as big as half a bushel, *Cato*, 76.

Sēmōdius, ii. m. *Half a bushel.* § *Sēmōdius scobis*, *Juv.* 14, 67. *conf.* *Col.* 11, 2.

§ *Sēmōtē*, adv. *Aside, apart*, *Ap. recent.* † *Seorsim.*

Sēmōtus, a, um. part. *Put aside, removed.* = *Sēmōta*

Semota à rebus nostris sejunctaque, *Lucr.* 1, 59. tellus, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 642.

Sēmōvendus, a, um. part. *To be removed.* Strato ab eā disciplinā omnino semovendus est, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 9.

Sēmōveo, ēre, vi, ōtum. act. [*seorsum moveo*] *To remove, or put aside; to withdraw, to put away.* Discipulum semidoctum abs te semoves, *Plaut. Afin.* 1, 3, 74. = Segrege, *Cic. de Har. Resp.*

* Semper. adv. temp. [*ex ἀπαιρέτης, unde διαπαιρέτης, continuū*] *Allways, continually, from time to time, for ever.* Rectē semper ego has nuptias fugi, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 27. Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 613.

Semperlētitas, ātis. f. *Accustomed gentleness, or mildness.* *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 4. Sic Donat. conjunctē.

* Sempervivum, i. n. [*ex semper, & vivus*] *The herb house-leek, sea-green, or aygreen.* *Plin.* 25, 13.

|| Sempiternē, & Smpiternū. adv. *For ever, everlastingly.* *Solin.* † Semper.

Sempiternus, a, um. adj. [*qu. semper aternus*] *Endless, perpetual, continual, everlasting.* Quod semper movetur sempiternum est, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 23.

* Sēmuncia, æ. f. [*ex semi, & uncia*] *Half an ounce, half the twelfth part; the twenty-fourth part of a pound.* *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 6. ¶ Brevis semuncia recti, a gram of sense, *Perf.* 5, 121. Terræ semuncia a plat of ground thirty feet broad and forty long, *Cato.* Ne qua mulier plus semunciam auri habere. *Liv.* 44, 1.

* Sēmuncia is, e. adj. &

* Semuncarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, half an ounce.* § Semunciales asses, *Plin.* 33, 3. Semunciarium fœnus, *Liv.* 8, 27.

Sēmustus, a, um. part. *pro semustus.* Half burnt. Semustum vorare corpus, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 578 faces, *Sen. Agam.* 761.

|| Sena æ. f. *Sena*, an herb which purgeh melancholy, *Veget.*

* Sēnācūlum, i. n. [*à senex*] *A council house, or chamber; the senate, or parliament, house.* Senaculum vocatum ubi senatus, aut ubi seniores confisterent, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 32.

Sēnā iō.us, li. dim. [*à senarius*] ¶ Senariolus, *versus, trimeter verses of six feet.* *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 23.

* Sēnārius, a, um. adj. [*à seni, i. e. sex*] *That containeth six, or belongeth to the number six.* § Versus senarii, *Phædr. prot.* 1, 1, v. 3.

Sēnātor, ōris. m. [*à senectute, vel sene, Fest.*] *A Roman senator, a parliament man, of which number Romulus chose only a hundred, who were also called patres from their age; but afterwards for age and wisdom (when the number was increased) wealth and faction created this order.* Note, such as enjoyed this dignity in the provinces, were called *Decuriones* and *Bullatæ*. Senatori tria iussa sunt; ut adsit, nam gravitatem res habet, cum ordo frequens est; ut loco dicat, id est, rogatus; ut modò, ne sit infinitus, *Cic. de Legib.* 3. Vid. Sigon. de Antiq. jure civium Rom. 2. & Bernegg. ad Suet. Aug. 35.

* Sēnātorius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a senator.* § Senatorius ordo, *Cic. pro Flacco.* 18. Senatorium nomen, *Id. Verr.* 2, 49.

* Sēnātus, ūs. m. (¶ † ti, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 5. & ipse *Cic.* non senel) [*à senex, quia constat ex senibus, ut γερουσία, Græc.*] (1) *A senate, or chief council; a parliament.* (2) *A place where the senate, or council, is holden; the bench of aldermen.* (4) *A bearing in the senate, a consultation about any affair.* (1) *Consilium, ratio, sententia nisi essent in senibus, non summum consilium majores vestri appellāssent senatum.* *Cic. de Sen.* 6. § Senati decretum, *Sall.* (2) *Movere me, antè in senatum accederem, quàm rem confecissem.* *Cic.* (3) *Eodem die datus est Tyriis senatus frequens.* *Cæsar ad Cic. Fam.* 8, 3. Priusquam his, *Rom. legatis*, senatus daretur, navem conscendit Hannibal, *Nep. Hannib.* 7. ¶ Senatum edicere, *to call the house by order, or*

proclamation. *Cic. cogere, to assemble it.* *Id. Fam.* 5, 2. Misso, vel dimisso, senatu, *after its rising.* *Id.* Legere in senatum aliquem, *to make him a senator.* *Id.* Venire in senatum, *to be a senator.* *Id. pro Flacco.* 18. Movere senatu aliquem, *to turn him out, to degrade him.* *Id. pro Cluent.* 43. Met. Senatum vocare in consiliarium, *to advise with one's self.* *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 5.

Sēnātusconsultum, ti. n. [*sententia, vel consultum, senatus*] *An act, ordinance, or decree, of the senate; an act of parliament, an order of the house.* Passim ap. idon. script. ¶ Observandum hanc vocem sæpe ap. auctt. & ferè semper in numismatis notari S. C.

* Sēnēcio, ōnis. m. [*à senex, ut à Græcis de eadem causā ηγίερον*] (1) *An herb growing on walls and tiles, and, having gray down like old mens hair; groundsel.* (2) *A surname of a Roman family.* (1) *Plin.* 25, 13. (2) *Tullius Senecio; Claudius Senecio, Tac.*

* Sēnēcta, æ. f. (1) *Old age.* (2) *Also the skin of an adder, locust, or crabfish; which they cast in the spring time; a slough.* (1) *Hoc in senectā deputo miserrimum, sentire eā ætate esse odiosum alteri.* *Cic. de Senect.* 8. qui tamen ipse ferè utitur senectus. ¶ Frustrā, cum ad senectam venimus, repetas adolescentiam, *Publ. Syr.* (2) *Plin.* 20, 23.

* Sēnēctus, ūtis. f. (1) *Old age.* (2) *Gravity.* (3) *Severity.* (4) *The skin, or slough, of a serpent.* (1) ¶ Temeritas est florentis ætatis prudentia senectutis. *Cic. de Senect.* 6. (2) *Plena interitæ senectutis eratio.* *Id. de Clar. Or.* 76. (3) *Dum vident genua, Et decet, obducta sonant fronte senectus.* *Hor. Epod.* 13, 7. (4) *Plin.* 29, 6.

* Sēnēctus a, um. part. [*à senesco*] *Old aged, withered, decrepit.* Senectā ætate à me mendicis majori, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 2, 13. Quem senectā ætate ludor sac as, *Id. Aul.* 2, 3, 75. § Senecta membra, *Lucr.* 3, 773.

* Sēneo, ēre, ui. neut. *To be old.* Reconditā feret quiete, *Catull.* 4, 26. Avæ Augusti tranquillissimè senuit, *Suet. Aug.* 2. ¶ Rarò occ

|| Sēnescallus, i. m. *A steward, a lord marshal.* *Erasin.*

* Sēnescens, tis. part. (1) *Waxing old.* (2) *Met. Wearing away, decreating, abating.* (1) § Equus senescens, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 1, 8. hyemæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19. (2) *Remissio morbi senescens.* *Fam.* 7, 26.

* Sēnesco, ēre, ui. incept. [*à senex*] (1) *To wax old, to grow up in age.* (2) *Met. To decay, or wear away.* (3) *To lessen or be less violent.* (1) *Sensim & sine sensu senescit ætas.* *Cic. de Senect.* 11. (2) *Laus oratorum senescit.* *Id. Tusc.* 2, 2. (3) *Multā editā cæde senescit pugna.* *Liv.* 5, 21.

* Sēnex, is (¶ icis, *Plaut.*) c. g. [*qu. semine x. i. e. semimortuus, Perf.*] (1) *An old man, or woman.* (2) *Adj. comp. senior, Old, withered, wrinkled.* (1) *Proverbium innot maturè fieri senem, si dici velis esse senex.* *Cic. de Sen.* 10. (2) § Senes autumnii, *Mart.* 3, 58, 3. Senex memoria, *Cic. pro Sext.* 9. Fama miratrix seni oris ævi, *Sen. Hippol.* 74. Seniores anni, *Quint. Met.* 15, 470.

* Sēni, æ. a. adj. pl. distrib. [*à sex*] (1) *By fixes, each six.* (2) *Card. pro distrib. fix.* (1) *Senos viros pugili currus vehabant.* *Curt.* 8, 14, 3. (2) *Pueri annorum senum.* *Cic. Verr.* 2, 49. Singulorum pondo sena, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 142.

* || Sēnecūlus, i. m. *A man well stricken in years, a little old fellow.* Demonstrò seniculum in angulo sedentem, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 33. † Senium, *Ter.*

* Sēnīis, e. adj. [*à sene*] *Of, or belonging to, age, or old folks.* ¶ Judicio senili adolescens, *Cic. pro Sext.* 52.

* Sēnīliter. adv. *Like an old man.* § Tremere seniliter, *Quint.* 1, 11.

Sēnio, ōnis. m. [*à sex*] *The number six; the six point, or the six cast, of the dice.* Quod dexter senio ferret Scire erat in votis, *damnosa canicula* uatūm Raderet, *Perf.* 3, 48. ¶ Sed cum tali

quatuor tantum latera haberent, in illis senio quaternionem designare volunt aliqui, *vid. Beroaid. in Suet. Aug.*

* || Sēnior, ōris. m. subst. *A lord of the manour, a seignour, a landlord.* *Feud.*

* Sēnium, ii. n. [*à sene, Fest.*] (1) *Old age.* (2) *Alfortrouble, discontent, worry.* (3) *Pierisness, moroseness.* (4) *Meton. A withered old churl.* (5) ¶ Lunæ senium, *the latter part of the wane of the moon.* (1) *Omni morbo seniove carere.* *Cic. de Univ.* 5. (2) = Luget senatus, moxiet equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio est, *Id. pro Mil.* 8. (3) *Inhumana senium depone Camæne.* *Her. Ep.* 1, 18, 47. (4) *Ut illum Dī, deæque senium perdant.* *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 10. per Synthesin. (5) *Plin.* 7, 48.

* || Sēnsibilis, e. adj. *That may be felt, or perceived; sensible.* § Sensibilis auditui, *Vitr.* 5, 1.

* Sēnsibilitas, ātis. f. *A feeling or perceiving; sensibility.* *Ap. recent.* † Sensus.

* Sēnsiculus, i. m. dim. [*à sensu*] *A little sense or feeling; a slight argument.* § Sensiculi corrupti, *Quint.* 8, 5.

* ¶ Sēnsifer, ēra. ūrum. adj. [*ex sensus, & fero*] *That causeth feeling, or sense.* *Lucr.* 3, 2, 3.

|| Sēnsificus, a, um. adj. *That causeth sense, or feeling.* *Maer. Saturn.* 7, 9. † Sēnsifer.

* Sēnsilis, e. adj. *Sensible or that may be perceived by the senses.* *Lucr.* 2, 887.

* Sēnsim. adv. [*à sentio, sensum*] *Leisurely, by little and little, by degrees.* = Sēnsim erit pedetentimque facienda mutatio, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 33. = moderatè, *Id.* ¶ Amicitias magis decet sensim diluere, quàm repente præcidere, *Id. ibid.* § Sēnsim credere. *Plin.* 5, 9.

* || Sēnsitivus, a, um. adj. *Sensitive, having sense.* Philosophis condonandum. † Sēnsu prædus.

* || Sēnsuālis, e. adj. *Sensual, belonging to sense.* *Ecclesi.* † Ad sensus pertinens.

* Sēnsus, i. n. *That which one conceiveth in his mind; a thought, or meaning.* Explicere dicendo sensu possumus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 8. Sēnsa mentis, & consilia verbis explicare. *Id. de Orat.* 3, 14. ¶ An occurrit in singulari numero incertum sum.

* Sēnsūus, a, um. part. *That will be sensible of.* Est animas certè vestros sensurus honores, *Quint. Met.* 13, 287. Conf. *Sil.* 15, 45. *Liv.* 44, 1.

* Sēnsus, a, um. part. *That which is known by sense.* *Litt. ex Varr.*

* Sēnsus, ūs. m. [*à sentiendo*] (1) *Sense.* (2) *Meaning.* (3) *Thought, reason.* (4) *Humour, way.* (5) *Judgment, understanding.* (6) *Reason.* (7) *Capacity.* (1) *Quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest.* *Cic. Orat.* 2. ¶ Species dei percipiunt cognitione, non sensu, *Id. N. D.* 1, 37. Remota à sensibus nostris natura deum. *Lucr.* 5, 149. (2) § Sēnsus estamenti, *Phædr.* 4, 4, 19. (3) *Senibus hæc imis, res est non parva, reponas.* *Virg. Eccl.* 3, 54. (4) *Illius sensum pulchrè calleo.* *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 1, 17. Omnes illius sensus cognitos habeo; nihil est illi repub. charius, *Cic.* (5) ¶ Sēnsibus celebris, verbis rudis, *Patere.* 2, 9. (6) || *Curas acerbis sensibus gubernare.* *Marci ap. Gell.* 15, 25. Pars optima nostri Sēnsus. *Front.* 15, 133. Sēnsus à cælesti demissum traximus arcu, *Id. ibid.* 146. (7) *Oratio ad vulgarem populari mque sensum accommodata.* *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 23.

* Sententia, æ. f. [*qu. sententia, à sentio*] (1) *Opinion, mind.* (2) *Judgement, deliberation, advice.* (3) *A Resolution.* (4) *Mind, desire, wish, will.* (5) *A sense, or significat on.* (6) *Design, purpose.* (7) *A sentence in writing, or speaking.* (8) *The sentence of a judge.* (9) *A decree, a vote.* (10) *A witty, or wise, saying.* (1) *Sapiunt meā quidem sententiā.* *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 21. (2) = Consilio, ratione, & sententiā tuā, *Cic. de Sen.* 6. Nihil faciam nō de sententiā tuā, *Id. Att.* 7, 5. (3) *Si stat sententia.* *Quint. Met.* 1, 243. (4) = Feliciter, & ex meā sententiā

sententiâ rempub. gessimus, Cic. Fam. 2, 7. Ex animi sui sententiâ uxorem habere, Id. Quod modò proposui, non est sententiâ, Juv. 8, 125. (5) Cùm verbum potest in duas pluresve sententias accipi, Ad. Herenn. 4, 53, fin. (6) Sin aliter de hac re est sententiâ, respondeat mihi, Ter. Adelph. 3, 5, 5. (7) Vid. Nep. Pausan. 1. & Dion. 6. (8) Vid. Nep. Phoc. 3. & Lyfand. 4. (9) Lepidus omnium sententiis hostis judicatus est, Cic. Fam. 12, 10. (10) Sententiæ, quas appellatis *κρίσεις*, *δίκαις*, Cic. Id. N. D. 1, 30. § Sententiæ philosophorum, Id. in Orat.

* Sententiola, æ. f. dim. *A little, or short, sentence*, Cic. Philipp. 3, 9.

* Sententiōse, adv. *With many good sentences, or sayings; sententiously*. Sæpe etiam sententiōse ridicula dicuntur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 71. § Sententiōse loqui, Ad. Herenn. 4, 52.

* Sententiōsus, a, um, adj. *Full of pithy sentences, sententious*. Genus orationis sententiōsum, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 95.

Senticetum, i. n. [à sentis] *A place where many brambles grow, a place full of briars*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 80.

† Senticōsus, a, um, adj. *Full of briars*, Met. rough, perplexed. § Senticola verba, Afran. ap. Fest. † Asper.

* Sentiens, tis, part. *Observing, discerning*. Rerum omnium inopiam sentiens, Liv. 44, 7.

Sentina, æ. f. (1) *A sink, the pump of a ship*. (2) Met. *The rabble, or rascality*. (1) Milites conflictati & tempestatis & sentinæ vitis, Cæs. B. C. 3, 28. (2) De sentinâ, non de optimorum civium genere loquor, Cic. in Rull. 1, 26.

† Sentino, Ære, act. *To pump out water, to labour hard to rid himself of a mischief*, Cæcil. ap. Fest. † Extricare.

* Sentio, ire, si, sum, act. [à σεντίζω, fut. σεντιζω, sentio ut & σεντίζω, sensus, Aurl.] (1) *To discern by the senses, to be sensible of*. (2) *To think, to resent*. (3) *To suppose, or deem*. (4) *To perceive, to find, or understand*. (5) *To be of an opinion*. (1) § Sentire sonorem, Lucr. 4, 230. colorem, Id. 4, 210. (2) § De istis rebus vestes quid sentit senex? Plaut. Mest. 3, 2, 62. (3) § Sentire malû de aliquo, *to have an ill opinion of*, Quint. 2, 2. (4) Sentio ipse quid agam, ne que à me officium migrat, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 13. (5) § Sentire ab aliquo, Id. Rud. 4, 4, 56. Haud necum sentit, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 24.

* Sentior, iri pass. *To be felt, &c.* Non sentitur sedulitate labor, Ov. Fast. 4, 444.

Sentis, is, m. [ab Hebr. שן aquere, vel שן spinæ] (1) *A briar, or bramble; a thorn*. (2) *A dog briar, a blackberry bush*. (1) Asper meus victus sanè est, ER. Sentisne estis? Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 85. Sentes per caniculae ortum recisi Col. 6, 3. (2) Quam Græci vocant *κυνόσαυρον*, nos sentem appellamus, Id. 11, 3.

* Sentisco, Ære incept. [à sentio] *To begin to know, to perceive, to have some sense of*, Lucr. 3, 394. & 4, 587.

Sentus, a, um, adj. [i. e. horridus; qu. senti bus oblitus] (1) *Rough, overgrown*. (2) *Tattered, shabby, nasty*. (1) Loca senta situ, Virg. Æn. 6, 462. † Extirpare sentos vepres, Prud. (2) = Video sentum, iqualidum, ægum, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 5.

Seorsum, adv. *sed rectè* is.

Seorsum, [ex secus & versum] adv. ex adj. (1) *Apart, asunder, one from another*. (2) *Also specially, particularly*. (1) Traditu in custodiam omnes sunt; sed seorsum cives relique, Liv. 22, 52. † § Seorsum à te sentio, *I am not of your opinion*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 53. (3) § Omnibus gratiam habeo, & seorsum tibi præterea, Ter. Adelph. 5, 9, 14.

Seorsus, adv. *Apart*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 27. Seorsus adores nascuntur, Lucr. 4, 497.

† Seorsus, a, um, adj. *Distinct, put apart, separated*. Nunc quia quæ potui, video tractat seorsim Ter. Maur.

† Sēpar, Ære, c. 3. *Separate, unlike*. § Leg saltem in ablat. sing. ut, § Separe cætu, Stat. Theb. 4, 481. Ollaque nec tumulo, nec separe conteges urnæ, Val. Flacc.

Sēparābilis, e, adj. *Easy to be severed, separable*, Nec animam à corpore separabilem esse, Cic. Tuscul. 1, 10.

Sēparandus, a, um, part. *To separate, or be separated*. Separandos à cætero exercitu ratus, Curt. 7, 8.

Sēparatim, adv. ius, comp. (1) *Separately, severally*. (2) *In particular*. (1) § Pluris est conjunctum, quàm separatim, sapere, Cic. (2) Separatim quædam adjungere, Id. de Inv. 2, 51, sub fin.

Sēparatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A separating, separation, a setting apart, a putting one from another*. § Facti Separatio, Cic. de Inv. 2, 18.

§ Sēparator, ōis, m. verb. *He that parteth asunder*. Separator, χωριστής, Gloss. vet.

Sēparatus, a, um, part. (1) *Put apart one from another, separated, severed*. (2) *Private, particular, not common*. (3) *Distinct*. (1) Virtus per se, separatâ etiam utilitate, laudabilis, Cic. Tuscul. 4, 5. (2) = Privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est, Cæs. B. G. 4, 1. (3) Separatum quiddam est extra assumptionem approbatio, Cic. de Inv. 1.

§ Sēparatus, ūs, m. *Separation, or distance*. § Parili separatu, Apul. Florid. p. 791. † Separatio.

Sēparo, Ære, act. [ex se, & paro; vel à separ] (1) *To sever, separate, part, divide, put asunder, or one from another*. (2) *To distinguish, or put a difference*. (1) § Separare vera à falsis, Cic. Acad. 4, 46. (2) A perpetuis suis historiis ea bella separaverunt, Id. Fam. 5, 12.

Sēparor, Ære, pass. *To be separated, or distinguished*. Cogitatione magis quàm se separari, Cic. Offic. 1, 27.

Sēpēlibilis, le, adj. *Buryable, that may be buried*. Facito, ut facias ultitiam sepelibilem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 54.

Sēpēlio, Ære, iui, pultum, act. [à σεν humilem esse M. ut sit humili loco condere] (1) *To bury, to lay in the earth, to interr*. (2) Met. *To make to be forgotten*. (3) *To overwhelm*. (1) § Hominem mortuum in vire, ne sepelito, Cic. de Legg. 2, 23. ex XII Tab. Prima adulto cura sepeliendi patris, Tac. Ann. 6, 28, 7. (2) Cuncta tuus sepelivit amor, Prop. 3, 15, 9. (3) § Sepelire se vino, & epulis, Sen. Ep. 12.

Sēpēlior, iri, ultus, pass. *To be buried*, Lucr. 5, 991.

† Sēpēlitus, a, um, part. *Buried*, Cato, ap. Prisc. † Sepultus.

Sēpes, is, f. [à σεν circumdare] *A hedge, fence, enclosure, or mound*. Loca silvestribus scipibus densa Cic. N. D. 1, 42. ex poetâ. § Segeti prætere sepe, Virg. Geor. 1, 270. † Sepes viva, a quickset hedge, Col. 11, 3.

* Sēpes, ūdis, adj. [qu. sexpes] *Having six feet*. § Sepedes populi, i. e. formicæ, Apul. Met. 6, p. 183.

* Sēpia, æ. f. [à sepio, quodd a rum cruorem instar atramenti per aquam effundens, cùm se peti animadvertit, piscatoribus iter sepit: rectè à σενπία Gr.] (1) *A fish called a cuttle, whose blood is black as ink*. (2) Whence sepia is taken for ink. (1) Aliæ fugâ se, aliæ occultatione tutantur, atramenti effusione sepia, torpore torpedines, Cic. N. D. 2, 50. conf. Plin. 15. (2) Nigra quod infusâ vaneicat sepia lymphâ, Pers. 3, 13.

§ Sēpicula, æ. f. dim. *A little hedge*, Litt. ex Col. certè, Apul. Met. 8, p. 251.

§ Sēpimen, inis, n. *A hedge, an enclosure*, Apul. Florid. 1. p. 758. † Sepe, septum.

Sēpimentum, i. n. *A hedge, a pale, mound, or enclosure*. † Sepimentum oblitum spinis, a bedge of thorns, or bushes, Varr. R. R. 1, 14. ligneum, a fence of stakes, posts and rails, or pales, Id. militare, a rampart, Id. fabrilis, a stone, or brick, wall, Id.

Sēpio, Ære, iui vel psi, ium, vel ptum, act. [à sepes] (1) *To enclose; to bedge in, or mound; to fence, to guard, to beset, or environ; to block up, to hem in*. (2) *To cover, to secure, to shelter*. (1) = Vallo & fossâ circumdedit, castrisque maximis sepsi, Cic. Fam. 15, 4. § sepire villam militibus,

Tac. Ann. 15, 60, 6. se excubiis, Id. ibid. 15, 57, 3. (2) Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepelit, Virg. Æn. 1, 415. Met. nulla est lex, quæ non ipsa se sepiat, Cic. Orat. 1, 36.

Sēpior, iri, pass. *To be hedged; Met. to be enclosed*. Oculi excelsis undique partibus sepiuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.

* Sēpiola, æ. f. dim. [à sepiâ] *A little cuttlefish*. § Sepiolæ lepidæ, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 57.

* § Sēpium, ii. n. [à σενπιον testa] *A cuttlebone, which goldsmiths use*, Juv. † Sepia testæ Col.

Seplasia, æ. f. *A place in Capua where perfumes were sold; an apothecary's, or perfumer's, shop*, Cic. in Pison. 11. conf. Plin. 34, 11.

Seplasia, ōrum, n. pl. *A market place at Capua, where perfumes and sweet ointments were sold*, Varr.

§ Seplasiarius, ii. m. *A seller of sweet powders, ointments, &c. also a gallant who goeth powdered and perfumed*, Lampr. Heliogab. 20. ubi vid. Casaub.

§ Seplasium, ii. n. *A kind of sweet ointments, perfumes, powders and paints*, Marcell. Carm. de Med.

Sēpōnendus, a, um, part. *To be laid aside*, Liv. 1, 6.

Sēpōno, Ære, sui, pōsitum, act. [ex se, i. e. seorsum, & pono] (1) *To lay apart to reserve*. (2) *To distinguish, or put a difference, between*. (3) *To send away to a remote place*. (1) Pecuniam ad ædificationem templi seposuit, Liv. 1, 35. (2) Inurbanum lepidio seponere dicto, Hor. A. Poët. 273. (3) Suspectum in provinciam Lusitaniam specie legationis seposuit, Tac. Hist. 2, 13, 5.

§ Sēpōnor, i. pōsitus, pass. *To be laid apart*. Seorsum arma ac tela seponerantur, Cic.

§ Sēpōnitio, ōnis, f. verb. *A putting apart*, Ulp. † Separatio, Cic.

§ Sēpōitor, ōris, m. verb. *He that layeth aside*, Aug. † Qui seponit.

Sēpōitus, vel Sēpōstus, a, um, part. (1) *Put apart, laid by*. (2) *Far out of the way*. (1) Sepositum cicer, Hor. = Quod celari opus erat, habebant sepositum ac reconditum, Cic. Ferr. 4, 10. (2) Quæ tam reposita est, quæ gens tam barbara? Mart. de Spect. 3. At quos ipsius mensis, seposita Lyæi Setia, Sil. 8, 377.

* Seps, sēpis, m. [à σήπω, putreo, quodd quicquid momordit, resolvitur in putredinem] (1) *A venomous serpent, or est; on whose stroke, or bite, the flesh and very bones rot*. (2) † Also a horn-freter, a horn-worm. (3) † Also a kind of worm named millepeda. (1) Tabificus seps, Luc. 9, 726. (2) Jun. (3) G. ex Plin.

Septa, ōrum, n. pl. [à sepio] (1) *A place of exercise in Rome, called the Campus Martius*. (2) Also a place in that field, railed about, out of which people gave their voices, called also *Orvilia*, (1) Stat. Syl. 4, 6, 2. (2) Vid. Sen. de Irâ, c. 7.

* § Septangulus, a, um, adj. [ex septem, & angulus] *Having seven angles*, Geom.

* Septem, adj. pl. indecl. [à Gr. ἑπτὰ] *Seven*, passim.

* September, bris, bre, adj. vel hic & hæc Septembris, & hoc Septembre, Of, or belonging to, September. § Horæ Septembres, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 16.

* § September, bris, m. simpl. [à septem] *The month September, the seventh from March*.

† Septemfluvius, a, um, adj. [ex septem, & fluo] *Divided into seven branches, or streams; running in seven channels*. Septemflua flumina Nili, Ov. Met. 15, 753.

† Septemgeminus, a, um, adj. *Seven times double, or seven fold*. § Septemgeminus Nilus, Catull. 11, 7. Septemgeminus Roma Jugo, Stat. Sylv. 4, 1, 6.

* Septempēdalis, la, adj. [ex septem, & pedalis] *Seven feet long, or belonging to seven feet*. Statua ex auro septempēdalis, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 61.

* Semtemplex, icis, adj. [ex septem, & plico] *Seven*

Seven fold; covered with seven hides, or skins.
 § Clypeus septemplex, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 925.

Septemvir, viri. m. [à numero virorum, qui eo magistratu fungebantur] (1) One of the seven magistrates, governors, or commissioners, who ordered plantations, and the sharing of lands among the planters. (2) ¶ Septemviri epulones, seven priests, who took care of the feasts of their gods. (1) C. Antonius noluitne fieri septemvir? *Cic. Art.* 25, 15. Septemvirum acta sustulimus, *Id.* (2) *Liv.* 23, 42. & *Plin. Ep.* 10, 8.

Septemvirālis, le. adj. Cf. or belonging to, such officers. § Septemvirale iudicium, *Liv.* 24, 45.

Septemvirātus, ūs. m. The authority of such governors, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 38.

* Septēnārius, a, um. adj. [à septenus] Of, or belonging to, seven; containing seven in number. ¶ Septenaria synthesis, seven suits of clothes, *Mart.* 4, 46, 15.

* Septēnārius, ii. m. The number seven, a verse of seven feet. Cū tam bonos septenarios fundat ad tibiam, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 44.

* Septendēcim, indecl. [ex septem, & decem] Seventeen, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 7.

* Septēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [ex septem] Seven. Septeni octies solis anfractusque reditusque, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 2.

Septennis, e. adj. [ex septem, & annus] Of seven years space. ¶ Puer septennis, seven years old, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 37. ¶ *Al.* septuennis.

¶ Septennium, ii. n. The space of seven years, analogice dicitur.

Septentrio, ōnis. m. [septem stellæ, quæ triones, i. e. boves, dic.] The north part of the world; the north coast, pole, or wind; the seven stars, or Charles's wain. ¶ Sol inflectit cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19. Gens septem subiecta trioni, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 381. ¶ Per tmesin. Acer septentrio ortus, *Liv.* 26, 45.

Septentriōnālis, le. adj. Northern. § Ventus septentrionalis, *Plin.* 9, 17. circulus, *Varr. L.* 8, 18.

¶ Septentriōnārius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the north. § Septentriōnarius ventus, *Gell.* 2, 22.

¶ Septicollis, le. adj. [urbis Romæ epitheton, à septem collium numero impositum, quorum nomina erant Capitolinus, Palatinus, Quirinalis, Aventinus, Caelius, Viminalis, & Esquilinus] That is built, or flanderb, upon seven hills. § Septicollis arx, *Prud. Peristeph.* 10, 413.

* Septicus, a, um. adj. [à seps, vim habens putrefaciendi] Putrefaction; that maketh rotten, or ripe; as matter in a sore, *Plin.* 28, 9. & 34, 18.

* Septies, adv. [à septem] Seven times, *Liv.* 28, 6.

¶ Septifāriam, adv. By seven different ways, in seven parts, *Non.* 2, 779.

¶ Septifārius, a, um. adj. Of seven different sorts, or ways, *Donat.*

¶ Septifluus, a, um. adj. Having seven channels, *Petron. c.* 113. ubi al vestifluus.

* ¶ Septifolium, ii. n. [à septem foliis] Setfoil, tormentil, ashweed, *Gerard.*

¶ Septiformis, e. adj. Seven fold, or of seven forms, or shapes, *Isid.*

* ¶ Septimāna, æ. f. [quod in eā sint septem manæ; i. e. lucas, *Isid.* pot. simpl. à septimanus] A week. † Hebdomas.

* Septimānus, a, um. adj. [à septem] (1) One of the seventh band, or regiment. (2) ¶ Also (of a child) that cometh untimely, at seven months end. (1) Bliterra septimanorum colonia, *Plin.* 3, 4. (2) *Mart. Capell.*

Septimātrius, uum. pl. f. The seventh day after the ides of March, *Varr. Vid. Quinquatrus.*

Septimontialis, le. adj. Belonging to the feast called septimontium. § Septimontiale sacrum, *Suet. Dom.* 4.

Septimontium, ii. n. A feast, or wake, kept in December, on all the seven hills at Rome, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. = Agonalia.

* Septimūm, adv. The seventh time, *Marius septimūm consul, Cic. N. D.* 3, 32.

* Septimūs, a, um. adj. [à septem] The seventh. § Septimus dies, *Cic. Septima æstas, Virg. Aen.* 1. fin.

* Septingēnārius, a, um. adj. Of seven hundred, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 10.

* Septingēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [ex septem] Seven hundred. Auri uncie in septingenas & quingenas bracteas, *Plin.* 33, 3.

* Septingentesimūs, a, um. adj. The seven hundredth, *Liv. in Præf. operis.*

* Septingenti, æ, a. adj. pl. Seven hundred Septingentorum annorum memoria, *Cic. Orat.* 34. Militum septingentorum præsidium, *Liv.* 23, 20.

* Septingenties, adv. Seven hundred times, *Plin.* 36, 15.

Septio, ōnis. f. A dike, dam, or mound. Inter sectiones fundamenta fodiantur, *Vitr.* 5, 12.

* Septirēmis, e. adj. [ex septem, & remus] Having seven benches, or banks, of oars. Imperavit, septiremes omnes esse, deducique Babylonem, *Curt.* 10, 2.

* † Septuagēnārius, a, um. adj. [à septem] Of, or concerning, seventy, or seventy years old, *Cod.*

* Septuagēnus, a, um. adj. The seventyeth, *Plin.* 26, 10. & *Col.* 5, 2.

* Septuagēsimum, a, um. adj. The seventyeth. Cyrus ad septuagesimum pervenit, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 23. ¶ Septuagesima dominica, the third sunday before Lent, *Eccl.*

* Septuāgies, adv. Seventy times, *Col.* 5, 2.

* Septuāginta, adj. indecl. [à septem] (1) Seventy. (2) ¶ Also the Septuagint, that is, the seventy interpreters of the Bible, who were in truth seventy two, to wit, six out of every tribe. (1) Centum septuaginta aratores, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 52. (2) *Eccl.*

Septuennis, e. adj. Seven years old, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 37.

Septum, i. n. [à sepio] (1) Any place paced in, bedged, or enclosed. (2) A fold of sheep. (3) A hedge, or fence. (4) ¶ Also a lock in a river, a weir, a sluice, a flood-gate, or water-stop. (1) Intra septa villæ habeat aquam, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 11. De fundo & septis, *Id. ibid. in limate.* (2) Quamvis multa meis exiret victima septis, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 34. (3) De his & generibus eorum fusè tractat, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 14. quem adi. (4) *Ulp.* ¶ Septum transversum, the midriff, *Cels.* 5, 26.

* ¶ Septunciālis, le. adj. [ex septem, & uncialis] Of seven ounces, or seven parts of any whole, *Col.* 2, 10. ¶ *Al.* septimuncialis.

* Septunx, cis. f. [ex septem, & uncia] (1) Seven parts of any whole measure, or sum; as half and one-twelfth of a denarius. (2) Also a measure of seven drinking cups. (1) *Col.* 5, 1. *Liv.* 5, 24. (2) *Mart.* 8, 51.

† Septuōsē, adv. Obscurely, darkly, *Liv. Andron. ap. Non.* † Obscurē.

* ¶ Septuplex, icis. adj. [ex septem, & plico] Seven fold, *Bud. ex analog.*

¶ Septuplus, a, um. adj. Seven times so much, *Dig.*

Septus, a, um. part. [à sepio] Enclosed, environed, guarded, beset. § Philosophiæ prædiis septus, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 23. nebulâ, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 443. charitate, *Plin. Paneg.* 43. Perfundum septum facere semitam, *Plaut. Curr.* 1, 1, 36.

¶ Septussis, e. adj. Seven pounds weight, *Bud.*

Sepulchrālis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, a tomb, or sepulchre. § Fax sepulchralis, *Or. Ep.* 2, 120. Aræ sepulchrales, *Id. Met.* 8, 480.

Sepulchrētum, i. n. A church yard; a burying-place, *Catull.* 57, 2.

Sepulchrum, i. n. [à sepelio, sepultum] A grave, a tomb, a sepulchre. Sepulchra sunt sanctiora vetustate, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 6. ¶ *Scrib. etiam sepulcrum.* Nec sepulcra legens vereor (quod aiunt) ne memoriam perdam, *Cato apud Cic. de Sen.* 7. Proverbiale loquendi genus

esse videtur. ¶ De sepulcrorum religione vid. *Cic. de Leg.* 2, 22.

Sepultura, æ. f. [à sepelio] (1) Buryal, interment, a laying in the ground. (2) The act of burying. (1) Locum sepulturæ intra urbem ut darent impetrare non potui, *Sulp. Cic. Epist. Rom.* 4, 12. (2) = Aliquid de humatione, & sepulturâ dicendum existimo, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 43. § Mos sepulturæ, *Lucr.* 6, 1276. ¶ Insepulta sepultura, when all the funeral rites are not performed, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 2.

Sepultur, a, um. part. [à sepelio] (1) Buried, interred. (2) Covered over. (3) Deprived, as it were dead, without motion. (4) Utterly undone and ruined. (5) Quite finished, extinct. (1) Sepulchrum prope oppidum, in quo est sepultus, *Nep. Themist.* 10. (2) Pellis super cibus una Ulceribus foudique sepulta, *Lucr.* 6, 1269. (3) Urbis sepulcræ ruinæ, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 35. (4) Lemni habuit aliam uxorem. C. Nullus sum, P. Ex quâ suscepit filiam. C. Sepultus sum, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 50. ubi Donat. avēnōm notat, nempe sepultum esse plūs valere quàm nū lum esse. (5) = Sepultum & sublatum bellum, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 11. = Finita bella civilia, sepulta externa, *Patere.* 2, 89.

* ¶ Sēpum, i. n. [à σήπω putrefacio] Talloz, or suct, *Non.* ¶ *Al.* scrib. sebum, al. sebum.

* Sēquax, ācis. adj. [à sequor] or, comp. (1) Following after, seeking after. (2) Flexible, pliant. (3) Glummy, that sticketh to one's fingers like birdlime. (4) Also climbing, or spreading, every way. (1) Cui frondi Silvestres uri assidue capræque sequaces illudunt, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 374. (2) § Lanæ sequaces, *Marr. Met.* Non est ulla materia viro sequaciōs, *Plin.* 36, 26. = Flexibiles, & ut ita dicam, sequaces sumus, *Id. Paneg.* 45. (3) = Bituminum sequax & lenta natura, *Id.* 7, 15. (4) Quorum imagines lambunt hederæ sequaces, *Pers. in Prolog.*

* ¶ Sēquēla, æ. f. (1) A sequel, a consequence, a conclusion. (2) A train, or retinue, of followers. (1) *Gell.* 6, 1. † Consecutio, sequentia. (2) *Amm.*

* Sēquens, tis. part. Following, pursuing. Extremam rationem belli sequens, *Cæf. B. C.* 3, 44. arma sequentum, *Sil.* 6, 34. at ille docere pergit, non speciosa dictu, sed usu necessaria in rebus adversis sequenda esse, *Curt.* 5, 1.

* ¶ Sēquentia, æ. f. (1) A sequence, or consequence. (2) Also that part of service in which the people answer the priest. (1) *Front. de Aqueduct.* † Consequentia. (2) *Eccl.*

* † Sēquester, tris, tre. vel hic & hæc Sēquestris, & hoc sequestris. [à sequendo, quod ejus utraque pars iudicium & fidem sequatur, *Fest.*] Indifferent to both parties; belonging to umpirage, mediation, or reconciliation. § Sequestre tergum, *Pa'm. ex Plaut.* i. e. succidaneum.

* Sēquester, a, um. adj. Idem. ¶ Pax sequestra, a truce, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 133. & *Stat. Theb.* 2, 425.

* Sēquester, i, vel is. m. (1) A mediator, or umpire, betwixt two parties. (2) A solicitor of a process, an attorney, or proctor. (3) A briber, or corrupter. (4) Also a broker, a procurer. (1) Pacis sequestrem mittere, *Sil.* 6, 347. Sic sequestro data est m. hi, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 3, 36. vid. & *Vidul. Fragm.* 6. (2) *Quint.* 12, 8. (3) Quo sequestre in illo indice corrupendo dicitur esse usus, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 8. (4) *Id. Verr.* 2, 44.

* ¶ Sēquestro, æ. f. A female procurer. ¶ Sequestra stupri, a barod, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 283. † Lena.

* Sēquestriārius, a, um. adj. Pertaining to arbitration. ¶ Actio sequestraria, an action which lieth against him who refuseth to deliver that which was entrusted into his hands, *Ap. JCC.*

* ¶ Sēquestratio, ōnis. f. verb. A sequestration, *Ap. JCC.*

* ¶ Sēquestator, ōris. m. He that puteth a thing into another man's hand, either willingly, or by order of a superiour, *Ap. JCC.*

* ¶ Sēquestriōrium,

* || Sēquestrārium, i. n. *A place of trust, or store, to lay up things in, and fetch them again, Tert. † Conditiorum.*

* Sēquestrāus, a, um. part. *Sequestered, or laid aside, Pomp. Vid. & Macr. Sat. 7, 11.*

* Sēquestrō, adv. [*Pecuniam sequestrō ponere, i. e. in manibus sequestris, donec sententiā decusum fuerit, ejus esse debeat, Gell. cit. Catonem, 20, 11.*] *To put it to arbitration, or deposit it in the umpire's hand.* || Nisi pars datur, aut ad arbitrium redditur, aut sequestrō ponitur, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 79.*

* † Sēquestro, āre. act. [*à sequester*] (1) *To sequester, to put into an indifferent person's hands; to deposit, or entrust, a thing to be kept.* (2) *Also to sever, or put asunder.* (1) *Tert. (2) Cato ap. Litt.*

* || Sēquestor, āri. pass. *To be deposited, &c. Dig.*

* || Sēquestum, i. n. *An arbitration.* || *Pecuniam in sequestro ponere apud aliquem, to leave it in his hands as a party indifferent, Modest.*

|| Sēquior, iūs. comp. [*à secūs, vel sequus, à sequendo*] *Worse, the worser.* § *Sequior sexus, Apul. Met. 7, p. 212.* || *melior, Stat. & frugi, Ulp.*

* Sēquitor, imperf. [*à sequor*] *It followeth, it is consequent, Cic. Fam. 3, 5.*

|| Sēquius, profecius. (1) *Otherwise.* (2) *Also worse, unhand somely.* (1) *Liv. (2) Sen. de Benef. 6, 42. Vid. Secūs.*

* Sēquor, i, cūs, vel quītus. depon. [*ex ἑπομαι, p in q verso, Varr.*] (1) *To follow.* (2) *To hunt, or chase.* (3) *Met. To pursue, go after, ensue, seek for, or endeavour to attain.* (4) *Also to obey.* (5) *To believe, or trust to.* (6) *To love, to delight in.* (7) *To speak.* (1) || *Funus interea procedit, sequimur, Ter. And. 1, 3, 101.* § *Sequitur patrem non passibus aequis, Virg. Aen. 2, 724.* Cum ipso, pol, sum secuta, *Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 5.* (2) § *Sequi seras, Ov. Met. 2, 498.* (3) || *Non attinet quicquam sequi, quod assequi non potes, Cic. Off. 1, 31.* || *Quæ sequi, & non vitare, Pers. 5, 107.* (4) *Nemo concessum putat amicum patris bellum inferentem sequi, Cic. Sequi ut magistrum, ut parentem vereri, Plin. Ep. 5, 15.* (5) § *Vana promissa sequi, Liv. || Lites sequi, to go to law, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 16.* (6) *Item alia seras quæ arida loca sequuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 23.* || *Sequi aliquem aliquid, to be his, Phædr. 1, 5.* (7) *Scyllam Nisi fama secuta est Dulichias vexasse rates, Virg. Ecl. 6, 74.*

* Sēquitor, ōris. m. verb. *to follow; also he that fighteth against, and pursueth, the retarius. Vid. Secutor.*

* Sēquūtus, a, um. part. [*à sequor*] *Following, Plaut. Vid. Secutus.*

Sēra, æ. f. [*quoddam foribus admoda feratur, i. e. inferatur, sive infligatur; al. à σερα, catena; al. à σερα porta*] *A lock, a bar, a bolt.* § *Dura sera, Tib. 1, 2, 6.* Excute post seram, *Ov. Amor. 1, 6, 24.*

Sērāphim. plur. m. [*à שרף ussit, שרפים qu. igniti, flammantes, clari*] *An order of angels, the seraphim, Voc. Hebr.*

* Sērāpias, ādis. f. [*à Serapide de Ægypti*] *An herb called dog-flones, or ragwort, Plin. 26, 10.*

|| Sērārius, ii. m. [*à sera*] *A locksmith, Litt. ex Virg. sed q.*

* † Sērārius, a, um. adj. [*à serum*] *Of whey, sed with whey, Litt. ex Caton.*

|| Sērātus, a, um. part. *Locked, Litt. ex Vitruv.*

|| Sērēnātor, ōris. m. [*epithet. Jovis*] *A causer of fair and dry weather, Apul. de Mundo, p. 752.*

Sērēnātus, a, um. part. *Appeased, cleared.* § *Serenatus axis, Sil. 12, 637.* Olympus, *Id. vers. 665.* Serenato Phæbo dona referre, *Id. 5, 181.*

Sērēndus, a, um. part. *To be sown.* § *Serenda arva, Tib. 2, 3, 8.*

Sērēntas, ātis. f. *Fair and clear weather,*

quietness, calmness. || *Serenitas, perturbatio cæli, &c. Cic. de Div. 2, 45.* || *Vitis imbribus magis quàm serenitatibus offenditur, Col. 7, 1. fin.*

Sērēno, āre. act. *To make clear and lightsome, to clear up.* Vultu quo cælum tempestatēque serenat, *Virg. Aen. 1, 259.* Et tristia fronte serenant, *Sil. 11, 369.*

Sērēns, tis. part. *Sowing, scattering, chating.* Ubi sermones inter se serenitum circulos vidissent, *Liv. 28, 25.*

Sērēnum, i. n. *Fair weather.* || *Liquido & puro sereno, Suet. Aug. 95.* § *Aperta serena, Virg. Geor. 1, 393.*

Sērēnus, a, um. adj. or, comp. || *scimus, sup. (1) Clear and fair; without clouds, or rain; bright, serene, dry. (2) Met. Blithe, chearfull, calm. (1) § Cælum serenum, Cic. ver, Virg. Cælo sereniore, Mart. 4, 64, 6. (2) || Fronte tranquillâ & serenâ, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15.* Serenissimi principes, *vid. Barth. Adv. Lib. 143, c. 3.*

Sērēscō, ēre. incept. neut. [*à serenus, i. e. siccus*] *To wax fair and dry.* || *Vestes uvescunt, eadem dispensæ in sole serescunt, Lucr. 1, 307.* || *Rarò occ.*

* Sērēscō, ēre. incept. act. [*à serum*] *To turn into whey.* || *Omne lac frigore spissatur, igne serescit, Plin. 2, 41.* || *Rarò occ.*

Sergia, æ. f. [*à quodam Sergio dict.*] *A kind of olive, Col. 5, 8. Pall. Febr. tit. 18.*

Sēria, ōrum. pl. n. *Matters of weight, serious affairs, grave concerns.* || *Cum aliquo joca, seriâque conferre, Cic. de Fin. 2, 26.* || *Amoto quæramus seria ludo, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 27.*

Sēria, æ. f. [*à שרה olla*] *A wine vessel, a butt, a jar, or pot.* || *Pernas salire oportet aut in dolio, aut in seriâ, Cato.* § *Argenti seria, Pers. 2, 11.* || *De hujus vasis formâ vid. Varr. R. R. 3, 2. & Col. 12, 18.*

* Sērīca, æ. f. *sc. vestis. A silk, or perhaps a cotton, or muslin, garment.* Nec dentes aliter quàm serica nocte reponas, *Mart. 9, 38.*

* || Sērīcāria, æ. f. *A silk, woman, Litt. ex Suet. sed q.*

* || Sērīcārius, i. m. *sc. textor. A silk, cotton, or muslin, weaver; a worker in silk, Fum.*

* Sērīcātus, a, um. adj. *Clotbed in silk, or muslin.* In publicum processit sericatus, *Suet. Cal. 52.*

* Sērīcum, i. n. [*à σερικόν, lana, quam Seres mittunt, Isid.*] *Silk, or rather muslin, Prop. 1, 14, 22.* || *Sericum (proprie) est ex arborum lanâ, Byssus ex lino, Bombycina ex verme.*

* Sērīcus, a, um. adj. *That is made of silk, like silk, or rather muslin.* § *Pallia serica, Stat. Sylv. 3, 4, 89.* Inter sericos Jacere pulvillas, *Hor. Epod. 8, 15.*

* Sērīes, ēi. f. [*à sero, i. e. necito*] (1) *An order, a concatenation, a course, a train, a continuance.* (2) *A row, or rank.* (3) *An issue, or descent, of kindred.* (1) || *Continuatio seriēque rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 4.* || *Ordo seriēque causarum, Id. de Div. 1, 55.* || *Series & contextus orationis, Quint. (2) § Series dentium, Plin. 7, 16.* Serieque hærentia longâ Agmina prorumpunt, *Luc. 1, 492.* (3) *Nec tamen hæc series in causâ prodest, Ov. Met. 13, 29.*

Sērīd, adv. [*à serius*] *In earnest, seriously.* § *Rem agere serid, Liv. 4, 25.* Misit porro orare, ut venirem, *serid, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 22.*

Sērīola, æ. dim. [*à seria*] *A little butt, or jar.* Seriola veteris metuens deradere limum, *Pers. 4, 29.*

* Sērīphium, ii. n. [*à Seripho insulâ*] *A kind of sea wormwood, Plin. 27, 9. & 32, 9.*

* Sērīs, is. f. *Cichory, or endive, Varr. 3, 10.* Genus intybi quod Græci σέρειν appellant, *Col. 8, 14.*

Sērīus, a, um. adj. [*à ferendo, i. e. afferendo, Perot.*] *Serious, grave, earnest, of importance, or weight.* || *Ludo uti & joco licet, sed tum cum gravibus seriisque rebus fatiscerimus, Cic. Offic. 1, 29.* || *severus, Plaut. & Tiberius ludibria seriis permiscere solitus, Tac. Ann. 6, 2.*

* Sermo, ōnis. m. [*à ferendo, quoddam inter duos feritur, Varr.*] (1) *Common discourse, talk,* (2) *A rumour, report, or bruit.* (3) *A low style, such as is used in common talk.* (4) *A speech, or language.* (1) *Multa inter sese vario sermone ferebant, Virg. Aen. 6, 160.* || *In sermonibus colloctionibusque nostris, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.* || *Oratio potius quàm sermo est, Id. (2) Sermo est totâ Asiâ dissipatus, Pompeium, &c. Id. pro Flacc. 6.* || *Res in ore atque in sermone omrium, Id. Philipp. 10, 7.* (3) *Non, si quis scribat, uti nos, Sermoni propria, putes hunc esse poetam; Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 42.* || *Contentionis sententiæ rhetorum sunt, nulla sermonis, Cic. Off. 1, 37.* || *Neque numerosa esse, ut poema, neque extra numerum, ut sermo vulgi est, debet oratio, Id. Orat. 195.* (4) § *Sermo Græcus, Quint. 1, 1.* *Latinus, Id. ibid.*

* Sermocinans, tis. part. *Discourseing.* Plitaci sermocinantes, *Plin. 10, 42.*

* Sermocinatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Talk, communication, a figure in rhetoric, Ad Herenn. 4, 43.*

* || Sermocinātor, ōris. m. verb. *A discourse, Litt. ex Tac. sed q.*

* Sermocinātrix, icis. f. verb. *She that discourseth, or instructeth to discourse, Quint. 3, 4.* || *Sed præfatus veniam.*

* Sermocinātus, a, um. part. *About to talk, or discourse.* Libenter ait se esse facturam, & se cum isto diligenter sermocinaturam, *Cic. Verr. 1, 52.*

* Sermocinor, āri. ātus. dep. [*à sermo*] *To talk, to commune, to discourse, to parley.* § *Sermocinari cum aliquo, Cic. Verr. 1, 52.*

* || Sermōnor, āri. dep. *To talk, to discourse.* || *Sermonari rusticius videtur, sed rectius; sermocinari crebrius est, sed corruptius, Gell. 17, 2.*

* Sermunculus, i. m. dim. [*à sermo*] *A little discourse, or talk; tittle-tattle.* Urbani malevolorum sermunculi, *Cic. pro Deiot. 12.* Ser-munculum omnem aut restrinxerit, aut sedarit, *Id. Att. 13, 10.*

|| Sēro, āre. act. & Sēror, pass. [*à sera*] *To lock, or shut, Col. 6, 38.* || *Sed varr. Codd.*

* Sērod, adv. [*à serus*] *iūs, comp. scimē, sup. Late, in the evening, too late.* Sēro allata est epistola, *Cic. Ad mysteria biduo seriūs veneram, Id. Ut quàm seriūsimē ejus profectio cognosceretur, Cas. B. C. 75.* || *Convivia & seriūs inibat, & maturiūs relinquebat, Sueton. Aug. 74.*

Sēro, ēre, sēvi, sātum. act. [*à שרר vel שרע*] (1) *To sow.* (2) *To plant.* (3) *Also to beget.* (4) *To spread abroad, to disseminate, to raise.* (1) *Pierique non ferunt frumenta, sed vescuntur car-nibus, Cas. B. C. 5, 14.* (2) *Serit arbores quæ alteri seculo profint, Cic. de Senect. (3) In partici-p. pass. vid. Satus.* (4) § *Serere aliquid occultis sermonibus, Liv. 7, 39.* Crimina in se-natum apud plebem serere, *Id. Qui, si nihil est litium, lites serunt, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 2, 10.*

Sēror, i. pass. *To be sown, or planted, Col. Met. Mihi in hac nec feritur, nec metitur, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 80.*

* Sēro, ēre, sēvi, sātum. act. [*à שרר, שרע, necito*] (1) *To lay in order; to knit, plait, or wreath.* (2) *To join.* (1) *Vid. Sertus.* (2) § *Met. Serere colloquia, Liv. 24, 31.* sermones, *Plaut. Curc. 1, 37.*

* || Sērōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of whey.* || *Lac serosum, butter-milk, Jun.*

Sērōtinus, a, um. adj. [*à serō*] *That is in the evening, lateward.* || *Festinata sementis sæpe decepit, serotina semper, Plin. 18, 14.*

* Sērpens, tis. part. [*à serpo*] *Creeping, going forward, spreading abroad by little and little.* § *Vitis serpens, Cic. de Senect. 15.* malum, *Id. Catil. 4, 3.* sacer ignis, *Lucr. 6, 660.*

* Sērpens, tis. m. & f. [*à serpendo*] (1) *A serpent, any creeping worm, as a snake, an adder, &c.* (2) *A dragon.* (3) *A louse.* (1) *Quædam serpentes oræ extra aquam, simul at-que niti possunt, aquam persequuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 48.* (2) *Erat ei, Tiberio, in oblecta-mentis*

mentis serpens draco, *Suet. Tib. 72.* § Cæruleus serpens, *Ov. Met. 3, 37.* (3) *Plin. 8, 51.*

* || Serpentiaria, æ. f. *The herb dragon-wort, Apul. c. 5.*

* ♀ Serpentiſcena, æ. c. g. [*ex serpens, & ant. geno pro gigno*] *Engendered, or bred of a serpent, Ov. Met. 7, 212.* ¶ *Heinsius autem leg. serpentipes.*

♂ Serpentiſer, ſra, ſrum. adj. *That beareth a serpent.* § Serpentiſeri gigantes, *On. Triſt. 4, 7, 17.* ¶ Sed Serpentiſes, diſ, *hæving dragon's feet, hab. MSS. melioris notæ. Vid. Macr. Sat. 1, 20.*

* Serpentiſus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a serpent, Juſt.* ¶ Serpentiſum oris ulcus, *a tetter, or ring-worm, Celf.*

* Serpentiſes, pēdis. c. g. [*ex serpens, & pes*] *Vid. Serpentiſcena.*

* † Serpēraſter, i. m. [*à serpo*] *A hanger on; one who crespeth about, and rakeb the country. De ſerperaſtris cohortis meæ, Cic. Att. 7, 3.* ¶ *Al. leg. cerberaſtris.*

* Serpēraſtra, ſrum. pl. n. [*à serpendo; ſerpunt enim magis pueri, quàm gradiuntur*] *Bands, ſwathes, or ſplints, to bind childrens knees when they learn to go, in order to keep their legs ſtraight, Varr. L. L. 8, 5.*

* || Serphus, i. m. [*σέρφος, Gr.*] *A kind of vermin like an ant, Gratian.*

* || Serpigo, gīnis. f. [*à serpo*] *A tetter, Litt. unde non dicit. † Herpes.*

* Serpo, ēre, pſi, tum. neut. [*à Gr. ἔρπω*] (1) *To creep, to ſlide on the belly; as ſerpents do.* (2) *Met. To ſpread itſelf.* (3) *To proceed by little and little.* (4) *To augment, or increaſe.* (1) ¶ *Alia animalia gradiendo, alia ſerpendo ad paſtum accedunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47.*

§ *Vipera ſerpit humi, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 3, 102.* (2) § *Serpit hedera, Virg. Ecl. 8, 13.* ulcus, *Celf. 6, 18.* rumor, *Cic. pro Mur. 21.* (3) =

Si conſuetudo ſerpere & prodire cœperit, Id. in Verr. 1. (4) § *Flamma ſerpit, Lucr. Met. Altiùs cura ſerpit, Plin. 14, 11.* § *In immenſum ſerpere, Cic. N. D. 3.*

* † Serpilla, æ. f. ant. *quam nos ſerpentem dicimus, Feſt.*

* Serpyllum, i. n. [*à serpendo*] *A kind of wild, or running, betony; wild thyme, Virg. Ecl. 2, 10.* ¶ *Celf. 5, 11.*

Serra, æ. f. [*à ſecando, qu. ſecerra*] (1) *A ſaw.* (2) || *An inſtrument of torture by drawing of oxen.* (3) *Alſo a certain fiſh.* (4) || *The wan of an army ſet ſaw-wife.* (1) *Vitem ſerra præcidit, Col. de Arb. 9.* ¶ *Ducere ſerram; ſeptam potiùs, vid. Scal. Conjeſt. in Varr. p. 240.* *To quarrel, or diſpute, Varr. R. R. 3, 6.*

|| *Reciprocare, Tert.* (2) *Steph. unde non dicit.* (3) *Plin. 32, 11.* (4) *Gell.*

Serrabilis, le. adj. *That may be cut with a ſaw, Plin. 16, 43.*

|| Serraculum, i. n. dim. [*à ſerra*] *The part of a ſhip wh ch guideth it; ſhe ſtern, or, as ſome think, a pole to ſteer it, Dig. Serraculum, πνδάλιον, Gloſſ. vet.*

|| Serrantia roſtra. abſol. *pro ſerrata, vel quæ ſerrare poſſint, inſtruments with teeth, Iſa. 41, 15.*

|| Serrarius, ii. m. *A ſawyer of wood, or timber, Jun. ex analogiâ.*

Serrata, æ. f. [*à ſerratâ foliorum texturâ*] *An herb called germander, or Engliſh treacle, Plin. 24, 15.*

Serratim, adv. *Like a ſaw, in manner of a ſaw, Vitr. 6, 11.*

Serratula, æ. f. dim. *Betony, ſaw-wort, Plin. 25, 8.*

Serratūra, æ. f. *A ſawing, Pall. 3, 17.*

Serratūs, a, um. part. *Sawed, made after the faſhion of a ſaw, hæving the edges ſnaged.* ¶ *Nummi ſerrati, notched like a ſaw to prevent its being counterfeited; milled money, Tac. Germ. 5, 7.* *Folia ſerrato ambitu, Pinn. 25, 6.*

|| Serro, are. act. *To ſaw. Anro ſerravit ſamos, Sil. 6, 184.* *citante Steph.* ¶ *Al. ſervavit.*

|| Serror, ari. atus. paſſ. *To be ſawed. Materia ac tali dedolantur & ſerrantur, Veg. 2, 25.*

Serrula, æ. f. dim. [*à ſerra*] *A little ſaw, a hand ſaw, Cic. pro Cluent. 64.*

* Serta, æ. f. id. *quod ſertum.* (1) *A chaplet.* (2) *A line, a rope.* (3) ¶ *Serta Campanica, the herb melilot.* (1) *Præpendent demiffa in pocula ſertæ, Prop. 2, 33, 37.* ¶ § *Serta crinium, a trefs, or lock, of hair, Scal.* (2)

Tib. 2, 5, 97. *Pallad. in Martio.* ¶ *Sertam deducere, to be a partner, to join with one in dancing a ring, vid. Varr. R. R. 3, 6.* ¶ *ibi Scal. Conjeſt. p. 240.* = *reſtim ducere, Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 34.* = *tortum ducere funem, Hor.* (3) *Cato, 107.*

† Sertarius vervex, *R. ex Plaut. corr. pro ſertarius.*

† Sertor, ōris. m. verb. [*à ſerendo, Feſt.*] *qui ſerit quid, vel adſerit aliquem in libertatem. † Adſertor.*

* Sertula Campana, quæ & Serta Campanica, *Cato, 107.* [*ita dicit. quòd circa Nolam Campaniæ urbem laudatiſſima proveniat*] *The herb melilot, or clover, Celf. 5, 11.* *Plin. 21, 9.*

* Sertum, i. n. ſc. ſtrophium, eſt enim particip. [*à ſero, neſto*] (1) *A garland of flowers, a wreath, chaplet, poſey, or noſegay.* (2) *Serta, flowers of which it is made.* (1) *Sertis redimiti, Cic. Catil. 2, 5.* *Serta capiti delapſa, Virg. Ecl. 6, 16.* (2) *Serta mihi Pnyllis legeret, Id. Ecl. 10, 41.*

* Sertus, a, um. part. (1) || *Plaited, twiſted, wreathed, interwoven.* (2) *Set with flowers as in a garden.* (1) *Apul. Met. 10, p. 349.* ¶ *Solutus, Id.* (2) *Luc. 10, 164.*

* Serva, æ. f. ſc. mulier. *A woman ſervant. Matre ſervâ natus, Flor. 1, 6.*

* Servabilis, e. adj. *That can be preſerved. Caput nulli ſervabile, Ov. Triſt. 4, 5, 21.*

* || Servaculum, i. n. [*à ſervandâ nave*] (1) *A little haven for ſhips to ride in.* (2) *The ſtern of a ſhip, or the helm, or, as ſome think, the anchor.* (1) *Ulp.* (2) *Ἰνδάλιον, Gloſſ. al. leg. ſerraculum.*

* Servandus, a, um. part. (1) *Delivered, or preſerved.* (2) *Watched.* (3) *To be obſerved, or kept inviolable.* (1) *Carmina lævi ſervanda cupreſſo, Hor. A. Pœt. 333.* (2) *Pomaria ſervanda draconibus, Ov. Met. 4, 646.* (3) *Officia etiam adverſus inimicos ſervanda, Cic. 1, 11.* *Jejunium quinto quoque anno ſervandum, Liv. 36, 27.*

* Servans, tis. part. & adj. ſcimus, ſup. (1) *Keeping, preſerving, ſaving.* (2) *Keeping, not changing.* (3) *Minding, obſerving.* (4) *Waiting, expecting.* (5) *Watchfull.* (1) *Vinum in vetuſtatem ſervans, Col.* (2) *Superius inſtitutum ſervans, Caſ. B. G. 3, 84.* (3) =

juſtiſſimus & ſervantiſſimus æqui, Virg. Æn. 2, 427. (4) *Atria ſervantem poſtico falle clientem, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, ult.* (5) *Vincere arundinibus ſervantia lumina tentat, Ov. Met. 1, 684.* *Heſperidum mala ſervans, Lucr. 5, 33.*

* † Servatio, ant. *pro ſervaverio.*

* || Servat o, ōnis. t. verb. *A ſaving, Eraſm.* *Quam perpetuam ſervationem meam quædam neceſſitas rupit, Plin. Ep. 10, 121.* † *Conſervatio.*

* Servator, ōris. m. verb. *A preſerver, a deliverer, a ſaviour.* = *Cunctis ſervatorem liberatoremque acclamantibus, Liv. 34, 50.* § *Servator urbis, Cic. pro Domo, 38.* *honesti, Luc. 2, 389.*

* Servatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that ſaveth, &c.* *O mea Bacchis, ſervatrix mea, Ter. Hecyr. 5, 4, 16.*

* Servatūs, a, um. part. *About to keep. Præſidia indiligentiùs ſervaturos ciedebant, Caſ. B. G. 2, 33.* *Anſeres ſervatui Capitolia, Ov. Met. 2, 533.*

* Servatūs, a, um. part. (1) *Kept, preſerved, ſaved.* (2) *Obſerved, &c.* (1) = *Urbs ex belli ore & faucibus erepta atque ſervata, Cic. pro Arch. Pœt. 9.* (2) *Non modus habitus, non conſuetudo ſervata, Id. pro Cluent. 35.* *Vid. Servo.*

* Serviens, tis. part. *Serveing. Lætari videntur, quòd aliquando cœperint eſſe domini*

non ſervientes, Plin. Pan. 50. *Corpora neceſſitati ſervientes, intra muros habebant, Vell. Pat. 2, 23.*

† *Servi. ant. pro ſevi. Servit ibi hordeum, Cat.*

* || Servia, æ. f. *A garland, a noſegay. Cùm è floribus ſcient ſerta, à ſerendo ſervie appellatæ, Plin. 21, 2.* ¶ *Al. leg. ſervie, Turneb.*

* † Servientia, æ. f. *Servitude, Plaut. Red. 4, 2, 13.* † *Servinus.*

Servitudo, æ. f. c. g. Servile and baſe folk, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 55.

* Servilis, le. adj. ier. comp. (1) *Of, or belonging to, a ſervant, or ſontage.* (2) *Slaveiſh, like a ſlave, ſervile.* (1) § *Jugum ſervile, Cic. Philipp. 1, 2.* XXX *nili ſervilium capitum, Liv. Vitiſ ſervilis, Cic. metus, Id.* *Supplicio ſervili animadvertere, Liv. 24, 14.* (2) *Nomine ſervilem indolem habere, Id. 1, 5.* *Serviliter, Sen.*

* Serviliter, adv. *Slaveiſhly, bondman like.* = *In dolore eſt providendum nequid abjeſtè, nequid timiddè, nequid ſervilior muliebriterve faciamus, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 23.* § *Serviliter ſictus, Petr. c. 77.*

* Servio, i. e. i. v. i. tum. neut. [*à ſervus*] (1) *To be a ſlave.* (2) *To ſerve, to obey.* (3) *To take care of, to provide for.* (4) *To apply himſelf to.* (5) *To be ſubſervient to, to attend upon.* (6) *Alſo to be held in baſe tenure, not as freehold.* (1) § *Dî faxint, ne apud lenonem hunc ſerviam, Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 87.* = *Heri imperium exequor, bene & ſedatè ſervio, Id. Men. 5, 6, 17.* ¶ *Tibi ſervire navelim, quàm alii libertus eſſe, Id.* (2) § *Imperat aut ſervit pecunia cuique, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 47.* =

pareo, obedio, Cic. (3) *Valetudini tuæ diligentiffimè ſervias, Id. ad Q. frat. 1, 1.* *Illius miſellæ matrimonio ſerviendum eſt. Id. Fam. 14, 4.* (4) *Summâ ſedulitate culturæ ſerviat, Col. 3, 4.* (5) ¶ *Aliorum amori flagitiouſſimè ſervire, to pimp for them, Cic. in Catil. 2, 3.* (6) *Prædia omnia quæ ſerviebant, non ſervient, Id. in Rull. 3, 3.*

* Servior, i. ri. paſſ. *To be ſerved. Affueſcimus ſervis paucioribus ſervi, Sen. de Animi Tranq. c. 9.* ¶ *Non temerè imitandus.*

* Servitium, ii. n. (1) *Bondage, ſervice.* (2) *A ſlaveiſh compliance, flattery.* (3) *Bondmen, or ſervants.* (1) ¶ *Gravis caſus in ſervitium de regno, Sall. B. J. 62.* (2) ¶ *Nero libertatem Senecæ, quàm ſervitium, ſapius expertus eſt, Tac. Ann. 15, 61.* (3) *Incitare in eadè ſervitiâ, Cic. pro Caſ. 32.* ¶ *Veniam pro liberis corporibus orabant, ſervitii decem milia offerbant, Tac. Ann. 12, 17.*

* † Servitūtus, a, um. adj. [*ex ſervitus, & tritus*] *Wore out in ſlavery, Plaut. Perf. 3, 3, 13.* *ſi vera lēſio.*

* Servitūdo, dīnis. f. *Servitude, bondage, ſlavery, Liv. 24, 22.* ¶ *In rariſſi ſi non in ſuſpectis ponendum eſt, Fab.*

* Servitūrus, a, um. part. *That ſhall ſerve, or do homage to. Servitura ſuo Capitolia noſtra Canopo, Ov. Met. 15, 828.*

* Servitūter, imperf. *All is done to the furtherance of, Cic.*

* Servitūs, ūtis. f. [*à ſervus*] *Bondage, ſlavery, thralldom, both of perſons and things.* ¶ *Fit in dominatu ſervitūs, in ſervitute deminatus, Cic. pro Dejot. 11.* ¶ *Alie nationes ſervitutem pati poſſunt; P. R. eſt propria libertas, Id.* § *Servire ſervitutem, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 6.*

* Sērum, i. n. [*à Gr. σῆρ, vel σῆρῶ*] *Whay, buttermilk, Plin. 28, 9.*

* Sērum, i. n. (1) *Late, the evening, late of the day.* (2) *Late, a long time.* (1) § *Sērum dici, Liv. 7, 8.* (2) § *In ſerum rem trahere, Liv. conſul eund. 7, 8.*

Sērandus, Varr. R. R. 1, 23. *Vid. Sērandus.*

* Servo, are. act. [*ſort. ab ἑρῶ, ſervo, cuſtodio*] (1) *To keep.* (2) *To preſerve, or ſave.* (3) *To mind, heed, obſerve, or watch.* (4) *To perform, or make good.* (5) *To defend.* (6) *To poſſeſs.* (7) *To keep, or follow.* (1) *Sub ſigno habeo,*

7 P

habeo, servoque volumen, Cic. Att. 9, 10. § Natus nemo servat in ædibus, Plaut. Moſt. 2, 22. (2) Unus rempub. bis servavi, Cic. pro Sext. 22. § Invitum qui servat idem facit occidenti, Hor. A. Poët. 467. (3) Cæli menses, & sidera serva, Virg. Geor. 1, 332. § Servare de cælo, Cic. pro Domo. 15. (4) Te oro promissa ut serves tua, Plaut. Amph. 5, 3, 1. (5) Muros lutos aggere servare, Virg. Æn. 9, 43. (6) Centum quæ silvas, centum quæ flumina servant, Id. Geor. 4, 383. (7) § Instituta majorum servare, Cic.

* Servor, āri, āur. pass. To be kept, &c. Integrum jus libertatis defendo servari oportere, Cic. pro C. Rab. 4.

* Sērus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [ab ὀψῆς, serus, per. Apoc.] (1) Late, lateward, late in the evening, nigh to night. (2) That is to be long after, coming long after. (3) Long a growing; also dry. (4) Sad, doleful. (1) Sera rubens accendit lumina vesper, Virg. Geor. 1, 251. § Nox sera, Id. ibid. 3, 467. Serior hora, Ov. Ep. 19, 14. (2) Seris fractura nepotibus umbram arbor, Virg. Geor. 2, 58. = Sera & tarda nimis, Cic. de Div. 2, 30. ex pōiā. (3) Serissima omnium amerina, Plin. 15, 15. § Ulmus sera, Virg. Geor. 4, 144. (4) Serum bellum in angustiis futurum, Sall. Sera terrifici cecinerunt omnia vates, Virg. Æn. 5, 524.

* Servūla, æ. f. A handmaid, a little maid servant. Per manus servulæ, Cic. Att. 1, 12. Sed al. alter.

* Servulus, i. m. dim. [à servus] A little manservant, a valet. Servulum unum abducit, Cic. pro Quint. 6.

* Servus, a, um. adj. (1) That is in bondage, that is bound to certain service. (2) Of base nature. (1) § Servus homo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 80. Manus serva, Ov. Fast. 6, 558. Servum pecus, Luc. 6, 152. (2) § Libera prædica meliore jure sunt quam serva, Cic. in Rull. 3, 2.

* Servus, i. m. [à servando, quod servet, i. e. custodia, heri rem, Scal.] A servant, a bondman, or slave. § Quid tu? servusne es, an liber? Plaut. § Minus est quam servus dominus, qui servos timet, Publ. Syr. § Servus libidinum, a pimp, Cic. De servis vid. omnino doctissimum Pignoris justum opus.

* Sēsāma, æ. f. [σπάρων, Gr.] A white grain, or corn, growing in India, whereof oil is made; sesame, Plin. 18, 10. § Dicta & facta papavere & sesāma spāsa, soti and sweet, Petron. in pr. ne. Vid. § Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 112. Sed al. sesamio, leg. in utroque loco.

* Sēsāmicus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, that grain, Plin. 24, 4.

* Sēsāmoides, is. f. [ex sesamum, & εἶδος species] An herb that purgeth melancholy, catchfly, Plin. 22, 25.

* Sēsāmum, i. n. id. quod sesāma, Plin. 18, 10.

† Sescūnāris bovis jecur, quid sit vid. Liv. 41, 15. ubi etiam consule Grœn.

Sescuncia, æ. f. [ex sesqui, & uncia] An ounce and a half. § Jugeri sescuncia, Col. 5, 2. Conf. eund. 12, 57.

Sescuncialis, le. adj. Of, or belonging to, an ounce and a half; or an inch and a half, Plin. 13, 15.

Sescunx, cis. m. id. quod sescuncia, Plin. 36, 25.

Sesculum, i. n. aliās sesqui alterum. The whole, and half as much more; al. Sesquiplum, Quint. 9, 4.

* Sēse. accus. [à sui] Himself, herself, or themselves, passim.

* Sēsēlis, is. f. [σέσελις, Gr.] An herb called bartwort, Cic. N. D. 2, 49. Leg. & seseli. n. Dioscor.

Sesqui. indecl. So much, and half so much, the whole of a thing, and one half more, Cic. Orat. 56.

Sesquialter, ēra, ērum. adj. Containing one and a half, Cic. de Univ. 7. § Sesquialter numerus, Vitruv. 3, 1.

|| Sesquiannōna, æ. f. A soldier's pay and a half, Veg.

Sesquicūleāris, e. adj. § Dolium sesquiculare, containing the full measure of a sack, and half as much more, Col. 12, 18.

Sesquicyāthus, i. m. A cyathus and a half, Cels. 6, 7. & 18.

Sesquidigitālis, e. adj. A finger's breadth and a half. Terebatur foramen semidigitale, digitale, sesquidigitale, Vitruv. 10, cap. ult.

Sesquidigitus, i. m. A finger and a half. Canalis altus sesquidigitum, Vitruv. 8, 6.

Sesquihōra, æ. f. An hour and a half, Plin. Epist. 4, 9, 9.

Sesquijūgerum, i. n. An acre and a half, Plin. 18, 19.

Sesquīlībra, æ. f. A pound and a half, Col. 12, 36.

Sesquimēsis, is. m. A month and a half, Varr. R. R. 1, 27.

Sesquimōdius, ii. m. A bushel and a half, Varr. R. R. 1, 42. Col. 2, 13.

Sesquibōlus, i. m. Three farthings, Plin. 26, 8.

Sesquioctāvus, a, um. adj. Eight and a half; rather one and an eighth part, Cic. de Univ. 7.

Sesquidōpēra, æ. f. A day's work and a half. § Sarriuntur sesquioperā, iterum sarriuntur unā operā, Col. 2, 13.

Sesquidōpus, ēris. n. A task, or work, and a half. § Sesquiopus conficere, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 67.

|| Sesquipæan, ānis. m. A measure consisting of a pæan and a half, Litt. ex Cic.

Sesquipedālis, le. adj. A foot and a half long, Vitruv. 2, 8. Plin. 17, 20. § Sesquipedalia verba, great, big, vaunting words, Hor. Art. Poët. 97.

Sesquipedāneus, a, um. adj. Of a foot and a half, Plin. 9, 27.

Sesquipes, pēdis. m. A foot and a half, a cubit, Varr. R. R. 1, 43. C. d. 5, 10.

Sesquiplāga, æ. f. A stroke and a half, more than a blow, Tac. Ann. 15, 67.

|| Sesquiplāris, e. adj. § Sesquiplates milites, soldiers that have an allowance more than ordinary by one half. Duplares duas, sesquiplates unam semis consequebantur annonam, Veg. 2, 7. Vulg. Simples unam, M.

Sesquipleus, icis. Half so much again, Cic. Orat. 57.

Sesquiplum, i. n. id. quod sesculum, Plin.

Sesquipus, a, um. adj. As much and half as much, as six to four, Quint. 9, 4.

Sesquisenex, is. c. g. Over old, very old, Varr.

Sesquitercius, a, um. adj. Which containeth as much as another, and a third part more, Cic. de Univ. 7.

|| Sesquiūlysses. m. A very crafty and subtle fellow, Litt. ex Varr.

* Sēsibulum, i. n. [à sedeo, sessum] (1) || A bench to sit on, a couch, a settee. (2) A close stool. (1) Præ metu latronum, nulla sessibula,

ac ne sufficientem quidem supellectilem parare possumus, Apul. Met. 1, p. 30. (2) Olet stabulum, sellam, & sessibulum merum, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 56.

* Sēsilis, e. adj. (1) That fitteth as it were, dwarfish, low, growing in breadth not in height. (2) Pass. That may be sat. (1) Pyra minimo sessilia pedicula, Plin. 15, 15. § Sessilis lactuca, Mart. 3, 47, 8. § Sessilis obba, with a broad bottom, Pers. 5, 148. (2) § Tergum sessile, Ov. Met. 12, 401.

* Sēsīmōnium, ii. n. A shrine, or place, where the images of the gods were set; a rood-loft, Vitruv. præf. l. 7.

* Sessio, ōnis. f. verb. [à sedeo] A sitting, session, or affizes. § Status, incessus, sessio, accubitus, Cic. Off. 1, 35. In eo loco habent sessiones matres familiarum, Vitruv. 6, 10.

* || Sēsīatio, ōnis. f. verb. An often sitting, Litt. ex Cels.

* || Sēsīator, ōris. m. verb. He that sitteth often, Litt. ex Sen.

* Sēsīto, āre. freq. [à sedeo] To sit often, to take up a seat. Dea in Periclis labris sessitavisse dicitur, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 15.

* Sessor, ōris. m. verb. (1) A siter. (2) An inhabitant. (1) In vacuo lætus sessor plaforque theatro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130. (2) Sessores veteres urbe insulæque eiecit, Nep. Cim. 2. ubi al. possessores.

* Sēsūrus, a, um. part. [à sedeo] That is to sit, Hor. A. Poët. 154.

* Sēsians, tis. m. id. quod sextans, Plin.

* Sēsiantārius, a, um. adj. Plin. 33, 3. id. quod sextantarius.

* Sestertiolum, i. n. vel sestertiolus. dim. A little sesterce, Mart. 1, 59.

* § Sestertium, ii. n. unde pl. sestertia. (1) A thousand sestercies. (2) A kind of mattock, or pickaxe. (3) || A place where the gallows, or gibbet, stood. (4) || Also a kind of veil, or mantle. (1) Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8. & 2, 2, 28.

(2) Bipalium vocant rustici sestertium, Col. 2. de Arb. 1, 1. sc. quoddam latum duos pedes cum semisse. (3) Litt. ex Tac. quoddam in urbe semitertio militari abesset, Lips. (4) Sestertio, vel lodicula,

involutus, Suet. Aug. 33. ubi al. leg. segetro.

* Sestertius, ii. m. [ex semis, & tertius, qu. semitertius, vel semisestertius. Dupondius enim & semis antiquus sestertius est, Varr. quippe quoddam tum duos asses & semissem valeret, uti denarius decussim, i. e. decem asses; prout Gr. dic. ἡμισυ τριτρυ pro δύο καὶ ἡμισυ, Prisc. Dupondius autem nummus, cum sit bilibris, per duas LL. perscriptus; Sestertius nummus igitur per duas LL. & S. i. e. duas libras & semissem, nunc HS. perscriptus. al. volunt sestertium dici, quoddam de tribus assibus semis deficiat] A sesterce, a coin among the Romans, in value the fourth part of a denier,

or two asses and a half, i. e. two pounds of brass coin and a half; marked thus LLS. the two LL. standing for libræ, pounds, and the S. for semi, half a pound; which afterwards, by turning the two LL. into an H, was thus marked, HS. || Sestertii ducenti, trecenti, mille, Geil. || septem millibus, Macr. Trecenta millia nummum, i. e. sestertiū, Plin. centena, sexcenta, HS. subint. millia Id. decies centena, sc. millia sestertiū, Juven. duodecies HS. subint. centena millia, Suet. = Nummus. De sestertio vid. Scal. De re nummariā; Budæum de Assē, l. 1. Gronov. de Sestertiis, & Wardi nostri dissertat. De assē & parte ejus.

* Sesiāna mala. A kind of apple so called from Sesiū, Col. 12, 45. Sed al. leg. sextiana, & septiana.

† Set. conj. ap. vett. pro sed, [ex se, i. e. seorsum, & et, Scal]

* Seta, æ. f. [à χαῖτρα, a que id ab Hebr. שֵׁטָה s'um] (1) A bristle, or big rough hair. (2) Meton. A fishing line. (1) Gladius setā equinā aptus, Cic. Tuscul. 5, 21. § Setæ leonī, Id. Quasi setis labra mihi compungit barba, Plaut. Cusin. 5, 2, 49. (2) Mart.

* Sētāba sudaria. [ab urbe Setabi Hisp. ubi optimum linum, Plin.] A handkerchief of fine laron. or cambric, Catull. 12, 14. & 25, 7.

* || Sētāceus, a, um. adj. Of bristles. § Sētaceum cribrum, a sieve made of hair to range coarse meal, Jun. † Ex setis aptum.

* Sētānia, æ. f. A kind of onion, Plin. 19, 6.

* Sētānium, ii. n. (1) A medlar. (2) Coarse, ordinary, food. (1) Plin. 15, 20. (2) Non enim possunt militares pueri setanio educi, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 16. Sed vid. Muret.

Var. Lect. 9, 13. al. enim leg. setamio.

* Sētānius, a, um. adj. [σπάρωνος, vel σπάρωνος, Gr. à σπάρων, Ionic. quod Doricè σάρων, Atticè σπάρων] Of this year, of this spring, of three months growing. § Setanias panis, bread made of such corn, Plin. Setania cepa, an onion of this year's growth, Id. Setanium mespilum, a medlar, Id. 15, 20.

† Sētiger, ēra, ērum. adj. (1) That beareth, or bath, bristles on his back. (2) Subst. A boar. (1) § Sus setigera, Virg. Æn. 12, 170. frons, Stat. Theb. 8, 533. (2) Nisi setiger ille inter opacas sylvas, Ov. Met. 8, 376.

Metuendus

Metuendus setiger arvis, *Mart.* 13, 93. § *Se-*
tigerum latus, Vol. Flocc. 3, 50.

|| *Setim.* *A tree like white-thorn, which never*
roteth, of which the wooden work of the ark
and tabernacle was made, Bibl.

Sētinum vinum. [à *Setiā*, Campaniæ urbe]
A very generous wine, Plin. 14, 6. Cū lato
Setinum ardebit in auro, Juv. 10, 27.

* *Sētōsus*, a, um. adj. *Rcuzb, hairy, full of*
bristles. || *Aliter curatur: raripilum pectus, ali-*
ter setosum, Col. præf. ep. § *Apet setosus,*
Virg. Ecl. 7, 29. *setosum pectus, Cels.* 2, 8.

* || *Sētūia*, æ. f. dim. *A little bristle, Litt.*
ex Mart. || *Leg. saltem ap. Arnob.* 1, 7.

Seu. conj. disjunctiva. [contr. *ex five, ut neu*
ex neve] *Esther, or. Seu pedibus, seu remis*
ibis, Prop. 6, 1, 33. *Seu rectè, seu perperam,*
Cic. pro Cæcin. 24.

* || *Sēvācium*, ii. n. [à *sevum*] *A tallow*
candle, Apul. Met. 4, p. 77. *Pric. edit.*

Sēvectus, a, um. part. *Carried away, apart,*
or aside. *Cur tua præscripto sevecta est pagina*
gyro? Prop. 3, 3, 21.

§ *Sēveho*, ēre, exi. aēt. *To carry aside, Litt.*
ex Ov.

|| *Sēvehor*, i. pass. *To be carried aside, Litt.*
ex Stat.

Sēvērē. adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. (1)
Gravely, soberly. (2) || *Sharply, severely, to the*
utmost, without favour. (1) *Graviter & sevērē*
voluptatem fecerunt à bono, Cic. de Fin. 2. *Se*
verissimè ætas exacta, Id. pro Rosc. Com. 15.
(2) = *Aquam bibentes coërcēbat, sevēriūque*
increpabat, Gell. 10, 5.

Sēvēriāna pyra. [à *Severo* instore dict.] *Plin.*
15, 15. al. scauriana.

Sēvēritas, ātis. f. *Gravity, seriousness* (2)
Severity. (3) *Sharpness, sourness.* (1) || *Se-*
veritatem in senectute probō, acerbiter nullo
modo, Cic. de Sen. 18. *Ne blanditiis ejus impe-*
diatur disputandi severitas, Id. || *Falso no-*
mine severitatem pro sēvitā appellat, Tac. (2)
|| *Ita adhibenda est mansuetudo, & clementia*
ut reip. causā adhibeatur severitas, Cic. Offic. 1,
25. || = *Attici comitas non sine severitate*
erat, neque gravitas sine facilitate, Nep. Attic.
15. || *moderatio, Tac.* 15, 49. (3) § *Un-*
guenti severitas, Plin. 13, 3.

† *Sēvēriter.* adv. *id. quod sevērē, Titian. ap.*
Non. || *Item Apul.* † *Sevērē.*

† *Sēvērītudo*, dīnir. *id. quod severitas.* *Illi*
caperat trans severitudine, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 3.
|| *& Apul.* † *Severitas.*

Sēvērus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus sup.
[*qu. secūs, i. e. juxta verus; vel qu. satis verus,*
Id. vel à σέβωμαι, veneror, ut sit id. quod Gr.
σεμνός, Non.] (1) *Serious, sober.* (2) *Stale.*
(3) *Exult, impartial.* (4) *Severe, harsh, crab-*
ed, sharp. (5) *Terrible, frightful.* (6) *De-*
mure, coy. (1) || = *Op. nor quod ego dixi*
per jocum, id eventurum & severum. & ferium,
ut hæc inveniantur ejus filiae, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 3,
50. (2) § *Severum Falerium, Hor. Od.* 1,
27, 9. (3) *Cujus legis severi custodes requi-*
runtur, Cic. Familia ad judicandum severissima,
Id. (4) *Si pœna paulò severior fuerit, Soll. B.*
C. 50. (5) *Amnis severus Eumenidum, Virg.*
Æn. 6, 374. *Voluisti Alhuc severum facere,*
sc. te in eum mere, Plaut. Cist. 3, 3, 15. (6) §
Severa virginitas, Ov. Met. 3, 254.

|| *Sēvir*, īri. m. (1) *One of the chief of the*
equestrians, six in all, one to each decury; a
captain of a regiment of horse. (2) *Also this was*
the name of a civil magistrate superintending over
his brethren. (1) *Capitol. in vitâ M. Aur. Ant.*
c. 6. *V. Herm. Aug. de militiâ equestri, c.* 2.
(2) *SEVIR IVRI DICONDO, & SEVIR*
VRBANVS in antiq. Lapidibus non raro occ.
Quin & AVGVSTALIS, qui tamen an milita-
ris fuerit, N. L.

* *Sēvo*, āre, aēt. [à *sevum*] *To grease, or*
dip in tallow. § *Severe candelas, Col.* 2, ult.

* *Sēvor*, āri. pass. *To be tallowed, Col.*

Sēvōco, āre, aēt. (1) *To call apart, or aside,*
from another. (2) *To separate, to withdraw, to*
sever. (1) § *Sevocabo herum, — Menæchme!*

Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 25. (2) § *Sevocare animum*
à contagione corporum, Cic. de Div. 1, 30.

Sēvocor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be separated.* Cū
interficeretur Cæsar, tum te à Trebonio vidimus
sevocari, Cic. Philipp. 2, 14.

* *Sēvōsus*, a, um. adj. *Full of tallow, or suet;*
greasy. *Sevola cornigeris medulla, Plin.* 11, 37.

* || *Seutlōmāche*, es. f. [σευτλομαχή, *Gr.*
ex σεύτλον, five τεύτλον, beta; & μαλά-
χην, malva] The herb spinach, or spinage, Ruell.

* *Sēvum*, i. n. *quod & Sēbum, & Sēpum dic.*
[à *seu, qu. seevum; quod plus pinguedinis hoc*
animal habet] Tallow, suet. || *Quæ ratio ad-*
ipis, in his quæ ruminant. eadem sevi est, Plin.
28, 9. § *Sevum hircinum, Col.* 6, 12.

* *Sex.* adj. indecl. [à *Gr. ἑξ, quod ab Hebr.*
ww] Six in number. *Sex menses cum Antiocho*
tui, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 91.

* *Sexagēnārius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or concerning,*
sixty; sixty years of age, Suet. Claud. 23.

* *Sexagēni*, æ. a. adj. pl. (1) || *Sixty, or*
threescore opisce. (2) *Sixty.* (1) *SEXAGE-*
NOS DENARIOS PLEBI DEDI, Inscript.
v. i. op. Grut. p. 231. (2) § *Sexageni mili-*
tes, Liv. 8, 8.

* *Sexagēsīmus*, a, um. adj. *The sixtyeth, Cic.*
Attic. 5, 13.

* *Sexāgies.* adv. *Threescore times.* § *Sexages*
fortitūm, Cic. Philipp. 2, 18.

* *Sexāginta.* pl. indecl. [à *Gr. ἑξήκοντα*]
Sixty, or threescore. *Annos sexaginta natus es,*
Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 10.

* *Sexangūlus*, a, um. adj. [*ex sex, & an-*
gulus] Six cornered, Plin. 37, 9. *Sexangula*
cera, Ov. Met. 15, 382.

Sexatruus, uum. pl. n. *The sixth day after the*
ides of March, Varr. Vid. Quinquatruus.

* || *Sexcēnārius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or concern-*
ing, six hundred, Bud. ex analogiā

* *Sexcēni*, æ. a. adj. pl. [*ex sex, & centum*]
(1) *Six hundred* (2) *An infinite number, a great*
many. (1) *Singula jugera vinearum sexcentas*
urnas præbuisse, Col. 3, 3. || *Ciceroni etiam*
nonnulli ed. tribuunt. (2) *Ap. Varr. & Col.*

* *Sexcēnēni*, æ. a. adj. pl. *Six hundred.* §
Sexcenteni nummi, Cic. Verr. 5, 25.

* *Sexcētēsīmus*, a, um. adj. *The six hun-*
dredth, Plin. 8, 7.

* *Sexcenti*, æ. a. adj. pl. [*ex sex, & cen-*
tum] Six hundred; also an infinite number.
Belli periculum, militum improbitas, sexcentia
præerea aia, Cic. Attic. 6, 4. *Venio ad epi-*
stolas tuas. quas ego sexcentas uno tempore ac-
cepi, Id. Attic. 7, 2.

* *Sexcenties.* adv. [*ex sex, & centies] Six*
hundred times, indefin. Cic. Att. 4, 16.

* † *Sexcentoplāgus*, i. m. [*qui sexcentas pla-*
gas accepit] He that receiveth six hundred stripes.
Ex fabricâ Prætinâ, Capt. 3, 5, 68.

* *Sexdēcies.* adv. [*ex sex, & decies] Sixteen*
times, Plin. 6, 29.

* *Sexdēcim.* indecl. [*ex sex, & decem] Six-*
teen, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 20.

|| *Sexennālis*, e. adj. *Of every sixth year, Litt.*
ex Plin.

Sexennis, e. adj. *That is six years old. Inde-*
surptus serè sexennis, Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 80.

Sexennium, ii. n. [*ex sex, & annus] The*
space, or age, of six years. § *Sexennii acta,*
Cic. Philipp. 5, 3.

* *Sexies.* adv. [à *sex] Six times, Col.* 5, 2.
§ *Sexies Consul, Paterc.* 1, 15. *Sed sexiens*
habet Ed. Oxon. 1711.

Sexsignāni, ōrum. m. pl. *Soldiers of the sixth*
legion, or of six ensigns, Plin. 4, 19.

* *Sextadēcīmāni*, ōrum. m. pl. [*ex sextus, &*
decimanus] Soldiers of the sixteenth legion, Tac.
Hist. 3, 22, 2. § *Sextadecimana legio, Id.*
Hist. 1, 55, 2. *Vexillarii quartadecimæ & sex-*
tadecimæ legionum, Id. Hist. 2, 100.

* *Sextans*, tis. m. *vel sestans.* [à *sex] (1)*
The weight of two uncies; the sixth part of an
as, or a pound weight. (2) *Also a measure of*
two cyathi, two parts of two ve. (3) *A sixth*
part of any thing, as of an acre. (1) *Extulit*
cum plebs sextantibus collatis in singula capita,

Liv. (2) *Poto ego sextantes, tu decunces, Mart.*
12, 28. (3) Col. 5, 1.

* *Sextantālis*, e. adj. *Two thumbs broad, thick,*
or deep. § *Fusus sextantalis, Virg.* 10, 6.

* *Sextantārius*, a, um. adj. *Of the weight of*
two ounces. &c. § Asses sextantarii, Plin. 33, 3.

* *Sextāriolus*, i. m. [à *sexarius*] *A small*
sextary, Suet. in vitâ Horat.

Sextārius, ii. m. [quod sexta pars congi,
Id.] *A Roman measure holding two cotulæ, or*
heminae, being about our pint and a half, to wit,
twenty-four ounces; though some account it but
eighteen, or twenty, ounces. According to the
former reckoning, it is two pounds Troy weight,
or a pound and a half Avoirdupois; we may use
it for a quart, as being the nearest to it. § *Vini*
sextarius, Hor. A. Pœt. 74.

* *Sextiāna*, pyra, *vel mala.* [à *Sextio* quo-
dam sic dict.] A certain kind of pears, or apples,
of marvellous roundness, Col. 12, 45. || *Scrib.*
& Iestiana.

* *Sextilis*, is. m. [ita dict. quod sextus sit
à *Martio* mensis] *The month of August, being the*
sixth beginning at March. *Sextilem totum deside-*
ror, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 2. *It. adj.* || *sextilis men-*
sis, Id. ibid. 11, 10.

* *Sextūla*, æ. f. [à *sextus] The sixth part of*
an ounce, that is, a dram and a scruple. (2)
Amasure of land, whereof 72 make an acre;
400 foot. (1) *Heres ex duabus sextulis, Cic.*
pro Cæc. 6. (2) *Col.* 5, 1.

* *Sextūm.* adv. *The sixth time.* § *Sextūma*
consul, Cic. in Pison. 9.

|| *Sextuplus*, a, um. adj. *Six times so much,*
Hull. ex analogiā.

* *Sextus*, a, um. adj. [à *sex] (1) The*
sixth. (2) || *Sextus calus, the ablative case.*
(1) *Passim.* (2) *Sextus calus est Latinis pro-*
prius, Varr. L. L. 9.

|| *Sextūlis*, is. f. *Six pounds weight, Bud.*
ex analogiā

Sexus, ūs. m. & *Sexus*, i. n. [à *secūs, i. e.*
aliter; quod aliter se habeant mas & femina;
unde & secūs ant. pro sexus] A sex. § *Sexus*
virile, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 19. *Sexus utrumque,*
Varr. Virile & muliebre sexus, Tac. Hist. 5, 13,
c. *Certe signis comprehendere licet quem sexum*
generaverit, Col. 6, 24. *Adoleicens ambiguo*
sexu, Liv. 27, 11.

S ante I.

* *Si* conj. [à *Gr. εἰ] (1) If.* (2) *Seeing*
that, since. (3) *Although.* (4) *O that, or would*
to god. (5) || *Si minū. if not.* (6) *Whether or*
no. (7) || *Si Dīs placet, a form in passion, or*
disdain. (8) *It is elegantly omitted.* (9) *As*
soon as. (10) *Whether.* (1) *Si tempus est ultum*
hæc hominis necandi, Cic. pro Milon. 4. § *Si*
me audies, Id. Si id facias, Id. (2) *Si te in*
germani fratris dilexi loco, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 57.
(3) *Redeam? non, si me obsecret, Id. Eun.* 1,
1, 4. (4) *Si nunc te nobis ille aureus arbore ra-*
mus ostendat, Virg. Æn. 6, 187. (5) *Si minū*
hominum famam timuisset, at illam ipsam noc-
tem face'que nuptiales, Cic. pro Cluent. 6. (6)
Visam, si dorni est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 118. *Ita*
mihī referat, si nostri mutua cura est, Tib. 3, 1,
19. (7) *Vide ut otiosus it, si dīs placet, Ter.*
Eun. 5, 3, 10. (8) *Dare denegāre, ibit ad illud*
illico, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 78. *Ad cælum, jusse-*
ris, ibit, Juv. 3, 78. (9) *Afferetur, si à foro*
ipsum rediēit, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 7. (10) *Sinito*
ambulare, si foris, si intus volent, Id. Capt. 1,
2, 5. || *Si pro quod.* *Commoti patres vice*
fortunarum humanarum, si illic præpotens opibus
populus, &c. Liv. 7, 31. || *Pro ne.* *Ipsa pro-*
pinquitas loci, si Romana arma omnibus infesta
finitimis essent, stimulabat, Id. 1, 15. || *Si*
pro cūm, ubi, postquam, Cic. Offic. 2, 1.

* *Sibi.* dativ. [à *sui, à σφί, vel σφίσι] To, or*
for, himself, herself, itself, or themselves, passim.

* || *Sibilātor*, ōris. m. verb. *He that his- slet, or*
whistles, Litt. ex Apul. † *Qui sibilat.*

* *Sībilo*, āre, aēt. [à *σιφλώω, i. e. ignominia*
afficio, Sip.] (1) To hiss. (2) *Met. To hiss as*
one

* *Sidēropacēlos*, i. f. [*ἀσίδρος*, ferrum, & *ποικίλος*, varius] *A precious stone like iron, with many spots in it*, Plin. 37, 10.

* *Sīdo*, ēre, sēdi, & sīdi, *sessum* [*ἀσedeo*] (1) *To perch, or light, as birds do.* (2) *To settle, sink, or go to the bottom.* (1) *Geminæ super arbores fidunt columbæ*, Virg. *Æn.* 6, 303. (2) *Submersis fidere rates*, Claud. 4. *Conf. Honor.* 627. *Cum pix fiderit, aquam eliquabimus*, Col. 11, 24. *¶ Eiusdem ponderis alia fidere, alia invehit*, Plin. 2, 103. *Sidere ad ima vasis*, Id.

Sīdus, ōris. n. [*ἀσido*, quod sidera occidentia in mare subfideere videntur; vel *ab* *ēidos*, forma, species; quod sit figura celestis: vel *ἀσίδος* credo: significat n. ordines stellarum] (1) *A star, particularly the sun and moon; a constellation.* (2) *A sign in the heavens consisting of many stars.* (3) *A climate.* (4) *¶ Also a time of the year.* (5) *Also a blast.* (6) *Met. An honour, glory, renown.* (7) *A word used in courtship, or flattery.* (1) *¶ Inclinato fidere*, Plin. 7, 60. *Clarum mundi sidus*, Sen. *Circuitus solis & lunæ cæterorumque siderum*, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 162. (2) *¶ Sidus piscis aquosi*, Virg. *Geor.* 4, 234. (3) *¶ Feræ gentes non telis magis, quam suo celo, suo fidere. armanitur*, Plin. *Pang.* 12. (4) *¶ Sidus hyemalis*, Fest. (5) *Assistant alii fidere*, Plin. 2, 41. (6) *O sidus Fabiæ, Maxime, penitis ades*, Ov. *ex Pont.* 3, 3. (7) *Super fausta nomina, SIDUS, & PULLUM, & PVPPVM, & ALVMNVVM appellare*, Suet. *Calig.* 13.

+ *Siem*, fies, fier, *pro* *sim*, *sis*, *sit*, *Flaut.* passim.

+ *Siffārōres*, um. m. pl. *à* vet. dicebantur *si-bilatores*, Non.

+ *Sifilio*, āre. act. ant. *Non. pro* *si-bilo*.

Sigillāna, um. n. pl. [*ἰσά* n.ē. quod in his sigilla, i. e. parva signa, mltabantur amicis, *Auson.*] (1) *A kind of fair after the feasts of Saturn, lasting seven days, wherein little images, puppets, babies, and such like were given for selling.* (2) *The images, or fairings, there sold.* (3) *Arre the name of a street in Rome, where these toys were made, or sold.* (1) *Quadragesima aureus in Saturnalia & Sigillana mittunt*, Suet. *Claud.* c. 5. (2) *Ego sum Felicio, cui solibus sigillaria afferre*, Sen. *Ep.* 12. (3) *Argentum effundit ad sigillaria venale*, Suet. *Claud.* 16.

Sigillāris, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a seal, or mark; or to the images before named.* *¶ Sigillaria opera, puppets, babies for children to play with*, Suet.

¶ *Sigil ārius annulus.* *A seal-ring with an image upon it*, Vespisc. + *Signaremus*.

Sigillāim, adv. [*qu. singulatur, à* *sigillus*] *Severely, particularly, one after another, or one by one.* *¶ Sigillatim potius quam generaliter dicere*, Cic. *Verr.* 5, 55.

¶ *Sigillatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A sealing*, Ap. recant.

¶ *Sigillātor*, ōris. m. verb. *He that seals*, Dig.

Sigillāus, a, um. part. (1) *That hath little images set in, or wrought on, it.* (2) *¶ Sagillata terra, a kind of earth dug in Lemnos.* (1) *¶ Pa realia sigillata*, Cic. *Att.* 1, 10. *Scyphi sigillati*, Id. *Verr.* 4, 14. (2) *Cæf. Species hujus recenset Schroederus.*

¶ *Sigillōlum*, i. n. dim. ex dim. *A little image*, Arnob. + *Sigillum parvulum.*

¶ *Sigillo*, āre. act. *To set a little image on a thing, to emboss.* *Lex minus impia est, ne filii parentibus luce sigillent oculos*, Varr. *ap Non.* 2, 785. *¶ Sed mel. Non. codl. etiam opt. membranis sigillent.* *Tutus igitur signare dicas.* *Vid. Sigillatus.*

Sigillum, i. n. dim. [*à* *signum*] (1) *A little image graven, or molten.* (2) *A seal, or print; a signet, a medal.* (1) *Apposuit patellam, in qua sigilla erant egregia*, Cic. *Verr.* 4, 22. (2) *¶ Impingere sigilla annulo*, Id. *Acad. Q.* 4, 26.

¶ *Sigla*, ōrum. n. pl. [*contr. pro* *sigilla*, *G. anphēta*, al. *qu. sigla five singula*, quod singulariter literæ voces totas notarent] *Notes, abbreviatures, ciphers, letters set for words, characters, short-hand.* + *Notæ.*

* *Sigma*, ātis. n. [*ita dict. à* *similit. literæ*

Græcæ Σ, quæ sequioribus temporibus eam figuram habuit, quam C. Latina] *A table in fashion like a balsmoon, which held commonly seven people.* *Septem signa capit, sex fumus, adde Lupum*, Mart. 10, 48, 6.

¶ *Signācilum*, i. n. *A seal, the print of a seal*, Ulp. + *Signum.*

Signandus, a, um. part. *To be noted, marked, or signed*, Prop. 3, 20, 15. *Signanda pedibus marmoris litora*, Ov. *Am.* 2, 115. *Cont. Manil.* 2, 156.

Signans, tis. part. *Noting, marking.* *Stella signans vias*, Virg. *Æn.* 2, 697. *Centies notis signantes corpora*, Plin. 6, 4. *Signantes tempora Fasti*, Ov. *Fast.* 1, 657. *gramina*, Stat. *Thib.* 4, 267.

¶ *Signanter*, adv. *Remarkably, emphatically, significantly*, Hier. + *Significanter.*

¶ *Signārius*, ii. m. *An ensign, an ancient*, Veg. + *Signifer.*

¶ *Signāre*, adv. *Expressly, significantly, distinctly.* = *Signare* & *proprie loqui*, Gel. 2, 6. *Signatus*, Tert. + *Significanter.*

Signāto, ōnis. f. verb. *A sealing, marking, or noting.* *¶ Aeternum signatio*, Auct. *Dist. de Orat.* 16, 6.

Signātor, ōris. m. verb. *A sealer, or signer, of contracts, wills, &c. a witness that testifies by mark.* = *Testes signatoresque talis se committunt*, Suet. *B. C.* 16. *¶ Signatore*, fact. *Juv.* 1, 67. *Veniet cum signatoribus auspex*, Id. 10, 336.

Signātorius, a um. adj. *That is of, or for, a seal, or seal with.* *¶ Annulus signatorius a seal ring, a signet*, Val. *Max.* 8, 14, 4.

Signāura, ōis. *An inscribing a signature.* *Ta bulæ vocat signaturis*, Suet. *Ner.* 17.

Signāurus, a, um. part. *About to sign.* *Aurelia, orna a femina, signatura testam. enim*, Plin. *Ep.* 2, 20, 9.

Signāus, a, um. part. (1) *Marked.* (2) *Sealed.* (3) *Stamped.* (4) *Signified.* (1) *Centies signatura in scopis*, Virg. *Geor.* 2, 397. *¶ Signati dicuntur Trojæ punctis inscripti, marked for their service in the hard*, Veg. *¶ Signatum per se nomen*, Ov. *Epist.* 13, 66. (2) *Partes ædificii laterum signata*, Juv. 14, 132. *¶ Signata epistola*, Nep. *Pop.* 3. (3) = *Argentum testum a quo signatur*, Cic. *Verr.* 5, 25. & *Liv.* 34, 52. (4) *Quinquam omnis locutio oratio est, cum una sit oratoris locutio hoc proprio signato nomine est*, Id. *Orat.* 19.

¶ *Signāto*, ēre, sē. act. *To make an image.* + *Signific.*

Signātor, āre. act. *Embossed; wrought on, or carved with figures, or images, in it.* *¶ Signifer ens, the standard, or ensign, wherein the word signa are*, Virg. 6, 1. *era er*, Val. *Flacc.* 1, 337. *¶ Puppis signata, the admiral*, Luc. 3, 553.

Signifer, ōris. m. (1) *An ancient, ensign, or corner; a standard bearer, one who carries the colours.* (2) *Also the standard.* (3) *Met. A principal, a leader.* (1) *¶ Signifer interfecit*, Cæf. *B. G.* 25. (2) *Propter obliquitatem signiferi*, Plin. 2, 10. *sc. creuli.* (3) = *Qui causæ notæ dices, & quasi signiferi fuissent*, Cic. *pro Planc.* 30.

¶ *Signifex*, ōis. m. *A maker of images*, Apul. *de Deo Socrat.* p. 698. + *Signorum facer.*

Significandus, a, um. part. *To be intimated, or signified.* *Res significanda per gestum*, Ov. *Trist.* 5, 19, 36. *¶ Declarandus.*

Significans, tis. part. & adj. cr. comp. *¶ Signatus sup.* (1) *Signifying, making known.* (2) *Significant.* (1) *Li cæ breves, sed benevolentia significantes*, Cic. (2) = *Delecta significat que descriptio*, Quint. 9, 2. *Nomen unum verbum translatum proprio significantius est*, Id. 8, 6. *Significantissimum vocabulum*, Gell. 1, 15.

Significanter, adv. *uis, comp. Plainly, significantly, evidently, expressly, intelligibly, clearly*, Sen. *Controv.* 7, 20. *Aliquid significantius tendere*, Cic. *Fam.* 3, 12.

Significantia, ōis. f. *Signification, or signification.* *¶ Verborum significantia*, Quint. 10, 1. + *Significatio.*

Significatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An advertisement, a sign, or token.* (2) *A signification.* (1) *¶ Gestus sententiam non demonstratione, sed significatione declarans*, Cic. *de Orat.* 3, 59. (2) *Id. pro L. Manil.* 3.

¶ *Significativus*, a, um. adj. *That doth signify.* *¶ Appellatio veri significativa*, Ulp.

Significatus, ōis. m. *A declaring, or betokening; a prognostick*, Plin. 18, 25. *Tempestatum significatos post futuros antè pronunciat*, Virg. 9, 7.

Significo, āre. act. [*signum, i. e. notam facio*] (1) *To give notice, or warning.* (2) *To signify, intreat, give a sign, or advertise; to give notice of, or make one acquainted with.* (1) *Cines aluntur & in Capro lo, ut significant, si fides venerint*, Cic. *pro S. R. sc.* 20. (2) = *Hoc mihi significasse & annuisse vitus est*, Id. *Verr.* 3, 91. *¶ Non significare, sed etiam declarare*, Id. *Fam.* 5, 13.

Significor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be discovered, or signified.* *Omnes totius significari consent*, Cic. *de Div.* 1, 1. *Res verbis significatur*, Id.

¶ *Significus*, i. m. *Id. quia significat*, Litt. *ex Apul.*

Signinus, a, um. adj. [*à* *Signinis* Italiae pop. quorum ap. *Seneca*] *Of, or belonging to, the Signi.* *¶ Opera signina, a kind of plastering made with straws and lines beaten to powder, and tempered together with mortar; plaster of Paris, or terrace*, Plin. 35, 10. *Virg.* 2, 4. *¶ Signinus rivus, i. e. ex testis signinis factus*, Ulp. *¶ Signinum v. com.* C. f. *¶ Signina pyra, vine, or pears, of that country*, Id. 2, 24. *¶ Juv.* 11, 73.

¶ *Significus*, tis. adj. *A standard-bearer*, Varr. *¶ Signifer vocat. ustarius.*

Signo, āre. act. (1) *To mark out.* (2) *To seal.* (3) *To grove.* (4) *To coin, to stamp.* (5) *To receive, or receive.* (6) *To signify.* (7) *Allo to signify, or show by sign, or token.* (8) *To present.* (9) + *To design, or portray.* (1) *Humum signavit limite mentor*, Ov. *Met.* 1, 136. (2) *¶ Signare epistolam*, Nep. *in Lyfand.* 5. (3) *Carmines saxum signare*, Ov. *Met.* 2, 326. (4) *Æs. argentum, aurum publice signato*, Cic. *de Leg.* 3, 2. *ex XII. Tab.* (5) *Rem carmine signo*, Virg. *Æn.* 3, 287. *Vetus dictum carmine signavit*, Col. 1, 3. (6) *¶ Signare diem honore celebri*, Ov. *Fast.* 5, 474. (7) *Eccam locum signat, ubi ea excidit*, Plaut. *Cist.* 4, 2, 28. (8) *Mere ricem deperit, signat tamen de bis eam te non amare*, Id. (9) *Litt. ex Varr.*

Signor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be marked, coined, &c.* *Cum signare ut argentum Apolloniæ*, Cic. *Fam.* 13, 29.

Signum, i. n. [*à* *seco, unde & segmen*; ut *à* *lego, lignum, à* *lego, tignum*] (1) *A mark, or sign.* (2) *A seal.* (3) *Met. A token.* (4) *A sign as of a publick house, or shop.* (5) *A graven painted, or molten, image; a figure of a thing.* (6) *A bridge, or cognizance.* (7) *A standard, an ensign, a banner, a streamer, or flag.* (8) *A signum, a watch word.* (9) *A prodigy; a token, or warning, of things to come.* (10) *A sign in the zodiac.* (11) *¶ A print, or print.* (1) *¶ Impingere signum pecori*, Virg. *Geor.* 1, 267. = *note*, Cic. (2) *Tabula signis hominum nobilium con-signata*, Id. *in Verr.* 1. *Neque inter meo chiro-grapho, neque signo*, Id. *Attic.* 2, 20. (3) *Signa tibi dico, tu comitia mente teneto*, Virg. *Æn.* 3, 533. *¶ Met. & signa Epicuri, bis corripis*, Lucr. *De clavis signis*, Cic. *de Orat.* 2, 45. *¶ Po- do is signum*, Ter. *Andr.* 5, 3, 7. *¶ Signa ad salutem, prognosticks of recovery*, Id. *Andr.* 2, 2, 2. (4) *Tabulae erant circa forum, ac scutum illud signis atq. postum*, Quint. 4, 6, 4. (5) *Lapis a per erat, tunc nobis signum*, Ov. *de A.* *Am.* 2, 223. *Ubi tolluntur fests artem theatris*, Id. *Met.* 3, 112. *Aspera signa flectit*, Id. *Met.* 9, 263. (6) *¶ Is signis Ecclia*, Virg. *Æn.* 9, 263. (7) *¶ Signa quæ sit, signo, non nomine, dicam*, Cornua fronte gerit, Ov. *Met.* 15, 525. (8) *¶ Signa militaria*, Cic. *Caril.* 2, 6. *Signorum collatio*, Id. *de Orat.* 1, 48. *¶ Signa continere, to engage, or join battle*, Id. *in Pison.* 21. (9) *¶ It bello tiffia signum*, Virg. *Æn.* 7, 637. *It tati signum.*

um expectant, *Id. ibid.* 5, 137. Signum petentium PKIAPVM aut VENEREM dare, *Suet. Col.* 56. (9) Equus ejus cor cecidit, obiecto signo, ut peritis videbatur, ne committeret praelium *Cic. de Div.* 1, 35. (10) = Signa, syneraque caelestia, *Id. N. D.* 1, 13. Cum sol duodecimo periegit Signa, *Or. Met.* 13, 618. Si Luna detestaretur in signo Leonis, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 53. (11) Ger. m.

Sil, silis, n. [vox peregrina] (1) *A kind of earth, of a yellow colour, which being burnt makes a million, or a red for painters use; a kind of ochre.* (2) *Also an herb, the same with si er aquaticum.* (1) Sil Atticum, *Virr.* 7, 14. (2) *Apic.* 3, 5.

* || Sila, æ. f. ant. *A helmet, Vid. Silus.*

Silaceus, a, um, adj. [à filie] *Of a yellow colour, Plin.* 35, 6. Silacei miniacæque cunei, *Virr.* 7, 5.

Silanus, i. m. [ab Arab. سلس fluxus aquæ. *M.*] *A conduit pipe; a wind figure, or fountain image, set up at fountains, through which the water ran; a bays.* Provoluta Corpora filanos ad aquarum strata jacebant, *Lucr.* 6, 1263. Confert ad somnum Silanus juxta cadens, *Cels.* 3, 18. = Salens.

|| Silatium, i. n. sc. vinum, *id. quod jentaculum*, quod jejuni vinum filii (i. e. herbâ seles) conditum ante meridiem absorbebant, *Fest.*

Silaus, i. f. *A kind of herb like smilage, Plin.* 26, 8.

|| Sile, is, n. *id. quod selesi, Fest.*

* Silena, æ. f. [à filur: puella quæ est sine naribus; ab amatoribus ita dicta] *A snub-nosed girl, Lucr.* 4, 1162. = Smula, latyra, *Id. ib.*

Silens, tibi. part. sine nomen. (1) *Keeping silence, still, silent, without noise.* (2) *Quiet, calm* (1) Ego abscissi silens, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 53. (2) = Silente celo, serenæque noctibus, *Plin.* 18, 28. § Silens furculus, *Col.* 11, 2. v. nea, *Id.* 4, 17. ¶ Luna silens, *the new moon not yet shining, Id.* 2, 10. Flos silens, *at its full growth, or rather before it openeth, Col.* 12, 7. Silentes, *dead men, shades, ghosts.* Cæus silentium, *Or. Met.* 16, 66.

|| Silentiarius, ii. m. *A gentleman usher, who seeth good rule and silence kept in the court, Cod.*

Silentium, ii. n. [à filio] (1) *Silence.* (2) *Met. The shades.* (3) *Secrecy.* (4) *Quietness, stillness.* (5) *Obscurity.* (1) = Ipse conticuit, & cæteris silentium fuit, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 35. ¶ Trælis facta silentia, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 734. ¶ Neque impari clamore, neque silentio segni, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 5. ¶ Silentium noctis, *the dead of the night, midnight, Liv.* 5, 32. Silentia lunæ, *when she doth not shine, Virg. Æn.* 2, 255. (2) Sacro digna silentio, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 21. (3) Eximia est virtus præstare silentia rebus, *Or. de A. Am.* 2, 603. (4) Silentium est causatum, & juris, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 13. Ad ipsos ætatis terminos per silentium venire, *Tac. Agric.* 3. (5) Vitam silentio transigere, *Sal. Catil.* 1.

|| Silentus, a, um, adj. *Silent.* § Silenta loca, *Gell.* 19, 7.

* || Silenus, i. m. [à filus] *Flat-nosed.* = Simus, *Plaut.*

Sileo, ère, ui. neut. & act. [ab S literâ quæ silentii nota; cum n. silentium insicere volumus, S pronunciamus; vel ab Hebr. שָׁלוֹם quietum esse] (1) *To hold his peace.* (2) *To say, or write, nothing; to keep silence.* (3) *Not heard nor regarded.* (4) *To be quiet, still, or calm.* (1) Virgo muta flet, *Or. Met.* 10, 389. (2) § Neque Si charitæ filant quod bene feceris, Mercedem tuleris, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 31. § = Si cum cæteri de nob. silent, etiam nos ipsi taceamus, *Cic. pro Sulla.* 29. Silent diuinus musæ Varronis, *Id. Acad.* 2, 1, 1. (3) Inter armia silent leges, *Id. pro Mil.* 4. (4) Omne stratum flet æquor, *Virg. Eccl.* 9, 57.

Sileor, ère. pass. (1) *To be passed by in silence.* (2) *To be forbid to be spoken.* (1) Nilum verum naturæ opus fileatur, *Puin. in procem. operis.* (2) Ille dies nefastus erit, per quem tra verba silentur, *Or. Fast.* 1, 47.

* Siler, èris. n. [à celeritate crescendi, à salio,

ut salix; est enim pumila salix] *A small withy, or offer; § Molle fieri, Virg. Geor.* 2, 12.

Sileco, ère, ui. incept. *To begin to hold his peace; to wax still, or quiet; to be bushed.* Aliquod abibo, dum hæc filecunt turbæ, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 2, 10. § Cui furor jucundis Zephyri filecunt, *Catull.* 42, 3.

Siletur. imperf. *They are silent, or hold their peace; all lies bushed, Ter. Phorm.* 5, 1, 13.

* Silex, icis. m. vel f. [à Gr. χαλκίς, *Gl. Syr. πυρίτης*] *A flint-stone.* § Validi sinces, *Iucr.* 1, 571. rigidi, *Or. nigri, Plin. attriti, Id. Nuda silex, Virg. Eccl.* 1, 15. atra, *Id. Æn.* 6, 602.

Silicernium, ii. n. [epulum funebre, sive cæna mortualis, quæ filicernium, super filicem posita cæna, *Serv.* etiam vett. pro cæna, cæna dixere; unde s in e mutato sicernium, pro filicernium, ut quod castrense antiqui nunc carmen; al. quæ selicernium, i. e. ἀλυσία, quod natali die lucernæ accendebantur; mortuali id non faciebant, *Scal.* Silicernium, cæna, quæ insertur diis manibus, quod eam silentes cernant, i. e. umbræ possideant, *Donat.* Est & sarciminis genus, quo sletum (leg. cujus esu) familia purgare (leg. purgari) solet; dictum quia, cujus nomine ea res instituebatur, is jam silentis, (i. e. umbras) cerneret, *Fest.* De diversis hujus vocab. etymis pro notionum diversitate, *aci, Voss. & Kirchman. de Rom. Funer.* 4, 4. (1) || *A funeral supper, or banquet, offered to the infernal gods, and set upon a flint, Serv. or upon a tile-herd, Or.* (2) || *Allo a feast at funerals made for old folks, who were never like to see one another again.* (3) || *Also a kind of feeding eaten for the cleansing of the family at any old lady's death.* (4) *Also an old man who stoopeth to the ground as he goeth.* (1) *D-n interpr.* (2) *Varr. in Melag.* ap. *Non.* Credidi me filicernium ejus esse usitum, *Cæcil.* (3) *Fest.* (4) *Ego te exercebo hodie, filicernium, Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 48.

* || Silicernius, ii. m. [ex silex, & cerno; qui incurvus in terram filices carnit] *A stooping old man, Varr.*

† Silicernium ant. pro filicernium, *Varr.*

* Siliceus, & Silicius, a, um, adj. (1) *Flinty, of flint.* (2) *Met. Hard as flint, stout.* (1) § Saxa filicea, *Virr.* 8, 3. (2) Impudicorum cætus foriem quoque & filiceum virum emollit, *Sen. de Ira.* 3, 8.

* Silicia, æ. f. [quod inter filices crescat] *A kind of herb, some take it for fenugreek, Plin.* 18, 16.

|| Silicius, i. m. *A piece of a carved bed, Plin.* 16, 16. ¶ Sed curatione locus eget.

* Silicula, æ. & Silicia. dim. [à filiqua] *A little cod, or bush, Plin.* 24, 19. & Varr. *R.* 1, 23.

|| Siliginarius, ii. m. *A seller of fine wheat, D-g.*

Siliginæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, or made of, the finest flour.* ¶ Siliginæus panis, *white bread, or fine manchet, Sen. Ep.* 123. § Siliginea farina, *Plin.* 18, 9.

Siligo, gnis. f. [fert. ab Hebr. שָׁלוֹם nix. unde panis è filigine factus tener & niveus dict. *Juv.*] *A kind of corn with an upright stalk, and the grain very white, but lighter and of less nourishment than wheat.* Ne nos tranquillam optabilis agricolis, fallat siligo; nam hoc tritici vitium est, & quamvis candore præstat, pondere tamen vincitur, *Col.* 2, 9. ubi vid. *plura.* Siliginem propriè dixerim tritici delicias, cander est & sine virtute, & sine pondere, *Plin.* 18, 8.

* Siliqua, æ. f. [à συλόγικον, *Idem, interp. Vet. Gloss.*] (1) *The bush, pod, or shell, of a bean, pea, or any such thing.* (2) *The pulse therein.* (3) *Also the carob tree.* (4) *Carobs, or carob bean pods.* (5) || *Also a weight called a carat, used by refiners of gold and silver.* (6) *The herb called fenugreek.* (1) Siliquæ, caulesque, f. barum, *Col.* Grandier ut tætus filiquis tamacibus esset, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 195. (2) Vivit filiquis & pane secundo, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 123. (3) *Col.* 5, 10. = Ceration, perficum, *Id. ibid.* (4) *Plin.* 15, 24. (5) Semina sex aliqui filiquis latitantia curvis At tribuunt scrupulo, *Fann. de Pond.* (6) *Col.* 2, 11.

* || Siliquæ, arum. pl. f. [à filiqua] *Capers, Jun.*

* Siliquastrum, i. n. [quodd siliquæ simile est] *An herb with a leaf much like alécost, but having a sharp biting taste; pepperwort, or St. Mary's herb, Plin.* 11, 12. & 20, 17.

* Siliquor, ari. pass. [siliquas facio, i. e. filiquis tegor] *To grow in a bush, or pod, al. to be unsheathed, Plin.* 17, 9. & 8, 7.

* || Siliquosus, a, um, adj. *Husky, full of bushes, or shells, Lint. ex Col.*

* || Sillographus, i. m. [à seq. fillus & γράφω scribo] *A writer of lampoons, or libels, Gell.* 3, 7. *Lat. Isidor.*

* || Silus, i. m. [σίλλος, *Gr. i. e. ἔμμετρον σικιμα, κακολογία, χλευασμός, Hesych.*] *A satirical poem, a lampoon, a raillery, a jeer, taunt, or scoff, vid. Gell.* 3, 7.

* Silo, onis. m. [à filus; ut à nasus, naso, *Plin. similes*, qui prominentia habet supercilia, à Sileno, quem hirsutis superciliis fuisse tradunt; vel qui est naso sursum versus repando, unde galeæ quoque à similitudine filii dicebantur, *Fest. Plaut.*] (1) *He that has a nose crooked upwards; a chamois, or snub, nosed fellow;* (2) *or he that hath hanging eyebrows.* (3) || *Also a stratagem, or device, of false ground with sharp stakes underneath; a kind of pit-fall.* (1) *Eccum recalum & filonem sciem, Plaut. Rud.* 2, 2, 11. (2) *Vid. Plin.* 11, 37. (3) *G. ex Sil.*

* Silphium, ii. n. σίλφιον *Gr. An herb whereof cometh benzoin, Plin.* 18, 19.

* Silva, æ. f. [al. quodd ab ὕλη deductum putent, per y scribunt, sed non est necesse, ut eâ causâ universæ antiquitatis consensus repudietur, præsertim cum sciamus in Græc. in i Latini sæpe migrare, ut. ὕπνος in siles, φρύγαν in siigo, al. à silendo, sed illud ma. is placet] (1) *A wood, or forest.* (2) *It is said of sharp woods.* (3) *Vines.* (4) *And probably of any thing rough, and thick.* (5) *Synecd. Bushes, leaves.* (6) *A flock, or plenty, of matter brought together.* (7) *A rough draught.* (1) ¶ Pecora atque homines ex agris in silvas compellebat, *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 19. Me in silvam abstrudo densam atque asperam, *Cic. Att.* 12, 16. (2) Subit aspera silva, Lappæque tribulique, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 153. (3) Silvarum alæ piellos propaginis arcus Expectant, *Id. Geor.* 1, 26. (4) Horrida sicæ silva comæ, *Juv.* 9, 12. (5) Aras verbenis silvæque incinxit agresti, *Or. Met.* 7, 242. (6) Silva rerum & sententiarum comparanda est, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 26. (7) Aliqui decurrunt per materiem & sequentes calorem atque impetum ex tempore scribunt; hanc silvam vocant, *Quint.* 10, 3.

* Silvaticus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a wood.* § Laurus silvatica, *Cato, R. R.* 8. Mus silvaticus, *Plin.* 3, 9.

* Silvesco, ère. incept. *To wax wild, to grow thick and bushy.* Nec nati vitem silvescere, *Col.* 4, 11. vid. & *Cic. de Senect.* 15.

* Silvester, hæc silvestris, hoc silvestre; & hic & hæc silvestris, & hoc silvestre, adj. or, comp. (1) *Of a wood, or forest; woody.* (2) *Bred in the country, wild, savage.* (3) *Rude, unpolished, rustic.* (1) Loca silvestria sepibus densa, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 42. ex *poëtâ.* § Silvester ager, *Col. pref.* 11. (2) Silvestriora omnia tardiora, *Plin.* 16, 27. § Silvestres uri, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 374. (3) Silvestres homines, *Hor. A. Poët.* 391. Silvestrem musam meditari, *Virg. Eccl.* 1, 2.

¶ Silvicola, æ. comm. *Living in the woods, Prop.* 3, 13, 25.

¶ Silvicultrix, icis. f. [ex silva, & colo] *Living in the woods.* § Cerva silvicultrix, *Catull.* 64, 72.

* ¶ Silvifragus, a, um, adj. [ex silva, & fran-go] *Breaking the woods.* Silvifraga flabra, *Lucr.* 1, 276.

Silviger, èra, èrum. adj. *Bearing woods.* § Silvigeri montes, *Plin.* 30, 3.

* Silvius, a, um, adj. *Woody.* § Saltus silvosi, *Liv.* 9, 2.

* Silvula, æ. f. dim. [à silva] *A little copse, or wood.* Totus locus silvulis occupetur, *Col.* 8, 15.

* Silurus, i. m. [quia crebrò σεῖς ἐρᾶν, i. e. agitatur]

agitat caudam] *A fish much like a surgeon, a flatfish, or flat-fish*, Plin. 9, 15.

* *Sīus*, [à G. σιμύς] *A chamæis nose, crooked upward*, Cic. N. D. 1, 29. Plin. 11, 37. || *Silus* appellatur naso sursum versus repandus, Fest.

* *Sīma*, æ. f. [à σιμύς, Gr. ἐπιρριδία] *The blunt part of a pillar in the very top, like a snub-nose*, Vitr. 4, 3.

* || *Simbeilla*, id. quod *sembella*, qu. *semitella*, *Half a pound*, Spon.

* *Sīmia*, æ. f. [quod *lima* sit, pressis naribus, Serv.] (1) *An ape, or jackanapes*. (2) Met. *He that endeavoureth to be like another, an imitator*. (1) *Simia* quam similes turpissima bestia nobis, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 35. de diversis generibus, vid. Plin. 11, 44. (2) *Stoicorum* *simia*, rusticus, Plin. Ep. 1, 5.

* *Sīmīla*, æ. f. [contr. pro *semitala* à Gr. σερμίδαλις] *Flour, fine meal of corn*. Non poteris similia dotes memorare, nec usus, Mart. 13, 10.

* || *Sīmīlaceus*, a, um. adj. *Made of fine flour*. || *Similaceus panis*, *finest bread*, Jun.

* || *Sīmīlagīneus*, a, um. adj. *Made of fine flour*. § *Panis similiagineus*, Sen. Ep. 119. ubi al. *siligineus*.

* *Sīmīlāgo*, gīnis. f. [à *simila*] *Fine flour*. || *Similagineum* appellatur in tritico, quod florem in siligine, Plin. 28, 10.

* *Sīmīlāmen*, inis. n. *A resemblance*, Litt. ex Ov. || *Res.* *simulamen*, quod v.

|| *Sīmīlāris*, e. adj. [in similes partes divisibilis; ut caro, os, vena, arteria, nervus, &c.] *Of like nature, or parts; similar*, Med. † *Similis*, simplex.

Sīmīlis, e. adj. [à *hnd* simulacrum] or, comp. *līmus*, sup. (1) *Like in aspect*, (2) *or in nature, temper, or conditions*, (3) *or any other way*. (1) § Os humerisque deo similis, Virg. Æn. 1, 593. Non lacte lacti similis est, Plaut. Merc. 5, 9, 38. Pallor similis buxo, Ov. Met. 11, 417. (2) § Similis domini, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 43. majorum suorum, Cic. Fam. 12, 22. (3) § Similis pavor ac bello Gallico fuerat, Liv. 6, 28. Similis finis erit boni, atque antea, Id. Similes sunt, ut si qui gubernatorem in navigando agere nihil dicant, Id. de Senect. 6. Similes sunt tanquam si loquerentur, Id.

† *Sīmīlās*, ātis. *Likeness, semblance*, Cæcil. ap. Non. & Vitr. 2, 9. † *Similitudo*.

Similiter, adv. *līnē*, sup. *In like manner, likewise, semblably, or agreeably*. § *Similiter* his ac scorpionis parit, Plin. Similiter facis ac si meroges, Cic. N. D. 3, 3. Simillimē atque in ille lege, Id. Agrar. 1, 4.

Sīmīlītūdō, dīnis. f. (1) *Likeness, resemblance*. (2) *A similitude, a comparison*. (1) § Est quædam homini cum Deo similitudo, Cic. de Legib. 1, 8. Morum similitudo, Id. veri, Plin. 34, 7. (2) Similitudines quæ ducuntur ex brutis animalibus, Quint. 5, 13.

Sīmīlō, āre. act. *To be like, to resemble*, Marcell. Emp. & A. Victor. 1, 21, sed longè usit. *assimilo*.

* *Sīmīolus*, i. m. dim. [à *simius*] *A little ape, one who apes another*, Cic. Fam. 7, 2.

† *Sīmītu*, pro *simul*. *Together*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 84.

* *Sīmīus*, ii. m. (1) *An ape*. (2) *A mimick*. (1) Callidus emissas eludere simius hastas, Mart. 14, 202. (2) Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 18.

* *Sīmō*, ōnis. m. [à *simus*] *That is born without nostrils, that hath a flat nose upward, a name they used to give to dolphins*, Plin.

† *Sīmō*, āre. act. *To make flat, or snub*, Lucil. ap. Non. 2, 771.

* || *Sīmōnia*, æ. f. [à *Sīmone* Mago, quam Lat. *munceralem* ambitum voc. cum quis ecclesiasticas functiones, quæ Dei dona sunt, nundinatur] *Simony*, Eccl. † *Sacrorum nundinatio*.

* || *Sīmōniacus*, a, um. adj. *Simoniacal*, Eccl. † *Ad nundinationem sacrorum pertinens*.

* || *Simplāris*, e. adj. vel *Simplārius*, a, um. (1) *Belonging to that which is but one, simple*. (2) *Housing, barnefs, so called, because*

they that wear it have but single allowance. (1) *Simplariæ venditiones*, Ulp. (2) Veg. 2, 7. || *Dupariæ*.

Simplex, icis. adj. [i. e. sine plicā] or, comp. *līmus*, sup. (1) *Simple, single, of one sort, without any thing in it, uncompounded, unmixed*. (2) *Right forward, straight, direct*. (3) *Downright, sincere, honest, without deceit*. (4) *Homely, or homely; mean, ordinary*. (5) *Silly, foolish, simple*. (1) || *Animi natura simplex* est, nec habet in se quicquam admixtum, Cic. de Senect. 21. || *Varæ res* Ut noceant homini credas, memor illius escæ, Quæ simplex olim tibi sederit, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 73. || *Duplex* quæ ex argumento facta est simplici, Ter. Haut. prol. 6. || *Hujusmodi & simplices*, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 7. || *Simplex mors, death without torture*, Suet. (2) || *Flexuosum iter auris* habet, ne quid intrare possit, si simplex & directum pateret, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. (3) *Simplificissima mente & verâ fide*, Petron. c. 101. Omnia vera diligimus, id est, fidelia, simplicia, constantia, Cic. Quamto est simplicis beneficium acceptum augere? Sen. Simplex nobilitas, perfida tela cave, Ov. Fast. 2, 226. (4) § *Rura simplicia*, Plin. 12, 1. (5) || *O virum simplicem*, qui nos n' hil celat! sapientem, qui servendum necessitati putet, Cic. Orat. 69. Simplecis utamur commoditate viri, Ov. Ep. 17, 176.

Simplīcīas, ātis. f. (1) *Plainness, openness, simplicity, singleness, plain dealing, downright honesty*. (2) *Also simplicity*. (1) *Sine crimine mores*, Nudaque simplicitas, perpetuasque pudor, Ov. Amor. 1, 3, 14. (2) *Merui simplicitate fugam*, Id. Trist. 1, 4, 42.

Simplīcīter, adv. ius, comp. *līmē*, sup. (1) *Simply, purely, sincerely, without relation to any other thing*. (2) *Nakedly, without setting off*. (3) *Plainly, freely*. (1) || *Aut simpliciter* queritur, aut comparatē, Cic. Top. 22. || *Simpliciter*, & ex sua vi considerari, Id. de Inv. 2, 33. (2) || *Simpliciter breviterque dicere*, Id. Offic. 2, 9. || *Simpliciter*, sine ulâ excusatione, Id. de Inv. 2, 3. (3) || *Amicē, & simpliciter reprehendere*, Plin. Ep. 5, 3. || *Simpliciū* & antiquius permutatione mercium uti, Tac. Germ. 5, 6. Ego & tu simplicissimē inter nos loquimur, Id. Hist. 1, 15, 7.

† *Simplīcītus*, adv. pro *simpliciter*, Non. ex Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 15.

|| *Simplī*, adv. *Simply, by one sort*, Fest. † *Simplīciter*.

† *Simplōna*, æ. f. *A drinking gossip*, Plaut. Rese Litt. sed non inven.

|| *Simplōnes*, um. pl. m. [qu. simul epulones] *They who eat and drink together*, Fulgent. ex Suetio.

|| *Simplūdāria* funera sunt, in quibus simplici adhibentur. *Single sports of dancers, or tumblers*, Fest.

Simplus, a, um. adj. [à *sine*, & plus, M.] *Single in number, one only*. Liceat simplum solvere trecentos Philippos, Plaut. Paen. sc. ult. || *Dupla*, aut, si ita pacti, simpla, Parr. R. 2, 10.

|| *Simplūtrīces*, ium. f. pl. [à *simpulo*] mulieres rebus divinis deditæ, Fest.

Simplūm, i. n. [ab Hebr. *hnd* inferio m, Jof. Scal.] *An earthen chaice, or cup, used in sacrifice before gold and silver were in use*. Varro taketh it for a *cruet* with a pipe to drop out wine, L. L. 4, 26. Excitare fluctus in simpulo, Cic. de Legg. 3, 16. || *Hujus formam passim in summis antiquis videre licet*.

|| *Simplūtrīx*, icis. f. quæ porrigit simpulū, Interpr. Juv.

Simplūvium, ii. n. [qu. *simbulvium*, à *simul*, & *bua*, potus] *An earthen vessel used of old in divine service*, Juv. 6, 342. ubi al. *simpulium*, & *sympinium*.

Simul, adv. [à *simile*; ut *facul*, à *facile*: quod similes simul congregantur] (1) *Together, in company*. (2) *At the same time*. (3) *All under one, at once*. (4) *Without ac, as soon as*. (5) *Also with ac, atque, or ut*. (6) || *Simul—simul*, *no sooner—than*. (7) *Also both—and*.

(8) *Moreover*. (1) *Dummodo simul simus*, Cic. Fam. 9, 1. (2) *Arbores cum lunâ simul nescunt*, Id. de Div. 2, 14. (3) *Demonstravi hoc illi, simul & illi ostendi*, Id. Attic. 1, 1. Daas res simul nunc agere decretum est mihi, Plaut. Merc. prol. inveni. (4) *Æstas interitura simul* Pomerius autumnus fruges effuderit, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 9. (5) *Simul ac se ipse commovit, atque ad se revocavit*, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 16. *Simul atque hostis superatus esset*, Idem. *Simul ut experecti sumus*, Id. Acad. 2, 4, 16. (6) *Simul spernabant, simul metuebant*, Liv. (7) *Simul terrâ, simul mari bellum impellere*, Tac. Agric. 25. (8) *Simul illud nesciebat*, Cic. pro C. Balb. 25.

Simulācra, um, i. n. [à *simulo*] (1) *The proportion of any thing, a resemblance, a representation, a figure*. (2) *A phantom, a ghost*. (3) *A picture, or statue*. (4) *A trace, a footsteps, a show*. (1) || *Statuæ & imagines non animorum simulacra sunt, sed corporum*, Cic. pro Arch. Poët. 12. || *Pugnæ simulacra, mecum figis*, Virg. Æn. 5, 585. Conf. & Liv. 29, 22. (2) *Simulacra vident volitantia*, Virg. Æn. 7, 89. || *Simulacrum atque umbra Cæsar*, Id. Æn. 2, 772. (3) *Zeuxes Helenes simulacrum pinxit*, Cic. de Inv. 2, 1. *Mulieris simulacrum* è maiore, Id. pro Domn. 43. (4) || *Nec indicia, nec omnino simulacrum aliquod, aut vestigium civitatis*, Id. Fam. 10, 1.

† *Simulāmen*, inis. n. *An image, resemblance, or representation*, Ov. Met. 10, 727.

Simulāns, t's. parr. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Resembling*. (2) *Feigning, counterfeiting, mimicking, imitating*. (1) *Æra Alexandri vultum simulans*, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 241. (2) *Hos remittit, simulans ex vultu effugisse*, Nep. Paus. 2, 2. *Ligare se simulans, blinditur*, Cic. Non fuit in terris vocum simulantiore ales, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 23. sed MSS. *simulatio*, & *Hins.* *simulacror*.

Simulātē, adv. *Counterfeitly, feignedly, with a pretense only, dissimblingly, hypocritically*. || *Sive ex animo id sit, sive simulatē*, Cic. N. D. 2, ult. || *Fictē, aut simulatē, loqui*, Id. R. siat. 1, 10.

Simulatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A counterfeiting, a dissimbling, a colour, pretense, or disguise*. Per simulationem amicitie nefariē prodiderunt, Cic. ad Quir. post redit. 9. || *Ex omni vitâ simulatio dissimulationeque toleranda est*, Id. Offic. 3, 15. || *Simulatione contra Pompeium & Cæsaem*, animo pro Cæsarē stetit, Patere. 2, 48, 4.

Simulātor, ōis. m. verb. *A feigner, or counterfeiter; a dissimbler, a hypocrite*, Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 3. § *Simulatio belli*, Luc. 4, 723.

Simulātrīx, icis. f. *A feigning, a counterfeiter, a bag*, Stat. Theb. 4, 351.

Simulātrīx, a, um. part. *Feigned, dissimbled, counterfeited, pretended*. Pseudothippus à mendacio simulatione originis, Patere. 1, 11. Non simulatum quicquam potest esse diuturnum, Cic. Offic. 2, 12.

† *Simulātrīx*, e. adj. antiq. pro *similis*.

Simulō, āre. act. [à *simulis* pro *similis*] (1) *To make like*. (2) *To seem, to resemble*. (3) *To feign, set a countenance, or face, on a thing*. (4) *To take the form of, to make as if*. (5) *To dissimble, or play the hypocrite*. (1) *Fortassis cupiessum Scis simulare*, Hor. A. P. 20. (2) || *Non es quod simulat*, Id. Sat. 2, 7, 56. (3) *Solon, quo reip. prodesset, fuere simulavit*, Cic. Offic. 1, 30. *Simulatio quasi non noverim*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 21. (4) *Fano simulavit aum*, Ov. Met. 3, 275. (5) *Simulat his se rebus confidere, sed video quid agat*, Cic.

Simulor, āri. pass. *To be feigned*. Quasi de industria simularentur, Suet. Tib. Claud. 20.

Simultas, ātis. f. *Private grudge, displeasure, secret hatred, dissimbled malice*. Huic simultas cum Curione intercedebat, Cæs. B. C. 3, 25. *Simultates*, quas mecum habuit, depoluit, Cic. pro Planc. 31.

† *Simulter*, adv. pro *similiter*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 148.

* *Sīmulus*, a, um. adj. [à simus] *Somerobat* *flatuofed*, Lucr. 4, 1162. Mart. 5, 63.

* *Simus*, a, um. adj. [σῑμός, Gr. qui p̄f-
fis est naribus, *Serv.*] *Flatuofed*. § *Smæ* ca-
pellæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 7. *Simâ* nate *home*,
Mart. 6, 39, 8.

Sin. conj. [ex si, & ne adjecto, & signific. si
verò; vel à Gr. εἰ, εἰδν, si, fin] *But if, other-
wise, if not.* Si potes, &c. *fin* planè non po-
tes, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 15, 14.

Sīnāpe, is. n. & *Sīnāpi*. n. indecl. & *Sīnā-
pis*, is. f. *Mustard-feed*. *Sinape* atque *cerian-
dum* sata sunt, *Col.* 11, 3. *Sinapi* *Pythagoras*
principatum habere indicavit, *Plin.* 20, 22.
Scelerata *sinapis* teritur cum illis, *Plaut. Pseud.*
3, 2, 28. *Fletum* *faciura* *sinapis*, *Col.* 10,
123.

§ *Sīnāpīnus*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to mustard.*
¶ *Mola* *sinapina*, a *mustard quern*, *Jun.*

§ *Sīnāpīsmus*, i. m. *A salve made of mustard,*
to raise blisters, or wheals, upon the skin. *Jun.*

§ *Sīnāpīzo*, āre. act. *To do over with mustard,*
Veg. 2, 6. † *Sinapi* *illinere*.

Sincērē. adv. § *iūs*, comp. (1) *Purely,*
entirely. (2) *Sincerity, plainly, without disguise.*
(1) *Scrib. Comp.* 113. (2) *Craſſi* *libertum* ni-
hil puto *sincērē* locutum, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 15. *Sin-
cerius*, *Gell.* 7, 3.

Sincērītas, ātis. f. *Clearness, integrity, upright-
ness, neatness, sincerity.* *Plin.* 21, 7. § *Sin-
ceritas* *ligni*, *Col.* 4, 26.

§ *Sincērīter*. adv. *Sincerely.* *Gell.* 13, 16.

Sincērū, a, um. adj. § or. comp. *sīmus*, sup.
[ex sine, & cera: ut mel purum dic. quod cerā
non est permixtum.] (1) *Since e. without mix-
ture, pure.* (2) *Whole, or entire.* (3) *Open,*
free, ingenuous, plain, downright. (1) § *Ex*
amphorā *prīmū*, quod est *sincerissimum*, ef-
fluit, gravissimum quodque & turbidum subdit,
Sen. Epist. 108. *Since* *um* est *vas*, quodcumque
infundis, accescit, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 54. (2) = *M.*
Curium *sartum* & *teſtum*, ut aiunt, ad omni-
que molestiā *sincerum*, *incorruptumque* conſer-
ves, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 50. ¶ *Porci* *facies* *sinceri*, *that never*
went to him, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 2, 16. (3) § *Sin-
cerā* *fide* *agere*, *Liv.* 29, 4. = *Nihil* *est* *sanc-*
tum atque *sincerum* in civitate, *Cic. pro Quint.*
2. = § *Secer* *ni* possunt *fucata*, & *simulata* à
sinceris a.que *veris*, *Id. de Amic.* 25. *Versus*
sincerior, *Gell.* 18, 10.

† *Sincīnia*, āe. f. [ex sine, & cano] *When*
one fingerb aiant, *Fest.*

Sīnciput, ītis. n. [qu. semiciput, *Plant.* vel à
sciendendo, qu. *sīnciput*, *Pacuv.* (1) *The fore-*
part, or perhaps, one half, of the head. (2) *Also*
a hog's cheek seufed. (1) § *Sīnciput* *anterior*,
occiput posterior pars capitis, *Cornutus in Pers.*
¶ *Non tibi* *sarum* est *sīnciput*, *you are not in your*
senses, *Plaut. Menach.* 3, 2, 41. (2) *Sīncipita*
verrian *interdicta*, *Plin.* 8, 51. *Falsā* *sumosum*
sīnciput *avie*, *Pers.* 6, 70.

* *Sīndon*, ōnis. f. [σῑδων, Gr. ab Hebr.
שִׁדְוֹ unde *Angl. satten*] *Very fine linnen*, such as
cambric, lawn, tiffany, &c. *Non sic* in *Tyrā*
sīdōne totus *eris*, *Mart.* 4, 19.

Sīne. præp. [ex si, & ne, *Pers.*] *Without.*
Hūmo *sīne* *te*, *sīne* *ſide*, *sīne* *ſpe*, *sīne* *ſede*, *sīne*
fortunis, &c. *Cic. pro Cor.* 32. ¶ *Sīne* *cut* *ce-*
nare, *Prov.* *To manage one's self so as to need no*
assistance, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 120. § *Non* *possum*
tecum *vivere*, *nec* *sīne* *te*, *Mart.*

Sīnere, tis. part. *Suffering.* *Moleetur* *ergo* in
libertate *ſinentibus* *nobis*, *Plin.* 4, 11.

§ *Sīngīlio*, ōnis. m. [à *ſingulo* *panno*] *A kind*
of ſingle garment without ſticing, *Tac.* *Poll.*

Sīngīlatim. adv. dim. [à *ſingulatio*] *Particu-*
larly, one by one. § *Civitas* *non* *ſingīlatim*, *ſed*
provinciis *totis* *dabatur*, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 36.

§ *Sīngūlārīē*. adv. *pro ſingulariter*, *Charif.*
ex Cic.

Sīngūlārīs, e. adj. (1) *Single, one alone, one*
and no more. (2) *Singular, peculiar, extraordi-*
nary, matchless, unparalleled; either in a good,
or bad, ſenſe. (3) *Also apart, or by itſelf.* (1)
Democritus *effectus* *auget* *ejus*, *qui ſingularis*
natus *ſit*, *Plin.* 28, 10. ¶ *Singularis* *potentia*,

a *monarchy*, *Nep. Dion.* 9. (2) § *Singularis*
& *eximia* *virtus*, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 1. § *Non*
vuigare, *ſed ſingularē* *maleficiū*, *Id.* (3) *Locus*
in edito ſingularis, *Suet. Aug.* 72.

§ *Sīngūlārītas*, ātis. f. *Singularity, excellency*,
Scal.

Sīngūlārīter. adv. (1) *Singly, in the ſingular*
number. (2) *Singularly, particularly, paſſingly,*
above all others, only. (1) § *De* *pluribus ſin-*
gulariter, *Quint.* 9, 3. (2) *Quem ſingulariter*
dilexi, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 47.

Sīngūlārīs, a, um. adj. *Single, one by one.*
§ *Literæ* *ſingulariæ*, *Gell.* 17, 9. *Indito* *his*
catenas *ſingulariæ*, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 3.

§ *Sīngūlārīs*, ii. m. *A ſhort-hand writer, one*
who writes by ciphers; a ſingle letter, or cha-
raſter, for a word, *Cujac.* † *Qui* *notis* *excipit*.

Sīngūlātīm. adv. *Every thing by itſelf, parti-*
cularly, one by one. *Singulatim* *unicuique* *reſpon-*
dere, *Cic. Div.* in *Verr.* 15.

§ *Sīngūlātor*, ōris. m. *eques ſolitarius, qui uno*
equo ſervit, *Scal. in Manil.* § *Deſultor*.

Sīngūlātis, tis. part. *Sebing.* *Truncum* *relin-*
quit *Sanguine* *ſingulātē*, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 333.
Singulantia *verba* *moliri*, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 5, 26.
Conf. Sil. 14, 552. *Val. Flacc.* 2, 211.

Sīngūlātus, a, um. part. *Delivered with ſobs.*
Singulatis *oscula* *miſſa* *ſonis*, *Cv. Triſt.* 3, 5,
16.

Sīngūlātīs, tis. part. (1) *Yexing, bickup-*
ing, ſebing. (2) *Clucking.* (1) *Plin.* 23, 1.
(2) *Singulātē* *matrem* *ſequuntur* *pulli*, *Col.*
8, 11.

Sīngūlīm. adv. *With ſobs, ſebingly.* *Ut* *veni-*
corām, *ſingulīm* *paucā* *locutus*, &c. *Hor. Sat.*
1, 6, 56.

Sīngūltio, īre, īvi, tum. neut. *To yex, to ſob,*
to bickup; to cluck, as a brooding hen doth. *Vid.*
Singultiens.

Sīngūltio, āre. freq. (1) *To yex, or ſob, of-*
ten. (2) *Alio* *to gaſp up.* (1) *Vid.* *Singul-*
tans. (2) *Trepidās* in *limine* *vītæ* *Singulant*
animas, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 265.

Sīngūltus, ūs. m. [qu. *ſingulatus*, ad *ſingula*
verba *vocis* *interruptis*] (1) *The bickup, or yex-*
ing. (2) *A ſebing.* (3) *A clucking of hens with*
chickens. (1) *Ciebris* *quaſi ſingulibus* *ſiſtunt*
quod eſſeſadunt, *Plin. jun.* (2) *Multas* *lacry-*
mas & *ſetum* *cum ſingulū* *videre* *potuiſti*, *Cic.*
oro *Planc.* 31. *Singultibus* *agri* *trepidant*, *Val.*
Flacc. 3, 218. (3) *Polli* *ſequentes* *nutricis* *ſin-*
gultus, *Col.* 8, 31.

Sīngūlūs, a, um. adj. [ab Hebr. שִׁנְלוּ pecu-

lium, i. e. quicquid *peculiare* *eſt* & *ſingularē*]
(1) *Every, each one; every ſeveral, or by it-*
ſelf; one by one. (2) *Single, alone.* (3) *One*
only. (1) *Singulū* *video* *veſtigium*, *Plaut.*
Cist. 4, 2, 34. § *Binæ* *provincia* *decretae* *ſin-*
gulo, *Liv.* 42, 1. *leg. & ſingulis.* § *Vobis* *ſin-*
gulis & *egi*, & *agam* *gratiam* *uni-verſis*, *Cic.*
p ſig. in *ſenat. ven.* § *Non* *modò* *plures*, *ſed*
ne ſinguli *ſiquidem* *poſſunt* *accedere*, *Id. in Verr.*
ult. 51. (2) *Quod* *eſt* *miſe-rum*, *nunquam*
ſumus *ſinguli*, *Sen. N. Q. præf.* 4. (3) *Ut* *bi-*
nus *pro ſingulis* *collegas* *haberet*, *Suet. Aug.* 37.

* *Sīniſter*, ia, um. adj. *icr, comp.* § *īnus*,
ſup. [qu. *ſine* *aſſiſ*, à Gr. ἀσῑςτῑος] (1) *That*
is on the left hand. (2) *Unlucky, unſtrictur.*
(3) *Untoward, awkward.* (4) *Also lucky and*
cr-ſperous, in *ſoothſaying.* (1) § *Sīniſter* *cu-*
bitus, *Ov. ex Pent.* 3, 3, 11. *Siniſtra* *pars* *mu-*
riorum, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 468. *Siniſtrum* *cernu*,
Liv. *Cor* in *pectore* *ſub ſiniſteriore* *mammā*
poſitum, *Celf.* 4, 1. *Siniſtrimum* *auſpiciū*,
Præf. § *Dextimum.* (2) = *Dūs* *iratis* *nac-*
tes *geniōque* *ſiniſtro*, *Pers.* 4, 27. (3) § *Sīni-*
ſtia *liberalitas*, *Catull.* 27, 15. *diligentia*, *Plin.*
jun. ¶ *Fidei* *ſiniſter*, *perſidious, or faith-*
leſs, *Sil.* (4) *Fulmen* *ſiniſtrum* *optimum* *auſpi-*
cium *habemus*, *Cic. i. e.* *nos* *Romani* *habemus*,
nam *Græcis* *dextrum* *melius*.

* *Sīniſtērītas*, ātis. f. *Untowardneſs, awkward-*
neſs, unluckyneſs, *Plin. En.* 9, 5. § *Rarò* *occ.*

* *Sīniſtrā*. adv. [à *parte ſiniſtrā*] *On the left*
hand. § *Suprà*, *infra*, *dextrā*, *ſiniſtrā*, *antē*,
poſt, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 40.

* *Sīniſtra*, æ. f. *ſc. manus.* *The left hand,*
the part toward the left hand. § *Cur* à *dextrā*
corvus, à *ſiniſtrā* *cornix* *faciat* *ratum?* *Cic. de*
Div. 1, 39.

* *Sīniſtrē*. adv. *Unlucky, unfortunately, awk-*
wardly. § *Acceptum* *ſiniſtrē*, *Hor. A. Pœt.*
452. *Cont. & Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 73.

* *Sīniſtroſum*, & *Sīniſtroſus*. adv. [ex
ſiniſtra, & *verſus*] *Toward, or on, the left hand,*
or ſide. § *Ille* *ſiniſtroſum*, *hic* *dextrorſum*
abit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 50. *Hinc* *ſe* *ſeſtit* *ſini-*
ſtroſus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 24.

Sīno, ēre, ēvi, ſiniūm. act. (1) *To ſuffer,*
to permitt. (2) *To give one leave to do a thing,*
or let one do it. (1) = *Non* *feram*, *non* *patiar*,
non *ſinam*, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 5. *Tu* *eam* *virginem*
eſſe *non* *ſiſtiſti*, *Id. pro Demo.* 34. (2) *Vīn'*
vocem? *CL. Sine*, *nolo*, *ſi* *occupata* *eſt*,
Plaut. Caſ. 3, 2, 14. *Sine* *fores* *ſic*, *abi*, *nolo*
aperiri, *Id.*

* *Sīnōpīcus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to,*
ſinoſer, or ruddle, *Vitr.* 7, 7. § *Minium* *ſi-*
nopīcum, *Cæſ.* 5, 6.

* *Sīnōpis*, idis. f. [σῑνωπῑς, Gr.] *A red ſtone*
commonly called ſinoſer, or ruddle. *Sinopis* *inven-*
ta *eſt* *primū* in *Ponto*, *inde* *nomen* à *Sinope* *ur-*
be, *Plin.* 35, 6. = *Terra* *Pontica*, *Id.*

§ *Sīnuāmen*, īnis. n. *A hollowneſs, or bend-*
ing. ¶ *Riparum* *ſīnuāmina*, *the turnings, or*
reaches, in rivers, *Prud. Perieſeph.* 7, 34. †
Sinus.

§ *Sīnuātio*, ōnis. f. *verb.* *A bending, or beav-*
ing, *Ap. poſter.*

Sīnuātīs, a, um. part. *Crooked, bent, gathered*
round. *Sinuatus* in *arcus*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 51.

Sīnum, i. n. *vel potiūs* *Sīnus*, i. m. [à *ſinu*,
ob *concavitate* *ſimilitud.* *Varr.*] *A bowl to drink*
wine, or milk, in; a milk pail. *Sinorum* & *capit-*
idarum *ſpecies*, *Varr.* *Eine* *hic* *cum* *vino* *ſinus*
ſertur? *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 82. *Sinum* *lactis* *te*
expectare *ſat* *eſt*, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 33.

Sīnuo, āe. act. [à *ſinus*] (1) *To turn, or*
wind, in the form of a ſerpent; to bend, or bow;
to wind round. (2) *To make hollow, as in a ſi-*
ſtula, or ſuch like ſore. (1) *Sinuat* *immenſa* *vo-*
lumine *terga*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 208. § *Sīnuare*
arcum, *Ov. Met.* 8, 30. (2) *Celf.* 4, 1. &
7, 2.

Sīnuet, āri. paſſ. *To be wound, or bent.* *Ser-*
pens *ſinuatur* in *arcus*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 42. *Sīnu-*
antur *cornua* *lunæ*, *Id. ibid.* 682.

§ *Sīnuōſē*. adv. *unde* *Sīnuōſiūs*. *comp.* *In-*
tricately. § *Dicam* *ego* *indoctiūs*, *ut* *aiunt*, &
apertiūs, *quæ* *ſuiſſe* *dicturum* *puto* *ſinuōſiūs* *at-*
que *ſolertiūs*, *Gell.* 15, 5.

Sīnuōſiūs, a, um. adj. (1) *That hath many*
turnings, windings, or bendings. (2) *Crooked.*
(3) *Plaited.* (4) *Inmoſt, inward.* (1) *Sīnuo-*
ſa *draconum* *membra*, *Claud. Rapt. Prof.* 1,
179. § *Vena* *ſīnuoſa*, *Prop.* 4, 1, 25. *litora*,
Val. Flacc. 2, 452. *æquora*, *Id.* 3, 277. (2)
§ *Arcus* *ſīnuoſus*, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 1, 23. (3) §
Veſtis *ſīnuoſa*, *Ov. Met.* 5, 68. (4) *Te* *ſīnu-*
oſo in *pectore* *ſixi*, *Pers.* 5, 27.

Sīnus, ūs. m. [de e'ymo *incert.*] (1) *The*
boſom, *all within the compaſs of the breaſt and*
arms, all above the girdle, *Valla.* (2) ¶ *De*
ſinu *eſſe*, *a confident, a boſom friend.* (3) *The*
part of the gown before the girdle which uſed to be
very wide. (4) *Met. Compaſs, reach, power.*
(5) *A ſecret place to lay up, or hide, any thing*
in. (6) *The inner part of any thing.* (7) ¶ *The*
palm of the hand. (8) ¶ *The hole, hollow, or*
bottom, of an impoſſhume. (9) *The breaſt, the*
heart. (10) *Proteſtion, defence.* (11) *The hol-*
low of any thing, particularly of the eye. (12)
The boſom, or gulf, of the ſea. (13) *A wind-*
ing, a ſpire, a ringlet. (14) *A bay, a creek.*
(15) *The ſail of a ſhip filled with wind.* (16)
The bow of a net. (1) = *Iſte* *verò* *ſit* in *ſinu*,
complexūque *meo*, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4. = *gre-*
mium. (2) *Cic. Catil.* 2, 10. (3) *Nodo* *ſinus*
collecta *fluentes*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 324. *Romanus*,
ſinu *ex* *togā* *facto*, *Hic*, *inquit*, *vobis* *bellum*
atque *pacem* *portamus*, *Liv.* (4) *Cæſar* *mihi*
in ſinu *eſt*, *neque* *diſcingor*, *Cic. ad Q. frat.*
2, 13.

2, 13. (5) Abditis pecuniis per occultos aut ambiciosos sinus, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 92. (6) Intra mœnia, atque in sinu urbis sunt hostes, *Sall. B. Catil.* 56. (7) Sinus manuum homini datur, ut sumpta melius possit continere, *Laet.* (8) Litt. ex Cels. (9) Attoniti micuere sinus, *Öw. Ep.* 1, 45. (10) Confugit in sinum tuum concussa respub. *Plin. Paneg.* 6. Tanquam omnis respublica in Vespasiani sinum ceciderit, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 69. (11) Angustus in ipso fit nodo sinus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 76. Sinum lacrymis implevit obortis, *Id. Aen.* 4, 30. (12) Circumfletit unda, Accipitque sinu vasto, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 362. § Perficus sinus, *Plin.* (13) Tardos trahit colubri sinus ultimus orbes, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 424. Ut fieret torto flexilis orbe sinus, *Öw. Am.* 1, 14, 26. (14) Est sinus curvos medicæ falcatus in arcus, *Öw. Met.* 11, 229. (15) Oblinquit sinus in ventum, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 16. Met. Totos pande sinus, *Juv.* 1, 150. (16) Mitti venatio debet Dentis Erythræi, jam remove sinus, *Mart.* 13, 100.

* Sion, i. n. [à σείων dic. nam excutiendi vim nactum est, utpote quod renibus calculos emolliat, urinam & menses exigit, *Ruell.*] An herb called water parslay, *Plin.* 22, 22.

Siparium, ii. n. [à sipo, Ære. dict. quod velandi causâ obfiparetur, i. e. objiceretur] A curtain, or veil, drawn, when the players come upon the stage. Piso cum Græcis jam in orchestrâ helluatur, antea post siparium solebat, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 6. Vocem, Damasippe, locasti Sipario, *Juv.* 8, 186.

Sipho, & Sipo, ñis. m. [σῖφων, Gr. (1) A tube, pipe, or hollow body; a funnel, or tunnel; a syringe, a catheter. (2) An instrument serving to cast up water to quench fire, a water squirt. (3) A water cock, a faucet. (1) Optimum est siphonibus dulcia liquamina immittere, *Col.* 9, 14. Siphones avidi aquarum, *Luc.* 7, 156. (2) Jun. ex Hesych. (3) Aqua terre pondere expressa siphonum modo emicat, *Plin.* 2, 65.

|| Siphra, æ. f. [à ספר numerus, quod suppleat locum numeri, cum per se nihil sit] A cipher, a naught, *Arithm.*

Siphunculus, i. m. dim. (1) A little cock, or tap. (2) || Also a popgun made of elder, or such like. (1) Siphunculi plures miscunt jucundissimum murmur, *Plin. Epist.* 5, 6. (2) Litt. ex *Plaut.*

|| Siphylis, is. f. The French pox, *Jun.*

* || Sipo, Ære. act. [à σῖψω, Gr. unde σῖψω, siphō, vel fistula, quæ aquam sipat, i. e. jactat & spargit] To sprinkle, to scatter abroad. *Vid. Fest. in Prosapia.* † Spargo.

Siquando, adv. If at any time. Siquando opus esset, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 93. † Scrib. & disjuncte.

Siquidem, conj. [ex si, & quidem] (1) If so be. (2) For as much as. (1) O fortunatam rempublicam, siquidem hanc sentinam ejecerit, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 3. (2) Tua industria præclare ponitur, siquidem id egisti, ut ego delectarer, *Id. Attic.* 6, 1. † Scrib. & disjuncte.

Siquis, qua, quod, & quid. If any one, *Cic.* atque alii passim.

|| Sīrāpa, æ. f. A syrup, or pickle, of olives, *Jun. ex Col.*

† Sirempse. [qu. similis res ipsa] The same, all alike, of the same nature. Sirempse legem jussit esse Jupiter, al. sirempse in lege, *Plaut. Prol. Amph.* 73.

* Siren, ñis. f. [Σειρήν, Gr. à ῥω cecinit; nam suavitate cantus sui trahebant præternavigantes] (1) A mermaid. (2) A fabulous bird in India. (3) Met. Musick, melody. (4) || A young drone bee. (5) || A thin transparent garment. (1) Quæ de Sirenum cantibus Homerus finxerit, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 18. Vitanda est improba sien Desidia, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 14. (2) *Plin.* 10, 49. (3) Nullam sirena flagellis Comparat, *Juv.* 14, 19. (4) Litt. unde non dicit, ex *Erasm.* credo, *Chiliad.* (5) Suid.

* Sīriāsis, is. f. [σιρίσις, Gr. à σιρίσις, capitis inflammatione laboro] (1) A disease in chil-

dren, proceeding from the inflammation of the brain.

(2) || A fault in trees, when by excessive heat they are scorched and burnt. (1) *Plin.* 30, 15. & 22, 21. Latine Adustio, & distillatio infantium, *Id.* (2) Litt.

† Sīris, pro siveris. [à sino] *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 3, 19.

Sīrius, i. m. [Σείριος, Gr. ἀπὸ τοῦ σείρειν, i. e. à siccando] The dog-star. Torrens sitientes Sīrius Indos, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 425.

* Sīrius, a, um. adj. Pertaining to the dog-star, July. § Sīrius ardor, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 273. & *Col.* 20.

Sīrpātus, a, um. part. Bound, booped. § Sīrpata delia, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31.

* Sīrpe, is. n. [à Gr. σῖφιον, planta, cujus succus laferpitium, qu. lac sirpitium] A plant growing in Cyrene, yielding out of the stem an odoriferous liquor, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 16.

Sīrpea, æ. f. (1) A mat, or other covering, made of bulrushes, or twigs. (2) Also a basket made of the same. (3) A fisher's wheel, or bozonet of rushes. (1) In plaustris sīrpea lata fuit, *Öw. Fast.* 6, 680. Plures sīrpeis latentes, frondibusque supertectos induci vehiculis jubet, *Just.* 43, 4. (2) Sīrpea quæ virgis sīrpatur, *Cato.* 10. (2) Vid. Sīrpicula, & Scalig. in locum *Plautinum* ibi cit. † Scrib. & Sīrpicula.

Sīrpicula, æ. f. dim. [à sīrpus] (1) A twig basket. (2) A kind of pruning hook. (1) *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 36. (2) *Cato.* 11. † Al. scrib. Sīrpicula.

Sīrpiculum, i. n. A twig basket. Vid. Sīrpiculum.

Sīrpīculus, i. m. dim. A wheel of twigs, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2.

|| Sīrpo, Ære. act. [à sīrpus] To bind, to plait with rushes, or twigs, unde

Sīrpor, Æri, Ætus. pass. To be bound. § Virgis sīrpari, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31.

Sīrpus, i. m. (1) A twig, rush, or the like, of which mats are made; also a mat itself. (2) A wheel to catch fish. (3) || Also a riddle, or puzzling question. (1) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31. (2) *Plaut.* (3) *Gell. Vid. Sīrpus.*

* || Sīrīpus, i. m. [σιρίπιον, Gr. à σῖρω bibere] Sīrūp. † Al. leg. syrupus.

Sīrus, sive Sīrhus, i. m. A cave in the ground to keep corn in, *Col.* 1, 6.

Sīs, sync. pro sīvis [particula usurpata ad imperium leniendum, *Dn*] If thou wilt, *Ap. Comicos* & maxime post verb. imperandi.

Sīsāra, æ. f. Heath, *Plin.* 11, 16.

Sīsāron, i. n. id. quod sīser.

Sīser, Æris. n. & m. The skirret root, the white carrot, or yellow parsnep. Sīser erraticum sativo simile est, *Plin.* 20, 5. Nemo tres sīseres edendo continuaret, *Id. ibid.*

† Sīspes, pro sīspes. ant. *Fest.*

† Sīstātia, æ. f. A knapsack, &c. Panis deficit in sīstātiis nostris, 1 *Sam.* 9, 7. † Sed incerta est lectio.

* Sīsto, Ære, sīsti, sīstum. neut. & act. [ex ἵσσω, Gr.] (1) To set, or be made to stand. (2) To continue. (3) To stand still. (4) To settle. (5) To retain, or keep back; to stop. (6) To place, to set up. (7) To have one forth-coming. (8) To quench. (1) Qui mihi obstitit, capite sīstet in viā, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 8. (2) Negat rempub. sīstere posse, nī, &c. *Cic. Verr.* 3, 96. (3) Bene vale. D. Sīste. A. Omittas me, *Plaut.* (4) § Sīstere rempub. in suā sede, *Suet. Aug.* 28. (5) § Amnes sīstere, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 479. gradum, *Id. Aen.* 6, 465. sanguinem, *Liv.* legiones ferociter instantes, *Id. alvum, Plin.* 23, 1. (6) § Sīstebas capite cadum, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 36. turned it upside down. Apud Palatium effigies eorum sīstebat, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 72, 2. (7) Promissus carnifici talentum magnum, aut isthunc hodie sīstere, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 73. § Ubi tu es, qui me libello Venerio citāsti? ecce, me sīsto, ades contra, *Id. Curc.* 1, 3, 6. § Sīsto ego tibi me, & mihi contra itidem, ut sīstas, suadeo, *Id.* § Sīstere vadimonium, to appear to his recognizance, *Cic. pro Quint.* 8. (8) § Qui potus dubium est sīstet, alatve sītim, *Öw. ex Ponto.* 3, 1, 18.

Sīstor, i. pass. To be stopped. Sīsti non potest, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 94.

|| Sīstrātus, Æs. m. The playing on a timbrel, *Litt. ex Mart.*

Sīstrātus, a, um. adj. Bearing a timbrel. § Sīstrata turba, *Mart.* 12, 23.

Sīstrum, i. n. [σειστρον, Gr. ἀπὸ τοῦ σείειν, i. e. à quatiendo, ed quod concussum, argutum, sonorumque ederet tinnitum] An instrument used by the Egyptians in battle instead of a trumpet; a brazen, or iron, timbrel; much like the kettle-drum. § Romanam tubam crepitanti pellere sīstro, *Prop.* 3, 10, 43. § Sīstro personus, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 418. † Species ejus obvia est passim in nummis antiquis.

|| Sī ūrna, æ. f. A garment made of sheepskins with the wool on, *Amm.* † Vestis pellicæ.

* Sīsymbrium, ii. n. [σισύμβριον, Gr.] Watermint, spearmint, balsamint, *Öw. Fast.* 4, 869. *Conf. Plin.* 19, 8. § || Aquaticum sīsymbrium, watercresses, *Jun.*

* Sī ūrinchion, ii. n. [ita dict. quod ex diversis pelliculis, Gr. σισύρις, consistit] A kind of great onion, *Plin.* 19, 6.

* Sī ūnius, a, um. adj. [qu. σῖτος νέος] Of, or belonging to, a kind of wheat that grows in the space of three months. § Sītanus panis, bread made of such wheat, *Plin.* 22, 25.

* || Sītarchia, æ. f. [à σῖτος frumentum, & ἀρχή principium] The office of providing corn and victuals sufficient, *Apul. p.* 834. Lat. Annonæ præfectura.

Sītella, æ. f. dim. [à situla] (1) A little bucket, or water pot. (2) A little pot, with, or without, water; taken in lots were thrown; a ballot box. (1) *Vet. Gloss.* sitella bōdēla. (2) Sītella alata est, ut fortiteretur, *Liv.* 25, 3. Appone hīc sītellam; fortes ceddō mihi, *Plaut. Casin.* 2, 6, 11. in quam senam vid. omnia *Cl. Salm.* de fortitione.

|| Sītēen, ñis. c. g. He that did blow the trumpet, or sing to a pipe when men were buried, *Gell.* 20, 2. ubi rect. sicinnista.

Sītēculōsus, a, um. adj. (1) Conspiring thistle. (2) Also thirfly, barren, dry. (1) Melimela & cætera dulcia sītēculōsa sunt, *Plin.* 23, 6. (2) § Sītēculosa loca, *Col. de Arb.* 16, 1. = par aridus, *Id. R. R.* 3, 11.

Sītēns, tis. part. & adj. (1) Thirfly, dry. (2) Parched. (3) Desirous, covetous. (1) Ad portam sītēns pervenit, *Cic. in Pison.* 25. (2) § Gaudet palma rigus, anno sītēnti, *Plin.* 13, 4. § Melius palustribus agris quā sītēntibus, *Col.* § Luna sītēns, *Cato, R. R.* 29, the dark quarter. (3) || Voluptates sītēns, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 6. *Conf. Sil.* 12, 54.

Sītēnter, adv. Desireously, greedily, earnestly. § Sītēnter appetere, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 17.

Sītē, Ære, ñi, Ætum. act. [fort. à σῖτω bibit] (1) To be thirfly. (2) To be parched, to be dry.

(3) Also to desire and covet earnestly. (1) || Eurius herclē, atque adeo haud sītē, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 4. (2) Vitio moris sītē sātē, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 57. Ipsi sentes jam sītēnt. ad *Q. fr.* 3, 1. (3) = Nec honores sītē, desidero gloriam, *Id. Q. fr.* 3, 5.

Sītior, i. pass. To be thirshed after, or to be thirsty. § Sītiantur aquæ, *Öw. Fast.* 1, 216.

Sītis, is. f. [σῖς Hēbr. ῥῖῥῥ potus, pōtis] (1) Thirst. (2) Draught, or drought. (3) An eager desire of any thing. (1) Cum es potione fames sītisque depulsa est, *Cic. de J. 1, 11.* (2) Arenti sītē torret arca canis, *Tib.* 4, 2. (3) § Cupiditatem sītis, *Cic. Partit. Orat.* 42.

|| Sītitor, Æis. n. verb. One that thirsts, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 6. † Qu. sīt.

* || Sītōres, ñs. m. [à σῖτος frumentum, & ἀρχή principium] An officer whose duty it was to provide corn, a purveyor, *Cod.* † Sītōres, ñs. m. Sītōrius.

Sītōrius, i. m. The cover of a book, or other strings to a book, *Cic. Att.* 1, 1, 1. tyba.

Sītūla, æ. f. [à sītendo;] (1) A bucket, or water pot. (2) Also a little vessel tubula, *Id. ibid.*

* *Sīmulus*, a, um. adj. [à *simus*] *Somerubet flatuofed*, Lucr. 4, 1162. Mart. 5, 63.

* *Sīmus*, a, um. adj. [*σιμος*, Gr. qui prefix est naribus, *Serv.*] *Flatuofed*. § *S mae capellæ*, Virg. Ecl. 10, 7. *Simâ nate bonæ*, Mart. 6, 39, 8.

Sin. conj. [ex *si*, & ne adjecto, & signific. si verò; vel à Gr. *εἰ*, *εἰν*, si, fin] *But if, otherwise, if not*. Si potes, &c. *fin planè non potes*, &c. Cic. Fam. 15, 14.

Sīnāpe, is n. & *Sīnāpi*. n. indecl. & *Sīnāpis*, is. f. *Mustard-seed*. *Sinape* atque *coriandrum* sata sunt, Col. 11, 3. *Simapi* Pythagoras principatum habere indicavit, Plin. 20, 22. *Scelerata sinapis* teritur cum illis, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 28. *Fletum facitura sinapis*, Col. 10, 123.

|| *Sīnāpīnus*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to mustard*. ¶ *Mola sinapina*, a *mustard quern*, Jun.

|| *Sīnāpīsmus*, i. m. *A salve made of mustard, to raise blisters, or rubeals, upon the skin*, Jun.

|| *Sīnāpīzo*, āre. aēt. *To do over with mustard*, Veg. 2, 6. † *Sinapi illinere*.

Sincērē. adv. || *ius*, comp. (1) || *Purely, entirely*. (2) *Sincerity, plainly, without disguise*. (1) Scrib. Comp. 113. (2) *Craſſi libertum nihil puto sincerè locutum*, Cic. Attic. 3, 15. *Sincērius*, Gell. 7, 3.

Sincērītas, ātis. f. *Clearness, integrity, uprightness, neatness, sincerity*, Plin. 21, 7. § *Sinceritas ligni*, Col. 4, 26.

|| *Sincērīter*. adv. *Sincerely*, Gell. 13, 16.

Sincērū, a, um. adj. || or. comp. *sīmus*, sup. [ex *sine*, & *cera*: ut mel putum dic. quod *cera* non est permixtum] (1) *Since e. without mixture, pure*. (2) *Whole, or entire*. (3) *Open, free, ingenuous, plain, downright*. (1) Ex amphorâ primum, quod est sincerissimum, effluit, gravissimum quodque & turbidum subdit, Sen. Epist. 108. *Since* um est vas, quodcumque infundis, acescit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54. (2) = *M*. Curium factum & tectum. ut aiunt. ad omniūque molestiâ sincerum, incontinentiūque conseruet, Cic. Fam. 13, 50. ¶ *Peri facies sinceri, that never went to him*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 16. (3) § *Sincerâ fide* agere, Liv. 29, 4. = *Nihil est sanctum atque sincerum in civitate*, Cic. pro Quint. 2. = § *Secēni possunt fucata, & simulata à sinceris a que veris*, Id. de Amic. 25. *Versus sincerior*, Gell. 18, 10.

† *Sincīnia*, æ. f. [ex *sine*, & *cano*] *When one singeth alone*, Fest.

Sīnciput, ītis. n. [qu. *semiciput*, Plaut. vel à sciendendo, qu. *sinciput*, Pacuv. (1) *The forehead, or perhaps, one half, of the head*. (2) *Also a hog's cheek soufed*. (1) § *Sīnciput anterior*, acciput posterior pars capitis, Cornutus in Pers. ¶ *Non tibi sarum est sīnciput, you are not in your senses*, Plaut. Menæch. 3, 2, 41. (2) *Sīncipita verriam interdicta*, Plin. 8, 51. *Fidâ tumulum sīnciput aure*, Pers. 6, 70.

* *Sīndon*, ūtis. f. [*σινδών*, Gr. ab Hebr. *סנדן* unde Angl. *satin*] *Very fine linnen, such as cambric, lawn, tiffany, &c.* Non sic in Tyrâ lindone totus eris, Mart. 4, 19.

Sīne. prap. [ex *si*, & ne, *Pers.*] *Without*. *Homo sine re, sine fide, sine spe, sine sede, sine fortunis, &c.* Cic. pro Cal. 32. ¶ *Sine cat cenare*, Priv. *To manage one's self so as to need no assistance*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 120. § *Non possum tecum vivere, nec sine te*, Mart.

Sīnere, tis. part. *Suffering*. *Moietur ergo in libertate sinentibus nobis*, Plin. 4, 11.

|| *Sīngīlio*, ōtis. m. [à *singulo panno*] *A kind of single garment without lining*, Tacb Poll.

Sīngīlātīm. adv. dim. [à *singulātīm*] *Particularly, one by one*. § *Civitas non singīlātīm, sed provinciis totis dabatur*, Cic. Philipp. 2, 36.

|| *Sīngūlārīē*. adv. *pro singulariter*, Charif. ex Cic.

Sīngūlārīs, e. aōj. (1) *Single, one alone, one and no more*. (2) *Singular, peculiar, extraordinary, matchless, unparalleled*; either in a good, or bad, sense. (3) *Also apart, or by itself*. (1) *Democritus effectus auget ejus, qui singularis natus sit*, Plin. 28, 10. ¶ *Singularis potentia*,

a *monarchy*, Nep. Dion. 9. (2) § *Singularis & eximia virtus*, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 1. § *Non vulgare, sed singulare maleficium*, Id. (3) *Locus in edito singularis*, Suet. Aug. 72.

|| *Sīngūlārītas*, ātis. f. *Singularity, excellency*, Scal.

Sīngūlārīter. adv. (1) *Singly, in the singular number*. (2) *Singularly, particularly, passingly, above all others, only*. (1) § *De pluribus singulārīter*, Quint. 9, 3. (2) *Quem singulariter dilexi*, Cic. Verr. 2, 47.

Sīngūlārīs, a, um. adj. *Single, one by one*. || *Literæ singulārīe*, Gell. 17, 9. *Indito his cætenas singulārīas*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 3.

|| *Sīngūlārīs*, ii. m. *A short-hand writer, one who writeth by ciphers; a single letter, or character, for a word*, Cuiac. † *Qui notis excipit*.

Sīngūlātīm. adv. *Every thing by itself, particularly, one by one*. *Singulātīm unicuique respondere*, Cic. Div. in Verr. 15.

|| *Sīngūlātor*, ōris. m. *eques solitarius, qui uno equo servit*, Scal. in Manil. § *Defultor*.

Sīngūlātīs, tis. part. *Sebing*. *Truncum relinquunt sanguine singulātēm*, Virg. Æn. 9, 333. *Singulātīa verba moliri*, Stat. Sylv. 5, 5, 26. Conf. Sil. 14, 552. Val. Flacc. 2, 211.

Sīngūlātūs, a, um. part. *Delivered with sob*. *Singulātīs oscula mista sonis*, Ov. Triſt. 3, 5, 16.

Sīngūlātīs, tis. part. (1) *Yexing, bickuping, sebing*. (2) *Clucking*. (1) Plin. 23, 1. (2) *Singulātēm matiem sequuntur pulli*, Col. 8, 11.

Sīngūlīm. adv. *With sobs, sebingly*. *Ut veni coram, singulīm pauca locutus, &c.* Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 56.

Sīngūlīo, īre, īvi, tum. neut. *To yex, to sob, to bickup; to cluck, as a brooding hen doth*. Vid. *Singulātīs*.

Sīngūlō, āre. freq. (1) *To yex, or sob, often*. (2) *Also to gasp up*. (1) Vid. *Singulātīs*. (2) *Trepidās in limine vitæ Singulātīs animas*, Stat. Theb. 5, 265.

Sīngūlūs, ūs. m. [qu. *singulatus*, ad singula verba vocis interruptio] (1) *The bickup, or yexing*. (2) *A sebing*. (3) *A clucking of hens with chickens*. (1) *Crebris quasi singulātibus sistant quod effundunt*, Plin. jun. (2) *Multas lacrymas & sletum cum singulātū videre potuisti*, Cic. oro Planc. 31. *Singulātibus agri trepidant*, Val. Flacc. 3, 218. (3) *Pulli sequentes nutricis singulātūs*, Col. 8, 31.

Sīngūlūs, a, um. adj. [ab Hebr. *שנגול* peculiarium, i. e. quicquid peculiare est & singulare]

(1) *Every, each one; every several, or by itself; one by one*. (2) *Single, alone*. (3) *One only*. (1) *Singulūm video vestigium*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 34. § *Binæ provinciæ decreta singulō*, Liv. 42, 1. leg. & *jugulis*. § *Vobis singulis & egi, & agam gratiam universis*, Cic. p. ſig. in senat. ven. § *Non modò plures, sed ne singuli siquidem possint accedere*, Id. in Terr. ult. 51. (2) *Quod est miserum, nonquam sumus singuli*, Sen. N. 2, pref. 4. (3) *Ut binis pro singulis col egas habere*, Suet. Aug. 37.

* *Sīnīster*, ia, um. adj. ior. comp. || *īnus*, sup. [qu. *sine astris*, à Gr. *ἀστεργός*] (1) *That is on the left hand*. (2) *Unlucky, unfortunate*. (3) *Untoward, awkward*. (4) *Also lucky and prosperous, in soothsaying*. (1) § *Sīnīster eubitus*, Ov. ex Pent. 3, 3, 11. *Sīnīstra pars murorum*, Virg. Æn. 9, 468. *Sīnīstrum cornu*, Liv. *Cor in pectore sub sīnīsteriore mammâ positum*, Cels. 4, 1. *Sīnīstrum auspiciū*, Prisc. § *Dextimum*. (2) = *Dis iratis natus geniōque sīnīstro*, Pers. 4, 27. (3) § *Sīnīstra liberalitas*, Catull. 27, 15. *diligentia*, Plin. jun. ¶ *Fidei sīnīster, perfidious, or faithless*, Sil. (4) *Fulmen sīnīstrum optimum auspiciū habemus*, Cic. i. e. nos Romani habemus, nam *Græcis dextrum melius*.

* *Sīnīstērītas*, ātis. f. *Untowardness, awkwardness, unluckyness*, Plin. En. 9, 5. § *Rard occ.*

* *Sīnīstrā*. adv. [à *parte sīnīstrā*] *On the left hand*. § *Suprà, infrā, dextrā, sīnīstrā, antiè, postè*, Cic. Acad. 4, 40.

* *Sīnīstra*, æ. f. *sc. manus*. *The left hand, the part toward the left hand*. § *Cur à dextrâ cornus, à sīnīstrâ cornix faciat ratum?* Cic. de Div. 1, 39.

* *Sīnīstrē*. adv. *Unluckily, unfortunately, awkwardly*. § *Acceptum sīnīstrē*, Hor. A. Poët. 452. Cont. & Tac. Hist. 1, 73.

* *Sīnīstrorsum*, & *Sīnīstrorsus*. adv. [ex *sīnīstra*, & *versus*] *Toward, or on, the left hand, or side*. § *Ille sīnīstrorsum, hic dextrorsum abibit*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 50. *Hinc se flectit sīnīstrorsus*, Cels. B. G. 6, 24.

Sīno, ēre, ēvi, sīnītum. aēt. (1) *To suffer, to permit*. (2) *To give one leave to do a thing, or let one do it*. (1) = *Non feram, non patiar, non sinam*, Cic. Catil. 1, 5. *Tu eam virginem esse non sivist*, Id. pro Domo, 34. (2) *Vin' vocem?* CL. *Sine, nolo, si occupata est*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 14. *Sine fores sic, abi, nolo aperiri*, Id.

* *Sīnōpīcus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, sinoper, or ruddle*, Vitruv. 7, 7. § *Minium sinopicum*, Cels. 5, 6.

* *Sīnōpīs*, īdis. f. [*σινωπὶς*, Gr.] *A red stone commonly called sinoper, or ruddle*. *Sinopis inventa est primum in Ponto, inde nomen à Sinope urbe*, Plin. 35, 6. = *Terra Pontica*, Id.

|| *Sīnuāmen*, īnis. n. *A hollowness, or bending*. ¶ *Riparum sīnuamina, the turnings, or reaches, in rivers*, Prud. Peristeph. 7, 34. † *Sinus*.

|| *Sīnuātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A bending, or bowing*, Ap. poster.

Sīnuātūs, a, um. part. *Crooked, bent, gathered round*. *Sinuatus in arcus*, Ov. Met. 4, 51.

Sīnum, i. n. vel *potius Sīnus*, i. m. [à *sinu*, ob concavitatis similitud. *Varr.*] *A bowl to drink wine, or milk, in; a milk pail*. *Sinorum & capidarum species*, Varr. *Eine hic cum vino sinus fertur?* Plaut. Cure. 1, 1, 82. *Sinum lactis te expectare fat est*, Virg. Ecl. 7, 33.

Sīnuo, āre. aēt. [à *sinus*] (1) *To turn, or wind, in the form of a serpent; to bend, or bow; to wind round*. (2) *To make hollow, as in a fistula, or such like fore*. (1) *Sinuat immensa volumine terga*, Virg. Æn. 2, 208. § *Sinuare arcum*, Ov. Met. 8, 30. (2) *Cels. 4, 1. & 7, 2.*

Sīnuor, āri. pass. *To be wound, or bent*. *Serpens sinuatur in arcus*, Ov. Met. 3, 42. *Sinuatur cornua lunæ*, Id. ibid. 632.

|| *Sīnuōs*, adv. unde *Sīnuōsūs*. comp. *Intricately*. § *Dicam ego indoctius, ut aiunt, & apertius, quæ fuisse dicturum puto sīnuōsūs atque solertius*, Gell. 15, 5.

Sīnuōsūs, a, um. adj. (1) *That hath many turnings, windings, or bendings*. (2) *Crooked*. (3) *Plaited*. (4) *Inmost, inward*. (1) *Sinuosa draconum membra*, Claud. Rept. Prof. 1, 179. § *Vena sinuosa*, Prop. 4, 1, 25. *litora*, Val. Flacc. 2, 452. *æquora*, Id. 3, 277. (2) § *Arcus sinuosus*, Ov. Amor. 1, 1, 23. (3) § *Vestis sinuosa*, Ov. Met. 5, 68. (4) *Te sinuoso in pectore fixi*, Pers. 5, 27.

Sīnus, ūs. m. [de e'ymo incert.] (1) *The bosom, all within the compass of the breast and arms, all above the girdle*, Valla. (2) ¶ *De sinu esse, a confident, a bosom friend*. (3) *The part of the gown before the girdle which used to be very wide*. (4) *Met. Compass, reach, power*. (5) *A secret place to lay up, or hide, any thing in*. (6) *The inner part of any thing*. (7) || *The palm of the hand*. (8) || *The hole, hollow, or bottom, of an impostume*. (9) *The breast, the heart*. (10) *Protection, defense*. (11) *The hollow of any thing, particularly of the eye*. (12) *The bosom, or gulf, of the sea*. (13) *A winding, a spire, a ringlet*. (14) *A bay, a creek*. (15) *The sail of a ship filled with wind*. (16) *The bow of a net*. (1) = *Iste verò sit in sinu, complexūque meo*, Cic. Fam. 14, 4. = *greminum*. (2) Cic. Catil. 2, 10. (3) *Nodo sinus collecta fluentes*, Virg. Æn. 1, 324. *Romanus, sinu ex togâ facto*, Hic, inquit, vobis bellum atque pacem portamus, Liv. (4) *Cæsar mihi in sinu est, neque discingor*, Cic. ad Q. frat. 2, 13.

2, 13. (5) Abditis pecuniis per occultos aut ambitiosos sinus, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 92. (6) — Intra mœnia, atque in sinu urbis sunt hostes, *Sall. B. Catil.* 56. (7) Sinus manuum homini datur, ut sumpta melius possit continere, *Laet.* (8) *Litt. ex Cels.* (9) Attoniti micuere sinus, *Or. Ep.* 1, 45. (10) Confugit in sinum tuum concussa respub. *Plin. Paneg.* 6. Tanquam omnis respública in Vespasiani sinum cecisset, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 69. (11) Angustus in ipso fit nodo sinus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 76. Sinum lacrymis implevit obortis, *Id. Aen.* 4, 30. (12) Circumstetit unda, Accepitque sinu vasto, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 362. § Perficus sinus, *Plin.* (13) Tardos trahit colubri sinus ultimos orbes, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 424. Ut fieret torto flexilis orbe sinus, *Or. Am.* 1, 14, 26. (14) Est sinus curvos modicè falcatus in arcus, *Or. Met.* 11, 229. (15) Obliquat sinus in ventum, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 16. *Met.* Totos pande sinus, *Juv.* 1, 150. (16) Mitti venatio debet Dentis Erythræi, jam removete sinus, *Mart.* 13, 100.

* Sion, i. n. [à σείων dic. nam excutiendi vim nactum est, utpote quod renibus calculos emolliat, urinam & menses exigat, *Ruell.*] *An herb called water parsley, Plin.* 22, 22.

Siparium, ii. n. [à sipo, are. dict. quod velandi causâ obsiparetur, i. e. objiceretur] *A curtain, or veil, drawn, when the players come upon the stage.* Piso cum Græcis jam in orchestrâ helluatur, antea post siparium solebat, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 6. Vocem, Damasippe, locasti Sipario, *Juv.* 8, 186.

Sipho, & Sipo, ònis, m. [σῖφων, Gr. (1) *A tube, pipe, or hollow body; a funnel, or tunnel; a syringe, a catheter.* (2) *An instrument serving to cast up water to quench fire, a water squirt.* (3) *A water cock, a faucet.* (1) Optimum est siphonibus dulcia liquamina immittere, *Col.* 9, 14. Siphones avidi aquarum, *Luc.* 7, 156. (2) *Jun. ex Hesych.* (3) *Aqua terræ pondere expressa siphonum modo emicat, Plin.* 2, 65.

§ Siphra, æ. f. [à ספר numerus, quod suppleat locum numeri, cum per se nihil sit] *A cipher, a naught, Arithm.*

Siphunculus, i. m. dim. (1) *A little cock, or tap.* (2) *Allo a popgun made of elder, or such like.* (1) Siphunculi plures miscent jucundissimum murmur, *Plin. Epist.* 5, 6. (2) *Litt. ex Plaut.*

§ Siphylis, is. f. *The French pox, Jun.*
* § Sipo, are. act. [à σῖφω, Gr. unde σῖφω, siphon, vel fistula, quæ aquam sipat, i. e. jacit & spargit] *To sprinkle, to scatter abroad.* *Vid. Fess. in Prosapia.* † Spargo.

Siquando, adv. *If at any time.* Siquando opus esset, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 93. § *Scrib. & disjunctè.*

Siquidem, conj. [ex si, & quidem] (1) *If so be.* (2) *For as much as.* (1) O fortunatam rempublicam, siquidem hanc sentinam ejecerit, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 3. (2) Tua industria præclare ponitur, siquidem id egisti, ut ego delectarer, *Id. Attic.* 6, 1. § *Scrib. & disjunctè.*

Siquis, qua, quod, & quid. *If any one, Cic. atque alii passim.*

§ Sīāpa, æ. f. *A syrup, or pickle, of olives, Jun. ex Col.*

† Sirempse. [qu. similis res ipsa] *The same, all alike, of the same nature.* Sirempse legem jussit esse Jupiter, al. sirempse in lege, *Plaut. Prol. Amph.* 73.

* Siren, ònis, f. [Σειρήν, Gr. à τῷ cecinit; nam suavitæte cantus sui trahebant præternavigantes] (1) *A mermaid.* (2) *A fabulous bird in India.* (3) *Met. Musick, melody.* (4) *A young drone bee.* (5) *A thin transparent garment.* (1) Quæ de Sirenum cantibus Homerus sinxerit, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 13. Vitanda est improba Siren Desidia, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 14. (2) *Plin.* 10, 49. (3) Nullam sirena flagellis Comparat, *Juv.* 14, 19. (4) *Litt. unde non dicit, ex Erasmo. credo, Chiliad.* (5) *Suid.*

* Sīriāsis, is. f. [σιρίασις, Gr. à σιρίω, capitis inflammatione laboro] (1) *A disease in chil-*

dren, proceeding from the inflammation of the brain.

(2) *A fault in trees, when by excessive heat they are scorched and burnt.* (1) *Plin.* 30, 15. & 22, 21. *Latine Adustio, & distillatio infantium, Id.* (2) *Litt.*

† Sīris, pro siveris. [à sino] *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 19.

Sīrius, i. m. [Σείριος, Gr. ἀπὸ τῷ σειραίνεσθαι, b. e. à siccando] *The dog-star. Torrens sitientes Sīrius Indos, Virg. Geor.* 4, 425.

* Sīrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the dog-star, sultry.* § Sīrius ardor, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 273. & *Col.* 20.

Sīrpātus, a, um. part. *Bound, hooped.* § Sīrpata delia, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31.

* Sīrpe, is. n. [à Gr. σῖρπιον, planta, cujus succus laerpitium, qu. lac sīrpitium] *A plant growing in Cyrene, yielding out of the stem an odoriferous liquor, Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 16.

Sīrpea, æ. f. (1) *A mat, or other covering, made of bulrushes, or twigs.* (2) *Also a basket made of the same.* (3) *A fisher's wheel, or bow-net of rushes.* (1) In plaustris sīrpea lata fuit, *Or. Fast.* 6, 680. Plures sīrpeis latentes, frondibusque supertectos induci vehiculis jubet, *Just.* 43, 4. (2) Sīrpea quæ virgis sīrpatur, *Cato.* 10. (2) *Vid. Sīrpacula, & Scalig. in locum Plautinum ibi cit.* § *Scrib. & sīrpacula.*

Sīrpicula, æ. f. dim. [à sīrpus] (1) *A twig basket.* (2) *A kind of pruning hook.* (1) *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 36. (2) *Cato.* 11. § *Al. scrib. sīrpacula.*

Sīrpiculū, i. n. *A twig basket. Vid. Sīrpiculum.*

Sīrpiculū, i. m. dim. *A wheel of twigs, Varr. R. R.* 2, 2.

§ Sīrpo, are. act. [à sīrpus] *To bind, to plait with rushes, or twigs, unde*

Sīrpor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be bound.* § Virgis sīrpati, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31.

Sīrpus, i. m. (1) *A twig, rush, or the like, of which mats are made; also a mat itself.* (2) *A wheel to catch fish.* (3) *Also a riddle, or puzzling question.* (1) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31. (2) *Plaut.* (3) *Gell. Vid. Sīrpus.*

* § Sīrpus, i. m. [σείριον, Gr. à σῖρω bibere] *Sīrpus.* § *Al. leg. syrupus.*

Sīrus, sive Sīrrhus, i. m. *A cave in the ground to keep corn in, Col.* 1, 6.

Sīs, sync. pro sīvis [particula usurpata ad imperium leniendum, *Don*] *If thou wilt, Ap. Comicos & maxime post verb. imperandi.*

Sīsāra, æ. f. *Heath, Plin.* 11, 16.

Sīsāron, i. n. *id. quod sīser.*

Sīser, ēris. n. & m. *The skirret root, the white carrot, or yellow parsnep. Sīser erraticum sativo simile est, Plin.* 20, 5. Nemo tres sīseres edendo continuaret, *Id. ibid.*

† Sīspes, pro sospes. ant. *Fess.*

† Sīstertia, æ. f. *A knapsack, &c. Panis deficit in sīstertiis nostris, 1 Sam.* 9, 7. § *Sed incerta est lectio.*

* Sīsto, ēre, sīti, sītum. neut. & act. [ex ἵσθω, Gr.] (1) *To set, or be made to stand.* (2) *To continue.* (3) *To stand still.* (4) *To settle.* (5) *To retain, or keep back; to stop.* (6) *To place, to set up.* (7) *To have one forth-coming.* (8) *To quench.* (1) Qui mihi obstitit, capite sīset in viā, *Plaut. Curr.* 2, 3, 8. (2) Negat rempub. sīstere posse, nī, &c. *Cic. Verr.* 3, 96. (3) Bene vale. D. Sīste. A. Omittas me, *Plaut.* (4) § Sīstere rempub. in suā sede, *Suet. Aug.* 28. (5) § Amnes sīstere, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 479. gradum, *Id. Aen.* 6, 465. sanguinem, *Liuv.* legiones ferociter instantes, *Id. alvum, Plin.* 23, 1. (6) § Sīstebas capite cadum, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 36. turned it upside down. Apud Palatium effigies eorum sīstebat, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 72, 2. (7) Promissus carnifici talentum magnum, aut isthunc hodie sīstere, *Plaut. Ruc.* 3, 4, 73. § Ubi tu es, qui me libello Venerio citasti? ecce, me sīsto, ades contra, *Id. Curr.* 1, 3, 6. § Sīsto ego tibi me, & mihi contra itidem, ut sīstas, suadeo, *Id.* § Sīstere vadimonium, to appear to his recognizance, *Cic. pro Quint.* 8. (8) § Qui potus dubium est sīstet, alatve sītum, *Or. ex Ponto.* 3, 1, 18.

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Sistor, i. pass. *To be stopped.* Sisti non potest, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 94.

§ Sistratus, ūs. m. *The playing on a timbrel, Litt. ex Mart.*

Sistratus, a, um. adj. *Bearing a timbrel.* § Sistrata turba, *Mart.* 12, 23.

Sistrum, i. n. [σειστρον, Gr. ἀπὸ τῷ σείειν, i. e. à quatiendo, ed quod concussum, argutum, sonorumque ederet tinnitum] *An instrument used by the Egyptians in battle instead of a trumpet; a brazen, or iron, timbrel; much like the kettle-drum.* § Romanam tubam crepitanti pellere sistro, *Prop.* 3, 10, 43. § Sistro personus, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 418. § *Species ejus obvia est passim in nummis antiquis.*

§ Sī ūna, æ. f. *A garment made of sheepskins with the wool on, Amm.* † *Vellis pelliceæ.*

* Sīsymbrum, ii. n. [σισύμβριον, Gr.] *Watermint, spearmint, balsamint, Ov. Fast.* 4,

decide controversias. (1) Si situlam cepero, illi puteo animam omnem intertraxero, *Plaut. Amphitruo*, 2, 2, 39. (2) Situlam huc tecum afferto cum aqua, *Id. Casp.* 2, 4, 17. ubi al. sitellam.

Situlus, i. m. (1) *A water pot; a pail, or bucket, to carry water in.* (2) *A chamber pot.* (1) *Situs aquarius*, *Cato, R. R.* 10. conf. *Vitr.* 10, 9. (2) *Gujac.* ex Paul.

Siturus, a, um. part. [*à sino*] *That will suffer.* *Cato* concionatus est, comitia haberi non siturum, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 6.

Situs, a, um. part. [*à sino*. *Ir. qu. positus*, vel ab Hebr. שִׁטָּה שִׁטָּה, *Id.*] (1) *Suffered, permitted.* (2) *Situate.* (3) *Set, placed.* (4) *Founded, builded.* (5) *Conjuring.* (6) *Buried, interred.* (1) Per lenatus auctoritatem non est situs, *Cic. pro Text.* 44. (2) Locus in mediâ insulâ situs, *Id. Verr.* 4, 48. (3) Vis divina in naturâ sita est, *Id. N. D.* 1, 13. (4) Ubi nunc Fortunæ sita ædes est, *Id. de Div.* 2, 41. (5) In officio colendo sita est vitæ honestas omnis, *Id. Offic.* 1, 2. (6) = Siti videntur hi qui conditi sunt, *Id. de Legib.* 2, 22.

Situs, ūs. m. (1) *The standing of any place; a site, or situation.* (2) *A posture, or position.* (3) *A territory, or quarter of a country.* (4) *Also sityness gathered of measure for lack of use, or cleanseing.* (5) *Hoaryness, mouldyness, winewedness.* (6) *Moss, or mossyness; filibyness for lack of husbandry.* (7) *Nastyness, slovenyness, or slutshyness.* (8) *Rust, canker.* (1) Terræ situs, forma, circumscriptio, *Cic. Tuscul.* 1, 20. (2) Figura situsque membrorum, *Id. N. D.* 2, 61. (3) *Plin. ap. Litt.* (4) Indigna est pigro forma perire situ, *Qv. Amor.* 2, 3, 14. § Loca tenta situ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 462. (5) Pellimum crocum, quod situm redolet, *Plin.* 21, 6. (6) = Muscus crura vitium situ & veterino mace rat, *Col.* Rigido situ relicta cessat terra, *Qv. Trist.* 3, 10, 70. (7) Fæda situ macies, *Luc.* 6, 516. (8) Militia in tenebris occupat arma situs, *Tib.* 1, 10, 52. § Detergere situm ferio, *Sil.* 7, 53.

Sive, conj. [*ex si, & ve*] (1) *Or, either.* (2) *Or if.* (3) *Sive — five, whether — or whether.* (4) *Or even.* (1) Discessus, sive potius, turpissima fuga, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 3. (2) Dehinc postulo, sive æquum est, te oro, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 19. (3) Sive sic est, sive illo modo, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 58. (4) Erigas animum ac resistas, sive etiam occurras negotiis, *Id. Q. fr.* 1, 1, 1.

* *Sium*, i. n. [*ita dict. quia ab aquis scilicet, id est, quatur*] *Water parsley, yellow watercresses, bellrags*, *Plin.* 22, 22. & 26, 8. interpr. Jun.

S ante M.

* *Smāragdīnus*, a, um. adj. [*σμαράγδινος*, Gr.] *Like an emerald, very green.* § *Emplastrum smaragdinum*, *Cels.* 5, 19, 4.

* *Smāragdītes*, æ, m. [*σμαράγδιτες*, Gr.] *A kind of marble like emerald*, *Plin.* 37, 5.

* *Smāragdus*, i. m. [*σμάραγδος*, Gr. *à σμαράγῳ, λάμπω*, i. e. *luceo*] *A precious stone called an emerald; also a green stone, which very much comforteth the eyes.* *Grandes viridi cum luce smaragdi*, *Lucr.* 4, 1120. Conf. *Plin.* 37, 5. *Prop.* 2, 13, 43.

* *Smāris*, ūdis. f. [*σμάρις*, Gr.] *A kind of small sea-fish, an anchovy*, *Plin.* 32, 10. = *Mena candida*, *Gesn.*

* *Smeclīcus*, a, um. adj. *That is good to scour with.* § *Vis smeclīca*, *Plin.* 30, 4.

* *Smegma*, ātis. n. [*ἀπὸ τῶ σμύχειν*, i. e. *abstergere*] *Scap, or any thing that scouretb; a wash ball*, *Plin.* 22, ult.

* *Smegmāticus*, a, um. adj. *Soapy, or that is good for scouring; deterfive.* § *Medicamenta smegmatica*, *Plin.* 31, 7. si lana lectio, & non potius smeclīca legend.

* *Smilax*, ātis. f. [*σμίλαξ*, Gr.] (1) *An yew-tree.* (2) *Also an herb having leaves like ivy with berrys, and a white flower; it smelleth like a lily, and runeth upon trees; there are divers kinds of it.* (1) *Vid. Plin.* 16, 10, 11.

& 17, 35. & *Dioscor.* 4, 83. & *σμίλα κηλαία*, 2, 276. (2) *¶ Lævis smilax, rosemary, or withwyweed*, Jun. *Smilax hortensis, French beans*, *Id. aspera, prickly bindweed*, Ray.

* *Smilium*, ii. n. [*à σμίλιν scalpellum*, vel *à σμάω abstergo*] *A shoemaker's shaveing, paring, or cutting, knife; also a chirurgion's knife to cut wounds*, Jun.

* *Smīris*, vel *Smýris*, ūdis. f. [*σμίρις*, Gr. *A stone which glassiers cut their glass, and jewellers polish their jewels, with*, *Dioscor.*

* *Smyrna*, æ. f. [*σμύρνα*, Gr.] *Myrrh.* *Lucr.* 2, 503. ubi al. odor myrrhæ.

* *Smyrnum*, ii. n. [*σμύρνιον*, Gr. *ita dict. quod myrrhæ odorem referat*] *Lovage, or parsley of Macedon; alisander.* = *Melanthii acetabulum*, quod medicī vocant *smyrnum*, *Cato*, 122. vid. & *Plin.* 19, 12.

Smýrus, i. m. *A kind of fish*, *Plin.* 32, 21.

S ante O.

Söbölēs, is. f. [*ex sub, & oleo*, i. e. *creasco*, unde antiq. *subiles*] (1) *A shoot, or young branch.* (2) *Issue, progeny, offspring.* (3) *The young of any thing.* (1) *¶ Nemo jam serit ex famerâ, sed ex sobolibus*, *Col.* 5, 6. (2) = *Quæ propagatio & soboles origo est rerum publicarum*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 17. (3) *Ne novæ soboles diffugiant*, *Col. de opibus.*

Söbölēscō, ēre. incept. *To increase and multiply, to grow up; to increase a stock, or lineage*, *Liv.* 29, 3.

* *Sobriē*, adv. [*à sobrius*] (1) *Soberly, temperately.* (2) *Wisely, advisedly, carefully.* (1) *¶ = Intelligemus quàm sit turpe diffuere luxuriâ, & de catē & molliter vivere; quàmque honestum parcē, continenter, severē, sobriē*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 30. (2) = *Cauto est opus, ut hoc sobriē, sinēque arbitris, accuratē hoc agatur, doctē, & diligenter*, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 29.

* *Sobrietas*, ātis. f. (1) *¶ Sobriety, soberness.* (2) *Gravity.* (1) *Fortissima virtus sobrietas*, *Prud. Psych.* 345. (2) *Tristis sobrietas removenda paulisper*, *Sen. de Tranq. an. c. ult.* = *Gravitas, severitas.*

Sobrīna, æ. f. [*pro sororina*] *A she cousin-german*, *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 2, 108.

Sobrīnus, i. m. [*qu. sororinus*] (1) *A cousin-german, a mother's sister's child.* (2) *Per Synecdo. Any kinsman.* (1) *Conjunctiones consobrinorum sobrinorumque*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 17. (2) *Eho tu sobrinum tuum non nōras?* *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 37. *Hunc enim paulō suprà cognatam dixerat.*

* *Sobrius*, a, um. adj. [*à Gr. σόφρων*] (1) *Sober, temperate.* (2) *In one's senses.* (3) *Sensible, well advised.* (4) *Where little wine is drunk, or where no wine is made.* (1) *¶ Vinolenti quæ faciunt, non eadem approbatione faciunt, quâ sobrii*, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 17. (2) *Tu, pol, homo, non es sobrius*, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 39. (3) = *Homines satīs frugi, & sobrii*, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 27. = *Dedisti operam probam, & sapientem, & sobriam*, *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 5, 2.

(4) *Qui castē Cereri diu negata reddīt jugera, sobriatque terras*, *Stat. Sylw.* 4, 3, 12. † *Soccāgium*, ii. n. *Soccage, a kind of services performed by tenants*, *Just.*

Soccātus, a, um. adj. *Wearing socks, or startups*, *Sen. de Benef.* 2, 12.

Soccus, ci. m. [*ab Hebr. שֹׁך tegumentum pedum, Sc.*] (1) *A kind of shoes, sandals, or soles, worn by Roman women; (2) also by comick actors, because the persons represented were generally Greeks who wore such; in like manner as actors of tragedy used the cotburnus.* (1) *Suet. Cal.* 52. (2) *¶ Hunc socci cepere pedem, grandesque cothurni, sc. iambum*, *Hor. A. Pæt.* 80.

* *Söcer*, ēri. m. [*à Gr. ἐκυρὸς*] *A wife's father, a father in law*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 35. ¶ *Socer magnus, a wife's grandfather*, *Fest.*

* † *Söcerus*, i. m. *Idem*, *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 2, 18.

* *Söcia*, æ. f. [*à socius*] (1) *A companion, mate, or partner, femin.* (2) *A helper, an assistant.* (1) = *Particeps connubii, socia regni*, *Juno, Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 10. (2) = *Pacia.* est comes, otiique socia eloquentia, *Id. de Clar.* *Orat.* 45.

* *Söciābilis*, e. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, allys, fellows, confederates, or friends.* (2) *Also nuptial, or pertaining to marriage.* (1) § *Socialis equitatus*, *Liv.* 26, 5. *Fædus socia e*, *Id. ¶ bellum, civil war*, *Juv.* (2) *Tibiâque effudit socialia carmina nobis*, *Qv. Ep.* 12, 129. § *Torus socialis*, *Id. Fast.* 2, 729. amor, *Id. Met.* 7, 800.

* *Söc āītas*, ātis. f. *Fellowship, company*, *Plin.* *Paneg.* 49.

* *Söciāliter*, adv. *Like fellows; fellow like, or in way of society*, *Hor. A. Pæt.* 2, 8.

* *Söciandus*, a, um. part. *To be joined, or applied to*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 9, 4.

* *Söciāns*, tis. part. *Joining, coupleing, filing.* *Carmina sociāns nervis*, *Qv. Met.* 11, 5.

* *¶ Söciātor*, ūis. m. verb. *He that joineib.* *Litt. ex Stat.*

* *Söciātrix*, icis. f. verb. *She that coupleib, or joineib.* § *Sociatrix gratia*, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 499.

* *Söciātus*, a, um. part. (1) *Parted, or shared, among several companions.* (2) *Also joined, or coupled.* (1) *Sociati parte laboris Functus*, *Qv. Met.* 8, 546. (2) *Exdera lecti sociata*, *Id. in Ibin.* 15.

* † *Söciennus*, al. *Söciēnus*, i. m. ant. *pro socius. A fellow, or companion*, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 4, 32.

* *Söciētas*, ātis. f. (1) *Partnership either in good or evil.* (2) *Allyance, society, company.* (1) *Nullam societatem neque sceleris, neque præmii, cum ullo homine coiēras*, *Cic. pro T. Rosc.* 34. (2) = *Ut societas hominum conjunctioque servetur*, *Id. Offic.* 1, 5.

* *Söcio*, āie. aē. [*à socius*] (1) *To couple, match, or fit.* (2) *To join.* (3) *To associate, or confederate.* (4) *To participate, to be a partner of.* (5) *To entertain, or make welcome.* (6) *To impart, to communicate.* (1) § *Juvenas sociare imposito aratro*, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 132. (2) *¶ Cætera ex rerum usu sociare, partivire*, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 6. § *Sociare diligentiam cum scientiâ*, *Col.* 3, 3. *dextras*, *Sil.* 11, 148. (3) = *Conjurare, aut facinoribus sociari*, *Liv.* 39, 13. (4) *Unus erat cum quo sociare cubilia vellem*, *Qv. Metam.* 10, 635. (5) § *Uibe, domo, socias nos*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 605. (6) = *Intima secum Confilia, & varias sociabant pectore curas*, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 280. § *Gaudia sociare cum aliquo*, *Tib.* 3, 3, 7.

* *Söciōr*, āri, ātus. pass. *To be joined in partnership*, *Liv.* *Ostenti prorsus genus, ubi in tanto populo non solum sociari, verum etiam fileri parricidium potuit*, *Just.* 10, 1. *Vid. Socio*, n. 3.

† *Söciōfraudus*, i. m. *A faithless fellow, a deceiver of his friend*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 128.

* *Söcius*, a, um. adj. [*à sequor, qui alium sequitur*] (1) *Helping, or taking part; that is a companion.* (2) *Of, or belonging to, allys; confederate.* (3) *That which is common betwixt two, or more, partners, parents, or kinsfolks.* (1) *Poëta oratori multis ornandis generibus socius, ac pæne par*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 16. (2) § *Socia agmina*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 371. (3) § *Socius honor*, *Qv. Met.* 13, 949. *Socia regna*, *Stat.* *¶ Particeps, qui certam habet partem; socius, qui indivisè agit*, *Ascon.* ¶ *Socii navis*, *Inscript. col. rostr.* *A ship's crew.*

* *Söcius*, ii. m. [*à socius, a, um. quod vid.*] (1) *A companion, an intimate.* (2) *An ally, or confederate.* (3) *A fellow soldier, a companion in arms.* (4) *An accomplice.* (1) *¶ Quo adjutore usus est? quo socio? quo conscio?* *Cic. pro Cael.* 20. = *Video inservire & socium esse in negotiis*, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 9. (1) = *Socii atque amici populi Romani*, *Cas. B. G.* 1, 43. *Vid. & Cic. Verr.* 4, 60. (2) *Virg. Æn.* 1, 202. (4) § *Socius ad malam rem*, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 2, 22. *culpâ*, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 12.

Socordia, æ. f. & || *Socordia*, *Fest.* (1) *Want of thought.* (2) *Dullness, indolence, carelessness, foolishness.* (1) & *Nihil loci est segnitæ, neque socordiae, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 1 ubi Donat.* *Socordia ad considrandum, segnitia ad agendum.* & *Lan- guescet industria, intendetur socordia, Tac. Ann. 2.* (2) Si quem socordiae argueret, stultitiorem aiebat filio suo Claudio, *Suet. Claud. 3.*

Socorditer, adv. unde ùs, comp. *Slothfully, sluggishly, carelessly.* Ab Albanis socordius res ac- tæ, *Liv. 2, 22.* Hostem successu rerum socordius agentem invadunt, *Tac. Hist. 2, 15, 1.*

Socors, dis. adj. || or, comp. || *ssimus*, sup. [*qu. socors, sine corde*] (1) *Senseless, careless, regardless.* (2) *Without understanding.* (1) & *Nolim cæterarum rerum te socordem eodem modo, Ter. Adelph. 4, 3, 61.* Tiberius callidior, Cæjus periculosior, Claudius socordior, Nero im- purior, *Sidon.* (2) Apud socordissimos Scythas Anacharsis sapiens natus est, *Apul. Apol. p. 444.* & *Futuri socors, Tac. Hist. 3, 31, 2.*

* *Socrus*, ùs. f. [*à socr*] *A wife's, or bus- band's, mother; a mother-in-law.* Literæ Capuam adlatæ ab Clodiâ socru, *Cic. Attic. 9, 4.* Conf. *Just. 39, 1.* || *Magna socrus, the wife's grandmother, Fest.*

Sodalis, is. c. g. [*sodales dicti qu. sedales, quod unâ sederent & essent*] (1) *A companion; a fellow at meals, or passimes.* (2) *Of one compa- ny, college, society, or fraternity.* (3) *A chrony, a comrade.* (4) *A partaker.* (1) & *Chari sodales, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 5.* (2) Addito sodalium Augu- stium sacerdotio, *Tac. Ann. 1, 54.* (3) Nulli te facias nimis sdalem, Gaudebis minus, & mi- nus dolebis, *Mart. 11, 34.* (4) Ille quoque so- dalis fuit istius in hoc morbo & cupiditate, *Cic. Verr. 3, 36.*

Sodalitas, âtis. f. *A fellowship, society, frater- nity, or brotherhood; a company of men in any trade, or profession.* Sodalitates, me quæstore, constitutæ sunt, *Cic. de Senect. 13.*

|| *Sodaliter*, adv. *In fellowship, or fellow like, Dig. 4.* Sodalitatis more.

Sodalitium, ii. n. *A company, a corporation, a fraternity.* Lex Licinia de sodalitiis, *Cic. pro Planc. 15.*

|| *Sodalitine*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a fel- lowship, or society, Amm.*

Sodes, interj. *pro si audes. I pray thee now, I beseech thee, Ter. Cic. alii.*

Sol, sôlis. m. [*quod solus appareat, cæteris sideribus suo fulgore obscuratis, Cic. Sabinum autem esse vocab. ait Varr.*] (1) *The sun.* (2) *Meton. The heat, or beams, of the sun.* (1) & *A day.* (4) & *A climate, a region.* (1) & *Lux alia solis, & lychnorum, Cic. pro Cæl. 28.* = *Sol astrorum obtinet principatum, Id. N. D. 2, 19.* (2) Si quis exustus in sole est, &c. *Celf. 1, 3.* Qualis perusta solibus Pernicis uxor Apulî, *Her. Epod. 2, 41.* *Lucus Obscurum cingens con- nexis aëra ramis, Et gelidas altè summotis so- libus umbras, Luc. 3, 401.* (3) Tres cæcâ caligine soles Incertos erramus, *Virg. Æn. 3, 203.* Soles melius nitent, *Hor. Od. 4, 5, 8.* (4) Quid terras alio calentes Sole mutamus? *Id. Od. 2, 16, 18.*

|| *Solabilis*, e. adj. *Which may be comforted, Apoll. 4.* Consolabilis.

& *Solamen*, inis. n. *Comfort, solace, relief, ease, Virg. Æn. 3, 661.* & *Solatum ap. oratores freq. usurpatur.*

Solandus, a, um. part. *To be comforted.* So- landus cum simul ipse fores, *Ov. Trist. 5, 4, 42.*

Solans, tis. part. *Comforting, Theb. 4, 202.* Solantia pectus timidum, *Ov. Met. 11, 448.*

Solanum, i. n. [*à sole*] *An herb called night- shade, or bane-wort, Celf. 6, 17. conf. Plin. 27, 13.* || *Vesicarium solanum, winter cherry, or alkakengi, Jun.*

Solaris, e. adj. [*à sol*] *Of, or belonging to, the sun.* & *Lumen solare, Ov. Trist. 5, 9, 37.* || *Herba solaris, the turnsole, or sun flower, Celf. 5, 27.*

Solarium, ii. n. [*à sole, quod horæ ad solem conspiciantur, Varr.*] (1) *A sundial,* (2) *The*

solar in a house; a terrace, or gallery, where they walk to sun themselves. (3) *A sunny wall.* (1) *Geil. 3, 3.* De inventore vid. *Plin. 7, 60.* (2) Neque solarium neque hortum, nisi per implu- vium, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 69.* (3) *Macr.*

|| *Solarium*, ii. n. [*à solo, quod pro solo penditur*] *Ground-rent; a pension, or tribute, paid for the soil, or for a house that standeth upon publick land, Ulp.*

|| *Solatio*, ônis. f. verb. *A comforting, consolati- on, Litt. ex Col. sed q. 4.* Solatium, solamen.

Solatium, i. n. dim. *A little comfort, or ease.*

& *Solatiolum doloris, Catull. 2, 7.*

Solatium, ii. n. (1) *Comfort, consolation, so- lace.* (2) *Help, succour, relief.* (1) = *Hæc sunt solatia, hæc samenta dolorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24.* = *Obletamenta & solatia servitutis, Id. Verr. 4, 60.* (2) Hæc studia rebus adver- sis periculum ac solatium præbent, *Cic. pro Arch. pœdâ, 7.*

Solator, ôris. m. verb. *A comforter, Tib. 1, 3, 15.* Stat. *Sylv. 5, 5, 40.*

|| *Solatrix*, icis. f. verb. *She that comforteth, Boët.*

|| *Solatum*, i. n. [*genus morbi, dict. à sole, ut auriga ab auro*] *A rising of pushes, or freckles, in the skin by the heat of the sun, Fest.*

Solatus, a, um. part. [*solati, sole correpti, sicut siderati, qui fidere*] *Sun-burnt; freckled, or pimpled, with the heat of the sun; also suned, or that hath got the headache with the heat of the sun, Plin. 22, 6.*

|| *Soldanella*, æ. f. *Bindweed, Jun.*

|| *Soldarii*, òrum. m. plur. *qui & soldurii.* Vid. *Soldurii.*

Soldum, i. n. per Sync. per solidum. (1) *The whole.* (2) *The substantial part.* (1) *Mart. 4, 37, 4.* (2) & *Inane abscindere soldo, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 113.*

Soldurius, ii. m. *A man sworn and devoted to his friend, to partake of his good and ill fortunes; a retainer to a great person, or one of his clan. Cum sexcentis devotis quos illi, Galli, soldurios appellat, Cæs. B. G. 3, 22.*

Solea, æ. f. [*quod solo pedis subjiçitur*] (1) *A kind of pantofle, sandal, or slipper covering only the sole of the foot, and fastened with laces; the same with the Græcian κεννίδες, worn by wo- men, and sometimes by men, but only within doors, for it was scandalous to wear them with- out.* (2) *Also an instrument used in making of oil.* (3) *A kind of fish called a sole.* (4) *Also a shoe, as of a horse, mule, &c.* (1) & *Soleæ muliebres, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 21.* Vid. *Gell. 13, 20.* Tum soleas poscit *Nasidienus, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 77.* & *Solea lignea, a pat- ten, Plin. 2, 13, 50.* (3) *Limosa re- gio planum educat piscem, veluti soleam, rhom- bum, passerem, Id. 8, 16.* Conf. *Plin. 9, 20.* (4) *Jumentis soleas ex auro induere, Id. 33, 11.* & *Solea ferrea, Catull. 16, 26.* Solea mu- larium, *Suet. Ner. 30, 7.*

|| *Solearis*, re. adj. *Thermarum cella solearis, M. ex Spart.* & *Fort. ref. solariis, quod vid.*

Solearius, ii. m. *A pattenmaker, a maker of horse-shoes, a shoemaker, a cordwainer, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 40.*

Soleatus, a, um. adj. *Wearing sandals, or soles, at the bottom of his feet.* Stetit soleatus prætor, *P. R. pallio purpureo, tunicæque talari, Cic. Verr. 5, 33.*

Solennis, e. adj. [*ex solus, & annus pro annus*] *Solemn. Vid. Solennis.*

|| *Solennizo*, âre. act. *To imitate custom, to so- lemnize, Ap. recent.* Quotannis celeb.o.

* *Solen*, ônis. m. [*à σολήν, Gr. i. e. cana- lis, à cana itia longitudine*] *A kind of sea-fish, a muscle, Plin. 32, 11.* = *Aulos, donax, onyx, daetylus.*

Solenne, is. n. vel *solenne, vel solemne* [*quod solum in anno, id est, quotannis fieri consuevit; al. ex soleo, & anno*] (1) *A so- lemnity, a feast yearly kept, an anniversary.* (2) *An usual custom.* (1) *Solenne ex Arcadiâ allu- tum, Liv. 1, 5.* Variis solennia ludis, *Virg. Æn. 5, 605.* (2) *Nostrem illud solemne serve-*

mus, Cic. Attic. 7, 6. || *Solennia insanire, to lie under a vulgar error, Hor. Ep. 1, 101.*

Solennis, e. adj. [*ex solus, & annus, ut tri- ennus, &c.*] (1) *Annual, yearly; used, or done, every year at a certain time; settled, appointed.* (2) *Accustomed.* (1) = *Annua vota Solennia que pompæ, Virg. Æn. 5, 53.* & *Dapes so- lennes, Id. Æn. 3, 301.* ubi vid. *Serv.* = *Inter solenne, legitimum, necessarium, Cic. pro Mil. 10.* Dies cuiusque solennes non prius fre- quentare desit *Augustus*, quam grandi natu, *Suet. Aug. 53.* (2) *Nostrem illud solenne ser- vemus, ut ne quem sine literis dimittamus, Cic. Attic. 7, 6.* & *Nova nobis, aliis gentibus so- lennia, Tac. Ann. 12, 6.*

|| *Solennitas*, âtis. f. *A solemnity.* & *Dierum solennitates, Gell. 2, 24.*

Solenniter, adv. *Ordinarily, solemnly.* Omai- bus solenniter peractis, *Liv. 5, 46.*

† *Solennitus*, adv. *Idem, Lucil. ap. Non.*

Solens, tis. part. *Accustomed, used, wonted, according to one's custom.* = *Mendacium si dixero, solens meo more fecero, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 43.* = *Lubens fecero & solens, Id. Cas. 5, 1, 14.*

Soleo, ere, itus, & † ant. volui. neut. pass. (1) *To be accustomed, or wont; to use.* (2) *Per Ellips. εὐφημία ἐνεκα, to lie with.* (1) *Qui potitare solitus est paterâ aureâ, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 263.* Neque prædidiis, uti soluerat, com- posuit, *Prisc. 1, 10.* ex *Sall.* (2) = *Viris cum suis prædicant nos solere, suas pellices esse aiunt, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 39.*

* *Solers*, adj. [*ex solus, & ars, qu. totus ars; ut Græcis ὁλο; ἀγέρη, vel pot. sollers, qui sol- lam, i. e. totam & integram artem novit*] or, comp. *ssimus*, sup. (1) *Learned in arts, dex- terous, clever.* (2) *Shrewd, wisely, close, cun- ing.* (3) *Quick, sharp.* (4) *Watchfull, dili- gent.* (1) *Fac periculum in literis, fac in pa- lestrâ, in musicis,—solertem dabo, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 25.* = *Solers, & subtilis descriptio partium corporis, Cic. N. D. 2, 47.* = *Acutum, ver- sum, & solers, Id.* = *Quod quisque est so- lertior & ingeniosior, &c. Id. pro Q. Rosc. 11.* (2) *Sulla sollertissimus omnium factus est, Sall. B. J. 101.* Vid. *Solertia.* Non ulli anima- lium in maleficio stultitia solertior, *Plin. 8, 36.* De urfis loquens. (3) *Solertia auditu animal, Id.* (4) *Solertiorem custodiam præbet anser quam canis, Col. 8, 13.*

* *Solertior*, adv. [*à solers*] ius, comp. *ssimè*, sup. (1) *Sharply, wittily, shrewdly.* (2) *Craftily, cunningly.* (3) *Diligently.* (1) *Non illo solertiùs alter Exprimit incellus, Ov. Met. 11, 635.* (2) *Tu operum lineamenta solerti- simè perspicis, Cic. Verr. 4, 44.* (3) *Ratio naturam imitata res ad vitam necessarias solerter consecuta est, Id. Legg. 1, 9.*

* *Solertia, vel Sollertia*, æ. f. (1) *Quick- ness of wit, sharpness, a reach, shrewdness.* (2) *Craftyness, subtlety, policy, cunning.* (1) & *Dixit mirari se, non modò diligentiam, sed etiam so- lertiam ejus, à quo essent illa dimensa, & de- scripta, Cic. de Senect. 17.* = *machinatio, Id.* = *In venatu solertia & sagacitas præcipua est, Plin. 8, 40.* Egregiæ ingeniorum solertiæ, *Virg. præf. 1, 7.* (2) *In omni re fugienda est talis solertia, Cic. Offic. 1, 11.*

Solet, itum est, imperf. *The custom is, it is wont, Cic. pro Cluent. 59.*

|| *Solâris*, re. adj. || *Cella soliaris, locus thesauri, the room in a bath, where the bathing tubs stand, Spart.*

* *Sollicitandus*, a, um. part. (1) *To be mo- ved, or stirred up.* (2) *To be raised, as in rebel- lion.* (1) = *Sollicitanda tamen tellus, pulvis- que movendus, Virg. Geor. 2, 418.* (2) *Ad sollicitandos pastores Apulia est attributa, Cic. Catil. 3, 6.*

* *Sollicitans*, tis. part. *Troubleing, Ov. Trist. 4, 8, 6.*

* *Sollicitatio*, ônis. f. verb. *A soliciting, ex- ticeing, or moveing, to do a thing.* & *Nuptia- rum sollicitatio, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 36.*

* *Sollicitator*, ōnis. m. verb. *A solicitor, an egger on, an enticer, or mover, to a thing, Sen. Controv. 15, 216.*

* *Sollicitē*, adv. iūs, comp. *ssimē*, sup. (1) *Carefully, diligently.* (2) *Heavily, pensively.* (1) *Sollicitiūs* adhibere discrimina, *Quint. 2, 15.* Minimum est de quo sollicitissimē agitur, *Sen. Conf. & Suet. Claud. 18.* (2) Qui mala sollicitē nostra levātis, *Qv. ex Pont. 4, 6, 44. al. sollicitē.*

* *Sollicito*, āre. act. [*ex solus, & cito; id est, f. hinc citate, āre, loco, vel sententiā, movere*] (1) *To stir, or dig, up; properly the ground.* (2) *Mēt. To disturb, to trouble, to disturb, to make sollicitous.* (3) *To solicit, to procure, or be in earnest with, one; to importune, to press, to be urgent, to entreat, to co. a thing.* (4) *To sue, or press, for.* (5) *To allure.* (1) *Facere sollicito sollicitū humum, Tib. 1, 7, 50. Tib. & sollicitandus.* (2) *Si minā docto Pollice sollicitat, plagitibus, Ov. Met. 11, 170.* Remis sollicitare aquas, *to row, Claud. de Rapt. P. 1, 1, praef. forem, to open it, Ov. Amor. 3, 1, 50. ubi al. fidem.* (2) Multa sunt, quae me sollicitant, angustiae, *Cic. Attic. 1, 15.* = Quae semper animum sollicitant, semperque excruciant, *Id. de Fin. 1, 16.* (3) Ad venenum dandum spe & pretio sollicitare cepit, *Id. pro Cluent. 16.* (4) § Sollicitare pacem, *Liv. votis numina, Tib. 3, 4, 53.* (5) Sollicitare ad se aves, *Plin. 8, 23.*

* *Sollicitor*, āri, ārus. pass. *To be moved, solicited, &c. Cic. Catil. 4. Vid. Solicito.*

* *Sollicitudo*, dñis. f. (1) *Carking care, pensiveness, trouble, anguish of mind, sollicitude, disquiet, deep concern.* (2) *Vexation, anger.* (1) = Sollicitudo est agritudo cum cogitatione, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 8.* (2) = Prae sollicitudine ac stomacho multa scribere non possum, *Brut. Cic. 13.*

* *Sollicitus*, a, um. adj. & *poët.* *Sollicitus*, or, comp. *ssimus*, sup. (1) *Raised up.* (3) *Mēt. Doubtful, anxious.* (3) *Fearful, troubled.* (4) *Carefull.* (5) *Pussy, employed.* (6) *Cross, unhappy.* (1) § Sollicitus motus, *Lucr. 1, 344.* Sollicitum mare, *Virg. Geor. 4, 262.* (2) Civitas sollicita suspitione, suspensa metu, *Cic. in Ruil. 1, 8.* = Antea sollicitus sum, & angabar, quo uti consilio possem, *Id.* (3) = Nunquam apud vos verba feci, aut pro vobis sollicitior, aut pro me securior, *Tac. Hist. 4, 58.* (4) Nos circa lites sollicitiores ac ridiculi videmur, *Quint. 7, 2.* (5) Omnes serves habui sollicitos, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 52.* (6) = Sollicitum aliquid latis intervenit, *Ov. Met. 7, 454.* Sollicitissimus, *Sen. de Brev. Vit. extr.*

|| *Solliāgo*, gñis. f. *The herb comfrey, con-found, or wall-wort, Jun.*

Solliāndus, a, um. part. *To be bound, cemented, or made firm.* Area cretā solidanda tenaci, *Virg. Geor. 1, 179.*

Solliātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A binding, a soldering, or fastening, Vitr. 7, 1.*

|| *Solliātrix*, tris. f. verb. *She that strengthneth.* Solidatrix ossium infantium, *Ossilago Dea, Aesch.*

Solliātus, a, um. part. *Strengthened, &c. Facies solidata veneno, Luc. 8, 691.*

|| *Solliātus*, i. m. [*à solido quem meretur, M.*] *A soldier in pay, whence the French soldat, Veg.*

Solide, adv. || iūs, comp. (1) || *Solidly.* (2) *Substantially, really.* (3) *Perfectly, fully, with a witness.* (1) Aqua solidiūs concreta, *Gell. 19, 5.* (2) Solide gaudere gaudium, *Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 8.* (3) Id solide scio, *Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 8.* Hic homo solide sycophanta est, *Id. ibid. 4, 2, 47.*

Solidesco, ēre. incept. *To close, as a wound doth; to wax sound and whole, Plin. 11, 37.*

Solidespes, ēdis. adj. *Whole footed, as a horse is.* Contra naturam solidipedum, *Plin. 10, 65.*

Soliditas, ātis. f. *Solidity, firmness, massyness.* § Atomorum soliditas, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 6.*

Solido, āre. act. (1) *To make firm, to consolidate, to piece.* (2) *To strengthen.* (3) *To close a wound.* (4) *To plaster walls; hinc to solder,*

or fodder. (1) Lardum elixum solidat ossa fracta, *Plin. 28, 16.* (2) Stomachum titubantem solidare, *Fall. Febr. tit. 31.* (3) Cels. (4) § Solidare muros, *Tac. Ann. 15, 43, 3.*

Solidor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be made whole and firm.* (2) *To be bound, or cemented.* (1) = Bonum nervos solidari, rursusque jungi, affirmare, *Plin. 24, 16.* (2) *Vid. Solidandus.*

Solidum, i. n. *The whole, the full.* Solidum seum cuique solvere, *Cic. pro Rab. Posth. 17.*

Solidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *ssimus*, sup. [*ex Oso solus, vel solus, id est, totus, Varr. vel à solum, ut sit quod Gr. ἐπεσδον, solo firmior signa*] (1) *Substantial, material.* (2) *Solid; not hollow, nor superficial; massy.* (3) *Sound, firm.* (4) *Whole, entire.* (5) *Hard, stiff.* (6) *Full and perfect.* (1) Nihil tangi potest, quod caret solido, *Cic. de Univ. 4.* (2) Statua solida ex auro Philippeo, *Plaut. Curt. 3, 70.* § Solidissima tellus, *Ov. Met. 15, 262.* = Duae formae praestantes sunt, ex solidis globus, ex planis circulus, *Cic. N. D. 2, 13.* § Solidior caesus, *Col. 7, 8.* (3) Solidum corpus, & succi plenum, *Ter. Eun. 1, 3, 26.* § Vires solidae, *Virg. Aen. 2, 639.* (4) Defunt dies solido anno, *Liv.* (5) § Ferrum solidum, *Ov. Met. 15, 810.* (6) § Gaudium solidum, *Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 23.* infortunium, *Plaut. Merc. prol. 21.*

|| *Solidus*, i. m. [*sc. nummus*] *An entire, or whole, piece of gold coin, near the value of our old noble, or spur-royal; now it is taken for a shilling, Lampr.*

§ *Solifer*, ēra, ērum. adj. *Carrying the sun, as the zodiack doth.* § *Solifera* plaga, the torrid zone, or as others say, the ecliptick line, *Sen. Herc. Oct. 169.*

Solliereum, i. n. [*qu. totum ferreum, quod sit ex solo ferro, Fest.*] *A weapon, or dart, of massy iron, Liv. 34, 14.*

† *Solliūga*, ae. f. [*quod solem fugiat*] *A venomous ant in Sardinia, Plin. 22, 25.* Recl. solipuga, quod vid.

§ *Soligēna*, ae. c. g. *Begotten by the sea, Val. Flacc. 5, 317.*

* || *Solliūquium*, ii. n. [*ex solus, & lequor*] *A soliloquy, or meditating with one's self, Aug.*

Solliūga, ae. f. [*quod in sole acrius pungit*] *A venomous pismire, or fly, which in the heat of the sun stings most vehemently, Plin. 29, 4.* Scrib. sol-fuga, & salpunga, & solipunga.

Solliūm tripudium. [*quod solum, i. e. terram, paviebat*] *A kind of augury, when the chickens eating greedily, the corn which was given them fell to the ground out of their bills, and rebounded again, Cic. Fam. 6, 6. & Liv. 10, 40.*

* *Solliārius*, a, um. adj. [*à solus*] (1) *Alone.* (2) *Solitary, without company, private, retired.* (1) = Solitaria non potest virtus ad summa pervenire, sed sociata, & conjuncta cum amicitia, *Cic. de Amic. 22.* Natura solitaria nihil amat, *Id. de Am. 23.* (2) = Homo solitariū, atque in agro vitam degens, *Id. Of. 2, 11.*

* *Solliaurilia*, um. pl. n. [*ab Oso solus, i. e. totus & solidus, & taurus, Fest.*] *Sacrifices of entire, not castrated, beasts; or as others think, sacrifices of three things of sundry kinds, as a bull, a ram, a boar, Liv. 8, 10.* Al. leg. suovetaurilia, quod vid.

* *Solliūdo*, dñis. f. [*à solus*] (1) *A being alone, or assisted by few.* (2) *Solitude, silence.* (3) *A desert, wilderness.* (4) *A retirement, a recess.* (1) *Nep. Thrasyl. 2. Ter. Adelph. 3, 2, 5.* Ex singulari duplex, ne potestas solitudine vel morā corrumperetur, *Flor. 1, 9, 2.* Tribus comitantibus, id repente solitudinis erat, *Tac. Ann. 11, 32.* (2) Erat ab oratoribus quaedam in foro solitudo, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 63.* § Solitudo ante ostium, *Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 25.* (3) § Solitudines aviae, *Poterc. 2, 55. vassae, Liv. 1, 4.* (4) Solitudine male utitur iugens, timensque, *Sen. Epist. 10.* = Me haec solitudo minus stimulat quam ista celebritas, *Cic. Attic. 12, 13.*

Solitus, a, um. part. [*à soleo*] *Wont, accustomed, usual, ordinary.* O! si solitae quidquam virtutis adesset, *Virg. Aen. 11, 415.* Sol rubel solito magis, *Liv. 25, 7.*

Solivagus, a, um. adj. [*qui solus vagatur*] *Wandering up and down alone, and flying company, solitary.* = Bestiae partim solivagae, partim congregatae, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 13.*

Solium, ii. n. (1) *A seat of state, a throne, a seat royal.* (2) *A vessel, or tub, in a bath to wash, or bathe, in.* (3) *A vat, or tun; a wine vessel.* (4) *Also a bier, or coffin, wherein the dead body lieth.* (1) Rex pavidus exiit à solio, *Liv.* § Solium avorum, *Luc. 4, 690.* (2) Intrare, & descendere in solium, & multo oleo ungere, *Cels. 1, 3.* (1) Bibiturus, quae eodem de solio ministrantur, *Cic. in Pison. 27.* (4) Defunctos scilicet scilicet solis condi maluerit, *Plin. 35, 12. ubi al. dolis.* Sed, solium in quo corpus jacebat, *Curt. 10, 1, 32.*

Sollemnis, vel *sollennis*, e. adj. *Vid. Sollennis.*

Sollers, tis. adj. *Vid. Solers.*

§ *Sollicito*, āre. act. *Vid. Solicito.*

* † *Sollum* *Oscē* totum & solidum sign. *id. quod Gr. ὅλον.*

* *Solo*, āre. act. [*locum aliquem desertum & solum reddo*] (1) *To make desolate, to lay waste and destroy.* (2) [*à sol*] *To dry in the sun.* (1) *Stat. Theb. 5, 148.* (2) *Plin. Vid. Solatus.*

* *Solœcismus*, i. m. [*σολοιζμός, Gr. à σολοιζω* refero *Solœcos* in loquendo] (1) || *Properly a speaking Greek, like those of Solos or Solia, a city of Cilicia; (2) Whence it is used to signify an incongruity of speech against grammar, a solecism.* (1) *Laert.* (2) *Solœcismus* est, cum verbis pluribus consequens verbum superiori non accommodatur, *Ad Herenn. 4, 12. Vid. & Quint. 1, 5. & Gell. 5, 10. & Conf. Mart. 5, 39.* Grammaticus non erubescit solœcismum, si sciens facit; erubescit, si nesciens, *Sen. Epist. 95. Lat. Stribligo, teste Gell. 5, 20.*

* || *Solœcisso*, āre. n. [*à σολοιζω, Gr.*] *To speak improperly, Desp.*

* || *Solœcum*, i. n. [*ab eodem*] *A solecism, Gell. 5, 10.*

Solor, āri. dep. (1) *To comfort, to solace, to ease, to cheer up.* (2) *To relieve, to help.* (3) *To assuage, to satisfy.* (1) *Adlocutione solari aliquem, Catull. 36, 5.* (2) *Fessos opibus amicis solari, Virg. Aen. 5, 41.* (3) *Famem in silvis solabere quercu, Id. Geor. 1, 159.*

* † *Solox*, ōcis. adj. [*à solus, i. e. integer*] *Whole, entire, with all its appendages about it.* § *Pecus solox, a sheep unshorn, Lucil. ap. Fest.*

* † *Solox*, ōcis. f. *Coarse wool, or flock, Glos. vet.*

Solpuga, ae. f. *A venomous pismire, Plin. 8, 29.* Quis calcare tuas metuat, solpuga, laterbras? *Luc. 9, 840.* Scrib. & solipuga. *Vid. Salpuga.*

|| *Solliūquium*, ii. n. [*à sequendo solem*] *The marygo'd, or turnsole; the sunflower, Jun.*

Solstitialis, e. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, the solstice, or time when the sun is farthest from the equator.* (2) *Also that which continueth but a little while.* (1) § *Solstitiales* metrae, the tropick of Cancer in summer and Capricorn in winter, *Lucr. 5, 616.* (2) § *Solstitialis* morbus, *Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 143.* Quasi solstitialis herba, paulisper fui, *Id. Pseud. 1, 1, 36.*

Solstitium, ii. n. [*id est, solis statio, cum sistere, vel stare, videtur*] (1) *The solstice of summer, or winter; this the shortest day in the year, about the twenty-second of December; that the longest day, about the twenty-first of June.* (2) It is often taken for *midsummer*, and the winter solstice called *bruma*, or *hyems*. (3) Notwithstanding *Columella* hath twice used *brumale solstitium*. (4) *Synecd. Summer.* (5) *Scorching heat.* (1) *Plin. 19, 6.* (2) = Caelum movetur à brumâ ad solstitium, *Varr. L. L. 5, 2.* Et mox cum venit sol in medium spatium inter brumam & solstitium, *Id. ibid.* = In hunc cursu & brumae quaedam & solstitii similitudo, *Cic. N. D. 2, 19.* (3) *Col. 9, 16.* (4) = Humida solstitia, atque hyems orate serenae, *Agri-colae, Virg. Geor. 1, 100.* (5) *Solstitium* peccari defendite, *Id. Ecl. 7, 47.*

* || *Solubilis*,

* || Solubilis, le. adj. [à solvo] (1) Which may be unloosed. (2) Which may be dissolved. (3) Which doth dissolve. (1) § Dextra solubilis, *Prud. Apotb.* 514. (2) Mundus Deo soli solubilis est, *Min. Fel.* c. 34. (3) Elementa solubilia; *Prud. Ham.* 505. † Diffolubilis, *Cic.*

* Solvendus, a, um. part. To loose, or be loosed. Quamquam solvendarum legum id principium esse censabant, *Curt.* 10, 6.

* Solvens, tis. part. Loosing, freeing. Quae res ne virginibus voto civitatem solventibus, fraudi esset, *Juss.* 21, 3. Gremioque fovens, & mura solvens, *Aufon.* ad *Nepot.* 68.

Solum, i. n. [à solvitate, vel à סולו calcare] (1) That which sustains, or bears, any thing on it. (2) The ground, or soil. (3) The surface of any thing. (4) A bottom, a floor, or pavement. (5) The sole of a foot. (6) The sole of a shoe. (7) ¶ Cercale solum, a trencher of bread. (1) § Solum fundi, *Varr.* || Solum notat unicuique rei quod subjacet, *Serv.* (2) Praeter agri solum nihil fuit, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 17. Solum exile & macrum, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 25. Patriæ solum omnibus charum, *Id. Catil.* 4, 7. Jovis metu sola terrarum gubernantur, *Id. anteq. iret in exil.* 10. ¶ Res soli, an heir-loom, fixed to the premises, *JCC.* Vertere solum, to run one's country, *Cic. pro Domo.* 30. (3) ¶ Astra tenent caeleste solum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 73. (4) § Fossæ solum, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 73. (5) Mihi calceamentum solorum callum, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 32. (6) Morde luto putre vetusque solum, *Mart.* 9, 74. (7) Cercale solum pomis agrestibus augent, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 111.

* Solum. adv. Only, alone. De unâ re solum diffident, in cæteris congruunt, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 20. § Non solum,—etiam, *Id.* Non solum,—sed etiam, *Id.* Quasi solum,—ac non, *Id.*

Solummodo. adv. Idem. Una solummodo Zenonis status, *Plin.* 34, 8. & ap. alios posteriores; antiquiores omnes tantummodo.

* Solvo, Ære, vi, ūtum. act. [ex σὺν, simul, & λῶν, qu. συλλῶν; vel à so (pro se. ut in socers) & luo, solvo: sed prius pot. etym.] (1) To loose, or unloose; to untie. (2) To resolve, explain, or answer. (3) To release, to discharge, or acquit; to deliver, or free; to set at liberty. (4) To make laxative. (5) To melt, or thaw. (6) To enfeeble, to make languid. (7) To pay. (8) To weigh anchor, to put to sea. (1) Solvunt à stipite funem, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 331. & Religo, *Id. ib.* Segnes nodum solvere Gratiae, *Hor. Od.* 3, 21, 22. ¶ Solvere zonam, to despoil, *Catull.* 65, 28. Vitâ solvere aliquem, to kill him, *Plaut.* (2) Captivâ argumenta solvere, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 7. nodus juris & legum ænigmata, *Juv.* 8, 50. (3) § Solvere ergastula, *Brut. Cic.* Solvite corda netu, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 566. Ego vos solvi curis cæteris, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 33. ¶ Solvere fidem, to violate his promise, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 19. epistolam, to break it open, *Nep. Hannib.* 11. Obsidionem solvere, to raise a siege, *Liv.* 27, 28. pudorem, to violate it, *Virg.* aliquem legibus, to dispense with him, *Cic.* (4) Tithymallus ventrem solvit, *Col. conf. Plin.* 14, 18. (5) *Ov. Met.* 8, 555. ¶ lacrymas, to dissolve into tears, *Stat. Achill.* 2, 255. (6) & Rarus coetus corpus excitat, frequens solvit, *Cels.* 1, 1. (7) & Frater laborat, ut tibi quod debet ab Egnatio solvat, *Cic. Att.* 7, 18. ¶ Votum solvere, to discharge it, *Suet.* Esse solvendo, to have to do with to pay, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 10. (8) Agamemnon solvere imperat, adversâ avi, *Id. de Div.* 1, 16. ex pœtâ. Nos eo die cœnati solvimus, *Id. Fam.* 16, 9.

* Solvor, i. pass. To be loosed, paid. &c. *Cic. pro Quint.* 7.

* Solus, a, um. adj. gen. ius. (& olim Sôli, æ. i. *Ter.*) à Gr. ὁλός. totus] (1) Alone, only. (2) Solitary, desert. (3) Unaccompanied. (1) § Solus ex omnibus, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 8. inter omnes, *Id. piscium, Plin.* 9, 51. Obtruncabo duobus solis ictibus, *Plaut.* Mihi solæ ridiculo fuit, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 7, 3. & alter. (2) Deportari in solas terras, *Id. Phorm.* 5, 7, 81. Quam in locis soli sœpius errares, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 29.

(3) Sedibus solam exteris deferere, *Sen. Med.* 119.

* Solutus, adv. ius, comp. [à solutus] (1) Freely at liberty. (2) Wantonly, badly, remissly. (1) = Animus somno relaxus solutè movetur, ac liberè, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 48. Quò solutiùs lasciviret, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 47. de *Nerone.* (2) = Solutiùs negligentiusque compositum, *Sen.* = Tam solutè egit, tam leniter, tam oscitanter, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 30.

* Solutilis, e. adj. That is easily loosed, or undone. Solutilis navis, *Suet. Nero.* 34.

* Solutio, ōnis. f. verb. [à solvo] (1) A loosing. (2) || A releasing, or discharging. (3) A paying of money. (4) A restoring, or giving up. (1) Linguae solutio, vocis sonus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 25. (2) Solutionis verbo satisfactionem quoque omnem accipiendam; placet, *Ulp. de verb. signif.* (3) Solutione impeditâ, fides concidit, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 7. (4) Fides nulla esse potest, nisi erit necessaria solutio rerum creditarum, *Id. Off.* 2, 24.

* || Solutor, ōris. m. verb. He that payeth, or dischargeeth, *Dig.* † Qui solvit.

* Soluturus, a, um. part. About to pay. Partem dimidiam inde Roscio me soluturum spondeo, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 13.

* Solutus, a, um. part. [à solvor] It. adj. or, comp. sŏmus, sup. (1) Loosed, unloosed, untied, unbound. (2) Met. Paid, satisfied. (3) Acquitted. (4) Unsealed, opened. (5) Annulled, disannulled, abrogated. (6) Dispensed with. (7) Done, performed. (8) Disengaged, freed from. (9) Dismissed, broken up. (10) Released, discharged. (11) Unmoored, or launched. (12) Unconfined, unrestrained, not tied up. (13) Unregarded, indiscreet. (14) Confused, buddled, without order. (15) Calm, Met. composed, quiet. (16) Ready, fluent, prompt, in a good sense. (17) Also very pert, glib, slipshod, in a bad sense. (18) Easy, not intricate. (19) Loose, not coercive. (20) Melted, thawed. (21) Immersed, drenched. (22) Made soft, effeminate. (23) Loose, not hard. (24) ¶ Prædia soluta, a freehold estate. (25) Free, unrestrained, arbitrary, at full liberty to act. (1) Solutum à latere pugionem porrigens, *Suet. Vitell.* 15. (2) Ex quâ pensione major pars est soluta, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 24. (3) = Culpâ liberatus & crimine nefario solutus, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 49. Solutus fauces vox nulla prosequitur, *Luc.* 3, 538. (4) Soluti epistolâ, nihil in eâ repetit, *Nep. Hannib.* 11. (5) His legibus solutis resp. stare non potest, *Cic.* (6) Si qui virtutis causâ soluti legibus consecrati sunt, *Id.* (7) § Justa soluta funera, *Sen.* (8) = Soluti à cupiditatibus, liberi à deliciis, *Cic. in Rull.* 1, 9. = Senatus curâ belli solutus, & populus otiosus, *Plin.* 22, 4. (9) Coru soluto discedunt, *Ov. Met.* 13, 893. (10) § Famuli soluti operum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 17, ult. ¶ Solutus amor, ranging, untravelling, *Stat. Jure jurando solutus, Cic. Offic.* 1, 13. (11) Malâ soluta navis exit alite, *Hor. Epod.* 10, 1. (12) & Majorem habent vim apia quam soluta, *Cic. Orat.* 68. = & Oratio aliâ vincita, atque contexta, alia soluta, *Quint.* 9, 4. & alligata, *Cic.* & juncta, *Quint.* ¶ Quique canent vincito pece, quique soluto, in verse, and prose, *Tib.* 4, 1, 36. (13) = Dicta & facta solutiora, & quandam negligentiam præferentia, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 18, 2. (14) = & Spectandi confusissimum ac solutissimum motum corruerit, ordinavitque, *Suet. Aug.* 44. (15) Solutum æquor, *Stat.* = Animo soluto liberoque esse, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 65. (16) = In dicendo solutus & expeditus, *Cic.* & Genus dicendi solutum non vacuum, *Id.* = Solutissimus in dicendo & acutissimus, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 48. (17) Rabula in dicendo solutissimus, *Id.* (18) Quò mea ratio facilius & solutius esse potest, *Id.* (19) Alvo solutâ, *Suet. Vesp.* ult. (20) Nix verno sole soluta, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 12, 27. Flores, quem terræ ferunt solutæ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 4, 10. (21) Somno vinoque soluti procubuerunt, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 189. ¶ Somno solutus, fast asleep, *Liv.* morte, dead, *Ov.* (22) § Luxu solutus, *Cic.* (23) Solutior scrobs terræ, *Col.* 5, 5. & Soli pinguis vel macri; soluti, vel spissi, *Id.* (24) & Soluta

meliore in causâ sunt, quam obligata, *Cic.* (25) Quorum, in regno libido solutior fuerat, *Liv.* Si essent mihi omnia solutissima, tamen in rep. non alius essem, quam nunc sum, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. & Solutum existimatur, alteri maledicere, &c. solum verò liberum alterum laudare, *Cæcin.* *Cic. Fam.* 6, 7.

* Somnians, tis. part. Dreaming. § Somniantem miracula, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 8.

* Somniator, ōris. m. verb. A dreamer, *Sen. Contr.* 3, 22.

* Somniatur, imperf. It is dreamed, they dream. *Plin.* 24, 4.

* Somniculosus, adv. Dreamingly, sleepingly, sluggishly. § Somniculosè aliquid agere, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 31.

* Somniculosus, a, um. adj. (1) Sleepy, drowsy, droneish, sluggish, slothful. (2) || Making drowsy, or desirous of sleep. (1) Quæ vitia sunt non senectutis, sed inertie, ignavæ, somniculosæ senectutis, *Cic. de Sen.* 11. (2) § Aspis somniculosa, *Sifen.*

* Somnifer, ūra, ūrum. adj. [ex somnus, & fero] Bringing, or causing, sleep, § Venena somnifera, *Ov. Met.* 9, 693. Vis somnifera sativo papavere, *Plin.* 18, 25. extr. Somnifera aspis, *Luc.* 9, 701.

Somnificus, a, um. adj. Making, or causing, sleep. § Medicamenta somnifica, *Plin.* 37, 10.

Somnio, ūre. neut. (1) To dream. (2) To dream of. (3) To fancy, or vainly imagine. (1) Si ea dormientes agerent, quæ somniant, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 59. (2) Dies noctesque me somniet, *Ter. Eur.* 1, 2, 114. (3) Nunquam non easdem ineptias somniat, *Col.* 1, 8. & Amans quod suspicatur vigilans somniat, *Publ. Syr.*

* Somnolus, a, um. adj. Full of dreams, troubled with dreams, *Plin.* 18, 19. si morbi locus sit sanus.

† Somniis affectus, vexatus.

* Somnium, ii. n. [à somnus] (1) A vision in one's sleep, a dream. (2) Also an idle story, or silly fancy; a whim. (1) Admonitio in somniis, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 17. § Conjector somniorum, *Id. de Div.* 2, 60. (2) De argento somnium, nax, cras redi, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 50.

* || Somnolentus, a, um. adj. Sleepy, drowsy, *Apul. Met.* 1, sub finem. † Somniculosus.

* Somnus, i. m. [à Gr. ὕπνος, sopnus, *Gell.* deinde sopnus, somnus; ut à δαπάνη damnum, pro dampnum] (1) Sleep, rest, quietness. (2) Met. Night. (3) A calm. (4) Sloth, lassitude. (1) Mortis imago & simulacrum est somnus, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 58. ¶ Capere somnum, *Id. Att.* 8, 1, videre, *Id. to sleep.* Virgâ somnus dat adimique, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 244. ¶ Ferreus somnus, death, *Id. Aen.* 20, 745. aliis somno mors continuata est, *Liv.* 41, 4. (2) & libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 208. (3) Pigro torpebant æquora somno, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 2, 75. (4) Per Italiam somno & luxu pudendus incellerat, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 90, 1.

* Somphos, i. m. [à σομφός, Gr. inanis] A kind of wild gourd, *Plin.* 20, 3.

* Sönabilis, e. adj. That sounds, or is full of sound, &c. § Sistrum sonabile, *Ov. Met.* 9, 783.

Sönandus, a, um. part. To be celebrated, or spoken of. Oie magno sonandus, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 294.

Sönans, tis. part. & adj. or comp. (1) Buzzing, humming. (2) Sounding. (3) Spoken. (4) Whistling. (5) Jingling. (6) Rearing. (7) A humming, purring. (8) Resounding, re-echoing. (9) Loud. (10) Playing on music. (11) Tearing. (1) Asilus acerba sonans, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 119. (2) § Scopuli sonantes, *Id. Aen.* 1, 204. (3) Nil mortale sonans, *Id. Georg.* 3, 119. (4) Aures sonantes, *Id. Aen.* 11, 267. (5) § Sonantia fena, *Ov. Met.* 2, 121. (6) Rauce sonans annis, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 125. (7) Ienè sonans aqua, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 310. (8) Excepit ille istum galeæ clypeoque sonantes, *Id. Met.* 15, 375. (9) = Meatus animæ illi gravior, & sonantior erat, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 16, 13. (10) Pleniùs sonans aureo plectro, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 26. (11) Odenans artem pariter arcumque sonantem, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 521.

† Sōnatio, ōnis. f. *non sonitio*, verb. *Vall. A founding.*

Sōnax, ācis. adj. c. g. *Sounding loud.* Conchā Tritona sonaci Inspirare jubet, *Ov. Met. 1, 333.*

* Sonchus, i. m. & Sonchus [ἀσόγχος, Gr.] *An herb called sowthistle; wild, or jagged, lettuce, Plin. 22, 22.*

† Sōnipes, ēdis. m. [à sonus & pes] *A courser, a horse, or steed; a palfrey, Virg. Aen. 4, 135.*

|| Sōniti, Gen. pro sonitūs, Non.

Sōnitus, ūs. m. (1) *A sound.* (2) *A noise.* (3) *A clashing.* (4) *A crackling.* (5) *A creaking.* (6) *A beating, or thumping.* (7) *A crack, or clap.* (1) § Sonans sonatus, *Lucr. 1, 826.* Sonitus tubæ, *Ad. Herenn. 4, 15.* (2) Quis tam tumultuoso sonitu me excivit foras? *Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 52.* (3) § Sonitus armorum, *Virg. Geor. 1, 474.* (4) Ingentem sonitum dedit ignis, *Id. Geor. 2, 306.* (5) Sonitum fecere fores, *Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 67.* (6) § Sonitus plangoris, *Ov. Met. 3, 498.* (7) Velut ætherio gemerent sonitu, *Sen. Med. 344.*

Sōnivus, a, um. adj. *Makeing a noise, sounding, Cic. Fam. 6, 6.*

Sōno, āre, ui, itum. neut. [à sonus] (1) *To found, or make a noise, or sound, of any kind.* (2) *To resound.* (3) *To ring.* (4) *To clatter, or patter.* (5) *To signify, or mean.* (6) *To warble.* (7) *To play on an instrument.* (8) *To praise.* (9) *To sound like.* (1) Cuius vox auribus sonat procul? *Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 18.* (2) Fæmineo clamore sonat domus, *Ov. Met. 12, 226.* Rupes sonant carmina, *Virg. Ecl. 5, 63.* (3) Sonuit tinnitibus ensis acutis, *Ov. Met. 5, 204.* (4) Toto sonuerunt æthere nimbi, *Virg. Aen. 2, 113.* (5) Non intelligere quid sonat hæc vox voluptas, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 2.* (6) Dulce sonant tenui gutture carmen aves, *Tib. 1, 3, 60.* (7) Et sensit varios, quamvis diversa sonarent, Concordare modus, *Ov. Met. 10, 146.* (8) Vid. Sonandus. (9) Nec vox hominem sonat, *Virg. Aen. 1, 332.*

† Sōno, ēre. neut. *To found, &c.* Sonere aures, *Lucr. 3, 157.*

Sōnor, āri. pass. *To be sounded.* Sonantur questus voce tenui, *Ov. ad Liv. 108.*

† Sōnor, ōris. m. *A great sound, or a rattling, rustling, crackling, rumbling noise.* Summæ sonorem dant silvæ, *Virg. Geor. 3, 199.* Plenæ sonoribus aures, *Luc. 6, 118.* Vid. & *Virg. Aen. 7, 462.* nec non *Tac. 1, 65, & 14, 36.*

|| Sōnorē. adv. *Aloud, loudly.* = Clarē ac sonorē oscitavit, *Gell. 4, 20.*

Sōnorinus, a, um. adj. [à sonor] *Noisy.* Le visomna meas sonorinas imagines adfatur, *Varr. in Prometheus.*

† Sōnoritas, ātis. *Loudness, Varr. ap. Litt.*

Sōnorus, a, um. adj. (1) *Loud, roaring, makeing a great noise.* (2) *Sbrill, musical, sonorous.* (1) Tempestates sonoræ, *Virg. Aen. 1, 57.* (2) Cithara sonora, *Tib. 3, 4, 69.*

* Sons, tis. adj. [sonos, à Gr. σῆνός, quod à σῆνω, noceo] (1) *Guilty, criminal, faulty.* (2) *Subst. An offender.* (1) Sontes condemnant reos, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 16.* Sontem animam dare, *Virg. Aen. 10, 854.* ¶ Diī sontes, mischievous, *Stat. Theb. 5, 610.* (2) § Sontes punire, *Cic. Offic. 1, 24.* Sentes implicare pœnis, *Val. Flacc. 3, 389.* sontum nuncia virgo, *Id. 1, 794.*

* Sonticus, a, um. adj. [à sons] (1) *Noisy, hurtful.* (2) *The falling sickness, or any disease which proveth a hinderance, and giveth a just excuse, to busyness.* (1) Sonticus morbus, *Plin. 36, 19.* (2) Sontica causa, *Tibull. 1, 8, 51.*

Sonus, i. m. [ab Hebr. שון Id.] (1) *A sound.* (2) *A noise.* (3) † *A word.* (4) *A clap, an applause.* (5) *A noise, a note, a tune.* (1) Sonus pronunciandi, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 42.* (2) Quid repens adfert sonus? *Sen. Med. 971.* (3) Blandis sonis aliquem adire, *Ov. Epist. 16, 258.* (4) Lætum sonum crepuit populus, *Hor. Od. 2, 17, 26.* (5) Sonus summus, medius, imus, *Plin. 10, 29.*

Sōphia, æ. f. [σοφία, Gr.] (1) *Wisdom.* (2) *Also the herb fluxwort, laxwort.* (1) = Nec quicquam sōphiam sapientia quæ perhibetur, *Enn. ap. Fest. & Receptam tamen ap. Latinos hanc vocem approbat Sen. Ep. 89. Leg. & ap. Mart. 1, 112.* (2) Jun.

* Sōphisma, ātis. n. [σῶφισμα, Gr.] *A crafty, or deceitfull, argument; a piece of sophistry.* Contorta & aculeata sōphismata, *Cic. Acad. 4, 24.* = Cavillatio, captio, Sin.

* Sōphista, vel Sōphistes, æ. m. [σοφιστής, Gr.] (1) *Any learned man, chiefly a philosopher at first was so called.* (2) *Afterwards a sophister, a pretender to learning, a prating caviler.* (3) || *An orator.* (1) Abderites Protagoras sōphistes temporibus illis maximus, *Cic. N. D. 1, 23.* Isocrates multique alii, qui sunt nominati sōphistæ, *Id. Or. 11.* (2) Sōphistæ appellantur, qui aut ostentationis aut quæstūs causâ philosophantur, *Id. Acad. 2, 4, 24.* (3) Sōphista utriusque linguæ callens, *Gell. 17, 5.*

* || Sōphistica, æ. & Sōphistice, es. f. [σοφιστική, Gr.] *Sophistry, Ap. recent.* † *Ars cavillatoria.*

* || Sōphisticus, a, um. adj. [à præced.] *Sophistical, deceitfull, Gell. 7, 3.* † *Fallax, captiosus.*

* Sōphos. adv. [à Gr. σῶφως] *Wisely, excellent well! ho brave! a word used in acclamations to orators or poets, when they did their publick exercises.* ¶ Sum & pro nom. indecl. ut Grande sōphos, *Mart. 1, 5, 37.* Lat. Pulchrē, benē, rectē.

* Sōphos, i. m. [à Gr. σοφός idem] *A wise man, a scholar.* Te sōphos omnis amat, *Mart. 7, 31, 4.*

* || Sōphronistērion, ii. n. [σωφρονιστήριον, Gr. a σωφρονίζω ad sanam mentem redigo; them. σῶφρον ianus] *A place to keep frantick people in, a bedlam, a bridewell.*

* Sōphus, i. *A wise man.* [de them. vid. sōphos.] Lælius sōphus ille, *Lucil. ap. Cic. Victor sōphus, Phædr. 3, 14, 9.* Factus periculo gubernator sōphus, *Id. 4, 16, 8.*

* Sōpio, i, e, ii, ivi, itum. act. *To cast asleep, to set at rest.* Nec me sopierat somnus, *Tib. 3, 4, 19.* Vino oneratos sopiunt, *Liv. ¶ Custodemque rudem somni sopiis, lulled asleep, Ov. Met. 7, 213.*

* Sōpior, i, ri. pass. (1) *To be cast asleep.* (2) *To be stuned.* (1) *Virg. Aen. 1, 684.* (2) Impactus imo ita est saxo, ut sopiretur, *Liv. 8, 6.*

* Sōpītus, a, um. part. (1) *Brought, or laid, to sleep.* (2) *Also found, or fast, asleep.* (3) *Cow red, naked.* (4) *Stuned, astonished.* (1) Cantibus magicis sopitus anguis, *Col. 10, 367.* (2) § Sopitus quiete, *Lucr. 3, 1051.* (3) Supitos suscitavit ignes, *Virg. Aen. 5, 743.* (4) Sopitus vulnere, rex, *Liv. 1, 41.*

* Sōpor, ōris. m. [ab ὕπνος, Scal.] (1) *A sound, deep, or dead, sleep.* (2) *An hypnotick, or sleepy dse.* (3) || *A drowsy sickness.* (4) || *Sloth, lazyness.* (1) § Suavi sopore devinxit membra somnus, *Lucr. 4, 445.* § Modus servandus, ne somnus sopor fiat, *Plin. 21, 18.* (2) Patri soporem medicos dare coëgit, *Nep. Dion. 2, 5.* (3) Litt. ex Ov. (4) = Noli nobis languorem & soporem nimium exprobare, *Declam. in Sall.*

* Sōporātus, a, um. part. (1) *Fast asleep.* (2) *Soaked in.* (3) *Mitigated, appeased.* (1) Aquatilia quiete soporata, *Plin. 10, 75.* (2) Soporatus vi Stygiâ ramus, *Virg. Aen. 5, 855.* Offa melle soporata, *Id. Aen. 6, 420.* (3) § Recruduit soporatus dolor, *Curt. 7, 1, 7.*

* Sōporifer, ēra, ērum. adj. [ex sepor, & ferō] *That bringeth sleep, that causeth sleep.* § Soporiferum cadaver, *Virg. Aen. 4, 486.* Amygdalis vis inest soporifera, *Plin. 9, 12.* Conf. *Sil. 7, 287.*

* Sōporō, āre. act. *To cast into a deep sleep.* Opium mentem soporat, *Scrib. Larg. Compos. 180.* Insuetos angues nimia astra soporant, *Stat. Theb. 11, 94.*

* Sōporor, āri. pass. *To be cast into a deep sleep.* *Plin. 28, 8.* & *Celf. 2, 2.*

* Sōporus, a, um. adj. *Sleepy, drowsy, bushed.*

Locus noctis soporæ, *Virg. Aen. 6, 390.* Conf. *Luc. 2, 236.*

Sōracum, i. n. (1) || *A basket, or such like thing, to carry clothes in.* (2) *Also to put books in, the same as sarracum.* (1) *Fest.* (2) *Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 59.*

Sorbens, tis. part. *Suping up.* Latrare putant undas, quas sorbentis æstus vorago collidit, *Iust. 6, 1.*

Sorbeo, ēre, ui, vel psi, ptum. act. [ab Arab. سرب bibit] (1) *To sup as one doth an egg.* (2) *To suck in, to drink up.* (3) *Also to waste, or consume.* (1) § Simul flare sorbereque haud factu facile est, *Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 104.* § Sorbere ova, *Plin. 7, 53.* (2) Terra arida sorbet cœlestes aquas, *Ov. de A. Aman. 2, 352.* (3) Sitis sorbet ora, *Stat. Theb. 2, 329.* Sorbent præcordia flammæ, *Ov. Met. 9, 172.* Sorbere odia alicujus & etiam conquire, *Cic. Q. frat. 3, 9.* Per Catachr. Sorbet dormiens, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 6.*

Sorbeor, ēri. pass. *To be suped, &c.* Sorbentur flumina, *Ov. Met. 1, 40.* Sorbetur ab ubere sanguis, *Lucr. 4, 315.*

Sorbilis, e. adj. *Which may be suped up.* Ovum molle vel forbile, *Celf. 2, 26.* ¶ Sorbiles cibi, spoonmeats, *Col. 8, 17.*

Sorbillans, tis. part. *Suping.* Cyathos sorbillans, *Ter. Adelph. 2, 4, 53.*

|| Sorbillo, āre. act. unde part. sorbillans. *To sip often.* Relictum sorbillat dulciter, *Apul. Met. 2, p. 51.*

Sorbillum, i. n. *Potage, or other liquid meat made to sup up; spoon meat; Met. sobing, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 185.*

Sorbitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A potion, broth, any suping stuff.* Sorbitio oryzæ, *Celf. ¶ cicutæ, a draught of poison, Pers. 4, 2, de Socrate.*

Sorbium, i. n. [quod ejus succum sorbere solent] *The forb apple, or the fruit of the service tree; a service berry, Varr. R. R. 1, 59. & alibi.*

Sorbus, i. f. *The service tree, Col. 5, 10, & Celf. 2, 30.*

* † Sordēcula, æ. f. dim. *A little filth, or filthy, Marc. Emp. & Plaut. ap. Litt.*

* Sordens, tis. part. *Being sordid, or filthy.* Sordentia fumo Quæ cernis nunc frena, *Sil. 6, 134.* Ecce truces oculos sordentibus obstita canis Exanguisque Jocastra genas, *Stat. Theb. 7, 474.*

* Sordeo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To be filthy, dirty, or nasty.* (2) *To be nothing esteemed, or set by.* (1) § Iter sordet, *Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 100.* roga, *Sen.* (2) § Sordere suis, & contemni ab eis, *Liv. 4, 25.*

* Sordes, is. f. [à σαρών, verro] (1) *Filth, dirt, nastyness, scarf.* (2) *The sweepings of houses and channels.* (3) *The rabble, rascality, or mobility.* (4) *Niggardlyness, stingyness, penuriousness.* (5) *Also the sad and ruefull state and garb of those that were accused and in danger of the law; at which times they went in a nasty dress.* (1) In medio oculo parum sordis est, *Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 101.* al. sordet Sordes aurium, *Cic. = Pellis Ulceribus tetrus propè jam fordique sepulta, Lucr. 6, 1269.* (2) Vid. n. 3. (3) = Apud sordem urbis & fæcem, *Cic. Attic. 1, 16.* (4) Sepulcrum Permissum arbitrio sine sordibus extruere, *Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 105.* Cogit puerum minimas edificere sordes, *Juv. 14, 124.* (5) § Jacere in sordibus, *Cic. Fam. 14, 2.*

* Sordesco, ēre. incept. *To grow dirty, filthy, or nasty.* Ubi manibus sordescere vulgi Caperis, *Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 11.*

* Sordidatus, a, um. part. (1) *Wearing shabby clothes.* (2) *Clad in sorry, or dirty, clothes, with their hair untrimmed; as arraigned people were wont to go.* (1) § Quanquam ego sum sordidatus, frugi tamen sum, *Plaut. Afin. 2, 4, 90.* Scin' hanc quam dicit sordidatam, & sordidam? *Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 56.* (2) Postquam sordidatum reum viderunt, *Liv.* § Nec minus lætabor quum te semper sordidum, quàm si paulisper sordidatum viderem *Cic. in Pison. extrem.*

* Sordidē. adv. ius. comp. || *filthy, sup.* (1) || *Filthy.* (2) *Meanly, poorly.* (3) *Dirtyly, niggardly.* (1) Sordidissimè per plateas tractus est, *Lampr. de Elegab. 33.* (2) = Sordidiùs & abjectiùs nati,

mati, *Dial. de Orat.* 8, 3. (3) Sordidè procon-
sulatum gesserat, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 9.

* || Sordido, ãre. aët. *To make filthy, to put
one in shabby clothes*, Aug. ¶ *Part. pass. so-
rûm leg. ap. antiquos.* † Inquinare.

* Sordidulus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat
filthy, slutish, filthy, or nasty.* § *Servus sor-
didulus*, *Plaut.* 1, 2, 58. *Toga sordidula*, *Juv.*
3, 249.

* Sordidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sîmus,
sup. [à sordeo] (1) *Filthy, nasty, shabby.* (2)
Slutish, foul. (3) *Putrified, corrupt.* (4) *Mean,
poor.* (5) *Despicable, base, contemptible, servile.*
(6) *Niggardly, sordid.* (7) *Coarse, not fine.*
(1) *Sæpe est etiam sub sordido palliolo sapien-
tia*, *Cæcil. ap. Cic. Tusc.* 3, 23. ¶ *Vestis sor-
dida, mourning*, *Liv.* (2) *Sordida mappa*, *Hor.*
Ep. 1, 5, 22. (3) *Caput sordidum tabo*, *Sen.*
Herc. fur. 785. *Met.* *Nihil illo consilio sordi-
dius*, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 3, 20. (4) = *Sordida*
rura, *Atque humiles habitare casas*, *Virg. Ecl.*
2, 29. ¶ *Sordida oratio, vulgar*, *Quint.* 8, 3.
(5) = *Iliberales & sordidi quæstus mercenari-
um*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 42. ¶ *Loco non humili so-
rûm, sed etiam sordido*, *Liv.* 22, 26. = *Homo*
infimus & sordidissimus, *Cic. pro Planc.* 13. (6)
Sordidi homines Cæsari beneficia vendebant, *Id.*
(7) ¶ *Sordidus panis, brown bread with the
bran in it*, *Plaut. Afin.* 1, 2, 26.

* † Sorditudo, ãnis. f. *Filthynefs, slutishnefs;
nastynefs*, *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 2, 10. † *Sordes.*

* Sorex, ïcis. m. [à Gr. *ὄρεξ*, *Id.*] *A rat, a
field mouse.* *Vites aut soricibus aut muribus in-
festantur*, *Col. de Arbor.* 15. *Egomet meo indi-
cio miser, quasi forex, hodie periit.* *Ter. Eun.*
5, 7, 23.

* Soricinus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a rat.*
¶ *Soricina nœnia, the cry the rat maketh in the
trap*, *Scal. interpr.* *As others think, a rat's
skin pricked full of holes by the trap when it taketh
him*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 8, 48.

* † Soriculata vestis. *A garment of change-
able silk, or of branched stuff*, *Plin.* 8, 48. ¶
*Sed al. sororiculata, & sororeclata, sanè incerta
est tam lectio quàm significatio.*

* Sôrites, æ. m. [à Græc. *σὼρῖτες*, *commu-
laris*, quod sign. *acervum*, ut appell. them.
σὼρῖς *acervus*] *A kind of argument, or vicious
syllogism, made by heaping up many propositions to-
gether one upon another, used chiefly by the Sto-
icks.* *Vitiosi sunt Soritæ*, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 29.
*Soritem, si necesse sit, Latino verbo liceat Acer-
valem appellare, sed nihil opus est*, *Id. Div.* 2,
4. *quem etiam vid. Acad. Quæst.* 2, 16. *acer-
vum* vocat *Perf.* ult. ult.

* || Sôrîx, ïcis. & Saurix, f. [à Gr. *σαῦρα*,
quæ & *πῖπαις*, *πῖπῶ*, *χαλκίς*] *A kind of bird
sacred to Saturn*, *Litr. ex Plin.*

Sôrör, òris. f. [cujus etym. vexatiss] (1) *A
sister.* (2) *Also very like unto, or of the same
kindred.* (1) *Passim.* (2) *Sorores arbores*,
Plin. 13, 4. *Iodices*, *Mart.* 14, 148.

Sôrörçûla, æ. f. dim. [à soror] *A little sister.*
Germana mea sororcula, *Plaut. in Fragm.*

Sôrörîans, tis. part. ¶ *Sororians virgo, a
young maid whose breasts begin to show*, *Plaut. in
Fragm.* *Sororianes mammæ, Breasts round
and plump*, *Plin.* 31, 6.

Sôrörîcida, æ. c. g. *A murderer of his own
sister*, *Cic. pro Domo.* 10.

† Sôrörîculata, & Sôrörîclata. *Vid. Sori-
culata.*

Sôrörîo, ãre. neut. & Sôrörîor, ãri. depon.
To be round and plump as maidens breasts are. *Pa-
pillæ primitus sororiabant*, *Plaut. in Fragm.*
Frivoli. *Sororiare puellarum mammæ dicun-
tur, cum primum tumescunt, ut Fraterculare
puerorum*, *Fest.*

Sôrörîus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a
sister.* *Sororiis stupris infamis*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 7.
Sororium tigillum, appell. *locus sacer in honorem
Jononis, quem Horatius statuerat causâ sororis è
se interfecit, ob suam expiationem*, *Fest.*

|| Sôrriacus, i. m. vel Sôrriacum, i. n. &
Sôrriaca, æ. f. *Fest.* *Vid. Soracum.*

* Sors, tis. f. [ab *ὄρεος*, *finis*, quod res du-

bias definiat] (1) *Lot, chance, fortune, hazard.*
(2) *A lot made of wood, gold, or other matter.*
(3) *Destiny, fate.* (4) *A charge, or office; a
state, condition, sort, or manner, of life.* (5) ¶
An issue, or offspring. (6) *A kind, or sex.*
(7) *Designation, appointment.* (8) *Stock where-
in others have a share.* (9) *Money borrowed, or
laid out to usury.* (10) *An oracle, or billet,
whereon the answers of the gods were written.*

(1) = ¶ *Quid fors est? Idem propemodum
quod micare, quod talos jacere, quod tesseras,
quibus in rebus temeritas & casus, non ratio &
consilium valet*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 41. (2) *Num
ista aut populnea fors aut abiecta est tua? Plaut.*
Cas. 2, 6, 32. *Deiectam ærea sortem Accipit
galea*, *Virg. Vid. Suet. Tib.* 15. (3) = *Hæc
finis Priami fatorum, hic exitus illum Sorte tu-
lit*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 555. (4) *Cui placet alterius,
suo nimirum est odio fors*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 11.
Ultimæ fortis homo, *Suet. Aug.* 19. (5) *Vo-
veo Ut marem paries, onerosior altera fors est*,
Or. Met. 9, 675. (6) *Saturni fors ego prima
fui*, *Junonis verba*, *ap. Id. Fast.* 6, 30. (7)
Nec verò hæc sine sorte datæ, sine iudice sedes,
Virg. Æn. 6, 431. (8) *Puer in nullam sortem
bonorum natus*, *Liv.* 1, 34. (9) ¶ *Et fors &
sœnus tantum est*, *Plaut. Mÿst.* 3, 1, 121. (10)
= *Nequicquam divûm numen, sortesque fati-
gant*, *Lucr.* 4, 1233. *Auxilium per sacras quæ-
rere sortes*, *Or. Met.* 1, 363. *Mota Dea est,
sortemque dedit*, *Id. ibid.* 1, 380.

* † Sortè. adv. *Haply; by hap, or lot*, *Litt.*
ex Plaut.

* Sorti. abl. à fors. *By chance, or lot*, *Virg.*
Geor. 4, 165. *sic capiti pro capite*, *Id. ibid.*
6, 16.

* || Sortiarius, ii. m. *A diviner by lots, a
sorcerer*, *Eccl.* † *Sortilegus.*

* Sorticûla, æ. f. dim. *A little lot, a scroll
wherein the lot, or valentine, is written.* *Sorticula
in urnam demissa*, *Suet. Ner.* 21.

* Sortilægium, ii. n. [ex fors, & lego] *A
lottery; also a divination by lots, sorcery*, *Plin.*
28, 4. in lemmate.

* Sortilægus, i. m. [à legendi sorte] (1) *A
sorcerer.* (2) *A charmer.* (3) *A figure slinger,
diviner, fortune teller, or cunning man.* (1) *Cic.*
de Div. 1, 58. (2) *Vid. Plin.* 28, 4. (3) *Sor-
tilegi Delphi*, *Hor. A. Pôët.* 210.

* Sortio, ïre. neut. *To cast lots.* *Cum vene-
runt censores, inter se sortiantur*, *Varr. ap. Non.*
Tibi permitto; tute sorti, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 6, 43.

* Sortior, ïri. dep. (1) *To cast, or draw,
lots.* (2) *To take, or have any thing given by
lots, or chance.* (3) *To chance to get, or obtain.*
(4) *To order, or appoint, another in the place.*

(1) *Si nihil impetrare potero, saltem sortiar*,
Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 19. § *Conjiciam sortes in si-
tellam, & sortiar tibi & Chalino*, *Id. ibid.* 2, 5,
34. ¶ *Hoc est non considerare, sed quasi sor-
tiri quid dicas*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 35. (2) *Pariter
laborem sortiri*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 445. *vices*, *Id.*
Æn. 3, 634. § *Sortiri magistratum*, *Cic.*
(3) § *Sortiri amicum*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 53.
(4) *Sobolem armento sortire quotannis*, *Virg.*
Geor. 3, 71.

* † Sortis, pro fors. *Vide ne qua insit alia
fortis sub aquâ*, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 6, 18.

* Sortitio, ònis. f. verb. *A choosing by lots,
a casting of lots.* § *Sortitio provinciarum*, *Cic.*
Philipp. 3, 10.

* Sortitò. adv. (1) *By lot, or chance.* (2)
By destiny. (1) *Lex in annos singulos Jovis sa-
cerdotem sortitò capi jubebat*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 51.
*In decimum quemque militem sortitò animad-
vertebatur*, *Liv.* (2) *Lupis & agnis sortitò ob-
tigit discordia*, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 1.

* Sortitor, òris. m. verb. *A caster of lots.*
Iniquæ ferus sortitor urnæ, *Sen. Troad.* 982.

* Sortitus, a, um. part. (1) *Which casteth
lots, or which hath given by lot.* (2) *Pass. Given,
or appointed, by fate, or destiny.* (1) *Omnis per
muros legio sortita periculum Excubat*, *Virg.*
Æn. 9, 174. *Pariter laborem Sortiri*, *Id. Æn.*
8, 445. *vices*, *Id.* (2) *Priamus novissima Tro-
jæ Tempora sortitus*, *Or. Met.* 11, 758.

* Sortitus, ïis. m. verb. *A casting of lots.*
Pluribus de rebus uno sortitu retulisti, *Cic. pro
Domo.* 19. *Sortitus non petulit ullos*, *Virg.*
Æn. 3, 323.

* || Sôs, pro eos, vel suos, *Fest.* *ut si sôs pro
suis; ergo sus, a, um, pro suis.*

* Sospes, ïis. c. g. [à *σώζω*, *servo*, *Fest.*] (1)
Safe and sound, whole, prosperous. (2) †
Also giueing health. (1) = *In portu saluum &
sospitem vidi*, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 93. § *Navis:
sospes ab ignibus*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 13. = *Sos-
pes & superstes*, *Plaut. Afin.* 1, 1, 2 (2) *Ean.*

* Sospita, æ. f. *Sbebat giueing health, or pre-
serveth*, a title of Juno, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 2.

* Sospitalis, le. adj. *Causing health; pre-
serveing, or delivering, from danger.* *Qui tibi
sospitalis fuit*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 18.

* Sospitator, òris. m. verb. *A preserver, or
keeper, in safety; a title of Jupiter.* JOVI
SOSPITATORI, in aversâ parte nummi *Getæ.*
ap. Vaillant. Tom. 1, 123.

* || Sospitatrix dea, *Isis*, *Apul. Met.* 11.

* Sospito, ãre. aët. [i. e. *sospitem facio*] *To
keep in health, to preserve from danger; to bless,
prosper, or save.* *Ut volens propitius suam sem-
per sospiter progeniem*, *Liv.* 1, 16. *Sospites bo-
nâ ope gentem*, *Catull.* 32, 24.

* Sospitor, ãri. pass. *To be saved, or pre-
served.* *Sis herum tuis factis sospitari*, *Plaut.*
Afin. 3, 3, 93.

* || Sostrum, i. n. [σῶστρον, Gr. à *σώζω*,
servo] *A physician's fee for curing of a pa-
tient*, *Jun.*

* || Sôtadēi, òrum. m. plur. i. e. *Cinædi*,
Cæd. Rhod.

* Sôtadēum, vel Sôtadēicum carmen [à So-
tada Cretensi Maronita, qui primus cœpit *κιναι-
δολέγειν*] *Sotadea impura pueris amovenda*,
Quint. 1, 8.

* Sôter, òris. m. [σωτήρ, Gr. i. e. *salva-
tor*] *He that giueing health, or safety; a savi-
our, preserver, or deliverer; a title given by
the Greeks to their most eminent preservers.*
¶ *Non solum patronum istius insulæ, sed e-
tiam Sotera inscriptum vidi.* *Hoc quantum
est! Ita magnum, ut uno Latino verbo ex-
primi non possit.* *Soter est qui salutem dedit*,
Cic. Verr. 2, 63.

* Sôtēria, òrum. n. pl. [ab *præced.*] *Pre-
sents sent by friends to those who had escaped
sickness, or danger, to congratulate them on reco-
very; or rather the sacrifices vowed to the gods
on that account.* *Quoties surgis soteria poscis
amicos*, *Mart.* 12, 56. *Vid. Gevart. in Stat.*
Sylv. 1, 4.

* || Sôtēria, re. f. [ab eodem] *Salvation; also
good friday*, *Jun.*

S ante P.

† Spâco, canis Persis. *A bitch, in the Per-
sian language*, *Juss.* 1, 4.

* || Spâdîceus color. *A light red, a lustrous ga-
lant colour; in a horse a bright bay, or chestnut
brown*, *Jun. interpr.*

* Spâdix, ïcis. m. [σπάδιξ, Gr.] (1) ||
Properly the branch of a palm, or date, tree. (2)
|| *Also the colour of the fruit of that tree.* (3)
*Hence it is taken for a scarlet, or light red,
colour.* (4) *Also an instrument of musick used
among the Phœnicians.* (1) *Gell.* 3, 9. (2) =
Et rutilus & spadix Phœnicei synonyma sunt,
Gell. 2, 26. (3) ¶ *Honesti Spadices, glauci-
que color deterimus albis*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 81.
(4) *Quint.* 1, 10.

* || Spâdîx, ïcis. adj. *Of a bay colour, or light
red.* = *Phœniceus*, *Gell.* 3, 9. *badius*, *Isid.*

* Spâdo, ònis. m. [à Gr. *σπάδων*, *παρὰ τὸ
ἀποσπᾶσθαι τὴν μέσος αὐτῷ*] (1) *A gelding,
be it man, or beast; but properly he that hath
lost his virility by disease, or accident; or that is
frigid by nature.* (2) *Also a branch of a tree
which beareth no fruit.* (1) *Histrionum & spa-
donum greges*, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 71. *Vid. & Plin.*
11, 37. *Vid. & Forr. ad Legg.* 128. *Dig. de
V. S.* (2) *Col.* 3, 10.

* || Spâdônâtus,

* || Spādōnātus, ū. m. *A being gelded*, Tert.
 * Spādōnius, a, um. adj. *Gelded, barren*. ¶ Spadonius laurus, *a kind of barren bay tree*, Plin. 15, 30.
 * || Spāgīricus, a, um. adj. *Chymical*, Med.
 * || Spāgīrus, i. m. [*ex σπάγν, & ἀγείρειν*] *An alchymist*, Med.
 * || Spānus, a, um. adj. [*fort. per Apher. pro Hispanus*] *Spanish*. ¶ Spanus color, *brown, swarthy, like a Spaniard*, or *Moor*, Jun.
 * Spārāgus, i. m. id. *quod asparagus*. *The plant so called*.
 * Spargānion, ii. n. *Sedge, or swordgrass*, Jur. *burweed*, Gerard. Lat. *Fasciola*.
 Spargendus, a, um. part. *To be scattered*, Luc. 5, 684. Vell. Patere. 1, 15.
 * Spargens, tis. part. *Scattering, sprinkling*. Spargens semen, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 18. sanguineum ignem, Sil. 1, 462.
 * Spargo, ēre, fi, fum. act. [*ἀσπαράσσω, fut. secund. σπαράσσω, discerpo*] (1) *To strew, or throw, about*. (2) *To sow*. (3) *To sprinkle, or bedew*. (4) *To spread abroad*. (5) *To carry about, to publish*. (1) § Spargere nummos de rostris, Cic. arenam pedibus, Virg. Ecl. 3, 87. flores, Id. Aen. 6, 884. (2) Semina spargere, Ov. Met. 5, 646. (3) § Spargere corpus aquā, Virg. Aen. 6, 636. ora lacrymis, Lucr. 2, 976. (4) Sparserunt se toto passim campo, Liv. Solis equi sparcere diem, Sil. 5, 56. (5) Fama sparserat nomen per urbes, Ov. Met. 8, 267. = Jam tum omnia spargere, & disseminare videbar, Cic. pro Arch. Poet. 12.
 * Spargor, i. pass. (1) *To be scattered, &c.* (2) *To be sprinkled*. (1) Comae sparguntur per caput, Ov. Ara avet immolato spargier agno, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 8.
 * Sparsim, adv. *Here and there, up and down*. Sparsim convoluta canities, Plin. 36, 7.
 * Sparsio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à spargo*] (1) *A sprinkling, particularly of saffron water upon the theatre, out of some spouts, or pipes*. (2) || Also *a flinging of money, or other things, among the people in publick joy*. (1) Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 66. (2) Papin.
 * Sparsivus, a, um. adj. *Thrown to and fro*. Sparsivā pilā exerceri, Petr. Satir. c. 27. ubi al. sparsiva, al. prafina.
 * Sparsivus, a, um. part. *About to scatter*. § Sparsivus fulmina, Ov. Met. 1, 253. Ignotas populis sparsivus aristas, Claud. 3. R. Prof. 53. Clavis pelago sparsura carinas, Luc. 4, 226.
 * Sparsus, a, um. part. & adj. or comp. [*à spargor*] (1) *Scattered*. (2) *Spread abroad, dispersed*. (3) *Sprinkled*. (4) *Speckled*. (5) *Wide, broad*. (1) § Arena sparsa, Virg. Geor. 3, 234. (2) Graves de te rumores sparsi sunt, Cic. pro Dejot. 9. (3) § Humus sparsa rore, Ov. Fast. 1, 312. Met. Sale humanitatis sparsae literae, Cic. Att. 1, 13. (4) § Sparsae pelles albo, Virg. Ecl. 2, 41. (5) Sparsio ore mulier, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18. Hederæ minor acinus, & sparsior racemus, Plin. 16, 34.
 * Sparsiūm, ii. n. *A broomfield, or clove*, Plin. 16, 34. & 11, 8.
 * Sparsiūrus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to broom*. Spartaria dicitur Carthago, à Sparti proventu, Plin. 31, 8.
 * Sparteōli, ōrum. pl. m. [*à funibus, quorum multus usus in retinguendis incendiis; vel à sparteis tunicis, quibus erant amicti; vel à genere calcamentorum, quorum solæe à sparto, Casaub.*] *Certain soldiers that watched the city for fear of fire*, Suet.
 * Sparteus, a, um. adj. *Of broom*, Col. 12, 6.
 * Spartopōlios, ii. m. [*σπαρτοπόλιος, Gr. i. e. semicanus; ex σπαρτός spartus, & πόλιος canus*] *A kind of grizzled precious stone*, Plin. 37, 11.
 * Spartum, i. n. [*à Gr. σπάρτον, idem*] *A kind of Spanish broom, whereof they used to make bands to tie vines, or cables and ropes for ships*. Vis magna sparti ad rem nauticam congesta ab Asdreabale, Liv. 22, 20.
 Spārūlus, i. m. *A sea fish, the English name*

whereof is uncertain. Et sup̄ auratā sparulus cervice refulgens, Ov. Halieut. v. 106.
 Spārūm, i. n. [*spara minimi generis jacula, à spargendo dict.* Fest. Sparum missile, à piscibus ductā similitudine, qui spari vocantur, Serv. ex Varr.] (1) *A kind of dart, or lance, used in war*. (2) || *A brown bill*. (1) Sparorum pilorumque multitudo deprehendebatur, Cic. pro Mil. 14. Sparo eminus percussus, Nep. Epam. 9. (2) Interp. Jun. Hinc Angl. *a spear*.
 Spārus, i. m. (1) *A kind of sea fish*. (2) Also *a small dart*. (1) Plin. 32, 11. (2) Agrestis manus armat sparus, Virg. Aen. 11, 682.
 * Spasmus, i. m. [*σπασμός, Gr. i. e. contractio, à σπᾶω, traho*] *A disease called the cramp, which is the shrinking, or plucking, of the sinews*, Plin. 20, 22. & 30, 12. Lat. Distentio nervorum, Cels. 2, 1.
 * Spasticus, a, um. adj. *Afflicted with the cramp*, Plin. 21, 19. & 22, 8.
 * Spātālium, ii. n. [*à σπαταλέω lascivio*] *A woman's bracelet*, Plin. 13, 15.
 * Spātālōcinædus, i. m. [*à σπαταλέω, i. e. τρυφῶ, & κίναδος*] *A wanton burlesque*, Petron. c. 23.
 * || Spātālor, āri. dep. [*à σπαταλέω, luxurior, delicias ago*] *To wantonize, to play the wanton*, Bibl.
 * Spātha, æ. f. [*σπάθη, Gr. ἀπὸ τῆ σπά-ζειν, i. e. à stringendo; vel à σπᾶω, traho*] (1) || *Atwo banded, or bastard, sword*. (2) *A slice to turn fried meat with, a scummer, a ladle*. (3) *A spatula which surgeons use*. (4) *The branch of a palm tree, on which the dates hang*. (5) *A lathe which weavers use to knock the threads together*. (1) Apul. ex Veg. (2) Plin. 22, 7. (3) Cels. 8, 15. (4) Plin. 16, 26. (5) Sen. Epist. 91.
 * Spāthālium, ii. n. [*σπαθάλειον, Gr. à σπάθην spathia*] *The branch of a date tree*, Mart. 13, 27. in lemmate.
 * || Spāthārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a sword*. ¶ Spatharia fabrica, *a cutter's shop, or forge where swords are made*, Not. Imp.
 * Spāthe, es. f. [*ab eodem cum spatba*] *A kind of tree resembling the palm tree*, Plin. 12, 28.
 * Spāthūla, æ. f. dim. [*ab eodem*] *A broad slice to spread fulve, or such like*, Cels. 8, 15.
 * Spātians, tis. part. *Spread abroad, stretching out, straying, wandering*.
 * Spātiator, ōris. m. verb. *A wanderer, a strayer abroad, a straggler*, Cato, ap. Fest.
 * Spātiātus, a, um. part. *Having walked, or strayed, abroad*. Per totam spatiatus Aegyptum, Plin. 5, 9. Spatiata littore curvo Conjux, Ov. Fast. 3, 469.
 * Spātiōr, āri. dep. [*à spatium*] (1) *To walk abroad, to travel, to wander, to go up and down, to seek a compass*. (2) || Met. *To discourse largely*. (1) Ut palæstricè spatiari in xysto liceat, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. 3. § Spatiatur ad aras, Virg. Aen. 4, 62. (2) Litt. non cit. auct.
 * || Spātiōsitas, ātis. f. *Breadth*, Sidon. Epist. 2, 2.
 * Spātiōsē. adv. iūs, comp. *Spatiouly, largely, widely*. § Spatiōsē nasci, Plin. 25, 8. Spatiōsius exigit ignes, Phœbe, Prop. 3, 19, 11.
 * Spātiōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Wide, large, spacious, broad, ample*. (2) *Great, huge, tall*. (3) Also *long, or of long continuance*. (1) || Neque spatiōsiora quàm decem pedum, neque contractiora quàm quatuor, Col. 5, 5. § Spatiōsissima sedes, Plin. Paneg. 36. (2) Necat morsu spatiōsum vipera taurum, Ov. Rem. Am. 451. Andromache vi-fa est spatiōsior æquo, Id. Am. 2, 645. (3) § AEvum spatiōsum, Ov. Met. 8, 529. belium, Id. ib. 13, 206.
 * Spātium, ii. n. [*à σᾶδιον, Acol. σπάδιον, spatium*] (1) *A space of ground, or time*. (2) Properly *a stage, or bound, in racing*. (3) *Time*. (4) *A certain time, a continuance, a duration*. (5) *Length*. (6) *Delay*. (7) *A voyage, or journey*. (8) *The measure, metre, or quantity in*

a foot. (9) Also *the largeness of any thing*. (1) In spatio decurrere, Nep. Eum. 5, 5. (2) Sicut fortis equus spatio qui sæpe supremo Vicit Olympia, Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 5. Toto quantum foro spatium est, Liv. (3) Sumamus spatium ad cogitandum, Cic. de Fin. 4, 1. deliberandi, Id. Offic. 1, 33. (4) § Bienni spatium, Id. Q. fr. 1, 1, 11. temporis. Id. pro Arch. 1. vitæ, Id. ibid. 12. (5) Neve viæ spatium terreat, Ov. Met. 8, 794. (6) Ut inæ spatium daretur, Liv. 8, 32. (7) Immensum spatiis confecimus æquor, Virg. Geor. 2, 541. (8) Trochæus est eodem spatio, quo choræus, Cic. Orat. 57. (9) Spatium hominis à vestigio ad verticem, Plin. 7, 17. § Rhombi spatium, Juv. 4, 39.
 * || Spātūla, æ. f. [*à spatha, extrit. b.*] ¶ Spatula palmarum, *a branch of a palm tree*, Hier. Spatula foetida, *stinking gladwin*, Jun. = Xiphion.
 || Spātūlæ, ārum. f. pl. [*à patendo, qu. patulæ; vel à spathula*] *The shoulder blades*, Litt. ex Cels.
 * Spēciālis, e. adj. [*à species*] *Proper, particular, special*. § Genus generale & genera specialia, Sen. Ep. 98.
 * Spēciāliter, adv. *Particularly, specially*, Cels. 5, 24. & Col. 3, 9. § generatim.
 * Spēciātīm, adv. *Especially, particularly*. Legem speciātīm de salute meā promulgavit, Cic. post redit. 8.
 * Spēcies, ēi. f. [*à specio*] (1) *A form, figure, fashion, or shape*. (2) *A sight, or object presented to the sight*. (3) *A likeness, or representation*. (4) *An outward show, or appearance*. (5) *Colour, or pretense*. (6) *A vision, or sight*. (7) *A spectre*. (8) *An image, picture, or statue*. (9) *An example, a specimen, an instance*. (10) Also *a quality, or nature, of a thing*. (11) Also *a particular sort, a kind of things under a general head*. (12) *Sight, or view*. (13) *All kind of spices, a drug*. (14) || *Corn, or fruit*. (15) || *A piece of money*. (16) || *A garment, or apparel*. (17) || *Any sort of meat*. (18) || *A controversy*. (1) = Species & figura humana, Cic. pro T. Rosc. 22. Specie lepidā mulier, Plant. Rud. 2, 4, 2. Promissa barba & capilli esseraverant speciem oris, Liv. 2, 23. (2) Non tulit hanc speciem furiatā mente Choræbus, Virg. Aen. 2, 407. (3) = Speciem ac formam similem gerit ejus imago, Lucr. 4, 49. (4) = Moveri falsā visione, & specie doloris, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18. Præter speciem alienæ fungendæ vicis suas opes firmavit, Liv. (5) § Securitas specie blanda, reipsa repudianda, Cic. de Amic. 13. (6) Non prius hostem destitit insequi, quàm species barbaræ mulieris humanā amplior, victorem tendere ultrā sermone Latino prohibuisset, Suet. Claud. 1. Sibi quoque eandem speciem aliquot jam noctibus observari retulit, Id. ib. 37. § Species Homeri, Lucr. 1, 125. (7) Ex ære species vetus, ap. Cic. Div. 1, 12. Est aurigæ species Vertumnus, Prop. 4, 2, 35. (8) Hanc speciem libertatis esse, si omnibus, quod quisque vellet, legibus experiri liceret, Nep. Timol. sub fin. (9) Liv. 35, 49. (10) || Cum genere idem sit, sit aliud, quod quidam parte & specie differat, Cic. de Inv. 1, 27. || In universum, Tac. Germ. 5. (11) Luna potest majus lumen convertere nobis Ad speciem, Luc. 5, 704. (12) Curabis ut specierum vis omne corpus inficiat, Pall. Oct. tit. 14. (13) Arcad. (14) Litt. ex Macr. (15) Capit. (16) Lampr. (17) Dig.
 || Spēciāficē, adv. *Particularly, especially, specifically*, Philol. † Signatē, definitē.
 || Spēciāficō, āre. act. [*ex species, & facio*] *To specify*, Philol. † Designo.
 || Spēciāficus, a, um. adj. *Particular, special, specific*, Philol. † Definitus.
 * Spēcillum, i. n. dim. [*à speculum*] (1) *A little looking-glass*. (2) *A surgeon's instrument to search wounds, and ulcers; a probe*. (3) *An instrument for eye-salve to anoint the eyes with*. (1) Varr. L. L. 5, 8. (2) Aurium foramen specillo tentandum est, Cels. 7, 8. (3) Quo oculos inungimus, quibus specimus, specillum, Varr. L. L. 5, 8.
 Specimen,

* Specimen, īnis. n. [à specio] (1) *A proof, tryal, essay, token, instance.* (2) *A model, pattern, or show.* (1) = Specimen dare, & periculum sui facere, *Cic. Div. in Verr. 8.* (2) Specimen virtutis capere ex optimâ quâque naturâ, *Id. Tusc. 1, 14.* § Esse aliquibus specimen, *Id. de Legg. 3, 3.*

* Specio, ēre, xi, ctum, act. & Spēcior, pass. [à σπέω, σπονῶ, per Metath. à ηρω] *To see, to behold, to regard, to view.* Quod in euguriis augures dicunt avem specere, *Varr. Vos epulo postquam spexit, Enn. ap. Varr. L. 5.* Nunc specimen specitur, nunc certamen cernitur, *Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 2.*

* Spēciosè, adv. ius, comp. sīmè, sup. (1) *Trimly, finely, gayly, handsomely, beautifully.* (2) *Gallantly, splendidly, speciously.* (1) Copias, quàm speciosissimè potuit, instruxit, *Hirt. B. Afr. 48.* = Equus speciosus instratus quàm uxor vestita, *Liv. 34, 7.* (2) Africani humanitas speciosè latèque patuit, *Val. Max. 5, 1, 6.*

* Spēciosus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Goodly to see, beautifull, handsome, sightly, fair, plump.* (2) *Plausible, specious.* (1) = Dignitate motus sit illustre & speciosum quod dicitur, *Cic. Speciosissimâ classe fabricatâ, Patere. 2, 79.* Speciosa quæro Pâscere tigris, *Hor. Od. 3, 27, 56.* (2) Reversionis has speciosas causas habes, *Cic. Attic. 16, 7.* Aliorum speciosiora primo adpectu consilia semper visa, *Liv. 28, 40.*

* † Spēcis, pro specibus, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

* † Spēcito, āre, freq. [à specio] *To view, or behold, often.* Aliquem specitatum ducere, *Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 92.* [Sed al. Spectatum.]

* † Spēcium, īi. n. [à specio] *Aprobe, Pacuv.*

* Spectābilis, īe, adj. [à spēto] (1) *That may be seen, or beheld; visible.* (2) *Considerable, notable, remarkable.* (3) *Worthy to be taken notice of and regarded, goodly, graceful.* (1) § Spectabile corpus, *Or. Trist. 3, 8, 35.* (2) = Victoria pulchra & spectabilis, *Tac. Agric. 34, 4.* (3) Spectabilis heros, Et veteris retinens etiamnum pignora formæ, *Or. Met. 7, 496.* § ævo, *Stat. Theb. 4, 274.*

* || Spectābundus, a, um, adj. *Looking about,* *Ap. Lex. cogn. sed q.*

* Spectāculum, ī. n. [à spēto] (1) *A thing to be seen and looked on, a spectacle.* (2) *A public sight, or show; a pageant.* (3) *A scaffold, or place, where they sat to behold.* (4) || Also a beholder. (1) Retum caelestium spectāculum ad hominem solum pertinet, *Cic. N. D. 2, 56.* § Spectāculum luctuosum, *Id. Philipp. 10, 4.* (2) § Spectāculum apparatissimum, *Id. Philipp. 1, c. ult.* [Sed sapius plurali, Ludicra spectacula, *Id.*] (3) Exoritur ventus turbo; spectacula ibi ruunt, *Plaut. Cure. 5, 2, 47.* Loca ubi spectacula sibi quisque saceret, fori appellati, *Liv. 1, 35.* (4) G. ex Ov.

* Spectāmen, īnis. n. *A proof, essay, or tryal,* *Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 1.*

* Spectandus, a, um, part. (1) *To be looked upon.* (2) *Worthy to be looked on, come y.* (3) *To be minded, or beeded.* (1) Certamina spectanda theatris, *Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 39.* (2) § Oculis nigris spectandus, *Id. A. P. 37.* (3) Spectandum, ne cuiquam annulum det, neque roget, *Plaut. Afin. 4, 1, 53.*

* Spectans, īis, part. *Looking, beholding, tending.* Domum spectans, & ad ius redire cupiens, *Cic. pro Ligar. 1.*

* Spectatè, adv. unde spectatissimè, sup. *Notably, remarkably, bravely to the sight.* Quæ spectatissimè florent, palam est celerimè maturescere, *Plin. 21, 1.*

* Spectatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A viewing, or beholding.* (2) *A tryal, or proof.* (1) Quæ scenicis moribus per machinationem ad spectationem populo comparantur, *Vitr. Præf. Lib. 20.* Macedonicum bellum nomine amplius quàm spectatione gentis fuit, *Flor. 2, 7, 3.* [Sed al. expectatione.] (2) Deductiones fiebant pro spectatione & collybo, *Cic. Verr. 3, 77.*

* Spectatīvus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to speculation, speculative, contemplative,* *Quint. 3, 5.* §

* Spectātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A beholder, & looker on.* (2) *A gazer, a spectator.* (3) *A considerer, a contemplator.* (4) *A critick, a judge.* (1) Ineptiarum alicujus testis & spectator, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 24.* (2) Spectatores, clarè applaudite, *Plaut. Men. ult.* (3) § Spectator caelestium, *Cic. N. D. 2, 56.* (4) Elegans spectator formarum, *Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18.* || Spectator auri, *a goldfiner, or refiner, Jun.*

* Spectātrix, īcis. f. *She that beholdeth.* Turba spectatrix scelerum, *Luc. 3, 129.* Conf. *Ov. Ep. 18, 94.*

* Spectātur, imperf. *It is seen,* *Plin. 10, 17.*

|| Spectātūrus, a, um, part. *About to behold.* Quare vox præconis irrita est, invitantis more solenni ad ludos, quos nec spectasset quisquam, nec spectaturus esset, *Suet. Tib. Claud. 21.*

* Spectātus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Looked, picked, or culled, out.* (2) *Openly seen, beheld, or acted; of a play.* (3) *Well tried, approved, fair and goodly.* (4) *Choice, excellent.* (1) = Vidi Semina lecta diu, & multo spectata labore Degenerare tamen, *Virg. Geor. 1, 198.* (2) Fabula, quæ posci vult, & spectata reponi, *Hor. A. P. 190.* (3) § Durior est conditio spectatæ virtutis quàm incognitæ, *Brut. ad Cic.* = Virtus nobilitata & spectata, *Id.* = Fides cognita & spectata, *Id.* (4) = Vir honestus & spectatus, *Id.* Quo non spectatior alter, *Sil. 1, 440.* § Spectatissima femina, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 50.*

* † Spectile, īs. n. [quod in sue sit obviām spectui, *Fest.*] *The fleshy parts of a sow beneath her middle, without bones.* *Plaut. Fragm. Crab. 2. Corr. leg. specile. Dalec. leg. ut adj. fumen spectile.*

* Spectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A looking into the entrails of beasts, or into the farding, or flying, of fowls, in order to divine thereby.* Et quod in auguriis distributum est, qui speculationem habent, qui non habent, *Varr. L. L. 5.*

* Specto, āre, act. [à specio, spectum] (1) *To behold, look upon, view, or eye, a thing.* (2) *To judge of.* (3) *To consider, to regard.* (4) *To prove, or try.* (5) *To approve, to respect.* (6) *To attend, to mind.* (7) *To concern, belong, or appertain to.* (8) *To lend, or drive, to some end.* (9) *Also to lie towards.* (1) = Age, me huc aspice. *S. Specto, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 117.* § = Ad me specta, cernicem ut conspiciere possis, *Id. Most. 3, 2, 149.* = Visere & spectare aliquid, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 19.* (2) Vitam non ex oratione, sed moribus spectare, *Id. in Sall.* (2) § Ad suam gloriam magis quàm ad cuiuspiam salutem spectare, *Id. pro Sext. 16.* (4) In dubiis homines spectare periculis Convenit, *Lucr. 3, 55.* (5) Vir bonus, omne forum quem spectat, *Hor. Epist. 1, 16, 57.* (6) Juvenes magna spectare debent, *Cic. Offic. 2, 13.* (7) = Beneficia quæ ad singulos spectant, & ad universos pertinent, *Id.* (8) Consilium ejus ad bellum spectat, *Id. Att. 15, 4.* Spectat res ad interregnum, *Id. Q. fr. 1, 2.* (9) Spectat ad orientem, *Plin. 6, 17.*

* Spector, āri, ātus, pass. *To be seen; regarded, tried, &c.* Ex maiore parte unamquamque rem appellari spectarique dicunt, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 8.* Conf. *Sil. 12, 198.*

* || Spector, ōris. m. *A prover, Litt. ex Liv.*

* Spectrum, ī. n. [à specio, spectum] *An idea, or form, of a thing represented in the intellect.* Quæ Democritus εἰδωλα, hæc spectra nominat, *Cic. ad Cass. Epist. Fam. 15, 16.* = Phantasia, *Id.*

* † Spectus, ūs. m. *Sight, Pacuv. † Adspectus.*

* Spēcūla, æ. f. [à specio, de quâ sc. prospectamus, *Varr.*] (1) *A prospect from the summit of any place, wherein things are espied afar off, and every way.* (2) *A tower, or beacon.* (1) Ex speculâ prospectare tempestatem futuram, *Cic. Fam. 4, 3.* Præceptis aërii speculâ de montis in undas Deferar, *Virg. Ecl. 8, 59.* (2) Ipse in Tisæo edito monte speculam posuit, *Liv. 28, 5.* || In speculis esse, *to watch an opportunity,* *Cic. pro Deiot. 8.*

Spēcūla, æ. f. dim. [à spes] *Little, or small,* *Sup. Cic. Fam. Ep. 2, 16.*

* Spēcūlabundus, a, um, adj. (1) *Looking about, espying.* (2) *Also diligently beholding, contemplating.* (1) Speculabundus ex altissimâ rupe signa, *Suet. Tib. 65.* (2) Tac. Hist. 4, 50, 5.

* || Spēcūlāmen, īnis. n. *Sight, Prud. Apoth. 20.* † Conspectus.

* Spēcūlandus, a, um, part. *To behold, or be beheld.* Mittunt ad speculandos ejus animos Hamilcarem, *Juss. 21, 6.*

* Spēcūlans, īis, part. *Beholding.* Et gravia annonæ speculantem incendia ventis Credere opes, *Manil. 4, 168.*

* Spēcūlare, & per Apoc. Spēcūlar, āris. n. (1) *A window, or casement; chiefly of a transparent stone.* (2) *Any cover made thereof.* (1) Lapis vitri modo translucidus, quo utuntur pro specularibus, *Plin. 36, 22.* Clauso latis specularibus antro, *Juv. 4, 21.* (2) Cucurbita & cucumeres specularibus integri debebunt, *Col. 11, 3.*

* Spēcūlāris, e, adj. [à speculum] (1) *Any thing whereby one may see the better, belonging to windows, or spectacles.* (2) *Also belonging to a beacon, or watch tower.* (1) || Specularis lapis, *a stone clear like glass, cut into small thin panes, and in old times used for glass,* *Plin. 21, 13.* (2) Specularem significationem invenit Simon, *Id. 7, 56.*

* || Spēcūlārius, īi. m. [à speculum] *He that maketh spectacles, looking glasses, or glass windows; a glazier, Ulp.*

* || Spēcūlārius, a, um, adj. [à specula] *Belonging to, or employed for, seeing.* || Excubitor specularius, *a sentinel, Jun.*

* || Spēcūlātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A discovery, an observation, Amm. † Exploratio.*

* || Spēcūlātīvus, a, um, adj. *Contemplative, speculative, Phil. † Spectativus, Quint.*

* Spēcūlātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A beholder, & viewer.* (2) *Met. A searcher, an observer.* (3) *A spy in war; a scout, watch, or sentinel.* (1) Diligentia mea speculatorem reformidat, *Cic. Div. in Cæcil. 16.* Tumulo speculator ab alto, *Ov. Trist. 3, 9, 11.* (2) = Physicus speculator venatorque naturæ, *Cic. N. D. 1, 30.* (3) Undique speculatores citò sese ostendunt, quâ re hostis adesse intelligitur, *Sall. B. J. 106.* Speculator, quem mittimus antè, ut respiciat me volumus, *Varr. L. L. 5, 8.*

* Spēcūlātōrius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to espial.* || Navis speculatoria, *a brigantine, a frigate, a bark for espial, a ketch, Cæf. B. G. 4, 26.* & Liv. 30, 10. caliga, *Suet. Calig. 52.*

* Spēcūlātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that watcheth, or spyeth.* Furæ deæ sunt speculatrices, credo, & vindices sceleris, *Cic. N. D. 3, 18.*

* || Spēcūlātus, a, una, adj. [à speculum] *Lined with looking glasses.* Speculatum cubiculum, *Aul. vitæ Hor.*

* Spēcūlātu, monopt. *By watch, by ambush.* Feles occulto speculatu in musculos exiliunt, *Plin. 10, 73.* An rep. in aliis casib. nescio.

* Spēcūlātūrus, a, um, part. *About to view, or pry into.* Pyrrhum adit speculaturus consilia ejus de Sicilia, *Juss. 18, 2.*

* Spēcūlor, āri, dep. [à specula] (1) *To watch, as in a high tower.* (2) *To scout.* (3) *To espy, to consider diligently, to observe.* (4) *To search, to behold and gaze upon, to contemplate.* (5) *To watch, or wait, some event.* (1) Ex edito quidam speculantur, *Plin. 31, 3.* (2) Qui speculandi gratiâ essent remissi, *Hirt. ap. Cæf. B. G. 8, 14.* (3) Quò mox suratum veniat, speculatur loca magis, *Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 23.* (4) Ortus & obitus signorum speculari, *Virg. Geor. 1, 257.* Speculatus longè Deprēndit tacitis dominantia legibus astra, *Manil. 1, 62.* (5) Fortunam partium speculabantur, *Tac. Ann. 1, 31.*

* Spēcūlum, ī. n. [à specio, quòd in eo specimus imaginem] *A looking-glass, a mirror.* Speculum in cathedrâ matris ut positum fuit, fortè inspexerunt, *Phædr. 3, 8, 4.* Conf. & *Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 61.*

* Spēcus, ūs. m. f. & n. [à specio, specus, locus ex quo despicitur, *Ulp.*] *A den, cave, or lurking place.* Est specus in medio densus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 29. § Specus ultima, *Sil.* non adeunda feræ, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 495. Invisum cælo specus, *Id.* horrendum, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 568.

* Spēkeum, i. n. [σπήλαιον, Gr.] *A den, a cave.* Inter spelæa ferarum, *Virg. Ecl.* 20, 52.

|| Spelta, æ. f. *A kind of wheat in Italy and Flanders, called spelt, Offic.*

* Spēlunca, æ. f. [à Gr. σπήλυξ, in accus. σπήλυγα] *A cave, a hole in a rock; a grot, or den, Cic. Nerr.* 4, 48.

Spērābilis, e. adj. *That may be hoped for. Salus vitæ sperabilis, Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 3.

Spērāndus, a, um, part. *To be hoped for. Quæ nunquam ut aliena & speranda, sed ut sua semperque possessa, Plin. Pan.* 37. Talis & illius fors est speranda negoti, *Manil.* 3, 92. *Bentl.* autem leg. ullius.

Spērāns, tis, part. *Looking for, expecting. Quartanam sperantibus ægris, Juv.* 4, 57.

Spērātur, imp. *It is hoped. Voluntaria deditio sperabatur, Tac. Hist.* 2, 45, 1. Nulli enim pater exitebat, cujus in patrimonium successio speraretur, *Just.* 3, 4.

Spērātus, a, um, part. (1) *Hoped, or looked for; expected.* (2) || *A suitor.* (3) *Sperata, a mistress, Cic. Qu. fr.* 1, 1. Ea res frustra sperata, *Sall. B. J.* 86. (2) *Curre, & nuncia veniæ, & mecum speratum adduce, Afran. ap. Non. ubi tamen Scal. speratam meam leg.* (3) *Hercules centaurum occidit, & speratam suam abduxit, Hyg. fab. sc. sponlam.*

* Sperma, ātis. n. [σπέρμα, Gr. à σπείρω fero] *Natural seed whereof things are engendered; sperm; the spawn or milk, in fishes. || Sperma ceti; a medicine made of a certain kind of whale, Offic. Lat. Semen.*

Spernax, ācis. adj. [à sperno] *Slighting, or undervaluing. § Viri mortis spernaces, Sil.* 3, 165.

Spernendus, a, um, part. *To be despised. Ne fin spernenda futuris, Exemplo caveo, Ov. Met.* 10, 684.

Spernens, tis, part. *Despising. Admiratus Hephæstion magnitudinem animi spernentis, quod alii per ignes ferrumque peterent, Curt.* 4, 3.

Sperno, ēre, spēvi, tum, aēt. [de etym. in cert.] (1) *To disdain, or despise; to make no account of, to slight, to scorn.* (2) || *To separate.* (1) = *Hæc commoda noli spernere, nec putare parvi, Catull.* 21, 25. = *Non spernit, & pro nihilo putavit, Cic. Philipp.* 13, 10. (2) *Jus & æquum se à malis spernit procul, Eun. ap. Non.*

Spernor, spēcius sum, spēni, pass. *To be slighted. = Sperni, & pro nihilo putari, Cic. Philipp.* 13. § *Veritas auspicionum spreta est, species tantum retenta, Id. N. D.* 1, 2.

Spēro, āre. aēt. [ab Hebr. שָׁכַח Idem, vocab. medice sign.] (1) *To hope, to trust.* (2) *To look for; to expect either good, or evil.* (3) *To resolve.* (4) *To hope in.* (1) *Spero fore, ut contingat id nobis, Cic. § despero, Id. metuo, Hor.* § *Ego & sperarem prudentiā tuā fietus, & ut considerem, fecerunt tūc literæ, C. Fam.* 12, 18. (2) = *Quid de hoc sperare aut expectare nos oportebat? Id. Si potui tantum sperare dolorem, Et perferre potero, Virg. Æn.* 4, 419. *Sperate deos memores fandi & nefandi, Id. Æn.* 1, 547. (3) *Sperabam jam deservisse adolescentiam, Ter. Adelp.* 1, 2, 71. *interpr. Don.* (4) = *Dis sum fietus, deos sperabimus, Plaut. Cas.* 2, 5, 38.

Spes, ēi. f. [antiq. speres, à spero] *A looking for any thing, good, or bad, (1) but more frequently in a good sense, hope, as opposed to fear. (2) Expectation. (3) Meton. Joy. (1) Spem pretio non emo, Prov. ap. Ter. Adelp.* 2, 2, 11. *Habere aliquam spem de repub. Cic. Fam.* 2, 5. § *Alternat spēque timorque fidem, Ov. Epist.* 6, 38. *Spes est expectatio boni, Cic. Tusc.* 4, 37. (2) *Id bellum spe omnium ferius fuit, Liv.* 2, 3, princ. *Spem mentita leges, Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 87. (3) § *Spem vultu*

simulat; premit altum corde dolorem, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 313. *interpr. Serv.*

* Speusticus, a, um, adj. [ex σπεύδω, festino] *Done, or made, in a hurry. || Panis speusticus, bread baked in haste upon the hearth, Plin.* 18, 12.

* || Sphacēlus, i. m. [σφάκελος, Gr.] *A disease when any part is mortified, a rotteness of the bones, Med.*

* || Sphacēlismus, i. m. [à preced.] *The gangrening of any part; also the blasting of trees, Med.*

* Sphæra, æ. f. [σφαῖρα, Gr.] *A sphere, globe, circle, bowl, or rundle; any thing that is round, Cic. N. D.* 2, 18. = *Globus.*

* || Sphæralis, e. adj. *Of, or like, a sphere, Macr. Sat.* 7, 9. & *Somn. Scip.* 1, 16.

* || Sphærica, æ. f. *A kind of cake made of divers round pieces, Cato, Sz.* [§ *Al. sphærita.*

* || Sphæricus, a, um, adj. *Round as a sphere, Id.* J. *Rotundus.*

* || Sphærista, æ. m. [à sphæra] *A tennis player, Sidon.*

* Sphæristērion, ii. n. [σφαριστήριον, Gr. à σφαῖρα, sphæra, unde σφαίριζω, pilā ludo] *A round place in a bath where people exercised at ball, and which may be used for a tennis court, a bowling alley, a bowling green, or any such place, Plin. Ep.* 2, 17. & 5, 6.

* Sphærita, æ. f. [sc. placentæ genus, quæ sphæras seu globulos habet, qui in solo ejus componebantur, *Turneb.*] *Cato, Sz. Vid. Sphærica.*

* Sphæroïdes, is. f. adj. *Round like a sphere. § Schema sphæroïdes, Vir.* 8, 6.

* Sphæromāchia, æ. f. [σφαίρομαχία, Gr. ex σφαῖρα sphæra, & μάχουμαι pugno] *A playing at tennis, handball, or bowls. Sed & sphæromachias spectamus, & pilæ lusus admittitur, Stat. Præf.* 1, 4. *Sylv. & Sen. Epist.* 80.

* || Sphærola, æ. f. dim. [à sphæra] *A little globe, or sphere, Aug.*

* Sphagittides, um. f. pl. [i. e. jugulares, sc. venæ, [à σφαγή, jugulus] *Two great veins appearing on each side of the throat, and nourishing all the parts of the neck and head, Cels.* 4, 1. *sed Græcis elementis.*

* || Sphincter, tris. m. [σφιγκτηρ, Gr. à σφίγω, stringo] *The round compassing muscle of the strait gut, serving to keep in the excrements, Medic.*

* || Sphingium, ii. n. [ab eodem cum seq.] *A monkey, Litt. ex Plin. sed qu.*

* Sphinx, gis & gos. f. [à σφίγξ, Gr. ἀπὸ τῆς σφίγξιν, i. e. stringendo; quod loquebatur ἐσφιγμένα ῥήματα, quibus homines ita stringebant, ut expedire se non possint] (1) *A beast like an ope, a monkey, a marmoset.* (2) *Alio a monstrous witch, or hag, of Thebes, that put forth riddles, and killed those passengers who could not unriddle them.* (1) *Vid. Plin.* 8, 21. (2) *Sphinx volucris pennis, pedibus fera, fronte puella, Auson. Vid. Propr.*

* Sphondylus, i. m. [σφόνδυλος, Gr. à σφόνδυλος] *A kind of shell fish, Col.* 8, 16.

* Sphragis, idis. f. [à σφραγίς, Gr. Lat. Sigillum. *Terra Lemnia signata*] (1) *A kind of the best ruddle, or vermilion.* (2) *Also a precious stone, green, but not transparent, which is good for sealing.* (1) *Cels.* 5, 20. & 26. (2) *Plin.* 37, 8.

* || Sphragitis, is. f. [ab eodem] *A drying, or cicatrizing, plaster made of vermilion, Prud. Peristeph.* 10, 1076.

* Sphyræna, æ. f. [à σφύρα, malleus, unde Gazæ malleolus] *A fish so called. Sphyræna rostro similis, Plin.* 32, 11. *Lat. Sudis dic.*

* Spica, æ. f. [à σάχυν, Æolicè σπᾶχυν, spica] (1) *An ear of corn.* (2) *A clove of garlic.* (3) *A sign in the heavens, to wit, a bright star in the left hand of Virgo.* (1) *Seges spicis uberibus & crebris, Cic. de Fin.* 5, 30. *Spica in hordeo & tritico tria habet continentia, granum, glumam, aristam, & etiam primitus spica cum oritur, vaginam, Varr. R. R.* 1, 48. *Vid. locum.* (2) *Col.* 11, 3. & *Cato, c.* 71. (3) *Virginis sinistra fulget spica manu, Cas. Germanicus.*

|| *Spica mutila, an ear of corn without the beard, Jun. Spica Cilissa, the saffron flower, Ov. in Ibin.* 200. § *Sed al. leg. terra.* || *Spica Celtica, a kind of moss called wolves claw, Offic.* || *Spica nardi, lavender spike, spikenard, Jun. Hinc Angl. a spike.*

* || Spicatum, i. n. sc. unguentum [à spica] *An excellent ointment called spikenard, or oil of spike, Marcell. Emp.*

* Spicatus, a, um, part. (1) *Eared as corn.* (2) *Allo picked, spiked, or made sharp at the point.* (3) *A paving, or laying of bricks, or tiles, edge-long.* (1) *Plin.* 21, 17. (2) § *Pavimentum spicatum, Vitr.* (3) *Id.* 7, 1. *ubi vid. Baldi Lex. p.* 115.

* Spiceus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, ears of corn. § Corona spicea, Hor. Carm. Sec.* 30. *Conf. Virg. Geor.* 1, 314.

* || Spicifer, era, erum. adj. [ex spica, & fero] *Bearing ears of corn. § Ora spicifera, Sil.* 3, 403. *Dea, Manil. Astron.* 2, 442. i. e. *Ceres.*

* Spicillegium, ii. n. [ex spica, & lego] *The gleanings, or lessing, of corn; the gathering of ears of corn. Met. A collection made from the best writers. Messe factâ, spicilegium venire oportet, Varr. R. R.* 1, 53.

* || Spicilegus, i. m. [qui spicas legit] *A gleaner of corn, a leaser, Litt. ex Col. sed q.*

* || Spicio, ire. aēt. ant. idem quod specio, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 100.

* Spico, āre. & pass. Spicor [spicas facio, spicis instruo, acuo] (1) *To shoot out as an ear of corn doth.* (2) *To make picked like an ear of corn, to spike, or point, and make sharp at the end.* (1) *Quam longa exigui spicam hastilia dentes? Gratius, v.* 118. (2) *Plin.* 18, 7.

* || Spicula, æ. f. dim. [à spica] *A dart, Litt. ex Col. sed q.*

* Spiculātor, ōris. m. *An archer, or spearman, of the guard; a partisan, or halberdier. Ut spiculatores cum lanceis circumstant, Suet. Claud.* 35. *Conf. Tac. Hist.* 1, 24, 3.

* Spiculō, āre. aēt. *To make any thing sharp at the point. Telum quo spiculavit ingenio? Plin.* 11, 2.

* Spiculūm, i. n. [à similitudine spicæ; vel quod sit spicatum] (1) *A dart, a halberd, a javelin.* (2) *An arrow, or shaft.* (3) *The head of a dart, or javelin.* (4) *The sting of a bee, or wasp.* (5) || *The spade in cards.* (1) *Lenta spicula contoquent lacertis, Virg. Æn.* 7, 164. (2) *Spicula converso fugientia dirigit arcu, Id. Æn.* 11, 654. (3) *Epaminondas sibi avelli jubet spiculum, posteaquam percontanti dictum est clypeum esse saluum, Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. *Nepos enim ferrum vocat, quod ex hastili in corpore remanserat, Epam. 9.* § *Hastarum spicula, Liv.* (4) *Spicula exacuant rostris, Virg. Geor.* 4, 74. *Desigunt spicula crabrones nudo vertice, Ov. Fast.* 3, 754. (5) *Jun.*

* Spicum, i. n. [ab eodem cum seq.] *An ear of corn, Cic. de Sen.* 15. & *Varr. ap. Non.*

* || Spicus, i. m. [à σάχυν, Gr. Æol. σπᾶχυν] *An ear of corn, Serv.*

Spina, æ. f. (1) *A thorn, a prickly.* (2) *The prickly, or bristle, of a hedgehog; the quill of the porcupine, the fin of a fish, &c.* (3) *A sting.* (4) *A pin.* (5) *The spine bone of the back.* (6) *Met. A quiddity, or subtlety; a nice, or difficult point.* (7) || *Spina sacra, the rump.* (1) *Candus, & spinis surgit paliurus acutis, Virg. Ecl.* 5, 39. || *Spina acida, the barberry bush, Jun. Spina acuta, the white thorn, or hawthorn, Id. Spina alba, vel regia, the wild artichoke, or lady's thistle, Id. Spina appendix, the gooseberry bush, Plin. Spina fullonia, the teazle, Id.* (2) *Vid. Eund.* 9, 12. 37, 2. 8, 55. & 59, 4. § *Animantes aliæ villis vestitæ, aliæ spinis hirsutæ, Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (3) *Plin.* 8, 35. (4) *Omnibus sagum, sibi a, aut, si desit, spinâ confectum, Tac. Germ.* 17. *interpr. Litt. cui tamen non possum accedere.* (5) *Spina lumbis jungitur ossa, sed tereti structurâ; per media foramina à cerebro medullâ descendente, Plin.* 11, 37. (6) *Peripatetici spinas partien-*

di, & definiendi præmittunt, Cic. Tusc. 4. (7) Ibid.

|| Spīnācea, æ. f. *The herb spinach*, Jun.

Spīnālis, c. adj. *Pertaining to the back bone.* || Spīnalis medolla, *the marrow, or pith, of the back bone*, Macrobi. Sat. 7, 9.

Spīnea, æ. f. *A kind of wine.* Spioniam alii spineam vocant, Plin. 14, 2.

Spīneola, æ. f. & Spīnez. *A kind of rose with small leaves*, Plin. 21, 4.

Spīnetum, i. n. *A place where thorns, or briars, grow; a bush of thorns.* Occulant spineta lacertos, Virg. Ecl. 2, 9.

Spīneur, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, thorns, bushes, or brambles; thorny, bushy.* § Vincula spinea, Ov. Met. 2, 789.

Spīnifer, ēra, ūrum. adj. *Bearing thorns, or prickles; prickly, or thorny.* Spiniferam subter caudam Pistricis adhæsit, Cic. in Arat. 178.

|| Spīnigēna, æ. c. g. *Sprung up of a thorn*, Litt. ex Col.

|| Spīniger, ēra, ūrum. adj. *id. quod spinifer.* Spinigeris stirpibus hirtus ager, Prud. Illipol. 115.

Spīnōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Full of thorns, or prickles; thorny, prickly.* (2) Met. *Difficult, crabbed, obscure.* (1) § Spīnosa loca, Varr. R. R. 2, 3. (2) Dialectici spinosiora multa pepererunt, Cic. Or. 32. = *Notiosissima & spinosissimæ disciplinæ*, Aug.

* Spinther, ēris. n. vel Spinter. [à Græc. *σπινθηρ*, Æol. *σπιντήρ*, annulus] *A buckle, or clasp; a bracelet.* Jubeas spinther novum reconcinari, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 4.

* Spintrix, ārum. n. pl. repertores monstrosi concubitūs [à *σπιντριξ*, quod quasi *συνεστρυμμένοι* se incestarent; vel à *σπιντήρ*, structura ignis, M.] Suet. Tib. 43.

* Spinturnicium, ii. n. *An illfavoured creature, in the same sense as pithecium; monkey-faced, or some such things*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 42.

* Spinturnix, ūcis. f. [ex *σπιντήρ*, scintilla, & *δενει*, avis, i. e. avis incendiaria (ut Plin. vocat) *σπινθαρις*, dict. quod carbonem ex rogo, aut ex altari, in ædes inferret, Fest.] (1) *A bird which used to come to the altar, and carry away a burning coal as a token for ill luck, such as burning to the house where it lighted.* (2) || *A four footed beast, with wings like the sphinx.* (1) Plin. 10, 13. (2) Salm. ex Amm.

† Spīnu. indecl. *id. quod Spinus*, Varr.

|| Spīnūla, æ. f. dim. [à spina] *A little thorn*, Arnob.

|| Spīnūlentus, a, um. adj. *Full of thorns*, Litt. ex Varr. sed q.

Spīnus, i. f. (m. si Prisciano & Servio fides) *A fig tree, a bullace tree, a black thorn.* Spinosa pruna ferentes, Virg. Geor. 4, 145.

Spīōnia, æ. f. vel qu. Spīnea. *A kind of wine, bearing large grapes, though not very many*, Col. 3, 2.

Spīōnicus, a, um. adj. *Of that wine*, Col. 4, ult.

* Spīra, æ. f. [à *σπείρα*, vel *σπείρα*, Gr.] (1) *A roundel, or circle; a turning, a winding compass.* (2) *The fold of a serpent.* (3) || *A coil of a cable.* (4) *A wreath, band, or twisted lace.* (5) *A cracknel, or finnel, made like a tressle; or written like a rope.* (6) † *Also a woman's attire for the head, tied and fastened behind, called a chapile.* (7) *Also a round knob, or knur, of a tree.* (8) *Also a curl, or frizzled hair.* (9) *The square of a pillar below, that may serve to sit upon.* (10) † *A band, or multitude, of people.* (1) *Ignea crinita & spiræ modo intorta*, Plin. 2, 25. (2) Virg. Æn. 2, 217. (3) Fest. interpr. (4) Juv. 8, 208. (5) *Quomodo fiat*, vid. Catonem, 77. (6) Litt. ex Lucil. (7) *Publicum omnium vitium vocant spiras, ubi convolvere se venæ atque nodi*, Plin. 16, 39. (8) Id. 9, 30. (9) In Ephesæ Dianæ arde primùm columnis spiræ subditæ, Id. 36, 23. (10) *Spiras legionibus nexunt*, Enn. ap. Fest.

* Spīrābilis, c. adj. (1) *That whereby we*

breathe and live. (2) *Living, that which breatheth.* (3) = *Animabilis spirabilisque natura*, Cic. N. D. 2, 36. de aère. (2) *Sive illi sint animales, id est, spirabiles*, Id. N. D. 2, 6.

* Spīrāculum, i. n. *A breathing hole, or vent; a cave, or hole, which breatheth out air.* Virg. Æn. 7, 568. || *Spiracula fontis*, Val. Flacc. 3, 553.

* || Spīrea, æ. f. [*σπείρα*, Gr.] *A kind of shrub*, Litt. ex Plin.

* Spīreōn, i. n. [ita dict. quod sit flexile, à *σπείρα*, spira, linea flexuosa] *A kind of herb for garlands*, Plin. 21, 9. (S. Al. leg. spireon.

* Spīreus, a, um. adj. [à spira] *Plyable, flexib'e*, Varr.

* Spīrāmen, īnis. n. (1) *A breathing hole, or passage of breath.* (2) *A vent, a chimney, or funnel.* (1) *Spiramina naris adunca*, Luc. 2, 183. (3) *Reficit spiramina fessi ignis*, Stat. Theb. 12, 268.

* Spīrāmentum, i. n. (1) *A vent, or pore.* (2) *A breathing time, an interval.* (1) = *Calor vias, & circa relaxat spiramenta*, Virg. Geor. 1, 90. Circumlita spiramento caminis, Plin. 34, 10. || § *Spiramentum animæ, the lungs, or lights; or the windpipe*, Virg. Æn. 9, 850. (2) = *Domitianus non jam per intervalla ac spiramenta temporum, sed continuo & velut uno ictu rempub. exhaustit*, Tac. Agric. 41, 6.

* Spīrans, tis. part. (1) *Breathing, or casting out breath.* (2) *Smelling, savouring.* (3) *Living.* (4) *Done to the life; of statues.* (5) *Panting.* (1) *Spirantes flammam Chimeræ*, Lucr. 2, 704. (2) *Graviter spirantis copia thymbræ*, Virg. Geor. 4, 31. (3) = *Imponere bustum in caput vivi, & jam spirantis*, Cic. pro Domo, 52. (4) § *Æra spirantia*, Virg. Æn. 6, 847. signa, Id. Geor. 3, 34. (5) *Spirantia consulit exta*, Id. Æn. 4, 64.

* || Spīrator, ōris. m. verb. *He that breatheth*, Rid. ex Quint. sed q.

* || Spīrillum, i. n. [ita dict. quod sit tanquam spira sub mento capræ] *A goat's beard*, Fest. (S. Al. leg. stirlum.

* Spīritālis, c. adj. [à spiritus] (1) *Belonging to air, or breath.* (2) || *Living, breathing, spiritual.* (1) *Spiritale machinæ genus est, cum spiritus impressionibus impulsus, & plagæ arcesque organicæ exprimentur*, Vitr. 10, 1. (2) *Spirituali lacte pecus irriges*, Prud. Perist. 10, 14.

* || Spīrituālis, c. adj. [ab eodem] *Spiritual, or belonging to the spirit and soul*, Eccl.

* || Spīrituālīter. adv. *Spiritually*, Hier.

* Spīritus, ūs. m. [à spirando] (1) *Breathing.* (2) *Air.* (3) *Wind.* (4) *A flavour, or smell.* (5) *A stench, vapour, or steam.* (6) *Life.* (7) *Spirit.* (8) *Soul.* (9) *A sound.* (10) *The mind, or affections thereof, viz. ambition, courage, spirit, haughtyness, &c. etiam in singulari numero.* (11) *A man, a person.* (1) = *Cum jam spiritum intercluderet, nec recipere animam fineret*, Liv. (2) *Spiritum Græci nostrique eodem vocabulo aëra appellant*, Plin. 2, 5. (3) *Præstat eligere rationi silentis, vel certe placidi spiritus diem*, Col. 3, 19. (4) *Quum spiritus unguenti suaves diffugit in auras*, Lucr. 3, 223. (5) § *Mortiferum spiritum exhalare*, Plin. 2, 93. (6) § *Perire semel satius, quam sub acerbissimi cornificis arbitrio spiritum ducere*, Liv. || *Spiritum finire, to die*, Tac. Ann. 15, 51. (7) § *Sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, & spiritus per arterias*, Cic. (8) § *Dissociatio spiritus corporisque*, Tac. Ann. 16, 34. (9) *Graviolem spiritum reddit tibia*, Quint. 1, 11. (10) *Latiùs regnes avidum domando spiritum, quam si, &c.* Hor. Od. 2, 2, 10. Antipater, qui probè nōset spiritum ejus, Curt. 6, 1, 19. Nobilitate vestra dignos spiritus capiat, Id. 5, 8, 16. Ariovistus tantos sibi spiritus, tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, ut ferendus non videretur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 33. (11) *Subrefectus primo aspectu alloquioque carissimi sibi spiritus*, Patere. 2, 123.

* Spīro, āre. act. [à *σπείρω*, spiro; à *σπείρω*, palpiro, Gloss.] (1) *To breathe, to fetch breathe.* (2) *To blow.* (3) *To belch out.* (4) *To cast a*

smell. (5) *To exhale, or steam.* (6) *To live.* (7) *To jawur.* (8) *To aspire to.* (9) *To breathe after, to seek after, to endeavour to obtain.* (1) *Spirant paucissima alia in mari*, Plin. 9, 7. || § *Spirare quietem, to be asleep*, Prop. 3, 1, 7. (2) *Spirat valentius Euræ*, Ov. Met. 11, 481. (3) *Quod genus endo mari spirat fons*, Lucr. 6, 890. (4) § *Divinum odorem spirare*, Virg. Æn. 1, 408. § *Aræ spirant odoratis floribus*, Stat. || *Spirant cinnama surdum*, Pers. 6, 35. *hæc loquuntur thei smell.* (5) § *Tetrum odorem spirare*, Col. 1, 6. (6) *Quæ deseri à me, dum quidem spirare putero, nefas judico*, Cic. N. D. 3, 40. (7) § *Quod si jam facilis spiraret Cynthia nobis*, Prop. 2, 24, 5. (8) § *Altum spirare*, Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 11. (9) *Ira spirat sanguinem*, Sen. Thyest. 504.

* || Spīrūla, æ. f. dim. [à spira] *The base of a pillar, a little round compass*, Serv.

* Spīrāmentum, i. n. (1) *A thing put into ointments, or other things, to make them thick; a thickening.* (2) *Also any thing used to stuff, or stop, holes withal; a bung.* (1) *Firmiori spīrāmento opus est*, Sen. Epist. 31. (2) Col. 12, 46.

* Spīssatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A thickening.* Negat quicquam esse hæc spīssatione efficacius, Sen. Ep. 86.

* Spīssatur, a, um. part. *Made thick, stiffened*, Ov. Ep. 15, 250. Spīssatæ nubes fluunt, Luc. 4, 77.

* Spīssē. adv. ius, comp. (1) *Thickly, grossly, closely.* (2) *Slowly, difficultly, with much ado.* (1) *Offulæ carnis spīssē componuntur*, Col. § *Prima sementis rariùs ferere permittit, novissima spīssius postulat*, Id. 2, 9. (2) = *Spīssē atque vix pervenire*, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 36.

* Spīssescens, tis. part. *Growing thick*, Cels. 5, 27.

* Spīssesco, ēre, incept. [à spisso] *To wax thick.* Cavam docui spīssescere nubem, Lucr. 6, 175.

* Spīssigrādus, a, um. adj. sīmus, sup. [quī spisso, i. e. tardo, motu graduum utitur] *One that goeth slowly and treadeth thick*, Litt. ex Plin. Spīssigrādissimi fenes, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 1, 3.

* Spīssitas, ātis. f. *Thickness, clammyness, closeness.* Triticum spīssitate suā concalescit, Plin. 18, 30. Conf. Vitr. 2, 9.

* Spīssitudo, dīnis. f. *Thickness.* Mellis habet spīssitudinem, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 208.

* Spīssō, āre. act. *To make thick, to thicken.* Vid. Spīssor. || *Spīssat sanum corpus aquilo, stopeth the pores*, Cels. 2, 1.

* Spīssor, āri. pass. *To be thickened.* Omne lac igne spīssatur, Plin. 11, 41.

* Spīssus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [à *σπίζω*, extendo, unde *σπιδόεις*] (1) *Thick, clammy.* (2) *Gross.* (3) *Firm, hard, solid.* (4) *Standing thick and close together, crowded.* (5) *Slow, or long.* (6) *Tedious, toilsome.* (1) § *Amoma spīssa*, Ov. Epist. 21, 166. Spīssus solum, Plin. semen, Col. Spīssa humus, Id. 2, 2. § *solutior*, Id. ibid. (2) § *Deus liquidum spīssō secrevit ab aëre cælum*, Ov. Met. 1, 23. (3) Spīssissima, ideo & gravissima ex omni materiā judicatur ebenus, Plin. 16, 40. (4) Spīssis indigna theatris Scripta, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 41. (5) = *Omnia tarda & spīssa*, Cic. Antic. 10, 20. Spīssum istud amanti est verbum veniet nisi venit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 77. (6) § *Spīssum opus*, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 13.

* Spīthāma, æ. f. [*σπιθαμή*, Gr.] *A span, the length from the thumb's end to the end of the little finger*, Plin. 7, 2.

* Spīthāmeus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the measure of a span*, Plin. 7, 2. Lat. *Do-drantalīs.*

* Splanchnoptes, æ. m. [*σπλανχνόπτis*, Gr. ex *σπλάγχνον* viscera, & *ὄπτis* torreo] *An image resembling a youth roasting the entrails of a beast sacrificed*, Plin. 22, 17. & 34, 8.

* Splen, ēnis. m. [*σπλήν*, Gr.] *The milt, the spleen.* Splenis dolor si porcos infestet, &c. Col. 7, 11. Petulanti splene cachinno, Pers. 1, 12.

* Splendens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Glittering,*

Glittering, shining. (2) Also famous, renowned, illustrious. (1) Splendens Paro marmore purius, *Hor. Od. 1, 19, 6.* Splendens igni Clypeus, *Claud. Gigant. 77.* (2) Auctores habeo in equestri ordine splendentes, *Plin. 9, 5.*

* Splendeo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ἀσπληδέω, i. e. φλέγω, uro; quod ἀσπληδός, cinis ignitus, qui splendet & torret*] (1) *To shine, or glister.* (2) *Met. To be beautiful, or ornamental.* (1) Argentum nisi temperato Splendeat usu, *Hor. Od. 2, 2, 4.* (2) = Virtus lucet in tenebris, splendetque per se semper, *Cic. pro Sext. 28.*

* Splendescō, ēre, incept. (1) *To begin to glitter and shine, to wax fair, clear, and bright.* (2) Also *to have a good grace, or look passing well.* (1) Vomer attritus sulco splendescit, *Virg. Geor. 1, 46.* Corpora splendescunt succo olivæ, *Ov. Met. 10, 177.* (2) Canorum illud in voce splendescit nescio quo pacto in senectute, *Cic. de Senect. 9.*

* Splendidē, adv. iūs. comp. sīmē, sup. *Clearly, gracefully, gayly, honourably, gallantly, richly, nobly, royally, rarely, commendably.* § = Ornate & splendidē dicere, *Cic. Offic. 1, 1.* = Splendidus atque honestus bellum gerere, *Hirt. B. Alex. 24.* § Magnificē & splendidē ornare convivium, *Cic. pro Quint. 30.* Splendidissimē, *Val. Max. 6, 1, 5.* Una perjurum fuit in parentem Splendidē mendax, *Hor. Od. 3, 11, 34.*

* || Splendido, āre, act. [*ἀσπληδέω*] *To brighten, or make bright,* *Apul. Apol. p. 563.*

* || Splendidus, a, um. adj. d m. *Somewhat brave and fine,* *Litt. ex Plaut.*

* Splendidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [*ἀσπληδέω*] (1) *Bright, clear, shining, glittering.* (2) *Famous, noble.* (3) *Gorgeous, gay, splendid, gallant, stately.* (4) *Neat, fine, genteel.* (5) *Grave, majestic.* (1) Fons splendidior vitro, *Hor. Od. 3, 13, 31.* (2) = Splendidissimus & ornatissimus vir, *Cic. pro Flacc. 20.* (3) Palla splendida multo croco, *Ov. Ep. 21, 162.* (4) § Atticus splendidus, non sumptuosus, omni diligentia munditiam affectabat, *Nep. Attic. 13.* § Ut cum splendidum & hilarem potius, quam luxuriosum aut desidem diceret, *Paterc. 2, 105.* (5) Splendida Minois arbitria, *Hor. Od. 4, 7, 21.*

* Splendor, ōris, m. [*ἀσπληδέω*] (1) *Brightness, light, splendour, beauty.* (2) *The gloss, garnish, or shining, of a colour.* (3) *Sumptuousness.* (4) *Gallantry, gentleness.* (5) *Honour, renown, glory.* (1) Clypei splendor clarior quam solis radii, *Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 1.* § In splendorem aliquid dare, *to rub, or make it bright,* *Id. Asin. 2, 4, 20.* (2) § Splendor murrinis sine viribus, nitorque verius quam splendor, *Plin. 37, 2.* (3) Clarus splendor vestis purpureæ, *Lucr. 2, 51.* (4) Cum Alcibiades Athenis splendidissimā civitate natus esset, omnes Athenienses splendore ac dignitate vitæ superavit, *Nep. Alcib. 11.* (5) = Homines honesti, & summo splendore præditi, *Cic. pro Cluent. 69.*

* Splēnēticus, a, um. adj. [*ἀσπλη*] *That is sick of the spleen, or bath a great spleen; splenetic,* *Plin. 20, 19.*

* Splēniātus, a, um. part. [*ἀσπλην*] *Having a plaster, or patch, upon it.* Cur spleniato sæpe prodeam mento? *Mart. 10, 22.*

* Splēnicus, a, um. adj. [*ἀσπλη*] *Pertaining to the spleen.* Splenicis propinant polium ex aceto, *Plin. 21, 20.*

* Splēnium, ii. n. [*ἀσπλην*, Gr. *ἀσπλην*] (1) || *A long plaster, or cloth, to lay on the body of him that is sick of the spleen.* (2) *A patch upon the face, or eyes.* (3) Also *the herb called large spleenwort, miltwaste.* (1) *Jul. Poll. (2) Mart. 2, 29, ult. (3) Plin. 25, 5.*

* || Splēnōsus, a, um. adj. [*ἀσπλη*] *Full of spleen, or having a great spleen,* *Litt. ex Vitruv.*

* Spōdium, ii. n. [*σπώδιον, Gr. dim. ἀσπώδης, cinis*] *The cinders after the melting of iron, or brass; also the foot rising from the trying of it, &c.* *Vid. Plin. 32, 10. & 34, 18. & Cels. 5, 7. & 6, 6.*

* Spōliandus, a, um. part. *To be spoiled, or robbed,* *Suet. Neron. 40. Sil. 13, 361.*

* Spōlians, tis, part. *Spoiling, robbing,* *Ov. Met. 12, 440.*

* Spōliārium, ii. n. [*ἀσπολι*] *A plate next the stage, where the sword-fencers, either slain or grievously wounded were bestowed.* § Numquid aliquem tam cupidum vitæ putas, ut jugulari in spoliario quam arenā malit? *Sen. Ep. 93. Conf. Plin. Paneg. 36.*

* Spōliātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A robbing, spoiling, pillaging, or plundering.* Avaritia ne sacrorum quidem spoliatio abstinuit, *Liv. 29, 8.*

* Spōliātor, ōris, m. verb. *A spoiler, pillager, robber, or plunderer.* Spoliator monumentorum, *Cic. Verr. 4, 36.*

* Spōliātrix, icis, f. *She that spoileth, or pillageth.* Tunc Venerem illam tuam spoliatricem spoliare ornamentis? *Cic. pro Cael. 21.*

* Spōliātus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Be-robbed, robbed, plundered.* (2) *Taken away.* (1) Corpus spoliatum lumine, *Virg. Aen. 12, 935.* Magistri spoliata navis, *Id. Nihil illo regno spoliatus, nihil rege egentius, Cic. Att. 6, 1.* (2) Spoliata, quam tueri non poterat, dignitas, *Paterc. 2, 80.*

* Spōlio, āre, act. [*ἀσπολι*] (1) *To be-robbed.* (2) *To take the spoil, to plunder.* (3) *To take away, to deprive of.* (1) § Victum spoliare, *Ov.* (2) Fana sociorum spoliare, *Cic. pro Sylla, 25.* = Argento aliquem depeculari, & spoliare, *Id. Verr. 4, 17.* (3) § Spoliare terram lumine, *Lucr. 4, 378.*

* Spōlior, āri, ātus, pass. *To be spoiled, deprived, robbed, &c.* Est gravius spoliari fortunis, quam non augeri dignitate, *Cic. pro Planc. 9.*

* Spōlium, ii. n. [*ἀσπολι*, Gr. *σπώδιον, spoliū, a in p mutata*] (1) *Spoil taken away from the enemy, a booty.* (2) *Any prey, or pillage.* (3) *The skin of a beast.* (4) *The cast skin, or slough, of a snake, or adder.* (1) = Victores prædā spoliisque potiti, *Virg. Aen. 9, 450.* § Cassium spolia, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 18.* Opima spolia, *Liv. 4, 20.* Vid. Opimus. Spolium regis Antiochi recepi, *Sall. Epist. Mithrid. int. Fragm.* (2) Si spoliū causā vis hominem occidere, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 50.* (3) § Spolia ferarum, *Lucr. 5, 952.* Leonis, *Ov. Epist. 9, 113.* (4) § Serpentium spolia, *Lucr. 4, 60.*

Sponda, æ, f. [*ἀσpondeo*] (1) *A bedstead, or the side of a bed.* (2) *Met. A bed, or couch.* (1) Impositas lecto spondā pedibusque salignis, *Ov. Met. 8, 656.* § Excidunt senem spondæ qui parte jacebat, namque puer pluteo vindice tutus erat, *Mart. 3, 91. ubi vid. Scal.* (2) Aulæis jam se regina superbis Auræ composuit spondā, *Virg. Aen. 1, 702.* § Orchiniana sponda, a bier to carry the dead on, *Mart. 10, 5, 0.*

* Spondæus pes [*σπονδαῖος, Gr. ἀσπονδῆ, libamen, quod in sacrificiis & libationibus eo maxime uterentur*] *A foot consisting of two long syllables,* *Cic. Orat. 64.*

Spondālium, ii. n. & Spondiālium, & Spondaulium] *à spondæo pede appellat.] A hymn consisting of spondees, sung to procure and settle the favour of the gods, while the incense was burning,* *Cic. de Orat. 2, 46.*

|| Spondaulæ, ārum, m. pl. *Organ-players, waits,* *Jun.*

Spondens, tis, part. *Promising, signifying.* Sydera nū placidum spondentia, *Ov. in Ibin. 215. Conf. Sil. 10, 377.*

Spondeo, ēre, spōspondi, vel spōspondi, sponsum [*à sponde, Fiff. quod qui spondet, suā sponse promittat, Varr.*] (1) *To promise freely.* (2) *To undertake, to be surety, for another; to engage, to assure.* (3) *To betroth, to espouse.* (1) = Promitto vobis & reipub. & spondeo, *Cic. pro Cael. 32.* = Spondeo, in meque recipio, *Id. Fam. 13, 14.* § solvo, dependo, *Id.* (2) = Magis illum pro quo spondi, quam me, obligavi, *Id. ad Brut. 18.* (3) Sponden' tuam gnatham uxorem mihi? *CH. Spondeo, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 33.*

* || Spondēon, sive Spondæum, i. n. [*σπονδαῖον, Gr. ἀσπονδῆ, libamen*] *A chalice, or vessel wherein they offered drink offerings; a sacrificing dish.* Sacerdos de fonte petitum spondeo libat, *Apul. Met. 11, p. 383.* Lat. Capedo, capeduncula.

* Spondyllis, is, f. [*ἀσπιδυλλ*] *A kind of serpent,* *Plin. 27, 13.*

* Spondyllion, ii. n. [*σπονδύλιον, Gr. ab eodem*] *An herb of the ferula kind, cow-parsnep,* *Plin. 12, 26.*

* Spondylus, i. m. [*σπόνδυλος, Gr.*] (1). *A knuckle, or turning joint of the chine, or back bone.* (2) *Any small bone of beast, bird, or fish.* (3) *The heart of the artichoke thistle.* (4) *A whirl of a spindle.* (5) Also *the hard white in an oyster.* (6) *A kind of shell fish.* (7) || Also *a brass counter, used in giving of votes at Athens.* (1) *Cels. 3, 18.* (2) *Mart. 7, 19.* (3) *Plin. (4) Id. 29, 4. (5) Id. 22, 6. (6) Id. 32, ult. (7) Poll. 1, 8.*

* Spongia, æ, f. [*ἀσπιδυλλ*, idem] (1) *One of the living plants, a sponge, or that tube with any thing is wiped.* (2) Also *the root of asparagus clustered, and growing close together.* (3) Also *a stone found in sponges, called tectolitus.* (1) In pulmonibus inest assimilis spongiis mollitudo, *Cic. N. D. 2, 55.* Tergendis spongia mensis utilis, *Mart. 14, 144.* Vid. Suet. Aug. 85. & quæ ibi Casaub. adnotavit. De eorum generibus, vid. *Plin. 9, 45. (2) Col. 11, 3. & Pall. Feb. tit. 24. (3) Plin. 36, 19.*

* Spongiola, æ, f. [*à præced.*] (1) || *A little sponge.* (2) *A little root of asparagus.* (3) Also *a spongey ball on trees.* (1) Ex analog. dim. (2) *Col. 11, 3. (3) Plin. 25, 2.*

* Spongiōsus, a, um. adj. *Spongey, like a sponge; full of small holes, or eyes; light, puffy,* *Plin. 11, 37.*

* Spongites, æ, m. [*à spongia*] *A stone found in sponges,* *Plin. 37, 10.*

† Spons, tis, f. Sponte ablativi casus, cui reclus erat spons, *Lucan. [à spondeo, sponsum]* *Accord. Vid. Spontis.*

Sponsa, æ, f. [*quæ spondetur sponso*] *A woman espoused; a bride, a new married woman; a spouse.* Sua cuique sponsa, mihi mea, *Cic. Attic. 14, 20.*

Sponsalia, ōrum, n. pl. (1) *Esponsals; the contracting, or betrothing, of a man, or woman before full marriage.* (2) Also *a marriage gift.* (1) § Sponsaliorum dies, *Suet. Aug. 53.* (2) Sponsalia Crassipedi dedi, *Cic. ad Q. frat. 2, 3.*

|| Sponsalit us, a, um. adj. *Belonging to espousals.* § Sponsalitia artha, *given on such occasions,* *Cod. Inst.*

Sponsio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) || *A promise.* (2) *A wager.* (3) *A covenant.* (4) *A wager at law, when both partys by consent laid down each a sum of money to engage their standing to tryal, the issue whereof was, that he who was cast in his suit lost his money too.* (1) = Sponsio appellatur omnis stipulatio promissioque, *Paul. de verb. signif. (2) Spectent juvenes, quos clamor & audax sponsio decet, Juv. 11, 200. (3) Voti sponsio, quo obligamur Deo, Cic. de Legg. 2, 16. (4) P. Rubius Q. Apronius sponsione laceessivit, nū Apronius dicitaret, te sibi in decimis essetorium, Id. Verr. 3, 57.*

|| Sponso, āre, act. *To affianse, espouse, or betroth; to promise in marriage, to contract,* *Paul. JC.*

Sponsor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A surety, or engager.* (2) *An affiancer, or betrother.* (3) *He who in law bindeth himself to stand tryal.* (1) Tulliola tuum munusculum flagitat, & me sponforem appellat, *Cic. Attic. 3, 6.* (2) = Qui mihi conjugii sponsor & obles erat, *Cu. Ep. 2, 34.* (3) = Nullum stetit vadimonium sine Attico, sponsor hic omnium rerum fuit, *Nep. Att. 9, 4.*

Sponsum, i. n. *A promise.* Ex sponso egit, *Cic. pro Quint. 9.*

Sponsus, a, um. part. *Affianced, promised, betrothed, engaged.* Quantum ab hac accipio, quæ sponsa est mihi, *Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 52.*

Sponsus, i. m. [*à spondeo, cui spondetur sponsa*] (1) *A bridegroom, or new-married man.* (2) *A wooer, a suiter.* (1) Sponsi nomen identidem vocans, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 26.* § Ut mea se sponsi soletur imagine conjux, *Ov. Met. 5, 229.* (2) Sponsi Penelopes, *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 28.*

Sponsus,

Sponsus, ūs. m. *A bond, or obligation, &c.* Fraudator nomen cum locat sponſu improbo, *Pbodr.* 1, 16, 1.

|| Spontalis, e. adj. *Voluntary.* Spontalis sobrietas, *Apul. Met.* 11, sub fin.

Sponſiſſimus, a, um. adj. *Voluntary, free, of his own accord.* *Plin.* 28, 7. = *Voluntarius, Cic.*

Sponte, ablat. & spontis, gen. *Of himself, or of his own free will.* || Sponte sua, *of his own accord, freely, willingly, naturally, Cic. Philipp.* 4, 3. Spontis suae homo, *at his own disposal, Cell.* 1, 1. Alia est sativa, altera suae spontis, *Col.* 9, 4.

Sponte, adv. *Naturally, willingly, of his own accord, for his own sake.* || Sponte, vel necessitate, incertum, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 13. || Spontē, aut impulsu aliorum, *Id.* 11, 15.

* Sporta, æ. f. [*ἀσπυρῆς*, Gr. acc. *ασπυρῆδα*, sporta] *A basket, a pannier, a birdcage.* E muris canes sportis dimittebant, *Sall. inter Fragm.* Sportis inclusae pendent aves, *Col.* 8, 7.

* Sportella, æ. f. dim. *ex dim.* (1) || *A little basket, or pannier.* (2) The same with *Sportula*, in. 2. (1) || In sportellam submittere, *Apic.* 6, 9. (1) Dedicendae tibi sunt sportellae, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 10.

* Sportula, æ. f. dim. [*ἀσπυρῆς*] (1) *A little pannier, or basket.* (2) *A mail super distributed by lords to their clans that waited on them.* (3) *Also money, eighteen pence halfpenny furthing, instead of a super.* (4) *Also gifts bestowed on any public occasion.* (5) || *A gift, or gratuity, in money bestowed on captains.* (6) || *Also a counselor's, or se-jant's fee.* (1) Qui incedunt suffraginati eum ibris, cum sportulis, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 10. (2) Nonne vides quanto crebretur sportula fumo? *Juv.* 3, 249. (3) || Pollicita est nobis sportula, recta data est, *Mart.* 8, 50. Vid. *Suet. Claud.* 21. & *Ner.* 16. Summas honor finit computat anno Sportula quid referat, *Juv.* 1, 118. (4) *Plin. Ep.* 10, 117. vid. & *Dempster ad Corippum*, p. 206. (5) *Cod.* (6) *Ap. JCC.* || Sportula pro tessera congiarii accipit, *A. August.* ex offe nimirum aut ebore facta, scemā bacili, & quatuor lateribus inscripta, *Dial.* 2, p. 31. Vid. etiam *Scort. Nod. Cic.* 1, 2, c. 6. qui rotundā formā fuisse existimat.

Spiſſus, ōis f. verb. *A slighting, scorning, or disdain.* In spersionem Romanorum sermones trahebant composiros, *Liv.* 40, 5. || *Sea var. codd.*

Spreſor, ōis. m. verb. [*ἀσπρῶρ*] *A despiser, scorner, disdain, or slighter.* || Spreſor Deorum, *Or.* Met. 8, 615.

Spreſus, a, um. part. *Set nought by, despised, slighted.* || Veritas auspiciorum spreſa est, species tantum retenta, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 3.

* Spūma, æ. f. [*ἀσπυρῆς*] *Foam, Froth.* Salis spumas tere ruebant, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 39. || Argenti spuma, *litbarge, Plin.* 33, 6. Agere spumas, *to foam, Lucr.* 3, 488.

* || Spūmābundus, a, um. adj. [*ἀσπυρῆς*] *Frothing, or foaming.* Faciem tuam spūmābundus conspuisset, *Apul. Apol.* p. 478.

* Spūmans, tis. part. *Foaming, being in a foam, frothing.* Pocula spūmantia lacte, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 67.

* || Spūmātōrium, ii. n. *A scummer to take off the scum, Litt. ex Vitruv.*

* Spūmātus, a, um. part. [*ἀσπυρῆς*] *Covered with foam, or froth.* Saxa cana falis niveo spūmata liquere, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 7. *ex pēdā.*

* Spūmātus, ūs. m. verb. *A foaming, or being of a froth.* Anguis abundat spūmatu, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 4, 103.

Spūmescere, ēre. incept. *To begin to foam, to froth.* Spūmescunt aquora remis, *Or.* Epist. 2, 87.

* Spūmeus, a, um. adj. (1) *Frothy, foamy.* (2) *Having the colour of, or resembling, foam.* (1) || Spūm-a urda, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 212. (2) Spūmeus color, *Plin.* 15, 28.

* || Spūmīdus, a, um. adj. *Frothy.* Crassus & spūmīdus humor, *Apul. Apol.* p. 485. || Spūmeus,

* || Spūmīfer, ēra, ērum. adj. [*ex spuma, &*

fero] *Bearing foam, or froth.* Illi spūmīferos glomerant a pectore fluctus, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 59. *Conf. Theb.* 5, 56.

* Spūmīger, a, um. adj. *That foameth, or casteth out froth and foam.* || Spūmīger, *Lucr.* 5, 983. *conf. Min.* 5, 74.

* Spūmo, ā e. neut. [*ἀσπυρῆς*] (1) *To foam; to gather into foam, or froth.* (2) *Also to work, or ferment and fret, as wine doth.* (1) Aspergin- falsā spūmant cautes, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 534. (2) Plenis spūmat vindex labris, *Id. Geor.* 2, 6.

* Spūmōsus, a, um. adj. [*ἀσπυρῆς*] *er, comp.* Full of foam, froth, or scum; foamy, frothy. || Littora spūmōsa, *Catull.* 62, 121. Addua quo scissas spūmōsior incitat undas, *Claud. Honor. Conf.* 6, 453.

* Spūo, ēre, ui, ūtum. neut. [*ἀσπυρῆς*, in comp. *ασπυρῆω*, spūo, v l ā pus, *Perot.*] *To spit, to spawl.* || Terram spūit ore viator Arctus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 97. || Spūere in sinum, *Plin.* 28, 4. Hinc Angl. *to spew.*

* Spūcātus, a, um. part. *Defiled.* Senectus spūcātus impuris moribus, *Catull.* 105, 2.

* Spūcē, adv. iūs, comp. *ssimē, sup.* (1) *Dirtyly, filthy.* (2) *Met. Villainously, base'y.* (1) || Sus quamvis spūcē versetur, mundissimum cubile desiderat, *Col.* 7, 9. *extr.* (2) = Dicere in aliquem spūcē, & impurē, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 38. Græci nos dicitant barbaros, & spūcūs nos quā alios Opicos appellatione fedant, *Cato ap. Plin.* 29, 1. Spūcissimē perferbit, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 13.

* Spūcīdīcus, a, um. adj. [*ex spūcus, & dīcus*] *Speaking barudy and filthy talk, ribaldrous.* || Spūcīdīci versus *Plaut. Capt. prol.* 56.

* Spūcītis, æ. & Spūcītis, ei. f. (1) *Filthyneſs, nastyneſs.* (2) *Filth, dregs.* (3) *Met. Baseneſs, villainy.* (1) Spūmam, & omnem spūcīciam eximere, *Col.* 12, 17. (2) = Spūcītis in omni metallo scoria appellatur, *Plin.* 33, 4. (3) = Superba, spūcītis, ac petulantia quantas efficiunt clades? *Lucr.* 5, 48.

* || Spūco, āre. aēt. *To defile, dirty, or bewray.* Jupiter incestā spūcavit labe lacernas, *Prudent. in Symm.* 1, 60.

* Spūcor, āri. dep. *To defile, &c.* Spūcatur nasum odore illeuili, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 57. || *Quo tamē loco exponi potest passivē.*

* Spūcus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *ssimus, sup.* [*ἀσπυρῆς*, *Perot.* ut si dignus, in quem despuas] (1) *Filthy, dirty.* (2) *Ribaldrous, barudy.* (3) *Sorry, nasty.* (4) || *Cruel, bloody, dishonest.* (1) || Habere cognitum, spūcus & siccus ager quid recuset, *Col. pref. operis.* Si quid est urinā spūcius, *Cell.* 17, 19. (2) || Spūca nox, *Plaut. Afin.* 4, 1, 62. || Spūca, *Id.* (3) || Spūcīssimus heiluo, *Cic. pro Domo.* 10. Spūcor lingua, *Ibid.* 13. (4) Vid. *Non. c.* 4. n. 425.

* || Spūrium, ii. n. [*puendum muliebre, ἀπὸ τῆς ἀσπυρῆς, τὸ αἰδοῦν*] *Apul.*

* Spūrius, a, um. adj. [*ἀσπυρῆς, qu. ἀσπυρῆδν*, conceptus; *qu. ἀσπυρῆς ἰδὲς*, *Plin.* quod vet. mulierum naturam spūrium vocarent; quippe qui pitre incerto esset, unde & in ipso prænominē pro Spūrius, diuīſis literis S. P. scripserunt; *q. d. sine patre, Sigen*] (1) || *Born of a common woman, one who knoweth not who is his father, basardly, base born.* (2) *Counterfeit, spurious, supposititious.* (1) Qui matre quidem certā, patre autem incerto nati sunt, spūrii appellantur, *Up. || Nothus, Ov.* (2) Pono obelos igitur spūriorum stigmata vatum, *Auson. Sapient. pref.* || Adulterinus.

* || Spūtāmen. īnis. n. *Spittle, frothy spittle.* Humeſtam sacro spūtamine terram contectans digitis, *Prud. Apoib.* 676. || Spūtum.

* Spūtāīlicus, a, um. adj. [*vox ridiculā gratiā confecta*] *Worthy to be spit at, Cic. de Clar.* Orat. 74.

* Spūtātor, ōis. m. verb. *A spitter, or spawler.* Minimē spūtator, creator sum, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 52.

* Spūtīſſima, ūtis. n. *Spittle, any thing spit out of the mouth, Vitruv.* 7, 4. || *Ratō occ.* || Spūtum.

* Spūto, āre. [*ἀσπυρῆς*] *To spit often, to bewray*

with spittle, to sputter, to spawl. || Sanguinem spūare, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 27.

* Spūtor, āri. pass. *To be spit out.* Isti, qui spūtatur, morbus venit, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 18.

* Spūtum, i. n. (1) *Spittle.* (2) || *Also thin paint, or varnish, like gold leaf.* (1) Vidi ego spūta per dentes ire cūenta cavos, *Prop.* 4, 5, 66. || Spūtum edere, *to spit, Cell.* 1, 8. (2) *Litt.*

* || Spūtur, ūs. m. *A spitting.* Cum plurimo spūto & ructatione jugi, *Cal. iur. Turd.* 4, 4.

S ante Q.

Squālens, tis. part. (1) *Daubed.* (2) *Done, or laid, all over.* (1) || Squālens barba, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 227. (2) Auro squā ens lorica, *Id. Aen.* 12, 87.

|| Squālentia, æ. f. *Filthyneſs, uncleanness, Tert.* || Squālor.

Squāleo, ēre, ui. neut. [*incert. etym.*] (1) *To be filthy, dirty, nasty or slutish; to be foul.* (2) *Met. To be in mourning.* (3) *To be full of weeds and foul for want of husbandry.* (1) Mihi supellex squālet, atque ades mēx, *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 8, 2. (2) = Squālent municipia, affliantur coloniæ, *Cic. pro Mil.* 8. (3) Squālent abduſtis arva colonis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 507.

Squālicē, adv. unde iūs, comp. *Ilfavouredly, dirtyly, nastyly, slutishly.* || Dicitis vos squālidūs; illorum vides quā nitcat oratio, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 3.

|| Squāliditas, ātis. f. *Nastyneſs, Amm.* || Squālor.

Squālidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*ἀσqualέω*] (1) *Filthy, nasty, slovenly, greasy, slutish.* (2) *Foul, ilfavoured.* (3) *Loathsome.* (4) *Uncultivated, over-run with weeds.* (5) *Unpleasant, rugged.* (1) = Video sentum, squalidum, &c. *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 5. (2) = Squāliidi atque deformes, *Quint.* (3) Squālidus orba fide pectora carcer habet, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 2, 42. (4) Squālidus ager, *Vet. aut. de limit.* (5) *Lucr.* 2, 463. || Quæ suā sponte squālidiora sunt, adhibendus erit in his quidam orationis nitor, *Cic. Orat.* 32.

Squāleo, &c. *Vid. Squāleo.*

Squālor, ōis. m. (1) *Filthyneſs, slutishneſs, nastyneſs, greasyness.* (2) *Roughness, ruggedness, unevenness.* (3) *Also the sorrowfull and mourning estate of those that are arraigned, or accused, or are otherwise in heavyness for themselves, or their friends.* (1) Vestis squālore obſita, *Liv.* 2, 23. = || Non squāloris plenus ac pulveris, sed unguentis oblitus, *Cic. Verr.* 5. (2) *Lucr.* 2, 425. (3) = Squālor ac lacrymæ Siciliæ, *Id.* Squālor tordeſcit ſociorum, *Id.* = mæror, *Id.* = luctus, *Metell. ad Cic. Epist. Fam.* 5, 1.

Squālis, i. m. *A certain fish so called; the skate, or ray; as some think, Plin.* 19, 24.

|| Squālus, a, um. adj. *Dirty, nasty, &c.* = Lavare lacrymis vestem squālam & sordidam, *Enn.* || Squālidus.

Squāma, æ. f. (1) *The scale of a fish, serpent, or other beast.* (2) *Also the nails, or little plates, in a coat of mail.* (1) Animantium alia plumiā, alia squāmā videntur obductas, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (2) Duplici squāmā lorica, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 707. || Aëris squāma, *the sparks, scales, and offal of brass blown from it in melting, Plin.* 16, 10. || Squāma in oculis, *a cataract.* *Litt. test. & interpr.*

Squāmātīm, adv. *Scalely, or in the fashion of scales.* Nucamenta squāmātīm compacta, *Plin.* 16, 10.

|| Squāmātus, a, um. part. *Scalely, or covered with scales, Litt. ex Plin.*

Squāmēus, a, um. adj. *Scale'y, full of scales.* || Squāmēus anguis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 154.

Squāmīfer, vel Squāmīfer, ēra, ērum. adj. *Bearing scales.* || Squāmīferi orbes, *Luc.* 9, 709. herba, *Sen. Med.* 685.

|| Squāmīger, ēra, ērum. adj. *Scale'y, having scales.* || Mutæ squāmīgerum pecudes, *Lucr.* 2, 342. *Conf.* 5, 675.

|| Squāmo, āre. act. *To scale a fish, serpent, &c.* *Carl. Rhod.* † Desquamō.

Squāmōsus, vel Squammōsus, a, um. adj. *Rough and full of scales, scaly.* Squamoso corpore pisces, *Cic.* Squamosus draco, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 408. colla, *Sen. Med.* 2023.

* || Squarra, æ. f. [*σχάρα*, Gr.] *Roughness of skin, scurfyness; an eschar, or crust of a sore.* † Crusta, *Cels.*

* † Squarrosus, a, um. adj. [*ἀσκαρρα*, vel *scarra*; à Gr. *σχάρα*] *Rough, scabby, scurfy, nasty.* § Squarrolus panis, *brown bread with bran and gurgons in it, horse bread*, *Luc.* Squarrola rostra, *Id.*

Squātina, æ. f. [*ἀσquamis acutis*, vel *squālois*, i. e. asperitate cutis, quā ligna & eborā poliuntur] *A skate, a sole fish, the skin of that fish*, *Plin.* 9, 12.

Squātus, i. m. *A skate*, *Plin.* 32, 11.

Squilla, æ. f. (2) *A sea onion, or sea leek.* (2) *A lobster without legs.* (3) *A prawn, or shrimp.* (1) *Plin.* 19, 5. (2) Aspicere quā longo distendat pectore lancem, *Quæ fertur domino squilla; & quibus undique septa Asparagis, quā despiciat convivā caudā, Cūm venit excelsi manibus subblata ministri*, *Juv.* 5, 80. (3) *Ad ejus differentiam*, pinnoterem vel pinophylacem videtur *Plinius appellare squillam parvam*, 3, 42. *Vid. & Aristot. de part. animal.* 48.

* Squinanthus, i. m. [*ἐσχοίνος juncus*, & *ἄνθος flos*] *The sweet rush, which is very medicineable; squinant, camels meat*, *Pallad.*

S ante T.

St. interject. nota silentii. [*ab Imper. sta*, vel quod sign. *Hebr. שָׁמַר filere*, incipit ab st] (1) *Stiff, bush, hold your peace, be quiet.* (2) *Out! to a dog.* (1) *Quid? non is obsecro?* *C. St. Ter.* (2) *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 158.

* Stābiliendus, a, um. part. *To settle, or be settled.* Stābiliendæ navis causā, *Liv.* 56, 41.

* Stābilimen, inis. n. *A settlement, an assurance, an establishment, a stay, or support.* Regni stābilimen mei, *Cic. ex poetā, N. D.* 3, 27.

* Stābillimentum, i. n. *A stay, or support.* Hæc sunt ventri stābillimenta, panis & alla bubula, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 88.

* Stābilio, ire, ivi. itum. act. [*i. e. stabilem facio*] (1) *To make steadfast, stable, or sure.* (2) *To establish, to settle.* (1) *Semita nulla, pedem stābilibat*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 20. *ex poetā.* § Alter stābilire rempub. statuit, alter evertere, *Id. de Fin.* 4, 24.

* Stābilis, e. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [*à stando*] (1) *Firm, steadfast, stable, constant, durable, sure, steady.* (2) *Fixed, resolved on.* (3) *Continuing, or lasting, long; durable.* (1) = *Matrimonium stabile*, & certum, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 18. = *robustus*, *Id.* = *Stabilis & firma domus*, *Id. de Amic.* 7. § incertus, *Id.* = § Non habere errantem & vagam, sed stabilem certamque sententiam, *Id. N. D.* 2, 1. Ex agricolis maximè pius quæstus, stābilissimisque consequitur, *Cato in præf.* (2) *Stabile est me patri aurum reddere*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 4, 25. (3) *Ad diuturnitatem, memoriæ stabile*, *Cic.* = *Bonum permanens, fixum, & stabile*, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 14.

* Stābilitas, ātis. f. (1) *Fastness, firmness, stableness, stability, steadfastness.* (2) *Steadyness, constancy, continuance.* (1) *Dentium stābilitas*, *Plin.* 23, 3. *peditum*, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 33. (2) § Qui poterit aut corporis firmitate, aut fortunæ stābilitate considerare? *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 14.

* Stābilitus, a, um. part. (1) *Fast, firm.* (2) *Established.* (1) *Lucr.* 3, 203. § mobilia, *Id.* (2) *Urbs stābilita consiliis*, *Cic. pro Marcello*, 9.

* || Stābilans, tis. part. *Resting, abiding*, *Gell.* 6, 3. † Permanens.

* || Stābilantæ mulieres. *Women who keep visiting houses*, *Aug.*

* Stābilarius, ii. m. [*qui curam gerit stabuli*, *caupo*, *hospes*] (1) || *An innholder, a host, a*

barbours. (2) *Also a hostler, a horsekeeper, a keeper of housed beasts, a groom, or equerry.* (1) *Ulp.* = *caupo*, *Id.* (2) *In quibus solent stabularii equas abigere*, *Varr.* *Intra stabularii castra*, *Col.* 6, 23.

* Stābūlatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The stabling, or housing, of beasts.* *Hibernæ stabulationi præparanda sunt stramenta*, *Col.* 6, 3.

* Stābūlo, āre. act. *To put cattle in a stable, or stall; to house beasts.* *Alienum pecus in suo fundo pascat ac stabulet*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 21. *Centauri in foribus stabulant*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 286.

* Stābūlor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To stand, or be set up, in a stable.* (2) *To be put to rest.* (1) *Pecudes stabulantur in antris*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 822. *Conf. Stat. Sylv.* 3, 2, 101. (2) *Turdi & pavones stabulantur*, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 3.

* Stābūlum, i. n. [*à stando*] (1) *A standing, the place where one taketh up his quarters.* (2) *A stable, an ex-stall.* (3) *A den.* (4) *A roof for fowl.* (5) *A sheepcote, or fold.* (6) *A beehive.* (7) || *A bird's nest.* (8) *A place of refuge, or shelter; a resting place, a retreat.* (9) *A hostler.* (10) *In obscur.* (1) *Cibus erat ferina caro, atque humi stabulum*, *Sall. B. J.* 21. *de Getulis, sed al. leg. pabulum.* (2) *Claustra tenent stabulis armenta*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 351. (3) § *Stabula ferarum*, *Id. Æn.* 6, 179. (4) § *Stabulum pavonum*, *Id.* (5) = *Præsepia ac stabula ovium*, *Varr. vid. & Col.* 7, 3. *A stabulis nunc procul este, lupi*, *Tibull.* 2, 5, 88. (6) *Virg. Geor.* 4, 14. (7) *Litt. ex Ov.* (8) *Neutrubi habeam stabile stabulum*, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 56. (9) *Nec viam tenebam, nec quo loco stabulum esset sciebam*, *Petron.* (10) *Hæc notione Curio Cæsarem Nicomedis stabulum dixit*, *Suet. Cæs.* 49.

* Stāchys, yos. f. [*ἀστάχυς*, Gr. *spica, quæ spicata*] *Base borehound, wild sage, sage of the mountain, or field-sage*, *Plin.* 24, 15.

* Stactæ, es. & Stacta, æ. f. [*στακτή*, Gr. *à distillando*, quod Græci *στάζειν* dicunt] *The oil that sweateth out of cinnamon, or myrrh, being cut, or lanced; an ointment made of liquid myrrh.* *Melior stactæ ponatur Achaica myrrha*, *Col.* 10. *vid. Plin.* 12, 15. § *Stactæ liquor*, *Lucr.* 2, 846.

* Stādālis, e. adj. [*ad stadium pertinens, vel habens mensuram stadii*] *Of, or belonging to, a furlong.* ¶ *Stadialis ager, a piece of ground consisting of one hundred and twenty five paces, that is, six hundred and twenty five feet*, *Gromat. scriptor. ap. Rigalt.* p. 298.

* Stādīata porticus. [*ubi tanquam in stadiis, athletæ exercebantur*] *Vitr.* 5, 11.

* Stādīodromus, i. n. [*ἐξ στάδιον stadium*, & *δρόμος cursus*] (1) || *He that runneth races.* (2) *Also the running place.* (3) *A paddock course.* (1) *Firm.* (2) [*Plin.*] (3) *Id.* 34, 8.

* Stādīum, ii. n. [*στάδιον*, Gr. quod *ἀπὸ τῆς στάσεως*, quod *Hercules*, cūm uno spiritu id decurrisset, substituit] (1) *A measure of ground containing six hundred and twenty five feet, that is, one hundred and twenty-five paces, of which eight make an Italian mile.* (2) *A place for running, as well of men, as of horses; a race.* (3) *Also a plot of ground for champions, or wrestlers, to perform their exercises in.* (1) *Plin.* 2, 23. § *Sed de differentiâ stadiorum vid. Cens. c. 13. Gell. Noct. Att.* 1, 1. *Pæt. de mensuris*, 1, p. 3. *Dalechamp. ad Plin.* 2, 33. (2) *In stadio cursores exclamant, quā maxime possunt*, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 23. (3) *Nec aliter certamina gymnica totā Græciā, quā brabeutarum more in stadio humi assidens, spectaverat*, *Suet. Ner.* 53.

* Stagnans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. *Standing still, stagnant, reddy.* *Nilus effluit Ægæo stagnantiore*, *Claud. Etd.* 4, 31. ¶ *Aqua stagnans, pond, pool, moat, or ditch, water*, *Plin.* 31, 3. § *Campi stagnantes*, *Sil.* 3, 48. *regna*, *Id.* 12, 43.

* Stagnātus, a, um. part. *Overflown, drenched.* ¶ *Stagnata terra, marsh ground where in water standeth, a morass.* § *Neque sicca pla-*

cet, nec quæ stagnata palude, *Col.* 10, 11. § *Stagnata paludibus loca*, *Ov. Met.* 16, 269.

* Stagno, āre. neut. [*à stagnum*] (1) *To stand as water doth in ponds.* (2) *To overflow.* (3) *To strengthen, or fortify against.* (1) § *Ubi marini fluctus effusi stagnare solent*, *Plin.* *Jupiter ut liquidis stagnare paludibus orbem vidit*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 324. (2) *Auctus Tiberis plana urbis stagnaverat*, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 76, 1. (3) *Et ita se adversus insidias exquisitoribus remediis stagnavit, ut*, &c. *Juss.* 37, 2.

* Stagnōsus, a, um. adj. *Like standing water, stagnating*, *Sil.* 6, 655.

* Stagnum, i. n. [*à Gr. σταγών*, *Siculis σταγών*, quod bene continet aquam, *Varr.*] (1) *A pool, a standing water.* (2) *The deepest part of the sea, which is very calm.* (1) *Fontes & stagna cietis*, *ap. Cic. de Div.* 1, 9. = *In morem stagni, placidæque paludis*, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 58. (2) *Imis Stagna refusa vadis*, *Id. Æn.* 1, 130. *interpr. Serv.*

* Stāgōnias, æ. m. [*σταγονίας*, Gr. *à σταγών stilla*, gutta] *A kind of frankincense*, *Plin.* 12, 14.

* Stālagmias, æ. m. [*à σταλαγμῆς*, gutta] *The best sort of shoemaker's black*, *Plin.* 34, 12.

* Stālagmium, ii. n. [*à σταλαγμῆς*, gutta, quod *à σταλάζω*, stillo] *A gem, or ornament, such as the Egyptians hang at the ears; a pendant, a drop*, *Plaut. Men.* 3, 3, 17.

|| Stallus, i. m. & stallum, i. n. *A stall*, *Arnob.* † *Stalulum.*

* Stāmen, inis. n. [*à στάμων*, *Idem.*] (1) *Hemp, flax, &c. set on a distaff to spin.* (2) *Cloth in the loom, or frame; thread, yarn, a warp in the loom to be woven into cloth.* (3) *Met. Silk, cloth.* (4) *A string of an instrument.* (5) *Also a chive, or little thing that standeth out like threads in flowers.* (6) *The vein, or grain, of wood.* (1) *Rejice succinctos operoso stamine fusos*, *Ov.* § *Stamina nere*, *Id. Met.* 8, 453. (2) *Gracili stamine intendere telas*, *Id. Met.* 6, 54. (3) *Pietoso stamine velare aliquem*, *Claud. in Eutrop.* 1, 304. (4) *Stamina docto Pollice sollicitat*, *Ov. Met.* 11, 170. (5) § *Odor colorque duplex, alius calicis, alius staminis*, *Plin.* 21, 5. (6) *Quibusdam lignis pulpa sine venis mero stamine & tenui constat*, *Id.* 16, 38.

* Stāmīneus, a, um. adj. *Made of threads, or full of threads; thready.* § *Vena staminea*, *Plin.* 16, 43.

|| Stannārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, tin.* ¶ *Stannarium opus, work in tin mines of two sorts, lodework and streamwork*, *Camd.*

|| Stannārius, ii. m. *A pewterer, or dealer in tin*, *Jun.*

Stanneus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to tin, or pewter.* § *Ocabus stanneus*, *Col.* 12, 4. ¶ *Stanneus lapis, a workman's plummet*, *Arnob.*

Stannum, i. n. *Tin, pewter.* *Stannum illitum æneis vasis compescit æruginis virus*, *Plin.* 34, 17.

* Stans, tis. part. [*à sto*] (1) *Standing.* (2) *Standing still, not moving.* (3) *Remaining, continuing as before.* (4) *Calm.* (5) || *Concrete, hard.* (1) § *Aliud stans, aliud sedens de repub. sentis*, *Sall. in Ciceron.* *Stantibus in comitio legatis*, *Liv.* 45, 20. (2) § *Stantes paludes*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 9. (3) *Stantem urbem reliquit*, *Cic. Ov. Met.* 7, 201. (5) *Serv.*

* || Stāpes, ēdis. m. [*à sto*, & *pes*] *A stirrup*, *Jun.*

* Stāphis, idis. f. [*σταφῖς*, Gr.] *A kind of wild vines, having a fruit more like a bladder than a grape, of a green colour, and within which is a three cornered kernel*, *Plin.* 23, 1. ¶ *Staphis agria, licbane, flaves-acre*, *Scrib. Larg.*

* Stāphylīnus, i. m. [*σταφυλίνος*, Gr. *à præced.*] *A parsnep, a carrot*, *Col.* 9, 4. *Lat. Edomita, pastinaca*, *Id. ibid.*

* Stāphylōdendros, i. f. [*à σταφυλή uva*, & *δένδρος arbor*] *A wild and bushy tree bearing cods like round bladders, in which are found little nuts with sweet kernels; Anthony's nut tree, bladder nut tree*, *Plin.* 16, 16.

* Stāphylōma

* Staphylōma, ātis. n. [σταφύλωμα, Gr. ἀ σταφυλή uva] *A fault in the eye, when the uppermost coat beareth up, and sheweth a rising like a grapestone*, Cels. 7, 7.

* † Stāpia, æ. f. vett. Inscript. *id. quod Stapes*.

* Stat. imperf. *It is resolved upon*. Stat casus renovare omnes, Virg. *Æn.* 2, 750.

* Stātārius, a, um. adj. [à sto, statum] *That keepeth in his standing and doth not move from one place to another, quiet, stable*. ¶ Stalarii milites, *keeping their ground, garrison soldiers*, Liv. 9, 19. § Stataria pugna, *a pitched battle when no one giveth ground but every one standeth to it*, Amm. Stataria comedia, *a play that hath been acted with applause, or a quiet play without any passionate part in it*, Ter. in *Prolog.* Heaut. 35. Stalarii actores, *quiet actors*, Cic. ¶ Stalarium prandium, *whiche the soldiers eat standing*, Mamert. Stalarii excubitores, *a standing watch*, Liv.

* Stāter, ēris. m. [siclus, i. e. stater habet drachmas quatuor, Hier. à seq.] *A tetradrachm in silver, a kind of coin worth two shillings and four pence*, ¶ Stater aureus, *a piece of coin sixteen shillings and four pence*, Interp. Jun.

* Stātera, æ. f. [ab acc. τὸν στατήρα, Gr.] (1) *A goldsmith's, or Roman, balance; Troyweight*. (2) *Also a kind of silver vessel, or broad platter*. (1) ¶ Non aurificis staterā, sed populi trutinā examinare, Cic. de *Orat.* 2, 38. (2) Plin. 33, 11. — Tympanum, magis, idis, *Id. ibid.*

* Stātece, es. f. [στατήρ, Gr. à στατήρ sisto; quod vim habet sistendi sanguinem] (1) *An herb, properly called featherst*. (2) ¶ *The art of balancing, or weighing in scales*. (1) Plin. 26, 8. (2) Vid. *Casp. Schott. Cursus Mathem.* p. 445.

Stāticulum, i. n. (1) *A kind of little cart, or chariot; a horse-litter*. (2) ¶ *Also an image, or statue; a pillar*. (1) Plin. 34, 17. (2) Everetis, & comminuetis stacula, Tert.

Stāticulus, i. m. *A kind of dancing, a figure dance, the brazils*. ¶ Dare staticulos, *to dance*, Plaut. *Perf.* 5, 2, 43. Vid. Catō, ap. Macr.

* Stātim. adv. primā longā [à stando, qu. σταμένως, statim, εἰς δὲ, Gloss.] *Still, on the spot, stock still*. Statim stant signa, Plaut. *Ampb.* 1, 1, 120.

* Stātim. adv. primā brevi [à sto, stitum; qu. stando in loco, quomodo & illico, i. e. in loco dic.] (1) *Incontinently, forthwith, by and by, presently, straightway*. (2) *Steadily, constantly*. (1) Nemo recedit loco, quin statim rem gerat, Plaut. *Ampb.* 1, 1, 84. (2) Ex his prædiis talenta argenti bina statim accipiebat, Ter. *Phorm.* 5, 3, 7. ¶ § Statim ut, *vel ut statim, as soon as*, Cic.

* Stātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à sto] (1) *A station, standing, or lighting*. (2) *A standing, duration, age, continuance*. (3) *A bay, creek, or road, for ships to ride in*. (4) *A post, or station*. (5) *A common place whither people resort to hear matters decided*. (6) ¶ *Also a place where idle persons used to meet and talk together*. (7) *A stable*. (8) *A sentry, or guard*. (9) ¶ *The place where Christians met and worshipped God standing, in memory of Christ's resurrection*. (10) ¶ *A point in the tables*. (1) Quæ manet in statione navis, ea præter creditur ire, Lucr. 4, 389. Statio gratissima mergis, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 128. (2) Ei functo longissimā statione mortali destinate successores quam ferissimos, Patere. in *sine Hiss.* (5) Statio malefida carinis, Virg. *Æn.* 2, 23. ubi vid. Serv.

Stationem & portus omnes timens, Cæs. Quibus statio pro portu habet, Patere. 2, 72, fin. (4) Ut stationi paternæ succederet, Id. 2, 124. (5) Plin. *Epist.* 1, 13. Omnis convictus, thermæ, stationes, omne theatrum, Juu. 11, 3. (6) Gell. 13, 13. (7) Suet. Nerv. 38. (8) Hi qui in portis castrorum in statione erant, Cæs. B. G. 3, 32. (9) Tert. de *oratione*, sub fin. (10) Jun.

* Stātionālis, e. adj. *That standeth as it were in a station, without stirring*, Plin. 2, 15. de stellis.

* ¶ Stātionārius, a, um. adj. *Stationary, appointed to keep ward in any place, as in a garrison*. Miles stationarius, Ulp.

* ¶ Stātionārius, ii. m. (1) *A garrison soldier, a sentinel*. (2) *Also a stationer, or bookseller*. (1) Ulp. (2) Ap. Recent. † Librarius.

* Stātīva, ōrum. pl. n. [sc. castra] *A standing camp abiding still in one place, a place fortified, where any army lies encamped, quarters, a leaguer*. Q. Servilius in agro Romano stativa habuit, Liv. Conf. Cic. in *Rul.* 2, 15.

* Stātīvus, a, um. adj. [à sto] (1) *Pitched, or set, as a pitched camp; belonging to a camp, or leaguer*. (2) † *Also standing, not moving*. (1) § Præsidium stativum, C. c. Stativa castra, Id. *Verr.* 5, 12. (2) § Stativæ aquæ, Varr. ap. Non.

* Stātor, ōris. m. verb. [à sto, statum] (1) ¶ *A gaoler, or keeper of a prison; one of the standing watch, a sentinel*. (2) *A serjeant, a pursuivant, or messenger; a person always ready attending about an officer to be at command, a summoner, one who citeth people to appear*. (1) Jam primum stator hic libidinosis, Phallic. *Pict.* 52. ubi vid. Scal. (2) Ut ad te statores & lictores meos cum literis mitterem, Cic. *Fam.* 2, 15.

* Stātor, ōris. m. verb. [à sisto] *A name of Jupiter*. Cum Jovem Statorem dicimus, hoc intelligi volumus, salutem hominum in ejus esse tutelā, Cic. de *Fin.* 3, 20. = Jovem illum optimum & maximum ritē dices, & Tonantem & Statorem: qui non (ut historici tradiderunt) eò quod post votum susceptum acies Romanorum fugientium, sed quod stant beneficio ejus omnia, stator, stabilitorque est, Sen. de *Benef.* 4, 7.

* Stātua, æ. f. [à statuo, vel à statuo] (1) *An image of metal, ivory, or stone; a statue, or standing image*. (2) ¶ *An image of the just proportion of the person it representeth*. (1) ¶ Statuæ & imagines, non animorum simulacra, sed corporum, Cic. pro *Arch.* *Poët.* 12. Statuā inauratā pallidior, Catull. 79, 4. (2) § Parilis statua, Jun.

* Stātūāria, æ. f. [sc. ars] *The art of graveing images*. Pasticæ, mater statuariæ, Plin. 55, 12.

* ¶ Stātūārius, ii. n. *A road lost*, Eccl. * Stātūārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, statuary*. Statuariæ arti plurimum traditur contulisse, Plin. 34, 8.

* Stātūārius, ii. m. *A carver, or maker, of statues; a statuary, or stonecutter*, Quint. 5, 12.

¶ Stātūlīber, i. m. *He that is made free by will upon certain conditions*. De statulibero, vid. Fell.

* ¶ Stātum est. imperf. *It is, or was, stood*. ¶ Si statum non esset, *if they appeared not*, Ulp.

* Stātūmen, īnis. n. [à statuo] (1) *A buttress, support, &c. a stake, fork, or prop, to stay up a thing*. (2) *The foot stock, or foot oak, of ships*. (3) *The coat of a floor*. (1) Vehementibus statuminibus imedare, Col. 4, 16. (2) Cæs. B. C. 1, 54. (3) Vitr. 7, 1.

* Stātūmīnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A paving, or laying a solid foundation*, Vitr. 7, 1.

* Stātūmīno, āre. act. (1) *To prop up, to under-set, to make sure; to stake, or shure, up, any thing*. (2) *To floor*. (1) § Vincam statuminare, Plin. 17, 22. (2) § Os fossæ lapidibus, Id. 18, 6.

* Stātūmīnor, āri. pass. *To be propped up, or floored*, Plin. 18, 6.

* Stātūnculum, i. n. dim. [à statuo] *A small statue*, Petron. c. 50.

* Stātuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [à sto] (1) *To set, or place*. (2) *To set up, to build, to erect*. (3) *To appoint, or assign*. (4) *To ordain, or decree*. (5) *To resolve, or conclude*. (6) *To give sentence, or pass judgement*. (7) *To offer, present, or dedicate*. (1) Capite primum in terram statuerem, Plaut. ¶ Statuere navem, *to bring her to anchor*, Id. Bacch. 2, 3, 57. (2) Illi Syracusani statuam postea statuerunt, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 20. Urbem præclaram statui, Virg. *Æn.* 4, 655. (3) § Locum colloquio statuere, Liv. 28, 35. (4) Statuere, ne sit Cre'a provincia, Cic. = Statuere, & decernere aliquid, Id. (5) Iste statuerat ut non adesset, Id. *Verr.* 1, 1. (6) Divitiacus Cælarem obsecrare, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Cæs.

B. G. 1, 19. (7) Statuam ante aras auratā fronte juvenum, Virg. *Æn.* 9, 627.

* Stātutor, i. ūtus. pass. *To be appointed, &c.* Exin' biduum criminibus objiciendis statuitur, Tac. *Ann.* 3, 13, 1. Dum quidnam de seditione statueretur, sciunt, Liv. 28, 31.

* Stātur. imperf. *It is stood*. Quid agitur? P. Statur, Ter. *Eun.* 2, 2, 40.

* Stātūra, æ. f. [à sto, statum] (1) *Eignest, or height, of body; stature*. (2) *Proportion, size, pitch*. (1) Velim mihi dicas quā facie fuerit, quā staturā, Cic. *Philipp.* 2, 16. (2) § Arborum staturæ, Col. 5, 5.

* Stātūrus, a, um. part. *About to stand*. Hinc consul uterque, hinc acies statura deorum est, Lucr. 2, 566. Staturusque eo esset, quod censuissent, an ad populum laturus? Liv. 28, 45. Quippe plerique non sine exercitu venturum in urbem affirmabant, & libertati publicæ statutorum arbitrio suo modum, Vell. *Paterc.* 2, 40.

* Stātus, a, um. part. & adj. [à sisto, statum; vel id. quod statutus] (1) *Set, appointed, settled, fixed, certain, ordinary, never failing*. (2) † *Well proportioned*. (1) § Status dies, Cic. *Offic.* 2, 12. Stati siderum cursus, Id. = Solenne & statum sacrificium, Idem. (2) § Stata forma, Enn.

* Stātus, ūs. m. [à sto] (1) *A standing*. (2) *The form, fashion, or gesture, of the body*. (3) *A posture, a manner*. (4) *The size of body*. (5) ¶ *The temper, or constitution*. (6) *A state, circumstance, or condition*. (7) Among orators, the principal point, state, or issue, of the case. (8) *Command, rule, government*. (9) ¶ *Also the full age of man, that is, twenty-five years*. (1) ¶ Status, incessus, sessio, accubitus, &c. Cic. (2) Quoniam tormam in me cepi hujus, & statum, Plaut. *Ampb.* 1, 1, 110. (3) Artifices his statibus in statuis ponendis utebantur, Nep. *Cabr.* 1. Status est circa oratum, & habitum vestis, insignium, & armorum, *Ascon.* ¶ In statu esse, *to be upon his guard*, Plaut. (4) Status canis longior, Col. altior in gullinaceis, Id. (5) Gell. (6) Nihil semper suo statu manet, Cic. (7) Refutatio accusationis, in quā est depulso criminis, *Gawcē & ceteris*, Latine status vocatur, Id. quem in *Pate. Orat.* ad p. in orem cognitionem adi. (8) Nullum habentibus statum quilibet dux erat idoneus, *Paterc.* 2, 72. (9) Dg.

* Stātūtō, ōnis. f. verb. [à statuo] *A setting, or placing*. Una statutio ligni, Vitr. 10, 5, sub fin.

* Stātūrum, i. n. (1) *Resolution*. (2) ¶ *A decree, statute, or ordinance; an arrest of parliament*. (1) Neque statuti quid in tantā perturbatione habere potuisti, Cic. *Fam.* 12, 24. (2) Litt. ex Cic. sed ubi non dicit.

* Stātūtus, a, um. part. [à statuo] (1) *Placed, set up*. (2) *Ordained, appointed, solemn, established*. (3) *Determined, resolved*. (2) Est autem crebris statutis pavis, Varr. R. R. 1, 14. (2) § Statutū die, Liv. 31, 25. Statuto loco, Cic. de *Harnsp.* *Resp.* 15. (3) Jam habeo statutum quod mihi agendum sit, Id. *Fam.* 4, 2.

* Stēga, æ. f. [ἀστὴρ, tego] *A deck of a ship, the benches*. Fortē ut adfedi in stegā, &c. Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 44. = Confratum puppis, Cæs.

* Stēgnus, a, um. adj. [στυγνός, Gr. à στεγνός adstringo] *Cestrus, bound*, Plin. 17, 3.

* Stēla, æ. f. [στήλη, Gr. i. e. columna] *A square, or flat sided, pillar, set up for a memory, with an inscription; any monument set up in the highway, a tombstone*, Plin. 6, 28. ¶ Stēla quadrata, columna rotunda, Non.

* Stēlis, idis. f. [à Gr. στελής, idem] *A kind of mistle upon the fir tree*, Plin. 16, ult.

Stēl, æ. f. [cujus variè torquetur etym.] (1) *A star*. (2) *A constellation called the dog star*. (3) *The star fish*. (1) § Stellæ inerrantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 40. vagæ, Lucr. 9, 12. ¶ Stēlæ, Gr. Met. 2, 205. Stēlæ trajectio, Cic. de *Div.* 2, 6. (2) Stēla Icarii canis, Ovi. *Am.* 2, 16, 4. (3) Plin. 9, 60. Sic dicit. quod quinque habeat radiis.

Stellans, tis. part. (1) *Stinking, or studded with stars*. (2) *Sparkling, twinkling, or glittering, as stars do*. (1) § Olympus stellans, Cic. de

de Div. 1, 11: (2) § Stellantes gemmæ, Ov. Met. 1, 723.

|| Stellâris, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, stars; starry.* Anima scintilla stellaris essentia, Macrobi. Somn. Scip. 1, 14. || Stellaris herba, the herb woodrow, or woodrowel, G.

|| Stellatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A blazing, Litt. ex Plin.*

|| Stellatūra, æ, f. [*à stella*] *A certain gain which the captains made out of the soldiers' victuals and allowances; or, as some others think, the allowance itself, or the price thereof, appointed to soldiers and captains for seven days, Veget.*

Stellatus, a, um, part. (1) *Full of stars.* (2) *Also full of eyes like sparks.* (3) *Marked with spots like stars.* (4) *Sparkling, glittering.* (1) § Stellatus Cepheus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3. (2) Stellatus Argus, Ov. Met. 1, 664. (3) Salamandra animal lacerti figurâ stellatum, Plin. 10, 67. (4) Ensis stellatus laspide, Virg. Æn. 4, 261.

Stellifer, æ, a, um, adj. *That beareth, or hath, stars in it; starry.* § Cælum stelliferum, Cic. de Somn. Scip. 5.

Stelliger, ūra, ūrum, adj. *Starry.* § Polus stelliger, Stat. Theb. 12, 565. conf. Sil. 2, 289.

† Stellimicans, adj. *Shining with stars, as the signs of the zodiack do.* § Signis stellimicantibus, Varr.

Stellio, ōnis, m. [*à stella, quod sit variis stellatus corpora guttis, Ov.*] (1) *An evel, eft, or petut; a creature somewhat like a lizard, having spots on his back like stars.* (2) || Met. *A knave, a rascal, a wag.* (1) Vid. Plin. 8, 31. & 11, 26. (2) Stellio, κακέργες, κακοπρίπος, Gloss. Vet.

|| Stellionatus, ūs, m. [*ita dict. à stellionis naturâ, quo nullum animal fraudulentius homini invidet, Plin. 30, 10.*] *All kind of cozenage, or knavish practice in bargaining, as the mortgaging or selling of a thing twice, paying brats money for silver, receiving a debt when it hath been before payed, &c. Ulp. & al. JCC.*

|| Stello, are, neut. *To glister, or shine, like stars, unde Stellans, &*

Stellor, āri pass. *To be marked as it were with stars.* Hyadum & numero & dispositione stellatur gemmæ, Plin. 37, 8.

|| Stellula, æ, f. dim. [*à stella*] *A little star, Litt. ex Virg. sed. 9.*

* Stemma, ātis. [*à στεφαν, coronare*] (1) *A garland, crown, wreath, or chaplet.* (2) *A stem, or pedigree; the lineage of one's ancestors.* (3) *A noble act, or achievement.* (4) *Also an inscription upon a stone.* (1) Viri facis stemmatibus coronatur, Firm. 3, 8. † Infula, corona. (2) Suet. Galba, 2. Totum regni Persici stemma percense, Sen. vid. & Plin. 35, 2. (3) Mart. Spei. 16. ubi tamen alii schema, al. stegma malunt. (4) Tristia saxorum stemmata delet herus, Id. 10, 56, 6. al. autem leg. servorum stigmata.

* || Stenocōriasis, is, f. [*ex στενος, angustus, & κόρη, pupilla*] *A disease of the eye, when the apple, or sight, is contracted, or weakened, Veg. 2, 16.*

* Stēphānītæ vites [ō, e. coronariæ, à Gr. στεφαν, corona] nempe quæ per statumina calamorum materiis ligatis, in orbiculos gyrosque flectuntur Vines tied to their stakes made round like garlands, Col. 3, 2.

* Stēphānīt s, ūdis, f. [*ab eodem cum præced.*] *A kind of vine whose leaves running among the grapes make wreaths, or garlands. Coronatio naturæ lusu stephanitis, Plin. 14, 3.*

* Stēphānōmēlis, is, f. [*ex στεφανος, corona, & μέλον, malum; propter colorem*] *An herb of a yellow colour much used in chaplets, Plin. 26, 13.*

* Stēphānōpōlis, is, f. [*ex στεφανος, corona & πωλέω, vendo*] *A woman that selleth garlands, Plin. 35, 11.*

* Stēphānoplōcos, i. c. g. [*ex στεφανος, corona, & πλέκω, plico*] *A garlandmaker, Plin. 35, 11.*

|| Stercorarium, ii, n. *A dunghill, Litt. ex Col. 1, 60 9. † Sterquilinum, Col.*

Stercorarius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, dung.* § Crates stercorariæ, Varr. R. R. 1, 22.

Stercoratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A dunghill, Col. 2, 1, sub fin.*

Stercoratus, a, um, part. & adj. sūmus, sup. *Dunged, mucked.* § Ager stercoratus, Plin. 18, 23. Loco quàm stercoratifimo, Col. 11, 2.

Stercoreus, a, um, adj. *Of dung, stinking of dung.* = Impudens, stercoreus, plenus convitiis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 12.

Stercōro, are, act. [*à stercus*] *To dung, to lay compost, or muck, on ground.* Colere & stercorare agrum, Cic. de Sen. 15.

Stercōror, āri, pass. *To be dunged, Plin. 17, 9.*

Stercōrosus, a, um, adj. sūmus, sup. *Full of dung, growing in dunghills.* § Aqua stercorosa, Col. 8, 3. = Omne immundum stercorosumque, Sen. N. Q. 3, 26. § Locus stercorosissimus, Cato, 47.

Stercilius, Stercilius, & Stercilius, i, m. *The son of Faunus, who first found out the way of dunging land, vid. Lat. 1, 20, Plin. 17, 9. & Macrobi. Sat. 1, 7.*

Stercus, ōis, n. [*ab extergendo, quod extergi solet, Perot.*] *Dung, muck, soil, compost, a reverence.* In plaustrum coiectus, & supra stercus injectum, Cic. de Div. 1, 27. Quibusdam stercore ac cæno incessentibus, Suet. Vitell. ult. § Stercus caninum, Juv. 14, 4.

* Stēcōbātes, æ, m. vel Stēcōbāta. [*ex στεπός, solidus, & βάτω eo*] *The paten of a pillar, where the base is set, the groundwork on which the pillar standeth, Vitruv. 3, 3.*

* || Stēcōmetria, æ, f. [*à στεπός, solidus, & μετρώ, metior*] *The measure of solid bodies, Cui. Lat. Solidorum dimensio.*

* Stergylion, i, n. [*στεργυλον, Gr. à στεργω amo*] *The herb sengreen, used in lovepoisons, Plin. 25, 13.*

* † Stēricula, æ, f. dim. [*à stera, Gr. ὑστέρη, corr. pro hysterica*] *vulva porcæ virginis, i. e. sterilis, qu. sterilicula, quomodo scrib. in Petron. Fragm. Trag. al. leg. sericula, ficedula, rusticola.*

* Stērilesco, ēre, incept. *To grow, or become, barren.* Fruges tactæ sterilescunt, Plin. 7, 15.

Stērilis, e, adj. dim. or, comp. [*à στερός, Gr. ant. sterilus*] (1) *That cannot get, or bear, young.* (2) *Barren, fruitless, sterile.* (3) *Adult.* (4) *Also rotting, or making barren.* (5) *Yielding, or bringing, nothing.* (6) *Void of, clear of, without.* (1) Pubescit homo solus, quod nisi contingat, steris in gignendo est, seu masculus, seu femina, Plin. 11, 39. (2) Steriles exurit Silius agros, Virg. Æn. 3, 141. § Arbores steriliores, Plin. 16, 12. (3) § Sterilia ova, Id. 10, 54. (4) Non sterilem seges Rubiginem sentiet, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 6. (5) § Sterilis manus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 3. (6) § Sterilis veri, Pers. 5, 75. Nullum tempus sterile beneficio, Plin. Paneg. 56. || Sterilis hinc prospectus ad ultimam plateam, no body to be seen, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 15.

* Stērilitas, ātis, f. (1) *Unfruitfulness, barrenness.* (2) *Also dearth, or scarcity.* (1) Quæ sit vel sterilitas agrorum, vel fertilitas futura, Cic. de Div. 1, 57. (2) § Sterilitas annonæ, Col. 2, 10.

* || Stēriliter, adv. *Barrenly, Litt. ex Col.*

* † Stērilus, a, um, adj. antiq. *pro sterilis.* § Sonitu sterila, Lucr. 2, 844.

* Sternax, ācis, adj. [*qui sternit fessorem*] *Casting, or throwing.* § Equus sternax, Virg. Æn. 12, 364.

* Sternendus, a, um, part. *To strew, or be strewed, Sil. 12, 467.*

* Sternens, tis, part. *Strewing, throwing down.* Sternens corpora Troica ferro Peides, Ov. Met. 12, 604. Conf. Stat. Theb. 7, 194.

* Sterno, ēre, stāvi, ātum, act. [*à Gr. στέρεν vū, Id.*] (1) *To spread, or cover; to strew.* (2) *To abate, or make calm.* (3) *To lay down, to prostrate.* (4) *To throw, or strike, down; to lay flat along.* (5) *To pave.* (6) *To dispirit.* (1) § Vestes sternere, Ov. Sternere humum floribus, vel flores humi, Cic. Filicium manūplis Sternere subter humum, Virg. Geor. 3, 298. Sternere littus algæ, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 12. Sternere arenâ moribundum, Ov. Met. 10, 716. || Sternere lectos, to spread, or cover, the couches; or, in

our phrase, the table, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 73. equum, to harness, or accoutre, him, Liv. 28, 14. (2) Fessi vigiliis sternunt corpora, Liv. 27, 47. (3) Placidi straverunt æquora venti, Virg. Æn. 5, 763. (4) Pienia à fronte capillis Stravit humi pronam, Ov. Met. 2, 477. Turbam invadite, ac sternite omnia ferro, Liv. 24, 38. (5) § Sternere viam, Id. (6) Mortalia corda Per gentes humilis stravit pavor, Virg. Geor. 1, 331.

* Sternor, i, pass. *To be thrown down, destroyed, killed, calmed, &c.* § Sternuntur segetes, Ov. Met. 1, 272. Sternitur Arcadiæ proles, sternuntur Etrusci, Virg. Æn. 10, 429. § Stygiâ modò nigrior undâ Sternitur interdum, Ov. Met. 11, 501.

* Sternuens, tis, part. *Sneezing.* § Sternuentes salutare, Plin. 21, 2.

* † Sternumentum, i, n. [*à sternuo*] *Veit. J.C. id quod sternutamentum, Plin. 25, 5.*

* Sternuo, ēre, ui, ūum, neut. [*à Gr. στερνέω, στερνέω*] *To sneeze.* Argutum sternuit omen Amor, Prop. 2, 3, 24. Sternuisse à coitu abortivum, Plin. 7, 6. Donec sternuat ovis, Col. Amor sinistra, ut ante dextrâ, sternuit approbatione, Catull. 43, 9.

* Sternūamentum, i, n. (1) *Sneezing, or sneezing.* (2) *Also something to make one sneeze, snuff, or snuff.* (1) Pedis offensio, & abruptio corrigiæ, & sternutamenta erunt observanda, Cic. de Div. 2, 40. (2) Plin. 25, 13.

* Sternūatio, ōnis, f. *A sneezing.* § Invitare sternutationem, Scrib. Larg. Compos. 10.

* || Sternūatōries, a, um, adj. *Of sneezing.* || Sternutatorium medicamentum, sneezing powder, snuff, Jun. † Sternutamentum.

* Sternūto, are, freq. [*à sternuo*] *To sneeze often.* Gyton continuò ita sternutavit, ut grabbatum concuteret, ad quem mox Eumolpus conversus, salvere Gytona jubet, Petron. c. 98.

Sterquilinum, ii, n. [*qu. sterculinium, i. e. stercoris receptaculum*] (1) *A dunghill, a lay-stall, a mixen.* (2) *Meton. A stinking fellow.* (1) Col. 1, 6. (2) Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 41. & Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 3.

Stertens, tis, part. *Snoring, Cic. de Div. 2, 63.*

Sterto, ēre, ui, neut. [*à strepitu stertentis confectum*] *To snort, or snore, in sleeping.* Stertit noctesque & dies, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 49.

* Stibadium, ii, n. [*à στίβας, Gr. quod à στίβω condense; torulus ex herbis, seu gramine, vel frondibus*] *A bed of herbs, rushes, leaves, &c. a half round couch, which they used to set about their round tables, whereas before they had three beds, Serv. A green bank to sit upon, an arbour, or summer-house, Plin. jun. 5, 6. Sigma vocat Mæ 9, v.*

|| Stibinus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to, or like, stibium.* Lapidés onychinos & quasi stibinos, 1 Chron. 2, i. e. stibio similes.

Stibium, i, n. *A stone found in silver mines, good for the eyes; antimony; also black lead, a kind of colouring stuff which women covet to make their blackbrowed, Cels. 6, 6. n. 12, 16, 27.*

Stica, æ, f. *The coat, or peel, of an onion; a bead, or clove, of garlick.* Vulgò leg. spica; profertur autem sic script, Cat. & Col.

* Sticte, es, f. [*στίκτη, Gr. 9. d. pīcta; à στίζω pingo distingo*] *Piedcoat, or Patch; a dog's name, Ov. Metam. 3, 217.*

* Stigma, ātis, n. [*στίγμα, à στίζω, nota five signum quod inuitur*] (1) *A mark, or brand, chiefly on the forehead of fugitives; (2) || and sometimes on others.* (3) *Mer. Reprach, infamy.* (1) § Stigmatè puncti, Petron. c. 103. Stigmatè dignus, Juv. 10, 183. (2) Vid. Barth. Adv. 1. b. 43. c. 25. (3) A Catullo versiculis de Mamuriâ sibi perpetua stigmata imposita non dissimulaverat, Suet. Cæs. 75.

* Stigmātias, æ, m. [*à præced.*] *A slave, a branded rogue.* O miserum, qui fideliorē & barbarum, & stigmatiam putaret, quàm conjugem! Cic. Off. 2, 7. ubi al. stigmaticum, Lat. Literatus, Plaut. notis compunctus, Cic. notis inscriptus, Suet. stigmofus, Plin.

* || Stigmāticus

* || Stigmāticus, a, um. adj. [à stigma] *Vid.* Stigmatias.

* || Stigmo, āre. aēt. [à stigma] *To set a mark on, to brand.* Quācūque partem corporis fervens notā stigmārit, *Prud. Perist.* 10, 1080.

† Stigmate notare.

* Stigmōsus, a, um. adj. [à stigma] *Full of marks, or brands; infamous.* § Stigmōsus cicatrice, *Plin. Epist.* 1, 5, 2. Dicta in calvos, stigmōsusque jaculari, *Peirren.* c. 102.

* || Stigo, āre. aēt. [à σίγω, pungo] *To prick, to stir forward.* Στίγω, ἐρεβίζω, *Onomast.* vet. † Instigo.

* Stilbon, ontis. m. [στίλβων, Gr. à στίλβω, splendo] *The planet Mercury.* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20.

Stilla, æ. f. [à stilia, *Fest.* vel à σταλάζω, quod idem ac στάλα] *A drop.* § Stilla olei, *Plin.* 29, 4. ☞ Stilla stat, gutta cadit, *Corn. Front.*

Stillans, tis. part. *Dropping wet.* Stillantem pugionem præ se tulit, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 12. § Culter sanguine stillans, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 839. tabe Medusa, *Luc.* 9, 697.

|| Stillārium, ii. n. [unde stillat aqua] (1) *A penthouse.* (2) *An over-measure, or advantage.* (1) *Litt. ex Vit.* (2) *Id. ex Sen.*

Stillātum, adv. *By drops.* *Varr. L. L.* 4, 5. = Guttatim.

|| Stillātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A dropping.* ☞ Non habeo quī defendam, extra analogiam.

Stillātiūs, a, um. adj. *That dropeth.* § Resina stillatitia, *Plin.* 16, 11.

Stillātivus, a, um. adj. *Dropping.* § Stillativum mel, *Plin. Vaier.* 1, 18.

Stillātus, a, um. part. *Dropped, or coming out like drops.* Stillata sole rigescunt De ramis electra novis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 364.

|| Stillātus, ūs. m. *A dropping.* *Litt. ex Ov.*

Stillīcidium, ii. n. [ex stilla, ☞ cado, per quod stillatira cadit, *Varr.*] *The dropping of the eaves of a house; a little gutter, or sink.* Stillīcidii casus lapidem cavat, *Lucr.* 1, 214. Stillīcidiorum jura, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 38.

Stillo, āre. neut. ☞ aēt. [à σταλάζω, sed vid. in stilla] (1) *To drop, or trickle, down.* (2) *To whisper in his ear.* (1) Cū multo stillaret penula nimbo, *Juv.* 3, 122. § Stillavit amicis Ex oculis rorem, *Hor. A. Pōet.* 429. Plumis dies stillat, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 537. (2) Cūm facilem st illavit in aurem Exiguū de naturæ patriæque veneno, *Juv.* 3, 122.

* Stīlus, i. m. [à σίλω, pungo] *Sic enim malo scribere, neque enim mihi satis respondet analogia inter σόλος columna, ☞ hic instrumentum.* *Vid.* Stylus.

* Stīmmi, indecl. n. [à Gr. σίμμι] *Antimony.* *Plin.* 33, 6.

* || Stīmūla dea, quæ stimulat ad libidinem, *Schol. Juv.*

* Stīmūlans, tis. part. *Stiring up, or exciting to.* Stimulante prænoscere metu, *Luc.* 6, 423. Se ipsi stimulant, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 30, 3. *Conf. Sil.* 2, 683.

* Stīmūlātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A pricking, or putting forward.* *Plin.* 35, 2.

* † Stīmūlātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A pricker, or puter, forward.* (2) *Met. An abeter, or promoter.* (1) ☞ Multi boiū stimulatōres, pauci terræ aratores, *vid. Cbil.* (2) = Seditionis stimulatōr & concitator, *Cic. pro Dom.* 5. *sed ed. Gronov.* instimulato.

* Stīmūlātrix, icis. f. verb. *She that incenseth, or seteth forward.* *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 62.

* Stīmūlātus, a, um. part. (1) *Pricked forward.* (2) *Provoked, set on, incensed, enraged.* (1) *Deest exemplum prop. notionis.* At vid. *Sil.* 9, 292. (2) Jurgia stimolata vino caveto, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 591.

* || Stīmūātus, ūs. m. *A moveing, or stiring up.* *Litt. ex Plin.* ubi non dicit.

* Stīmūleus, a, um. adj. *Pricking, smarting, stinging, done with pricking rods.* § Supplicium stimuleum, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 31.

* Stīmūlo, āre. aēt. [à stimulus] (1) *To prick, to goad.* (2) *Met. To incense, to enrage, to stir up, to egg one on.* (3) *Also to torment, or vex; to gnaw.* (1) Durius stimulabat in æquore

currum, *Sil.* 16, 366. (2) = Ne fames quidem, quæ mutas accendit bestias, curam eorum stimulare potest, *Liv.* = incito, *Id.* (3) = Scrupulus eum dies, noctesque stimulat ac pungit, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 2.

* Stīmūlor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be pricked, tormented, &c.* = Jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulator, versor in amoris rotam miser, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 4.

* † Stīmūlum, i. n. id. quod stimulus. Stimulum in manu est, *Plaut. Menæch.* 5, 2, 112.

* Stīmūlus, i. m. [à σίμω, stimulus, per Sync. stimulus] (1) *A prick, a goad.* (2) *A sting.* (3) *A whip, or spur.* (4) *Any thing that moveth forward, as sorrow, rage, love, envy.* (5) *A motive, inducement, or incentive.* (1) Si stimulos pugnīs cedis, manibus plūs dolet, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 55. Si fustem cepero, aut stimulum in manum, *Id. Aul.* 1, 1, 9. (2) Stimulos in pectore cæcos Condidit, *Ov. Met.* 1, 726. (3) = Stimulo & verberare sævit, *Id. Met.* 2, 399. ☞ Iorum, *Id.* Frena furenti Concutit, & stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 101. Dominus non lenis subiecit lasso stimulos, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 94. (4) *Ov. Ep. ex Pont.* 1, 1, 75. = morsus, id. ib. § Stimulus doloris, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 27. amoris, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 210. laudis, *Sil.* 16, 614. irarum, *Luc.* 2, 324. (5) = Consulē excitavit, stimulosque illi admovit, *Cic. pro Rosc.*

* † Stingo, vel Stinguo, ēre, xi, Etum aēt. [à σίγω, fut. secund. σίγω, stingo, interpos. n; ut à πάγω, pango, ζεύσω, jungo, frago, frango] *To put out light, to extinguish.* Humor Non datur ardorem qui membris stingere possit, *Lucr.* 4, 1091. Στίγω, stingo, pungo, *Gloss. Cyril.* † Extinguo, restinguo.

* Stingor, i. pass. ☞ Stinguor. *To be extinguished.* § Stinguntur radii, *Cic. in Orat. ad Prijs.*

* || Stīpa, æ. f. [à stipando, i. e. firmando] *Tow, or burds, to stop chinks with in ships.* *Serv.* † Stupa, q. v.

* Stīpans, tis. part. *Surrounding in a ring, guarding.* Magnā juvenum stipante catervā, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 501.

* Stīpātiō, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A surrounding, or guarding.* (2) *A crowding, or thrashing, of things together.* (1) = Concuratio, stipatio, greges hominum, *Cic. pro Sullā.* 23. (2) Aggressionum & entymematum stipatio, *Quint.* 5, 14.

* Stīpātor, ōris. m. verb. [à stipe, quam mercedis nomine accipiunt, *Fest.*] (1) *An attendant, or one of the squires of the body; the guard.* (2) *One that layeth in such fardels as are to be carried in a ship, a storeroom of goods.* (1) Præmittebat de stipatoribus suis, qui, &c. *Cic. in Verr.* 3, 26. § Stipator corporis, *Id. pro Dom.* 5. = satellites, minister, *Id.* (2) *Serv.*

* Stīpātus, a, um. part. (1) *Guarded, or attended, as princes are with a guard.* (2) *Also standing in close array, crammed, crowded, frequent.* (1) § Stipatus gladiatorum manu, *Paterc.* 2, 58. (2) § Stipata phalanx, *Liv.* 33, 18. Stipatum tribunal, *Plin. Epist.* 6, 33, 4.

|| Stīpēdiālīs, e. adj. *Tributary; also of, or belonging to, wages.* *Sidon.* † Stīpēdiarius.

|| Stīpēdiārium, ii. n. [à stipendium] *An ordinary kind of tax, or tribute.* *Cic. ap. Litt.*

|| Stīpēdiārius, a, um. adj. (1) *Tributary, that payeth tribute.* (2) *He that taketh wages, a hireling.* (1) Habere civitates stipendiarias, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 30. ☞ Vectigalis stipendiariusque P. R. *Liv.* 21, 41. Secii vectigales aut stipendiarii, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 60. ☞ Ex sententiā S. Petii. *Verr. lect.* 2, 1. al. idem putant vectig. ☞ Stip. (2) De stipendiario Thrace miles, *Flor.* 2, 20.

Stīpēdiō, āre. aēt. unde Stīpēdiōr. pass. *To take into pay, to enter in service for pay.* § Regi sexcentena milia stipendiantur, *Plin.* 6, 19.

|| Stīpēdiōsus, a, um. adj. *Serving for wages having been long a soldier.* *Veg.* 2, 25.

Stīpēdiū, ii. n. [à stipe pendendū, *Isid.*] (1) *Wages, or pay for soldiers; a stipend, or salary; hire, pay.* (2) *A campaign.* (3) *Also tri-*

bute. (4) || *A subsidy to a prince.* (5) *A penalty, a mulct, or fine.* (1) ☞ Stipendia mereri, to be a soldier, to bear arms, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 6. facere pedibus, to serve on foot, to be a footsoldier, *Liv.* 3, 27. (2) Stipendia prima fecit, *Nep.* Placitum missionem dari vicena stipendia meritis, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 36. Met. Functus omnibus vitæ humanæ stipendiis, *Sen.* (3) Quadringentes ei stipendii nomine imposuit, *Suet. Cæs.* 25. Ille ipsum exponens *Eutrop.* tributum vocat, 6, 14, 5. (4) Pompeii. (5) Quæ finis? aut quod me manet stipendium? *Hor. Epod.* 17, 37.

* Stīpes, itis. m. [à σῆπος, *Id.*] (1) *A log set fast in the ground.* (2) *A club.* (3) *A stake for a mere, or landmark.* (4) *A trunk of a tree.* (5) *A firebrand, or billet.* (6) *Also a senseless fellow, a blockhead.* (1) Sodes stipitēque præacutos desigit, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 27. (2) § Nodosus stipes, *Ov. Epist.* 10, 101. (3) Stipes desertus in agris, *Tib.* 1, 1. (4) Prop. 4, 2, 59. (5) *Ov. in Ibin.* 602. (6) = Quæ sunt dicta in stultum, caudex, ilipes, asinus, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 4.

* Stīpo, āre. aēt. [à στέλλω, calco, densum facio, *Scal.*] (1) *To fill up close.* (2) *To stuff, to wack, or cram.* (3) *To compass, or environ.* (4) *To attend upon, to guard.* (1) L'quentia mella stipant apes, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 436. (2) Non in arcā ponebant æs, sed in aliquā sellā stipabant, quò minus loci occuparet, *Varr. L. L.* 4. (3) Senatum stipare armatis, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 12. (4) = Apes regem Circumstant fremitu denso, stipantque frequentes, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 216.

* Stīor, āri. pass. *To be crowded, or environed, &c.* Tydea circum omnes festum bellicque viæque stipantur, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 356. Non usitatā frequentia stipati sumus, *Cic. pro Mil.* 1.

* † Stīpis, is. ant. id. quod stips.

* Stips, stips. f. [à stipando, *Varr.*] (1) *A piece of money, the same with the as.* (2) *given to begers.* (3) *wherein the soldiers also being paid in ancient time, because they received it by weight, not tale, the payment was called stipendium.* (4) *Also money offered to the gods.* (5) *Hirelings wages.* (6) *Profit, gain.* (1) Quod *Suet. Aug.* 53. stipem elephantō porrigere, *id. Quint.* ☞ Macrob. anēm dare dixerunt. (2) = Stipem quotannis die certo emendicat à populo, cavam manum asses porrigentibus præbens, *Suet. Aug.* 91. *Vet. Gloss.* Stipem, ἐλεημοσύνην. (3) *Vid. Varr. L. L.* 4, 16. (4) Dis cū in thesauros assem dant, stipem dicant, *Varr. l. c.* *Vid. Lips.* id *Tac. p.* 377. (5) Parvā stipe opes querere, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 350. Mercenarie stips ancilla, *Plin.* 10, 63. (6) Pecuarie pastiones non minorem colono stipem conferunt, *Col.* 8, 1.

* Stīpticus, reēt. Stypcticus, a, um. adj. [à σῆπος, obturo] *Binding, stypctic, restraining.* *Plin.* 14, 13. *Lat.* Restrings.

* Stīpūla, æ. f. [à stipa, mutat. quant.] (1) *Holm, straw to thatch with, the husk that encloseth the straw.* (2) *Stubble, or straw, left in the field after the corn is reaped.* (3) *Met. A shepherd's pipe made of such straw.* (1) Ardentes stipulæ crepitantis acervi, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 781. (2) Merdie ipso faciam stipulam ut colligat, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 62. (3) Miserum stipulā disperdere carnen, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 27.

* Stīpū'aris, e. adj. *Belonging to stubble, of stubble, sed with stubble.* § Stipularis anser, *Quint.*

* Stīpūlātiō, ōnis. f. verb. [à stipulor] (1) *A covenanting, or demanding of terms, in order to agreement.* (2) *A stipulation, a bargain, promise, covenant, or obligation, to pay money, or perform a thing that is required.* (1) Stipulationum aut iudiciorum formulæ, *Cic. de Legib.* 1, 4. (2) Pecunia, quæ ex stipulatione debeatur, *Id. de Legib.* 2, 11. ☞ De variis stipulationum formulis consule *JCC.*

* Stīpūlātiunculā, æ. f. dim. *A small bargain.* Decipi adversarii stipulationunculā, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 38.

* Stīpūlātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that bindeth another, a person versed in the forms of contracts, whose business was to see no fraud was on either side.* *Cic. pro Quint.* 18. *Suet. Vitell.* 14.

* Stipulatu, monopt. By covenant. Jev's stipulatu, Plin. 7, 47. sed *Hard. leg.* adstipulatu. Stipularu legati nostri prius, Quint. Decl. 12, p. mibi 147.

* Stipulatus, a, um. part. *Having stipulated, or agreed.* Stipulatusque de Marciano quinquaginta millia denarium probabatur, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23.

* Stipulor, ari. verb. comm. Prisc. [*à stipere, Varr. & Fest.* quod stipem, i. e. pecuniam (sic enim vet. appell.) posceret creditor, debitor sponderet, quod erat stipulari & restipulari] (1) To ask and demand such and such terms for a thing to be given, or done, by the ordinary words of the law. (2) || Pass. To be required, or asked, by another to make a contract with him. (3) To make a bargain by asking, or offering. (1) Vid. Varr. R. R. 2, 3. || Spondeo, Col. Nullum periculum est, quod sciam, stipularier, ut concepisti verba; VIGINTI MINAS DABIN? *Eollio, DABUNTUR, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 6, 14.* Ubi notandum formulam exigere, ut restipulatio, b. e. promissio, fiat eodem verbo. (2) § Stipulor, abs te, Prisc. (3) Læstoria lex vetat minorem 25 annis stipulari, Suet. Scortia exoleta, quippe stipulari solent, Plaut. Cure. 4, 1, 12.

* Stipulum, i. n. [*à stipile, Paul. al. qu.* stipulum, à σπιπλὺν quod à σπίζω, *stipa, V.* Firm, solid. || Firmum solidum.

Stiria, æ. f. (1) A drop of ice, or ice hanging at the eaves of houses; an icicle. (2) Catachr. A dot of snivel hanging at one's nose. (1) Stiria horrida induit impexis barbis, Virg. Geor. 3, 366. (2) Turpis ab inviso pendebat stiria naso, Mart. 7, 36, 5.

† Stiriolum, ii. n. [*ex stiria, & cado*] The dropping of a house with icicles. || Stillicidum Cic. || Stipatus, a, um. adj. Rooted, Litt. ex Plin. Stipescere, ere. incept. [*à stirps*] To spring up; to grow to a stem, or stock. || Stipescere & intermori, Plin. 19, 8.

† Stipis, is. f. ant. pro stirps, Scriv. Stipitus, adv. [*à stirps*] By the roots, utterly, root and branch. § Stipitus errorem exigere, Cic. Tusc. 4, ult.

Stirps, is. f. (1) The root, stem, stock, or stalk, of a tree, or plant. (2) The lower part, the bottom. (1) The ground, or foundation. (4) A flock, or kindred; race, lineage, issue. (1) Admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix, Virg. Geor. 2, 379. Depositæ stirpes valido solo, Col. 3, 5. (2) A stirpe pedes temo protentus in octo, Virg. Geor. 1, 171. (2) § Stirps quæstionis, Cic. de Fin. 4, 2. (4) Neque aliud huic defuit, quam generosa stirps, Nep. Eum. 1. Stirps virilis ex novo matrimonio, Liv. 1, 1.

Stiva, æ. f. The pough tail, or handle. In arando stivæ penè rectus arator incutitur, Col. 1, 9. Conf. Virg. Geor. 1, 175. § Stivâ innox arator, Ov. Met. 8, 218.

Stlata, æ. f. A broad ship, or boat; a bult, a pirate ship, a float, bay, or flat boat. Vid. Gel. 19, ult. Auson. Ep. 22, 31.

Stlātarius, a, um. adj. [*à Alata*] Of, or belonging to, a boat, or ship; brought by shipping, foreign, outlandish. Spondet enim Tyrio Alata purpura filo, Juv. 7, 134. Conf. etiam ejusdem 14, 187.

† Stlembus, a, um. adj. Slow and heavy, Lucil. ap. Fest. quem adi.

† Stlites, um. f. pl. pro lites. antiq. Stlitis judicandis, Fest.

† Stlucus, i. m. pro locus. ant. Fest.

Stlopus, i. m. Stlopus, scleppus, & sclopus. The sound which we make when we blow up our cheeks, &c. Pers. 5, 13.

* Sto, stas, steti, statum, neut. [*à στάω, στῶ*] (1) To stand. (2) To stand still, not to move. (3) To stand upright, to be erect. (4) To stand in array. (5) To stand; to endure, or abide; to continue, persevere, or hold on. (6) To be fixed, or resolved. (7) To rest upon, or agree to; to acquiesce, stand to, or be determined by. (8) To cease, to be at a stand. (9) To be calm. (10) To stand to, to make good. (11) To take part with,

or against. (12) To be liked, or come off well. (13) To be placed in. (14) To be attended, to be inseparable. (15) To be a prostitute. (16) To stand thick, to be overrun, to be covered. (17) To stand in, to cost. (18) To plead at the bar. (1) Centuriones ex eo, quo stabant loco, recesserunt, Liv. || Captivi stant, non sedent, Plaut. Capt. prol. || Quisque, ubi steterat, jaceat, Id. || S are ad cyathum, to be a cup-bearer, Suet. Cæs. 49. Stare animo, to be in his right senses, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 213. || Desipere, Id. (2) || Neque se luna quodquam motat, statque ut exorta est semel, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 117. (3) Steterunt comæ, Virg. Æn. 2, 774. Stant fulti pulvere crines, Stat. Theb. 3, 326. (4) Mariano prælia signo stant, Prop. 3, 3, 44. Dum stat acies, multi in re consilii, atque artis est, Quint. (5) Si satis firmus steteris, Liv. Bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti, Virg. Æn. 4, 538. = Trojæque nunc flares, Priamique arx aita maneres, Id. Æn. 2, 56. Met. Qui si steterit idem, mihi que paruerit, Cic. (6) Stat sua cuique dies, Virg. Æn. 10, 467. § Stat sententiæ, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 18. S et illud nobis, unâ vivere in studiis, Cic. (7) Stare in eo quod est judicatum oportet, Id. Aliterius potius stare judicio, quam suo, Id. Attic. 8, 4. (8) Stant mihi cum dominâ prælia dura meâ, Prop. 3, 5, 2. || Stare per aliquem, to be long of one, Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 16. (9) Cùm placidum ventis flaret mare, Virg. Ecl. 2, 26. Tranquillum mare dicitur, cùm leviter commovetur, nec in unam partem inclinatur, Itaque si legeris, Cùm placidum, &c. ut suprâ, scito illud non stare, sed succuti leviter, & dici tranquillum, quia nec huc nec illuc impetum capit, Sen. N. Q. 5. (10) § Stare pacto, Liv. conditionibus, Cic. Att. 7, 15. decreto senatus, Cæs. B. G. 6, 13. (11) § Stare ab aliquo, Cic. in Rull. 1, 43. cum aliquo, Id. in Rull. 2, 48. pro aliquo, Quint. (12) || Securus cadat, an recto stat fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 3, 1, 176. (13) Omnis in Ascanio chari stat cura parentis, Virg. Æn. 1, 650. (14) Periculum vitæ meæ stat tuo periculo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 82. (15) Quod steterat multis in carcere fornicis annis, Juv. 10, 239. (16) § Siat ager sentibus, Cæcil. i. e. horret. Stat pulvere cælum, Virg. Æn. 12, 408. (17) Polybius scribit centum talentis eam rem Achæis stetiisse, Liv. 34, 50. Conf. & Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 122. (18) = Inteream, si Aut valeo stare, aut novi civilia jura, Hor. Sat. 19, 30.

* || Stoa, æ. f. [*à στάω, Gr. quod ibi starent*] A gallery, porch, or portico, Gell.

* Stoebe, es. f. [*à στειβέω, stipare*] An herb which groweth in watery grounds, knapweed, Plin. 22, 11.

* Stoechas, adis. f. [*ita dict. à Stœchadibus insulis*] A flower called Stœchades, or cotton weed; French lavender, Plin. 27, 12.

* Stoicus, a, um. adj. [*à Stœa porticus, in quâ primum docuit Zeno*] Of, or belonging to, a stoick, stoical. § Libelli stœici, Her. Epod. 8, 15. Dogmata stœica, 13, 121.

* Stoicè, adv. Like a stoick. = Agis mecum austere, & stoicè Cato, Cic. pro Muræn. 36.

* Stola, æ. f. [*ἀπὸ τοῦ στελλεσθαι, i. e. ab induendo*] (1) A long robe drawn to the back, gathered and plaited thick; a matron's gown, a cimar, or just à corps; a stole. (2) || Also in some nations it was worn by men. (1) = Sumpsi virilem togam, quam statim mulierem stolum reddidisti, Cic. Philipp. 2, 18. Non vitta ligatos impediunt crines, nec stola longa pedes, Tib. 1, 1, 68. Rugosiora cùm geras stola frontem, Mart. 3, 93, 4. (2) Velaticus squalidâ stola, Enn. in Telepho.

* Stolatür, a, um. adj. [*à stola*] Wearing a long robe with a train, matron like. || Stolata mulier, a lady of quality, Vitr. 1, 1. || Togata, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 82.

Stolidè, adv. ius, comp. Foolishly, simply, stolidly. Id non promissum magis stolidè, quam stolidè creditum, Liv. 25, 19. § Stolidius erumpentes, Ann. 19, 8.

Stoliditas, atis. f. Dullness, blockishness. Apud homines paris stoliditatis, Flor. 4, 12.

Stolidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. Stimus, sup. [quod stoloni similis, sc. inutilis est] Dull, heavy, foolish, doltish, silly, blockish, stolid. Nullum est hoc stolidius saxum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 33. Vix tandem sensi stolidus, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 12. O vatum stolidissime, Ov. Met. 13, 774.

Stölo, önis. m. [*à στῶλω stolo*] (1) A shoot, twig, or scion, springing out of the root, or side, of the stock; an useless sucker, a water shoot. (2) Also a fool, or blockhead. (1) Varr. R. R. 1, 2. (2) Auson.

* Stömächæ, es. f. [*στομαχάκη, Gr. sc. oris vitium, à στόμα os, & ἀνὰ dolor*] A soreness of the mouth; rankness of the gums, so that the teeth fall out; the scurvy, Plin. 25, 3.

* || Stömächabundus, a, um. adj. Angry, fretting, surly, sullen, dogged, Gell. 17, 8.

* Stömächans, tis. part. Fretting, fuming, Cic. Attic. 4, 16.

* Stömächicum, i. n. A medicine good to open the stomach, Cels.

* Stömächicus, a, um. adj. That is sick in the stomach, that cannot keep the meat that he hath taken, Plin. 20, 9. & 25, 5.

* Stömächor, ari, atus. dep. To be angry, vexed, displeased, or moved, to be in a great fume; to fret, vex, or chafe. § Id mecum stomachabar, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 32. Stomachabatur, si quid asperius dixerim, Cic. N. D. 1, 33.

* Stömächosè, adv. unde ius, comp. Angryly, peevishly, in a fret. Rescripti & stomachosius, Cic. Attic. 10, 5.

* Stömächosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) Fretful, peevish, stomachful. (2) Making fretful, choleric, or angry. (1) § Stomachosiores literæ, Cic. Fam. 5, 11. Acumen versutum & solers, & sæpe stomachosum, Id. (2) Me quidem valde movent stomachosa, & quasi submorosa ridicula, Id. de Orat. 2, 69.

* Stömachus, chi. m. [*à στόμα os, & χέω, quod cibum ab inferiore orificio ad intestina transfundat*] (1) The meat pipe, whereby the meat goeth down into the ventricle. (2) Synecd. The stomach. (3) Also indignation, choler, passion. (4) Also humour, mind, fancy, will, pleasure, or appetite. (1) Linguam ad radices ejus hærens stomachus excipit, Cic. N. D. 1, 54. || Summum gulæ fauces vocantur, extremum stomachus, Plin. 11, 36. (2) Jejunus stomachus raro vulgaria temnit, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 38. || Stomacho laborare, to have a pain at his stomach, Cels. 1, 8. (3) || Ille mihi risum magis quam stomachum movere solet, Cic. Attic. 6, 3. (4) Ludè apparatissimi, sed non tui stomachi, Id. Fam. 7, 1. || Stomacho suo vivere, to live as he listeth, after his own humour, Plin.

* || Stömägia, æ. f. [*ex στόμα os, & ἄλγος dolor*] A pain, or soreness, in the mouth. Lat. Oris dolor.

* Stömäice, es. f. [*à στόμα os*] That which bealets sores in the mouth. Medicamentum, quod stomatice vocatur, utilissimum oris vitis, Plin. 23, 6.

* Stömäticus, a, um. adj. Having a sore, swelling, or canker, in the mouth. Hujus stomatidis datur, Plin. 24, 14.

* Stömōma, atis. n. [*στόμαμα, Gr. à στόμα os, ferrum acuo*] A kind of scales, or razor, coming from bristles in beating, Plin. 34, 11.

* Störax, atis. m. A sweet incense, or gum, so called, Virg. in Ceir. 168. || Rect. Styrax, q. v.

* Störæ, æ. f. [*ἀπὸ τοῦ στρέειν, sc. à sterno, quia hinc sternitur*] Any thing spread on the ground, a mat, Liv. 30, 3, sub fin.

* † Stören, are. act. [*à πρæced.*] To make mats, Litt. ex Plaut.

† Störæ, æ. f. Cæs. in MS. pro Störæ.

* Sträba, æ. f. She that is squint-eyed, or hath a cast in her eye. Si qua straba est Veneri similis, si rava Minervæ, Ov. Art. Am. 2, 659. emendante Heinl.

* Sträto, önis. m. [*à στρέφω, torquer*] Goggle-eyed, one who looketh a squint. || Equus

Deos, si non strabones, at pæculos esse arbitramur? Cic. N. D. 1, 29.

* || Strābus, a, um. adj. *Squint-eyed.* Non hæc res de Venere pætā, strabam facit ἐπεροφθαλμὸν, *Prisc.*

* Strāges, is, f. [à sterno, stravi] (1) *A falling, a cutting down to the ground, properly of trees; a laying flat.* (2) *A slaughter, a discomfiture, a multitude of men slain, a carnage, defeat, or overbrow;* a rout of an army, *harvock.* (3) *A great ruin and fall, as of houses, temples, &c.* (1) Clades dic. furculorum detritio: calamitas calamorum; strages stratarum arborum, *Scal.* Quod tamen non est perpetuum. § Nemorum strages, *Sil.* 3, 205. § Nimbus dat stragem satis, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 454. (2) Per vicos latè stragem dedere, *Liv.* 8, 50. (3) = Strages, cardēsq̄ue horribilis, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 12.

* Strāgūla, æ. f. sc. vestis. [à sterno, stratum] *Any outmost garment, any kind of furniture spread on the ground, bed, table, or walls, as carpets, hangings, a counterpane, a coverlet, a horsecloth, &c.* Cic. Verr. 1, 10. *Liv.* 34, 7. *Mart.* 14, 148.

* Strāgūlum, i. n. sc. vestimentum, [à sternendo] (1) *Any covering, a blanket.* (2) *A houseing for a horse.* (3) || *The upper garment.* (1) Quicquid infernebant, à sternendo stragulum appellabant, *Varr.* Nec stragula picta soporem, Nec sonitus placidæ ducere possit aquæ, *Tib.* 1, 2, 79. § Textile stragulum, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 21. (2) Stragula succincti venator fume veredi, *Mart.* 14, 86. (3) *Ulp.*

* Strāmen, inis, n. [à sterno, stravi, stratum, quod sternitur] (1) *A spreading, any thing spread, as flowers, &c.* (2) *Straw, litter.* (1) § Agreste stramen, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 67. (2) Tecta stramine cafa, *Ov. Metam.* 5, 447.

* Strāmentitius, a, um. adj. *Made of straw,* *Petron.* c. 63.

* Strāmentārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to corn.* § Stramentariæ falces, *Cato, R. R.* 10.

* Strāmentum, i. n. *Straw, stubble.* Stramenta arida tectis injiciunt, *Liv.* 25, 39. Stramenta stantia in legete relinquere, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 50.

* Strāmineus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, straw; thatched, or made, with straw.* § Calæ stramineæ, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 9, 18. *Conf. Prop.* 2, 13, 20.

* Strangūlans, tis, part. *Choking,* *Plin.* 2, 43.

* Strangūlātiō, ōnis, f. verb. *A choking, strangling, throttling, stifling, or sloping,* *Plin.* 20, 15.

* Strangūlātus, ūs, m. *A stoppage.* || *Vulvæ strangulatus, a disease in women called the mother,* *Plin.* 7, 7.

* Strangūlo, ēre, act. [à στεγγαλῶν, Gr.] (1) *To choke, to throttle, to stifle, to strangle.* (2) *Met. To ruin, destroy, or kill.* (1) Nobilem hospitem comprehendit & stringulavit, *Cæc. Cic. Fam.* 8, 15. (2) Plures nimia congesta pecunia curā strangulat, *Juv.* 10, 12.

* Strangūlor, āri, pass. *To be choked.* Præter lætis haustu uno pilo strangulatus est, *Plin.* 7, 7, 1.

* Strangūria, æ. f. [στεγγυρία, Gr. b. e. κατὰ στεγγυρίας τῆ ἐξουκρίσεως, i. e. urinæ per guttas excretio] *The strangury, or making of water in great pain, and very hardly; the strangullion.* Forticulum se in torminibus & in stranguriâ suâ præbet, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 19. *Lat.* Difficultas urinæ, *Cels.* Lotium substillum, *Cato.*

* Strātēgēma, vel Strātēgēma, ātis, m. [à στρατηγέω, exercitum duco] *A stratagem, or piece of policy in war.* Rufius noster stratege mate percussit Vestorium, *Cic. Att.* 5, 2. *Vid. Val. Max. de strategematis,* 7, 4. *Lat.* Callida inventa, *Nep. Eum.* 5.

† Strātēæ, ārum, f. pl. & Strātīvōlæ dic-tæ meretrices, à Plauto, quia se sternant, *Gell.* 5, 3.

* Strātēgia, æ. f. *A captainship, a general-*

ship, a governing of soldiers, a lieutenancy, or shire of a country. = Dividitur in præfecturas, quas ii strategias vocant, *Plin.* 6, 9.

* Strātēgos, i. m. [στρατηγός, à στρατός, exercitus, & ἄγω, duco] (1) *A captain general of an army; the chieftain, or lieutenant.* (2) *Met. The master, or ruler, of a fleet.* (1) Nec strategus, nec tyrannus quicquam, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 6. (2) Strategum te facio huic convivio, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 20.

* Strātīōtes, æ. m. [à στρατός, exercitus] *Milfoil, liveing without a root, and swimming above the water, good for healing of all wounds made with iron,* *Plin.* 24, 18. qui & folium militare vocat, quod sanat brevi vulnera.

* || Strātīōticon, i. n. [ab eodem] *Milfoil,* *Apul.* = *Achilla.*

* Strātīōticus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] *Pertaining to soldiers, soldier like.* § Stratioticus nuncius, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 9.

* || Strātor, ōris, m. verb. [à sterno] *He that saddletb, bridletb, and holdetb, the horse for his master to get up; a yeoman of the stirrup to a prince; an equerry, or groom of a stable,* *Amam.* 30, 5. † *Qui sternit equum.*

* Strātum, i. n. [à sterno] (1) *A couch, or bed to lie on.* (2) *Any thing that is strowed, all that is laid on a bed, as rug, coverlet, counterpane, &c.* (3) *A horsecloth, a houseing, harness, or saddle.* (4) *Also a paved street.* (1) Quies neque molli strato, neque silentio accersita, *Liv.* (2) Lecti mollia strata, *Lucr.* 4, 847. § Picta strata, *Ov. Met.* 8, 33. (3) Frenos & strata equicium Pelethronium invenisse serunt, *Plin.* 7, 56. (4) || Viarum strata, *Causeways, i. e. viæ stratae, Hellen. Virg. Æn.* 1, 426.

* Strātūra, æ. f. [à sterno] *The paving of causeways, or highways.* || Stratura viarum, *Suet. Claud.* 24.

* Strātus, a, um. part. [à sternor] (1) *Strowed, scattered.* (2) || *Laid upon.* (3) *Laid along, flat, prestrate.* (4) *Calmed, quieted.* (5) *Paved.* (6) *Overbrowed.* (1) Strata jacent passim sua quæque sub arbore poma, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 54. || Stratus membra, *laid along, Her.* Od. 1, 1, 22. (2) Strato super discumbitur ostro, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 704. (3) || Nos sibi ad pedes stratos ne sublevarat quidem, &c. *Cic. Att.* 10, 4. (4) § Strata unda, *Ov. Epist.* 7, 49. Stratum æquo, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 37. (5) § Strata via, *Liv.* 8, 13. (6) Dardaniâ stratus dextrâ, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 316.

* Strātus, ūs, m. (1) *A strowing, or laying.* (2) || *The saddle, houseing, and accoutrements of a horse.* (1) Stramentum à stratu, quod substernatur pecori, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 50. (2) So'in. c. 57.

* || Streblīgo, gñis, f. [à Gr. στρεβλῶς, tortus] *A solecism.* *Vid. Stribligo.*

* Streblīta, æ. f. [ab eodem, unde & Angl. a tart] *Vid. Striblita.*

* Strēna, æ. f. [à στεῖνος, luxus, delicia, Enst.] *A new-year's gift, or present.* Edixit & strenas incunte anno se recepturum, *Suet. Cal.* 42. *vid. & eundem Augustus, & ibi Casaub.* Scrib & strenua.

* Strēnuē, adv. sīmē, sup. (1) *Strongly, stoutly, strenuously.* (2) *Readily, nimbly, quickly.* (1) Domus utriusque nostrum ædificatur strenuē, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 2, 2. § Strenuissimē vincere, *Eutrop.* 9, 13. (2) Strenuē curie in Piræum, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 4, 11. § Magis strenuē, quàm commodē navigavi, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 6.

* Strēnuitas, ātis, f. *Valiantness, stoutness, nimbleness, activity, manhood.* Strenuitas antiqua manet, *Ov. Met.* 9, 320.

* Strēnuus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [à στεῖνος, Gr. i. e. ἰσχυρός, Hefych.] (1) *Brisk, stout, brave, hard.* (2) *Active, ready, quick, nimble, strenuous.* (1) Ex agricolis & viri fortissimi, & milites strenuissimi gignuntur, *Cato in Præf.* § Strenuiori deterior si prædicat suas pugnas, de illius ore fiunt sordæ, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 10. (2) || Celeriter isti & redisti, ut cognoscere te si minus fortem, att-

inen strenuum, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 52. § Populi strenui damno mihi, improbi sunt usui, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 28.

Strēpens, tis, part. *Making a noise.* § Stre-pens lituus, *Sen. Thy.* 575.

|| Strēpērus, a, um. adj. *Jaring, noisy, Ap.* recent. † *Strepitans.*

Strēpitans, tis, part. *Rustling, rattling, clattering, casking.* § Strepitantes ulæ, *Tib.* 2, 2, 17. Strepitantia arma, *Sil.* 9, 280.

† Strēpiti, in gen. pro Strepitus, *Eun.*

Strēpito, āre, freq. [à strepo] *To make a great noise, to make a great stir, to bustle, Virg. Geor.* 1, 413. Strepitant urbes incubibus, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 288.

Strēpitus, ūs, m. (1) *A noise made by the hands, or feet;* (2) *by brooks, or rivers.* (3) *A creaking, or screaming.* (4) *A bustle, or hurry-burly.* (5) *The train, or company, that followeth a great man.* (6) *A tune, or sound.* (1) Nea strepitu terrete pedum, *Tib.* 2, 2, 37. § Non strepitu, sed maximo clamore suam P. R. ostendit voluntatem, *Cic. Att.* in Verr. 15. (2) § Fluminum strepitus, *Cic. de Legib.* 1, 6. (3) Remugit strepitu janua, *Hor. Od.* 3, 10, 6. § Valvarum strepitus, *Id. Sat.* 2, 6, 112. (4) Constitit Æneas strepitumque exterritus hausit, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 559. (5) Toto fortunæ suæ strepitu aliquem circumstare, *Quint. Declam.* 13. (6) Dulcis strepitus aureæ testudinis, *Hor. Od.* 4, 3, 18.

Strēpo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. [à στεῖφω, verto; al. à sono] (1) *To make a noise, a bustle.* (2) *To sound.* (3) *To mutter, to murmur.* (4) *To ring.* (1) Murmure strepit campus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 709. Cùm Achivi cœpissent inter se strepere, *Cic.* (2) Rauco streperunt cornua cantu, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 2. (3) § Hæc cùm sub ipso vallo, portisque streperent, *Liv.* (4) Strepunt aures clamoribus, *Id.* 22, 14.

* Strepsicēros, ōtis, m. [à στεῖφω, verto, & νέγας cornu; q. d. versis cornibus] *A kind of buck, or goat, with writted horns,* *Plin.* 8, 53.

Stria, æ. f. [à stringendo, Per. ut sit id. quæd striga] (1) *A chanfering, channeling, or making hollow; a groove, furrow, or gutter, in carpenters, or masons, work; or rather a rabate, a crease.* (2) || *Also the crease of an herb.* (1) Vitruv. 4, 3. (2) *Ruell.*

Striātūra, æ. f. *A chanfering, or channe'ing; rabates, small furrows, or creases, made in stone, or timber,* *Vitr.* 4, 3. *vid. Bold. Lexic.*

Striātus, a, um. part. *Chanfered, channelled, wrought inward with a winding.* § Striata columna, *Plin.* 21, 5. *Conf. Vitr.* 7, 5. || § Striata cortina, *a plaited, or folded, curtain,* *Jun.* || § Striata frens, *Apul. Met.* 10, p. 317. i. e. caperata.

* || Striblīgo, gñis, f. al. Stribiligo [à στεβλῶς, curvus; à tortuosæ orationis pravitate & versurâ, Gell.] *A fault in speaking, or writing, called solecism, or incongruity, vid. Gell.* 5, 20.

* Strībīta, æ. f. [στεβίτης, Gr. à στεβῶς, quod in circuitu ictis in m. dum torqueretur] *A tart, or kind of cake, twisted about like a rope; jomb's, Cato, R. R.* 78. *Vid. Striblita.*

† Strībī ārius, ii, m. *A maker, or seller, of such cakes, Afran.*

Strictē, adv. [à stringo] iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. (1) || *Closely, tightly.* (2) *Lightly, not so much.* (3) *Met. Briefly, shortly.* (4) *Rigidly, strictly, severely.* (1) Fasciis ventrem ite cūctim circumligare, *Gell.* 10, 3. (2) || Post bonam vindemiam strictius, p. si exigua latius, *Pall.* 1, 6. (3) *Vid. Strictim, n. 2.* (4) Observare strictē, ad plūs reddat quàm acceperit, *Cic. de Amic.* 16.

Strictim, adv. (1) *Closely.* (2) *Briefly, shortly, by the by.* (1) || Strictim attendere, an per te tinem, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 18. (2) || = *Et quæ copiosissime dici possunt, breviter à me strictè inque dantur,* *Cic.* § Strictim exercitum ducere, *Plaut.* § passim, *Id.*

† Strictipel æ, ārum, f. pl. [quæ stringunt pellem, i. e. cutem & rugas in facie extendunt] *Painted whores, Plaut. al. leg. Stritab. hæc.*

Strictivus, a, um. adj. *Gathered, or creped, with the band.* Cato.

† *Strictivellæ*, arum. f. pl. *pro Strictipellæ*; quæ strictim evellunt pilos, *Varr. ap. Non.*

Strictor, oris. m. verb. *A creper, a gatherer of fruit.* Cato, R. R. 244.

Strictura, æ. f. [*à stringo, strictum*] (1) † *A fracture.* (2) Also a spark that flyeth from a piece of metal, when wrought and beaten red-hot; as commonly explained: (2) but rather iron ore; a plate, pig, or bar, of iron. (1) *Supercilia ad malorum striduram currentia, Petron. c. 126. ubi al. Scriptura.* (2) § *Stricturæ chalybum, Virg. Æn. 8, 421.* (3) *Plin. 34, 14.*

Stricturus, a, um. part. *About to draw.* *Peroraturus stricturum se lubricationibus suæ telum minabatur, Suet. Calig. 53.*

Strictus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *strictus*, sup. [*à stringo*] (1) *Gathered, or beaten off.* (2) *Cut asunder.* (3) *Drawn out.* (4) *Closed, concise, narrow.* (1) *Folia ex arboribus stricta, Cæs. B. C. 58.* (2) § *Stricti nervi, Luc.* (3) *Stricto gladio insequi aliquem, Cic. Philip. 2, 9.* (4) *Est artis strictissima janua nostræ, Ov. Rem. Am. 233.* § *Strictior Calvus, numerosior A-finiis, Dial. de Orat. 25, 6.*

Stridens, tis. part. (1) *Makeing a noise, roaring.* (2) *Creaking, screaming.* (3) *Clapping, &c.* (1) *Horrendum stridens bellua, Virg. Æn. 6, 238. procella, Id.* (2) *Serræ stridentis horror, Lucr. 2, 410.* (3) *Alis stridentibus ludunt cygni, Virg. Æn. 1, 401.*

Strideo, Ære, & *Strido*, Ære. neut. [*ex sono fist.*] (1) *To crack.* (2) *To creek, to shriek.* (3) *To make a whizzing, to hiss.* (4) *To roar.* (5) *To buzz, to hum.* (6) *To howl.* (1) *Quum stridunt funes, gubernacula gemunt, &c. Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 4.* (2) *Cardo foribus stridebat ahenis, Virg. Æn. 1, 453.* (3) *Merum fufum in igne stridet, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 12.* (4) § *Sylvæ stridunt, Virg. Æn. 2, 418.* (5) *Boiū per viscera toto stridunt apes utero, Id. Geor. 4, 556.* ¶ *Met.* *Stridere fufuror, to whisper, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 78.* (6) *Stridet Cerberus, Tib. 1, 3, 72.*

Stridor, oris. m. [*à strideo*] (1) *A noise, a crashing.* (2) *A screaming.* (3) *The creaking of a door.* (4) *The whistling of wind.* (5) *The grunting of a boar.* (6) *The hissing of a serpent.* (7) *A hissing, or whizzing.* (1) § *Insequitur clamorque virum stridorque rudentum, Virg. Æn. 1, 30.* (2) *Stridor ferræ tum, cum acuitur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40.* (3) *Janua, quæ verso stridore cardine reddit, Ov. Met. 11, 608.* (4) § *Aquilonis stridor, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28.* (5) *Latos stridere per armos Spuma fluit, Ov. Met. 8, 287.* (6) *Movi linguam stridore bisulcam, Id. Met. 9, 65.* (7) *Id. Met. 12, 276.*

Stridulus, a, um. adj. (1) *Creaking.* (2) *Crackling.* (3) *Noisy, clamorous.* (1) § *Plautia stridula, Ov. Trist. 3, 12, 30.* (2) *Fax lacrymosa stridula fumo, Id. Met. 10, 6.* (2) § *Stridula convicia, Ov. ad Pison. 78.*

Stringo, æ. f. [*à stringo, pro stringo*] (1) *A ridge-land, or single furrow drawn at length in ploughing; a row, or rank, of things laid in length.* (2) *A team, or train, of horses.* (3) ¶ *Also such a place, or distance, of the troops where the horses stopped, and were rubbed down.* (5) ¶ *Also a piece of ground longer than broad.* (1) *Col. 2, 19.* (2) *Hygin.* (3) *Charis.* (4) *Ap. Grom. scriptt.*

¶ *Stringatus*, a, um. adj. *Longer than broad by half.* ¶ *Stringatus ager, a field that ran in length from north to south, Aggen. & scamnatus, from west to east, Id.*

Stringo, sed sepius *Stringilis*, i. f. [*à stringo*; quod eo equi, & in balneis homines stringuntur] (1) *A horsecomb, a currycomb; also a scraper, or flesh brush.* (2) *An instrument used in bathing, to rub filth and sweat from their bodies.* (3) *Also cloths, or napkins, wherewith wrestlers bound, or wiped, themselves after their exercise.* (4) *A little piece of fine gold found in mines.* (5) *Also a small tube, or syringe.* (6) *A crease in chamfered work.* (7) *Some take it for a kind of long wiffel in the cited places.* (1) *Papulae stringile raduntur, Col. 6, 31.* (2) *Id.*

puer, & stringiles Clispini ad balnea defer, Pers. 5, 126. (3) *Plin. 31, 11.* (4) *Id. 33, 3.* (5) *Cels. 6, 7, 1.* (6) *Vitr. 4, 4.* (7) *Si ad illam ampulla aut stringilis accedat, Cic. de Fin. 4, 12. Conf. Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 44.*

¶ *Stringilicula*, æ. f. dim. *A little currycomb,* *Apul. Flor. p. 777.* † *Parva Stringilis.*

† *Stringium*, ii. n. [*fort. à stringendo*] *A kind of Spanish garment, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Stringentum, i. n. [*à stringendo*] (1) *The scraping, that which is rubbed off.* (2) *The scouring, lees, or dregs, of oil; scraped from wrestlers bodies.* (1) *Anguillæ attriunt se scopulis; ea stringenta viviscunt, Plin. 9, 51.* (2) *Gymnicorum fero stringenta gymnasii colligenti similis, Val. Max. 9, 14. extern. 2.*

† *Stringo*, Ære. neut. *interquiesco, Fest.*

Stringo, Ære. n. *To breathe, or rest, in work; to stop, or stand still; as oxen sometimes do at plough in the middle of a furrow: so stop, as horses do in march, or travel; to bait and be rubbed down, when they come in stringam, Litt. ex Prop. sed non inveni; certe Phædrus.* § *Namque ubi stringandum, & ubi currendum est, scio, 3, 7.*

Stringo, oris, vel *Stringor*, oris. m. [*Stringones densarum virium homines, quod inter se constricti atque arctati sunt, Fest.*] (1) *A strong and well compact man, (2) or ship.* (1) *Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 46.* (2) *Interpr. Salm.*

Stringosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *stringosus*, sup. [*à stringendo, V. quippe bos, qui in arando stringat, id est, præ macie interquiescit*] (1) *Lean, lank, scraggy, thin.* (2) *Nothing but skin and bone, bidebound, as cattle sometimes are.* (3) † *Met. Slovo, slender, shifting, boggling.* (4) *Also lean, barren, jejune, empty.* (1) § *Precarius canis neque tam stringosus aut pernix debet esse, quàm qui dammas cervosque sectatur, nec tam obesus & gravis, quàm villæ horreique custos, Col. 7, 11.* = *Placidè ac lentè pabuletur caper, ut largi sit uberis, & non stringosissimi corporis, Id. 7, 6.* (2) *Scuta hostium vetera notavit & stringosiores equos, Liv. 27, 47.* (3) *Lucil.* (4) *Lyfias est certè stringosior, Cic. de Clar. Or. 64.*

Stringendus, a, um. part. *To be bound, or tied up, Cic. Off. 3, 31. sed al. leg. adstringendus.*

Stringens, tis. part. *Binding up. Geminumque latus stringentia longè Utraque perpetuo discriminat æquæ tractu, Claud. 6. Conf. Non. 289.*

Stringo, Ære. xi. ietum. act. (1) *To grasp, or hold fast.* (2) *To tie hard, or close; to truss up, to bind.* (3) *To bring into a body, or lump.* (3) *Met. To press upon, to affect deeply.* (5) *To thin the boughs of trees, to lop, or cut.* (6) *To make naked, or bare; to draw.* (7) *Met. To spend, or waste.* (8) *Met. To touch lightly, brush, or graze upon.* (9) *To touch briefly, to relate concisely.* (10) *To beat down in order to gather.* (1) *Apprehensum quid manu stringere, Plin. Dente pedem stringit, Ov. Met. 11, 776.* (2) = *Cras te, quasi Dirce olim duo gnatu Jovis ad taurum devinxere, item hodie te stringam ad carnarium, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 66.* *Fragili culmo hordea stringere, Virg. Geor. 1, 317.* (3) *Stringere venas Ferventis massæ crudo de pulvere, Pers. 2, 67.* (4) *Animum patriæ stringit pietatis imago, Virg. Æn. 9, 294.* (5) = *Tum stringe comas, tum brachia tonde, Id. Geor. 2, 368.* *Hic ubi densas Agricola stringunt frondes, Id. Ecl. 9, 61.* (6) ¶ § *Stringere cultrum, Liv. gladium, Virg. Æn. 10, 566. ensen, to draw it, Id. Et metaph.* § *Stringere bellum. Hoc deerat unum populi Romani malis, jam ut ipse inter se parricidiale bellum domi stringeret, Flor. 3, 21, 1.* (7) *Præclaram ingrâtâ stringit malis ingluvie rem, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 8.* (8) = *Littus ama, & lævas stringat sine palmula cautes, Virg. Æn. 5, 163.* *Canis extento stringit vestigia iostro, Ov. Met. 1, 536.* *Hunc primum levis hasta stringet, Virg. Æn. 9, 577.* (9) = *Precis stringam revocatam ab origine famam Narrandi metis, brevitèrque antiqua revolvam, Sil. 10, 48.* (10) *Quernas glandes tum stringere tempus, Et lauri baccas, Virg. Geor. 1, 305.*

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tuam veni; res agebatur multis structoribus, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 2, 6. (2) Structores nostri ad frumentum profecti inanes redierunt, *Id. Attic.* 14, 3. (3) Convenientem materiam structor imposuerat cibum, *Petron.* c. 35. (4) Quæ non egeant ferro structoris osellæ, *Mart.* 10, 48, 15.

* Structura, æ. f. (1) *A building, a structure, a setting in due order.* (2) *A composition.* (1) Cementa structuræ antiquæ, *Liv.* 21, 11. § Structura balnei, *Pallad. R. R.* 1, 40. (2) § Verborum structura, *Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat.* 3. carminis, *Or.* ex *Pont.* 4, 13, 4.

* Structus, a, um, part. (1) *Set in good array.* (2) *Built, made.* (3) *Piled up.* (4) *Laid, prepared.* (5) *Compacted, disposed, ordered.* (1) Structi utrinque stabant, *Liv.* (2) Templi saxo structa, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 84. (3) Structus super ignis acervos, *Tib.* 4, 1, 134. (4) § Scriptit ad Tiberium structas sibi infidias, preventum infidiatorem, *Tac.* 2, 65, fin. (5) = Eloquentia collocata & quasi structa, & nexa verbis, *Cic. Orat.* 41.

* Struendus, a, um, part. *To build, or be built.* Struendum vallum erat, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 65, 7.

* Struens, tis, part. *Building, raising.* Omnes præter Lepidum, variis mox criminibus, fruente Tiberio, circumventi sunt, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 13, 3.

* Strues, is, f. [à struo] (1) *A pile, or heap, of any thing; as of wood, stones, bricks, &c.* (2) *Also a certain cake which the Paynims offered to their gods, a dish of several things heaped up at their offerings.* (1) § Strues lignorum, *Liv.* 21, 27. laterum, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 12. saxorum, *Curt.* 4, 3, 9. uvarum, *Plin.* 14, 4. Jano struem commoveto, *Cato*, 134. (2) Hæc adolet flammis cum strue farra suis, *Or.* *Fast.* 1, 276.

* || Strufertarii, òrum, m. pl. [ex struo, & facio] *They who brought the Feretum and the Strues to be offered; also they that did certain sacrifices at the trees that were burnt with lightning.* D: utraque notione vid. *Fest.*

* † Struix, icis, f. [omnium rerum extructio, à struo, *Fest.*] *A heap, or pile, of many things together.* § Struices patinariæ, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 1, 26. † Struices saxæ, *Liv.* ap. *Fest.* † malorum, *Næv.* † Strues.

* Strūma, æ. f. [à στρώμα, Gr. quod gutturi substrata sit] (1) *A wen, or swelling in the neck, or arm holes; a botch, a scrophulous humour: some take it to be the king's evil.* (2) *Also a bunch on the back.* (1) Struma est tumor, in quo subter concreta quadam ex pice & sanguine, quasi glandulæ, oriuntur, *Cels.* 5, 28, 7. (2) Struma extantia quadam in tergo est, *Id.* Vatinii strumam sacerdotii διέλαψεν vestiant, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 9. ¶ Struma civitatis, *the botch, or pest, of the state*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 65.

* || Strūmāticus, a, um, adj. *Troubled with a Struma, Firm.* † Strumofus.

* Strūmea, æ. f. sc. herba [quod medeatur strumis, vel quod strumofam radicem habeat, *Ruell.*] *An herb wherewith begers make their flesh raw, pilewort*, *Plin.* 25, 15. ubi al. leg. Strumia.

* Strumofus, a, um, adj. (1) *Having a wen, or swelling.* (2) *Measley.* (1) *Juv.* 10, 109. (2) Strumofis scibus sub linguâ sanguis mittendus, *Col.* 7, 10.

* Struo, òre, xi, òtum, aët. [à στρώω, vel στρογγύω, sterno] (1) *To pile up, to raise high.* (2) *Met. To place, to order.* (3) *To build.* (4) *To put in array.* (5) *To make, prepare, or get ready.* (6) *To contrive, design, or devise; to forge.* (7) *To work, or procure.* (1) § Struere ad sidera montes, *Or.* *Met.* 1, 153. ordine, non acervatim, *Virg.* *pyram ingentem*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 215. (2) = Collocationis est componere, & struere verba sic, ut, &c. *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 43. (3) Sepulcri Immemor struis demos, *Her. Od.* 2, 18, 18. ¶ § Struere comam, *Petron.* quod *Juv.* *Æd.* ficare caput, *to dress it high.* (4) Ne struere auderent aciem, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 42. (5) § Struere fercula, *Col. Præf.* 1, 5. epulas, *Tac.* 15, 55, 4. penum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 708. (6) § = Struere & moliri aliquid, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 64. menda-

cium, *Liv.* 23, 34. infidias, *Or.* *Met.* 1, 198. (7) § Struere odium in aliquem, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 51. crimen alicui, *Id.*

* Struor, i, pass. *To be built, or raised.* Simul à legionariis, peritiâ & arte præstantibus, plura struebantur, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 30, 3.

* Strūpus, i, m. [de them. vid. Stropus] (1) || *A crown, garland, or wreath, put on the heads of images in the temples.* (2) *Also a string, or thong, to tie the ear to.* (1) *Fest.* (2) Remos iussit adligari strupis, *Liv.* ¶ Hinc Angl. a strap, or stirrup.

* || Strūtheum, i, n. in mimis præcipue vocant obscenam partem virilem, à salacitate, viz. στρωθῆ, passeris, *Fest.* † Penis.

* † Strūthæa, æ. f. al. Strutnia mala. [à στρωθῆς, passer] *Quince pears, or pear quinces*, *Plin.* 15, 11. Subst. Struthea colutheaque appara, *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 3, 7.

* || Strūthio, ònis, m. [ab eodem] *An ostrich, or ostrich*, *Capitol. pro*

* Strūthiōcamēlus, i, m. [à στρωθῆς, passer, vel quævis avis, & κάμηλος, avicamelus, *Scal.* quod colli & crurum longitudine simile sit camelo, *Gesn.*] *An ostrich*, *Plin.* 10, 1, & 52.

* || Strūthiōmēla, òrum, n. pl. [ex στρωθῆς, passer, & μέλον, malum] *A little sort of quinces*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

* Strūthium, ii, n. [στρωθῆς, Gr. q. d. passerculus; à στρωθῆς, passer] *Fullers herb*, *Cels.* 5, 21, 8. = Saponaria, lanaria.

* Strychnus, i, m. [στρυχνος, Gr.] *An herb which maketh men mad that drink of it*, *Plin.* 28, 11. & 27, 8.

* Stūdens, tis, part. & adj. *Studying, a student.* Sed epistola est tam polita, quæ nisi à studente, non potest scribi, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 13.

* Studeo, òre, vi, neut. [à σπείδω, scilicet, fut. secund. σπυδῶ, Ion. σπυδέω, Dor. στυδέω] (1) *To study, to apply the mind to, to care for a thing, to mind it, to give one's self to it, to desire it; to endeavour and labour, affect, or covet, to do, or get it; to fancy, or like; to favour, or bear good will and affection to one.* (2) *To be a student.* (3) *To take care of, to provide for.* (4) *To favour.*

(1) Dum studes verba dare nobis, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 5, 8. § Studere laudi, pecunie, imperio, *Cic.* aliquid, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 31. in aliquid, *Quint.* || in re aliquid, *Gell.* 11, 2. ¶ novis rebus, *to rebel, to disturb the state*, *Liv.* (2) Tunc cum studeret, habebatur bonus declamator, *Sen. Controv.* 2, 10. Computavimus annos, non quibus studuimus, sed quibus viximus, *Quint.* 10, 2. (3) § Parentem habere, qui te nec amet, nec studeat tui, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 29, ex *pietate*. (4) § Studuit Catilinæ Cælius, *Id.* pro *Cæ.* 11, 5.

* Stūdiūtur, imperf. *They study, or endeavour, it.* Non enim provincie, sed nomini studebatur, *Flor.* 3, 10.

* S ūdiō, òre, adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. (1) *Heedfully, diligently, carefully, studiously.* (2) *Eagerly, vehemently.* (3) *Affectionately.* (1) = Studiosè diligentēque curare aliquid, *Cic. Att.* 16, 16. § Armari studiosius, *Nep. Agesil.* 3. (2) Aliquid studiosissimè persequi, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 28. Conquirere omnia studiosè, *Id.* pilā ludere, *Id.* (3) Mater ubi accepit, cæpit studiosè omnia docere, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 36.

* Stūdiōsus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sīmūs, sup. (1) *Diligent, careful, learned.* (2) *Eager, eager, desirous, affectionate.* (3) *Regarding, studious of.* (4) Sub. *A student, a learned man.* (5) *A lover, an admirer.* (1) = Homo valde studiosus, & diligens, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 31. (2) § Studiosus venandi, pilæ, *Id.* de *Amic.* 20. Studiosior in aliquo colendo, *Id.* *Fam.* 5, 19. (3) = Quem existimationis meæ studiosissimum cupidissimumque cognovi, *Id.* *Verr.* 2, 47. Ar-

morum, quàm conviviorum, apparatus studiofior, *Juss.* 9, 7, 4. (4) Suscepi laborem utilem studiofior, *Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat.* 5. (5) Viri sunt optimi, & tui similitum studiofior, *Id.* *Cæcin.* § Studiosi Catonis, *Nep. Cat.* 3.

* Stūdiūm, ii, n. [à studeo] (1) *An earnest endeavour after any thing, good or bad.* (2) *Kar- ἐξοχὴν, Study.* (3) *An art, a science.* (4) *Care,*

concern, regard. (5) *Purpose, design.* (6) *Inclination, temper, humour, fancy.* (7) *Delight, or pleasure.* (8) *Favour, good will, respect, regard, opinion.* (9) *Exercise, practice, employ.* (1) Studium est animi assidua & vehemens ad aliquem rem applicata magnâ cum voluntate occupatio, ut philosophiæ, geometriæ, &c. *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 25. = Studia cupiditatesque honorum ambitionesque, *Id.* = Non omnes eadem alacritate ac studio in prælio utebantur, *Cæf. B. G.* 4, 24. Studium cognoscendæ virtutis, *Cic.* = Is vitia, quæ à naturâ habet, studio atque artificio quodam molli-

tudine condit, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 26. (2) Græci otio, studioque abundantes, *Id.* de *Or.* 1, 6. = Pabulum studii atque doctrinæ, *Id.* de *Sen.* 14. ¶ Totius vel hujus studii, vel artificii, vel facultatis disputatio, *Id.* in *Orat.* 1. (3) = Studia & artes à Græciâ traditæ, *Id.* *Q. frat.* 1, 1. (4) = Studium tuum cura de salute meâ, *Id.* ad *Brut.* 15. (5) = Quo quisque animo, vel studio fecerit, ponderandum est, *Cic. Off.* 1, 15. (6) Frater dissimili studio est inde ab adolescentiâ, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 16. (3) = In hoc est omnis vis amicitiae, voluntatum, studiorum, sententiarum consensus, *Cic. de Amic.* 4. ¶ Studium populi, non iudicium, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 4. (7) Florens studiis ignobilis otii, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 564. (8) Tua erga me officina plena tui suavissimi studii, *Cic. Att.* 7, 17. (2) Hinc sciri potuit, quo studio vitam, te absente, exegerit, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 39.

Stultē, adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. *Foolishly, unwisely, unadvisedly, like a coxcomb.* = Agere omnia stultē & incautē, *Cic. Att.* 7, 10. Stultius, *Cels. præf. op.* Hæc creduntur stultissimè, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 28.

¶ Stultilōquentia, æ. f. *Foolish discourse, talk, or babbling*, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 185.

¶ Stultilōquium, ii, n. *Foolish babbling*, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 25.

¶ Stultilōqus, a, um, adj. *One that speaketh, or talketh, foolishly.* Tace, stultiloque, *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 3, 45.

Stultitia, æ. f. (1) *Folly, foolishness, silliness.* (2) *A soter name for levity.* (1) Pretium ob stultitiam fero, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 4. ¶ Nam omnis error stultitia est, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 13. (2) Vid. *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 22. & *Most.* 5, 2, 34.

¶ Stultivīdus, a, um, adj. *One that foolishly desireth to see that which is not to be seen.* Vox ex fabricâ *Plautinâ*, *Mil.* 2, 3, 64.

|| Stultulus, a, um, adj. dim. *Silly, or foolish; somewhat simple, a foolatum*, *Litt. ex Apul.*

Stultus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sīmūs, sup. [stolidus, per Sync. stolidus, stultus, stultus, *Voss.* & senē stolidus, à stolo] (1) *Foolish, unwise, simple, silly, foolish, unadvised.* (2) Sub. *A fool, a simpleton, a coxcomb, a sot.* (1) † Stultum imperrare reliquis, quod nescit sibi, *Publ. Syr.* ¶ Hic homines prorsum ex stultos insanos facit, *Tec. Eun.* 2, 2, 23. † Ego stultum me esse existimo, fatuum non opinor, *Afran.* ¶ Nisi sis stultior stultissimo, the greatest fool in nature, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 26. (2) Stultorum plena sunt omnia, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22. Ne simus stultorum molesti, *Caull.* 66, 137.

* Stūpa, æ. f. vel Stuppa, vel Stypa. [à στύπη, στύπη, στύπη, Gr.] *The coarse part of flax, tow, bards, oakum, to caulk ships with.* Faces, tædæque & malleolos stupæ illitos pice parari jubet, *Liv.* 42, 64. vid. & *Suet. Ner.* 38. Udo sub robore vivit Stupa vomens tardum tumum, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 632.

* Stūpātus, a, um, adj. *Of, belonging, or serving, to dress, or beat, tow, or bards, with-*

all. § Mailleus stupatus, *Plin.* 19, 1.

Stūpēfācio, òre, fēci, òtum, aët. [i. e. stupere facio] *To astonish, to surprise, to surprise, to scound, or stun, one.* Privatos luctus stupefacit publicus favor, *Liv.* 5, 59.

Stūpēfāctus, a, um, part. *Astonished.* Stupefacti dicentem intueatur, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 13.

Stūpēfio, fieri, neut. pass. *To be astonished, or astonished; to be set on edge, of the teeth.* Ut nostro stupefiat Cynthia verlu, *Prop.* 2, 13, 7.

* Stūpens, tis, part. *Surprised, astonished, &c.* Illis carminibus stupens aures Demittat belua centiceps,

centiceps, *Hor. Od. 2, 13, 33.* ¶ Vinum Rupens, *palled, or dead, wine, that bath lost its strength, Plin. 14, 21.*

* Stūpeo, ēre, ui. neut. [ἀ σῦπος, stipes; ἀ τῦπω, Morl.] (1) *To be stupified, to be senseless.* (2) *To be astonished, to wonder, or be surprised.* (3) *To be charmed with.* (4) *To be dazzled, to be dim.* (5) *To falter.* (1) Animus lassus, curā confectus, stupet, *Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 5.* (2) Novum ut terræ stupeant luceſcere ſolem, *Virg. Ecl. 6, 37.* ¶ Nemo magis rhombus stupuit, *Juv. 4, 120.* (5) Hic stupet attonitus roſtris, *Virg. Geor. 2, 508.* = Hunc capit argenti ſplendor; ſtupet Albius ære, *Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 8.* (4) Cūm ſtupet infanis acies fulguribus, *Id. Sat. 2, 2, 5.* (5) Verba ſtupuerunt ignavo palato, *Or. Am. 2, 6, 47.*

* Stūpeſco, ēre, incept. *Idem.* Aſpiciat, admiretur, ſtupēſcat, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 26. ex pēitā.*

* Stūpeus, vel Stupēus, a, um. adj. [ἀ ſtupa] *Of hard, or ſtew.* ¶ Stūpea vincula, *refes, Virg. Aen. 2, 236.* Stūpea manu flamma ſpargitur, *Id. Aen. 8, 694.* ¶ Stūpea retina-cula puppis, *cables, Ov. Met. 14, 547.*

* Stūpēſitas, ātis, f. *Numbneſs, ſtupidity, dullneſs, blackiſhneſs.* Incredibilem ſtupiditatem hominis cognoſcite, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 32.*

* Stūpīdus, a, um. adj. [ἀ ſtūpeo] (1) *Dis-mayed, aſtoniſhed, amazed.* (2) *Taken up, in a broken ſtudy.* (3) *Stupid, inſenſible, dull, ſenſeleſs, blackiſh.* (1) = Miſera timeo; ſtopida & ſine animo aſto, *Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 80.* Omnes timore ſtupidi obmutuunt, *Ad Hæren. 4, 52.* (2) Populus ſtudio ſtupidus in ſunambulo animum occuparat, *Ter. Hæyr. prol.* (3) = Stupidus & bardus, *Cic. de Fato, 5.*

* Stūpor, ōris, m. [ἀ ſtūpeo] (1) *Senſeleſſneſs, dullneſs.* (2) *Heavyneſs, dazzeleing, dimneſs.* (3) *Aſtoniſhment, amazement.* (4) *Meton. A dull, heavy, fellow.* (1) Qui ſenſus ſtupore ſuavitatem cibi non ſentit, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 55.* = torpor, *Ov. Met.* ¶ Quod cūm uritur non ſentit, Rūporem potiùs quàm virtutem putat, *Cic. pro Demo. 36.* (2) Oculos ſtupor urget inertes, *Virg. Geor. 3, 523.* (3) Admirari in ſtupore, *Cic.* (4) Iſte meus ſtupor nihil audit, nihil videt, *Catull. 18, 20.*

* Stuppa, æ. f. *Vid. Stupa.*

* † Stuprātio ōnis, f. verb. *A diſſowering, a raviſhing, Litt. ex Plaut.*

* Stuprātor, ōris, m. verb. *A raviſher, a where-maſter.* Tumultu territus liquit ſtuprator, *Sen. Hippel. 897.*

* Stuprātus, a, um. part. (1) *Raviſhed, diſſowered.* (2) *Bugged, abuſed.* (1) Stuprata per vim Lucretia à regis filio, *Cic. de Lin. 2, 20.* (2) ¶ Simillimi feminis mares, ſtuprati, & conſupratores, *Liv. 39, 15.*

* ¶ Stuprē. adv. *Boſely, ſhamefully, Feſt. Turpiter, ſcedē.*

* Stupro, ære, act. [ἀ ſtuprum] (1) *To diſſower, or raviſh, a woman.* (2) *To committ adultery.* (1) ¶ Filiam meam quis integram ſtupraverit, *Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 47.* (2) Ingenuas matresfamilias ſtupravit, *Cic. Fam. 3, 10.*

* Stupror, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be diſſowered, to be raviſhed.* Virginius interfecit filiam, ne ſtupraretur, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 22.*

* Stuprōſus, a, um. adj. *Given to whooring, naughty, lewd.* ¶ Stuproſa mens, *Val. Max. 6, 3, 8.*

* Stuprum, i. n. [ἀ τῦπω, tentigine laboro, *Ariſteph.*] (1) *A diſſowering a virgin, or widow.* (2) *A rape.* (3) *Alſo Adultery.* (4) *Inceſt.* (5) ¶ Alſo reproach, ſhame, diſgrace. (1) ¶ Stupra dico, & corruptelas, & adulteria, inceſta denique, *Cic. Tule. 4, 35.* ¶ Fit ſtuprum cum virgine, vel viduā; adulterium cum nuptā, *Papin. lege 6, 1. Dig. ad legem Juliam de adulterio, ſed ſæpe aliter, ut in ſeq. patebit.* (2) Lucretia oblatum ſtuprum voluntariā morte luit, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 22.* (3) Non ſat habet conjugem illexiſſe in ſtuprum, *Id. N. D. 3, 27.* Macronis uxorem ſolicitavit ad ſtuprum, *Suet. Cal. 12.* (4) Clodius cum ſorore germanā nefarium ſtuprum fecit, *Cic.*

pro Mil. 27. (5) Perire mavolunt, quàm cum ſtupro redire ad ſuos populares, *Feſt. ex New.*

¶ Stūrio, ōnis, m. *qui & ſtirio. A ſurgeon, Jun. = Silurus, Auſon. turſio, Plin.*

Sturnus, i. m. *A bird cailed a ſtarling, or ſtare, Plin. 10, 42.*

* Stūgius, a, um. adj. [ἀπὸ τῆς Τρυγῆς, quod non ſolūm odiſſe, ſed metuere & contriſtari, ſignificat] (1) *Belonging to bell, infernal.* (2) *Poiſonous.* (1) Stygium ſegetem videre tremētem Tartara, *Col. 10, 64.* (2) Halitus exit oie niger Stygio, *Ov. Met. 3, 76.*

* Stylōbāta, æ. vel Stylōbātes, æ. m. [ex Τρύλος & βάσις, columnæ pes] (1) *The footſtool of a pillar, or that whereon it ſtandeth; a pedestal.* (2) *Alſo a trough of timber to convey water into a cistern.* (1) ¶ Ab epistyllo ad Stylōbatum, *Varr. R. R. 3, 5.* (2) Aqua cūm intra Sylobatas venit, *Varr. R. R. 2, 13.*

* Stylus, i. m. [ἀ Τρύλος, prop. columna] (1) *A ſtyle, or pin, to write with upon wax tables; alſo a character, or manner of writing; a pillar.* (1) Plin. (2) *Alſo a peg, or pin; as of a dial.* (2) Col. *Vid. Stilus.*

* Stymma, ātis, n. [Τύμμα, Gr. i. e. ἀπὸ τῆς Τρύφης, Gr. à ſtringendo, vel condensando] *The groſs, or thick matter, of any ointment; the groſs, or thick ſubſtance, or dregs, remaining after ſqueezing, or ſtraining, Plin. 13, 3.* ¶ Hepyſma, *Id.*

* ¶ Styptēria, æ. f. [Τρυπτηρία, Gr. à Τρύφην, ſtringere; quia valde aſtringit] *alum, Ulp.*

* Stypticus, a, um. adj. [ἀπὸ τῆς Τρύφης, ſc. à ſtringendo] *Aſtringent, binding, ſtyptick, Plin. 24, 13. Lat. Reſtringens.*

* Styrex, ācis, m. & f. [Τρύγαξ, Gr.] *A ſweet gum called ſtorax, from a tree of the ſame name, whereof there are two kinds, one called ſtorax calamites, becauſe it was brought out of Syria in reeds, and that is the right ſtorax, by Virgil, called Idæus, in Ceiri, 168. but Plin. 25, 12, denyeth it to grow there; the other mixed with moiſt roſin and oil, called alſo ſtillatitia, or liquid ſtorax.*

S ante U.

* Suāda, æ. f. [à ſuadeo] *The goddess of eloquence, or perſuaſion* Πειθὼ quam Græci vœcant. hanc Suadam appellavit Ennius, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 15.*

* Suādēla, æ. f. (1) *Fair ſpeech, perſuaſion.* (2) *The ſame as Suada.* (1) Perducebam illam ad me ſuadelā meā, *Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 24.* (2) At bene nummatus decorant Suadela, Venuſque, *Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38.*

* Suādendus, a, um. part. *To perſuade, or be perſuaded.* Accitus & ipſe per trib. plebis in curiam ad ſuadenda quæ viſerentur, *Suet. Tib. Claud. 10.*

* Suādens, tis, part. *Perſuadeing.* Ut pelago ſuadente etiam retinacula ſolvas, *Ov. Epist. 7, 55. Conf. Sil. 10, 61.*

* Suādeo, ēre, ſi, ſum. act. [ab ἡδῶ, delecto, ſut, ſecund. ἡδῶ, Ion. ἡδέω, ſuadeo] (1) *To perſuade one by fair means.* (2) *To adviſe, or counſel; to put one in mind.* (1) ¶ Nunquam deſtuit ſuadere, orare, uſque adeo donec perpulit, *Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 31.* ¶ Illi perſuaſi, cui ne ſuadere quidem auſus eſſem, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 22.* ¶ Non ſolūm ut eſſem legatus ſuaſit, ſed etiam oravit, *Id. in Prov. Conf. 17.* ¶ Rogare alteris ſuaderēque, *Liv. 2, 2.* ¶ Ille qui non ſuadet, verat, *Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 46. ſed. al. leg. conſuadet.* = Hæc eō ſpectant, ut te hortet, & ſuadeam, *Cic. Fam. 3, 4.* ¶ Suadere pacem, *Id. Fam. 7, 3. de pace, Quint. 3, 8.* ¶ Modò quod ſuaſit amor, diſſuadet, *Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 10.* (2) Suadent cadentia ſydera ſomnos, *Virg. Aen. 2, 9.*

* Suādētur, imperf. *It is adviſed.* Minùs placet, magis quòd ſuadetur, *Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 44.*

* Suādus, a, um. adj. [à ſuadeo] *Tending to perſuade, having force ſufficient to perſuade.* ¶ Suadus eror, *Stat. Theb. 4, 453.*

† Suāternicum, i. n. *Vox Scythica. A kind of yellow amber, Plin. 37, 2.*

Suāmet, ablat. [cum ſyllabicā adjectione met] *Of, or by, iſelf.* ¶ Suāmet vi, *by its own force, Plin.*

Suāpte ſponte, ablat. [à ſuus, cum adjeſt. pte] *Of his, or her, own accord, or motion.* Suāpte culpā genere capiunt genus, *Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 9.* Suāpte vagari animalia, *Lucr. 1, 1060. ubi al. ſubtu.*

* Suārius, ii. m. *A ſwineherd, Plin. 8, 51.*

* Suāſio, ōnis, f. verb. [à ſuadeo] *A counſeling, advice.* ¶ Suāſio legis, *Cic. pro Cluent. 51.* Præcepta de ſuaſionibus, *Id. de Orat. 2, 81.*

* Suāſor, ōris, m. verb. *A counſelor, an adviſer.* = Suāfor, & impulſor, & approbator profeſſionis meæ, *Cic. Attic. 16, 7.* ¶ Alium dicentem auclere eo ſenatum ſe adſiſſe, ſuaſorem dicere cōgit, *Suet. Tib. 27.*

* Suāſoria, æ. f. ſc. oratio, *A perſuaſive.* Qui Agamemnonis ſuaſoriam exceperat, *Petron. Arb. c. 6.*

* Suāſorius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, exhortation, or perſuaſion.* ¶ Munus ſuaſorium, *Quint. 3, 8. Conf. ejusd. 2, 1.*

† Suāſum, i. n. [color appell. qui ſit ex ſtillicidio fumoſo in veſtimento albo] *A ſmokey, or dun, colour, Feſt. ex Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 16. ubi al. inſuaſum.*

* Suāſurus, a, um. part. *About to perſuade.* Neſcio an ſuaſurus fuerim omittere potiùs prævalida & adulta vitia, quàm hoc aſſequi, *Tac. Ann. 3, 53, 2.* Advocato conſilio, quum, quid omnes ſuaſuri eſſent, apparuit, *Liv. 44, 26.* Minerva ſuaſura Telemacho, *Auſon. Perioch. 1. Odyſſ.*

* ¶ Suāſus, ūs, m. id. *qued ſuaſio.* ¶ Per vim vel ſuaſum facere aliquid, *Ulp.*

* † Suātim. adv. *Like a ſwine, Nig'd. ap. Non. 14, 190.* † Suis more.

* ¶ Suāviatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A kiſſing, or buſſing, Gell. 18, 2. al. leg. ſuavitat.o.*

* ¶ Suāviator, ōris, m. verb. *A kiſſer, one that kiſſeth ſweetly, Ap. recent.*

¶ Suāvidicus, a, um. adj. *Pleasant, merry, pretty conceited.* ¶ Suavidici verſus, *Lucr. 4, 181.*

* Suāvillum, i. n. dim. [à ſuavium] *A kind of cake, Cato, 84.* ¶ A ſavillum.

* ¶ Suāviloquens, tis, adj. [ex ſuavis, & loquens] *Pleasant in ſpeech.* Suaviloquenti ore Cethegus, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 15. ex. poiſā.* ¶ Suaviloquens carmen, *Lucr. 1, 944.*

* Suāviloquentia, æ. f. [ex ſuavis, & loquentia] *Sweet, or pleasant, language.* ¶ Tribuere ſuaviloquentiam alicui, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 15.*

* ¶ Suāviloquium, i. n. [qu. ex ſuavis, & loquium] *Idem, Aug.*

* ¶ Suāviloquus, a, um. adj. [ex ſuavis, & loquor] *Fair ſpoken, courteous.* ¶ Suaviloqui verſus, *Lucr. 2, 528.*

* ¶ Suāvio, āre, act. [à ſuavium] *To kiſſ ſweetly, Non.*

* Suāvior, vel Sāvior, āri. dep. *To kiſſ, or buſſ.* Atticam noſtram cupio abſentem ſuaviari, *Cic. Att. 16, 3.*

* Suāvio, ōnis, m. [à ſuavium] *A wanton among wenchies, a kiſſer, a ſweetheart, Litt. ex Cat.*

* Suāvīdolum, i. n. dim. [à ſuavium] *A little kiſſ; alſo a ſweetheart, a lover.* Suavīdolum dulce dulcius ambroſiā, *Catull. 96, 2.*

* Suāvis, e. adj. or. comp. ſſimus, ſup. [ab ἡδύς] (1) *Sweet in ſmell, or taſte.* (2) *Pleasant, courteous, delightfull.* (1) ¶ Muſtum necdum ſuave eſt, ſed tantummodo dulce, *Macrobi. Sat. 7, 7.* ¶ Flores ſuavis, *Lucr. 1, 7.* ¶ Quod ſuavis eſt aliis, aliis ſit amarum, *Id. 4, 662.* (2) ¶ Suavior ſermo, *Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 24.* Amor ſuaviſſimus, *Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 45.*

* Suāvitas, ātis, f. *Pleasantneſs, ſweetneſs.* ¶ Odoris ſuāvitas, *Plin. 12, 24.* Suāvitas oris ac vocis, *Nep. Attic. 1.* Oſtrum habet aſpectūs ſuavitatem, *Vitr. 7, 13.*

* Suāviter. adv. ius, comp. *Sweetly, pleasantly, delightfully, Cic. de Orat. 3, 11.* = jucundē. Suavius, *Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 130.*

* Suāvītudo,

* Suāvītudo, dñis. f. *Sweetness, delight, my sweetening*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 14. † Suavitas.

* Suāvium, & Sāvium, ii. n. [à suavitatē] (1) *A kiss*. (2) *A sweetheart, a dear, a darling*. (3) *A lip*. (1) Savia super savia, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 1, 38. Suavia propellens oppositā dextrā, Prop. 2, 29, 39. (2) Meum suavium, quod agitur? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 3. (3) Labiis dum ducant eum, majorem partem videas valgis suavis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 16.

* Sub, prap. [ex sub] † Sub quando signif. ad locum, accus. jungitur; quando in loco, ablativo, Prisc. quod tamen non est perpet. ut in exemplis adductis patet; in compo. modo totalem vim retinet, ut sub jicio; modo diminutivam, ut subrideo, subtristis: aliq. sign. sentit, ut subiepo; aliq. sursum, ut surrigo. Mutat b in sequentem consonam, quando à c vel f, vel g, vel m, vel p, vel r, incipiunt ea, quibus compon. (1) Under. (2) About, near to. (3) Next after, a little before. (4) At the point of. (5) In. (6) Under the power of. (7) Per totam. (1) § Sub vestimentis, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 32. Sub scaly tabernae librariae, Cic. Phil. 2, 9. arinis, Virg. Geor. 2, 116. § Sub conditionem, upon condition. (2) § Sub lucis ortum, Liv. 27, 15. noctem, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 19. Sub excessu Tiborii, Suet. Neron. 5. (3) Sub eas, tunc recitantes sunt, Cic. (4) § Sub adventum, Liv. 27, 15. adventu, Flor. (5) Sub dio capiendus est locus, Varr. Sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo, Virg. Aen. 1, 457. § Sub manu habere, in readyne, Suet. (6) Sub dominā meretrice fuisse turpis, Hor. Epist. 1, 2, 25. (7) Tanto sub oculis accepto detrimento, Cels. B. C. 1, 71.

Subabsurdē, adv. *Somewhat absurdly*. § Subabsurdē falsēque dicere, Cic. de Orat. 2, 68.

Subabsurdus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat absurd, or awkward*. § Subabsurdum tempus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 67.

Subaccūs, āre. act. *Somewhat to blame, or find fault with*. = Discessum meum reprehendere & subaccusare voluisti, Cic. pro Planc. 35.

Subaccūs, āri. pass. *To be somewhat blamed*. Addebant etiam, me desiderari, subaccusari, Cic. Attic. 16, 7.

* † Subacidulus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & acidulus] *A little sourish*, Litt. ex Catone, 108. ubi quidem leg. subacidus.

* Subacidus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & acidus] *Somewhat sour, or sharp*. Si subacidum erit vinum, non durabit, Cat. 108. § Ille debet lenis, non subacidus, odore tantum austeris, Plin. 12, 25.

* † Subactūrus. [à subigendo] *A currier, or corier*, Jun. † Corarius, Plin.

* Subactio, ōnis. f. verb. [à subigo] *A kneading, working, or exercising*, Litt. ex Cic. sic quere. Bacillorum subactionibus in testario recipit soliditatem, Vitr. 2, 4.

* † Subactor, ōnis. m. verb. [ex sub, & actor] *A buggerer*, Lampr. † Cinæus.

* Subacturus, a, um, part. [ex sub, & acturus] *About to conquer, or subdue*. Quos Spitanes fame in dedicationem subacturus obfedit, Curt. 7, 31.

* Subactus, a, um, part. [à subigor] (1) *Conquered, subdued, brought under*. (2) *Well tilled, cultivated, improved*. (3) *Constrained, forced*. (4) *Kneaded, wrought with hands*, Met. exercised, practised. (1) = In isto bello non recreatus, neque repositus, sed subactus oppressusque P. R. est, Cic. pro S. Psc. 47. = Galli subacti ac bello domiti. Id. pro Feni. 1. = Victi & subacti populi, Id. ib. 12. (2) = Subacta & pura humus, Id. de Sen. 17. (3) Multitudine periclitantium subactus, Tac. Ann. 6, 16, 4. (4) = Milites subacti atque durati bellis, Liv. 42, 52.

* Subactus, ūs. m. [ab eodem] *A working, or kneading, dough*. Optimum frumentum est, quod in subactu congi in aquae capiat, Plin. 18, 7. † Vix rep. in alio casu.

† Subadjuva, æ. m. *An underhelper, or assistant*, Not. 1. p.

Subadmōveo, ēre. act. *To put gently to*, Col. 6, 36.

† Subæger, ra, um, adj. *Somewhat sick*, Litt. ex Cels.

† Subægrē. adv. *Hardly, sickly*, Litt. ex Lucr. Subægratus, a, um, adj. ex part. *That is brassy within, and gold, or other metal, without; as brassy money*. Nequa subægrato mendosum tinniat auro, Pers. 5, 106.

* Subāgitatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex sub, & agitatio] *Sensu obicāen*, Plaut. Capt. Epil. 2.

* Subāgitatrix, icis. f. [ex sub, & agitatrix] (1) *She that grateth, or grieveth*. (2) *Sensu obicāen*. (1) Petron. (2) Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 45. quæ Græcē τριτάς.

* Subāgitō, āre. act. [ex sub, & agito] *To grope, to be busy with one, to have to do with a woman*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 6.

* Subagrestis, e. adj. *Somewhat rude; a little clownish, or country like*. = Sonare subagrestie quiddam, & planē subrusticum, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 74.

* Subalbicans, tis. part. [à seq.] *A little whitish*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

* Subalbico, āe. neut. [ex sub, & albico] *To be somewhat white*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

* Subalbīdus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & albidus] *Somewhat white*. § Postuia subalbida, Cels. 5, 28, 15.

* † Subalbus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & albus] *Idem*, Litt. ex Lucr.

* Subalpīnus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & Alpinus] *Under the Alps*. § Montes subalpini, Plin. 25, 7.

† Subalternāum. adv. *Successively, by turns*. † Alternis vicibus.

† Subalternatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Succession by turns*. † Alternatio.

† Subalternator, ōnis. m. verb. *He that succeeds in course*, Boët. † Successor.

† Subalternō, āre. act. *To succeed by turns*, Plaut. Ov. † Alternis superiorem esse & inferiorē.

† Subāmāro, āre. act. *To make somewhat bitterish*, Seren.

Subāmārus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat bitter, bitterish*. § Aliis dulcia, alios subamara delectant, Cic. de Fato. 4. Fastidium subamara ali quā te relevatur, Id. de Inv. 1, 17.

Subāquīlus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & aquila; à colore aquilæ] *Somewhat brown of colour*. § Corpus subaquinum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 9.

* † Subāro, ōnis. f. verb. [ex subaro] *An earring, or poughing*, Litt. ex Plin.

* † Subātor, ōnis. m. verb. [ab eodem] *A plougher under, or sower*, Plin. 17, 24.

Subārescens, tis. part. *Being somewhat dry*, Vitr. 7, 3.

Subāresco, ēre. incept. *To be somewhat dry*, Vitr.

* † Subārgito, āre. act. [ex sub, & arguto] *To plead subtly, to be somewhat shrill*, Macrobr.

* † Subārgūtulus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & argutulus] *Somewhat shrill, somewhat subtle*, Gell. 15, 38.

† Subārīdē. adv. *Somewhat dryly*, Litt. ex Gell.

Subāro, āre. act. & Subārer. pass. [ex sub, & arō] *To ear, or plough up*, Plin. 16, 27.

† Subārrogans, tis. adj. *High minded, somewhat proud and stately*. † Vix leg. sed

Subārroganter. adv. *Somewhat proudly*. Vere, or sic subarroganter facias, si dixeris, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 36.

* Subasper, ēra, ērum, adj. [ex sub, & asper] *Somewhat sharp*, Cels. 5, 8.

Subassentens, tis. part. *Yielding, or agreeing, unto*. § Subassentientibus humeris, Quint. 11, 3.

† Subāter, ra, um, adj. *Somewhat black*, Litt. ex Plaut.

* Subārio, ōnis. f. verb. [à subo] *A scow's going to the bear, a briming*, Plin. 8, 51.

† Subārus, ūs. m. verb. [ex eodem] *Idem*, Plin. ap. Litt.

* † Subaudīo, īre, īvi. act. [ex sub, & audio] *To understand a word that is left out*, Alcon. Ped.

† Intelligo.

† Subauscultatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bearkening, or listening*, Boët.

Subauscultator, ōrie. m. verb. *A listener, or bearkener*, Quint.

Subausculto, āre. act. *To listen, to bearken, to eavesdrop*, Cic. Fam. 10, 18. † Palam audito, Id.

* Subauslētus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & auslētus] *Somewhat tart, or stale*. † Vinum auslētum vel certē subauslētum, Cels. 3, 6, sub fin. Vid. & eundem, 6, n. 8.

† Subballē. adv. *Somewhat muffleing, stammeringly, or stutteringly*, Spart.

Subballio, ōnis. m. fictum nomen. *An under be bawd*. Tunc es Baluo? imō Subballio sum, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 13.

* Subbāīcānus, i. m. [quod frequenter sub basilicis sparietur; qu. ex sub, & basilicanus] *One who walketh in piazzas and courts to enquire about news, an exchange walker*, Plaut. Cap. 4, 2, 35. = Subbāīcānus, Cels. Cic. Fam. 8, 1.

* Subbibō, ēre. act. [ex sub, & bibo] *To drink a little, to sipple, to get a cup*. † Sive subbibit, sive caret temeto, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 59.

* † Subbīnus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & binus] *About two*. Ipsa (docet titulus causæ) quæ eclipsica signa Dixēe antiqui pariter subbina laborant, Manil. 4, 347. at clar. Bentl. legit sed bina.

Subblandior, īri, ītus. dep. *To flatter a little, to fawn upon, to wheedle*. Meretricium est viris alienis subblandire, Plaut. Casin. 3, 3, 22.

* Subcandīdus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat white*, Plin. 27, 8.

Subcāvus, a, um, adj. *Hollow underneath*. § Loca subcava terræ, Lucr. 6, 556. Conf. Caton. 152.

* Subcentūrio, ōnis. m. [ex sub, & centurio] *A petty captain, a lieutenant*, Liv. 8, 8.

* † Subcernīculum, i. n. [qu. ex sub, & cernīculum] *A ranging sieve, a fine boulder*, Litt. ex Plin.

* Subcerno, ēre. act. [ex sub, & cerno] *To range meal, to dress it in a boulder*, Plin. 18, 11.

† Subcilles, ium. m. pl. Fesb. Rect. Subsilles.

* † Subcīnēritius, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & cineritius] *Baked under the ashes*. § Panis subcīnēritius, Bibl.

Subcingo, ēre. act. *To fortify, or fence; to undergird*, Cic. Verr. 5, 56. conf. Vitr. 9, 7.

Subcingulum, i. n. *A bracing girdle, a belt, a cingle*. Ab Hippolytā subcingulum haud Hercules æquē magno abstulit periculo, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 17.

* † Subcoactus, a, um, part. [ex sub, & coactus] *Made into felt, or wrought into a felt; of which kind of stuff the soldiers had their coats made, to escape shot, or darts*, Litt. ex Cels. B. C. 3, 44. sed in opt. libris coactis.

* Subcœulēus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & cœulēus] *Blueish*, Cels. 6, 5, sub fin.

* † Subcœulūus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & cœulūus] *Somewhat blue, or azure*, Litt. ex Cels.

* Subcœno, āre. neut. *To make a short supper, to under sup*, Quint. 6, 4.

* Subcontūmēliōsē. adv. [ex sub, & contumeliōsē] *Somewhat reproachfully, or spitefully*, Cic. Att. 2, 7.

* † Subcontūmēliōsus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & contumeliōsus] *Somewhat reproachful, spiteful, or affrontive*, ex virtute adv. praeced.

Subcrīpus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat curled, or frizzled*, Cic. Verr. 2, 44. Varr. R. R. 2, 5.

* † Subcūdēscō, ēre. incept. [ex sub, & cūdēscō] *To wax raw*, Litt. ex Cels.

* Subcūdus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & cūdus] (1) *Half raw, parboiled*. (2) *Not full ripe*.

(1) § Brassica subcruda, Cels. 2, 29. (2) Ulcus subcrudum incidendum, Id. 6, 13.

* Subcruentus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & cruentus] *Somewhat bloody*, Cels. 4, 18.

* † Subcūbōneum, i. n. [qu. ex sub, & cubōneum; them. cubo] *pro succuba*, Non. ex Tuinnio.

centiceps, *Hor. Od. 2, 13, 33.* ¶ *Vinum stupens, palled, or dead, wine, that hath lost its strength, Plin. 14, 21.*

* *Stūpeo, ēre, ui. neut. [ἀστικός, stipes; ἀστικός, Morl.] (1) To be stupified, to be senseless. (2) To be astonished, to wonder, or be surprised. (3) To be charmed with. (4) To be dazzled, to be dim. (5) To faulter. (1) Animus lassus, curā confectus, stupet, *Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 5.* (2) Novum ut terrae stupeant luceſcere ſolem, *Virg. Ecl. 6, 37.* ¶ *Nemo magis rhombus stupuit, Juu. 4, 120.* (5) Hic stupet attonitus reſtris, *Virg. Geor. 2, 508.* = Hunc capit argenti ſplendor; ſtupet Albius ære, *Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 8.* (4) Cūm ſtupet infanis acies fulgeribus, *Id. Sat. 2, 2, 5.* (5) Verba ſtupuerunt ignavo palato, *Ōv. Am. 2, 6, 47.**

* *Stūpeſco, ēre. incept. Idem. Aſpiciat, admiretur, ſtupēſcat, Cic. de Orat. 3, 26. ex pēdā.*

* *Stūpeus, vel Stuppeus, a, um. adj. [ἀστικός] Of hard, or iron. ¶ Stūpea vincula, reſes, Virg. Æn. 2, 236. Stupēa mētu flamma ſpargitur, Id. Æn. 8, 694. ¶ Stūpea retina cula puppis, cables, Ōv. Met. 14, 547.*

* *Strūptōitas, ātis, f. Numbneſs, ſtupidity, dullneſs, blockiſhneſs, Incrediblem ſtupiditatem hominis cognoſcite, Cic. Philipp. 2, 32.*

* *Stūpidus, a, um. adj. [ἀστικός] (1) Dimayed, aſtoniſhed, amazed. (2) Taken up, in a brotton ſtudy. (3) Stupid, inſenſible, dull, ſenſeleſs, blockiſh. (1) = Miſera timeo; ſtupida & ſine animo aſto, *Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 80.* Omnes timore ſtupidi obmutuunt, *Ad Heerenn. 4, 52.* (2) Populus ſtudio ſtupidus in ſunambulo animum occuparat, *Ter. Hecyr. prol.* (3) = Stupidus & bardus, *Cic. de Fato, 5.**

* *Stūpor, ōris, m. [ἀστικός] (1) Senſeleſſneſs, dullneſs. (2) Heavynneſs, dazzeleing, dimneſs. (3) Aſtoniſhment, amazement. (4) Meton. A dull, heavy, fellow. (1) Qui ſenſus ſtupore ſuavitatem cibi non ſentit, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 55.* = torpor, *Ōv. Met.* ¶ Quod cūm uritur non ſentit, ſtuporem potiùs quàm virtutem putat, *Cic. pro Demo. 36.* (2) Oculos ſtupor urget inertes, *Virg. Geor. 3, 523.* (3) Admirari in ſtupore, *Cic. Catull. 13, 20.**

* *Stuppa, æ. f. Vid. Stupa.*

* *† Stuprātio ōnis, f. verb. A deſlowering, a raviſhing, Litt. ex Plaut.*

* *Stuprātor, ōris, m. verb. A raviſher, a where-maſter. Tumultu territus liquit ſtuprator, Sen. Hippel. 897.*

* *Stuprātus, a, um. part. (1) Raviſhed, deſlowered. (2) Buggered, abuſed. (1) Stuprata per vim Lucretia à regis filio, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 20.* (2) ¶ Simillimi feminis mares, ſtuprati, & conſtupratores, *Liv. 39, 15.**

* *¶ Stuprē. adv. Baſely, ſhamefully, Feſt. † Turpiter, ſuēdē.*

* *Stupro, ēre. aſt. [ἀστικός] (1) To deſlower, or raviſh, a woman. (2) To commit adultery. (1) ¶ Filiam meam quis integram ſtupraverit, *Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 47.* (2) Ingenuas matresfamilias ſtupravit, *Cic. Fam. 3, 10.**

* *Stupror, āri, ātus. paſſ. To be deſlowered, to be raviſhed. Virginius interfecit filiam, ne ſtupraretur, Cic. de Fin. 5, 22.*

* *Stuproſus, a, um. adj. Given to whereing, naughty, lewd. ¶ Stuproſa mens, Val. Max. 6, 3, 8.*

* *Stuprum, i. n. [ἀστικός, tentigine laboro, Aſtroph.] (1) A deſlowering a virgin, or widow. (2) A rape. (3) Alſo Adultery. (4) Inceſt. (5) ¶ Alſo reproach, ſhame, diſgrace. (1) ¶ Stupra dico, & corruptelas, & adulteria, inceſta denique, *Cic. Tuſc. 4, 35.* ¶ Fit ſtuprum cum virgine, vel viduā; adulterium cum nuptā, *Papin. lege 6, 1. Dig. ad legem Juliam de adulterio, ſed ſape aliter, ut in ſeq. patebit.* (2) Lucretia oblatum ſtuprum voluntariā morte luit, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 22.* (3) Non ſat habet conjugem illexiſſe in ſtuprum, *Id. N. D. 3, 27.* Macronis uxorem ſolicitavit ad ſtuprum, *Suet. Cal. 12.* (4) Clodius cum ſore germanā nefarium ſtuprum fecit, *Cic.**

pro Mil. 27. (5) Peire mavalunt, quàm cum ſupro redire ad ſuos populares, Feſt. ex Næv.

¶ *Stūrio, ōnis, m. qui & ſtirio. A ſurgeon, Jun. = Silurus, Auſon. turſio, Plin.*

* *Sturnus, i. m. A bird cailed a ſtarling, or ſtare, Plin. 10, 42.*

* *Stygius, a, um. adj. [ἀπὸ τοῦ Τρυγῆν, quod non ſolūm adiffe, ſed metuere & contriſtari, ſignificat] (1) Belonging to hell, infernal. (2) Poiſonous. (1) Stygium ierem videre trementem Tartara, *Col. 10, 64.* (2) Halitus exit ore niger Stygio, *Ōv. Met. 3, 76.**

* *Stylōbāta, æ. vel Stylōbātes, æ. m. [ex Τρύλος & βάσις, columnæ pē] (1) The footſtool of a pillar, or that whereon it ſtandeth; a pedestal. (2) Alſo a trough of timber to convey water into a ciſtern. (1) ¶ Ab epistyllo ad Stylōbatum, *Varr. R. R. 3, 5.* (2) Aqua cūm intra Sylōbatas venit, *Varr. R. R. 2, 13.**

* *Stylus, i. m. [ἀστικός, prop. columna] (1) A ſtyle, or pin, to write with upon wax tables; alſo a character, or manner of writing; a pillar. (1) Plin. (2) Alſo a pig, or pē; as of a dial. (2) Col. Vid. Stilus*

* *Stymma, ātis, n. [Στύμμα, Gr. i. e. ἀπὸ τοῦ Τρύφειν, Gr. à ſtringendo, vel condenſando] The groſs, or thick matter, of any ointment; the groſs, or thick ſubſtance, or dregs, remaining after ſqueezing, or ſtraining, Plin. 13, 3. ¶ Hēpytma, Id.*

* *¶ Styptēria, æ. f. [Στυπτηρία, Gr. à Τρύφειν, ſtringere; quia valde aſtringit] Alum, Ulp.*

* *Stypticus, a, um. adj. [ἀπὸ τοῦ Τρύφειν, ſc. à ſtringendo] Aſtringent, binding, ſtyptick, Plin. 24, 13. Lat. Reſtringens.*

* *Styrex, ātis, m. & f. [Στύραξ, Gr.] A ſweet gum cailed ſtorax, from a tree of the ſame name, whereof there are two kinds, one cailed ſtorax calamites, becauſe it was brought out of Syria in reeds, and that is the right ſtorax, by Virgil, cailed *Idæus*, in Ceiri, 168. but Plin. 25, 12. denyeth it to grow there; the other mixed with moiſt roſin and oil, cailed alſo *ſtillitia*, or liquid ſtorax.*

S ante U.

* *Suādā, æ. f. [ἀστικός] The goddess of eloquence, or perſuaſion Παιθώ quam Græci vocant, hanc Suadam appellavit Ennius, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 15.*

* *Suādēla, æ. f. (1) Fair ſpeech, perſuaſion. (2) The ſame as Suada. (1) Perducebam illam ad me ſuadēlā meā, *Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 24.* (2) At bene nummatum decorant Suadela, Venuſque, *Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38.**

* *Suādendus, a, um. part. To perſuade, or be perſuaded. Accitus & ipſe per trib. plebis in curiam ad ſuadenda quæ vicerentur, Suet. Tib. Claud. 10.*

* *Suādens, tis. part. Perſuadeing. Ut pelago ſuadente etiam retinacula ſolvas, Ōv. Epiſt. 7, 55. Conf. Sil. 10, 61.*

* *Suādeo, ēre, ſi, ſum. aſt. [ἀπὸ τοῦ δέω, delecto, fut. ſecund. ἐδέω, Ion. ἐδέω, ſuadeo] (1) To perſuade one by fair means. (2) To adviſe, or counſel; to put one in mind. (1) ¶ Nunquam deſtuit ſuadere, orare, uſque adēdō donec perpulit, *Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 31.* ¶ Illi perſuaſi, cui ne ſuadere quidēdō auſus eſſem, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 22.* ¶ Non ſolūm ut eſſem legatus ſuaſit, ſed etiam oravit, *Id. in Prov. Conf. 17.* ¶ Rogare alternis ſuaderēque, *Liv. 2, 2.* ¶ Ille qui non ſuadet, verat, *Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 46. ſed. al. lig. conſuadet.* = Hæc eō ſpectant, ut te hortet, & ſuadeam, *Cic. Fam. 3, 4.* ¶ Suadere pacem, *Id. Fam. 7, 3. de pace, Quint. 3, 8.* ¶ Modō quod ſuaſit amor, diſſuadet, *Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 10.* (2) Suadent cadentia ſydera ſomnos, *Virg. Æn. 2, 9.**

* *Suādētur. imperf. It is adviſed. Minus placet, magis quōd ſuadetur, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 44.*

* *Suādus, a, um. adj. [ἀστικός] Tending to perſuade, having force ſufficient to perſuade. ¶ Suadus eruo, Stat. Theb. 4, 453.*

† *Sualternicum, i. n. Vox Scythica. A kind of yellow amber, Plin. 37, 2.*

* *Suāmet, ablat. [cum ſyllabicā adjectione mei] Of, or by, itſelf. ¶ Suāmet vi, by its own force, Plin.*

* *Suāpte ſponte. ablat. [à ſuus, cum adject. pte] Of his, or her, own accord, or motion. Suāpte culpā genere capiunt genus, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 9. Suāpte vagari animalia, Lucr. 1. 1060. ubi al. ſubitu.*

* *Suārius, ii. m. A ſwineherd, Plin. 8, 51.*

* *Suāſio, ōnis, f. verb. [à ſuadeo] A counſeling, advice. ¶ Suāſio legis, Cic. pro Cluent. 51. Præcepta de ſuaſionibus, Id. de Orat. 2, 81.*

* *Suāſor, ōris, m. verb. A counſelor, an adviſer. = Suāſor, & impulſor, & approbator profeſſionis meæ, Cic. Attic. 16, 7. ¶ Alium dicentem auclere eo ſenatum ſe adiffe, ſuaſorem dicere cōgit, Suet. Tib. 27.*

* *Suaſoria, æ. f. ſc. oratio. A perſuaſive. Qui Agamemnonis ſuaſoriam exceperat, Petron. Arb. c. 6.*

* *Suāſorius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, exhortation, or perſuaſion. ¶ Munus ſuaſorium, Quint. 3, 8. Conf. ejuſd. 2, 1.*

† *Suāſum, i. n. [color appell. qui fit ex ſtillicidio fumoſo in veſtimento albo] A ſmokey, or dun, colour, Feſt. ex Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 16. ubi al. inſuaſum.*

* *Suāſurus, a, um. part. About to perſuade, Neſcio an ſuaſurus fuerim omittere potiùs prævalida & adulta vitia, quàm hoc aſſequi, Tac. Ann. 3, 53, 2. Advocato conſilio, quum, quid omnes ſuaſuri eſſent, appareret, Liv. 44, 26. Minerva ſuaſura Telemacho, Auſon. Perioch. 1. Odyſſ.*

* *¶ Suāſus, ūs, m. id. quod ſuaſio. ¶ Per vim vel ſuaſum facere aliquid, Ulp.*

* *† Suātim. adv. Like a ſwine, Nig'd. ap. Non. 14, 190. ¶ Suis more.*

* *¶ Suāviatio, ōnis, f. verb. A kiſſing, or buſſing, Gell. 18, 2. al. leg. ſuavitatio.*

* *¶ Suāviator, ōris, m. verb. A kiſſer, one that kiſſeth ſweetly, Ap. recent.*

¶ *Suāvidicus, a, um. adj. Pleaſant, merry, pretty conceited. ¶ Suavidici verſus, Lucr. 4, 181.*

* *Suāvillum, i. n. dim. [à ſuavium] A kind of cake, Cato, 84. ¶ A ſavillum.*

* *¶ Suāvilōquens, tis. adj. [ex ſuavis, & loquens] Pleaſant in ſpeech. Suaviloquenti ore Cethegus, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 15. ex. pōitū. ¶ Suaviloquens carmen, Lucr. 1, 944.*

* *Suāvilōquentia, æ. f. [ex ſuavis, & loquentia] Sweet, or pleaſant, language. ¶ Tribuere ſuaviloquentiam alicui, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 15.*

* *¶ Suāvilōquium, i. n. [quod ex ſuavis, & loquium] Idem, Aug.*

* *¶ Suāvilōquus, a, um. adj. [ex ſuavis, & loquor] Fair ſpoken, courteous. ¶ Suaviloqui verſus, Lucr. 2, 528.*

* *¶ Suāvio, āre. aſt. [à ſuavium] To kiſſ ſweetly, Non.*

* *Suāvior, vel Sāvior, āri. dep. To kiſſ, or buſſ. Atticam noſtram cupio abſentem ſuaviari, Cic. Att. 16, 3.*

* *Suāvio, ōnis, m. [à ſuavium] A wanton among wenchies, a kiſſer, a ſweetheart, Litt. ex Cat.*

* *Suāviolum, i. n. dim. [à ſuavium] A little kiſſ; alſo a ſweetheart, a lover. Suaviolum dulce dulcius ambroſiā, Catull. 96, 2.*

* *Suāvis, e. adj. or. comp. ſſimus, ſup. [ἀπὸ τοῦ δέω] (1) Sweet in ſmell, or taſte. (2) Pleaſant, courteous, delightful. (1) ¶ Muſtum necdum ſuave eſt, ſed tantummodo dulce, Macrob. Sat. 7, 7. ¶ Flores ſuavis, Lucr. 1, 7. ¶ Quod ſuavis eſt aliis, aliis fit amarum, Id. 4, 662. (2) ¶ Suavior ſermo, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 24. Amor ſuaviſſimus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 45.*

* *Suāvitas, ātis, f. Pleaſantneſs, ſweetneſs. ¶ Odoris ſuavitas, Plin. 12, 24. Suavitas oris ac vocis, Nep. Attic. 1. Oſtrum habet aſpectūs ſuavitatem, Vitr. 7, 13.*

* *Suāviter. adv. iūs, comp. Sweetly, pleaſantly, delightfully, Cic. de Orat. 3, 11. = jucundē. Suavius, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 130.*

* *Suāvitudo,*

* Suāvitudo, dñis. f. *Sweetness, delight, my sweeting*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 14. † Suavitas.

* Suāvium, & Sāvium, ii. n. [a suavitare]
(1) *A kiss*. (2) *A sweetheart, a dear, a darling*.
(3) *A lip*. (1) Savia super favia, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 1, 38. Suavia propellens opposita dextera, Prop. 2, 29, 39. (2) Meum suavium, quid agitur? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 3. (3) Labiis dum ducant eum, majorem partem videas valgis suavis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 16.

* Sub, prep. [ex sub] (†) Sub quando signis. ad locum, accus. jungitur; quando in loco, ablativo, Prisc. quod tamen non est perper. ut in exemplis adductis patet; in compos. modo localem vim retinet, ut subicio; modo diminutivam, ut subrideo, subtrahis: aliq. sign. sensum, ut subrepto; aliq. sursum, ut surrigo. Mutat b in sequentem consonam, quando a c vel f, vel g, vel m, vel p, vel r, incipiunt ea, quibus compon. (1) Under. (2) About, near to. (3) Next after, a little before. (4) At the point of. (5) In. (6) Under the power of. (7) Per coram. (1) § Sub vestimentis, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 32. Sub scalas tabernae librariae, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, arabis, Virg. Georg. 2, 116. § Sub conditionem, upon condition. (2) § Sub lucis ortum, Liv. 27, 15, noctem, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 19. Sub excessu Tiberrii, Suet. Neron. 5. (3) Sub eas, tuae recitatione sunt, Cic. (4) § Sub adventum, Liv. 27, 15, adventu, Flor. (5) Sub dio capiendus est locus, Varr. Sub ingenti iustrat dum singula templo, Virg. Aen. 1, 457. § Sub manu habere, in readiness, Suet. (6) Sub dominā meretrice fuisse turpis, Hor. Epist. 1, 2, 25. (7) Tanto sub oculis accepto detrimento, Caes. B. C. 1, 71.

Subabsurdè, adv. *Somewhat absurdly*. § Subabsurdè falsèque dicere, Cic. de Orat. 2, 68.

Subabsurdus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat absurd, or awkward*. § Subabsurdum tempus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 67.

Subaccūs, āre. act. *Somewhat to blame, or find fault with*. = Discessum meum reprehendere & subaccusare voluisti, Cic. pro Planc. 35.

Subaccūs, āri. pass. *To be somewhat blamed*. Addebant etiam, me delinere, subaccusari, Cic. Attic. 16, 7.

* Subacidulus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & acidulus] *A little sourish*, Litt. ex Catone, 108. ubi quidem est subacidus.

* Subacidus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & acidus] *Somewhat sour, or sharp*. Si subacidum erit vinum, non durabit, Cat. 108. § Ulla debet lenis, non subacidus, odore tantum iustis, Plin. 12, 25.

* Subactārius, [a subigendo] *A carrier, or corier*, Jun. † Curarius, Plin.

* Subactio, ōnis. f. verb. [a subigo] *A kneading, working, or exercising*, Litt. ex Cic. § quere. Bacillorum subactionibus in lectario recipit soliditatem, Vitr. 2, 4.

* Subactor, ōnis. m. verb. [ex sub, & actor] *A buggerer*, Lampr. † Cineros.

* Subacturus, a, um, part. [ex sub, & acturus] *About to conquer, or subdue*. Quos Spitalmenes fame in dedicationem subacturus obedit, Curt. 7, 31.

* Subactus, a, um, part. [a subigor] (1) *Conquered, subdued, brought under*. (2) *Well tilled, cultivated, improved*. (3) *Constrained, forced*. (4) *Kneaded, wrought with hands*, Met. exercised, practised. (1) = § In isto bello non recreatus, neque restitutus, sed subactus oppressusque P. R. est, Cic. pro S. Psc. 47. = Galli subacti ac bello domiti. Id. pro F. 1. = Victi & subacti populi, Id. 16, 12. (2) = Subacta & pura humus, Id. de Sen. 17. (3) Multitudine periclitantium subactus, Tac. Ann. 6, 16, 4. (4) = Milites subacti atque durati bellis, Liv. 42, 52.

* Subactus, ūs. m. [ab eodem] *A working, or kneading, dough*. Optimum frumentum est, quod in subactu congi in aqua capiat, Plin. 18, 7. § Vix rep. in alio casu.

Subadjuva, re. m. *An under-helper, or assistant*, Not. Irp.

Subadmōreo, ēre. act. *To put gently to*, Col. 6, 36.

|| Subaeger, ra, um, adj. *Somewhat sick*, Litt. ex Cels.

|| Subaegrè, adv. *Hardly, sickly*, Litt. ex Lucr. Subaegratus, a, um, adj. ex part. *That is brass within, and gold, or other metal, without; as brass money*. Nequa subaegrato mendosum tinniat auro, Pers. 5, 106.

* Subagitation, ōnis. f. verb. [ex sub, & agitation] *Sensu obicere*, Plaut. Capt. Epil. 2.

* Subagitation, ōnis. f. [ex sub, & agitatrix] (1) *She that grates, or grieves*. (2) *Sensu obicere*. (1) P. tr. (2) Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 45. quae Gracè τριβή;

* Subagrio, āre. act. [ex sub, & agito] *To grope, to be busy with one, to have to do with a woman*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 6.

* Subagrestis, e. adi. *Somewhat rude; a little clownish, or country like*. = Sonare subagreste quiddam, & planè rusticum, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 74.

* Subalbicans, ti. part. [a seq.] *A little whitish*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.

* Subalbico, āe. neut. [ex sub, & albico] *To be somewhat white*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.

* Subalbidus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & albidus] *Somewhat white*. § Postula subalbidus, Cels. 5, 28, 15.

* Subalbus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & albus] *Idem*, Litt. ex Lucr.

* Subalpinus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & Alpinus] *Under the Alps*. § Montes subalpini, Plin. 25, 7.

|| Subalternum, adv. *Successively, by turns*. † Alternis vicibus.

|| Subalternatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Succession by turns*. † Alternatio.

|| Subalternator, ōnis. m. verb. *He that succeeds in course*, Boët. † Successor.

|| Subalterno, āre. act. *To succeed by turns*, Plaut. Ov. † Alternis superiorem esse & inferiori.

|| Subamāro, āre. act. *To make somewhat bitterish*, Sere.

Subamārus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat bitter, bitterish*. § Alii s dulcia, alios subamara delectant, Cic. de Pato. 4. Fastidium subamara ali quā se relevat, Id. de Inv. 1, 17.

Subaquinus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & aquila; a colore aquila] *Somewhat brown of colour*. § Corpus subaquinum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 9.

* Subaratio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex subaro] *An aring, or poughing*, Litt. ex Plin.

* Subarator, ōis. m. verb. [ab eodem] *A plougher under*, ex Lucr. Plin. 17, 24.

Subarescens, tis. part. *Being somewhat dry*, Vitr. 7, 3.

Subaresco, āre. incept. *To be somewhat dry*, Vitr.

* Subargutus, āre. act. [ex sub, & argutus] *To plant jubeley, to be somewhat shrill*, Macrob. † Amē dicere.

* Subargutus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & argutus] *Somewhat shrill, somewhat subtle*, Gell. 15, 38.

|| Subaridè, adv. *Somewhat dryly*, Litt. ex Gell.

Subaro, āre. act. & Subarer. pass. [ex sub, & arō] *To ear, or plough up*, Plin. 16, 27.

|| Subarrogans, tis. adj. *High minded, somewhat proud and stately*. § Vix leg. sed Subarroganter, adv. *Somewhat proudly*. Vere- or sic subarroganter facias, si dixeris, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 36.

* Subasper, ēra, ērum, adj. [ex sub, & asper] *Somewhat sharp*, Cels. 5, 8.

Suballentens, tis. part. *Yielding, or agreeing, unto*. § Suballententibus humeris, Quint. 11, 3.

† Subāter, ra, um, adj. *Somewhat black*, Litt. ex Plaut.

* Subārio, ōnis. f. verb. [a subo] *A few's going to the bear, a briming*, Plin. 8, 51.

|| Subārus, ūs. m. verb. [ex eodem] *Idem*, Plin. ap. Litt.

* Subaudicio, īre, īvi. act. [ex sub, & audio] *To understand a word that is left out*, Ascon. Ped. † Intell go.

|| Subauscultatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bearkening, or listening*, Boët.

Subauscultator, ōnis. m. verb. *A listener, or bearkener*, Quint.

Subausculto, āre. act. *To listen, to bearken, to eavesdrop*, Cic. Fam. 10, 18. § Palam audito, Id.

* Subauscūrus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & auscūrus] *Somewhat tart, or stale*. § Vinum auscūrum vel certè subauscūrum, Cels. 3, 6, sub fin. Vid. & eundem, 6, n. 8.

|| Subbille, adv. *Somewhat muffleing, stammeringly, or stutteringly*, Spart.

Subbailio, ōnis. m. fictum nomen. *An under leeward*. Tunc es Balno? imò Subbailio sum, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 13.

* Subbā-īcānus, i. m. [quod frequenter sub basilicis spatitur; qu. ex sub, & basilicanus] *One who walks in piazzas and courts to enquire about news, an exchange walker*, Plaut. Cap. 4, 2, 35. = Subicilranus, Cels. Cic. Fam. 8, 1.

* Subbibō, ēre. act. [ex sub, & bibo] *To drink a little, to tiffle, to get a cup*. § Sive subbibit, sive caret remeto, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 59.

* Subbinus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & binus] *About two*. Ipsa (docet titulus causae) quae eclipsica signa Dixēe antiqui pariter subbina laborant, Mam. 4, 347. at clar. Bentl. legit sed bina.

Subblandior, īri, ītus. dep. *To flatter a little, to jawn upon, to wheedle*. Meretricium est viris alienis subblandire, Plaut. Casin. 3, 3, 22.

* Subcandidus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat white*, Plin. 27, 8.

Subcāvus, a, um, adj. *Hollow underneath*. § Loca subcava terras, Lucr. 6, 556. Conf. Caton. 152.

* Subcenturio, ōnis. m. [ex sub, & centurio] *A petty captain, a lieutenant*, Liv. 8, 8.

* Subcerniculum, i. n. [qu. ex sub, & cerniculum] *A ranging sieve, a fine boulder*, Litt. ex Plin.

* Subcerno, ēre. act. [ex sub, & cerno] *To range meat, to dress it in a boulder*, Plin. 18, 11.

|| Subcilles, ium. m. pl. Fest. Reff. Subcilles.

* Subcineritius, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & cineritius] *Baked under the ashes*. § Panis subcineritius, Bibl.

Subcingo, ēre. act. *To fortify, or fence; to undergird*, Cic. Vere. 5, 56. conf. Vitr. 9, 7.

Subcingulum, i. n. *A bracing girdle, a belt, a cingle*. Ab Hippolytā subcingulum haud Hercules aequè magno abstulit periculo, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 17.

* Subcoactus, a, um, part. [ex sub, & coactus] *Made into felt, or wrought into a felt; of which kind of stuff the soldiers had their coats made, to escape shot, or darts*, Litt. ex Caes. B. C. 3, 44. sed in opt. libris coactis.

* Subcaeruleus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & caeruleus] *Bluish*, Cels. 6, 5, sub fin.

* Subcaeruleus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & caeruleus] *Somewhat blue, or azure*, Litt. ex Cels.

* Subceno, āre. neut. *To make a short supper, to under sup*, Quint. 6, 4.

* Subcontumeliōsè, adv. [ex sub, & contumeliōsè] *Somewhat reproachfully, or spitefully*, Cic. Att. 2, 7.

* Subcontumeliōsus, ūs. m. adj. [ex sub, & contumeliōsus] *Somewhat reproachful, spiteful, or effronte*, ex v. r. ute adv. praeced.

Subcrispus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat curled, or frizzled*, Cic. Vere. 2, 44. Varr. R. R. 2, 5.

* Subcrudefco, ēre. incept. [ex sub, & crudefco] *To wax raw*, Litt. ex Cels.

* Subcūdus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & cūdus] (1) *Half raw, parboiled*. (2) *Not full ripe*.

(1) § Brassica subcūda, Cels. 2, 29. (2) Ulcus subcūdum incidendum, Id. 6, 12.

* Subcruentus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & cruentus] *Somewhat bloody*, Cels. 4, 18.

* Subcūbōneum, i. n. [qu. ex sub, & cubōneum; them. cubo] *pro succuba*, Non. ex Titinnio.

Subcuneatus, a, um. adj. *Formed somewhat like a wedge.* § Subcuneati postes, *Vitr.* 6, 1.

* || Subcivus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & curvus] *Somewhat crooked, or sloping.* Amm.

Subcustos, ōdis. m. *An under keeper.* Quia Scledrus dormit, hunc subcustodem tortis ablegavit, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 54.

Subdebilis, e. adj. *Somewhat weak.* Suet. *Vesp.* 17.

Subdebilitatus, a, um. part. [qu. ex || subdebilitor] *Somewhat weakened.* Cic. *Attic.* 11, 4.

* || Subdecanus, i. m. [ex sub, & decanus] *A subdeacon.* Eccl.

Subdeficiens, tis. *Somewhat fainting.* Hæc quæsi adhuc voce subdeficiens, vix proximis exaudientibus, dixerat, *Curt.* 7, 7, 20.

* Subdens, tis. part. [à subdo] *Putting under.* Quâ subdente facem teris, radioque movente, *Manil.* 209.

* || Subdiacônatus, ūs. m. [à seq.] *A subdeaconship.* Eccl.

* || Subdiacônus, i. m. [ex sub, & diacônus] *A subdeacon.* Eccl.

* || Subdiæ, is. n. [à seq.] *A place, or open gallery, to walk in, without any covering.* Jun.

* Subdiâlis, e. adj. [ex sub, & dialis; quod sub dio est] *Abroad in the air, without the house, open.* || Subdiæ pavimentum, *a terrace-walk.* Plin. 36, 15. § Subdiæles inambulationes, *Id.* 14, 1.

Subdifficilis, e. adj. *Somewhat hard, or difficult.* § Quæstio subdifficilis, *Cic. de Am.* 19.

Subdiffido, Ære. neut. *To distrust, or mistrust, a little.* Subdiffidere cæpi, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 20.

|| Subdistinctio, ōnis. f. *A subdistinction.* Diom.

† Media distinctio.

|| Subdistinguo, Ære. xi, Ætum. act. *To make a subdistinction.* Alcon. in Cic.

* Subditivus, a, um. adj. [à subdito] *That is not who, or what, he pretends to be; put, or laid, in the place, or room, of another; a changeling; counterfeit, foisted, forged, subditiuous.* || Libri subditivi, *books falsely fathered upon an author.* Quint. § Subditivus archipirata, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 27. servus, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 4, 62.

* Subditivus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Put in the place of another, counterfeit, supposititious.* De illa subditivo Sofia nimis mirum est, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 35. Subditivum apud patrem arguere conatus est, *Suet. Ner.* 7.

* † Subdito, Ære. freq. [à subdo] *To minister, or give.* Subditat stimulum præfens vis pericli, *Lucr.* 6, 602.

* Subditus, a, um. part. [à subdo] (1) *Put under.* (2) *Put in the place of another, counterfeit, subditiuous.* (1) Aquæ effervescent, subditis ignibus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10. (2) Subditum se suspicatur, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 3, 11.

* Subdiu. adv. interdiu. [ex sub, & diu] *In the day time.* Subdiu sol hic agit perpetuum diem, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 79.

* || Subdival, âlis. n. [pars ædium, quæ sub divo est] *An open court, or place of a house uncovered.* Bibl.

* || Subdivâlis, e. adj. [ex sub, & dialis, v infert.] *In the open air.* Amm.

* Subdo, Ære. idi, Ætum. act. [ex sub, & do] (1) *To put under, to prop up.* (2) *To lay down, to throw down.* (3) *To put in the place of another, to substitute.* (4) *To supply, to furnish with.* (5) *To accuse falsely.* (6) *To set before.* (7) *To forge, to counterfeit.* (1) Ignem subdito, ubi bullavit vinum, ignem subducito, *Cato.* § Furcas vitibus subdere, *Plin.* 14, 12. || calcar equo, *Or. de Art. Am.* 2, 732. to spur him. Met. stimulos muliebri animo, to incite, *Liv.* 6, 34. (2) Omnes subdam sub solum, *Plaut. Curr.* 2, 3, 18. (3) Hic filium subdebat vicini, *Id. Merc.* Ut meum tergum stultitiæ tuæ subdas succidaneum, *Id. Epid.* 1, 2, 37. (4) Si cui honores subdere spiritus potuerunt, *Liv.* 1, 7. (5) Utque mos vulgò, quamvis falsis reum subdere, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 39, 2. (6) § Oculorum subdere visu, *Lucr.* 5, 102. (7) Fabianus subdidit testamentum, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 40.

* || Subdoceo, Ære. ui, Ætum. act. unde pass.

subdoceor [ex sub, & doceo] *To teach somewhat, or now and then.* Cicerones nostros meo potius labari subdoceri, quàm me alium vis magistrum quærere, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 4.

* || Subdoctor, ōris. m. verb. [à præced.] *An under teacher, an usher.* Aulon. Profess. 22. † Hypodidascalus.

* Subdoctus, a, um. part. [ab eodem] *Somewhat learned, an indifferent scholar.* Quint.

* Subdölè. adv. [à seq.] *Cunningly, deceitfully, craftily.* = Subdölè & versutè aliquid invenire in causis, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 9.

* Subdölus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & dolus] *Full of deceits and wiles, deceitfull, crafty, fly, cunning.* § Pellacia subdola, *Lucr.* 559. lingua, *Or. A. Am.* 1, 598. Mendacia subdola, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 5.

* || Subdölmo, Ære. act. [ex sub, & domo] *To tame, unde*

* Subdölmor, âri. pass. *To be tamed, &c.* Sic isti solent superbi subdölari, *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 3, 112.

* Subdöl, i. pass. [à subdo] *To be put under; Met. To be suggested, to be charged upon, or with.* Majestatis crimina subdebantur, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 67, 4. Quia id genus animalium aratio subditur, *Id.* 12, 24, 2.

* || Subdölbitator, ōris. m. verb. [à seq.] *He that seemeth to doubt.* Aug. † Qui subdölbitat.

* Subdölbito, Ære. n. [ex sub, & dubito] *To be half in doubt, to be at a little stand.* Jam dico meum, antea subdölbitabam, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 15. vid. & *Fam.* 2, 13.

Subdölco, Ære. xi, Ætum. act. (1) *To take, or draw, away; to withdraw, to remove.* (2) *To steal, to filch, to convey away privily.* (3) *To bold, or draw, back.* (4) *To reckon, to count, to cast an account.* (1) Ignem subdölco, ubi bullavit vinum, subducito, *Cato.* Quos præfenti periculo fortuna subduxit, *Paterc.* 2, 72. || Subducere navem, to bring it ashore, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 577. (2) Quum dormiscit, ei subduco annulum, *Plaut. Curr.* 2, 3, 81. Subduxit mappas quatuor Hermogenes, *Mart.* 12, 29. (3) Subducito sursum animam quàm plurimum poteris, in triduo polypus excidit, *Cato.* 157. || Subducere supercilia, to knit the brows, to frown, *Sen. B.* 1, 1. (4) Syderum micantium subducet numerum prius, *Catull.* 59, 207. Adsidunt, subducunt, ad numerum convenit, *Cic. Attic.* 5, ult. || Subducere rationes, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 89. ratiunculam, *Id.* 10 cast it up. Conf. *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 1.

Subdölcor, i. pass. *To be withdrawn, &c.* *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 6.

Subdölctarius, a, um. adj. *That wherewith any thing is drawn, or lifted, up.* || Funis subdölctarius, the rope of a crane, *Cato, R. R.* 12, & 68.

Subdölctio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A drawing, or bringing, up; a hauling ashore.* (2) *A deduction or allowance; a rebatement.* (1) § Subdölctiones navium, *Vitr.* 10, 5. & *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 1. (2) *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 30.

|| Subdölctor, ōris. m. verb. *He that withdraweth, Dig. † Qui subducit.*

Subdölcturus, a, um. part. *About to withdraw.* Dixit, subdölcturum per simulationem rescindi quasdam naves, *Liv.* 37, 10.

Subdölctus, a, um. part. (1) *Taken away, conveyed away, withdrawn.* (2) *Stolen away.* (3) *Tucked up.* (4) *Brought ashore.* (5) *Cast up, as in accounts.* (1) Ne collapsa ruant subdölctis tecta columnis, *Juv.* 8, 77. (2) Subdölcti viatica plorat, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 54. Ignis æthereâ domo subdölctus, *Id. Od.* 1, 3, 30. (3) Tunicis subdölctis factus, *Id. Sat.* 1, 2, 26. || demissis, *Id. ibid.* (4) Naves subdölctæ ad rescindendum, *Hirt. B. Hisp.* 40. (5) Rationibus subdölctis summam feci cogitationum mearum, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9.

|| Subdölcesco, Ære. incept. *To wax sweetish,* Litt. ex Cels.

Subdölcis, e. adj. *Sweetish, somewhat sweet,* Plin. 26, 8.

|| Subdölratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A little hardening,* Litt. ex Cels. sed q.

|| Subdölratr, ōris. m. verb. *He that hardeneth,* Veg. op. Litt.

Subdölrus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat hard,* Cic. Pet. Conf. 12.

* Subdöl, Ære. idi, Ætum. act. [ex sub, & döl] *To eat, or wear, away underneath; as water doth the foot of a stone wall.* E scopulo, quem rauca subdölrat unda, Decidit in pontum, *Or. Met.* 11, 783.

* Subdöl, Ære. idi, Ætum. neut. [ex sub, & eo] (1) *To go under, (2) or into.* (3) *To mount, climb, or go, up.* (4) *To arise, spring, or grow, up.* (5) *To come in place of, to succeed.* (6) *To undertake.* (7) *To come into, to possess.* (8) *To come in one's mind.* (9) *To answer.* (10) *To undergo, to sustain, to hazard.* (11) *To interpose.* (12) *Also to invade, seize on, or assault.* (13) *To come gently, or leisurely.* (1) Pars ingenti subdölre feretro, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 222. Quum asellus dorso subdölre onus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 20. § Subdölre duro labori, *Tib.* 1, 4, 41. (2) § Tecta subdölre, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 83. Animæ corpora subeunt, *Lucr.* 3, 736. (3) Mirum maximè adversis quidem funibus subdölre leones, &c. *Plin.* 8, 3. (4) Aiea cretâ solidanda tenaci, Ne subeant herbæ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 179. (5) Optima quæque dies miseris mortalibus ævi Prima fugit, subeunt morbi, tristisque senectus, *Id. Geor.* 3, 67. (6) § In domini subeat partes litera, *Or. Ep. ex Pent.* 4, 9, 7. (7) Animum subibat spes, *Liv.* Animos religio subit, *Plin.* 5, 1. (8) § Subit cogitatio, *Liv.* 36, 20. mirari, *Plin.* cari genitoris imago, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 560. (9) Subit ille loquentem Talibus, *Claud. Paneg.* 8. (10) § Infamiam sempiternam subire, *Cic. Q. frat.* 3, 1. notam turpitudinis, *Id. in Pison.* 18. vindemiatorem aleam, *Col.* 3, 20. (11) Æneas subit mucronem, ipsumque morando sustinuit, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 798. (12) Timor subit animum, *Liv.* 39, 16. Clamabis, capiti vina subisse meo, *Prop.* 4, 2, 30. al. subesse. (13) Ponè subit conjux, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 724.

* Subdöl, Ære. tri. pass. *To be undergone.* = Inimicitia sunt? subeantur; labores? suscipiantur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 71.

* Suber, ōris. n. [à subeo, quod mergi nequit, sed subit, Scal.] *A kind of oak, the cork tree, cork,* vid. *Plin.* 16, 8. & *Col.* 4, 26.

* || Subereus, a, um. adj. *Of cork,* Litt. ex Col. sed q.

* † Suberies, ei. f. [à suber] *A kind of tree wherewith is taken the strongest and best swimming cork,* Fest. ex Lucil.

Suberigo, Ære. act. *To raise up.* Isthmon curvatâ sublimè suberigit undâ, *Sil.* 15, 155. || Raio occ.

* Suberro, Ære. n. [ex sub, & erro] unde part. suberrans. *To wander, or run, under.* Fluvii, qui Italiam montibus suberrant, *Claud. Conf. Prob.* & *Olyb.* 254.

* Subeundus, a, um. part. [à subeo] *Met. To be undermined, or come beyond.* = Fallendus est judex, & variis artibus subeundus, *Quint.* 4, 5.

† Subex, icis. f. (1) *Any thing put under.* (2) *A stirrup.* (3) *An iron dog, or andiron.* (1) Deum subices humidus, *Enn. ap. Gell.* 4, 17. (2) Bud. (3) Subex iocarius, *Jun.*

† Subfarraneus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & far] *One that is maintained by a servant,* Plin. 7, 43. sed incerta est *lelio.*

Subfervescio, Ære. fæci, factum. neut. pass. *To be made warm.* Vulgò nec subfervesciunt, *Plin.* 18, 11.

Subfervescit, a, um. part. *Made somewhat hot,* Plin. 12, 26. & 20, 9.

* Subfervescio, Ære. factus. neut. pass. [ex sub, & fervescio] *To be made somewhat hot.* § In aquâ subfervescit, *Plin.* 30, 6.

* || Subfervidus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & fervidus] *Somewhat hot,* Litt. ex Cels.

|| Subfribilatus, a, um. part. *Clasped underneath,* Veg.

Subfribulo, a, um. part. *Clasped underneath,* Veg.

Subfribulo, a, um. part. *Clasped underneath,* Veg.

Subfribulo, a, um. part. *Clasped underneath,* Veg.

Subfribulo, a, um. part. *Clasped underneath,* Veg.

Subfribulo, a, um. part. *Clasped underneath,* Veg.

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Subfribulo, a, um. part. *Clasped underneath,* Veg.

Subfribulo, a, um. part. *Clasped underneath,* Veg.

Subfribulo, a, um. part. *Clasped underneath,* Veg.

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|| Subdölratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A little hardening,* Litt. ex Cels. sed q.

|| Subdölratr, ōris. m. verb. *He that hardeneth,* Veg. op. Litt.

Subdölrus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat hard,* Cic. Pet. Conf. 12.

* Subdöl, Ære. idi, Ætum. act. [ex sub, & döl] *To eat, or wear, away underneath; as water doth the foot of a stone wall.* E scopulo, quem rauca subdölrat unda, Decidit in pontum, *Or. Met.* 11, 783.

* Subdöl, Ære. idi, Ætum. neut. [ex sub, & eo] (1) *To go under, (2) or into.* (3) *To mount, climb, or go, up.* (4) *To arise, spring, or grow, up.* (5) *To come in place of, to succeed.* (6) *To undertake.* (7) *To come into, to possess.* (8) *To come in one's mind.* (9) *To answer.* (10) *To undergo, to sustain, to hazard.* (11) *To interpose.* (12) *Also to invade, seize on, or assault.* (13) *To come gently, or leisurely.* (1) Pars ingenti subdölre feretro, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 222. Quum asellus dorso subdölre onus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 20. § Subdölre duro labori, *Tib.* 1, 4, 41. (2) § Tecta subdölre, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 83. Animæ corpora subeunt, *Lucr.* 3, 736. (3) Mirum maximè adversis quidem funibus subdölre leones, &c. *Plin.* 8, 3. (4) Aiea cretâ solidanda tenaci, Ne subeant herbæ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 179. (5) Optima quæque dies miseris mortalibus ævi Prima fugit, subeunt morbi, tristisque senectus, *Id. Geor.* 3, 67. (6) § In domini subeat partes litera, *Or. Ep. ex Pent.* 4, 9, 7. (7) Animum subibat spes, *Liv.* Animos religio subit, *Plin.* 5, 1. (8) § Subit cogitatio, *Liv.* 36, 20. mirari, *Plin.* cari genitoris imago, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 560. (9) Subit ille loquentem Talibus, *Claud. Paneg.* 8. (10) § Infamiam sempiternam subire, *Cic. Q. frat.* 3, 1. notam turpitudinis, *Id. in Pison.* 18. vindemiatorem aleam, *Col.* 3, 20. (11) Æneas subit mucronem, ipsumque morando sustinuit, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 798. (12) Timor subit animum, *Liv.* 39, 16. Clamabis, capiti vina subisse meo, *Prop.* 4, 2, 30. al. subesse. (13) Ponè subit conjux, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 724.

* Subdöl, Ære. tri. pass. *To be undergone.* = Inimicitia sunt? subeantur; labores? suscipiantur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 71.

* Suber, ōris. n. [à subeo, quod mergi nequit, sed subit, Scal.] *A kind of oak, the cork tree, cork,* vid. *Plin.* 16, 8. & *Col.* 4, 26.

* || Subereus, a, um. adj. *Of cork,* Litt. ex Col. sed q.

* † Suberies, ei. f. [à suber] *A kind of tree wherewith is taken the strongest and best swimming cork,* Fest. ex Lucil.

Suberigo, Ære. act. *To raise up.* Isthmon curvatâ sublimè suberigit undâ, *Sil.* 15, 155. || Raio occ.

* Suberro, Ære. n. [ex sub, & erro] unde part. suberrans. *To wander, or run, under.* Fluvii, qui Italiam montibus suberrant, *Claud. Conf. Prob.* & *Olyb.* 254.

* Subeundus, a, um. part. [à subeo] *Met. To be undermined, or come beyond.* = Fallendus est judex, & variis artibus subeundus, *Quint.* 4, 5.

† Subex, icis. f. (1) *Any thing put under.* (2) *A stirrup.* (3) *An iron dog, or andiron.* (1) Deum subices humidus, *Enn. ap. Gell.* 4, 17. (2) Bud. (3) Subex iocarius, *Jun.*

† Subfarraneus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & far] *One that is maintained by a servant,* Plin. 7, 43. sed incerta est *lelio.*

Subfervescio, Ære. fæci, factum. neut. pass. *To be made warm.* Vulgò nec subfervesciunt, *Plin.* 18, 11.

Subfervescit, a, um. part. *Made somewhat hot,* Plin. 12, 26. & 20, 9.

* Subfervescio, Ære. factus. neut. pass. [ex sub, & fervescio] *To be made somewhat hot.* § In aquâ subfervescit, *Plin.* 30, 6.

* || Subfervidus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & fervidus] *Somewhat hot,* Litt. ex Cels.

|| Subfribilatus, a, um. part. *Clasped underneath,* Veg.

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|| Subfībulo, āre. aēt. *To clasp, or tie*, Litt. ex Stat.

† Subfībulum, i. n. [a sub, & fībula] *A white vest four square and long, which the vestal virgins wore clasped on their heads*, Fest.

* || Subflāvus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & flāvus] *Somewhat yellowish*, Suet. Aug. 79.

* || Subfrīgīdē. adv. [a seq.] *Somewhat coldly*, Gell. 2, 9.

* || Subfrīgīdus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & frīgīdus] *Somewhat cold*, Amm. 7, 9. † Frīgīdulus, Catull.

Subfundo, ēre. aēt. *To make ashamed, or blush*, Ter. Vid. Suffundo.

* Subfuscus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & fuscus] *Somewhat brown*, Tac. Agric. 12, 9.

Subgrandis, e. adj. *Somewhat large, pretty big*, Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 1.

Subgrāvis, e. adj. *Somewhat grievous, or unpleasant*, Plin. 27, 9.

Subgrunda, æ. f. [a sub, & grunda, q. v.] *The eaves of a house which keep the walls from rain, a penthouse*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3.

Subgrundatio, ōnis. f. *The making of bruse-eaves*, Vitruv. 4, 2.

Subgrundia, ōrum. n. pl. *The eaves of a house*, Plin. 25, ult. Sect. 102.

|| Subgutto, āre. neut. *To drop often*, Litt. ex Plin.

Subhæreo, ēre. si, sum. neut. *To cleave, or stick*. Cartilago ubi subhæsit, ipsa sedes docet, Cels. 5, 28. Conf. Val. Max. 6, 3, 10.

|| Subhæstor, āri. pass. *To be sold in port-sale, under a pike, or pole, which was set up for that purpose*, Solin. c. 10. † Subhæstā venire.

|| Subhorridē. adv. *Somewhat roughly and hideously*, Litt. ex Gell. † Horridiūs.

Subhorridus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat undrest, a little rough and overgrown with hair*. = Quia ilium subhorridum atque incultum videbant, Cic. pro Sext. 9.

Subhumidus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat moist, moistish*, Cels. 3, 6. † Perliccus, Id. 9, v.

Subjācens, tis. part. *Underlying*. † Subjācens terra, Col. 4, 1.

Subjāceo, ēre. ui. neut. *To be subject, to be beneath, to be situate at the foot*. Tusci Apennino subjacent, Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

Subjācto, āre. freq. unde pass. subjāctor [a sub-jicio] *To cast up aloft, as corn is when it is fanned*, Varr. R. R. 1, 52.

|| Subjiciāries, ētis. m. [a seq. subicio, & aries] *A ram for an expiatory victim*, Fest.

|| Subjicio, ēre. aēt. [unde subex, pro subjicio] *Upon any high offense, as murder, to bring a ram, and sacrifice it for expiation, as it was also appointed by Numa in his laws*. Subicere arietem est dare arietem, qui pro se agatur, cædatur, Fest.

† Subjicito, & Subjigito, āre. aēt. [ex sub, & agito] *To company, or have to do, often with a woman*, Plaut. † Subagito.

† Subjicūlum, i. n. [ita dict. quod semper flagris subjicitur, vel potius quod flagrum ipsum subigat, Gruter.] *A whipping post; one so callous as to be too hard for rods*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 14.

|| Subidus, a, um. adj. unde insubidus, in comp. [a subus, vel a subando] *Swinish, nasty, filthy*, Gell. 19, 9. al. leg. sabidus, qu. lapidus, i. e. prudens & sciens, a sapio.

Subiecta, æ. f. [pars illa basis machinæ, quæ hæret solo, & machinam totam sustinet] *The basis, or bottom, that holdeth the whole engine; the carriage of an ordnance*, Vitruv. 10, 15.

Subiectē. adv. sūmē, sup. *Submissively*. = Hæc demississimè atque subiectissimè exponit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 84.

Subiectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A casting, putting, or laying, of a thing before*. (2) *A adjoining, or annexing*. (3) *A bringing in of forged writings, an imposing*. (1) Rerum sub aspectum subiectio, Cic. de Orat. 3, 53. (2) Quod confirmatur subiectione rationis, Ad. Herenn. 4, 17. (3) Subiectione testamentorum contaminati, Liv. 39, 18.

|| Subiectivus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the*

subject of a preposition, Apul. de Hab. Doct. Plat. p. 641. † Quid subjici debet.

Subiecto, āre. freq. (1) *To throw up*. (2) *To put under*. (1) † Subiectat manus, Cw. Met. 4, 359. (2) † Subiectare stimulos lassio, Ilor. Sat. 2, 7, 94. Conf. Stat. Theb. 4, 468.

Subiector, ōris. m. verb. *A puter of one thing for another; a counterfeiter, or forger*. † Subiector testamentorum, Cic. Catil. 2, 4.

|| Subiectum, i. n. *A subject*, Log.

Subiecturus, a, um. part. *About to make subject to*. Addidit, subiecturum ei provinciam fuisse, si biennio proximo vixisset, Tac. Ann. 14, 29, 2.

Subiectus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Put, or lying, under*. (2) *Set, or laid, to*. (3) *Couched, comprised; contained in, or under*. (4) *Liable to*. (5) *In subjection, subject to, in danger*. (6) *Also obedient*. (1) Insula subiectum molibus urget, Ov. Met. 5, 347. † Pedibus subiecta religio obteritur, Lucr. 1, 79. (2) Tectis subiecti ignes, Cic. Cat. 3, 1. (3) Verborum sonitus inanis, nullā subiectā sententiā, Id. de Orat. 1, 12.

Quæ pars subiecta generi est, Id. Offic. 1, 27. (4) † Subiecta sub varios casus virtus, Id. Tusc. 5, 1. Subiectior invidiæ, Ilor. Sat. 2, 6, 47. (5) = Nulli naturæ est obediens, aut subiectus Deus, Cic. N. D. 2, 30. † In suā potestate esse, Ad. Herenn. (6) Nihil magis a te subiecti animi factum est, quam quod imperare cupisti, Plin. Paneg. 9.

Subiectu. *By bringing, or putting, under*, Plin. 26, 15.

* Subiens, euntis. part. [a subeo] *Coming on, Nondum subeunte senectū, Sil. 7, 596. Dixit, duarum rerum sub ætatem subeuntem provehi t alter, Manil. 2, 182.*

* Subigendus, a, um. part. [a subigo] *To subdue, or be subdued*. Mittit cum parte copiarum Megabyzum ad subigendam Thraciam, Just. 7, 3. conf. Sil. 15, 218. Subigenda manibus juvenum dare, Ov. Met. 75.

* Subigens, tis. part. [ab eodem] *Subducing*. † Subigente fame, Sil. 4, 565.

* † Subigitiatio, ōnis. f. [a subigito] *Obscure*. Plaut. Capt. prol. 2.

* † Subigitiatrix, icis. f. [ex eodem] *pro sub agitatrix*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 45.

* † Subigito, āre. aēt. *pro subagito*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 91.

* Subigo, ēre, ēgi, actum. aēt. [ex sub, & ago] (1) *To bring under, to subdue, to conquer*. (2) *To force, or constrain*. (3) *To serve, or thrust*. (4) *To break, ear, or till*. (5) *To beat, or stamp*. (6) *Nequam voc*. (7) *To dig, or cast, up*. (8) *To rub, or stroke*. (9) *To wet*. (1) Dimidiam partem nationum subegit solus intra viginti dies, Plaut. Curc. 3, 78. Subigere, & in ditionem redigere, Cic. (2) Nec tu me unquam subiges, redditum ut reddam tibi, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 8. † Subigit fateri, Virg. Æn. 6, 567. (3) Charon ratem conto subigit, Id. Æn. 6, 302. Lembum remigiis subigebant vomere terram, Ov. Met. 9, 31. (5) † Subigere mortario farinam, Cæc. 76. (6) Gallias Cæsar subegit, Nicomedes Cæsarem, Suet. Jul. Cæs. 49. (7) † Scrobem subigere, Virg. (8) Prodest pressā manu subegit terga, Col. 6, 30. (9) Subigunt in cote secures, Virg. Æn. 7, 627.

* Subigor, i. pass. *To be forced, conquered, ploughed, &c.* Quibus cum terræ subigerentur fissionem glebarum, &c. Cic. N. D. 2, 63.

† Subjices, Enn. Vid. Subices.

Subjiciendus, a, um. part. *To be laid, or put, under*. Nam & inter pontifices sacrificanti simul, pro secesspitā piumbeum cultrum subjiciendum curavit, Suet. Tib. Ner. 25.

Subjiciens, tis. part. *Suggesting*. Aliud atque aliud, ita ut fieri solet, ubi prima quæque dain namus, subjiciente animo, Curt. 6, 17.

Subjicio, ēre, jeci, jectum. aēt. [ex sub, & jacio] (1) *To lay, set, or put, under*. (2) *To make subject, to submit*. (3) *To set, or set before*. (4) *To suggest, prompt, or bring into mind, or remembrance*. (5) *To bring, or put, in the place of*. (6) *To forge*. (7) *To answer, or reply*. (8)

To set, or lift, up. (9) *To add*. (10) *To inspire*. (11) *To suborn*. (12) *To sell publickly*. (1) † Ova gallinæ subjicere, *to set a hen*, Plin. 10, 59. † Sacculum pulvino subjicere, Sen. sub alterum regem, Varr. † ferro terram, *to plough it*, Cic. de Legg. 2, 18. uvas prelo, *to press them*, Col. 12, 39. brachia pallæ, *to put it on*, Ov. M. 3, 167. fatum pedibus, *to contemn it*, Virg. faces alicui, *to inflame, or incite*, Cic. (2) † Subjicere se imperio alicujus, Id. Off. 2, 6. Cervicem securi subjicere, Id. (3) † Totam villam oculis subjicere, Plin. jun. rationem, Cic. rem dicendo oculis, Id. (4) Si meministi quod olim dictum est, subjice, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 40. Quod mens suā sponte divinat, idem subjicit ratio haud fallax, Liv. (5) Subjecit equos, quos ex Italiā adduxerat, supplevitque legiones, Liv. (6) † Subjicere testamenta, Cic. Philipp. 14, 3. (7) Vix pauca furenti Subjicio, Virg. Æn. 3, 214. (8) † Desluit, pavidumque regem in equum subjicit alius, Virg. Ecl. 10, 74. (9) Ne legentem fatigem, unum quasi exemplum subjiciemus, Col. 5, 10. (10) Nec tibi subjicet carmina licvus Amor, Prop. 1, 7, 20. (11) † Subjicere testes, Quint. Vid. & Suet. Nerw. 35. (12) Reliquias spectaculorum subjecit, & venditavit, Suet. Cal. 38.

Subjicior, i. pass. *To be put under, to be suborned, &c.* Subjicitur Metellus ab inimicis Cæsaris, qui hanc rem distulit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 35. † Subjici oculis, Liv. 3, 69.

Subimpetro, āre. aēt. unde part. subimpetrandus. *To be obtained by entreaty*, Tac. Ann. 4.

Subimpudens, tis. adj. *Somewhat impudent, or overbold*, Cic. Fam. 7, 17.

Subin'. adv. *Fortwith, or anon; every now and then, afterward*, Liv. Vid. Subinde, nam planè idem est.

|| Subinācio, ire. aēt. *To make a little empty*, Litt. ex Valer.

Subinānis, e. adj. *Somewhat empty, or vain; of no great weight*, Cic. Att. 2, 17.

Subinde. adv. [ex sub, & inde] (1) *Upon which, thereupon*. (2) *Also after that, afterward*. (3) *Often times, now and then, ever and anon*. (4) *Presently, soon after*. (1) Suet. Aug. 95. (2) Capua ab iis condita & subinde Nola, Patere. 1, 7. (3) Effigiem subinde intueri, subinde respicere, Plin. jun. Aureis compedibus Darium vincunt nova ludibria subinde excogitante fortunā, Curt. 5, 12, 20. (4) Suet. Vitell. 9.

|| Subinfēro, erre. aēt. *To bring in underhand*, Bibl.

Subinfluo, ēre. neut. *To flow in, or under*. Aliz aquæ subinfluant terras, Sen. N. Q. 3, 30.

* Subinsulsus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & insulsus] *Somewhat silly, or dull; having no great grace*. Est vitiosum in sententiā si quid subinsulsum est, Cic. de Opt. gen. Or. 3.

|| Subintelligo, ēre. xi, etum. aēt. *To understand somewhat, or a little*, Litt. ex Sen.

|| Subintro, āre. aēt. *To enter, or go, into*, August.

|| Subintroco, ire. aēt. *To come in privily*, Bibl.

Subinvideo, ēre, vidi, sum. aēt. *To envy one a little*. † Subinvideo tibi, Cic. Fam. 7, 10.

|| Subinvīdus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat envious, or to be envied*, Litt. ex Plin.

Subinvīsus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat hated, or spited*. Subinvīsum apud malevolos Postumi nomen, Cic. pro Rob. Post. 14.

Subinvito, āre. aēt. *To invite one in a manner*. Quæd me quædam epistolâ subinvitares, Cic. Fam. 7, 1.

* Subinvitus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat unwilling, or against his will*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Subirascor, i. atus. dep. *To be half angry, or displeased*. Etsi satis clemens sum in disputando, tamen interdum soleo subirasci, Cic. de Fin. 2, 4.

|| Subirātē. adv. *Somewhat angrily*, Litt. ex Gell.

Subirātus, a, um. part. *Somewhat angry*. † Homo subiratus, Cic. de Orat. 1, 16.

* † Subis,

To set, or lift, up. (9) *To add*. (10) *To inspire*. (11) *To suborn*. (12) *To sell publickly*. (1) †

Ova gallinæ subjicere, *to set a hen*, Plin. 10, 59. † Sacculum pulvino subjicere, Sen. sub alterum regem, Varr. † ferro terram, *to plough it*, Cic. de Legg. 2, 18. uvas prelo, *to press them*, Col. 12, 39. brachia pallæ, *to put it on*, Ov. M. 3, 167. fatum pedibus, *to contemn it*, Virg. faces alicui, *to inflame, or incite*, Cic. (2) † Subjicere se imperio alicujus, Id. Off. 2, 6. Cervicem securi subjicere, Id. (3) † Totam villam oculis subjicere, Plin. jun. rationem, Cic. rem dicendo oculis, Id. (4) Si meministi quod olim dictum est, subjice, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 40. Quod mens suā sponte divinat, idem subjicit ratio haud fallax, Liv. (5) Subjecit equos, quos ex Italiā adduxerat, supplevitque legiones, Liv. (6) † Subjicere testamenta, Cic. Philipp. 14, 3. (7) Vix pauca furenti Subjicio, Virg. Æn. 3, 214. (8) † Desluit, pavidumque regem in equum subjicit alius, Virg. Ecl. 10, 74. (9) Ne legentem fatigem, unum quasi exemplum subjiciemus, Col. 5, 10. (10) Nec tibi subjicet carmina licvus Amor, Prop. 1, 7, 20. (11) † Subjicere testes, Quint. Vid. & Suet. Nerw. 35. (12) Reliquias spectaculorum subjecit, & venditavit, Suet. Cal. 38.

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* † Subis,

To set, or lift, up. (9) *To add*. (10) *To inspire*. (11) *To suborn*. (12) *To sell publickly*. (1) †

Ova gallinæ subjicere, *to set a hen*, Plin. 10, 59. † Sacculum pulvino subjicere, Sen. sub alterum regem, Varr. † ferro terram, *to plough it*, Cic. de Legg. 2, 18. uvas prelo, *to press them*, Col. 12, 39. brachia pallæ, *to put it on*, Ov. M. 3, 167. fatum pedibus, *to contemn it*, Virg. faces alicui, *to inflame, or incite*, Cic. (2) † Subjicere se imperio alicujus, Id. Off. 2, 6. Cervicem securi subjicere, Id. (3) † Totam villam oculis subjicere, Plin. jun. rationem, Cic. rem dicendo oculis, Id. (4) Si meministi quod olim dictum est, subjice, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 40. Quod mens suā sponte divinat, idem subjicit ratio haud fallax, Liv. (5) Subjecit equos, quos ex Italiā adduxerat, supplevitque legiones, Liv. (6) † Subjicere testamenta, Cic. Philipp. 14, 3. (7) Vix pauca furenti Subjicio, Virg. Æn. 3, 214. (8) † Desluit, pavidumque regem in equum subjicit alius, Virg. Ecl. 10, 74. (9) Ne legentem fatigem, unum quasi exemplum subjiciemus, Col. 5, 10. (10) Nec tibi subjicet carmina licvus Amor, Prop. 1, 7, 20. (11) † Subjicere testes, Quint. Vid. & Suet. Nerw. 35. (12) Reliquias spectaculorum subjecit, & venditavit, Suet. Cal. 38.

Subjicior, i. pass. *To be put under, to be suborned, &c.* Subjicitur Metellus ab inimicis Cæsaris, qui hanc rem distulit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 35. † Subjici oculis, Liv. 3, 69.

Subimpetro, āre. aēt. unde part. subimpetrandus. *To be obtained by entreaty*, Tac. Ann. 4.

Subimpudens, tis. adj. *Somewhat impudent, or overbold*, Cic. Fam. 7, 17.

Subin'. adv. *Fortwith, or anon; every now and then, afterward*, Liv. Vid. Subinde, nam planè idem est.

|| Subinācio, ire. aēt. *To make a little empty*, Litt. ex Valer.

Subinānis, e. adj. *Somewhat empty, or vain; of no great weight*, Cic. Att. 2, 17.

Subinde. adv. [ex sub, & inde] (1) *Upon which, thereupon*. (2) *Also after that, afterward*. (3) *Often times, now and then, ever and anon*. (4) *Presently, soon after*. (1) Suet. Aug. 95. (2) Capua ab iis condita & subinde Nola, Patere. 1, 7. (3) Effigiem subinde intueri, subinde respicere, Plin. jun. Aureis compedibus Darium vincunt nova ludibria subinde excogitante fortunā, Curt. 5, 12, 20. (4) Suet. Vitell. 9.

|| Subinfēro, erre. aēt. *To bring in underhand*, Bibl.

Subinfluo, ēre. neut. *To flow in, or under*. Aliz aquæ subinfluant terras, Sen. N. Q. 3, 30.

* Subinsulsus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & insulsus] *Somewhat silly, or dull; having no great grace*. Est vitiosum in sententiā si quid subinsulsum est, Cic. de Opt. gen. Or. 3.

|| Subintelligo, ēre. xi, etum. aēt. *To understand somewhat, or a little*, Litt. ex Sen.

|| Subintro, āre. aēt. *To enter, or go, into*, August.

|| Subintroco, ire. aēt. *To come in privily*, Bibl.

Subinvideo, ēre, vidi, sum. aēt. *To envy one a little*. † Subinvideo tibi, Cic. Fam. 7, 10.

|| Subinvīdus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat envious, or to be envied*, Litt. ex Plin.

Subinvīsus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat hated, or spited*. Subinvīsum apud malevolos Postumi nomen, Cic. pro Rob. Post. 14.

Subinvito, āre. aēt. *To invite one in a manner*. Quæd me quædam epistolâ subinvitares, Cic. Fam. 7, 1.

* Subinvitus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat unwilling, or against his will*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Subirascor, i. atus. dep. *To be half angry, or displeased*. Etsi satis clemens sum in disputando, tamen interdum soleo subirasci, Cic. de Fin. 2, 4.

|| Subirātē. adv. *Somewhat angrily*, Litt. ex Gell.

Subirātus, a, um. part. *Somewhat angry*. † Homo subiratus, Cic. de Orat. 1, 16.

* † Subis,

* † *Sūbia*, is, f. [ab *ŭbia*, ab illā contumeliosa injuriā dict.] *A bird which breaketh the eagle's eggs, a spigbt*, Plin. 19, 19. *Reft. Subris.*

* *Sūbitāneus*, a, um. adj. [à subitus] *Halley, sudden* § *Subitaneus imber*, Col. 1, 6. *ignis*, Sen. N. 2, 7, 22.

* *Sūbitārius*, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] (1) *Speedy; done, or made, on a sudden.* (2) *Suddenly raised.* (1) § *Subitaria ædificia*, Tac. Ann. 15, 39, 2. (2) § *Subitariae legiones*, Liv. 31, 2.

* *Sūbitō*, adv. [à subitus] *Halley, sudden* ly, upon a sudden. *Subitō in febrim incidit*, Cic. Fam. 14, 8. = *Improvīsō*, Id. *properanter*, Plaut. *properē*, Id.

* *Sūbitūrus*, a, um. part. [à subeo] *About to suffer, or undergo.* *Eundem casum subiturus*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13. Conf. *Manil.* 2, 894.

* *Sūbitus*, a, um. adj. ex part. [à subeo, quod subit, i. e. ingreditur clam antequam animadvertas] *Halley, unlooked for, sudden.* § *Subitus imber*, Ov. Fast. 4, 385. *Subita lætitia*, Ad Herenn. 1, 8. *Subitæ flammæ*, Ov. Ibis, 19. § *Sive meditata, sive subita proferret*, Plin. Epist. 1, 16, 2. § *Tu me non tantum prævisa, sed subita expedire docuisti*, Tac. Ann. 15, 55.

* || *Subjūgāle*, is, n. sc. jumentum, [à seq.] *An ass*, Bibl.

* || *Subjūgālis*, e, adj. [ex sub, & jugalis] *Accustomed to the yoke.* *Deus candidit subjugales belluas*, Prud. Perist. 10, 333.

* || *Subjūgatio*, ōnis, f. verb. [ex sub, & jugatio] *A subducing, or taming*, Litt. ex Col.

* || *Subjūgator*, ōris, m. verb. *A tamer, or subduer*, Apul. de Doct. Plat. p. 603. † *Dominator.*

* || *Subjūgatus*, a, um. part. *Put, or passed, under the yoke, or gallowus*, Veg. † *Subjugum missus.*

* *Subjūgis*, e, adj. [ex sub, & jugis] *Accustomed to the yoke, or to draw*, Cato, 63.

* *Subjūgium*, ii, n. [ex sub, & jugum] *A thong, or band, whereby with a yoke is fastened to a beast's neck*, Cato 63. & *Vitr.* 10, 8.

* *Subjūgo*, āre, aēt. [ex sub, & jugo] *To subdue, to bring under yoke*, Claud. Conf. Hon. Sext. 249. † *Demo, vinco.*

|| *Subjunctivus*, a, um. adj. [à subjungo] *Subjunctive, that joineth under, that subjoineb*, Gramm.

* *Subjunctus*, a, um. part. [ab eodem] (1) *Set, or put, upon.* (2) *Met. Subjoined, added.* (1) *Brachia subjuncta lacertis*, Ov. (2) *Video in haruspicum responsis hæc esse subjuncta*, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 17.

* *Subjungo*, ēre, xi, ctum. aēt. [ex sub, & jungo] (1) *To join, to harness.* (2) *To subjoin, to reply.* (3) *To bring under, or subdue.* (1) § *Currū subjungere tigres*, Virg. Ecl. 5, 29. (2) Plin. Ep. 7, ult. (3) *Mummus urbes Achæiæ sub imperium P. R. subjunxit*, Cic. Verr. 1, 21.

Subiabor, i, pfus. dep. *To slip away privily; to fall, or slide, under; to fall down and decay by little and little, to ebb.* § *Memoria sublabitur*, Sen. de Ira, 3, 10. *Sublabitur frendens*, Val. Flacc. 5, 556. *Vid. Sublapsus.*

* † *Sublābro*, āre, aēt. [à sub, & labrum] *To put meat into one's mouth*, Næv. ap. Non. 2, 774.

Sublapsus, a, um. part. *Sipped, or fallen, down*, Virg. Geor. 1, 199. & *Æn.* 2, 169.

Sublāre, adv. iūs, comp. (1) *In a lofty strain, in the sublime.* (2) *Haughtily, proudly, loftily.* (1) = *Sublatē amplēque dicere*, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 55. (2) *Nihil unquam de me dixi sublātius*, Id. pro *Demo*, 36.

* *Sublāteo*, ēre, ui, neut. [ex sub, & lateo] *To lie hid underneath*, Varr. R. R. 1, 148.

Sublātio, ōnis, f. verb. [ex sub, & latio] (1) *A lifting up.* (2) *Attacking away.* (1) § *Sublātio animi*, Cic. de Fin. 2, 4. (2) § *Sublātio iudicii*, Quint. 7, 2.

Sublātūrus, a, um. part. *About to take away.*

Nec dubium est, quin omnis Hispania sublatura animos fuerit, nī, &c. Liv. 35, 1.

Sublātus, a, um. part. [à sustollor] (1) *Taken away, removed.* (2) *Had.* (3) *Abrogated.* (4) *Lifted up, set up, hoisted, mounted, taken up.* (5) *Puffed up, proud.* (6) *Educated.* (1) § *Jubet sublata reponi Pocula*, Virg. Æn. 8, 175. *Sublatam ex oculis virtutem quærimus invidi*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 32. = *Beilum adventu Pompeii sublātum atque sepultum*, Cic. pro *Leg. Manil.* 11. (2) *Sublato ex eā filio Druso*, Suet. Tib. 7. (3) *Veteres leges ævis legibus sublatae*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 58. (4) § *Manibus ad cælum sublatis*, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 97. *Ignis à speculā sublatus*, Cic. Verr. 5, 36. *In crucem sublatus*, Id. Verr. 1, 5. § *Sublatis anchoris, hæveing weighed anchor*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 33. *Clamere sublato, seting up a shout, shouting*, Id. (5) *Victoriā sublatus Ambiorix*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 37. *Mens hominum rebus sublata secundis*, Vng. Æn. 10, 502. (6) *Non ita me genitor bellis affuetus sublātum erudit*, Id. Æn. 9, 203.

* *Sublēcō*, āre, aēt. [ex sub, & lēcō] *To decey, or stroke; to chuse, or fox, one.* § *Ut sublēcō os! horu neatly I stroke him! horu I fool him!* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 74.

* *Sublēcus*, a, um. part. [à subligo] (1) *Chosen.* (2) *Stolen, kidnapped.* (1) *Collegæ, & qui in eorum locum suppositi, sublēti*, Varr. L. L. 5, 7. (2) *Tunc hīc fellis virginalis liberos parentibus sublēctos habebis?* Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 44.

|| *Sublēgo*, āre, aēt. [ex sub, & lēgo, as] *To substitute, or appoint, in one's room; to depute*, Justinian.

* *Sublēgo*, ēre, ēgi, ctum. aēt. [ex sub, & lēgo, is] (1) || *To read slightly and cursorily.* (2) *To steal, and privily convey away.* (3) *To pick up softly.* (4) *Also to choose.* (1) Gell. 3, 12. (2) *Puer altē cinctus sublegit quodcunque jaceret inutile*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 12. (3) § *Quæ sublegi tacitus tibi carmina*, Virg. Ecl. 9, 21. § *Sermonem sublegere, to overhear it*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 98. & alibi. (4) § *In demortui locum sublegere*, Liv. 23, 23.

* *Sublēgor*, i, pass. [à sublēgo] *To be chosen, or appointed.* § *Sublegi in ordinem*, Val. Max. 6, 4, 1.

* *Sublestus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Isimus*, sup. [sublesta, infirma & tenuia, Fest. Sublestum est leve, frivolum, Non. ex sub, & lestus, Gr. λίσπος, i. e. ἰσχνός, Eust. gracilis] (1) † *Faint, vapid, dead, weak, decayed.* (2) *Slender; of no esteem, or account; of no force, or value.* (1) § *Sublestissimum vinum*, Plaut. ap. Fest. (2) *Gravior paupertas fit, sublestior fides*, Id. Pers. 3, 1, 20.

Sublēvandus, a, um. part. *To be lifted up, succoured, &c.* *Neque mihi licet, ut meum laborem hominum periculis sublevandis non impertiam*, Cic. pro *Muran.* 4.

Sublēvans, tis, part. *Lifting, or holding, up.* *Inter manus sublevantium extinctus est*, Suet. Vespas. 24.

Sublēvatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A helping, or assisting*, Dig.

Sublēvatus, a, um. part. (1) *Lifted up.* (2) *Relieved, eased.* (1) *Ab iis, sublevatus murum ascendit*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 47. (2) § *Derisus est à cæteris, à Socrate sublevatus*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37.

Sublēvo, āre, aēt. (1) *To lift, or hold, up.* (2) *Met. To help, aid, or succour.* (3) *To ease, lighten, or lessen.* (1) *Qui nos ad pedes stratos ne sublevat quidem*, Cic. Attic. 10, 4. (2) § = *Si quo afflictæ casu conciderunt, erigere se aut sublevare non possunt*, Id. § *Non minùs nos stultitia illius sublevat, quàm lædit improbitas*, Id. pro *Cæcinā*, 9. (3) *Ut militum laborem sublevaret*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 31.

Sublēvor, āri, pass. *To be lifted up, relieved, &c.* § *Sublevantur adversæ*, Cic. pro *Sulā*, 27.

Sublīca, æ, f. [de origine variè disputatur] (1) *Piles driven into the water for the making,*

or mending, of bridges. (2) *A prop, shore, post, or other like thing, to bear, or keep up; a pile driven into the ground for building.* (1) Cæs. B. G. 4, 17. *Vid. Sublices.* (2) *Muro per se satis alto subjectis validis publicis pro solo usus erat*, Liv. 23, 37.

|| *Sublices*, um. f. pl. id. m. Oī ēν ποταμῶ τῇν γέφυραν ὑπὸ βασιλέωντες, Gloss. vet.

Sublīcius, a, um. adj. [ex publicis, vel publicibus, factus] *Made of piles, or posts.* § *Sublīcius pons, a great, strong, timber, bridge*, Liv. 1, 33.

|| *Sublīdo*, ēre, aēt. [à sub, & lēdo] *To hit softly, or underneath.* *Murmur sublīdit voce mīnūtā*, Prud. Apoth. 848.

Sublīgācūlum, i, n. [à subligo] *A man's breeches, or long hose; drawers, galligaskins, trousers.* *In tēnam sine sublīgaculo prodeat nemo*, Cic. Offic. 1, 35.

Sublīgār, āris, n. [à subligo] *A slip, or trowse, without nettersocks; worn both by men and women: a truss.* *Si pudor est, transfer sublīgār in faciem*, Mart. 3, 87. § *Sublīgār Accī*, Juv. 6, 70.

Sublīgatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A binding*, Pallad. 1, 6.

|| *Sublīgātūra*, æ, f. *The wearing of a truss.* *Sublīgaturā procurare hernias*, Theod. Prisc.

Sublīgātus, a, um. part. *In a truss*, Mart. 7, 66.

Sublīgō, āre, aēt. *To under-bind, to under-tie; to tie, or hang, at.* *Humeris Tegeæum sublīgāt ense*, Virg. Æn. 8, 459. *Sublīgāt balteus*, Val. Flacc. 5, 580.

Sublīgōr, āri, pass. *To be bound under, &c.* Col.

Sublīmātus, a, um. part. *Lifted up, raised high.* *Granaria sublīmata*, Vitr. 6, 9.

Sublīmē, adv. *Up aloft, on high.* *Ær sublīmē fertur*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39. § *Theodori nihil interest humine an sublīmē putrescat, ap. cund. Tusc.* 1, 43.

† *Sublīmēn*, īnis, n. *The banse, or lintel; the upper door-post.* *Nulla teritur dominae sublīmē amor*, Prop. 2, 25, 17. *ut leg. Scal. sed rect. opinor, sub limine, disjunctē.* † *Superliminare.*

Sublīmīs, e, adj. [qu. supra limum] or, comp. || *Isimus*, sup. (1) *Lofty, high, sublime, that is above us.* (2) *Erect, upright, tall and large.* (1) *Testum sublime centum columnis*, Virg. Æn. 7, 170. § *Sublimior Atlas*, Juv. 11, 24. (2) = *Ut boves ingradientur sublīmes, & elatis capitibus*, Col. § *Armentis sublīmibus insignis Mævania est*, L. guria parvis, Id. 3, 8. § *In sublime, on high, aloft*, Cic. N. D. 2, 56. *Sublīmē aliquem rapere, to hoist him up*, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 20.

Sublīmītas, ātis, f. *Sublimity, height, highness, loftiness*, Plin. 19, 5. = *Celsitas*, al. itudo.

Sublīmīter, iūs, comp. adv. *Sublimely, highly, on high, aloft.* § *Sublīmīter volitare*, Col. 8, 11. *Solito sublīmīus ora levavit*, Stat. Sylv. 2, 6, 75.

† *Sublīmō*, āre, aēt. (1) *To set on high, to extoll.* (2) *To sublimate.* (1) Enn. ap. Non. & Cato ap. Fest. (2) *Med.*

† *Sublīmūs*, a, um. adj. *pro sublīmīs.* *Per mare ac terras sublīmāque cæli*, Lucr. 1, 341.

† *Sublīgō*, ōnis, m. [à sublingendo deducitur] *An under scullion, or lick-dish.* *Jam hic quoque scelestus est coqui sublīgō*, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 103.

Sublīmītus, a, um. part. *Besmeared, & Met. cheated, cozened.* *Sublīmītum est os custodi mulieris*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 75.

Sublīmō, ēre, ēvi, īni & īvi, itum. aēt. (1) *To anoint, or besmear, a little; to grease.* (2) *To lay a ground colour.* (3) *Met. To deceive and mock one.* (1) § *Sublīmēre maceriam*, Cato. (2) *Hæc minium sublīmunt*, Plin. 35, 6. (3) *Fides sublevit mihi os penissimē*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 2. *Tractum à genere ludi, quo dormientibus ora pinguuntur*, Non.

Sublītus, a, um. part. [à sublinor] (1) *Smeared, or anointed.* (2) *Met. Fooled, ridicu-*

red. (1) § Sublitum umbilico, *Cels.* (2) Tibi os est sublitum, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 55.

|| Sublivens, tis, part. *Somewhat black and blue*, *Litt. ex Stat.*

|| Sublivesco, ēre, incept. *To wax black and blue*, *Litt. ex Cels.*

Sublividus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat black and blue.* § Pustulæ sublividæ, *Cels.* 5, 28.

Sublucanus, a, um, adj. *About day/spring, that is a little before daylight*, *Plin.* 11, 12.

Sublucio, ēre, ūxi, neut. *To give a little light, to shine somewhat, to glimmer.* Qualia sublucent fugiente crepuscula Phæbo, *Or. Amor.* 1, 5, 5. *Conf. Plin.* 9, 36.

|| Sublucidus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat bright*, *Apul.* † Sublucens.

† Sublūco, āre, aēt. *To underspread boughs, that the light may come under the tree*, *Fest.*

|| Sublūnis, e, adj. *Somewhat moony.* || Sublūnis nox, *a clear moonshiny night*, *Litt. ex Hor.* † Sublustris.

* Subluo, ēre, ui, ūtum, aēt. [ex sub, & luo] *To wash, or rinse; to bathe.* § Subluere se aquā calidā, *Cels.* 4, 12. *Conf.* 6, 32. & *Cas. B. G.* 7, 69.

* Subluor, i, pass. *To be rinsed*, *Col.* 6, 32.

Sublūtilus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat wan and pale.* § Cicatrix sublūtila, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 4, 64.

Sublustris, e, adj. [ex sub, & lustrō, ut illustris, *Perot.*] *That hath some light, glimmering.* § Noctē sublustrā, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 31. *Conf. Liv.* 5, 47. & *Val. Flacc.* 3, 142.

* Sublūtus, a, um, part. [à subluor] *Somewhat washed, soused, soaked.* Zoile, quid solium subluto podice perdis, *Mart.* 2, 42.

* Sublūvies, ūi, f. [à sublavo] (1) || Filib, or ordure. (2) *Also a disease in sheep's feet between the cleas, the foul.* (1) Via sublūvie cœnosâ lubrica, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 275. (2) Sublūvies & intertrigo pice liquidâ eruentur, *Col.* 7, 5.

Submāno, āre, aēt. *To flow softly*, *Vitr.* 8, 1.

Submeigo, ēre, si, sum, aēt. *To drown, or sink under water; to overwhelm, to dip, or plunge*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 44. *conf. Cic. N. D.* 2, 44.

Submergor, i, pass. *To be sunk.* § Submergi voraginibus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 33.

|| Submēridiānus, a, um, adj. *A little before, or about, noon*, *Litt. ex Liv.*

|| Submersio, ōnis, f. verb. *A drowning, or sinking.* Submersio ὑπὸ δουρὶς, *Gloss.*

|| Submersor, ōris, m. verb. *He that drowneth*, *Litt. ex Apul.*

Submersus, a, um, part. *Sunk down, drowned, bulged.* § Vasa ubi non innatent salgama, sed sunt jure submersa, *Col.* 12, 4. Submersas obrues puppes, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 73.

* Submērus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & mērus] *Almost pure and without mixture.* || Submerum vinum, *wine almost neat*, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 116.

Submīnia, æ, f. sc. tunica, [ex sub, & mīnio] *A red vermilion coat, a penniston pettycoat*, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 48.

* Submīnistrandus, a, um, part. [à submīnistro] *To furnish, or be furnished, with.* Lapidibus relique subministrandis, *Cas. B. G.* 3, 25.

* || Submīnistratio, ōnis, f. verb. [ab eodem] *Under-service*, *Dig.*

* Submīnistrātor, ōris, m. verb. [ex eodem] *He that furnisheth, or supplyeth*, *Sen. Ep.* 115.

* Submīnistrātorus, a, um, part. [ab eodem themate] *Absent to furnish.* Quod Cappadocianis jugis subiecta magnam commeatūs copiam erat subministratura, *Hirt. B. Al.* 25.

* Submīnistrātus, a, um, part. [ex eodem] *Furnished.* Hostibus nostris inde subministrata auxilia intelligebat, *Cas. B. G.* 4, 20.

* Submīnistro, āre, aēt. [ex sub, & mīnistro] *To do service to one; to furnish, or supply, one with.* § Subministrare pecuniam alicui, *Cic. pro Cael.* 9. auxilia, *Cas. B. G.* 4, 20. vi-
Col. 4, 24.

Submissē, adv. iūs, comp. (1) *With a low voice, softly.* (2) *Lowly, humbly, submissively.* (1) § Submissiūs primo dicere, deinde pressius, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 53. § contentiūs, *Id.* Qui breviter aut submissē dicunt, docere judicem possunt, commovere non possunt, *Id.* (2) § Quāto sumus superiores, tantō nos submissiūs geramus, *Id. Off.* 1, 26.

Submissim, adv. *Softly*, *Suet. Aug.* 74.

Submissio, ōnis, f. verb. *A making low, a lowering, softness of speech.* § Parium comparatio non elationem habet, nec submissionem, *Cic. Orat.* c. 25. § Ex contentione vocis, ex submissione, *Id. Offic.* 1, 41.

Submissus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. [ex sub, & mittor] (1) *Sent down.* (2) *Let down, or hanging down.* (3) *Lowered, or made low.* (4) *Low, submissive, not vehement, not loud, gentle.* (5) *Bowed, bended.* (6) *Base, mean, piteous.* (1) Subsidia è castris submissa, *Cic.* (2) Submissæ infantibus mammæ, *Liv.* 1, 4. (3) = Humiles submisso vertice postes, *Or. Met.* 8, 638. § Stantibus primis, secundis submissioribus, postremis etiam genu nixis, *Liv.* 44, 9. (4) Submissâ voce agam, tantum ut iudex audiat, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 28. Submissum genus dicendi, *Quint.* 11, 1. § concitatum, *Id.* = Lenior & submissior oratio, *Id. Conf. Liv.* 4, 44. (5) Solidipedes pasci inter initia, nisi submissis genibus non possunt, *Plin.* 11, 48. (6) § = Is nihil habet amplum, nihil excelsum, nihil non submissum atque popolare, *Cic.* § = Neque submissum & abjectum, neque se effertentem vel-
le vivere, *Id.* = fractus, abjectus, *Id.*

Submittens, tis, part. *Sending privately.* Aliis citra senatūs populique auctoritatem, quod vel-
lent, & quoties vellent, auxilia submittens, *Suet. J. Cas.* 28.

Submitto, ēre, mīsi, missum, aēt. [ex sub, & mitto] (1) *To send privately, or underhand; to suborn.* (2) *To put in place of another.* (3) *To plant, or set in the ground.* (4) *To keep for breed, of cattle.* (5) *To let grow.* (6) *To bow, or bend.* (7) *To hold, or hang, down.* (8) *To humble, to submit, to lay down.* (9) *To veil, to yield the preference.* (10) *To lower, or make less.* (1) Submittebat Timarchidem, qui moneret eos, &c. *Nep.* § Submitte e percussores alicui, *Suet. Galbâ, ult.* (2) Quos laborantes conspexerat iis subsidia submittebat, *Cas. B. G.* 4, 26. (3) *Col.* 3, 6. & 4, 6. (4) *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. & *Col.* 7, 3. § Pecori submittere habendo, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 159. (5) § Sarmentum in materiam submittere, *Col.* 4, 6. prata in sœnum, *Id.* 11, 2. capillum, *Plin. jun.* (6) Elephantum regem adorant, genua submit-
tunt, *Plin.* 8, 1. (7) § Faciem manu alle-
vans, si quæ submitterent, *Suet. Cal.* 38. (8) = Cùm tibi ætas nostra cæderet fascēque sub-
mitteret, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 6. (9) Pana jubet Tmolus citharæ submittere cannas, *Or. Met.* 11, 171. § Ut qui superiores sunt submittere se debent in amicitia, sic quodam modo inferiores extollere, *Cic. de Amic.* 12. || Submittere ani-
mos, *to be daunted*, *Liv.* 23, 25. *se, to sink lower*, *Cels.* § attollere se, *Id.* (10) Non pudor, sed æmuli pretia submitunt, *Plin.* 29, 1.

Submittor, i, pass. (1) *To be sent privately.* (2) *To be suffered to grow.* (1) *Suet.* (2) *Col.* 5, 5.

* Submōlestē, adv. [ex frequent.] *Somewhat grievously.* § Submolestē ferre, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 21.

* Submōlestus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & molestus] *Somewhat troublesome, or grievous*, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 4, extr.

* Submōnens, tis, part. [à seq.] *Warning, admonishing.* Die senatūs nunquam patres nisi in curiā salutavit, & quidem sedentes, ac nomi-
natim singulos, nullo submonente, *Suet. Aug.* 53.

* Submōneo, ēre, ui, ūtum, aēt. [ex sub, & moneo] *To warn one underhand, to put in mind, to give a watchword, to prsmpt.* Submonuit Parmeno servus quod ego arripui, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 3, 22.

* || Submōneor, ēri, pass. *To be warned*, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 1.

* || Submordeo, ēre, aēt. [ex sub, & mordeo] *To bite softly, or a little*, *Litt. ex Apul.*

* || Submordeor, ēri, pass. *To be bit a little*, *Stat. ap. Litt.*

Submōrōsus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat forward, peevish, or cross.* = Me validē illa movent stomachiosa, & quasi submorosa ridicula, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 69.

Submōtor, ōris, m. verb. *One that putteth a-
side, or maketh room.* || Submotor aditūs, a
beadle, or usher, of the hall, *Liv.* 45, 29.

Submōtus, a, um, part. (1) *Removed out of the way.* (2) *Driven back.* (3) *Sent away, dismissed.* (1) *Nep. Lysand. ult.* (2) *Alios longē submotos arcet arenâ, Virg. Æn.* 6, 316. (3) § Submōtâ concione, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 7.

Submōvendus, a, um, part. *To remove, or be removed.* § Submovendam superstitionem, *Val. Max.* 2, 6, 7.

Submōveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, aēt. (1) *To remove, or carry, far off.* (2) *To drive, or beat, out of the place.* (3) *To cause to make way, or room.* (4) *To discharge one of his office.* (5) *To keep out.* (6) *To part one from another.* (1) § Di te submoveant orbe suo, *Or. Met.* 8, 79. (2) Duobus interfectis, reliquos submovit, *Cas. B. G.* 7, 49. (3) I, liētor, submove turbam, *Liv.* 3, 48. § Tu recipis luco, submovet ille nefas, *Or. Fajst.* 2, 140. (4) § Submovere a-
liquem à negotiatione, *Col.* 1, 7. (5) § Sub-
movere populum oppositâ serâ, *Or. Am.* 3, 14, 10. (6) Germaniam ab Italiâ submovent, *Plin.* 3, 19.

Submōveor, ēri, pass. *To be removed, &c.* § Submoveri urbe & Italiâ, *Suet. Claud.* 23. *Vid. Submoveo.*

Submōvētur, imperf. *Way, or room, is made*, *Sen. Epist.* 94.

* Subnascens, tis, part. [à seq.] *Growing under, or after*, *Plin.* 12, 3.

* || Subnascor, i, ūtus, dep. [ex sub, & nascor] *To grow, or spring up, under, or after.* § Solūm à præced. pender. § Ma-
turescens, cadens.

* Subnāto, āre, aēt. [ex sub, & nato] *To swim under.* § Pars subnatat undâ Membro-
rum, pars extat aquâ, *Sil.* 14, 482.

Subnectens, tis, part. *Binding, fastening.* Au-
rea subnectens exertæ cingula mammæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 496.

Subnecto, ēre, xui, xum, aēt. (1) *To bind, to fasten.* (2) *To join to, to subscribe.* (1) Sub-
nectit fibula vestem, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 313. (2) § Inventioni iudicium subnectere, *Quint.* 3, 3. *Conf. Sil.* 12, 602.

Subnector, i, pass. *To be bound, or fastened, &c.* § Crinem subnectitur auro, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 103. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 7, 654.

* Subnēgo, āre, aēt. *Ille to deny, or to deny in a manner.* Quod tibi propē subnegāram, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 19.

* || Subnervo, āre, aēt. [ex sub, & nervus] *To cut the sinews, to hamstring one*, *Apul. Apol.* p. 534. † Suffragino.

Subnexus, a, um, part. [à subnector] *Knit, or tied, underneath.* § Comam subnexus, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 115.

* Subniger, ra, rum, adj. [ex sub, & niger] *Somewhat black, blackish.* § Subnigri oculi, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 4, 55. Subnigræ pustulæ, *Cels.* 5, 26, 31.

|| Subnitor, i, nixus, dep. *To lean, or stay, against a thing; to lean, rely upon; to trust to, fe-
rē extat in seq.*

Subnixus, a, um, part. [à subnitor] (1) *Underproped.* (2) *Raised up.* (3) *Trusting to, relying upon.* (1) Duo cinguli terræ cœli verti-
cibus ex utrâque parte subnixi, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 6. (2) Regina folio subnixa resedit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 510. (3) = Subnixus & fidens innocentiae animus, *Liv.* 4, 42. || Subnixus alis, *with arms akimbow*, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 5, 6.

Subnōdo, āre, aēt, & Subnōdor, pass. *To make a knot underneath*, *Varr.*

7 T 2 * || Subnōtatio,

* || Subnōtatio, ōnis, f. verb. [à seq.] *A subscribing, Dig. 4. Subscriptio.*

* Subnōto, āre, act. [ex sub, & noto] *To note, or mark; to take notice of to one's self.* Vul- tu digitōve subnotare, *Mart. 6, 82.* Et non so- bria verba subnotāsti, *Id. 1, 28.* § Subnotare libellos, *Plin. Epist. 1, 10, 9.*

Subnūba, æ, f. *A second wife.* Lecti subnuba nostri, *Or. Epist. 6, 153.*

Subnūbilus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat cloudy.* § Nox subnubila, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 54.*

* Sūbo, āre, n. [à subus dict. cum libidinem appetunt, vel exercent] (1) || *To grunt as the sow doth to go to boar.* (2) *In Obscen.* (1) Fest. (2) Subando tenta cubilia, teclaque rum- pit, *Hor. Epod. 12, 11.*

|| Subobscenē, adv. *Somewhat filthily, Litt. ex Apul.*

Subobscenus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat smutty.* Subobsceno ridiculo non utendum oratori, *Cic. Orat. 26.*

* || Subobscūrē, adv. [à seq.] *Somewhat ob- scurely, Gell. 3, 14.*

* Subobscūrus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & ob- scurus] *Somewhat obscure, dark, or hard to be understood, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 7.*

Subōdīōsus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat impertinent, scarce to be endured, Cic. Attic. 1, 5.*

* || Subōdōror, āri, dep. [ex sub, & odoror] *To perceive somewhat; to smell out, or scent, a thing; to have an inkling of it, Amm. 4. Subolere aliquid alicui, Plaut.*

Suboffendo, ēre, di, sum, act. *To offend, or displease, a little, Cic. ad Q. frat. 2, 8.*

* Subōleo, ēre, ui, ūtum, neut. [ex sub, & oleo] (1) || *To savour, or smell, a little; to have somewhat the savour of a thing.* (2) *To suspect, or mistrust.* (1) Corruptitur jam cōna, *BA. Hem, suboler, sis vide, Steph. ex Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 102.* sed al. leg. subolem sis vide. (2) Subolet uxori quod ego machinor, *Plaut. Ca- fin. 2, 3, 59.*

Subōles, is, f. [ex sub, & oleo, i. e. cresco] (1) *A young shoot which groweth out of the roots, or stocks, of trees.* (2) *Also the hair that groweth on the head.* (3) *An offspring, a breed.* (1) Ma- teria, quam inseveris si subolem habebit, præci- dito, *Col. de Arb. 26.* (2) Ante aures nodo sub- olibus intorti demittebantur sex cincinnuli, *Varr. 5.* Ne novæ suboles apium diffugiant, *Col. Met. 2.* Hæc propagatio & suboles origo est rerum- pub. *Cic. Offic. 1, 17.* Vid. Soboles, quomodo alii scribunt.

Subōlescans, tis, part. *Growing up, Liv. 29, 3.*

* Subōriens, tis, part. [à seq.] *Arising, new, springing up, Plin. 2, 93.*

* Subōrior, īri, ortus, dep. [ex sub, & orior] *To rise, or grow up.* Ex infinito suboriri copia possit, *Lucr. 1, 1035.*

|| Subornatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A suborning, Dig.*

Subornatus, a, um, part. (1) *Adorned, dress'd.* (2) *Prepared, instructed.* (3) *Suborned.* (1) In militem cultum subornati, *Sen. de Benef. 3, 28.* (2) Vides hominem non eruditum, nec ullis præ- ceptis contra mortem aut dolorem subornatum, *Sen. Epist. 24.* Conf. *Liv. 44, 44.* (3) = Con- fessus es à te accusatores esse instructos, & sub- ornatos, *Cic. in Vat. 1.*

Suborno, āre, act. (1) *To send one privily, or underhand, what to do, or say, with instructions.* (2) *To suborn.* (3) *To set forth, and honour one.* (1) Dominus ædium suam clientam sollicitan- dum ad militem subornat, *Plaut. Mil. arg. 14.* (2) Falsum subornavit testem Roscius Cluvium, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 17.* (3) Nervosē nos, qui fla- mus in acie, subornes, *Id. Fam. 10, 53.*

* Subortus, ūs, m. [ex suborior] *The rising, as of sun, moon, and stars, Litt. ex Lucr. sed q. certē Manil. 3, 326.*

Subpætūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [à sub, & pætus] *Somewhat pink-eyed, or squint-eyed.* ¶ Oculi subpætuli, *having a little cast, Varr.*

* || Subpalleco, ēre, incept. [ex sub, & pal- leco] *To wax pale, Litt. ex Cels.*

* || Subpallidē, adv. [à seq.] *Somewhat pale, Fam.*

* Subpallidus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & pal- lidus] *Somewhat pale, Cels. 2, 4.*

* Subpar, āris, c. p. [ex sub, & par] *-Of equal age. Vid. Suppar.*

|| Subpāteo, ēre, neut. *To lie open beneath,* *Apul. Met. 8, 252.*

Subpernātus, a, um, part. *Cut in the bough, or underneath.* *Alnus subpernata securi, Catull. 17, 18.*

|| Subperno, āre, act. [à præced. part.] *To bough, or hamstring, one, Scal. 4. Suffragino. Vid. Supperno.*

Subpinguis, e, adj. *Somewhat fat, fatish,* *Cels. 6, 4.*

|| Subpræfectus, i, m. *An under officer, go- vernour, or magistrate, Litt. ex Liv. sed q.*

Subpiudet, ēre, imp. *To be a little ashamed* *Credo te subpodere, quum, &c. Cic. Cassio Epist. Fam. 15, 16.*

* Subprancidus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & ran- cidus] *Somewhat stale, or stinking; over-kept, having a hautgoust.* Extructa mensa multâ carne subprancidâ, *Cic. in Pison. 27.*

* Subraucus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & rau- cus] *A little hoarse.* § Vox subrauca, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 38.*

Subrectus, a, um, part. [à subrigor] *Set up- right by degrees, half upright.* § Subrecta cus- pis, *Sil. 10, 252.*

Subrefectus, a, um, part. [à subreficio] *Some- what refreshed, Patere. 2, 123.*

* Subremigans, tis, part. [à seq.] (1) *Sail- ing, or rowing.* (2) *Met. Carrying forward.* (1) Cæteris subremigans brachiis, *Plin. 9, 29.* (2) Duce luxuriâ, subremigante, seu potius ve- lificante nequitiâ, *Calp. Flacc. Decl. 20.*

* Subremigo, āre, neut. [ex sub, & remigo] *To row, or help with rowing.* § Tacitis subre- migat undis, *Virg. Æn. 10, 227.*

* || Subrenālis, e, adj. [ex sub, & || renalis] *Behind the reins of the back.* § Subrenalis mor- bus, *Veg.*

* Subrēpens, tis, part. [à seq.] *Creeping, or stealing along.* *Apollo insidians subrepenti lac- certæ, Plin. 34, 8.*

* Subrēpo, ēre, psi, ptum, neut. [ex sub, & repo] (1) *To creep along.* (2) *To creep from under.* (3) *Met. To steal softly, unawares, or by little and little.* (1) *Vid. Subrepens.* (2) Emer- gebat subito, cum sub tabulas subreperat, *Cic. pro Sest. 59.* (3) § Subrepsit hæc appellatio paulatim, *Plin. 21, 2.* Subrēpsi mī, *Catull. 75, 3.* Ætas iners subrepsit, *Tib. 1, 1, 85.* Conf. *Sil. 15, 135.*

* || Subreptio, ōnis, f. verb. [à subrepo] *A stealing away, Plin. ap. Litt. certē Lege 2, Cod. de Legib.*

* Subreptitius, a, um, adj. [ab eodem] *Ta- ken away by stealth, stolen.* § Puer subreptitius, *Plaut. prol. Menæch. 41.* Subreptitius amor, *Id. Curc. 1, 3, 49.*

* || Subreptio, āre, freq. [à subrepo] *To creep, or crawl, along, Cato ap. Gall. 10, 13.*

* Subreptus, a, um, part. [à præced.] *Stolen secretly.* § Parma subrepta, *Cic. Phil. pp. 14, 4.*

* Subridens, tis, part. *Smiling upon.* § Olli subridens, *Virg. Æn. 1, 258.* Irâ mista subri- dens, *Id. ib. 10, 742.*

Subrīdeo, ēre, rīsi, sum, neut. *To smile, to snicker, or simper; to smirk.* § Subrisit vetera- tor, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 8.* Limis subrisit ocellis, *Or. Amor. 3, 1, 33.*

Subrīdiciē, adv. *Somewhat ridiculously, with some pleasantry, Cic. de Orat. 2, 61.*

Subrīgens, tis, part. *Lifting up, Plin. 9, 29.*

Subrīgo, ēre, exi, etum, act. [subtus, i. e. in- ternē, rego, i. e. erigo] *To lift, or raise, up; to prick up his ears.* Tot subrigit aures, *Virg. Æn. 4, 183.* § Subrigit cristam, *Plin. 10, 29.* Subrigitur, *Sil. 13, 861.*

|| Subrīgo, āre, act. *To water, or bedew,* *Litt. ex Col.*

Subrīgus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat wet, wet ish, oozy.* = Humidus aut subriguus locus, *Plin. 17, 18.*

* Subringor, i, dep. [ex sub, & ringor] *To fret a little.* Hi subringentur, qui villam me mo- lestè ferunt habere, *Cic. Attic. 4, 5.*

* Subrīpio, ēre, ui, eptum, act. [ex sub, & rapio] (1) *To steal privily, to take away by stealth.* (2) *To prevent, or intercept.* (1) § Hanc uxori pallam subripui, *Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 35.* (2) *Vid. seq. n. 2.*

* Subrīprior, i, eptus sum, pass. (1) *To be stolen away.* (2) *To be prevented, to be inter- cepted.* (1) In cellâ caveat diligenter, ne quid olei subripiatur, *Cato, 67.* § Virtus nec eri- pi, nec subripi potest, *Cic. Parad. 6.* (2) Bo- num consilium subripitur sæpissimè, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 8.*

Subrīgandus, a, um, part. *To be substituted in the place of another.* De prætoris in locum Vip- sanii Galli, quem mors abstulerat, subrogando, certamen incessit, *Tac. Ann. 2, 51, 1.*

Subrīgo, āre, act. (1) *To substitute, to put in the place of.* (2) || *To add to.* (1) § Subrogare sibi collegam, *Cic. ad Brut. 5.* Qui collegam non subrogaverat in locum Bruti, *Liv.* (2) § Sub- rogare aliquid legi, *Modest. JC.*

Subrostrātus, i, m. *One used to sit, or walk, about the pleading place to enquire news, Cæli.* *Cic. Epist. Fam. 8, 1. al. Subrostrarius.*

Subrōtātus, a, um, part. *Mounted on wheels,* § Arias subrotatus, *Virg. 10, 19.*

Subrōtundus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat roundish,* *Cels. 5, 28.*

* Subrūbeo, ēre, ui, neut. [ex sub, & rubeo] *To look of a blushing red.* Plena purpureo sub- rubet uva mero, *Or. Art. Am. 2, 316.*

* Subrūber, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & ruber] *Somewhat red.* Pars carnis subrubra, *Cels. 5, 28.* urina, *Id. 2, 4.*

* Subrūbicundus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & ru- bicundus] *Somewhat red, ruddy.* § Ulcus sub- rubicundum, *Cels. 5, 26.* Vultus subrubicun- dus, *Sen. de Ira, 3, 4.*

* Subrūfus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & rufus] *Somewhat red, reddish.* Gemma subrufo colore, *Plin. 37, 10.* Adde *Virg. 7, 8.*

* Subrūmo, āre, act. [à sub, & rumâ] *To put to the dug; to put a lamb, or calf, to another dam, when his own has not milk enough for him,* *Col. 12, 3.*

* Subrūmor, āri, pass. *To be put to the dug,* &c. *Col. 7, 4.*

* Subrūmus, a, um, adj. [qui sub rumâ, i. e. sub mammâ, adhuc est] *A sucking lamb.* § Agni subrumi, *Varr. R. R. 2, 11.* = lac- tentes, *Id. ibid.*

* || Subruncinātor, ōris, [ex sub, & runci- na] *Deus qui subruncationi præerat, Serv. ex Fab. Piætor.*

* || Subruncīvi limites, in agris facti, octo pedes lati, per quos aditus patebat vicinis ad sub- runcandum, *vide Grom. scriptores.*

* Subruo, ēre, ui, ūtum, act. [ex sub, & ruo] (1) *To cast, or tumble, down; to over- throw.* (2) *To undermine.* (3) *Met. To undo and ruin.* (1) Portis succedunt, murumque subruunt, *Cæs. B. G. 2, 6.* (2) § Subruere mœnia cuniculo, *Liv. 21, 11.* (3) Muneribus subruit reges, *Hor. Od. 3, 16, 14.*

* Subruor, i, pass. *To be destroyed.* Natura omnis subruitur, *Lucret. 4, 864.*

* || Subruptus, a, um, part. [ex sub, & rumpor] *Broken underneath, hollowed, worn a- way, Litt. ex Hirt.*

* || Subrusticē, adv. [à seq.] *Somewhat rusti- cally, Gell. Præf. 1, 1.*

* Subrusticus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & rusti- cus] *Somewhat rustical, clownish.* = Cotta so- nabat contrarium Catulo subagreste quiddam, planèque subrusticum, *Cic. de Clar. Or. 74.* Pu- dor pæne subrusticus, *Id. Fam. 5, 12.*

* Subrūtīlus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & rutilus] *Tel'owish, ruddy, bright, golden coloured.* § Sub- rutilum folium, *Plin. 12, 14.* Capillus subru- tilus, *Suet. Dom. 20.*

* Subrūtus, a, um, part. [à subruo] *Un- dermined, overthrown.* Subruo cuniculo mœnia, *Liv. 21, 11.*

* Subsalsus,

* Subfalsus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & falsus] *Sometubat salt, falsity*, Plin. 21, 29.

* || Subfalto, āre. neut. [ex sub, & fallo] *To jump, or leap, under*, Dig. † Subfallo.

|| Subfanno, āre. act. *To laugh to scorn*, Gloss. vet. † Sannia excipio.

* Subfarcinatus, a, um. part. [ex sub, & farcinatus] *Carrying a burden, or load, in one's lap, or under one's arms*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 10. al. leg. suffarcinatus, q. v.

* || Subfendo, ēre. act. [ex sub, & fendo] *To cut a little, or underneath*, Litt. ex Col. sed q.

* Subscribens, tis. part. [à seq.] *Subscribing, underwriting*. Decimo quoque die numerum puniendorum ex custodia subscribens, Rationem se purgare dicebat, Suet. Calig. 29.

* Subscribo, ēre, pfi, ptum. act. [ex sub, & scribo] (1) *To write under*. (2) || *To subscribe his name to an instrument*. (3) *To write, note, or register*. (4) *To join, or take part, with another in a suit of law*. (5) *To agree with one, to approve*. (6) *To aid, or help; to favour*. (7) *To add a prayer at the end of an epistle*. (1) Subscribere quidam L. Bruti statum VTINAM VIVERES, Suet. Cæs. 80. Exemplum literarum Cæsaris subscripsi, Cic. Attic. 9, 16. (2) Vid. Salm. de modo usurarum, 11. (3) Numerum aratorum quotannis apud magistratus subscribere, Cic. Verr. 3, 5. (4) § Agrippæ Capito subscripsit in Cassium, Patere, 2, 69. (5) Neve, precor, magni subscribe Cæsaris iræ, Ov. Triß. 1, 2, 3. (6) § Si voto fortuna subscripserat, Col. 1, 2. Tuo desiderio subscripsi, Traj. Plin. (7) Suet. Tib. 32.

* Subscribor, i. pass. *To be written under, &c.* Pater urbium subscribi statuis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 28.

* Subscriptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) || *A subscription, a writing underneath*. (2) *A registering*. (3) *A partaking with one in an accusation against another*. (4) *The prayer at the close of a petition*. (1) Imperator per epistolam & subscriptionem statuit, Ulp. (2) = Subscription ac professio jugerum, Cic. Verr. 3, 47. (3) Oratores, qui subscriptionem postulāunt, cuicunque vos delationem dedissetis, Id. Div. in Verr. 15. (4) Suet. Tib. 32.

* Subscriptor, ōris. m. verb. (1) || *A subscriber, a favourer*. (2) *A prompter to a pleader*. (1) = Subscriptores approbatoresque hujus verbi habemus, Grill. 5, 21. (2) Omnino nihil accusatore Lentulo subscriptoribusque ejus infantius, Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 4.

Subscus, ūdis. f. *A fastening of boards, or timber together; called by joiners a swallow, or dove tail*. Subscudes iligneas adindito, Ca. to, 18. § Subscus ferrea, a crampiron, Vit. 10, 10.

Subscivus, a, um. adj. [à subseco, quod subsecatur] *Cut off from the principal; stolen, spared, or borrowed, from other affairs, or business; done at leisure times*. § Tempus subsecivum, spare time, Cic. d. Legg. 1, 3. § Subsecivæ operæ, Id. de Orat. 2, 89. § Subsecivi agri, lands which in the common division, as barren or marshy, were not measured, and therefore occupied by persons at pleasure, Subseciva, parcels of lands less than two hundred acres, left after the division, Suet. Domit. 9. interpr. vet. auct. de limit. ap. Rigalt. p. 299. al. scrib. subsecivus; al. succivus.

Subseco, āre, ui, etum. act. *To cut under, or a little; to pare, to cut down, to mow*. Non unguis ferro subsecuisse licet, Ov. Fast. 6, 290. Conf. R. R. 1, 50. & Cels. 7, 7.

Subsecor, āri. pass. *To be cut under, &c.* Quæ velluntur è terrâ non subsecantur, Plin. 18, 17.

Subsecutus, a, um. part. *A little cut, or under cut*, Varr. R. R. 1, 23. & Col. 2, 9.

|| Subsecundarius, a, um. adj. *That is done next after necessary business is over, or at leisure hours*. § Subsecundaria tempora, spare times, times of leisure, Gell. 20, 11. † Subsecivus.

* Subsecutus, a, um. part. [à subsequor] *Follow-*

ing. Per hostibus infestas vias, paucissimis comitibus, naufragio etiam facto, subsecutus, Suet. Aug. 8.

* Subsedeo, ēre, sēdi. neut. [ex sub, & sedeo] *To sink down*, Litt. ex Plin. † Subsideo, subfido.

* Subsellium, ii. n. [ex sub, & sella, ut subsistere, quod non planè sapit, sic quod non planè erat sella, subsellium dictum, Varr. (1) *A bench, or seat; particularly that whereon they sat in the theatre to behold plays*. (2) Subsellia, seats in the forum, where the judges sat publicly, in an uncovered place, as also those concerned in causes. (3) *A session*. (4) Meton. *Judges themselves upon the bench*. (1) Facto decreto patrum, ut primus subselliorum ordo vacaret senatoribus, Suet. Aug. 44. § Imi subsellii vir, a mean person, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 23. (2) § Rem ab subselliis in rostra detulit, Cic. pro Cluent. Petiit uti subsellia in Basilicam transferrentur, ut omnis ejus eloquentia contineri tecto parietibusque videretur, Quint. 10, 5. (3) Longi subsellii judicatio est, Cic. Fam. 3, 9. (4) Sextiliane, bibis quantum subsellia quinque, Mart. 1, 27.

* Subsensio, ire, si, sum. act. [ex sub, & sentio] *To perceive somewhat, to have some inkling of a matter, to surmise*. Et si subsensu id quoque illos ibi esse, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62.

* Subséquens, tis. part. [à subsequor] *Next following*, Plin. 11, 29.

* Subséquor, i, ūtus. dep. [ex sub, & sequor] (1) *To follow forthwith, or hard by; to come after*. (2) *To second a thing*. (3) *To speak in the praise of*. (4) *To imitate, to emulate*. (1) Ipse cum legionibus subsequar, Planc. ad Cic. Epist. Fam. 10, 15. (2) Omnes hos motus sublequi debet gestus, Id. de Orat. 3, 59. (3) Mirificè suo sermone subsecutus est humanitatem tuarum literarum, Id. Fam. 3, 1. (4) = Te imitari, te sublequi audent, Plin. Paneg. 84.

* Subsēricus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & sericus] *Of half silk, the other half, that is, the warp, of some other meaner stuff*, Lampr. Elagab. 26. † Holesericus.

Subsero, ēre, sēvi, situm. act. *To sow, or set, under, or after*, Col. 4, 15.

Subservio, ire, ūvi, ūtum. neut. *To serve, to be subject to, to second, to humour a thing*. Viros subservire sibi postulant, fretæ dote, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 16. § Subserving orationi alicujus, Ter. Andr. 4, 20.

* || Subsellia, æ. f. [ex sub, & sedeo] *An ambushade, or ambush*, Veget. † Insidiæ, hostium doli.

* Subsector, ōris. m. verb. [ab eodem] (1) *A tier in wait, one in ambush*. (2) Met. *One that hath perience, or hath any secret design*. (1) Subsector vocatur, qui occidit aliquem delitescunt, Serv. ad Aen. 11, 268. (2) Subsector ali-enorum matrimoniorum, Val. Max. 2, 1, 5.

* || Subsecivus, a, um. adj. Vid. Subsecivus, & Succivus, variet enim scribitur.

* Subsīdens, tis. part. [ex sub, & sīdo] *Sinking, or bowing down*. § Popline subsīdens, Virg. Aen. 12, 491. Conf. Sil. 4, 234.

* Subsīdentia, æ. f. [à subsīdeo] *The settling, or sediment, of liquours at the bottom*. § Aquarum subsīdentia, Vit. 8, 3.

* Subsīdeo, ēre, sēdi, sessum. neut. [ex sub, & sedeo] (1) *To rest, or settle, at the bottom*. (2) *To rest, stay, or remain*. (3) *To tarry behind*. (4) *To lie in wait for one, to lie in ambush*. (1) § Ut quicquid facis subsederit, exagitet, & in summum reducat, Col. 12, 19. (2) Statut pecuniam subsidere apud se non oportere, Plin. Epist. 4, 12, 2. (3) Magna multitudo, quæ in castris subsederat, sequitur, Cæs. B. G. 6, 35. (4) Devictâ Ahiâ, subsedit adulter, Virg. Aen. 11, 268. Milites circa silvas subsidere insidiis jussit, Liv. 1, 14.

* Subsīdiarius, a, um. adj. [à seq.] *That is given, or sent, to the aid of another; auxiliary*. § Cohors subsidiaria, Liv. 9, 27. & 30, 3. § Subsidiarius palme, a branch left to supply the stock, Col. 4, 24. = refes, præsidianus, Id.

* Subsīdior, āri. dep. [ex sub, & sedeo] *To*

stand by ready to help, if need be; to relieve. Qui longius subsidiari consueverant, turpiter fugerunt, Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G. 8, 13.

Subsidium, ii. n. (1) *Aid, help, assistance, succour, chiefly in war*. (2) *Refuge, rescue*. (3) *The support, or stay, of a family*. (1) || Subsidiū dicebatur, quando milites subsidebant in extremâ acie, labentique aciei succurrebant, quod genus militum constabat ex iis, qui meruerant stipendia, locum tamen retinebant in exercitu, quæ erat tertia acies Triariorum, Fest. ex Plaut. Pompeius quintam legionem subsidio suis duxit, Cæs. B. G. 3, 69. (2) = Industriæ subsidia, atque instrumenta virtutis, Cic. Caril. 2, 3. (3) Suet. Cal. 12.

* Subsīdo, ēre, ēdi, essum. neut. [ex sub, & sīdo] (1) *To settle, or sink down; to descend to the bottom*. (2) *To settle, or abide*. (3) *To stop, or stay*. (4) *To flint, or stake*. (5) *Also to invade*. (6) *To cover down upon, to couple*. (1) § Ex amphorâ primum quod est sincerissimum effluit, gravissimum quodque turbidissimumque subsidit, Sen. (2) = Commissi corpore tantum subsident Teuceri, Virg. Aen. 12, 835. (3) Subsidi in viâ, dum hæc perscriberem, Cic. Attic. 5, 16. § consurgo, Liv. proficiscor, Cic. (4) Impetus dicendi subsidit, Quint. 3, 8. (5) Subsistere regna parabas, Luc. 5, 226. (6) § Juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis, Hor. Epod. 16, 31. Vid. & Lucr. 4, 1191.

* Subsīduus, a, um. adj. [à subsīdeo] *Sinking to the bottom*. § Subsīduæ fræce, Grat. Cyneg. 474.

Subsignāni milites. *Soldiers serving under their colours*. Subsignano milite media firmare, Tac. Hist. 4, 33. Vid. & eund. ibid. 1, 70, 5.

|| Subsignatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A signing, or setting one's hand and seal to*, Ap. JCC.

|| Subsignator, ōnis. m. verb. *He that signeth, or seteth his hand to*, Dig. Vid. tamen Scal. de modo usurarum, 11.

Subsigno, āre. act. *To write under, to confirm with his sign manual, to sign, or seal*. Subsignare apud avarum, Cic. pro Flacc. 32.

* Subsīlio, ire, ui & ūvi, ultum. neut. [ex sub, & salio] (1) *To hop, skip, or leap, a little*. (2) *To start up*. (1) Ignis subsiliunt ad tecta domorum, Lucr. 2, 191. (2) Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 191.

|| Subsilles, ium. m. pl. *Little plates which were used in sacrificing*, Fest. al. leg. Subcilles, al. Ipsiles, al. Ipsulices, aded ut parum constet de lectione.

Subsimilis, e. adj. *Sometubat like, or resembling*. Meili albo subsimilis, Cels. 5, 26, 11.

Subsimus, a, um. adj. *Sometubat snub, or flat, rosed*. Pecudes malis compressis, subsimique, Varr. R. R. 2, 5.

Subsīp, e. ēre. neut. *Not to be very wise, not to have a perfect taste*, Varr. L. L. 4, 28.

* Subsīstens, tis. part. [à subsīsto] *Stopping, supporting*. Qui toto agmine subsistentes equitibus suis contra nostros terunt auxilium, Cæs. B. G. 8, 28.

* || Subsīstentia, æ. f. [ex eodem] *Subsistence; the bottom, or settlement*, Litt. ex Cels.

* Subsīsto, ēre, sīti, sītum. neut. [ex sub, & sīto] (1) *To stand still*. (2) *To abide, or stay*. (3) *To stop*. (4) *To resist, to withstand*. (5) *To justify, bear, or maintain*. (6) || *To doubt, or be somewhat at a stand*. (1) Adductis armis subsistit habentis, Virg. Aen. 12, 622.

(2) Plin. 6, 28. (3) Tiberis resuens tacitâ subsistit unguâ, Virg. Aen. 8, 87. Subsistit proceritas balsami intra bina cubita, Plin. 12, 25. (4) Quo prælio sublatis Helvetii audaciùs subsistere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 17. Nec clypeo juvenis subsistere tantum, Nec dextrâ valet, Virg. Aen. 9, 806. (5) Non, si Varronis thesauros habereim, subsistere sumptui possem, Brutus Cic. Fam. 11, 12. (6) Quantum ad filium familiâs verum est, in seivo vero subsistimus, Ulp.

* Subsīdianus, i. m. [quod sub sole nasci videatur] *An east wind*, Plin. 2, 47. § Favonius, Id.

* Subsortior, ūri, ūtus. dep. [ex sub, & sortior] *To choose by lot after others have chosen, or to choose by lot one who is to succeed*, Cic. Act. in Verr. 10. Vid. Subsortitus.

* Subsortitio,

* Subfortitio, ōnis f. verb. *A choosing by lot to fill up the place of those that were dead, or laid aside, Cic. Verr. 1, 61. ubi consule Afconium. Conf. Suet. Cæs. 41.*

* || Subfortior, ōris m. verb. *He that draweth lots in the second place, Dig.*

* Subfortius, a, um. part. *Chosen, or substituted, in the place of another, Cic. pro Cluent. 35.*

* Substantia, æ f. [*à* substantio; sc. quæ per se subsistat] (1) *The substance, or matter.* (2) *Goods, estate, wealth.* (1) Substantia omnis orationis fuit cohortatio ad pacem, *Quint. præf. 1. essentiam vocat, Cic.* (2) Paternorum bonorum substantia, *Al. Varr. Orig. Gent. R. 19, 2. Ut plus substantiæ filio relinquerem, Quint. in præm. sic etiam loquuntur JOC. = res, opes, ap. Cic.*

* || Substantivus, a, um. adj. [*ab eodem*] *That may stand by itself, substantive.* Grammaticis condonandum, *vid. Prisc.*

* Substernens, tis. part. [*à* seq.] *Laying, or putting, under.* § Substernens brachia collo, *Catull. 62, 332.*

* Substerno, ěre, strāvi, strātum. act. [*ex sub, & sterno*] (1) *To strew, or put, under in the bottom.* (2) *Met. To subject, to bring under.* (3) § Herbam substernito ovibus, *Cato, 37. Conf. Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 6.* (2) Deus concretum atque corporeum substernebat animo, *Cic. de Univ. 8.*

* Substernor, i. pass. *To be strewed, or put, under.* § Substernitur eis acus, *Varr. R. R. 1, 9.*

* Substillum, i. n. [*à* sub, & stillo] (1) || *The dropping of rain from penthouses, a dripping, or dripping, rain; a falling mist.* (2) *When one maketh water by drops, the strangury.* (1) Fest. (2) = Nunc de illis, quibus ægrè lotium it, quibusque substillum est, *Cato, 156.*

|| Substituendus, a, um. part. *To be put in the place of another, Plin. 10, 54.*

Substituto, ěre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex sub, & statuo*] (1) *To set before, or represent.* (2) *To substitute, or appoint, and put in the place of another.* (1) Substitueratque animo speciem quoque corporis amplam ac magnificam, *Liv. 28, 35.* (2) = Substituere & supponere cæpit in eorum locum cives Romanos, *Cic. Verr. 5, 28. Conf. Col. 11, 1. § pro altero, Cic. Verr. 3, 69.*

|| Substitutio, ōnis f. verb. *A putting into the place of another, Paul. JC. † Suppositio, Col.*

* || Substitutivus, a, um. adj. *That may be put in room of another, or that may be changed.* || Propositio substitutiva, *a conditional preposition, G. ex Apul.*

|| Substitutus, ōris m. verb. *He that putteth another in one's place, Dig. † Qui substituit.*

Substituturus, a, um. part. *About to substitute. Quem substituturus tibi Cæsar designaverat consulem, Vell. Patere. 2, 58.*

Substitutus, a, um. part. *Put into another's place, Cic. de Div. 2, 2.*

|| Substitutus, i. m. *An official, an archdeacon's deputy. Eccl. † Vicarius.*

* Substo, āre, sŭti, itum. neut. [*ex sub, & sto*] *To stand still, to bear up, to stand bis ground.* Metuo, ut substat hospes, *Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 11.* Purè substante non rumpuntur tumores, *Cels. 6, 10.*

* || Substomachor, āri, ātus. dep. [*ex sub, & stomachor*] *To be somewhat angry, Aug. † Non-nihil stomachor.*

* Substrāmen, inis n. [*à* substernor, quòd substernitur] *Straw litter, or any thing laid underneath.* § Substramen pullorum, *Varr. R. R. 3, 10. conf. Sil. 12, 444.*

* Substramentum, i. n. [*ab eodem*] *Idem, Cato, 101.*

* Substrātus, a, um. part. [*à* substernor] *Laid under, or strowed.* Substrato arenā loco, *Plin. 19, 6.*

* Substrāus, ūs m. *A spreading or laying, under, Plin. 24, 9. & 18, 30.*

* || Substrēpo, ě e, ui. neut. unde part. sub-strepens. *To make a little noise, Apul. Met. 5, p. 158.*

* Substrictus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp.

[*à* substringor] (1) *Bound hard under, girt in.* (2) *Plucked up.* (3) *Close.* (4) *Small, slender.* (1) Boves substrictos confricet, *Col. 2, 3.* (2) Parvi testes, substrictique & adhærentes spinæ, *Plin. 32, 3.* § Venter substrictior, *Col. 6, 20.* (3) Frænis substrictis ora domita ligat, *Sen. Hippol. 1003.* (4) § Illa substricta, *Or. Met. 3, 216.*

* Substringens, tis. part. [*à* substringo] *Tying, or trussing, up.* Comas substringens ligatas auro, *Luc. 3, 281.*

* Substringo, ěre, xi, itum. a. & s. [*ex sub, & stringo*] (1) *To bind strait underneath; to gird, tie, or truss, up.* (2) *To hale in.* (3) *To repress, or restrain.* (4) *To contract, to bring into less compass.* (1) § Boves substringere, *Col. 2, 3. Conf. Sil. 1, 689.* (2) Festinant trepidi substringere carbasa nautæ *Mort. 12, 29, 17.* (3) Oculis bilem substringit opertis, *Juv. 6, 432.* (4) Omnia suppleat, & effusa substringere, *Quint. 10, 5.*

* Substringor, i. pass. *To be bound underneath, &c. Veg. Excreverat etiam in exteriori latere ejus caro, propendebatque aded, ut ægrè fascia substringeretur, Suet. Galb. 21.*

* Substructio, ōnis f. verb. [*à* substruo] (1) *An underpinning, or ground filling of a house, or the making of a foundation under.* (2) || *A piece of building.* (1) Substructiones operis maximæ, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 25.* Infanz substructionum mole, *Cic. pro Mil. 31.* (2) *Litt. ex Plin.*

|| Substructor, ōris m. verb. [*ab eodem*] *He that underfether, Litt. ex Vitruv.*

* Substructum, i. n. [*ex eodem*] *A foundation.* Substructum ad limen factum, *Vitr. 8, 7.*

* Substructus, a, um. part. [*à* seq.] *Built, or founded.* Capitolium saxo substructum, *Liv. 6, 4.*

* Substruo, ěre, xi, itum. act. [*ex sub, & struo*] *To lay a foundation underneath, to build.* Intervalla substruere ad fundamenta, *Vitr. 8, 7.* Mer. Fundamenta liberorum parentes substruunt, *Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 40.*

Substruor, i, etus sum. pass. *To be built.* Capitolium saxo quadrato substructum est, *Liv. 6, 4.*

* Subsultim, adv. [*ex sub, & saltim*] *By jumps, or leaps.* Spatiis extremis subsultim decurrere, *Suet. Aug. 83.*

* Subsulto, āre. neut. [*ex sub, & salto*] *To hop, jump, leap, or caper.* § Tu subsultas, ego miser vix alto præformidine, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 504.* Ut subsultabat, postquam vicit, villicus! *Id. Cæsin. 2, 7, 10.*

* || Subsultus, ūs m. [*ex sub, & saltus*] *A jump, leap, or caper, Litt. ex Liv.*

Subsum, esse, fui n. pass. (1) *To be under, to join to.* (2) *To be near.* (3) *To lurk privately.* (4) *Simply to be.* (5) † *Allo to help.* (1) § Suberant tecto abiegnæ trabes, *Plin.* (2) Cùm dies comitiorum subesset, *Cic. pro Mil. 16.* (3) Pauca tamen suberunt prisce vestigia fraudis, *Virg. Ecl. 4, 31.* (4) Aliqua in hac re subest causa, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 10.* (5) *Litt. ex Plaut.*

* || Subsuo, ěre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex sub, & suo*] *To sew, or stitch, under.* § Non inveni nisi in part. subsutus, *q. v.*

Subsurdus, a, um. adj. *Half deaf; also that is scarcely heard, or maketh almost no noise at all, Quint. 11, 3.*

* Subsūtus, a, um. part. [*à* || subsuo] *Under-sewed, or under wrought; stitched about, welted.* § Subsuta vestis, *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 29. i. e. prætexta.*

|| Subtal. vel subtel. *Prisc. is. n. [*ex sub, & talo, quòd sit sub talo*] The hollow of the foot, the palm of the hand, Sipont.*

|| Subiardus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat slow, or late, Litt. ex Varr.*

* Subtegmen, inis n. [*ex sub, & tegmen*] *The thread in weaving called the woof, Plin. 13, 12. Vid. Subtemen.*

* Subtēgo, ěre, xi, itum. act. unde subtectus. [*à* sub, & tego] *To cover a little, or secretly, Vitr. 9, 6. & Sil. 4, 29.*

* Subtēgūlāneus, a, um. adj. [*ex sub, & ||*

tegulaneus] || Pavimentum subtegulaneum, *tile pavement, laid with tiles, Plin. 36, 26. † Subdialis.*

|| Subtēla, æ f. *The crupper of a horse, Her-mol.*

Subtēmen, inis n. [*quòd subfit stamini, Varr. al. qu. subtegmen, Id.*] *The thread in weaving called the woof.* Possin' tu subtemen tenue nere? *Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 20.* Inferitur medium radiis subtemen acutis, *Or. Met. 6, 55.*

* || Subtendo, ěre, di, tum & sum. act. [*ex sub, & tendo*] *Vid. Subtentus, non enim aliter inveni.*

* || Subtensa, æ f. sc. chorda. [*à* præced.] *The line drawn under the arch of a circle, Geom.*

* Subtento, āre. act. [*ex sub, & tento*] *To assay, or try, underhand; to under-grope.* Advenis huc subtentatum, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 51.* Sed al. leg.

* Subtentus, a, um. part. [*à* || subtendo] *Corded.* Lectos loris subtentos, *Cato, 10.*

* Subtēnis, e. adj. *Somewhat slender, thin, or small.* Juba equi subcrispa, subtenibus setis, *Varr. R. R. 2, 7.*

* || Subtēpidē adv. [*ex sub, & tepeo*] *Somewhat warmly, lukewarmly, Litt. ex Plin.*

* Subter, præp. [*à* sub; ut ab in, inter] *Under.* § Subter mœnia, *Stat. Theb. 12, 711.* Rhaeteo subter litore, *Catull. 63, 7.*

* Subtēr. adv. *The nether part, underneath.* § Omnia hæc quæ supra & subtēr unum esse dixerunt, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 5.*

Subtercurrens, tis. part. *Running under. Vitr. 9, 6.*

* Subtercutāneus, a, um. adj. [*ex subter, & curaneus*] *That which lieth under the skin.* || Morbus subtercutaneus, the dropsy, *A. Victor in Hadr. † Aqua intercus, Cic.*

* || Subterdiu. adv. [*ex subter, & diu*] *In the day time, Erasim. † Interdiu.*

Subterdūco, ěre, xi, itum. act. *To steal away privily, to withdraw.* § Subterdixit se ten pus huic occasioni, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 72.*

|| Subterductio, ōnis f. verb. *A privy stealing away, Dig.*

* || Subterfluo, ěre, xi, itum. neut. unde part. subterfluens. [*ex subter, & fluo*] *To run, or flow, under.* Torren'e rapido subterfluente, *Plin. 8, 50.*

* Subterfugio, ěre, fūgi, itum act. [*ex subter, & fugio*] (1) *To escape, or get away, privily; to give one the slip.* (2) *To shew, shun, or avoid.* (1) § Est magnæ divitiæ mihi subterfugisse sic mihi hodie Chrysalum, *Plaut. Barch. 4, 6, 2.* (2) = Ut quoniam criminum vim subterfugere nullo modo poterat, temporum procel-lam devitaret, *Cic. Verr. 2, 3.*

* || Subterfugium, ii. n. [*à* præced.] *An escape, a subterfuge, a shift, Macrobr. † Eufugium.*

|| Subterfundo, ěre. act. *To pour upon, Eccl. 2, 8.*

Subterjacio, ěre. act. *To cast upon, Pallad. 3, 18.*

Subterlābens, tis. part. *Sliding under.* Quinqueremem subterlabentem rostro ferire, *Liv. 30, 25.*

Subterlāhor, i, psus. dep. *To slip, run, or flow, underneath.* § Cum fluctus subterlabere Sicanos, *Virg. Ecl. 10, 4.*

Subterlino, ěre. act. *To anoint, or besmear, underneath.* § Plantas ægri subterlinere, *Plin. 28, 7.*

|| Subterlinor, i. pass. *To be anointed under, Litt. ex Cels.*

* Subterluo, ěre. act. [*ex subter, & fluo*] *To flow under.* Gladioque tremendum Gurgite fidero subterluit Oriona, *Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 176.*

* Subtermeo, āre. neut. [*ex subter, & meo*] *To run, or pass, under.* Pontes subtermeat æstu, *Claud. in Apon. v. 611.*

* Subtēro, ěre, trivi, itum. act. [*ex sub, & tero*] (1) *To bruise, to pound, to break in pieces.* (2) *To fret, or gall.* (1) Eam cum torrido farre & exiguo melle subterito, *Col. 12, 5.* (2) Boves subterunt pedes, *Cato, 72.*

* Subterpēdāneum,

* Subterpēdāneum, ii. n. [ex subter, & || pēdaneum] *A footstool*, Pallad. † Scabellum.

Subterpendens, tis, part. *Hanging under*. § Subterpendentia mala, Pallad. Mart. 10.

Subterrāneus, a, um, adj. *That is under ground*. Talpa animal subterraneum, Plin. 9, 57. § Subterraneum ergastulum, Col. 1, 6.

Subterrātorium, ii. n. *A dibble to set herbs with in a garden*, Litt. ex Varr. sed q.

|| Subterrēnus, a, um, adj. *Beneath, or under, the ground*, Litt. ex Apul. † Subterraneus.

* Subterreo, ūre, act. [ex sub, & terreo] *Somewhat to affright, or cause to fear*, Plaut. ex Litt.

|| Subterreus, a, um, adj. *Under ground*. § Divi subterrei, Arnob. i. e. inferi. † Subterraneus.

|| Subterēnuo, āre, āvi, tum, unde pass. Subterēnuor. *To wear thin below*. Annulus in digito subterēnuatur, Lucr. 1, 313.

Subtervōlo, āre, vi, tum. *To fly under*. Fragar subtervolant astra, Stat. Theb. 3, 670.

Subtexo, ēre, ui, tum, act. (1) *To weave*; Met. *to join to after, to subjoin, or apply*. (2) *Also to cover, or hide*. (1) Ut olitoris curam subtexerem villici officiis, Col. 11, 1. Singulis corporum morbis remedia subteximus, Plin. 25, 11. (2) § Caelum subtexere fumo, Virg. Aen. 3, 582. Subtexere diem olympo, Val. Flacc. 5, 414.

Subtexor, i, pass. *To be covered*. Caelum subtexitur umbra, Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 127.

Subtextūrus, a, um, part. *About to subj. in, or annex*. Huic rei per idem tempus civitates propagatas, auctumque Romanum nomen communione juris haud intempestivè subtexturi videmur, Vell. Pat. 1, 14.

* Subtilis, e, adj. [ex sub, & tela quæ sic dict. quia tñs, i. e. longius extenditur] or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Fine spun, small, thin*. (2) *Of subtle parts, volatile*. (3) *Witty, delicate, brisk*. (4) *Nice, exquisite*. (1) § Filum subtile, Lucr. 4, 86. Subtilia corpora, Id. 3, 196. (2) § Subtilissimus succus, Pan. 11, 5. Ignis subtilis solminis, Lucr. 2, 385. § Arte subtilior, orationibus jejunior, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 48. (3) = Vt maximè limatus & subtilis, Id. de Orat. 1, 39. = Acutissimum & subtilissimum dicendi genus, Id. de Orat. 2, 23. § Orationis genus fortasse subtile & certè acutum, Id. (4) Hic subtiliorem fecit gulam, Col. 8, 16.

* Subtilitas, ātis, f. (1) *Thinness, fineness*. (2) *Met. Subtlety, sharpness of wit, nuances*. (1) Immenſe subtilitatis animata, Petr. 10, 75. (2) Facile cedit totum scriptorum subtilitati ac elegantiae, Cic. Fam. 4, 4.

* Subtiliter, adv. hū, comp. sūmè, sup. (1) *Nicely, finely, curiously, exactly*. (2) *Subtly, sharply*. (3) || *Also slenderly, meanly*. (1) Subtiliter connexa res, Lucr. 3, 740. Subtilia sunt omnia perpulsa, Cic. pro Balbo. 22. § Non pingui Minervā, sed subtilis ostendere, Id. de Amic. 5. = Ad vnum revocare, Id. ibid. (2) = Versu & subtiliter dicere, Id. Orat. 4, 3. Litt. ex Quint.

* Subtimeo, ēre, ui, neut. [ex sub, & timeo] *To be half afraid*, Cic. Philipp. 2, 14.

|| Subtondeo, ūre, act. & Subtondeor, pass. *To clip, or shave, underneath*, Litt. ex Col.

* || Subtractio, ōnis, f. verb. [ex sub, & || tractio] *A withdrawing, subtracting, or abating, in accounts; subtraction*, Apoll. † Detractio.

* Subtractūrus, a, um, part. [a subtraho] *About to subtract, or withdraw*. Quasi minis populi occultè eos subtracturus, Just. 16, 4.

* Subtractus, a, um, part. [ab eodem] *Withdrawn, taken away*. § Subtractus fugā, Plin. 8, 37.

* Subtrahendus, a, um, part. [ex eodem] *To subtract, or be subtracted*. Materiem consuetudinis subtrahendam ratus, Curt. 7, 7.

* Subtrahens, tis, part. [a seq.] *Subtracting*. Præfectum prætorii non ex ingentibus, sed ex subtrahentibus legere, Plin. Pan. 86. Subtrahente se quoque, Liv. 28, 25.

* Subtraho, ēre, xi, etum, act. [ex sub, & traho] (1) *To take away, to subtract*. (2) *To di-*

miniſh. (3) *To keep from*. (4) *To draw out, as soldiers to march*. (5) *To withdraw*. (1) § Materiam furori subtrahere, Cic. pro Domo, 5. = adimere, Id. (2) § Subtrahunt cibum dormitores equorum, & verbera adhibent, Id. (3) Furium morbo implicitum fortuna bello subtrahit, Liv. 8, 29. (4) Repentè interdum vel nocte militem subtrahere, Suet. Cas. 65. (5) § Subtrahere se labori, Col. 1, 9. a curiā, Cic. ad Q. frat. 2, 10. aspectu alicujus, Virg. Aen. 6, 465.

* Subtrahor, i, pass. *To be taken away, &c.* Ov. in Ibin, 422.

Subtristis, e, adj. *Somewhat heavy, sad, or melancholy*. Subtristis visus est esse aliquantulum mihi, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 16.

* Subtritus, a, um, part. [a subtero] *Worn underneath, somewhat broken*. Subtrita ad femina ungula, Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 73.

|| Subtundo, ēre, tūdi, tūsum, act. *To beat, or smite, underneath*. Leg. in part. pass. sub-tutus, q. v.

Subturpiculus, a, um, adj. *A little poor and base*. Subturpicula παλινοδία, Cic. Att. 4, 5.

Subturpis, e, adj. *Somewhat filthy, or base*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 66.

* Subtus, adv. [a sub, ut ab in, intus] *Under, underneath*, Lucr. 6, 865. & 1, 1060.

Subtus, a, um, part. [a subtundo] *Beaten, mauled, pounded*. Flet teneras subtusa genas, Tib. 1, 10, 57.

* || Subvales, um, m. pl. [ex sub, & vas, vadis] *Under-ferries*, Cell. 16, 10.

* Subvāla, æ, f. [formā dim. qu. a subus, quod a subuo, pro subduo; ut exuo, pro exduo] (1) *A shirt, or smock; a shift, a waistcoat*. (2) || *Also a kind of cake offered to the gods*. (1) Si fortè subvula pexæ Trita subest tunice, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95. (2) Fest.

* Subvālat, a, um, adj. *Wearing a shirt, &c.* Cic. ap. Quin. 8, 3.

* Subvectio, ōnis, f. verb. [a subvecto] *A conveying, or carrying*. Tarda frumenti subvectio, Liv. 44, 3. Conf. Ctes. B. G. 7, 10.

* Subvecto, āre, freq. [a subvecto] *To carry, or convey, often*. Subvectare corpora cymba, Virg. Aen. 6, 303.

* || Subvector, ōnis, m. verb. [a preced.] *A conveyer, or carrier*, Dig. † Qui subvelat.

* Subvectus, a, um, part. [a subveho] *Carried, or conveyed*. Subvecta per acta curru, Ov. Met. 8, 727. Classis flumine subvecta, V. Pat. 2, 106.

* Subvectus, ūs, m. [ab eodem] *A conveying, or carrying*. Convectum subvectu pauci progreſſi, Tac. Ann. 15, 4, 3.

* Subveho, ēre, xi, etum, act. [ex sub, & veho] *To carry up; to convey in a ship, or wain; to bring up*. § Subvehere in altitudinem, Pan. 36, 12. Conf. Liv. 9, 15.

* Subvehor, i, pass. *To be conveyed, &c.* Quia nihil ex Ægypto subvehatur, Liv. 45, 11. q. Subvehi fluvio in averſo, to be rowed against the tide, Id. 24, 40.

* Subveniēns, tis, part. [a seq.] *Coming to help*. § Subvenientes equites, Tac. Ann. 2, 11.

* Subvénio, ūre, ūni, entum, neut. [ex sub, & venio] *To help, to relieve, to succour*. § = Subveni mihi, atque adjuva, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 24. Subveniit homini jam collum in laqueum inferenti, Cic. Verr. 4, 17. = Subveni patriæ, opitulare collegæ, Id. Piane. Cic. Fam. 10, 10.

* Subvénior, imperf. pass. *There is help, or relief*. Huic rei subventum est, Id. Attic. 1, 14.

* || Subventāneus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & ventus] *Windy, or of the wind; also addle*, Litt. ex Plin. q. Subventanea ova, addle eggs. = Zephyria, hypenemia. Vid. Eras. Adag.

* Subvento, āre, freq. [a subvenio] *To come and assist one*. Spes bona, obsecro, subventa mihi, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 11. Raro ecc.

* Subventūrus, a, um, part. *That shall help*. Si subventuros auferat unda deos, Ov. Amor. 2, 16, 28.

* || Subventus, ūs, m. *A coming upon suddenly*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Subverbustus, a, um, adj. [a verber verbusus, ut ab arbor arbusum; ut sit id. quod verbero] *A rogue, a slave that is often cudged, or beaten*, Plaut. Fragm. 2, 21.

|| Subvērēcundus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat shame-faced, or bashful*, Baret.

Subvērēor, ēri, ūtus, dep. *To fear somewhat; also to reverence*. Venit mihi in mentem subvēreri interdum, Cic. Fam. 4, 10.

|| Subversio, ōnis, f. verb. *An overthrowing, ruin, destruction*, Litt. ex Liv. sed q. certè Arnob. † Eversio, Cic.

Subverso, āre, freq. [a subverto] unde part. subversandus. *To subvert, or overthrow; to throw, or turn, upside down*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 23.

Subversor, ōris, m. verb. *He that overturneth*. § Legum auctor idem ac subversor, Tac. Ann. 3, 28. † Eversor, Cic.

Subversus, a, um, part. *Overthrown, turned upside down*. Subversa cremataque hiberna, Tac. 4, 61, 7. Subversa jacebat Pristina majestas, Lucr. 5, 1135.

Subverto, ēre, ti, sum, act. (1) *To turn over, or upside down*. (2) *To undo, to overthrow, to subvert*. (3) *Also to cast one away by false accusation*. (1) Qui lupinum stercorendi agri causā ferit, nunc demum aratro subvertit, Col. 11, 2. (2) § Decretum consulis subvertere, Sall. B. Catil. 13, 1. (3) Florentes privignos per occultum subvertere, Tac. Ann. 4, 71, 6.

Subvertor, i, pass. *To be undone*, Tac. Ann. 4, 27, 5.

* Subvespērus, i, m. [ex sub, & vesperus] *The west south-west wind*, Vitr. 1, 6.

Subvexus, a, um, adj. *Bowed upward like an arched roof*. Omnia fastigio leni subvexa, Liv. 25, 37. § devexus.

* || Subviētus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & vietus] *Somewhat limber*, Dig. † Aliquantulum vietus.

Subvīridis, e, adj. *Somewhat green of colour, greenish*, Plin. 25, 9. & 37, 10. confer & Celj. 5, 28.

* Subvūla, æ, f. [a suendo, quasi subvula, Perot.] (1) *A bodkin which cordwainers use, a cobbler's awl*. (2) || *Also the horn of a young deer, or pricket without tines, or knags*. (1) Quod tibi tribuit subvula, sica rapit, Mart. 3, 16, 2. Conf. Col. 6, 5. (2) Jun. Vid. Subulo, n. 2.

* Subvūlāns, e, adj. *Belonging to a cordwainer, cobbler, or shoemaker*. § Subvulare filum, Vitr.

* Subvulus, i, m. [dict. a subus, i. e. subus, ut a bubus, bubulus] *A swineherd*. § Porculitoris & subulci diversā professio, Col. in Præf. 1, 1.

Subulo, ōnis, m. [ab Hebr. שבל spica, & Meton. σπύζ, stibula; sicut ex אביב spica dicta Ambubala αμβυβία, Voss.] (1) † *A piper, one who plays on a pipe, flute, or flagelet*. (2) *A hart called a spitter, having young horns without knags, or tines*. (1) Subulo stittimas propter aſabat equas, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 3. interpr. Festo. (2) Instat natura in animalium armis; spartit hæc in ramos, ut cervorum, aliis simplicia crenua tribuit, ut in eodem genere subulonibus ex argumento dictis, Plin. 11, 37.

|| Subvūnio, ōnis, f. *A note of union, or of accord*, Donat.

|| Subvōlto, āre, freq. *To fly a little upward*, Litt. ex Ov. sed q.

Subvōlo, āre, neut. *To fly away a little; to fly upward, or aloft*. § Subvolare in caelestem locum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17.

* Subvolvo, ēre, vi, ūtum, act. [ex sub, & velvo] *To tumble, or roll, up*. § Manibus subvolvere saxa, Virg. Aen. 1, 428.

Suburbāna, ōrum, n. pl. *The suburbs, houses, or villages, near the city*, Cic. Verr. 1, 20.

Suburbānitas, ātis, f. *The neighbourhood of the suburbs to the city, nearness to the city*. § Suburbanitas provincie, Cic. Verr. 2, 3.

Suburbānum, i, n. *A house without the walls of a city, a summerhouse a little way out of town*. In hortis, aut suburbanis suis, Cic. pro Rabir. 10.

Suburbānus, a, um, adj. [qui est sub urbe] *Near, or about, the city; in the suburbs*. § Fun-

sub urbanus, Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 1. ager, Id. de Div. 2, 32.

Sübürium, ii. n. *The suburbs of a city.* Qui terminalibus nuper in suburbium ire aulus non fui, Cic. Philipp. 12, 10.

* Sübügeo, äre, si, aët. [ex sub, & urgeo] *Somerubst, or closey, to thrust, or put forward.* Dum proram ad laxa suburge, Virg. Æn. 5, 202.

Sübüro, äre, si, flum. aët. *To burn somerubst, or a little; to scorch.* Solitus est crura suburere nuce arcente, Suet. Aug. 68.

Sübüra, æ. f. vicus Romæ, vid. Propr. Sübüvidus, a, um. adj. *Somerubst moist, R. ex Plin. sed q.*

* Sübüvulus, a, um. part. [à subvel'or] *Plucked, pulled, Gell. 7, 12. + Vulsus.*

Sübüvultus, a, um. adj. [à vultur] *Somerubst resembling a vulture; of the colour, or nature, of a vulture; blackish, or ravenish, like a vulture.* Corpus sübüvulturium; illud quidem subaquilum vultui dicere, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 9. al. leg. sübüvulturium, quod idem est.

Süccedaneus, a, um. adj. *That cometh in the place of another.* Ut meum tergum sultitiae tuæ subdas succedaneum, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 37. ubi al. succedaneum. ¶ Süccedaneus damni- solutionis, Cod. culpæ, periculi, Ulp. *that is to answer another man's loss.* Dixit, sic & avum suum Pharnacem, per cognationum arbitria, succedaneum regi Pergameno Eumeni datum, Just. 38, 6.

Süccedens, tis. part. *Succeeding.* Tragædium magno impetu exorsus, non succedente stylo, abolevit, Suet. Aug. 85. § Süccedens vox flebilis, Val. Flacc. 2, 453.

Sücceditur, imperf. *It is succeeded,* Cic. Fam. 3, 9. Succesurum Minervæ involvit, Ov. Met. 2, 788. Simul in urbem mandabat, nullum prælio finem expectarent, nisi succederetur Suetonio, Tac. Ann. 14, 38, 5. Retulit ad senatum ut ei succederetur ante tempus, Suet. J. Cæs. 28.

Süccedo, äre, si, flum. neut. (1) *To approach, or come to.* (2) *To go, or come, into.* (3) *To be next, to follow, or come after.* (4) *To come under.* (5) *To succeed, to come in the place of another.* (6) *To go well forward, to have good success, to prosper and come to pass, and effect, to thrive, to spend well, to hit right.* (7) *To chance, or happen.* (8) *Also to be live, or resemble.* (1) § Quem ut successisse muris Marcellus vidit, Liv. 23, 44. Cum murum hostium successisset, Sall. int. Fragm. Met. Ad honorem succedere, Lucret. 5, 1274. (2) Testum, quod imbris vitandi causâ succederet, nullum habebat, Cic. pro Domo, 44. § Nostis succedere penatibus, hospes, Virg. Æn. 8, 123. (3) § Ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii, Cæs. B. G. 4, 3. (4) § Omnia sub acumen stili subeant & succedant necesse est, Cic. de Or. 1, 33. Succedere umbræ, Virg. Geor. 3, 464. (5) § Nihil semper floret; ætas succedit ætati, Cic. Philipp. 11, 15. Succedere in pugnam, Liv. (6) Hæc non successit, aliâ aggrediemur viâ, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 46. § Lepidè sub manus succedit negotium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 59. (7) Si successerit mente alienari, &c. Plin. 28, 8. (8) Æsopi tabellas, quæ fabulis nutricularum proximè succedunt, Quint.

Süccendo, äre, di, flum. aët. [ex sub, & cando] *To burn, to inflame, to set on fire, to kindle, to be angry.* § Flamma ciines succendit, Luc. 6, 179. Classica cantu succedunt, Id. ibid. 166. Vid. Succensus.

Süccendor, i. pass. *To be set on fire.* Succenditur aer Fulminibus, Luc. 2, 269.

Süccensens, tis. part. *Being angry.* C. Cæsar succensens curam verrendis viis non adhibitam, Suet. Vesp. 5.

Süccenseo, äre, vi, neut. [à succendo, succensum, i. e. irâ succensum esse, V.] *To be angry with one.* = Dis hominibus irasci & succensere consuevit, Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 16. Id nunc succensus mihi, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 79.

¶ Süccensio, ñis. f. verb. *A burning, Amm.*

Süccensus, a, um. part. (1) *Set on fire, kindled, burned.* (2) Met. *Inflamed with any*

passion. (1) § Ignibus succensis torrer, Cic. in Pison. 18. (2) Irâ succensus, Sil. 1, 169. amo- re, Ov. Epist. 15, 167. luctu, Val. Flacc. 3,

585. Süccentivus, a, um. adj. [à succino] *Be- longing to the bas tune, Musick.*

¶ Süccentor, ñis. m. verb. *He that singeth af- ter others, Aug.*

* Süccenturiatus, a, um. part. [à seq.] *That is set in the place of one who is dead, or absent, or faileth in his business; Met. kept for a reserve.* Ego hîc eio succenturiatus, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, ult. ubi vid. Donat.

* Süccenturio, äre, aët. [à sub, & centuria] (1) *To fill up the number of the band for them that be dead, or absent; to recruit.* (2) Met. *To be put in the room of.* (1) Süccenturiare est explendæ cen- turie gratiâ supplere, Fest. (2) Nisi esca alia me- ior atque amplior succenturietur, Gell. 15, 8.

Süccentus, ñs. m. *The bas in a song, Musick.*

¶ Süccerda, æ. f. [stercus suillum, Fest. sc. quod à sue cernitur, i. e. excernitur] *Swine dung, a pig-turd, Titin. al. scrib. succerda.*

* Süccerno, äre, crevi, crëum. aët. [ex sub, & cerno] *To range meal with a sieve, to sift, Plin.*

18, 11. Vid. Subcerno.

Süccessa, ñum. n. pl. *Successes, good fortune.* Hos fugitâs succensis bonis, Plaut. Pseud. prol. 8.

Süccessio, ñis. f. verb. (1) *Coming in the place of another, succession.* (2) *Success.* (1) In An- tonii locum successio Bruti, Cic. ad Brut. 17. (2)

Omne institutum successio prospera consecuta est. Id. Sed in hæc notione raro occ.

Süccessit, imperf. præter. *It both happened, Plin.*

28, 8. Süccessivè. adv. *Successively, Spart. + Prof- perè, feliciter.*

Süccessor, ñis. m. verb. *He that followeth, or cometh in another's place; a successor.* Cum successor immutat aliquid de institutis priorum, Cic. pro Flacc. 14.

¶ Süccessorius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to suc- cession, Ap. JCC.*

Süccesum est, imperf. *It was succeeded.* ¶ Ne- que ei succesum est, and no man succeeded him, Cic. Fam. 13, 29.

Süccesurus, a, um. part. *About to succeed.* Qui successuri imperio erant, Just. 11, 15. Sub idem tempus Calpurniam L. Pisonis filiam, suc- cessuri sibi in consulatu duxit uxorem, Suet. J. Cæs. 21.

Süccessus, a, um. part. *Made fortunate, or successfull.* Cum omnia meâ causâ velles mihi successa, Cic. Fam. 16, 21.

Süccessus, ñs. m. [à succedo] *Issue, or success, generally good; prosperity, good luck.* § Gaudere multo successu, Liv. Exultans successu, Virg. Æn. 2, 386. = Eventus, Plin. Careat suc-

cessibus opto, Quisquis ab eventu facta notanda putat, Ov. Ep. 2, 86. Metellus dimicavit vario successu, Eutrop. 6, 1.

Süccida, æ. f. sc. lana [à succus] *New shorn wool, unwashed and greasy, Col. 6, 15. Cels. 2,*

23. Süccidaneus, a, um. adj. [quod succiditur, i. e. post cæditur] (1) *Slain in the second place, when the former sacrifice did not appease the gods.* (2)

Allo ibat succedeb, or cometh, after another; or in his stead. (1) Süccidanea hostia dicebatur, quæ secundo loco cædebatur, quod quasi succideretur dicta, Fest. Quidam à succedendo, non à succi-

dendo dictum putant, Id. (2) § Tergum succi- daneum, Plaut. Vid. Succedaneus.

Süccidia, æ. f. [à subius cædendis, rect. sort. à succedo, unde succidaneus, quod inde secundæ mensæ, Varr.] (1) *A side, or sitch, of bacen.*

(2) *A dainty.* (3) *The desert.* (1) Süccidiam in carnario suspendere, Varr. L. L. (2) Si ad primum etym. referri p'acet. (3) Hortum agricolæ succidiam alteram appellant, Cic. de Sen. 16.

Süccido, äre, di, flum. aët. [ex sub, & cædo] (1) *To cut down, to fell trees.* (2) *To mow corn.*

(1) ¶ Partim radice revellit, partim succidit, Ov. Met. 7, 227. Naiada vulneribus succidit in arboris factis, Id. Fast. 4, 231. § Succidere

frumenta, Cæs. B. G. 4, 19. (2) Succidere Cere- rem, Virg. Æn. Succidor.

Süccidor, i. pass. *To be mown, or cut down.* Rubicunda Ceres medio succiditur æstu, Virg. Geor. 1, 297.

Süccido, äre, di, casum. neut. [ex sub, & ca- do] *To fall under, to fall down, to fail, to fal- ter.* Genua incaia succidunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3,

30. & Lucr. 3, 157. Süccidus, a, um. adj. [à succus] *Moist, or full of juice; juicy.* ¶ Mulier succida, a plump girl, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 192. Lana succida, à sudore recens tonsa, greasy wool, that was not secured since shorn, Varr. R. R. 2, ult. Vinum quod succica nolit lana pati, Juv. 5, 24. wine so poor that it is not fit to prepare wool for dying, ut alqui interper.

Sücciduus, a, um. adj. *Ready to fall, falter- ing, bowing under one.* Succiduo decur procu- buisse genu, Ov. Ep. 13, 24.

* Süccinè. adv. [à succinctus] *Erisly, compendiously, Litt. ex Plin.*

* Süccinèim. adv. [ab eodem] *Idem, Donat.*

+ Breviter, pauci, Cic.

* Süccinèulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à seq.] *truffed, girt, or laced prettily, Apul. Met. 2,*

p. 43.

* Süccinèus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. [à succingor] (1) *Girt, truffed up, tucked.* (2)

ompasped, environed. (3) *Compact, well set.* (4) ¶ Compendious, short, succinè. (5) *Ready, nimble, expeditious.* (1) § Süccinèi ministri, Ov. Fast. 4, 413. Süccinèus gladio, Ad. Herenn. 4,

52. serio, Liv. 40, 7. (2) Urbs succincta por- tubus, Cic. in Rull. 2, 32. Met. Pectora suc- cineta curis, Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 77. (3) Gra- ciles succinctioresque arbores, Plin. 16, 10. (4)

Litt. unde non dicit, neque ego invenio. (5) Mulier succincta aquam caefactat, ut lavemus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 80. Süccinèus cursitat hospes, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 107.

Süccineus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, am- ber.* § Süccineæ novacula, Plin. 22, 23.

* Süccingo, äre, xi, etum. aët. [ex sub, & cingo] (1) *To gird, to truss up, to tuck.* (2) *To environ, to beset.* (1) Cruce tenus medio tuni- cam succingere, Juv. 6, 445. (2) Quod ma- joribus canibus se succinxerit, Cic. Verr. 5, 56. Vid. Subcingo.

* Süccingor, i. pass. *To be girded, or environed.* Illa feris atram canibus succingitur alvum, Ov. Met. 13, 732.

* Süccingulum, i. n. *A sword girdle, a truss.* Vid. Subcingulum.

Süccino, äre, vi, entum. neut. [ex sub, & cano] *To sing after another, to follow another in singing, or saying.* Clamat, Victum date, succi- nit alter, Hor. Epist. 1, 17, 48.

Süccinum, i. n. [ita dict. quod succus arboris esse creditur, profluens ex arboribus pinci generis] *Amber, yellow; or white; also the gum of sweet trees of the pine kind, vid. Plin. 37, 3. & ib. 2,*

16. & Tac. Germ. 45, 6.

Süccinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, am- ber, § Succina gutta, Mart. 6, 15, 2.*

¶ Süccifa, æ. f. [sc. herba] *The herb called devil's-bit, Offic.*

¶ Süccisivum, i. n. *A slip, or odd nook, of land; a pinale, Ap. Grom. ¶ Reñius fort. subscivum.*

Süccisivus, a, um. adj. [quod tanquam super- vacueum succiditur, & detrahitur] *That is cut off, drawn, or severed from.* ¶ Succisivum tempus, spare, or leisure, time, Cic. de Legg. 1, 3. Succisi- væ operæ, things done at spare times, Id. de Orat. 2, 89. ¶ Sed fort. rectius subscivus.

Süccisus, a, um. part. *Cut down, felled, loped off.* Agris vastatis, frumentis succisis, Cæs. B. G. 4, 19. § Succisum nemus, Luc. 4, 138. Quos- dam & jacentes vivos succisis feminibus populi- busque invenerunt, Liv. 22, 51. [à succiamo] A

* Sücciamatio, ñis. f. verb. [à succiamo] *Luming, or shouting.* Liv. 40, 36. & Suet. Nerv. 24.

* Sücciamatum est à militibus. imperf. *They gave a shout, or hum, Brut. Cic. 11, 13.*

* Sücciamatus,

rumenta, Cæs. B. G. 4, 19. (2) Succidere

Cerecem, Virg. Æn. Succidor.

Süccidor, i. pass. To be mown, or cut down.

Rubicunda Ceres medio succiditur æstu, Virg.

Geor. 1, 297.

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G. 4, 19. § Succisum nemus, Luc. 4, 138. Quos-

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* Sücciamatio, ñis. f. verb. [à succiamo] Lum-

ing, or shouting. Liv. 40, 36. & Suet. Nerv.

24.

* Sücciamatum est à militibus. imperf. They

gave a shout, or hum, Brut. Cic. 11, 13.

* Sücciamatus,

* **Succlāmātus**, a, um. part. [à || succlamor] *Cried out against, or ill spoken of.* § **Succlamatus** maledictis, *Quint. Declam.* 19.

* **Succlāmo**, āre. aēt. [ex sub, & clamo] *To cry out in token of approbation, or dislike; to give a shout, to shout, to hum.* Hæc Virginio vociferanti succlamabat multitudo, *Liv.* 3, 50. Succlamavit universa concio, *Vell. Patere.* 2, 31.

Succollans, tis. part. *Bearing on one's shoulders.* Ab his succollantibus in castra delatus est, *Suet. Claud.* 10.

|| **Succollatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A carrying on the shoulders,* *Litt. ex Suet. sed q.*

Succollātus, a, um. part. *Borne upon the shoulders of men,* *Suet. Oth.* 6.

Succollo, āre. aēt. [ex sub, & collum; in collum attollo] *To bear up a thing upon one's shoulders, to carry on one's back.* Apes regem suum fessum sublevant, & si nequit volare, succollant, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

Succōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Full of juice and moisture, juicy, sappy.* § **Succosum** cælum, *Col.* 2, 17. Succosior liber arboris, *Id.* 4, 29.

Succresco, ēre, crēvi, ētum. neut. *To grow under, to spring and grow up, to grow onwards.* Vestris succrescit ætati, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 61. §

Succrescere gloriæ seniorum, *Liv.* 10, 13.

* **Succrētus**, a, um. part. [à succerno] *Ranged, or bolted.* Calx cribro succreta, *Cato.* 18.

* † **Succrōtillus**, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & crotillus, qu. curtulus, à cuitus, M.] *A small and shrill voice.* Succrotilla vox, *Titin. ap. Fest. sed non constat de lectione.*

* **Succūba**, æ. c. g. [à succubando] *An adulterer, or adulteress.* § **Succuba** leſti, *Ov. Epist.* 6, 153. ubi tamen Heins. manule subnuba. *Sed vet. Gloss. succuba, παλακή.* || **Florulentus** succuba, *Prud. Peristeph.* 10, 192. *de Adonide.*

Succūbitānus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & || cubitanus, à cubitus] *Fit, or made, to lie under one's elbow to lean upon,* *Treb. Poll.* § **Succubitana** purpura, à **Succubi**, *Africæ oppido, Cæsar. Rhod.*

Succūbitūrus, a, um. part. *About to yield.* Quicquid subduxit flammis natura, pepercit Succubitura oneri? *Manil.* 1, 463.

Succūdo, ēre, di, sum. aēt. *To forge.* § **Loricæ** succuderunt Galli è ferro, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 24.

|| **Succulentus**, a, um. adj. *Full of juice, well liking, or in good plight; plump.* Lumen non succulentis influens obtutibus, *Prud. Perist.* 10, 433. § **Succulentum** corpus, *Paulin.* † **Succi** plenum, *Ter.*

Succumbens, tis. part. *Yielding, or submitting.* § **Succumbens** morti, *Just.* 14, 6. *Conf. Sil.* 5, 503.

Succumbo, ēre, vi, itum. neut. [ex sub, & cumbo] (1) *To couch, or crouch.* (2) *To lie with.* (3) *To lie, or fall, down under; to fail, to faint, yield, or succumb.* (1) Oneri succumbere coacta plebes, *Liv.* 6, 32. (2) § Ante nuptias succumbere quibus vellent, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 10.

(3) § = Cur succumbis cedisque fortunæ? *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 17. = Turpe est viro debilitari, dolore frangi, succumbere doloribus, *Id. de Fin.* 2, 25.

Succurro, ēre, ri, sum. neut. [ex sub, & curro] (1) *To come into one's mind, or remembrance.* (2) *To be the cause of, to cause.* (3) *To help, aid, or succour; to relieve.* (1) Ut quicquid succurrit, libet scribere, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 1. (2) § Succurrit mirari, *Plin.* 17, 1. (3) = Ferre opem patriæ, & succurrere communi salutis, *Cic. pro Rabir.* 1.

Succursum est. imperf. *They helped, or relieved,* *Liv.* 3, 58.

Succus, i. m. [qu. sugus, à fugo] (1) *Juice, or moisture.* (2) *Sap.* (3) *Also generally all manner of juice, broth.* (4) *Met. Vigour, or strength.* (1) Corpus solidum, & succi plenum, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 25. Poma succos oblita priores Degenerant, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 59. (2) § Arboris succus, *Plin.* 14, 20. (3) § Succus hordei, *Id.* 8, 7. in purpuris, *Id.* 9, 36. (4) § Succus civitatis, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 16.

|| **Succussārius**, ii. m. [à succusso] *A troter, or jolter; a trotting horse.* † Qui sessorem succussat,

|| **Succussatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *The jolting, or trotting, of a horse.* Ex analogiâ, opinor, solâ.

† **Succussator**, ōris. m. verb. *A troter.* Succussatoris tardi varique caballi, *Lucil. ap. Non.* 1, 55.

Succussio, ōnis. f. verb. [à succutio] *A shaking, or jolting.* Succussio est, cum terra quatitur, ac sursum & deorsum movetur, *Sen. Q. Nat.* 6, 21.

† **Succusso**, āre. freq. [à succutio] *To shake, or jog, as a trotting horse; to trot, to jog, or joggle; to jolt.* Ne vulnus succussit gressus, tardè ingredimini, *Accius ap. Non.* 1, 55.

† **Succussor**, ōris. m. verb. *A troter.* Sonipes succussor nullus sequetur, *Lucil. ap. Non.* 1, 55.

Succussus, ūs. m. *A trotting, jolting, shaking, or jolting.* § **Pedetentim** ite, ne succussu arripiat major dolor, *Poëta ap. Cic. Tusc.* 2, 21.

* † **Succutāneus**, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & cutaneus] *Under the skin,* *Victor, al leg. subtercutaneus, qu. v.*

|| **Succutio**, ēre, ſi, ſum. aēt. *To shake, to jog, as a hard trotting horse; binc*

Succutior, i. pass. *To be jogged.* Succutitur altè *Corrus, Ov. Met.* 2, 166.

* † **Succerda**, æ. f. [primâ brevi, qu. suis merda] *Swines dung,* *Lucil. al. scrib. succerda.*

Suctus, ūs. m. verb. [à fugo] *A sucking, or licking.* Tactu ipso levant percussos, suctuque modico, *Plin.* 48, 3. § *Vix inven. nisi in ablativo.*

* **Sucūla**, æ. f. dim. [à sus] (1) *A little sow.* (2) *Also a part of the engine called a crane, serving to lift up, or let down, any thing of weight; a windlace, or the overthwart bar, turned with levers, and full of holes like sows bigs.* (3) *A kind of under garment.* (1) *Quin tu i cumi suculâ, & cum porculis, Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 126. (2) *Porcum in mediâ suculâ facite, Cato.* 19. *Vid. & Vitr.* 10, 2. & seq. (3) *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 125. ut aliqui interp.

* **Sucūlæ**, ārum. f. pl. [ex imperitiâ sic dictæ, nam cum Gr. ὑάδες appellârint ἀπὸ τῆς ὑέως, à pluendo; Lat. tanquam ἀπὸ τῶν ὑῶν, à suibus dixere suculas] *The seven stars called hyades, so called by the ignorant Romans.* Hyadas nostri imperitè suculas vocant, quasi à suibus essent, non ab imbris, nominatæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43.

* || **Sucūlus**, i. m. dim. [à sus] *A little boar pig, a jacky pig,* *Justinian.*

* **Sudābundus**, a, um. adj. *Sweating, all in a sweat.* Ludos turba sudabunda relinquit, *Lucan. Paneg. ad Pisonem.* 177.

* || **Sudāmina**, um. n. pl. [à sudo] *Red and angry tubsals,* *Jun.*

* **Sudans**, tis. part. [ab eodem] (1) *Sweating.* (2) *Dropping wet.* (1) *Circum sudantia templa, Lucr.* 4, 628. (2) *Vites autumnio fundi sudante videmus, Id.* 1, 176.

* || **Sudānolum**, i. n. dim. [à seq.] *A little handkerchief, a muckender,* *Apul. Apol. p.* 491.

* **Sudārium**, ii. n. [à sudo] *A napkin, or handkerchief,* *Suet. Ner.* 24. § **Sudaria** Setaba, *Catull.* 12, 14.

|| **Sudatio**, ōnis. f. verb. [à sudo] (1) *A sweating.* (2) *Meton. A bagnio, a bathhouse.*

(1) *Corpora sudatione exinantia, Sen. Ep.* 86. (2) § *Concamerata sudatio, Vitr.* 5, 11.

* **Sudator**, ōnis. m. verb. [ex eodem] *One that sweats, a great sweater,* *Plin.* 23, 1.

* **Sudatōrium**, ii. n. [ab eodem] *A bathhouse to sweat in.* Sicci vaporis sudatorium, *Sen. Ep.* 51.

* **Sudatōrius**, a, um. adj. [à suprà dict.] *That bringeth, or belongeth to, sweating.* § **Sudatoria** unctio, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 73.

* **Sudatrix**, icis. f. [à sudator] *Sweating; apt to sweat, or to cause sweat, femin.* § **Sudatrix** toga, *Mart.* 12, 18, 5.

* **Sudatus**, a, um. part. [à sudo] (1) *Be-sweated, sweating out.* (2) *Also taken much pains about.* (1) *Vigilandæ noctes, & in sudatâ veste durandum, Quint.* 2, 3. (2) § *Labor sudatus, Stat. Theb.* 5, 189. *Fibula sudata, Claud. de Raptu Prof.* 2, 16. *Sil.* 3, 92.

Sūdes, is. f. (1) *A thick flake.* (2) *A pile driven into the ground in fortifications, &c.* (3)

A spear burnt at the end, or barbed with iron. (4) *A waterman's pole.* (5) || *A weeden sword wherewith soldiers practised at a post, a quintin pole.* (6) *Καραχρησμός, the fin of a fish.* (7)

A feter, in planting. (1) *Vastæ fudes, stralique molares, Stat. Theb.* 5, 386. (2) *Ibi fudes stipitesque præacutos defigit, Cæsar. B. C.* 1, 27. (3) *Sude figis obustâ; Ingemuit duroque sudem vix ossæ revellit, Ov. Met.* 12, 299. (4) § *Ferratas fudes & acutâ cuspide contos Expediunt, Virg. Æn.* 5, 208. (5) *Litt. ex Veg.* (6) *Cernis erectas in terga fudes, Juv.* 4, 127. (7) *Obruere arvo Quadrifidas fudes & acuto robore vallos, Virg. Geor.* 2, 25.

|| **Sūdīcūlum**, i. n. [parva fudes] *A kind of whisp, Fest.*

Sūdis, is. f. [σφύραινα, Gr. piscis, dict. à similitudine sudis] *A kind of long fish, called a guard-fish, or sword-fish, Plin.* 31, 11.

* **Sūdo**, āre. aēt. & neut. [ex ὕδος; al. ex ἰδω, vel ex ὕδωρ] (1) *To sweat, to be in a sweat.* (2) *To drop with, to drip.* (3) *To sweat out, to steam forth.* (4) *To labour, toil, or take pains; to have enough to do.* (1) § *Vel tu suda, vel peri algu, Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 24. *Dixit se sine causâ sudare, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 55. § *Sudavit, & alit, Hor. A. Pœt.* 413. (2) § *Signa sanguine sudabant, Liv.* 27, 4. *Humere sudant axa, Lucr.* 6, 943. *Craticula sudet ofellâ, Mart.* 14, 221. (3) *Duræ quercus sudabant rosida mella, Virg. Ecl.* 4, 30. (4) § *Hic ad Elei metas sudabit, Id. Geor.* 3, 203. = *Vides me sudare laborantem quomodo ea tuear, quæ mihi tuenda sunt, Cic. Fam.* 3, 12. *Pro communibus commodis sudare, Id. pro Sext.* 66.

* **Sūdor**, āri. pass. *To be sweated out, or emitted.* *In oriente thura balsamaque sudantur, Tac. Germ.* 45, 9. *Omissis forensium musarum angustiis, in quibus satis mihi superque sudatum est, Id. Orat.* 4, 3.

* **Sūdor**, ōris. m. [à sudo] (1) *Sweat.* (2)

Met. Labour, pains, travel, toil. (3) *Meisire, or wet.* (1) *Nec sanguis, nec sudor nisi à corpore fluit, Cic. de Div.* 2, 27. *Salfus sudor iit per artus, Virg. Æn.* 2, 174. (2) *Stilus ille tuus multi sudoris est, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 60. = *labor, Id. Sudoribus exhausti artus, Lucr.* 4, 638. (3) *Herculis simulacrum manavit sudore, Cic. de Div.* 1, 34.

Sūdum, i. n. [quasi seūdum, i. e. sine udo, Fest.] *The clear firmament without clouds, fair weather.* *Pertegamus villam, dum sudum est, Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 35. *Mittam libros, si erit sudum, Cic. Fam.* 16, 18.

Sūdus, a, um. adj. [qu. seūdus, ex se, i. e. sine, & udus, Fest.] *Fair, without clouds, clear.* *Apes nactæ ver sudum, Virg. Geor.* 4, 77.

Sūdo, ēre, suēvi, suētum. neut. *To accustom, to be wont.* *Nec voces cernere suemus, Lucr.* 1, 302. *Has Græci stellas hyadas vocitare suēunt, Poëta ap. Cic. N. D.* 2, 43.

Suesco, ēre. incept. [à fueo] (1) *To use, or accustom.* (2) *To be wont, or accustomed.* (1) *A te id, quod suevi, peto, me defendas, Cic. Fam.* 25, 8. § *Suescere aliquem disciplinâ, Tac. Ann.* 2, 52, 3. (2) § *Drusus in Illyricum missus est, ut fuesceret militiæ, Id. Ann.* 2, 44, 1.

Suētus, a, um. part. [à suesco] (1) *Accustomed, wont.* (2) *Usually bad.* (1) *Suetæ suis legibus urbes, Cic. Attic.* 6, 2. *Cæstibus acer Eryx in proelia suetus Ferre manum, Virg. Æn.* 5, 402. (2) *Tac. Ann.* 15, 12, 2.

Sūfes, ētis. m. vel **suffes** [ab Hebr. שופט judex] *A consul, or dictatour; a chief magistrate.* *Suffetes eorum, qui summus est Pœnis magistratus, ad colloquium elicit, Liv.* 27, 27. *Conf. & eundem, 30, 7.*

* **Suffarcinātus**, a, um. part. [qu. à suffarci-no; quod si esset, etym. pet. à sub, & farcio] *Stuffed up, having one's lap full.* *Qui incedunt, suffarcinati cum libris, Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 10, al. *suffarcinati.* *Cantharam vidi suffarcinatam, Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 31.

Suffarrāneus, a, um. adj. *That carryeth meal, or flour, any where to sell, Plin.* 7, 43. *Si constat de lectione,*

dos sub urbanus, Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 1. ager, Id. de Div. 2, 32.

Sūburbium, ii. n. *The suburbs of a city.* Qui terminalibus nuper in suburbium ire autus non fui, Cic. Philipp. 12, 10.

* Sūburgeo, ēre, si. aēt. [ex sub, & urgeo] Somerobus, or close-y, to thrust, or put forward. Dum proram ad laxa suburge, Virg. Aen. 5, 202.

Sūbūro, ēre, si, sum. aēt. *To burn sanerobat, or a little; to scorch.* Solitus est crura suburare nuce ardente, Suet. Aug. 63.

Sūburra, æ. f. *vinus Romæ*, vid. Propr.

|| Sūbūvidus, a, um. adj. *Somerobat moisi*, R. ex Plin. sed q.

* || Subvultus, a, um. part. [à subvel'or] *Plucted, pulled*, Gell. 7, 12. † Vultus.

Subvultūrius, a, um. adj. [à vultur] *Somerobat resembling a vulture; of the colour, or nature, of a vulture; blackish, or scavenish, like a vulture.* Corpus subvultūrium; illud quidem subaquilum volui dicere, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 9. al. leg. subvultūrium, quod idem est.

Succedāneus, a, um. adj. *That cometh in the place of another.* Ut meum tergum sultitiae tuæ subdas succedaneum, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 37. ubi al. succedaneum. || Succedaneus damni, solutionis, Cæd. culpæ, periculi, Ulp. *that is to answer another man's loss.* Dixit, sic & avum suum Pharnacem, per cognationum arbitria, succedaneum regi Pergameno Eumini datum, Just. 38, 6.

Succedens, tis. part. *Succeeding.* Tragædium magno impetu exorsus, non succedente stylo, abolevit, Suet. Aug. 85. § Succedens vox scibilis, Val. Flacc. 2, 453.

Succeditur, imperf. *It is succeeded*, Cic. Fam. 3, 9. Successurum Minervæ insoluit, Ov. Met. 2, 788. Simul in urbem mandabat, nullum prælio finem expectarent, nisi succederetur Suetonio, Tac. Ann. 14, 38, 5. Retulit ad senatum ut ei succederetur ante tempus, Suet. J. Cæs. 28.

Succedo, ēre, si, sum. neut. (1) *To approach, or come to.* (2) *To go, or come, into.* (3) *To be next, to follow, or come after.* (4) *To come under.* (5) *To succeed, to come in the place of another.* (6) *To go well forward, to have good success, to prosper and come to pass, and effect, to thrive, to speed well, to hit right.* (7) *To chance, or happen.* (8) *Also to be like, or resemble.* (1) § Quem ut successisse muris Marcellus vidit, Liv. 23, 44. Cum murum hostium successisset, Sall. int. *Fragm.* Met. Ad honorem succedere, Lucr. 5, 1274. (2) Testum, quod imbris vitandi causâ succederet, nullam habebat, Cic. pro Domo, 44. § Nostis succedere penatibus, hospes, Virg. Aen. 8, 123. (3) § Ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii, Cæs. B. G. 4, 3. (4) § = Omnia sub acumen stili subeant & succedant necesse est, Cic. de Or. 1, 33. Succedere umbræ, Virg. Geor. 3, 464. (5) § Nihil semper floret; ætas succedit ætati, Cic. Philipp. 11, 15. Succedere in pugnam, Liv. (6) Hæc non successit, aliâ aggrediemur viâ, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 46. § Lepidè sub manus succedit negotium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 59. (7) Si successerit mente alienari, Cæ. Plin. 28, 8. (8) Æsopi fabellas, quæ fabulis nutricularum proximè succedunt, Quint.

Succendo, ēre, di, sum. aēt. [ex sub, & cando] *To burn, to inflame, to set on fire, to kindle, to be angry.* § Flamma ciines succendit, Luc. 6, 179. Classica cantu succedunt, Id. ibid. 166. Vid. Succensus.

Succendor, i. pass. *To be set on fire.* Succenditur aer Fulminibus, Luc. 2, 269.

Succensens, tis. part. *Being angry.* C. Cæsar succensens curam verrendis viis non adhibitam, Suet. Vesp. 5.

Succenso, ēre, vi. neut. [à succendo, succensum, i. e. irâ succensum esse, V.] *To be angry with one.* = Di hominibus irasci & succensere consueverunt, Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 16. Id nunc succenses mihi, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 79.

|| Succensio, ōnis. f. verb. *A burning*, Amm.

Succensus, a, um. part. (1) *Set on fire, kindled, burned.* (2) Met. *Inflamed with any*

passion. (1) § Ignibus succensis torreri, Cic. in Pison. 18. (2) Irâ succensus, Sil. 1, 169. amore, Ov. Epist. 15, 167. luctu, Val. Flacc. 3, 585.

|| Succentivus, a, um. adj. [à succino] *Belonging to the bas tune, Musick.*

|| Succentor, ōnis. m. verb. *He that singeth after others*, Aug.

* Succenturiatus, a, um. part. [à seq.] *That is set in the place of one who is dead, or absent, or faileth in his business; Met. kept for a reserve.* Ego hîc ero succenturiatus, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, ult. ubi vid. Donat.

* || Succenturio, ære, aēt. [à sub, & centuria] (1) *To fill up the number of the band for them that be dead, or absent; to recruit.* (2) Met. *To be put in the room of.* (1) Succenturiare est explendæ centuriæ gratiâ supplere, Fest. (2) Nisi esca al' a me: or atque amplior succenturietur, Gell. 15, 8.

Succensus, ōis. m. *The bat in a song, Musick.*

|| Succerda, æ. f. [stercus suillum, Fest. sc. quod à sue cernitur, i. e. excernitur] *Suine dung, a pig-turd*, Titin. al. scrib. succerda.

* Succerno, ēre, cerni, cernum. aēt. [ex sub, & cerno] *To range meal with a sieve, to sift*, Plin. 18, 11. Vid. Subcerno.

Successa, ōrum. n. pl. *Successes, good fortune.* Hos fugitâs succesis bonis, Plaut. Pseud. prol. 8.

Successio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Coming in the place of another, successen.* (2) *Success.* (1) In Antonii locum successio Brutus, Cic. ad Brut. 17. (2) Omne institutum successio prospera consecuta est. Id. Sed in hæc notione rard occ.

Successit, imperf. præter. *It both happened*, Plin. 28, 8.

|| Successivè, adv. *Successively*, Spart. † Profperè, feliciter.

Successor, ōnis. m. verb. *He that followeth, or cometh in another's place; a successor.* X Cum successor immutat aliquid de institutis priorum, Cic. pro Flacc. 14.

|| Successorius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to succession*, Ap. JCC.

Succesum -it, imperf. *It was succeeded.* || Neque ei successum est, and no man succeeded him, Cic. Fam. 13, 29.

Succesurus, a, um. part. *About to succeed.* Qui successuri imperio erant, Just. 11, 15. Sub idem tempus Calpurniam L. Pisonis filiam, successuri sibi in consulatu duxit uxorem, Suet. J. Cæs. 21.

Successus, a, um. part. *Made fortunate, or successful.* Cum omnia meâ causâ velles mihi successa, Cic. Fam. 16, 21.

Successus, ōis. m. [à succedo] *Issue, or success, generally good; prosperity, good luck.* § Gaudere multo successu, Liv. Exultans successu, Virg. Aen. 2, 386. = Eventus, Plin. Careat successibus opto, Quisquis ab eventu facta notanda putat, Ov. Ep. 2, 86. Metellus dimicavit vario successu, Eutrop. 6, 1.

Succida, æ. f. sc. lana [à succus] *New shorn wool, unwashed and greasy*, Col. 6, 15. Cell. 2, 23.

Succidāneus, a, um. adj. [quod succiditur, i. e. post cæditur] (1) || *Slain in the second place, when the former sacrifice did not appease the gods.* (2) *Also that succedeth, or cometh, after another; or in its stead.* (1) Succidanea hostia dicebatur, quæ secundo loco cædebatur, quod quasi succideretur dicta, Fest. Quidam à succedendo, non à succidendo dictum putant, Id. (2) § Tergum succidaneum, Plaut. Vid. Succedaneus.

Succidia, æ. f. [à subibus cædendis, rect. fort. à succedo, unde succidaneus, quod inde secundæ mensæ, Varr.] (1) *A side, or stich, of bacon.* (2) *A dainty.* (2) *The desert.* (1) Succidiam in carnario suspendere, Varr. L. L. (2) Si ad primum etym. referri placet. (3) Hortum agricolæ succidiam alteram appellant, Cic. de Sen. 16.

Succido, ēre, di, sum. aēt. [ex sub, & cædo] (1) *To cut down, to fell trees.* (2) *To mow corn.* (1) X Partim radice revellit, partim succidit, Ov. Met. 7, 227. Nâda vulneribus succidit in arbore factis, Id. Fast. 4, 231. § Succidere

frumenta, Cæs. B. G. 4, 19. (2) Succidere Cererem, Virg. Aen. Succidor.

Succisor, i. pass. *To be mown, or cut down.* Rubicunda Ceres medio succiditur æstu, Virg. Geor. 1, 297.

Succido, ēre, di, casum. neut. [ex sub, & cado] *To fall under, to fall down, to fail, to falter.* Genua incôia succidunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 30. & Lucr. 3, 157.

Succidus, a, um. adj. [à succus] *Moist, or full of juice; juicy.* || Mulier succida, a plump girl, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 192. Lana succida, à sudore recens tonsa, greasy wool, that was not scoured since shorn, Varr. R. R. 2, ult. Vinum quod succida nolit lana pati, Juv. 5, 24. wine so poor that it is not fit to prepare wool for dying, ut al. qui interp.

Succiduous, a, um. adj. *Ready to fall, faltering, bowing under one.* Succiduo dicor procubuisse genu, Ov. Ep. 13, 24.

* || Succinè, adv. [à succinctus] *Eriefly, compendiously*, Litt. ex Plin.

* || Succinctim, adv. [ab eodem] *Idem*, Donat. † Breviter, pauci, Cic.

* || Succinctulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à seq.] *trussed, girt, or laced prettily*, Apul. Met. 2, p. 43.

* Succinctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. [à succingor] (1) *Girt, trussed up, tucked.* (2) *unpassed, environed.* (3) *Compact, well set.* (4) || *Compendious, short, succinct.* (5) *Ready, nimble, expeditious.* (1) § Succincti ministri, Ov. Fast. 4, 413. Succinctus gladio, Ad. Herenn. 4, 52. serio, Liv. 40, 7. (2) Urbs succincta portubus, Cic. in Rull. 2, 32. Met. Pectora succincta curis, Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 77. (3) Graciles succinctioresque arbores, Plin. 16, 10. (4) Litt. unde non dicit, neque ego invenio. (5) Mulier succincta aquam caefactat, ut lavemus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 80. Succinctus cursitat hospes, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 107.

Succineus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, amber.* § Succinæ novacula, Plin. 22, 23.

* Succingo, ēre, xi, etum. aēt. [ex sub, & cingo] (1) *To gird, to truss up, to tuck.* (2) *To environ, to beset.* (1) Cruce tenuis medio tunicam succingere, Juv. 6, 445. (2) Quod majoribus canibus se succinxerit, Cic. Verr. 5, 56. Vid. Subcingo.

* Succingor, i. pass. *To be girded, or environed.* Illa feris atram canibus succingitur alvum, Ov. Met. 13, 732.

* Succingulum, i. n. *A sword girdle, a truss.* Vid. Subcingulum.

Succino, ēre, vi, entum. neut. [ex sub, & cano] *To sing after another, to follow another in singing, or saying.* Clamat, Victum date, succinit alter, Hor. Epist. 1, 17, 48.

Succinum, i. n. [ita dict. quod succus arboris esse creditur, profluens ex arboribus pinæ generis] *Amber, yellow; or white; also the gum of sweet trees of the pine kind*, vid. Plin. 37, 3. & ib. 2, 16. & Tec. Germ. 45, 6.

Succineus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, amber.* § Succina gutta, Mart. 6, 15, 2.

|| Succisa, æ. f. [sc. herba] *The herb called devil's-bit*, Offic.

|| Succisivum, i. n. *A slip, or odd nook, of land; a pinale*, Ap. Grom. X Rectius fuit. subicivum.

Succisivus, a, um. adj. [quod tanquam supervacaneum succiditur, & detrahitur] *That is cut off, drawn, or severed from.* || Succisivum tempus, spare, or leisure time, Cic. de Legg. 1, 3. Succisivæ operæ, things done at spare times, Id. de Orat. 2, 39. X Sed fort. rectius subicivus.

Succisus, a, um. part. *Cut down, felled, lopped off.* Agris vastatis, frumentis succisis, Cæs. B. G. 4, 19. § Succisum nemus, Luc. 4, 138. Quondam & jacentes vivos succisis feminibus poplitibusque invenerunt, Liv. 22, 51.

* Succlāmatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à succlamo] *A Luming, or shouting*, Liv. 40, 36. & Suet. Nerv. 24.

* Succlāmātum est à militibus, imperf. *They gave a shout, or hum*, Brut. Cic. 11, 13.

* Succlāmatus,

* Succlāmātus, a, um. part. [à || succlamor] *Cried out against, or ill spoken of.* § Succlamatus maledictis, *Quint. Declam.* 19.

* Succlāmo, āre. aēt. [ex sub, & clamo] *To cry out in token of approbation, or dislike; to give a shout, to shout, to hum.* Hæc Virginio vociferanti succlamabat multitudo, *Liv.* 3, 50. Succlamavit universa concio, *Vell. Patere.* 2, 31.

Succollans, tis. part. *Bearing on one's shoulders.* Ab his succollantibus in castra delatus est, *Suet. Claud.* 10.

|| Succollatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A carrying on the shoulders,* *Litt. ex Suet. sed q.*

Succollātus, a, um. part. *Borne upon the shoulders of men,* *Suet. Oth.* 6.

Succollo, āre. aēt. [ex sub, & collum; in collum attollo] *To bear up a thing upon one's shoulders, to carry on one's back.* Apes regem suum fessum sublevant, & si nequit volare, succollant, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

Succolus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Full of juice and moisture, juicy, sappy.* § Succosum cælum, *Col.* 2, 17. Succosior liber arboris, *Id.* 4, 29.

Succresco, ēre, crēvi, ētum. neut. *To grow under, to spring and grow up, to grow onwards.* Vestris succrescit ætati, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 61. § Succrescere gloriæ seniorum, *Liv.* 10, 13.

* Succrētus, a, um. part. [à succerno] *Ranged, or bolted.* Calx cribro succreta, *Cato.* 18.

* † Succrōtillus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & crotillus, qu. cartulus, à cutus, M.] *A small and sprill voice.* Succrotilla vox, *Titin. ap. Fest. sed non constat de lectione.*

* Succūba, æ. c. g. [à succubando] *An adulterer, or adulteress.* § Succuba leſti, *Ov. Epist.* 6, 153. ubi tamen *Heins. mavult* subnuba. *Sed vett. Gloss.* succuba, *παλακή.* || Florulentus succuba, *Prud. Peristeph.* 10, 192. *de Adonide.*

Succūbitānus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & cubitanus, à cubitus] *Fit, or made, to lie under one's elbow to lean upon,* *Treb. Poll.* § Succubitana purpura, à Succubi, *Africæ oppido, Cæsar. Rhod.*

Succūbitūrus, a, um. part. *About to yield.* Quicquid subduxit flammis natura, pepercit Succubitura oneri? *Manil.* 1, 463.

Succūdo, ēre, di, sum. aēt. *To forge.* § Loricæ succuderunt Galli è ferro, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 24.

|| Succulentus, a, um. adj. *Full of juice, well liking, or in good plight; plump.* Lumen non succulentis influens obtutibus, *Prud. Perist.* 10, 433. § Succulentum corpus, *Paulin.* † Succipulum, *Ter.*

Succumbens, tis. part. *Yielding, or submitting.* § Succumbens morti, *Just.* 14, 6. *Conf. Sil.* 5, 503.

Succumbo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. [ex sub, & cumbo] (1) *To couch, or crouch.* (2) *To lie with.* (3) *To lie, or fall, down under; to fail, to faint, yield, or succumb.* (1) Oneri succumbere coacta plebes, *Liv.* 6, 32. (2) § Ante nuptias succumbere quibus vellent, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 10.

(3) § = Cur succumbis cedisque fortunæ? *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 17. = Turpe est viro debilitari, dolore frangi, succumbere doloribus, *Id. de Fin.* 2, 25.

Succurio, ēre, ri, sum. neut. [ex sub, & curro] (1) *To come into one's mind, or remembrance.* (2) *To be the cause of, to cause.* (3) *To help, aid, or succour; to relieve.* (1) Ut quicquid succurrit, libet scribere, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 1. (2) § Succurrit mirari, *Plin.* 17, 1. (3) = Ferre opem patriæ, & succurrere communi salutis, *Cic. pro Rabir.* 1.

Succursus est. imperf. *They helped, or relieved,* *Liv.* 3, 58.

Succus, i. m. [qu. fugus, à fugo] (1) *Juice, or moisture.* (2) *Sap.* (3) Also generally all manner of juice, broth. (4) *Met. Vigour, or strengtb.* (1) Corpus solidum, & succi plenum, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 25. Poma succos oblita priores Degenerant, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 59. (2) § Arboris succus, *Plin.* 14, 20. (3) § Succus hordei, *Id.* 8, 7. in purpuris, *Id.* 9, 36. (4) § Succus civitatis, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 16.

|| Succussārius, ii. m. [à succusso] *A troter, or jolter; a trotting horse.* † Qui sessorem succussat.

|| Succussatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The joggng, or trotting, of a horse.* Ex analogiā, opinor, solā.

† Succussator, ōris. m. verb. *A troter.* Succussatoris tardi rarique caballi, *Lucil. ap. Non.* 1, 55.

Succussio, ōnis. f. verb. [à succutio] *A shaking, or joggng.* Succussio est, cum terra quatitur, ac sursum & deorsum movetur, *Sen. Q. Nat.* 6, 21.

† Succusso, āre. freq. [à succutio] *To shake, or jog, as a trotting horse; to trot, to jog, or joggle; to jolt.* Ne vulnus succussiet gressus, tardè ingredimini, *Accius ap. Non.* 1, 55.

† Succussor, ōris. m. verb. *A troter.* Sonipes succussor nullus sequetur, *Lucil. ap. Non.* 1, 55.

Succussus, ūs. m. *A trotting, joggng, shaking, or jolting.* § Pedetentim ite, ne succussu arripiat major dolor, *Poëta ap. Cic. Tusc.* 2, 21.

* † Succutāneus, a, um. 2dj. [ex sub, & cutaneus] *Under the skin,* *Victor, al leg. subtercutaneus, qu. v.*

|| Succutio, ēre, ſsi, ſsum. aēt. *To shake, to jog, as a hard trotting horse; binc*

Succutior, i. pass. *To be jogged.* Succutitur altè Corrus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 166.

* † Sūcerda, æ. f. [primā brevi, qu. suis merda] *Swines dung,* *Lucil. al. scrib. succerda.*

Suctus, ūs. m. verb. [à sugo] *A sucking, or licking.* Tactu ipso levant percussos, suctuque modico, *Plin.* 48, 3. § Vix inven. nisi in ablativo.

* Sūcūla, æ. f. dim. [à sus] (1) *A little sow.* (2) Also a part of the engine called a crane, serving to lift up, or let down, any thing of weight; a windlace, or the overhwart bar, turned with levers, and full of holes like sows bigs. (3) *A kind of under garment.* (1) Quia tu i cum sūcūlā, & cum porculis, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 126. (2) Porcum in mediā sūcūlā facite, *Cato.* 19. *Vid. & Vitruv.* 10, 2. & seq. (3) *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 125. ut aliqui interp.

* Sūcūlæ, ārum. f. pl. [ex imperitiā sic dictæ, nam cum Gr. ὑάδες appellārint ἀπὸ τοῦ ὑέειν, à pluendo; Lat. tanquam ἀπὸ τοῦ ὑέειν, à suibus dixere sūcūlas] *The seven stars called hyades, so called by the ignorant Romans.* Hyadas nostri imperitè sūcūlas vocant, quasi à suibus essent, non ab imbris, nominatæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43.

* || Sūcūlus, i. m. dim. [à sus] *A little boar pig, a jacky pig,* *Justinian.*

* Sūdābundus, a, um. adj. *Sweating, all in a sweat.* Ludos turba sudabunda relinquit, *Lucan. Paneg. ad Pisonem.* 177.

* || Sūdāmina, um. n. pl. [à sudo] *Red and angry wheals,* *Jun.*

* Sūdāns, tis. part. [ab eodem] (1) *Sweating.* (2) *Drooping wet.* (1) Circum sudantia templa, *Lucr.* 4, 628. (2) Vites autumnio fundi sudante videmus, *Id.* 1, 176.

* || Sūdāriolum, i. n. dim. [à seq.] *A little bandkerchief, a muckender,* *Apul. Apol. p.* 491.

* Sūdārium, ii. n. [à sudo] *A napkin, or bandkerchief,* *Suet. Ner.* 24. § Sudaria Setaba, *Catull.* 12, 14.

|| Sūdatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à sudo] (1) *A sweating.* (2) *Meton. A bagnio, a hotbouse.*

(1) Corpora sudatione exantia, *Sen. Ep.* 86. (2) § Concamerata sudatio, *Virr.* 5, 11.

* Sūdātor, ōris. m. verb. [ex eodem] *One that sweateth, a great sweater,* *Plin.* 23, 1.

* Sūdātōrium, ii. n. [ab eodem] *A hotbouse to sweat in.* Sicci vaporis sudatorium, *Sen. Ep.* 51.

* Sūdātōrius, a, um. adj. [à suprā dict.] *That bringeth, or belongeth to, sweating.* § Sudatoria unctio, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 73.

* Sūdātrix, icis. f. [à sudator] *Sweating; apt to sweat, or to cause sweat, femin.* § Sudatrix toga, *Mart.* 12, 18, 5.

* Sūdātus, a, um. part. [à sudo] (1) *Be-sweated, sweating out.* (2) Also taken much pains about. (1) Vigilandæ noctes, & in sudatâ veste durandum, *Quint.* 2, 3. (2) § Labor sudatus, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 189. Fibula sudata, *Claud. de Raptu Prof.* 2, 16. *Sil.* 3, 92.

Sūdes, is. f. (1) *A thick flake.* (2) *A pile driven into the ground in fortifications, &c.* (3)

A spear burnt at the end, or barbed with iron.

(4) *A waterman's pole.* (5) || *A wooden sword wherewith soldiers practised at a post, a quintin pole.* (6) *Καραχρησμάς, the fin of a fish.* (7) *A soter, in planting.* (1) Vastæ fudes, straelique molares, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 386. (2) Ibi fudes stipitesque præacutos defigit, *Cæsar. B. C.* 1, 27. (3) Sude figis obustâ; Ingemuit duroque sudem vix osse revellit, *Ov. Met.* 12, 299. (4) § Ferratas fudes & acutâ cuspide contos Expediunt, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 208. (5) *Litt. ex Veg.* (6) Cernis erectas in terga fudes, *Juv.* 4, 127. (7) Obruere arvo Quadrifidas fudes & acuto robore valles, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 25.

|| Sūdīcūlum, i. n. [parva fudes] *A kind of wrisp, Fest.*

Sūdis, is. f. [σφύραινα, Gr. piscis, dict. à similitudine sudis] *A kind of long fish, called a guard-fish, or sword-fish,* *Plin.* 31, 11.

* Sūdo, āre. aēt. & neut. [ex ὕδος; al. ex ἰδω, vel ex ὕδωρ] (1) *To sweat, to be in a sweat.* (2) *To drop with, to drip.* (3) *To sweat out, to steam forth.* (4) *To labour, toil, or take pains; to have enough to do.* (1) § Vel tu suda, vel peri algu, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 24. Dixit se sine causâ sudare, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 55. § Sudavit, & albt, *Hor. A. Pœt.* 413. (2) § Signa sanguine sudabant, *Liv.* 27, 4. Humore sudant laxa, *Lucr.* 6, 943. Craticula sudet ofellâ, *Mart.* 14, 221. (3) Duræ quercus sudabant roscida mella, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 30. (4) § Hic ad Elei metas sudabit, *Id. Geor.* 3, 203. = Vides me sudare laborantem quomodo ea tuear, quæ mihi tuenda sunt, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 12. Pro communibus commodis sudare, *Id. pro Sext.* 66.

* Sūdor, āri. pass. *To be sweated out, or emitted.* In oriente thura balsamaque sudantur, *Tac. Germ.* 45, 9. Omisiss forensium musarum angustis, in quibus satis mihi superque sudatum est, *Id. Orat.* 4, 3.

* Sūdor, ōris. m. [à sudo] (1) *Sweat.* (2) *Met. Labour, pains, travel, toil.* (3) *Meisure, or wet.* (1) Nec sanguis, nec sudor nisi à corpore fluit, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 27. Salsus sudor iit per artus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 174. (2) Stilus ille tuus multi sudoris est, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 60. = labor, *Id.* Sudoribus exhausti artus, *Lucr.* 4, 638. (3) Herculis simulacrum manavit sudore, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 34.

Sūdum, i. n. [quasi seūdum, i. e. sine udo, Fest.] *The clear firmament without clouds, fair weather.* Pertegamus villam, dum sudum est, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 35. Mittam libros, si erit sudum, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 18.

Sūdus, a, um. adj. [qu. seūdus, ex se, i. e. sine, & udus, Fest.] *Fair, without clouds, clear.* Apes nactæ ver sudum, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 77.

Suēo, ēre, suēvi, suētum. neut. *To accustom, to be wont.* Nec voces cernere suemus, *Lucr.* 1, 302. Has Græci stellas hyadas vocitare suēunt, *Poëta ap. Cic. N. D.* 2, 43.

Suesco, ēre. incept. [à fueo] (1) *To use, or accustom.* (2) *To be wont, or accustomed.* (1) A te id, quod suēvi, peto, me defendas, *Cic. Fam.* 25, 8. § Suescere aliquem disciplinā, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 52, 3. (2) § Drusus in Illyricum missus est, ut suesceret militiæ, *Id. Ann.* 2, 44, 1.

Suctus, a, um. part. [à suesco] (1) *Accustomed, wont.* (2) *Usually bad.* (1) Suetæ suis legibus urbes, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 2. Cæstibus acer Eryx in prælia suctus Ferre manum, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 402. (2) *Tac. Ann.* 15, 12, 2.

Sūfes, etis. m. vel suffes [ab Hebr. שופט judex] *A consul, or dictatour; a chief magistrate.* Suffetes eorum, qui summus est Pœnis magistratus, ad colloquium elicit, *Liv.* 27, 27. *Conf. & eundem.* 30, 7.

* Suffarcinātus, a, um. part. [qu. à suffarci-no; quod si esset, etym. pet. à sub, & farcio] *Stuffed up, having one's lap full.* Qui incedunt, suffarcinati cum libris, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 10, al. subfarcinati. Cantharam vidi suffarcinatam, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 31.

Suffarrāneus, a, um. adj. *That carryeth meal, or flour, any where to sell,* *Plin.* 7, 43. Si constat de lectione.

|| Suffectūra,

¶ Suffectura, æ. f. [à sufficio] *A putting in the place of another*, Tertull. † Substitutio.

Suffecturus, a, um. part. [à sufficio] *About to put in the place of another*. Stat. Sylv. 1, 1, 50. Et magis suffecturam ad id multitudinem ratus, Liv. 42, 63.

Suffectus, a, um. part. [à sufficio] *Put, or chosen, in the place of another*. In Appii locum suffectus, ap. C. C. Fam. 5, 10. Conf. Liv. 5, 31. Met. covered. ¶ Maculis suffecta genas, spotted, Val. Flacc. 2, 105.

* Sufficere, erie, sustuli, sublātum. act. [ex sub, & fero] (1) *To take upon, to undertake*. (2) *To bear, abide, or suffer*. (3) *To carry away*. (4) *To take away, to demolish*. (5) *To pronounce*. (1) Plus oneris sustuli, quam ferre possum, Cic. pro Rosc. Am. 4. (2) Nimirè pietatis pœnas, si ita diis placet, sufferamus, Id. pro Flacc. — perpeti, Servius Ciceroni. (3) Pariter ipsosque nefasque sustulit, Ov. Met. 2, 566. (4) Avaricum cum XL millibus propugnantium sustulit, Flor. 3, 10, 23. (5) Vespas talem sustulit sententiam, Phædr. 3, 13, 13.

* † Suffertim, adv. [à seq.] *Thick as one can*, Litt. ex Suet. sed ex dubiâ lectione. Vid. seq.

* Suffertus, a, um. part. [à sufficio] (1) *Stuffed, filled*. (2) † *Full and strong*. (1) Nubes sufferta sole, Sen. N. 2, 1, 5. (2) Aliquid sufferti tinnire, Suet. Ner. 20. ubi al. suffertim.

Suffervescio, ère, fœci, actum. act. *To make to seethe, or to be somewhat hot*, Plin. 18, 11. Vid. Subservefacio.

¶ Suffervescitiorum, ii. n. *A chafers, a chafingdish*, Bud.

Suffervescit, a, um. part. *Heated a little*. Vid. Subservefacio.

* Suffervescio, èri, factus sum. neut. pass. [ex sub, serveo, & fio] *To be made somewhat hot*, Plin. Vid. Subservefacio.

* Sufferveo, ère, vi. neut. [ex sub, & serveo] *To be somewhat hot, to simmer*, Plin. Vid. Subserveo.

Sufes, ètis. m. Vid. Sufes.

† Suffibulātor, òris. m. verb. *An under binder*, Litt. ex Plaut.

† Suffibulo, àie. act. *To buckle, or button, under*, Litt. ex Stat.

Suffibulum, i. n. *A garment which the vestal virgins wore upon their heads at sacrifice*, Fest. Vid. Varr. L. L. 5, 3.

Sufficiens, tis. part. vel adj. *Sufficient, answerable, suitable*. Non sufficientibus viribus, Liv. & Compages corporis animi vigori sufficiens, Paterc. 2, 127.

Sufficienter, adv. *Sufficiently*, Pallad. † Abunde, satis.

¶ Sufficientia, æ. f. *Sufficiency*, Salv. † Quod satis est.

Sufficio, ère, fœci, factum. neut. & act. [ex sub, & facio] (1) *To be sufficiently able to do, or bear any thing*. (2) *To suffice, to be sufficient, or enough*. (3) *To substitute, choose, or put, in the place of another*. (4) *To supply, or furnish, with*. (5) † *Also to die, or stain; to infect*. (1) & Sufficere laboribus, Plin. jun. Non sufficit umbo lœtib, Virg. Æn. 9, 810. (2) & Sufficit hic mons alimentis hominum, Liv. 29, 31. (3) Aham ex aliâ generando suffice prolem, Virg. Geor. 3, 65. (4) Ipse pater Danaïs animos virêque secundas sufficit, Id. Æn. 2, 617. (5) Ii sanè me medicamentis sufficient, Cic. ap. Non. Vid. Suffectus.

Sufficior, i. pass. *To be substituted, &c.* Nam ne sufficiatur consiliis non timent, Cic. pro Muræan. 38.

* Sufficiendus, a, um. part. [à sufficio] *To be perfumed*. Cella bonis odoribus sufficienda, Col. 12, 18.

* Suffigo, ère, xi, xum. act. [ex sub, & figo] (1) *To fasten, or nail*. (2) *To stick, or prick*. (1) ¶ & Suffigere aliquem cruci, Cic. in Pison. 18. in cruce, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 91. to crucify him. Aureis clavis suffigere crepidas, Plin. 33, 3. (2) & Novos stimulos suffixit dolori, Sen. Troib. seu Phœniss. 206.

* Suffigor, i. pass. *To be fixed up*. Atque ita

eum cum ornatu suo in altissimam crucem in conspectu urbis suffigi iussit, Just. 18, 7.

* Suffimen, inis. n. [à suffio] *A perfume, a fumigation, any thing which laid upon the coals maketh a sweet smell*. I, pete virginèâ, populus, suffimen ab aiâ, Ov. Fast. 4, 731.

* Suffimentum, i. n. [à præced.] *A perfuming, a perfume offered to the gods at vintage time*. Sine suffimentis expiari, Cic. de Legg. 1, 14.

* ¶ Suffindo, ère. act. [ex sub, & findo] *To cleave under*, Litt. ex Plin.

* Suffio, ire, ivi, itum. act. [ex sub, & fio, i. e. Sufio] *To perfume*. & Suffire vineas, Plin. 17, 28. Quemcunque locum tetigere puellæ, Suffit, Prop. 4, 9, 58.

* Suffior, iiii. pass. *To be perfumed*. Abilersâ myrrhâ suffiri, Plin. 4, 21.

* ¶ Suffiscus, i. m. [à fisci similitudine dict. sc. à sub, & fiscus] *The cod of a ram, of which was made a purse to keep money in*, Fest.

* Suffitio, ònis. f. verb. [à suffio] *A perfuming, a fumigation*. Orpheus & Hesiodus suffitiones commendavêre, Flin. 25, 2. vid. & Col. 1, 6.

* Suffitor, òris. m. verb. [ab eodem] *A perfumer, he that maketh perfume*. & Puer suffitor, Plin. 34, 8.

* Suffitus, a, um. part. [ex eodem] *Perfumed, burnt, and smoked*. Suffita apes, Col. 9, 14.

* Suffitus, òs. m. verb. [ab eodem] *A perfuming*, Plin. 12, 17. & 35, 15.

* Suffixurus, a, um. part. [à suffigor] *About to fix up, or crucify*. Quoniam suffixurum se cruci anù juraverat, Suet. J. Cæs. 74.

* Suffixus, a, um. part. [à suffigor] *Fastened; set, or stuck, upon; banged*. Phario veruto suffixura Pompeii caput est, Luc. 8, 684. Si te & Gabinium suffixos cruci viderem, Cic. in Pison. 18. Omnes quos ceperat, suffixit cruci, Vell. Paterc. 2, 42.

* Sufflāmen, inis. n. [à sufflo, machinæ genus, quo in descensu vel procursu nimio tota soler sufflari, i. e. retineri] (1) *That which is put into the wheel to stop, or stay, it, lest the cart be overthrown; the trigger*. (2) Met. *A stop, or delay*. (1) Ipse rotam stringit multo sufflamine consul, Juv. 8, 148. (2) Nec res atteritur longo sufflamine litis, Id. 16, 50.

* Sufflāminandus, a, um. part. [à seq.] *To be stoppt with a trigger, scotched*. & Rota sufflaminanda, Sen. Apoth. Claud. sub fin.

* ¶ Sufflāmino, àre. act. [à sufflamine] *To stay, or hold, wheels back with the trigger; to scotch*. ¶ Vix inv. nisi in part. præced.

* Sufflans, tis. part. [à sufflo] *Puffing, blowing*. Puerum sufflantem languidos ignes fecit, Pinn. 34, 8.

* Sufflātio, ònis. f. verb. [ab eodem] *A blowing, or puffing, up*, Plin. 9, 7.

* Sufflatus, a, um. part. [à sufflor] (1) *Puffed up*; Met. ¶ Sufflata oratio, bombast, Ad Herenn. (2) † Met. *Proud, haughty*. (3) *Swollen with rage*. (1) Sufflatæ cutis distentu, Plin. 8, 38. (2) Neque auro, aut genere, aut multiplici scientiâ sufflatus ille huc veniet. Pl. Diruptum velim, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 21.

* Sufflatus, ùs. m. [ex eodem] *idem quod sufflatio*. Monstrum illud sufflatu deurit quâcunque incessit, Sen. de Clem. 1, 24.

* Sufflavus, a, um. adj. [à sub, & flavus] *Somewhat yellow, yellowish*, Suet. Aug. 79.

* Sufflo, àre. act. [ex sub, & flo] (1) *To blow up*. (2) *To puff up*. (3) *To whisper in one's ears*. (1) & Sufflare ignem, Plin. 34, 8. (2) & Sufflare buccas, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 42. buccis, Mart. 3, 17. (3) Nescio quid se sufflavit uxori suæ, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 19.

Suffocatio, ònis. f. verb. [à suffoco] *A choking, stifling, or strangling; suffocation*, Plin. 20, 5.

Suffocatus, a, um. part. *Almost choked, or strangled*, Arator.

Suffoco, àre. act. [ex sub, & faux; sc. fauces constringo] (1) *To destroy, to stop the breath, to*

strangle, to choke, stifle, suffocate, or strangle. (2) Met. *To cause to perish*. (1) & Gallum gallinaceum suffocare, Cic. pro Muræan. 29. (2) & Suffocare urbem, & Italiam fame, Id. Attic. 9, 6.

* Suffoco, àre. act. [à sub, & focus] *To purify, to burn frankincense*. Quemcunque locum externæ tetigere puellæ, Suffocat, & purâ limina tergit aquâ, Prop. 4, 9, 58. ubi vid. Scal. al. enim sufficit leg.

* Suffodiendus, a, um. part. [à seq.] *To be dug out*. Vitelliani pluteos cratesque & vineas suffodiendis muris expediunt, Tac. Hist. 2, 21, 5.

* Suffodio, ère, fodi, fossum. act. [ex sub, & fodio] (1) *To dig under, to undermine*. (2) *To thrust through*. (1) Sus rostro suffodit, & cæspites excitat, Col. 2, 18. & Suffodire montem, Plin. 35, 15. (2) & Equos suffodere, Cæs. B. G. 4, 12.

* Suffodior, i. pass. *To be dug under, &c.* Vid. Suffossus.

* Suffossio, ònis. f. verb. [à seq. suffossus] *A digging under, an undermining*. & Neque arietes, neque suffossiones valent nocere, Vir. 1, 5.

* Suffossus, a, um. part. [à suffodior] (1) *Undermined, hollow*. (2) *Stuck, stabbed*. (3) *Destroyed, cast down*. (1) & Suffossi montes, Paterc. 2, 33. — Alexandria est ferè tota suffossa, specusque habet, ad Nilum pertinentes, Hirt. B. Alex. 5. (2) & Suffossis equis, Cæs. B. G. 4, 12. (3) Sanctissima sacella suffossa, incensa, &c. Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 15.

* ¶ Suffraganeus, i. m. [à suffragor] *A suffragan, a bishop under another bishop*, Eccles.

* Suffragans, tis. part. [à suffragor] (1) *Voteing, or giving his voice*. (2) *Also favouring, assisting*. (1) & Suffragante illo, Liv. (2) Naturâ suffragante, videris res magnas consecutus, Cic. Fam. 10, 5.

* Suffragatio, ònis. f. verb. [ab eodem] *A giving of one's voice at an election, a voteing for one*. Nihil ad meam auctoritatem accedere volo suffragatione vestrà, Planc. Cic. Epist. Fam. 10, 9. Multum auctoritatis habet suffragatio militaris, Id.

* Suffragator, òris. m. verb. [ex eodem] *One that helpeth with his vote, or good word; a favourer, or abeter; one who giveth his voice, or vote, for one*. Tua nobilitas populo & suffragatoribus est obscurior, Cic. pro Mur. 7.

* Suffragatorius, a, um. adj. [à præced.] *Of, or belonging to, him that helpeth with his good word at the time of an election*. Brevis suffragatoria amicitia, Q. Cic. de Petit. Conf. 7.

* † Suffragino, àre. act. [à suffrago] *To bew the houghs; to hough, or back, one*, Litt. ex Cat.

* Suffraginosus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *That is diseased in the houghs, or pasterns; that bath the scratches, or spavin*. & Equus suffraginosus, Col. 6, 38.

* Suffragium, ii. n. [à suffragor] (1) *A voice, or suffrage; a vote at an election*. (2) *Also favour, assistance*. (1) ¶ Ferre suffragium, to give his vote, Cic. pro Domo, 18. (2) Studio & suffragio suo munire viam ad beneficium, Id. in Rull. 2, 7.

* Suffrago, ginis. f. [à suffringo, quia subtus frangitur, i. e. flectitur, non suprà, ut in brachiis, Isid.] (1) *The joint of the binder leg of a beast, called the hough, sometimes the pastern*. (2) *The young sprig at the root of a vine, a sucker*. (1) Laventur pedes, & deinde suffragines, Col. 6, 15. (2) — Sobolem rustici suffraginem vocant, Id. 4, 24.

* Suffragor, àri. dep. [à suffraginibus, quæ imprimis animal sustinent, quibus se colligit, se sustinet, se tuetur, Perot.] (1) *To give his vote in one's favour*. (2) *To give his voice, or good word*. (3) *To favour and help*. (1) Conveniant non suffragandi modò, sed etiam spectandâ causâ P. Scipionis, Liv. (2) — Mihi videris fratrem laudando suffragari tibi, Cic. de Leg. 2. adversari, Id. (3) Vide ne hæc ipsa, quæ depicis, huic suffragata sunt, Id. pro Planc.

* Suffrēnatio, ōnis. f. [ex sub, & frānum] *Joining, or binding hard, together; the fastening, or closeing, of stones in a wall. Lapis ad structuram infidelis, nisi multā suffrenatione devinctus, Plin. 36, 22.*

* Suffricō, āre, ui & āvi, ōtum & ātum. act. [ex sub, & frico] (1) *To rub off.* (2) *To rub.* (1) *Vid. Suffricor.* (2) *Cels. 6, 6.*

Suffricor, āri. pass. *To be rubbed off.* — Si quid facis labris vaforum inhæsit, eradi ac suffricari oportebat, *Col. 12, 23.*

* Suffringo, ēre, ēgi, āctum. act. *To break in the middle, to break underneath. Ego hūce suffringam talos totis ædibus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 8.*

* Suffringor, i. pass. *To be broken.* Homini isti talos suffringi volo, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 15.*

Suffrio, āre, act. *To crumble a thing somewhat small, to break in small pieces, Col. 12, 38. si sana sit lectio.*

† Suffuerat, pro sub eodem teſte fuerat, *Fest. antiq.*

* Suffugio, ēre, gi, gītum. act. & n. [ex sub, & fugio] (1) *To fly away privily, to shun.* (2) *Not to admit of.* (1) Suffugere in teſta cōgit, *Liv. 24, 46.* (2) Natura Deūm tactum suffugit, & ictum, *Lucr. 5, 151.*

* Suffugium, ii. n. [a suffugio] *A place of refuge, or shelter.* — Suffugium hyemi, & receptaculum frugibus, *Tac. Germ. 16.* Suffugium infelix miseris, *Sil. 5, 508.*

Suffulcio, ire, ſi, tum. act. (1) *To hold, or bear, up; to underprop.* (2) *Met. To strengthen.* (1) Columnam mento suffulcit ſuo, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 54.* (2) Capitur cibus, ut suffulciat artus, *Lucr. 4, 865.*

|| Suffulcrum, i. n. *A prop, or under-prop, Litt. ex Vitruv.*

Suffultus, a, um. part. *Under-proped, stayed up.* Porticus suffulta columnis, *Lucr. 4, 429.*

|| Suffumigatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A suffumigation, Litt. ex Cels.*

Suffumigo, āre, act. *To make smoke underneath, or a suffumigation, Cels. 3, 27. & 6, 6. Conf. & Varr. R. R. 3, 16.*

Suffumigor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be suffumigated.* In tabulatum, quod suffumigatur, reponunt, *Col. 12, 12.*

† Suffundatus, a, um. part. *Laid under, as the foundation is at the bottom of a thing, Varr. ap. Non. 1, 236.*

Suffundo, ēre, fūdi, ſum. act. (1) *To pour down, or upon.* (2) *To spread over.* (3) *To supply.* (1) & Suffundere aquam, *Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 3.* (2) & Suffundere ore ruborem, *Virg. Geor. 1, 430.* (3) Ut cibo suffundamus vires ad ſæturam, *Varr. R. R. 2, 8.*

Suffundor, i. pass. (1) *To be poured in.* (2) *To be overspread.* (3) *To be bloodshot.* (1) — Læſæ mulæ adeps in fauces dimittitur, merumque in os suffunditur, *Col. 6, 38.* (2) & Suffundi rubore, *Sen. de Benef. 2, 1. maculis, Stat. Theb. 11, 121.* (3) Imbecilles oculos esse ſcias, qui ad alienam lippitudinem suffunduntur, *Sen. de Clem. 2, 6.*

* Suffūror, āri. dep. [ex sub, & furor] *To steal privily, to pilfer.* — Suffūror, ſuppilo, de prædā prædam capio, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 15.*

Suffuſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A spreading abroad, or pouring upon.* (2) *Also a pin and web in the eye, a cataract.* (1) & Suffuſio fellis, *Plin. 22, 23.* (2) *Cels. 6, 6. Plin. 24, 15. & 21, 20. & 19, 6.*

Suffūſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that poureth, Fragm. Poët.*

Suffuſus, a, um. part. [a suffundor] (1) *Sprinkled, bedewed, or wetted.* (2) *Overspread.* (3) *Mixed with.* (1) Lacrymis oculos ſuffuſa nitentes, *Virg. Æn. 1, 232.* ¶ Oculi ſanguine ſuffuſi, *bloodshot, Plin. 10, 15.* (2) Audienti rubor ſuffuſus genis, *Liv. 30, 15.* (3) Sales ſuffuſi felle, *Ov. Triſt. 1, 565.*

† Sūgeo, ēre, act. (unde in comp. exugebo, *Plant.*) *antiqu. pro ſugo.*

Sūgērens, tis. part. *Affording. Ubertatem ſtilo rerum magnitudine ſuggerente, Auſon. Grat. Aët. 70.*

Sūgēro, ēre, ſi, ſum. act. [ex sub, & gero]

(1) *Properly to raise with wood, boards, &c.* (2) *Met. To find, allow, or supply, one; to yield, or afford.* (3) *To put in mind, to suggest, to prompt.* (4) *Also to choose in one's place.* (5) *To assign, to add, to subjoin.* (6) *To insert, to put in.* (1) *Vid. Suggestum, n. 1, & 2.* (2) Cur tu his rebus ſumptus ſuggeris? *Ter. Adelph. 1, 1, 37.* Alimenta ſuggerit tellus, *Ov. Met. 15, 82.* § Alicui menſam milvinam ſuggerere, *Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 29.* (3) & Si memoria fortē defecerit, tuum eſt, ut ſuggeras, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 14.* (4) Bruto ſtatim Horatium ſuggerunt, *Liv. 2, 8.* (5) Singulis cauſarum generibus argumentorum copiam ſuggerunt, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 27.* (6) Ambiguum explicatur, cū ea verba, quæ defunt, ſuggeſta ſunt, *Id. de Orat. 2, 26.*

Sūgēror, i, ſuggeſtus, paſſ. *To be put under, Virg. Æn. 7, 463.*

|| Sūggeſtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A prompting, a putting in mind, an inciting, a ſuggeſtion, Dig.*

Sūggeſtum, i. n. & Sūggeſtus, ūs. m. [quod conſtat ex ſuggeſtā, i. e. congeſtā, materiā] (1) *Any place raised above another.* (2) *A chair; a pulpit where orations, or ſermons, were made; a reading deſk.* (3) *A ſuggeſtion.* (1) Ex ſuggeſto ſaleris prodeunt anates in ſtagnum, *Varr. R. R. 3, 5.* (2) Roſtris navium Antiatium ſuggeſtum in foro adornari placuit, *Liv. 8, 14.*

Sūggeſtus, ſuggeſtum, βήμα, *Gloſſ. vet.* ¶ *Met.* Sūggeſtus comæ, *a woman's tower, Stat. Sylv. 1, 2, 113.* Labrum in ſuggeſtu inter dolia habeto, *Cato, 154.* Cū in communibus ſuggeſtis conſiſtere non auderet, concionari ex turri altā ſolebat, *Cic. Taſc. 5, 20.* (3) *Ap. J. C. C.*

Sūggeſtus, a, um. part. (1) *Heaped, or raised, up.* (2) *Added, inserted.* (1) Sūggeſtā caſtra coronat humo, *Prop. 4, 4, 8.* (2) Verba, quæ defunt, ſuggeſta ſunt, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 26.*

Sūgillo, āre, act. &c. *Vid. Sugillo.*

Sūgredior, i, ſus. dep. *To come by ſtealth, or privily, to one; to ſurpriſe one.* Caſſis qui barbarorum propiūs ſugrediebantur, *Tac. Ann. 15, 11, 2.* ¶ *Rarè occ.*

Sūgrefſus, a, um. part. *Creeping along, ſcaling upon.* Sūgrefſus propiūs hoſtes, *Tac. Ann. 14, 37, 1.*

Sūggrunda, æ. f. *The caves of a houſe. Vid. Subgrunda.*

|| Sūggrundārium, ii. n. *The place where infants were buried, that had not lived forty days, Fulgent.*

Sūggrundatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The making caves to a houſe, Vitr. Vid. Subgrundatio.*

Sūggrundia, ōrum. n. pl. *The penthouſe, the caves of a houſe, Varr. Vid. Subgrundia.*

Sūgillandus, a, um. part. *To be jeered.* Sūgillanda ſibi deſumpſit jura familiaritatis, *Val. Max. 7, 8, 9.*

Sūgillatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A mark in the face, black, or blue, made with a ſtroke; a black, or bloodſpot, eye.* (2) *Also a ſlander, a taunt, a jeer, a ſtoat.* (1) *Plin. 32, 7.* (2) Non ſine ſugillatione conſulum, *Liv. 43, 14.*

|| Sūgillator, ōris. m. verb. *He that taunteth, or jeereth, Lexicogr. ex Macrob. † Irrisor, de riſor.*

|| Sūgillatum, i. n. *A black eye, Litt. ex Plin. Sūgillatio, hypopia, Cic.*

Sūgillatus, a, um. part. (1) *Beaten black and blue.* (2) *Also deſamed, ſlandered, mocked.* (1) Caſeus recens cum melle ſugillata emendat, *Plin. 20, 6.* Suffuſi cruore oculi ſugillatique, *Id. 31, 9.* (2) — Viri ſugillati, repulſi, & riſui habiti, *Liv. 4, 35.*

Sūgillo, āre, act. & Subgillo. (1) *To make black, or blue, ſpots in the face with beating; to give one a black eye, to buffet one.* (2) *Met. † To deſame.* (3) *To ſtoat, or jeer; to taunt, or reprove.* (4) *† To ſtop, or ſhut, up.* (1) *Plin. 31, 9.* (2) — Si ſamoſa actio non ſit, vel pudorem non ſugillet, *Ulp. (3) Vid. Sugillatus, n. 2. (4) Varr. ap. Non.*

Sūgillor, āri. paſſ. *To be beaten, deſamed, &c. Sen. Epiſt. 13.*

Sūgo, ēre, xi, ōtum. act. (1) *To ſuck.* (2) *Met. To take in.* (1) & Alia animalia cibum ſugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, *Cic. N. D. 2, 47.* (2) Penē cum lacte nutritiū errorem ſuxiſſe videamur, *Id. Tuſc. 3, 1.*

* Sui. gen. pronom. [a Gr. ſi] *Of himſelf, of herſelf, of itſelf, of themſelves.* Ut & ſui, & Metrodori memoria colatur, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 31.* Natura eſt lena ſui, *Id.* Nihil malo quā & me mei ſimilem eſſe, & illos ſui, *Id.* ¶ *Aliquando adjicitur ſyllaba met, ut Suimet ipſius corporibus dimicare, Liv. 3, 19.*

* Suile, is. n. [a ſus] *A ſwine-cote, the place where they eat, as bara is where they lie. & Porculator frequenter ſuile convetrat, & ſapius haras, Col. 7, 9.*

* Suillus, a, um. adj. dim. [a ſuinus] *Of, or belonging to, ſwine.* § *Greſ ſuillus, Liv. 22, 10.* Suillum pecus, *Col. 7, 9. & Varr. R. R. 2, 4.* ¶ *Suilla caro, pork, Cels. 3, 18.*

* † Suinus, a, um. adj. [a ſus] *Of, or belonging to, ſwine.* § *Suina caro, Varr. R. R. 2, 4. ¶ Sed mel. lib. hab. ſuilla.*

|| Sulcāmen, inis. n. *A furrow, Apul. Met. 6, p. 174. † Sulcus.*

Sulcandus, a, um. part. *To be furrowed, &c.* Sulcandus qui præviſus edocet undas, *Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 426.*

Sulcans, tis. part. *Furrowing.* Sulcans regæ meatu, *Luc. 9, 688.*

|| Sulcātim, adv. *In furrows, furrow by furrow, Pomp.*

Sulcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ploughing, earing, or tilling; a furrowing, Varr. † Sulcus.*

Sulcator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *One that maketh furrows, a ploughman.* (2) *Met. A rower, a ferryman.* (1) Leontini ſulcator campi, *Prud. in Symm. 2, 939.* (2) & Nigri ſulcator Averni, i. e. Charon, *Stat. Theb. 11, 588.* § *ponti, Sil. 7, 364.* ¶ *Lateris ſulcator opaci Vultur, trenching his ſides to come at his liver, Claud. de Rapt. Proſerp. 340.*

Sulcatus, a, um. part. (1) *Made in furrows, trenched.* (2) *Rowed over.* (1) & Sulcata arva, *Col. 2, 19. rura, Luc. 1, 168.* (2) & Æquora ſulcata, *Sen. Agam. 440.*

Sulco, āre, act. (1) *To caſt up in furrows, or trenches; to furrow, or make furrows.* (2) *To till, to plough.* (3) *† To row.* (4) *† To make a crack, to divide and cut.* (5) *To make wrinkled, and full of furrows.* (1) Sulcare porcos latiores, *Col. 11, 2.* (2) Ad imperium domine ſulcābimus agros, *Tib. 2, 3, 85.* (3) Longæ ſulcant vada ſalta carinæ, *Virg. Æn. 5, 158.* (4) & Pedibus ſulcare pruinas, *Prop. 1, 8, 9.* (5) & Cutem rugis ſulcare, *Ov. Met. 3, 276.*

Sulcor, āri. paſſ. *To be caſt up in furrows, &c.* In ſubaſtā jam terrā latiores porcæ ſulcantur, *Col. 11, 2.* Sulcantur voracæ campi, *Sil. 9, 191.*

* Sulcillus, i. m. dim. *A little furrow, Col. de Arb. 30.*

Sulcus, i. m. [ex Hebr. שולכא ſulcatus eſt] (1) *A furrow, a trench.* (2) *Till, or ploughing of the ground.* (3) *A ditch.* (4) *† A ſtream of light.* (5) *Also the privy part of a female.* (1) Quā arator vomere læcunam facit, ſulcus vocatur, *Varr. § Vitem committere ſulco, Virg. Geor. 2, 289.* (2) Spiſſius ſolum quinto ſulco ſeri mel ūs eſt, *Plin. 18, 20.* ¶ *In pulvere ſulcos ducere, Prov. To labour in vain, Juv. 7, 48.* (3) Pars aptare locum teſto, & concludere ſulco, *Virg. Æn. 1, 429.* (4) Longo limite ſulcus Dat lucem, *Id. Æn. 2, 697.* (5) *Lucr. 4, 1266.* — Ne obſuſior uſus ſit genitali arvō, & ſulcos obliet inertes, *Virg. Geor. 3, 136.*

* Sulſur, ūris. n. *Vid. Sulphur.*

† Sullatūrio, āre, act. *to imitate Sulla, to do as he did; al. ſyllatūrio. Vex ficta a Cic. Att. 9, 10.*

* Sulphur, ūris. n. [quodd. igne accenditur, ex ſal vel ſul, & ſūz, ignis, *Iſid.*] (1) *Brimſtone, ſulphur.* (2) *A thunderbolt.* (1) De calido ſulphure fumat aqua, *Ov. Art. 1, 256.* (2) Ilex ſulphure diſcutitur ſacro, *Perſ. 2, 25.*

7 & 2 * || Sulphūria,

* || Sulphuraria, æ. f. *A place where brimstone is made, or boiled*, Litt. ex Plin. certè Digest.

* || Sulphurarius, ii. m. *A maker, or worker, of brimstone*, Litt. ex Plin.

* Sulphuratio, ònis. f. verb. *A dressing with brimstone*, Sen. N. Q. 3, 15.

* Sulphuratum, i. n. *A match made with brimstone*. Sulphurata fractis permutat vitreis, Mart. 1, 42.

* Sulphuratus, a, um. part. *Dressed, or smoked, with brimstone*. || Merx sulphurata, matches, Mart. § Sulphurati fontes, Vitr. 8, 3. Sulphurata lana, Cels. 4, 5.

* Sulphureus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to; mixed with, or of the colour, or smell, of; brimstone*. (2) *Sulphureous*. (1) Sulphureis ardet fornacibus Aetna, Ov. Met. 15, 340. (2) § Color sulphureus, Plin. 35, 6. odor, Id. 36, 19.

* Sulphureus, a, um. adj. *Sulphureous*, Vitr. 8, 2.

|| Sultānus, i. m. [*ab* Hebr. שולטן dominari; שולטן dominatio, dominium] *A ruler, a sultan; the grand seignior, or the great Turk; so called*. † Dominus.

Sultis, pro si vultis, *If you will*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 8.

* Sum, es, est, fui, esse, verb. subst. [*à* Gr. εἶμι, Prisc. εἶμι, Dor. fort. εἶμαι, fut. nam ant. esum pro sum diceb.] (1) *To subsist, to have a substance, to be material*. (2) *To be*. (3) *To be in company; to converse, or eat, together*. (4) *To be alive, to live*. (5) *To lead one's life*. (6) || *Esse cum aliquo, to have to do, to be acquainted with*. (7) *To be able, or capable*. (8) || *Est cur—quare—quapropter—quod—quin—quamobrem, there is cause*. (9) *Est, there is a time, place, person, cause, thing, duty, office, part, way, manner, value, worth, cure, remedy, property*. (10) *Est, imperf. To be met, or fit; to suit with, to be proper*. (11) || *Est ut for potest ut, It may, or can, be*. (12) *To have, to consist of*. (13) *Est, with an infinitive verb, may, might*. (14) *To be thought, or supposed*. (15) *To have*. (16) *Esto, be it so, suppose it be*. (1) || Altera est definitio illarum rerum, quæ sunt; altera earum, quæ intelliguntur, Cic. Top. 5. (2) § Non sum qualis eram, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 3. reipublicæ ornamento, & sibi honori esse, Cic. majore impedimento esse, Id. Attic. 10, ult. In Tusculano certè sum libenter, Id. || Nullus sum, *I am undone*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 41. (3) = Si essetis, verfareminique nobiscum, Cic. de Har. Resp. 12. Dionysia hæc sunt, apud me sis, volo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 110. (4) Dum ero, non angar vilâ re, cum omni vacem culpâ, Cic. || Bene esse, *to live well, to indulge himself*, Id. Male esse, *to live poorly*, Ter. Rectè esse apud aliquem, *to be well in health*, Cic. Esse apud se, *to be in his senses*, Ter. (5) Sed cum inde suam quisquam redibit domum, nullus erit illo pacto, ut illi jusserant, Plaut. (6) Si mihi minus esset æcum, quàm cum omnibus tuis, Cic. (7) § Esse oneri ferendo, Liv. 2, 9. Ad præcepta illi non est ætas, Cic. (8) Ap. Eund. (9) § Est, cum non est satis, Id. Erit, quando te ulciscar, Plaut. Ut esses ubi tegumenta perpendere possent, Cic. Est, cui dem, Id. Est, ut ipse molestè ferat, Id. Velim confideas, ut sit, Id. Est, quod visam domum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 26. Boni judicis est facere conjecturam, Cic. Verr. 4, 15. Mentiri non est meum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 38. Cum in Sicilia HS. duobus tritici modius esset, Cic. Argentum quanti est sumito, Ter. Adelph. 5, 9, 20. Est ad alvum crudam, & ad lateris dolorem, Cato, 125. Pecus est Melibæi, Virg. (10) Non est inter patrem & filium illius rei comparisonem fieri, Val. Max. 1, 7, 2. Velim ut signa & cætera, quæ nostri studii, & tuæ elegantiae videntur esse, quàm primum mittas, Cic. (11) Non est ut copia major Ab Jove donari possit tibi, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 2. Non est ut credere possis, Lucr. 2, 495. (12) Trochæus eodem spatio est, quo choræus, Cic. Orat.

57. (13) Nec non & Tityon cernere erat, Virg. Aen. 6, 595. Laboris plus haurire est, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 79. (14) Mihi quidem tu jam eras mortuus, qui non te visitavi, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 20. (15) § In spe sum maximâ, Cic. Mirifico sum in te studio, Id. Fam. 14, 3. Est cum telo, Id. cum imperio, Id. Est hodie in bonis, i. e. habet possessionem bonorum, Idem. (16) Esto; at certè concedes, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 10. || Si illi non fuisset, *If it had not been for him*, Nep. Con. 2. Alligati miraculo quodam fuere, Flor. 2, 12, 6. § Esse in bonis, b. e. in possessione bonorum, Cic.

† Sum, pro cum, Fest. ex Eun.

Sūmen, inis. n. [*à* fus, fumen, quod sit suis abdomen, vel ex Hebr. שומן pingue] (1) *The paps, belly, or udder, of a sow; a meat made of the binder teats of a sow, cut from her the day after she has farrowed, and powdered with salt*. (2) *A tid, or choice, bit*. (3) † *Allo a woman's teats*. (1) Quanta labe larido? quanta sumini absumedo? Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3. Calidum sis ponere fumen, Pers. 1, 53. (2) Cæsar Vopiscus dixit campos Rosæ Italiæ esse fumen, Varr. R. 1, 7, extr. (3) Lucil. ap. Non. 6, 54.

Sūmendus, a, um. part. *To take, or be taken*. Alii exequiarum die dixerunt ponendos anulos aureos, ferreosque sumendos, Suet. Aug. 100.

Sūmens, tis. part. *Takeing*. Sumentis virilem togam, tunica lati clavi refuta ex utraq; parte, ad pedes decidit, Suet. Aug. 94.

|| Sūminatus, a, um. adj. *Having large teats, or paps, like those of a suckling sow*. || Sus suminata, *a sow that hath newly farrowed*, Lampr. † Enixus.

* Summa, æ. [sc. res. subst. ex adj. summus] (1) *A sum of money*. (2) *The principal and chief point of a matter*. (3) *The sum, or conclusion, of a whole discourse, or business*. (4) *The main, the whole, the stress, the upshot*. (5) *Consummation, perfection, accomplishment, height, or pitch*. (6) *The principal place, or authority*. (1) || Non refert parva nomina in codices? imò omnes summas, Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 1. || Summa summarum, *the sum total*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 4. Actor summarum, *a general receiver, or accountant*, Suet. Dom. 11. (2) Si tantummodo summas attingere, Nep. Pelop. 1. (3) Ad summam sapiens uno minor est Jove, dives, &c. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 106. (4) || Propositâ vitæ ejus summâ, species per partes exequar, Suet. Aug. 9. Summa reipub. in hujus periculo tentatur, Cic. (5) || Habent omnia initium, incrementum, summam, Quint. In Veneris tabulâ summam sibi ponit Apelles, Prop. 3, 9, 11. (6) Solus summam hic habet apud nos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 15. || Pationum summa quadrans dicitur, cum æqualis est summa accepti, atque expensi. Illi contraria est summa excurrens, Dol.

|| Summānālia, ōrum. pl. n. *Great cakes, such as are used at brideals and other festivals*, Fest.

Summāno, āre. aet. *To snatch, or hale, away greedily; to take what is another man's, to steal*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 46.

Summānus, i. m. [qu. summus manium, Mart. Capell.] *Pluto so called*, Cic. de Div. 1, 10.

|| Summānus, a, um. adj. *Fulgur summānum*, Κεραυνόβλιον νυκτερινόν, Gloss. vet.

* Summārium, ii. n. [*à* seq.] *An abridgement, an epitome, a summary*. Breviarium olim, cum Latine loqueremur, summārium vocabatur, Sen. Ep. 29. incunte.

* † Summārius, a, um. adj. [*à* seq.] *Chief, or principal; above another*, Steph. ex Att. 10, 1. sed incerta est lectio.

* Summas, ātis. com. gen. inde plur. summates, [*à* summus] *The chief persons of a city, the peers in a realm, grandees, lords and ladies*. Deliciæ summatarum virum, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 90. § Summates matronæ, Id. Cist. 1, 1, 27.

* Summatim. adv. [*à* summas] (1) *By the tops, or highest parts*. (2) *Compendiously, in short, summarily, briefly*. (1) Summatim vitis

truncata ablaqueare, Col. de Arb. 6, 2. (2) = Breviter summatimque percurrere, Varr. R. R. 2. præf. || Si summatim, non particulatim narrabimus, Ad Herenn. 1, 9.

* Summātns, ūs. m. [*à* summas] *Chief rule, sovereignty, supremacy*. = Imperium sibi cum ac summatarum quique petebat, Lucr. 5, 1141.

* Summè. adv. [*à* summus] *Highly, mightily, very greatly, as much as is possible to be, to the uttermost*. Petere ab aliquo, & summè contendere, Cic. pro Quint. 24. Summè in omnes officiosus est, Id. Verr. 1, 24.

Summergo, ère, si, sum. aet. *To duck, to plunge*. Vid. Submergo.

Summissè. adv. iūs. comp. *Softly, lowly, humbly*. Vid. Submissè.

Summissim. adv. *Low, softly*. § Summissim fabulantes, Suet. Aug. 74.

Summissio, ònis. f. verb. *A letting down, a lowering*. § Summissio vocis, Cic. Offic. 1, 41. Vid. Submissio.

Summissus, a, um. part. Vid. Submissus.

* Summītas, ātis. f. [*à* summus] *Height, or highness; the top*. § Summitas vitis, Pal. lad. 1, 11. † Fastigium.

Summitto, ère, si, sum. aet. [*ex* sub, & mitto] *To send underhand; to substitute, or put, another in one's place; to let down, to lower, to let grow at length, to yoke, to abate*, Cic. Vid. Submitto.

* || Summo, āre. aet. [*à* summus] unde comp. consummo. *To sum up*.

Summōniānus, a, um. adj. *Under the walls*. || Summōnianæ uxores, *whores that lived in the suburbs, common whores, whores of the streets*, Mart. 3, 82, 2.

|| Summōnium, ii. n. *A place under the walls, where the whores plyed*, Litt. ex Mart.

* Summōneo, ère, ui, itum. aet. *To prompt*. Vid. Submoneo.

Summōpère. adv. (i. e. summo opere) *Very much, mightily, mainly*. Quæ summopere vitare oportebit, Cic. de Inv. 1, 18. || Et per tmesin. Cum puerorum formas summo hic opere miraretur, Id. de Inv. 2, 1. sed var. codd.

Summōtūrus, a, um. part. *About to remove*. Inde facillè telis ancipitibus hostem submoturus, Liv. 37, 11.

Summōvens, tis. part. *Removeing*. Finesque suos, summoventes primò, mox etiam inferentes bella, defendunt, Just. 2, 4.

Summōveo, ère, vi, tum. aet. *To remove, or put out of the way; to withdraw*. Summovendo iter facere ad prætorium, Liv. 45, 7. Ac denuo perductus ad regem, ut invisus, à conspectu summoveretur, Just. 38, 9. Vid. Submoveo.

* Summūla, æ. f. dim. [*à* summa] *A little sum, &c*. Minutas summulas distribuit flentibus servulis, Sen. Ep. 77.

* Summum, i. n. [*à* summus] *The top, the whole, the sum, the pitch, or height*. Alexander buclam in summo columnæ collocavit, Cic. de Div. 1, 24. || Initio movendus est iudex, & in summo impellendus, Quint. ad summum, Cic. pro Mil. 5. summum, Cels. in sum, at most.

* Summus, a, um. adj. contr. ex supremus, ut imus ab infimus] (1) *Highest*. (2) *Greatest, chief*. (3) *Extreme, principal, exceeding great, passing*. (4) *Singular, very excellent, sovereign*. (5) *Very deep*. (6) *The last, the farthest*. (1) In summâ sacrâ viâ, Cic. || profundus, Id. Fin. 3, 14. (2) || Fecit me à summo infimum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 55. || Potius summa, quàm humilia consequi, Cic. || Phlipp. 1, 15. || Summa res, *the commonwealth*, Id. (3) Homo summæ senectutis, Id. ap. Non. 4, 440. Summum studium literarum, Id. (4) = Summus atque perfectus imperator, Id. Summus & singularis vir, Id. (5) Hæc res apud summum puteum geritur, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 16. (6) Venit summa dies, & ineluctabile tempus, Virg. Aen. 2, 324. || Primò firmum aliquid ponendum est, summo firmissimum, imbecilliora medio, Quint.

|| Summussus,

¶ Summiffus, i. m. murmurator, [vel ex sub, & miffo, vel pro fubmiffus] *A mutterer, a murmur, or whifperer, Feft.* † Sufurrans.

Summūto, āre. aēt. *To change one for another, to fubftitute.* § Verba fummutare pro verbis, *Cic. Orat.* 27. *Vid.* Submitto.

Sūmo, ēre, pfi, ptum. aēt. (1) *To take.* (2) *To receive.* (3) *To draw.* (4) *To borrow.* (5) *For redimo, to take work by the great.* (6) *To undertake, or engage, for.* (7) *To get, or procure.* (8) *To lay out, to beftow.* (9) *To fpend merrily, to pafs pleafantly.* (10) *To choofe.* (11) *To buy.* (12) *To prefume, to venture.* (13) *To pretend, affume, or arrogate.* (14) *To challenge, or demand.* (15) *To advance a propofition, or poffulate; to take for granted.* (1) § Sumere fufitem, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 102. § Diflat fumatque pudenter, *An rapias, Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 44. (2) § Improbus eft homo, qui beneficium fcit fumere, reddere nescit, *Plaut. Perf.* 5, 1, 10. § Sumere pœnas, *Virg. Æn.* 103. fupplicium de aliquo, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 17. (5) § Sumere aquam ex puteo, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 70. (4) Non ratio, verum argentum deerat, *D. Sumneret alicunde, Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 69. (5) § Sumere operas publicas, *Cic.* (6) Tantum tibi fumito pro Capitone apud Cæfarem quantum ipfum meminiffe fenties, *Id.* (7) Sumpsimus à tuo villico, & aliunde mutati fumus, *Id. Att.* 11, 13. ¶ Met. Sumere fibi inimicitias alicujus, *to get his ill will, Id.* (8) In malâ uxore, fi quid fumas, fumptus eft, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 79. § Operam fumere ad rem aliquam, *Id.* in re aliquâ, *Ter. fruftrâ, Id.* (9) Ego atque herus minor hanc diem fumpsimus prothymè, *Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 1, 23. Otium ad potandum ut habeam; nam aliquot hos fumam dies, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 5, 4. § Carpere, lancinare, fepelire, excruciare, condere, comburere diem, *Vett.* (10) Flavius nofter fumpfit te judicem, *Cic.* (11) Tanti tu ifta quatuor aut quinque figna fumpfiti, *Id. Fam.* 7, 23. (12) Hoc mihi fumpfi, ut à te peterem, *Id. Att.* 16, 16. (13) = Mihi non fumo tantum, neque arrogo, *Id. pro Plane.* 1. (14) Id mihi pro meo jure fumo, *Id. Orat.* 2, 72. (15) = Sed cum bis fumpfit quod voluit, id tamen afumit, quod concedi nullo modo poteft, *Id. de Div.* 2, 55. § Quæ fumunt, ut concludant id quod voiant, *Id. Acad.* 4, 13. *Liber ego.* Unde datum hoc fumis tot fubdite rebus? *Perf.* 5, 24.

Sūmor, i. paff. *To be taken, fpent, &c.* Colloquendi tempus fumitur, *Nip. Dat.* 10.

† Sumpti. in gen. pro fumptus, *Cato.*

Sumptifacio, ēre, fūci, aētum. aēt. *To fpend, to be at coft, Plaut. Caf.* 2, 7, 2.

Sumptio, ōnis. f. verb. [à fumo] *A takeing, an affumption.* Dare alicui duas fumptiones, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 53. *sc. ἀνμματα διαλεκτικῶν wertens.*

Sumptito, āre. freq. [à fumo] *To take often.* Elleborum fæpius fumptitaverunt, *Plin.* 25, 5.

Sumptuarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, expenfes.* § Ratio fumptuaria, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 47. ¶ Sumptuaria lex, *a fumptuary law, to refrain excefs of charge in diet, or habit, Id. Fam.* 7, 16.

Sumptuofè. adv. ius, comp. *Cofly, fumptuoufly, prodigally, waftefully.* Vos convivium lauta fumptuofè de die agitis, *Catull.* 45, 5. § Sumptuofus & infolentiuf fe jactare, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 9.

Sumptuofus, a, um. adj. [à fumptus] or, comp. *ifimus, fup. Sumptuous, cofly, prodigal, waftefull, chargeable.* = Magnifica, & fumptuofa mulier, *Ter. Haut.* 2, 1, 15. § Ludi fumptuofiores, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 3, 8. Cœna fumptuofiffima, *Sen. Controv.* 4. Portus fumptuofiffimi operis, *Suet. Ner.* 9.

Sumpturus, a, um. part. *That will take, &c.* Quod poft diem tertium medicamentum fumpturus effer, ægrè ferens, *Curt.* 3, 6, 3. § Ofcula fumpturus, *Ov. Faft.* 3, 691.

Sumptus, a, um. part. [à fumor] *Taken, undertaken, &c.* Sumptâ vinilis togâ, *Cic. de Sen.* 1. § Altè fumpta querela, *Lucr.* 4, 1175.

Sumptus, ūs. (& ti, *Cato*) m. (1) *A takeing as of food.* (2) *Charge, expenfe, coft, coflynefs.*

(1) § Sumptus efcæ, *Veg.* (2) Facere fumptus in rem aliquam, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 10. § Necessè eft facere fumptum, qui quærit lucrum, *Plaut. Afin.* 1, 3, 65. Cur tu his rebus fumptus fuggers? *Ter. Adelp.* 1, 1, 37. Eo fumpti opus eft, *Cato.* 11. = Sump'tum & impenfam facere in culturâ, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2.

Sūno, āre. Sunat, *Lucil.* deprimit; *Non.* à ūno, vel ab Hebr. שָׁן *M.*

* Suo, ēre, fui, sūtum. aēt. [à ūno, unde in comp. κασούω, pro καταūω, Att. κατῴω, i. e. πάτω, *Hef.*] (1) *To fow, fitch, join, or tack, together.* (2) *Met. To work, or procure.*

(1) § Tegumenta corpora fuere, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 3. (2) Metuo lenonem, ne quid fuo fuat capiti, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 6.

Suopte nutu. *After his own pleasure, Cic. Tusc.* 1, 17. ¶ Suopte ingenio, *of his own proper inclination, Liv.* 1, 25. & *Tac. Hist.* 2, 63, 5.

† Suovētaurilia, um. n. pl. [ex fue, ove, & tauro] *A facrifices of a fwine, fheep, and a bull together, Liv.* 8, 10. & *Al. leg.* Solitaurilia.

Sūpellecticiarius, ii. m. *A fllave, or bondman, who is accountable for cattle, or houfeholdftuff, Petron.* 35.

§ Sūpellectilis, e. adj. unde in plur. Sūpellectilia. *Of, or belonging to, houfehold goods.*

§ Sūpellectilis, is. f. *Houfehold goods, furniture.* Ulp. † Supellex.

Sūpellex, ctilis. f. caret plurali. [ex super, & lectus; ut initio cenferentur ea, quæ super lectos, vel cubiculares, vel discubitorios, poni soleant; poſtea latius fignificatione propagatâ, *Turneb.* vel potiùs à super, & pellis, quod fub pelibus antiquitùs locarentur, quæ ufui forent, *Labeo J.C.*] *Houfehold ftuff, or implements; furniture, all things moveable within the houfe.* = In instrumento ac fupellectili numerari, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 44. Met. Amicos parare optimam vitæ fupellectilem, *Id. de Amic.* 15. § Supellex verborum, *Id. Orat.* 24.

* Sūper. præp. [ex ὑπὲρ] (1) *Upon.* (2) *Beyond.* (3) *Above.* (4) *More than, upwards of.* (5) *Befide, over, after.* (6) *At the time, over.* (7) *About, of, or concerning.* (1) *For, with regard to.* (1) Demetrius fuper terræ tumulum noluit quid ftatui, niſi columellam, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 26. Geminâ fuper arbore fidunt columbæ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 203. (2) § Super Garamantas & Indos Profe et imperium, *Id. Æn.* 6, 794. Nocte fuper mediâ, *Id. ibid.* 9, 61. (3) Obſides fuper fe fubſellio fecundo collocavit, *Suet. Aug.* 43. (4) Senatores erant fuper mille, *Id. Aug.* 35. (5) Punicum exercitum fuper morbum etiam fames affecit, *Liv.* 28, 46. Super bellum annonâ premente, *Id.* (6) ¶ Pu-debat amicos fuper vinum & epulas focerum ex deditis eſſe electum, *over a glaſs of wine, Curt.* 8, 4, 30. Super menſam debellaturus Alexandrum, *Id.* 7, 4, 8. ¶ Super fomnum ſervus, *a chamberlain, Litt. ex Curt.* 6, 11, 3. *ſed ibi leg. ad fomnum.* (7) § Quid nuncias fuper annu? *Plaut. Cif.* 4, 1, 8. Hâc fuper re ſcribam ad te, *Cic.* Juxta mecum rem tenes fuper Euclyonis filiam, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 7, 2. (8) § Nec fuper ipſe ſuâ molitur laude laborem, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 233. ¶ Super differt à ſupra, quod prius contiguitatem, poſterius ſpatium aliquod interjectum denotet. Hîc tamen hâc mecum poteris requieſcere nocte Fronde fuper viridi, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 80. ¶ Super tamen pro ſupra fæpe uſurpatur. Item adverbialiter. Sūper ipſius ingens inſtat ſcema viri, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 29. Lacerofque priùs ſuperaffitit artus, *Manil.* 1, 909.

* Sūper. adv. (1) *Above.* (2) *From on high.* (3) *More, greater.* (4) *Moreover.* (5) ¶ Sūper quàm quod, *over and beſide that.* (1) § Hinc atque hinc, fupèr ſubterque premor anguſtiis, *Plaut.* (2) Et fupèr è vallo proſpectant Troës, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 167. (3) Pœnas dedit uſque fupèrque Quàm ſatis eſt, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 65. (4) Cui neque apud Danaos uſquam locus, & fupèr ipſi Dardanidæ inſenſi pœnas cum ſanguine poſcunt, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 72. (5) Adverſo rumore fuit, fupèr quàm quod malè pugnaverat, *Liv.*

* † Sūpèrâ, pro ſuprà. adv. & præp. *Above.* Quod ſupèrâ eſt, *Lucr.* 4, 204. Superâ bellum Thebanum, *Id.* 5, 326. Superâ tibi paulò oſtendimus antè, *Id.* 1, 430.

* † Sūpèrâ, ōrum. n. pl. ſc. loca. *Heaven, the ſky, places above.* Supera alta tenentes, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 787.

* Sūpèrâbilis, e. adj. [à ſupero] *That may be overcome, paſſed, or climbed, over.* Medioribus ſcalis ſuperabilis, *Liv.* 25, 23. § Nulli ſuperabilis, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 8, 27. *Sil.* 11, 605.

§ Sūpèrâbundantia, æ. f. *A ſuperabundance, Aug.* † Abundantia.

§ Sūpèrâbundo, āre, n. *To be ſuperfluous, to be over and above, to ſuperabound, Ulp.* † Abundo.

Sūperaccommodo, āre. aēt. *To fit, or ſet, above.* § Superaccommodare ferulas, *Celf.* 8, 10.

§ Sūpèradditum, i. n. *A ſurpluſage, or overplus, Dig.* † Auētarium.

Sūpèradditus, a, um. part. *Set, or put, over.* § Laurus ſuperaddita buſto, *Prop.* 2, 13, 33. *Sil.* 10, 562. Torno facili ſuperaddita vitis, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 38.

Sūpèraddo, ēre, dīdi, dītum. aēt. *To add more over, to ſuperadd; to ſet, or inſcribe, upon.* § Tumulo ſuperaddere carmen, *Id. ibid.* 5, 43. honores piſturæ, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 129.

Sūpèradjicio, ēre, jēcī, jectum. aēt. *To ſuperadd, to put over and above.* § Superadjicies calcem, *Pallad. R. R.* tit. 17.

§ Sūpèradjicio, i. eētus. paff. *To be ſuperadded.* Superadjicitur his hæc conditura, *Apic.* 7, 4.

§ Sūpèradnexus, a, um. part. *Tied aloft, or above, Capitol.* † Super adnexus.

Sūpèradornatus, a, um. part. *Adorned above.* *Sen. N. Q.* 4, 2.

§ Sūpèradultus, a, um. adj. *That hath paſſed the flower of his age, ſuperannuated, overgrown, Bibl.* † Exoletus.

§ Sūpèraggēro, āre. aēt. unde paff. Superaggeror. *To heap over and above.* Humus, quæ fuerat egeſta, ſuperaggeretur, *Col.* 12, 44.

§ Sūpèragnâta tunica. *The utmoſt coat of the eyes, Medic.*

§ Sūpèralligatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A binding over, Dig.*

Sūpèralligo, āre. aēt. *To bind over, or upon,* *Plin.* 30, 6.

Sūpèralligor, āri. *To be bound upon, Col.*

* † Sūpèrâmentum, i. n. [à ſupero] *A ſurpluſage, or remainder; the overplus, Ulp.* † Reſiduum.

* Sūpèrandus, a, um. part. [à ſupero] *To be paſſed over, to be overcome.* Superandus, *Sil.* 10, 348. Plurima flumina ſuperanda erant, *Curt.* 8, 32.

* Sūpèrans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. [à ſupero] (1) *Exceeding.* (2) *Surpaſſing, excellent.* (3) *Prewailing, overcoming.* (4) *Remaining.* (1) § Superans nonum annum cadus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 11, 1. (2) Formâ ſuperante juvenæ, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 207. (3) § Superante Pœno, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 38. Superantior ignis, *Lucr.* 5, 395. (4) Multâ die ſuperante accēſit, *Liv.* 29, 7.

† Sūpèranteacta ætas. *The age paſt, G. ex Lucr.* 3, 672. *ſed rectè. diwiſe ſuper anteacta.*

Sūpèratio, ōnis. f. verb. [à ſupero] *An exceſs, a conqueſt.* § Contrariorum ſuperatio, *Vitr. Præf.* 1, 3.

* Sūpèrator, ōris. f. verb. [à ſupero] *A vanquiſher, an overcomer.* Populi ſuperator Etrufci, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 641.

* † Sūpèratrix, icis. f. [à præced.] *She that overcometh, Litt. ex Ov. ſed q.*

† Sūpèrattollo, ēre. aēt. *To lift up, or over,* *Litt. ex Ov. ſed q.*

* Sūpèrâturus, a, um. part. [à ſupero] *About to overcome.* Novi ſcriptores aut in rebus certius aliquid allaturos ſe, aut ſcribendi arte rudem vetuſtatem ſuperaturos credunt, *Liv. præf. op. conf.* 35, 15.

Sūpèrauratus, a, um. adv. *Covered with gold, gilt.* § Superaurata cervix, *Ov. Ital.* 64.

* Sūpèratus,

* *Sūpērātus*, a, um. part. [à supero] (1) *Vanquished, surmounted.* (2) *Conquered.* (3) *Also performed, fulfilled.* (1) § *Superatis* difficultatibus, *Paterc.* 2, 120. (2) § *Superatæ* classes, *Id.* 2, 84. (3) *Superata* suæ referebat *jussa* *novercæ*, *Ov. Met.* 9, 15.

* *Sūpēbē*, adv. iūs, comp. iſſimē, sup. [à superbus] *Haughtily, proudly, loftily, stately.* § *Superbē* responsum reddere, *Liv.* 1, 33. *Superbiūs* aliquem appellare, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 5. *Cujus* idem tu *superbiſſimē* decreta & preces repudiāſti, *Id. in Pison.* 27.

* *Sūperbia*, æ. f. [à superbus] (1) *Pride, insolence, arrogance.* (2) In a good sense, *state, grandeur, bigmindedness.* (3) In fruits, *barbness, sourness, able to dull the edge of a knife*, *saith Littleton*; but they seem to be so called on account of *their being ripe before others.* (1) § *Magnitudinem* animi *superbia* imitatur in animis extollendis, *Cic. Partit. Orat.* 23. = *Illa* tua singularis *superbia*, *insolentia, contumacia*, *Id. Verr.* 4, 41. = *Superbiam*, fastidium, arrogantiam fugiamus, *Id. Offic.* 1, 26. (2) *Sume* *superbiam* *Quæſitam* meritis, *Hor. Od.* 3, ult. *Secundas* fortunas decent *superbiæ*, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 28. (3) *Eadem* causa in *piris* taxatur *superbiæ* cognomine, *Plin.* 15, 15. *Vid. Hard. in locum*, qui explicat *muscate pears*, *Conf. & Col.* 5, 10.

* *Sūperbībo*, ēre, bi, itum. act. [ex super, & bibo] *To drink after, or upon, another thing.* § *Superbibere* aquam ebrietati, *Plin.* 23, 1.

* *Sūperbiens*, tis. part. [à superbio] *Growing proud.* *M. Lepidum*, quem ex *Africā* in auxilium evocārat, *superbientem* 20 legionum fiduciā, summasque sibi partes terrore ac minis vindicantem, spoliavit exercitu, *Suet. Aug.* 16.

* *Sūperbīſſicus*, a, um. adj. *That doth a thing proudly, or that maketh one proud.* § *Superbiſſica* manus, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 58.

|| *Sūperbīlōquium*, ii. n. [ex superbus, & loquer] *Proud speaking*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

* *Sūperbio*, ire, ivi, itum. n. [à superbus] (1) *To be proud, or go stately.* (2) *To brag, glory, or vaunt.* (3) *To be famous, to be ennobled.* (4) *To scorn, to disdain.* (1) *Equæ* comantes *superbiunt*, *Plin.* 10, 63. *Formā* muta *superbit* avis, *Ov. de Med. Fac.* 34. (2) § *Nomine* avi *superbire*, *Id. Met.* 11, 118. (3) *Phlegreæis* sylva *superbit* exuviis, *Claud. de Rapt. Prof.* 3, 337. (4) *Spoliare* *superbit* *Oenides*, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 588.

* † *Sūperbiter*, adv. [à superbus] *Proudly*, *Næv. ap. Non.*

* || *Sūperbōsus*, a, um. adj. [à superbus] *Disdainfull, or full of disdain*, *Fest.* † *Superbiā* plenus.

* *Sūperbus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, sup. [à Gr. υπέρβιος; quomodo usus *Nonius*, ex υπέρ, & βίος, vis] (1) *Brave, noble, excellent.* (2) *Stately, lofty.* (3) *Proud, scornfull, disdainfull, bigminded.* (4) *Rich, lofty.* (5) *Nice, squeamish.* (6) In fruits, *ripe before others.* (1) = *Populus* latē rex, bellōque *superbus*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 25. *Superbæ* virtute & factis animæ, *Sil.* 10, 571. (2) *Postes* auro spoliſſique *superbi*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 504. (3) *Superbiozem* te pecunia facit, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 12. § *Superbiſſima* familia, *Liv.* 2, 56. (4) = *Majestas* foliorum, & sceptrā *superba*, *Lucr.* 5, 1136. (5) *Cupiens* variā fastidia cœnā *Vincere* tangētis malē singula dente *superbo*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 87. (6) § *Superbæ* olivæ, *Plin.* 15, 3. *Vid. & Superbia*, n. 3.

* *Sūpercalco*, āre. act. [ex super, & calco] *To lay over with lime.* § *Tabulatum* *supercalcato*, *Col.* 12, 39.

* || *Sūpercalcor*, āri. pass. *To be laid over with lime*, *Litt. ex Stat.*

* || *Sūpercerno*, ēre, crēvi, tum. [ex super, & cerno] *To sift, or range, upon, unde*

* *Sūpercernor*, i. pass. *To be sifted upon, &c.* *Terra* cribris *supercernitur*, *Plin.* 17, 10.

* *Sūpercīdo*, ēre, di, cāsum. n. [à super, & cado] *To fall upon*, *Col.* 4, 9. in part. præf.

Sūpercīlōsus, a, um. adj. *Sour in countenance,*

supercilious, censorious, *Sen. Epist.* 123. = *Tristis, severus, morosus, superbus.*

Sūpercilium, ii. n. [supercilium dicitur, quodd supra cilium sit, id est, integumentum oculi superius, *Fest.*] (1) *A brow, or eyebrow; the ridge of hair above the eyelids.* (2) *Met. Ma jesty, severity, gravity.* (3) *Pride, haughtyness, a stately look.* (4) *The top, height, or highest part; the ridge, or edge, of a hill; a promontory.* (1) *Supercilia* hominī & pariter, & alternē mobilia; in iis pars animi; negamus, annuimus; *superbia* alicubi conceptaculum, sed hīc scdē habet, *Plin.* 11, 37. *Superciliorum* remissio aut contractio, mœstitia, hilaritas, risus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 41. (2) *Terrarum* dominum pone *supercilium*, *Mart.* 1, 5. (3) *Sed* forma, sed ætas *Digna* *supercilio*, *Juv.* 5, 62. Si cum magnis virtutibus adfers *Grande* *supercilium*, *Id.* 6, 168. (4) *Liv.* 27, 20. *Supercilium* excelsum nacti, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 58. *Mare* longo *supercilio* inflexum, *Mela*, 3, 3. § *Supercilium* ostii, the haunce of a door, *Vitr.* 4, 6.

* || *Sūperclaudio*, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex super, & claudio] *To shut, or close, in*, *Litt. ex Liv.*

* || *Sūpercelestis*, e. adj. [ex super, & celestis] *Above the heavens*, *Ecclesi. condonandum.*

* || *Sūpercontēgo*, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [ex super, & contego] *To cover over, unde*

* *Sūpercontēgor*, i. pass. *To be covered over.* *Renes* tunicis *superconteguntur*, *Cels.* 4, 1.

* *Sūpercorruo*, ēre, ui. n. [ex super, & corruo] *To fall down upon.* *Super* ingentem stragem, quam ipse fecerat, corruit, *Val. Max.* 3, 3, 23. per tmesin, ut quibusdam placet.

* *Sūpercreſco*, ēre. neut. [ex super, & creſco] *To overgrow.* Si carcinoma nimium *supercrevit*, *Cels.* 5, 5, 28. n. 2.

* || *Sūperclibatio*, ōnis. f. verb. [à supercubo] *A lying upon*, *Litt. ex Varr.*

* *Sūpercūbo*, āre. neut. [ex super, & cubo] *To lie, or sleep, upon.* Ut grex *supercubet*, *Col.* 7, 4.

Sūpercurro, ēre. neut. *To over-run, to surpass; to be better, or more, worth.* *Ager*, quod vectigali largē *supercurrit*, dominum inveniet, *Plin. Epist.* 7, 18, 3.

* *Sūperdīco*, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [ex super, & dico] *To say moreover, to add in speaking of words*, *Cic. de Legib.* 2, 21.

* *Sūperdo*, dēdi, ctum. act. unde *superdandus*, part. [ex super, & do] *To lay, or put, upon*, *Cels.* 7, 2.

Sūperdūco, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To bring beside that be bath brought already.* § *Quidam* filio *superduxit* *novercam*, *Quint.*

Sūpēdītus, a, um. part. *Very high above*, *Lucr.* 5, 707. sed rēſtītūſ diſiſe super edita.

Sūpēgēro, ſſi. act. [ex super, & edo] *To eat besides, or over and above.* Si radicem betæ in prunā tostam *superederint*, *Plin.* 19, 6.

Sūpēgēro, ſſi. act. *To send up, or make to appear.* § *Quippe* ubi non unquam *Titan* *superegerit* ortus, *where the sun never riseth*, *Tib.* 4, 1, 157. Sed potest esse à *superago*.

|| *Sūpēſcīco*, āre. neut. *To excell, pass, or surmount*, *Dig.* † *Supero*.

|| *Sūpēſcīmentia*, æ. f. *A prerogative, or excellency*, *Dig.* † *Præcellentia*, eminentia.

Sūpēſcīmens, tis. part. *Appearing above.* *Supereminens* extra aquam, *Plin.* 26, 8.

Sūpēſcīneō, ēre, ui. neut. *To be higher, or above others; to appear above.* § *Supereminet* omnes, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 505. *Supereminet* extra aquam, *Plin.* 26, 8. *Olivæ* premuntur, & jus *supereminat*, *Col.* 12, 47. *Supereminere* egregio ore, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 368.

Sūpēſcīmōrior, i. dep. *To die upon*, *Plin.* 10, 1.

Sūpēſcīnāto, āre. act. *To swim clear over*, *Luc.* 4, 133.

* † *Sūpēreo*, ire, ivi. act. [ex super, & eo] *To go over.* Qui docuit *superire* lacunas, *Luc.* 3, 1044. ubi al. *super ire* diſiſe.

Sūpēſcīrōgatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A giving more than is required*, *Aug.* § *Huius* vocis, cum necessaria videatur, *venia, opinor, danda est.*

|| *Sūpēſcīrōgator*, ōnis m. verb. *He that giveth more than he needeth*, *Aug.*

|| *Sūpēſcīrōgo*, āre. act. *To spend over and above*, *Bibl.*

|| *Sūpēſcīrōgor*, āri, ctus. pass. *To be spent over and above*, *Hier.*

|| *Sūpēſcīt*, sign. *Supererit, Fest.*

* *Sūpēſcīt*, imperf. [à superum] *It remaineth.* *Victo* *superest* ut tueri se possit, *Quint.*

Sūpēſcīrōle, āre. neut. *To fly clear over*, *Luc.* 3, 290. sed al. scrib. diſiſe. *Conf. Manil.* 1, 45.

|| *Sūpēſcīcurro*, ēre. neut. *To run out at large; to spread, or grow out of the compass of one's own ground*, *Ulp.* † *Excurro*.

|| *Sūpēſcīcutio*, ēre. act. *To shake out a thing at large*, *Dig.* † *Excutio*.

* *Sūpēſcīco*, ferre, tūli. act. [ex super, & se-ro] *To bear, or lift, over*, *Plin.* 32, 10.

Sūpēſcīciarius, a, um. adj. *Superficial, belonging to the outside of a thing.* § *Mathematica* *superficiaria* est, *Sen. Epist.* 88. § *Superficiaria* cedes, a house built upon another man's ground, for which a quit-rent, or ground rent is paid, *Cæjus*. || *Tuberculum* *superficiarium*, a wheal, or pimple, *Jun.*

|| *Sūpēſcīciarius*, ii. m. *He who hath built a house upon another's man ground, and payeth a quit rent for it*, *Ulp.*

Sūpēſcīcies, ei. f. [ex super, i. e. supra, & facies] (1) *The outside, the uppermost part of any thing, a surface.* (2) *Also a plot of ground to build upon.* (1) *Longitudo* *superficiem* corporum solum ampliāt, *Plin.* 11, 41. (2) *Aream* præclaram habebimus; *superficiem* consules ex *SC.* æſtimabunt, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 1.

* *Sūpēſcīo*, ēri. neut. pass. [ex super, & fio] *To remain, to be over and above, to be left, or to spare.* *Custodire* quæ *superfici* possunt, *Col.* 12, 1. *Vocem* te ad cœnam, si *superfiat* locus, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 2, 12.

* || *Sūpēſcīſoreo*, ēre. neut. [ex super, & floreo] *To flower after*, *Litt. ex Col.*

* || *Sūpēſcīſoreſco*, ēre, ui. incept. [à super-floreo] unde *Superflorescens*, tis. part. *To bud, or spring, over again; to bring forth other fresh flowers after the fading of the first.* *Cucumis* *floret*, sibi ipſi *superflorescens*, *Plin.* 19, 1.

* || *Sūpēſcīuē*, adv. [à superfluus] *Superfluously*, *Ap. recent.*

* *Sūpēſcīuens*, tis. part. [à superfluus] *Overflowing, over and above, enough and to spare.* § *Superfluens* copia succi, *Pallad. Febr. tit.* 7. *pecunia*, *Sen. de Vit. Beat.* 1, 11. = *Redundans*, *Cic.*

* *Sūpēſcīuitas*, ātis. f. *More than need, superfluity, overplus.* *Superfluitate* *pampinorum* atria replere, *Plin.* 14, 1.

* *Sūpēſcīuo*, ēre, xi, xum. neut. [ex super, & fluo] *To run over, to overflow, to abound, to be overplus*, *Plin.* 16, 15. *Conf. Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 91.

* || *Sūpēſcīuum*, ui. n. [ab adj. *Superfluus*] *Surplusage, the overplus*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

* *Sūpēſcīuus*, a, um. adj. [à superfluus] *Running over, overflowing.* § *Flumina* campis *superflua*, *Plin. Paneg.* 82.

|| *Sūpēſcītatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A conceiving after the first young*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

* *Sūpēſcīto*, āre. neut. [ex super, & fœto] *After the first young to conceive another*, *Plin.* 10, 63.

* *Sūpēſcīgio*, ēre, gi. act. [ex super, & fugio] *To flee upon, or over.* § *Superfugere* undas, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 554.

|| *Sūpēſcīlgeo*, ēre. neut. unde part. *Superfulgens.* *To shine, or glitter, over, or above.* § *Templa* *superfulges*, *Stat. Sylv.* 31, 33. ubi al. *Superfulges*.

Sūpēſcīfundens, tis. part. *Pouring, or spreading, out, or over.* *Superfundens* se lætitia, *L. v.* 5, 7.

Sūpēſcīfundo, ēre, fūdi, sum. act. *To pour, or cast, upon, or over.* § *Oleum* *superfundito*, *Col.* 12, 57. *Macedonum* virtus *superfudit* se in *Aſiam*, *Liv.* 45, 9.

Sūpēſcīfundo,

Superfundor, i. pass. *To be covered over*, Sen. N. Q. 6, 24.

Superfus, a, um. part. *Overflowing, poured upon, spread abroad*. § **Superfuso** aceto, Col. Superfusæ lymphæ, Ov. Met. 459. § **Superfusa** gens montibus, *a people dwelling scattering-ly upon the mountains*, Plin. 6, 13. § **Superfuso** altarihus sanguine, Vell. Patere. 2, 22. **Superfusi** hostes, Liv. 39, 49.

* **Superfusus**, a, um. part. [*à supersum*] *That shall remain*. Hominiis anima superfutura, Plin. 11, 53.

|| **Supergaudeo**, ère, neut. *To rejoice over one*, Hier. † *Gaudere de aliquo*.

Supergero, ère, si, sum. act. *To cast, or heap, upon*. § **Terram** supergerere, Col. 11, 3.

Supergestus, a, um. part. *Heaped, or cast, upon*, Col. 11, 3.

Supergradiens, tis. part. *Going upon*. Cuncta supergradiens Saturni septima lux est, Auson. de nom. 7. dier. 11.

Supergrédior, i. sum. dep. (1) *To go upon, or upon*. (2) Met. *To surpass, or excell*. (1) Ab-ortum facit illitus, aut si omnino prægnans supergrédiaur, Plin. 28, 7. (2) § **Hortorum** magnificentia principem supergrédi, Tac. Ann. 14, 52, 2.

Supergressus, a, um. part. (1) *Going over, or upon*. (2) Met. *Surmounting, excelling*. (1) Plin. 8, 50, 2. (2) § **Ex** matre optimâ, atque om-nem laudem supergressâ, Quint.

|| **Superhabeo**, ère, act. *To slight, scorn, or despise*, Litt. ex Gell. † *Despicio*.

* **Superhumérale**, is. n. [*ex super, & || hu-merale*] *A hood, or such like thing worn on the shoulder*, Vulg. interp. * **Eponis**.

* **Superi**, òrum. m. pl. [*à superus*] (1) *They that are above*. (2) † *The gods*. (3) *They that be living upon earth*. (1) § Si deor-sum comederint, si quid coxerint, superi incu-nati sunt, & conati inferi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 6. (2) § **Precari** superos, Virg. Æn. 5, 529. † *Leg. & Superus in sing.* § **Inferus** an superus tibi fert Deus funera Ulysses, Liv. Androm. (3) Si decessisset in Campaniâ, quam apud superus habuerat magnitudinem, illibatam detulisset ad inferos, Patere. 2, 48.

Superjaceo, ère, neut. *To lie upon*, Cels. 8, 9.

Superjacio, ère, èci, jectum. act. (1) *To cast, or lay, upon*. (2) Met. *To add, or say, more over*. (1) Vid. **Superjacio**. (2) **Superjacie** quidam augendo fidem, Liv. 10, 30.

Superjacio, i. pass. *To be thrown upon*. De-lapsa folia superjaciebantur, Col. 2, 1.

Superjacturus, a, um. part. *About to cast up-on*. § **Superjacturus** te rogo, Val. Max. 1, 8, extern. 10.

Superjacto, ère, act. *To cast, or sling, over, or beyond; to leap over, or overshoot*, Plin. 9, 15.

Superjectio, ònis. f. verb. *A casting upon*; Met. *an hyperbole, or hyperbolical expression; an overshooting*. § **Ementiens** superjectio, Quint. 3, ult.

Superjectus, & **Superjactus**, a, um. part. *Cast upon*. § **Ora** superjecta humo, Liv. 22, 51. **Superjecta** tunica, Cels. 7, 14. **Superjacta** ut solido feruntur, Tac. Hist. 5, 6, 6.

Superjectus, ùs. m. *A casting upon; a leap-ing, or covering, as a horse doth a mare*, Col. 6, 36.

Superjicio, ère, jeci, jectum. act. *To cast, or lay, upon*; Met. *To add, or say moreover*. Su-perjicere quidam augendo fidem, Liv. 10, 30.

Superilligatus, a, um. part. *Tied, or bound, upon*. § **Betæ** foliis superilligatis, Plin. 29, 3.

Superilligo, ère, act. *To tie, or bind, upon, or over*. Quidam recentem lienem canium superilli-gant, Plin. 30, 6. ubi al. **Superalligant**.

† **Superilligor**, àri. pass. *To be tied, or bound, upon*, Litt. ex Catone.

Superillino, ère, act. *To smear, or anoint, all over, or upon*. § **Totum** corpus superillinare, Cels. 3, 19.

Superillitus, a, um. part. *Anointed over*. § **Superillito** butyro, Plin. 30, 12. Conf. Cels. 6, 18.

Superimpendens, tis. part. *Hanging over*. Tempe sylvæ tegunt superimpendentes, Catull. 62, 286.

Superimpōendus, a, um. part. *To be put, or laid, upon*. Superimponenda sunt cataplastmata, Cels. 3, 10.

Superimpōno, ère, fui, sūm, act. *To put, or lay, upon; to charge moreover, to overlay*. Vi-mineos qualos superimponunt, Col. 8, 3.

Superimpōsitus, a, um. part. (1) *Put upon*. (2) *Laid, or charged, upon*. (1) § **Superim-pōsito** linteolo, Plin. 31, 6. **Superimpositi** montes montibus, Sen. Agam. 335. (2) § **Sti-pendio** superimposito, Liv. 21, 1.

Superincendo, ère, i, sum. act. *To inflame more*. Hanc superincendit Venus, Val. Flacc. 2, 126.

* || **Superincido**, ère, cidi. neut. unde part. **Superincidens**. [*ex super, & incido*] *To fall up-on*. Ruina superincidentium visorum, Liv. 23, 15. Ne plaga superincidentem cœlestem aquam contineat, Col. 4, 9. ubi al. **Superincidentem**.

* **Superincreasco**, ère, neut. [*ex super, & in-cresco*] *To grow over, or upon*, Cels. 8, 10.

* **Superincumbens**, tis. part. [*à seq.*] *Lieing upon*, Luc. 9, 936. Conf. Liv. 22, 31. & Ov. Epist. 11, 57.

* **Superincumbo**, ère, neut. [*ex super, & in-cumbo*] *To lie upon*. Non superincubui, Ov. Ep. 11, 117. Conf. Manil. 1, 712.

|| **Superincurvatus**, a, um. part. [*ex super, & incurvatus*] *Bow'ng, or lying down, upon*, Apul. Met. 9, p. 273. † **Incurvus**.

* || **Superindico**, ère, xi, ctum. act. [*ex su-per, & indico*] *To denounce, or signify moreover*, Ulp. † **Superindico**.

|| **Superinduco**, ère, xi, ctum. act. *To cover, or lay upon*. Vid. **Superinductus**.

|| **Superinductio**, ònis. f. verb. *An interlining, a blotting out and putting in anew*, Ulp.

|| **Superinductor**, òris. m. verb. *He that bring-eth moreover*, Cod.

Superinductus, a, um. part. *Drawn over, laid upon*. Dactylum pedum terra superinducta, Plin. 15, 17. **Superinducti** corporis species, Quint. 5, 8.

* **Superinduo**, ère, ui, ctum. act. [*ex super, & induo*] *To put on, as one doth a garment*. Penu-lam obsoleti coloris superinduit, Suet. Ner. 48.

* || **Superindutus**, a, um. part. [*à preced.*] *Clothed with one thing upon another*, Litt. ex Stat.

Superinfundo, ère, fedi, sum. act. *To pour down*, Cels. 8, 4.

Superingero, ère, si, sum. act. *To cast, or heap, upon*. Urceis accervos leguminum super-ingunt, Plin. 18, 30. sub fin. Conf. & Tib. 4, 1, 157.

|| **Superingestus**, a, um. part. *Cast upon*, Litt. ex Sil.

Superinjectus, a, um. part. *Cast over, or upon*. § **Superinjecta** terra, Ov. Fast. 5, 533. **Superin-jectis** quis latet ade togis? Id. Fast. 6, 570.

Superinjicio, ère, jeci, ctum. act. *To cast, or lay, over, or upon*. Quo superinjecit textum rude sedula Baucis, Ov. Met. 8, 640. Conf. & Cels. 7, 13.

Superinjicio, i. pass. *To be cast, or laid, over, or upon*, Plin. 17, 9.

* || **Superinsterno**, ère, stravi, stratum. act. [*ex super, & insterno*] *To strewn, or cover over with*, Liv. 30, 10. Ita Gron. sed al. leg. Su-perstravit. Vid. **Supersterno**.

|| **Superinstillo**, ère, act. *To pour, or drop, down upon*. Olei modicum superinstillabis, A-pic. R. C. 4, 2.

* || **Superinstruo**, ère, xi, ctum. act. [*ex su-per, & instruo*] *To raise upon, unde part. Su-perinstructus*, Col. 9, 7.

* || **Superintego**, ère, xi, ctum. act. [*ex super, & intego*] *To cover over, unde passivum*

* **Superintegor**, i. *To be covered over*, Plin. 18, 6.

* **Superintono**, ère, ui. neut. [*ex super, & intono*] *To thunder from above*. Dat. tellus ge-mitum, & clypeum superintonat ingens, Virg. Æn. 9, 709. legente & interpretante Serv. al. divitè leg. & aliter interpr.

Superinunctus, a, um. part. *Besmeared over*, Cels. 6, 6.

|| **Superinundatio**, ònis. f. verb. *An overflow-ing*, Litt. ex Plin. sed q.

|| **Superinundor**, àri. pass. *To be overflowed*, Tert. † **Inundor**.

Superinungo, ère, xi, ctum. act. *To anoint, or smear over*, Cels. Vid. **Superinunctus**.

Superinungor, i. pass. *To be anointed, or smeared over*, Cels. 7, 7.

* **Superinvolve**, ère, act. [*ex super, & in-volve*] *To involve in, or upon*. Qui super in-gentes cumulos involvit arenæ, Luc. 9, 485. per tmsin.

* **Superior**, us. gen. òris. [*à super, vel su-pra*] (1) *That is above, higher*. (2) *Former, older*. (1) § **Domus** superior, Cic. Attic. 12, 10. Dicere de superiore loco, Id. Verr. 2, 42. Vid. & Offic. 1, 26. (2) § **Superior** ætas, Id. de Sen. 18. **Superior** Dionysius Dionis scrotem habuit in matrimonio, Nep. Dion. 1.

* **Superiores**, um. m. pl. (1) *Ancestors, prede-cessors, seniors, elders*. (2) *Superiors, betters, they that are above us*. (1) Varr. R. R. 2, 4. (2) § **Invident** homines & paribus, & inferioribus, & superioribus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 52.

Superjumentarius, ii. m. *A chief equerry, the master of the horse, who is over the grooms of the stable*, Suet. Claud. 2.

* **Superius**, adv. [*à suprà*] *Before, first, a-bove*. Vid. **Suprà**.

Superlabor, i. psus. dep. *To slip over*, Sen. Ep. 90.

* **Superlacrymo**, ère, neut. [*ex super, & la-crymo*] *To weep, or drop, upon*, Col. 4, 24.

Superlatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A preferring; also the figure hyperbole; an excess, amplifying, or overshooting*. (2) *Also a name given to one by way of excellency, as, The Poet*. (1) Superlatio est oratio superans veritatem alicujus, au-gendi minuendive causâ, Ad Herenn. 4, 33. (2) Crasso inopia turpem decoctoris superlatio-nem injunxit, Val. Max. 6, 9, 12.

|| **Superlativus**, a, um. adj. *Superlative*, Grammatici freq.

Superlatus, a, um. part. [*à superferor*] (1) *Borne, or lifted, over*. (2) *Greatly amplified*. (1) Sinistram pedem superlatum parturienti le-thalem esse, Plin. 23, 8. (2) Translata & su-perlata verba, Cic. Part. Orat. 15.

Superliminare, is. n. *The transom, or lintel, over a door*, Plin. 29, 4. = **Limen** superum, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1.

Superlino, ère, iui, ctum. act. *To anoint, or besmear, upon*. Vid. **Superlitus**.

Superlitus, a, um. part. *Smeared upon, or over*. Visco superlitum, ut hæreat, Plin. 22, 23.

Supermando, ère, act. & **Supermandor**, i. pass. *To eat, or chew, upon, or after, another thing*, Plin. 31, 6.

* **Supermeo**, ère, neut. [*ex super, & meo*] *To run, flow, or slip, over*. Quædam dulces aque inter se supermeant alias, Plin. 2, 103.

|| **Supermergo**, ère, si, act. *To overwhelm*, Dig. † **Obruo**.

* **Supermico**, ère, neut. [*ex super, & mico*] *To excel, surpass, or surmount; to outshine*. Be-neficia parentum supermicant, Sen. de Benef. 3, 32. || **Tepidumque** supermicat austrum, A-vien. Phænom. v. 846.

Supermitto, si, sum. act. *To put in, or add to, afterwards*. Philippus & Jollas præguſtare ac temperare potum regis soliti in aquâ frigidâ ve-nenum habuerunt, quam præguſtatæ jam potio-ni supermiserunt, Just. 12, 15.

* || **Supernans**, tis. part. [*ex || superno*] *Swimming above*. Gaudia in summo pectore supernantia, Gell. 9, 9. Mellis pars, quæ in imo est, præstat pondere; & ideo supernante pretiosior est, Macrob. Sat. 7, 12.

* **Supernas**, âtis. adj. [*à supernus*] *That is, or groweth, above*. § **Romæ** infernas abies super-nati præfertur, Plin. 16, 39. Conf. Virg. 2, 10.

* **Supernatans**, tis. part. [*à supernato*] *Floa-ting, or swimming, a top*. Supernatans bitu-men, Plin. 7, 15.

* **Supernato**,

* *Sūpernāto*, āre. neut. [*ex super*, & *nato*] *To swim upon, or aloft; to float.* Ut jus supernatet butyrum est, *Plin.* 23, 9.

* *Sūpernātus*, a, um. part. [*ex super*, & *nas*] *Grown after, or upon, another,* *Pan.* 19, 3.

* *Sūpernē*, adv. [*à supernus*] *From above, from on high, aloft, on the top.* Alcum mutor in alitem supernē, *Hor. Od.* 2, 20, 11. § Injurias supernē despiciere, *Sen. de Clem.* 1, 5.

* || *Sūperno*, āre. neut. unde *Sūpernans*, tis. part. *To swim above, or aloft,* *Gell.* 9, 3. † *Supernato.*

|| *Sūpernumērius*, a, um. adj. *Supernumerary, above the number,* *Veg.* 2, 19. † *Super numerum.*

* *Sūpernus*, a, um. adj. [*à super*] *High above, aloft, upper, on high.* § *Pars superna,* *Plin.* 11, 37. *Nomen supernum,* *Qv. Met.* 15, 128.

* *Sūpēro*, āre. act. & absolut. [*ex super*] (1) *To go, or climb, over; to outreach, to surpass, to surmount.* (2) *To exceed, or be greater.* (3) *To vanquish, or overcome.* (4) *To prevail with.* (5) *To be overplus, or over and above; to abound.* (6) *Also to outlive, to overlive.* (1) *Aqua janua vix superabat,* *Liv.* *Superant montes, & flumina tranant,* *Virg. Geor.* 3, 270. (2) § *Ne in eā re sumptus fructum superet,* *Varr. R. R.* 1, 53.

§ *Phæbum superare canendo,* *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 9. *canem cursu,* *Hor. Epist.* 1, 18, 51. (3) § *Superare Asiam bello,* *Paterc.* *aliquem ferro,* *Virg. Aen.* 1, 354. = *vinco,* *Cic.* (4) *Dominam potentem Supplicibus supera donis,* *Virg. Aen.* 3, 439. (5) § *In divisione generum & deesse aliquam partem, & superare, mendosum est,* *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 19. § *Uter est ditior, cui deest, an cui superat?* *Id. Parad.* 6, 3. (6) = § *Superatne & vescitur aurā Ætheriā, nec adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris?* *Virg. Aen.* 1, 551. § *Captæ superavimus urbi,* *Id. Aen.* 2, 643.

* *Sūpēror*, āri. pass. *To be exceeded, &c.* *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 23.

* *Sūpērobruo*, ēre. act. *To overwhelm and cast upon, to cover quite and clean.* § *Superobruit armis,* *Prop.* 4, 4, 91.

Sūpērobrūtus, a, um. part. *Overwhelmed.* *Hecuba superobruta saxis,* *Auson.* † *Obrutus.*

|| *Sūperpellicium*, ii. n. *A surplice,* *Eccl.*

|| *Sūperpendeo*, ēre. neut. unde part. *Superpendens.* *To hang over.* § *Superpendentia saxa,* *Liv.* 37, 27.

* || *Sūperpingo*, ēre. xi. act. [*ex super*, & *pingo*] *To paint over, or upon, that which is painted,* *Litt. ex Plin.*

* || *Sūperpingor*, i. pass. *To be painted upon, &c.* *Litt. ex Vitruv.*

|| *Sūperpondēro*, āre. act. *To weigh exactly,* *Litt. ex Col.*

|| *Sūperpondium*, ii. n. *More than measure, over-weight, the vantage,* *Apul. Met.* 7. † *Auctarium.*

* *Sūperpono*, ēre. fui, itum. act. *To put over; to set, lay, or put, upon.* § *Superponere villam profluenti,* *Col.* 1, 5. *Humeris trepidantis Iberi Ora superposuit,* *Sil.* 16, 420.

* *Sūperponor*, i. pass. *To be laid upon.* § *Medicamentis superponi,* *Plin.* 29, 2.

* *Sūperpōsitus*, a, um. part. *Set, or laid, upon.* *Ales levavit superpositum humano capiti decus,* *Liv.* *Superpositā membra levare maau,* *Qv. Ep.* 21, 90. *Conf. Sil.* 12, 443.

* *Sūperquam*, adv. ut *præterquam.* *Over and above that.* *Superquam quoddam malè pugnauerat,* *Liv.* § *Sed legi potest divisè.*

* || *Sūperrado*, ēre. si, sum. act. [*ex super*, & *rado*] *To shave upon, to scrape the upper part, unde participium*

* *Sūperradius*, a, um. part. *Scraped over,* *Plin.* 22, 23.

* *Sūperscandens*, tis. part. *Climbing upon, or over.* *Superscandens vigilum strata somno corpora miles, offenso scuto præbuit sonitum,* *Liv.* 7, 36.

* *Sūperscando*, ēre. di, sum. act. *To climb upon,*

to scamper over. *Sepem supercandant fentes utriusque sulci,* *Col.* 11, 3.

|| *Sūperscandor*, i. pass. *To be climbed over,* *Litt. ex Sallust.*

* || *Sūperscribo*, ēre. act. [*ex super*, & *scribo*] *To write upon, or over; to superscribe.* § *Vestrum obleverunt, & vestri superscripserunt,* *Gell.* 20, 6. † *Inscribo.*

* *Sūperscriptus*, a, um. part. [*à præced.*] *Writ over, interlined.* § *Multa & deleta, & inducta, & superscripta,* *Suet. Ner.* 52.

* *Sūpersēdendus*, a, um. part. [*à supersedeo*] *To be superseded, or let pass.* *Non visa est causa supersedenda,* *Ad Herenn.* 2, 17.

* *Sūpersēdens*, tis. part. [*à seq.*] *Sitting upon.* *Eques Romanus elephantum supersedens per catadiomum decucurrit,* *Suet. Ner.* 11.

* *Sūpersēdeo*, ēre. ēdi, sum. neut. [*ex super*, & *sedeo*] (1) *To sit upon.* (2) *To omit to do a thing, to let pass, to supersede; to surcease, to give over; to leave off, to forbear.* (1) § *Aquila tentoria supersedens,* *Suet. Aug.* 96. *Rebus divinis supersederi iustum,* *Liv.* (2) *Supersedas hoc labore itineris,* *Cic.* § *Pugnæ supersedere* *Hirt. B. Afr.* 75. *loqui,* *Liv.* 21, 40.

* *Sūpēsēdētur*, imperf. *They forbore, or meddled not with.* *Tributo, ac delectu supersessum,* *Liv.* *Verborum multitudine supersedendum est,* *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 20.

* || *Sūperseffus*, a, um. part. [*qu à || supersedeo*] *Omitted, let pass, forborn,* *Apul. Flor. p. 811.*

* *Sūpersēdens*, tis. part. [*à supersedeo*] *To lie, or swim, upon.* *Ubi urina quadam araneis similia supersidentia ostendit,* *Cæs.* 2, 8.

* *Sūpersiliens*, tis. part. [*à seq.*] *Leaping upon.* *Ne teres perticarum levitas supersilientem volucrum non recipiat,* *Col.* 8, 3.

* *Sūpersilio*, īre. neut. [*ex super*, & *salio*] *To hop, or leap, upon,* *Col.* *Vid. Supersiliens.*

* *Sūperspargo*, vel *Sūperspergo*, ēre. si, sum. act. [*ex super*, & *spargo*] *To besprinkle, or cast upon; to corn.* § *Sale quæ conduntur superspergere,* *Cato*, 55.

* || *Sūperspergor*, i. pass. *To be spread over,* *Litt. ex Stat.*

* *Sūperstagno*, āre. neut. [*ex super*, & *stagno*] *To overflow.* *Amnis in rivos diductus superstagnat,* *Tac. Ann.* 1, 79, 3.

* *Sūperstans*, tis. part. [*à supersto*] *Standing upon, or over.* § *Carris superstans hostis armatus advenit,* *Liv.* 10, 28. § *Superstantes mactariis,* *Tac. Hist.* 3, 82, 6. *muro,* *Sil.* 13, 300.

* *Sūpersterno*, ēre. strāvi, strātum. act. [*ex super*, & *sterno*] *To strew, or cover, over; to lay over.* *Tabulas supersternavit, ut pervius in totum navium ordo esset,* *Liv.* 30, 10.

* *Sūpersternor*, i. pass. *To be strewn over.* § *Arenæ supersternuntur,* *Col.* 1, 6. § *Vid. & Superstratus.*

* *Sūperstes*, itis. adj. [*qui superstat, i. e. superest*] (1) *Escapeing after a battle, standing after others are fallen.* (2) *Surviving, remaining alive after others are dead.* (3) *Staying after others are gone.* (4) *Also present.* (1) § *Marte cadunt subiti per mutua vulnera fratres, Quinque superstibus,* *Qv. Met.* 3, 126. § *Multi superstes bellorum infamiam laqueis finiēruunt,* *Tac. Germ.* 6, 9.

(2) § *Ut viro tuo sis superstes,* *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 4, 2. § *Me extincto fama superstes erit,* *Qv. Tr.* 3, 7, 50. § *Post mea mansurum fama superstes opus,* *Id. Am.* 3, 15, 20. § *Defunctā uxore, liberis tamen superstibus,* *Quint.* (5) § *Superstes totum convivio,* *Sen. Ep.* 94. (4) *Superstitem utrumque monui, ne injusti abeant,* *Plaut.*

* *Sūperstitio*, ōnis. f. [*vid. Cic. N. D.* 2, 38, & adversantem illi *Laet. Inst. Div.* 4, 24. de hujus voc. etymo] (1) *Superstition, foolish religion, vain fear, idolatrous worship, idle scrupulosity.* (2) Sometimes it seemeth to be used in a good sense. (3) *Predictions, fortunetelling.* (1) *Imbecilli animi atque anilis est supersticio,* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 60. *Superstitionem tollunt, in quā est inanis timor deorum,* *Id. N. D.* 1, 42. § *Non tollitur religio superstitione tollendā,* *Id. de Div.* 2, 72. (2) *Tac. Hist.* 4, 83. *Just.* 39, 4. (3) § *Sagarum supersticio,* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 63.

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Superstitiosè, adv. (1) *Supernaturally, by way of divination.* (2) *Superstitiously, religiously, fondly.* (1) = *Superstitiosè atque aniliter,* *Cic. N. D.* 3, 39. (2) § *Fatum est non id quod superstitiosè, sed id quod physicè dicitur causa æterna rerum,* *Id. Div.* 1, 55.

* *Superstitiosus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Superstitious, vainly timorous in religion, without cause.* (2) *Religious.* (3) *Nice, scrupulous, fond.* (4) *Ore ubi can tell things past, or to come.* (1) § *Ita factum est in superstitioso & religioso, alterum vitii nomen est, alterum laudis,* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 28. (2) *Monete eum, modum quendam esse religionis, nimium esse superstitiosum non oportere,* *Id. pro Domo*, 40. (3) § *Superstitiosa sollicitudo,* *Id. de Div.* 2, 41. (4) *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 1, 27. § *Amph.* 1, 1, 167.

* *Sūperstīto*, āre. neut. freq. [*à supersto*] (1) *To live after others; to survive, or outlive.* (2) † *Act. To preserve, or keep safe.* (1) § = *Ut mihi supersit, suppetat, supersitiet,* *Plaut. Pers.* 3, princ. (2) = *Regnum nostrum ut sospitent, supersitientque,* *Enn. ap. Non.*

* *Sūpersto*, āre. neut. [*ex super*, & *sto*] *To stand upon, to remain.* *Tempestas alia signa in circo maximo, cum columnis, quibus superstant evertit,* *Liv.* 43, 2. *Vid. Superstans.*

* *Sūperstīatus*, a, um. part. [*à supersternor*] *Strewn over.* *Superstati Gallorum cumuli,* *Liv.* 12, 29.

* *Sūperstruo*, ēre. xi, etum. act. [*ex super*, & *struo*] *To build upon.* *Neque firmis nexibus ligneam compagem superstruxit,* *Tac. Ann.* 4, 62, 2. *Nisi fundamenta fideliter jeceris, quicquid superstruxeris, corruet,* *Quint.* 1, 4.

* *Sūpersum*, esse, fui. verb. subst. [*ex super*, & *sum*] (1) *To abound, to be superfluous, to be over and above.* (2) *To remain, to be left, or be behind.* (3) || *To be superfluous, or of no account.* (4) *To survive, or to be alive after others.* (5) *To excell.* (6) *To overcome, or get the better of.* (7) *To defend, as a patron his client in law.* (2) § *Satis est, & plus satis superest,* *Plaut.* § *Aliis, quia desit quod amant, ægrè est; tibi, quia superest, dolet,* *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 3, 10. (2) § *Duas partes mihi supersunt illustrandæ orationi,* *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 24. (3) § *Tu quidem superes non ades,* *Caecilium prætoris cujusdam ap. Gell.* 1, 22. (4) *Sicut tuum vis unicum gnatum tuæ superesse vitæ,* *Plaut. Afin.* 1, 1, 1. § *Superesse de exercitu,* *Pollio Cic.* (5) *Doctrinā majoribus superfuit,* *Cic.* (6) *Ne blando nequeant superesse labori,* *Virg. Geor.* 3, 127. (7) *Suet. Aug.* 56.

† *Sūpersurgo*, ēre. neut. *To rise above,* *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 1, 33. *ubi al. Superfulges.*

* *Sūpertēgo*, ēre. xi, etum. act. [*ex super*, & *tego*] *To cover above.* *Nihilo minùs congestu culmorum & frondium supertegemus,* *Col.* 9, 14.

* *Sūpervacaneus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Needless.* (2) *That which is done above ordinary, at spare hours.* (3) *Not in present use, reserved.* (1) = *In partibus corporis nihil inane, nihil sine causā, nihil supervacaneum est,* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. = *inutiles,* *Liv.* (2) *Conditora facit hæc supervacanei operis aucupium, ac venatio,* *Cic. de Senect.* 16. (3) *Cato*, 12.

|| *Sūpervāco*, āre. neut. (1) *To be at leisure.* (2) *To be superfluous.* (1) *Dig.* (2) *Verto superesse significare, superfluere & supervacare,* *Gell.* 1, 22.

|| *Sūpervacuè*, adv. *In vain, superfluously,* *Ulp.* † *Inaniter.*

* *Sūpervacuus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Superfluous, unprofitable, serving to no use, unnecessary, needless, fitly, vain, to no purpose.* (2) || *Over and above, to spare.* (1) *Hoc describere supervacuum habeo,* *Plin.* 27, 12. *Metus habere supervacuus,* *Qv. ex Pont.* 2, 7, 6. (2) *Litt. ex Cat.*

* *Sūpervādens*, tis. part. *Climbing, or going over,* *Liv.*

* *Sūpervādo*, ēre. si, sum. neut. [*ex super*, & *vado*] (1) *To climb, or go, upon; to pass over.* (2) *Met. To surpass, or surmount.* (1) *Ruinas muri supervadebant,* *Liv.* 32, 24. (2) *Omnes asperitates supervadere,* *Sall. B. Jug.* 75.

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|| *Sûpervado*, ãre. neut. [ex *super*, & || *vado* pro *vador*] *To be surety for*, Dig. 4. *Vado*.

Sûpervagor, ãri. dep. *To wander abroad mere than needeth*; in trees to spread, or grow, abroad *superfluously*. Ne vinea *supervagetur*, Col. 4, 21.

* || *Sûperveho*, ãre, xi, etum. act. [ex *super*, & *veho*] *To carry up upon*, unde

* *Sûpervehor*, i. pass. *To be carried up*. § *Sûpervahi montem*, Catull. 64, 44.

* *Sûpervenio*, ãre, eni, entum. neut. [ex *super*, & *venio*] (1) *To come uplooked for, to surprise*. (2) *To come upon suddenly*. (3) *To come upon, or after, another thing*. (4) *To rise, or grow, up above*. (5) *To leap upon, as the male doth the female*. (1) Grata *superveniet*, quæ non sperabitur, hora, Hor. Epist. 1, 4, 14. (2) § Munitibus Marcellus *supervenit*, Liv. (3) § Ulcus *supervenit* ulcari, Cels. 5, 28. (4) § Si vites *supervenerint* jugum, Col. 3, 22. (5) Taurus juvenem *supervenit*, Id. 6, 24. caper matrem stupro, Id. 7, 6. Nec illud quidem ignoro, aliquos tradidisse, Augustum palam nec dissimulanter morum ejus diritatem adeo improbasse, ut nonnunquam remissiores hilarioresque sermones *superveniente* eo abrupter, Suet. Tib. Ner. 21.

* *Sûperventus*, ùs. m. verb. [à præced.] *A coming upon one suddenly, a surprise, or unexpected arrival*, Plin. 25, 2. § *Vix autem leg. nisi in abl. casu*.

† *Sûpervestio*, ãre, ãvi, ãtum. act. *To cover, or clothe, over*. § *Folius supervestiens*, Plin. 16, 33. § *Hardimus autem leg. semper vestiens*.

|| *Sûpervestitus*, a, um. part. *Covered over*, Litt. ex Apul.

* || *Sûpervivens*, tis. part. *Overliving, surviving*. § Ipse mihi *supervivens*, Apul. Met. 1, p. 22.

* *Sûpervivo*, ùe, xi. neut. [ex *super*, & *vivo*] *To outlive, to survive*. Percussorum non quinquam triennio amplius *supervixit*, Suet. Cæs. 83. § Triginta annis gloriæ suæ *supervixit*, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 2. Expeditioni *superfuit* & *supervixit*, Flor. 2, 2, 14.

|| *Sûpörungo*, ãre, xi, etum. act. *To anoint over, unde*

Sûpörungor, i. pass. *To be anointed over*. Collyrio oculi lippientes *superunguntur*, Cels. 7, 7. Conf. Scrib. Larg. 4, 29.

Sûpervolans, tis. part. *Flying over*. § *Supervolantes alites*, Plin. 8, 14. Concipiunt & *supervolantium* afflatu *perditæ*, Id. 10, 33.

Sûpervölto, ãre. freq. *To fly over often*. Inse-lix sua testæ *supervolitaverit* ales, Virg. Ecl. 6, 81.

Sûpervölo, ãre. neut. *To fly over*. § Totum *supervolat orbem*, Ov. Met. 4, 624. Alpem, Luc. 3, 299.

* || *Sûpervolvo*, ãre. act. [ex *super*, & *volvo*] *To roll, or tumble, upon*. § Leg. in

* *Sûpervölütus*, a, um. part. *Rolled over*, Col. 11, 3, 27.

* || *Sûpörurgeo*, ãre. neut. [ex *super*, & *urgeo*] unde *superurgens*, tis. part. *Pressing hard besides*. § Fluctu *superurgente*, Tac. Ann. 2, 23, ult.

* *Sûpörus*, a, um. adj. [à *super*] (1) *Above, the upper*. (2) *Heavenly*. (1) § Limen *superum* atque *inferum*, salve, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1. § Mare *superum, the Adriatick*, Plaut. § Tyr-*rhenum, sc. Græcis*. (2) = *Supera, & cælestia cægitare*, Cic. Acad. 4, 41.

Sûpünatus, a, um. part. (1) *Laid upright, turned up, holden up in the air*. (2) *Unbent and smothered bowing backward*. (1) § Glebæ *supinatæ*, Virg. Geor. 2, 261. Os *supinatum*, Stat. Theb. 5, 525. (2) § *Supinatum cornu*, Id. Theb. 9, 870.

Sûpünè, adverb. *Negligently, carelessly, recklessly*. Beneficium *supinè* accipere, Sen. de Benef. 2, 24.

Sûpünitas, ätis. *Negligence, supineness, carelessness*, Quint. 11, 3.

Sûpüno, ãre. act. (1) *To lay upright, or with the belly upward*. (2) *To snuff up, holding the nose up into the wind*. (3) *Allo to make proud and boastly*. (1) Præcipitat juvenem, & terga *supinat*,

Stat. Theb. 6, 788. Corpora prona *supinat* Incumbens, Id. Theb. 12, 289. (2) Nasum *nidore supinor*, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 38. (3) Quid te tantopere *supinat*? Sen. de Benef. 2, 13.

|| *Sûpünus*, i. n. [de ejus etymo magnæ lites inter Grammaticos] *A supine of a verb, or as some think a participial verb, adi Grammat.*

Sûpünus, a, um. adj. [ab ant. *supus*, Fest. al. à *sub*] or, comp. (1) *Held up, lifted up*. (2) *Upward, with the face upward, flat, along, lying on the back*. (3) *Steep, or situate on a hill's side*. (4) *Met. Idle and reckless, negligent, supine*. (5) *Proud, stately*. (1) *Supinas manus ad cælum tendentes*, Liv. § *Motus corporis pronus, obliquus, supinus, Cic. de Div. 1, 53*. (2) Quid nunc *supina* sursum in cælum conspicias? Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 78. § *Cubat in faciem, mox deinde supinus*, Juven. 3, 280. (3) § *Tybur supinum*, Hor. Od. 3, 23. (4) § *Animus supinus*, Catull. 18, 25. Mæcenæ, Juven. 1, 66. *Supina auris*, Mart. 6, 42. § *Supiniores deliciae, left set off*, Id. 2, 61. (5) *Italo honore supinus*, Pers. 1, 129.

† *Sûpo*, ãre. *Supat, jacet, Fest. ergo id, quod sipo, unde dissipio*.

* *Suppactus*, a, um. part. [à *suppingor*] *Stuck, or fastened, under; clouted, or sparabed; as shoes are*. Auro habet soculis *suppactum* solum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 98.

* *Suppälpor*, ãri. dep. [ex *sub*, & *pälpor*] *Gently to stroke, Met. to wheedle*. Occipit ejus matri *suppalparier*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 28.

* *Suppar*, äris. adj. [ex *sub*, & *par*, i. e. ferè *par*] *Almost equal, or even*. Huic ætati *supparet* Alcibiades, Critias, Theramenes, Cic. de Clar. Or. 7. § *Suppari ætate*, Patere. 1, 17.

* *Supparitör*, ãri. dep. [ex *sub*, & *parasi-tör*] (1) *To shark, or hang on; to sponge in company*. (2) *To flatter, to court for, to pimp*. (1) Hic illi *supparatur* semper, primus ad cibum vocatur, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 77. (2) § *Supparatör* patri, Id. Amph. 1, 3, 17.

Supparum, i. n. & *supparus*, i. m. [olim non tam velum quàm supplementum veli signif. partesque summas, ideoque supra velum & antennam expansum, dict. quoddam sursum pararetur, Turneb.] (1) *A linen upper veil, any garment of linen*. (2) *The uppermost part of the sail, a topsail, a flag, a streamer*. (1) § *Indutus supparum*, Varr. ap. Non. 4, 20. Humeris hærentia primis *Suppara* nudatos cingunt angusta lacertos, Luc. 2, 364. Vid. Fest. (2) *Obliquat lævo pede carbasia, summaque pandens Suppara velorum*, Id. 5, 429. Summis adnectit *suppara velis*, Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 27.

* || *Suppédaneum*, n. [ex *sub*, & *pedaneus*] *A footstool, Firm. † Scabellum pedum*.

Suppéditatio, önis. f. verb. *Agiving, or finding, of things that one lacketh; a supplying, or furnishing, of one*. Quid ergo vitæ? *suppeditatio* bonorum, nullo malorum interventu, Cic. N. D. 1, 40.

|| *Suppéditör*, öris. m. verb. *He that supplyeth, or furnisheth*, Aug. † Qui *suppeditat*.

Suppéditatus, a, um. part. *Furnished, or supplied, with*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2.

Suppédito, ãre. act. & neut. [qu. à *suppedo*, i. e. *fulco*; vel à *submittendo* pedites] (1) || *Properly to prop, or stay up*. (2) *Met. To supply, aid, or strengthen; to find and furnish with, to supply with, to afford*. (3) † *Allo to subdue, to overcome and conquer, to tread under, to supplant*. (4) *To be sufficient, to suffice, or serve turn*. (5) *For suppetio*. (1) § *Primæ notionis vix occurrit exempl.* (2) § Si illi pergam *suppeditare* sumptibus, Ter. Haut. 5, 1, 57. Sicilia flumenum *suppeditat*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2. (3) Litt. ex Cic. *Velim quidem monstrasset locum. Certè in vet. Inscript.* = *Mors omnia calcit, suppeditat, rapit, vid. Reines. in Varr. p. 503*. (4) § *Parare ea, quæ suppeditant ad victum*, Cic. Offic. 1, 4. (5) In hoc campo facile *suppeditat* oratori apparatus, ornatufque dicendi, Id. de Orat. 70.

Suppéditor, ãri. dep. (1) *To supply, or afford*. (2) *Pass. To be supplied*. (1) De Petulciano nomine, quoddam mihi *suppeditatus* es, gratissimam est, Cic. Att. 1, 18. (2) Si rem

frumentariam sibi ex provinciis *suppeditari* vellet, Id. Att. 8, 1.

* *Suppèdo*, ãre. n. [ex *sub*, & *pedo*] *To sojourn, to smother a fart, to fæzel*. § *Suppedere* flagitium est, Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

|| *Suppellesticius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to household-stuff*, Dig.

Supperñatus, a, um. part. *Houghed, cut under*, Catull. 17, 18. Vid. *Subperñatus*.

|| *Supperno*, ãre. act. *To cut one's boughs, to hamstring one*, Fest.

* *Suppetiæ*, f. pl. acc. *suppetias*. diptoton. [à *suppeto*, quas scil. petimus dari nobis, Beem. ex Val.] *Aid, help, succour, supplies*. = *Auxilia mihi & suppetiæ sunt domi*, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 52. § *Suppetias venire* alicui, Hirt. B. Afr. 5. ferre, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 10.

* || *Suppetiäur*, ùs. m. [à seq.] *Help, aid, or succour*. § *Proclamare suppetiatum, To cry out for help*, Apul. Met. 1, p. 22. † *Suppetiæ*.

* || *Suppetior*, ãri. dep. [à *suppetiæ*] *To aid, or help*. § *Suppetiari* miserimo seni, Apul. Met. 3, p. 252. † *Suppetias* alicui ferre.

* *Suppetio*, ãre. act. [ex *sub*, & *peto*, i. e. *la-tenter & per fraudem peto*, Dig.] (1) || *To ask privately and craftily*. (2) *To be sufficient, to serve turn*. (3) *To help*. (4) *To be*. (1) Ulp. (2) Pauper non est, cui rerum *suppetit* usus, Hirt. Ep. 1, 12, 4. (3) Ad augendum permuta *suppetunt*, Cic. Part. Or. 16. (4) Deos oro ut v. æ tuæ *superstes* *suppetat*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 19. § *Dictis facta suppetunt, when one is as good as his word and dath as he saith*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 41. § *Hæc verbum in tertiis personis scdè invenitur, & eo modo plerumquæ usurpatur, ut, suppeditat, suppeditant, est, sunt*.

* || *Suppilatio*, önis. f. verb. [à *suppilo*] *A stealing, or pilfering*, Dig. † *Compilatio*.

* || *Suppilator*, öris. m. verb. [ab eodem] *A pilferer, a thief*, Dig. † *Fur, spoliator*.

† *Suppilatus*, a, um. part. [à seq.] *Robbed*, Cæcil. ap. Non. † *Spoliatus*.

* *Suppilo*, ãre. act. [ex *sub*, & *pilo*] *To steal craftily, or underhand; to pilfer, to purloin*. § *Suppilat* mihi aurum, Picut. Men. 5, 2, 52. = *Suffuror, suppilo, de prædâ prædam capio*, Id. Truc. 2, 7, 15.

* *Suppingor*, i. pass. [ex *sub*, & *pangor*] *To be served fast under*. § Fulmentas jubeam *suppingi* succis, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 94.

|| *Supplantör*, öris. m. verb. *A supplanter*, Hier. † *Qui supplantat*.

Supplanto, ãre. act. [à *planta* pedis] (1) *To supplant, to trip up one's heels*. (2) *To suppress*. (1) Qui stadium currit, *supplantare* eum, quicum certet, aut manu depellere, nullo modo debet, Cic. Offic. 2, 10. (2) Tencro *supplantat* verba palato, Pers. 1, 35.

Supplante, ùe. [ex *sub*, & *planto*] *To plant underneath, to underplant*, Col. de Arb. 7, 3.

Supplantör, ãri. pass. *To have his heels tripped up*, &c. Ser. Epist. 13.

* *Supplementum*, i. n. [à *suppleo*] *That maketh up, or supplyeth, what is wanting; a supply, a filling up, a supplement, a recruit*. § *Supplementum* legionum, Cic. Fam. 3, 3.

* *Supplendus*, a, um. [ab eodem] *To supply, or be supplied*. Delectus habitus sunt, *supplendis* Illyrici legionibus, Tac. Ann. 16, 13, 5.

* *Suppleas*, tis. part. [à seq.] *Supplying*. Li-bataque *suppleas* Pæonia, Aspon. Moseil. 312.

* *Suppleo*, ãre, ãvi, etum. act. [ex *sub*, & *pleo*] (1) *To fill up*. (2) *To make up that which lacketh, to supply, to fill the place of him that lacketh, to recruit*. (3) *Allo to help one to sp. at where he cannot answer*. (1) Vulnera *supplevit* lacrymis, Ov. Met. 4, 140. (2) Si futura gregem *suppleverit*, Virg. Ecl. 7, 36. § *Supplere* legiones, Liv. 29, 24. (3) *Supplet* nescio quis, & privatiza dicit se dedisse, Cic. pro Flacco, 17.

* *Suppleor*, ãri, etus. pass. *To be filled up, supplied*. &c. Adjectoque cavæ *supplentur* sanguine renæ, Ov. Met. 7, 291.

* *Supplex*, icie. adj. [ex *sub*, & *plico*, qui manibus genibusque plicatis orat] *Humbly entreatin-, suppliant; that despatch any thing kneeling, or prostrating*.

strate; a petitioner. § Supplex ad pedes jacui, *Cic. anteq. irret in exil.* 11. Qui deliquit supplex est omnibus, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 101. Supplex pro aliquo, *Cic. in Pison.* 32. ¶ Libelli supplices, *petitions, requests,* Mart. 8, 31.

* || Supplicamentum, i. n. [à supplico] *That avberewitb one maketh supplication; supplication, or entreaty,* Apul. Met. p. 383. † Supplicatio.

* Supplicans, tis. part. [à supplico] *Humbly entreating, suppliant.* Jam hæc aderit tibi supplicans ultro, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 41.

* † Supplicâsis, pro supplicaveris, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 4, 61.

* Supplicatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à supplico] (1) *Supplication, prayer, request, entreaty.* (2) *Also a solemn procession, a publick feast, a thanksgiving.* (1) Prodigiorum averruncandorum causâ supplicationes in biduum senatus decrevit, *Liv.* 10, 23. = Supplicatio & obsecratio, *Id.* 27, 11. (2) His rebus gestis, ex literis Cæsaris dierum XX supplicatio à senatu decreta est, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, sub fin. Supplicationes belli suscepti causâ, *Liv.* 2, 17.

* Supplicatur, imperf. *Prayer is made,* Plin. 13, 1.

* Suppliciter, adv. [à supplex] *With bended knees, in manner of supplication, humbly.* Suppliciter posito procubuit genu, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 438. = Suppliciter ac demissè agere gratias, *Cic. ad Brut.* 16. ¶ Postulare minasiter potius quàm suppliciter, *Liv.* 2, 23.

* Supplicium, ii. n. [à supplicando] (1) *A supplication, a prayer, an atonement.* (2) *Sacrifice, a general procession.* (3) *That which was offered in sacrifice.* (4) *Publick punishment, and sometimes private.* (1) = Non votis neque suppliciis muliebribus Deorum auxilia parantur, *Sail. B. C.* 52. Tacros ad victimas, atque ad Dorum supplicia servant, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5. Suppliciis votisque fatigare Deros, *Liv.* 27, 50. (2) Ob feliciter acta Dis supplicia decernere, *Sall. B. J.* 55. (3) Quidam ad victimas faciunt, & servant ad deorum supplicia, *Varr.* (4) ¶ Non ubicunque pœna etiam supplicium est. Nomen hoc est publicæ animadversionis, *Quint. Declam.* p. 272. Te ultro accusabis, & ei dabis supplicium, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 24. Vid. & *Andr.* 5, 3, 32. ¶ Supplicium de aliquo funere, *to punish him,* *Nep. Pausan.* ult.

* Supplico, are. neut. [à supplex, sc. ex sub, & plico, i. e. deorsum plico, in genua procidens oro] (1) *To beg on one's knees, to pray, to make an humble request, to supplicate, to beseech.* (2) *To make an oblation.* (3) || *Also to make a solemn procession.* (1) Volo hic in fano supplicare, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 41. Lari familiari pro copiâ supplicet, *Id. Afin.* 1, 2, 24. = Prostrernere se & fracto animo atque humili supplicare alicui, *Cic. pro Planc.* 20. ¶ Noctu ad eum venire domum, precari, denique supplicare, *Id.* orare, implorare istidem usurpantur; minus autem sonant. (2) Ea mihi quotidie, aut thure, aut vi o, aut aliqui semper supplicat, *Plaut. Aul. in prol.* 24. Conf. *Suet. Aug.* 35. & *Sen. de Irâ,* 3, 18. (3) *Litt. ex Sall.*

Suppŏdo, ère, si, sum. act. *To stamp on the ground, to make a noise with the foot.* Pedem nemo in illo judicio supposit, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 53.

Suppŏtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A stamping, or noise, made with the feet.* § Suppŏtio pedis, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 43.

* Suppŏniet, uit. imperf. [ex sub, & pœnitet] *It somewhat, or half, repenteth,* *Cic. Att.* 7, 14.

Suppŏno, ère, sui, itum. act. [ex sub, & pono] (1) *To put, set, or lay, under.* (2) *To substitute, or put into the place of another.* (3) *To add, or write.* (4) *To put a false for a true, to counterfeit, to forge.* (5) *To submit, to expose.* (1) § Anatum ova gallinis supponere, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48. sub cratim, *Plaut. Paen.* 5, 2, 65. colla oneri, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 171. prælo aliquid, *Col.* 12, 47. ¶ sēcem aristis, *to reap,* *Virg. Geor.* 1, 348. se alicui, *to put under his care, or conduct,* *Perf.* 5, 36. ¶ Tumulo supponere, *to*

bury, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 3, 68. (2) § Hieras causam omnem fuscipit, & criminibus illis pro rege se supponit reum, *Cic. pro Dejot.* 15. = subicere, *Id.* (3) Supposuit exemplum epistolæ Domitii, *Id. Att.* 8, 6. (4) Qui referam illi sacrilego gratiam, qui hunc supposuit nobis? *Ter. Eun.* 5, 3, 3. Testamenta amicorum non expectas, at ipse supponis, *Cic. Parod.* 6. (5) Cùm Venus & Juno Pallâsq̃ in vallibus Idæ Corpora judicio supposituræ meo, *Ov. Ep.* 16. *ques tamen versus supponi multi existimârunt.*

Suppŏnor, i. pass. *To be put, or substituted, &c.* In his rebus operæ nostræ vicaria, fides amicorum, supponitur, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 38.

* Supporto, are. act. [ex sub, & porto] *To convey, bring, or carry, privily; to support.* § Navibus aliquid supportare, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 12.

* Supportor, ari. pass. [ex sub, & portor] *To be carried, or conveyed, &c.* Omnia in Samothraciam supportari iussit, *Nep. Attic.* 11. Omnia hinc in castra supportabantur, *Liv.* 41, 1.

Suppŏtŏlo, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A putting, or setting, under.* (2) *A putting of a child, or any other thing, in the place of another; a cheating, or forging.* (1) Ipsa ovorum suppositio per hos ferè dies commodissima, *Col.* 8, 51. (2) *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 83. & *Cistell.* 1, 2, 25.

Suppŏtŏtŏtus, a, um. adj. (1) *Substituted, or set in the place of another.* (2) *Adulterate, not genuine, or natural.* (1) Hermes supposititius sibi ipsi, *Mart.* 5, 25, 8. (2) § Mater supposititia, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 8. *de equâ asino subiectâ.*

|| Suppŏtŏtŏrium, ii. n. *A suppository, Medic.* † Collyrium, *Col.*

|| Suppŏtŏtŏrius, a, um. adj. *Suppository.* ¶ Cellæ suppositoriæ, *made beneath,* *Vopisc.* † Infernus.

Suppŏtŏtŏrus, a, um. part. *About to put under, &c.* Cervicem polo suppositurus Atlas, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 180.

Suppŏtŏtus, a, um. part. (1) *Put, or set, under, or in.* (2) *Put in the place of another, substituted.* (3) *Faise, not real.* (1) Vertice supposito portabant sacra canistris, *Ov. Met.* 2, 712. (2) Ille suppositus facile eum, qui non erat, esse simulabat, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 27. § Mater supposita, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 28.

Suppŏstor, ōris. m. & Suppŏstrix, icis. f. verb. [pro suppositor, & suppositrix] *He, or she, that privily conveyeth another man's child to one as his own,* *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 50.

Suppŏstus, a, um. contr. pro suppositus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 24.

Suppŏssio, ōnis. f. verb. *A suppressing, a keeping back, or concealing.* Statui sibi ad easdem prædas, suppressionesque judiciales revertendum, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 25. ¶ Suppŏssio nocturna, *the night-mare,* *Plin.* 27, 10. = Incubus, ephialtes.

|| Suppŏssius, adv. comp. *More secretly, or close,* *Gell.* 12, 11. † Pressius.

Suppŏssus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Kept back, or down; suppressed, stayed.* (2) *Sunk, drowned, bulged.* (3) *Hidden, concealed.* (4) *Short, soft, low.* (5) *Costive.* (1) Pars vocis in medio suppressa sono est, *Ov. Met.* 5, 193. (2) Multæ naves suppressæ, multæ captæ, *Just.* 2, 9. (3) Suppŏssi candidatorum nummi, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 27. (4) Erit ut voce, sic etiam oratione suppressior, *Id. Orat.* 25. (5) Venter suppressus parum reddit, *Cels.* 1, 3.

Suppŏmo, ère, essi, sum. act. [ex sub, & premo] (1) *To keep under, or down.* (2) *To put a stop, or check, to.* (3) *To retain, and not restore a thing.* (4) *To surcharge, or over-burden.* (5) *To defer, put off, or stay.* (1) § Supprimere famam rei, *Liv.* 44, 95. dolorem, nec pati manare longius, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 31. (2) Cæsar hostem insequentem supprimit, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 45. (3) Capit consilium, ut pecuniam iudicibus polliceatur, deinde eam supprimat, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 29. (4) § Supprimere animum cibus, *Plin.* 11, 37. (5) = Iter supprimunt, copiasque in castris continent, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 66.

Suppŏmor, i. pass. (1) *To be kept in; to be hid, or kept close.* (2) *To be clogged, pressed down,*

sunk, kept down, &c. (1) Navis rostris ic̃ta supprimitur, *Liv.* 37, 11. (2) Animus supprimitur cibus, *Plin.* 11, 37. ¶ *De cæt. vid.* Supprimo.

* † Suppŏmo, ère, pŏsi, ptum. act. *To draw out, Eho, tu scelestè, qui illi suppromis,* *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 12. *al. suppromus es.*

* Suppŏmus, i. m. [ex sub, & promus] *An under-butler, a tapster, a skinker.* ¶ Bono suppromo & promo cella credita, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 24.

Suppŏdet, ère, uit. imperf. *To be somewhat, or half, ashamed,* *Cic. Fam.* 15, 16. *Vid.* Subpudet.

* || Suppullulasco, ère, incept. [ex sub, & pullulasco] *To send forth new branches from trees, to sprout anew,* *Litt. ex Pallad.*

* Suppŏrâtio, ōnis. f. verb. [à suppuro] *An imposthume, or gathering to matter.* Suppuratio melius ferro rescindatur, quàm medicamento, *Col.* 6, 11. conf. *Cels.* 2, 7. & 3, 27.

* Suppŏrâtŏrius, a, um. adj. [à part. suppuratus] *Making a sore to matter, bringing to a head.* Suppuratoria medicamenta, *Plin.* 28, 4.

* Suppŏrâtum, i. n. [à seq.] *A thing that is grown to matter, an imposthume,* *Plin.* 20, 4.

* Suppŏrâtus, a, um. [à seq.] *Suppurated, come to a head,* *Sen. Epist.* 81. & *Plin.* 22, 25.

* Suppŏro, are. neut. [ex sub, & pus] *To breed filth as a sore doth, to matter, to suppurate, to rankle, or fester.* Si sanguis suppuraverit, *Col.* 6, 12.

* Suppŏror, ari. pass. *To be suppurated, &c.* *Cels.* 5, 18.

* Suppŏtâtio, ōnis. f. verb. [à supputo] *A counting,* *Vitr.* 3, 1.

* || Suppŏtâtŏr, ōris. m. verb. [ab eodem] *He that pruneth, or reckoneth,* *Litt. ex Col.*

* || Suppŏtâtŏrius, a, um. adj. [à præced.] *That cutteth, or pruneth,* *Litt. ex Plin.*

* Suppŏto, are. act. [ex sub, & puto] (1) *To prune, cut, or lop, trees.* (2) † *To reckon, or count.* (1) *Plin.* 17, 10. (2) § Supputare rationem, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 2, 25. *ut leg. Steph. sed al. puto.*

* Supra. præp. [à super, supera, antiq.] (1) *Above.* (2) *Superiour to.* (3) *More than.* (4) *Upon.* (1) § Mare supra terram est, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 45. (2) Potentia, quæ supra leges esse velit, *Brut. Attic.* (3) § Supra tres cyathos, *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 15. (4) Inj cere quempiam supra stercus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 27.

* Suprà. adv. [à superus, pro super] (1) *Above, aloft, on high.* (2) *Before.* (3) *Beyond, more.* (1) ¶ Omnia hæc quæ suprà & subter sunt, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 5. (2) Illa polliceor, quæ suprà scripsi, *Id. Fam.* 6, 10. (3) § Nihil suprà, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 37.

* Supràdictus, a, um. part. [ex suprà, & dictus] *Spoken of, or said, before; asore said,* *Plin.* 10, 63.

† Supràpŏsitus, a, um. *Set, or put, before,* *Cic. Sed rect. divisè.*

Supràscando, ère, i, sum. neut. *To climb, or get, over.* Cùm fines suprascendit, *Liv.* 1, 32.

* † Supràscriptus, a, um. part. [ex suprà, & scriptus] *Above written, or written before,* *Cic. pro Cluent.* 54. ¶ *Sed divisè rect.*

* Suprēma, ōrum. n. pl. [à supremus] (1) *One's latter days.* (2) *One's death.* (3) || *One's last will and testament.* (4) *Also the reliques, or remains, of one that is dead; as the corps, bones, ashes, &c.* (1) *Plin.* (2) *Tac. Ann.* 4, 44, 5. (3) *Modest.* (4) *Amm.*

* Suprēmò. adv. [à supremus] *Highest, or last, of all.* Hominis anima exitura suprēmò, & sola ex omnibus superlutura, *Plin.* 11, 53.

* Suprēmum. adv. [ab eodem] *Last of all.* Oinus suprēmum Congemuit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 630.

* Suprēmus, a, um. adj. superl. [à superus, contr. pro superimus] (1) *Highest of all.* (2) *Last, latest, uttermost, or utmost.* (3) *Greatest.* (1) § Montes supremi, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 460. (2) § Supremus

premus vitæ dies, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 39.* ¶ Sole supremo, *at the sun's going down, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 3.* (3) § Supremus Jupiter, *Tir. Adelpb. 2, 1, 42.*

Sûra, æ. f. [unde incertum] (1) *The calf of the leg.* (2) Synecd. *The whole leg from the knee to the ankle.* (3) Also a boot, a buskin. (1) Teretes furas integer laudo, *Hor. Od. 2, 4, 22.* (2) Purpureo altè furas vincere cothurno, *Virg. Æn. 1, 341.* (3) Grandes magna ad subfella suæ, *Juv. 16, 14.*

Surculaceus, a, um. adj. *Like a set, graff, or young sprig.* § Surculacea duritia, *Plin. 19, 7.*

Surculâris, e. adj. *That bringeth forth young shoots, or sprigs.* § Terra surcularis, *Col. 3, 11.*

Surculârius, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, belonging to, or set with, sprigs, or grafts.* (2) *A graft-bopper that feedeth upon shoots, or sprigs; or that appeareth upon their first springing.* (1) § Ager surcularis, *Varr. R. 1, 2.* (2) § Surcularia cicada, *Plin. 11, 26.*

† Surculô, âre. act. *To cut off shoots, or sprigs, from trees; to prune trees; al. leg. Sarculo.* Hinc

Surculor, âri. pass. *To be pruned.* Plantæ surculari debent, *Col. 5, 9.*

Surculôsè, adv. *From shoot to shoot; one sprig, or shoot, after another.* § Surculôsè arescere, *Plin. 18, 16.*

Suculôsus, a, um. adj. *Ful of shoots, slips, or sprigs.* § Suculôsæ radices, *Plin. 18, 7.* Rami surculosi, *Id. 19, 15.*

Surculus, i. m. dim. [à surus; ab Hebr. שרץ, ramus sive palme vitis] *A shoot, set, or slip; a scion, graff, young twig, or branch; a sprig.* Da mihi ex istâ arbore, quos seram, surculos, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 69.*

Surdaster, a, um. adj. *Half, or somewhat, deaf; thick of hearing, deafish.* § Erat surdaster M. Crassus, sed aliud molestius, quod malè audiebat, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 40.*

† Surdè, adv. *Deafly, Asian. ap. Charis.* || Surdefco, Æie. incept. *To be, or wax, deaf,* Eugen. Toler. † Surdus fio.

Surditas, âtis. f. *Deafness, thicknes of hearing.* In surditate quidnam est mali? *Cic. Tusc. 5, 40.*

Surdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [de etymo non constat] (1) *Deaf, dunny, thick of hearing.* (2) *As good as deaf, hearing to no purpose.* (3) *That will not hear, inexorable, insensible.* (4) *It is said of things inanimate, senseless.* (5) *That is not heard.* (6) *Admitting no sound, or echo.* (7) *Unheard of, ignoble.* (8) *Undistinguished by the eye, imperceptible.* (9) *Silent.* (10) *It is also referred to the other senses; as to the taste: without taste, or smell; tasteless, flat, insipid.* (11) *To the eye; dark, darkish.* (1) = Me-tuo ne non sit furda, atque hæc audiverit, *Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 12.* (2) In illis linguis, quas non intelligimus, sardi profectò sumus, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 40.* (3) § Surdi veritatis, *Col. 3, 10.* (4) § Surdior æquoribus, *Ov. Met. 13, 304.* Surdi fluctus, *Id. Epist. 18, 211.* Surdæ scres, *Id. Amor. 1, 6, 54.* (5) Surda vota condidit Icnio, *Perf. 6, 23.* § Surdo verberare cædit, *Juv. 13, 194.* (6) Ne sit locus surdus, sed ut in eo vox quàm clarissimè vagari possit, *Virg. 5, 5.* (7) = Quanta auctoritas debeatur surdis, hoc est, ignobilibus herbis, perhibebitur, *Plin. 22, 2.* = Illi sine luce genus, furdumque parentum Nomen, *Sil. 8, 248.* (8) Ærei posantur clypei, argenteæ facies, furdarum figurarum discrimine, *Plin. 35, 2.* (9) Nulla erit tam furda posteritas, quæ non in cælum vos debitis laudibus ferat, *Curt. 5, 8, 10.* = Omnia furda tacent, *Prop. 4, 3, 53.* (10) Spirant cinnama surdum, *Perf. 6, 35.* (11) Surdus fit color, qui improbat etiam dilutior, *Plin. 37, 5.*

|| Sûrēna, æ. f. *A title of dignity among the Persians, next the king, Amm.*

Surgens, tis. part. *Arising, springing, growing, &c.* Nec tibi Vespero Surgente decedunt amores, *Hor. Od. 2, 9, 11.* § Surgentis Phæbi orbis, *Val. Flacc. 3, 437.*

Surgitur. imperf. *They rise.* § Surgitur in somnos, *Val. Flacc. 5, 696.*

Surgo, Ære, exi, ectum. neut. [sursum rego, erigo] (1) *To arise, to get up.* (2) *To be erected.* (3) *To appear.* (4) *To grow, or increase, in height.* (5) *To grow, or spring.* (6) *To ascend, or go up.* (7) *To begin.* (8) Aët. *To raise, or lift up.* (1) § Ego sursum, qui non sum cum iis qui sedent, comparandus, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 1.* § Surgere è lecto, *Ter. Adelpb. 4, 1, 4.* § A mensâ, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 62.* E lectulo, *Cic. Offic. 3, 31.* Ad munia, *Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 81.* Solio aureo, *Virg. Æn. 10, 116.* Cubitu, *Cato. De toro, Prop. 2, 26, 24.* Ad dicendum, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 1.* In arma, *Sil. Met. 3.* Semel cecidi scens, ut honestissimè surge, e possem, *Cic. Philip. 12, 10.* (2) Aræ surgunt de cespite, *Sil. 7, 747.* § Aurora surgit, *Virg. Geor. 1, 447.* (3) § Astra ignea surgunt, *Id. Æn. 4, 352.* (4) Frutex surgit, *Col. 6, 23.* (5) § Fruges surgunt, *Lucr. 1, 253.* Met. Surgit animo sententia, *Virg. Æn. 1, 586.* (6) Sæpius ignis surgit ab arâ, *Ov. ex Pont. 4, 9.* § Limina surgunt gradibus, *Virg. Æn. 1, 452.* (7) § Pugna aspera surgit, *Id. Æn. 11, 635.* (8) § = Lumbos surgite, atque extollite, *Plaut. Epid. Grex.*

* || Sûrio, Ære. n. [à sus, ant. in gen. fueris] *To grunt like a boar after the sow.* § Surit tus mas, subat femina, *Scal.*

Surpiculus, i. m. dim. [à sirpus, vel scirpus] *A basket, a pannier, a hamper.* Vid. Sirpiculus. sic enim ref. scrib.

* † Surpîte, pro Surripite; & Surpuerat, pro Surripuerat, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 283.* & Od. 4, 13, 20.

|| Surrectio, ònis. f. verb. *An arising, Arator in Aët. Apost.*

Surrectus, a, um. part. *Lifted up, raised up, set upright,* *Col. 7, 3.* § Mucrone surrecto, *Liv. 7, 10. Sil. 5, 599.*

† Surrego, Ære. ant. pro surgo, *Fest.*

† Surremit, sumit, *Fest.* ab antiq. surrimo.

† Surrempsit, sustulerit, *Fest.* à surrimo.

* Surreptur. imperf. [qu à || surrepor] *They creep in privily, Quint.*

* Surrepo, Ære, psi. neut. [ex sur pro sub, & repo] *To creep in unawares, or by little and little; to steal, or run, away privily.* Vid. Subrepo.

* † Surreptio, ònis. f. verb. [à præced.] *A stealing, Plaut. ap. Litt.*

* Surreptitins, a, um. adj. [à seq.] *Stolen away, surreptitious, got by stealth, Plaut. Vid. Subreptitius.*

* Surreptus, a, um. part. [à surrepo] *Stolen, or taken, away, Cic. Vid. Subreptus.*

† Surrexe, pro surrexisse, *Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 73.*

Surngo, Ære, exi, ectum. act. [ex sub, & re-go] *To raise up, to prick up, to lift on high, Virg. Vid. Subrigo.*

Surriçor, i. pass. *To be raised, or lifted, up, Virg. Vid. Subrigo.*

* Surripiendus, a, um. part. [à seq.] *To be withdrawn.* Crimina sunt oculis surripienda patris, *Ov. Epist. 11, 66.*

* Surripio, Ære, ui, eptum. act. [ex sub, & rapio] (1) *To steal, or take, away privily; to filch, or pilfer.* (2) *To prevent, to intercept, to anticipate.* (1) Egon' patri surrepere p' sim quidquam tam cauto seni? *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 56.* (2) Vid. Surripior, n. 2.

* Surripior, i. pass. (1) *To be stolen.* (2) *To be anticipated.* (1) Vid. Surripio. (2) Bonum consultum surripitur sæpissimè, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 3.*

|| Surregatio, ònis. f. verb. *An appointing in one's room, a putting in the place, or room, of another.* Surregatione, τῇ ἀνταρταγῶν *Gloss. vet.*

|| Surregator, òris. m. verb. *He that substitu-teth one in a place, Ap. JCC.* † Qui subrogat.

|| Surregatus, i. m. *A surrogate, Eccl.*

Surroge, Ære. act. *To put in the place of another; to substitute, or surrogate.* Vid. Subrogo.

Sursum. adv. & sursum versus [ex su, sur-sus, & versum] *Upward, up.* § Qui colunt deorsum, magis ætate laborant, qui sursum magis hyeme, *Varr. R. R. 1, 6, ubi al.* † Susum

& deorsum, *Conf. Cic. N. D. 2, 33.* § Viciâ sursum versus serpit, ad scopum lupini, *Varr. R. R. 1, 32.* Sursum enim versus signantur *Lucr. 2, 188.*

* † Sûrus, i. m. [ab ἔρε, limen, terminus, qui palis solet notari, M.] *A stake, a bough, a sprig, a palisade, Enn. al. Surcus, lig. & inde ducunt Surculus.*

* Sus, suis. olim fueris. m. & f. [à Gr. ὤς, ὄυς] *A swine, a hog, a boar, a sow, a pig.* § Volutatio in luto est suum requies, ut lavatio hominum, *Varr. R. R. 2, 4.* § Vulnificus sus, *Ov. Met. 8, 359.* Suis aibæ omine, *Prop. 4, 1, 35.* Docbo sus, ut aiunt, oratorem illum, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 57.* Prov. *In illos, qui doctiores docere volunt, plene enim esset.* § || Sus Miner-vam, *vid. Chil.*

* † Sûs, sô, sôm. antiq. pro Suus, sua, suum; etiam pro is, unde sô pro suo; sâ pro sua; sôs pro suos.

Sûs. adv. in comp. sign. sursum. vel contr. [à susum, pro sursum; vel à sub, sub-, sus; ut ab ab, ab-, asporto; ab ob, obs, ostendo] *Upward, above.* § Sûsque deque ferre, *not to care, or regard, Cic. Att. 14, 6. Conf. Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 5.*

Susceptio, ònis. f. verb. *A taking of a thing in hand, an undertaking.* § Susceptio prima, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 9.* Laborum dolorumque suscep-tio, *Id. Acad. 2, 1, 6.*

Susceptor, òris. m. (1) *An undertaker.* (2) || Also he that bereaveth others. (3) || *A receiver of tribute in the Roman provinces.* (4) || *A godfather.* (1) Et ut per præcones susceptores felicitarent, *Just. 8, 3.* (2) Ulp. (3) Cod. (4) Ecclesi.

Susceptum, i. n. *An enterprise, or undertake-ing.* Suscepta magna labore Crescunt difficili, *Ov. Met. 11, 200.*

Suscepturus, a, um. part. *About to undertake, &c.* Tantumne laborem, tantas inimicitias, tot hominum, suscepturus es? *Cic. Verr. 5, 70.*

Susceptor, a, um. part. (1) *Enterprised, under-taken.* (2) *Received, allowed.* (3) Also begot-en, born. (1) § Bellum susceptum, *Cic. pro Sulla, 9.* negotium, *Id. pro Quint. 24.* ¶ Vota tua propter suscepta salutem, entered into, *Prop. 2, 9, 25.* § Vota suscepta, & exsoluta, *Tac. Ann. 15, 23.* (2) Ne susceptas publicè reli-giones disputatio talis extinguat, *Cic.* (3) = Qui à parentibus suscepti educatique sunt, *Id. Verr. 5, 47.*

† Suscio, Ære. act. [ex sub vel sus, & scio] *To know, to surmise, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Suspiendus, a, um. part. *To be under-taken.* Sacra solennia suscipienda, *Lucr. 5, 1162.* Multæ res eum hortabantur, quare sibi eam rem cogitandam, & suscipiendam putaret, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 33.*

Susci-piens, tis. part. *Taking up, carrying,* *Suet. Tib. Claud. 1.*

Susci-pio, Ære, cæpi, ptum. act. [ex sub vel sus, & capio] (1) *To take, or lift, up.* (2) Met. *To undertake, to undergo.* (3) *To take upon him.* (4) *To commit.* (5) *To have, make, or get.* (6) *To begot.* (7) ¶ *To answer.* (8) *To usurp.* (9) *To conceive.* (10) *To counterfeit.* (1) Famulæ suscipiunt collap a membra, *Virg. Æn. 4, 391.* (2) Pericula, labores, dolorem etiam optimum quisque pro patriâ, & pro suis suscipit, *Cic. de Lin. 1, 7.* Pœnam nullam pro illis scelere sus-cipit, *Id.* (3) § Possimus personam petitis suscipere, accusatoris deponere, *Id. pro Quint. 13.* (4) Miserior est, qui suscipit se in scelus, quàm is qui alterius facinus subire cogitur, *Id. Philipp. 11, 4.* (5) Qui Antonium suscipere inimicum pro repub. non dubitavit, *Id. ad Brut. 17.* (6) Susceperas liberos non solum tibi, sed etiam patriæ, *Id. Verr. 3, 69.* (7) § ¶ Suscipit Anchises, *Virg. Æn. 6, 723.* (8) § Suscipere personam viri boni, *Cic.* (9) Commune odium contra regem susceperant, *Nep. Dat. 10.* (10) § Suscipit Anchises, *Virg. Æn. 6, 723.* Suscipit stolo, *Varr. R. R. 1, 2.*

Suscipior, i. pass. *To be undertaken, &c.* ¶ Sus-cipi in lucem, to be born, *Cic. de Har. Resp. 27.*

7 X 2 Suscitâbulum,

* *Suscitābulum*, i. n. *A firing up, or provocation; an incitement; Meton. an inciter, a raiser.* *Phonascus adsum vocis suscitabulum, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 826.*

|| *Suscitatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A firing up, Aug. Concitatio.*

Suscito, āre. act. [*ex sus, i. e. sursum, & cito*] (1) *To call one from sleep, to awake.* (2) *Met. To kindle, to quicken; to provoke, to exhort.* (3) *To stir up, to rouse.* (1) § *Suscitare ē somno, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19.* (2) *Sopito suscitāt ignes, Virg. Aen. 5, 743.* (3) = *Aeneas acuit Martem, & se suscitāt irā, Id. Aen. 12, 108.* *Suscitā istum, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 25.*

Sūsium, i. n. [*ab Hebr. שושן lilium*] *Oil, or ointment, of lily, Plin. 13, 1. Conf. Cels. 5, 21.*

Suspectans, tis. part. *Suspecting.* *Rex fraudem suspectans, Tac. Ann. 13, 39, 1.*

|| *Suspectatus*, a, um. adj. *Suspected, Apul. Met. 4, p. 136.* † *Suspectus.*

Suspectio, ōnis. f. verb. *Suspicion, or suspecting; mistrusting, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 21. ubi tamē al. Suspectio.*

Suspecto, āre. freq. [*à suspicio*] (1) *To behold, or look up, often.* (2) *To look down, or see beneath.* (3) *To suspect, or mistrust.* (1) § *Oculus suspedare astra, Mart. 2, 16.* (2) *Plin. 8, 16.* (3) *Et quidam iculus uxoris suspectabant, Tac. Ann. 1, 5, 1.*

Suspectus, a, um. or. comp. *fsimus, sup. part. & adj.* (1) *Seen aloft.* (2) *Met. Suspected, mistrusted.* (1) *Substerni utile est in locis suspectis, Plin. 27, 9.* (2) = *In vitā tyrannorum omnia sunt suspecta aequae sollicita, Cic. de Am. 15.* *Regibus boni quā mali suspectiores sunt, Sall. B. Catil. 7.* *Suspectissimum quemque sibi ad poenam deposcere, Suet. Tit. 6.* § *Suspectas criminum capitalium, Tac. Ann. 3, 60, 2. super scelere, Sall. B. J. 74. aliquā re, A. Viell. de Virg. illustr. 46, 2.*

Suspectus, ūs. m. (1) *A looking, or beholding, upward.* (2) *A looking betwixt us and the light.* (3) *Also height.* (4) *Admiration, esteem.* (1) *Plin. 37, 9.* (2) § *Laus ei summa, nigricans aspectu, idemque suspectu refulgens, Id. 9, 38.* § *Caeli suspectus, Virg. Aen. 6, 579.* (3) *Turris erat vasto suspectu, Id. Aen. 9, 530.* (4) § *Nimius sui suspectus, Sen. de Benef. 2, 16.* *Intravit mentes suspectus honorum, Ovid. Fast. 5, 31.*

Suspendens, tis. part. *Holding in suspense and doubt.* *Senatum precantem callidā cunctatione suspendens, Suet. Tib. 24.*

Suspendeo, ēre. neut. *To be banged over, or on high, Col. 4, 26. ubi al. leg. Suspendeo.*

Suspendiosus, a, um. adj. (1) *That is banged on a galloos.* (2) || *One that bangeth himself.* (1) *Qui sibi ipsi laqueos fregit gulam, Plin. 28, 4.* (2) *Up. 1, 11. §. 3. de his qui not. infam.*

Suspendium, n. n. *A hanging.* § *Ad suspendium adigere, Plaut. Aut. 1, 1, 11.*

Suspendo, ēre. di. sum. act. (1) *To bang up, or upon.* (2) *Also to defer, to delay, to put off.* (3) *To stop, to check, to restrain.* (4) *To keep in suspense and doubt.* (1) § *Suspendere vestimenta Deo maris, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 15. ex ceruice, Plin. Suspendere se de arbore, Cic. de Or. 2, 69. ē ficu, Quint. 6, 3. aliquem arbori infelici, Cic. 110 Rob. 4. in fortas, Lip. Tignis n dum suspendi hirundo, Virg. Georg. 4, 307.* § *Suspendere itera vomere, to plough, Stat. nafo adurco aliquem, to flout, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 5. addicium, to arch it, Cic. Vid. Suspendi, n. 2.* (2) *Medio responso rem suspendunt, Liv. 39, 29.* (3) *Fluxiones oculorum suspendit, Plin. 28, 7.* (4) § *Senatum ambiguis responsis suspendere, Suet. Tib. 24. aliquem expectatione, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 3.*

Suspendor, i. pass. (1) *To be banged upon, to be underproped.* (2) *To be arched, &c.* (1) *Infantum remediis ex ceruice suspendantur, Plin. 11, 28.* (2) *Ita edificatum, ut suspendi non possit, Cic. T. pic. c. 3.*

Suspensio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An arching, or*

vaulting. (2) *Met. Doubt, uncertainty of mind, suspense.* (1) *Flamma pervagabitur sub suspensione, Vitr. 5, 10.* (2) *Exercitus suspensione animi commovebatur, Hirt. B. Afr. 48.* § *Sed relictus, puto, suspensiore animo.*

Suspensura, ae. f. *A hanging up.* *Suspensurae caldariorum ita sunt faciendae, Vitr. 5, 10. Conf. Sen. Epist. 90.*

Suspensus, a, um. part. & adj. or. comp. *fsimus, sup.* (1) *Hanged up, banging by.* (2) *Arched, vaulted.* (3) *Met. Erect, attentive.* (4) *Uncertain, doubtful, fearfull, unresolved; banging in doubt, or suspense.* (5) *Hollow and light.* (1) § *Suspensa mento corpora, Hor. Epod. 5, 36.* *Suspensus recte, manibus se demisit, Liv. 2, 6, 8.* (2) § *Suspensa faxis rupes, Virg. Aen. 8, 190.* (3) § *Suspensis auribus aliquid bibere, Prop. 3, 6, 8.* (4) = *Vultus incertus & suspensus, Cic. pro Cluent. 19.* = *Animus suspensus, & sollicitus, Id. Attic. 2, 18.* § *Suspensus animi, Liv. 8, 13.* *Suspensior animus, Hirt. B. Afr. 48.* § *Suspensus somnus, a slumber, an unquiet sleep, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44.* *Gradu suspensio ire, to go softly, or on tip toes, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27.* (5) § *Suspensā manu aliquid facere, Plin. Epist. 6, 12, 1.* *Neque parum refert suspensissimum esse passinatum, & si fieri possit, vestigio quoque inviolatum, Col. 3, 13, 6.* § *Vid. & eundem, 11, 3, 27.*

Suspicans, tis. part. *Suspecting, mistrusting.* § *Nihil suspicans mali, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 89.*

Suspīcax, ācis. adj. *Suspicious, jealous, mistrustfull.* § *Animus suspīcax, Tac. Ann. 1, 13, 4.*

Suspiciendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be looked upon, or beheld.* (2) *To be admired.* (1) *Suspicienda est figura capitis, atque ardor oculorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 42.* (2) = *Aeterna aliqua natura suspicienda admirandaque hominum generi, Id. de Div. 2, 72.*

Suspiciens, tis. part. (1) *Looking up.* (2) *Suspecting.* (1) *Lucret. 1, 36.* (2) *Sall. B. J. 73.*

Suspicio, ēre. exi. etum. act. [*ex sub, vel sus, & specio*] (1) *To look up.* (2) *Met. To honour, to admire, to be in love with.* (3) *Also to suspect.* (1) § *Astra suspicere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25. caelum, Id. N. D. 2, 18. in caelum, Id. Somn. Scip. 1.* (2) = *Eloquentiam, quam suspicerent omnes, quam admirarentur, &c. Id. Orat. 28.* (3) *Bomilcar suspectus regi, & ipse eum suspiciens, &c. Sall. B. J. 73.*

Suspicio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Mistrust, suspicion.* (2) *Opinion.* (1) *Omnes in culpā, ac suspitione ponendi, Cic. pro Cluent. 45.* (2) *Suspicio nulla Deorum, Id. N. D. 1, 23.*

Suspiciōsē. adv. iū, comp. *Suspiciously, mistrustfully.* § *Non modò non credibiliter, sed ne suspiciōsē quidem, Cic. pro Dejot. 6.* *Suspiciōsē ac criminōsē aliquid dicere, Id. pro S. Rose. 28.* *Suspiciōsius aut criminōsius dicere, Id. de Clar. Orat. 34.*

Suspiciōsus, a, um. adj. *fsimus, sup.* (1) *Full of suspicion, suspicious, mistrustfull, jealous.* (2) *Dangerous, and much to be feared.* (3) † *Skittish, and apt to start.* (1) = *Te conscientia timidum suspiciōsumque faciebat, Cic. Verr. 5, 19.* *Civitas maledica & suspiciōsa, Id. pro Flacco, 28.* (2) § *Suspiciōsissimum tempus, Id. Fam. 1, 7.* *Negotium, Id. pro Flacco, 3.* (3) *Suspiciōsae mularum sanguis detrahatur, Col. 6, 38. ubi rectius, puto, Suspiciōsae.*

† *Suspicio*, āre. neut. *idem quod Suspīcor, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 22.*

Suspīcor, āri. dep. [*à suspicio; ut à conspicio, conspīcor*] *To suspect, or mistrust; to guess, or imagine; to surmise.* *Valde suspīcor fore, Cic. Fam. 1, 6.* § *Scribe non modò, si quid scies, sed etiam si quid suspīcabere, Id. Attic. 7, 12. de equis.* *Quorum [elephantium] cū magnitudine, tum deformitate, & novo odore simul ac frigore consternati equi quum incognitas sibi belluas, ampliùs quā erant, suspīcentur, Fior. 1, 18, 8.*

Suspīrandus, a, um. part. *To be figged, or panted, after, Stat. Theb. 4, 20.*

Suspīrans, tis. part. *Sigbing.* *Curis sumptus suspīrantibus, Cic. de Div. 1, 21. ex poetā. Conf. Sil. 7, 448. 9, 153.*

Suspīrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Afigbing, or breatheing.* *Inde illa nobilis M. Ciceronis suspīrātio: O te felicem, M. Porci, à quo rem improbam petere nemo audeat, Plin. in Praef.*

Suspīrātus, a, um. part. *Breatbed after.* *Quid suspīratos magno discrimine nautis Ledaeos fratres referam? Sil. 15, 82.*

Suspīrātus, ūs. m. verb. *A figbing.* *Quem nemo prāter nos philosophos aspīcere sine suspīratu possit, Cic. Att. 1, 18.* § *Suspīratibus haustis, Ov. Met. 14, 129.* § *Vix leg. nisi in ablat. casu.*

Suspīrōsē. adv. *Difficultly breatheing.* *Suspīrōsē laborantibus cūbus auriculā ferro rescindendae, Col. 7, 6.*

Suspīrōsus, a, um. adj. *Fetching breath painfully, breatheing short, broken-winded, purfy, phibisical, asthmatical, Plin. 23, 7.* = *anhelator, Id. ibid.* § *Suspīrōsa mula, Col. 6, 38.*

Suspīrītus, ūs. m. *Sbo:tness of breath.* *Enicato suspīrītus, vix suffero anhelitum, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 4.*

Suspīrium, ii. n. (1) *A short breatheing; the phibisick, or asthma.* (2) *A figb.* (1) *Cerebrum suspīrium tumore palati facit, Col. 6, 14.* (2) *Traxit ex imo ventre suspīrium, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 41.* *Sine curā, sine suspīrio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 34.*

Suspīro, āre. neut. (1) *To figb.* (2) *Aēt.* *To breathe out.* (3) *To pant after, to aspire, to desire fervently.* (1) *Aut jocare liberē, aut suspīrare familiariter, Cic. Att. 1, 18.* *Suspīrabo plūs sexcenties in die, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 8.* = *Ingemit, & tacito suspīrat pectore, Ov. Epist. 21, 201.* (2) *Perfides arcanum suspīravēre calorem, Luc.* (3) § *Alios jam nunc suspīrat amores, Tib. 4, 5, 3.* = *Hanc cupit, hanc optat, solā suspīrat in illā, Ov. Fast. 1, 417.* § *Suspīrat ad honores, Vol. Flacc. 4, 532.*

Sūsque deque habere, Not to be concerned about, not to take care which end goeth foremost, to flight. § *Me sūsque deque habiturum putat, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 5.* *De Octavio sūsque deque fero, Cic. Att. 14, 6.*

Sussilio, īre. neut. *To leap up, Plaut. Vid. Subsilio.*

Sussulto, āre. neut. *To jump, to caper, Plaut. Vid. Subsulto.*

Sussīnus, a, um. adj. *Made of lily.* § *Sussīnum unguentum, Cels. 5, 21. aliter Sussīnum, q. v.*

|| *Sustendo*, ēre. di. act. *To stretch, or lay, under.* § *Sustendere infidias alicui, To lay snares for one, Litt. ex Sall. sed q.*

Sustentāculum, i. n. *That which beareth up, or sustainer; an oppuy, a prop; Met. a stay, or support.* = *Victoriāe fanitas, sustentaculum, columen, Tac. Hist. 2, 28, 3.* § *Nusquam, puto, alibi ap. idoneum auctorem.*

Sustentans, tis. part. *Sustaining, supporting.* *Tuis humeris patriam sustentans, Plin. Pan. 8. Sil. 9, 174.*

Sustentatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) || *A sustaining; a bearing, or staying, up.* (2) *A forbearance, a delay.* (1) *Deest exemplum, sed jubet analogia.* (2) § = *Utrū statim fieri necesse sit; utrū habeat aliquam moram & sustentationem, Cic. de Inv. 2, 49.*

|| *Sustentator*, ōris. m. verb. *He that helpeth, Litt. ex Quint.*

Sustentārum est. sc. ab illis. imperf. *They withstood, or held out; they bore the brunt, Cael. B. G. 2, 6.*

Sustentātus, a, um. part. *Borne up, upheld.* *Sustentata ruet moles, & machina mundi, Lucr. 5, 97.* § *Sustentatis in ponte hostibus, Vell. Patere. 2, 6.*

|| *Sustentātus*, ūs. m. *A sustaining; a bearing, or holding, up.* § *Levia sustentatui, gravia demorsui, Apul. Apol. p. 439.* † *Sustentatio.*

Sustento, āre. freq. [*à sustineo*] (1) *To sustain, or bear up; to uphold.* (2) *To endure, suffer*

suffer, or abide, patiently. (3) *To feed, find, or maintain.* (4) *To aid, defend, help, or comfort.* (5) *Also to defer, to delay.* (6) *Intrans. To hold out, or rub on.* (1) § Sustentare meum, *Lucr.* 5, 97. ¶ *Met.* Sustenta te, ut potes, *bear up, Cic. Fam.* 14, 4. (2) Laborem spe otii sustentat, *Sall. Orat. de rep. ordin.* § Hostes sustentare, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 873. (3) = Alit illas mulieres, solus omnem familiam sustentat, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 36. Ex meis angustiis illius sustento tenuitatem, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 12. Confu- lare inopes quingenis sestertiis annuis sustentavit, *Suet. Vespas.* 17. (4) Terentiam sustentat tuis officiis, *Cic.* = tueri, *Id.* (5) Sustenta rem, dum Nero veniat, *Id. Fam.* 13, 84. *Vid.* Sustentor, n. 3. (6) Valuiſſim' bene? P. Sustenavi sedulo, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 2, 14. al. susten- tatum'ſt. § Sustentare hostes, *Paterc.* 2, 6.

Sustentor, āri. pass. (1) *To be helped up.* (2) *To be assisted.* (3) *To be deferred, &c.* (1) *Vid.* Sustentatus. (2) Cato à Crasso sustentatur, *Cic. Q. frat.* 2, 3. (3) Aedificationem arcani ad tuum adventum sustentari placebat, *Id. Q. fr.* 2, 7.

Sustinentus, a, um, part. *To be supported, un- dergone, &c.* Ut levis sit labor deicensori susti- nendus, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 2.

Sustinentis, tis, part. *Supporting, &c.* Ne illo quidem adminiculo sustinente, *Curt.* 8, 2, 39.

Sustineo, ēre, ui, entum, act. [ex sub vel sus, & tenco] (1) *To hold, or stay, up; to support.* (2) *Met.* *To provide for, to maintain.* (3) *To protect, to shelter.* (4) *To bear with.* (5) *To stand under, to carry, to bear.* (6) *To bear, as the female doth the male.* (7) *To take up, to seize.* (8) *To bear, suffer, or undergo.* (9) *To defend, or make good.* (10) *To with- stand, or oppose.* (11) *To suffer, or permit.* (12) *To be equal, to make good, to answer, to satisfy.* (13) *To bear, or represent.* (14) *To be able.* (15) *To curb, stop, or keep in.* (16) *To sus- tend.* (17) *To put a stop to, to resist.* (18) *To dare, to have the impudence.* (19) *To put off, to defer.* (20) *Abſol.* *To wait, or have pa- tience.* (1) Vineæ sine adminiculis se ipsæ sus- tinent, *Plin.* 12, 25. § Sustinere artus bacu- lo, *Or. Met.* 5, 27. (2) Hinc patriam parvof- que nepotes sustinet, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 514. (3) Apuleium tu tuā auctoritate sustinere debes, *Brut. Cic.* 7. (4) Parvā libellum sustine patien- tiā, *Phædr.* 4, 6, 3. (5) Atlas humeris can- dentem sustinet axem, *Or. Met.* 2, 297. § *Met.* Rempub. cervicibus sustinere, *Cic. pro Domo.* 56. (6) Sustinet immundum fima capella marem, *Or. A. Am.* 2, 186. (7) Serpens, quam regia sustinet ales, *Subl. memque rapit, Id. Met.* 4, 362. (8) Nihil esse mali quod non & sustineam & expectem, *Cic. Att.* 11, 11. = Pœnam subire, & sustinere, *Id. pro Domo.* 38. Casus fortuitos magno animo sustinere, *Col.* 1, 3. (9) Philo ea sustinere vix poterat, quæ contra Aca- demicorum pertinaciam dicebantur, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 6. (10) Non posse sustinere concursum omnium philosophorum, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 22. (11) Tua fides & officium non sustinet, ut con- tra eum arma feras, *Id.* (12) = Ut quam expec- tationem tui concitasti, hanc sustinere, ac tueri possis, *Id. Curioni Epist. Fam.* 2, 1. (13) Tres personas sustineo, meam, adversarii, iudicis, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 24. (14) Quia singulis valetudinariis consulere non sustinent, ad communia confugiunt, *Cels.* (15) Ego, ut agitator callidus, equos sus- tinebo, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 29. Obſupui, sustinui- que gradum, *Or. Fast.* 6, 398. (16) Sustinere assensionem, ne præcipitet, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 21. (17) Absens hominum sermones facilius sustinebis, *Id. Cassio, Epist. Fam.* 15, 14. (18) Sustinuit scribere mihi, te quidem gratulari, quod in numerum deorum receptus essem, cæterum, &c. *Curt.* 6, 9, 18. (19) § Rem in noctem sus- tinuere, *Liv.* 5, 45. (20) = Expectes, & susti- neas, Auguste, necesse est; Nam tibi quod solvat non habet arca Jovis, *Mert.* 9, 4.

Sustineor, ēri. pass. *To be held up, sustained, &c.* Pateræ coronæque simulacrorum porrec- tis manibus sustinebantur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 34.

Meretriculæ munificentia sustinebantur, *Liv.* 39, 9.

Sustollens, tis, part. *Lifting up.* § Sustol- lens signa parenti, *Catuli.* 62, 210.

Sustollo, ēre, tūli, sublātum, act. [ex sus, an- tiq. vel susum, i. e. sursum, & tollo] (1) *To lift up.* (2) *To take away, or make away with.* (3) *To carry.* (4) *To destroy utterly.* (5) *To ra- vish.* (6) *To nourish, educate, or bring up.* (1) Hoc amiculum sustolle saltem, *Sl.* Sine tra- hi, cum egomet trahor, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 2, 117. Quis negat Aeneæ magis de stirpe Neronem? (2) Sustulit hic matrem. (3) Sustulit ille pa- trem, ap. *Suet. Neron.* 39. (4) Sustollet, her- clē, has ædes totas, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 39. (5) Eum vidi herilem filiam nostram sustollere, *Id. Cist.* 2, 3, 8. (6) Ex eadem sustulit liberos, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 10.

|| Sustollor, i. pass. *To be lifted up, Sidon.*
Sustūli. præf. [à fuffero, sustollo, tollo] *quæ vide.*

† Sūsum, pro sursum, *Cato.*

* || Sūfurrāmen, īnis. n. *A whispering, or muttering.* § Magicum susurrāmen, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 6. † Sufurratio.

* † Sūfurans, tis, part. *Whispering, Virg. Geor.* 4, 260. ¶ *Al.* Sufurrant.

* Sūfuratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A whispering, a muttering, Cæli. ad Cic. Fam.* 3, 1.

* || Sūfurātor, ōris. m. verb. *A whisperer, Litt. ex Apul.*

* Sūfurātor, imperf. *It is whispered, or pri- vately talked, Tac.*

* Sūfurro, āre. neut. [à susurrus] *To whis- per, to speak softly, to mutter.* Secum, sicut audiam, susurrat, *Mart.* 2, 44, 6. § Aure sus-urrare, *Or. Met.* 3, 643. Vaga fama susur- rat, *Id. Ep.* 21, 233.

* Sūfurror, āri. pass. *To be whispered about.* Sufurrari audio civem hanc esse Atticam, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 40.

* || Sūfurro, ōnis. m. [à susurrus] *A whis- perer, a murmurer behind one's back, a carry-tale, or makebate, Sidon. Ep.* 7, 5.

* Sūfurrum, i. n. *A whisper.* Lingua refert audita susurra, *Or. Met.* 7, 825. *Vid.* Sufur- rus, a, um.

* Sūfurro, i. m. [à Gr. ὑψυρ] (1) *A whisper.* (2) *A soft still noise, as of bees, trees, &c.* (1) § Blandos audire susurros, *Prop.* 1, 11, 13. Tenui jugulos aperire susurro, *Juv.* 4, 110. Haud illic tacito mala vota susurro Concipiunt, *Luc.* 5, 104. (2) Sepes sæpe levi somnum sua- debit inire susurro, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 56.

* Sūfurro, a, um, adj. *That whispereth, or maketh a soft noise.* Procin adit, linguaque re- fert audita susurra, *Or. Met.* 7, 825. *nisi fort.* fit à susurro, i. n. ut alii volunt.

† Sūsus, pro sursum, *Fest.*

* Sūfymbrium, ii. n. *A kind of herb. Vid.* Sifymbrium.

* Sūtēla, æ. f. [à suo; dolosæ astutiæ fute- læ à similitudine suentium dict. *Fest.*] *Guile, craft, subtlety, a crafty deceit, a cunning fetch.* Ob futeles tuas te morti dabo, *Plaut. Caps.* 3, 5, 35. = confatos dolos alibi vocat.

|| Sūtēlocaptriōtrīca, æ. m. [ex futele, cap- tio, & trica] *A wrangling sophister, Litt. ex Sen.*

* Sūtērina, vel Sūtērna, æ. f. [à futor] *A shoemaker's shop, a cobbler's stall, Litt. ex Apul.* † Sutrina.

* Sūtēlis, e. adj. [à suo] *That is sewed, stitch- ed, or patched.* Tempera futuibus cinguntur tota coronis, *Or. Fast.* 5, 335. § Sūtēlis, *Plin.* 21, 3, 5. § Sūtēlis cymba, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 414. do- mus, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 81.

Sūtōr, ōris. m. verb. [à suo] *A sewer, a shoemaker, a stitcher, a cobbler.* Quasi claudas futor do- mi sedet totos dies, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 34. Id fu- tores & zensarii conclamāunt, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 7.

* Sūtōrius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a stitcher, or shoemaker.* ¶ Atramento futorio ab- solutus, by bribery, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 21.

|| Sutrīballus, i. m. *A butcher, or cobbler, In- terpr. Juv.*

* Sūtērina, æ. f. *sc. taberna, [à futor] A cobbler's, or shoemaker's, shop; a tailor's shop, or the trade of such.* Absumptis frugum alimen- tis, futrinx coriis, strictisque rubis vivere, *Liv.* 23, 30.

* Sūtērinum, i. n. *The shoemaker's trade.* Sutrino à sapientibus inventum dicere, *Sen. Ep.* 90.

* Sūtērinus, a, um, adj. [à futor] *Belonging to a shoemaker, or tailor.* Tabernæ futrinx a- minus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 34.

¶ Sutrūm ire, *To be ready with all his pro- vision.* *Pr. v. ap. Plaut. Vid. Fest.*

* Sūtēra, æ. f. [à suo] (1) *A seam, stitch, or joining together.* (2) *Also a future, or joining of the bones of the head.* (3) *The joining of a wound where the lips are joined.* (1) Sūtale crebris futuris duratum, *Liv.* 38, 29. (2) Raro calvaria solida sine futuris est, *Cels.* 8, 1. (3) Sutura cras junxit, *Id.* 5, 26.

* Sūtēra, a, um, part. [à suo] *Sewed, seamed, stitched, fastened together.* § Tegumenta corpo- rum vel texta vel lata, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60.

* Suus, a, um, pronom. [à gen. sui, vel ab idē, ut à τῆς, tuus] (1) *His.* (2) *Hers.* (3) *His, or her own.* (4) *Theirs, or their own.* (5) *Favourable, in one's interest, or par- ty.* (6) *Domestic, relations, countrymen.* (7) *Proper, due, lawful.* (8) *Particular, peculiar.* (9) *What one hath, or is possessed of.* (1) Animus Hortensii dignus & ipso & majoribus suis, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 6. ¶ Suus factus esse, *made free, Plaut. Men.* 5, 7, 55. || Suus esse, *to be well in his wits, Ulp.* (2) Minerva interemisse patrem dicitur virginatatem suam violare conan- tem, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. (3) = Suis eum cer- tis propriisque criminibus accusabo, *Id. Perr.* 1, 16. ¶ Sua mors, *natural, Suet. Cæs.* 89. Suus cuique mos, *every one hath his way, Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3. (al. 4) 14. Suam cuique spon- sam, *mihi meum, every one to his fancy, Prov. ap. Cic. Attic.* 14, 20. (3) Lepe collegii sui non tenebantur, *Id. Att.* 3, 16. (4) Utebatur Alphenus populo sancto suo, *Id. pro Quint.* 7. Vota suos habuere Deos, *Or. Met.* 4, 373. In- ter lætitiā plebis & suorum fugam, *Sall. B. J.* 44. (6) Cruentus in suos; neque enim filium verberare dubitavit, *Flor.* 1, 7, 6. Non erat vi consecutus tyrannidem, sed suorum voluntate, *Nep. Mil.* ult. (7) § Primum ante tempus, iterum suo sibi tempore factus est consul, *Cic. de Amic.* 3. (8) Multo constant suæ dotes, *Plin.* 22, 24. (9) Ariarathes, pedem suum ubi po- nat, non habet, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 2.

Suusmet, *His, or their, own, Tac. Ann.* 3, 66, 5.

S ante Y.

* Syagros, i. m. [σῦαγρος, Gr. ex συς sus, & ἄγρος, sylvestris] (1) || *A wild boar.* (2) Syagri, *certain date trees.* (1) *Ap. Græc.* (2) *Plin.* 13, 4.

* || Sībāris, is. f. [à Sybaritis pop.] *A deli- cate, or wanton, living, Litt. ex Tib. sed q.*

* Sībāriticus, a, um, adj. [à Sybaritis co- pulis] *Delicate, effeminate, wanton, costly, Mart.* 12, 97.

* Sībāritis, idis. f. *A book treating of lewdness and abominable lasciviousness, written by Hemithe- on a Sybarite, Or. Trist.* 2, 4, 17.

* || Sībārizo, āre. act. *delicis, & genio in- dulgere, ut Sybaritæ, To lead a wanton and effe- minate life, as the Sybaritæ did.*

* || Sībōtes, æ. m. [ex συς sus, & βῆτος pasco] *A sycamore, Lex. ex Maol.*

* Sycāminum, i. n. [qu. σῦκων ἀμύλον, nem- pe ob saporis præstantiam, quod sicibus sapiant melius] *A mulberry, Cels.* 5, 18.

* Sycāminus, i. f. *Græci morum sycaminum appel- ant. A mulberry fig tree, Cels.* 3, 18.

* Sycites, æ. m. [à fici colore dicta, sc. à σῦκων ficus] *A precious fiene in colour like a fig, Plin.* 37, 1.

* || Sycōmōrus, i. f. [ex σῦκων, ficus, & μο- γία, morus; qu. fatuam ficum dixeris, *Ulp.*]

A lycamore, a great tree like a fig-tree. It may be called the mulberry fig-tree. = *Moroscycos*, Cels. 3, 18. & 5, 18.

* *Sycon*, i. n. [*ἡ σῦκον ficus*] *A fig*, Mart. 5, 39. *Lat. Ficus.*

* *Sycophanta*, æ. m. [*παρά τὸ τὰ σῦκα φαίνειν*, i. e. à fictum delatione, de cuius ratione vid. *Fest. & Athinæum*, 3, 2.] (1) *A false accuser, a sycophant, a bearer of tales, an informer, a tell-tale, a trepanner.* (2) *A pettyfogger, a wrestler of the law, a knave.* (3) *A wheedler, a cajoler.* (4) *A knight of the post, a cheat.* (1) *Vid. Erasm. Chiliades.* 'Ο ὁρῶν τὰς νόμους λίαν ἀκριβῶς συνοφάντης φαίνεται, *Menand. ap. Stob.* (2) *Clamitant me sycophantam hæreditates persequi, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 20.* (3) *Nimis scitus est sycophanta, qui meus quidem sit pater; observate quàm blandè mulieri palpabitur, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 8.* = *Sycophantæ & palpatores plurimi in urbe hæc habitant, Id. Menæch. 2, 1, 35.* (4) *Id. Trin. 4, 1, 86.*

* *Sycophantia*, æ. f. *False dealing, deceit, a false accusation, a slanderous information.* Ut ingrediuntur doctè in sycophantiam! *Plaut. Pœn. 2, 3, 41.* = *Dolus, astutia, Id.*

* *Sycophanticè*, adv. *Like a sycophant, Litt. ex Plaut.*

* *Sycophantiôsè*, adv. *Knaveishly, slanderously, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 113.*

† *Sycophantissò*, æ. a. f. *To accuse, or slander, falsely; to deal deceitfully, Plaut. ap. Litt. sed q.*

Sycophantor, ãri. *To play the sycophant.* ¶ *Hoc me ætatis sycophantari pudet, to cheat, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 57.*

* *Sycôsis*, is. f. [*à similitudine ficus*] *A disease in the fundament, making a wart like a fig, Cels. 6, 3.*

Sydëralis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the stars.* ¶ *Sydëralis scientia, astrology, or astronomy, Plin. 6, 26.*

Sydëratio, ònis. f. verb. *The blasting of trees with great heat, &c. Plin. 17, 24. Vid. Sideratio.*

Sydëriatus, a, um. part. *Blasted, planetstruck, taken, benumbed, Plin. 28, 16. Vid. Sideratus.*

Sydëreus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the stars, or planets; starry, decked with stars, beavenly, lofty, high, Ov. Fast. 4, 941. Vid. Siderëus.*

Sydëror, ãri. pass. *To be blasted, planetstruck, Plin. 9, 16. Vid. Sideror.*

Sydis, èris. n. *A star, a sign, or constellation of stars. Vid. Sidus.*

* *Syllaba*, æ. f. [*συλλαβή, Gr. à συλλαβεῖν, i. e. comprehendere*] *A syllable. Syllaba brevior, aut longior, Cic. Parad. 3, extr. Verba distorques, & syllabas digeris, Sen. Ep. 2, 48.*

* *Syllabâtîm*, adv. *By syllables, syllable by syllable. Cùm Stoicus sapiens syllabatim tibi ista dixerit, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 38.*

* *Syllabicus*, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to syllables, syllabick, Gramm. † Secundum syllabas.*

* † *Syllabus*, i. m. *An index of the words, or chief heads, of a book; a table. Indices vos Græci συλλάβης appellatis, Cic. Attic. 4, 4. ubi al. συλλύβης. al. συττύβης malunt.*

Syllaceus, a, um. adj. *Purple colour, Vit. 7, 5. Vid. Silaceus.*

Syllâur o, ïri, ïvi, ïum. neut. [*à Syllâ dictatore*] *To have a desire to do as Syl'a did, i. e. to banish and murder men.* = *Ita syllaturit animus & proscripturit diu, Cic. Att. 9, 10.*

* *Sylepsis*, is. f. [*συλληψις, Gr. ex σύνεσθ, & λήψις acceptio*] *A grammatical figure, where one is put for many, and many for one. Lat. Conceptio.*

* *Syllôgismus*, i. m. [*ἀπὸ τῆ συλλογίζεσθαι, i. e. ratiocinari; rationum collectio*] *A syllogism, a kind of argument, or reasoning, Quint. 3, 6. Vid. Dialecticos. Lat. Complexio, conclusio, Cic. Connexio, Quint.*

* *Syllôgisticus*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to disputation, syllogistical. Cicero statum syllogisticum enunciativum appellat, Quint. 5, 10.*

* *Sylva*, æ. f. [*à Gr. ὕλη, Idem.*] *A wood, or forest. Subit aspera sylva, Lappæque tribuîque, Virg. Geor. 3, 385. Vid. Silva; sic enim omnis antiquitas scripsisse videtur.*

* *Sylvânus*, i. m. *The god of the woods. Vid. Prop.*

* *Sylvâticus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a wood. ¶ Falx sylvatica, a hedgeing bill, or a bill to lop trees, Cato. Vid. Silvaticus.*

* *Sylvesco*, ère. incept. *To wax wild, to grow thick and bushy. Vid. Silvesco.*

* *Sylvestris*, hæc stris, hoc stre, & hic & hæc sylvestris, & hoc sylvestre, or, comp. [*à sylvâ*] *Of a wood, or forest; full of trees, or wood, woody; also wild, savage, rude, bumpily, of the field, or country, Cic. N. D. 1, 42. Vid. Silvester.*

Sylvicola, æ. c. g. *A dweller in a wood, a woodsman, a forester, Prop. 3, 13, 34.*

¶ *Sylvicultrix*, icis. f. [*ex sylvâ, & colo*] *Living in the wood. § Cerva sylvicultrix, Catull. 61, 72.*

* *Sylvistragus*, a, um. adj. [*ex sylva, & frango*] *That breaketh woods, Lucr. 1, 276.*

Sylviger, èra, èrum. adj. *Bearing woods, Plin. 31, 3.*

* *Sylvôsus*, a, um. adj. *Full of trees, or woods; woody, Plin. 12, 3.*

* *Sylvûla*, æ. f. dim. [*à sylvâ*] *A little forest, or wood; a copse. Totus locus sylvulis occupatur, Col. 8, 15.*

* *Symbola*, æ. f. [*συμβολή, Gr. i. e. collatio*] *A shot, or club; one's share in a reckoning, Cic. de Orat. 2, 57. Met. Sine meo sumptu paratæ sunt scapulis symbolæ, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 22.*

* *Symbolicus*, a, um. adj. [*ad symbolum pertinens*] *Symbolical, mysterious, figurative, Theol. Hinc*

* *Symbolicè*, adv. *Darkly, covertly. = Opertè atque symbolicè, Gell. 4, 11.*

* *Symbolum*, i. n. & *Symbolum*, i. m. [*σύμβολον, Gr. à συμβάλλειν, simul jacere, conferre*] (1) *A sign, or badge, to know one by; a cognisance, a watchword.* (2) *A token given in contracts instead of a bill, or bond.* (3) *Any thing given by way of token to prevent a cheat.* (4) *A ring.* (5) *A short and acute sentence, an apophthegm.* (6) *A passport.* (7) *A symbol, or sign, in the sacrament.* (8) *Also a creed.* (1) *Tà τῶν στρατοπέδων σύμβολα, Herod.* (2) *Homini ostendit symbolum, quod tute dederat, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 29.* (3) *Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 52.* (4) *Plin. 33, 1, 5.* (5) *Talia sunt, Ne quid n' m's, Festina lentè, &c. Pythagoræ symbola. Vid. Chiliad.* (6) *Bud.* (7) *Ecclef. (8) Id. De duab. poster. notionibus vid. Voss. de tribus symbolis, c. 9. & seqq.*

* *Symmetria*, æ. f. [*συμμετρία, Gr. ex σύν simul, & μετρέω metior*] *Due proportion of each thing to another in respect of the whole, symmetry. Symmetria est ex ipsius operis membris conveniens consensus, Vit. 1, 2. Lat. Congruentia, æqualitas, consensus partium.*

* *Symmetrum*, i. n. [*ab eodem*] *A proportion. ¶ Symmetra dissona, disproportionis, Prud.*

* *Symmista*, æ. f. [*συμμύστης, Gr. ex σύν simul, & μύστης mysta*] *A secretary, or one of the privy council, a fellow priest. Liberi patris symmista, Apul. Apol. p. 494.*

* *Sympathia*, æ. f. [*συμπάθεια, Gr. ex σύν, i. e. simu', & πάσχω, ἔπαθον, patior*] *Sympathy, the natural agreement of things, a fellow feeling, a compassion. Lat. Convenientia, & conjunctio naturæ, Cic. de Div. 2, 60. = Cognatio naturæ, & quasi concentus atque consensus, Id. de Div. 2, 15.*

* *Symphoniasis*, is. f. [*συμφώνσις, Gr. ab eodem cum seq.*] *A collision of vowels, when two syllables are pronounced as one, Gramm. Lat. Vocalium collisio.*

* *Symphonia*, æ. f. [*συμφωνία, Gr. ex σύν, con, & φωνή, vox, sonus*] (1) *Consent in tune, harmony, a concert of music, a tuneable singing*

without jaring. (2) *Also an herb of divers colours, benbane as some think.* (1) *Cic. pro Cælio, 15. § Symphonia discors, Hor. Ar. Poët. 370. per Oxymer.* (2) *Plin. 26, 77.*

* *Symphoniaca*, æ. f. sc. herba. [*à symphoniacæ fistulæ similitudine*] *As some think the herb called benbane, Pallad. Octob. tit. 12.*

* *Symphoniacus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging, to consent, or harmony. ¶ Symphoniaci pueri, singing boys, choristers, Cic. Verr. 5, 25. § Servi, Ibid. 1, 17.*

* *Symphrades*, um. n. pl. [*ex σύν simu', & φράτορες fratres*] *Of the same tribe, Cic. de Legg. 2, 4. al. Symphradores, al. Symphratides, al. Symphratides, al. Symphradmones, quæ diversè pro suo etymo sunt explicandæ. Sed Gronov. sic leg. Et Sunii erant iidem & Attici. Ita disparent incertæ conjecturæ.*

* *Symphyton*, i. n. [*σύμφυτον, Gr. à συμ-φύω coalescere facio*] *The herb wallwort, comfrey, or bugle, Plin. 27, 6.*

* *Sympinium*, ii. n. [*σύμπινον, comibibo*] *Vid. Simpuvium.*

* *Symplegma*, âtis. n. [*σύμπλεγμα, Gr. à συμπλέκω connecto*] (1) *An embracing, or clipping.* (2) *Also a framed piece of marblenwork lively resembling two wrestling with one another.* (1) *Mart. 12, 43.* (2) *Pana & Olymponum luctantes Heliodorus fecit, quod est alterum in terris symplegma nobile, Plin. 36, 5. Lat. Compexus.*

* *Symplœce*, es. f. [*συμπλοκή, Gr. ab eo-dem*] *Figura cùm repetitio sit in principiis & clausulis, Rhet. Lat. Complexus.*

* *Sympotium*, ii. n. [*à συμπίπειν, computare*] *A drinking together, a feast, a banquet, Cic. sed Græcis elementis; qui computationem & convivium Latine vocat, Fam. 9, 24.*

* *Symptōma*, âtis. n. [*ex συμπίπτω, simul cado*] *A symptom, sign, or token, discovering what the patient's distemper is, Med.*

* *Symptōmaticus*, a, um. adj. *Symptomatick, Med.*

† *Sympullum*, i. n. [*à sumendo, Varr.*] *A kind of earthen cup used in sacrifice, Plin. ap. Litt. Ret. Simpulum, quod vid.*

* *Synæresis*, is. f. [*ex συναίρειν, contrahere*] *A contraction of two syllables or vowels, into one; as cui, Gram.*

* *Synagoga*, æ. f. [*ex συναγωγή, congregare*] *A congregation, or assembly; a synagogue ap. poster. script.*

* *Synalæpha*, æ. f. [*συναλοιφή, Gr. à συναλείφειν, conglutinare, propterea quod per eam duæ in unam coalescant syllabæ*] *A collision of a vowel left out in scanning, Gramm.*

* *Synanche*, es. f. [*à συνάγχω, coango*] *The disease called the squinancy, Cels. 4, 7.*

* *Synathræsmus*, i. m. [*à συναθροίζειν, congerere*] *Figura est, cùm plura diversa congeruntur. Vid. Rhet. Lat. Congeries.*

* *Synaxis*, is. f. [*à συνάγω congrego*] *A congregation, a gathering together, an assembly; also the sacrament of the Lord's supper, the holy communion, ap. Ecclef. script.*

* *Synægorëma*, âtis. n. [*à σύν con, & κατηγορέω crimen; them. κατηγορέω accuso*] *A term in logic whether particular or universal; as none, some, all, signifying nothing of itself, but as joined to other words, ap. Logic. scriptt.*

* *Synægorëmatîcus*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to such a term, ap. Log.*

¶ *Syncellus*, i. m. *A bishop's suffragan, Ecclef.*

* † *Syncræstum*, i. n. [*à συγκεραννύν, commisceo*] *Several kinds of meat mixed together, Varr. ex Pacuv.*

* *Syncrè*, è. adv. *Sincerely. Vid. Sincerè.*

* *Syncrîtas*, âtis. f. *Sincerity, integrity; also Soundness, or healthfulness. Vid. Sinceritas.*

* *Syncrue*, a, um. adj. [*qu. σύν κήγ, i. e. cum corde*] *Sincere, pure, neat, without mixture, entire, whole, sound, upright, untouched. = Simplex, sanctus, verus, subtilis, integer*

teger, Cic. Σ Simulatus, fucatus, Id. Vid. sincerus.

* || Synchysis, is. f. [$\Sigma\chi\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, Gr. à $\Sigma\chi\upsilon\omega$, confundo] A confused order of words, Rhet. = Hyperbaton. Lat. Confusio.

Sinciput, itis. n. The forehead of the head; also a hog's cheek used. Vid. Sinciput.

* || Syncopa, æ. f. [ab eodem cum seq.] A figure in grammar when a syllable, or letter, is taken out of the middle of a word, Gramm. Lat. Concilio.

* || Syncope, es. f. [$\Sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\eta$, Gr. à $\Sigma\kappa\upsilon\pi\eta\omega$, concido] A fainting, or swooning, when the body is stiff, and the limbs cannot move, Veg. Lat. Defectio.

* || Syncrisis, is. f. [$\Sigma\upsilon\kappa\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, Gr. à $\Sigma\upsilon\kappa\upsilon\pi\omega$, comparo] A comparison of things, or persons, contrary. Vid. Rhet.

* || Syndicus, i. m. [$\Sigma\upsilon\delta\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, Gr. à $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\delta\iota\kappa\eta$, causa] An advocate, or attorney, for the commonalty of a city; a syndick, a burges, a recorder of a town, Bud. interp.

* || Syncdochē, es. f. [à $\Sigma\upsilon\nu\delta\epsilon\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, unā accipio, vel recipio] A figure when a part is understood by the whole, or the whole by the part; the general for the special, & contrā, Gramm.

* || Syncdochicus, a, um. adj. Of the figure syncdochē, Gramm.

* || Syncophonēsis, is. f. [à $\Sigma\upsilon\nu\phi\omega\nu\eta\omega$, simulexclamo] Gramm. id quod symphonēsis, q. v.

* || Synedrium, vel Synedrium, i. n. [à $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\epsilon\delta\upsilon\alpha$, sedes] A council house, an assembly, as the Jewish sanhedrim; a council, or college, in cities and boroughs, to hear and determine causes, Panciroll.

* || Synedrus, i. m. [qui unā hab. $\epsilon\delta\upsilon\alpha$] Of the same assembly, or council; a senator, one who sits on the bench. Senatores, quos synedros vocant, Liv. 45, 32. Vid. & Luc. 8, 259.

* || Synemmenon trite [à $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\epsilon\mu\mu\eta\nu\omega$, permaneo] B, fa, B, mi. Synemmenon parante, C, sol, fa, Boët. Nete synemmenon, D, la, sol, Id. Lat. Connexum, vid. Gall. 16, 8.

* || Synēphēbi, òrum. m. pl. [$\Sigma\upsilon\nu\epsilon\phi\eta\beta\iota\omega$, Gr. à $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\epsilon\phi\eta\beta\epsilon\varsigma$, puber] Striplings of one age. The title of an old play of Statius Cæcilius. Ait Statius in Synephebis, Cic. de Senect. 7.

* || Syngrapha, æ. f. & Syngraphum, i. n. & Syngraphus, i. m. [à $\Sigma\upsilon\gamma\gamma\alpha\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$, conscribere, quod utriusque manu signata, utrique manui, utrique parti servandæ traderetur, Ascon.] (1) A writing, or deed, under the hand and seal of both parties; an obligation, bill, or bond, between two, or more. (2) An indenture, articles of agreement. (3) A pass, or passport; a safe-conduct. (1) Alterum putabo regem, si habuerit unde tibi solvat, quod ei per syngrapham credidisti, Cic. (2) = Ostende, quem conscripsi, syngraphum, inter me, & amicam, & lenam; leges pellege, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 1. (3) Eadem operā à prætorē sumas syngraphum, quem hic secum ferat ad legionem, hinc ire huic ut liceat domum, Id. Capt. 2, 3, 90.

* || Synizēsis, is. f. [$\Sigma\upsilon\nu\iota\zeta\epsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, Gr. à $\Sigma\upsilon\nu\iota\zeta\omega$, committo] A grammatical figure, when two vowels, or a vowel and a diphthong, coalesce into one syllable, Gramm.

* || Synēphites, æ. m. [ex $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\nu\epsilon\phi\epsilon\varsigma$, nubes, cui similis est] A stone of the colour and taste of milk, Plin. 37, 10.

* || Synōchitis, idis. f. [à $\Sigma\upsilon\nu\epsilon\chi\omega$, contineo] A stone whereby (as magicians say) ghosts are raised. Synochitide umbras inferiorum evocatas teneri dicunt, Plin. 37, 11.

* || Synōchus, i. m. [à $\Sigma\upsilon\nu\epsilon\chi\omega$, contineo] A continual fever, Med.

* || Synōdalis, e. adj. [à synodus] Belonging to a synod, Eccl.

* || Synōdicus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] Pertaining, or serving, to an assembly, Hier. ¶ Synodica luna, the moon in conjunction Firm.

* || Synōdites, æ. m. [ex eodem] A monk, or friar, in a cloister; some one of the synod; others say, an inferior monk, who attendeth upon the superiours, when they go abroad. Monachos, quos synoditas vocant, Cod.

* || Sýnōdium, ii. n. [ex $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\delta\omicron\delta\epsilon\varsigma$, via; sc. conversatio hominum qui simul eunt] A meeting, a conference, a congress, Cic. Attic. 10, 7. ¶ Sed mei. lib. Cuvodia.

* || Sýnōntes, um. m. pl. [à $\Sigma\upsilon\nu\omicron\kappa\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, Gr. i. e. simul dentatus] A kind of sea fish, Plin. 37, 10, 30.

* || Sýnōdus, i. f. [$\Sigma\upsilon\nu\omicron\delta\omicron\varsigma$, Gr. i. e. conventus; ex $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\delta\omicron\delta\epsilon\varsigma$, via] An assembly of men, a general council, a synod, Lege 23. Cod. Theod. Lat. Conventus.

* || Sýnœcōsis, is. f. [ab eodem cum seq.] A rhetorical figure, when two contraries are predicated of the same person, or thing, and both truly; as, Tam deest avaro, quod habet, quàm quod non habet, Publ. Syr. adferen e Quint.

* || Sýnœcium, ii. n. [$\Sigma\upsilon\nu\omicron\kappa\iota\omicron\nu\omega$, Gr. à $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\omicron\iota\kappa\iota\omicron\nu\omega$, domicilium] A lodging, an inn, or house of entertainment. Qui in eodem synœcio potat, Petron. c. 93. Lat. Contubernium.

* || Sýnōnyma, òrum. n. pl. [de them. vid. synonymus] Words of one signification; ut ensis, gladius: abeo, discedo, &c.

* || Sýnōnyma, æ. f. A figure when divers words are used of the same signification, Prisc.

* || Sýnōnymus, a, um. adj. [ex $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, simul, & $\nu\omicron\mu\alpha$, nomen] Synonymous, of the same name, of the same signification. Vid. Synonyma.

* || Sýnopsis, is. f. [ex $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, simul, & $\omicron\pi\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, video] An inventory, a brief, Ulp. Lat. Conspectus.

* || Syntagma, ātis. n. [à $\sigma\upsilon\nu$ & $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\nu$, i. e. à componendo & ordinando] A treatise, or large discourse, upon a subject. Latine Compositio.

* || Syntaxis, eos. f. [à $\Sigma\upsilon\nu\tau\alpha\kappa\tau\epsilon\iota\nu$, i. e. componere & ordinare] Construction, or order of construction; syntax, Prisc. Lat. Ordo, series.

* || Syntecticus, a, um. [à syntexis] Deep in a consumption, Plin. 22, 23. & 28, 9.

* || Syntexis, is. f. [à $\Sigma\upsilon\nu\tau\epsilon\chi\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, liquefieri] A deep consumption, a lingering sickness (Lat. wasteth the body, Plin. 22, 25. Lat. Colliquatio, animi deliquium.

* || Synthēma, ātis. n. [à $\Sigma\upsilon\nu\theta\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, componi, pacisci] (1) A token given to soldiers when they are ready to fight, a watch word. (2) Also a passport for those who rode post. (3) Also furniture for a post horse. (1) Dig. (2) Panciroll. (3) Id.

* || Synthēsima, æ. f. sc. vestis [à synthesi] A rich garment, Suet. Ner. 5.

* || Synthēsis, is. f. [à $\sigma\upsilon\nu$ & $\theta\epsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, quod est componere] (1) A figure when a noun collective singular is joined with a verb plural, or when in a substantive expressed, another is understood. (2) A garment used by the Romans chiefly in banquets. (3) A suit of clothes. (4) A whole wardrobe with all the apparel and wearing furniture therein preserved and kept. (5) A set, nest, or garnish, of vessels one within another. (6) Also a composition in physick. (1) Gramm. quæ tamen potius $\Sigma\upsilon\nu\theta\epsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$ intelligentia vocari debet; est enim oratio congruens sensu, non voce. Et sanè vet. grammaticis hæc notione synthēsis ignota fuit, ut observat. Voss. de Construct. 3. lin. (2) Synthēsis dum gaudet eques, dominusque senatus, Mart. 14, 1, 1. (3) Micat innumeris arcula synthēsis, Mart. 2, 46. (4) Vid. Scæv. in L. Tit. de auro & arg. legat. (5) Synthēsis alborum calicum, Stat. Sylv. 4, 9, 44. (6) Qu. Seren.

* || Syntōnum, i. n. [$\Sigma\upsilon\nu\tau\omicron\nu\omega$, Gr. à $\Sigma\upsilon\nu\theta\epsilon\iota\nu$, contendo] A board whereon they made music with their feet. Syntonorum modis saltantes, Quint. 9, 3. Interp. Salm. sed al. alit. leg.

Syrapa, æ. f. (1) A syrup. (2) Also a kind of pickling of olives. (1) Jun. (2) Col.

Sýriacus, & Sýriaticus, a, um. adj. Salmas. ex Flor. 2, 9. Of Syria. ¶ Syriacus ros, a bony dew, airy dew, manne, Col. 9, 13. Syriacus raphanus, a sweet kind of radish, Id. Syriaca radix, the root of the herb angelica, Plin. 8, 45.

* || Sýricum, i. n. [à Syria] A colour mixed of snopie and ruddle, Plin. 35, 6. ¶ Rect. scyricum. q. v.

* || Sýringites, æ. m. [à $\Sigma\upsilon\pi\iota\gamma\epsilon$, fistula, quia perpetuā fistulā cavatur] A kind of gum, described by Plin. 37, 10.

* || Sýringium, ii. n. [ab eodem] An ulcer, or sore like a fistula, Macer.

* || Sýrīpius, i. m. [à seq.] A kind of cane, or reed. ali. hollezu, Litt. ex Plin.

* || Sýrinx, gis. f. [$\Sigma\upsilon\pi\iota\gamma\epsilon$, Gr. à $\Sigma\upsilon\pi\iota\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu$, sibilare] (1) A flute, pipe, or recorder; a reed, a squirt, a syringe. (2) A nymph feigned to be turned into a reed. (3) Also a sore called a fistula. (4) A chamfer, or fret in masonry. (5) Also a hole, or mine, under ground. (1) Nempe ap. Græcos. Lat. Fistula. (2) Naias una fuit, nymphæ Syringa vocabant, Ov. Met. 1, 691. (3) Litt. unde non dicit. (4) Id. ex Vitr. (5) Amm. 17, 15.

|| Sýriscus, i. m. A wicker vessel wherein they were wont to keep figs, Cæl. Rhod.

|| Sýrites, æ. m. A stone found in the bladder of a wolf, Plin. 11, 37.

* || Syrma, ātis. n. [à $\Sigma\upsilon\pi\omega$, traho] (1) The train of a woman's gown, a long garment which tragick players used. (2) A long train of words. (1) Vestigia syrmatē verrere, Prud. Psych. 362. (2) Longum Thyestæ syrma, Juv. 8, 229.

* || Symæa, æ. f. [$\Sigma\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota\alpha$, Gr. à $\Sigma\upsilon\pi\omega$, traho] A meat made of fat and boney, the prize of some exercise amongst the Spartans, Cæle. Rhod.

* || Symatēcus, a, um. adj. [à syrma] Dragging, or trailing along, like a robe. ¶ Symaticum jumentum, a foundered jade, that can scarce draw his legs after him, Veg. de Re vet. 3, 22.

* || Syrtis, is. f. [à $\sigma\upsilon\nu$ & $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\nu$, à trahendo, qu. $\Sigma\upsilon\gamma\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, i. e. tractus] A quicksand, or shelf, made by the drift of sand and gravel. ¶ Vastæ syrtis, Virg. Æn. 1, 150. æstuosa, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 5. Syrtim patrimonii scopulum libentius dixerim, Cic. de Orat. 3, 41.

* || Syrtēs, æ. m. [quod in litore Syrtium reperitur] (1) A precious stone found in the sands on the African shore. (2) A kind of sapphire. (1) Plin. 37, 10. (2) Maibod.

Syrupus, i. m. [ab Arab. $\Sigma\upsilon\kappa\upsilon\omega$ potio] A syrup. Vid. Sirupus.

† Syrus, i. m. A cave, or vault. Syros vocant barbari circa Cauasum, quos ita solent abscondunt, ut, nisi qui defoderint, invenire non possint; in iis conditæ fruges erant, Curt. 7, 4, 23. ¶ Rect. Syrus.

† Sýmbrium, i. n. quod vid. Watercresset, Varr. ¶ Rect. sýmbrium, q. v.

* || Sýsilia, òrum. n. pl. [$\Sigma\upsilon\sigma\iota\lambda\iota\alpha$, Gr. à $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\sigma\iota\tau\omicron\varsigma$, cibus] The feasts of companies in their halls, Strab. 1, 15. Lat. Convictus.

* || Sýsitiētāris, idis. f. [ex $\Sigma\upsilon\sigma\iota\tau\omicron\varsigma$, conviva, & $\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\rho\epsilon\varsigma$, socius] An herb of good fellowship, causing mirth, or merriment, Plin. 24, 17.

* || Sýstēma, ātis. n. [$\Sigma\upsilon\sigma\tau\eta\mu\alpha$, Gr. ex $\Sigma\upsilon\upsilon\sigma\tau\eta\mu\alpha$, constituo] The compass of a song, a system, the body of a science, Jun.

* || Sýstole, es. f. [$\Sigma\upsilon\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda\eta$, Gr. à $\Sigma\upsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega$, contraho] (1) A figure of prosodia, whereby a long syllable is made short. (2) A contraction of the heart and pulse, after every gulp of blood. (1) Gramm. (2) Med.

* || Sýstȳlos, i. m. & f. & Sýstȳlon, i. n. [ex $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\sigma\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, columna] A certain space between two pillars. Sýstȳlos est in quā duarum columnarum crassitudo in intercolumnio poterit collocari, Vitr. 3, 2.

* || Sýzeugmēnon [ex $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\mu\epsilon\omega$, jungo] B, fa, B, mi, Music.

* || Sýzygia, æ. f. [ex $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\zeta\upsilon\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, jugum] (1) The pairs of nerves that convey sense from the brain to the rest of the body, so called. (2) The conjunction of the moon with the sun. (3) Also the coupling of different feet together in verse. (1) Med. (2) Astron. (3) Gramm.

T Latin and English, whereof the former took its figure without any variation from the Greek capital, the latter, with a very small difference, from the lesser Greek character of most common use. They have indeed another small *τ*, but rejected by the Latins, in this form *τ*, which seems rather ornamental than necessary, being chiefly used in conjunction with the other small *τ*. And as the Latins from the Greeks, so the Greeks borrowed theirs from the ancient Hebrew, namely the Samaritan character of the same form; save that the transverse plank lay not quite on the top of the erect stulp, but across it a little lower, thus, *†*: which very form is retained still in the smaller form of the Latin, and other cognate languages; in which figure also it was worn on the foreheads of the primitive Christians. This letter is called by the Hebrews *אֵת*, which signifieth an extremity or bound, because it is the last in their alphabet, as also the last consonant in the Cadmean, and indeed properly the last in the more modern Greek; for *φ* and *χ*, which follow, are not properly letters, but notes expressive of two letters, and of no use in the times of the first alphabet, the former being then written by *ΓΗ* or *ΒΗ*, the latter by *ΚΗ* or *ΤΗ*; which may also be said of *ψ*, the compendary note of *ΠΣ*, *ΒΣ*, and *ΦΣ*. In the Latin alphabet only *κ* and *ξ* stand after it, the former of which is an abbreviature of *ΚΣ*, *ΓΣ*, or *ΑΣ*; the latter of *ΤΣ*, *ΔΣ*, or *ΘΣ*, as will be showed more fully in the dissertation upon those two letters. To proceed; this letter hath the first place in the third rank of the mutes, which admit of changes into, and perform mutual offices for, one another. These changes are indeed most frequent in the same rank, because nearest in found to each other. *Ex. gr.* in the first rank *p* is only a softer *b*, and *b* a harder *p*, as in *scribo, scripsi, scriptum; nubo, nupsi, nuptum*; in the second order *c* a softer *g*, and *g* a harder *c*, as in *tege, teci, tectum; iungo, iunxi, iunctum*: which changes are plainly made only for the better found, the harder mute before a vowel passing into the softer before a consonant; as is likewise done in the first and second conjugation of the Greeks, as in *λέγω, λειπω, λέγω, λέντω*. In this third order, indeed, these changes in forming tenses are not frequent in either of these languages, but in derivations of Latin words from Greek such a reciprocation is very common; thus, as from *βατῶ* and *νάτω* are derived *vado* and *cado*, so *vice versa* from *ἴδω* and *πόδες* are made *intus* and *extus*. The same is observed in Latin derivatives from primitives of the same: thus, as from *matas* and *vidas* are made *matula* and *vitrum*; and as in composition, for the more easy found, *d* before *t* is continually changed into *t*, as in *attendo, attenuo*, and their derivatives; so also from *mentior* and *quatuor* come *mendax* and *quarta*: and we may add, that our English tongue sometimes softens the Latin *d* into this letter, as in *at, it, what*, from *ad, id, quid*. But as all the orders have a mutual commerce with one another, this letter, though less frequently, and her letters of the first and second order, correspond: for as *terebra* comes from *τέρεβρον*, so *tussis* is from *βήσσω*; as *procures* from *προκρεπε*, so *bestia* from *βόσκημα*. Nor do these mutual offices between this mute and the sibilhood, hinder her good correspondence with two of the liquids, *l* and *n*. For as *mitis* is from *μείλιχος*, so *volo, are*, is from *πείλω, πειῶ*, as *clitella* from *κλίω*, so *pinus* from *πινυς*. And there is the same agreement between this letter and the solitary *s* in Latin words of Greek extraction, where their civilities are only mutual; for as from *nausea* comes *nausia*, so from *myrtus* comes *myrsin*; but in words purely Greek, *t* so far intruded into the property of her neighbour *s*, that the latter was forced to bring her writ of ejection before the tribunal of the vowels, with a design to hang *T* on her own gibbet, as *Lucian* jocosely says; but being consulted by the prevailing power of the Athenian eloquence, meditated revenge, and made reprisals by the help of a barbarous nation, who, though they left *t* in possession, gave her power away to *s*, in more instances, both in her own and the conquered Roman dominions, than she could pretend her neighbour had invaded her right in, *viz.* that wherever *t* came before the third vowel, another vowel following, *s*, under a very few restrictions, should take her power. And the grammarians, who ought to have opposed this usurpation, confirmed it; and well it was for the Greek tongue, that the Goths understood nothing of it, and the grammarians at that time very little; for how absurd would it have been to have read *αἰσις, ωσιον*, for *αἰσιος, ωσιον*, &c. which would seem equally absurd in Latin, if we did not submit to a barbarous prescription. But to proceed; this mute admits after it in the beginning of pure Latin words of the liquids very seldom any other but *r*. The ancients indeed in a few words beginning with *l*, prefixed *st*, as in *stiles, stlocum*, for *lites, locum*, &c. which is now obsolete. But in Greek words, not only *l*, but *m* follow *t*, as in *Tlepolemus, tmesis*. In the beginning it takes before it in Greek words *c* and *p*, as in *Ctesippus, Ptelon*; as also in the middle of Latin words in different syllables, as in *factus, captus*, as not only the dividing such words requires, but reason, for *fac* and *cap* are radical, but *tus* servile terminations. **T.** a significant note, *Titius, Titus, Tullius*; **TAB.** *Tabularius*; **TAB. P. H. C.** *Tabularius provinciae Hispaniae citerioris*; **TAR.** *Tarquinius*; **TI.** *Tiberius*; **TI. F.** *Tiberii filius*; **TI. L.** *Tiberii libertus*; **TI. N.** *Tiberii nepos*; **T. I. AV. P. V. D.** *Tempore judicem arbitrumve postulat ut det* **TM.** *Tantum*; **TM. P.** *Terminum posuit*; **TM. DD.** *Terminum dedicavit, or dedicante, or Thermæ dedicatæ*; **TR.** *Trans, tribunus*; **Tr. M. or Mil.** *Tribunus militum*; **TR. PL. DES.** *Tribunus plebis designatus*; **TR. AER.** *Tribuni ærarii*; **TRV. CAP.** *Triumviri capitales*; **TRV. MON.** *Triumviri monetales*; **T. P. or TRIB. POT.** *Tribuniciâ potestate*; **TVL.** *Tullius*; **TVL. H.** *Tullus Hostilius*.

T A B

T ante A.

|| **T**Abacum, i. n. [*ab insula Tabaco, ubi copiose provenit; vocatur & Nicotiana. à Nicotia inventore, qui primus eam ex Indiâ ad nos adduxit. Indi suâ linguâ picie. vacant*] *Tobacco*, an herb that groweth in the West-Indies, and is now almost all the world over smoked in pipes, but unknown to, or neglected by, the ancients.

Tabânus, i. m. [*ita dict. à tabe, quodd cor pore tabeat, i. e. gracilis sit*] *An ex fly, a gad-bee, a breeze, a dun fly.* *Vaccas æstate tabani concitare solent, Varr. R. R. 2, 5. Conf. Plin. 11, 28.*

|| **T**abescere, Æ. æst unde pass. tabescio. *To be roted, or washed away, Solin. c. 8. Prudent.*

T A B

Cathem. 10, 19. Tabellata sanguine teilus, Ov. Met. 13, 384.

Tabella, æ. f. dim. [*à tabula*] (1) *A table to write on, a tablet, or little table.* (2) *A picture.* (3) *A painter's board, or cloth.* (4) *A letter.* (5) *A book.* (6) *A bill, bond, will, contract, &c.* (7) *A list or billet in which the people brought their suffrages.* (1) *Rasis tabellis insusa cera, Ov. A. Am. 1, 437.* (2) *Exedria volo tabellis ornare, Cic. Fam. 7, 23.* (3) *O qualis facies, & qualis digna tabellâ! Juv. 10, 157.* (4) *Has tabellas dare me iussi, Plaut. Curt. 3, 52.* (5) *Deceptière tabellæ, Prop. 3, 23, 1.* (6) *Juv. 13, 135. Solitas falsas signare tabellas In templis, Id. 8, 142. Legitimis pacta & juncta tabellis, Id. 6, 199.* (7) *Meis comitiis non tabellam vindicem tacitæ libertatis, sed vocem vivam tulistis, Cic. in Rull. 2, 2.*

T A B

|| **T**abellaria, ium, Æ. plur. *An instrument of torture made of several little boards, Litt. ex Sen.*

Tabellarius, a, um, adj. (1) *Belonging to tables.* (2) *An advice frigate, a packet boat.* (1) *Lex tabellaria ab L. Crasso serebatur, Cic. De his, quatuor enim fuerunt, Gabinia, Cassia, Papyria, Calpia, vid. Cic. de LL. 15, 16. Orat. pro Sextio, 58. & Sall. Orat. 2. ad Cæsarem, 18. & Plin. Ep. 3, 20. & 4, 25.* (2) *Sen. Ep. 77.*

Tabellarius, ii. m. (1) *A letter carrier.* (2) *An auditor, a keeper of a register, a scrivener, or common notary.* (1) *Alteram epistolam tabellarius T. Vibii attulit, Cic. Brut. Epist. Fam. 11, 12.* (2) *Sidon. & al. recent.*

|| **T**abellio, Æ. m. [*tabellio scribit tabellas, & in specie publicas, easdemque custodit, Pap.*]

A scrivener, or notary; a publick register; also a carrier of letters, Justin.

Tabens, tis. part. Wasting away, pining. Sale tabentes artus, Virg. Æn. 1, 177. Conf. Manil. 1, 880.

Tabeo, ēre, ui. neut. To consume, or pine away; to wear, or waste, away; to corrupt, rot, perish, or decay. § Corpora tabent, Ov. Met. 7, 541.

Tāberna, æ. f. [à tabulis, quibus clauditur aut contegitur, U. p.] Any house made of boards; a tradesman's shop, or warehouse. Tabernæ mihi dux corrueunt, Cic. Attic. 14, 9. Crassipedis ambulatio ablatā, horti, tabernæ plurimæ, &c. Id. Fam. 3, 7. Ne pigeat dominum monstrare tabernæ, sc. unguentariæ, Juv. 2, 42. ¶ Taberna libraria, a bookseller's, or stationer's, shop, Cic. Attic. 2, 21. § diverforia, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 81, macellaria, Val. Max. 3, 4, 4. Absol. taberna, a tavern, or inn. § Tabernam claudere, Cic. pro Domo, 21. exercere, Vitruv. 2, 8.

Tābernāculum, i. n. [quod tabernæ in modum sit tabulis contestum] A little shop made of boards; a tent, pavilion, or tabernacle. Tabernaculum in aliquo loco ponere, Cic. Verr. 5, 33. Non è militari tabernaculo, sed ex Theophrasti umbraculis, Id. de Cl. Orat. 9.

¶ Tābernārius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, shops, or taverns. ¶ Tabernariæ comedie, acted in booths, Steph.

Tābernārius, ii. m. (1) A tavern man, winner, or shopkeeper. (2) ¶ A tavern bawler. (1) Opifices & tabernarios quid est negotii concitare? Cic. pro Flacc. 8. confer eund. Fam. 8, 6. (2) Litt. ex Ter. sed 9.

Tābernūla, æ. f. A small tavern, or shop. Tabernulas etiam effringere & expilare affueverat, Suet. Ner. Claud. 26.

Tabes, is. f. pen. comm. (1) A consumption, a wasting of the body, an atrophy, a cachexy, a pining away, a phtisick. (2) Corruption, gore blood, the matter that comes from a wound. (3) Poison, infection. (4) The rotting and mouldering of trees. (1) De tabe & speciebus ejus, vid. Cels. 3, 22. Ægrotudo habet tabem, cruciatum, &c. Cic. Tusc. 3, 13. Cæcā tabe liquefactæ medullæ, Ov. Met. 9, 175. (2) § Tabes sanguinis, Liv. 30, 34. (3) Undantem tabem torquet serpens, Sil. 17, 451. Met. Tabes plerosque civium animos invaserat, Sall. (4) ¶ Tabes cum invaserit arborem, aut uredo, vel flatus regionis alicujus, &c. Plin. 17, 24. Hic tabescente solutus Subsidit galeâ, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 344.

Tabesco, ēre, incept. To melt, or dissolve; to consume, to pine, rot, or waste away. § Tabescit calore, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. Tabescere otio, Id. Att. 2, 14. dolore, Ter. Adelph. 4, 3, 12. = Macesco, consenesco & tabesco miser, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 31.

† Tabidulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à seq.] Pining, consuming, wasting. Tabidula viscera, Virg. Ceir. v. 182.

Tabidus, a, um. adj. [à tabeo] (1) Consumptive, decayed. (2) Consuming, pining away, wasting. (3) Melted. (1) § Tabidum corpus, Cels. (2) § Lues tabida, Virg. Æn. 3, 137. Pallenti tabida formâ, Luc. 6, 737. (3) In tabidâ nive volutabantur jumenta, Liv. 21, 36.

† Tabificabilis, e. adj. That may be corrupted, or brought into a consumption, Non. ex Acc. † Tabi obnoxius.

Tabificus, a, um. adj. (1) Causing a consumption; pining, or rotting, away. (2) Contagious, poisonous. (1) Terram elephantis edere tabificum est, nisi sæpius mandant, Plin. 8, 10. Met. Ægrotudo & metus tabificæ mentis perturbationes sunt, quoniam tabem inferunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16. (2) Saniem tabificam expirat serpens, Sil. 6, 276. § Tabificus aer, Luc. 5, 3.

¶ Tabifluus, a, um. adj. Flowing with corrupt matter, Prud. Apoth. 891.

Tabitudo, dñis. f. A wasting away. Ad tabitudinem redacti, Plin. 22, 25.

Tablinum, i. n. [qu. tabulinum, quod ibi tabulas rationum habebant; vel quod ex tabulis erat fabricatum] (1) Any office of records, a register. (2) A summer parlour made of boards.

(1) Vitruv. 4, 4. Tabularium vocat Cic. N. D. 3, 30. (2) Plin. 35, 2.

Tābūla, æ. f. [de etymo nihil comperti] (1) A board, or plank. (2) A table. (3) A thin plate, or sheet. (4) A picture. (5) A writing table, a book of account, a journal. (6) A register, or record. (7) An instrument, or deed, in law; a will, bill, or bond. (8) A pedigree. (9) A pair of tables. (10) A map. (1) Venæ tabularum læpius hifcunt, Lucr. 6, 1068. Laceras nuper tabulas in littore vidi, Ov. Met. 10, 429. Met. Hæc una tabula me ex hoc naufragio delectat, Cic. Att. 4, 16. (2) § Ad tabulam decumbere, Varr. R. R. 3, 5. (3) Nomen Germanici plumbeis tabulis inscriptum, Tac. Ann. 2, 69, 3. § Tabula ærea, Patere. 2, 25. (4) § Tabula picta, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 75. Apelleæ tabulæ, Prop. 1, 2, 22. (5) Ne epistola quidem sit in ædibus, nec cerata adeo tabula, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 18. ¶ Ex suis tabulis causam dicere, to be his own carver, Cic. Tabulæ accepti, & expensi, a ledger book, Id. pro Q. Rosc. 1. ¶ Tabulæ literariæ species, cum capitulo formâ est quadratâ, Varr. R. R. 3, 5. (6) Fama tabulas anteire vetustas, Prop. 2, 3, 41. (7) § Signatæ tabulæ, dictum feliciter, Juv. 2, 119. Solo tabulas implevit Hister liberto, Id. 2, 58. Tabulis hæredes inseruit, V. Max. 9, 4, 1. (8) Quis fructus generis tabulâ jactare capaci Corvinum? Juv. 8, 7. (9) Sequetur puer cum tabulâ terebinthinâ & crystallinis tesseriis, Petron. 33, 2. Nec enim loculis comitantibus itur Ad calum tabulæ, Juv. 1, 89. (10) Cogor & e tabulâ pictos ediscere mundos, Prop. 4, 3, 37.

Tābūlāris, e. adj. Whereof plates may be made, Plin. 34, 9.

Tābūlārium, ii. n. A place wherein registers, or evidences, are kept; the chancery, or exchequer office; the rolls kept in the court of Libertas, Cic. pro C. Rab. 3.

Tābūlārius, ii. m. A scrivener, a publick notary, a collector, a cashier of accounts, Tac. Ann. 14, 40, 2. & Sen. Epist. 88.

Tābūlātum, adv. Board by board, distinguished by planks, Pallad. 3, 9.

Tābūlātiō, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A joining, or closing of boards; a boarding, flooring, or making with boards. (2) A boarded floor, a building made of boards, a ceiling. (1) Cæf. B. C. 2, 9. (2) Vitruv. 5, 5.

¶ Tābūlātor, ōris. m. verb. He that cieteib, a joiner, Litt. ex Vitruv. sed 9.

Tābūlātum, i. n. (1) A story in a building, a scaffold, a stage, a room of a house. (2) A spreading bough in a tree. (3) A deck in a ship. (4) A bayleaf. (1) Catapultis balistisque per omnia tabulata dispositis, Liv. 21, 11. Tabulata tibi jam tertia fumant, Juv. 3, 199. (2) Summas sequi tabulata per ulmos, Virg. Geor. 2, 361. Vid. & Col. 5, 6. (3) Pedibus pulsant tabulata frequentes, Val. Flacc. 8, 305. Conf. eund. 3, 463. (4) Villa fœnificia non videt arida in tabulato, Varr. R. R. 3, 2.

Tābūlātus, a, um. part. [qu. à || tabulor] Boarded, planked, made of boards, Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

¶ Tābūlo, āre. act. To board a floor, or other place; to make a thing of boards. ¶ Leg. solum in part. & comp.

Tabum, i. n. (1) Corrupt, filthy, black gore, foul blood. (2) A poisonous quality, poison. (1) Atro membra fluentia tabo, Virg. Æn. 3, 626. (2) Infecti pabula tabo, Virg. Geor. 3, 481.

Tācendus, a, um. part. Not to be spoken of. ¶ Enuntiabo quod semper tacui, & semper tacendum putavi, Cic. de Orat. 1, 26. = Æstuat occultis animus sempërve tacendis, Juv. 3, 50.

Tācens, tis. part. (1) Silent. (2) Still, quiet, without noise. (1) ¶ Neque loquens es, neque tacens unquam bonus, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 72. (3) Tumuit insanum mare tacente vento, Sen. Medea, 766. § Tacens fluvijs, Id. Herc. fur, 713.

Tāceo, ēre, ui. itum. neut. [ab Hebr. פָּרַח Idem qu. taceo] (1) To hold his peace, to keep silence, to say nothing, not to speak a word. (2) To be quiet, hush, or still. (3) To make no sign,

show, or token. (4) Not to mention, to keep secret.

(1) ¶ Aliud est celare, aliud tacere, Cic. Offic. 3, 52. Vid. locum. Tacent; satis laudant, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 23. De rebus, & in rebus, tacere, Cic. (2) § Tacet omnis æger, Virg. Æn. 4, 525. = Plecetra dolore tacent; muta dolore lyra est, Ov. Ep. 15, 218. (3) Non oculi tacere tui conscriptaque vino Measa, Ov. Amor. 5, 4, 17. (4) Vid. Tacendus. = Quæ vera audire, taceo & contineo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 23.

Tāceor, ēri. pass. Not to be mentioned, or spoken of. In medio Marte tacetur amor, Ov. Am. 1, 18, 36.

Tācētē, adv. (1) Without speaking a word, without noise, silently, tacitly. (2) Insensibly. (1) Matronæ tacitè spectent, tacitè rideant, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 32. (2) Tacitè surgit tibi lutea pel-lis, Pers. 3, 95.

† Tā itō, idv. Idem, Cic. Verr. 2, 97. ¶ Sed var. codd.

Tācītum, i. n. A secret. Qui soleat ebrius fieri non dari tacitum, Sen. Ep. 84.

Tācītum est, imperf. Never a word was spoken. = Ignotum est, tacitum est, Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 28.

Tācītūrnitas, ātis. f. (1) Taciturnity, silence, (2) Secrecy, a keeping of counsel. (1) Taciturnitas imitatur confessionem, Cic. de Inv. 1, 32. (2) Opus est fide, & taciturnitate, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, princ. § Taciturnitas inexpugnabilis, Val. Max. 4, 7, 7.

Tācītūrnus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ssmus, sup. Silent, quiet, still, of few words, close, reserved, that maketh no noise. § Ripa taciturna, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 24. obstinatio, Nep. Attic. 22. † Statua taciturnior, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 83. ¶ Sed ibi al. taciturnius. § Optum taciturnissimum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 20. ¶ Raro movetur gradibus.

Tācītūrus, a, um. part. About to hold one's peace. Quem taciturnum arcana de semetipso credebant, Curt. 6, 29. Secula Romanos nunquam tacitura labores Attendant, Luc. 8, 622.

Tācītus, a, um. part. & adj. [à taceo] (1) Not speaking, saying nothing. (2) Soft, quiet, still. (3) Mute, dumb. (4) Not spoken of, not mentioned. (5) Pass. Kept secret, or close. (1) ¶ Tacita bona est semper mulier, quàm loquens, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 70. (2) § Murmur tacitum, Ov. Met. 6, 203. Nox tacita, Id. Met. 9, 473. (3) § Pisces taciti, Ov. Met. 4, 50. (4) Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Coffe, relinquat? Virg. Æn. 6, 841. (5) = ¶ Tacitæ magis & occultæ inimicitie timendæ sunt quàm apertæ, Cic. Verr. 7, 71. ¶ Luna tacita, the new moon, Virg. Æn. 2, 255.

** ¶ Tacitici, ōrum. m. pl. They whose office is to set an army in array; the leaders in the artillery ground, Veg.*

** ¶ Taciticus, a, um. adj. [à τάσσω, ordino] Tactical, or belonging to martial array. † Ad ordinem militarem spectans.*

** Tacitilis, e. adj. [à tango] Tangible, to be touched. Tacile nil nobis quod sit contingere debet, Lucr. 5, 152.*

** Tacitio, ōnis. f. verb. [à tango] A touching, or meddling with. ¶ Voluptas oculorum, tacti-onum, orationum, & saporum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9. ¶ Quid tibi meam tactio est? voby do you touch her? Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 14.*

** Tacitūrus, a, um. part. [ab eodem] About to touch. § De prædâ meâ teruncium non tacturus est quisquam, Cic. Fam. 2, 7.*

** Tactus, a, um. part. [à tango] (1) Touched. (2) Besmeared. (3) Smitten, stricken, blasted. (4) Met. Hinted at, just mentioned. (5) Moved. (6) Inspired. (1) = Te dejectum debeo intelligere, etiamsi tactus non fueris, Cic. pro Cæcin. 13. (2) § Ovis tacta sulphure, Ov. Fast. 4, 740. (3) § Vitis fulmine tacta, Plin. 14, 19. De celo tactus, Virg. Ecl. 1, 17. (4) Genus illud, quod à Crassio tactum est, Cic. de Orat. 2, 10. (5) § Tactus cupidine laudis, Ov. Trist. 4, 5, 11. (6) § Spiritu divino tactus, Liv. 5, 22.*

** Tactus, ūs. m. [à tango] The sense of touching, or feeling. (2) A touch. (1) ¶ Qui non odore ullo, non tactu, non sapore capiatur, Cic. pro 7 Y Cæl.*

Cael. 17. (2) Metuit tactus affilientis aquæ, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 512.

* *Tæda*, æ. f. [à Gr. δᾶς, idem. in acc.] *A torch.* *Vid. Teda.*

* *Tædet*, ēbat, uit, *vel* tactum est. [fort. qu. à δαδεται tædet, ut ab ἐπαδεται, pudet] *It irketh, it wearyeth, I am weary.* Et tædet & amore adeo, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 27. § Tædet nos vitæ, *Cic. Att.* 5, 16. Tædebat omnium, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 71. Sermonis tæsum est, *Plaut. Mopf.* 1, 4, 5.

* *Tædifer*, ūra, ūrum, adj. [à tæda, & fero] *Bearing a torch.* § *Tædiferæ* mytica sacra Deæ, the rights of Cybele, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 42.

* *Tædium*, i. n. [à tædet] (1) *Weariness, irksomeness.* (2) *A lathsome smell.* (3) || In plur. *I'm in it that breed about us.* (1) Cepit eum tædium belli, *Liv.* 8, 2. Nec tædia capiti Ulla mei capiam, *Ov. Met.* 9, 615. § Res altera tædium laboris, altera securitatem parit, *Quint.* 2, 2. (2) Tædium alio habitu, ut cepis, *Plin.* 19, 6. (3) *Litt.* unde non dicit,

* || Tædulus, a, um, adj. dim. [qu. à || tædus ex tædinni] *Wearisome, tedious, lathsome, quarrelsome, that will not eat, Fest.* † *Fastidiosus.*

* *Tænia*, æ. f. [aiciā extensa, à τῆνω, tendo; al. ab Hebr. תַּנַּי] (1) *A ribband, a headband, fillet, or hairlace, to tie up the hair with.* (2) *A wreath at the top of a pillar, a rose, or border.* (3) *A long vein as of white cliffs along the sea side.* (4) *Also a kind of long, narrow, sea fish.* (5) || *Also a belly worm,* (6) || *or grave worm.* (7) || *Also a pair of traces to draw by.* (1) § *Longæ tænia vitæ, Virg. Æn.* 7, 352. (2) *Vitruv.* 4, 2. (3) *Plin.* 3, 5. præf. (4) *Id.* 32, 7. (5) *Med.* (6) *Ser. Samm.* (7) *G. ex Apul.*

† *Tæniacæ*, ūrum, f. pl. sunt oblongæ offæ, à figurâ dictæ, eo modo quo portulaca, pastinaca, *Varr.*

* *Tæniola*, æ. f. dim. *A little ribband, or fillet,* *Col.* 11, 3.

† *Tæpocon*, i. n. appellârunt Græci genus scribendi deorsum versus, ut nunc dextrorsum scribimus, *Fest. Mart. leg. retrorsum, ducitque à τῆπον invertes.*

* *Tägax*, ācis, adj. [ab ant. tago, i. e. tango] *A felon on a man's finger.* *Levis, libidinofus, tagax.* *Cic. Att.* 6, 3. *vid. & Fest.*

* † *Tägō*, ēre, ant. [à θῆγω] *To touch, Fest.*

* *Tā āria*, um, n. pl. [à talus] (1) *Shoes which Mercury and others, as the poets feign, did wear with wings.* (2) *Also the parts about the ankles.* (1) *Mercurius pedibus talaria nectit, Virg. Æn.* 4, 239. *Minervæ pinnarum talaria assignat, Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. *Pedibus Perses vineti talaribus, Id. Arat.* v. 24. (2) *Qui meribus ubi talaria cepit intendere, necesse est pedagram lateri, Sen. Ep.* 53.

* *Tālāris*, e, adj. *That cometh down to the ankles; also of, or belonging to, the ankles, Cic. Catil.* 2, 10.

* *Tālārius*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, dice, or backe-bones.* § *Ludus talarius, Cic. Offic.* 1, 41. & *Phil.* 1, 16.

* *Tālāssio*, ōnis, *Vid. Thalassio.*

* *Tālā*, æ. f. [à δᾶλα, Gr. quod & δαλᾶς & δαλᾶς & δαλᾶς, à τᾶι similitudine, Perot.] (1) *A tick set in the ground to graff on; a graff, or slip.* (2) *A bullet, or stone.* (3) § *Talæa ferrea, pieces of iron, paid by weight among the ancient Britons instead of money.* (4) † *A tang.* (5) || *Also a black, or roller, to tumble off from the wall down upon soldiers.* (1) *Talæa propius stirpem recitæ, Col.* 4, 33. & *Varr. R. R.* 1, 40. § *Talæa oleagina, Cato, 45. oleastris, C. L.* (2) *Cæf. B. G.* 7, 73. (3) *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 12. (4) *Litt. ex Plaut.* (5) *Veget.*

* *Talentum*, i. n. *A talent, a sum of money, in different places of different value; but the talent mentioned by Ptolemy in his Mæstol. 3, 2. is of Athens, the scene being manifestly laid there, and therefore no more than 60 Attick minæ. But that which he speaketh of in his Rudentis was double the sum, that is to say 120, because an Ægyptian talent is there meant, the scene of that play being laid at Cyrene, which*

belonged to Ægypt. Vid. Gronov. de pecun. vet. Patrimonii mille talenta, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 226.

* *Tālēōla*, æ. f. dim. *A short flock to graff on,* *Col.* 3, 17. & 12, 13.

|| *Tālīa*, æ. f. (Scal. leg. talla) *The blade of an onion, or cibibo, Fest.*

* *Tālīs*, ōnis, f. [à talis] *Like for like, or a requital of an injury, or hurt, in the same kind, Ex XII Tab. profert Verrius ap. Fest. Sylla veritus talionem, Plin.* 7, 54.

|| *Tālīor*, āri, pass. *To be cut, or brewed, Perot.*

|| *Tālīpēdo*, āre, neut. *To go on the pasterns, to go as one drawing his feet after him for sickness, or weakness. Cujus particip. ap. Lucr. Tum quasi talipedans primum confurgit, l. 3, 503.*

* *Tālīs*, e, adj. (1) *Such like.* (2) *This, plur. these.* (1) *Ut ipfis talis, qualem se ipse optaret, videtur, Cic. de Or.* 1, 19. *Talis ut; talis ac; talis atque, Id.* (2) *Tali modo custodiā liberatus, Nep. Cimon.* 2. § *Meritis pro talibus, Virg. Æn.* 78.

* *Tālīter*, adv. *After such a manner, in such sort, Mart.* 5, 3.

* *Tālītrum*, i. n. [à talo, quod talo fiat] *A fillet with one's finger, or nail, Suet. Tib.* 68.

|| *Talmud*, n. [תלמוד disciplina, doctrina; à תלם discere] *Two books so called by the Jews. The Jerusalem talmud was written by R. Jechanan in the land of Israel; the Babylonian was written in Babylon, and of greater esteem than the former. Lat. Pandectæ rerum Judaicarum dici possunt.*

* *Talpa*, æ. m. *vel* f. [à τυφλός, τυφλή, & Dor. τυφλά, per Metath. τυφά, à cæcitate] *A mole, or want; a moldiwarp. Quid talpam? num desiderare lumen putas? Cic. Acad.* 4, 25.

* *Talpana*, æ. f. *sc. vitis. A kind of wine, Plin.* 14, 3.

* *Tālūs*, i. m. dim. [à taxillus, ut à paxillus, palus] (1) *The ankle.* (2) *The pastern of a beast.* (3) *A bone of four sides to play with, a cube.* (1) *Purpura ad talos demissa, Cic. pro Cluent.* 40. § *Talos à vertice pulcher ad imos, Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 4. (2) *Plin.* 11, 46. (3) *Talum ita jacere, ut cadat rectus, Cic. de Fin.* 3, 16. § *Talorum iucere jactus Ut sciat, Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 353. *the play at cockal, Litt. § tessera, Mart.* 14, 14. *quid v.*

* *Tam*, adv. (1) *Absol. So, so much.* (2) *In comparatione cum reddit. quàm, & aliis particulis, as much, as well.* (1) *Qui tam pro notâ me nominat? Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 27. *Tam ad parvulum rem, Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 10. (2) *Tam ego homo sum, quàm tu, Plaut. Afin.* 2, 4, 83. § *Tam mihi gratum erit, quàm quod gratissimum, Cic. Parmenonis tam scio hanc esse technam, quàm me vivere, Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 51. *Quàm quisque pessimè fecit, tam maximè tutus est, Sall. B. Jug.* 31. *Tam consimilis est, quàm potest, Plaut. Men.* 5, 9, 4. *Tam à me puerica est, quasi soror sit, Id. Curc.* 1, 1, 51. *Quis est tam demens, quin sentiat? Cic. Aliquando præcedit quàm, reddit tam, vid. Lucr.* 1, 537.

† *Tāma*, æ. f. *A swelling of the feet by overmuch walking, Lucil. ap. Fest.*

* *Tāmārice*, es, f. *vel* *Tāmārix*, īcis, f. [à τᾶμα absterge, quod vim abstergendū habet, Mart.] *A shrub called the tamarisk, Plin.* 14, 9. & *Luc.* 9, 917.

|| *Tāmārius*, i. m. [ab Arab. تمر tamar dectylus] *A fruit of India like green damascenes, good against choler, Jun.*

* *Tāmāris*, idem quod tamarix. *Cels.*

* *Tandiu*, adv. *So long, so long as, Cic. Fam.* 2, 1. *Vid. Tandiu.*

† *Tāme* pro tam, ant. *Fest.*

* *Tāmen*, conj. (1) *Notwithstanding, revertebatur, for all that.* (2) *However, but so as.* (3) *For tandem.* (4) *Si tamen for si modò.* (5) *Sometimes redundant.* (1) § *Quicquid lubet, facias; tamen hæc loquar, Plaut. Tamen—tamen, Cæf. Et—tamen, Cic. Etiam—tamen, Id. Quamquam—tamen, Id. Licet—tamen, Id. Ut—tamen, Ov. Tamen à ma-*

litiā non discedis, Cic. Fam. 9, 19. (2) *Quod potero faciam, tamen ut pietatem colam, Ter. Hecyr.* 3, 4, 33. (3) *Ita lubet, ita faciam? quid tum tamen? Plaut.* (4) *Liber legitur præsentibus amicis; si tamen illi non gravantur, Plin. Ep.* 3, 1. (5) *Vid. Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3, 33. & 34. & *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 67.

* *Tāmēneti*, conj. [ex tamen, & et] *Although, notwithstanding. Sed tamen etiam antea scripti, quæ existimavi scribi oportere, Cic. Fam.* 4, vit. *Conf. & eund. ibid.* 5, 17. § *Scrib. & diversè.*

* *Tāmēti*, conj. [ex tamen et] (1) *Albeit, although.* (2) *Yet, notwithstanding.* (1) *Obtundis, tamēti intelligo, Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 11. *Non crederem, tamēti vulgò audirem, Cic.* (2) *Tamēti hoc verum est, Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 23. § *Tamēti—tamen. Tamen causa postulat; tamen quia postulat, non flagitat, præterbo, Cic. pro Quint.* 3.

* *Tāmīnia* ova. *A sort of wild grape, Cels.* 5, 18. *Conf. Plin.* 25, 13.

† *Tāmīno*, āre, ant. [manifestò ab Hebr. נָמַן] *To defile.* † *Contamino.*

|| *Tāmīnūm*, i. n. *Plin.* 23, 30. *parthenion, inquit Litt. sed invenire nequeo; fort. corruptè pro taminia, q. v.*

† *Tāmnus*, i. m. idem quod ampeles agria, *Jun. ap. Plin.* 15, 15. § *Corr. leg. tanum, vid. Harduin. in loc.*

* || *Tānūcētum*, i. n. [à Gr. ἀδανασία] *Tansey, an herb, Jun.*

* *Tandem*, adv. [ex tam, & dem] (1) *At length, at the last.* (2) *When all is done, when all cometh to all, I pray you.* (3) *It is sometimes an ornamental expletive.* (1) *Vix tandem sensi solidus, Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 12. *Tandem aliquando literæ reddita, Cic. Ter. Epist. Fam.* 16, 9. (2) *Cæcina utrūm noluit tandem an non potuit accedere? Cic. pro Cæcinā.* (3) *Vid. Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 1. & *Heaut.* 5, 2, 1. & *Cic. pro Mil.* 20.

* *Tandiu*, adv. [ex tam, & diu] *So long, so long time.* § *Corpus tandiu gaudet, dum sentit voluptatem, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 33. § *Tandiu—quandiu, Id. Verr.* 2, 27. § *Vixit tandiu, quàm licuit bene vivere, Id. de Cl. Orat.* 2. *Tandiu—donec, Col.* 12, 6.

* *Tangendus*, a, um, part. [à tango] *To be touched, to be attempted, Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 24.

* *Tangens*, tis, part. [à tango] *Touching. Aliquis cubito, stantem propè tangens inquiet, Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 42. *Sil.* 10, 357.

* || *Tangibilis*, e, adj. [à tango] *Which may be touched, Lucr. ap. Litt. sed perperam.* † *Tactilis, Lucr. quod Litt. omisit.*

* *Tango*, ēre, tēgi, tactum, act. [ab antiq. tago, quod à θῆγω] (1) *To touch.* (2) *To lay hands on.* (3) *To meddle with.* (4) *To besmear, or daub.* (5) *To be near, to be hard by.* (6) *To come to, to arrive at.* (7) *To strike, to beat.* (8) *To blast.* (9) *To press hard upon, or push forward.* (10) *To move.* (11) *To assay, to attempt.* (12) *To rally, banter, or play upon.* (13) *To cheat, or put upon.* (1) *Tangere & tangi, nisi corpus, nulla potest res, Lucr.* 1, 305. § *Rem acu tangere, to hit the nail on the head, Prov. ap. Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 19. *Met. ulcus, to renew one's sorrow, Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 9. § *cælum, to be very happy, Auson.* § *calicem, to have his dose, to be drunk, Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 10. (2) § *Tango aras, Virg. Æn.* 12, 201. (3) *Matre—nam nullam ego tango, Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 54. (4) *Pallad. Jan. tit.* 16. *Vid. & Gronov. ad Sen. Ep.* 86. (5) *Villa tangit viam, Cic. pro Mil.* 15. (6) *Si à me tetigit nuncius, Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 5, 3. *Tetigit vox aures meas, Id. Rud.* 1, 4, 14. (7) *Sublimi flagello tange Chloën, Hor. Od.* 3, 26. ult. (8) *Vid. Tactus.* part. (9) *Infelix Dido, nunc te fata impia tangunt, Virg. Æn.* 4, 596. (10) *Mentem mortalia tangunt, Virg. Æn.* 466. *Minæ modicè me tangunt, Cic. Attic.* 2, 19. (11) *Aversis utinam retigēnt carmina musis, Ov. Am.* 3, 12, 17. (12) *Quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim in convivio nunquid tibi dixi? Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 30. (13) *Si neminem alium potero, tuum tangam patrem, Plaut. Fjend.*

Pseud. 1, 1, 118. Tetigit te triginta minis, *Id.* *Epid.* 5, 2, 40.

* Tangor, i. pass. *To be touched, moved, &c.*
§ Tangi odore, *Plin.* 17, 24. dulcedine gloriæ,
V. Max. 8, 14, 5.

† Tānos, vel Tānus, i. m. (1) *An ill sort of emerald.* (2) *Also briony, or wild vine.* (1) *Plin.* 37, 5. (2) *Id.* 21, 15. *Vid.* Tannus.

Tanquam, adv. [*ex tam quam*] (1) *As well as.* (2) *As it were, as if.* (3) *As.* (1) Senis nostri fratrem majorem nostrum! *D.* Tanquam te, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 15. (2) Gloria virtutem tanquam umbra sequitur, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 45. Apud eum sic fui, tanquam dormi meæ, *Id.* (3) De Dolabella suado videas, tanquam si tua res agatur, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 16, sub fin.

|| Tantillulus, a, um, adj. dim. *So small.*
¶ Tantillulum animalis, *so little and sily a creature*, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 59.

Tantillum, adv. *So little, never so little.* Si tantillum peccassis, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 106.

Tantillus, a, um, adj. dim. [*à tantulus*] *So little and small, very little, little, tiny.* Quem ego modò puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 25. ¶ Tantilla tanta verba fundit, *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 2, 62.

Tantisper, adv. *So long as, in the mean time.* Tantisper dum effervescebat hæc gratulatio, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 2. Dum id rescitum iri credit, tantisper cavet, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 45.

Tantò, adv. *So much, by so much.* Tantò magis dabit, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 35.

Tantopere, adv. [*i. e. tanto opere*] *So much, so greatly, or earnestly.* Ah! ne lævi tantopere, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 27.

Tantulum, adv. *A little, never so little.* ¶ Non modò tantum, sed ne tantulum quidem præterieris, *Cic. Attic.* 15, ult.

Tantulus, a, um, adj. dim. [*à tantus*] *So little, so small, never so little.* § Tantula epistola, *Cic. Att.* 1, 14. Malum tantulum, *Id.*

Tantum, adv. quantitatis. (1) *So much so many.* (2) *Only, alone.* (3) *No more.* (1) Tantum ego mihi confido, *Plaut. Cic. Ep. Fam.* 10, 18. Tantum & plùs etiam, *Id.* Tantum rapacidarum in ædibus, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 7, 8. (2) Nunquid est quod dicas aliud de illo? *E.* Tantum quod sciam, *Plaut.* (3) Nomen tantum virtutis usurpas, quid ipsa valeat ignoras, *Cic. Parad.* 2. ¶ Tantum adest ut agat, *so far is he from doing it*, *Cic.* Tantum non, *well near, almost, in a manner, within a very little*, *Liv.* 34, 39. ¶ 37, 29. Tantum quod, *scarcely, not quite*, *Suet.* Aug. 63. ¶ *ipse*, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 23.

Tantummodo, adv. *Only*, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 92.

Tantundem, gen. tantidem. [*ex tantum, & parag. dem*] *Even so much, all one, the same thing.* Tantundem Cæpioni solum est, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 3. Tantundem argenti, quantum miles debuit, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 64. Ob malefacta hæc tantidem emptam postulat sibi tradier, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 45.

Tantus, a, um, adj. [*à tam; ut à quam, quantus*] (1) *So much, so great, so many.* (2) *So small.* (3) *So worthy, noble, or skillful.* (1) Tantamne inesset animo incertiam? *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 17. (2) Aut non erit istæc bellum, aut tantum erit, ut vos, aut successores suscinere possint, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 10. (3) Miseret tui me, qui hunc tantum hominem facias inimicum tibi, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 32. ¶ Est tanti, *it is worth the while*, *Cic.* Tantis natu, *so old*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 16. Tribus tantis minus, *three times less*, *Id.*

* Tāos, i. m. [*à Gr. τὰς*] *A stone like a peacock*, *Plin.* 37, 11. *Lat.* Pavo.

* Tāpes, ætis. m. [*τὰπες, Gr.*] *Tapestry, or cloth; wrought with pictures of divers colours*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 358.

* Tāpēte, is. n. [*à tapes*] *Idem*, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 54.

* Tāpētum, i. n. [*ab eodem*] *id. quod tapes*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 277.

Taphiūsus, i. m. *A kind of eagle stone*, *Plin.* 36, 21.

* || Tapinōsis, is. f. [*à τὰπινώσις, Gr.*] q. d.

humiliation. Figura seu potiùs vitium orationis, cum rei dignitas verborum humilitate deprimitur, τὰπινώσις enim humile signif. *Rhet.*

Tapsos, i. f. *A kind of herb*, *Luc.* 9, 922. = Verbascum, *Solin.*

† Tapula, æ. f. [*à tapula, i. e. tabula*] *A law made for feasts*, *Valer. & Lucil. ap. Fest.* al. tapulia vel tappula.

† Tarandus, i. m. *Scythicus cervus, a beast in its head and horns like a stag, in other parts like a bull*, *Plin.* 8, 35.

* || Tārantūla, æ. f. [*à Tarentum, ubi plurim.*] *A kind of venomous spider.* Tarantulā iēti tarantati dicuntur, & fidibus, tibiis, aut tympanis curantur, *Alex. ab Alex.* *Vid.* *Matthiol.* in *Dioscor.*

† Tārantāra, indecl. [*vox. fict. à sono tubæ*] *A sound of the trumpet*, *Serv. ex Enn.*

|| Tarchon, i. m. *Taron, or garden dragon*, *Jun.*

|| Tarda, æ. f. sc. avis. [*dict. à tardo volatu*] *A bustard*, *Nemef.*

Tardans, tis. part. *Lingering, tarrying.* Ge'ius tardante senectā Sanguis hebet, *Virg.* 5, 395. *Sil.* 3, 449.

Tardatus, a, um, part. *Hindered, stayed.* Hæc tardata diu species, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 12. ex poetâ. = procrastinatus, *Id.*

Tardè, adv. ius, comp. sēmè, sup. *Slowly, late.* § Tardè ire, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 7. Tardius ingredi, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 31. Tardissimè verferre, *Id. Fam.* 2, 9. ¶ ocyus, *Id. Tusc.* 4. ¶ Alibi tardius, alibi maturius, *Plin.* ¶ Citius tardiusve, *Sen. N.* 2, 2, 50.

Tardesco, Ære. incept. *To grow slow, or lither.* Tardescit lingua, madet mens, *Lucr.* 3, 478.

¶ Tardigrātus, a, um, adj. *Slow placed.* § Tardigrada quadrupes, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 64. ex poetâ.

¶ Tardilōquus, a, um, adj. *Slow spoken, drawingling.* Tardiloquum te esse jubeo, *Sen. Ep.* 40, sub fin.

¶ Tardipes, ædis. adj. *Slow footed, limping, halting.* § Tardipes Deus, i. e. Vulcanus, *Catull.* 37, 7.

Tarditas, ætis. f. (1) *Slowness.* (2) *Dullness, heavyness.* (1) ¶ Celeritati tarditas contraria est, *Cic. Topic.* 12. ¶ Celeritates, tarditatesque declarare, *Id.* ¶ Cursu corrigere tarditatem, *Id.* ¶ *fratr.* 2, 14. ¶ festinatio, *Id.* = Mora, cunctatio, procrastinatio, *Id.* (2) = Tarditas & gravitas in sensibus, *Cic. in Orat.* 68. = Stupor, stultitia, *Id.*

† Tardities, æi. f. *Slowness*, *Acc. ap. Non.* 2, 806. † Tarditas.

Tarditudo, ðinis. f. *Slowness.* = Podagrosi estis, & vicistis cochleam tarditudine, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 1, 29. † Tarditas.

† Tardiusculè, adv. *Somewhat slowly*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Tardiusculus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat slow, heavy, or dull, of apprehension.* Est ille Clinia servus tardiusculus, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 4.

Tardo, ære. act. (1) *To stop, to stay.* (2) *Abol.* *To make long a coming, to delay.* (1) ¶ Impedire profectionem, aut certè tardare, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 5. (2) = An tardare, & commorari te melius esset tibi, *Cic. ad Brut.* 18.

Tardor, æri, ætus. pass. *To be stopped, &c.* Minus tardabitur cursus animorum, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 31.

Tardus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sēmus, sup. [*sort. ab Hebr. תרדו assiduum esse*] (1) *Sæpe, slack, tardy.* (2) *Dull, heavy, stupid, lumpish.* (3) *Thick, gross.* (4) *Unprepared.* (5) *Also lasting, or seeming to last.* (1) ¶ Formosus, an deformis; velox, an tardus sit, *Cic. de Invent.* 1, 24.

Tardior ad referendam gratiam, *Id. ant. q. ut in exit.* 2. ¶ remissior, *Id.* Tardissimè p'cium, *Plin.* 9, 42. (2) = Fatuus est, insulsus, tardus, stultus nescisque & dies, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 49. = Quidam nimium indeciles, tardique sunt, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 5. (3) Stupa vomens tardum fumum, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 602. (4) Quæ tarda & contraria bellum inchoaturo, *Tac. Agric.* 18. (5) Quæ tardis mora nescibus obsit, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 482. § Tardi menses, *Id. ib.* 1, 32. ¶ Tardum est dictu, verum, &c. *it is hard to say, it requireth some time to resolve*, *Plin.* 23, 1.

Tardus, i. m. [*ab Hebr. תרדו Chald. תרד*] (1) *A bull, a strong ox.* (2) *An instrument of torture in fashion of a bull.* (3) *One of the 120 bee signs.* (4) *A bird bearing a voice much like a bull, a bullfinch, or as others say a bittern.* (5) *The root of a tree.* (6) *A bull fly, or horn-t.* (1) Cræci olim tauros ἰταλὸς vocabant, *Col. 6. Præf.* Fumans sub vomere taurus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 515. (2) Nobilis taurus, quem Phalaris habuisse dicitur, *Cic. in Verr.* 2, 33. (3) Candidus auratis aperit eum cornibus autum Taurus, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 217. (4) *Plin.* 10, 42. (5) *Quint.* 8, 2. (6) *Plin.* 30, 2.

* || Tautologia, æ. f. [*ταυτολογία, Gr. ex τὰ αὐτὰ ἴδεν, & λέγειν dico*] *A repeating of one and the self same thing over and over, tautology*, *Gramm. Lat.* Equidem verbi, aut sermonis iteratione, *Quint.* 8, 2. ¶ *Exemplum ejus vid. ap. Virg. Æn.* 1, 50.

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* Taxatio, ðnis. f. verb. [*ab eodem*] *A taxing, a tax, or subsidy; a selling, taxing,*

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* Tarmes, itis. m. [*à τάρμω, consumo, in præter. pass. τέρμαται*] (1) || *A worm which eateth flesh, a maggot.* (2) *A worm in timber.* (1) *Fest.* (2) *Postles tarmes secat, Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 143. *conf. Vitruv.* 2, 9.

* ¶ Tartareus, a, um, adj. [*à Tartarus*] *Of hell, bellish, terrible, strong.* § Tartareus custos, sc. Cerberus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 395. *Deus, On. Trist.* 1, 8, 31. Da Tartarei regina barathri Quod cupiam vidisse nefas, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 85.

* Tartarinus, a, um, adj. [*ab eodem*] *Fearful, terrible, bellish*, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 3.

|| Tartarum, i. n. *Tartar; the hard crust, or gravelly stuff, which sticketh to the inside of wine vessels.* *Jun.* † *Fæx vini usta.*

* Tartarus, i. m. plur. tartara, n. [*à Τάρταρος, Gr.*] *A deep place in hell, or hell itself.* *Virg. Æn.* 6, 547. Impia lethi Tartara, *Id. Geor.* 4, 482.

Tasconium, ii. n. [*à loco Tasco dict.*] *A white clay, or marble, whereof goldsmiths pots, where in they melted their metal, were made*, *Plin.* 33, 4.

* Tāta, æ. f. [*à τέτα, Gr.*] *A dad, or daddy; as young children use to call their fathers*, *Mart.* 1, 101.

Tātæ, interj. admirantis. *ut babæ, papæ, Plaut. Stich.* 3, 5, 30. & *Truc.* 1, 1, 18.

Tauria, æ. f. [*à taurus; ita o. et. quodd nihil magis pariat quàm taurus*] *A barren cow.* = Quæ sterilis est vacca, tauria appellatur, *Varr. R.* 2, 5. *conf. Col.* 6, 22.

Taurica, æ. f. [*sc. scutica, taurino corio facta*] *A leather whip, or scourge; or perhaps a bull's pizzle.* Taurica punit crimen, *Juv.* 6, 491.

Tauricus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a bull.* ¶ Terga taurica, *drums, or tabrets, made of bulls hides*, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 342.

¶ || Tauricornis, e. adj. *With horns like a bull.* Saltat tonantem tauricornem ludius, *Prud. Perist.* 10, 222.

¶ Taurifer, æra, ærum. adj. *Which breedeth bulls.* § Campi tauriferi, *Luc.* 1, 471.

Tauriformis, e. adj. *Like a bull, in fashion of a bull.* § Tauriformis Ausidus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 26.

Taurilia, ðrum. n. pl. *Roman games*, *Liv.* 39, 22.

Taurinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a bull.* § Taurinus sanguis, *Catull.* 64, 34. Taurinum tergum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 372.

|| Taurius, a, um, adj. ¶ Taurii ludi, *plays consecrated to the infernal gods*, *Fest.* Taurium æs, quod in ludos tauricos consumitur, *Id.*

Taurus, i. m. [*ab Hebr. תרדו Chald. תרד*] (1) *A bull, a strong ox.* (2) *An instrument of torture in fashion of a bull.* (3) *One of the 120 bee signs.* (4) *A bird bearing a voice much like a bull, a bullfinch, or as others say a bittern.* (5) *The root of a tree.* (6) *A bull fly, or horn-t.* (1) Cræci olim tauros ἰταλὸς vocabant, *Col. 6. Præf.* Fumans sub vomere taurus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 515. (2) Nobilis taurus, quem Phalaris habuisse dicitur, *Cic. in Verr.* 2, 33. (3) Candidus auratis aperit eum cornibus autum Taurus, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 217. (4) *Plin.* 10, 42. (5) *Quint.* 8, 2. (6) *Plin.* 30, 2.

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Taurinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a bull.* § Taurinus sanguis, *Catull.* 64, 34. Taurinum tergum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 372.

|| Taurius, a, um, adj. ¶ Taurii ludi, *plays consecrated to the infernal gods*, *Fest.* Taurium æs, quod in ludos tauricos consumitur, *Id.*

Taurus, i. m. [*ab Hebr. תרדו Chald. תרד*] (1) *A bull, a strong ox.* (2) *An instrument of torture in fashion of a bull.* (3) *One of the 120 bee signs.* (4) *A bird bearing a voice much like a bull, a bullfinch, or as others say a bittern.* (5) *The root of a tree.* (6) *A bull fly, or horn-t.* (1) Cræci olim tauros ἰταλὸς vocabant, *Col. 6. Præf.* Fumans sub vomere taurus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 515. (2) Nobilis taurus, quem Phalaris habuisse dicitur, *Cic. in Verr.* 2, 33. (3) Candidus auratis aperit eum cornibus autum Taurus, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 217. (4) *Plin.* 10, 42. (5) *Quint.* 8, 2. (6) *Plin.* 30, 2.

* || Tautologia, æ. f. [*ταυτολογία, Gr. ex τὰ αὐτὰ ἴδεν, & λέγειν dico*] *A repeating of one and the self same thing over and over, tautology*, *Gramm. Lat.* Equidem verbi, aut sermonis iteratione, *Quint.* 8, 2. ¶ *Exemplum ejus vid. ap. Virg. Æn.* 1, 50.

* Tax, n. indecl. [*ab ant. tago, τὰξ*] *A clasp, a jerk, the sound of a stroke with a whip.* Tax, tax tergo meo erit, non curio, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 3, 12.

* || Taxa, æ. f. [*à taxus*] *A kind of bay tree*, *Lit. ex Plin.*

* Taxatus, a, um, part. [*à taxo*] *Taxed, punished.* Ingenti licet taxata p'ena lingua crucietur loquax, *Sen. Thyest.* 92. Taxatio prius modo summa, *Suet. Calig.* 98.

* Taxatio, ðnis. f. verb. [*ab eodem*] *A taxing, a tax, or subsidy; a selling, taxing,*

or *rating*, Plin. 13, 15. § 9, 35. Intra pecuniam versabitur taxatio, Sen. de Ben. 3, 10.

* || Taxator, ōris. m. verb. [ex eodem] *A taxer, a rebuker, a finder of faults; also an assessor, a rater, or praiser of goods*, Fest.

* Taxeus, a, um. adj. [à taxus] *Of, or belonging to, yew; or to the yew tree.* § Sylva taxea, Stat. Sylv. 5, 5, 29.

Taxillus, i. m. dim. [à talus; vel pot. ab inus. tago, taxi, taxilli, hinc talus, ut à pago inus. paillus, & inde palus] (1) *A small die.* (2) *Also a pile in building.* (1) Cic. Orat. 75. (2) Vitr. 10, 13.

* † Taxim, adv. [à taxo] *Softly, leisurely, gently, by little and little*, Pomp. ap. Non. † Senfim.

* Taxo, āre. freq. [ab ant. tago, i. e. tangere] (1) || *To touch often, or closely.* (2) *To tax, or rate.* (3) *Also to reprove, rebuke, or rewit.* (1) § Taxare crebrius preliūque est, quā tangere, Macrob. Sat. 6, 7. (2) Talentum Atticum XVI M. taxat Varro, Plin. 35, 11. (3) § Taxare cognomine superbix, Id. 15, 15.

* Taxus, i. f. fort. [à τίξων, quod ex eā arcus & sagittas faciebant] *The yew, or yew-tree*, Plin. 16, 10. Si fugiant examina taxes, Virg. Ecl. 9, 30. Taxus non pervia Phœbo, Luc. 6, 645.

T ante E.

* Te. syllabica adjectio ut apud Gr. τε, tute, tete, &c.

* Techna, æ. f. [τέχνη, Gr.] *A craft, wile, subtilty, trick, shif, reach, or fetch.* Falli te finas technis per servulum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62.

* Technici, ōrum. m. pl. [à techna] *Teachers of arts*, Quint. 2, 13.

* Technicus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Artificial, cunning.* Lat. Artificialis, solers.

* || Technopægnion, i. n. [à τέχνη ars, & παύσιον lus] *A book of Ausonius so called.*

* Technophyon, i. n. [à τέχνη ars, & φύω gigno] *A setting forth of arts, or tricks*, Suet. Aug. 72.

* † Technosus, a, um. adj. [à techna] *Crafty, wilely, cunning, full of tricks*, Litt. ex Plaut. sed non inveni.

* Tēcōlithus, i. f. [à τέκω mollis, vel solvo, & λίθος lapis] *A stone like an olive stone, called the stone of India, good against the colick and the stone*, Plin. 36, 19.

* Tectē, adv. ius. comp. [à tectus] *Covertly, closely.* § Ab illo apertē; tectē quod est datum, libenter accepi, Cic. Art. 1, 11. § Tectius non suo nomine, Id. Fam. 9, 22.

|| Tectōnicus, a, um. adj. [à τέκτων faber] *Belonging to a builder.* § Tectonicæ formæ, Auson. Mosell. 299.

* Tector, ōris. m. verb. [à tego] *A pargeter, a plasterer.* Villa quam neque pictor, neque tector vidit unquam, adeo non est polita opere tectorio, Varr. R. R. 3, 2. Conf. Vitr. 7, 10.

* Tectōriolum, i. n. dim. [à seq.] *A little plaster; a parget, or rough-cast.* § Bella tectoriola, Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

* Tectōrium, ii. n. [à tectum] (1) *The plaster, parget, or rough-cast, of a wall.* (2) *A white wash, or paste, laid over the face.* (3) *Disimulation, flattery, glossing.* (1) Tectōrium verus in illis columnis deletum est, & novum inductum, Cic. Verr. 1, 55. Colores udo tectorio inducti, Vitr. 7, 3. (2) § Tandem apertē vultum, & tectoria prima reponit, Juv. 6, 466. (3) § Pictæ tectoria linguæ, Pers. 5, 25.

* Tectōrius, a, um. adj. [à præced.] *Of, or belonging to, pargeting, washing, whitelimeing, or plasterer's work.* Vid. Tector. § † Tectorius peniculus, a pargeter's brush, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 18. § Sed de verâ tectōne non convenit, Conf. Plin. 26, 32.

* Tectum, i. n. [à tego, quia tegit, vel te-

gitur] (1) *The roof, ridge, or covering, of a house.* (2) *A house.* (1) Firma tecta in domiciis, habere, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 73. § Tecta domorum, Virg. Æn. 2, 445. (2) Romanus publica privataque tecta omnia adæquat solo, Liv. 1, 29. § Cæca tecta, a labyrinth, Ov. Met. 8, 158. § Pineæ tecta, ships, Id. ibid. 14, 530.

* Tectum, i. n. [genus ovium sic dict. quod operimentis tegeretur] *A sort of sheep which were covered with skins to preserve their wool from soiling and tearing; by reason of its fineness*, Plin. 8, 47.

* Tecturus, a, um. part. [à tego] *That will cover.* Arbor tectura corpus duorum, Ov. Met. 4, 159. Tectura nuptæ pudorem lutea, Luc. 2, 360.

* Tectus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. [à tego] (1) *Covered.* (2) *Met. hid, cloaked, kept close.* (3) *Close, reserved.* (4) *Protected, secured.* (1) Antrum tectum arboribus, Ov. Met. 12, 212. (2) = Adversa ejus tecta tacitæque apud omnes sient, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 28. = Tect or & occultior cupiditas, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 36. § Tectissimus in dicendo, Id. Orat. 2, 73. (3) = § Is qui occultus, & tectus dicitur, tantum abest, ut se indicet, &c. Cic. de Fin. 2, 17. (4) Majores nostri leges ac jura tecta esse voluerunt, Cic. de Orat. 1, 59.

Tecum pro cum te. *With thee.* Dum tecum nupta sit, Plin. Trin. 1, 2, 20.

* Tēda vel tēda, æ. f. [de them. vid. tēda] (1) *A tree so called.* (2) *The middle, or heart, of the pine tree.* (3) *And because when it groweth fat and sappy it burneth like a torch*, Meton. A torch. (4) *A wedding.* (5) *A song at a wedding.* (1) Plin. 16, 10. (2) Si sit latissima tēda, Juv. 12, 59. Fissuram cuneo tēdæ pineæ adigito, Col. 5, 10, 12. (3) Pelle humum pedibus; manu pineam quate tēdam, Catull. 59, 15. Nam pinguibus ignis affixis tēdis & tecto sub ture vivax spargitur, Luc. 3, 682. (4) = Si non pertæsum thalami tēdæque fuisset, Virg. Æn. 4, 18. (5) Concinit tēdas geminus Cupido, Sen. Oedip. 500.

† Tēdifer, ēra, ērum. adj. [ex tēda, & fero] *Bearing a torch.* Tēdiferæ mystica sacra Deæ, Ov. Epist. 2, 42. sc. Cereris.

* Tēgendus, a, um. part. [à tego] *To be covered; Met. to be kept secret.* § Facta tegenda loqui, Tib. 1, 9, 28. Tiberius duxit, Neque sibi vitam tanti, si armis tegenda foret, Tac. Ann. 6, 2, 5.

* Tēgens, tis. part. *Covering, &c.* Bis rejecti armis, respectant terga tegentes, Virg. Æn. 11, 630.

* Tēges, ētis. f. [à tegendo] (1) *A mat made of leaves, or rushes.* (2) *A coarse rug.* (1) § Palmeæ tegetes, Col. 5, 3. canneræ, Id. 12, 50. (2) Quo sit mea tuta senectus A tegete & baculo, Juv. 9, 140. § Palatino tegetem præferre cubili, Id. 6, 117.

* Tēgētūla, æ. f. dim. [à præced.] *A little mat.* § Tegeticulæ cannabinæ, Col. 8, 9. Conf. Varr. R. R. 2, 11.

* Tēgillum, i. n. dim. [à tegulum] *A little covering, a hood*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 18.

* Tēgimen, inis. n. [à tego] *Any covering, a cover, a garment, clothing, a coverlet.* Tegimen direpta leoni Pellis erat, Ov. Met. 3, 52. Illic tegimenque removit, Et posuit pennas, Id. ibid. 1, 674.

* Tegmen, inis. n. [à tego] (1) *Any sort of covering.* (2) † *The hide of a beast.* (3) *A covert, a shade.* (1) Mihi amictui est Scythicum tegmen, Cic. Tuscul. 5, 32. (2) Fulvum tegmen lupæ, Virg. Æn. 1, 279. Cruda tegmina bovis, Stat. (3) § Sub tegmine fagi, Virg. Ecl. 1, 1.

* Tegmentum, i. n. [à tegmen] *A covering, a case*, Plin. Valer. 2, 5.

* Tēgo, ēre, xi, ētum. act. [à Gr. τέγω, Idem] (1) *To cover.* (2) *To hide, to cloak, keep close, or secret.* (3) *To dissemble.* (4) *To defend, to preserve.* (1) Caput tegit galea, Prop.

4, 3, 44. (2) Tegere ac velare cupiditatem suam, Cic. in Pison. 24. (3) § Vultu dolorem tegere, Id. Verr. 2, 8. (4) § Arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, Id. pro Cæcinâ, 21. = tueri, Id.

* Tēgor, i. pass. *To be covered, hid, &c.* Jussit fronde tegi sylvas, Ov. Met. 1, 44. Etenim animus ejus vultu, flagitia parietibus tegebantur, Cic. pro Sext. 9.

* Tēgūla, æ. f. [à tego; quod tegat ædes] (1) *A tile.* (2) *The roof of a house.* (1) Tempestas venit, confringit tegulas imbricisque, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 28. (2) § Per alienas tegulas venit clanculum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 40.

* || Tēgūlāneus, a, um. adj. [à præced.] *Of, or belonging to, tiles.* § Tegulanum tectum, a tiled roof, Jun.

* || Tēgūārius, ii. m. [à tegula] *A tiler, a tile-maker*, Gloss. Gr. Lat. † Figulus.

* Tēgūlum, i. n. [à tegula] *A covering, thatch*, Plin. 16, 36.

* Tēgūmen, inis. n. & Tēgūmentum, i. n. [à tego] (1) *A covering, &c.* (2) *Met. A shelter.* (1) Palpebræ oculorum tegumenta, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. (2) Quod tegumen modò omnis exercitus fuerat, Liv. 4, 39. Conf. eund. 36, 32. Cic. pro Cæli. 20. Sed ibi al. Integumenta.

Tēla, æ. f. [à texo; contr. ex tēxa] (1) *A web of cloth.* (2) † *The loom to which the web is fastened.* (3) *Met. An enterprise, business, or undertaking.* (1) Mulier telam deserit continuò, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 64. § Telis licia miscere, Luc. 10, 126. § Penelopes telam retexere, to do and undo, Prov. ex Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 29. (2) Litt. ex Lucr. (3) Exoria hæc tela est non malè omnino mihi, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 116.

* Tēlāmo, ōnis. m. [à τελάω, sustineo] *A prop, or supporter; an image of a man in wood, or stone, that seemeth to bear up a building*, Vitr. 6, 10.

* Tēlēphion, & Tēlēphium, ii. n. [à Telepho inventore] *Wild purflain*, Plin. 27, 13.

* Tēlēta, æ. f. [à τέλη mysteria] *A religious ceremony*, Apul. p. 394. Lat. Ritus.

* || Tēlāmbus, i. m. [à τέλος finis, & λαμῶς Iambus] *An hexameter verse, the last foot in which is an Iambus, instead of a Spondeeus*, Mar. Vict.

* Tēlīca:dios, i. m. [ex τελέω perficio, & καρδιά cor] *A precious stone, like, or of the colour, of a heart*, Plin. 37, 10.

* † Tēlīser, ēra ērum. adj. [ex telum, & fero] *Carrying darts, arrows, or weapons.* Puer teliser, al. telliger, Sen. Herc. Oct. 543.

* Tēlīnus, a, um. adj. *Telian.* § Telinum unguentum, a kind of ointment, made amongst other things of fenugreek, Plin. 13, 1. Vid. Telis.

* Tēlios, i. m. [à τελέω perficio] *numerus perfectus*, Auson. Ep. 18, 19.

* Tēlis, is. f. [à Telo insula] *Fenugreek*, Plin. 13, 1.

|| Tēlīna, æ. f. *A kind of shell fish, called a limpet*, Gesn. interpr.

* Tellus, ōris. f. [à Τηλυς, fræmineus, Mar.] (1) *The goddess of the earth.* (2) *The earth.* (3) *Land, not sea.* (4) *A country, a nation.* (1) Terra Dea ipsa est, & ita habetur; quæ est enim alia Tellus nisi terra? Cic. N. D. 3, 20. (2) Tellus neque movetur, & infima est, Cic. Somn. Scip. 4. (3) Magno telluris amore Egressi, Virg. Æn. 1, 175. (4) § Mavortia tellus, Id. Geor. 4, 462. Phocæicâ clarus tellure, Ov. Met. 2, 69.

* † Tēlo, āre. act. *To remove afar off, or send to a distance.* [à τέλλε, procul] inus. unde protelo.

|| Tēlo, ōnis. m. *A long pole to fetch up water out of a pit, or well; a crane, a swiipe*, Perrot. † Tollo, tolleno.

* || Tēlōnium, ii. n. [τελώνιον, Gr. à τέλος; quod inter cætera vestigal signif. & ὠνέομαι, emo] *The customhouse, a toll booth*, Vulg. Interpr.

* Telos,

* Tēlos, i. m. [ἀτέλος, Gr.] *An end.* = Exitum ac telos habent proprium, *Petr. Arb. Cic. etiam de Fin. 3, 7. sed Græcis elementis.*

* Tēlum, i. n. [ἀτέλε, procul, quodd longē mittatur; nisi fort. ἀτέλε, Idem] (1) *Any thing that may be thrown with the hand, a dart, an arrow, a thunderbolt.* (2) *A weapon to fight with, a sword.* (3) *An ax.* (4) *A ray of the sun.* (5) *Sensu obsecro.* (6) || Also a grievous pain, a stitch in the side. (1) Telum, quod cuique fors obtulerat, arripere, *Cic. § jaculabile telum, Ov. Met. 7, 680.* Hunc eminus telis interfecerunt, *Nep. Alcib. 10.* Custos telorum pharetra, *Ov. Met. 6, 321.* Est aliud levius fulmen, Tela secunda vicant superi, *Id. Met. 3, 305.* (2) Cominus pugnans, telis hostium interfectus est, *Nep. Chabr. 4.* Telum vaginā nudatum veste texit, *Nep. Datam. 10.* (3) Alter alatum securim in caput deiecit, relictoque in vulnere telo, &c. *Liv. 1, 40.* (4) Lucida tela diei, *Lucr. 1, 148.* (5) Mart. 11, 79. (6) Ser. Samm.

Tēmērius, a, um. adj. [ἀτεμερῆ] (1) *Foolhardy, rash, unadvised, indiscreet, bare-brained.* (2) *Without cause, insignificant.* (1) Confilium temerarium magis quam audeat, *Liv. = Omnia temeraria & periculosa, Cic. pro Cæcinā, 12.* (2) Quid hoc, quod picus ultimum tundit? non temerarium est, *Plaut. Afin. 2, 1, 14.*

Tēmē-ātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that violateth, a defiler, a ravisher.* Apollineæ temerator maris, *Stat. Theb. 11, 12.*

Tēmērius, a, um. part. *Violated, broken, &c.* = Sepulcra majorum temerata ac violata, *Liv. 26, 13.* Temerata jura relinquo, *Luc. 1, 225.*

Tēmēre. adv. iūs, comp. (1) *Rashly, unadvisedly, giddily, at random, at all adventures.* (2) *Easily, without cause.* (3) *Likely, or lightly.* (4) *Without danger.* (5) *Confusedly, in a buddle.* (1) = Id evenit non temere, nec casu, *Cic. N. D. 2, 2.* = Temere, & nullo consilio, *Id. de Invent. 1, 34.* = Inconsulte & temere dicere, *Id. N. D. 1, 16.* = Temere & imprudenter aliquid facere, *Cæf. Cic. Inter Epist. ad Attic. 10, 8, 9.* = fortuito, *Id. E. cautiūs, Ter. provisō, Tuc. Ann. 12, 39.* (2) Nescio quid tristis est; non temere est, *Ter. Hæaut. 4, 1, 7.* (3) Non temere adversa casum reputat, quem fortuna nunquam decepit, *Liv. Hoc non temere nisi lbertis suis deserebant, Cic. (4) Rapidus fluvius est hic; non hac temere transiri potest, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 52.* (5) = Temere ac sine arte, *Suet. Aug. 40.*

Tēmēritas, ātis. f. *Rashness, unadvisedness, hastiness, temerity.* = Temeritas est florentis ætatis, prudentia sequebatur, *Cic. de Sen. 6.* = Nunquam temeritas cum sapientiā commiscetur, *Id. pro Marcell. 2.* = Multi multa faciunt temeritate quādam, sine judicio vel modo, *Id. Off. 1, 15.*

† Tēmēriter. adv. *Rashly, Acc. ap. Non. 11, 54.* † Temere.

† Tēmēritudo, dñis. f. *Rashness, Pacuv. ap. Nor. 2, 867.* † Temeritas.

Tēmēre, āre. aē. [ἀτέλε polluerē] (1) *To violate, or defile; to unhalloo, or profane.* (2) *To abuse carnally, to commit adultery.* (1) = Sepulcra majorum temerare, ac violare, *Liv. 26, 13.* Dapibus temerare nefandis corpora, *Ov. Met. 15, 75.* (2) Juliam in matrimonio M. Agrippæ temeraverat, *Tac. Ann. 1, 53, 4.*

* Tēmētum, i. n. voc. priscum. [ἀτέλε Gr. τὸ μέθυ; al. quodd teneat, i. e. liget mentem] *Strong wine.* Cato ideo propinquos feminis osculum dare iussit, ut scirent an temetum olerent; hoc tum vino nomen erat, *Plin. 14, 23.* || Vinum priscā linguā temetum appellabant, *Geil. 10, 23.* Utitur tamen *Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 163.* Juv. 15, 25. aliique.

Tēmendus, a, um. part. *To be despised.* Pars non temenda decoris, *Ov. Art. Am. 3, 299.*

Tēmēns, tis. part. *Contemning, despising,* *Stat. Theb. 2, 5, 599.*

Temno, ēre, psi, ptum. aē. *To set little by, to contemn, to despise, to slight.* Discite iustitiam moniti, & non temnere divos, *Virg. Æn. 6, 620.* Jejunus stomachus raro vulgaria temnit, *Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 38.*

Tēmo, ōnis. m. (1) *The beam of the wain, or the draught tree whereon the yoke hangeth; hence in English a team.* (2) *Also a stake, or pole, laid overboard.* (3) *The helm of a ship.* (4) *The north star, called Charles's wain.* (5) || Also government. (1) § Per temonem percurrere, *Cæf. B. G. 5, 33.* Temo aureus, *Ov. Met. 2, 107.* (2) Stipites transversis sex temonibus, quasi vacerræ, inter se ligantur, *Col. 6, 19.* (3) Suet. (4) Flexoque Uræ temone paverent, *Luc. 4, 423.* (5) Litt. ex Juv. sed q.

* Tempe. n. p. indecl. *Fields of pleasure, properly valleys in Thessaly, Virg. Vid. Prop.*

* Tempūmentum, i. n. [ἀτεπερῆ] (1) *A moderation, a middle way, a mean.* (2) *A tempering, or mixing.* (3) *A government, a restraint.* (4) || A temper, or constitution; a temperament. (1) Inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus æquari se putarint, *Cic. de Legg. 3, 10.* (2) Hoc ferè temperamentum servavi, *Plin. Epist. 6, 29, 6.* (3) = Et si nullā aliā re, modestiā certè & linguæ temperamento adulescens senem vicero, *Liv. 28, 44.* (4) Fab. & Litt. unde non dicunt. Temperatio, *Cic.*

* Tempērandus, a, um. part. [ἀτεπερῆ] *To be tempered, ordered, regulated, &c.* Censuit annonam macelli quotannis temperandam, *Suet. Tib. 34.*

* Tempērans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. [ἀτεπερῆ] *Moderate, temperate, sober, forbearing, sparing, moderating.* = Homo frugi ac temperans, *Ter. Hæaut. 3, 3, 9.* = moderatus, *Cic. § Temperans rei, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 41.* gaudii, *Plin. jun. Temperantiores è cupidine imperii, Liv. 26, 22.* Homo sanctissimus ac temperantissimus, *Cic. pro Font. 13.* Priscam gravitatem semper humanitate temperans, *Vell. Patere. 2, 116.*

* Tempēranter. adv. iūs, comp. [ἀτεπερῆ] *Moderately, temperately.* § Haberi temperanter, *Tac. Ann. 4, 33, 2.* Temperantiūs agere, *Cic. Attic. 9, 2.*

* Tempērantia, æ. f. [ab eodem] *Moderation, temperance, soberness, &c.* = Modestia vel temperantia moderatio est cupiditatum, rationi obediens, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 19.* § Temperantia in victu, *Id. Tusc. 5, 20.*

* Tempēratē. adv. iūs, comp. [ἀτεπερῆ] *Moderately, temperately.* Ubi temperatē tepebit, *Cato, 69.* Met. Ages, ut scribis, temperatē, *Cic. Attic. 12, 32.* Temperatiūs, *Sen. Ep. 18.*

* Tempēratio, ōnis. f. verb. [ἀτεπερῆ] (1) *A tempering, or mixing.* (2) *A constitution, temper, or temperature.* (3) *Ordering, or managing.* (1) § Ætis temperatio, *Cic. Verr. 4, 44.* (2) Corporis temperatio fit, cum ea congruunt inter se. à quibus constamus, *Id. Tusc. 4, 13.* (3) § Temperatio reipub. *Id. de Legg. 3, 5.*

* Tempērator, ōris. m. verb. [ab eodem] (1) *A temperer.* (2) Met. *A ruler, or governor.* (1) § Temperator varietatis, *Cic. Or. 21.* (2) Sen. de Vit. Beat.

* Tempēratum est. imperf. [ἀτεπερῆ] *Thy did refrain, or forbear.* § Templis Deūm temperatum est, *Liv. 1, 29.*

* Tempēratūra, æ. f. [ἀτεπερῆ] (1) *Temperature, mixture of things, an alloy.* (2) *A temper, or disposition.* (1) § Temperatūra ferri, *Plin. 34, 15.* minii, *Vitr. 7, 9.* (2) § Temperatūra corporis, *Sen. Ep. 11.*

* Tempērātūrus, a, um. part. [ἀτεπερῆ] *About to moderate.* Pollicitus, se hospitum temperaturum jocos, *Just. 7, 3.* Ut dubites, snone, an Cleopatæ arbitrio victoriam temperaturus fuerat, *Vell. Patere. 2, 85.*

* Tempērātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. [ἀτεπερῆ] (1) *Moderated, ordered, tempered, mixed.* (2) *Moderate,*

temperate, without excess, keeping a mean. (3) *Mild, calm.* (1) Ut lux habili mixturā & temperato percussu non obstrepat, *Plin. 11, 37.* Met. = Oratio permixta & temperata numeris, *Cic. Orat. 57.* (2) = Temperatum & æquabile genus dicendi, *Cic. Offic. 1, 1.* Hoc nec gravior existit quisquam, nec callidior, nec temperatior, *Id. Orat. 7.* Temperatæ suaves sunt argutiae, immodicæ offendunt, *Phædr. 5, 5.* (3) § Temperatissimo anni tempore, *Varr. R. R. 2, 5.*

* Tempēries, ēi. f. [ἀτεπερῆ] (1) *Temperateness in cold, or heat; a temper, a good mode-a-ion, or mean.* (2) *A season, a time.* (1) Ubi temperiem sumpsere hūmōique, calorūque Concupiunt, *Ov. Met. 1, 430.* § Docta fruendi temperies, *Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 153.* Temperies cœli, *Ov. ex Pont. 2, 7, 71.* (2) Sic judicatur anni temperies, alibi tardius, alibi maturius, *Plin. 18, 25.*

* Tempērius, adv. comp. [ἀτεπερῆ] *More early, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.* Raro occ. usitatius temporius.

* Tempēro, āre. aē. [ἀτεπερῆ] (1) *To temper, mix, or mingle; to alloy.* (2) *To order.* (3) *To fix, or regulate.* (4) *To rule, govern, or moderate.* (5) *To forbear, to spare, to abstain, to refrain.* (6) *To supple, to make soft.* (7) *To be temperate, or use moderation.* (1) § Ea cum triumpisset, unam in speciem temperavit, *Cic. de Univ. 7.* § Aquam temperare ignibus, *Hor. Od. 3, 19, 6.* Conflare & temperare æs, *Plin. 7, 56.* = Miscere & temperare inter se, *Cic. Or. 197.* Met. Amara temperare risu, *Hor. Od. 2, 16, 27.* (2) O testudinis aureæ Dulcem quæ sonitum, Pieri, temperas, *Hor. Od. 4, 3, 18.* (3) Vid. Temperandus. (4) Rempublicam majores nostri mellioribus legibus temperarunt, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 1.* § Temperare mundum, *Hor. Od. 1, 12, 16.* orbem, *Ov. Fast. 4, 91.* ventos, *Id. Epist. 10, 66.* ora frenis, *Hor. Od. 1, 8, 7.* (5) § Temperare sibi, *Cic. Fam. 10, 7.* vino, *Liv. 40, 14.* ætati juvenum, *Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 41.* cædibus, *Liv. 2, 16.* à maleficio, *Ad Herenn. 2, 19.* maledicere, *Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 76.* (6) = Mollitque animos, & temperat iras, *Virg. Æn. 1, 61.* (7) Isthoc probior es, cum in amore temperes, *Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 8.*

* Tempērior, āri. pass. *To be moderated.* Major, quā ut temperari posset, *Vell. Patere. 2, 133.*

* Tempēstas, ātis. f. [ἀτεπερῆ] (1) *Time, season, age.* (2) *Weather; a fair, or good, season.* (3) *Tempest, or storm; boisterous weather, be it rain, hail, or wind.* (1) Tempēstas, gēdēs presideing over the weather. (5) Met. *Alto ruin, destruction, danger, or peril.* (6) *A commotion in state.* (1) Ea tempestate hos potestatum fuit, *Plaut. Casin. prol. 18.* Conf. Sall. B. J. 8. Multis ante tempestatibus, *Liv. (2) Nautæ tempestatem prætermittere noluerunt, Cic. Fam. 14, 4.* Unde hæc tam clara repente Tempēstas? *Virg. Æn. 9, 19.* (3) Fortè suā Libycis tempestat appulit oris, *Virg. Æn. 1, 381.* (4) = Referendæ in Deos erunt Tempēstas, quæ P. R. ritibus consecratæ sunt; ergo Imbres, Nimbi, Procellæ, Turbæ Dii putandi, *Cic. N. D. 3, 20.* Tempēstatibus agnam Cedere deinde juber, *Virg. Æn. 5, 772.* (5) = Pernicies & tempestat, barathrumque macelli, *Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31.* (6) = Tu procella patriæ, turbo ac tempestat pæcis, *Cic. pro D. mo, 53.*

* Tempēstivē. adv. iūs, comp. [ἀτεπερῆ] *In season, in due and convenient time, seasonably, opportunely.* Fructus tempēstivē demetere, *Cic. N. D. 2, 62.* § Tempēstivus comellari, *Hor. Od. 4, 1, 11.*

* Tempēstivitas, ātis. f. [ἀτεπερῆ] *Season, or time convenient; seasonableness.* Sua cuique parti ætatis tempēstivitas est data, *Cic. de Sen. 10.*

* Tempēstivus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [ἀτεπερῆ] (1) *Seasonable, in due and convenient time and season.* (2) *Early, timely.* (3) *Ripe-for.* (1) Nondum tempēstivo ad navigandum mari, *Cic. pro L. Manil. 12.* Ludum tempēstivum pæcis concedere, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 142.* (2) Nec ex his

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(15) *Pastorum, to house, or fold cattle.* (16) *Met. Tenere se, to keep within bounds.* (17) *Met. Absol. To be loth, to be cautious.* (18) *Satorum, to take root.* (19) *To grow.* (20) *Met. Absol. To hold good, to be fixed, to be current, to be undoubted.* (21) *¶ Manu tenere quid, to be sure, or certain, of.* (22) *To keep, to detain one, unwilling, or unwilling.* (23) *For occupare, obtinere, to have, to be upon, or in.* (24) *Aurigarum, to drive.* (25) *Met. To hold in, to curb, to check.* (26) *To rule, to govern, to direct.* (27) *Fori & curiæ, to convict a person.* (28) *To win, or gain, a cause in law.* (29) *To carry a point in debate.* (30) *Medicorum, to reſtrict, to bind, to make coſtrict.* (31) *To ſilence, to forbear, to reſtrain.* (32) *To retard, ſtop, or hinder.* (33) *To hold, or keep, in ſuſpenſe; to amuſe.* (34) *To pleaſe, to delight, to entertain.* (35) *To be approved, or followed.* (36) *To hold up, to ſupport.* (37) *To keep up, or maintain.* (38) *Amanium, to claſp, to embrace.* (39) *Militum, to defend, to keep by force of arms.* (40) *To block up, to beſiege, to hem in.* (41) *To take by war.* (42) *To command, to lead in battle.* (43) *To keep, to make good his poſt.* (44) *To hold in, with, or by, the hand, &c.* (45) *† To contain.* (46) *To dwell in, to inhabit.* (47) *To poſſeſs.* (48) *Tene, a formula in giving, or taking.* (49) *To perform.* (50) *To praſtiſe, to follow an employment.* (51) *To accompliſh.* (52) *To have, or enjoy.* (53) *To underſtand, to know; to be expert, or ſkillful, in.* (54) *To obſerve, or keep.* (55) *To remember.* (56) *Scenicorum, to bear, to repreſent.* (57) *Dupatantium, to avouch, to hold an opinion.* (58) *¶ Teneo te? a formula at meeting of one long expected, or deſired.* (59) *¶ Tenere ſe, to get his living.* (1) *Canem luſtantem copula dura tenet, Ov. Trift. 5, 9, 28. ¶ Lupum auribus tenere, to be in danger both ways, Prov. ap. Suet. Tib. 25. Met. ¶ Spem teneo, ſalutem amiſi, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 5. (2) Crines, quos medio vertice gemma tenet, Prop. 2, 22, 10. (3) Si teneus, ducite, Plaut. Quod fugis nunc t'redi, tene, tene, Id. Aul. 3, 2, 1. (4) Manicis & compenibus te ſævo ſub cuſtode tenebo, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77. (5) Maniſtam mendacii, mala, te teneo, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 30. (6) Neque legem putat tenere ſe ullam, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 6. ¶ Solvatur legibus; quanquam leges illum non tenent, Cic. Philipp. 11. (7) Vento ſecundiſſimo curſum tenuit, Id. N. D. 3, 34. (8) ¶ Eurus reditura vela tenebat, Ov. Met. 7, 664. kept them windbound. (9) Vento adverſo Pyrela portum tenuit, Liv. 37, 11. Conſ. Tac. Hiſt. 2, 9, 1. (10) Oculos Pulinurus tenebat ſub aſtra, Virg. Æn. 5, 853. Tenuit inhians tria Cæberus ora, Id. Geor. 4, 483. (11) Imber continens per noctem totam tenuit, Liv. 23, 44. Romæ ſædum incendium per duas noctes, & diem unum tenuit, Id. (12) Illas partes tenere, ſc. Brundisium, non poſſumus, Cic. Attic. 3, 42. (13) ¶ Tenuit veſtigia ejus Bocchar, adeptusque eſt eum patentibus campis, &c. Liv. 29, 32. (14) ¶ Tenere eundem curſum, Cic. Verr. 5, 34. (15) Vid. Tenendus. (16) ¶ Tenuit ſe in equeſtri ſtatu, cum poſſet adſcendere, Plin. Epift. 3, 2, 4. Teneas, Damafippe, tuis te, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 324. (17) Tenerent omnes mutuantem credere, Plaut. Merc. prol. 52. (18) = ¶ Si radicibus uini junxeris, malè vitis comprehendet, & cum tenerit, incremento arboris opprimitur, Col. 5, 6. (19) Terra magis rara tenet circa hunc ſentem quam cætera tellus, Lucr. 6, 362. (20) Teneſt fama Cæſaris Marſyam cum Apolline tibiarum cantu certâſſe, Liv. 38, 13. (21) = Cui indicia mortis compoſitè manifeſtè, & manu tenere diceret, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 80. (22) Tulliam adhuc mecum teneo, Id. Fam. 14, 15. Miſ-rè cupis, inquit, abire; ſed nū agis, utque tenebo, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 15. (23) ¶ Tenent partem terræ rupes vaſtæque paludes, Lucr. 5, 203. Palus tenet omnia obducto limo, Virg. Geor. 1, 116. (24) Curius paternos auriga non tenuit, Ov. Met. 2, 328. (25) Meru, & acerbitate pœnarum tenebat animos, Liv. (26) ¶ Tenere regna, Ov. Met. 5, 277. rempublicam, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.*

ſcholam, Id. Tam artifices ſaltationis, ut mox ſcenam tenuerint, Suet. Tit. 7. (27) Teneri eâ pœnâ quæ eſt de vi, Cic. Q. frat. 2, 3. Argumentis & teſtibus tenere aliquem, Id. Teneo furem, ita ut negare non poſſit, Id. (28) Absol. Si reſcè concluſerit, teneo; ſi vitioſè, minam Dogenes reddet, Id. Acad. 4. ¶ Cauſam tenere, Id. Conf. & Suet. Dom. 9. (29) In eo plebs ſuperior fuit, quod tenuit, ne conſules in proximum annum crearentur, Liv. 4, 30, fin. (30) Id al ſumptum tenet ventrem, Celf. ¶ Quid compreſſum corpus reſolvat, quid ſolutum teneat, Scrib. Larg. (31) Sæva tene cum Berecynthio Cornu tympana, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 13. ¶ Tenere riſum, Cic. in Vatin. 8. lacrymas, Id. Verr. 4, 18. ſletus, Ov. iram, Liv. (32) Si ob eam rem moriaris, accipio cauſam; ſi te id non tenet, advola, Cic. Tenuit Orpheus impetus Hebræi, Phædr. prol. 3, 60. (33) Sed cur diutius vos teneo? Cic. pro Cæſ. 22. (34) Si non poteris ſive cauſas deſenſitare, ſive concionibus populum tenere, &c. Id. Offic. 1, 33. (35) ¶ Absol. Ex duabus ſententiis una facta, tenuitque ex duabus altera, tertiam expulſa, Plin. jun. (36) Cibus tenet vitam amanium, Cic. N. D. 2, 33. ¶ Si terra natuſa tenetur, & viget, Id. ibid. = alo, ſultineo, Id. ibid. (37) Hineſto otio tenuiſti & ſtarum & famam dignitatis tuæ, Cic. Fam. 4, 9. (38) Tuius eſt jacuiſſe toro, tenuiſſe puellam, Id. Am. 2, 11, 31. ſed. al. legiſſe libellos. (39) Oppidum ſeptem cohortum præſidio tenebat, Cæſ. B. C. 1, 18. Turheni caſtra tenebant Tuſa locis, Virg. Æn. 8, 603. ¶ = Manlius Rabat pro tempore, & Capitolia cæſa tenebat, Id. ibid. 653. ¶ Mare tenere, to be a maſter at ſea, Cic. Attic. 1, 10. (40) Oppreſſos vos, inquit, tenebo Cæſaris exercitu, Cic. Attic. 2, 31. = obſidere, Tac. (41) ¶ Cum circumſideretur, & jam teneretur, Cic. Attic. 14, 9. (42) = Heraclides præerat claſſi, cum Dion peditum teneret, Nep. Dion. 6. (43) Miles qui locum non tenuit, idem, &c. Cic. pro Cluent. 46. (44) Pax alma, veni, ſpicamque teneto, Tib. 1, 10, 69. Elatâ larvâ, ne libelli, quos tenebat, maderet, Suet. Cæſ. 64. (45) Cuium tenet orania complexu ſuo Cic. N. D. 2, 22. ¶ Sed al. continet. (46) Materfamilias primarii locum tenet ædium, Nep. in Praef. Quæ gurgitis huius ima tenes, Virg. Geor. 4, 321. (47) ¶ Tenuit conſilium & eorum qui aliena tenebant, & eorum qui ſua amiſerant, Cic. Tenuit permagnam Sextilius hæreditatem, Id. de Fin. 2. (48) Ecceam pallulam, tene tibi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 56. Tene argentum, Id. (49) Quod promiſſum eſt tenere, Cic. Offic. 3, 29. (50) Agri colendi ſtudia teneamus, Id. de Senect. 17. (51) Ubi poſitum tenere non potuit, alio conſilio utas, &c. Cæſ. B. C. 3, 42. (52) ¶ Tenere matrimonium alienius, Cic. jura civium, Id. id quod optas, Id. (53) ¶ Ignari juſ ignorant, neque tenent, Plaut. Amph. prol. 37. Teneo quid conſilii veſtri ſuper hac re ſiet, Id. ibid. 57. Juxta rem mecum tenet, Id. Aul. 4, 7, 1. (54) Gravitate in congreſſu poſtmo tenui, quam debui, Cic. Attic. 8. Rationem juris æquabilem tenere, Id. Q. frat. (55) Diſta Percipiant animi faciles, teneantque fideles, Hor. A. 1, 336. (56) ¶ Perſonam tenere, Cic. de Orat. 3, tranſlate. (57) Illud arctè tenent, ac coratque deſendunt, whiptatem eſſe ſummum bonum, Id. Parad. 1. (58) Tenebne te, Antiphila, maxime animo exoptatam meo i Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, ult. Teneo te, qualem ſperaveram, Patron. 139. (59) Improbis artibus ſe tenet, Plaut. Pſeud. 4, 7, 9.

¶ Teneor, eri, ntus. poſſ. To be held, detained, ſupported, &c. Cui civitas in opere & labore aſſiduo reſiſtere urbis teneretur, Liv. 6, 1. Tribus rebus animantium vita tenetur, Cic. N. D. 2, 53.

¶ Tener, tra, trum, adj. cr, comp. rimus, ſup. [à τένν, per Metath. (1) Tender. (2) Tergic. (3) Pliant. (4) Nice, dainty, delicate, effeminate. (5) Gentle, ſiſt, merciful. (1) Terner, ac niveus panis, Juu. 5, 70. Uva teneri oris cutis, Pallad. conf. Celf. 2, 18. (2) ¶ Aetas tenera, Ov. Trift. 4, 10, 33. Anni teneri,

Id. ¶ Equos vetulos teneris anteponere ſolemus, Cic. de Amicit. 10. ¶ A teneris unguiculis, from one's infancy, Id. Fam. 1, 6. (3) ¶ Ramus tenerimus, Plin. 15, 4. (4) Ne nimium teneris juvenentur veſibus unquam, Hor. A. Poët. 296. (5) Teneriore animo mihi v. debare, Cic. Fam. 5, ult. ¶ Dorus, q. v.

* ¶ Tēnēraſco, ē e. incept. [à præced.] To grow tender, ſoft, or gentle, Lucr. 3, 767.

* Tēnērē. adv. unce errimè, ſup. [à tener] Tenderly, nicely. Tenerè educatus ſervus, Pallad. 1, 6. Cortex tenerimè deſaſus, Plin. 23, 3.

* Tēnēreſco, ēre. incept. [ab eodem] To grow tender, Plin. 17, 22. Conſ. Celf. 6, 6.

* Tēnērītas, ātis. f. [à tener] Softneſs, tenderneſs, caintyneſs. = In primo ortu ineſt teneritas & mollities quædam, Cic. de Fin. 5, 21. ¶ Teneritas Dearum, Vitruv. 1, 2. ætatis, Id. 4, 1.

* ¶ Tēnērīter. adv. [à teneritas] Tenderly, Plin. ap. Steph. ſed q.

* Tēnērīudo. ōnis. f. [ab eodem] Softneſs, c'ammynēſs. Si terra teneritudinem habeat, Varr. R. R. 1, 36. Pueri primæ teneritudinis, Suet. Tib. Ner. 41.

* Tēneſmus, i. m. [à τένω, tendo] A diſpoſe of the arſegut, a deſire of going to ſtool without eſſet. Vid. Scrib. Larg. Compoſ. 142. Nep. Attic. 21, 2. De cuſus r. tione vid. Cæſ. 4, 18.

* Tēnor, ōnis. m. [à teneo, olim tonor, Quint. qu. à τένος] (1) A tencur, order, continuance, or conſistent courſe. (2) Alto the tone, or accent, of a word. (1) Uno tenore in dicendo ſloir, Cic. Or. c. 6. Tenor vitæ meæ eſt ſine labe, Ov. Epift. 17, 14. (2) ¶ Acutus, gravis tenor, Quint. 1, 5.

* Tēnia, æ. f. ut aliqui ſcribunt. [à tendo, dict. quod ante eas linea tendantur, Acon.] A kind of wagon. Vid. Theſaſ.

* ¶ Tēnſībīl's, e. & Tēnſīl's, e. adj. [utrumque à tendo] That may be ſtretched, Alciat.

* Tēnſio, ōnis. f. verb. [à tenſus] An extension. ¶ Tēnſio ac contrāctio nervorum, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 255. diſtenſio, Celf.

* Tēntus, a, um. part. [à tendo] (1) Stretched out, tenc, ſtretching outward. (2) Met. Raised as the voice, loud. (1) ¶ Tēntus arcus, Phædr. 3, 14, 10. (2) Vox quod tēntior, hōc acutior & tēntior, Quint. 11, 3.

* Tēntābundus, a, um. adj. [à tento] Aſſaying, proving, trying. ¶ Miles tentābundus, Liv. 21, 36.

* Tēntāmen, īnis. n. [ab eodem] A proof, a tryal, an aſſay, an attempt, or enterpriſe. Prima v. cis ratiæ tentamina ſumpſit, Ov. Met. 3, 342. ¶ Virg. etiam trib. Litt. ſed q.

* Tēntāmentum, i. n. [à præced.] A proof, a tryal. Nec prima per artem Tentamenta tui pepigi, Virg. Æn. 8, 144.

* Tentandus, a, um. part. [à tento] To be tried, attempted, aſſayed. ¶ Tentanda via eſt, Virg. Geor. 3, 8. Tentandas militis iras ratus, Lucr. 2, 529.

* Tentans, tis. part. [ex eodem] (1) Aſſaying, holding back. (2) Aſſaying. (1) Cuſtodia ſolers Omnia tentanti excluderat, Virg. Geor. 4, 328. (2) Dolore tentante hæditur caput, Lucr. 3, 148.

* Tentatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à tento] (1) A proof, an aſſaying, a temptation. (2) An attack, a ſhock. (1) Lucr. 4, 23. Tentationem cæci credens perſeverantia ſua, Id. 4, 42. (2) ¶ Merui tentatio, the gins of a diſeaſe, Cic. Attic. 10, 19.

* Tēntātor, ōris. m. verb. [ab eodem] A tempter, a prover, a tryer, an aſſayer. Tēntator Dion Dianæ, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 71.

* Tēntātūrus, a, um. part. [à tento] About to try, Virg. Æn. 4, 294. Liv. 35, 29. ¶ Fortunam belli tentaturus, Juu. 6, 3.

* Tēntārus, a, um. part. (1) Tied, temptal. (2) Afflicted, plagued, vexed. (1) ¶ A multis tentatus, Nep. Cato, 2. (2) Domus tentata cæſe nefario, Cic. pro Cæſ. 22.

* Tēntigo, ōnis. f. [à tendo, tentum] Aſſiſneſs, or ſtretching, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 472. ¶ Juv. 6, 158. ¶ Tēntipellum,

* † Tentipellium, ii. n. [à tentandâ pelle] (1) A kind of iron shoe, whereon leather is stretched. (2) Also a medicine to stretch and smooth the skin. (1) Afran. ap. Fest. (2) Gloss. Lat. Græc. Tentipellium, φέρμακον πρὸς πύριδας.

* Tēto, āre. freq. [à teneo, vel tendo, tentum] (1) To feel, to essay, to touch. (2) Met. To prove, to try. (3) To tempt. (4) To seize, to attack. (5) To disturb, to hurt, to bring illness. (1) Flumen ita frigidum, ut vix pede tentare id possem. Cic. de Legib. 2, 3. ¶ Tentare venas alicujus, to feel his pulse, Suet. Tib. 72. (2) = Experiar & tentabo omnia, Cic. Brut. 16. = Fortunam belli tentare & periclitari, Id. Verr. 3, 50. (3) Pyrius non virorum solium, sed etiam mulierum animos donis tentavit, Liv. 34, 4. § Judicium pecuniâ tentare, Cic. (4) Non ausim vastos tentare leones, Prop. 2, 19, 21. Neque morbus, Nec mors, nec luctus tentaret tempore tali, Lucr. 6, 1249. (5) Non infueta graves tentabunt pabula tactas, Virg. Ecl. 1, 50. Vinum tentat caput, Plin. 23, 22.

* Tentor, āri, ātus. pass. To be tried, vexed, &c. § Omnia tentantur, Cæf. B. G. 7, 84. Animi valentes tentari morbo non possunt; corpora possunt, Cic. Tuscul. 4, 14.

* Tentoriolum, i. n. dim. [à seq.] A little tent, or pavilion, Hart. B. Afr. 47.

* Tentorium, i. n. [à tentendo] A tent, a pavilion. § Ponere tentoria, Ov. Fast. 3, 527. Tentorium ex pellibus habere, Val. Max. 2, 7, 15.

* || Tentorius, a, um. adj. [à tentorium] Belonging to a tent. Tentoriæ pelles, Treb. Poll.

* || Tentum, i. n. [à tendo] sc. veretrum, sc. extentum, Capitol.

* Tenturus, a, um. part. [à tento] About to feel, or try. Per setam vis ulta meat, fluctusque relinquit Absentem tentura virum, Claud. Torped. 18.

* Tentus, a, um. part. [à tendor] Stretched, bent. § Pingui tentus omaso, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 41. Cornu tentum, Ov. Met. 6, 243.

* || Tenuatim. adv. [à tenuis] Thinly, slenderly. Intestinum perquam tenuatim productum, Apic. 2, 4.

* Tenuatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à tenuo] A making thin, or slender, Litt. ex Cels.

* Tenuatus, a, um. part. [ab eodem] (1) Made thin, or lean. (2) Made slender, diminished, grown less. (1) Corpus tenuatum recreare, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 84. § Tenuata cacumina, Luc. 5, 548. (2) Vox tenuata viro, Ov. Met. 2, 373.

* Tenuiculus, a, um. adj. dim. [à tenuis] Very little, or simple; somewhat slender, thin, or small, Cic. Fam. 9, 19.

* Tenuis, e. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [fort. à teneo, quia quæ tenuia, facili teneantur] (1) Slender, thin, shallow. (2) Lean. (3) Small, little. (4) Poor, mean, sorry. (5) Acute. (1) § Tenuis linum, Col. 2. Tenuissimus cortex, Plin. 12, 14. Fila aranei tenuia, Lucr. 3, 384. Tenuis aqua, Liv. 1, 4. (2) ¶ Tenuicribus magis sanguis; plenioribus magis caro abundat, Cels. (3) ¶ Non modò mediocri pecuniâ, sed etiam tenui, percipere possumus, Cic. in Hortens. ap. Non. § Cuius tenuissimo vivere, Id. pro Flacco, 12. (4) ¶ Ab tam tenui initio tantæ opes sunt profligatæ, Nip. Pelop. 2. = Tenuis atque infirmus animus, Cæf. B. G. 1, 32. (5) Quo tenuiores cum principibus æquari se putarint, Cic. de Legg. 3, 10. § Tenuis Athenæ, Mart. 6, 64, 17.

* Tenuitas, āris. f. [à tenuis] (1) Thinness. (2) Leanness. (3) Slenderness. (4) Poverty. (5) Fineness, subtlety. (1) Linguis lusciniarum tenuitas illa prima non est, quæ cæteris animalibus, Plin. 29, 9. (2) Quoddam, valetudo modò bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic. de Clar. Or. 16. (3) Cauda prælonga in tenuitatem desinens, Plin. 8, 33. (4) = Ut possum ex meis angustiis illius sustento tenuitatem, Cic. Fam. 16, 20. (5) Limata quædam & rerum & verborum tenuitas, Id. de Fin. 3, 12.

* Tenuiter. adv. ius, comp. sīmè, sup. [ab

eodem] (1) Thinly, nicely, finally. (2) Lightly. (3) Closely, concisely. (4) Poorly, slenderly. (1) Tenuissimè scalpello acuto adradito, Col. de Arb. 7. Met. = Argumentationes illæ tenuis & acutiùs & subtiliùs tractantur, Cic. de Inv. 2, 16. (2) Alutæ tenuiter confectæ, Cæf. B. G. 3, 13. (3) Philosphorum mos tenuiter differendi, Cic. in Grat. 14. (4) § Tenuiter vivere, Ter. 2, 2, 95.

* Tēnuo, āre. act. [à tenuis] (1) To make small, thin, or slender. (2) To make lean, to wear and waste away. (1) Roriferâ gelidum tenuaverat aëra bigâ, Stat. Theb. 1, 338. Met. Magna modis tenuare parvis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, ult. (2) § Macie vultum tenuare, Prop. 4, 3, 27. Curæ tenuant corpus, Ov. Met. 3, 597.

* Tēnuor, āri. pass. To be made thin, to be worn out. Vomer tenuatur ab usu, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 7, 43.

* Tēnus, ūs. m. [à τένος vel τέννος, qu. à τένω, tendo, Scal.] A snare, a gin. Perdebat hoc pulchrè; ita intendi tenus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 23.

* Tēnus. præp. [à teneo, nam quæd propinquum est, quasi tenens videtur] (1) Up to, as far as. (2) Only. (1) Face tenus, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 27. ¶ Est quoddam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, Id. Ep. 1, 1, 32. Per insin. Haec Trojana tenus fuerit fortuna secuta, Virg. Aen. 6, 62. § Crurum tenus, Id. Geor. 3, 53. Penus tenus acta sagitta est, Ov. Met. 6, 258. § Inguinibus tenus, Cels. 1, 2. (2) ¶ Verbo tenus, by word of mouth, Cic. de Legg. 3, 6. ¶ Com accus. rar. Daciam tenus venit, Flor. 3, 4, 6. § Tanaim tenus, Val. Flacc. 1, 538.

Tēpescio, ēre, fēci, factum. act. To warm, or make warm. ¶ Sol non tepescit solūm, sed etiam comburit, Cic. N. D. 2, 15. ¶ Tepescit frigida membra, Catull. 66, 29. Ferrum tepescit in jugulo matris, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 136.

Tēpescitur, a, um. part. Made warm. Hu mor tepescit mollior, Cic. N. D. 2, 10.

Tēpescio, iēri. neut. pass. To be lukewarm. § Mature tepescunt, Plin. 1, 6.

Tēpens, tis. part. Warm, temperate. Zephyri tepentibus auris Laxant arva sinus, Virg. Geor. 2, 330.

Tēpeo, ēre, vi. neut. [à Chald. תָּפַח focus] To be warm, or a little hot. ¶ Levibus lignis facito caleseat, ubi temperatè tepet, tum cuminum indito, Cato. § Aura tepet, Ov. Trist. 3, 10, 7. Vespertina tepet regio, Hor. Sat. 1, 40, 30.

Tēpescio, ēre. incept. (1) To grow warm, to ferment. (2) To grow rough. (3) To relent, to wax cold. (1) § Aqua tepescit, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 4, 56. (2) Maria agitata ventis tepescunt, ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 10. (3) Paulatim cadit ira ferox, mentisque tepescunt, Luc. 4, 284.

* Tēphrias, æ. m. [à colore cineritio, sc. à τήφρα, cinis] A kind of marble of an ash colour, Plin. 36, 37.

* Tēphritis, is. f. [ab eodem] A stone having the figure of a new moon, Plin. 37, 10.

Tēpidarium, ii. n. (1) A hot bath, or bain, where they wash themselves in warm water. (2) A vessel, or cauldron, wherein water is made hot. (1) Cels. 1, 3. (2) Vitruv. 5, 10.

Tēpidè. unde ius, comp. Warmly. Si natare tepidus velis, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25.

Tēpido, āre. act. To warm, or make warm, Plin. 17, 26. = Tepescio.

|| Tēpidulè. adv. Somewhat warmly, or coolly, Litt. ex Gell. sed q.

|| Tēpidulus, a, um. adj. Somewhat warm, or cool, Litt. ex Plin.

Tēpidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [à tepco] (1) Lukewarm, neither hot nor cold, between hot and cold. (2) Hot. (3) Met. Cold and slack in business. (1) Tepidi favoni fecunda aura, Catull. 62, 283. § Tepidior tempestas, Varr. R. R. 3, 10. Tepidissimus, Sen. Marc. 17. (2) Conjux foliis undam tepidi despumat aheni, Virg. Geor. 1, 296. (3) Hic homo factus est tepidior, Plaut.

Tēpor, ōris. m. Warmth, warmth, or heat. § Adventitius tepor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. Veris

tempores, Col. 2, 9. Ad primum teporem solis, Liv. 4, 2. Jam ver egeidos refert tepores, Catull. 44, 1.

Tēporatus, a, um. part. Made somewhat warm. § Fragmenta teporata, Plin. 36, 26.

|| Tēpōro, āre. act. To make warm. Dracont. † Tepescio.

* Ter. adv. [à tres, ut τρις à τρις] Three times, thrice, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 46.

Térāgus, i. m. A little sea fish, Plin. 33, ult. Tērāmnos, i. f. A kind of weeds, Plin. 18, 17.

|| Teraphim. Bibl. Lat. Images, similitudine, idola.

* Tercentēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [à tercentum] Three hundred, Mart. 2, 1.

* † Tercenti, æ, a. adj. pl. [ab eodem] Three hundred, Cic. ap. Nizol. sed recentior verior lectio.

* † Tercenties. adv. [à seq.] Three hundred times, Litt. ex Catull. 27. ubi rectè, trecenties.

* Tercentum. indecl. [ex ter, & centum] Three hundred. Tercentum annos regnabitur, Virg. Aen. 1, 276.

* Terdecies. adv. [à ter, & decies] Thirty times, Vitruv. 9, 4.

* Terdēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [à ter, & denus] Thirty, or thrice ten, Virg. Aen. 8, 47. Mart. 4, 37, 5. ubi rectè, teiducena.

* || Tērbellum, i. n. dim. [à terebrum] A little auger, wimble, or piercer; a trepan, Jun.

* || Tērbinthina, æ. f. (sc. resina) [à terebinthus] Turpentine, Offic.

* Tērbinthinus, a, um. adj. [τερεβινθίνος, Gr.] Of, or belonging to, the turpentine tree. § Resina terebinthina, Cels. 5, 26, fin.

* Tērbinthizūsa, æ. f. [à terebinthus] A kind of jasper, Plin. 37, 8.

* Tērbinthus, i. f. [τερεβινθος, Gr.] The turpentine tree, Plin. 13, 6.

* Tērebra, æ, f. [à τρέω, perforo] (1) An auger, wimble, or piercer; also an instrument to grave stones with. (2) A surgeon's trepan. (1) Terebrā vitem pertundito, Cato, 41. De terebrā Gallicā, vid. Col. 4, 29. (2) De formā, vid. Cels. 8, 3, princ.

* Tērebratio, ōnis. f. verb. [à terebro] A boring with a wimble, auger, or piercer; a piercing, Col. 4, 29. & Vitruv. 9, 9.

* Tērebratus, a, um. part. [ab eodem] Pierced, bored, &c. Terebratum per rara foramina buxum, Ov. Fast. 6, 697.

* Tērebro, āre. act. [à terebra] To bore, or make a hole; to pierce. Telo lumen terebramus acuto, Virg. Aen. 3, 635. Conf. Col. 5, 9.

* || Tērebrum, i. n. [ab eodem] A wimble, a piercer, a trepan, Gloss. † Terebra.

* Tēredo, dñis. f. [à Gr. τρέδων] (1) A little worm in ships. (2) A moth which frets garments. (3) || Also a worm breeding in one's hand. (1) Plin. 16, 41. Col. 4, 24. Vitruv. 5, 12. ¶ tineæ. (2) Plin. 8, 48. (3) Litt. gratis.

* Tērendus, a, um. part. [à tero] To be worn, or often used, Prop. 3, 3, 18. & 3, 18, 22.

* Tērens, tis. part. [ab eodem] Wearing. Flavæque terens querceta Maricæ Luis, Claud. Conf. Prov. & Olyb. 259. § Terens Capitolia currus, Luc. 9, 79.

* Tēres, ētis. adj. || or, comp. [à terendo, quod quasi terendo rotundum fit] (1) Long and round; taper as a tree, or pillar. (2) Met. Smooth, even, fine, curious, quaint, clever. (3) Accurate, exact. (1) Telum hastili tereti, Liv. 25, 8. Ast alias manicæque ligant, teretisque catenæ, Sequæ tenent remis, Luc. 3, 565. (2) § Teres cervix, Lucr. 1, 36. brachiolum, Catull. 59, 181. puer, Hor. Epod. 11, fin. (3) Habere aures teretes, intelligensque judicium, Cic. de opt. gen. Or. 4. Ciceroni molliùs teretiùsque visum fretu scribere quàm fretu, Gell. 13, 20.

Tergēminus, a, um. adj. (1) Triple, three, threefold. (2) Three born at one time of one mother. (1) § Tergemina victoria, Liv. 6, 7. Jus tergeminae proles, i. e. trium liberorum, Stat. Sylv. 4, 8, 21. ¶ Tergimini honores, given in the theatre by the three orders, senatorian, equestrian, and plebeian, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 8. (2) Ter-

gemi-

geminii dicuntur, qui tres eodem partu editi sunt, *Plin.* 7, 3.

Tergeo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. (1) *To make clean, to scour.* (2) *To wipe.* (1) *Vasa aspera tergeat alter, Juv.* 14, 62. = *Fossas veteres tergere & purgare, Col.* 2, 22. (2) *Lumina terfit manu, Ov. Met.* 13, 132.

Tergeor, ēri, pass. *To be wiped, scoured, &c.* Nunquam cessavimus lavari, aut fricari, aut tergeri, *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 2, 10.

Terginus, a, um. adj. [à tergus] *Made of a beast's hide; of, or belonging to, leather, or a hide.* Vostum durius tergum non erit, quam tergum hoc meum, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 21.

Tergiversans, tis. part. *Shuffling, with reluctance, boggling, Cic. pro Flacc.* 20.

Tergiversanter, adv. *Unwillingly, with reluctance.* § *Tergiversanter pugnam inire, Patere.* 1, 9, 3.

Tergiversatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A boggling, unresolvèdness.* (2) || *Also a nonsuit in law, when the plaintiff lets his matter fall.* (1) = *Quid ergo erat? mora & tergiversatio, Cic. pro Mil.* 20. (2) *Ap. JCC.*

† **Tergiversator**, ōris. m. *A boggler, or delayer, Lucil. ap. Gell.* 11, 7.

Tergiversor, āri. dep. [i. e. tergum verto] (1) || *To run and fight still.* (2) *To boggle, to shuffle and cut.* (3) *To leave off his action, to be nonsuited.* (1) *Interp. Non.* (2) = *An cuncter & tergiverser? Cic. Attic.* 7, 12. § *Tergiversari contra aliquem, Id. ibid.* 7, 1. in aliquā re, *Id. huc & illuc, Id. pro Q. Rosc.* 13. (3) *Mart. Dig.* 48, 16.

Tergo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. *To wipe, to make clean, to scour.* In familiā qui tergunt, qui ungunt, &c. *Cic. Parad.* 5, 2.

Tergoro, āre. aēt. [à tergus] *To put on, or pluck off a skin, hide, or covering.* § *Tergorare se luto, to cover himself all over with dirt, Plin.* 8, 52.

Tergum, i. n. (1) *The back of a man, beast, or any other thing.* (2) *A hide, a skin.* (3) *Also a target, a buckler.* (4) *The top, or ridge, of a hill.* (1) *Inambulare manibus ad tergum rejectis, Afri. Cic. Epist. Fam.* 10, 32. *Tergo qui sustulit orbem, Prop.* 4, 10, 37. § *Terga boūm, Virg. Aen.* 5, 405. suūm, *Id. ib.* 1, 639. leonis, *Ov. Met.* 6, 124. aselli, *Id. Fast.* 3, 749. § *à tergo, behind, at his back, on the backside, Cic. pro Mil.* 10. (2) *Mercati locum taurino quantum possunt circumdare tergo, Virg. Aen.* 1, 372. § *¶ Terga tauri cava, tabours, or drums, Catull.* 61, 715. (4) *Tergum collis, Liv.* 25, 15. glaucæ aquæ, *Claud. Apon.* 36.

Tergus, ōris. n. *The skin, or hide, of any beast.* Durissimum elephantis dorso tergus, ventri molle, *Plin.* 8, 10. *Conf. Prop.* 2, 26, 6. & *Virg. Aen.* 1, 215.

Tēriones, m. pl. [teriones, à terra, vel à terendo terram, *Varr.*] *Oxen which plough the ground. Vid. Triones.*

* **Terjūgus**, a, um. adj. [ex ter, & jugum] *Three thousand yoke, or head.* § *Terjuga mille, three thousand, Aufon.*

† **Termen**, īnis. n. [à Celtico ter, & min. lapis] *Id. quod terminus.* Apud Accium non terminus dicitur, sed termen, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 4.

* **Termentarium**, ii. n. [ita vocarunt linteum ὀδοννεῖς, nam vestem ὀδοννεῖν & talarem Græci vocant τεππιδεῖν, *Scal.*] *A linen cloth wherewith the body was covered, Varr. L. L.* 4, 4.

† **Termentum**, i. n. vel trimentum, *id. quod detrimentum, Fest.* *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 5. ubi tamen tormentum legi sensus postulat.

Termes, itis. m. [à τέρμα, finis, quod à fine seu extremitate arboris avellatur, nisi fort. per Metath. à τέρμα palma] (1) *A bough, or twig, of a tree; though some restrain it to the olive branch.* (2) || *Also a little worm feeding on flesh, or wood; a maggot, a gentle.* (1) *Nunquam fallentis termes olivæ, Hor. Epod.* 16, 45. || *Termes ramus decerptus ex arbore, nec foliis repletus, nec nimis glaber, Fest.* *Termes ut Eois descendat virga Sabæis, Grat. Cyneg.* 132. (2) *Fest.*

|| **Terminābilis**, e. adj. *That may be ended, Ulp.*

Terminālia, um. & ōrum. n. pl. [à Terminus] *Festis institutis to the god Terminus, and kept on the two and twentieth day of February by the order of Numa, though afterwards by the appointment of Varro solemnized on the last day of the month and year. Agna festis cæsa terminalibus, Hor. Epod.* 2, 59. *Conf. Ov. Fast.* 2, 641.

|| **Terminālis**, e. adj. *Of, belonging, or serving to, bounds and limits.* § *Lapis terminalis, a meersone, or landmark, Jun.*

Terminatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A bounding, or ending.* (2) *A distinguishing, a filling.* (3) *A termination; the end, or conclusion, of a discourse.* (1) *Rerum expetendarum terminatio, Cic. de Fin.* 5, 10. (2) *Versus inventus est terminatione aurium, Id. Or.* 53. (3) *Quorum descriptus ordo aliās aliā terminatione concluditur, Id. Or.* 59. *Metra carminum ac pedes perducunt lectorem sine offensā ad summam scriptorum terminationem, Vitruv. Præf.* 1, 5.

|| **Terminator**, ōris. m. verb. *He that sets bounds, or limits, Ap. Grom. script.*

Terminatus, a, um. part. (1) *Bounded.* (2) *Ended.* (1) *Divitiæ parables, & terminatæ, Cic. de Fin.* 1, 13. (2) = *Oratio clausa, & terminata, Cic. Orat.* 58.

Termino, āre. aēt. (1) *To bound; to set bounds, or marches; to limit.* (2) *To define.* (3) *To end, or finish.* (1) *Illorum fines, sicut ipsi dixerant, terminavit, Cic. Offic.* 1, 10. § *Terminare spem possessionum, Id. pro Mil.* 27. *Terminat Juba regna Atlas, Luc.* 4, 673. (2) *Bona voluptate terminare, mala dolore, Cic. de Fin.* 1, 11. (3) *Vid. Terminor, n. 2.*

Terminor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be bounded.* (2) *To be ended.* (1) *Stomachus palato extremo atque intimo terminatur, Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. (2) § *Unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio, Cic. pro Marcello.* 11.

Terminus, i. m. [à Celt. termen, q. v. unde Græc. τέρμα] (1) *A bound, limit, or meers; parting one man's land from another: a goal, a border.* (2) *The end of a thing.* (3) || *A term.* (4) *The god of bounds.* (1) § *Est inter eos non de terminis, sed totā possessione contentio, Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 43. (2) = *Finis & terminus contentionum, Id. Fam.* 6, ult. (3) *Ap. Logic. nec absurdè, cum ὁγος vocet Aristot.* (4) *Ov. Fast.* 2, 641.

* † **Termo**, ōnis. m. *A bound, a limit.* [à Gr. τέρμων, *Fest.*] *ingenti vadit cursu, quā reddito termo est, Enn.* † **Terminus.**

* **Ternārius**, a, um. adj. [à ternus] *Of, or belonging to, three, Col.* 11, 2.

* **Terni**, æ, a. adj. [ab eodem] *Three.* *Hodie ire in ludum occæpi literarium; ternas scio. L. Quid ternas? D. Amo, Plaut. Merc.* 2, 2, 33. *Cum loquimur terni, nihil flagitii dicimus, at cum bini, obscenum est, Cic. Fam.* 9, 22. § *Ubi notandum Romanos et Græc. sonuisse i; intelligit enim, Beiver, fuit.*

Ternidēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [ex ternus, & denus] *Thirteen, Plin.* 18, 26.

* || **Ternio**, ōnis. m. [à seq.] *The number three, Gell.* 1, 20. † *Numerus ternarius, Col.*

* **Ternus**, a, um. adj. [à ter] *Three, or three and three.* *Terno confurgunt ordine remi, Virg. Aen.* 5, 120:

* **Tēro**, ēre, trivi, tritum. aēt. [à Gr. τείρω, τρέω, τρέω, inde τείρω] (1) *To rub, or break; to bray, bruise, or stamp.* (2) *To thresh, to crumble in pieces.* (3) *To wear.* (4) *To waste, or spend.* (5) *To use often.* (6) *To digest, or concoct.* (1) *Amplexus aspera barba terit, Tib.* 1, 8, 32. *Qui terunt sinapi, priusquam triverint, oculi ut exsillent, facit, Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 29. (2) *Area terit fruges, Virg. Geor.* 1, 298. § *Terere in farinam, Plin.* 34, 18. § *Molā terere, to grind, Id.* 36, 26. § *colores, Id.* 35, 10. (3) *Radix trivere rotis, Virg. Geor.* 2, 444. (4) § = *Terere tempus, Liv.* 31, 48. § *Sermonibus tempus terere, to pass, or put off, the time in chat, Id.* (5) *Hoc verbum satis heiterno termine trivimus, Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 6. (6) *Vid. seq.*

* **Tēror**, i. pass. *To be rubbed, bruised, worn, spent, digested.* *Teritur uva in mortariis, Plin.* 12, 27. *Vestis thalassina teritur, Lucr.* 4, 1130. *Si cibus teritur intus, is querendus est, qui facillime teri posset, Cels.* 1, 1.

Terra, æ. f. [ita dicta ab eo, quod teratur pedibus, itaque terra in augurum libris scripta cum r, *Varr. Reft.* à tir, vel ter, quomodo *Celæ vocant*] (1) *The earth.* (2) § *Terre filius, an obscure person.* (3) *Also a province, land, or country.* (4) *An island.* (5) *A field, ground.* (6) *The world, the universe.* (1) *Globus, quæ dicitur terra, Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3. § *Aër, aqua, ignis, & terra, Id. Acad.* 1, 7. § *¶ A calo ad terram percontari, to leave nothing unasked, or unexamined, Plaut. Pers.* 4, 4, 54. (2) *Terre filius nescio quis, Cic. Attic.* 1, 8. *Conf. Liv.* 1, 8. (3) § *Terre marique aliquem querere, Cic. Fam.* 5, 9. § *Iter terræ petere, Id.* *Terræ alio sole calentes, Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 18. (4) *Quinque jacent terræ, Ov. Met.* 8, 577. (5) *Umbra terris fertilis uberibus, Prop.* 1, 22, 10. (6) *Id. amisti, cui simile in terris nihil fuit, Cic. ad Brut.* 9. § *Terre, ut humi, i. e. in terram, Stat. Theb.* 7, 755. § *Terram video, I see land, when one is towards the end of a troublesome business, Id. de Sen.* 19.

Terraceus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the earth.* § *Hinc Angl. A terrace walk, qu. d. ambulacrum terraceum.*

Terramōtus, ōis. m. *An earthquake, Cic. Offic.* 2, 4. § *Reft. fort. dimid.*

|| **Terrāneōla**, æ. f. [ita dict. quod non in arboribus, sed in terrā versetur, *Perot.*] *The bird called a lunting.*

|| **Tenēācio**, ēre, fēci. aēt. *To put in fear, to fray, to fright, or fright, Litt. ex Virg. sed perperam.* † *Perterrefacio, Ter.*

* **Terrandus**, a, um. part. [à terreo] *To fright, or be affrighted.* *Mulūm ad terrendos nostros valuit clamor, Cæf. B. G.* 7, 84.

* **Terrens**, tis. part. [ab eodem] *Affrighting.* *Ast Stygius sævis terrens latratibus umbras Janitor, Sil.* 3, 35.

Terrēnum, i. n. *A field, land, or ground.* *Tria genera terreni, Col.* 2, 2. *Quicquid heruli terreni obarant, Liv.* 23, 19. *Conf. Vitruv.* 2, 9.

Terrēnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Earthly, or earthy.* (2) *Living on the earth.* (3) *That is done on the earth.* (4) *By land.* (1) § *Humor marinus vel terrenus, Cic. N. D.* 2, 16. *Corpus terrenum & concretum, Id. Tusc.* 1, 20. (2) § *Terreni polypi majores quam pelagici, Plin.* 9, 29. (3) *Abstinere terrenis operibus, Col.* 11, 2. (4) § *Terrenum iter, Plin.* 6, 17. § || *Via terrena, a way that is not paved, Ulp.*

* **Terreo**, ēre, ui. itum. aēt. [fort. à τείρω, timeo] (1) *To affright, or make afraid; to put one in fear.* (2) *To chase, or drive, away.* (1) *Nec me ista terrent, quæ mihi à te ad timorem proponuntur, Cic. Fam.* 2, 16. (2) *Sonitu terribis aves, Virg. Geor.* 1, 156. *Volucres in vertice arundo Terret fixa, Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 7. *Idi Torrent. plura adfert exempla.*

* **Terreor**, ēri, pass. *To be affrighted, &c.* *Hoste vicino terreor, Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 8, 82. = *Terreor admonitu, cuique timore micat, Id. Fast.* 3, 36.

Terrestis, e. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, the earth, or land; living on the earth, earthy.* (2) *By, or on, land.* (1) § *Animas terrestres, Plin.* 9, 1. § *¶ Cana tenetris, a saper of herbs, 1601, &c. Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 86. *Terrestis regio, an inland country, Cic.* (2) § *Iter terrestre, Hirc. B. Alex.* 25. *præsidium, Cic. Verr.* 5, 54. *prælium, Nep. Alcib.* 5. *navæ, Id. ib.*

Tereus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the earth; earthy.* † *Terreum solum, Col.* 1, 6. *sed al. exemplaria terreum habent.* *In eâ planities erat tumulus terreus satis grandis, Cæf. B. G.* 1, 43.

* **Terribilis**, e. adj. or, comp. [à terreo] *Dreadful, terrible, to be feared.* § *Mors terribilis est iis, quorum cum vitâ omnia extinguuntur, Cic. Parad.* 2. § *Terribiles visu formæ, Virg. Aen.* 6, 277. *Aha aliis terribilia esse cernitur, Liv.* 4, 26. § *Bubulcus debet esse terribilior quàm sævior, Col.* 1, 9.

* || Terribiliter, adv. *Terribly*, Aug. † A-trocius.

† Terricola, æ. c. g. *A dweller on the land*, Poët.

* † Terricula, æ. f. [à terriculum] *A bugbear*, Laëtant. 1, 21. ex Lucil.

* || Terriculamentum, i. n. [à seq.] *A spirit, or ghost; a bugbear, an apparition*. Omnia sepulcrorum terriculamenta, *Apul. Apo.* p. 508. † Terriculum.

* Terriculum, i. n. [à terreo] *A thing that puteth one into a fright, a scarecrow, a bugbear*, Liv. 5, 9. Nullis minis, nullis terriculis se motos esse dixerunt, *Id.* 34, 11.

† Terrifico, ære. act. *To affrighten, to terrify*. Cæci in nubibus ignes Terrificant animos, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 210.

† Terrificus, a, um, adj. *Dreadfull, frightfull, that maketh afraid*. § Terrifici vates, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 524. Terrificam capitis concussit cæsarium, *Qv. Met.* 1, 179.

† Terrigena, æ. c. g. *Born, or bred, of the earth*, Cic. de Div. 2, 64. ex poetâ. § Terrigenæ fratres, *Qv. Epist.* 12, 99. Terrigenæ dente creati, *Luc.* 4, 552.

|| Terrigenus, a, um, adj. *Idem*, Cic. ap. Litt. sed q.

† Terriloquus, a, um, adj. *That speaketh terrible and frightfull words*. Vatum terriloquis victus dictis, *Lucr.* 1, 193.

† Terrisonus, a, um, adj. *That soundeth terribly*. § Terrisonus stridor, *Claud. Stil. Conf.* 1, 109.

* || Territio, ònis. f. verb. [à seq.] *An affrighting, or putting in fear*, Ulp. † Confternatio.

* Territo, ære. freq. *To put in fear, or dread*. Me miserum territas, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 22. Horum supplicio dubitantes territant, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 63.

† Territorium, ii. n. [à terra] *A territory, the country lying within the bounds of a city, a district*. Territorium coloniae minuere, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 40. Conf. *Varr. L. L.* 4, 4.

* Territus, a, um, part. [à territo] *As frightened, frightened, scared*. § Territos cedere, *Liv.* 3, 22. Denunciatione quietis territus, *Paterc.* 2, 70. § Territus inopino visu, *Qv. Met.* 4, 232.

* Terror, ònis. m. [à terreo] *Fear, terroure, dread*. Terrore coactus juravit, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 31. Miros terrores ad me attulit, *Id. Attic.* 6, 8. Quod si tantus habet mentes & pectora terror, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 357. || Terror est qui aliis infertur, metus quem habent timentes, *Serv.* Sed migrant auctores.

† Terrilius, a, um, adj. *Earthy, mixed with earth*. § Arena terrosa, *Vitr.* 2, 4.

|| Terrilens, tis. adj. *Earthly*, Litt. ex Prud. † Terrenus.

|| Terrilente & Terrilenter, adv. *After an earthily manner*, Litt. ex Prud. † More terreno.

|| Terrulentus, a, um, adj. *Earthy*, *Plant. ap. Litt. certè Prud.* *Ham. pr.* 5, & pr. 2, 195. † Terrenus, Cic.

† Tersus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. *ssimus, sup.* (1) *Wiped*. (2) *Clean, neat, pure*. (1) Bene lauta, tersa, ornata, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 5, 4. (2) = Mulkò est tersior ac magis purus *Horatius, Quint.* 10, 1. In omni vitæ colore te sissimus, *Stat. Præf. Sylv.* 2.

† Tersus, òs. m. *A scouring, wiping, or cleanse ing*, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 13. † Purgatio.

† Tertia disjunctorum, C, sol, fu, ut, Jun. *vid. Vitr.*

|| Tertia excellentium, F, fa, ut, Jun.

* Tertiana, æ. f. [ab adj. tertianus] *sc. febris*. *A tertian ague*, *Cels.* 3, 13.

* Tertiani, òrum. m. pl. [ab eodem] *Soldiers of the third regiment, or company*, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 38, 5.

* Tertianus, a, um, adj. [à tertius] *Of, or belonging to, the third day, &c.* § Tertiana febris, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 10.

* Tertiarium, ii. n. [à seq.] *A tierce, four*

ounces, a third of any thing, *Cato*, 95. Tertiarium testis, *Vitr.* 4, 7.

* Tertiarus, a, um, adj. [à tertius] *Of the third*. § Plumbum tertiarium, *having two parts black, and one white*, *Plin.* 34, 17. Conf. *Vitr.* 3, 1.

* Tertiatio, ònis. f. verb. [à tertio] *The doing of a thing the third time*. § Non miscere iterationem, multò minùs tertiationem cum primâ pressurâ, *Col.* 12, 50.

* Tertiatius, a, um, part. [ab eodem] *Done the third time, or in three parts*. § Iteratos esse, & deinde tertiatos oportet, *Col.* 2, 12.

|| Tertiatum verba, *words not perfectly pronounced, but stammered out for fear*, *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 158.

† Terticeps, cîpis. c. g. *Three headed*, *Litt. ex Varr.*

* Tertio, ære. act. [à tertius] *To labour, or till, the ground the third time; to give it the third till; to do any thing the third time*, *Col.* 2, 4.

* Tertio adv. [ab eodem] *The third time, thrice*, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 50.

* Tertium, adv. [à seq.] *The third time, thrice*. § Iterum ac tertium, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 59. Tertium consul, *Liv.* 3, 22.

* Tertius, a, um, adj. [à ter] *The third*. § Tertio quoque die, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 10. Tertio loco, *Plin.* 12, 12.

* Tertiusdecimus, a, um, adj. [ex tertius, & decimus] *The thirteenth*, *Liv.* 27, 5.

† Tertus, a, um, part. *Scoured, furbished*. Atri tera nitet galea, *Varr. ap. Non. Vid. Tersus.*

† Tervēficus, a, um, adj. *Most mischievous, a threefold villain*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 7, 15.

† Tērencius, i. m. [à tribus uncis] *A small coin of three ounces, a farthing, a doit*. Tērencium addere Cræsi pecuniæ, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 12. § Tērencii non facere, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 17.

† Tescum, i. n. *A rough place*, *Varr. Vid. Tesqua.*

† Tescus, a, um, adj. *Rugged, craggy, desert, lonesome*, *Acc.* † Horridus, contragolus.

† Tesqua, òrum. n. pl. [à tuendis f. cris, *Varr.* vel à δάσνια umbrosa, *Scol.*] (1) *Rough places which lie untilled, wood-grounds, places hard to come up to*. (2) *Also shadey places, whither the augurs resorted to make their observations*. (1) § Deserta & inhospita tesqua, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 14, 19. nemorosa, *Luc.* 7, 41. (2) *Varr. L. L.* 6, 2.

* Tessella, æ. f. dim. [à tessera] *A small square stone, or piece of wood, &c. with which men make chequer-work in tables, or boards*. In balneo tessellis solum erat stratum, *Sen. Q. N.* 6, 31. § Hinc Angl. a tassel.

* || Tessellarium, ii. n. *Chequer-work*, *Bud.* † Tessellatum opus.

* || Tessellatim, adv. *Chequer-wise*. § Tessellatim concidere, *Apic.* 4, 3. Conf. 7, 9.

* Tessellatus, a, um, adj. *Wrought in chequer-work*. § Tessellata pavimenta, *Sueton. Cæs.* 46.

* Tessera, æ. f. [à τέσσερα, *Ion.* pro τέσσερα, quatuor, quod ex omni parte quadrata est νόκος] (1) *A square piece of any thing*. (2) *A four square tile*. (3) *A die to play with*. (4) *Also a watchword, or signal, to soldiers*. (5) *A note, or mark; a ticket*. (6) *A tally, or score*. (1) Tessera quæ cubus vocatur, *Macrobi. Sat.* 1, 5. (2) *Vitr.* (3) Ita vita est hominum, quasi cum ludas tessera, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 21. § Non sum talorum numero par tessera, *Mart.* 14, 15. § Talus enim quatuor, tessera sex facies habet. *Vid. Suet. Aug.* 71. atque ibi *Casaub.* (4) Classica Ionant; it bello tessera signum, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 637. Conf. *Liv.* 7, 75. & *Sil. Ital.* 7, 348. § Aliquando inscripta fuit, aliquando ore tenus data. ut sub *Sulidâ*, *Apollo Delphicus*, sub *Mario*, *Lar Deus*, sub *Cæsare*, *Venus Genetrix*. (5) || Una tessera pacis, altera belli, *Pompon.* § Tessera frumenti, *Juv.* 7, 174. || nummaria, a bill

of exchange, *Suet. Aug.* 41. hospitalis, *whicb giveth a right to be entertained*, *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 2, 87. § Vid. *Tomasium de tessera lib. peculiar.* (6) *Suam uterque habet tessera, ratio constat*, *Plaut.*

|| Tessëräcoffe, es. f. *The forty days betwixt Easter and Holy Thursday; it may be taken also for Lent; also the time of a woman's lying in, before she be churched; also a churching feast*, *ex Litt.*

* Tessërarius, ii. m. [à tessera] *He that bringeth, or giveth, a watch-word*. (2) || *A dice-player*. (1) *Tac. Hist.* 1, 25. (2) *Amm.*

* || Tessëratus, a, um, adj. *Chequered, made in squares*, *Litt. ex Suet. sed q.*

* Tessërula, æ. f. dim. [à tessera] (1) *A little small tile, or square stone, in pavements*. (2) *A little ticket to receive corn; a little score, or tally*. (1) Tessërulæ omnes arte pavimenti, atque emblemate vermiculato, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 43, ex *Lucil.* (2) Scabiosum tessërulâ far possidet, *Perf.* 5, 74.

† Testa, æ. f. [quasi tosta; quod vasa testacea coquantur sive torreantur] (1) *An earthen pot, or jar, for wine, or any other liquor; a cask*. (2) *A pot, potsherd, or tile*. (3) *A kind of applause by the jingling of shells, perhaps like the Spanish cagflagnetts*. (4) † *A shell*. (5) *Meton. A shell fish*. (6) *A splint, or piece, of a broken bone*. (7) *Cement, chalk, or terrace*. (1) Fundit testa merum, *Tib.* 1, 10, 50. Seu facilem, pia testa, geris somnum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 21, 4. Testa alta paretur, Quæ tenui muro spatiosum colligat orbem, *Juv.* 4, 131. (2) Cerebrum Testa ferit, quoties rimosa, & curta fenestris Vasa cadunt, *Juv.* 3, 270. Ruptâ secuit genitalia testâ, *Id.* 6, 513. Conf. *Vitr.* 7, 4. (3) *Vid. Suet. Ner.* 20. Conf. & *Juv.* 11, 170. § quæ ibi adferunt interpretes. (4) Testa cochleæ, *Stephan. ex Plaut.* (5) Non omne mare est generosæ fertile testæ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 31. (6) *Cels.* 7, 12. (7) *Vitr.* 7, 1.

|| Testabilis, e. adj. *That by the law may bear witness in court*, *Gell.* 6, 7. † Qui testimoniū jus habet,

† Testaceus, a, um, adj. (1) *Made of tile, brick, or earth baked*. (2) *Having a shell*. (1) *Plin. Hist.* 36, 25. § Testaceum opus, *Id. Ep.* 10, 46, 2. (2) Testacea operimenta piscium, *Plin.* 11, 37. || pyra, so called from their colour, *Id.* 15, 14. = signina, *Id.* 11, 37.

† Testamentarius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a testament, or will*, *Plin.* 35, 2. § Lex testamentaria, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 42.

† Testamentarius, ii. m. (1) || *A scrivener, a notary, a writer of testaments and last wills*. (2) *A forger, or falsifyer, of dead mens last wills*. (1) *Ap. JCC.* (2) Neque enim de sicariis, veneficis, testamentariis, &c. discernendum, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 18.

† Testamentum, i. n. [à testando] *A testament, or last will*. § Testamentum ruptum, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 38. ratum, *Id. ibid.* Subjector testamentorum, *Id. Catil.* 2, 4. § Testamentum formulas vid. ap. *Manutium in Cic. Offic.* p. 355. & seqq.

† Testans, tis. part. *Witnessing*. Testante animo suo, *Cic. in Sall.* 1. Testantia gratos verba, *Qv. Met.* 14, 307.

† Testatio, ònis. f. verb. *A witnessing, or depositing*. Fœderum ruptorum testatio, *Liv.* 8, 6.

|| Testatò, adv. *In presence of, or before, witnesses; also with his will being made*, *Paulus Dig.* 49, 14, 45.

† Testator, ònis. m. *A testator, or he that maketh a will*, *Suet. Ner.* 17.

|| Testatrix, icis. f. *She that maketh a will*, *Scæv. Dig.* 29, 2, 98.

† Testatus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. || *ssimus, sup.* (1) *Calling to witness, swearing by*. (2) *Pass. Witnessed, attested, publicly known, avowed, avowed, approved, or allowed*. (3) *Sure, certain, manifest, evident*. (1) Læsi testatus fœderis aras, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 496. (2) Si testata dici videbuntur, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 9. § Amor testatus populo, *Qv. Trist.* 3, 6, 5.

(3) = Res

(3) = Res clara, testata, pervulgata, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 42. Ut res multorum oculis esset testator, *Id. pro Cael.* 27. Testatissima mirabilia tua, *Augustin.*

|| Testeus, a, um. adj. *Earthen, made of earib, baked; also shelly, Macrob.* 7, 15. † Testaceus.

† Testiculor, āri. dep. (1) || To put the male to the female. (2) Also to call for, or produce, witnesses. (1) Test. (2) Mihi quoque adsunt testes. *AM. Qui testes? AL. Testes. AM. Quid testificare? Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 192. *ludens in ambiguo. Inest huic notioni & εὐ-φροσύνη, & ἔλλασις; deest enim integritatis, quæ vox exprimitur Phædro, 3, 11, 5.*

Testiculus, i. m. d.m. [a testis, testiculi dicti, quod testes sunt virilitatis] (1) The stone of a man, or beast; the testicle. (2) || Also an herb, the same as satyrion, quod radices habeat similes testiculis. (1) § Testiculi pugnillares, *Juv.* 11, 156. arietini, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 29. (2) Offic.

Testificandus, a, um. part. To testify, or be testified. Ne minimam quidem occasionem quocumque omittente in testificandâ sollicitudine & curâ de incolumitate ejus, *Suet. Calig.* 14.

Testificans, tis. part. Testifying. Civem Romanum se testificans, *Suet. Galb.* 9. Conf. *Liv.* 33, 12.

Testificatio, ōnis. f. verb. A bearing of witness, a testifying. Officiorum erga aliquem testificatio, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 1. Conf. *Philipp.* 5, 6.

Testificatus, a, um. part. (1) A calling to witness, a swearing by. (2) Witnessed, testified. (1) Lingua præsentem testificata Deum, *Or. Ep.* 21, 134. (2) Abs te aliquando testificata tua voluntas, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 17.

Testificor, āri. dep. (1) To bear witness, to aver, to testify. (2) To call to witness. (1) Testificor me expertem fuisse belli, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 9. (2) Testificari Deos hominēque, *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 8, 36.

|| Testimoniālis, e. adj. Belonging to a witness, or testimony. || Testimoniales literæ, letters testimonial, a soldier's pass, or surlo, *Veg.* 2, 2.

Testimōnium, ii. n. (1) Witness, a testimony, an evidence. (2) An indication, a token. (3) A commendation. (1) § Dicere testimonium de re aliqua, *Cic. pro Sull.* 30. contra aliquem, *Id. N. D.* 3, 34. (2) § Mali morbi testimonium, *Cels.* 2, 4. (3) § Tribuere testimonium alicujus, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 19.

Testis, is. c. g. [etym. in obscuro] (1) A witness, a giver of evidence. (2) Met. That is privy to a thing. (3) A man's, or beast's, bones. (1) § Testis integer, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 21. rei, *Id. ad Quirit. post rediv.* 6. de re aliqua, *Id. de Prov. Conf.* 18. (2) Facile, & primum est superos contemnere testes, Si mortalis idem nemo sciat, *Juv.* 15, 75. (3) § Exfecti testes, *Suet. Neron.* 28. Testes armento ad crura decidui, *Plin.* 11, 49.

† Testivilitium, ii. n. A thing of nought. Non ego istuc verbum emissem testivilitio, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 5, 39. || Non convenit inter doctos de descriptione; scrib. enim & testivilitium, titivilitium, & totivilitium.

Testor, āri. ātus sum. dep. (1) To bear witness, to attest, to aver, to avouch and affirm, to declare openly. (2) To show, or manifest. (3) To call, or take, to witness. (4) To conjure, or beseech. (5) Also to make his last will and testament. (6) Passivē. (1) Testabatur adultum jam esse Britannicum, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 14. (2) Venæ & arteriæ vim quandam incredibilem operis divini restantur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. § Testari gaudia cantu, *Or. Met.* 8, 238. (3) Meâ culpâ non evenisse, id testor Deos, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 5, 26. (4) Id me potissimum testatus est, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 12. (5) Immemor in testando nepotis pueri decessis, *Liv.* 1, 34. (6) Ipsi patrisque ejus prædicatione testatum est, *Paterc.* 2, 115.

Testu. n. indecl. [monopt. q. a testus, ūs, abl. u] (1) A dish, or platter. (2) An oven. (1) Testuaceum, quod in testu calido coqueba-

tur, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 22. Conf. *Catena.* 75. (2) Spumat testu pressus uterque suo, *Or. Fast.* 5, 310.

Testuaceus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, an earthen pot; boiled in an earthen pot, or baked on an earthen pan, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 22. Vid. Testu.

Testudinatum, i. n. A roof casting water, or bending down sideways like a tortoise shell, *Vitr.* 2, 1.

Testudinatus, a, um. adj. Hollow, or bowing, like a vault, or a tortoise shell; vaulted, arched. § Testudineatum testum, *Col.* 12, 15.

Testudineus, a, um. adj. (1) Of, belonging to, or like, a tortoise; vaulted. (2) Slow paced. (1) § Testudineum hexaclinon, *Mart.* 9, 60, 9. (2) Testudineum tibi ego grandibo gradum, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 10.

Testudo, dñis. [quod testâ tegitur] (1) A tortoise, or shell crab; a tortoise shell. (2) || A snail. (3) Meton. The belly of a lute, a lute, because like, or made of, a tortoise's shell. (4) The roof, or vault, of a house. (5) A warlike engine, or fence, made of boards, covered over with raw hides, under which, as a penthouse, the besiegers of a town got up close to the walls. (6) A target fence, when the foot held their shields over their heads, close together, to keep off the enemy's arrows, &c. (1) De diversis generibus vid. *Plin.* 9, 10. per totum. (2) Litt. ex *Varr.* (3) Testudo resonare septem Callidâ nervis, *Hor. Od.* 11, 3, 4. (4) Pulchrâ testudine postes, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 463. Conf. *Vitr.* 5, 1. (5) *Liv.* 44, 9. Vid. locum. (6) Vincis ac testudinibus constitutis, propius muros accessit, *Nep. Mil.* 7. Conf. *Liv.* 10, 41. Testudine densâ Testa virtus, *Luc.* 3, 474.

Testula, æ. f. dim. [a testa] (1) A little tile. (2) A small shell, such as were used in ostracism by the Athenians. (1) *Col.* 11, 3. *Liv.* 25, 3. (2) § Testularum suffragia, *Nep. Themist.* 8.

Testum, i. n. (1) An earthen pan to fetch fire with. (2) † A cover for a pot, or pan. (3) || A cuttle-bone. (1) § Arcum testum, *Plin.* 32, 7. (2) Catinum testu operito, *Cato.* 84. || Sed al. testu, al. texto leg. (3) Litt. ex *Col.*

Testus, ūs. f. A cover, or lid, for a pot, or pan. In foco caldo sub testu coquito leniter, *Cato.* 75.

|| Teta, æ. f. & Tetus, i. m. *Isid.* A ring-dove, or quist. † = Palumbes.

* Têtanicus, a, um. adj. [τετανικός, Gr. a tetanus] That is apt to have the crick, or cramp, *Cels.* 4, 3. & *Plin.* 32, 10.

* Têtânôthrum, i. n. [τετανόθρον, Gr. a tetanô erugo] A medicine to take away wrinkles, and to smooth the skin, *Plin.* 32, 7.

* Têtānus, i. m. [τετάνος, Gr. a tetinw extendo] A kind of cramp; a stiffness, or stretching, of the sinews; a crick in the neck, *Cels.* 4, 3. sed *Græcis* elementis.

* Têtartæus, a, um. adj. [τεταρταῖος, Gr. a têtartes pro τέσσαρες; quatuor] Of the fourth. Contenti sumus tetartæo, *Col.* 3, 20. Lat. Quartanus.

* Têtartēmōrion, ii. n. [τεταρτημόριον, Gr. a têtartēs; quartus, & μόριον pars] A fourth part, *Plin.* 7, 49. Lat. Quadrans.

Têter, tra, um. adj. or, comp. iustus, sup (1) Foul, stinking, nasty. (2) Cruel, horrible, mischievous. (3) Hideous, black and dark. (4) Also very sharp and cold. (1) § Cadavera tetra, *Lucr.* 2, 415. || Ulcera tetra, scawy sores, tetters, *Id.* 5, 993. (2) § Tetrii bellua, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 78. hostis, *Cic. pro Cael.* 6. Teterrimus homo, *Id. Fam.* 12. (3) Nox tetra nimborum, *Liv.* 4, 173. Tetris notis pallida viscera tineta, *Luc.* 1, 618. (4) § Hyenis teterrima, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 15.

* Têthalassōmēnus, a, um. adj. [τεθαλασσομήνης, Gr. a θαλασσῶν mari submeigo; them. θάλασσα mare] Watered, or mixed, with sea water. § Têthalassōmēnum vinum, *Plin.* 14, 8.

* Têthea, æ. f. [τήθεα, Gr.] A seafish like an oyster, *Plin.* 33, ult.

* Têtrachordum, i. n. [ab eodem cum seq.] An instrument of four strings. § Harmonia tetrachordum, *Vitr.* 5, 4.

* Têtrachordus, a, um. adj. [τετραχόρδος, Gr. a têttes quatuor, & χορδή chorda] Having four strings, *Vitr.* 5, 4.

* || Têtracōlon, i. n. [ex têttes quatuor, & κῶλον membrum, vel pes] A kind of lyric stanza consisting of four verses, or lines, *Gramm.*

* || Têtracōlus, a, um. adj. [τετρακόλος, Gr. ab eodem] Of four members, or parts. Lat. Quatuor membrorum.

* Têtrādōron, i. n. [a têttes quatuor, & δῶρον palmas] Four hands-breadth long, or wide, *Vitr.* 2, 31. & *Plin.* 35, 14.

* Têtradrachma, æ. f. [a têttes quatuor, & δραχμή drachma] A Greek coin of the value of three denarii, eight to an ounce, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 13. & *Liv.* 34, 51.

* || Têtractēnis, idis. f. [τετραετηρίς, Gr. a têttes quatuor, & ἔτος annus] Forty years space, *Chron.*

* Têtragnāthius, i. m. [q. d. quadrimalus, ex têttes quatuor, & γνάθος, mala] A kind of spider, *Plin.* 29, 4.

* || Têtrāgonismus, i. m. [τετραγωνισμός, Gr. ab eodem cum seq.] A bringing of a figure to a quadrangle, or square, *Geom.* Lat. Quadratura.

* || Têtrāgonus, a, um. adj. [τετραγώνος, Gr. a têttes quatuor, & γωνία angulus] Quadrangular, square, *Ap. Geom.*

* || Têtragrammus, a, um. adj. [τετραγράμμος, Gr. a têttes quatuor, & γραμμή linea] Consisting of four lines, *Geom.*

* || Têtragrammāton, i. n. [ex têttes quatuor, & γράμμα litera] A name of God, so called because consisting of four letters, תהי the Jews not thinking it lawful to be pronounced.

* Têtrālix, icis. f. [a têttes quatuor] A kind of herb; perhaps ling, or beatb, *Plin.* 11, 16.

* || Têtrāmetrum, i. n. [a têttes quatuor, & μέτρον mensura] A verse consisting of four feet, *Gramm.* Lat. Octonarium.

* Têtrans, tis. m. [a têttes quatuor] A quarter, or fourth part, of a circle, line, &c. § Têtrantes columnarum, *Vitr.* 4, 2. medii, *Id.* 4, 3. tetrañthus, *Id.* 10, 11.

* Têtrao, ōnis. m. [τετράων, Gr.] A bu-
sard, or bisard, *Plin.* 10, 22. & *Suet. Calig.* 22.

* Têtrāpharmācum, i. n. [a têttes quatuor, & φάρμακον pharmacum] A plaster made up of four ingredients, viz. wax, pitch, resin, and bulls tallow, *Cels.* 5, 28, 4.

* Têtrāphōri, ōrum. m. pl. [τετραφόροι, Gr. a têttes quatuor, & φέρω fero] Four men who jointly carry a burthen, *Vitr.* 10, 8.

* || Têtrāpōdon, i. n. [a têttes quatuor, & πῶδος calceus] A man bearing four cases, *Isid.*

* Têtrarcha, æ. m. [a têttes quatuor, & ἀρχή imperium] The governor of the fourth part of a country, a tetrarch, *Cic. pro Dejot.* 9. Reges atque tetrarchas loquens, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 12. || Scribitur tetrarchis ac regibus, præfectis & procuratoribus, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 25.

* Têtrarcha, æ. f. [ab eodem] Such a lordship, or government, *Cic. pro Dejot.* ult.

* || Têtas, idis. f. [a Gr. τετράς, idem] The number four, the caterpillar in dice, *Arith.*

* || Têtrastiche, es. f. [ab eodem cum seq.] A gallery with four rows of pillars, *Grech. Poll.*

* Têtrastichon, i. n. [τετραστιχον, Gr. a têttes quatuor, & στιχός ordo] A tetra-
stich, or epigram of four verses. Non insulse scribis tetra-
sticha, *Mart.* 7, 84, 1.

* Têtrastylus, i. m. & f. & ōn. n. [τετρα-
στύλος, Gr. a têttes quatuor, & στύλος columna] Having four rows of pillars, *Vitr.* 3, 2.

* || Têtrastyllabus, a, um. adj. [τετραστέλλ-
λαβος, Gr. ex têttes quatuor, & στέλλα syl-
laba] Of four syllables, *Gramm.*

Tétrè, adv. ius, comp. eirimè, sup. *Dirtyly, bideously*. = *Facere tetrè & impurè*, Cic. de Div. 1, 29. **Tetrius**, Claud. Laud. Stilic. 2, 135. = *Senatum impurissimè, tetricimèque volisti*, Cic. pro Domo, 39.

† **Tétrices**, um. f. pl. *Devices of water to water gardens*, Litt. ex Citone.

Tétricitas, atis. f. *Crabbedness, or frowniness, of looks*. *Lætâ tetricitate decorus*, Ov. vel Luc. ad Pison. 91. (S) *Rarè occ.*

Tétricus, a, um. adj. [à te'er] *Rude, rough, rugged, frow, crabbed, jullen, surly*. = *Tetrica & tristis Subinorum disciplina*, Liv. 1, 18. X. Pavonum educatio magis urbani patris familiæ, quàm tetrici rustici curam poscit, Col. 8, 11.

† **Tétritudo**, dñis. f. *Crabbedness*, Acc. † **Tetricitas**.

* || **Tétrix**, icis. f. [à τετραών tetrao] *A kind of púcciant, buffard, or bñlard*, Jun.

† **Tetro**, are. act. [à teter] *To defile, pollute, or make bitter*; Pacuv. ap. Non. † **Horrisco**.

* || **Tet obolum**, i. n. [à τέτρα quatuor, & ὀβολός obolus] *A coin of four oboli, about four pence halfpenny of our money*, Jun.

* **Tettigömätra**, æ. f. [τεττιγομήτρα, Gr. à τέττιξ, cicada, & μήτρα, matrix] *The mother, or matrix, of the grasshoppers, out of which they breed*, Plin. 11, 26.

* **Tettigônia**, æ. f. [τεττιγόνια, Gr. à τέττιξ cicada] *A kind of small grasshopper*, Plin. 11, 20.

Tëttilit pro tulit, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 13. & 5, 13.

* **Teuchites**, is. m. [τευχίτης, Gr.] *A kind of sweet rush*, Plin. 21, 18.

* **Teucrion**, vel **teucrium**, ii. n. [à Teucro, qui eam invenisse dicitur] *An herb like german-der; great, or wild, germander; some take it for pimpernel*, Plin. 25, 5.

* **Teuthä is**, idos. f. [τευταλς, Gr.] *Knot-grass*, &c. Plin. 27, 12. = *Polygonaton*, polygonon.

* **Teuthrion**, i. n. [τεῦθρον, vel τεύθριον, Gr.] *An herb called polion*, Plin. 21, 7.

Texendui, a, um. part. *To be plaited*. § **Texendæ sepes**, Virg. Geor. 2, 371.

Texens, tis. part. *Weaveing, plaiting*, Stat. Theb. 3, 484. Sil. 5, 48.

Texo, Cic. vi vel x, xtum. act. [etym. incert.] (1) *To weave, to knit*. (2) *To make, to build*. (3) *To write, or compose*. (1) § **Telam texere**, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44. Vestes, quas semina Coa Texuit, Tib. 2, 3, 58. Fiscellam textit hibisco, Virg. Ecl. 10, 71. (2) Basilicam textit isdem antiquis columnis, Cic. Att. 4, 1. Navigia ex eadem papyro t-xunt, Plin. 13, 11. Rates curvas, & lethi texite causam, Prop. 3, 7, 29. Met. Plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texuerunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 48. (3) Epistolas quotidianis verbis texere solent, Id. Fam. 9, 21.

Texor, i. pass. *To be woven, framed, or composed*. (1) **Texitur** in parvum puppim salix, Luc. 4, 132. Non crimina vulgò Texuntur, Claud. 4. Conf. Hen. 493. **Texitur** nemus alno, Sen. Hipp. 11.

Texta, æ. f. *A hairlace, a fillet*, Varr.

Textile, is. n. *A thing woven, woven work*. § **Regia textilia**, Liv. 45, 35.

Textilis, e. adj. *That is woven, or wound; embroidered, tissue, plaited*. § **Textilis pictura**, Cic. Verr. 4, 1. umbra, Mart. 12, 31. X. **Nexilis** antè fuit vestis quàm textile tegmen, Lucr. 5, 1349. § **Ventus textilis**, tiffany, lawn, Petron. 55.

† **Textivilitium**, ii. n. *A tbrumb; a loose thread, or end, in weaveing of cloth*. Plant. Cas. 3, 5, 39. † **Tettivilitium**, & titivilitium.

Textor, oris. m. verb. *A weaver, a plaiter; also an embroiderer*. Si pro fabro, aut pro texore enimus, Cic. pro Planc. 25. **Textoris** pectine percussæ lacernæ, Jun. 9, 30.

Textorius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a weaver, or to weaveing*, Sen. Ep. 113.

Textrina, æ. f. (1) *A weaver's shop, or workshop*. (2) *The craft, or trade, of weave-*

ing. (1) *Nulla domus fuit, ubi ille non textri-*
nam instituit, Cic. Verr. 4, 26. § **Textrina plu-**
matii, a feather shop, Vitr. 6, 1. (2) Plin. 11, 24.

Textrinum, i. n. (1) *A weaver's shop*. (2) † *A dock where ships are built*. (1) Suet. de illustr. Gramm. 23. (2) Enn.

Textrix, icis. f. *A woman weaver, a spinster*. **Textrix operata** Minervam Cantat, Tib. 2, 1, 65.

|| **Textrices**, the Fates, Apul. p. 190.

Textum, i. n. (1) *A web, or woof*. (2) Met. *The ordering, or frameing, of any thing, or matter*. (3) || *A coverlid for a pot, or pan*.

(1) *Purpura m. hi, pretiosaque texta dabuntur*, Ov. Ep. 17, 223. § *Mirabile textum*, Stat. Theb. 10, 56. illustre, Id. ib. 7, 366. (2)

Dicendi textum tenue, Quint. 9, 4. § ¶ **Vi-**
mineum textum, a twig basket, Mart. 3, 58, 39. *Clypei non enarrabile textum*, Virg. Æn. 8, 625. (3) *Sub textum subde paup'is*, Cato, 84. (S) *Sed al. leg. testum*, q. v.

Textura, æ. f. *A weaveing, a texture*. § **Tenuis**
textura, Lucr. 3, 210. Conf. Prop. 4, 5, 23.

Textus, a, um. part. *Woven, plaited, inter-*
woven, Virg. Æn. 5, 589.

Textus, us. m. (1) *A weaveing*. (2) || **Also**
a text, or subject, of discourse. (1) Plin. 9, 35.
(2) *Postscript*. † **Argumentum**.

T ante H.

* **Thälämēgos**, i. m. [θαλαμηγός, Gr. à θάλαμος thalamus, & ἄγω duco, vel veho; quia vehat cubile] *A pinnacle of pleasure, a yacht, with a fair cabin for any great person to lodge in*, Suet. Cæs. 52. = *Cubiculata navis*, Sen.

* **Thälämus**, i. m. [à Gr. θάλαμος, idem] (1) *A bride, or bid, chamber, where the husband and wife lie*. (2) *Marriage*. (3) *A beehive, or rather the holes of the combs where the bees lie*. (1) § **Marmoreus thalamus**, Virg. Æn. 4, 392. **Thalamum ineamus eundem**, Ov. Met. 4, 328. (2) § **Expertem thalami vitam degere**, Virg. Æn. 4, 550. (3) *Post ubi jam thalamis se composuere*, Id. Geor. 4, 180.

* **Thäläsiēgle**, es. f. [à θάλασσα mare, quod ripam Indi fluv. nascitur] *A kind of herb*, Plin. 24, 17.

* § **Thälasiarcha**, æ. m. [à θάλασσα mare, & ἀρχή imperium] *An admiral*. Lat. *Classis præfectus*.

* || **Thälasiarchia**, æ. f. [ab eodem] *The admiralship, or office of admiral*. Lat. *Classis præfectura*.

* **Thäläsiēcus**, a, um. adj. [à θάλασσα mare] *Of, or belonging to, the sea; of a blue colour like the sea waves; a sea water colour*. **Palliolum habes ferrugineum**; nam is color thäläsi-

cus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 43.

* **Thäläsiēnus**, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Idem*. **Teritur thäläsiēna vestis**, Lucr. 4, 1120.

Thäläsiō, ònis, & **Thäläsius** sive **Thäläsius**, i. m. *A bridal song*, Liv. 1, 9. Catull. 59, 134. Mart. 12, 42.

* **Thäläsiēs**, æ. m. [à θάλασσα mare] *θάλασιήν vinum vocant, cum vasis suis in mare dejectum, ut præcocior sit vetustas*, Plin. 14, 8.

Thäläsius, i. m. *A marriage song*. Vid. **Thäläsiō**.

* **Thäläsiōmēli**, itos. n. [θαλασιόμελι, Gr. ex θάλασσα mare, & μέλι mel] *A certain mealy made of honey, rainwater, and seawater, to purge the stomach*, Plin. 31, 6.

|| **Thälērus**, i. m. *A dollar, a Dutch coin*. § **Thälērus imperialis**, a rix dollar.

* **Thälētrum**, vel **Thälētrium**, i. n. [θάλακτρον, Gr. à θάλέω floreo] *A kind of herb, all beal, fluxwort, or laxwort*, Plin. 27, 13.

* **Thälus**, i. m. [à θάλλω, vireo] (1) *The middle stalk of an onion*. (2) † *A green bough of an olive, or bay-tree*. (3) || *A fireing herb*. (1) Col. 11, 3. (2) *Amyclæo spargens altaria thallo*, Virg. in Geiri, 376. (3) Apul. p. 477.

* **Thäpā**, æ. f. [θαψία, Gr. ab insulā Thapso ita dict.] *A kind of herb*, Plin. 13, 21.

* || **Thäpā**, æ. f. sc. *nux [à thasē insula] An almond*, Jun.

|| **Theämedes**, æ. m. *A stone of a contrary nature to the loadstone*, Plin. 36, 16.

* **Theangēis**, idis. f. [à θεός, deus, & ἄγγελος, nuncius; quod pota divinare faciat] *An herb used in magick*, Plin. 24, 17.

* **Theätrālis**, e. adj. [à theatrum] *Of, or belonging to, a theatre*. § **Theatrales concellus**, Cic. pro Sext. 54. *licentia*, Suet. Dem. 8.

* || **Theätricus**, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Theatrical; of, or like, the stage*, Aug. † **Theatralis**.

* **Theätridium**, ii. n. dim. [θεατρίδιον, Gr. à seq.] *A little theatre*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5.

* **Theätrum**, i. n. [ἀπὸ τοῦ θεᾶσθαι, i. e. à spectando] (1) *A theatre, a place where plays and games were seen*. (2) *Meton. The spectators, or company of beholders*. (3) *Any frequented place, a stage*. (1) *Tanquam è theatro exeamus*, Cic. de Fin. 1, 13. *Fundamenta alta theatri*, Virg. Æn. 1, 431. (2) *Theatra tota reclamant*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 50. (3) *Forum P. R. fuit theatrum ingenii ejus*, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 2. *Nullum theatrum virtuti conscientia majus est*, Id. Tusc. 2, 26.

* **Thēca**, æ. f. [θηκή, Gr. à τίθημι pono] (1) *A sheath, a case*. (2) *A box, a bag*. (3) *The beise, or bush, of corn*. (1) § **Thēca cala-**
maria, Mart. 14, 19. (2) § **Nummaria**, Cic. Att. 4, 7. (3) **Grani**, Varr. R. R. 1, 18.

Thēdo, ònis. m. *A lomprey*, Aufon. † **Muræna**.

* **Thēlygōnum**, i. n. [ex θήλυς, femina, & γείνω, gigno] *An herb having berrys like an olive, and called the grace of-god; infused in drink it maketh a woman conceive a girl*, Plin. 27, 8.

* **Thēlyphōnon**, i. n. [à θήλυς femina, & φόνος cæces] *An herb the root whereof doth kill scorpions*, Plin. 25, 10.

* **Thēlyptēris**, is. f. [θήλυπτρίς, Gr. ex θήλυς, femina, & πτερίς, filix] *Sea fern, female fern*, Plin. 27, 9.

* **Thēma**, atis. n. [ἀπὸ τοῦ θέσθαι, i. e. à ponendo] (1) *A theme, an argument; a subject proposed to be written, or spoken, of*. (2) *A borescope, or nativity*. (3) || *A primitive verb in Greek*. (1) Quint. 7, 2. = *Proposita*, Cic. id. ib. (2) *Tantam fiduciam fati habuit, ut thema suum vulgaverit*, Suet. Aug. 94. (3) **Gramm.**

* **Thēmātismus**, i, m. [à τίθημι pono] *A placeing, puting, or setting*, Vitr. 1, 2.

* **Thēsa**, æ. f. [ἀπὸ τοῦ θέσθαι, i. e. à re divinā, Acon. al. tenia, à tendo] *A chariot, or wagon, where in the images, or statues, of their gods were carried*. Omnes Diī, qui vehiculis thenfarum solennes cætus ludorum initis, Cic. Verr. 5, 72.

|| **Theōgōnia**, æ. f. [θεογονία, Gr. à θεός, deus, & γονή genitura] *The generation of the gods, a book of Hesiod's so called*, Cic. N. D. 1, 14. Lat. *Deorum origo, vertente ipso*.

* **Theōlōgia**, æ. f. [θεολογία, Gr. à θεός, deus, & λόγος, sermo] *Divinity*. Lat. *Sermo de Deo rebūque divinis*.

* **Thēolōgicus**, a, um. adj. [θεολογικός, Gr. ab eodem] *Pertaining to divinity*, Amin.

* **Theōlōgus**, i. m. [θεολόγος, Gr. ex eodem] *A divine*. Soles multi à theologis proferuntur, Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

* **Thaombrōtios**, i. f. [θερμερότιος, Gr.] *An herb which the kings of Persia used to take as a preservative*, Plin. 24, 17.

* **Theōrēma**, atis. n. [à θεωρέω speculari] *A speculation, a theorem, a geometrical proposition*. *Præcepta appello, quæ dicuntur Græcè θεωρήματα*, Cic. de Faro, 6.

* || **Theōrēmatīcus**, a, um. adj. [θεωρηματικός, Gr. à præced.] *Belonging to a theorem, Geom. concedendum*.

* || **Theōrēmatium**, ii. n. dim. [à theorema] *A little theorem*, Gen. 1, 13.

* **Theōrētice**, es. f. [ab eodem cum seq.] *The art of theory, or speculation*, Quint. ventit spectativa, Sen. contemplativa.

* **Theōrēticus**,

T H Y

* *Thyāsus*, i. m. *A sort of dance*, Virg. Ecl. 5
30. *Vid.* *Thyāsus*.

* Thureus, 2, um. adj. [ab eodem] Of, c
 belonging to, frankincense. § Thurea planta, Col

* Thymōsus, a, um, adj. [à thymum] *Smell*

* *Thymum*, i. n. [à *θύμω*, ob'fragrantiam] *The herb thyme, or time*, Virg. Ecl. 5, 77. Cels. 5, 28.

* *Thymus*, i. m. [à *θύμω*] *A wart*. = *Crudæ grossi verrucas & thymus*, nitro farinæque additis, tollunt, Plin. 23, 6. Conf. Dioscor. 1, 135. [à *θύμω* exponit Lactatius.]

Thynnus, i. m. [à *θύμω*] *A tunny fish*, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 44. & Plin. 9, 15.

|| *Thynus*, i. m. [quoddam *Thya*, i. e. Bithyniâ, fiebat, Salmaf.] *A ring*, Ex Litt.

* *Thyriger*, a, um. adj. *One who beareth, or carryeth, the spear called thyrsus*. § *Thyriger Lyæus*, Sen. Med. 110. *Thyrigera India*, Id. Hippol. 753.

* *Thyrus*, i. m. [à *θύρῳ*, Gr. à *θύω* sacrificio] (1) *The young sprout, stalk, or stem, of an herb, especially of lettuce*. (2) *Also a spear corrupt about with rays, or bayonets, which they carried in their hands at Bacchus's feasts*. (3) *A furious, or mad, drunkard; such as Bacchus's company gaded with at those ceremonies*. (1) *Inventum omnes thyrsos vel folia laquearum prorogare urceis conditos*, Plin. 19, 8. § *Thyrus pampineus*, Claud. 4. Conf. Honor. 602. (2) *Volitabat Iacchus cum thyrsis satyrum*, Catull. 62, 251. (3) *Acili Percussit thyrsis laudis spes magna meum cer*, Lucr. 1, 922.

† *Thyus*, i. m. [à *θύω*, immolare, quod ab his compta immolatio] *A fivine*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4. = *Sus*, Id.

T ante I.

Tiara, æ. f. & *tīras*, æ. m. [ab Hebr. *תרעין* corona] *An ornament for the head, which those of Persia and Phrygia wore in old time; a turban, a jubb*. *Tiari* ornatum lapide condecora tuum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 2. *Tiaram* posita tibi arma vana, Sen. 10, 207. § *Sacer* *tiara*, Virg. Æn. 7, 247. [à *τίω* dejectionem, & gratissimam videtur hinc op. B. Hieron. Cam. in Dan. c. 3. *Tiara* vincta genibus, Paul. Plac. 6, 700. *Tiaram* subligat cervice, Id.

|| *Tiberium*, i. n. *A kind of spotted gray marble*, Litt. ex Plin. sed o.

* *Tibi*, det. à tu. [à *τίω*, Der. 701 addito φ:] *To, for, or by, thee, plur.*

Tibia, æ. f. [os cruris, id etym. valde incert.] (1) *The shank, or shinbone; the leg*. (2) *A flute, a pipe, a stageolet*. (1) *Tibia cum femoris inferiore capite committitur*, Cels. 8, 1. (2) *Si tibia inflata non referant sonum, &c.* Cic. de Clar. Orat. 51. § *Tibia memoratrix pugnae*, Val. Flacc. 6, 142.

Tibiæ, is. n. (1) *The nether stock, or knee case; a stocking*. (2) || *Also a leg barnefs, a greave*. (1) *Suet. Aug. 82*. (2) *Si tibiæ vel humeralis miles alienavit, castigari verberibus debet*, Paul. J.C. de re mil.

Tibiælis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, legs, or pipes; meet to make pipes of*, Plin. 16, 36.

† *Tibiætim*, adv. *Up to the shins*, Titin. ap. Fest. in *Adules*, sed Scal. leg. *tibiatis*.

Tibicen, inis. m. (1) *A piper, or player on a flute; a minstrel*. (2) *A prep, shore, p. l. ur, anzick, pedesol, & anything that supports, or beareth up*. (1) *Tibicen sine tibiis canere non potest*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 83. (2) *Nos urbem incolimus tenui tibicine fultem*, Juv. 3, 103.

Tibicina, æ. f. *A woman playing on a flute, shoal, or stageolet*. § *Meretrix tibicina*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 25. Conf. Mart. 14, 64.

|| *Tibicinum*, ii. n. *The art of playing on the flute, or of piping*. In tibicinio appræte nobilis, Apul. Florid. c. 4. p. 765.

Tibillatilis, trum. n. pl. *A procession with trumpets*. Plin. Tibillatilis.

* *Tigillum*, i. n. & m. [à *τίγνω*] (1) *A little rafter, a beam*. (2) *Tranmisso per viam tigillo, capite ad puerum, velut sub jugum misit juvenem*, Liv. 2, 26. *Compositis tigillis Exiguam viridi tande operire calam*, Tib. 2, 1, 39. (2) *De quo tigillo sumus si quæ exit foras*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23.

* *Tignarius*, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Of, or belonging to, rafters*. § *Tignarius faber, a carpenter*, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 73.

* || *Tigno*, ære. act. unde pass. *Tignor, ari*. *To roof, or cover with rafters*, Litt. ex Vitruv. *ustatius contigno*.

* *Tignum*, i. n. [à *tegendo*, est enim trabs, cui tectum imponitur, Perot.] (1) *The rafter of a house, a beam*. (2) *Any timber, or stuff, used in building*. (3) || *Also a rail, prop, or stick, to set up a vine*. (1) *Ignes celeri flammâ degustant tigna*, Lucr. 2, 192. (2) *Tigna bina selquipedalia ad altitudinem fluminis demensa*, Cæf. B. G. 4, 17. (3) *Fest. ex XII Tabb*.

* || *Tignus*, i. m. [à *τίγνω*] *Idem*, Litt. ex Cæf.

Tiginus, a, um. adj. *Of, or like, a tiger; spotted, or grained, as a tiger is*. § *Tigrinæ mensæ*, Plin. 13, 15.

Tigris, idis. vel is. f. [à *تیگر* sagitta, Chald. inde cum *heemantico* *تیگر* M] (1) *A tiger, a beast of strange swiftness, and very fierce*. (2) *Also the name of a swift river in Asia*. (1) § *Rabidæ tigres*, Virg. Geor. 2, 151. *Orbâ trigide peior*, Juv. 6, 269. *Tigris indomitæ raucant*, Aul. Philom. (2) *Vid. Propr*.

* *Tilia*, æ. f. [à *τίλεα*, ulmus] (1) *A linden, or til tree*. (2) *The thin skin that is between the bark and the wood of any tree*. (1) *Tilia levis Cæditur*, Virg. Geor. 1, 173. (2) *Corticis interior tilia lepras sedat*, Plin. 24, 8.

* *Tiliaceus*, a, um. adj. [à *τίλεα*] *Of, or belonging to, the linden tree*. § *Arcula tiliacea*, Col. 12, 45.

Tilos, i. m. *A sow, a cheeslip, or woodlouse*, Plin. 29, ult. = *Oniscus*, m. lepeda, Id. ib.

Timidus, a, um. part. [à *timeo*] *Apprehended, feared*, Lucr. 2, 43. Cic. Offic. 2, 7.

* *Timendus*, a, um. part. [à *timeo*] *To be feared*. *Omnia sunt timenda*, Cic. Fam. 1, 5. § *Amis timendus*, Stat. Sylv. 4, 3, 134.

* *Timens*, tis. part. [ab eodem] *Fearing*. § *Præsentiam ejus timens*, Sall. B. C. 32. § *peccare*, Hor. A. Poët. 193. *mortis*, Lucr. 6, 1234. *receptui suo*, Cæf. B. C. 3, 69.

* *Timeo*, ère. vi. n. & act. [à *τίμω*, pœna] (1) *To fear, dread, or apprehend; to be afraid for, or of*. (2) *To dislike, to scorn*. (1) § *Si illum relinquo, ejus vitæ timeo; sin opitutor, hujus minas*, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 5. *Cum furem nemo timeret Caulibus, aut pomis*, Juv. 6, 18. § *Ab, vel abs, aliquo timere*, Cic. de republicâ, Id. Att. 7, 6. *de morte*, Ov. Fast. 3, 621. *pro aliquo*, Plin. jun. ne, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 34. *ne non*, Cic. Att. 9, 6. *ut, Id. quemadmodum*, Brutus Cic. quorsum evadas, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 100. § *Audiat verum, timeat interim, vereatur semper*, Sen. § *Timeo te, lest thou do me hurt*, Ov. § *tibi, lest thou come to some hurt*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 20. (2) *Si non modicâ cœnare times olus omne patellâ*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 2.

* *Timeor*, èri. pass. *To be feared, &c.* *Quicunque timeri Dux bello poterat*, Sil. 15, 649. § *Diligor*, q. v.

* || *Timeſco*, ère. incept. [à *timeo*] *unde part. timeſcens*. *To grow fearful*, Amm. 31, 4. † *Pestimeſce*.

* *Timidus*, adv. ius, comp. sime, sup. [à *timidus*] (1) *Timorously, fearfully, cowardly*. (2) *Poorly, meanly*. (3) *Cautiously*. (1) = *Omnia trepidantiùs timidusque agere*, Cæf. B. C. 1, 19. § *ſidenter*, Cic. (2) = *Ne quid abjectè, ne quid timide faciamus*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. (3) = *Dicere modicè, & timide*, Cic. pro Sulla, 29. = *pedetentim*, Id. *Timidissimè*, Quint. 11, 1.

* *Timiditas*, atis. f. [ab eodem] (1) *Timidity, fearful ness, cowardice*. (2) *Bashfulness*. (3) *Carefulness*. (1) *Verecundiam timiditas imitatur*, Cic. Partit. Orat. 23. *Cur ei bello propter timiditatem defuisti?* Id. Philipp. 2, 29. *Supplicium in bello timiditati militis propositum*, Id. pro Cluent. 46. (2) = *Tu pudore à dicendo, & timiditate quâdam ingenuâ refugisti*, Id. de Or. 2, 3. (3) = *Cautio mea & timiditas in causis*, Id. de Orat. 2, 74.

* || *Timidulè*, adv. [à *seq.*] *Somewhat fearfully*, Apul. p. 110.

* † *Timidulus*, a, um. adj. dim. [à *timidus*] *Somewhat fearfull*, Litt. ex Plaut.

* *Timidus*, a, um. adj. [à *timeo*] *ior, comp. ſſimus, sup.* (1) *Fearfull, timorous, cowardly, faint-hearted*. (2) *Bashful*. (3) *Fearing, or reverenceing*. (4) *Provident, cautious*. (1) *Me timidum, nullius animi, nullius consilii esse confiteor*, Cic. pro Sext. 16. = *Timidus ac tremens*, Id. in Pison. 30. = *Ne imbelles timidique videamur*, Id. Offic. 1, 24. *Mors timidissimum quemque consequitur*, Curt. 4, 14, 25. § *In minimis rebus insolentior, in adversis timidiôr*, Cic. (2) § *Malim videri nimis timidus quàm parum prudens*, Cic. pro Marcello. 7. (3) = *Atqui cultor, timidusque Deorum*, Ov. Met. 5, 100. (4) = *Si quis est timidus in magnis periculosisque rebus, semperque magis adversos rerum exitus metuens, quàm sperans secundos, is ego sum*, Cic. Fam. 6, 14. *Mater timidi fieri non solet*, Adug. ap. Nep. Thrasyl. 2.

* *Timor*, oris. m. [à *timeo*] (1) *Fear*. (2) *Cowardice, apprehension, jealousy, mistrust*. (3) *Reverence*. (4) *Awe*. (5) *Superstition*. (1) § *Amor misceri cum timore non potest*, Publ. Syr. = *Timor, metus mali appropinquantis*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8. *Mussabat tacito medicina timore*, Lucr. 6, 1177. § *ſpes*, Cic. animus, Id. *Timorum maximus lethi metus*, Luc. 1, 459. (2) *Degeneres animos timor arguit*, Virg. Geor. 4, 13. (3) *Munera suspensi plena timoris*, Ov. Epist. 16, 84. (4) *Stygius torrens timor & Deus Deorum*, Id. Met. 3, 291. (5) *Primus in orbe Deos fecit timor*, è *Frugm. Petron*.

† *Tina*, æ. f. [ab Hebr. *תין* corbis, vel *תין* mulctrale] (1) *A great bowl, whereof each may drink a little*. (2) *The river Tine*. (1) Varr. ap. Non. 15, 7. (2) *Vid. Propr*.

* *Tinea*, æ. f. [qz. *tincta*, quod propter colorem, quasi tingi videatur, Gell.] *A fish called a teneb*, Auson. Mosell. 125.

Tinctilis, e. adj. [à *tingo*] *That which serveth for dying, or to die with*. § *Tinctile virus*, Ov. Trist. 3, 20, 64.

* *Tinctior*, oris. m. verb. [à *tingo*] *A dier, Vitruv. 7, 14*. § *Malo tamen infector cum Cic. dicere*.

* || *Tictorius*, a, um. adj. [à *tinctus*] *Of, or belonging to, diers; cruel, bloody*. § *Tinctoria mens*, Plin. 7, 7. *ut leg. Turneb. Advers. 24, 42*. † *Tinctilis*.

* *Tinctura*, æ. f. [à *seq.*] *A dieing, or staining; a colour, or die; a tincture*, Plin. 31, 10. & 37, 9.

* *Tincturus*, a, um. part. [à *tingo*] *About to die, or stain*. *Sanguine tincturus cultros*, Ov. Fast. 1, 391.

* *Tinctus*, a, um. part. [ex eodem] (1) *Died, stained*. (2) || *Diped, baptized*. (3) *Met. Imbued, full of, abounding*. (1) § *Lana tincta murice*, Ov. A Am. 1, 251. *tunica sanguine*, Cic. N. D. 3, 28. *in aceto spongia*, Cels. 8, 4. (2) *Eccles.* (3) § *Tinctus literis*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 20. *Elegantia patris*, Id. de Cl. Orat. 58. *Tincti ærugine versus*, Mart. 33, 5.

* *Tinctus*, us. m. [à *præced.*] *A dieing, dipping, or imbruing*. § *Croceo tinctu*, Plin. 10, 48.

* *Tinea*, æ. f. [quoddam teneat, & eò usque infideat, quoad erodat, Id.] (1) *A moth worm which eateth books, or clothes*. (2) *A belly worm*. (3) *A worm breeding in bives*. (1) *Tineas liber pasces taciturnus inertes*, Hor. Epist. 1, 20, 12. *Stragula vestis Blattarum ac tinearum epulæ*, Id. Sat. 2, 3, 119. (2) *Tineæ intra hominem tricentum pedum*, Plin. 11, 33. (3) *Col. 9, 14*. Virg. Geor. 4, 246.

* || *Tinearum*, æ. f. [à *præced.*] *Mothwort, goldflower*, Dodon. = *Aurelia*.

* *Tineosus*, a, um. adj. [à *tinea*] *Full of moths, or worms*. *Tineosi savi*, Col. 9, 14, fin.

* *Tingendus*, a, um. part. [à *tingo*] *To be dipped*. *Comæ tingendæ in amne*, Prop. 4, 4, 24.

* *Tingens*, tis. part. [à *seq.*] *Dying, colouring, dipping, a dier*. *Id tingentium officinæ ignorant*.

norant, *Plin.* 9, 38. Tingentes croceo medicamine cinem, *Luc.* 3, 238.

* Tingo, ēre, xi, etum. act. [à Gr. τέγω, βάπτω, χρωματίζω] (1) To die, colour, or stain. (2) To sprinkle, to imbue. (3) To wash. (4) To paint. (1) *Pallad. Octob. tit. 11.* (2) *Tinxit sanguine cultus, Ov. Met.* 7, 599. (3) *Corpus tingere sparsâ aquâ, Id. Fast.* 4, 790. ¶ Tingere aliquem poculis, to fuddle him, *Hor. Od.* 4, 12, 23. (4) *Mart.*

* Tingo, i. pass. To be anointed. § Tingo nardo, *Mart.* 2, 59.

* † Tinguo, pro tingo, *Feud.*

¶ Tinea, ōrum. n. pl. Winepots, *Fest.* *Vid.* *Tina.*

Tinnimentum, i. n. A ringing, or tinkling; a glowing, or tingleing, of the ears. Iud tinnimentum est auribus, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 5, 26.

Tinnio, ēre, iui, tum. neut. [verbum confictum ex sono] (1) To ring and make a clear sound, as metal doth. (2) To prattle. (1) § Tinnit aurum, argentum, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16. (2) § Comprime te, uxor; nimium tinnis, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 3, 32.

Tinnitūrus, a, um. part. About to play, or sing, *Suet. Ner.* 20.

Tinnitus, ūs. m. (1) A ringing, or tinkling. (2) A tingleing. (1) *Apes gaudent plausu, atque tinnitu æris, Plin.* 11, 20. (2) § Tinnitus aurum, *Plin.* 28, 2.

Tinnulus, a, um. adj. (1) That ringeth, or maketh a clear sound. (2) Tinkling, shrill. (1) § Æra tinnula, *Ov. Met.* 4, 393. *Vox tinnula, Catull.* 59, 17. (2) *Quint.* 2, 3, 7.

† Tinnunculus, i. m. [à vocis tinnitu] A kestrel, or kestrel; a kind of hawk, *Plin.* 10, 37. *Col.* 8, 8. § Scrib. & tintinnunculus, & tinunculus.

Tintinnābulum, i. n. (1) A little bell. (2) ¶ Also a cune cart, or such like; so called for the squeaking noise it made. (1) § Tintinnabulum tinnit, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 263. Ex quo pendant excepta catenis tintinnabula, *Plin.* 36, 13. (2) *Litt. ex Col.* ¶ Tintinnabulum terræ, meadowbeets, or winter green, *Id. ex Plin.*

Tintinnāculus, i. m. He that maketh a ringing, he who beateth slaves till they tingle again, or from the noise of the jerks, or perhaps a hangman, or beadle, who used bells when they went to do execution, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 8.

¶ Tintinnio, ēre. neut. [à tinnio] To ring like a bell, to ting, *Non.*

Tintinno, āre, vel Tintino, āre. neut. *Idem.* Tintinnant aures sonitu, *Catull.* 49, 11. ¶ Raro occ.

† Tintinnunculus, i. m. A kind of hawk called a kestrel, or kestrel, *Litt. ex Col.* 8, 8. ubi meus liber habet tinunculus.

Tinus, i. f. A kind of baytree, a laurustinus. Et bicolor myrtus, & baccis cæcula tinus, *Ov. Met.* 10, 98.

* Tīpula, æ, vel Tippula, vel Tīpulla, æ. f. [παρά τα τίφν, τίφεα enim sunt ἔλν, *Helych.* i. e. paludes, ubi tipulæ versari solent] A water spinner with six feet, that runeth on the top of the water without sinking, *Plaut. Perf.* 2, 2, 62. ¶ *Vid.* *locum;* sapit enim proverbium.

* Tīro, ōnis. m. [quod se primūm terit] A freshman, an apprentice, a novice. Tirones milites, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 15. § ubi distinguat à veteranus, = Nullā in re tiro, ac rudis, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 6. Exercitus tiro, *Liv.* 21, 43. Implentur valido tirone cohortes, *Luc.* 1, 305.

* Tīrocinium, ii. n. [à tiro] (1) The first entrance upon action, or learning; the rudiments of arms, or of any art, study, or mystery; a noviciate, an apprenticeship. (2) † Ignorance, want of experience. (1) Tirocinium alicujus, cungiario populo dato, celebrare, *Suet. Tib.* 54. ¶ Propter exercitiū paucitatem, & tirocinium, the fewness and rawness of his soldiers, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 31. Tirocinium ponere, & documentum eloquentiæ dare, *Liv.* 45, 37. (2) Tirocinio ætatis labi, *Declam. in Sall.*

* † Tis. antiq. gen. à u. *Plaut.*

* † Tītan, am. m. *Titan. V. L. Profr.*

* Tithymallus, i. m. [τῆθυμῶν u. d.] A

herb called sealettuce, wolfs-milk, or milk-thistle, *Col.* 6, 15. *sed Græcis lit.* *Lat.* *Laetuca marina.*

* Tithymallus, i. m. *Idem, Plin.* 26, 8.

† Titizæ aves. Wild pigeons, which the soothsayers called Titii were wont to observe, *Corn. Vid.* *Teta, & Todi.*

* Titillans, tis. part. [à titillo] Tickling. Multitudinis levitatem voluptate quasi titillantes, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 18.

* Titillatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab eodem] A tickling, a provokeing. § Non est tanta voluptatum titillatio in sensibus, sed nec desideratio quidem, *Cic. de Senect.* 14, 4.

* Titillatus, ūs. m. [à seq.] *Idem, Plin.* 21, 37.

* Titillo, āre. act. [à τίλλω, geminatâ priorî syllabâ, i. e. vellico, atreſto leviter, *Scal.*] To tickle, to provoke, to move pleasantly. Voluptas, uti ita dicam, titillat sensus, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 11. Ne vos titillet gloria, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 791.

* Titillor, āri. pass. To be tickled. § Titillari voluptate, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 20.

* Titio, ōnis. m. [fort. ut à δάδα τῆδα, ita à δαδίων, titio] A firebrand quenched *Cels.* 2, 17, & 3, 12. ¶ *Petron.* 22, 1.

† Titivillitium, ii. n. [titivilitium nullius significationis est, ut apud Græcos βίττει & σὺνδαφο; *Fest.* aut si sit fort. melius, qu. totivillitium, à villus & totum, i. e. totum ne villi aut pili æstimandum] A rotten thread, a thing of no value, good for nought. Non ego istud verbum emissim titivilitio, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 5, 39.

* Titubans, tis. part. [à titubo] (1) Stumbling, staggering, flammering, faltering. (2) Met. A stand, uncertain what to do, wavering. (1) *Ferulâ titubantes ebrius artus Sustinet, Ov. Met.* 4, 26. (2) Omnibus titubantibus, & de rebus summis desperantibus, *Nep. Lum.* 9.

* Titubanter, adv. [à præced.] Stutteringly, staggeringly, waveringly, doubtfully, with uncertainty. Posuisti enim atque id titubanter & stricim, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 7. = inconstanter, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 41.

* Titubantia, æ. f. [ab eodem] A fluttering, flammering, or missing in one's words. Linguae titubantia, *Suet. Claud.* 30. oris, *Id. Vitell.* 6.

* Titubatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à titubo] Staggering, burning and bawling, being at no certainty. Metus, lætitia, titubatio, *Cic. de Inv.* = offensio, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 8.

* Titubatus, a, um. part. [qu. à || tituber] Stumbling, tripping. Vestigia presso Haud tenuit titubata solo, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 332.

* Titubo, āre. neut. [à τίττω τίττω, titubo, impingo pedem. Sed & qui linguâ ostensant, ἄττοι attribi dict. à τίττω, *Mart.*] (1) To stagger, to reel. (2) To hesitate, to be at a loss, to flammer; to trip, or slip, in speaking. (1) Ille mero somnôque gravis titubare videtur, *Ov. Met.* 3, 603. (2) Onerabo præceptis Simiam, ne quid titubet, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 4, 75. = pecco, offendere, *Cic.*

Titulus, i. m. [de etym. incertum] (1) A title; the inscription of a work, or act. (2) Alſo a mark of dignity and honour. (3) A monument, or remembrance. (4) A cause, a pretense, or colour. (5) A bill set upon a deer. (6) A mark set upon a vessel. (7) The form of a word. (1) Legerat titulum nomēque libelli, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 1, 1. Primum ego officium scriptoris existimo, ut titulum suum legat, *Plin. jun.* Opera cuiusque, manentibus titulis, restituit, *Suet. Aug.* 31. (2) Titulo res digna sepulcri, *Juv.* 2, 29. Quid facilem titulum superando queris inertes? *Ov. Met.* 10, 602. Laudis titulusque cupido, *Juv.* 20, 143. (3) Sustinere titulum consilatus, *Cic. in Pison.* 9. (4) Memuisse quem titulum belli prætulerint, *Liv.* 37, 54. *Vid. & Suet. Aug.* 32. (5) Philosophus legit titulum dormi, *Plin. Jun.* (6) *Juv.* 5, 34. (7) Capita sua, titulo proposito, vovēre, *Suet. Calig.* 14.

* || Tīrys, i. m. [τίρως, Gr.] (1) A reed, hence Virgil's shepherd. (2) A satyr, or wild man. (3) A he goat. (4) A beast engendered of an ewe and a he goat. (5) A kind of ape with a tail like a sheep. (1) *Helych.* (2) *Æl.* V. *Hist.* 3, 40. (3) *Theocr.* *Schol.*

Idyll. 3, 2. (4) Tityrus ex ovibus oritur hircoque parente, *Eug. Toler. Carm.* 22. (5) *Litt.* sed unde non dicit.

T ante M.

* || Tmēsis, is. f. [τμήσις, Gr. à τέμνω seco] The dividing a word into two parts, as, Are hoc facias, *Varr. i. e. arefacias.* Qued iudicium sibi tanque erat, *Cic. Lat. Sectio.*

T ante O.

* † Tōcullio, ōnis. m. [qu. τοκυλλών, fœneratorculus, à τόκος, tœnus] A little usurer, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 1. restituente Turnebo, *al. leg.* locullio.

* † Tōdeo, ēre. neut. [ab eodem cum seq.] To jet up and down like a wagtail, *R.* ex antiq.

* || Tōdi, ōrum. m. pl. [à τυτδοί, i. e. parvi, *M.*] Little birds, timice, *Fest.*

† Tōdillus, a, um. adj. dim. [à todus, i. e. τυτδοί; parvus, *Litt.* tiny. ¶ *Todillis crusculis, with spindle shanks, Fest. ex Plaut.*

* Tōfaceus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a sandstone. Marga tofacea, *Plin.* 17, 7. *Vid.* *Tophus.*

* Tōga, æ. f. [à tego, ut pondus à pendo] (1) A gown, a garment worn by the Romans, of which there were several kinds. From their infancy till their seventeenth year, when they came of age, they wore the (a) toga prætexta; from thence the (b) virilis, because then they might write man. Also (c) libera, because no longer under tutors, or pedagogues; (d) pura, because it had no purple guard, or fringe, as the prætexta; (e) præta, striped with purple, and worn in triumphs; (f) palmata, either because it was woven or embroidered with palm branches, or worn by conquerors, the palm being the symbol of conquest; (g) candida, worn by candidates for any place or office; (h) purpurea, worn by kings; (i) pulla, worn for mourning, or in tryals for capital matters; (2) Whence it is also taken for time of peace. (3) Management of civil affairs. (4) The attendance of a retainer upon his lord, in livery. (5) Met. A client. (6) ¶ The cover, or wrapper, of any thing. (1) (a) Togam prætextam eripies pupillæ, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 44. (b) § Sumpsi virilem togam, quam statim muliebrem stolam reddidisti, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 18. (c) Ante Deos libera sumpta toga, *Præp.* 4, 1, 132. (d) Ego meo Ciceroni Arpini potissimum togam puram dedi, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 6. (e) *Liv.* 30, 15. (f) Palmatæ ducem, sed citò, redde togæ, *Mart.* 7, 2. (g) In candidâ togâ bis repulsâ notatus à populo, *Plin.* 7, 34. (h) Inter ornamenta regia recessit *Liv.* (i) In epulo cum togâ pullâ accumbere, *Cic. in Vatin.* 12. (2) *Id. de Orat.* 3, 4. (3) In togâ negotiisque versatur, *Plin. Epist.* 1, 22, 6. § Alium toga, sed non & arma honestant. *Id.* Cedant arma togæ, concedat laurea lingue, ap. *Cic. Offic.* 1, 22. (3) Lis nunquam toga raris; mens quæta, *Mart.* 10, 47. (5) Quam statua sunt ubi, Roma, togæ, *Id.* 10, 18. (6) *Id.* 13, 1. & 14, 84.

* Tōgātarius, ii. m. [à togâ, quâ industantur] An actor of comedies, *Suet. Aug.* 45. ubi *vid.* *Casaub.*

* Tōgātulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à seq.] A little gownman. Antambulones & togatulus inter, *Mart.* 10, 74.

* Tōgātus, a, um. adj. [à toga] Gown'd, that wareth a gown. § Græculus iudex, modò togatus, modò palliatus. *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 5. ¶ Gens togata, the Roman nation, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 281. opera, the attendance of a client, *Mart.* 3, 46. turba, a retinue, *Id.* 6, 48. Gallia, that part beyond the Alps; called alſo citerior, as the hither part comata, and transpura. § Seu qui prætextas, seu qui docuere togatas, *Hor. A. Pæd.* 288. ¶ *Præp.* idem quæ nos tragico-mæchæ actat. *Vid.* *Sen. Epist.* 1, ex ant.

* Tōgatus, i. m. [ab eodem] A Roman, or a client performing any public duty; a togatus in a gown, a gownman. § *Cicero togatus, Cic.*

pro Rose. 46. ¶ Tegati Cæsaris, *the emperor's serjeants*, Salm.

* Tögula, æ. f. dim. [à toga] *A little gown*. Togulæ liëtoribus ad portam præsid fuerunt, *Cic. in Pison*, 23. Togulam pluris emo, *Mart.* 4, 26.

Tölerabilis, e. adj. or, comp. *Tolerable; in-different, that may be endured, or borne with; that can bear, or endure*. Omnia humana tolerabilia ducenda, *Cic. ad Brut.* 18. Nihil quicquam tolerabilius habeo quàm solitudinem, *Id. ibid.* An-nona tolerabilis & rerum aliarum suppeditatur, *Liv.* 35, 44.

Tölerabiliter, adv. ius, comp. *Tolerably, so as may be endured*. Vinacea tolerabiliter pascunt, *Col.* 8, 4. Tolerabilius desiderium ferre, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 20.

Tölerandus, a, um. part. *To be endured*. § Injuriae nobis sunt tolerandæ, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 1, 17.

Tölerans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. *firmus, sup.* (1) *Enduring, suffering*. (2) *Patient*. (3) *Supporting, maintaining*. (1) § Piscium genera dulcis undæ tolerantia, *Col.* 8, 16. (2) § To-lerantiora capessere, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 11. Tole-rantissimus penuriæ asellus, *Col.* 7, 1. (3) Per latrocinia ac rapinam tolerantes vitam, *Liv.*

Töleranter, adv. ius, comp. *firmè, sup.* *Patiently, constantly, with sufferance*. § Pati dolorem toleranter, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 18. Tolerantiùs posce-re, *Plin.* 8, 45.

Tölerantia, æ. f. verb. *A bearing, patience, sufferance*. Tolerantia rerum Spernebat cunctas insuperata minas, *Corn. Gall.* 1, 33. Conf. & *Cic. Parad.* 4, 1.

Töleratio, önis. f. verb. *An enduring, or suf-fering; toleration*, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 29.

Töleräturus, a, um. part. *About to bear, suffer, or undergo*. Se faciliùs hiemem toleraturos pu-tant, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 10.

Tölerätus, a, um. adj. unde toleratior, comp. *More ready y admitted, or encouraged*, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 11. vix alibi.

Tölerö, äre. act. [à tollo, *sive* tulo, unde tuli] (1) *To bear*. (2) *Met. To suffer, abide, endure, or tolerate*. (3) *To sustain, maintain, keep, or find one*. (1) Tauri ruentis In venerem tolerare pondus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 5, 4. (2) Unà tecum bona maläque tolerabimus, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, 23. § Laborem militarem tolerare, *Cic.* = patior, *Id.* (3) § Tolerare sumptus alicujus, *Sall. B. Catil.* 24. vitam colo, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 409.

Tollendus, a, um. part. *To bring up, to be edu-cated*. Locupletes ad tollendos liberos ingentia præmia cohortantur, *Plin. Pan.* 26.

Tollëno, önis. m. [à tollendo, *Fest.*] (1) *An engine to draw up water, that hath a great poise at the end; a pump*. (2) *A crane to lift up great weights, an engine of war*. (1) E puteo tolle-nonum hauritu rigari, *Plin.* 19, 4. (2) *Liv.* 14, 34. § Accuratam ejus descript. vid. ap. *Veget.* 4, 21.

Tollens, tis. part. *Takeing away*. § Tollens apicem flammæ, *Luc.* 1, 604. tollentibus, *Srat. Thib.* 2, 105. Conf. *Sil.* 3, 605.

¶ Tollis, i, m. vel Tollis. *A jewelling of the jaws*, *Fest.* § Tollilla.

Tollo, ère, + tolli, cuius tamen loco venit sustuli à composito sustollo ap. *Gramm.* ut & sup. latum & sublatum. act. (1) *To take up*. (2) *To lift up, to raise*. (3) *To take away, to remove*. (4) *To bring up, to educate*. (5) *To take along with*. (6) + *To defer, to put off*. (1) § Tolle-re lapides de terrâ, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 21. aliquem in colium, *Plaut.* Animum tollere, & lib habere, *Liv.* (2) Pileum, quem habuit, deripuit, eum-que ad cælum tollit, *Frugm. Plaut.* § Tollam altiùs tectum, non ut te despiciam, sed, &c. *Cic.* ¶ *Met.* Tollere animos, *to take heart*, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 8, 10. animos alicui, *to berrien, to en-courage*, *Sall. in Cic.* se humi, *to gain preferment*, *Virg. risum, Hor. cachinnum, to laugh heartily*. *Cic. de Fato*, 5. clamores horrendos, *to set up*. *Virg. gradum, to walk apace*, *Plaut. oculos con-trâ, to oppose*, *Lucr. laudibus aliquem, bigbly to commend*, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 9. (3) = Jube illud

denii, tolle hanc patinam, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 164.

= Detrahere, auferre, tollere, *Cic.* ¶ Tollere inducias, *to break it*, *Liv.* aliquem furto, *to kid-nap him*, *Virg.* aliquem è medio, *Liv.* 24, 6. de medio, *to kill, to make away with*, *Cic. pro S. Rose.* 7. (4) Quod erit natum tollito, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 3. = Si quod peperissem, educa-rem, & tollerem, *Id. Truc.* 2, 4, 45. ¶ Hæc forma loquendi hinc obtinuit, quod infantes recens nati humi deponerentur, ex his quos pater voluit, tollebat, vel suscipiebat, utroque enim vocabulo in hæc notione usi sunt veteres, quos autem noluit, pro scelus! neglexit aut alii cuiquam suscipiendes expo-suit. (5) Meâ factum est invisâ verecundiâ, ut te proficiscens non tollerem, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 12. (6) Tollo ex hoc die in alium diem, *Plaut. Pæn.* 2, 52. citante *Steph. al. extollo*.

Tollor, i, latus vel subiatus sum. pass. (1) *To be mounted, to be raised up*. (2) *To be brought up*. (3) *To be taken away*. (2) Optavit ut in currum patris tolleretur; sublatus est, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 25. (2) Quod peperisset, jussit tolli, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 6. (3) § Dissertur, nunquam tollitur ullus amor, *Prop.* 2, 3, 8. Tolluntur ancipites judi-ciorum metus, *Val. Max.* 8, 1. abs. 1.

Tolio, önis. m. & Tollönus, i. m. *Id. quod* tolleno, *Plaut.*

Tölitäris, e. adj. *That ambleth, or paceth*. § Tolutaris equus, *Sen. Ep.* 87.

Tölitäris, a, um. adj. *Idem*.

† Tölitärlöquentia, æ. f. *Voluble, speaking*, *Næv. ap. Non.* 1, 12. † Volubilitas sermonis.

Tölitim, adv. [à tollendis pedibus, *Beem qu. volutim*] *With an ambleing pace, roundly, fast*. Ut equis doceat tollitum incedere, *Varr. De-mam, herclè, jam de ordeo, tolutim nî badizas*, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 116.

* Tömäcinæ, ärum. f. pl. [ἀπό τῆ τομαῖν, i. e. τέμνειν, quod carnes & herbæ incisæ in-duntur] *Puddings made of bogs flesh, liverings, sausage*, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4.

* Tömäclum, i. n. *Mart.* 1, 42. per Sync. pro Tömäculum, i. n. [ab eodem] *A kind of pud-ding, or sausage*. Tomacula supra cratculam ferventia posita, *Petron.* 31, 9. Candiduli divi-na tomacula porci, *Juv.* 10, 355.

* Tömentum, i. n. [ἀπό τομαῖν, i. e. sectione eorum quæ inculcabant culcitris, *Scal.*] (1) *Locks clipped off wool, shear-wool, flecks, used in stuffing of bed-ticks, cushions, &c.* (2) *Small marshy reeds strowed in the Circus for the ease of the poorer sort*. (1) Tömentum è culticâ mandere, *Suet. Tib.* 54, 3. (2) Tömentum concia palus Ci-rensè vocatur, *Mart.* 14, 160.

* Tömex, vel Tömix, icis. f. [à τέμνειν, Gr. fuois] *A cord; a hempen cord, or rope*. Fasciculos tomice palæ râ, aut juncea ligato, *Col. R. R.* 12, 32. Conf. *Vitruv.* 7, 3.

* Tömicas, a, um. adj. [τέμνειν, Gr. à τέμ-νειν, seco] *Cuting*. ¶ Tomici dentes, *the fore teeth*, *Cels.* 8, 1.

* Tömus, i. m. [à τόμος, Gr. pars vel sectio libri] *A volume containing part of the works of an author, a tome*. Scriptura quanti constat & to-mus vilis, *Mart.* 1, 67.

* Tönans, tis. part. [à tono] (1) *Thunder-ing*. (2) *It. subst. The thunderer, Jupiter*. (1) Sub axe tonanti, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 820. (2) Totum solitus cor flere Tonantem, *Juv.* 13, 153.

* Tönäno, önis. f. verb. [ab eodem] *A thun-dering*, *Sen. N. Q.* 12. si sana sit lectio.

Töndens, tis. part. (1) *Clipping*. (2) *Grazing as cattle*. (1) Töndenti barba caeebat, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 29. (2) Equi töndentes latè campum, *Id. Æn.* 3, 538.

Tondeo, ère, töterdi, tensum. act. (1) *To clip, to poll*. (2) *To lop, or prune, trees*. (3) *To browse, or bite off, as cattle do*. (4) *To mow, or cut, corn*. (1) Vgines tondebant barbam, & capillum patris, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 20. § Non ton-det, iniquam; quid ergo facit! radit, *Mart.* 2, 17. ¶ Tondere aliquem auro, *to dry-shave him*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 8. (2) Tunc stringe comas, tunc brachia tonde, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 368. (3) Tercium nivei tondeat dumeta juveni, *Id.* 1, 15. (4) *Vid. Tondeor*.

Tondeor, èri. pass. *To be clipped, cropped, shorn; or mown*. Arida prata tondentur, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 289.

* † Tönescit, imperf. [à tono] *It thundereth*, *Varr. ap. Nen.* † Tonat.

* † Tönimus, vet. pro sonamus usurpârunt, *Varr.*

* Töniträlis, e. adj. [à tonitru] *Thundering*. or *wherein is thunder*. § Tonitralia templa cæli, *Lucr.* 1, 1098.

* Tönitru, n. indecl. plur. tonitrua [à tono] *Thunder, a rumbling sound; a crack, or peal, of thunder*. § Ingens tonitru, *Ow. Fast.* 3, 347. Tonitrua nubis, *Luc.* 6, 692.

* Tönitrus, ñs. m. [ab eodem] *Thunder, a thunder clap*. Tonitrus solitariis ovibus abortus inferunt, *Plin.* 8, 47. Fulgorem cernimus an-tequam tonitrum accipimus, *Lucr.* 6, 170.

* Tönitruum, i. n. [à seq. tono] (1) *Thun-der*. (2) || *Any rumbling noise*. (1) Tonitruum definit Posidonius sicci aëris scitum, *Sen. N. Q.* 2, 26. (2) Auditum tonitruum, terrâ mu-giens, non Jove tonante, *Treb. Poll.*

* Töno, äre, vi, itum. neut. [à τῶν, sono] (1) *To thunder*. (2) *To make a great and terrible noise, to roar*. (3) *To roar out*. (1) Si fulserit, si tonuerit, &c. *Cic. de Div.* 2, 72. Cælum to-nat omne fragore, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 541. (2) Mare tonuit ex alto, *Sen. Met.* Pindarico spiritus ore tonat, *Prop.* 3, 17, 40. § Verberibus tonas, *Mart.* 9, 79. (3) Quanto tu ore patris laudes tonas? *Plin.* Tercium tonat ore deos, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 410.

* † Tönor, öris. m. pro tenor [à teneo] *An accent*, *Quint. Inst.* 1, 5.

Tonfa, æ. f. [quasi tonfa ferro, vel quodd fluctus tondeat, i. e. decutiat, *Fest.* al. qu. tunfa, à tundo, quodd aquam tundat] *An oar, the blade of an oar*. In lento luctantur marmore tonfæ, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 28. Revocatæ ad peçora tonfæ Percussere fretum, *Sil.* 13, 241. ¶ Nescio an leg. nisi num. multitudinis.

Tonsilis, e. adj. *That is, or may be, clipped, rounded, loped, or cropped*. § Tonsile buxetum, *Mart.* 3, 58. Nemora tonsilia, *Plin.* 12, 2.

† Tonsilla, æ. f. dim. [à tonfa] (1) *A little oar*. (2) *Also a post sharpened at one end, and shod with iron, pitched into the ground, that ships, or boats, may be held therewith; an anchor, rope, or cable*. (1) *Enn.* (2) *Fest.*

Tonsillæ, ärum. f. pl. (1) *The tonsils of the neck*. (2) *A disease affecting that part, the mumps, the glanders*. (1) Stomachus oris utraq; ex parte tonsillas attingens, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. (2) Utilis menthu contra tonsillas cum alumine, *Plin.* 29, 14.

Tönsito, äre freq. [à tondeo] unde pass. ton-sitor. *To clip often*. Oves ter in anno tonsitari, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 9. i. e. auto emungi.

Tonsor, öris. m. verb. *A barber, a clipper*. § Tonsor collum committere, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 20. Ad tonsorem ire dixit, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 3, 14. Curatus inæquali tonsore capillos, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 1, 94. Tonsor illi unguis demperat, *Plaut. Aut.* 2, 4, 33.

¶ Tönsörum, ii. n. *A barber's shop*, *Litt. ex Vitruv.* † Tönsrina.

Tönsörus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a bar-ber*. ¶ Culter tonsorius, *a razor*, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 7.

Tönsörülz, æ. f. dim. [à tonsrix] *A woman barber, a she shaver*. Regiæ virgines, ut ton-stricuæ, tondebant Dioryfii barbam, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 20.

Tönsörina, æ. f. *A barber's shop*, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 39.

Tönsrix, icis. f. *A woman barber*. Tonstricem suam malè mulcare, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 4, 3.

Tönsura, æ. f. (1) *A clipping, or polling*. (2) *A shearing, or shaving*. (1) Nec malè de-formet rigidos tonsura capillos, *Ow. A. Am.* 1, 517. (2) Tönsuræ ut cves præparentur, *Col.* 11, 2.

Tönsus, a, um. part. *Shorn, clipped, polled, rounded, loped, shred*. § Lanæ tonsæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 15, 14. Tönsæ foliis evinctus olivæ, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 774.

Tonfus, ūs. m. *A sheering, or shavering*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 288.

* Tonus, i. m. [*ἀ τόνω*, intendo; qu. τῆς φωνῆς τάσις, vocis extensio] (1) *A tone, a note, a tune, or accent.* (2) *Also the space between the earth and the moon.* (3) *The gloys, or varnish, of colour.* (1) Mart. 9, 22. Lat. Sonus, accentus, Cic. (2) Plin. 2, 20. (3) Id. 35, 5.

|| Tōparcha, æ. m. [*τοπάρχης*, Gr. ἀ τῶπος, locus, ἔ ἀρχή, imperium] *A lord of a manour, a lord lieutenant of a country*, Spart. in Hadr. † Præfectus.

Tōpāzium, ii. n. Plin. id. quod

Tōpāzium, ii. m. [*ἀ Topazo insulā in mari rubro* (quæ & Paz & Opaz & Topaz dict.) sed rect. ab Hebr. ἵν unde τὸ πᾶζιον aurum solidum] *A precious stone of the colour of gold, called a topaz*, Plin. 6, 29. & 37, 8.

|| Tōpāzon, ōnis. m. *A topaz*. Pulchérque topazon, Prud.

* Tōphæceus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a sandstone.* § Marga tophacea, Plin. 17, 6.

* Tōphīnus, a, um. adj. [*utrumque à seq.*] *Idem*, Suet. Claud. 2, 21.

* Tōphus, i. m. [*qu. τόποις, i. e. locis, ἔ τῶποις, i. e. poris plenius*] *A sand, or gravel, stone which may be easily rubbed to crumbs.* Atenosus tophus ineptus est ad scienda vineta, Col. 2, 22. § Scaber tophus, Virg. Geor. 2, 214.

* Tōpia, ōrum. n. pl. [*de them. vid. topiarius*] *Certain figures cut in the top of small trees to adorn a garden*, Virg. 7, 5.

* Tōpiāria, æ. f. [*à seq.*] *The art of making arbours, or pictures, with trees; or twigs and herbs cut out and planted*, Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 1.

* Tōpiārium, ii. n. [*ἀ τῶπια, quomodo Græci appellant funiculos: quod in opere topiario frutices & arbusculæ tonsiles, quæ variè torquentur, ac flectuntur, usque dum animalium & aliarum rerum similitudinem repræsentent, tepis, sive funiculis soleant religari, Voss.*] *A work made of trees, bushes, or herbs; pictures made of herbs and twigs, an arbour, a bower, a knot*, Cic. Q. frat. 3, 1.

* || Tōpiārius, a, um. adj. [*à præced.*] *Belonging to such works* || Arbuscula topiaria, a tree wreathed archwise over head, Litt. ex Col.

* Tōpiārius, ii. m. [*vid. topiarius*] *A gardener who maketh divers kinds of knots and devices in herbs as they grow, such as the likenesses of men, birds, or beasts; also one who maketh arbours, or bowers.* Topiarius laudavi ita omnia convestit hederâ, Cic. Q. frat. 3, 1, 2. § Servus topiarius, Id. Par. 5, n. 2.

* Tōpica, ōrum. n. pl. [*ἀ τῶπος, locus*] *Topicks, books that treat of places of invention in logic; Aristotle's eight books so called*, Cic. Fam. 7, 20.

* Tōpice, æ. f. [*τοπιική, Gr. sc. δὲναμὶς vel τέχνη; ab eodem*] *The art of invention, or finding out places and arguments*, vid. Cic. Top. 2.

* Tōpicus, a, um. adj. [*ab eodem*] *Topical, or belonging to invention*, Cic.

* Tōpium, ii. n. [*ἀ τῶπος, locus, sc. ut res alligata sit loco, quo esse volumus*] *An arbour, or bower, &c. a knot in a garden*, Vitruv. 7, 5.

* Tōpographia, æ. f. [*τοπογραφία, Gr. ἀ τῶπος, locus, ἔ γράφω, describo*] *The description of a place, topography*, Cic. Attic. 15, 16. Lat. Locorum descriptio.

* || Tōpographus, i. m. [*τοπογράφος, Gr. ab eodem*] *A describer of places, a topographer*. Lat. Locorum descriptor.

† Topper. [*qu. toto opere*] *Immediately, quickly, in all haste*, Næv. ap. Fest. † Citissimè.

* Tōral, & Tōrale, is. n. [*à torus*] *The furniture of a bed, or table; as sheets, blankets, coverlets; a counterpane, a tablecloth.* † Quod toro injicitur toral dicitur, Varr. ap. Non. Vid. Casaub. in Lampr. Elagab. 19. § Turpe toral, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22. Torale quod ante torum est, Varr. L. 3, 35.

Torcular, vel Torculāre, is. n. [*à torquendo*] *A press for wine, oil, or cyder*, Col. 12, 50. Plin. 28, 31.

Torculārium, ii. n. *A press room.* Servet diligenter cellam & torcularium, Col. 6, 6.

Torcūārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a press.* § Lacus torcularius, Col. 12, 18. Torcularia cella, Id. 1, 6. Torcularia vasa, Varr. R. R. 1, 22.

Torcūlārius, ii. m. *A presser, or pressman.* Multitudo baccæ torculariorum vincit laborem, Col. 12, 50.

Torcūlum, i. n. [*à torqueo*] *A press.* Priusquam vinacea torculis exprimantur, Col. 12, 26. Ad totidem culeos unum sufficit torculum, Plin. 18, 31.

|| Torcūlus, i. m. *Idem*, Litt. ex Plin.

Torcūlus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a press.* § Vasa torcula, Cato, 1. Funis torculus, Id. 135.

Tordīle, is. n. *The seed of the herb fescalis*, Plin. 24, 19.

|| Tordīlon, i. n. Plin. & Tordylum, Idem, Dalec. ex Plin.

* Tōreuma, ātis. n. [*τόρευμα, Gr. ἀ τῶρεῦμα, cælo*] *Plate chased, or engraven; any turned, or embossed, work.* Artis Phidiacæ toreuma clarum, Mart. 3, 35. Toreumata nota & pretiosa, Cic. in Verr. 4, 18.

* || Tōreumatum, i. n. [*à præced.*] *Idem*, Litt. ex Cic. ut & alii Lexicogr. sed unde tacent, neque ego inveni.

* || Tōreuta, æ. m. [*τόρευτής, Gr. ab eodem*] *A turner, a graver, or chaser of metal*, Jun.

* Tōreutice, es. f. *The art of engraving, or embossing*, Plin. 34, 8.

Tormen, īnis. n. *hæud scio an leg. sed Tormina, uni. pl. [*à torquendo, quod dolore torquentur intestina*] The gripeing of the guts, the wringing of the belly, as in the wind colick.*

Toriculum in torminibus & stranguria se præbere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19. § Torminum vitium, Col. 12, 7.

Tormentum, i. n. [*à tormen, qu. à torqueo*] (1) *The rope of a crane, or such like instrument, to lift up timber; any rope.* (2) *An engine of war to cast stones, or darts.* (3) || *Also any piece of ordnance; a cannon, or gun, may be expressed by this word.* (4) Met. *A pinching, or nipping.* (5) *A torment, a racking.* (1) Cæs. B. C. 3, 9. & Flor. 2, 15. (2) Fundis, tormentis, sagittis, hostes propellere, Cæs. B. G. 4, 25. (3) Ex analogiâ videlicet. (4) Nasturtium nomen accipit à narium tormento, Plin. 19, 8. (5) Servi tormentorum adducti in veritate manserunt, Cic. pro Cluent. 63. Cum jam tortor, & tormenta ipsa essent defessa, Id. ibid.

Tormīna, um. n. pl. *Vid. Tormen.*

Torminālis, e. adj. *Causing, or breeding, the gripes.* § Sorba torminalia, Cels. 2, 30.

Torminōsus, a, um. adj. *That is subject to the gripes, or to the fretting of the guts.* Dicimus gravidos quosdam, quosdam torminosos, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12.

|| Tormāmentum, i. n. *A running at tilt, jousting, or barriers; jousts and tournaments*, Munst. † Decursio, decursus ludicrus.

* || Tormātilis, e. adj. [*à torno*] *Turned, or made, with a turner's wheel.* † Torno factus.

* || Tormātor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab eodem*] *A turner*, Vitruv. ap. Litt.

* Tormātus, a, um. part. [*à torno*] *Turned, or made, with a turner's wheel; Met. § Tornati versus*, Hor. A. P. 441.

* Torno, āre. act. [*à τῶρνω, τῶρνω*] *To turn, or work, with the wheel; as turners do; to fashion.* Ita tornavit, ut nihil effici rotundius possit, Cic. de Univ. 6.

* Tornor, āri. pass. *To be turned round.* § Tornari in vasa, Plin. 36, 22.

* Tornos, i. m. [*à Græc. τῶρνος, quod à Celt. turn, Id.*] (1) *A wheel, turn, or lathe, which turners use to work things with.* (2) *Also a graving tool.* (1) Tornos Theodorus Samius invenit, Plin. 7, 56. Conf. Vitruv. 9, 4. (2) Torno facili superaddita vitis, Virg. Ecl. 3, 38.

|| Angusto versus includere torno, to make verses in a low strain, Prop. 1, 34, 42.

* Tōrōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*à torus*] (1) *Brawny, fleshy, well fleshed, strong, and lusty.* (2) *Also full of stems and branches.* (1) § To-

rosa cervix, Col. 6, 1. (2) § Torosior inula Plin. 19, 5.

Torpēdo, dñis. f. (1) † *Numbness, idleness, lazyness.* (2) *A crampfish, which numbeth the hands of those who touch it.* (1) = ∞ Inertia, atque torpedo plus detrimenti facit, quam exercitatio, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2. (2) Plin. 32, 9.

Torpens, tis. part. *Numb, dull.* § Torpens metu, Liv. 28, 29. Torpentibus membris, Plin. 29, 4.

Torpeo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To be numbed, or benumbed; to be stuned.* (2) *To be slow, dull, or heavy and drowsy.* (3) *To be in an ecstasy of wonder, delight, &c.* (4) *To faint, or languish.* (1) Duro simillima saxo Torpet, Ov. Met. 13, 540. Torpuerant dolore genæ, Id. Epist. 10, 44. (2) § Nec torpere gravi passus sua regna veterno, Virg. Geor. 1, 124. Si consilia tua torpent, mea sequere, Liv. 1, 41. (3) Pausiacæ torpes, insane, tabellâ, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 97. (4) Neutro inclinata spe, torpebat vox, spiritusque, Liv. 1, 1.

Torpescens, tis. part. *Growing numb, or heavy; faint.* Torpescens feritas, Plin. 8, 16.

Torpesco, ēre. incept. (1) *To grow numb, heavy, or dull.* (2) *To grow faint, listless, and sluggish.* (3) *To tarnish and decay in colour.* (1) Membra torpescunt gelu, Sen. Med. 927. (2) Ingenium inculto, atque securiâ torpescere sinunt, Sall. B. Jug. 2. (3) Margaritæ senectâ rugisque torpescunt, Plin. 9, 35.

|| Torpidē. adv. *Dully, slowly, drowsily*, Litt. ex Gell. sed non inveni.

Torpidus, a, um. adj. *Slow, dull, sleepy, drowsy, &c.* Liv. 25, 38. & 22, 53.

Torpor, ōris. m. [*à torpeo*] *Numbness, stiffness, sleepyness, drowsyness, heavyness, dullness, lazyness, listlessness.* Torpore torpedines se tutantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 50. Membra novus solvit formidine torpor, Virg. Æn. 12, 867. = stupor, Liv. 9, 2.

† Torpōro, āre. act. *To make senseless, drowsy, sleepy; to benumb*, Turpil. † Torpeo.

Torquātus, a, um. adj. [*à torquis*] *That weareth a collar, or chain.* Adfuit Aleto brevis torquata colubris, Ov. Epist. 2, 119. || Torquatus palumbus, a ringdove, Mart. 13, 67. in lemmate. Torquata columbæ guttura, Prop. 4, 5, 63.

Torquendus, a, um. part. *To be tortured, or tormented.* Traditus Andranodoro torquendus, Liv. 24, 5.

Torquens, tis. part. *Wreaking, bending, burling, tormenting, torturing.* § Torquens arenas, Virg. Geor. 3, 350. lumina, Id. Æn. 7, 448. hostile, Id. ibid. 9, 402.

Torqueo, ēre, si, tum & sum. act. (1) *To writhe, or wreath; to twist.* (2) *To wind, or whirl, about.* (3) *To bind, or bow; to turn about.* (4) *To crisp and curl.* (5) Meten. *To order, to govern.* (6) *To sling, hurl, or throw.* (7) *To rack, torment, or torture.* (8) Met *To vex, or plague.* (9) *To wrest, to pervert.* (1) § Torquere funem, Prop. 4, 3, 21. collum, Liv. 4, 53. os, Cic. Offic. 1, 36. orbes volubilibus nexibus, Ov. Met. 3, 42. (2) Virg. Æn. 1, 112. & 1, 121. (3) § Torquere arcum, Virg. Geor. 2, 443. Met. = Versare suam naturam, atque huc, & illuc torquere & flectere, Cic. pro Cæs. 6. || Torquere iter, to step aside, Stat. Theb. 11, 313. fusos, Plin. 28, 2. stamina, to spin, Ov. Met. 12, 479. (4) § Torquere capillos ferro, Id. Art. Alm. 2, 304. (5) Cælum & terras qui numine torquet, Virg. Æn. 4, 269. (6) § Spicula torquere cornu, Id. Ecl. 10, 59. faxum in hostem, Id. Æn. 12, 901. (7) Equi culeo torquere al quem, Cic. de Fin. 3, 13. (8) Futuri, atque independentis doloris, torquet timor, Cic. de Fin. 2. Doloribus animi torqueri, Id. ibid. 1, 13. (9) Verbo ac literâ jus torquere, Cic. pro Cæcinâ, 27.

Torqueor, ēri. pass. *To be wrested, &c.* Stulti malorum memoriâ torquentur, Cic. de Fin. 1, 17.

Torquē, & Torquis, is. m. vel f. [*à torqueo*] (1) *A collar, or chain, to wear about one's neck.* (2) *A garland, or chaplet, of flowers; a wreath.*

(3) *A ruff about a bird's neck.* (1) Torquatus torquem hosti detraxit, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 20. § Collo decorus torquis, *Stat. aureus, Quint.* Torques aureæ, *Varr.* (2) Nexis torquibus ornata aræ, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 276. (3) Phittace torque miniato in cervice distincta, *Plin.* 10, 42.

Torrēfācio, ēre, fēci, factum. act. *To roast, parch, or scorch.* *Col.* 2, 22. 6, 7. & 12, 12.

Torrēfactus, a, um. part. *Parched, scorched, sunburnt.* *Col.* 2, 21.

Torrens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Toasting, roasting, parching.* (2) *Hot, violent, headlong, running in full stream like a landflood, rapid, fluent.* (3) *Sultry.* (1) Sidera torrentia agros, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 31. (2) § Torrentia flumina, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 52. Sermo promptus, & Isæo torrentior, *Juv.* 3, 74. Cūm torrentissimus axis incumbit tectis, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 52.

Torrentis, tis. m. [amnis, scil. à torreo, quia citò siccatur; vel quòd uada rapido impetu æstuet] *A stream coming down a hill, caused by water, or snow; a land-flood, a torrent, a stream.* Rapidus montano flumine torrens, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 305. Monte præcipiti devolutus torrens, *Liv.* 28, 6. § Met. Inanis torrens verborum, *Quint.* 10, 7.

Torrentius, adv. comp. *More violently.* Torrentius amne hyberno, *Claud. de Rapt. Prof.* 2, 198.

Torreo, ēre, ui, oſtum. act. (1) *To toast, roast, or broil.* (2) *To bake.* (3) *To parch, or scorch.* (4) || *To bail.* (5) *To dry.* (6) † *To pinch, or nip, with cold.* (1) Subjiciunt veribus prunas, & viscera torrent, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 203. Conf. *Sil.* 14, 214. (2) Torreto me pro pane rubido, hera, *Plaut. Casin.* 2, 5, 2. § Sole cibum torrere, *Plin.* 7, 2. (3) Torret sitis ora, *Prop.* 4, 10, 21. Artus torrentur febribus, *Ov. Ep.* 21, 169. Met. § Torrere aliquem face mutuā, *Hor. Od.* 3, 9, 13. (4) Litt. ex *Plin.* (5) § Pisces sole terere, *Plin.* 7, 2. (6) § Frigore torrere, *Steph. ex Varr. Vid.* & Torridus, n. 4.

Torreor, ēri. pass. *To be scorched, &c.* § Solis ardore torrerī, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 6.

Torresco, ēre. incept. *To be broiled, roasted, or dried; either by the sun, or the fire.* § Torrescere flammis, *Lucr.* 3, 903.

† Torridor, ēri. pass. *To be burned, &c.* *Acisius.* † Torreor.

Torridus, a, um. adj. (1) *Dry.* (2) *Hot, sultry.* (3) *Parched, burnt, scorched, torrid.* (4) *Starved, shrivelled, shrunk up with frost.* (1) Defectus aquarum circa torridos fontes, *Liv.* 4, 30. (2) § Æstas torrida, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 48. Color torridus sole, *Plin.* 12, 20. (3) § Tellus torrida, *Lucr.* 5, 1219. Aer torridus, *Prop.* 3, 13, 52. (4) § Homo macie torridus, *Cic. pro L. Agrar.* 2, 34. membra gelu, *Liv.* pecora frigore, *Id.* 21, 32.

Torris, is. m. [à torreo] (1) *A firebrand lighted.* (2) *or extinct.* (1) Torrens Chorinæus ab arā Corripit, *Virg. Æn.* 13, 208. (2) Funerem torrem medios coniecit in ignes, *Ov. Met.* 8, 512.

Torsio, ōnis. f. verb. [à torqueo] *A twisting, or wresting; a gripping and wringing; a torturing, or racking.* § Torsiones stomachi, *Plin.* 20, 17.

Tortē. adv. *Crookedly, a wry.* Tortē penitūſque remota, *Lucr.* 4, 306.

Tortilis, e. adj. *Wreathed, wreathed, winding, written.* § Tortilis pampinus, *Plin.* 9, 17. anſa, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 252. piscis, *Id. Met.* 13, 915. Tor il bus nervis vibrata phalarica, *Luc.* 6, 198. ¶ Placenta tortilis, a tart, or beefsteak. Jun.

Tortivus, a, um. adj. *That is squeezed, or wrung, out.* ¶ Vinum tortivum, pressed wine, wine of the last pressing. *Col.* 12, 36. Conf. *Caton. R. R.* 23.

|| Tortē. are. freq. [à torqueo] *To writhe, or wrest, often, Non.*

Tortor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be pained, or tormented.* Recenti vulnere tortari, *Lucr.* 3, 661.

Tortor, ōris. m. verb. [à torqueo] (1) *An executioner, a torturer, a tormenter.* (2) || *A flinger, or thrower, of stones.* (3) *A name of Apollo.* (1) Quid opus est tortore? *Cic. pro Mil.* 21. Si sapiens ad tortoris equuleum ire cogatur, *Id. de Fin.* 4, 32. = carnifex, *Id.* (2) Litt. ex *Amm.* (3) Acclamatum est, Cæsarem esse Apollinem, sed Tortorem, *Suet. Aug.* 70. ¶ Eques tortor, a trotting, or uneasy, horse, *Non.*

† Textum, i. n. [vox antiqua, quā olim utebantur pro ornamento, *Non.*] *An engine to throw stones with, Pacuv.*

|| Tortuōsē. adv. *Crookedly, with turnings and windings.* Tert. † Tortē.

Tortuōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *That windeth, or turneth, many ways; crooked.* (2) *Also full of torture, or pain.* (3) *Intricate.* (1) § Tortuosus amnis, *Liv.* 27, 47. (2) Tortuosior urina, *Plin.* 21, 27. (3) Tortuosum dicendi genus, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 32.

Tortūra, æ. f. [à torqueo, tortum] *A wreathing, twisting, or bowing back.* Caput sarmenti torquendum non est, quoniam tortura vexatio est, *Pallad. R. R.* 3, 9.

Tortus, a, um. part. (1) *Wreathed, wrested, twisted.* (2) *Crisped, curled, frizzled.* (3) *Tortured, tormented.* (1) § Funes torti, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 575. Anguis tortus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 138. (2) Tortas non amo comas, *Mart.* 4, 24. § Tortus crinis, *Id. Speciat.* 3, 9. (3) § Tortus verberibus, *Cic. Topic.* 20.

Tortus, ūs. m. (1) *Crookedness, wryness.* (2) *A bending, the gait of a serpent.* (1) Tortu multiplici draco, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 9. ex pœtā. (2) Longos fugiens dat corpore tortus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 276.

* Torvè. adv. *Sourly, sternly, crabedly.* *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 2, 8. ¶ Sed libb. mel. leg. Stolidè.

Torvīnus, a, um. adj. id. quod torvus. *Cruel in look, grim, stern.* *Varr. L. L.* 4, 35.

Torvitas, ātis. f. *Sourness of look, lowering, frowning, sternness.* Capitis torvitate terri, *Plin.* 7, 19. § Torvitas vultus, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 9, 4.

* Torviter. adv. *Frowningly, loweringly.* *Non. ex Pomp.*

* Tōrūlūſ, i. m. dim. [à torus] (1) *A little rope, cord, or band, wreathed.* (2) *Ringlets of hair made up conically with golden grasshoppers, worn by the Athenians on their foretop, to denote they were born in their own land, and of equal antiquity to it.* (3) *A little bed.* (4) || *A woman's cowl.* (5) *The wood of a tree next to the bark.* (6) || *The little brawny part in animals.* (1) Vid. Torus. (2) Meo patri torulus inerat aureus sub petaso, *Plaut. ProL. Amph.* 144. (3) Vid. Torus. (4) Litt. ex *Varr.* (5) Inutilis humor effluxit per torulum, *Vitr.* 2, 9. (6) Terga pulposis torulis obesa, *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 221.

* Tōrus, i. m. [à τείρω τείρω τέτορα, ut fit quicquid rotundum, præcipue gramen, vel culmus tortus in funiculum, super quem antiqui stragula sternebant; vel fort. à τόνος, funis, n in r, ut sæpe, migrante] (1) *Twisted grass, or straw, on which the ancients laid their skins, or other furniture, for the convenience of sleeping, or sitting.* (2) || *A bed in a garden.* (3) *A rope, or cord.* (4) *A bedstead.* (5) *A bed laid upon it.* (6) *Marriage.* (7) || *The thick and round circle of a pillar.* (8) *The tuft in a garland.* (9) || *A wreath of hair in fashion of a cone on the top of the head, which the Athenians adorned with a grasshopper, to show they were ἀτόχθονες; that animal being supposed to be derived from the earth, without other generation.* (10) † *An ornament of a woman's head.* (11) || *A bunch, or knot, in the stem, or body, of a tree.* (12) *Tori, the brawn, muscles, or fleshy parts in man, or beast.* (13) *A protuberance, or swelling; as of the veins.* (1) Ex herbâ tortâ

torus appellatus, *Varr. de vitâ P. R.* Montana torum cūm sterneret uxor Frondibus & culmo vicinarūque serarum Pellibus, *Juv. Sat.* 6, princ. Viridante toro confederat herbæ, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 388. Extruimus toros, dapibūſque epulamur opimis, *Id. Æn.* 3, 224. (2) Litt. ex *Plin.* (3) Vitis novella tribus toris ad arborem religetur, *Col.* 5, 6. Vid. & *Cato*, 135. (4) Asper torus signis eburnis, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 38. (5) ¶ In medio torus est de mollibus ulvis impositus lecto, *Ov. Met.* 8, 685. § Tori velamina, *Id. Fast.* 2, 343. (6) Legitimos sollicitasse toros, *Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 3, 50. (7) *Vitr. teste Litt.* (8) Ut in coronâ tori, *Cic. Orat.* 21, 8. (9) Ex analogiâ τῷ torulus, *q. v.* (10) *Varr. ap. Litt.* (11) Litt. ex *Virg.* (12) O terga! ô lacertorum tori, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 8. ex pœtā. Leo gaudet comantes excutens cervice toros, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 7. (13) *Cels.* 7, 18.

Torvus, a, um. adj. || or, comp. || sūmus; sup. [qu. tortivus, torvum, λόξον, *Gloss.* i. e. tortum] (1) *Sharp, sour, crabed.* (2) *Grim, stern.* (1) Præter foli vitia, culturâ quoque torva sunt vina, *Plin.* 17, 23. Torvior, *Apul. Florid.* p. 808. Torvissimus, *Arnob.* 6, 196. (2) Optima torvæ forma bovis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 51. § Torva facies, *Col.* 6, 20. Torvus vultus, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 10.

Toſtus, a, um. part. [à torreo] *Parched, roasted, toasted, broiled, baked, scorched.* § Hordeum tostum, *Col.* 12, 5. Tostas æstu terit areæ fruges, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 298. Viscera tosta taurorum, *Id. Æn.* 8, 108. Vid. Torreo.

* Tot. adj. plur. indecl. [à Gr. τὸς pro τῶ-εα] (1) *So many.* (2) *Just so much.* (1) Quot homines, tot causæ, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 32. Quæ cūm viderem tot vestigiis impressa, ut, *Cic. Id.* § Tot viri ac tales, *Id. pro Cael.* 28. Tot ac tantæ res, *Id.* (2) *Quint.*

* Tōtālis, e. adj. [à tōtus] *Total, whole, entire.* *Quint. Declam.* 337. † Totus.

* || Tōtālīter. adv. [à totalis] *Wholly, totally, entirely.* *Laet.* † Penitūs, prorsus.

Tōtīdem. adj. plur. indecl. [ex tot, & dem] *Even, or just, so many.* Totidem annos vixerunt, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 43.

* † Tōtiens. adv. id. quod

* Tōties. adv. [à tot] *So many times, so often.* Ignoscas quòd ad te scribo tam multa toties, *Cic. Att.* 7, 12. Quoties dico, toties mihi videor in iudicium venire, *Id. pro Cluent.* 18. Quoties ibis, toties magis placebit, *Cato R. R.* 1.

* || Totjūgus, a, um. adj. [ex tot, & jugum] *So many as it were yoked together.* *Lex. ex Apul.* † Tot juncti.

* Tōrus, a, um. adj. [à tot, vox redditiva ad quotus] *So great, so many.* Detrahitur summæ tota pars, quota demit utrinque, *Manil.* 3, 447.

* Tōtus, a, um. adj. [à tot] (1) *Whole, every part of.* (2) *Wholly, altogether, utterly.* (3) *All.* (1) Ædificantur totæ ædes denuo, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 36. (2) § Totus displiceo mihi, *Ter. Haut.* 5, 4, 20. Reliqua multitudo tota nostra est, *Cic. pro Mil.* 1. Totos Antiochi Ætolos esse dicebat, *Liv.* 37, 49. (3) Leve est totum hoc rifum movere, *Cic. Ex totis ripis tela jaciebantur, Cæs. B. C.* 1, 1. Totos in penam ordire nepotes, *Stat. Theb.* 81.

* Toxīcum, i. n. [qu. taxicum, à taxo arbore, vid. *Plin.* 16, 10.] *Poison, venom.* Ibo ad medicum, atque ibi me toxico mortī dabo, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 4, 4. § Miscere toxica, *Ov. Am.* 2, 2, 68. = venenum, *Mart.*

T ante R.

* Trābālis, e. adj. [à trabs] *Of, or belonging to, or like, a beam.* § Trabalis hasta, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 6. ¶ Clavus trabalis, a shipnail, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 71. § Telum trabale, *Ov. Met.* 12, 294.

* || Trābārium, ii. n. [ab eodem; quia factum

factum ex trabibus] *A fisher's boat*, Vitruv. ap. Litt.

* Trabea, æ. f. [quod qu. traves ex auro, vel purpurâ, intextas habuit] (1) *A robe worn by kings, consuls, and augurs*. (2) Meton. *The consulship*. (1) Trabeâ decorus Romulus, Ov. Fast. 2, 503. Ipse Quirinali lituo, parvâque sedebat Succinctus trabeâ, Virg. Æn. 7, 187. vid. & Tac. Ann. 3, 2, 2. (2) Litt. ex Marc.

* Trabeatus, a, um. adj. [à præced.] *Clad in a robe called the trabea*. § Trebeatus Quirinus, Ov. Fast. 1, 37. Trabeati equites, Tac. Ann. 3, 2, 2.

* Trâbēcūla, æ. f. dim. [à trabea] *A little joist, or rafter*, Vitruv. 10, 21. Cato, c. 18.

* † Trâbes, is. f. ant. *pro trabs*, q. v. Cic. N. D. 3, 30. ex Enn.

* † Trâbica, navis dicitur, quod sit trabi-bus confixa, Fest. ex Pacuv.

* Trabs, trâbis. f. [à Gr. τραβήξ, Id.] (1) *A beam of a house, any great piece of timber*. (2) *A great tree*. (3) † *A ship*. (4) Also *a meteor, or impression, in the air like a beam*. (5) || *An obelisk*. (1) Adductæ ad trabem manus, Plaut. § Nexæ trabs ære, Virg. Æn. 1, 452. (2) Densæ trabis umbrosa templa, Ov. Met. 11, 360. (3) Vastum trabe cavâ currimus æquor, Id. Æn. 3, 191. (4) Emicant trabses, quas docos vocant, Plin. 2, 26. q. v. (5) Plin. ap. Litt.

* || Trâchâli, ōrum. m. pl. [ita dict. ἀπὸ τῆς τραχύτης, sc. ab asperitudine] *The upper part of the scarlet fish*, Fest.

* || Trâchēa, æ, vel Trachia. f. [à τραχὺς asper] *The weasand, or windpipe*, Gell. 17, 11. Lat. Aspera arteria.

* Tracta, æ. f. [à traho, tractum] *A line, a thread, a piece, a lock of wool*. ¶ Tracta panis, *a shive, or piece, of bread*, Cato, 76.

* Tracta, æ. f. vel um. n. [ab eodem] *Locks of wool ready to be picked, teased, or carded*, Tibull. 1, 7, 6.

* Tractâbilis, e. adj. or. comp. [à tractandus] (1) *Tractable; that may be felt, or handled*. (2) *Calm, navigable*. (3) *Treated with, managed, gentle, quiet, plyable*. (1) Corporeum & aspectabile, itemque tractabile omne necesse est esse, quod natum est, Cic. de Univ. 4. (2) Siculum pelagus tractabile, Plin. 10, 32. (3) Nihil est eo tractabilius, Cic. Att. 10, 11. — Erat Dario mite & tractabile ingenium, Curt. 3, 2, 17. § Agrippam nihilo tractabiliorem, sed indies attentionem in infulam transportavit, Suet. Aug. 65.

* Tractâbilitas, âtis. f. [à tractabilis] *Fitness to be managed, or worked*. Salix in sculpturis commodam præstans tractabilitatem, Vitruv. 2, 9.

* Tractandus, a, um. part. [à traho] *To be handled, managed, respected, &c.* Nunc levis est tractanda Venus, Tibull. 1, 1, 73. § bellum, Liv. 23, 28. Tractandis fidibus operam dare, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 8.

* Tractans, tis. part. [à tracto] *Handling*. Tractanti dum resistit tellus, Virg. Geor. 3, 502. Tractantū multæ quam tetigere manus, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 3, 20.

* Tractatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à tracto] (1) *A handling, an using*. (2) Met. *A treating, a writing, or speaking of*. (1) § Armorum tractatio, Cic. de Orat. 3, 52. Tractatio & usus vocis in nobis est, Id. Orat. 18. (2) Materia est in verbis; tractatio in verborum collocatione, Id. Orat. 59.

* Tractator, ōris. m. verb. [à tracto] *A handler*, Sen. Ep. 66.

* || Tractâtorius, a, um. adj. *A stroker*. ¶ Tractatorium diploma, *a patent for allowance of vicuals, as well as of posthorses by the emperor*, Cujac.

* Tractatrix, icis. f. verb. [à tractator] *She that with a light and nimble hand did rub one's body all over to disperse humors, a stroker*, Mart. 3, 82, 13.

* Tractatus, a, um. part. [à tracto] (1)

Handled. (2) || *Drawn, or dragged*. (3) Met. *Treated of*. (4) *Used*. (1) § Tractata atramentâ, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 235. (2) Litt. ex Virg. sed q. (3) Aliquoties iste locus à te tractatus est, Cic. de Legg. 2, 4. (4) A nullo liberalius, quàm à Cluentio tractatus est, Id. pro Cluent. 59.

* Tractatus, ūs. m. verb. [ab eodem] (1) *A handling*. (2) *A treating of any thing in discourse*. (3) Also *a tractate, tract, or treatise*. (1) § Aspera tractatu, Plin. 17, 7. (2) § Tractatus artium, Cic. de Orat. 3, 23. (3) Tractatu toto separatim, sententia ejus indicanda est, Plin. 14, 4.

* Tractum, adv. [à part. tractus] (1) *Continually*. (2) *Without ceasing, as it were by drawing along*. (1) § Tractum susurrant, Virg. Geor. 4, 260. Serv. interp. (2) § Tractum tangere, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 157.

* Tracto, âre. freq. [à traho] (1) Absol. *To handle*. (2) *To feel, or touch*. (3) *To order, manage, or govern*. (4) *To use, to meddle with*. (5) *To use, treat, or entertain*. (6) *To treat, discourse, or write, of*. (1) Gustare, olfacere, tractare, audire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38. (2) Ne quis eam tractet indiligens, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 23. (3) Hæc arte tractabat virum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 125. Si quis rectè aut commodè tractaret, Id. ibid. 1, 1, 101. (4) § Tractant fabrilis fabri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 116. ¶ Tractare lanam, *to tease, or dress, it*, Just. 1, 3. vitam, *to lead it*, Lucr. 5, 530. (5) § Aliquem liberaliter tractare, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. durius & acerbius, Plin. 9, 12, 2. (6) § Res tragice comicè tractare, Cic. de Orat. 3, 8. aliquid sermone Græco, Id.

* Tractor, âri. âtus. pass. *To be handled, &c.* Cic. de Orat. 1, 20. Tractentur vulnera manu, Lucr. 3, 314.

* Tractōrium, ii. n. [à seq.] *A windlass to draw up*, Vitruv. 10, 1.

* Tractōrius, a, um. adj. [à subst. tractor] *Serveing to draw up*. ¶ Tractoria organa, *pulys, or cranes, to pull up stones, or timber, with*, Vitruv. 10, 1.

* Tractūrus, a, um. part. [à traho] (1) *Drawn, or pulled; dragged*. (2) *Teazed, spun*. (3) Met. *Drawn out in length, prolonged*. (4) *Derived*. (1) Ægrè per manus tractus, Cæf. B. G. 6, 37. § Quadrigis tractus, Plin. 28, 17. Tractus in Actæâ fertur adulter humo, Ov. Ibis, 336. (2) § Licia tracta, Tib. 1, 6, 80. (3) Tracta longâ bella propinqua morâ, Ov. Fast. 3, 204. (4) — Animi hominum extrinsecus tracti & hausti, Cic. de Div. 1, 32.

* Tractus, ūs. m. verb. [à traho] (1) *A drawing*. (2) *A drawing in length*. (3) *A place, a country*. (4) *A region, a climate, a coast*. (5) *A tract, or space, of*. (6) *A space, or interval, of time*. (7) *A trace, or mark; a draught, or form*. (8) *A stream, or current*. (9) *A deriving*. (1) Placido tractu reptavit draco, Claud. 2. Conf. Stil. 172. (2) Quanta hæsitatio tractusque verborum? Cic. de Orat. 2, 50. (3) Totus ille tractus celeberrimus, Id. pro Plane. 9. (4) Venti regunt sua flamina diverso tractu, Ov. Met. 1, 59. (5) § Flammæ longi tractus, Virg. Geor. 1, 367. (6) Patere, 2, 78. Val. Max. 8, 13, ext. 2. (7) Si qua incerto fallit te litera tractu, Prop. 4, 3, 5. (8) Cydnus leni tractu labitur, Curt. 3, 4, 8. Conf. & eund. 5, 3, 2. (9) § Tractus & declinatio dictionum, Quint. 8, 3.

* Trādendus, a, um. part. [à trado] *To be delivered, &c.* Quibus non scientia esset tradenda, Cic. de Orat. 1, 20.

* Trādens, tis. part. [à trado] *Delivering, relating*. Incertum diversitas tradentium facit, Suet. Calig. 3.

* Trāditiō, ōnis. f. verb. [à trado] (1) *A*

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* Trāditur, imperf. [à trador] *It is reported, or written*. § Famâ traditur, Liv. 5, 33.

* Trādītūrus, a, um. part. [à trador] *About to deliver up*. Quos tradituros sperabas, vides judicare, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 22. Præ pudore videntur insignia ipsi sua tradituri, Liv. 45, 39.

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* Trādor, i. pass. *To be delivered, treated of, &c.* Earum rerum, quæ traduntur in arte, inscitia, Cic. de Orat. 1, 22.

Trādūendus, a, um. part. *To bring, or be brought, from one place to another*. Omnes illas victimas, quas traducendas in triumpho vindicavit, alias alio cadente mactate, Liv. 45, 39.

Trādūco, ōre, xi, itum. act. [ex trans, & duco] (1) *To carry, lead, bring, or convey, from one place to another*. (2) *To turn, convert, or change*. (3) *To bring over to one's side, or party*. (4) || *To transplant, or take imps, or grafts, off a tree*. (5) *To expose to publick shame*. (6) *To pass away as one doth the time*. (7) || *To translate*. (1) Traduc & matrem & familiam omnem ad nos, Ter. Adelph. 5, 7, 12. Populum Albanum Romam traducere in animo est, Liv. 1, 1. (2) — Omnem orationem traduxi, & converti in increpandum Cæpionis fugam, Cic. de Orat. 2, 48. (3) Homines traducere ad optimates paro, Id. Attic. 14, 23. § Abducere animos à contrariâ defensione, & ad nostram conor traducere, Id. de Orat. 2, 72. Si istud obtinueris, traducas me ad te totum licebit, Id. Acad. 2, 4, 1. (4) Si actor vicini tui ex fundo tuo vites in arbores suas traduxit, Paul. J.C. (5) Liv. 2, 38. Vid. Traductio, n. 2. (6) § Traducere ævum leniter, Hor. Ep. 18, 1, 97. tempus, Cic. Fam. 4, 6. (7) Litt. sed gratis. ¶ Hanc sanè vocis notionem nullam esse censet Vossius.

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Traductor, a, um. m. verb. [à trado] (1) *A*

Trāduſtor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He that bringeth from one place to another.* (2) *Also a slanderer, or defamer.* (1) Cic. Attic. 2, 9. (2) Litt.

Trāduſtus, a, um. part. (1) *Brought over.* (2) *Passed over, led.* (3) *Defamed publicly.* (4) *Converted, turned.* (1) Ex arboribus in arbores traductis vitibus vinea fit, Varr. R. R. 1, 8. (2) O adolescentiam traductam eleganter! Cic. pro Planc. 12. (3) Liv. 2, 38. (4) Ludi ab lætitiā ad metum traducti sunt, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 11.

Trādux, ūcis. m. [à traducendo, est enim ex alio ducta propago] *An imp. or graft, cut off from one tree, and removed to another; a branch, or twig, of a vine carried along from tree to tree, &c.* Cic. de Sen. 15. Varr. R. R. 1, 8. Col. 1, 6. || *An anima sit ex traduce?* Q. Theol.

* † **Trāfax**, ācos. f. [à τράφηξ, trabs] *A beam, a kind of dart, Enn. Vid. Trifax.*

* **Trāgācantha**, æ. vel **Trāgācanthe**, es. f. [τραγάκανθα, Gr. q. d. spina hircina, ex τραγός hircus, & ἀκανθα spina] *A tree which produces gum dragant, or as some say the buckthorn,* Plin. 12, 21. & 26, 4.

* **Trāgācanthum**, i. n. [ex eodem] *Gum dragant, Cels. 4, 6.*

* **Trāgē āphus**, i. m. [ex τραγός, hircus, & ἄφος, cervus] *A beast with a beard and shaggy hair like a goat, but in other respects like a stag; a stonibuck, or goatbark, Plin. 8, 32.*

* || **Trāgēmāta**, um. n. pl. [à τραγωμα, comedo] *Banqueting dishes, junkets, confects, sweetmeats, the dessert at a feast, Macrobi. Sat. 2, 8. Conf. Gell. 13, 11. Lat. Beliaria.*

* **Trāgicē**, adv. [ab adj. tragicus] *Tragically.* || *Res comicas tragicē tractare, Cic. de Orat. 3, 8. Rhetoricē & tragicē ornare, Id. de Clar. Orat. 11.*

* **Trāgīco-comœdia**, æ. f. [à tragicus, & comœdia] *A tragi-comedy, a play that begins tragically and ends comically; Plaut. Amph. prol. 58.*

* **Trāgīcus**, a, um. adj. [à tragœdia] (1) *Tragical, belonging to tragedy.* (2) *Acted in tragedy.* (1) § *Tragici cothurni, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 64.* (2) § *Tragicum icelus, Liv. 1, 4.*

* **Trāgīcus**, i. m. [à tragœdia] (1) *A maker, or writer, of tragedy.* (2) *Also the actor.* (1) Ut ille ait tragicus, Sen. Epist. 49. (2) Liv. 24, 24.

* **Trāgion**, ii. n. & **Trāgōnis**, is. f. [à Gr. τραγός hircus] *A shrub like a juniper, whose leaves in autumn sink like a goat, Plin. 27, 13.*

* **Trāgœdia**, æ. f. [τραγῳδία, Gr. ἀνδρὶ τῷ τραγῷ, καὶ τῷ ὄντι, h. e. ab hircō & cantu, qu. hirci cantus; quod primum ejus poematis præmium hircus esset, Hor. de Arte, 220.] (1) *A tragedy, or play wherein great persons are brought upon the stage, and the subject is full of trouble, and ends usually in murders, &c.* (2) *A stir, a bustle, or disturbance.* (1) Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragœdias fecit, Cic. de Sen. 7. (2) § *Tragœdias excitare, Id. pro Mil. 7. Tragœdias agere in nugis, Id. de Orat. 2, 51.*

Trāgœdus, a, um. adj. [à tragœdias] (1) || *Tragœdus vicus, a street in Rome so called, from tragedians inhabiting there.* (2) *Also a surname of Jupiter, who had a temple there.* (1) Sen. (2) Suet. Aug. 57. ubi vid. Torrent.

* **Trāgœdus**, i. m. [à tragœdia] *A tragedian, or actor of tragedy.* Tragœdum comœdiis admodum placere vidimus, Cic. Orat. 31.

* † **Trāgōpānas**, ādis. f. unde in acc. legimus *tragopanadem.* [à τραγός hircus] *A bird in Æthiopia, greater than the eagle, and having horns like a goat, Plin. 10, 49.*

* **Trāgōpōgon**, ōnis. m. [τραγοπῳγῶν, Gr. ex τραγός, hircus, & πῳγῶν, barba] *The herb called goats beard, Plin. 21, 15. = Scandix, Id. ib.*

* **Trāgōrīgānum**, i. n. [τραγορίγανον, Gr. à τραγός hircus, & ῖγανον origanum] *A sort of wild origany, or mint, Plin. 14, 16.*

* **Trāgos**, i. m. [à τραγός hircus] (1) *An herb like sea rush.* (2) *A shellfish of a rank smell.* (3) *The smell of the arm fits.* (4) *Also a kind of thick, hard and rough sponge.* (5) § *A kind of corn hard of digestion.* (1) Plin. 27, 13. = *Scorpius, Id. ibid.* (2) Id. 9, 45. (3) Mart. 11, 23. (4) Plin. 4, 45. (5) Litt. unde non dicit.

* **Trāgūla**, æ. f. [à trahendo, quod scuto infixa trahatur, Fest. dim. à traha, Scal. ex Varr.] (1) *A javelin with a barbed head.* (2) *Also a trammel, or drag-net.* (1) Scipionis femur tragulā confixum erat, Liv. 24, 42. (2) Plin. 16, 8. Met. = *Tragulam in te injicere adornaat, nescio quam fabricam facit, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 25.*

|| **Trāgūlārīi**, ōrum. m. pl. [qui tragulam telum gerunt ac jaciunt] *Soldiers that shot arrows out of cross-bows, Veg. 2, 15.*

* **Trāgum**, i. n. [à traho] (1) *A kind of corn.* (2) || *Also a net called a drag.* (1) Plin. 18, 7. Cels. 4, 6. (2) Id.

* **Trāgus**, i. m. [à τραγός hircus] *A bushy herb, a kind of sponge, &c. Plin. Vid. Tragos.*

* **Traha**, æ. f. [à trahendo] *A dray, or sledge, drawn without wheels, Col. 2, 21.*

* || **Trahārius**, a, um. adj. [à præced.] *Of, or belonging to, a dray, Sidon.*

* || **Trahārius**, ii. m. [ab eodem] *A drayman, Sidon.*

* **Trahax**, ācis. adj. [à traho] *Covetous, stingy, that draweth all things to him, Plaut. Perl. 3, 1, 6.*

* **Trahea**, æ. f. [à trahendo] *A cart, or dray, Virg. Geor. 1, 164.*

* **Trahendus**, a, um. part. [à traho] *To be drawn; Met. delayed, &c. Trahendī vero belli vix ullam esse rationem, dixit, Curt. 3, 8, 8. Vid. cat. notiones in Traho.*

* **Trahens**, tis. part. [à seq.] *Drawing. Genua ægra trahens, Virg. Æn. 5, 468. Vid. cat. in Traho.*

* **Traho**, ēre, xi, ūm. aēt. [fort. à δράσσω, prehendo, fut. secund. δράσω, fut. prim. δράξω, traho, traxi; unde & Angl. to drag.]

(1) *To draw, to drag.* (2) † *To spin.* (3) *To draw forth, or out of.* (4) *To bring, to lead; as in triumph.* (5) *To take, have, get, or learn.* (6) *Neut. To be propense, or inclined.* (7) *To struggle, to strive for.* (8) *To wrest, to force.* (9) *To conjecture.* (10) *To aim, to arrogate.* (11) *To draw, or stretch, out.* (12) *To entice, or allure; to decay, stay, or attract.* (13) *To delay, prolong, or defer; to put, or drive, off.* (14) *To suck, to drink, to snuff up.* (15) *To contract.* (1) = *Magnes ferrum ad se allicit & trahit, Cic. de Div. 1, 39. Ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt, Sen. Ep. 107. ex Græco. Equi trahunt currum, Suet. Aug. 94.*

(2) *Trahunt purpuræ clientæ, Hor. Od. 2, 18.* (3) *Gladium trahere visceribus suis, Mart. 1, 14. Penitens suspiria trahere, to fetch a deep sigh, Ov. Met. 2, 733.*

(4) *Trahit Cæsar feroçes per sacrum clivum Sicambros, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 32.* (5) *Cum grana rubicundum traxerunt colorem, Col. 2, 21.*

Cognomen ex contumeliā trahere, Cic. Philipp. 3, 6. Aliquid salis ab uxore mimā trahere, Id. Philipp. 2, 8.

(6) *Vulgus cupiens voluptatum, si eodem principes trahat, Tac. Ann. 14, 14, 4.*

(7) *Flumen gignendo sale secundum vi trahunt, Id. Ann. 13, 57, 1.* (8) *Huc illuc trahere interpretationem, prout conducit, Id. Hist. 3, 3, 2.*

|| § *Trahere in religionem aliquod, to scruple it, Liv. (9) Cur abstinerit spectaculo ipse, variè trahabant, Tac. Ann. 1, 76, 5.*

(10) *Gratiam rectè factorum sibi quisque trahunt, Id. Ann. 3, 53, 4.*

(11) *Bolis perpetua ardens longiore trahit limitem, Plin. 1, 26.*

(12) *Trahebat mentes, vinum promittendo ægris, Id. 26, 3.*

§ *Trahunt promissā puellas, Ov. Art. Am. 1, 631.*

Eum fugam simulantes in planiciem saltibus circumjectam traxere, Tac. Ann. 2, 11, 3.

(13) *Obfidionem in adventum principis trahere, Liv. 1, 23.*

(14) † *Hanc aquam traxi*

lubens, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 2. § Pocula arente fauce trahere, Hor. Epod. 16, 4. || Trahere aquam, to leak, Sen. Odorem testæ anus avida traxit naribus, Pbædr. 3, 2, 4. (15) = Cum bene vir vultum traxit, rugasque cœgit, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 23.

* **Trahor**, i. pass. *To be drawn, Met. to be enticed, spun out, &c. Sine trahi, cum egomet trahor, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 117. Si trahitur bellum, quid expectem? Cic. Att. 10, 7.*

* † **Trahūla**, æ. f. dim. [à traha] *A little dray, or sledge, Litt. ex Varr.*

Trajectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) † *A passing, or ferrying, over; a conveying, or carrying, over.* (2) *A transposing, displacing, or setting out of order.* (3) *Also the shooting of a star.*

(1) § *Trajectio Acherontis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. al. transvectio.* (2) *Trajectio verborum, Id. Orat. 69.* (3) *Assyrii trajectiones, motusque stellarum observaverunt, Id. de Div. 1, 1.*

|| **Trajectitius**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to passage, carried over sea, transported.* § *Trajectitia pecunia, Dig. || Sors trajectitia, a ferryman's fare, Modest.*

|| **Trajecto**, āre. freq. *To thrust through; to convey through, or over, Col. teste Litt.*

Trajector, āri. pass. *To be put through.* § *Trajectatur acu, Cels. 7, 14.*

Trajectūra, æ. f. *A trajectory, a different placing.* § *Trajectura mutulorum, Vitruv. 4, 7.*

Trajectūrus, a, um. part. *About to pass over.* § *Trajecturus Rhenum, Suet. Tib. 18. Conf. Liv. 44, 1.*

Trajectus, a, um. part. (1) *Thrust, or bored, through.* (2) *Carried, or conveyed, over.* (1) § *Pectora trajecta ferro, Virg. Æn. 1, 359.*

(2) *Trajectus naviculā in Africam, Cic. post red. ad Quir. c. 8. Antennis de navi in navem trajectis, Liv. 30, 10.*

Trajectus, ūs. m. verb. *A passage over, a ferry.* § *In trajectu amnis submersus, Liv. 1, 3. Brevissimus erat inde in Britanniam trajectus, Cæf. B. G. 4, 21.*

Trajiendus, a, um. part. *To pass, or be passed, over. Omniaque ut præceperat, ad tra-*

jiendum præparata ab Hæphæstione reperit, Curt. 8, 39.

Trajiens, tis. part. *Passing over. Nando flumina trajiens, Suet. Cæf. 57.*

Trajico, ēre, jeci, jectum. aēt. [ex trans, & iaco] (1) *To carry, convey, bring, lead, sail, or pass, over.* (2) *To strike, bore, or run, through.* (3) *To pour out of one vessel into another, to decant; Met. to transpose.* (4) *To sling, or cast, over.* (5) *Met. To transfer, put off, or remit.* (1) § *Trajicere copias fluvium, Liv. 22, 45. agmen vado, Id. exercitum, Cæf. B. C. 3, 29. Alpes se, Brut. Cic. 11, 9. malos & antennas, Liv. 30, 10.*

(2) § *Hostem procurrentem trajicere, Cæf. B. G. 5, 43. Per tales trajecit lorum, Curt. 4, 6, 29. linguam arundine, Ov. Met. 11, 325.*

(3) § *Trajicere in alia vasa, Varr. R. R. 1, 64. Trajicere verba, Cic. Orat. 69.*

(4) *Si Hannibal murum jaculo trajecisset, Id. de Fin. 4, 9.*

(5) *Trajicere negotium ad alios magistratus, Liv. 1, 2.*

Trajicior, i. pass. *To be carried, or cast, over, &c. Paucos de custodia Germanos trajici, ac-*

culique trans Rhenum jussit, Suet. Calig. 45.

Trālatio, ōnis. f. *Vid. Translatio.*

Trālārius, a, um. adj. *Transferred, transposed; also ordinary, common, mean, not worth the taking notice of. Vid. Translatitius.*

Trālātus, a, um. part. *Carried over; Met. translated, changed, Cic. Vid. Translatus.*

Trālōquor, i. dep. *To speak through, to recount. Tuas impuritas traloqui nemo potest, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 7.*

Trālūceo, ēre. neut. [ex trans, & luceo] *To shine through. Tralucet imago è speculo in speculum, Lucret. 4, 309.*

Trālūcidus, a, um. adj. *Clear, that may be seen through. Vid. Translucidus.*

* **Trāma**, æ. f. [à trameando, quod trame-

at frigus id genus vestimenti, Varr.] (1) The

woof

woof in weaving. (2) *Agarment made of fine loth.* (3) *Yarn.* (1) *Perf. 6, 73.* (2) *Varr. (3) ¶ Trame putridæ, a rotten thread, good for mending, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 37.*

* ¶ Trameo, Ære. neut. *To pass over, or through, Lucr. ap. Litt. Vid. Transmeo.*

* Trames, itis. m. [à trameando, quod scil. transversis scindant vias rectas, Scal.] (1) *A cross-way; an overbwart, or cross, path.* (2) ¶ *Alfo a lawn, or little dale in a forest.* (3) *A wood.* (1) *Æ Egredus est non viis, sed tramitibus, Cic. Philipp. 13, 9.* (2) *Serv. (3) Propert. 3, 13, 44. interpr. Scal.*

Tramissus, a, um. part. *Passed over.* § *Tramisso freto, Tac. Ann. 6, 1.*

Tramittens, tis. part. *Passing over, Sil. 14, 570.*

Tramitto, Ære. act. *To send, or pass, over. Vid. Transmitto.*

¶ Trāmōsericus, a, um. adj. ¶ *Tramoserica vestis, a kind of drugget, the woof silk, and the warp of some other thread, Jun.*

* Trānans, tis. part. [à trano] *Glideing through.* Edm, quæ mobilitas ollis tranantibus auris Reddita sit, *Lucr. 4, 178.*

* Trānato, Ære. act. [ex trans, & nato] *To swim, or sail, over. Vid. Transnato.*

* Trāno, Ære. act. [ex trans, & no] (1) *To swim, or sail, over; to pass over, or through.* (2) *Alto to fly over.* (3) *To pierce through* (1) *Tranare Metaurum & Gangem, Cic. Somn. Scip. 6.* (2) *Turbida tranat nobilia, Virg. Æn. 4, 245.* (3) *Hausta tranavit viri pectus, Sil. 13, 258.*

* Trānor, Æri, Ætus. pass. *To be swam, or passed, over.* Tranaretur obsequio aquæ, *Ov. A. Am. 2, 181.*

Tranquillatus, a, um. adj. *Quieted, settled.* Tranquillatis rebus Romanis, *Nep. Attic. 4.*

Tranquillè. adv. ius, comp. sīmè, superl. *Quietly, calmly, without trouble.* = Tranquillè placidèque vitam traducere, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 11.* Animus tranquillius inter divina manurus, *Sen. Ep. 71.* § *Tranquillissimè senuit, Suet. Aug. 2.* = *Leniter, Cic.*

Tranquillitas, atis. f. (1) *Tranquillity, quietness, calmness, stillness.* (2) *A calm.* (1) = *Locus quietis & tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. de Orat. 1, 1.* = *Otium & tranquillitas vitæ, Id. pro Mur. 27.* (2) *Bono gubernatore, ac tranquillitate, saluum pervenire, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 31.*

Tranquillò. absol. *pro tranquillo tempore.* *At a quiet time, in a calm season, Plin. 9, 7, 3.*

Tranquillo, Ære. act. (1) *To make still, or calm.* (2) *To smother.* (1) *Iustitia semper alit aiquid, quod tranquillet animos, Cic. de Fin. 1, 16.* (2) *Cujus nunquam vultum tranquillavi gratiis, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 21.*

Tranquillor, Æri, Ætus. pass. *To be calmed.* Mare tranquillatur cleo, *Plin. 2, 103.*

Tranquillum, i. n. *Fair and calm weather.* Tranquille quilibet gubernator est, *Sen. Ep. 85.* *Prov. Vid. Ch. I.*

Tranquillus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [ex trans, & quietus] (1) *Smooth, calm.* (2) *Quiet, undisturbed, easy, settled, peaceable.* (3) *Pacified, phased, reconciled.* (1) = *Frons tranquilla & serena, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15.* (2) = *Animo liquido & tranquillo es, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 36.* Plebem tranquilliores secerunt, *Liv. 2, 62.* § *Si meum turbulentissimum tempus protectionis tuo tranquillissimo prestat, Cic. Pison. 15.* (5) § *Si possum tranquillum facere ex nato mihi, Plaut. Cist. 3, ult.*

* Trans. præp. [à Gr. *νέγαν*, π in t mutato, & ascito s; al. à *παῖν*, perforare. Composita dià Græcæ vel *παρὰ* vel *ἐν* loco fungitur, ut *Transveho, διαπορεύω*, trado, *παγιδόμας*, transgredior, *ὁμαζέω*. Contrahitur ferè in tra ante d, j, n. ut trado, trahicio, trahio, & aliqu. ante t & m. ut tralatio, trameo] *Over, from one place to another, beyond, on the other side.* § *Trans mare venum asporter, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 19.* Trans Alpes usque transferretur, *Cic. pro Quint. 3.*

* Transādeo, Ære. neut. [ex trans, & abeo] *To go away beyond, or through, Stat. Theb. 2, 9, & 6, 510.* Æquora longè Transabit, *Val. Flacc. 4, 510.*

* ¶ Transactio, ōnis. f. verb. [à transigo] *An agreement, a finishing, a despatching of a thing, a transaction, Dig. 2, 15, 7. ¶ Negotium.*

* Transactor, ōris. m. verb. [à transigo] *A maker of agreements, a bargain-maker, a broker, a buckster, a manager, a despatcher, Cic. Verr. 2, 28.*

Transactum est. imperf. [à transigor] *The matter is despatched and concluded.* De me jam transactum est, *Curt. 4, 10, 33.*

* Transactus, a, um. part. [à transigor] *Agreed upon, ended, despatched.* Re transactâ conventam me domum, *Ter. Adelph. 2, 4, 22.* = *Rebus transactis ac præteritis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25.* *Conf. Liv. 30, 3.*

Transādīgo, Ære, ēgi, actum. act. *To thrust, or strike, through; to pierce.* Juvenem transadigit costas, *Virg. Æn. 12, 508.* ¶ *Nisi fortè scribi debeat, trans adigit costas, i. e. adigit trans costas.*

* Transalpīnus, a, um. adj. [quod est trans Alpes situm] *Over, or beyond, the Alps, Cæf. B. G. 7, 1.*

Transcendens, tis. part. *Climbing over, transcending, Sil. 3, 607.*

Transcendo, Ære, di, sum. act. [ex trans, & scando] (1) *To go, or climb, over.* (2) *To exceed, to transcend, to surmount.* (3) *To pass, or go, along.* (1) § *Cum Asdrubal in Italiam transcendit, Liv. 28, 42.* (2) *Pylas ævi transcendere metas, Stat. Conf. Sil. 13, 112.* § *Fines transcendere juris, Lucr. 3, 60.* ¶ *Ab asinis ad boves transcendere, Prov. To be in a higher post, Plaut. Apul. 2, 2, 57.* (3) *Transcendet hæc licentia in provincias, Tac. Hist. 1, 30, 6.*

Transcīdo, Ære. act. [à trans, & cædo] *To toze, or tear, with beating, Plaut. Perf. 4, 8, 1.*

* Transcribo, Ære, pti, ptum. act. [ex trans, & scribo] (1) *To write, or copy, out; to transcribe.* (2) *To plant in a colony.* (3) ¶ *Alto to transfer, pass away, or give his right to another.* (1) *Socius transcripsit tabulis publicas, Cic. N. D. 3, 30.* *Orationes suis manibus transcribere, Ad Herenn. 4, 4.* (2) *Transcribunt urbi matres, Virg. Æn. 5, 750.* (3) § *Transcribere fundum alicui, Dig.*

* Transcriber, i, ptus. pass. *To be transcribed, transplanted, &c.* In quod malum transcribor? *Sen. Thyest. 13.* *Patiere tua Dardanis transcribi sceptræ colonis? Virg. Æn. 7, 422.*

* Transcriptio, ōnis. f. verb. [à transcribo] (1) ¶ *A writing, or copying, out.* (2) *Alto an excuse, or colour; a pretence.* (1) *Ex analogiâ.* (2) *Quint. Decl. 13.*

* Transscriptus, a, um. part. [à transcribor] *Transcribed, transferred.* Testamentum in alias tabulas transcriptum, signis adulterinis obsignavit, *Cic. pro Cluent. 14.*

Transcurrens, tis. part. *Running across.* Remos transcurrentes detergere, si possent, contendebant, *Cæf. B. G. 1, 58.*

Transcurro, Ære, ri, sum. act. (1) *To run cross the way, to run in all haste.* (2) *To run over; to go, or pass, over quickly.* (3) *To touch a thing by the by.* (1) *Dum ego hinc transcurro ad forum, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 25.* (2) *Pati testatem transcurrere, Plin. Epist. 7, 2.* (3) *Transcurram subtile n m d m divisiones, Quint. 4, 2.*

Transcursum est. imperf. *They ran ever quickly.* In altera transcursum castra ab Romanis est, *Liv. 25, 39.*

Transcursurus, a, um. part. *About to run across.* Hand dubius sine noxâ transcursuros, si nemo se opponeret, *Curt. 4, 53.*

Transcursus, ūs. m. verb. *A running over quickly, a passing by.* Nostri in transcursu ea attingere, *Plin. 18, 13.* *Acies transcursu elephantorum perturbata, Liv. 27, 24.*

* Transdo, Ære. act. [ex trans, & do] *To*

give, or deliver, up. § *Transdere aliquem in otium, Ter. Vid. Trado.*

* Transdor, i. pass. *To be delivered up.* Re impetratâ contendunt, ut ipse summa imperii transdatur, *Cæf. B. G. 7, 63.*

Transduco, Ære, xi, ctum. act. *To lead over; to displace, and remove from one place to another; to traduce and slander, to transplant.* ¶ *Transducere ad se, to attribute to himself, Cic. Vid. Traduco.*

* Transenna, æ. f. [à transeo, per quam aspectus transire potest; vel quia perticæ, ex quibus constat, se transeant mu. uō] (1) *A cord stretched out to take birds, or beasts; a snare, a gin, a net, a pirlall, a trap-cage.* (2) *A long window, or casement; any gratework, a lattice before a window.* (1) *Ab transennâ hic turdus lumbricum petit, Plaut. Baccb. 4, 6, 22.* In ætate hominum plurimæ sunt transennæ, ubi decipiuntur dolis, *Id. Rud. 4, 7, 10.* (2) *Per transennam adspicere, i. e. obscurè & obiter, adfertur ex Cic. Orat. 1, 35.* ¶ *Sed moment Paræus & Scioppius eam non esse lectiōnem ex MS. fide.*

* Transeo, Ære, ivi, itum. act. [ex trans, & eo] (1) *To go, run, or pass, over, or beyond.* (2) *To go through, to undergo.* (3) *To run through one, as a spear.* (4) *To go, or pass, beyond one; to overgo.* (5) *Met. To exceed, to surpass.* (6) *To omit, to say nothing of.* (7) *To go through.* (8) *To pass over.* (9) *To be digested.* (1) § *Campos pedibus transire, Lucr. 4, 461.* mare, *Cic. Attic. 8, 16.* *Serpentem rota transiit, Virg. Æn. 5, 274.* (2) *Cui tantum in vitâ restet transire malorum, Lucr. 5, 228.* (3) *Longo perlata tenore Transiit hasta duos, Stat. Theb. 12, 750.* (4) *Ego per hortum amicam transibo meam, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 33.* (5) *Appetitus, qui longius evagantur, sine dubio finem & modum transeunt, Cic. Offic. 1, 29.* (6) *Ut publicos gentium furores transeam, Plin. 2, 68.* *Regem transeo Ponti, Juven. 10, 273.* (7) § *Ova aceto macerata per annum transeunt, Plin. 10, 60.* (8) *Transiet ætas quàm citò, i. e. transibit, Tib. 1, 4, 27.* (9) *Cæsi qui difficill mē transeunt, Varr. ¶ Transire in mores, to come into fashion, to grow customary, Quint.*

* Transeor, Æri. pass. *To be passed over.* Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transetur, *Cæf. B. G. 1, 6.*

Transio, Ære. act. unde *Transertus, To transplant, to engraft, Stat. Sylv. 2, 101.*

* Transeundus, a, um. part. [à transeo] *To be passed over.* Quum locus angustus atque impeditus esset transeundus, *Hirt. B. Al. 26.*

* Transfendū, a, um. part. [à transe-] *To be brought over, or transplanted.* An verborum volubilitas in nostrum sermonem transfenda? *Suet. Aug. 86.*

* Transfrens, tis. part. [à seq.] *Transferring.* Fortuna sæpe ad utrumque transferente victoriam, *Hirt. B. Al. 62.*

* Transféro, ferre, tūli, lātum. act. [ex trans, & fero] (1) *To carry, or bring, from one place to another; to transfer.* (2) *To transplant.* (3) ¶ *To transport, or carry, beyond sea.* (4) *To translate, or to n out of one language into another.* (5) *To refer, or defer.* (6) *To use metaphorically.* (7) *Met. To quote, or copy out.* (8) *To transfer.* (1) *Cur non illam huc transferri jubes? Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 60.* (2) § *Semina transferre à terrâ in terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 59.* (3) *Sigea littora transfert, Ov. Fast. 4, 279.* ubi al. *transit.* (4) § *Transferre volumina Græca in linguam Latinam, Plin. 18, 3.* auctorem Græcum, *Quint. 10, 5.* (5) *Causam integram in proximum annum transferre, Cæf. Cic.* (6) § *Verba transferre, Cic.* (7) *Vestas in chartas verba transferis mea, Phædr. prol. 5.* (8) *Ibi culpam in te transferet, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 5.*

* Transfëror, ferri. pass. *To be carried over, to be translated, &c.* Semina transferuntur à terrâ in terram, *Varr. R. R. 1, 39.* Mustum transfertur in vasa, *Col. 12, 21.*

* Transfigo, ēre, xi, xum. act. [ex trans, & figo] *To run through, or stab.* § Transfigere aliquem gladio, *Liv.* 2, 56.

* Transfigor, i. pass. *To be pierced, or run through.* Idem tribuni transfiguntur, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 38, 1.

Transfiguratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A change from one shape to another, transfiguration.* *Plin.* 7, 55.

Transfiguratus, a, um. part. *Transformed, changed.* Alde Castoris & Pollucis in vestibulum transfigurato, *Suet. Cal.* 22.

Transfiguro, āre. act. *To transform, or transfigure; to change out of one shape into another.* *Suet. Ner.* 28.

Transfiguro, āri, ātus. pass. *To be transformed.* *Plin.* 9, 31. Transfigurantur amygdala ex dulcioribus in amaras, *Id.* 17, 24.

* Transfixus, a, um. part. [à transfigor] *Stuck, or thrust, through.* § Pectus transfixum, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 48. Transfixus timore, *Suet. Cæs.* 68.

* Transluo, ēre, xi, xum. neut. [ex trans, & fluo] *To leak, or run out; to flow over, or through.* Sanguine multis non transfluere transfossis evenit, *Plin.* 11, 28.

Transfodio, ēre, fōdi, fossum. act. *To dig, strike, or thrust, through.* § Transfodere latus, *Liv.* 39, 42.

Transfodior, i. pass. *To be struck, or pierced, through.* Aut se ipsi stimulis inopinantes inducunt aut in ierobas delapsi transfodiebantur, *Cæs. B.* 7, 82.

* Transformatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à transformo] *A transformation.* *August. de Trin.* 15, 8.

* Transformatus, a, um. part. [ab eodem] *Changed, transformed.* *Ov. Met.* 14, 74.

Transformis, e. adj. [ex eodem] *That is transformed, or changed.* § Transformia corpora, *Ov. Met.* 8, 871. Ille sua faciem transformis adulterat arte, *Id. Fast.* 1, 373.

* Transformo, āre. act. [à trans, & formo] *To transform, to change from one shape to another.* Omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 441.

* Transformor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be transformed.* *Ov. Met.* 13, 654.

Transforo, āre. act. *To bore, or make a hole, through.* *Sen. de Benef.* 2, 6.

* Transfossus, a, um. part. [à transfodio] *Pierced, or wounded.* § Transfossum inguen, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 222.

* Transfretatio, ōnis. f. [à transfretor] *A passing over the sea.* *Gell.* 10, 26.

* Transfretaturus, a, um. part. [ab eodem] *About to pass over.* Quod consules Pompeiusque confugerant, quamprimum transfretaturi, *Suet. Cæs.* 34.

* Transfretor, āre. act. [ex trans, & fretum] *To pass over the sea.* Remis transfretare obstantia freta, *Plin. Paneg.* 81.

* Transfuga, æ. c. g. [à seq.] *A turncoat, a revolter, a deserter.* *Plin.* 29, 1. *Hirt. B. Afr.* 74. Transfugæ exterarum gentium, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 13.

* Transfugio, ēre, fūgi, fūgitum. neut. [ex trans, & fugio] *To fly to the other side, to run away, to quit his own party and go to the enemy.* Atta Clausus Romam transfugit, *Liv.* 2, 16. Loricati octo ad Cæsarem transfugerunt, *Hirt. B. Hesp.* 20. § Ad hostes transfugere, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 28.

* Transfugium, ii. n. [à præced.] *A running away from his own side to the contrary part, a revolt.* *Liv.* 22, 43.

Transfumo, āre. neut. *To smoke through.* *Stat. Theb.* 6, 399.

Transfundo, ēre, fūdi, fūsum. act. (1) *To pour out of one vessel into another.* (2) *Met. To transpose, to transfer.* (1) In alia vasa transfundere, *Col.* 12, 12. (2) § Amorem suum in alium transfundere, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 31. suas laudes ad alium, *Id. Attic.* 14, 17.

Transfusio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pouring out of one vessel into another.* *Plin.* 34, 18. & *Cels. præf.*

Transfusum, a, um. part. *Poured out of one part, or vessel, into another.* Transfusum in arterias sanguis, *Cels. præf.* 1, 1.

Transgrediendus, a, um. part. *To be passed over.* Quæ erant transgredienda Cæsari, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 50.

Transgrediens, tis. part. *Passing over.* Cornelius Adjiceret, Boios adversus se transgredientes Padum, *Liv.* 33, 22.

Transgredior, i. cessus sum. dep. (1) *To pass, or go, over.* (2) *|| To transgress a law.* (3) *|| To go by sea.* (4) *To pass, surmount, or exceed; to outgo.* (1) Cum pomerium transgressus esset, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 17. § montem, *Id. Fam.* 3, 8.

(2) *Litt. unde non dicit, nec ego invenio.* (3) *Vid. Gell.* 10, 26. (4) *Plin.* 7, 24.

Transgressio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A passing, or going over, or beyond.* (2) *A figure in rhetoric.* (1) § Transgressio Gallorum, *Cic. in Pison.* 33.

(2) *Id. Orat.* 3, 54.

|| Transgressor, ōnis. m. verb. *An offender, a transgressor.* *Ecclef.* † Peccator.

Transgressus, a, um. part. *That hath passed, over, &c.* Equites flumen transgressi, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 19. Hunc ex proximis unus jacentem transgressus, *Id. B. G.* 7, 25. Transgressa annum nonagesimum, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 6, 8.

|| Transgressus, ūs. id. quod transgressio. *Furtim celeritate vitare prælium in transgressu conatus est.* *Gell.* 10, 16.

Transjectio, ōnis. f. *A casting over, or through.* *Cic. Att.* 8, 15.

Transjectus, a, um. part. [à transjicio, pro trajicio] *Laid across, or overthwart.* *Cic. ad Quirit.* post. redit. 8. *Vid. Trajectus.*

* Transiens, euntis. part. [à transeo] *Passing over.* Transeuntes Rhenum navibus, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 34.

* Transigo, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. [à trans, & ago] (1) *To pass, or thrust, through; to pierce.* (2) *To conclude, to finish, agree, and make an end of, a controversy.* (3) *To transact business, to despatch.* (4) *† To pass time.* (1) Transegit pectora mucro, *Sil.* 4, 396. § Scipium gladio, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 37, 5. (2) Ne hanc inchoatam transigam comœdiam, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 1, 8. Ut secum aliquid, quâlibet, dummodo tolerabili, conditione, transigeret, *Cic. pro Quint.* 31. (3) § Controversiam transigere, *Cic. Att.* 1, 4. = decidere, *Id.* = expedire, *Id.* = absolvere, *Id.* (4) Sicuti peregrinantes multi vitam transigere, *Sail. B. C.* 2. Sed nonnulli leg. transigere.

* Transigor, i. pass. *To be transacted, &c.* Quæ domi gerenda sunt, ea per Cæciliam transiguntur, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 51. Transigitur pectora telis, *Luc.* 3, 588.

Transjicio, ēre, jēci. act. *To cast, pierce through, or wound.* Unum ex multitudine procurrentem transjicit, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 43.

Transjicio, i. pass. *To be pierced, or wounded.* Quod unum genus tegumenti aliis locis erant experti nullo telo neque tormento transjici posse, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 9.

* Transilio, ire, īvi, vel ui. neut. [à trans, & salio] (1) *To jump, or leap, over, or beyond; to pass over.* (2) *Met. To exceed.* (3) *Not to speak of, to pretermitt.* (1) Vulgatio fama est, ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros, *Liv.* 1, 7. Rates transiliunt vada, *Hor. Od.* 1, 18, 7. Transiluit ad nos, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 1, 38. § Transilire ante pedes posita, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 40.

(2) Ne quis modici transiliat munera Liberi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 18, 7. (3) Ne M. Antonii rem unam pulcherrimam transiliat oratio, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 33. = prætervehi, *Plin. jun.*

* Transilis, e. adj. [à transilio] *That passeth, or goeth, over; more high than other.* *Plin.* 17, 23.

* Transito, ōnis. f. verb. [à transeo] (1) *A passing over.* (2) *A going from one to another, a revolting.* (3) *A transition from one matter to another.* (1) Cassius *Cic. Epist. Fam.* 12, 13. (2) § Transito ad hostes, *Liv.* 1, 27. (3) Ad Herenn. 1, 8, & 4, 26.

* Transitoriū, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *That one may pass through.* *Suet. Ner.* 31.

* Transitur, situm est. imperf. [à transeo] *He, we, they, pass over.* A dignitate transitum est in honestatem, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 14.

* Transiturus, a, um. part. [à transeo] *About to pass over.* Neminem postea belli inferendi

causâ in Britanniam transiturum confidebant, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 30. Hoc flumen neque ipse transire habebat in animo, neque hostes transitorios existimabat, *Id. B. G.* 6, 6.

* Transitus, a, um. part. [à transeo] *That hath been passed over.* Alpes integris ac viginti-bus transitæ, *Liv.* 21, 43.

* Transitus, ūs. m. verb. [à transeo] *A passing, or going, over from one place to another, a passage, a change, a transit.* Fossæ transitum ponticulo ligneo conjunxit, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 20. § Transitus in alias figuras, *Plin.* 11, 36. || In transitu, *by the by.* *Quint.* 3, 11.

Transjugo, āre. act. [ex trans, & jugum] *To cut through a mountain.* *Meda.*

* || Transjugo, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ex trans, & jungo] *To remove an ox, or a horse, from one part of the team to another.* *Litt. ex Col.* certè *Digest.* 21, 1, 38.

* Transjugo, i. pass. *To be removed from one part of the team to another.* *Litt. ex Col.* certè *Digest.* 21, 1, 38.

* Translabor, i. plus. dep. [ex trans, & labor] *To slide, or run, over.* *Claud. Eutr.* 1, 376.

* Translatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à transfero] (1) *A transferring, a removing from one to another.* (2) *The using of a word in a less proper but more significant notion.* (3) *Also the transplanting of trees.* (4) *An exception, or demur, in law.* (1) Pecuniarum translatio à justis dominis ad alienos, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 14. § criminis, *Id. Verr.* 4, 42. (2) *Vid. Eund. Or.* 27. (3) *Col.* 3, 5. Sic ex cultæ arbusculæ habiles sunt translationi, *Id.* (4) *Vid. Præscriptio.*

|| Translatiō, adv. *Negligently, slightly, lightly.* *Ulp.* † Perfunctoriè.

Translatitius, a, um. adj. (1) *Transferred, taken from others, taken out of others.* (2) *Ordinary, mean, common.* (1) = Vetus edictum translationis, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 44. § Translatitia veteres dixerunt non nova, nec nuper inventa, sed aliunde translata, *Asc. Ped.* (2) *Britannicum Nero translationis extulit funere.* *Suet. Ner.* 33.

Translativus, a, um. adj. *id. quod translationis.* § Translativa constitutio, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 19.

Translato, ōris. m. verb. *He that doth convey from one place, or person, to another.* § Translator quæsturæ, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 58.

Translaturus, a, um. part. *About to translate.* § Pecuniam regiam translaturus, *Liv.* 45, 37.

Translatus, a, um. part. (1) *Brought over, conveyed.* (2) *Met. Turned, changed.* (3) *Translated, metaphorical.* (1) Puella in urbem Virginii translata, *Liv.* 1, 3. (2) *Cic. Attic.* 16, 3. Vada translato mutat fallacia cursu, *Sil.* 3, 472. (3) *Cic. in Orat.* 27. § Verba propria, *Id. ib. Conf. Quint.* 8, 6.

* Translêgo, ēre, lêgi. act. [ex trans, & lego] *To read over.* *Plaut. Asin.* 4, 1, 5.

Translucens, tis. part. *Shining through.* *Plin.* 36, 22.

Translucens, ēre, xi. neut. *To shine through.* *Plin.* 6, 17. In liquidis translucet aquis, *Ov. Met.* 4, 354. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 6, 143.

Translucidus, a, um. adj. *Shining through, transparent.* *Plin.* 36, 17. § Elocutio translucida, *Quint. in Proem.* 1, 8.

Transmarinus, a, um. adj. *That cometh from, or is of, the parts beyond sea.* § Transmarina vestigalia, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 29. *Conf. eund. de Orat.* 3, 33. & *Cic. B. G.* 6, 24.

* Transmeabilis, e. adj. [ex trans, & meabilis] *That may be passed through.* Namque illa perpetua est, & spatio non transmeabili terminum calcis ignorat, *Auson. Grat. Aet.* 79.

* Transmeans, tis. part. [à transmeo] *Passing over, or beyond.* § Transmeante sole, *Plin.* 30, 11.

* || Transmeatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab eodem] *A passing through.* *Litt. ex Cels.*

* Transmeo, āre. neut. [ex trans, & meo] *To pass, or go, beyond, or over.* *Plin.* 10, 29. † Grues, loca calidiora petentes, maria transmeant, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 49. Ita MSS. sed al. alit. leg.

|| Transmigratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A departing from*

from one place to dwell in another, Prud. Hamart. 448. † Demigratio, Nep.

‖ Transmigrator, ōris, m. verb. He that changes his place, Aug. † Qui transmigrat.

Transmigro, āre, neut. To remove his dwelling, to go to dwell. Quam urbem quæsituri sumus, quod transmigremus? Liv. 5, ult.

Transmissio, ōnis, f. verb. A passing, or sending, over; a passage, Cic. Attic. 4, 17. & Philipp. 1, 3.

Transmissurus, a, um, part. About to pass, or send, over. Ante puto transmissurum, quam potuerit conveniri, Cic. Att. 8, 11. Conf. Liv. 23, 28.

Transmissus, ūs, m. A passage, Cæf. B. G. 5, 13.

Transmissus, a, um, part. (1) Sent, or passed, over. (2) Met. Passed, spent. (1) § Transmissæ classes, Virg. Æn. 3, 403. (2) Stat. Sylv. 1, 4, 124. † Scrib. & transmissus, q. v.

Transmittendus, a, um, part. To be transmitted, or postponed. Quisquam dubitabit, quin huic tantum bellum hoc transmittendum sit? Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 14. Omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi, Ibid. init.

Transmittens, tis, part. Passing over, &c. Quæ verò ipse pateretur, incredibili dissimulatione transmittens, Suet. Calig. 10.

Transmitto, ěre, mīsi, sum, aēt. (1) To send over, to make over. (2) To run through. (3) To cast, or throw, over, or beyond. (4) To pass over. (5) Absol. To pass, or go, over the sea. (6) To give passage, or let go through. (7) To pass, or spend, time. (8) To pass over, or omit. (1) Orabit ultro accipias pecuniam, mulierem illam transmittas mihi, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 27. (2) Per os elephantis brachium transmittere, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 30. (3) § Transmittere tectum lapide, Plin. 21, 4. (4) Iberum Pœni transmiserunt, Liv. 21, 20. (5) Dyrrhachium hyeme transmissit, Suet. Ab eo loco conscendi, ut transmitterem, Cic. (6) Transmittit literas papyrus, Plin. 13, 12. (7) ‖ Transmittere tempus, Id. Ep. 9, 6, 1. menses, Id. 8, 25. ævum, Stat. Sylv. 1, 4, 124. noctes operi, Id. Theb. 3, 278. (8) Haud fas, Bacche, tuos tacitum transmittere honores, Stat.

Transmittor, i, pass. To be transmitted, passed over, &c. Exercitus celeriter transmittitur, Cæf. B. G. 7, 61. Conf. Sil. 12, 460.

Transmontānus, a, um, adj. That dwelleth beyond the mountains, Liv. 39, 2.

Transmōtus, a, um, part. Removed from one place to another. Transmotæ Syriæ legiones, Tac. Ann. 13, 35, 1.

Transmōveo, ěre, ōvi, ōtum, aēt. To remove from one to another. Transmovere in se labore alieno partem gloriam, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 10.

Transmūtans, tis, part. Changing. Transmutans dextera levis, Lucr. 2, 487.

Transmūtatio, ōnis, f. verb. A transmutation, or change. = Immutatio & transmutatio literarum, Quint. 1, 5.

‖ Transmūtator, ōris, m. verb. He that changes, Litt. ex Apul. † Qui transmutat.

Transmūto, āre, aēt. To change and chop. Fortuna transmutat incertos honores, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 51.

* Transnātans, tis, part. [à seq.] Swimming over, or across. § Transnātans Vulturum, Plin. 17, 1. transnātem, Stat. Theb. 9, 311.

* Transnāto, āre, aēt. [ex trans, & nato] To swim over, or beyond. Mago cum equitatu flumen transnatavit, Liv. § E Tigri pisces in lacum non transnātant, Plin. 6, 27.

* Transnāturus, a, um, part. [à preced. vel seq.] About to swim over. Quasi flumen transnāturus foret, Curt. 1, 44.

* Transno, āre, aēt. [ex trans, & no] To swim over. § Transnare flumen, Cæf. B. G. 1, 48. Vid. Trano.

* ‖ Transnōminatio, ōnis, f. [à seq.] A changing of names, Rhet. † Translatio.

* Transnōmino, āre, aēt. [ex trans, & nōmino] To change one's name, to give one name for another, Suet. Gram. 13. & Dom. 13, 9.

Transnūmero, āre, aēt. To over number, or over reckon, Ad Herenn. 1, 4, 50.

* Transpādānus, a, um, adj. [ex trans, & padanus] Beyond the river Po in Italy, Cic. Fam. 2, 17.

* ‖ Transpāreo, ěre, neut. [ex trans, & parco] To appear through, to be transparent, Bud. † Perluceo.

* Transpectus, ūs, m. [à seq.] A looking through, or beyond. Janua cum per se transpectum præbet apertum, Lucr. 4, 273.

* ‖ Transpicio, ěre, aēt. [ex trans, & specio] To look through, or beyond, Laet. de Opif. Dei, c. 8.

* Transpīcor, i, pass. To be beheld through, or beyond. Foris quæ verè transpiciuntur, Lucret. 4, 272.

* ‖ Transpiratio, ōnis, f. verb. [ex trans, & spiratio] Transpiration, or a breathing through the pores, Med. † Spiratio, Scrib. Larg.

Transpōno, ěre, sui, sūtum, aēt. To trans pose, or remove, from one place to another, Gell. 6, 9. Just. 23, 3. Transposuit militem dextris in terras iturum, Tac. Ann. 2, 8, 2. Vid. Transpositus. † Transmoveo.

* Transportatio, ōnis, f. verb. [à transporto] A carrying over, transportation, Sen. ad Helvid. c. 6.

* Transportāturus, a, um, part. [ab eodem] About to transport. Ille se ratibus equitem phalangemque transportaturum esse pronunciat, Curt. 7, 8, 6.

* Transportandus, a, um, part. [à seq.] To be carried over, to be transported. De pueris in Græciam transportandis cogitabam, Cic. Attic. 7, 16.

* Transporto, āre, aēt. [ex trans, & porto] (1) To carry, or convey, from one place to another; to transport. (2) Also to banish, to send away into another country. (1) Milites navibus flumen transportat, Cæf. B. G. 2, 54. (2) Agrippam indies amentiore in insulam transportavit, Suet. Aug. 65.

* Transportor, āri, ātus, pass. To be carried over. Qui nuper in Galliam transportati essent, Cæf. B. G. 1, 37.

‖ Transpositio, ōnis, f. verb. A transposition, or removing out of its proper place, Gramm.

‖ Transpositus, a, um, part. Transposed, removed, Gell. 12, 1.

† Transquiētus, a, um, adj. Very quiet, and well at rest, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 50. ubi tamen al. alii. leg.

‖ Transrhēnānus, a, um, adj. [ex trans, & rhenanus] Beyond the Rhine, Cæf. B. G. 4, 16.

* ‖ Transrūtus, a, um, part. [à transuo] Scowed, or stuck, through, G. ex Ov. sed non reperi. Vid. Transuo.

* Transrībērinus, a, um, adj. [ex trans, & Tiberinus] Beyond the Tiber, Mart. 1, 42.

* Transrūtum, i, n. dim. [à transrum] A little transom, Vitruv. 5, 12.

* † Transrūco, ěre, aēt. [ex trans, & tenco] To pass through, or to have a way through; also to hold together, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 58.

* Transrum, i, n. [ita dict. quod in transverso sint, q. v. transversum stantia, Becm. simpl. à transleo, transuon, unde transrum, qu. transrum; vel transra, qu. transrata; ex trans, & sterno] (1) A seat, or bench, where rowers sit in the ships, boats, or galleys. (2) Also a transom, or beam, going overboard a house; a girder that holds the sides of a house together. (1) Tibi cœna in transro? Pers. 5, 127. Fuit Vulcanus Transra per & remos, Virg. Æn. 5, 563. (2) Vitruv. 2, 1, & 4, 2.

* ‖ Transvāso, āre, aēt. [qu. ex trans, & vāso] To pour out of one vessel into another, to decant, Jun. † Decapulo.

* Transvectio, ōnis, f. verb. [à transveho] (1) A carrying, or passing, over. (2) A solemn cavalcade on the fifteenth of July, in honour of Castor and Pollux, by whose means they obtained a victory on that day at the lake Regillum. On this occasion the procession was made from the temple of Mars, without the walls, by the forum, near the

temple of Castor; the horsemen wearing olive garlands, and being adorned with the ensigns of victory. (1) § Transvectio Acherontis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. (2) Vid. Liv. 9, 46. Val. Max. 2, 1, Plin. 15, 4.

* Transvectus, a, um, part. [à seq.] (1) Carried, or conveyed, over. (2) Gone, or past. (3) Riding in cavalcade. (1) § Navibus transvecti, Sall. B. J. 21. Conf. Tac. Ann. 12, 14, 3. (2) = Abiit jam & transvectum est tempus, Id. (3) Vid. Transveho, n. 2. & Transvectio, n. 2.

* Transveho, ěre, xi, ctum, aēt. [ex trans, & veho] (1) To carry, convey, or pass, over. (2) To ride by, as in a cavalcade, or muster. (1) Tac. Ann. 12, 41, 3. (2) Suet. Aug. 38.

* Transvehor, i, pass. To be carried by in order to show himself, Val. Max. 2, 2, 9. Sall. B. J. 28, Liv. 30, 2.

* ‖ Transvēna, æ, c. g. [ex trans, & venio] A stranger, one that came from beyond sea, &c. Tert. † Advena.

Transverberatus, a, um, part. Beat, or struck, through. Transverberatus in utrumque latus, Tac. Hist. 1, 42, 3.

Transverbero, āre, aēt. To strike through. Hasta clypei transverberat æra, Virg. Æn. 10, 336. § icu medium, Id. ibid. 484. pectus, Id. Æn. 11, 667.

‖ Transversa, ōrum, n. pl. Notes, or accounts, written on the backside of the paper, Jun. † Adversaria.

Transversa, adv. Transversely. ¶ Transversæ tuentibus hircis, asper, asquint, Virg. Ecl. 3, 8.

Transversarium, ii, n. (1) ‖ The shorter and overboard piece of a Jacob's staff. (2) Also an overboard plank, or board; a quarter, or rafter; a transom. (1) Astron. (2) Vitruv. 7, 3. † Transstrum.

Transversarius, a, um, adj. That is set overboard. § Ligna transversaria, Cæf. B. G. 2, 15.

Transversè, adv. Cross-wise, across. In columellam hirci transversè describantur, Vitruv. 9, 9. Tres regiones cellarum transversè designare, Id. 5, 5.

‖ Transversio, ōnis, f. verb. A turning a way, or across; a traversing, Litt. ex Veg.

Transversus, a, um, adj. ex part. [à transverto] (1) Overboard, across, crosswise, traverse. (2) Contrary, opposite, cross. (3) ‖ Ill-placed, out of order. (1) § Iter transversum, Liv. 3, 7. Conf. Sall. B. J. 45. (2) Quadrigis vehementer transversa incurrit misera fortuna reipub. Cic. de Clar. Orat. 97. (3) Litt. ex Sen. ¶ Transversosagi, to be transported with passion, Sall. B. Jug. 17.

Transversum digitum, a finger's breadth, Plaut. Aut. 1, 1, 18. Transversum agere aliquem, to make one act indirectly, Hor. 4, 2, 9.

‖ Transverto, ěre, ti, aēt. unde pass. Transvector. To turn away, aside, across, or overboard, Apul. Apol. p. 531. † Transversum agere, Sall.

* Transulo, āre, freq. [à transilio] To leap over, to overleap, to jump over, to vault. In recem equum ex fesso transulare, Liv. 23, 29.

Transūmo, ěre, pli, ptum, aēt. To take from one to another. Bellipotens hastam læva transumit, Stat. Theb. 3, 292. Conf. Theb. 2, 248. ¶ vix alibi.

Transumptio, ōnis, f. A taking from one to another, Quint. 8, 6.

Transumptivus, a, um, adj. Belonging to a changing from one to another. Metalep sin nos variè, translativam, transumptivam, & transpositivam vocamus, Quint. 3, 6.

* Transuo, ěre, ui, ūtum, aēt. [ex trans, & suo] To sow through, Cels. 7, 7.

* Transuor, i, pass. To be sowed across, Col. 6, 5.

Transvōlans, tis, part. Flying over, or across, Plin. 7, 12.

Transvōlito, āre, freq. To fly over often, Lucr. 1, 355.

Transvōlo, āre. (1) To fly over, beyond, or to the other side. (2) Met. To haste, to speed. (3) To

(3) *To desert.* (1) *Perdices non transvolant fines,* *Pun.* 10, 29. § *Transvolare vela navium,* *Id.* 9, 8. (2) *Liv.* 3, 63. (3) *Transvolaverunt ad hostes,* *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 33.

* *Trāpes ētis.* m. [à τρέπω, fut. secund. τρέπω, verio] *An oil-press, for the breaking of the olives,* *Cato.* 18.

* *Trāpētum,* i. n. *Idem.* ☞ *Oleo conficiendo molae utili-res sunt, quān trap-tum,* *Col.* 12, 50. *Teritur Sicyonia bacca trapetis,* *Virg. Geor.* 2, 519.

* *Trāpētus,* i. m. *Idem.* *Orbes in veteres trapetos parere,* *Cato.* 22.

* *Trāpēza,* æ. f. [τρέπεζα, Gr. qu. τετρέπεζα, à quatuor pedibus] *A banker's, or money-changer's, table.*

* *Trāpēzīta,* æ. m. *An exchanger, or banker,* *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 90. *Lat.* *Argentarius.*

* || *Trāpēzium,* i. n. [à trapeza] *A quadrangle in geometry,* *Geom.*

* *Trāpēzōphōron,* i. n. [τραπέζοφρον, Gr. ex τρέπεζα trapeza, & φέρω fero] *A cupboard, a dresser; properly the foot of a table, which perhaps was some statue,* *Cic. Fam.* 7, 33.

* *Trāvehō,* ēre. act. *Varr. Vid. Transveho.*

* † *Trāvīo,* āre. neut. [ex trans, & via] *To pass over, to traverse,* *Lucr.* 6, 348. *ubi al. travolat, al. trameat.*

* *Trāulīzō,* āre. act. [τραυλίζω, Gr. à τραυλός balbus] *To speak with much difficulty, to hiss, to stammer, to flutter, to buff.* *Lat.* *Balbutio, loqui nequeo.*

Trāvolo. *Vid. Transvolo.*

Trēbalīcum vinum [à Trebanis, Italiae populis] *Plin.* 14, 16.

* *Trēcēni,* æ. a. adj. pl. [ex tres, & centum] (1) *Three hundred.* (2) *Infinitely, a great number.* (1) *Treceni in singulis legionibus equites,* *Liv.* 8, 8. (2) *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 5.

* || *Trēcētēnus,* a. um. adj. [ab eodem] *The three hundredth,* *Amm.* † *Treceni.*

* *Trēcēnti,* æ. a. adj. pl. [ex eodem] (1) *Three hundred.* (2) *Indefinitely, a great number.* (1) *Trecentos opposuit hostibus,* *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 30. (2) *Trecentæ possunt causæ colligi,* *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 95.

* *Trēcēnties,* adv. [ex tres, & centies] *Three hundred times.* *Ducēnties comessēt, aut trecēnties,* *Catull.* 27, 14.

* || *Trēcēdīpna,* ōrum. n. plur. [τρέχιδίπνα, Gr. vestimenta paratitica currentium ad cenam, *Cornut. & Vet. Schol. sc. ex τρέχω curro, & δειπνέω cœna*] *A kind of garment which sharpers wore, to run to other peoples suppers in,* *Jun.* 3, 67.

† *Trecio,* āre. act. *pro tracto,* *Liv. ex Plaut.*

* *Trēcēcies,* adv. [ex tres, & decies] *Thirteen times, al. exp. thirty times,* *Cic. Verr.* 3, 80.

* *Trēcēcim.* plur. indecl. [ex tres, & decem] *Thirteen.* *Tredēcim captis navibus,* *Liv.* 36, 45. *Conf. Curt.* 10, 2, 30.

* *Trēmēbundus,* a. um. adj. or, comp. [à tremo] *Fearful, that trembleth much.* *Manu tremēbundā tetigī,* *Cic. pro Domo,* 52. *Effatæ tremēbundior ubere porcæ,* *Col.* 10, 396. ☞ *Vix alibi.* *Stat. Theb.* 4, 441. *Sil.* 9, 144.

Trēmēfācio, ēre. ēci. factum. act. *To make one tremble, or quake; to put in fear.* *Lernam tremēfecerat arcu,* *Virg. Æn.* 6, 803. *Totum nutu tremēfecit Olympum,* *Id.* 9, 106.

Trēmēfactus, a. um. part. (1) *Shaken, wagged.* (2) *Frighted, made to quake for fear.* (1) § *Tellus tremēfacta,* *Virg. Æn.* 10, 102. *Folia tremēfacta noto,* *Prop.* 2, 9, 34. † *Met. Tremēfacta libertas,* *Cic. Offic.* 2, 7. *sed al. leg. time facta.* (2) § *Tremēfacta pectora,* *Virg. Æn.* 2, 228. *Sil.* 14, 59.

* *Trēmēndus,* a. um. part. [à tremo] *To be startled at.* *Oculos ira tremēndos fecerat,* *Ov. Met.* 3, 577. *Tumultu tremēndo ruens Jupiter,* *Hor. Od.* 1, 16, 11.

* *Trēmēns,* tis. part. [ab eodem] *Trembleing.* *Secu-que tremēntis Ora senis,* *Stat. Tib.* 1, 43. *Sil.* 1, 667. § *Adventum tremēns,* *Claud.* 2. in *Ruf.* 125. *Tremēns malus,* *Luc.* 6, 286.

* *Trēmēscens,* tis. part. [à tremisco] *Trembleing,* *Sil.* 7, 702.

* *Trēmisco,* ēre. incept. [à tremo] *To begin to shake, to tremble, to quake.* § *Sonitu tremiscunt Ardua terrarum,* *Virg. Æn.* 5, 694. *Sonitūque pedum v-icēque tremisco,* *Id. ib.* 3, 648.

* *Trēmo,* ēre. ui. neut. [à Gr. τρέω idem] (1) *To tremble, to shake.* (2) *To quake for fear, to shiver for cold.* (1) *Tremi horrida terra tumultu,* *Cic. Orat.* 27. ex *Enn.* (2) = *Totus tremo horreōque postquam asperi hanc.* *P. Accede ad ignem hunc; calesces plus satis,* *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 5. *pro monstro est quando, qui sudat, tremi,* *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 2, 25.

Trēmōr, ōris. m. [à tremo] (1) *A trembleing, quakeing, or shakeing.* (2) *An earthquake.* (1) *Quo tremore & pallere dixit?* *Cic. pro Flacco,* 4. *Occultus tremor subitæ pestis,* *Sil.* ☞ *Tremor stellarum, twinkling,* *Lucret.* 5, 587. (2) *Tellus magno tremore Omnia concutens,* *Ov. Met.* 2, 276.

* *Trēmūlus,* a. um. adj. [à tremo] (1) *Trembleing, quakeing, shakeing, twinkling, moving to and fro.* (2) *That maketh one tremble, or quake.* (3) *Warbleing, quavering.* (1) *Incurvus, tremulus, labiis demissis,* *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 44. § *Arundo tremula,* *Ov. Met.* 8, 217. *Cometa tremulus,* *Cic. de Div.* 1, 11. *ex pō. a.* (2) *Tremulum fixo quatiatur frigore corpus,* *Id. in Arat.* 69. (3) *Cantu tremulo pota Cupidinem Lentum sollicitas,* *Hor. Od.* 4, 13, 5. *Tremulo scalpuntur ubi intima versu,* *Perf.* 1, 31.

* *Trēpidans,* tis. part. [à trepido] *Trembleing, quivering, panting.* § *Trepidantia bello Corda,* *Virg. Geor.* 4, 69. *Trepidante totâ civitate ad excipiendum Annibalem,* *Liv.* 23, 7.

* *Trēpidanter,* adv. ius, comp. [à præced.] *Fearfully, with quakeing and trembleing.* § *Trepidanter effatus,* *Suet. Neron.* 49. = *Trepidantius timidiūque agere,* *Cas. B. C.* 1, 19.

* || *Trēpidārius equus.* *A galloping horse,* *Veg.*

* *Trēpidātio,* ōnis. f. verb. [à trepido] *Fear, trembleing,* *Liv.* 2, 53. *Injecta trepidatio est,* *Id.* 44, 28. § *Trepidatio nervorum,* *Sen. de Ira,* 3, 10.

* *Trēpidātur,* imperf. [à trepidor] *They tremble, they are in an uproar,* *Juv.* 3, 200.

* *Trēpidātūrus,* a. um. part. [à trepido] *About to tremble.* § *Trepidaturus Otho,* *Tac. Hist.* 1, 33, 1. *Qui tantâ audaciâ hostium percussu trepidaturi sint,* *Just.* 22, 5. *Conf. Liv.* 41, 3.

* *Trēpidē,* adv. [à trepidus] *Hessey, fearfully, trembleingly,* *Liv.* 22, 31.

* *Trēpido,* āre. neut. [à trepidus] (1) *To tremble, to quake for fear, to be astonished, or amazed.* (2) *To make haste for fear, to bustle, to keep a clutter.* (3) *To be concerned, to be anxious, or solicitous.* (4) *To pant.* (1) *Quid est? quid trepidas?* *Ter. Adelp.* 3, 2, 25. (2) *Dum trepidant alæ,* *Virg. Æn.* 4, 121. *Ne trepidate meat,* *Teucri, defendere naves,* *Id. Æn.* 9, 114. (3) *Ne trepides in usum Poscentis ævi paucæ,* *Hor. Od.* 2, 11, 4. (4) *Trepidat formidine pectus,* *Ov. Met.* 2, 66.

* *Trēpidor,* āri. ātus pass. *To be in fear, confusion, or uproar,* *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 35. *Terrâ, mari trepidatur,* *Liv.* 41, 3.

* *Trēpidūlus,* a. um. adj. dim. [à seq.] *Some-what afraid,* *Plaut. Perf.* 4, 2, 3.

* *Trēpidus,* a. um. adj. [ab inus. trepeo, quid à τρέπω] (1) *Fearful, trembleing for fear, astonished.* (2) *In great fear, or pain, for.* (3) *Doubtful, uncertain.* (4) *Sudden, unexpected.* (5) *Swift, hasty.* (1) *Exoritur trepidus inter discordia cives,* *Virg. Æn.* 12, 583. (2) § *Trepidum suarum,* *Id. Æn.* 12, 730. (3) *Trepida, & cæptis immanibus effera,* *Dido, Id. Æn.* 4, 642. (4) *Consul, percussis omnibus, ipse satis, ut in re trepidâ, impavidus,* *Liv.* 22, 5. *Conf. eund.* 36, 31. (5) *Virg. Æn.* 3, 616. *interpr. Serv.*

|| *Trēpondo,* indecl. *The weight of three pounds,* *Quint.* 1, 5. † *Tria pondo.*

* *Tres,* & hæc tria. plur. [à τρεῖς, Gr.] *Three,* *Cic. Att.* 10, 16. ☞ *De tribus verbis volo, a word with you,* *Plaut.* § *Tri-*

um literarum homo, i. e. fur, *Id. Aul.* 2, 4, 46.

Tressis, is. m. (1) *The weight, or value, of three allies, or farthings.* (2) *Adj. Vile, pinyful, shabby, begerly.* (1) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 36. (2) *Dama est, non tressis agaso,* *Perf.* 5, 76.

Tresviri, ōrum. m. pl. id. *qui triumviri,* *Cic. Fam.* 7, 13.

* *Triangulāris,* e. adj. [à triangulus] *Three cornered, triangular.* *Triangulāris agri forma,* *Col.* 5, 2.

* *Triangulūm,* i. n. [à seq.] *A triangle, a figure that hath three corners,* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 42.

* *Triangulus,* a. um. adj. [ex tres, & angulus] *Three cornered.* § *Triangulus ager,* *Col.* 5, 2. *Triangulā formā cutem excindere,* *Cels.* 7, 25.

|| *Triārij,* ōrum. m. pl. [à tres; ita dict. quod tertio loco prælium inibant] *Old soldiers that were set in the second place, after the vanguard and pikemen, that is, in the rear, as a reserve, and were to assist in case of hazard,* *Liv.* 8, 8. ☞ || *Ad triarios res redit,* *Prov. the business is come to the last push,* *vid. Veg.* 1, 20.

* || *Trias,* ādis. f. [τριάς, Gr. à τρεῖς] *The tray, or three.* *Lat.* *Numerus ternarius,* *Col.*

† *Tribacca,* æ. f. *margarita Indica.* *Three oriental pearls in one,* *Petron. c.* 55. *si constaret de lectione.*

* *Tribas,* ādis. f. [ab eodem cum seq.] *mulier nequissima,* *Phædr.* 4, 14.

* *Tribon,* ōnis. m. [à τρέω, tero] *A threadbare cloak, the habit of a Cynick,* *Auson. Lat. Pallium tritum.*

* || *Tribāchus,* i. m. [ex τρεῖς tres, & βραχὺς brevis] *A foot of three short syllables, as λέγειν, Gramm.*

* *Tribāchys,* yos. m. *Idem,* *Quint.* 9, 4.

Tribuārius, a. um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a tribe, or ward.* § *Tribuarius crimen,* *Cic. pro Planc.* 19. ☞ *Vix alibi.*

Tribuendus, a. um. part. *To be granted, attributed, &c.* *Nihil prorsus somniis tribuendum est,* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 71.

Tribuens, tis. part. *Granting, or attributeing.* *Aurum Fabi-cius, te tribuente, volet,* *Mart.* 11, 6, 8.

|| *Tribūla,* æ. f. [à tero, tritu, tribula] *A little cart, or dray, made of rough boards, which they used before flails for the threshing of corn,* *Varr. R. R.* 1, 52. & *Col.* 2, 21.

* || *Tribūlārium,* ii. n. [à præced.] *A place where threshing instruments are kept,* *Litt. ex Col.*

* || *Tribūlātio,* ōnis. f. verb. [à tribulo] *Anguish, or grief; tribulation,* *Hier.* † *Cruciatu, vexatio.*

Tribūlis, is. m. (1) *One of the same tribe, or ward; one of the same flock, or kindred.* (2) *A plebeian.* (1) *Eftne hic Hegio tribulis noster?* *Ter. Adelp.* 3, 3, 85. (2) *Hor. Ap.* 1, 13, 15.

* *Tribūlo,* āre. act. [à tribula] (1) *To thresh, or beat, cut the corn with a flail, or cart; &c.* (2) || *Met. to afflict, vex, oppress, &c.* (1) *Tribulato quotidie,* *Cato.* 23. (2) *Eccles.* † *Adfligere, vexare.*

* *Tribūlum,* i. n. id. *quod tribula,* *Virg. Geor.* 1, 164.

* *Tribūlus,* i. m. [à τρέω, tero] (1) *A thistle, a bramble.* (2) || *Also a caltrop, or iron spike with four pricks, thrown where the enemy's horse is to come.* (1) *Virg. Geor.* 1, 153. (2) *Veg.* 3, 24.

Tribūnal, ālis. n. [sedes Tribuni] (1) *A tribunal, a judgement seat, a seat in the Forum, built by Romulus in the form of a half-moon, whence the extremities were called cornua.* (2) || *Also a raised place in the camp, from which the general gave orders, or made his allocutions.* (3) *Any judgement-seat.* (1) *In foro ante tribunal,* *Cic. Prætor de sellâ & tribunali pronunciat,* *Id. Verr.* 2, 38. *Judiciis affidebat in cornu tribunalis, ne prætor curuli depelleret,* *Tac. Ann.* 1, 75. ☞ *Da formâ,* *vid. Vitruv.* 5, 1. (2) *Vid. Turneb. Adv.* 12, 7. (3) § *Quæstoris tribunal,* *Suet. Tib.* 33. *Aurelium,* *Cic. pro Domo,* 21. *nummarium,* *Sen. de Benef.* 1, 9.

|| *Tribūnālia,*

|| Tribunālia, um. n. pl. *High banks made of green turfs, raised one above another, to keep the water from overflowing.* Litt. ex Plin.

Tribunatus, ūs. m. verb. *The office and dignity of the tribune, the protectorship of the commons.* Cic. de Orat. 1, 7.

Tribunātus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the tribunes.* De tribunitiā potestate taceo, Cic. de Legg. 3, 9. Tribunitio maduerunt robora tabo, Luc. 2, 125.

Tribūnus, i. m. [quod tribubus praeessent, vel earum suffragiis crearentur. Instituti primū a Romulo fuerunt, deinde a Servio Tullo] (1) || *A chief officer set over the three orders of the people.* Afterwards the name was both more contracted, and more extended. (2) || Tribuni plebis, keepers of the liberties of the people, against the encroachments of the senate. (3) || Tribuni militum cum consulari potestate, who continued but a short time. (4) || Tribuni militum, who had the command of a legion, six to each legion, and commanded by turns. (5) Afterwards the legatus legionis seemeth to have commanded the legion in chief, and tribunus to signify a colonel, or commander, of a cohort. (6) || Tribunus laticlavus, one made tribune in order to be a senator. (7) || Tribunus angusticlavus, of the equestrian, or probationer for that order. (8) || Tribuni aerarii, receivers general; also, in later times, tribuni provinciarum, chartariorum, matrimoniorum. (1) Vid. Dion. Halic. antiq. 2, 7. & 4, 18. (2) Vid. Liv. 1, 2, 33. & Flor. 1, 23. (3) Vid. Tac. Annal. princ. & Europ. 2, 1. (4) Vid. Sigon. de antiq. jure prov. & Lips. de milit. Rom. Dial. 9. (5) Tac. Hist. 3, 85. & 2, 41. (6) Vid. Suet. Dom. 10. & ibi interpr. (7) Vid. Eund. Orb. 10. & Casaub. ad ejusdem Aug. c. 38. (8) Horum mentio ap. Cassiodorum, quibus adde ap. Justinianum, tribuni scholarum.

Tribuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [à tribu, qu. tributum] (1) *To give, grant, or bestow.* (2) *To pay regard.* (3) *To attribute, to ascribe, or impute.* (4) *To distribute, to divide.* (1) || Suum cuique tribuere, Cic. Offic. 1, 5. = Huic ipsi multa tribuat, & concedat necesse est, Id. de Orat. 1, 11. (2) || Illi uni tribui plurimum, Id. Attic. 10, 1. (3) Pompeius hoc mihi tribuit, ut diceret, &c. Id. Offic. 1, 22. sub fin. (4) In duas partes vim loquendi tribuere, Id. de Cl. Or. princ.

Tribuor, i, ūtus. pass. *To be granted, attributed, or ascribed.* Nec testimonio fidem tribui convenit, Cic. pro Sulla, 3. Illi tribuebatur ignavia, Id. Fam. 2, 16.

Tribus, ūs. f. [à tribus, sc. partibus, in quas ager Romanus primò divisus erat, Ascen. vel quod tribus principio tres fuerunt, sc. Tatiensium, Ramnensium, & Lucerum, Varr. Livio tamen potissimum adsentior, qui lib. 6. c. 5. à tributo ducit] *A tribe, or ward; of which they had in Rome thirty-five in all, though they were but three at first.* || Tribui moveri, to be turned out of his ward, Cic. pro Cluent. 43.

Tributarius, a, um. adj. *Tributary, that payeth tribute.* Livæ pro quodam tributario Gallo roganti civitatem negavit, Suet. Aug. 40. Conf. Plin. 12, 1.

Tributim, adv. *From tribe to tribe, ward by ward.* || Tributim, & centuriatim descriptis ordinibus, Cic. pro Planc. 7. Conf. Liv. 3, 55.

Tributio, ōnis. f. verb. *A giving, a distribute, ing, a dealing.* || Tributio æquabilis, Cic. N. D. 1, 19.

|| Tributor, ōris. m. verb. *A giver, or distributor.* Litt. ex Apul.

|| Tributorius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, distribution, or dealing.* Dig.

Tributum, i. n. [à tribubus, quod ea pecunia, quæ a populo imperata erat, tributum à singulis, proportionem censūs, exigebatur] *Tribute, custom, impost, money levied upon the people; a tax, toll age, or assessment, to defray the publick expenses.* || Quæstor à mensā publicā numerat, menta aut ex vestigali, aut tributo, Cic. pro Flacco, 19. || Quid distat tributum à vestigali, docet Petrus Var. i. 2, 1. & Lips. de magn. Rom. 2, 2.

Tributurus, a, um. part. *That will give.* || Dona tributurus, Ov. Met. 9, 402.

† Tributus, i. m. *Tribute.* Tributus quibus imperatus est, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 43. & mox Tributus major penditur, vid. Gell. 13, 19.

Tributus, a, um. part. [à tribuor] (1) *Given.* (2) *Divided, distributed.* (1) Plus attulisti, quam tibi esset, tributum à nobis, Cic. de Orat. 3, 36. (2) Omnis vis loquendi in duas tributa est partes, Id. de Fin. 2, 6.

Tributus, a, um. adj. [à tribus] *Of the tribes.* || Tributa comitia, Cic. de Legg. 3, 19.

* Tricæ, ārum. f. pl. [à τριξ, τὴν τριχά, trica] (1) || *Hairs, or feathers, wrapped about the feet of chickens, or pigeons, which hinder their going.* (2) Met. *Any let, or impediment.* (3) *Also trifles, gewgaws, foolerys, toys.* (1) Interpr. Non. Marc. (2) Cujus virtus quomodo fert publicam cladem? quomodo domesticas tricās? Cic. Attic. 10, 8. (3) Quin tu istas mittis tricās? Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 41. || In hac notione Plin. deducit à cognomine vili Apulie oppidulo, quem vide, l. 3, 11.

* Tricātor, ōris. m. verb. [à præced.] *A toyer, a dallyer.* R. ex Mart. sed q.

Tricēnarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, thirty.* || Vitis tricēnaria, a vine yielding thirty measures of wine, Varr. R. R. 1, 2. Vid. Plin. 9, 3.

Tricēni, æ, a. adj. *Thirty.* Anguillæ tricēnos pedes, Plin. 9, 3. || Tricēni tauri, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 5.

|| Tricēnālis, e. adj. *Of thirty years.* || Festa tricēnālia, feasts solemnized at every thirty years end, Oros. 7, 28.

* Tricēnēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [à seq.] *Three hundred.* Col. 5, 2.

* Tricēties. adv. [ex tres, & centies] *Three hundred times.* Mart. 3, 22.

Triceps, ip̄itis. adj. *Having three heads, or three beaded.* Triceps apud inferos Cerberus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. Conf. eund. Orat. 48.

Tricēsīmus, a, um. adj. *The thirtieth.* || Tricesimo quoque die, Cic. Attic. 6, 6.

Tricēssis, is. m. *The weight of thirty pounds.* Varr. L. L. 4, 36.

* Trichalcum, i. n. [τρίχαλκον, Gr. ex τρεῖς & χαλκός, pecunia] *The fourth part of an obolus.* Vitr. 3, 1.

* Trichias, æ. m. [ἀπὸ τῶν τριχῶν, sc. à pilis, quibus ossa ejus similia, dict.] *A kind of fish like a sardine, or sprat.* Plin. 9, 51.

Trichila, æ. f. *A covered walk made of vines, or the like; an arbour.* Col. de Arb. 388. ubi vid. Scul.

* Trichilem, i. n. [à τριχίλον, Gr. b. e vas habens tria labra, sc. à τρεῖς, tres, & χεῖλος, labrum] *A vessel with three spouts to pour water out of.* Col. 10, 394.

* † Trichinus, a, um. adj. [τριχινός, Gr. i. e. pilosus, spissus, ex pilis factus] *Hair, made of hair.* Trichinum, taidum, & qu. impeditum, vel siccum & sine succo, ut sunt capilli, qui Græcis τριχες dicuntur, Varr. ap. Non. c. 2, n. 864.

* Trichitis, tridis. f. [sc. τριπίδια, aluminis genus in capillamenta quædam tenuia dehiscens, à τριξ, pilus] *A sort of alum.* Plin. 35, 15.

* Trichōmānes, i. e. m. [ex τριξ, pilus, & μαίνομαι, fero] *herba à luxurie capillitii appell.* An herb, by some called maiden-hair, goldy-locks, Plin. 22, 21. & 27, 13.

* Trichōrum, i. n. [ex τρις, ter pro tres, & χῶρος, locus] *A building with three lodgings, or stors.* Stat. Sylv. 1, 3, 28. ubi vid. discrepantes interpr. sententias.

* Trichrus, i. m. [ex τρεῖς, tres, & χρῶς, color] *A precious stone found in Africa, of three colours; black at bottom, blood-red in the middle, and white at top.* Plin. 37, 10.

Tricies. adv. [qu. trigies] *Thirty times.* Cic. in Verr. 1, 38.

* Tricliniarches, æ. m. [ex τρικλίνιον, triclinium, & ἀρχός, princeps] *The orderer of the triclinium.* Patron. c. 22.

* Tricliniaria, ōrum, vel ium. n. pl. [sc.

aulea] [τὰ τῷ τρικλινίῳ παρεστώμενα] *The hangings of a dining room.* || Æstiva tricliniaria, Varr. R. R. 1, 13.

* Tricliniāris, e. adj. [à seq.] *Of, or belonging to, a dining room.* || Tricliniāres lecti, Plin. 37, 2. Tricliniaria Babylonica, Id. 8, 48.

* † Tricliniārium, ii. n. [à triclinium] *A dining room.* Varr. R. R. 1, 13. † Triclinium.

* Tricliniārius, a, um. adj. [à seq.] *Of the dining room.* Quis facit mappas tricliniarias non pares inter se? Varr. R. R. 8, 33.

* Triclinium, ii. n. [τρικλίνιον, Gr. ex τρεῖς, tres, & κλίνη, lectus] (1) *The beds for the guests to sit, or lean, along upon; three on each.* (2) *The dining room where they were set.* (1) Ante Sullæ victoriam duo tantum triclinia Romæ fuerunt argentea, Plin. 33, 11. (2) Vix triclinium, ubi cœnaturus ipse Cæsar esset, vacavit, Cic. Attic. 13, ult. Vix Simonide limen egresso, triclinium illud super convivas corruit, Quint. 11, 2. || Quam eandem historiam narrans Cicero Conclave appellat. || Alia fori vis est, alia triclinii, Cic. pro Cael. 21.

* || Trico, ōnis. m. [à triceis; qui de triceis contendit] (1) *A trifier, a toyer, a baffle.* (2) *A quarrelsome fellow, one who will let no body alone.* (1) Non. 1, 85. † Nugator. (2) Capitolin. in Nero, c. 4. † Vitiligator.

* Tricoccus, i. m. vel Tricocum, i. n. [τρίκοκκος, Gr. ex τρεῖς, & κοκκός, granum] *A kind of medlars with three kernels.* Plin. 22, 21.

* || Tricōlon, i. n. [τρίκωλον, Gr. sc. carmen; ex τρεῖς, ter, & κῶλον, membrum] *A stanza of three verses.* Gramm.

Tricōlor, ōris. adj. *Of three colours; ut unicolor, bicolor.*

* Tricor, āri, ātus sum, dep. [à trice] *To trifle, and dally, to jest and toy, to baffle, and show tricks.* Cic. Attic. 15, 13.

† Tricorniger, a, um. adj. *Having three horns, or tops, as the Greek Ψ, Auson.*

* Tricornis, e. adj. [ex tres, & cornu] *Three horned.* || Boves tricornes, Plin. 6, 21. Conf. eund. 21, 1.

† Tricopor, ōris. adj. *That bath three bodies.* Virg. Æn. 6, 289.

* Tricōsus, a, um. adj. [à trice] *Full of tricks, sily, sawdry.* Lucil. ap. Gell. 12, 7.

† Tricuspis, idis. adj. [quod tres habet cuspides] *That bath three points.* Ov. Met. 1, 330.

* Tridacna, a, um. adj. [τρίδακνος, Gr. unde tridacna, sc. ostrea; ex τρεῖς, tres, & δάκνω, mordeo] *To be eaten at three bits.* Plin. 32, 6.

* Tridens, tis. m. [quod tres habeat dentes, vel cuspides] *Any tool, or instrument, that bath three teeth; the trident, or sceptre, of the sea gods.* Thynni ne tridente quidem in eos sæpius jacto territi, Plin. 9, 15. Sævus Neptoni tridens, Virg. Æn. 1, 142. Sævit tridenti Nereus, Id. Æn. 2, 418.

† Tridentifer, ōra, ōrum. adj. [ex tridens, & fero] ||

† Tridentiger, ōra, ōrum. adj. *An epithet of Neptune for his three forked sceptre.* Ov. Met. 8, 955. & 11, 202.

† Tridentipotens, tis. part. [tridente potens] *Another epithet of Neptune.* Sil. 15, 159.

* || Triduānus, a, um. adj. [à triduum] *Of three days continuance.* Munus gladiatorium tridui spectaculi pellicitus, Apul. Met. 10, p. 335. † Triduum dierum.

* Tridu-m, ūi. n. [triam dierum spatium, à tres, & dies] *The space of three days.* Bidui, aut tridui est hæc sollicitudo, Ter. And. 2, 6, 9.

|| Triennis, e. adj. *Of three years space.* Ex analog.

Triennium, ii. n. [tres anni] *Three years space.* Triennio minor quam Antonius, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 43.

* Triens, tis. m. [à tria, ut quadrans à quatuor] (1) *Four cunies, or inches; the third part of any thing.* (2) *A small coin, the third part of the as.* (3) *Also a vessel holding four cyath, a jill.* (4) *A measure of land containing 9600 feet.* || Livæ

(3) *To desert.* (1) *Perdices non transvolant fines,* *Pun.* 10, 29. § *Transvolare vela navium,* *Id.* 9, 8. (2) *Liv.* 3, 63. (3) *Transvolaverunt ad hostes,* *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 33.

* *Trāpes ētis.* m. [à τράπω, fut. secund. τραπέω, verbo] *An oil-press, for the breaking of the olives,* *Cato,* 18.

* *Trāpētum,* i. n. *Idem.* ☞ *Oleo conficiendo molae utiliter sunt, quān trapetum,* *Col.* 12, 50. *Teritur Sicyonia bacca trapetis,* *Virg. Geor.* 2, 519.

* *Trāpētus,* i. m. *Idem.* *Orbes in veteres trapetos parere,* *Cato,* 22.

* *Trāpēza,* æ. f. [τράπεζα, Gr. qu. τεράπεζα, à quatuor pedibus] *A banker's, or money-changer's, table.*

* *Trāpēzita,* æ. m. *An exchanger, or banker,* *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 90. *Lat. Argentarius.*

* || *Trāpēzium,* i. n. [à trapeza] *A quadrangle in geometry,* *Geom.*

* *Trāpēzophōron,* i. n. [τραπέζιον, Gr. ex τράπεζα trapeza, & φέρω fero] *A cupboard, a dresser; properly the foot of a table, which perhaps was some statue,* *Cic. Fam.* 7, 33.

* *Trāvehō,* ēre. act. *Varr. Vid. Transvehō.*

* || *Trāvio,* ēre. neut. [ex trans, & via] *To pass over, to traverse,* *Lucr.* 6, 348. *ubi al. travolat, al. trameat.*

* *Traulīzō,* āre. act. [τραυλίζω, Gr. à τραυλός balbus] *To speak with much difficulty, to stammer, to flutter, to buff.* *Lat. Balbutio, loqui nequeo.*

Trāvolo. *Vid. Transvolo.*

Trēballicum vinum [à Trebanis, Italizæ populis] *Plin.* 14, 16.

* *Trēcēni,* æ. a. adj. pl. [ex tres, & centum] (1) *Three hundred.* (2) *Infinitely, a great number.* (1) *Treceni in singulis legionibus equites,* *Liv.* 8, 8. (2) *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 5.

* || *Trēcētēnus,* a. um. adj. [ab eodem] *The three hundredth,* *Amm.* || *Treceni.*

* *Trēcēnti,* æ. a. adj. pl. [ex eodem] (1) *Three hundred.* (2) *Indefinitely, a great number.* (1) *Trecentos opposuit hostibus,* *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 30. (2) *Trecenæ possunt causæ coliigi,* *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 95.

* *Trēcēnties,* adv. [ex tres, & centies] *Three hundred times.* *Ducenies comesset, aut trecen- ties,* *Catull.* 27, 14.

* || *Trēchēdipna,* ōrum. n. plur. [τρεχέδιννα, Gr. vestimenta parasitica currentium ad cenam, *Cornut. & Vel. Schol. sc. ex τρέχω curro, & δειπνέω cōna*] *A kind of garment which sharpers wore, to run to other peoples suppers in,* *Jun.* 3, 67.

† *Treclō,* āre. act. *pro tracto, Litt. ex Plaut.*

* *Trēcēcies,* adv. [ex tres, & decies] *Thirteen times, al. exp. thirty times,* *Cic. Verr.* 3, 80.

* *Trēcēcim.* plur. indecl. [ex tres, & decem] *Thirteen.* *Tredecim captis navibus,* *Liv.* 36, 45.

Conf. Curt. 10, 2, 30.

* *Trēmēbundus,* a. um. adj. or, comp. [à tremo] *Fearful, that trembleth much.* *Manu tremebundā tetigis,* *Cic. pro Domo,* 52. *Effratæ tremebundior ubere porcæ,* *Col.* 10, 396. ☞ *Vix alibi.* *Stat. Theb.* 4, 441. *Sil.* 9, 144.

Trēmēfācio, ēre, ēci, factum, act. *To make one tremble, or quake; to put in fear.* *Lernam tremefecerat arcu,* *Virg. Æn.* 6, 803. *Totum nutu tremefecit Olympum,* *Id.* 9, 106.

Trēmēfactus, a. um. part. (1) *Shaken, wagg- ed.* (2) *Frighted, made to quake for fear.* (1) § *Tellus tremefacta,* *Virg. Æn.* 10, 102. *Folia tremefacta noto,* *Prop.* 2, 9, 34. † *Met. Tremefacta libertas,* *Cic. Offic.* 2, 7. *sed al. leg. time facta.* (2) § *Tremefacta pectora,* *Virg. Æn.* 2, 228. *Sil.* 14, 59.

* *Trēmēndus,* a. um. part. [à tremo] *To be startled at.* *Oculos ira tremendos fecerat,* *Or. Met.* 3, 577. *Tumultu tremendo ruens Jupiter,* *Hor. Od.* 1, 16, 11.

* *Trēmēns,* tis. part. [ab eodem] *Trembling.* *Securæque tremēntis Ora senis,* *Stat. Theb.* 1, 63. *Sil.* 1, 667. § *Adventum tremēns,* *Claud.* 2, in *Ruf.* 125. *Tremēns malus,* *Luc.* 6, 286.

* *Trēmēscens,* tis. part. [à tremisco] *Tremble- ing,* *Sil.* 7, 702.

* *Trēmisco,* ēre. incept. [à tremo] *To begin to shake, to tremble, to quake.* § *Sonitu tremiscunt Ardua terrarum,* *Virg. Æn.* 5, 694. *Sonitūque pedum vrcēmq; tremisco,* *Id. ib.* 3, 648.

* *Trēmo,* ēre, ui. neut. [à Gr. τρέω idem] (1) *To tremble, to shake.* (2) *To quake for fear, to shiver for cold.* (1) *Tremet horrida terra tumultu,* *Cic. Orat.* 27. *ex Enn.* (2) = *Totus tremo horreōque postquam aspexi hanc.* *P. Accede ad ignem hunc; calesces plūs satis,* *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 5. *pro monstro est quando, qui sudat, tremet,* *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 2, 23.

Trēmōr, ōris. m. [à tremo] (1) *A trembling, quaking, or shaking.* (2) *An earthquake.* (1) *Quo tremere & pallere dixit?* *Cic. pro Flacco,* 4. *Occultus tremor subitæ pestis,* *Sil.* ☞ *Tremor* *stellarum, twinkling,* *Lucret.* 5, 587. (2) *Tellus magno tremore Omnia concutiens,* *Or. Met.* 2, 276.

* *Trēmūlus,* a. um. adj. [à tremo] (1) *Trembling, quaking, shaking, twinkling, moving to and fro.* (2) *That maketh one tremble, or quake.* (3) *Warbling, quavering.* (1) *Incurvus, tremulus, labili demissis,* *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 44. § *Arundo tremula,* *Or. Met.* 8, 217. *Cometa tremulus,* *Cic. de Div.* 1, 11. *ex pōv. a.* (2) *Tremulum fixo quatiētur frigore corpus,* *Id. in Arat.* 69. (3) *Cantu tremulo pota Cupidinem Lentum sollicitas,* *Hor. Od.* 4, 13, 5. *Tremulo scalpuntur ubi intima versu,* *Perf.* 1, 31.

* *Trēpidans,* tis. part. [à trepido] *Trembling, quivering, panting.* § *Trepidantia bello Corda,* *Virg. Geor.* 4, 69. *Trepidante totâ civitate ad excipiendum Annibalem,* *Liv.* 23, 7.

* *Trēpidanter,* adv. iūs, comp. [à præced.] *Fearfully, with quaking and trembling.* § *Trepidanter effatus,* *Suet. Neron.* 49. = *Trepidantiùs timidiùsque agere,* *Cas. B. C.* 1, 19.

* || *Trēpidārius equus.* *A galloping horse,* *Veg.*

* *Trēpidātio,* ōnis. f. verb. [à trepido] *Fear, trembling,* *Liv.* 2, 53. *Injecta trepidatio est,* *Id.* 44, 28. § *Trepidatio nervorum,* *Sen. de Ira,* 3, 10.

* *Trēpidātur.* imperf. [à trepidor] *They tremble, they are in an uproar,* *Juv.* 3, 200.

* *Trēpidātūrus,* a. um. part. [à trepido] *About to tremble.* § *Trepidaturus Orho,* *Tac. Hist.* 1, 33, 1. *Qui tantâ audaciâ hostium percussu trepidaturi sint,* *Just.* 22, 5. *Conf. Liv.* 41, 3.

* *Trēpidē,* adv. [à trepidus] *Hastily, fearfully, tremblingly,* *Liv.* 22, 31.

* *Trēpido,* āre. neut. [à trepidus] (1) *To tremble, to quake for fear, to be astonished, or amazed.* (2) *To make haste for fear, to bustle, to keep a clutter.* (3) *To be concerned, to be anxious, or solicitous.* (4) *To pant.* (1) *Quid est? quid trepidas?* *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 25. (2) *Dum trepidant alæ,* *Virg. Æn.* 4, 121. *Ne trepidate meas, Teucri, defendere naves,* *Id. Æn.* 9, 114. (3) *Ne trepides in usum Poscentis ævi pauca,* *Hor. Od.* 2, 11, 4. (4) *Trepidat formidine pectus,* *Or. Met.* 2, 66.

* *Trēpidor,* āri, ātus pass. *To be in fear, confusion, or uproar,* *Ter. Heu.* 3, 1, 35. *Terrâ mari trepidatur,* *Liv.* 41, 3.

* *Trēpidūlus,* a. um. adj. dim. [à seq.] *Somewhat afraid,* *Plaut. Perf.* 4, 2, 3.

* *Trēpidus,* a. um. adj. [ab inus. trepeo, quod à τρέπω] (1) *Fearful, trembling for fear, astonished.* (2) *In great fear, or pain, for.* (3) *Doubtful, uncertain.* (4) *Sudden, unexpected.* (5) *Swift, hasty.* (1) *Exoritur trepidus inter discordia cives,* *Virg. Æn.* 12, 583. (2) § *Trepidum suarum,* *Id. Æn.* 12, 730. (3) *Trepida, & cæptis immanibus effera,* *Dido, Id. Æn.* 4, 642. (4) *Consul, percussis omnibus, ipse satis, ut in re trepidâ, impavidus,* *Liv.* 22, 5. *Conf. und.* 36, 31. (5) *Virg. Æn.* 3, 616. *interpr. Serv.*

|| *Trēpondo,* indecl. *The weight of three pounds,* *Quint.* 1, 5. || *Tria pondo.*

* *Tres,* & hæc tria. plur. [à τρεῖς, Gr.] *Three,* *Cic. Att.* 10, 16. ☞ *De tribus verbis volo, a word with you,* *Plaut.* § *Tri-*

um literarum homo, i. e. fur, *Id. Aul.* 2, 4, 46.

* *Tressis,* is. m. (1) *The weight, or value, of three allies, or farthings.* (2) *Adj. Vile, pennyful, shabby, beggerly.* (1) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 36. (2) *Damia est, non tressis agaso,* *Perf.* 5, 76. *Tresviri,* ōrum. m. pl. *id. qui triumviri,* *Cic. Fam.* 7, 13.

* *Triangulāris,* e. adj. [à triangulus] *Three cornered, triangular.* *Triangularis agri forma,* *Col.* 5, 2.

* *Triangulūm,* i. n. [à seq.] *A triangle, a figure that hath three corners,* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 42.

* *Triangulus,* a. um. adj. [ex tres, & angulus] *Three cornered.* § *Triangulus ager,* *Col.* 5, 2. *Triangulâ formâ cutem excindere,* *Cels.* 7, 25.

|| *Triārii,* ōrum. m. pl. [à tres; ita dict. quod tertio loco prælium inibant] *Old soldiers that were set in the second place, after the vanguard and pikemen, that is, in the rear, as a reserve, and were to assist in case of hazard,* *Liv.* 8, 8. ☞ || *Ad triarios res redit, Prov.* *the business is come to the last push,* *vid. Veg.* 1, 20.

* || *Trias,* ādis. f. [τριάς, Gr. à τρεῖς] *The tray, or three.* *Lat. Numerus ternarius,* *Col.*

† *Tribacca,* æ. f. *margarita Indica.* *Three oriental pearls in one,* *Petron. c.* 55. *si constaret de lectione.*

* *Tribas,* ādis. f. [ab eodem cum seq.] *mulier nequissima,* *Phædr.* 4, 14.

* *Tribon,* ōnis. m. [à τρέβω, tero] *A threadbare cloak, the habit of a Cynick,* *Auson. Lat. Pallium tritum.*

* || *Tribāchus,* i. m. [ex τρεῖς tres, & βραχὺς brevis] *A foot of three short syllables, as λέγειν, Gramm.*

* *Tribāchys,* yos. m. *Idem,* *Quint.* 9, 4.

* *Tribuārius,* a. um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a tribe, or ward.* § *Tribuarius crimen,* *Cic. pro Planc.* 19. ☞ *Vix alibi.*

* *Tribuendus,* a. um. part. *To be granted, attributed, &c.* *Nihil prorsus somniis tribuendum est,* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 71.

* *Tribuens,* tis. part. *Granting, or attributeing.* *Aurum Fabricius, te tribuente, volet,* *Mart.* 11, 6, 8.

|| *Tribūla,* æ. f. [à tero, tritu, tribula] *A little cart, or dray, made of rough boards, which they used before flails for the threshing of corn,* *Varr. R. R.* 1, 52. & *Col.* 2, 21.

* || *Tribūlārium,* ii. n. [à præced.] *A place where threshing instruments are kept,* *Litt. ex Col.*

* || *Tribulatio,* ōnis. f. verb. [à tribulo] *Anguish, or grief; tribulation,* *Hier.* || *Cruciatu, vexatio.*

* *Tribulis,* is. m. (1) *One of the same tribe, or ward; one of the same flock, or kindred.* (2) *A plebeian.* (1) *Eftne hic Hegio tribulis noster?* *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 85. (2) *Hor. Ap.* 1, 13, 15.

* *Tribulo,* āre. act. [à tribula] (1) *To thresh, or beat, cut the corn with a flail, or cart; &c.* (2) || *Met. to afflict, vex, oppress, &c.* (1) *Tribulato quotidie,* *Cato,* 23. (2) *Eccles.* || *Adfligere, vexare.*

* *Tribulūm,* i. n. *id. quod tribula,* *Virg. Geor.* 1, 164.

* *Tribulus,* i. m. [à τρέβω, tero] (1) *A thistle, a bramble.* (2) || *Also a caltrop, or iron spike with four pricks, thrown where the enemy's horse is to come.* (1) *Virg. Geor.* 1, 153. (2) *Veg.* 3, 24.

* *Tribūnāl,* ālis. n. [sedes Tribuni] (1) *A tribunal, a judgement seat, a seat in the Forum, built by Romulus in the form of a halfmoon, whence the extremities were called cornua.* (2) || *Also a raised place in the camp, from which the general gave orders, or made his allocutions.* (3) *Any judgement-seat.* (1) *In foro ante tribunal,* *Cic. Prætor de fellâ & tribunali pronunciat,* *Id. Verr.* 2, 38. *Judiciis affidebat in cornu tribunalis, ne prætor- em curuli depelleret,* *Tac. Ann.* 1, 75. ☞ *De formâ,* *vid. Vitruv.* 5, 1. (2) *Vid. Turneb. Adv.* 12, 7. (3) § *Quæstoris tribunal,* *Suet. Tib.* 33. *Aurelium,* *Cic. pro Domo,* 21. *nummarium,* *Sen. de Benef.* 1, 9.

|| *Tribūnālia,*

|| *Tribunālia*, um. n. pl. *High banks made of green turfs, raised one above another, to keep the water from overflowing*, Litt. ex Plin.

Tribunatus, ūs. m. verb. *The office and dignity of the tribune, the protectorship of the commons*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 7.

Tribunicius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the tribunes*. De tribunitiā potestate taceo, Cic. de Legg. 3, 9. *Tribunitio* maduerunt robora tabo, Luc. 2, 125.

Tribunus, i. m. [quod tribubus praeessent, vel earum suffragiis crearentur. Instituti primū a Romulo fuerunt, deinde a Servio Tullo] (1) || *A chief officer set over the three orders of the people*. Afterwards the name was both more contracted, and more extended. (2) || *Tribuni plebis*, keepers of the liberties of the people, against the encroachments of the senate. (3) || *Tribuni militum* cum consulari potestate, who continued but a short time. (4) || *Tribuni militum*, who had the command of a legion, six to each legion, and commanded by turns. (5) Afterwards the *legatus legionis* seemeth to have commanded the legion in chief, and *tribunus* to signify a colonel, or commander, of a cohort. (6) || *Tribunus laticlavus*, one made tribune in order to be a senator. (7) || *Tribunus angusticlavus*, of the equestrian, or probationer for that order. (8) || *Tribuni aerarii*, receivers general; also, in later times, *tribuni provinciarum, chartariorum, matrimoniorum*. (1) Vid. Dion. Halic. antiq. 2, 7. & 4, 18. (2) Vid. Liv. 1, 2, 33. & Flor. 1, 23. (3) Vid. Tac. Annal. princ. & Europ. 2, 1. (4) Vid. Sigon. de antiq. jure prov. & Lips. de milit. Rom. Dial. 9. (5) Tac. Hist. 3, 85. & 2, 41. (6) Vid. Suet. Dom. 10. & ibi interpr. (7) Vid. Eund. Orb. 10. & Casaub. ad ejusdem Aug. c. 38. (8) Horum mentio ap. Cassiodorum, quibus addit ap. Justinianum, *tribuni scholarum*.

Tribuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. aē. [à tribu, qu. tributum] (1) *To give, grant, or bestow*. (2) *To pay regard*. (3) *To attribute, to ascribe, or impute*. (4) *To distribute, to divide*. (1) & Suum cuique tribuere, Cic. Offic. 1, 5. = Huic ipsi multa tribuat, & concedat necesse est, Id. de Orat. 1, 11. (2) & Illi uni tribui plurimum, Id. Attic. 10, 1. (3) Pompeius hoc mihi tribuit, ut diceret, &c. Id. Offic. 1, 22. sub fin. (4) In duas partes vim loquendi tribuere, Id. de Cl. Or. princ.

Tribuor, i, ūtus. pass. *To be granted, attributed, or ascribed*. Nec testimonio fidem tribui convenit, Cic. pro Sula, 3. Illi tribuebatur ignavia, Id. Fam. 2, 16.

Tribus, ūs. f. [à tribus, sc. partibus, in quas ager Romanus primò divisus erat, Ascon. vel quod tribus principio tres fuerunt, sc. Tatiensium, Ramnensium, & Lucerum, Varr. Livio tamen potissimum adsentior, qui lib. 6. c. 5. à tributo ducit] *A tribe, or ward; of which they had in Rome thirty-five in all, though they were but three at first*. || *Tribui* moveri, *to be turned out of his ward*, Cic. pro Cluent. 43.

Tributarius, a, um. adj. *Tributary, that payeth tribute*. Livæ pro quodam tributario Gallo roganti civitatem negavit, Suet. Aug. 40. Conf. Plin. 12, 1.

Tributum, adv. *From tribe to tribe, ward by ward*. || *Tributum*, & centuriatum descriptis ordinibus, Cic. pro Planc. 7. Conf. Liv. 3, 55.

Tributio, ōis. f. verb. *A giving, a distributing, a dealing*. || *Tributio* æquabilis, Cic. N. D. 1, 19.

|| *Tributor*, ōis. m. verb. *A giver, or distributor*, Litt. ex Apul.

|| *Tributarius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, distribution, or dealing*, Dig.

Tributum, i. n. [à tribubus, quod ea pecunia, quæ à populo imperata erat, tributum à singulis, proportionem censūs, exigebatur] *Tribute, custom, impost, money levied upon the people; a tax, toll, age, or assessment, to defray the publick expenses*. || *Quæstor à mensis publicæ numerat, mensa aut ex vectigali, aut tributo*, Cic. pro Flacco, 19. || *Quid distat tributum à vectigali, docet Petilius Var. l. 2, 1. & Lips. de magn. Rom. 2, 2.*

Tributus, a, um. part. *That will give*. || *Dona tributurus*, Ov. Met. 9, 402.

|| *Tributus*, i. m. *Tribute*. *Tributus* quibus imperatus est, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 43. & mox *Tributus* major penditur, vid. Gell. 13, 19.

Tributus, a, um. part. [à tribuor] (1) *Given*. (2) *Divided, distributed*. (1) Plus attulisti, quam tibi esset, tributum à nobis, Cic. de Orat. 3, 36. (2) Omnis vis loquendi in duas tributa est partes, Id. de Fin. 2, 6.

Tributus, a, um. adj. [à tribus] *Of the tribes*. || *Tributa* comitia, Cic. de Legg. 3, 19.

* *Trica*, ārum. f. pl. [à τριξ, τὴν τριχα, trica] (1) || *Hairs, or feathers, wrapped about the feet of chickens, or pigeons, which hinder their going*. (2) Met. *Any let, or impediment*. (3) *Allo trifles, gewgaws, foolerys, toys*. (1) Interpr. Non. Marc. (2) Cujus virtus quomodo fert publicam cladem? quomodo domesticas tricas? Cic. Attic. 10, 8. (3) Quin tu istas mittis tricas? Plaut. Mest. 3, 1, 41. || In hac notione Plin. deducit à cognomine vili Apulie oppidulo, quem vide, l. 3, 11.

* || *Tricātor*, ōis. m. verb. [à præced.] *A toyer, a dallyer*, R. ex Mart. sed q.

Tricenarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, thirty*. || *Vitis tricenaria*, a wine yielding thirty measures of wine, Varr. R. R. 1, 2. Vid. Plin. 9, 3.

Triceni, æ, a. adj. *Thirty*. *Anguillæ tricenas pedes*, Plin. 9, 3. || *Triceni tauri*, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 5.

|| *Tricennālis*, e. adj. *Of thirty years*. || *Festa tricennalia*, feasts solemnized at every thirty years end, Oros. 7, 28.

* *Tricentēni*, æ, a. adj. pl. [à seq.] *Three hundred*, Col. 5, 2.

* *Tricenties*, adv. [ex tres, & centies] *Three hundred times*, Mart. 3, 22.

Triceps, īpītis. adj. *Having three heads, or three breasted*. *Triceps* apud inferos Cerberus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. Conf. eund. Orat. 48.

Tricesimus, a, um. adj. *The thirtieth*. || *Tricesimo* quoque die, Cic. Attic. 6, 6.

Tricēssis, is. m. *The weight of thirty pounds*, Varr. L. L. 4, 36.

* *Trichalcum*, i. n. [τρίχαλκον, Gr. ex τρεῖς & χαλκός, pecunia] *The fourth part of an obolus*, Vir. 3, 1.

* *Trichias*, æ. m. [ἀπὸ τῶν τριχῶν, sc. à pilis, quibus ossa ejus similia, dict.] *A kind of fish like a sardine, or sprat*, Plin. 9, 51.

Trichila, æ. f. *A covered walk made of vines, or the like; an arbour*, Col. de Arb. 388. ubi vid. Scol.

* *Trichilum*, i. n. [à τριχέλιον, Gr. b. e. vas habens tria labra, sc. à τρεῖς, tres, & χεῖλες, labrum] *A vessel with three spouts to pour water out of*, Col. 10, 394.

* || *Trichinus*, a, um. adj. [τρίχινος, Gr. i. e. pilosus, spissus, ex pilis factus] *Hair, made of hair*. *Trichinum*, tardum, & qu. impeditum, vel siccum & sine succo, ut sunt capilli, qui Græcis τριχες dicuntur, Varr. ap. Non. c. 2, n. 864.

* *Trichitis*, ītidis. f. [sc. τριχίτις, aluminis genus in capillamenta quædam tenuia dehiscens, à τριξ, pilus] *A sort of alum*, Plin. 35, 15.

* *Trichōmānes*, iē. m. [ex τριξ, pilus, & μαίνομαι, fero; herba à luxurie capillitii apell.] *An herb, by some called maiden-hair, goldy-locks*, Plin. 22, 21. & 27, 13.

* *Trichōrum*, i. n. [ex τρεῖς, ter pro tres, & χῶρος, locus] *A building with three lodgings, or storys*, Stat. Sylv. 1, 3, 28. ubi vid. discrepantes interpr. sententias.

* *Trichrus*, i. m. [ex τρεῖς, tres, & χρῶς, color] *A precious stone found in Africa, of three colours; black at bottom, blood-red in the middle, and white at top*, Plin. 37, 10.

Tricies, adv. [qu. trigiesies] *Thirty times*, Cic. in Verr. 1, 38.

* *Tricliniarches*, æ. m. [ex τρικλίσιον, triclinium, & ἀρχός, princeps] *The orderer of the triclinium*, Petron. c. 22.

* *Tricliniaria*, ōrum, vel ium. n. pl. (sc.

aulea) [τὰ τῷ τρικλίσιον παρεστώμενα] *The hangings of a dining room*. || *Æstiva tricliniaria*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13.

* *Tricliniāris*, e. adj. [à seq.] *Of, or belonging to, a dining room*. || *Tricliniāres lecti*, Plin. 37, 2. *Tricliniaria* Babylonica, Id. 8, 48.

* || *Tricliniārium*, ii. n. [à triclinium] *A dining room*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13. || *Triclinium*.

* *Tricliniārius*, a, um. adj. [à seq.] *Of the dining room*. Quis facit mappas triclinarias non pares inter se? Varr. R. R. 8, 33.

* *Triclinium*, ii. n. [τρίκλιον, Gr. ex τρεῖς, tres, & κλίνη, lectus] (1) *The beds for the guests to sit, or lean, along upon; three on each*. (2) *The dining room where they were set*. (1) Ante Sullæ victoriam duo tantum triclinia Romæ fuerunt argentea, Plin. 33, 11. (2) Vix triclinium, ubi cœnaturus ipse Cæsar esset, vacavit, Cic. Attic. 13, ult. Vix Simonide limen egresso, triclinium illud super convivas corruit, Quint. 11, 2. || Quam eandem historiam narrans Cicero Conclave appellat. || Alia fori vis est, alia triclinii, Cic. pro Cæl. 21.

* || *Trico*, ōis. m. [à tricus; qui de tricus contendit] (1) *A trisler, a toyer, a buffler*. (2) *A quarrelsome fellow, one who will let no body alone*. (1) Non. 1, 85. || *Nugator*. (2) *Capitolin. in Vero*, c. 4. || *Vitiligator*.

* *Tricoccus*, i. m. vel *Tricoccum*, i. n. [τρίκοκκος, Gr. ex τρεῖς, & κοκκός, granum] *A kind of medlars with three kernels*, Plin. 22, 21.

* || *Tricōlon*, i. n. [τρίκωλον, Gr. sc. carmen; ex τρεῖς, ter, & κῶλον, membrum] *A stanza of three verses*, Gramm.

Tricōlor, ōis. adj. *Of three colours; ut unicolor, bicolor*.

* *Tricor*, āri, ātus sum, dep. [à trica] *To trifle, and dally, to jest and toy, to baffle, and show tricks*, Cic. Attic. 15, 13.

|| *Tricorniger*, a, um. adj. *Having three horns, or tops, as the Greek Ψ, Ascon.*

* *Tricornis*, e. adj. [ex tres, & cornu] *Three horned*. || *Boves tricornes*, Plin. 6, 21. Conf. eund. 21, 1.

|| *Tricōpor*, ōis. adj. *That hath three bodies*, Virg. Æn. 6, 289.

* *Tricōsus*, a, um. adj. [à trica] *Full of tricks, silly, sawdory*, Lucil. ap. Gell. 12, 7.

|| *Tricuspis*, īdis. adj. [quod tres habet cuspides] *That hath three points*, Ov. Met. 1, 330.

* *Tridacnus*, a, um. adj. [τρίδακνος, Gr. unde tridacna, sc. ostrea; ex τρεῖς, tres, & δάκνω, mordeo] *To be eaten at three bits*, Plin. 32, 6.

* *Tridens*, tis. m. [quod tres habeat dentes, vel cuspides] *Any tool, or instrument, that hath three teeth; the trident, or sceptre, of the sea gods*. Thynnine tridente quidem in eos sæpius jactato teriti, Plin. 9, 25. Sævus Neptuni tridens, Virg. Æn. 1, 142. Sævit tridenti Nereus, Id. Æn. 2, 418.

|| *Tridentifer*, ūra, ūrum. adj. [ex tridens, & fero] ||

|| *Tridentiger*, ūra, ūrum. adj. *An epithet of Neptune for his three forked sceptre*, Ov. Met. 8, 957. & 11, 202.

|| *Tridentipotens*, tis. part. [tridente potens] *Another epithet of Neptune*, Sil. 15, 159.

* || *Triduānus*, a, um. adj. [à triduus] *Of three days continuance*. Munus gladiatorum triduanum spectaculi pollicitus, Apul. Met. 10, p. 335. || *Trium dierum*.

* *Triduū*, vi. n. [triam dierum spatium, à tres, & dies] *The space of three days*. Bidui, aut tridui est hæc sollicitudo, Ter. Adur. 2, 6, 9.

|| *Triennis*, e. adj. *Of three years space*, Ex analog.

Triennium, ii. n. [tres anni] *Three years space*. Triennio minor quam Antonius, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 43.

* *Triens*, tis. m. [à tria, ut quadrans à quatuor] (1) *Four cunies, or inches; the third part of any thing*. (2) *A small coin, the third part of the as*. (3) *Also a vessel holding four cyath, a fill*. (4) *A measure of land containing 6600 feet*. || *Triens*

(1) Liviae testamento Dolabellam video, cum duobus coheredibus, esse in triente, Cic. Att. 7, 8. (2) Infelix non habet quem porrigat ore tricentem, Juuv. 3, 267. (3) Cum fuerit multis exacta trientibus hora, Prop. 3, 10, 29. (4) Vid. Col. 5, 1.

* *Triental*, ālis. n. [à triens] *A little vessel, the same with the triens. Callidum triental excutit è manibus, Pers. 3, 100.*

* *Trientalis*, e. adj. [à præced.] *Four inches thick, or broad, &c. Materia trientalis, a quarter, a rafter, a piece of timber four inches about, Vitruv. 10, 6.*

* *Triērarchus*, i. m. [τριήραρχος, Gr. ex τρι-ήρης, triremis, & ἀρχός, magister vel princeps] *The master, or captain, of a galley, or ship, with three oars, or three banks of oars, Cic. Verr. 1, 20. Lat. Triremis magister.*

* *Triētēricus*, a, um. adj. [à seq.] *That is kept every third year. Trieterica orgia, Virg. Aen. 4, 381. Trieterica, absol. Ov. Rem. Am. 593. nox, Stat. Thib. 2, 661.*

* *Triētēris*, idis. f. [τριήτης, Gr. b. e. spatium τριῶν ἐτῶν, trium annorum] *The space of three years, Mart. 6, 38. & 7, 95. Stat. Theb. 7, 93.*

Triāriam, adv. *Three manner of ways. Tri-fariam adortus castra circumvenit, Liv. 3, 22. Tri-fariam Romani manebant, Liv. 5, 26.*

|| *Triārius*, a, um. adj. [quod tribus modis fieri possit] *Threefold, of three sorts, Litt. ex Liv. sed non inveni.*

* *Tri-faux*, cis. adj. [tres fauces habens] *Having three mouths, or throats. Tri-faux Cerberus, Virg. Aen. 6, 417. Conf. Sil. 2, 551.*

|| *Tri-fax*, ācis. m. ut & bifax [ex facie; quod tres habet facies, i. e. acies] *A dart, or quarry, three cubits long, Gell. 10, 25.*

* *Tri-fer*, vel *Tri-ferus*, a, um. adj. [ex τρις, & φο] *That beareth fruit thrice a year. Vites triferæ, Col. 5, 10.*

* *Tri-fidus*, a, um. adj. in tres partes fissus [ex τρις, & findo] *Cleft, or cleften, into three parts. Tri-fida fumantia flammâ Corpora, Ov. Met. 2, 325. Tri-fidi ardores, Val. Flacc. 6, 54. Tri-fida hasta, Id. 1, 642.*

* *Tri-folium*, ii. n. [à tribus foliis dict.] *An herb called trefoil, or three-leaved grass, Col. 6, 17. & Plin. 21, 9.*

* *Tri-formis*, e. adj. [tres habens formas] *That hath three forms, shapes, or fashions. Diva tri-formis, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 4. umbra divæ, Val. Flacc. 7, 395.*

* *Tri-fur*, ūris. c. g. [ex τρις, & fur; nam τρις in comp. augendi vim habet] *A notable thief. Non fur, sed trifur, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 6.*

|| *Tri-furcatus*, a, um. adj. *Three forked, Litt. ex Col.*

Tri-furcifer, a, um. adj. *An arrant rogue. Me vituperas? fur, etiam fur trifurcifer, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, ult.*

Tri-furcus, a, um. adj. *Three-forked, or three-folded. Tri-furci furculi, Col. 5, 11.*

|| *Tri-ga*, æ. f. [quæ triaga, vel trijuga] *A cart drawn with three horses, Dig.*

Tri-garium, ii. n. [à triga] *The place where such chariots with three horses run, Plin. 37, 13.*

Tri-garius, ii. m. [à triga] *A carter, or charioteer, that drieth with three horses, Plin. 28, 16.*

* *Tri-gemini*, æ, a. plur. adj. [à seq.] *Three children at a birth, Col. 7, 6. & Aur. Vict. 2, 4, 1.*

* *Tri-geminus*, a, um. adj. [ex τρις, & ge-minus] *Threefold. Tri-geminus partus, Col. 3, 10.*

* *Tri-gemmis*, e. adj. quod tres habet gem-mas [ex τρις, & gemma] *A plant bearing three buds upon it, Col. 3, 19.*

Tri-gēses, adv. *Thirty times, Vitruv. 1, 6.*

Tri-gēsimus, a, um. adj. *The thirtieth, Cic. de Sen. 6.*

Tri-ginta, adj. plur. indecl. [τριακοντα, Gr.] *Thirty, Cic. pro Cluent. 27.*

* || *Tri-gla*, æ. f. [τριγλα vel τριγλή, Gr. à

τρις, ter; quoniam ter anno parit] *The mullet fish, Opp.*

* *Triglites*, æ. m. [à præced.] *A stone of the colour of the mullet fish, Plin. 37, 11.*

* || *Triglyphus*, a, um. adj. [tres habens γλυφάς, i. e. sculpturas] *unde*

* *Triglyphus*, i. m. *A hollow graveing like three furrows, or gutters, Vitruv. 1, 2.*

* *Trigon*, ōnis. m. [à trigona, i. e. trique-tra figura nomen habens; sc. ex τρις, ter, & γωνία, angulus] (1) || *A ball-court in the bath, ibersquare. (2) Also the ball itself with which they played. (3) A fish with a round venomous tail, otherwise called pastinaca marina. (1) Alex. ab Alex. (2) Mart. 4, 19. (3) Vid. Gronov. ad Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71. Formam & de*

scriptionem ejus pete à Matthiolo in l. 2. Diosc. c. 19.

* *Trigōnālis*, e. adj. [à præced.] *Three cor-nered. Trigonalis pila, a little ball which they exercised themselves with at batheing, Mart. 14, 46. in lemmate.*

* *Trigōnon*, i. n. [de them. vid. trigonus] *An herb used in garlands, Plin. 21, 9.*

* || *Trigōnum*, i. n. *A trine. [ab eodem] ut Trigonom igneum, when the upper planets meet in a firey sign, Astron.*

* *Trigōnus*, a, um. adj. [τριγωνος, Gr. ex τρις, ter, & γωνία, angulus] *That hath three corners, Vitruv. 9, 4.*

* *Trigōnus*, i. m. [ab eodem] (1) *A tri-angle. (2) A fish with a round tail, called also pastinaca marina. (1) Manil. (2) Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71.*

* *Tri-lbris*, e. adj. [ex τρις, ter, & libra] *Of three pounds weight, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 33.*

Tri-linguis, e. adj. (1) *Having three tongues, as serpents seem to have. (2) Skilled in three tongues. (1) & Os trilingue Cerberi, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 32. Trilinguis cantus, Val. Flacc. 7, 184. (2) Siculi trilingues, Apul. Met. 11, p. 364. scil. Græca, Latina, Sicula. Hujusmodi auctoritates suffulcit analogia.*

Tri-lis, icis. adj. [quod ex tribus constat licis] *Tissue, made of three threads of diverse colours, Virg. Aen. 3, 467.*

|| *Tri-ma dies*, i. e. triennium, Pompon.

* || *Tri-macrus*, vel *Tri-macer*, i. m. [ex τρις, ter, & μακρός, longus] *A foot in verse of three long syllables, Gramm.*

Tri-mātus, ūs. m. [à trimus] *Three years of age, Col. 8, 5.*

* || *Tri-membris*, e. adj. [ex τρις, ter, & membrum] *Of three members, or parts, Gloss. vet.*

* *Tri-mestris*, e. adj. [quæ trimensis, ex τρις, & mensis] *Of three months time, of three months growth. Tri-mestres aves, Plin. 10, 25. Tri-mestris fructus, Col. 2, 10. satio, Id. 2, 9.*

* || *Tri-metrius*, a, um. adj. [à trimetrum] *Consisting of trimeter iambs, Aulon.*

* || *Tri-mēter*, tra, trum. adj. *Idem. hinc sub-stant.*

* *Tri-metrum*, i. n. [ex τρις, ter, pro tres, & μέτρον, mensura] *A trimeter verse of three mea-sures, an iambick of six feet. Spendæus in Acci Nobilibus trimetris apparet rarus & Eoni, Hor. A. P. 259.*

Tri-mōdia, æ. f. *A measure of three bushels, Col. 2, 9.*

Tri-mōdum, ii. n. *Idem, Plin. 33, 1. Argu-mentum dimensum dabo, non modio, neque tri-modio, Plaut. Menach. prol. 15.*

Tri-mōdius, a, um. adj. *Containing three bu-shels, the measure of three bushels. Conbulæ tri-modiæ, Col. 12, 15.*

Tri-mūius, a, um. adj. dim. [à trimus] *Three years old. Trimulus pariem amittit, Suet. Ner. 6.*

Tri-mus, a, um. adj. [tres annos habens, ut bimus, binos] *Three years old. Oportet inire bi-mas, ut trimas pariant, Varr. R. R. c. 5.*

* || *Tri-nēpos*, ōtis. m. [ex τρις, ter, & ne-pos] *abnepotis filius, tertius à nepote. A great great grandchild, my great grandchild's son, Paul. JC.*

* || *Tri-nitas*, ātis. f. [à trinus] (1) *The*

number three. (2) The trinity. (1) Pomp. Læto (2) Hier. Ep. 61. ad Pamm. 5.

* *Tri-nēctialis*, e. adj. [ex τρις, pro τρεῖς, tres, & nox] *Of, or belonging to, three nights space, Mart. 12, 78.*

* *Tri-noctium*, ii. n. [ab eodem] *Three nights space, Val. Max. 2, 4, 5.*

Tri-nōdis, e. adj. [tres nodos habens] *That hath three knots, or joints. Clava trinodis, Ov. Ep. 4, 115.*

Tri-nūnium, ni. n. [quod trinas nundinas, complectetur] *The day of the third market, or fair; the space of seven and twenty days, which contain three fairs, or markets, there being a fair every ninth day, Cic. pro Domo, 16. Scrib. etiam trinum nundinum, plenè & divisè, Cic. Tironi, 16, 11.*

* *Tri-nus*, a, um. adj. [à tres] *Three, the thira, three together. Reddidit trinas literas, Cic. Attic. 11, 17. Lunæ tinæ apparuere, Plin. 29, 31. Dicta quæ trino juvenis toro tonabas, Stat. Sylv. 4, 9. Trinis catenis vinctus, Cæf. B. G. 1, 53.*

† *Tri-o*, ōnis. m. [quæ stria, à stria quam fa-cit arans, Scal.] *A plough ox. Vid. Triones.*

* || *Tri-obolāris*, e. adj. *Worth three half-pence, viz. pnyful. Vis, nihili.*

Tri-obolus, i. n. [ex τρεῖς, tres, & ὀβολός, obolus] *Three halfpence. Negat se debere tibi triobolum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 26.*

Tri-ones, um. m. pl. [βόες ἀροτῆρες it. fidus sic dict. à similit. ἀμαξα: vel quod ita sitæ sint stellæ, ut trigona iaciant, Geli 2, 21.] (1) *Ploughing oxen. (2) Also a constellation of seven stars called Charles's wain, near the north pole. (3) The north country. (1) Varr. L. L. 6, 4. (2) Cic. N. D. 2, 41. (3) Gens, quâ non alios diffusior ulla, triones incoluit, Claud. Conf. 2, 429.*

* *Tri-opthalmus*, i. m. [ex τρεῖς, tres, & ὀφθαλμός, oculus] *A precious stone that hath the fi-gure of three eyes, Plin. 37, 11.*

* *Tri-orches*, æ. m. [τριόρχης, Gr. quod τρεῖς ὄρχεις, i. e. tres testes habeat] (1) *A kind of hawk having three fiones, a buzzard. (2) A kind of herb, the same as saiyron, or basilica mi-nor. (1) Plin. 10, 8. Lat. Buteo. (2) Id. 25, 6.*

Tri-pālis, e. adj. *Proped with three poles. Tri-pales vites diceb. quæ tribus palis sustinebantur, Varr.*

* *Tri-parcus*, a, um. adj. [ex τρις, ter, & paucus] *Very spareing, niggardly, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 14.*

Tri-partitō, vel *Tri-partitū*, adv. *In three parts. Tribus dictæ primū à partibus populi tripartitō divisi, quæ tamen nunc multiplicatæ pristinum nomen retinent, Col. 5, 1. Bona dividit tri-par-titō, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14. Urbem tripartitō aggre-ditur, Liv. 21, 7.*

Tri-partitus, vel *Tri-partitus*, a, um. part. *Di-vided into three parts. Oratio tripartita, Cic. ad Quir. post red. 7.*

* || *Tri-pātinum*, i. n. [trium patinarum ap-paratus; à τρεῖς, tres, & πατάμ, patina] *The last service of several dishes, Plin. 35, 12.*

* *Tri-pēctōrus*, a, um. adj. *Three-breasted, or that hath three breasts, Lucr. 5, 28.*

* *Tri-pēdālis*, e. adj. [ex τρις, pro τρεῖς, tres, & pedalis] *Three feet long, Liv. 38, 21.*

* *Tri-pēdāneus*, a, um. adj. [ex τρις, & peda-neus] *Of three feet. Taleas tripedaneas concidi-to, Cat. 45. Altitudo tripedanea, Col. 2, 2.*

Tri-pertitus, &c. *Vid. Tripartitus.*

* *Tri-pes*, ēis. c. g. [ex τρις, pro τρεῖς, tres, & pes] *That hath three feet, three leg'd. Tri-pes mulus, Liv. 40, 2. menia, Hor. Sat. 19, 3, 13.*

* *Tri-phallus*, i. m. Priapus [à τρις, ter, & φάλλος, veretrum, i. e. valde vaiatus] *Tib. Carm. Priap. 83, 6.*

* || *Tri-pictus*, a, um. adj. [terpictus] *Thrice written, or in three langu-gis. I, icriba, tripic-tis digere versiculos, Prud. Apoth. 381.*

* *Tri-plex*, icis. adj. [quod est trium plica-carum; ex τρις, vel τρεῖς, & plico] *Triple, threefold.*

threefold. Plato triplicem finxit animam, Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 10. § *Æs triplex*, Hor. *Od.* 1, 3, 9. *Deæ triplices*, Ov. *Met.* 2, 654.

* || Triplicatio, ònis. f. verb. [*à triplico*] *A folding, or doing, of a thing thrice; tripling, or trebling; a surrejoinder*, Cajus JC.

* Triplicatus, a, um. part. [*ab eodem*] *Tripled, or trebled*, Plin. 7, 48.

* Triplices, um. m. pl. sc. libelli vel codicilli [*à triplex*] *Little tablets having three leaves, wherein matters of small importance were written*. *Misti mihi munera bis senos triplices*, Mart. 7, 52.

* || Triplicitas, atis. f. [*ex eodem*] *The being threefold, triplicity*, Astron.

* Tripliciter, adv. [*à triplex*] *Treble, in three manner of ways*. *Communitabimus tripliciter, verbis, pronunciando, tractando*, Ad. Herenn. 4, 42.

* Triplico, are. aet. [*à triplex*] *To triple, or treble; to do, or fold, a thing three times*. *Pender à part, triplicatus, q. v.*

* Triplinthus, a, um. adj. [*ex triēs, tres, & ὡλίνθος, later*] *Of three bricks thick*. § *Paries triplinthus*, Vitruv. 2, 8.

* || Triplo, adv. [*à seq.*] *By thrice*. † Tripliciter.

* Triplus, a, um. adj. [*à triplus, triplus, Gr.*] *Triple, threefold, treble*. *Dupla & tripla intervalla explere*, Cic. de *Univ.* 7.

* Tripodium, ii. n. [*ex triēs, ter, & ποδὶς, canus*] *An herb called turbit, or as some say b.ue daisy*, Plin. 26, 7. & Dioscor. 4.

* || Triptoton, i. n. [*ex triēs, tres, & πτώσις, casus*] *A noun having but three cases, a triptot, Gramm.*

|| Tripudiator, òris. m. verb. *A dancer, or tripper*, Aug. † Qui tripudiat.

Tripudio, are. neut. *To dance, to trip dancer like, to caper, to curvet*, unde Angl. *to trip*. = *In funeribus reipub. exultare & tripudiare*, Cic. pro *Sext.* 41.

Tripudium, ii. n. [*aves, quia cum pascuntur, necesse est aliquid ex ore cadere, & terram pavire, terripavium primò, post tripudium dictum est*, Cic. de *Div.* 2, 34. qu. *terripudium*] (1) *A dancing, or tripping on the toe dancer like; a caper, or curvet; a skip, a trip*. (2) *Also the rebounding of corn, &c. being thrown to the chickens, by which the soothsayers made their divinations*. (1) = *Per urbem ire canentes carmina cum tripudiis, solennique saltatu jussit*, Liv. 1, 20. § *Citatis celerare tripudiis*, Catull. 61, 26. (2) *Vid. Solistimum*.

* Tripus, òdis. m. [*τριπύς, Gr. ex triēs, tres, & πύς, pes*] (1) *Any thing with three legs, a threefooted stool, particularly that from whence the inspired priests gave answers and oracles*. (2) *Tripods were also presented to the Greek heroes, as an emblem of steadiness and constancy*. (1) *Sanctius quam Pythia, quæ tripode ex Phœbi, lauròque profatur*, Lucret. 1, 740. (2) *Donarem tripodas præmia sortium Græcorum*, Hor. *Od.* 4, 8, 3. & Hinc Anglicè *a triped* quod vulgò *trivet*.

Triquetra, æ. f. *A triangle, or three-cornered figure*, Col. R. R. 5, 1.

Triquetrum, i. n. *A triangle*, Plin. 2, 151.

Triquetrus, a, um. adj. [*qu. triquadrus, i. e. quadratus in tres angulos*] *Having three corners, triangular*. § *Ager triquetrus*, Col. 5, 2. *Insula naturâ triquetra*, Cæs. B. C. 5, 13. † *Prædia triquetra*, Hor. *Sat.* 2, 6, 55. i. e. *Sicula*.

* Trirēmis, is. f. sc. navis [*tres habens remorum ordines; ex tres, & remus*] *A galley with three oars on each side, or bank; or rather, with three banks of oars one above another*. *Apulsâ ad proximum litus trireme constratâ*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 23. Conf. Cic. *Verr.* 5, 17.

* † Tris, pro tres, in acc. ant. ἐνεκα εὐφωνίας.

* || Trisagium, i. n. [*τριάγιον, Gr. ex triēs, ter, & ἅγιος, sanctus*] *hymnus Græcis ecclesiis, ἅγιος ὁ θεός, ἅγιος ἰσχυρός, ἅγιος ἀθάνατος, ἐλέησον ἡμᾶς*.

* Trisago, gēnis. f. [*fortasse ex tris, & ago; propter multiplices ejus virtutes*] *The herb ger-*

mander; according to some, the straight and upright vervain, Plin. 24, 15. & Scrib. & trixago, Cels. 8, 3.

Triscuria, òrum. n. pl. [*ex tris valde, & scurra, Pap.*] *Great scurrilities, or buffooneries*, Juv. 8, 190. al. leg. *triscuria, à transcurrendo; al. triscuria, vid. Hoff. Etym.*

† Triseclisenex, nis. c. g. [*τριέρων, Gr. qu. trium seculorum senex*] *That hath lived three ages, an epithet of Nestor, Næv.*

* || Trisippium, ii. n. [*ex triēs, ter, & ἵππος, equus*] *A rowel, with which, when beated, they used to mark horses on the jawbone*, Litt. ex Col.

* Trispassus, a, um. adj. [*τριπάσος, Gr. ex triēs, pro triēs, & πᾶω, traho; quod tribus orbiculis trahitur*] *Drawn, or pulled, with three pullies*, Vitruv. 10, 3.

Trisago, gēnis. f. Plin. *Vid. Trisago*.

Tristē, adv. iūs, comp. [*à tristis*] *Sorrowfully, sadly*. *Tristē positivum non reperi; sed Litt. tribuit Cicroni*. *Tristius curantur adolescentēs*, Cic. de *Senecl.* 19.

* || Tristegus, a, um. adj. [*τρίσετος, Gr. i. e. tria habens tecta, ex triēs, pro triēs, & ἑτέρος, tectum*] *Built with three stories, or lofts, one over another*, Jun.

Tristūlus, a, um. adj. [*à tristis*] *Dumpeish, somewhat sad*, Cic. de *Div.* 1, 46.

† Tristifucus, a, um. adj. *That maketh sad, fadenig*. *Tristificas voces*, Cic. de *Div.* 1, 7. ex *poëtā*.

Tristis, e. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [*fortasse à τρέψης, timidus, sed parum constat de etymo*] (1) *Sad, heavy, melancholy, pensive, sorrowfull, woe-full*. (2) *Severe, grave, demure*. (3) *Harsh, bitter*. (4) *Rough, coarse*. (5) *Angry, peevish*. (6) *Cruel*. (7) *Made bitter, or unpleasant*. (8) *Also with an ill will, against one's will*. (9) *Unlucky, ominous*. (10) *Dark, lowering*. (1) & Mutius tristior Porcenæ salute, quàm suâ lætior, Val. Max. 3, 3, 1. = *Quid tu es tristis? quidve es alacris?* Ter. *Eun.* 2, 3, 12. = *Silentium triste, & tacita morosa defixit omnium animos*, Liv. *Tristissimi exilii solatium*, Id. 5, 51. (2) & Cum tristibus severè, cum remissis jucundè vivere, Cic. pro *Cæl.* 6.

& = *Oderunt hilarem tristes, tristēque jocosū*, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 18, 89, vid. & Cels. 3, 18. = *Gravitate suæ liquet illum tristem & plenum dignitatis sonum*, Cic. de *Repub.* 6, 2. *Tristis severitas inest in vultu, & in verbis fides*, Ter. *Andr.* 5, 2, 16. (3) *Media fert tristes succos*, Virg. *Geor.* 2, 126. § *Absynthia tristia*, Ov. ex *Pont.* 3, 8, 15. *Sapor tristis*, Id. *Trist.* 4, 6, 12. *Suaviolum tristi tristius helleboro*, Catull. 96, 14. = *amarus*, Lucr. 4, 638. & *Prædulcis*, Id. *ib.* (4) *Tristium lacernarum amator*, Martial. 1, 97. = *Antiquitas tristis & impexa*, Tac. *Dial. de Orat.* 20. (5) *Stultitia est te ei esse tristem, quojus potestas plūs potest*, Plaut. *Casin.* 2, 4, 4. & Nunc ego mitibus Mutare quæro tristia, Hor. *Od.* 1, 16, 26. (6) *Illi mea tristia facta, Degeneremque Neoptolemum narrare memento*, Virg. *Æn.* 2, 549. (7) *Ora tristia tentantum sensu torquebit amaror*, Virg. *Geor.* 2, 247. (8) *Invitat tristis*, Ter. *Eun.* 4, 1, 8. (9) *Agro qui statuit meo Te triste lignum*, Hor. *Od.* 2, 13, 11. *Cum tristissima exta sine capite fuerint*, Cic. de *Div.* 2, 15. (10) *Vi tristia nubila pello*, Ov. *Met.* 6, 690.

Tristitia, æ. f. (1) *Sadness, heavyness, pensiveness, &c.* (2) *Moroseness, statelyness, fullness*. (3) *Gravity*. (1) = *Lacrymis & tristitia te tradidisti*, Cic. *Epist. Fam.* 5, 14. & *Lentitate verbi tristitiam rei mitigare*, Id. *Offic.* 1, 12. & *lætitia*, Id. (2) Tac. *Hist.* 1, 38. (3) = *Homo tristitiâ & severitate popularis*, Cic. de *Clar. Orat.* 25.

|| Tristities, ei. Idem. § *Tristities animi*, Apul. *Met.* 4, p. 131.

|| Tristitudo, dñis. f. Idem, Litt. ex Apul.

|| Tristor, ari. dep. *To be sorrowfull, or sad*, Gloss. † *Constristor*, Cic.

Trisulcus, a, um. adj. [*tres habens sulcos, i. e. acies*] *Three-pointed, or three forked*. *Lingua micat ore trisulcis anguis*, Virg. *Geor.* 3,

439. § *Tela trisulca Jovis*, Ov. *Am.* 2, 5, 52. *Trisulcus ordo*, Val. *Flacc.* 2, 500.

* Triyllabus, a, um. adj. [*τριούλλατος, Gr. ex triēs, pro triēs, tres, & ὑλλαβή, syllaba*] *Of three syllables, trisyllable*, Quint. 9, 4.

|| Trītāva, æ. f. *One's great grandmother's great grandmother*.

Trītāvus, i. m. [*vox hybrida; sc. ex τριτός, & avus*] *That is a great grandfather's great grandfather*. *Pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus*, Plaut. *Pers.* 1, 2, 5.

* || Trīte, es. f. [*à τριτή, Gr. i. e. tertia, sc. chorda*] *Trite diezeugmenon, C, sol, fa, ut. hyperbolæon, E, fa, ut. synemenon, B, fa, bi, mi. Music.*

* Trithales, is. n. [*τριθαλής, Gr. ita dict. quod ter floreat in anno; à triēs, ter, & θάλλω, floreō*] *An herb which flowereth thrice a year*, Plin. 25, 13.

* || Trithaitæ, arum. m. pl. [*τριθείται, Gr. à triēs, pro triēs, tres, & θεός, deus*] *Certain heretics who held that there were three distinct godheads in the trinity of persons*, Eccl.

* Tritiānus, a, um. adj. [*ex triēs, per auxilin pro valde*] *Tritiana brassica, quod triplo major aliis*, A kind of large caulwort, Plin. 19, 8.

* Trīticus, a, um. adj. *Wheaten, of wheat*. § *Mellis triticea*, Virg. *Geor.* 1, 219. Conf. Ov. *Met.* 5, 486.

* Trīticum, i. n. [*quod tritum est ex spicis, Varr. L. L. 4, 22.*] *Wheat*, Cic. de *Div.* 2, 31. & De *hujus generibus vid. Plin.* 18, 7.

* Trīton, ònis. m. [*τρίτων, Gr.*] (1) *A weathercock*. (2) *A sea fish, a kind of tunny cut into rands*. (3) *A sea god*. (1) Vitruv. (2) Plin. 32, 11. (3) *Vid. Propr.*

* Trītor, òris. m. [*à part. tritus*] (1) *A grinder of any thing*. (2) *He that useth and weareth out a thing*. (1) Plin. 35, 11. (2) § *Stimulorum tritor*, Plaut. *Pers.* 5, 2, 17.

* Trītūra, æ. f. [*à trituro*] *A threshing, pounding, or grinding*, Col. 1, 16. & 11, 2.

* || Trītūrator, òris. m. [*ex eodem*] *A threshor*, Litt. ex Col.

* || Trītūro, are. aet. [*à tritus*] *To thresh, Col. ap. Litt. sed q.*

* || Trītūror, ari. ātus, pass. *To be threshed, &c.* Col. ap. Litt. *Si in arcâ hujus mundi trituretur homo exterior*, Sidon. *Ep.* 7, 6.

* Trītus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [*à teror*] (1) *Rubed, pounded, ground*. (2) *Worn, overworn, breakebare, broken, wasted*. (3) *Frequented*. (4) *Common, prostitute*. (1) *Tritum frietur cinnamum*, Plin. 12, 19. (2) § *Tunicæ tritæ*, Cic. *Vestis trita*, Hor. *Epist.* 1, 19, 31. = *Usitatus verbum, & tritius*, Cic. *Acad.* 1, 7. (3) § *Iter tritum*, Cic. *Philipp.* 1, 3. *Tritissima via*, Sen. de *Vit. Beat.* c. 1. (4) *Et famulos inter femina trita luos*, Prop. 3, 11, 30.

* Trītus, ūs. m. verb. [*à supra dict.*] *A rubbing, or grinding*. *Lapidum tritu elici ignem videmus*, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 9.

Trīvēnētica, æ. f. *A great witch, the devil's dam*, Plaut. *Aul.* 2, 8.

* Trīvialis, e. adj. [*ad trivium pertinens*] *Common, trivial, ordinary, homely*. = *Sordidè, & tantum verbis trivialibus egit*, Suet. de *Cl. Rhet.* 6. § *Carmen triviale*, Juv. 7, 55.

* || Trīviritim, adv. [*ex triēs, pro triēs, tres, & viritim*] *By every three men*, Litt. ex Col.

* Trīvium, ii. n. [*ex tribus viis*] *A place where three ways met, a place of common resort*. = *In compitis, & trivis auctionari*, Cic. in *Rull.* 1, 3. § *ululare*, Val. *Flacc.* 3, 453.

* || Trīvius, a, um. adj. [*à præced.*] *That hath three ways*, Litt. ex Mart.

* Trīumphālia, um. n. pl. [*à triumphus*] *The solemnity and ornaments of a triumph*, Tac. *Ann.* 1, 72. *Triumphalia ornamenta plenè vocat Suet.* Aug. 28.

* Trīumphālis, e. adj. [*ab eodem*] *Of, or belonging to, a triumph*.

|| Trīumphālis, sc. vir, *one who hath triumphed*, Cic. in *Sall.* 8. § *habitus*, Quint. 10, 7. *curius*, Plin. 7, 26. *porta*, Cic. in *Pison.* 23.

* **Triumphans**, tis. part. [à triumpho] *Triumphing*. Sedere in equis triumphantium prae-textati potissimum filii solent, *Cic. pro Muræ-nâ*, 5. § Triumphantium currus, *Plin.* 28, 4. Triumphantium corpora minio illini solita, *Id.* 33, 7. *Conf. Liv.* 36, 39.

* || **Triumphator**, ōris. m. verb. [ab eodem] *A triumpher*, *Apul. Apol.* p. 432. † Qui triumphat.

* **Triumphatūrus**, a, um. part. [ex eodem] *About to triumph*, *Liv.* 36, 39.

* **Triumphatus**, ūs. m. verb. [à triumpho] *Triumphed over; led, or represented, in triumph*. § **Triumphatae** gentes, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 33. = Omnia superata & triumphata, *Plin.* 5, 5.

* † **Triumphatus**, ūs. m. verb. [à triumpho] *A triumphing*. Ne triumphatu tuo nimis superbiat Antonius, *Plin. ap. Serph. Fabr. atque lexic. qui utinam & locum indicassent*.

* **Triumpho**, āre. neut. [à triumphus] (1) *To triumph for a conquest obtained*. (2) *To rejoice greatly*. (1) Bis consul fuerat, triumpharat, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 20. § De hostibus triumphare, *Id. Att.* 11, 8. Aliquis est R. mæ, præter Persea, qui triumphari de Macedonibus nolit, *Liv.* 45, 38. (2) Meum factum probari abs te triumpho gaudio, *Cæs. Ciceroni, sub Ep. ad Attic.* 9, 16. = exulto, lætor, *Cic.*

* **Triumphus**, i. m. [à *Σελαμνος*, *Idem.*] (1) *A triumph*, a solemn pomp, or show, granted by the senate at the return of a general from the wars, for a considerable victory gained over an enemy not before conquered; wherein he in a golden chariot, wearing a golden crown on his head, preceded by the conquered captives with their spoils, ascended the Capitol, to return thanks and make his oblation to Jupiter Capitolinus. (2) *A play at cards so called, trump*. (1) Differes de triumpho; Quid tandem habet iste currus? Quid victi ante currum duces? Quid simulacra oppidorum? Quid aurum? Quid argentum? Quid legati in equis & tribunis? Quid clamor milium? Quid tota illa pompa? Inania sunt ista, mihi crede, delectamenta penè puero-rum, *Cic. in Pison.* 25. De his vid. ante alios, *Sigon.* (2) *Lud. Viv.*

* **Triumvir**, īri. m. [ex tres, *Gen.* trium, & vir] *One of the three officers that are in the like authority*. Triumviri per XXXV tribus creati sunt, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 7. § Triumviri mensarii, the three chief bankers, who take care of the public money, *Liv. monetarii*, passim in vet. numis, the mintmasters general; capitales, judges in criminal cases, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 14.

* **Triumvīralis**, e. adj. [à triumphus] *Of, or belonging to, such an office, or officer*. Sectus flagellis triumviralibus, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 11.

* **Triumvīrātus**, ūs. m. [ab eodem] *The office of three in like authority, the triumvirate*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 31. *Liv.* 9, 46. *Flor.* 4, 3.

* || **Triumvīritim**, adv. [ex eodem] *Three by three*, *Litt. ex Col.*

* **Triuncis**, is. m. [sc. nummus qui postea quadrans; ex tres, & uncia] *A brass coin of three ounces weight*, *Plin.* 33, 3.

* † **Triūolum**, i. n. [corr. pro tribulum] *A threshing flail*, *Varr.*

* **Trixāgo**, gēnis. f. *The herb germander*. *Vid. Trifago.*

* **Trochæus**, i. m. [*τροχᾶος*, *Gr.* ita dict. quod celeritate suâ imitatur volubilitatem rotæ, quam *Gr.* *τροχὸν* appellant] (1) *A foot in verse, consisting of two syllables, the first long, and the latter short*. (2) || *It. id. qui tribrachius*. (1) Trochæus eodem spatio quo choræus, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 47. (2) *Litt. ex Quint.*

* || **Trochæus**, a, um. adj. [ad trochæum pert.] *Made of trochees*, *Gramm.*

* **Trochilus**, vel **Trochilus**, i. m. [*τροχίλος*, *Gr.* à *τρέχω*, curro] (1) *A little bird called a wren*. (2) || *Another small sea bird which gets her meat out of the crocodile's teeth, which being eased thereby, never hurts her*. (3) *A round ring in the joints of pillars*. (1) *Plin.* 8, 25. (2) *Gesn.* (5) Tunc modò dependens trochili. inodò more chelydri, *Col.* 10, 72. in *sepr. Scal.*

* || **Trochisculus**, i. m. dim. [à seq.] *A little trochisk*, *Litt. ex Apul.*

* **Trochiscus**, i. m. [*τροχίσκος*, *Gr.* i. e. parvus trochus, rotula] *A trochisk, or round ball for physick*, *Cels.* 5, 17. ubi *Latine* pastillos dici ait.

* **Trochlea**, æ. f. [à *Gr.* *τροχίλεα*, *Gl. Phil.* vel *τροχαλία*, *Poll.*] *A pulley wherein a cord, or rope, runneth, to draw any thing; some call it a windlace*, *Lucr.* 4, 903. *Vitr.* 9, 9. = *Rechamus*.

* † **Trochilus**, i. m. dim. [à trochus] *A little top*, *Plaut. Prol. Amph.* 144. ubi al. torulus.

* || **Trochum**, i. n. [à seq. trochus] *A kind of chair made with loose joints*, *Fest.*

* **Trochus**, i. m. [*τρόχος*, *Gr.* à *τρέχω*, sc. à currendo] (1) *A top wherewith children play*. (2) || *Also a little round lump of any thing*. (1) *Hor. A. P.* 380. (2) *Litt. ex Cic.*

* || **Trocta**, æ. f. [*τρώκτης*, *Gr.* à *τρώγω*, comedo] *A trout*, *Isid. qui & truta, & truita*.

* || **Troglodyta**, vel **Troglodytes**, æ. m. [*τρωγλοδύτης*, *Gr.* qui τρώγλας δύται, i. e. caveas subit] *A bidge sparrow*, *vid. Gesn.*

* **Troja**, æ. f. [ludus ipse quem vulgò Pyrrhicam appellant, Troja vocatur, *Serv.*] *A kind of sport, or exercise like our tilts, or tournaments*. § Trojam ludere, to ride at tilt, *Suet. Cæs.* 39. De institutione, *vid. Virg. Æn.* 5.

* **Tropeum**, i. n. [sic enim rectè scribi monet notatio, nam Græcè *τρόπαιον* scrib.] (1) *A spoil taken from an enemy, and burg up; the invention of the Greeks, who yet fixed them on wood, not on metal or stone, to intimate thereby that enmity ought not to be immortal, see Diod. Sic. l. 13. neither were they ever renewed, see Plutarch. Quæst. Rom. p. 273. That the Romans very seldom used them Florus, l. 3. c. 2. observeth* (2) Meton. *Victory*. (1) Hic in Macedonia tropæa posuit, *Cic. in Pison.* 38. (2) Nova Cantemus Augusti tropæa, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 19.

* **Tropæus**, a, um. adj. [*τροπαῖος*, *Gr.* à *τρέπω*, i. e. conversione] *Winds that blow constantly after the solstice, at the sun's return from the tropick*, *Plin.* 2, 43.

* † **Tropæus**, æi. m. subst. [ab eodem cum præced.] *He that hath a shrewd turn, and runneth away when he hath done*, *Suet. Claud.* 8. Sed ul. alit. leg.

* **Trophæum**, æi. n. *A trophy*. *Vid. Tropeum.*

* **Tropica**, ōrum. n. pl. [à *τρέπω*, verito] *Conversions, alterations*, *Petron. c.* 88.

* || **Tropice**, adv. [à tropus] *Figuratively, by a trope, or figure*, *Rhet.*

* || **Tropicus**, a, um. adj. [pertinens ad *τροπὴν*, i. e. versionem] *Tropical, figurative*. § Tropici circuli, *Astron.* ad quos cùm sol pervenit, *τρέπεται*, i. e. convertitur. § Tropicus Cancri, ubi fit solstitium æstivum. Tropicus Capricorni ubi solstitium hyemalis, *Ex Litt.*

* **Tropis**, is. f. [à *τρέπις*, *Gr.* carina, quod à *τρέπω*, verito] (1) || *The bottom, or keel, of a ship*. (2) Met. *The dregs which they used in their baths, either to scour them with, or to procure vomit*. (1) Tropis τὸ κατώτατον τῆς νῆος, *Helicb.* (2) *Mart.* 12, 84.

* || **Tropologia**, æ. f. [*τροπολογία*, *Gr.* ex *τρόπος*, & λέγω dico] *A treatise of tropes, or figures*, *Rhet.*

* || **Tropologice**, adv. [à præced.] *Figuratively spoken*, *Rhet.*

* || **Tropologicus**, a, um. adj. [ex eodem] *Speaking by tropes, or figures*, *Rhet.*

* **Tropus**, i. m. [*τρόπος*, *Gr.* à *τρέπω*, converto, quod sit verbi vel sermonis à propriâ significatione ad aliam cum virtute mutatio, *Quint.* 8, 6.] *A trope, or rhetorical way of speech*. Lat. *Immutatio verborum*, *Cic.*

† **Trosula**, æ. f. *A delicate lass*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Trosulus, i. m. (1) || *A well-set fellow*. (2) *A beau, a spruce gallant, a dapper fellow, a*

carpet knight. (1) *Non.* (2) *Perf.* 1, 82. ubi *vid. Casaub.*

* **Troxilis**, idis. f. [à *τρώγω*, edo] *A cricket*. *Vid. Trixalis.*

* **Trua**, æ. f. [à *τρέω*, tero] (1) *A kind of vessel to lade out water*. (2) || *A ladle of a pot*. (1) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 25. (2) *Cocus ahenum magnum, quando tervit, paulâ confutat truâ*, *Titin. ap. Fest. & Non.*

Trucidandus, a, um. part. *To be crucified*. § **Trucidandum** corpus, *Val. Max.* 4, 7, 6.

|| **Trucidarius**, a, um. adj. *Murderously minded, bloodthirsty*, *Pomp. Læt.*

Trucidatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cruel killing, or murdering*. § **Civium trucidatio**, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 5. Non jam pugna sed trucidatio velut pecorum fieri, *Id.* 28, 16.

Trucido, æ. e. act. [*qu. trucidare*] (1) *Cruelly to slay, to murder, to kill, to assassinate, to massacre*. (2) *Utterly to undo*. (3) || *To eat, to feed upon*. (1) Qui liberos nostros trucidare voluerunt, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 6. (2) § Fœnore trucidare, *Id. pro Cael.* 18. (3) Verum si pisces, si porrum & capre trucidas, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 11, 21.

Trucidor, āri. ātus. pass. *To be cruelly butchered*. § *Met.* Trucidati gravibus verbis, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 1. *Vid. Trucido.*

* **Truculentus**, a, um. adj. ius, comp. sismè, sup. leg. saltem in gradibus, [à *truculentus*] *Cruelly, grimly, barbarously*. Truculentius se gerebat quàm cæteri, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 5. § Truculentissimè aliquem adspicere, *Quint.* 6, 1.

* **Truculentia**, æ. f. *Boisterousness, cruelty, savageness*. Tuam expecto truculentiam, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 2, 7.

* **Truculentus**, a, um. adj. or, comp. sismus, sup. [à *trux*] (1) *Cruel, fierce, savage, barbarous*. (2) *Clownish, rustic, illbred*. (1) = *Dî boni*, quàm teter incedebat, quàm truculentus, quàm terribilis adpectu! *Cic. pro Sext.* 8. Fœ-tâ truculentior ursâ, *Ov. Metam.* 13, 803. = Facinus nefarium & truculentissimum, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 8. (2) = Ego ille agrestis, parcus, tristis, truculentus, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 12. = Truculentus & sylvestris, & vitæ nescius, *Sen. Hippolyt.* 461.

* **Trudes**, is. f. [à *trudendo*] *An instrument to thrust down things with; a waterman's pole to shove his boat off when she sticketh*. Trudibus, aut furcis inermem molem prosternere, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 46. ubi aliqui leg. iudibus; & sanè vix aibi reperitur.

Trudo, ère, si, sum. act. *To thrust, to push, to shove forward, to drive*. § Trudere aliquem in comitia, *C. C. Attic.* 1, 15. Fallacia alia aliam trudit, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 40.

Truder, i, ius. pass. *To be thrust out of place*. § Trudi ad mortem, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 29. Truditur dies die, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 15.

† **Trufa**, vel **Trupha**, æ. f. *Scurillity; base words, or deeds*, *G. ex Arnob.*

* **Trulla**, æ. f. dim. [à *trua*, qu. *truvula*] (1) *A vessel for various uses, broad and deep*. (2) *A cup of earth, brass, &c. to drink in*. (3) *A mason's, or a plasterer's, trowel to daub with*. (4) *A pan to put fire in*. (5) *A tray to set under a vessel, or to put meat in*. (6) *A pisspot*. (1) *Cato*, 10. (2) Potare Campanâ solitus trullâ, *Horat. Sat.* 1, 3, 144. Trullas ligneas duas, *Cato*, 13. (3) Prima trullis frequenter induc-tio, *Pallad.* 1. tit. 15. (4) *Liv.* 37, 11. (5) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 25. (6) *Litt. ex Steph. epigramma Martialis interpretante, Clinicus Herodes trulam subcuxerat æpro*, l. 9. Ep. 97. Sed pertinere potius videtur ad notionem secundam.

* **Trulleum**, i. n. [à *trulla*] *A bowl, or basin to wash one's hands in*, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 25.

* **Trullisatio**, ōnis. f. verb. [à seq.] *A laying on mortar with a trowel*, *Vitr.* 7, 3.

* **Trullisso**, āre. act. [à *trulla*] *To lay on plaster, or mortar, with a trowel*, *Vitr.* 5, 10. & 7, 3.

* **Trullissor**, āri. pass. *To be plastered, &c.* Paries testâ cum calce trullissetur, *Vitr.* 5, 10.

Truncatus, a, um. part. *Maimed, mangled*. § **Manibus truncatus**, *Claud. B. Gei.* 89.

Trunco, āre. aēt. [à truncus] *To cut shorter, to cut in pieces, to maim, to chop off*, Val. Flacc. 6, 568. § Truncare caput, Luc. 6, 566. cadavera, Id. 6, 584.

† Trunculātus, a, um. adj. *Clogged, or that wears a clog*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Trunculus, i. m. dim. *A little flock, or stem*. ¶ Anseris trunculi, goose-giblets, Cels. Trunculi suum, pigs' pettytoes, Id. 2, 20.

Truncus, a, um. adj. (1) *Cut short*. (2) *Maimed, mangled*. (3) *Imperfect*. (4) *Wanting, not having*. (1) Trunca manum pinus regit, Virg. Aen. 3, 659. (2) Trunca in honesto vulnere nares, Id. Aen. 6, 497. (3) Trunca, & turpia exta, Liv. (4) § Animalia trunca pedum, Virg. Geor. 4, 310.

Truncus, i. m. [qu. truncatus, vel à Gr. τεῦχος, idem, Ilfch.] (1) *A stump, flock, or body, of a tree without the boughs*. (2) *A body without a head*. (3) Met. *A blckish, or stupid, creature*. (1) § In arboribus truncus, rami, folia, Cic. de Orat. 1, 46. (2) Jacet ingens litore truncus, Avulsurque humerus caput, Virg. Aen. 2, 557. (3) Qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? Cic. N. D. 1, 50.

* || Truo, āre. aēt. unde in comp. amtruo [à trua] *To stir, or keel, the pot*, Fest. p. 257.

* || Truo, ōnis. m. [quod ei instar truae ingluviæ sub rostro pendet] *A bittern; a long-nouted scilow*, Fest. ex Cæcil.

Trusātus, e. adj. [à seq. truso] *That may be turned, or ariven, about with a man's hand*. ¶ Mola trusātis, a handmill, Cato, 10. Conf. Gell. 3, 3.

Trusito, āre. freq. [à sequente] *To thrust through*. Inter cædem mulum trusitant, Phædr. 2, 8, 8.

Truso, āre. freq. [à trudo] *To thrust often, obtrude*, Catull. 57, 6.

* Trutina, æ f. [à Gr. τροχάνα] (1) *The hole in which the tongue of the scales moveth*. (2) Synecd. *A pair of scales, or a great pair of balances, or weights*. (3) Met. *A diligent examining, or considering; good advice, or judgement*. (1) Neve examen improbum in illâ Castiges trutinâ, Pers. 1, princ. ubi vet. Schol. Trutina est foramen intra quod est lingula, de qua examinatio est. (2) Varr. L. L. 4, 36. (3) = Quæ non artificis, sed populari trutinâ examinantur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 38. ¶ || Campana trutina, *A Roman balance. Troy-weight*, Id.

* Trutinor, āri. dep. *To weigh, or examine; to consider well and thoroughly of a thing*. Exportecto trutinantur verba labello, Pers. 3, 82.

* Trux, ūis. adj. [à Gr. θύξ Thrax] (1) *Rough*. (2) *Cruel, fierce, grim, savage*. (1) Trux tractu herba, Plin. 22, 6. (2) = Horridus & trux tribunus, Cic. in Ru. 2, 25.

* Tryblion, vel Tryblion, ii. n. [τεῦβλιον, Gr.] *A kind of vessel, a saucer*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 9. & Varr. L. L. 4, 25.

Trychnos, i. f. [τεῦχνος, Gr.] *Night*, Plin. 21, 31. Lat. Solanum.

* Tryphonon, i. n. [à τεῦφ, fax] *A kind of ink made of the drugs of quire*, Plin. 35, 6.

* Trygon, ōnis. m. [τεῦγων, Gr.] *A kind of poisonous scabbish*, Auson. Lat. Passinaca.

* || Tryphera, vel Tryphera, ōrum. n. pl. [à Gr. τευφερός, delicatus] *Gentle and easy caught*, Scrib. Larg.

* Tryxalis, is. f. [τεῦχάλις, Gr. à τεύχον attero, absumo] *A cricket*, Plin. 30, 6. ¶ Al. scrib. trixalis, al. tuxalis.

T ante U.

* Tu, tui, tibi. pron. [à Gr. τὸ] *Thou*, passim.

Tu tu. vox noctuæ. Quæ (sc. noctua) tu tu usque dicat tibi, Plaut. Men. 2, 4, 20. Hinc etiam τὴν, noctua.

Tuapte sponte. *Of thine own accord*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 40.

Tuatim. adv. *After thine own fashion, or custom*. Jam tuatim facis, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 4. ¶ Vix alibi.

* Tuba, æ. f. [à tubis, quos etiam nunc ita appell. tubicines sacrorum, Varr.] (1) *A trumpet*. (2) Met. *A trumpeter, a stirrer up, a fomenter*. (3) Meton. *Heroick poetry*. (1) Ille arma misit cornua, tubas, falces, &c. Cic. pro Sulla, 5. § Non tuba directi, non æris cernua flexi, Ov. Met. 1, 98. (2) § Tuba civilis Cic. Fam. 6, 12. (3) § Dum tua multorum vincat avena tubas, Mart. 8, 3, 22.

* || Tübārius, ii. m. [à tuba] *A trumpet maker*, Callista. JC.

Tüber, ēris. n. [à tumeo, Isid. vel à טובר umbilicus, locus editus, Aven.] (1) *A puff growing in the ground like a mushroom, or toadstool*. (2) *Also a bunch, as in a camel's back*. (3) *A fore bump, a hile*. (4) *A knob, or knot, in a tree*. (1) § Tuberia terræ, Juv. 14, 2. (2) Tuberia bina camelus habent in dorso, Plin. 8, 18. (3) Colaphis tuber est totum caput, i. e. tanquam tuber, Ter. Ad. lpb. 2, 2, 37. (4) Reperitur & in alno tuber, Plin. 16, 16.

Tüber, ēris. f. *A kind of tree bearing fruit of the same name*, Col. 21, 2. & Plin. 15, 14.

Tüber, ēris. m. *The fruit of the tuber tree*. Obiatis tuberes jussit servare in crastinum, Suet. Dom. 10.

Tüberculū, i. n. dim. [à tuber] *A little swelling, or puff; a pimple, or wheal*. Plura alia tubercula oriuntur, Cels. 2, 1. Conf. eund. 6, 18.

Tübēdissimēs, a, um. adj. *Bumping out*. § Tuberosissima frons, Petron. c. 15.

Tübicen, īnis. [ex tuba, & cano] *A trumpeter, not only in war, but in funerals and plays*, Varr. L. L. 4, 16. ¶ Quoties pugnatur, & tubicines & cornicines simul canunt, Veg. vid. etiam Juv. 10, 214. § Ad tubicines mittere, Petron. c. 129.

Tübülustrum, ii. n. [ex tuba, & lustra] *A solemn time, when they went with trumpets, as it were in procession, about the country, as some say*, Varr. L. L. 5, 3. & Ov. Fast. 5, 725.

* Tübülātus, a, um. adj. [à seq.] *Made hollow like a pipe*, Plin. 9, 36.

* Tübulus, i. m. [à tubus] (1) *A little hollow pipe*. (2) || *Also the pipe, or funnel, of a stove, or chimney*. (1) Varr. R. R. 1, 8. (2) Paul. JC.

Tübucīnor, vel Tübucīnor, āri, ātus. dep. *To eat greedily, or as a child doth; to gobble, to cram, and stuff out the cheeks*. Tübucinari de suo, si quid domi est, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 43.

* Tübūs, i. m. [à tumore; Scal. à τῦπος, quod cavus] (1) *A conduit-pipe*. (2) || *The hole in the middle of the backbone, where the marrow lieth*. (3) *Any hollow body, a tube*. (1) Vitr. 8, 7. & Plin. 16, 42. (2) Jun. (3) Mart. 11, 62.

* || Tübētārius, i. m. *A baggage-maker*, Hull.

Tübētum, i. n. *A kind of meat made of pork, or beef chopped; or other stuff; a sausage, a baggage, minced like pie meat, mingled with juice*, Pers. 2, 43. ubi vid. interpr. tucetum. Zupis maxde Gloss. vet.

|| Tübēnis, is. m. *A kind of wire*, Litt. ex Plin.

|| Tüdes, itis. & Tüdis. *A hammer, a beetle*. Tüdites malleos appellabant antiqui à tundendo, Fest. Fabriles operæ tüdibus contuncere massas Festinant, Virg. in Atnā, 261.

Tüdicūla, æ f. dim. [à tüde-] (1) *A little beetle to bruise the olives at the press*. (2) || *A ladle*. (3) || *A printing iron to mark cloth*. (4) || *Also a tool which diers use in drawing their clothes that are to be dyed, and turning them in the water*. (1) Col. 12, 50. (2) Steph. (3) Id. (4) Just.

|| Tüdicūlo, āre aēt. [à tüdicula] *To pound, to bruise, to thump, beat, or hammer out*. Cum bene ferbuerit, tüdiculabis, & mortario teres, Apic. 5, 2.

Tüditō, āre. freq. [à tüdes, itis] *To labour, work, or stir; to thump, or beat, with a hammer, &c.* Lucr. 2, 114. & 3, 395.

* Tuendus, a, um. part. [à tueor] *That is to be kept, defended, or maintained*. § Pacis mi-

hi cura tuenda, Ov. Met. 11, 297. § A quibus tuendus erat derelictus, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. § Ad tuam dignitatem tuendam, Id.

* Tuens, tis. part. [à seq.] (1) *Looking, beholding, viewing*. (2) *Defending, keeping, maintaining, preserving*. (1) § Oculis tuens immittibus, Ov. Met. 6, 621. Acerba tuens serpens, Lucr. 5, 34. (2) Ille cælum atque terras tuens & regens Deus, Cic. de Legib. 2, 4.

* Tueor, ēri, tuitus, & tuitus. dep. [à τεω, τεωμαι, τεωω, Canin.] (1) *To see, or behold; to look steadfastly*. (2) *To defend*. (3) *To be defended*. (4) *To keep, or maintain*. (5) *To uphold, to keep in repair*. (1) Tue r te senex, Varr. L. L. 6, 2. Talia dicentem averfa tueretur regina, Virg. Aen. 4, 362. (2) = Tueri & conservare, quod quis accepit, non posse, Cic. pro lege Manil. 2. = defendere, orrare, Id. Culpa pertinet tueri, culpa altera est, Quint. 6, 4. (3) Romani in bello ab his tuebantur, Varr. R. R. 1, 3. sc. ab a. t. tucor, quod etiam nobis servavit vetus inscriptio ap. Fabretum, ROGO PER SUPEROS QUI ISTIS, OSSA MEA TUETIS, p. 498. (4) = Antea alere majores copias poterat, nunc exiguas vix tueri potest, Cic. pro Dejot. 8. Scortum nobile non digno quæstu se tuebatur, Liv. 39, 9. (5) Majora testia ædificamus pluris, & tuemur sumptu majore, Varr. R. R. 1, 12. Met. = Factum meum præstare tuerique omnes debent, Cic. pro Sext. 16.

* Tügürölum, i. n. dim. [à seq.] *A little cottage, a cabin*, Veg. 2, 26.

* Tügürinū, ii. n. [qu. tegurum, à tegerendo] (1) *A cottage, a house in the country; a shepherd's cot, or shed; a lodge*. (2) ¶ *A kennel*. (1) Pauperis tugurii culmen, Virg. Ecl. 1, 69. (2) Phædr. 1, 19.

* Tuitio, ōnis. f. verb. [à tueor] *A defending, or safe keeping; defense, tuition*. § Tuitio sui, Cic. Top. 23.

Tülü. præf. [à tollo] *Vid. f. ro.*

|| Tulipa, æ. f. quæ & Tulpia, & Tulpiana, Gerard. vox Turcica, M. *A tulip, a kind of lily of various colours*.

Tullānum, i. n. [à Tullo rege] *A place in the common prison built by king Tullus*, Varr. L. L. 4, 32.

* Tum. conj. [fortasse ab artic. præpos. τὸν] (1) *Then, at that time*. (2) *Moreover, afterwards, in fine*. (1) Cic. pro Cluent. 64. § Tum est Cato locutus, nunc Lælius, Id. ¶ Tum demum sciam rectè monuisse, si tu cavearis, then, and not before, Id. (2) Tum Roscius mihi multa confirmandi mei causâ dixit, Id.

Tum. conj. [post eum, vel post se] *And also*. Cum spe sumimâ, tum majore etiam animo, Cic. ad Q. frat. 1, 2. Tum semper, tum in his ipsi rebus, Id.

|| Tumba, æ. f. *A hollow place in the ground, a tomb, a grave, a monument*, Sponz. † Sepulcrum.

Tümefācio, ēre, fēci, factum. aēt. *To make to swell, to puff up*. Extentum tumescit humum, Ov. Met. 15, 303.

Tümefāctus, a, um. part. (1) *Made to swell, or swollen*. (2) *Puffed up*. (1) Animos virides corde tumefacto geris, Sen. Agam. 958. (2) Ut nostris tumefacta superbiat Umbria libris, Prop. 4, 1, 63.

* Tümēns, tis. part. [à tumeo] (1) *Swelling, swollen*. (2) Met. *Puffed up*. (3) Augry. (1) Pedes tumentes, Virg. Aen. 2, 272. surge, Hor. Epod. 8, 9. (2) § Tumens succellu, Plin. = Inflatur & tumens animus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9. (3) § Quis famulis tumentem leniet? Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 58.

* Tümēo, ēre, ui. neut. [à θυμέω, quod à θυμός, tumor, M.] (1) *To swell*. (2) *To rise, to overflow*. (3) *To be puffed up, to wax proud, stately, and lofty*. (4) *To increase, or burst out*. (1) Corpus tumet omne veneno, Ov. Met. 3, 33. Lumina fletu tument, Tib. 1, 8, 68. (2) § Tument negotia, Cic. Attic. 14, 4. (3) = Animus sapientis nunquam turgescit, nunquam

nunquam tumet, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 9. (4) § Bella tument, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 121.

* Tumescens, tis. part. [à seq.] *Swelling.* Met. breaking out. Bellum jampridem tumescens, *Paterc.* 2, 15.

* Tumescere, Ære. incept. [à tumeo] (1) *To swell.* (2) Met. *To break, or burst, out.* (1) Picta ponti Incipiunt agitata tumescere, *Ving. Geor.* 1, 357. (2) Ille monet aperta tumescere bella, *Id. Geor.* 1, 465.

* Tumex, Æcis. f. id. quod tomex [quod vid. de etym.] *A rope, or cord,* *Col.* 12, 31. ut aliqui leg.

* || Tumich, æ. f. dim. [à præced.] *A little cord of hemp, or baste.* Me tumiclâ ipartea deligatum tradidit Paulebo, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 258.

* Tumidus, adv. [à tumidus] (1) || *Swellingly.* (2) *Proudly, arrogantly.* (1) Litt. ex *Apul.* (2) Ut tumidè incedis! *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 115. Meur. ubi al. Ut tu incedis!

* || Tumidulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à tumidus] *Somewhat swollen,* Litt. ex *Catull.* sed q. Compliator tumidulæ gingivulæ, *Apul. Apol.* p. 409.

* Tumidus, a, um. adj. [à tumeo] or, comp. *swollen, sup.* (1) *Swollen, puffed up.* (2) *Proud, lofty, haughty, stately.* (3) *Pierced.* (4) *Testy, belligerent.* (1) = Membrum tumidum ac turgidum, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 9. § Tumidiores oculi, *Cic.* 2, 6. (2) § Successu tumidus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 495. Eridani tumidissimus accola, *Sil.* 11, 25. (3) Vultus tumidi & truces, *Sen. Oclaw.* 109. (4) Iratus Chremes tumido delitigat ore, *Hor. A. Pœt.* 94.

* Tumor, Æris. m. [à tumeo] (1) *A tumour, a bump, or bump.* (1) Met. *Leisyness, pride, haughtyness, bright of spirit.* (3) *Anger.* (4) *The pinch, or crisis, of a matter.* (1) Num manus rectè affecta est, cum in tumore est? *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 9. (2) § Gerere tumores mente, *Luc.* 10, 99. (3) = Tumor omnis & iræ Concessere Deum, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 40. (4) Ne differere viderer hunc rerum tumorem, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 5.

* Tumulandus, a, um. part. [à tumulo] *To be entombed,* *Ov. Met.* 8, 710.

* || Tumulatio, Ænis. f. verb. [à tumulor] *An entombing, Lex. ex Varr.*

* Tumulatus, a, um. part. [à tumulor] *Entombed, buried.* § Nobilissimè tumulatus, *Liv. Epitom.* 54. Inque Tomitanâ jaceam tumulatus arenâ, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 6, 49.

* Tumulo, Ære. act. [à tumulus] *To bury, to entomb, to interr.* Quam tumulavit alumnus, *Ov. Met.* 15, 716.

* Tumulor, Æri, Ætus. pass. *To be entombed.* Pater Corythi parvâ tumulatur arenâ, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 361.

* Tumulosus, a, um. adj. [à tumulus] *Full of billocks, or knaps,* *Sall. B. J.* 91.

Tumultuans, tis. part. *Makeing a tumult, or disorder.* Tumultuans Britannia ob non redditos transfugas, *Suet. Claud.* 17. Tumultuantes & in furorem usque præcipites, *Id. Cal.* 9.

|| Tumultuariè. adv. *Tumultuously, basely;* in a pudder, or hurry; all on a sudden, *Anm.* 4. Tumultuosè, *Liv.*

|| Tumultuariò. adv. *Idem,* *Apul. Met.* 4.

Tumultuarius, a, um. adj. *Done in haste, or in a hurry; basely, disorderly.* § Tumultuarii-um opus, *Liv.* 6, 29. Tumultuarius miles, *Id.* 1, 37. sermo, *Quint.* 10, 7.

Tumultuatio, Ænis. f. verb. *A bustling, or hurrying,* *Liv.* 38, 2.

Tumultuosus, a, um. adj. *Makeing a tumult.* Non diu tumultuosus stabuli januam effregit, *Petr.* 79.

|| Tumultuo, Ære. id. quod

Tumultuor, Æri, Ætus som. dep. (1) *To make a tumult, or stir.* (2) *To storm, or trouble one's self.* (3) *Pass. To be in an uproar, to hurry and bustle.* (4) *To mutiny.* (1) Quid sit, mihi expedi, quod tumultues? *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 15. & 24. § Tumultuari sine causâ, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 37. (2) = Quid tumultuariis, foror, quid in-

sanis? *Id. pro Cœl.* 15. (3) Nescio quid hîc tumultuari audio, misera! *Ter. Hecyr.* 3, 2, 1. (4) Tumultuari Gallias compertit, *Suet. Galb.* 9.

Tumultuosè. adv. ius, comp. *swimè, sup.* In a hurry. Senatus tumultuosè vocatus, *Liv.* 2, 29. Tumultuosus ad me illam suspicionem pertulit, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 17. Tumultuosus in omnibus locis pervagari, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 45. Tumultuosissimè aliquem aggredi, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 14.

Tumultuosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *swimè, sup.* (1) *Full of trouble, tumultuous, seditious, mutinous.* (2) *Stormy, rough and boisterous.* (1) Quis homo tam tumultuosus fuit me excivit foras? *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 52. = Ex feditiosâ & tumultuosâ vitâ, se in studium aliquid tradere quietum, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 3. Somni per somnia tumultuosus, *Cic.* 8, 4. § Italia tumultuosior, *Paterc.* 2, 74. Quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat parumper sustinuit, *Liv.* 2, 10. (2) § Mare tumultuosum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 25.

Tumulus, Æs. (Æ ant. i.) m. [qu. tumor multus, *Fest.* potius simpliciter à tumeo] (1) *Tumult, trouble, broil, bustle, hurlyburly.* (2) *Sedition, insurrection, uproar, or mutiny.* (3) *Any irregular, or disorderly action.* (1) In edibus nî ornati, nî tumultu video, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 28. (2) Potest esse bellum sine tumultu, tumultus sine bello esse non potest, *Cic. Phil.* 8, 1. (3) Vid. *Barth.* ad *Stat. Theb.* 1, 6, v. 589.

* Tumulus, i. m. [à tumore terræ] (1) *A billock; a knap, tump, or heap, of earth; any raised place.* (2) *A tomb, grave, or sepulchre.* (1) Ex urbe egressis tumulus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 713. Tumulis, prospectuque de ceteri, *Cic. Att.* 14, 13. Clacervatis cadaveribus ex tumulo tela conjicere, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 27. (2) Et tumulum facite, & tumulo superadde carmen, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 42. § Componi eodem tumulo, *Ov. Met.* 4, 157.

Tunc. adv. temp. (1) *Then, at that time,* de præterito. (2) *At that time,* de futuro. (1) Senectus auferebat eam viriditatem, in quâ tunc erat Scipio, *Cic. de Am.* 3. § Erat tunc excusatio, nunc nulla est, *Id. Philipp.* 7, 5. (2) Ego tunc adero, quum, &c. *Plaut.* Tunc tua me infortunia lædent, *Hor. A. Pœt.* 103.

Tundens, tis. part. *Knocking, beating.* Eandem incudem diem noctemque tundentes, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 39. § Tundens pectora palmis, *Ov. A.* 1, 535.

Tundo, Ære, tûtudi, tunsum. act. (1) *To beat, smite, tump, or bang.* (2) *To bray, or beat, in a mortar.* (3) *To thresh.* (4) *To play on.* (5) *To weary, or dull, by repeating often.* (1) Cor pectus tundit, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 6, 63. Converso bacillo, oculos misero tundere vehementissimè cepit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 54. (2) § Tundere allium, *Col.* 2, 21. (3) Vid. *Tunfus.* (4) § Tundere tympana, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 183. rauca cymbala, *Prop.* 3, 17, 36. (5) Pergin' aures tundere? *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 3, 25.

Tendor, i. sus. pass. *To be smitten, &c.* Cum illi jacenti latera tunderentur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 54. Tunditur litus Eoâ undâ, *Catull.* 11, 4.

* Tûnica, æ. f. [à tuendo corpore, *Varr.*] (1) *A man's waistcoat, or jacket; a tunic,* (a) worn alone by plebeians and servants, (b) white and plain, worn (c) by the better sort of Romans under the toga, (d) as by the Greeks under the pallium; (e) the equites wore them with small purple studs, and the senators with larger; (f) anciently they had not sleeves to them, when such as wore them with sleeves, and long, were noted for effeminaacy or luxury, because women wore such. For the fashion, see *Jun. de picturâ vett.* 1. 2. c. 8. (2) *A woman's under garment.* (3) *A shift, or smock.* (4) *A wrapper for warts.* (5) *A peel, or skin; a rind.* (6) *A short coat of mail.* (7) *Also the bag of an impietum.* (8) *The membrane, or coat, of the eye.* (9) || *Tunica molesta, a pitched coat to burn people in at the stake.* (1) *Tunicam ejus è pectore abscidit, Cic. Verr.* 5, 1. In tunicâ suspicor esse virum, *Prop.* 2, 6, 14. (a) § *Tunicatus popellus, Hor. Ep.* 1, 65. Vid. &

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Jun. 3, 171. ubi vid. interpr. (b) Sufficiunt tunicae summis ædilibus albæ, *Jun. ubi suprâ.* (c) Tanaquil primâ texuit rectam tunicam, quâ simul cum togâ purâ tirones induuntur, *Plin.* 8, 48. (d) Tunica pallio propior est, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 30. (e) Vid. *Suet. Oct.* 10. & ibi interpr. Tunica lati clavi refuta, *Id. Aug.* 94. (f) Vid. *Catil.* 2, 10. *Virg. Æn.* 9, 614. ubi vid. interpr. (2) Ecce Corinna venit tunicâ velata recinctâ, *Ov. Am.* 1, 5, 9. Aurelia ornata fœmina sumptulat pulcherrimas tunicas, *Plin. Ep.* 2, ult. (3) Sic etiam tunicâ tangitur illa suâ, *Ov.* Divæ, quas pastor viderat olim Içæis tunicam ponere verticibus, *Prop.* 2, 2, 14. (4) Voluit Annales fœmbris sæpe dabunt tunicas, *Catull.* 92, 8. (5) Gemmæ tenues rumpunt tunicas, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 75. § Tunica lupini, *Jun.* 153. (6) Mars tunicâ testus adamantinâ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 6, 13. (7) *Cels.* 7, 6. (8) *Plin.* 11, 37. (9) *Juv.* 8, 235. *Id. Mart.* 10, 25.

* Tunicatus, a, um. adj. [à tunica] (1) *Coated; clad in a vest, or waistcoat.* (2) *Having the peel on, unpeeled.* (1) Ut ludo campestri tunicati uteremur, *Cic. pro Cœl.* 5. § Tunicatus popellus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 65. (2) Tunicatum cum sale mordens Cape, *Pers.* 4, 30.

* || Tûnicella, æ. f. dim. [à tunica] *A very little coat, Litt. ex Plaut.*

* || Tûnico, Ære. act. [à tunica] *To cover with a coat, &c. to coat, to clothe.* Hæc lanigeras detonderi docuit, tunicæque homulum, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 873.

* || Tûnicor, Æri, Ætus. pass. *To be covered with a coat, &c. Litt. ex Mart.*

* Tûnicula, æ. f. dim. [à tunica] *A little coat, a pettycoat, a smicket, a tunicle, as of the eye, Plin.* 16, 12. Redactus sum usque ad hanc unam tuniculam, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 65.

Tunius, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Beaten.* (2) *Threshed.* (1) § Tunia pectora palmis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 485. (2) Cum graviter tunfis gemit area frugibus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 133.

Tuopre ingenio. [ubi pte syllabica est adjectio] *Of your own head, Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3, 11.

* Tuor, Æri, tûtus, vel tûtus. dep. *To look, to behold, or view. Vid. Tueor.*

* Turba, æ. f. [à Gr. τὴν, vel à τέρω] (1) *A multitude, a rabble, or rout.* (2) *Trouble, bustle, debate, busyness, &c.* (3) *Also divers kinds.* (1) Congregare magnam turbam, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 15. Effusa turba ad ripas ruebat, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 305. Par mihi, & turbæ meæ, *Pbædr.* 1, 19. (2) Quid turbæ est apud forum? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 6. = Rixa, confusio, *Cic.* (3) § Turba prunorum, *Plin.* 13, 15. vulnere, *Id.* 11, 37.

* Turbamentum, i. n. [à turba] *Trouble, mutiny.* Turbamenta & exitia reip. *Sall. Orat. Lep.* § vulgi, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 23, 2.

* Turbans, tis. part. [à turbo] *Disordering, disturbing.* Solæ Minyæides Intempestivâ turbantes festa Minervâ, *Ov. Met.* 4, 52. Conf. *Stat. Theb.* 7, 536.

* || Turbâssit, pro turbaverit, *Cic. ex veteri Lege.*

* || Turbâtè. adv. [à turbatus] *With trouble and disorder.* = Aguntur omnia raptim, atque turbatè, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 5. al. leg. turbatim.

* || Turbâtim. adv. *With trouble and disorder. Vid. Turbatè.*

* Turbator, Æris. m. verb. [à turbo] *A troubler, or disturber; a disquieter, a mutineer.* § Turbator belli, *Liv.* 2, 26. Vulgi turbatores, *Id.* 4, 2.

* || Turbâtrix, Æcis. f. [ab eodem] *A disturber, fœmin.* Tempestas placidæ turbatrix invida pacis, *Prud. Psych.* 668. *Stat. Theb.* 4, 369.

* || Turbatur. imperf. [à turbo] *There is a bustle, or hurly-burly.* Usque adeo turbatur agris, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 12. Nescio, quid, absente nobis, turbatum est domi, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 7.

* Turbatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. [à turbo] *Troubled, disturbed, disordered, ruffled.* Placare res turbatas, *Cic. pro Planc.* 4. Turbatus ex inopinato malo, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 12. § Turbatiore cælo, *Suet. Tib.* 69.

* Turbâta, æ. f. [à turbo] *A troubled, disturbed, disordered, ruffled.* Placare res turbatas, *Cic. pro Planc.* 4. Turbatus ex inopinato malo, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 12. § Turbatiore cælo, *Suet. Tib.* 69.

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* *Turbēla*, æ. f. *Trouble*, *Plaut. Bacch. vel. ut al. malunt*

* *Turbella*, æ. f. dim. [*à turbo*] *A little trouble, a bustle, or stir; as in a market, or fair. Tantas turbellas facio, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 134.*

* *Turbidē*, adv. iūs, comp. [*à turbidus*] *With trouble, seditiously. Inconstanter, & turbidē in metu esse semper, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10. = Turbidē & seditiosē, Tac. Ann. 3, 12. Turbidus, Quint. 3, 8.*

* || *Turbidulus*, a, um. adj. dim. [*à seq.*] *Somewhat troublous. § Turbiduli sensus, Prud. Apoth. 208.*

* *Turbidus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [*à turba*] (1) *Muddy, thick, foggy.* (2) *Met. Troublous, troublesome* (3) *Vexed, angry.* (4) *Haughty, proud.* (5) *Menaceing, terrible.* (1) = *Turbida*, & inquinata aqua, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 34.* = *Immite & turbidum culum, Plin. Epist. 8, 17, 1.* § *tranquillus, Cic. (2) Si quid tuisse cogitationum turbidiorum, Quint. 3, 8. Turbidissima sapienter ferre, Cic. Fam. 6, 15, 5. (3) Turbidus lustrat equo mucos, Virg. Æn. 9, 57. (4) An mox spem tu bidus hausit inarem, Id. Æn. 11, 648. (5) V-nulo adversum se turbidus in fer, Virg. Æn. 11, 742.*

* *Turbinatio*, ōnis. f. verb. [*qu. à || turbinor, vid. turbo, inis.*] *The fashioning of a thing broad above, and small beneath like a top. § Turbinatio pyri, Plin. 15, 21.*

* *Turbinaus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*à turbo, inis*] *Copped made like a top, broad above, and small beneath. § Foll-culis turbinatis, Plin. 21, 31. Turbinatio pyris figura, Id. 15, 15.*

* *Turbineus*, a, um. adj. [*à turbo, inis*] *Of, or belonging to, a storm, or boisterous wind; a whirling round. § Turbineus vertex, Ov. Met. 8, 540.*

* *Turbo*, āre. act. [*à turba*] (1) *To disorder embroil, or confound.* (2) *To trouble, or disturb* (3) *Abol. To make a disturbance.* (1) = *Omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic. de Legg. 3, 9. (2) Res animos incognita turbat, Virg. Æn. 1, 519. (3) Adibo hominem, nam turbare gestio, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 21. Si una, alterave civitas turbet, Tac. Ann. 3, 47.*

* *Turbor*, āri, ātus. pass. *To be disordered, &c. Mare ventorum vi agitur atque turbatur, Cic. pro Cluent. 49. Vid. Turbo*

* *Turbo, vel Turben*, inis. m. [*fortasse à τὸ φων, inserto r, it. trochus, quod in modum turbinis vertitur*] (1) *A whirling, or turning round.* (2) *A whirlwind, a storm, or boisterous wind.* (3) *A whirlpool.* (4) *The rundle, or winding, of a serpent.* (5) *A top, gigg, or nun, which boys play with; a whirl-gigg.* (6) *A wheel which magicians use.* (7) || *The rundel, or ball, on the top, or chapter, of a pillar.* (8) *A bird called a wryneck.* (9) || *A woodpecker, a speck.* (10) || *A fish called a wrenk, or wrinkle.* (11) *A still, or stillatory; a limbeck.* (12) *Any thing that is broad above, and sharp beneath, like a top.* (13) *Met. Fury, rage.* (14) *Giddy, danger.* (1) *Vastata Campania turbine ventorum, Tac. Ann. 16, 13. § Turbo ventus, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 47. (2) = Omnes venti erumpunt, sævi existunt tu bnet, Cic. de Orat. 3, 39. ex pōitā. (3) *Stat. Theb. 4, 813. (4) Lethifero stridebat turbine serpens, Sil. 3, 91. (5) Agor, ut per plana citus sola verberet turben, Tib. 1, 5, 3. Torto volitans sub verberet turbo, Virg. Æn. 7, 378. (6) *Hor. Eod. 17, 7. (7) Litt. ex Plin. (8) Hermol. (9) Jun. (10) Id. (11) Id. (12) Cava buccina sumitur illi Tortilis, in latum quæ turbine crescit ab imo, Ov. Met. 1, 336. (13) Nescio quo miseræ turbine mentis ager, Id. Am. 2, 9, 28. (14) Medio in turbine lethi, Catull. 62, 149.***

* || *Turbula*, æ. f. dim. [*à turba*] *A little press, or throng, of people. Doloris impatiens populi circumfluentis turbulis immisceor, Apul. Met. 4, p. 127.*

* *Turbulentē*, adv. [*à turbulentus*] *In a hurry, with trouble. = Agere rem raptim, & turbulentē, Cic. pro Domo, 54.*

* *Turbulenter*, adv. [*ex eodem*] *Idem. Nos*

nil turbulententer, nihil temerē faciemus, Cic. Fam. 2, 16.

* || *Turbulento*, āre. act. *To trouble, to disturb. Adeo me strepitu turbulentant, Apul. Met. 9, p. 278. † Turbo.*

* *Turbulentus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Muddy.* (2) *Met. Troublesome, seditious, mutinous, turbulent.* (1) *Cur turbulen am mihi fecisti aquam? Phædr. 1, 1. (2) § Res placatæ & minimē turbulentæ, Cic. Orat. 63. § Amnis turbulentior, Liv. 2, 6. = Civis seditiosus, & turbulentus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 11. § Meum turbulentissimum tempus tuo tranquillissimo præstat, Id. in Pison. 15.*

|| *Turbystum*, i. n. *A kind of dung which makes wool in dyeing take the colour, Litt. ex Plin.*

Turda, æ. f. *A thrush. Solers turdarum nōsse salivam, Pers. 6, 24. uti Casaub. leg.*

Turdanum, ii. n. *A place where thrushes are kept to be fatted, Varr. R. R. 5, 1.*

† *Turdæanus*, i. m. *A cat-ter, or cook, for blackbirds, or thrushes, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 6. vcc. fictum, quasi esset nomen gentile.*

|| *Turdulus*, i. m. dim. [*à turdus*] *A sorry infamous fellow, Sen. Ep. 96. ex. lect. Muret. al. turdi illi, rell. torturillæ.*

Turdulus, i. m. *A little blackbird, or thrush, Varr. R. R. 2, 10.*

Turdus, i. m. (1) *A thrush, a throstle, an ouzel, or blackbird.* (2) *Also a spotted fish living among stones and rocks.* (1) *Penæ arsit macros dum turdos ve-sat in igne, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 72. (2) Col. 10, 35. & Varr. L. L. 4, 12.*

* *Tureus*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to frankincense, Col. 3, 8. Vid. Thureus.*

Turgens, tis part. *Swelling, swollen. Gemitu turgentia lumina, Prop. 1, 21, 3. Sil. 2, 546.*

Turgeo, ēre, si. neut. (1) *To swell, to burgeon, to puff up.* (2) *Met. To be angry at one, to be in a chafe.* (1) *Læto turgent in palmite geminæ, Virg. Ecl. 7, 48. Met. = Oatio quæ turgel & inflata est, Ad. Herenn. 4, 10. (2) Tota turgel mihi nunc uxor domi, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 17.*

Turgescens, tis part. *Swelling up, &c. § Turgescentibus vultibus, Plin. 8, 50.*

Turgesco, ēre. incept. *To swell up, to burgeon and wax big, to swell for anger. Cor mihi penitus turgescit tristibus iris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9. § Pagine turgescit nugis, Pers. 5, 20.*

|| *Turgidē* adv. *After a swelling manner, Litt. ex Apul.*

Turgidulus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat swollen, or bowed up. Flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli, Catull. 3, 18.*

Turgidus, a, um. adj. (1) *Swollen, or puffed up.* (2) *Strutting, bumping up.* (1) = *Membrum tumidum & turgidum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9. § Turgida vela, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 25. Mare turgidum, Id. Od. 1, 3, 10. (2) § Frons turgida comibus, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 4.*

Turibulum, *Turicemus, Turifer, Turilæus* *Vid. Thuribulum, &c.*

Turio, ōnis. m. [*à tyro, ōnis*] *The tendrel, or young branch of a tree. § Lauri turiones, Col. 12, 48.*

Turma, æ. f. *A troop, a company of horsemen, thirty or more, Varr. L. L. 4, 16. Cic. Aric. 5, 21. § Turma equitum; centuria peditum, Veg. Turmalē. adv. Warlike. § Turmalē fremit, Stat. Theb. 4, 10.*

Turmalēs, ium. m. pl. *Those of the same troop, Liv. 8, 7. & 25, 18.*

Turmalis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a troop, or troopers and horsemen. § Turmalis statua, Cic. de Orat. 2, 65. Turmali sanguine cretus, Stat. Sylv. 5, 2, 18.*

Turmāim adv. *By troops, or bands. Vagantibus circa mœnia turmatim barbaris, Liv. 5, 39. § Turmatim abibant, Id. 28, 13.*

† *Turpē*, adv. *Filthy, Litt. ex Plaut. † Turpiter.*

|| *Turpesco*, ēre. incept. *To wax foul, Litt. sed unde non dicit, nec ego scio,*

Turpiculus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à turpis*] *Somewhat filthy. = Jocus in turpiculis & quasi deformibus ponitur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 61.*

* *Turpificatus*, a, um. adj. *Made filthy, soiled. Quanta fœditas turpificati animi debet videri? Cic. Offic. 3, 29.*

Turpilucupidus, a, um. adj. *Covetous of dishonest gain, Plauto fictum Trin. 1, 2, 63.*

Turpis, e. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Nasty, filthy, unclean, foul.* (2) *Deformed.* (3) *Vul. huge.* (4) *Shamefull, base, dishonourable.* (1) § *Scabies turpis, Virg. G. 3, 441. vestitur, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 57. Caput turpe sine crine, Ov. A. Am. 3, 250. Turpissima pars corporis, Sall. B. J. 90. (2) § Habebat quidam filiam turpissimam, Indemque insigni, & pulchrâ tacite filium, Phædr. 3, 8, 2. Deinde si nigro fieres vel uno Turpior ungui, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 4. (3) Optima torvæ Forma bovis, cui turpe caput, Virg. Geor. 3, 51. (4) § Turpi vta illi famâ integrâ potior fuit, Sall. B. J. 71. § Cum esset prop sita aut fuga turpis, aut gloriol. mors, Cic. de Fin. 2, 30. § Non eadem omnibus monita, & turpia, Nep. in Præf. = Fœtus, sordidus, inhonestus, infamis, Cic.*

Turpiter, adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. (1) *Shamefully.* (2) *Unfitly* (3) *Dishonestly, basely, dishonourably.* (1) *Ilh jacuere ligati Turpiter, Ov. Met. 4, 187. (2) Turpiter atrum Definere in piscem, Hor. A. P. 3. ¶ Turpiter se dare, to come foully off, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 24. (3) § Non intelligo quamobrem, si vivere honeste non possint, turpiter penire vel nt, Cic. Turpius ejicitur, quam non admittitur hoipes, Ov. Trist. 5, 6, 13. = Turpissimē, flagitiosissimēque discedere, Cic. Div. in Verr. 22. = Flagitiosē, nequiter, Id.*

Turpūdō, dīnis. f. (1) *Dishonesty.* (2) *Baseness, meanness.* (3) *Uglyness.* (1) = *Verborum turpitudinem, & rerum ebicacitatem vitare, Cic. de Orat. 2, 59. (2) Turpitude generis opprobrio multis fuit, Quint. (2) = Locus, quasi ridiculi turpitudine, & deformitate quâdam, continetur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 58.*

Turpo, āre. act. (1) *To defile, to betray.* (2) *To disfigure, to deface, to disgrace, or disparage.* (1) *Aram turparunt sanguine fœdē, Lucr. 1, 86. (2) Rugæ turpant te, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 12.*

Turpor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be defiled, Vidi Jovis aram sanguine turpari, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. ex pōitā.*

* || *Turricūla*, æ. f. dim. [*à turris*] (1) *A little tower.* (2) *A box to throw dice out of.* (1) *Vitruv. 10, 19. (2) Mart. 14, 16. in lemmate.*

* || *Turriter*, āre. act. [*ex turris, & fero*] *That beareth a tower. § Turritera corona, Ov. Fast. 4, 219. Hæns. autem leg. turritas.*

|| *Turritiger*, a, um. adj. *Bearing towers. § Urbes turritigeræ, Virg. Æn. 10, 253. Sil. 14, 501.*

* *Turris*, is. f. [*à Gr. τὴρρις, idque à Syr, tur, ab Heb. תור*] (1) *A tower, or any thing like it; a turret.* (2) *Any fortified place.* (1) *Locus turribus munitus, Cic. de Prov. Conf. 2. ¶ Turcis ambulatoria, A wooden turret, to go upon wheels, used in besieging towns, Cic. Fam. 15, 4. Vid. & Veg. 4, 17, 18. (2) *Stat. Theb. 3, 356.**

* *Turritus*, a, um. adj. [*à turris*] (1) *Towered, turreted, or full of towers.* (2) *High as a tower.* (1) *That carries turrets on his back.* (1) § *Mœnia turrita, Ov. Amor. 3, 8, 47. (2) § Turriti scopuli, Virg. Æn. 3, 536. (3) § Elephantum turriti, Plin. 8, 7.*

Tursio, ōnis. m. *A fish like a dolphin, some take it for a surgeon. others for a porpoise, Plin. 9, 9. ¶ Scrib. etiam hursio, & thyrso.*

Turtur, ūris. m. [*ab Hebr. תור* quæ geminato fit tur tur] (1) *A bird called a turtle.* (2) *Also a flat-fish with a venomous tail otherwise called pistinatus.* (1) *Nec gemere tēnā cessabit turtur ab ulmo, Virg. Ecl. 1, 59. (2) Vid. Harduin. in Plin. 9, 48.*

Turtilla, æ. f. *vel ut al. leg. torturillus, i. m. A coward, a benhearted fellow, Sen. Ep. 96.*

* *Tūrunda*.

* *Turunda*, æ. f. [à terendo, offa trita, & sub-
asta manibus] (1) *A pellet of bread, dough, or
paste wherewith capons are cramed.* (2) *Also a
tent where churgeons put into wounds.* (1) Cato,
19. (2) Si fistula erit, turundam intro tradito,
Cato, 157.

* *Tus*, tūris. n. sic scrib. Varr. Prisc. Serv.
[quasi à tuis glebis dict. sed rect. à *tuos*] Vid.
Thus.

† *Tuscānicum*, i. n. locus in ædibus cavatus,
quem morem à Tuscis Romani acceperunt, unde
nomen, Varr.

* *Tusculum*, i. n. *A little frankincense*, Plaut.
Vid. *Thusculum*.

* *Tusculā*, æ. f. dim. [à tussis] *A little cough*,
Plin. Ep. 9, 19. & Cels. 3, 22.

|| *Tussicus*, a, um. adj. *Subjeet to a cough*,
Firm. † *Tussi laborans*.

|| *Tussicillāris*, e. adj. *Belonging to, or good
for, a cough.* ¶ *Tussicularis herba*, *celisfoot*,
Cael. Aur.

* *Tussilāgo*, gūnis. f. [ita dict. quod fumus ejus
per arundinem haustus tussim, quantumvis ve-
terem, sanare dicitur] *An herb good for the cough*,
called *solefoot*, or *celisfoot*. = *Bechion*, Plin. 26, 6.

* *Tussiens*, tis. part. *Coughing, troubled with a
cough.* Suspiriosis tussientibusque jucundè mede-
tur *sandacha*, Plin. 34, sub finem.

* *Tussio*, ire, ivi. neut. *To cough.* Si tussire oc-
cepit, ne sic tussiat, &c. Plaut. Añ. 4, 1, 49.
Conf. Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 107. & Plin. 27, 5.

* *Tussis*, is. f. [ab Hebr. שָׁחַח sternutatio]
A cough. § Absterge tussis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2,
132. Conf. Cels. 4, 4. & Plin. 24, 8.

* *Tūsus*, a, um. part. [à tunder] *Bruised, beaten,
or stamped.* § Testa tusa, Vitruv. 2, 5.

* *Tūscūlum*, i. n. [à tutor] *A place of re-
fuge, or safety.* Fida ut tutacula nudis Inva-
lidique paret, Prud. in Symm. 2, 387. † *Receptus*.

* *Tūtāmen*, inis. n. [à tutor] *A defense, safe-
guard, or protection.* Decus & tutamen in armis,
Virg. Æn. 5, 262.

* *Tūtāmentum*, i. n. [ab eodem] *Idem*, Liv.
21, 61.

* *Tūtandus*, a, um. part. [à tutor] *To be de-
fended.* Alacris ad tutandam rempublicam, Cic.
Somn. Scip. 3.

* || *Tūtānus*, i. m. [Romæ tutor contra Han-
nibalem] *A name of Hercules*, Non.

* *Tūtē*, adv. [à tutus] *Safely*, Ad Herenn. 3,
6. Vid. *Tutō*.

* *Tūte*, pron. comp. [à tu & te] *Thou, thy-
self, thine own self.* Ut tūe tibi desuisse vide-
are, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 3.

* *Tūtēla*, æ. f. [à tueor] (1) *Defense, protec-
tion.* (2) *Maintenance, keeping.* (3) *Wardship*,
guardianship, custody of a child in nonage. (4) *A
finse, or hedge, about a ground.* (5) *The keeping
of houses in repair.* (6) *A figure in the prow*,
or stem, of a ship. (7) *Agencies.* (1) Rerum tutela
marum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 105. Tutela haud minor
pacis, quam regni, Liv. 1, 21. (2) § Tutela pe-
tendum, Col. 9. Præf. Terra vix ad tutelam reco-
lentium fertilis, Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 9. (3) Pupil-
lus, qui in tutelam venit, Cic. pro S. Rose. 6.

(4) Varr. R. R. 1, 14. (5) M. Aufidius tutelæ
Capitolii redemptor, Plin. 35, 3. (6) Ut tutela
navis expiaretur, Petron. c. 105. Flavæ tutela
Minevæ navis, Ov. Trist. 1, 9, 1. (7) Ita tu-
telam hujus loci habeam propitiam, Petron. c.
57. § Hinc & Horatius, O tutela præsens
Italix, Od. 4, 14, 43.

* || *Tūtēlāris*, e. adj. [à præced.] *Of, or be-
longing to, a guardian, or to the custody of a ward.*
¶ *Tutelāris lex*, Dig. 12, 3. D. i tutelares, tu-
telar gods, guardian angels, Macrobi. 3, 9.

* *Tūtēlārius*, ii. m. [ab eodem] *He that has
the custody, or keeping, of goods in temples, or pub-
lick houses; a ward n.* Plin. 34, 7.

* || *Tūtēlāna*, vel *Tūtēlāna*, æ. f. [à tuendo]
The goddess that had the tuition of corn, Non.

† *Tūtēmet*. *Thou thyself*, Lucr. 1, 103.

|| *Tutia*, æ. f. *Tutty*, Offic.

* *Tutō*, adv. ius, comp. scilicet & tutissimò, sup.
[à tutus] *Safely, securely.* = *Tutō & sine metu*,
Cic. Fin. 2, 26. Semina tutius in agris, quam

in horreis servantur, Pallad. Precor, ut possim
tutius esse mi'er, Ov. Trist. 5, 2, 78. Ubi vis
tutius quam in meo regno esset, Sall. B. Jug.
14, 11. Te hinc tutissimè fore puto, Cic. Attic.
8, 12. Rescipsi non me querere ubi tutissimò
essem, Cic. Attic. 8, 1.

* *Tutō*, āre. act. freq. [à tueor] *To defend, to
secure.* Invoco vos, Lares viales, ut me bene tu-
tetis, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 25.

* *Tūtōr*, āri. dep. [à tueor] *To defend and keep
safe.* Genæ tutantur oculos, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.
Patris honestè parta indiligenter tutari, Ter.
Phorm. 5, 2, 5. Ut & muris se ipsi & armis
muros tutarentur, Liv. 28, 2.

|| *Tūtōr*, ōris. m. verb. [ab eodem] (1) *A tu-
tour, patron, defender, or protector.* (2) *He that
bath the tuition of a ward, a guardian.* (1) Pater
Silvanus tutor finium, Hor. Epod. 2, 22. (2)
Tutor liberis regis institui, Liv. 1, 34.

* *Tūtōrius*, a, um. adj. [à tutor] *Of, or be-
longing to, a guardian, or tutor.* Mutitur qui
tutorio nomine regnum pupilli administrat, Justin.
30, 3.

* *Tūtūlātus*, a, um. adj. *Indutus tutulo*, Varr.
L. L. 6, 3.

* *Tūtūlus*, i. m. [à tuendo capite] (1) || *The
top of the hair, wound with a purple lace on the
crown of the head, used only by the high priest's
wife, to distinguish her from other women.* (2)
Also a woman's roll. (3) *The peak, or tuft, of a
priest's cap.* (4) Also a tower. (1) Via. Fest.
p. 470. & Tert. de Pallio, c. 5. (2) Varr. L.
L. 6, 3. (3) Id. l. c. (4) Altissimum in urbe
quod est, ea res tutissima tutulus appellatur, Id.
ibid. § Sed in hac notione fort. esse prima producitur.

* *Tūtus*, a, um. adj. [à tuco] or, comp.
scilicet, sup. *Safe, out of danger, secure.* § Tu-
tus à perfidiis, Liv. 28, 44. ad omnes ictus, Id.
36, 32. adversus pericula venenorum, Cels. 5, 23,
3. Tutiora loca, Liv. 2, 62. Portus tutissi-
mus, Cæf. B. C. 3, 27. ¶ Malè tuæ mentis
Orestes, *disordered, distracted*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 137.

* *Tuus*, a, um. pron. poss. adj. [à tu] (1)
Thine. (2) *Thine own.* (3) *Belonging to thee*,
of a person, friend, servant, domestick, or thing.
(4) *Favourable, seasonable.* (1) § Tuus pater,
Cic. Tua soror, Id. Tuum studium, Id. ¶
Tuum est, *is thy part*, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 54.

(2) *Tuo tibi iudicio est utendum*, Cic. (3) Tuus
est Chremes, *nampe amicus*, Ter. Andr. 5, u. t.
Tam longè à tot tuis, Cic. Att. 4, 14. ¶ Bene
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tuo, *out of your own pocket then*, Plaut. Trin. 2,
2, 46. (4) Posteaquam nostris testibus nos,
quàm horis tuis uti malle, vidisti, Cic. Att. in
Verr. 19. § Tempore non tuo, Mart. 10, 19.

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* *Tympānotrība*, æ. c. g. [qui tympanum
regit] *A drummer*, Met. *an idle effeminate com-
panion, like one of Cybele's drumming priests*, Plaut.
Truc. 2, 7, 49.

* *Tympānum*, i. n. [τύμπανον, Gr.] (1) *A
timbrel, tabour, or drum.* (2) *The compass of a
cartwheel, which keeps all the spokes fast; the
covering of a wagon, or cart.* (3) *Also a water-
mill wheel.* (4) || *A pearl that is round here,
and plain, or flat, there; a bell-pearl.* (5) *A
certain fashion of platters, or broad vessels.* (6)
The pannel of a pillar, or gate. (7) *Also an
engine to bear up buildings.* (8) *The great wheel
of a crane, wherewith they lift up any weight.*

(1) Tympana tenta tonant palmis, Lucr. 2, 618.
§ Ranca tympana, Ov. in Ibin, 456. (2) Hinc
radios trivèrè rotis, hinc tympana plausuris Agri-
colæ, Virg. Geor. 3, 444. interpr. Serv. (3)
Vitruv. 10, 5. (4) Litt. ex Plin. (5) Plin.
33, 11. (6) Vitruv. 3, 3, & 4, 6. Vid. Lexic.
Vitruv. p. 139. (7) Id. (8) Manus una Mul-
taque per trichleas & tympana pondere magna
Commover, Lucr. 4, 903.

* ¶ *Týpānum*, i. n. id. quod tympanum,
Catull. 61, 8, 9. metri causâ imitans *Homærum*,
qui τύπανον dixit.

* || *Týpha*, æ. f. [τύφη, Gr.] *Typh wheat, a
corn much like our rie*, Jun. ¶ *Týpha aquatica*,
water-orch, cat's-tail, Offic.

* || *Týphon*, ōnis. m. [à τύφω, Gr. fumum
excito] *A violent whirlwind, a hurricane*, Gell.
19, 1. Ldt. Vortex, ventente, Plin. 2, 48.

* || *Týpicē*, adv. [à seq.] *Typically.* † Ad
similitudinem.

* || *Týpicus*, a, um. adj. [à typus] *Typical, my-
stical, figurative*, Sedul.

* *Typōgraphia*, æ. f. [à τύπος typus, &
γράφω scribo] *Printing, a printing house, the
printer's trade.*

* § *Typōgraphus*, i. m. [à τύποις γράφων, qui
typis pingit] *A printer.*

* *Typus*, i. m. [τύπος, Gr. à τύπτω, nota pul-
sando impressa] *A type, or figure; an example, a
form, or likeness; a shadow of a thing, a pattern*,
*mould, or sample; a printer's type, or figure of a let-
ter.* Typus tibi mando, quos in testorio atrio
possum includere, Cic. Attic. 1, 9.

* *Týrannicē*, adv. [à tyrannicus] *Cruelly, ty-
rannously, tyrant like.* § Quæ reg. è teu potius
tyrannicè statuit, Cic. Verr. 3, 48.

* *Týrannicida*, æ. c. g. [qui tyrannum occidit]
the killer of a tyrant. Armodius & Aristogiton
tyrannicidæ, Plin. 7, 23.

* *Týrannicidium*, ii. n. *A killing of a tyrant*,
Plin. 34, 8. Val. Max. 3, 3, 5.

* *Týrannicus*, a, um. adj. [à tyrannus] *Ty-
rannous, cruel, tyrannical.* = Quod tetrum,
crudele, nefarium, tyrannicum factum esse di-
camus, Ad Herenn. 2, 30. conf. Cic. de Legg.
1, 15.

* *Týrannis*, idis. f. [τυραννίς, Gr.] (1) *Sup-
reme power, a government.* (2) *Tyranny.* (1)
*Timebatur, ne fortunâ magnisque elatus opibus
tyrannidem concupisceret*, Nep. Alcib. 7. (2)
Propter Pisistratæ tyrannidem, Nep. Milt. 8.
Adversus tyrannidem L. Sullæ, Sall. Orat.
Lepid. Vivit tyrannis, tyrannus occidit, Cic.
Attic. 14, 9.

* *Týrannocidōnos*, i. m. [ex tyrannus, & κτεί-
νω occido] *A killer, or murderer, of a tyrant.*
Verebar ne simulatio periculosa esset nostris ty-
rannocidōnis, Cic. Att. 14, 15.

* *Týrannus*, i. m. [τύραννος, Gr. à Celt.
teyrn, Id.] (1) *In old time it was used in good
part for a king.* (2) *A tyrant; also an usurper.*
(1) Pars mihi pacis erit dextram tetigisse tyran-
ni, Virg. Æn. 7, 266. Tyrannus fuerat appel-
latus, sed justus, Nep. Milt. sub fin. (2) Te-
neri crudeli dominatu ab aliquo tyranno, Cic.
de Div. 1, 35. § Imagines Siciliæ regum &
tyrannorum, Id. Verr. 4, 55.

* *Týriamēthysus*, i. m. [ex Tyrius, & ame-
thysus] *Amethysti color, Tyriâ rursus purpurâ
inebriatus*, Plin. 9, 41.

* *Týrianthinus*, a, um. adj. [ex Tyrius, & ian-
thinus] *Of a bright violet colour*, Mart. 1, 54.

* *Týrius*,

Tyrius, a, um. adj. *Of the city Tyre, where the best purple was died.* § Tyria purpura, Cic. Tyrius torus, Catull.

Tyro, ōnis. m. *A freshwater soldier, a young beginner, a novice, an apprentice.* Vid. Tiro. sic enim ref. scribi videtur.

Tyrōcinium, ii. n. *The first exercise in any thing, an apprenticeship, a first beginning, a lawyer's first calling to the bar; also a rawness, want of experience, the first proof, or trial.* Vid. Tirocinium.

* || Tyrocnestis, is. f. [ex τυρός, caseus, & τυρόω rado] *A grater for cheese, bread, spice, &c.* Jun. Lat. Radula.

* || Tÿrogrāphus, a, um. adj. [ex Tyrius, & γράφω pingo] *Embroidered with purple,* Litt. ex Catullo. *sed non inveni.*

* Tyrōarichus, i. m. [ex τυρός, caseus, & τάρχος, fassamentum] *A kind of meat made of powdered flesh and cheese; or rather, as others think, old cheese full of mites,* Cic. Fam. 9, 16. & Attic. 4, 8.

* Tyrrhēna vincula, *Sandals tied on with purple lace,* Virg. Æn. 8, 458.

Tyrisio, ōnis. m. *A porpoise.* Vid. Tur-
sio.

Tyruncūla canis. *A young bitch not used to whelps, or not yet well trained,* Col. 7, 12.

Tyruncūlus, i. m. dim. [à tyro] *A very young soldier, scholar, or beginner,* Plin. jun. Vid. Tirunculus.

V.

V v, the twentyeth letter in the Latin alphabet, answers to the sixth Hebrew letter ו, and being conformable to that in power, is both a vowel and consonant; but as to its figure, it was, A. C. 306, or thereabout, thus varied, V, v, u, u, according to Dr. Bernard, in his Literature of the learned world. In the Hebrew, indeed, the vowel points determine its sound; for they being under it make it a consonant, as in וואו ולא וואו *vau, velo,*

vishab, but a vowel when over it, as in ווי; or in the middle, as in ובעני *ubene*. The Greeks admit only this latter use;

as also our Saxon ancestors, who commonly substitute *f* in the place of *v*, as in *fif*, *reofin*. *five, seven*, as we find in very ancient manuscripts; and sometimes *u*, as *Leui Levi*; notwithstanding which they sounded such words as we do now, otherwise no change of the figure had been made in after times. But though they gave this letter no place in their alphabet, they admitted it among their numerals; herein imitating the Greeks, who had made it a numeral only, calling it Βαυ ἐπίσημον. To begin with the consonant: As to the figure, it is by some thought to be made from the Greek τ, by cutting off the shank; though the great Scaliger supposed this was rather made from that, by adding the stem: but it seems plain, the reason for this supposition, was his ascribing to the Farnesian monument a higher antiquity than he ought. As to his Proof from ΑΥΥCTOC being found on a Greek coin, it is very weak; because all antiquaries know, that it was not unusual for the Greeks, after they came under the Roman power, to mix Latin letters among their own in coins and inscriptions, especially in Latin words. Marius Victorinus also is against him, and Ausonius expressly saith, Cecropiis ignota viris ferele sonans V. But though it be true that the Greeks had not the letter, yet it is plain that they, at least the Æolians, had the Name, and gave it the same place as a numeral in their units, viz. 6, as it held in the mother alphabet, calling it Βαυ ἐπίσημον, as likewise Κόπια (90) in their tens, and Σάν πῖ or (900) in their hundreds; being the only three Hebrew letters, ז, פ, ו, which they had no occasion for in their alphabet. Nor had they the name only, but the form also from the Hebrew ו, turning it to the right, and bowing its body, so that its appearance was somewhat like the contracted mark ς, which therefore is now used for it. To proceed, from the name and figure, which are only accidents, to its power, which is the essence of a letter: As it is now pronounced, I think corruptly, it is a mute of the first rank, being of a middle sound between *b* and *f*, harder than the former, and softer than the latter, aspirating B, as φ doth Π; and according to Priscian and Donatus, is no other than the Æolian digamma. But if the digamma be the Latin F, as they will have it, and a different power make a different letter, as surely it doth, F and V are two different sounds, and consequently different letters. This is plain from our own tongue, for we neither sound nor write *knifes*, or *lifts*, though we do *knife* and *life*. I mean, as now pronounced; for it is very likely that before a vowel in the same syllable, both in the primitive and derivative tongues, it had the sound of our *w* in the same position, as in *wall*, *wen*, *wine*, *worm*, from *vallum*, *vena*, *vinum*, *vermis*, Vid. Scal. Not. ad Euseb. & Lips. de L.L. pronunciatione. Yea, in Latin words, after *g*, *q*, and *f*, we give it the sound of *w*; as in *lingua*, *sequor*, *suadeo*, where *w* is melted indeed into the vowel following, but strengthens the sound. That it is not purely a vowel, its resolution into a vowel, frequently made by the poets, seems to evince; as in *solvit*, Catull. *siluæ*, Hor. This consonant precedes any vowel in the beginning, middle, or end, of words. It is easily changed into its sister mutes, *p* and *b*: for as from *ovis* comes *opilio*, from *dubius*, *duvius*; so from *verpus* is made *vervex*, and from γίλως *gilvus*. Thus much may suffice for the name, figure, and sound of the consonant, in the ancient Latin. We next proceed to the sound of the vowel, as now distinct from the consonant, both in figure and power. The inconvenience of expressing two different sounds by the same letter, was observed by Claudius Cæsar, who endeavoured to remove it, by introducing F the Æolian digamma instead of it; which in publick records obtained a while. But a very usefull, though late, invention has applyed an effectual remedy, by taking from the former the vocal, and from the latter the consonant, power; so that now U is a vowel when it maketh a syllable alone, or cometh before a consonant in the same syllable: and as such hath a mutual intercourse with all the vowels. For as from κάλιξ cometh *calix*, from μυδάω *madeo*; so from κάπαλος proceeds *capulus*, from κραπάλη *crapula*: as from ἱλέξ *ilex*, from ἐνυξ *noctis*; so from νέφος *nubes*, from σκοπέλη *scopulus*. As from φύω *fio*, from σῦψω *slipo*; so from γλῆζ *gluten*, from χάρις *carus*; as from ἀγούρα *anchora*, from νύξ *nox*; so from φῦρ *fur*, from ἀμυργή *amurca*. As *solvit* dissolved is *solvit*, *silva* *silva*; so *nervus* is made from νεῦρον. Nor is it only related to the vowels, but to the diphthongs also. Thus from φαιδς comes *fusus*, from καίρω *curro*, from λάγυνον *lagena*, from ἄξ *sextarius*. By this letter also sometimes the Greek υ is expressed in Latin, as *duplus* from διπλῆς, *Urania* from Οὐρανία, *u* being equipollent in sound to that diphthong, as Terentianus Maurus has observed, saying, Oū literis nostris vacat, quod hunc V compleat satis sonum; which seems rather adapted to the vowel, than the consonant sound of this letter, according to the modern pronunciation. But if we admit, as we before hinted, that V in Latin was sounded as our W, the difference in sound is not so great. In gerunds and participles, this vowel was by the ancients substituted for *e*; as, *ad faciundum*; *mos gerundus est*; also in many adjectives of the superlative degree, this custom generally obtained till C. Cæsar's time, when they first began to write by the middle vowel, *optimus*, *maximus*, for *optumus*, *maxumus*, as we learn from Fabius, l. 1, 7. Significant notes with the initial V. V. A. Veterani assignati; VAL. Valerius, or Valerianus; VAT. Vates, or vatium; V. B. Viro bono; V. B. A. Viri boni arbitrati; V. B. F. Vir bonæ fidei; V. C. Vir consularis, clarus, or clarissimus, also *usucapio*, or *urbis conditæ*; V. C. C. F. Vale, conjux charissime, feliciter; V. D. D. Voto dedicatur; V. DICT. Vir dictatorius; VET. Veteranus; VET. LEG. IV. Veteranus legionis quartæ; V. G. Verbi gratiâ; V. I. Vir justus; VIC. Victor, victores, or victoria; VIR. VE. Virgo Vestalis, or virgines Vestales; VIX. A. LIIX. Vixit annos 58; VL. Videlicet; VM. Vestrum; VM. R. Verum etiam; V. MM. S. Votum meritum solvit; VOL. Volesus; V. MVN. Vice muneris; V. N. Quinto nonarum.

V ante A.

Vacans, tis. part. (1) *Pacant, uninhabited.* (2) *At leisure, that hath nothing to do.* (3) *Void, free from, without.* (1) *Sal-*
tus longè latèque vacantes, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 477.
(2) *Hoc mihi jucundissimum vacanti negotium*
fuit, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 3. (3) *§ Custode vacans, Ov.*
Met. 2, 422. *curis, Luc.* 5, 126. *¶ Vacan-*
tes milites, *Treb. Poll.* tribuni, *supernumeraries,*
Veg.

¶ Vacanter, adv. At leisure, with leisure enough,
leisurely, idly, vainly, to no purpose, Gell. 17,
10. *† Oricse. = Inaniter.*

Vacat, imperf. I am at leisure. Si vacet an-
nales nostrorum audire laborum, *Virg. Aen.* 1,
377. *§ Non vacat Jovi, Ov. Trist.* 2, 216.

† Vacatim, adv. Leisurely, Litt. ex Plaut.
† Oricse.

Vacatio, ònis. f. verb. Vacation, leisure, exemp-
tion, immunity, dispensation, a discharge. Vacatio
data est ab isto sumptus, laboris, militiæ, rerum
denique omnium, Cic. Verr. 4, 10. *§ Vacatio-*
nem habere officii, Val. Max. 1, 1, 9.

Vacatùrus, a, um. part. About to be at leisure,
or exempt from business. Ut ne vacaturos quidem
bello tuo putet, Just. 38, 4.

Vacca, æ. f. [ab Hebr. בקר vel q. boacca,
ex bove] A cow, Cic. N. D. 1, 27. *Discernun-*
tur in primâ vitulus & vitula, in secundâ, juven-
cus & juvenca, in tertiâ & quartâ, taurus & vac-
ca, Varr. R. R. 2, 5. *Ubera lactea demittunt*
vaccæ, Virg. Geor. 2, 524.

¶ Vaccarius, ii. m. A cow herd, Col. ap.
Litt. sed non inveni.

Vaccinium, ii. n. (1) A blackberry, as some
say; a bilberry, burtle-berries; a violet flower, as
others think. (2) A shrub wherewith they died
purple in France. (1) Et nigræ violæ sunt, &
vaccinia nigra, Virg. Ecl. 2, 18. (2) *Plin.* 16,
18. *¶ Neque de hujus voc. etymo, neque signif.*
inter doctos satis convenit. Al. scrib. vacinium.

Vaccinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a
cow. § Lac vaccinum, Plin. 24, 3.

Vaccula, æ. f. dim. A little cow, a heifer,
Virg. five potius Valer. Cato in Diris, v. 132.

Vacëfio, iëri. neut. pass. To be made, or be-
come, empty. Multus vacefit in medio locus,
Lucr. 6, 1003.

Vacerra, æ. f. (1) A rail of timber. (2) A
post, or reeder, whereunto horses are tied in a stable.
(3) ¶ A cross fool, a mad coxcomb. (1) Col. 9, 1.
(2) *Id.* 6, 19. (3) *Vecors, & malefica vacer-*
ra, Livius, vet. poëta ap. Fest. simili planè modo
quo stupidum hominem stipitem vocat, Ter. Heaut.
5, 1, 4.

Vacervosus, a, um. adj. Dolish, simple, Au-
gustus ap. Suet. 87.

Vacillans, tis. part. (1) Waggleing, wavering.
(2) Wavering, unsteady. (3) ¶ Stammering, stag-
gering, faltering. (4) Fainting, drooping. (1)
§ Vacillans arbor, Lucr. 5, 1095. *¶ Vacilan-*
tes literiæ, writ with a shaking hand. Cic.
Fam. 16, 15. (2) *Cum unâ legione, eâque va-*
cillante, Cic. Philipp. 3, 12. (3) *§ Testis vacil-*
lans, Digest. 22, 5. (4) *Ægrotat fama vacil-*
lans, Lucr. 4, 1117.

Vacillatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) A waggieing, or
wavering. (2) Looseness. (3) ¶ Inconstancy, a
flaggering. (1) Indecora est illa in dextrum &
sinistrum latus vacillatio, Quint. 11, 3. (2) *§*
Vacillatio fœda, Suet. Claud. 21. (3) *Ex vi*
verbi.

Vacillo, ãre. neut. [qu. bacillo, dictum à se-
nibus se baculo allevantibus, & sustentibus sci-
pione, Non.] (1) To move to and fro, to waggle.
(2) To stagger, Met. to be like to fall. (1) Tabe
anembroum arbuscula vacillant, Lucr. 1, 806.
(2) *§ Vacillat ex vino, Quint.* 2, 9. *¶ Justitia,*
vel jacet potius, Cic. § Vacillat peculium,
Plaut.

Vacivitas, ãtis. f. (1) Want, emptyness. (2)
Poverty. (1) § Vacivitas cibi, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3,
4. (2) *Quantam cupiditatem hominibus injiciat*
vacivitas, non te fugit, Brut. Cic. Fam. 11, 10.

ubi aliqui vacuitas. ¶ Sed banc lectionem Grav.
ex MSS. tuetur.

Vacivus, a, um. adj. (1) Empty, void. (2)
Idle, at leisure. (1) § Vacivæ ædes, Plaut. Casin.
3, 4, 6. (2) Sine me vacivum tempus ne quod
dem mihi laboris, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 38. *¶ Va-*
civæ manicæ, banging sleeves, Salm.

Väco, ãre. neut. [à ppä vacavit, Aven.]
(1) To be empty, or void. (2) To be free, or
clear, from a thing. (3) To want, or have need.
(4) To be at leisure, to be idle and have nothing to
do. (5) To mind and study a thing, to be intent,
to take pains about it. (1) Fac vacent ædes, Plaut.
Casin. 3, 1, 7. *§ Agri vacant, Cæs. B. G.* 4,
8. (2) *§ Locus vacat à custodibus, Id. B. C.* 3,
25. *molestiâ, curâ, negotio, Cic. (3) ¶ Do-*
micio studiorum cives vacant, peregrini fruun-
tur, Id. de Orat. 3, 11. (4) *Si ne tu quidem*
vacas, Id. Fam. 12, 30. (5) *§ Vacare philoso-*
phiæ, Id. in aliquod opus, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 3,
36.

Vacuëficio, ãre. act. To empty, to lay waste.
§ Scyrum vacuëfecit, Nep. Cim. 2.

Vacuëfactus, a, um. part. (1) Emptied, left.
(2) Freed, delivered from. (1) Civibus novis bello
vacuëfactas possessiones divisit, Nep. Timol. 3.
§ Subsellia vacuëfacta, Cic. (2) Hæc erubef-
cendâ sentinâ vacuëfactus noster exercitus, Val.
Max. 2, 7, 1.

Vacuïtas, ãtis. f. (1) Emptyness. (2) Clear-
ness, or freedom, from a thing. (1) Interveniunt
vacuïtates occupare, Vitruv. 2, 7. (2) *Ipsâ li-*
beratione, & vacuïtate omnis molestiæ gaudemus,
Cic. de Fin. 1, 11. *§ Vacuïtas dolorum, Id.*
ibid. 3, 25. *ab angoribus, Id. Offic.* 1, 21.

Vacuo, ãre. act. To empty; to make void, or
empty. Elysiun liceat si vacuare nemus, Mart.
11, 6, 6.

Vacuor, ãri. pass. To be emptied. Sulcum eri-
gi jubeat, sulcumque vacuari, Col. 3, 13.

Vacuum, ui. n. Emptyness, a void place; com-
mon, or waste, ground. Ne per vacuum Romano
incurreret hostis, Flor. Sat. 2, 1, 37. *¶ In va-*
cuum venire, to come to an estate, for want of
lawful heirs, Id. Sat. 2, 5, 50. *In vacuum pen-*
dere, to have his goods exposed to publick sale for
non-payment, Suet. Claud. 9. *interpr. Torrent.*
Ut in vacuo vagaretur cupiditas privatorum, Liv.
42, 19.

Vacuus, a, um. adj. [à vaco] Isimus, sup.
(1) Void, without a thing. (2) At leisure, have-
ing nothing to do. (3) At liberty, at freedom.
(4) Vain, insignificant, empty. (1) § Vacuus à
periculo, Cic. Qu. fr. 1, 3. *periculo, Id. Catil.*
4, 1. virium, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 46. *¶ Va-*
cuus aer, a free open air, Virg. Geor. 3, 109.
† nummus, money that lieth idle, and bringeth
no interest, Scæv. Vacuum tempus, spare time,
leisure, Luc. 3, 26. *prædium, an estate without*
an owner, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 9. *Mulier vacua,*
a widow, Tac. Ann. 13, 44, 2. (2) *Animum*
vacuum ad res difficiles scribendas afferre, Cic.
Attic. 12, 38. *= Animo cæpi multo magis*
vacuo & soluto cogitare, Id. ¶ occupatus, Tac.
Hist. 4, 17, 10. *Dum sit vacuissima quæras,*
Ov. ex Ponto, 3, 1, 141. *¶ Sed vix alibi gra-*
dibus movetur. (3) Ubi regibus excisis securas
opes concupiscere vacuum fuit, Tac. Hist. 2, 38,
2. (4) *Respubl. senatus, & populus, vacua*
nomina sunt, Id. Hist. 1, 30, 4. *¶ Sed al.*
leg. vana.

** Vädäturus, a, um. part. [à vador] About*
to give bail, or security, Ov. Rem. 665.

** Vädätus, a, um. part. [à vador] (1) Going*
under sureties. (2) One requiring bail, a plaintiff.
(1) ¶ Vadatus utque ad terminos ultimi spiritus,
Apul. Met. 11, p. 366. *Met. = Abire hinc*
nullo pacto possum, si valm; ita me vadatum
amore vinculumque attines, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 3.
(2) *Tunc respondere vadato Debebat, Hor. Sat.*
1, 9, 36.

** Vädens, tis. part. [à vado] Marching,*
moving. Ille ducem haud timidis vadentem
passibus æquat, Virg. Aen. 6, 263.

** Vädüönium, ii. n. [à vadibus] A promise,*
or bond, for appearance before a judge at the day

appointed, a recognisance, a day of appearance. ¶
Vadimonium deferere, to make a default, not to
appear in court, to forfeit his recognisance, Cic.
pro Quint. 14. *obire, Id. ibid.* 16. *fistere, Id. ib.*
8. to appear to it. facere, Val. Max. 3, 7, 1.

** † Vädis, is. m. ant. per Sync. vas, Varr.*

** Vädö, ère, si. sum. neut. [à Bädö, unde*
Bädizö] To march, to move. § Ad eum postredie
manè vadebam, Cic. Att. 4, 10. *§ Ardua per*
præceps gloria vadit iter, Ov. Trist. 4, 3, 74.
Nec jam jubet ire, sed ipse Vadit, Ov. Met. 3,
702. *§ Vadere in prælium, Liv.* 3, 63. *per*
media castra, Id. 26, 6. *Ore fero Capricornus*
vadere pergit, Cic. in Arat. ¶ Hinc Angl. to
wade, or fade.

** ¶ Vädö, ãre. neut. [ab eodem] To wade,*
to wade over, to ford over, Solin. † Per vadum
transire, Comm. vid. Prisc. 1, 8, 794.

** Vädor, ãri. dep. [à vas, vadis] (1) To*
put in sureties for appearance, to give bail. (2) To
stand to, or defend, a suit. (1) Vid. Vadatus,
n. 2. (2) Debere dicis tibi Quintium, procura-
tor negat, vadari vis, promittit, Cic. pro Quint.
19.

** Vädösus, a, um. adj. Full of fords, or shal-*
low places; full of shelves. § Vadösus ostium
portus, Liv. 37, 14. *mare, Cæs. B. C.* 1, 25.
Vadösus amnis, Virg. Aen. 7, 728. *Vadösæ*
aquæ, Luc. 8, 698. *Syites, Id.* 4, 484.

** Vädüm, i. n. [ita dict. quod per id tutò*
vadere licet, Perot.] (1) A ford, or shallow
place, in a river, where one may go over on foot.
(2) ¶ The seu. (3) Also a bottom. (1) Pon-
tem, quia vado nusquam transitus erat, facere in-
stituit, Liv. 38, 18. *¶ Res est in vado, the*
business is safe, or out of danger, Ter. Andr. 5,
2, 4. *§ Emergere è vadis, Cic. pro Cæl.* 21.
(2) *Vada transiliunt rates, Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 24.
Ausi sunt vada falsa citâ decurrere puppi, Catull.
62, 6. (3) ¶ Levior pisces qui in alto, quàm
in vado vivit, Gell. 2, 18. *Hircum clauso liquit*
hærentem vado, Phædr. 4, 8, 12.

** Væ. interj. dolentis, minantis, & execran-*
tis [ex oûai, Gr.] (1) Alas! (2) Woe to.
(3) Fie upon. (1) Mantua, væ! miseræ nimi-
um vicina Cremonæ, Virg. Ecl. 9, 28. (2) *§*
Væ mihero mihi, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 4. (3) *§*
Væ ætati suæ, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 105.

Væneo, ire. neut. pass. To be sold. Vid.
Veneo.

Væier, a, um. adj. ¶ or, comp. errimus, sup.
[qu. ve, i. e. valde Afer, à calliditate Afrorum;
al. à Bæpèds, tinctor, vel Bæph, color fucatus;
hinc dic. vaser, quod fucum faciat, & alienum
colorem rebus inoucat] Crafty, wilely, cunning,
fly. ¶ = Certè non aperti, non simplicis, non
ingenui, &c. versuti potius, obscuri, astuti, fal-
laciis, malitiosi, callidi, veteratoris, vatri, Cic.
Offic. 3, 15. *Cavillentur vatriora licet, Hier.*
Chrysippus Stoicorum somniorum vatrioribus in-
terpres, Cic. N. D. 1, 15.

Væstramentum, i. n. A subtle device, or trick;
a wile, a cunning fetch, a quirk. Quantum im-
perium quàm parvo interceptum est vaitramento?
Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 2. *¶ Rarò ecc.*

Væië, aov. Cunningly, craftily. Nihil væië
nec maluosè facere conatus est, Cic. Verr. 2,
53.

Væiütia, æ. f. Craftyness, flyness, cunning.
Non vacat mihi væiütiam meam experiri, Sen.
Ep. 49.

Væiüties, ei. f. Wileyness, craft, subtlety,
Sen. Ep. 48.

† Vägäbundus, a, um. adj. That wandereth
about, a vagabond. Profertur ex Sen. de Vit.
Beat. c. 12. seu ap. poster. script. sæpe occ.

Vägans, tis. part. (1) Wandering, roving,
straggling. (2) Rummageing. (3) Met. Spread-
ing. (1) Aves passim vagantes, Cic. de Div. 2,
38. *Vagantia cælo Lumina, Luc.* 5, 212. (2)
Spartacum si quâ potuit vagantem Fallere testis,
Hor. Od. 3, 14, in fin. (3) *§ Licentia vagans,*
Id. Od. 4, 15, 10.

Vägatio, ònis. f. verb. A straying, straggling,
strolling, or roving about. Præsidium vagationi-
bus militum oppressum est, Liv. 5, 8.

Vägätus,

Vagātus, a, um. part. *Having wandered.* Sed per hinc vagatus, diversis montium regionibus pernoctabat, *Just.* 37, 2.

Vagē. adv. *Wanderingly, scatteringly, vagantly, at random.* Ad Herenn. 4, 2. = Vagē effusos per agros palatōsque adortus, *Liv.* 26, 39.

Vāgiens, tis. part. *Crying like a young child.* Audisse vocem pueri visus est vagientis, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 2.

Vāgīna, æ. f. (1) *A scabbard, a sheath, a case.* (2) *The bosc, or cod, of corn.* (3) *Per Catagr. locus impudicus.* (1) Gladium propter appositum ē vaginā eduxit, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 4. § Vaginæ unguum, *Plin.* 8, 15. (2) § Vagina frumenti, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 43. (3) *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 85.

|| Vāgīnārius, i. & Vāgīnātor, ōris. m. *A sheath maker.* *Litt. ex Vitruv.*

Vāgīnūla, æ. f. dim. *A little sheath, or scabbard; a little bosc, or cod, of corn.* *Plin.* 18, 7.

Vāgio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. [ex sono vocis; aut ab ἡχέω, sono, *Dor.* ἡχέω, & præp. digam. ἡχέω] *To cry as a child, or infant.* § Vagite in cunis, *Cic. de Senect.* 23. § Varro vagire tribuit bædis, & sanè obvagire de illis dixit, *Plaut. Pœn. prol.* 31. ut ille legisse videtur. *De leporibus Auct. Philom.* & licenter corripit.

† Vāgīto, āre. freq. *To cry often, or squall, as children do.* Cūque tibi vagitet tertius infans, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 18, 35. al. vagiret.

Vāgītus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *The crying of young children.* (2) *The screaming of a patient under the surgeon's hand.* (1) = Natura hominem abjicit statim ad vagitus. & ploratus, *Pain. in Præf. lib.* 7. (2) *Celf.* Tenet fama lupam sitientem ex montibus ad puerilem vagitum cursum flexisse, *Liv.* 1, 4.

† Vāgo, āre. neut. id. quod vago. Quæ circum vicinos vagas, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 14. ubi tamen al. vaga es.

Vāgor, āri. dep. [qu. ve, i. e. valde, agor, i. e. agitor, *Beem.*] (1) *To wander, stray, or straggle; to go from side to side; to gad, or rove, up and down.* (2) *Met. To fluctuate, to be unsteady.* (3) *To digress.* (1) Cū in agris homines bestiarum more vagarentur, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 2. § Vagari terras, *Prop.* 2, 28, 19. foro, in urbe, per agros, *Cic.* Vagamur egentes cum conjugibus & liberis, *Id. Attic.* 8, 2. = Vagari & volitare in foro, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 39. (2) Animus vagatur errore, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 2. (3) = Eō fit ut errem, & vager latius, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 20.

† Vāgor, ōris. m. *The cry, or squalling, of children.* Miscetur funere vago, *Lucr.* 1, 576. *Conf. & Enn. ap. Fest.* † Vagitus.

† Vāgūliatio, ōnis. f. [à vagio] *A complaining, or railing against.* *Fest. ex XII Tab.*

Vāgus, a, um. adj. (1) *Wandering, roving, moving up and down, never standing still.* (2) *Running at random, out of course.* (3) *Unsteady, inconstant.* (4) *Rambling, excursive.* (1) § Pecora vaga, *Catull.* 61, 13. pes vagus, *Id.* 61, 86. mercator, *Hor. A. P.* 117. ¶ Lumina vaga noctis, *the stars*, *Stat.* (2) Vagus & sinistra ripā labitur amnis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 18. § Gressibus vagis lentus, *Mart.* 2, 57. (3) = Fortuna vaga & volubilis, *Cic. pro Mil.* 2, 26. (4) § Solitum quiddam sit, nec vagum tamen, ut ingredi liberè, non ut licenter videatur errare, *Cic. Orat.* 77.

Vah. interject. [ex Hebr. וואה] (1) *An interjection of admiring, hoida, bravely!* (2) *of rejoicing, O rare! bravely!* (3) *of abominating, out upon it.* (1) Vah! C. Quid mirare? *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 79. (2) Ducentis Philippis rem pepigi. N. Vah! salus mea, servasti me, *Id. Bacch.* 4, 8, 38. (3) Vah! leno iniqua non vult me loqui, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 33.

Vaha. interj. *Ha, ha!* *Plaut. Casin.* 4, 5, 26.

Valde. adv. [contr. ex validè] ius, comp. (1) *Very much, greatly, earnestly.* (2) ¶ Valdius, much more. (1) Quicquid vult, valde vult, *Cic.* § Valde bene, *Id. Fam.* 1, 8. Valde vehementer, *Id.* Valde iniquus, *Id. de Har. Resp.* 3. Neque enim valde opinio est, *Id.* Valde quàm pauci, i. e. paucissimi, *Id.* (2) Fabula valdius oblectat populum, quàm versus, &c. *Hor. A. P.* 321.

Vāle. imper. [à valeo] *Parwell, adieu.* *Cic. Fam.* 16, 4.

Vālēdico, ēre. act. *To bid farewell, or adieu; to take his leave of one.* Idque quod ignoti faciunt valedicere saltem? *Or. Trist.* 1, 7, 21. ¶ Ubi e corripitur, unde conjunctè scripsisse potam credere fas est. Tutiùs tam n ex aliorum & ipsius etiam Nasonis exemplo aitis in locis diversè scribitur.

Vāleus, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. ius, sup. (1) *Strong, mighty, valiant.* (2) *In good health.* (3) *Of great force, prevalent, efficacious.* (4) *Nourishing.* (1) = Robustus & valens satelles, *Cic. in Kull.* 2, 31. § Cum valentiorē pugnare, *Id. Fam.* 5, 21. Valentissimis amicis fellam suam circumstantibus, *Suet. Aug.* 35. § Ne infirmiores à valentioribus opprimantur, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16. (2) § Puer undecimā horā valens, ante noctem mortuus, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 9. (3) Sativum silvestri ad omnes effectus valentius, *Plin.* 20, 18. (4) Valentissimum cibum voco, in quo plurimum alimenti est, *Celf.* 2, 18.

Vāleter. adv. ius, comp. *Strongly, puissantly, valiantly.* Ab imo præstructa valenter resistunt, *Col.* 1, 5. Valentius spirat Eurys, *Or. Met.* 11, 481.

† Vālentia, æ. f. *Puissance, might, power, strength.* § Sapientiā gubernator navem torquet, non valentiā, *Titin. ap. Non.* Imbecillioris valentiæ est, *Bœth.* 3, p. 9. † Vis, robur.

Vālentulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à valens] *Somewhat strong, of some small force.* Obsecro, ut valentula est! *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 4, 26.

Vāleo, ēre, ui, ītum. neut. (1) *To be strong.* (2) *To be in health, & Met. to be easy in mind.* (3) *To profit, to avail, to serve, or do good.* (4) *To be of authority, force, or power.* (5) *To be in a state, good, or bad.* (6) *To be in force, to be put in execution.* (7) *To tend.* (8) *To signify, mean, or be, as much as.* (9) *To be worth.* (10) *May, or can.* (11) *Vale, valeas, valebis,* formula bene optantis, & interdum secus, in abitu. (12) ¶ *Valeas, valeat, valeant,* imprecantis, away with, out upon, fie upon. (1) Plus potest, qui plus valet; vir erat, plus valebat, vicit, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 38. (2) § Non est vivere, sed valere, vita, *Mart.* 6, 72, ult. § Facile omnes, cū valemus, recta consilia ægrotis damus, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 9. ¶ Ne valeam, si, &c. formula imprecandi, let me die, if, *Mart.* 2, 5. (3) Auctoritas tua plurimū apud me valet, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 11. § Preces valere, *Or. Met.* 18, 39. (4) = Res, ubi plurimū proficere, & valere possunt, collocari debent, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 37. (5) Valeo rectè, & rem gero, *Id.* Matri oculi si valerent, mecum venisset simul, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 8. ¶ Valere gratiā apud aliquem, to be in his favour, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 6. auctoritate, to influence him, *Id.* (6) Ut lex valerat, effecit, *Nep. Thras.* 3. (7) Hoc eō valebat, ut, &c. *Nep. Themist.* 4. (8) Hoc verbum quid valeat, non vident, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 9. Erat ei cognomen in pueritiā Becco; id valet gallinæ rositum, *Suet. Vitell.* 18. (9) § Scrupulum valet sestertii vicenis, *Plin.* 33, 3. § Denarii dicti, quod denos æris valebant, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 36. (10) Si quid in arte vales, *Mart.* 2, 64, 6. (11) Mi frater, vale, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 6. § In hoc biduum, Thais, vale, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 110. Phryx ridens, oculo, Valebis, inquit, *Mart.* 6, 78. (12) Valeas, habeas illam, quæ placet, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 4, 13. Si talis est Deus, ut nullā hominum charitate teneatur, valeat, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 9. Valeant, qui inter nos dissidium volunt, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 14.

Vālesco, ēre. incept. *To wax strong, to grow, to get strength.* Ætas recitata valebat, *Lac.* 1, 941. Bona consilia morā valebant, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 32, 3.

Vālētudinārium, ii. n. [locus in quo valetudo ægra curatur] *An infirmary, or hospital for sick folks.* Si quis sauciatus in opere nexam cepit in valetudinārium deducatur, *Col.* 11, 1. *Conf. Sen. Epist.* 27.

Vālētudinārius, a, um. adj. *Sickly, subject to sickness, often sick.* Qui amplè valetudinarios nutriunt, *Celf. præf. lib.* 1. *Conf. Sen. de Ben.* 1,

11. ¶ Medicus valetudinarius, & physisian, who attendeth the sick, a physician of a hospital, *Callistr. J. C.*

Vālētūdo, ōnis. f. *A constitution, a state of body, or mind; either good, or bad:* (1) *Health.* (2) *Sickness, illness, pain, a disease.* (3) *Bluntness, saucyness, petulance.* (4) *Frenzy, distraction.* (1) Voluptati præponendæ sunt vires, valetudo, velocitas, &c. *Cic.* ¶ Regere valetudines principis, to be the king's physician, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 50, 3. (2) Instantis valetudinis signa comperta sunt, *Celf. præf.* 1, 2. = morbus, *Nep. Han. Scipianas* te quodam valetudinis genere tentari, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 23. ¶ Nervorum valetudo, the gout, or rheumatism, *Suet. Vesp.* 7. Colorum, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4. ¶ Es in plur. Valetudines quasdam & annivariarias, & tempore certo recurrentes, experiebatur, *Suet. Aug.* 80. § Valetudinibus fecti, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 50. (3) Valetudine mentis liberius dicax, *Suet. Cæs.* 49. (4) *Suet. Cal.* 30.

† Vālētur. imperf. *It is well.* = Quid agitur, ut valetur? *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 5, 8.

† Valgia, æ. f. *The writhing of the mouth in mockery.* *Litt. ex Plaut.*

† Valgio, īre, neut. *To writhe the mouth in mockery.* *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Valgiter. adv. *With a wry mouth.* Valgiter commovebat labia, *Petron.* c. 26.

|| Valgium, ii. n. *A wry mouth.* *Fulg. & Barth. Adver.* 37, 1.

Valgus, a, um. adj. [qu. falcus, *Al.*] *Bowed, having his legs bowed outward, bandy-legged, shambling.* § Aut varum, aut valgum, aut compernem, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 128. ¶ Valgum suavium, a kiss with a wry, or pouted, mouth, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 16.

Vāllicē. adv. ius, comp. ius, sup. *Lustily, stoutly, strongly, much.* § Validè amare, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 129. tonare, *Id. Amph.* 5, 1, 10. Hoc unum est, quo laborem validius, *Phadr.* 3, 11, 4. § Molesti validius, *Id.* 5, 5, ult. Vālidissimè alicui favere, *Cæf. Cic. Fam.* 8, 2.

† Vāliditas, ātis. f. *Might, power, lustiness.* *Plaut. op. Litt. sed q.*

Vālidus, a, um. adj. [à valeo] or, comp. ius, sup. (1) *Sturdy, lusty, stout.* (2) *Well in health, valid.* (3) *Strong, well fortified.* (4) *Furnished, provided.* (5) *Stout, valiant.* (6) *Brisk, active, lively.* (7) *Great, much.* Tam ad dnum, quàm ad corpus refertur. (1) Ita quasi incudem me miserum octo homines validi cædant, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 7. (2) Omnia viceris, si te validum videro, *Cic. Tir. Epist. Fam.* 16, 6. § Validus virum, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 19, 3. ex morbo, *Liv.* 3, 13. sustinere pondus, *Plin.* 16, 42. (3) § Urbs valida munit, *Liv.* 1, 15. Validissimum præsidium, *Plin. Paneg.* 9. (4) Apparet rem Romanam ducibus validiorem esse, quàm exercitu, *Liv.* 62, 39. (5) § Certamina valida, *Stat.* Mente minus validus quàm corpore toto, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 8, 7. (6) Quorum & fides cognita, & ingenia validissima erant, *Sal. B. J.* 110. (7) § Plaga valida, *Lucr.* 3, 819. Pondus validum, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 172. Rumor validus, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 10, 1.

Vallāris, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a trench, or bulwark.* ¶ Corona vallaris, given to him that first entered the enemy's works, *Liv.* 10, 46.

Vallāus, a, um. part. *Fenced, walled, entrenched, encompassed.* § Obsidione vallatus, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 24. securus, *Id. pro Muræn.* 24. Castra vallata, *Plin.* 15, 18. juvenum coronā mœnia, *Luc.* 3, 374.

|| Vallicula, vel Vallicūla, æ. f. dim. *A little valley.* *Fest.* p. 272.

Vallis, is. f. vel ¶ Vallis, Serw. [à vallis, quæ hinc atque illic vallata sit] *A vale, or dale.* *Cæf. B. G.* 3, 1. Saxosæ inter decurrunt flumina vales, *Virg. Ec.* 5, 84. § Prudentes agricolæ collem magis quàm vallem stercoreant, *Col.* ¶ Alarum vallis, the arm-hole, or arm pit, *Catull.* 67, 6.

Vallo, āre. act. [vallam facio] (1) *To enclose, trench about, or intrench.* (2) *Met. To fence, or fortify.* (1) § Vallare castra, *Birt.*

oppida, *Luc. 4, 224.* (2) *Castra relinquens Vallarat monitis, Sil. 7, 408.*

Vallum, i. n. [de etymo non liquet] (1) *A trench, a fence, a wall, a bulwark, or rampart with palisades.* (2) [dim. à vannus] *A van.* (1) *Castra vallo fossaque munire jubet, Cæs. B. G. 1, 5.* Munitæ sunt palpebræ tanquam vallo pilorum, *Cic. N. D. 2, 57.* (2) ¶ Vallum aristarum, *the beard in the ears of corn, Id. de Sen. 15.* = Oportet è terrâ subjactari vallis, aut ventilabris, *Varr. R. R. 1, 51.*

Vallus, i. m. [à varus, i. e. baculus furcillatus & informis, *Scal.*] (1) *A palisade, a long spar of timber, a stake whereunto vines are bound.* (2) *A stake, or pest, sharpened at one end, to be driven into the ground.* (3) It. dim. [à vannus] *A little fan to winnow corn with.* (4) *A trench, or rampart.* (1) = Exacuunt alii vallos, furcisque bicornes, *Virg. Geor. 1, 264.* = Induere se acutissimis vallibus, aut stimulis, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 73.* ¶ Vallorum descriptionem ad castrorum munitionem præc. *Liv. 33, 5.* (2) = Non arces, non vallus erat. *Tib. 1, 10, 9.* (3) *Vid. Vallum, n. 2.* ¶ Vallus pectinis, *the row of the comb teeth, Ov. Amor. 1, 14, 15.* (4) Vallus in alitudinem pedem X. *Cæs. B. G. 3, 63.*

† Vālor, ōris. m. [à valeo] *Valour, or price.* Victoriæ valure redimi potest, *Fabr. ex Plin.*

¶ Hinc Angl. *valour.*

* Valvæ, arum. f. plur. [àvolvendo, qu. volvæ, *Isid.*] *Doors, or gates, which shut and open on both sides; folding doors.* In templo Herculis valvæ clausæ repagulis, *Cic. de Div. 1, 34.* Cur valvæ Concordiæ non patent? *Id. Philipp. 2, 44.* § Stare ad valvas alicujus, *Id. Verr. 1, 23.*

* Valvātus, a, um. adj. [à valvæ] *Having folding doors, Vitruv. 4, 6. Conf. & Varr. L. L. 7, 14.*

* Valvūlus, i. m. [quod quasi valvis aperitur] *The shell, or coat, of peas, beans, &c. Lentescit valvulis exemptæ, Col. 6, 10.*

¶ Vānē. adv. ius. comp. sūmē, sup. *Vainly, Ap. post. † Inaniter, Cic.*

¶ Vānellus, i. m. [ita dict. quod alis instar vanni aut ventilabri commotis strepitum excitet, qu. vannellus] *A lapwing, Litt. ex Jun.*

Vānescō, ēre. incept. (1) *To wear off, to vanish.* (2) *To come to naught.* (1) *Animi labes non vānescit, Cic. de Legg. 2, 10.* § Vānescit fumus, *Luc. 9, 76.* (2) *Ceres sterilem vānescit in herbam, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 31.*

Vānidicus, a, um. adj. *A vain talker, a liar, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, ult.*

Vānilōquentia, æ. f. *Vain talking, prattle, Liv. 34, 24. & Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 14.*

† Vānilōquitor, i. m. *A vain speaker, ex fabrica Plautinâ, Pers. 4, 20. ¶ Al. leg. vaniloquidrus.*

Vānilōquus, a, um. adj. *That talketh vainly.* Is, ut plerique, quos opes regiæ alunt, vaniloquus, *Liv. 35, 48. Sil. 14, 281.*

Vānitas, ātis. f. (1) *Emptiness, Met. vainly, boasting.* (2) *Inconstancy.* (3) *Falsehood.* (4) *Pride, ambition.* (5) *Flattery.* (1) *Nec profperitate rerum in vanitatem usus, Tac. Ann. 18, 9.* = insolentia, *Suet. Vitell. 12.* (2) ¶ Constantia, *Cic. N. D. 2, 21.* (3) Ejus accusationis auctor vanitatis manifestus, *Tac. Ann. 13, 23, 2.* ¶ Ut cedat veritas vanitati, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 1.* (4) *Flor. 4, 10, 2.* (5) *Curt. 3, 2, 10.*

¶ Vānities, ēi. f. *Idem, Litt. ex Apul.*

† Vānītudo, dīnis. f. *Vanity, lying, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 38. Pacuv. ap. Non. 2, 386.*

Vanno, āre. act. *To fan, or winnow, corn, Varr. ¶ Ir. obsceno sensu, Lucil.*

Vannus, i. m. [quod eo vana, i. e. levia volant] (1) *A seed bearer.* (2) *A van, or fan, to winnow corn with.* (1) *Col. 1, 21.* Mystica vannus Iacchi, *Virg. Geor. 1, 166.* (2) Vannis expurgantur spicæ, *Cl. 2, 21.*

† Vāno, āre. act. *To beguile, or deceive, Accius ap. Non.*

Vānus, a, um. adj. or. comp. sūmus, sup. [de etymo non constat] (1) *Vain, empty.* (2) *Useless, to no end.* (3) *Feeble, trifling, silly.* (4) *False, treacherous, lying.* (1) *Vanam & minu-*

tam spicam facit, *Col. 2, 9.* Expectata seges vanis elusit aristis, *Virg. Geor. 1, 226.* (2) *Ne vana urbis magnitudo esset, Liv. 1, 8.* (3) *Si falsum, aut vanum, aut fictum est, continuo palam est, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 24. ubi vid. Donat.* Incerta, eoque vaniora, *Liv. 3, 3.* Sic libitum vano, qui nos distinxit, Othoni, *Juv. 3, 159.* (4) = Necessè est, & vanum se & perfidiosum esse fateatur, *Cic. pro Quint. 6.* nos utinam vani, *Juv. 6, 637.* Magorum artes generis vanissimi, *Plin. 28, 6.*

Vāpidē. adv. *With an ill smack, or savour; dully, ill.* § Vapidē se habere, *Aug. ap. Suet. 87.*

† Vāpiditas, ātis. f. *Ill tastedness, mustyness, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Vāpidus, a, um. adj. *Ill tasted, musty, rotten, flat, dull, stinking.* § Vapidum pectus, *Pers. 5, 117.* Met. Vapida pix, *Id. ib. 148.* ¶ Vapidum, ut acre fiat, *Col. 12, 5.*

Vāper, ōris. m. [ab inus. vapo, à vappa] (1) *A vapour, a hot and moist exhalation, a reeking, or steam.* (2) *Heat, drought.* (3) *Fire.* (1) *Stellæ, terræ, maris aquarum vaporibus aluntur, Cic. N. D. 2.* (2) *Lentus carinas est vapor, Virg. Æn. 5, 683.* § Vapor fiderum, *Hor. Epod. 3, 15.* Vaporibus omni quadrupedi largiūs b. bendi potestas danda est, *Col. 7, 3.* (3) ¶ Aut flammeo vapore, aut frigore omnia intire, *Varr.*

Vāporārium, ii. n. *A stew, or stove; a dry bath to sweat in.* Vaporarium ex quo ignis erumpit, *Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 1.*

Vāporatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A reeking, steaming, or casting of vapours.* § Balnearum vaporatio, *Plin. 28, 4.* ¶ Cū aqua duratur & coit, necesse est fieri vaporationem, & quandam quasi auram tenuissimam exprimi, *Gell. 19, 5.* Vaporatio inundantium aquarum, *Sen. Nat. Q. 6, 11.*

Vāporatus, a, um. part. (1) *Exhaled, dried up with heat.* (2) *Also hot, scorched.* (1) ¶ Plerique amnes æstate vaporatis, hieme frigoris nebulis caligant, *Col. 1, 5.* (2) *Glebæ solibus æstivis vaporatæ, Col. 2, 16.* ¶ Met. Auris vaporata, *beated, delighted, Pers. 1, 126.*

* Vāporifer, vel Vāporiferus, a, um. adj. *That maketh, or stireth up, vapours, or steams.* § Vaporiferæ Baiæ, *Stat. Theb. 3, 5, 96. Theb. 8, 716.*

Vāporo, āre. neut. & act. (1) *To send out vapours, to evaporate, to smoke.* (2) *Met. To be scorched.* (3) *To beat, or make warm, with steam.* (4) *To dry up.* (5) *To perfume.* (1) *Aquæ vaporant & in mari ipso, Plin. 32, 2.* Alta etiam superum delubra vaporant, *Stat. Theb. 5, 174.* (2) *Invidia ceu fulmine summa vaporant Plerumque, Lucr. 5, 1136.* (3) *Col. 1, 5.* (4) *Id. 1, 5.* (5) *Succedunt matres, & templum thure vaporant, Virg. Æn. 11, 481.*

Vāporor, āri. ātus. pass. (1) *To be beated.* (2) *To be perfumed.* (1) *Col. 1, 5.* (2) *Plin. 28, 11.*

† Vāporosus, a, um. adj. *Full of vapours, Litt. ex Col. certè Apul. non semel.*

¶ Vāporus, a, um. adj. [ad vaporem pertinet] *Vaporous ardor, sultry heat, Prud. Peristeph. 6, 115. † Fervidus.*

Vāpos, ōris. m. *Vapour.* Permanat odos, frīgusque vaposque, *Lucr. 6, 952. ¶ Vid. Vapor.*

Vappa, æ. f. [à vapore, quod ejus vis omnis evaporavit] (1) *Palled wine that hath lost its strength, dead drink, poor tiff.* (2) *A senseless fellow, a spendthrift, an idle companion.* (1) *Vid. Plin. 4, 20.* Multa prolutus vappâ nauta, *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 16.* (2) = Fufidius vappæ famam timet, & nebulonis, *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 12.*

† Vappo, ōnis. m. *A flying fowl, Litt. ex Lucr. sed non inveni.*

Vāpūlans, tis. part. *Being beaten.* Ancillæ quoque omnes ad vapulentem decurrunt, *Petron. c. 105.*

Vāpūlāris. e. adj. *That is beaten, a beating stick, Plaut. Pers. 1, 13, 22.*

Vāpūlo, āre. neutro-pass. [ab Hebr. 𐤑𐤏𐤋 luget] *To be beaten, scourged, or whipped.* Metuo vocis ne vice hinc vapulem, quæ hunc verberat, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 178.* ¶ Vapula, forma con-

temnendi, *be whipt, bang ye, Plaut. Afin. 2, 4, 72. Met. Suffrurationes veniunt septimam legionem vapulasse, Cic. Fam. 8, 1.* § Omnium sermonibus vapulare, *Id. Att. 2, 14.*

Vāra, æ. f. [ab adj. varus] (1) *A net-shore, little forks wherewith nets are set up.* (2) *A rafter, or transom.* (3) ¶ *The small-pox, or measles.* (4) ¶ *Red pimples, or specks, in the face.* (1) *Dispositis attollit retia varis Venator, Luc. 4, 439.* (2) *Vitruv. 10, 18. & Col. 5, 9.* (3) *Plin. ap. Litt. Vid. Vari.* (4) *Litt. ex Cels. Sed ille varos appellat.*

Vāri, ōrum. m. pl. (1) *Pits, or marks, made by the small-pox, or measles.* (2) *Red pimples, or specks, in the face.* (1) *Plin. 22, 25.* = maculæ, *Id.* (2) *Penè ineptiæ sunt, curare varos, lenticulæ, & ephelides, Cels. 6, 5.*

Vāriæ, arum. f. pl. *A kind of streaked panther, Plin. 8, 17.*

Vāriānæ uvæ, five vites. *Grapes which oft change colour, Plin. 14, 2.* = Helvolæ, *Id.*

Vārians, tis. part. (1) *Varying, changeing.* (2) *Of divers colours, or fashions.* (3) *Changeable, inconstant, variable.* (4) *Parting, separating.* (1) *Genus humanum variante loquelâ, Lucr. 5, 72.* (2) *Variaribus adhuc & acerbis uvis, Col. 4, 20.* (3) *Exempla fortunæ variantis, Plin. 7, 42.* (4) *Gemma varians capillos, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 41.*

Vāriantia, æ. f. *Variety, changeableness, variance.* § Variantia rerum, *Lucr. 1, 654.*

¶ Vāriatim, adv. *Variouly, in diverse fashions, Gell. 5, 12.*

Vāriatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A varying, or changeing, variation.* Sine variatione ullâ, *Liv. 24, 9.*

Vāriatur. imperf. *They differ.* Cū sententiis variaretur, *Liv. 21, 6.* Variatum est præliis, *Paterc. 2, 51.*

Vāriatus, a, um. part. (1) *Varyed, changed.* (2) *Wrought diversely, or with different colours; spotted.* (1) § Variatæ hominum sententiæ, *Cic. pro Mil. 3.* (2) § Vestis variata figuris, *Catull. 62, 50.* Variatus luce colorem arcus, *Luc. 4, 80.* Variata notis alvus, *Id. 9, 713.*

¶ Vāricitūs. adv. *Straddlingly, Apul. Met. 1, p. 21. ¶ Sed al. leg. varicus. † Varis tibiis.*

Vārico, āre. neut. *To go straddling, to overpass carelessly, Quint. 11, 3.*

Vāricor, āi. dep. *Idem, Quint.*

¶ Vāricolor, ōris. adj. *Of sundry colours, Jun. † Varius.*

Vāricōsus, a, um. adj. (1) *Having large veins.* (2) *Dropsical.* (1) § Varicosus centurio, *Pers. 5, 189.* (2) *Varicosus fiet aruspex, Juv. 6, 396.*

Vāricūla, æ. f. dim. *A little swollen vein, Cels. 5, 26. n. 32.*

Vāricus, a, um. adj. *Straddling, or fetching long strides.* Illa ingentes Varica fert graous, *Ov. A. Am. 3, 304. ¶ Vix alibi.*

Vāriē. adv. *Variouly, in diverse manners, sometimes one way, sometimes another.* Latè & varè diffundi, *Cic. pro Sext. 45.* Variē me affecerunt iteræ tuæ, *Id. Fam. 16, 4.* ¶ Variē valere, *sometimes better and sometimes worse, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 15.*

¶ Vāriēgātus, a, um. part. *Done with diverse colours, streaked.* Navis picturis miris variegata, *Apul. Met. 11, p. 378. † Variatus.*

¶ Vāriēgo, āre. act. *To do with diverse colours.* Quæ alius alio scientiūs variegant, *Auson. in Præfat. Id. 13.* † Variē, distinguo.

Vārietas, ātis. f. (1) *Variety, diversity, difference.* (2) *A vicissitude, or change.* (3) *Mutability, inconstancy.* (4) ¶ *Also a flock, or speck, as when one's shins are burnt at the fire.* (1) *Varietas colorum propriè dicitur, Cic. de Fin. 2, 3.* Varietas occurrit fatietati, *Id. Orat. 52.* (2) *In omni varietate rerum mearum te amantissimum cognovi, Id. Fam. 15, 7.* § Varietas temporum, *Id.* (3) *Varietas atque infidelitas exercitūs, Planc. Id. Epist. Fam. 10, 18.* (4) *Litt. unde non dicit.*

Vārio, āre. act. (1) *To draw with, or be of, divers colours; to mix, to streak.* (2) *To vary, change, or alter.* (3) *To diversify, checker, or interlace.* (4) *To speak, or write, differently.* (5) *To differ, vary, or disagree; to alter, or change.* (1) *Vid.*

(1) Vid. Cic. de Fin. 2, 3. Sol ubi nascentem maculis variaverit ortum, Virg. Geor. 1, 441. Cum primum baccæ variare cœperint, Col. 12, 50. § Variare virgis, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 26. (2) = Vocem variare, & mutare, Cic. in Orat. 18. (3) Variare materiam misturâ jocorum, Mart. 8. præf. (4) Si ea, quæ de Marcelli morte variant auctores, omnia exsequi velim, Liv. 27, 29. (5) Non in iis solum, in quibus semper ita se habet; sed in iis quoque, in quibus variat, Cels. = Dissidet, & variat sententia, Ov. Met. 15, 648. Græcorum exempla variant, Plin. 12, 14.

Vārior, āri, ātus, pass. To be diversified, embroidered, changed, &c. Semiramidā quæ variantur acu, Mart. 8, 28, 18. § Cum sententiis variaretur, Liv. 22, 60. ¶ Variari virgis to be black and blue with beating, to be whaled with stripes, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 26.

¶ Vāriolæ, ārum f. plur. [sc. pustulæ, quibus cutis fit varia] Measles, small pox, Vocab. Med. recent.

Vārius, a, um, adj. [à varus, quod vari inæquales ac diversi sint] (1) Changeable; of divers colours, or fashions (2) Spotted, speckled, (3) Diverse, sundry, various. (4) Inconstant. (1) Variâ veste exornatus, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 16. Ubi uvæ variæ cœperint fieri, Cat. 73. (2) Lynceus Bacchi variæ, Virg. Geor. 3, 264. (3) = Disputationes variæ & diversæ, Cic. de Or. 3, 16. = Sententiæ varæ discrepantes, Id. N. D. 1, 1. = Varium jus, & dispar conditio, Id. Verr. 5, 19. (4) = Varium & mutabile semper Fœmina, Virg. Æn. 4, 569.

Vārix, icis, m. [à varus, i. e. obtortus] A crooked vein swelling with melancholy, especially in the legs. Vena intumescens in varicem convertitur, Cels. 5, 26. Cum varices secebantur Mario, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15.

† Vāro, vel Varro, ōnis, m. [à varis, qui sunt stipites non dolati, perduri ac enodes, Scal.] A blockhead, a loggerhead, Lucil. Varones, pl. i. e. cæculæ, solitæ pages.

Varrus, & Vārus, i. m. A hunter's fork, or stake, to bear up nets and bayes, Luc. 4, 439.

Vārus, a, um, adj. (1) Having crooked legs which bend inward, crooked, misshapen, scumbling, uneven. (2) Various, unlike. (3) Open to embrace, or clasp. (1) Canis cruribus varis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9. § Aut varus, aut valgus, aut compennis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 118. (2) Geminus, horoscope, varo Producis genio, Pers. 6, 18. (3) § Vara brachia, Mart. 7, 31.

Vārus, i. m. [quia varum corpus facit, & inæquale] A spot, speckle, or fleck, in the face; a small pock, measles, or pimple, Cels. 6, 5.

* Vas, vādis, m. [à vado, vasi, quod vadit in discrimen pro altero, Varr.] (1) A surety, or bail, that undertakes for another man in a criminal case, or action of trespass. (2) Also a pledge, or hostage. (1) Vas appellatus, qui pro altero vadimonium promittebat, Varr. L. L. 5, 7. (2) Vadem te ad mortem tyranno dabis pro amico, Cic. de Fin. 2, 24. Vestram virtutem rerum, quas gesturus sum, vadem prædemque habeo, Curt. 9, 2, 25. Prædes & vades promittunt pro alieno, hi in re capitali, illi in lite nummariâ, Aufen. Edyll. 12, 100. Quis subito in pœnam capitali iudicio? Vas. Quid si lis fuerit nummaria, quis dabitur? Præs. ¶ Vadimonium etiam in privatis dicitur, Pitisc. in loc.

* Vas, vāsis, n. contr. à vasum, unde in pl. Vāsa, ōrum, is. [à vescendo, quod in eâ vescæ ponantur, unde vasculum quasi vesculum, Isid.] (1) Any kind of vessel, or household goods; all kind of instruments for use. (2) Vasa, in plur. the testicles. (1) Nihil relinquo in ædibus, nec vas, nec vestimentum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 89. ¶ Vinarium vas, a cask, or pipe, Cic. Verr. 4, 27. Samia vasa, earthen ware, Id. pro Mur. 36. = Corpus quasi vas est, aut aliquid animi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22. Vasa colligere, to pack up his awls, Cic. Verr. 4, 19. & Liv. 21, 47. Vasa conclamare, to beat a

march, Cæf. B. G. 1, 66. (2) Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 41.

* Vāsarium, ii, n. (1) A cupboard of plate, or other vessels. (2) A room, or chamber, wherein vessels to bathe, or wash in, were put. (3) Also that provision of furniture, or money, &c. which was allowed to a magistrate, when he went into a province. (4) || Also an office of records and instruments. (1) Plin. 7, 49. (2) Vitr. 5, 10. (3) Cic. in Pison. 35. (4) Plaut. ap. Litt.

* Vascūlarius, ii, m. A workman that maketh any sort of vessels, Cic. in Verr. 4, 24.

* Vascūlum, i, n. dim. (1) A little vessel. (2) A privy member. (1) Plin. 15, 28. (2) Petron. Arb. 24, 4.

¶ Vascus, a, um, adj. pro vastus, Fest.

* Vāfillum, i, n. dim. [à vasculum] A little vessel, Litt. ex Macrob. † Vasculum.

Vastans, tis, part. Ravaging, destroying. Vastante regiones proximas Mithridate, Suet. Cæs. 4.

Vastandus, a, um, part. To be ravaged, or destroyed. Ad vastandam eam regionem Perdiccā cum expeditâ manu misso, Curt. 9, 1, 19. Conf. Liv. 35, 50.

Vastārio, ōnis, f. verb. A wasting, destroying, or laying waste. § Vastatio Romani agri, Liv. 1, 7. possessionum, Cic. Catil. 2, 9.

Vastātor, ōris, m. verb. A waster, or spoiler. § Aper vastator Arcadiæ, Ov. Met. 9, 192. Trojæ vastator Achilles, Stat. Achill. 2, 318.

Vastātrix, icis, f. She that wastes, or destroys. Luxuria terrarum marisque vastatrix, Sen. Epist. 95.

Vastātus, a, um, part. (1) Laid waste. (2) Spoiled, bereaved. (1) § Fana vastata turultu impio, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 47. (2) § Vastata urbs defensoribus suis, Liv. 23, 30.

Vastē, adv. ius. comp. (1) Hugely, vastly, forcibly. (2) Widely. (1) = § Non asperē, non vastē, non hiulcē loqui, seu prædē, & æquabiliter, & leniter, Cic. de Or. 3, 11. (2) § Verba ne asperē concurrent, neve vastūs ducantur, Id. de Orat. 3, 43.

* † Vasterna, æ, f. A horse-litter, Aticon. R. E. Basterna.

† Vastescō, ēre, incept. To lie, or grow, waste. Cultores boni non patiuntur terram stirpium asperitate vastescere, Cic. ap. Non. 2, 892. ¶ Rarē occ.

¶ Vastificus, a, um, adj. That destroyeth, or lays waste, Poëta ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9.

Vastitas, āris, f. (1) Hugeness, bigness, of vast extent. (2) Excessiveness, strength. (3) Destruction, desolation, ravage. (1) Quis pari in hac terrâ vastitate belluas prognerari neget? Col. 3, 8. § Vastitas scienciæ rusticæ, Id. 5, 1. (2) Vastitate odoris capita replentur, Plin. 31, 6. Tedium muscarum tanta vastitas elephantis sentit, Id. 8, 10. (3) = Audistis, &c. quæ solitudo esset in agris, quæ vastitas, Cic. Verr. 4, 51. Inferie vastitatem testis atque agris, Id. de Hor. Resp. 2.

† Vastities, ēis, f. (1) Hugeness. (2) Ruin. (1) Corporis vastities, Apul. (2) Tibi distractio, discidium, vastities venit, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 68. † Vastitas.

Vasto, āre, æst. (1) To waste, or destroy; to spoil, to lay waste, to ravage, to plunder; to make havoc, or waste, of. (2) To vex, & torment. (3) To bereave. (1) Vastare omnia ferre & incendiis, Cæf. Catil. 1, 1. = Locum vastare & diripere, Id. ibid. 4, 6. (2) Ita conscientia mentem exagitata vastabat, Sall. (3) § Vastare agros cultoribus, Virg. Æn. 8, 8.

Vastor, āri, ātus, pass. To be ravaged, to be uninhabited. Igni magis quàm prædâ ager vastabatur, Sall. B. J. 59. Dux partes orbis gelido vastantur frigore semper, Tibull. 4, 1, 153.

Vastus, a, um, adj. or, comp. fœmus, sup. [fort. à vaco, Perot.] (1) Waste, desolate, uninhabited, barren. (2) Huge, big, wide, broad, large. (3) Burly, clumsy, illfavoured, Met.

gaping, unpleasant. (4) Insatiable, outrageous, covetous. (1) = Ager vastus & desertus, Cic. in Rull. 2, 26. Vastus à naturâ & humano cultu, Sall. B. J. 48. § ædificatus, Cic. (2) Cravera vastum vastior ipse Sufulit Ægides, Ov. Met. 12, 236. § Antrum vastum, Virg. Æn. 3, 431. Incendium vastissimum, Plin. Ep. 10, 52. = Vasta & hanc oratio, Ad Herenn. 4, 22. (3) = Homo vastus atque scelus, Cic. de Orat. 1. Homines motu corporis vasti, atque agrestes, Id. Orat. 1, 25. (4) Vastus ejus animus immoderatus, & nimis alta semper cupbat, Sall. B. Catil. 25.

* † Vāsum, i, n. unde in plur. Vāsa, ōrum. [ex vas, vasis] A vessel. § Vasum argenteum, abereum, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 33. † Vas.

* Vātes, is, c. g. [Fatuus primum vates vocatus esse apud omnes satis constat, à φάτης, Scal.] (1) A prophet, or propheteſs. (2) A poet, or poetſs. (3) An interpreter, or one well skilled in a profession. (1) Bonus vates potestas esse, nam, quæ sunt futura dicit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 37. § Sanctissima vates, Virg. Æn. 6, 65. = Effata fatidicorum & vatū Cic. de Legg. 2, 8. § Aruspices, augures, harioli, vates, & conjectores, Id. N. D. 1, 20. Vates mearum mihi vera fuisti, Ov. Epist. 5, 123. (2) Ex voluntate vatis maximè memorandi, sc. Virgili, Col. præf. 1, 10. (3) Q. Scævola legum clarissimus & certissimus vates, Val. Max. 8, 12. Herophilus medicinæ vates, Plin. 11, 37.

Vāticinans, tis, part. Propheſying, &c. Ov. ex Ponto, 2, 1, 62.

Vāticinatio, ōnis, f. verb. A foretelling, propheſying, or soothſaying; a prophesy. § Vaticinationes Sibyllinæ, Cic. de Div. 2, 3. Multa declarantur vaticinationibus, multa somniis, multa potentis, Id. N. D. 2, 65.

¶ Vāticinātor, ōris, m. verb. A foreteller of things to come, a soothſayer. Unde tamen vivat, vaticina-or habet, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 1, 42.

¶ Vāticinātrix, icis, f. She that propheſyeth, a propheteſs, Plaut. Pœn. 4, Vates.

Vāticinātrix, a, um, part. Having foretold. Sive per ambages solitas contraria visis Vātinata quies, Luc. 7, 22.

Vāticinium, ii, n. A propheſy, or foretelling; a preſage. Plena est vita his vaticiniis, sed non conferenda, cum sæpe falsa sunt, Plin. 7, 52.

Vāticinor, āri, dep. (1) To propheſy, divine, or foretell; to guess. (2) Also to talk idly, or frantically. (1) Non multo secus possum vaticinari; tanto malorum impendet idcirco, Cic. Attic. 8, 11. (2) = Qui hæc dicent vaticinari, atque insanie dicere, Cic. pro Sext. 10. § Vetera vaticinamina, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 129.

Vāticinūs, & Vāticinūs, a, um, adj. [i. e. vates canens, vel qu. vaticinans] Of, or belonging to, propheſying, or to such as propheſy; propheſtical. § Vāticinūs liber, Liv. 25, 1, fu or, Ov. Met. 2, 640. ubi al. fatidicos.

¶ Vātidicus, a, um, adj. pro fatidicus. A prophet, Litt. ex Plin.

Vātiūs, a, um, adj. Having legs bowing inward, bowlegged. § Sunt canes curibus rectis, ac potius variis, quam variis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9. Conf. Plin. 11, 45.

U ante B.

Über, ōris, n. scrib. & tuber [ob humero uber, ut à tumore tuber], (1) A nipple, a teat. (2) A pan, or udder. (3) Potſs, or fruitfullneſs. (4) || The spout, or cock, of a conduit. (1) Puer Übera matris in gremio lactantia querit, Lucr. 5, 333. (2) Ubera lacte distenta, Virg. Ed. 4, 21. (3) = Non Divitis uber apri, To which opulentia dedit, Virg. Æn. 7, 262. (4) Calliodor

Über, adj. ier, comp. enūmus, sup. [à subſt. uber] (1) Fruitfull, plentyfull. (2) Abundant, copious. (1) Terris uberibus fertilis Umbria, Prop. 1, 22, 10. Agro bene culto nihil potest

oppida, *Luc. 4, 224.* (2) *Castra relinquens Vallarat monitis, Sil. 7, 408.*

Vallum, i. n. [de etymo non liquet] (1) *A trench, a fence, a wall, a bulwark, or rampart with palisades.* (2) [dim. à vannus] *A van.* (1) *Castra vallo fossaque munire jubet, Cæs. B. G. 1, 5.* Munitæ sunt pauperes tanquam vallo pilorum, *Cic. N. D. 2, 57.* (2) ¶ Vallum aristarum, *the beard in the ears of corn, Id. de Sen. 15.* = Oportet à terrâ subjacere vallis, aut ventilabris, *Varr. R. R. 1, 51.*

Vallus, i. m. [à varus, i. e. baculus furcillatus & informis, *Scal.*] (1) *A palisado, a long spar of timber, a stake whereunto vines are bound.* (2) *A stake, or post, sharpened at one end, to be driven into the ground.* (3) It. dim. [à vannus] *A little fan to winnow corn with.* (4) *A trench, or rampart.* (1) = Exacuant alii vallos, furcasque bicornes, *Virg. Geor. 1, 204.* = Inducere se acutissimis vallis, aut stimulis, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 73.* ¶ *Vallorum descriptio ad castrorum munitionem per Liv. 33, 5.* (2) = Non arces, non vallus erat, *Tib. 1, 10, 9.* (3) *Vid. Vallum, n. 2.* ¶ Vallus pectinis, *the row of the comb teeth, Ov. Amor. 1, 14, 15.* (4) Vallus in alitudinem pedem X, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 63.*

† Vālor, ōris, m. [à vale] *Value, or price.* *Victoriæ valere redimi potest, Fabr. ex Plin.* ¶ Hinc Angl. *valour.*

* Valvæ, ærum, f. plur. [àvolvendo, qu. volvæ, *Isid.*] *Doors, or gates, which shut and open on both sides; folding doors.* In templo Herculis valvæ clausæ repagulis, *Cic. de Div. 1, 34.* Cur valvæ Concordiæ non patent? *Id. Philipp. 2, 44.* § Stare ad valvas alicujus, *Id. Ferr. 1, 23.*

* Valvātus, a, um, adj. [à valvæ] *Having folding doors, Vitruv. 4, 6. Conf. Varr. L. L. 7, 14.*

* Valvūlus, i. m. [quod quasi valvis aperitur] *The shell, or coat, of peas, beans, &c. Lentescit valvulis exemptæ, Col. 6, 10.*

¶ Vānē, adv. ius. comp. sēmē, sup. *Vainly, Ap. post. Inaniter, Cic.*

¶ Vānellus, i. m. [ita dict. quod alis instar vanni aut ventilabris commotis strepitum exciet, qu. vannellus] *A lapwing, Litt. ex Jun.*

Vānescō, ēre, incept. (1) *To wear off, to vanish.* (2) *To come to naught.* (1) *Animi labe non vanescet, Cic. de Legg. 2, 10.* § Vanescit fumus, *Luc. 9, 76.* (2) *Ceres sterilem vanescit in herbam, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 31.*

Vānidicus, a, um, adj. *A vain talker, a liar, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, ult.*

Vāniloquentia, æ. f. *Vain talking, prattle-prattle, Liv. 34, 24. Conf. Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 14.*

† Vāniloquitorus, i. m. *A vain speaker, ex fabrica Plautina, Pers. 4, 20.* ¶ *Al. leg. vaniloquidrus.*

Vāniloquus, a, um, adj. *That talketh vainly.* Is, ut plerique, quos opes regiæ alunt, vaniloquus, *Liv. 35, 48. Sil. 14, 281.*

Vānitas, ætis, f. (1) *Emptiness, Met. vainly, boasting.* (2) *Inconstancy.* (3) *Falsehood.* (4) *Pride, ambition.* (5) *Flattery.* (1) *Nec prosperitate rerum in vanitatem usus, Tac. Ann. 18, 9.* = insolentia, *Suet. Vitell. 12.* (2) ¶ *Constantia, Cic. N. D. 2, 21.* (3) *Ejus accusationis auctor vanitatis manifestus, Tac. Ann. 13, 23, 2.* ¶ *Ut cedat veritas vanitati, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1.* (4) *Flor. 4, 10, 2.* (5) *Cont. 3, 2, 10.*

¶ Vānities, ei, f. *Idem, Litt. ex Apul.*

† Vānūdō, dīnis, f. *Vanity, being, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 38. Pacuv. ap. Non. 2, 886.*

Vanno, æ. e. act. *To fan, or winnow, corn, Varr.* ¶ It. obscuro sensu, *Lucil.*

Vannus, i. m. [quod eo vana, i. e. levia volant] (1) *A seed sower.* (2) *A van, or fan, to winnow corn with.* (1) *Col. 1, 21.* Mystica vannus iacchi, *Virg. Geor. 1, 166.* (2) *Vannis expurgantur tīpice, Cl. 2, 21.*

† Vāno, ære, act. *To beguile, or deceive, Accius ap. Non.*

Vānus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sēmīus, sup. [de etymo non constat] (1) *Vain, empty.* (2) *Useless, to no end.* (3) *Foolish, trifling, silly.* (4) *False, treacherous, lying.* (1) *Vanam & minu-*

tam spicam facit, Col. 2, 9. Expectata seges vanis clusit aris, *Virg. Geor. 1, 226.* (2) *Ne vana urbis magnitudo esset, Liv. 1, 8.* (3) *Si falsum, aut vanum, aut fictum est, continuo palam est, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 24. ubi vid. Donat.* Incerta, eoque vaniora, *Liv. 3, 3.* Sic libitum vano, qui nos distinxit, Othoni, *Juv. 3, 159.* (4) = Necessè est, & vanum se & perfidiosum esse fateatur, *Cic. pro Quint. 6.* nos utinam vani, *Juv. 6, 637.* *Magorum artes generis vanissimi, Plin. 28, 6.*

Vāpidē, adv. *With an ill smack, or savour; dully, ill.* § Vapidē se habere, *Aug. ap. Suet. 87.* † Vāpiditas, ætis, f. *Ill tastedness, mustiness, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Vāpidus, a, um, adj. *Ill tasted, musty, rotten, flat, dull, stinking.* § Vapidum pectus, *Pers. 5, 117.* Met. Vapida pix, *Id. ib. 148.* ¶ Vapidum, ut acie fiat, *Col. 12, 5.*

Vāpor, ōris, m. [ab inus. vapo, à vappa] (1) *A vapour, a hot and moist exhalation, a reeking, or steam.* (2) *Heat, drought.* (3) *Fire.* (1) *Stellæ, terræ, maris aquarum vaporibus aluntur, Cic. N. D. 2.* (2) *Lentus carinas est vapor, Virg. Æn. 5, 683.* § Vapor siderum, *Her. Epod. 3, 15.* Vaporibus omni quadropedi largius bendi potestas danda est, *Col. 7, 3.* (3) ¶ Aut flammeo vapore, aut frigore omnia intire, *Varr.*

Vāporārium, ii. n. *A stew, or stove; a dry bath to sweat in.* Vaporarium ex quo ignis erumpit, *Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 1.*

Vāporatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A reeking, steaming, or casting of vapours.* § Balnearum vaporatio, *Plin. 28, 4.* ¶ Cum aqua duratur & coit, necesse est fieri vaporationem, & quandam quasi auram tenuissimam exprimi, *Gell. 19, 5.* Vaporatio inundantium aquarum, *Sen. Nat. Q. 6, 11.*

Vāporatus, a, um, part. (1) *Exhaled, dried up with heat.* (2) *Also hot, scorched.* (1) ¶ Plerique amnes æstate vaporatis, hieme frigoris nebulis caligant, *Col. 1, 5.* (2) *Glebæ solibus æstivis vaporatæ, Col. 2, 16.* ¶ Met. Auris vaporata, *beated, delighted, Pers. 1, 126.*

† Vāporifer, vel Vāporiferus, a, um, adj. *That maketh, or stireth up, vapours, or steams.* § Vaporiferæ Baiæ, *Stat. Theb. 3, 5, 96. Theb. 8, 716.*

Vāporo, ære, neut. & act. (1) *To send out vapours, to evaporate, to smoke.* (2) *Met. To be scorched.* (3) *To beat, or make warm, with steam.* (4) *To dry up.* (5) *To perfume.* (1) *Aquæ vaporant & in mari ipso, Plin. 32, 2.* Alta etiam iuperum delubra vaporant, *Stat. Theb. 5, 174.* (2) *Invidia ceu fulmine summa vaporant Plerumque, Lucr. 5, 1136.* (3) *Col. 1, 5.* (4) *Id. 1, 5.* (5) *Succedunt matres, & templum thure vaporant, Virg. Æn. 11, 481.*

Vāporor, āri, āus, pass. (1) *To be beaten.* (2) *To be perfumed.* (1) *Col. 1, 5.* (2) *Plin. 28, 11.*

† Vāporosus, a, um, adj. *Full of vapours, Litt. ex Col. certè Apul. non semel.*

¶ Vāporus, a, um, adj. [ad vaporem pertinet] *Vapourous ardor, sultry heat, Prud. Peristeph. 6, 115.* † Fervidus.

Vāpos, ōris, m. *Vapour.* Permanat odos, frīgusque vapōsque, *Lucr. 6, 952.* ¶ *Vid. Vapor.*

Vappa, æ. f. [à vapore, quod ejus vis omnis evaporavit] (1) *Palled wine that hath lost its strength, dead drink, poor tiff.* (2) *A senseless fellow, a spendthrift, an idle companion.* (1) *Vid. Plin. 4, 20.* Multa prolutus vappâ nauta, *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 16.* (2) = Fudius vappæ famam timet, & nebulonis, *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 12.*

† Vappo, ōnis, m. *A flying scowl, Litt. ex Lucr. sed non inveni.*

Vāpūlans, tis, part. *Being beaten.* Ancillæ quoque omnes ad vapulentem decurrunt, *Petron. c. 105.*

Vāpūlāris, e, adj. *That is beaten, a beating stick, Plaut. Pers. 1, 13, 22.*

Vāpūlo, ære, neutro-pass. [ab Hebr. נָכַח luget] *To be beaten, scourged, or whipped.* Metuo vocis ne vice hinc vapulem, quæ hunc verberat, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 178.* ¶ Vapula, forma con-

temnendi, *be whipt, bang ye, Plaut. Afin. 2, 4, 72.* Met. Sufurrations veniunt septimam legionem vapulasse, *Cic. Fam. 8, 1.* § Omnium sermonibus vapulare, *Id. Att. 2, 14.*

Vāra, æ. f. [ab adj. varus] (1) *A net-shore, little forks wherewith nets are set up.* (2) *A rafter, or transom.* (3) ¶ *The small-pox, or measles.* (4) ¶ *Red pimples, or specks, in the face.* (1) *Dispositis attollit retia varis Venator, Luc. 4, 439.* (2) *Vitruv. 10, 18. Conf. Col. 5, 9.* (3) *Plin. ap. Litt. Vid. Vari.* (4) *Litt. ex Cels. Sed ille varos appellat.*

Vāri, ōrum, m. pl. (1) *Pits, or marks, made by the small-pox, or measles.* (2) *Red pimples, or specks, in the face.* (1) *Plin. 22, 25.* = maculæ, *Id.* (2) *Penè ineptiæ sunt, curare varos, lenticulas, & ephelides, Cels. 6, 5.*

Vāriæ, ærum, f. pl. *A kind of streaked panther, Plin. 8, 17.*

Vāriāne uvæ, fve vites. *Grapes which oft change colour, Plin. 14, 2.* = Helvolæ, *Id.*

Vārians, tis, part. (1) *Varying, changeing.* (2) *Of divers colours, or fashions.* (3) *Changeable, inconstant, variable.* (4) *Parting, separating.* (1) *Genus humanum variante loquelâ, Lucr. 5, 72.* (2) *Variaribus adhuc & acerbis visis, Col. 4, 20.* (3) *Exempla fortunæ variantis, Plin. 7, 42.* (4) *Gemma varians capillos, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 41.*

Vāriantia, æ. f. *Variety, changeableness, variance.* § *Variantia rerum, Lucr. 1, 654.*

¶ Vāriatim, adv. *Variouly, in diverse fashions, Gell. 5, 12.*

Vāriatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A varying, or changeing, variation.* Sine variatione ullâ, *Liv. 24, 9.*

Vāriatur, imperf. *They differ.* Cum sententiis variaretur, *Liv. 21, 6.* Variatum est præliis, *Paterc. 2, 51.*

Vāriatus, a, um, part. (1) *Varyed, changed.* (2) *Wrought diversely, or with different colours; spotted.* (1) § *Variata hominum sententiæ, Cic. pro Mil. 3.* (2) § *Vestis variata figuris, Catull. 62, 50.* Variatus luce colorem arcus, *Luc. 4, 80.* Variata notis aivus, *Id. 9, 713.*

¶ Vāricūus, adv. *Straddlingly, Apul. Met. 1, p. 21.* ¶ *Sed al. leg. varicus.* † *Varis tibiis.*

Vārico, ære, neut. *To go straddling, to cur-pas carelessly, Quint. 11, 3.*

Vāricor, āri, dep. *Idem, Quint.*

¶ Vāricolor, ōris, adj. *Of sundry colours, Jun. † Varius.*

Vāricōsus, a, um, adj. (1) *Having large veins.* (2) *Droptical.* (1) § *Varicolus centurio, Pers. 5, 189.* (2) *Varicolus fiet aruspex, Juv. 6, 396.*

Vāricūla, æ. f. dim. *A little swollen vein, Cels. 5, 26. n. 32.*

Vāricus, a, um, adj. *Straddling, or fetching long strides.* Illa ingentes Varica fert gradus, *Ov. A. Am. 3, 304.* ¶ *Vix alibi.*

Vāriē, adv. *Variouly, in diverse manners, sometimes one way, sometimes another.* Latē & varē diffundi, *Cic. pro Sext. 45.* Variē me affecerunt iteræ tuæ, *Id. Fam. 16, 4.* ¶ *Variē valere, sometimes better and sometimes worse, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 15.*

¶ Vāriēgātus, a, um, part. *Done with diverse colours, streaked.* Navis picturis muris variegata, *Apul. Met. 11, p. 378.* † *Variatus.*

¶ Vāriēgo, ære, act. *To do with diverse colours.* Quæ alius alio scientius variegant, *Auson. in Prafat. Id. 13.* † *Vario, distinguo.*

Vārietas, ætis, f. (1) *Variety, diversity, difference.* (2) *A vicissitude, or change.* (3) *Mutability, inconstancy.* (4) ¶ *Also a fleck, or speck, as when one's shins are burnt at the fire.* (1) *Varietas colorum propriè dicitur, Cic. de Fin. 2, 3.* Varietas occurrit satietati, *Id. Orat. 52.* (2) *In omni varietate rerum inearum te amantissimum cognovi, Id. Fam. 15, 7.* § *Varietas temporum, Id.* (3) *Varietas atque infidelitas exercitûs, Planc. Id. Epist. Fam. 10, 18.* (4) *Litt. unde non dicit.*

Vārio, ære, act. (1) *To draw with, or be of, divers colours; to mix, to streak.* (2) *To vary, change, or alter.* (3) *To diversify, checker, or interlace.* (4) *To speak, or write, differently.* (5) *To differ, vary, or disagree; to alter, or change.* (1) *Vid.*

(1) Vid. Cic. de Fin. 2, 3. Sol ubi nascentem maculis variaverit ortum. Virg. Geor. 1, 441. Cum primum baccae variare coeperint, Col. 12, 50. § Variare virgis, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 26. (2) = Vocem variare, & mutare, Cic. in Orat. 18. (3) Variare materiam mixturâ jocorum, Mart. 8. præf. (4) Si ea, quæ de Marcelli morte variant auctores, omnia exsequi velim, Liv. 27, 29. (5) Non in iis solum, in quibus semper ita se habet; sed in iis quoque, in quibus variat, Cels. = Diffidet, & variat sententia, Ov. Met. 15, 648. Græcorum exempla variant, Plin. 12, 14.

Vārior, āri, ātus, pass. To be diversified, embroidered, changed, &c. Semiramidā quæ variatur acu, Mart. 8, 28, 18. § Cum sententiis variaretur, Liv. 22, 60. ¶ Variari virgis to be black and blue with beating, to be whealed with stripes, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 26.

¶ Vāriolæ, ārum t. plur. [sc. pustulæ, quibus cutis fit varia] Measles, small poeks, Vocab. Med. recent.

Vārus, a, um, adj. [à varus, quod vari inæquales ac diversi sint] (1) Changeable; of divers colours, or fashions (2) Spotted, speckled, (3) Diverse, sundry, various. (4) Inconstant. (1) Variâ veste exornatus, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 16. Ubi uvæ variæ coeperint fieri, Cato, 73. (2) Lynceus Bacchi variæ, Virg. Geor. 3, 264. (3) = Disputationes variæ & diversæ, Cic. de Or. 3, 16. = Sententiæ variæ discrepantes, Id. N. D. 1, 1. = Varium jus, & dispar conditio, Id. Verr. 5, 19. (4) = Varium & mutabile semper Fœmina, Virg. Æn. 4, 569.

Vārix, icis, m. [à varus, i. e. obtortus] A crooked vein swelling with melancholy, especially in the legs. Vena intumescens in varicem convertitur, Cels. 5, 26. Cum varices secabantur Mario, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15.

† Vāro, vel Varro, ōnis, m. [à varis, qui sunt stipites non dolati, perduri ac enodes, Scal.] A blockhead, a loggerhead, Lucil. Varones, pl. i. e. cæculæ, solitæ pæges.

Varrus, & Vārus, i. m. A hunter's fork, or stake, to bear up nets and bayes, Luc. 4, 439.

Vārus, a, um, adj. (1) Having crooked legs which bend inward, crooked, misshapen, scumpleing, uneven. (2) Various, unlike. (3) Open to embrace, or clasp. (1) Canis cruribus varis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9. § Aut varus, aut valgus, aut compernis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 118. (2) Geminus, horoscope, varo Producis genio, Pers. 6, 18. (3) § Vara brachia, Mart. 7, 31.

Vārus, i. m. [quia varum corpus facit, & inæquale] A spot, speckle, or fleck, in the face; a small pock, measles, or pimple, Cels. 6, 5.

* Vas, vādis, m. [à vado, vasi, quod vadit in discrimen pro altero, Varr.] (1) A surety, or bail, that undertakes for another man in a criminal case, or action of trespass. (2) Also a pledge, or hostage. (1) Vas appellatus, qui pro altero vadimonium promittebat, Varr. L. L. 5, 7. (2) Vadem te ad mortem tyranno dabis pro amico, Cic. de Fin. 2, 24. Vestram virtutem rerum, quas gesturus sum, vadem prædemque habeo, Curt. 9, 2, 25. Prædes & vades promittunt pro alieno, hi in re capitali, illi in lite nummariâ, Aufon. Edyll. 12, 100. Quis subit in pœnam capitali iudicio? Varr. Quid si lis fuerit nummaria, quis dabitur? Præs. ¶ Vadimonium etiam in privatis dicitur, Pizisc. in loc.

* Vas, vāsis, n. contr. à vasum, unde in pl. Vāsa, ōrum, is. [à vescendo, quod in eâ vescantur, unde vasculum quasi vesculum, Isid.] (1) Any kind of vessel, or household goods; all kind of instruments for use. (2) Vasa, in plur. the testicles. (1) Nihil relinquo in ædibus, nec vas, nec vestimentum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 89. ¶ Vinarium vas, a cask, or pipe, Cic. Verr. 4, 27. Samia vasa, earthen ware, Id. pro Mur. 36. = Corpus quasi vas est, aut aliquid animi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22. Vasa colligere, to pick up his awls, Cic. Verr. 4, 19. & Liv. 21, 47. Vasa conclamare, to beat a

march, Cæs. B. G. 1, 66. (2) Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 41.

* Vāsarium, ii. n. (1) A cupboard of plate, or other vessels. (2) A room, or chamber, wherein vessels to bathe, or wash in, were put. (3) Also that provision of furniture, or money, &c. which was allowed to a magistrate, when he went into a province. (4) ¶ Also an office of records and instruments. (1) Plin. 7, 49. (2) Vitr. 5, 10. (3) Cic. in Pison. 35. (4) Plaut. op. Litt.

* Vasculārius, ii. m. A workman that maketh any sort of vessels, Cic. in Verr. 4, 24.

* Vascūlum, i. n. dim. (1) A little vessel. (2) A privy member. (1) Plin. 15, 28. (2) Petron. Arb. 24, 4.

¶ Vascus, a, um, adj. pro vastus, Fest.

* ¶ Vāsilum, i. n. dim. [à vasculum] A little vessel, Litt. ex Macrobo. ¶ Vasculum.

Vastans, tis, part. Ravageing, destroying. Vastante regiones proximas Mithridate, Suet. Cæs. 4.

Vastandus, a, um, part. To be ravaged, or destroyed. Ad vastandam eam regionem Perdicca cum expeditâ manu missus, Curt. 9, 1, 19. Conf. Liv. 35, 50.

Vastatio, ōnis, f. verb. A wasteing, destroying, or laying waste. § Vastatio Romani agri, Liv. 1, 7. possessionum, Cic. Catil. 2, 9.

Vastator, ōris, m. verb. A waster, or spoiler. § Aper vastator Arcadiæ, Ov. Met. 9, 192. Trojæ vastator Achilles, Stat. Achill. 2, 318.

Vastatrix, icis, f. She that wasteeth, or destroyeth. Luxuria terrarum marisque vastatrix, Sen. Epist. 95.

Vastatus, a, um, part. (1) Laid waste. (2) Spoiled, bereaved. (1) § Fana vastata tumultu impio, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 47. (2) § Vastata urbs defensoribus suis, Liv. 23, 30.

Vastè, adv. ius. comp. (1) Hugely, vastly, forcibly. (2) Widely. (1) = § Non asperè, non vastè, non hiulcè loqui, seu præfè, & æquabiliter, & leniter, Cic. de Or. 3, 11. (2) § Verba ne asperè concurrent, neve vastè diducantur, Id. de Orat. 3, 43.

* † Vasterna, æ, f. A horse-litter, Aicon. & Reß. Basterna.

† Vastescere, Ære. incept. To lie, or grow, waste. Cultores boni non patiuntur terram stirpium asperitate vastescere, Cic. ap. Non. 2, 892. ¶ Rarè occ.

¶ Vastificus, a, um, adj. That destroyeth, or layeth waste, Poëta ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9.

Vastitas, āris, f. (1) Hugeuess, bigness, of vast extent. (2) Excessiveness, strengtb. (3) Destruction, desolation, ravage. (1) Quis pari in hac terrâ vastitate belluas generari neget? Col. 3, 8. § Vastitas scientiæ rusticæ, Id. 5, 1. (2) Vastitate odoris capita replentur, Plin. 31, 6. Tædium muscarum tanta vastitas elephantis sentit, Id. 8, 10. (3) = Audistis, &c. quæ solitudo esset in agris, quæ vastitas, Cic. Verr. 4, 51. Inferre vastitatem testis atque agris, Id. de Har. Resp. 2.

† Vastities, ēi, f. (1) Hugeuess. (2) Ruin. (1) Corporis vastities, Apul. (2) Tibi distractio, discidium, vastities venit, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 68. ¶ Vastitas.

Vastus, āre, æt. (1) To waste, or destroy; to spoil, to lay waste, to ravage, to plunder; to make bare, or waste, of. (2) To vex, & torment. (3) To bereave. (1) Vastare cuncta ferre & incendiis, Cic. Catil. 1, 1. = Locum vastare & dissipare, Id. ibid. 4, 6. (2) Ita conscientia mentem exagitata vastabat, Sall. (3) § Vastare agros cultoribus, Virg. Æn. 8, 8.

Vastor, āri, ātus, pass. To be ravaged, to be uninhabited. Igni magis quàm prædâ ager vastabatur, Sall. B. J. 59. Duæ partes orbis gelido vastantur frigore semper, Tibull. 4, 1, 153.

Vastus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. [fort. à vaco, Perot.] (1) Waste, desolate, uninhabited, barren. (2) Huge, big, wide, broad, large. (3) Burly, clumsy, illfavoured. Met.

gapeing, unpleasant. (4) Insatiable, outrageous, by covetous, (1) = Ager vastus & desertus, Cic. in Rull. 2, 26. Vastus à naturâ & humano cultu, Sall. B. J. 48. § ædificatus, Cic. (2) Cratera vastum vastior ipse Sullit Ægides, Ov. Met. 12, 236. § Antrum vastum, Virg. Æn. 3, 431. Incendium vastissimum, Plin. Ep. 10, 52. = Vasta & hians oratio, Ad Herenn. 4, 22. (3) = Homo vastus atque scædus, Cic. de Orat. 1. Homines motu corporis vasti, atque agrestes, Id. Orat. 1, 25. (4) Vastus ejus animus immoderata, & nimis alta semper cupiebat, Sall. B. Catil. 25.

* † Vāsum, i. n. unde in plur. Vāsa, ōrum. [ex vas, vasis] A vessel. § Vāsum argenteum, aheneum, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 33. † Vas.

* Vātes, is, c. g. [Fatuus primum vates vocatus esse apud omnes satis constat, à φάτης Scal.] (1) A prophet, or propheteess. (2) A poet, or poetess. (3) An interpreter, or one well skilled in a profession. (1) Bonus vates poteras esse, nam, quæ sunt futura dæcis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 37. § Sanctissima vates, Virg. Æn. 6, 65. = Effata fatidicorum & vatium Cic. de Legg. 2, 8. § Aruspices, augures, harioli, vates, & conjectores, Id. N. D. 1, 20. Vates mearum mihi vera fuisti, Ov. Epist. 5, 123. (2) Ex voluntate vatis maximè memorandi, sc. Virgilii, Col. præf. 1, 10. (3) Q. Scævola legum clarissimus & certissimus vates, Val. Max. 8, 12. Herophilus medicinæ vates, Plin. 11, 37.

Vātiānans, tis, part. Propheying, &c. Ov. ex Ponto, 2, 1, 62.

Vātiātiō, ōnis, f. verb. A foretelling, prophesying, or soothsaying; a prophesy. § Vatiātiōnes Sibyllinæ, Cic. de Div. 2, 3. Multa declarantur vatiātiōnibus, multa somniis, multa potentis, Id. N. D. 2, 65.

¶ Vātiātiōer, ōris, m. verb. A foreteller of things to come, a soothsayer. Unde tamen vivat, vatiātiōer habet, Ov. ex Ponto, 1, 1, 42.

¶ Vātiātiōer, icis, f. She that prophesyeth, a propheteess, Pompon. † Vates.

Vātiātiōer, a, um, part. Having foretold. Sive per ambages solitas contraria visis Vatiātiō quies, Luc. 7, 22.

Vātiātiōis, ii. n. A prophesy, or foretelling; a presage. Plena est vita his vatiātiōis, sed non conferenda, cum sæpe falsa sunt, Plin. 7, 52.

Vātiātiōer, āri, dep. (1) To prophesy, divine, or foretell; to guess. (2) Also to talk idly, or frantically. (1) Non multo secus possum vatiātiōari; tanto malicium impendit Idæis, Cic. Attic. 8, 11. (2) = Qui hæc dicent vatiātiōari, atque insanire dicunt, Cic. pro Sext. 10. § Vetera vatiātiōinib. Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 129.

Vātiātiōis, & Vātiātiōis, a, um, adj. [i. e. vates canens, vel qu. vatiātiōis] Of, or belonging to, prophesying, or to such as prophesy; prophetic. § Vatiātiōis liber, Liv. 25, 1, 10. Ov. Met. 2, 640. ubi al. fatidicos.

¶ Vātiātiōis, a, um, adj. pro fatidicos. A prophet, Litt. ex Plin.

Vātiō, a, um, adj. Having legs lowering inward, bowlegged. § Sunt canes canibus rectis, ac potius variis, quam vatis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9. Conf. Plin. 11, 45.

U ante R.

Über, ēis, n. scrib. & habet [ab humero uber, ut à tumore tuber]. (1) A nipple, a teat. (2) A part, or member. (3) Potency, or fruitfulness. (4) ¶ The spout, or cock, of a conduit. (1) Puer Übera mammarum in Geminis lactantia querit, Lucr. 5, 833. (2) Übera lacte distenta, Virg. Ecl. 4, 21. (3) = Non Divitis uber agri, Trijæque opulenta decrit, Virg. Æn. 7, 262. (4) Calliodor.

Über, adj. ier, comp. citissus, sup. [à subst. uber] (1) Fruitful, plentiful. (2) Abundant, copious. (1) Terris uberibus fertilis Umbria, Prop. 1, 22, 10. Agro bene culto nihil potest

potest esse uberius, *Cic. de Sen.* 26. (2) Is quæ-
sus nunc est meliùs uberimus, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2,
22. § Orator uberissimus, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 31.

Überius, adv. comp. *Ud* Uberius.

Übero, are. [ab uber] (1) Acl. To make
plenteous and fruitful, to fatten. (2) Neut.
To be fruitful and plenteous, to be abundant.
(1) Benignitas cæli terram uberat, *Plin. Pa-
neg.* 32. (2) Neque olea continuo biennio u-
berat, *Col.* 5, 9.

|| Überosus, a, um. adj. Plentiful, *Litt.*
ex *Geil.* † Fertilis.

Ubertas, atis. f. (1) Fertility, fruitfulness.
(2) Met. Abundance, plenty, store. (1) § U-
bertas frugum, *Plin.* 7, 2. terræ, *Curt.* 8, 2.
(2) § Ubertas ingenii, *Cic. post redit.* 2. In tan-
tâ ubertate improborum, *Id.*

Ubertim, adv. ius, comp. erimè, sup. Plen-
tysfully, abundantly, copiously. Ubertim lacryma-
las fundere, *Caecil.* 64, 17. = Uberius, & fu-
tius aliquid disputare, *Cic. M. D.* 2, 7. Locus
tractatus uberimè, *Id. de Div.* 2, 1.

|| Ubertus, a, um. adj. Abundant. Mag-
nificus in Ulysse & ubertus, *Gell.* 7, 14. †
Fertilis.

* Ubi, adv. [ab ubi] (1) Where, in what
place. (2) Where? (3) When. (4) From
whom, which, or whence. (5) After that, as
soon as. (1) Ubi Æacidæ telo jacet Hector,
Virg. Æn. 1, 103. (2) || Ubi gentium?
ubi tertium? in what part of the world?
Cic. Ubi loci? in what state, or condition?
Plaut. Ubi est frater? *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 20.
(3) Ubi te non invenio, ibi adscendo in quen-
dam excelsum locum, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 19.
Thraso, ubi vis, accede, *Id.* Ubi erit commo-
dum, *Idem.* (4) Neque nobis præter te quis
quam fuit, ubi nostrum jus contra alios obti-
neremus, *Cic. pro Quint.* 9. Quot res dedere,
ubi possem perferre, nî essem lapis? *Ter.*
Heaut. 5, 2, 43. (5) Ubi gallorum cantum
audivit, *Cic. in Pison.* 27.

Ubicunque, & Ubiunque, adv. (1) Where-
soever, in what place soever. (2) Whenever.
(1) Ubicunque erimus, te sistas, *Cic. Attic.* 3,
25. Il'la ab hoc rapit ubicunque visum, *Plin.*
10, 4. (2) || Rem patris oblimare, ubicunque
malum est, in any case, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 62.

Ubiibet, adv. Wheresoever you please. Cibus
ubiibet non defuturus, *Sen. de Tranq.* 1.

* Ubinam, adv. [ex ubi, & nam] Where,
or in what place? § Ubinam gentium sum?
Cic. Catil. 1, 4.

* Ubique, adv. [ex ubi, & que] (1) In
every place, every where. (2) || Wheresoever.
(3) Universally, with regard to every thing.
(1) § Quisquis ubique habitat, nusquam ha-
bitat, *Mart.* 7, 72. (2) Lapidicina in eo run-
do, ubique essent, exceptæ fuerunt, *Juv.*
Pande. (3) = An tibi abunde Personam sa-
tis est, non illud, quicquid ubique Officit evi-
tare? *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 60.

* Ubiubi, pro ubicunque, adv. (1) Where-
ever, in what place soever. (2) In any case, up-
on any condition. (1) Ubiubi est, diu cesari non
potest, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 4. (2) Ne ubiubi re-
gum desiderium esset, regem sacrificulum cre-
ant, *Liv.* 2, 3.

Ubiuis, adv. (1) Any where. (2) In any
matter, in any affair. (1) Ubuis tutius, quam
in meo regno, essem, *Sall. B. J.* 15. (2) U-
biuis facilius passus sum, quam in hac re me de-
ludier, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 32.

U ante D.

|| Udandus, a, um. part. To be moistened, or
wetted, *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 12. § Siccandus.

|| Udo, are. act. unde pass. Udor. To wet.
Ne arma uidentur, *Veg.* 3, 7. † Madefio.

Udo, onis. m. [ab udus, a, um. al. ex ūdos]
A linen, or woollen, sack; a garment to keep off
cold, *Mart.* 14, 140. in lemmate.

Udus, a, um. adj. [contr. ex uvidus] (1)
Moist, wet, slabby. (2) Also drunken, tipsy,
fuddled. (1) § Ver udum, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 429.

palatum, *Id. ibid.* 388. (2) E popinâ udu-
aleator, *Mart.* 5, 85, 5.

V ante E.

Ve. enclitica particula, & disjunctiva [ut ab
hæ. ver; sic ab h. ve; vel ex Hebr. 1 ve, 7e, 7i, 7j,
Gl. Phil.] Or, either, passim.

Vē. particula inseparabilis, quæ modò auget,
ut vegandus, vehemens; modò minuit, ut ve-
cors, vesanus; vide *Gell.* 5, 12.

Vēcordia, æ. f. Madness, doatage, folly, rage,
frenzy, senselessness. In facie ejus vultuque ve-
cordia erat, *Sall. B. Cat.* 15, 5. Tanta vecordia
innata cuiquam ut fiet, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 2.

† Vēcordi cr. adv. Madly, frantically, *Litt. ex*
Plant. † Animo vecordi.

Vēcors, dis. adj. [ex ve, particulâ privativâ,
i. e. sine, & cor, i. e. sine corde] || or, comp.
sismus, sup. Mad, foolish, doating, out of his wits,
frantick. § Vox stollida, & propè vecors, *Liv.*
4, 49. = O vecors, & amens! *Cic.* Vecor-
dior, *Vit.* 3, 40, 17. Dî istius vecordissimi
mentem curâ metuque terrebant, *Cic. pro Do-*
mo. 55.

* Vēctabilis, e. adj. That may be carried from
one place to another, *Sen. N. Q.* 3, 25.

* || Vēctābūm, i. n. [à vecho, are] A
wagon, cart, or chariot, *Geil.* 20, 1. † Ve-
hiculum.

* Vēctans, tis. part. Carrying. Longinqua
omnipere vēcans commercia terræ, *Auson.*
Treu. 7.

* Vēctārius, a, um. adj. [à vecho] Of, or
belonging to, a chariot, coach, wagon, or other
carriage. || Equus vēcarius, a sadd'le nag, a
pad nag, a pack horse, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7.

* Vēctārio, onis. f. verb. A being borne, or
carried; a riding, or going in a coach, to take
the air; going by water in a boat, or ship.
Gracilius crurum paulatim repleta assiduâ equi
vectione, *Suet. Cal.* 3.

* Vēctātus, a, um. part. Carried, brought.
Sed solus vacuo veluti vēcatus in orbe, *Manil.*
2, 138.

* Vēctārius, ii. m. [à vectis] He that turn-
eth a winepress, or the like instrument, with
leavers, *Vitr.* 6, 9.

* || Vēctābīlis, e. adj. That is, or may be,
carried, *Litt. ex Sen.* *Ud.* Vēctabilis.

* † Vēctīlārius, a, um. adj. [à vectibus,
quibus fures nocturni perfodiunt parietes] (1)
That breaketh down a place to rob. (2) Item
Subst. A breaker down of houses. (1) § Vec-
ticularia vita, *Caes. ap. Fest.* (2) Idem. † Per-
fossor parietum.

† Vēctīgāliorum, pro vectigalium, *Suet. Aug.*
in fine.

* Vēctīgālis, ālis. n. [quod pro vēcūrā pen-
ditur] (1) A custom, properly of freight; a toll,
or subsidy; a tax, or gabel. (2) A revenue, an
income. (1) Neque ex portu, neque ex decimis,
neque ex scripturâ, vectigal conservari potest,
Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 6. § Quid distat vec-
tigal à tributo, *vid. Lips. de magnitud. pop.*
Rom. 1, 2. & *Petit. Var. Lect.* 2, 1. sed inter-
dum confundunt hæc vocab. auctores. *Lege cap.*
40. *Calig. ap. Sueton.* (2) Non intelligunt ho-
mines quàm magnum vectigal sit parsimonia,
Cic. Parad. 6, 3.

* Vēctīgālis, e. adj. That payeth taxes, or
custom; tributary. § Provincia vectigalis, *Cic.*
in *Pison.* 36. civitas, *Id. Verr.* 3, 32. § Im-
munis, *Id.* § Vectigalis, stipendiariusque *P.*
R. Liv. 21, 41. Socii vectigales aut stipendi-
arii, *Cic. in Verr.* 60.

* Vēctio, onis. f. verb. (1) A carrying, or
portage; a riding on horseback. (2) A going in
a ship. (1) § Quadrupedum vēciones, *Cic. N.*
D. 2, 60. (2) Secundum analog.

* Vēctis, is. m. [à vehendo, quodd super eos
merces vehabantur] (1) A bar, or spar, of
wood; a lever to lift, or bear, with; a betty, or
engine, to force open a door. (2) || The latch of
a door, which being drawn, the door openeth. (3)
|| A rammer. (1) || Vēctis, palus è ferro five

ligno grandior, *Steph.* Partim vēcibus levant,
partim fanibus subducunt, *Liv.* Saxa vēcibus
promovere, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 11. Vēctes & arcus
Oppositis foribus minaces, *Hor. Od.* 3, 26, 8.
(2) Jun. (3) Veg.

* || Vēctitatio, onis. f. verb. An often carry-
age, *Dig.* † Vēctio frequens.

* || Vēctito, are. freq. [à vecho] To carry of-
ten, *Gell.* 9, 6. † Vēcto.

* || Vēctiva, æ. f. [sc. pecunia] Money paid
for carriage, *Litt. ex Plin.*

* Vēcto, are. freq. [à vecho] To carry often.
Corpora vēcere carinâ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 691.

* Vēctor, āri. pass. it. dnp. To be carried. Tur-
ba sceminarum reginas comitantium equis vēc-
tatur, *Curt.* 3, 3, 22. Quantâ remorum vēc-
tur in umbrâ, *Juv.* 4, 6. Conf. *Liv.* 28, 43.

* Vēctor, ōris m. verb. [à vecho] (1) A
bearer, a carrier. (2) A passenger in a ship.
(3) A waterman, a mariner. (1) Sileni vēc-
tor a-
tellus, *Or. Fast.* 1, 433. Fulminis vēc-
tor aquila, *Stat.* § Vēctoris patiens, *Luc.* 4, 133. (2)
In navem filii mei malè permutatus vēc-
tor im-
ponor, *Quint.* (3) *Gl. vet.* vēc-
tor πηγυμνός.
Cedet & ipse mari vēc-
tor, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 38.

* Vēctōrius, a, um. adj. Fit to carry,
serving for carriage. § Vēctoria navigia, *Caes.*
B. G. 5, 8. navicula, *Suet. Caes.* 65.

* Vēctūra, æ. f. (1) Carriage, portage. (2)
Money paid for carriage; bottom, or freight, mo-
ney; a fare. (1) Tres minas pro istis duobus,
præter vēc-
turam, dedi, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 138. Alii idonei sunt ad rem militarem, alii ad vēc-
turam, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7. § Vēc-
turas frumenti
finitimis civitatibus descripsit, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 42.
Vet. Gloss. vēc-
tura φόρτηγον, ναύλον.

* Vēctūrus, a, um. part. About to convey.
Accingere nostram Vēc-
turus dominam, *Claud.*
Nep. Non. & Mar. 141.

* Vēc-
tus, a, um. part. Conveyed, carried.
Multa per æquora vēc-
tus, *Catull.* 98, 1. Apes
vēc-
tæ liquidum trans æthera, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 65.

Vēgeo, ère. (1) Neut. † To be lussy and strong,
or sound and whole. (2) Acl. To make brisk,
or mettlesome; to refresh. (3) To move, or stir up.
(1) = Viget, veget plurimum, *Varr. ap. Non.*
(2) Moderari equum frenis, dextrâque vegere,
Lucr. 5, 1297. nisi malis in tertiâ notione. †
Animos Venus veget voluptatibus, *Pompon. ap.*
Non. (3) Quæ causa veget motum signis, *Lucr.*
5, 533. † Æquora falsa veges ingentibus ven-
tis, *Enn. ap. Non.* 2, 876.

† Vēges, ètis. adj. Lively, brisk, *Liv.* 21, 43.
§ Sed Gron. & Grut. ibi legunt vigentibus.

|| Vēgētābīlis, e. adj. [quod vegetari potest,
ut planta] (1) That which hath life, and
groweth, as herbs, plants, and trees; vegeta-
ble. (2) Also comfortable, wholesome. (1) Phi-
loloph. voc. (2) Amm.

|| Vēgētāndus, a, um. part. To be quickened,
or enlivened. Memoriae vegetandæ causâ cona-
bamur recensere, *Gell.* 17, 2.

|| Vēgētāmen, inis. n. Comfort, or cherish-
ment; an enlivening. Nôrat statu ex proprio ve-
getamen in esse Corporibus nostris, *Prud. Ha-*
mart. 829. † Fomentum.

|| Vēgētatio, onis. f. verb. A refreshing, or
quickening; a making strong and lively, vegeta-
tion, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 7. & *Philos.*

|| Vēgētātivus, a, um. adj. Vegetative, that
quicketh, *Physicis* reliquendum.

Vēgētator, ōris. m. verb. A quickener, or en-
liverer, *Auson. Orat.* 16. † Qui vegetum facit.

|| Vēgēto, are. act. To quicken, or enliven; to
make lively, lussy, quick, or strong; to make sound,
to refresh. Anima structum vegetaverat Adam,
Prud. Hamart. 846. † Vegetum facio.

† Vēgētor, āri, ātus. pass. To be quickened, or
enlivened, *Lucr. ap. Litt.* sed 9.

Vēgētus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sismus, sup.
(1) Quick, fresh, lively, lussy, sound. (2) Fine,
seasonable. (1) § Oculi vegeti, *Suet. Caes.* 42.
Mens vegeta, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 17. Vegetior tauro
aspectus, quàm bovi, *Col.* 6, 20. (2) Inter-
vallum temporis vegetissimum agricolis, *Plin.*
18, 26.

Vēgrandis, e. adj. [*ex ve, & grandia*] (1) *Great, and ill proportioned.* (2) *Also lean, thin, meagre, lank, slim.* (1) *Nimium* is *vegrandi* gradu, *Plaut. Vid. Non. 2, 884.* † *Ramale vetus* *vegrandi* subere coctum, *Perf. 1, 96. sed al. prae-* *grandi.* (2) *Oves* quæ postea concipiunt, fiunt *vegrandes & imbecillæ*, *Varr. R. R. 2, 2.*

* **Veha**, æ. f. [*via, quâ aliquid vehitur*] (1) *A highway for common carriage.* (2) *A cart, or wagon.* (1) *Rustici viam veham* appellant, *Varr. R. R. 1, 2.* (2) *Brevis veha vehiculum* dicitur, *Varr. L. L. 4, 31.*

Vehemens, tis. adj. or. comp. *sfimus, sup.* [*ex ve, particulâ intensivâ, & mens, à mentis vi, i. e. impetu, Gell. he interposit. unde dissyllabâ formâ utitur Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 120.*] (1) *Immoderate.* (2) *Vehement, earnest, hasty, speedy.* (3) *Fierce.* (4) *Stout, firm, strong.* (5) *Violent, unruly.* (6) *Serviceable, effectual.* (1) § *Vehemens opera*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 3.* *Vehemens* in utramque partem, aut largitate nimia, aut parsimoniâ, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 31.* (2) = *Oratio vehemens, & atrox*, *Cic. de Or. 2, 49.* § *Lenis*, mansueta, *Id. Barbari vehementissimo cursu fugerunt, Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G. 8, 15.* (3) § *Lupus vehemens*, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 28.* (4) *Vinea vehementioribus statuminibus impedanda est*, *Col. 4, 16.* § *Palus vehemens*, *Id. ib. 12. vitis, Id. 3, 1.* § *gracilis, Ib.* (5) = *Vehemens, feròque natura*, *Cic. in Vat. 2.* (6) = *Pilum hastâ vehementius ictu missique telum*, *Liv. 9, 19.*

Vehementer, adv. ius, comp. *sfimus, sup.* (1) *Vehemently, eagerly.* (2) *Mightily, exceedingly.* (1) = *Quæ vehementer, acriter, & animosè fiunt*, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 23.* § *Vehementer me agere fateor; iracundè nego*, *Cic. Philipp. 3, 5.* § *Vehementius exterreri*, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 4.* (2) *Ad agriculturam pertinet vehementer*, *Varr. Vehementissimè ex concursu laborare*, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 6.*

Vehementia, æ. f. *Vehemency, earnestness, strongness, or rankness.* *Flos candidus cum vehementiâ odoris*, *Plin. 13, 8.*

* **Vehens**, tis. part. *Riding, or carried, a long*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 97.*

Vehes, vel Vehis, i. f. [*plaustrum Oscorum linguâ, vel à vehendo*] *A cart, or wain, load of any thing; as of hay, dung, &c.* § *Vehes stercoreis*, *Col. 11, 2. fœni, Plin. 36, 15.*

|| **Vehiculâris**, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a cart, &c.* *Vocab. dub. auct.*

|| **Vehiculârius**, a, um. adj. *Idem.*

|| **Vehiculârius**, ii. m. *A wagoner, or carter, Spart.*

† **Vehiculatio**, ônis. f. verb. *A finding of carts, coaches, or wagons, to carry the emperor's stuff; a cart-taking.* **VEHICULATIONE ITALIÆ REMISSA**, *Vet. Num. apud Spainsheim. p. 800.*

Vehiculum, i. n. [*à vehes, vel à vehendo*] *A car, wain, or wagon; a coach, or chariot; a general name of things serving to carry, a vehicle.* *Vehiculum, quo purgamenta horti hauriuntur*, *Tac. Ann. 11, 32.* || *Vehiculum cameratum, a horse-litter*, *Ulp.* || *trufatile, a wheel-barrow*, *Jon. triumphale, a triumphal chariot*, *Cic. in Pison. 25. meritum, a cart, or wagon*, *Suet. Cal. 39. Argonautarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 35. sc. the ship.*

* **Veho**, ère, xi. Æum. [*ab ὀχέω, ὀχῶ, Id.*] (1) *Aët. To carry any manner of ways, to convey by land, or by water.* (2) *Neut. A so to be carried; to travel, or ride.* (1) § *Vehere fructus ex agnis*, *Liv. Cibum ore vehit formica*, *Cv. A. Am. 1, 94. Unda vehit rates*, *Id. Ep. 2, 6.* § *per freta*, *Id. Fast. 3, 868. in equo*, *Cic. de D. v. 2, 68.* (2) § *Harpocræ per urbem lecticâ vehendi jus tribuit*, *Suet. Claud. 28. Vid. Vehens.*

* **Vehor**, i, Æus. *To be carried, &c.* *Tanquam ratis nostra vehitur oratio*, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 30.*

Veientana, æ. f. *A precious stone found near Veji in Italy*, *Plin. 37, 10.*

* **Vel**, conj. [*ἢ ἢ ἄλλο, aut aliud, M.*] (1) *Or.* (2) || *Vel—vel, either—or.* (3) *Both—and.* (4) *Particularly, especially.* (5) *Even.* (6) *Even as.* (7) *At last.* (8) *And.* (1) *Virg. Geor. 2,*

482. (2) *Vel adest, vel non*, *Plaut.* (3) *Res rusticas vel fructus, vel oblectionis causâ invasere*, *Cic. Nihil illo fuit excellentius, vel in virtutibus, vel in vitiis*, *Nep. Alcib. 1.* (4) *Hujus victoriæ laus vel maxima fuit, quod, &c.* *Nep. Agel. 4.* (5) *Ut vel perire maluerit, quàm perdere omnia*, *Cic.* (6) *Vid. Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 3. & ibi Donat.* (7) *Denique si nullo alio pacto, vel senore*, *Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 71.* (8) *Pariter pietate vel armis egregius*, *Silvius Aeneas, Virg. Aen. 6, 769.*

Velâbrensis, e. adj. [*à velabrum*] *Belonging to a place in Rome that had booths in it*, *Mart. 11, 53, 10.*

Velâbrum, i. n. [*quod velis transfiretur, vel à vehendo; Vet. Schol. in Hor. de Arte Poët. Sed & Varr. L. L. 4, 7. & Ov. Fast. 6, 400. & seq. al. quod sub velis oleum & similia venderentur*] *A place in Rome, near mount Aventine, where they had shops and booths, to sell oil, cheese, and other things.* *Quâ velabra suo stagnabant flumine*, *Prop. 4, 10, 5. Quasi in velabro olearii, Prov. in eos qui ex compaeto rem gerunt, quod fecerunt olearii in olio vendendo*, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 29.*

Velâmen, inis. n. (1) *A covering, a garment, a veil, carpet, or coverlet.* (2) *The skin of a beast.* (3) *Also the bag, skin, or bladder, of any swelling, or imposthume.* (1) *Cunctæ velamina ponunt*, *Ov. Met. 2, 640. Miseris velamina nautis*, *Virg. Geor. 3, 313.* (2) *Eligunt feras, & detracta velamina spargunt maculis*, *Tac. Germ. 17.* (3) *Celf. 7, 1.*

Velâmentum, i. n. *A garment, a covering of any thing, a branch of olive tied with ribbands.* *Ramos oleæ ac velamenta alia supplicum porrigentes*, *Liv. 24, 30. Oratores ad Romanos cum infulis & velamentis miserunt*, *Id. Velamenta manu prætendens supplice*, *Ov. Met. 11, 279. Velamenta virorum fluxa*, *Luc. 8, 368.*

Velandus, a, um. part. *To be bidden, or covered.* || *Velanda corporis, the privy parts of the body*, *Plin. Epist. 6, 24, 3. Scelus in scelere velandum est*, *Sen. Hippol. v. 721.*

Velâria, òrum. pl. n. *Sailcloths on the top of the theatre to keep out the weather.* *Pueros inde ad velaria raptos*, *Juv. 4, 122.*

Velâris, e. adj. *Pertaining to a veil, sail, or curtain*, *Plin. 13, 9.*

Velâtura, æ. f. *A transporting, or carrying.* || *Velaturam facere, to set on the trade of carrying goods, or passengers*, *Varr. R. R. 1, 2. & L. L. 4, 7.*

Velâtus, a, um. part. (1) *Covered.* (2) *Clothed.* (3) *Veiled.* (4) *Decked, adorned.* (1) *Tempora coronâ velata*, *Ov. ex Pont. 4, 14, 55.* (2) § *Velatus stola*, *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 71.* (3) *Capite velato se devovet deis immortalibus*, *Cic. pro Domo, 47.* (4) *Oratores velati ramis oleæ, i. e. velamenta ferentes*, *Virg. Aen. 11, 101.* § *Velatis manibus orare, i. e. Thyrsos manibus prætere*, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 101.*

Veles, itis. m. [*à volando, qu. volites, i. e. volantes*] *A soldier wearing light harness, a skirmisher, a dragoon.* *Gladis à velitis trucidabantur.* *Ille miles trepidalem palmam habet*, *Sc. Liv. 38, 21.* || *Veles securæ, a buffoon, a common jester*, *Cic. Fam. 9, 20.*

Velifer, era, Ærum. adj. *That beareth, or carryeth, sails.* *Non ego veliferâ tumidum mare findo carinâ*, *Prop. 3, 9, 35. Huc ubi veliferam navis advenire carinam*, *Ov. Met. 15, 719.*

Velificatio, ônis. f. verb. *A hoisting up, or making sail; a voyage, or course; vid. Cic. Lentulo Epist. Fam. 1, 9.*

Velificus, a, um. part. (1) *Aët. Sailing.* (2) *Pass. Sailed over.* (1) *Navis ad internecio velificata lacus*, *Prop. 2, 28, 40.* (2) *Creditur olim velificatus Athes*, *Juv. 10, 174.*

Velifico, are. aët. &

Velificor, âri, âtus. dep. [*vela facio*] (1) *To—lost up, or spread, sail; to sail forth.* (2) *To pass along by water.* (3) *Met. To seek, or endeavour, after; to court any person, or thing.* (1) *Per summa æquorum velificant*, *Plin. 9, 33.* (2) *Nauta per urbanas velificabat aquas*, *Prop. 4, 10, 6.* (3) *Ne velificatus alicui dicaris*, *Cic. Fam. 8, 10.* § *Velificari honori suo*, *Id. in Rull. 1, ult.*

Velificus, a, um. adj. *Performed with sails spread, or displayed*, *Plin. 13, 11.*

Velitaris, e. adj. [*à velites*] *Belonging to light horsemen.* § *Arma velitaria*, *Sall. B. J. 105.* || *Hasta velitaria, a javelin used in skirmishes, which one might sling from him like a dart*, *Liv. 26, 4.* § *Velitaria arma*, *Id. 38, 20.*

|| **Velitatum**, adv. *By way of skirmish*, *Gell. 12, ult.*

Velitatio, ônis. dep. *A skirmishing; a quarreling, or bickering, in words*, *Plaut. Rud. 2, 11, 1. & Afin. 2, 2, 41.*

Velitor, âri. dep. *To skirmish; to brawl, or bicker in words.* *Nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos duces*, *Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 28.*

* **Velivölans**, tis. part. *Running, and as it were flying, with full sails*, *Cic. de Div. 1, 31. ex P.ët.*

* **Velivölus**, a, um. adj. (1) *That goeth, (2) or is gone upon with sails.* (1) § *Rates velivolæ*, *Ov. ex Pont. 4, 16, 21.* (2) § *Mare velivolum*, *Virg. Aen. 1, 228.*

* † **Vellia**, æ. ant. *pro villa*, *Varr.* **Vellâtura**, æ. f. *A carrying, or conveying.* § *Velaturam facere*, *Varr. R. R. 1, 2.*

* **Vellendus**, a, um. part. *To be plucked up.* § *Non decerpendus, sed radicitus vellendus*, *Col. 11, 3.*

* **Vellens**, tis. part. *Pulling, pinching, &c.* *Ov. Met. 8, 300.*

* || **Vellicatum**, adv. *By plucks, or twitches; by girds*, *Gell. 12, 15. alii velitatum leg.*

* **Vellitatio**, ônis. f. verb. (1) *A plucking, a twitching.* (2) *Met. A carping, or depraving.* (1) § *Non tantum lacerationes, sed etiam vellitationes effugere*, *Sen. de Vit. Beat. 5.* (2) = *Injurias, convicia, vellitationes contemnere*, *Sen. de Ira, 43.*

* **Vellitatus**, ūs. m. verb. *A plucking*, *Plin. 28, 6.*

* **Vellico**, ère. aët. [*à vello*] (1) *To pluck, tug, twitch, or pinch.* (2) *To pull off hair, or feathers; to peck as a bird doth.* (3) *To rip, corp. taut, or sail, at once.* (1) *Puer vellitari se à pædagogis respondit*, *Quint.* (2) *Cornix velutrios duo vellit*, *Plaut. Mysl. 3, 2, 148.* (3) = *In convivio rodunt, in circulis vellitant*, *Cic. pro C. Balbo. 26.*

* **Vello**, ère. li, & vulsi, sum. aët. [*ab ἔλω, ἀφίλω. M.*] (1) *To pull, to pluck, to tug.* (2) *To pi ch, or graze.* (3) *To pluck, to tear away.* (1) § *Vellere herbas*, *Col. 11, 3. emblemata ex patellis*, *Cic. Terr. 4, 24.* || *Parham tibi vellunt lascivi pueri, triat you contemptuously*, *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 134.* (2) § *Vellere herbas dentibus*, *Ov. Met. 8, 800.* (3) || *Pelles à cardine vellere*, *Virg. Aen. 2, 480.*

* **Vellor**, i. pass. *To be plucked up, to have the hair plucked up.* § *Arbos solo vellitur*, *Virg. Aen. 3, 27. Absol.* § *Cæsar non solum tondebatur, ac radabatur, sed vellebatur etiam*, *Suet. Cæs. 45.*

Vellimîna, **Vellimîra**, **Vellimîna**, vel **Vellimîna**, um. n. pl. *Flecte-velor-voand*, *Varr. R. R. 2, 12.*

Vellus, èris. n. [*sic dict. quod ante tonsuram inventam vellereui lana*, *Varr. pl. à velando, quod vellere velatur ov s, Scal.*] (1) *A fleece of wool.* (2) *The skin of a beast.* (3) *The leaves of a tree.* (4) *Ab ibn bright cloud like a fleece.* (1) *Ovis auratus vellus*, *Ov. Ep. 6, 2. Nivca vellera*, *Virg. Aen. 4, 459.* (2) *Velat maculoso vellere corpus*, *Ov. Met. 3, 197.* (3) *At simul induitur nodus sua vellera ramis*, *Ov. de Nuce.* (4) *Jam clarior ær, Et par Phœbus aquis densas in vellere nubes Sparferat*, *Luc. 4, 123.*

Vëlo, ère. aët. [*à ῥέω*] (1) *To cover, to veil, to hide.* (2) *To clothe, to adorn.* (3) *To bind, or tie; to ruffle.* (1) § *Scelus in scelere velare*, *Sen. Hippol. 721. Lucæ demissos velârunt flamma volutes*, *Luc. 2, 361.* (2) *Corpus maculoso vellere velat*, *Ov. Met. 3, 197.* (3) *Velatis manibus orare*, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 101. ut aliqui exponunt.* || *Fort. restis velamentum, i. e. thyrsus tenentibus*, *vid. Velamentum.*

Vëlor,

Vēlor, āri, ātus, pass. (1) *To be covered.* (2) *To be clothed.* (1) § *Donula fronde velari, Virg. Aen.* 5, 134. (2) *hilotetes vela, urque aliturque avibus, Ov. Met.* 13, 53.

Vēlōcitas, ātis, f. *Swiftness, agility, nimbleness.* Multa voluptati praeponenda sunt, ut vire, valetudo, velocitas, pulchritudo, *Cic. de Fin.* 2. = *Velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, Id. Tusc.* 4, 13. = Non velocitatibus, nec celeritate corporis res magnae geruntur, *Id. de Sentent.* 6.

Vēlōciter, adv. *rea, comp. sime, sup. Swiftly, speedily.* Hanc videt, & visam patruus velocius aufert, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 445. Ruunt alii rapidā velocius aurā, *Id. Met.* 3, 209. Velocissime hostes refugiebant, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 35.

Vēlox, ōcis, adj. or, comp. sime, sup. [à volatu, qu. volox] (1) *Swift, quick, nimble.* (2) *Speedy, hasty, ready.* (1) § *Cervi veloces, Virg. Aen.* 5, 253. Nihil est velocius annis, *Ov. Met.* 10, 520. § *Velocissimi pedites, Cæs. B. G.* 1, 48. = *Pernix.* (2) § *Sit piger ad poenas princeps, ad praemia velox, Ov. ex Ponto,* 1, 2, 123.

Vēlum, i. n. [contr. à *vexillum*, à *volatu, Isid.* à *velleribus*, quodd ex *lanā* fiat, *Varr.*] (1) *A veil, curtain, or hanging.* (2) *A sail.* (1) *Involucris tegitur, & quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur uniuscujusque natura, Cic. Q. frat.* 1, 1. *Uxor, si quando recito, in proximo, velo discreta, sedet, Plin. Ep.* 4, 19. § *Niveis tentoria velis, Virg. Aen.* 1, 473. (2) *Pienis velis ossia subire, Id. Aen.* 5, 281. Utcunque est ventus, exin velum vertitur, *Met. i. e. temporis servio, Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 5, 9. § *Facere vela, Cic. dare, Virg. to set sail. Pandere vela, Cic. Tota vela, Quint. intendere, Virg. to make all the sail one can; Met. to launch out, to exert to the utmost. Contrahere vela, Cic. deducere, Ov. trahere, Virg. subducere, Sil. to furl the sails, Met. to draw to a conclusion. Dare vela retrorsum, to steer contrary, Met. to change one's mind, Hor.*

† *Vēlūmen, inis, n.* *Fleece wool wound, Varr.* † *Vellus. Vid. Vellimina.*

Vēlūt, adv. [vel ut, i. e. & ut] (1) *Like, like as.* (2) *To wit, for example.* (1) *Odum velut haereditate relictum, Nep. Hamilc.* 1. *Velut succumbens victima ferro, Catull.* 62, 369. (2) *Beitiae, quae gignuntur è terra, velut crocodili, &c. Cic. N. D.* 2, 48.

Vēlūti, adv. *Even as.* *Veluti juvenca vitans onus indomita iugis, Catull.* 61, 33.

* *Vēna, ae, f.* [ab *is* fibra, in acc. *iva*] (1) *A vein.* (2) *A pulse, or artery.* (3) *The natural disposition, or humor, of a man.* (4) *A vein, or style, of writing.* (5) *A vein of the earth* (6) *The grain of wood.* (7) *A vein of stone, metal, &c.* (8) *The bubbling, or rising up of water.* (9) *Membrum virile.* (1) § *Sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, & spiritus per arterias, Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. *Pari modo, & Inter hos latent arteriae, i. e. spiritus semina; his innatant venae, i. e. sanguinis rivi, Plin.* 11, 37. § *Iuncta est vena arteriis, his nervi, Cæs.* 2, 10. § *Venarum & arteriarum differentia petenda est ex Gell.* 18, 10. *sed soepe confunduntur, ut in seqq.* (2) *Tertia conspiciat vidit nox currere venas, Pers.* 3, 91. § *Pulsus venarum, Plin.* 2, 97. (3) *Venas hominum tenere, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 52. (4) *Vates cui non sit publica vena, Juv.* 7, 53. = *Ego nec studium sine divite venā, Nec rade quid profit video ingenium, Hor. A. P.* 410. (5) *Littora aquae dulcis habent venas, Hirt. B. Alex.* 8. (6) *Quarundam arborum carnibus venae pulpaeque sunt, Plin.* 16, 38. (7) *Venis filicis abstrusus ignis, Virg. Aen.* 6, 7. *Æris, argenti, auri venas invenire, Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. § *Argentum venae secundae, of a worse alloy, Juv.* 9, 31. (8) *Ne male fecundae vena periret aquae, Ov. Trist.* 3, 7, 16. (9) *Incaluit quoties faucia vena mero, Mart.* 4, 66.

Vēnābulum, i. n. [à *venando*] *A hunting pole, a hunter's staff, a boar spear.* *Bestia venabulo transverberatur, Cic. Fam.* 7, 1. *Vid. & Mart.* 14, 31. *Venabula latum pectus subeant, Luc.* 2, 211.

Vēnālis, e, adj. (1) *To be sold, set to sale, venal.* (2) *That will do what one would have*

him for money. (3) *Also a slave.* (1) *Domituae turpissimo mercatu omnia erant venalia, Cic. Philipp.* 2, 3. (2) § *Venatis scriptor, Id. pro Domo,* 19. (3) § *Grege venalium, Suet. de Cl. Rhet.* 1.

Vēnālīter, adv. *Saleably, vendably, in a venal manner, Sen. de Ben.* 2, 12.

§ *Vēnālītārius, ii. m.* *A seller of slaves; also a buckster, one who selletb by retale, a milliner, Ulp.* † *Venaliū mercator.*

Vēnālītium, ii. n. (1) *A place where servants and slaves are sold.* (2) *The company of slaves that are to be sold.* (1) *Ulp.* (2) *Erat venalitium titulus pictum, Petron.* 29, 2.

Vēnālītius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to sale, or that which is bought and sold; set to sale, dealing in slaves.* § *Venaliū greges, Plin.* 35, 18. *Venaliū familias cum urbe expulisset, Suet. Aug.* 42.

Vēnālītius, ii. m. *One dealing in slaves.* *Plurimi venalitii, mercatorisque, Cic. de Orat.* 70.

Vēnans, tis, parr. (1) *Hunting.* (2) *Met. Seeking.* (1) *Venatrix metu venantūm territa fugit, Ov. Met.* 2, 492. (2) § *Oculis venans vios, ogleing, Phædr.* 4, 4.

Vēnāticus, a, um, adj. [à *venor*] *Pertaining to hunting.* § *Canis venaticus, a bound, or beagle, to hunt with, Cic. Ve r.* 4, 13.

Vēnatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A hunting, a chasing.* (2) *Also venison, or beasts hunted.* (1) *Qui venationum apparatu pecunias profundunt, Cic. Offic.* 2, 16. (2) *Boni succi sunt triticum, lac, caseus mollis, omnis venatio, &c. Cels.* 2, 20. *Ex venatione lepus urinam movet, Id.* 2, 31. *Vid. & eundem* 2, 26, & 28. *Liv.* 35, 49. § *Malè igitur hanc notionem posterioribus tribuunt VIRICLAR. Casaub. Salm. atque, quam & Steph. quoque omisit.*

Vēnātor, ōis, m. verb. (1) *A hunter, a huntsman.* (2) *Met. A tracer, a searcher, an enquirer.* (1) *Venatores in nive pernoctant, Cic. Tusc.* 2, 17. (2) = *Physicus, id est, speculator venatorque naturae, Cic. N. D.* 1, 30. *Venator adest nostris consiliis cum auritis plagis, Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 14.

Vēnātūrius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, hunting; or to a huntsman, Mart.* 14, 30. *in lemmate.* § *Venatorium instrumentum, Plin. Epist.* 2, 19, 3.

Vēnātrix, icis, f. verb. *A huntress.* *Humeris habilem suspenderat arcum Venatrix, Virg. Aen.* 1, 323. *Conf. Ov. Met.* 2, 454.

Vēnātūra, ae, f. *A hunting.* § *Venaturam oculis facere, Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 43.

Vēnātus, a, um, part. *Having hunted.* *In quibus es venata jugis? Ov. Met.* 2, 427.

Vēnātus, ūs, m. (1) *Hunting, or chasing.* (2) *Fishing.* (1) *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 34. (2) *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 31.

Vendax, ācis, adj. *A great seller, or that sell-eth gladly.* § *Patrem familiās vendacem esse oportet, non emacem, Cato.* 2.

Vendendus, a, um, part. *To be sold.* *Consuetudo in bonis praediis vendendis, Cic. Verr.* 1, 54.

Vendens, tis, part. *Selling.* *Suet. Aug.* 69.

Vendibilis, e, adj. or, comp. (1) *Vendible, saleable, easy to be sold.* (2) *Plausible, passable, that will go off.* (1) § *Fundus vendibilis, Hor. Epist.* 1, 17, 47. *Vendibiliorem agrum faciunt, Varr. conf. Cic. de Fin.* 1, 4. (2) § *Oratio vendibilis, Cic. de Amic.* 25. § *Illi bona res, huic vendibilis videbatur, Id. Verr.* 1, 41.

§ *Vendicatio, ōnis, f. verb.* *A claiming, or challenging, Ulp.* † *Vindicatio.*

§ *Vendicator, ōris, m. verb.* *Litt. ex Tac. ut opinor Hist.* 1, 19, 4. *ubi al. venditatur, q. v.*

† *Vendico, āre, act.* *To claim, to challenge a thing.* § *Vendicare aliquid sibi, Quint. pro suo, Curt.* § *Hæc loca citat Litt. quem tamen admonuisse oportuit, ab optimæ notæ criticis hoc verbum relegari, cum locum rē vindicare in corruptis MSS. injustè sibi vindicet; aut saltem dubiæ esse auctoritatis.*

Venditans, tis, part. *Braging, boasting.* *Se-natui se literis venditans, Val. Patere,* 2, 63.

Venditarius, a, um, adj. *Desireous to be sold.* *Linguam mihi quoque esse venditariam, Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 103.

Venditatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A braging, vaunting, boasting, or making a show.* = *A multis virtus contemnitur, & venditatio quædam atque ostentatio dicitur, Cic. de Amic.* 23. *Mihi laudabiliora videntur omnia, quæ sine venditione & sine populo teste fiunt, Id. Tusc.* 2, 26.

Venditator, ōris, m. *A brager, or boaster.* § *Famæ nec incuriosus, nec venditor, Tac. Ann.* 1, 49, 4.

Venditio, ōnis, f. verb. *A selling, or sale; a vent.* § *Venditio bonorum, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 28.

Vendito, āre, freq. [à vendo] (1) *To desire to sell, to set to sale.* (2) *To brag, or boast; to vaunt.* (3) § *Venditare se alicui, to insinuate himself.* (1) *Atque ei sese, cui totus venierat, etiam vobis inspectantibus, venditaret, Cic. de Har. Resp.* 1. § *Alle aliquid venditare, Catull.* 31, 8. (2) = *Ingenium venditare; & memoriam ostentare, Ad Herenn.* 2, 30. *In eo suam operam venditare conciliandâ gratiâ magis cupiit, Liv.* 44, 25. (3) § *Se plebi per aliquem venditare, Liv.* 3, 35. *Quomodo autem Cæsari se venditant? Cic. Attic.* 8, 16.

Venditor, ōris, m. verb. *A seller.* § *Ut ne quid omnino, quod venditor nolit, emptor ignoret, Cic. Offic.* 3, 12. § *Venditor jejunos, Luc.* 4, 97.

† *Venditrix, icis, f.* *She that selletb, Scæv. Dg.* 18, 3.

Venditūrus, a, um, part. *About to sell.* § *Bona venditūrus, Hirt. B. Afr.* 90. *Conf. Liv.* 23, 30.

Vendo, ere dīdi, dītum, act. [contr. à *venundo*; ex *venum*, & *do*] *To sell, or set to sale.* § *Logos ridiculos vendo, agite, licemini, Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 68. § *Vendit hic auro patriam, Virg. Aen.* 6, 621.

Vēnēfīca, ae, f. (1) *A sorceress, she that poisoneth, a witch.* (2) *Vocab. in conviciis.* (1) *Barbara narratur venisse venefica tecum, Ov. Ep.* 6, 19. (2) *Ter. Eun.* 5, 1, 9. *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 37.

Vēnēfīcium, ii. n. (1) *An empoisoning.* (2) *Sorcery, witchcraft.* (1) *Locusta veneficii damnata, Tac. Ann.* 12, 66, 3. (2) = *Veneficiis & cantionibus Titiniae tactum, Cic. Orat.* 60.

† *Vēnēfīco, āre, act.* *To bewitch, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Vēnēfīcus, a, um, adj. *Venomous, poisonous.* § *Veneficus aspectus, Plin.* 28, 3.

Vēnēfīcus, i. m. (1) *A sorcerer, an enchanter, a wizard, a necromancer, or magician.* (2) *A poisoner.* (3) *A cheater, an impostor.* (1) *Cic. Catil.* 2, 4. (2) *Suet. Aug.* 56. (3) *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 6.

Vēnēnārius, ii. m. *A poisoner; one who maketh or selletb, poison, Suet. Ner.* 33.

Vēnēnātus, a, um, part. or, comp. (1) *Envenomed, poisoned.* (2) *Venomous, poisonous, infectious.* (1) *Venenatis sagittis gravis pharetra, Hor. Sat.* 1, 22, 3. (2) *Nihil est venenatius, quam in mari pastinaca, Plin.* 32, 2.

† *Vēnēnifer, a, um, adj.* *Bearing poison, venomous, Ov. Met.* 3, 85.

Vēnēno, āre, act. *To envenom, to poison, Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 38. *Ut spatium cæli quædam de parte venenet, Lucr.* 6, 120.

Vēnēnōsus, a, um, adj. *Poisonous, venomous, Varr. R. R.* 1, 2. *sed var. codd.*

Vēnēnum, i. n. vocab. med. (1) *Any medicine, good or bad; but more frequently the latter.* (2) *Ointment, or paint.* (3) *A dicing.* (4) *Also a medicine, or preparation, to embalm a body.* (5) *Witchcraft, sorcery.* (1) § *Qui venenum dicit, adicere debet, utrum malum, an bonum; nam & medicamenta venena sunt, Cæsar Jc. De verb. signif.* 235. *Sic Sall. Venenis malis imbuta avaritia, B. C.* 11. & *Cicero, Qui venenum malum fecit, fecerit, pro Cluent.* 54. § *Quid loquar herbarum fibras medicante veneno tinctas, letiferi fuisse pericula succi? Prud. Hamart.* 230. *Omnia vestigia veneni in illius mortuæ corpore erant, Cic. pro Cluent.* 10. (2) *Cum demina positis sua collinet ora venenis, Ov. Rem. An.* 351. (3) *Assyrio*

(3) Aſſyrio fucatur lana veneno, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 465. Vid. & *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 107. (4) Infuſo facies ſolidata veneno eſt, *Luc.* 8, 691. (5) § Memoriam venenis eripere, *Cic. Or.* 37. Phæbe diris verborum obſeſſa venenis, *Luc.* 8, 501.

Veneo, ire, iſſi, venum, neut. [*ex venum, & eo, b. e. conventione in alium tranſeo*] *To be fold, to ſet to ſale.* Olea pendens in fundo venafro venibit, *Cato*, 146. Venit viliffima rerum Hic aqua, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 92. Videamus ejus hominis bona quâ ratione venierint, *Cic.* Parvo ſcelis hoc veniſſe putabunt, *Luc.* 7, 757. Ut familia ad ædem Cereris venum iret, *Liv.* 3, 55. Venum tradita caſtra, *Luc.* 4, 206.

† Veneor, iri, id. quod vendor, *Plaut. ap. Diomed.*

* Venerabilis, e, adj. or, comp. *Worſhipfull, venerable.* § Aetate venerabilis, *Liv.* 6, 24. Venerabilis vir miraculo literarum, *Id.* Venerabilior Lare dives, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 14.

* Venerabiliter, adv. *Reverentially.* Nec quicquam ſanctius habet reverentia ſuperſtitum, quàm ut amiſſos venerabiliter recorderetur, *Auſon. Parental. præf.*

* Venerābundus, a, um, part. *In a reverent poſture of worſhip.* Venerābundi templum inire, *Liv.* 5, 22. *Conf. & Suet. Cal.* 15.

* Venerandus, a, um, part. (1) *To be revered, or worſhipped; venerable.* (2) *To be honoured.* (1) § Veneranda Pales, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 294. = Venerandus & colendus, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 35. (2) § Venerandus amicus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 75. Veneranda vetuſtas, *Luc.* 9, 987.

* Venerans, tis, part. (1) *Worſhipping.* (2) *Praying.* (1) § Suppliciter venerans aram, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 220. (2) In medio foco defodit theſaurum, venerans me ut ſervarem ſibi, *Plaut. Aul. in prol.* 8.

* || Veneranter, adv. *Reverently, with worſhip.* *Litt. ex Apul.* † Reverenter, honorificè.

* Veneratio, ōnis, f. verb. *Veneration, worſhip, honour, reverence.* Habet venerationem juſtam quicquid excolit, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 17.

* Venerātor, ōris, m. verb. *A worſhipper, a reverencer.* § De Scipionis accuſatore venerator eſt factus, *Val. Max.* 3, 7, 1, in fin. Domus veſtræ venerator primis ab annis, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 2, 1.

* Venerātus, a, um, part. (1) *Act. Haveing worſhipped.* (2) *Paſſ. Worſhipped, revered.* (1) Fallaci veneratus numina cultu, *Ov. Met.* 5, 279. (2) Curſus dabit venerata ſacerdos, *Virg. Aen.* 460.

* Venerēus, & ius, a, um, adj. [*à Venere*] (1) *Belonging to Venus.* (2) *Lecherous, venereal.* (1) § Veneria ſacerdos, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, 20. ¶ Venerius jaſtus, a lucky caſt, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 59. (2) § Res veneræ, *Nep. Alcib.* ult. voluptates, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 32.

* Venerēus, arum, f. plur. *Shellfiſhes.* Gratæ Veneri, *Plin.*

* Veneris gemma. *A kind of amethyſt, Plin.* 37, 2.

* † Venero, are, *Plaut. id. quod*

* Veneror, ari, ātus ſum, dep. [*venerari, à Venere; obſervantiâ proſequor ob venerem, i. e. venuſtatem, Scal.*] (1) *To adore, or worſhip.* (2) *To honour.* (3) *To pray unto.* (4) *Paſſ. To be adored, or worſhipped.* (5) *Obſcæn.* (1) Ut venerem meam Lucinam, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 5, 23. Auguſtè omnes ſanctèque Deos venerari, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 1. = προσκυνέω, vid. *Nep. Con.* 3. (2) § Venerari memoriam alicujus, *Tac.* (3) Venus, veneror te ut omnes lenones miſeri ſient, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 63. (4) *Vid. Veneratus.* (5) *Hygin. Fab.* 75.

Venētus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of Venice.* (2) *Died in a Venice blue, as the garments worn by common ſoldiers and ſeamen were.* (1) Quantum Hypanis veneto diſſidet Eridano, *Prop.* 1, 12, 4. (2) Contentus veneto duròque cucullo, *Juv.* 3, 170. ¶ Veneta factio, the company of the blue, diſtinguiſhed thereby from the other liveries worn by the charioteers in the Circus, *Suet. Vitell.* 14. & *Mart.* 14, 131. ¶ Venetum lutum, a cerecloth to pull off the hair, *Mart.* 3, 74.

Vēnia, æ, f. (1) *Pardon, leave, or licence.* (2) *Favour.* (3) *Courteſy.* (1) Impetrare ab aliquo veniam culpæ, *Cic. pro Ligar.* 1. Da veniam hanc mihi, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 2, 29. (2) Equum poſtulat, da veniam, *Id. Andr.* 5, 3, 30. Veniam dare, i. e. annuere petitioni, *Nep. Eumen.* 6. (3) *Vid. Ejusd. Eum.* 6.

|| Vēniālis, e, adj. *Venial, pardonable, Macrob.* Sat. 7, 16.

Vēnicūla, æ, f. *A kind of grape. Uva ellis, apriſſima, Plin.* 14, 2.

* Vēniens, tis, part. (1) *Coming.* (2) *To come, future.* (1) § Veniens in urbem, *Cic.* § Stuli nec vitare venientia poſſunt, nec ferre præſentia, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 9. Venientes, cominus umbræ, *Luc.* 1, 570. (2) ¶ Veniens ævum, poſterity, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 6.

* Vēnīlia, æ, f. [*à venio*] *The flow of the ſea, the waſh, or the ruſhing of the ſurge, or wave, againſt the ſhore.* § Salacia, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 10.

* Vēnio, ire, vēni, ventum, neut. [*ab infin. βῆναι, Scal.*] (1) *To come, to arrive.* (2) *To go.* (3) *To be.* (4) *To accrue, to proceed.* (5) *To chance, to happen, to come to paſs.* (6) *To ſpring, or grow.* (1) § Cum inimici noſtri venire dicentur, tum in Epirum ibo, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 3. Multos in Africam veniſſe audio, *Id. Attic.* 11, 7. § Cum conſul Piſas navibus veniſſet, *Liv.* Venire viam, *Cic.* (2) Scipio cum collegā adverſus eum venit, *Nep. Hannib.* 4. (3) Tu Muſa curæ requies, tu medicina venis, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 10, 118. Si uſus veniat, *Ter. Hæut.* 3, 2, 45. (4) Emolumentum mihi inde venit, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 19. (5) Ut mihi quicquid ago, lepidè omnia proſperèque veniunt, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 1, 1. (6) Hic ſegetes, illic veniunt ſeliciùs uvæ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 54. ¶ § Venire in mentem alicujus rei, to call to mind, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 1.

* Vēnītur, imperf. *They come.* Hæc unâ ſpe in judicium venit, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 29. Ut ventam eſt Eſquilias, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 33. Poſſe priùs ad anguſtias venire, quàm ſentirentur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 67.

Vēnor, āri, ātus ſum, dep. (1) *To hunt, to ſeek after.* (2) *To get, or go, about to get a thing craſtily, or anxiouſly.* (1) Canum alacritas in venando, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. § Aproſ venari, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 56. leporem canibus, *Id. Geor.* 3, 410. piſces, *Plin.* 16, 1. ¶ viros oculis, to ogle, *Phædr.* 4, 4, 4. (2) ¶ Venari laudem, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 3, viduas avaras, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 77.

* Vēnōſus, a, um, adj. or, comp. (1) *Full of veins, or ſtrings.* (2) *Met. Gouty, ſwollen, bloated, unween.* (1) Folia plantaginis venoſa, *Plin.* 24, 10. Sativum ſerin, quod eſt minus & venoſius, *Id.* 20, 8. (2) Venoſus liber Acci, *Perſ.* 1, 76.

* Venter, tris, m. [*ab ἐντέρον, inteſtinum, præponendo digamma*] (1) *The belly, all the cavity from the diaphragma to the pubes.* (2) *Catachref. Any ſwelling, or protuberance, like it.* (3) *The ſtomach.* (4) *The womb.* (1) Venter abdomine tardus, *Juv.* 4, 107. (2) Tumido ventre cucubita, *Prop.* 4, 2, 43. Creſcit in ventrem cucumis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 122. (3) Tu tui quotidiani victūs ventrem ad me feras, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 75. Rabies improba ventris, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 356. (4) Vexerat illa gravem maturo pondere ventrem, *Ov. Met.* 11, 311. ¶ Ventrem ferre, to be with child, *Liv.* 1, 34. de vaccâ, to be with calf, *Col.* 6, 24. de ſue, to be with pig, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4.

* ¶ Ventigēnus, a, um, adj. [*ex ventus, & gigno*] *Engendering winds, and bringing them forth.* § Ventigeni crateres, *Lucr.* 6, 701.

* Vētilābrum, i, n. [*à ventilo*] *A fan to winnow wital, Varr. R. R.* 1, 52. & *Col.* 2, 10.

* Vētilātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A fanning, or winnowing, Plin.* 23, 3.

* Vētilātor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A faner, or winnowwer.* (2) *A juggler, or hocus potus.* (1) Pura faba tunc eò perveniet, quò ventilator eam jaculabitur, *Col.* 2, 10. (2) *Quint.* 10, 7.

* Vētilo, ā, e, act. [*à ventus*] (1) *To blow, to fan.* (2) *To winnow.* (3) *To flouriſh before*

fight. (4) || *To canvaſs, or ſiſt, a point.* (5) *Met. To blow the coals, to excite.* (1) § Curſu ventilare ignem, *Juv.* 3, 253. aurum digitis ſudantibus, *Id.* 1, 28. ¶ Ventilare frigus, to fan, *Mart.* 3, 82. (2) § Ventilare frumentum, *Plin.* 18, 30. (3) Quàm ſtultum eſt, cum ſignum pugnæ acceperis, ventilare? *Sen. Ep.* 117. (4) § Ventilare doctrinam, *Beët.* (5) *Cic. pro Flacc.* 23.

* † Ventio, ōnis, f. verb. *A coming, an arrival.* Quid tibi huc ventio eſt, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 61. † Quid huc veniſti?

* Ventito, ā, e, freq. [*à venio*] (1) *To come often.* (2) *To go often.* (1) Dies ferè nullus eſt, quin hic Satyrus domum meam ventitet, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 27. (2) Miſſu Cæſaris ad Ambiorigem ventitare conſueverat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 27. Sæpius in agrum ventitare, *Plin.* 18, 5.

* Ventioſus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Windy, full of wind.* (2) *Exposed to the wind.* (3) *Met. Light, or ſwift, as the wind.* (4) *Inconſtant.* (1) § Ventioſus aer, *Plin.* 2, 18, dies, *Flor.* 3, 3, 15. Ventioſa concha, *Luc.* 9, 349. (2) § Regio ventioſiſſima, *Liv.* 36, 43. Equora ventioſa, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 206. fornax, *Cato*, 38. Germania ventioſior quàm Pannoniam adſpicit, *Tac. Germ.* 4. (3) § Equi ventioſi, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 392. Alæ ventioſæ, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 848. (4) Romæ Tibur amo ventioſus, Tibure Romam, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 8, 12. Ventioſiſſimus homo Lepidus, *Brut. Cic. Fam. Epist.* 11, 9.

* Ventrāle, is, n. *An apron, or other garment, for the belly, Plin.* 8, 48.

* Ventrīcoſus, a, um, adj. *Big-bellied, Plaut. Afin.* 2, 3, 20. ubi fort. rectè. ventriolus.

* Ventrīculus, i, m. dim. (1) *The ſtomach.* (2) *A little belly.* (3) *The ventricle, as of the heart.* (4) || *The core in a botch, or boil, that is broken.* (1) Ventrīculus receptaculum cibi eſt, *Æc. Celf.* 4, 11. (2) = Vacua & plana omnia dicas Inſtra ventriculū, *Juv.* 3, 97. (3) *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. (4) *Litt. ex Celf.*

|| Ventrīfluus, a, um, adj. [*ex venter, & fluo*] *Laxative, purging the belly.* ¶ Ventrīfluum medicamentum, a purging medicine, *Aur. Tard.* 1, 4. † Purgans, *Celf.*

* || Ventrīlōquus, a, um, adj. [*ex venter, & loquer*] *One poſſeſſed of a ſpirit, that ſpeaketh out of his belly, Tert.*

* Ventrīoſus, Ventrōſus, vel Ventrūoſus, a, um, adj. ſic enim diverſè ſcrib. (1) || *Gor-bellied.* (2) *Round and prominent.* (1) *Vid. Ventrīcoſus, Ver. Gleft.* ventrioſus πεινικιλος, πεινικας. (2) Dolia ventrioſa & patula, *Plin.* 14, 21.

Ventūlus, i, m. dim. *A little wind.* Cape hoc ſtabellam, & ventulum huic ſic facito, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 47.

* Ventūrus, a, um, part. [*à venio*] (1) *Ready to come.* (2) *Future, &c.* (1) Ventūrus, cum magnis copiis, *Nep. Dion.* 5. (2) Præſcia venturi vates, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 66. *Vid. Venio.*

* Ventus, i, m. [*ab ἀνέμ; ἀντρος, Perot.*] (1) *Wind.* (2) *A ſtorm, or tempeſt.* (3) *Met. Empty air, applauſe.* (4) ¶ Ventus textilis, riſſany, larum. (1) Aer alluens huc & illuc ventos efficit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. ¶ Utcunque in alto eſt ventus, exin velum vertitur, as ſtandeth the wind, my mill doth grind, *Prov. Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 47. & *Pæn.* 3, 5, 9. Siciliam ventus debat, ſtand ſair for, *Petron. c.* 114. ¶ Tradere ventis, to forget, *Hor. Od.* 1, 26, 2. (2) Venti aquare fervido depræliantes, *Id. Od.* 1, 19, 11. ¶ Venti poſuere, the ſtorm ceaſed, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 27. (3) Omnes intelligimus ventum quendam popularem eſſe quaſitum, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 47. (4) Equum eſt inducere nuptam ventum textilem, *Petron.* 37, 3.

Vēnicūla, æ, f. al. venicula, venuncula, & veniuncula. [*à Venuſia, oppido Apulorum*] *A grape tubb being put in pots, keepeth a long time, Col.* 3, 2.

Vēnicūlum, i, n. ſc. far. *A kind of wheate, Col.* 2, 3.

* Vēnūla, æ, f. dim. [*à vena*] *A ſmall vein.* In oculi venulæ pallent, *Celf.* 2, 6.

|| *Vēredārius*, ii. m. [qui veredōs regit] *A messenger that rideth post, a post-boy; also a post-master, one who keepeth post horses*, Jun.

Vēredus, i. m. [ab Hebr. *וֶרֶד* mulus] *A post-horse, a hunting nag*, Mart. 14, 86.

Vērenda, ōrum. n. pl. [à vereor, corporis partes quæ sine verecundiâ nominari non possunt, ut, Græc. τὰ αἰδοῖα] *The privy parts of a man, or woman*, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 2. & *avunculus* 28, 15.

Vērendus, a, um. part. *To be feared, or revered; reverend, awe-full*. & *Majestas verenda*, Ov. Met. 4, 540. *Patres verendi*, Id. ex Pont. 3, 1, 143. *Ætate verendus*, Liv. 9, 7.

Vērens, tis. part. *Fearing, dreading, reverence-ing*. Me collegi, verens ne quid mihi ille iratus tibi noceret, Cic. Att. 15, 21. & *Verentes Deos*, Id. de Sen. 22.

Vēreor, ōri, ūtus. dep. [ex *וֶר* timuit, Aven.]

(1) *To reverence*. (2) *To fear, to be in fear of, to dread, to stand in awe of*. (3) *Pass. To be feared*. (1) & Metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, Cic. de Senect. 11. & *Veremur vos*, Romani, & si vultis, etiam timemus, sed plūs vāremur & timemus Deos, Liv. Sed non semper servant hoc discrimen auctores, ut in seqq. patebit. (2) Ego nonnihil veritus sum, Dave, abs te, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 3. & *Reprehensionem vereri*, Cic. Orat. 1. verbera, Ov. Epist. 20, 77. & *navibus*, Cæs. ut redderentur, Cic. Fam. 12, 19. ne operam perdidisses, Id. ne non id facerem, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 8. ut firmæ sint nuptiæ, Id. dicere, Id. de aliquo, Cic. (3) & *Parentum vita est vili liberis*, qui se metui quān vereri maiunt, Afran. ep. Gell. 15, 13. Conf. Cic. de Fin. 2, 13. Sed hæc notio rara est.

Vēreticillum, vel ut al. *Vēreticūlum*, Petron.

i. n. d. m. à seq.

Vēretum, i. n. [à vereor, i. e. pars vetenda] *A man's, or woman's, privy part*, Suet. Tib. 62. & || *Veretrum muliebre*, Aur. Tard.

Vergens, tis. part. *Declining, bending, or lying downward*, Vergente jam die ingressus senatum, Suet. Orb. 7. ¶ *Vergens annis, growing in years*, Tac. Ann. 13, 19, 3. & *Vergentibus annis*, Luc. 2, 105. in senium, Id. 1, 129. Nondum in nuc-tem vergente die, Sen. Thyest. 780.

Vergiliæ, ārum. f. plur. [quod vere exoriantur] *The seven stars*. Occidente sidere Vergiliarum, Liv. 21, 35.

|| *Vergito*, āre. freq. *To swag much downward*, Plin. ap. Litt.

Vergo, ĕre, si, sum. neut. [à verito; vel qu. versus ago] (1) *To decline; to bend, lie, or look toward*. (2) *To sink*. (3) *Act. To pour out*. (1) & *Vergit ad septentriones*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 20. in longitudinem, Id. (2) *Pœnia*, Si paulum à summo discessit, vergit ad imum, Hor. A. Pœt. 378. (3) & *Ipsi sibi sæpe venenum Vergebant*, Lucr. 5, 1008.

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quod mendacium est, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 4, 10. Id est verisimilius, quān quod, Sc. Plin. 15, 22. Verisimillimum quod est invenire, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4.

Vērisimilitudo, dñis. f. *Likelihood, or probability; also the true likeness of a thing, life, nature*. *Verisimilitudinem ipsam sequi*, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 33. Eā ire, quā ducit verisimilitudo, Sen. de Benef. 4, 33.

Vērītas, ātis. f. (1) *Truth, verity*. (2) *The truth, or what is true*. (1) O magna vis veritatis! Cic. pro Cael. 26. & *Veritatis cultores*, fraudis inimici, Id. Offic. 1, 30. (2) *Ista veritas, etiam si jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est*, Cic. Attic. 3, 24. *Canachi signa rigidiora sunt quān ut imitentur veritatem*, Id. de Clar. Orat. 70.

Vērītus, a, um. part. [à vereor] *That hath feared, or doubted*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 1.

† *Vēīverbium*, ii. n. [i. e. verum verbum] *A telling truth*. Tu repertus, qui Philocratem super veriverbio, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 36.

Vermen, inis. n. unde vermina, plur. *The gripeing of the guts*. & *Vermina sœva*, Lucr. 5, 955.

|| *Vermiculāris*, is. f. [sc. herba ita dicta, quod vermiculos enecat] *Stone-crop, mouse-tail, wall-pepper, country pepper, Jack of the buttery*, Ger. wormgrass, Dod.

|| *Vermiculāns*, tis. part. *Breeding worms, wormeaten; also creeping, or crawling, like a worm*, Litt. ex Plin.

Vermiculāre, adv. *Like worms*. *Vermiculatē inter se sexus committat*, Quint.

Vermiculatio, ōnis. f. (1) *Wormeating, or the breeding of worms in fruits, or trees*. (2) *Also the gripeing of the guts*. (1) *Pomum vermiculationi non obnoxium*, Plin. 17, 11. *Communes arborum morbi, vermiculatio, sideratio, & dolor membrorum*, Id. ib. 24. (2) *Cell*.

Vermiculātus, a, um. part. (1) *Infested with worms*. (2) *Inlaid, wrought with chequer work, or with small pieces of divers colours*. (1) *Vid. Vermiculor*. (2) & † *Emblema vermiculatum*, Lucil. ap. Cic. de Orat. 3, 43. *Vermiculatæ crustæ*, Plin. 35, 1.

Vermiculor, āri, ātus. sum. dep. (1) *To breed or bring forth worms; to be wormeaten*. (2) *Also to make chequer-work, &c.* (1) *Vermiculantur magis minusve quædam arbores, omnes tamen*, Sc. Plin. 17, 24. (2) *Vid. Vermiculatus*, n. 2.

Vermiculōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of worms, or grubs*. & *Poma vermiculosa*, Pallad. Novemb. 6. *Vermiculūs*, i. m. dim. (1) *A little worm, a grub*. (2) & *Cochineal*. (1) *Putrefacta per imores Vermiculos pariunt*, Lucr. 2, 898. (2) *Id. Orig.* 19, 28.

& *Vermiculūs*, a, um. adj. [à *וֶרְמִי* vermis, & *crocus*] *Of a scarlet colour*. ¶ *Vinum vermiculum, red, or claret, wine*, Litt. ex Plin. *Far vermiculum, red wheat*, Id. ex Col. *qui tamen neque loca dicit, neque ego invenire potui*.

Vermīnatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A breeding of worms, & bots; properly in cattle: a wringing of the guts, as if they were gnawn with worms*. (2) *Any acute, or pinching, pain*. (1) & *Vermīnationes jumentorum*, Plin. 28, 11. (2) *Cerebri æstuantis verminationes*. Sen. Ep. 95.

Vermīno, āre. neut. (1) *To be troubled with worms*. (2) *To breed worms*. (3) *Met. To ache, prick, shoot, or pain one*. (1) *Dum pueri vermīnant, Cels.* (2) *Fulmine ic̄ta inter paucos dies vermīnant*, Sen. Nat. 2, 31. (3) *Mart.* 14, 23.

Vermīnor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be griped in the guts, or wrung in the belly*. (2) *Dep. To pinch, to twitch*. (1) *Septimo mense vermīnari cœpit, partum putavit propinquum*, Varr. (2) *Remedia podagræ meæ compono, contentus, si minus vermīnatur*, Sen. de Vit. Beat. 17, ult.

Vermīnōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of worms, troubled with worms, wormeaten*. & *Vermīnosæ aures*, Plin. 20, 14. *Vermīnosa fieri*, Id. 17, 10.

Vermis, is. m. [à *vertendo*, Plin. quod sese torquendo vertat, al. ab *ἐρμω*, serpo, *ἐρμαί*] *A worm, a grub, a vermine*. *Videre licet vivos existere vermes Stercore de tetro*, Lucr. 2, 870, Conf. Plin. 18, 17.

Verna, æ. c. g. [vernæ, qui ex ancillis civium Romano-um vere nati, quod tempus anni naturalē futuræ est, Fest.] (1) *A bondman, or bondwoman; one born in the house, a bondslave*. (2) *Also the same with vernaculus*. (1) *Nutrix quæ vernas alit*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 104. Conf. Cic. Fam. 9, 15. *Verna ministeriis ad nutus aptus heriles*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 6. (2) & *Vernæ lupi*, Mart. 10, 30. *Equites*, Id. 1, 85. & *Vernæ tuberes nascuntur*, Quid tibi cum Libycis? Id. 13, 43.

Vernacūlus, a, um. adj. [à verna] (1) *That is born in one's house, that belongs to the country where one liveth, or where one was born; proper and peculiar to the country*. (2) *Petulant, scoffing*. (1) = *Crimen domesticum, ac vernaculum*, Cic. Verr. 3, 61. & *Vernacula festivitas*, Id. Fam. 9, 15. *Vernaculi artifices*, Liv. 7, 2. = *Uvæ peculiares & vernaculæ*, Plin. 2, 4. & *Volucres partim advenæ partim vernaculæ*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5. (2) *Milites vernaculā urbanitate quidam sc̄ol averunt, abscissis furtim balteis, an accincti forent, rogītantes*, Tac. Hist. 2, 88, 2.

Vernacūlus, i. m. (1) || *A homeborn servant*. (2) *A rude scoffer*. (1) *Vernaculus meus mihi hæres erit*, Præsp. Aquit. (2) & *Vernaculorum dicta*, Mart. 10, 3, 1.

* || *Vernālis*, e. adj. [à ver] *Of, or belonging to, the spring*, Sedul. & Poster. † *Vernus*.

† *Vernālīter*. *Like a bondslave, rudely, or, as others think foolishly, parasitically*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 108. ubi al. verniliter.

* *Vernans*, tis. part. *Verdant, green, flourishing*. *Vernansque tori regalis imago*, Claud. Laus Sere. 93.

* *Vernatio*, ōnis. f. [à verno] (1) *A renewing, or growing again*. (2) *The old skin, or slough, which the snake casteth off*. (1) *Membrana live senectus anguim vernatione exuta claritatem facit*, Plin. 29, 6. (2) *Vernatio anguim auribus purulentis predest*, Plin. 32, 4.

Vernālis, e. adj. (1) *Farwing, servile*. (2) *Like a slave, scoffing, saucy*. (1) *Quamvis odium Vitellius vernilibus blanditiis velaret*, Tac. Hist. 2, 59. (2) *Vernile dictum omnem invidiam in se vertit*, Tac. Hist. 3, 32, 6.

Vernālitās, ātis. (1) *Servile carriage, scurrility, saucy language*. (2) *An affected civility*. (1) & *Vernilitas servilis*, Quint. 1, 11. (2) & *Sive levitas est, sive vernilitas*, Sen. Ep. 95.

Vernālīter. adv. *Slavishly, slave like*, Sen. de Benef. 2, 11.

† *Vernālīa*, æ. f. [mensalia auguria ex rebus quæ in mensâ accidunt] Plin. 28, 2.

* || *Vernix*, ic̄is. f. [à verno tempore, quo fluere solet lacryma juniperi] *The gum of the juniper tree, vernish*, Dod.

* *Vernō*. absol. *In the spring time*, Plin. 19, 3.

* *Verno*, āre. neut. [à vernus] (1) *To be verdant, to spring, or wax green; as the earth*. (2) *To bud, or sprout out*. (3) *To sing cheerfully, as birds do in the spring*. (4) *To swarm, as bees do*. (5) *To cast his slough, and get a new skin, as the snake doth*. (1) & *Vernat humus*, Ov. Met. 7, 284. *ager*, Mart. 9, 55. (2) *Cum tibi vernarent dubiâ lanugine mala*, Mart. 2, 61. (3) *Loquax vernat avis*, Ov. Trist. 3, 12, 8. (4) = *Apes cum vernant, & exundant novis festibus*, Col. 9, 9. (5) *Anguis nitidus vernat*, Plin. 8, 27.

Vernūla, æ. c. g. dim. *A little bondslave, or servant*. & *Unus vernula, tres domini*, Juven. 14, 169. *Si quis plorator collo tibi vernula pendet*, Mart. 14, 54. ¶ *Vernulæ libelli, merry books, pleasant jests*, Id. 5, 18, 4.

Vernūlus, a, um. adj. *Servile, flippant, petulant*. O hominem acutum, & urbanitatis vernulæ frontem! Petron. 24, 2.

* *Vernus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the spring time*. & *Vernum tempus*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13. *Rosa verna*, Prop. 3, 5, 22. *Sol vernus*, Ov. Trist. 3, 12, 27.

Vēro, conj. discret. (1) *But, nay rather, yea truly; adv. indeed, truly*. (2) *Sometimes it is used in transitions*. (3) *Sometimes in ironys, forsooth*. (4) *In permitting, or granting*. (1) 8 D 2

Cum te desidero, fratrem solum desidero, ego vero suavitate propè fratrem, propè æqualem, obsequio filium, consilia parentem, Cic. (2) § Humanitatis vero, &c. Nep. Attic. 16. (3) Egregiam vero laudem, &c. Virg. Æn. 4, 93. Popularis vero tribunus plebis, custos defensorque juris & libertatis, Cic. pro C. Rabir. 4. (4) Eho! laudas, qui heros fallunt? CH. In loco, ego vero laudo, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 26. Sed bujusmodi particularum vis & elegantia attentissimâ lectione discenda venit.

Verò, adv. pro verè. in principio sententiæ. Verò, puella, tibi concedo sedes meas, Cic.

† Vëro, Ære. neut. To speak the truth, to tell the truth, to scold, as wizards and wise women do, Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 2.

|| Vërones plumbi. Thin plates, or leaves, of lead, Aur. Vict. 3, 17, 4.

Verpa, æ. f. i. e. penis. Nihilo minore verpæ es factus, Catull. ad Memmiam. Vid. & Mart. 11, 47, 2.

Verpus, a, um, adj. [à vertendâ pelle, quæ mutilatur in circumcissione] Circumcised, stripped bare. Delapsa est misero fibula; verpus erat, Mart. 7, 82. & Catull. 45.

* Verpus, i. m. [lumbrici genus, ab ἔρκω, serpo, Scal.] (1) || A kind of worm. (2) || Also the middle finger. (3) One circumcised, a Jew. (1) Vid. Scal. L. L. c. 14. (2) Habent lexica; bini sanè impudicus & infamis dic. (3) Quæstium ad fontem solos deducere verpos, Juv. 14, 104.

Verrea, ðum, n. pl. Vid. Propr.

Verrens, tis, part. Sweeping, or scouring. Verrentes æquora venti, Lucr. 5, 267.

Verres, is, m. [à verrendo, Varr.] A boar pig. § Scrofæ similes sint verribus, Col. 7, 9. Verres obliquum meditans icium, Horat. Od. 3, 22, 7. § Castrati nomen mutant, atque è verribus dicuntur majales, Varr. R. 2, 4.

Verriculatus, a, um, adj. Made like a drag net. Multi falcibus verriculatis demetunt frumentum, Col. 2, 22.

Verriculum, i. n. [quod per aquam verratur, i. e. trahatur, vel quo aliquid verritur] (1) A sweep-net, a drag, or seine. (2) Also a kind of javelin, or dart, three feet and a half in length. (1) Rete verriculum dicitur à verrere, Serv. ad Virg. Æn. 1, 65. (2) V eget. 2, 15.

Verrinus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a boar pig, Plin. 28, 10.

Verro, ðre, ri, sum, act. [ab Hebr. ַרַר e-mundare, vel ab ἑρῶω, trahio] (1) To brush, scour, or sweep; to make clean. (2) To draw along, to rake. (1) § Verre ædes, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 63. pavimentum, Juv. 24, 60. (2) = Ferre secum verrereque per auras, Virg. Æn. 1, 63. § Nautæ cœrula verrunt, Id. Æn. 5, 208. Venti verrunt nubila, Lucr. 1, 280.

Verruca, æ. f. [à verrendo, à verrunco, quod averruncari debeat] (1) A wart. (2) † A billock, a knop, a bill. (1) Ocimum verrucas tollit, Plin. 20, 12. Conf. Gell. 2, 1. Met. § Qui, ne tuberibus propriis offendant amicum, Postulat, ignoscat verrucas illius, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 73. (2) Milites ad verrucam illam ire jubas, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7. quem vide.

Verrucaria, æ. f. [ita dicta, quod verrucas tollat] The herb wartwort, or turnsole, Plin. 22, 21.

Verrucosus, a, um, adj. Full of warts, tumps, or billocks; uneven, rugged. § Met. Verrucosus orator, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 14. Sunt quos Pacuviusque & verrucosa moratur Antiope, Pers. 3, 77.

Verrucula, æ. f. dim. A little wart, Col. 7, 6. & Cels. 5, 28.

Verrunco, Ære. act. [à verro, vel ab ἀπερῶω; fort. à runco] To change a thing for the better. Hæc bene verruncant populo, Poëta ap. Cic. de Div. 1, 22. Liv. 29, 27. ex formulâ antio. a. v.

Versabilis, a, adj. (1) That may be turned

and winded. (2) Unstable, inconstant. (1) Omnem eruditionem scito versabilem esse, Sen. de Tranq. c. 11. (2) § Versabilis fortuna, Curt. 5, 8, 15.

Versabundus, a, um, adj. About to be turned, Vitr. 9, 7. § Versabundus turbo, Lucr. 6, 427.

Versans, tis, part. Turning, rolling, Met. raleing, Cic. N. D. 3, 39. Versans membra in sanguine, Luc. 7, 605. Conf. Sil. 5, 578.

Versatilis, e, adj. (1) That turneth easily, or may be turned. (2) Met. Apt, or suitable to every thing. (1) § Libramentum versatile, Plin. 36, 15. Versatile templum mundi, Luc. 5, 1435. ¶ Versatilis mola, a handmill, Plin. 36, 18. (2) Ingenium Catonis ad omnia versatile, Liv. 39, 40.

Versatio, ðnis, f. verb. (1) A turning, or winding. (2) A change. (1) Versatio totius oculi, Vitr. 9, 4. (2) In tantâ rerum versatione, Sen. de Tranq. an. 11.

Versatus, a, um, part. (1) Turned, tumbled. (2) Stirred about. (3) Met. Experienced, practised, versed in a business. (4) Managed, carried on. (1) Versato stamina fuso, Ov. Epist. 19, 37. Versata toro membra quiescunt, Juv. 13, 218. (2) Quæ Coxerat ære cavo viridi versata cicutâ, Ov. Met. 4, 505. (3) = Homo & in aliis causis exercitatus, & in hac multum & sæpe versatus, Cic. pro Quint. 1. (4) Bellum magnâ varietate terrâ marique versatum, Id. pro Arch. Poët. 9.

Versicolor, ðris, m. adj. [colorem vertens] (1) Changeing colour. (2) Of sundry colours. (1) Multum expirantem versicolor quâdam & numerosâ varietate spectari, procures gulæ narrant, Plin. 9, 16. Conf. Cic. de Fin. 3, 5. (2) Versicolor cauda pavonis, Plin. 9, 17. Vestimento versicolori uti, Liv. 34, 1.

|| Versicôlorus, a, um, adj. Of changeable colours, Litt. ex Mart.

Versiculus, i. m. dim. A little verse, a versicle; a line, or short sentence, in prose, or verse. Tribusne versiculis his temporibus, Brute, ad me? Cic. Brut. 14. Hoc uno versiculo, Ne quid detrimenti respub. caperet, satis armati consules fuerunt, Id. pro Mil. 26. Versiculi mollius euntes, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 58.

Versificatio, ðnis, f. verb. A making of verses, a versifying. Tibi expetenti versificationis mæ gustum negare non sustinebam, Col. 11, princ. § Prosa oratio, Id. ib. § Quem in poemate versificatio locum habet, eum in oratione compositio, Quint. 9, 4.

Versificator, ðris, m. verb. A versifyer, or maker of verses. § Versificator quàm poëta melior, Quint. Instit. Orat. 10, 1. Conf. Just. 7, 9.

Versifico, Ære. act. [versus facio] To versify, Quint. 9, 4.

|| Versio, ðnis, f. verb. A turning, a translation, Litt. ex Plin. Sed Hard. ex M. SS. versatione. † Interpretatio.

Versipellis, e, adj. [à vertendo pellem] (1) That changeth his skin, or form. (2) Met. Sly, wisely. (1) Jupiter versipellem se facit, quando lubet, Plaut. Prol. Amph. 123. Ne, ubi capillus versipellis fiat, fœdè semper servias, Id. Pers. 2, 2, 48. (2) Versipelles in maledictis habent, Plin. 8, 22.

Verso, Ære. freq. [à verito] (1) To turn often. (2) To tumble up and down, or over and over. (3) To stir about. (4) † To drive from place to place, as shepherds do, &c. (5) To manage. (6) To weigh, to consider. (7) † To perplex, tease, or fret. (1) Versare uvas ter in die per triduum, Plin. 14, 8. ¶ Versare aliquem, to scowle, or tumble him, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 6. (2) Num Sisyphus versat saxum fundans nitendo, neque proficit hilum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. ex poëtâ. ¶ Met. Versare animum, to apply it, Virg. Æn. 4, 630. (3) Coquito versatoque crebrò duabus rudibus, Cato, 79. ¶ Versare terram, to plough it, Virg. Geor. 1, 119. (4) Æthiopum versemus oves sub

sydere Cancri, Virg. Ecl. 10, 68. Serv. exponit

pastere. § Versare boves, Prop. 3, 5, 35. (5) Mihi istum hominem vellem dari, ut ego illum versarem, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 95. § Versare dolos, Virg. Æn. 2, 62. pecunias, Suet. Galba, 9. (6) || Versate diu quid ferre recusent, Quid valeant, humeri, Hor. A. Poët. 39. § testes, Quint. ¶ verba, Cic. to examine thoroughly. (7) = Cura quæ nunc te coquit, & versat, Enn. ap. Cic. de Senect. 1.

Verfor, Æri, Ætus sum, dep. (1) To be turned. (2) To be employed, or exercised, in a thing. (3) To converse, to stay with one. (4) To be. (1) Versutos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur, Cic. N. D. 3, 10. (2) In periculis amicrum versatur labor meus, Id. § In sordidâ arte versari, Id. (3) § Nobiscum versari diutius non potes, Id. (4) Inscitia multa versatur in vitâ, Id. § Versari alicui ante oculos, Id. de Fin. 2, 22. in labiis primoribus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 65. in ore vulgi, Cic. Verr. 1, 46. intra mœnia, Id. post redit. in Sen. 5.

Versoria, æ. f. A cord to turn the sail to the wind side, or a rudder to turn the ship. Huc secundus ventus est, cape modò versoriam, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 34.

Versura, æ. f. [à versando] (1) A turning. (2) Also the turning of oxen, or horses, in the plough at the land's end. (3) The corner of a house, or walk, where people turn. (4) ¶ Versuram facere, to take up money of one at great interest, to pay a debt to another. (5) || or rather simply to change one's creditor, whether by paying greater, or lesser, interest. (1) § Versura foliorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 46. (2) Grumos ad versuram plerumquæ tractæ faciunt crates, Col. 2, 18, 4. (3) Vitr. 3, 1. & 5, 6. (4) Vereor ne illud, quod tecum permutavi, versurâ mihi solvendum sit, Cic. Attic. 5, 15. ¶ Met. Versurâ solves, you will put yourself in a worse case, you will pay for all at last, Ter. Phorm. 2, 5, 15. (5) Versura davis davisov, Gloss. Vid. Salm. ad loc. Terent. prox. cit.

Versurus, a, um, part. About to turn, or move. Ne manum quidem versuros fuisse se fatentur, Cic. de Fin. 5, 31. Quæ omnia, si tamen populo foret, in capita noxiorum versura, Liv. 45, 10.

Versus, a, um, part. [à verito] (1) Turned, changed. (2) Overturned, ruined, abolished. (3) Propense, inclined. (1) = Versa & mutata in pejorem partem sunt omnia, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 6, 36. (2) Verso civitatis statu, Tac. Ann. 1, 4, 1. = Leges abolitæ & funditus versæ, Id. ibid. 3, 36, 4. ¶ † § Versus animi, disturbed in mind, Tac. Hist. 4, 84. al. diversus. (3) § Totus in Perseum versus pater, Liv. 40, 5.

Versus, ðs, m. [à verito] (1) A turning against at a land's end. (2) A turning of the body round on the toe in dancing. (3) || A military line, a file. (4) A rank, row, or series, of trees. (5) A line, even in prose. (6) ¶ The superscription of a letter. (7) A verse. (8) A note, or tune. (9) Also a square plot of ground, a hundred feet every way. (1) Alterius versibus obliquum tenere aratrum, Col. 2, 2. (2) Plaut. (3) Veg. (4) Seras in versum distulit ulmos, Virg. Geor. 4, 144. Chimeram Dardana pubes triplici versu impellunt, Virg. Æn. 5, 119. (5) Nep. Epam. 4. & Suet. Aug. 87. (6) Summus in margine versus adhæsit, Ov. Met. 9, 564. (7) § Versus orationis est vitium, Cic. in Orat. § Versus hexametri, Id. de Orat. 3. (8) Luscinia versus, quos imitentur, accipiunt, Plin. 10, 29. (9) § In Hispaniâ metiuntur agros jugis, in Campaniâ versibus, Varr. R. R. 1, 10. ¶ Vid. locum.

Versus, præp. [à verito] Towards. § Ire Brundisium versus, Cic. Fam. 11, 27. Ad meridiem versus, Liv. 1, 18.

Versus, adv. Towards. ¶ Sursum versus, upward, Cic. Orat. 39. § Deorsum versus, Cato, c. 156.

Versutē, adv. iūs, comp. *Craftily, cunningly.*
= Versutē & subtiliter dicere, *Cic. Orat.* 7.
Versutiūs, quān mea consuetudo fert, *Id. pro Cæcin.* 29.

|| Versutia, æ. f. *Wileyness, subtilty.* § Versutia in accusando, *Apul. Apol.* p. 490.
↓ Astutia.

Versutilōquus, a, um. adj. *That talketh craftily,* *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 38. *ex poet.*

Versutus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *śimus*, sup. [qui se in omnes species vertit] (1) *That turneth every way.* (2) *Crafty, wilely, cunning, shifting, quick-witted, ready.* (1) Versutos ees appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 10. Versutiores quān rota figularis, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 2, 25. (2) = Malitia est versuta & fallax ratio nocendi, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 30. = Homo versutus & callidus, *Id. ib.* 3, 10. Germani in summā feritate versutissimi, *Paterc.* 2, 118. Versutissimus Lacedæmoniorum *Lysander, Cic. Offic.* 1, 30.

Vertagus, i. m. [ex verto, & ago] *A bound that will hunt by himself, and bring home his game; a tumbler,* *Mart.* 14, 200.

Vertebra, æ. f. [à verto] *Any turning joint in the body, a joint in the back-bone,* *Cels.* 8, 1.

Vertebratus, a, um. adj. [in vertebræ morem tornatus] *Made in the form of a vertebra.* Cervix è multis vertebratūque orbiculatim ossibus flexilis, *Plin.* 11, 37.

Vertendus, a, um. part. *To be turned.* In usum publicum vertendæ pecuniæ, *Liv.* ¶ Sidera apta vertendis aquis, *for sailing,* *Ovid.* Vertendum solum, *to be changed,* *Cic. pro Domo,* 30. *Sil.* 11, 539.

Vertens, tis. part. *Turning about.* ¶ Anno vertente, *at the end of the year,* *Cic. pro Quint.* 12. *Sil.* 10, 288.

Vertex, vel Vortex, icis. m. [à verto] (1) *A whirlwind.* (2) *A whirlpool, or turning round of the water.* (3) *The top, or crown, of the head.* (4) *The head itself.* (5) *The top of any thing.* (6) *A pole of the world.* (1) = Ventī vorticem faciunt, qui typhon vocatur, *Plin.* 2, 48. Ventī interdum vertice torto Res corripunt, *Lucr.* 1, 294. (2) Volvit flumen vortices, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 22. Rapidus vocat æquore vortex, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 121. § Met. Absorptus vortice amoris, *Catull.* 66, 107. Vericibus subitis aquas contorsit, *Luc.* 4, 102. § Vortices dolorum, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 9. *ex poetā.* (3) Ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 7. (4) Vertice supposito portabant sacra canistris, *Or. Met.* 2, 713. (5) § Acris vertex, *Lucr.* 5, 750. montis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 35. saxi, *Id. ibid.* 2, 308. (6) Hic vertex nobis semper sublimis, at illum Sub pedibus Styx atra videt, *Id. Geor.* 1, 242.

|| Verticūlum, i. n. *Any turning joint of the body,* *Laët.* ↓ Vertebra.

† Verticillatus, a, um. adj. *Jointed together, apt to turn.* Verticillatum scapularum os, *Cels.* 8, 1. ubi tamen legend. Vertici ossis lati, *Id.* 8, 1.

Verticillum, i. n. & Verticillus, i. m. (1) || *A little whorn, or whirl; a binge, or axis.* (2) *A pin, or peg, of a musical instrument to set the strings high, or low.* (1) *Med. Gramm.* (2) *P. in.* 37, 2.

Verticordius, a, um. adj. [à vertendo cor] *That turneth the heart,* *Val. Max.* 8, 15, 13.

Verticōsus, a, um. adj. *That whirlleth, or turneth, round; full of whirlspits.* § Amnis verticosus, *Liv.* 21, 5.

Verticūla, æ. f. & Verticūlum, i. n. [à vertendo, *Fest.*] (1) *A screw for engines, a key in musical instruments, a whirl for a spindle.* (2) *Also a joint in the back bone.* (1) *Vitr.* 10, 13. & *Medull. Gramm.* (2) *Lucil. interp. Fest.* Intestinorum verticula dissentis cutibus apparent, *Cæli. Aur. Acut.* 3, 17.

Vertigo, ginis. f. [à vertendo] (1) *A whirling, or turning, round.* (2) *A rolling, a change.* (3) *The turning-about sickness, or a disease of the head, when all things seem to turn round; giddyness, dizziness, the swimming of the*

head. (1) *Moles cæli rotata vertigine affiduâ,* *Plin.* 2, 3. O steriles veri quibus una Quiritem Vertigo facit, *Perf.* 5, 76. (2) § Rerum vertigine attonitus, *Luc.* 8, 16. (3) Oculorum vertigines, tenebræque, *Plin.* 7, 6. Cum vertigine correpta concidunt, *Col.* 7, 13.

Vertitur, imperf. *It is controverted, or debated.* Vertebatur, utrūm manerent in concilio Lacedæmonii, *Liv.* 39, 48.

Verto, Ære, ti, sum. act. (1) *To turn.* (2) *To transform.* (3) *To change.* (4) ¶ *To die, or discolour.* (5) *To overbrow, to cast down, to turn upside down.* (6) *To dig, or cast, up.* (7) *To borrow of one to pay another.* (8) *To impute.* (9) *To translate.* (10) *To be changed, or altered.* (11) *To happen, fail out, or prove.* (1) Ora vertere huc & illuc, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 9. Equos ad mœnia vertunt, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 619. ¶ Quō se vertat nescire, *to be at a stand; not to know what to do, or say,* *Cic. Q. frat.* 3, 5. § Vertere aliquem in fugam, *to put him to flight,* *Liv.* 30, 33. stilum in tabulis, *to rase, or blot out,* *Cic.* (2) Homines in lupos vertere, *Plin.* 8, 22. In Amphytrionis vertit sese imaginem, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 121. (3) Rempub. in meliorem statum vertere, *Suet. Aug.* 23. (4) Puella vertit suas comas, *Prop.* 2, 18, 28. (5) § Mœnia urbis ab imo vertere, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 810. ¶ Met. Vertere omnia, *to ruin all,* *Cic.* ¶ Crateras vertere, *to drink, to tope,* *Virg. Æn.* 9, 165. (6) Quo sidere terram Vertere conveniat, *Id. Geor.* 1, 2. (7) Vel qui ipsi vorant, vel qui alii subversentur, præbeant, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 1, 23. (8) Romanos objicis mihi, & ea, quæ gloriæ esse debent, in crimen vertis, *Liv.* 40, 15. (9) Verterunt poetæ nostri fabulas, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 3. (10) Paulatim terror vertere in plebem caput, *Liv.* 3, 36. Et totæ in solidam glaciem vertere lacunæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 365. (11) Quæ res tibi & tuæ gnæ, vertat bene, *forma bene precandi,* *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 58. Quæ quidem illi res vertat malè, *forma malè precandi,* *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 37.

Vertor, i. pass. *To be employed, or conversant.* ¶ Jam homo in mercaturâ vertitur, *the man is turned merchant,* *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 109. Res vertitur in meo foro, *it is my business, I am concerned in it,* *Id. ibid.* 5, 1, 10. § In seipsum vertitur, *he is all for himself,* *Cic.* Salus mea in eo vertitur, *my safety dependeth upon it,* *Liv.*

|| Vertraha, æ. f. *A kind of bound for deer and hare.* Et pictam maculâ vertraham delige falsâ, *Grat. Cyneg.* 204.

Vēru, n. indecl. plur. Vērua, uum, ubus. [à versando, *Varr. à πείρω, transfodō, M.*] (1) *A spit, or broach.* (2) *A kind of dart used in war.* (1) Pinguia in verubus, *veribus, Serv.* torrebimus extra columnis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 396. (2) Pugnant mucrone verūque Sabello, *Id. Æn.* 7, 665.

* Vervactum, i. n. [i. e. vere actum, i. e. verno tempore aratum] *Land that hath been fallow, and is turned in the spring to be sown the next year,* *Varr. R. R.* 1, 44. & *Col.* 11, 2.

Vēricūlum, i. n. dim. [à veru] *A little broach, or spit,* *Plin.* 33, 6.

† Vervēceus, a, um. adj. *Like a wether.* Ego ex hac statuâ vervecē volo erogitare, meo minore quid sit factum filio, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 1, 31. Sed mel. codd. leg. verbeia.

|| Vervēcīnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a wether,* *Lampr.*

Vervex, ecis. m. [à verpus, cui verpa exsecta, *M.*] *A wether sheep.* Quod genus sacrificii Lare vervecibus fiat, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 22.

Vēruīna, æ. f. [à veru] *A long javelin; a spit, or broach,* *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 8, 46.

† Vērum, i. n. *A spit,* *Plaut. Vid. Veru.*

Vērum, i. n. (1) *A thing that is true, the truth.* (2) *Reason, justice.* (1) = Mavis vituperari falso, quān vero extolli, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 22. ¶ Falsa vincere veris, *Lucr.* 4, 438. Mordaci radere vero Auriculis, *Perf.* 1, 107. (2) Metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede verum est, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, ult. = Æquum ac verum duxit, quod ipsi fatere collibisset, *Cic. in Sall.*

Vērum. conj. (1) *But, but yet.* (2) *Just so, yes truly.* (1) Verum quasi affuerim tamen simulabo, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 45. Verum enim, quando bene promeruit fiat, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 47. Verum enimvero, id demum juvat, si quem, &c. *Id. ibid.* 2, 3, 2. (2) Comites secuti scilicet sunt virginem? *CH. Verum, Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 55.

Vēruntāmen, conj. [ex verum, & tamen] *Nevertheless, notwithstanding, but yet, howbeit, for all that.* Etsi mihi facta injuria est, veruntamen abduce hanc, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 60. Vēruntamen multum in causis persæpe lepore & facetiis profici vidi, *Cic. de Orat.* 54.

Vērus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *śimus*, sup. [ex ve particulā intensivā, & res, *Perot. qu. verberum non inanis sonitus, sed solida res*] (1) *Real, true, right, just.* (2) *Meet, fit.* (3) *Also natural.* (1) ¶ Quas credis esse has, non sunt veræ nuptiæ. Sō. Cur simulās igitur? *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 20. = Perspicere quid verum sincerūque sit, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 4. Vero verius quid sit audi, *Mart.* 8, 76. § Causa verissima, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 4. (2) Neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerunt, alienos invadere, *Cæf. B. G.* 4, 8. (3) § Color verus, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 26. ¶ *Vid. Mendax.*

Vērūtum, i. n. [quōd veru habet præfixum, *Fest.*] (1) § *Ariston, or dart, of three feet and a half long.* (2) *short, and narrow, headed with iron like a narrow spit, which some call a casting dart, with a string.* (1) *Veg.* (2) *Liv.* 10, 29. *Luc.* 8, 861. & *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 44.

Vērūtus, a, um. adj. *Armed with such a dart.* § Volsci veruti, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 168.

Vēsānia, æ. f. *Madness, fury, rage.* Ulysses, simulatā vesaniā, bovem cum equo junxit, *Plin.* 35, 11.

Vēsānio, ire, ivi. neut. unde part. vesaniens. *To be mad, to rage, to bluster.* § Vesaniēte vento, *Catull.* 21, 13.

Vēsānus, a, um. adj. [ex ve, particulā intensivā & sanus] (1) *Vast, mighty.* (2) [ex ve, negat. & sanus] *Sickly, causing sickness.* (3) *Mad, furious, cruel, outrageous.* (1) In mea vesanas habui dispendia vires; Et valui pœnam fortis in ipse meum, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 7, 25. (2) Stella vesani leonis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 19. (3) = Homo vesanus & furiosus, *Cic. pro Domo,* 21. § Vesana rabies, *Luc.* 4, 190.

* Vescendus, a, um. part. *To be eaten,* *Plin.* 21, 16.

* Vescens, tis. part. *Eating.* Equiti Romano avidius vescenti partes suas misit, *Suet. Cal.* 18.

* Vescor, sci. dep. pastus sum. [à βίσκω, *Canin.*] (1) *To live upon.* (2) *To eat.* (1) Omne, quo vescuntur homines, est penus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 27. Diū nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur, *Id. ib.* 2, 3. § sanguine, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 622. ¶ Vesci aurā æthereā, *Id. Æn.* 3, 337. (2) § Vescitur Æneas perpetui tergo bovis, *Id. Æn.* 8, 182. Vesci ex, *Plin.* 9, 8. Ea quæ rapuere pedibus, *Id.* 10, 38. ¶ Vescendo esse, *to be fit to be eaten,* *Id.* 15, 18.

* || Vescūlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Lean, or ill kept,* *Fest.* ↓ Gracilis, malè curatus.

* Vescus, a, um. adj. [ex ve intensivā particulā, & esca; quod edimus] (1) *Any thing that may be eaten, good to eat.* (2) *Eating, that doth eat.* (3) *Little, small, or lean.* (4) † *Also that hath no stomach.* (1) § Vescum papaver, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 131. (2) Vescio sale saxa peresa, *Lucr.* 1, 322. (3) Corpore vescio fuit, sed eximīs viribus, *Plin.* 7, 10. (4) = Quān fastidiosum ac vescum cum fastidio edendi vivere, *Lucil. interp. Fest.*

Vēsīca, æ. f. (1) *A bladder.* (2) *Met. Rhotomontade, a swelling style.* (3) *Also the privy part of a woman.* (1) Vesica membranā constat, *Plin.* 11, 37. Morbi vesicæ & viscerum, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 30. (2) A nostris precul est omnis vesica libellis, *Mart.* 4, 49, 7. (3) Optima summi Nunc via processus vetulæ vesica beatæ, *Juv.* 1, 39.

Vēscāria, æ. f. [quodd habeat folliculos humanis vesicis similes] *The herb called alkakengy, or winter cherry*, Plin. 21, 31.

|| **Vēscātōrium**, i. n. [sc. medicamentum] *A medicine which being applied to the skin causes a blister, a cupping-glass*, Med.

Vēscūla, æ. f. dim. *A little bladder*. § **Inflatæ vesiculæ**, Cic. de Div. 14.

* **Vespa**, æ. f. [ἀσπὴς, Id.] *A wasp*. **Vespas** videmus uti aculeis, Cic. de Fin. 5, 15.

* **Vesper**, ēris. m. [ἑσπερος, Gr.] (1) *The evening star*. (2) *The evening*. (3) Met. *The west, the western parts of the world*. (4) || **A super**. (1) *Sera rubens accendit lumina vesper*, Virg. Geor. 1, 251. Ab atro Vespere confurgunt venti, Id. Æn. 5, 19. (2) Et jam diei vesper aderat, Sall. B. J. 56. (3) = **Vesper** & occiduo quæ littore sole tepescunt, Ov. Met. 1, 63. (4) Fest.

* **Vesper**, ēra, ērum. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the evening*. § *Horæ rigaudi matutinæ atque vespere*, Plin. 19, 12. || § **Matutinum tempus & vesperrum**, Steph. ex eodem.

* **Vespēra**, æ. f. *The evening*. Si accelerare volent ad vesperam, consequentur, Cic. § **Primâ vespēra**, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 4. Flexo in vesperam die, Tac. Ann. 1, 16, 5.

* **Vespērascentis**, tis. part. *Drawing towards evening*. § **Vespērascente die**, Tac. Ann. 1, 65, 9. & Hist. 2, 49, 3.

* **Vespērascit**, imperf. *It draweth towards evening*. **Vespērascit**, & non noverunt viam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 7.

* || **Vespērat**, ābat, āvit. imperf. *It is evening, or night*, Gell. 17, 8.

* **Vespēre**, vel **Vespēri**. adv. *Late, at the end of the day, in the evening*, Cic. Att. 11, 12. & 13, 47.

* || **Vesperna**, æ. f. [contr. ex vespertina] *A super, or evening meal*, Fest. ex Plaut.

* **Vespertilio**, ōnis. m. [quodd vespēri volet] (1) *A bat, or rere-mouse*. (2) || *A nightwalker who dares not appear by daylight for fear of arrests*. (1) Volucrum animal parit vespertilio tantum cui membrana ceu pennæ, Plin. 10, 61. § **Lucifuga vespertilio**, Grat. Cyneg. 402. (2) Ulp. L. 21. A. de evict.

* **Vespertinus**, a, um. adj. *Of, or that is done in, the evening*. § **Vespertina tempora**, Cic. N. D. 2, 20. **Vespertinis**, sc. horis, Plin. 30, 10. § **Regio vespertina**, the west country, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 30.

* **Vespērugo**, gnis. f. [à vesper] *The evening star*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 119. Vitruv. 9, 4.

* **Vespērus**, i. m. *The evening star*. **Stella Lucifer interdiu, noctu vespērus circumveit**, &c. Varr. R. R. 5. § **Surgente vespere**, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 10.

† **Vespices**, um. f. pl. *A place thick with bushes*, Paul. ap. Fest. † **Fruteta densa**.

* **Vespillo**, ōnis. m. [à vesper, quia vespertino tempore mortuos esserunt] *He that carryeth out dead bodies in the night to be buried, a bearer*. Cadaver Domitiani populari sandapilâ per vespillones exportatum, Suet. Dom. 17. Conf. Mart. 1, 31.

* **Vestra**, stra, strum. pron. adj. [à vos] *Yours*, Cic. passim.

* **Vestiarium**, ii. n. (1) *A wardrobe; a chest, or press, for apparel*. (2) Met. *Apparel itself*. (1) Vestiarium contra credines amurcâ aspergendum, Plin. 15, 7. (2) Col. 1, 8. || § **Neque cibaria tenere, neque vestia**, Dig.

* || **Vestiarius**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, garments*. § **Vestiaria arca**, a press to keep clothes in, Cato, 11.

* || **Vestiarius**, ii. m. (1) *The yeoman of the robes, or he that keepeth the wardrobe*. (2) *He that maketh, or sellet, garments; a broker that sellet old clothes*. (1) Ulp. (2) Leg. 45. Dig. de institor. act.

Vestibulum, i. n. [dict. à Vesta, Ov. Fest. 6, 303. || ed quodd vestiantur fores, Serv. || aut quodd aditum tecto vestiatur, Isid. Sed nul-

lius vocis etym. tam variè vexatur] (1) *A porch, or entry, to a house, (2) or other place. (3) An entrance, or rudiment. (1) § Vestibulum ædium*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 79. templi, Id. Verr. 5, 66. (2) § **Vestibulum balneum**, Id. pro Car. 26. curiæ & senatûs, Liv. 2, 48 sepulchri, Cic. de Legib. 2, 24. Sicilia, Id. Verr. 5, 66. (3) = **Vestibula** nimirum honesta, adiutisque ad causam faciet illustres, Id. Orat. 15.

|| **Vesticeps**, ipis. c. g. [ex vestis, & capio, puer, qui jam vestitus est pubertate] *A strippling who begineth to have hair on his face*, Gell. 5, 19.

Vestibonitubernium, ii. n. [de iis qui sub eadem veste cubant] *A lying in the same bed*, Petron. Arb. 11, 3.

Vestifluus, a, um. adj. *Wearing loose and wide garments, or abounding in garments*, Petron. 93, 3.

Vestigans, tis. part. *Tracing, searching out*. **Vestigans Turnum huc atque huc acies circumtulit**, Virg. Æn. 12, 557.

|| **Vestigatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A seeking, or hunting, after*, Apul. Met. 6. princip. † **Investigatio**

Vestigator, ōris. m. verb. [à vestigiis ferarum, quas indagatur, Varr.] *A tracer, or hunter*, Col. 9, 8. Conf. Sen. de Ben. 3, 27.

Vestigium, ii. n. (1) *A trace, or track*. (2) *The print of a foot, a footstep*. (3) *The foot*. (4) *A print, an impression*. (5) § **Equi vestigium**, a horsehoe. (6) *The very minute, or point, of time*. (7) *A token, sign, or mark, of any thing*. (1) Falsa pedum primis vestigia ponit in undis, Ov. Met. 2, 872. (2) Me vestigia terrent, Omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 74. (3) Vestigia primi Alba pedis, Virg. Æn. 5, 566. Vestigia pilo firmat, Luc. 4, 41. (4) Verrem in luto volutatum totius corporis vestigiis invenimus, Cic. Verr. 4, 24. (5) Vestigium excussum ungulâ equi, Plin. 28, 20. (6) Ut urbs capta eodem vestigio videretur, Cæs. B. C. 2, 7. Conf. Cic. in Pison. 9. (7) = **Cujus rei neque index, neque vestigium aliquod**, Id. § **sceletis**, Virg. Ecl. 4, 13. fraudis, Id. ibid. 31.

Vestigo, âre. act. (1) *To trace; to follow by the track, or scent*. (2) Met. *To search diligently; to enquire into, or after*. (1) Jacens piscis magis naribus escam, quam oculis vestigat, Col. 8, 17. § **Vestigare odore**, Plin. 8, 18. de tigride. (2) Dimissi qui vestigarent, Liv. 32, 26.

* **Vestimentum**, i. n. [à vestio] *A garment, vesture, or vestment; apparel, clotbeing, attire*. Calceos, & vestimenta mutavit, Cic. pro Mil. 10. Unus vestimentis lautus es, Id. pro Flacc. 20.

* **Vestio**, ire, iui, itum. act. (1) *To clothe, apparel, or array*. (2) *To cover*. (3) *To garnish, or deck*. (1) § **Vir te vestiatur**, te virom despolies, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 4. (2) § **Sepulcrum vepribus vestire**, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23. **Vestiatur agros Ossibus**, Luc. 7, 538. (3) § **Parietes tabulis vestire**, Cic. Vid. Vestior. Sententias mollis & pellucida vestiebat oratio, Id. Orat. 79. Vestit ebur atria, Luc. 10, 119.

* **Vestior**, iri. pass. *To be clothed, covered, or adorned*. Tabulis parietes templi vestiebantur, Cic. Verr. 4, 54.

* **Vestiplica**, æ. f. [quæ plicat vestes] *A maiden that foldeth, or layeth, up garments; a chambermaid*, Quint. Decl. 363. Fort. rect. vestispica.

* **Vestis**, is. f. [à Gr. ἑσθῆς, Id.] (1) *A garment, a vest*. (2) *All manner of clothes, bed-clothes*. (3) *The skin of a snake*. (4) *A beard, or hair of the face*. (5) || *A nightcap*. (1) Vestis talos defluxit ad imos, Virg. Æn. 1, 408. § **Vestis pretiosa**, Cic. Philipp. 2, 27. vilis, Ov. Epist. 15, 75. atra, Id. Met. 6, 568. (2) Levi veste debet esse contactus, Cels. 3, 19. Vestes pulvere squalentes, Luc. 8, 57. discriminat picto auro, Id. 2, 357. (3) Cum lubrica serpens Exiit in spinis vestem, Lucr. 3, 614. Conf. eund. 4, 59. (4) Impubis molli-

veste pubescit, Lucr. 5, 612. § **Aurea emsarices illis, atque aurea vestis**, Virg. Æn. 8, 859. interp. Serv. (5) Bud. ex Cels.

* **Vestispicus**, i. m. & **Vestispica**, æ. f. [ita dict. quodd vestes inspiciat] *He, or she, that keepeth the apparel of his master, or mistress*, Varr. L. L. 6, 2. & Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22.

* || **Vestitor**, ōris. m. verb. *A tailor, a fashioner, an appareler*, Firm. † **Qui vestit**.

* || **Vestitrix**, icis. f. verb. *She that clotheth*. § **Pennæ vestitricis, the coat-feathers of a bird; the lesser feathers which cover, and as it were clothe, a bird, Jun. † **Quæ vestit**.**

* **Vestitus**, a, um. part. || or, comp. **vestitus**, sup. (1) *Clad, appareled, clothed*. (2) *Covered*. (3) *Decked, adorned*. (1) **Homines malè vestiti**, Cic. in Pison. 25. **Venifica vestita, aurata, ornata**, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 38. **Hercules neque unâ pelle vestitior fuit**, Apul. Apol. p. 441. **Uvum pecus vestitissimum, tamen frigoris impatientissimum est**, Col. 7, 3. (2) **Oculi vestiti membranâ**, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. (3) **Montes vestiti silvis**, Liv. 32, 13. § **Ripæ vestitæ gramine**, Col. 8, 15.

* **Vestitus**, ūs. m. (1) *Appareling, apparell, clotbeing, raiment*. (2) *A garment*. (3) *Garniture*. (1) § **Deos novimus ornato, atate, vestitu**, Cic. N. D. 2, 29. **Victus vestitusque necessarius**, Id. pro Quint. 15. § **Vestitus agrestis**, Nep. Datam. 3. (2) = **Stagnum, vestitu in arbore suspensio, tranavit, quam vestem postea recepit**, Plin. 8, 22. (3) **Concionitas vestitu orationis ornata**, Cic. de Clar. Or. 95.

† * **Vedras**, āus. pron. [à vester] *Of your country, kindred, or flock*, Litt. ex Cic. sed q. certè **Prisc**.

* **Vetans**, tis. part. *Forbidding*, Cic. de Legg. 2, 4. **Quò ru tis, Danaï? ventos audite vetantes**, Ov. Epist. 13, 131.

* || **Vetatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A forbidding*, Valia, 1, 2. † **Interdictio**, Cic.

* || **Vetātilis**, a, um. part. *That will forbid*, Valia. † **Prohibitorius**.

† **Vetier**, ēris. adj. *Old, ancient*, Enn. † **Vetus**.

Vetāmentārius futor. *A cobbler, a botcher*, Suet. Vitell. 2, 2.

Vetānus, a, um. adj. (1) *Old, shil full; that hath served long in a place, or office*. (2) *Substant. An old soldier, a veteran*. (1) § **Veterana viis**, Col. 3, 15. **Veteranus hostis**, Liv. 21, 16. (2) § **Veteranum ac tiro-nem militem opere assiduo corroboravit**, Suet. Galb. 6. **Augustus veteranos excivit paternos**, Patere. 2, 61.

Vetārasco, ēre. incept. *To grow old*. **Urna, quam sex mensibus passâ suevis veterascere**, Col. 2, 15. Ulp. & Cels. 3, 15.

Vetērator, ōnis. m. (1) *One long practised, or exercised*. (2) *A crafty knave, an old fox*. (1) L. Cotta veterator habitus, sed C. Lælius & P. Africanus in primis eloquentes, Cic. || **Favorinus in literis veterator**, Gell. 3, 1. (2) **Quidnam hic vult veterator sibi?** Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 26.

Vetēratorie. adv. *Experily, craftily*. = **Acute & veteratorie dicere**, Cic. Orat. 28.

Vetēratorus, a, um. adj. *Crafty, deceitfull, tricking, sophistical*. **Accuratiorum Macronis citius veteratoriam quam oratoriam diceret**, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 75. § **Nihil testum, nihil veteratorum, omnia aperta, omnia perspicua repenti-entur**, Id. in Verr. 1, 54.

Vetēratus, a, um. adj. *Grown old*. § **Veteratus caseus**, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 140.

Vetēratum, i. n. *Old fallow ground*. **Septem jugera majores quæstus antiquis retulere, quam nobis præbent amplissima veterata**, Col. 1, 3.

* **Vetērinaris**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, beasts; or to a horse-leech*, Col. 7, 3.

* **Vetērinaris**, ii. m. *A farrier, a horse-doctor, also one who leteth horses to hire, a hackney man, a horse-scourser*, Col. 11, 1.

* **Vetērinus**, a, um. adj. [à vehendo, qu. veheterius, vel veterinus] *That beareth burdens*,

burdens, used in carriage, Luc. 5, 263. Plin. 8, 42.

† *Veternōsē, adv. Drowsily, faintly, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Veternōsus, a, um. adj. sūmus, sup. (1) Sick of the lethargy, or sleepy disease. (2) Drowsy, heavy, lazy, sluggish. (3) Dropsical. (4) Faint, feeble. (1) Plin. 20, 4. (2) = Hic est vetus, vietus, veterinosus senex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21. (3) † Veterinosus quā pluri- mūm bibit, tam maximē sitit, Cato, ap. Gell. 1, 15. (4) Veterinosissimi artificii nodi, sc. dia- lecticæ, Sen. Ep. 82.

Vetēraum, i. n. The lethargy, Stat. Theb. 6, 94.

‖ *Veternus, a, um. adj. Old, inveterate. Co- rium veterinā atque scabrosā macie, Apul. Met. 9, p. 280. Malè exponit Litt.*

Veternus, i. m. [à veteribus, quōd senibus potissimūm contingit] (1) A drowsy disease, called the lethargy. (2) Slothfulness, sluggishness, drowsyness, immoderate sleeping. (4) Napsyness. (1) Num eum veterinus, aut aqua intercus, te- net? Plaut. Menæch. 5, 4, 3. (2) Urū mirum in modum veterino pinguescunt, Plin. 8, 36. Nec torpere diu passus sua regna veterino, Virg. Geor. 1, 124. (3) = Muscus vitium crura situ & veterino macerat, Col. 4, 24.

Vetēro, āre, neut. To grow old, to continue long, to be chronic. Ubi febres veteraverunt, Cels. 3, 13.

* *Vetitum, i. n. A thing forbidden, & Ni- timur in vetitum, Ov. Amor. 3, 4, 17.*

* *Vetitus, a, um. part. Forbidden, unlaw- full. Amor vetitus, Ov. A. Am. 1, 283. Alea vetita legibus, Hor. Od. 2, 24, 58. Adulterium vetitum, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 3, 57.*

* *Veto, āre, ui, itum (et āvi, ātum) act. [à vi, qu. vim ne quid fiat adhibeo; vel ab ē, non, et ēvō, missum, id est, permissum] (1) To forbid, to prohibit, to command a thing not to be done. (2) Also to let, or hinder; to stop. (3) VETO, when the tribune made use of his intercession, or negative voice. (1) Qui as- pellit, is compellit, qui consuadet, vetat, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 46. Masuri rubrica vetavit, Pers. 5, 90. Aruspex vetuit ante brumam aliquid no- vi negotii accipere, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 28. = Aut jubere, aut vetare aliquid, Cic. Cum leges duos ex unā familiā non solum magistratus creati veta ent, sed etiam in senatu esse prohibe- rent, Cas. B. G. 7, 33. (2) Non me ulli ve- tabunt Frigora Parthenius canibus circumdare saltus, Virg. Ecl. 10, 56. (3) Faxo ne juvet vox ista VETO, Liv. 6, 35.*

* *Vetor, āri, itus. pass. To be forbidden. Ve- tor plura loqui, Ov. Met. 2, 657.*

Vetōnica, æ. f. [à Vetonibus, Hispaniæ pop.] The herb betony, Plin. 25, 8. = Serratula.

Vetūla, æ. f. sc. mulier. An old woman, or wife. & Vetula turpis, Juv. 6, 240.

Vetulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à vetus] Some- what old, stale. Teneros equos vetulis an- teponere solemus, Cic. de Am. 19. & Vetula arbor, Id. de Fin. 5, 14. Vetulum vinum, Col. 10, 41.

Vetulus, i. m. An old man, Pers. 1, 12.

Vetus, ēris. adj. & antiq. Vēter, unde Vētē- rior, comp. rīmus, sup. [ex ve, id est, valde, et etas, Gell.] (1) Former, past. (2) Old. (3) That hath been, chronic, customary. (4) Stale, musty, out of date, worn out. (5) Of an ancient descent, noble. (1) = Credendum est veteribus, & prisca, Cic. de Univ. 11. Veterum monumenta virorum, Virg. AEn. 3, 102. & Veterimi Græcorum, Tac. Ann. 11, 14, 3. = Veterem atque antiquam rem novam ad vos perferam, Plaut. & Veterum malorum memor, Ov. Met. 13, 570. (2) = Veteres, & moris antiqui memores, Liv. 42, 47. (3) & = Vetus & usitatum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 37. Vetus est adagium, fames & mora bilem in nasum con- ciunt, Plaut. Amph. in Supp. 40. Ritus vetus operis & laboris, Tac. Ann. 1, 20, 4. Regnan- di, Id. 6, 44. 1. Stipendiis, Id. 2, 66, 4. (4) & Carceres veteres vendere, Quint. = Ve-

tus, vietus, veterinosus senex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21. In veteres esto dura puella senes, Tib. 1, 8, 50. & Senex veterior, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 51. (5) & Spectare homines veteres, & senes, & totius urbis gratiā subnixos, Tac. Or. 6.

Vetustas, ātis. f. [à vetus] (1) Antiquity, ancientness, oldness. (2) A future continuance. (3) Length of time, long old age. (4) Old ac- quaintance. (1) Exempla vetustatis oratori nota esse debent, Cic. de Orat. 1, 46. & Veneranda vetustas, Luc. 9, 987. (2) Hæc mala viden- tur etiam habitura vetustatem, Cic. Attic. 14, 9. (3) Consumit saxa vetustas, Corn. Gal. Obstat mihi tarda vetustas, Ov. Met. 12, 182. (4) = Magna est vis vetustatis, & consuetudinis, Cic. de Amic. 19. Coniuncti vetustate, officiis, be- nevolentia, Id. Fam. 13, 32.

Vetustē, adv. unde sup. Vetustissimē. Anci- ently, of a long time, or standing. Vetustissimē in usu est, Plin. 27, 7.

Vetustesco, ēre, incept. To grow old, ancient, or stale. & Vina vetustescunt, Col. 1, 6.

Vetustus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. Old, ancient. Vetustos mores pervertere, Nep. Hann. 3. & Vetustiores scriptores, Liv. 3, 23. Vetustius stercus, Col. 2, 15. Vetustissimus quisque militum, Tac. Hist. 1, 23, 2. Quæ vetustissima nunc creduntur, nova fuere, Id. Ann. 11, 24, 10.

* *Vexāmen, īnis. n. A vexation, Lucr. 1, 341.*

* *Vexandus, a, um. part. To harass, or be harassed. Cæsar, ad vexandos rursus hostes profectus, Cas. B. G. 6, 42.*

* *Vexans, tis. part. Harassing, vexing. Vexantibus eos Coronæis, Liv. 42, 67. Conf. Stat. Theb. 5, 612. Vexantia frenos ora, Luc. 4, 751.*

* *Vexatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A driving, or carrying, hither and thither; a teasing, a harassing. (2) Grief, trouble, torment, vexa- tion. (1) Utulus est citra corporis vexationem fame potius & siti cubitorem bovem emendare, Col. 6, 2. & Vexatio viæ, Id. 1, 3. (2) Af- flictio est ægritudo cum vexatione corporis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8. Met. = Ad vexationem igno- miniamque vitandam, Suet. Tib. 61.*

* *Vexātor, ōris. m. verb. A harasser, a plager. = Director & vexator urbis, Cic. Philipp. 3, 11.*

* *Vexātus, a, um. part. (1) Ruffled, disor- dered. (2) Troubled, grieved, vexed, chafed. (1) & Corvæ vexatæ, Ov. Am. 4, 14, 24. unda insenti noto, Sen. Herc. fur. 1090. v. ndemia nimis, Mart. 1, 57. (2) Vita vexata per mul a pericula, Prop. 2, 28, 15.*

* *Vexillārius, ii. m. (1) A standardbearer, an ensign, or ancient. (2) A garrison soldier. (1) Ordo sexagenos milites, duos centuriones, vexil- larium unum, habebat, Liv. 8, 8. Vexillarius Galbæ imaginem solo afflixit, Tac. Hist. 1, 41, 1. (2) Patere, 2, 110.*

* *Vexillatio, ōnis. f. A company of soldiers under one ensign; the horse, or cavalry, Suet. Galb. 23.*

* *Vexillum, i. n. [à veho, vexi, vexum, vexulum, vexillum, & fugā vastioris literæ ve- lum] (1) A banner, standard, ensign, or flag; a streamer, the top-galant. (2) Meton. Sol- diers under it. (1) Vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne, quum ad arma concurrere oportuerit, Cas. B. G. 1, 27. Met. Vexilla submittere, to lower his top-sail, to strike, Stat. Sylv. 4, 2, 4. (2) Accedunt pio vexillo tu- multu, Id. Theb. 12, 782.*

* *Vexo, āre. freq. [à veho] (1) To dis- turb; to mud, to toss up and down. (2) To vex, trouble, cumber, or disquiet. (3) To tease, or molest. (4) Meton. To plague, or torment. (1) Mare Caspium Vexant inæquales procel- læ, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 3. Vexat lutulentā bal- nea turbā, Juv. 7, 131. Dulichias vexāte rates, Virg. Ecl. 6, 76. ubi vid. Serv. (2) Regis provincias vexat, castella expugnat, Nep. Datam. 9. (3) Noli vexare uxorem; quiescit,*

Juv. 1, 126. (4) Sollicitudo vexat impios, Cic. de Legg. 1, 14.

* *Vexor, āri, ātus. pass. To be harassed, or infested. || = Qui fertur & raptatur, atque huc & illuc distrahitur, is vexari propriè dicitur, Gell. 2, 6. & Pestilentia vexari, Col. 7, 7.*

V ante I.

* *Via, æ. antiq. viās. f. [à vehendo, pŕi- mūm veha, inde via, Varr.] (1) A way, or passage; a broad street in a causeway. (2) A journey, or voyage. (3) A passage, vein, or pore. (4) A track. (5) An access. (6) A manner, mean, or fashion; a rule, method, or course. (1) || & Via vel constitui latior octo pedibus, vel angustior potest, ut tamen eam la- titudinem habeat, quā vehiculum ire potest, alioqui iter sit, non via, Paul. JC. & Via mili- taris, Liv. 44, 49. prætoris, Cic. Qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, Id. de Div. 1, 58. ex pŕi. & Ex errore in viam reducere, Plaut. Psud. 2, 3, 2. Mon- strare viam prono tramite, Lucr. 6, 26. (2) Magna fuit subitæ justæque causæ viæ, Ov. Ep. 17, 156. = Audiat viæ causā, Non utile car- pis, Inquit, iter, Id. Met. 2, 549. (3) Puer viarum omnes flexus in corpore qui sunt, Lucr. 3, 586. (4) & Equoræ viæ, Ov. Epist. 19, 160. Audacem pennis reperit ille viam, Id. A. Am. 2, 22. (5) Via ad gloriam proximæ, Cic. de Offic. 2, 12. (6) Non tam iustitiæ, quā litigandi tradunt vias, Id. de Legg. 1, 6. = Habeo certam viam atque rationem, Idem. = Aliud est verba fundere, aliud ratione & arte distinguere, Id. & Via vitæ, Id. in Rull. 1, 9. colendi, Virg. Geor. 1, 122.*

* *Vialis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, the highway. & Lares viales, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 24.*

* *Viaris, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, ways. & Viaria lex, a statute for repairing of highways, Cael. C. C. Fam. 8, 6.*

* *Viatricus, a, um. adj. Furnished with things necessary for a journey. Cū inspicio mar- supium viatici admodum rellivē sumus, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 30.*

* *Viatricor, āri. dep. To provide necessaries for a journey, to be provided, Plaut. Vid. Viat- icatus.*

* *Viatriculum, i. n. dim. A small provi- sion for a journey; also a little estate, or mean livelihood. Viatriculum mihi corat, Apul. Met. 7, p. 213.*

* *Viatricum, i. n. [quod pŕo viā, i. e. iti- nere, paratur] (1) All things necessary for a journey, as victuals, money, &c. voyage, pro- vision. (2) One's share, or substance. (1) Ve- lim videas, & quid viat cis, & quid instru- menti opus sit, Cic. Attic. 2, 31. Egentes & leves spe legationis & viatico publico, privati etiam benignitate, prolecat, Id. pro Flacc. 3. Sequere me, viaticum ut dem à trapezita tibi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 39. (2) Luculli moles collecta viatica multis rerumis perdiderat, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26. Met. Petite hinc juvenescque se- nescque Finem animo certum, miserisque viatica canis, Pers. 5, 65.*

* *Viatricus, a, um. adj. Pertaining to a jour- ney, or traveling by the way. & Viatrica cena, a welcome home, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 61.*

* *Viator, ōris. m. (1) A traveler, a way- fareing man. (2) A servant, headle, or pur- suivant; an apparitor. (1) Non semper viator à latrone occiditur, Cic. pro Mil. 21. & Nauta atque viator, Hor. Sat. 1, 5. (2) Cic. de Senect. 16. & Col. in pŕi. 1, 4. & Viatores fuisse ingenios, aut certe liberos, vid. Tac. Ann. 16, 12. & Viator tribunus, Val. Max. 1, 9, 8.*

* *Viatorius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the way; of traveling, or to the traveler. & Viatoria cubila, hammocks, Plin. 16, 10. Horologium viatorium pensile, Vitruv. 9, 9. a portable dial.*

* *Vibex*, īcis. [*ῥίβας*; Græci vocant *εὐρυάξ*, *Hesych.* inde *vibices*] *A mark, or print, of a stripe, or blow; black and blue, a wale on the flesh after whipping.* = *Verberum vulnera, & vibices obliterare*, *Plin.* 30, 15. Confer *Perf.* 4, 49. & *Plaut. Mof.* 4, 1, 11.

Vība, æ. f. *A pole, or stick, laid across on forks, like the cricket bar at ball play.* *Vara vibiam sequitur*, *Prov. Vid. Scal. Lect. Auson.* c. 18.

* || *Vībium*, ii. n. [*à vibio*; al. ex ἀμφίβιον, *amphibium, qu. phibium*] *Any creature liveing on water and land both*, *Litt. ex Stat.*

* *Vībo*, ōnis. m. [*à vibro*, extrito r, vel ab ῥέβω, quod valeat contra fulminis ictum] *The flower of the herb Britannica, good against being thunderstruck*, *Plin.* 25, 3.

* *Vibrābilis*, e. adj. *That may be shaken, or brandished*, *Auson. Ep. Paul.* 108.

* || *Vibrāmen*, īnis. n. *A brandishing, or shaking.* § *Vibramina draconum*, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 187. † *Crispatio*.

* *Vibrandus*, a, um. part. *To be shaken.* *Jam cornus avita Tentatur vibranda tibi*, *Claud.* 4. *Conf. Hon.* 519.

* *Vibrans*, tis. part. (1) *Brandishing, shaking, wagging, quavering.* (2) *Met. Quick, bright, dazzeleing.* (1) § *Tela vibrantia*, *On. Met.* 8, 342. (2) § *Oratio vibrans*, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 95. *Archiloco validæ, breves, vibrantesque sententiæ*, *Quint.* 10, 1. *Conf. Sil.* 13, 26.

* *Vibrātus*, a, um. part. cr. comp. (1) *Shaken.* (2) *Brandished.* (3) *Crisped, curled, frizzled.* (4) *Quavered.* (1) *Vid. Vibror.* (2) § *Spicula vibrata*, *On. Met.* 8, 374. *Vibratus* ab æthere fulgor, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 524. (3) *Vibrati calido ferro crines*, *Id. Æn.* 12, 99. *Barbâ & capillo vibrato*, *Plin.* 2, 78. (4) *Plin.* 10, 29. *Vibrator*, *Auson. Eidyll.* 21, 5.

* || *Vibrissæ*, ārum. f. vel *Vibrissi*, ōrum. m. plur. [*pili in narso, ita dict. quod his evulsis caput vibretur*] *Hairs growing in the nostrils*, *Fest.*

* † *Vibrissō*, āre. act. [*à vibro*] *To warble in singing, to shake the voice, to quaver, to trill*, *Titinn. ap. Fest.*

* † *Vibro*, āre. act. [*ab ῥέβω, quod Ionibus est ferio, M.*] (1) *To shake a thing, to make a thing shake.* (2) *To brandish.* (3) *To dart, or throw; to hurl.* (4) *To quaver, as in notes.* (5) *To frizzle, curl, or ruffle.* (6) *To tremble, to quiver.* (7) *To move nimbly.* (1) *Serpentes vibrant linguas*, *Virg.* (2) *Samnitem proluo, qui vibrant hastas ante pugnam, quibus in pugando nihil utuntur*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 80. (3) *Jaculum vibrare excusso lacerto*, *On. Ep.* 4, 43. *Met. Iambos truces vibrare*, *Catull.* 34, 5. (4) *Plin.* 10, 29. (5) *Vid. Vibratus.* n. 3. (6) *Mare, quia à sole collucet, albescit, & vibrat*, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 33. (7) *Sævâ vibrant luce tenebræ*, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 60.

* *Vibror*, āri, ārus. pass. *To be shaken, to tremble, &c.* *Vid. Vibro.* *Sic mea vibrari pallentia membra videres*, *On. Ep.* 11, 77. *Vento vibrantur aristæ*, *Id. ibid.* 14, 39.

* *Vīburnum*, i. n. [*à viendo, i. e. ligando*] *A shrub; some take it for a withy, others for a wild vine.* *Lenta inter viburna cupressi*, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 26.

* *Vīcānus*, i. m. *A villager, peasant, countryman, or boor.* *Timolites ille vicanus*, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 3. *Vicani aruspices, quacks, pretenders to an art, that stroll up and down*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 58. *ex Ennio.*

|| *Vīcāria*, æ. f. *A deputyship; also a vicarage*, *Vopisc.*

|| *Vīcāriatus*, ūs. m. *A vicar's office, that supplyeth the place for another.*

Vīcārius, a, um. adj. [*qui vicem alicujus gerit*] *That is in stead, or place, of another; that supplyeth another's room.* *In his operæ nostræ vicaria fides amicorum supponitur*, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 38. || *Vicarium* verbum, *one word, or saying, in lieu of another*, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 34. *Amor vicarius, mutual love*, *Hier. Vicaria mors, undergone for another*, *Sen. Controv.* 13.

Vīcārius, ii. m. (1) *One who performeth the office, or place, of another.* (2) || *A lieutenant.*

(1) *Succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 37. (2) *Veget.*

* *Vīcātim*, adv. *In villages, or streets; street by street, village by village.* *Homines vicatim conscribere*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 14. *Conf. Plin.* 6, 26. *Vicatim dispersi cives*, *Val. Max.* 5, 3, ext. 3.

|| *Vīcēcancellārius*, ii. m. [*qui vicem gerit cancellarii*] *A vice-chancellor*, *Ap. poster.*

|| *Vīcēcōmes*, ītis. m. *A sheriff, a viscount*, *Ap. poster.*

|| *Vīcēcōmīnus* [*qui domini vice res ipsius administrat, eique vicariam operam præstat*] *A steward, a surrogate; one who manageth the affairs of a bishoprick under, or instead of, the bishop, canonist.*

|| *Vīcēnālia*, um. n. pl. *Solemn games and vows for twenty years*, *Pomp. Læt.*

Vīcēnārius, a, um. adj. *The twentyeth.* || *Lex me perdit quina vicanaria, a law forbidding to make any contracts under twenty-five years of age*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 69. § *Vicanaria fistula*, *Vitruv.* 8, 7.

Vīcēni, æ, a. adj. pl. *Twenty.* § *Vicenæ amphoræ*, *Col.* 3, 3.

|| *Vīcennium*, ii. n. *The space of twenty years*, *Ap. JCC.*

Vīces, f. pl. *Turns, courses, changes.* § *Vicibus alterni*, *Luc.* 1, 410. *Vid. Vici.*

Vīcēsīma, æ. f. sc. pars. *The twentyeth part, paid as a tax of the twentyeth penny.*

Vīcēsīmānī, ōrum. m. pl. *Soldiers of the twentyeth regiment, or legion*, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 64. *Vid. Lips. ad Tac. Ann.* 13. & *Plin. Paneg.* 37.

Vīcēsīmārius, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, the twentyeth part.* (2) *Also a collector.* (1) *Aurum vicesimarium, gold raised from the tax of the twentyeth part*, *Liv.* 27, 10. (2) *Vicesimarius εἰκοσῳτής, ὁ τὰς εἰκοσὰς ἀπαιτῶν*, *Gloss. Vet.*

|| *Vīcēsīmo*, āre. act. *To do by twenty.* || *Vicesimare milites, to take, or execute, every twentyeth man, ut decimare, v. Capitol. in Macrino.*

Vīcēsīmus, a, um. adj. *The twentyeth*, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 3, 1.

† *Vīcēssis*, is. m. [*ex viginti, & as*] *The weight of twenty pounds, the number of twenty.* § *Amphora vicesis*, *Mart.* 12, 77. *ut leg. Salmast. al. vicesis.*

Vīcia, æ. f. (1) *The pulse called a vetch, or tare.* (2) || *Also continence.* (1) *Flore semel læso pereunt viciæque fabæque*, *On. Fast.* 5, 267. (2) *Fest.*

Vīciārium, ii. n. *A place sowed with vetches*, *Col.* 11, 2.

Vīciārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, vetches.* § *Cribrum viciarium*, *Col.* 8, 5.

Vīcies, adv. *Twenty times.* § *Bis & vices*, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 2.

* *Vīcīna*, æ. f. *A free neighbour.* *Audiat vicina seni non habilis Lyco*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 24.

* *Vīcīnālis*, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, neighbours; or the neighbourhood.* § *Vicinalis usus*, *Liv.* 21, 26.

* *Vīcīnia*, æ. f. [*à vicus*] (1) *Nearness of dwelling.* (2) *The neighbourhood, vicinage.* (3) *Likeness.* (4) *Nearness.* (1) *Vicinia nostra Arverni lacus*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 16. (2) *Funus Egregiæ factum laudet vicinia*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 136. (3) *Ad viciniam lactis accedens aqua*, *Plin.* 31, 3. (4) *Manu, tanta est vicinia, tango*, *On. Ep.* 18, 179. § *Vicinia fati*, *Luc.* 4, 518. *lathi*, *Id.* 4, 224. *mortis*, *Id.* 8, 569.

* *Vīcīnitas*, ātis. f. (1) *The neighbourhood.* (2) *The company of neighbours, dwelling nigh one.* (3) *Nearness, likeness.* (1) *Signum, quod erat totum vicinitali, buccina datur*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 44. (2) *Vel virtus tua, vel vicinitas facit, ut te audacter moneam*, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 4. (3) *Multi non discernunt cyperon à cypiro, vicinitate nominis*, *Plin.* 21, 18.

* † *Vīcīnium*, ii. n. *Neighbourhood.* *Verfatur in vicinio invidia*, *Sen. de Brew. Vit.* 15. *si locus sanus sit, al. vicino.*

* *Vīcīnus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Near,*

next to its place. (2) *Not far off, in time.* (3) *Very like.* (1) *Mantua vicina Cremonæ*, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 28. § *Parti viciniior*, *On. Fast.* 6, 275. (2) § *Latona ad pariendum vicinia*, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 18. (3) = *Vicina & finitima rhetoricæ dialectica*, *Id. Orat.* 32.

* *Vīcīnus*, i. m. [*qui eundem vicum habitat*] *A neighbour.* *Tribules & vicini mei*, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 16. *Arrius est vicinus proximus*, *Id. Att.* 2, 14.

Vīcis, vīci, vīcem, vīce. [*ab inus. nom. vix*] (1) *Change, course.* (2) *Stead, place.* (3) *Office, part, or duty.* (4) *A case, hap, fortune, good, or bad.* (5) *Vices. pl. attacks, or charges; in war.* (6) *A mutual recompense; good, or bad.* (1) *Quæ in temporibus annuâ vice intelliguntur*, *Plin.* 2, 39. *Gratâ vice veris*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 4, 1. (2) *Præedit spectaculis in Caii vicem*, *Suet. in Claud.* 7. § *Fungi vice cotis*, *Hor. A. Pœt.* 304. *Vicem lunæ reddere*, *Plin.* 2, 8. (3) *Ne sacra regie viciis defererentur*, *Liv.* 1, 20. § *Fungi alienâ vice*, *Id.* (4) *Lentuli vicem minimè dolemus*, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 6. *Menedemi vicem miseret me*, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 1. *Et suam, & aliorum vicem pertimescere*, *Cic. pro Domo*, 4. (5) *Virg. Æn.* 2, 433. *ubi vid. Serv.* (6) *Gratiam meritis refer, vicemque nostris*, *Sen. Herc. fur. prope fin.*

† *Vīcīssātim*, adv. *Plaut. Pæn. prol.* 49. *idem quod †*

Vīcīssīm, adv. [*vice mutuâ*] *By turns, one after another, interchangeably, back again, in like manner.* *Vos ab illo iridemini, & ipsi illum vicissim eluditis*, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 39. *Quid posset uterque vicissim Experiamur*, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 28.

† *Vīcīssitas*, ātis. f. *Accius, id. quod †*

Vīcīssitudo, dīnis. f. (1) *An interchangeing, a succeeding of one thing to another in its course.* (2) *A vicissitude, change, or variety.* (1) *Vicissitudines dierum & noctium*, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 7. = *Ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio*, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 24. (2) = *Ad actionis suavitatem, quid est vicissitudine, varietate, & commutatione aptius?* *Id. de Orat.* 3, 60.

|| *Vīcomāgister*, i. m. *A kind of constable, or master of the watch, who guardeth the city by night*, *Ap. JCC.*

† *Vīcti*, pro *victus*, quod *vide.*

Vīctīma, æ. f. [*Vīctima, quæ dextrâ cæcidit victrice, vocatur, On.*] (1) *The beast killed in sacrifice for victory.* (2) *A sacrifice, a victim.* (1) *Fluvius Eurotas ita magnus & vehemens factus est, ut eò traduci vīctimæ nullo modo posset*, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 31. *Maxima vīctima Taurus*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 146. (2) *Conful se vīctimam reipub. præbuit*, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 19.

Vīctīmārius, ii. m. (1) *He that selleth beasts for sacrifice.* (2) *He that attended upon the priest at sacrifice, who bound the beast and got all things ready.* (1) *Plin.* 4, 12. (2) *Ignis à vīctimariis factus*, *Liv.* 40, 29. *Conf. eund.* 41, 15.

|| *Vīctīmo*, āre. act. *To sacrifice.* *Hircum horricomem Marti vīctimaht*, *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 216. † *Immolo.*

* *Vīctīto*, āre. freq. [*à vivo, vīctum*] *To live, to maintain himself.* *Bene libenter vīctitas*, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 49. *Vīctitabam volupe, parsimoniâ & duritiâ disciplinæ aliis eram*, *Plaut. Mof.* 1, 2, 74. *Ficis vīctitamus aridis*, *Id. Rud.* 3, 4, 59.

Vīctōr, ōris. m. verb. [*à vinco*] (1) *A conqueror, a vanquisher.* (2) *Also he that bath his desire and wish.* (1) *Multa vīctori eorum arbitrio, per quos vicit, facienda sunt*, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 9. § *Vīctōr exercitus*, *Plaut. currus*, *On. pes*, *Id. Epist.* 16, 88. (2) *Vīctōr Sinon incendia miscet*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 329. *ubi vid. Serv.* § *Vīctōr propositi*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 13, 2.

Vīctōria, æ. f. (1) *Victory, conquest.* (2) *The goddess of victory.* (1) *Nihil se tantum acquiriturum vīctoriâ, quantum auferre calamitatis posset*, *Suet. Cæs.* 60. *Vīctōria naturâ insolens & superba est*, *Cic. pro Marcello*, 3. (2) § *Vīctoriæ simulacrum*, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 32, 1.

Victoriatus, i. m. sc. nummus: *A coin bearing the image of the goddess of victory upon it, a half denarius*, Cic. pro Font. 5. Plin. 26, 4.

Victoriola, æ. f. dim. (1) || *Laurel of Alexandria, tongue-laurel*. (2) *A little image representing victory*. (1) Litt. sed unde non dicit. (2) § Victoriolæ aureæ, Cic. N. D. 3, 34.

† **Victoriosus**, a, um. adj. *issimus*, sup. *That hath gotten many victories, victorious*, Cato ap. Cell. 4, 9. **VICTORIOSUS CÆSAR**, in nummo Probi ap. Spanheim. † **Victoris** potens.

Victrix, icis. f. [à victor] (1) *She that vanquisheth*. (2) It is also used as an adjective, with a substantive in the plural number. (1) Mater victrix filiarum, non libidinis, Cic. pro Cluent. 5. (2) § Victricia bella, Stat. Sylv. 5, 2, 150. arma, Virg. Æn. 3, 54.

* † **Victuis**, in gen. pro victus, Varr. olim enim tres duntaxat declinationes habebant Romani, sc. primam, secundam, & tertiam.

Victurus, a, um. part. [à vinco] *That will overcome*. Nisi qui vicisset, victurum neminem, Cic. Philipp. 3, 11.

* **Victurus**, a, um. part. [à vivo] *That will live, continue, and be seen*. Victuri cortice ex arbore, Cæs. B. C. 3, 49. § Victurus suavius, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, penult. Quidnam victuri gignimur? Pers. 3, 67.

Victus, a, um. part. [à vincor] *Overcome, vanquished, cast, beaten; baffled, disappointed of his purpose*. § Victi populi, Cic. pro Font. 12. Prece victus, Hor. Epod. 17, 45. = Domitus, quod vide.

* **Victus**, us. & † **victi**, m. [quo vivitur] (1) *Sustenance, things necessary to live by*. (2) Synecd. Food, meat, and drink. (1) Quotidiani victi ventrem ad me afferas, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 75. (2) Victum lanâ ac telâ quærere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48.

* † **Viculus**, i. m. dim. *A little street*, Liv. 21, 33, sed var. codd.

* **Vicus**, i. m. [ab οἶκος, domus, ut ab οἶνον, vinum] *A street, to wit, rows of houses, one close to another, with a way between them*. Dictus sceleratus à Tullia vicus, Ov. Fast. 6, 610. ¶ **Vicus rusticus**, a village, Cic.

Videlicet, adv. [videre licet] (1) *To wit, that is to say*. (2) Per irrisionem, forsooth. I warrant you. (1) Castè lex jubet adire Deos, animo videlicet, in quo sunt omnia, Cic. de Legib. 2, 10. (2) Tuus videlicet salutaris consilatus, perniciosus meus, Id. Philipp. 2, 6.

* **Vidēn'**, pro videſne. *Do you see?* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 34.

* **Videndus**, a, um. part. (1) *To be seen*. (2) *To be taken care of*. (1) Mater mihi se videndam obtulit, Virg. Æn. 2, 589. (2) Amici quoque res est videnda, in tuto ut collocetur, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 11.

* **Videns**, tis. part. *Seeing*. Neque experientibus modò terribile, verum etiam procul videntibus, Just. 4, 1. Videns alios soles Europa, Luc. 9, 872.

* **Video**, ēre, di, sum. act. [ab εἶδω, Idem. in fut. secund. εἶδω, Ion. εἶδω, & præfixo digammâ, video] (1) *To see, look, or behold*. (2) *Vide, & vidēn'*, a form in anger, or scorn. (3) ¶ *Me vide, a form in assuring*. (4) ¶ *Diem videre, to live*. (5) *To visit, and go to see*. (6) *To perceive, or understand*. (7) *To see to, to take heed*. (8) *To have an eye to*. (9) *To consider*. (1) Certum, hisce oculis egomet vidi, Ter. Adelph. 3, 2, 31. ¶ Constitui ad te venire, ut & viderem te, & viderem, & cœnarem etiam, Cic. Fam. 9, 23. (2) Illud sis vide exemplum discipline, Ter. Adelph. 5, 1, 4. Vidēn' quid otium, & cibus facit alienus? Id. Eun. 2, 2, 34. Vide, ut incedit, Id. (3) ¶ Istuc ipsum nihil periculi est; me vide, I warrant you, to take my word for it, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 13. (4) ¶ Sive diem videat, sive tegatur humo, Ov. Trist. 5, 4, 44. = Hinc prudens, sciens, vivus, vidensque pereco, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 28. Vivo, videntique funus ducitur, Cic. pro Quint. 15. Hinc & cassus lumine pro mortuo, Virg. Æn. 2, 85. ¶ Hæc loquendi forma à Græco fonte fluxisse videtur; sic enim, Εἶδεν ὁ ζωὴν καὶ ἐνὶ χροὶν δεικνύμενον, dixit Hom.

Il. 2, 38. (5) Propediem te videbo, Cic. Attic. 6, 2. Rogo, manē videas Plinium, Plin. Ep. 1, 5. (6) § Causas rerum videre, Lucr. 1, 154. = Intelligere, Cic. Aliena homines melius vident, & dijudicant quàm sua, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 98. (7) Nisi vides, nisi senis amicos oras, ambis, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 36. Vide, quid agas, Id. Eun. 2, 1, 18. Tu ista omnia vide, & gubernas, Cic. (8) Vile est corpus iis, qui magnam gloriam vident, Liv. 2, 12. (9) Quàm id rectè faciam, viderent sapientes, Cic. de Amic. 3. = Videas etiam atque etiam, & confideres quid agas, Id. Verr. 5, 68.

* **Videor**, ēri, pass. (1) *To be seen*. (2) *To seem*. (1) Divis videbit Permixtos heros, & ipse videbitur illis, Virg. Ecl. 4, 16. (2) Possunt, quia posse videntur, Id. Æn. 5, 231. ¶ *V. dere videor, methinks I see*, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 31. Visus sum ambulare, methought I was walking, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 16. Quid tibi videtur? what think you? Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 17. Id mihi visus est dicere, methought he said, Id. Andr. 1, 5, 20.

* **Videor**, bitor, sum est. imperf. It seemeth, it appeareth, it seemeth good. ¶ Si tibi videtur, if you please, if you think fit, Cic. Fam. 14, 7. Videbitur, care shall be taken, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 10.

Vidua, æ. f. sc. mulier. [ab iduo divido, præfixo digam. sc. divisa à viro] (1) *A woman without man, whether she hath had a husband*, (2) *or never had one*, (3) *or hath buried him; a widow*. (1) Penelope tamdiu vidua suo caruit viro, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 2. (2) § Virgines viduæ, Sen. Agam. v. 157. (3) Avaras viduas venari, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 78.

Viduatus, a, um. part. (1) *Not having*. (2) *Deprived, or bereaved, of; destitute*. (3) *Left all alone, made a widow*. (1) Arva nunquam viduata pruinis, Virg. Geor. 4, 518. (2) Regna viduata lumine, Sil. 3, 601. (3) Ne Agrippina vidua a morte Domitii, Suet. Galb. 5.

¶ **Viduatus**, us. m. *The state of widows, widowhood*, Tert. † **Viduitas**.

† **Viduitas**, atis. f. i. e. calamitas [ita d. et. quod viduet bonis, Fesl.] *Loss, or deprivation, of any thing*. = Mars pater, te precor, ut in morbos, viduitatem, vastitudinem, calamitatemque prohibeas, Cato, 141.

Viduitas, atis. f. (1) *Widowhood*. (2) *Lack or want*. (1) In viduitate relictæ filie, Liv. 40, 4. = Viduitas ac solitudo, Cic. pro Cæc. 5. (2) § Viduitas opum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 2.

Vidulum, i. n. & **Vidulus**, i. m. [quod in viam datur, M.] *A bag, a budget, a purse, or baroking bag, wherein travellers carry their money, or any other thing*. In vidulo obsignatum mariupium, Plaut. Menæch. 5, 7, 47.

Viduo, are. act. [ab ant. iduo, i. e. divido] (1) *To deprive, to bereave*. (2) *To make one a widow, or leave alone*. (1) § Urbem viduare civibus, Virg. Æn. 8, 571. dextram ense, Sen. Hipp. 866. (2) Vid. Viduatus, n. 3.

Viduor, ari. atus. pass. *To be stripped, to be deprived of*. Foliis viduantur ulmi, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 8.

Viduus, a, um. adj. [ab ant. iduo, i. e. divido] (1) *Bereft, deprived, left alone, void, destitute, or without*. Melius peribimus, quàm sine alteris vestrum viduæ, aut orbæ parentes respicit. § Solum arboribus viduum, Col. 2, 2. ¶ Plures viri sunt vidui, quàm nunc mulieres, widowvers, Plaut. § Pectus viduum amoris, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 18. ¶ Vitis vidua, a vine that groweth by itself, without the support of any tree, Catull. 60, 49. Virgines viduæ, unmarried maids, Sen. Vid. Vidua. Viduo jugulum ferit basta irrita ligno, Stat. Theb. 2, 543. b. e. sine cuspidē ferreâ.

* **Vieo**, ēre, ēvi, etum. act. [à Gr. ἴεω committo, vestio, jungo] (1) *To bind with twigs, to hoop*. (2) † *Allo to bend, to tie up*. (1) Habes vimina, unde viendo quid facias, Varr. R. R. 2, 23. (2) § Viere Veneream corollam, Enn. ap. Varr. 1. cit.

* **Viētor**, ōris. m. verb. [qui viēt dolia] (1) *He that maketh baskets, or vessels, of osier, to be*

covered with leather. (2) || *A cooper who bindeth vessels with hoops*. (1) Et victorem, & piscatorem te esse, impuie, postulas, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 51. (2) Si victori locaveris lacum curandum, Ulp.

* **Viētus**, a, um. adj. [à vieo, cuius mediæ syllabam producit, Lucr. corripere videtur, Hor. Epod. 12, 7.] (1) *Bowing, or stooping, for age*. (2) *Wrinkled, or withered*. (1) Vetus, v. etus, veteranus senex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21. (2) § Vieta mala, Varr. R. R. 1, 19. ¶ Vieta vestis aranæ, a cob web, Lucr. 3, 386.

* **Vigens**, tis. part. (1) *Fresh, flourishing*. (2) *Brisk, active*. (3) *Eminent, famous*. (1) Herbarum vigentes rore, Lucr. 2, 361. (2) = Illi mini mens data & acris, & vigens, Cic. de Fin. 2, 14. (3) Citharædus vigens præter alios, Suet. Ner. 20.

* **Vigeo**, ēre, vi. neut. [ex vi agendo, Fesl.] (1) *To flourish, to wax, to grow*. (2) *To live*. (3) *To be strong, fresh, lively, or brisk*. (4) *To be in force*. (5) *To be much used, to be in vogue*. (6) *To be esteemed*. (1) Eâ, quæ à terrâ stirpibus continentur, vivunt, & vigent, Cic. N. D. 2, 3. Met. = Gliscunt, & vigent, æmuli, Tac. Ann. 16, 22. (2) Omnium rerum, quæ naturâ vigent, similis finis, non idem, Cic. de Fin. 5, 9. = Animus post mortem sentit & viget, Id. pro Sext. 21. ¶ resurgui, Id. ib. (3) Miles viget assiduo certamine, Tib. 4, 1, 88. = Nos animo vigemus magis, quàm cum florehamus, Cic. Attic. 4, 3, sub fin. (4) Gens fortis dum Lycurgi leges vigeant, Id. Tusc. 1, 42. (5) Apud quos venandi & equitandi laus viget, Id. Tusc. 2, 26. ¶ Et in malam partem. Invidia & cumina ubi vigent, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 61. (6) § Vigent apud istam mulierem venustate, Cic. pro Cæc. 28. Vigeat violacea purpura, Plin. 9, 29.

* **Vigescō**, ēre. incept. [à vigeo] *To grow brisk and active*. Jam læti studii pedes vigescunt, Catull. 44, 8.

Vigesima, æ. f. sc. pars. *The twentieth part, a tribute of the twentieth penny*, Plin. Paneg. 37, 1.

Vigesimalis, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the twentieth part*. ¶ **Vigesimalium aurum**, money raised from that tax, Liv. 27, 10. Vid. Vigesimalium.

Vigessimus, a, um. adj. *The twentieth*, Cic. Vid. Viceſimus, q. rest.

Vigessis, e. adj. [ex viginti, & assis] *That weigheth twenty pounds, that cost twenty asses*. Vid. Viceſsis.

* **Vigil**, is. adj. omn. gen. [à vigeo, vigilis, & per Apoc. vigil; ut ab ago, agilis, Perce.] (1) *Watchful, awakeing, mindfull*. (2) *That keepeth awake*. (3) *Attentive, mindfull*. (4) *That never goeth cut, inextinguishable*. (1) § Canes vigilis, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 2. Custes vigil, Ov. A. Am. 3, 612. (2) Curæ vigilis, Id. Met. 3, 396. (3) Vigili ante bibere, Stat. Achil. 2, 119. (4) § Ignis vigil, Virg. Æn. 4, 200. flamma, Ov. Trist. 4, 5, 4. Lucernæ vigilis, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 14.

* **Vigil**, ilis. m. *A watchman, a sentinel*. Clamor à vigilibus, sanique custodibus, tollitur, Cæ. Verr. 4, 43.

* **Vigilans**, tis. part. & adj. or. comp. || *issimus*, sup. (1) *Watchfull*. (2) *Heedfull, vigilant, wary*. (1) § Oculi vigilantes, Virg. Æn. 5, 438. ¶ Somnians videt, quæ vigilans voluit, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 8. (2) Nemo parat or, vigilantior, ad iudicium venit, Cic. Afr. in Verr. 11. || Constantinus, vigilantissimus Cæsar, Trib. Poll. in Gallien. 14.

* **Vigilandus**, a, um. part. *To be watched, to be kept awake*. Fleu nox vigilanda venit, Tib. 1, 2, 78.

* **Vigilans**, tis. part. *Watching, being awake*. Damno vigilans mea visa, Ov. Met. 7, 643.

* **Vigilanter**, adv. ius. comp. *issimè*, sup. *Watchfully, diligently, warily, heedfully*. § Vigilanter se tueri, Cic. Fam. 15, 2. Enitar multò vigilantius, Id. Somn. Scip. 8. = Vehementissimè vigilantissimèque vexatus, Id. pro Mur. 15.

* **Vigilantia**, æ. f. (1) *Watchfulness*. (2) *Met. Vigilancy, care, heed, diligence*. (1) Erat summâ vigilantia, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 8. (2) Cæsar horribili vigilantia plenus, Cic. Attic. 8, 9. Prætor

suâ vigilantia pacem in Sicilia dicit fuisse, *Id. Varr. 4, 24.*

* † Vigiliarius, ii. m. *velut al. Vigiliarium*, ii. n. *A watcher, or watchman*, Sen. Ep. 58. *Si sana letio.*

* † Vigilate, adv. *Watchfully, heedfully.* = Vigilate atque attentè verbum non probum mutavit, *Gell. 3, 14.*

* † Vigiliatio, ònis. f. *A wakeing*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 101.

* Vigilatur, imperf. *Men wake*, Mart. 12, 65.

* Vigiliatus, a, um. part. (1) *Watched; spent in watching, or sitting up late.* (2) *Made by sitting up.* (1) Nox convivio vigilata, *Tac. Ann. 13, 20, 6.* (6) Carmen vigilatum nocte, *Ov. Fast. 4, 109.*

* Vigilax, acis. adj. [qui passioni vigilat, magister pecoris, *Varr. R. R. 1, 2.*] *Watchfull, wary, vigilant.* § Canes vigilaces, *Col. 7, 12.* galli, *Id. 7, 2.* § Nec fruitur somno, vigilacibus excita curis, *Ov. Met. 2, 779.*

* Vigilia, æ. f. (1) *A watching, or being awake.* (2) *A watch by night, a sentry.* (3) *Vigilæ, night studys.* (4) *A watch, or fourth part of the night.* (5) *Met. An office, or station, wherein vigilance is required.* (6) *The even before any feast.* (7) *Vigilance and diligence.* (1) Afflicta labore et vigilis corpora, *Liv. Lippitudo odiosa labore et vigilis corpora, Cic. (2) Qui non stationem, qui non vigilas insistent, Tac. Ann. 13, 35, 2.* § Manere in urbis vigiliâ, *Cic. in Pison. 7.* (3) Cui non audiat sunt Demosthenis vigilæ? *Id. Tusc. 4, 19.* (4) Cum puer tuus ad me secundâ ferè vigiliâ exactâ, *II. Catil. 3, 2.* § Quaternæ vigilæ, quarum singulæ trium horarum fuisse, noctem dispartiebant, *vid. Lips. de magnit. Rom. 1, 5. Dial. 9.* (5) Vigiliam suam alteri tradere, *Cic. Brut. Epist. Fam. 11, 24.* (6) § Ceteris vigilæ, *Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 65.* (7) Vigiliâ suâ vacuum metu aliquem reddere, *Cic. Attic. 7, 19.*

* Vigilo, are. neut. [à vigi] (1) *To awake from sleep.* (2) *To watch, to sit up all night.* (3) *Met. To be vigilant, or very diligent.* (4) *To be in, or alive; to burn bright, as the fire.* (1) § Testum de viâ, & qui ad multam noctem vigilæ sem, arctior somnus complexus est, *Cic. Somn. Scip. 1.* § De multâ nocte vigilare, *Id. Q. fr. 2, 14.* (2) § Qui hâc dormit? *P. Callidates.* T. Callidates, vigila. C. Vigilo, *Plaut. Mst. 2, 1, 26.* (3) Vigila decet hominem, qui vult sui tempore conficere officia, *Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 16.* = Quirites, quantum patero excubabo, vigilaboque pro vobis, *Cic. Philipp. 6, 7.* (4) Antacitâ vigilet face Troicus ignis? *Stat. Sylv. 1, 1, 15.* § Sepiri, *Virg. Æn. 5, 743.*

* Vigilor, ari. at is. pass. *To be spent in watching.* Noctes vigilantur amare, *Ov. Epist. 12, 160.*

Viginti, adj. plur. indecl. [qu. decem bis geniti, *Prob.*] *Twenty*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 20.

Vigintiviratus, us. m. *The office of twenty men of like authority*, Cic. Attic. 9, 2.

Vigintiviri, òrum. m. pl. *Officers of Rome, twenty in number, who had like authority*, Cic. Attic. 2, 7.

* Vigor, òris. m. [à vigeo] (1) *Strength, lustre, mettle.* (2) *Met. Lustiness, vigour, robustness.* (1) § Vigor juventutis, *Liv. 1, 57.* Credo vigore aliter equos, *Sil. Gratus in ore vigor.* *Ov. Met. 12, 297.* (2) § Animi vigor, *Ov. Ep. 16, 51.* ingenii, *Id. Met. 8, 254.*

† Vigoratus, a, um. part. *Enlivened, enlivened.* Hinc oppotuna talacâ vigorati juvenis inductus, *Apul. Met. 9, p. 289.*

† Vilco, are. neut. pass. *To be, or become, vile; or of small price; to grow cheap.* Vilco, *εὐτελήςματι*, *Onom.* † Evileco, *Val. Max.*

† Vilifico, are. act. *To vilify, or make of no reputation*, Cic. ap. *Litt. f. a q. 4.*

Vilipendo, òre. i. act. *To vilify, to have in no esteem.* E hancum me vilipendit, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 5.* † Potest tamen scribi divisi.

Vilis, e. adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. [à ville, à e. re nihili, unde & vililitium] (1) *Vice;*

of no value, or account; little worth, or set by.

(2) *Cheap, of little price, at a low rate.* (1) = Nihil tam vile, neque vulgare est, *Cic. pro S. Rose. 26.* § Non minor voluptas percipitur tam ex vilissimis rebus, quam ex pretiosissimis, *Id. de Fin. 2, 28.* § Si honos noster vilior fuisse, salutem cerè charam putavi, *Id. pro Flacc. 41.* § Vilis oratio, *Quint. 8, 3.* § accurata, *Id. ib.* (2) § Frumentum vilius, *Cic. Verr. 3, 84.* Vili domum vendere, *Mart. 12, 67, 10.*

Vilitas, atis. f. (1) *Vileness, baseness, contempt.* (2) *Cheapness.* (1) § Vilitas vulgati corporis, *Curt 5, 1, 38.* (2) § Crissimam annonam nec opinata vilitas coniecta est, *Cic. pro Dom. 6.* Vilitas fructus nostros minuit, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 24.* Vilitate, adv. ius, comp. sîmè, sup. *Vilily basely, cheaply.* § † Vilitate semetipsum colere, *Apul. Florid. 7, p. 772.* Vānre poteris intestinis vilius, *Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 28.* Vilissimè emitur, *Col. 2, 10.* Conf. *Phn. 18, 6.*

† Vilito, are. act. *To make cheap, or of little esteem*, Non.

* Villa, æ. f. [à vicus, vicula, dim. villa] *A manor house out of a city, or town*, *Varr. R. R. 3, 2.* Properly having a farmhouse, or homestead, belonging to it. § Metuo ne pro villâ emam Ostiæ in littore Sejanas aedes, *Id. ib. unde pete villæ descript.* § Incendia non villarum modò, sed etiam vicorum, *Liv. 2, 62.* § urbs, *Tib. 2, 3, 1.* § oppidum, *Phædr. 3, 10.* = rus, *Id. ib.*

* † Villanus, i. m. [qui in villâ habitat] *A farmer, a villager.* † Conditioni colonariæ addictus. *Bud.* † Hinc Angl. a villain.

* Villaris, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a village, farm, or countryhouse.* § Villares gallinæ, *Plin. 10, 41.*

* Villaticus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* § Canis villaticus, *a house dog*, *Col. 7, 12.* Alios villaticos, *tame fowls*, *Plin. 23, 1.*

* Villica, æ. f. *A farmer's wife, a woman that keeps a dairy, or house in the country.* Asparagi, posito quos legit villica fuso, *Juv. 11, 65.* Conf. *Col. 12, 1.*

* Villicans, tis. part. *Performing the office of a bailiff*, *Plin. 18, 6.*

* Villicatio, ònis. f. verb. *A bailiffship, or stewardship; a hiring, or managing, of a farm*, *Col. 11, 1.*

* Villico, are. act. & villicor, ari. atus. pass. *To hire, or manage, a farm; to follow busbandry, to live in the country.* *Id. Villicans.* † Nondum etiam hîc vilicabar, *Phædr. Turpil. ap. Non. 2, 897.*

* † Villico, ònis. m. *Litt. ex Apul. id. quod*

* Villicus, i. m. (1) *A husbandman, a farmer.* (2) *The bailiff of the manour, a steward even in the city.* (1) Villicus agri colendi causâ constitutus, & appellatus à villâ, *Varr. R. R. 1, 2.* (2) Cic. de Orat. 1, 58. *Juv. 3, 194.* Gloss. vet. villicus *οὐκὴνμος*. † Antoniæ ubi bis villicus, *Id. 4, 77.* solis pro præfectus.

Villosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. [à villu-] (1) *Hairy, shaggy, rough.* (2) *Woolly, downy.* (3) *Full of small sirings, or fibres.* (4) *Rough, thickset.* (5) *Made of freeze.* (1) Urfæ pelles villosæ, *Ov. Met. 12, 319.* (2) Villosissimum animalium lepus, *Plin. 11, 37.* (3) Radice villosâ arbor, *Id. 12, 12.* (4) Arbor folio villosior, *Id. 16, 10.* (5) Puellæ Horrida villosâ corpora veste tegant, *Tib. 2, 3, 62.*

* Villula, æ. f. dim. [à villa] *A little farm, or manourplace.* § Circum villulas errare, *Cic. Attic. 8, 9.*

* Villum, i. n. dim. [à vinum, ut ab unus, ullus] *Little, or small, wine.* Ut edormiscam hoc villi, *Ter. Adeph. 5, 2, 11.* † Vix alibi occ.

Villus, i. m. [à vellus, quod de lanâ primò dicatur] (1) *Wool.* (2) *Hair, a coarse shag hair.* (3) *The hair, or nap, in cloth.* (1) Ammantium alæ villis vestitæ, *C. C. N. D. 2, 27.* Udis aries in gurgite villis mersatur, *Virg. Geor. 3, 446.* (2) Dependet caprarum mento villas, *Plin. 8, 50.* (3) § Tonsis mantilia villis, *Virg. Æn. 1, 706.*

* Vimen, inis. n. [à vico] *An offer, a twig, a rod, a wicker.* Viminibus raris fenestras factæ,

Varr. R. R. 3, 9. Salices fecundæ viminibus, *Virg. Geor. 2, 446.* Clypeus è viminibus, *Flor. 3, 20.* Vimine querno texere, *Virg. Æn. 11, 65.*

* Vimentum, i. n. id. quod vimen, *Tac. Ann. 12, 16.*

* Viminalia, um. n. pl. *All trees and shrubs which bring forth twigs fit to bind, or wind.* § Salices viminales, *Plin. 17, 20.* & *Col. 4, 30.*

* Viminæus, a, um. adj. *Made of wickers, rods, or osiers.* § Qualus vimineus, *Col. 8, 3.* Viminæa tegumenta, *Cæf. B. C. 3, 63.*

* Vinacea, æ. f. *A grapestone.* § Vinaceæ heminæ, *Col. de Arb. c. 4.*

* Vinacea, òrum. n. pl. *The kernels, or husks, of grapes; grapestones; also the mother of the wine*, *Col. 11, 2.*

* Vinaceus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, wine and grapes.* § Acinus vinaceus, *Cic. de Senect. 15.*

* Vinaceus, i. m. sc. acinus. *A grapestone*, *Col. 3, 1.*

* Vinalia, um. n. pl. *Feasts at the first breaching, or tasting, of their wine, in May and September*, *Plin. 18, 24.*

* Vinālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, wine.* † Vinalia verba, *used at the wine feasts*, *Varr.*

* Vinarium, ii. n. *A wine vessel, as a hog's-head, pipe, or rundlet.* Invertunt vinaria tota, *Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 39.*

* Vinarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, wine.* § Vinarius lacus, *Col. 12, 18.* Cella vinaria, *Cic. de Senect. 16.* & *Col. 1, 6.* Vas vinarium, *Cic. Verr. 4, 27.*

* Vinarius, ii. m. (1) *A vintner, a taverner, one that sells wine.* (2) † *A drunkard, a great drinker of wine, a winebibber.* (1) Vina, quæ heri vendidi vinario, *Plaut. Afin. 2, 4, 30.* (2) Ulp.

Vinca, æ. f. [al. vinca pervinca d. et. quod obvia quæque sarmentis suis vinciat] *Periwinkle*, *Plin. 21, 11.*

Vincendus, a, um. part. *To be conquered.* Memores non cum hostibus, sed cum servis præliandum, nec armorum sed dominorum jure vincendos, *Just. 2, 5.*

Vincens, tis. part. *Conquering.* Sed Romanos vincentes jam inustatâ antè elephantorum tormâ stupere primò, mox cedere prælio coëgit, *Just. 18, 1.*

Vinceus, a, um. adj. *Potione vincea, i. e. liqueo onerabo gulam, I will stretch my neck in a halter, and hang myself*, *Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 56.* per jecum, qu. vinacia.

Vincibilis, e. adj. (1) *Vincible, conquerable; easy to be vanquished, or overcome.* (2) *Easy to be manured, tilled, wrought, or laboured.* (1) Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 48. (2) § Terra gravis, viz ullâ culturâ vincibilis, *Col. 3, 12.*

† Vincimen, inis. n. *A twig, or osier, to bind a thing with*, *Jun. † Vimen.*

Vincio, ire, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To bind, or tie, up; to wrap.* (2) *To keep.* (3) *Met. To make sure.* (4) *To drown and dill.* (5) *To join, to connect.* (1) § Suras vincire cothurno, *Virg. Æn. 1, 341.* manus post terga, *Id. ib. 11, 81.* fœnum in manipulos, *Col. 2, 19.* † guttura alicujus, *to strangle*, *Ov. Met. 10, 22.* (2) Dolia plumbò vincito, *Cato, 39.* (3) § Locum vincire præfidis, *Cic. Attic. 7, 18.* (4) § Mentem vincire Lyæo, *Prep. 3, 5, 21.* (5) Sententias graves & suaves reperiabant antiqui, sed eas non vincebant, *Cic. Gra. 50.*

Vinclum, i. n. pro vinculum. § Tenacia vincla, *Virg. Geor. 4, 412.*

Vinco, ère, ici, ctum. act. (1) *To conquer, subdue, or overcome; to vanquish, worst, or get the better of.* (2) *To obtain.* (3) *To exceed, excel, surpass, or surmount; to outdo.* (4) *To prevail, or take place.* (5) *To prove, or make out.* (6) *To digest, or concoct.* (7) *To expell.* (8) *Vicinus, a formula in rejoicing.* (9) *Vicis, a formula when one is angry, and with difficulty granteth a thing.* (1) Malo cum Pompeio vinci, quam cum his vincere, *Cic. Attic. 8, 7.* = Mihi vivendum est cum illis, quos vici, ac subegi, *Id.* = expugnare, *Id.* (2) Cognitor si fuisset tuus, quod vicisset judicio, series tuum, *Id. pro Q. Rose. 18.* (3) Asclepiades eloquentiâ vincebat

cæteros medicos, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 14. § *Cursu* vincere cervum, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 1, 7. (4) Sententia lenior vult, *Liv.* (5) § *Vince* argumentis, *Plaut.* Vince deinde unum bonum fuisse Oppianicum, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 44. (6) *Via*. Vincor, n. 3. (7) Funalia in æm vincunt flammis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 731. (8) Rumpantur iniqui, Vincimus, *Prop.* 1, 8, 28. † *Vicinus*, ô socii, *Lucin. vid. & Ov. Trist.* 3, 9, 23. & *Metam.* 6, 513. (9) *Vid. Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 20. & ibi *Demat.* Item *Suet. Cæj.* 1. & ibi *Cajaub.* sic & *Græci* *Niaz* dicunt.

Vincor, i. pass. (1) *To be overcome.* (2) *To be convinced.* (3) *To be digested, to be concocted.* (1) Vincere, & vinci vultu eodem, *Liv.* 1, 7. (2) Peccavi, pater, vincor, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 31. (3) Pervigilio præcipue vincuntur cibi, *Plin.* 11, 53.

Vinctio, ônis, f. *A binding, a conjunction in friendship.* Si exemeris ex naturâ rerum benevolentiae vinctiorem, *Cic. de Amic.* 7. § *Sed* *var. codd.*

Vinctura, æ. f. verb. *A binding, or tying.* Virga sequax ad vincturas, *Plin.* 16, 57.

Vincturus, a, um, part. *About to bind.* Parthica quæ tantis variantur cingula gemmis, Regales vinctura sinus, *Claud.* 2. *R. Prof.* 95.

Vinctus, a, um, part. (1) *Bound.* (2) *Hard laced, girt.* (3) *Mot. Constrained.* (4) *Promised and assured.* (5) *Sub. A prisoner.* (1) = Religiatus vinctulque saxis, ap. *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 10. = afflicti, *Id.* (2) Matres student filias demissis humeris esse, & vincto pectore, ut graciles fient, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 22. (2) *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 31. (4) Fides vincta teile numine, *Ov. Ep.* 20, 212. (5) *Plin. Ep.* 3, 16.

Vinctus, ùs, m. *A binding, a bond, or girt.* = Aut funiculo, aut vinctu, quod antiqui vocabant cestum, *Varr. R. R.* 1, propius à fin.

Vinctulum, & per apoc. Vinculum, i. n. [*à vincio*] (1) *A bond, or band; a tie, any thing that fasteneth, or tieth; as fetters, cords, givens.* (2) *A garland.* (3) *Imprisonment.* (4) *A bond, or obligation, wherein one is bound.* (1) Geniæ palmitibus idonea præbent vincula, *Col.* ¶ Vincula epistolæ laxavit, unsealed it, *Nep. Paus.* 4. § *Met.* Vincula amicitiae, *Lucr.* 3, 83. beneficii, *Cic. pro Planc.* 30. (2) Imposita capiti vincta venerando gere, *Sen. Thyest.* 543. (3) In vincula publica conjectus, *Nep. Milt.* 7. (4) Excusare laborem, & mercenaria vincta, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 67.

Vindemia, æ. f. [*qu. vindemia, à vino, vel vite demenda*] (1) *The gathering of grapes to make wine, vintage.* (2) *Wine.* (3) *A gathering of fruits, or honey.* (1) Spumat plenis vindemia labris, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 6. (2) Tua villa non videt vindemias in cellâ, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 2. (3) § *Vindemia* olivarum, *Plin.* 15, 1. mellis, *Id.* 2, 14. & *Col.* 9, 15.

Vindemiâlis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, vintage.* § *Vindemiales* fructus, *Suet. Aug.* 35.

Vindemiator, ôris, m. (1) *A vintager, or he that gathereth grapes to make wine.* (2) *A star which appeareth on the 26th day of August.* (1) Commodius legitur fructus à vindemiatore, *Col.* 4, 17. Durus vindemiator & invictus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 30. § *Ubi quadrissyllabam vocem fecit, nempe i & a in unum contrahendo, quod non observans Steph. vindemator fecit.* (2) VII. KAL. Sept. Vindemiator apparet, *Col.* 11, 2.

Vindemiârius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, vintage.* § *Vasa vindemiatoria*, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 2.

Vindemio, âre, aët. *To gather grapes, or ripe fruits, in harvest.* *Plin.* 14, 2. & 18, 31.

Vindemiola, æ. f. dim. *A little vintage.* *Cic. Attic.* 1, 10.

Vindemitor, ôris, m. (1) *A vintager.* (2) *A star so called.* (1) Carpebat raras ferus vindemitor uvæ, *Sen. de morte Claud.* 845. (2) At non effugiet vindemitor, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 407. *Vid.* Vindemior.

Vindex, icis, c. g. [*à Gr. ἐνδixος, id. quodd ἐνδixος*] (1) *An avenger of wrongs, a redresser of grievances.* (2) *An asserter of liberty, a defender.* (3) *The patron of a book, or he to whom it is de-*

dictated. (1) Furiae vindices scelerum, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 18. = Quis ultor & vindex contumaciter? *Col.* 7, 12. (2) Fabula vindex libertatis, *Cic. de Legib.* 3, 17. Conf. eund. de *Orat.* 2, 48. (3) Indice non opus est nostris, nec vindice, libris, *Mart.* 1, 54.

* Vindicandus, a, um, part. *To be punished, preserved, &c.* Talis improborum contentio cui supplicio est vindicandus, *Cic. de Amic.* 12.

* Vindicatus, tis, part. (1) *Claiming.* (2) *Revengeing.* (1) Singulis tyrannidis sibi impotentiam vindicantibus, *Just.* 5, 3. (2) *Cic.*

* Vindicatio, ônis, f. verb. *An avenging, or punishing; a vindication.* *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 22.

* Vindicâurus, a, um, part. *About to revenge, deliver, &c.* Tuus à rapinâ hostium templa vindicaturi, *Just.* 8, 2.

* Vindicâre, ârum, f. pl. [*à vindex*] (1) *The asserting, or clearing a thing from controversy.* (2) *A rejoinder in law, a bringing in proofs and sureties.* (1) Decernere vindicias secundum libertatem, *Liv.* 3, 47. (2) Non calumniâ litium, non injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis fundos alienos petere, *Cic. pro Mil.* 27.

* Vindicô, âre, aët. (1) *To revenge, to avenge, or punish.* (2) *To defend, deliver, or preserve.* (3) *To claim, to challenge.* (4) *To excuse.* (5) *To restore.* (6) *To maintain.* (1) Scipionis nem vindicaverat mortem, *Cic.* § *Omni* supplicio vindicare, *Id. de Amic.* 12. seditionem, *Id. Fam.* 1, 9. (2) § *Vindicare* à molestiâ, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 1, 4. (3) Nonnulla ab imperatore miles, plurima verò fortuna vindicat, *Nep. Thrasib.* 1. (4) Turpitudine personæ ejus, in quem libatius invehimur, nos vindicabit, *Treb. Cic. Fam.* 12, 16. (5) § *Vindicare* libertatem Gallie, *Cæf.* (6) *Rempub.* in libertatem vindicare, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 31.

* Vindicor, âri, âtus, pass. *To be avenged, &c.* Quasi exitus rerum, non hominum consilia legibus vindicentur, *Cic. pro Mil.* 7.

* Vindicta, æ. f. [*à vindico, nisi potius à Vindicis, vid. n. 4.*] (1) *Vengeance, punishment.* (2) *Defense, maintenance.* (3) *A rod which was laid on the head of a servant when he was made free.* (4) *Liberty, or freedom, itself.* (1) Lento gradu ad vindictam sui procedit ira divina, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, ext. 3. (2) Vindicte libertatis more stetit, *Paterc.* 2, 65. (3) *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 76. (4) Vindicte nomen à Vindicio tractum quidam putant, *Liv.* 2, 5.

* Vineâ, æ. f. [*à vite, qu. vitinea; vel à vino*] (1) *A vine, or vineyard.* (2) *An engine of war made of timber and hurdles, under which in assaults they came safely under the walls of a tower, and so scaled them; usually eight feet broad, seven high, and sixteen long.* *Virg.* (1) § *Vinea* pulscit, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 390. § *Nimio* vinearum studio negliguntur arva, *Suet. Dom.* 7. (2) Aggere vineis, turribus, oppugnavi, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4.

* Vineâlis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, vines, or a vineyard.* Limitatio terræ vinealis, *Col.* 3, 12.

* Vineârius, a, um, adj. *Of a vineyard.* Vinearios coles præcipitare, *Col.* 5, 6.

* Vineâticus, a, um, adj. *Idem.* *Cato*, 11. & *Col.* 4, 1.

* Vinetum, i. n. [*à vinea*] *A vineyard.* Ad escam non expedit instituere vineta, *Col.* 3, 2. *Met.* Ut vineta egomet cædam mea, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 200. *Prov.* *Vid.* *intep.*

* Vinipôtor, ôris. [*ex vinum, & potor*] *A drinker of wine, a winebibber.* *Plin.* 15, 54. *nisi* *divisè malis.*

* Vinitor, ôris, m. *A vinedresser, a keeper of a vineyard, a gatherer of grapes.* *C. c. de Fin.* 5, 14. Vinitor opus edibit, *Col.* 4, 24. § *Sepa-*

randi sunt aratores à vinitoribus, *Id.* Maturæ vinitor uvæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 36.

* Vinitorius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the keeping of a vineyard, or dressing of vines.* *Col.* 4, 15.

* Vinnulus, a, um, adj. *Vid.* Vinulus.

* Vinolentia, æ. f. *Drunkennes, Cic. Top.* 20. & *Tusc.* 4, 11.

* Vinolentus, a, um, adj. (1) *Given to drinking of much wine, drunk.* (2) *Also made with*

wine, vinisib. (1) Vinolentus mulierem illam compressit, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 28. § *Vinolentus* furor, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 27. § *Vinolentum* visa imbecilliora quam liccorum, *Id.* § *librius*, *Id.* (2) § *Vinolenta* medicam. 2, *Id.* in *Pijen.* 6.

* Vinolus, a, um, adj. *or, corp. sèmmu, sup.*

(1) *How ing a snack and favour of wine.* (2) *Given to drinking.* (1) Super calidus ac vinolus, *Plin.* 12, 13. Juncus vinolæ moracitatis ad linguam, *Id.* 21, 18. Pomum succi vinolæ, *Suet. Aug.* 77. (2) § *Modicè* vinoli, *Lav.* 41, 4.

Ætas vinolior, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 765. Quid opus est verbis? vinolissima est, *Plaut. Cure.* 1, 1, 79.

* Vinulus, a, um, adj. *Delicate, dainty, nice, wanton; or as some think, drunk with wine.* *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 3, 70. *ubi vid. inopertes.*

§ *Scrib. & vinulus, Ijil.*

* Vinum, i. n. [*à Gr. οἶνος*] (1) *Wine.* (2) || *Any kind of drink.* (3) *A banquet.* (1) Abite lymphæ, vini perniciës, *Catull.* 25, 6. ¶ Vinum vetustate edentulum, *melioru wine*, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 3, 87. meracius, *strong*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 31. fugiens, *flat, dead, beginning to sour.* *Id.* Vina coronare, *to fill brimmers in order to a libation, in imitation of the Greeks, so ἀποπνεῦμα ἐκπέσει ἀπὸ τοῦ ποτηρίου.* *Hom. Virg. Æn.* 7, 147. & *Geor.* 2, 526. (2) Myrti baccas legere, ex his vinum exprimere, *Cels.* 4, 18. (3) *Met.* Vel heri in vino quàm immodestus fuisti? *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 6.

† Vinculus, i. m. *qui viam currens.* *A luc-*

quy. *Varr.*

|| Viocurus, i. m. [*qui vias curat*] *A surveyor of the highways.* † *Ædilis.*

* Viola, æ. f. [*à via, ubi homines eunt, ita & via, ab iteris*] (1) *A violet.* (2) *A purple colour.* (1) An tu me in violâ putabas, aut in rosâ dicere? *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 26. § *De violarum*

generibus vid. *Plin.* 21, 6. (2) Tinctus violâ pal-

lor amantium, *Hor. Od.* 3, 10, 14.

* Violâbilis, e. adj. (1) *That may be hurt, or wounded.* (2) *That may be profaned.* (1) Cor violabile telis, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 79. (2) Non violabile numen, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 154.

* Violâceus, a, um, adj. *Of a violet colour, or like a violet.* *Plin.* 9, 39. & 35, 16.

* Violandus, a, um, part. *To be broken, or transgressed.* § *Fœdera violanda*, *Tib.* 1, 9, 2. *Sil.* 11, 160.

* Violârium, ii. n. *A bank, or bed, of vio-*

lets. *Virg. Geor.* 4, 32.

* || Violârius, ii. m. *He that dieth a violet co-*

lour. Violarii coloris infector, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 6, 36.

* || Viô âtim, adv. *By way of violence, or a-*

buse. *Litt. ex Liv.*

* Violâtio, ônis, f. verb. *A profaning, vio-*

lating, wronging, or infringing. § *Violatio*

templi. *Plin.* 29, 8. *fidel.* *Paterc.* 2, 1. Sine violatione ullius rei incescit agmen, *Liv.* 36, 20.

* Violâtor, ôris, m. verb. *An abuser, a cor-*

rupter. = Ruptor fœderis humani, violatorque

gentium juris, *Liv.* 4, 19. § *Violator* templi, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 2, 27.

* Violâtorus, a, um, part. *About to violate.*

Si ita fecissent, fines eorum se violaturum nega-

vit, *Cæf. B. G.* 6, 31. Conf. *Liv.* 33, 20. Mare ipsum violaturi, *Val. Max.* 9, 2, ext. 1.

* Viô âtus, a, um, part. (1) *Hurt, forced.*

(2) *Disflowered.* (3) *Profaned, abused.* (4)

Disbursed. (5) *Broken, infringed.* (1) §

Non solùm violatus manu, sed vulneratus ferro,

Cic. anteq. in Sen. ven. 3. (2) § *Violata* virgi-

nitas, *Id.* (3) = Sacra polluta & violata, *Id.*

Verr. 5, 72. § *Disce* ea sancta credere, quæ à te violata sunt, *Liv.* 1, 18. Violati numi-

nis aræ, *Juv.* 13, 219. (4) § *Violatum* cu-

bile, *Catull.* (5) *Pœna* violati juris, *Cic. de*

Legg. 2, 9.

* || Viô âtus, ùs, m. *An abuse,* *Litt. ex*

Mart. sed q.

* Viô lens, tis, adj. (1) *Violent, forcible.* (2)

Swift, rapid. (3) *Vibement, earnest.* (1) Post-

quam victor violens discessit ab hoste, *Hor. Ep.*

1, 10, 37. (2) Quæ violens obrepsit Ausidus,

8 E 2

Id. Od. 3, 30, 10. (3) Nunc ferus, & violentus, *Perf. 5, 171.*

* Violenter, adv. ius, comp. ssmè, sup. (1) *Forcibly, violently.* (2) *Heinously.* (3) *Cruelly.* (1) Sacra ludorum violentèr diimere, *Liv. 5, 1.* Imber violentius fufus, *Curt. 8, 14, 4.* Rivallem acies violentissimè persequitur, *Ca. 7, 3.* (2) Patrem adolescentis facta hæc tolera e audio violentèr, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 4.* (3) Proconfutatum violentèr gerere, *Plin. Ep. 9, 3.*

* Violent, a. & f. (1) *Force, violence.* (2) *Rashness.* (3) *Boisterousness, stormy.* (4) *Cruelty, fierceness.* (1) Opprimi imperu violentiæ, *Cic. an eq. iret in exil. 5.* (2) = Novi hominis furorem, novi effrenatam violentiam, *Id. Philipp. 12, 11.* (3) Circum nulli ventorum violentia inferior, *Plin. 1, 47.* (4) Eadem violentia viri, *Id. Met. 1, 258.*

* Violentus, a, um, adj. [à vis] or, comp. ssmus, sup. (1) *Forcible, ungovernable.* (2) *Violent, fierce.* (3) *Cruel, injurious.* (4) *Rash, headstrong.* (5) *Boisterous, impetuous.* (6) *Angry, enraged.* (1) *Adus vires violentæ, Lucr. 5, 1269.* (2) Peragat violenta potestas, Quod tranquilla nequit, *Claud. Conf. Nith. 239.* (2) Quas res violentissimas natura genuit, earum inodorationem nos soli habemus, *Cic. N. D. 2, 60.* (3) Aliis violentior æquo Visa Dea est, *Id. Met. 3, 253.* (4) = Quamvis sis, ut es, homo furens & violentus, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 28.* (5) § Venti violenti, *Lucr. 5, 1225.* Tempestates violentissimæ, *Cic. pro Cluent. 49.* (6) Multo Aprio, quam Fabio violentior fuit, *Liv. 2, 59.*

* Violare, are, act. [à vi] (1) *To force.* (2) *To deflower.* (3) *To transgress, or break; to violate.* (4) *To spoil, defile, or sully.* (5) *To cut, or fell, down.* (6) *To colour, to die.* (1) Hospites violare fas non putant, *Cæs. B. G. 6, 22.* § Violare parentes, *Cic. de Fin. 3, 9.* aras Deum, *Sil. 17, 114.* (2) Parcite violare puellam, *Tib. 1, 6, 51.* § Virginitatem violare, *Cic. N. D. 3, 23.* (3) § Violare amicitiam, *Id. pro Cluent. 42.* fidem, *Id. Epist. 7, 57.* In genum violant marmora tophum, *Juv. 3, 20.* (4) Nubes violant serenam speciem mundi, *Lucr. 4, 138.* § Met. Violare existimationem alicujus, *Cic. pro Quint. 23.* (5) § Silvam violare, *Id. (6) Indum sanguineo si quis violaverit ostre ebur, Virg. Aen. 12, 67.*

* Violor, ari, utus, pass. *To be hurt, broken, profaned.* Existimas in eâ re violari tuam existimationem, *Cic. pro Quint. 23.*

Vipera, æ. f. [quodd vi pariat, cum matris interitu; al. qu. vivipera; ab ἵπρω, lædo, *Morh.*] (1) *A viper.* (2) In conviciis. (1) Brevibus viperis implicata crines Canidia, *Hor. Epod. 5, 15.* Vipera custos conchæ pretiosæ, *Luc. 6, 678.* (2) *Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 19.*

§ Viperalis, i. f. se herba [quodd valeat contra viperarum morsus] *Rue, herb-grace, Apul. de Herb. 1, 39.*

Vipereus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, viperous.* § Vipereus crinis, *Virg. Aen. 6, 281.* Viperei nodi, *Luc. 6, 490.*

§ Vipërâ, æ. f. se herba [quodd in morsu viperarum prodest] *Wild borage, or dragonwort, Apul. serpentaria, Id. interp. Jun.*

Vipërâus, a, um, adj. *Id. quod vipereus.* § Viperinus mortus, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 29.* ex pœdâ. Viperina pelis, *Plin. 32, 7.* Viperinus sanguis, *Hor. Od. 1, 8, 7.*

Vipio, onis, m. *A young crane, Plin. 10, 49.*

* Vir, i, m. [à vi, quodd viribus præstat] (1) *A male, in respect of a female, whether in man, or beast.* (2) *A man, in respect of a child.* (3) *A man, as opposed to a pathick.* (4) *A man; having the courage, or sense, of a man.* (5) *A husband.* (6) *Virility.* (1) Vir natus, quod rem fœminarum tetigerat, *Phædr. 3, 8, 11.* (2) Viri hieme, fœminæ æstate, *Plin. 10, 63.* (3) Vir gregis caper, *Virg. Ecl. 7, 7.* (2) (3) Hæc non modò in puero, sive adolescente, sed etiam in viro admiratione dignum est, *Plin. 3.* Suet. Vesp. 13. (4) Abi, parillas, virum te judico, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 25.*

§ Tun' virum me, aut adeo hominem deputas esse? *Id. Hec. 4, 1, 9.* § Metellus homo nobilissimus atque optimus vir, *Cic. post redit. 5.* Vir virum legit, when in marshaling an army, a soldier chooseth one to stand by him, in whose valour he most confideth, *Virg. Aen. 11, 632.* (5) Tibi generum firmum, & filia invenies virum, *Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 40.* = § Imminet exitio vir conjugis, illa mariti, *Id. Met. 1, 146.* (6) Ut relicta sibi sentit membra sine viro, *Ca. 61, 6.*

* Vir, æ. f. *A woman, a manly woman, Fest. Viræ querquetulanæ, i. e. Hamadryades, Scal. Aliqui hanc vocem leg. ap. Plaut. Amph. 181. sed perperam.*

* Virago, gnis f. [quodd ut vir agat] *A manlike woman, a heroine.* § Ancilia virago, *Plaut. Afer. 2, 3, 79.* Belli metuenda virago, *Id. Met. 2, 765.*

* Virbins, ii, m. [bis vir; ex vir, & bios, vita, qu. vir denuo vitalis] *One who hath lived twice, as Hippolytus restored to life by Æsculapius, Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 7, 762.*

Viriculæ, arum, f. pl. [vel pro virgulæ, vel qu. viriculæ ob virorem] *Thin rinds of the Linden tree, betwixt the bark and the wood, such as they make bazingropes of, Plin.*

Virectum, i n. [à vireo] *Sic enim leg. aliqui locum Virg. infra cit. in vineum, q. v.*

Virens, tis, part. (1) *Flourishing, green.* (2) *Youthful.* (1) § Hedera virens, *Hor. Od. 1, 25, 17.* (2) § aridus, *Id. silva, Catull. 32, 10.* gleba, *Juv. 12, 85.* (2) Virens, & docta psallere Cnina, *Hor. Od. 4, 13, 6.* (3) Donec virenti canities abest, *Id. Od. 1, 9, 17.*

Vireo, ère, ui, neut. (1) *To be green, to flourish.* (2) *To be lusty, or strong.* (3) *To shine, to sparkle.* (1) § Alia temper virent, alia hyeme nudata sunt, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 13.* (2) *Vid. Virens, n. 2.* (3) Videtur tu illi oculos virere? *Plaut. Menæch. 5, 2, 76.*

Vireo, onis, m. [à viridi colore] *A canary bird of a green colour, a greenfinch, Plin. 18, 29.*

Viresco, ère, incept. n. (1) *To wax green, to begin to flourish.* (2) *To recover again.* (1) Injussa virescunt Gramina, *Virg. Geor. 1, 55.* Virescunt rami arboribus, *Lucr. 1, 253.* (2) Ne de nihilo renata virescat copia rerum, *Lucr. 1, 675.*

* Virresco, ère, neut. [à vires] *To grow strong, or of force, Non. Cresco.*

Viretum, i n. [à vireo] *A place full of green herbs, a green, a grass-plot.* Amœna vireta Fortunatarum nemorum, *Virg. Aen. 6, 638.* ubi al. virectum.

Virga, æ. f. [qu. viriga, à virendo; ut δάλλος, à δάλλω] (1) *A twig, a young branch.* (2) *A rod, whip, or scourge.* (3) § Mercury's caduce, or wand. (4) *An obelisk, or note of something false, or obsolete, thus.* (5) *A streak.* (6) § A man's yard. (1) § Virgæ myrtæ, *Cato, 101.* Arbutus virgis texunt feretrum, *Virg. Aen. 11, 65.* § Virgæ salices, *Id. (2) Porcia lex virgas ab omnium civium Rom. corpore amovit, Cic. pro Rabir. 4.* Virga levi flectit ora, *Luc. 4, 683.* (3) Permulcens medicatâ lumina virgâ, *Id. Met. 1, 716.* (4) Solebant veteres grammatici versus censoriâ quâdam virgâ notare, *Quint. 1, 4.* (5) Taurus signatus media inter cornua virgâ, *Id. A. Am. 1, 201.* (6) *Ap. Med.*

Virgator, oris, m. *A beater with rods, a whipper, a beadle of a parish, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 19.*

Virgatus, a, um, adj. ex part. (1) *Made of twigs, or whips.* (2) *Spotted, streaked, or striped.* (3) *Beaten with rods.* (1) Vellera virgati custodibant calathisci, *Catull. 62, 319.* (2) § Virgata tigris, *Sil. 5, 48.* Vestes virgatæ auro, *Id. 4, 155.* Sagula virgata, *Virg. Aen. 8, 660.* (3) *Val. Flacc. 2, 159.* ut aliqui int.

Virgetum, i n. *A place where offers, or rods, grow, Cic. de Legg. 2, 8.*

Virgeus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, rods, twigs, offers, small sticks, &c.* Scopas facito virgeas, *Cato, 152.* § Virgea flamma, *Virg. Aen. 7, 463.*

† Virgindemia, *Vid. Virgindemia.*

§ Virgifer, eri, m. *He that carryeth a flower rod, or wand, before an officer, or preacher; a virger, Lutt. ex Liv. sed q.*

§ Virginal, & Virginalis, is, n. [virginia natura verenda, ut feminal feminæ] Intactum ab omni crimine virginal, *Prud. Perisepb. 14, 8.*

Virginâlis, e, adj. *Maidenly, virgin like; of, or belonging to, a maid, or virgin.* Virginalis habitus & vestitus, *Cic. Verr. 4, 3.* § Verecundia, *Id. pro Quint. 11.* modestia, *Id. de Div. 1, 31.* § Feles virginalis, a baud, *Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 43.*

Virginârius, a, um, adj. *Of a maid, or virgin.* Scelesta feles virginaria, *Plaut. Perf. 4, 9, 14.*

† Virgindemia, æ. f. (1) *A gathering of offers, twigs, or rods, to make bands, &c.* (2) *Also a whipping barrest.* (1) *Varr. interpr. Non. (2) Scapulæ metuunt virgindemiam, Varr. Umea virgindemia, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 22.* joco ad formam vindemiæ ludentes uterque.

§ Virgineus, e, adj. *Id. quod Virginalis.* Si adest virgineus dea, ut virginis zona solvatur, *Aug.*

Virgineus, a, um, adj. *Virgin like; of, or belonging to, a virgin.* § Pudor virgineus, *Tib. 1, 4, 74.* rubor, *Virg. Geor. 1, 430.* § Volucres virgineæ, *harpies, Ov. Met. 7, 4.*

Virginitas, atis, f. *Chastity, virginity, maidenhood.* § Salva virginitas, *Ov. Ep. 16, 160.* § Virginitatem violare, *Cic. N. D. 3, 23.*

Virgo, gnis, f. [à virore ætatis] (1) *A virgin, or maid; a damsel.* (2) *A daughter.* (3) *A young married woman.* (4) † *A chaste person; man, or maid.* (5) It is also said of brutes, as a mare, &c. (6) § One of the twelve signs, *Astræa.* (7) *A Roman aqueduct so called.* (8) *Met. Any thing that hath not been defiled, or meddled with.* (1) Sororem tuam virginem esse non sivist, *Cic. pro Domo, 14.* (2) Virgo atque mulier erit nulla, quin mala sit, quæ præter sapiet quam placet parentibus, *Plaut. Perf. 3, 1, 37.* (3) Divortunt mores longè virgini ac lupæ, *Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 22.* (4) Virgo maxima, the chief of the Vestal virgins, *Val. Max. (2) Si virgo amici nubilis propter paupertatem locari non posset, Nep. Epam. 3. (3) Ah! virgo infelix, quæ te dementia cepit? Virg. Ecl. 6, 47. (4) § Virgines pueri, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 26. (5) Sed war. codd. (6) § Virgo equa, Plin. 28, 9. (7) Vid. Ampel. Cap. de XII signis. (8) Stat. Sylv. 1, 5, 26. Vid. & Front. de Aqu. p. mihi 101. Mart. 5, 21. Plin. 31, 3. (8) Virgo charta, not yet published, Mart. 1, 67, 7. saliva, fasting spittle, Plin.*

Virgula, æ. f. dim. *A little rod.* Corona facta duabus virgulis oleagineis, *Nep. Tbraf. 4.* (2) Virgula divina, when things succeed without our care, and fall as it were into our laps from heaven, *Cic. Offic. 1, 44.*

† Virgultus, a, um, adj. *Striped, streaked, as it were with rods, Plin. 9, 33.* ubi al. virgaia.

Virgultum, i n. [à virga, qu. virgultum] *A company of young sprigs growing together out of the ground; a young set, or twig.* Via interclusa frondibus & virgultis, *Cic. pro Cael. 18.* Quæcunque premes virgulta per agros Sparge fimo pingui, *Virg. Geor. 2, 347.* Loca obsita virgultis, *Liv. 28, 1.*

Virguncula, æ. f. dim. [à virgo] *A wench; a little girl, or young maid; a modder, Petron. 18, 6.* Curt. 8, 4, 25. Juv. 12, 40.

Viria, five Viridula, æ. f. [ornamentum colli è gemmis viridibus] *A necklace, or as some think, a man's bracelet, made of green precious stones, Plin. 33, 3.*

* Viriatus, a, um, adj. [à vires] *Strong, lusty; put in heart, force, or strength, Lucil. ap. Non. † Robustus.*

§ Viriculæ, arum, f. pl. dim. [à vires] *Little, or small, strength, or force; small substance, or means; weakness, Litt. ex Apul. † Exiguæ vires.*

Viriculum,

Viricūlum, i. n. (1) *A grading tool.* (2) *A kind of dart.* (1) Plin. 35, 12. (2) Cael.

Viridans, tis. adj. *Verdant, green.* § Viridantes horti, Col. 10, 23. Cingit viridanti tempora lauro, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 539.

Viridarium, ii. n. [à viridis] (1) *A green place enclosed, wherein beasts, or fowls, are kept.* (2) *A green garden, or place, set with greens; a green.* (1) Plin. 18, 2. & Phædr. 2, 9, 14. (2) Suet. Tib. 60.

|| **Viridarius**, ii. m. *A gardener, a greenkeeper, a verdurer in a forest,* Ulp. † Olor.

Viridè, adv. ius, comp. *Greenly.* Callais viridè pallens, Plin. 37, 8. Nihil smaragdus viridius vires, Id. 17, 5.

|| **Viridia**, æ. f. *A place set with green trees for pleasure,* Macrobi. † Viretum.

Viridia, um. pl. n. (1) *Green walks.* (2) *Green herbs.* (1) Perambulante læta domo viridia, Phædr. 2, 6, 14. malè viridaria, reuenerè meto. Vid. & Plin. 1^o p. 5, 6. & Sen. 2, 86. (2) Col. 12, 57.

Viridicatus, a, um. adj. *Made green, or fresh.* § Silva viridicata, Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 12.

Viridis, e. adj. [à vireo] or, comp. *Isimus*, sup. (1) *Green, sappy, moist.* (2) Met. *Youthful, flourishing.* (3) *Fresh, hale, lusty, vigorous.* (4) *Of a green colour.* (1) Neque peraridum, neque rursus viride sænum colligatur, Col. 2, 19. Viridissima pars corticis, Id. 4, 22. = Viridia ligna & humida, Cic. Verr. 1, 17.

(2) *Isud opus viridem ætatem cum robore corporis desiderat, Col. præf. lib. 1.* (3) *Quadrantilla octogesimo ætatis anno decessit, usque ad novissimam valetudinem viridis, Plin. Ep. 7, 74.* (4) *Color cæruleus, albidior, viridior, Id. Ep. 8, 20. Viridissima gramine ripa, Virg. Geor. 3, 144. Viridissimi riparum vestitus, Cic.*

Viriditas, atis. f. (1) *Greenness.* (2) Met. *Vigour, lustiness, briskness.* (1) Terra elicit herbescentem ex semine viriditatem, Cic. de Sen. 15. (2) *Senectus, quamvis non sit gravis, tamen auferat eam ætatis viriditatem, Id. de Amic. 3.*

Viridor, ari, atus. pass. *To be made green.* Vada subnatis imo viridentur ab herbis, Ovid. *Halcut.* 90.

* **Virile**, is. n. sc. membrum, Plin. 20, 16.

* **Virilis**, e. adj. [à vir] *Of, or belonging to, a man; stout, valiant, manly; of the male kind; also grave, pithy, substantial.* || Pro virili, sc. parte, to his utmost, Cic. § Humanus, quod vid.

* **Virilitas**, atis. f. (1) *Manyness, the privy parts of a man,* (2) *or other creature.* (1) Mart. 9, 7. (2) Col. 6, 26, 2. de iuvenco, Plin. 23, 1, 30.

* **Viriliter**, adv. ius, comp. *Valiantly manly, manfully, like a man.* = Quod viriliter, animoque magno sit, id dignum est viro, Cic. Off. 2, 27. § Viriliter peccare, Sen. de Brev. vit.

* || **Viriosus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of strength.* (2) *It. id. quod virosus, poisonous.* (1) Apul. (2) Gl.

† || **Viripotens**, tis. adj. *Marryageable, ripe for man,* Litt. ex Plaut. sed q. cerè tamen ap. JCC.

Viripotens, tis. adj. *Mighty, strong,* Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 1.

|| **Virivorus** ager; qui viritum, vel ut al. virenti populo distribuit, Fest. Paul. interpr.

* **Virium**, adv. (1) *Man by man, from man to man.* (2) *Man to man, single.* (3) *From one to another.* (1) Necus viritum distribuit, Cæf. B. G. 7, 71. Cont. Cic. Tusc. 3, 20. & Liv. 42, 4. (2) Si quis viritum dimicare vellet, provocavit ad pugnam, Curt. 7, c. 4. n. 33. (3) Rursum mihi itis viritum sine auctore percubuit, Id. 6, 2, 15. § Sed var. coll.

Vir, ònis. m. [à vireo] *Greenness.* Pallad. 7, 2. † Viridas.

* || **Viriosus**, a, um. adj. [à vir] *Desireful of, or lusting after, man; rapt, that loveth mens company.* § Non modò viriosus, sed etiam viriosus, Gell. 7, 12. † i. e. Pederastes.

* **Viriosus**, a, um. adj. [à viras] (1) *Full of poison, venomous, of an ill savour and taste.* (2) *Hard, strong.* (1) Cato, 157. (2) = Pifces duri virosque, Cels. 2, 21. § Viriosa castorea, Virg. Geor. 1, 58.

* **Virtus**, utis. f. [à vi, ut àgeth, ex *Agnē, Mars; nam fortitudē antiq. maxima virtus] *Every good, whether of body, or mind, but most properly and usually fortitude, valour, bravery.* (2) *Force, strength, courage.* (3) *Virtue, divine, or moral.* (4) *Care, good management.* (5) *Value, worth.* (6) *Merit, desert.* (7) *Any good property, faculty, or affection.* (8) *A god so called and worshiped.* (1) § Non minus pietate suspicienda est quam virtus bellica, Nep. Ages. 4. Vid. Cic. Tusc. 2, 18. (2) § Virtute semper prævalet sapientia, Phædr. 1, 13, 14. Fera anima ia, si clausa teneas, virtutis obviscuntur, Tac. Hist. 4, 64, 4. (3) Virtus est per se ip'a laudabilis, & sine qua nihil laudari potest, Cic. de Orat. 2, 84. Vid. & Tac. Agric. 4. Qui virtutibus his lenioribus erit ornatus, modestiâ, temperantiâ, iustitiâ, &c. Cic. Offic. 1, 15. (4) Virtute Deum & majorum dives sum satis, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 44. (5) Imperatoris virtutem noveram, & vim militum, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 8. (6) Secundum facta, & virtutes tuas, Id. Eun. 5, 8, 60. Ornatus es ex tuis virtutibus, Id. Ad. Ph. 2, 1, 22. (7) In sensibus est sua cuique virtus, Cic. de Fin. 5, 12. Sunt quidem hæ virtutes aliarum quoque partium, Quint. 4, 2. Omnes rectæ animi affectiones virtute appellantur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20. (8) Hujus imago sub vario statu in numismatis antiq. occurrit. Vid. Prop.

* || **Virulentus**, a, um. adj. *Poisonous, venomous, virulent,* Gell. 16, 11.

* **Virus**, i. o. n. in cæteris casibus non reperitur [à vi, est enim vocab. μέρον] (1) *A stinking, or rankish, smell.* (2) *The seed, or nature, in animals.* (3) *A nasty taste.* (4) *Poison, Venum.* (5) *Bitterness, sharpness.* (6) *The juice of the purple fish.* (7) *A strong smell of spices, or perfumes.* (1) Paludis noxium virus, Col. 1, 5. § aliarum, Plin. 31, 10. Tetri primordia viri Aipra, Lucr. 2, 475. Odores tuos contactos perdere viro, Id. ib. 852. (2) Inter se versando pisces mares & feminae vitale asperserunt virus, Plin. 9, 10. Lentum distillat ab inguine virus, Virg. Geor. 3, 281. = Hippomane. Id. ib. (3) Stannum illitum æneis vas compescit ærugine virus, Plin. 34, 17. (4) Mortiterum in venas figens per vulnera virus, Cic. Arat. 436. (5) Lucr. 2, 720. Aqua marina vetustate virus deponit, Plin. 31, 8. Virus mali medici, Id. 34, 17. Met. Virus acerbitatis suæ apud alquem evomere, Cic. de Amic. 25. (6) Plin. 9, 36. (7) Omne benigne virus odoriferis Arabum in oris, Stat. Syv. 1, 4, 104.

* **Vis**, vis, vis, vi. f. pl. vîres & † vis, vîrium, ibus [ab is, ius, al. à via] (1) *Force, violence.* (2) *Strength, might, power.* (3) *Virtue, efficacy, energy.* (4) *Signification, meaning, or importance.* (5) *Care, industry.* (6) *Abundance, plenty, multitude.* (1) § Vis consilii expers mole ruit sua, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 65. = Timidè descendunt, vi ac necessitate coacti, inviti, Cic. pro Quir. 16. || Vm vitæ asferre, to kill, Id. pro Cæcin. 21. § Vim adhibere pactioni, non voluntatem, Id. || Vis major cæli, stormy weather, Plin. Vim adferre mulieri, to force, or ravish, b. r, C. c. = Inimicorum vis & violentia, Id. (2) § Vine corporis, an virtute animi? Sall. B. C. 1. § Plus vis habet quam sanguinis, Dial. de corrupt. Elog. 26. Nostra vis omnis in corpore & animo sita est, Sall. B. C. 1. = Quorum vis omnis virtutis in lingua sita est, Cic. § Vmibus totis incurrit, Lucr. 10, 484. (3) = Multas vis possidet in se atque potestates, Lucr. 2, 586. = Precatio in se magnam habet vim & religionem, Cic. pro Muræna, 1. † Malè aduersus ad omnes vis controversiarum, Solus. Pragm. 1, 3, princ. § Vivida vis animi, Lucr. 1, 73. (4) Equitate intellectâ, nihil ad rem

pertinet, quæ verborum vis sit, ac nominum. Cic. pro Cluent. (5) Nî vis humana quotannis Maxima quæque manu semina legeret, Virg. Geor. 1, 198. (6) § Vis auri & argenti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32. frumenti, Liv. 29, 36. lacrymarum, Cic. Somn. Scip. 3. negotii, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 1. Ingens vis hominum, Liv. 8, 28.

† Vis. antiq. pro vix, Scal.

* **Viscatus**, a, um. part. (1) *Dressed with birdlime, lured.* (2) *Entangled with birdlime.* (1) § Virga viscata, Varr. R. R. 3, 7. (2) Non ales utiliter viscat effugit alis, Ov. A. Am. 1, 391. || Viscata munera, Plin. Ep. 9, 30. = hamata, Id. ibid. § beneficia, given, or done, with design to get greater, Sen. Ep. 9.

* **Viscera**, a, um. pl. *The bowels, entrails, or guts.* Vid. Viscus.

* † **Viscerâim**, adv. *By the bowels, or entrails; piece by piece.* Eon. ap. Non. 2, 880.

* **Viscerâo**, ònis. f. (1) *A dole, or distributing of raw flesh at the death of rich persons, or to gain the favour of the people.* (2) *Good cheer.* (1) Populo visceratio data in funere, Liv. 8, 22. & 39, 46. Vid. & Suet. Cæs. 38. (2) Sen. Epist. 19.

* || **Viscero**, are. act. & **Visceror**, ari. dep. [vi cera, i. e. carnes crudas erogo] *To bowel; also to give a dole of raw flesh,* Sipont. † **Viscero**.

|| **Viscidus**, a, um. adj. *Clammy, sticky, clingy, like birdlime.* || Acetum viscidum, rosey vinegar, Plin. 1, 2.

* **Viscor**, ari, atus. pass. [à viscus, i.] *To be glued, to be stuck together.* Hinc miseri viscantur labra marini, Juv. 6, 462.

* || **Viscosus**, a, um. adj. *Tough like birdlime, viscous,* Gloss. † **Glutinosus**.

* **Viscus**, ãris. n. [qu. viscus, à vescendo quia homines visceribus vescuntur, tanquam cibis delicatis] (1) *A bowel, or entrail; especially the chief, as heart, liver, lungs.* (2) *All fleshy parts under the skin.* (1) De paucillâ visceribus viscus gigni tangenque creari, Lucr. 1, 837. Hærentia viscere tela, Ov. Met. 6, 290. || Met. Viscera terræ, the depth of the earth, Id. Met. 1, 138. † Spumantibus ardere visceribus, to be in a rage, Juv. 13, 15. (2) Solida inponit taurorum viscera flammis, Virg. *Æn.* 6, 253. ubi vid. Serv.

* **Viscus**, i. m. & **Viscum**, n. [ab iscus, vel iscus; quia vis ei munda] (1) *A shrub growing in oak and ash trees, called mistletoe, or mistletoe.* (2) *Birdlime, glue.* (3) || *The brainy part of the flesh.* (1) Plin. 16, 64. & Virg. *Æn.* 6, 205. (2) Viscum enim ex acinis, &c. Plin. 16, 44. Met. Viscus merus vestra est blanditia, Plaut. *Eurh.* 1, 1, 16. (3) Litt. ex Apul.

* **Viscous**, a, um. part. (1) *To be seen, or wished.* (2) *To be wondered and marveled at; wonderful.* (1) Me visendæ mite sorori, Ov. Met. 6, 441. (2) Eulorum omni apparatu, ornaturque videndæ, Cic. in Vat. 13.

* **Vibilis**, e. adj. *That may see, or be seen; visible,* Plin. 11, 37. & 37, 4.

* **Vision**, ònis. f. verb. [à video] (1) *Vision, sight, the faculty of seeing.* (2) *A vision, phantom, or apparition.* (1) Visio veri falsique communita, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 11. Conf. & eund. de Div. 2, 58. (2) = Quas phantasias Græci vocant, nos autem visiones, Quint. 6, 2.

* **Visitatio**, ònis. f. verb. *A visiting, a visit, a visitation.* Visitationem facit tenuem extremæ rotundationis, Virg. 9, 4. † **Adventus**.

* **Visito**, are. freq. [à viso] *To come oft to see, to visit.* Cum visitavisset hominem Carneades, Cic. de Fin. 5, 31.

* **Viso**, ère, si, tum. freq. [à video] (1) *To go to see.* (2) *To come to see.* (3) *To visit.* (4) *To see.* (5) *To survey.* (1) Visam, si domi est, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 7. & *Heaut.* 1, 1, 118. § Visam ad forum, Id. (2) Id viso, tunc an illi insaniant, Id. Andr. 3, 3, 4. (5) Ne mitas visendi causâ quinquam, Id. *Hec.* 3, 2, 7. § Nostra illico it visere ad eum; admittit nemo, Id. ibid. 1, 2, 114. (4) Nunc huc ad Veneris sacrum venio visere, Plaut. *Rud.* 1, 2, 6.

2, 6. (5) Ad visendas, ordinandasque provincias, *Patere*, 2, 95.

* *Visor*, i. part. *To be visited, to be seen*, Cic.

* *Visor*, ōis. m. verb. [à vi-co] *A messenger sent out to take a view of a thing, a spy, a scout*. *Missis visoribus, per quos nosceret, an ve a assererentur*, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 2, 1. § *Vix alibi*.

Visula, m. f. *A kind of wine*, Col. 3, 2.

* *Visum*, i. n. (1) *Any thing that is set before one to behold; a sight, or show*. (2) *A present, or prey*. (3) *A vision, an apparition, a dream, a phantasm*. (1) *Prop.* 2, 26, 28. (2) *Hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 456. (3) *Falsum avert te visum*, *Tib.* 3, 4, 3. *Quem Greci γανταρίαν, nos visum appellamus*, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 11.

* *Vitrus*, a, um. part. (1) *That is ill, or is like to, i.e.* (2) *About to visit*. (1) *Si vitus cum vivo*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 576. (2) *Magnos vitus amicos*, *Juv.* 6, 312.

* *Vitus*, a, um. part. (1) *Beetle, fern*. (2) *Perceived by any sense, or mind; thought of*. (1) *Vita est catula cervæ fidelibus*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 27. *Vitæ correptus imagine formæ*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 416. (2) *Matris vox vita*, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 38. *Pedum vita est via*, *Id. Phorm.* 2, 1, 12. *Creber ad aures Vitus adesse pedum finitus*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 731.

* *Vitus*, ūs. m. [à video] (1) *The sense of sight*. (2) *The eye*. (3) *A view, a look*. (4) *The thing seen; a vision, or sight*. (5) *Appearance, or show*. (1) *Vitus oculo um obtutu continuo fatigatur*, *Quint.* 1, 3. (2) *Pascit amone avidos vitus*, *Lucr.* 1, 37. § *Ad aures tardius res adveniunt, quam visum*, *Id.* 6, 165. (3) § *Torvus vitus*, *Stat.* (4) *Obstupuit visu Aeneas*, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 90. § *Nocturnus vitus*, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 13, 5. (5) *Cic. N. D.* 1, 5.

* *Vita*, æ. f. [à vivendo; al. à Gr. βίωσις] (1) *Life*. (2) *¶ Vitæ, pl. Souls, ghosts*. (3) *A manner of living*. (5) *The ends, necessities, or advantages, of life*. (5) *Food, victuals*. (6) *Conversation, the world*. (7) *Experience*. (8) *Duration, continuance*. (9) *Vox blandientis*. (1) § *Mors honesta lūpe vitam quoque turpem exornat*, *Cic. pro Quint.* 15. *Non est vivere, sed valere vita*, *Mart.* 6, 65, fin. (2) *Virg. Geor.* 4, 224. § *Aen.* 6, 292. (3) § *Vitam mutare priorem*, *Lucr.* 5, 170. *Inspecere tanquam in speculum vitas omnium*, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 61. (4) *Manus datæ, Ut facere ad vitam possimus, quæ foret usus*, *Lucr.* 4, 829. (5) *Muscula vitam referit sibi*, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 2, 9. = *victus*, *Lucr.* (6) *Non foro solum omni, deinde vitæ, sed prope luce ac publico carere*, *Cic.* (7) *Qui ferie Incommoda vitæ vitæ didicere magistrâ*, *Juv.* 13, 22. (8) *Vitæ perpetuâ dignissima dicta*, *Lucr.* 3, 13. (9) *Obsecro te, mea vita*, *Cic. Terentia*. *Æratas rumpam, mea vita, catenas*, *Prop.* 1, 20, 11. *Sic Græci ζῶν καὶ ψυχὴν*, *Juv.* 6, 194.

Vitabilis, e. adj. *To be avoided*, *Corn. Gall.* 6, 9. *Effet perpetuū sua quam vitabilis Africa*, *Ov. ex Ponto*, 4, 14, 31.

Vitabundus, a, um. adj. *That eschevereth a thing*. *Vitabundus castra hostium*, *Liv.* 25, 13. *Conf. Sall. B. Jug.* 28.

* *Vitālia*, um. n. pl. (1) *The lungs, heart, liver, or vitals*. (2) *Preservatives of life*. (1) *Ferire vitalia, ac tueri sciat athleta*, *Quint. Inst. Or.* 5, 12. *Vitalibus vacui artus*, *Luc.* 3, 643. (2) § *Multa homini sunt vitalia, multa Morbos incutunt*, *Lucr.* 6, 771. § *Motifer*, *Liv.*

* *Vitalis*, e. adj. (1) *Of life, vital, that hath life in it*. (2) *That giveth, or preserveth, life*. (3) *Also likely to live*. (1) *Jupiter quem vivimus vitale ævum*, *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 4, 24. (2) § *Sanguis vitalis*, *Plin.* 11, 45. *aura*, *Virg.* = *Salutaris & vitalis calor*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10. (3) *O puer, ut sis vitalis, metuo*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 61. † § *Vita vitalis*, *Enn.* ap. *Cic. i. e.* tolerabilis. *Sic Græci βίος βίωτος*.

* || *Vitalis*, is. f. sc. herba [quod vitam conservat] *The herb fengreen*, *Apul.*

* *Vitalitas*, ātis. f. *Life, livelyness*, *Plin.* 22, 37.

* *Vitālier*, adv. *Lively, briskly, with life*, *Lucr.* 5, 146.

Vitandus, a, um. part. *To avoid, or be avoided*. *Ad vexationem ignominiamque vitandam*, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 41.

Vitans, tis. part. *Avoiding*. *Vitans præternavigantium cuncta*, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 12. *Cortex hominum, & vestigia vitans*, *Lucret. Ep.* 25, 71.

Vitatio, ōis. f. verb. *An avoiding, or sparing*. § *Vitatio doloris*, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 7.

Vitatur, a, um. part. *Avoided, spared*. *Vitatis sententiarum ineptia*, *Suet. Aug.* 86.

Vitellianæ, ārum. f. pl. sc. talia. *A kind of curiterg*, *Mart.* 2, 6, 6.

* || *Vitellinus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the yolk of an egg; or like to it*, *Med.*

* *Vitelus*, i. m. [à vitæ, quod ex eo vivat pullus, *Perit.*] (1) *The yolk of an egg*. (2) *Id. d. vitulus, a young, or male, calf*. (1) *Quatuor eorum albus liquor, separatis vitellis*, *Col.* 6, 38. (2) *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 3, 77.

* *Viteus*, a, um. adj. [à vitæ] (1) *Of, or belonging to, a vine*. (2) *¶ or to wine*. (1) § *Collulus viteus*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 31. (2) § *Pocula vitea*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 380.

* *Vitex*, icis. f. [à vico, flecto; quod sit vitæ] *A kind of witchy, or willow, commonly called agnus castus; in English, parklows, Abraham's balm, chaste, or hemp, tree*, *Plin.* 24, 9.

Vitendus, a, um. part. *To be defiled*, *Suet. Aug.* 71.

* *Vitārium*, ii. n. [vitium seminarium] *A place planted, or set, with young vines; a vineyard*, *Cato*, 40, § *Col.* 1, 31.

Vitatio, ōis. f. v. b. *A ravishing, & spoiling*, *Sen. Contr.* 3, 23. § *Raid occ.*

Vitā or, ōis. m. verb. *to disfigure, a ravisher of maidens*, *Sen. Contr.* 3, 23.

Vitatus, a, um. part. (1) *Disfigured, ravished, corrupted*. (2) *Spoiled*. (3) || *Stained, or died*. (1) § *Virgo vitata*, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 37. (2) § *Illasas vitatis addere partes*, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 826. (3) *Litt. ex Sil.*

Viticola, æ. c. g. [qui colit vites] *That planteth, or dresseth, vines*, *Sil.* 7, 193.

* *Vitūcula*, æ. f. dim. [à vitis] (1) *A little vine*. (2) *Attendel, sprig, or branch*. (1) *Dis nec apelles singulorum, nec viticulas persequuntur*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 35. (2) *Pallad.* 1, 35. § *Plin.* 24, 11.

* ¶ *Vitifer*, æra, ærum. adj. [ex vitis, & fero] *That beareth vines*. § *Vitifera regio*, *Plin.* 6, 10. *Mons vitifer*, *Sil.* 4, 349.

* *Vitigineus*, a, um. adj. *Col.* 12, 16. § *Vitigēus*, *That cometh of a vine*, *Plin.* 24, 1, Col. 12, 6. § *Lucr.* 5, 15.

* *Vitilēna*, æ. f. [à vitium, & lena] *A base baud*, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 56.

* *Vitilia*, um. n. pl. *Twigs, or rods, to bind vines withall*, *Plin.* 24, 9.

Vitiligo, gnis. f. *The leprosy, the morpew*, *Cels.* 5, 28.

* *Vitilis*, e. adj. [à viendo, qu. vietilis] (1) *Flexible, pliant, that may be wound; apt to bind, or tie, with*. (2) *Made of twigs, or wicker*. (1) *Cucurbita vaginis maximè vitilibus*, *Plin.* 19, 5. (2) *Vitilia navigia corio circumfuta*, *Id.* 4, 16.

Vitiligator, ōis. m. verb. [vitiosus litigator] *A barterer, pettyfogger, a corrupt accuser, a slanderer, wrangler, caviller, or quarreler; a makebate*. *Ciceroni tribuit Litt.* sed q. certè *Plin. ex Catone*, *Præf. operis*.

Vitio, ære. æct. [à vitium] (1) *To spoil, vitiate, mar, infect, or hurt*. (2) *To deflower*. (1) *Contagia mentis vitiant artus*, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 8, 25. *Fœniscæ crasso vitiantur unguine pulites*, *Perf.* 6, 40. § *Intestina vitare*, *Suet. Vesp.* penult. (2) *Eunuchus virginem vitavit*, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 4, 12.

Vitior, āri, ātus. pass. *To be corrupted, spoiled, &c.* *Auræ vitiantur odoribus*, *Ov. Metam.* 7, 548. *Ista decens facies longis vitabitur annis*, *Id. Trist.* 3, 7, 33.

Vitiosè, adv. ius, comp. scimè, sup. (1) *Corruptly, ill, badly*. (2) *Naughtyly, faultyly*,

vitiosely. (1) *Vitiosè se habet membrum*, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 9. § *Si rectè conclusit, teneo? tunc vitiosè, minam Diogenes reddet*, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 30. (2) *Illud verò idem Cæcilius vitiosus*, *Cic. de Senect.* 8. *Ulsupari vitiosissimè animadverto*, *Col.* 4, 24.

Vitiositas, ātis. f. *Viciousness, faultyness, naughtyness, lewdness, wickedness*. § *Malitia centè cepissimè vitii nomen est, vitiositas omnium*, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 15.

Vitiosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. scimus, sup. (1) *Roten, or rotten, perished*. (2) *Sickly, crazy, full of disorders*. (3) *Faulty, unsatisfactory, full of errors*. (4) *Made impiously, inauspicious*. (5) *Vicious, wicked, lewd*. (1) *Non ego nunc etiam vitam tuam vitiosâ nuce*, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 45. § *Oves vitiosæ*, *Col.* 7, 3. (2) § *Integri non vitiosi corporis divinatio est*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 38. (3) *Præcepta ad ornandum vitiosissimus orator explicare potest*, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 26. (4) § *Vitiosus dictator*, *Liv. consul*, *made without, or against, the augurs*, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 33. § *Salvis auspiciis creatus*, *Id. ib.* *Vid. Vitium*, n. 9. (5) = *Vitiosa & flagitiosa vitæ*, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 18. § *Progenies vitiosior*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, exit.

* *Vitis*, is. f. [quia lenta, à vico, flecto] (1) *A vine*. (2) *A centurion's rod*. (1) § *Propagatio vitium*, *Cic. de Senect.* 15. *Lentæ texunt umbracula vites*, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 42. (2) *Nodofram frangebat vertice vitem*, *Juv.* 8, 247. *Vid. & Plin.* 14, 1, ult.

¶ *Vitisator*, ōis. m. [epithet. Sabini, vel ut al. Saturni] *A planter of vines*. *Vitisator curvum servans sub imagine falcem*, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 79.

* *Vitisco*, ēre, incept. neut. *To grow to be a vine*, *Calep. ex Col. de Arb.* ubi nunc aliter leg.

Vitium, ii. n. [à vituperare, vel fort. ab vitia, ut sit quicquid reprehendi vel incusari potest; ab ἔττον, *Merl.*] *Faultyness, pravity, consisting in excess, or defect, of what ought to be, as in the body*. (1) *Deformity, a blemish*. (2) *A fault*. (3) *A defect, decay, or something amiss*. (4) *Badness, superfluity*. (5) *Corruption, infection*. (6) *A malady, a sore in the mind*. (7) *A defiling, a rape*. (8) *A fault, a crime*. (9) *Particularly in the emission, or contempt, of the auspices, or other religious rites*. (10) *A slip, an oversight*. *Quod vituperabile est per seipsum, id eo ipso vitium nominatum puto*, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 12. (1) § *Morbum appellat totius corporis corruptionem; ægrotationem, morbum cum imbecillitate; vitium, cum partes corporis inter se diffident, ex quo pravitas, membrorum disortio, deformitas*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 13. *Vetula edentula vitia corporis suo occultant*, *Plaut. Mst.* 1, 3, 118. (2) *Venditorem ejus rei, quam vendat, vitia narrare*, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 13. (3) *Si nihil est in parietibus aut tecto vitii*, *Id. Fam.* 9, 15, ult. § *Ædes vitium fecerunt have got a crack*, *Id. in Top.* 3. (4) *Ilis omne per ignem Excoquitur vitium*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 88. (5) *Vitio æria moriens herba*, *Id. Ecl.* 7, 57. (6) *Alitur vitium, vivitque tegendo*, *Id. Geor.* 3, 454. || § *Vitia leviora sunt flagitiis*, *Gell.* 1, 27. (7) § *Vitium offerre mulieri, to debauch her*, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 23. (8) *Qui vitia odit, homines odit*, *Thraez ap. Plin. Ep.* 8, 22. (9) § *Vitio navigavit*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 16. *Tabernaculum vitio cepit imprudens*, *Id. de Div.* 1, 17. (10) § *Nemo ferè est quin vitia acius in dicente, quam recta videat*, *Id.*

Vito, ære. æct. *To flun, or avoid; to eschew, to beware of*. *Ipse mortem fugâ vitaverat*, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 20. § *Vitare oculos hominum*, *Cic. infortunio*, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 10. *huic verbo*, *Id. Cas.* 2, 2, 25. § *Quid vitarent, quid peterent*, *ambigui*, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 37.

Vitrarius, ii. m. *A glass maker, a glazier, a worker in glass*, *Sen. Ep.* 90.

Vitreæ, ōrum. n. pl. *Glasses, drinking glasses, vessels made of glass*, *Plin.* 12, 19.

|| *Vitreamina*, um. n. pl. *Idem*, *Paul.*

Vitreus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, glass; glassy, glassy green*. (2) *Clear like glass, transparent*. (3) † *Brittle like glass*. (1) § *Vitreæ ampellæ*, *Plin.* 20, 14. (2) *Id.* 9, 31. (3) *Fer-*

(3) *Fortuna vitrea est, quæ cum maximè splendet, frangitur, Publ. Syr.*

† *Vitrarius, ii. m. A glazier, a glass maker, Sen. Ep. 60. Reſiſs vitrarius.*

* *Vitricus, i. m. [qu. vatricus, pro patricius, à πατρικός, Gr. quod patris loco sit] A stepfather, or father in law, Cic. Attic. 15, 12. & Philopp. 2, 7.*

|| *Vitriolum, i. n. [à vitri similitudine] Vitriol, copperas, Perot. † Atramentum futorium.*

Vitrum, i. n. [fort. à vireo, qu. v ritum, & per Sync. & Metath. vitrum] (1) Glass. (2) Wood. (1) Fons splendidior vitro, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 1. (2) Pomp. Mela.

Vitta, æ. f. [ita dict. quod eâ pectus vincitur instar vitis ligantis, Isid.] A fillet, or headband, tubere with priests, priestesses and poets; as also the albars and vestiments; were dressed: a ribband, a garland. Nigra circumdatur infula vitta, Virg. Geor. 3, 487. Alba neglectos coëcet vitta capillos, Ov. Met. 2, 513. Cœruleis vittis stant mœstæ aræ, Virg. Æn. 3, 64. Velatus auro vittique juvenis, Id. Æn. 6, 366.

Vittatus, a, um, adj. Bound with, or tied up in, a fillet, or hairlace; dressed with ribbands. § Vittati capilli, Ov. Ibis, 77. Vittata sacerdos, Juv. 4, 9, i. e. Virgo Vestalis; navis, Plin. 6, 30.

* *Vitula, æ. f. [à vitulus] (1) A cow calf. (2) A young heifer. (1) Vid. Vitulus. (2) Cum faciam vitulâ, &c. Virg. Ecl. 3, 77.*

* || *Vitilans, tis, part. Wantonly rejoicing, Fest. Exultans.*

* *Vitulina, æ. f. sc. caro, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 5. & Vitulinum, i. n. Veal, Nep. Ageſ. 8.*

* *Vitulinus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a calf. § Caruncula vitulina, Cic. de Div. 2, 24. Astum vitulinum, Id. Fam. 9, 20.*

* *Vitilior, aui, auius sum, dep. [à vitulus, Varr. à vitta, Non.] To skip, leap, or frisk, about like a young calf; or rather to rejoice, or congratulate, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 1. § Sed al. deducunt à vita, quæ inter alia sibi n. lubentia, cui notione ut accedam lubentius, facit quantitas. Quin & Vitula, dicitur hilaritatis.*

* *Vitulus, i. m. [ab ant. ἰταλός, Id. Varr. R. 2, 2.] (1) A calf. (2) A seal, or sea calf; a sort of young of other things, as, a colt, a young whale, a steer, a bullock, a young elephant. (1) X Discernuntur in primâ ætate vitulus & vitula, in secundâ juvenis & juvenca, in tertiâ taurus & vacca, Varr. R. 2, 5. (2) Plin. 8, 1. & 9, 6. Virg. Geor. 3, 164.*

† *Vituperabilis, e, adj. Blameworthy; that may be blamed, or found fault with. § Vituperabilis consularis, Cic. de Legg. 2, 10.*

Vituperans, tis, part. Blaming. Puerorum fermonibus vituperantium criminantiumque faciles aures præbere, Curt. 8, 24.

Vituperatio, ōnis, f. verb. A blaming, or finding fault with. X Laudi potius quàm vituperatione esse, Cic. Attic. 14, 13. = reprehensio, Id.

Vituperator, ōnis, m. verb. A blamer, a discommender, or reprover. Philosophiæ vituperatoribus nos respondimus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1. In vituperatores meos si quando incideres, Id. Fam. 7, 3.

Vituperā ōnus, a, um, part. About to blame. Tam variè se ibi gessit, ut nec laudatum magna nec vituperatum mediocri materia deficiat, Val. Patere. 2, 101.

|| *Vituperium, ii. n. Rebuke, dispraise, blame, Vocab. R. & plerique suspectum, quod tamen Gruterus adferit Cic. de Legg. 3, 10. ubi al. vituperabilis. † Titulus vituperatio.*

Vitupero, are, aet. To blame, rebuke, or discommend; to find fault with. Tuum consilium vituperare non audeo, Cic. pro Mur. 28. § Cælum vituperare, Prop. cum omnia optima taxentur, Phædr. 4, 6, 25.

Vituperor, ari, arius, pass. To be discommended. X Ebo, mavis vituperari falsò, quàm verò extolli? Plaut. Alost. 1, 3, 21.

|| *Vituprator, um, m. pl. Rebukers, finders of fault, Gell. 10, 7. † Vituperatores.*

* *Vivacitas, atis, f. (1) Long life, vivacity. (2) Greatness. (1) Vivacitatem in annos decem prorogat, Col. 11, 3. (2) Col. 2, 2.*

* *Vivaciter, adv. ius, comp. Lively, Liv. ap. Litt. certè Fulgent. Mythol. præf. p. 22. Vivacius abdita foliis Quærere, Prud. in Symmach. 2, 332.*

* *Vivarium, ii. n. A place where wild beasts, or fishes, are kept; a park, a warren, a stew, or fishpond. § Vivarium ferarum, Col. 9, 1. Piscis depastus vivaria Cæsaris, Juv. 4, 51. Conf. Plin. 9, 54.*

* † *Vivatus, a, um, part. Enlivened, endued with life, lively. Vivata cernendi potestas, Lucr. 3, 410. corporis atque animi potestas, Id. ib. 557, & 680. † Vividus.*

* *Vivax, acis, adj. or, comp. || Simus, sup. (1) Long-lived. (2) Lively, strong, lusty. (1) § Cervus vivax, Virg. Ecl. 7, 30. anus, Ov. Met. 13, 519. = virtus, expensque sepulchri, Id. ex Pont. 4, 8, 47. Vivacior hæres, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 132. fenestra in pœnam, Plin. 7, 50. Arbor vivacissima, Col. 4, 32. (2) Equus regem vivacissimo cursu retulit, Gell. 5, 2. Vivaci scrutaris pectora dextrâ, Ov. ad Pison.*

* *Vivens, tis, part. (1) Living, alive, lively. (2) Dwelling, inhabiting. (3) Inextinguished. (4) That always runeth. (1) Pœore viventi eripuit fibras, Ov. Met. 15, 136. (2) § Vivens in urbe, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 12. rure, Id. (3) Corpus obruit favillâ vivente, Ov. Fast. 4, 553. (4) § Fluvius vivens, Stat. Theb. 9, 57.*

* *Viverra, æ. f. [quod vivit, vel videt, in terâ; vel quod ei vis major] A ferret, Plin. 30, 6.*

* *Vivesco, ïre, incept. [à vivo] (1) To get life, or strength. (2) To be of continuance. (1) Verbum adfixum cordi vivescit ut ignis, Lucr. 4, 1131. (2) = Ulcus vivescit, & inveterascit alendo, Id. 4, 1061.*

* || *Vividè, adv. ius, comp. Quickly, or lustily, Gell. 7, 3.*

* *Vividus, a, um, adj. [à vivo] (1) Lively, quick, brisk, mettlesome. (2) Sharp. (1) § Vivida vis, Lucr. 1, 73. virtus, Virg. Æn. 754. Vivida ingenia, Val. Max. 3, 3, 7. (2) Odia vivida intrare, Tac. Ann. 15, 49, 1.*

Vivificans, tis, part. Quickening. Fiatu tenuissima vivificans, Auson. de lit. Non. 19.

|| *Vivifico, are, aet. To quicken, or enliven. Theologis condemnandum, † Vivum facio.*

* || *Viviparus, a, um, adj. [ex vivus, & pario] Bringing forth young ones alive, Apul. Apol. p. 465.*

* *Viviparix, icis, f. [vivam radicem habens] A quickset, Cato 33. Col. 4, 16. Conf. & Cic. de Sen. 15.*

* † *Vivisco, ïre, incept. [à vivo] To begin to spring, or take root; also to be strong and lusty, Plin. 9, 51. Reſiſ. quod vid. V. v. co.*

* *Vivitor, imperſ. [à vivor] They live, men live. § Vivitur ex raptu, Ov. Met. 1, 444. parvo bene, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 13.*

* *Vivo, è e, xi, æturi, neut. [à vix, insert, digammâ] (1) To live, to have life, to be alive. (2) To lead a life. (3) To live of, upon, or by. (4) To live well, merrily, and pleasantly. (5) To be nourished and increased. (6) The imperative of this verb maketh a formula in taking leave, whether in kindness, or disdain. (7) Met. To be kindred. (8) To continue, remain, or last. (9) To be. (10) Per Euphrasium, vix se pro mortuum esse. (11) § Ita vivam, ne vivam, si vivo, forms of waving and protesting. (1) Nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic. de Senect. 6. § Vivere in diem, vel horam, to live from hand to mouth, without thought, Id. Philipp. 2, 32. (2) § Moribus vivo antiquis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 16. In oculis civium vivere, Cic. Offic. 3, 1. quietè & libere, Id. (3) § Siliquis & pine secundo vivere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123. (4) Vivemus mea Lesbia, & amemus, Catull. 5, 1. Mors aurem veiens, Vivite, ait, venio, Virg. in Catal. Ep. (5) = Vitium abtuit vivique regendo, Id. Geor. 3, 454. Illud nati nobis vivit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 32. Odia inani b. vivunt, Stat. (6) § Vivere silve, fore, weil ye woods Virg. Ecl. 8, 28. Cum suis vivat valeatque mœchis, away with her, sententia. Id. Catull. 11, 17. (7) X Si ignis vivit, tu extin-*

guere extempulo, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 15. (8) Udo sub robore vivit Stupa, Virg. Æn. 5, 682. (9) § Quis is est? MN. Benevolens vivit tibi, a wellwisher of yours, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 24. Vid. & Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26. (10) Vixisse nimio satius est, quàm vivere, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 43. (11) Sollicitat me, ita vivam, tua valetudo, Cic. Ep. Fam. 6, 20. Ne vivam, si scio, Id. Attic. 4, 16. Si vivo, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 25.

* *Vivor, i. To be lived. Nunc tertia vivitur ætas, Ov. Met. 188.*

* *Vivus, a, um, adj. [à vivo] (1) Living, alive. (2) Fresh, green. (3) Natural, congenial. (4) Met. Quick, lively. (5) Vivum absol. The flock, the principal. (1) X Nec vivus, nec mortuus sum, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 49. Vivus capitur, Lucr. 28, 2. § Ad vivum, to the quick, Cic. de Am. 5. (2) § Viva sepe, Col. 11, 3. (3) § Saxum vivum, Virg. Æn. 1, 171. Vivi vultus, Id. Æn. 6, 848. Lapis vivus, Plin. 16, 19, i. e. ignitus. § Flumen vivum, Virg. Æn. 2, 719. Aqua viva, running water, Varr. R. 1, 11. (4) Scio quàm sit tibi vivus & ingenuus animus, Plin. Ep. 8, 6. (5) X Dac de lucro, nihil detrahit de vivo, Cic. pro Flacc. 37.*

Vix, adv. [qu. cum vi & difficultate; vel à vinco, vici] Scarcely, hardly, with much ado, with difficulty. = Vix ægreque amatores invenimus, Plaut. Pan. 1, 2, 27. = Vix & cunctanter, Suet. Aug. 14. X Vix, aut ne vix quidem, Cic. 3. Vix, aut omnino non possit abragari, Id. Att. 3, 23.

U ante L.

* *Ulcératio, ōnis, f. verb. A breaking out into sores, or scabs. Oris gingivæque ulceratio, Plin. 34, 11. Conf. Sen. de Const. 6.*

* *Ulcératus, a, um, part. Broken out into sores. Ulceratus serpentis morsus, Cic. de Fato, 16.*

* *Ulcero, are, aet. [ab ulcus] (1) To raise blisters; to exulcerate, or make full of sores. (2) Met. To wound. (1) Mantica cui lun. bos onere ulceret, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 106. Conf. Plin. 28, 9. (2) Non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulu, Hor. Ep. 2, 18, 72.*

* *Ulcérō ōnus, a, um, adj. (1) Full of sores, or scabs; blistered. (2) That maketh blisters. (1) § Jecur ulcerosum, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 15. (2) Plin. 17, 14.*

* *Ulciscendus, a, um, part. To revenge, or he revenge. Ne quisquam aut ad imitandum scelus, aut ad æmulationem ulciscendam, ex tam nefariâ domo superaret, Just. 21, 4. Ulciscenda, Stat. Theb. 7, 203.*

* *Ulciscere, tis, part. Revenging. Ulciscente domini injuriam necem, Just. 44, 5.*

* *Ulcisor, i, ultus, dep. [ab ulcere, Perot.] (1) To take revenge on. (2) To take revenge for. (3) † To be revenged. (1) Odi hominem & odoro, utinam ulcisci possem, Cic. Attic. 9, 14. Ego te ulciscar, scelus, ut ne impune in nos illusteris, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, ult. (2) Ulcisci cadentem patriam, Virg. Æn. 2, 576. (3) Vid. Nequeor.*

* *Ulcus, ōnis, n. [ab ἔλκος, Gr.] (1) A sore, a cer, boil, or bile. (2) A wound, or gash. (1) Ferro summum ulceris os rescindere, Virg. Geor. 3, 454. § Met. Tangere ulcus, to rub on a sore place, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 9. (2) Intumescens corpus ulceribus, Curt. 6, 11, 17.*

* *Ulcusculum, i. n. dim. A little sore, or scab, Ce f. 5, 28.*

* *Ulex, icis, f. [ab uligine] An herb like rasmary, that draweth good to it, Plin. 32, 4.*

Uliginifus, a, um, adj. Orzy, moist, watery, plashy, marshy. § Uliginosus ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 6. Conf. Col. 5, 7. & 11, 2.

Uligo, gicis, f. [ab ūl, quod antiquitus aquam sign. ut vult. Scæ. pater; vel qu. udiligo, ab udus, Scæ. filius] The natural moisture of the earth, or marsh. Humus dulci uligine lœvia, Virg. Geor. 2, 184. conf. Varr. R. R. 2, 6.

* *Ullus, a, um, adj. gen. ullus, & † ulli, dim. [ab unus] Any, anyone. Negat predeste ullam sci-*

entiamalicui, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 59. Emptor ullius rei nemo, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 38. ¶ *Nunquam affirmat, sed aut negat, aut interrogat.* † Potestas ulli coloris capiundi, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 38.

¶ *Ulmāria*, æ. f. *Measfaveet*, or *measfaveit*; goat's beard, *Offic.*

Ulmārium, ii. n. *A grove of elms*, *Plin.* 17, 11.

Ulmus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, an elm.* (2) † *Also beaten with elm rods.* (1) § *Virgæ ulmæ*, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 22. (2) *Id. Afin.* 2, 2, 96.

† *Ulmtrība*, æ. c. g. [vox hybrida, ex *ulmus*, & *τρίβω*, tundo] *One beaten with elm rods*, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 4, 7.

Ulmus, i. f. [ita dict. quod uliginosis locis & humidis melius proficit, *Isid.*] *The elm tree.* § *Vimina ulmi*, *Col.* 4, 13. *Vites ulmis adjungere*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 2.

* *Ulna*, æ. f. [à Gr. *ὤλεν*] (1) *A man's arm.* (2) † *A cubit.* (3) *An ell, an elm, the length of two arms stretched out.* (1) *Uni homini ulnæ*, *Plin.* 11, 43. *Puer tremu' a dormiens patris in ulnâ*, *Catull.* 11, 13. (2) *Litt. ex Suet.* (3) *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 105. *Interpr. Serv. qui tamen addidit ratione, ad Virg. Geor.* 3, 355. *soliis cubiti esse refertur, ut mihi quidem videtur, adfirmat.*

* † *Ulna*, æ. f. *To measure by ells.*

Ulpicum, i. n. *Great, or wild, garlick*; *African garlick*, *Col.* 11, 3. § *Pienior allii ulpicique quam Romani remiges*, *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 5, 35.

Ultior, ius, comp. [ab *ultra*, vel *inuf. ulter*] (1) *Farther, on the farther side.* (2) *Also that is past.* (1) § *Citerior Hispania recepta est, nec ulterior moram facit*, *Flor.* 4, 2, 29. § *Ultior ripa*, *Liv.* 42, 60. (2) § *Uteriora mirari, præsentia sequi*, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 8, 3.

Ultioris, adv. *Farther, beyond, any more, or longer.* *Abit ultioris, medique per æquora ponti fert prædam*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 872.

¶ *Ultima excellentium.* *A, la, mi, re, Jun.*

¶ *Ultimè*, adv. *Lastly.* ¶ *Ultimè affectus, brought to the last cast*, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 14.

† pro

Ultimò, adv. *At the last*, *Suet. Neron.* 32.

Ultimùm, adv. *The last time*, *Liv.* 1, 29. & *Curt.* 5, 12, 8.

Ultimus, a, um. adj. superl. [ab *ultra*] (1) *Last, utmost; the farthest, or furthestmost.* (2) *The first, the bittermost.* (3) *Chiefest, greatest.* (4) *Meanest, basest.* (1) § *Tempus proximum, medium, ultimum*, *Cic. de Prov. Cons.* 18. ¶ *In ultimis esse, to lie a dieing*, *Petron.* 61. *Ultima pœna*, *Plin. Epist.* 2, 11. *Ultimum supplicium*, *Curt.* 6, 7, 31. *death. discrimen*, *Liv.* 28, 39. (2) § *Ante in Galliâ mediâ fuit, quàm in ultimâ timeretur*, *Flor.* 3, 10. § *Ab ultimo initio*, *Ad Herod.* (3) = *Qui summum bonum, quod ultimum appellant, in animo ponunt*, *Cic.* (4) § *Se regie stirpis ferebat, cum esset ultimæ*, *Patere.* 1, 11. § *Ex ultimâ plebe esse*, *Curt.* 6, 8, 10.

* *Ultio*, ònis. f. verb. *Avenging.* *Ultio se-rum est perditis auxilium*, *Liv.* 31, 24.

* *Utor*, òris. m. verb. [ab *ulciscor*] *A re-venge.* *Conjuratōis investigator, atque uxor*, *Cic. pro Syllâ*, 30.

Ultra, præp. [ab *ulciscor*, ant.] *Beyond, on the farther side.* § *Ultra villam*, *Cæ. terminum*, *Her.* *Od.* 1, 21, 10. *Ultra debitum somno urgeri*, *Cæ.* 2, 4.

Ultrâ, adv. (1) *Farther, besides, moreover, more.* (2) *Hereafter.* (1) *Si probabilia dicentur, re quid ultrâ requiramus*, *Cic.* (2) § *Laetus in præfens animus quod ultrâ est Oserit curare*, *Hor.* *Od.* 2, 16, 25.

¶ *Ultramundānus*, a, um. adj. *Supercæstrial, or heavenly*, *Apul.* † *Cælestis.*

* *Ultrix*, icis. f. & n. *That wronger.* § *Ultrix afflictæ civitatis*, *Cic. pro Domio*, 43. *sagitta.* *Virg. Æn.* 21, 590. *necessitas*, *Sil.* 5, 656. *Tela ultricia*, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 912. *bella*, *Sil.* 2, 423.

Ultro, adv. [ab *ultrâ*, vel. *qu. vultro*, à *volen-*

ryly. *Ubi te aspexerit, narrabit ultro, quid sese velis*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 4, 60. ¶ *Ultro citroque, to and fro, on one side and the other*, *Liv.* 25, 30.

¶ *Ultroneus*, a, um. adj. *Voluntary; done, or preferred, of one's own accord.* § *Quid interest ad mortem jussi camus, an ultronei?* *Sen. N. Q.* 2, 59. † *Voluntarius.*

Ultroribûra, òrum. n. plur. [quod ab ipsis lo-catoribus ultro attribueretur, *M.*] (1) *A setting, or taking, of publick work by the great.* (2) *The expenses and charges about such works.* (1) *Liv.* 39, 47. (2) *Sen. de Benef.* 2, 1.

* *Ultum ire*, sup. [ab *ulciscor*] *To revenge.* *Cum maximâ curâ ultum ire injurias festinat*, *Sall. B. J.* 71.

* *Ultus*, a, um. part. [ab *ulciscor*] *That hath revenged.* *Consules ob iras graviter ultas triumphant*, *Liv.* 2, 17.

* † *Ultus*, ùs. m. verb. *Revenge*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Ulvâ, æ. f. [ab *uligine*, *M.*] *Reed, or weed of the sea; sea-grass, or weeds growing in pools and standing waters.* *Obscurus in ulvâ Delitui*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 135.

* *Ulula*, æ. f. [ἀπό τῆ ὀλοῦζειν, i. e. *ululando*] *An owl, or howlet.* § *Cerent & cynis ululæ*, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 55.

* † *Ululâbîis*, e. adj. *Howling, yelling*, *Amm.* † *Ululans.*

* † *Ululâmen*, inis. n. *A howling.* *Inepta turba clangens ululamina miscet*, *Prud. Cath.* 10, 114. † *Ululatus.*

* *Ululans*, tis. part. *Howling, shrieking.* § *Lupi ululantes*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 486. *Stat. Theb.* 5, 729.

* *Ululatus*, a, um. part. (1) *Howling.* (2) *Howled upon.* (3) *Done with howling and crying.* (1) *Hecate triviis ululata*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 609. (2) *Cedant vitæ juga perfida Circes Dulichiiis ululata lupis*, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 3, 86. (3) § *Prælia ululata*, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 724.

* *Ululatus*, ùs. m. verb. (1) *A howling, or yelling.* (2) *A shout by way of encouragement, or rejoicing.* (3) *A crying, or shrieking.* (1) *Canis mæstus edens ululatus*, *Plin.* 8, 11. (2) = *Clamore & ululatu animos suorum confirmabant*, *Cæ. B. G.* 7, 80. *Festis fremunt ululatus agri*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 528. (3) § *Fœmineus ululatus*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 607.

* *Ululo*, Ære. neut. [à Gr. *ὤλω*; quod ab Hebr. *לול* ex *לול*] (1) *To howl as a dog, or wolf, doth.* (2) *To set up a confused shout for joy.* (3) *To screech, or cry aloud.* (4) *Also to ring with.* (1) § *Canes ululant*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 257. (2) § *Lætis ululare triumphis*, *Luc.* 6, 261. (3) *Jacet portis, ululante dolore*, *Disperium vulgus*, *Sil.* 6, 563. (4) *Ædes ululant plangonibus*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 168. *Flebile ululant ripæ*, *Sil.*

U ante M.

* *Umbella*, æ. f. d'm. [ab *um.bra*] (1) *A little shadow, or screen-fan; a bon-grace.* (2) *The round tuft, or head, of fennel, or other herbs, wherein the seed is.* (3) † *An umbrella.* (1) *Juv.* 9, 50. (2) *Plin.* (3) *Ruel.*

* † *Umbellatus*, a, um. adj. *Bosset.* ¶ *Clavi umbellati, trash nails*, *Jun.*

* *Umb r*, i. m. [dict. quod umbras amet] *A mongrel creature, bred of a kind of goat and a sheep*, *Plin.* 8, 49.

* † *Umbilicâlis*, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the navel*, *Med.* † *Ad umbilicum spectans.*

* *Umbilicatus*, a, um. adj. *Made with a navel, or in fashion of a navel*, *Plin.* 13, 4.

* *Umbilicus*, i. m. [ab adj. *ἐμφαλικός*, *Scal.*] (1) *The navel.* (2) *The middle of any thing.* (3) *A little stone, round and smooth like a navel.* (4) *A boss, such as is set on the outside of books; or, as some say, the ends of the stick on which the book was rolled.* (5) *Also a kind of writhen cockle, or shell fish, wrinkled like a navel.* (6) *The bezil of a ring.* (7) *The little circle, in the midst whereof the dia'-pin is fastened.* (1) *Commune omnibus est umbilicum indecore prominere*, *Cels.* 7, 14. (2) *Dies ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus*,

Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 45. § *Italiæ umbilicus*, *Plin.* 3, 12. *Græciæ*, 35, 18. *terraium*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 56, ex *poëtâ.* (3) *Lælius cum Scipione conchas & umbilicos ad Cajetam legere consuecebant*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 6. (4) *Novi libri, novi umbilici*, *Catull.* 22, 6. ¶ *Hinc*, *Inceptos Iambos ad umbilicum ducere*, *Hor. i. e. ad finem*, *Epod.* 16, 8. (5) *Sic aliqui interpr. loc.* *Cic. n. 3. cit.* (6) *Plin.* (7) *Id.* 18, 33.

¶ *Umbilicæ*, Ærum. f. pl. [à secundo umbilicum] *Midwives who cut the navelstrings of infants*, *Med.*

* *Umbo*, ònis. m. [umbones à Græc. quod sit tanquam umbones, ἀμῶνας Græci vocant quicquid extumidum est, & prominet, ut ventrem ampullarum, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 24.] (1) *The boss of a buckler, or shield.* (2) *A buckler, or target.* (3) *A knot in a precious stone, rising like a boss, a knob.* (4) *The bezil of a ring.* (5) *The tump, or knoll, of a hill.* (1) *Varr. lcco cit.* (2) *Nec sufficit umbo Ictibus*, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 810. *Umbonibus nexis in seriem*, *Luc.* 7, 493. (3) *Plin.* 37, 6. (4) *Id. ap. Litt.* (5) § *Umbo montis*, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 110. *Undisonæ quos circuit umbo Maleæ*, *Id. Achill.* 1, 408.

* *Umbra*, æ. f. [ἀπὸ τῆ ἑμβρε, ab imbre, quod imbres obscurant solis lucem, *Isid.*] (1) *A shadow, or shade.* (2) *A cloud.* (3) *A shady bough.* (4) *An appearance.* (5) *The shade in a picture.* (6) *A phantasm.* (7) *An unbidden guest accompanying one to a feast.* (8) *A kind of fish swimming very quickly and speedily, a halibut.* (1) § *Melior est exercitatio in sole, quàm in umbrâ*, *Cels.* *Luna è regione solis facta incurrit in umbram terræ*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 6. *Horrenti nemus umbrâ*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 106. (2) *Venit timor nautis cum coit umbra minax*, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 579. (3) *Ruris opaci Falce premebras*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 157. (4) *Qui ne umbram quidem τῆ καλῆ viderit*, *Cic. Att.* 7, 11. § *Umbra veritatis*, *Plin.* 30, 2. (5) *Quàm multa vident pictores in umbris & in eminentiâ, quæ nos non videmus?* *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 7. (6) = *Herculem spectas quidem, mater, sed umbræ simile nescio quid mei agnosce*, *Sen. Herc. Out.* 1345. ¶ *Hanc Serv. ad Virg. Æn.* 4, 654. *vocat speciem corpoream, quæ non potest tangi, sicut ventus.* (7) *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 21. & *Epist.* 1, 5, 23. (8) *Auson.*

* *Umbraculum*, i. n. (1) *A place to shade one in, a bowyer, an arbour, a booth.* (2) *A thing to keep off the sun, any thing that one weareth on the head to shadow the face, as a bon-grace, &c.* (1) *Lentæ texunt umbracula vites*, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 42. *Conf. Col.* 3, 10. (2) *Ov. Art. Am.* 2, 209.

* *Umbrans*, tis. part. *Shading.* § *Umbrans tumultus*, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 412. *lucus*, *Sen. Herc.* fur. 718.

Umbratilis, æ. c. g. [qui colit umbram, i. e. intra domum degit ignavus] *One who keeps within doors and playeth least in sight*, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 50.

* *Umbratilis*, a, um. adj. (1) *Slight, inconsiderable, sorry, worth little.* (2) *Keeping at home, within doors, effeminate.* (1) *Si hic me umbratilis deriserit*, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 3, 24. (2) § *Umbratilis doctor*, *Petron.* 2, 4.

* *Umbratilis*, e. adj. (1) *Keeping private, out of sight, as it were in the shade, soft, lazy.* (2) *Slight; by way of sport, or exercise.* (1) = *Vita umbratilis & delicata*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 11. = *Mora segnis, atque umbratilis*, *Col.* 1, 2. (2) *Exercitatio domestica, & umbratilis*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 34.

* *Umbratilis*, a, um. part. *About to shade.* *Umbratura deam retro sinuatur in arcum Be-lua*, *Claud. Nupt. Hon. & Mar.* 149.

* *Umbratus*, a, um. part. *Shaded.* *Umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 772. ¶ *Umbra*, genas, *bearded*, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 4, 79. § *tempora ramis*, *Id. Theb.* 6, 555.

* *Umbrifer*, Æia. Ærum. adj. *Making, or casting, a shadow.* § *Rupes umbriferæ*, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 8. *Nemus umbriferum*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 473. *Sl.* 13, 219.

* *Umbio*, Ære. act. [ex *umbra*] *To shade, or cast a shadow.* *Virgæ omnes, ne umbient, abradantur*, *Col.* 5, 7.

* *Umbror.*

UNC

* Umbror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be shaded.* Montes umbrantur opaci, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 508.
 * Umbrōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *shimous, sup.* Full of shade, shady. § Arbor umbrosa, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 66. Ego locum æstate umbrosiorem vidi nunquam, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 3, 1. Fico folium umbrosissimum, *Plin.* 16, 26.

U ante N.

* Unā. adv. *Together, all at once, in company with, at the same time.* Mulieres in Formiano esse volui, & unā Cicerones, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 17. Qui unā secum philosophati sunt, *Id. de Fin.* 2, 31.

* Unānīmans, tis. adj. *Having the same mind, united in affections.* Sociæ unanimantis officium facere, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 81.

* Unānīmīs, e. adj. [unius animi] *Of one mind, heart, or will; with one consent and accord, unanimous, lowing.* Venistīne domum ad tuos penates, fratreque unanimes? *Catull.* 9, 4. ubi al. unanimos. Unanimem alloquitur malefana sororem, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 8.

* Unānīmītas, ātis. f. *Unanimity, agreement of mind and will.* Nullā re magis quā unanimitate regnum æquabant, *Liv.* 40, 8.

* Unānīmīter. adv. *With one consent and accord, unanimously.* Vopisc. † Uno consensu, concorditer.

* Unānīmūs, a, um. adj. [ex unus, & animus] *Of one mind, with one consent.* § Distinere unanimos, *Liv.* 7, 21. Fratres unanimi, *Catull.* 9, 4.

* Unctūs, a, um. adj. *Hooked, crooked, Cael. Aurel.*

* Uncia, æ. f. [à Gr. ὀνία, al. ab unus, qu. una pars ex duodecim] (1) *The twelfth part of a whole, the twelfth part of a pound, an ounce.* (2) *An inch, the twelfth part of a foot.* (3) *The twelfth part of an acre, or 2400 feet.* (1) Neque piscium ullam unciam hodie pondo cepi, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 8. (2) Quini pedes & denæ uncia, *Reg.* 1, 5. (3) Col. 5, 1.

* Unciālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, an ounce, or inch; of an ounce weight, of an inch breadth, length, or thickness.* § Alies unciales, *Plin.* 33, 3. Uncialis altitudo, *Id.* 18, 16. ¶ Literæ unciales, text letters, Hier.

* Unciārius, a, um. adj. *Idem.* ¶ Unciarium fœnus, *usury of one in the hundred, Liv.* 7, 16. Unciaria stips, *the twelfth part of an as, as a penny with us is of a shilling, Plin.* 34, 5. Unciarie vites, *wines planted at the distance of the twelfth part of an acre, Col.* 3, 2.

* Unciātīm. adv. *Ounce by ounce, inch by inch, inch-meal, Ter. Phorm.* 1, 1, 9. & *Plin.* 28, 9.

* Uncinātus, a, um. adj. *Crooked; armed with hooks, or tenters, Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 38.

* Uncinūlus, i. m. dim. [ex uncus] *A clasp set upon garments; a little hook, or loop, Jun. Fibula.*

* Uncinus, i. m. *A little instrument crooked at the end, Pallad.* 4, 10. & *Vitruv.* 5, 10.

* Unciōla, æ. f. dim. [ab uncia] *A little ounce, or inch; a small pittance, one part in twelve, Juv.* 1, 40.

Unctio, ōnis. f. verb. *An anointing, unction, Cic. de Or.* 2, 5.

Unctio, āre. freq. *To anoint often, Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 117.

Unctiusculus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat fat, oily, greasy. Pulmento uti magis unctiusculo, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 85.

Unctor, ōris. m. verb. *An anointer, Cic. Fam.* 7, 25. & *Mart.* 7, 31, 6.

Unctōrius, a, um. adj. *vel, ut mel. libb. habb.*

Unctuariū, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, anointing.* § Unctuariū hypocauston, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17, 11.

Unctum, i. n. (1) *The leaf, or fat, of a hog; good for salves, or to fry meat.* (2) *Fine fare, rich victuals.* (1) *Litt. ex Col. sed q.* (2) Si verò est, unctum rectè qui ponere possit, *Hor. A. P.* 422. § Cœnare sine uncto, *Perf.* 6, 16.

Unctūra, æ. f. *An anointing. Hæc præterea sunt in legibus de unctura, Cic. de Legg.* 2, 24.

UND

* Unctūs, a, um. part. or, comp. || sūmus, sup. (1) *Anointed.* (2) *Greasy, oily.* (3) *¶ Wealiby, plentyfull, copious.* (1) Nudus, unctus, ebrius est concionatus, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 5. Cadaver unctum oleo largo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 83. (2) Puer unctis tractavit calicem manibus, *Id. Sat.* 2, 4, 79. = Ubi quid melius contingit & unctius, *Id. Ep.* 1, 15, 44. (3) § Accedes siccus ad unctum, *Id. Epist.* 1, 17, 12. § Unctā devorare patrimonia, *Catull.* 26, 23, sic nos, a fat benefice. = Unctior splendidiorque consuetudo loquendi, *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 20. § Unctissimæ cœnæ, *Sidon. Epist.* 2, 9.

|| Unctus, ūs. m. *An anointing. Quod unctui, quod tersui opus, ipse præministrō, Apul. Met.* 1, p. 13. † Unctio.

* Uncus, i. m. [ab ὀκνιον, aduncum] (1) *A crook, or hook; a tenter.* (2) *An anchor.* (3) *A drag, or iron hook, to drag traitours after execution about the streets.* (1) Uncus infixus solo, *Col.* 3, 18. § Ferreus uncus, *Liv.* 30, 10. (2) § Navalis uncus, *Val. Flacc. Arg.* 8, 298. Has inter lacrimas legitur piger uncus arenis, *Id.* 2, 482. (3) Uncus impactus est illi fugitivo, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 2. Sejanus dicitur unco spectandus, *Juv.* 10, 66.

* Uncus, a, um. adj. *Crooked, hooked, bowed.* § Unci unguis, *Lucr.* 5, 31. & *Plin.* 11, 37. ¶ Uncæ manus, *grappling irons, Sil.* 14, 322. ¶ Dens uncus, *a ploughshare, Virg. Geor.* 2, 423. ¶ Retinaculum uncum, *an anchor, Stat. Sylv.* 3, 2, 32. ¶ Unca æra, *a fish hook, Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 7, 10.

Unda, æ. f. (1) *A surge, a wave.* (2) *Any water, or liquor.* (3) *Met. Trouble, bustle, or tempest.* (4) *Athwacked crowd.* (1) In cursu undarum sonat unda, *Ov. Met.* 11, 496. Nar albescentibus undis In Tibrim properans, *Sil.* 8, 453. § Unda aheni, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 463. (2) Fons nitidis argenteus undis, *Ov. Met.* 3, 907. Unda prima preli, *Plin.* 15, 1. § Sic erat instabilis tellus, innabilis unda, *Ov. Met.* 1, 16. (3) § Unda comitorum, *Cic. pro Planc.* 6. curarum, *Catull.* 62, 62. ventorum, *Vitruv.* 5, 7. (4) § Salutantium unda, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 462. Nobis properantibus obstat Unda prior, *Juv.* 3, 244.

|| Undābundus, a, um. adj. *Casting up surges, or waves, Gell.* 2, 20.

Undans, tis. part. (1) *Flowing; rising in surges, or waves.* (2) *Hanging flaging, loose, or waving.* (3) *Met. Abounding.* (1) Undanti in freto, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 35. ex poetâ. § Undans Ætna, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 472. (2) § Undans chlamys, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 3, 55. Undans vestis, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 822. (3) § Curis undans, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 304. Undantes mensæ, *Id.* 3, 117.

Undatim. adv. *Like waves, in fashion of waves, Plin.* 13, 15. & 36, 7.

Undātus, a, um. part. *Made in fashion of waves, as watered silks, and the grain of wainscot. Undatum, imbricatum concharum genus, Plin.* 9, 33.

Unde. adv. interrog. & indefin. [qu. de uno loco; al. ab ἔνθεν] (1) *From whence.* (2) *Wherewith, out of, or from which.* (3) *Of whom, of what person, or persons.* (4) *How, by what means.* (1) Unde is? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 13. ¶ Unde gentium? *from what part of the world? Id. Pseud.* 4, 2, 11. (2) Est, dīs gratia, unde hæc fiant, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 41. (3) Ecce, unde ædes filius meus emit, *Plaut. Mercator* hoc addebat, è prædonibus, unde emerat, se audisse abreptam, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 35. (4) Unde tam bene me nōsti? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 18. Nec erat unde studiosi scire possent, *Cic.*

* Undēcēni, æ. a. adj. [ab undecim] *Eleven, Plin.* 36, 8.

Undēcēnīsimus, a, um. adj. *The ninety-ninth, Val. Max.* 8, 7, ext. 11.

Undēcēntum. pl. indecl. [ex unus, de, & centum, i. e. centum, dempto uno] *A hundred saving one, ninety-nine, Plin.* 7, 60.

* Undēcies. adv. *Eleven times, Col.* 5, 2. & *Cic. Verr.* 2, 7.

* Undēcim. plur. indecl. [ex uno, & decem] *Eleven, Mart.* 2, 44, 8.

UNE

* Undēcīmus, a, um. adj. *The eleventh. Alter ab undecimo annus, Virg. Ecl.* 8, 39.

* Undēcīrēmīs, is. f. [navis undecim remorum ordinis habens] *A galley having eleven oars on each bank, or rather eleven banks of oars, Plin.* 26, 40.

Undēcunq̄. adv. *From what place, or part, soever. Bellum undecunque cum Annibale consulis mandatum est, Liv. Sanguinem undecunque fluentem sistit, Plin.* 27, 4. Conf. *Plin. Paneg.* 80.

Undēcīlibet. adv. *Whence thou wilt, out of any place. Facile fuit undecībet invenire, Ad Herenn.* 4, 52. Conf. *Cels.* 8, 10.

* Undēcīni, æ. a. adj. [per contr. ex undeceni] *Eleven. Undecis dec es per annos, Hor. Carm. Sec. 21. Me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres, Id. Epist.* 1, 29, 27.

Undēcīgīnta, adj. plur. indecl. *Seventy-nine, Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 117.

Undēcīquādrāgīes. adv. *Thirty-nine times, Plin.* 7, 25.

|| Undēcīquādrāgīnta. adj. plur. indecl. *Thirty-nine, Litt. ex Liv.*

Undēcīquīngēsimus, a, um. adj. *The forty-ninth, Cic. de Leg. Manil.* 12.

Undēcīquīngīnta. pl. indecl. *Forty-nine, Liv.* 37, 58.

Undēcīxīgīnta. adj. pl. indecl. *Fifty-nine, Plin.* 36, 35. & *Liv.* 23, 49.

Undēcīgēsimus, a, um. adj. *The twenty-ninth, Liv.* 25, 36.

Undēcīcēni, æ. a. adj. pl. *Nineteen, Quint.* 1, 10.

Undēcīcēsīmānus, i. m. adj. pl. *The nineteenth. ¶ Undeciesimanæ legionis miles, a soldier of the nineteenth legion, Hirt. B. Alex.* 57.

Undēcīcēsīmus, vel Undēcīgēsīmus, a, um. adj. *The nineteenth, Cic. de Sen.* 5.

Undēcīgīnti. pl. indecl. *Nineteen, Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 64.

|| Undēcīquāque. adv. *Every where, on every side, Litt. ex Liv.*

Undēcīque. adv. [ex unde, & que] (1) *On every side, from all places, parts, or corners; round about.* (2) *In all respects, perfectly.* (1) Locus undique septus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 27. Flosculos undique carpere, *Id. pro Sext.* 56. (2) Natura undique perfecta, & nihil requiens, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 9.

|| Undēcīque-versūm. adv. *On all sides. Cūne verò omnis terras omnifariam & undique-versum circumfluat, Gell.* 12, 13.

Undēsōnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Making a noise by the dashing of the sea.* (2) *Roaring with waves.* (1) § Rupes undisonæ, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 198. (2) Undisones prece adire Deos, *Prop.* 3, 21, 18.

Undo, āre. neut. & act. [ab unda] (1) *To rise in surges, to boil, as hot water doth.* (2) *To spread, or diffuse itself; as fire, &c.* (3) *To abound.* (4) *To overflow them, and make them swim in blood.* (1) *Vid. Undans.* (2) Flammas inter tabulata volutis Ad cælum undabat vortex, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 673. (3) = Undat equis, floretque vinis, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 539. (4) Æaciades Teucros undabit sanguine campos, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 16.

Undōsus, a, um. adj. || or, comp. || sūmus, sup. *Full of surges, or waves.* § Æquor undosum, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 313. Undosior, *Solin.* Undosillimus, *Aug.*

|| Undūla, æ. f. *A little wave, Litt. ex Cic. sed q.*

Undūlātus, a, um. adj. [qu. à dim. undula] *Made like waves, watered as fluffs are, undulated. § Undulata toga, Varr. vestis, Plin.* 8, 48.

* Undō, ōnis. m. [ita dict. quod plures unā edi non possunt, Plin.] (1) *The fruit of the arbut, or strawberry tree; so bitter and unpleasant, that a man cannot eat above one at a time.* (2) *Also the tree.* (1) *Plin.* 15, 24. (2) Unedoni folia non decidunt, *Id.* 16, 21.

|| Undēsēra, æ. f. *The smaller centaur, Apul.*

Unetvīcēsīmus, a, um. adj. *The one and twentyeth. § Unetvicesima legio, Tac. Ann.* 1, 45.

Usetvicesimānus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* ¶ Un-
etvicesimanus miles, a soldier of the twenty-first
legion, Tac. Ann. 1, 37.

Ungo, vel Unguo, ēre, xi, etum. act. To
smear, to anoint, to bedaub, to perfume. Pice li-
quidā cornua unguito, Cato, 72. Qui tergent,
qui ungunt, Cic.

Unguor, i. pass. To be anointed, Cic. Parad.
5. § Ungi ex ceruffā, Cels. 5, 28.

¶ Unguēdo, dīnis. f. An ointment, Apul.
Met. 3, p. 91. † Unguentum.

Unguen, īnis. n. An ointment, any fat li-
quour, or juice. § Unguen ceti, Col. 6, 34.
Pinguēs unguine ceræ, Virg. Geor. 3, 450. Un-
guen piccus, Luc. 10, 491.

Unguentāria, æ. f. (1) The art of making
ointments. (2) She that maketh, or selleth, oin-
ments. (1) § Unguentariam facere, sc. artem,
Plaut. Pcen. 3, 5, 89. (2) § Unguentariam a-
mare, sc. mulierem, Plin. 8, 5.

Unguentārium, ii. n. Money exacted in the
province for allowance of ointments and perfumes,
Plin. Epist. 2, 11, 23.

Unguentārius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging
to, ointments, or perfumes. § Unguentarium
vas, Plin. 36, 8. Unguentaria taberna, Suet.
Aug. 4.

Unguentārius, ii. m. He that maketh and sell-
eth ointments and perfumes, a perfumer, Cic. Offic.
1, 42.

Unguentātus, a, um. adj. Anointed with
sweet ointments, perfumed. § Unguentatus ma-
ritus, Catull. 62, 142. miles, Suet. Cæs. 67.
Cincinnos tuos unguentatos usque ex cerebro ex-
pellam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 33.

Unguentum, i. n. [ab unguo] (1) Any sweet
ointment, a perfume. (2) ¶ A salve, an unguent.
(1) Non omnes possunt olere unguenta exotica,
Plaut. Mest. 1, 1, 41. § Nitere unguentis, Cic.
Catil. 2, 3. Perficere caput unguento, Id. Verr.
3, 25. (2) Litt. ex Plin. sed q.

* Ungues, um. m. pl. [ita dict. ob simi-
litud. unguium] A kind of shell-fish, muscles,
Varr.

* Unguicūlus, i. m. dim. A tender soft nail.
Integritas unguiculorum omnium, Cic. de Fin.
5, 37. ¶ A teneris unguiculis, from his child-
hood, Id. Fam. 1, 6. ¶ Contempla usque ab
unguiculo ad capillum summum, Plaut. Epid.
5, 1, 17.

Unguīnōsus, a, um. adj. unde or, comp.
Oily, fatty, unctuous. Juglandes siccae unguinosio-
res, Plin. 23, 8. Conf. Cels. 5, 26.

* Unguis, is. m. [à Gr. ὄνυξ, Idem.] (1)
A nail of the fingers, or toes, in man; in bird,
or beast, a claw, or talon. (2) The hoof of an
ox, or cow. (3) A disease in the eye called a
baro. (4) A little branch, or young shoot, of a
vine. (5) The white in the leaf of a rose,
whereby it is fastened to the knap. (6) A white
flake in the gum bdellium. (7) A vintage book.
(1) Ungues simiæ imbricati sunt, hominibus
lati, rapacibus unci, cæteris recti, Plin. 11.
45. ¶ Ungula in quinos absumitur unguēs,
Ov. Met. 1, 742. ¶ Involare unguibus in ali-
quem, to tear his eyes out, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 5.
Medium unguem ostendere, to scorn one, Juv.
10, 53. Homo ad unguem factus, an accom-
plished man, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 32. Unguem la-
tum discedere, not a hair's breadth, not in the
least, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 18. Vivos unguēs ro-
dere, to muse deeply, to beat one's brains, Hor.
Sat. 1, 10, 71. Ex ungue leonem, to judge of
the whole by a part, Prov. Uncis unguibus ti-
mendæ volucres, Lucr. 5, 32. (2) = Si san-
guis in inferiore parte unguis est, extrema pars
ipsius unguis ad vivum resecatur, Col. 6, 12.
(3) Cels. 7, 7, 1. (4) Col. 4, 12. (5) Plin.
21, 10. (6) Id. 12, 9. (7) Col. 12, 18.

* Ungula, æ. f. [ab unguis] (1) A nail,
or claw. (2) The hoof of a horse, or other beast.
(3) ¶ A tormenting iron, wherewith the sides of
malefactors were pinched, or burnt. (1) Vid.
Unguis, n. 1. ¶ Omnibus ungulis, tooth and
nail, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. Injicere unguulas ar-
gento, to lay bands upon it, Plaut. Pseud. 2,

2, 48. Occipit gallus sculpturire ungulis, Id.
Aul. 3, 4, 8. (2) § Ungula bovis, Col. 6,
15. Quatit ungula campum, Virg. Æn. 8,
596. (3) § Bisculca ungula, Prud. Peristeph.
1, 44. & 10, 73. ¶ Figuram dedit Bostus
Romæ subterr. 2, 2.

* Ungulātus, a, um. adj. That bath foul,
or great, nails, Fest. p. 476.

* † Ungulum, i. n. A ring, a thimble. =
Annulum prisci ungulum vocabant, postea &
Græci & nostri, symbolum, Plin. 13, 1, 5.

* † Ungulus, i. m. [ab uncus] A crook, or
crooked staff, Fest. p. 477.

* † Ūni, pro unius, Tacit. Vid. Unus.

Ūnicālāmus, a, um. adj. [unum habens ca-
lamum] That bath but one stem, or straw, grow-
ing out of the root, Plin. 18, 7.

* Ūnicaulis, e. adj. [ex unus, & caulis]
Having but one stalk, Plin. 19, 10. & 20,
23.

* Ūnicē. adv. Singularly, effectually, entire-
ly, dearly. Unicē eum tibi commendo, Cic.
Fam. 13, 15. § Unicē securus, Hor. Od. 26, 5.

Unicē aliquem diligere, Cic. Fam. 5, 8. amare,
Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 91.

Ūnicōlor, ōris. adj. Of one colour. Dulciores
sunt & unicolores, Plin. 32, 9. Torus plumens,
unicolor, Ov. Met. 11, 611.

¶ Ūnicōlorus, a, um. adj. Idem. Sic animas
cæli de fontibus unicoloras Infundit natura solo,
Prud. Hamart. 819. † Unicolor.

* Ūnicornis, e. adj. [ex unus, & cornu]
Having but one horn, Plin. 8, 21. & 11,
46.

* Ūnicornis, is. m. An unicorn, a monoceros.
† Monoceros, Plin. 8, 21.

* Ūnicus, a, um. adj. [ex unus] (1) One
alone. (2) Noticeable, or excellent; chief. (3)
Dearly beloved. (1) § Unicus filius, Cic. Phil-
lipp. 9, 5. (2) = Si egregiam pulchritudi-
nem, aut unicam deformitatem eis attribue-
mus, Ad Herenn. 3, 22. In quem illud elogi-
um uncium valet, Cic. de Sen. 17. Unicum
solatium in malis, Id. Fam. 4, 4. Unicus ami-
citæ Romanæ cultor, Liv. 25, 28. (3) Quid
me, puer unice, fallis? Ov. Met. 3, 454.

* Ūniformis, e. adj. [unius formæ] Uniform,
all alike. Sufficit, ut uniforme quiddam doce-
mur, Tac. de Orat. 32, 1. = Uniusmodi.

* † Ūniformitas, ātis. f. One and the same fa-
shion, uniformity, Macrob. † Unius formæ.

* † Ūniformiter. adv. All alike, uniformly,
Diom.

* Ūnigēna, æ. c. g. [ex unus, & ant. ge-
no, pro gigno] An only-begotten, one alone. Deus
mundum unigenam procreavit, Cic. de Univ. 4.

Unigena cultrix montis, Catull. 62, 300.

* † Ūnigēnitus, i. m. An only son, or one
child without more; an only begotten son, Bibl.
† Unigenus.

* Ūnijūgus, a, um. adj. [quod uno nitatur
jugo] Coupled, or yoked, to one only. § Unijugæ
vineæ, Plin. 17, 22.

* Ūnimammus, a, um. adj. [ex unus, &
mamma] One-breasted. ¶ Unimammia classia,
(i. e. classis) The army of the Amazons, Plaut.
Cure. 3, 1, 75. per jocum.

Ūnimānus, a, um. adj. That bath but one
band, Liv. 35, 21.

¶ Ūnimōdus, a, um. adj. Of one sort, or fa-
shion, Apul. de Habit. doct. Plat. p. 599.

† Uniusmodi.

* Ūnio, ōnis. m. [ab unus, quod in conchis
nulli duo reperiantur indiscreti, i. e. similes] (1)
A pearl called an union, for that many being
found in one shell, not any of them is like the
other. (2) An onion, or scallion. (1) Plin. 9,
35. ¶ Uniozum conchæ, mother of pearl, Suet.
Ner. 31. (2) Col. 12, 10.

* † Ūnio, ire, iui. act. [unum facio] To unite,
or make one, Theol. & Philosoph. condonandum,
aut certè cadenti Latinitati adjudicandum.

* † Ūnio, ōnis. f. [quod unum facit] Union,
concord, agreement, the number of one, Theologo-
rum vocab.

* Ūniōculus, i. m. [ex unus, & oculus]

Having but one eye, Plaut. ¶ Rect. Un-
culus, quod vid.

* † Ūniōnītæ, ārum. m. pl. The Sabel-
lians, a kind of hereticks so called, Prud. A-
poth. 178.

* † Ūniōsē. adv. Together, Pacuv. † Unā.

Ūnistirpis, e. adj. That bath but one stock, or
root, Plin. 16, 30.

* Ūnitas, ātis. f. [ab unus] (1) Unity, one-
ness; the uniting, or joining, of two things, or
more together. (2) The likeness of two things,
of which one cannot be discovered from another.
(3) Concord, agreement. (4) ¶ An unit in arith-
metick. (1) Usquedum omnia in pice collique-
cant, & unitas fiat, Col. 12, 22. Ubi facta est
unitas eorum quæ miscentur, Cels. 6, 6. (2) §
Unitas coloris, Col. 7, 3. alvei, Plin. 5, 9. fo-
liorum, Id. ibid. 22. Pueros ut geminos ven-
didit, tanta unitas erat, Id. 7, 12. (3) =
Virtutes ibi esse debebunt, ubi consensus atque
unitas erit, Sen. de Vit. Beat. c. 8. (4) Arith.
† Monas.

* Ūniter. adv. Together in one. § Uniter
apti, Lucr. 3, 858. Vis conjuncta atque uni-
ter apta, Id. 5, 559.

* † Ūnitio, ōnis. f. verb. An uniting, or
joining together, Fulg. † Conjectio.

* Ūnitus, a, um. part. United, or joined, to-
gether; made one, Sen. N. Q. 2, 2. ¶ Qui
tamen non probat.

* † Ūniūvalvis, e. adj. [ex unus, & valva]
One-valved. ¶ Univalves conchæ, shellfishes
that have but one shell, Geln.

Ūniūversālis, e. adj. Belonging to all, com-
mon, general, universal. Universalis atque abso-
lutā ratione, Ad Herenn. 2, 24. ubi nomen Græc.
universā. Certè timidissimè postea usus est Quint.
cujus hæc sunt: καθολικὰ, id est (ut dicamus
quomodo possumus) universalis, vel perpetua,
2, 13.

¶ Ūniūversālitas, ātis. f. The universality, or
generality, Philos.

¶ Ūniūversāliter. adv. Universally, Philos.

Ūniūversē. adv. Generally, altogether, univer-
sally. ¶ = Quid ego sigillatim potius quàm
generatim atque universē loquar? Cic. Verr.
5, 55.

¶ Ūniūversim. adv. Idem. Gell. 1, 3.

Ūniūversitas, ātis. f. (1) The whole in gene-
ral; the generality, or community. (2) ¶ An uni-
versity. (1) Universitas generis humani, Cic.
N. D. 2, 65. De universitate caninis nihil at-
tinet plura dicere, Col. in præf. sub fin. ¶ Uni-
versitas rerum, the universe, the world, Cic. N.
D. 1, 43. (2) Dig.

Ūniūversus, a, um. adj. [qu. omnis ad unum
versum, i. e. sine aliquâ exceptione] Universal,
the whole, all without exception, all together and
in general, all at once. § Univerſus mundus,
Cic. Tusc. 1, 28. ¶ Separatim semel, iterum
cum universis, Id. pro Domo, 52. ¶ Bono-
rum possessio spectatur, non in aliquâ parte, sed
in universis, Id. pro Quint. 29. ¶ Eadem sit
utilitas uniuscujusque comprehendere magnum,
quantò magis universas? Cic. N. D. 5.

* † Ūnivīra, æ. f. [ex unus, & vir] A
woman that bath but one husband, Tert. † Uni-
co gaudens mulier marito, Hor.

* † Ūnivīria, æ. f. An epibet given to Cal-
phurnia, Treb. Poll.

¶ Ūnivōcē. adv. Univocally, Philos.

¶ Ūnivōcus, a, um. adj. Univocal, that sig-
nifyeth but one thing, Philos.

Ūniūsmōdi. adj. indecl. [modi unius] Of one
sort, or fashion; never-failing, all alike. Pa-
rentum injuriæ uniusmodi sunt ferme, Ter. He-
aut. 1, 2, 31. = Materia semper est uniusmo-
di, sui que similis, Cic. de Univ. 7.

* † Ūno, āre. act. To unite, Tert. † U-
num facio.

* Ūnōculus, i. m. [ex unus, & oculus] Have-
ing but one eye, Plaut. Cure. 3, 22. Gell. 3, 11.

* † Ūnōsē. adv. Together, at once, Non. ex
Pacuv. † Simul, unā.

Unquam. adv. [qu. uno quovis tempore] At
any time, ever. Ita sum afflictus, ut nemo un-
quam,

quam, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 2. ¶ Unquam gentium, in all the world, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 36.

† Unversus, pro universus, *Lucr.* 4, 263. sc. *mauri lege actus.*

* Unus, a, um. adj. [ab eis] (1) One alone, only, the same. (2) The fast. (3) The very same. (4) No more but just. (5) A certain one, some one. (1) Si tu solus aut quivis unus cum scuto, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 22. § Unus ex omnibus, *Id. Catil.* 3, 7. Unis literis res perscribam, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 7. § Ne unus quidem, *Hor.* ¶ Unus aut alter dies, a day, or two, indefinite, *Cic. Att.* 7, 8. Unus non, for ne unus quidem, *Flor.* 2, 18. ¶ Ad unum, every one. Onerariæ omnes ad unum à nobis sunt exceptæ, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 14. Ad unum omnes cum ipso duce occisi sunt, *Curt.* 4, 1, 33. (2) Qui uno & octogesimo anno mortuus est, *Cic. de Sen.* 5. Triplex modus; una, altera, tertia, *Id.* (2) Uno tempore accidit, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 15. Omnibus una quies operum, labor omnibus unus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 184. (4) Rure dum sum unus sex dies, ædes venales inscribit literis, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 131. Nunc unæ quinque remorantur minæ, *Id. Pseud.* 1, 1, 51. (5) Unus caprimulgus aut fossor, rursus videtur, *Catull.* 22, 9. Vid. & *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 32. & *Bacch.* 2, 1, 39. *Ov. Met.* 6, 578. *Suet. Cæs.* 41. ¶ Hæc exempla contra Vossium faciunt, qui hanc notionem suspectam habet.

¶ Unusquispiam, Unaquæpiam, Unumquodpiam, Some one.

Unusquisque, Unaquæque, Unumquodque, adj. Every one, every. ¶ Unum debet esse omnibus præpositum, ut eadem sit utilitas uniuscujusque & universorum, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 6.

V ante O.

Vobiscum. [cum vobis] With you. Nihil mihi vobiscum est, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 308.

* Vocābulum, i. n. [à voco] (1) A name, or term; a word. (2) A noun substantive, common or proper. (1) ¶ Rebus non commutatis immutare vocabula, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 13. (2) Jampridem nos vera rerum vocabula amisimus, quia bona aliena largiri liberalitas, malorum rerum audacia fortitudo vocatur, *Sall. B. C.* 52. Deligitur artifex talium vocabulo LOCUSTA, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 66.

* Vocālis, e. adj. [voce magnâ præditus] or, comp. sissimus, sup. (1) Having a voice, vocal. (2) Loud, making a noise. (3) Well tuned, melodious. (1) ¶ Athleta mutus indignatione accensus vocalis evasit, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, ext. 4. (2) Ranzæ ultra solitum vocales sunt signa tempestatis, *Plin.* 18, 35. Vocalissimus aliquis, qui legeret populo, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 7, 2. (3) Nunc te vocales impellere pollice chordas precor, *Tib.* 2, 5, 3. § Vocalis Orpheus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 7. = Alia verba aliis sunt jucundiora & vocaliora, *Quint.* 8, 3.

* Vocālis, is. f. [quæ per se vocem edit] A vowel. § Concurfus vocalium, *Cic. Orat.* 23.

* Vocālitās, ātis. f. The sweetness of delivery, so as to be heard and pleased. Vocalitas quæ Εὐφωβία dicitur, *Quint.* 1, 5.

* ¶ Vocāliter, adv. Distinctly, aloud, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 29. † Clarè.

* Vocāmen, īnis. n. The name of a thing. Proprium proferre vocamen, *Lucr.* 2, 656. ¶ Rarè occ.

* Vocandus, a, um. part. That is to be called, or named. Neque enim vocandus hostis es, *Ov. Met.* 14, 246.

* Vocans, tis. part. Calling. Vocat ille vocantem, *Ov. Met.* 3, 382. Vocantes ad summa superi, *Luc.* 1, 310.

* Vocatio, ōnis. f. A calling, a vocation; a bidding to diner, or super. Quærent in triviis vocationes, *Catull.* 48, 7.

* ¶ Vocatīvè, adv. By calling, or in the vocative case, *Gell.* 13, 21.

* ¶ Vocatīvus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, calling; vocative, *Prisc.* 5, 2.

* Vocātor, ōnis. m. verb. An inviter, a caller, *Sen. de Irâ.* 3, 37. *Plin.* 35, 13. *Suet. Cæs.* 39.

* Vocātūrus, a, um. part. About to call. Extemplo senatum vocaturi consules fuerint, *Liv.* 54, 20.

* Vocātus, a, um. part. (1) Called, summoned. (2) Implored, desired. (3) Bidden, invited. (1) Tenuit mora nulla vocatos, *Ov. Met.* 1, 167. (2) Vocatus atque non vocatus audit, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, ult. (3) Venit ad exiguas turba vocata dapes, *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 362.

* Vocātus, ūs. m. (1) A calling, a summoning. (2) A call, or invitation. (1) Senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 1. (2) Cænare apud Cæsarem vocatu ipsius, *Suet. Col.* 39. Nunquam frustrata vocatus Hasta meos, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 95.

* Vociferans, tis. part. Crying out aloud, braying, bawling. Varrone indignante & vociferante, *Liv.* 22, 41. § Talia vociferans, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 679. Muliebriter vociferans, *Curt.* 14, 6.

* Vociferatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A crying out. (2) An exclamation, an invective. (1) Ad muliebrem potius vociferationem, quam ad virilem dignitatem in dicendo accommodatum, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 12. (2) Extant Catonis in censurâ vociferationes mulieribus Romanis in provinciis statuas poni, *Plin.* 34, 6.

* ¶ Vociferator, ōris. m. verb. He that makes an outcry, a proclaimer. § Joannes vociferator, *Tert.* † Prædicator.

* Vociferatus, ūs. m. An outcry, a bawling, *Plin.* 10, 60.

* Vociferō, āre. neut. ex Vociferor, āri. dep. [quod à vocem ferendo] (1) To cry out aloud, to squeal. (2) To crow as a cock. (1) § Vociferari palam, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 18. (2) Galli gallinacei qui elati sunt, & vociferant sæpe, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9.

Vocificans, tis. part. Naming, calling. Fucos vocificantes plures persequuntur, apes etiam paucae, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

¶ Vocifico, āre. act. To name, to make known, to call. Inclytæ Demosthenis orationes vocificant, *Gell.* 9, 3. si sana sit lectio.

* Vocitatus, a, um. part. Called upon. Servius Romanus vocitatus, *Liv.* 4, 61. Lipara antea Melogonis vocitata, *Plin.* 3, 9.

* Vocito, āre. freq. [à voco] To call often, to call. Has Græci stellas Hyadas vocitare fuerunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43.

* Vocitor, āri, ātus. pass. To be called often. Phalereus vocitatus est, *Cic. pro Rab. post.* 9.

* Voco, āre. act. [ab ἡχέω, ἡχῶ, præpos. digammâ] (1) To name. (2) To call to one, to call for a thing. (3) To summon, to cite. (4) To call upon, or invoke. (5) To provoke, to challenge. (6) To admit. (7) To reduce, to bring. (8) To bid, or invite. (1) Quod nos vocabis nomine? *AR. Libertos, Plaut. Afin.* 3, 3, 62.

Ego vocor Lyconides, *Id. Aul.* 4, 10, 49. (2) Æneas suos clamore vocabat, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 312. (3) Milo Clodium ad iudicium bis vocavit, *Cic. pro Mil.* 15. ¶ Vocare aliquem ad verbum, to keep him close to the letter of the law, *Id. pro Cæcin.* (4) § Auxilio vocare Deos, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 686. (5) Apes magnis vocant clamoribus hostem, *Id. Geor.* 4, 76. (6) § Vocare aliquem in partem hæreditatis, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 4. ad pileum, *Id.* (7) Italiam ad exitium & vastitatem vocas, *Id. Catil.* 1, 5. § In odium vocare, *Id.* in dubium, *Id.* (8) Hortensium patris causâ vocavi ad cænâ, *Cic. Att.* 6, 3. Vocet conviva neminem, *Plaut. Afin.* 4, 1, 23.

* Vocor, āri, ātus. pass. To be called, invited, &c. § Vocari in controversiam, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 72. Qui ad esum neque vocant, neque vocantur, *Plaut. Men.* 3, 1, 11. Vid. Voco.

Vocōnia, ōrum. n. pl. [fort. à cultore dict.] A kind of pears, *Plin.* 15, 15.

* Vocūla, æ. f. dim. [à vox] A little voice, a bruit, a report, or discourse; a word. § Falsæ voculæ, *Cic. de Orat.* 3. Vocula trajecta cavātimâ, *Prop.* 1, 16, 27.

* ¶ Voculatio, ōnis. f. The uttering of a word, *Gell.* 13, 25.

¶ Voculitæ, quædam naves sic dictæ, *Gell.* 10, 25.

Vōla, æ. f. (1) The hollow of the hand, the palm of the hand. (2) The sole of the foot. (1) Vola homini tantum, &c. *Plin.* 11, 45. (2) ¶ Nec vola, nec vestigium, not the least shadow, *Varr.*

† Vōlam, pro velim, *Non. ex Lucil.*

Vōlans, tis. part. (1) Flying. (2) ¶ Flying, or running, swiftly. (1) *Ov. Met.* 12, 16. ¶ Subst. Volantes, birds, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 181. *Æn.* 6, 728. & *Ibid.* 239. (2) ¶ Curru volans dat lora secundo, *Id. Æn.* 1, 160. Volantes obliquæ per inane faces, *Luc.* 1, 527.

† Vōlūca, æ. f. sc. mulier. A witch, a bag that flyeth in the air, *Fest.*

Vōlāticus, a, um. adj. (1) That flyeth, or goeth, away suddenly; flitting. (2) Inconstant. (1) An, obsecro, unquam sunt homines volatici? *Plaut. Pæn.* 2, 1, 29. (2) = O Academiam volaticam, & sui similem, modò huc, modò illuc, &c. *Cic. Attic.* 13, 25. = Volaticum esse & levem, *Sen. Ep.* 42.

Vōlātilis, e. adj. (1) That flyeth, or can fly. (2) Met. Passing swiftly, flitting. (1) § Volatilis puer, *Cupido, Ov. Am.* 2, 2, 27. (2) Ætas volatilis, *Ov. Met.* 10, 519.

Vōlātūra, æ. f. A flight. *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5. A volaturâ turtures facturæ destinantur, *Col.* 8, 9.

Vōlātus, ūs. m. verb. A flying, or flight. § Avium volatus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 1. Conf. & eund. *N. D.* 2, 52.

Vōlēmum, i. n. [quod impleat volam] A quarden, a great pear, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 28. & *Col.* 5, 10.

Vōlens, tis. part. (1) Willing, ready, glad. (2) Acceptable, welcome. (1) Fructus volentia rura sponte tulere suâ, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 500. Volentes exitium patimur, *Luc.* 1, 278. (2) § Volentia fuere plebi hæc & talia, *Tac.* 15, 36. Volentia de ambobus acceperant, *Sall. B. J.* 73.

¶ Vōlenier, adv. Willingly, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 184.

Vōlentia, æ. f. A willing, a being willing, the act of willing, *Sall. B. Jug.* 73, 3. ¶ Urtatum tamen est in compositis benevolentia & malevolentia. † Voluntas.

* Volgīolum, i. n. [à volvendo] A roller, a thing to smooth the ground, *Plin.* 17, 10.

¶ Volgīvāgus, a, um. adj. (1) Wandering, straggling, strolling up and down in common. (2) Vulgar, common, vulgarish. (1) Volgivago more ferarum, *Lucr.* 5, 930. (2) § Venus volgivaga, *Id.* 4, 1064. i. e. πᾶνδρημος.

Vōlitans, tis. part. (1) Flying. (2) Meton. Proudly fluttering. (3) ¶ Subst. Any animal with wings. (1) Fama volitans per urbes, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 104. (2) Eum regio habitu volitantem totâ acie cognovit, *Liv.* 4, 19. (3) *Virg. Geor.* 3, 147. Volitantia super malum vela, *Luc.* 5, 595.

Vōlito, āre. freq. [à volo] To fly about, or up and down; to flutter. Infinita vis innumerabilium volitat atomorum, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 20. *Met.* Animi vacui curâ atque labore volitare cupiunt, *Id.* Voces volitant per aures, *Lucr.* 4, 222.

Vōlo, āre. neut. (1) To fly. (2) To speed by hurrying, or throwing. (3) To run, or go, quickly, or in haste. (1) Volare per aëra magnum Remigio alarum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 304. (2) Jam faces & saxa volant, *Id. Æn.* 1, 154. Volat telorum vis, *Liv.* 26, 44. (3) Ne me frustra illuc expectet, vola, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 4, 24. ¶ Iter facere, *Cic. Phil.* 10, 3. ¶ ¶ Volare palmulis, five linteis, to row, or sail, *Catull.* 4, 5.

Vōlo, vis, vult, velle, vōlui. neut. pass. (1) To be willing. (2) To wish, to desire. (3) To mean, or design. (4) To wish one well, to favour. (1) ¶ Velim, nolim, quædam est tuenda sententia, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 7. Quod vis non duces, nisi illud, quod non vis, feres, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 35. § Paucis te volo, i. e. per compendium te volo convenire, *Ter. Andr. princ.* 8 F 2

Ididem;

Idem, Quis me vult? *Id. ibid.* 5, 3, 1. (2) Volo tibi hunc honorem Deos fortunare, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 7. § Nimis vellem, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 16. (3) Quid voluisti? *Id. Heaut.* 4, 1, 23. Quid vult concursus ad amnem? *Virg. Aen.* 6, 318. Volo Arpinum, per compendium, i. e. proficisci, *Cic.* (4) Planè volo magistratibus, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 7. Regis causâ si qui sunt qui velint, *Id.*

Volo, ònis. m. [qui voluntariè se ad militiam obulerit] *A voluntier, a servant who in a scarcity of soldiers in the Punick war offered his service.* § Vetus miles titoni, liber voloni sese exæquari sineret, *Liv.* 23, 35.

* Volfella, æ. f. [à velio, vulsum]. (1) *An instrument to pluck up hairs by the roots, a tweezer.* (2) *A chirurgion's instrument to pluck out dead flesh.* (1) *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 4, 21. ¶ § Pugnae volfellis, non gladio, to bring trifling arguments into dispute, *Varr. L. L.* 8, 26. (2) *Oræ volfellâprehendendæ, Cels.* 6, 18.

* Volfus, a, um. adj. *That bath his hair grubed up by the roots with a tweezer; smooth, slick.* § Brachia volfa, *Mart. Vid. Vulfus.* † Volt, pro vult; vultis, pro vultis, *Plaut. Sape.*

Voltûrius, i. m. *A vulture, Liv.* 27, 11. *Vid. Vultur.*

* Volva, æ. f. [à valva] *That wherein a thing is wrapped, as the yolk of an egg in the white, &c. the secundine.* Ipsum in volvâ seu in ovo est luteum, *Plin.* 23, 22. Agni chordi, qui remanescunt in volvis intimis, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1.

* Völubilis, e. adj. [à volvo] (1) *That is, or may be, easily turned, wound, or rolled.* § Volubilis colum, *Luc.* 6, 447. (2) *Gliding swift.* (3) *Voluble, fluent, having a round pronunciation.* (4) *Met. Inconstant, mutable.* (1) § Caelum volubile, *Cic. de Univ.* 6. Ille volubilibus squamosos nexibus orbes Torquet, *Or. Met.* 3, 11. (2) § Amnis volubilis, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 43. (3) *Canorus orator & volubilis, Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 27. (4) = *Fortuna vagus & volubilis, Id. pro Mil.* 26.

* Völubilis, is. f. fr. herba, *Rope-weed, or weedbind, Jun. Voc. & convolvulus.*

* Völubilitas, âtis. f. (1) *Apiness to roll, or turn round; volubility.* (2) *Met. Inconstancy.* (3) *A round delivery, a ready utterance.* (1) *Mundi volubilitas nisi in globosâ formâ esse non posset, Cic. N. D.* 2, 19. (2) § Volubilitas fortunæ, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 6. (3) *Sine plurima rerum scientiâ volubilitas verborum inanis & irridenda est, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 5. § Volubilitas lingue, *Id. pro Planc.* 25.

* Völubilitèr, adv. *Rollingly, roundly, volubly.* Numerosè & volubilitèr oratio funditur, *Cic. in Orat.* 62.

Völucer, eris. m. & f. hoc cre. adj. [à volando] (1) *Winged, swift.* (2) *Light, inconstant, unstable.* (1) *Tenerâ volucer cum matre Capde, Or. Met.* 9, 481. § Cursus, *Id. O. nuntium volucem! Cic. pro Quint.* 25. Bestia volucis, *Id. T. Sc.* 5, 13. = *Genus dicendi verbis volucis, & incitatus, Id. de Cl. Or.* 95. (2) *O volucem Fortunam! Id. pro Sil.* 32.

Völucra, æ. f. [ita dict. quod se involvit in pompâ] *A worm which eateth vines, a wine-feeder, the devil's gold ring, Col. de Arb.* 15. = *Volvox, convolvulus.*

Völucris, is. f. *Any winged creature.* Volucres videmus fingere & contruere nidos, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 6. § Volucris pectus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 243. Punctum volucris parvulæ, sc. muscæ, *Pbædr.* 5, 3, 4.

* Völucritèr, adv. *In all haste, or speedily, Amm. & Celeriter.*

* Völucrum, i. n. ¶ Volucrum majus, *usod-bis, a long-necked, Jun.*

* Volvendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be rolled over.* (2) *Rolling.* (1) *Tingita magnos volvendis mensibus orbes Imperio expiebat, Virg. Aen.* 1, 273. (2) *Volvenda dies, en! attulit ultro, Id. Aen.* 9, 7.

* Volve s. tic. part. (1) *Turning, rolling.* (2) *Met. Tbroving cut.* (3) *Pondering, re-*

volving. (1) § *Plaustra volventia, Virg. Geor.* 1, 163. (2) *Celeriter verba volvens, Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 70. (3) *Æneas per noctem plurima volvens, Virg. Aen.* 1, 309.

* Völumen, inis. n. [à volvendo, & quatenus denotat librum, eò dicitur, quod chartas vel membranas invicem inter se conglutinatas in bacillumolvebant, quod quidem bacillum umbilicum vocabant, quod in medio volumine inexplacato esset, ut umbilicus est media pars hominis, quod tamen explicato volumine extrema pars fuit, unde ad umbilicum deducere valet ad finem perducere; hinc factum ut suprâ denotet omnia prius, & infrâ omnia posterius] (1) *A folding, a railing.* (2) *The folds of a snake, &c.* (3) *A volume, the lesser part of a book, or books.* (4) *A turning and winding.* (5) *A wave.* (1) § *Volumina crurum, Virg. Geor.* 3, 192. vinclo- rum, *Id. Aen.* 5, 408. fumi, *Luc.* 3, 500. cæli, *Or. Met.* 2, 71. (2) *Anguis Septem ingens gyros, septena volumina traxit, Virg. Aen.* 5, 85. § *Vinclo- rum volumina, Id. ibid.* 408. (3) *Mutatæ ter quinque volumina formæ, Or. Trist.* 3, 14, 19. Libri tres in sex volumina propter amplitudinem divisi, *Plin. jun.* (4) *Magna sortis humanæ volumina, Pân.* 18, 18. (5) *Boreas decimo volumine pontum Expulit in terras, Sil.* 14, 123.

* Völuntariè, & Völuntariò, adv. *Voluntarily, willingly; of his own free will, or choice, Litt. ex Cæf. B. C.* 3, 91, ut opinor, sed ibi voluntarii potius legendum, *Hyginus quidem habet, Fab.* 42.

Völuntarius, a, um. adj. *Voluntary, willing, that is of one's own accord.* § *Voluntaria mors, Liv.* 24, 5. missio, *Suet. Vitell.* 15. Voluntarii milites, *Liv.* 31, 8. § *Inviti, Id. ib.*

Völuntas, âtis. f. [à volo] (1) *Will, desire.* (2) *Goodwill, affection.* (3) *Sense, meaning.* (4) *A will, or testament.* (1) *Voluntas est, quæ quid cum ratione desiderat, Cic. Tusc.* 4, 6. § *V1, atque invitam, ingratiis, nisi voluntate ibis, raptam demum, Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 40. § *Quod jus cogit, id voluntate impetret, Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 44. (2) *Voluntas vestra si ad poetam accesserit, Ter. Phorm. prol.* 30. = *Vos esse boni, quoniam superis averfa voluntas, Virg. Aen.* 12, 647. (3) *Voluntate legis se tuebitur, Quint.* = *mens, Cic.* (4) *Voluntatem alicujus interpretari, Pbædr.* 4, 4, 31.

* Volvo, ère, vi, ùtum, aët. [à Gr. εἰλέω, præposito digammâ] (1) *To roll.* (2) *To hurl, or tumble, down.* (3) *To tumble up, or toss.* (4) *To throw out.* (5) *To consider, or weigh.* (1) *Saxum ingens volvunt alii, Virg. Aen.* 6, 616. ¶ *Met. Satis diu hoc saxum volvo, I have laboured long enough at this, Prov. Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 55. (2) *Saxa infestoolvebant pondere, Virg. Aen.* 5, 512. (3) *Venti volvunt mare, Virg. Aen.* 3, 196. (4) *Facile solutèque verbis volvere sententias, Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 81. (5) *Inanium rerum inanes volventes cogitationes, Liv.* 6, 28. Multa secum, quò jam inde iret, volvere, *Id.*

* Volvor, i. pass. *To be rolled, &c.* Amnis præceps volvitur, *Sil.* 17, 108. Volvuntur aquarum montes, *Or. Trist.* 1, 2, 19. Verba quæ uno spiritu volvi possunt, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 47. ¶ *Occipi denuo hoc modo volvi, to reel, or stagger, Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 1, 51.

* Völvolus, i. m. [à volvo] *A roller of timber, to break clods of earth, and to make the ground smooth, Pân. ap. Litt.*

* Volvox, òcis. m. [à volvo] *A wine-feeder, a worm which feedeth upon vines, Plin.* 18, 18.

† Völup indecl. *Plaut. Men.* 4, 3. id. quod

Völûpe. n. [qu. ab inus. volup's, e. idque à volo] *A pleasant, or acceptable, thing.* = *Quia vos tranquillos video, gaudeo, & volupe est mihi, Plaut. Amph.* 3, 3, 3. Venire saluum volupe est, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 5.

† Völuptabilis, e. adj. *Pleasureable, delightful, Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 19. † *Delectabilis.*

* Völuptariè, adv. *Pleasantly, or with pleasure and delight, Apul. Met.* 3, p. 91. † *Jucundè.*

Völuptarius, a, um. adj. (1) *Given to pleasure, sensual, voluptuous.* (2) *Pleasant, soft, bringing pleasure.* (1) *Epicurus homo voluptarius, Cic. Tusc.* 2, 7. (2) § *Disciplina voluptaria, Id. de Fin.* 1, 11. = *mollis, delicatus, Id. ib.* § *gravis, severus, Id. Locus voluptarius, Sall. B. C.* 11.

Völuptas, âtis. f. [à volupe, qu. voluptas, ut à facile facultas] (1) *Pleasure, delight, solace, comfort.* (2) *Sensuality, sensual, carnal pleasure.* (3) *A sweetheart, a dear.* (1) § *Omne id, quo gaudemus, voluptas est, ut omne, quo offendimur, dolor, Cic. de Fin.* 1, 11. = *Ex cognitione juris lætitia, & voluptas, Id. de Orat.* 1, 44. Pura voluptas literarum, *Quint.* (2) *In voluptatis regno virtus non potest consistere, Cic. de Sen.* 12. § *Voluptas honestati est contraria, Id. Offic.* 3, 33. Indigna homine docto voluptas, *Id. Offic.* 2, 1. malorum esca, *Id. de Sen.* 13. ex *Catone.* furtiva, inconcessa, *Or.* § *Vim magni doloris per voluptatem tuam condidisti in corpus, Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 39. (3) *Qui introiit metuas, mea voluptas? Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 2. & *sape alibi.*

¶ Völuptificus, a, um. adj. *Makeing pleasure, or delight, Apul. Florid.* 10, 782. † *Voluptatem faciens.*

¶ Völuptor, âri, âtus. pass. *To take pleasure, or delight; to be delighted, Litt. ex Apul.* † *Voluptatem capio.*

Völuptuosus, a, um. adj. *Voluptuous, given to pleasure.* § *Voluptuosum est, Plin. Ep.* 3, 19. utitur & *Quies, sed voluptarius est.*

* Völûta, æ. f. [à volvendo, quod sit orbem circumvoluta, ut Gr. ἐλίσσ, ab ἐλίσσω] *A work of leaves wreathen about the head, or chapter, of a pillar; drapery work, Vitr.* 3, 3. & 7, 5.

* Völûtabrum, i. n. [locus ubi sues volutantur] *A place where swine and other beasts tumble, Virg. Geor.* 3, 411.

* Völûtabundus, a, um. adj. *Wallowing, rolling, Cic. de Rep. ap. Non.* 8, 64.

* Völûrans, tis. part. (1) *Rolling, falling down.* (2) *Met. Pondering.* (1) *Genibus volutans hærebat, Virg. Aen.* 3, 607. (2) *Solus, multa secum animo volutans, inambulavit, Liv.* 40, 8.

* † Völûcâim, adv. *Tossingly, tumblelingly, rollingly, Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 40. & *Sed dubia est lectio.*

* Völûtatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A wallowing, or rolling.* (2) *A tumbling, or tossing.* (1) *In luto volutatio grata est suibus, Plin.* 8, 51. (2) *Nusquam residentis animi volutatio, Sen. de Tranq.* 2.

* Völûâtus, ûs. m. *A rolling.* Pulverem volutatu colligere, *Plin.* 10, 4.

* Völûâtus, a, um. part. (1) *Rolled, tumbled.* (2) *Met. Well versed.* (1) *Verres in luto volutatus, Cic. Verr.* 4, 24. (2) *Ad Calisthenem & Philistum redeo, in quibus te video volutatum, Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 11.

* † Völûtè, adv. *Tumblelingly, rollingly, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

* Völûto, âre. freq. & Völûtor, âri, âtus. pass. [à volvo] (1) *To roll, to wallow, to toss.* (2) *Met. To think of, revolve, cast, and toss, in one's mind.* (3) *To discourse on, to contrive.* (4) *To be well versed in.* (1) § *In luto volutari, Cic. Verr.* 4, 24. Quò arctius fretum volutatur, *Curt.* 4, 2, 16. (2) *Tacitus mecum ipse voluto, Virg. Ecl.* 9, 37. = *Eam rem disputavi, & volutavi diu, Plaut. Mest.* 1, 2, 4. (3) § *Has conditiones ipse in secreto volutavit cum amicis, Liv.* 34, 36. (4) *In veteribus scriptis studiosè volutari, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 10.

* Völûtus, a, um. part. *Tumbled, rolled, fallen out of, hurled.* § *Amnis per saxa volutus, Virg. Geor.* 3, 521. Lacrymæ per ora volutæ, *Id. Curru volutus, Id. Aen.* 10, 403. Lapis vacuum per inane volutus, *Id. Aen.* 10, 906. *Vid. Volvo.*

* Völûtus, ûs. m. verb. *A winding, or rolling, Apul. Florid.* 10, p. 782. † *Volutatio.*

* Völûmens, tis. part. *Belching, breatheing out, casting forth, &c.* § *Merum ore vomens, Or. Metam.* 12, 239. Stupa vomens tardum fumum, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 682. *Vid. Vomere.*

* Völûmer

* **Vomer**, & **Vomis**, ēris. m. [quod terram vomat] (1) *The coulter, or rather the ploughshare.* (2) *The penis, translatione modesta, ut & sulcus pro naturā muliebri.* (1) Arattum circumducere, ejusque vomere portam penē perstringere, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 40.* § Vomer obtusus, *Virg. Geor. 1, 262.* aduncus, *Ov. Fast. 4, 927.* Vomis & inflexi robur aratri, *Virg. Geor. 1, 162.* De generibus vomerum vid. *Plin. 18, 18.* (2) *Lucr. 4, 1267.*

* † **Vōmex**, icis. f. *A vomiting, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

* **Vōmica**, æ. f. [quod vomat saniem] *An imposthume, Cels. 2, 7. & 4, 8.* § Secare immaturam vomicam, *Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 14.* Met. Persecare vomicam reip. *Vet. Orat. ap. Quint. 8, 6.* qui tamen hanc translationem improbat. ¶ Liquoris æterni vomica, *quicksilver, Plin. 33, 6.*

* || **Vōmicōsus**, a, um. adj. *Subject to vomiting, Veg. 1, 37.*

* **Vōmicus**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to vomiting.* § Morbus vomicus, *Sen. Contr. 2, 12.*

* **Vōmis**, ēris. m. *id quod vomer. Vid. Vomer.*

* **Vōmītio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A vomiting, or spewing, Cic. N. D. 2, 50.* § Concitare vomitiones, *Plin. 24, 18.*

* **Vōmīto**, āre. freq. *To vomit, to spew often.* Pecudes nausēā correptæ vomitant, *Col. 7, 10.* & *Suet. Vitell. 13.*

* **Vōmītor**, ōris. m. *A vomiter, a spewer, Plin. 23, 1. & Sen. Ep. 88.*

* **Vōmītorīa**, in spectaculis dict. unde homines glomeratim ingredientiētes in sedilia se fundunt, *Macrob. Sat. 6, 4.*

* **Vōmītorīus**, a, um. adj. *That maketh one vomit.* § Vomitorium medicamentum, *Plin. 21, 19.*

* **Vōmītus**, ūs. m. verb. *A vomiting, or vomit, Cels. 1, 3. & Plin. 2, 6.*

* **Vōmo**, ēre, ui, itum. neut. [ex ἐμῶ, ἐμῶ, præpos. digammā] (1) *To vomit, or spew.* (2) *To cast up.* (1) § In mensam vomere, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 2.* in gremio suo, *Id.* § Cui ructare turpe esset, is vomit, *Id. Philipp. 2, 25.* (2) § Fluctus vomit & resorbet *Sylla, Ov. Ep. 12, 125.*

* **Vōmor**, i. pass. *To be vomited, or cast up.* § Sanies vomitur, *Plin. 10, 67.* Ab horā tertiā bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 41.*

* **Vōpiscus**, i. m. [sc. quem mater vi adipiscitur, i. e. cum difficultate acquirit; vel qui ope naturæ fervatur, cui & opem feret, *M.*] *Of twins in a woman's body, that which cometh to perfect birth, Plin. 7, 10.*

† **Vōpte**, pro ipfivos, *Cato, ap. Fest.*

* **Vōrācitas**, ātis. f. *Gluttony, greedyness, excessive eating, Plin. 2, 107.*

* **Vōrāginōsus**, a, um. adj. *Full of bags, or morasses.* = Palustre & voraginosum solum, *Hirt. B. Hisp. 9.*

* **Vōrāgo**, ginis. f. [à vorando, quod incidentia vorat] (1) *A swallow, or gulf; a whirlpool.* (2) *A quagmire, or bog.* (3) Met. *A riotous spendthrift.* (1) Vastā voragine æstuat gurgēs, *Virg. Æn. 6, 296.* § Met. *Vorago ventris, Ov. Met. 8, 843.* (2) Ferream soleam tenaci voragine mula derelinquit, *Catull. 18, ult.* = Immobiles currus illuvie & voragine hærebant, *Curt. 8, 14, 4.* (3) = Gurgēs & vorago patrimonii, *Cic. pro Sext. 52.*

* † **Vōrātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A devouring.* Mei sodales quærent in trivio vorationes, *Catull. 45, ult.* ubi al. vocationes, & vix sanè alibi occ.

* || **Vōrātor**, ōris. m. verb. *A devourer, Hieron. † Vorax.*

* || **Vōrātrīna**, æ. f. *A chap, or cleft, in the earth upon some earthquake; a whirlpit, Litt. ex Cic. sed q. Vorago.*

* **Vōrātūrus**, a, um. part. *About to devour, or swallow up.* Vates cecinere, oriens Romanorum imperium vetus Græcorum ac Macedonum voraturum, *Just. 30, 4.*

* **Vōrax**, ācis. adj. [à voro] or, comp. *Glutinous, greedy, ravenous, voracious.* § Venter vo-

rax, *Ov. Met. 15, 94.* Turbā voracior ipsā, *Id. ib. 8, 839.* Conf. *Catull. 31, 4.*

* **Vōrō**, āre. act. [à βορῆς, vorax] *To devour, eat up, or eat greedily; to swallow.* § Alia lambunt, sorbent, mandunt, vorant, *Plin. 10, 71.* ¶ Met. *Vorare literas, to study hard, Cic. Att. 4, 11; viam, to run swiftly, Catull. 33, 7.*

† **Vorsum**, pro versum; **Vorsura**, pro versura; & **Vortex**, pro vertex.

† **Vorsus**, ūs. m. [pro versus] *A dance called the round, Plaut. Stich. 5, 7, 2.*

Vortex, icis. m. *Vid. Vertex.*

† **Vorticordia**, æ. f. [Venus ita dict. quod hominum corda verteret, *Scal.*] *Vid. Verticordia.*

* **Vos**, vestrum, vel vestri, vobis. pl. [à σφῶ] *Ye, you, Cic. passim.*

Vosmetipsi. *Your own selves, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 18.*

* **Vōtifer**, ēra, ērum. adj. *Bearing vows, or things devoted to some deity.* Votiferæque meas suspendit ab arbore vittas, *Stat. Silv. 4, 4, 92.*

† **Vōtītus**, a, um. adj. *Hindered by vow, Plaut. Afin. 4, 1, 44.* † **Voti reus.**

Vōtīvus, a, um. adj. (1) *Promised by a vow, devoted.* (2) || *That is, or hath been, greatly desired.* (1) § *Ludi votivi, Liv. 7, 15.* Juvēna votiva, *Hor. Ep. 1, 3, fin.* (2) *Treb. Poll. † Gratum, ex voto.*

Vōtum, i. n. [à voveo] (1) *A vow, or promise made to God.* (2) *The thing vowed.* (3) *The thing prayed for.* (4) *A desire, or wish.* (5) *A covenant, or promise.* (6) *Marriage.* (7) || *Meton. A day of thanksgiving.* (1) § *Vota facere, Cic. pro Mil. 28.* reddere, *Curt. 3, 7, 3.* Votis obligare se, *Liv. 21, 21.* Vota exsolvere, *Nep. Lys. 3.* (2) = *Stipant graves equi recessus Danaï, & in voto latent, Petron. c. 49.* Votis incendimus aras, *Virg. Æn. 3, 279.* (3) § *Divos in vota vocare, Virg. Æn. 5, 234.* (4) *Nec votum nec animus deest conficiendi, Suet. Aug. 51.* Ad omne votum fluente fortunā, *Quint. (5) = Quasi voto quodam, & promissio me teneri puto, Cic. Attic. 12, 19.* (6) *Tac. de Germ. 19.* § *Vota secunda, Justin. Novella, 2. c. 2. § 2.* (7) *Capitol.*

Vōtus, a, um. part. *Vowed.* = *Templa vota & dedicata, Cic. N. D. 3, 17.*

Vōvens, tis. part. *Vowing, wishing for, Sil. 4, 203.*

Vōveo, ēre, vōvi, vōtum. act. (1) *To vow.* (2) *To pray, or wish, for.* (1) *Imperatores capita pro salute patriæ suæ voverunt, Cic. de Fin. 5, 22.* § *Voveie Libero caprum, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 7.* (2) *Quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. Ep. 2, 4, 8.*

* **Vox**, vōcis. f. [vox dicit. contra hē à vo-co; unde & obliqui producuntur, *Prisc.*] (1) *A voice.* (2) *A noise, or sound, of any kind.* (3) *An accent.* (4) *A note, or tune.* (5) *A word.* (6) *A saying of any kind.* (7) *A vote, or suffrage; an intercession.* (8) *A style.* (9) *Talk, or discourse.* (10) *A speech, tongue, or language.* (1) Scio te bonā voce esse, ne clama nimis, *Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 49.* Vox candida, & fusca est, & plena, & lenis, & aspera; & contracta, & fusa; & dura, & flexibilis; & clara & obtusa, *Quint. 9, 3.* (2) *Ad vocem celeres quā buccina signum Dira dedit, Virg. Æn. 7, 519.* Voce suā crocibat corvus, *Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 2.* Acutæ vocis Hylætor, *Ov. Met. 3, 224.* (3) *Aut si surdus sit, varietates vocum, aut modos, quī possit noscere? Cic. de Div. 2, 3.* (4) *Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, Virg. Æn. 6, 646.* (5) *Non intelligere quid sonet hæc vox voluptatis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 2.* (6) *Constituere nihil esse in hac voce Civis Romanus sum, Id. Verr. 5, 65.* *Vid. Cæf. B. C. 1, 2.* *Vid. & Tac. Hist. 3, 85, 7. & Agr. 45, 6.* (7) *Libo, veste mutata, circumire domos, orare ad fines, vocem adversus pericula poscere, Tac. Ann. 2, 29, 1.* (8) *Inconditā ac rudi voce aliquid componere, Id. Agr. 3, 6.* (9) *Vocibus seditiosorum bona ac mala existimare, Id. Hist. 4, 73, 2.* (10) *Conversus expressusque Latinā voce Menander, Cic. de Tim.*

U ante P.

* **Ūpīlio**, ōnis. qui & Ōpīlio, metri causā, *M. [qu. Ovipilio; vel οἰπολίον, i. e. αἰπόλιον] A shepherd, Virg. Ec. 10, 19.*

Ūpūpa, æ. f. [ab ἐποψ, in acc. ἐποπα; al. à pu pu, i. e. voce quam edit, *Varr.*] (1) *A bird called a houpoos, or, as some say, a lapwing; a puer.* (2) *A beetle, mattock, or like tool to dig stones in a quarry.* (1) *Upupa obsœna passu avis, Plin. 10, 29.* = *Epopo.* (2) *Advenienti in lapidicinam upupa data est, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 7.* sc. ludens quoniam illud instrumentum quodammodo referbat upupæ caput cum rostro.

U ante R.

* **Ūræon**, i. n. [ab ἐρᾶ, cauda] *The tail-piece of the tunny fish, Plin. 32, 11.*

* **Ūræus**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the tail, Plin. 32, 11.*

* || **Ūrāgus**, i. m. [ex ἐρᾶ cauda, & ἄγω duco] *The lieutenant that brings up the rear, Jun.*

* **Ūrānōscōpus**, i. m. [ab ἐρανός, cælum, & σκοπέω, specto] *A fish which hath one eye in his head, and that so placed, that swimming he seemeth to look upward, Plin. 32, 7.* = *Callionymus, Id.*

|| **Ūrbānātim**. adv. *Like a gentleman, citizen like, Non. 2, 747.* ex *Pomponio, pro*

Ūrbānē. adv. iūs, comp. || *simē, sup. (1) Pleasantly. (2) Civilly. (3) || With a good grace, civilly, courteously. (1) § = Ūtrūque me secum severē, & graviter, & priscē, an remissē, & leviter, & urbanē, Cic. pro Cæf. 14. = Ut à patre audiebam faceret, & urbanē Stoicos irridente, Id. de Fin. 1, 11. (2) Non potuit urbanus elabi, Quint. Instit. Or. 2, 11. Conf. Cic. pro Cæf. 15. (3) § Urbanissimē respondere, Gall. 15, 5.*

|| **Ūrbānicē**. adv. *pro urbanē, Litt. ex Liv. sed q.*

|| **Ūrbānicus**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a city, Spart. in Carac.*

Ūrbānitas, ātis. f. (1) *A city life.* (2) *Pleasantry.* (3) *Courtesy, civility, civil behaviour, good manners.* (4) *Merriment.* (1) *Tu modò desideria urbis & urbanitatis depone, Cic. Fam. 7, 6.* (2) § *Maledictum, si putulantiū jactatur, convitium, si facetiū, urbanitas nominatur, Id. pro Cæf. 3.* *Vid. Quint. 6, 3.* (3) *Vir urbanitate limatus, Cic. N. D. 2, 26.* (4) *Dicerem urbanos, si senatum deceret urbanitas, Plin. Ep. 8, 6.*

Ūrbānus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *simus, sup. (1) Of, or belonging to, a city; dwelling in a city. (2) Met. Polite, civil, courteous, genteel, pleasant, comely, seemly. (3) Tame, homebred. (1) § Rusticus urbanum murem inus paupere fertur Accepisse cavo, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 80. § § Urbanæ excubiæ, Tac. Ann. 1, 17. Opus urbanissimum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. (2) = Homo facetus etiam inducis sermonem facetum, & urbanum, Cic. pro Demo, 34. Hæc notio Ciceronis demum ætate obviisse videtur, sic enim ille. Te hominem non solum sapientem, verum etiam, ut nunc loquimur, urbanum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8. *Vid. & Quint. 8, 3.* (3) § Arbores quædam silvestres, quædam urbaniores, Plin. 16, 19.*

* **Ūrbicāpus**, i. m. [qui capit urbes] *A winner of cities, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64.*

|| * **Ūrbicēmus**, a, um. adj. *Burning the city.* § **Ūrbicremæ** nubes, *Prud. Ham. 726.*

Ūrbicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a city.* § **Ūrbicum** pecus, *Plaut. per jecum, Truc. 2, 2, 14.* Sed non constat de eā lēctione. § **Annona urbica**, *Suet. Aug. 18, 2.*

Ūrbīna, æ. f. *A kind of weapon somewhat long, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 46.*

Urbo, āre. & **Ūrbum**, i. *Vid. Urvo, Urvum.*

Ūrbis, is. f. [de etym. incert. mihi tamen videtur deductum ab urvo, parte aratri, quo muri designabantur]. (1) *A city, a walled town. (2) Idem.*

Urion. Sometimes it is put for *civitas*, and denoteth the inhabitants. (3) Sometimes both the city and inhabitants. (4) The city of Rome. (1) = Domicilia conjuncta urbes dicimus, *Cic. pro Sext.* 42. = Phœræ, urbs Theſſaliæ, in quo oppido, *Ge. Cic. de Div.* 1, 25. = Aucta civitate magnitudine urbis, *Liv.* 1, 45. = In urbe civitas erecta expectatione ſtetit, *Id.* 3, 47. = Non vici inſtar, ſed urbis, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4. = Neque agri neque urbis odium me unquam percipit, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 5, 2. (2) Invadunt urbem ſomno vinoque ſepulſam, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 265. (3) Tac. *Hiſt.* 1, 84, 7. (4) = Urbs propriè eſt Roma, quum cætera dicuntur oppida, *Quint.* 9, 2.

† *Urbum*, i. n. *idem quod urvum aratri curvatura*; unde urbis nomen; nam urbare eſt aratro definire, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 27.

Urceolâris, i. f. herba [ita dict. quod ſua aſperitate lavandis ulceis ſit maximè idonea] *An herb called feverfew*, or as ſome think, *pellitory of the wall*, *Plin.* 21, 17. = *Vitrigo*.

Urceolus, i. m. dim. *A little water pitcher*, *Col.* 12, 16.

Urceus, i. m. [*ab urna*, *Perot. ab orca*, *ὑρξην*, *Iſid.*] *A pitcher, or pot, for water*. § *Urceus aquarius*, *Cato*, 13. *ſictilis*, *Id. ib.* = *Amphora* cæpit inſtitui, cumentem rotâ cur *urceus* exit? *Hor. A. P.* 22. = *Formam ex Tab. antiq. exhibet Mercurialis in arte Gymn.* 1, 10.

Urêdo, dñis, f. [*ab urendo*] (1) *The blaſting of trees, or herbs*. (2) *An itch, or burning, in the ſkin*. (3) = *A pricking heat of luſt*. (1) Si *uredo* aut grando quippiam necuit, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 35. *Id. Plin.* 18, 28. & 31, 3. & *Col.* 3, 20. (2) *Plin.* 9, 45. (3) *Apul. Met.* 4, p. 134.

Urendus, a, um, part. *To be burned*. § *Urenda ſilix*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 37.

Urens, tis, part. *Burning*; alſo *killing vines, or other trees, with browsing*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 196.

* *Urêter*, êris, m. [*ὑρῆτης*, *Gr. ab ὑρῆν*, *meiere*, *The pipe, or conduit, by which the urine paſſeth from the reins to the bladder*, *Celf.* 4, 1. ſed *Græcis literis*. *Lat. Meatus urinæ*.

* *Urethra*, æ, f. [*ab ὑρῆν*, *meiere vel urinam reddere*] *The paſſage of the urine from the bladder to the end of the yard*, *Med.*

* *Urgens*, vel *Urguens*, tis, part. *Preſſing, urging, urgent*. *Urgenti brachia viſta dedi*, *Prop.* 4, 3, 12. *Duris urgens in rebus egeſtas*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 146. *Urguentes Ætnam flammæ*, *Luc.* 5, 99. *Id. Urgeo*.

* *Urgeo*, vel *Urgueo*, ãre, ſi, ſum, aſt. [*fort. ab ὑργέω*, *extremum agmen duco, undè ſequens urgeo*, *Litt.*] (1) *To preſs on*. (2) *To preſs down, to cover*. (3) *Met. To urge, to be earneſt upon, to provoke*. (4) *To puſh on, to haſten, to enforce, conſtrain, purſue, or follow*. (5) *To vex, trouble, moleſt, or oppreſs*. (6) *To aggravate*. (1) *Majore vi hoſtes urgent*, *Sall. B. Jug.* 60. *Met. Nox urget diem, & dies noctem*, *Hor. Epod.* 7, 25. (2) *Ingentis pondere teſtæ urgere*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 351. (3) = *Etiam atque etiam inſto, atque urgeo, inſector, poſco, atque aded flagito crimæn*, *Cic. pro Planc.* 19. = *Urgent & nihil remittunt*, *Id. de Fin.* 4, 28. § *Urgere propoſitum*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 6. (4) = *Urget turba, feſtinat Philogenes*, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 2. (5) *Febres magnæ urgent*, *Celf.* § *Morbus urget*, *Cic. de Fat.* 9. *fortuna miſeros*, *Ov. Ep.* 3, 43. (6) = *Illud neque urſi, neque levavi*, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 3, 24.

* *Urgeor*, êri, paſſ. (1) *To be preſſed, &c.* (2) *To be accuſed, charged*. (1) § *Fame, ferroque urgeri*, *Liv. dolore*, *Celf.* *ab hoſte*, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 386. (2) *Optimus ille Qui minimis vitiiis urgetur*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 69. § *Urgeri criminaum*, *Tac.* 6, 29.

§ *Uria*, æ, f. *A bird called a naff*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Urica, æ, f. [*ab urendo*] *A hurt coming to all manner of grain by too much moiſture*. *Commune ſatorum omnium vitium urica eſt*, *Plin.* 18, 37.

Uringo, gñis, f. [*ab uro*] (1) *A burning with a caſtick*. (2) = *The itch of luſt*. (1) § *Vehemen-*

tior urigo, *Plin.* 20, 22. (2) *Apul. Met.* p. 14. † *Tentigo*.

* *Urîna*, æ, f. [*à Gr. ὕρον idem*] (1) *Piſs, ſalè; water of a man, or beaſt; urine*. (2) = *Urina genitalis, the ſeed of generation*. (1) § *Urinam ciere, citare, movere, item pellere, inhibere, tardare, ſupprimere*, *Ap. probos auſt.* = *Reddere urinam, to make water*, *Plin.* 8, 16. (2) *Plin.* 8, 43.

* *Urînalis*, e, adj. *Pertaining to urine; cauſing, or provoking, urine*, *Jun.* † *Urinam ciens, Celf.*

* *Urînarius*, a, um, adj. *id quod urinalis*.

Urînator, ôris, m. verb. *A diver, or ſwimmer under water*. *Per urinatores omne argentum extractum eſt*, *Liv.* 44, 10.

§ *Urînatrîx*, îcis, f. *A diver; a didapper, or ducker*, *Gar.*

Urîno, âre, aſt. & *Urînor*, âri, dep. [*ab urvo*, *b. e. curvaturâ aratri, quam urinantes imitari videntur*, *Sip.*] *To duck under the water, and to ſpring up again; to dive*. *Urnæ dictæ quod urinant*, *Varr. L. L.* 4. *Sub aquâ ranæ & phocæ urinantur*, *Plin.* 11, 37.

§ *Urînum ovum* [*ab ὕρον*, *ventus, quod vento impletum*] *An addle-egg, a wind-egg*, *Plin.* 10, 58. & 60.

* *Urion*, vel *Urîum*, -ii, n. [*ab Urîo oppido*] *A kind of earth, which miners avoid when they dig for gold*, *Plin.* 33, 4.

† *Urîto*, âre, freq. *To burn often*. *Calidum uritat malè*, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 1, 81. *ubi al. urit*.

Urna, æ, f. [*ita dict. quod in aquâ hauriendâ urinat*, *Varr. L. L.* 4.] (1) *A water pitcher*. (2) *A meaſure of liquid things, containing four gallons*. (3) *A pot into which the names of thoſe who were to be choſen by lot into office were put, and may be uſed for a ballot box*. (4) *Alſo a pot, or coffin, into which they uſed to put the aſhes and bones of the dead; an urn*. (1) *To, qui urnam habes, aquam ingere*, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 24. (2) *Liquidi non ampliùs urnâ*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 53. § *Modius & ſemis faciunt urnam, urnæ duæ amphoram complent*, *Riga't.* (3) *Senatorum eum urna copioſè abſolvit*, *Cic. Q. frat.* 2, 6. (4) *Cælo tegitur qui non habet urnam*, *Luc.* 7, 819.

Urnâlis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a pitcher, or pot; or that containeth the meaſure of an urn*, *Cato*, 13. & *Plin.* 9, 30.

Urnârium, -ii, n. (1) *A board in a kitchen, whereon pots, or veſſels, are ſet full of water*. (2) = *A place to ſet iron pots, pitchers, or like veſſels, on; and may be uſed for a ſideboard in a dining room, to ſet cups and glaſſes on*. (1) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 7. (2) *Alex. ab Alex.*

§ *Urnârius*, -ii, m. *A poter*, *Litt. ex Col.*

§ *Urnûla*, æ, f. dim. *A little pot, or pitcher*. = *Capedines ac ſictiles*, *Cic. Parad.* 1, 3.

Uro, êre, ſi, uſtum, aſt. [*ab Hebr. ὕρον ignis; vel à nûg, ignis, primò enim fuit buro, poſtea uro*] (1) *To burn, parch, or ſet on fire*. (2) *To light up*. (3) *To gall, or pinch*. (4) *Met. To nip, or ſtarve; as cold*. (5) *To boil*. (6) *Met. To grieve, teize, or vex*. (7) *To inflame with love*. (1) *Hominem mortuum in urbe ne ſepelito, neve urito*, *Ex XII Tab. ap. Cic. de Legib.* 2, 23. (2) *Feliciùs urite tedas*, *Prop.* 3, 19, 25. (3) *Urunt juga prima juvencoſ*, *Ov. de Rem. Am.* 235. *Calceus minor uret pedem*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 43. § *Urere aliquem virgis*, *Id. Sat.* 2, 7, 58. § *loris, to ſlog, or beat*, *Id. Ep.* 1, 16, 47. (4) *Urunt montana nives*, *Luc.* 4, 52. *vid. & Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 17. (5) *Colchis urit aſena*, *Prop.* 2, 1, 54. (6) § *Urebat populum nobilem ablatum mare, captæ inſolæ*, *Ec. Fior.* 2, 6. *Urit Cytheream atrox Juno*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 666. *Te ut malè urat*, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 47. (7) *Deus crudeliùs urit invitoſ*, *Tib.* 1, 8, 7. *Sulpicia*, *Id.* 4, 2, 11.

Uror, i. paſſ. (1) *To be burnt*. (2) *To be kindled*. (3) *To be conſumed*. (4) *To burn in love*. (5) *To fret, and be grieved*. (1) *Uritur aliquis ardenti ferro*, *Juv.* 14, 22. *Ejuſmodi frigus impendebat, ut periculum erat ne ædes ſuz Appio urerentur*, *Cic. Q. frat.* 2, 12, fin. (2) *Peſtore uritur intimo flamma*, *Catull.* 59, 177. (3) *Flamma Maleagros ab illâ Uritur*, *Ov. Met.*

8, 516. (4) *Uritur infelix Dido*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 68. (5) *Quàm magis id repeto, tam magis uror*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 5.

Uropygium, -ii, n. [*ab ὀππος, offis ſacri extremum, & πυγῆ, nates*] *The narroweſt and loweſt part of the chine, the rump*, *Mart.* 3, 93.

Urpix, îcis, m. *An inſtrument of buſbandry like a barrow*, *Cato*, 10. = *Vix alibi ecc. irpex*, *Mela.*

Urruncum, i. n. [*dict. quod imprimis uri ſolet*] *The loweſt part of the ear of corn next the ſtalk*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 48. = *Vix alibi*.

Urſa, æ, f. [*ab urſus*] (1) *A ſhe bear*. (2) *The greater and leſſer bear ſtar*. (1) *Informia urſæ pariunt*, *Plin.* 10, 63. § *Villoſa urſa*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 836. (2) *Vid. Ov. Met.* 2, 507. = *Septrionones*.

Urſarius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a bear*. § *Urſinus ſanguis*, *Col. de Arb.* 15.

Urſus, i. m. [*qu. orſus, quod ore ſuo formet foetus*] *A he bear*. *Urſa conſpectoſ in montibus horruit urſoſ*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 494. = *Libycoſ & Numidicoſ urſoſ designare leoneſ vult Lipſ.* *cui ſe opponit Salm. Exercit. Plin.*

Urtica, æ, f. [*herba cujuſ folia acriter urunt, i. e. pungunt*] (1) *A nettle*. (2) *A kind of ſhellfiſh*. (3) *A tickling of lechery*. (1) *Herbis vivere & urticâ*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 12, 8. = *De urticæ generibuſ vid. Plin.* 17, 10. *de medicinali virtute, eundem* 12, 13. (2) *Plin.* 9, 45. (3) *Juv.* 2, 128. & 11, 166.

§ *Urticôſus*, & *Urticînuſ*, a, um, adj. *Full of nettles*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

§ *Urvo*, âre, âvi, neut. [*id quod urbo, i. e. orbem facio*] *To tumble round*, *Fest.*

Urſus, i. m. [*vocab. Gallic.*] *A beaſt like a bull, but bigger in body, and very ſwift; a buffalo*, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 27.

Urvum, vel *Urbum*, i. n. *The crooked plough-tail*, *Varr.*

§ *Urvuſ*, vel *Urbuſ*, a, um, adj. *Bending upward*, *Scal.*

U ante S.

* *Uſia*, æ, f. [*ὑσία, Gr.*] *Subſtance, eſſence, being*, *Quint.*

† *Uſio*, ônis, f. verb. [*ab utor*] *Uſe, an uſeing*, *Cato*, 37. *Scæv. ap. Gell.* 4, 1. & *Varr. ap. Non. Ex poſter. Ulp. Alfen. & Arnob.* † *Uſuſ*.

Uſitâte, adv. *Ordinarily, uſually, after the accuſtomed faſhion, cuſtomarily*. *Cur, cùm de re conveniat, non malimuſ uſitâte loqui?* *Cic. de Plin.* 4, 26.

Uſitâtuſ eſt. *It is a common cuſtom, it is a thing often uſed*, *Cic. in Verr.*

Uſitâtuſ, a, um, part. || or, comp. *ſuſuſ*, ſup. *Uſual, ordinary, common*. = *Uſitatuſ & pervulgatuſ honoſ*, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 13. = *Non ſolùm uſitatuſ, ſed & quotidianuſ*, *Id. ad Brut.* 26. § *Uſitatuſ pars*, *Gell.* 15, 13. *Uſitatiſſima verba*, *Cic. Orat.* 25.

§ *Uſitor*, âri, freq. [*ab utor*] *To uſe often*, *Gell.* 10, 21. & 17, 1. † *Utor*.

Uſpîam, adv. [*ex uſ, ab ὅπω, & πiam*] (1) *Any where, or in any other place*. (2) *In any matter*. (3) *Somewhere*. (1) Si *abſiſ uſpîam*, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 3. = *nūſquam*, *Cic. de Legg.* (2) *Num me expertuſ uſpîam?* *Plaut. Caſin.* 4, 3, 24. (3) *Non dubitabam quin te in iſtiſ lociſ uſpîam viſuruſ eſſet*, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 17.

Uſquam, adv. [*ex uſ, & quam*] (1) *Any where, in any place*. (2) *In any thing*. (3) *To any place*. (4) *At any time*. (1) *Quam crucem non auſuſ eſt uſquam deſigere, niſi apud eoſ*, *Cic. Varr.* 4. = *Quam non invenit uſquam*, *Eſſe putat nuſquam*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 586. (2) *Neque iſtinc, neque alibi uſquam erit in me mora*, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 5, 9. (3) *Nec verò uſquam diſcedebam*, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 1. (4) *Quaſi jam uſquam tibi ſint viginti minæ*, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 15. *in-terpr. Pareo, & Turneb.*

Uſque, adv. [*ex uſ, & que, qu. ὅσως*] (1) *Continually, allwayſ, all along*. (2) = *Uſque eò—ut, ſo very much—that; ſo extremely*. (3) = *Uſque eò non,—ut, ſo far from*. (4) *As far as*. (5) *Untill*. (6) = *Uſque dum, ſo long as*. (7) *Even*,

if not redundant. (1) Justus amator perpetuat data, dátque usque, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 73. (2) Quod Amerinis usque aded visum est magnum, ut, *Ec. Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 9. (3) Usque eò non fuit popularis, ut patrimonium solus comesset, *Id. pro P. Sext.* 51. (4) Usque à mari supero Romam proficisci, *Id. pro Cluent.* 68. & sine præp. § Sacerdotes usque Ennam profecti sunt, *Id. Verr.* 4, 49. Quintus usque Puteolos venit, *Id. Att.* 15, 18. (5) Nec verò sapienti usque plaudite vivendum, *Id. de Sen.* 19. i. e. usque ad. Pater me tam leni passus est animo usque adhuc, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 27. (6) Usque dum tibi licuit, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 5. (7) ¶ Usque à cunabulis, from the very cradle, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 4, 48. ¶ Sed war. codd. Usque à pueris, even from childhood, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 5.

Usquequaque. adv. (1) All about, every where. (2) In all respects, in all places, or things. (3) Quite, altogether, continually, allways. (1) Mari terraque usquequaque illas quæritat, *Plaut. Poen. prol.* 105. (2) ¶ Ne aut nusquam, aut usquequaque dicatur, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 21. ¶ An hoc usquequaque aliter in vitâ, & non ex maximâ parte de totâ judicabis? universally, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 30. = Aut undique religionem tolle, aut usquequaque conserva, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 43. (3) Nec tamen expers insidiarum usquequaque permansit, *Suet. Claud.* 13, 1. Usquequaque sapere oportet, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 16.

Usquequo. adv. Untill that. Usquequo ad tertiam partem decoxeris, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2. ¶ Exemplum interrogandi non invenio.

Usta, æ. f. A sort of colour made of ceruse, *Vitruv.* 7, 11.

Ustio, ònis. f. verb. [ab uro] (1) A burning. (2) A searing, or burning, with a hot iron; a cauterizing. (1) Sarmenta tibi ustioni supererunt, *Cato*, 38. Conf. *Cels.* 5, 26. (2) Quædam ustione sanantur, *Plin.* 34, 15.

Ustor, òris. m. verb. He that burneth, particularly dead bodys. A feminafo tundi ustore, *Catull.* 60, 5. Vid. & *Mart.* 3, 13. § Ustor sordidus, *Luc.* 8, 738.

¶ Usticula, æ. f. dim. A woman barber, or one that burneth away hair, *Litt. ex Mart.*

† Ustrigo, gñis. f. The blasting, or blighting, of corn; a burning in feres, *Ambr.* † Rubigo.

Ustrina, æ. f. [ab uro] (1) A melting house for metal. (2) ¶ A place where dead bodys are burnt. (1) *Plin.* 36, 21. (2) Fest.

Ustulandus, a, um. part. To be burnt, or seared. Scripta infelicibus ustulanda lignis, *Catull.* 33, 8.

Ustulatus, a, um. part. Burnt. ¶ Pali ustulati, stakes burnt at the end to harden them, *Vitruv.* 5, ult.

† Ustulo, ãre. act. [ab uro, ustum] To burn, or fear, a thing. Candenti ferro crines ustulare, *Pacuv.*

¶ Ustura, æ. f. A burning, *Litt. ex Col.*

Ustus, a, um. part. [ab uror] Burnt, scorched. § Ignibus ustus, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 11, 53. aer sicis fervoribus, *Id. Met.* 1, 119. lignis funeris, *Prop.* 3, 15, 46. Indus, *Id.* 4, 3, 10.

* ¶ Usualis, e. adj. That serveth for our use, *Dig.* † Utilis.

* † Usualiter. adv. Usually, *Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

* ¶ Usuarius, a, um. adj. That serveth for our use; that which we have the use of, but not the property, *Gell.* 4, 1.

* ¶ Usuarius, ii. m. [ille cujus est usus, qui rei usum habet] He that hath the use of a thing, but not the property, *Ap. JCC.*

Usucapio, ère, cèpi, captum. act. To make any thing his own through long possession, to take as his own by prescription of use. Nihil mortales à diis immortalibus usucapere possunt, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 14.

Usucapio, & Usucapio, & Usucapio, ònis. f. The enjoying of a thing by continuance of time; long possession, or prescription, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 26.

Usucaptus, a, um. part. Enjoyed by prescription, or long possession. Subsciva, quæ divis per veteranos agris carptim superfuerunt, veteribus possessoribus, ut usucapta concessit, *Suet. Dom.* 9.

Usufacio, ère, cèci, actum. act. To hold by prescription. Quojus nunc est? S. Tuus; nam pugnis usufacisti tuum, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 219.

¶ Usufuctuarius, ii. m. He that hath the use and profit of a thing, but not the property, or right, *Ap. JCC.*

Usufuctus, ùs. m. Vid. Usufuctus.

* Usura, æ. f. [ab utor] (1) Use, usage, enjoyment of a thing. (2) Usury, or money given for the use of money; interest. (1) § Usura gaudii, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 13. ¶ Lucis usuram eripere, to deprive of life, *Cic. pro Sull.* 32. Ne ab hujus quidem usurâ gloriæ temperavit animum Cn. Pompeius, *Vell. Patere.* 2, 34. (2) Pecuniam pro usuris auferre, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 72. = fœnus, *Id.* § fors, *Id.* ¶ De generibus & modo usurarum vid. *Salmasii librum integrum.* ¶ Quincunces usuræ, usury of five in the hundred, *Scæv.*

* Usurarius, a, um. adj. (1) Of which one hath the use. (2) ¶ Pertaining to use, or usury; that giveth, or taketh, usury. (1) Alcmenam uxorem cepit usurariam, *Plaut. Amph. argum.* 1, 3. § Usurarius puer, *Id. Curc.* 3, 12. (2) *Ap. JCC.* † Fenerator.

* Usurpandus, a, um. part. To be used. § Usurpandus colendusque, *Plin. Pan.* 1.

* Usurpans, tis. part. Using, enjoying. Hoc unum militiæ tuæ usurpante, *Curt.* 7, 3.

Usurpatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) Use; an often using, or practising. (2) An interruption, or disturbing, of prescription. (1) Consolari se usurpatione doctrinæ, *Cic. de Cl. Or.* 71. § Usurpatio itineris insoliti, *Liv.* 4, 23. Vocis usurpatione abstinere, *Id.* (2) Cujus honoris usurpatio per annos centum viginti intermissa, *Vell. Patere.* 2, 27.

* ¶ Usurpator, òris. m. verb. An usurper, *Ambr.*

* Usurpatus, a, um. part. (1) Much and often used and discoursed of. (2) Mentioned frequently. (3) ¶ An interruption, or disturbing, of prescription. (1) Consolationes à sapientissimis viris usurpatæ, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 16. Uno & perpetuo tenore juris semper usurpato, *Liv.* 35, 16. *Ap. JCC.* (2) Est hoc clarè usurpatum à doctissimis, *Cic. Parad.* 5. (3) *Ap. JCC.*

* Usurpo, ãre. act. [ab usura] (1) To use often, or much; whether in word, or deed. (2) Per compendium, absol. To see. (3) To name often, to talk of. (4) To call, to name. (5) To usurp, to take another's property. (6) ¶ To disturb prescription by taking possession. (7) To do something deis causâ, by way of form, to keep up prescription. (1) Officium quod semper usurpavi, *Cic. de Amic.* 2. In omnibus factis & dictis usurpamus, *Id.* ¶ Usurpare aliquid oculis, to see, *Lucr.* 1, 302. sensibus, to perceive, *Id.* 4, 972. regiones pedibus, to travel them, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 3. (2) Ut ego te usurpem lubens! *Plaut. Bacc.* 1, 2, 41. (3) = Fratres inter se agnatósque usurpare, atque appellare videmus, *Cic. de Univ.* 11. (4) *Lucr.* 1, 55. = voco, appello, *Id. ib. vid. etiam usurpor.* n. 2. (5) Peregrinæ conditionis hominis vetuit usurpare Romana nomina, *Suet. Claud.* 25. & max Civitatem Romanam usurpantes secui percussit, (6) *Litt. ex Gell.* (7) *Cic. in Rull.* & *Liv.* 1, 16.

* Usurpor, ãri, ãtus. pass. (1) To be used. (2) To be frequently called. (1) ¶ Appia, quæ antea silebatur, nunc crebrò usurpatur, *Cic. pro Mil.* 7. (2) C. Lælius is qui sapiens usurpatur, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 11.

* Usurus, a, um. part. [ab utor] About to use, that will use. § Male usurus donis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 102. Conf. *Liv.* 37, 27.

* Usus, ùs. m. verb. [ab utor] (1) Use, exercise, practice. (2) Profit, benefit, advantage, interest. (3) Experience, usage, custom. (4) An occasion, or proper juncture. (5) Necessity, need. (6) Conversation, acquaintance, familiarity. (1) ¶ Usus, non abusus legatus est, *Cic. Parad.* 3. ¶ Non virtutis usum modò, sed ipsum etiam per se habitum esse præclarum diserebat, *Id. Acad.* 1, 10. Usus frequens omnium magistrorum præcepta superat, *Id. de Orat.* 1. ¶ Pervius usus tectorum, a thoroughfare, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 453. (2) Si ex usu esset nostro hoc matrimonium, *Ter.*

Hec. 4, 1, 34. Periculum ex aliis facito, tibi quod ex usu fiet, *Id. Heaut.* 1, 2, 36. (3) Multarum rerum usum habet, *Cic. de Amicit.* 2, 4. Usus est artium magister, *Col.* 4, 11. (4) ¶ Si usus veniat, if occasion serve, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2. (5) Nunc viribus usus, Nunc manibus rapidis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 442. (6) Cum Volumnio mihi summus est usus, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 32. = Cum Scipionibus domesticus usus & consuetudo, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 6. = vicinitas, *Id.*

Ususfructus, ùs. m. The use, or profit, of that which is another's; the interest and property of the thing being still the owner's, as in farming of land, &c. Ususfructum omnium bonorum Cæcennia legat, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 4.

U ante T.

Ut. adv. similit. [ab id, ut òs; ab òs pro is; in notione quintâ ab òre; notione conjunctionis ab òri] (1) As, like as, even as. (2) According as, just as. (3) As if. (4) Inasmuch as, forasmuch as, seeing that. (5) * Such as. (6) What manner of, how affected; with, or without, an interrogation. (7) By how much the more. (8) As soon as. (9) Since. (10) As, at the time when, whilst. (11) As, to wit, namely. (12) As much as. (13) However, howsoever. (14) How? (15) How much, how greatly. (16) How! (17) With respect, or regard, to; considering. (18) As if, as if it were. (19) For quatenus, As far as, as much as. (20) As well as. (21) That final, to the end that. (22) ¶ Ut ut, so so, indifferently. (23) As is usual. (24) That causal. (25) So that. (26) In abrupt sentences it is put for an, or num; or else is elegantly redundant. (27) Also, ut ne, for ne. (28) Ut, for ut non, lest—nor. (29) Allbeit, allthough, if, suppose. (30) For utinam, may, let. (1) In quibus, ut in speculis, natura cernitur, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 22. § Ut optasti, ita est, *Id.* Ut—item, *Id.* Ut—sic, *Id.* Ut—itidem, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 4, 9. ¶ Ut nunc est, as things are, as the world goeth, *Id.* Ut volo, ut volui, to my heart's content, *Id.* Ut sit, *Cic.* Ut est, *Lucr.* 6, 1197. as it sometimes happens. (2) Ut res dant sese, ita humiles sumus, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 20. Ut cæterorum quæque audentiæ habuisset, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 53, 3. (3) Siquidem mihi statuam & aram statuis, atque, ut Deo, i. e. mihi immolas bovem, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 122. (4) Hanc scire oportet, filia tua ubi sit, ut signa dicit, *Plaut. Cist.* 4, 2, 51. (5) Ut tute es, item censes omnes esse, i. e. qualis—tales, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 55. (6) Ego vos novisse credo, ut sit pater meus, *Plaut. Amph. Prol.* 104. (7) ¶ Ut quidque magis contemplor, tantò magis placet, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 146. Ut quisque optimè Græcè sciret, ita esse requisitum, *Cic. de Orat.* 2. (8) Quibus ex malis ut se emerit, *Id.* Ut me salutavit, statim Romam profectus est, *Id.* = ex quo, vid. *Tac. Ann.* 14, 33, 2. (9) Neque pedem intuli in ædis, ut hinc profectus sum, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 101. Ut uxorem duxit, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 1, 25. (10) Rus ut ibat, *Plaut.* Ut numerabatur argentum, intervenit homo, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 52. Ut somno vincita jacebas, *Ov. Met.* 11, 239. (11) Ut amicitia, bona existimatio, &c. *Cic.* (12) Cave sis infortunio. *LA.* Ut potest, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 5, 48. (13) Ut inæ res sese habent, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 4, 1. In quâ ut potui, *Cic.* ¶ Ut multum, for the most part, *Mart.* ¶ tamen hæc notione plerumque repetitur. Ut ut est, indulgeo valetudini tuæ, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 18. edit. *Græv.* vid. *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 49. *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 26. (14) Ut vales? *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 29. Ut valet? ut meminit nostri? *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 12. (15) = Scis quàm intimum te habeam, & mea consilia ut tibi credam omnia, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 48. (16) O hominem malum! ut dissimulat! *Plaut. Men.* 4, 2, 77. Ut illi esserunt lætitiâ, qui vicerunt! ut pudet victos! *Cic.* (17) Satis multis, ut in tantâ paucitate interfectis, *Liv.* Themistocles, ut apud nos, perantiquus; ut apud Athenienses, non ita sanè vetus, *Cic.* (18) In horâ sæpe ducentos, Ut magnum, versus distabat, *Her. Sat.* 1, 4, 9. (19) Næ,

(19) Næ, tu propediem, ut istam rem video, ipsius obfaturabere, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 8, 29. (20) Dicam ut potero, *Cic.* (22) Piræci portus mœnibus circumdatus, ut ipsam urbem dignitate æquipararet, *Nep. Them.* 6. Mihi quidem non est notum, ut quisque in Epirum proficiscatur, *Cic.* (22) Amens amansque ut ut animum offirmo meum, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 1, 81. (23) Edificia, ut in multâ pace, in a'tum editi, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 71, 5. (24) Quo factum est, ut brevi tempore illustraretur, *Nep. Themist.* 1. (25) Fuit disertus, ut imprimis dicendo valeret, *Nep. Alcib.* 1. Fuit & disertus, ut nemo Thebanus ei par esset, *Id. Epam.* ¶ *Rarior loquendi modus, emissi ad eam, sic, &c.* *Id. Id.* 2. Eruditus autem sic, ut nemo Thebanus magis. (26) Ego ut hæc mihi patiari fieri? *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 45. Egone indotatam uxorem ut patiari? *Id. Trin.* 2, 2, 97. (27) Ego te ulciscar, ut ne impunè in nos illuseris, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 4, 20. Ut ne id videam misera effugi foras, *Id. Id.* 23. Impetrans, ut judicia ne fiant, *Cic.* (28) ¶ *Hic particula usus maximam partem valet post verba vereor, timeo, metuo, paveo, vid. Ter. Hec.* 3, 4, 11. *Andr.* 5, 4, 11. *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 39. *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 12. ¶ *Ut ne & ut non differunt; ut ne finem, ut non eventum notat, vid. Plaut. Mil.* 5, 1, 71. *Cic. Fam.* 5, 4. (29) Ut sit culpa in iis, non minor est aliis, *Id.* Ut sit magna, tamen certè lenta ira Deorum est, *Juv.* 13, 100. (30) Ut isthunc Dî Deæque pendant, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 4, 27. ¶ *Sed hic deesse videtur precor, quæso, &c. quæ aliquoties exprimuntur, vid. Plaut. Casin.* 2, 6, 37. & seq.

Utcunque, adv. (1) *Howsoever; in what manner, or fashion, soever.* (2) *Wheresoever.* (1) ¶ *Utcunque ceciderit, Liv.* 2, 12. Bonus sit bonis, malus malis, utcunque res sit, ita animum habeat, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 4, 13. Utcunque in alto ventus est, exin' velum vortitur, *Id. Epid.* 1, 1, 47. (2) *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 10.

* Utendus, a, um, part. *To be used.* ¶ *Utendum accipere, to borrow for a time to use, Cic. Offic.* 1, 15.

* Utens, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. *Using; able to spend more.* ¶ *Anteponuntur ratione utentia rationis expertibus, Cic. Top.* 18. ¶ *Uten-tior sanè sit; honestior vero quomodo? Id. Offic.* 2, 20. *Turneb. de MSS. quæ sequitur Gronov.*

* Utensile, is, n. subst. *An utensil, a tool, or implement; a vessel, any thing for use.* Quid, in Italiâ utensile non nascitur? *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2. Collectis utensilibus apes devolant, *Col.* 9, 5. Exutus omnibus utensilibus miles, *Liv.* 3, 42. sc. ligonibus, rastris, qualis, &c. *Vid. Veg.* 1, 24.

* Utensilis, e, adj. *Whatsoever is necessary for our use, Cic. in Oeconom.* 1.

* Uter, tra, trum, adj. [*ex utero, Scal.*] *Which, or whether, of the two.* Harum duarum conditionum utram malis, *vid. Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 85.

Uter, tris, m. (1) *Any thing lightly brown up, or stuffed; a bladder, or such like thing, in use in passing rivers.* (2) *A bottle, a bag of leather made like a bottle.* (1) Hispani, in utres vestimentis coniecit, flumen transnataant, *Liv.* ¶ *Utibus incubare, Id.* 21, 27. inniti, *Suet. Cæs.* 57. se suspendere, *Flor.* 3, 5. vehi, *Curt.* 7, 9, 4. Super utres nare, *Id.* 7, 8, 6. (2) Indi medicamentum in utribus camelorum mittunt, *Plin.* 12, 7. Ex coriis pecudum utres u'i fierent, curabat, *Sall. B. J.* 96. ¶ *Unctos salire per utres, to hop over skins of goats made in the fashion of bottles, and greased, that such as hopped on them might fall, cernui, whence these sports were called cernalia, though they seem to be only a part of the Liberalia, or feasts of Bacchus. This custom was invented to show their hatred to the goat, for hurting their vines, Virg. Geor.* 2, 384.

† Uter, tēri, m. *A womb, Cæcil. ap. Non.*

† Uterus. Uterculus, i, m. dim. (1) ¶ *A little bottle.* (2) *Also a little womb, or cell.* (3) ¶ *The bush, or bull, of seeds; a coat, or bull, wherein young flowers are before they spread.* (1) *Litt. ex Apul.* (2) ¶ *Uterculi apum, Plin.* 11, 12. (3) *Flos lup-*

tis constat uterulis, Plin. 16, 25. *ubi al utri-*

culis. Utercunque, utrâcunque, utrumcunque. adj. *Whethersoever of the two.* ¶ *Utercunque vicerit, Cic. Fam.* 6, 4, 4. ¶ *Utracunque pars, Gell.* 5, 10, fin. *Utrumcunque sit, Quint. Inst.* 5, *Præf.*

¶ Uterinus, a, um, adj. *Born of the same mother, or dam; that come both of one womb, or belly.* ¶ *Frater uterinus, a brother by the mother's side, Justinian. Instit. de Bon. poss. Leg.* 3, § 2.

Uterlibet, utrâlibet, utrumlibet. adj. *Which of the two you please, Cic. pro Quint.* 26.

Uternam, utrânam, utrumnam. adj. *Which of the two? Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 107.

* Uterque, utrâque, utrumque. adj. [*ex uter, & que*] *Both the one and the other, both, each.* Uterque contempsit alerum, *Cic. Docte sermones utriusque linguæ, Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 5. Uterque utrique est cordi, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 3, 17. ¶ *Et in plur.* Utrique ab utrisque verò devincimini, *Id. Heaut.* 2, 4, 14.

Utervis, utrâvis, utrumvis. adj. *Either of the two, which of the two thou wilt.* Vestrum utervis, *Cic. de Sen.* 10. Utriusvis rei me adiutorem velim esse, *Id. Att.* 7, 3. ¶ *Qui utramvis fabulam rectè noverit, ambas noverit, Ter. Andr. prol.* 10.

Uterus, i, m. & † Uterum, i, n. [*ab uter, tris; quod sit utris instar*] (1) *The matrix, or womb; the receptacle of seed.* (2) *Meton. A child in the mother's womb.* (3) *A belly, or paunch.* (1) =

Feminis eadem omnia præterque vesicæ junctus utriculus, unde dictus uterus, quod alio nomine locos appellant, *Plin.* 11, 37. ¶ *Qui tamen ipse agnæ uterum, 8, 43. & balænarum, 9, 6. & Juv.* 6, 126. vulvam mulierum, *ut & 2, 32.* dixit. Crescebant uteri terræ radicibus apti, *Lucr.* 5, 806. ¶ *Utero ferre femina, Ov. Met.* 10, 470. fœtum, *Id. Id.* 8, 33. Uterum gerere, *Cels.* 2, 10. Utero conceptum habere, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, 7. (2) *Plin. Ep.* 8, 11. (3) ¶ *Manibus uterum cecare, Ov. Met.* 2, 463. Uterum feri armato milite complent, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 20. Na-

ves lato uteri, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 6, 2.

* † Uterutrovi. adv. [*ex uter, cum redupl. & ubi*] ¶ *Uterutrobi accumbamus, whether of us shall sit higher, or lower, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

* Uti. adv. [*idem quod ut; ab uti quod, quia, Scal.*] (1) *That.* (2) *To the end that.* (3) *Even as.* (1) Orare eum cœperunt, uti sui miseretur, *Sall. B. C.* 40, 4. (2) *Cic. Philipp.* 9, ult. (3) *Uti vos mihi domi eritis, proinde ego ero foris, Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 22.

* Utibilis, e, adj. [*ab uter*] *To be used, that may be used, usefull, fit, necessary.* Servi heris utibiles, *Plaut. Most.* 4, 1, 2. Quid minùs utibile fuit? *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 9. ¶ *Rare occ.*

* Utillis, e, adj. or, comp. *Usimur, sup. [ab uter]* (1) *Usefull, commodious, profitable, expedient, convenient.* (2) *Good, wholesome.* (3) *Prosperous.*

(1) ¶ *Ea res vobis accommodata, atque utilis est, Cic. in Rull.* 2, 6. ¶ *Consilium utilissimum, Id. Fam.* 9, 9. Comes utilior, *Juv.* 4, 84. Quem hominem invenimus ad eam rem utilem? *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 206. (2) *Cibus utilis ægro, Ov. Trist.* 3, 3, 9. = *salutaris, Cic.* (3) *Ventis utilibus intrat urbem, Ov. Met.* 13, 630.

* Utilitas, âtis, f. (1) *Useing, a barwing the use of.* (2) *Commodity, profit, advantage, interest.* (3) *Service.* (1) *Satîn' ego oculis utilitatem obtineo sincerè, an parum? Plaut. Epid.* 4, 1, 28. (2) ¶ *Utilitatis eadem quæ honestatis est regula, Cic. Offic.* 3, 18. ¶ *Quæ sit utilitas, quæ oportunitas in homine considerare, Id. N. D.* 1, 33. (3) *Utilitatibus tuis possum carere; tuâ causâ primùm vale, tum meâ, Id. Fam.* 16, 3.

* Utiliter, adv. *iūs, comp. ssmè, sup. Commo-*

diously, profitably, serviceably. ¶ *Utiliter ad hominum vitam fieri, Cic. Offic.* 2, 5. Utiliùs starent etiam nunc mœnia Trojæ, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 67. ¶ *Utilissimè sterni, Plin.* 16, 39. Stomachi dissoluti utilissimè adjuvantur, *Id.* 20, 6.

Utinam. adv. opt. [*ex uti, & nam*] *O that! would! Utinam minùs vitæ cupidus fuisssem, Cic. Fam.* 14, 4.

Utique. adv. affirm. (1) *Then, therefore.* (2) *Veryly, surely, certainly, for certain,* (3) *So.* (4)

¶ *Moreover, over and above.* (1) *Utique, five hinc abiero, five ero hic oppressus, ea manet opinio, Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 9. (2) *Quo die venies, utique cum tuis apud me sis, Id. Att.* 4, 4. (3) *Si continentia virtus, utique & abstinentia, Quint.*

(4) *Litt. ex Val. Max.*

* Utor, ūti, ūsus, dep. [*ab utro, soleo, utroque unde oitor, & oisus, utor & usus*] (1) *To have the use, or benefit, of.* (2) *To have, to enjoy.* (3) *To have, even what we would not.* (4) *To employ.* (5) *To be conversant and familiar with one.* (6) *To have to do with one.* (7) *To content himself with.* (8) *To suit himself to, to humour.* (9) *To depend on.* (10) *Pass. † To be used.* (1) ¶ *Peditatu ad speciem duntaxat utitur, Cæs. B. G.* 3, 40. † *Uti consilium, Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 78. operam, *Id. Pæn.* 5, 2, 128. *vid. & Menach.* 4, 2, 1. *Afin.* 1, 3, 47. *Rud.* 4, 7, 15. & alibi. *Quæ quidem consuetudo est Catoni familiaris admodum.* (2) = *Commota quibus utimur, lucem quâ fruimur, à Deo nobis dari videmus, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 44. ¶ *Esse tamen in fructu quiddam majus notat Donat.* (3) ¶ *Invidiâ minore uti, Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 8. *Cum adversis vehit usi essemus, Cic. Fam.* 14, 5. (4) *Bene armis, optimè equis uti, Cic. pro Dejot.* 10. ¶ *otio, Id.* (5) *Lucius multum utitur Bruto, Cic. Attic.* 16, 5. ¶ *Uti bonis viris, Id.* (6) *Apage te, amor, non places, nihil te utor, Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 25. (7) *Quali igitur victu sapiens utetur? Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 63. *Serviet æternum, quia parvo nescies uti, Id. Epist.* 1, 10, 41. (8) *Si sciret regibus uti, Hor. Epist.* 1, 17, 14. ¶ *Uti sese, to indulge, or make much of, himself, Plaut. Capt.* 4, 4, 12. & *Mil.* 3, 1, 83. (9) *Commodiùs esse opinor duplici spe utier, Ter. Phorm.* 4, 2, 13. (10) *Afran. ap. Gell.* 15, 13. *nempe ab antiquo uto, quod leg. ap. Catonem.* 96.

Utpote. adv. [*ex ut, & potis; utpote, i. e. possibile*] *Because as, considering, inasmuch as, Cic. Attic.* 2, 24. & *Philipp.* 5, 11.

Utquid. adv. interrog. *Why? for what? wherefore? Cic. Attic.* 7, 7.

Utrarius, ii, m. *That carryeth water, &c. in a bottle, or tankard; a tankardbearer, Liv.* 44, 33.

† Utribi. adv. *In whether of the two places? Næv.*

¶ *Utriciâ, æ. c. g. He that quaffeth off bottles, Apul. Met.* 3, p. 89.

¶ *Utriculâris, e, adj. Of, or like, a bottle, budget, or bag.* ¶ *Utricularis tibia, a bagpipe, Jun.*

Utriculârius, ii, m. *A bagpipe, Suet. Nero,* 54.

Utriculus, i, m. dim. [*ab uter, tris*] *A little bottle, Plin.* 16, 25. & *Cels.* 3, 27. *Vid. Uter-*

culus.

¶ *Utrinde. adv. From both partys, or sides, Litt. ex Cic.*

* *Utrinque. adv. [ex utrum, & que] (1) On both sides, on both parts. (2) By both persons. (1) Principes utrinque pugnam cieant, Liv. Binis utrinque fibulis ab extremâ parte distinebantur, Cæs. B. G.* 4, 17. (2) *Utrinque est gravis, & ex viro, & ex summo Jove, Plaut. Amph. prol.* 111.

† *Utrinquesecus. adv. [secus utramque partem] On every part, on every side, Lucr.* 4, 937.

* *Utrò. adv. [ab uter, a, um] Toward which part, or side; which way? Id. demum rectè subactum erit, ubi non intelligitur utrò vomer ierit, Plin.* 18, 19. *Utrò me vertam, Quint. Declam.* 9.

Utròbique. adv. *On both sides and parts, on the one side and the other, Liv.* 27, 40. *Eadem veritas utrobique est, Cic. N. D.* 2, 31.

Utròlibet. adv. *Which part, or side, you please, Quint.* 1, 11.

* *Utròque. adv. [ex utrum, & que] To both sides, places, or parts; Liv.* 8, 36. *Gell.* 5, 12.

* ¶ *Utrubi. adv. [ex uter, a, um, & ubi] Whether of the two places? or which of the two? Ulp.*

* *Utrùm. adv. interrog. [ab uter] (1) Whether? (2) Item dubitandi, whether. (1) Utrùm ea vestra, an nostra culpa est? Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 29. *Quid tu curas, utrùm crudum, an coctum edam? Plaut.*

Plaut. 3, 2, 16. (2) Multum interest utrum laus imminuatur, an salus deferatur, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7.

Utut, adv. *Howsoever; in what manner, or fashion, Ter. Phorm.* 3, 1, 4. *Vid. Ut.*

U ante V. & V ante U.

Uva, æ. f. [ab uvore, i. e. humore, & latice intus concluso, *Varr.*] (1) A grape, a raisin. (2) A cluster, a bunch. (3) A vine. (4) A berry. (5) A swarm of bees. (6) A disease, the swelling of the uvula. (1) Peracerba gustatu uva, *Cic. de Sen.* 15. (2) Vix accidit, ut vitis excederet uvarum numerum duarum millium, *Col.* 3, 3. *Vid. & n.* 5. (3) Turpes avibus prædam fert uva racemos, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 60. (4) Amomi uva in usu est, *Plin.* 12, 13. (5) Apes lentis uvam demittunt ramis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 558. Examen apum longâ consedit uvâ, *Juv.* 13, 68. nempe quoddam examen in speciem unius uvæ dependeat, *Col.* 9, 9. (6) *Vid. Cill.* 6, 4. & *Plin.* 20, 9.

Uvea, æ. f. sc. membrana. The fourth thin membrane of the eye, called also chorion, secundina, and choriformis. It is the first that clotheth the optick finew, *Vesling.*

Uveo, Ære. neut. unde uvens, part. To be wet, or moist, *Sil.* 7, 651.

Uvesco, Ære. incept. To wax moist, or dank. Suspensæ in littore vestes Uvescunt, *Lucr.* 1, 307.

Uveus, a, um. adj. [quoddam ex uvâ fit] Of a grape, *Litt. unde non dicit.*

Uvidulus, a, um. adj. dim. Wet, drenched. Uvidulus à fluctu, *Catull.* 64, 63.

Uvidus, a, um. adj. [ab uveo] (1) Wet, moist. (2) Soaked, mellow with liquor. (1) Cæli status uvidus, *Col.* 7, 3, 3. Uvidum rete, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 5. Uvida vestimenta, *Hor. Od.* 1, 5, ult. (2) Dicimus integro Sicci manè die, dicimus uvidi, Cum sol oceano subest, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 38.

Uviser, Æra, Ærum. adj. Bringing, or bearing, grapes, or berries. Uviseræ glebæ, *Sil.* 7, 263. Massicus uviser, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 64.

* Vulga, æ. f. [à volvo, qu. volva, quoddam viaticum involvat] A bag, budget, scrip, or satchel; sometimes a woman's womb, as *Macer* saith, *Varr. ap. Non.*

* Vulgago, gînis. f. [quoddam vulgam, i. e. bulgam, seu ventrem, agat, i. e. moveat] Foal-foot, or asarabacca, *Macer.* † Asarum, *Plin.*

* Vulgandus, a, um. part. To be published, or divulged. Quos libros Orbilius suppressos redemisse se dixit, vulgandosque curasse nomine auctoris, *Suet. Ill. Gram.*

* Vulgâris, e. adj. [à vulgus] (1) Belonging to the common people. (2) Vulgar, inartificial, common, ordinary. (3) Much used. (4) Vile, base, insignificant. (1) = Oratio ad vulgarem popularemque sensum accommodata, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 23. (2) Qui nullâ arte adhibitâ, vulgari sermone disputant, *Id. Acad. Q.* 1, 2. (3) Vulgare erat per auras arma jacere, *Plin.* 8, 2, 1. (4) Facilia an difficilia, singularia erant, an vulgaria, *Cic.* = rarus, *Phædr.* (4) = Nihil tam vile neque tam vulgare est, cujus partem ullam reliquerint, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 26.

* Vulgâritas, âtis. f. The common manner of ordinary people, vulgareness, *Arnob.* † Mores vulgi.

* Vulgârter, adv. Commonly, vulgarly, after the common sort, *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 13, 69. Si parum constet de lectione hujus loci, *Plinii auctoritate saltem stabit*, eum vid. 8, 5. & 28, 14.

* Vulgârius, a, um. adj. Common, vulgar, *Gell.* 12, 10. & 3, 16. † Vulgaris.

* Vulgâtor, ōris. m. verb. A publisher, divulger, telltale, or spreader of news. Taciti vulgator, *Ov. Am.* 3, 7, 51. de Tantal. Raro occ.

* Vulgâturus, a, um. part. About to divulge, or publish. Nec litera venit Vulgatura nefas, *Claud.* 2. in pr. *Conf. Stil.* 295.

* Vulgatus, a, um. part. & adj. † or, comp.

scimus, sup. (1) Published, divulged. (2) Common, usual, ordinary. (3) Profligated. (1) Bella famâ vulgata per orbem, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 461. † Vulgatio fama est, *Liv.* 1, 7. & 25, 17. ubi al. vulgarior. (2) § Vulgatissima bacca, *Plin.* 15, 30. Vulgatus cibus, *Plin.* 13, 23. (3) Perditio amore vulgatissimæ meretricis furit, *Val. Max.* 3, 5, 3. *Conf. Suet. Domit.* 22.

Vulgivagus, a, um. adj. (1) Wandering, or straggling, among the people. (2) Prostitute, common. (1) More ferarum vulgivago, *Lucret.* 5, 930. (2) § Venus vulgivaga, *Lucr.* 4, 1064.

* Vulgo, Ære. act. (1) To noise about; to print, publish, or divulge. (2) To disperse, or scatter. (3) † To make common, to prostitute. (1) Obductum verbis vulgare dolorem, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 64. § Vulgare librum, *Quint.* in *Proæm.* 1. 1. (2) ¶ Ministeria invicem, & contagio ipsa vulgabant morbos, *Liv.* 25, 26. to spread an infection, *Sen.* (3) Cui, me absente, corpus vulgavit suum, *Plaut. ap. Non.* 2, 275.

* Vulgor, Æri, âtus. pass. To be published, &c. Non quoddam ego vulgari facinus per omnes velim, *Liv.* 27, 28.

* Vulgò, adv. (1) Commonly, ordinarily, abroad, every where, up and down. (2) Publicly, openly, before all. (1) Vulgò hominum opinio locum me adscribit tuis laudibus, *ap. Cic. Att.* 14, 17. (2) Jam superbum clam mustitantes, vulgò tamen regem Romanum appellabant, *Liv.* 1. 1. = passim, *Id.* (2) Neque ponere, neque vulgò ostendere ac proferre voluerunt, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 30.

* Vulgus, gi. n. & m. [à πολλός, qu. πολλὰ ἄνδρες, unde adv. πολλὰ πῶς] (1) The common people, the rude multitude, the rabble, or rascality; the folk. (2) The herd. (1) Vulgum cunctum insanire docebo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 62. Odi profanum vulgus, *Id. Od.* 3, 1, 1. (2) Ne Dira per incautum serpent contagia vulgus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 469.

Vulnêrandus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, wounds, *Plin.* 23, 4.

Vulnêrarius, ii. m. He that cureth, or healeth, wounds; a surgeon, or chirurgeon, *Plin.* 29, 1.

Vulnêrâtiô, ōnis. f. verb. A wounding, or hurting. Sine cæde, sine vulneratione, sine sanguine, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 16.

Vulnêrâtus, a, um. part. Hurt, wounded. Vulneratus, & spoliatus, *Cic. Att.* 7, 9.

Vulnêro, Ære. act. (1) To wound, or hurt. (2) ¶ Met. To grate upon, to offend. (1) Galli nostros vulnerabant, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 26. (2) Gravior nuncius vulnerat aures, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 582.

Vulnêror, Æri, âtus. pass. (1) To be wounded. (2) Met. To be hurt. (1) Servi nonnulli vulnerantur, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 26. = saucior, *Id. ib.* (2) Fortunæ vulneror ictu, *Ov. Ep. ex Pont.* 2, 7, 41.

¶ Vulnifer, Æra, Ærum. adj. Making a wound, *Prud. Psychom.* 173.

¶ Vulnificus, a, um. adj. That woundeth, or maketh wounds, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 446. & *Ov. Met.* 8, 359.

Vulnus, ōris. n. (1) A wound, bruise, or hurt. (2) A sting, a prick, remorse. (3) ¶ The passion of love. (4) A loss, a misfortune. (1) Æsculapius primus vulnus obligavisse dicitur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 22. § Met. Imponere vulnera reipublicæ, *Id.* (2) § Vulnus conscientie, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 21. (3) Regina Vulnus alit venis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 2. (4) *Nep. Datam.* 6.

¶ Vulnuscûlum, i. n. dim. A little wound, *Ulp.*

¶ Vulpanfer, ōris. m. A bergander, a sort of the goose kind, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Vulpêcula, æ. f. dim. A little fox, a cub. Fraus quasi vulpeculæ vis leonis videtur, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 13.

* Vulpes, is. f. [qu. volpex, ab ἀλώπηξ, Gr.] (1) A fox. (2) A fly fox-like nature. (1) ¶ Tam facile quam vulpes pirum comest, *Prov. Plaut. Most.* 5, 1, 22. as easy as kiss your hand. Vulpes marinæ, a kind of fishes called sea-foxes, *Plin.* 9, 43. (2) Astutam vapidò servas sub pectore vulpem, *Perf.* 5, 117.

¶ Vulpicauda, æ. f. The herb foxtail, *Jun.* * † Vulpinor, Æri. To play the fox, to deceive with crafty wiles, *Varr. ap. Non.* 1, 26.

* Vulpinus, a, um. adj. (1) Of a fox. (2) † Met. Crafty, wily, subtle, sly. (1) § Vulpini catuli, *Phædr.* 1, 28, 3. (2) Vulpinus animus ne quid molietur mali, *Steph. ex Plaut.*

* Vulpio, ōnis. m. A man crafty as a fox, a vulpone, *Apul. Apol. p.* 537. † Vulpes.

* Vulsella, æ. f. *Cæs.* 6, 18. *Vid. Vulsella.*

* Vulsura, æ. f. A pulling, plucking, or tearing. Prius lanæ vulsura quam tonsura inventa, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11.

* Vulsus, a, um. part. [à vellor] (1) Tuged, plucked, pulled. (2) Drawn out. (1) Quint. 1. 8. *Proæm. Sil.* 5, 90. (2) ¶ Non eget ingestis, sed vuls corpore telis, *Luc.* 6, 232.

Vulticûlus, i. m. dim. [à vultus] A little visage, or countenance, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 22. Vix alibi.

¶ Vultorius, i. m. A certain chance at the dice, *Perot. Vid. Vulturius.*

† Vultum, i. n. A face, a look. § Volta parentum, *Lucret.* 5, 1206. † Vultus.

Vultuosus, a, um. adj. (1) Of a sullen, sour, or grim, countenance; big looks, frowning. (2) Affected, or making many faces. (1) Ne quid ineptum, aut vultuosum sit, *Cic. de Orat.* 18. (2) Pronunciatio vultuosa & gesticulationibus molesta, *Quint.* 11, 3.

Vultur, ōris. m. [à vultu, quoddam vultu valeat, quippe perspicacissimo visu est, *Al.*] A ravenous bird, called a vulture, or gripe. Vulturum frequenti fero in tabernaculum devolvâsse, *Liv. Conf. Plin.* 10, 6. § Vulturis lævus volatus, *Luc.* 7, 437. Scrib. & ant. vulturis, & vulturius.

Vulturinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a vulture, or cormorant; also brown, or dusk-coloured. § Vulturinus sanguis, *Plin.* 30, 4. Vulturinum fel, *Id.* 29, 6.

† Vultûris, is. m. A vulture. Vulturis in silvis miserum mandebat hominem, *Enn.*

Vultûrius, ii. m. (1) A vulture, an extortioner. (2) An unlucky chance at dice, the same as canis. (1) Vulturi triduo prius prædivinant, quo die esuri fient, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 3, 16. *Conf. Cic. in Pison.* 17. (2) *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 78.

Vulturinus, i. m. [à vulturis volatu, quoniam altè resonat; vel à Vulturno fluvio] The north-east wind, or, as some think, the southeast wind. *Vid. Plin.* 2, 47. *Col.* 11, 2. & *Gell.* 2, 22. § Vulturinus celer, *Luc.* 2, 432.

Vultus, ūs. m. [à volo, vis, vult; qui indicat quod vult] (1) The look, countenance, or visage. (2) The face. (3) ¶ An image, or picture. (4) An appearance. (1) Is, qui appellatur vultus, nullo in animante esse, præter hominem, potest, *Cic. de Leg.* 1, 9. Vultus animi sensus plerumque indicant, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 35. (2) § Abdere vultus suos in tenebris, *Ov. de Rem. Am.* 2, 558. (3) § Vultibus consecrare, *Vopisc. in Probo.* 23, ubi vid. *Casaub.* & *Salm.* (4) Unus erat toto naturæ vultus in orbe, *Ov. Metam.* 1, 6.

Vulva, æ. f. [qu. valva, i. e. janua; al. qu. volvo, quoddam factus in eâ volvitur] (1) The matrix, or womb; chiefly in animals, (2) rarely in women. (1) Agri chordi dicuntur, qui remanserunt in vulvis intimis, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. (2) *Vid. Uterus.*

¶ Vulvula, æ. f. A kind of fish, *Litt. ex Plin.* Uvor, ōris. m. Wet, humidity, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 21.

¶ Uvula, æ. f. dim. [à similis, uvæ dict.] A piece of flesh in the roof of the mouth, or the top of the throat, so called, *Med.*

¶ Uvulâria, æ. f. The herb horsetongue, *Jun.*

U ante X.

Uxor, ōris. f. [quoddam ingrediente novâ nuptiâ in limen mariti postea adipe fuillo ungerentur, *vid. Plin.* 28, 9.] (1) A wife. (2) ¶ The she of beasts. (3) A concubine. (1) § Uxor iusta, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 35. placens, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 21. (2) Uxor capta virum puerisque ploret, *Hor.* (3) Uxori

Uxori nubere, *to be under pettycoat government, to be benpecked*, Mart. 8, 12. (2) *Per Catachr.* Uxores olentes mariti, *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 7. (3) Uxor inuicti Jovis esse nefcis? *Id. Od.* 3, 27, 73. Uxorcula, *m. f. dim.* *A pretty little wife*, Plaut. *Casim.* 4, 4, 19. Uxorulo, *äre. act.* *To make a wife.* Mulie-

res uxoreculavit, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 3, *ex amissa Plauti fabulâ.* || Uxorium, *ii. n.* *A mulct, or forfeit, paid for not marrying; money exacted by way of fine of them that had no wives.* Uxorium rependisse dicitur, qui quoddam uxorem non habuerit, *æz populo dedit, Fest.* p. 478.

Uxorius, *a. um. adj.* (1) *Of, or belonging to, a wife; becoming, or besting, a wife.* (2) *Fond of his wife, uxorious.* (1) § Abhorrens ab re uxoriâ, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 10. Uxoriam ornamenta, *Suet.* Uxorium nomen, *Id. Calig.* 25. (2) Nunc uxorius urbem Instruis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 266. § Uxorius amnis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 20.

X Latin, Ξ Greek. This letter, though both in the alphabetical series and as a numeral, it answer to the Hebrew D, denoting sixty in that tongue, as this doth in Greek, yet undoubtedly in power comes nearer the harder sound of ψ, *schin*, which probably stood most anciently in this place, till it was usurped by the introduction of the secondary D. Neither hath it only the power, but the form of ψ also; being made by erecting the plane or flat, and turning it to the right, to comply with the western way of writing. The Hebrews call it *schin*, i. e. *a tooth*, from its dental figure; and if you prostrate ξ thus α, you will perfectly see the teeth of a saw. The name Ξ, also, as well as the power and sound, is taken from *schin*, by removing the last consonant, analogically to what the Greeks did in adopting other letters, or rather by anastrophe, *cs* for *sc*. For as from *mem* and *nun*, are made *my*, *ny*, so from *schin* is made *xi*. The Latin letter take its power, and name indeed, from the Greek; but its form is the same with the capital Greek X *Chi*, and is sometimes resolved into it, as in ἀκρόνυχον, *qu. ἀκρὴ νύξ*; and from future tenses in εἶω, and præter tenses formed in χα, as πλέκω επέλεχα, λέγω λέλεχα; and that into this; the Atticks saying διέξα and τριέξα, for διέχα and τριέχα. It is a double consonant, compounded of the second order of the mutes κ, γ, χ, and the formative σ; as in πλέκω, επέλεξα; λέγω, λέλεξα; ἔχω, ἔλεξα. The ancient Atticks long used the single letters, writing πλέκω, λέγω, ἔχω; and the ancient Æolians never used this conjunction, as neither did the Romans universally: for *Nigidius Figulus*, who, next to *Varro*, was in greatest reputation for his learning, refused to use it at all, as *Victorinus* acquainteth us. And *Fabius Inst. Or.* I. 4. saith, they might have been without it. For all words might have been written as we find *apecs*, *gregs*. And *Cicero* telleth us, it was left out in many words, to give them an easer sound; as in *ala*, *velum*, &c. for *axilla*, *vexillum*, &c. The later Athenians, on the other hand, used ξ instead of σ, especially in the beginning of words, as tempering the serpentine hiss of σ, which grated upon their ears, as we have shown in our dissertation on that letter. And the Dorians also imitated them in the end of words; as in ὄρνιξ for ὄρνις, κλάξ for κλείς. The same also they did in the futures, and first aorists of verbs baryton of the fourth conjugation; as in καθίξω, ἐκάθιξα, for καθίσω, ἐκάθισα, &c. On the other hand, the Latins sometimes substituted this letter for the Greek final σ, writing πίστις and *Ajax* for πείσις and Αἶας. This double letter in declining nouns, often loseth its s; as in *fax*, *facis*; *rex*, *regis*; *crux*, *crucis*. In numerals it expresseth ten, whence in old Roman manuscripts it is used for *denarius*, and as such seems to be made of V and Λ joined, i. e. twice five. X. P. Decem pondo, or decem pedes; XV. Decemviri.

X E N

X ante A.

† **X** Anthēnes, *is. m.* [ἀ ξανθός, flavus] *A precious stone of an amber colour*, Plin. 37, 10. *al. leg.* xanthenes. * Xanthion, & Xanthium, *thii. n.* [ἀ ξανθός, flavus] *The lesser clot-bur, ditch-bur, house bur*, Plin. 24, 19. * Xanthos, *i. m.* [ab eodem] *A precious stone of a bright yellow colour, a kind of bloodstone*, Plin. 37, 10.

X ante E.

* || Xēniolum, *i. n. dim.* [ἀ ξενίον] *A small present, or gift*, Apul. Met. 2, p. 46. * Xēnium, *ii. n.* [ἀ ξένος, hospes, ita dict. quoddam hospitibus dari solet] (1) *A present, gift, or token, bestowed upon guests, or strangers.* (2) *A present given to foreign ambassadors.* (3) *Also to others than strangers at parting.* (4) *Also a present to a friend.* (5) *A lawyer's fee.* (6) || *A bribe to corrupt a judge.* (1) *Vid.* Mart. 13, 3. (2) *Vid.* Vitruv. 6, 10. Lat. Lautia. (3) Plin. Ep. 6, 31. (4) *Hinc Mart. epigrammata 13 libri Xenia inscripsit.* (5) Plin. Ep. 5, 14. (6) *Cur sine sunt manibus? capiant ne xenia, Alciat. Emblem.* 144. † Mūnera. * || Xēnōdōchium, *vel ēum, ii. n.* [ξενόδοχος, Gr. ex ξένος, hospes, & δέχομαι, accipio] *A hospital for poor travelers, or strangers; an inn.* Lat. Hospitium. * || Xēnon, *ōnis. m.* [ἀ ξένος, hospes] *An inn, a lodging*, Cod. Lat. Hospitium. * || Xēnōpārōchi, *ōrum. m. pl.* [ἀ ξένος, hospes, & παρέχω, præbeo; ed quoddam hospitibus necessaria suppeditarent] *Officers appointed to pro-*

X Y L

vide wood, salt, &c. for ambassadors and strangers, Dig. L. 50. T. 4. l. 18. § 10. * Xērampēlinus, *a. um. adj.* [ξηραμπέλινος, Gr. ἀ ξηρὸς, aridus, & ἄμπελος, vitis] *A murrey colour, somewhat ruddy, or blood red, like the wine-leaves in autumn; philemory colour*, Juv. 6, 517. * || Xērōcolūrium, *ii. n.* [ξηροκόλλιον, Gr. ex ξηρὸς, aridus, & κόλλιον, collyrium] *A dry plaster for sore eyes*, Marc. Empir. c. 8. * || Xērōphāgia, *æ. f.* [ξηροφαγία, Gr. ex ξηρὸς, aridus, & φάγω, edo] *The eating of dry meat, a kind of christian fast; also a diet used by wrestlers*, Tert. adv. Psy. * Xērōphthalmia, *æ. f.* [ξηροφθαλμία, Gr. ex ξηρὸς, aridus, & ὀφθαλμός, oculus] *A dry soreness of the eyes, without dropping, or swelling*, Cels. 6, 29. *qui Latine aridam lippitudinem reddit.*

X ante I.

* Xīphias, *æ. m.* [ξιφίας, Gr. ἀ ξίφος, ensis] (1) *A swordfish, having a snout like a sword.* (2) *A comet, or blazing star appearing like a sword, without any rays.* (1) Plin. 32, 2. (2) Id. 2, 25. * Xīphion, *ii. n.* [ξιφίον, Gr. ex eodem] *Stinking gladder, spurgewort*, Plin. 25, 12. * || Xīphōmāchæra, *æ. f.* [ξιφομάχαιρα, Gr. ἀ ξίφος, ensis, & μάχαιρα, gladius] *A two-handed sword, an arming, or backsword*, Jun.

X ante Y.

Xylinum, *i. n.* [ita dict. quoddam nascitur ex frutice, quem Græci dicunt ξύλον] *Bombast, cotton, fusian; a kind of wool, or flax; growing in little*

X Y S

balls, which are the fruit of the tree xylon, Plin. 19, 1. * Xylīnus, *a. um. adj.* [ἀ ξύλινος] *Of, or belonging to, cotton, or fusian*, Plin. 19, 1. * Xylōbalsamum, *i. n.* [ξύλοβάλσαμον, Gr. ex ξύλον, lignum, & βάλαμον, balsamum] *The wood of the balsam-tree*, Col. 12, 51. * Xylōcinnāmon, *i. n.* [ex ξύλον, lignum, & κίναμον, cinnamum] *The wood of the cinnamon-tree*, Plin. 12, 19. * Xylon, *i. n.* [ἀ ξύλον, lignum] *Cotton, bombast, fusian, the cotton tree*, Plin. 19, 1. = gossypium, Gell. * || Xylōphāgium, *ii. n.* *Hier. id. quod* * || Xylōphāgus, *i. m.* [ξύλοφάγος, Gr. ex ξύλον, lignum, & φάγω, edo] *A worm-breeding under the bark of trees*, Litt. ex Plin. = Cossus, Lat. * Xyris, *īdis. f.* [ξύρις, Gr. ἀ ξυρίς, acutus, quod ex ξύω, rado] *A kind of herb with sharp leaves*, Plin. 21, 20. * || Xystarches, *vel Xystarchus, i. m.* [ἀ ξυστάρχης, xystus, & ἀρχός, princeps] *A master of a fencing, or wrestling, school*, Tert. * Xysticus, *i. m.* [qui hastili vel spiculo ludit, quod Gr. ξυστὸν dic. vel pot. qui in Xysto exercetur] *A wrestler, a champion exercising in piazas, or galleries*, Suet. Aug. 45. † Xystios, *i. f.* [qu. ξυστὸς, rasilis] *An ordinary stone in the Indies, of the jasper kind*, Plin. 37, 9. * Xystum, *i. n.* & Xystus, *i. m.* [ξύστων, vel ξυστὸς, Gr. ἀ ξύω, rado, polio] *A walking place, or gallery, in summer, or fair-weather; also where men used wrestling, or other exercise in the winter; a close walk to walk in, out of the sun and rain*, Vitruv. 5, 11. & 6, 1. Cic. Att. 1, 8.

Y, a Greek vowel, the figure whereof *Palamedes* is said to have taken from the flight of cranes, according to *Philostrophus*; but surely this must be a mistake as to *Palamedes*, because we find it in the Sigeon monument still in being, graven when the Greeks had only the sixteen letters which *Cadmus* brought into Greece. The two horns, as the old epigram calleth them, or branches, as *Persius*, were chosen by *Pythagoras* to demonstrate the easy descent to vice on the left, and the difficult ascent to virtue on the right; from whence it is called his letter. The ancient figure plainly shows, that the Latin V was taken from it, being exactly the same with it in figure. And perhaps V was anciently by the Latins substituted for it, as we see in many words; as in *cubus*, *duo*, *mus*, *sus*, *ruo*, &c. from *υβος*, *δύω*, &c. and this they did anciently in words which were afterwards written by the *y*, as in *Musia*, *Suria*, for *Mysia*, *Syria*: but instances in these words are fewer. It is certain the Latin V had in many words a deeper sound than the Greek V, and therefore was not the same letter, but nearer to their *ov*; forasmuch as *Βεῖρος*, *Ἰών*, were written by the Greeks for *Brutus*, *Junius*: yea the ancient Latins writ *ou* for *u* long, as in *loumen*, *joure*, for *lumen*, *jure*. The Latins have no capital of this letter, because they do not want it: for the Greeks aspirate all words beginning with *v*; but the Romans owning an aspiration for a letter, as indeed it is, and always was, with them, prefix *h* before such words as they take, or borrow, from them; and therefore are all marshalled under it. But the smaller *y* they have from the Greek *γ*, by obliqueing its stem, and use it in the middle and end of words, as in *Cayster*, *corymbus*; or end, as *onyx*, *martyr*. Our mother tongue, in the beginning of words and syllables, admits it as a consonant, as in *yarn*, *yest*, *yoke*, *unyoked*, but otherwise as a vowel.

Y E R

Y ante E.

|| **Y** Erva, vel contrayerva, æ. f. A root from Peru, which is alexipharmick, Med.

Y M B

Y ante M.

* † Ymber, bris. m. A shower of rain, Vid. Imber.

Y U C

Y ante U.

† Yucca, æ. f. A tree in the West Indies, of the root whereof they make their bread.

Z Greek; Z z when borrowed by the Latins to express Greek words; † Hebrew. This letter is called a double consonant, whereof the Greeks have three, *Ξ*, *Ψ*, and *Ζ*: the two former were of later invention, but this stood in the ancient alphabet, as appears by the citation of *Pliny*, Lib. VII. c. 56, out of *Aristotle*, notwithstanding the corrupt reading even in the best edition of *Pliny*, where *Ξ* is put for *Z*, and *Z* for *Ξ*, as the learned *Salmasius* observed, and after him the great *Spanhemius*. This mistake seems purely to have been occasioned by the Roman librarians, who mistook the one for the other. The ancient figure of this letter was *⏏*, and by obliqueing the perpendicular hath its present form. Its sound, now unknown, was between the Phœnician *zain* and the Latin *G*; which, though late, took its original from thence. Hence *G* is sometimes changed into it, as in *ὀλίγον*, which the Ionians used for *ὀλίγον*; and *φύζω* for *φύγω*. So the Dorians writ *ζεύω* for *γεύω*. The Latins also used indifferently *zingiber* or *gingiber*, for the Arabian word written by the Greeks *ζιγγίβερι*. That this letter had a very sweet sound, is certain from the authority of *Dion. Halicarnassius*, Περὶ Συνθέσεως ὀνομάτων. And *Fabius* supposed that the Roman could never arrive at the sweetnefs of the Greek elocution, because it wanted *y* and *z*, which he calls the sweetest of all their letters, *Inst. Or. XII. c. 10*. For the same reason, one would think it could not have the sound of a double consonant. For if it were pronounced as the Æolians and Dorians writ *δσ*, or *σδ*, as in *δσυχός*, for *ζυγός*, *δσέυς* or *σδέυς* for *ζεύς*, *τράπισσα* for *τράπισσα*, &c. it must be very hard, especially when a consonant followed, as *ζμερδνός*, *smilaces*. Its Hebrew mother *z*, is certainly a single consonant, as *z* is also in our English tongue, where we sometimes join two of them together, as *muzzle*, *puzzle*, &c. The Latins likewise often put *d* or *g* for this letter, as in *nidor*, from *νίζα*; *harpago*, from *ἀρπάζω*. The Greeks change it also into *σ*, as in the first future tense of the fourth conjugation; or rather exclude it before the formative *σ*, as in *σώζω*, *σώσω*. The Latins indeed often put *s* for it, as in *patrisso*, *pitisso*, from *πατρίζω*, *πιτίζω*: and sometimes also substituted *j*, as being near in sound to *g*, as in *jugum*, from *ζυγός*. In Greek numerals it denoteth *vii*, though it be only the sixth letter, because *ς* is interposed in the numerical alphabet.

Z E A

Z ante A.

* || **Z** Abölus, i. m. [*ἀ διαβολος*, Gr. *ζα* pro *διὰ* more Æolic.] The devil, Paulin. † Diabolus.

* † Zāmia, æ. f. [*ζαμία*, Dor. pro *ζημία*, *damnum*] A loss, detriment, damage, or shrewd turn, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 20.

* Zāmizæ, ārum, f. pl. [*ἀ praced.*] Pine nuts which open upon a tree, and hurt others, unless plucked off, Plin. 16, 26.

* Zanthēnes, is. m. [*ἀ ζανθενής*, Gr.] A stone like amber, Plin. 37, 10. Vid. Xanthēnes.

|| Zarfa parilla, vel ut al. Sparta parilla, a kind of bindweed.

Z ante E.

* Zēa, æ. f. [*ἀ ζεῖα*, Gr.] Spelt, or according to some, beer barley, or beer corn, Plin. 22, 25.

|| Zēa deglubita, gurts, oatmeal grets, Jun.

Z E L

* || Zēdoāria, Zēdāria, Zēdūra, æ. f. & Zēdur, indecl. Zedoary, a Chinese root like ginger, but perfumed, Diosc.

|| Zēivira mulier, a jealous woman, Tert.

* || Zēlo, āre. n. Bibl. id. quod

* || Zēlor, āri. dep. [*ἀ zelus*] To have a zeal, great desire, to do a thing; to be zealous, to love passionately, to imitate diligently; also to envy, Ecclef. † Cupidè imitari, æmulari.

* || Zēlōtes, æ. m. verb. [*ἀ ζηλω*] A zealot; also one who is jealous, Bibl. † Æmulus.

* Zēlōtypia, æ. f. [*ἀ zelotypus*] (1) An immoderate passion, jealousy. (2) Fear lest another should, or envy that he doth, possess what I desire.

(1) Nympha zelotypiā erga Herculem nata, Plin. 25, 7. (2) Cic. Tusc. 4, 8.

* Zēlōtypus, a, um. adj. [*qu. ζήλω τυπής*, i. e. zelo percussus] Jealous. Zelotypus Thy-meles, Juv. 8, 197. Zelotypa mæcha, Id. 6, 277.

* || Zēlus, i. m. [*ἀ ζήλος*, Gr.] (1) A great desire which one hath, zeal, ardent affection. (2)

Z E T

Emulation, envy. (1) Vulg. interpr. Latine animi fervor. (2) Scintilla odii, de fomite zeli, Prud. Hamart. 188. Latine Æmulatio.

|| Zenith. indecl. vocab. Arab. The point of the firmament directly over one's head, whereforever he be. † Nadir, Astron.

* Zēphūrius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the western wind. || Zephyria ova, eggs conceived with the wind; wind eggs, or addle eggs, Plin. 10, 16. quæ & urina.

* Zēphūrus, i. m. [*qu. ζανφόρος*, i. e. vitam ferens] The west wind. † Eurique zephyrique tonat domus, Virg. Geor. 1, 371. = Favonius, Gell. 2, 22.

|| Zerna, æ. f. A tetter, or ringworm, Macer. 2, 7.

* Zēros, al. Zētos, i. m. [*ἀ ζεῖρ* pro *ζεῖρα*, linea, ob albam & nigram transversam lineam] A kind of crystal, Plin. 37, 9.

* Zēta, æ. f. [*id. quod diæta*, & illud ex hoc corruptum, Æol. *ζᾱ*, pro *διὰ* posito; ἀπὸ τῷ ζεῖν, quod est fervere, quod solim accipiat multipliciter]

multipliciter] *A room kept warm like a stove, a withdrawing chamber with pipes conveyed along in the walls, to receive from below either the cool air, or the heat of warm water, In MSS. Plin. jun. l. 2. Ep. 17. n. 12, & 21. & l. 5. Ep. 6. n. 20. Vid. Diæta.*

* || Zētārii, ōrum. m. *idem qui dietarii* [Za pro diā more Æolic.] *Paul.*

* Zēteōla, æ. f. dim. *A little close room, a closet, Litt. ex Plin. jun.*

* Zeugites, æ. m. [ζευγίτης, Gr. à ζεύγος, jugum] *A kind of canes, or reeds, which falcons used to catch birds with, Plin. 16, 36.*

* || Zeugma, ātis. n. [ab eodem] *A figure whereby many clauses are joined with one verb, Gramm.*

* Zēus, zēi. m. [à Ζεύς, i. e. Jupiter, dict. quod Jovi facer est] *A fish taken about Cales in Spain, black of colour, and very delicate, some call it a goldfinch, a deice, Col. 8, 16. Plin. 9, 18, & 32, 11. = faber, Id.*

Z ante I.

|| Zibēthum, i. n. vel Zibetta, æ. f. [à זיב חוה, fluere, stillare, est enim sudor inter hujusce animalis testiculos conrescens] *Civet, a perfume like musk, Shroed.*

* Zingiber, ēris. n. & Zingiberi, indecl. n. & Zingiberis, is. f. [ζιγγίβερις, Gr.] *Ginger, Plin. 12, 7. & Pallad. 11, 20.*

* || Zizania, æ. f. &

* || Zizanium, ii. n. [ζιζάνιον, Gr.] *Darnel, or cockle growing amongst corn; jury, ray. Frumentum zizaniæ, Ambr. Zizania sunt filii nequam, Vulg. interpr. Lat. Lolium.*

* Zizyphum, phi. n. *A kind of fruit, called by apothecaries jububes, Plin. 15, 4. & Pallad. 5. tit. 4. & 6. tit. 6. à*

* Zizyphus, i. f. [quod à ζίζυφος, Gr.] *The jubube tree, Col. 9, 4. & Pallad. 1. tit. 31.*

Z ante M.

* Zmilāces, is. m. [à σμίλη, scalpellum, eò quod radi queat, M.] *A precious stone found in the Euphrates, of a gray colour, Plin. 37, 10.*

Z ante O.

|| Zōbōla, æ. f. *An ermin, or weasel, whose fur is the same with what we call sable, Agric. de animal. sub.*

* || Zōdiācus, i. m. [à ζῶον, animal, ab ani-

malibus qui in eo figurantur] *The zodiack; a circle in the heavens, in which are the twelve signs. Lat. Orbis signifer, Cic.*

Zōna, æ. f. [ζώνη, Gr. à ζώνωμι, cingo] (1) *A girdle.* (2) *A purse on a girdle.* (3) *A zone, or large space of earth, of which are reckoned five; viz. the two frigid zones under the poles; the two temperate ones without the tropicks; and betwixt them, the torrid zone under the line.* (4) || *The shingles, a disease.* (1) *Zonā cinctus acinacem suspendebat, Curt. 3, 3, 18.* || *Zonam solvere, Catull. 65, 28. recingere, Ov. Ep. 2, 116. devirginate.* (2) *Zonā se aureorum plenā circumdedit, Suet. Vitell. 16.* || *Zonam perdere, to lose his money, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 40.* (3) *Ab zonis quinque petenda fides, Prop. 4, 1, 108.* (4) *Scrib. Larg. Comp. 63. = Herpes, Id. ibid.*

* Zōnārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a girdle, or purse.* || *Señtor zonarius, a cutpurse, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20.*

* Zōnārius, ii. m. *A girdler, a girdle-maker, Cic. pro Flacc. c. 7.*

* || Zōnātim. adv. *Like a circle, a round, Lucil. ap. Non. 2, 928.*

* Zōnūla, æ. f. dim. *A little girdle. Zonulā solvunt sinus virgines, Catull. 59, 53.*

* Zōophthalmon, i. n. [ex ζῶον, animal, & ὀφθαλμός, oculus, quod oculum animalis referat] *Sengreen, or houseleek, Plin. 25, 15. = Sedum majus.*

* || Zōophytum, i. n. [quod mediam naturam habet inter ζῶον, animal, & φυτὸν, plantam] *A thing which is partly like a living creature, and partly like a plant; the sensible plant, a sponge, a zoophyte, Med.*

Zōphōrus, i. m. [qu. ζωοφόρος, i. e. animalia ferens] *A frieze, or border, in pillars, or other works, set off with the shapes of several things graven upon it, Vitruv. 3, 3.*

Zōpiffa, æ. f. [ab Hebr. זפת Id.] *Pitch scraped off from ships, and tempered with wax and salt, Plin. 24, 7.*

* Zōpyrum, vel on. i. n. [ζώπυρον, Gr.] *The herb puleal of the mountain, like garlick, Plin. 24, 15. = Clinopodium, cleonicion, Id. ib.*

* Zōrōnyfios, i. f. [ζωρονύσιος, Gr.] *A precious stone which magicians made use of, Plin. 37, 10. al. leg. zoranifios,*

* Zoster, ēris. m. [à ζώνη, Gr. cingulum] (1) *A kind of St. Anthony's fire, the shingles.* (2) *A sea shrub.* (1) *Ignis sacri plura sunt genera, inter quæ medium hominem ambiens, qui*

Zoster appellatur, & enecat, si cinxerit, *Plin. 26, 11, sub fin. = zona, Scrib. Larg. (z) Plin. 13, 25.*

Z ante U.

|| Zulapium, ii. n. *A julep, Med.*

* || Zuma, æ. f. *Treb. Poll. Vid. Zyma.*

Zura, æ. f. [Afrorum linguā semen paliurū voc. contra scorpiones efficacissimum] *A white-thorn berry, Plin. 24, 13.*

* Zus. indecl. || *An Hebrew coin, whereof four made a shekel, much in value about the Greek δραχμή. and the Roman denarius, Bibl.*

Z ante Y.

* || Zygena, æ. f. [ἀπὸ τῆς ζυγῆς] *A kind of fish having his head lying across the rest of his body, Gaza.*

* Zygia, æ. f. [à ζυγός, jugum] *A tree of which they make yokes, a kind of maple, Plin. 16, 15. & Vitruv. 2, 9.*

* || Zygia tibia. [à ζυγός, i. e. connubium] *A pipe whereon they played at weddings, Apul. Met. 4, p. 138.*

* || Zygitā, æ. m. [ζυγίτης, Gr. ab eodem] *He who sat and rowed in the middle place, Cæl. Rhod.*

* || Zygoštāsum, ii. n. *The office of the chief weigher, Cod. Theod. Leg. 1. De frum. Alexandr. à*

* || Zygoštāta, æ. m. [qui ζυγῶν ἵστησι, i. e. librā appendit] *A clerk of the market to see to weights, Cod. l. ult. De ponderibus. Lat. Libripens.*

* || Zygoštātīcus, a, um. adj. || *Zygoštatica libra, a pound weight averdupois, containing sixteen ounces, Jun.*

* || Zyma, æ. f. [à ζέω, ferveo] *A vessel to boil broth, &c. in. Apic. 8, 1.*

* || Zymītes, æ. m. [à ζυμή, fermentum] *Leavened bread, Cæl.*

* Zythepsa, æ. m. *A brewer. à*

* Zythum, i. n. & Zythus, i. m. [quod à ζέω, ferveo] *Beer, or ale; drink made of corn. A drink used by the old Gauls, so called from the seething, or boiling of it; whence also cyder seemeth to have had its name: others ascribe it to the Egyptians; it may be used for ale, or beer, since Suidas saith it was ἀπὸ κριθῆς γινόμενος, i. e. made of barley, Plin. 22, 25. Conf. Col. 10, 116.*



T H E S A U R I

Linguae Latinae compendiarii

P A R S E X T R E M A,

Nomina propria tradens & explicans.

A B A

A, *αα*. [*α* Sax. *ea*, aqua, amnis] (1) A river in the Netherlands, parting Flanders from Picardy. (2) Another in Germany, near Bockolt. (3) Another near Steenfort in Westphalia. (1) Ortel. (2) Baudr. (3) Baudr.
 || Aada, *α*. f. A river of Brabant, falling into the Maes, after it hath watered several towns, Baudr.
 * Aba, *α*. [*Αβα*, Gr.] (1) A mountain in Armenia, where Domitius Corbulo placeth the spring of the Euphrates. (2) || Also a town in Arabia Felix. (1) Plin. 5, 24. (2) Strabo.
 * || Abacæna, *α*. f. [*Αβακκίνα*, Gr.] A city of the Medes, Ptol.
 * || Abacænum, i. n. [*Αβακκίον*, Gr.] A city of Sicily, Steph. Hinc Abacænini, Liv. 16, 16.
 Abadir, vel Abaddir, indecl. voc. Barb. V. Prisc. 4, 5. & Hesych. A stone, which Rhea gave Saturn to devour instead of Jupiter. The Greeks called it Bætilus from *βαίτη*, *pellis*, wherein it was wraped. Vid. Bætilus.
 * || Abæ, *α*rum. f. pl. [*Αβας*, Gr.] A city of Phocis, Paus. vid. Abantes.
 * || Abæa, *α*. f. [*Αβαια*, Gr.] A town in the bay of Messene, now called Chiores, Ptol.
 * || Abiera, *α*. f. [*Αβαιρα*, Gr.] A town of Arabia Deserta, Ptol.
 || Abagarus, & Agbarus. A toparch of Edessa, vid. Abgarus, sic enim reperio in numismatis.
 Abala, *α*. f. [*Αβλα*, Gr. ex Heb. *בבל*, i. e. vallis, magna planities] A town of the Troglodytes in Africa, situated not far from the Red Sea, Plin. 6, 29.
 Abālī, *orum*. m. pl. A people of India, Plin. 6, 19.
 Abālites sinus [ab Abalā ejus regionis oppido maritimo] A gulf in the Troglodytick sea, Plin. 6, 29.
 || Aballāba, *α*. f. Appleby, a town in Westmoreland, Camd.
 || Aballo, *onis*. m. A town of Burgundy, vulg. Avalon, Anton.
 Abālus, i. m. [*Αβαλος*, Gr.] An isle in the German ocean, where was so great store of amber, that it was used for fuel, Plin. 37, 2.
 || Abantes, *um*. m. pl. vel ab Abā duce, vel ab Hebr. *בני*. qu. pecudum saginator, unde & Eubæa, a boum pascuis, Boch.] A people who came from Thrace to Phocis, and there built a town, which they called Abæ, and themselves Abantes. Afterwards coming to Eubæa, and settling there, they called it from their own name Abantis.
 * Abantēus, *a*, *um*. adj. Belonging to Abas. An epithet of Argos, where Abas reigned, Ov. Met. 15, 164.
 * Abantiādes, *α*. m. patronym. A descendent of Abas, as Acrisius, Perseus, &c. Vid. Ov. Met. 4, 607, & 673.

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* || Abantiās, *ados*. f. patronym. Danaë and Atalanta so called, as being the granddaughters of Abas.
 Abantis, *is*. f. [*Αβαντις*, Gr.] An island of the Egean sea, formerly called Macris, afterwards Eubæa, Ptol.
 Abaortæ, *arum*. m. pl. A people inhabiting by the river Indus, Plin. 6, 20.
 * || Abarbina, *α*. f. [*Αβάρβιν*, Gr.] A town of Hyrcania, Ptol.
 Abārimon, i. n. A country of Scythia, near mount Imaus, Plin. 7, 2.
 Abaritāna arundo, The best sort of canes, or angling rods, growing in Abarina, Plin. 7, 2.
 Abāris, *is*. m. (1) A person killed by Perseus. (2) A Rutilian slain by Euryalus. (3) || A Scythian, who wrote Apollo's northern journey, oracles, predictions, &c. and was scholar to Pythagoras. (1) Ov. Met. 5, 86. (2) Virg. Æn. 4, 344. (3) Jamblichus.
 || Ablea, *orum*. n. pl. Feasts instituted by Bacchus, vid. Abazea.
 * Abas, *antis*. m. [*Αβας*, Gr.] (1) A king of the Argives. (2) A Grecian slain the same night that Troy was on fire. (3) A Tuscan, a friend of Æneas, slain by Lausus. (4) A companion of Æneas. (5) One of the Centaurs. (1) Hinc Abantei Argi, Ov. Met. 15, 164. (2) Virg. Æn. 3, 286. (3) Id. Æn. 10, 427. (4) Id. Æn. 1, 125. (5) Ov. Met. 12, 306.
 Abātos, i. f. An isle of Egypt, in the Farnes of Memphis, abounding with flax and paper reeds, Luc. 10, 323.
 Abazea, *orum*. n. pl. Feasts instituted by Dionysius king of Asia, in honour of Bacchus. Leg. & Abarca; sed recte Sabazia, q. v.
 Abassum, i. n. A town of Phrygia, Plin. 38, 15.
 || Abbatiscella, *α*. f. Appenzel, one of the thirteen Cantons of Switzerland.
 || Abbatifvilla, *α*. f. Abbeville, a city of Picardy.
 || Abbandonia, *α*. f. Abingdon in Berkshire, olim Shoveham; postea Abandune, Camd.
 Abdalōnimus, vel Abdalōnymus, i. m. [videatur nomen Arab. Abdala, i. e. servus Dei, additā voce Gr. *αβνομος*, ab *δνομα*] A poor gardiner, yet of princely descent, made king of Sidon by Alexander the Great, Just. 11, 12. Hunc Diod. Sic. Ballonymum vocat, propius ad Græcæ linguæ ingenium.
 Abdēra, *α*. f. [*Αβδερρα*, Gr.] A city of Andalusia in Spain, Str. b.
 Abdēra, *α*. f. & Abdēron, i. n. & Abdēra, *orum*. m. pl. n. (1) A city of Thrace, frequently mentioned by Plato and Cicero. A colony of Teians, being weary of the Persian yoke settled here, and are commended by Herodotus for preferring their liberty before their country. Hence the Adage, || Abdēra pulchra Teiorum colonia, when one would say, I cannot live quietly in one place, I will try another. Though this be by Juvenal called Vevecum patria, it produced some learned men, as namely, Democritus, Protagoras, &c. (2) A town in Spain;

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hod. Aladra. (3) The name of an island. (1) Juv. 10, 50. (2) Plin. 3, 1. (3) Id. 4, 12.
 || Abdeīdes, *α*. m. The son of Cælus and Vesta, Dic. & Alerides.
 Abdērīta, vel Abdērītes, *α*. m. An inhabitant of Abdēra in Thrace, Liv. 43, 4.
 Abdērītāni, *orum*. m. pl. & Abdērītes, *um*. A people of Thrace, who were very dull and heavy, Cic. Juv. or rather subject to be delirious, according to Hippocr.
 Abdērīticus, *a*, *um*. adj. Of Abderita. || Imperium Abderiticum, silly, foolish, interpr. Manut. in Cic. Attic. 7, 7.
 Abdērītānus, *a*, *um*. adj. Of the city of Abdera. Stupid, or silly, as the Abderites. Abderitanæ pectora plebis habes, Mart. 10, 25.
 Abdua, vel Addua, *α*. m. A river of Lombardy; hod. Adda, Plin. 2, 103.
 * || Abea, & Abia, *α*. f. A town of Messenia, Ptol. vid. Abæa.
 * Abeatæ, *arum*. m. pl. [ab Abeā opp.] A people of Achaia, Plin. 4, 6.
 Abella, quæ & Avella, *α*. f. A town of Campania in Italy, Virg. Æn. 7, 740. Hinc || Avelanæ nuces, Filberds, Macrobi. Sat. 2, 14.
 Abellinum, i. n. A town of Apulia in Italy, anciently inhabited by the Samnites, Plin. 3, 7.
 Abellinates, *um*. m. pl. The people of Abellinum, Plin. 3, 11.
 || Abeōna, *α*. f. The Gods of departing, as Adeona, of coming to a place, Aug.
 || Aberavonium, ii. n. [qu. ostium Avonis] Aberavon, a town of Glamorganshire in Wales.
 || Aterconovium, ii. n. Aberconvey, a town in Wales.
 || Aberdonia, *α*. f. Aberdeen in Scotland, a bishop's see and university, anciently called Devana.
 || Abdōra, *α*. f. Abdour, a town in Scotland.
 || Abergennium, & Abergavennium, ii. n. [i. e. ostium Gobanii] Abergavenny, a town near the river Ufk in Wales.
 Abelamis, *is*. f. A town in Syria, built by Semiramis, Plin. 6, 28.
 Abgarus, i. m. The name of several toparchs of Edessa, a nation beyond the Euphrates, or rather a common name of their rulers, as Pharaoh of the kings of Egypt, or Cæsar of the Roman emperors. Note, The Edessians had the liberty of striking his head on the reverse of the imperial coins.
 Abii, *orum*. m. pl. A people of Scythia, Curt. 7, 7.
 Abī'a, *α*. f. A town in Syria; hod. Beilinas, Plin. 5, 19.
 * || Abilius, ii. m. [*Αβίλις*, Gr.] The son of Romulus by Hersilia the Sabine, Plut. in vit. Rom.
 Abisares, *is*. m. An Indian king, who weakly delivered up his kingdom to Alexander the Great, when Porus, his confederate, manfully stood it out, vid. Curt. 8, 13.
 Abisontes, *um*. m. pl. A people of the Alps, Plin. 13, 20.

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Abnoba, æ. f. *A mountain in Germany, out of which springeth the river Danube*, Plin. 4, 12. & Tac. Germ. 1.

Abobrica, vel **Adobriga**, æ. f. *A great town in Portugal*, Plin. 4, 20.

Aboccis, is. f. *A town of Æthiopia*, Plin. 6, 29.

* **Abodiæcum**, vel **Abudiæcum**, i. n. [**Ἀβυδίων**, Gr.] *A town of Vindelicis*; hod. Füssen, Cellar.

Abolani, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy*, Plin. 3, 5.

|| **Abona**, æ. f. *A river in Britain called Avon, from which the village of Alwington takes its name*. Camd.

Abonitichos, eos, f. [**Ἀβόντιχος**, Gr.] *A town of Paplagonia*, Lucian.

Aborienſe, is. f. *A Roman town in Africa*, Plin. 5, 4.

Aborigines, um, m. pl. [vel quòd ab origine eſſent, Serv. vel aberrigines, i. e. wanderers and vagrants, Feſt, or mountaineers; ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν ὀρεσὶν οἰκίας] *A very ancient people dwelling in the mountains, whom Saturn brought into Italy*, Plin. 3, 5.

|| **Abraxas**, æ. m. *A portentous word invented by Basilides the Heretick, to ſignify his chief God, probably the ſun, becauſe the Greek numerals, viz. α. 1, ρ. 100, α. 1, ξ. 60, α. 1, ς. 200, added together make 365, the number of days in his return*, Hier.

|| **Abretanus**, i. m. [ab Abreta] *A ſurname of Jupiter, worſhipped by the Abretani or Myſians*.

Abietini, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Myſia*, Plin. 5, 30.

|| **Abinca**, vel **Abringa**, *A river of Germany*; hod. Are, Cellar.

|| **Abrincatæ**, òrum, m. pl. *A people of France near Auranches*, Cellar.

Abrincatui, òrum, m. pl. *A people of the Lyons*, Plin. 4, 18.

|| **Abritum**, i. n. *A city of Myſia, where the emperor Decius fell*, Pomp. Læt.

* **Abrocomes**, is, m. [ab ἀβρός mollis, & κόμης coma; ſc. qui eſt molli, vel delicatâ, comâ] *The ſon of Darius, who marching with Xerxes, was ſlain by the Lacedæmonians at Thermopylae*, Herodot.

Abrodon, is, m. [**Ἀβρόν**, Gr.] (1) *A Græcian of a very looſe voluptuous life; whence the proverb, Abrodonis vita.* (2) *An excellent piece of Apelles's drawing in Samos*, (1) Eraſm. ex Zenod. (2) Plin. 35, 10.

Abrotunum, i. n. *A city of Africa, now called Tripoly*, Plin. 5, 4.

Abrupalis, is, m. *An ally of the Romans, who had been baniſhed by Perſeus king of Macedon*, Liv. 43, 13.

Abſarus, i. m. *A river and caſtle of Armenia the leſſer*, Plin. 6, 4.

Abſidris, vel **Abſitris**, i. m. *A river of Aſia*, Plin. 6, 26.

* **Abſyrtis**, is, m. [**Ἀβύρτος**, Gr. quod dicitur diſceptus, ex ἀβδ ab, & ὄρτω traho] (1) *The ſon of Æetes king of Colchis, whom his ſiſter Medea, when ſhe ran away with Jaſon, tore limb from limb, and ſcattered the pieces up and down, that ſo her father purſuing her, and being buſied in gathering up the parcels of his ſon's body, might not make ſo cloſe a purſuit after them.* (2) *A river, near which this was done.* (3) *A Greek writer who was an excellent herſe-doctor.* (1) Ov. Trift. 3, 9. (2) Lucr. 3, 190. (3) Suid.

* **Abſyrtides**, um, f. pl. [ab Abſyrte Medææ fratre ibi interfecto, vid. Ov. Tr. 3, 9.] *Certain iſlands in the Adriatick ſea*, Plin. 3, 22.

* **Abſyrtium**, ii. n. *An iſland in the Adriatick ſea*, Plin. 4, 21.

Abulites, is, m. *A Perſian, and governour of Suſa, who delivered up the city and country about it to Alexander, for which ſervice Alexander made him governour of the country*, Curt. 5, 2.

|| **Abus**, i. m. [ab Abe Brit. oſtium fluvii] *The river Humber in Yorkſhire*.

|| **Abuſina**, æ. f. *Abenſberg, a town in Bavaria*, Baudr.

Abutius, ii. m. *The name of ſeveral Romans.* (1) C. Abutius ſent on an embaffy to Maſiniſſa. (2) M. Abutius, who was a tribune, and afterwards a prætor. (1) Liv. 42, 35. (2) Liv. 39, 4. Id. 41, 18.

Abſydēni, òrum, m. [ab Abydo civitate Aſiæ] *The people of Abydos, who being ſtraitly beſieged*

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by Philip of Macedon, ſlew, burned, and deſtroyed themſelves, their wives and children, rather than fall into his hands, Liv. 31, 17.

Abſydos, i. f. & **Abſydon**, i. n. (1) *A city of Aſia near the Hellespont, over againſt Seſtos*; hod. Dardanelles, Leander's country, whoſe love to Hero, the Seſtian maid, hath made both places famous. This being the narroweſt place of the ſea, betwixt theſe two towns, induced Xerxes to lay a bridge to join Europe and Aſia together, in order to paſs his army, whence that of Lucan, *Europamq; Aſia Seſtonq; admovit Abydo*, lib. 2, 674. (2) *Alſo a city of Ægypt*; hod. *Abutich*, where was Memnon's palace, and the temple of Oſiris. (1) Plin. 4, 11. (2) Id. 5, 9.

Abſyla, æ. f. (1) *A high bill in Mauritania, over againſt Calpe, another bill in Spain; which two bills are better known by the name of Hercules's pillars; being joined, as it is thought, at firſt, but parted, they ſay, by him, and ſo the ſea let in, through the Straits of Gibraltar, called therefore the Mediterranean.* Here it is ſaid, that Hercules ſet up his pillars, as if there had been no going any farther weſtward. (2) *A town of Syria, giving name to the country of Abilene*; hod. Bellinas. (1) Vid. Plin. Proæm. 1. 3. & Mela. 1, 5. (2) Plin. 5, 18.

* **Abſyrum**, i. n. [**Ἀβύρπον**, Gr.] *A town in the upper Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples*, Ptol.

Abſiritanum, i. n. *A town of Africa*, Plin. 5, 4.

Abzœ, òrum, m. pl. *A people near the Scythian ocean*, Plin. 6, 13.

A ante C.

Aca, æ, vel **Ace**, es, f. *The city Ptolemais in Phœnicia*, Plin. 5, 19.

* **Acadēmia**, æ. f. [**Ἀκαδημία**, vel **Ἀκαδμία**] (1) *A grove, or woody place, without the city of Athens, ſo called from one Academicus, who built a portico here; ſome take him to be no other than Cadmus.* In ſylvis Academici quærerent verum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 45. Here Plato firſt taught philoſophy; whoſe ſcholars and followers were thence called *Academicks*. (2) *A ſeat of Cicero's near Puzzuolo.* (1) Cic. Acad. Q. 1, 4. (2) Id. Acad. Q. 4, 31.

* **Acadēmīcus**, a, um, adj. *Academick, belonging to the Academicks.* ¶ *Academicæ quæſtiones*, two books of Cicero's ſo called. *Academici*, philoſophers, thoſe of the old ſchool, of which Plato was maſter, and of the new one taught by Arceſilas. The latter was a thorough ſceptick, affirming nothing could be certainly known. Indeed both Socrates and Plato were of opinion, that every propoſition might be argued both pro and contra, which made Tully affirm they were in effect the ſame. But ſurely to affirm that, and that nothing can be known certainly, are widely different.

Acadera, æ. f. *A town of India*, Curt. 8, 10, 19.

Acäländrum, i. n. *A river in the bay of Otranto*, Plin. 3, 11. hod. *Fiume de Raſto*; or, according to Hardeuin, *Salandrella*.

* **Acamentium**, ii. n. [ſic dict. ab Acamente Theſei filio, ejus conditore] *The name of a town in the greater Phrygia*, Ptol.

* **Acāmas**, antis, m. [ab ἀκάμας, indefeſſus] (1) *A Thracian prince who aſſiſted the Trojans.* (2) *A promontory of Cyprus, whence the iſland itſelf was called Acamantis*; hod. Cruſoccho. (1) Serv. (2) Plin. 5, 31.

Acampſis, is, m. *A river of Colchis*, Plin. 6, 4.

* **Acanthine**, es, f. [**Ἀκανθίων**, Gr.] *An iſland in the gulf of Arabia*, Ptol.

* **Acanthion**, is, m. [**Ἀκανθιον**, Gr.] *A mountain in Ætolia*, Plin. 4, 2.

* **Acanthus**, i. m. [**Ἀκανθος**, Gr. ab Ἀκανθα, ſpina] *A youth who was changed into a flower of his name.* Vid. Appell.

* **Acanthus**, i. f. [ab eodem] (1) *A city of Doris.* (2) *Another of Macedonia*; hod. Erifſo. (3) *Another in Egypt.* (1) Steph. (2) Liv. 31, 45. (3) Ptol.

Acarnan, ānis, m. (1) *A man of Acarnania.* (2) *A bill in the country of Athens.* (1) Curt. 3, 6. (2) Sen. Hippol. 20.

ACC

Acarnānes, um, m. pl. *The people of Acarnania*, Liv. 26, 14.

Acarnānia, æ. f. (1) *A country formerly called Curetis, being a part of Epirus in Greece (hod. Carnia) ſeparated from Leucadia only by a bridge.* (2) *A city of Sicily, not far from Syracuſe, in which was an ancient temple of Jupiter Olympius.* (1) Liv. 33, 17. Plin. 4, 1. (2) Cic. in Piſon. 40.

Acarne, es, f. *A town about Magnesia*, Plin. 4, 9.

Acastus, i. m. *The ſon of Pelias, king of Theſſaly, a famous hunter, whoſe wife Crætheis, or Hippolyte, loved one Pelcus too well; but he reſuſing her love, ſhe complained to her huſband, that he attempted her chaſtity: whereupon her huſband ſtriped him in the woods, and left him to the mercy of the wild beaſts; but afterward the man ſlew both him and her*, Vid. Ov. Met. 11. 409. & Hor. Od. 3, 7.

|| **Acca Laurentia**. *The nurse of Romulus and Remus, wife of Fauſtulus, called Lupa; being a famous courteſan, ſuch being generally covetous.* She died rich, and left the commonwealth her heir; wherefore ſhe was honoured with a holy-day and ſacrifice. Vid. Gell. 6, 7.

Acca, æ. f. *The companion and ſiſter of Camilla*, Virg. Æn. 11, 821.

|| **Accara**, æ. f. *A town of Africa, near the river de la Volta*, Baudr.

|| **Accaron**, i. n. *A town of Paleſtine, on the borders of the Philſtines, near Azotus, Jamnia, and Gath*; hod. etiam *Accaron*, Baudr.

Accerina, æ. f. *A colony of the Brutii*, Liv. 8, 24.

Accerræ, òrum, f. pl. (1) *A city of the ancient Campania, not far from Naples, near the river Clonius, plundered by the Carthaginians.* (2) *A gulf in Umbria.* (1) Liv. 23, 17. Virg. Geor. 2, 225. (2) Plin. 3, 14.

Accerrani, òrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Accerræ*, Plin. 3, 5.

|| **Acci**, òrum, m. pl. *A town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada*; hod. *Guadix*, Cell. hinc *Accitanus*, a, um, adj. Plin. 3, 3.

Accia, æ. f. *The mother of Auguſtus Cæſar*, Suet. Aug. 4. ubi al. *Atia*.

Acciānus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Accius*, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 26.

|| **Accipitrum inſula**, *An iſland on the ſouth coaſt of Sardinia*, hod. *St. Peter's iſle*, Cell.

Acciſi, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Scythia near the Mæotis*, Plin. 6, 7.

Accitana colonia, *A colony in the biſher Spain*, Plin. 3, 3.

Accius, vel potius **Attius**, i. m. (1) *An old Latin tragedian, cotemporary with Pacuvius, and by Quintilian compared with him, and commended both for the gravity of his ſenſe and loſtyness of ſtyle. But others cenſure him as too ſtiff and harſh. Which fault when objected to him in his Atreus, by Pacuvius, he did not deny, but juſtified as an excellency, ſaying, That poems were like fruits of trees, among which ſuch as grew at firſt hard and ſharp would keep longeſt, and become mellow and pleaſant, whereas ſuch as were ſoft and ſlaccid were almoſt rotten before they were ripe.* Vid. Gell. 13, 2. Robert and Henry Stephens have collected ſcraps of him out of Tully, Gellius, Nonius, Præſcian, &c. (2) *Another ſurnamed Nævius a famous augur, V. Actius.* (3) *Accius Tullius, commander of the Volſcians.* (4) *Accius Piſaurienſis, a famous orator mentioned by Cicero.* (1) Quint. 10, 1. ad Heren. 1, 14. (2) Liv. 1, 36. (3) Id. 2, 35. (4) Cic. de Cl. Orat. 78.

Acco, ūs, f. (1) *An old ſimple woman, who would talk with herſelf at the glaſs; whence came the verb acciſſare, which ſignifies to doat, or run mad. She would alſo reſuſe earneſtly that which ſhe moſt deſired; whence a feigned reſuſeal is called Actiſmus.* (2) *|| Acco & Alphito, Bugbears to frighten children with.* (3) *The name of a general among the Gauls.* (1) Vid. Cic. ad Att. 2, 19. (2) Plut. (3) Cæſ. B. G. 6, 4.

Accua, æ. f. *A town of Italy*, Liv. 24, 20.

Accuæus, i. m. *A Roman præfect*, Liv. 28, 14.

Accur-

¶ *Accursitorum colonia, A city in France, called Grenoble, i. e. Gratianopolis.*

Acedici, òrum. m. pl. A people of Italy adjoining to the Æquiculi, Plin. 3, 12.

¶ *Acelum, i. n. A town in the territory of Venice; hod. Azolo, Cell.*

Acervetis, is. f. A city of Thrace afterwards called Calatis, Plin. 4, 11.

¶ *Accias, æ. m. An ignorant physician, whence the Adage, Accias medicatus est, of one that doth more hurt than good, Vid. Chiliad.*

Acefines, is. m. A river of India, falling into the Indus, near which grow canes of a prodigious bigness, Plin. 4, 12. and where also gems are found in great plenty, Id. 37, 13. hod. Alcantara.

Acēsīnus, i. m. A river of Sarmatia, Plin. 4, 12. conf. & Val. Flacc. 6, 69.

Acēsta, æ. f. [ab Aceste rege sic dict. quam Æneas profugus in ejus honorem condidit] A city in Sicily, afterwards called Segesta, Virg. Æn. 5, 710.

Acēstæi, òrum. m. pl. The people of Acēsta, Plin. 3, 8.

Acēstes, æ. m. One who kindly entertained Æneas in his travels, as being himself a Trojan on the mother's side; viz. the son of Crinifus, a river of Sicily, by Segesta a Trojan lady, the daughter of one Hippotes, a nobleman of Troy, Serv. in Virg. Æn. 5. & deinc.

Acēti, òrum. m. pl. (1) Græcians, the Greeks. (2) Inhabitants of Pontus. (1) Plin. 4, 7. (2) Ov. 2 Pont. 4, 10, 27.

Achæias, ædis. f. patronym. f. Achæiadæ matres. The Græcian matrons, Ov. Ep. 3, 71.

Achæmēnes, is. m. The first king of Persia, grandfire to Cyrus; from whom the Persian kings down to Darius were called Achæmenidæ, Plin. 6, 23.

¶ *Achæmēnia, æ. f. [ita dict. ab Achæmene] A country in Persia, Steph.*

Achæmēnides, æ. m. One of Ulysses's companions, descended from the Persian kings, who being left among the Cyclops, as Æneas came that way with his fleet made his escape, and got to him, Virg. Æn. 3, 613.

Achæmēnius, a, um. adj. Persian; growing, or made, in Persia. ¶ Achæmenia narda, perfumes with rich ointments, Hor. Epod. 13, 12. Achæmenius odor, Sil. 15, 23. ritus, Id. 7, 647. ¶ Sagittæ Achæmenicæ, Persian arrows, or darts, Prop. 2, 13, 1.

Achæorum portus, A haven in Troas near Sigeum, Plin. 5, 30.

Achæia, æ. f. (1) The whole country of Greece, anciently called Danaë; whence the Greeks are called Danaï. It containeth Attica, Bæotia, Megaris, Ætolia, and Phocis. (2) A part of Greece environed by the sea, excepting on the north side, the head city whereof was Corinth, viz. Peloponnesus, now called the Morea. (1) Plin. 4, 1. (2) See its principal cities described by Ov. Met. 6. Fab. 8.

Achæicus, a, um. adj. Græcian, Hor. Od. 1, 16.

Achæis, idis. f. (1) Belonging to Achæia, Græcian. (2) Also a town near the river Oxus in Sogdiana, built by Alexander the Great, and called Hieraclea. It was afterwards destroyed, but rebuilt by Antiochus, and called Achæis. (2) Per tot Achæidas urbes, Ov. Met. 5, 306. (2) Plin. 6, 16.

Achana, æ. A river in Arabia, Plin. 6, 28.

Acharitanum, i. n. A free town of Africa, Plin. 5, 4.

Acharinæ, ñrum. f. pl. A town of Attica, Stat. Theb. 12, 623.

¶ *Acharnis, is. m. [Ἀχάρνις, Gr.] A Senator of Rome, killed by the Marian party, Plut.*

¶ *Achæres, æ. m. [Ἀχῆρης, Gr.] (1) A companion of Æneas. (2) A river in Sicily, where agate stones are; hod. le Drillo. (1) Virg. Æn. 3, 648. (2) Plin. 37, 10.*

¶ *Achedorus, i. m. A river of Macedon, which divideth Apollonia from Thessalonica, Volaterr.*

Achilōides, & Achēlōides, um. f. pl. The daughters of Achelous, namely, Callirrhoe, Castalia and Dirce; also the Sirens, Ov. Met. 5, 552.

Achēlōius, a, um. adj. Of the river Achelous;

it is used for aqueous, watery, as ¶ Poculaque inventis Achelōia miscuit uvis, wine and water mixed together, Virg. Geor. 1, 9. the ancients, both Greeks and Latins, calling water Achelous.

Achēlōus, oī, m. A famous river of Epirus in Greece, rising out of mount Pindus, and divideing Ætolia from Acarnania; hod. Pachicolmo. The poets give it a person, and say he was the son of Oceanus and Tethys; or of the Sun and Earth, as some say, whom Hercules engaged in single combat for Drjanira, daughter to the king of Calydoni, to whom both had pretensions, and conquered him, though he changed himself first into a serpent, then into a bull; in which form having lost one of his horns, he was obliged to compound for it by giving Hercules the horn of plenty (Vid. Amalthæa). He at last changed himself into a river. The meaning of the fable is, that this was a great river, and therefore fitly called the son of Oceanus. That it had many turnings and windings, therefore is fitly expressed by a serpent. The roaring noise which it maketh when it overfloweth its banks, whereby the adjacent fields become fruitfull, answer well to the labours and roaring of a bull; under which figure therefore the poets frequently describe rivers. The two streams, or channels which it had, are the two horns in the fiction; one of which branches, being damed up by Hercules to prevent its spoiling the country, is described by the cutting off one horn; and the fruitfullness which thereupon succeeded, is the fabulous horn of plenty, Mythol.

¶ *Achēmon, vel Achmon, is. m. One of the Cecropes, brother to Pædæus, both very affronting to every body they met. Their mother had them take heed of meeting with Melampyrgus, i. e. Blacktail: Upon a time, they finding Hercules asleep under a tree, set upon him and abused him; but he having caught and bound them, tied them on his club, and carryed them on his back like a brace of hares. They, as they hung with their heads downwards, espying Hercules's backside all black and hairy, one said to the other, Did not our mother warn us of meeting Melampyrgus? Hercules overbearing them, and being taken with the conceit, fell a laughing, and set them at liberty. Hence the proverb, Ne in Melampyrgum incidas, Erasim. Beware of catching a Tartar.*

Acherini, òrum. m. pl. A people of Sicily, Cic. Verr. 3, 43.

¶ *Acherius, ii. m. A nimble tongued orator in the days of Augustus Cæsar, Rhod. 15, 11.*

Achēron, ontis. m. (1) The son of Ceres without a father; whom when being delivered of in a dark cave of the island Crete, he not daring to behold the light, flunk down to hell, and was there turned into a river, of most unpleasant and bitter water. Vid. Plato in Phæd. & Pausan. in Attic. Others make him the son of Titan and Terra, and say that Jupiter threw him down to hell. Orators as well as poets use it for death or the grave. Ab Acheronte redimere, Nep. Dion. ult. (2) A river of Epirus, near the city Pandesia; hod. Velichi. (3) A river in Italy, near which Alexander king of the Molossi was slain, being deceived by the Dodmean oracle; hod. Savuto. (1) Ov. Met. 11, 504. (2) Plin. 4, 1. (3) Liv. 8, 24.

Achērōns & Achērōns, tis. m. ¶ Ulmorum Acherons, The waster and spoiler of the rods, Plaut. Amph. 4, 2, 9. quem ulmitribam vocat Perf. 4, 2, 7.

Achērōntia, æ. f. A small city of Apulia, situate on a hill; for which reason Horace calleth it a bird's nest, Od. 3, 4. in imitation of Cicero, who calleth Itabac, the country of Ulysses, by that name, de Oiat. 1, 44. hod. Acenzza.

Achērōntini, òrum. m. pl. A people dwelling near the river Acheron in Italy, Plin. 3, 4.

Achēūsia, æ. t. & Achēūsis, is. f. Val. Fl. 5, 77. A lake of Thesprotia in Epirus, whence floweth the river Acheron, or Acheros, Liv. 8, 24. through which Hercules dragged Cerberus into the light. It is now called the lake of Colluccia.

Achērūsius, a, um. adj. Infernal, belonging to hell. Acherusius humor, Sil. 13, 398. Acherusia templa, Liv. 3, 25. specus, Plin. 6, 1. peñtis, Sil. 14, 614.

Achētus, i. m. A river in Sicily, near a town called Netum; hod. Fiume di Noto, Sil. Ital. 14, 269.

¶ *Achillas, æ. m. [Ἀχιλλεύς, Gr.] An Ægyptian captain, whom Ptolemy commanded to put Pompey to death, Luc. 8, 558.*

¶ *Achillæa, æ. f. [Ἀχιλλεία, Gr.] An island near Samos, Plin. 5, 31.*

¶ *Achillæa, vel Achillis cursus. A peninsula and promontory, not far from the mouth of the Borysthenes, called in Greek Ἀχιλλείος δρόμος, because Achilles there exercised his men in running, v. Mela, 2, 1. & Plin. 4, 14. hod. Fidonisi.*

¶ *Achillæis, idos. f. The title of an unfinished poem of Statius; wherein he designed to have written the life of Achilles, as Homer in his Odysses did the life of Ulysses, and Virgil in his Æneis the life of Æneas.*

¶ *Achillæon, vel um. i. n. A town and promontory of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, where anciently was the temple of Achilles, Plin. 5, 30. It is now called Capo di Croce.*

¶ *Achilles, is, eos, & ei, Hor. per Synecphon. Achill, Virg. (qu. ab Achilleus) m. [Ἀχιλλεύς, Gr.] In voc. Achille. Ov. qu. à Nom. Ἀχιλλεύς primæ simpl. The son of Peleus king of Thessaly, and of Thetis, the goddess of the sea. His mother dipped him all over, when he was a child, in the river Styx, to make him invulnerable, except that part of his foot which she held him by when dipped. He was afterwards put under the tuition of Chiron the Centaur, to learn to ride the great horse, and to play upon musick, Vid. Stat. in sin. Achill. His mother was warned by the oracle, that if he went to the wars of Troy with other princes, he should be slain there; wherefore she sent him away in woman's apparel, and procured that he should lie hid amongst the daughters of Lycomedes, where he got with child one of his daughters named Deidamia, of whom Pyrrhus was born: but it being prophesied, that unless Achilles did help, Troy could not be conquered, Ulysses by craft found him out. He had certain armour made by Vulcan, at the request of Thetis, which could be pierced by no human force. Out of peevishness for Agamemnon's taking away Briseis from him, he forebore fighting, till the death of his friend Patroclus; to revenge which he went again to battle, slew Hector, and dragged him at his chariot thrice about the walls of Troy, and afterwards sold his body to his father king Priam for a great sum; concerning which Ennius wrote a tragedy, called Hectoris Iulia, from the Greek verb λύω solvo. On this argument Lucan also wrote in his youth, as we learn from Statius, Syl. 2, 7, 55. At last he was slain by Paris, being shot in the heel.*

¶ *Achillæus, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, Achilles. Stirpis Achilleæ fastus, sc. Pyrrhi. Virg. Æn. 3, 326.*

Achisarmi, òrum. m. pl. A people of Africa, Plin. 6, 30.

Achivi, òrum. m. pl. [ab Achæo, Jovis filio] The Græcians, Liv. 1.

¶ *Achne, es. f. [ab ἄχνη, maris aspergo] An island of the Rhodians, formerly called Calos, Plin. 5, 31.*

Acholai, vel Achoali, òrum. m. pl. A people of Arabia, Plin. 6, 29.

Acholla, æ. f. A town of Africa, near the Syrtis, Liv. 33, 50.

Achores, is. m. The same with Myiagros, mentioned by Plin. 10, 28. the God of the Eleans, who was worshipped by the Cynians to drive away flies, which they were much infested; perhaps from Accen. or Ecron, where Bechzabub was worshipped.

Achorræ, ñrum. pl. f. A town of Greece, Liv. 32, 13.

Achradina, Vid. Acradina.

Acidalia, æ. f. An epithet of Venus, who was so called from Acidalus, a fountain in Bæotia, Virg. Æn. 1, 724.

¶ *Acidālus, i. m. A fountain in Orchomenus, a town in Bæotia, wherein the Graces who are sacred to Venus, wash themselves, Serv.*

Acidula aqua, called Lyncestis, Plin. 2, 104.

Acienfes, ium. m. pl. A people of Italy, bordering on the Albanians, Plin. 3, 5.

Acila, æ, f. *A mart and port of Arabia, whence they set sail for India*, Plin. 6, 28.

Aciles, is, m. *A young Sicilian slain by Polyphemus, because he was beloved by the nymph Galatea, who prevailed with Neptune to change him into a river called by his name.*

Acilius, ii, m. *The name of many noblemen of Rome, but of Plebeian extraction.* (1) C. Acilius, tribune of the people. (2) L. Acilius. (3) M. Acilius Glabrio, who was prætor, and afterwards consul. (4) Q. Acilius, a triumvir. (1) Liv. 32, 29. (2) Id. 40, 31. (3) Id. 33, 24. & 36, 1. (4) Id. 21, 25.

Acina, æ, f. *A town of Arabia*, Plin. 2, 69.

Acinippo, ònis, m. *A town in Celtick Gaul*, Pl. 3, 1.

Aciris, is, m. *A river of Italy, near Heraclea*, Plin. 3, 11.

Acis, idis, m. (1) *A handsome Sicilian shepherd, the son of Faunus, and the nymph Simæthis. Polyphemus fell in love with him, but he could not endure him: wherefore Polyphemus being enraged beat out his brains. Galatea pitying his death, changed him into a river of that name, which bath its rise in mount Ætna; and is now called Freddo on account of its coolness.* (2) *An island in the Ægean sea.* (1) Ov. Met. 13, 884. (2) Plin. 4, 14. *Vid. plura in Steph.*

Acisculus, i, m. *Cognomen gentis Valeriæ, ut in gentis istius nummis videre licet pro Ascisculus ab Ascia, ut sit planè id, quod Dolabella.*

Acitania, òrum, m. pl. *A people who worshipped Mars radiated*, Macrobi.

Acitavones, um, m. pl. *A people of the Alps*, Plin. 3, 20.

Acithius, ii, m. *A small river of Sicily, in the valley of Mattara, falling into the sea near cape Coco; hod. Birgi, Steph.*

*Acme, es, f. [ab ἀκμή, Gr. i. e. flos ætatis] *The mistress of Septimius*, Catull. 43, 1.

Acmodæ, ñrum, & Acmodæ, um, f. pl. *Seven islands in the British sea, called by some the Silly islands, or Sorlings, or rather the islands of Hetland and Sketland near the Orkneys in Scotland*, Plin. 4, 16.

Acmon, is, m. *A king of the Titians, great grandfather to Jupiter. Steph. maketh him the son of Manens.*

*Acmonia, æ, f. [Ἀκμονία, Gr.] *A city of Phrygia*, Ptol. hinc,

*Acmonenses, ium, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Acmonia*, Plin. 5, 29. *Acmonensis civitas*, Cic. pro Flacco, 15.

Acolitānum, i, n. *A town of Africa*, Plin. 5, 4.

*Acōne, es, f. [à Gr. ἀκόν, cos, propter cotes plurimas illis nascentes] *A place in Pontus, famous for poisonous herbs; whence Aconitum poison*, Plin. 6, 1. Ov. Met. 7, 418. & Luc. 4, 322.

*Aconteus, i, m. i. e. jaculator. [ab ἀκόντιον, jaculum] *A gallant huntsman, an excellent archer, an Arcadian*, Statius, 7, 590. & Sil. 16, 562.

*Aconti, um, i, n. [ab Acontio Lycaonis filio] *A town of Arcadia*, Ptol.

*Acontius, ii, m. [Ἀκόντιος, Gr.] *A young man of the isle Cea, who going to Delos, to the solemnities of Diana, and there falling in love with a noble virgin called Cydippe, being not able otherwise to obtain her love, caught her with this device: he wrote these verses upon an apple, and cast it into her bosom: Juro tibi sanè per mystica sacra Dianæ, me tibi venturam comitem, iponiamque futuram. She reading the verses, sawe unawares; and falling sick upon it, was at last forced to accept of him; see Ovid. Epist. 20, & 21.*

Acra Japygia, aliàs Japygum & Salentinum, *A promontory of Italy*, Plin. 3, 11. now called Capo di S. Maria de Luca, Hardu.

Arcabātēne, es, f. *A country in Samaria, hinc Arcabatenā toparchia*, Plin. 5, 15.

Arcadina, æ, f. *A very fine and large town near Syracuse, besieged and taken by Marcellus*, Liv. 25, 26, 30. & scrib. etiam Achradina.

*Acra, ñrum, f. pl. [quod èν Ἀκρῶ, i. e. in edito stent] (1) *A town in Sicily, situate on a hill near Syracuse.* (2) *A city of Apulia.* (1) Sil. Ital. 14, 207. (2) Liv. 24, 36.

*Acraea [Ἀκραία, Gr.] *An epithet of Diana, on account of her being generally worshiped in high places.*

Acraephia, æ, f. *A town in Boeotia*, Plin. 4, 7.

Acrægas, antis, m. (1) *A city of Sicily; hod. Gergenti.* (2) *An admirable statuary in marble.*

(1) Plin. 3, 8. (2) Id. 34, 12. & Scrib. & Agragas.

*Acrætus, i, m. [Gr. Ἀκράτης, i. e. merus, immixtus] *The genius of drunkards at Athens, set with his mouth only out at the wall*, Pausan.

*Acrenses, ium, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Acra*, Plin. 3, 8.

Acria, æ, f. *A town of Spain*, Plin. 3, 1.

Acrillæ, ñrum, f. pl. *A town in Sicily*, Liv. 24, 35.

Acrion, ònis, m. *A Pythagorean philosopher*, Cic. de Fin. 5, 25.

Acrifione, es, f. *A city of Peloponnesus; whence Acrifioneus, a, um, adj. Virg. Æn. 7, 410.*

Acrifionēis, idis, f. *Danaë the daughter of Acrifius*, Virg. Æn. 7, 409.

Acrifionēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Acrifius*, Ov. Met. 5, 239.

Acrifionādes, is, m. *Perseus, grandchild to Acrifius*, Ov. Met. 5, 69.

Acrifius, ii, m. (1) *The son of Abas, king of the Argives. He succeeded his brother Prætus in the kingdom. It was told him by the oracle, that he should be slain by him who should be born of his daughter; and having only one called Danaë; he shut her up in a strong tower, suffering none to come near her. But Jupiter came down through the tiles in a golden shower into her lap. Which when her father knew, he caused her to be shut up in a chest, and cast into the sea; but a poor fisherman of Apulia finding her and her child, carried them to king Pylæmus, who married her. Afterward, when her son Perseus came to age, and had cut off the Gorgon's head, he went to Argos, and turned his grandfather Acrifius into a cold stone.* (2) *The grandfather of Ulysses, Laërtes's father, al. Acrifius.* (1) Ov. Met. 4, fab. 16. (2) Id. Met. 13, 144.

Acritas, æ, f. *A promontory of Messina in Sicily*, Plin. 4, 5. now called Capo di Gallo by some, by Harduin Capo Venetico.

*Acrōcēraunia, òrum, m. pl. [ab Ἀκρον mons, vel summitas, & κέραν, fulmen: propter altitudinem & jactus fulminum] *Divisim Alta Ceraunia*, Virg. Geor. 1, 332. *Hills on the frontiers of Epirus, parting the Ionian and Adriatick seas.* Virg. Æn. 3, 506. *calleth them simply Ceraunia, ut & Dionys. Perieg. τὰ κρηναία κρηναία, verf. 388. now called Monti della Chimora, Chimera, or Chimeriotti.*

*Acrōcōrinthus, i, f. [Ἀκροκόρινθος, Gr.] *A mountain and castle upon it commanding the city of Corinth*, Liv. 34, 50. & Stat. 7, 166.

*Acrōlissus, i, m. [Ἀκρόλισος, Gr.] *A castle in Illyricum near the confines of Macedonia*, Polyb. 8, 10.

Acron, ònis, m. (1) *A king of Cenina, a city of Italy, whom Romulus slew for invading his territories, and consecrated his spoils to Jupiter Feretrius.* (2) *An Athenian physician and philosopher, as ancient as Empedocles. He writ a book of physick in the Dorick Dialect.* (3) *A famous grammarian, who writ notes upon Horace.* (1) Prop. 4, 11, 8. (2) Suidas. (3) Editus à J. Cruquio Antuerpiæ.

Acrōnius lacus, *A lake near the Alps in Switzerland; hod. the Bodensee, or lake of Zell, Meis, 3, 2.*

*Acrōpōlis, is, f. [ab Ἀκρον summitas, & πόλις urbs; i. e. summitas urbis] (1) *The castle, or citadel, of Athens; for Athens was divided into three parts, the town, the castle, and the port.* (2) *A town of Ætolia.* (1) Ptol. (2) Steph.

Acrotadus, i, f. *An island in the Persian gulf*, Plin. 6, 23.

Acrothron, i, n. *A town in Macedonia, near mount Athos*, Plin. 6, 10.

*Acta, æ, vel Acte, es, f. [ab ἀκτὴ littus, Gell. 14, 6.] *The country about Athens*, Plin. 4, 7. *A great part whereof lieth extended on the sea-shore. Hinc Actæus, a, um, adj. quod vid.*

Actæon, ònis, m. *The son of Aristæus and Autonoe, and grandson of Cadmus. He was much given to hunting, and kept many dogs for that exercise. Ovid reckoneth up the whole pack, Met. 3, 206, &c. One day, as he was a hunting, he chanced to pass by a fountain, where Diana was*

washing herself; and because he was so bold as to look upon the naked goddess, she turned him into a stag; his bounds, thinking he had been a real stag, pursued him, ran him down, and devoured him. Ovid calleth him Hyantius, Met. 3, 147. the Boeotians, of which country he was, having been anciently called Hyantes, Plin. 4, 7. By Nonnius he is called κυνῶπας, i. e. à canibus discerptus. The moral may be applied to those who spend their estates in keeping packs of dogs; or to such, who, by too curious researches after nature, make themselves beggars.

*Actæus, a, um, adj. i. e. Atticus. *Athenian, belonging to Athens. Separat Aonios Actæis Phocis ab arvis, Ov. Met. 1, 312. But in that of Virg. Ecl. 2, 24. Serv. thinketh it rather a denominative Greek word for the Latin littoreus, Æn. 5, 613. and indeed Virgil makes the ἀκτὴν a Latin word.*

Actania, æ, f. *An island in the German sea, called Helich-land, Ort. over-against the Elb, near to Ditmarsh*, Plin. 4, 13.

*Acte, es, f. *The country about Athens, in Greece, afterwards called Attica; hod. Setines*, Plin. 4, 7. *vid. Acta.*

Actia, or Actiaca, òrum, n. pl. *Games in honour of Apollo Actius kept every five years; or rather, the Ludi Actiaci were games appointed by Augustus Cæsar, in memory of his naval victory over M. Antony at Actium, a promontory of Epirus*, Vid. Suet. August. 18.

Actiæus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Actium. Actiacum bellum*, Suet. Aug. 9. *Actiaca victoria*, Id. ib. 18. & Actiæus Apollo, Ov. Met. 13, 715. *because worshipped there.*

Actias, adis, Patron. f. *Of Athens, Athenian. Actias Orithyia*, Virg. Geor. 4, 463.

Actium, i, n. *A promontory of Epirus, famous for the naval victory which Augustus gained there over Mark Antony and Cleopatra, A. U. 723. in memory whereof he built a city at the place, and called it Nicopolis, i. e. the city of victory; hod. the Cape of Tigalo*, Plin. 4, 1. Suet. August. 17. *hinc Actiæus, a, um, adj. quod vid.*

Actius, a, um, adj. *Of Actium. Actia pugna*, Hor. Ep. 1, 61. *littora*, Virg. Æn. 3, 280.

Actius, rectius Accius, i, m. *An ancient Roman poet, a writer of tragedies, much commended in his time, ad Herenn. 2, 13. Hor. Epist. 3, 1, 56. Vid. Accius.*

Actius Navius. *A famous Augur, whom Tarquinus Priscus to try his skill, asked whether that might be effected which he had then in his mind? He answered it might. But, replied the king, I was thinking this whetstone might be cut in pieces with this razor. Upon which the Augur took it, and cut it presently before him; which brought Augury into great reputation among the Romans*, Liv. 1, 36.

Actor, òris, m. (1) *One of Hercules's companions in the war against the Amazons, where he was wounded, and died in his way home.* (2) *Another, an Italian mentioned by Virgil.* (1) Lloyd. (2) Æn. 12, 94.

Actōrides, is, m. *Patroclus grandchild to Actor, and son of Menætiæ, whom Actor begot of Egina*, Ov. Met. 13, 275.

Actorius, vel ut alii libb. Auctorius Naso. *An historian mentioned by Suet. Cæs. 9. whom Possius supposeth to have lived in Cæsar's time, or at the lowest in the reign of Tiberius.*

Actrida, æ, f. *A town in Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28.

Actuarius, ii, m. *A Greek physician*, Vid. Voss. de Philosoph. c. 13.

Acuinus, i, m. *A citizen of Rome, who desired to have it thought that he had a hand in Cæsar's murder*, App.

Aculeo, ònis, m. *The father of C. Visellius Varro*, Cic. ad Brut. 76.

*Acumincum, i, n. [Ἀκῦμικον, Gr.] *A town of Pannonia*, Amm. 19, 24.

*Acūsilāus, i, m. [Ἀκῦσιλας, Gr.] (1) *An Athenian orator, who came to Rome in Galba's time, and there setting up a school, got immense sums by it, which he left at his death to the people of Athens.* (2) *Another, the son of Diagoras, who with his*

His brother Damagetus, won a prize in the olympick games. (1) Suidas. (2) Paus. l. 2.

|| Acufiorum colonia, quæ & Gratianopolis. The city Grenoble in France, Ortel.

Acutia, æ. f. The wife of Vitellius, Tac. Ann. 6, 47, 2.

Acutius, ii. m. A tribune of the people, Liv. 5, 10.

Acytos, i. f. An isle not far from Crete. Insularum rotundissima, Plin. 4, 12.

A ante D.

|| Adad [ex 𐤀𐤃𐤁 unus, interpr. Maca.] The principal god of the Assyrians, whom they interpreted to be the sun, which is only one; as they did the goddess Atergatis his wife, to be the earth; because from these two all things arise, Macrob. Sat. 1, 18.

* || Adada, æ. f. [Adada, Gr.] A town in Syria, Pt.

* Adāmaster, vel Dāmāstor, ōris. m. [ἀνδρῶν δαμῶν, i. e. ἀ domando] One of the giants, who waged war against Jupiter, Claud. Gigant. 101.

* Adana, æ. f. [Adana, Gr.] A city of Cilicia, Plin. 5, 27.

|| Ad Ansam, Ithamceser in Essex, Camd.

|| Ad Fines, A town in Switzerland, near the river Douro, Anton. hod. Psin, Cellar.

|| Ad Herculem, Leghorn, a port of Tuscany, Ortel.

|| Ad Lapidem, Stoneham in England, Camd.

|| Ad Murum, Wall-town, on the borders of Scotland, Camd.

|| Ad Pontem, Pauntan, situate between Lincoln and Burrow-hill, Camd.

|| Ad Turrim Libysonis, A colony in Sardinia, Plin. 3, 7. hod. Porto di Torre, Hard.

Adarchias, æ. m. One of Alexander's soldiers, who, notwithstanding his advanced years, renewed the battle at Halicarnassus, when the young men had despaired of victory, and therefore was first rewarded by his prince, Curt. 5, 2, 5.

Adcantuānus, i. m. A commander among the Gauls in Cæsar's time, Cæf. B. G. 3, 22.

Addua, æ. m. A river in Lombardy, which ariseth in the Alps on the borders of Tirol, and falleth into the Po six miles from Cremona, Claud. Conf. Honor. 6.

* || Ades, vel Hades, is. m. [Ades, Gr. ab α priv. & ἰδῆν, videre] The god of hell, called also Dis. Hell itself, or the place of the dead, qu. invisibilis, Hom.

Adgandetrius, ii. m. A king of the Catti, Tac. Ann. 2, 88, 1.

Adherbal, is. m. [ab 𐤀𐤃𐤁 & 𐤁𐤅𐤋, i. e. magnificus dominus] An African prince, son of Micipsa, and grandchild to Masinissa. An ally of the Romans, who for want of their assistance was vanquished by Jugurtha, and at last cruelly put to death, Sall. B. Jug. 28. vid. & Liv. 19, 7. & 28, 30.

Adiabēne, es. f. A country of Assyria near the Euphrates in the province of Diarbeck, Plin. 6, 9.

Adiabēni, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Armenia, Tac. Ann. 12, 13, 2. & Plin. 6, 9.

* Adipson, i. n. [ab α intens. & δῖψα, sitis] A town of Egypt, so called for want of water, Plin. 6, 29.

* Admētus, i. m. [ex Ἀδμητος, Gr. i. e. indomitus] (1) A king of the Phereans in Thessaly; hence called Phereatides. He obtained by Apollo's means, that when the time of his death was come, if any other would die for him, he might escape; but he found none who would take his turn, save his wife Alceis, whom, because she was so pious, Proserpine restored to life again. (2) || An obic. poet in Nero's time. He boasted to Democritus, that he had made a fine epitaph for himself in one line, thus Ἰσὺ λὰδ' Ἀδμητῆς ἔλυτο; ἥνδ' εἰς θεὸν αὐτὸς, Democritus smiling replied, A very good line indeed, it should have been written on your tomb long since. (1) Ov. A. Am. 3, 19. Hygin. Fab. 247. (2) Lucian.

Adminius, vel Adiminus, vid. Etyminius.

Adōneus, i. m. The same with Adonis, Plaut. Menach. 1, 2, 35.

Adōnis, idis. m. [ab Ἀδαν, gratus, vel fortè ab 𐤀𐤃𐤁, dominus] An Assyrian idol, the same with

Thammuz, or rather Osiris, in whose honour the Adonian feasts were kept. He was the son of Cynaras king of Cyprus, by his own daughter Myrrha; and so very beautifull that he was feigned to be the minion of Venus. Being gauded by a boar's tusks, he died in the bloom of his youth, much lamented by his mistress, and was turned by her into a flower of his name of a purple colour. Virgil intimateth, that he was a shepherd. Orpheus in his hymns, and after him Macrobius, taketh him for the sun; others for the seed of corn; whence the fable, that six months he lieth in Proserpine's lap, i. e. whilst it continueth under ground, and the other six months, viz. spring and summer, with Venus, Hygin. Fab. 164, 251, &c.

|| Adonides horti, prov. Gardens sited for pleasure, not for use.

Adōnius, ii. m. A river flowing out of mount Libanus, which turned bloody yearly, on those days on which Adonis's feasts are kept, Lucian. qui & Adonis dicit. Plin. 5, 20.

Adoreus, i. m. A mountain in Phrygia, out of which floweth the river Sangarius, Liv. 38, 18.

Adorsi, qui & Aorsi, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Sarmatia, near the river Tanais, Tac. Ann. 12, 15. Plin. 6, 11. & Strabo lib. 11. sub initium.

Adramyttium, ii. n. & eos. A city in the lesser Asia, anciently called Pedasus, now Landramitti, Plin. 5, 30. & Liv. 37, 19. hinc pop. Adramyttini, Liv. 78, 10.

Adrana, æ. f. A river of Germany in the land-graviate of Hesse, called anciently Cattorum vicus, Tac. Ann. 1, 55. hod. Eder, Cellar.

Adranon, & um. i. n. vel Hadranum, An inland town of Sicily, now called Aderno, situate near the river Jaretta, at the foot of mount Gibel, Sil. 14, 251.

* || Adranus, i. m. [Ἀδρανός, Gr.] A god worshipped by the Sicilians, Plut.

* Adrastra, vel Adrastra, æ. f. [ab α priv. & δρᾶν, fugere, Ἀδραστῆς ἢ Νέμεσις, ἢ ἐκ αὐτῆς ἀποδρᾶσθαι, Hesych. i. e. scilicet, se judice, nemo nocens absoluitur, Juv.] The goddess Nemesis, or Fortune; to whom king Adrastrus first built a temple, and called her Ἀδραστῆς, Str. called also Μοῖρα, by Apul. hinc

* Adrastrus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Adrastrus, Stat. Sylv. 1, 92.

* Adrastrus, i. m. [Ἀδραστος, Gr. i. e. minimè iugax] A king of the Argives, son to Talaon and Eurynome, whence he is called Iux Talaonides, Stat. Theb. 5, 141. and descended from Inachus and Perseus. He took the part of Polyneices in the Theban war, and lived to a great age; on which account he is also called Longævus, Stat. Theb. 4, 74.

* Adria, vel Hadria, æ. [ab ἄδρως, vehemens] The Adriatick sea, or Gulf of Venice. Impro. ira cundior Adria, Her. Od. 3, 1, 23. Fretis acrior Adria, Id. 1, 33, 15.

* Adria colonia, A town of Italy, belonging to the Piceni, seven miles from the sea, Plin. 3, 121. conf. Liv. 5, 33. The country about it is called Ager Adriani, Plin. 3, 13. & Liv. 27, 10. A. Adrianus culex, Mart. 3, 93.

* Adriacus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the Adriatick, Adriacus rhombus, Juv. 4, 39. Adriacum æquor, Prop. 3, 20.

|| Adriānopolis, is. f. [ab Adriano imp. cond. tore] Adrianople, a city of Thrace upon the river Hebrus; where before the taking of Constantinople, the grand signior kept his court, Baud.

Adriānus, vel Hadriānus, i. m. (1) || The name of an emperor. (2) Belonging to the sea, or gulf of Venice. (1) Arius Spartianus. (2) Adriani maris ora, Cic. in Pison. 38.

* Adriaticum mare, & mare superum. The Adriatick, or gulf, of Venice, lying between Italy and Dalmatia, and extending itself upwards of four hundred miles, Plin. 3, 5.

Adrumetum, i. n. A maritime town of Libya, situated not far from Carthage, Plin. 5, 4. hod. Mahometta, Hard.

Aduatici, ōrum. m. pl. The people of Boissleduc, or as some say, of Douay; tho' according to others, of the earldom of Namur, Cæf. B. G. 2, 29.

* || Adūtas, æ. m. [Ἀδύτας, Gr.] The mount of St. Gotbard, in Switzerland, Ptol.

Adulitæ, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Egypt, Plin. 6, 29.

Aduliton, i. n. A town in Egypt built by some slaves, who run away from their masters, Plin. 6, 29. hod. Ercocca, Hard.

Adultus, Jupiter so called, as Juno was Adulta; for in marriages the heathens chiefly invoked five deities, viz. Venus, Suadela, Diana, Jupiter Adultus, and Juno Adulta, Litt.

Adunas, æ. m. A river of Susiana, Plin. 6, 17.

Adunicates, ium. m. pl. A people of France, not far from Sens, Plin. 3, 4.

|| Adurnum, i. n. Ederington in Suffex, Camd.

Adylisus, ii. m. A mountain of Greece, Plin. 1, 7.

Adymachidæ, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Libya, Plin. 5, 6.

A ante E.

Æa, æ. f. [Αἰόπιδες, Ptol. ab Ἄια, i. e. terra; rect. ab 𐤀𐤃𐤁 i. e. insula] The chief city of Colchis, situate near the river Phasis, Plin. 6, 4. hod. Lippopotamo, Val. Flacc. 3, 51, &c. maketh Æa a huntress, whom Phasis fell in love with, and in his pursuit of her she was turned into an island, or city, of her own name. Hinc Ææus, a, um. adj. Belonging to Æa. Ææi campi, Val. Flacc. 7, 281. Ææa urbs, Id. 6, 621. Ææa monia, Id. 7, 191.

* Æacide, æ, & is. m. A son, or descendant, of Æacus, patron. Achilles, grandchild of Æacus, and Pyrrhus his great grandson. Valium ap. Pœtas.

* Æacideus, i, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Achilles, Ov. Met. 7, 472.

* Æacidianus, a, um. adj. Belonging to Achilles, a descendant of Æacus. Æacidinis munis incedit, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 25.

* Ææus, i. m. [ab ἄϊα, q. d. αἰὼς, immittis] The son of Jupiter and Ægina, king of Oenopia, which from his mother's name he called Ægina, Vid. Ov. Met. 7, 474. His country being despoiled by a plague, Jupiter at his request recruited him with subjects, by turning ants into men, who he therefore called Myrmidones, qu. μύρμινες, Id. ubi suprâ. He had by Chiron's daughter called Endeis two sons, Telamon and Peleus, and a third by a daughter of Nereus, called Psamathe. The reputation of his justice was so great, that after his death, they made him by Pluto's permission judge of the infernal bench, with his two assessors, Minos and Radamanthus.

* || Ææa, æ. f. [Αἰών, Gr. i. e. Colchica, Eust. ab Ἄια urbe] An island in the Tyrrhene sea, where Circe dwelt, and Aulera had her lodgings, Hom. Odys. λ. 70.

Æention, ii. n. A desert isle in the black sea, Plin. 6, 29.

Æantium, i. n. (1) A town of Treas, where Ajax was bury'd; and in which also was a temple erected to him. (2) A promontory of Magnesia. (1) Plin. 5, 30. (2) Id. 4, 9.

* Ææus, is. m. [ex Ἄϊας, Gr.] A river running out of Macedonia into the Ionian sea, near Dyrrachium, Plin. 4, 31. Ovid by mistake maketh this river to fall into the Peneus, which dischargeth itself into the gulf of Thessalonica, and runneth a quite contrary course to the Æas.

Æbutius, ii. m. The name of several Romans, as L. Æbutius, Liv. 3, 6. M. Æbutius, Id. 5, 5. P. Æbutius, Id. 39, 9. T. Æbutius Catus, Id. 42, 4. & adject. Æbutia lex, Cic. in Rell. 2, 8.

Æbe, ōrum. m. pl. A town in Apulia, Liv. 34, 10.

Æbeni, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Tuscany, in the Caputrate, Plin. 3, 11, near the city called Troja, Hard.

Æenani, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Apulia in Italy, Plin. 3, 11.

Æedemon, ōnis. m. One of Ptolemy's freed men, who revenged the death of his patron, who had been slain by Julius Cæsar, Plin. 5, 1.

Æedepsum, i. n. & Æedepius, i. f. A town of Eubœa, Liv. 83, 46. & Plin. 4, 12.

Æede-

***Ædēsia**, æ. f. [ab αἰδᾶς, pudor] *An Egyptian lady, wife to Hermius, kinswoman of Syriacus the philosopher, a great example of chastity, Suid.*

Ædēssa, sed rectius **Edēssa**, æ. f. *A town of Emathia, or Macedonia, not far from Pella, the place of interment for the ancient kings of Macedonia, Liv. 45, 29. It was also called Æga; hod. Vodena.*

***Ædon**, ōnis, f. [αἰδῶν, Gr.] *The wife of king Zethus, who envying the wife of Amphion, her husband's brother, because she had six sons, designed in the night to slay one of them, but by mistake slew her own son Itylus; afterwards finding her mistake she is signed to have died for grief, and to be turned into a linnæ, or thistlefinch, to sing her child's dirge, Sylvester Ædon, Petr. c. 91, 7.*

Ædūi, ūrum, m. pl. *A people of Gaul near Autun, Cæf. B. G. 1, 18. & Liv. 5, 34.*

Ælētā, vel **Ælētēs**, æ. m. per Synæc. **Ætā**, *A king of Colchis, father to Medea, Calciopæ, and Absyrtus, Ov. Epist. 6, 50. & V. Flacc. 1, 43.*

Ælētias, æ. & **Ælētis**, ūdos, f. patron. *Medea, the daughter of Ætā, Ovid. Met. 7, 9. & Val. Flacc. 6, 481.*

Ælētius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to Ætā. Ælētius heros, i. e. Absyrtus, Val. Flacc. 8, 379. Ælētia tellus, Id. 7, 565.*

***Ægā**, æ. f. [ab Αἴξ, capra] *A nymph nurse to Jupiter, and daughter to Olenus. After her death translated into heaven, and made a star called the goat. Hence Olenia capra, Ov. Fast. 5, 113. Olenium pecus, Id. Epist. 18, 188.*

***Ægæ**, ārum; vel **Æge**, es, f. [forfan ab αἴξ, i. e. capra, quod iis præcipue abundet animalibus] (1) *A city of Macedonia, where Philip the father of Alexander the great was slain, Nep. in Regib. 2. This was anciently the royal city, but gave place afterwards to Pella. It continued however to be honoured with the sepulchre of the Macedonian kings. (2) A town in Cilicia. (1) Plin. 4, 10. conf. & Diod. Sic. 1, 19. (2) Luc. 3, 122.*

|| **Ægæa**, æ. f. *An Amazonian, from whom the Ægean sea wherein she was drowned had its name, Fest. But some say it was so called from the following poetical fiction: viz.*

Ægæon, ōnis, Ov. ōnis. Stat. [ἀ γαίω, gloriator, vel ab Ægo inf. desertā, in qua latitavit; vel ab Ægeo mari] *A huge giant, son to Titan and Terra, whom the poets feign to have at once flung at Jupiter a hundred rocks; and when he was overcome to be bound with a hundred chains to a rock of the Ægean sea. The ground of this fable is, that he was a great pirate, and had a hundred men serving him in a ship, Virg. Æn. 10, 565. Stat. Achill. 1, 210. Among men he was called Ægeon, among the gods Briareus, Hom. Il. 2, 403.*

Ægæum mare [of which name various etymologies are assigned, but many of them from fables. That which seemeth the most probable, and least forced, is from αἴξ, Dor. fluctus] *A part of the Mediterranean sea, near Greece, dividing Europe from Asia. It is vulgarly called, the Archipelago; and by the Turks, the white sea, Plin. 4, 3. Luc. 1, 103. & Liv. 44, 28. There are a great many islands in it, some scattered up and down, and thence called the Sporades: others in a round, whence they are named Cyclades. From this dangerous sea are made two Adages, viz. Ægæum scaphulā transmittere, to undertake a weighty business with slight abilities; and Ægæum navigat, a hazardous enterprise, vid. Chiliad. Erasmi.*

Ægæleos, vel **Ægæleos**, i. m. *A woody mountain of Messinia. Dives Egaleos nemorum, Stat. Theb. 12, 620.*

Ægates, ium, f. pl. *Islands of Africa, where Lutatius Catulus beat the Carthaginian fleet, Sil. 1, 62. & Liv. 21, 10.*

Ægesta, æ. f. *A town in Sicily; hod. Barbara, Liv. 13, 49. hinc Ægestæus campus, Id. 27, 33. & Ægestani pop. Id. 14, 10, & 16, 8.*

Ægetini, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, Plin. 3, 11.*

***Ægēus**, i. m. [ab Æge insulā] *A king of Athens next after Pandion. He had two wives, viz.*

Æthra, the daughter of Pittheus, on whom he begat Theseus; and Medea, by whom he had Medus. In his reign Minos, king of Crete, out of revenge for the death of his son Androgeus, made most cruel war on the Athenians, and imposed upon them, when subdued, this penalty, viz. that they should yearly send into Crete seven noblest children, to be devoured by the minotaur, which was a monster half bull and half man, shut up in the Labyrinth, and fed with human flesh: This penalty having been paid for three years successively, and then falling on Theseus, eldest son to king Ægeus, he contrived a way to kill the monster, and escape the danger. But after Theseus, by the counsel and assistance of Ariadne, daughter of king Minos, had slain the monster; as he was sailing homewards with great joy, he forgot the command given by his father, of hoisting a white flag in case of success; whereupon the old prince, supposing his son had been slain, threw himself from the top of a turret into the sea; which was therefore called Ægeum, Serv. & Plaut.

***Ægiāle**, es, f. [Αἰγιάλη, Gr. i. e. in littore habitans] *The wife of Diomedes, who in her husband's absence at the wars of Troy, committed adultery with Cyllabarus, the son of Sthenelus; which Diomedes hearing, would not return home, but went into Italy, and obtained a part of the kingdom with Daunus; but Venus having been wounded by Diomedes, put such a fury into Ægiāle, that she became a common harlot, vid. Stat. Sylv. 3, 5, 48.*

Ægiāleus, ei, m. (1) || *The son of Phoroneus, to whom Apis, upon his departure into Ægypt, left the government of Achaia, which by another name was called Ægiolos, as lying along the sea shore. Others make him the son of Inachus by Melia, a sea nymph; from whom the country was called Ægiāle, which after, from Peleus, was named Peloponnesus. (2) Absyrtus, Medea's brother. (1) Euseb. (2) Pacuv. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 19.*

Ægiālia, æ. f. *An island over-against Ætolia, Plin. 4, 12.*

Ægiālos, vel **Ægiālus**, i. f. (1) || *The name of a village near Pontus. (2) A country of Greece, called also Achaia. (1) Steph. (2) Plin. 4, 5.*

***Ægīda**, æ. f. [Αἰγίδα, Gr.] *A principal town of Istria, afterwards called Justinopolis; but now Capo d'Istria, in the dukedom of Venice, Ptol. 4, 12.*

Ægīdes, æ. m. *Theseus, son to Ægides, Ov. Met. 8, 174.*

*|| **Ægidius**, ii, m. [Gr. Αἰγίδιος, q. d. Capella] *Giles, the name of several men.*

Ægila, æ. f. *An island 15 miles from Cythera, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Cerigotto, Hard.*

|| **Ægilips**, is, f. *A city of Epire by Crocyca, Seph.*

Ægilium, ii, n. *An island of the Tyrrhene sea, Plin. 3, 6. hod. Giglio, Hard.*

Ægilōdes sinus [Αἰγιλῶδης, Gr.] *The gulf of Lacuma, Plin. 4, 5.*

***Ægilos**, i. f. *Capraria, Lat. [ab αἴξ, Gr. caper] An island near Corfu, Plin. 3, 6.*

Ægimius, ii, m. *The name of a man who lived two hundred years, Plin. 7, 48.*

Ægimōrus, vel **Ægimūrus**, i. *An island situated not far from Carthage, Plin. 29, 27. hod. Gallata. Ægimoræ, Plin. 5, 7. were either the same island or two rocks near it, Cellar.*

Ægīna, æ. f. (1) *The daughter of Asopus, king of Boeotia (so fabled from Asopus, a Thracian river) on whom Jupiter, in the likeness of fire, begat Æacus and Radamanthus. (2) The island itself, in which Æacus reigned, formerly called Oenopia; hod. Egina, Hard. being one of the islands in the Archipelago, and inhabited by the Myrmidons, or Pismire people. (1) Ov. Met. 7, 472. (2) Plin. 4, 12. & Liv. 27, 30.*

Ægīnenses, ium, vel **Ægīnætæ**, ārum, m. pl. *The people of the island Ægina; otherwise called Myrmidons, Ælian. Var. Hist. 12, 20.*

Ægīnes, ētis, m. *The name of a man whose thumbs were cut off by the Athenians, Cic. Offic. 3, 11.*

Ægīnēticus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ægina. || Ægīneticum æs, The brass of that country, which was much valued, Plin. 34, 2. and money first coined there with the figure of a tortoise,*

whence that of the poet, Τὰν ἀρετὴν, ἢ τὰν σοφίαν νικᾷν· χαλκῶναι, Virtue and learning sleep to money.

Æginium, ii, n. *A town of Macedonia, Plin. 4, 10. Liv. 32, 15. & Cæf. B. C. 3, 79.*

***Ægiōchus**, i, m. [Αἰγίοχος, Gr. i. e. gestans ægidem] *One of Jupiter's titles, vid. Ægis.*

Ægion, vel **Ægium**, ii, n. *A town of Achaia, Plin. 4, 5. & Liv. 28, 7.*

Ægipām, indecl. *A town of Æthiopia, Plin. 6, 30.*

***Ægīpan**, ānis, m. [Αἰγίπαν, Gr.] *Pan, so called because shaped like a goat, only that he has a fish's tail, for inventing a sort of sea trumpet, the blowing of which caused a panick fear. But Plutarch distinguisheth him from Pan, and maketh him the Roman Silvanus, as also Virgil Georg. 2, 494.*

***Ægīpānes**, um, m. pl. i. e. Semicapri. (1) *Naked people, light and nimble, having goats feet, with long whisking tails. The ancients worshipped these monsters, or baboons, as demi-gods, or the gods of the woods. (2) A sort of people in Africa, (1) Mela, 1, 8. (2) Plin. 5, 8.*

Ægira, æ. f. *A city of Achaia, hod. Xylocastro, Plin. 4, 5.*

***Ægis**, ūdis, f. *The shield of Jupiter, made by Vulcan, according to Didymus, Αἰγὶς ᾗ ἐστὶν ἔπλον Διὸς Ἡρακλῆος τε καὶ Ἰσμενίου. Some derive its name from αἴξ, capra, because covered with the skin of the same goat, that suckled him in his infancy. It bore the figure of a Gorgon's head, with curling serpents instead of hair, so terrible as to turn all that looked on it into stones. Jupiter wore this as a defence against the Titans, whence the epithet αἰγίοχος. It was worn also by Pallas, vid. Virg. Æn. 8, 435. This shield, when worn by a deity, is called Ægis, but by a mortal, lorica, Serv. in locum.*

Æiñthus, i, m. [Αἰγίδιος, Gr.] (1) *The son of Thyestes by his own daughter Pelopcia, who, in order to conceal the incest, exposed the child in the woods; where a shepherd finding him, nursed him up with goats milk, and from hence he had his name. Being grown up, he killed his uncle Atreus, and kept Clytemnestra, Agamemnon's wife, during her husband's absence at the siege of Troy; and at his return murdered him, but was at last slain himself by Orestes, in revenge of his father's death, Ov. Epist. 8, 53. & Remed. Am. 161.*

***Ægle**, es, f. [ab Αἴγλη, splendor] (1) *The daughter of Hesperus, king of Italy, and one of the Hesperides. (2) A nymph of this name, one of the Naiades, and daughter to Sol and Neæra. (1) Ov. Met. 11, 114. (2) Virg. Ecl. 6, 20. & Hygin. fab. 156.*

Ægles, tis, m. *A champion of Samos, who being dumb, and spying deceit at a wrestling match, was so moved thereat, that he broke the strings of his tongue, and spoke distinctly ever after, Gell. 5, 9. & Val. 1, 8. ext. 4.*

***Ægōbōlus**, i, m. [αἰγόβολος, Gr. i. e. caprarum jaculator] *Bacchus, worshipped by this name in Potnia, a goat being sacrificed to him, Gyrælus.*

***Ægōcēros**, ōtis, m. *A sea monster, into which Pan transformed himself, when with the rest of the gods, he fled from Typhon, that vast giant, and enemy of the gods: Jupiter for his subtilty placed him among the stars, Luc. 9, 54.*

Ægon, ōnis, m. (1) *The name of a shepherd. (2) A promontory of Lemnos. (3) The Ægean sea. (1) Virg. Ecl. 3, 2. (3) Stat. Theb. 3, 88. (3) Val. Flacc. 1, 629.*

Ægos, i, m. *A river in the Thracian Chersonesus, at the mouth whereof Lyfander, commander of the Lacedæmonians, took or sunk the Athenian fleet, Nep. Lyfand. 1. & Plin. 4, 11.*

Ægōsthena, æ. f. *A town of Megares; hinc pop. Ægosthenienses, ium, Plin. 4, 7.*

Ægūllā, vel **Ægōllā**, æ. f. [i. e. capris abundans ab αἴξ caper] *An island in the Mediterranean sea, towards Africa, one of the Ægates. It is also called Æbūsa, Plin. 3, 8.*

Ægūfæ, ārum, f. pl. *Three islands near Lilybæum in Italy, Liv. 21, 10. Nep. Hamil. 1. Sil. Italicus by mistake maketh them but two, lib. 6, 684.*

Ægyptus, i, f. [ab Ægypto Caspio conditore] *A town of Massia near the river Iſer, Ovid. Ep. ex Pont. 1, 8.*

Ægyptas,

Ægyptas, æ. m. *Cicero's freed-man*, Cic. Attic. 12, 36.

* **Ægyptini**, ðrum. m. pl. *Ægyptians bordering on Egypt*, Fest.

* **Ægyptius**, a, um. adj. *Of Ægypt, Ægyptian*, Liv. 46, 21.

* **Ægyptus**, i. m. [an ab αἴξ, capra, quod populares suos capras colere instituerit; an αἴξ το αἴξας αἰξίειν, quod paverit capras ob terræ fecunditatem; vel ab αἴγυπιός, vultur, ob fuscum & vulturinum colorem.] *The son of Belus, and brother of Danaus, who having fifty sons, married them to his brother's fifty daughters, and by their father's order, each slew her husband the first night. Lynceus, the man that escaped afterwards turned his uncle Danaus out of his kingdom, and reigned himself sixty nine years over the Argives*, Hygin. Fab. 170. & Hor. Od. 3, 11.

* **Ægyptus**, i. f. [Αἴγυπτος, Gr.] *hujus etymon variè torquetur; sed maximè placet ut sit ab αἴθω incendo, quoniam incolæ sunt adusti, quod quidem probabile facit antiquissimum ejus nomen χημία à ΠΙΠ niger deductum, nisi quis fortè malit ab Coptâ, nobilissimâ urbe, ut sit quasi αἴα Κόπτα*. *The country of Ægypt, bounded on the east with its own, i. e. the Red-sea, and Arabia the Stony; on the west with Cyrene, on the south with Æthiopia, and on the north with the Mediterranean sea; being in length 15 muls, in breadth 100. It was first inhabited by Ham the son of Noah, whence it is called the land of Ham. The inhabitants were much given to idolatry, and were famous for natural philosophy, mystical speculations, astronomy, and architecture, as their pyramids, some whereof are still remaining, evidently show. Their Magi, who were generally of the first rank, affecting to hide their learning from the populace, invented a language called Hieroglyphick, from the figures of animals and vegetables connected by marks hard to be understood, but which still remain on their mummies, obelisks, &c. From this country Pythagoras, Plato, and others fetched their learning into Greece, where arts and sciences were wonderfully improved.*

Ælana, æ. f. *A town of Arabia the stony*; hod. *Alah*. Hinc *Ælaniticus sinus*, Plin. 6, 28. Scrib. & Alena.

Ælia Capitolina, *Jerusalem*, so called because rebuilt by

Ælius Adrianus, the 15th Roman emperor, Ptol.

Ælianus, i. m. *The name of divers Romans; one particularly, commended by Philostratus for speaking Greek most elegantly and readily. He wrote several treatises in that language, of various history, of living creatures, and of tactics, which are still extant. He lived in the time of the emperor Hadrian.*

Ælius, & **Ælia**, *Proper names among the Romans. Once a very poor family*, Val. Max. 4, 4.

Ælius Stilo, *A grammarian who was Varro's master*, Suet. Scrib. Malè scrib. Stolo apud Plin. 9, 35.

* **Ællo**, ðs, f. [diçt. ἀλλο & αἰλλος, ut innuit Val. Flacc. l. 4. i. e. procellâ, quam cursûs celebritate referebat] (1) *One of the three Harpyies*. (2) *One of Ætæon's dog's*; Tempest. Swift. (1) Ov. Met. 13, 710. (2) Id. Met. 3, 219.

Æmāthia vel Æmāthia, æ. f. *Anciently the country of Macedon*, Plin. 4, 10.

* **Æmilia**, æ. f. i. e. facundia [Æmilios Plut. dicit à Numâ nuncupatos, ἀπὸ τῆς αἰμυλίας, i. e. urbanitate] (1) *The wife of the elder Africanus, famous for her good nature*. (2) *The name of a Vestal virgin*. (1) Val. Max. 6, 7. (2) Id. 1, 2, 7.

* **Æmilia gens**. *A noble family in Rome, which produced several great men, as Paulus Æmilius, who took Perses king of the Macedonians, and carried him in triumph: Æmilius Lepidus, concerning whom see Val. Max. 3, 1.*

* **Æmilia via**, *One of the roads of Italy, made by Æmilius, when he was consul, reaching from Rimini to Aquileia, and from Pisa in Iictruria to Dertona*, Plin. 2, 83.

* **Æniliānus**, i. m. *The son of Paulus Æmilius, called Africanus minor, because adopted into the family of the Scipios. Also several others of triumphal dignity of that family. Stantes in curibus Æmulianos*, Juv. Sat. 8, 3.

* **Æmilius Censorinus**, *A cruel tyrant of Sicily, who, if any brought him a new engine to torment men with, would reward them liberally. One Perillus presented him with a brazen horse for that purpose. But he, with great justice, ordered the author himself to be put in, to make the first trial*, Plut.

* **Æmilius Macer**, *A poet of Verona, called Iliacus*, vid. Ovid. Trist. 5, 10, 44. & ex Pont. 4, 16.

Æminus, ii. m. *A town and river in Spain*, Plin. 4, 21. hod. *Agueda*, Hard.

* **Æmōchāres** [αἰμοχάρης, Gr. i. e. sanguine gaudens] *An epithet of Mars, Apollon*.

* **Æmon**, ðnis, m. [ab αἰμων, Gr. i. e. peritus] *Creon's youngest son, to whom Antigone, daughter of Oedipus, was betrothed, but never married; for whilst she followed her father in exile, Æmon was slain by the monster Sphinx, according to Ovid. But Prop. El. 2, 9. says, he slew himself at Antigone's grave.*

Æmona, æ. f. *A town of Austria, in the dukedom of Carniola*, Plin. 3, 18. hod. *Laubach*, Hard.

Æmōnia, al. **Æmōnia**, æ. f. *A country of Greece, so called from mount Æmus, or from Æmus the son of Deucalion, otherwise called Thesfaly*, vid. Ov. Trist. 3, 11, 28. & 4, 1, 16. *All Greece was formerly called by this name, till king Græcus gave it his own*, vid. Plin. 4, 7.

Æmōnides, is, m. *A man's name. A priest of Phœbus and Diana*, Virg. Æn. 10, 537.

Æmōnius, a, um, adj. *Of Thesfaly*. **Æmōnius juvenis**, *Jasyn*, Ov. Met. 7, 132. **Æmoniares**, Id. Art. Am. 2, 99. *Magick*.

Æmus, vel **Æmus**, i. m. *A king of Thrace, who married Rhodope, the daughter of Strymon; they grew so proud that he assumed to himself the title of Jove, and she the title of Juno, and would needs be worshipped as gods. Upon which Jupiter was so incensed, that he turned them into two hills, of the same names. (2) A mountain in Thrace. (1) Ov. Met. 5, 88. (2) Stat. Sil. 3, 104.*

Ænāria, æ. f. [à statione navium Ænææ, Plin. 3, 6. A simis ed mīlis, quæ Gr. ἀππῆρες, i. e. enares, Salm. Ab ærifodinis pro Æhenaria, cf. Voss.] *An island of Italy near Naples, computed to be about 20 miles in circumference; hod. Ischia. In this island are medicinal waters*, Stat. Sylv. 3, extr. particularly for breaking the stone, Plin. 31, 2.

Ænea, vel **Ænēia**, æ. f. *A city of Macedon, built by Æneas*, Liv. 40, 4. *Mela 22, calleth it Enos; hod. Eno. It lieth between the river Hebrus and the Cherfenesus.*

* **Ænēadæ**, ðrum. m. pl. *Trojans so called from Æneas*, Virg. Æn. 5, 108.

* **Ænēas**, æ. m. [Aeneas, ab αἰνός, laus. Rect. ab Hæbr. נָגַד gratia, ut sit id. quod ἄνδρας & ἰσχυρός, i. e. gratus, quod Punicè Hanno dicitur, Germ. Hans, Hisp. Juan, Gall. Jean, Ital. Giovanni, Brit. Evan, Ang. John, Hung. Janos, &c.] *A Trojan prince, son to Venus and Anchises, who after the siege of Troy came into Italy, where he married Lavinia, the daughter of king Latinus, and succeeded him in his kingdom: He and Antenor, as is thought, betrayed the city of Troy; though Virgil excuseth it, in order to make him equal to Ulysses, in all his adventures. When Troy was on fire, he carried his father Anchises, and his household gods on his shoulders, and led his son Ascanius by the hand; but his wife following him, was lost by the way*, Virg. Æn. 2.

* **Ænēas Sylvius**, *The third king of Alba*, Liv. 1, 3.

* **Ænēides**, vel **Ænides**, um. m. pl. *Iulus the son of Æneas*, Virg. Æn. 9, 653.

* **Ænēis**, idos, f. *Virgil's Æneis*, Felix Ænēidos auctor, Ov. Trist. 2, 533.

* **Ænēius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Æneas*, Ænēia amor, Ov. Amor. 1, 1, 25.

* **Ænēidēmus**, i. m. [quasi Αἰνεῖς δῆμῶς, i. e. populi laus] *A valiant captain of the Argives*, Liv. 32, 24.

* **Ænēsius**, ii. m. *Jupiter, so called from mount Ænos, where he had a temple.*

Ænia, æ. f. *A town in Greece*, Liv. 44, 10.

* **Ænides**, patron. contr. pro Ænēides, quod vid.

Ænienses, ium. m. pl. *A people between the Æolians and Moleffians*, Plin. 4, 2.

Ænnum, i. n. *A little town of Ægypt*, by some called *Philoteris*, Plin. 6, 29.

Ænobarbus, vel pot. **Æhenobarbus**, [ab aeneâ, i. e. rubrâ barbâ] *A surname of Domitius, so called from his beard, which Castor and Pollux turned from brown to red, because he did not believe them, telling him of a victory obtained*, Suet. Ner. 2.

Ænocaua, æ. f. *A mountain of Æthiopia towards the south, so high as to be seen at two hundred miles distance*, Mela, 3, 9.

Ænōna, æ. f. *A town of Illyricum*, Plin. 3, 21. hod. *Nona*, Hard.

* **Ænos**, i. f. [ab Ænēâ conditore] *A free town in Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11.

* **Æōles**, ium. m. pl. [ab Æolo Hellenis filio] *The Æolians, who used a particular dialect of the Greek from the rest, called the Æolick*, Plin. 5, 27.

* **Æōlia**, æ, & **Æōlis**, idis. f. [ab Æolo Hellenis filio] (1) *A country of Asia, inhabited by the Æolians, lying between Ionia southward, and Troas northward, near the Hellespont; it was before called Mysia. (2) The country of the winds. (1) Plin. 5, 30. (2) Virg. Æn. 10, 38.*

* **Æōliæ insulæ**, *Seven isles between Italy and Sicily, viz. Lipara, Hiera, Strongyle, Didyme, Ericusa, Phenicusa, and Euvonymos; aliter Vulcaniæ, Gr. Hephæstides*, Plin. 3, 8.

* **Æōlides**, is, m. (1) *Ulysses so called from his grandfather Æolus. (2) A trumpeter; q. d. Puff-blow; blusterer. (3) Cephalus the great grandson of Æolus. (1) Virg. Æn. 6, 529. (2) Id. Æn. 6, 164. (3) Ov. Met. 6, 681.*

* **Æōlis**, idis. f. (1) *A country of the lesser Asia, vid. Æolia. (2) Halcyone. (1) Plin. 5, 30. (2) Ov. Met. 11, 144.*

* **Æōlium**, ii. n. *A town of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11.

* **Æōlus**, i. m. [Aἰolos, Gr. ab αἰλλος, procella] *A king of the Æolian islands, which were so called from him. He was said to be the god of the winds, because of his skill in astronomy; for he knew what times, and how long, such winds and tempests would last; or because the clouds and mists, arising about those islands, did always portend great winds*, Virg. Æn. 1, 56. Val. Flacc. 1, 417. & 5, 478.

Æpulo, ðnis, m. *A little prince of the Istrians, who being very drunk, when he was taken by the Romans, could hardly be made sensible after he waked, that he was a prisoner*, Liv. 4, 11.

Æpy [ab αἰπύ, altum, quod edito in loco situm sit] *A city in Nestor's country, situate on a hill*, Stat. Sylv. 4, 180. hence **Æpytius**, a, um, adj. Id.

Æpytus, i. m. (1) *The son of Ctesiphon and Merope, educated by Cypselus his grandfire by the mother's side. He slew Polyperchon the usurper, who had married his mother against her will, and recovered his father's kingdom. (2) Also the companion of Amphion. (1) Apollod. (2) Stat. Theb. 10, 400.*

Æquāna juga [ab Æquâ, vicino oppido] *Mountains in Italy, near Surrentum; hod. Montagna di Sorrento*, Sil. 5, 467.

Æqui, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Italy, enemies to the Romans, who after several battles were at length subdued by them*, Liv.

Æquicōla, ðrum. **Æquicōlani**, & **Æquicūlani**, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Italy, inhabiting the hills above Tiber, near Carfali*, Liv. 10, 13. & Plin. 3, 12.

Æquicūlus, a, um, adj. *Æquicōla, sc. gens. A nation in the eastern part of Italy*, Virg. Æn. 7, 747.

Æquicus, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to that people, Æquicum bellum*, Liv. 10, 1.

Æquimælium, ii. n. *A place in Rome, where Sp. Mælius's house was pulled down, and leveled to the ground*, Liv. 4, 16. **Æquimælius vicus**, Id. 24, 47.

Æria, vel **Æria**, æ. f. (1) *An ancient name of Crete. (2) Aire, a town of France, in the Delphinatè. (1) Plin. 4, 12. (2) Strabo.*

* **Ærōpe**, es. f. [αἰρώπης, Gr. i. e. celeripes] (1) *The wife of Ætræus, with whom Thyestes committed adultery*,

very, and had by her two sons; whom Atreus afterwards killed, dressed, and set upon the table before his brother. (2.) || Another of the same name, whom Mars lay with; she died in childhood, but the child was saved and called Æropus, from his mother. (1) Ov. Trist. 2, 391. (2) Pausan.

Ærōpus, i, m. A hill of Chaonia, Liv. 32, 5.

|| Ærōsa, æ, f. Cyprus anciently so called, quod ibi esset æris plurimum, Fest.

* Æsacus, i, m. [Aἰσᾶκος, Gr.] The son of Priamus by Alyxothoë the daughter of Dimas: He fell in love with Hesperie, or Eperie, and followed her into the woods; but she running from him, was slain by a serpent; whereupon he was so discontented, that he threw himself headlong from a rock into the sea; Thetis through compassion turned him into a didapper, or moorhen, Ov. Met. 11, 792.

* Æsāpus, vel Æsēpus, i, m. [Aἰσᾶπος, Strab.] A river of Lycia, which flowing out of mount Ida, falleth into the Hellespont near Cyzicum, Plin. 5, 32. hod. Spiga, Hard.

Æsar, āris, vel Æsārus, i, m. A river of Italy, near Crotona in Naples arising in the Apennine mountains, and falling into the Ionian sea, between the cape of Colonna, and the borders of the hinter Calabria; hod. Esaro, Ov. Met. 15, 23. Liv. 14, 5.

Æsāreus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the river Æsar, Invenit Æsarei fatalia fluminis ora, Ov. Met. 15, 54.

* Æschines, is, f. [Aἰσχίνης, Gr.] An Athenian orator, rival to Demosthenes. Three of his orations, and some epistles are still extant. See his life in Plut. and Philostratus. After his banishment, which was brought about by Demosthenes, he retired to Rhodes, Vid. Plin. 7, 30. There were seven other famous men of this name, viz. (1) A scholar of Socrates. (2) One who writ of the art of oratory. (3) || A Neapolitan, an Academick philosopher. (4) || An Arcadian. (5) || A Mitylenian, styled Flagellum Oratorium. (6) A Milesian writer. (7) || A famous statuary. (1) Cic. de Inv. 1, 31. (2) Id. Orat. 1, 11. (3) Philostr. (4) Plut. (5) Id. (6) Cic. ad Brut. 95. (7) Laërt.

* Æschylus, i, m. [ab αἰσχος, pudor] (1) || The twelfth judge of Athens; in his second year Iphitus instituted the Olympick games, which were celebrated every fourth year with a great concourse of people, whence the intervening space was called an Olympiad; and from this time the Greeks reckoned by Olympiads. The first of these commenced, A.M. 3174, or 407 years after the destruction of Troy. (2) A famous Greek tragedian, see his character drawn by Horace, A. P. 278. He writ 90 plays, whereof only six remain; and was killed by the fall of a tortoise, which an eagle dashed against his bald pate, mistaking it for a stone. (1) Vid. Helvic. Chron. (2) Val. Max. 9, 12. & Plin. 10, 3. Hinc, adj. Æschyleus, a, um. Æschyleo componere verba cothurno, Prop. 2, 8. Concerning others of this name, vid. Stanleum Comment. in Æschylum.

Æschylus Gnidius, One of Cicero's masters, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 91, & 95.

|| Æsculānus, i, m. [ab æs, i. e. pecunia] A god amongst the Romans, whom they worshipped, because they thought he had power to make them rich, Bud. de Aste.

|| Æsculāpii insula, q. d. The holy island; a place in the river Tiber, made by corn, which the people flung into the river out of the field of Mars, and sown there by Tarquin, whence there became firm ground in the midst of the river, Plut.

Æsculāpius, ii, m. The son of Apollo and the nymph Coreris. The care of his education was committed to Chiron, who taught him the art of physic, in which he grew so skillful, that it was said he raised several from the dead. Whereupon Pluto complained of him to his brother Jupiter, who struck him with thunder. He receiveth a chapter of laurel, that tree being hereditary from his father: He hath a large matted beard, and in his right hand a knotted stick, by way of symbol of the difficulty of his art, as he appeareth on Greek coins; but Ovid in his fine description, Met. 15, 623. & seq. putteth it in his left. This rod is wound about with serpents, these animals being reckoned very medicinal in many diseases. He had two sons, named Machaon and Po-

dalius, who went with Agamemnon to the Trojan war; and two daughters, viz. Hegira and Jaso. He was chiefly worshipped at Epidaurus, from which place the Romans fetched him in the time of a pestilence. He had a temple built for him in an island near the mouth of the Tiber. Vid. Suet. in Claud. c. 25. Cicero reckoneth up four others of this name and faculty, N. D. 3, 22.

* Æsēpus, i, m. A river of Lycia, vid. Æsāpus. Æsēnia, æ, f. A city of the Samnites in Italy, not far from the river Volturnus, Liv. Epit. 73. & Sil. 5, 567. hod. Isernia. Cellar. hinc pop. Æsēnini, Liv. 27, 10. & adj. Æsēninus, a, um. Æsēnina turma equitum, Liv. 44, 40. Æsēninus ager, Id. 10, 31.

* Æsinātes, ium, m. pl. The borderers on Æsis, Plin. 3, 14.

Ælis, is, f. [Aἴλις, Gr.] (1) || A town of Umbria in Italy; hod. Jesi. (2) A river of the same name near that town; hod. Esino. (1) Ptol. (2) Sil. 8, 444.

Ælius, ii, m. A river in Bithynia, Plin. 5, 32. Æsōla, æ, f. A town in Italy, near Tybur, the same with Æsula, quod vid.

Æsōiāni, ōrum, m. pl. The people of Æsula, in Italy, Plin. 3, 4.

* Æson, ōnis, m. [Aἰσών, Gr.] The son of Cretheus, brother to Pelias, and father of Jason. At Jason's request, Medea by her magick restored this old man to his youth again, Ov. Met. 7, fab. 2.

|| Æsōna, æ, f. A town in Spain near the river Sicoris, Spon.

* Æsōnides, is, m. Patronym. Jason the son of Æson, Ov. Met. 7, 60.

* Æsōnius, a, um, adj. Belonging to Æson, || Heros Æsonius, Jason, Ov. Met. 7, 157.

* Æsōpiānus, vel Æsōpius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Æsop.

* Æsōpius, a, um, adj. Of Æsop. || Æsop. bulæ Æsopiæ non Æsopi, Writ after the manner of Æsop, Phæd. Præf. l. 5.

* Æsōpus, i, m. [Aἰσώπος, Gr.] The famous writer of fables or stories, the a Phrygian by birth, and a poor slave; he was a most deformed, but very wise, man. Heraclitus maketh him a Thracian by nation, and contemporary with Pythagoras. Whether any of the fables now extant were written by him is uncertain; those we have being only composed by others, after his manner, v. Phædr. Præf. l. 5.

Æsquilius, i, m. [i. e. mons esculis confitus] A hill in Rome; hence Æsquiline porta, Liv. 26, 10. tribus, Id. 45, 15.

Æstri, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Germany near the borders of Prussia and Poland, Tac. Germ. 45, 3.

Æsūla, æ, f. A town in Italy, seated on a hill between Tibur and Præneste, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 6, pop. Æsulani, Plin. 3, 5. Æsulana arx, Liv. 26, 9.

|| Æsycha, æ, f. Netherby, a town upon Esk in Cumberland, Camd.

|| Æternitas, ātis, f. A goddess worshiped by the heathens. Her image is very common in ancient Roman coins.

* Æthalia, æ, f. [ab αἰθάλη, fuligo, quam diffusat Vulcani officina] quæ & Ilua. (1) An island in the Tyrrhene sea, full of iron mines. (2) The island Cbios, so called formerly. (1) Plin. 3, 6. (2) Id. 5, 31.

* || Æthāides, is, m. [i. e. fuliginosus, utpote subterā alteinis vicibus degens] A herald, or crier, the son of Mercury, who had leave to be sometimes among the dead, and so knew all that was done in either place, vid. Apollon. Argon. 1. Pythagoras used to boast that he was the man, Laërt.

Æthēria, æ, f. An ancient name of Æthiopia, Plin. 6, 30.

|| Æthices, um, m. pl. A people of Thessaly, Steph.

* Æthiōpe, es, f. [Aἰθίοπη, Gr.] The island Lesbos, once so called, Plin. 5, 3.

Æthiōpia, æ, f. [Aἰθιοπία, Gr. q. d. incendium, est enim zonā torridā, vel ab Æthiōpe Vulcani filio dicta] A country in Africa, now called the Abyssines, or country of Prester John, lying partly on this side, and partly beyond, the line. It is divided into two parts, one of which is bounded by the ri-

ver Nile on the one side, and by the Red sea on the other; the second is extended to the midland parts beyond the Nile.

* Æthiōpicus, a, um, adj. Of Æthiopia. The ancients called the Chaldeans and Phœnicians Æthiōpians, Strab. And Tacitus saith, the Jews are of that race, Hist. 5, 2.

* || Æthiōpissa, æ, f. A blackmoor, Hieron.

* Æthiops, ōpis, m. [Aἰθίοψ, Gr. i. e. vultu niger, ab Aἰθᾶ, uro, & ὤψ αἰθῆς, facies] An Æthiopian, or blackmoor. To meet one of these fasting was counted unlucky, Plutarch. in Brut. & Flor. 4, 7. Decolor hæres Nunquam tibi manē videndus, Juv. 6, 600.

* Æthon, is, m. [ab Aἰθᾶν, ardens] (1) One of the horses belonging to the chariot of the sun. (2) A warhorse belonging to Pallas. (3) One of Pluto's four coach horses. (4) A furring parasite. (1) Ov. Met. 2, 153. (2) Virg. Æn. 11, 89. (3) Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 1, 232. (4) Mart. 12, 78.

* Æthra, æ, f. [ab Aἰθῆρ, Gr. i. e. Ætheris serenitas] (1) The daughter of Prometheus, and wife of Egeus, hence called Pitheia. (2) || The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Atlas, by whom he had twelve daughters and one son, named Hyas. The daughters were translated into stars, five of whom were called Hyades, from their brother, and seven Pleiades, as being the greater number. (1) Ov. Epist. 10, 31. (2) Hygin. fab. 192.

* Æthra, æ, f. [Aἰθρα, Steph. ob æris serenitatem] The island Rhodes, once so called, Plin. 5, 30.

* Æthria, vel Aëria, æ, f. [Aëria, Steph. ob lucidum ærem] The island Ithacos in the Ægean sea, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Thaso, Hard.

Æthūsa, æ, f. An island near Barbary, Plin. 3, 8.

* || Ætius, ii, m. [sc. Aquilianus, ab αἰτῆς, aquila] (1) A nobleman of Rome slain by Valentinian. (2) A Greek physician, whose works are still extant. (1) Procop. lib. 5. (2) Vid. Voss. de Philo. c. 12.

Ætna, æ, f. [q. d. αἰθῆρ, ab αἰθεῖν, ardere, vel ab αἰθῆρ, aiuna fornax, caminus. Boet. Ut sulphureus ariet fornacibus Ætna, Ov. Met. 15, 340] (1) A mount of Sicily, which burneth continually, and casteth out flames and ashes, and sometimes great stones, into the neighbouring country; nevertheless the adjacent plains and valleys are very fruitful and verdant, and the mount itself notwithstanding its continual fires, is generally covered with snow, Vid. Sil. lib. 14, 580. Virg. Æn. 3, 558. Its crater, or hole on the top was in compass twenty furlongs. Here Jupiter lodged the giants, after he had struck them with thunder, Virg. ibid. It was formerly called Inesius, now Mount Gibel. (2) || A city at the foot of the said hill, built by Hiero; and formerly called Incessum, Steph. but now Centorbe.

Ætnæus, a, um, adj. Of Ætna. Ætnæus ignis, Ov. Epist. 15, 12. ubi al. codd. hab. Ætneus.

Ætnensis, e, adj. Belonging, or adjoining, to Ætna, Ager Ætnensis, Cic. in Verr. 3, 18.

* Ætolia, æ, f. [ab Ætolo Martis seu Endymionis filio] A region in Achaia, between Acarnania and Phocis, situate in the very bosom and midst of Greece, Liv. 35, 18. Hodie Artinia, or according to some, ii Despotato.

* Ætolus, lius, or icus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Ætolia. Populi Ætoli, Liv. passim. || Ætolius heros, Ov. Met. 14, 461. i. e. Diomedes, the king of Ætolia, Bellum Ætolicum, Liv.

* Ætoli, i, m. [αἰθῆρ αἰτῆς, i. e. a rogando, quod Ætoli cœpt petaces; unde apud Aristophanem, Ἐν Αἰταλῶς ἔχειν τὰ χεῖρς ληγεται τις] The son of Mars, or Endymion, who for manslaughter fled into the country called after him Ætolia, Plut.

* || Ætus, i, m. [ab αἰτῆς, aquila, a cursu rapido] (1) Once the name of the river Nile. (2) A river in Scythia, which by its overflowing spoiled the fruitful grounds of Prometheus, and hence gave occasion to the fiction that his growing liver was fed upon by an eagle. (1) Ptol. (2) Plut.

* Æx, ægis, f. [ab αἰξ, capra, quod capræ speciem procul aspicientibus præbeat] An isle full of rocks,

rocks, between Tenedos and Chios; hence some think the sea Ægeum had its name, Plin. 4, 11.

A ante F.

*Afer, fri, m. *An African.* Sitientes ibimus Afros, Virg. Ecl. 1, 65. & passim ap. Hist. script.

*Afer, ra, rum, adj. *Of Africa.* Dirus Afer, Hor. Od. 4, 4. Avis Afer, Id. Epod. 2, 53.

||Affile, is, f. *A town in Italy between Subiaco and Anagni,* Frontin.

||Affianus, i, m. *A mountain in Italy, not far from Tivoli,* Vet. Inscr. ap. Holsten.

Afrania, æ, f. *A shameless woman, wife to one Licinus,* Val. Max. 7, 8, 2.

Afranius, ii, m. (1) *A Roman comick poet, who imitated Menander, and almost equaled him every way; but in mirth and wit excelled him.* (2) Pompey's lieutenant. (1) Quint. 10, 1. Pat. 1, 17. (2) Pat. 2, 48.

*Africa, vel Africa, æ, f. est enim Græcè. [ab ἀφρ. & φρίκη, frigus, q. d. sine frigore, sed de etymo variæ sunt conjecturæ] *Africa, one of the four parts of the world, parted from Europe by the Mediterranean sea, and the Straits mouth; from Asia by the river Nile, and the Red sea; and joining to Asia at the upper end by a little neck of land of threescore miles in length. This country, in a great measure, supplied the Romans with corn, which is not obscurely hinted by Tacitus, Hist. 1, 73. and Tully pro Leg. Manil. c. 12. calleth Africa, Sardinia, and Sicily, the three storehouses of the republick. Old Africa is described by Strabo, and others; the modern by Thuanus.*

*Africane, ærum, f. pl. sc. feræ. *Panthers, because they abound in Africa,* Plin. 8, 17.

*Africaneus, a, um, adj. *Of Africa.* Africanum bellum, Cic. pro Dejot. Africana gallina, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

*Africus, i, m. sc. ventus. [Αἰφ, Gr.] *The south-west wind,* Virg. Æn. 1, 90. Si mugiat Africis malus procellis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 57.

*Africus, a, um, adj. *African, of Africa.* Africanum bellum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 32. Africa terra dives triumphis, Virg. Æn. 4, 37.

A ante G.

*||Aga, æ, m. [Ἀγά, Gr.] *A mountain in which are the sources of Araxes and Euphrates,* Ptol.

*||Agabeni, vel Agubeni, òrum, m. pl. [Ἀγαβῆνοι, Gr.] *A people of Arabia Felix,* Ptol.

Agacti, òrum, m. pl. *A people in the country of the Thimaneæ, near Nabathæa,* Plin. 6, 28.

Agagammata, ærum, m. pl. *A people of Scythia, near the dead lake,* Plin. 6, 7.

||Agallis, is, f. *A woman that was a good grammarian, and first, as some say, invented the ball,* Cæl. Rhod.

Agamede, es, f. *An isle of the Mediterranean sea,* Plin. 5, 31.

*Agamædes, is, m. [Ἀγαμέδης, Gr.] *An excellent workman. He and his brother Trophonius made the chancel, or oracle, in the temple at Delphos, of five whole stones; and both desiring of Apollo, that they might have for their reward that which he judged best for man; three days after, they were found dead in their beds,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 47.

*Agamemnon, ònis, m. [qu. ἄγαν μένων, i. e. μένω, sc. diu manens; ob diutinam in Trojæ obsidione commorationem] *The son of Atreus by Atrope, according to Homer; but Hesiod makes him the son of Pleisthenes king of Mycenæ and Argos. He was chosen captain general by the Greeks, in the war against Troy; where he endured great toils, under great discouragements from the factions of the princes; and after the taking of Troy being forewarned by Cassandra, the daughter of Priamus, of the nearness of his death, went nevertheless home to his wife Clytemnestra, who with her paramour Ægisthus, son of Thyestes, slew him at a banquet: in revenge whereof, Orestes his son twelve years afterwards slew both the adulterer Ægisthus, and his own mother; but being vexed by the Furies went mad.* Vid. Orestes.

*Agamemnonius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Agamemnon.* Agamemnoniæ Mycenæ, Virg. Æn. 6, 838. phalanges, Id. ib. 489.

Agandei, òrum, m. pl. *A people about the Mæotis,* Plin. 6, 7.

*Aganippe, es, f. quæ & Hippocrène [ab ἄγαν, & ἵππος, equus; quod equi Pegasi ungulæ tactus sit hic fons] *A famous well, or spring, in Boætia, which rose out of mount Helicon, and ran into the river Permessus, and was sacred to Apollo and the Muses, called also Hippocrène, according to some. But Solinus manifestly distinguished them,* l. 7. [al. 12.] ubi v. Salm.

*Aganippæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the fountain Aganippe.* Aganippea lyra, Prop. 2, 3, 20.

*Aganippis, idos. Patronym. Idem. Aganippis Hippocrène, Ov. Fast. 5, 7.

Aganzaga, æ, f. *A town in Media,* Plin. 5, 14.

*||Agapenor, òris, m. [Ἀγαπήνωρ, Gr. i. e. amans viros; ab ἀγαπᾶω, amo, & ἀνὴρ, vir] (1) *An admiral of Agamemnon's fleet.* (2) *Allo the son of Ancæus, and grandson of Lycurgus, who, after Troy was taken, was driven to Cyprus, where he built Paphus.* (1) Hom. Il. β. 609. (2) Pausan. in Arcad.

Agar, aris, f. *A town of Africa,* Hirt. B. Afr. 67.

||Agarèni, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Arabia, now called Saracens. Trajan's expedition against these people was writ by Dion Cassius.*

Agarus, i, m. *A river of Sarmatia in Europe, which runneth through Moldavia into the Danube; hod. Sagre. Hence the root Agarick hath its name, Rhod. Ovid calleth it Sagaris, ex Pont. 4, 10.*

*||Agasthènes, is, m. [i. e. præpotens; ab ἄγαν, valde, & δῖνος, robur] *One of the captains against Troy, the father of Polyxenus, Hom. Il. β. 624.*

Agasus, i, f. *A sea-port town of Italy,* Plin. 3, 11. hod. Porto Greco, Hard.

Agatha, æ, f. [Ἀγάθη, Gr. i. e. bona] *A city of Provence in France, belonging sometime to Marseilles,* Plin. 3, 4. hod. Agde, Hard.

*||Agatharchides, is, m. [ἀ seq.] *An historian of Samos,* Plut.

*||Agatharchus, i, m. [q. d. bonus imperator, ex ἀγαθός, bonus, & ἀρχός, imperator] *A painter, who boasting to Zeuxis, that he could draw several pictures in a short time; Zeuxis replied, that he must be a great while in drawing one; signifying, that a peison cannot do a thing in haste, and yet do it exactly,* Plut.

Agathias, æ, vel pot. Agathius, ii, m. [q. d. bonus; ab ἀγαθός] *A lawyer who writ several epigrams in the Greek anthology.*

Agathirum, i, n. aut, ut Strabo vocat, Agathyrus, i, f. [Ἀγάθυρπος, Gr.] *A town of Sicily,* Plin. 3, 8. vid. Agathyrnum.

*||Agatho, ònis, m. [q. d. bonus; ab ἀγαθός] *A Pythagorean philosopher, whom king Archelaus asking, when he was fourscore years old, whether he had any strength left; he answered, that not only the spring, but autumn, beareth fruits,* Æl. Var. Hist. 13, 4.

*Agathocles, is, m. [ab ἀγαθός, bonus, & κλέος, gloria] *The name of several men. (1) A Sicilian tyrant, son of a potter, who being advanced to the throne slew many of the nobles. (2) A captain of Greece, son to Lyfimachus, whose death was contrived by his mother in law Arsinoë. (3) A peripatetic philosopher, who boasting himself the first and chief of the sophists, was wittily answered by Demonax in his own way: If thou art the first, thou art not alone; and if thou art alone, thou art not the first. (4) An historian. (1) Just. lib. 22. (2) Pausan. (3) Strabo. (4) Cic. de Div. 1, 24.*

*||Agathon, ònis, m. [Ἀγάθων, Gr.] (1) *A silly musician, whence the proverb, Agathonis cantio.* (2) *Two poets cotemporary with Plato, the one a tragick, the other a comick, writer.* (3) *Another in Adrian's time, of monstrous bulk and strength.* (1) Plut. (2) Vid. Voss. de Poëtis Græcis. (3) Philostr.

*||Agathópolis, is, f. [i. e. bona civitas; ex ἀγαθός, bonus, & πόλις, civitas] *The city of Montpellier in France.*

Agathussa, æ, f. *An island in the Carpathian sea, being one of the Sporades,* Plin. 4, 12. hod. Piscopia, Hard.

Agathyrnum, i, n. [ab Agathyrmo Æoli fil. condit.] *A town of Sicily, in the valley of Demonax, near the river Figura,* Plin. 3, 8. hod. S. Marco, Hard.

*Agathyrus, òrum, m. pl. [Ἀγάθυρσος, Gr.] *A rich people near to the Scythians, Plin. 4, 12. so called from Agathyrus, one of the sons of Hercules.*

*Agathyssa, æ, f. [Ἀγάθυσσα, Gr.] *The island Telos, so called by Callimachus,* Plin. 4, 12.

*Agave, es, f. [Ἀγανή] *The daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, who was married to Echion king of Thebes, by whom she had Pentheus, whom she and the rest of the Mænades in their mad revells tore limb from limb, because he would drink no wine, but instead of celebrating, slighted Bacchus's feasts,* Hor. Sat. 2, 3. & Ov. Met. 1, 3. sub. fin. & ante sum Theocr. Idyll. 26.

*||Agelastos [Ἀγέλαστος, Gr. i. e. non ridens; ex α, non, & γελᾶω, rideo] dict. Crassus. *A surname of Crassus. He never laughed but once in his whole life, and that was when he saw an ass eating thistles; upon which occasion he said, Similes habent labra lætutæ, like lips, like let-tuces, vid. Chil.*

||Agelocum, i, n. *Littlebrough upon Trent, Camb.*

Agendicum, i, n. Sens, a town in France, Cæs. B. G. 7, 59. & Scrib. & Agedincum.

*Agenor, òris, m. [ab ἄγαν, valde, & ἀνὴρ, vir, i. e. fortis] (1) *A king of the Phœnicians, son of Belus, and father to Cadmus and Europa.* (2) || *One of Mitylene, who writ of Musick.* (3) || *Another the son of Antenor.* (1) Sil. 1, 88. (2) Aristoxenus. (3) Hom. Il. φ. 579.

*Agelander, dri, m. [Ἀγέλανδρος, Gr. q. d. lux virorum; ab ἄγω, duco, & ἀνὴρ ἀνδρὸς, vir] *A famous statuary of Rhodes, who, together with Polydorus and Aibenor, made a fine statue of Laocoon for the emperor Titus,* Plin. 36, 5.

*Agellias, æ, m. [Ἀγισίας, Gr.] *A Platonic philosopher, who persuaded the immortality of the soul with such force of eloquence, that many killed themselves to attain that happy state the sooner. Whereupon he was forbid by Ptolemy to teach, or read, publicly, Cic. Tusc. Q. 1, 34. rectius autem Hegesias.*

*Agēsilaüs, ai, m. [Ἀπὸ τῆς ἀγῆς τὸν λαόν; q. d. dux populi] (1) *The sixth king of the Lacedæmonians the son of Archidamus, who succeeded his brother Agis: A man of short stature, and lame of one leg, but a very valiant prince. He took several cities in Phrygia, beat the army of Tissaphernes at the river Pactolus, and the Athenians and Boeotians at Coronæa in Peloponnesus. He reigned 43 years.* (2) || *An Athenian, son to Neocles; he slew one Mardonius, of Xerxes's guard instead of Xerxes; and being brought to the king, as he was at sacrifice, put his right hand into the flames, and burnt it off without shrinking; saying, that all the Athenians were as brave men as himself. Upon which Xerxes dismissed him.* (1) Just. l. 6. (2) Plut. in Parall.

Agēsimbrotus, i, m. *An admiral among the Rhodians,* Liv. 32, 16.

Agēsinates, ium, m. pl. *A people of Aquitain, bordering on Poictou,* Plin. 4, 19.

Agēsipolis, is, m. *A Rhodian ambassadour,* Liv. 45, 3.

*||Aginum, i, n. Auson. Ἀγίνων, Ptol. *The city of Angoulesme, or rather Agen in France.*

*Agis, is, m. [Ἀγίς, Gr.] *A king of Lacedæmonia, who was slain by his own people, because he would have renewed the laws of Lycurgus,* Cic. Offic. 2, 23.

*||Agisymba, æ, f. [Ἀγισυμβά, Gr.] *A country in Africa beyond the line; hod. Zanguibar, Ptol.*

Agla, æ, f. *A town of Spain,* Plin. 3, 1.

*Aglaia, æ, f. [ab Ἀγλαία, Gr. i. e. splendor] *One of the three Charites, or Gratias. She is also called Paphia. She and her two sisters Thalia and Eutrophene are represented with hands joined together, Hesiod.*

*||Aglaonice, es, f. [ἀγλαονίκη, Gr. i. e. clara victoria, ex ἀγλαός, clarus, vel splendidus, & νίκη, victoria] *The daughter of Hegemon, a sorceress,* Apollod. lib. 4.

*||Aglaope, es, f. [ab ἀγλαός, splendidus, & ὤψ, opēs, vultus] *One of the Sirens, Mythol.*

*||Aglaophæna [ab ἀγλαός, clarus, & φαίνομαι, appareo] *Another of the Sirens, Mythol.*

*Aglaophon, is, m. [Ἀγλαοφών, Gr.] *A famous painter,* Plin. 35, 9. & Cic. Orat. 3, 7.

Aglaurus, i, f. *The daughter of Erechtheus king*

of *Atbens*; she was turned into a stone by Mercury, *Ovid. lib. 2. fab. 12.*

* *Aglaus*, i. m. [ab ἀγλαΐς, Gr. i. e. inclytus] A very poor Arcadian, whom Apollo judged more happy than Gyges, because he never traveled beyond the limits of his own ground, *Val. Max. 7, 11. & Plin. 7, 46.*

|| *Agueda*, æ. f. *Edinburgh*, the chief city of Scotland.

Agnodice, es. f. An Athenian virgin, who desiring to learn the art of medicine, cut off her hair, put on man's apparel, and binding herself apprentice to one Hierophilus, became wonderfully skillful in women's cases. The physicians grieved that this young doctor had got all the practice among the ladies, gave it out that he had debauched them, and brought him before the Areopagites, but she discovered her sex, to the confusion of her accusers. Upon which the Athenians made an amendment to their law, permitting ladies to study physick, *Hygin. fab. 274.*

Agocce, es. f. A city of *Æthiopia*, *Plin. 6, 29.*

* *Agōnalia*, prius *Agōnia*, *Ov. Fast. 1, 331.* Feasts kept yearly among the Romans, in honour of Janus, or of Agonius, the god of busyness, Fest. so called, because he that was to slay the sacrifice, asked before he did it, Agon? i. e. shall I strike? *Ov. Fast. 1, 322.* or from the Agones of masteries and prizes, that were anciently played for at these feasts, *Id. ib.*

|| *Agōnenſis porta*, A gate of Rome, called also *Collina*, *Polyb. now Porta Salari.*

* || *Agōnes*, um. m. pl. [ab ἀγών, certamen] The four games of Greece, viz. the Olympian, Isthmian, Nemean, and Pythian.

Agōnes, ium. m. pl. A people who inhabited the country now called La Val de Gogna, in the Milanese, *Mela.* But *Polybius* placeth them in Celtick Gaul, about *Sens.*

Agōnis, idis. f. A maid servant of *Venus Erycina*, *Cic. Div. in Verr. 17.*

* || *Agōnius*, ii. m. A god who presided over busyness; his festival was called *Algonia*, or *Algonalia.*

* *Agōracītus*, i. m. [ex ἀγορά forum, & κριτής judex] A famous carver, *Plin. 36, 5.*

Agræi, òrum. m. pl. A people of Greece, *Liv. 32, 34.*

Agræ, ñrum. f. pl. A city of Arcadia, *Plin. 4, 6.*

* || *Agradatus*, i. m. [Ἀγραδάτης, Gr.] A river of Persia, called also *Cyrus* or *Corus*, *Ptol.*

* *Agragantīnus*, a, um. adj. Of *Agragas*, *Agragantinus* fons, *Plin. 35, 15.*

* *Agrāgas*, vel *Acrāgas*, antis. m. [Ἀγράγας, Gr. ab ἀγρᾶ, arx.] (1) A hill in Sicily. (2) A town upon the top of the hill, of the same name; otherwise called *Agrigantum*; *Serv. hod. Gergenti.* It was anciently famous for its breed of fine horses, *Virg. Æn. 3, 703.* (2) *Cic.*

* *Agrāria Lex.* A law proposed by some levelers for dividing the common fields equally among the people, *Cic. in Rull.*

Agrauonitæ, ñrum. m. pl. A people of Illyrium, *Liv. 45, 26.*

Agrianes, ium. m. pl. A people of Thrace, *Liv. 28, 5.*

Agricola, æ. m. (Julius) The father in law of Tacitus, who also wrote his life; wherein he has given a full and very particular account of all his exploits in the island of Great Britain, whilst he was governor here in Domitian's time.

* *Agrigentīnus*, a, um. adj. Of the city *Agrigentum*, *Val. Max. 4, 8.* now called *Gergenti.*

* *Agrigentum*, i. n. The town on the hill *Agragas* in Sicily, *Plin. 30, 8. & Inv. 16, 49. hod. Gergenti.*

Agriōdos, ontis. m. [ἀγρίδος, Gr. i. e. dente ferax; ab ἀγρῶς ferus, & ὄδός dens] One of *Aster's* dogs, *Ov. Met. 3, 224.*

* || *Agrōnia*, òrum. n. pl. Feasts among the *Bœotians*, celebrated in honour of *Bacchus*, who is called ἀγρῶνιος, i. e. ferus, *Plut.*

Agriopus, æ. m. (1) An historian who writ an account of the victors in the Olympick games. (2) The father of *Cynaras* who invented several usefull mechanic tools. (1) *Plin. 8, 22.* (2) *Plin. 7, 56.*

* *Agriophāgi*, òrum. m. pl. [ab ἀγρῶς, ferus, & φάγω edo] A people of *Æthiopia*, feeding upon wild beasts only, *Plin. 6, 30.*

Agrippa, æ. m. [quæ ægrè pedibus natus, quod isti primi omnium in partu prodierunt; vel ab ægro partu dict.] (1) *Herod Agrippa*, eaten up with worms for his pride, the husband and brother of *Berenice.* (2) The son in law of *Augustus*, a victorious prince. (2) He was the first of all the Romans that was honoured with a naval garland by *Augustus*, for his naval victory over *Sext. Pompeus.* (1) *Juv. 6, 157.* (2) *Liv. Epit. 129.* Medals also were struck on this occasion, which are preserved in the cabinets of the curious, and are not difficult to be met with.

Agrippa Menenius, surnamed *Lanatus*: He was chosen general of the Romans against the *Sabines*, and obtained the lesser triumph called *Ovation*, *Liv.*

Sylvius Agrippa, An ancient king of the *Latins*, *Liv. 1, 3.*

Agrippenses, ium. m. pl. A people of *Bitthynia*, *Plin. 5, 32.*

Agrippina, æ. f. (1) The mother of *Nero*, daughter of *Germanicus*, and sister to *Caligula*, wife first to *Domitius*, and afterwards to *Claudius*, whom she poisoned, that she might make her son *Nero* emperor. (2) Another of this name, mother to this, and wife of *Germanicus.* See a large account of them both in *Tacitus, Ann. 12.*

Cōlōnia Agrippinæ, Tac. The city Cologne, or *Collen*, in Germany. Hæc quidem colonia origine Germana fuit, *Tac. Germ. 23, 8.*

Agrippinensis colonia, Id. *Plin. 4, 17. & Tac. Hist. 1, 56, 4.*

Agron,ōnis, m. A king of the *Illyrians*, *Liv. 20, 25.*

Agrospi, òrum. m. pl. A people of *Æthiopia*, *Plin. 6, 30.*

* *Aguntum*, i. n. [Ἀγυντον, Gr.] (1) A town of Sicily. (2) Another in Bavaria in the county of *Tirol*; *hod. Inneken*, or according to others *Dob-lach.* (1) *Ptol.* (2) *Plin. 4, 24.*

Agutius, i. m. A companion of *Cicero* in his exile, *Cic. Fam. 13, 71.*

* *Agyeus*, five *Agyeus*, ei. m. [Ἀγυεύς, Gr. ita dict. ab Atheniensia quod ei ἐν ταῖς ἀγυαῖς, i. e. in viis publicis, statuas ponerent] A surname of *Apollo*, *Hor. Od. 4, 6, 28.*

Agylla, æ. f. A Pelasgic conditoribus dic. *Plin. 3, 5.* A Tuscan city, called also *Cære*, so *Strabo*; *hodie Cerveteri.* Others say the ruins of this town lie four miles off from *Cære.* *Hinc.*

Agyllinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Agylla*, *Virg. Æn. 8, 479. & ibid. 6, 652.*

Agylleus, i. m. A great wrestler, a gigantic fellow like *Hercules.* *Stat. Theb. 6, 837.*

Agyrini, òrum. m. pl. The people of *Agyrium*, *Plin. 8, 3. Hinc Agyriensis ager, Cic. Verr. 3, 18.*

Agyrium, ii. n. A town of Sicily, *Cic. Verr. 3, 27.*

* *Agyrtes*, is. m. [Ἀγέρτης, Gr. i. e. præstigiator] (1) One that killed his father. (2) A trumpeter. (1) *Ov. Met. 5, 148.* (2) *Stat. Achill. 2, 200.*

A ante H.

Ahala, æ. m. A surname of the *Servilii*, *Cic. pro Mil. 30.* One of these is not infrequent in a coin joined with *Brutus.*

Ahana, æ. f. A town of *Etruria*, *Liv. 10, 25.*

Ahēnobarbus, *Vid. Ænobarbus.*

A ante I.

* *Ajax*, ācis. m. [Ἀίας, Gr. ab αἰζω, lugeo] (1) A valiant warrior in the Grecian camp against *Troy*, the son of *Telamon* by *Heleon*, the strongest Greek next *Achilles*: He, for anger that the princes of Greece adjudged *Ulysses* to have the armour of *Achilles*, grew mad, and destroyed a flock of sheep; at last with that sword which *Hector* had given him he slew himself, and was turned into a flower, the *Hyacinth*, or *Violet*, *Ov. Met. 13.* Others say he consoldia hath *AI AI*, interjections of lamentation. (2) A king of the *Locreses* in Greece, son to *Oileus*: He was struck with a thunder by *Pallas* in his return from *Troy*, for having ravished *Castandra* in her temple. (3) One of king *Antiochus's* elephants so called. (4) The name of a play acted by *Æsopus*, who was very famous in his art. (1) *Vid. Sophoc. in Ajace.* & *Ov. Met. 10, 215.* (2) *Virg. Æn. 1, 45.* (3) *Plin. 8, 5.* (4) *Cic. Offic. 1, 31.*

|| *Aidſneus*, i. m. [ex Αἰδης. Orcus, vel mors; vel ab Αἰδης dominus, quod in omnes imperium hibeat] (1) A name of *Pluto.* He reigned in the days of *Lyceus*, king of the *Argives*, and *Erechtheus*, king of the *Athenians.* (2) A king of the *Molossians*, who imprisoned *Theseus*, for attempting to steal his daughter *Proserpine* near the river *Alche-ron*, whence the poetical fable of *Theseus's* descent into hell. (1) *Euseb.* (2) *Plut. in These.*

* *Aius Lōcūtius* [i. e. A speaking voice, ab αἰω audio, & loquor, ANG. to speak] A god among the Romans, who was deified on this occasion: *M. Ceditius*, a Plebeian, acquainted the tribunes, that passing through the new street in the night, he heard a voice more than human near the temple of *Vesta*, which gave the Romans notice that the Gauls were coming against Rome; but this information being neglected on account of the meanness of the person, they suffered very much from that invasion; wherefore that they might expiate that offence, they erected a temple in the new street, to this fancied deity, by the advice of *Camillus* their deliverer, *Vid. Cic. Div. 1, 43. Plut. in vit. Camill. Liv. 5, 50, & 52.*

A ante L.

|| *Alaba*, æ. f. A town of *Arragon* in Spain, near the river *Xiloca*; *hod. Alava.*

Alābanda, æ. f. *Plin. 37, 2. & Alābanda*, òrum. pl. n. *Juv. Sat. 3, 70.* [ab Alabando, Caris filio] A city of *Caria* in Asia Minor. *Hinc*

Alābandicus, a, um. adj. *Alabandicus* conventus, *Plin. 5, 29. & Alābandenses*, ium. m. pl. *Liv. 43, 6. & Alābandēni*, Id. 45, 25.

* *Alabarches*, is. m. [ab ἀλαβᾶ, atramentum, & ἀρχή, principatus] A nickname given by *Cicero* to *Pompey*, for raising certain taxes in Syria, *Cic. Attic. 2, 17.*

* *Alābastros*, i. m. [ita dict. quod alabaſtro abundet] A river in *Troas*, which riseth out of mount *Ida*, *Plin. 5, 30.*

* *Alābāstrum*, i. n. [ab eodem, ob eandem rationem] A town in *Ægypt*, abounding with alabaster, *Plin. 5, 9.*

|| *Alābus*, i. m. *Ptol.* *Alābon*, i. n. *Steph.* & *Alābis*, is. f. *Sil.* (1) A river of Sicily, which passeth through the valley of *Noto*, and falleth into the Sicilian sea, in the eastern part of the island. (2) A town there of the same name; *hod. Cantara.* (1) *Sil. 14, 227.* (2) *Steph.*

* *Alachroæ*, ñrum. m. pl. [quæ viri marini coloris; ex ἄλς mare, & χροᾶ color] A people of Africa, called also *Lotophagi*, *Plin. 5, 4.*

* || *Alæſa*, *Ptol. & Strab.* || *Alēſa*, *Diod.* *Hālēſa*, *Cic. Verr. 2, 7. & 3, 73.* [ab ἄλς mare] A city of Sicily, about a mile from the sea; *hinc*

* *Alæſinus*, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Alēſa*, *Cic. Fam. 13, 32.*

* || *Alalcōmēnium*, ii. n. [ab Ἀλκαμένης auxilatrix; epitheton Minervæ cui hæc urbs sacra] A city of *Bœotia* in Greece, between *Haly-artus*, & *Coronæa*, *Strab.*

Alana, æ. f. A city of *Æthiopia*, *Plin. 6, 29.*

Alāni, òrum. m. pl. A people of *Muscovy*, near the lesser *Tanais* of the ancient *Scythians*, described by *Lucan. 8, 223.* in this verse: Et sequerer du-ros æterni Martis Alanos. This name was of large extent, for the *Geloni*, *Massagetæ*, *Goths* and *Huns* were also called by this name, *Amm. 6, 31.*

Alānus, i. m. A river of *Scythia*, *Mart. 7, 29.*

Alāricus, i. m. A king of the *Goths*, who took the city of Rome, A. V. 1164. but did not demolish it, *Calliod. conf. & Claud. de B. Get. 431.*

Alaſſi, vel *Alāſi.* A town of *Cyrene*, *Plin. 5, 5.*

Alāſtor, is. m. (1) One of *Pluto's* four chariot horses. (2) One of *Sarpedon's* companions to *Troy*, slain by *Ulysses.* (1) *Claud. de Raptu Prof. 214.* (2) *Ov. Met. 13, 257.*

|| *Alāta Caſtra*, alio nomine *Caſtrum puellarum*, *Edinburgh* in Scotland, *Anton.*

Alatrinates, ium. m. pl. A people of Italy, *Liv. 9, 43.*

|| *Alatrium*, ii. n. A town in that part of Italy, now

now called the Campagna di Roma; *hod.* Alatri, Strab.

||Alauna, æ. f. *Alnwick*. A town in Northumberland.

||Alaunius, ii. m. *Avon*. A river in Worcestershire, Ortel.

||Alaunus, i. m. *Alne* or *Northine*. A river in Northumberland.

*Alazon, is, *vel* Alazonius, ii. m. [*ἀλῶζων*, superbus] A river parting Albania and Iberia, Plin. 6, 10. & Strab. lib. 11.

Alba, æ. m. A river of Spain, Plin. 3, 3.

Alba Helviorum, A city of Gaul, Plin. 3, 4. *hod.* Alby, Cellar.

||Alba Julia, The chief city of Transylvania, *hod.* Weissenburgh, Baudr.

Alba Longa [*ab* omine porcæ albæ ibidem inventæ Alba est dicta] The name of a city built by Ascanius, the son of Æneas, Tibull. 2, 5. Prop. 4, 1. Liv. 1, 3. *nec non* Juven. Sat. 12, 70. et deinceps.

Alba, æ. f. A city of the Marsians, near the Lacus Fucinus, Vid. Strab. lib. 5. & Plin. 3, 12. Its inhabitants were called *Albenses*, to distinguish them from the citizens of *Alba longa*, who were called *Albani*, Varr. L. L. 7.

Alba Pompeiana, An ancient colony and city of Liguria, ruined by Tullus Hostilius, Plin. 3, 5.

||Alba Regalis, A town where the kings of Hungaria were crowned; *hod.* Stukowissburg, Ortel.

Alba Sylvius, The son of Latinus Sylvius, Ov. Fast. 4, 44.

Albanenses, ium. m. pl. The people of Alba in Spain, Liv. 3, 3. The country is now called *Alava*, and the town *Alava*, Hard.

Albani, ðrum. m. pl. (1) The citizens of Alba Longa. (2) A people of Scythia. (3) || A people of Macedonia, whose country is called *Albania*, formerly *Epirus*, on the west of Macedon. (1) Varr. L. L. 7. (2) Plin. 6, 13. (3) Ptol.

||Albani Fanum, Saint Albans, so called from a Saint of that name.

*||Albania, æ. f. [*Ἀλβανία*, Gr.] A country of Asia, having the Caspian sea on the east, and Iberia on the west. (2) A river in Tuscany; *hod.* Albegna. (3) Also a port of Scotland, called *Braidalbain*. (1) Ptol. (2) Baudr. (3) Baudr.

*||Albanum, i. n. [*Ἀλβανόν*, Gr.] A town of Italy near Velitæ, twenty miles from Rome, situate in the Appian way, Procop.

Albanus, a, um. adj. (1) Mons Albanus, distant twelve miles east from Rome; *hod.* Monte Cavo. (2) Lacus Albanus, A lake in Italy near Alba. (1) Liv. 25, 7. (2) Prop. 3, 22, 25.

Albenses, ium. m. pl. A people of Italy in the further *Abruzzo*, Plin. 3, 4.

Albici, ðrum. m. pl. A people of that part of Gaul, now called Provence; their chief town is called *Rees*, Cæf. B. C. 1, 57.

Albidus, ii. m. A man who having spent all, was at last burnt out of his house; upon which Cato passed this jest, 'That he was an ill natured fellow, who burnt what he could not eat, *Macrob.* Sat. 2, 2.

Albigaunum, i. n. A maritime town of Liguria, Plin. 3, 5. *vid.* *Albium Ingaunum*.

Albinia, æ. m. A river of Italy, Mela; *hod.* Albenga, Cellar.

Albinus, ii. m. A senator mentioned by Cicero, Fam. 13, 8.

Albintimelum, ii. n. A town in the territory of Genoa, Plin. 3, 4. *vid.* *Albium intermelium*.

Albinus, *vel* Albinus, ii. m. The name of several Romans. (1) L. Albinus, who flying from the Gauls in a wagon with his wife and children, made them alight to accommodate the wifal virgins, whom he met by the way. (2) Sp. Albinus, an orator mentioned by Cicero. (3) A. Albinus, a consul, colleague of Mark Antony. (1) Val. Max. 1, 10. & Liv. 5, 40. (2) Cic. de Cl. Orat. 34. (3) Id. post red. ad Quirit. 3.

Albinovanus Celsus, Young Nero's secretary in his province. Hor. Ep. 1, 8.

Albinovanus Peto, A poet in Ovid's time, Ep. ex Pont. 4, 10.

*||Albion. [*Britannia* dict. *ab* albis rupibus,

quas mare alluit] The island of Great Britain, namely, England and Scotland.

Albis, is. m. A river running through the midst of Germany; and falling into the sea near Hamborough; *hod.* the Elbe, Plin. 4, 14. & Tac. Germ. 41, 3.

*||Albistrum, i. n. [*Ἀλίστρον*, Gr.] A town in the upper Calabria in the kingdom of Naples; *hod.* Urfe marso, Ptol.

Albium, ii. n. A town of Italy, Plin. 3, 5.

Albium Ingaunum, A municipal town of Liguria, in the territory of Genoa, Plin. 3, 4. *hod.* Albenga, Hard.

Albium Intermedium, A town of Liguria, in the territory of Genoa, Plin. 3, 4. *hod.* Vintimiglia, Hard.

Albius, i. m. (1) A rich miser. (2) || The surname of Tibullus. (3) || A mountain of Illyricum. (1) Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 28. (2) v. Tit. (3) Strab.

Albonenses, ium. m. pl. A people of Illyria, Plin. 4, 21.

Albucilla, æ. f. The name of a shameless whore, Tac. Ann. 6, 47, 3.

Albucius, ii. m. The names of several Romans. (1) L. Albucius, who was governor of Sardinia. (2) M. Albucius, who was accused by Mutius the augur of bribery. (3) T. Albucius, well skilled in the Greek language. (1) Cic. Div. in Veir. 19. (2) Id. Off. 2, 14. (3) Id. de Cl. Orat. 35.

*Albula, æ. f. [*ab* albo colore sic dict.] (1) The river Tiber formerly so called. (2) A river near the city Tibur. (1) Virg. Æn. 8, 332. & Liv. 1, 3. (2) Mart. 1, 13. & Albula quoque vocantur in plur. Vid. Plin. 3, 5. & Vitruv. 8, 2.

*Albium, ii. n. [*ab* eodem] (1) A promontory in Africa. (2) Another in Phœnicia, not far from Tyre. (1) Plin. 3, in Proœm. (2) Id. 5, 19.

*Albuna, æ. f. A goddess worshipped near the city Tibur in Italy, whom some think to be the Sibylla Tiburtina, and the same with Leucothea, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 12. *conf.* *Laëtant.* 1, 5.

*Albunea, æ. f. [*sic* dict. *ab* aquæ qualitate] A river, and wood of the same name, by the river Anio in Italy, Virg. Æn. 7, 83.

Alburnus, i. m. A mountain and port of Lucania near the river Silarus, about 12 miles from Salernum, Virg. Geor. 3, 146. Quatuor hinc ad Silari flumen, portumque Alburnum, Lucil.

Albutius Silus, An orator of Novaria, Suet. de Clar. Rhet. 6.

Albūtius, *vel* Albūcius, ii. m. A base covetous fellow, who used to beat his servants before they had committed a fault, lest he should not have leisure to punish them at the instant of their offending, Hor. Sat. 2, 67.

*Alcaus, i. m. [*ab* ἀλκή, robur] (1) A Greek lyric poet, who lived in the 44th olympiad. His poems were strong, concise, and well laboured. (2) || The grandfather of Hercules, whence he was called *Alcides*. (3) || The son of Hercules by Omphale. (1) Cic. Tusc. 4, 33. Hor. Od. 4, 9, 7. (2) Mythol. (3) Mythol.

Alcarnenes, is. m. A famous statuary, Plin. 36, 5.

Alcander, ri. m. One of the companions of Sarpedon, king of Lycia, slain by Ulysses at the siege of Troy, Ov. Met. 13, 258. & Virg. Æn. 9, 767.

Alcānor, ðris. m. A man's name, Virg. Æn. 10, 338.

*Alcāthoë, es. f. The city of Megara, so called from Alcathous, who being suspected to have murdered his brother Chrysiptus, fled to Megara, and there built this city, Ov. Trist. 1, 9, 39.

*||Alcāthous, i. m. [*Ἀλκαθούς*, Gr.] (1) The son of Pelops, who flying to Megara, married the daughter of king Megareus, and succeeded him. (2) A Trojan, who married Hippodamia the daughter of Pelops, and was slain at Troy by Idomeneus the Cretan. (1) Mythol. (2) Hom. Il. 7, 465.

*Alce, es. f. [*ab* ἀλκή, robur] (1) One of Ælen's bounds. (2) || A harlot. (3) A city of Celibertia. (1) Ov. Met. 3, 217. (2) Gell. 4, 11. (3) Liv. 40, 49.

Alces, es. f. A river of Bithynia, Plin. 5, 32.

Alceste, es. *vel* Alceis, idis. f. (1) The wife of Æmetus king of Theffaly, who being sick, sent to the oracle; and received answer, that he must

needs die presently, unless one of his friends would die for him: they all refused, and then she voluntarily died for him. She was afterwards restored to life by Hercules. (2) One of the tragedies written by Euripides so called. (1) Juv. 6, 651. (2) Jam inter extantes reperies.

Alchandonius, ii. m. An Arabian king, Liv. Epit. 121, 3.

*Alcibiādes, is. m. [*Ἀλκιβιάδης*, Gr.] A nobleman of Athens, who could fit himself to all mens humours, of what country or condition soever. He was by nature prone to luxury, and other vices, but giving himself to be instructed by Socrates, was somewhat reclaimed. See his life written by Corn. Nepos.

*Alcīdāmas, antis. m. [*i. e.* robore domans, *vel* superans; *ab* ἀλκή robur, & δάμνω domo] (1) A philosopher of Elea, a city of Æolia. But Quintilian 3, 1, reckoneth him among the orators; and Aldus hath some of his orations in his volume of orators. He writ an oration in praise of death, from an enumeration of the evils of life. (2) The name of a wrestler. (1) Cic. Tusc. 1, 48. (2) Stat. Theb. 10, 500.

Alcidamus, i. m. An ancient rhetorician, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48.

*Alcīdes, æ. m. [*ex* ἀλκή, robur; *vel* fortē *ab* Alcæo, avo paterno] (1) A name of Hercules. (2) Fem. A name given to Pallas among the Ætædomans. (1) Virg. Æn. 5, 414. (2) Liv. 42, 51.

Alcimachus, i. m. A famous painter, Plin. 35, 11.

Alcīmēde, es. f. The wife of Æson king of Theffaly, mother of Jason, Val. Flacc. 1, 297. & Hyg. fab. 3.

Alcīmēdon, tis. m. A famous carver, Virg. Ecl. 3, 37.

*Alcīnus, i. m. [*ἀπὸ τῆς ἀλκῆς τῆς νύ, i. e.* ἄ robore animi] (1) A king of the island Corcyra, or Corfu, much commended for his strict justice by the poet Orpheus. He entertained Ulysses very civilly. His orchard was so famed for choice fruits, that it gave occasion to the proverb, *Poma Alcīnoo dare*, which we render, *to carry coals to Newcastle*. (2) A Platonick philosopher of this name, whose epitome of the decrees of Plato the learned Heinsius published with Maximus Tyrius. (1) Hom. Odyss. 2. 302. Vid. Stat. Sylv. 1, 3. & Plin. 19, 4. (2) Lugd. Bat. 1607.

*||Alcīnus, i. m. A drama'ick poet, authour of a play called, the defence of Penelope; a trifling and tedious writer; whence the proverb, *Ἀλκίνας ἀπόλογος*, Vid. Poll. 2, 4, 26. & Suid. in voce, *Ἀπόλογος*.

*Alcippe, es. f. [*Ἀλκίππη*, Gr.] A country woman frequently mentioned by Theocritus, and once from him by Virg. Ecl. 7, 17.

Alcīsthene, es. f. A woman famous for painting, Plin. 35, 11.

Alcīthē, es. f. The daughter of Myneis a Theban, who with her sisters are fabled, for scoffing at the feasts of Bacchus, to be turned into bats, and their distaffs and spindles into vine shoots, Ov. Met. 4, fab. 10.

Alcmæon, ðnis. m. (1) The son of Amphiaraius and Eriphyle. His father had been put to death by the contrivance of his mother, whom he slew; and was afterwards grievously tormented with furies. (2) || A sophist, to whom Cræsus gave as much gold as he could carry. (3) A Pythagorean, one of the first authours of physick. (1) Vid. Hyg. fab. 73. & Virg. Æn. 6, 455. (2) Vid. Herodot. 6. (3) Vid. Læit. in vita.

Alcmæonius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Alcmæon, Prop. 3, 5, 41.

*||Alcman, ðnis. m. [*Ἀλκμάν*, Gr.] (1) A Greek lyric poet, who wrote in the Dorick dialect. (2) Another also of that name, a Messenian. (1) Vid. Voss. de Poëtis Græcis. (2) Id. ibid.

*Alcmēna, Ov. & Alcimēna, æ. f. Plaur. [*ab* ἀλκή, robur] The wife of Amphitrus, with whom Jupiter conversed, in the shape of her husband, and begat Hercules, Plaut. Amphit. & Ov. Met. 8, 543.

Alcon, ðnis. m. (1) An excellent archer of Crete. (2) An engraver. (3) A general of the Saguntines. (1) Virg. Æn. 5, 11. (2) Ov. Met. 13, 633. (3) Liv. 21, 12.

*Alcyōne, vel Alciōne, es. f. [ab ἀλκυών, Gr. Halcedo] (1) One of the Pleiades, the daughter of Atlas and Pleione, whom Neptune loved, and begat on her Alcyone, the wife of Ceyx; who, hearing of her husband's death, cast herself into the sea, and was changed into a bird called a king's fisher. (2) || The daughter of Euenus, and wife of Idæus, whom Apollo having taken from her husband, he in vain endeavoured to recover her by force; her parents therefore called her Alcyone, whereas before she was called Marpeſſa. (1) Ov. Met. 11. fab. 10. (2) Hom. Il. 1. 558.

Alea, æ. f. A town of Arcadia, Plin. 4, 6.

Alēbas, vel Alēvas, æ. m. A king of Theſſaly slain by his guards for his tyrannical government, Ov. in Ibin. 323.

Alebece Reiorum, A city in France in the government of Provence, Liv. 3, 4. hod. Riez, Hard.

Alēcto, ūs. f. [ἀλκυστῶ, Gr. i. e. incellans; ab ἀ privat. & λῆγω, quiesco] One of the three furies: the other two were Megæra and Tisiphone, Virg. Æn. 7, 341. Ov. Met. 4, 620.

*Alēctryon, ōnis. m. [ab ἀλκυστῶν, Gr. i. e. gallus] A young man, who kept the door whilst Mars lay with Venus, lest Sol coming in the interim should catch them; but on a time being overcome with sleep, he gave Sol an opportunity of viewing their unlaſtful pleasures. Vulcan being acquainted therewith, cast a net of artificial chains about them, and exposed them to the laughter of the gods; and Mars, being angry with his careless watchman, changed him into a bird, called a cock; who remembering his old fault, gives warning by crowing every morning before the appearing of Phœbus.

|| Alēctum, i. n. poſtea Donum Dei; Dundee in Scotland, Camd.

Aleii campi, Plains in Cilicia, where Bellerophon wandered when ſlung by Pegasus, Plin. 5, 27. Dionys. Perieg. 872.

Alele, es. f. A city of the Phazanians, in Africa, Plin. 5, 5.

Alēmani, vel Alēmanni, ōrum. m. pl. [ita dicti patrio vocabulo, quaſi toti viri; Als manner, Verſtegan.] Almaini, a people of Germany between the Rhine, Danube, and Main, from whence to this day the French, Italians, and Spaniards call the Germans Almaini. But that they are different is plain, in that the emperor Caracalla, having subdued both nations, put in his titles GERMANICUS, ALEMNICUS, & Steph. Ἀλεμάννοι ἔθνος Γερμανοῖς πρόσχαρον.

Alēmannia, æ. f. Germany, Claud. de Conf. Stil. 234.

Alēmannicus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Almain. Alemannica tentoria, Ann. Marcell. 27, 3.

|| Alēmannus, i. m. Almul, a river in Germany, Baudr.

Alena, vel, ut al. Ælana, vel etiam Læana, æ. f. A town of Africa, Plin. 6, 28. unde Aleniticus, Æleniticus, vel Læaniticus ſinus, A bay, or creek, of that town, Plin. 6, 28 & 29.

|| Alenconium, ii. n. A dutchy in France; vulg. Alençon, Baudr.

Aleon, ii. m. A river of Asia. Aleos amnis, Plin. 5, 29.

Aleria, æ. f. A colony in Corsica, Plin. 3, 6. Alēſa, Vid. Haleſa.

*Alēthes, is. m. [Ἀλῆθης, Gr. i. e. fidus] A companion of Æneas, Virg. Æn. 1, 125. & 9. 246.

|| Alethia, æ. f. A town of France, in the lesser Britany; hod. S. Mialo, Baudr.

Aletini, ōrum. m. pl. The people of Aletium, Plin. 3, 11.

Aletrinales, ium. m. pl. A people of Italy, Plin. 3, 11.

Aletium, ii. n. A city of the Salentines, in the kingdom of Naples, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Lexxo.

Alex, cis. m. A river in Italy, which divided the country of the Bruti from Magna Græcia, Plin. 11, 27. Scrib. & Halex.

Alexamenus, i. m. The person, who ſlew Nabis the tyrant of Lacedæmon, Liv. 35, 36.

*Alexander, dri. m. [Ἀλέξανδρος, Gr. i. e. adiutor virorum; ab ἀλέξω juvo, & ἀνὴρ vir] (1) Alexander the great, ſon of Philip king of Macedon, and Olympias. A prince of an extraordinary ſpirit,

He began his great enterpriſes about the twentyeth year of his age, and in the ſpace of twelve years conquered Darius the Perſian emperor, and almoſt all the Eaſt, all Greece, and in ſhort the greateſt part of the world: He honoured learning much, and learned men; Ariſtotle and Calliſthenes were his tutors. (2) A name of Paris. (1) Hiſtoriam ejus ſcripſit Q. Curtius. (2) Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 23.

*|| Alexander ab Alexandro, Alawyer of Naples, whoſe works, entitled Genialium dierum libri ſex, are extant; he lived in the fourteenth century.

*|| Alexander Polyhiſtor, ſo called for his numerous writings in hiſtory and philology, he lived in the time of L. Sulla, and perished in his houſe, which was burnt down at Laurentum. Suidas maketh him a Mileſian; but Stephanus ſaith he was a Phrygian.

* Alexander Phæreus, A tyrant in Theſſaly, ſlain by his wife, Cic. Offic. 2, 7. v. & Ov. in Ibin. 321.

* Alexander Severus, The twenty ſiſt emperor of Rome; he by his virtue and prudence reſtored the ſtate of Rome, which had been wonderfully diſordered by the vices of his predecessor Elagabalus. He took the name of Alexander becauſe born at Arcæna, in a temple dedicated to Alexander Magnus, Lamprid. in vit. c. 5.

*|| Alexandra, æ. f. A daughter of Priam, called alſo Ceſſandra.

* Alexandria, vel ea, æ. f. [Græcè enim ſcrib. Ἀλεξανδρία, ab Alexandro Macedone condita] (1) A city in Ægypt near the Nile, now called Scandaria. See it deſcribed by Egeſippus, 4, 27. (2) Another of Syria, or Cilicia, vulg. Scanderoon, &c. There are ſeveral others mentioned by Plin.

* Alexandrinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Alexandria. Alexandrina tellus, Prop. 3, 11, 33. licentia, Cæſ. B. C. 3, 110.

* Alexandrōpolis, is. f. [dict. ab Alexandro magno conditore] A city of the Parthians, Plin. 6, 25.

Alēxia, æ. f. Plin. 34, 17. & Alēſia, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 76. Alife in the dukedom of Burgundy, formerly the capital, now a ſmall town.

* || Alēxiācos, i. m. [ἀλεξιακός, Lat. malorum depulſor; ab ἀλέξω arceo, & κακός malus] A name, or epithet, of Apollo, and ſometimes of Hercules, Macr. Sat. 1, 17.

Alēxio, ōnis. m. A phyſician, and friend of Cicero's, Cic. Att. 7, 2. & 13, 25.

* Alexis, is. m. [ab ἀ privat. & λέγω, quod nihil dicat, nihil reſpondeat amatori, ſuperbus & ſtudioſus] A fine youth, who was page to Pollio, or Mæcenas, whom Virgil makes love to, Ecl. 2.

* Alēxius, ii. m. [ab ἀλεξέω, opitutor] The name of divers princes.

Alfatini, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Italy, Plin. 3, 5.

Alſellani, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Italy, Plin. 3, 11.

|| Alfrēdus, ſive Aluredus, i. m. A Saxon king of England, a learned and excellent prince. Nummi ejus adhuc extant.

* Algidum, i. n. [ex æris algore dict.] A town of Italy, ſituated on the high hill Algidus, Liv. 3, 2. hod. Rocca del Papa.

* Algidus, i. m. [ab affiduo frigore dict.] A hill twelve miles from Rome, Liv. 3, 2.

* Algidus, a, um. adj. Belonging to Algidum, Ov. Faſt. 6, 722.

Aliacon, vel Haliacon, is. m. A river of Macedon, which ſeparateth it from Theſſaly, Cæſ. B. C. 3, 36. & Plin. 4, 10.

Aliartus, vel Haliartus, i. m. (1) A river of Bæotia. (2) Another in the Morea. (1) Plin. 4, 7. (2) Stat. Theb. 7, 274.

Alimne, es. f. A town of Phrygia, Liv. 38, 14.

Alinda, æ. f. A midland town of Caria, Arr. Malē apud Plin. 5, 29. leg. Alidienses pro Alindienses, Cellar.

|| Alingonis, is. f. A port town in Aquitain near the Garonne, Sidon.

Aliphera, æ. f. A city of Arcadia, near the river Alpheus, Liv. 32, 5.

Aliphiræi, ōrum. m. pl. The inhabitants of Aliphera, Plin. 4, 6.

Alifo, ōnis. In. A river of Germany, flowing near the river Paderborn, Paterc. 2, 120. Tac. Ann. 2, 7. hod. Alme, Cellar.

Alifontia, æ. m. A river of the Netherlands, which floweth into the Moſel, Auſon. Moſella, 370.

*|| Alifus, i. f. [Ἀλῖς, Gr.] A city of Pomerania, ſeven leagues from Gripſwalde, Ptol.

*|| Alifum, i. n. [Ἀλῖς, Gr.] A ſmall city of Schwabia by the river Neckar; vulgō, Hailbrun, Ptol.

|| Allaba, vel Allava, æ. m. A river of Sicily, Anton.

Allantenses, ium. m. pl. A people of Alante, a town of Macedon, Plin. 4, 10.

Allia, æ. f. A river of Italy where the Romans were routed by the Gauls with a great ſlaughter, Liv. 5, 37. & Virg. Æn. 7, 717. Hence,

Allienſis dies, noted in their almanacks for an unlucky day, being the eighteenth of July, the anniversary of the unlucky battle of Allia, Liv. 6, 1.

Alliēni forum, A city of Italy, now generally thought to be Ferrara, Tac. Hiſt. 3, 6.

Alliſæ, ōrum. pl. vel Alliſe, es. vel Alīpha, æ. f. A town of Campania, near the bank of Vulturnus; vulgō Alif, Liv. 8, 25. Sil. 8, 536. hinc

Alliſænus ager, The field belonging to Alliſæ, Liv. 22, 13.

Allobroges, um. m. pl. A people of Savoy and Piedmont, Plin. 3, 4.

Allobrogicus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, that country, Juv. 8, 13. Allobrogicus, A title given to Fabius Max. on his conqueſt of that people, Val. Max. 6, 9.

Allobrox, ōgis. m. ſing. One of Piedmont, a Savoyard, Hor. Ep. 16, 6.

Allucius, ii. m. A prince of the Celtiberi, Liv. 26, 50.

|| Alma, æ. m. A river of Italy near the lake of Caſtiglione, Anton.

Almana, æ. f. A city of Greece, Liv. 44, 26.

Almedeſſos, i. f. A city of Thrace, Plin. 4, 11.

Almo, ōnis. m. A river not far from Rome, where Cybele's prieſts uſed to waſh themſelves at their ſacrificings, &c. hod. Dachia and Il rio d' Appio, as ruſing from the Appian way into the Tyber, Ov. Faſt. 4, 340. & Sil. 8, 365.

Almon, ōnis. m. (1) A man's name. (2) The name of a town in Theſſaly. (1) Virg. Æn. 7, 532. (2) Plin. 4, 8.

Almopii, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Macedon, Plin. 4, 10.

Almus, i. m. A mountain in Pannonia, Eutrop. 9, 11.

*|| Alōa, ōrum. n. pl. [ab ἄλως, area] The buſbandmens feſtival at Athens, after harveſt, conſecrated to Ceres and Bacchus, and kept in their barns and cellars, Euſtath.

Alōeus, eos. m. [Gr. ἀλωεύς, triturator] The ſon of Titan and Terra, whoſe wife Iphimedia was raviſhed by Neptune; and bore him two ſons, called Alōidæ, Hom. Il. 4, 386. & Virg. Æn. 6, 528. Luc. 410.

Alone, ſive Alona, æ. f. (1) A town in Northumberland, called Old town upon Alon. (2) An iſle near Ionia. (1) Camd. (2) Plin. 2, 87.

Aloni, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Meſopotamia, Plin. 6, 26.

Alontigeceli, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Spain, Plin. 3, 1.

*|| Alontium, ii. n. [Ἀλόντιον, Gr.] A town of Sicily, between Haleſa and Agathurium, near the place where S. Filadelfio now ſtandeth, Ptol.

Alope, is. f. A city of Theſſaly, Plin. 4, 7. Liv. 42, 56.

*Alōpēce, es. f. [ex Ἀλώπηξ, vulpes] An iſle in the Euxine ſea, full of foxes, Plin. 4, 12.

* Alōpēconneſus, i. f. [Ἀλωπεκόννησος vulpium inſula; ex ἀλώπηξ vulpes, & νῆσος inſula] (1) An iſland near the Cimmerian Boſporus. (2) Another in the Archipelago over-againſt Smyrna. (1) Plin. 19, 3. (2) Id. 5, 31.

Alorixæ, ōrum. m. pl. The people of Alorus, Plin. 4, 10.

Alorus, i. f. A town of Macedonia, Plin. 4, 10.

Alor-

Alostigi, drum. m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Plin. 3, 1.
 *|| *Alpenus*, i. f. [*Ἀλπένος*, Gr.] *A town of Greece, near the straits of Thermopylae*, Herodot. 7, 216.
 * *Alpes*, ium. f. [*Ἀλπες*, Gr. Leg. & Acc. sing. *Alpem*, *Juv.* 10, 152. *Luc.* 1, 683. & alibi. Abl. *Alpe*, *Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 150. à cardore nivium dicti, quia perpetuis ferè nivibus albescent. Sabini eum *Alpum* dixere, quod postea Latini *Albium*, Fest.] *The Alps, high mountains, which part Italy from Germany and France.* Hannibal made his way through these hills into Italy with vinegar; which being soaked into the rocks, made the hard stone yield to their pickaxes, *Liv.* 21, 37. *Juv.* 10, 153. Hence
 * *Alpicus*, a, um, adj. *Of the Alps*, Nep. Hannib. 3. sed frequentius.
 * *Alpinus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Alps*, *Alpinæ gentes*, *Liv.* 21, 43.
Alpeia, æ. f. *A town in Spain*, Plin. 3, 7.
 *|| *Alpheia*, æ. f. *Diana so called from Alpheus, who pursued her as far as Ortygia, and there leaving off his pursuit built a temple*, Rhodig.
Alphēnus, vel *Alfenus*, i. m. Surnamed Varus, who being a cobbler turned lawyer; and was afterward consul of Rome, V. C. 755. *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 130. Some take this to be the man commended by Maro in the 6th and 9th Eclogue.
 * *Alphēsiōna*, æ. f. [a seq.] *The daughter of Phlegon, and Alcmeon's wife*, Prop. 1, 15, 15.
 * *Alphēsiōneus*, i. m. [ἀπό τῆς ἀλφειῆς βῆς, i. e. à boves inveniendo] *The name of a Lordinan*, Virg. Ecl. 8, 5.
 * *Alphēus*, i. m. [*Ἀλφεῖος*, Gr. ἀπο τῆς ἀλφῆς ἰασθαι, quod alphas, i. e. maculas, vitiliginis speciem, curet, Paus.] *A famous river of Arcadia, near the city Elis, which the ancients feigned to have run down along by Pisæ into Greece, and there to have sunk underground, and so passed through the sea, without mingling its stream with the saltwaters, till arriving at Sicily, it mingled its current with the fountain Arethusa near Syracuse; inasmuch, that any thing which was thrown into the river on the side of Greece, showed itself in Arethusa*, Virg. *Æn.* 3, 694. & *Ov. Amor.* 3, 6.
Alphion, i. n. *A lake which cureth the merpew, or freckles*, Plin. 31, 2.
Alphius, ii. m. *The name of an usurer*, *Hor. Epod.* 2, sub fin.
 * *Alpinus*, a, um, adj. *vid. Alpes*.
Alpinus, i. m. *A poet, who wrote the wars of Memnon the son of Aurora, but in such a bombast style, that Horace saith, he murdereth him*, *Sat.* 1, 10, 36.
Alsa, æ. f. *A river which passeth by Aquileia, and falleth into the gulf of Venice, between Grado and Marana*, Pl. 3, 8. *hod. Ansa*.
 || *Alsatia*, æ. f. *A country in Germany, between the Rhine on the east, and Lorraine on the west*, v. Geogr. rec.
Alsum, ii. n. *A town anciently (now a castle) in Italy, in the dutchy of Bracciano; vulgò Palo*, Plin. 3, 5. *Sil. lib.* 8, 475. hinc *Alfensis* populus, *Liv.* 27, 38.
Allus, i. m. *The name of a shepherd*, Virg. *Æn.* 12, 304.
 * *Althæa*, æ. f. [*Ἀλθαῖα*, Gr. i. e. malva agrestis] *The daughter of Thestius, wife of Oeneus, king of Calydon, and mother of Meleager; at whose birth she hearing the destinies say, that the child should live as long as the block that was then in the fire should remain unburnt, she kept the block till she had heard that he had slain all her brethren, his uncles; and then she shooting herself a kinder sister than mother, in revenge burnt the block, whereupon he also died. She repented of this fact, and made away herself*, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 115. confer & *Diod. Sic.* 4, 5.
 || *Althepus*, i. m. *A king of Egypt, from whom Egypt was called terra Althepia*, Rhod.
 || *Altinātis*, um. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Altinum*, *Notit.*
Altinum, i. n. *Formerly a city on the shore of Venice, destroyed by Attila*, Plin. 3, 16, & 18.
Aluntium, vel *Haluntium*, ii. n. *A city of Si-*

cily, Plin. 3, 8. *Aluntini*, *The people of that city*. *Haluntina civitas*, Cic. *Verr.* 3, 43.
Alvona, æ. f. *A town of Illyricum*, Plin. 4, 21. *hod. Albona*. *Cellar.*
 *|| *Alūta*, æ. f. [*Ἀλύτα*, Gr.] *A river of Dacia*, Strab. *hod. Alt five Ole*, *Cellar.*
Alutæ, arum. m. pl. *A people of Illyricum*, Plin. 4, 21.
Alutrenses, ium. m. pl. *A people of the Alps*, Plin. 3, 19.
 *|| *Alyattes*, is. m. [*Ἀλυάτης*, Gr.] *A king of the Lydians, father to Cræsus*, Herodot. 1, 16, & 26.
 * *Alyatticus*, vel *Halyatticus*, i. m. *Cræsus son of Alyattes, king of Lydia*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 41. ubi pot. leg. videtur *Alyatei ut Ulyssæi*, & referri ad ipsum.
 || *Alyatta*, æ. f. *A country of Bithynia; pop. Alyatteni*, *Steph.*
 *|| *Alydda*, æ. f. [*Ἀλυδδα*, Gr.] *A town of Phrygia; hod. Luday*, *Ptol.*
 *|| *Alysius*, i. m. [*ab à privat. Ἐλύσα, rabies*] *A fountain in Arcadia, which cureth the biting of mad dogs*, Paus.
 * *Alyxōthōe*, es. f. [*Ἀλυξοθή*, Gr.] *A nymph, the daughter of Dymas, and mother of Æacus by king Priam*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 763. (Scrib. & *Alexis* hoc.)
Alyzia, æ. f. *A place in Acarnania about seven miles distant from the sea*, Cic. *Fam.* 16, 2.

A ante M.

*|| *Amaci*, drum. m. pl. [*Ἀμακί*, Gr.] *A people of the Asturias in Spain*, *Ptol.*
 *|| *Amadōca*, æ. f. [*Ἀμαδόκα*, Gr.] *A lake, and city of Sarmatia in Europe*, *Ptol.*
 *|| *Amadōci*, drum. m. pl. *The inhabitants near Amadoca*, *Ptol.*
Amagetobria, æ. f. *A city of old Gaul*, Cæf. B. G. 1, 31.
Amalchium mare, *The frozen sea*, Plin. 4, 13.
 || *Amalphis*, is. f. *A city of Italy; hod. Mutii*; where John Coa first found out the use of the mariners compass, about the year 1302. *Panorm.*
 * *Amalthæa*, æ. f. [*Ἀμαλθεία*, Gr. ab ἀμαλθεῖα, multiplico, nutrio] *The nurse of Jupiter. Melissus king of Crete had two daughters, Amalthea and Melissa, who fed Jupiter when a child, with goats milk and honey. Some say, that the name of the goat was Amalthea, and feign, that when she was dead Jupiter feed her, and made his Ægis of her skin, from which he had the name of Αἰγιοχόρος. Jupiter for her good services afterward made her a star, and gave one of her horns to his two nurses, when he was come of age; imparting to it this virtue, that the horn should supply every thing they wished for. Ovid says, that Amalthea was the nymph who nursed him, and that the goat by accident breaking off her horn against a tree, she filled it with flowers and fruit, and put it to Jupiter's mouth; for which he turned her into a star, and honoured the horn with the name of Plenty. Ἀμαλθείας κέρα, Prov. Pleno copia cornu, Hor. Epist. 1, 12, 29. though Ovid applyeth that too to the horn of Achelous, which Hercules broke off. It is remarkable, that the septuagint have translated יִצְחָק Job's youngest daughter's name by Ἀμαλθείας κέρα. Some also gave their books of miscellanies this title, of which number was Phocion the peripatetic.*
 * *Amalthæa Sibylla*, *A Sibyl, who offered to king Tarquin nine books, in which were written the destinies of the Romans, for 300 Philippicks; which he refusing to give, she burnt three of them, and demanded the same price; and the third time burning three more, she received as much for the three remaining as she asked for all the nine*, Tib. 2, 5, 67.
 * *Amalthæa*, æ. f. & *Amalthæum*, i. n. *Atticus and Cicero so called their libraries; for the former see Attic. 2, 1. the latter, ibid. 1, 13, sub fin.*
 *|| *Amana*, æ. f. [*Ἀμάνη*, Gr.] (1) *A city of Media.* (2) [*ab ἄμνη, i. e. fides, five veritas, aut nutrix*] *A hill of Cilicia; called also Amanus; hod. Mount Nero.* (1) *Ptol.* (2) *Litt. sed sine Auct.*
Amandæ, arum. m. pl. *A people of India*, Plin. 6, 20.

Amanides portæ, *The straits of the bill Amanus, leading out of Cilicia into Syria. Pliny calleth them Portus Amani montis; now Stretti di Scandaronæ.*
 * *Amanoïdes*, um. m. pl. [*Ἀμανοίδες*, Gr. sic dict. quod formam, effigiemque Amani montis circumnavigantibus exhibet; vel potius fortè ab Ἀμῶν Ἀμμανίδες, i. e. promontorium arenosum, Pomp. Mæd. 1, 13.] *A promontory of Cilicia, jutting with two heads into the sea.*
Amantes, ium. m. pl. *Inhabitants of the Lower Hungary*, Plin. 4, 25.
 *|| *Amantia*, æ. f. *A city of Lower Hungary, aliter Quinque Ecclesia dict.*
Amantini, drum. m. pl. *A people of Hungary*, Plin. 4, 10.
Amanum, i. n. *A part of Spain*, Plin. 4, 20.
Amānus, i. m. *A mountain that parteth Syria from Cilicia, according to Cicero, Attic. 5, 5. but Tac. Ann. 2, 83, 3. placeth it in Syria, abounding with tigers, panthers, and other wild beasts; hod. Monte di Scandaronæ.*
 * *Amāracus*, i. m. [*Ἀμάρκος*, Gr.] *A young man, who was perfumer to Cinyras king of Cyprus; the king by chance broke a box of ointment, by which means the ointment smelled more sweetly; whence the best ointments were called Amarcina, Lucr. 4, 1172. when he died he was changed into the herb sweet marjoram. Virgil useth it for marjoram, Æn. 1, 697. Nihil cum amaracino sui, Gell. Proov. Vid. & Lucr. 6, 973.*
Amarbi, drum. m. pl. *A people of Scythia*, Plin. 6, 13.
Amardi, drum. m. pl. *Mela; Amordi, Plin. A people of Asia near the Hyrcanian sea.*
Amardus, i. m. *A river of Media*, Plin. 6, 13.
 * *Amāryllis*, idis. f. [*ab ἀμαρυγῆ, vel ἀμαρυγῆ, splendore*] *The name of a country girl mentioned by Theocritus, and from him by Virgil, Ecl. 1. Qui Romam à Poëtâ hic designari contendunt, magno conatu magnas nugæ agere videntur.*
 *|| *Amārynthus*, i. f. [*Ἀμαρυνθες*, Gr.] *A town in Eubœa, where Diana was worshipped; whence she was called Amaryssa, Steph.*
Amāsēnus, i. m. (1) *A river in Italy.* (2) *Another in Sicily near Averan.* (1) Virg. *Æn.* 11, 547. (2) *Ov. Met.* ubi rect. *Ameianus* q. v.
 *|| *Amāsīa*, æ. f. [*Ἀμασία*, Gr.] *A city of Pontus in Asia, famous for the birth of Strabo, Ptol.*
Amāsia, vel *Amīsia*, vel *Amīsius*, i. m. *A river of Germany, which passeth through a part of Friesland into the ocean*, Plin. 4, 14. & Tac. Ann. 1, 60. *hod. Ems.*
Amāsīs, is. m. *A king of Egypt, buried in one of the pyramids*, Luc. 9, 155.
Amāsī, drum. m. pl. *A people about the Palus Mæotis*, Plin. 6, 7.
Amāstra, æ. f. *quæ & Amestratus & Mutistratus*, i. m. *A city of Sicily*, Sil. 14, 267. *hod. Mistretta.*
Amāstriæus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Amastria*, *Ov. in Ibin*, 329.
Amāstris, is. f. *A city of Paphlagonia in Asia minor, at the mouth of the river Dolap*, Catull. 4, 13. *hod. Famastro.*
Amāta, æ. f. *The wife of king Latinus, and mother of Lavinia; she hanged herself that she might not see Æneas her son in law*, Virg. *Æn.* 7, 343.
Amatæ, arum. m. pl. *A people of India*, Plin. 6, 20.
Amatheī, drum. m. pl. *A people of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28.
Amāthus, untis. f. *A city of Cyprus*, Virg. *Æn.* 10, 51. *abounding with mines*, *Ov. Met.* 10, 220. *sacred to Venus* Tac. Ann. 3, 62. *hod. Limisso.*
Amāthūsīacus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Amathus, or Cyprus*, *Ov. Met.* 10, 227. the whole island being sometimes called *Amathusia*, Plin. 5, 31.
Amāthūsus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Amathus. Venus Amathusia*, Tac. Ann. 3, 62.
 * *Amāzon*, ōnis, Virg. *Æn.* 11, 648. pl. *Amāzōnes*.

zōnes, um. pl. [ab ἀ priv. & μασ, mamma, quod sibi mamma altera exsecta, Virg. vel inusta, Diod. Curt. ne jaciendis telis impedimento esset; alteram balteo distringerent, unde unimammæ dicta. Al. ab ἀμα ζῆν, unā vivere, i. e. sine viris] Warlike women, who anciently possessed a great part of Asia, and inhabited Scythia near the Mæotis and Tanais, whence Seneca Hippol. 401. calleth them Mæotides and Tanaitidas. Their original, queens, and conquests, see copiously described by Justin. 2, 5. & Diod. Sic. 3, 11, & 5, 2. They fought with an ax and arrows, and used a small or round target for defence. Diodorus telleth us of another nation of them in Africa, and giveth a large account of them also. They go likewise by the name of Amazonides, Vid. Callim. hymn. 3. Virg. Æn. 1, 494. & Prop. 3, 14, 13.

* Amāzōnium, ii. n. [à præced.] A town of Cappadocia, Plin. 6, 3.

* Amāzōnius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, an Amazon. Amazonia pharetra, Virg. Æn. 5, 311.

Amāzōnicus, a, um. adj. Idem. ¶ Amazonicus mons, A mountain in Asia, at the foot whereof runneth the river Thermodon, Plin. 5, 27.

Ambarvāle, sc. sacrum [ita dict. quod victima ambiat arva, Serv.] A solemn procession in honour of the goddess Ceres, wherein the victim, which was a sow big with young, Serv. a heifer, Virg. or a lamb, Tibull. was carried three times about their grounds, Vid. Virg. Geor. 1, 345. to purify them, praying for the prosperity of their corn and cattle. It should seem also that this solemnity was in honour of Bacchus, as well as Ceres, by the prayer mentioned by Tibullus, *Io messes & bona vina date*, Eleg. 1, 1, 24. See also the elegant description of the libation made at this solemnity, with milk, honey, and wine, Virg. Geor. 1, 338, & quæ seq. This sacrifice was made twice in the year, in the spring and autumn.

Ambarri, ōrum. m. pl. The inhabitants of the country about Charleroy in the Low Countries, Cæs. B. G. 1.

Ambaria, æ. f. A town in France on the banks of the Loire; vulg. Amboise, v. Geogr. rec.

Ambenus, i. m. A mountain of European Sarmatia upon the coast of the Euxine sea, near the river Tyra, Val. Flacc. 6, 85. & 251.

Amber, ri, m. A river of Vindelicia; hod. Amber, Cellar.

Ambianum, i. n. [ab ambientibus aquis] The chief city of Picardie in France, Plin. 4, 17. hod. Amiens.

Ambiāni, ōrum. m. pl. The inhabitants of the country of Amiens, Cæs. B. G. 2, 15. qui & Ambienes.

Ambialites, ium. m. pl. The inhabitants of little Britain in France, their town is now called Lamballe, Cæs. B. G. 3, 11.

Ambiansinum, i. n. A town in Germany, the birth place of Caligula, Suet. in vit. 8.

Ambigatus, i. m. A king of the Celtæ, or Gauls, Liv. 5, 34.

Ambiorix, gis. m. A commander of the Gauls frequently mentioned by Cæsar. He was first a captain of the Eburones.

Ambifontes, ium. m. pl. A people of Noricum, Plin. 3, 20.

Ambuglana, æ. f. Willowford in Cumberland, or according to Camden Amblesid in Westmoreland.

Ambiācia, æ. f. A famous city of Thessrotia in Epirus near the river Acheron, formerly called Epiua and Paralia. Here was the court of king Pyrrhus. After Augustus had conquered M. Antony, in memory of his victory he called this city *Nisopolis*. Its port was particularly famous, Vid. Me'ta, 2, 3. & Liv. 38, 3.

Ambiācienses, ium. m. pl. The people of Ambriacia, Liv. 38, 43.

Ambiācius sinus, The gulf of Ambracia, Liv. 34, 14, 38, 4.

Ambrones, um. m. pl. A people of Switzerland, whose lands being destroyed by an inundation, they turned robbers, from which ill men were called *Ambrones*, Eutrop. 5, 1.

Ambrosii vicus, Ambrosbury; A town of South Britain in the county of Wilts, five miles from Salisbury, Camd.

¶ Ambrosii mons, Stone henge on Salisbury plain; so called, as the monks write, from Ambrosius king of the Britons, who in memory of the treacherous murder of his nobles by Vortigern, the Saxon, reared those innumerable piles.

Ambrysus, i. f. A town of Phocis, Plin. 4, 3. hod. Arachoua, Hald.

Amēnānus, i. m. A river of Sicily near-mount Ætna, Ov. Met. 15, 279. ubi al. Amafenus, perperam.

Amēria, æ. f. An ancient city of Umbria, situate on a mountain about six miles from Narni, Plin. 3, 14. hod. Amelia, Hard. Steph. calleth it Ἀμέριον. Augustus settled here a colony of Veterans. Hinc

Amērīnus, a, um. adj. A citizen of Ameria, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 6. Amerina retinacula, Virg. Geor. 1, 265. ¶ Amerina pyra, A kind of late pears, Plin. 15, 15.

¶ Amerīca, æ. f. [ab Americo Vesputio Florentino, quem interiūs penetrāsse, A. D. 1497. Secundum à Christophoro Colono, corrupt. Columbo Genuensi qui invenerat, A. D. 1492, certum est] America, one of the four parts of the world, first discovered by Christopher Colonus, or Columbus as commonly called, in the year 1492, but had its name from Americus Vesputius a Florentine who made a farther discovery thereof. It stretcheth to an immense length, for it toucheth the Artick and Antartick circle, and cuteth them both. It lieth in the form of two peninsulæ's, the northern containeth New Spain, Mexico, Florida and Terra nova; the southern Peru, Brasil, &c. Ortel.

¶ Amestratus, i. f. A city of Sicily; hod. Mistratta, vid. Amastra.

¶ Amida, æ. f. A city of Mesopotamia, on the river Tigris; hod. Caramit, Notit.

Amilcar, is. m. (1) Surnamed Barcha, the father of Hannibal. (2) Another the son of Gescon. (1) Vid. vitam ap. Corn. Nepot. (2) Liv. 21, 51.

Aminea, æ. f. A part of Campania in the kingdom of Naples, productive of noble wines, Plin. 14, 2. Macrobius will have them the same with the Falernian, Saturn. 2, 16. but Virgil manifestly distinguisheth them, Georg. 2, 96, 97.

Amisus, & Amisum, i. A city of Paphlagonia, Plin. 6, 2.

Amīternīni, ōrum. m. pl. The inhabitants of Amiternum, Plin. 3, 12.

Amīternum, i. n. A town of the Sabines, not far from the river Aternum, Liv. 26, 11. hod. S. Vitorino.

Amīternīnus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Amiternum. Amiterninus ager, Liv. 21, 62.

Amīternus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Amiternum. Amiterna cohors, Virg. Æn. 7, 710. Amiternus ager, Mart. 13, 20. ¶ Uterque sc. metri necessitate coacti.

Amīthion, vel Amīthāon, ōnis. m. The father of the physician Melampus, Stat. Theb. 3, 452. hinc Amīthāōnius, a, um. adj. Melampus, the son of Amythaon, Virg. Geor. 3, 550.

Amitinenses, ium. m. pl. A people of Italy, Plin. 3, 5.

¶ Ammiānus, i. m. A famous Greek poet, quoted by Cæl. Rhod. 17, 11.

¶ Ammiānus Marcellinus, A famous historian in the reign of Gratian and Valentinian. He began his history with Nerva, and ended it with Valens. He is a grave and prudent writer, whose accounts of facts may be much depended on. His style indeed is not very smooth, but that is sufficiently compensated by his other excellencies. He writ 31 books, whereof 13 of the first are lost.

Ammienfes, ium. m. pl. A people of Portugal, between Elvas and the river Tagus, Plin. 4, 22. hod. Portugalgre. Hard.

Ammon, ōnis. m. A name of Jupiter whose temple was in the deserts of Libya, for which reason some have derived it from Ἀμμος, arena; but the name not being Greek, but purely Egyptian, as Plutarch, as well as Herodotus in Euterpe affirm. it seemeth more probable to derive it from ἡμ the sun, under which name Macrobius hath shown Jupiter to be worshiped. This is further confirmed by the manner of his wor-

ship, which was under the form of a ram, whence he is styled *corniger*. For the word ἥρ, signifieth both a horn and a ray of light. His oracle was in reputation in the time of Alexander the Great, but began to be neglected in the reign of Tiberius, as Strabo, who then lived, telleth us, and more in the time of Trajan, as we learn from Plutarch's treatise of oracles, and more and more despised as the light of the gospel shined clearer.

¶ Ammōnia, æ. f. (1) Juno worshipped by the Greeks under that name. (2) The midland part of Libya. (3) The whole country so called. (1) Paus. in Eleis. (2) Steph. (3) Id.

¶ Ammōnius, ii. n. There were three philosophers of this name. (1) In the time of Nero, Plutarch's master. (2) The famous Alexandrian, Origen's master. (3) The master of Simplicius. (1) Suid. (2) Ammian. 22, 42. (3) Suid.

* Amnisus, i. m. [Ἀμνισός, Gr.] (1) A town of Crete, not far from Cnosus. (2) A river of the same place. Pausan. Att. c. 18. Hom. Odyss. 7, 188. (2) Apollon. 3, 875.

Amodocus, i. m. A king of Thrace, Liv. 39, 35.

Amorgus, i. f. One of the islands called Sporades, in the Archipelago, according to Cellarius and the greatest part of geographers; but by Stephanus and Eustathius numbered among the Cyclades, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Amorgo. It is famous for being the birth-place of Simonides.

* Ampelōēssa, æ. f. [Ἀμπελοῖσσα, Gr. i. e. vitibus confita; ab ἀμπελῶ, vitis] A town of Decapolis bordering upon Syria, Plin. 5, 18.

* Ampelion, i. n. [Ἀμπελιον, Gr.] A promontory of Macedonia, Herodot. 7, 122.

* Ampēlos, i. f. [Ἀμπελος, Gr.] (1) A town of Macedonia. (2) A town of Crete. (1) Plin. 4, 10. (2) Id. 4, 12.

Ampelulia, æ. f. A promontory of Mauritania, Plin. 5, 1. called also Cotes.

* Amphaxis, is. f. [Ἀμφάξις, Gr.] A town of Macedon, between Arcthusa and Stagira; whence

* Amphaxitis, dos. f. [à præced.] The adjacent region, Polyb. 5, 98.

* Amphialus, i. m. [Ἀμφιάλος, Gr.] An excellent leaper, or vaulter, Hom. Odyss. 8, 114.

* Amphiarāus, i. m. [Ἀμφιαράος, Gr.] The son of Oecleus, whence he is called *Oclicides*; a Greek augur whom king Adrastus desired to carry with him to the Theban war; but he, fearing, he should never return from thence, absconded. Hereupon his wife, Eriphyle, corrupted with a jewel by the king, discovered him. He being forced to go, the first day he arrived at Thebes perished in an earthquake, Vid. Hom. Odyss. 6, 244. This story is comprised in a very few words by Hor. Od. 3, 16, 11. *Concidit auguris Argivi donus ob lucrum Demersa excidio*. He was afterwards worshiped as a god, Cic. de Div. 2, 3.

* Amphicea, æ. f. [Ἀμφικῆα, Gr.] A town of Greece, Herodot. 8, 11.

* Amphiciātes, is. m. [Ἀμφικράτης, Gr.] An historian, who writ the lives of famous men; he is quoted by Diog. Laërtius, and Athenæus, and mentioned by Plutarch in Lucullus.

* Amphiclyon, is. m. [Ἀμφικλῶν, Gr.] (1) The successor of Cranaüs king of Athens. A great interpreter of dreams and portents. He reigned ten years. In his time Eristhon built the temple at Delos. (2) The son of Helenus, who instituted the diet, or great council, of Greece called *Amphictionium*, whither seven cities sent their deputies, who were called *Amphictiones*. (1) Euseb. (2) Cic. de Inv. 2, 23.

* Amphilōchis, æ. f. [ab Amphilocho Amphiarai filio] A country of Greece bordering upon Acarnania, Plin. 4, 1. hod. Anfilocha.

* Amphilōchus, i. m. [Ἀμφίλοχος, Gr.] (1) An Athenian philosopher, and writer of husbandry. (2) One worshipped at Oropus in Attica as a god. (1) Var. R. R. 1. (2) Liv. 45, 27.

* Amphimæles sinus [Ἀμφιμαλῆς, Gr.] Ptol. The gulf of Suda, Cellar.

Amphimalla, æ. f. vel Amphimallum, ii. n. [Ἀμφιμάλιον, Gr.] Ptol. A town of Crete, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Suda, Hard.

* Amphimēdon, tis. m. [Ἀμφιμέδων, Gr.]

(1) *A certain Lybian, who fighting against Perseus in the court of king Cephæus was by him slain.* (2) *The son of Melanthus, one of Penelope's suitors, slain by her son Telemachus.* (1) *Ov. Met. 5, 75.* (2) *Hom. Odys. x, 284.*

**Amphinome, es, f. [ex ἀμφί, circum, & νύμψ, paucum] (1) The name of a nymph. (2) Jason's mother, who slew herself in her son's absence.* (1) *Hom. Il. 6, 44.* (2) *Nat. Com. 6, 7.*

Amphidromus, i, m. A Sicilian, who, together with Anapus his brother, when the city Catana and other neighbouring places were set on fire by an eruption from mount Ætna, carried their parents on their shoulders, and by their own danger saved their lives. *Val. Max. 5, 4. V. & Sil. Ital. 14, 197.*

**Amphion, is, m. [Ἀμφίων, Gr.] The son of Jupiter by Antiope the daughter of Nycteus, who was ravished by Epaphus, as Hygin, or by Epopeus, as Pausan, in his Corinthiacs calleth him; and therefore divorced from her husband Lycus. But afterwards being with child by Jupiter, she was suspected by Dirce, whom Lycus had married, to be still familiar with her husband, who therefore ordered her to be cast into prison; from whence she was delivered by Jupiter, and fled into the mountain Citheron; and there, in a place where two ways met, brought forth twins, which were educated by the shepherds as their own. They called one of them Zethus, ἀπὸ τῆς ζήτησιν τῶνον, and the other Amphion, ὅτι ἐν δίδω ἡ μήτηρ αὐτὸν ἔτεκεν. When they were grown up and understood the injuries done by Dirce to their mother, they tied her to the tail of a mad bull, which dragged her on the craggy rocks, till Bacchus pitying her, turned her into a mountain of the same name. Amphion became an excellent musician, having been presented with a lute by Mercury, on which he played so sweetly, that he brought the stones together wherewith the tower of Thebes was built.* *Hor. A. Pœt. 394, & Sil. 11, 445.* By thus receiving a lute from Mercury is meant, that he was a very eloquent man; and by his bringing the stones together, that he persuaded the rude and barbarous people to join together in one body, and pursue one common interest, building themselves a city, wherein to live under certain laws agreed upon by common consent, and fortifying a tower as a defence against their enemies.

**Amphipolis, is, f. [Ἀμφίπολις, Gr.] (1) A city of Macedonia, on the confines of Thracia. It was formerly called Urbs Martis, and Septemvici. The modern Greeks call it Christopolis, and the Turks Embela. (2) A city of Syria near Euphrates, built by Seleucus.* (1) *Plin. 4, 10.* (2) *Steph.*

**Amphirhoë, es, f. [ἀ circumfluendo; i. e. ex ἀμφί, circum, & ῥίω, fluo] A sea-nymph, Helych.*

Amphissa, vel Amphissa, æ, f. (1) A town of Magna Græcia, on the confines of Calabria, at the mouth of the river Sagra. Hinc Amphissius, a, um, adj. (2) A town of Locris by a river of the same name, about twelve miles from Delphos. (1) *Ov. Met. 15, 703.* (2) *Luc. 3, 172.*

**Amphiscii, ñrum, m. pl. [ex ἀμφί, circum, & σκιά, umbra, quod undique præcipiant umbram] The people under the equinox, projecting their shadows every way.*

**Amphistratus, i, n. [qu. circa exercitum versatus; ex ἀμφί, circum, & στρατός, exercitus] The name of a statuary.* *Plin. 36, 5.*

**Amphitrite, es, f. [diēt. quod mare terram undique terat, vel radat; etym. ab ἀμφί, circum, & τριβή, tero] The daughter of Nereus, or Oceanus, by the nymph Doris, with whom Neptune fell in love; but she, desirous to continue a virgin, fled from him, and hid herself. Whereupon Neptune sent a dolphin to seek her, which at length found her by mount Atlas, and persuaded her to marry Neptune.* *Claud. de Rapt. Præf. 104.* He begot Triton of her, *Hesiod.* She is by the poets sometimes taken for the sea, *Catull. 62, 11. Ov. Met. 1, 14. Item Græc. Dionys. Perieg. v. 134.*

**Amphitryo, vel uo, ñnis, m. [Ἀμφίτρον, Gr.] A nobleman of Thebes, commander of king Creon's army against the Teleboans, and husband to Alcmena, on whom Jupiter, as the poet's feign, begat Hercules.* *Vid. fab. Plautinam hoc tit.* However the poets, who take what liberty they please, call him *Amphitryonides*, and by an interposition of the letter *a*, *Amphitryonides* from his father, and *Alcides* from his mother, *Vid. Alcmena.*

Amphrysus, vel Amphryssus, i, m. A river of Thessaly. *Ov. Met. 1, 580. & Luc. 6, 368.* near which Apollo kept the herds of king Admetus, either being in love with him as *Callimachus Hymn. in Apoll.* or sold to him for a slave by Jupiter for killing his thunderforgers the Cyclops, who were to make him bolts to hurl either at Phæton or Æsculapius both the sons of Apollo, as others, *Vid. Virg. Geor. 3, 2. Hinc*

Amphrysus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Apollo. ¶ *Amphrysia vates, inspired by Apollo.* *Virg. Æn. 6, 398.*

Ampre, es, f. A town of Arabia. *Plin. 6, 28.* *Ampreutæ, ñrum, f. pl. A city of Iberia.* *Plin. 6, 4.*

Ampaga, æ, f. A river of Africa. *Plin. 5, 4.* *Ampycides, is, m. Mopsus the son of Ampyx.* *Ov. Met. 12, 456.*

Ampsanctus, i, m. A sulphureous lake in the midst of Italy, which being among close woods, breedeth such a noisome stench and pestilent air, as to kill all who come near it; whence the poets feign it to be the breathing hole of the infernal spirits. *Vid. Cic. de Div. 1, 36. Virg. Æn. 7, 567. hod. Mufiti, à Mephite, q. v.*

¶ *Amstela, æ, f. A small river in Holland, which giveth name to*

¶ *Amstelodamum, vel Amstelrodamum, i, n. Amsterdam, the metropolis of the province of Holland.*

Amulius, ii, m. (1) The son of Proca, and brother of Numitor. He deprived his elder brother Numitor of his kingdom, killed his son Lausus, and made his daughter Rhea Sylvia, a vestal virgin, that she might have no issue. But a soldier having got her with child (Mars they say, to hide the disgrace) she bore two twins, Romulus and Remus, who when they were grown up restored their grandfather Numitor to his kingdom. (2) A painter of this name. (1) *Vid. Liv. 1, 3.* (2) *Plin. 35, 10.*

Amulius, i, m. A prince of the Lacetani. *Liv. 21, 62.*

*Amyclæ, ñrum, f. pl. (1) A city of Laconia, the birth place of Castor and Pollux, who are called *Amyclæi fratres*.* *Stat. 7, 413.* It had its name from Amycus the son of Lacedæmon. Here was a temple dedicated to Apollo; *hinc, Amyclæ Apollinæ, Stat. 4, 223.* (2) A city of Italy between Cajeta and Taracina, built by the companions of Castor and Pollux. The people of this city being often frightened with false reports of an invasion, made a law that none should mention it for the future. At length the enemy came indeed, and surprised them unprovided. Hence Virgil's epithet, *tacitæ Amyclæ, Æn. 10, 564.* ¶ *Amyclas vivere, To bear and see, and say nothing.* *Prov. ap. Aulon.*

Amyclas, æ, m. A poor mariner, who in the time of the civil war carried Cæsar to Italy. *Luc. 5, 539.*

*Amycus, i, m. (1) The son of Neptune and the nymph Melies, king of the Bebricians. His custom was to invite strangers into a wood to show feats of activity, and there lay an ambush to slay them. When the Argonauts arrived, he challenged Pollux, who mistrusting his design, called his companions together and slew him, whence Pollux is called *Ἀμυκοφόντης*. (2) A centaur the son of Ixion and Nubes. (3) One of the companions of Æneas.* (1) *Orpian. Cyneg. 1.* (2) *Ov. Met. 12, 245.* (3) *Virg. Æn. 1, 225.*

Amýdon, ñnis, f. A city of Macedonia. *Juv. 5, 60.*

**Amymome, es, f. [qu. inculcata; ex ἀμύμων, inculpatus] The daughter of Danaüs, one of the fifty sisters, who exercising herself in a wood chanced to hit a satyr, who thereupon ran violently to ravish her, but she implored the help of Neptune was delivered by him, but suffered from him what she only apprehended from the satyr, and brought forth Nauphus.* *Strab. 1, 8.*

Amynander, ri, m. A king of the Athamanes. *Liv. 27, 30.*

Amyntas, æ, m. The name of several Macedonian kings. (1) The grandfather of Alexander the great. (2) The name of a shepherd. (1) *Liv. 45, 9.* ¶ *Hujus nummi ex vetustissimis sunt, qui hodie servantur.* (2) *Virg. Ecl. 2, 35.*

**Amynthor, ñris, m. [qu. auxiliator; ab ἀμύνω, juvo] (1) A governor of the Dolopes. (2) The father of Phœnix.* (1) *Ov. Met. 12, 384.* (2) *Hom. Il. 7, 364.*

¶ *Amyris, is, m. A Sybarite. His countrymen consulting the oracle about the success of their state, were told, 'Their state should flourish till they honoured men more than the gods. It happened that a servant, to avoid the effect of his master's wrath, fled from him, and took sanctuary at an altar, but was fetched from thence, and escaping to his master's monument was pardoned. Upon this Amyris packed up his awls, and made for Peloponnesus: the Sybarites, seeing this, cried out, *Amyris is mad*. But the event showed they were the mad men, their state becoming soon after a prey to their enemies. This proverb is used of a man who was accounted a fool, but proveth to be otherwise.* *vid. Ciliad.*

Amyros, i, m. (1) A river of Thessaly. (2) A river by the city Melibœa. (3) A river of India falling into the Ganges. (1) *Steph.* (2) *Val. Flacc. 2, 11.* (3) *Arrian.*

Amýthæon, is, m. The son of Cretheus, and father of Melampus, a physician and soldier. Hinc, Amythaonius Melampus. *Tibull. 4, 1, 120.*

Amyzon, is, f. An inland city of Caria. *Plin. 5, 29. hod. Mezo.*

A ante N.

*Anacharsis, is, m. A Scythian philosopher contemporary with Solon, whose character Cicero hath drawn up in four words, *Sobrius, continens, abstineus, temperans*.* *Tusc. 5, 32.* He said laws were like spiders webs, which catch the small flies, but that wasps and hornets break through them. That the body was the instrument of the soul, and the soul of God. He invented the anchor, as some say, and also the poters wheel, as Pliny, Euphorus, and others affirm. But it will be no detraction from him as a philosopher, to disbelieve this account of mechanism, since Homer who lived before him speaketh of it as well known in his time, *Il. 6, 600.* He was the only philosopher of his nation, whence the proverb *Anacharsis inter Scythas*, of a nonpareil, or nonesuch. At length he was shot by his brother, king of that place, for endeavouring to bring in the Athenian laws, *Laërt.*

**Anacreon, tis, m. [Ἀνακρεών, Gr.] A lyric poet, whose life, as well as poems, which are still extant, was very lascivious. He was a native of Teos, a city of Ionia, or as others, of Teium, a city of Paphlagonia. However that be, he was in great respect with Polycrates the tyrant of Samos, with whose boy Smeridas he was in love, as likewise with Bathyllus another Samian boy, whom he courteth in his poems in two odes, though that he writ more is certain from Horace, who saith *persepe cavâ testudine flavit amorem*.* *Epod. 16.* He was ill repaid by Bacchus for the fine things he had writ of him, being choaked with a grape-stone.

**Anaclorea, æ, f. [Ἀνακλόρεα, Gr.] A city of Epirus.* *Plin. 4, 1. hod. Vanizza. Plaut. Strab. and Plut. write it *Anaclorium*.* *Hinc,*

**Anaclorius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Anaclorium. Anacloriâ in orâ.* *Sil. 15, 299.*

Anæa, æ, f. A city in the western part of Caria, opposite

opposite to the island of Samos. The citizens were called *Anai*, Steph. *Anaitæ*, Thucyd.

Anætia, æ. f. A city of Armenia, Plin. 5, 24.

* *Anadyōmēne*, es. f. [qu. emeigens, ab ἀνα-δύω, emergo] A picture of Venus rising out of the sea, drawn by Apelles, Plin. 35, 10.

* *Anaëtis*, vel *Anaitis* [Ἀναίτις, Gr.] A goddess worshiped by the Armenians, who prostituted their daughters to her, Boch.

Anagnia, æ. f. The chief city of the Hernici, whose country was very fruitful, whence *Dives Anagnia*, Virg. *Æn.* 7, 684. Cerealis, Sil. 12, 533. pinguis, Id. 8, 394. hod. *Anagni*, Hard.

Anagnini, òrum. m. pl. The people of *Anagnia*, in Italy, Liv. 9, 43. & Plin. 3, 4.

Anagninus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Anagnia*. *Anagninus ager*, Liv. 26, 9. *Anagninum compitum*, Id. 27, 4.

Anagnites, ium, m. pl. A people of Aquitaine, Plin. 4, 19.

* *Anaitica*, æ. f. [à cultu deæ Ἀναίτιδος, Strab.] A country of Armenia, Plin. 5, 24. *Anaitidis delubrum*, Liv. Epit. 131, 63.

|| *Anāmis*, is. m. A river of Caramania, Arr. de Indic. 33.

|| *Anandia*, e. f. seu Vallis *Anandia*, *Anandale* in Scotland, in the southern part, being but about 16 miles from Carlisle.

* *Anāpauōmēnos*, i. m. [qu. deficiens, quia meridie semper deficit; ab ἀναπαύω, morior] A fountain in Dodona, sacred to Jupiter, Plin. 2, 103.

* *Anāphe*, es. f. [Ἀνάφη, Gr. ab ἀναφαίνω, appareo] An island in the Mediterranean sea, which rose up of itself, Plin. 2, 7. hod. *Namfio*, Hard. Hence Apollo is called *Anaphæus*, because worshiped there. Ovid mentioneth this isle, Met. 7, 462.

* || *Anaphlystus*, i. f. [ex ἀνα, rursus, & φλύζω, ferreo] A town of Attica in Greece, Herodot. 4, 99.

Anāpus, i. m. A river of Sicily, Ov. Ep. ex Pont. 2, 10, 26. Sil. 14, 515. & Liv. 24, 36.

Anartes, ium, m. pl. A people who were neighbours to the Dacians, perhaps the Bulgarians or *Walachians*, Cæf. B. G. 6, 24.

Anas, æ. m. (1) A river dividing Portugal from Spain. (2) Another in Sicily. (1) Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Guadiana*, Hard. (2) Liv. 1, 26.

Anassus, i. m. A river in the dukedom of Venice, which arising in the Alps falleth into the Adriatick, Plin. 3, 18. hod. *Piave*, Baudr. Stella, Hard.

Anastāsia, æ. f. A city of Mesopotamia, upon the river Tigris, at no great distance from the city *Nisibis*. It was built by Anastasius the Roman emperor from whom it had its name. It was also called *Daras*, Marc. & *Daria*, Procop.

Anatilia, æ. f. A town of Provence in France, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Mornas*.

Anātis, is. m. A river in Africa, Plin. 5, 1.

Anatolia, æ. f. A part of Asia minor, hod. *Natolia*, Baudr.

* *Anaurus*, i. m. [ab ἀ priv. & αὔρα, aura, quodd nullus exhalet vapores] A small river in Thessaly, arising in the mount Pelion, Luc. 6, 370.

Anausis, is. m. A king of the Alauni, suiter to *Medea*, Val. Flacc. 6, 43.

* *Anax*, actos. m. [ab ἀναξ, Gr. rex] The son of Titan and Terra, from whom Miletus was formerly called *Anaxioria*. *Anax* was anciently a name of the greatest honour, and given to such as for their stature, valour, wisdom, or other virtues, seemed superiour to other mortals. The three first *Anaces*, or rather *Anactes*, were *Tritopatreus*, *Eubulus*, and *Dionysius*, who were born at Athens, and were the sons of Jupiter and Proserpina. Next these were reckoned the *Dioscuri*, such as *Castor* and *Pollux* who were the sons of Jupiter and Leda. Alios invenies ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

* *Anaxagoras*, æ. m. [ab ἀναξ, rex, & ἀγορά, forum, qu. rex fori] A philosopher of Clazomene, of high birth, and a higher mind, and scholar to *Anaximenes*. He had a great estate, but divided it among his friends and relations, who taxed him thereupon with negligence of his affairs: To which he relpyed by asking, why they did not

look after them? But why, said one, will you leave us? have you no respect for your country? O yes, answered he, a very great one, pointing to heaven. When he returned from his travels, and looked on his former estate, I had been lost myself, said he, if I had not lost this, Val. Max. 5, 10, ext. 3. & 7, 2. ext. 8. He insisted that snow was black, because made of water, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 23. When dying, he was asked, whether he would not be carryed to his own country? no need of that, said he, there is a near cut to heaven from every place, Cic. Tusc. Q. 1. By his skill in astronomy he foretold what time a stone should fall from heaven, which happened accordingly in the sight of many, in the day time, near the river *Ægos*, a comet blazing at the same time, Plin. 2, 58. This stone was as big as a wain could carry, and was kept for a monument, Id. ib. Vid. plura ap. Suid. & Laert.

* || *Anaxandrides*, is. m. [ab ἀναξ, rex, & ἀνδρ, ἀνδρς, vir; q. d. rex virorum] (1) A king of Lacedæmon. (2) A comick poet of Rhodes, who writ 65 plays, of which 10 only took. He lived in the reign of Philip, father to Alexander the Great. (1) Paul. (2) Suid.

* *Anaxarchus*, i. m. [ab ἀναξ, rex, & ἀρχή, imperium; q. d. rex cum imperio] A philosopher of Abdera in Thrace, follower of Democritus, the laughing philosopher. Nicocreon king of Cyprus put him into a mortar, and caused men to pound him. His patience was so great that he cried, Beat on the bag of *Anaxarchus*, himself thou canst not hurt. When the tyrant threatened to cut out his tongue, he bit it off and spit it at him. Vid. Cic. N. D. 3, 33. Tusc. Q. 2, 22. conf. & Ov. in Ibin, ver. 571. Val. Max. 3, 3. & Plutarch. de Virtute morali.

* *Anaxārete*, es. f. [ab ἀναξ, rex, & ἀρετή, virtus; qu. regie virtutis] A hard hearted maid of Salamis, for whose unkindness her lover Iphis hanged himself at her door, which sad sight whilst she looked on unconcerned, she was turned into a stone, Ov. Met. 14, 750. & deinc.

* *Anaxenor*, is. m. [Ἀναξίνωρ, Gr.] A musician very much esteemed in Tyona, a city of Cappadocia, as also by M. Antony, who rewarded him with the tribates of four cities, Strab. 1, 14.

* *Anaxilæus*, i. m. [ab ἀναξ, rex, & λαός, populus; q. d. rex populi] A king of the Rhēgines, and founder of Messana in Sicily. At his death he appointed one of his slaves to be guardian to his children, who administered the kingdom with so much integrity, that all thought themselves happy under his government; and on the arrival of the young princes to years of maturity, he resigned his charge, retiring himself to Olympia, where he lived to a good old age, Justin. 4, 2, 4. & Macrob. 1. sat. 11. Also a physician of the same name, mentioned by Pliny, 19, 1, 25, 13. & 30, 8. Likewise an historian mentioned by Dion. Halicarn. Ant. Rom. Pr. Also a prince of the Lacedæmonians, who was thrown into prison at the same time with *Lycurgus*, and set at liberty with him. Vid. Plutarch. in Alcibiad.

* || *Anaxilides*, is. m. [Ἀναξιλίδης, Gr.] An historian who writ of the philosophers, Laert.

* *Anaximander*, dri. m. [Ἀναξίμανδρος, Gr.] A philosopher of Miletum, scholar to *Thales*, who taught that the gods were mortal, but lived long; and that men were made of earth and water, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 37. He foretold the earthquake which overthrew Lacedæmon, Plin. 2, 29. He first also invented the globe, Laert.

* || *Anaximander jun.* He lived in the reign of Artaxerxes Mnemon. Vid. Suid. in Ἀναξίμ. & Voss. de Hist. Gr. 1, 6.

* || *Anaximenes*, is. m. [Ἀναξίμηνς, Gr.] (1) The scholar of *Anaximander*. He taught the air was God, and the principle of all things, and that motion was eternal. (2) The son of *Aristocles*, and scholar to *Diogenes the Cynick*. The *Lampsacenes* having sent him on an embassy to Alexander the Great, that prince was so displeased at his message, that he swore he would do contrary to all he asked; which *Anaximenes* hearing of, desired he would burn their city, sell

them and their children for slaves, or put them to the sword. Whereupon Alexander on account of his oath pardoned them, Suid. He was the first that obliged his scholars to declaim extempore to make them ready speakers, Laert. & De aliis hujus nominis, vid. Meurs. not. ad Chalcidicum.

* *Anaxipolis*, is. m. [Ἀναξίπολις, Gr. ab ἀναξ, rex, & πόλις, urbs; q. d. rex urbis] A comick poet, whom Plin. 14, 14. quoteth. Varro and *Columella* reckon him among the Rustick writers.

* || *Anaxippus*, i. m. [Ἀναξίππος, Gr. ab ἀναξ, rex, & ἵππος, equus; qu. rex, vel imperator, equorum] A writer of the new comedy, who lived in the reign of Antigonius, and *Demetrius Phlorides*, Athen.

* || *Anaya*, æ. f. [Ἀναυα, Gr.] A town of Phrygia, situated between *Celænæ* and *Colosse*, Herodot. 7, 30.

Anazarba, æ. f. vel *Anazarbus*, i. f. A town of Cilicia, called also *Cæsarea*, Plin. 5, 27. the birth place of Dioscorides and Oppian, Procop. Arcan. 18. hinc

Anazarbēni, òrum. m. pl. The people of *Anazarba*, Plin. 5, 27.

Ancæus, i. m. (1) || The son of Neptune and *Ahyपालæa*, king of the Samians. He made his servants over-work themselves in his vineyard, which caused one of them to say, he should never drink of the wine. When the wine was prest, and he had a cup full in his hand, he called for the fellow, and told him he was a false prophet. Not yet, Sir, replied the slave, for many things happen between the cup and the lip; and news immediately coming that a boar was broke into the vineyard, *Ancæus* set down the cup, and ran into the vineyard, where he was slain by the boar, whence the slave's saying became proverbial. (2) Another, an Arcadian, father-in-law to *Penelope*. (3) || One of the Argonauts. (1) Apollon. (2) Ov. Met. 8, 315, (3) Orph.

Ancālites, ium, m. pl. The people of Henley in Oxfordshire, Camd. Al. Bucks, Cæf. B. G. 5, 20.

Anchāria, æ. f. The name of a Roman family (as also was *Asella* which was of the same signification) from *Ancharius* the god of the Jews, as the Heathens conceived, who believed they worshiped an ass, because that creature shewed Moses water in the desert. Vid. Tac. Ann. 5, 4. & Plut. Sympo. 4. & *Ancharus* in Lucil. signifyeth an ass.

Anchēmōlus, i. m. The son of *Rhæus*, who committed incest with his stepmother, Virg. *Æn.* 10, 389.

* *Anchiālæ*, es. f. [h. e. mari propinqua, ex ἀγχί, prope, & ἄλς, mare] A city of Cilicia, built by *Sardanapalus* king of Assyria, in the same day with *Tarsus*, Plin. 5, 27.

* *Anchiālum*, i. n. [ab eodem] A city of Thrace near *Mesembria*, Plin. 4, 11.

* *Anchiālus*, i. [Ἀγχιάλος, Gr. à præced.] (1) The name of the god of the Jews, as the Heathens thought, who had heard them swear in this form, יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ Im. chaj Elohim, i. e. If God live. (2) A city of Thrace. (3) An astrologer mentioned by Cicero. (1) Jura verpe, per *Anchialum*, Mart. 11, 95. where others read *Alchialum*, according to the Chaldee dialect of the same words. (2) Ov. Trist. 1, 9, 36. where *Mesembria* formerly stood, Plin. 4, 11. now by the modern Greeks called *Achele*, and by the Turks *Kenkis*. (3) Fam. 13, 45.

* *Anchīsēs*, æ. m. [Ἀγχίσις, Gr.] The son of *Capys*, and father of *Æneas*. In his youth he fed cattle at the foot of Ida, that is by the river *Simois*, according to Homer, Il. β, or at the top, according to Hesiod. Virgil followeth Homer, *Æn.* 1, 621. and Ovid Hesiod, Ep. 16, 293. where the poets feign he lay with Venus and begot *Æneas*. When Troy was in flames, his son carryed him through them on his shoulders, put him aboard, and brought him to Sicily, where he died, upon which *Æneas* instituted an

an anniversary festival there in memory of him, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 45. & quæ seq.

* Anchilæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Anchises*, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 761.

* Anchisiades, æ. m. Patronym. *Æneas the son of Anchises*, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 407.

Anchoa, æ. f. [*Ἀγχών*, Gr. *Strab.*] *A town of Greece, near the river Cephissus*, *Plin.* 4, 7.

* Anchūrus, i. m. [*Ἀγχῦρος*, Gr.] *The son of Midas and Timothea*. A great earthquake which happened near Celænon a town in Phrygia, leaving a prodigious gulf behind it; Midas consulted the oracle how to close this gulf, and received for answer, that their most precious treasure must be an atonement. Upon this they cast in much wealth, but in vain; but Anchūrus judging there was nothing more precious than man's life, and he being next to his father the best man, after he had taken leave of his father and friends, he mounted his horse, and boldly rode into the gulf, which immediately closed upon him, *Plut. in Parall.* In return for this Midas dedicated a golden altar on the spot to Jupiter Idæus, *Callisth. Metam.* 6.

* Ancon, ōnis, vel Ancōna, æ. f. [*qu. cubitus, ab ἄγκων, idem*] *The metropolis of Picenum in Italy, built by the Sicilians on the shore of the Adriatick*, *Plin.* 3, 13. *hod. Ancona*. Trajan adorned it with a noble port.

|| Ancōranus, i. m. *A mountain in Mauritania, near Tangier*, *Ammian.*

|| Ancūli, ōrum. m. pl. & Ancūlæ, ārum. f. pl. *The gods and goddesses of young people*, *Fest.*

Ancus Martius, *The fourth king of Rome, grandson to Numa Pompilius by his daughter*. He built a prison in Rome, as also the temple of Fortune, arrogating to himself all the Roman victories, whence that of Virgil, *jaſtantior Anco*. He indeed conquered the Latins, took the Martian and Aventine hills into the city, and joined the Janiculum to it by a wooden bridge.

Ancyra, æ. f. *The name of three cities. (1) One in Galatia. (2) Another in Phrygia the greater. (3) A third near Macedon, or Illyricum.* (1) *Plin.* 5, 1. (2) *Id.* 5, 1. How these are distinguished, see *Harduin* on the places. (3) *Liv.* 38, 24.

Ancyranus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ancyra, Ancyran triumphi*, *Claud. in Eutrop.* 416.

|| Ancyritānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ancyra*. || *Synodus Ancyritana, a synod.*

* || Andābālis, is. f. [*Ἀνδαβάλης*, Gr.] *A town of Cappadocia, situated between Sasyſma and Tyana*, *Antonin.*

Andānis, is. m. *A river of Germany*, *Plin.* 6, 23.

Andāræ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of India*, *Plin.* 6, 19. *hod. the kingdom of Pegu*, *Hard.*

Andātis, is. f. *A town of Æthiopia*, *Plin.* 6, 30.

Andēcāvi, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 41, 2. & Andēgāvi, ōrum. m. pl. *Plin.* 4, 18. *The people about Angers in France*.

Andēra, æ. f. [*Ἀνδερα*, Gr. *Strab.* l. 13.] *A town of Troas*, *Plin.* 5, 30.

* || Andērica, æ. f. [*Ἀνδρική*, Gr.] *A town of Sufiana*, *Herodot.* 6, 119.

|| Andērida, æ. f. *Newenden in Kent*, *Camd.*

Andes, ium. m. pl. (1) *A people of Anjou in France. (2) A village near Mantua in Italy, the birth place of Virgil.* (1) *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 35. (2) *Vid. Andrius.*

* || Andētrium, ii. n. [*Ἀνδέρτριον*, *Strab.* l. 7.] *A city of Dalmatia*, *Plin.* 3, 22. *hod. Clissa*, *Hard.*

Andīnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Andes, Andinus cantus, i. e. Virgilianus*, *Sil.* 8, 596. || *Sed al. aliter.*

* Andizētes, ium. m. pl. [*Ἀνδιζήτιοι*, *Strab.*] *A people of Pannonia*, *Plin.* 3, 25.

* || Andōcides, is. m. [*Ἀνδοκίδης*, Gr.] *An Athenian orator, son to Leogoras, four of whose orations are extant, upon which Harpocration writ his Lexicon. See his life in Plutarch.*

Andōlōgentes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Spain*, *Plin.* 3, 3.

Andōrōſippo, ōnis. f. *A city of Spain, near Andoſilla*, *Plin.* 3, 3.

|| Andōmātūnum, i. m. *Langres, in France, Ad Geogr.*

Andræmon, ōnis. m. *The father of Thoas*, *Ov. Met.* 9, 333.

|| Andr. mýtes, is. m. [*Ἀνδραμύτης*, Gr.] *A king of the Lydians who first made women eunuchs, and used them as such*, *Alex. ab Alex.* 2, 25.

* || Andrapōlis, is. f. [*ab Ἀνδρέας, Andreas, & πόλις, civitas; qu. civitas Andrac*] *Saint Andrews in Scotland, an university and archbishoprick.*

Andria, æ. f. *A town of Phrygia*, *Plin.* 5, 32.

* Andriāca, æ. f. [*Ἀνδριακή*, Gr.] (1) *A town in Media, near the Euxine ſea. (2) Another in Lycia.* (1) *Strab.* (2) *Plin.* 5, 27.

* Andricus, i. m. [*Ἀνδρικός*, Gr.] (1) *A mountain of Cilicia. (2) A river of the same country.* (1) *Strab.* (2) *Plin.* 5, 27.

* Andrius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the island Andros. Andrius Crito, Ter. Andr.* 9, 4.

Andria, ſc. mulier, *Id.* || *Sæpe in illâ fabula occ.* *The name of the first play in Terence.*

Androbius, ii. m. *An excellent painter*, *Plin.* 35, 11.

Andiocalis, is. f. *A town of Æthiopia*, *Plin.* 6, 21.

* || Androclea, æ. f. [*qu. viri gloria, ab ἀνδρ, ἀνδρῆς, vir; & κλέος, gloria*] *One of the daughters of Antipænus, who with her sister Heraclea sacrificed their lives for the good of their country, Paulan. in Bæoticis.*

* || Androclīdes, is. m. [*Ἀνδροκλῆδης*, Gr.] (1) *A Lacedæmonian, who when he was laughed at, because being lame he would go to the war, replied, The army had need of such as would stay, not such as would run away. (2) A sophist in Aurelian's time.* (1) *Plut. in Apoph. & Cæl. Rhod.* 14, 5. (2) *Suidas.*

Androcýdes, is. m. [*qu. viri gloria, ab ἀνδρ, ἀνδρῆς, vir; & κύδης, gloria*] (1) *A physician who writ in the following manner to Alexander, Vinum poturus, rex, memento te bibere sanguinem terræ; cicuta hominum venenum est, cicutæ vinum. (2) A painter.* (1) *Plin.* 14, 5. (2) *Id.* 35, 9.

|| Androdus, i. m. *A Dacian slave, favoured upon by a lion in the Circus Maximus, whose foot he had some time before healed in the woods*, *Gell.* 5, 15.

* Androgeos, co. m. *Virg. Æn.* 6, 20. & Androgeus, i. & Androgeon, ōnis, unde in Acc. Androgeona, *Præpert.* 2, 1, 62. [*ab Ἀνδρόγεω, Gr.*] (1) *The son of Minos king of Crete, who was slain by the Athenians and Megareans, because he was their superiour in activity and arms: To revenge which, Minos made war upon them; and having subdued them, enjoined them to send seven of their nobles every year to Crete to be devoured by the Minotaur, which was kept in the labyrinth of that court. (2) A Grecian captain slain at Troy.* (1) *Virg. Æn.* 6, 20. (2) *Id. Æn.* 2, 371. *Hinc*

* Androgeonēus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Androgeus. Androgeonæ pœnas exsolvere cædis, Catull.* 62, 77.

* Androgūnæ, ārum, vel Androgŷni, ōrum. m. pl. [*ex ἀνδρ, vir; & γυνή, mulier*] *A people of Africa, who were hermaphrodites, and coupled with one another by turns; their right hand, according to Aristotle, was male, the left female, Vid. Plin.* 7, 2. & *Gell.* 9, 4.

Andrōlītia, æ. f. *A city of Natolia, formerly called also Magnesia*, *Plin.* 5, 29.

* Andrōmāche, es. f. [*b. c. virago, ab ἀνδρ, ἀνδρῆς, vir; & μάχη, pugna*] *The daughter of Eëtion king of Thebes, wife to Hector, and mother of Asſanax. Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, after the burning of Troy, carried her away captive, married her, and had by her Melossus; but afterwards gave her to Helenus the son of Priam, with a part of his kingdom, Virg. Æn.* 3, 320. & *seq.*

* Andrōmāchus, i. m. [*Ἀνδρόμαχος*, Gr. *ab eodem*] (1) *A crafty parasite, by whom Crassus was betrayed to the Parthians. (2) A grammarian of Nicomedia in the time of Dioclesian. (3) One made governor of Syria and Phœnicia by Alexander.* (1) *Plut. in Crass.* (2) *Suidas.* (3) *Curt.* 4, 5.

* Andrōmēda, æ. Prop. 3, 21. & Andrōmēde, es. f. *Ov. Ep.* 15, 36. [*Ἀνδρομένη, Gr. qu. viris imperans; ab ἀνδρ, vir; & μέδω, impero*] *The daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, king and queen of Æthiopia. She, for her mother's pride, who contended for the prize of beauty with the nymphs, was by them bound to a rock, and exposed to a sea-monster, Vid. Nat. Com.* 8, 25. But Perſeus having slain the monster, loosed her and married her, *Prop.* 2, 28, 21. At last Minerva placed her, her husband and mother among the stars, *Hyg. Fab.* 64.

* Andron, is. m. [*Ἀνδρων*, Gr.] (1) *A physician. (2) A musick master to M. Antoninus.* (1) *Celf.* 5, 20. (2) *Athen.*

* Andronīcus, i. m. [*qu. virorum victor; ab ἀνδρ, vir; & νίκη, victoria*] *The name of divers men. (1) A famous peripatetic at Athens, who was the eleventh master of that school from Aristotle. (2) A grammarian, a Syrian by birth, who taught at Rome, and afterwards retired to Cumæ. (3) A king of Syria, surnamed Alipius. (4) Livius Andronicus, writer of the first comedy at Rome. (1) *Amm.* (2) *Suet. de Il. Gram.* 8. (3) *Hieron.* (4) *Vid. Voss. de Poët. Latin.**

* || Androphāgi, ōrum. m. pl. [*ab ἀνδρ, vir; & φάγω, edo*] *A people of Sarmatia, the same with the Antrophophagi, Herodot.* 4, 102.

Andros, i. f. (1) *A British isle, so called from Ader, a bird, Celt. whence it is called Birdsey, or the Isle of birds. It lieth between Ireland and Wales, near Aberconwey. The Britons call it Entily. (2) An island and town of Phrygia the lesser, called also Autandros; hod. Saint Dimetri. It lieth opposite to the shore of Eubœa and Attica, and is computed to be about 70 miles in circumference. (1) *Camd. Vid. Plin.* 4, 16. (2) *Virg. Æn.* 3, 6. & *Plin.* 4, 12. || *Hinc Andrius, a, um. adj.**

* Androsihēnes, is. m. [*i. e. virorum robur; ab ἀνδρ, vir; & σῆνες, robur*] (1) *A geographer in the time of Alexander. (2) A governor of Theſſaly, friend to Pompey. (3) A statuary of Thebes. (1) Artemid. (2) Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 80. (3) *Pausan.*

Andrōtion, is. m. (1) *A writer of the history of Attica. (2) Another, or perhaps the same, reckoned by Varro and Columella among the rustic writers. (1) Ælian. V. Hist.* 8, 20. (2) *Lib. 1. de R. R.*

Ānēmō, ōnis. m. *A river in Italy, which runneth by the city Ravenna*, *Plin.* 3, 15.

* Ānēmūrium, ii. n. [*Ἀνεμῦριον*, Gr. *Strab.*] *A city of Cilicia*, *Plin.* 5, 27.

Ānētia, æ. f. *A town in Greece*, *Plin.* 4, 7.

Angāris, is. m. *A mountain in Palestine*, *Plin.* 5, 13.

Angērōna, æ. f. *Fest. Angērōnia, Ict. Gless.* [*ab ango, i. e. comprimo*] *The goddess of silence, whom see described, Plin.* 3, 5. *Hæc & anginam curat, & angores pellit, Vid. Macrob. Sat.* 1, 10.

* Angērōnālia, ōrum. n. pl. *The festival of Angerona, celebrated December 21, Plin.* 3, 5.

Angītia, æ. f. *A grove near the Fucine lake, in Italy*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 759.

* || Angli, ōrum. m. pl. [*Ἀγγίλοι*, Gr. *Procop.*] *A people of Germany, near the river Elbe, famous to this day in their posterity, who are seated in South Britain, Ptol.*

* || Anglia, æ. f. [*ab Angli*] *A country near the Elbe in Germany, the seat of the ancient Celtae, but afterwards of the Saxons, and lying between Holsatia and Jutland. From hence, they were expelled by the Danes. When these Anglo-saxons came into South Britain, they called that part which they had subdued, as conquerours often do, by the name of their own country; tho' some would have it called Saxonia nova. But Egbert, when he had made himself*

sole monarch, chose to have it called *Anglia*, qu. *Angelia*, being pleased with the fine allusion of St. Gregory, who seeing some beautiful youths at Rome, asked of what country they were, and being told they were *Angli*; replied that they were rather *Angeli*. The Britains call it *Lloeger*, and the people *Seizsons*. The land not only aboundeth with all the necessities of life, but also with the pleasures and conveniences thereof. Some things for which it is most remarkable are cramed into one verse, as follows, viz. *Anglia, mons, pons, fons, ecclesia, femina, lana*. But a particular description of the happiness of it would require a large volume.

Angrivarii, drum. m. pl. *A people of Germany*, Tac. Ann. 2, 8, 4. *scated between the rivers Weser and Ems*, Cellar.

Anguillaria insula, vel Elia, *The isle of Ely in Cambridgeshire*, Camd.

Anicia gens, *An ancient and illustrious family in Rome*, several of whom were consuls, and honoured with triumphs; one of them also had the honour to be the first senator, who received the Christian faith. *In numism. vet.*

Antigaeus, i. m. *A river in Thessaly, where the Centaurs were slain by Hercules*, vel *to cast*; *whence thence became very stinking*, Ov. Met. 15, 282.

Angulani, drum. m. pl. *The people of Angulum in Italy*, Plin. 3, 12.

Angulum, i. n. *A town in Italy, situated not far from Perna*, Ptol.

Anio, unis. *It. Od. 1, 7, 13. & Anien, unis. m. A river in Italy, and rapid river of Italy, discharging itself into the Tiber; hence*

Aniencola, e. m. *All inhabitant near Anio*, Sil. 4, 225.

Anienus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Anio*. Aniena unda, Prop. 3, 14. *Aniena fluentia*, Virg. Geor. 4, 369.

Anienus, i. m. *The god of the river Anien*, Prop. 4, 7, 86.

Anilus, i. m. *A river of Noricum running into the Danube*; *hod. Ens*, Cellar.

Anitorgis, is. f. *A city of Arragon*, Liv. 25, 32.

Anius, ii. m. *A king of Delos and priest of Apollo*, Virg. AEn. 3, 80.

Anna, e. f. al. *Anna Perenna* [ab annis] *The Romans sacrificed to her both publicly and privately, ut populo annare & perennare liceret*. She was the daughter of Belus, and sister of Dido, whom she accompanied in her flight to Carthage. After her sister's death, she sailed to Italy, and was kindly received by Aeneas. But Lavinia, his wife contriving her death; and she being informed thereof by her sister in a dream, fled to the river Numicius, who received her, and thus she became a nymph of that river, vid. Ov. Fast. 3, 607. & vid. Sil. 8, 28. & 184. But though she was worshipped, they knew not who she was; some took her for the Moon, some for Io, some for Themis, some for one of the Atlantides who gave suck to Jupiter, vid. Ovid. ubi supra.

Annaeus Seneca, *A philosopher, born at Corduba in Spain, tutor to Nero, who commanded him to die, but gave him the liberty of choosing the manner of his death; upon which he chose to bleed to death in a bath*, vid. Seneca.

Annibal, is. m. [אַנְחִיבָל, i. e. gratiosus dominus] (1) *A Carthaginian commander, A man of great valour and conduct, and well versed in all the stratagems of war. His father Amilcar, when he was a boy, made him swear at the altar, that when he was grown up he would make war with the Romans, and never conclude a peace with them*, Liv. 21, 1. & Sil. 1, 99. Accordingly when he was of age, he passed over into Spain, beat the Gauls at the river Rhosne, and then marched his army over the Alps, vanquished Sempronius the Roman consul at Trebia, routed the consul Flaminius at Trasimene, and though worsted a little by the conduct of Q. Fab. Maximus, yet recovered new courage, and fought with the two consuls Pau-

lus Aemilius and Terentius Varro, and entirely defeated them, 40000 foot, and 2700 horse falling in the field, Liv. 24, 49. Upon this he sent a bushel of equestrian rings, as Livy writeth, Liv. 23, 12. tho' some say three bushels and a half, Florus 2, 6. as a token of his victory to Carthage, and had he marched directly to Rome, as he was advised, it is probable there had been an end of the Roman name. But, happily for the Romans, he led his troops to Capua, where they were so besotted with the rich wines of Italy, as never to be under any command afterwards. At length being overcome by the politick conduct of Fabius Maximus, he fled to Bithynia, and ended his life by a dose of poison, which he had reserved for that purpose in a ring. Vid. Juven. 10, 159, & seq. O gloria! (2) *Another of this name, 160 years after, mentioned by Xenophon*, Hist. lib. 1. & Diod. lib. 13.

Annius, ii. m. *The name of many noble Romans*. (1) C. Annius, who beat Sertorius. (2) L. Annius Setinus, a praetor of the Latins. (3) T. Annius Lufcus, a praetor. (4) T. Annius Milo, who being Tribune he recalled Tully from exile, and accused Clodius. (1) Liv. 90, 22. (2) Id. 7, 7. (3) Id. 41, 22. (4) Id. Epit. 104.

Annon, vel Hanno, unis. m. *A Carthaginian captain*, Plin. 8, 16.

* Anenium, ii. n. [Ἀνένιον, Gr.] *A town of Italy*, Ptol. hod. *Non vel Num*, Cellar.

Anser, eris. m. *A trifling saucy poet*, mentioned by Ovid, Trist. 2, 435.

Anstarii, vel Anstarii, drum. m. pl. *A people of the lower Germany*, Tac. Ann. 13, 55, 1.

Antacae, drum. m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia in Asia*, Plin. 6, 7.

Antaeus, i. m. *The son of Neptune and Terra. A giant of prodigious strength, who, when knocked down by Hercules, immediately received new strength from his mother*, Luc. 4, 597. for which reason Hercules held him up in his left hand, and dashed his brains out between earth and heaven, Juven. 3, 89. He built Tingi in Mauritania, v. d. Plin. 5, 1.

* Antandros, i. f. [Ἀντανδρος, Gr.] *A city of Phrygia*, Virg. AEn. 3, 6. It is also called *Andros*, quod vid.

Antaradus, i. f. *A city on the borders of Phoenicia*, Plin. 5, 20.

* Antinā unum, vel Antinātunum, i. n. [Ἀντιναῦνον, Gr.] *A city of Gaul*, Ptol. hod. *Langres*.

Antemna, e. vel Antemnæ, drum. f. pl. *A city of the Sabines in Italy*, Sil. 8, 366. Virg. AEn. 7, 631.

Antemnates, ium. m. pl. *The people of Antemna in Italy*, Liv. 1, 9.

* Antenor, is. m. [Ἀντήνορ, Gr.] *A Trojan nobleman, who was thought to have betrayed his country, because he entertained the Grecian ambassadors, who were sent to demand Helen, and did not discover Ulysses, when he knew him in his disguise*. But Liv. 1, 1. saith, he and Aeneas only advised to restore Helen, and make peace. He made his way through the midst of the Greeks, and got safe into the territories of Venice, where he built a city called after his own name Antenorca, but afterwards Patavium from the river Padus, and now Padua, Virg. AEn. 1, 245. Hinc

* Antenorius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Antenor*, Luc. 7, 194. &

* Antenorides, is. m. Patronym. *A son of Antenor*, Virg. AEn. 6, 484.

* Anteros, otis. m. [ἐξ ἀντι, contra, & ἔρος, Amor] *A god who punished slighted love*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23. He was represented without wings, and lying on the ground, vid. Serv. in illud Virg. Aligerum dictis affatur Amorem, AEn. 1, 667.

Anthæne, es. f. *A city of Achaia*, Plin. 4, 5.

Anthedon, otis. f. [ab Anthedone Neptuni filio] *A city of Boeotia, opposite to Euboea*, Plin. 36, 5. hod. *Antedona*.

* Antheia, e. f. [Ἀνθεία, Gr.] *A town of Messenia in Greece, one of the seven given by Agamemnon to Achilles*, Hom. Il. a. 149.

Anthemus, untis. f. *A city of Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10. || *Anthemuntii, the people thereof*, Steph.

Anthemus, untis. m. *A river of Pontus*, Plin. 6, 5.

Anthemusia, e. f. *A town of Mesopotamia*, Plin. 5, 24.

Anthemus, i. m. *The son of Mitcias, and grandson of Mala, a famous carver*, Plin. 36, 5.

* Anthephoria, drum. n. pl. [ἀνθεφωρία, ferendis floribus, qu. florifertum; ab ἄνθος, flos, & φέρω, fero] *A festival among the Sicilians in honour of Proserpine, whom Pluto seized as she was gathering flowers*, vid. Ov. Met. 5, 391. & Claud. de Rapr. Proserp. 1, 2.

* Anthestera, drum. n. pl. [Ἀνθεστῆρα, Gr. ab ἄνθος, flos] *A festival in honour of Bacchus*, Hesych. which Macrobius, Sat. 1, 14. Harpocration and Suidas say was held in the eighth month (April) which was called Anthesteron, and sacred to Bacchus. But Theod. Gaza, who is followed therein by Junius, and Giraldus, will have it to have been held in November. Indeed it is difficult to adjust the Greek to the Roman month. During this festival they used to make great mirth, and treat their servants, as the Romans did in the Saturnalia.

Anthion, vel Anthium, ii. n. *A town of Thracia, called afterwards Apollonia*, Plin. 4, 11.

* Anthropographus, i. m. [ab ἀνθρωπος, homo, & γράφω, scribo] *One Dionysius so called, because he only painted men*, Plin. 35, 10.

* Anthrophagi, drum. m. pl. [ab ἀνθρωπος, homo, & φάγω, edo] *A people of Scythia, who eat human flesh*, Plin. 4, 12.

* Anthylli, e. f. [Ἀνθύλλαι, Gr.] *A rich city in Aegyptus, the revenue whereof (according to Herodotus) the king allowed his queen to buy shoes with, or, as Athenæus saith, girdles*.

Antianus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Antium*, Plin. 3, 7.

Antiates, ium. m. pl. *The people of Antium in Italy*, Liv. 8, 14. Flor. 1, 11.

Antianus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Antium*, Antiatinae fontes, Suet. Cal. 57.

Antibacchius, i. f. *An island in the Arabian gulf*, Plin. 6, 29.

Anticanis, is. c. *A constellation, before the great dog. Its place is between Gemini and Cancer. It riseth with the Lion, and seteth at the time that Capricorn riseth. Its name is derived from the Greek Πικρὸν, Anticanis, Grato Frayon qui nomine fertur*, Cic. in Arat. 222.

Anticenis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to Antium*. Anticenis templum, Val. Max. 1, 8.

Anticatones, um. pl. *Two books of Julius Caesar's written against Cato*, Juven. 6, 337.

* Antichones, um. m. pl. [ab ἀντι, contra, & χῶν, terra] *Men living in opposite climates*, Plin. 5, 27.

* Anticyra, e. f. [Ἀντικύρα, Gr.] *An island in the Archipelago, opposite to Oeta in Thessaly, and famous for the quantity of hellebore growing there, which was reckoned good to purge the head, whence Næviga ad Anticyram was as much as to say, you are mad*, vid. Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 166. Dixit & in plur. Pers. 4, 16. ut & ipse Flacc. A. Pœt. 300.

Antidotus, i. f. *An excellent woman painter*, Plin. 35, 11.

* Antigenes, is. m. [Ἀντίγηνς, Gr.] (1) *The name of a shepherd*. (2) *Of a Misset*. (1) Virg. Ecl. 5, 89. (2) Plin. 16, 35.

* Antigonus, is. m. [Ἀντιγόνης, Gr.] *An excellent musician of Thebes*. He is mentioned by Plin. 36, 13. Val. Max. 3, 7. and Cicero himself, who telleth us, that when his scholar Ismenias played very well before the people, but did not please them, he called to him, and said, *Mibi cane & Musis*, q. d. *despise the ignorant, and please the learned*, de Clar. Orat. 50.

* Antigone, es. f. [Ἀντιγόνη, Gr.] (1) *The daughter of Oedipus king of Thebes, who led her banished father when blind*, Sen. in Oedip. She was slain by the command of Creon; whose son Hæmon slew himself at her tomb for love of

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of her, *Prop.* 2, 8. 21. Theseus revenged her death upon Creon. (2) *Another, the sister of king Priam*, who was changed into a bird by Juno. (1) *Soph. in Antigone.* (2) *Ov. Met.* 6, 93, & seq.

*Antigōneses, ium, m. pl. *The people of Antigonis*, *Plin.* 4, 1.

*Antigōnia, æ, f. [*ab Antigono rege*] (1) *A city near Oricum in Greece*; *hod. Argiro Castro.* (2) *Another in Arcadia, near Mantinea.* (1) *Plin.* 4, 10. (2) *Id.* 4, 6.

*Antigōnus, i, m. [*Ἀντίγονος, Gr.*] *The name of several great men.* (1) || *One surnamed Euergetes*, for his benefactions to Greece. He was notwithstanding called *Dofon*, or *Will give*, because a great promiser. (2) *One of Alexander's generals*, who took Lycaonia. (3) || *A Macedonian*, surnamed *Gonatas*, who reigned 36 years, and was slain by Pyrrhus. (4) || *A Greek writer.* (1) *Plutarch.* (2) *Curt.* 4, 5, 13. (3) *Plut.* (4) *De cujus operibus vide Vossium de Hist. Græc.* p. 78.

|| *Antilia, æ, f. Antbill, or Amptbill, in Bedfordshire, Camd.*

*Antilibānus, i, m. [*ex ἀντί, contra, & Λίβανος, libanus*] *A mountain opposite to Libanus, or Lebanon.* *Plin.* 5, 20.

|| *Antillæ, arum, f. pl. Islands lying between the southern and eastern part of the continent of America.* They are called the *Caribbees* by the ancient inhabitants. Twenty eight of them are considerable, and subject either to the English, French, or Dutch.

*Antilochus, i, m. [*Ἀντίλοχος, Gr.*] *The son of Nestor and Eurydice, slain by Memnon.* *Hom. Odys.* 8, 187. but *Ovid* saith *by Hector*, *Ep.* 1, 15.

*Antimachus, i, m. [*qui contra pugnat; ex ἀντί, contra, & μάχη, pugna*] (1) *A Trojan, who being corrupted by Paris, dissuaded the restoring of Helen.* (2) *A greek poet of Colophon, of a lofty vein.* (1) *Hom. Il.* 2, 123. (2) *Catull.* 92, 10.

*|| *Antinoë, es, f. [Ἀντίων, Gr.] A city of Egypt*, so called from a minion of Hadrian, *Ptol.*

*Antinous, i, m. [*Ἀντίνοος, Gr.*] (1) *One of Penelope's suitors.* (2) || *A stripling beloved by Hadrian, whom the parasitical Greeks, to please the emperor, consecrated, and struck medals in his honour*, which are still preserved in the cabinets of antiquaries. (1) *Ov. Epist.* 1, 92. (2) *Spartian.*

Antiochia, vel pot. Antiochæa, æ, f. [παρὰ τὴν ἑμπεριὰ Δάφνης, Dionys. ad distinctionem, cum plures essent: Ἀντιόχεια, Gr.] (1) The metropolis of Syria, a very plentiful and wealthy city. At this place the disciples of our Lord were first called *Christians*. (2) *Another also called Nisibis*, built as well as the former, by Seleucus the son of Antiochus, and seated in Mesopotamia by the river Tigris; *hod. Nisibin* or *Nesbin*. (3) *A third which was the metropolis of Pisidia*, and is spoken of in the *Acts of the Apostles*. There are several other, but less remarkable, places of this name. (1) *Plin.* 5, 12. (2) *Id.* 6, 13. (3) *Id.* 5, 27. Hinc

**Antiochienses, ium, m. pl. The people of Antioch*, *Plin.* 4, 10.

**Antiochus, i, m. [Ἀντίοχος, Gr.] A king of Syria, surnamed Hierax, i. e. the hawk*, and also called *Antiochus the Great*. His was a general name of the kings of Syria, as *Antiochus Soter*, *Magnus*, *Deus*, *Epiphanes*, *Eupator*, *Grypus*, *Cyzicenus*, *Pius*, *Asiaticus*. *Vid. Vallengii Hist. Regum Syriæ nummis expressam.*

**Antiochus Ascalonita.* (1) || *A philosopher of the old academy, master to Lucullus.* *Cic.* 10, and *Brutus*. (2) || *Antiochus Syracusanus, An historian quoted by Strabo and Dion. Halic.* (3) *Antiochus literatus, servant to Atticus.* (1) *Plut. in Lucullo.* (2) *Vide Voil. de Hist. Græcis.* (3) *Vid. Cic. Attic.* 13, 33.

**Antiope, æ, vel Antiope, es, f. [Ἀντιόπη, Gr.] (1) The wife of Lycus king of Thebes, on whom Jupiter begot Amphion and Zethus, upon*

which her husband was divorced from her. (2) *A rough tragedy of Pacuvius.* (3) || *A queen of the Amazons.* (1) *Vid. Amphion & Dirce.* (2) *Perf.* 1, 78. (3) *Plut. in Theseo.*

**Antipater, ris, m. [Ἀντίπατρος, Gr.] (1) One of Alexander's captains and successors.* (2) || *An Ascalonite, father to king Herod.* (3) *Asidonian, a famous poet.* (1) *Suid.* (2) *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* 1, 21. (3) *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 50. & *Quint.* 10, 7.

*|| *Antipatris, is, f. [ita dict. quod ab Antipatro, Herodis patre, renovata] A city of Palestine*; *Act. Apost.* 23, 31. *hod. Assur.*

Antipatris, is, m. The base son of Sarpedon. *Virg. Æn.* 9, 696.

**Antiphates, is, m. [Ἀντιπάτης, Gr.] A king of the Læstrigons, who were cannibals.* *Juv.* 14, 20.

**Antiphellus, i, f. [Ἀντίπελλος, Gr.] A town of Lycia.* *Plin.* 5, 27.

**Antiphilus, i, m. [Ἀντίφιλος, Gr. ab ἀντί, contra, & φίλος, charus] An excellent painter, rival to Apelles.* *Plin.* 35, 10.

**Antiphon, ontis, m. [Ἀντιφών, Gr.] An excellent Athenian orator.* *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 12.

**Antipodes, um, m. pl. [ex ἀντί, contra, & πῆς, pes] Persons dwelling in an opposite climate.* *Plin.* 4, 12.

**Antipolis, is, f. [Ἀντίπολις, Gr.] A city of Provence in France.* *Plin.* 3, 4. *hod. Antibe.* *Hard. unde*

**Antipolitānus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Antipolis.* *Mart.* 4, 89.

|| *Antiquaria, æ, f. A city of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada.* *Antonin. hod. Antegucra, Cellar.*

Antirrhium, ii, n. A promontory of Ætolia. *Plin.* 4, 20.

Antissa, æ, f. (1) An isle formerly, but now joined to Lesbos. (2) *An ancient city near the Mæotis, swallowed up by the sea.* (1) *Plin.* 2, 89. (2) *Id.* 2, 92.

*|| *Antisthenes, is, m. [Ἀντισθένης, Gr.] A philosopher and teacher of rhetoric at Rhodes, who having heard Socrates, bid his scholars seek out for a new master; for that he had found one.* He was the founder of the Cynick sect, and master of Diogenes. He sold all he had, and reserved to himself only an old cloak, a scrip, and a staff. Being asked what was most desirable in life, he answered to die happily, *Plutarch.*

|| *Antitrajectus, i, m. Andover in Hampshire, Camd.* || *Antiveſtæum, Saint Burien, or The Landfend, in Cornwall, Camd.*

Antium, ii, n. An ancient city of Italy, the metropolis of the Volscians, situated in the modern Campagna di Roma, and so called from Antius, the son of Hercules. At this place was the temple of the goddess Fortuna. The city was ruined by the Saracens, and no memorial left of it, excepting a promontory which is still called *Capo d'Anzio*, or *Antia*, *Plin.* 3, 4. Hinc

Antiaties, Antiatinus, Antiatensis, quæ vid. suis locis.

Antixeni, orum, m. pl. A people of India. *Plin.* 6, 20.

Antona, æ. Tac. Ann. 31, 2. *The river Nen, which runeth by Northampton, Camd.* or more probably the *Wye*, which runeth into the Severn; or perhaps *Tacitus* wrt *Aufonia*, or *Azona*, that is the river *Avon*, which runeth by Warwick, Worcester, and Gloucester. According to *Lupus* and *Ferrarius*, it signifies the town of *Hampton*, *Southampton*, or *Northampton*.

Antebioges, um, m. pl. An ancient people of France. *Plin.* 4, 19. *Herodotus* supposeth them to be the same with the *Nitioriges*, whose chief city was *Aginnum*; *hod. Agen.*

|| *Antevina, æ, f. Utrecht in Holland, which is otherwise called Trajectum ad Rhenum.* *Amm.*

Antioḡpōlitæ, arum, m. pl. Inhabitants of Lydia, near the river Mæander. *Plin.* 5, 29.

Antoninus Pius, An emperor who succeeded Hadrian, and was a very good prince; see his life in Aurelius Victor.

Aurélius Antōninus, surnamed the Philosopher, was a man of wonderful humanity, justice, temperance, and all princely virtues, as his works which are still extant evidently show, for he lived as he writ. He chose for his colleague in the empire *L. Aurelius Verus*, after whose death he reigned alone, and had great success against the Germans, the Sarmatians, Vandals, Quadi, and Marcomanni. *Antoninus Commodus* was his successor in the empire, but not in his virtues.

Antōninus Bassianus, nicknamed Caracalia, the son of the emperor Severus. *De al. Antoninis, vid. Jonstium de script. hist. lib.* 3. c. 10.

M. Antōnius, The name of many great Romans. Their family was derived from *Antius* the son of *Hercules*. (1) *M. Antonius, an eloquent orator*, was slain with many other great men by the Marian faction. He had two sons, named *Marcus* and *Caius*, the former whereof was a very profligate man. The latter commanding some troops of *Sylla's* horse, plundered many places in Greece. He was surnamed *Hybrida*. (2) *Marcus Antonius, son to the former of these, and grandson to the orator*, was the fomentor of the civil war. For while tribune, he left the city privately, and fled to *Cæsar* into Gaul. He invaded the province of *Brutus*, and by the persuasion of *Tully* the senate voted him an enemy to the republick. He was beaten by the two consuls *Hirtius* and *Pansa*, assisted young *Cæsar*, but some time after joined in a league with *Octavius* and *Lepidus*, and hence their government was called a *triumvirate*. Immediately upon this he vanquished the forces of *Brutus* and *Cassius* at *Philippi* in Macedonia. He divorced his wife *Fulvia*, in order to marry *Octavia* sister to *Octavius*. But for the love he bore *Cleopatra* queen of Egypt, he slighted her also, which *Octavius* resenting, made war upon him, overcame him in a sea fight at *Actium*, and forced him to flee to Alexandria, where, being besieged by *Cæsar*, in despair he fell upon his own sword. (1) *Vid. Val. Max.* 9, 2. & *Luc.* 2, 122, & seq. (2) *Plin.* 15, 1.

Julius Antōnius, The son of Marcus, was consul with *Paulus Fab. Maximus*. To this man *Horace* addresseth his second ode of the fourth book. His notorious incontinence with *Julia*, the daughter of *Augustus*, he revenged on himself with his own hand, as *Paterculus* telleth us, 2, 100. But that it was by the command of *Augustus* we learn from *Tacitus*, *Ann.* 4, 44, 4.

Antōnius Gaius, was of Gaul, but came to Rome, where he taught rhetoric and poetry in the house of *Julius Cæsar*, while yet a boy. His school was frequented by *Tully*, and other famous men. He set no price on his labours, and therefore his scholars were the more liberal to him. He lived fifty years, *Suet. de Illust. Gramm.* 7.

Antōnius Musa, was physician to Augustus, *Plin.* 29, 1. and having cured him of a dangerous disease, the Romans honoured him with a brazen statue, *Suet. in vitâ Aug.* 59.

Antōides, is, m. A painter. *Plin.* 35, 10.

|| *Antnum, i, n. A town and country, called Antnim, in Ireland, Lloyd.*

*|| *Antreḡa, æ, f. [Ἀντρέα, Gr.] A city of Asplenia in Peloponnesus.* Hinc

*|| *Antōnius asinus, [Ἀντρέας ὄνος, Hejeb.] q. d. A great booby.*

Antros, i, f. An island situated in the river Garonne in France. *Mel.* 3, 2.

Antuātes, ium, m. pl. A people bordering on Savoy. *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 1. sed rectius *Nantuares*.

|| *Antuerpia, vel Antverpia, æ, f. Olim Aluatium & Aluac-tum. A noble city of Brabant, situated on the river Scheld, and much frequented by all European nations.*

Anturnacum, i, n. A town of Lower Germany, vulgò Andernach. *Baudr.*

Anxa, æ, f. A town of Magna Græcia, formerly called Gallipolis; *hod. Gallipoli.* *Plin.* 3, 11.

Anxani, orum, & Anxanenses, ium, m. pl. The people of Anxanum in Italy.

Anxānum, i, n. *A city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples; hod. Lanciano, Plin. 3, 12.*

Anxantini, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, seated between the Fucine lake, and the river Liris, Plin. 3, 12. hod. Civita d'Antia, Hard.*

Anxur, ūris, n. & m. *A town of the Volscians in Italy, situated on the frontiers of Naples, where Jupiter Anxur, or Anxurus, i. e. imberbis, was worshiped. Impositum saxi latē candentibus Anxur, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 26. Superbus Anxur, Mart. 6, 42, 6. hodie Tarracina, corruptē à Trachynia vet. nom.*

Anxurus, vel Axurus, i, m. *A name whereby young Jupiter was worshiped in Campania, Virg. Æn. 7, 779. Et in nummo Pansæ obvio IOVIS AXVR. unde in loco Virg. al. malant legere anxurus, i. e. imberbis, cui sententiæ favet Serv. Et sanè IOVI CRESCENTI rep. in numismatibus plurimis.*

Anŷtus, i, m. [ab ἀνύω, Gr. expedit] *An Athenian, one of the three accusers of Socrates, the other two were Melitus and Lycôn; hence Horace calleth Socrates Anyti reum; Sat. 2, 4, 3.*

A ante O.

Aobriga, vel Abobria, æ, f. *A city and noted port of Spain, in the kingdom of Gallicia; hod. Bayona, Cellar.*

Æonia, æ, f. [ab Aone filio Neptuni] *The billy part of Bœotia, Virg. Geor. 3, 10.*

Æones, ium, m. pl. *A people of Bœotia. It is also used adjectively, as, Æonas in montes, Virg. Ecl. 6, 65.*

Æonides, um, m. pl. f. *The Muses worshiped in mount Helicon, Juv. 7, 59.*

Æonius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Æonia. Aonii campi, Claud. in Ruf. 2. præf. 3. luci, Id. Conf. Mall. 271.*

*Aornus, i, m. [i. e. sine avibus; ab a, priv. & ὄρνις, avis] (1) *A bill in the East-Indies so high that no birds can fly over it. (2) A poisonous lake of Campania, called also Avernus. (1) Vid. Curt. 8, 11. (2) Virg. Æn. 6, 239.*

Aorfi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia, seated near the river Tanais, Plin. 6, 16.*

Aus, i, m. *A river of Macedon flowing between the two mountains Aropus and Asnaus; it riseth in the frontiers of that country, and falleth into the gulf of Venice near Spinazza, Liv. 32, 10.*

A ante P.

Apāme, quæ & Ἀπαμία, æ, f. (1) *The metropolis of P. rygia, anciently called Cibotus. (2) A city in Bithynia, built by Nicomedes the son of Prusias, and so called from Apame his mother's name, but afterwards called Myrlea. (3) Another in Media, near the confines of Parthia. (4) Another in Mesopotamia near the river Euphrates. (5) Another built by king Selucus, and so called after his sister Apamea. (1) Plin. 5, 29. (2) Id. 5, 32. (3) Ptol. (4) Id. (5) Liv. 38, 13.*

Apāmeŷtini, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, Plin. 3, 11.*

Aparthēni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Scythia, near the Palus Mæotis, Plin. 6, 7.*

Apātūria, æ, f. *Pallas so called, to whom the virgins of Træzen before marriage consecrated their girdles in her temple called Apaturum, Steph.*

Apells, æ, m. *The name of a Jew, Hor. Sat. 4, 5, 100. γ. d. ἀπὲρ πέλλος, i. e. sine pelle, Angl. circumcid; but Salmasius learnedly refuteth this etymology, and Cicero mentioneth a person of this name, who was no Jew, Attic. 12, 19.*

Apelles, is, m. *An excellent painter of the island Cos, or Cea. He flourished in the time of Alexander the Great, and was in great favour with that prince, who would suffer none to draw his picture but Apelles, nor make his statue but Lyŷippus, Hor. A. P. 239. he used only four colours, viz. white, yellow, red and black. He painted a naked Venus, or Anadyomene, b. e. rising out of the sea. He drew Campaspe, one*

of Alexander's concubines, with whom he fell in love, and Alexander finding it out, generously made him a present of her, Vid. Plin. 35, 10. & Quint. 1, 12. Hinc

Apellēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Apelles, Apelleæ tabulæ, Prop. 1, 2, 22.*

Apenninum, i. Subst. Vid. N. p. Hann. 4. & Pers. 1, 95. Id quod

Apenninus, ſc. mons [vix dubito quin sit vocab. Celt. à Pen summitas, quæ plurimorum locorum nomina apud nos componit] *A ridge of high hills, parting Italy through the middle of the whole length of it from the Alps, almost between the Tyrrhene, and the Adriatick sea. These hills are extended above 600 miles, beginning between Piedmont and the river of Genoa, and crossing the dutchies of Montserrat, Milan, and Parma; after which they enter Tuscany and grow very high, traversing Modena, Romagna, Urbino, Marca d'Ancona, Umbria, and the kingdom of Naples, and on the confines of Basilicata divide themselves into two branches, one of which stretches itself eastward in Apulia to Cape S. Maria, where it terminates; and the other running southward thro' Calabria, and ending on the coast of the Sicilian sea near Cape dell Armi. In all this vast length they are only once intersected, and that by the river Ofanto near Conza. They go by several names, according to the different countries through which they are extended.*

Apenninīgēnæ, ārum, c. g. *Inhabitants of the Apennines, Ov. Met. 15, 432.*

Apenninīcōlæ, ārum, m. pl. *Idem, Virg. Æn. 11, 700.*

*||Apērantia, æ, f. [Ἀπεραντία, Gr.] *A town of Ætolia in Greece, lying near the hill of Pindus, Ptol.*

Apēſas, antis, m. Stat. Theb. 3, 461. Apēſantus, i, m. Plin. 4, 5. *A hill of Peloponnesus, from whence Perſeus took his flight.*

*||Aphæa, æ, f. *Diana so called by the Æginetæ, ἀπὸ τῆς ἀφῆναι, quod Minois vim effugit, Heſych. Vid. Virgil. in Ciri, sit modò ejus.*

||Aphannæ, ārum, f. pl. *An obscure country in Sicily; hinc Prov. ad Aphannas, of things obscure, Steph.*

Ap̄as, æ, f. *A river of Epirus, Plin. 4, 1.*

*||Ap̄hētæ, ārum, f. pl. [Ἀφῆται, Gr.] *A port of Magnesia in Greece, whence the Argonauts embarked, Diod. Sic. 11, 12.*

*||Ap̄hētōr, is, m. [Ἀφῆτωρ, Gr. i. e. jaculator; ab ἀφῆναι, mittere] *A name of Apollo, Cæl.*

Ap̄hidnæ, ārum, f. pl. *A place in Attica, Sen. Hippol. 24.*

*Aphrōdīſium, ii, n. *A town of Latium in Italy, Plin. 3, 4. ab*

*||Aphrōdīte, es, f. [quod ab ἀφρὸς, spuma, nam de spumâ maris natam fingunt] *The Greek name of Venus.*

*||Aphthōnius, ii, m. [Ἀφθῆνιος, Gr.] *A greek sophist, who writ the Progymnasmata, which are still extant.*

Ap̄hidnus, i, m. *One of Æneas's soldiers, Virg. Æn. 9, 702.*

Ap̄ia, æ, f. *The country of Peloponnesus, anciently called also Ægialeæ, Plin. 4, 4.*

Ap̄icius, ii, m. *An epicure, and gluttonous fellow. He writ a volume of ways and means to provoke appetite, spent a large estate on his guts, and growing poor and despised, hanged himself. He lived in the time of Nero, Sen. de Consolatione ad Albin. Conf. Juv. 4, 23. & 11, 3. & Mart. 10, 73.*

Ap̄iciānus, i, m. *A great river in Theſſaly, which runeth into the river Enipeus, Ov. Met. 7, 228.*

Ap̄ilas, æ, m. *A river of Greece, Plin. 4, 10. supposed by Harduin to be the same with Afopus.*

Ap̄ina, æ, f. *A town of Italy, situated in the Capitulate, and destroyed by Diomedes, Plin. 3, 11. & Hence Apina is proverbially used to denote a trifling business, Vid. Erasmi Chil.*

Ap̄iolæ, ārum, f. pl. *A town of the Latins, Plin. 3, 5.*

Apion, vel Appion, is, m. *A great grammarian born at Oafus, a town of Ægypt, though called Alexandrinus, as being free of that city, Josephus, lib. 2. That he had a great name in the reign of Tiberius, is evident from a passage in Pliny's preface to his natural history, vid. & eund. 35, 10.*

Apis, is, m. *The son of Jupiter by Niobe the daughter of Phoroneus, called also Serapis and Osiris. He was king of the Argives, and married Isis the daughter of Inachus. He left his kingdom to his brother Ægialeus, and passed over into Ægypt, where he civilized the inhabitants, taught them to sow corn, and plant vines, and so obliged them, that they made him their king, and after his death worshiped him under the form of an ox, which is a symbol of husbandry, and in imitation of him the Israelites that came from thence, made their calf. Vid. Ov. Lucan, &c.*

Ap̄itāmi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Arabia, Plin. 6, 38.*

Apollināres Iudi, *Games instituted in honour of Apollo, Cic. Attic. 2, 19.*

Apollo, inis, antiq. Apollinis in recto, Plaut. Menæchm. 5, 2, 118. [fortē ab ἀ priv. & πῶλ-λός, multus, quod sit unicus, ut Latinis sol, à solus tantum; sed de etymo nihil certi] *The son of Jupiter and Latona, born in the isle of Delos, at the same birth with Diana, who is also called Phæbe, as he is Phæbus; the sun and moon haveing been created in one day; she a huntress, he an archer; with quivers both to signify their rays. She presiding over the Nymphs, he over the Muses; she the ruler of the night, as he is of the day. He was accounted the god of physick, musick, divination, and poetry. Having killed the serpent Python, he was for that reason called Pæan; but doing the same by the Cyclops, he was degraded, and fed the cattle of Admetus king of Theſſaly for some time, from whence he was called Nomius, i. e. the herdsman. He turned Daphne his beloved nymph into a violet; fleaed Marŷas alive, who contended with him for the prize of musick; had a famous temple and oracle at Delphos, and was called Orus by the Ægyptians. He and Bacchus were generally accounted young, but in ancient coins both of them have sometimes beards. In heaven he is called Sol; Bacchus on earth, and Apollo below.*

Apollināris, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Apollo, Ars Apollinea, Ov. Trist. 3, 3, 10.*

*Apollōdōrus, i, m. [Ἀπολλόδορος, Gr.] (1) *A famous grammarian of Athens, scholar to Panætius the philosopher, and Aristarchus the grammarian. He writ the history of Athens, Diod. and was held in great reputation through all Greece. (2) A cruel tyrant. (3) A famous sculptor. (4) A comick poet, whom Terence imitated. (5) A tragick poet of Tarsus. (1) Plin. 7, 37. (2) Sen. de Benef. 7, 19. & de Irâ lib. 2, 48. (3) Nempe in Phorm. & alibi. (5) Suid.*

Apollōnia, æ, f. (1) *A city of Macedon; hod. Erissis. (2) Another of Thrace, formerly called Ambium; hod. Sifſopoli. (3) Another in Cyrene; hod. Bondaræa. (1) Plin. 4, 22. (2) Id. 4, 11. (3) Id. 5, 5.*

Apollōnius, ii, m. *There were many great men of this name. (1) Apollonius Rhodius, the writer of the Argonauticks; Suidas saith he was an Alexandrian; but others a Thracian. (2) Another named Dyscolus, whose works are extant, illustrated with the notes of Meursius. (3) Another surnamed Aphrodisiensis, an historian likewise; he writ of the affairs of Caria. (4) Alabandenſis, A master of rhetoric. (5) Pythagoreus, A Pythagorean philosopher, whose life is written by Philostratus. His miracles some impious wretches have equalled with those of our blessed Saviour; Alexander Severus made him one of his Lares, as he did likewise Christ, Abraham, and Orpheus. (6) Molo, A Rhodian, master of rhetoric to Julius, Suet. Cæſ. 4. as also to Cicero, Plut. See his character drawn by Cicero.*

Cicero in his Orat. *De his aliisque hujus nom. v. Voss. de hist. Græc.* 1, 22. & *Jonsii script. hist. philol.* 3, 9.

Apollōphānes, is. m. (1) *A physician in the court of Antiochus Soter.* (2) *|| Also a Stoick philosopher.* (1) *Vid. Cels.* 5, 18. & *Plin.* 22, 21. (2) *Laërt. lib.* 7.

Apollōpōlites, is. f. *A district of Ægypt, Plin.* 5, 9.

Apōniāna, æ. f. *An island of Sicily near Lilybeum, and a promontory of the same place, Hist. B. Afr.* 11.

* Apōnus, i. m. [*qu. sine labore, ab æ priv. & ἀπόνη, labor, quod remedium sine dolore adferat*] *A fountain and village in Italy, near the river Timavus, where Livy was born, Luc.* 7, 193. This spring is hot, and its water very medicinal, *Sil.* 12, 217. & *Luc.* 7, 193. Hinc

* Apōnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Aponus, Censetur Apona Livio suo tellus, Mart.* 1, 62.

Appia via, *A way made from Rome by Capua to Brundisium, above 300 miles long, and so called from Appius Claudius, who paved it in his consulate, Liv.* 9, 29. Appia longarum regina viarum, *Stat. Sylv.* 7, 2, 12.

Appiādes Deæ, *Venus and Pallas, so called because they had temples near the Appian waters, Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 452.

|| Appiānum, i. n. *A town of Rætia, P. Diac.* 3, 31. *hod. Albiano, Cellar.*

|| Appiānus, i. n. *An historian of Alexandria in the reign of Trajan and Adrian, who writ the Roman history in twenty-four books.*

Appias, ædis. f. [*à meretricibus in viâ Appiâ habitantibus*] *A name of Venus, Ov. de Rem. Am.* 660.

Appia gens [*ab apii coronâ, quam L. Appius in Achaiâ meruit*] *There were many great men of this family. Tiberius Cæsar was descended from it, both by the father and mother's side. See several of this noble race enumerated by Suet. in the first 4 chapters of his life.*

Appii Forum, *A city of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, about 18 miles from Rome, Cie. Attic.* 11, 10.

Approniānus, i. m. *One who was consul of Rome the same year wherein it was burnt under the reign of Commodus.*

Apros, i. f. *A city of Thrace, Plin.* 4, 11.

Aprūfa, æ. f. *A river of Italy near the city Rimini, Plin.* 3, 15. *hod. Aufa, Hard.*

* Aprusiāni, òrum. m. pl. *The people of Aprulum, Plin.* 3, 11.

* || Aprustum, vel Abystrum, i. n. [*Ἀβυστρον, Gr.*] *A town in Calabria in Italy, Ptol. hod. Castrovillario.*

Aprūtium, ii. n. *A country of Italy lying between Picenum, and Apulia; and now divided into the higher and farther Abruzzo, Vid. Cluv.* 3, 29, 6.

Apšilæ, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Scythia; Plin.* 6, 4.

Apfus, i. m. *A river near Macedon disembodying itself into the Adriatick sea between Dyrrhachium and Apollonia, Liv.* 31, 22. & *Luc.* 5, 46. *hod. Pontremoli, or, according to some, Æspro.*

Apta Julia, *A city of France, in the government of Provence, Plin.* 3, 4. *hod. Apté, Hard.*

* Apterion, i. n. *A town of Cete, by Strabo called Ἀπτερά, Plin.* 4, 12.

Apua, æ. f. *A town of Liguria on the confines of Tuscany. Hinc*

Apuāni, òrum. m. pl. *The people of Apua, Liv.* 40, 1.

Apuleius, sive Apulejus, vel Appulejus. Multi hujus nominis fuere in vet. Rom. hist. cum prænominibus, C. L. Vid. Indicem in Liv. (1) *A physician of this name in the reign of Tiberius, by birth a Sicilian, and surnamed Celsus, who was master to Scribonius Largus.* (2) *The famous Apuleius Medaurensis, who writ books in Latin on various subjects. Vid. Colu. in Apul. some where- of are lost, except a few fragments which have been picked up by learned men. He lived in the time of the Antonines. In his Metamor-*

phosis he seems to follow Lucian, or Lucius's Milesian tales; several learned men have said he rather brayeth than speaketh. However, after all, it must be owned, he was both learned and witty. His Florida is ridiculous, but partly excused by the title. (1) *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 94. (2) *Vid. ipsum.*

Apulia, æ. f. *A country in Italy situated near the Adriatick, between Daunia and Calabria, and very rich in flocks, whence Cicero describeth it from the number of its shepherds, in Catil.* 3. The wool of this country had the preference of all other. *Mart.* 14, 145. *hod. la Puglia.*

Apulicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Apulia, Mare Apulicum, Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 4.

Apulus, a, um. adj. *Idem, Luc.* 5, 380.

* || Apulum, i. n. [*Ἀπυλον, Gr.*] *A city of Dacia, Ptol. nunc Alba Grulia.*

Apulcidānum, i. n. *A lake of Africa in which all things swim, Plin.* 31, 1.

Apÿre, es. f. *A town of Lycia, Plin.* 5, 27.

A ante Q.

|| Aquæ Augustæ, *Aqqs in France, Cellar.*

* || Aquæ Calidæ, vel Aquæ Solis, *The city Bath in England. These baths were anciently consecrated to Phæbus, Hercules, and Pallas.*

Aquæ Cumanæ, *A bath near Cuma in Campania, Liv.* 41, 20.

Aquæ Cutiliæ, *Another not far from Rieti in Italy, much commended by Plin.* 31, 11.

|| Aquæ Flaviæ [*à Flaviâ familiâ dict.*] *A town of Portugal; hod. Chiavres, Cellar.*

|| Aquæ Mortuæ, *A town of Narbonne in France; hod. Aigues mortes.*

Aquæ Sextiæ, *Aix in Provence, Plin.* 3, 4.

Aquæ Statiellorum, *A town of Liguria in Italy, Plin.* 3, 5.

Aquæ Taurinæ, *A town in Tuscany, near Civita Vecchia, Plin.* 3, 5.

|| Aquæ Voconiz, *In Spain; hod. Caldes de Malavela, Cellar.*

Aquenses, ium. m. pl. *A people of Italy in the province of Orvietto, Plin.* 3, 5. *Vulgò, Acqua pendente.*

Aquarius, i. m. *The cleventh sign in the zodiac, which riseth the eighteenth of January, and is so called from the Latin word Aqua, water, because it often bringeth rain, vid. Virg. Georg.* 3, 304. hence Catullus calleth it Hydrochaos, 64, ult. The poets make him the same with Ganymedes.

Aquicaldenses, ium. m. pl. *A people of Spain, seated not far from Barcelona, Plin.* 3, 3. *hod. Caldes, Hard.*

Aquileia, vel Aquileja, æ. f. *Formerly a rich town near the Adriatick, and the barrier of Italy on that side, Sil.* 8, 606. and *Mart.* 4, 25. In the bas empire it was the capital of the territory of Venice, but was quite reduced by the Huns, and is now only a small village.

Aquileienses, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Aquileia, Plin.* 2, 193.

Aquillia, se. gens. *A patrician family of Rome, in nummis obvia.*

Aquiloni, òrum. m. pl. *The people of Aquilonia, Plin.* 3, 11.

Aquilōnia, æ. f. (1) *A city of the Hirpines in Italy; hod. la Crodogna, Hard.* (2) *|| A town of Aquitain in France; hod. Aiguillon. (1) Liv.* 10, 38. (2) *Baudr.*

Aquinātes saltus, vel potiùs saltus, *Hard. A people near Aquinum in Italy, Plin.* 3, 15.

* || Aquincum, i. n. [*Ἀκκινον, Gr.*] *A capital city of Hungary, Antonin. now supposed to be Buda, or Ofen, Cellar.*

Aquinum, i. n. *A town of the Latins near Samnium. That a colony of Romans was planted here we learn from Tacit. Hist.* 2, 63, 1. It is famous also for haveing been the birth-place of Juvenal, *Sat.* 3, sub fin. *hod. Aquino, Hard.*

|| Aquisgranum, i. n. *The city Achen, or Aken, situated between the Rhine and Moselle; and so named, as some say, by Granus the brother of Nero, who being delighted with the hot baths*

of this place, built a tower here. The French call the town *Aix la chapelle.* At this place is the sepulchre of Charles the Great, *Lloyd.*

Aquitāni, òrum. m. pl. *surnamed Sediboniates, A people of France, Plin.* 4, 19.

Aquitānia, æ. f. *Plin.* 4, 19. *The third part of old Gaul, now containing Guienne and Gasconé. It was formerly under the English kings, who were called Dukes of Aquitain. It hath Spain on the west, the province of Lyons on the north, on the south Narbon, and on the other side bordereth on the ocean.*

Aquitānicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Aquitania. Aquitanicus sinus, Plin.* 4, 19.

A ante R.

Aræ, æ. f. *A constellation of twelve stars in our hemisphere, under the scorpion's tail. Vid. Ov. Met.* 2, 139. & *Cic. in Arat.* 184.

Aræ, ñrum. f. pl. *Three great rocks, or rather islands, situated between Africa and Sicily, and called also Ægates, vid. Serv. & Pomp. Sab. in Virg. Æn.* 1, 113.

* Arābia, æ. f. [*Ἀραβία, Gr.*] *A large country of Asia, situated between India and Ægypt, and divided into three parts, viz. Deserta, Felix, and Petræa, which are bounded on the north by Syria and Mesopotamia, on the east by the gulf of Persia and Ormus, on the west by the Red sea, or gulf of Arabia, and on the south by the Arabian sea, Vid. Plin.* 6, 29. & 5, 11.

Arābicus, vel Arābius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Arabia. || Arabicus sinus, The Red sea, Plin.* 2, 67. *Arabio lucet bombyce puella, Prop.* 2, 3, 15.

Arābio, ònis. m. *A petty king of Africa, who was expelled his kingdom by Bocchus, Liv. Epir.* 117, 33.

Arābis, is. f. *A town of Mesopotamia, built by Nicanor, Plin.* 6, 26.

* || Arābriga, æ. f. [*Ἀραβριζα, Gr.*] *A town of Spain near the river Tagus, Ptol. Hinc Arābricenses, vel Arābrigeneses, ium. m. pl. The people of Arābriga, Plin.* 4, 22.

* Arābs, is. m. [*Ἀραβ, Gr.*] *An Arabian. Omnis Arabs, Virg. Æn.* 8, 706.

* Arābus, a, um. adj. *Arabian, Virg. Æn.* 7, 605.

* || Arābo, ònis. m. [*Ἀραβων, Gr.*] *A river and city of upper Hungary, Anton. Narabo, Ptol. incolis Raeb.*

Arābus, i. m. (1) *The son of Apollo.* (2) *Arabus lapis, a stone used for a dentifrice. (1) Plin.* 7, 76. (2) *Id.* 36, 21.

* Arachne, es. f. [*Ἀραχνη, Gr. aranea*] *The daughter of Idmon a Lydian, very skilfull in spinning and weaving. She found out the use of flax, and made the first nets, and her son Closter the first distaffs, Plin.* 7, 56. But contending with Pallas, and being worsted, hanged herself, and was by Minerva turned into a spider, *Vid. Ov. Met.* 6. princ.

Arāchōsia, æ. f. (1) *|| A country lying beyond the river Indus, and anciently belonging to the Persian empire, but now to the Mogul; hod. Candabar & Haicam, Hard.* (2) *A city of Scythia, built by Semiramis, and called also Copten from the river Cophe, which falleth into the Indus. (1) Strab. (2) Plin.* 6, 23. Hinc

Arāchōsi, òrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Arachosia, Plin.* 6, 17.

Arācillum, vel Arācillum, i. n. *A town of Spain, Flor.* 4, 12. *hod. Aracilla.*

Arādthus, i. m. *A river of Epirus in Greece, near Ambracia, Plin.* 4, 1.

* Arācynthus, i. m. [*Ἀρακυνθος, Gr.*] *A mountain of Ætolia in Greece, Dionys. Perieg.* 4, 1. but Pliny placeth it in Acarnania, *lib.* 4, c. 11.

Arādus, i. f. *An island on the coast of Phœnicia, Plin.* 5, 20.

|| Aræ Flaviz, *A city in Germany, by the Danube, Ptol. hod. Amorb, Cellar.*

|| Aræ Cæsaris, *A place near the river Tanais, Ptol. hod. P. It.*

Aræ Philænorum, *A maritime town of Africa, nunc Porto di Sabia*, Sall. B. J. 22.

Aræ Sextianæ, *A town of Galicia in Spain*, Plin. 4, 20. *hod. Lugo.*

|| Arågōnis, æ. f. [*à Tarracone civ. dict. ut videtur*] *One of the kingdoms of Spain*, Baudr.

Arāmæi, òrum, m. pl. *The Scythians and Sacæ, anciently so called*, Plin. 6, 17.

Aranditani, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Portugal*, Liv. 4, 22.

|| Arāniæ, ùrum, f. pl. *The two isles of Aran in Ireland*, Baudr.

Arar, vel Arāris, is. m. [*arar, Brit. lentus ab*

ἄρῳ tardus fuit; hinc legatis, Plin. 3, 4. *lentus, Gland de Conf. Mall. 53. pigerimus, Sil. 15, 501. dubitans quòd curius agat, Ser. in Apothecis*] *A river of Provence in France, so slow, that its course can scarcely be perceived*, Cæf. B. G. 1. and famous for a bridge made over it by Cæsar's soldiers. This river riseth in the mountain de Vouge in Lorrain, and falleth into the Rhosne near Lyons; *hod. la Saône.*

Arāia, æ. f. *An island lying opposite to Persia, and sacred to Neptune*, Plin. 6, 25.

* Arātus, i. m. [*Ἀράτης, Gr.*] *A Græcian astrologer, and poet.* He writ the *ἑρμῆα* and *Ἀστρολογία* which are still extant, wherein he describeth the place, motion, rising, setting, and number of the stars. Claudius and Germanicus Cæsar were so delighted with these poems, that they translated them into Latin verse, and Cicero when very young translated the *Phænomena*. (2) *A prince of Sicily, who surprised Nicocles the tyrant, and rescued his country from slavery.* (1) Cic. *int. fragm.* (2) Id. *Off.* 2, 33.

Arāucēles, um, m. pl. *A people of Africa near the Marmaridæ*, Plin. 5, 5.

Arāntes, ium, m. pl. *A people of Pontus*, Plin. 5, 32.

Arāuris, is, m. *A river of France flowing by the city Agac*, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Airau, vel Erbau, Hard.*

Arāusio, ònis, f. *The principality of Orange, in the noble family of Nassau. Colonia Secundanorum*, Plin. 3, 4.

Araxes, is, m. *A large and rapid river which divideth Armenia from Media, and arising out of the same mountain as the Euphrates, discharges itself into the Hyrcanian sea.* Xerxes and Alexander in vain laid a bridge over it, because it was soon broke down by the force of the stream, whence that of Maro, *pontem indignatus Araxes*, Æn. 8, 728. *hod. Arassow, Hard.*

Araxus, i. f. *A promontory of Elis in Peloponnesus*, Polyb. 4, 65.

Arba, æ. f. *An island and city of Illyricum*, Plin. 4, 21.

Arbela, òrum, n. pl. [*qu. ארבל urbs Bel*] *A city of Assyria, where the decisive battle was fought between Alexander the Great and Darius king of Persia*, Curt. 4, 9. but *Arrian and Plutarch* say it was fought at *Gaugamela*.

Arbēlitis, f. regio, *The country about Arbela*, Plin. 6, 13.

Arbii, òrum, m. pl. *The people of Arba*, Plin. 6, 25.

Arbis, is, f. *A river of Gedrosia, the boundary of India westward*, Plin. 7, 2.

|| Arbūa, æ. f. *Ireby in Cumberland, Camd.*

Arca, æ. f. *A town on the confines of Phœnicia and Decapolis*, Plin. 5, 18.

Arcādes, um, m. pl. *Arcadians, people of Arcadia*, Plin. 3, 4.

Arcādicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Arcadia.* Arcadici afini, *Plant. Afin. 2, 2.*

|| Hos à vet. multum quæsit ostendit, Plin. 8, 4. || Arcadicus juvenis, *a stupid fool*, Juv. 7, 167.

Arcādia, æ. f. [*ab Arcade, Jovis filio*] (1) *A midland country in Peloponnesus, or the Morea, very good for pasture, and therefore famous for shepherds and herdsmen, who were musically inclined.* (2) || *A town in Crete.* (1) *Descriptionem ejus, nomina, oppida, incolæ, pete à Plin. 4, 6. per totum.* (2) *Steph.*

Arcādus, ii. m. *The name of several men, one whereof was son to the emperor Theodosius, and colleague in the empire with his elder brother Honorius.* Arcānum, i. n. [*qu. locus arcanus*] *A villa of Q. Cicero's not far from Minturnæ*, Cic. *Att.* 7, 10.

Arcas, ādis, m. *The son of Jupiter, and the nymph Calisto, who was turned into a she-bear by Juno.* Her young son, whilst he was hunting, espied her, and shot at her; but Jupiter, to prevent the parricide, snatched her up immediately, and made her the greater bear, and afterwards changed her son Arcas into the lesser, *Vid. Ov. Met. 2. fab. 6.*

Arcāthias, æ. m. *The son of Mithridates*, Liv. 76, 49.

Arcēsīlas, æ, Pers. 3, 79. & Cic. *Acad. 4, 6.*

|| Arcēsīāus, i. m. *Laert.* (1) *An acute philosopher, but too tenacious of his own opinion.* An Æolian by birth, and the scholar of Polemon. Afterwards he came to Athens, and joined himself to Crantor, and became the founder of the second, or middle, Academy. He opposed Zeno's opinions, and innovated very much in philosophy. He was called *cavillator*, because he not only held that every proposition might be disputed both ways, but that at last nothing could be certainly known; whence Cicero sticketh not to say he overturned philosophy, *loco primū cit. and Laetant. acutely calleth him ignorantia magister.* (2) *A sculptor.* (3) *A painter.* (1) Cic. *de Fin. 5, 31.* (2) Plin. 36, 15. (3) Id. 35, 11.

Arcēius, ii. m. *The son of Jupiter, father to Laertes, and grandsire of Ulysses*, Ov. *Met. 13, 144.*

Archāgāthus, i. m. [*i. e. bonum principium; ab ἀρχῇ, principium, & ἀγαθός, bonus*] *A Peloponnesian, the first who practised physick in Rome*, Plin. 29, 1.

* Archēlāis, idis, f. [*ab Archelao reg.*] *A district of Cappadocia, which was reduced into the form of a province by Tiberius*, Plin. 6, 3. & Suet. *Tib. 37.*

Archēlāus, i. m. [*i. e. princeps populi; ex ἀρχῇ, princeps, & λαός, populus*] *The name of several princes.* (1) || *One whereof was king of Macedon, and killed after he had reigned 23 years by a young minion of his, because he had espoused his daughter to another, after he had promised her to him.* (2) || *A king of the Jeros, who taking to wife Glaphyra the daughter of Archelaus king of Cappadocia, reliet of his brother Alexander, contrary to law, Augustus condemned him to banishment, and he died at Vienna.* (3) *An Athenian philosopher, son to Apollodorus, the scholar and successor of Anaxagoras, Socrates's master.* This philosopher was also called *Physicus*, because he taught natural philosophy, as Socrates did moral. (1) *Æl. Var. hist. 2, 21.* (2) *Egeſip. 5, 5.* (3) Cic. *Tusc. 5, 4.*

* Archias, æ. m. [*Ἀρχίας, Gr. i. e. principalis*] *A poet of Antioch, client to Lucullus.* He writ the *Cimbrian war* in Greek verse. Some of his epigrams are still preserved in the *Anthology*. Cicero was his great friend, and defended him against a certain Greek, who had impleaded him.

* Archidāmus, i. m. [*ex ἀρχῇ, princeps, & δᾶμῳ, Dor. pro δᾶμῳ, populus*] (1) || *A king of Sparta.* (2) *A general of the Ætolians.* (1) *Vid. Xenoph. lib. 7.* (2) *Liv. 32, 4.*

Archidēmium, ii. n. *A fountain of Sicily*, Plin. 3, 7. *hod. Cefalino, Hard.*

* Archilōchus, i. m. [*Ἀρχιλόχῳ, Gr. ex ἀρχῇ, princeps, & λόχῳ, infidias*] (1) || *A very ancient historian and chronologer.* (2) *A poet of the island Paros, who is said to be the first inventor of Iambick verse.* He writ so smartly against Lycambes, who had promised him his daughter, and given her to another, that he made him hang himself. (3) || *The son of Nestor slain by Memnon.* (1) *Diph. ap. Athen.* (2) *Vid. Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 23. & seq.* (3) *Hom.*

* Archimēdes, is, m. [*i. e. princeps consilii; ab ἀρχῇ, princeps, & μῆδῳ, consilium*] *A*

famous geometrician and astronomer of Syracuse, nearly related to Hiero king of Sicily. See his character, *Liv. 24, 34.* He first invented globes to show the motions of the heavens, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 26.* He showed also how much silver the king's crown was embased without breaking it, *vid. Vitruv. 9, 3.* When Marcellus took Syracuse, he gave a special charge to save Archimedes, but he, being too busy to answer to his name when asked, was slain by a common soldier, to the great sorrow of the general, *Sil. 14, 767.*

Archippe, es, f. *A town of the Marsians, built by Marsya the Lydian, near the lake of Celano*, Plin. 3, 11.

Archylas, æ. m. *A famous philosopher of Tarentum, Plato's master in geometry, a learned and wise man*, Cic. *Tusc. 5, 22.* He perished by shipwreck, *vid. Hor. Od. 1, 28, 21.* One of this name and country is mentioned by *Varro* and *Columella* among the rustick writers, *L. 1. c. 1.* but whether the same, or a different person, is uncertain.

Arcobricenses, ium, m. pl. *A people of Spain, on the confines of old Castile and Arragon*, Plin. 3, 3. *hod. Arciz near Sigüenza, Hard.*

* Arconētus, i. f. [*Ἀρκόνητος, Gr.*] *An island opposite to Halicarnassus*, Plin. 4, 12.

* Arctonētus, i. f. [*ab ἀρκτῶν, urſa, & νῆος, insula*] *Cyzicus formerly so called*, Plin. 5, 32.

* Arctophylax [*q. d. custos urſæ; ab ἀρκτῶν, urſa, & φύλαξ, custos*] *A constellation near the greater bear, called Bootes*, Cic. *N. D. 2, 41.* *Arctophylax vulgò qui dicitur esse Bootes.* But *Ovid* distinguisheth them, *Sive est Arctophylax, sive est piger ille Bootes*, *Falt. 3, 405.*

* Arctos, i. f. [*ab ἀρκτῶν, Gr. urſa*] *Two northern constellations called by this name, viz. the greater and the lesser; the former whereof being observed by the Phœnician mariners is called Cynosura, quod vid. the latter by the Græcians, is named Helice, vid. Ov. Fast. 3, 107.* They never set in our horizon, *Cic. N. D. 2, 41. Hinc*

* Arctōus, a, um, adj. *Northern. Arctous orbis*, *Luc. 1, 53.*

* Arctūrus, i. m. [*παρὰ τὴν ἀρκτὴν ἀρκτῶν, i. e. juxta Arcti caudam*] *A large star in the constellation called Bootes, lying beyond the tail of the great bear, whence it hath its name.* It is thought both at its rising and setting to cause tempests. *Arcturus vehemens sum, cum surgo, cum occido vehementior*, *Plaut. Prol. Rud. 70.* *Vid. & Plin. 2, 39. ult.*

Ardea, æ. f. [*qu. ardua, i. e. celsa, Serv.*] *Once a famous city of Latium in Italy, where king Turnus kept his court*, *Virg. Æn. 7, 412.* and famous for the retreat of the great Camillus in his exile. *Ovid* after its ruin feigned it to be changed into a fowl of the same name, *Met. 14, 573. & seq.*

Ardeātes, um, m. pl. *The people of Ardea*, *Liv. 5, 44.*

Ardeas, ātis, c. g. *Of, or belonging to, that city.* In agro Ardeati, *Cic. N. D. 2, 18.*

Ardeātinus, a, um, adj. *Idem*, *Sen. Ep. 105.*

Ardices, is, m. *A Corinthian painter*, Plin. 35, 3.

Ardüenna, æ. f. *Cæf. B. G. 5, 3.* *The large forest of Ardenne in old Gaul, which in Cæsar's time reached 500 miles in length (but some learned men think there is a mistake in the number, and read 50) extending from the Rhine to the city Tournay and the Low Countries, but now the greatest part of it is cut down; what remaineth lieth near the Maes.*

Arēa, f. *An island of Pontus*, Plin. 6, 16. *Scrib. & Aria.*

Arēcōmici, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Nismes in Languedoc*, *Cæf. B. C. 1, 35. & Plin. 3, 4.*

Arēlate, is, n. *Plin. 3, 4. & Arēlātus, i. m. Arien. & Arēlas, ātis. Aujon. Anciently a colony of the sixth legion who settled here; from whence Pliny, (ubi supra) calleth it Arelate Sextanorum; the city Arles in France.*

* *Arēlātenſis*, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the city Arles.* *Arelatenſis ager*, Plin. 10, 42.

* *Arēllius*, ii, m. *A painter who uſed to draw his miſtreſſes for go-deſſes*, Plin. 35, 10.

* *Arēmōiſca*, æ, f. [ex Celt. armor, i. e. ad mare] *The peninſula of little Britain in France*, Cæſ. B. G. 5, 51. *All Aquitain was anciently called by this name*, Plin. 4, 17.

* *Arēnācum*, i, n. *Arnheim in Guelderland*, Tac. Ann. 5, 20, 1.

* *Arēne*, es, f. *A city of Meſſenia in Peloponneſus*, Plin. 4, 5.

* *Arēōpagita*, æ, m. *One of the judges that ſate in the court of Mars's hill at Athens.* Solon primus conſtituit Areopagitas, Cic. Off. 1, 22. *They judged in capital affairs with the greateſt impartiality*, Id.

* *Arēōpāgus*, & *Arēōpāgus*, i, m. [*Ἀρείος πᾶγος*, Gr. i. e. collis Martis. *Curia Martis tranſtulit Juvenalis*, 9, 101] *Mars's court, at Athens.* They ſay it had its name from Mars's tryal here for homicide, before the twelve chief deities, on which occaſion he was abſolved by ſix votes, for the votes being equal, judgement was paſſed in favour of the accused. *Judicium capitis Areopago primum ædum eſt*, Plin. 7, 56. & Alexand. ab Alexand. 3, 5.

* *Arēum judicium*, *A tryal in the Areſpagus*, Tac. Ann. 2, 55, 2.

* *Arēpōlis*, is, f. [ab *Ἀρης*, Mars, & *πόλις*, urbs; q. d. urbs Martis] *A city of Arabia the ſtoney*, Eufeb. The ſame with *Ar* and *Rabbath Moab*, Cellar.

* *Areſcon*, i, n. [i. e. placens; ab *ἀρεσκω*, Gr. placeo] *One who had been a woman, and was called Areſcūta, i. e. placens, fem. but was afterwards turned into a man, and was married to a woman*, Plin. 7, 4.

* *Arēcie*, ārum, m. pl. *A people of India*, Luc. 3, 240. & Sed mel. lib. hab. *Oreſtas*.

* *Arēte*, es, f. [i. e. virtus; ab *ἀρετή*, Gr.] *The wife of Alciniſus, king of the Phæacians*, Hom. Odyſſ. 7, 233.

* *Arēthūſa*, Sol. *Arēthūſa*, æ, f. Plin. 6, 27. *A lake of Armenia the greater, into which every thing that was caſt was ſaid to ſwim.*

* *Arēthon*, is, m. *A river of Epirus in Greece, near the old Ambracia, and the modern L'Arta*, Liv. 38, 4.

* *Arēthūſa*, æ, f. *The daughter of Nereus and Doris, one of Diana's nymphs, and of great beauty.* Alpheus of Arcadia fell in love with her, but ſhe, to avoid his courtſhip, fled into Sicily, where ſhe was changed into a fountain, and her lover into a river. Whereupon Alpheus endeavoured, but in vain, to mix his ſtream with hers, ſhe continuing her flight by ſubterraneous paſſages as far as Arethūſa; where ſhe is forced to marry to him, and the two ſtreams are united into one, Or. Met. 5, 596, & ſeq. conf. & Sil. 5, 491.

* *Arētivus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Arētia.* *Arētia teſta*, Mart. 1, 64.

* *Arētium*, ii, n. *A city of Tuscany, a Roman colony*, Plin. 35, 12. & Sil. 5, 123. *hod. Arēzzo*.

* *Arēva*, æ, m. *A river of Old Caſtile in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3. *hod. Arlanzo*, Hard. Hinc

* *Arēvici*, ōrum, m. pl. *A people bordering on the river Arēva*, Plin. 3, 3.

* *Arēus*, i, m. (1) *A river of Bithynia.* (2) *A philoſopher, who was a great favourite with Auguſtus.* (1) Plin. 5, ult. (2) Suet. Aug. 89.

* *Argæus*, & *Argæus diſſyl.* (1) *The ſon of Apollo and Cyrenes.* (2) *The ſon of Lyncimnius, who went a voyage with Hercules wherein he died. Hercules haſting vowed to bring him home, to keep his vow burnt his body, and carried his aſhes with him. Hence ſome derive the cuſtom of burning the dead.* (3) *A high hill in Cappadocia, famous for its breed of horſes.* (1) Juſt. 13, 7. (2) Rhodig. 17, 31. (3) Claud. in Rut. 2, 31. Hinc

* *Argæus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the hill Argæus.* *Argæa gramina*, Claud. laus Seren. 191.

* *Arganthōnius*, ii, m. *A king of the Tarteffians,*

who lived 150 years according to Pliny 7, 48, out of Anacreon; but Sil. giveth him double the number of years, lib. 3, 396. By Val. Max. 8, 13, 4. he is called *rex Gaditanus*.

* *Argāthēlia*, æ, f. *Argyle in Scotland*, Baudr.

* *Argēa*, ōrum, m. pl. [*Ἀργαῖα*, Gr. i. e. argiva] *Places in Rome, ſo called, becauſe ſome noble Greeks were buried there, who came thither with Hercules.* A yearly ſacrifice was offered to them on May 15, in which 30 men of ſtraw, dreſſed in the Greek faſhion, were thrown headlong from the pons ſublicius into the Tiber, by the veſtal virgins and chief prieſts, Plut.

* *Argennum*, i, n. [*Ἀργέννον*, Gr. q. d. candidum] *A town of Sicily on the eaſtern coaſt in the valley of Demona*, Ptol. *hod. Capo de S. Aleſſio*.

* *Argentānum*, i, n. *A town of Ita'y*, Liv. 20, 19. ſuppoſed by Holſtenius to be *Argentina*, near *Montalio*.

* *Argenteus*, i, m. [ab *argentum*, q. d. pellucens] (1) *A river of Gallia Narbonenſis*; *hod. Argens*, Hard. (2) *A mountain in Spain, whence the river Batis floweth.* It is alſo called *Argentarius*, by Avienus. (1) Cic. Fam. 10, 34. & Plin. 3, 4. (2) Strabo.

* *Argentorātum*, i, n. *A city of the upper Germany, ſeated on the Rhine, poſter. Argentina*, Amm. 15, 27. It is the capital of Alſatia, vulgō *Stratzburg*, and famous for a clock there made with wonderfull art.

* *Argentuariā*, æ, f. *A town of upper Germany, near the river Elus*; *hodie Harburg*, Aur. Viſt. Epit. 42. & ſed al. leg. *Argentoratēſibus canis*.

* *Argivus*, a, um, adj. [*Ἀργαῖος*, Gr. i. e. argivus] *Of, or belonging to, Argi*, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 5.

* *Argi*, ōrum, m. pl. *A city of Achaia in Peloponneſus, formerly of good repute*, Virg. Æn. 1, 24. It is alſo called *Argos*, quod vid. & Hinc

* *Argivi*, ōrum, m. pl. *Citizens of Argos.* *Argivorum primores*, Catull. 66, 87.

* *Argivus*, a, um, adj. *Of Argi, or Argos.* & *Argiva phalanx*, Virg. Æn. 2, 254. *Argivus enſis*, Id. ib. 2, 393.

* *Argivicus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Argos.* *Synecd. Of, or belonging to, Greece.* & *Argolicus clypeus*, Virg. Æn. 3, 647. *Animā li tandum Argolicā*, Id. ib. 2, 118.

* *Argos*, ōs, n. pl. *Argi*, ōrum, m. [*Ἀργος*, Gr.] (1) *A famous city of Peloponneſus, the tutel ar go-deſs of which was Juno.* This city was famous for its breed of horſes, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 8. The original of the kings of Macedon was from hence, Liv. 32, 22. (2) *Synecd. all Greece.* (3) *A city of Theſſaly.* (1) Viſt. exemp. allata. (2) Luc. 10, 6c. (3) Id. 6, 356.

* *Argo*, ōs, f. [ſortē ab *ἀργος*, celer, ſed miſerē vexatur hujus vocis etym.] *The name of the ſhip which carried Jaſon and his 54 Theſſalian heroes to Colchis.* & The poets uſually make it the firſt ſhip, but it was not. Vid. Plin. 7, 56. The firſt man of war perhaps it might be.

* *Argolicus ſinus*, *The gulf of Napoli*, Plin. 4, 5.

* *Argolis*, idis, f. [*Ἀργολίς*, Gr.] *A country of Peloponneſus, the city whereot is Nauplia*; *hod. Napoli*, Plin. 4, 1.

* *Argonautæ*, ārum, m. pl. *The paſſengers in the ſhip Argo*, Hor. Epod. 3, 9.

* *Argus*, i, m. [ab *ἀργός*, velox] *The watchfull keeper of Ino, Jove's miſtreſs, who was appointed ſentinel over her by Juno.* The poet ſeign that he had a hundred eyes, ſome of which were placed before, and ſome behind, in order to watch Io, whom Jupiter turned into a cow, upon Juno's ſurpriſing him with her. But Mercury, at the command of Jupiter, with his delightfull muſick locked up all his eyes in ſlumber, and killed him. Juno, in remembrance of him, placed his eyes in her peacock's tail. *Macrobius* maketh theſe eyes the ſtars, and Mercury the ſun, which by his appearance killeth them, that is, extinguiſheth their light, Sat. 1, 19.

* *Argynnus*, i, m. *A boy beloved by Agamemnon, and drowned in the river Cephiſus*, Propert. 3, 7, 22.

* *Argyraspides*, um, pl. [ab *ἀργυρος*, argentum, & *ἀσπίς*, clypeus] *A legion of Macedonians ſo called from their ſilver ſhields*, Liv. 37, 40. & Curt. 4, 13.

* *Argyrippa*, æ, f. *A town of Apulia, built by Diomedes*, Virg. Æn. 11, 246. It was originally called *Argus Hippium*, afterwards *Argyrippa*, or *Argyrippa*, and after that contracted into *Arpi*, which laſt name it went by in Cicero's time.

* *Aria*, æ, f. (1) *An iſland of Pontus.* (2) *A country of India.* (1) Plin. 6, 12. (2) Id. 6, 34.

* *Aria*, æ, f. *vel Ariāna regio.* *A country of Perſia in Aſia, near the Caſpian ſea*, Plin. 6, 23. *hod. Choraſan*, Cellar.

* *Ariarāthes*, is, m. *The name of ſeveral kings of Cappadocia; one whereof, being conquered by Perdiccas, burnt his effects, city, people, and himſelf, that his enemies might reap no advantage by their victory*, Juſt. 13, 6. Another, an ally to the Romans, Liv. 38, 39. & 42, 19. & The coins of ſeveral of theſe kings are ſtill extant.

* *Ariadne*, es, & *Ariadna*, æ, f. Prop. 3, 7, 18. [*Ἀριάδνη*, Gr.] *The daughter of Minos king of Crete, who for the love ſhe bare to Theſeus, gave him a clue of thread, which guided him out of the labyrinth.* Vid. Hyg. fab. 42, & 270. She afterwards accompanied him as far as the iſland Naxos, where he ungratefully and perfidiouſly left her, Hyg. fab. 43. But Bacchus pitying her, took her into heaven, made her his wife, and preſented her with a diadem, ſparkling with ſeven ſtars, called *Gneſia corona*, from *Gneſus*, a city of Greece, Apollon. Schol. 1, 3.

* *Ariadūnum*, i, n. *A city of Spain, not far from Corduba*, Plin. 5, 1.

* *Arīcia*, æ, f. *A town of Latium in Italy, formerly famous for the beſt leeks, whence Mater Aricia porri*, Col. 10, 139. & Mart. 13, 19. *Mittit præcipuas nemoralis Aricia porros.* It was built by Hippolytus in the Appian way, at ten miles diſtance from Rome, and called after his wife's name, and conſecrated to Diana, Luc. 6, 75. *hod. l'Aricea*, Hard. Hinc

* *Arīcius*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Arīcia.* *Arīcium Trivæ nemus*, Stat. Sylv. 3, 5, 56. *Arīca vallis*, Plin. 19, 8. *Arīcinum arvom*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 167.

* *Arīdonum*, ii, n. *Kimbleſter, juſta Camd.* *Sed al. Harford.* *Oppidum Anglorum inter Calicvam & Iſcam.*

* *Arīdeus*, i, m. *A natural ſon of Philip king of Macedon; who ſucceeded Alexander the Great*, Juſt. 9, 8. though not nominated by him, Idem 12, 15. But at laſt was ſlain by Olympas, Idem 14, 7. & Scrib. & Arīdeus.

* *Arīes*, ōtis, m. *The ram.* The firſt ſign of the zodiack, into which the ſon entereth the 12th of March, and thus maketh the vernal æquinox, *Aſtron.* & *The ram with the golden ſhew, which carried Phryxas over the Helſpont, in which paſſage his ſher Hæm being drowned, gave her name to that ſtrait.* Vid. Ov. Epist. 18, 143, & und. ib. 19, 128.

* *Arīi*, ōrum, m. (1) *A people of Arabia.* (2) *A people of Germany.* (1) Plin. 6, 21. (2) Tac. Germ. 43, 4.

* *Arīmaſpi*, ōrum, m. pl. *A people ſeated near the river Arimaſpus, who, as Plin. 7, 2. fabulouſly ſaith, had but one eye.* But Herodotus, whom ſome too unjuſtly count fabulous, unrideth this fable, telling us that they were very expert archers, and uſed to wink with one eye, that they might more certainly direct their ſhaft.

* *Arīmaſpus*, i, m. *A river of Scythia Europea, having golden ſands.* *Dives terramis Arimaſpus arenis*, Luc. 7, 756.

* *Arīmazes*, is, m. *An Indian king of a haughty ſpirit, put to death by Alexander the Great*, Curt. 7, 11. ult. & Scrib. & Arīmazus.

* *Arīminenſis*,

Ariminensis, e, adj. *An inhabitant of Ariminum*, Hor. Epod. 5, 42. *Ariminenſis ager*, Plin. 30, 21.

Ariminum, i, n. (1) *A town of Italy near the river Rubicon*. (2) *A river flowing near that town*. (1) Luc. 1, 231. the bridge now there is ſuppoſed to have been built by the ancient Romans; *hod. Rimini*. (2) Plin. 3, 15. *hod. Marecchia*, Hard.

Ariobarzanes, is, m. *A king of Cappadocia, an ally to the Romans*. He was of Pompey's party, *vid. Cic. Attic.* 1, 6. was four times driven from his kingdom, and as often reſtored, *Dio lib.* 35. *Plut.* in *Lucull.* & *Juſt.* 38, 3.

Ariſon, is, m. [*Ἀρίων*, Gr. *i. e.* fortior, vel melior] *A Methymnean muſician and lyric poet of Lesbos*. He was in great eſteem with Perian-der tyrant of Corinth, by whoſe recommenda-tion going over in Italy, he got much money by his art. But returning home the mariners told him that they muſt have his money, and kill him. He deſired only to play one tune before he died; which they granting, he began to play, and a dolphin being cloſe by the ſhip, he leapt on his back, which being charmed by his muſick, carried him to land. *Vid. Poëticam hujus hiſtorię narrationem ap. Ov. Faſt.* 2. ſtatim à princ. *Floruit circa Olymp.* 28.

Arioviſtus, i, m. *A German prince, who wa-ged war with Cæſar, but was overcome by him*, Cæſ. B. G. 1.

Arifba, æ, vel *Arifbe*, es, f. [*Ἀρίβη*, Gr.] *The name of a city taken by the Trojans a little before the war with Greece; it was ſituated near Abydos and Lampſacum, toward the Propontis*. *Vid. Virg. Æn.* 9, 264. *Arifbe nimium exilis glebis*, Luc. 3, 204.

Arifdum, i, n. *A city of the Low Countries in the dutchy of Brabant; vulgò Arſchot*.

Arifæum, i, n. *A town of Thrace ſituated upon the declivity of mount Hæmus*, Plin. 4, 11.

Arifæus, æ, m. *A famous writer in the reign of Ptolemaus Philadelphus*, quoted by Joſephus, Tertullian, Epiphanius, and others. A book concerning the 72 interpreters is ſtill extant un-der his name, but whether genuine or not is much doubted.

Arifæus, i, m. [*Ἀρίſταῖος*, Gr.] *The ſon of Apollo by Cecene the daughter of Peneus king of Arcadia*. He is ſaid to have found out the uſe of honey, rennet, oil, and other uſeful things, *Juſt.* 13, 7. The poets turn this into fable thus: *Arifæus fell in love with Eurydice the wife of Orpheus, and ſhe fleeing from him was ſlain by a ſerpent. The nymphs in revenge killed all the bees, from which he drew his greateſt ſtock of reputation. Upon this he ap-plied to his mother for counſel, who carried him to the oracle, which ordered him to ap-peaſe the manes of Eurydice by ſacrifice. Upon this he offered up four bullocks and four heifers, and immediately from their entrails came ſwarms of bees, from whence he raiſed new ſtocks. See a poetical account of it in *Virgil's 4th Georgick*.*

Arifander, ii, m. [*Ἀρίανδρος*, Gr.] *One who writ a book concerning prodigies*, Plin. 17, 25.

Arifarchus, i, m. [*Ἀρίſταρχος*, Gr. *q. d.* optimus princeps; *ab ἄριſτος*, optimus, & *ἀρχός*, princeps] *A grammarian and critick, ſcho-lar to Ariſtophaneſ the grammarian*. He lived in the time of Ptolemy Philometor, and would not allow ſome verſes in Homer to be his, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 11. *Per antonomafiam. A critick*, Hor. A. Poet. 450.

Arifarchete, es, f. [*Ἀρίſταρχη*, Gr.] *The daughter of Nearchus, an excellent painter*, Plin. 35, 11.

Arifides, is, m. [*Ἀρίſτείδης*, Gr.] (1) *A noble Athenian, ſurnamed the Juſt*. Themifto-cles envying him, cauſed him to be baniſhed; but when Xerxes invaded Greece he was recalled, and did great ſervice in the defence of his coun-ty. His honeſty was ſo great that though he paſſed through the higheſt employments of the ſtate he left not money ſufficient to defray the

expences of his funeral. (2) *A painter cotermpo-rary with Apelles*. (1) *Vid. vitam ejus ap. C. Nepotem*. (2) Plin. 35, 10.

Arifippæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or concerning, Arifippus*, Cic. de Fin. 2, 6.

Arifippus, i, m. [*Ἀρίſτιππος*, Gr. *q. d.* optimus equus; *ab ἄριſτος*, optimus, & *ἵππος*, equus] (1) *A Cyrenean philoſopher, cotermporary with Socrates*. He firſt taught philoſophy for money. With regard to pleaſure, he was of the opinion of Epicurus, and could accommodate himſelf to all circumſtances of perſons, places, times, and things, and act gracefully in all; whence that of Horace, *Omnis Arifippum decuit color, & ſtatus, & res*, Ep. 1, 17, 23. When he traveled into Greece, he ordered his ſervants to throw away their gold, that they might be more expeditious, *Id. Sat.* 2, 3, 100. (2) *An- other, grandchild to the former; being in great danger of ſhipwreck, he ſhewed much fear; and being aſked, why he, being a philoſopher, ſhewed more fear than he who was none, answered, I am concerned for the life of Arifippus, but if thou perſiſh there is no hurt done*. (3) *Alſo an hiſtorian, who writ the hiſtory of Arcadia*. (1) *Vid. exempla allata*. (2) *Laërt.* (3) *Id.*

Ariſto, ōnis, m. *There were ſeveral philoſophers of this name*. (1) *One called Titus Ariſto, parti-cularly admired by the younger Pliny*. (2) *Claudius Ariſto, a nobleman of Ephelus*. (1) Plin. Ep. 1, 2. (2) *Id. Ep.* 6, 31.

Ariftoſtælus, i, m. [*Ἀρίſτοſτέλης*, Gr.] *Optimus conſilia-rius; ab ἄριſτος*, optimus, & *βουλή*, conſilium] (1) *A companion of Alexander the Great, who alſo writ of his exploits*. (2) *Several kings of Judæa of this name*. (1) *Arrian. l. 1. Phl-tarch. in Alexandro, & Strabo*. (2) *Joſeph. 14, 8. V. & Flor.* 3, 5.

Ariſtochides, is, m. [*Ἀρίſτοκλίδης*, Gr.] *A tyrant of Orchomenus. Alſo a painter*, Plin. 35, 11.

Ariſtoeræon, tis, m. [*Ἀρίſτοεράων*, Gr.] *Optimè imperans; ab ἄριſτος*, optimus, & *κράων*, imperans] *A geographer*, Plin. 5, 9. & 6, 30.

Ariſtoeritus, i, m. [*Ἀρίſτοερίτης*, Gr.] *Optimè judex; ab ἄριſτος*, optimus, & *κρίτης*, judex] *A writer quoted by Pliny*, 5, 31.

Ariſtoeremus, i, m. [*Ἀρίſτοερέμης*, Gr. *ab ἄριſτος*, optimus, vel imperator, & *δῆμος*, po-pulus, *q. d.* imperator populi] (1) *A tutor to Pompey's children*. (2) *A ſtatuary*. (3) *A tyrant of Cumæ*. (4) *A Spartan, whom ſome reckon among the ſeven wiſe men of Greece*. (1) *Strab.* (2) *Plin.* 34, 8. (3) *Plut.* 1, 1. (4) *Vid. Plin. Schol. ad Iſhm. Od.* 2.

Ariſtoeriton, ōnis, m. [*Ἀρίſτοερίτων*, Gr.] *Optimè vicinus; ex ἄριſτος*, optimus, & *γείτων*, vicinus] (1) *An Athenian orator, who for his impudence was by the Athenians called the dog*. (2) *An- other, who together with Harmodius, freed the Athenians from the tyranny of Piſiſtratus*. (1) *Suid.* (2) *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, ult.

Ariſtoerius, i, m. [*Ἀρίſτοερίων*, Gr.] *A curious painter, ſome of whoſe works are recounted by Pliny*, 35, 11.

Ariſtoerachus, i, m. [*Ἀρίſτοεράχης*, Gr.] *Optimè pugna; ab ἄριſτος*, optimus, & *μάχη*, pugna] (1) *A mighty admirer of bees, inſomuch that he ſpent 38 years in tending and obſerving them*. (2) *An Athenian writer*. (1) *Plin.* 11, 9. (2) *Id.* 13, 23.

Ariſtoerænes, is, m. [*Ἀρίſτοεράνης*, Gr.] *Optimè manens; ab ἄριſτος*, optimus, & *μένω*, manens] (1) *A commander ſent by Darius to recover the coaſt of the Hellespont, where he was overcome by the Macedonians, and his whole fleet either taken or ſunk*. (2) *A Meſſenian, com-mander of the Athenians, who having twice en-tered Sparta by ſtratagem, was catclied in a third attempt, and put to death; on opening his body, his heart was found hairy*. (3) *A comick poet, an Athenian, who flouriſhed in the 88 olympiad*. (1) *Curt.* 4, 36. (2) *Diod.* 15, & *Juſt.* 1, 3. (3) *Suet.*

Ariſton, ōnis, m. *A carver*, Plin. 34, 12.

Ariſtonicus, i, m. [*Ἀρίſτονίκος*, Gr.] *Optimè victor; ab ἄριſτος*, optimus, & *νίκος*, victoria] (1) *The ſon*

of king Eumenes, who endeavouring to poſſeſs him-ſelf of Aſia, which king Attalus had by will be-queathed to the Romans, was overcome by Per-penna. (2) *A tyrant of Methymna*. (3) *A grammarian of Alexandria*. (4) *An hiſtorian of Tarentum*. (2) *Paterc.* 2, 4. & *Juſt.* 36, 4. (2) *Curt.* 4, 5, & 8. (3) *Suidas, & Strabo*. (4) *Voff. de hiſt. Græcis*.

Ariſtonidas, æ, m. *A ſtatuary*, Plin. 35, 14. *Ariſtonides*, is, m. *A famous painter*, Plin. 35, 11.

Ariſtonus, i, m. [*Ἀρίſτων*, Gr. *i. e.* mens optima; *ab ἄριſτος*, optimus, & *νόος*, vñs, mens] *A comman-der of the Pæonian horſe under Alexander the Great, a man of great courage and conduct*, *Curt.* 9, 5.

Ariſtophænes, is, m. [*Ἀρίſτοφάνης*, Gr.] *Optimè apparens; ab ἄριſτος*, optimus, & *φαίνω*, appareo] (1) *A comick poet, ſon to Philippus, and born at Lindus, a town of Rhodes*. He was the prince of the old comedy, as Menander was of the new, but ſo as we muſt join Eupolis and Cratinus with the for-mer, nor Diphilus and Polemon with the latter, *Quint.* 10, 1. He was alſo a maſter of all the acuteness, copiouſneſs, and graces of the Attick eloquence. He writ 34 comedies, whereof 11 only remain. He was the firſt inventor of te-trameters, and a profeſſed enemy to Socrates, whom he ſharply inveigheth againſt in his *Nubes*, as the corrupter of youth. (2) *A grammarian of Byzantium, who when young was inſtructed by Callimachus*. (1) *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4. princ. (2) *Suid.* Hinc

Ariftophæneus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Ariſtophaneſ*. *Ariſtophaneus anapaëſtus*, Cic. in *Orat.* 56.

Ariſtor, ōris, m. *The ſon of Cratopus; hinc Ariſtorides*, is, m. *Patron. Argus, the ſon of Ariſtor*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 624.

Ariſtoteles, is, m. [*Ἀρίſτοτέλης*, Gr.] *Optimè finis, nem-pe ſummum bonum, de quo ſcripſit; ab ἄριſτος*, optimus, & *τέλος*, finis] *The ſon of Nicomachus, phyſician to Amyntas, and grandfather to Alexan-der*. He was born at Stagira, whence he is called *Stagiritæ*. He was Plato's ſcholar, and com-ing to Athens at 17 years of age, improved ſo much, that his maſter gave him the title of *ὁ τῆς ἀληθείας φιλόſοφος*. Afterwards he be-came tutor to Alexander the Great, and father of the ſect called Peripateticks. *Vid. Voff. de hiſt. Græc.*

Ariſtoerimus, i, m. [*Ἀρίſτοερίμης*, Gr.] *Optimè honoris; ab ἄριſτος*, optimus, & *τιμή*, honor] *A tyrant of Elis*, *Juſt.* 26, 1.

Ariftoeræus, i, m. [*Ἀρίſτοεράων*, Gr.] *Optimè hoſpes; ab ἄριſτος*, optimus, & *ξένος*, hoſpes] (1) *A philoſopher and muſician of Tarentum, tho' he lived chiefly at Mantinea*. He was ſcholar to Xenophilus the Pythagorean, and afterwards to Ariſtotle, whom he railed at, becauſe, when dieing, he had preferred Theophrastus to be his ſucceſſor in his ſchool before him. (2) *A Cy-renean of the ſame name*. (1) *Vid. plura ap. Joſium, & Voff. hiſt. Gr.* 1, 9. (2) *Suid.* & *Athenæus*, 1, 7.

Arifus, pot. *Arifus*, i, m. [*Ἀρίſτος*, Gr. *q. d.* bellicoſus] *A philoſopher of Alexandria, and confident of Auguſtus; mentioned by Seneca, Plutarch, and others, with honour*.

Arius, ii, m. *A river of Aſia, in the country now called Cheraſan*, Plin. 6, 23.

Arifius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Chios*. *¶ Vina Ariuſia, Chian wines, neſtur, al. Arviſia*, quod vid.

Armædon, tis. *An iſland, or rock, in the Ægean ſea*, Plin. 4, 12.

Armæne, es, f. *An ancient city of Greece*, Plin. 6, 2.

Arménia, æ, f. *A country of Aſia (hod. Tur-comania, Perſis Tboum) divided into two provin-ces, the greater and the leſs. The greater is bounded on the north by Iberia, on the weſt by Cappadocia, on the ſouth by Meſopotamia, and on the eaſt by the Hyrcanian ſea. The leſſer hath, on the north and weſt, a part of Cappa-docia;*

decia; on the east the Euphrates, and on the south mount Taurus. *Adi Geogr.*

Armēniæ portæ, *Certain straits near Derbent, the same with Caucasæ, Plin. 5, 27.*

Armēnii, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Armenia, Parthi Armenique, Mart. 5, 59.*

Armēniacus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Armenia. § Armeniaca arbor, Plin. 5, 13. pruna, Id. 16, 25.*

Armēnius, a, um, adj. *Idem. Armenias curru subjungens tigres, Virg. Ecl. 5, 29.*

Armilustrum, vel Armilustrum, i, n. *A festival among the Romans, held at their mustering of their army, and performed with sacrifices, Varr. Fest.*

Arminius, ii, m. *A warlike and successful general of the Germans, who routed Quintilius Varus, Dio. Caf. 1. 56. fought with Germanicus, Cæcina, and Maroboduus, and was never conquered. See his character drawn up by Tacitus at the end of the second book of his Annals.*

Armistæ, ārum, m. pl. *The people of Dalmatia, not far from Ragusi, Plin. 4, 22.*

Armōrica, æ, f. *Bretagne in France, vid. Aremorica.*

Armōsāta, æ, f. *A town of Armenia major, situated near the river Euphrates, Plin. 6, 9. vulgò Arsamosata, Cellar.*

Armua, æ, f. *A river of Africa, not far from Ilippo regius, Plin. 5, 3. hod. Ledog. Hard.*

Arna, æ, f. *A city of Umbria in Italy, Sil. 8, 458. hod. Civitella d'Arno, Hard.*

Arnātes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Arna, Plin. 3, 14.*

Arne, es, f. [*אַרְנֶה*, mons amœnus, Boeb.] (1) *A city of Boœtia, seated on a high mountain. (2) || Another in Thessaly, built by the Boœtians. (1) Steph. & Plin. 4, 7. (2) Hesych.*

Arnōba, ref. Abnōba, æ, f. *A mountain in Germany, in which the river Danube has its source, Plin. 4, 12. & Tac. Germ. sub princ.*

|| Arnōbius, ii, m. *A rhetorician of Africa, master to Laetantius. He writ seven books against the Gentiles, a commentary on all the Psalms, and other pieces. He flourished about A.C. 330, Liber ejus adversus Gentes extat.*

Arnus, i, m. *A swift river of Italy, flowing from the Apennines, and running by Florence and Pisa, Plin. 3, 4. meminit & Tac. Ann. 1, 79, 2. hod. L'arno, Hard.*

Arōcēlītāni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain, seated about five leagues west of Pampelune, Plin. 3, 3. hod. Huarte Araquil, Hard.*

Arōcha, æ, f. *A river of Italy, not far from Squillaci, Plin. 3, 10. hod. Crocha, Hard.*

Arōma, æ, f. *A city of Cappadocia, Plin. 6, 23.*

Arpāni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, near Arpi, Plin. 3, 11.*

Arpi, ōrum, m. pl. *A city of Apulia in Italy, near the river Candellaro, Mart. 4, 55, 3. & Plin. 3, 11. || Nunc jacet in ruinis, retento tamen nomine L'Arpi, Hard.*

Arpīnas, ātis, adj. *One of Arpinum. Cicero, being born here, was by way of contempt thus called, Sall. vid. & Juv. 8, 237. Also C. Marius, who at first was but a hired ploughman, but after his defeat of the northern armies, was the seventh time made consul, Id. ib. 245.*

Arpīnum, i, n. *An ancient town of the Volsci in Italy, famous for being the birth place of C. Marius and Tully. Vid. Arpinas; hod. Arpino, Hard.*

Arpīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Arpinum. Arpinæ chartæ, i. e. Ciceronis scripta, Mart. 10, 19, 17.*

Arrēbāci, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain, Plin. 4, 11.*

Arrētīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Arretium, Mart. 1, 54.*

Arrētium, ii, n. *A town of Tuscany, vid. Arretium.*

Arria, æ, f. *A Roman matron, whose husband Pætus being condemned to die, she first stabbed her-*

self, and then delivered the dagger to him, Mart. 1, 14.

Arriānus, i, m. (1) *A poet, whose verses highly pleased Tib. Cæsar. (2) || A philosopher of Nicomedia in the time of Trajan and Antoninus Pius. (1) Suet. in Vitā. (2) Gell. 19, 1.*

Arrius, ō, m. *An arab heretick of Alexandria, broacher of the heresy which beareth his name, by which the divinity of our Saviour is denied.*

Arfa, æ, f. *A town of Extremadura in Spain, Plin. 3, 1. hod. Argallen, Hard.*

*Arsāces, is, m. [*i. e. tollens scutum; ἀρσας, tollo, & σάκος, scutum*] *A king of Parthia, whose memory, as founder of that empire, was in so great honour, that the succeeding kings were from him called Arsacidæ, and the Parthians themselves are so named by the poets, Vid. Luc. 1, 108. & alibi non semel.*

*Arsācius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Arsaces; Parthian. Arsaciā in aulā, Mart. 9, 36.*

Arsāgālītæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people seated near mount Caucasus, Plin. 6, 20.*

Arsānias, æ, m. *A river in Armenia, where the Romans were defeated by the Parthians, and forced to a dishonourable retreat, Plin. 15, 15.*

*Artia, æ, f. [*Ἀρτία, Gr.*] (1) *A wood in Tuscany, famous for a battle fought there between the Romans and Veientes. (2) A river of Italy, running by Campania; hod. Arsi, Hard. (1) Plut. (2) Plin. 3, 5.*

Arsicōdāni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Arabia Felix, Plin. 6, 28.*

Aisīnoē, es, f. (1) *The daughter of Ptolemæus Lagus, and wife of Lysimachus, after whose death Ptolemæus Ceraunus, her brother, basely murdered her two sons, banished her, and seized on the kingdom. (2) Another, sister to Cleopatra, who leaving Cæsar distressed at Alexandria, together with Achilles, seized on the kingdom; and afterwards, by the assistance of Ganymedes her foster child, got Achilles murdered, and thus made herself absolute. (3) A city by the Red sea. (1) Just. 17, 2. (2) Luc. 10, 521. (3) Val. Flacc. 5, 423.*

Artābānus, i, m. (1) *The son of Hystaspes, and brother of Darius king of Persia. He dissuaded Xerxes from the war with Greece, and afterwards, encouraged by the ill success of the king's affairs, with the help of Mithridates an eunuch, killed him. (2) A king of the Parthians, enemy to Tiberius Cæsar, who invading Armenia, was slain by one of his own soldiers, a Persian, which soldier restored the kingdom to the Persians; whence it was afterwards called Persia, not Parthia; though the name of Parthi and Persæ, are sometimes confounded. (1) Just. 3, 1. (2) Suet. Calig. 14.*

Artabrus, i, m. *An inhabitant of Artabrum. Jamque Ebusus Phœnissia movet, movet Artabrus arma, Sil. 3, 362.*

Artabrum, i, n. *A promontory of Portugal, situated not far from Lisbon, Plin. 4, 22. hod. Capo di Rocca Sintra, Hard.*

Artācābāne, es, f. *A town of Ariana in Persia, Plin. 6, 23.*

Artācæus, i, f. *An island in the Propontis, on Mer di Marmora, Plin. 5, 32.*

Artāce, es, f. *A port town in the Propontis, not far from Cyzicum, Plin. 5, 32.*

Artāce, es, f. *A fountain in Læstrygonia, Tib. 4, 1, 60.*

Artaxāta, ōrum, n. pl. & Artaxāta, æ, f. *A city of Armenia the greater, in the province of Georgia, built by king Artaxias, who was persecuted thereto by Hannibal. Referunt prætextatos Artaxata mores, Juv. 2, ult. Armenian. irrumpunt, & urbe Artaxatā potiuntur, Tac. Ann. 6, 33. hod. Tiflis.*

Artaxias, æ, m. *A name given to Zeno, son to Pelcomon king of Pontus, when the Armenians made him their king, Tac. Ann. 2, 56, 3.*

*Artaxerxes, is, m. [*Ἀρταξέρξης, Gr.*] *The name of two kings, in the first Persian empire, the former of whom was called Longimanus, and Abasuerus, the latter Mnemon the son of Darius. This latter had fifteen sons. Vid. Plut. in vitā ejus, & Just. 10, 1.*

*Artēmīdōrus, i, m. [*Ἀρτεμίδωρος, Gr.*] (1) *|| A master of the Greek tongue at Rome; who being a familiar acquaintance of Brutus, knew of the designed assassination of Julius Cæsar, and discovered it, in a note delivered to him as he passed to the senate house, desiring him to read it forthwith. (2) || Another in the time of Hadrian, who writ the Onirocritica, or interpretation of dreams, which is still extant. (3) A philosopher in Trajan's time. (1) Plut. (2) Suid. (3) Plin. Ep. 2, 11.*

*Artēmis, īdis, f. [*Ἄρτεμις ἱστία, quod integros partus reddat, Strab.*] *A name of Diana as presiding over women in child-birth.*

*Artēmīlia, æ, f. [*Ἀρτεμισία, Gr.*] *The loving and chaste wife of Mausolus, whose ashes she drank up. She made so famous a monument for him, that all noble sepulchral monuments are from that called Mausolea, Suid.*

*Artēmīsia, æ, f. [*Ἀρτεμισία, Gr.*] *An island in the Ligustick sea, opposite Monte Argentaro in Italy, Plin. 3, 6.*

*Artēmīsiūm, ii, n. [*Ἀρτεμισιον, Gr.*] *A promontory of Eubœa, Val. Max. 8, ext. 1. & Plin. 4, 12.*

*Artēmīsius, ii, m. *A mountain of Arcadia, Plin. 4, 6.*

*Artēmīta, æ, f. [*Ἀρτεμίτη, Gr.*] (1) *An island in the Ionian sea, being one of the Echinades. (2) A town of Mesopotamia. (1) Plin. 4, 1. (2) Id. 6, 26.*

Artēmon, ōnis, m. (1) *A Clazomenian, who found out the battering ram, and the military testudo. (2) A famous painter. (3) A Syrian who was so like Antiochus a king of Syria, that he personated him, and got the kingdom by the contrivance of queen Laodice. (1) Serv. ad Virg. Æn. 3, 505. (2) Plin. 35, 11. (3) Val. Max. 1, 14. ext. 1.*

*|| Artēmōna, æ, f. [*Ἄρτεμις, Gr.*] *A name of Diana. Vid. Artemis.*

Artēna, æ, f. *A town of the Cæretani in Italy. Liv. 4, 61.*

|| Artēsia, æ, f. *Artois, a country in the Netherlands. V. Geogr.*

Artūgis, is, f. *quæ etiam Julienses. A town of Granada in Spain, Plin. 3, 1. hod. Albama, Hard.*

Artūgūla, æ, f. *An island of Æthiopia, Plin. 6, 29.*

Artūrius, i, m. *A fellow at Rome, who by sordid arts became rich, Juv. 3, 29.*

*Arvāles Fratres [*ab arvis ambiend. dicti*] *Twelve priests instituted by Romulus, whose office it was to lead the victims in procession thrice about their lands during the sacrifices to Bacchus and Ceres, for plenty of bread and wine.*

Arūci, vel Arucci, ōrum, m. pl. *A town of Andalusia in Spain, on the confines of Portugal, Plin. 3, 1. hod. Arroche, Hard.*

Arverni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Gaul, whose chief town was Clermont, Luc. 1, 427. hod. Auvergne.*

Arvernūm, i, n. *A city of Aquitain; hod. Clermont.*

Arvīāgus, i, m. *A king of Britain in the time of Domitian, Juv. 4, 127.*

Arūns, tis, m. (1) *A Trojan captain who slew Camilla. (2) The son of Tarquin the proud, who slew Jun. Brutus, and fell with him. (3) An old soothsayer of Luna, a town of Tuscany. (1) Virg. Æn. 11, 853. (2) Liv. 2, 6. (3) Luc. 1, 581.*

|| Aruntīna, æ, f. *Arundel in Suffex, Camd.*

|| Aruntius Stella, *An ingenious Roman, friend to Statius the poet.*

|| Arvōnia, æ, f. *Caernarvon in Wales, Camd.*

Arūpīnum, i, n. *A town of Istria, Tib. 4, 1, 110.*

Arūsīni Campi, *A place in Lucania in Italy, Flor. 1, 18.*

Arūcanda, æ, f. *A town of Pisidia, Plin. 5, 27.*

Arūmphæi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people bordering on the river Mæoris, Plin. 6, 7.*

A ante S.

Asachæ, ārum, vel *Asachæi*, ōrum, m. pl. *A* people of *Æthiopia*, Plin. 6, 30. & 8, 13.

Asampatæ, ārum, m. pl. *A* people bordering on the *Palus Mæotis*, Plin. 6, 7.

**Asama*, æ, m. [*Ἀσάμυ ποταμός*, Gr. Ptol. 4, 1.] *A* river dividing the kingdom of *Morocco* from that of *Fæz*, Plin. 5, 1. hod. *Azamurum*, Hard.

|| *Asbamea*, æ, m. *A* fountain of *Cappadocia*, near which was the temple of *Jupiter*, Philostr.

**Asbōius*, i, m. [*Ἀσβόλος*, Gr. ab *ἀσβόλη*, fuligo] One of *Ætæon's* dogs *Blackbag*, Ov. Met. 3, 218.

Ascalāphus, i, m. The son of *Acheron* and *Orpheus*, who discovering that *Proserpine* had eaten fruit in hell, thereby prevented her return, and was in revenge turned into an owl, Ov. Met. 5, 539. & deince.

Ascalon, ōnis, f. [ab *Ascalo* Lydo conditore] *A* city of *Palestine*, Plin. 5, 13. hod. *Scalona*.

Ascania, æ, f. (1) *A* place in *Phrygia*. (2) *An* island near *Troas*. (1) Plin. 5, ult. (2) Id. 5, 21.

Ascanius, ii, m. According to *Virgil*, the son of *Æneas* by *Creïssa*; but *Livy*, 1, 3. doubteth whether by her, or *Lavinia*. He succeeded his father in his settlement at *Lavinium* in Italy, and afterwards built a city, which he called *Alba longa*. He was at first named *Ilus*, from a Trojan king of that name; which afterwards, with small variation was changed into *Iulus*, ab *Ἰδαίος*, Gr. lanugo. Vid. *Virg. Æn.* 1, 271. After a reign of 30 years at *Lavinium*, and 8 at *Alba*, he left the kingdom to *Silvius Posthumus*, his brother by the father's side, Id. ib. 6, 768.

**Ascia*, ōrum, n. pl. [ex *a*, priv. & *σκία*, umbra] Places in *India*, where according to *Pliny*, 2, 73. out of *Onesicritus*, there are no shades.

**Asciburgium*, ii, n. [*ἀσκιβύριον*, Gr.] *A* town of *Germany*, Tac. Hist. 4, 33, 2. hod. *Asburg*, Cellar.

*|| *Asciburgius mons*, Ptol. *A* mountain between *Silesia* and *Poland*, bordering also on the southern part of *Hungary*, Cellar.

**Ascitæ*, ārum, m. pl. [ab *ἀσκή*, Gr. utres, quod utribus innixi piraticam facerent] *A* people of *Arabia* living by piracy, Plin. 6, 29.

|| *Asclēpia*, ōrum, n. pl. *A* festival in honour of *Æsculapius*, Poll. 1, 1. n. 32.

Asclepiades, is, m. *A* physician of *Prusa*, or *Prussia*, a town of *Bithynia*. He first taught rhetoric, but afterwards practised physick. His chief prescriptions were abstinence, labour, friction, riding, and walking. He was the first also that cured diseases by giving wine in due time, and quantity, and was reckoned the greatest physician next to *Hippocrates*, Vid. *Apul. Florid.* l. 4. & *Plin.* 26, 3. He was never sick, but was killed by an accident, *Plin.* 7, 37. *Plures hujus nominis vid. ap. Voss. Hist. Græc.* l. 4.

|| *Asclēpiādēs*, a, um, adj. Belonging to *Asclepias*. || *Asclepiadeum carmen*, *An asclepiad*, or *cheriambick*, verse; of which there are several in *Horace's Odes*, so called from one *Asclepias*, *Gramm.*

Asclēp'ōdōius, i, m. (1) *A* famous painter, to whom *Mnason* the tyrant paid for each of the twelve gods by him painted the sum of 300 l. (2) *A* famous sculptor. (1) *Plin.* 35, 10. (2) Id. 34, 8.

Asclētāriōn, ōnis, m. *A* mathematician, who being asked by *Domitian* what death he should die, answered he should be torn to pieces by dogs. Whereupon the emperor to show the vanity of his art, ordered him to be put to death, and buried very deep; but a tempest arising, threw up the earth, and the dogs tore his body, *Suet. Domit.* 15.

**Asclōia*, ōrum, n. pl. [ab *ἀσκή*, Gr. utres] *A* feast at *Athens*, wherein the rusticks used to hop over goats skins stuffed and made glib with oil, in honour of *Bacchus*, to whom they sacrificed his enemy the goat. This exercise causing the boors

to fall often, made sport for the rest, *Schol. Aristoph. & Virg. Georg.* 2, 383.

Ascōnis fossa, *A* fosse made from the *Po* to *Ravenna* in Italy, *Jornand. de Reb. Get.* c. 29.

Ascōnius Pedianus. (1) *A* noble commentator on some of *Cicero's* orations; he flourished in the time of *Augustus*, and was acquainted with *Atticus*, *Livy*, and *Virgil*. (2) *An* historian in *Vespasian's* time. (1) *Comm. adhuc extant.* (2) *Vid. Voss. de Hist. Lat.*

Ascra, æ, f. *A* small village of *Greece*, not far from mount *Helicon*; famous for having been the birth place of *Hesiod* the Greek poet, *Hesiod. Æp.* 638.

Ascrivium, ii, n. *A* city of *Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22. hod. *Cataro*, Hard.

Asculum, i, n. Two towns in Italy, (1) one called *Apulum*, as situate in *Apulia*; hod. *Ascoli de Satriano*. (2) The other *Picenum*, by reason of its situation in *Picenum*; hod. *Ascoli*. (1) *Flor.* 1, 18. (2) *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 15.

Ascleus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Asculum*. *Depellitur arce Lentulus Asculæa*, *Luc.* 2, 469. ubi al. *Esclæa*.

Ascuris lacus, *A* lake of *Thessaly* in *Greece*, *Liv.* 44, 2.

Acurum, i, n. *A* maritime town of *Mauritania*, *Hirt. B. Afric.* 23.

Adrūbal, ālis, m. The name of several *Carthaginian* noblemen. (1) One whereof married *Annibal's* sister, and was slain by a Moor, in revenge of his master whom he had slain. (2) Another defeated by *Cl. Nero*, and *M. Liv. Salinator*, at the river *Metaurum*. (3) A third who on the surrender of *Carthage* in the last *Punic* war, cast himself, wife, and children, into the flames. (1) *Sil.* 13, 144, & seqq. (2) *Liv.* 27, 48. *Hor. Carm.* 4, 4. (3) *Ov. Fast.* 6, 770.

Aselli, ōrum, m. pl. Two little stars in *Cancer* so named; a small cloud called *Præsepe*, which lies between them, *Plin.* 18, ult.

Asellio, ōnis, m. surnamed *Sempronius*. *A* military tribune under *Scip. Æmilianus*; who writ a history of the exploits wherein he himself was present, and is mentioned by *Cicero*, *de Legg.* 1, 2. as also by *Gellius*, 4, 9.

Asia prata, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 383. palus, Id. *Æn.* 1, 385. Places near *Tmolus* and the river *Cayster*, where are many crants.

**Asia*, æ, f. [*Ἀσία*, Gr. ab *Asiâ* *Japeti* uxore, ut aliqui; sed de etymo parum constat] One of the three parts of the world known to the ancients, being larger than both *Europe* and *Africa* together, and washed by the *Indian*, *Eastern*, and *Scythian* seas. It is divided into two parts, the greater and the lesser. The greater is separated from *Europe* on the west by the river *Tanaïs*, the *Euxine* and *Ægean* seas; from *Africa* by the river *Nile*, according to *Pliny*; but according to *Ptol.* by the *Arabian* gulf. This part of the world is under the dominion of several potentates, as namely under the emperor of *Russia*, the chum of *Tartary*, the emperor of *China*, the sophy of *Persia*, the grand seigneur, and the great mogul. Concerning its fertility, vid. *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* c. 6. & *Just.* 38, 7, 6. Of its riches, we may form some estimate from a tax of *Sulla* which amounted to 20,000 talents; and *Anthony* even in one year got as much from them. The lesser *Asia*, now called *Natolia*, because it lieth East from *Greece*, containeth under it several countries, as *Ionia*, *Phrygia*, *Cappadocia*, *Bithynia*, *Lydia*, *Lycia*, &c.

**Asia*, æ, f. *Mæonia* formerly so called, *Strab. Geogr.* 13.

**Asiaticus*, & *Asianus*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Asia*. *Pecunia Asiatica*, *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 7. *Asiana res curæ fuit senatui*, *Liv.* 31, 2.

**Asiōtē*, adv. After the manner of the *Asiatics*. || *Rhodii neque Atticē pressi, neque Asiānē abundantes*, *Quint.* 13, 10.

**Asiaticus*, i, m. (1) *A* freedman, and favourite, of *Vitellius*. (2) *A* commander of the

Gauls. (1) *Tac. Hist.* 2, 95. (2) Id. *Hist.* 2, 94.

Asidōnia, æ, f. vel *Asido*, ōnis. *A* town of *Andalusia* in *Spain*, Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Medina Sidonia*, Hard.

Asilas, æ, m. *A* skilfull soothsayer, and augur, in the army of *Æneas* against *Turnus*, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 175.

Asina, æ, m. *A* name of the *Cornelian* family, à *Cn. C. Scip. deductum*, quodd is, cum polce- retur sponsores, asinam nummis onustam in forum duxit, unde hoc nomen illi datum, quod posteris adhæsit, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 6.

Asināria, æ, f. sc. fabula. One of *Plautus's* plays, quæ nunc extat.

*|| *Asināria*, ōrum, n. pl. *A* festival kept by the *Syracusans*, in memory of their taking *Demosthenes* and *Nicias*, two *Athenian* chiefs, near

*|| *Asinārius*, ii, m. [*Ἀσινάριος*, Gr.] *A* river of *Sicily*, *Thucyd.*

Asine, es, f. *An* island, one of the *Sporades*, *Luc.* 8, 195. ubi tamen al. *Asiæ*.

Asines, is, m. *A* river of *Sicily*, Plin. 3, 8. hod. *Freddo*, Cellar.

Asinius, i, m. The prænomen of several Romans. The chief of whom were. (1) || *Asinius Pollio*, a favourite of *Augustus*, and friend of *Virgil*, who writ his fourth *Eclogue* on the birth of his son, applying the prophetick verses of the *Cumean Sibyl* to him, which verses manifestly belong to the Saviour of the world, who was born in that reign. (2) *Asinius Gallus*, son to the former. He writ a book in honour of his father, postponing even *Tully's* eloquence to his; which book was answered by *Claudius*, vid. *Suet.* in vitâ, 41, and *Quintilian*, though he alloweth him to have a great genius, and industry, maketh a wide difference between them. (3) *Quadratus*, a very learned historian. (4) *A* famous grammarian. (1) *Vid. Voss. de Hist. Latin.* (2) *Vid. Quint.* 10, 1. (3) || *Vid. Voss. de Hist. Lat.* (4) || *A. Gell.* 5, 21.

Asis idis, f. Patron. Of, or belonging to, *Asia*. In *Aside* terrâ, *Ov. Met.* 9, 447.

**Asinātes*, ium, m. pl. The people of *Asisium* in Italy, Plin. 3, 14. ap. quem malè leg. *Asirinares*.

*|| *Asisium*, ii, n. [*Ἀσίτιον*, Gr.] *A* city of the duchy of *Spoletto* in Italy; hod. *Assio*, Ptol.

|| *Asius*, ii, m. The son of *Dymas*, and brother of *Hecuba*, *Mythol.*

**Asopiādes*, is, m. Patron. *Æacus*, the grandson of *Asopus*, and father of *Ægina*, who was mother to *Æacus*, *Ov. Met.* 7, 484.

**Asōpis*, idis, f. Patron. *Ægina*, the daughter of *Asopus*, *Ov. Met.* 7, 616.

**Asōpus*, i, m. [*Ἀσωπος*, Gr.] *A* river of *Attica* in *Greece*, which falleth into the straits of *Negropont*, Plin. 5, 29. hod. *Asopo*.

Aspagones, um, m. pl. *A* people of *India*, Plin. 6, 21.

Asparagium, ii, n. *A* town of *Macedon*, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 30.

**Aspasia*, æ, f. [*Ἀσπασία*, Gr. ab *ἀσπάζομαι*, saluto] (1) The daughter of *Hermotimus* a *Phocian*, a very fair, neat, and wise lady, greatly beloved by *Cyrus*, and afterwards by *Artaxerxes*, who consulted her in his most weighty affairs. (2) || *A Milesian*, who taught *Socrates* eloquence, and was very skilfull in politicks, for which reason she was highly esteemed by *Pericles*. (1) *Xenoph.* 1. sub fin. & *Just.* 10, 2. (2) *Athen.* l. 5. & *Plut.* in *Pericle*.

Aspavia, æ, f. *A* town of *Spain*, *Hirt. B. Hist.* 24. hod. *Castro el rio*.

Aspelis, æ, f. The island *Cyprus*, formerly so called, *Plin.* 5, 31.

Aspendius, ii, m. *A* musician who could touch his harp so lightly, as to be heard by none but himself, or such as were close by him, whence *Aspendias citharista* was said proverbially of a self-interested person, *Alcon.* in *Cic. Verr.* 3.

**Asphaltites*, is, m. sc. lacus [ab *ἀσφάλτος*, Gr. bitumen.] The lake of brimstone and bitumen in *Judea*, a lasting monument of God's displeasure against sinful nations; for here *Sidon*, *Gomertha*,

Comorra, and other cities were sunk: It is computed to be about 18 leagues long, but is not very broad. In this lake nothing will sink, *Plin.* 2, 103. & 5, 16. & *Tac. Hist.* 5, 6, 5. lege & cap. seq. *Just.* vocat *Mare mortuum*, 36, 3. *hod.* the dead sea.

**Aspis*, *idos*, f. [*ab ἀσπίς*, Gr. *clipeus à figurâ*, quam refert, unde & *Clupea* dic.] *A town of Africa, situated near cape Bon, not far from Carthage.* In *clipei speciem curvatis turribus Aspis*, *Sil.* 3, 24. This was the first town in Africa, which the Romans made themselves masters of in the first Punick war, *Eutrop.* 2, 2.

Asplēdon, *ōnis*, m. *A town of Boeotia*, *Plin.* 4, 7.

Asiārcus, i, m. *The son of Tros, and father of Capys.* The boasted Roman pedigree runs thus; *Jupiter, Dardanus, Erichonius, Tros.* Here the line splits, *Tros* having two sons, *Ilus* and *Affaracus*. From *Ilus* came *Laomedon*, and *Priamus*; from *Affaracus*, *Capys*, *Anchises*, *Æneas*, and so down to *Iulus*. ¶ *De Domus Affaraci*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 283. *The Roman family.*

Asserates, ium, m. pl. *A people inhabiting near the Alps*, *Plin.* 3, 19. The place is still called *Val di Serra*.

Assōrīni, *ōrum*, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Assorus*, *Plin.* 3, 8.

Assōrinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Assorus.* *Assorinus ager*, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 3, 18.

Assōrus, i, f. *A town of Sicily between Enna and Agrymum, formerly a considerable place, Cic.* in *Verr.* 4, 44. but at present dwindled into a village, which is still called *Azoro*.

Assos, i, f. *A town on the coast of Phrygia*, *Plin.* 5, 30. *hod.* *Assam*, *Hard.*

Assus, i, f. *A city seated on a high promontory of Mysia, called also Antandrus*, *Plin.* 5, 30. *Hinc* ¶ *Assius lapis*, the sarcophagus, which being made into a coffin consumeth both the flesh and the bones of dead bodies in 40 days. *Vid.* *Plin.* 35, 17. & 2, 96. & *Dioscorid.* 5, 99.

Assyria, æ, f. [*ab Assur fil. Sheim, Augustin.* de *Civ. Dei*, 16, 3.] *A spacious country in Asia, bounded on the east by a part of Media; on the west by Mesopotamia; on the north by a part of Armenia the lesser; and on the south by Susiana, Ptol.* but often confounded with Syria, which is fourfold; namely Syria properly so called, *Assyria*, *Cælosyria*, and *Leucosyria*; *hod.* *Arzerum.* *Hinc*

Assyrius, a, um, adj. *Assyrian; of, or belonging to, Assyria.* *Assyrium amomum*, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 25. ¶ *Sæpe cum Syrus confunditur.*

Asla, æ, f. (1) *A city of Spain, lying in the kingdom of Andalusia, on the river Guadalquivir.* By *Pliny* it is called *Regia*; *hod.* *Xerez della Frontera*, *Hard.* (2) *Another in Italy, in the principality of Piedmont; hod.* *Asli*, *Hard.* (1) *Plin.* 3, 1. (2) *Id.* 3, 4. *Claud.* 6. *Conf.* *Hon.* 203.

Astaborēs, is, m. *A river of Egypt which floweth into the Nile*, *Plin.* 5, 9.

Astacēni, *ōrum*, m. pl. *A people of Asia near the river Astaces*, *Plin.* 6, 21.

Astaces, is, m. *A river of Asia*, *Plin.* 2, 103.

Astapus, i, m. *A river of Ethiopia, which in conjunction with the Astabores and the Nile, formeth the island of Meroë*, *Plin.* 5, 9.

Astarte, es, f. *A goddess of the Sidonians and Assyrians, called in Scripture Ashtaroth, which denoteth sheep, or flocks, and to whom in compliance to one of his concubines Solomon built an altar.* The Greeks call her *Ἀσπότηρ*, *Suid.* but *Lucian* calleth her *Ζελευαίν*.

**Astēria*, vel *Astērie*, es, f. [*i. e.* stellata; *ab ἀστήρ*, Gr. *stella*] *The daughter of Cæus the son of Titan, on whom Jupiter begat Hercules under the form of an eagle, but being afterward angry with her, the gods in pity turned her into a Quail, in Greek called ὀρνίς, Stat. Sylw.* 1, 2, 221. whence the island, whither she fled, was named *Orygia*. But some say that she was turned afterwards into this island, others into a stone by Jove. It was at first a floating island, *vid.* *Delos*.

Astegi vetus, *A city of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada*, *Plin.* 3, 1. *hod.* *Alhameda*, *Hard.*

Astegitāna colonia, *A city of Spain, in the kingdom of Andalusia, on the river Xenil*, *Plin.* 3, 1. *hod.* *Ecija*, *Hard.*

Astērion, i, m. [*Ἀστέρων*, Gr.] (1) *The son of Cometes, one of Jason's companions in the Argonautick expedition.* (2) *A river of Achaia.* (3) *A city of Thessaly.* (1) *Val. Flacc.* 1, 36. (2) *Stat. Theb.* 4, 714. (3) *Hom. Il.* 2, 735.

Asteropæus, i, m. *The son of Pelegon, king of Pæonia, slain by Achilles*, *Just.* 7, 1.

**Astōmi*, *ōrum*, m. pl. [*ex ἀστί, priv. & ὄμα*, os] *A people of India without mouths; see them described by Plin.* 7, 2.

**Astræa*, æ, f. *The daughter of Astræus king of Arcadia, and Aurora, or according to Hesiod and others, of Jupiter and Themis the daughter of Cæus and Terra.* She and many other deities lived on earth in the golden age, but being offended with mens vices, one after another fled to heaven. She being the goddess of justice stayed longest, but at last retired to her native seat, *Ov. Met.* 1, 150. and was translated into the sign Virgo, next to Libra, who holdeth her balance.

**Astræus*, i, m. [*Ἀστραῖος*, Gr.] *A king of Arcadia, one of the Titans, and, as some say, father of Astræa*, *Ov. Met.* 5, 144.

**Astræus*, i, m. [*ex ἀστράτω, fulguro*] *A poetical name of Jupiter.*

**Astrōlōgus*, i, m. [*ab ἀστρον, stella, & λόγος, ratio*] *Hercules*, so called because he chose a day to burn himself, when there was an eclipse of the sun, *Fest.*

Astur, *ūris*. (1) *One who assisted Æneas against the Rutilians.* (2) *Also of, or belonging to, Asturia.* ¶ *Astur equus*, *A Spanish jennet*, *hinc & Asturco.* (1) *Virg. Æn.* 10, 180. (2) *Mart.* 14, 199.

Astura, æ, f. *An island and river near Antium in Italy*, *Plin.* 3, 4. where *Cicero* was slain by *Mark Antony's* soldiers; *hod.* *Astora*.

Astūria, æ, f. *A province of Arragon in Spain, bordering to the north and east on the sea of Biscay, to the west on Galicia, and to the south on Castile and Leon; hod.* *Asturia*.

Astūrica, æ, f. *A city of the kingdom of Leon in Spain*, *Plin.* 3, 3. *hod.* *Astorga*, *Hard.*

**Asturum lucus* [*Ἀστυρὸν*, Gr.] *A city of Spain*, *Ptol.* *hod.* *Oviedo*, *Cellar.*

**Asty*, vel *Astu*, [*ab ἄστυ*, Gr. *i. e.* the city] *Athens*, by way of eminence so called, *Nep. Them.* 4. and so the Romans frequently use *Urbs*.

Astyāges, is, m. *The last king of the Medes, who gave his daughter in marriage to Cambyzes, a Persian of a mean family, by whom he had Cyrus, who at last ejected his grandfather, and translated the monarchy to the Persians*, *Just.* 1, 4.

**Astyānax*, *ētōs*, m. [*i. e.* Rex urbis; *ab ἄστυ*, Gr. *urbs*, & *ἄναξ, rex*] *The son of Hector and Andromache, born during the war of Troy, whom Ulysses while he unmoored his ships at Sigæum, cruelly threw from a tower*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 415. & *Sen. Troad.* 1119.

**Astydamas*, *ntis*, m. [*i. e.* urbis domitor; *ab ἄστυ*, *urbs*, & *δαμάω, domo*] (1) *A tragick poet of Athens, the first of Socrates's scholars who applied his genius to poetry.* (2) *An actor, who being ordered a statue in the theatre, inscribed his own praise, whence the proverb Astydamas seipsū laudat.* (1) *Suid.* (2) *Vid.* *Chiliad.* *Erasmi.*

Astylus, i, m. *A Centaur, who in vain dissuaded his brethren from the scuffle with the Lapithæ*, *Ov. Met.* 12, 307.

**Astypālæa*, æ, f. (1) *The daughter of Phœnix, who gave her name to one of the Cyclades, as also to a town therein.* (2) *An island in the Archipelago, between Natolia and Candia, about 60 miles in circuit, and containing a town of the same name; hod.* *Stampalia*, *Hard.* (3) *A city in the island Cos.* (1) *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 82. (2) *Plin.* 4, 12. (3) *Steph.*

Asuciandæ, *ārum*, m. pl. *A people of Sarmatian Asia*, *Plin.* 6, 7.

Asula, æ, f. *A town of Italy, hinc incolæ Asulani*, *Plin.* 3, 5.

Asura, æ, f. *A town situated near the Euphrates*, *Plin.* 5, 26.

¶ *Asylas*, æ, m. *A southsayer, vid.* *Asilas*.

A ante T.

Atabuli, *ōrum*, m. pl. *A people of Ethiopia*, *Plin.* 6, 30.

**Atēbulus*, i, f. *A cold Apulian wind, nipping the fruits, whence it receives its name from the Greek ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀπὸν βάλλειν, i. e. à ποτῇ, detrimentoque ferendo, Porphy.* *vid.* *Plin.* 17, 24. & *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 78. *Hunc Horatianum ventum vocat Gell.* 2, 22. ¶ *Hunc Horatius Od.* 1, 3, 4. *Iapyx* vocare videtur.

**Atabŷrite*, es, f. [*Ἀταβύριτα*, Gr.] *Rhodes, anciently so called, from Atabyrus, the highest mountain in the island, Strab.* But *Plin.* rather deriveth it from *Atabyrus*, a certain king, 5, 31. *Hinc*

**Atabŷrus*, a, um, adj. *An epithet of Jupiter, as having a temple there, Strab.* 1, 4. & *Lactant.* 1, 22.

Ataces, um, m. pl. *The people of Narbonne in France; so called from the river Atax, quod vid.*

Atalanta, æ, f. *The daughter of Jasius king of Arcadia, whence she is also called Jasus, Prop.* 1, 1, 10. but by *Ov. Met.* 8, 426. *Nonacria*, & *Nonacrina*, *Id. A. Am.* 2, 185. from *Nonacris*, a mountain of Arcadia. She was of Diana's retinue, and in conjunction with *Meleager* killed the *Calydonian* boar. She afterward married *Meleager*, and had *Parthenopæus* by him.

Atalanta, æ, f. *The daughter of Schoenus king of the island Scyrus; who being wearied with the importunity of her suiters, consented to have the man that could out-run her; but on this condition, that he was to die if he lost the race. Several having paid the cruel forfeiture, discouraged the rest. But Hippomanes, receiving three golden apples, ventured to run with her; and, at proper times, when she was ready to start before him, threw the apples, which she stooping to gather lost the race, and thus he won his bride. But soon after, forgetting to sacrifice to Venus, the goddess so stimulated them with lust, that they lay together in the temple of Cybele; who, to revenge the profanation, turned them both into lions, Ov. Met.* 10. *fab.* 10, 11. *Catull.* 2, 12.

Atalante, es, f. *An island in the Eubæan sea*, *Plin.* 4, 12. *hod.* *Talanta*, *Hard.*

Atalantæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Atalanta*, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 267.

Atarneæ, æ, f. *A town of Greece, near the Hellespont*, *Plin.* 5, 30.

Atas, vel *Āthas*, *ntis*, m. *A boy who ran 75 miles in half a day*, *Mart.* 4, 19. *conf.* *Plin.* 7, 20.

Atax, *ācis*. *A river of Languedoc in France, running by the city of Narbonne*, *Luc.* 1, 403. & *Plin.* 3, 4. *hod.* *L'Aude*, *Cellar.*

**Atē*, es, f. [*ab ἄτην*, Gr. *noxa*] *The daughter of Jupiter, and goddess of revenge*, *Hom.* 11, 7, 91.

Ātegua, æ, f. *A town of Spain*, *Hirt. E. H.* 6. *prope Alcala Real*, ut conjicit *Cellar.*

¶ *Ātella*, æ, f. *A town of the Osci in Campania, near the present S. Arpino, unde*

Ātellāni, *ōrum*, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Ātella*, *Plin.* 3, 4.

Ātellānicus, a, um, adj. *Atellanicum exodium*, *Suet. Tib.* 45. *Atellanicus versus*, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 20. *Id.* *quod*

Ātellānus, a, um, adj. *Atellanæ, sc. fabulæ. A kind of Latin drama, full of jokes, banters, and merryments, de quarum origine vid.* *Liv.* 7, 2. But that they were chiefly used by way of interlude seemeth plain from that of *Juvénal*, *Urbicus exordio risum movet Atellanæ Gestibus Autonões*, *Sat.* 6, 71.

Ātēna, æ, f. *A town of Italy, in the hither Principate, on the river Negro; hod.* *Atene*, *Hard.*

Ätēnātes, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Aetna*, Plin. 3, 11.

Ätergātis, Ätargātis, vel Ädargädīs, is. f. *variè enim scrib.* [ab אֶתְרָגַת magnus piscis] *A prodigious idol of Calosyria, according to Plin.* 5, 23. *who calleth her so, because her upper parts were woman, her lower fish.* Into this image, *Seldon de Diis Syris* 2, 3. *saith the god Dagon entered.* The Greeks call her Derceto, *Plin. ubi supra.*

* || Äternum, i. n. [Ἀτέρων, Gr.] *A city in the kingdom of Naples, in the bither Abruzzo.* Strab. *hod. Pescara, Cellar.*

Äternus, i. m. *A river near Sulmo, in Italy.* Plin. 3, 12. *hod. Pescara, Hard.*

Äteste, is. n. *A city of Italy in the district of Venice.* Tac. *Hist.* 3, 6, 3. & Plin. 3, 19. *hod. Este, Hard.*

Ätēstinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ateste.* Mart. 10, 93.

Athamanes, um. m. pl. *A people of Aetolia.* Plin. 4, 2.

Äthāmantiādes, is. m. *Palæmon, so called as being the son of Athamas and Ino.* Ov. *Met.* 13, 919.

Äthāmas, ntis. & pl. Äthāmantes, ium. m. pl. *Of Epirus.* Dispersus filvis Athamas, *Luc.* 3, 188.

Äthāmas, ntis. m. (1) *A king of Thessaly, son to Æolus.* By his wife Nephele he had two children, namely Phryxus and Helle; but after her death marrying Ino the daughter of Cadmus, she treated her step children so ill, that to get away from her, they beset the ram with the golden fleece, in order to swim over the Hellespont, which was afterwards so called from Helle, who was drowned in the passage. Juno, angry with Ino for this, made her husband run mad; who meeting her and her children, and mistaking her for a lioness, and the children for whelps, took Learchus, one of her sons, and whirling him round, dashed him against a rock, and forced her, and her other son, down a steep rock into the sea, where at the instance of Venus to Neptune, they were changed into sea deities, by the names of *Leucothea* and *Melicerta*. (2) *A mountain in Thessaly.* (1) Ov. *Met.* 4, 11. (2) Plin. 4, 8.

Athanagia, æ. f. *A city of the bither Spain, near Lerida, the capital of the Illegetes.* Liv. 21, 61.

* Äthānāti, ðrum. m. pl. [Gr. immortales, quodd, uno mortuo, statim subjiceretur alius; ab a priv. & θάνατος, mors] *A standing troop of horse among the Persians, consisting of 10,000 men, and so called, because as one dropped, his place was immediately supplied by another.* Curt. 3, 3, 13.

* Äthēnæ, ærum. f. pl. *A city of Greece between Macedonia and Achaia, on the sea coast, called Aθῆναι, i. e. littus, afterwards Attica: It was built by Cecrops, and hence called Cecropia, afterwards Mopsopia, then Ionia from Ion, lastly, Athenæ from Ἀθήνη, Minerva.* That corn was first sown here seemeth to be affirmed by *Diodorus*. That it was the most civilized and learned city in the world is asserted by *C. Nepos*, in the life of *Atticus*. So famous for learning, that a Roman poet hath emphatically put this city for learning itself, *Juv.* 15, 110. Cicero has summed up its character in these words, [Athenis] *humanitas, doctrina, religio, fruges, jura, leges, artes, atque in omnes terras distributæ, putantur*, pro *Flacco*, 26. It is yet well peopled, and said to contain near 10,000 persons; *hod. Setines.*

* || Äthēnæus, i. m. [Ἀθηναῖος, Gr.] (1) *A philosopher of Cilicia in the time of Augustus, a friend of Muræna, with whom he fled, being accused of a conspiracy, but being taken and acquitted, he answered the congratulations of his friends in the words of Euripides, Hecub. princip.* Ἦκα νεκρῶν κευθμῶνα, καὶ σκότα πούλας λιπῶν. (2) *Athenæus Naucratica, A learned grammarian, who writ de Deipnosophistis; the work is extant, but not entire.* (1) Strab. (2) *Vid. Voss. de hist. Græc.*

Äthēnāgōras, æ. m. (1) *One of Darius's commanders in the Persian war.* (2) *A rustic writer.*

(3) || *A christian philosopher, who presented an apology for his religion to M. Aur. Antoninus.* (1) Curt. 4, 5, 15. & 8, 5, 17. (2) Varr. R. R. 1, 1. (3) Euseb.

Äthenion, ðnis. m. *An excellent painter.* Plin. 35, 11.

Äthēnōdōtus, i. m. (1) || *A philosopher of Tarsus, tutor to Tiberius Cæsar.* (2) *A statuary.* (1) Strab. (2) Plin. 34, 8.

* Äthēnōpōlis, is. f. [ex Ἀθῆναι, Minerva, & πόλις, civitas] *A town of Narbonne in France.* Plin. 3, 4. *Hard.* suppoeth it to be Toulon.

Äthēsis, is. m. *A pleasant river of Lombardy; it ariseth in the Alps in the county of Tyrol, passeth by Trent, and runing through Verona, dischargeth itself into the Adriatick, or gulf of Venice, but Servius and Vibius say into the Po.* Virg. 9, 680. & Plin. 3, 16. *hod. L'Adige, Hard.*

Äthis, vid. Atys.

* Äthos, o. vel Äthon, ðnis. m. [ἄθος, Gr.] *A mountain of Macedon, runing like a peninsula into the Ægean sea, and extended near 50 miles in length. Xerxes dug through some part, to make a passage for his fleet. Creditur olim Velificatus Athos.* *Juv.* 10, 174. *vid. & Plin.* 4, 10. *hod. Monte Santo.*

Äthracius, vel Ätracius, a, um. adj. [ab Ätrax, quod vid.] || *Atracis artes, Thessalian, i. e. magick arts.* Stat. Theb. 1, 106.

Äthracis, vel Ätracis, dos. f. Patron. *The daughter of Ätrax, or Ätrax, Ov. Ep.* 17, 248.

Äthrax, vel Ätrax, äcis. m. (1) *A king of Thessaly.* (2) *A river of Æolia.* (3) *A town of Thessaly; hod. Voidanare.* (1) Ov. *Ep.* 17, 248. (2) Plin. 4, 2. (3) Id. 4, 8.

Athyras, vel Atyras, æ. m. *A river of Thrace.* Plin. 4, 11. *hod. Glycynero.*

Ätilia, æ. f. (1) || *An ancient Plebeian family of Rome.* (2) *A noble family sprung from the former.* (1) V. Patin. *Fam. Rom.* (2) In nummis obviis.

Ätilius, vid. Attilius.

Ätina, æ. f. *A city of the Volscians, in the kingdom of Naples, on a ridge of the Apennine.* Virg. *Æn.* 7, 630. *hod. Arino. Hinc*

Ätīnātes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Atina.* Plin. 3, 5. & Cic. *pro Planc.* 12.

Ätīnas, ätis. & Ätīnātes, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Atinum.* Cic. *Att.* 15, 3. & Plin. 2, 203.

* Atintanes, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Atintania.* Strab. lib. 7.

* Atintania, æ. f. [Ἀτινῶν, Gr.] *A country on the western coast of Macedonia.* Liv. 45, 25.

Ätīnum, i. n. *A city of Lucania, on the bank of the river Tanager.* Plin. 3, 11. *hod. Ateno.*

Atlantes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Æthiopia, like the Hottentots, half brutes, who curse the sun, have no proper names, and never have any dreams.* Plin. 5, 8.

Atlantēus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the mountain Atlas.* Hor. *Od.* 1, 36, 11.

Atlantiādes, is. m. Patron. *Mercury, the son of Maia daughter of Atlas.* Ov. *Met.* 1, 682.

Atlantīcus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Atlas.* Æquor Atlanticum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 31, 14. *so called from the mountain Atlas, q. v.* || *Atlanticæ insulæ, The fortunate islands, where the poets placed their Elysium.* Plaut. *Trin.* 2, 4, 148. Some take them for Hispaniola and Cuba; others make them seven, and take them for the Canaries, Pliny indeed calleth them the *Hesperides*, or western isles, 6, 31. which favours that opinion, *Vid. eleganter à Flacco descriptas, Epod.* 16. Some have even supposed them to be Great Britain and Ireland. *Vid. Camd.*

Atlantis, idis. f. Patron. *A daughter of Atlas.* pl. Atlantides, *The daughters of Atlas, whom the Greeks called Pleiades, and the Latins Virgilæ, being placed among the stars.* Virg. *Georg.* 1, 221. & Vitruv. 6, 10.

Atlas, ntis. m. [primâ commun] (1) *A very*

*high bill in Mauritania, so high that the poets make a person of it, and feign him to have been the brother of Prometheus, and that he was turned into this mountain by Perseus, at the sight of the Gorgon's head. The history is, that he was king of Mauritania, and a great astronomer, which gave occasion to the fable. There are two mountains in Mauritania of this name, the greater divideth it from the inner Libya, whose promontory is called Capo d'Alguer. The lesser divideth the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco; *hod. Errif.* (2) || *A king of Arcadia, father of Maia.* (3) || *Another, king of Italy, father to Eleëtra, wife of Corytus.* (1) *Luc.* 9, 657. *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 3. (2) *Serv.* (3) *Serv.**

Atracis, vid. Athracis.

Atracius, vid. Athracius.

Atrebātes, ium. m. pl. (1) *A people of Artois in the Netherlands.* Leg. & in sing. n. *Atrebas, Cæs. B. G.* 4, 27. *Hinc* || *Atrebatice vestes, Arras.* (2) || *A people in England, about Wallingford.* (1) *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 4. (2) *Camd. & Leland.*

* Atreus, i. m. [Ἀτρεὺς, Gr.] *The son of Pelops and Hippodamia, king of Mycenæ, he banished his brother Thyestes for lying with his wife Ærope. Afterwards recalling him, he invited him to a banquet, ordered the children he had by her to be dressed and set before him on the table at a feast; at the horror whereof the sun went back.* Ov. *Trist.* 2, 391. That he found out the eclipse of the sun, might probably give occasion to some part of the fable.

Atia, æ. f. *A town in Italy, between the mouths of the Po and L'Adige, which gave name to the Adriatick gulf.* Plin. 3, 16. *hod. Adria, Hard.*

* Attīdes, is. m. Patron. *The son of Atreus, Agamemnon and Menelaüs so reputed, but indeed of Plisthenes, the son of Pelops by Hippodamia, passim. ap. poetas.*

Atropatene, es. f. [ab Atropato duce] *A country of Media.* Plin. 6, 13.

* Ätrōpos [ex α priv. & τροπή, verito, quodd averti nequeat] *One of the three fatal sisters, who cuteth the thread of life.* Mart. 10, 44. & Stat. *Sylv.* 4, 8, 19.

Atta, æ. m. (1) *A comick poet, by some highly commended.* (2) *Atta Clausus, called afterwards Appius Claudius.* (1) *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 79. (2) *Liv.* 2, 16. *Ov. Fast.* 4, 305. *ubi fortè Atia, non Alto legi debet.*

Attali, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Arabia, great robbers.* Plin. 6, 26.

Attalia, æ. f. *A city of Æolia.* Plin. 5, 30.

Attālīcus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Attalus.* || *Attalicæ urbes.* *Hor. Ep.* 1, 11, 5. *q. d. Rich, noble, stately.* Attalicæ conditiones, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 12. *vestes, interwoven with gold.* Prop. 3, 18, 19.

Attālus, i. m. (1) *The name of three kings of Pergamus in Asia, all great friends to the Romans, the last whereof made the Roman people heir of his kingdom, as they interpreted his will in the largest sense, which was, P. R. bonorum meorum hæres esto.* (2) *An eloquent philosopher in the time of Tiberius.* (3) *Another, a great enemy to Alexander, slain by Parmenio.* (1) *Liv.* 38, 23, 42, 11. & 59, 14. (2) *Sen. Suasor.* 2, (3) *Curt.* 6, 9, & 8, 7.

Attegua, æ. f. *A town of Spain not far from Corduba.* Plin. 3, 1. *hod. Teva veja, Hard.*

Atteius, ii. m. (1) *An Athenian who was made free of Rome, and was a considerable grammarian and rhetorician.* (2) *Atteius Capito, who defended Tiberius Cæsar when charged with a solecism, saying it either was Latin, or should henceforth be so; but Marcellus a pert critick replied, he is under a mistake; Cæsar can make men denizens, but not words.* (1) *Suet. de Ill. Gramm.* 7. (2) *Id. de Ill. Gramm.* 22.

Attena, vel Atteva, æ. f. *A town of Æthiopia.* Plin. 6, 29.

Äthhis, vel Ättis, idis. f. (1) || *The daughter of Cranaüs king of Athens, from whom the country before called Aethica, from Ἀθή, a shore, as lying*

ing on the sea coast, was called *Attica*. (2) *The daughter of king Pandion*, used by *Martial* for a nightingale. (1) *Herodot.* (2) *Mart.* 1, 54, 9.

Atticus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the country of Attica.* ¶ *Attica fides, sure, certain, inviolable*, *Petron.* 2, 23. ¶ *Attici logi sexcenti dabuntur, nullum Siculum acceperis*, *Plaut. Pers.* 3, 1, 67.

Atticus, i. m. *surnamed Pomponius, An intimate friend of Tully, to whom 16 books of his epistles are still extant, which contributed more to transmit his name to posterity than his great relations, Agrippa, Tiberius, and Drusus. He was a Roman knight, but called Atticus, because he had lived long at Athens, and was a perfect master of the Greek tongue in its purity, wherein he writ the consulship of Cicero, Cic. Att. 2, 1. and by which he got the name of Atticus, Nep. in vitâ Att.*

Attidates, ium. m. pl. *A people of the Marchia d'Ancona in Italy, near Fabriano*, *Plin.* 3, 14. locus hod. *Attigio*, Hard.

Attilius Regulus, *A consul of Rome in the first Punick war, A. U. 420. a great example of keeping faith with enemies. For when, after several great victories obtained, he was entrapped by an ambuscade, and brought into the power of the enemy, he was sent to Rome upon his parole of honour, to treat about the exchange of captives, where, instead of persuading, he dissuaded the senate from such an exchange, but for his honour sake returned, and was cruelly treated by the enemy, Val. Max. 3, 14. & Hor. Od. 3, 5.*

Attubi, ñrum. m. pl. *A town of Andalusia in Spain, not far from Offuna*, *Plin.* 3, 1. hod. *Espejo*, *Marianæ*, Hard. autem *Oliviera*.

Atuatica, æ. f. *A village of Gaul, supposed by some to be near Tongen, vel Tungri*, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 30.

Atuatici, ñrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Boisseduc, or as some say of Doway; according to others of the earldom of Namur*, *Cæs. B.* 5, 27.

Atys, qui & *Attis*, ïdis. m. (1) *A young man of Phrygia, very beautifull, and beloved by Cybele, who made him her priest, on condition that he should live chaste, but he breaking his vow she made him run made, and cut off his testicles, and even go about to kill himself, but the gods moved with pity changed him into a pine.* (2) ¶ *Another the son of Cræsus, who was dumb many years, till perceiving one of Cyrus's soldiers going to kill his father, his passion broke the string that held his tongue, and he cried out, Save the king.* (3) ¶ *The son of Hercules and Onphale, father of Lydus, who gave his name to Lydia.* (4) *Atys Sylvius, son to Alba Sylvius, reigned 29 years, and was succeeded by his son Capys.* (5) *A certain Indian killed by Perseus at the wedding of Andromeda.* (1) *Ov. Met.* 10, fab. 2. (2) *Herod. lib. 2.* (3) *Euseb.* (4) *Euseb.* (5) *Ov. Met.* 5, 47. ubi al. *Athis*.

A ante U.

Avala, æ. f. *A town of Africa*, *Plin.* 6, 29. *Scrib. & Abala*.

Avaltes, is. f. *A port and mart in Æthiopia, on the coast of the red sea, over against Arabia*, *Plin.* 6, 99. hod. *the bay of Zeila*.

¶ *Avalitæ*, ñrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants thereof*, *Ptol.* 4, 8.

¶ *Avalonia*, æ. f. *A town in England, Glassenbury*, *Leland*.

Avantici, ñrum. m. pl. *A people of Dauphiné in France, between the cities of Ambrun and Gap*, *Plin.* 3, 4. locus hod. *Avancon*.

Avāricum, i. n. *A city of France, in the dukedom of Berry, near the centre of all France*, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 13. hod. *Bourges*.

Auchetes, is. & plur. *Auchetæ*, ñrum. m. pl. (1) *A people of Lithuania.* (2) *A people of Scythia.* (1) *Plin.* 4, 12. (2) *Id.* 6, 7.

Audana, æ. f. *A river of Italy, which arise-*

ing in the Apennines, dischargeth itself into the river Macra, *Liv.* 41, 23.

¶ *Audomaröpölis*, is. f. *Saint Omers, the capital of the Artois.*

* *Avella*, æ. f. [*Ἀΐλλα*, Gr.] *A town of Italy, in the province of Lavoro*, *Strab. lib. 5.* hod. *Avella*, Hard.

Avellāni, ñrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Avella*, *Plin.* 3, 4.

Avenio, nis. *A city in France, near the river Rhosne, by the borders of Orange*, *Plin.* 3, 4. sold to pope Clement by Jean, queen of Sicily; hod. *Avignon*.

Aventicum, i. n. *A town of Switzerland*, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 68, 5. hod. *Avenches*, *Cellar*.

Avēntina, is. f. *quæ & Avēntīniensis*, æ. *Diana*, so called because worshiped at mount Aventine, *Val. Max.* 7, 3, 1.

Avēntinus, i. m. [*ab Avente fl. Sabinorum, Serv. & Varr.*] (1) *Mount Aventine, one of the seven hills on which Rome standeth.* (2) *A king of the Aborigines, son of Romulus Silvius; who, according to Livy, gave name to the hill, being buried there.* (3) *The son of Hercules by Rhea.* (1) *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 69. (2) *Liv.* 1, 3. (3) *Virg. Æn.* 7, 657.

Avēntinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, mount Aventine.* *Collis Aventinus*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 659.

* *Avēnālis*, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Aver-nus.* *Met. Pestilent, poisonous.* *Spargere Aver-nales aquas*, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 26.

* *Avērnus*, i. m. & *Avērna*, ñrum. n. pl. *Vid. Aornis, quod idem valet, digamma interposito. A lake of Campania in Italy. Graveolens Aver-nus, Virg. Æn.* 6, 201. *Averna sonantia silvis, Id. ib.* 3, 442. It is taken by the poets for *Hell.* *Animas damnavit Avernis, Sil.* 15, 76. *Pigri fulcator Averni, Stat. Theb.* 11, 588. It is near *Puzzuoli* in the province of *Terra di Lavoro*, and computed to be about two miles long, and one broad; hod. *Lago d'Averno, & Lago di Triper-gola*, Hard.

* *Avērnus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to; Aver-nus.* (2) *Noisome, pestilent.* (3) *Infernal.* (1) *Freta Averna, Virg. Geor.* 2, 164. (2) *A-verna loca, lacusque, Lucr.* 6, 738. & deinc. (3) *Conjux Junonis Avernæ, Sil.* 13, 601.

Avērruncus, i. m. [*ab avērruncando, i. e. de-pellendo, vel prohibendo*] *A god among the Ro-mans, who was thought to drive away evils and misfortunes, such as Apollo and Hercules among the Greeks, whom they called Ἀπορρομαῖς, & Ἀπορομπαῖς. Deus qui meis rebus præest A-verruncus, Pacuv. ap. Varr. L. L.* 6.

Aufidēna, æ. f. *A city of Italy, in the hither Abruzzo*, *Liv.* 10, 12. hod. *Alfidena*, Hard.

Aufidēnates, ium. m. pl. *The people of Aufi-dena*, *Plin.* 3, 12.

Aufidius, i. m. (1) *Surnamed Bassus, a noble histo-rian, who writ of the Roman civil war, and the affairs of Germany.* (2) *Aufidius Lurco, who got a great estate by cramming of peacocks.* (3) *Another of Chio, noted for debauching mens wives.* (4) *Aufidius Luscus, a governour of Fundi.* (1) *Auctor de causis corr. eloq.* (2) *Plin.* 10, 20. (3) *Mart.* 5, 62. conf. & *Juv.* 9, 25. (4) *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 34.

Aufidus, i. m. *A river of Italy, in the king-dom of Naples, haveing its rise in the Apennine hills. It washeth Canusium, and talketh into the Adriatick sea*, *Plin.* 3, 11. *Horat. Od.* 4, 9. hod. *L'Ofanto*, Hard.

¶ *Aufōna*, æ. *The river Aven, in Gloucester-shire, Camd. Al. The Nyne in Northampton-shire.*

* ¶ *Auga, vel Auge*, es. f. [*ab αὐγή, Gr. splendor*] *The mother of Telephus by Hercules*, *Diod. Sic. lib. 4.*

Augeas, æ. m. *A king of Elis; whose son he was is variously written; he had a stable which would hold 3000 oxen, which in 30 years had not been cleansed; he hired Hercules to clean it out, who did so by drawing the river Alpheus through it. But a contest happening about the reward, Hercules referred it to his son Phyleus,*

who gave his opinion against his father, where-fore his father banished him; but afterwards Hercules conquered his father, and made the son king, Pausan. in Eliac. This man first found out the use of dung in manureing land, *Plin.* 17, 9.

Auginus, i. m. *A mountain of Liguria*, *Liv.* 39, 2.

Augusta, æ. f. *The wives of the Roman empe-rouers had this title, while they lived, and that of Diva afterwards, as is plain in the coins of Li-via, Agrippina, &c.*

Augusta, *A title given to several cities.* (1) *Augusta Bracarum, a city of Portugal, the metro-polis of Entre Minhoc Douro; hod. Brague, Hard.* (2) *A city of Cilicia.* (3) *Augusta Emerita, a city of Spain, in the country of Extremadura; hod. Merida, Hard.* (4) *Augusta Gemella Tucci, a town of Spain, not far from Corduba; hod. Mar-tos, Hard.* (5) *Augusta Prætoria, a city of Italy in the principality of Piedmont; hod. Aosta vel A-cusse, Hard.* (6) ¶ *Augusta Sueffonum, a city of France, on the river Aisne in the isle of France; hod. Soissons.* (7) *Augusta Taurinorum, a city of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont; hod. Turin.* (8) ¶ *Trinobantum, London the metrope-lis of England.* (9) *Augusta Trevirorum, a city of Germany, in the circle of the lower Rhine; the ancientest city in Europe; hod. Triers.* (10) *Augusta Veromanduorum, a city of France; hod. Vermandois.* (11) *Augusta Vindelicorum, Augsburg in Germany.* (1) *Plin.* 4, 20. (2) *Id.* 5, 27. (3) *Id.* 4, 22. (4) *Id.* 3, 1. (5) *Id.* 3, 17. (6) *Ptol.* (7) *Plin.* 3, 17. (8) *Anton.* (9) *Pomp. Mela* 3, 2. (10) *Antonin.* (11) *Id.*

Augustinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Augustus.* *Augustinus currus*, *Suet. Claud. Tib.* 11.

¶ *Augustoritum*, i. n. *Ptol. The city of Poitiers, in France.* ¶ *Alii volunt esse Limoges.*

Augustus, i. m. *The second emperor of Rome, nephew to Julius by his sister. A man so loved by his people, that all the succeeding emperours, for good luck sake, took his name, passim ap. script.*

Augustiānus, i. m. *Suet. Ner.* 25. & *Augustanne*, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 15, 5. *One belonging to the empe-rouer, or his party.*

Avīdiēnus, i. m. *surnamed Canis, a sordid sei-levu in Horace, Sat.* 2, 2, 55.

Aulerci, ñrum. m. pl. *The people inhabiting La Perche in France*, *Liv.* 5, 34.

Aulestes, is. m. *One of the Tyrrhene kings, slain by Messapus*, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 290.

Aulis, ïdos, & *Idis*, f. *A town and port of Bæ-otia, on the Negrepont, where the Grecian fleet going against Troy was wind bound*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 182.

Aulocrene, es. f. *A hill, and spring of Phry-gia, out of which the Alexander floweth. Here Marfyas contended with Apollo*, *Plin.* 5, 37. *Vid. Marfyas.*

Aulon, ñnis, m. *A mountain of Calabria op-posite the Tarentine country, famous for wine, not inferior to the Falernian; as also for the finest wool*, *Mart.* 13, 135. conf. & *Hor. Od.* 2, 6, 18.

* *Aurēlia*, æ. f. [*ab ἄλῃ, sol, quod ei pub-licè à P. R. datus est locus, in quo sacra faceret soli, Fest*] (1) *A noble family of Rome.* (2) *A name of several ladies.* (3) *Aurelia via, The way from Rome to Pisa.* (4) ¶ *The city of Orleans in France, so called, as they say, from Aurelian the Roman emperor, its founder.* (1) *Val. Max.* 9, 1, 9. (2) *Tac. Orat.* 28, 8. (3) *Cic. Catil.* 2, 4. (4) *Adi Geogr.*

* *Aurēlius*, ii. m. *The name of several noble Ro-mans, and of some emperours, passim. ap. hist.*

Aurōra, æ. f. [*ab aureo colore, quo aurescit aër, Varr.*] *The daughter of Titan and Terra, Gyrard. Synt.* 7. & *Nat. Com.* 6, 2. or as *Hesiod* of Hyperion and Thia, *Theog.* 371. mother of Memnon by Tithonus, brother of Lomodon. She is feigned to be the ruddy goddess of the morning, the messenger of the approaching sun,

Orph. Hymn. 77, 3. *Virgil* giveth her a chariot with four horses, *Æn.* 6, 535. but *Æn.* 7, 26. only two. *De illâ plura lege* in Cephalus.

Aurunca, æ. f. *An ancient city of Latium in Italy, built by Auson, the son of Ulysses and Calypso, Juv.* 1, 20.

Auruncus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Aurunca.* Aurunci senes, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 206. Auruncæ manus, *Id. ib.* 795.

Ausci, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Armagnac in France, Cæs. B. G.* 3, 27. hod. *Aux vel Ausch, Cellar.*

Ausëris, is. m. *A river of Etruria, near Luca, Plin.* 3, 54. hod. *Serchio.*

Ausëiani, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Spain, Liv.* 21, 23. & *Plin.* 3, 3. Oppidum unde illis nomen, *Aufia*; hod. *Pigue.*

|| Ausoba, æ. f. *A river of Connaught in Ireland, the mouth whereof maketh the bay of Galway, Camd.*

Auson, ðnis. m. *The son of Ulysses and Calypso. Hinc*

Ausönes, um. m. pl. *The ancient inhabitants of the lower part of Italy, the same as Aurunci, Serv. conf. & Liv.* 8, 16. & 9, 25.

Ausönia, æ. f. properly the country of the Ausones, or Aurunci, but taken for the whole region of Italy, as bounded by the Apennine hills, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 55.

Ausöniæ, ðrum. m. pl. (1) *A people of Italy.* (2) *Per Synecd. The Romans.* (1) *Virg. Æn.* 10, 564. (2) *Luc.* 9, 1002.

Ausönius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Italy.* Ausonius portus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 378. Ausonia terra, *Id. ib.* 171. littus Ausonium, *Id. ib.* 7, 198.

|| Austrasia, æ. f. *The country of Lorrain, Briet.*

|| Austria, æ. f. [quod in orientali parte, quæ Germanis Oost, dic. sita sit] *A country of Germany, having Hungary on the East, Moravia on the north, Bavaria on the west, and Stiria, with the bishoprick of Saltzburg, on the south, Cellar.*

Autaris, is. *A place in Arabia Felix, Plin.* 6, 28.

Autololes, um. m. pl. *A people of Mauritania Tingitana, Luc.* 4, 677.

* Autölychus, i. m. [Αὐτόλυχος, Gr.] *The son of Mercury, famous for his thefts in the country about Parnassus, Ov. Met.* 11, 313. Autolychi piceata manus, *Mart.* 8, 59, 4.

* Autömate, es. f. [Αὐτομάτη, Gr.] *An island, one of the Cyclades, called also Hiera, Plin.* 2, 87.

* Autömedon, tis. m. [Αὐτομήδων, Gr.] *The son of Diore, chariotcer to Achilles, and armour-bearer to Pyrrhus, Virg. Æn.* 2, 477.

* Autönoë, es. f. [Αὐτονόη, Gr.] *The daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and mother of Aëleon, Ov. Met.* 3, 720. Hinc

* Autönoëus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Autönoë.* || Autönoëus heros, *Aëleon, Ov. Met.* 3, 198.

* || Autricum, i. n. [Αὐτρικὸν, Gr.] *A city in France, the metropolis of the province of Beauche, Ptol. hod. Chartres.*

Auximates, ium. m. pl. *The citizens of Auximum, Plin.* 3, 13.

Auximum, i. n. & metri causâ, Auximon, *A city of Italy, in the Papacy, situate on the river Auzas, Luc.* 2, 466. hod. *Ojimo, Hard.*

A ante X.

|| Axa, æ. f. *A town of Devonshire in England; hod. Axminster, Baudr.*

|| Axelodunum, i. n. *A town of Northumberland in England; hod. Hexham on the river Tyne, Camd.*

* Axënus pontus [ab ἀξεν, Gr. inhospitatis] *The Euxine sea, anciently so called for the cruelty of the inhabitants, Ov. Trist.* 4, 4, 56. The Scythians who dwelt hereabouts used to sacrifice strangers, and drink out of their skulls, *Strab. lib.* 7c.

Axiaces vel cæ, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia in Europe, Plin.* 4, 12. so called from Axiaces, is. m. *A river of Sarmatia, Plin.* 4, 12. hod. *Bog, Hard.*

|| Axis, is. f. *A town of Umbria in Italy, Propert.* 4, 1, 125. ubi tamen al. Arcis.

Axius, ii. m. *A river of Papblagonia, passing through Mygdonia into Macedon, and emptying itself into the gulf of Salonichi, Plin.* 4, 10. hod. *Vardari.*

Axon, is. m. *A river of the lesser Asia, Plin.* 5, 27.

Axöna, æ. *A river of Champagne in France, which passeth by the city Soissons, and floweth into the Oyse near the city of Compeigne, Cæs. B. G.* 1, 5. hod. *L' Aisne.*

Axönes, um. m. pl. *Inhabitants near the river Axona, Luc.* 1, 423.

|| Axus, i. m. *A river of England, in Somersetshire, which giveth name to Axbridge in the same county, Baudr. hod. the Ex.*

A ante Z.

Aza, æ. f. *A town of Armenia the lesser, Plin.* 6, 9.

* Azan, is. m. [Αζαν, Gr.] *A mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Cybele the mother of the gods, Stat. Theb.* 4, 293. Hinc

* || Azania, æ. f. [Αζανία, Gr.] *A country bordering on the mountain Azan, Ptol.*

* || Aziris, is. f. [Αζίρις, Gr.] *A city of Armenia, called also Theodosiopolis, Ptol. hod. Arsingam, Baudr.*

* Azon, id. quod Azan, quod vid.

|| Azonax, acis. m. *The master of Zoroastres in magick, Litt. ex Plin.*

Azöres, um. f. pl. *Islands in the Atlantick sea, nine in number, whereof Tercera is the largest. They belong to the Portuguese.*

Azötus, i. f. *A city of Palestine, Plin.* 5, 13. hod. *Alerte, Hard.*

Azuritanum, i. n. *A city of Africa, not far from Madaura, made a Roman colony, Plin.* 5, 4.

B ante A.

B A B B A, æ. f. *A city of Africa, otherwise called Julia Campestris, Plin.* 5, 1.

Babilus, i. m. *An astrologer consulted by Nero, Suet. Ner.* 36.

Babannenses, ium. m. pl. *A people of Spain, Plin.* 3, 3.

Babilus, ii. m. *A Roman prefect, who by magick art went from Sicily to Alexandria in six days, Plin. Proëm. lib.* 19.

* Båbylon, is. f. [Βαβυλών, Gr.] *The metropolis of the ancient Chaldeans, Plin.* 6, 26. but Aristotle judgeth it rather a province than a city, *Polit.* 3, 2. built according to some by Belus the Hebrew Nimrod. But because enlarged and beautified by several princes, it is said to be built by some others, chiefly Semiramis, wherein Diodorus, Strabo, Justin, and others agree, vid. & *Propert.* 3, 11, 21. hod. *Bagdat.*

* Båbylönia, æ. f. *The country about Babylon. Sometimes it is taken for Babylon itself, Juss.* 1, 2.

* Båbylönicus, a, um. adj. *Babylonian. Baby-lonica peristromata, Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 54.

* Båbylönius, a, um. adj. *Idem, Luc.* 6, 50.

* Bacchæ, ðrum. f. pl. *Women sacrificing to Bacchus, also called Mænades, Thyades, and Milmallones. Bacchæ valentes, Hor. Od.* 3, 25, 15. Leg. & in sing. Bacchæ bacchanti adversari, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 71.

* Bacchānal, ālis. n. *A mad house, a bedlam. Ad Bacchas veni in bacchanal coquinatum, Plaut. Aul.* 3, 1, 3. || Bacchanal facere, *To keep a mad house, Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 44.

* Bacchānālia, ium. n. pl. *Certain feasts, celebrated in honour of Bacchus; see their origin and*

monstrous debauchery described by *Livy*, 39, 84. conf. & *Macrobi.* Sat. 1, 18.

* Bacchëus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Bacchus. Bacchea vineta, Ov. Fast.* 2, 313.

* Bacchëius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Bacchus. Baccheia dona, Virg. Geor.* 2, 454.

* Bacchiāda, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Corinth, who being expelled from thence, in which number was Archias, came to Sicily, and built Syracuse, Ov. Met.* 5, 407. hinc *Baccheis* epitheton Corinthi, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 2, 34.

Bacchium, vel potiùs Båchium, ii. n. *A little isle of the Ægean sea, opposite Smyrna, Liv.* 37, 21.

Bacchius and Bithus, *Two sword players of equal skill, hinc adag. Cum Bitho Bacchius, Hor.* Sat. 1, 7, 20.

* Bacchus, i. m. [Βακχέυς, i. e. à vociferando] *The son of Jupiter by Semele, whence Ovid calleth him, Semeleia proles, Met.* 5, 329. He was taken out of his mother, and sewed into Jupiter's thigh, till ripe for birth, *Id. ib.* 3, 210. He was first secretly nursed by his aunt Ino, afterwards delivered to be suckled by the Nymphs, *Id. ib.* He and Apollo were, by the Romans at least, generally drawn young, *Tib.* 1, 4, 37. || but that the Greeks drew him under each stage of life, vid. *Macrobi.* Sat. 1, 18. || suiting him to the four seasons of the year. In the coins of the Thebans, Naxians, and Thasians, he appeareth old, under which form they call him not *Dionysius*, but *Zagreus*. || He was not only the inventor of wine, but of other liquours, *Diod. Sic.* The poets Meton. put him for wine, *Tib.* 1, 7, 41. He also first used a diadem, and in India first triumphed in a chariot drawn by tigers, as observes *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 14. with elephants, *Plin.* 8, 2. He also first taught to buy and sell, *Id.* 7, 56. There were several Bacchi; *Tully* reckoneth five besides this, *N. D.* 5, 23.

Bacenis, is. f. *The Schwartzwalde in Germany, or perhaps the whole Hercynian forest, Cæs. B. G.* 6, 9.

Bachina, æ. f. *An island near Smyrna, Plin.* 5, 31.

Bactra, ðrum, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 138. & Bactrum, i. *Plin.* 6, 16. *The metropolis of the Bactrians, a province in Persia. Their country is situated between Parthia to the west, and India to the east. Here corn groweth, every grain of which is said to be as big as an ear in Italy, Plin.* 18, 7. hod. *Bagdasan, vel Usbeck.* It had its name from

Bactros, vel Bactrus, i. m. *A river of Asia, Luc.* 3, 267.

Bactri, Bactrii, vel Bactriāni, ðrum. m. pl. *Inhabitants of Bactra, whom see described by Curt.* 4, 6.

Bacuntius, ii. m. *A river of Hungary, not far from Sirmick, Plin.* 4, 25.

|| Badenatha, æ. f. *A country in the north of Scotland, vulg. Badenoch.*

Badia, æ. f. *A town of Spain in the country of Extremadura, Val. Max.* 3, 7. hod. *Badajoz, Cellar.*

Baduhennæ lucus, *A place in Friesland, where 900 Romans were slain, Tac. Ann.* 4, 73, 6.

Bæbius, ii. m. *The name of several considerable Romans, de quibus consule Livium.*

Bæternæ, ðrum. f. pl. *A city of Languedoc in France, Plin.* 3, 4. hod. *Beziers, Hard.*

* || Bætica, æ. f. [Βαιτική, Gr.] *A part of Spain, about Andalusia, Ptol.*

* Bæticitus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to that part of Spain. || Bæticitus color, a murrey colour, such as the wool of the Andalusian sheep bear, Mart.* 1, 98.

* Bæticolā, æ. c. g. [Bætīm colens] *An inhabitant of the south part of Spain, Sil.* 1, 146.

* Bæticus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of Andalusia.* (2) *Of a murrey colour.* (1) *Bæticus aër, Juv.* 12, 43. (2) *Lacernæ Bætice, Mart.* 14, 133. in lemmate.

* Bætigāna, æ. comm. g. [ex Betis, vel Betica, & ant. geno, pro gigno] *An inhabitant of Granada, or Andalusia, Sil.* 9, 234.

* Bætis,

*Bætis, is, m. [Βαῖτις, Gr.] *A river running through Andalusia, on the southern part of Spain*, Plin. 3, 1. Liv. 28, 30. Incolæ Certim appellabant, *Id. ib.* 22. *hod. Guadalquivir*, Hard.

Bæturia, æ, f. *A country of Spain*, Plin. 3, 1. *hod. Petrocha*, Hard.

Bætulo, onis, f. *A town of Catalonia in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3. *hod. Badalena*, Hard.

Bagoas, æ, m. *In the Persian tongue signifieth an eunuch*, Plin. 13, 4. whence Curtius, Heliodorus, Ælian, &c. call the ministers of the Persian kings by this general name.

Bagrada, æ. *A river of Africa near Utica*, Luc. 4, 588. where Attilius Regulus killed a serpent 120 foot long, Plin. 8, 14. Sil. 6, 154. & deinc. *hod. Megerada, vel Magerada*, Hard.

Baiæ, ærum, f. pl. [à Baio Ulyssis comite ibi sepulto, Strab. l. 5. & Sil. 12, 114.] *A pleasant and delightful city of Campania, whence that of Horace, Nullus in orbe locus Baiis præluet amœnis. It is situated near the sea side between Puteoli and Misenum, and aboundeth in warm springs, both delightful and wholesome; near it are to be seen the remains of Caligula's bridge*, Plin. 3, 5. *hod. Castel di Baia*, Hard.

Baiæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Baiæ*. § Baiæus murex, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 32. *linus*, Plin. 2, 103.

Baiocæsæ, & Baiocenses, *vid. Bellocassi*.

Balacrus, i, m. *The son of Amyntas, a commander of the auxiliary forces in Alexander's army*, Curt. 4, 5.

Balanea, æ, f. *A town of Phœnicia*, Plin. 5, 20.

Balari, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Sardinia*, Liv. 41, 6. & Plin. 3, 8.

Balbia, æ, f. *A town of Calabria; hinc vina Balbina*, Plin. *hod. Altomonte*.

Balbillus, *A prefect of Egypt under Nero*, Tac. Ann. 13, 22, 1.

Balbura, æ, f. *A town of Lycia*, Plin. 5, 27.

† Balaëres, ium, f. pl. [ἀπὸ τῆς βαλῆς, quod funditores essent peritissimi, aut si altiùs repetere placet origin. באַלֵּיר, i. e. Magister jaculandi] *Two islands in the Mediterranean opposite Majorca and Minorca. The inhabitants were formerly excellent slingers. De his vid. Flor.* 3, 8. & Liv. 60, 32. They were formerly infected very much with conies, Plin. 1, 58. Hinc

*Balaëricus, a, um, adj. *Balearica funda*, Ov. *Aet.* 2, 727. *Balearicum mare*, Plin. 3, 4.

*Balaëris, e, adj. *Idem. Balearis verbera funda*, Virg. *Geor.* 1, 309.

Balesum, ii, n. *A town of Italy, not far from Brundisium*, Plin. 3, 11. *hod. Baleso*.

Ballio, ònis, m. *A perjured wile wothore merchant in Plautus's Pseud. Vid. Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 7.

Ballonoti, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Scythia, in Europe*, Val. Flacc.

Balsa, æ, f. *A port of Portugal, the metropolis of the kingdom of Algarve*, Plin. 4, 22. *hod. Tavira*, Hard.

Baltia, æ, f. *An island in the German sea*, Plin. 4, 13. & 37, 4. Hinc

|| Balticum mare, *The Belt, or Baltick. Codanum sinum appellat Mela*.

*Bambalio, ònis, m. [à βαμβάλειν, balbutire] *The father of M. Antony's wife, so called, or nicknamed, Cic. Philipp.* 3, 6.

† Baniura, æ, f. *A country of Lybia, near Mauritania*, Sil. 3, 303.

Bantia, æ, f. *A town of Apulia in Italy, not far from Venusia*, Liv. 27, 25. *Vestigia oppidi marcent ad locum, S. Maria de Vanzæ*, Hard.

Bantini, òrum, m. pl. *The people of Bantia*, Plin. 3, 11.

Bantinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Apulia. Saltus Bantini*, Hor. *Od.* 3, 4, 15.

Banuri, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Africa, near Tangier*, Plin. 5, 2. *fid. Baniuræ leg. Hard.*

Banasa, æ, f. *A town of Africa*, Plin. 5, 1.

Baptæ, ærum, m. pl. *Priests of Catyito a strumpet, whose festival was celebrated at Athens with all manner of lewdness*, Juv. 2, 92.

Baracum, i, n. *A town of Cyrene*, Plin. 5, 6.

Baragoza, æ, f. *A town of Æthiopia*, Plin. 6, 29.

Baramalachum, i, n. *A town of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28.

Barathrum, i, n. *The place of execution near Athens*, vid. Liv. 50, 23.

*Barbæria, æ, f. (1) *Any barbarous nation so called.* (2) *Especially as opposed to Greece and Italy.* (3) *Emphatically Phrygia, de cæt. not. vid. Appel.* (1) *Quale bellum nulla Barbaria cum sua gente gessit, Cic. Catil.* 3, 10. (2) § A quo non solum Græcia & Italia sed omnis Barbaria commota est, *Id. de Fin.* 2, 15. (3) § Græcia Barbariæ lento collisa duello, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 7.

Barbesula, æ, f. *A town and river of Spain, not far from Tariffa*, Plin. 3, 1. *hod. Guadajara*, Hard.

*Barce, es, f. [Βάρκη, Gr.] (1) || *The city Ptolemæis in Cyrene.* (2) *An inland city and country of Africa.* (3) *The nurse of Sichæus the husband of Dido.* (1) Plin. 5, 5. (2) Vid. Ptolem. 4, 4. (3) Virg. *Æn.* 4, 632.

*Barcæi, òrum, m. pl. *latius sumptâ notione, Libyans, Africans*, Virg. *Æn.* 4, 40.

Barcha, æ. *The surname of Hannibal's house*, hinc

Barchinus, a, um, adj. *Barchina factio*, Liv. 19, 2. *familia*, *Id.* 23, 13.

Barcino, ònis, m. Plin. & f. *Anson. sc. urbs intellecta, [à Barcha, i. e. Barchina familia, quæ condidit] Barchino*, Liv. *The metropolis of Catalonia in Spain.* § A Romanis Faventia dic. Plin. 3, 3. *hod. Barcelona*.

Bardi, òrum, m. pl. [à Βάρδοι, modulari] *A sort of Magi among the Gauls, who used to compose poems in honour of their illustrious ancestors*, vid. Luc. 1, 411. & seq. Bardi etiam dicuntur stupidi & hebetes. = Stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. *Bacch.* 5, 1, 2. vid. & Cic. *de Fato*, 5.

Bardiæus, vel Bardæus, a, um, adj. *vid. Appel.*

Barduli, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Plin. 4, 22.

Barea, æ, f. *A port of Granada in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3. *hod. Vera*, Hard.

Baretium, ii, n. *A city of the dutchy of Milan, in Italy; hod. Varese*.

Bargyla, òrum, n. pl. & Bargylia, æ, f. [à Barylo Bellerophontis comite] *A town of the lesser Asia*, Plin. 5, 29.

Bargylus, i, m. *A high mountain of Asia*, Plin. 5, 20.

Baria, æ, f. *A town of the Sabines, near the river Anien*, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 14, 3. *Al. Varia*.

Bariianus ager, *A province of Naples, so called from*

Barium, ii, n. *A city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples*, Plin. 3, 11. *Barî mœnia piscosi*, Hor. *Sat.* 1, 5, 97. *hod. Bari*.

Barpana, æ, f. *An island in the Ligurian sea, not far from Elva*, Plin. 3, 6. *hod. Corboli*, Hard.

Barra, æ, f. *An ancient town of the Orobians in Italy, whence Cato saith the Bergomates were descended*, Plin. 3, 17.

Barfene, vel Barfene, es, f. *The wife of Alexander, who bore him a son called Hercules, both whom Cassander, usurping the kingdom of Macedonia, put to death*, Just. 15, 2.

*|| Barzalius, ii, n. *A town of Syria, on the river Euphrates*, Ptol. *hod. S. Sergis*.

Bafabocates, ium, m. pl. *A people of Guierne in France, near Poitiers*, Plin. 4, 19.

|| Bafilia, æ, f. *Died. || Baltia, Plut. || Scandinavia, Ptol. Scandinavia, Plin. A vast country, stretched far and wide north east, mistaken for an island by the ancients, containing Norway, Sweden, &c. vid. Scandinavia*.

Bafilidæ, ærum, m. pl. *A people of Scythia*, Plin. 4, 11.

Bafilis, dis, m. *One who writ the geography and history of India*, Athen. lib. 9. & Plin. 6, 29.

Basilus, i, m. (1) *An Isirian commander, who assisted M. Antony.* (2) *A Roman orator.* (3) *A prætor, who plundered his province.* (1) Luc. 4, 416. (2) Juv. 7, 146. (3) *Id.* 10, 222.

Bassania, æ, f. *A city of Illyricum, whose citizens were called Bassanites*, Liv. 44, 30.

|| Bassarus, i, m. [ut sit à ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ vindemiare, Boch. maximè placet, sed var. etym.] *A surname of Bacchus*, hinc

Bassæricus, a, um, adj. *Devoted to, or adored for, Bacchus*, Prop. 3, 17, 30.

Bassaris, idis, f. *Agave, or any other of the Baccæ*, Pers. 1, 101.

Bassianus, M. Aur. Ant. Bassianus. (sc. nomine avi materni) *Caracalla, the elder son of the emperor Severus*.

Bassus, i, m. *There were many Romans of this name.* (1) *Aufidius Bassus, an historian in the time of Augustus and Tiberius; a great admirer of Cicero. He writ de bello Germ.* (2) *Cæsius, a Lyrick poet.* (3) || *Gabius (Gavius, Macrob.) a writer on various subjects.* (4) *Junius, a pleasant prattler, whence he was called Asinus albus.* (5) *Julius, an orator in the reign of Augustus.* (6) *Salejus, an orator in Vespasian's time.* Multi etiam consules hoc nomine. (1) *Vid. Sualoriam M. Sen. Rhet.* 6, 1. (2) *Pers. Sat.* 6, 1. (3) *Gell.* 3, 9. & 2, 4. (4) *Quint.* 6, 3. (5) *M. Seneca, præf. l. 5.* (6) *Dial. de causis corrupt. eloq.*

Basta, æ, f. *A town of the Salentines in Italy, not far from Otranto*, Plin. 3, 11. *hod. Vaste*, Hard.

Bastarnæ, Tac. *Germ.* 46. Bastarnæ, ærum, m. pl. Plin. 4, 12. & Ov. *Trist.* 2, 198. *A people of Sarmatia in Europe, or upper Hungary, otherwise called Peucini*.

Basterbini, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, not far from Nardo*, Plin. 3, 11.

Bastetani, òrum, m. pl. Plin. 3, 3. *Vastetani, Liv.* 37, 46. *A people of Granada in Spain, on the river Guadalentin; hod. Paza*, Hard.

Bastuli, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain, not far from Cadiz*, Plin. 3, 3.

Batata, æ, f. *A town of Italy*, Liv. 1, 8.

|| Bâtava Castra, *near Passau in Germany*, Notit.

Bâtavi, òrum, m. pl. (mediâ comm.) *The people of Holland*, Luc. 1, 431. & Cæs. *B. G.* 4, 10.

Bâtavus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Holland.* § *Spuina Batava, A die to make hair yellow*, Mart. 8, 33, 20. *Auricomus Batavus*, Sil. 3, 608. *Auris Batava*, Mart. 6, 82.

Bateni, òrum, m. pl. *A people on mount Caucasus, in the confines of Bactria*, Plin. 6, 16.

Baternas, pro Basternas, licentiâ poet. Val. Flacc. 6, 96.

*Bathyllus, i, m. [Βάθυλλος, Gr.] (1) *A Samian youth, the minion of the poet Anacreon.* (2) *A dancer and mimic of Alexandria, whom Mæcenus was much pleased with.* (1) Hor. *Epod.* 16, 9. (2) Juv. 6, 63. Pers. 5, 123. Tac. Ann. 1, 53, 3.

Batium, i, n. *A river of Naples in Italy, which runneth by the city Teramo*, Plin. 3, 13. *hod. Tondino*, Hard.

Batrachus, i, m. *A Laconian statuary*, Plin. 36, 5.

Battiadæ, ærum, m. pl. [à Batto conditore] *Cyrenians, in Africa, so called by Sil.* 3, 253.

Battiades, æ, m. [à Batto Cyrenes conditore] *Patron. Callimachus the poet descended from Battus*, Ov. *Ib.* 53. & Stat. *Syl.* 5, 3, 157.

Battis, f. (Batti filia) *A mistress of the poet Phileas*, Ov. *Trist.* 1, 5, 2. & ex Ponto, 1, 3, 58.

Battus, i, m. (1) *The founder of Cyrene in Africa.* (2) *but seemeth to be a general name of the kings of Africa.* (3) *Also a herdsman, whom Mercury turned into the index or touchstone, for discovering for lucre what he had promised to conceal [hæc notione ΒΟΥΣ estutire duci potest]* (4) || *A conceited foolish poet, who used to write the same things over and over.* (1) Strab. lib. 17. & Sil. 8, 57. (2) Βάττις βασιλεύς, ὁ ἑρμῆος

ἡρώων Αἰβύς, *Helych. conf. & Ov. Fast.* 3, 570. (3) *Lege, Ov. Met.* 2. fab. 11. (4) *Vid. Suid. in Βαττολογία.*

Bätulum, i, n. *A town of Campania in Italy, Virg. AEn.* 7, 739. de cuius situ nihil comperti.

*Baucis, idis, f. [forte à βῆξ βυχός, tuffis.] *An old woman, wife of Philemon, who entertained Jupiter and Mercury traveling over Phrygia, when all others refused. Lege fabulam integram ap. Ov. Met.* 8, 7.

Bāvius & Māvius, *Two silly poets who gave occasion to Virgil to say, Qui Bavium non edit, amet tua carmina, Māvī, Virg. Ecl.* 3, 90.

*Bauli, & Baulli, ōrum, m. pl. [qu. Βαῦλιν αὐλαί, quoniam Hercules hīc habuit bubile, quo hoves Geryoni ereptas servavit, hinc *Herculeos Baulos* dixit Sil. 12, 156. *vid. & Symm. Ep.* 1.] *A bill between the cape of Misenum, and the Baian lake, Tac. Ann.* 14, 4, 2. & Plin. 3, 4. Hanc villam possedit Hortensius, *Varr. R. R.* 3. *hod. Bauli, Hard.*

Bauma, æ, f. *A town of Africa, Plin.* 6, 29.

Bivo, ōnis, *An island near Dalmatia, joined to the city Trau by a bridge, Plin.* 3, 26. *hod. Bove, Hard.*

B ante E.

Bebiani, ōrum, m. pl. *The Ligurians of Italy, Plin.* 3, 11.

Bēbriacensis & Bēbriacum, *vid. mox. Bedriacensis & Bedriacum.*

Bēbryces, um, vel Bēbrycii, ōrum, m. pl. [à Bēbryce Danaī filiā, quæ unā cum marito patrem fugiens venit in Asiam deditque nomen regioni] *The people of Bēbrycia, Plin.* 5, 30.

Bēbrycia, æ, f. *A town and country near Bithynia in Asia. Hinc*

Bēbrycius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Bēbrycia, Bēbrycia gens, Virg. AEn.* 5, 373. *Bēbrycia virgo Pyrene, Sil.* 3, 420. quæ nomen suum dedit Pyrenæis montibus.

Becare, is, f. *A port of Asia, Plin.* 6, 23.

Bechires, um, m. pl. *A people of Scythia, Plin.* 6, 4.

Bedefis, is, m. *A river of Romagna in Italy, near the city Ravenna, Plin.* 3, 15. *hod. Ræno & Bedese, Hard.*

Bēdriacensis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Bēdriacum, Tac. Ann.* 2, 70.

Bēdriacum, i, n. *A village between Verona and Cremona, where Otho was defeated by Vitellius, Tac. Hist.* 2, 23, 3. *Bēbriacum scripsit, Juv.* 2, 106.

Bergera, æ, f. *A city of Spain, in alliance with the Romans, and delivered from a siege by Cn. Scipio, Liv.* 24, 41.

Begerri, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Gascogne in France, whose chief town is Tarbe, Plin.* 4, 19. *hod. Les Bigurrats, Hard.*

Belgæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people originally Germans, but passing the Rhine settled themselves in Gaul, Cæf. B. G.* 2, 4. In Cæsar's time they spread far and wide between the Seine and the Rhine. In this division, which we must understand only of *Gallia comata*, these make a third part. *Vid. Cæf.* 1, 1, & 2, 1. Their quarter joining the extreme parts of Gaul extended as far as the lower Rhine. This division is called

Belgica, æ, f. [sc. Gallia] *Plin.* 4, 17. *hod. the Netherlands.*

Belgium, i, n. *The Netherlands; sed impropiè: Belgium enim propriè, The inhabitants of Beauvais, vid. Cæf. B. G.* 5, 24. *conf. eund. ibid.* 2, 4. *nec non Cluv. Antiq. Germ.* 2, 2.

|| Belgæ ārum, m. pl. (1) *Inhabitants of Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire. (2) The city Wells in Somersetshire. (1) Camd. (2) Id.*

Belgicus, i, um, adj. *Belonging to the Gauls. || Belgica cēdēda, Britiſh, or Gauliſh, chariots, Virg. Georg.* 3, 204.

Belgites, um, m. pl. *A people of Pannonia, Plin.* 3, 25.

Belgius, ii, m. *A commander of the Gauls, Just.* 24, 5.

Bēlides, æ, m. *Patr. Palamedes, a descendant from Belus, Virg. AEn.* 2, 82.

Bēlides, um, pl. *Patronym. The 50 daughters of Danaüs, so called from their grandfather Belus, who all by their father's command murdered their husbands in one night, except Hypermetra and Bebruce. For which they were sentenced in Hell to draw water in pitchers full of holes; hinc Ov. Affidue repetunt, quas perdat, Belides undas, Met.* 4, 493. || Belias in *ſing. leg. ap. Sen. Herc. Oct.* 958.

Bellēiōphontes, is, & æ, vel Bellērōphons, tis, m. *The son of Glaucus king of Ephyra, with whom Antea, as Homer, but according to others Sthenobœa, wife of Prætus king of the Argives falling in love, courted him to her bed, but in vain; wherefore she accused him to her husband as one that had a design on her chastity, vid. Hor. Od.* 3, 7. Upon which Prætus writ a letter to his father-in-law, that he should put the messenger Bellerophon to death, which though he did not, yet he sent him with a small force against the Solymi, that he might be slain in battle. But he conquered them, and got safe over several other dangers, whereupon Jobates gave him one of his daughters, and part of his kingdom. Sthenobœa hearing of his success killed herself. Afterwards he engaged the Chimæra, and by the aid of Neptune, who gave him the winged horse Pegasus, slew this monster. At length growing audacious he would needs ride to heaven to know what Jupiter was doing. But the god sent a gad fly, which stung Pegasus so, that he threw his rider, who paid dearly for his curiosity, *Hor. Od.* 4, 11, 26. *Historici, Ethici, & Phisici ad suam quique sententiam hanc fabulam trahunt. Hinc || Bellerophontis literas portare; ubi a man carryeth commendatory letters to his own hurt.*

Bēlīa, æ, f. [Bēleia, Gr.] *A town of Arragon in Spain, not far from Saragoſa, Ptol.* 1, 6. *hod. Belchite, Hard.*

Bēlītāni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Belia, Plin.* 3, 3.

|| Bellīca, æ, f. [sc. Hasta] *A spear thrown on a pillar before the temple of Bellona, Fest.*

Bellocaſci, ōrum, m. pl. *diſt. etiam Baiocenses & Velocaſtes. A people of Vexin, or as some of Bajeux in Normandy, Cæf. B. G.* 7, 75.

Bellōna, æ, f. † Duellōna, *Varr.* [quæ bello præſidet] *The ſiſter of Mars. She had a temple built by Appius Cæcus, Ov. Fast.* 6, 201. & *ſeq. Cicero maketh her the daughter of the ſecond Jupiter, and calleth her Minerva, N. D.* 3, 21. Indeed the attributes of both, as given by the poets, ſeem to be much the ſame, if we except the bloody ſcourge given her by *Virg. AEn.* 8, 703. & *Luc.* 7, 568.

Bellōnārii, ōrum, m. pl. *Acron. Priests of Bellona, who cut their arms and legs with ſwords, running about as if mad, for which reaſon perhaps they were thought to be inſpired, Luc.* 1, 560.

Bellovāci, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of France, in the country of Beauvais, Plin.* 4, 17.

|| Bellovācum, i, n. *A city of Gaul, by the French called Beauvais.*

Belon, i, n. *A city of Andaluſia, in Spain, Plin.* 3, 1. *hod. Tariffa, Hard.*

Belūnum, i, n. *A town of Italy in the diſtrict of Venice, Plin.* 3, 19. *hod. Beluna, Hard.*

Bēlus, i, m. [à Bel, quod ap. Babylonios ſonāt ſol] (1) || *A king of the the Affyrians, or rather, of the Chaldeans, becauſe more monuments of him remained among the latter than the former, witneſs his temple, religion, ſepulchre, &c. The ſon of Nimrod, and father of Ninus. || He was the firſt ſtudent in aſtro-nomy. The Chaldeans deified him, which was the firſt apotheoſis, hence called Baal, i. e. dominus, and Baal Semen, i. e. dominus cœli. || They conſecrated a ſtone to him called Belio-culus, de quā gemmā vid. Plin.* 37, 10. (2) || *The father of Danaüs and Ægyptus. (3) The father of Dido. (4) A river ariſing from the foot of mount Carmel, and falling into the*

ſea near Ptolemais. (1) Diod. Sic. lib. 3. (2) *Apollod. lib.* 2. (3) *Virg. AEn.* 1, 625. (4) *Plin.* 5, 19. & 36, 26.

Bēnācus, i, m. *A lake between Verona and Brixia, in Lombardy, Virg. Georg.* 2, 60. & *AEn.* 10, 205. *hod. Lago di Guarda, Hard.*

Bēnēventānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Beneventum, Juv.* 5, 46.

Bēnēventum, i, n. *A city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, built by Diomedes. || It was anciently called Maleventum, but afterwards on a Roman colony's ſettling there, was changed to Beneventum, Plin.* 3, 11. *hod. Benevento.*

|| Bennaventa, vel Bennavenna, æ, f. *Weedon in Northamptonſhire, Camd.*

Bercoreates, um, m. pl. *A people of Normandy in France, Plin.* 4, 19.

Bērecynthius, a, um, adj. [à Bērecyntho Phrygiæ monte, ubi colebatur Cybele] *Berecynthian. || Bērecynthia mater, The mother of the gods, Cybele, Virg. AEn.* 6, 784. *Berecynthius tractus, Plin.* 5, 29.

Bērenīce, es, f. *The name of ſeveral ladies, (1) The daughter of Philadelphus and Arſinoë, wife of Euergetes. || She vowed to cut off her hair, if her husband returned victorious, which ſhe did accordingly, and ſent it to the temple of Venus. But Conon the mathematician gave out that it was made a conſtellation of ſeven ſtars; ſo ſervile is flattery. (2) The wife and ſiſter of Herod the Aſcalonite. (3) A Græcian lady, who was the only perſon of her ſex that had the privilege of ſeeing the Olympick games, becauſe her father, brothers, and children had been viſtors. (4) || A city of Pentapolis. (1) Catull.* 64, 8. (2) *Juv.* 6, 155. (3) *Scrib. Phœnice, à Plin.* 7, 41. & *Val. Max.* 8, 15. *ext.* 4. (4) *Solin.*

Bērenīcūs, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Berenice, Catull.* 64, 8.

Bērenīcis, idis, f. *The country of Cyrene, in which was the city Berenice, Luc.* 9, 527.

Bergitani, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain, Liv.* 34, 16.

Bergomates, um, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Bergomum, Plin.* 3, 17.

Bergomum, i, n. *A city of Italy in the territory of Venice, Plin.* 3, 17. *hod. Bergamo, Hard.*

Bergos, i, f. *A maritime town in Norway, Plin.* 4, 16. *hod. Bergen.*

Berna, æ, f. *The city of Bern in Switzerland; incolæ Bernenſes, Baudr.*

Bēdœ, es, f. *A woman of Epidaurus, nurse to Semele the mother of Bacchus, Ov. Met.* 3, 278.

Berœa, æ, f. [à Berœa Macedonis nepte] (1) *A city of Macedon; hod. Veria. (2) A city of Syria; hod. Aleppo, Cellar. (1) St. Luc. Act.* Apo. 17, 10. & *Plin.* 4, 10. (2) *Plin.* 5, 26.

Berœnies, ium, m. pl. *The people of Berœa, Plin.* 5, 24.

Berofus, i, m. (1) *A bill in Taurica, which hath three ſprings, and is ſaid to kill without remedy, and without pain. (2) An ancient biſtorian, who writ of the Chaldean and Affyrian affairs in three books, intermixing alſo ſome things relating to medicine. || The Athenians, in honour of him, erected a ſtatue with a golden tongue. (1) Plin.* 2, 103. (2) *Id.* 7, 37.

Barreſa, æ, f. *A town of Æthiopia, Plin.* 6, 29.

|| Bervicium, ii, n. *A town between England and Scotland, on the river Tweed; vulgò Berwick.*

Berunentes, vel potiùs Beruēſes, ium, m. pl. *A people of Italy in the territory of Venice, Plin.* 3, 19. *locus hod. Belluno, Hard.*

Berytus, i, f. [ex בִּירְתָּא, puteus, vel בִּירְתָּא, robur] *An ancient city of Phœnicia in Asia, not far from Tripoli, made a Roman colony, and called Felix Julia, Plin.* 5, 20. *hod. Barut, indigenis Birout, Hard.*

Berytius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Berytus. Berytium vinum, Plin.* 14, 6. *Berytia uva, Id.* 15, 17.

Beſaro, ōnis, f. *A city of Spain, Plin.* 3, 1.

Beſbycus, ſive Beſbycus, i, f. *An iſland of the Propontis, near Proconneſus, Plin.* 5, ult. & 2, 83.

Befidæ,

Besidia, arum. f. pl. *A town of Calabria*, Liv. 30, 19. hod. *Besignano*.

* Bessi, orum. m. pl. [*à Bēssa*, vallis, nam valles incolunt] *A people of Thrace, not far from Pontus, on the river Strymon*, Plin. 4, 11. These people lived on thieving and robbery, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 67.

Bessus, i. m. *A governor of Bactria, who slew Darius after he was defeated by Alexander*, Curt. 6, 3.

Bestia, æ. m. *A Roman, associate in Catiline's conspiracy*, Sall. B. C. 17.

Betasi, orum. m. pl. *A people of Belgium, about Juliers*, Tac. Hist. 4, 56, 6.

Beturia, vel Bethuria, æ. f. *A country of Portugal*, Hirt. B. Hisp. 22. & Liv. 39, 30.

B ante I.

Biānor, oris. m. surnamed Ocnus, *Cato in Orig. The son of Tiberis and Manto*. He built Mantua, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 60.

* Bias, antis. m. [*Biās*, Gr.] *The son of Teutamides, the Prienean philosopher, who was one of the seven wise men of Greece*. Several of his Sentences are by Ausonius out of Stobæus translated into Latin. When Priene was taken, all else being busied in carrying away what they could, he alone carried nothing, saying, *he carried all that was his own*, meaning his learning and virtue, nothing else being properly so, *Laërt.*

Bibaculus, i. m. *A poet of Cremona, who writ in the Iambick strain*, Quint. 10, 1.

Bibaga, æ. f. *An Indian island abounding with oysters*, Plin. 6, 21.

* Biberius, ii. m. [*à bibo*] *A sarcastical nickname of Tiberius*. *Caldius Biberius Mero for Claudius Tiberius Nero*, Suet. Tib. 42.

Biblis, vid. Byblis.

Biblos, i. f. *A town in Palestine*, Plin. 5, 20.

Bibraſte, is. n. *The capital of the ancient Ædui*, Cæf. B. G. 1, 23. hod. *Beuray in France*; al. *Autun*.

Bibroci, orum. m. pl. *Cæf. B. G. 5, 20. A people of England inhabiting Berkshire*, Camd.

Bibulus, i. m. *A consul joined with Cæsar, but he acted not at all, excepting in interceding, or protesting against the acts of his colleague, whence any thing transacted that year was said to be done Julio & Cæsare consulibus, by way of jest for Cæsar & Bibulo*, Suet. J. Cæf. 20.

Bice, es. f. *A lake not far from the Mæotis*, Val. Flacc. 6, 68. ubi al. *Bucc*, fortè *reliū*.

Bidis, is. f. *A town of Sicily, not far from Syracuse*, Cic. Verr. 4, 54. Superest modò templum, *S. Giovanni di Bidini*, Cluv.

Bidini, orum. m. pl. *The people of Bidis*, Plin. 3, 8.

Bigerra, æ. f. *A city of France*, Liv. 24, 41.

Bigerriones, um. m. pl. *A people of Guienne in France*, Cæf. B. G. 3, 27. hod. *Ceux de Bigorre*.

Bilbīlis, is. f. (1) *The name of a river in Spain which is said to harden iron*. (2) *A municipal town near that river*. (1) *Just.* 44, 3, 13. & Mart. 4, 55. (2) *Mart.* 1, 50. hod. *Fortè Rio Baubula*.

Billis, is. m. *A river of Papblagonia*, Plin. 6, 1.

Binovium, & Vinovium, i. n. Anton. *A town of England in the county of Durham*; hod. *Binchester*, Camd.

Bion Solensis writ the history of Æthiopia, *Laërt.* Citatur à Plin. 6, 29. & alibi.

Bion Borynhenites, *A sophist and snarling poet*, Plutarch. *he was sharp upon Homer himself*, hinc

Biōnēus, a, um. adj. *Of, or like, Bion*. ¶ Bionei sermones, *Sharp, biting*, Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 6.

Bipedimui, orum. m. pl. *A people of France, said by some to be near Guienne*, Plin. 4, 19.

Bisaltæ, arum. m. pl. *A people of Thrace*, Virg. Georg. 3, 461.

Bisante, es. f. *A town of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11. hod. *Rodosto*.

Bisgargitani, orum. m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Plin. 3, 3.

Biston, onis. (1) ¶ *The son of Mars and Calirrhoe*. (2) *One inhabiting Biston*. (1) *Mythol.* (2) *Val. Flacc.* 1, 727. & 3, 83.

¶ Bistonia, æ. f. *A maritime city of Thrace*; hod. *Bouron*, Baudr.

Bistōnis, is. f. *A lake of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11. hod. *Bouron*, Baudr.

Bistōnis, idis. f. *Patron. Thracian*. Bistonis ora, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 344. Crines Bistonidum, *Hor. Od.* 19, 20.

Bistōnius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Bistonia*, Per Synecd. *Thracian*. Bistonii viri, *Ov. Met.* 13, 430. ¶ Bistonius turbo, *a northern blast*, Luc. 4, 767.

Bithus, i. m. vid. Bacchius.

Bithiæ, arum. f. pl. *Scythian women, who have two apples in each eye, wherewith they can bewitch, or kill, people*, Plin. 7, 2.

Bithynia, æ. f. [*à rege Bithyno*, vel pot. *à Thynis*, i. e. *Thracibus*, unde orti sunt; *Thyni*, *Thracæ arant*, quæ nunc *Bithynia fertur*, *Claud. in Eutrop.* 2, 247.] *A country of the lesser Asia near Troas, on the Euxine sea, bounded on the north by the Black sea, on the west by the White, on the south by Natolia, and on the east by the province of Bolli*, Plin. 5, 32. formerly called *Bebricia*, Serv. hod. *Becfangial*.

Bithynus, a, um. adj. *primâ syllabâ communi. Of, or belonging to, Bithynia*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 63. & *Juv.* 7, 16.

Bītias, æ. m. (1) *The son of Alcanor, a Trojan, slain by the Rutilians*. (2) *Dido's high priest*. (1) *Virg. Æn.* 11, 396. (2) *Id. Æn.* 1, 742.

Biton, is. m. *The son of Argia the priestess of Juno, who together with his brother Cleobus drew his mother's chariot up the hill to the temple; upon which she prayed the gods to bestow on her sons the best things which the gods could give to man, and they were both found dead the next morning*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 47.

Bituitus, i. m. *A king of the Averni, who in a battle with Q. Fabius Maximus lost a great part of his men, and was himself kept prisoner all his life afterwards at Alba*, *Liv. Epit.* 61.

Bitunti, orum. m. pl. *A people of Apulia*, Mart. 4, 55. ult. ut aliqui legunt, sed de lectione parum constat.

Bītūricus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Bituriges*. Biturica vitis, *Col.* 3, 2.

Bītūrix, īgis, m. Luc. 1, 423. Bītūriges, um. m. pl. Plin. 19, 1. *A people of France*, (1) surnamed *Cubi*, who inhabited the country now called *Berri*, their chief town being *Avaricum*; now *Bourges*. (2) *Bituriges Cubi*; hod. *Les Bourdelois*, and their chief town *Bourdeaux*, *Hard.* (1) *Plin.* 4, 19. (2) *Id.* 4, 19.

Bizantium, vid. Byzantium.

Bizia, æ. f. *A town of Thrace*, Plin. 10, 24.

Bizōne, es. f. [*Biζών*, *Strab.*] *A city of Thrace swallowed up by an earthquake*, Plin. 2, 2.

B ante L.

Blanda, æ. vel Blandæ, arum. f. pl. *A town of Lucania in Italy*, Liv. 24, 20. hod. *Belveder*.

Blandæ, arum. f. pl. *A town and river of Spain*, Plin. 3, 3.

Blandūsia, æ. f. *A fountain on the borders of the Sabines, near Mandela a villa of Horace, which he consecrated*, *Od.* 3, 13.

Blaiſon, is. f. *An island supposed to be not far from the mouth of the river Rhosne*, Plin. 3, 5. Incerti sitūs, inquit *Hard.*

¶ Blatum Bulgium, Anton. Itin. *A town of Cumberland in England*; hod. *Bulnesh*.

Blāvia, æ. f. *A town of Guienne in France, on the river Garonne, not far from Bourdeaux*, *Ant. Epist.* 10. hod. *Blaye*, *Cellar.*

Blemmyes, um. m. pl. Plin. 5, 8. Blēmyes, *Claud. Etyll. vocat.* Nilus, 19. *Bleptæ*, *Mela.* *A fabulous people in Æthiopia, without heads*,

having their mouths and eyes in their breasts. De his, fabulis remotis, lege *Strab. lib.* 17. *Vopisc. in Probo*, c. 17.

Blendium, ii. n. *A maritime city of Spain, in the principality of Asturia*, Plin. 4, 20. hod. *Santillano*, *Hard.*

Blerani, orum. m. pl. *A people of Italy in the patrimony of S. Peter*, Plin. 3, 5. opp. nunc *Bicida*, *Hard.*

Bliteræ, arum. f. pl. *A city of Provence in France*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Beziers*.

B ante O.

Boagrius amnis, *A river of Locris*, Plin. 4, 7.

Bocalium, ii. n. *A town of Arcadia*, Plin. 4, 6.

Bocchar, aris. m. *A Mauritanian name put for any African*, *Juv.* 5, 90.

Bocchōri, orum. m. pl. *A people of Portugal*, Plin. 4, 2. Hi etiam *Concordienſes dicti*, *Id. ib.*

Bocchus, i. m. *A king of Mauritania, an ally of the Romans, who delivered Jugurtha in fetters to Sulla*, Sall. B. Jug. 121. & *Claud.* 4, Conf. Honor. 40.

Bodincus, i. m. [*i. e. fundo carens, linguâ Ligurum*] *An ancient name of the river Padus, or Po, in Italy*, Plin. 3, 16.

Bodiocasses, ium. m. pl. *A people of Champagne in France, near the river Marne*, Plin. 4, 18. hod. *Chasteau Thierry*, *Hard.*

Bodotria, æ. f. *The river Firth, or Forth near Edinburgh in Scotland*, Tac. in vitâ Agric. 25.

Boea, æ. f. *A town of Locris in Greece*, Plin. 4, 5.

Bœbēis, idis. f. *A lake of Thessaly not far from the mountain Ossa*, Luc. 7, 176. & *Ov. Met.* 7, 231.

* Bœōtia, æ. f. [*à bove, quo monstrante, eò venit Cadmus*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 10.] *A country of Greece between Achaia, Thessaly, and Euripus*. It was also called *Cadmeis*, *Ania*, *Mesapia*, *Ogygia*, and *Hiante*, from *Ogygia* and *Hyas* two kings thereof. Their soil is fruitful but the air thick and foggy, whence they were accounted anciently dull and phlegmatick.

Hinc *Bœotica* sus in proverb. respectu sc. *Hyantum*, quo nomine olim voc. Vid. *Nep. in Alcibiade*, iterumque in *Epaminonda*. Non quòd carebat summis viris, quorum in numero *Democritus* & *Epaminondas*; hod. *Liadia*.

* ¶ Bœōticus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Bœotia*. ¶ Bœoticum ingenium, *dull, stupid*, *Vid. Chil.*

Bœōtes, um. m. pl. id. quod Bœotici. Bœotum in crasso jurares aëre natum, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 244.

Bœōtīi, orum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Bœotia*, passim ap. histor.

Bogudiana regio [*à Bogude rege*] *A part of Africa by Tangier*, Plin. 5, 2.

Boia, æ. f. *The capital of the Boii*, Cæf. B. G. 7, 14. hod. *Bourbon*.

* ¶ Boiānum, i. n. [*Boiζων*, Gr.] *A city of Naples in Italy, at the foot of the Apennines*, *Strab.* hod. *Boians*.

Boiemum, i. n. [*à Boiis Gallis, qui ei occupato nomen indidère*] *Bohemia*, a fruitful country of Germany near the Hercynian forest, Tac. Germ. 28, 4.

Boiohemum, i. n. *Marobodui regnum, Bohemia*, *Parerc.* 2, 109.

Boii, orum. m. pl. quorum, Cæf. B. G. sæpe meminit. (1) *A people of Celtick Gaul*; hod. les *Bourbonnois*. (2) ¶ *A people of Germany, between the rivers Harus and Ocnus, afterwards called Boiarii, about Bavaria*. (3) *The inhabitants of Romandiola, or Rœmania, in Italy*. (1) *Cæf. B. G.* passim. (2) *Vid. Cluv. Geogr.* 3, 4. (3) *Sil.* 4, 159.

Boiōrum deserta, *Deserts in Germany*, Plin. 3, 24. hod. *Wienerwald*.

Boion, ii. n. *A town of Cyrene*, Plin. 5, 5.

Bōla, æ. f. *A town near Præneste in Italy*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 775.

¶ E

¶ Bol-

B O R

|| *Bolbitine*, es. f. *A town of Ægypt*, Steph. hod. *Rosette*, Hinc
Bolbitinum, i. n. *A branch of the river Nile near Bolbitine*, Plin. 5, 10. hod. *Bras de Rasceit*, or *de Rosette*, Hard.
Bolbulæ, arum. f. pl. *An island in the Mediterranean sea*, Plin. 5, 31.
 || *Bolerium*, ii. n. *Burien* in Cornwall. It. promont. ibid. dict. *The lands end*, Britannis, *Penn. lingua* acd. & *Pennwith*.
 || *Boltonia*, æ. f. *Bolton*. Aliquot opp. in Angliâ sic dicta.
Bombus, i. m. *A river of Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27.
Bomilear, is. m. *The son of Hamikar, a commander of the Carthaginians*, who on suspicion of conspiring with Agathocles was crucified in the midst of Carthage, *Just.* 22, 7.
Bomitæ, arum. m. pl. *A people inhabiting Amanus, a mountain of Syria*, Plin. 5, 22.
 || *Bornium*, vel *Bovium*, opp. Sil. in Walliâ, *Cowbridge* in Glamorganshire, *Camd.* Al. *Boverton*, three miles distant to the south from the former.
Bon, bônis. m. *A king of Tuscany*. Hunc nomen suum Bononiæ indidisse auctor est *Cato* in *Orig.*
Böna Dea. (1) || *A Roman lady, famous for chastity*, wife of one *Faunus*, and after her death consecrated. (2) || She was called *Fauna* and *Fatua*. (3) Her sacrifices were performed, secretly, or by night, (4) and by women only. (5) They sacrificed to her a sow pig; for which reason, and because (6) her temple was called *Opertum*, (7) and her sacrifices *Opertanea*, hence she is by some taken for *Proserpina*. * To which may be added, that *Pluto* is called *Rex*, and *Dis Opertus*. (1) *Plut.* (2) *Laët.* (3) *Vid. not. 7.* (4) *Sacra Bonæ maribus non adeunda Deæ, Tib.* 1, 6, 22. (5) *Bonam teneræ placant abdomine porcæ, Juv.* 2, 86. (6) *Cic. Parad.* 4. sub fin. (7) *Plin.* 10, 56. * *Sil.* 13, 430. *Luc.* 6, 514.
 || *Böni portus* [*Gr. Καλὴ Λιμὴνις*] *A haven of Crete*, *St. Luc. Act.* Ap. 278.
 || *Bonium*, ii. n. *A small town of Flintshire, near the river Dee, called Bangor*, *Camd.*
Bönönia, æ. f. [*à Bon, quod vid. suprâ*] *A city of Italy, near the Po, Luc. Fam.* 11, 13. hod. *Bologna*. Hinc
Bönönienſes, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Bologna*, *Liv.* 39, 2.
Bönus Eventus, *One of the Diæ Consentes*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 1. His statue had a patera in his right, a puppy and an ear of corn in his left, *Plin.* 34, 8. It was placed for good luck's sake in the capitol, together with his wife or sister *Bona Fortuna*, *Id.* 36, 5.
 * *Booſcate*, es. f. [*i. e. Bovis cubile. à & Sc. βοῦς, bos; & κατοῖν, cubile*] *A town of the Helſpont, called afterwards Germanicopolis, from Germanicus Cæſar*, *Plin.* 5, ult.
Bootes, is, & æ. m. [*Bötrre, Gr. Lat. autem Bululcus*] *A small star near the greater bear*. It is also called *Arctophylax*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 42.
Bora, æ. m. *A mountain in the northern part of Aſia*, *Liv.* 45, 29.
Boreani, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Italy*, *Plin.* 3, 11.
 || *Borcovium*, ii. n. *Berwick, or Barwick*, in Northumberland, *Camd.*
 * *Böreas*, æ. m. [*à Bopâ, vortex*] *The son of Æſtræus, or according to others, of Strymon*. He is generally put for the north wind. *Boreæ penetrabile frigus, Virg. Georg.* 1, 93. Hinc
 * *Börens*, a, um. adj. *Northern*. Sub axe *Boreo, Ov. Trist.* 4, 8, 41.
Boreöſöma, ätis. n. *One of the mouths of the Danube*, *Plin.* 4, 12.
Borgedi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Aſia*, *Plin.* 6, 28.
Bormani, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of France*, *Plin.* 6, 29.
Boron, i. n. *A town of the Troglodytes*, *Plin.* 6, 29.
 || *Boruſcia*, vel *Boruſſia*, æ. f. etiam *Prutenia*. *A country of Sarmatia in Europe; hod. Pruſſia*. *Adi Geograph.*
Börythènes, æ. m. (1) *A large river, which*

B R A

arising in Muscovy, after a long course discharging
itself into the Euxine, between Crim Tartary and
the Ukraïn, being one of the largest in Europe ;
hod. *Nieper*, or *Dnieper*. (2) *A town at the mouth
of that river*. (1) *Pallim* ap. hist. (2) *Plin.*
4, 12.
Borysthēnidæ, ārum. m. pl. *Persons inhabiting
near the river Borysthēnes*, Prop. 2, 7, 18.
Borysthēnius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to,
the Borysthēnes*, Ov. à Ponto, 4, 10, 53.
* || Bōia, æ. f. [*Βόια*, Gr.] *A town of Sar-
dinia*, Ptol. hinc
* Bōsenses, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Bosa*,
Plin. 3, 8.
* Bōspōrānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to
the Bosphorus*, Cic. pro lege Man. 4.
* Bōspōrius, vel quod magè tritum est, Bosphorus,
i. m. [*qu. Bōs* *ὠρῶ*, uti scrib. *Callimachus*, i. c.
bovis transitus, meabilis, Plin. 6, 1.] *Two straits
of the sea called by this name, Thracius, and Cim-
merius, the former is generally called Stretti di
Constantinopoli, the latter Stretto di Gaffa, more
northward, at the mouth of the Mæotis.*
☞ Hos terram quondam fuisse, vid. Plin. 2,
90. De utroque Bosphoro, vid. eundem 4, 12.
Hinc &
* Bōspōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the Bos-
phorus*. Bosphorium mare, Ov. Trist. 2, 298.
Boterdus, vel, ut al. Botrodrus, i. f. *A town
of Spain, near Segovia, pleasantly situated*, Mart.
1, 50, 7.
Botrys, yos. f. *A town of Phœnicia*, Plin. 5,
29. hod. *Potrap*, & indigenis *El Batton*, Hard.
Bōviānum, i. n. *A colony of the Samnites, in
the kingdom of Naples in Italy*, Plin. 3, 12. hod.
Briano, vel *Bojanno*.
Bōviānius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to,
Boiano*. Boviania lustra, Sil. 3, 566.
* Bōvillæ, ārum. f. pl. [*à bove*, qui ab aris
fugiens illūc comprehensus fuit, *Vit. int. Pers. in
Sat. 6.*] *A town a little way from Rome, whence
Suburbanæ Bovillæ*, Prop. 4, 1, 33.
|| Bovium, vid. Bœmium.

B ante R.

Braccāto, æ. f. vel Braccūta Gallia. [*à braccis*,
quibus Galliæ Narbonensis populi vestiri solebant]
Narbonne and Provence in France, Passim. ☞
Transalpini Galli Braccati, Cisalpini Togati. Vid.
sedes à Plinio descriptæ, 3, 4.
Brachmanes, um. m. pl. [*à* *ἄνθρωπος* *misericors*,
quod animalium esu abstinerent] *Certain philoso-
phers of India, who neither eat flesh, nor drank
wine.* ☞ These people went naked, and pati-
ently bore heat and cold, whence they were
called *Gymnosophistæ*, or the naked philosophers,
Plin. 6, 17.
Braguda, æ. f. Plin. 5, 4. Vid. Baerada.
Brana, æ. f. *A town of Andalusia*, Plin. 3, 1.
* || Branchiādæ, is. m. *A name of Apollo*. A
Branchidis, ap. quos responsa dedit, Strab.
* Branchidæ, ārum. n. pl. [*à Brancho* quo-
dam Apollinis amasio] *Priests of Bacchus, the son,
or minion, of Apollo, unde Branchidarum oracu-
lum, The name of a town where it was famous*,
Plin. 5, 29.
* Branchus, i. m. [*Βράχης*, Gr.] *A youth
of Thessaly, to whom Apollo gave the gift of
divination, and in memory of whom a fine templ
was erected.* ☞ Plura de eo ex Varrone con-
gest. legas ad Stat. Theb. 3, 479.
|| Branodūnum, i. n. *Branchester in Norfolk*.
Camd.
|| Brannogenium, ii. n. postea Brangunia, &
Vigornia. The city Worcester, Camd.
Brannovii, ōrum. m. pl. Cæs. B. G. *A people
of Provence in France, horum opp. Bragantium*,
ut aliqui ex conjecturâ volunt.
Brannovices, ium. m. pl. *Iidem*, Cæs.
Brattia, vel Bractia, æ. f. *An island in the
gulf of Venice*, Plin. 3, ult. hod. *Bracchia*, Hard.
Bratuspantium, ii. n. *A town of France*, Cæs.
B. G. 2, 13. hod. *Beauvais*.
Brauron, i. n. *A town of Greece, where Iphi-
genia was buryed*, Plin. 4, 7. hod. *Vrana*, Hard.

B R I

|| Brechinia, æ. f. *Brecknockshire*.
 || Bremetonacum, i. n. *Ribchester*, or rather
Overburrow in Lancashire, *Camd.*
 Brenni, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Bavaria in*
Germany, Flor. 4, 12, 1. & Hor. Od. 4, 14,
 11.
 Biennus, i. m. [à Bren, Celt. rex] (1) *A com-*
mander of the Galli Senones, who invaded Italy
 with a very great army, routed the Romans at
 the river Allia, marched to Rome, and took it,
 laid siege to the capitol, and at last agreed for a
 large sum of gold to raise the siege. But *Livy*,
 and out of him *Plutarch* saith the exiled Camillus
 being called home, and made dictator, coming in
 whilst the gold was weighing, ordered it to be
 taken away, expelled the Gauls, and saved his
 country. (2) *Another, who plundered the temple*
of Apollo at Delphos. (1) Liv. 5, 38. Flor. 2,
 11. (2) Prop. 3, 17, 51. Just. 24, 6.
 Breuci, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Hungary near*
the river Saus, Plaut. 3, 25.
 Bruni, ðrum. m. pl. (1) *A people of Germany*.
 (2) *A people about the Alps*. (1) Vid. Brenni,
 sic enim rectè. (2) Plin. 3, 20.
 * Briareus, i. m. [à Βριάριος, Gr. robustus]
The son of Titan and Terra, a huge giant, whom
 men call *Ægeon*, Hom. Il. 2, 403. The poets
 feign him to have had a hundred arms, and
 fifty heads. At the desire of Thetis he went
 into heaven to assist Jupiter against his rebellious
 gods, and put an end to the mutiny, but he
 afterwards rebelled with his brethren, inasmuch
 that Jupiter struck him with his bolt, and laid
 him under mount *Ætna*, vid. *Virg. Æn.* 10,
 565, & seq.
 Brigantes, ium. m. pl. *A people of England*
inhabiting Lancashire, Yorkshire, Durham, Cumbria,
and Northumberland. It is called by *Tacitus*
Civitas nemorosissima provincie totius, in wit.
Agric. 17, 2.
 * || Brigantia, æ. f. *Amm.* & *Brigantium*, ii.
 n. *Strab.* [Βριγάντιον, Gr.] *A town formerly be-*
longing to Rætia, now one of the chief towns of
 the country of *Tirol* in Germany.
 Brigiani, ðrum. m. pl. *A people inhabiting the*
Alps, Plin. 3, 20.
 Brigion, i. n. *A town of Macedon*, Plin. 4, 10.
 * Brīmo, ūs. f. [ἀπὸ τοῦ βριμᾶν, à terrendo,
 quòd terri culamenta nocturna immittere cred.]
A name of Proserpine, Prop. 2, 2, 12.
 Brisas, æ. f. *A town of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11.
 Hinc
 Briseus, i. m. *A name of Bacchus*, because
 worshiped there. Poëtis quoque tributur,
 quòd ii in tutelâ Bacchi esse credantur. Vid.
Co. nut. in Pers. 1, 76.
 Briseis, ðdis. f. [à Brise patre] *A beautifull lady*
of Lyrnessus, a city of *Troas*, who in the taking
 that city sell to the lot of Achilles, but *Agamemnon*
 sent to take her from him, which gave
 occasion to a rupture between them, Vid. *Ov.*
Ep. Heroid. 3.
 Britannia, æ. f. [à brith, Celt. & tania, re-
 gio, ap. Græc. Gloss. i. e. picta, regio] *Insula*
in oceano septentrionali, Angliam, Cambriam,
& Scotiam complectens, quæ propter magnitudi-
nem novus visus est orbis. Sic enim *Paterculus*,
Cæsar exercitum in Britanniam trajecit, alterum
ponè imperio nostro ac suo quærens orbem. Vid. &
Flor. 4, 10. Facies est triquetra, tribus promon-
 toriis in mare excurrent, sc. *Belerio* in occiden-
 tem, *Cantio* in orientem, & *Tervisio* sive *Orcade*
 in septentrionem. De insulæ mensurâ, vid. *Plin.*
 4, 10. *The island of Great Britain*.
 Eritannia minor, *Bretagne in France*. Dicitur
 etiam *Arenmaria*.
 Britannia, ðrum. f. pl. *Islands belonging to Bri-*
tain, or rather *Britain itself*. Hunc Gallia timent,
 timent Britannia, *Catull.* 17, 20.
 Britannicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to,*
Britain; British. Balnea Britannica, *Juv.* 10,
 14. *Britannicus, tit. Cæss. in nummis*.
 Britannicus, i. m. *The son of Claudius and*
Messalina, poisoned by Nero, Tac. 13, 16, 4.
 Britannus, i. & Brīto, ōnis. m. *A man of cither*
Britain.

Britannus, a, um. adj. *British*. De temone Britanno Excidet Arviragus, *Juv.* 4, 126.

Britomartis, is. f. *The daughter of Jupiter and Charmes*, Virg. in *Ceiri*, 285.

Brixillum, i. n. *A town between Mantua and Cremona*, Suet. Oth. 9. vulgò *Bressello*.

Brixia, æ. f. *A town of Venice*, Catull. 65, 34. *hod. Brescia*.

* **Brömius**, ii. m. [*ἄρδ' ἢ βρέμειν*, à fremendo] *A name of Bacchus*, Ov. Met. 4, 11.

Brōmus, i. m. *The name of a Centaur*, Ov. Met. 12, 439.

* **Brontes**, is. m. [*ἄρδ' ἢ βροντῆς*, à fulmine] *One of the Cyclops, who forged Jove's thunderbolts*, Virg. *Æn.* 8, 425. *conf.* Ov. Fast. 4, 288.

* || **Bronteus**, ei. m. [*ἄρδ' ἢ βροντῆς*] i. e. *Jupiter Tonans*.

Brōteas, æ. m. *A great companion at whorl-bats*, Ov. Met. 5, 107.

Brōtheus, i. vel **Bōtæas**, æ. m. *The son of Vulcan and Minerva*, who being laughed at for his deformity, threw himself into a funeral pile, Ov. in *Ibin*. 517.

|| **Brovonacis**, is. f. *Brougham in Westmoreland, Camd.*

Bructeri, òrum. m. pl. *Inhabitants of the Hercynian forest in Germany*, Claud. *conf.* Hon. 5, 449.

Brullitæ, ñrum. m. pl. *A people of Ephesus*, Plin. 5, 29.

Brundisius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Brundisium*. *Brundisium fœdus*, Tac. Ann. 1, 10, 5.

Brundisium, quæ & **Brundisium** & **Bientisium**, ii. n. *A maritime town in the kingdom of Naples by the Adriatick sea, famous for the Appian way paved all along from Rome thither, quod desinit Italia tellus*, Sil. 8, 576. and the flight of Pompey, who was besieged there by Cæsar. ¶ **Oppidi** & portus accuratam descriptionem lege ap. Luc. 2, 610. & seq. De opp. aliisque locis Romanæ hanc urbem interjacentibus lege *Horatii Odoperiam*, Sat. 1, 5.

Brundulus portus, *A haven of Venice*, Plin. 5, 16. *hod. Brondolo*, Hard.

|| **Brunsvicum**, i. n. & **Brunsviga**, æ. f. *Brunswick*, in Germany.

Brutidius, ii. m. *A rhetorician and famous historian*, Sen. a great friend of Sejanus the favourite of Tiberius, Suet. 10, 83.

Brutium, ii. n. *A promontory of Italy, near Reggio*, Plin. 3, 1.

Bruttii, vel **Bruttii**, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Calabria in Italy*, hinc

Bruttius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to that people*. **Bruttia tellus**, Sil. 16, ineunte. **Bruttia pix**, Plin. 24, 7.

Brūtus, i. m. [*à brutus*, a, um. adj. i. e. *gravis, tardus*, interpr. vet. *ichol.* in *Flacc. Od.* 1, 34, 9. ob tarditatem à Junio metu Tarquinii simulatam] *A noble family in Rome*, the chief whereof was (1) *Lucius Junius*, who was the first consul with his colleague Collatinus, after the expulsion of the kings, U. C. 266. (2) *M. Junius Brutus*, an acute orator, and good lawyer. Scripsit tres libros de jure civili. ¶ **Amiciſſimus** hic Ciceroni fuit, qui librum de *Clavis Oratoribus*, aliumque *Orator dictum*, sub illius nomine edidit, habenturque ejus ad Ciceronem, & hujus ad illum epistolæ non paucæ. (3) *Domitius Junius Brutus*, one of the conspirators against Jul. Cæsar, slain by Anthony. (1) *Mid.* Liv. 1, 56. & Ov. Fast. 2, 717. (2) *Vid.* Cic. & vitam ejus à Plutarcho scriptam. (3) Suet. Cæs. 80.

|| **Bruxellæ**, ñrum. f. pl. *The chief city of Brabant in the Low Countries*; *hod. Brussels*.

Bryaxus, i. m. *A famous statuary*, one of those who made the monument of Mausolus, Plin. 36, 5.

Brygion, ii. n. *A town of Macedon*, Plin. 4, 10.

Bryllion, ii. n. *A town of Mysia*, Plin. 5, 32.

Brylæ, vel **Briizæ**, ñrum. f. pl. *A city of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11.

Brysæus, i. m. *A name of Bacchus*, *vid.* **Brysæus**.

B ante U.

Bubacene, es. f. *A country of Asia*, Curt. 8, 5. **Būbālus**, *vid.* **Bupalus**.

* **Būbāstia**, òrum. n. pl. *Feasts sacred to Diana, or the Egyptian Isis*, Grat. Cyneget. 42, à

* **Būbāstis**, īdis. f. *Diana*, Herodot. interpr. but seemeth to be taken for *Isis* or *Io*, interpr. Diod. & sanè videtur esse à βῆς, bos.

Bubafus, i. m. *A country of Caria*, Plin. 5, 18. hinc

Bubāstis, īdis. f. *Patron. Bubafides nurus, Carian ladies*, Ov. Met. 9, 643.

Bubes, ium. m. pl. *An inland people of Africa*, Plin. 5, 5.

Bubentani, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Campania*, Plin. 3, 5.

Bubon, ònis. f. [*à Bubone latrone conditore*] *A city of Lycia*, Plin. 35, 18.

Buca, æ. f. *A town of the Frentani in Italy*, Plin. 3, 12.

* **Būcēphāla**, æ. Plin. 6, 20. vel **Būcēplālos**, i. f. Curt. 9, 5. *A city of India, near the Hydaspes*, built by Alexander in memory of his horse, which he lost there.

* **Būcēphālus**, i. f. *A port near the Isthmus of Corinth*, Plin. 4, 5.

* **Būcēphālus**, i. m. [*qu. Βούς κεφαλῇ, quod esset bovino, i. e. magno, capite*] *Alexander's great horse*.

Bucinnæ, æ. f. *An island in the Sicilian sea*, Plin. 3, 8. *hod. Lavezio*, vel *Lavenzo*, Hard.

Budini, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Scythia*, Plin. 4, 12.

Budoræ, ñrum. f. pl. *Two islands near Candia*, Plin. 4, 12.

Bularchus, i. m. *An excellent painter*, Plin. 35, 8.

Bulenses, ium. m. pl. *A people of Locris*, Plin. 4, 3.

Buliones, um. m. pl. *A barbarous people of Macedon*, Plin. 4, 23.

|| **Bullæum**, i. n. *A town of Brecknockshire in Wales*; *hod. Buelth*.

Balla Regia, *A free town in Numidia*, Plin. 5, 3. *hod. Bije*.

Būpālus, i. m. *A statuary*, who made the image of the poet Hipponax, a very deformed person, in ridicule, which he resenting, writ such sharp iambicks against him, that he hanged himself, as the common report went, and *Horace*, *Epod.* 6, 14. seemeth to intimate. But *Pliny* 36, 5. saith the report was false. Others say that he and his brother Anthernus left Ephesus up on it.

Buprasium, ii. n. [*à Buprasio conditore, Hom.*] *A city, river, and country, of Achæia*, Plin. 5, 5.

Bura, æ. f. *An ancient town of Achaia, fresh-loved up by the sea*, Plin. 2, 92. & 4, 5. & *Burin* vocat hanc urbem, Ov. Met. 15, 293.

Burdēgāla, vel **Burdigāla**, æ. f. *The city Bourdeaux in France*, *Auson.* in *Catal. urbium*.

|| **Burgundia**, æ. f. *A country of France*, divided into the lower and upper; the former inhabited by the ancient *Ædui*, the latter by the *Sequani*. *Adi Geogr.*

Burgundiōnes, um. m. pl. *Inhabitants of Burgundy*, Plin. 4, 14.

Burnum, i. n. *A town, or castle, of Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22.

|| **Burrium**, i. n. *A town of Wales*; *hod. Uff.* *Camd.* al. *Ledbury*.

Burſaenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Plin. 3, 3.

Būſiris, īdis. m. (1) *The son of Neptune by Lybia the daughter of Epaphus, a most cruel tyrant*. (2) *A city in Egypt built by him*. (1) & Solebat hic peregrinos & hospites aris immolare, Ov. Met. 9, 112. & Virg. Georg. c. tandem al Hercule superatus, pœnas ded. Ov. ubi supr. (2) Plin. 5, 10.

Butez, æ. f. [*à buteone, i. e. accipitre, i.*

primis boni ominis in auguriis] *A family in Rome*, Plin. 10, 8.

Buteo, ònis. m. (1) *A surname of Cn. Fabius*. (2) *Also an orator*. (1) Liv. 41, 28. & 42, 4. (2) Sen. Controv. 2.

Būtes, is. m. (1) *A son of Amycus king of the Bebrycians, who being expelled his kingdom, on account of his cruelty, came to Sicily, where on Lycaste the barlot, who for her extraordinary beauty was called Venus, he beget Eryx, afterwards slain by Dares*. (2) *A Trojan slain by Camilla*. (3) *Another slain by Turnus*. (1) Virg. *Æn.* 5, 370. & seqq. (2) Id. *Æn.* 11, 690. (3) Id. *Æn.* 12, 362.

Buthos, i. f. *A town of Alexandria in Egypt*, Plin. 5, 10.

Buthrōtes, i. f. Ov. Met. 13, 721. vel **Buthrōtum**, i. n. Plin. 4, 1. *A city of Epirus, and a Roman colony, opposite Corcyra*; *hod. Burtinto*.

Butua, æ. f. *A maritime city of Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22. *hod. Budca*, Hard.

* **Būtuntinenses**, ium. m. pl. *Inhabitants of Bantuntum*, Plin. 3, 11.

* || **Būtuntum**, i. n. [*Βούτων, Gr.*] *A city of Apulia*, Ptol.

Buxentum, i. n. [*à buxo arbore copiosè illic crescente*] *A town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples*, Liv. 32, 29. *hod. Policastro*, Hard.

B ante Y.

Byblis, īdis. f. *The daughter of Miletus, and Cyane*; she fell desperately in love with her own brother Caunus, but he detesting such incest, she hanged herself, Ov. in *Art. Am.* 1, 283. But the same poet telleth the story otherwise with respect to her end; and saith that Caunus fled from his country upon it, and that she following him with excessive tears was turned by the Naiades into a fountain of the same name, Id. Met. 9, 662.

* **Byblos**, i. f. [*Βύβλος, Gr.*] (1) *An island in the Mediterranean*. (2) *A town of Syria in Phœnicia, near Berytus*, where was a temple of Adonis. (1) & Alia hab. nomina, quæ vid. ap. Plin. 4, 12. (2) *Vid.* *Eund.* 5, 20. & *Strab.* lib. 16. Hinc

* || **Byblinus**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Byblos*. ¶ **Byblina vina**. *Phœnician wines*, Athenæus, l. 1. c. 28.

Byrthus, i. m. *A notable robber*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 69.

Byſa, æ. f. [*ad mentem fabulæ à Byrsâ corium, cum revera sit vocab. Punic. à בורסא arx, vel castellum*] *A citadel in the midst of Carthage*. The reason of the name dependeth on this fable: Dido, arriving in Africa, bought of Iarbas as much ground as she could compass with an ox's hide, which when cut into thongs, enclosed two and twenty acres, on which she built Carthage; and in memory thereof she called the castle *Byrsas*, i. e. *a hide*. *Vid.* Virg. *Æn.* 1, 571. & *Juſſin.* 15, 5.

Byzæcium, ii. n. *A very fruitful country of Africa*, Plin. 17, 5.

Byzæcius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Byzæcium*. *Byzæcia rura*, Sil. 9, 204.

Byzantiacus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Byzantium*. *Byzantiaci lacerti*, Stat. *Sylv.* 4, 9, 13.

Byzantīnus, a, um. adj. *Idem*. *Byzantina Lygos, Auson.*

Byzantium, i. n. & in Accus. *Byzantion*, more Græc. Luc. 9, 96. *A capital city of Thrace*, said to be built by Pausanias the Lacædæmonian, *Juſſ.* 9, 1. But this is generally thought to be a mistake, for *Byſ*, or *Byſſ*, a general of the Megarensians, is said to have laid the foundation thereof; and that Pausanias, after the inhabitants had been frightened from thence by Darius Hyſtaſpes, only repeopled it. It was anciently called *Lygos*, Plin. 4, 1. and hath had several names since. Constantine the Great, when he made it the seat of the empire, would have had

it called *Nova Roma*; but *Constantinople* from his own name prevailed, and is still in use, only the Turks, since it came into their power, call it *Stambolin*.

Byzantius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Byzantium*. *Byzantia littora*, Ov. *Trist.* 4, 9, 31.

Byzia, æ. f. *A town of Thrace*, Plin. 10, 24.

* Byzeres, um. m. pl. *Val. Flacc.* 5, 123. *Βύζερης*, Dionys. Buzeri, Plin. 6, 4. *A people of Pontus*.

Byzia, æ. f. *The royal city of the kings of Thrace*, whither they say no swallows come, because of the cruel fact of Tereus, Plin. 4, 11.

☞ Arcem hujus loci communivit Alcibiades, Nep. in *vitâ* 7.

C ante A.

Abūlāca, æ. f. *A town of Albania in Asia*, Plin. 6, 10.

Cābānia, æ. f. *A country of Lycia*, Plin. 5, 27.

Cāballinus fons [*à* Pegasi pede, cujus percussu ebullivit] *A spring in mount Helicon, made by the hoof of Pegasus struck upon the place*, Pers. in *Proem*. *Hippocrene* Græcè dicitur.

Cabeilio, nis. f. *A city of Provence in France, on the river Durance*, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Cavaillon*, Hard.

Caberon, i. n. *A river of Asia*, Plin. 6, 23.

Cābillōnum, vel Cāvillōnum, i. n. *A town of France*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 42. *hod. Châlons sur Saône*.

Cabura, æ. f. *An odoriferous fountain in Mesopotamia*. *Fabulæ rationem asserunt, quoniam eo Juno perfusa sit*, Plin. 31, 3.

* Cacus, i. m. [*à* Κακός, malus, utpote furtis & latrocinii deditus] *The son of Vulcan, fabled to have three heads, a notable thief and robber keeping flocks on mount Aventine*. Ovid hath drawn his character in one line, *Cacus Aventine timor atque infamia sylvæ*, Fast. 1, 551. *Inter alia furta, quæ plurima fuere, Hercules ex Hispaniâ abductas noctu è pascuis boves abegit, caudæque averfas in speluncam, quam in monte habuit, pertraxit. Hercules primâ luce armentum abacturus, partem aliquam abesse sensit, & ad speluncam proximam, si fortè eò vestigia ferrent, perrexit, quæ ubi omnia versa vidit, reditum parat. Verùm cum prope antrum boves quædam abactæ, ad relictarum desiderium, ita ut sit, mugissent, redditus inclosarum à speluncâ mugitus Herculem convertit; cùmque ad antrum reverentem aditu prohibere vellet Cacus, protracti pedibus informis monstri cerebrum clavâ trinodi elisit. Fuscus hæc exequitur*, Liv. 1, 7.

* Cacyrini, òrum. m. pl. *The people of Cacyron*, Plin. 3, 8.

* || Cacyron, i. n. [*Κακύρων*, Gr.] *A town of Sicily in the valley of Noto*, Ptol. *hod. Cassia. c.*

Cadara, æ. f. *A large island in the southern part of the Red sea*, Plin. 9, 3.

Cadetes, ium. m. pl. *A people of France*, Bryant in Britain, Cæs. B. G. 7, 75. *ubi Calates pot. reponendum, quæd vid.*

* Cadmea, æ. f. *The fort of Thebes*, Nep. *Perlop.* 1, & 3.

* Cadmeis, idis. f. patron. *A daughter of Cadmus*, Ivo, Ov. *Met.* 4, 545. *Impia Cadmeides, i. e. nepotes Cadmi*, Thebæ æ, Sen. *Herc. fur.* 578.

* Cadmæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cadmus*, Stat. *Theb.* 8, 520.

* Cadmæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cadmus*. *Gens Cadmea, i. e. Carthaginiensis*, Sil. 1, 6. *stups*, Id. *iliad.* 106. *manus*, Id. 17, 582.

* Cadmia, æ. f. *sc. terra; est enim propr. adj. The mineral out of which brass is made*, Plin. 34, 10.

* Cadmus, i. m. [*Κάδμος*, Gr. *à* *καδμιος*] (1) *The son of Agenor king of the Phœnicians; he being sent for by his father out of*

Asia into Greece, to look for his sister Europa whom Jupiter had stolen away, and carried to Crete, being afraid to return home without her, staid among the Greeks, whom he taught the way of making brass, and the use of letters, sixteen whereof he brought into Greece out of Phœnicia, Tacit. 11, 14. & Plin. 7, 56. He is said to have built the city Thebes in Bœotia. Having slain a great serpent, which had killed many of his companions, he took the teeth, and sowed them in the ground, out of each of which sprang an armed man, who presently fell to fighting, and dispatched each other, saving only five, who escaped with their lives; whence the proverb, *Cadmea victoria*, *Καδμεία νίκη*, *when one getteth the better of his enemy with much loss*. At last he with his wife was transformed into serpents. He lived about Joshua's time. (2) *A mountain of Asia*. (1) Ov. *Met.* 3. *fab. 1. Claud. Stilic. 1, 318.* (2) Plin. 5, 29.

* Cadmus Milesius. (1) *An historian a little after the time of Orpheus*. He wrote the history of his own country Miletum, and of all Ionia, Suid. (2) *An executioner, or hangman, noted for his cruelty*. Hence || *tradere Cadmo*, Hor. *Sat.* 1, 6, 39. *to condemn a man, or give sentence of death against him*, Vet. Schol. in loc.

|| Cadōmum, i. n. *A city of Normandy in France, called Caen*.

Cādūceus, i. m. *Mercury's golden rod, or wand*. It was figured by the Egyptians like two serpents knit together in the middle; which knot was called *Hercules's knot*. This wand, as also the harp, was given to him by Apollo; wherewith he had power to bring souls out of hell, and to cast any one into a sleep. *Vid. Serv. in Æn.* 8, 138. & Plin. 9, 3.

Cadurci, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Guienne in France, whose chief town was Cabors*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 4. *regio hod. Quercy*, Hard.

Cadufii, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Asia near the Caspian sea*, Plin. 6, 16.

Cæa, æ. vel Ceos, i. f. [*à* Cæo, Titanis filio] *An isle in the Ægean sea; one of the Cyclades*.

Cæcias, æ. m. *A wind betwixt the north and east points, which is said to gather the clouds to it; whence the proverb, Mala ad se trahens, ut Cæcias nubes*.

Cæcilia, æ. f. *A family of Rome*, vid. *Fest.*

Cæcilia, æ. f. *The wife of Tarquinius Priscus, called also Tanaquil*, Plin. 8, 48.

Cæcilia castra, *A place in Spain, between the cities Merida and Placentia*, Plin. 4, 22. *hod. Caceres*, Hard.

Cæcilius, ii. m. *The name of several Romans*. (1) C. Cæcilius Metellus, *who triumphed on account of a victory over the Macedonians*. (2) Q. Cæcilius, *slain by Catiline*. (1) Liv. 63, 28. (2) Id. 83, 30.

Cæcina, æ. *A river of Hetruria in Italy*, Plin. 3, 5.

Cæcūbum, i. n. *A town of Campania in the kingdom of Naples, whence came an excellent sort of wine*, Hor. *Od.* 1, 20, 9.

Cæcūbus ager, *A place in Italy, between Caieta and Fondi*, Plin. 3, 4.

Cæcūlus, i. m. *The son of Vulcan*. As his mother sat by the fire, a spark light in her lap, by which she pretended she was with child; and therefore the child was supposed to be Vulcan's son. He was the founder of the city Prænestæ in Italy, vid. *Virg. Æn.* 7, 681.

Cædicus, ii. m. *The name of several Romans*, vid. Liv. 2, 52, 5, 32. & 11, 22.

Cælestini, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Umbria in Italy*, Plin. 3, 14.

Cæletæ, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11.

Cælia, vel Cilina, æ. f. *A town and river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, not far from Ceneda*, Plin. 3, 19.

Cælius, ii. m. [*à* cælo dict. i. e. cælestia] (1) *The name of divers Romans*. (2) *One of the seven hills on which Rome stood*; *hod. M. di S. Giovanni*. (1) Vid. Plin. 7, 5. & Liv. *Epit.* 111, 17. (2) Plin. 36, 6.

Cælus, i. m. *A deity among the Romans, from whom heaven was called cælum*. Those ancient worthies, whose original was not known, as Saturn, Atlas, &c. were said to be *Cæli & Terræ filii*, as those that were of mean parentage were termed only *Terræ filii*.

Cæne, es, f. *A little island in the Sicilian sea, towards Africa*, Plin. 3, 8.

Cæneus, i. m. *Jupiter so called, from another Cæne, a town in the Morea, not far from the promontory Tænarus*, Rhod.

Cænina, æ. f. [*à* Cænite conditore sic dicta, *Fest.*] *A town of the Sabines in Italy*, Plin. 3, 5. *Hinc*

Cænīnenses, ium. m. pl. *The people of Cænina*, Liv. 1, 10. *conf. & Ov. Fast.* 2, 135.

Cænīs, is. f. *A Thessalian virgin, the daughter of Elatæus, one of the Lapitææ, who having been ravished by Neptune, obtained of him that she might be turned into a man, and that no weapon might have power to wound her*. Changing her sex, she changed her name into Cæneus. In the fight of the Centaurs being overwhelmed with a pile of trees, she was turned into a bird, according to Ovid, *Met.* 12, 530. But Virgil representeth him as a man first, then woman, and at last man again, *Æn.* 6, 448.

Cænōmani, vel Cenōmani, òrum. m. pl. *A people about Brescia in Italy*, Liv. 32, 30. & Plin. 3, 19.

|| Cænōphrurium, ii. n. *A town of Thrace, between Heraclea and Byzantium*, Vopisc. in *Aurel.* 35.

Cænys, os. f. *A promontory of Italy, not far from Sciglio*, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Capo di Cavallo*, Hard.

Cære, n. indecl. & ētis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 183. & *Id. ib.* 8, 597. *Once a famous city of Hetruria, now a small town near the Tuscan sea*, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Cerveteræ*, Hard.

Cærētānus amnis, *A river of Italy, not far from Cære*, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Eri*, Hard.

Cærēsi, òrum. n. pl. *A people of Belgick Gaul*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4.

Cæsar, āris. m. *The surnames of the Julians in Rome; from whence the succeeding emperours, from Julius Cæsar, who was the first, were honoured with this name*.

Cæsar Augusta, *A city of Arragon in Spain, on the river Ebro*, Plin. 3, 3. *hod. Saragosa*.

Cæsārea, æ. f. [*à* Cæsare] (1) *A city in Palestine, built by Herod in honour of Cæsar*; *hod. Casair*, Hard. (2) *The chief city of Cappadocia*; *hod. Tisaria*. (3) *Another of Mauritania*. (4) || *The island of Jersey belonging to Great Britain*. (1) Plin. 5, 13. (2) Id. 6, 3. (3) Id. 3, 3. (4) *Cellar*.

Cæsārobricenses, ium. m. pl. *A people of Lusitania*, Plin. 4, 22.

|| Cæsārodunum, i. n. *The city Tours in France, upon the Loire*, Ptol.

|| Cæsārōmāgus, i. f. (1) *A town of Great Britain*; *hod. Bourges*, *Camd.* or according to others, *Chelmsford* in Essex. (2) *Beauvais in France*. (1) Ptol. (2) Antonin.

Cæsena, æ. f. [*à* cædendo, quoddam exiguæ amne cæsa, id est, divisa sit] *A city in Flaminia, on the river Savio, about ten miles from the frontiers of Tuscany*, Plin. 3, 15. *hod. Cesena*, Hard. *Hinc*

|| Cæsēnates, um. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Cæsena*, Ptol.

Cæsēnātus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cæsena*. *Cæsēnātia vina*, Plin. 14, 6.

Cælia silva, *A wood in Germany, supposed to be part of the Hercynian forest*, Tac. *Ann.* 1, 50. *about the dutchy of Cleve and Westphalia*, Cluv.

Cæso, ònis. m. *The name of divers consuls, de quibus consule Liv.* 3, 11. & 22, 33.

Cæsōnia, æ. f. *An empress, Caligula's lady, who gave him a potion, which put him beside himself*, *Juv.* 6, 615. & *Pers.* 6, 47.

* || Cæstobrix, gis. f. [*Καίτοβριξ*, Gr.] *A town of Portugal*, Ptol. *not far from Scutal*, *Cellar*.

* Cæyx, īcis. m. [*Καίυξ*, Gr.] *A king of Thrace, son to Lucifer, and husband to Aeyona*. He

He went into Ægypt to consult the oracle, upon what account his brother was turned into a sparrow hawk. His wife was unwilling he should go; but he at length promising to return at a time prefixed, she consented, and he was drowned by the way. His wife looked often for him, and prayed daily for his safe return; but at last espying his body floating a good way off, she cast herself into the water to swim unto it, and by the way was changed into a bird, called *Halcyon*, and so was he, *Ov. Met.* 11. *fab.* 10.

Calicus, i, m. *A river of Caramania in Asia minor*, which ariseth in mount Taurus, and runneth into the Syrian sea, *Plin.* 5, 30. *hod. La Carafou.*

Calicta, æ, f. (1) *The nurse of Æneas.* (2) *A promontory and town of Campania in the kingdom of Naples;* *hod. Gaiette, Hard.* (1) *Virg. Æn.* 7, 2. (2) *Plin.* 3, 4.

Caina, æ. *A river of India, which runneth into the Ganges,* *Plin.* 6, 17.

Caius, & *Caïus*, ii, m. *The same as Gaius with the ancients.* A common prænomen among the Romans; *Caïus* to the men, *Caia* to the women: whence that custom of the bride's saying, as soon as she was brought into her husband's house, *Ubi tu Caius, ego Caia*, i. e. *where you are master, I will be mistress.*

Calaber, bra, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to Calabria.* *Calabrum litus,* *Plin.* 3, 26. *Calabræ aquæ,* *Ov. Fast.* 5, 162.

Calabria, æ, f. *The most southern part of the kingdom of Naples, called also Magna Græcia, lying between the Sicilian and Ionian seas,* *Plin.* 3, 11. *hod. antiquum nomen retinet.*

Calabri, ðrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Calabria.* ¶ *Dona Calabri hospitibus, slight presents, such as the giver knoweth not what to do with, if you will not accept them.* *Vid. Horat. Epist.* 1, 7, 14.

Calacta, æ, vel *Calacte*, es, f. *A town of Sicily, near the river Halesa,* *Sil.* 14, 252.

Calactini, ðrum, m. pl. *The people of Calacta,* *Cic. Verr.* 3, 42.

Calagurris, is, f. *A town of Old Castile in Spain,* *Plin.* 3, 3. *hod. Calaborra.*

Calagurritani, ðrum, m. pl. *The people of Calagurris,* *Plin.* 3, 3.

Calais, is, m. *The son of Boreas by Orithyia; he is represented with wings, and said to have gone with the Argonauts to Colchos; and with his winged brother Zethes, to chase away the Harpyies; but afterwards being slain by Hercules, they were turned into certain winds, which arise eight days before the dog star; whence they are called πρόδρομοι, Lat. præcursores.* *Vid. Virg. Æn.* 3, 211. *Ov. Met.* 6, 716. & *Prop.* 2, 20, 26.

Calaminæ, ærum, f. pl. *Certain islands near Lydia,* *Plin.* 2, 95.

Calamis, idis, m. *An excellent engraver, especially of horses,* *Prop.* 3, 9, 10. & *Ov. de Pont.* 4, 1, 33.

Calatia, æ, f. *Cic. Att.* 16, 8. *Callatia, Sil.* 8, 543. *A city of Campania in Italy, in the Appian way between Capua and Beneventum;* *hod. Gaiazza, Hard.*

Calatini, ðrum, m. pl. *The people of Calatia,* *Liv.* 22, 61.

Calatis, is, f. *A city of Thrace,* *Plin.* 4, 11. ¶ *Calatum*, i, n. *Tadcaster and Helcaster, Lh. Wharfedale in Westmoreland, Camd.*

Calauria, æ, f. *An island of Greece on the coast of the Moræa, in the gulf of Egina,* *Plin.* 4, 12. *hod. Sidra, Hard.* Here Demosthenes poisoned himself, *Mela*, 2, 7. Here also Diana was worshipped, who is hence called *Calauræa*, *Ov. Met.* 7, 384.

Calbis, is, m. *A river of Caria, Mel.* ¶ *Calcaria*, æ, f. *Tadcaster, or Aberford, in Yorkshire, Camd.*

**Calchas*, antis, m. [*ἀ καλχαίνω*, Gr. i. e. omnia cogitando curare, miscere] *A Greek soothsayer, who went with the Grecians to the Trojan war,* *Hom. Il.* α. 69. & *Sil.* 13, 33.

**Calcedon*, vid. *Chalcedon.*

Cale, es, vel *Câles*, ium, f. pl. *A town of Campania in Italy, between Tiano and Casilino,* *Sil.* 12, 525. & 8, 513. *conf. Liv.* 8, 16. famous for wine, thence called *Calenum*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 20, 9.

Calēdōnia, æ, f. *Part of the island of Britain, now called Scotland, or North Britain.* It had formerly vast woods, with wild beasts in them. *Hinc*

Calēdōnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Caledonia.* *Nuda Caledonio sic pectora præbuit urso,* *Mart. Spect.* 7, 3. *Caledoniæ silvæ,* *Plin.* 4, 16. *Saltus Caledonius, Flor.* 1, 17. *About the mountain Grantzaine, in Scotland, Hard.*

Calēdōnii, ðrum, m. pl. *The people of Scotland.* *Caledonii Britanni,* *Mart.* 10, 44.

Calēnum, i, n. (1) *A city of Italy, in Naples;* *hod. Calvi, Hard.* (2) *The wine of that country,* (1) *Plin.* 3, 4. (2) *Juv.* 1, 69.

Calēnus ager. *A country of Italy, near Calvi,* *Plin.* 2, 103.

Calenus, i, m. *A famous soothsayer,* *Plin.* 28, 2.

Caletes, ium, m. pl. *A people of France, Cæs. B. G.* 1, 4. *hod. Ceux de Caux.*

Caletanus ager. *A country in Tuscany,* *Plin.* 3, 4. *incerti sitûs inquit, Hard.*

¶ *Caletum*, i, n. *The town of Calais in France, over-against Dover, vid. Geogr.*

Caligilla, æ, m. *An emperor of Rome, the successor of Tiberius, and son of Germanicus, a very wicked Prince, as well as of an ill shaped body.* *Vid. vitam ejus à Suetonio conscriptam.*

¶ *Calisia*, æ, f. *A town of old Germany,* *Ptol. hod. Kalisch in Poland, Cellar.*

Callaici, ðrum, m. pl. *A people inhabiting that part of Portugal which is now called Entra Minho e Douro, and part of Galicia in Spain,* *Sil.* 3, 352.

Calle, es, f. *A town of Portugal, from which the country itself deriveth its name, q. d. Portus Calles, Anton. hod. Port a Port, Cellar.*

¶ *Calleva Atrebatum, Anton. Wallingford in Berkshire, Camd.*

Callias, æ, m. *A comical poet of Athens; he made ropes to get his living; whence he was nick-named Schæmion, Suid.*

Calliætes, is, m. *An excellent artist, who made ants and other like small creatures of ivory,* *Plin.* 7, 21.

Calliçula, æ, f. *A mountain of Campania, in Italy,* *Liv.* 22, 15. *hod. antiquum nomen retinet.*

Callidæmus, i, m. *An historian, or writer, mentioned by Plin.* 4, 12. & *Solin.* c. 17.

Callistæ, ærum, f. pl. *A town of the Hirpines in Italy,* *Liv.* 8, 25.

Callimæchus, i, m. (1) *A Greek poet, king Ptolemy's library keeper; he wrote hymns and elegies; hence Propertius calleth himself Romanus Callimæchus,* 4, 1, 64. (2) *A famous statuary.* (3) *A physician.* (4) *An Athenian general.* (1) *Mart.* 4, 23. *Poëmata quædam ejus extant.* (2) *Plin.* 34, 8. (3) *Id.* 21, 3. (4) *Id.* 5, 8.

**Calliope*, es, f. [*ἀ καλὸς*, bonus, & ὦψ, vox] *The mother of Orpheus, and chief of the nine Muses,* *Vid. Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 2. & *Virg. Æn.* 9, 525. called also *Calliopea.* *Vid. Virg. Ecl.* 4, 57. & *Ov. Fast.* 5, 80.

¶ *Calliædes*, is, m. [*καλλιπιδης*, Gr.] *A Greek stage player; a conceited actor of tragedies,* *Plut.*

Callipolis, is, f. [*quasi Caligulæ polis*, utpote ab eo structa] (1) *A city in Thrace;* *hod. Gallipoli.* (2) *A city of Calabria.* (3) *A city of Sicily.* (1) *Plin.* 4, 11. (2) *Id.* 3, 11. (3) *Sil.* 14, 250.

**Callirrhoe*, es, f. [*καλλιρρόη*, Gr.] (1) ¶ *A beautiful damsel, who having many suitors, slew her father, because he refused to give her to any of them.* (2) [*ἀ κάλλος*, pulcher, & ῥῆα, fluo] *A well by Athens.* (1) *Plut.* (2) *Stat. Theb.* 12, 629. & *Scrib. etiam Callirhoë.*

Callisthènes, is, m. [*ἀ τῆς ῥοῆς πρᾶστασία*; nempe ἀ κάλλος, pulcher, & ὀρίσος, robur] *A*

philosopher, with whom Alexander was very intimate; but when he opposed the people's worshipping him, he was cruelly put to death. *Vid. Volf. de Hist. Græc.* 1, 9.

Callisto, ðs, f. *The daughter of Lycaon king of Arcadia, and a nymph who attended Diana.* Being debauched by Jupiter, and having Arcas by him, she and her son were said to be turned by Juno into bears; and by Jupiter translated into heaven, and there made stars, the greater and the lesser bear, *vid. Hygin. fab.* 184. & *Prop.* 2, 28, 23.

Callistratus, i, m. (1) ¶ *A learned man, and one of Alexander's counsellors.* (2) *A statuary.* (3) ¶ *An orator at Athens, tutor to Demosthenes.* (1) *Arrian.* (2) *Plin.* 34, 8. (3) *Gill.* 3, 13.

Callixenus, i, m. *A famous statuary,* *Plin.* 34, 8.

Calonsūma, ātis, n. *One of the mouths of the Danube,* *Plin.* 4, 12.

Calpe, es, f. *A hill in the farthest part of Spain, by the Straits of Gibraltar, over-against Abyla on the Barbary side; which two hills are called Hercules's pillars; under this hill once stood an ancient city, called Taricissus; whence the representation of Tartarissa tigris, Claud. Nupt. Honor. & Maria, 161.*

Calphurnia, æ, f. *She pleaded her own causes before the senate, and was so confident and troublesome to the judges, that they made a law, That no woman thenceforward should be suffered to plead.*

Calphurnius, vel *Calpurnius*, ii, m. *The name of several Romans.* (1) *C. Calpurnius Piso, who triumphed over the Lusitani.* (2) *L. Calpurnius, sent ambassador to the Achæans.* (3) *L. Calpurnius Bestia, sent into Numidia against Jugurtha, and bribed by him.* (4) *L. Calpurnius Piso, who subdued the Bessi.* (5) *L. Calpurnius Cæsonius, sent into Africa on an expedition, which miscarried through his misconduct.* (1) *Liv.* 30, 42. (2) *Id.* 32, 19. (3) *Id.* 21, 23. (4) *Id.* Epit. 138, 2. (5) *Id.* 50, 25, 26.

**Calucōnes*, um, m. pl. [*καλυκωνες*, Gr. *Ptol.*] *A people of Germany, near Brixen in the county of Tirol,* *Plin.* 3, 20.

Calvus, i, m. *An ancient poet, and friend to Catullus,* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 19.

¶ *Calydnæ*, ærum, f. pl. *Two islands in the Archipelago on the coast of Asia, not far from the island Tenedos,* *Q. Calab. lib.* 10.

Calycadnus, i, m. *A river of Cilicia,* *Plin.* 5, 27. *hod. Salefo.*

Calýdon, ōnis, f. *The chief city of Ætolia in Greece, not far from the river Evenus,* *Plin.* 4, 2. *hod. Galata, five Calata in Livadia, Hard. called Calydonius amnis, Ov. Met.* 8, 727.

Calýdonides, is, m. *patron. Descended from, or dwelling near, Calydon,* *Ov. Met.* 8, 527.

Calýdonis, idos, f. *Deianira, who was born at Calydon,* *Ov. Met.* 9, 112.

Calýdonius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Caiydon.* *Calydonius heros, b. e. Meleager, Ov. Met.* 8, 324. *Calydonius amnis, b. e. Achelous, Id. ibid.* 727.

Calymna, al. *Calydna*, æ, f. *An island of Greece in the Ægean sea, famous for honey,* *Plin.* 4, 12.

Calymne, es, f. *An island near Greece,* *Ov. Met.* 8, 222.

Calypsō, us, f. *A nymph, who was daughter of Oceanus and Tetis, or as others of Atis; she reigned in the island Ogygia, which from her was called the island of Calypso, Horn. Odyss.* 11, 244. and entertained Ulysses after his shipwreck; he staid with her near six or seven years, *Ov. de Pont.* 4, 10, 13.

Camalodūnum, *Plin.* 2, 75. & *Tac. Ann.* 12, 32, 4. *Maldon in Essex, Camd. Al. rectius Colchester.*

Cāmārīna, vel *Cāmērīna*, æ, f. *A sinking lake in Sicily, and a town of the same name on the southern part thereof,* *Plin.* 3, 8. & *Virg. Æn.* 3, 701. *hod. Camarana, Hard.* The inhabitants hereof consulted with Apollo, whether they

they should dry up the lake or no? he forbade them; they notwithstanding dried it up; by which place shortly after the enemies entered, and pillaged the city; whence the proverb, *Camarinam ne morcas*, i. e. *he not the cause of thy own ruin*, Serv. in Virg. *Æn.* 3, 701. Sil. 14, 139.

* || Cambodūnum, i, n. [*Καμβόδων*, Gr.] (1) *A city of Vindelicia*; vulgò *Munchen*. (2) *Almundbury in Yorkshire*. (1) *Ptol.* (2) *Camd.*

Cambolētri, ōrum, m. pl. *Two different people of France*, the one surnamed *Agisnates*, Plin. 4, 19. hod. *Les Angeuemoisins*, Hard. the other *Atlantici*, Plin. 3, 4. not far from the city *Carpentras*.

Cambria, æ, f. *The principality of Wales*, parted from England by the river *Dee*, and lying westward toward the Irish sea. It is the seat of the ancient Britons, who, at the coming of the Saxons into England, retired into that part of Britain. It hath kept its ancient inhabitants without mixture of other people, and retained the ancient language.

Cambyses, is, m. *A Persian monarch, the son of Cyrus*. He conquered Egypt, pillaged their temples, and destroyed them. He in vain attempted to search the rise of the river Nile. At last he died of a slight wound he gave himself with his own sword, *Just.* 1, 9. conf. & *Luc.* 10, 230.

|| Camelodūnum, i, n. *Doncaster in Yorkshire*, *Camd.*

|| Cameracum, i, n. *A city of Belgick Gaul*, Anton. vulgò *Cambray*.

Camerina, æ, f. *A town in Sicily, near the river Hirminium*, Plin. 3, 8.

|| Cāmerinum, i, n. vel Cāmers, tis, f. *A city of Umbria in Italy, in the Papacy*, Anton. hod. *Cambrino*, Hard.

Cāmērium, ii, n. *A city of Latium, in Italy*, Plin. 3, 4.

Cāmertes, um, m. pl. *The people of Camerinum in Italy*, Plin. 3, 14.

|| Cāmīcus, i, f. *A river and town of Sicily*, Steph. hod. *Cannaro*.

Cāmilla, æ, f. *A queen of the Volscians, daughter of Metabus and Cismilla*, from whom, with a small change, she had her name; a woman of a masculine courage, and slain in the war with Æneas, when she assisted Turnus against him, and the Latins, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 803. & 11, 543. & deinceps.

Cāmillus, i, m. *A noble Roman*; he, though banished from Rome, out of love to the welfare of his distressed country, saved Rome from its final ruin by the Gauls. The Romans, by way of acknowledgment for his signal services, erected to him an equestrian statue in their market place, which was an honour never done to any Roman citizen before, *Vid. Virg. Æn.* 6, 825. *Luc.* 7, 358. *Sil.* 7, 559. & *Plutarch*.

Camirus, i, f. [*à Camiro Herculis filio*] *A city of Rhodes*, Steph. vulg. *Ferachio*.

Camma, æ, f. *A noble lady of Galatia*; she, to revenge the death of her husband killed by Sinox, was married to the murderer; and it being the custom that the woman should drink to her new husband, she filled a cup, and put poison into it, and drank to him, upon which they both died; she being glad to have revenged her husband's death even with the loss of her own life, *Alex.* ab *Alex.* 2, 5.

Cāmōnæ, ōrum, f. pl. [*à cantūs amōnitæ*] *The Muses*, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 59. *Hor. Od.* 4, 6, 27. & *Leg.* & in singul. *Perf.* 5, 21. & *Sen. Med.* 625.

Campānia, æ, f. [*ita dict. quod sit campestris*] *A pleasant champaign country of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples*, now called *Terra di Lavoro*, bordering northward on Abruzzo. It was accounted the most fruitful and pleasant country in Italy, *Plin.* 3, 5.

Campāni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Campania in Italy*, Plin. 3, 5.

Campānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Campania*. *Campanus ager*, *Plin.* 3, 4. || *Campanus sinus*, *the gulf of Naples*, *Id.* 2, 88.

Campaspe, es, f. *Alexander's most beautiful concubine*. He commanded Apelles to paint her naked; upon which he fell in love with her; which Alexander perceiving, gave her unto him, showing thereby his great generosity of temper, in conquering his own affections, *Plin.* 35, 10.

Campi lapidei, *A place of Milan in Italy, not far from Malignano*, *Plin.* 3, 4. hod. *La Grau*, Hard.

Campus Martius, *A large field near Rome, on the banks of the river Tiber*, where the youth used all manner of robust exercises, and the citizens assembled for the choosing of burgesses and magistrates. C. Capito, in Cicero's time, made a proposal to build upon it, and enclose it within the city, but the civil wars breaking out unexpectedly, hindered the execution of this great design. *Vid. Liv.* 1, 44. 6, 20. & 31, 7.

Campus Sceleratus, *A place near the Porta Collina, where the Vestal virgins, who had been convicted of unchastity, were interred alive*, *Liv.* 8, 15.

|| Canaan, is, f. *Palæstine, or the Land of Promise*.

Cānāce, es, f. *The daughter of Æolus, and sister of Macareus*; when her father was informed that she was delivered of a child begotten by incest of her own brother, he cast the babe to the dogs, and by one of his guard sent his daughter a sword to kill herself; whereupon Macareus fled to Delphos, and was there made one of Apollo's priests, *Hygin. Fab.* 242.

* Cānāche, es, f. [*ἀπὸ τῆς κυνάρχης*, i. e. *à clamore, & strepitu*] *One of Ætæon's dogs*, *Bauller, Ov. Met.* 3, 217.

|| Cananæa, æ, f. [*ex Canaane filio Cham*] *The country of Canaan, a part of Syria, called also Judæa, Palæstine, or the Holy Land*, *Geogr.*

|| Cananæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Canaan*.

Cananitis, idis, f. *sc. regio, vel scemina*. *The country of Canaan, or a Canaanitish woman*.

Canariæ, ōrum, f. pl. [*à canibus ibi repertis*, *Plin.*] *The Canary islands in the Atlantick sea, from whence our Canary wines are brought*. They are seven in number, called by the ancients, *Insulæ Fortunatæ*.

|| Canastræum, i, n. *A promontory of Macedonia*, *Pompon.* 2, 3.

Canchlei, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Arabia*, *Plin.* 5, 11. the same with the *Amalekites*, Hard.

Candace, es, f. *A queen of Æthiopia in the time of Augustus Cæsar*, *Plin.* 6, 39. *Quod nomen multis jam annis ad reginas transtulit*, *Id. ibid.*

Candavia, æ, f. *A part of Macedonia separated from Illyricum by high mountains*, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 7. *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 79. & *Sen. Epist.* 31.

Candaviæ montes, *which separated Illyricum from Macedonia*, *Plin.* 3, 23. *Candaviæ desertæ*, *Sen. Epist.* 31. saltus, *Luc.* 6, 331.

Candaules, is, m. *A king of Lydia, slain by Gyges at the instigation of his wife, because he would needs show her to Gyges naked*, *Just.* 1, 7.

Candei, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Arabia*, *Plin.* 6, 29.

Candidum promontorium. *A promontory of Zeugitana in Africa*, *Plin.* 5, 4. hod. *Capo Mabru*, Hard.

|| Candiōpe, es, f. *The daughter of Ænophon*; she was debauched by her brother Theodotion, and had by him Hippolagus; afterwards Theodotion, being banished by his brother, went by the direction of the oracle to live at Thrace, *Mythol.*

Cānens, tis, f. *The wife of Picus, king of the Lauretans*, who seeing her husband turned into a bird by the enchantment of Circe pined to death, and left her name to a place near the

banks of the Tiber, where these things were done, *Ov. Met.* 14, fab. 9.

Cangi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Great Britain, not far from Welchpool*, *Tac. Arn.* 12, 32.

Cānīdia, æ, f. *An old witch of Naples, against whom Horace inveigheth*, *Epod.* 5, 15.

Caninefates, Patere, 2, 105. vel Cannenu-fates, ium, m. pl. *Plin.* 4, 15. *A people of ancient Germany, not far from Gorcum in Holland*; hod. *Le Betuwe*, Hard.

|| Canini campi. *A place in the Milanese in Italy, not far from Beliziona*, *Amm.* 15, 6.

Caninius, ii, m. *A consul of Rome, who died the same day he was made consul*; whereupon Cicero made this jest, *that Caninius was a very watchful magistrate, who never slept all the time of his consulship*, *Epist. Fam.* 7, 30.

Canisius, ii, m. *A man famous for his swiftness in running*; for in one day he ran twelve hundred furlongs, *Plin.* 7, 21. *Rectius tamen leg.* *Amythis*, *vid. Solin.* c. 1.

Canius, ii, m. (1) *A poet, who was very facetious, and much given to laughter*. (2) *A Roman knight, finely choused by Pythius, a banker of Sicily*. (1) *Mart.* 1, 62. (2) *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14.

Cannæ, ōrum, f. pl. *A pityfull village in Apulia, in the kingdom of Naples, and territories of Bari, near the river Aufidus*; made famous by a great overthrow, which Hannibal gave the Romans there, wherein about forty thousand men were slain, and among them such a number of gentry, that he sent to Carthage three bushels of rings, as a testimony of the victory, *Liv.* 22, 47. *Flor.* 2, 6. *Rudera modò Canna*, Hard.

Cannenses, ium, m. pl. *The people about Cannæ*. *Nobiles clade Romanâ Cannenses*, *Plin.* 3, 11.

Cannensis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cannæ*, *Cannensis clades*, *Liv.* 22, 61. *Cannenses milites*, *Id.* 26, 28.

Cannenufates, *vid. Caninefates*.

|| Canonium, ii, n. *Canoden in Essex, or Chelmsford*, *Camd.*

Canopicum, i, n. *A town of Africa, not far from Algiers*, *Plin.* 5, 4.

Cānōpus, vel Cānōbus, i, f. (1) *A city of Egypt, with a port at the mouth of the western arm of the Nile, about 35 miles from Alexandria*; the country of Claudian the poet. It was built by Menelaüs, in memory of his pilot Canopus, who died there, and was afterwards canonized. (2) *A bright star in the southern hemisphere*. (1) *Ov. Met.* 15, 828. *Juv.* 15, 46. (2) *Vitruv.* 9, 7.

Cantabri, ōrum, m. pl. *A warlike people of Spain, who inhabited the country on the coast of Biscay*, *Sil.* 3, 326. *Luc.* 6, 259.

Cantabria, æ, f. *A country in Spain, called by the inhabitants La Vizcaya, and by others Biscay*, *Plin.* 4, 20.

|| Cantabrigia, æ, f. *Cambridge*, one of the two universities of England, *Beda*.

|| Cantharus, i, m. *A notable cheat of Athens*; whence the proverb *Cantharo astutor*. *Vid. Erasmus Chiliad*.

Cantilius, ii, m. *A Roman, who being convicted of unlawfull familiarity with a Vestal virgin, was whipped so terribly that he expired under the lash*, *Liv.* 22, 57.

Cantium, ii, n. *The county of Kent in England*, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 13.

Canuleius, ii, m. *The name of several Romans*. (1) C. Canuleius, who procured the intermarriages of commoners with the families of the nobility. (2) L. Canuleius Dives, a prætor. (3) M. Canuleius, accused with C. Sempronius, on account of misconduct in the Volscian war. (1) *Liv.* 4, 1. (2) *Id.* 42, 28. (3) *Id.* 4, 44.

Cānūsum, ii, n. *A town in the country of Apulia, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari, near the river Aufidus, or Ofanto*, *Plin.* 3, 11. hod. *Canosa*, where is very fine wool; whence *lana Canusina*, of a ruddy colour, *Mart.* 14, 127. And *Canusinus*, one that weareth clothes made of that wool, *Id.* 9, 23, 9. They spake

spoke a sort of mixed language, partly Greek, and partly Latin, hence, *Hor.* Canusini more bilinguis, *Stat.* 1, 10, 30. It was built by Diomedes, *Id. ib.* 1, 5, 92. but destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1694.

Cāpēna, æ. f. (1) *A town of Tuscany in Italy, about six miles from Viterbo; hod. Canipina.* (2) *One of the gates of the city of Rome, called also Triumphalis, because those that came in triumph rode through it; and Fontinalis, from the great number of springs. Hence the little river Capenas taketh its rise and name. This gate is now called Porta di S. Sebastiano.* (1) *Liv.* 22, 1. (2) *Id.* 1, 26. *Ov. Fast.* 6, 192. *Sil.* 13, 85.

Cāpēnates, ium. m. pl. *A people of Italy, near Capena, Liv.* 5, 8. *Plin.* 3, 4. *locus hod. Morluppo, Hard.*

Cāpēnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Capena. Luci Capeni, Virg. Æn.* 7, 697.

Caperenses, ium. m. pl. *A people of Spain, betwixt Merida and Saragosa, Plin.* 4, 22. *hod. Las ventas de Capara, Hard.*

Cāpētus, i. m. *A king of Alba, Ov. Metam.* 14, 613.

Cāphāreus, ei. m. *Capharea in accus. Ov. Met.* 14, 472. *A dangerous rock upon the Eubæan shore towards the Hellespont, where Nauplius, king of the country, revenged the death of his son Palamedes upon the Greeks, on their return from Troy, by causing a light to be set on the top of the hill, which they mistakeing, many of them struck upon the rock, and were lost, Ov. Metam.* 14, 472. *Virg. Æn.* 11, 260. *hod. Capo dell Oro.*

Cāpillāti, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of the Alps, Plin.* 3, 4. *called also Comata, Luc.* 1, 433.

Cāpissā, æ. f. *A town of India within Ganges, destroyed by Cyrus, Plin.* 6, 23.

Cāpissēne, es. f. *The country about Capissa, Plin.* 6, 23.

Cāpito, ōnis. m. [*à magno capite*]. *The name of several Romans. (1) One surnamed Fonteus, a very clever man. (2) || Lycius, an historian. (3) Titinnius, who wrote the lives of several illustrious men. (1) Flor. Sat.* 1, 5, 32. (2) *Vid. Voss. de Histor. Lat.* 2, 7. (3) *Plin.* 8, 12.

Cāpitōlinus, a, um. adj. *Of the capitol. Arx Capitolina, Tac. Hist.* 3, 71. *ludi, Liv.* 5, 50. (1) *Jupiter Capitolinus, so called, as having a temple built for him on the capitol hill. (2) Also C. Manlius had this title given him for defending the capitol against the enemies. (2) Suet. Cæs.* 84. (2) *Liv.* 4, 42.

Cāpitōlium, i. n. [*à capite hominis ibi reperi- to, dum foderent fundamenta; antea mons Tarpeius voc.*]. *The capitol, the great tower, or strong castle, of Rome, built upon a hill; remarkable for several temples built near it, especially that dedicated to Jupiter, which was begun by Tarquinius Priscus, and finished by Tarquinius Superbus. About four hundred years after its dedication it was burnt down, but Sylla began to rebuild it, and Quintus Catulus finished it, Liv.* 1, 10. & 85, 4.

Cappadōcia, æ. f. [*à Cappadoce arne*]. *A large country in Asia the lesser, on the north bordering on the Euxine sea, eastward on Armenia major, southward on mount Taurus, which divided it from Cilicia, and westward on Galatia and Pamphylia, Plin.* 6, 3. *hod. Tocut. Famous for horses, mules, and slaves; whence*

Cappadoces, um. m. pl. [*à sing. Cappadox*]. *The people of Cappadocia; Poët. Slaves and drudges. Mancipis licupes eget æri. Cappadocum rex, Hor. Epist.* 1, 6, 33. *confer Pers.* 6, 77. *Mart.* 10, 76. & *Alex. ab Alex.* 2, 27. *Cappadox de grege venalium, Cic. post rexit. in senat.* 6.

Cappagum, i. n. *A town in Spain, Plin.* 3, 1.

**Capra*, æ. f. *The goat, an astronomical constellation. Infana Capræ sidera, Hor. Od.* 3, 7, 6.

**Capraria*, æ. f. *Plin.* 3, 5. *Capraria, Varr. [ita dict. quod capris abundat] An isle in the Tuscan sea, now belonging to the Genoese, and called Caprara, vel Cabrera, Hard.*

Capræ, ōrum. f. pl. *An island on the coast of Naples, about twenty five miles south of that city, and near twelve miles in circumference, Plin.* 3, 7. *where Tiberius once kept his court, Suet. Tib.* 40. *inhabited anciently by the Teleboi, Sil.* 7, 418. *and governed by Telo, who was king thereof, Id.* 14, 444. *and therefore called Telonis insula, Id.* 8, 542.

Capræ palus, *A place a little without the city of Rome, where Romulus vanished away, Ov. Fast.* 2, 491.

Capricornus, i. m. *One of the twelve signs. Tyrannus Hesperiae Capricornus undæ, Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 20.

Caprius, ii. m. *An invective satyr, and bitter railer, Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 66.

Capsa, æ. f. *A city in the midst of Africa, between the rivers Triton and Bagrada, Flor.* 3, 1. & *Sall. B. J.* 94.

Capsenses, ium. m. pl. *The people of Capsa, Sall. B. J.* 94.

Capitani, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Capsa, Plin.* 5, 4.

Capua, æ. f. [*dict. à Capy Samnitum duce, vel à camporum latitudine, in quibus sita est, Liv.* 4, 37.]. *A famous city of Naples, one of the chief of the Terra di Lavoro, Plin.* 3, 5. *Nunc vicus est, S. Maria di Capua, à novâ Capuâ milia passuum distans, Hard.*

Cāpys, yos. m. (1) *The son of Assuracus, grandchild of Troas, and father of Anchises. (2) A Trojan who came along with Æneas into Italy, and there built Capua. (1) Ov. Fast.* 4, 34. (2) *Virg. Æn.* 1, 187, 6, 768. & 10, 145.

Capys Sylvius, *A king of the Albans, and father of Capetus; he is said to have laid the foundation of Capua. Vid. Suet. Cæs.* 81.

Car, cāris. *Nep. Datam.* 1. *Vid. Cares.*

Carabis, is. m. *A city of Spain, Liv.* 41, 3.

Caracalla, æ. m. [*à caracallâ, veste Gallicâ*]. *A nickname of M. Aurelius Antoninus, from a Gaulish garment which he used to wear. He was the son of Septimius Severus and Marcia; he was declared Cæsar, and made a partner in the empire with Geta his brother by the father's side. In the beginning of his reign he showed some signs of a good disposition, but afterwards became a very wicked prince. He had formed a design of killing his father, but was timely prevented, and after his advancement to the empire, he killed his brother Geta in his mother's bosom, that he might have no competitor in the throne; and afterwards beheaded Papinian the great lawyer, because he would neither excuse nor defend the murder of his brother. He was much addicted to wine and women, was fierce and insolent, and generally hated by his soldiers, and was at last killed by Martialis one of his own centurions in the 43d year of his age, and the sixth of his reign, Vid. Aur. Victor.* 21, 1.

Caracallæus, i. m. *A British prince in the time of Claudius, who was conquered by the Romans, and carried to Rome in triumph; where for his gallant spirit, he was honourably treated by the emperor. In his own language his name was Cradoc, i. e. a warrior, Tac. Ann.* 12, 33, 37. & *Hist.* 3, 45, 2.

Cārāles, *Liv.* 23, 40. & 30, 39. *id ac-seq.*

Cārālis, is. f. *The chief city of Sardinia, Mela* 2, 7. *hod. Cagliari, Hard.*

Cārāitāni, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Caralis, Plin.* 3, 8.

Cārāitānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Caralis. Caralitanus ager, Liv.* 27, 6. *Caralitanum promontorium, Plin.* 3, 8. *hod. Capo Ferrato, & Capo di Carbonara, Hard.*

Carambis, is. f. *A town and promontory of Paphlagonia, Plin.* 6, 2. *hod. Capo Pifello, Hard.*

Carambucis, is. m. *A river of Muscovy, which empties itself into the White sea near the town of St. Michael, Plin.* 6, 13. *hod. Duxina, Hard.*

Caranus, i. m. *The first king of Macedonia, in the time of king Midas, Just.* 11, 2.

Carantonus, i. m. *A river of Xantoigne in France, Auson. Mosella* 453. *hod. Clevente Célai,*

Caraseni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Taurica, Vid. Characeni.*

Carastasei, ōrum. m. pl. *A people about the Palus Maotis, Plin.* 6, 7.

Carbilesi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Thrace, Plin.* 4, 11.

|| *Carbilius, vel Carvilius*, ii. m. *A certain Roman, who was the first that put away his wife because she was barren, Gell.* 4, 3.

Carbo, ōnis. m. *The name of divers Romans. (1) One an orator, who had an excellent style. (2) Another surnamed Accienus. (3) Another called Arvina. (1) Cic. Orat.* 3, 7. (2) *Val.* Max. 6, 1, 13. (3) *Id.* 9, 2, 3.

Carbonaria, æ. f. *A port of Italy, in the dukedom of Ferrara, at the mouth of one arm of the Po; in the gulf of Venice; hod. Porto di Goro, nonnullis; Tartaro, Hard.*

Carbula, æ. f. *A town near Corduba in Spain, Plin.* 3, 1.

Carcaſo, vel Carcaſſo, ōnis. f. *A city of France in the Lower Languedoc, Cæs. B. G.* 3, 20. *hod. Carcaſſone, Cellar.*

Carathiocerta, æ. f. *A city of Armenia the greater, Plin.* 6, 9.

* *Carchædon*, ōnis. f. [*Καρχηδών, Gr.*]. *The city Carthage; anciently so called, Plin.* 37, 5. *and always by Greek writers.*

* *Carchædonius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Carchedon. Carchedonius lapis, the calcedony, Plin.* 37, 5.

Carçine, es. f. *A town of Sarmatia, Mela* 2, 1.

Carçines, is. m. *A river of Italy, near Scyllacium, Plin.* 3, 10.

* || *Carçinætes*, is. n. [*Καρçινίτης, Gr.*]. *The gulf of Muscovy, or Nigropolis, between the Borysthenes and Bosphorus Cimærius in the Black sea, Strab.*

Carçinus, i. m. (1) || *A tragick poet of Sicily, remarkable for the obscurity of his writings. Hence*

|| *Carçini pœmata, prov. Unintelligible poems. (2) The sign Cancer. (1) Vid. Voss. de Gr. Poëtis.* (2) *Luc.* 9, 539.

Cardia, æ. f. *A town of Thrace, Plin.* 4, 11. *Antiquum nomen retinet.*

Careses, ium. m. pl. *A people of Spain, not far from Pampelune, Plin.* 3, 3. *Vetus oppidum nomen retinet Cares; novum Puente la Reyna, Hard.*

Carentini, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Italy, Plin.* 3, 12.

Cāres, ium. m. pl. *The people of Caria, Liv.* 33, 13. *Ov. Metam.* 4, 297. *Virg. Æn.* 8, 723.

Caræſſus, i. m. *A river of Treas, Plin.* 5, 30.

Cāria, æ. f. *A country in Asia the less, between Lycia and Ionia, on the side of the mountain Taurus, Plin.* 5, 27. *hod. Adinelli, & German, Hard.*

Carlates, um. m. pl. *A people of Spain, Plin.* 3, 3.

Caillæ, ōrum. f. pl. *A town of Lucania in Italy, Sil.* 8, 580.

Carina, æ. f. *A hill in Candia, nine miles in compass, where no fires are seen at any time, Plin.* 5, ult.

Cāinæ, ōrum. f. pl. *A street in Rome, which was bordered somewhat like the bottom of ships, Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 48. *Laut. Carina, Virg. Æn.* 8, 561. *quod ibi Pompeii domus.*

Carini, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Germany, Plin.* 4, 14.

|| *Carinthia*, æ. f. *A dukedom in the upper part of High Germany, Geogr.*

Cariovelites, um. m. pl. *A people about Quimper in France, Plin.* 4, 13.

Carina, æ. f. *A city of Spain, anciently called also Aurelia, Plin.* 3, 1. *prope Bornos, ad ripam amnis Guadalce, Hard.*

Carmacæ, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Asia, near the Maotis, Plin.* 6, 7.

Carmania, æ. f. *A country in Asia, between Persia and India, Plin.* 6, 25. *It is divided into two parts, the one called Carmania deserta, now Mingui; the other Carmania major, now Clu-man; famous for cloth of gold and semitars.*

Carmenta, æ. f. & *Carmentis*, is. f. *A prophetess of*

Arcadia, the mother of Evander; her true name was Nicostrata: from her the gate Carmentalis in Rome had its name, Virg. Æn. 8, 338. called afterwards Scelerata, because the three hundred and six Fabii went out through this gate, who fighting at the river Cremera against the Hetruscans, were all slain, Ov. Fast. 2, 201. & Sil. 13, 816.

Carmentālia, ōrum. n. pl. Yearly feasts of the Roman ladies in honour of Carmenta, celebrated on the eleventh and fifteenth days of January in every year, Macrob. Sat. 1, 16.

Carna, æ. f. A goddess among the Romans, who was thought to preside over the vital parts of human bodies, Ov. Fast. 6, 101. & Macrob. Sat. 1, 12.

Carnæ, ārum. m. pl. A people about the Palus Mæotis, Plin. 6, 7.

Carne, es. f. A town of Phœnicia, Plin. 5, 20.

Carneādes, is. m. A learned philosopher of Cyrene, scholar of Chrysippus, and chief of the sect called Novi Academici; having undertaken to confute the writings of Zeno the Stoick, he purged his head with white hellebore, that the corrupt humours of his stomach might not annoy his reasoning faculties. When he was sent ambassadour to Rome by the Athenians, Cato advised the senate to take heed of this man, who by the charms of his eloquent tongue would be able to effect any design he aimed at, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 5. Gell. 17, 5.

Carni, ōrum. m. pl. A people near Venice, whose country now is called Carniola, Plin. 3, 18.

Carnuti, ōrum. m. pl. A people of France, inhabiting the country of Chartrain, Plin. 4, 18.

** || Carodūnum, i. n. [Καρόδοντος, Gr.] A city of Poland, Ptol. now Cracow.*

Carpasium, ii. n. A town in the island Cyprus, Plin. 5, 30.

Carpāthium mare, The sea near Scarpanto, Plin. 5, 27.

Carpāthus, i. f. An island in the Mediterranean between Rhodes and Crete, Plin. 5, 31. hod. Scarpanto, Hard. It is computed to be about fifty miles in circumference, and is now pretty populous. Carpathius leporem, prov. of those who desire, or procure, things to their own prejudice, Suid.

Carpentoraſte, is. f. A city of Provence in France, Plin. 3, 5. hod. Carpentras, Hard.

Carpetani, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Spain, Plin. 3, 3.

Carpi, indecl. A town of Africa, Plin. 5, 4.

Carpi, ōrum. m. pl. A barbarous people near the Danube, Eutrop. 9, 15.

Carriæ, ārum. f. pl. A city of Mesopotamia, Plin. 5, 24. by the Hebrews called Charran, now Hieren. Here Crassus the Roman, with his whole army, was utterly defeated, Flor. 3, 11. Val. Max. 1, 6.

Carſeōlāni, ōrum. m. pl. The people of Carſoli, Plin. 3, 12.

Carſeōlānus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Carſoli, Ov. Fast. 4, 701.

Carſelli, ōrum. m. pl. A town of Italy in the Campagna di Roma, not far from the borders of Abruzzo, Liv. 10, 3. Ov. Fast. 4, 683. hod. Carſoli, Hard.

Carſula, ārum. f. pl. A town of Italy, in the Papacy, not far from Spolite, Tac. Hist. 3, Co. now in ruins.

Carſulānus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Carſula, Plin. Epist. 1, 4.

Cartea, æ. f. A town of Spain, near the Straits mouth; called by the Greeks Tartessus, Plin. 3, 1. Liv. 28, 30. Sil. 3, 196. & Roder. vix superfluit. Portus lupeteli admodum capax, cum castello, Torre di Cartag. m. corrupto à veteri Cartia nomine, Hard.

Carteānus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Cartea, Cartelano ora, Plin. 3, 2.

** Cartenna, æ. f. [Καρπέννα, Ptol.] A colony of Augustus in the province of Tangier, Plin. 5, 2. hod. Añkora, Hard.*

Carthea, æ. f. A city of the island Cea, Plin. 4, 12.

Carthæus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Cartea, Ov. Met. 10, 109.

Carthāginienſis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, Carthage. Carthaginiensis conventus, Plin. 3, 3.

Carthāgo, gēnis. f. (1) Carthage, once the most famous city of Africa, built by queen Dido, some time before Rome, according to Juſtin. 11, 10. It was a powerfull and flourishing state, till at last, after a long contest with the power of the Romans, in the third Punick war it was utterly subdued by Scipio, who was thence called Africanus; and the city itself by order of the Roman senate was quite demolished. In Adrian's time it was rebuilt, and from him called Adrianopolis; it was again ruined by the Saracens. It was situated about ten miles from the modern Tunis. (2) Carthago nova, quæ & Spartaria [à parti copiā] A city of Murcia in Spain, having a strong fort and large haven, said to be built by Asdrubal, now called Cartagena. (1) Virg. Æn. 1, 17. Sil. 4, 767. (2) Sil. 15, 220. Liv. 26, 42.

Carthāgo, gēnis. f. A daughter of that Hercules who was worshiped at Tyre, Cic. N. D. 3, 16.

Cartheia, vid. Cartea.

Cartris, is. f. A country called by some Cimbrica Chersonesus, in form of a peninsula, divided into three parts, Holfatia, Ditmarsch, and Jutland, subject to the king of Denmark, Plin. 4, 13.

Carvilius, vid. Carbilus.

Carya, æ. f. (1) A city of Laconia. (2) Another of the same name in Arcadia. (1) Stat. Theb. 4, 225. (2) Liv. 34, 26.

Caryates, um. m. pl. The people of Carya, Vitruv. 1, 1.

Caryatis, dis. f. A title given to Diana as worshipped at Carya, Vitruv. 1, 1.

Caryſſius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Caryſſos. Caryſſium marmor, Plin. 36, 6.

Caryſſius, i. f. A city upon the shore of Eubœa, famous for marble, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Caristo, nonnull. Caſtel Roſſo, Hard.

|| Caſa candida, quæ & Leucopibia, & S. Nini-anus. Whitber in Scotland, a biſhop's ſee under the archbiſhoprick of Glaſgow, Geogr.

Caſandra, æ. f. An iſland over-againſt Perſis, Plin. 6, 25.

Caſcantenſes, ium. m. pl. A people of Navarre in Spain, Plin. 3, 3. locus hod. Caſcanti, Hard.

Caſcellius Aulus Vindex, A learned civilian; againſt whom Terentius Scaurus wrote, ſhowing his miſtakes, Val. Max. 8, 12, 1. Her. A. Pœt. 371.

Caſilinum, i. n. A town of Campania in Italy, ſeated upon the river Volturnus, near Capua, Plin. 3, 5.

Caſina, æ. f. A comedy in Plautus; ſo called from a principal perſon in the play. Hodie extat.

Caſinum, & Caſſinum, i. n. [à caſcum, i. e. vetus, Varr.] A town of Campania in Italy, Plin. 3, 4. hod. Monte Caſſino, Hard.

** || Caſiōtis, idis. f. [Κασιώτις, Gr.] (1) The country about mount Caſius in Paleſtine. (2) The country adjacent to mount Caſius in Syria, containing Antiſchia, Seleucia, Lydia, and other cities. (1) Ptol. (2) Id.*

Caſius mons. (1) A hill in Paleſtine near Ægypt; here Pompey had a tomb, and Jupiter's temple, being hence called Caſſius, Luc. 7, 451. rect. Caſius, quod nummi præbent. (2) A very high hill in Syria. (1) Plin. 5, 12. (2) Id. 5, 22.

Caſmonates, ium. m. pl. A people of Italy, Plin. 3, 4.

Caſos, i. f. An iſle of the Ægean ſea, one of the Sporades, not far from Scarpanto, Plin. 5, 30. hod. Caſſio.

Caſpēa, æ. f. Virg. Æn. 7, 713. eadem qua Caſpēſula, æ. f. A town of the Sabines in Italy, not far from Narni, Sil. 8, 416. hod. Aſpra, Cellar.

Caſpiæus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the Caſpian, Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 63.

Caſpiææ, ārum. m. pl. Patron. A people about the Caſpian ſea, ſic Caſpii.

Caſpiæ portæ, Certain narrow paſſages between

the mountains and the ſea, ſeparating Albania from Media Atrapatena, not far from the city Derbent in Perſia, Plin. 5, 27. hod. the paſs of Teſtis.

Caſpii, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Hyrcania, near the Caſpian ſea, Plin. 6, 13. they are ſaid to ſaſſiſh their parents to death, after they be ſeventy years of age, Strab. and to train up dogs for war. Caſpiææ, quæ turba canum, &c. Val. Flacc. 6, 107. Virgil calleth the country Caſpia regna, Æn. 6, 789.

Caſpii montes, High mountains near the Caſpian ſea, Plin. 5, 27.

Caſpium mare, The Caſpian ſea, Plin. 6, 13. It hath no paſſage into any other ſea, but is a huge lake of itſelf, between Perſia, great Tartary, Muſcovy, and Georgia. It is ſaid to be 600 miles in length, and upwards of 500 in breadth. It goeth by ſeveral names; Mer de Sala, Mer de Bacu, Mer de Tabareſtan.

Caſpius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the Caſpian. Caſpia clauſura, Luc. 8, 222. limina, Stat. Theb. 8, 290.

Caſſander, ōri. m. A Macedonian, who ſlew Olympias, Juſt. 14, 6.

Caſſandra, æ. f. The daughter of Priam and Hecuba; Apollo being in love with her, promiſed to give her whatſoever ſhe ſhould deſire, in caſe ſhe would conſent to his courtſhip, ſhe aſked the gift of prophecy; which he according to promiſe beſtowed upon her, but ſhe having obtained it, reſuſed to comply with Apollo's requeſt, whereupon he ſo inſatuated the people, that none would believe her propheſies; wherefore neither the Trojans, nor Agamemnon, to whoſe ſhare ſhe fell after the taking of Troy, would believe her predictions, which proved their ruin. She was married to Choroebus, and debauched by Ajax Oileus, in the temple of Minerva, Virg. Æn. 2, 403. Prop. 3, 13, 62. Sen. Troad. 34, & deinceps.

Caſſandrenſes, ium. m. pl. The people of Caſſandria, Liv. 44, 10.

Caſſandria, æ. f. [à Caſſandro conditore] A town of Macedonia, Liv. 44, 11.

Caſſera, æ. f. A town of Macedon, Plin. 4, 10.

|| Caſſi, ōrum. m. pl. A people of England in the hundred of Caiſhow in Hertfordſhire, Camd.

Caſſinum, i. n. A town of Campania in Italy. Vid. Caſinum.

|| Caſſiocorus, i. m. A learned hiſtorian of Ravenna, tutor to Theodoric king of the Goths. Vid. Viſſ. de Hiſt. Latinis.

Caſſiope, æ. f. Caſſiōpēa, Citi. vel || Caſſiōpēa, æ. f. Gell. (1) The wife of Cepheus, king of Æthiopia, and mother of Andromeda; the Nereides envying her beauty, cauſed her daughter Andromeda to be expoſed to a ſea monſter; but Perſeus, returning from Libya at the very inſtant when ſhe was about to be devoured, reſcued her from his jaws, and married her; Caſſiope after death was tranſlated into heaven, and made one of the conſtellations there. (2) || A town of Epirus. (3) Another of the iſland Cœcyra; hod. S. Maria di Cypri, Hard. (1) Cic. in Arat. (2) Strabo. (3) Plin. 2, 12. & Suet. Ner. 22.

Caſſipōlis, is. f. A town of Syria, Plin. 5, 7.

** Caſſiterides, um. f. pl. [à Κασσιτερις, Itionum] (1) Iſlands, or rather rocks, in the Sprinſy ſea. (2) || The iſlands of Scythia, or the Scythians. (1) Plin. 4, 22. & 7, 56. Mela 3, 6. Diod. Sic. 5, 38. (2) Camd.*

Caſſius, ii. m. The name of divers Romans. (1) C. Caſſius, one of the murderers of Juſtus Cæſar. (2) Caſſius Parmenſis, a poet who was put to death by command of Auguſtus Cæſar. (3) A ſurname of Jupiter. (1) Suet. Cæſ. 82. (2) Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 61. & Vel. Max. 1, 7. (3) Suet. Neron. 22. & De aliis pluribus hujus nominis conſulte Lætan.

Caſtabala, æ. f. A town of Cilicia, Plin. 5, 27.

Caſſia, æ. f. The daughter of Abelus, who was turned into a fountain of the ſame name. V. J. Virg. Geo. 3, 293.

Caſſidæes, um. f. pl. [à fonte Caſſalio] The nine fountains, Mart. 4, 14.

*Castālius fons, [à Castaliā, virgine, quæ, cūm Apollinem fugerit, in fontem sui nominis versa est] *A fountain of Phecis, at the foot of the hill Parnassus*, Plin. 4, 3. called also *Caballinus*, and *Libetris*, sacred to the Muses, Ov. Met. 3, 14.

*Castānā, vel Casthanā, æ, f. [Καστανία, Gr.] *A town of Thessaly in Greece, near the river Peneus*, Plin. 4, 9.

|| Castellum Cattorum, *The chief city of Hesse, called Cassel*, Ptol.

|| Castellum Menapiorum, Ptol. *Cassel, or Kessel, on the Maese, in Flanders, in the dukedom of Guelderland, Ceilar.*

|| Castellum Morinorum, Ptol. *A town in Flanders, called Cassel, near the river Fene.*

*|| Casthanā, æ, f. [Καστανία, Gr.] *A town of Epirus in Greece*, Herodot.

*Castor, ōris, m. [Κάστωρ, Gr.] (1) *The son of Tyndarus king of Laconia, and of Leda the daughter of Thestius; Jupiter being enamoured with Leda, transformed himself into a swan, and in that shape enjoyed her: she brought forth two eggs, in one of which were included Pollux and Helena, begotten by Jupiter; in the other Castor and Clytemnestra, begotten by Tyndarus. Castor and Pollux, when of age, freed the seas from pirates, and were therefore worshipped as gods of the seas. Castor dying, as being the son of Tyndarus, his brother Pollux, who was immortal, desired of Jupiter that his brother might become immortal as well as himself; which being granted, the two brothers are feigned to live and die by turns. The ground of the story is, that of the gemini or twin stars, into which these two brothers are fabled to have been turned, when the one riseth the other goeth down. (2) A physician of that name; who first prescribed pepperwort as good to drink for the falling sickness. (3) || A Greek historian. (4) The grandchild of king Deionarus. (1) Hor. Od. 1, 2. Ov. Fast. 5, 700. (2) Plin. 20, 16. (3) Vid. Voss. de Hist. Græcis. (4) Cic. Deiot. 1.*

Castorum nemus, *A place in Italy, between Cremona and Bedriacum*, Tac. Hist. 2, 24.

|| Castra Alata, *Edinburgh in Scotland*, Camd.

Castra Cæcilia, *A place of New Castle in Spain*, Plin. 4, 22. hod. *Caceres*, Hard.

Castra Cornelia, *A fortified place in Africa, between Carthage and Utica*, Plin. 3, 4. Cæs. B. C. 2, 24.

|| Castra Exploratorum, *Burgh upon the sands in Cumberland*, Camd.

Castra Hannibalis, *A place in Italy, not far from Cremona*, Plin. 3, 10.

|| Castra Herculis, *A place in the Low Countries, not far from Græve*, Amm. 18, 2.

Castra Julia, *A place of New Castle in Spain, in the midway between Merida and Placentia*, Plin. 4, 22. hod. *Traxillo*, Hard.

|| Castra Martia, *A place in the ancient Mæsia superior, not far from Prijein in Servia*, Amm. 31, 32. hod. *Seremartin*, Holsten.

*Castimōntes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Castimonia*, Plin. 3, 4.

*|| Castimōnium, ii, n. [Καστιμόνιον, Gr.] *A town of the Peloponnesus, or Campagna di Roma in Italy, between Aquinum and Pipernum*, Ptol. hoc. *Castro*.

|| Castrum Britonum, *Dunbriton in Scotland*, Camd.

|| Castrum Caledonum, *Darbaldon, once a bishop's see in Scotland*, Camd.

Castrum Inui, *A town of Telegary not far from Antium*, Virg. Æn. 6, 773. called also *Castrum*, Sil. 8, 360.

Castrum Novum, *A town of the Pagus in Italy, not far from Corneto*, Pan. 3, 4. hod. *S. Martinella*, Hard.

Castulo, ōnis, f. *A town on the borders of New Castile in Spain*, Plin. 3, 2. & Sil. 3, 291. hod. *Cambon*, vel *Caxula*, Hard.

Castulōntes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Castulo*, Plin. 3, 3.

Castulōntis saltus, *The country about Castulo*, Liv. 27, 20.

Castventillāni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, not far from Spalento*, Plin. 3, 14.

Castventum, i, n. *A river of the Basilicate in Italy, which floweth into the bay of Tarento*, Plin. 3, 11. hod. *Bassente*, Hard.

*|| Cafurgis, is, f. Ptol. [Καρυγγίς, Gr.] *The city Prague in Bohemia*, Briet. Caurzim, Sanfon.

Casus, i, f. *An island in the Archipelago, near the island Scarpanto*, Plin. 4, 12. It is now uninhabited, and vulgarly called *Cassio*.

*Cātābathmos, i, f. [à καταβάμης, Gr. descensus, quod sit vallis deversa] *A town, or rather, noted valley in Egypt, which was anciently the utmost bounds of Africa*, Plin. 5, 5. & Mela 1, 8.

*Cātādūpa, ōrum, n. pl. [à δῦτος, sonitus] *The cataracts of the river Nile in Æthiopia; where falling from high hills it maketh so great a noise, that the people of the adjacent parts are said to be made deaf therewith*, Plin. 5, 9.

*Cātādūpi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people about the Catadupa*, Cic. Somn. Scip. 5.

*|| Catalauni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of France about Chalons and Rheims*, Amm. 15, 27.

*|| Catalaunum, i, n. [Καταλαύνη, Gr.] *The name of two cities of France. (1) One in Champagne, called Chalons sur Marne. (2) The other in Burgundy, called Chalons sur Saône. (1) Ptol. 2. (2) Vid. Geogr.*

Cātina, vel Cātina, æ, f. *A city of Sicily, at the foot of mount Ætna*, Cic. Verr. 4, 23. Plin. 3, 8. & Sil. 14, 197. almost ruined by an earthquake in the year 1693. It giveth name to the neighbouring gulf.

*|| Catangius, ii, m. [Καταγγίης, Gr.] *A gulf on the Asiatic coast of the Thracian Bosphorus*, Ptol. hod. *Golfo Castajo*.

Catania, æ, f. *A district of Cappadocia, near Cilicia*, Plin. 6, 3.

|| Cataractonum, i, n. *Catterick, or Catarrick, in Yorkshire*, Camden.

Cātīlina, æ, m. *A conspirator of Rome; whose plots and contrivances were found out and defeated by Cicero, then consul of Rome. He was a person so infamous for a debauched life, that his name is frequently used to denote the vilest of men, Catilinam quocunque in populo videas, quocunque sub axe*, Juv. 14, 41. Historiam ejus scripsit Sallustius, & Ciceronis orationes in eum jam extant.

Catillus, i, m. (1) *The son of Ampiclarus, and brother of Tyburtus; in memory of whom he is said to have built Tybur. (2) A mountain of Latium in Italy near the city Tybur and the river Teverone; hod. M. di Tivoli. (1) Virg. Æn. 7, 672. & 11, 640. (2) Vib. Seq. Cātina, vid. Catana.*

Catius, *A noble Roman, cujus historiam scripsit, Liv. 27, 6.*

Cativulus, i, m. *A king of the Etrurians; who poisoned himself lest he should fall into Cæsar's hands*, Liv. Epit. 107, 11.

Cato, ōnis, m. *The surname of several Romans, whose of the following are most considerable. (1) One called Cato Censorius, for his gravity and strictness in the censorship. He was fourscore times accented, and always acquitted with honour. He was an excellent orator, commander, and politician; well skilled in civil law, wrote a book of husbandry in pure Latin still extant, and learnt Greek when he was an old man. (2) The great grandchild to the former, called Urucilla, because he flew himself at Utica, after Cæsar had conquered Pompey. He was likewise a very strict moralist, and reformed many abuses which were crept into the administration of the commonwealth. He took part with Pompey against Cæsar, and after the battle of Pharsalia, in which Pompey was utterly defeated, fled to Utica, then belonging to king Juba, where, unable to bear his great misfortunes, and prompted by Plato's treatise of the immortality of the soul, he flew himself in the 88th year of his age. (3) Val. Cato, a great Grammarian in Sylla's time. He wrote some*

poems, and was much respected by those of that faculty, as appeareth by the commendations they give him. He died in a very advanced age, and was very poor. (1) Liv. 39, 40. Val. Max. 8, 7. (2) Vid. vitam ejus à Plutarcho scriptam, & Luc. 9, 21. & deinceps. (3) Bibaculus poeta.

Catti, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Germany, about the country now called Hesse; from whom also Catwick in the Low-Countries had its name*, Tac. Germ. 30, 1.

Catagnatus, i, m. *A general of the Allobroges*, Liv. Epit. 103, 38.

Cātullianus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Catullus*.

|| Bāia Catulliana, Mart. 11, 7, 14. *Of, or by.*

Cātullus, i, m. (1) *A learned, but a wanton, poet, born at Verona, in the time of Marius and Sylla. (2) A writer of plays, surnamed Urbicarius. (1) Poëmata ejus extant. (2) Juv. 13, 111. & 8, 126.*

Catulus, [dict. à cito, i. e. callido] *The name of divers noblemen. (1) C. Catulus, who built a temple to Jupiter in the Capitol. (2) Q. Catulus, a commander under Marius in the Cimbrian war. (3) Lutatius Catulus, who put an end to the first Punic war. (1) Liv. 98, 31. (2) Id. 63, 73. (3) Id. 23, 38.*

Caturiges, um, m. pl. *A people of France in Dauphiné, near the Alps*, Plin. 3, 25. locus hod. *Chorges*, Hard.

|| Catyuchani, ōrum, m. pl. Anton. *The people of Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Hertfordshire*, Camd.

Cavates, um, vel Cavari, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Provence in France, about Avignon*, Plin. 3, 4.

Cauca, æ, f. *A city of Spain near the river Tagus*, Liv. 48, 19.

Caucæi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Cauca*, Liv. 48, 20.

Caucāsia portæ, quæ & Iberiæ. *A city in the strait passage between mount Caucasus and the Caspian sea*, Plin. 6, 11. called now *Derbent*, i. e. the Straits; and by the Turks *Demir*, or *Temircapi*, i. e. the iron gates, for the strength of the place.

Caucāsus, i, m. *A high hill in Asia between the Euxine and Caspian seas, called also Garamas; it is situated above Iberia and Albania, on the north part. It is of great height, covered with snow, rocky, and full of trees. Here they say, Prometheus lay bound, an eagle, or vulture, feeding upon his liver*, Val. Flacc. 5, 161. 6, 612. & 7, 55. Hor. Od. 1, 22.

Caucāsus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Caucasus. Caucasus fluv.*, Val. Flacc. 7, 357. *Caucasæ nymphæ*, Id. 5, 332. *rupes*, Id. 4, 72.

Caucenses, ium, m. pl. *A people of old Castile in Spain, between the cities Segovia and Valladolid*, Plin. 3, 3. locus hod. *Coca*, Haro.

|| Caucolibatum, i, n. *A city of Noricum in France; hoc. Cithore five Colibari*, Cæsar.

Caudini, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Caudium*, Plin. 3, 11.

Caudinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Caudium. Caudinum prædium*, Cic. de Sen. 12. *Caudina pars*, Liv. 9, 1. *Continentaliones*, Id. 12. *Caudine furæ*, Id. 9, 2.

Caudum, i, n. *A town of Ætolia in Italy, not far from Durium*, Liv. 7, 2.

Cavi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people led by Cæsar out of the Illyrians*, Liv. 44, 30.

Caulis, is, m. *A river of Egypt*, Liv. 30, 15.

Caulon, ōnis, m. *A town of Calabria in Italy*, Plin. 3, 10. & Virg. Æn. 3, 553. hod. *Capo Ferro*, Hard.

*Cauchi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people about Cauchi*, Liv. 45, 25.

*Caunus, i, f. [Καῦνος, Gr.] (1) *A city of Caria, near the river Calich. (2) A mountain in Spain. (3) The son of Æolus and Cyrene, whose sister Byblis falling in love with him, he went into Caria, and built that city, calling it after his own name. (1) Strabo. (2) Liv. 4, 50. (3) Ov. Met. 2, fab. 11.*

*Caurenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Caurium*, Plin. 4, 22.

*|| Caurium, ii, n. [Καύριον, Gr.] *A city of Spain in the territory of New Caſtile*, Ptol. 2, 5. *hod. Coria*, Hard.

Caſci, qui & Cauchi & Chauci, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Germany, about Bremen and Lunenburg*, Luc. 1, 458.

Caſcus, i, m. *A river of Myſia*, Ov. Met. 12, 111.

Caſſiter, & Caſſirus, i, m. *A river of Aſia minor, near Ephesus*; between which place and Smyrna it falleth into the Archipelago, Plin. 5, 29. It aboundeth with ſwans, hence Ov. Fluminae volucres medio caluere Caſſiro, Met. 2, 253. Non illo plura Caſſiros Carmina cygnorum libentibus audit in undis, Id. Met. 5, 386. *hod. Carafou*, Hard. *Mindſcare*, aliis.

Caſſitrus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the river Caſſiter*. Caſſitrus ales, b. e. cygnus, Ov. Trift. 5, 1, 11.

C ante E.

Cea, æ, f. Plin. 5, 30. *vel* Ceos, i, f. Cic. Att. 5, 12. [*à* Ceo Tſuani ſilio] *An iſle in the Aegean ſea, one of the Cyclades*; *hod. Zia*.

Ceus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cea*. Cea veſtis, Prop. 1, 2, 2. *lod al. leg. Coz*.

|| Ceba, æ, f. *A city of Piedmont on the frontiers of Montferrat*; *hod. Ceva*, Cellar.

Cebanus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ceba*. Cebanus calvus, Plin. 11, 42.

Cebenna, æ. *A mountain of France*, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 18. *hod. les Cevennes*, Cellar.

Cætes, ætis, m. *A Theban philoſopher*; author of a ſmall book, called *Cebæti Tabula*, quæ jam extat.

*Cebrenia, æ, f. [Κεβρυία, Steph.] *A country of Treas*, Plin. 5, 30. *Hinc*

*Cebrenis, idis, f. Patron. *A deſcendant of Cebrenia*, Ov. Met. 11, 769.

*Cebrenus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cebrenia*, Auſon.

Cecina, æ, m. (1) || *A Roman knight*; who taking part with Pompey, carried young Iſallus with him from Rome, which afterwards he ſent with letters to his friends to give them intelligence. (2) *A river of Italy in the territory of Sienna*; which ariſeth between that city and Voltorno, and falleth into the ſea about 18 miles from Leghorn; *hod. antiquum nomen retinet*, Hard. (1) Litt. ex Plin. (2) Plin. 3, 4.

Cecropia, æ, f. *The tower and city of Athens*, Plin. 7, 56.

Cecropidae, um, m. pl. *The Athenians*; ſo called from Cecrops their firſt king, Virg. Æn. 6, 21. Sil. 13, 484.

Cecropides, æ, m. *A deſcendant of Cecrops*; per Anton. *Of an ancient family*, Juv. 8, 53.

Cecropis, idis, f. Patron. *An Athenian lady*. De ſulmonenſi mera Cecropis, Juv. 6, 186.

Cecropius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Athens*.

|| Cecropium thymum, Virg. Geor. 4, 270. Cecropiæ apes, Id. ibid. 177. *var. Sil. 14, 20*.

Cecrops, ōpis, m. *The firſt king of Athens*; he firſt enacted marriage, worſhiped images, built altars, and offered ſacrifices amongſt the Greeks. He built the city Athens, and called it by his name *Cecropia*, Plin. 7, 56.

Celidon, tis, m. *One that was ſlain at the marriage of Perſeus and Andromeda*, Ov. Met. 5, 144. & 12, 250.

Celadusa, M. f. Celaduffa, æ, f. Plin. 4, 12. *An iſland in the Adriatick ſea, on the coaſt of Dalmatia*, *hod. Laguffa*.

Celenie, ōrum, f. || *The chief city of Phrygia*, Plin. 5, 32. Luc. 3, 206. Here Marſyas was worſhiped by Apollo, and turned into a river, Ov. Met. 6, 400.

Celenæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Celæna*, Stat. Theb. 2, 666.

Celæno, us, f. (1) *One of the Pleiades, daughter of Atlas and the nymph Phione*. (2) *One of*

the Harpyes, daughter of Jupiter and Terra. (1) Ov. Faſt. 4, 173. (2) Virg. Æn. 3, 211, 245. Juv. 8, 130.

Celegeri, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Myſia*, Plin. 3, 26.

Celeia, æ, f. *A town of Auſtria in Germany*, Plin. 3, 24. *hod. Cilley*, Hard.

Celelates, ium, m. pl. *A people of Liguria*, Liv. 32, 39.

Celendæ, ōrum, f. pl. *vel* Celendris, is, Tac. Ann. 2, 80, 1. *A city of Cilicia in Aſia minor, anciently a colony of the Samians*; *hod. Palapolis*.

Celenderitis, idis, f. *The country about Celendæ*, Plin. 5, 27.

Celetrum, i, n. *A city of Illyricum*, Liv. 31, 40.

Celeus, i, m. *The father of Triptolemus, and king of Eleuſina*, whom Ceres, for his kind entertainment of her, inſtructed in huſbandry, Virg. Geor. 1, 165.

*|| Celia, æ, f. [Κῆλια, Gr.] *A city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, not far from Bari*, Ptol.

*|| Celidnus, i, m. [Κελιδνός, Gr.] *A river in Macedonia, which ariſeth in the mountain of Chimera, and diſchargeth itſelf into the Adriatick, near the gulf of Valona*, Strabo; *hod. Selnich*.

Celmis, is, m. *A ſoſter father of Jupiter, and by him at laſt turned into an adamant*, Ov. Met. 4, 281.

|| Celſa, æ, f. *A city of Spain near the river Ebro*; *hod. Xelſa*, Hard.

Celſenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Celſa*, Plin. 3, 3.

Celſus, i, m. *The name of ſeveral men*. (1) *A phyſician in the time of Tiberius, who wrote a treatiſe of phyſick in a good Latin ſtyle*. He wrote alſo of many other ſubjects. (2) *A notable plagiarist, mentioned by Horace*. (1) Opera medica extant. Vid. Quint. 12, ult. (2) Hor. Epit. 1, 3, 15.

Celtæ, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Gaul, between the rivers Garonne and Seine*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, int. Vaniloquum Celtæ genus, ac mutabilis mentis, Sil. 8, 16.

Celtiberi, ōrum, m. pl. [*ex* Celtis & Iberis] *A people of Spain, dwelling near the river Iberus, or Ebro, in the kingdom of Arragon*, Plin. 3, 1. Profugi Gallorum Celtæ miſcentes nomen Iberis, Luc. 4, 10.

Celtiberia, æ, f. *The country inhabited by the Celtiberi*, Plin. 3, 3. *about Calatajad*, Hard.

Celtiberius, & Celtibericus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Celtiberia*. Celtibericum bellum, Plin. 33, 3. Celtiberia terra, Catull. 37, 17. cuniculoſa, Id. 35, 18.

|| Celtica, æ, f. *A country of old Gaul, which was ſituated between the rivers Rhodne, Marne, Seine, and Loire*; and was extended even to the ocean; otherwiſe called Gallia Lugdunenſis. *Adi Geogr.*

Celtici, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain, deſcended from the Celtæ in France*, Plin. 3, 1.

Celticum promontorium, *A not d cape of Galicia in Spain*, Plin. 4, 20. *hod. Cap de Fineterre*, Hard.

Celticus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Gaul*. Celtica rura, Sil. 1, 46. nardus, Plin. 21, 6.

|| Celurca, æ, f. *A town in Scotland, called Montreſe*, Script. Scot.

Cema, æ. *A river ariſing out of the Alps in Italy*, Plin. 3, 4.

Cemelion, ii, n. *A city of Piedmont in Italy, not far from Nice*, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Cimiez*, Hard.

*|| Cēmēnus mons [Κημενός, Gr.] *A mountain of Languedoc in France*, Ptol. *hod. Les Cevennes*.

|| Cempſi, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of the country about Venaſque in Arragon*, Dionyſ. 338.

Cenæum, i, n. *A promontory and city of Eubœa*, Plin. 4, 12. *hod. Cape Litar*.

Cenchreæ, ōrum, f. pl. *A town and port in the Iſthmus of Corinth*, Plin. 4, 3. thence called

Corinthiæ Cenchreæ, Ovid. Trift. 1, 9, 9. *hod. Kencbreai*, Hard.

Cenchreus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cenchreæ*, Stat. Theb. 4, 60.

Cenchreis, idis, f. *The wife of king Cinyras, and mother of Myrrha*, Hygin. fab. 58. *conf. Ov. Met. 10, 435*.

Cenchrius, ii, m. *A river of Ionia in Aſia minor, which runeth through the wood Ortygia, in which the poets ſeign Latona was waſhed after child-birth, by Ortygia her nurse*, Tac. Ann. 3, 61, 2.

Cendevia, æ, f. *A marſh of Paleſtine, at the foot of mount Carmel*, Plin. 5, 19.

|| Ceneda, æ, f. *A city of Italy, in the territory of Venice, not far from Livenza*, P. Diac.

*|| Cēneſtum, i, n. [Κνηστὸν, Gr.] *A city in the iſland of Corſica*, Ptol. *hod. Corte*.

Cēneus, i, m. *A noble Theſſalian, father of Alalanta*; he was invulnerable, whence that ſaying, *Invulnerabilis ut Ceneus*, and was changed from woman to man, Ov. Met. 12, 170. & deinceps.

Cenimagni, ōrum, m. pl. Cæſ. B. G. 5, 20. *qui & Icenii, A people of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridge*, Camd.

|| Cēnina, æ, f. [*à* Cenite conditore, Feſt.] *A city of Latium, not far from Rome*.

|| Cēniēſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Cenina*, Pomp.

Cenomāni, ōrum, m. pl. [*à* Cydno Liguris filio] (1) *A people of Gallia Celtica*; their country is now called *la Maine*; their chief city *Cenomanum*, vulg. *le Mans*. (2) *A people of Lombardy in Italy, near the city Crema*. (1) Plin. 3, 19. (2) Id. 3, 19.

Cenſorinus, i, m. *An author, who wrote a learned book De die natali, which is now extant*. Vid. Voff. de Hiſt. Latinis.

*Centaurētus, i, m. *A Galatian, who, when Antiochus was ſlain, ſtrided his horſe, which ran away with him and broke his own neck, and his rider's*, Plin. 8, 42.

*Centauri, ōrum, m. pl. [Κένταυροι, Gr. qu. & Hippocentauri, ita dicti πρὸς τὸ κενταῖν τῆς ταύρης, à pungendis, ſive ſtimulandis, tauris] *A people of Theſſaly, near mount Pelion, who firſt broke horſes for war*; hence the fable, they being ſeen by other people on horſeback, at a diſtance, were ſuppoſed to be but one creature, which had the upper part of their bodies like a man, and the nether part like a horſe. The poets tell us, that they were begoten by Ixion, of a cloud, which he embraced inſtead of Juno. The ground of this ſtory was, that the place of their reſidence was called in Greek Νηφελῆ, i. e. *the cloud*. At laſt in a drunken ſcuffle at the wedding of Pirithoüs, they were knocked on the head, and utterly routed by Theſeus and the Lapithæ, Hygin. fab. 62. Luc. 6, 386. & Ov. Met. 12, fab. 6.

*Centaurēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Centaurs*. Centauræ Theſſalia, Luc. 9, 918.

*Centauricus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Centaurs*. Centaurica luſtra, Stat. Achill. 1, 266.

*Centaurōmachia, æ, f. [Κένταυρομαχία, Gr. ex Κένταυρος, Centaurus, & μάχη, pugna] *The fight of the Centaurs*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 75. *ubi ridiculè pro regio poſuit*.

*Centaurus, i, f. [*ſc. navis*] *A great ſhip in Virgil*, Æn. 5, 155.

Centobrica, æ, f. *A city of Celtiberia in Spain*, Val. Max. 5, 1.

Centōres, um, m. pl. *A people of Scythia*, Val. Flacc. 6, 151.

*|| Centrītes, is, m. [Κεντρίτης, Gr.] *A river of Aſia, which parted Armenia from the Carduchi*, Diod.

Centrones, um, m. pl. (1) *A people of the Low Countries, about the city Courtray, or as the Dutch call it Cortryck*. (2) *A people of Savoy, towards the Alps*; *hod. Taramaiſe*, Hard. (1) Cæſ. B. G. 5, 38. (2) Plin. 3, 20.

Centumcellæ, ōrum, f. pl. *A conſiderable port of*

of Italy, in the Papacy, Plin. Epist. 6, 31. hod. *Civita Vecchia*, Cellar.

*Centūripæ, ārum, f. pl. [Κεντρίπαι, Ptol.] Centūripæ, Sil. 14, 205. & Centūripa, Cic. Verr. 4, 23. A town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, near the river Chiarna; hod. Centorbe, Hard.

*Centūripīni, ōrum, m. pl. The people of Centuripæ, Plin. 3, 8.

Ceos, i, f. An island of Greece, in the Ægean sea, one of the Cyclades, Plin. 4, 12.

*Cēphālēdis, is, f. A town of Sicily, Plin. 3, 8. hod. Cefalu, Hard.

Cēphālēne, es, & Cēphālēnia, æ, f. [à Cephale Amphitryonis socio, Deionei filio dicta] An isle in the Ionian sea, beyond Corcyra, Plin. 4, 12. in compass about 120 miles, subject to the Venetians; hod. Cefalonia, Hard. It is about 20 miles distant from Zant, and once belonged to Ulysses.

*|| Cēphālēdis, is, f. [Κεφαλοειδης, Ptol.] vel Cephalædium, ii, n. A city of Sicily; hod. Cefalu, Cellar.

*Cēphālēdias ora, Sil. 14, 253. Hellenism. The borders of Cephalædis.

*Cēphālēdiāni, ōrum, m. pl. The people of Cephalædis, Cic. Verr. 2, 52.

Cephalonessus, i, f. An island not far from the coast of Tartary, Plin. 4, 13.

Cēphālōtūmi, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Colchis, Plin. 6, 5.

Cēphālus, i, m. (1) The son of Deioneüs, or, as some, of Mercury and Herse, the daughter of Cecrops. He married Procris, daughter to Hypophilus king of Athens, whom he loved entirely. Aurora fell in love with him, and not obtaining her desire, sent him home to his wife in the habit of a merchant, to try her chastity. He offering her gifts in case of compliance, she was at last overcome, and consented to his embraces; whereupon taking his own shape again, he upbraided her with her infidelity. Procris for shame fled into the woods; but being reconciled, she gave her husband a dart, which would never miss, and a hound called Lælaps; with these Cephalus went into the woods a hunting. She being jealous went to watch him, and hid herself in a thicket. Cephalus being weary and hot, sat down near her, and called upon Aurora, to refresh him. She thinking he had called for Aurora, roused up herself, and fired the bushes; whereupon Cephalus, thinking it had been a wild beast, threw the javelin, and killed her. (2) || The name of an Athenian orator, who first made proems, and epilogues in speeches. (1) Ov. Met. 7, fab. 26. & Hygin. fab. 186, & 242. (2) Suidas.

Cēphēni, ōrum, & per syncop. um, m. pl. [à Cephæo rege sic dict.] A people of Æthiopia, Ov. Met. 5, 1.

Cēphēus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Cephæus, or the Æthiopians. Cephēia arva, Ov. Met. 4, 669.

Cēpheus, ei, vel eos, m. A king of Æthiopia, father to Andromeda, whom Perseus married; he with his wife and daughter were translated into heaven, and placed near the lesser bear-star, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3. Hor. Od. 3, 29. Ov. Met. 4, 737.

Cēphēias, ādis, Pation. The country adjacent to the river Cephisus, Ov. Met. 7, 438.

Cēphis, is, m. A famous statuary, Plin. 34, 8.

Cēphūias, dis, m. A lake near the Atlantick sea, abounding with amler, Plin. 37, 2.

Cephissia, æ, f. [à Cephiso amne] A fountain of Africa, near which the river Cephisus floweth, Plin. 4, 7. & Gell. 18, 10.

Cephissus, Luc. 3, 175. Cēphīssos, i, m. Ov. Met. 3, 19. A river of Bæotia in Greece, which having traversed the lake of Stivo, falleth into the gulf of Negropont; near to it stood the temple of Themis, where Deucalion and Pyrrha were taught, after the deluge, to restore mankind; hod. Cephissos.

*|| Cēpiāna, æ, f. [Κηπιανα, Gr.] A town of Portugal, near the confines of the kingdom of Leon, Ptol.

Cēpio Servilius, A Roman consu', who having

taken the city Tholouse in France, rifled the temple there, and came afterwards to a miserable end; whence the proverb, *Aurum Tholosanum*, applied to sacrilegious persons, Vid. Chiliad.

Ceracātes, ium, m. pl. A people of Belgium, Tac. Hist. 4, 70.

Cerāmicus sinus. [ab urbe Ceramo] A gulf of Caria, near the city Ceramus, Plin. 5, 29. hod. Golfo di Castel Marmora, Hard.

Ceramus, i, f. A city of Caria, not far from Halicarnassus, Plin. 5, 31.

Cērāsis, is, f. [Κερασς, Steph.] Cyprus olim sic dict. quod homines cerassæ, i. e. cornibus insignes, eam olim tenuerunt. An ancient name of the island Cyprus, Plin. 5, 31. & Ov. Met. 10, 223.

Cērāsus, untis, f. [sic dict. quod cerasis maxime abundet] A town of Natolia, upon the shore of the Euxine sea, in the province of Anasia, about 100 miles to the west of Trebisonde, Plin. 6, 4. hod. Chirifonda. From this place cherries were first brought into Italy by Lucullus, Athen.

*|| Cērāteus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Ceratus, Virg. in Circi.

*|| Cērātus, i, m. [Κηράτος, Gr.] A river of Crete, which passeth by the city Gnosus, Strab.

*Cēraunia, quæ & Acrocēraunia, ōrum, n. pl. item Ceraunii montes. [dict. ἀπὸ τῶν κεραυνῶν, i. e. fulminibus, quibus sæpe impetuntur] High hills on the borders of Epirus near Valona; reaching even to the sea, where the Ionian sea is separated from the Adriatick. Scopulosa Ceraunia, Luc. 5, 652. nautis movit jubar, Id. 5, 457. prærupta, Ov. Met. 15, 704. hod. Monti di Chimera.

*Cēraunus, i, m. [ab eodem] (1) A river of Cappadocia. (2) A surname of Ptolemy the second, and of Seleucus. (1) Plin. 6, 3. (2) In nummis, qui adhuc extant.

Cerbālus, i, m. A river of Apulia, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Candelaro, Hard.

Cerbani, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Arabia, Plin. 6, 28.

*Cerbērus, i, m. [qu. κροκόρος, carnivorus, quod terræ proprium est] A dog with three heads, and as many necks; which, according to poetical fiction, was the keeper of Pluto's palace in hell, Virg. Æn. 6, 417. Hercules bound him in a chain, and draged him thence to light. Hesiod maketh him have fifty heads, Owy. 312. and Horace a hundred, calling him Bellua centiceps, Od. 2, 13, 34.

Cercetæ, ārum, m. pl. A people of Sarmatia Asiatica, Plin. 6, 5.

Cercēti mons, A mountain in Theffaly, Plin. 4, 8.

Cercizæ, ārum, f. pl. Certain islands in the Ionian sea, Plin. 5, 30.

*Cercīna, & Cercinna, æ, f. [Κέρκιννα, Strab.] An island, with a city of the same name, in the Mediterranean sea, on the coast of Africa, near Tunis, Plin. 5, 7. hod. Cercare, nonnullis, Gamelera, Hard.

Cercīnitis, is, f. A small island joined with a bridge to Cercina towards Carthage, Plin. 5, 7. hod. Chercana, Hard.

*Cercōpes, um, pl. [à κερκος, cauda, & ὤψ, fides, ut sit animal caudâ spectabile, scil. sinuâ caudata] The inhabitants of the island Pithecusa, who were very deceitfull, which gave rise to the poetical fiction, that Jupiter turned them into apes, Ov. Met. 14, 92. & deinceps.

Cercyon, ōnis, m. An Arcadian, a notable robber; he was so strong that he would bend the tallest trees, and tie the poor passengers to them, whom he had robbed, and so with a swing pull them to pieces. At last Theseus used him in the same manner, and slw him in the city Eleusina, Ov. Met. 7, 439. & Pausan in Atticis.

|| Cercyra, æ, f. The island Corsu, in the Ionian sea.

Cērēālia, ōrum, n. pl. The sacred rites of Ceres. Memmius Ædilis Curulis first celebrated them at Rome, as appeareth by some ancient medals

on which is the effigies of Ceres, holding in one hand three ears of corn, and in the other a torch, and having her left foot on a serpent, with this inscription: *Memmius Ædilis Cerealia primus fecit*. The Athenians long before had kept a feast in honour of her, probably those first instituted by Triptolemus, which they called *Theismophoria*, Plin. 24, 9.

Cērēālis, is, f. A city of Spain, Plin. 3, 1. hod. Alcalá Real, Hard.

Cēres, ēris, f. [sic dict. qu. Ceres, à gerendis frugibus, Varr. vel à cereo, pro quo nunc dicimus creio, Serv. qu. frugum creatrix] The daughter of Saturn and Ops, the goddess of corn and tillage. She had by Jupiter one daughter, named Proserpina, whom Pluto privately enticed away, and took with him into his infernal kingdom. Ceres missing her, and not knowing what was become of her, lighted torches on mount Ætna (which, they say, hath burnt ever since) and sought for her all the world over; in her travels she came to king Eleusius, and undertook the tuition of his son Triptolemus. When he was come to age, she provided him a chariot drawn with winged dragons, that he might travel through the world, and teach people husbandry, who lived before on acorns, and other natural productions of the earth. Afterwards hearing that her daughter was carried away by Pluto, she went to Jupiter, and complained to him of the injury done her. Jupiter granted that she should return back, on condition that she had tasted nothing in hell whilst she was there; but it being proved by the witness of Ascalaphus, that she had eaten some of a pomgranate, as she walked in Pluto's orchard, all hope of return vanished; wherefore, in revenge, she turned Ascalaphus into an owl. At length Jupiter, to ease his sister's grief, granted that her daughter should live half the year below with her husband, and the other half with the gods above, Hygin. fab. 147, 274. Ceres is also taken for the Moon, as Liber, i. e. Bacchus, is for the Sun, Virg. Georg. 1, 7. By a Metonymy, the word is used to signify bread, and all manner of food. Sine Cerere & Libero friget Venus, Ter. Ecn. 4, 5, 6. i. e. sine cibo & vino friget amor.

|| Cerefinus lacus, A lake in Italy, not far from Pavia, Gr. Turon. 10, 3. hod. Lago di Lugano, Cellar.

|| Ceretica, æ, f. Anton. Cardiganshire in South-Wales, Camd.

Cerilli, five Carillæ, ārum, f. pl. A town of Lucania in Italy, Strabo. Exhausto mox Pæno Marte Carillæ, Sil. 8, 580. hod. Cirilla.

*Cērīnthus, i, f. [Κήρινθος, Gr.] A town of the island Eubœa in Greece, Plin. 4, 12. Hom. Il. β. 578.

Cerites, um, m. pl. A people of Italy, near Cære; who entertaining the vestal virgins, when they fled from Rome in the invasion of the Gauls, were rewarded with the freedom of the city of Rome, but without liberty to vote in their elections, or to execute any office in the state; hence the proverb, *In Ceritum tabulas referre aliquem*, applied to a citizen deprived of his right of voting, Vid. Chiliad.

Cermorum, i, n. A town of Macedon, near the place now called Golfo di monte Santo, Plin. 4, 10.

Cerne, es, f. An isle in the Æthiopian sea, Plin. 6, 31. hod. Madagascar, Hard.

|| Ceroti insula, Chertsey in Surrey.

Cerretāni, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Spain about Navarre, Plin. 3, 4.

Cerītus, a, um, adj. [qu. Ceteritus, à Cere-re] Mad, frighted out of his wits with the appearance of Ceres, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 278.

Certima, æ, f. A city of Abrogen in Spain, Liv. 4, 47.

Certimenses, ium, m. pl. The people of Certima, Liv. 40, 47.

Cervaria, æ, f. A town on the confines of Gaul and Spain, Mela, 2, 5.

Cescum, i, n. A city of Cilicia, Plin. 31, 1.

*Caurenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Caſtium*, Plin. 4, 22.

*|| Caſtium, ii, n. [*Καſτίον*, Gr.] *A city of Spain in the territory of New Caſtile*, Ptol. 2, 5. *hod. Coria*, Hard.

Caſci, qui & Cauchi & Chauci, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Germany, about Bremen and Lunenburg*, Luc. 1, 458.

Caſcus, i, m. *A river of Myſia*, Ov. Met. 12, 111.

Caſter, & Caſtrus, i, m. *A river of Aſia minor, near Ephſus*; between which place and Sinyria it falleth into the Archipelago, Plin. 5, 29. It aboundeth with ſwans, hence Ov. Fluminea volucres medio caluere Caſtro, Met. 2, 253. Non illo plura Caſtros Carmina cygnorum labentibus audit in undis, Id. Met. 5, 386. *hod. Carafou*, Hard. *Mindſcare*, aliis.

Caſtrius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the river Caſter*. Caſtrius ales, *b. e. cygnus*, Ov. Triſt. 5, 1, 11.

C ante E.

Cea, æ, f. Plin. 5, 30. *vel* Ceos, i, f. Cic. Att. 5, 12. [*à Ceo* Tuani ſilio] *An iſle in the Aegean ſea, one of the Cyclades*; *hod. Zia*.

Ceus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cea*. Cua veſtis, Prop. 1, 2, 2. *ſed al. leg. Coz*.

|| Ceba, æ, f. *A city of Piedmont on the frontiers of Montferrat*; *hod. Ceva*, Cellar.

Cebanus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ceba*. Cebanus calvus, Plin. 11, 42.

Cebenna, æ. *A mountain of France*, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 18. *hod. les Cevennes*, Cellar.

Cebes, ætis, m. *A Theban philoſopher*; author of a ſmall book, called *Cebetis Tabula*, quæ jam extat.

*Cebrenia, æ, f. [*Κεβρυία*, Steph.] *A country of Troas*, Plin. 5, 30. *Hinc*

*Cebrenis, idis, f. Patron. *A descendant of Cebrenia*, Ov. Met. 11, 769.

*Cebrenus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cebrenia*, Aufon.

Cecina, æ, m. (1) || *A Roman knight*; who taking part with Pompey, carried young Iſwallows with him from Rome, which afterwards he ſent with letters to his friends to give them intelligence. (2) *A river of Italy in the territory of Sienna*; which ariſeth between that city and Voltorno, and falleth into the ſea about 18 miles from Leghorn; *hod. antiquum nomen retinet*, Hard. (1) Litt. ex Plin. (2) Plin. 3, 4.

Cecropia, æ, f. *The tower and city of Athens*, Plin. 7, 56.

Cecropidae, um, m. pl. *The Athenians*; ſo called from Cecrops their firſt king, Virg. Æn. 6, 21. Sil. 13, 484.

Cecropides, æ, m. *A descendant of Cecrops*; per Anton. *Of an ancient family*, Juv. 8, 53.

Cecropis, idis, f. Patron. *An Athenian lady*. De Subſtantiis mera Cecropis, Juv. 6, 186.

Cecropius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Athens*.

|| Cecropium thymum, Virg. Geor. 4, 270. Cecropiæ apes, Id. ibid. 177. *ſed, Sil. 14, 20*.

Cecrops, ōtis, m. *The firſt king of Athens*; he firſt enſetled marriage, worſhiped images, built altars, and offered ſacrifices amongſt the Greeks. He built the city Athens, and called it by his name *Cecropia*, Plin. 7, 56.

Celidon, tis, m. *One that was ſlain at the marriage of Perſeus and Andromeda*, Ov. Met. 5, 144. & 12, 250.

Celidafa, M. L. Celadufa, æ, f. Plin. 4, 12. *An iſland in the Adriatick ſea, on the coaſt of Dalmatia*, *hod. Laguffa*.

Celene, ōrum, f. pl. *The chief city of Phrygia*, Plin. 5, 32. Luc. 3, 206. Here Marius was worſhiped by Apollo, and turned into a river, Ov. Met. 6, 400.

Celenus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Celene*, Stat. Theb. 2, 666.

Celeno, us, f. (1) *One of the Pleiades, daughter of Atlas and the nymph Phione*. (2) *One of*

the Harpyes, daughter of Jupiter and Terra. (1) Ov. Faſt. 4, 173. (2) Virg. Æn. 3, 211, 245. Juv. 8, 130.

Celegeri, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Myſia*, Plin. 3, 26.

Celeia, æ, f. *A town of Auſtria in Germany*, Plin. 3, 24. *hod. Cilley*, Hard.

Celelates, ium, m. pl. *A people of Liguria*, Liv. 32, 39.

Celendæ, ōrum, f. pl. *vel* Celendris, is, Tac. Ann. 2, 80, 1. *A city of Cilicia in Aſia minor, anciently a colony of the Samians*; *hod. Palapolis*.

Celenderitis, idis, f. *The country about Celendæ*, Plin. 5, 27.

Celstrum, i, n. *A city of Illyricum*, Liv. 31, 40.

Celeus, i, m. *The father of Triptolemus, and king of Eleuſina*, whom Ceres, for his kind entertainment of her, intruſted in huſbandry, Virg. Georg. 1, 165.

*|| Celia, æ, f. [*Κηλία*, Gr.] *A city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, not far from Bari*, Ptol.

*|| Celidnus, i, m. [*Κελιδνός*, Gr.] *A river in Macedonia, which ariſeth in the mountain of Chimera, and diſchargeſt itſelf into the Adriatick, near the gulf of Valona*, Strabo; *hod. Salnich*.

Celmis, is, m. *A ſoſter father of Jupiter, and by him at laſt turned into an adamant*, Ov. Met. 4, 281.

|| Celſa, æ, f. *A city of Spain near the river Ebro*; *hod. Xelſa*, Hard.

Celſenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Celſa*, Plin. 3, 3.

Celſus, i, m. *The name of ſeveral men*. (1) *A phyſician in the time of Tiberius, who wrote a treatiſe of phyſick in a good Latin ſtyle. He wrote alſo of many other ſubjects*. (2) *A notable plagiary, mentioned by Horace*. (1) Opera medicæ extant, Vid. Quint. 12, ult. (2) Hor. Epist. 1, 3, 15.

Celtæ, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Gaul, between the rivers Garonne and Seine*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, init. Vaniloquum Celtæ genus, ac mutabilis mentis, Sil. 8, 16.

Celtiberi, ōrum, m. pl. [*ex Celtis & Iberis*] *A people of Spain, dwelling near the river Iberus, or Ebro, in the kingdom of Arragon*, Plin. 3, 1. Proſugi Gallorum Celtæ miſcentes nomen Iberis, Luc. 4, 10.

Celtiberia, æ, f. *The country inhabited by the Celtiberi*, Plin. 3, 3. *about Calatajud*, Hard.

Celtiberius, & Celtibericus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Celtiberia*. Celtibericum bellum, Plin. 33, 3. Celtiberia terra, Catull. 37, 17. cuniculoſa, Id. 35, 18.

|| Celtica, æ, f. *A country of old Gaul, which was ſituated between the rivers Rhodne, Marne, Seine, and Loire; and was extended even to the ocean; otherwiſe called Gallia Lugdunenſis*. Ad Geogr.

Celſci, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain, deſcended from the Celtæ in France*, Plin. 3, 1.

Celticum promontorium, *A not d cape of Gallia in Spain*, Plin. 4, 20. *hod. Cap de Fineterre*, Hard.

Celticus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Gaul*. Celtica rura, Sil. 1, 46. nardus, Plin. 21, 6.

|| Celurca, æ, f. *A town in Scotland, called Montreſe*, Script. Scot.

Cema, æ. *A river ariſing out of the Alps in Italy*, Plin. 3, 4.

Cemelon, ii, n. *A city of Piedmont in Italy, not far from Nice*, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Cimiez*, Hard.

*|| Cēmēnus mons [*Κημένος*, Gr.] *A mountain of Languedoc in France*, Ptol. *hod. Les Cevennes*.

|| Cempſi, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of the country about Venasque in Arragon*, Dionyſ. 338.

Cenæum, i, n. *A promontory and city of Eubœa*, Plin. 4, 12. *hod. Cape Litar*.

Cenchreæ, ōrum, f. pl. *A town and port in the Iſthmus of Corinth*, Plin. 4, 3. *thence called*

Corinthiaca Cenchreæ, Ovid. Triſt. 1, 9, 9. *hod. Kencbreai*, Hard.

Cenchreus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cenchreæ*, Stat. Theb. 4, 60.

Cenchreis, idis, f. *The wife of king Cinyras, and mother of Myrrha*, Hygin. fab. 58. *conf. Ov. Met. 10, 435*.

Cenchrius, ii, m. *A river of Ionia in Aſia minor, which runeth through the wood Ortygia, in which the poets ſeign Latona was waſhed after child-birth, by Ortygia her nurse*, Tac. Ann. 3, 61, 2.

Cendevia, æ, f. *A marſh of Paleſtine, at the foot of mount Carmel*, Plin. 5, 19.

|| Ceneda, æ, f. *A city of Italy, in the territory of Venice, not far from Livenza*, P. Diac.

*|| Cēneſtum, i, n. [*Κνησόν*, Gr.] *A city in the iſland of Corſica*, Ptol. *hod. Corte*.

Cēneus, i, m. *A noble Theſſalian, father of Atalanta*; he was invulnerable, whence that ſaying, *Invulnerabilis ut Ceneus*, and was changed from woman to man, Ov. Met. 12, 170. & deinceps.

Cenimagni, ōrum, m. pl. Cæſ. B. G. 5, 20. qui & Icenii, *A people of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridge*, Camd.

|| Cēnina, æ, f. [*à Cenite conditore, Feſt.*] *A city of Latium, not far from Rome*.

|| Cēniēſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Cenina*, Pomp.

Cenomāni, ōrum, m. pl. [*à Cydno Liguris filio*] (1) *A people of Gallia Celtica*; their country is now called *la Maine*; their chief city *Cenomanum*, vulg. *le Mans*. (2) *A people of Lombardy in Italy, near the city Crema*. (1) Plin. 3, 19. (2) Id. 3, 19.

Cenſorinus, i, m. *An author, who wrote a learned book De die natali, which is now extant*. Vid. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Latinis.

*Centaurētus, i, m. *A Galatian, who, when Antiochus was ſlain, ſtrided his horſe, which ran away with him and broke his own neck, and his rider's*, Plin. 8, 42.

*Centauri, ōrum, m. pl. [*Κένταυροι*, Gr. qu. & Hippocentauri, ita dicti πρὸς τὸ κενταύρος τῆς ταύρας, à pungendis, ſive ſtimulandis, tauris] *A people of Theſſaly, near mount Pelion, who firſt broke horſes for war*; hence the fable, they being ſeen by other people on horſeback, at a diſtance, were ſuppoſed to be but one creature, which had the upper part of their bodies like a man, and the nether part like a horſe. The poets tell us, that they were begoten by Ixion, of a cloud, which he embraced inſtead of Juno. The ground of this ſtory was, that the place of their reſidence was called in Greek Νηφελή, i. e. *the cloud*. At laſt in a drunken ſcuffle at the wedding of Pirithoüs, they were knocked on the head, and utterly routed by Theſeus and the Lapithæ, Hygin. fab. 62. Luc. 6, 386. & Ov. Met. 12, fab. 6.

*Centaurēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Centaurs*. Centauræ Theſſalia, Luc. 9, 918.

*Centauricus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Centaurs*. Centaurica luſtra, Stat. Atbill. 1, 266.

*Centaurōmachia, æ, f. [*Κένταυρομαχία*, Gr. ex Κένταυρος, Centaurus, & μάχη, pugna] *The fight of the Centaurs*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 75. *ubi ridiculè pro regio poſuit*.

*Centaurus, i, f. [*ſc. navis*] *A great ſhip in Virgil*, Æn. 5, 155.

Centobrica, æ, f. *A city of Celtiberia in Spain*, Val. Max. 5, 1.

Centōres, um, m. pl. *A people of Scythia*, Val. Flacc. 6, 151.

*|| Centrites, is, m. [*Κεντρίτης*, Gr.] *A river of Aſia, which parted Armenia from the Carduchi*, Diod.

Centrones, um, m. pl. (1) *A people of the Low Countries, about the city Courtray, or as the Dutch call it Cortryck*. (2) *A people of Savoy, towards the Alps*; *hod. Tarantaiſe*, Hard. (1) Cæſ. B. G. 5, 38. (2) Plin. 3, 20.

Centumcellæ, ōrum, f. pl. *A conſiderable port of*

of Italy, in the Papacy, Plin. Epist. 96, 31. hod. *Civita Vecchia*, Cellar.

*Centūripæ, ārum, f. pl. [Κεντρίπαι, Ptol.] Centūripe, Sil. 14, 205. & Centūripa, Cic. Verr. 4, 23. A town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, near the river Chiarna; hod. Centorbe, Hard.

*Centūripini, ōrum, m. pl. The people of Centuripa, Plin. 3, 8.

Ceos, i, f. An island of Greece, in the Ægean sea, one of the Cyclades, Plin. 4, 12.

*Cēphālēdis, is, f. A town of Sicily, Plin. 3, 8. hod. Cefalu, Hard.

Cēphālēne, es, & Cēphālēnia, æ, f. [à Cēphalo Amphitryonis socio, Deionei filio dicta] An isle in the Ionian sea, beyond Corcyra, Plin. 4, 12. in compass about 120 miles, subject to the Venetians; hod. Cefalonia, Hard. It is about 20 miles distant from Zant, and once belonged to Ulysses.

*|| Cēphālēdis, is, f. [Κεφαλοδιδς, Ptol.] vel Cēphālēdium, ii, n. A city of Sicily; hod. Cefalu, Cellar.

*Cēphālēdias ora, Sil. 14, 253. Hellenism. The borders of Cēphālēdis.

*Cēphālēdītāni, ōrum, m. pl. The people of Cēphālēdis, Cic. Verr. 2, 52.

Cephalonēsus, i, f. An island not far from the coast of Tartary, Plin. 4, 13.

Cēphālōtōmi, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Colchis, Plin. 6, 5.

Cēphālus, i, m. (1) The son of Deioneüs, or, as some, of Mercury and Herse, the daughter of Cecrops. He married Procris, daughter to Hypophilus king of Athens, whom he loved entirely. Aurora fell in love with him, and not obtaining her desire, sent him home to his wife in the habit of a merchant, to try her chastity. He offering her gifts in case of compliance, she was at last overcome, and consented to his embraces; whereupon taking his own shape again, he upbraided her with her infidelity. Procris for shame fled into the woods; but being reconciled, she gave her husband a dart, which would never miss, and a hound called Lælaps; with these Cephalus went into the woods a hunting. She being jealous went to watch him, and hid herself in a thicket. Cephalus being weary and hot, sat down near her, and called upon Aurora, to refresh him. She thinking he had called for Aurora, roused up herself, and fired the bushes; whereupon Cephalus, thinking it had been a wild beast, threw the javelin, and killed her. (2) || The name of an Athenian orator, who first made proems, and epilogues in speeches. (1) Ov. Met. 7. fab. 26. & Hygin. fab. 186, & 242. (2) Suidas.

Cēphēni, ōrum, & per syncop. um, m. pl. [à Cēphēo rege sic dict.] A people of Æthiopia, Ov. Met. 5, 1.

Cēphēus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Cēphēus, or the Æthiopians. Cēphēia arva, Ov. Met. 4, 669.

Cēphēus, ei, vel eos, m. A king of Æthiopia, father to Andromeda, whom Perseus married; he with his wife and daughter were translated into heaven, and placed near the lesser bear-star, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3. Hor. Od. 3, 29. Ov. Met. 4, 737.

Cēphēias, ādis, Patron. The country adjacent to the river Cēphēus, Ov. Met. 7, 438.

Cēphis, is, m. A famous statuary, Plin. 34, 8.

Cēphias, dis, m. A lake near the Atlantick sea, abounding with amber, Plin. 37, 2.

Cēphissia, æ, f. [à Cēphiso amne] A fountain of Africa, near which the river Cēphissus floweth, Plin. 4, 7. & Gell. 18, 10.

Cēphissus, Luc. 3, 175. Cēphissos, i, m. Ov. Met. 3, 19. A river of Bæotia in Greece, which having traversed the lake of Stivo, falleth into the gulf of Negropont; near to it stood the temple of Themis, where Deucalion and Pyrrha were taught, after the deluge, to restore mankind; hod. Cēphisso.

*|| Cēpiāna, æ, f. [Κηπιαννα, Gr.] A town of Portugal, near the confines of the kingdom of Leon, Ptol.

Cēpio Servilius, A Roman consu', who having

taken the city Tholouse in France, rifled the temple there, and came afterwards to a miserable end; whence the proverb, *Aurum Tholosanum*, applyed to sacrilegious persons, Vid. Chiliad.

Ceracātes, ium, m. pl. A people of Belgium, Tac. Hist. 4, 70.

Cerāmicus sinus. [ab urbe Ceramo] A gulf of Caria, near the city Ceramus, Plin. 5, 29. hod. Golfo di Castel Marmora, Hard.

Ceramus, i, f. A city of Caria, not far from Halicarnassus, Plin. 5, 31.

Cērāstis, is, f. [Κεραστις, Steph.] Cyprus olim sic dict. quod homines cerastæ, i. e. cornibus insignes, eam olim tenuerunt. An ancient name of the island Cyprus, Plin. 5, 31. & Ov. Met. 10, 223.

Cērāsus, untis, f. [sic dict. quod cerasis maxime abundet] A town of Natolia, upon the shore of the Euxine sea, in the province of Amasia, about 100 miles to the west of Trebisonda, Plin. 6, 4. hod. Chirifonda. From this place cherries were first brought into Italy by Lucullus, Athen.

*|| Cērāteus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Geratus, Virg. in Circi.

*|| Cērātus, i, m. [Κηράτος, Gr.] A river of Crete, which passeth by the city Gnosus, Strab.

*Cēraunia, quæ & Acrocēraunia, ōrum, n. pl. item Ceraunii montes. [dict. ἀπὸ τῶν κεραυνῶν, i. e. fulminibus, quibus sæpe impetuntur] High hills on the borders of Epirus near Valona; reaching even to the sea, where the Ionian sea is separated from the Adriatick. Scopulosa Cēraunia, Luc. 5, 652. nautis movit jubar, Id. 5, 457. prærupta, Ov. Met. 15, 704. hod. Monti di Chimera.

*Cēraunus, i, m. [ab eodem] (1) A river of Cappadocia. (2) A surname of Ptolemy the second, and of Seleucus. (1) Plin. 6, 3. (2) In nummis, qui adhuc extant.

Cerbālus, i, m. A river of Apulia, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Candelaro, Hard.

Cerbanī, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Arabia, Plin. 6, 28.

*Cerbērus, i, m. [qu. κρεεβόρος, carnivorus, quod terræ proprium est] A dog with three heads, and as many necks; which, according to poetical fiction, was the keeper of Pluto's palace in hell, Virg. Æn. 6, 417. Hercules bound him in a chain, and draged him thence to light. Hesiod maketh him have fifty heads, Oeog. 312. and Horace a hundred, calling him Bellua centiceps, Od. 2, 13, 34.

Cercētæ, ārum, m. pl. A people of Sarmatia Asiatica, Plin. 6, 5.

Cercēti mons, A mountain in Thessaly, Plin. 4, 8.

Cercitæ, ārum, f. pl. Certain islands in the Ionian sea, Plin. 5, 30.

*Cercīna, & Cercinna, æ, f. [Κέρκιννα, Strab.] An island, with a city of the same name, in the Mediterranean sea, on the coast of Africa, near Tunis, Plin. 5, 7. hod. Cercare, nonnullis, Gamelera, Hard.

Cercīnitis, is, f. A small island joined with a bridge to Cercina towards Carthage, Plin. 5, 7. hod. Chercana, Hard.

*Cercōpes, um, pl. [à κερκος, cauda, & ὤψ, facies, ut sit animal caudâ spectabile, scil. finia caudata] The inhabitants of the island Pithecusa, who were very deceitfull, which gave rise to the poetical fiction, that Jupiter turned them into apes, Ov. Met. 14, 92. & deinceps.

Cercyon, ōnis, m. An Arcadian, a notable robber; he was so strong that he would bend the tallest trees, and tie the poor passengers to them, whom he had robbed, and so with a swing pull them to pieces. At last Theseus used him in the same manner, and flw him in the city Eleusina, Ov. Met. 7, 439. & Pausan. in Atticis.

|| Corcyra, æ, f. The island Corfu, in the Ionian sea.

Cērēālia, ōrum, n. pl. The sacred rites of Ceres. Memmius Ædilis Curulis first celebrated them at Rome, as appeareth by some ancient medals

on which is the effigies of Ceres, holding in one hand three ears of corn, and in the other a torch, and having her left foot on a serpent, with this inscription: *Memmius Ædilis Cerealia primus fecit*. The Athenians long before had kept a feast in honour of her, probably those first instituted by Triptolemus, which they called *Theismophoria*, Plin. 24, 9.

Cērēālis, is, f. A city of Spain, Plin. 3, 1. hod. Alcalá Real, Hard.

Cēres, ēris, f. [sic dict. qu. Ceres, à gerendis frugibus, Varr. vel à cereo, pro quo nunc dicimus creio, Serv. qu. frugum creatrix] The daughter of Saturn and Ops, the goddess of corn and tillage. She had by Jupiter one daughter, named Proserpina; whom Pluto privately enticed away, and took with him into his infernal kingdom. Ceres missing her, and not knowing what was become of her, lighted torches on mount Ætna (which, they say, hath burnt ever since) and sought for her all the world over; in her travels she came to king Eleusius, and undertook the tuition of his son Triptolemus. When he was come to age, she provided him a chariot drawn with winged dragons, that he might travel through the world, and teach people husbandry, who lived before on acorns, and other natural productions of the earth. Afterwards hearing that her daughter was carried away by Pluto, she went to Jupiter, and complained to him of the injury done her. Jupiter granted that she should return back, on condition that she had tasted nothing in hell whilst she was there; but it being proved by the witness of Ascalaphus, that she had eaten some of a pomgranate, as she walked in Pluto's orchard, all hope of return vanished; wherefore, in revenge, she turned Ascalaphus into an owl. At length Jupiter, to ease his sister's grief, granted that her daughter should live half the year below with her husband, and the other half with the gods above, Hygin. fab. 147, 274. Ceres is also taken for the Moon, as Liber, i. e. Bacchus, is for the Sun, Virg. Georg. 1, 7. By a Metonymy, the word is used to signify bread, and all manner of food. Sine Cerere & Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6. i. e. sine cibo & vino friget amor.

|| Ceresius lacus, A lake in Italy, not far from Pavia, Gr. Turon. 10, 3. hod. Lago di Lugano, Cellar.

|| Ceretica, æ, f. Anton. Cardiganshire in South-Wales, Camd.

Cerilli, sive Carillæ, ārum, f. pl. A town of Lucania in Italy, Strabo. Exhausto mox Pæno Marte Carillæ, Sil. 8, 580. hod. Cirilla.

*Cērīnthus, i, f. [Κήρινθος, Gr.] A town of the island Eubœa in Greece, Plin. 4, 12. Hom. Il. β. 578.

Cerites, um, m. pl. A people of Italy, near Cære; who entertaining the vestal virgins, when they fled from Rome in the invasion of the Gauls, were rewarded with the freedom of the city of Rome, but without liberty to vote in their elections, or to execute any office in the state; hence the proverb, *In Ceritum tabulas referre aliquem*, applyed to a citizen deprived of his right of voteing, Vid. Chiliad.

Cermorum, i, n. A town of Macedon, near the place now called Golfo di monte Santo, Plin. 4, 10.

Cerne, es, f. An isle in the Æthiopian sea, Plin. 6, 31. hod. Madagascar, Hard.

|| Ceroti insula, Cherisy in Surrey.

Cerretūni, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Spain about Navarre, Plin. 3, 4.

Cerītus, a, um, adj. [qu. Cereitus, à Cere] Mud, frighted out of his wits with the appearance of Ceres, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 278.

Certima, æ, f. A city of Aragon in Spain, Liv. 4, 47.

Certimenses, ium, m. pl. The people of Certima, Liv. 40, 47.

Cervaria, æ, f. A town on the confines of Gaul and Spain, Mela, 2, 5.

Cēscum, i, n. A city of Cilicia, Plin. 31, 1.

sted for the folly of its inhabitants; thence the proverb, *Cesum habitare*. Vide Hesych. & Suid.

Cesperia, vel Casperia, æ, f. A city of the Sabinians, from whence Turnus had assistance, when he fought against Æneas, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 714. *hod. Aspra.*

Cessero, ònis, f. A city of Languedoc in France, *Plin.* 3, 4. *hod. S. Tubery, Hard.*

|| Cestria, æ, f. The city of Westchester.

Cestrus, i, m. A river of Pamphylia in Asia, *Mela.*

Cethægus, i, m. The name of several Romans. (1) C. Cethægus, who was concerned in Catiline's conspiracy. (2) M. Cethægus, a very elegant orator, called by Ennius *Suadæ medulla*. (3) P. Cethægus, commended as an able statesman, but not of the best character in his private affairs. (1) *Cic. Catil.* 3, 3. & *Sall. B. C.* 47. (2) *Cic. de Sen.* 14. (3) *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 48. & *pro Cluent.* 31.

Cetaria, æ, f. Anciently a city, now a village of Sicily in the valley of Mazara on the gulf of Castellum; *hod. Cassaro, Hard. Kinc.*

Cetariini, òrum, m. pl. The people of Cetaria, *Plin.* 3, 8.

*|| Cetrius, ii, m. [*Κέτριος*, Gr.] The bill of Falckenberg in Germany, *Ptol.*

|| Cetobrica, æ, f. A city of Portugal in the district of Extremadura. *Antonin. hod. St. Ubes.*

Ceus vel Ceos, i, m. The son of Titan, who made war against Jupiter for ravishing his daughter Leto, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 179. *reft. Cæus.*

*Ceyx, ýcis, m. *Vid. Cæyx.*

C ante H.

*|| Chaboras, æ, m. [*Χαβορας*, Gr.] A river of Armenia, which arising on the frontiers crosseth part of the province of Diarbeck in Asia, and falleth into the Euphrates, below the city Giulap, opposite to Arabia deserta, *Ptol.*

Chabrias, æ, m. A famous Athenian general, who in a sea fight beat the Lacedæmonians. It was his usual saying, that an army of stags with a lion for the leader, was more dreadful than an army of lions led on by a stag. *Vid. vitam & gesta ap. Cornel. Nepotem.*

Chabriæ Castra, A place in Egypt near mount Casius; so called from Chabrias the Athenian general, *Plin.* 5, 12.

Chadæi, òrum, m. pl. A people of Arabia, *Plin.* 6, 28.

*|| Chadæni, òrum, m. pl. [*Χαδῆνοι*, Gr.] A people of Scandia, in the northern part of Norway, *Ptol.*

Chadilia, æ, f. A city of Cappadocia, *Plin.* 6, 3.

Chærea, æ, m. [*Ἰαχῆρῶ*, gaudeo] A frolicsome young gentleman in Terence's play called *Eunuchus*.

Chærephon, tis, m. An Athenian philosopher, scholar to Socrates; who, by his extraordinary hard study, being grown pale and lean, occasioned that proverb, *Nil à Chærephonte differt*. *Vid. Aristoph. Nub.* 104, 144.

Chæronæa, æ, f. [*Ἰαχέρων*, instauratore, Apollinis filio, *Plut.*] A village of Boeotia, in Greece, the country where Plutarch was born, *Plin.* 4, 7. whence he is called *Philosophus Chæronensis*; famous for two battles fought there; the one wherein Philip of Macedon got the mastery of Greece, *Strabo* l. 9. The other in which Mithridates was routed by the Romans, when Sylla, with the loss of fourteen men only, slew a hundred and ten thousand of the enemy, *Liv.* 82, 10.

Chalæon, i. A city of Locris; *Plin.* 4, 3.

*Chalastria, æ, f. [*Χαλαστρία*, *Steph.*] A city of Macedonia, on the coast of the Archipelago, *Plin.* 4, 10.

Chalce, es, f. An island near Rhodes, *Plin.* 5, 30.

*Chalcædon, ònis, f. [*Χαλκιδών*, Gr.] A city of Bithynia, on the Asiatick coast of the Black sea over against Constantinople, *Claud.* 4. *Conf. Honor.* 176.

*Chalcædoniæ, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Chalcædon. Chalcædoniæ arenæ, *Claud.* 2. *Rufin.* 55.

Chalcia, æ, f. An island near Rhodes, one of the Cyclades, *Plin.* 4, 12.

Chalcidene, es, f. A very fruitful country of Syria, *Plin.* 5, 23.

*Chalciope, es, f. [*i. e.* vox ænea; ex *χαλκός*, æs, & *ὄψ*, vox] The daughter of king Æetes, wife to Phryxus, and sister to Medea, *Ov. Epist.* 17, 232.

Chalcidenies, ium, m. pl. The people of Chalcis, *Liv.* 35, 38.

Chalcis, idis, f. [*Ἰαχλκίς*, *filiâ Asopi, vel ab ære primùm ibi reperto, Plin.*] A city of Eubœa, near the Euripus, *Plin.* 4, 12. & *Liv.* 28, 7. *hod. Negropont.*

Chalcidicus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Chalcis. || Chalcidicus versus, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 50. Of the poet Euphorion. Chalcidica arx, *Id. Æn.* 6, 17.

*Chalcidæcon, i, n. [*i. e.* ænea domus; ex *χαλκός*, æs, & *οἶκος*, domus] A famous temple of brass, dedicated to Minerva, *Liv.* 34, 36.

*|| Chalifus, i, m. [*Χαλῖφος*, Gr.] A river of the ancient Germany, *Ptol. hod. Trave*, which floweth by the city Lubeck, *Cellar.*

Chalcitis, is, f. An isle over against the mouth of the river Rhindacus in Asia, *Plin.* 5, ult.

Chaldæa, æ, f. [*Ἰαχλδαῖο* rege, qui 14 à Nino fuit] A large country of Asia, to which the great city of Babylon belonged. It is bounded on the east by Persia, on the north by Diarbeck, on the south by Arabia deserta, on the west by Syria, *Ptol.* It beginneth a little above the confluence of the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and is extended as far as Babilonia, between those two rivers.

Chaldæi, òrum, m. pl. The Chaldeans, great students in astrology; whence all casters of nativities and fortune-tellers go by this name. *Vid. Liv.* 54, 30. & 80, 27. & *Cic. de Div.* 1, 1.

Chaldæicus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Chaldæa. Chaldæicus lacus, *Plin.* 6, 23.

Châllybes, um, m. pl. (1) A people near the river Nile. (2) A people of Spain, near the river Chalybs. (1) *Plin.* 6, 29. (2) *Just.* 44, 3.

Chalonitis, dis, f. A country of Assyria, *Plin.* 6, 26.

Châllybs, is, m. A river in Spain, *Just.* 44, 3.

Chamavi, òrum, m. pl. A people of Germany, not far from Munster, *Tac. Germ.* 33.

|| Chananæa, five Chanaan, The holy land; the bounds whereof were Jordan on the east, the Mediterranean on the west, on the south the deserts of Arabia, on the north mount Libanus. *Adi Geogr.*

Chæonia, æ, f. A district of Epirus in Greece, *Plin.* 4, 1. *hod. Canina.* It is extended from the gulf of Valona to Butrinto.

Chæones, um, m. pl. The people of Chaonia in Epirus, *Plin.* 4, 1. hence *Chaonias ales*, i. e. columba, *Ovid. A. Am.* 2, 150.

Chæonius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Chaonia. || Chæonius victus, i. e. glandes, *Claud. Rapt. Prof.* 3, 47. for it abounded with oaks.

*Châræcena, es, f. A district of Susiana in Persia, *Plin.* 6, 27.

*|| Charadra, æ, f. [*Χαράδρα*, Gr.] A town of Epirus, not far from the gulf of Larta, *Polyb.* 4, 63.

Charadrus, i. A river and town of Phocis, *Plin.* 5, 21.

Charax, cis, f. A town of Susiana in Persia, *Plin.* 6, 23. *hod. Camata.*

Châraxus, i, m. The brother of Sappho, who spent his substance on the harlot Rhodope, and afterwards turned pirate, *Ov. Epist.* 15, 117.

*Chares, tis, m. [*Χαῖρς*, Gr.] (1) || An Athenian captain, who was liberal and free in his promises, but slow of performance: unde prov. *Charetis pollicitationes*. (2) A statuary, scholar to Lysippus, who assisted in making the coloss of the sun at Rhodes. (3) || An historian of Mitylene. (1) *Suid.* (2) *Plin.* 34, 7. (3) *Plutarch.* in *vitâ Alexandri.*

Chariclo, ðs, f. A nymph by whom the Centaur Chiron had a daughter, called Ocyroë, *Ov. Met.* 2, 636.

*Chârîdémus, i, m. [*i. e.* populi gaudium; ex *χαρίς*, gratia, vel gaudium; & *δῆμος*, populus] (1) An Athenian, who being banished from Athens by Alexander's order, and being an excellent soldier, fled to Darius, where he did the Persians considerable service against the Greeks. (2) Another of that name in Martial, who was thrown upon the stage to the wild beasts. (1) *Curt.* 3, 2. (2) *Mart.* 1, 44. 6, 31. & 11, 40.

*|| Chârîdemi promontorium, A promontory in Spain, called Cabo de Gates, from the agate stones found there, *Ptol.*

Chârîsius, ii, m. (1) An Athenian orator mentioned by Cicero. (2) A grammarian. (1) *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 83. (2) *Opera inter vet. gramm. Putschii extant.*

*Chârîstia, òrum, n. pl. [*Ἰαχρίστια*, gratia] Certain feasts among the Romans for the entertainment of relations and particular friends, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 617. & *Val. Max.* 2, 1.

*Chârîtes, um, f. pl. [*Ἰαχρίτις*, *Châris*, *itis*, & *χαρίς*, gratia] The three Graces, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne, the daughters of Jupiter and Autonoe, or of Jupiter and Eurynome. They are said to be three, because we ought to be bountifull to others, and thankfully to receive kindnesses, as well as requite courtesies, which are three several acts. One, they say, was painted with her back towards us, and her face turned from us, as proceeding from us; the other two with their faces towards us, denoting, that for one benefit done, we should receive double thanks: they were painted naked, to shew that good turns should be done without dissimulation and hypocrisy; also young, to denote, that the remembrance of benefits should never wax old: they were also pictured laughing, to denote a cheerfulness in doing of kindnesses. Lastly, their arms are linked one with another, so that the knot and bond of love should be indissoluble, *Sen. de Benef.* 1, 4. *Hesiod. Op. & 909.*

Charmidas, æ, m. A Grecian of a very good memory, *Plin.* 7, 24.

Charmis, is, m. A physician of Marseilles in France, who used in the coldest part of winter to wash his patients in cold baths, *Plin.* 21, 9.

*Chârôn, òntis, m. [*Ἰαχάρων*, gaudere, per antiphr.] The son of Erebus and Nox, and ferryman of hell; who, according to the fable, waiteth the souls of the dead, in a boat, over the Stygian lake, to receive judgment from Æacus, Rhadamanthus, and Minos, the judges of hell. He received an obolus from every one of the passengers, for which reason the ancients used to put that piece of money in the mouths of the dead. *Virgil* draws him grim, and horribly nasty, with a bushy matted beard, and glaring eyes, advancing into years, but hale and lusty: a dirty mantle of a dark hue, with a knot, and hanging down from his left shoulder, *Æn.* 6, 298. & deince. *de vestitu conf. Plaut. Mil.* 4, 4, 4. The souls of those who had no buryal, were to wander for a hundred years on the side of the river, and then to be ferried over. *Vid. Mythol.*

Charondas Turius, called also Cataneus, from the city Catana, where he was born. He made a law, that none should appear at publick assemblies armed; but afterwards coming out of the country, he went unawares with his sword on into the assembly, and being put in mind of his own law by one near him, he immediately drew forth his sword, and fell upon it, *Val. Max.* 6, 5. ext. 4. *Cic. de Legibus*, 1, 22. & 2, 6. & 3, 2.

|| Chârops, is, m. The son of Æschylus, the fourteenth prince of Athens, and first archon, or supreme magistrate for ten years, for before they were for life, about the time when Rome was built, *Sigon.*

Chârýdis, is, f. A dangerous whirlpool in the straits of Sicily, near the coast of Taurominium, on the eastern side of Demona, over against Scylla, a pernicious rock, *Plin.* 3, 8. *Ov. Met.* 7, 63. whence

whence the proverb, *Incidit in Scyllam; cupiens vitare Charybdim*: it being very hard for passengers to escape the one or other of them. *Vid. Sil. 2, 308. & 14, 475.*

Chatti, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Germany, about Brunswick and Franconia, Plin. 4, 14. & Tac. Germ. 30, 31.*

Chauci, ðrum. m. pl. *The people about Osna-brug and Luneburg in Germany, Plin. 4, 14. & Tac. Germ. 35, 1.*

* || Chaunaria, æ. f. [*Χαῦναρια*, Gr.] *A promontory on the coast of the eastern sea, in the province of Biledulgerid in Africa, Ptol.*

* Chelidoniæ, ðrum. f. pl. [*Lat. Hirundinæ; quod in earum scopulis hyeme lateant hirundines*] *Three islands over against the mountain Taurus, accounted unfortunate to mariners, Plin. 5, 30. Mela 2, 7.*

* Chelidonium, ii. n. *A promontory of Taurus near the Black sea, Plin. 5, 27. hod. Capo Camerosa, Hard.*

Chelonates, æ. m. *A promontory of the Morea in Greece, between the rivers Alphus and Peneus, Plin. 4, 5. hod. Capo di Chiarenza, Hard.*

Chelonitis, dis. f. *An island in the Red sea, Steph. & Plin. 6, 28.*

* Chelônophagi, ðrum. pl. [*Χελωνόφagai*, Gr. qu. testudinivori; ex *χελών*, testudo, & *φάγω*, edo] *A people of India, in a nook of Carmania, which are said to feed upon tortoises, and cover their houses with the shells, Plin. 6, 24.*

|| Chemnis, is. f. *A floating island of Ægypt, Pompon. 1, 9.*

* || Chênôboſcia, æ. f. [*ab anserum pascuis dict. sc. ex χήν, anser, & βόσκω, pascō*] *A city of Ægypt, over against Diospolis, Ptol.*

* || Cheremocrates, i. m. [*Χερμεκράτης*, Gr.] *An excellent artist, whose masterpiece was the temple of Diana at Ephesus, Strab. lib. 14.*

Chersijamas, antis. m. [*h. e. manibus victus; ex χερσὶ, dat. χερσὶ, manus, & δαμάω, domo*] *A Trojan slain by Ulysses, Ov. Met. 13, 259.*

Cherſiphron, ðnis. m. [*ex χερσὶ, dat. χερσὶ, manus, & φρήν, mens; sc. manu animo valens*] *An architect, and chief undertaker of the building of the temple at Ephesus, Plin. 36, 14.*

* Chersônēsus, vel Cherrônēsus, i. f. [*ex χήρρε, vel χήρρε, terra, & νῆσος, insula*] *The name of several countries. (1) Chersonesus Taurica, part of Lesser Tartary. (2) Chersonesus Thraciæ, near the Hellespont. (3) || Cimbrica Chersonesus, part of Denmark, about Jutland. (4) || Chersonesus Aurea, in the East-Indies, between Sumatra and Bornio; hod. Malacca. (5) Chersonesus Magna, in Africa between Ægypt and Tripoli; hod. Capo di Rexatim, Hard. (6) Chersonesus Parva, in Ægypt, near Alexandria. (1) Mela 2, 1. Ov. ð Pont. 3, 2, 45. (2) Liv. 31, 16. Nep. Miltiad. 2. (3) Ptol. 2, 11. (4) Joseph. 8, 2. (5) Plin. 5, 5. (6) Hirt. B. Alex. 2.*

Chërufci, ðrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of that part of Germany, where are now part of the dutchy of Brunswick, the diocesis of Halberstadt, and Hildesheim, and the dutchy of Magdeburg, Plin. 4, 14.*

Chesius, ii. m. *A river of Samos, Plin. 5, 30.*

* Chilmanense oppidum, *An inland city of Africa propria, not far from Carthage, Plin. 5, 4. & Ptol. 4, 3.*

|| Chilmoria, æ. f. *Kilmore, a town of Ireland, in the province of Ulster.*

Chilo, ðnis. m. [*χίλων*, Gr. à magnitudine laborum, Fest.] *A Lacedemonian philosopher, one of the seven wise men of Greece; he died for joy, when he heard of a victory obtained by his son. The three following apophthegms of his have made him famous. (1) Know thyself. (2) Desire nothing too eagerly. (3) Misery is the companion of debt and strife, Plin. 7, 12.*

* Chîmæra, æ. f. [*Χίμαιρα*, Gr.] (1) *A city in the southern part of Epirus in Greece, which gave name to (2) A mountain of Lycia in Asia Minor, the top of which abounded with lions, the sides with goats, and the bottom with serpents; hence (3) The fabie of the monster with a lion's*

head, a goat's belly, and a dragon's tail; but some mythologists say, that there were three captains, Ayrys, Arzalus, and Tosibis, subdued by Bellerophon, whose names signify these three sorts of creatures, Ayrys denoting a lion, Arzalus a wild goat, and Tosibis a serpent's head. Vid. Daneti Dictionar. (1) Plin. 4, 1. (2) Plin. 2, 106. (3) Ov. Met. 9, 646. Hesiod. Op. 323.

Chimerion, ii. n. *A bill of Phibiotis in Thessaly, Plin. 4, 8.*

* Chiōne, es. f. [*à χίων, nix*] (1) *A notable barlot, the daughter of Deucalion, and wife to Pæonius, with whose beauty Apollo and Mercury being enamoured, they both lay with her, and had each of them a child by her; the one called Philammon, an excellent musician; the other Autolycus, a notorious chief. (2) A stately courtesan of Rome. (1) Ov. Met. 11, fab. 8. Hygin. Fab. 200, 201. (2) Juv. 3, 136. Mait. 1, 35. & 3, 34.*

* Chios, i. f. [*à Gr. litera X, cujus formam imitatur; five à nive in eâ abundante, quæ χίων dic.*] *An island in the Archipelago, about a hundred miles in circumference, and ten from the continent of Asia Minor; Plin. 5, 30. hod. Scio; from whence cometh the most excellent malmsey, and other rich wines. || Chius ad Coum, A proverb denoting an unequal comparison. Vid. Chiliad.*

* Chius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Chios. Chia, scil. ficus, Mart. 7, 24, 8. Chium, sc. vinum, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 24.*

* Chîron, ðnis. m. [*à χείρ, manus, quod primus τὴν χειρουργίαν, autem chirurgicam instituit, Hygin.*] *One of the Centaurs, the fifth son of Saturn and Philira. Saturn being much in love with Philira's company, was afraid that he should be turpited in his amours, wherefore he turned himself into a horse: Philira conceived, and bare a son, named Chiron, whose upper part was like a man, and the lower like a horse; he became an excellent physician, and taught Æsculapius physick, Apollo musick, and Hercules astronomy, and was tutour to Achilles; from him the herb Centaury received its name. He was wounded by Hercules with an arrow dipped in the blood of Hydra, which fell by chance on his foot, and put him to so great pain, that the gods in compassion to him translated him into one of the twelve signs in the Zodiack, called Sagittarius, Hygin. Fab. 138, 274. Luc. Dial. de mortuis, Ov. Met. 2, fab. 9.*

Chloræus, i. m. *A priest of Cybele, Virg. Æn. 11, 768.*

* Chîoris, is. f. [*à χλωρὸς, viridis, unde & Flora dicta*] (1) *The goddess of flowers, otherwise called Flora. (2) The daughter of Amphion and Niobe, wife of Neleus and mother of Nestor, slain with an arrow by Apollo and Diana, because her mother preferred herself to Latona. (1) Ov. Fast. 5, 195. (2) Id. Met. 6, 4.*

Choani, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Arabia, Plin. 6, 28. Hinc Choanius Moipeus, Ov. Met. 5, 163. sic enim legendum censet Hard. non Chanius.*

Chœspes, is. m. (1) *A river of India. (2) A river in the northern part of Persia which having passed by Susa, falleth into the gulf of Balfora, supposed to be the Ulay of Daniel; the water whereof was so delicious, that the kings of Persia drank constantly of it, and had it carried along with them in their journeys. (1) Curt. 5, 2, 9. (2) Plin. 6, 27. Solin. lib. 2. Tibull. 4, 1, 140.*

* || Chœrædes, um. f. pl. [*i. e. faculæ, à Gr. χερσὶ, porcus*] *Rocks near the Straits mouth, called by the inhabitants, los fuercos, i. e. The savage, or pigs, Strabo.*

Chœrilus, i. m. (1) *A foolish poet, who undertook to write of the great exploits of Alexander, with Alexander's own consent, on this bargain, that for every good verse he made, he should have a Philip, i. e. a piece of gold: for every bad one a box on the ear. When he had done, there were not above seven good verses in the whole poem; so that he received very few pieces*

of gold, but a great many boxes. (1) || *Another poet of the same name, who wrote the victory of the Greeks against Xerxes so well, that Archelaus king of Macedon gave him for every verse a piece of gold. (1) Horat. Epist. 2, 1, 232. Ov. in Ibin. 520. (2) Vid. Voss. de poetis Græcis.*

Choma, tis. n. *An inland town of Lycia, Plin. 5, 27. & Ptol. 5, 3.*

Chomari, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Bactriana, Plin. 6, 16. & Ptol. 6, 11.*

* Chôrasmii, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Asia, Plin. 6, 16. Χωρασμιοι, Dionys. Perieg. 746. Χωρασμαστινῶν, Strab. lib. 11.*

Chôrîneus, i. m. *A man's name in Virgil, Æn. 6, 328. & 9, 571.*

Chordule, es. f. *A part of the lesser Asia, Plin. 6, 4.*

Chôrœbus, i. m. *One who voluntarily yielded himself to Apollo to be slain, to free Argos from a pestilence, Stat. Theb. 2, 221. & 6, 286. Also a suiter of Cassandra. Vid. Corœbus.*

Choromandæ, ðrum. m. pl. *A sort of monstrous people who have no voice, but make a horrible noise; their bodies all hairy, their eyes like cats eyes, and their teeth like those of dogs, Plin. 7, 2.*

* || Chosroës, is. m. [*Χωσροῆς*, Gr.] *A king of the Persians, very studious and understanding in the philosophy of the Greeks, Suid.*

* Chrêmes, ūtis, & is. m. [*à χρεμῆτις, scire*] *An old old man's name in Terence, Heaut. 5, 5.*

Chrômis, is. m. *The son of Hercules, Stat. Theb. 2, 613.*

* Chryſor, ðris. m. [*i. e. ensen gerens aureum; ex χρυσός, aurum, & ὄρε, ensis*] *Neptune's son by Medusa, Hyg. Fab. princip.*

Chrylæ, æ. m. *A river of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, which ariseth near mount Albano, and falleth into the Sicilian sea, near cape Orlando; hod. Veria, Cic. Ver. 4, 44.*

Chyſe, es. f. *An island in the Indies, Plin. 6, 21. thought to be Japan.*

* Chyſeïs, ūdis, f. patron. *The daughter of Chryses the priest of Apollo, called also Agamemnon, whom Agamemnon took as a prey, and detained; whereupon Apollo being angry, sent a plague among the Greeks, Hygin. Fab. 121.*

Chyſeus, i. m. *A physician, Plin. 22, 22.*

Chyſtes, is. m. [*à χρυσός, aurum, ed quod multum aurum pro redemptione filiae Agamemnoni solvit*] *A priest of Apollo, the father of Chryſis, Hom. Il. a. 3.*

* Chyſippus, i. m. [*à χρυσός, aurum, & ἵππος, equus, q. d. eques auratus*] (1) *A Stoick philosopher, son of Apollonides, born at Tarsus; he was scholar to Zeno, and a great Logician. (2) A son of Pelops, slain by his brothers Atreus and Thyestes, for which they were both banished by their father. (1) Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 44. & Epist. 1, 2, 4. (2) Hygin. Fab. 85.*

Chyſis, ūdis, f. *The name of a barlot in Terence.*

* Chyſocēras, tos. n. [*χρυσὸν κέρατος prom. i. e. auri cornu*] *A promontory of Thracia, not far from Byzantium, Plin. 4, 11.*

Chyſogōnus, i. m. *A person famous for an excellent voice, Juv. 6, 74.*

Chyſtopôlis, is. f. [*χρυσόπολις*, Gr. i. e. aurea civitas, à Chryso Chryſidis & Agamemnonis filio] *A city of Bithynia, opposite Constantinople, about eight miles from the ruins of Chalcedon, Plin. 5, 32. hod. Scutari, Hard.*

* Chryſorrhoas, æ. m. [*χρυσόρροος*, Gr. i. e. aurifluus; ex χρυσός, aurum, & ῥέω, fluo, prius dictus Paſtolus] (1) *A river of Lydia in Asia Minor. When Midas the Lydian king had entertained Bacchus, and was bid to ask what he would, he desired, that all he touched might be turned into gold; but the meat which he touched in order to eat, being turned into gold also, he desired his guest to free him from the consequence of his wish, who bade him go and wash himself in the river Paſtolus; which he doing, the sands of that river were turned into gold, and the water into a golden colour; whence it is called Chryſorrhoas. (2) A river of Bithynia. (3) A*

river in Syria, near Damascus, called anciently *Pharfar*. (4) *A river of Mingrelia in Asia, near the river Phasis*. (1) Plin. 5, 29. Ov. Met. 11. fab. 3. (2) Plin. 5, 32. (3) Id. 5, 18. (4) Id. 6, 4.

Chryxus, i. m. *The grandchild of that Brennus, under whose conduct the Gauls took Rome*, Sil. 4, 148.

Chytri, indecl. *A midland city of Cyprus*, Plin. 5, 30.

C ante I.

Cibarci, drum. m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Plin. 4, 20.

Cibilitani, drum. m. pl. *A people of Spain, not far from Coria*, Plin. 4, 22.

|| Cibinium, ii. n. [*à fl. cognomine dict.*] *A midland city of Transylvania, called Hermanstadt* Notit.

Cibotus, i. f. *The ancient name of Apamea in Asia Minor*, Plin. 5, 29.

Cibyra, æ. f. *A city of Phrygia*, Plin. 5, 27. Cic. Fam. 13, 21.

Cibyrate, ærum. m. pl. *A people of Phrygia*, Plin. 5, 27.

Cibyricus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cibyra*. *Cibyrica iurisdiction*, Plin. 5, 29. forum, Cic. Att. 5, 21.

Cicæ, ærum. f. pl. *Islands on the coasts of Galicia in Spain*, Plin. 4, 20. hod. les îles de Baignonne, Hard.

Cicero, ònis. m. *Marcus Tully Cicero, father of the Latin eloquence, the greatest orator that ever the Roman state bred, or employed*. He was born at a mean town in Italy called *Arpinum*, but the greatness of his genius soon made him taken notice of, so that making easy steps through the lower honours, he was admitted into the chair of state. He acquitted himself in his consulship so well, that he was the first who ever was honoured with the glorious title of *father of his country*. He was a great lover of the state, and an unwearied defender thereof; Catiline's conspiracy and the Agrarian law are ample testimonies of his vigilance and industry. He was banished the city by Clodius at that time tribune, against whom he made that incomparable speech for Milo; but was with honour restored. In the civil wars he took part with Pompey, as thinking the public liberty lay on that side, to which he always to his last breath showed himself a constant friend. He had one son, unworthy of such a father, to whom when he was a young student at Athens, he sent his book of Offices, a book which gave the first handle to the invention of Printing in Europe. He had a brother too, Quintus Cicero, once Cæsar's lieutenant general in Gaul, afterwards proconsul in Asia. He was slain by order of Mark Anthony in the sixty third year of his age. *Vid. vitam ejus apud Photarchum*.

Ciceronis villa. *A place of Campania near to Baia and Puteoli, hard by the lake Avernus*, Plin. 22, 6. Here was his country house, whither he used to retire from the busyness of the town, and where he wrote many of his pieces.

|| Cicestria, æ. f. *Cibicestria in Suffex, Camd.*

Cicimeni, drum. m. pl. *A people about the Palus Mæotis*, Plin. 6, 7.

Cicônes, um. pl. *A people of Thrace near the river Hebrus, whom Ulysses vanquished after he went from Troy, and plundered their city*, Pail. 4, 11.

Cicönium flumen, *A river of Thrace, which is said to petrify the things it touched*, Plin. 2, 10. Sen. N. Quæst. 3, 20. Ov. Met. 15, 313.

Cicûta, æ. m. *An usurer in Horace*, Sat. 2, 3, 175.

Cilbiana juga, *Certain mountains in Asia Minor, near the river Cayster*, Plin. 5, 29.

Cileni, drum. m. pl. *A people of Spain about Pontevadra in Galicia*, Plin. 5, 20.

Cilicenis, e. acj. Cic. ad Q. frat. 1, 2. *Of or belonging to*.

Cilicia, æ. f. *A country of Asia Minor, extended along the Mediterranean, over-against Cyprus*, Plin. 4, 27. hod. Caramania. The peo-

ple were much inclined to lying, whence the proverb *Cilix non facile verum dicit*, vid. Chiliad. It is divided into two parts, *Campestris* and *Trachea*. The rough garment called *Cilicium*, worn by Roman soldiers and seamen, was invented by the Cilicians, and was so named from them, Varr. R. R. 2.

Ciliciæ portæ, *A certain narrow passage thro' the mountain Taurus into Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27. hod. the Straits of Scanderon.

Cilicius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cilicia*. *Cilicium mare*, Plin. 5, 27.

Cilissus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cilicia*. *Cilissa terra*, Ov. in Ibin. 200. spica, Prop. 4, 6, 74.

Cilla, æ. f. *A town of Troas*, Plin. 5, 30. & Ov. Met. 13, 174. sacred to Apollo, who is thence called Κίλλαιος and Κίλλαιος, Strab.

Cillaba, æ. f. *A town of Mauritania, not far from Tunis*, Plin. 5, 5.

Cilnius, ii. n. *The surname of Mæcenat, who was of a great family in Tuscany*, Liv. 71, 21.

Cilnius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Cilnii*. *Cilnium genus præpotens*, Liv. 10, 3.

|| Cilurnum, i. n. *Collerton, or Collerford, in Northumberland; as others, Watwick, or Scilicest in the wall*, Notit.

* || Cimæus, i. f. [Κίμειος, Gr.] *A promontory and city of Crete*, Strab. hod. Cape Sifamo.

Cimbri, drum. m. pl. *A people of Jutland and Holfce in Denmark*, Plin. 4, 14. *Cimbri terribiles*, Juv. 15, 124. They were collected from various nations, Liv. 63, 19. and made an inroad into Italy, with a design to take Rome, but were beaten and routed by Marius, Id. 61, 62.

Cimbricus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Cimbri*. *Cimbrica bella*, Plin. 2, 57. *Cimbrica tempestas*, Claud. B. Ger. 641.

Cimbrica Chersonesus, vid. Chersonesus.

Ciminia silva, *A wood near Viterbo in Italy*, Plin. 2, 96. & Liv. 9, 36.

Cimmerii, drum. m. pl. (1) *A people of Italy, dwelling in a valley between Baia and Cumæ, so environed with hills, that they say the sun never came at it; they lived in caves underground, and there was Sibylla's Grot, and there they fancied was the descent to hell; which gave occasion to Virgil's fictitious account of Æneas's descent into hell, and what he saw there*, Æn. 6. Here Ovid placeth the house of sleep. (2) *A people near the Bosphorus*. (1) Ov. Met. 11, 592. (2) Plin. 6, 13.

Cimmeris, is. f. *A city of Troas, anciently called Edonis*, Plin. 5, 30.

Cimmerium, ii. n. *A town of Pontus, formerly called Cerberion*, Plin. 6, 6.

Cimmerius Bosphorus, *The Straits of Caffa, which join the Euxine with the Palus Mæotis between the coast of Crim Tartary and Circassia*, Plin. 4, 12. It is counted about ten leagues long, but is not very broad.

* Cimôlis, is. f. [Κίμωλις, Strab.] *A town of Paphlagonia*, Plin. 6, 2.

Cimôlus, i. f. *An island of Greece in the Archipelago, near Milo, about twelve miles in circumference*, Plin. 4, 12. hod. incolis Kimolo, Venetis, Argentiera, Hard. It abounded with chalk. *Cicôsa rura Cimoli*, Ov. Met. 7, 463.

* Cimon, is. m. [Κίμων, Gr.] (1) *An Athenian general renowned for his liberality as well as valour; he gave all the spoils he had taken from his enemies in war to the people, and provided every day great store of victuals to relieve the poor who came to him*. (2) *Another of the same name, a painter*. (1) Vid. vitam ejus à C. Nepote scriptam. (2) Plin. 35, 8.

Cinara, æ. f. *An island in the Archipelago*, Plin. 4, 12.

Cinenses, ium. m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Plin. 3, 3.

Cincinnatus, i. m. *The name of a senator, who being called from the plough was made dictator of Rome*, Liv. 6, 28. and having performed several great actions, laid down that high office, Id. bid. 29.

Cincius, ii. m. *The name of several Romans*.

(1) L. Cincius Alimentus, who was taken captive by Hannibal. (2) M. Cincius Alimentus, who was a tribune of the people. (3) M. Cincius, governor of Pisæ, who gave information to the senate of a conspiracy amongst the Ligurians.

(1) Liv. 21, 38. (2) Id. 29, 20. (3) Id. 34, 56.

Cineas, æ. m. *A certain Thessalian entirely beloved by Pyrrhus, by whom being asked, after his embassy to Rome, what he thought of the Romans; he replied, The senate seemed to be an assembly of gods, but the people were like the Hydra*. He was endued with so good a memory, that on the morrow after he had delivered his embassy, he could call all the senators by their names, as well as the knights, Plin. 7, 24. Cic. Tusc. 1, 24.

Cinga, æ. f. *A river of Arragon in Spain, issuing out of the Pyrenean hills, and emptying itself into the Iberus*, Cæf. B. G. 1, 48. Luc. 4, 20. hod. antiquum nomen retinet.

Cingilia, æ. f. *A town of the Vestinini in Italy*, Liv. 8, 29.

Cingilla, æ. f. *A town of Natolia*, Plin. 5, 24.

Cingulani, drum. m. pl. *The people of Cingoli in the Marchia di Ancona, in Italy*, Plin. 3, 13.

Cingulum, i. m. *A city of the Marchia di Ancona, in Italy, built by Labienus at his own charge*, Cæf. B. C. 1, 14. Cic. Att. 7, 13. hod. Cingoli, Hard.

Cingulani, drum. m. pl. *The people of Cingulum*, Plin. 3, 13.

Cinium, ii. n. *Anciently a city, now a village in the island of Majorca*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. Cala longa.

Cinna, æ. m. (1) *A cruel Roman in the time of the civil war, in his first consulship he slew his partner Octavius; in his fourth consulship, when he was preparing war against Sylla, he was stoned to death at Ancona, by the army, for his cruelty*. (2) *An excellent poet cotemporary with Virgil*. (3) *Another poet of the same name, who employed ten years in writing an obscure poem, called Smyrna*. (4) *Another slain by the people at Cæsar's funeral, out of a mistake, they believing he had a hand in the murder*. (5) *Another pardoned by Augustus, against whom he had plotted*. (1) Vid. Flor. 3, 21. Liv. Epit. 77. & Luc. 4, 822. (2) Virg. Ecl. 9, 35. Mart. 10, 21. (3) Catull. 92. (4) Suet. Jul. Cæf. 85. (5) Sen. de C.ement. 1, 9.

Cinnamus, i. m. (1) *A barber at Rome, who got a knight's estate; but at last broke and fled into Sicily*. (2) *A Greek historian, who wrote the life of John Comnenus and his son Manuel, emperours of Constantinople*. (1) Mart. 7, 63. & 6, 7. (2) Vid. C. Tollii præf. operi supra mem. præfixam.

Cinnania, æ. f. *A city of Portugal, about 13 miles east of Braga*, Val. Max. 6, 4. ext. 1.

Cinnanus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cinna*. *Cinnana tempora*, Suet. Calig. 60. *Cinnana proscriptio*, Val. Max. 5, 3, 3.

Cinnarus, i. m. *A notable male beard, who by that base profession having got much wealth, promised, while he lived, to consecrate all to Venus, but being dead it was made the people's prey; which gave occasion to that proverb, Rapina rerum Cinnari, Ill got, ill gone*. Vid. Chiliad.

|| Cinxia, æ. f. [*à cingendo*] *A title given to Juno, as presiding over marriage*, Fæst.

Cinyphus, yphis. m. *A river of Africa, about Tripolis in Barbary*, Plin. 5, 4. The country about it was very fruitful, and abounded with goats. Hinc

Cinyphus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cinyphus, African*. *Cinyphii hirci*, Virg. Georg. 3, 312. *Cinyphia seges*, Ov. à Pont. 2, 7, 25. humus, Id. in Ibin. 222.

Cinyphii, drum. m. pl. *The people inhabiting about the river Cinyphus*. *Florum descriptionem lege ap. Sil. 3, 275, & deinceps*.

Ciny-

Cinyras, æ. um. *A king of Cyprus, who un-
derwore lay with his daughter Myrrha, and begat
on her Adonis, Ov. Met. 10. fab. 9.*

Cinyreus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ci-
nyras. Cinyreus juvenis, Ov. Met. 10, 712.*
Cinyrcia virgo, *Id. ib. 369.*

Cios, *A town in Phrygia, and a river thereto
adjoining of the same name, Plin. 5, 32. hod. in-
colis Chorasia, Turcis Cberis, Hard.*

Cipus, i. m. *A noble Roman, who haveing
routed the enemy, and returning home, was told
by soothsayers, that if he came within the
walls of the city, he should be ruler of it; up-
on which he called the senate together without
the city, told them the prediction, and then vo-
luntarily banished himself, Ov. Met. 15, 580.
& seqq.*

Circæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cir-
ceii. Circæum jugum, Virg. Æn. 7, 799. Cir-
cæa juga, Sil. 8, 391.*

|| Circassi, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Asia bor-
dering on the Caspian sea. Vid. Geogr.*

Circe, es. f. *The daughter of Sol, and the nymph
Perseis; she was a sorceress, and well skilled in
the nature of poisonous herbs, Virg. Æn. 7, 10.
she poisoned her husband king of the Scythians,
that she might reign alone, as well as several of
her subjects; whereupon being expelled her
kingdom, she went into Italy, and there dwelt
in a promontory called the cape of Circe, there
she changed Scylla the daughter of Phorcus into
a sea monster, Ov. Met. 14. fab. 1. and Picus
king of the Latins into a bird called a Wood-
pecker, Id. Met. 14. fab. 7. Ulysses and his
companions were driven hither, whom she turned
with her enchanted cup into swine, Id. ib. fab. 5,
& 6. at last on entreaty she restored them
again to their former shapes, Id. ib. By Circe is
to be understood sensual pleasure, which bewitch-
eth men, and turneth them into beasts.*

Circeii, òrum. m. pl. *A town of Campania in
Italy, at the foot of mount Circello on the sea
coast, Cic. Att. 15, 10. Plin. 3, 4. hod. pagus
S. Felicita, Hard.*

Circeiensis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Cir-
ceii. Colonis Circeiensibus tristiora responsa red-
dita, Liv. 6, 17.*

Circesium, ii. n. *A city of Mesopotamia, Eu-
trop. 9, 2. Amm. 23, 11. hod. Alchabur.*

|| Circestria, æ. f. *Cirencester, vel Ciciter, in
Gloucestershire, quæ Corinchester, b. c. Corini-
castrum.*

Circius, ii. m. *A most fierce and boisterous wind
peculiar to Gaul, which yet the old Gauls owned as
a blessing, in the greatest storms, imputing the
wholesomeness of their air thereto, Plin. 17, 2.
Luc. 1, 408. Augustus, whilst he was in France,
vowed him a temple and built it, Plin. 2, 47.
Sen. N. 2, 5, 17. & Gell. 2, 22.*

* Ciris, is. f. [*Ὀὐδὲ τίς κείνη, i. e. à ton-
dendo*] *A name given to Scylla the daughter of
Nisus, who is said to have been changed into the
bird so called. Plin. in avem mutata vocatur
Ciris; & à tonso est hoc nomen adepta capillo,
Ov. Met. 8, 150.*

Cirrho, æ. f. *A city of Phocis in Greece, at the
foot of mount Parnassus, Plin. 4, 3.*

Cirrhæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to,
Cirrho. Cirrhæi Phocidis campi, Plin. 4, 3.*

Cirrho, vel Cirra, æ. f. *A city of Africa in the
kingdom of Algier, on the river Sahaginar, about
60 miles from the coasts of the Mediterranean, Plin.
5, 3. hod. Constantina, vel Cacutina, Hard.*

|| Cisalpina Gallia; called also Togata, and Ci-
terior Gallia; the country between the Alps and the
river Rubicon; hod. Savoy and Milan in Italy,
Adi Geogr.

* Cisamum, i. n. [*Κίσσμος, Ptol.*] *A city of
Crete, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Chisamo, Hard.*

Cispades, um. m. pl. *A people of Barbary,
Plin. 5, 4.*

|| Cispadana Gallia, hod. Genoa, and Venice in
Italy, Adi Geogr.

|| Cispius, ii. m. *A mountain of Rome, after-
wards called Esquilinus, Fest.*

Cissa, æ. f. *A river of Cappadocia, on the borders*

*of Colchis, which falleth into the Euxine sea, Plin.
4, 11. hod. Quiso.*

Cissa, æ. f. *A town of Catalonia in Spain,
where the Carthaginians were first conquered
by Scipio, Polyb. 3, 76. conf. Liv. 21, 20. hod.
Guiffona, Cellar.*

Cissæis, idos. f. patron. *Hecuba, wife of Priam
king of Troy, Virg. Æn. 7, 320. so called from*

Cisseus, i. m. *A king of Thrace, and father of
Hecuba, Virg. Æn. 5, 557.*

Cissianthi, òrum. m. pl. *A people about Bulga-
ria in Russia, Plin. 6, 13.*

* || Cissusa, æ. f. [*Κίσσρα, Gr.*] *A fountain
of Boeotia, between Thebes and Haliartus, sacred
to Bacchus, Plut.*

|| Cisterna, æ. f. *A town of the Campagna di
Roma in Italy, near the ancient Tres tabernæ.*

|| Cistertium, ii. n. *A village of Burgundy in
France, where the order of the Cisterians first
began.*

Cisthène, es. f. *A city of Mysia, Plin. 5, 30.*

Citāriini, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Sicily, Cic.
Verr. 3, 43.*

* || Cithæra, æ. f. [*Κίθαρα, Gr.*] *An island
in the Archipelago, anciently belonging to the Lac-
cedæmonians, Strabo.*

Cithæron, ònis. m. *A famous mountain of Boe-
otia, in Greece, at the bottom of which runneth the
river Æsopus, between the city of Thebes and the
Corinthian Isthmus, Virg. Æn. 4, 302. Prop. 3,
25. hod. Monte di Stivcs. It was sacred to Bac-
chus, and here his the priests were wont to keep
their revels, Ov. Met. 3, 702. Here Pentheus
was torn to pieces by his mother and sisters, Id.
ib. fab. 10. and Actæon by his hounds, Id. ib.
fab. 2.*

|| Citharista, æ. f. *A promontory of Gallia Nar-
bonensis, not far from Marseilles, Antonin.*

Citium, ii. n. *A town in the southern coast of
Cyprus, Plin. 5, 30. hod. Chiti, Hard.*

Civaro, ònis. f. *A city of Savoy, Cic. Fam. 10,
23. hod. Chambery.*

Civilis Claudius, *A prince of the Batavi, Tac.
Hist. 5, 19.*

|| Civitas Legionum, *Chester, and Caerleon, Camd.*

C ante L.

Clæon, ònis. m. *A fountain of Phrygia, Plin.
31, 2.*

|| Clagenfurtum, ii. n. *A city of Germany, in the
circle of Austria, the metropolis of Carinthia.*

Clampetia, æ. f. *A city of Calabria, in the
kingdom of Naples, on the Tuscan sea, about ten
miles from Poia, Plin. 3, 4. hod. l' Amantea, Hard.*

Clanis, is. m. *A river of Tuscany, which fall-
eth into the Paglia above Orvieto in the pope's ter-
ritories, Steph. hod. la Chiava.*

Clānius, ii. m. *A river of Campania, near Na-
ples, in the Terra di Lavori, Virg. Georg. 2, 225.
Sil. 8, 536. it ariseth in mount S. Nicholas, pass-
eth by Aleria and falleth into the sea about
eight miles north of Puzzuoli; hod. l' Agno.*

* || Clanus, i. m. [*Κλανός, Gr.*] *A river of
Naples in Italy; it ariseth in the farther Abruz-
zo, and is discharged into the Tuscan sea, be-
tween Sessa and Mola; hod. Garigliano, Ptol.*

Clarānus, i. m. *A learned grammarian, Mart.
10, 21.*

|| Clarenna, æ. f. *A town of Germany, in the cir-
cle of Bavaria, near the confines of the rivers
Danube and Lech; hod. Rain, Cellar.*

Clāntas Julia, *A city of Andalusia in Spain,
Plin. 3, 1. hod. Olivera, Hard.*

Clāos, i. f. (1) *An island in the Archipelago,
about forty miles in circumference. (2) A city of
Ionia famous for the oracle of Apollo, who is
thence called Clarius, vid. Tac. 2, 54, 3. (1)
Ov. Met. 1, 516. (2) Plin. 5, 29. & Ov. Fast.
1, 20.*

|| Clārus Mons, *A city of the Lionois in France;
hod. Clermont, Cellar.*

Clārus Fons, *Sherburn in Dorsetshire; nimi-
rum Sæar est purus, & Bourn fons.*

Clāstica Julia, *A city of Provence in France,
Plin. 3, 4. hod. Frejus, Hard.*

Clastidium, ii. n. *A city of Liguria in Italy,
between Placentia and Tortona, Liv. 32, 29. hod.
Chiassezo five Chiasseggio, Cellar.*

Claterna, æ. f. *A town in the kingdom of Na-
ples, on the river Tiferno, Plin. 3, 15. hod. Campo
Marino.*

|| Claude, es. f. *An island belonging to Greece,
Act. Apost. 27, 16.*

Claudia, æ. f. *A city of Carinthia in Germany,
Plin. 3, 24. hod. Clagenfurt, Hard.*

Claudia, æ. f. (1) *A noble family of Rome,
descended from Clausus king of the Sabines. Appian
Claudius first brought this family to Rome. (2)
A Vestal virgin, who being suspected of uncha-
stity cleared herself from that imputation in the
following manner; the image of Cybele being
brought out of Phrygia to Rome in a barge, and
it happening to stick so fast in the river Tiber,
that it could by no force be removed, she tying
her girdle, the badge of chastity, to the barge,
drew it along to the city, which a thousand men
were not able to do. (1) Virg. Æn. 7, 708.
(2) Sil. 17, 34. & deinceps.*

|| Claudia, five Claudia castra, *The city Glou-
cester in England, Camd.*

Claudia via, *One of the highways in Italy, be-
ginning at the Pons Milvius, and running into the
Via Flaminia, Ov. è Ponto, 1, 8, 14.*

Claudianus, i. m. *Claudian, an excellent poet in
the time of Theodosius and Honorius, born at Alex-
andria in Egypt. In that inscription, which the
emperours set upon his statue he is called Prægl-
iosissimus poetarum. Poëmata ejus nunc extant.*

|| Claudii forum, *A city of Savoy, the metropolis
of the country of Tarentaise, Ptol. hod. Mustier
seu Motier, Cellar.*

|| Claudiometrium, ii. n. *A city of Gallicia in
Spain, not far from cape Finisterre, Ptol.*

Claudiopolis, is. f. [*i. e. Claudii civitas.*] (1) *A
city of Cappadocia. (2) A city of Transyl-
vania, called by the Dutch, Clausburg, by the
Hungarians Closswar. (1) Plin. 5, 24. (2) Vet.
inscript.*

Claudius, ii. m. *The name of several Romans.
(1) Claudius Cæsar, who succeeded Caligula in the
empire. His wife Agrippina poisoned him with a
mushroom; whereupon Seneca wrote his Ἀπο-
κλονύθωσις. (2) Claudius Drusus, son in law to
Augustus. (3) Several other very considerable per-
sons of this name. (1) Vid. vitam ejus à Suet-
onio scriptam. (2) Liv. Epit. 128, 4. (3) Id.*

Claudius mons, *A mountain separating Sclavo-
nia from the Croatia, Plin. 3, 25.*

|| Clavenna, æ. f. *A city of the Grisons in Swit-
zerland, near the lake Como, Notit. Ital. Chiaven-
na. Germ. Cleven, Cellar.*

|| Claufentum, i. n. *Anton. Southampton, Camd.
Clausus, i. n. A king of the Sabines, who aided
Turnus against Æneas, Virg. Æn. 707.*

* Clazoménæ, ñrum. f. pl. [*Κλαζομέναι, Gr.*] *A
city of Ionia in Asia, on the Archipelago, be-
tween Smyrna and Chius, Plin. 5, 29. hod. Kelis-
man incolis, Hard.*

* Cleanthes, i. m. [*Κλεάνθης, Gr.*] *A Stoick
philosopher, who succeeded Zeno; for his excel-
sive pains in improving knowledge he was call-
ed another Hercules; whence arose that saying,
whereby to express a thing done exactly and with
great pains, Ad Cleanthis lucernam est vigila-
tum. Not having wherewith to maintain him-
self at his studies, he was used at nights to get
his liveing by drawing water for the gardens,
that he might apply his mind to the study of
philosophy by day; whence he was nicknamed
Phreantles, q. d. the well emptyer. They add fur-
ther of him, that what he heard of his tutour,
he wrote on ox-bones and tie shreds, for want
of money to buy paper. Vid. Voss. de Hist.
Græc. & Pers. 5, 64. Senec. Epist. 197.*

* Cleanthæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to,
Cleanthes. Quicquid Docta Cleanthæus sonuerunt
atria turbæ, Claud. Conf. Mult. 88.*

* Clearchus, i. m. [*h. e. gloriæ princeps, ex
κλῆρος, gloria, & ἀρχή, principium*] *A Lac-
cedæmonian captain, who was used to say, that a
captain is more to be feared than the enemy;
meaning*

meaning if a soldier should desert his captain, he is sure to be punished with death, whereas the enemy may give him quarter, Frontin. & Val. Max. 2, 7. ext. 2.

Clemons, tis, m. A Greek historian, who writ of the Roman affairs, Vid. Voss. de Hist. Græcis.

Cleobis, is, m. The son of Argia the priestess, who with his brother Biton, at one time supplied the place of their mother's coach horses, to carry her to the temple; for which act of piety, upon her request that the greatest blessing which can befall man, might be bestowed upon them, they were found dead in their beds next morning, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47.

*|| Cleobulina, æ, f. [ab eodem cum seq.] The daughter of Cleobulus. She wrote a book of riddles, one whereof was that of the months and days in the year, Vid. Laërt. & Voss. de Pœt. Græcis.

*|| Cleobulus, i, m. [α κλέος, gloria, & βελή, consilium] The son of Euagoras, and one of the seven wise men of Greece, a person remarkable for strength of body, and the excellent endowments of his mind, Vid. Laërt.

*|| Cleocritus, i, m. [ex κλέος, gloria, & κριτής, judex] Cybele's son, a person of very loose morals, Vid. Erasim. Adag.

*|| Cleombrutus, i, m. [b. c. gloria mortalium; ex κλέος, gloria, & βρότος, mortalis] (1) A captain of the Lacedæmonians, son to Pausanias, who was slain, and his whole army routed in a battle against Epaminondas. (2) A young man, who having read Plato's book of immortality, threw himself headlong off a wall into the sea. (1) Cic. Off. 1, 24. (2) Id. Tusc. 1, 34. & Ov. in Ibin, 439.

*|| Cleomædes, is, m. [b. c. gloriæ studiosus; ex κλέος, gloria, & μέδης, studium] A most famous champion, who being cheated of his prizes at the Olympick games, was deprived of his senses through grief; at his return to Astypalea, among other mad pranks, he took hold of a pillar, which upheld a house, wherein were a great many children, and breaking it, threw down the house upon their heads; whereupon being sought for in order to be punished, he got into a tomb, where he kept the entrance so strongly, that none could come at him; and when they digged about to get in, he vanished away, upon which the people sent to the oracle of Delphos, to know what was become of him, and were answered with this verse, *Ultimus heroum Cleomædes Astypaleus*, Plut.

Cleomenes, is, m. A Sicilian, who was confederate with Verres, Cic. Verr. 2, 14. & 4, 26.

*|| Cleon, ontis, m. [Κλέων, Gr.] The name of several Græcians, Suid. & Plut.

Cleonæ, ãrum, f. pl. Plin. 4, 5. & Cleona, æ, Mel. A town of Peloponnesus in Greece, betwixt Argos and Corinth; hod. Sanvasili.

Cleonæus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Cleonæ. || Cleoneus leo. A great lion which Hercules killed there, one of his twelve labours, Luc. 4, 612. & Sil. 3, 32. & deinceps; which lion was made a star, and placed in the Zodiack; thence called *Cleonæum sydus*, Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 28.

|| Cleonymus, i, m. A person noted for his cowardice, Aristoph. Nub. 352, & 673.

*|| Cleopatra, æ, f. [b. c. gloria patriæ, vel patris; ex κλέος, gloria, & πατρίς, patria] An Egyptian queen, sister and wife to Ptolemy the last; she was first courted by Julius Cæsar, to whom she bare a son called Cæsario; afterwards Mark Antony kept her company, and divorced his wife Octavia, the sister of Augustus, on which Augustus being much offended, declared war against him, and beat him in a sea fight at Actium. Antony through despair killed himself; Cleopatra fled to Alexandria in Egypt, and perceiving that there was no reason to hope for any favour from Augustus to herself, or children, and dreading to be carried about alive in triumph, at the conquerour's pleasure, she clapt two poisonous asps to her breasts, and died upon Antony's tomb, Luc. 10, 56. & deinceps, Juven. 2, 109, Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 120.

Cleopantus, i, m. (1) || The son of Theopocles, famous for his skill in horsemanship.

(2) A painter of Corinth. (3) A physician. (1) Rhod. (2) Plin. 35, 3. (3) Id. 24, 16.

*|| Cleostratus, i, m. [ex κλέος, gloria, & στρατός, exercitus; q. d. gloria militum] (1) || A young man of Thebes; who was chosen by lot to be sacrificed to a cruel dragon, which destroyed the country; but Menestratus pitying his misfortune, armed himself, slew the monster, saved his friend, and delivered the city. (2) An ancient philosopher, who first compiled a discourse concerning the constellations, particularly Aries and Sagittary. (1) Plut. (2) Plin. 2, 8.

*|| Clepidava, æ, f. A strong city of Poland, the metropolis of Podolia, Ptol. hod. Kaminitz, Cellar.

*|| Clepsydra, æ, f. [ex κλέπτω, furor, & ύδωρ, aqua] Mætyche, a prostitute, so called because she used to measure out her time to her lovers, Athen. Deipn. 13, 8.

Cleides, is, m. A famous painter, who being slighted by queen Stratonice, painted her sporting with a fisherman, with whom it was thought she was in love, Plin. 35, 11.

Cleippus, i, m. A dwarf, noted for his deformity, and yet married to a rich widow of a noble family, Plin. 34, 3.

|| Clefis, is, m. A river near Brescia in Italy, Mant. hod. Cbiese.

|| Clëvum, i, n. Ptol. The city Gloucester, Camd. or as others, a town once near Gloucester, the place still called Cleve. This city is now called by the Welsh, *Cae'r Glwi*.

Clibanus, i, m. (1) A bill of the Brutii, in the farthest parts of Italy, not far from the promontory Lacinium. (2) A town of Isauria in Asia Minor. (1) Plin. 3, 10. (2) Id. 5, 27.

Clides, um, f. pl. Two islands near Cyprus, Plin. 5, 31.

|| Climberrum, i, n. Antonin. A town of Gasconé in France, not far from the city Aux.

*|| Clío, ùs, f. [α κλέος, gloria] The daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, one of the nine Muses. Hence Ovid calleth the rest of the Muses, *Clidæ sorores*, A. Amm. 1, 27. She was the mistress of history, and the patroness of heroick poets, Vid. Hesiod. Op. 77.

Clisihènes, is, m. A citizen of Athens, the first inventor of the Ostracism, and the first who was punished with the same; a very intemperate man, hence the proverb, *Clisihene intemperantior*. Vid. Chiliad.

Clitarchus, i, m. An historian who went to the wars with Alexander, and wrote his acts, with more wit than truth, Quint. 10, 1. conf. Voss. de Hist. Græcis.

Clitæ, ãrum, m. pl. (1) A people of Cilicia. (2) Others about mount Athos. (1) Tac. Ann. 6, 41, 1. & Hist. 12, 55, 1. (2) Liv. 44, 11.

Cliternia, æ, f. A city of Apulia in Italy, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Campo Marino, Hard.

*|| Clitipho, ònis, m. [α κλειτρός, inclytus, & φᾶς, lux] A young man in Terence.

|| Clitis, is, m. A river near Poitiers in France, Sidon. hod. Clain.

|| Clitomachus, i, m. (1) A philosopher of Carthage, who went to study at Athens, and was scholar and successor to Carneades. (2) A champion, so chaste, that if he heard any talk obscenely he would immediately leave the company. (1) Suid. (2) Ælian. Var. Hist. 3, 30.

Clitòrium, i, n. (1) Anciently a city of Arcadia in Greece, now a village in the Morea, 12 miles from Longanico; hod. Gardichi. (2) A fountain of the same name, which falleth into the Dimizana. (1) Plin. 1, 6. Vitruv. 8, 3. (2) Ov. Met. 15, 322.

Clitumnus, i, m. A river in Italy, of which they say if beasts drank, the young they brought forth were all white, Sil. 8, 451. Plin. Epist. 8, 8.

Clitus, i, m. An intimate friend of Alexander the great; whom in a drunken humour he struck to death with a dart, as they sat at table, because he spoke against the customs of the Persians.

The next day after, the king was so much grieved for the loss of his friend, that he continued fasting three days, resolving to starve himself to death, but through the intercession of some friends he was prevailed to quit that resolution, however he buried him in a very pompous manner, Curt. 8, 12, 18.

Clivus Capitolinus, Mount Capitol, the most considerable at Rome, Cic. pro C. Rabir. 11. & Plin. 2, 7.

Cloaca maxima, Built by Tarquinius Superbus, Liv. 1, 56.

Cloacina, æ, f. The name of a place in Rome, Liv. 3, 48.

Cloanthus i, m. A companion of Æneas, Virg. Æn. 1, 226.

Clodia Fossa, A city in one of the islands of Ivice, near the island Brendolo, Plin. 3, 16. hod. Fossam Paltanam appellat, Hard.

|| Clodiānæ, ãrum, f. pl. A city of Macedonia, not far from Dyrrachium, Anton.

|| Clodii forum, A town of Italy, not far from the mountain Soracte, Tab. Peutling.

Clodius, ii, m. The name of divers Romans. (1) Clodius Licinius, a Roman historian. (2) P. Clodius, an enemy to Cicero, and the chief promoter of his banishment; he was a very debauched person, hence the proverb, *Clodius accusat morbos*. He was slain, as commonly reported, by Milo, and his body burned in the Curia Hostilia; but Cicero defended Milo in an excellent oration, which is still extant. (1) Liv. 29, 22. (2) Juven. 2, 27. Liv. Epit. 107, 20, 21.

Clælia, æ, f. A Roman lady, who with other virgins was given for a hostage to Persena; but the deceiving her keepers, swam over the river Tiber to the city, whereupon the Romans set up a statue in remembrance of her, Liv. 2, 13.

Clælius, ii, m. The name of several Romans, de quibus consule, Liv. 1, 30. 3, 25. 4, 11, &c.

Clondicus, i, m. A king of the Gauls, who depopulated Thrace, Liv. 44, 26.

Clostra Romana, A place in old Latium, not far from Pontini, Plin. 2, 5.

*|| Clōtho, oos, f. [à Gr. κλώθω, neo] One of the three destinies, who spin the thread of life; she is said to hold the spindle and draw the thread, and is represented in a long gown of divers colours, having a crown on her head set with seven stars, and holding a spindle in her hand, Sen. Octav. 16. & Hesiod. Op. 218.

Cluacina, vel Cluacina, æ, f. [à cluendo, i. e. purgando, Plin. vel à cloacæ maximæ, ubi simulacrum repertum est, Laërt. 1, 20] A title given to Venus, Plin. 15, 29.

Cluāna, æ, f. A town of Ancona in Italy, not far from Macerata, Plin. 3, 13. locus nunc Piano di S. Giacomo, Hard.

Cludios, i, m. A river of Phrygia, near the city Eumenia, Plin. 5, 29.

Cluentius, ii, m. A noble Roman who was charged by his mother Saffia with killing his father-in-law Oppianicus, but Cicero took his part, and defended him in a beautiful oration, which is yet extant. His family was descended from Cloanthus, Virg. Æn. 5, 123.

Cluilia fossa, A place in Italy, not far from the city Rome, Liv. 1, 23. & 2, 39.

Clūnia, æ, f. A town of Castile in Spain, near the river Duro, Plin. 3, 3. hod. pagus Cruna, vel Carunna del Conde, Hard.

Clūniensis, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Clunia. Cluniensis conventus, Plin. 3, 3.

*|| Clūnium, ii, n. Prol. [Κλῦνιον, Gr.] A town of Corsica, in the place now called S. Catherines, Cellar.

*|| Clūpea, five Clýpea, æ, f. [à clypei figurâ] A city of Africa in the kingdom of Tunis, Plin. 5, 4. & Luc. 4, 586. hod. Quipia nonnull. Zafaran, Hard.

*|| Clūsia, æ, f. [Κλῦσια, Gr.] The chaste daughter of king Tuscus, who, to avoid the amours of Torquatus, cast herself from a high tower, but the wind so hoisted up her clothes, that she received no damage thereby, Plut. in Paral.

*|| Clūstina,

*|| Clūsina palus. *Not far from Clusium, Strabo lib. 5. p. 157. hod. Chiana palude, Cellar.*

*Clūsini, ōrum, m. pl. *Two different people of Hetruria in Italy. (1) Clusini novi, near the source of the river Tiber; locus hod. Chiusi, Hard. (2) Clusini veteres, in the place now called Va: de Chiana, which by reason of its unwholesome air is almost uninhabited, Hard. (1) Plin. 3, 4. (2) Id. 3, 4.*

*Clūsinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Clusium. Clusina domus, Sil. 10, 484.*

*Clūsulum, i, n. *A town of Umbria in Italy, not far from Bettona, Plin. 3, 14.*

*Clūsium, ii, n. [Κλῦσιον, Gr.] *A city of Hetruria in Italy, between the Tiber and the Arno; hod. Chiusi; the seat of king Porlena, Sil. 4, 479.*

Clūvia, æ, f. *A city of the Samnites in Italy, Liv. 9, 31.*

Cluviēnus, i, m. *A very mean poet, Juv. 1, 80.*

Clymēne, es, f. (1) *The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Japetus. (2) The mother of Phaeton. (3) A servant who belonged to Helen, and went with her to Troy. (1) Virg. Georg. 4, 345. & Hesiod. Theog. 351. (2) Ov. Met. 1, 765. (3) Id. ad Liv. 111.*

Clymēnēides, um, f. *Patron. Phaethon's sisters, who were daughters to Clymene, Ov. ad Liv. 111.*

Clymēnēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Clymene. Clymenēia proles, h. e. Phaethon, Ov. Met. 2, 19.*

Clymēnēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Clymene. || Clymenēia germina, Amber drops, as flowing from the tears of Phaethon's sisters, Stat. Sylv. 1, 2, 123.*

Clýtæmnestra, æ, f. *The daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and wife of Agamemnon, who liveing in adultery with Ægisthus, during her husband's absence at Troy, conspired with her amoretto to murder him on his return, and would have slain her son Orestes also, but Electra his sister conveyed him privately to king Strophius; after he was come to age, returning to Argos, he slew both his mother and her gallant, Prop. 3, 19. & 4, 7, 57. Ov. Amor. 1, 7, 9.*

*Clýtia, vel Clýtie, es, f. [ἡ κλυτία, inclyta] *A nymph, daughter to Oceanus, and beloved by Apollo; but afterwards forsaken by him, because through jealousy to Leucotheë the daughter of Orchamus, she discovered the amours of that god with his daughter; whereupon she utterly disregarding her own health, pined away with hunger and grief, and was changed into a Heliotrope, so called, because it always turneth towards the sun, Ov. Met. 4, fab. 4.*

Clýtius, ii, m. *A young man beloved by Cydon, Virg. Æn. 10, 325.*

C ante N.

Cnēmis, idis, & Cnēmīdes, um, m. pl. [Κνήμιδες, Gr.] (1) *A people of Bæotia. (2) || A mountain of the same name, near that city. (1) Plin. 4, 7. & Strabo. (2) Ptol.*

Cn. vel Cncius. [à nævo, præpositâ c literâ] *The surname of many Romans, particularly of Pompey the Great.*

Cnidiānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cnidus.*

Cnīdus, five Cnīdus, i, f. *A city of Caria in Asia Minor, Liv. 37, 16. Here Venus was worshiped, Hor. 1, 30, 1. & Ov. Met. 10, 531. notu a huge heap of ruins near cape Crio.*

Cnossīacus, a, um, adj. & Cnossius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to, Cnossus. Cnossi stella coronæ, Virg. Georg. 1, 222. Cnossiaci iētus, Sen. Herc. Oct. 161.*

|| Cnōsius, vel Cnossus, i, f. *A city of Crete; Liv. 1, 11.*

Cnōsus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cnossus. Cnossas agitare pharetras, Luc. 3, 185.*

C ante O.

Cœa vellis. [à Co inf. dict. in quâ Pamphile

Latoī filia prima reperit rationem telam à Seribus missam redordendi, rursusque texendi, Plin. 11, 22.] *A sort of garment made of silk, Tib. 2, 4, 29. Vid. Cos.*

Coamani, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Asia, Mela.*

Coatræ, vel Coastræ, ārum, m. pl. *A people dwelling on the borders between Assyria and Media, upon the hill Cboatra, Luc. 3, 246.*

Cobares, is, m. *A magician of Media, in the time of Alexander, Curt. 7, 4.*

Coboris, is, f. *An island in the gulf of Arabia, Plin. 6, 28.*

Cobum, i, n. *A river of Colchis, Plin. 6, 4.*

Cōcālus, i, m. *A king of Sicily, to whom Dedalus for shelter fled out of Crete, but Minos pursuing him thither, was slain by the daughters of Cocalus, Ov. Met. 8, fab. 4.*

Cocanicus, i, m. *A lake in Sicily, whose waters in summer near the banks are said to be turned into salt, Plin. 31, 7.*

Cocceius, i, m. *A friend of Horace, and in favour with Augustus, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 27. Also the prænomen of the emperor Nerva.*

|| Coccyum, ii, n. *Cockly in Lancashire, Camd.*

Cocinthum, i, n. vel Cocinthus, i, f. *A promontory in the kingdom of Naples, between the gulf of Squillacia and Gierace on the coast of the Ionian sea; Plin. 3, 4, 10. hod. Capo di Stilo, Hard.*

Cocles, itis, m. [Coclitē dicti qui nascerentur altero lumine orbi, Plin. 11, 37] *A noble Roman, who alone opposed the invasion of the Tuscans, and kept back Porfena with all his army, when they were ready to enter into Rome over the wooden bridge, till it was broken down behind him, and then he cast himself into the Tiber, and so swam to land. The consul Publicola in gratitude erected his statue in copper in Vulcan's temple, Plin. 36, 15. Liv. 2, 10. Flor. 1, 10, 4.*

Cocofates, um, m. pl. *A people in Gaul, but in what place seated is uncertain, Plin. 4, 19. & Cæf. B. G. 4, 27.*

Coctia, five Cottizæ. [à Coctio rege Gallorum dormitore] *A part of the Alps so called, Tac. Hist. 1, 87, 1.*

Cocylum, ii, n. *A town of Mysia, Plin. 5, 30.*

Cōcýtius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cocyus, Cocytiā virgo, Virg. Æn. 7, 479.*

Cōcýtus, i, m. *A small river of Campania in Italy, which runeth into the Lucrine lake, feigned by the poets to be a river of hell, Virg. Æn. 6, 323. Sen. Herc. fur. 870.*

|| Codania, æ, f. *quæ & Hafnia. The chief city of Denmark; vul. Copenhagen.*

|| Codanonia, æ, f. *An island in the Baltick sea, belonging to Denmark, called Zealand, Geogr.*

Codānus sinus, *The Baltick sea, Plin. 4, 13.*

*Codrus, i, m. [Κόδρος, Gr.] (1) *The son of Melander, the last king of Athens, who voluntarily gave his life for the good of his country; the Lacedemonians, being engaged in a war with the Athenians, were told by the oracle, that they should get the victory, whose general should happen to be slain; Codrus hearing thereof, went among the Lacedemonians, and purposely quarreled with some of them, by whom being killed, the Athenians came off conquerors. (2) A very mean poet, who was so very poor, that he gave occasion to the proverb, Codrus pauperior. (3) The name of a shepherd in Virgil. (1) Just. 2, 6. V. Max. 5, 6. Hor. Od. 3, 19, 2. (2) Juv. 1, 2. & 3, 203. (3) Virg. Ecl. 5, 11.*

Cœla, ōrum, m. pl. *The straits of Ægeopont, anciently so called, Liv. 31, 47.*

Cœle, es, f. *A place near the sinus Maliacus, or gulf of Ziton, Liv. 32, 4.*

*|| Cœlērini, ōrum, m. pl. [Καλιερῖνοι, Gr.] *A people of Portugal, near Cæliobriga, Ptol.*

*Cœlesyria, æ, f. [ἡ καίλη, cava] *A part of Syria, called also Cælosyria. The chief city whereof was Antioch, or as others Damascus, Liv. 33, 19. Plin. 5, 20.*

Cœletæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people of Thrace, Liv. 38, 40. Plin. 4, 11.*

Cœlia, æ, f. *The name of a Roman family, Liv. 11, 39.*

*|| Cæliobriga, æ, f. [Καλιόβριγῃ, Gr.] *A city of Portugal, Ptol. hod. Barcelis, Cellar.*

Cælius, ii, m. [à Cæle Vibennâ Hetruscorum duce, qui Tarquinio Superbo suppetias tulit] *One of the seven hills on which Rome stood, Liv. 1, 30. This mountain was built upon, and made one of the divisions of Rome, but in the reign of Tiberius the emperor was burnt down and rebuilt, upon which it was called the mount of Augustus, because the statue of Tiberius, which was deposited at a senator's house named Junius, was preserved there from the conflagration, Suet. Tib. 48.*

Cælos portus, *A haven of Thrace, remarkable for a fight betwixt the Athenians and Lacedemonians, Plin. 4, 11. & Mela, 2, 2.*

*Cærānus, i, m. [à Gr. Κοίρανος, dominus] *The name of a person slain by Ulysses, Ov. Met. 13, 257.*

Cæus, i, m. *The son of Titan and Terra, one of the giants who made war upon Jupiter, Virg. Æn. 4, 179.*

Cogamus, i, m. *A river of Lydia, Plin. 5, 29.*

Colapiani, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Pannonia, near the river Colapis, Plin. 3, 25.*

Colapis, is, m. *A river of Pannonia, Plin. 3, 25. hod. Culpa, Cellar.*

Colarni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Portugal, not far from Coria, Plin. 4, 22.*

Colaxes, is, m. *The son of Jupiter and Ora, slain by Jason, Val. Flacc. 6, 48.*

Colchi, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Colchis, Ov. Trist. 191.*

Colchiacus, & Colchicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Colchis. Colchiacis urat ahena fociis, Prop. 2, 2, 54. Flammis aduri Colchis, Hor. Epod. 5, 24.*

Colchinium, ii, n. *A city of Albania, on the borders of Dalmatia near the gulf of Dria, on the Adriatick shore, Plin. 3, 22. hod. Dulcigne, Hard.*

Colchis, idis, f. *A country of Asia near Pontus, having the Euxine sea on the west, on the east Iberia, on the south Armenia; it includeth the present Mingrelia and Georgia. Æetes reigned in this country, from whom Jason and the Argonauts, by the assistance of Medea, fetched the golden fleece: it abounded with poisonous herbs, which gave occasion to the poetical fiction of the witchcrafts of Medea, who herself is since styled Colchis, Hor. Epod. 16, 58.*

Colchus, a, um, adj. *An inhabitant of Colchis, or Mingrelia, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 17.*

Colentini, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Colentum, Plin. 3, 21.*

Colentum, i, n. *A town of the island Scardona, Plin. 3, 22.*

Coliacum, i, n. *A promontory near Ceylon in the East Indies, Plin. 6, 22. hod. le cap. de Camorin, Hard.*

Collātia, æ, f. (1) *A town in the country of the Sabines in Italy, near the river Teverone. (2) A town of Apulia in Italy, near mount Gargano. (1) Plin. 3, 4. (2) Hinc*

Collātini, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Collatia in Italy, Plin. 3, 11.*

|| Collātīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Collatia in Apulia. Collatinus ager, Front.*

Collātīnus, i, m. *surpamed Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia; he with his colleague Junius Brutus were the first consuls after the deposition of the Roman kings; but afterwards he abdicated the consulship, because he was of the family of the Tarquins, Liv. 2, 2.*

*|| Cellentum, i, n. [Καλλέντων, Gr.] *A city of Dalmatia, between Zara and Scardona, Ptol.*

Collina, æ, f. *A gate of Rome, called also Quirinalis & Salaria, Tac. Hist. 3, 82, 4.*

Collippo, ōnis, f. *A town of Portugal, about Leiria, between Coimbra and Lisbon, Plin. 4, 21.*

|| Cōlōnia, æ, f. *Anton. Colchester in Essex, Camd. or as some think Celne, or as others Sudbury.*

Cōlōnia Agrippinensis, vel Cōlōnia Agrippinæ [ita dict. ab Agrippinâ Neronis matre] *A con-*

considerable city on the river Rhine in Germany, Plin. 4, 17. *hod. Cologn.*

|| Cölōnia Allobrogum, *The city Geneva*, Geogr.

Cölōnia Equestris, *A city of the Sequani*, Plin. 4, 17. *hod. Nyon*, about four leagues from Geneva, *Cellar.*

|| Cölōnia Trajana, *A town of Germany in the duchy of Cleve*, Anton. *hod. Kellen*, *Cellar.*

Cölōnis, is, f. *An island in the Argolick gulf*, Plin. 4, 12.

Cölōphon, ōnis, f. *A city of Ionia in Asia the lesser, between Ephesus and Smyrna*, famous for the temple of Apollo, called *Clarius*, Plin. 2, 103. and the birth of Homer, who is therefore called *Colophoniacus*; Virg. in *Ceiri*. *Homerum Colophonii civem suum esse dicunt*, Cic. *pro Arch.* 8. *hod. Altobrojo.*

Colopēna regio, *A country of Pontus near the modern Sinas*, Plin. 6, 3.

|| Colops, is, m. *A river of Pannonia*, vid. *Colapis.*

Colossæ, ārum, f. pl. *A town of Phrygia, in Asia the lesser, near the mouth of the river Lycus, where it falleth into the Madre*, Plin. 5, 32.

Colpusa, æ, f. *A name of the city Chalcedon*, Plin. 5, 32.

Cōlubæ, ārum, f. pl. *A people of India*, Plin. 6, 19.

Cōlubraria, æ, f. *A small island not far from Majorca*, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Mont Colobre*, *Cellar.*

|| Columbaria, æ, f. *A small island near Trapani in Sicily*, *Cellar. ex Zonar.*

* || Columbarium, ii, n. [Κολομβάριον, Gr.] *A promontory of Sardinia*, Ptol.

Cōlumella Gaditanus, *An excellent writer of husbandry, who lived in the reign of Claudius Cæsar*. *Opera ejus* *hod. extant.*

Cōlumna Rhegia, *A place near Rhegio in Italy*, Plin. 3, 4.

|| Cōlumnæ Herculis, *Two mountains near the Straits; the one on the side of Spain called Calpe; the other in Barbary called Abyla. They are said to have been set up by Hercules, at the end of his travels, as the bounds of the western world, since he could go no farther by land.* *Adi Geogr.*

Cōlumnæ, ārum, f. pl. *Certain small islands not far from Madagascar*, Plin. 6, 31. *hod. Les îles de Mascarenbas*, *Hard.*

Cōmāgēna, æ, f. *vel Commāgēne*, es. *Part of Syria in Asia the less, above Cilicia eastward beyond the hill Amanus, reaching unto the borders of Mesopotamia, from which it is parted by the river Euphrates*, vid. *Cæl. Cic. Fam.* 8, 10. Plin. 5, 12. *hod. Axar.*

Cōmāgēni, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Comagena, anciently famous for their skill in magicke*. *Comagenus haruspex*, *Juv.* 6, 549.

*Cōmāna, æ, f. [Τὰ Κόμανα, Gr. *Strab. lib.* 12.] *A city of Cappadocia, near the confines of Caramania. It lieth near the source of the river Adena*, *Strab. hod. Arminacha*; in which was the temple of Bellona, wherefore the priests of Bellona are called *Comani*. *Exfectus lacerat Bellona Comanos*, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 636. *sed Burmannus & alii leg. comatos.*

* || Cōmārus, i, f. [Κόμαρος, Gr.] *A part of Epirus, not far from Nicopolis*, *Strab.*

Cōmāta Gallia, *France and the Netherlands*, Plin. 4, 17.

Combi, *vel Ombi*, ōrum, m. pl. *A city of Egypt upon the river Nile*, Plin. 15, 35. *Juv.* 35, 35.

|| Combretonium, ii, n. *Anton. Brethenbam in Suffolk*, *Camd.*

*Cōmētes, æ, m. [ἀ κομήτης, Gr. i. e. *crinitus*] *The father of Asterion, one of the Argonauts*, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 356.

Commōdus, i, m. *A Roman emperour, the son and successor of Marcus Aurelius, a very profligate prince; after his father's death, he removed all the good men about him, because their presence and care were troublesome to him, and a curb to his riotous way of living; he affected to be called the Roman Hercules, and so inscribed himself*

in an obvious coin, where you see him in the attributes of that hero. His servants at last weary of his many extravagancies, put him to death, to the great joy of the senate and people. *Vid. vitam ejus ab Herodiano & aliis conscriptam.*

Commone, es, f. *An island near Ephesus*, Plin. 5, 30.

Compitāles dii. *Suet. Aug.* 31. *qui & Viales*, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 24. *A sort of publick Lares, who were looked upon as the guardians of cities and highways.*

Compitālia sacra, *Feasts instituted by Servius, in which they offered sacrifices to the Lares in all the cross ways both of town and country; they were commonly celebrated in January the day before the Ides, namely on the twelfth day of that month, and in May the sixth day before the Nones. They were chiefly observed by slaves, having been instituted by one, who though born a slave, yet afterwards became king of the Romans*, *Plin.* 36, 27. & *Suet. Aug.* 31. Hence Cicero, happening to come to the house of Albus during this festival, refused to go in, lest he should be troublesome to the family, *Att.* 7, 7.

Compitālitiū, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Compitalia. Compitalitiū dies*, *Cic. Att.* 7, 7.

Compitalitiæ ambulationes, *Id. Att.* 2, 3.

Complutenses, ium, m. pl. *The people of Complutum in Spain*, *Plin.* 3, 3.

|| Complutum, i, n. *A city of New Castile in Spain*, *hod. Alcade de Henarez*, *Hard.*

Compulteria, æ, f. *A city of the Samnites in Italy*, *Liv.* 24, 20. *prope S. Maria de Covultere*, *Holsten.*

Compsa, æ, f. *A city of Naples in Italy*, *Liv.* 24, 20. *hod. Conza*, *Hard.*

Compāni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Compsa*, *Plin.* 3, 11.

Cōmenis, e, adj. *Plin.* 2, 3. *Of, or belonging to,*

Cōmum, i, n. *A city of Milan in Italy*, *Plin.* 3, 17. famous for the birth of Cæcilius and Pliny the younger, *Catull.* 33, 4. *Plin. Epist.* 1, 3, 1. *hod. Com.*

* || Cōmus, i, m. [ἀ κόμος, temulentus, vel ἀ κάμν, vicus, quod in vicis & compitis coleretur] *The god of festivals and merrymen; he was represented as young and beautiful, with a red face occasioned by too much drinking, bearing in his hand a lighted flambeau, which he held toward the ground, so that he seemed to burn his legs with it, and was crowned with garlands and flowers*, *Philost.*

* || Concana, æ, f. [Κόνκανα, Gr.] *A city of the Asturias in Spain*, *Ptol.*

*Concānus, i, m. *One of the Concani, a wild people about Concana in Spain, who drink horses blood*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 34. & *Sil.* 3, 361.

|| Concangium, ii, n. *Notit.* *The barony of Kendal in Westmoreland*, *Camd.*

Concordia, æ, f. (1) *A goddess among the Romans, to whom Tiberius erected a temple at the request of his mother Livia; she is commonly represented on coins with a cup in one hand, and a cornucopia, or horn of plenty, in the other, to denote that plenty attendeth a state where the people live in concord and friendship.* (2) *A city of Hispania Bætica; hod. Valera la vega, prope Frexenal*, *Hard.* (3) *A town of Mirandola in Italy; hod. antiquum nomen retinet.*

(1) *Suet. Tib.* 20. *vid. & Liv.* 22, 33. & 24, 22. (2) *Plin.* 3, 1. (3) *Id.* 3, 18.

Concordienses, ium, m. pl. *The people of Concordia*, *Plin.* 4, 22.

Concubientes, ium, m. pl. *qui & Foro-Julien-ses, A town of Spoletto in Italy, not far from Foligno*, *Plin.* 3, 14. *hod. castellum Forfiamma*, *Hard.*

* || Condāte, is, n. [Κονδάτην, Gr.] (1) *Congleton in Cheshire.* (2) *The city Rennes in Britany.* (1) *Antonin.* (2) *Ptol.*

|| Condercum, i, n. *Chester upon the street, in the bishoprick of Durham*, *Camd.*

|| Condivicnum, i, n. *Ptol.* *The city Nantes in France*, *Cellar.*

Condruſi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Gaul,*

betwixt Liege and Namure, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 5. *hod. Condreux, vel Condrotz.*

Cōne, es, f. *An island of Seythia, near the mouth of the Ister*, *Luc.* 3, 200.

|| Confluentia, æ, f. & Confluentes, um, m. pl. *Antonin.* [dict. à confluxu duorum fluminum] *A city in Germany where the rivers Rhine and Mosel meet; hod. Coblenz*, *Cellar.*

|| Congavata, æ, f. *Notit.* *Rose Castle near Carlisle in Cumberland*, *Camd.*

Congēdus, i, m. *A river near Bilboa in Spain*, *Mart.* 1, 50, 9. *hod. Congedo.*

Conimbrica, æ, f. *A city of Beira in Portugal*, *Plin.* 4, 21. *locus Condeja la vega, tribus ab eā leucis, ex illius rudibus excitata nova Conimbrica*, *Coimbra*, *Hard.*

Conisium, ii, n. *A town of Asia the lesser*, *Plin.* 5, 30.

Conium, ii, n. *A town of Phrygia*, *Plin.* 5, 32.

|| Connacia, æ, f. *Connaught, a province in Ireland*, *Geogr.*

*Cōnon, is, m. [Κόνων, Gr.] (1) *A noted mathematician of Samos who wrote of astrology.* (2) *A general of the Athenians; who being overthrown by Lysander the Lacedemonian, willingly retired from his native country, and insinuating himself into the favour of Artaxerxes, by his help restored again his country to their former liberty.* (1) *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 40. (2) *Vid. vit. ap. Nep.*

Conopas, æ, m. *A dwarf, but two foot and a hand's breadth high, minion of Julia, niece to Augustus*, *Plin.* 7, 16.

Conopon, i, n. *quod & Diabasis, A small island of Mysia, near the mouth of the river Ister, called Pseudostomum*, *Plin.* 4, 12.

|| Conovium, ii, n. [à Conovio, fl. Anton.] *A town in Wales, called Aber Conwey, i. e. the mouth of the river Conwey; in Welch Caerbaen, in Caernarvonshire.*

|| Confabrum, i, n. *A town of New Castile in Spain, not far from Toledo*, *Anton. hod. Consuegra*, *Hard.*

Confaburenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Confabrum*, *Plin.* 3, 3.

Conſentia, æ, f. *A city of Calabria in the kingdom of Naples, about twelve miles from the sea*, *Plin.* 3, 4. *hod. Consenza*, *Hard.*

Conſentini, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Conſentia*, *Liv.* 21, 5.

Conſilinum, i, n. *A town of Calabria in the kingdom of Naples*, *Plin.* 3, 10. *hod. Seylo*, *Hard.*

Constantia, æ, f. (1) *A town of Andalusia in Spain*, *hod. Constantina*, *Hard.* (2) *A town of the kingdom of Fez; hod. Arzilla*, *Hard.* (1) *Plin.* 3, 2. (2) *Id.* 5, 1.

|| Constantinōpolis, is, f. [à Constantino imperat.] *The city of Constantinople, the seat of the Grand Signior; formerly called Byzantium.*

Conſuanetes, ium, m. pl. *A people of Vindelicia*, *Plin.* 3, 20.

Conſuarani, qui & Conſorani, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of France*, *Plin.* 3, 4. *hod. Les pais de Foix & de Conserans*, *Hard.*

Contestania, æ, f. *A town of Valencia in Spain*, *Plin.* 3, 3. *hod. Alxtra*, *Hard.*

Contrebia, æ, f. *A city of Spain, not far from Toledo*, *Liv.* 40, 33. *Paterc.* 2, 5.

Contributa, æ, f. *A town of Arragon in Spain*, *Plin.* 3, 1. *not far from Medina de las Torres*, *Hard.*

Convenæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people of Languedoc in France*, *Plin.* 4, 19. *prope S. Bertrand de Cominges*, *Hard.*

* || Convennos insula, *Ptol.* *Shepey island, at the mouth of the Thames.*

|| Conventria, æ, f. *Coventry, in Warwickshire.*

Coos, five Cos, f. [Κῶς, Κῶς, Gr.] *An island in the Archipelago, with a city of the same name near Rhodes over against Caria*, *Plin.* 5, 30. *hod. nautis Lango, Græcis Stingo*, *Hard.* Here Hippocrates the great physician, and Apelles the famous painter were born.

*Cōus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Coos.* || Coa

¶ *Coa vestis, thin silk garments, worn by ladies, and wrought in this island, Prop. 4, 5, 55. Cois tibi pæne videre est Ut nudam, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 101.*
Cophantis, is. m. A mountain of Bætriana, Plin. 2, 106.
Cōphes, ētis. m. A river of India, Plin. 6, 21.
Coptites nomos, A district of Ægypt near the city of Coptos, Plin. 5, 9. Hinc linguæ Copticæ nomen, Hard.
Coptos, i. f. A city of Ægypt, in the district of Saide, Plin. 5, 9. hod. Cana, Hard.
Corā, æ. f. A city of Latium, built by the Dardani before Rome, Plin. 3, 5. Sil. 8, 379. & Liv. 2, 16.
Coranus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Cora. Coranus ager, Liv. 8, 19.
Coracesium, ii. n. A city of Cilicia, near the confines of Caramania, on the gulf of Statalia, Plin. 5, 27. Liv. 33, 20. hod. Scandoloro.
Coraceus, ii. m. A part of the bill Taurus so called, Plin. 5, 27.
Cōralli, ōrum. m. pl. A barbarous people of Pontus, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 2, 37.
Corani, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Italy, not far from Veli, Plin. 3, 4. & Luc. 7, 393.
Corasæ, ārum. f. pl. Certain islands, or rocks, in the Archipelago, Plin. 4, 10. hod. Dragonisi, Hard.
Corax, cis. m. (1) A master of rhetoric in Sicily. (2) A mountain of Ætolia. (1) Cic. Orat. 1, 20. (2) Liv. 36, 30.
Coraxi, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Pontus, Plin. 2, 102.
** || Corbillum, i. n. vel Corbilo, ōnis. m. Ptol. [Κορβίλων, Gr.] A city of France, in upper Bretagne; hod. Nantes.*
Corbio, ōnis. m. (1) A city of Spain, not far from Barcelona. (2) A city of the Æquiculi in Latium, not far from Præneste. (1) Liv. 39, 42. (2) Id. 2, 39. & 3, 30.
Corbulo, ōnis. m. (1) A proconsul of Syria, who conquered the Parthians in Nero's time. (2) A lubberly fellow, noted for strength of body. (1) Tac. Ann. 11, 20. (2) Juv. 3, 251.
Corbulōnis fossa, A trench made by order of Corbulo from Lyons to the mouth of the river Maese, Tac. Ann. 11, 20.
Corcȳra, æ. f. [à nymphā ejusdem nominis, quam Neptunus ibi compressit] (1) An island in the Ionian sea, on the coast of Albania, called by the ancients Phæacia; hod. Corfou, Hard. It is said to be about 55 miles long, and 120 in circumference. (2) The name of another island in the Adriatick, called also Melæna; hod. Curzola, Hard. (1) Plin. 4, 11. (2) Id. 3, 26.
Corcȳræi, ōrum. m. pl. The people of Corcȳra, Liv. 12, 14.
Corduba, æ. f. quæ & Colonia Patricia, Plin. 3, 1. A city of Bætick Spain; hod. Corduba la veja, leuca ferè una à Cordubâ novâ, Hard. the country of Lucan and both the Senecas, Mart. 1, 62, 7. and noted for its fertility, Sil. 3, 401.
Cordubensis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, Corduba. Cordubensis conventus, Plin. 3, 1.
|| Corduene, es. f. A district of Armenia Major, Amm. lib. 18.
Corduēni, ōrum. m. pl. The people of Corduene, Plin. 5, 15.
Cordulasa, æ. f. An island near Rhodes, Plin. 5, 30.
Corense litus, Plin. 3, 1. A part of Spain, which extended from the river Bætis, or Guadalquivir, to the river Guadalete, near the town of S. Lucar di Barameda, Hard.
Corfinienses, ium. m. pl. The people of Corfinium in Italy, Plin. 3, 12.
Corfinium, ii. n. A town of Abruzzo in Italy, Luc. 2, 478. & 4, 697. Cæf. B. C. 1, 17. not far from Popolo, Cellar.
Coricæ, ārum. f. pl. Two islands near Peloponnesus, Plin. 4, 12.
Corinenses, ium. m. pl. A people of Italy, not far from Cannæ, Plin. 3, 11.
Corineum, i. n. A town of the island Cyprus, Plin. 5, 29. hod. Cerines, Hard.

* || *Cōrinium, ii. n. [Κορίνιον, Gr.] (1) A town fifteen miles off Gloucester, called Cirencester, Camd. (2) A town of Illyricum. (1) Ptol. (2) Id.*
** Cōrinna, æ. f. [à κόρη, puella] (1) Ovid's mistress, a very handsome woman. (2) A Theban woman, who five times foiled Pindar himself, and put forth fifty books of Epigrams. (1) Mart. 5, 10, 30. & 12, 44, 6. (2) Prop. 2, 3, 21. Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 158.*
** Cōrinthiæcus, vel Cōrinthius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Corinth. & Corinthiacus sinus, Plin. 4, 4. Corinthius ager, Liv. 27, 31.*
** Cōrinthiarius, ii. m. A dealer in Corinthian vessels, Suet. Aug. 70.*
** Cōrinthus, i. f. [Κόρινθος, Gr.] A noted and considerable city of Achaia, in the middle of the Isthmus, going into Peloponnesus, or the Morea; it was formerly much resorted to by reason of the havens it had towards the Ionian and Ægean seas, whence Ovid calleth it *bimarem Corinthon*, Met. 5, 407. It became so populous and wealthy, that the Romans grew jealous of their greatness. The inhabitants having highly incensed the Roman ambassadors, L. Mummius was sent against them, who burnt the city, and demolished it, A. M. 3827. In the burning of it many rich and costly statues of different sorts of metal were melted, whence that kind of precious mixed metal called *Æs Corinthum*, more esteemed than silver among the Romans, Cic. Verr. 4, 44. Att. 2, 1. It was afterwards rebuilt, and called by its former name by Julius Cæsar.*
Cōriolāni, ōrum. m. pl. The people of Corioli, Liv. 3, 5.
Cōrioli, ōrum. m. pl. A town of Latium near the Appian way, Liv. 2, 33.
Cōriolānus, i. m. [sic dict. quod Coriolorum urbem expugnabat] A noble Roman, banished by the malice of the ungrateful people; but having gathered an army of the Volsci, he marched towards Rome, with a design to besiege it, but was prevented from executing it by the earnest entreaties of his mother Veturia, and his wife Volturnia. Vid. vitam ejus à Plutarcho scriptam, & Liv. 2, 35, 39, 40.
** || Coriovallum, five Coriovallium, ii. n. [Κοριόβαλλον, Gr.] A town of Belgium, Ptol. vulgò Falkenburg, sed incertæ positionis, inquit Cellar.*
** || Cōritāni, ōrum. m. pl. Ptol. [Κορίτανος, Gr.] The people of the countries of Northampton, Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby, Camd.*
** || Cornabii, ōrum. m. pl. Ptol. [Κορνάβιοι, Gr.] A people in the north of Scotland, about Strathnavern and Caithnes, Camd.*
** Cornacates, ium. m. pl. The people of Cornacum in Pannonia, Plin. 3, 25.*
** || Cornacum, i. n. [Κορνάκειον, Gr.] A town of Pannonia on the banks of the Danube, Ptol.*
|| Cornavii, ōrum. m. pl. The people of the counties of Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, Salop, and Chester, Camd.
Cornelia, æ. f. A noble matron, sister to Scipio, wife of Semp. Gracchus, and mother of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus; she taught her sons the purity and elegance of the Latin tongue, and was deservedly valued for her temperance and prudence, Vid. Juv. 6, 166.
Cornēlius, ii. m. The prænomen of several Romans. (1) Corn. Gallus, a good poet, and intimately acquainted with Virgil. (2) Corn. Nepos, who writ the lives of famous men. (1) Ov. Amor. 1, 15, 29. Poëmata quedam ejus hodie extant. (2) Hodie extant.
Corniculum, i. n. A town of the Sabines in Italy, Liv. 1, 38. & Flor. 1, 11.
Cornificius, ii. m. (1) || A excellent poet in the time of Sallust. (2) A friend of Cicero's. (1) Eusebius. (2) Cic. Fam. 8, 7. & Att. 12, 14.
Corni, ōrum. Anton. vel Cornus, i. f. Liv. 23, 40. A town of Sardinia.
|| Cornubia, æ. f. Cornwall in England.
Cornūtus, i. m. (1) A Stoick philosopher in the time of Nero, by whom he was banished. (2) || A

commentator on Virgil. (1) Pers. 5, 23, 27. (2) Gell. 2, 6.

Cōræbus, i. n. The son of Mygdon, a suitor to Cassandra, Priam's daughter, slain by Penelopeus, a Grecian, at the destruction of Troy, Virg. Æn. 2, 341.

* *Cōrōnæus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Corone. Sinus Coronæus, Plin. 4, 5. hod. Golfo di Coron, Cellar.*

* || *Cōrōne, es. f. [Κορώνη, Gr.] A town of Peloponnesus, Strabo; hod. Coron, Cellar.*

Coronea, æ. f. A city of Bæotia, Liv. 33, 29.

Cōrōnis, idis. f. (1) A beautiful nymph, called also Arsinōe, beloved by Apollo; but afterwards being too familiar with Iphis, the son of Elatus of Thessaly, a raven spying them together, acquainted Apollo with it, who slew her, and ripped the infant out of her womb, whom he named Æsculapius, and committed him to the care of Chiron the Centaur; hence they say, the raven's feathers, which were white before, were changed into black, that he might mourn for ever for the death of Coronis. (2) || The name of a goddess worshipped in Sicymia. (1) Ov. Met. 2, fab. 8. (2) Pausan.

Corpilli, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Thrace, Plin. 4, 11.

Corſi, ōrum. m. pl. The people of Corsica, Liv. 42, 7.

Corſica, æ. f. An island in the Mediterranean, between Sardinia and Italy; it is about 280 miles in circumference, Plin. 3, 6.

Corſicus, a, um. adj. Of Corsica. Corſicura mel, Plin. 37, 12.

|| Corſtopitum, i. n. Anton. Morpeth in Northumberland, Camd.

Cortona, æ. f. A city of Tuscany in Italy, on the frontiers of Umbria, Liv. 9, 37. Sil. 8, 473.

Cortonensis, ium. m. pl. The people of Cortona, Plin. 3, 4.

Cortuosa, æ. f. A town of the Etrusci in Italy, Liv. 6, 4.

Corvīnus, i. m. A surname given to Valerius Maximus a tribune, who fought with a giant in the Gaulick war, and killed him on the spot, being assisted by a raven which sometimes blind'd his antagonist with his wings, or pecked his face and hands, Liv. 7, 26. Plin. 7, 48. V. Max. 2, 14.

Cōrus, i. m. id. qui Caurus, A cold easterly wind, Sil. 1, 469. Luc. 5, 599.

* *Cōrybantes, um. m. pl. [Κορυβαντες, Gr.] Cybele's priests, so called from one Corybantes, one of her first attendants; hence || Æbra Corybantia, Virg. Æn. 3, 111. Cymbals; as they danced about the streets they begged money of the people whom they met. They first inhabited mount Ida in Phrygia, hence stiled *Idæi Daſtyli*.*

* *Cōrybas, antis. [Κορύβας, Gr.] (1) One of Cybele's priests. (1) A painter. (1) Claud. 4. Conf. Honor. 149. (2) Plin. 35, 11.*

Cōrycium, ii. A famous grove of Phocis in Greece, Stat. Theb. 7, 48.

* || *Cōrycus, i. m. [Κόρυκος, Gr.] (1) A high hill in Cilicia, with a town of the same name, bringing forth great store of excellent saffron; hod. Churco, Baudr. (2) A promontory of Crete; hod. Cornico, Baudr. (1) Strabo. (2) Ptol.*

Corydalla, æ. f. A town of Lycia, Plin. 5, 27.

Cōrydon, ōnis. m. A shepherd's name in Pægiæ, an ordinary swain, or country clown, Ecl. 2, 1.

Corymbio, æ. f. An ancient name of the island Rhodes, Plin. 5, 30.

Corynæum, i. n. A town of Greece, not far from Clazomenæ, Plin. 5, 29.

Coryphasium, ii. n. A promontory in Greece, Plin. 4, 5.

* *Cos, An island in the Ægean sea. Vid. Coos. Cōsa, æ. f. Ruti. Cōſe, ārum. f. pl. Virg. Æn. 10, 163. Cossa, Plin. 3, 4. (1) A city of Tuscany in Italy. (2) Another city in the kingdom of Naples. (1) Vid. aucl. suprâ memorat. (2) Liv. 14, 39.*

Cōſanus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Cosa. Coſanum litus, Plin. 3, 6. Coſanus portus, Liv. 22, 11.

Colcinus, i. m. *A town of Natolia, near the river Mæander*, Plin. 5, 29.

|| Cosedia, æ. vel Cosediæ, ãrum. f. pl. *Anton. A city of Normandy in France; hod. Coutance, Biet.*

* Cosmiãnum, sc. unguentum, Mart. 12, 55. made by

* Cosmus, i. m. [*ἀκόσμος*, mundus] *A perfumer, or seller of sweet ointments in Rome*, Mart. 3, 55.

Cossuetania regio, *A country of Spain between the river Ebro and Tarragon*, Plin. 3, 3.

Cossus, i. m. (1) *The name of a valiant Roman.* (2) *A wealthy person, much courted for his riches.* (1) Virg. Æn. 6, 481. (2) Juv. 3, 184.

Cossutia, æ. f. *A wife of Julius Cæsar's*, Suet. Cæs. 1.

Cōsŷra, æ. f. Plin. 3, 8. Cōsŷra, Mel. *An island in the Mediterranean, between Tunis and Sicily; it is said to be about thirty miles in circumference, and belongeth to Sicily; hod. Pantalarea, Hard.*

* || Cōthon, is. f. (1) *A port of Carthage.* (2) *An isle in the Laconian gulf, not far from Cythra.* (1) Steph. (2) Steph.

Cotta, æ. m. (1) *An excellent orator.* (2) *A noble Roman, who warred against Mithridates, and reconciled Cæsar to Sylla.* (1) Cic. de Cl. Orat. 74. & Offic. 2, 17. (2) Plut.

|| Cottæ Alpes, *Lofty mountains betwixt Italy and France, which part Dauphiné from Piedmont*, Anton.

Cōtya, yos, vel Cōtus, i. m. Cæs. B. C. 3, 4. *The name of several kings of Thrace.* (1) *The son of Bitis, who in the time of the civil war sided with Pompey.* (2) *Another of this name, to whom Ovid writ during his banishment, as king of the country.* (3) *Another, whom Timotheus the Athenian general conquered.* (1) Liv. 5, 54. (2) Ov. ex Ponto, 2, 9, 2. (3) Nepos in Timoth. 1.

Cōtytia, òrum. m. pl. *Lascivious rites celebrated in honour of Cotyto*, Hor. Epod. 18, 4.

Cōtytto, ùs. f. *A Thracian strumpet, made a goddess of unchastity, whose priests were called Baptes*, Juv. 2, 92.

|| Counos, i. f. *An island at the mouth of the river Thames; hod. Canvey, Camd. others suppose it to be Shepey.*

C ante R.

Crabra aqua, *A considerable lake betwixt Tusculum and the city of Rome*, Cic. Fam. 16, 18. & Agrar. 3, 2.

Crægus, vel Crægos, i. m. [*à Crago*, Tremiletis & Praxidicæ Nymphæ filio] *A mountain in Natolia, near the river Xanthus*, Plin. 5, 27. hod. *Capo Serdeni*, Hard.

* || Crænæ, es. f. [*Κρανῆν*, Gr.] *An island of Greece, not far from Cythera*, Hom. Il. γ. 445.

* Crani, òrum. m. pl. *The people of Cranium*, Liv. 38, 28.

* || Cranium, ii. n. [*Κρανίον*, Gr.] *A town of Cephallenia, an island near Greece*, Thucyd.

* Cranon, i. n. [*Κρανών*, Gr.] (1) *A city of Magnesia.* (2) *A city of Thessaly, near Tempe.* (1) Plin. 4, 9. (2) Id. 4, 8. & Cic. Orat. 2, 86.

* Cranonius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cranon.* Cranonius ager, Liv. 42, 64.

* Crantor, òris. m. [*ἀκρανός*, impero] (1) *An academick philosopher, who was scholar to Plato, and school-fellow to Xenocrates and Palæmon; he wrote a book De Consolatione, which Cicero endeavoured to imitate.* (2) *The armour-bearer of Pelens, who was slain by Demolion the Centaur.* (1) Cic. Tusc. 5, 37. Acad. 2, 1, 2. Orat. 3, 18. (2) Ov. Metam. 12, 367.

Crassipes, èdis. m. *A Roman famous for his fine gardens*, Cic. Att. 4, 12. & Quint. fr. 3, 7.

Crassitius Tarentinus, *A grammarian, who was master to Julius Antonius, Mark Antony's son*, Suet. de illustr. Gramm. 18.

Crassus, i. m. [*à crassitie*, vel *saginâ*, corporis] *The name of several Romans.* (1) *One surnamed Lucius, a famous orator, much commended by*

Tully. (2) *M. Crassus, the richest man of all the Romans; he thought no man rich, who could not with his yearly revenues maintain a considerable army: he was by nature very covetous, which gave occasion to his ruin; for when the Roman empire was shared into three parts, whereof Cæsar had one, and Pompey another, it fell to his lot to be in Syria and the eastern countries; where, through love of gold, he made war against the Parthians, by whom both he and thirty thousand Romans were slain: the Barbarians conjecturing that he undertook this war against them for the love of their gold, melted gold, and poured it into his mouth, that they might fill his body with that with which his heart could never be satisfied, whilst he lived.*

(1) Cic. Offic. 1, 30. & Parad. 5. (2) Vid. vitam ejus à Plutarcho scriptam, & Luc. 1, 105.

Crastinus, i. m. *A forward person in the Pharsalian war*, Luc. 7, 471. Liv. Epit. 111, 65.

Crātīs, vel Crātæis, is. m. *A river of Calabria in Italy, which runneth into Scylla*, Plin. 3, 5. hod. *Fiumara di Muro*, Hard.

Crātērus, ri. m. (1) *An excellent physician.* (2) *A celebrated painter.* (3) *A statuary.* (4) *A companion of Alexander, who wrote his acts.* (1) Cic. Att. 12, 13. (2) Plin. 35, 11. (3) Id. 36, 5. (4) Vid. Voff. de Hist. Græcis.

* Crates, ètis. m. [*ἀκρατέω*, impero] (1) *An ancient philosopher of Thebes, who turning his whole estate into money, delivered it to a banker, upon this condition, that if his sons proved philosophers, he should give it among the poor citizens; a philosopher having no occasion for money; otherwise he should give it his sons. Some write that he threw it into the sea, saying, Away ye paultry cares, I will drown you, that you may not drown me. For he thought that none could have riches and virtue together. He was cotemporary with Euclid.* (2) *A grammarian, who being sent upon an embassy, by king Attalus to Rome, first brought this study thither, every day reading grammatical lectures.* (1) Plut. (2) Suet. de illustr. Gramm. 2.

Crāthis, is. m. *A river of Calabria near the town Sybaris; it riseth in mount Apennine, and runneth into the gulf of Boffano near Cassano in the kingdom of Naples*, Plin. 3, 11.

* Crātīnus, i. m. [*ἀκράτης*] *A comick poet, facetious, yet very satyrical, and much addicted to drinking*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 1. Epist. 1, 19, 1. & Pers. 1, 123.

* Crātippus, i. m. [*Κρατίππος*, Gr. *à κρατέω*, impero, & *ἵππος*, equus; sc. equis imperans] *An Athenian philosopher, tutor to Cicero's son Marcus*, Cic. Offic. 3, 2. He meeting Pompey after his overthrow in the Pharsalian battle, gave him all the comfort that philosophy could afford, by disputing of providence, and of the approaching downfall of Rome, Plut.

|| Crātylus, i. m. *A philosopher to whom Plato dedicated a book.*

Crēmēra, æ. *A river of Tuscany, famous for the slaughter of three hundred Fabii by the Veientes*, Liv. 2, 49. Flor. 1, 12. & Ovid. Fast. 2, 205. It runneth into Tiber above 5 miles above Rome, and is now called *La Varoa*.

Cremonnyon, i. n. *A town of Greece, not far from Megara*, Plin. 4, 7.

Crēmōna, æ. f. *A large and rich city in Italy, in the Milanese, about 38 miles west from Mantua, Virgil's country*, Plin. 3, 19. Virg. Ecl. 9, 28.

Crēmōnensis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cremona.* Cremonensis cohors, Liv. 44, 40.

Crēmōnis jugum, *That part of the Alps, through which Hannibal made his famous passage*, Liv. 21, 38.

* Creon, ontis. m. [*Κρεών*, Gr.] (1) *The son of Menecius, and brother of Jocasta: Oedipus having killed his father Laius unawares, Creon caused himself to be proclaimed king of Thebes; in his reign the people being much annoyed by the monster Sphinx, who destroyed all such as could not expound her riddle, Creon made a publick declaration, that whosoever could give*

the interpretation thereof should have Jocasta his sister to wife, and have the supreme government of the kingdom. Oedipus undertook it, and performed it so well, that the Sphinx cast herself down a precipice and broke her neck, whereupon he married Jocasta, and was also advanced to the throne; but some time after, understanding he had married his own mother, he went voluntarily into banishment, and left the kingdom to his two sons, who quarreling were both killed in battle. The kingdom hereupon came again into the hands of Creon, on whom, by reason of his cruelty to Antigone and others, Thebes made war, and slew him. (2) *The son of Sisyphus, who gave his daughter Creüsa in marriage to Jason, after he forsook Medea.* (3) *The first Archon, or yearly magistrate, at Athens.* (4) *A mountain in the island of Lesbos.* (1) Stat. Theb. 7, 250. & deinceps. (2) Sen. Med. 510. & deinceps. (3) Vell. Paterc. 1, 7. (4) Plin. 5, 31.

Cres, Crētis, m. Cressa, æ. f. *An inhabitant of Crete.* They were famous on account of their false stories; hence Ovid, Nec fingunt omnia Cretes, Amor. 3, 10, 19. Cressa puella, h. e. Phædra, Id. Epist. 4, 2.

Cressa, æ. f. *A port of Caria*, Plin. 5, 28.

Cressius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cretæ.* Cressia nemora, Virg. Æn. 4, 70. prodigia, Id. Æn. 8, 294.

Crēta, æ. f. [*à Crete Jovis filio*, Curetum rege] *An island in the Mediterranean, situated near the Archipelago, between Rhodes and Peloponnesus; hod. Candy.* It is said to be above 450 miles in circumference. Here they say Jupiter was brought up, and buried too. There were once a hundred cities in this island. The people were excellent archers, and mightily given to lying, as St. Paul observed of them out of a poet of their own, Epimenides: Κρήτες δὲ ψεύσται, καὶ ὄφρια, γαστέρες ἀργαί, Plin. 4, 12.

Crētæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Crete.* Crētæis in oris, Virg. Æn. 3, 117.

Crēticus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Crete.* Creticum mare, Plin. 3, 4.

Crētenles, ium. m. pl. *The people of Crete*, Liv. 38, 21.

Crētis, èdis. Patron. f. *Of Crete.* Nymphæ Cretides, Ov. Fast. 3, 444.

Crētānus, i. m. *One of Crete*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 73.

Crētheus, i. m. *The son of Æolus, and father of Æson*, Val. Fl. 1, 42. & 5, 477.

Crēthēius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cretheus.* || Cretheia proles, h. e. Jason son of Æson, Val. Flacc. 8, 112.

Crēthides, is. m. Patron. *Descended from Cretheus*, Val. Flacc. 6, 609.

* Creüsa, æ. f. [*Κρεῦσα*, Gr.] (1) *The daughter of Creon king of Corinth, whom Jason married, having deserted his first wife Medea; wherefore Medea in a rage sent a casket with wildfire in it, which burnt her as soon as she opened it.* (2) *The wife of Æneas, and daughter of king Priam, who was lost in the streets of Troy, as Æneas with his father and son made their escape.* (1) Ov. Epist. 12, 53. (2) Virg. Æn. 2, 666. & 9, 297.

* || Crimissa, æ. f. [*Κρίμιση*, Gr.] *A city of Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples*, Strab.

Crinas, æ. m. *A physician of Marseilles, who prescribed medicines according to the motion of the planets*, Plin. 29, 1.

Crīnīsus, vel Crīmīsus, i. m. *A river of Sicily, near the city Segesta*, Virg. Æn. 5, 38. hod. *Freddo.* When Laomedon denied Neptune and Apollo their wages for building the walls of Troy, Neptune was angry, and sent a huge sea monster to waste the country; upon this, consulting the oracle, they were told the only remedy was, to give up the maidens of Troy to him; but Hippotes a noble Trojan, fearing lest his daughter Hegesta should be cast to the monster, put her into a ship, rather to be drowned out of his sight, than to be devoured in his view; she was driven into Sicily, where Crinīsus falling

in love with her, and turning himself into the shape of a dog or bear, lay with her, and begot Acestes, who was afterwards king of Sicily, *Serv. Crimisa, Lycophrone.*

Crispīnus, i. m. [*à crispis capillis*] *A captain of the guard to Domitian, a person of mean extraction, and debauched morals, Juven. 1, 27. & 4, 1. & 14.*

Crispus, i. m. *A name of Sallust, and of other Romans.*

Crissa, æ. f. *A city of Æolia, Plin. 4, 3. hod. Salona, Hard.*

Crissæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Crissa. Crissæus sinus, Plin. 4, 3. hod. Golfo di Salona, Hard.*

Critias, æ. m. *The captain of the thirty tyrants, who ruled in Athens, Nep. Thrasyl. 2, fin. Cic. Tusc. 1, 40.*

* Crīto, ōnis. m. [*à κριτής, judex*] *An Athenian very intimate with Socrates, Cic. de Div. 1, 25.*

* Crītōbūlus, i. m. [*9. d. consilii arbiter; ex κριτής, judex, & βουλῆ, consilium*] *A physician who restored Philip's eye to its place, when it was struck out with a dart, though the sight of it was irrecoverably lost, Plin. 7, 37. & Curt. 9, 5.*

* Crītōlāus, i. m. [*i. e. populi judex; ex κριτής, judex, & λαός, populus*] (1) *A captain of Achaia, who ruined Corinth by his ill conduct, and at last poisoned himself. (2) A Peripatetic philosopher, who went with Carneades in the embassy to Rome. (1) Cic. N. D. 3, 38. & Liv. 52, 3. (2) Cic. Orat. 1, 11. 2, 37.*

Crīumetōpon, i. n. [*κρίε μέτωπον, Gr. i. e. arietis frons*] *A promontory of Crete, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Capo Crio, Hard.*

Crocala, æ. f. *An island of sand at the mouth of the river Indus, Plin. 6, 21.*

|| Crocalana, item Crocolana, & Corolana, æ. f. *Ancafer in Lincolnshire, Camd.*

* Crocōdīlopōlis, is. f. [*à crocodilorum multitudine*] (1) *A town in Phœnicia, by the bill Carmel. (2) Another in Ægypt by the river Nilus. (1) Plin. 5, 19. (2) Plin. 5, 9.*

* Crocōdīlopōlītes nomos, *The district belonging to Crocodilopolis, Plin. 5, 9.*

Crōcus, i. m. (1) *A handsome youth, who being in love with a young lady called Smilax, pined away into a flower of that name. (2) A huntsman, who at the request of the Muses was turned into a star, and named Sagittary. (1) Ov. Met. 4, 283, & deinceps. (2) Sidon.*

* Cræsus, i. m. [*Κροῖσος, Gr.*] *The last king of Lydia, the son of Halyattes; so rich, that Cræsi divitiis became a proverb to denote abundance of wealth, he asked Solon, who was the happiest man? He named several; Cræsus appearing somewhat surprised that himself was not named, the philosopher told him, No man could be said to be happy before death; which Cræsus afterwards found to be true, for being taken prisoner by Cyrus, and ordered to be burned, he cried out Solon, Solon, Solon! Cyrus asked why he called on Solon, and was told Solon's saying, whereupon considering it might be his own case, he spared his life, and treated him with much respect, Plut. Juven. 10, 274. Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 3, 37.*

Cromna, æ. f. *A town of Paplagonia, Val. Flacc. 5, 106.*

Crōmyon, ōnis. m. *A place in Greece belonging to Corinth, Ov. Met. 7, 435.*

Crōmyōnēsus, i. f. *An island over-against Smyrna, Plin. 5, 30.*

* Crōnia, ōrum. n. pl. [*à Κρόνος, Saturnus*] *Feasts in honour of Saturn, in which small presents were sent from one to another. They were kept on the 19th day of December, Macrob. Sat. 1, 7.*

Cronia, æ. f. *An ancient name of Bithynia, Plin. 5, 32.*

* Crōnium mare [*à Κρόνος, Saturnus, qui, cum frigidum sydus sit, rebus frigidis præest, Eust.*] *The frozen, or Northern sea, Plin. 4, 16.*

Cronium, ii. n. Plin. 4, 13. *Supposed by Haradin to be the same as Gremium, Greenland.*

Crotalus, i. m. *A river of Lucania in Italy, Plin. 3, 10. hod. Corace, Hard.*

Crōton, vel Crōto, ōnis. f. [*à Crotone quodam ibi tumulto, Ov.*] *A city of Italy, not far from Otranto, Plin. 2, 97. Sil. 11, 8. & Liv. 1, 18. It is very wholesome, and of a temperate air; whence that proverb, Crotone salubrius, Strab. lib. 6. It was the country of Milo the great wrestler.*

Crotoniata, æ. m. *An inhabitant of Croton, Cic. de Inv. 2, 1. & N. D. 2, 2.*

|| Crōtōpus, i. m. *A king of the Argives, and father of Psamathe, who had a child by Apollo, called Linus, whom she hid among the bushes, but the dogs tore him to pieces. Hinc*

Crōtōpiādes, is. m. *Linus descended from Crotopus, Ov. in Ibin. 480.*

Crustūmērīum, ii. n. *Anciently a city of the Sabines in Italy, about nine miles from Rome, Plin. 3, 5. now a village called Marcigliano Vecchio.*

Crustūmērī, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Crustumērīum, Virg. Æn. 7, 631.*

|| Crustūmīnum, i. n. *A town of Tuscany on the confines of the country of the Veii, Steph.*

Crustūmīnus, vel Crustūmīnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Crustumīnum. Crustumina pyra, Plin. 15, 15. & Col. 5, 10. Virg. Georg. 2, 88. Crustumīnus ager, Cic. pro Flacc. 29. Crustumina tribus, Id. pro Planc. 16.*

Crustūmīum, ii. n. *A river arising out of the Apennines and running by Rimini in Italy, Plin. 3, 15. Luc. 2, 406. hod. Conca, Hard.*

Crya, æ. f. *A promontory of Lycia, Plin. 5, 27.*

Crynīs, is. m. *A river of Bithynia, Plin. 5, 32.*

Cryos, i. m. *A river of the lesser Asia, Plin. 5, 29.*

C ante T.

* || Ctēsias, æ. m. [*Κτήσιος, Gr.*] (1) *A noble historian of Cnidus. (2) Another of Ephesus. (1) Vid. Voss. de Hist. Græcis. (2) Plut.*

Ctēsībīus, i. m. (1) || *An Athenian parasite, who being asked how much philosophy he had left? answered, Ἀσυνέβλως δεσπεῖν, enough to sup of free cost; for being full of jests, he was often invited to feasts. (2) Another of Alexandria, the inventor of wind music. (1) Rhod. (2) Plin. 7, 37. & Vitruv. 9, 9.*

* Ctēsīphon ōntis. m. [*Κτησιφῶν, Gr.*] (1) *An excellent artist, who built the great temple of Diana at Ephesus, which was afterwards burnt by Herostratus. (2) A nobleman of Athens, who persuaded the Athenians to crown Demosthenes in the theatre with a golden crown; upon which being accused by Æschines, he was defended by Demosthenes in that excellent oration of his Περὶ στεφάνου. (3) A town of Assyria, over-against Seleucia, where the Parthian kings kept their winter. It was once the chief city of the kingdom of Babylon. (1) Plin. 2, 37. (2) Cic. Orat. 3, 56. (3) Plin. 6, 26.*

* || Ctēsīppus, i. m. [*h. e. equorum possessor; ex κλέομαι, possideo, & ἵππος, equus*] *The son of Chabrias, brought up by Phocion, Plut.*

C ante U.

Cūma, æ. f. *A city of Æolis, opposite Lesbos the country of the Sibyl, called Cumæ, or Erythræa, who came afterwards into Italy, Virg. Æn. 6, 98.*

Cūmæ, ōrum. f. pl. Cyme, es, Sil. 19, 494, & Liv. 37, 11. *A city of Campania in Italy, not far from Puteoli, built by the Cumæi of Asia. Plin. 3, 4.*

Cūmæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cumæ. Cumæam accedere urbem, Virg. Æn. 3, 441.*

|| Cumbria, æ. f. *Camberland in the north of England.*

Cūneus ager, Mel. 3, 1. *A country of Portugal, or as Plin. 4, 22. a promontory of the same place; hod. Cabo di S. Maria, Hard.*

Cūniculārīæ, ōrum. f. pl. *Two small islands, or rather rocks, between Sardinia and Corsica, Plin. 3, 7.*

Cūpīdo, dīnis. m. [*à cupiendo*] *The god of love, of which there were two, one born of Venus, and begotten by Jupiter, the inciter of celestial love; the other the son of Erebus and Nox, the author of terrestrial or filthy amours. He is represented like a boy, naked and winged, with a veil over his eyes, and carrying a quiver upon his shoulders; he holdeth a torch with one hand, and a bow with darts in the other, wherewith he woundeth the hearts of lovers, Plut. Ov. Fast. 4, 1. Serv. Oedip. 500.*

Cūpīdīneus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cupid. Cupidīneis nec inexpugnabile telis Cor mihi, Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 65.*

Cupra, æ. f. *Two towns of Picenum in Italy, one called Cupra montana, prope Ripam Transjanam, Hard. & Cupra maritima, Plin. 3, 13. hod. Tossino, Hard.*

Cuprenses, ium. m. pl. *The people of Cupra, Plin. 3, 13.*

Cūrenses, ium. m. pl. *The people of Cures, Plin. 3, 12.*

Cūres, ium. pl. *A city of the Sabines in Italy, their country being incorporated with Rome, the citizens of both were called Quirites; hod. Ceres, Hard. also a river of the same name, which floweth into Tiber about 12 miles above Rome, seemeth to have been so called from them.*

* Cūrētes, um. m. pl. [*ἄντ' ἑ κερῆες, à tonsurâ, quod cincinnos ad delicias alerent, Eust.*] *The same as the Corybantes, and Idæi dactyli; they were six brethren, who came from the hill Ida into Crete, to whom Rhea committed the bringing up of her young son Jupiter, for fear of disobligeing her husband Saturn. They first used drums and dancing in armour, Virg. Georg. 4, 151. Luc. 2, 629. & Stat. Theb. 4, 784.*

Cūrētīs, Ides. f. *Patron. Of, or belonging to, Crete, anciently inhabited by the Curetes, Egrefus ratibus Curetida terram Contigit, Ov. Met. 8, 153.*

|| Curia, æ. f. *Corbridge in Northumberland, Camd.*

Cūrio, ōnis. m. *The name of a family in Rome; one of them was a great man of Cæsar's party, and built two theatres so as to keep them asunder, or to clap them together, Plin. 36, 15. & Luc. 1, 269, &c.*

Cūrius, ii. m. *A nobleman of Rome, surnamed Dentatus; he was thrice consul, and was noted for his courage, singular honesty, and frugality. When he had beaten Pyrrhus king of Epirus, and driven him out of Italy, he divided the land, distributing to each man four acres, and reserved no more for himself, saying, That none ought to be generals, who could not be content with the share of a common soldier. When the ambassadors of the Samnites brought him a large sum of money, as he was sitting by the fire boiling of rapes, he told them, he had rather rule over rich men, than be rich himself, and he that could not be worsted in fight, would not be bribed with money, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 41. Juven. 11, 78. Claud. 4. Conf. Hon. 412.*

Curtius, ii. m. [*à celeritate currendi dict.*] (1) *A noble Roman, who gave his life for his country; the earth being sunk with a wide gap in the middle of the Forum, and it being commonly reported that it could not be filled up, unless some prime young nobleman were put into it, Curtius mounted his horse, and rode into it. (2) A lake occasioned by that accident. (3) One in the time of Tiberius, who from a receiver's clerk came to be consul. (4) An historian who wrote of Alexander's acts. (1) Liv. 7, 6. (2) Id. 1, 13. & Tac. Hist. 1, 41, 2. (3) Tac. Ann. 11, 21, 4. (4) Cuius opera extant.*

Curubis, is. f. *A town of Zeugitana, Plin. 5, 4.*

Cūtilia, æ. f. *A lake in the country of the Sabines, wherein was a woody island always floating, Plin. 2, 95. hod. Lago di Contigliano, Hard.*

C ante Y.

Cyāne, es. f. (1) *A Sicilian nymph, who helping Proserpine against Pluto, was changed into a river.*

river of the same name, which runeth into Anap-
pus. (2) *A town of Lycia.* (1) Ov. Fast. 4,
469. (2) Plin. 5, 27.

Cyānē, ārum, f. pl. quæ & Symplegades.
*Two little islands near the entrance of the Euxine,
or Black sea, in the mouth of the straits of
Constantinople over-against one another; at so
small a distance, that as one cometh by ship to-
waide them, they appear but one, like the two
Sereles near the North foreland, Plin. 4, 12.*
Whence the poets fancied that they met some-
times and came together, therefore called *Can-
currentia saxa*, Juv. 15, 19. *hod. La Pavonire.*

*Cyānē, es, f. [i. e. cærulea; à κυανός, cæ-
ruleus] *The daughter of the river Meander, on
whom Hercules beat Canus and Byblis, Ov. Met.*
9, 451.

*Cyānus, i, m. [ab eodem] *A river of Col-
chis, Plin. 6, 4.*

*Cylē, es, f. mediâ communī. [Κυλέα, Gr.
& Cybele Phrygiæ monte] *The goddess Cybele, cal-
led also the mother of the gods, daughter of heaven
and earth, and wife to Saturn; this goddess is
also called Ops, Rhea, and Fæta; and from the
places where she was worshiped, Dindymene,
Berynthia, Idaea, Phrygia, and Pessinuntia; the
Ceryntes were her priests, who worshiped her
by the sound of drums, tabours, pipes, and cym-
bals. She is pictured with turrets upon her
head. Her statue was by the counsel of Sibylla
translated from Pessinuntia to Rome by Scipio
Nasica, and was there much honoured. Vid.
Mart. 1, 71, 10. Virg. Georg. 4, 64. Claud.
Rap. Prof. 1, 179. Lucr. 2, 618. & Prop. 3,
17, 35.*

Cyōra, æ, f. *A town of Lycaonia, Cic. Verr.*
4, 13.

Cybiātæ, ārum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of
Cybira, Cic. Fam. 8, 4.*

Cybirāticus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to,
Cybira. Cybiraticum forum, Cic. Att. 5, 21.*
Cybiratica negotia, Hor. Epist. 1, 6, 33.

*Cyclādes, um, f. pl. [à κύκλος, quod circa De-
jum in orbem sitæ sunt] *Certain islands in the
Archipelago, Plin. 4, 12. they are accounted
fifty-three in all, Cyclas, S. l. 4, 247.*

*Cyclōpes, um, m. pl. [Κυκλώπες, Gr.] *ita
dict. ab eo quod unicum habent oculum, eūm-
que orbicularem mediâ in fronte situm, Hes.
The sons of Neptune and Amphitrite, who assisted
Vulcan in making Jupiter's thunderbolts. Poly-
phemus, Brontes, Steropes, and Pyracmon, are of
most note among the poets. They were an an-
cient people inhabiting the island of Sicily,
which were mighty great men, whence the
poets gave them the name of giants. They
were killed by Apollo, to revenge the death of
his son Æsculapius, whom Jupiter had slain
with a thunderbolt made by them, Vid. Hesiod.
Op. 145. Virg. Æn. 8, 440. Ov. Fast. 4,
287. Stat. Sylv. 1, 1, 4. & Claud. 3. Conf.
Hon. 19, 5.*

*Cyclōpēus, & Cyclōpius, a, um, adj. *Of the
Cyclops. Cyclopea saxa, Virg. Æn. 1, 205. Cy-
clopia tela, Claud. Rapt. 1, 97.*

*Cycnus, i, m. [à κύκνος, cygnus] (1) *The
son of Mars, slain by Hercules. (2) Neptune's son
slain by Achilles in the Trojan war, and turned
into a swan. (3) A king of the Ligurians, who
bewailing the death of his cousin Phaeton, was
changed into a swan. (4) The name of a horse,
so called on account of his colour. (1) Hygin.
31. (2) Ov. Met. 12. fab. 3. (3) Id. Met. 7.
fab. 13. (4) Stat. Theb. 6, 524.*

Cyda, æ, m. *A person of Crete, of a very bad
character, but made one of the judges at Rome by
Mark Antony, Cic. Philipp. 5, 5. & 8, 9.*

*Cydias, æ, m. [à κύδος, gloria] *A skilful
painter, who painted the Argonauts so well, that
Hortensius gave for it a hundred and sixty four
talents, Plin. 35, 11.*

Cydicpe, es, f. *A noble and beautifull lady be-
loved by Acontius, who, by reason of their dispa-
rity as to birth and fortune, despairing to attain
her, contrived a way to trepan her, by writeing
a couple of verses upon an apple, into a pro-*

mise of marriage, Ov. Epist. 20. *vid. Acon-
tius.*

Cydnus, i, m. [à candore dict. Quicquid can-
didum est, Cydnum gentili lingua Syri dicunt,
Solin.] *A river of Cilicia, in Asia Minor, issue-
ing out of the mountain Taurus, and passing by
Tarsus, Plin. 5, 26. the water of it is exceeding
cold, for Alexander, in the time of his wars a-
gainst Darius, going into this river to cool him-
self, found his body so benumbed with cold, that
his life was in danger, had not that faithfull,
though suspected physician, Philip, relieved him,
Curt. 3, 4. & Just. 11, 8. It is said to cure the
gout, by bathing the legs in it, Vitruv. 8, 3.*

*Cydōn, ōnis, f. [Κυδωνία, Gr.] (1) *A
town of Crete; hod. Canea, Hard. (2) A man's
name. (1) Plin. 4, 12. (2) Virg. Æn. 10,
325. & 12, 858.*

Cydonēa, æ, f. *An island near Lesbos, Plin. 2,
103.*

*Cydonius, vel Cydonēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or
belonging to Cydon, or Crete. § Cydonia spicula,
Virg. Ecl. 10, 59. mala, Plin. 15, 11. Cydonēæ
pharetræ, Ov. Met. 8, 22.*

Cytipenus sinus, Plin. 4, 13. *hod. le golfe de
Riga, Hard.*

Cylla, æ, f. *A city of Troas, Ov. Met. 13,
174.*

Cyllārus, i, m. (1) *One of the Centaurs. (2)
One of the horses belonging to Pollux, or as some,
Castor. (1) Ov. Met. 12. 393. (2) Virg. Georg.
3, 90. & Val. Flacc. 1, 436.*

Cyllēne, es, f. *A mountain of Arcadia, Plin.
4, 6. Virg. Æn. 8, 139. & Ov. Met. 5, 87.*

Cyllēnis, idis, f. Patron. *Descended from Cyl-
lene, Luc. 9, 665.*

Cyllēnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to,
Cyllene. Cyllenia proles, Virg. Æn. 4, 258.
Mercury as being the son of Jupiter and Maia,
and born on the mountain Cyllene. It is also
used for the planet Mercury, Luc. 1, 657, & 10,
209.*

Cyme, es, f. *A city of Æolia, Plin. 5, 30.*

Cymæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cy-
ma, or Cuma. Cymæa vates, Val. Flacc. 5, 5. ic.
Sibylla.*

*Cymōdōce, es, f. [à κύμα, fluctus, & δέχο-
μαι, capio] *A sea nymph, daughter of Æolus
and Doris, Virg. Georg. 4, 338. & Æn. 5, 826.*

*Cymōdōcēa, æ, f. *One of the sea nymphs, in-
to which the ships of Æneas were changed, Virg.
Æn. 10, 225.*

*Cymōthoē, es, f. [à κύμα, fluctus, & θέ-
ω, curro] (1) *A sea nymph, the daughter of Æolus
and Doris. (2) A spring of Æthia. (1) Virg.
Æn. 1, 148. (2) Plin. 4, 5.*

Cynagrus, i, m. *An Athenian captain, whose
valour in the Persian war was very remarkable
against his enemies; for having slain many of
them he pursued them even to the sea, where
by main strength he held a loaded ship with his
right hand; and when that was cut off, he held
it with his left; which being also cut off, he
held it with his teeth, Just. 2, 9.*

Cynæthus, i, f. *The island Delos, anciently so
called, Plin. 4, 12.*

Cynāpes, is, m. *A river which discharges it-
self into the Euxine sea, Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 10,
49.*

|| Cynāra, æ, f. *One of the islands in the Ar-
chipelago, at present uninhabited; hod. Zinara.
Hinc*

Cynārēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to,
Cynara, Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 214. sed al. alit. leg.*

Cyneas, æ, m. *An ambassadour sent from king
Pyrrhus to Rome, where he learned in one day to
salute every senator by his peculiar name, Cic.
Tusc. Q. 1, 24.*

Cynici, ōrum, m. pl. *The Cynick philosophers,
followers of Antisthenes and Diogenes, Cic. Offic.
1, 35. & de Fin. 3, 20. Juv. 13, 122.*

*|| Cynāphis, is, vel Cynāphus, i, m. [Κυν-
αφίς, Gr.] *A river of Africa; it ariseth in the
desert of Fez in Biledulgerid, and runeth into the
Mediterranean near Lebeda, between cape Maz-
rata and Tripoli in Barbary, Ptol.*

*Cynāphus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to,
Cynphus. Cyniphii hirci, Virg. Geor. 3, 312.
conf. Sil. 3, 275.*

*|| Cynōcēphali, ōrum, m. pl. [Κυνόκεφαλοι,
Gr. ex κύων, canis, & κεφαλή, caput] *A people
of India with heads like dogs, Gell. 9, 4.*

*Cynōcēphalus, i, m. [ab eodem] *The god
Anubis among the Egyptians. Vid. Cic. Att. 6,
1. Plin. 8, 54. & Salmaf. ad Solin.*

*Cynōpōlis, is, f. [ex κύων, canis, & πόλις,
civitas] *A city of Egypt, Plin. 5, 10.*

*Cynōpōlites nomos, *The district belonging to
Cynopolis, Plin. 5, 9.*

*|| Cynōsarges, is. [ex eodem themate] *A
place in Attica, so called from a white dog sacri-
ficed there by Diomus; hence the proverb, Ad
Cynosarges. Vid. Chiliad.*

Cynōscēma, ātis, [i. e. Canis tumulus; ex
κύων, canis, & σῆμα, monumentum] *A pro-
montory of Thrace, where queen Hecuba was bu-
ried, Plin. 4, 11. vid. & Ov. Met. 13, 560.*

*Cynōsūra, æ, f. [κύων, & ὄψις, Gr. i. e. canis
cauda] (1) *The lesser Bear star, by observing of
which the mariners of Tyre and Sidon steered their
course, as the Græcians did by the other. (2) || A
promontory of Livadia in Peloponnus; hod. cape
Sidco. (3) A mountain of Arcadia. (1) Ov.
Fast. 3, 107. Sil. 3, 665. Val. Flacc. 1, 17.
(2) Ptol. (3) Stat. Theb. 4, 295.*

Cynthia, æ, f. [à Cyntho monte] (1) *The
moon. (2) The name Propertius gives to his mi-
stress, who was before called Hostilia. (1) Ov.
Fast. 2, 91. (2) Prop. 11, 1.*

Cynthius, ii, m. *Apollo so called, as being
born in Cynthus, Virg. Ecl. 6, 3.*

Cynthus, i, m. *A hill in Delos, so high, that
the shadows of it is said to spread over the whole
island, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Monte Cinto, Hard.*

*Cynārilla, æ, f. [Κυναρία, Gr.] *A town
of Messenia, Plin. 4, 5.*

*Cypēstus, i, m. [Κυπέστος, Gr.] *A young
man of extraordinary beauty, who being very dis-
consolate on account of a flag which he had kil-
led accidentally in hunting, Apollo changed him
into a cypress tree, which was carried in funeral
pomps, and consecrated to dead men, Ov. Met.
10, fab. 3.*

Cypis, idis, f. Patron. *Just. V. m. so called
from the island Cyprus, where she was worshiped.
Dica pœnis Cypri, Hor. Od. 1, 3.*

Cyprus, i, f. [à Cyprio Linnye filio, Steph.]
*An island in the Mediterranean sea, situated be-
twixt Syria and Cilicia; so fruitful that it was
called the happy isle, Virg. Æn. 1, 626. Hor.
Od. 3, 26, 9. By reason of the wantonness of
its inhabitants it was consecrated to Venus, Hor.
Od. 1, 19, 20. It hath two famous cities in it,
Salamis and Paphos, and is computed to be about
170 miles long, and 80 broad.*

Cyprius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cy-
prus. § Cyprius rex, Cic. pro Domo, 20. tyran-
nus, Id. N. D. 3, 33.*

Cypsella, æ, f. *A town of Thrace, not far from
the river Hebrus, Plin. 4, 11.*

Cypselus, i, m. *A tyrant of Corinth, Cic. Tusc.
5, 37.*

Cyrēnaica, æ, f. [à Cyrene dict.] *A country
of Africa betwixt Marmarica and the port of
Sabia, Plin. 5, 5. hod. Barca.*

Cyrēnaici, ōrum, m. pl. [dict. ab Aristippo
Cyrenæo, sectæ auctore] *Certain philosophers,
who accounted pleasure the chiefest good, and
esteemed virtue only as a means to increase it, Cic.
Tusc. 3, 13. Offic. 3, 13. & Acad. Q. 4, 42.*

Cyrēnaicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to,
Cyrenaica. Cyrenaicus ager, Plin. 5, 5.*

Cyrēne, es, f. *The daughter of Penens, by whom
Apollo had Aristæus, Virg. Georg. 4, 321.*

Cyrēne, es, f. vel Cyrēnæ, ārum, pl. *A city of
Africa; hod. Cairuan, one of the five, which make
the Pentapolis, from whence the whole country
was called Cyrenaica, Plin. 5, 5. Sil. 3, 252. &
Liv. 23, 10. The place abounded with Ben-
zoin, whence Catullus calleth it lacerpiceferas
Cyrenas, 7, 4.*

Cyrēnenis,

Cyrenensis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cyrene.*
Cyrenenses agri, *Cic. Agr. 2, 19.*

Cyretia, æ, f. *A city of Thessaly, Liv. 36, 10.*

Cyrnæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cyrenus. Cyrenæ taxi, Virg. Ecl. 9, 30.*

Cyrnus, i, f. *The island Corsica, anciently so called, Plin. 4, 12.*

Cyrrhestica, æ, f. *A part of Cælesyria, one of whose towns was Borrhæa; now Aleppo, Cic. Att. 5, 18.*

Cyrsilus, i, m. *An Athenian who was stoned to death as a traitor to his country, Cic. Offic. 3, 11.*

*Cyrus, i, m. [Κύρος, Gr.] *The son of Cambyses, by Mandane the daughter of Astyages. See the story of his birth, and the prediction that he should rule over Asia, and drive Astyages from his kingdom; and the means he used to prevent it, in Just. 1, 4. He first united the kingdom of the Medes and Persians, subdued the Assyrians, took Babylon, overthrew the Lydians, of whom Cræsus was king, and made him a prisoner; he set the Jews, who were detained in captivity at Babylon, at liberty, and sent them again into their own country under the conduct of Zerobabel, with leave to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem, and was the first emperor of the Persian monarchy, which continued two hundred and seven years, till the time of Alexander the Great. He was a man admired for his personage, prowess, wisdom, and liberality, but especially for his memory. At last being engaged in a war with the Scythians and Massagetæ, he was slain with two hundred thousand men in an ambush laid by queen Tomyris, to revenge the death of her son, who caused his head to be cut off, and thrown into a vessel full of blood, with this bitter taunt, Satia te sanguine, quem sibi. See Just. 1, 8. & Val. Max. 5, 4, ext. 6, & 8, 7, ext. 16, & 9, 10, ext. 1.*

|| Cÿta, æ, f. *A town of Colchis, Steph.*

Cÿtæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Colchis. Cÿtææ terræ, Val. Flacc. 6, 693.*

Cÿtæis, idis, f. *Patron. Descended from Cÿta, h. e. Medea, Prop. 2, 4, 7.*

Cÿtæinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cÿta. Cÿtæina carmina, Prop. 1, 21, 4. h. e. magica, because that place was famous for herbs used therein.*

*Cÿthêra, òrum, n. pl. [Κυθήρα, Gr.] *An island betwixt Peloponnesus and Candy, or Crete, now called Cerigo, in compass about six miles, formerly called Porphyris, Plin. 4, 12. or Porphyrisa, Aristot. for the excellent purple fishes taken there. It was consecrated to Venus, Virg. Æn. 10, 51. Ov. Fast. 4, 286.*

*Cÿthêriacus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cythera. Cytheriaca myrtus, Ov. Fast. 4, 15. Cytheriacæ columbæ, Sen. N. Q. 1. aquæ, Ov. Epist. 7, 60.*

*Cÿthêræa, æ, f. *Patron. Worshipped at Cythera, h. e. Venus, Ov. Fast. 4, 673.*

*Cÿthêræus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cythera. Cythêræus heros, Ov. Fast. 3, 611. h. e. Æneas, as being the son of Venus; mensis, Id. ibid. 4, 195. h. e. April, that month being sacred to Venus.*

Cytnos, i, f. [à Cythno primo habitatore] *One of the Cyclades; otherwise called Ophiusa and Dryopis, Plin. 4, 12. Ov. Met. 5, 252. & 7, 464. It is now subject to the Venetians, and said to be about 60 miles in circumference.*

Cytis, i, f. *An island of Arabia, whence the copax stone, Plin. 6, 29. hod. l'île de Babel-mandel, Herd.*

Cÿtoriæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cytorus, or the boxtree. || Cÿtoriaco deducere pectine crines, Ov. Met. 4, 312. h. e. with a boxcomb.*

Cÿtòrus, i, m. *A mountain of Galatia, abounding with boxtrees, Virg. Georg. 2, 437.*

Cÿziceni, òrum, m. pl. *The people of Cyzicum, Cic. pro Mur. 15. & pro Arch. 9. & Liv. 94, 20.*

Cÿzicus, i, f. *An island, with a city of the same name, in the White sea, between Asia and Europe, Val. Flacc. 3, 60. Prop. 3, 22, 1.*

D ante A.

DÆÆ, vel Dayæ, ãrum, m. pl. *A people of Scythia, near the Caspian sea, Virg. Æn. 8, 728. Luc. 7, 429.*

Dæci, òrum, m. pl. *The people of Dacia, Plin. 4, 12. Luc. 3, 95.*

Dæcia, æ, f. *A country beyond Hungary, containing the present Moldavia, Transylvania, and Wallachia. Adj. Geographos.*

Dæcicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Dacia. Dacicus, sc. nummus, Juven. 6, 204. coined by Domitian, who subdued that people.*

Dæcus, i, m. *One of Dacia, Luc. 2, 54. Virg. Georg. 2, 497.*

*Dæcÿli Idæi. [Δακτυλοὶ Ἰδαῖοι, Gr.] *Cybele's priests, instituted on the following occasion; Cybele having brought forth Jupiter and Juno at one birth, she only showed Juno to Saturn, and gave Jupiter to the Curetes, or Corybantes, to be nursed by stealth, lest Saturn should devour him: the priests, lest the crying of the infant should discover him, invented a kind of dance, wherein they met one another striking upon little brass shields, and so prevented the father's discovering his son. Vid. Virg. Æn. 9, 112. Vide etiam Corybantes.*

*|| Dædÿchus, i, m. [δαδῆχος, Gr. qu. A torchbearer; ex δαῖς, tæda, & ἔχω, habeo] *The chief priest of Hercules, or as some any priest of Ceres, Alex. ab Alex. 2, 8.*

*Dædäla, æ, f. *A town of Lycia, where Dædalus was buried, being killed by a water-snake which came out of the river Ninus, Plin. 5, 27.*

*Dædälus, i, m. [δαιδάλλω, scio; vel δαιδάλλω, vario, Fest.] *An Athenian artificer, the most ingenious in the world, whence the proverb, Dædali opera, when we would commend a thing for the curiousness of the work: he invented the saw, the ax, the plummet, the augur, glue, cement, sails for ships, the sail-yard; and statues so contrived as to make the eyes move, as it liveing; being accused of the death of Perdix his nephew, he fled into Crete, and there made the Labyrinth, into which Minos put him and his son Icarus, because he had made a cow of wood, wherein Pasiphaë putting herself, became guilty of monstrous lewdness. He seeing no way of escape, desired feathers and wax, to make a present, as he pretended, for the king, but therewith he made himself and his son wings, and so flew from Crete to Sardinia, and from thence to Cumæ, where having lost his son by the way, he built a temple to Apollo. The meaning of the fable is, that Dædalus being privy to the adultery of Pasiphaë, the wife of Minos, with his servant named Taurus, was cast into prison with his son Icarus; but they, and some other discontented persons flying from Crete in some small vessels, Minos pursued them so briskly, that the ship in which Icarus was, split against the rocks; but Dædalus having found out the use of sails, and the king using oars only, got first to Sicily, and so escaped the fury of his pursuer; whence the proverb, Remigiis Dædaleis, to signify a thing done with dexterity and speed. Vid. Ov. Met. 8, fab. 3. Sil. 12, 92.*

*Dædäleus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Dædalus. Dædaleo ocyor Icaro, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 13. Dædaleum iter. Prop. 2, 14, 8.*

*Dædälus, a, um, adj. *Curiously wrought, finely bedecked. § Dædala testæ, Virg. Georg. 4, 179. tellus, Lucr. 1, 7. carmina, Id. 2, 504. natura rerum, Id. 5, 235.*

Dæhippus, i, m. *A noble statuary, Plin. 34, 8.*

Dalmanutha, æ, f. i. e. pauperis portio. *A country of Judea, S. Marc. 8, 10.*

Dalmatæ, ãrum, m. pl. *The people of Dalmatia, Plin. 3, 32. & Liv. 47, 21.*

Dalmatia, æ, f. *A country in that part of Turkey which lieth in Europe, bounded on the north and east by Bosnia, on the south by Croatia, and on the west by the gulf of Venice, Plin. 3, 25. hod. antiquum nomen retinet, quamvis non iidem limites ubique sint.*

Dalmaticus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Dalmatia. A title given to L. Metellus, on account of his conquest of that country, Cic. Verr. 3. Dalmaticum, sc. bellum, Suet. Aug. 20. Dalmatici fluctus, Luc. 2, 402.*

*Dāmascus, i, f. [Δάμασκος, Gr.] *Anciently the noblest city of all Syria; it lieth in the midway between Antioch and Jerusalem, and is yet a considerable place, being the seat of one of the greatest bassas the Turks have in Asia, Plin. 5, 18. Luc. 3, 215. hod. Damas, Hard. There grow store of those plums we call Dāmascens.*

*|| Dāmascēne, es, f. [Δάμασκον, Gr.] *The country about Damascus, Strabo.*

*Dāmāippus, i, m. [i. e. equorum domitor; ex δαμάω, domo, & ἵππος, equus] (1) *One who took part with Marius against Sylla, and was very cruel. (2) A player, or actor. (3) A purchaser of medals and statues. (1) Cic. Fam. Epist. 7, 23. & 9, 21. (2) Juven. 8, 147. (3) Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 64.*

Dāmias, æ, m. *A famous sculptor, Plin. 34, 8.*

*|| Dāmni, òrum, m. pl. [Δάμνιοι, Gr.] *The people of Westmoreland, Ptol. int. Camd.*

*|| Dāmniōnii, vel Dumnōnii, òrum, m. pl. [Δαμνέσιοι, Gr.] *The people of Cornwall and Devonshire, Ptol. int. Camd.*

*|| Dāmniōnium promontorium, *The Lizard-point in Cornwall, Camd.*

Damocles, tis, m. *A flatterer of Dionysius the Sicilian tyrant, who having much extolled the happiness enjoyed by monarchs, Dionysius, in order to convince him of his mistaken notions, attired him as a king, and caused him to be attended at table in a royal manner, having the most delicate viands placed before him; but withall ordered a naked sword to be hung over his head with the point downward, tied only by a horse hair; which so terrified Damocles, that he could neither taste of the dainties, nor take any pleasure in his magnificent attendance, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21.*

Dāmatas, æ, m. *The name of a shepherd, Virg. Ecl. 2, 37.*

Dāmon & Pythias, or Pinthias, *Two Pythagorean philosophers, famous for their strict friendship. Dionysius having condemned one of them to die, he craved a few days respite, to settle his domestick affairs, and the other willingly offered himself as a pledge for his safe return, and to die in his stead, if he returned not by the day appointed; but he came according to appointment, and acquitted his friend: upon which the tyrant not only pardoned the unhappy wretch, but desired also to be the third person in their friendship, Val. Max. 4, 7. ext. 1. & Cic. Offic. 3, 10.*

Dāmōphÿlus, i, m. *A painter, or limner, Plin. 35, 12.*

Dānæ, es, f. *The daughter of Acrisius king of the Argives, who being told by an oracle that he should be slain by his grandchild, shut this daughter up close in a strong tower; but Jupiter turning himself into a golden shower, had criminal conversation with her; after her delivery, her father caused her and her new born child to be put into a chest, and cast into the sea: the chest being thrown upon the coast of Daunia, a fisherman took it up, and presented it to king Pylæmon, who married Dānæ; and Perseus her son, when of age, slew his grandfather, and so fulfilled the oracle, Ov. Met. 4, fab. 14. & Hor. Od. 3, 16.*

Dānæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Danae. || Danaeus heros, Ov. Met. 5, 1. i. e. Perseus, the son of Danae.*

Dānāi, òrum, & per syncop. Dānām, m. pl. *The*

The Græcians, so called from Danaüs, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 34. *V. Flacc.* 1, 371.

Danaïdes, um. f. pl. & *Danaïdæ*, Sen. *Troad.* 605. *The fifty daughters of Danaüs*, who were married to the fifty sons of Ægyptus his brother, whereof all but Hypermnestra slew their husbands on the wedding night, and were sentenced for it to fill a tub full of holes with water, *Hygin. Fab.* 170, 255. ¶ *Danaïdum dolium*, a proverb of an insatiable wretch, who is never satisfied, *Vid. Ciliad.*

Danaüs, i. m. *A king of the Argives, and brother of Ægyptus*; who failed into Greece, and having expelled king Sthenelus, fixed his habitation at Argos, whence the Græcians were called *Danaï*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 3.

¶ *Dania*, æ. f. *Denmark*, a kingdom on the north of Germany near the Baltick, abounding with all furniture for shipping, *Adi Geogr.*

¶ *Danica silva*, *The forest of Dean in Gloucestershire*; or, as others, the *Anderswalde*, betwixt Gloucester and Bristol.

Danubius, ii. m. *The Danube*, the greatest river in Europe: as it passeth by Illyricum it changeth its name, and is called the *Ister*; it receiveth into it sixty more rivers, ariseth in the lowest side of Germany out of the hill Abnoba, and runneth through Bavaria, Austria, Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria, Moldavia, Bessarabia, and part of Tartary, into the Euxine sea, *Plin.* 3, 18. *Ov. ex Ponto*, 1, 8, 11. *Luc.* 2, 50. *Claud.* 4. *Conf. Honor.* 622.

¶ *Dunum*, i. n. *Anton. Doncaster in Yorkshire, Camd.*

* *Daphne*, es. f. [*Δάφνη*, Gr.] (1) *A nymph the daughter of Peneus, a river of Thessaly*, beloved by Apollo, but chose rather to be changed into a laurel or bay tree, than yield to his amours. (2) *A pleasant place in Syria, shaded with trees, watered with springs, and much resorted to for pleasure*; whence the proverb, *Daphnificis moribus vivere*. (1) *Ov. Met.* 1, fab. 10. (2) *Eutrop.* 6, 11.

* ¶ *Daphnæus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Daphne*. ¶ *Daphnæus Apollo*, *Amm.* 22, 31. because worshipped there.

* *Daphnenfes*, ium. m. pl. *The people about Daphne*, *Eutrop.* 6, 11.

* *Daphnis*, idis. m. [*δάφνις*, laurus] (1) *A young man of Sicily, the son of Mercury, the first writer of pastorals*, who having agreed with a nymph whom he loved, that if either of them should break their promise plighted to each other, the party offending should be punished with the loss of both eyes; he afterwards falling in love with another, was struck blind. (2) *The name of a shepherd*. (1) *Diod.* (2) *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 12.

* ¶ *Daphnus*, untis. f. [*Δάφνης*, Gr.] *A town of Greece*, *Strab. lib.* 1.

* *Daraps*, sing. *Val. Flacc.* 6, 66 vel ¶ *Darabes*, um. m. pl. *Ptol.* [*Δάραβες*, Gr.] *A people of Bactriana*.

Dardania, æ. f. *A country in Asia Minor, on the Asiatick side of the Archipelago*, *Strabo conf. Sil.* 1, 43.

Dardaniæ, ærum. m. pl. *Patron. Trojans*, as being descended from Dardanus, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 564.

Dardaniædes, is. m. *Patron. Æneas*, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 545. & 12, 775.

Dardanius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Dardanus, or the Trojans*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 582. & 6, 756.

Dardanius, i. m. *The son of Jupiter and Eleuthia*, who having killed his brother Janus, fled into Samothracia, and afterwards into Asia, where he took up his abode in the Lesser Phrygia, and built there the city *Dardania*, which was afterwards called *Troy*, from Troas the son of Eleuthionius, and grandchild to Dardanus, and *Ilium*, from Ilius the son of Troas. (2) *A hunter*, who bought up all things he could, to sell them at a dearer rate. (1) *Virg. Æn.* 3, 197. *Ov. Fast.* 4, 31. (2) *Plin.* 30, 1.

Dardanius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Dar-*

danius, or the Trojans. *Dardana pubes*, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 119. *tela*, *Id.* 6, 57.

* ¶ *Dares*, etis. m. [*Δάρης*, Gr.] (1) *One of the most ancient historians*, who wrote the Trojan wars, wherein he was himself in person; falsely said by some to have been translated out of Greek into Latin by Corn. Nepos. (2) *The name of a champion*, who boasted much, but performed little. (1) *Isidor.* (2) *Virg. Æn.* 5, 483. & 12, 263.

* ¶ *Dariorigum*, i. n. [*Δαριόριον*, Gr.] *A city of Bretagne in France*, not far from *Vennes*, *Ptol.*

Darii pons, *Made over the Danube, not far from the Euxine sea*, *Nep. Milt.* 3.

Darius, ii. m. *The name of several kings of Persia*. (1) *The son of Hytaspes*, chosen king by the neighing of his horse. (2) *Another surname of Codomanus*, who was the last emperor of the Persian monarchy, being conquered by Alexander, and slain by his own servants. (1) *Just.* 1, 10. (2) *Claud. Epist.* 1, 17.

¶ *Darvenum*, vel *Darvernum*, i. n. *Dover, Camd.*

Dæsius, ii. m. *The name of a physician*, *Mart.* 2, 52. & 6, 70.

Dassarenfes, ium. vel *Dassaretæ*, ærum. m. pl. *A people of Macedonia*, *Liv.* 45, 26. & *Plin.* 3, 23.

Daulia, æ. vel *Daulis*, idis. f. *A city of Phocis in Greece*, not far from *Delphos* in the *Morca*, *Liv.* 32, 18.

Daulius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Daulis*. *Daulia rura*, *Ov. Met.* 5, 276.

¶ *Daunia*, æ. f. [*dauno* dict.] *A country in the eastern part of Italy*; vulgò *Puglia plana*, or *Piana*, belonging to the kingdom of Naples.

Daunius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Daunus*. ¶ *Daunius heros*, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 723. h. e. *Turnus*. *Daunia gens*, *Id. ib.* 8, 146. ¶ *Daunia dea*, *Id. ib.* 12, 785. h. e. *Futurna*, sister to *Turnus*.

Daunus, i. m. (1) *The son of Pilumnus and Danaë, and father of Turnus*. (2) *A river of Apulia*. (1) *Virg. Æn.* 10, 616. & 12, 90. (2) *Hor. Od.* 3, 30, 11.

D ante E.

* ¶ *Dēbōrus*, i. f. [*Δεβόρος*, Gr.] *A city of Pæonia*, *Thucyd.*

* *Dēcāpōlis*, is. f. [*ex δέκα*, decem, & *πόλις*, civitas] *A country with ten cities belonging to it*, partly in Palestine, the cities whereof are thus reckoned up; *Sephet*, *Tiberias*, *Nephthali*, *Azor*, *Cæsarea Philippi*, *Caphernaum*, *Bethsaïda*, *Chorazin*, *Bethsan*, and *Ictapa*; and partly in *Cæleſyria*, of which *Damascus* was chief, *Plin.* 5, 18. *Vid. Geogr.*

* *Dēcēlia*, æ. f. [*Δεκέλια*, Gr.] *A city of Greece near Eubœa*, *Nep. Alcib.* 4.

* ¶ *Dēcēm pagi*, *Anton.* *A town of Lorrain*; *hod. Dieuze*, *Cellar.*

Dēcīates, um. m. pl. *A people near the Alps*, *Plin.* 3, 5. & *Flor.* 2, 3.

* *Decimus*, ii. m. [*à decem*] *The name of several Romans*, de quibus consule *Liv.* 27, 14. & 42, 35.

* *Dēcīus*, ii. m. [*dict. à decem*, sicut *Quintius à quinque*] *The name of several considerable Romans*, whereof three did willingly give up their lives for their country. (1) *The father*, in the Latin war. (2) *The son*, in the *Hetruscan*. (3) *The grandson*, in the war against *Pyrrhus*. (1) *Liv.* 6, 9. (2) *Id.* 10, 29. (3) *Id.* 13, 36.

Dēcūma, æ. f. *A town of Spain*, not far from *Corduba*, *Plin.* 3, 1.

Dēcūmāni, ærum. m. pl. *A people of France*, not far from *Narbonne*, *Plin.* 3, 4.

Dēianira, æ. f. *The daughter of Oeneus king of Ætolia*; she was betrothed first to *Achelœus*, and afterward to *Hercules*: who designing to cross a river, *Nessus* the Centaur offered to help his bride over; but *Hercules* being on the other side, he would have ravished her: whereupon *Her-*

cules shot him with an arrow poisoned with the blood of *Hydra*. He instantly dying, gave to *Dēianira* a garment, died with his own blood, telling her, that if her husband wore it, he could love no other woman but herself. She afterwards hearing that her husband was fallen in love with *Iole* in *Eubœa*, sent that garment to him; who having put it on, fell mad: whereupon he slew *Lycas* who brought it, and threw himself into a sacrificing fire which he had made on mount *Oeta*. *Dēianira* hearing of it, slew herself with his club; of whose blood sprang the herb *Nymphæa*, or *Heracleon*, *Ov. Metam.* 9, fab. 3.

Dēidāmīa, æ. f. *The daughter of Lycomedes king of Scyros*, on whom *Achilles* begat *Pyrrhus*, while he dwelt there in woman's attire, *Propert.* 2, 9, 16.

Dēiōne, es. f. *Mother to Miletus*. *Hinc*

Dēiōnide, is. f. *A descendant of Deione*, *Ov. Metam.* 9, 442.

Dēiōpeia, æ. f. *One of the nymphs of Juno*, whom she promised to give *Æolus* to wife, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 343. & *Æn.* 1, 76.

Dēiōtārus, i. m. *Was made king of Galatia by Pompey, on whose side he fought against Cæsar*. He was accused of a conspiracy against *Cæsar's* life, but was defended by *Cicero*, in an excellent oration now extant.

Dēiphōbe, es. f. *The daughter of Glaucus*, called also *Sibylla Cumana*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 36. & 500.

Dēiphōbus, i. m. *The son of Priam and Hecuba*. He married *Helena* after the death of *Paris*, and was by her delivered into the hands of the Græcians; she opening the chamber door to them, while he was asleep, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 310.

¶ *Delgovitia*, æ. f. *Godmundingham in Yorkshire, Camd.*

* *Dēliacus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Delos*. *Deliaca supellex*, *Cic. Varr.* 2, 34. *vafa*, *Id. pro Rosc. Amer.* 46.

* *Dēlium*, ii. n. *A town of Greece*, not far from *Tanagra*, *Liv.* 35, ult.

* ¶ *Dēlius*, ii. m. *One of Mark Antony's captains*, a great turn coat, *Meff. Corvinus*.

Dēlius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Delos*. ¶ *Delia*, sc. dea, *Diana*, as born in *Delos*, *Ov. Met.* 5, 639. *Delius*, scil. *Deus*, *Apollo*, for the same reason, *Id. ibid.* 1, 454. *vates*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 12.

Delminium, ii. n. *A town of Illyricum*, *Aur. Vict. de Viris illustr.* 44, 4.

* *Dēlos*, i. f. [*δῆλος*, manifestus; quod repente sese ostenderit *Latona*, cum antequam mari operta esset] *An island in the Ægean sea*, the chief of the *Cyclades*, where *Latona* was delivered of *Apollo* and *Diana*, to whom therefore the island was afterwards consecrated, and accounted a place of so great devotion, that the Persians, when they made war against Greece, and had brought to *Delos* a navy of a thousand ships, yet out of reverence forbore meddling with any thing there. It was once a floating island, and therefore called *erratica Delos*, *Ov. Metam.* 6, 333. This isle is near forty miles from *Negropont*, and about ten miles in circumference; *hod. Schiles*.

Delphi, ærum. m. pl. *A city of Phocis in Greece*, seated on the hill of *Parnassius*, where the oracle of *Apollo* was. It was supposed to be in the midst of the inhabited world, and therefore called *umbilicus orbis terrarum*, *Liv.* 38, 48. as also *umbilicus Græciæ*, *Id.* 41, 28. which was found out by *Jupiter's* sending out two eagles to fly, one from the east, the other from the west, which met at this place, *Claud. de conf. Mulierum*, *proem.* 11.

Delphicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Delphos*. § *Delphica tellus*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 515. *Delphicus* sc. *deus*, *Apollo*, *Id. ibid.* 2, 543. *Delphica delubra*, *Claud. Rapt. Prof.* 246. *menſa*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 59.

* *Delphini portus* [*δελφίς*, Gr.] *A port town of Italy*, not far from *Genoa*, *Plin.* 3, 4. *hod. Porto Firo*, *Cellar.*

* *Delphīnus*, i. vel *Delphin*, is. m. [*δελφίς*, Gr.] *A constellation so call'd*, *Varro R. R.* 2,

5. Ov. Fast. 1, 457. & 2, 79. & Cic. Arat. 92.

* || Delta, æ. f. [dict. quoddam literæ Græcæ Δ imaginem referat] *An island in Egypt, made by the division of the river Nile, not far from Alexandria; hod. a part of Erriff. Adi Geogr.*

* Deltōton, i. n. [ab eodem] *The name of a constellation resembling the Greek Δ, Cic. in Arat. 5.*

* Dēmādes, is. m. [Δημάδης, Gr.] *An Athenian orator, a great adversary to Demosthenes, and famous for his luxury and debauchery, Plut. in Demosth. & Cic. Orat. 2, 26.*

* || Dēmāgōras, æ. m. [ex δῆμος, populus, & ἀγορεύω, concionor; q. d. populi concionator] *A Greek historian, de quo vide Voss. de Hist. Græc.*

* Demaratus, i. m. [Δημάρατος, Gr.] (1) *A Lacedæmonian captain, who being banished his country, and dwelling at Athens, was informed of the secret designs of the Athenians against the Lacedæmonians; and thinking himself more engaged to his native country than to Athens, disclosed the whole project. (2) A rich merchant of Corinth, who flying from the tyrant Cypselus, retired to Etruria, where he begat Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth king of the Romans. (1) Plut. in Alex. (2) Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 37.*

* Demea, æ. m. [δῆμος, populus] *An old Etrurian man in Terence.*

|| Demetæ, ærum, m. pl. *A people of West Wales in Carmarthenshire, Pembroke-shire, and Cardigan-shire, Camd.*

* Demetrius, dis. f. [δὲ Demetrio quodam ibi regnante] (1) *A town of Thessaly, anciently called Pagasa. (2) A town of Assyria. (1) Liv. 39, 29. & Plin. 4, 8. (2) Steph.*

* Demetrius, ii. m. [Δημήτριος, Gr.] *The name of several famous men. (1) The son of Antigonus, surnamed Poliorcetes, of so manly a port, that no painter could truly represent him, whom Plutarch has paralleled with Mark Antony. He waged war against four kings at once, and vanquished all; Ptolemæus, Lyfimachus, Seleucus, and Pyrrhus; at last he was taken prisoner by Seleucus. (2) Another, surnamed Phalereus, scholar of Theophrastus, who by his virtue and discreet government much enriched Athens, being ruler there ten years; during which time they set up thirty six images in honour of him. Afterwards in his absence, by the slanderous accusations of some malicious persons, he was condemned to die, and all the images, save one, were pulled down: upon which Demetrius said, Yet for all that, they have not plucked down that virtue, for which they did set up these images. (1) Plut. (2) Cic. de Fin. 5, 19.*

* Dēmīurgus, i. m. [Δημιουργός, Gr. ex δῆμος, populus, & ἔργον, opus] *A title given to the chief magistrate in some of the cities of Greece, Liv. 32, 22. Cic. Epist. Fam. 5, 22.*

* Dēmōchāres, tis. m. [Lat. popularem auram captans; ex δῆμος, populus, & χαρίζομαι, gratior] *An Athenian orator, nephew to Demosthenes, who being sent to king Philip on an embassy, and asked by him how he might oblige the Athenians, replied, By hanging yourself. The king notwithstanding dismissed him, and only bade him ask those who had sent him, Whether he, who patiently bore, or he that uttered, such unseemly language, was most to be commended? Sen. de Ira, 3, 23. Cic. Orat. 2, 23. & de Cl. Orat. 83.*

* Dēmocrates, is. m. [i. e. populum regens; ex δῆμος, populus, & κρατία, rego] *The name of a physician, Plin. 24, 7.*

* Democritus, i. m. [i. e. populi iudex; ex δῆμος, populus, & κρίσις, iudex] *An excellent philosopher of Abdera, who having traveled much for the gaining of knowledge, returned home, and confined himself to a small house and garden, that he might more freely meditate on the works of nature, and blinded himself by looking much upon a bright basin of brass. He laughed at peoples eager pursuit of riches and honour. His father was so wealthy, that at*

one time he feasted Xerxes and his army. He died at the age of 99 years. Vid. Cic. de Fin. 5, 19. & Acad. 2, 4, 17.

* Dēmōphoon, ontis. m. [Δημόφων, Gr.] (1) *The son of Theseus and Phædra, the twelfth king of Athens, who returning from Troy, landed in Thrace, where Phyllis daughter of Lycurgus fell in love with him, and entertained him at bed and board. He after some time going to Athens, promised to come to her again; but not performing his promise, she hanged herself upon an almond tree. (2) A prophet, who foretold the danger that was like to befall Alexander. (1) Plut. (2) Curt. 9, 4.*

* Dēmōsthēnes, is. m. [Gr. i. e. populi robor; ex δῆμος, populus, & σθῆνός, robor] *The most famous orator of Greece. He was the son of a blacksmith, and Plato's scholar, having an impediment in his speech, so that he could not pronounce the letter r, by putting stones in his mouth, and declaiming upon the sea shore, he attained to a perfect way of speaking. When Philip had besieged Athens, he promised to raise the siege, if they would give in hostage ten orators. Demosthenes told them that the wolves desired a league with the shepherds, upon this condition, that the cause of strife might be taken away, which was the shepherds mastiffs; this being granted, the wolves without fear made havoc of the sheep. So would Philip do with you, said he, if once you deliver to him your watchmen, your orators. When Antipater succeeded Alexander, he fled to save his life; Archias being sent to apprehend him, he drank poison, which he had prepared and kept in his pen for that purpose, and so ended his life, Vid. Cic. Orat. 1, 65. Offic. 2, 13. & de Cl. Orat. 38.*

Dēmoteles, is. m. *One of those who wrote of the pyramids of Egypt, Plin. 36, 12.*

Densetæ, ærum, m. pl. *A people of Thrace, betwixt Mæsia and mount Hæmus, Cic. in Pison. 34.*

* Dentatus, i. m. *A name given to some of the family of the Curii, Plin. 7, 16.*

Deorum currus, *A very high mountain in Africa, Mela; hod. Sierra Lione, Cellar.*

|| Derbe, es. f. *A city of Lycaonia in Asia Minor, Steph. hod. Deribia.*

Derbices, um, m. pl. *A people near the Caspian sea, who punished all crimes with death, Plin. 6, 16. & Strabo.*

Dercenna, vel Dircenna, æ. f. *A very cold fountain near Calatayud in Spain, Mart. 1, 50, 17.*

Derceto, vel Dercetes, is. f. *An idol worshiped at Joppa and Ascalon, called also Atergatis, and Dagon; the upper part like a man, downward like a fish, Ov. Met. 4, 45.*

|| Dertona, æ. f. *Anton. A city of the Milanese in Italy; hod. Tortona.*

|| Dertosa, æ. f. *A city of Catalonia in Spain; hod. Tortosa.*

|| Derventio, nis. m. *Notit. The river Derwent.*

* || Dēva, æ. [Δῆβα, Gr.] (1) *The river Dee in Cheshire. (2) The river and town of Dundee in Scotland. (1) Anton. (2) Ptol.*

|| Deucalēdonii, ōrum, m. pl. *The Picts, inhabiting the west of Scotland, Camd.*

Deucalion, ōnis. m. *The son of Prometheus king of Thessaly, and husband of Pyrrha, daughter to Epimæus. In his time happened a deluge, or flood, which drowned a great part of Greece, Just. 2, 6. only he and his wife got into a small ship, which was carried to mount Parnassus, and there stayed; and there the dry land first appeared, after the waters were abated. He consulting with the oracle how mankind might be repaired, was answered, if he cast his great mother's bones behind his back; whereupon he and his wife cast stones over their shoulders, and they became men and women. Some have supposed this to have been really Noah's flood; and indeed Plutarch maketh mention of the dove which was sent out of the ark by Deucalion. Vid. Ov. Met. 1, 318. & Juv. 1, 81.*

Deucaliōneus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to,*

Deucalion. Deucaliōneæ aquæ, Ov. Met. 7, 356. Deucaliōnei imbres, Luc. 1, 6, 8.

Develton, i. n. *A midland town of Thrace, Plin. 4, 11.*

Deuriōpus, i. f. *A district of Pæonia, between the rivers Axios and Erigonus, Liv. 39, 53.*

Deximontani, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Carmania, upon the river Granus, Plin. 6, 23.*

D ante I.

Dia, æ. f. (1) *An island in the Archipelago; hod. Standia, Hard. (2) A city of Scythia. (1) Plin. 4, 12. Ov. Met. 3, 690. & 8, 174. (2) Plin. 4, 12.*

Diablites, ium, m. pl. *A people of Gaul, not far from Varnes, Cæf. B. G. 3, 9. fontē iidem qui Diablini apud Plin. 4, 18.*

* Diādūmēnus, i. m. [Lat. redimitus; δαδάω, redimio] *The name of a handsome boy, Mart. 3, 65. 5, 47. 6, 34.*

* Diāgōras, æ. m. [Lat. concionator; ex διαγορεύω, concionor] (1) *A man of Rhodes, whose three sons having on the same day got the prizes in the Olympick games, the father with excess of joy ended his life in his sons arms. (2) An Athenian philosopher, who denied there was any God, or rather contemned the idols and false gods of his time; for which he was banished by the Athenians, who promised a reward to him who should slay him. (1) Cic. Tusc. 1, 46. Gell. 3, 15. (2) Cic. N. D. 1, 23. & 3, 37.*

* Dialis, le. adj. [δὲ Dijovis, Parr. recte, ab eo quoddam Græci Jovem Δία vocant] *Belonging to Jupiter; hence flamen Dialis, the highpriest of Jupiter, instituted by Numa Pompilius: he only was privileged to wear the alba galærum, or a white mitre made of sheep skins. None were capable of this office but a married man, neither was it lawful for him to marry twice. None might fetch fire out of his house, unless it were to perform some sacrifice therewith: neither might any poll or barb him, but a freeman of the city, Vid. Suet. Cæf. 1. & Gell. 1, 12, 10, 15.*

Diāna, æ. f. *The daughter of Jupiter by Latona, at the same birth with Apollo: she, out of love to chastity, avoided all company with men, and retired into the woods, and there exercised herself, with the nymphs her companions, in hunting of wild beasts, carrying about with her a bow and a quiver. Many temples were dedicated to her, of which that of Ephesus was the most renowned. She was called in heaven by the name of Phæbe, on earth Diana, and in the parts under the earth Hecate. Vid. Ov. Met. 3, 185. Virg. Æn. 1, 503. & Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 2, 30.*

|| Diāne fons, *A spring in Sicily, the water whereof will not mingle with wine, Solin.*

Dianenses, ium, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Dianium, Plin. 3, 3.*

Dianium, ii. n. (1) *A sea port town of Valencia in Spain; hod. Denia, Hard. (2) An island near Igilium in Italy. (1) Plin. 3, 3. (2) Mela, 2, 7.*

* Diāphānes, is. f. [Lat. transparens; ex διαφαίνω, transpareo] *A river of Cilicia, Plin. 5, 27.*

Diāulus, i. m. *A fellow, who from a physician turned sexton, Mart. 1, 31, 48.*

Dibutades, is. m. *A potter in Corinth, who first taught how to make vessels with figures, and pictures of men on them, Plin. 35, 12.*

Dicea, æ. f. *A town of Macedonia, Plin. 4, 9.*

* || Dicæarchus, i. m. [Lat. justus imperator; ex δίκαιος, justus, & ἀρχαί, imperator] *A Athenian philosopher, who affirmed that a succession of men had been from all eternity, and denied the soul to be of any substance. Vid. Voss. de Hist. Græcia.*

* Dicarchæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, righteous government; a title given to the cities of Naples and Patcoli, Str. 8, 534. 12, 107. & 13, 385.*

Diētannum, i. n. *A town of Crete in the territory of Canca*, Virg. *Æn.* 12, 412. Stat. Sylv. 1, 4, 102. hod. *Diētanno*.

|| Diēte, es. f. *A mountain in Crete*; hod. *Lafsi*. Hinc

Diētæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Diēte or Crete*. Diētææ nymphæ, Virg. *Ecl.* 6, 56. Diētæum antrum, Id. *Georg.* 4, 152. § Diētæa rura, *Orb. Met.* 3, 2. *saxa*, Luc. 4, 322. *littora*, Id. 9, 38.

|| Diētum, i. n. *Notit.* *A town in Wales*; hod. *Diganway*, Camd.

* Diētynna, æ. f. [*Διὴν Τυννᾶν*, i. e. à retibus] *A nymph of Crete*, called before *Britomartis*, who first found out hunting nets. Some say that Minos king of Crete being in love with her, she threw herself headlong down a rock, to avoid his amours; and was taken up again by order of the Cretans, who erected a temple to Diana, under the name of Diētynna, to appease the angry goddess, who had sent a pestilence among them: whence Diana herself is called by this name, *Ov. Met.* 2, 441.

Diētynneum, i. n. *A place near Sparta*, Liv. 34, 38.

Diētys, yos. m. (1) *A fisherman, who brought up Perseus and his mother Danaë, when thrown into the sea*. (2) One of the centaurs, slain by Pirithous at the marriage of Hippodamia. (3) || *An historian, called Cretensis*; he went to the wars of Troy, where he wrote the history of it. Suidas saith that there was a great earthquake in Crete, in the reign of Claudius Cæsar, so that the graves were opened; in one of which this history of his was found. (1) Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 95. (2) *Ov. Met.* 12, fab. 4, 5. (3) *Vid. Voss. de Hist. Latinis*.

Didas, æ. m. *A governor of Pæonia, slain by Demetrius for revealing his secrets to Perseus*, Liv. 40, 23. & 42, 51.

Didius, ii. m. The name of several Romans. (1) C. Didius, who fought at sea with Varrus, pursued Pompey, and was killed by the Portuguese. (2) T. Didius, who did considerable service for the Romans in Spain. (3) || Didius Julianus, author of the *Didian law*, against excess in feasting and merryments. (1) Liv. *Epit.* 115, 41, 59, 61. (2) Id. 70, 15, 31. (3) *Macrob. Sat.* 2, 13.

Dido, ònis, & tis. f. *The daughter of Belus king of Tyre*, called also *Eliza*, wife of Sichæus, one of the priests of Hercules, whom when her brother Pygmalion had through covetousness basely murdered, she with some others packing up their precious moveables, sailed into that part of Africa which is called *Zengitana*, and bought there as much land as she could compass with a bull's hide, which she cut into small strips, and enclosed therewith a great quantity of ground, on which she built Carthage, called therefore *Byrsa*, i. e. *the hide*. Hiarbas, king of the Getulians, would have forced her by arms to marry him; but she, rather than break her vow to her deceased lord, killed herself. *Vid. Juss.* 18, 6. Virgil pretended that she killed herself because Æneas forsok her: but that by the account of chronologers is impossible; for Æneas came into Italy 130 years before the building of Rome, and Dido began to build Carthage 70 years after Rome was built. *Vid. Virg. Æn.* 1, 371. & *seq.* Sil. 1, 25. & 8, 148.

* || Diōymæus [*Διόυμος*, geminus] *A title given to Apollo, or the sun, by reason of its own light, and that which it communiceth to the moon*, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 17.

Diōymæon, ònis. m. *An expert armourer*, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 359.

Diōymæum, i. n. *A temple dedicated to Apollo, at Miletus*, Suet. *Calig.* 21.

Diōyme, es. f. *One of the islands in the Archipelago*, Plin. 3, 9. hod. *le Saline*, Hard.

|| Diōymus, i. m. *A grammarian of Alexandria, who lived in the time of Augustus & Cæsar*, Amm.

Dienus, is. f. *colonis*, *A district of Pieria in Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10.

|| Diensum civitas, *A city of Dauphiné in France*, *Notit.* hod. *Die*, Cellar.

Dieſpiter, qu. diei, b. e. lucis, pater; *A title given to Jupiter*, Hor. *Od.* 1, 34, 5. & 3, 2, 29. *conf. Macrob. Sat.* 1, 15.

Digentia, æ. f. *A small river of Italy, which ran into the Tiber*, Hor. *Epist.* 1, 18, 104.

Digeri, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11.

|| Diōvis [aut quia nos die juvet, aut qu. Deus Jovis, *Voss.*] *A title given to Jupiter*, Cell. 5, 12.

Dimallum, i. n. *A town of Illyricum*, Liv. 29, 12.

Dimastus, i. m. *A mountain in the island Myconos, one of the Cyclades*, Plin. 4, 12.

Dinarchus, i. m. *The son of Nicias, and intimate with king Pyrrhus*, Liv. 14, 24.

Dindymene, es. f. *Cybele*, so called because much worshiped on Dindymus, Hor. *Od.* 1, 16, 5.

Dindymus, i. m. & Dindyma, òrum. n. pl. *A mountain of Phrygia, so called because of its two tops*, Plin. 5, 32. Virg. *Æn.* 9, 618. & 10, 252. Semivirique chori, gemino qui Dindyma monte Casta colunt, Sil. 17, 20. *conf. Ov. Fast.* 4, 5, 249.

Dinia, æ. f. *A town of Provence in France*, Plin. 3, 4. & Liv. 38, 15. hod. *Digne*.

Dino, ònis. m. *A prince of the Rhodians*, Liv. 44, 23.

Dinocrates, is. m. *A governor of the Messenians*, Liv. 39, 49.

Dinocratus, i. m. *One of king Philip's generals*, Liv. 33, 18.

* Dio Cassius, ii. m. [*Δίων Κάσσιος*, Gr.] *A Greek historian, cujus opera hodie extant*.

Diobessi, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11.

Diocletianus, i. m. *A Roman emperor, who haveing reigned 22 years, and performed several great actions, left the government, retired into the country, and lived privately*, *Aur. Vict. Epit.* 39. *Eutrop.* 9, 22.

Diochares, etis. m. *A freed man of Cæsar's*, Cic. *Att.* 11, 6.

Dioccharinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Diochares*. Dioccharina epistola, Cic. *Att.* 13, 45.

Diocæsarea, æ. f. *An inland town of Cappadocia*, Plin. 6, 3. hod. *Tifaria*.

Diōdōri insula, *An island not far from the Arabian gulf*, Plin. 6, 29. hod. *Babelmandel*, nonnull. *Barbora*, Hard.

* Diōdōrus, i. m. [*Λατ. Jovis donum; ex Διός, Jovis, & δῶρον, donum*] The name of divers learned men. (1) *One a Sicilian, an excellent historian in the time of Julius Cæsar*. (2) *A Stoick philosopher, who first taught Cicero logic*. (1) *Opera ejus jam extant*. (2) Cic. *N. D.* 1, 3. *Tusc.* 5, 39. & *Acad. Q.* 4, 36.

* Diōgenes, is. m. [*Λατ. Jove natus; ex Διός, Jovis, & γενόμενος, nascor*] (1) *A famous Cynick philosopher, scholar to Antisthenes*. He had no food but such as was given him daily; whence he was called *ἡμετέριος*. He lived in a tub, of which he turned the open side to the sun in winter, and the contrary in summer; so that he changed his dwelling when he pleased. Alexander the Great came to see him, and promised to give him whatsoever he should desire: *Stand then from betwixt me and the sun*, said Diogenes, *lest thou take from me that which thou canst not give me*. The king was so little moved at his surly reply, that he declared, if he were not Alexander, he could be content to be Diogenes. (2) *Another surnamed Laërtius, who wrote the lives of the philosophers*. (1) Plut. *conf. Juv.* 14, 311. & *Ov. ex Ponto*, 1, 3, 67. (2) *Opera ejus etiamnum manent*.

* || Diōgēniānus, i. m. [*ab eodem*] *A grammarian of Heraclea, in the time of Adrian the emperor, who writ an alphabetical dictionary*, Hesych.

* Diōgnētus, i. m. [*ex eodem themate*] *An historian, who writ of the journies of Alexander*, Plin. 6, 17.

* Diōmēdæ insulæ, *Certain islands in the Adri-*

atick sea, opposite Apulia, Plin. 3, 26. hod. à ter-gemino monte Tremiti appellatæ, Hard.

* Diōmēdes, is. m. [*Λατ. Jovis consilium; ex Διός, Jovis, & μῆδος, consilium*] (1) *A king of Thrace, who fed his horses with man's flesh: Hercules slew him, and threw him to be eaten by his own horses*. (2) *A king of Ætolia, the son of Tydeus and Deipyla, one of the Grecian warriors in the Trojan wars; retuning from Troy he was ashamed to go home, by reason of Ægiale his wife's lewdness, but went into Italy, and there shared the kingdom with Daunus, and built some towns*. From his father he is called *Tydidēs*, from his country *Ætolius heros*. (1) *Ov. in Ibin*, 380. & *Met.* 9, 194. (2) Virg. *Æn.* 1, 101. *Ov. Met.* 14, 461.

Diōmēdis campus, *A place in Italy near Cannæ and the river Aufidus*, Liv. 25, 12.

Diōmēdis promontorium, *A promontory of Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22. hod. *Cabo di S. Nicolo*, Hard.

* || Dion, is. m. [*Δίων*, Gr.] (1) *A nobleman of Syracuse, who loved Plato, by whose counsel he rid the country of Dionysius the tyrant*. (2) *A philosopher of Prusa, whom the emperor Trajan used with great respect*. (1) Plut. (2) Suid.

Dion, i. n. *A town of Decapolis in Syria, between Pella and Gadara*, Plin. 5, 18.

* Diōne, es. f. [*Διώνη*, Gr.] *A sea nymph, the mother of Venus by Jupiter; whence she is called Dionæa*, Virg. *Æn.* 3, 19. and Cæsar, as descended from her, *Dionæus*, Id. *Ecl.* 9, 47.

* Diōnysia, òrum. n. pl. [*Λατ. Bacchanalia; Διονυσιας, Bacchus*] *Festival rites in honour of Bacchus*, Terent. *Heaut.* 4, 4, 11.

* Diōnysiadēs, um. f. pl. *Small islands near Crete*, Diod. Sic. 5, 75.

* Diōnysidōrus, i. m. [*q. d. donum Bacchi; ex Διονύσιος, Bacchus, & δῶρον, donum*] (1) *A painter*. (2) *A statuary*. (3) *An excellent musician*. (1) Plin. 35, 11. (2) Id. 34, 8. (3) Id. 37, 1.

* Diōnysōpolis, eos. f. [*Λατ. Bacchi civitas; ex Διονύσιος, Bacchus, & πόλις, civitas*] (1) *A city of Pontus, called formerly Crunos*. (2) || *A city of India within Ganges, otherwise called Nagara*. (1) Plin. 4, 11. (2) Arrian.

* Diōnysōpōlitæ, òrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Dionysopolis*, Plin. 5, 29. Cic. *Qu. fr.* 1, 2, 2.

* Diōnysius, i. m. [*Διονύσιος*, Gr.] (1) *A name of Eacchus*. (2) *The name of two tyrants of Sicily, the last of whom ruled with such tyranny, that his people grew weary of his government*. He hearing that an old woman prayed for his life, asked her why she did so; she answered, *I have seen the death of several tyrants, and the successor was always worse than the former: then comest thou, worse than all the rest; and if thou wert gone, I fear what would become of us, if we should have a worse still*. Being afterwards banished, he went to Corinth, where he lived in a mean condition; whence the proverb, *Dionysius Corinthi*, to denote one fallen from great honours to as great contempt. At last he turned schoolmaster, that he might tyrannize at least over children. (3) || *A Stoick philosopher, one of Zeno's scholars, who being tormented with the stone, cried out, Zeno my master taught me false, when he said, that pain was no ill thing*. (4) || *Dionysius Alexandrinus, library keeper to Trajan*. (5) *Dionysius Halicarnassæus, an historian, who writ of the original and history of Rome*. (6) || *Dionysius Areopagita; he, when in Ægypt, saw an eclipse of the sun, contrary to nature, at the passion of our Saviour Christ, and said, Aut Deus naturæ patitur, aut mundi machina dissolvitur*. (7) *Dionysius Periegetes, who lived in the time of Augustus, and wrote a geography in Greek hexameter verse*. (1) Cic. *N. D.* 3, 21. (2) Plut. & Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 34. *Just.* 20, 5. (3) *Vid. Voss. de Hist. Græcis*. (4) Suidas. (5) *Cujus opera hodie extant*. (6) Nicephorus. (7) *Cujus opera nunc extant*.

*Diophanes, is, m. [Lat. à Jove lucens; ex Διός, Jovis, & φαίνω, luceo] *A rhetorician of Mytilene, who was master to Gracchus, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 27.*

*|| Diophantus, i, m. [ab eodem] *The name of several writers, one of whom writ a treatise of arithmetick. Vid. Voss. de Scient. Mathematic.*

*Diopænus, i, m. *One of the first statuarys, Plin. 36, 4.*

*Diōres, is, m. *The name of a man slain by Turnus, Virg. Æn. 12, 509.*

*Dioscorides, is, m. [Διοσκορίδης, Gr.] *A famous physician of Anazarba, in Nero's time. (2) An engraver, in the time of Augustus. (3) An astrologer. (1) Cujus opera etiamnum supersunt. (2) Plin. 37, 1. Suet. Aug. 50. (3) Censorin.*

*Dioscōridu, indecl. [ab eodem cum seq.] *An island in the Red sea, Plin. 6, 28. hod. Zocotora, Hard.*

*Dioscōrōn, inf. [à seq.] *An island on the borders of Italy, over-against the promontory Lacinium, Plin. 3, 11. hod. non apparet, Hard.*

*Dioscūri, ōrum, m. pl. [Lat. Jovis filii; ex Διός, Jovis, & κῆρς, pro κόρος, filius] *Castor and Pollux, the sons of Jupiter, by Leda, Cic. N. D. 3, 21.*

*Dioscūrias, ādis, f. [ab eodem] Σεισερόπολις, Ptol. *A city of Colchis, Plin. 6, 5. hod. vulgò Sevasopolis, rectius autem Prexondē, Hard.*

*Diospōlis, eos, f. [Lat. Jovis civitas; ex Διός, Jovis, & πόλις, civitas] *A city in Ægypt, formerly called Hecatompylos, Plin. 5, 9. hod. Minio, Hard.*

*Diospōlites nomos, *The district belonging to Diospolis, Plin. 5, 9.*

*Dioxippus, i, m. [Lat. equos insequens; ex διώκω, insequor, & ἵππος, equus] (1) *A notable wrestler. (2) || A soldier of Alexander's. (1) Plin. 35, 11. (2) Ælian. Vid. Hist. 10, 22.*

*Dīphīlus, i, m. [Lat. Jovis amicus; ex Διός, Jovis, & φίλος, amicus] (1) *An architect, famous for his stoneworke; unde prov. Diphilo tardior. (2) A tragedian. (1) Cic. Quint. fr. 3, 1, 1. (2) Cic. Att. 2, 19.*

*Dīphas, ādis, f. [à διφᾶ, fitis] (1) *A drunken old bat. (2) A kind of serpent. (1) Ov. Amor. 1, 8, 2. (2) Dīphades sitiunt in undis, Luc. 9, 610. pro Cæsare pugnant, Id. ibid. 851.*

*Dīphas, antis, m. [ex eodem] *A river of Cilicia, rising out of mount Taurus, Luc. 8, 255.*

*Dīræ, ārum, f. pl. [qu. deorum iræ] *The furies, Tisiphone, Megæra, and Aleto. They are represented with fiery eyes, their heads attired with serpents, holding iron chains in their hands, and scourges, with burning torches to punish the wicked. Vid. Virg. Æn. 4, 473, 8, 701, & 12, 845.*

*Dirce, es, f. *The wife of Lycus king of Thebes, whom he married after he had divorced Antiope: she perceiving that Antiope was big with child, and mistrusting that her husband still kept her company, put her in prison; whence Jupiter released her, and she was delivered of Amphion and Zethus, who afterward slew Lycus, and tying Dirce to the tail of a wild bull, dragged her about, till the gods out of pity turned her into a fountain of her name, not far from Thebes. Vid. Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 65. Ov. in Ibin. 536. Prop. 3, 15, 11.*

*Dirceus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Dirce; Theban. Dirceus Amphion, Virg. Ecl. 2, 24. Dircea cohors, Luc. 4, 550. Dirceæ Thebæ, Prop. 3, 17, 33. Dirceus cygnus, b. e. Pin-darus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 25.*

*Dirœna, æ, f. *A cold spring near Bilboa in Spain, Mart. 1, 50.*

*Dis, ātis, m. *The god of hell; otherwise called Pluto, Virg. Georg. 4, 467. Æn. 5, 731. 7, 568. & 12, 199.*

*Discordia, æ, f. *The goddess of Discord, banished out of heaven for exciting divisions among the gods. Aristides representeth her with dreadful and fiery eyes, a pale countenance, lips black and blue, carrying a dagger in her bosom. Vid. Virg. Æn. 8, 702. Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 60. Val. Flacc. 6, 401.*

*Dithyrambus, i, m. [qu. δῖς θύρας ἀμβάινων, i. e. bis vitæ portas transiens, quia natus ex Semele, deinde è Jovis femore] (1) *A name of Bacchus. (2) A sort of licentious verse made in honour of Bacchus. (1) Ap. Græcos script. (2) Hor. Od. 4, 2, 10.*

*|| Divio, ōnis, m. vel Diviōnum, i, n. *The chief city of Burgundy, Amm. hod. Dijon, Cellar.*

*Divitiācus, i, m. *A nobleman of Gaul, friend of Cicero and Cæsar, Cic. de Div. 1, 41. Cæf. B. G. 1, 1.*

*Dium, ii, n. (1) *A town of Crete. (2) A town of Eubæa. (1) Plin. 4, 12. (2) Id. 4, 12.*

*Divodurum, i, n. *A considerable city of Lorraine, Tac. Hist. 1, 63. hod. Metz.*

D ante O.

*Dobēri, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Doberus, Plin. 4, 10.*

*|| Dobērus, i, f. *A town of Pæonia in Macedonia, Steph. hod. Dibri.*

*|| Dōbūni, ōrum, m. pl. Ptol. [Δοβῦνοι, Gr.] *The people of Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, Camd.*

*|| Doclea, æ, f. [Δόκλεα, Gr.] *A midland town of Dalmatia, Ptol. quæ adhuc in ruinis nomen servat, Hollen.*

*Docleatæ, ārum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Doclea, Plin. 3, 22.*

*Dōdōna, æ, f. *A city of Epirus in Greece, on the borders of Thessaly, famous for its fountain, and a grove in which was a temple consecrated to Jupiter, Plin. 2, 103. noted for the oracle there; Ov. Trist. 4, 8, 43. Dodonā verior augur, Prop. 2, 21, 3.*

*Dōdōnæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Dodona. Dodonæi Jovis templum, Plin. 4, 1. Dodonæi lebetes, Virg. Æn. 3, 466. Dodonæa agmina, Claud. B. Get. 136.*

*Dōdōnis, īdis, f. *Patron. Descended from Dodona, Val. Flacc. 1, 302.*

*Dōdōnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Dodona. Dodonia quercus, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 31.*

*Dōllīche, es, f. [Δολίχη, Gr.] *A town of Macedonia, besieged by Perseus, Liv. 42, 53.*

*Dōllīchiste, es, f. [Lat. longissimū; à δολιχος, longus] *An island near Lycia, Plin. 5, 30.*

*Dōlon, ōnis, m. [à δόλος, dolus] *A Trojan, noted for his swiftness, who coming into the Grecian camp as a spy, was taken by Ulysses; and having, in hopes of saving his life, made a discovery of the Trojans designs, was by him slain, to prevent his telling more tales, Ov. Met. 13, 244.*

*Dōlōpes, um, m. pl. [à Dolope quodam dicti] *A people of Epirus in Greece, on the confines of Phthia, the country of Achilles, Plin. 4, 1. Virg. Æn. 2, 7.*

*Dōlōpēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Dolopes. Dolopeia busta, Val. Flacc. 2, 10.*

*Dōlōpia, æ, f. *The country of the Dolopes, Liv. 36, 33.*

*Domitiānus, i, m. *The twelfth emperor of Rome, after his father Vespasian, and brother Titus; a person of cruel disposition, and a persecutor of the Christians. He used to be much in private, where he killed flies, and pricked them through with a needle; which gave occasion to Crispus, when asked who was with the emperor, to say, Not so much as a fly. Vid. vitam apud Sueton.*

*Domitii forum, *A city of Languedoc in France, Anton. hod. Frontignan, Valefius.*

*Domitius, ii, m. *The cognomen of several Romans. (1) Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus, who subdued the Bæti. (2) Another of the same name, who conquered the Allobroges. (3) Another slain by order of Marius. (4) L. Domitius, killed by Mark Antony. (1) Liv. 35, 40. (2) Id. 61, 8, 9. (3) Id. 86, 5. (4) Cic. Philipp. 2, 29.*

*Domitius Marsus, *An epigrammatist, who wrote a trifling poem on the war between Hercules and the Amazons, Mart. 2, 71. Quint. 6, 3.*

*Domitius Afer, *A considerable orator in the reign of Tiberius, Quint. 6, 3. & 12, 11.*

*Dōnŷa, vel Dōnūsa, æ, f. *An island in the Archipelago, noted anciently for its green marble, Plin. 4, 12. Tac. Ann. 4, 30, 2. Virg. Æn. 3, 125.*

*Dora, æ, f. *An island and fountain of the same name in the Persian gulf, Plin. 6, 28. & Steph.*

*Dorceus, eos, m. [Lat. acutè videns; à δῆρκα, video] (1) *One of Actæon's dogs, Spvall, or Quick-sight. (2) One of the gods of the sea. (1) Ov. Met. 3, 210. (2) Demetrit insignem citharâ cantuque fluenti Dorcea, Val. Flacc. 3, 159.*

*Dōres, ium, m. pl. *qui & Dōrii, & Dōrien-tes, Just. 2, 6. [Δωριεῖς, Gr. à Doro Neptuni filio dicti, Serv.] A part of Achæia, from which the Dorick dialect received its original, Strabo.*

*Dōricus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Achæia, or Greece. Dorica castra, Virg. Æn. 2, 27. & 6, 88. || Dorica nox, Val. Flacc. 2, 573. The fatal night in which Troy was taken; culpis, Stat. Theb. 9, 312. Dorici ignes, Sen. Agam. 611.*

*Dorion, ii, n. *A town of Magnesia, where Thamyras the harper challenged the muses, Stat. Theb. 4, 182. Plin. 4, 5.*

*Dōris, īdis, f. [Δωρίς, Gr.] (1) *A nymph of the sea, daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, who being married to her brother Nereus, had many nymphs by him, called Nereides. (2) It is sometimes put for the sea itself. (3) A country in Greece; hod. Livadiæ pars. (4) The wife of Dionysius the tyrant of Sicily. (1) Ov. Met. 2, 11. (2) Virg. Ecl. 10, 5. (3) Plin. 4, 1. (4) Cic. Tusc. 5, 20.*

*|| Dōrōbernia, æ, f. *five Dūrōvernum, i, n. Canterbury, Camd.*

*Doron, sc. oppidum. *A town on the borders of Phœnicia, Plin. 5, 19.*

*|| Dorostōrum, Anton. vel Dūrostōrum, i, n. Ptol. [Δύροστορον, Gr.] *A town of Mæsia.*

*Dōrōthēus, i, m. [Lat. Donum cœlestē; ex Gr. δῶρον, donum, & θεῖος, cœlestis] *A Sicilian very intimate with Verres, Cic. Verr. 2, 36.*

*Dossennus Fabius, *A comick poet, cited Plin. 4, 13.*

*|| Dorventani, ōrum, m. pl. *Anton. The people of Derbyshire, Camd.*

*Dorus, i, m. (1) *An antient bookseller at Rome. (2) An eunuch in Terence. (1) Sen. de Benef. 7, 6. (2) Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 57.*

*Dōryclūs, i, m. [à δόρυ, hasta, & κλυτός, inclutus] (1) *The brother of Phineus king of Thrace. (2) || A bastard son of Priam, slain by Ajax. (1) Virg. Æn. 5, 620. (2) Hom. Il. 1, 489.*

*Dōryllas, æ, m. [à δόρυ, hasta] *One of the conspirators against Perseus, and slain by him, Ov. Met. 5, 130.*

*Dōryllæus, i, m. [Lat. hasta populi; ex δόρυ, hasta, & λαός, populus] *A person of great fidelity and courage, sent ambassador to king Dejotarus, Cic. pro Dejot. 15.*

*Dorylæum, i, n. *A town of Phrygia, Plin. 5, 29.*

*Dorylenses, ium, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Dorylæum, Cic. pro Flacco, 17.*

*Dosiades, is, m. *An historian, who wrote of the affairs of Crete, Plin. 4, 12.*

*Dositheus, i, m. *An astrologer, Plin. 18, 31.*

*Dotion, ii, n. *A town of Thessaly, Plin. 4, 9.*

D ante R.

*Drachēnus, i, m. *A river of Lorraine, which floweth into the Moselle, Aufon. vulg. Drann.*

*|| Draco, ōnis, m. *An antient legislator of the Athenians, so severe, that he punished every fault with death; for which cause Demades said, That he wrote his laws not with ink, but with blood, Gell. 11, 18.*

*Drancæ, vel Drangæ, ārum, m. pl. *The people of Drangiana, Just. 12, 5. & Plin. 6, 23.*

*Drances, is, m. *The orator of king Latinus, an enemy to Turnus, Virg. Æn. 11, 122.*

*|| Drangiana, æ, f. [Δραγγιάννα, Gr.] *A*

country of Asia, having Aria on the north, Arachosia on the east, Gedrosia on the south, Strabo; hod. Sigisim.

Dravus, vel Draus, i, m. A river of Hungary, which runneth into the Danube, Plin. 3, 25. hod. Draw, Hard.

*Drēpāne, es, f. [ab eodem cum seq.] The island of Coreyra, anciently so called, Plin. 4, 12.

*Drēpānitāni, ōrum, m. pl. The people of Drepanum, Plin. 3, 8.

*Drēpānitānus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Drepanum. Drepanitanus pupillus, Cic. Verr. 2, 57.

*Drēpānum, i, n. [ἀδρίππεον, falx, ed quod sit in modum falcis incurvatum] (1) A town of Sicily; hod. Trapani. (2) A promontory of Crete; hod. Taormina, Cellar. (3) A promontory of Crete. (1) Liv. 28, 41. Virg. Aen. 3, 707. (2) Plin. 3, 8. (3) Ptol.

Drīlo, vel Drilon, is, m. A river of Illyricum, Plin. 3, 22. hod. Drino, vel Drin, Hard.

Drīnum, i, n. A river of Illyricum, id qui Drilo, Plin. 3, 26.

*Drōmō, ōnis, m. [ἀδρόμος, cursus] A servant who runneth on errands, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 12.

*Dōmos Achilleos, An island in the Euxine sea, near the mouth of the Borysthenes, Plin. 4, 12.

*Dōmos campus. A place in Greece, where Nabis the Lacedemonian tyrant assembled his forces against Quintus Flaminius, Liv. 34, 27.

Druentia, æ, f. A river of Narbonne in Gaul, Plin. 3, 4. hod. Durance, Hard. Longè omnium Galliarum huminum difficillimus transitu est, Liv. 21, 31. conf. Sil. 3, 468.

Drui æ, ārum, vel Druides, ūro, m. pl. Priests of the ancient Gauls, to whom was committed the care of providing sacrifices, and prescribing laws for their worship, the instruction of youth, and the deciding of controversies amongst the people, concerning murder or the bounds of land. They had oaks in great esteem, and all things that grew on them, especially mistletoe, which they worshipped. They used to sacrifice men to Mercury, with barbarous rite was taken away by Claudius Caesar. Vid. Cæs. B. G. 6, 13. Cic. de Div. 1, 40. Tac. Ann. 14, 30, 2. Hist. 4, 51, 3. & Suet. Claud. 25.

Drūna, æ, f. A river of France, which floweth into the Rhone a little below the city Valence, Aufon. Mosellā, 479.

Drusiana fossa, A channel made by Drusus from the river Sala to the Rhine, Tac. Hist. 5, 23. hod. Tefel-shoom & Tefel-gat, Altung.

Drūla, i, m. The name of several Romans.

(1) Jul. Drusus Pubecola, a modest and thrifty person, who to do an architect, finding fault with some parts of his house, as being too much exposed to the view of his neighbours, that he would reward him well, if he could make it all so open, for he wished the whole city might see what was done therein. (2) The grandfather of Cato, who was very eloquent and learned, but too ambitious, and was slain in his own house. (3) The son of Livia, wife to Augustus. (4) One furnished Salomon, who overcame Asdrubal. (1) Plut. (2) Cic. de Fin. 4, 24. & N. D. 3, 32. (3) De eujā morte exta. Ov. dii carmen ad Liviam. (4) Su. 1. Tib. 2, 3. Hor. 4, 4.

*Dryās, es, um, f. pl. [δρῆς, quereus] God of the woods, Virg. Georg. 1, 11. & 3, 40. Ov. Epist. 4, 40. & Claud. de R. pt. Ptol. 271, 31.

Dryantides, æ, m. Patron. Lycurgus king of Thracia, so called as being the son of Dryas, Ov. in Ibis. 345.

Dryas, antis, m. The son of Orion, and father of Lycurgus, slain in the Theban war by Diana, Stat. Theb. 9, 84, 2.

Drymæa, i, n. A country of Greece, called also Daulis, Plin. 4, 3.

Dryma, i, n. A city of Greece, between Asia and Bœotia, Liv. 28, 7.

Drytafa, æ, f. An island on the Ionian sea, not far from Cea, Plin. 4, 38, 39.

*Drytēs, es, f. [δρῆς, quereus, & δρῆς, vox] A dryad, a nymph, who afterwards marry d

to Andromon, and at last turned into a lote tree, Ov. Met. 9. fab. 6. Virg. Aen. 10, 551.

Dryōpes, um, m. pl. A people of Epirus, in Greece, Plin. 4, 1. Virg. Aen. 4, 146.

Dryufa, æ, f. The island Sarnos, anciently so called, Plin. 5, 31.

D ante U.

Duatus, i, m. A gulf of Arabia Felix, Plin. 6, 28.

Dubis, is, m. A river of Franche Compté in France, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38. ubi corruptè legitur Alduabis, vel Alduadubis, Cellar. hod. le Doux, Idem.

|| Dubris, is. Antonin. Dover in Kent, Camd.

Duilius, ii, m. The name of several Romans.

(1) C. Duilius, who triumphed over the Carthaginians, having obtained the first victory by sea; in memory of which a famous pillar was erected.

(2) M. Duilius, famous for his equity and justice.

(1) Cic. de Sen. 13. (2) Liv. 3, 59.

Dulgibini, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Germany, about the city Göttingen, in the Lower Saxony, Tac. Germ. 34.

*|| Dulgumnii, ōrum, m. pl. Ptol. [Δελγῦμνός, Gr.] The same as Dulgibini, Cellar.

Dulichium, i, n. An island in the Ionian sea, one of the Echinadæ, Plin. 4, 12. Virg. Aen. 3, 271. hod. Tbiachi; the country of Ulysses.

Hinc Dulichius, a, um, adj. Of Dulichium. Dulichiaz rates, Virg. Ecl. 6, 76. || Dulichius, absol. Ulysses, Stat. Achil.

*Dulōpōlis, is, f. [ἡ πόλις δελφῶν πρόλις, i. e. servorum civitas] A city of Asia minor, near the island Rhodes, Plin. 5, 28.

Dumna, æ, f. An island not far from the Orcades in Scotland, Plin. 4, 16. & Ptol. 2, 3.

Dumnissus, i, f. A town of Germany, not far from Kirchberg, Aufon. Mosellā, 464. hod. Denjen, Cluv.

|| Dumnonii, ōrum, m. pl. Antonin. The people of Devonshire and Cornwall.

*|| Dūnum, i, n. Ptol. [Δῦνον, Gr.] Down in Ireland.

Durānius, ii, m. A river of Guienne in France, which runneth into the river Garonne near the city Guenne, Aufon. Mosellā, 464. hod. la Dardogne, Cellar.

*|| Dūrobrivæ, ārum, f. pl. Ptol. [Δυρόβρις, Gr.] R. dorn in Hertfordshire, Camd.

Duria, æ, m. aliter Maru, A river of Moravia, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Mark, five Moravia, unde Moraviz nomen, Hard.

Durius, ii, m. A river of Spain, Plin. 4, 20. It riseth near Agreda in Old Castile, passeth by the ruins of Numantia and Soria, and falleth into the Sea near Oporto; hod. Douro, Hard.

|| Durnium, ii, n. Anton. The city Dorchester in England, Camd.

Dūrobriæ, ārum, f. pl. Dornford; also Gaffer near Wandlestord, or Wanstord, in Huntingdonshire.

*|| Dūrobriæ, ārum, f. pl. Ptol. [Δυρόβρις, Gr.] Rochester in Kent, Camd.

|| Dūrocalles, ium, m. pl. A people of France, Anton. hod. Dreux, Cellar.

|| Dūrocatellum, ōrum, m. pl. A people of France, not far from Châlons, Anton.

|| Durocornovium, ii, n. Anton. vulgò Ciren castra.

Dūrocortorum, i, n. A city of Champagne in France, Cæs. B. G. 6, 43. hod. Rheims.

|| Dūroenum, i, n. A town in Kent, Anton. hod. Lenham, Camd.

|| Dūrohipon, is, Gormancæster, or Gudman-besier, near Huntingdon, Camd.

|| Durositum, i, n. Icton, as Camd. or, as others say, Oldford, in Essex.

Dūronia, æ, f. A city of the Samnites in Italy, Liv. 10, 39.

|| Duronum, i, n. Anton. A town of Picardi in France, not far from S. Quentin.

*|| Dūrotriges, um, m. pl. Ptol. [Δυροτριγες, Gr.] The people of Dorsetshire in Great Britain.

|| Dūrovernum, Dorvernium, i, n. vel Dorobernia, æ, f. Canterbury.

D ante Y.

Dymæ, ārum, f. pl. A city of Achaia in Greece, Liv. 27, 31. & 32, 21.

Dymæi, ōrum, m. pl. The people of Dymæ, Liv. 32, 22.

Dymæus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Dymæ. Dymæus ager, Liv. 27, 31.

Dymas, antis, m. The name of a man in Virgil, Aen. 2, 340.

Dyrhachium, ii, n. A town of Macedonia, having a good port at the mouth of the river Argentara, in the gulf of Venice; formerly called Epidamnus, Plin. 3, 23. hod. Durazzo, Hard. Here Tully found much favour in the time of his banishment.

E ante A.

EANUS, i, e. Janus, antiqui enim e pro i sæpe usurpavunt, Quint. 1, 4.

*Earinus, i, m. [ἐαρινός, vernus] One of Demitian's pages, Mart. 9, 12.

E ante B.

*|| Eblana, æ, f. [Ἐβλάνα, Gr.] The chief city of Ireland, Ptol. hod. Dublin.

|| Ebodia, æ, f. The island Orney, or Alderney, in the British sea, towards Normandy, P. Diac.

Ebora, æ, f. quæ & Liberalitas Julia, A considerable city of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Evora, Hard.

|| Eboracum, five Eburacum, i, n. ubi Legio VI. Viatrix appellat. ut etiam Brigantium, ed quod Brigantum caput esset. The city York.

Ebudæ, ārum, & Hebudes, um, f. pl. Plin. 4, 16. Several islands lying near Scotland on the west, not far from the Orcades.

Ebura, æ, f. quæ & Cerealis, A town in Spain between Granada and Corduba, Plin. 3, 1. hod. Alcala Real, Hard.

Eburini, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Lucania in Italy, Plin. 3, 11.

Eburobritium, ii, n. A town in Portugal not far from Leiria, Plin. 4, 21. hod. Ebora de Alcolaca, Hard.

*|| Ebūrōdūnem, i, n. [Ἐβυρόδουνος, Gr.] (1) A city of Dauphiné in France; hod. Embrun, Cellar. (2) A town of Switzerland; hod. Yverdon, Cellar. (3) A town of Moravia in Germania; hod. Brin, Cellar. (1) Ptol. (2) Anton. (3) Ptol.

Eburones, um, m. pl. A people of the country of Liege beyond Brabant, Cæs. B. G. 1, 4.

Eburovices, um, m. pl. The people of the city of Euxux, in Normandy, Plin. 4, 18.

Ebūsus, i, f. Ebūsus Phœnitica, Sil. Ebūsea, i. e. βεσσα, Dionys. Pityusa, Liv. An yle belonging to Spain, near Majorca on the west side; it is reckoned about twenty miles in circumference, Plin. 3, 5. hod. Yvica, Hard.

Ebūtus, ii, m. An old crafty knave, whom Cicero declaimed against, in his oration for Cæcina.

E ante C.

Ecbātāna, ōrum, n. pl. Anciently the chief city of Media, built by Seleucus, Plin. 6, 26. now belonging to Persia, and supposed to be the modern Casbin.

|| Echeta, æ, f. A town in Sicily; hod. Ocubula, Hard. Hinc

Echetienses, ium, m. pl. The people of Echeta, Plin. 3, 8.

*|| Echidne, es, f. [Ἐχίδνα, Gr.] A queen of Scythia, on whom Iacches begot three sons, and appointed him to be the one who could shoot in his bow; which only Scythia did, from whom Scythus, a very famous name, derived.

Echinades, i, n. pl. A little island in the

Ionian sea, on the mouth of Achelous, not far from the gulf of Lepanto, Plin. 4, 12. Ov. Met. 8, 588. Luc. 6, 364. hod. les Curzolaire, Hard.

Echinus, i. vel untis. f. (1) A city of Acarnania. (2) A town of Phthiotis. (1) Plin. 4, 1. (2) Id. 4, 7.

Echinussa, æ. f. quæ & Cimolus; An island of Greece in the Archipelago, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Kimola, and by the Venetians Argentiera, Hard.

Echion, ðnis. m. (1) One of those who assisted Cadmus in building Thebes. (2) An excellent runner of races. (1) Ov. Met. 3, 126. (2) Id. Met. 8, 311.

Echionides, æ. m. Patron. Of the family of Echion; Pentheus so called, as being the son of Echion and Agave, Ov. Met. 3, 513.

Echionius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Echion. Echionæ arces, b. e. Thebes, Ov. Trist. 5, 5, 53. Cuspis Echionio contorta lacerto, Id. Met. 8, 345.

** Echo, us. f. [ab ἠχώ, sono] A nymph who fell in love with Narcissus, but being slighted by him, pined away to a skeleton, having nothing left but her voice, and though seen by nobody, returneth an answer to all, Ov. Met. 3, fab. 5.*

Ecrectice, es. f. A district in the northern part of Mingrelia, Plin. 6, 4.

Ectini, ðrum. m. pl. The people near Glandives in France, Plin. 3, 20.

E ante D.

Edenates, ium. m. pl. The people of Seyne near Embrun in France, Plin. 3, 20.

Edeffa, æ. f. A town of Mesopotamia, or, as others think, of Arabia, Plin. 5, 24. hod. Orpha, vel Roba, Hard.

Edetania, æ. f. A district in Spain near Saragosa, Plin. 3, 3.

Edoni, ðrum. m. pl. A people of Thrace near mount Hæmus, Plin. 4, 11.

Edonis, idis. f. The priestesses of Bacchus, so called from a hill in Thrace, where they kept their mad revels, Ov. Met. 11, 69. conf. Luc. 2, 670.

Edonus, i. m. A mountain of Thrace, a part of Hæmus, Plin. 4, 11.

Edonus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Edonus; Thracian. Edoni Boreæ, Virg. Æn. 12, 365. Edoni chorei, Prop. 1, 3, 5. venti, Val. Flacc. 6, 340.

Edron, is. A town of Italy in the republic of Venice, Plin. 3, 16. hod. Cbioza, Hard.

E ante E.

** || Eëtion, ðnis. m. The father of Andromache, Hector's wife, governor of Thebes in Cilicia, Hom. Il. ̑. 395 ̑. 187.*

** Eëtioncus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Eëtion. Suoque Eëtioncus implevi sanguine Thebas, Ov. Met. 12, 110.*

E ante G.

** || Eëlastæ, ærum. f. pl. [Ἐγέλασται, Gr.] A town of new Castile in Spain, Strab. lib. 3. hod. Unieſta, Hard.*

** Eëlastaræ, ðrum. m. pl. The people of Egelestæ, Plin. 3, 3.*

Egëria, vel Egeëria, æ. f. [ab egerendo partu] (1) A Nymph to whom dreaming women sacrificed, that they might have an easy labour; and Numa Pompilius gave out that he mightly visited her, and received his religious rites from her. Ovid maketh her the wife of Numa, and saith she was changed into a fountain by Diana. (2) A fountain and valley near Rome, so called from this interview. (1) Fest. & Liv. 1, 19. Ov. Fast. 3, 275. (2) Juven. 3, 17. Virg. Æn. 7, 763, 775. & Val. Flacc. 2, 304.

Egeſta, vel Hegeſta, æ. f. (1) || The daughter of Hippotes, a noble Trojan, who fearing to be sacrificed to the sea for Laomedon's perfidy, was put into a boat, and landing in Sicily bore Accës to the river Crinissus, or Cremisus. (2) A

city of Sicily built by Æneas, and called by her name. (1) Serv. (2) Plin. 31, 6.

Egnatia, æ. f. A town of Naples in Italy, between Brindisi and Bari, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Torre di Anazzo, Hard.

Egnatius, ii. m. (1) || An ancient poet, from whom Virgil borrowed some epithets. (2) Egnatius Calvinus, another writer. (1) Macrobi. Sat. 6, 5. (2) Plin. 10, 48.

Egnatuleius, ii. m. A Roman quaestor, Cic. Philip. 3, 15. & Verr. 5, 19.

E ante L.

Elæa, æ. f. A city of Æolia, Plin. 5, 30.

Elæussa, æ. f. An island near Smyrna, Plin. 5, 31. called also Ebæa, Liv. 37, 18.

Elamitæ, ærum. m. pl. [ab Elam filio Sem] Inhabitants of Arabia Felix, Plin. 6, 28.

** || Elaphobolia, ðrum. n. pl. [quæ Dianæ Ἐλαφοβόλαι, i. e. cervorum jaculatrici fiebant] Venison feasts in honour of Diana, celebrated in February, which month was from thence called Elaphobolion, Rhod.*

Elaphonnëſus, i. f. An island of Propontis, Plin. 5, ult. Dicitur etiam Proconneſus; hod. Marmora.

Elaphuſa, æ. f. [fortè ob cervorum multitudinem] A small island in the Ionian sea, Plin. 4, 12.

|| Elaris, is. m. A river of France, called also Elaver, Sidon. Maj. paneg. 209.

Elatea, æ. f. A city in Greece, Plin. 5, 7. conf. Liv. 28, 7.

Elatenſes, ium. m. pl. The people of Elatea, Liv. 82, 19.

|| Elætheus, vel Elätus, i. m. One of the Lapithæ. Hinc

Elätëius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Elätus. Elateia proles, b. e. Cenis, Ov. Met. 12, 189. Cæneus Elateius, Id. ib. 480.

Elaver, is. m. A river not far from Nèvers in France, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 34. hod. Alir.

|| Elea, æ. f. A town of Lucania in Italy, called also Velia. Hinc

Eleates, æ. m. An inhabitant of Elea; Zeno so called as born there, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 22.

Eleas, ædis. f. Of, or belonging to Epirus in Peloponnesus. Eleas equa, Virg. Georg. 1, 59. ubi al. Elias.

Eleazarus, i. m. He delivered a wedge of gold, taken out of the temple of Jerusalem, to Crassus, Liv. Epit. 106, 20.

** Eleëtra, æ. f. [Ἠλεκτρά, Gr.] (1) The daughter of Agamemnon, and sister of Orestes. (2) The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife to Atlas. She had a daughter of the same name, who was the mother of Dardanus by Jupiter. (1) Eurip. & Soph. tragædiæ ab eâ appellatæ hodie extant. (2) Dardanion Eleëtrâ quis nescit Atlantide crētum? Ov. I. ast. 4, 31.*

** Eleëtrides, um. f. pl. Some islands in the Sinus Venedicus, or gulf of Dantzick, Plin. 3, 26.*

** Elëgia, æ. f. [Ἐλεγία, Gr.] (1) The patroness of elegiac poets. (2) It is also taken for an elegy. (1) Venit odoratos Elëgia nexa capillos, Ov. Amor. 3, 1, 7. (2) Elegia flebile carmen, Ov. Ep. 15, 7.*

Elëi, ðrum. m. pl. A people of Peloponnesus, apud quos ludi Olympici celebrati fuere, Plin. 1, 5. v. & Liv. 27, 33. & 52, 6.

** Elëleis, idis. f. A priestess, or votary, of Bacchus. Bacchi furiis Elëleides ætæ, Ov. Ep. 4, 47.*

** Elëleus, i. m. Bacchi cognomen [ex ἑλελίω, clamo] Nyctileusque Elëleusque parens, Ov. Met. 4, 15.*

Elephantis, idis. f. Poëtria nequam, quæ liberos de rerum venerearum schematis conscripsit, Mart. 12, 43.

Eleus, untis. f. A city of Thrace near the Hellespont, Plin. 4, 11. & Liv. 27, 31.

Elëus, a, um. Of, or belonging to, Peloponnesus. Elëus sonipes, Luc. 1, 294. || Elea palma, a victory obtained in the Olympick games, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 17.

Elëſa, æ. f. A town of Cilicia, Plin. 5, 27.

** Eleusis, is. & Eleusin, inis. f. [Ἐλευσίς ἢ Ἐλεῦς, æb adventu, propter quod Ceres, post errores in quaerendâ filiâ, huc tandem veniens conquivit] A town in Attica built by Triptolemus, who, being instructed by Ceres, taught the people to sow corn. Faces attollit Eleusin, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 11. Cerealis Eleusin, Ov. Fast. 4, 507.*

Eleusina sacra, Sacrifices to Ceres, performed by the Athenians in the most solemn and secret manner, to which none were admitted who had been guilty of any notorious crime, Suet. Ner. 34. conf. Cic. N. D. 1, 17. & Fest. 2, 8, 1.

Eleusinius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Ceres. Eleusiniæ deæ, Macrobi. Sat. 1, 2. Eleusinia sacra, Id. ibid.

** Eleuthëroëciliæ, um. m. pl. [Ἐλευθεροέκλιαι, Gr. ab ἐλευθερία, liber] A people of Cilicia near Amanus, who paid no obedience even to their kings, Cic. Att. 5, 20.*

** Eleuthëræ, ærum. f. pl. [Ἐλευθεραί, Gr. ab eodem] A town of Greece, between Megara and Thebes, Plin. 4, 7. hod. Topoglia, Hard.*

** Eleuthëria, ðrum. n. pl. [Lat. Liberalia; ex eodem themate] A festival in honour of Jupiter Eleutherius, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 29.*

|| Elgovæ, ærum. m. pl. A people of Lenox in Scotland, Camd.

Elëcius [ab eliciendo, i. e. evocando, prælati enim quibusdam votis Jovem cælo elici posse putabant. Vid. Ov. Fast. 3, 327. & Cæſ. Rhod. 16, 14. ex Pifone vetustissimo auctore. Plutarchus autem in Numâ à Græco fonte duci vult, nempe ab ἑλεως propitius] Jupiter worshipped in mount Aventine.

Elimeæ, æ. f. A city of Macedonia, near the river Aous, Liv. 31, 40. & 42, 53.

Elimiotis, idis. f. A country of Greece not far from Laodicea, Liv. 45, 30.

Elis, idis. f. A country in Peloponnesus. Pifamih patriâ est, & ab Elide ducimus ortum, Ov. Met. 5, 494.

Elis, is. f. A city of Elis, near the river Peneus, famous for the Olympick games there celebrated. Immeritas urbes Elinque Polonque Diruit, Ov. Met. 12, 550. Frater Eli negotiatus est, Cic. Fam. 13, 26. conf. Liv. 27, 32. & Cæſ. B. C. 3, 105.

Elîſa, æ. f. Another name of Dido queen of Carthage, Virg. Æn. 4, 335.

** || Ellöpia, æ. f. [Ἠλλοπία, Gr.] A country of Eubœa, Strabo. Hinc*

Ellöpiæ aquæ, A sort of hot bath near Ellöpia, Plin. 4, 12.

Elörini, ðrum. m. pl. The inhabitants near Elorus, Cic. Verr. 3, 43.

Elörus, i. f. (1) || A town of Sicily, between Syracuse and the promontory of Pachinus. (2) A river of the same place, called also Elorum; hod. Abiso, nonnull. Acliaro, Hard. (1) Steph. (2) Plin. 3, 8. Sil. 14, 270. Virg. Æn. 3, 698. || Scrib. etiam Helorus.

Elörus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Elorus. || Eloria tempe, pleasant fields near Elorus, Ov. Fast. 4, 447.

** Elörnor, öris. m. [ſpes virilis, ab ἑλπίς, ſpes] One of the companions of Ulyſſes, who by Circe were changed into hogs, Juv. Sat. 15, 22. Afterwards, when restored to his shape, he fell from a high roof, and broke his neck, Ov. Trist. 3, 4, 19.*

Elvinus, vid. Helvinus.

Elüſa, æ. f. A city of Gasconé in France, the birth-place of Rufinus, against whom Claudian writ his invectives, Claud. in Ruf. 137. hod. Eauſe.

Elüsätës, ium. m. pl. The people of El-ſa, Plin. 4, 19. Cæſ. B. G. 4, 27.

Elýmäis, idis. f. A southern country of Persia, Plin. 6, 25.

Elýmus, i. m. (1) A Sicilian, though a friend and companion of Trojan Æſſes, according to Virgil. (2) But Silus maketh him a Trojan. (1) Æn. 5, 300. (2) Sil. 14, 47. || Scrib. & Helýmus.

Elyſium, ii. n. [*ἑλύσιος*, quod vinculis corporeis solutæ animæ hic habitent; vel potiùs ab Hebr. *עֵלְיָשׁ* lætus, placidus] *The place assigned by the poets for the habitation of the souls of good men, after they are freed from the body.* Piorum confilia Elyſiumque colo, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 735. *Æ Tartara, Id. ib.* Hinc

Elyſius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Elyſium.* Campi Elyſii, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 38. Elyſiæ roſæ, *Prop.* 4, 7, 60. conf. *Tibull.* 1, 3, 58. & *Sil.* 13, 552.

E ante M.

Emāthia, æ. f. *A noble country of Europe, bordering on Thrace.* *Emathia* poſtea Macedonia dicta eſt. Poëtæ locorum nominibus quaſi ſuo quodam jure abutentes, ponunt pro *Theſſaliâ*. Julius Cæſar Pompeium ad Pharfalum *Theſſaliæ* devicit; Auguſtus autem Brutum & Caſſiam ad Hæmum & Philippos *Thraciæ*, quæ quidem urbes, totâ interjacente Macedonia, diſſitæ ſunt. Poëtæ tamen, duce quidem, at videtur, *Marone Georg.* 1, 490, & ſeqq. utramque pugnam narrant quaſi eodem loco pugnatam.

Emāthion, ōnis. m. *The brother of Memnon, ſon of Titan and Aurora, from whom Emathia received its name, Plin.* 4, 10.

Emāthius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Emathia.* Emathii campi, *Luc.* 1, 1. Emathicæ acies, *Id.* 1, 682. clades, *Id.* 8, 38. tellus, *Id.* 6, 580.

Emerita Auguſta, *A city of Extremadura in Portugal, Plin.* 4, 22. *hodie Merida, Hard.*

Emeritenſis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Emerita.* Emeritenſis conventus, *Plin.* 4, 22.

Emmaus, untis. f. [*Ἐμμαὺς* calor, quod in hoc loco thermæ ſunt, *Joſeph. B. Jud.* 4, 1.] (1) *A place in Judea, near Tiberia, in which were hot baths.* (2) *A village in Judea, about 60 furlongs from Jeruſalem, where our Saviour was known to his diſciples in breaking of bread.* (1) *Joſeph. Ant.* 18, 3. (2) *Id. B. Jud.* 7, 26.

Emodus, i. m. *A mountain of India, Plin.* 5, 27.

* Empēdōcles, is. m. [*Ἐμπεδοκλῆς τὸ κλέος*, i. e. gloria ſtabilis] *A philoſopher and poet of Agrigentum, who writ of the nature of things in Greek, as Lucretius did in Latin. He was a Pythagorean. The manner of his death is differently reported, but the common ſame was, that he, deſiring to be thought a god, threw himſelf into mount Ætna that his body being no where found, he might be ſo accounted; but his iron ſandals, thrown out by the force of the flame, fruſtrated his expectation, Lucr.* 1, 717, 730, & ſeqq. *Hor. A. Pōit.* 463. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 9. & *de Fat.* 17.

Emporia, ūrum. f. pl. *A town of Catalonia in Spain, Plin.* 3, 3. *hodie Ampurias, Hard.*

Emporium, ii. n. *A town of Italy near Placentia, Liv.* 21, 57.

* Empylus, i. m. [*Ἐμπύλος*, Gr.] *A rhetorician, who was a friend of M. Brutus, and writ a book of the death of Cæſar, Plut. in Brut.*

E ante N.

Encēlādus, i. m. *A giant, the ſon of Titan and Terra, whom Jupiter ſtruck with thunder below mount Ætna; whence the poets feign, that the eruptions of that mountain are cauſed by his turning from one ſide to the other. Vid. Virg. Æn.* 3, 578, & ſeqq. & *Stat. Theb.* 3, 595.

Enchēlize, ūrum. f. pl. *A town of Illyricum, where Cadmus, and his wife Hermione, were changed into ſerpents, Luc.* 3, 180.

Endymion, ōnis. m. *A ſhepherd, the ſon of Atlas, whom, becauſe he found out the courſe of the moon, the poets feign Cynthia to have fallen in love with, who, that ſhe might kiſs him, caſt him into a deep ſleep on mount Latmus; whence he is called Latmius, Ov. Art.* Am. 3, 83. and *Latmius hirs, Id. Triſt.* 2, 299. conf. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 38. & *de Fin.* 5, 19.

* Engōnāſi, & Engōnāſis, is. f. [*Ἐγγονάσις*] *Lat. Ingeniculus; A conſtellation. Herculis quidem eſt ſignum, qui dextro genu nixus, ſiniſtro pede capitis draconis dextram partem opprimere tentat; hinc Græci hanc conſtellationem Engonāſin vocitant, genibus quod nixa feratur, Cic. in Arateis.*

* Engyum, i. n. [*Ἐγγυον*, Gr.] *A town of Sicily, Diod. Sic. hod. Loguina.*

* Enguini, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Engyum, or Enguinum, Plin.* 3, 8. *Cic. Verr.* 4, 44.

Eningia, vel ut in MSS. Epigia, æ. f. *A maritime province of Sweden, Plin.* 4, 13. *hod. Finland, Hard.*

Enīpeus, i. vel eos. m. *A river of Theſſaly, Plin.* 4, 8. *Liv.* 448, 8. *Ov. Met.* 1, 579. & 7, 229.

Enna, æ. f. *A city in the heart of Sicily, near which was a temple of Ceres, and a grove out of which Pluto carried Proſerpine. Vid. Cic. Verr.* 4, 44. Hinc

Enneus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Enna.* Ennea diva, b. c. Proſerpina, quæ rapta fuit à Plutone juxta Ennam, *Sil.* 1, 95. & Ennea virgo, *Id.* 14, 245. *Ubi quidam libri habent cum aspiratione.*

Ennenſes, ium. m. pl. *Citizens of Enna, Liv.* 24, 37. *Ennenſium nemus, Cic. Verr.* 4, 48.

Ennenſis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Enna.* Ennenſis Ceres, *Cic. Orat.* 62.

Ennius, ii. m. *An ancient poet, born at Rudia a town of Calabria, Cic. pro Archia* 10. & *Sil.* 12, 396. in the conſulate of C. Manlius Lucrinus, and Q. Valerius Flaccus, *A. U.* 411. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 1. though he makes him later, *de Clar. Orat.* 18. Scriptit annales, ſatiſas, comœdias, & tragœdias, ex quibus nihil integrum ad nos pervenit. *Cicero* vocat ingenioſum poëtam, & *autorem valde bonum, pro Plancio* 24. Apud *Ovidium* audit ingenio maximus, arte rudis, *Triſt.* 2, 424. ex illius tamen ſtercore aurum ſe colligere dixit *Maro*. Quæ collegit nonnulla, vide apud *Macrob. Saturn.* 6, 1. Vixit Romæ cum unâ tantum ancillâ. *Scip. Africanum* maximè colebat, & ab eo viciffim diligebatur. Perit morbo articulari ex nimio vini potu, habuiſſeque marmoream ſtatuam in *Scipionum ſepulchro ſibi conſtitutam* putabatur, *Cic. pro Archia, conf. Liv.* 38, 56.

* Ennōſigēus, i. m. [*Ἐννοσίγαιος*, concuſſio, & γαῖα, terra] *Neptune ſo called, Juu.* 10, 182. conf. *Gell.* 2, 28.

Enoſis, is. f. *A town of Sardinia, Plin.* 3, 8. *hod. à S. Antiocho nomen habet, Hard.*

Entella, æ. f. *An ancient city of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, Sil.* 14, 205. Hinc

Entellini, ōrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Entella, Plin.* 3, 8.

Enyo, ūs. f. (1) *The ſiſter of Mars and godeſs of war.* (2) *Meton. War.* (1) *Nondum ſatiavit Enyo iras, Sil.* 10, 103. (2) *Nec te decipiat ratibus navalis Enyo, Mart. Spect.* 24, 3.

E ante O.

Eordæa, æ. f. *A town of Mygdonia, a part of the ancient Macedonia, Liv.* 31, 39. conf. *Plin.* 4, 10.

Eordæi, ōrum, vel Eordenſes, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Eordæa, Plin.* 4, 10. *Liv.* 45, 30.

* Eos [*Ἠὼς*, vel *Ἑὼς*, Gr. unde communis, ab *ἄω*, ſpiro] (1) *The godeſs of the morning.* (2) *Meton. The morning.* (3) *A mountain in Arabia.* (1) *Tres Luciferos præmiſit Eos, Ov. Faſt.* 3, 877. (2) *Cum craſtina fulſerit Eos, Ov. Ep.* 3, 57. (3) *Plin.* 6, 29.

* Eōus, i. m. (1) *Lucifer, or the morning ſtar.* (2) *One of the herſes of Phebus.* (1) *Sole novo terras incrat Eous, Virg. Georg.* 1, 288. conf. *Sil.* 11, 517. (2) *Ov. Met.* 2, 255.

* Eōus, a, um. adj. *primâ communi, Eaſtin.* Eoæ domus Arabum, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 115. Eoæ iucis populi, *Id. Illec.* 2, 643. Eoum regnum, *Id.* 3, 539. *Æ Tradimus Heſperias gentes, aſperimus Eous, Luc.* 4, 352.

E ante P.

Epaminondas, æ. m. *The ſon of Polymnus, a Theban of noble, though poor, parentage, ſkilfull in all the arts, ſciences, and accompliſhments of Greece, learned in philoſophy, and very eloquent, modeſt, grave, patient, temperate, upright, a great warrior, and the deliverer of his country; for he raiſed them to the ſupreme power of Greece, who both before and after his time lived in ſubjection to other ſtates. He died gloriously in the field, where he had conquered. Vitam lego eleganter deſcriptam à C. Nepote.*

Epaphroditus, i. m. *Nero's ſecretary, whom he aſſiſted in killing his maſter at his own requeſt, for which, notwithstanding, he was put to death by Domitian. Vid. Suet. Ner.* 49. & *Domit.* 14.

Epāphus, i. m. *The ſon of Jupiter and Io, who built Memphis in Ægypt. Vid. Ov. Met.* 1, 748.

Epēus, i. m. *The inventor of the horſe, afterwards called the battering ram, Plin.* 7, 56. for which reaſon *Virgil* giveth his name to the builder of the Trojan horſe, *Æn.* 2, 264.

* Epheſus, i. m. [*Ἐφεſος*, permiſſio, quod eam Hercules Amazonibus permiſerit] *The capital city of Ionia, built by the Amazons, as we learn from Plin.* 5, 29. & *Juſt.* 2, 4, 15. famous for the temple of Diana. Hoc templum vocat *Plinius admirationem Græcæ magnificentiæ, & inter miracula mundi numerat, 36, 14. ut & urbem alterum lumen Aſiæ, 5, 29; ult. Condebatur templum à totâ Græciâ 425 annis. De templo hoc vid. omnino Petrum Petium de Amazonibus, cap. 30. Hinc*

* Epheſius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Epheſus.* Diana Epheſia, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 23. Vinum Epheſium, *Plin.* 14, 8. ¶ *Epheſiæ literæ, certain magical, or ſuperſtitious, notes, or words, which were ſuppoſed, if writen, or pronounced, to give ſucceſs in an undertaking. Nonnullas ex his collegit Heſych. quem adi. Libros plurimos hujusmodi literis conſcriptos à poſſeſſoribus, valente Verbo Divino, Epheſi collectos fuiſſe S. Lucas, & ultro combuſtos, narrat, Act. Apoſt.* 19, 19.

* Ephialtes, is. m. [*Ἐφιάλτης*, Gr.] *A giant of waſt ſtature, the ſon of Neptune, or Alcius; who, in conjunction with his brother Octus, waged war againſt heaven, they were both ſtruck with thunder, and hurled down to the ſhades below. Hom. Odyſſ.* λ. 307.

* Ephōri, ōrum. m. pl. [*Ἐφορῆν*, inſpicere] *Magiſtrates of the Lacedæmonians, who were ſo great a curb upon their kings by their power of interceding, or negative voice, that at laſt they became as formidable to them, as the Roman tribunes did to the nobility. Kid. Nep. Pauſan.* 3, 5. They were commonly five in number, *Suid.*

Epheſus, Epheſus, & Epheſus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Corinth.* ¶ *Ephyræa mænia, Syracuſe, as built by the Corinthians, Sil.* 14, 180. Epheſia mænia, *Dyrrachium, built by the Corcyreans; likewise a colony from Corinth, Luc.* 6, 17. Epheſia æra, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 464.

Epheſiades, ūdis. f. Patron. ¶ *Ephyræiades puellæ, of Corinth, Claud. B. Ger.* 629. Hæc omnia ab

Epheſia, æ. ſive Epheſia, es. f. *An ancient name of Corinth, Plin.* 4, 4.

Epicharmus, i. m. *A philoſopher and comic poet of Sicily, often quoted by Cicero. Some take him to be the firſt inventor of comedy. Plautus imitated him, as *Plautus ad Piſones, v.* 88. *Plautus ad exemplar Siculi præparare Epicharmi;* and even Plato himſelf took ſeveral things from him. Theocritus thanketh him alſo i. i. his uſerull precepts to youth.*

Epicharmidii Locri, *A people of Greece near mount Parnaffus, Plin.* 4, 7.

Epicerates, is. m. (1) *A general of the Rhodians.* (2) *An officer belonging to Antiochus, who for*

for money delivered Scythopolis to the Jews. (1) Liv. 37, 13. (2) Id. 63, 45.

* *Epichūrus*, i. m. [*Ἐπίκουρος*, Gr. i. e. adjutor] A philosopher of Athens. He was a scholar of Xenocrates and Aristotle, and afterward set up for himself. He was a temperate and sober man, contented to live on bread and water; and if he were minded to regale himself, cheese, as Diocles, who lived with him, or herbs as Juvenal, writeth, *Sat.* 13, 122. He had no esteem for logick and rhetoric; his chief talent was in natural and moral philosophy, wherein he owed much to Democritus, *vide* Cic. N. D. 1, 26. His doctrine of atoms he had chiefly from Democritus and Leucippus, *vid.* Lactant. de irâ Dei, 10. He placed the *summum bonum* in the tranquillity of the mind, if Seneca hath taken rightly his *εὐθυμία*; which word his scholars mistakeing, as some think, fell into those excesses, which were the scandal of the sect. *Quanti hunc hominem sectatores faciebant, docuit Plinius*, 35, 2. Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 21. & de Fin. 5, 1. Lucr. 5, 50. O cæcas hominum mentes! O pectora cæca! Annum agens 72 periit Athenis, calculi doloribus.

Epidamnium, i. n. & *Epidamnus*, i. f. A town of Macedon, lying upon the Adriatick, and well known for its convenient passage thence into Italy, *Mela*, 2, 3. Romani huc ducentes coloniam inauspicato, ut videretur, nomine offensi, ut in quod *Plaut. Men.* 2, 1, 42. *jocatus fuerit, Dyrrachium* vocabant, *Plin.* 3, 23. *hod. Durazzo*, Hard.

|| *Epidaphne*, e. f. [à *Daphne*, vicino suburbano] A city of Seleucia in Syria, *Jul. Capitol.*

Epidaurum, i. n. & *Epidauros*, i. f. (1) A city of Argia in Peloponnesus, formerly famous for the temple of *Æsculapius*, and a good breed of horses. (2) A colony of Dalmatia; *hod. Ragusi vecchio*, Hard. (3) || Another, a sea port town in Peloponnesus, called by Strabo *Epidauria*, and anciently *Limera*, à *λεμὴν*, portus; *hod. Malvasia*, nonnull. *Epidaura*, Hard. (1) *Vid.* Val. Max. 1, 8, 2. *Plin.* 4, 5. & *Virg. Georg.* 3, 44. (2) *Plin.* 3, 22. (3) *Vid.* *Thucyd. Pausan.* & *Steph.*

Epidaurius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Epidauros*. *Scipens Epidaurius*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 27. *Semeles Epidauria nutrix*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 278. *Epidauria tellus*, *Id. ib.* 7, 436.

* *Epīdīcāzōmēnos*, vel potius *Epīdīcāzōmēne*, sc. fabula, in quâ puellâ in libertatem adserta est [ab *ἐπιδίκασμα*, judicor] One of the plays of *Apollodorus* imitated by *Terence*, *Phorm.* *Ptol.* 26.

|| *Epidium*, ii. n. The promontory of Cantina in Scotland, *Camd.*

* *Epigēnes*, is. m. [*Ἐπιγένης*, Gr.] (1) A considerable astrologer and historian. (2) || A poet of Sicily. (1) *Plin.* 7, 56. (2) *Athenæus* & *Suidas*.

* *Epigōni*, drum. m. pl. [ex *ἐπι*, pōst, & *γοί*, vocor] (1) The successor to the veterans in the army of Alexander the Great. (2) || The posterity of those who fell at Thebes with Poly-nices. (3) || The name of a play. (1) *Just.* 12, 4. (2) *Diod. Sic.* 4, 6. *princ.* (3) *Nempe Euripidis*.

* *Epimēnides*, is. m. [*Ἐπιμενίδης*, Gr.] An Epick poet of Gressus in Crete, quotes by St. Paul in that verie, *Ἐπιμνήσκεις αἰὲς ψῆσται*, &c. Being sent by his father Agisarchus into the field, he went into a cave, where he slept 75 years; whence the proverb, *Epimenidis somnum dormire*. De eo *vide* *Lactant.* in vita ejus *passan.* in *Attic.* *Plut.* in *Solone*, *Plin.* 7, 52. & *Suid.* in *Ἐπιμενίδης*.

Epimetheus, i. m. The son of Jupiter, brother of Prometheus, and father to Epimæchis, Deucalion's wife. He first made a statue of clay, for which Jupiter being angry, changed him into an ape, and banished him into a desert, from him called *Pitheusa*, *Mytcol.* Hinc

Epimethis, idis. f. Patron. The wife of Deucalion, *Ov. Met.* 1, 390.

* || *Epiphania*, æ. f. The Epiphany, or Twelfth-day, *vid.* *Appell.*

* *Epiphanes*, is. m. [i. e. illustris; ex *ἐπι*-

φαίνω, appareo] (1) Antiochus king of Syria, so called. (2) Another king mentioned by Tacitus, *Hist.* 2, 25, 5.

Epipolæ, arum. f. pl. A town, or village, in Sicily, belonging to Syracuse, *Liv.* 25, 24.

* *Epīrensis*, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Epirus*, *Liv.* 8, 17.

* *Epīrōta*, æ. m. An inhabitant of *Epirus*, *Liv.* 29, 12. & alibi. Hinc

* *Epīrōticus*, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Epirus*. *Epiroticæ possessiones*, *Nep. Att.* 14. *Epirotica mala*, *Plin.* 15, 14.

* *Epīrus*, i. f. [*Ἠπειρος*, Gr. i. e. continens] A country between Macedonia, Achaia, and the Ionian sea. It was famous for a breed of horses, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 59. and oxen, *Ov. Met.* 8, 282. & *Plin.* 8, 45. It was anciently called *Chaonia*, and *Mæssa*; *hod. Larta* and *Chimera*, Hard.

* *Epithēras*, æ. f. [ex *ἐπιθῆναι*, venari] *Ptolemaïs*, so called because built by *Philadelphus* for the conveniency of hunting elephants, *Plin.* 6, 29.

Epitos, i. m. A king of Alba, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 44.

|| *Epoissus*, i. f. Anton. A town of Luxemburgh

in the Loze Countries; *hod. Yvoix*, *Cellar.*

Eporodia, æ. f. [ab *Eporodicis*, linguâ Gallicâ equorum dormitoribus] A town of Piedmont in Italy, built by the Romans, *Plin.* 3, 17. & *Cic. Fam.* 11, 20, 23. *hod. Ivrea*, *Cellar.*

E ante Q.

Equestris colonia, A town of Switzerland, between Geneva and Lausanne, *Plin.* 4, 17. *hod. Nyon*, five *Nyon*, *Cellar.*

Equiculus, i. m. [ab equos colendo, nempe id. quod *Ἐκίλπος*, Græcè] A warrior's name. *Pulcher Equiculus armis*, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 684.

Equiria, drum. n. pl. Games instituted by *Romulus* in honour of Mars, *Fest.* in the Campus Martius, *Feb.* 27. with horse races. *Vid.* *Ov. Fast.* 2, sub fin.

Equotuticum, i. m. A small town of the Hir-pines, too cross grained to come into an Epick verse, *Hor. Sat.* 5, 1. *Cic. Attic.* 6, 1, *princ.*

E ante R.

Erannsa, æ. f. A small island near Scyllacium in Italy, *Plin.* 3, 10.

Erasinus, i. m. A river of Argia in Peloponnesus, *Plin.* 2, 103. & *Ov. Met.* 15, 276.

Erasistratus, i. m. A noble physician, who flourished A. U. 600. *Plin.* 11, 7. & 2, 108.

* *Erato*, us. f. [ex *ἐρως*, amor, sc. prædens rebus amatorius] The Muse which sings of love and marryages, *Ov. Art. Am.* 2, 16. & *Virg. Æn.* 7, 37.

* *Eratothēnes*, is. m. [i. e. amore potens; ex *ἐρως*, amor, & *θένης*, robur] A philosopher, poet, historian, and astronomer, scholar of Aristotle and Callimachus. He was of Cyrene, *Vid.* *Stob.* *serm.* 54. & *Quint.* 1, 1.

Ereynia, i. f. *vid.* *Hercynia*.

Erebinthus, i. f. The name of an island near *Bosphorus*, *Plin.* 5, ult.

Erebus, i. m. [line dubio ex *ערב* nox, ob-
lunus] The son of Chaos and Darkness, *Hygin.* *Fab. Pœt.* c. 1. But *Cicero* maketh *Erebus* the son of *Nox*, *N. D.* 3, 17. Be this as it will, the poet's use *Erebus* to signify the lowest part of hell.

|| *Erebeque* potens, both heaven and hell, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 247.

Erechtheus, i. m. An ancient king of Athens, father of *Cecrops*. Quatuor hic filias virgines habuit, quæ pro patriâ mortem contempnissè dicuntur, *Cic. pro Sext.* 21. & *Hyg. Fab.* 46.

Erechtheus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Athens. *Erechtheæ arces*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 547.

Erechthis, idis. f. Patron. A daughter of *Erechtheus*, *Procris*, *Ov. Met.* 7, 726.

Erichthon, *vid.* *Erichthon*.

* *Eretria*, æ. f. [*Ἐρετρία*, Gr.] (1) A city of Eubœa in Greece. (2) || A town of Phibi-otis in Thessaly. (1) *Lav.* 32, 26. (2) *Strabo* lib. 9.

* *Eretrienfes*, ium. m. pl. The people of *Eretria*, *Liv.* 35, 38.

Erëtrum, i. n. A town of the Sabines, near the confluence of the *Allia* and *Tiber*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 711. *Val. Max.* 2, 4. & *Liv.* 3, 29. *hod. Monte rotundo*.

Ergavica, æ. f. A town of Tarracon in Spain, *Liv.* 40, 50. ubi malè *Ergavia* legitur, *Cellar.* Hinc

Ergavicenses, ium. m. pl. The people of *Ergavia*, *Plin.* 3, 3.

* || *Ergætium*, ii. n. [*Ἐργέτιον*, Gr.] A town in Sicily, *Ptol.* Hinc

* *Ergētini*, drum. m. pl. The inhabitants of *Ergætium*, *Plin.* 3, 8.

Erginus, i. m. A river of Thrace, *Plin.* 4, 11.

Ericetes, is. m. A Lycæonian slain by *Mefapus*

the companion of *Aeneas*, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 749.

Erichtho, us. f. A woman of Thessaly, skillful in charms and enchantments, *Luc.* 6, 508.

* *Erichthōnius*, ii. m. [*Ἐρὶς ὁ ἔπιδος καὶ χθονίς*, quod ex semine Vulcani cum *Minerva* luctantis in terram effuso natus sit] The fourth king of Athens, brought up by *Minerva*. He had the feet of a dragon, to cover which he first invented the use of the chariot, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 133. Alii dicunt alium, scil. *Dardani filium* & *Jovis nepotem* hinc designari, & rectè, ut opinor, ex his *Plinii* verbis, *Bigas primùm junxit Phrygiæ natio, quadrigas Erichthōnius*, 7, 56. sed non dissimulandum *Æschylum* *Prometheum*; *Cicero* nem *Minervam* currum inveniendi auctores tradidisse.

Eridanus, i. m. [ab *Eridano*, qui & *Phaëton* dicitur, *Phæbi* & *Clymenes* filio, qui *Jovis fulmine ictus* in eum decidit] The chief river of Italy, called by the Romans *Padus*, and the Italians *Po*, which, after it hath joined several other noted rivers, dischargeth itself into the Adriatick. *Vid.* *Ov. Met.* 2, 324. & *Virg. Georg.* 4, 371. & deinceps. Huic pater *Eridanus*, *Venetæque* ex ordine gentes, *Sil.* 12, 217.

Erigōne, es. f. The daughter of *Icarus*, who hanged herself for grief that her father was murdered; (2) but was in pity taken into heaven, and made the sign *Virgo*. (1) *Hyg. Fab.* 130. & *Stat. Theb.* 11, 645. (2) *Virg. Georg.* 1, 33.

Erigōnus, i. m. A river of Macedonia, which runneth through *Pæonia* into the river *Axius*, *Liv.* 31, 39.

* *Erinne*, *vid.* *Erymne*.

* *Erinnys*, yos. f. [*Ἐρινύς τὴν τῶν τριῶν κορυμπενομένην*] The common name of the three Furies of hell, *Ov. Met.* 11, 14. having dangling snakes instead of hair, *Id. ib.* 4, 90. *Pœtæ* ferè utuntur pro vi & scelere, *Id. ib.* 1, 241.

Eriphyle, es. *Virg. Æn.* 6, 445. & *Eriphyla*, æ. f. *Prop.* 3, 13, 57. The wife of *Amphiaraus*, who betrayed her husband for the lucre of a bracelet, and was, by his father's order, slain by her son, *Virg. ubi supra*. & *Legit.* in plur. Occurrunt multæ tibi *Helides* atque *Eriphylæ*, *Juv.* 6, 654.

Erichthonis, m. A Thessalian, who despising the sacred rites of *Ceres*, was at length forced to eat his own flesh, *Ov. Met.* 8, tab. ult.

Ermione, *vid.* *Hermione*.

Eros, otis. m. (1) A servant of *M. Antony*. (2) A *Comedian* mentioned by *Tully*. (1) *Cic. Att.* 15, 5. (2) *Id. pro Rosc.* *Corn.* 11.

Eryce, es. f. A town of Sicily, wherein was a fair and rich temple of *Venus*, which was plundered by *Hamilcar* the African, but to his great detriment, *Liv.* 19, 50.

Erycina, æ. f. [ab *Eryce*, ubi templum habuit] A name of *Venus*. *Spinolas Erycina* ferens in pectore curas, *Catull.* 62, 72. *conf. Liv.* 40, 34.

Erycinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Eryce*, or Sicily. *Erycina templa* subire, *Stat. Syl.* 1, 2, 160.

* *Erymanthis*, idos. f. [ab *Erymantho monte*] Of *Arcadia*. *Sylvas Erymanthidos ambire*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 499.

* *Erymanthius*, & *Erymanthæus*, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Erymanthus*. *Aper Erymanthius*,

thius, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 43. Erymanthia bellua, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 9. Monstrum Erymantheum, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 374.

*Erymanthus, i, m. [*Ἐρύμανθος*, Gr.] (1) A mountain in Arcadia, where Hercules killed the wild boar, that wasted the country, and wherein Diana used to hunt. (2) || A river of the same country. (1) *Ov. Ep.* 9, 87. & *Hor. Od.* 1, 21, 7. (2) *Polyb. lib.* 4.

Erymne, es, f. A town of Thessaly, *Plin.* 4, 9. Erythæis, idos, f. Patron. Of, or belonging to, Erythia. || Erythæis præda, The oxen of Geryon drawn away by Hercules, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 649.

Erythia, *Plin.* 4, 22. & Erythæa, æ, f. An island near Cadix in Spain, whence Hercules drove Geryon's oxen. Amphitryoniades juvenco: Egerat à stabulis, ô Erythæa tuis, *Prop.* 4, 10, princ.

*Erythræ, ærum, f. pl. [*Ἐρυθραῖ*, Gr.] A city of Asia near Cbius, *Plin.* 4, 7. *Cic. Verr.* 2, 19. Unde

*Erythræus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Erythræ. Erythræa Sibylla, *Laert.* 1, 6. Erythræi lapilli, *Stat. Syl.* 4, 6, 18. || Erythræum mare, the Red sea, which divideth Asia from Africa, *Plin.* 6, 23. Plinius quidem loco cit. & *Curt.* 8, 9, 14. ab Erythiâ rege dictum aiunt, sed quis fuit ille Erythra non liquet.

Eryx, ycis, m. The son of Butes, who was thought to have the same mother as Æneas, *vid. Virg. Æn.* 5, 24. but indeed of Lycaste, a noted courtesan of Sicily, for her beauty commonly called Venus. Hujus (Erycis) avus Amycus à Polluce cestibus occisus fuit, unde factum ut pater Butes patriam Bebryciam relinquens regnum in Siciliâ constituit; filius Eryx cum Hercule cestibus pugnavit, & eodem quo avus fato functus fuit, *Id. ibid.* 410. nomenque suum reliquit monti & urbi circa Lilybæum occidentale Siciliæ promontorium, ubi sepultus fuit. Hæc Eryce è summo spectabat læta Dione, *Sil.* 6, 697.

E ante S.

Esernius, ii, m. A famous gladiator, who was matched with Pacidianus; unde || Esernius cum Pacidiano, *Cic. de Opt. Orat. gen. & ad Qu. fr.* 3, 4. *Id. quod cum Bitho Bacchius, an equal match.*

Esquiliæ, ærum, f. pl. One of the seven hills of Rome, *Juv.* 3, 71. & 5, 78. *hod. Monte di S. Maria maggiore.*

Esquilinus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Esquiliæ. Esquilinus campus, *Cic. Philipp.* 9, 7. Esquilina porta, *Flor.* 3, 21, 6. & *Cic. pro Cluent.* 13.

|| Essæi, *Suid.* Essæni, òrum, m. pl. *Plin.* [ex *Ἰσραήλ* sanctus, propter vitæ sanctitatem, al. ex *Ἰσραήλ* medicus, quod morbos, tum corporis, tum animæ sanent] A sect of the Jews, who used great austerities, and lived a retired life. De horum moribus, *vid. Plin.* 5, 17. per totum, & *Joseph. Ant.* 18, 2.

Essedones, um, n. pl. A savage people of Scythia near the Palus Mæotis, *Plin.* 4, 12. & alibi.

*Estatæotis, idos, f. [*Ἐστατώτις*, Gr.] A western part of Thessaly, *Herodot.* 1, 56.

*Estatæotæ, ærum, m. pl. The people of Estatæotis, *Ptol.*

Estui, òrum, m. pl. A nation of the Celtae about Bretagne in France, *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 24.

Esubiani, òrum, m. pl. A people inhabiting the Alps, *Plin.* 3, 20.

Esubopes, is, m. A king of Colchis, who digging up some virgin earth, found a great quantity of gold and silver, *Plin.* 33, 3.

E ante T.

Etaxalos, i, f. An island of Africa, *Plin.* 6, 28.

*|| Etea, æ, f. [*Ἐτεια*, Gr.] A town of Crete, *Diog. Laert.*

*Eteocles, eos, m. [ex *ἔτερον*, verum, & *κλέος*, gloria] The elder son of Oedipus by Jocasta, who agreed with his brother Polynices, that after

their father's death they should rule alternately year by year. But he having reigned his year, would not resign the government to his brother: upon which a war ensuing, they met in the field, and killed each other. Their bodies being burned in one pile, the flame parted, to show their antipathy, when dead, was as great as when living. *Vid. Stat. Theb.* 12, 430, & seq.

Eteonos, vel Etheonos, i, f. A city of Greece, which assisted the Thebans, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 266.

*Etefiacus, a, um, adj. ut Etefiaca uva, *Plin.* 4, 3. ab

*Etefiæ, sc. auræ. [ab *Ἐτήσις*, annuus] Winds yearly arising about the dog days, and blowing constantly forty days together the same way. *Vid. Plin.* 2, 47. Etefiæ flabra Aquilonum, *Lucr.* 5, 741. *vid. & eund.* 6, 716.

Ethalion, ònis, m. The name of a man who was metamorphosed into a dolphin, *Ov. Met.* 3, 647. || Reclius autem scrib. *Ethalion.*

|| Etliminius, ii, m. Son to Cunobeline king of Britain. His father gave him part of his kingdom, and he kept his court at Colchester, as it seemeth probable by a coin there found, with his inscription, *Μητροπολις Ἐτιμινίῳ Βασιλέως*. Afterwards being turned out by his father, he went over to the emperor Caligula. || Scrib. etiam Adiminus, & Adminius.

|| Etocetum, i, n. Wall in Staffordshire, *Camd. al. Utocetler.*

Etovilla, æ, f. A town on the river Ebro in Spain, *Liv.* 21, 22.

Etruria, æ, f. quæ & Thuscia & Tuscia apud vett. The dukedom of Tuscany. Furiis surrexit Etruria iustis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 494. Plinio passim *Hetruria* dicitur.

Etrusci, òrum, m. pl. The people of Tuscany, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 429.

Etruscus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Tuscany. Urbs Etrusca, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 180.

E ante V.

*Evadne, es, f. [*Εὐαδν*, Gr.] The daughter of Mars by Thebe the wife of Asopus; but the interpreter of Pindar maketh her the daughter of Iphis, which is favoured by Ovid, who calleth her Iphias. She was the wife of Capaneus, who, when she heard he was slain by thunder, grew stupid, and afterwards threw herself into the funeral pile, and was burnt with him, *Prop.* 1, 15, 22. Accipe me Capaneu; cineres miscibimus, inquit Iphias, *Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 21.

*Evagoras, æ, m. [i. e. bonus orator; ex *εὖ*, bene, & *ἀγορεύω*, concionor] A king of Cyprus, *Nep. in Chabr.* 2. Hujus funebrem orationem *Εὐαγόρας* inscriptam contexit Ilocrates, quam vide. Auctore eo in componendâ historiâ naturali usus est Plinius.

Evân, A name of Bacchus, *Ov. Met.* 4, 15. Hinc

Evâs, antis. sed sæpius plur. Evantes; A calling upon, or worshipping of, Bacchus. Non ille Evantis Massylæ palluit iras, *Sil.* 1, 101. Egit it Evantes dux Ariadne choros, *Prop.* 2, 3, 18. Evantes orgia circum Ducebat Phrygiæ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 517.

Evander, dri, m. The son of Mercury and Nicostrata, *Solin.* who, for her prophetick verses, was by the Latins called Carmenta. He was an Arcadian, who having by accident slain his father, *Serv.* or rather to settle a colony, *Pausan.* passed over into Italy, drove out the Aborigines, and built a little town near the Tyber, called Pallantium, or Pallanteum, afterwards Palatium, from Pallantium in Arcadia, *Id. in Arcadicis, Dionys.* *Liv.* but, according to Virgil, from the great grandfather of Pallas, *Æn.* 8, 54. He gave entertainment and protection to Æneas landing in Italy, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 154. & seqq.

Evandrius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Evander. Evandrius ensis, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 394. Evandria curia, *Sil.* 7, 18.

Eubius, ii, m. A lascivious historian, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 416.

Eubœa, æ, f. A great island lying between

Sunium, a promontory of Attica, and Theffaly, near Boeotia; it is computed to be about 350 miles in circumference, *Liv.* 31, 45. *hod. Negropont.* Hinc

Eubœus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Eubœa. Plebes Eubœa, *Stat. Syl.* 5, 3, 136.

Euboicus, a, um, adj. *Idem.* Rupes Euboica, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 42. || Eubocium mare, The gulf of Negropont.

*Eubule, es, f. [eiusdem significationis, & eodem themate-nata cum seq.] The daughter of Leo the son of Orpheus, *Æl. Varr. Hist.* 12, 28. *Vid. & Suid.* in voce *λεωκόριον*.

*Eubuleus, i, m. [i. e. bonus consultor; ex *εὖ*, bene, & *βουλῆ*, consilium] Athenis ex Jove antiquissimo rege & Proserpinâ natus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 21.

*Eubulides, is, m. [ab eodem] A scholar of Euclid's, and master of Demosthenes, *Laert.* in Euclid.

*Eubulus, i, m. [ex *εὖ*, bene, & *βουλῆ*, consilium] (1) An Athenian, an enemy to Demosthenes. (2) || A writer of the middle comedy. (3) || An Alexandrian philosopher, scholar to Euphranor, and master of Ptolemy. (1) Demosth. *Orat.* in Midiam. (2) Athen. & *Suid.* (3) *Laert.* in Tim.

Euburates, um, m. pl. A people of Liguria, *Plin.* 3, 5. & *Flor.* 2, 3, 5.

Euclides, is, m. A famous geometrician, and musician, *vid. historiam apud Gell.* 6, 10. Elementorum ejus libri 13 maximo universi orbis emolumento salvi ad nos pervenerunt. Duo Atheniensium archontes hoc nomine occ.

*Eucrates, is, m. [ab *εὖ*, bene, & *κρατία*, impero] A shuffling fellow, who had always some evasion, when he was taxed with his promises; unde *prov.* Vias novit, quibus effugiat Eucrates.

Eudemia, æ, f. An island of the Ægean sea, *Plin.* 4, 12.

Eudofes, ium, m. pl. A people of Germany, between the rivers Albis and Vistula, *Tac. Germ.* 40, 2.

*Eudoxus, i, m. [i. e. celebris; ab *εὐδοκῆω*, celebror] A geometrician, and astronomer of Cnidus. He was the first among the Greeks, who brought the year to the Ægyptian account. *Vid. quæ Julium Cæsarem de se loqui fingit Lucanus,* 10, 185.

Evênus, i, m. A river of Ætolia in Greece, anciently called Lycormas; it runeth into the gulf of Patras, over against the island Courzolari, *Ov. Met.* 9, 104.

*|| Euergetes, æ, m. [i. e. beneficus; ab *εὖ*, bene, & *ἐργον*, opus] A surname of Ptolemy the successor of Philadelphus; so called from his benefactions to the Greeks, *Diod.*

Euganei, òrum, m. pl. A people dwelling in Italy, not far from Verona, but expelled thence by the Heneti, as they afterwards were by the Cisalpine Gauls, *Liv.* 1, 1. & *Plin.* 3, 19. Hinc

Euganeus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, that people, or country. Trojana cohors tellure antiquitus orti Euganeâ, *Sil.* 8, 604. || Euganea agna, A sort of lamb, which had delicate soft wool, *Juv.* 8, 15. *conf. Mart.* 14, 155.

*Eugenia uva [ab *εὖ*, bene, & *γενεῖν*, nascor] A generous wine growing in Sicily, *Plin.* 4, 3.

|| Eugubium, ii, n. A city of Italy, at the foot of the Apennines, about twenty-six miles from Urbino; *hod. Gubio, Geogr.*

Euhemerus, i, m. An ancient historian of Sicily, who writ the stories of the heathen gods, acquainting us both where they were born, and where buried, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 42. This work Ennius translated, as well as imitated, *Id. ib. conf. Varr. R. R.* 1, 48. & *Laert.* 1, 9. He is noted for an atheist by Plutarch, and before him by Callimachus. He writ also concerning the Ægyptian pyramids, *Plin.* 35, 22.

*Evius, ii, m. [ab *εὖ*, bene, & *ἰδῆς*, filius] Bacchi cognomen, quod cum pæne oppressus a gigantibus esset Jupiter, Bacchus se in leonem convetrit,

convertit, interfecitque gigantem, quo facto exultans Jupiter, exclamavit 'Εὐ υἱέ, bene fili; *A name of Bacchus*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 82.

*Eumēlis, īdis, f. Patron. *The daughter of Eumelus*, Parthenope, Stat. Syl. 4, 8, 49.

*Eumēlus, i, m. [*i. e.* ovibus abundans; ab εὖ, bene, & μῆλον, ovis] (1) *A Corinthian, who writ the history of his country.* (2) *A Trojan, one of the companions of Æneas.* (1) Varr. R. R. 2, 5. (2) Virg. Æn. 5, 665.

*Eumēnes, is, m. [*q. d.* benevolus; ex εὖ, bene, & μένος, animus] (1) *A king of Pergamus, a tried friend to the Romans.* (2) *A valiant commander, in high esteem with Philip of Macedon, and Alexander his son.* (1) Nep. Hannib. 10. (2) Lege vitam & res gestas ap. Nep.

*Eumēnides, um, f. pl. [*per Antiphrasin Euphemismi causâ pro Erinnyes, qu. parum Εὐμενῆς, i. e.* propitiæ] *Three furies, the daughters of Acheron and Nox*, passim ap. Poëtās. Harum nomina uno versu contexit Orpheus, Τισιφώνη τε, καὶ Ἀλλήκτο, καὶ δῖα Μέγαιρα.

*Eumēnis, īdis, in sing. *A fury*, Sil. 2, 559. Eumenis impulit Agaven, Luc. 1, 571.

*Eumolpus, i, m. [*Εὐμόλπος, Gr. i. e.* bonus cantator; ex εὖ, bene, & μέλω, cano] *The son of Musæus, who writ before Homer*, Suid. Vid. Ov. ð Ponto, 2, 9, 2. He also taught to dress vines, Plin. ap. Litt. Ab hoc aliqui deductos volunt Eumolpidas sacrorum quorundam præsidēs, quorum meminit, Nepos Alcib. 4.

*Euōnŷmus, i, f. [*Εὐώνυμος, Gr. i. e.* sinistra, quodd. à Liparâ in Siciliam navigantibus sinistra sit] *A small island on the coast of Sicily*; Plin. 5, 19. vulgo *Ustica*.

Eupalum, ii, n. *A town of Greece, not far from Lepanto*, Liv. 28, 8.

Eupatoria, æ, f. *The capital city of Paplagonia, built by Mithridates*, Plin. 6, 2.

*Euphorbus, i, m. [*i. e.* bonus pastor, ab εὖ, bene, & φορβή, pabulum] (1) *The son of Panthus, slain by Menelaüs.* Pythagoras animam, quam ipse tum habuit, tempore Trojani belli, huic infuisse dicitabat, quod facilius Μετρηφύχουσι probaret. (2) *A physician belonging to king Juba, from whom he named the tree Euphorbia.* (1) Ov. Met. 15, 161. (2) Plin. 25, 7.

*Euphōrion, ōnis, m. [*Εὐφρόνιον, Gr.*] *A poet of Chalcis, some of whose works at least were translated by Corn. Gallus.* His works were in high repute; but Tully calleth him an obscure writer, de Div. 2, 64. confer. & Tusc. 3, 19. He writ in various kinds, as elegiacks, Diomed. l. 3. and probably of husbandry; for Varro and Columella reckon him among the rustick writers, and Suidas mentioneth a piece of his inscribed HESIODUS.

Euphrānor, ōris, m. *An excellent statuary and painter*, Plin. 34, 8. & 35, 11. & Juv. 3, 217.

Euphrātes, is, m. [*ab Εὐφραίνειν, lætificare, quodd. circumquaque lætos faciat, nisi malis ex Εὐφραίνῃ hic fructificat, unde fertilis Euphrates*, Luc. 3, 260.] *A famous river of Mesopotamia, whose source is, according to Strabo, in Niphates, a mountain in Armenia, from which also the Tigris ariseth, according to that of Boëtius, Tigris & Euphrates uno se fonte resolvunt; which is favoured by that of Lucan, quos non diversis fontibus edit Persis, & incertum, tellus si misceat amnes, lib. 3, 257. non diversis, i. e. non longè distantibus, sic enim locus accipi debet, certè non iisdem.*

|| Euphratesia, æ, f. *A part of Syria, called also Commagene.*

*Euphrōsŷne, es, f. [*Lat. Læticia*] *One of the three Graces*, Hom. Od. x, 465.

Eupilis, is, f. *A lake of Milan in Italy, not far from Coma*, Plin. 3, 19. hod. *Pusiano*.

*Euplœa, æ, f. [*ex εὖ, bene, & πλοῖον, navigium*] (1) *An island in the Tyrrhene sea*; hod. *Gaiola*. (2) || *A name of Venus.* (1) Inde vagis omnem felix Euplœa carinis, Stat. Sylv. 2, 2, 79. (2) Pausan.

*Eupōlis, īdis, m. [*i. e.* bonus civis; ex εὖ, bene, & πόλις, civitas] *A comick poet of Athens,*

very severe in lashing vice, Hor. Sat. 1, 4. princ. Floruit annis ante Christum ferè 400. Perist pugnâ inter suos & Lacedæmonios tanto civium dolore, ut legem ferrent neminem poetam postea arma laturum. & In accus. Eupolin, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 12. & Eupolidem, Pers. 1, 124.

Eupompus, i, m. *A painter, master to Pamphilius, who was master to Apelles*, Plin. 35, 10.

*Eupōrus, i, m. [*Εὐπόρος, Gr. i. e.* expeditus] *A servant of C. Gracchus, famous for his fidelity to his master*, Macrob. Sat. 10, 11.

*Euripides, is, m. [*Εὐριπίδης, Gr.*] *An excellent tragedian, born at Salamis the same day that Xerxes's army was defeated.* He was the scholar of Anaxagoras and Socrates, and traveled with Plato into Ægypt, Laërt. Scriptit fabulas 75, ex quibus 19 tantum ad nos pervenerunt. Plura de hoc si scire cupis, adi Val. Max. & A. Gell. Quanti eum fecerit Tullius non pigebit suis ipsius verbis referre, qui sententiæ ex hoc petitæ subjungit, Euripidi quantum tu credas nescio; ego certè singulos ejus versus singula testimonia pulc, Fam. 16, 8. Indignâ morte perist à canibus discerptus, prodentibus, Gell. 15, 20. & Val. Max. 9, 12. annum agens 75.

*Euripidēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Euripides.* Euripideum carmen, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25.

Euripus, i, m. *A narrow sea, between Bæotia and Eubœa, which ebbed and flowed seven times in twenty-four hours*, Plin. 2, 97. or rather oftener or seldomer, as the wind sat, Liv. 28, 6. hod. the chanel of Negropont. Est & alter Euripus apud Taurominitanos, ejus meminit Plin. loco memorato. Vid. Appell. de cæt. notion.

Eurōnōtus, i, m. [*quodd. inter Eurum & Notum sit*] *The south east wind*, Col. 11, 2. Dicitur etiam Vulturinus.

Eurōpa, æ, f. (1) *The daughter of Agenor king of the Phœnicians, whom Jupiter in the form of an ox carried into Crete.* Also from her one of the most considerable parts of the world, as now divided; it is bounded on the north by the frozen sea, on the west by the Deucalidonian and western ocean, on the south by the Mediterranean, and on the east by Asia. Regiones ejus doceant geographi. (1) Ov. Met. 6, 104. (2) Vid. Plin. 12, 1. & Cic. N. D. 1, 28. & In hac ex vett. aliqui Africam quoque complexi sunt, & meritò quidem, sic enim Plin. Europam plerique non tertiam portionem fecere, verum æquam, 3, 1.

Eurōpēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Europe.* Adversarii Europæi, Nep. Eum. 3.

Europum, i, n. *A city of Syria, not far from the Euphrates*, Plin. 5, 24.

Europus, i, m. *A river of Macedonia, near the river Axius*, Plin. 4, 10.

Eurōtas, æ, m. (1) *A celebrated river of Laconia running by Sparta, having its banks planted with laurel, olive, and myrtle*; hod. *Vasilipotamo*. (2) *Another in Thessaly, which runeth into the Peneus without mingling its waters.* (1) Virg. Ecl. 6, 83. Stat. Theb. 4, 227. Catull. 2, 69. 62, 89. (2) Plin. 4, 8.

Eurus, i, m. [*fortè ab ἤλιος lux*] *The east wind.* Eurus ad auroram recessit, Ov. Met. 1, 61. Vid. Appell.

Euryāle, es, f. (1) || *The daughter of Minos king of Crete, and mother of Orion by Neptune.* (2) *A queen of the Amazons.* (3) || *One of the Gorgons.* (1) Mythol. (2) Val. Flacc. 5, 616. (3) Vid. Serv. ad Virg. Æn. 6, 289.

*Euryālus, i, m. [*Εὐρύαλος, Gr.*] (1) || *A nobleman of Peloponnesus, who went with eighty ships against Troy.* (2) *A Trojan, famous for his friendship with Nisus.* (3) *A stage player.* (4) *A hill in Sicily, very pleasant.* (1) Hom. Il. 7, 20. (2) Virg. Æn. 9, 179. (3) Juv. 6, 81. (4) Liv. 25, 25.

Euryanassa, æ, f. *An island opposite Ionia, and near Arginusa*, Plin. 5, 31.

*Eurybātes, is, m. [*Εὐρυβάτης, Gr.*] *Agamemnon's messenger to demand Briseis from Achilles*, Ov. Ep. 3, 9.

Eurydice, es, f. *The wife of Orpheus, who flying from Aristæus endeavouring to ravish her*

was slain by a serpent. Her husband went down to the shades, and by the force of his musick persuaded Pluto and Proserpine to give him leave to carry back his wife; which they granted, provided he did not look back on her till they came to the light; but he breaking the condition, was forced to leave her behind him. Vid. fab. ap. Virg. Georg. 4.

Eurýlōchus, i, m. *One of the companions of Ulysses, who alone was not transformed, because he had not tasted of Circe's cup*, Ov. Met. 14, 287.

Eurýmāchus, i, m. *One of Penelope's suitors in the absence of her husband Ulysses*, Ov. Ep. 1, 92.

*Eurýmēdon, tis, m. [*Εὐρυμῆδων, Gr.*] (1) || *The father of Peribœa, on whom Neptune begat Naufithous, king of the Phæacians, father of Alcinous.* (2) *The son of Faunus.* (3) *A river of Pamphylia*; hod. *Zacynth.* (1) Hom. Od. 11, 58. (2) Stat. Theb. 11, 32. (3) Plin. 5, 27. Dionys. Perieg. 583.

*Eurýnōme, es, f. [*Εὐρύνομη, Gr.*] (1) *The mother of Leucothea by Jupiter, wife to Orcomus king of Persia.* (2) || *The daughter of Apollo, mother of Adrastus king of the Argives, and Philophyle wife of Amphiaraius.* (3) *The daughter of Doryclus, and wife of Codrus.* (1) Ov. Met. 4, 210. (2) Strabo. (3) Val. Flacc. 2, 136.

*Eurýpīlus, i, m. [*Εὐρύπυλος, Gr.*] (1) || *The son of Telephus, who for the love of Cassandra went to the Trojan war, and was there slain.* (2) *A skillful soothsayer of the island Cos, who came against Troy with forty ships.* (1) Hom. Il. 2, 736. (2) Virg. Æn. 2, 114.

*Eurýstheus, i, m. [*Εὐρύθειος, Gr.*] *The son of Stenelus king of Mycenæ, who, to please Juno stepmother to Hercules, enjoined him the most hazardous undertakings, hoping he would perish in some of them. But he surmounted them all, and turned to his glory what was designed for his ruin*, Virg. Georg. 3, 4. Vid. & Sen. in Herc. Oct. 404. & Hesiod. in Scuto Herc. 91.

Eurýtion. (1) *One of the Argonauts.* (2) *The son of Lycaon, and brother of Pandarus.* (3) *A skillful statuary.* (1) Ov. Met. 8, 211. (2) Virg. Æn. 5, 496. (3) Id. Æn. 10, 499.

Eurýtis, īdos, f. Patron. *Iole the daughter of Eurytus*, Ov. Met. 9, 395.

Eurýtus, i, m. (1) *A king of Oechalia, who promised his daughter Iole in marriage to any one who could shoot nearer a mark than he.* Hercules took him at his offer, and got the better, but was refused the prize. Upon which he slew the father, and carried away the daughter. (2) *A centaur slain by Theseus.* (3) *One of the Argonauts.* (1) Vid. Eurytis. (2) Ov. Met. 12, 219. (3) Val. Flacc. 1, 438.

Eutane, es, f. *A town of Doris in Greece, between Cnidus and the Ceramicus Sinus*, Plin. 5, 29.

*Euterpe, es, f. [*ex εὖ, bene, & τέπρω, delecto*] *One of the nine muses*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, fin.

Euthycrates, is, m. (1) *The scholar of Lyssipus, an excellent painter.* (2) *A statuary.* (1) Plin. 35, 11. (2) Id. 4, 8.

*Eutrāpēlus, i, m. [*Lat. urbanus, facetus, vel qui sua verba bene vertit; ex εὖ, bene, & τέπρω, verito*] (1) *A crafty spitefull fellow.* (2) *Volumnius Eutrapelus, a friend and confidant of M. Antonius.* (1) Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 30. (2) Cic. Philipp. 13, 2. & Att. 15, 8.

Eutropius, ii, m. *A Roman historian in the time of Valens, ejus opera extant.*

Eutyche, es, f. *A woman of Trallis who had thirty children, twenty whereof attended her funeral*, Plin. 7, 3.

*Euxīnus pōntus [*Εὐξείνως, Gr. i. e.* hospitalis, per Antiphrasin, nam re ipsâ est Ἀξέως, uti ap. Ow. Frigida me cohibent Euxini littora ponti, Dictus ab antiquis Axenus ille fuit, Trist. 4, 4, 56.] *The Euxine, or Black sea, up from the Ægean, along the Hellespont to the Palus Meotis, and that which is more particularly called Pontus, bounded by Muscovy and Tartary on the European side, and Bothnia on the Asiatick.* It is said to be about 800 miles in length, and 350

in breadth. It dischargeth itself into the sea of Marmora, by the straits of Constantinople. Eleganter sic lege descriptum ap. Val. Flaccum duo ejus Promontoria tangentem. Hæc Europam curvis anfractibus angit, Hæc Asiam, Scythicum specie curvatus in arcum, 4, 727.

E ante X.

Exagonus, vel Hexagonus, i, m. *An envoy of the Ophiogenes a people of Cyprus to the Romans, who suffered himself to be thrown into a vessel full of serpents, which did not only not bite him, but also, as if very well pleased, licked him, Plin. 28, 3.*

Excetra, æ, f. (1) *The Lernean Hydra so called.* (2) *A viper.* (3) *It is used in calling of soul names.* (1) Vid. Ampel. cap. de 12 signis. (2) Plaut. Pers. in princ. (3) Id. Cas. 3, 5, 19. & Pseud. 1, 2, 82. Liv. 39, 11.

Exomata, ærum, m. pl. *A people of Asiatic Sarmatia, Val. Flacc. 6, 144. & 569.*

Exonia, æ, f. olim Isca Dammoniorum; *Exceter the capital of Devonshire.*

Exquillæ, ærum, f. pl. [*ab excubiis Tulli Hostii, Ov. Fast. 3, 246.*] *A mountain added to Rome by Tullus Hostilius, Plin. 2, 7. Ov. Fast. 6, 63.*

F ante A.

Fabaria, æ, f. *An island in the German sea, at the mouth of the river Ems, Plin. 2, 13. hod. Focum; alunt tumim etiamnum ibi exstare, quam Hæc been hys incolæ vocent; quæ vox Germanicâ lingua Fabarum domum sonat, Hard.*

Fabaris, is, m. *A river of Italy, near the country of the Sabines; hod. Farfa. Qui Tiberim Fabarimque bibunt, Virg. Æn. 7, 715. qui & Farfarus; Amœniæ Farfarus umbræ, Ov. Met. 14, 330.*

Fabienſes, ium, m. pl. *A people of Italy, who dwelt on mount Allanus not far from Alba Longa, so called from the family of the Fabii, Plin. 3, 14.*

Fabius, ii, m. [*à Fabis, sic Lentuli, Pisones, Cicerones, &c. à lente, pis, cicere, serendis, Plin. 18, 3. Nobilissimi etenim Romani, severioribus intermissis, agriculturæ vacabant*] *The name of a noble family in Rome. Hi quidem Fabii numero 300 cum servis & necessariis in se bellum in Veſentes susceperunt, atque in aliquot præliis superiores facti sunt, sed tandem omnes ad Cremeram deleti sunt, uno excepto, ex quo postea gens revixit, indeque ortus est nobilissimus dictator Fabius, qui, debellato Hannibale, rem Romanam cunctando restituit, Enn.*

Fabiānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Fabius.* ¶ *Fabiani milites, the most valiant soldiers, Nep. Iphicrat. 2, &*

Fabiū, a, um, adj. *Idem.* *Fabia tribus, Suet. Aug. 40.*

Fabiāteria, æ, f. *A town in Italy, formerly of the Volſcians, near the river Liris, Juv. 3, 224. hod. Falvatara, Hard.*

Fabrāterni, òrum, m. pl. *The people of Fabratia, Plin. 3, 4. Cic. Fam. 9, 24.*

Fabrīcius, ii, m. *The name of a Roman family, of which was C. Fabricius Luscinus, a consul, who conquered Pyrrhus king of Epirus the best soldier of his time. Hic, etsi tunc pauper, ut ex publico filiarum ejus locarentur, à Pyrrho quartâ regni parte oblata corrumpi non potuit, ut se cum esset, sollicitantique regi sic respondit, Hoc tibi, rex, non expedit, nam si Epirotæ nos ambos nōrint, à me regi, quàm als te, mallent, Cic. Off. 3, 4. Hinc Virg. parvoque potentem Fabricium, Æn. 6, 844. Vid. Val. Max. 4, 3.*

Fabrīcius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Fabricius.* ¶ *Fabricius pons, a bridge joining the isle of Tiber to the city of Rome, built by him, Flor. Sat. 2, 3, 36. hod. Ponte di quattro capi,*

propter Jani quadrati statuam, quæ ibi locabatur.

*Fābūlius, i, m. *Deus qui pueros fari docet, Varr. ap. Non. 12, 36.*

¶ Fācēlis, is, f. [*à face, quàm gestat; Lucifera enim est Diana*] unde

¶ Fācēlinus, a, um, adj. *Sedes Facelina Dianæ, ut al. legunt ap. Sil. 14, 260. Al. Sedes Fascelina Divæ, ut sit à fascis. Vid. Fascelina.*

Fācūla, æ, freq.

Fācūlæ, ærum, f. pl. *A town of Tuscany, near Florence, Sil. 8, 479. Vid. Fesulæ.*

Falariēſes, ium, m. pl. *A people of Picenum in Italy, Plin. 3, 13. oppidi rudera nomen servant, Falerone, haud procul Tennæ fluvii fontibus, Hard.*

Falērii, òrum, m. pl. *A town of Tuscany. Historiam ludimagistri principum liberos Camillo urbem Falerios obsidenti prodentis lege ap. Liv. 5, 27.*

Fālernus, i, m. *A mountain of Campania, or Naples, near the shore of the Tuscan sea, producing most generous wines; hod. Monte Massico. Hinc*

Fālernus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Falerinus. Nec cellis ideo contende Faleris, Virg. Georg. 2, 9. Falerna pira, Plin. 15, 15. Nec taurum Falerum, Mart. 13, 108.*

Fālisī, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Tuscany, a little below Fescennia. Junonicæ Falisci, Ov. Fast. 6, 49.*

Fālisīus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Falisci, or Tuscany.* ¶ *Præsepes Faliscie, made of Tuscan wood, Cato 4. Venter Faliscus, a stuffed hog's gether, Mart. 4, 46. Falisca terra, Ov. Fast. 4, 74.*

Fāscitius colonia, *The same with Fanum, or Fanum Fortunæ, Vitruv. 5, 1.*

¶ Fannia lex, Anno urbis 588 lata, de ludorum Saturnaliorum aliorumque festorum sumptibus cavet. Vid. Gell. 2, 14. & Macrob. Sat. 2, 13.

Fannius, ii, m. (1) *An orator who was consul with Demitius, and wrote an oration against Gracchus.* (2) *Another orator, son-in-law to Lilius.* (3) *Another, a trifling poet, censured by Horace.* (4) *One who killed himself.* (1) Cic. Orat. 2, 67. (2) Id. Attic. 12, 5. (3) Hor. Sat. 1, ult. 80. & Sat. 1, 4, 21. (4) Mart. 2, 80.

Fānum, i, n. *Cæs. B. C. 1, 11. Fanum Fortunæ, Plin. 3, 14. A very pleasant city on the shore of the Adriatick, so called because famous for the temple of Fortune there; hod. Fano, Hard.*

Fānum Vacunæ, *A village of the Sabines, between Cures and Mandela, Hor. Ep. 1, 10. penult.*

¶ Fānum ad Taff fluv. *Landaff in Wales.*

¶ Fānum S. Albani, *St. Alban's in Hertfordshire.*

Fānum Voltumnæ, *A town in Italy, not far from Viterbo, Liv. 4, 23, 25.*

Farfārus, i, m. *A river of the Sabines in Italy, Ov. Met. 14, 330. hod. Tarfa, C. llar.*

Fāscēlina, æ, f. *A title given to Diana, à fasce lignorum, Sil. 14, 261. vid. Serv. in Æn. 2, 116. & Scrib. & Facelina.*

Fāscēlis, & Fāscēlitis, is, f. [*à fascibus portandis, Serv.*] *Diana so called; rectius, ut opinor, Facelis, q. v.*

¶ Fātua, quæ & Fauta, & Fauna, & Senta, & Ops, & Bona Dea. *The Roman matrons only sacrificed to this goddess, no men being suffered to be present, and in the night. Vid. Macrob. Sat. 1, 12.*

Fātuellus, i, m. *The husband of Fatua, and king of the Aborigines, Serv. ad Virg. Æn. 7, 47.*

Fātuus, i, m. *Frater Pici. Rex fuit Aboriginum. Idem qui & Fatuellus, & Faunus.*

Facula Cluvia, *A courtesan who relieved the captives taken by Hannibal, Liv. 26, 33.*

Fāventia, æ, f. (1) *A town in Spain, called also Barcino; hod. Barcelona, Hard.* (2) *Another in Italy; hod. Faenza, Hard.* (1) Plin. 3, 3. (2) Sil. 8, 598. Hinc

Fāventini, òrum, m. pl. *The people of Faventia, or Faenza, Plin. 3, 15.*

Faveria, vel Faberia, *A town of Istria, Liv. 41, 11.*

¶ Fauna, æ, f. [*à favendo, Macrob. Sat. 1, 12. pot. à Fauno marito ejus*] *Id. quod Fatua.*

¶ Faunalia, òrum, n. pl. *Fasts of Faunus, kept the fifth day of December, Porph. Vid. Alex. ab Alex.*

¶ Faunīſenæ, ærum, m. pl. [*à Fauno geniti*] *The Aborigines, or Latins, Sil. 8, 358.*

Faunus, i, m. [*scilicet Fauni in plurali*] *Gods of the fields and woods, also of foresters. Ruricolæ sylvarum numina Fauni, Ov. Met. 6, 392. Faunus plumoso sum deus aucupio, Prop. 4, 2, 34. conf. Cic. de Div. 1, 45, 50.*

Faunus, i, m. *The son, according to Virg. Æn. 7, 48. or, as others, brother to Picus, father to Latinus, and the third king of the Aborigines. Ex hoc Fauni, rustica numina, orti credebantur, quod hic suos agriculturam primus docuerit. De hoc vide Nat. Com. 5, 9. plura differentem.*

Fāvo, ònis, m. *A famous mimic, who, at the solemnity of the emperor Vespasian's funeral, mimicked all his words and actions, Suet. Vesp. 19.*

Fāvōnia pira, *A sort of pears, so called from one Favonius, who first planted the trees, Plin. 15, 15.*

Fāvōniēſes, ium, m. pl. *The people about Nucera in Italy, called also Nucerni, Plin. 3, 14.*

Fāvōnius, ii, m. [*à faveo, quod faveat genituræ, unde Lucret. Genitabilis aura Favoni, 1, 11.*] *The western wind, which cherisheth the earth, and forwardeth the growth of vegetables, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 33. alique passim.*

Fāvōrinus, i, m. *qui & Phāvōrinus; A philosopher of Arles in France, the scholar of Dion, often mentoned by Gellius. Hic in disputatione quâdam Hadriano imperatori cecit, quod cum mirarentur amici; Nonne, inquit, ei credam, qui habet triginta legiones? Æl. Var. Hist.*

Fauſtitas, ætis, f. *A goddess worshipped to make their cattle fruitful. Nutrit rura Ceres, almaque Fauſtitas, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 18.*

Fauſtus, i, m. *The name of several Romans. Vid. Cic. Att. 4, 10. & S. 3. de Leg. Agr. 1, 4. & pro Cluent. 34.*

F ante E.

*Febris, is, f. [*à serveo*] *A goddess worshipped for fear, as the Indians worship the devil, Id. Cic. N. D. 3, 25. Val. Max. 2, 5, 6. & Plin. 2, 7.*

*Februus, um, & òrum, n. pl. [*à serveo, quod igne facta propriè essent*] (1) *Purgations, or lustrations.* (2) *A feast of atonement for twelve days together, in the month of February, which thence received its name.* (3) *Tufts of wool on the top of the cap worn by the Pontifex.* (1) *Februa Romani dixerè piamina patres, Ov. Fast. 2, 20.* (2) *Vid. Varr. L. 1, 5, 3. & Ov. Fast. 2, 11.* (3) *Id. Fast. 2, 22.* ¶ *Horum 12 dierum extremo fiebant Feralia, i. e. sacrificia diis manibus, Ov. Fast. 2, 568.*

*Februārius, sc. mensis [*ut in quo populus februaretur, i. e. lustraretur*] *The month called February, Cic. Verr. 1, 35.*

*Februātus, a, um, part. (1) *Purged; of, or belonging to, purgation.* (2) ¶ *Worshipped in February.* (1) *Februatus dies, Varr. L. 1, 5, 3.* (2) *Juno Februata, Fest.*

Fēlicitas Julia, *The chief city of Portugal, called also Oisippo, Plin. 4, 22. hod. Lisbonne, Hard.*

Fēlicina, æ, f. *An ancient name of Bononia, Plin. 3, 15.*

¶ Feltria, æ, f. *A city of Italy, in the republic of Venice; hod. Feltri. Hinc*

Feltrini, òrum, m. pl. *The people of Feltria, Plin. 3, 19. ubi malè legitur Fertini, Hard.*

Fēneſella, æ, f. *The name of a gate in Rome, Ov. Fast. 6, 578.*

Fēcālia, um, & òrum, n. pl. *A festival to the infernal*

infernal gods, the last of the Februa, Ov. Fast. 2, 31. *conf. Cic. Att.* 8, 14.

Fērentani, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Ferentum, Cic. pro Cluent.* 69.

Fērentīna, æ, f. *Dea, à Liv.* 1, 50. *memorata, sed quæ fuerit ignoratur; Ferentinalibus culta videtur.*

Fērentīnātes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Ferentum, Plin.* 3, 5.

Fērentīnum, i, n. *A small town of the Campagna di Roma in Italy, Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 8. *Plin.* 3, 4. *Ruinæ jacent inter Viterbium, & Monte Fiascone, nomen superest, Ferenti, Hard.*

Fērentum, i, n. *A town of Apulia, in the kingdom of Naples, near the confines of Lucania, Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 16. *hod. Forenza.*

Fēretrius, ii, m. [*sic dict. à ferendis spoliis, nam Romulus, victis Ceninensibus, in feretro sive ferculo ad id factu, hostium spolia detulit in Capitolium, & quercu suspensa Jovi consecravat, & ibi templum Jovi Feretrio condidit*] *A name of Jupiter. Feretrio Jovi opima ferre, Sil.* 5, 168.

*Fērōnia, æ, f. [*à ferendis arboribus*] *A goddess of the groves, as some say, three whereof at least in Italy bear her name. (1) One near Viterbo, mentioned by Sil.* 13, 84. *Sub oppido S. O. riste etiamnum visuntur Feroniarum vestigia, Hard. (2) A second between Lunæ and Pisæ. (3) A third in the Appian way. Quænam fuerit hæc dea variant sententiæ. Aliqui volunt esse Junonem, cui favet inscrip. vetus ap. Fabrett. IUNONI FERON. p. 411. Sed Virg. Herili matrem facit, Æn.* 8, 564, *quam à Junone diversam fuisse constat. Alii deam quandam florum esse volunt, Dionys. Rom. Antiq.* 1, 3. *sed in illius templo, quæcunque demum fuerit, servos ad pileum vocari, inter doctos satis convenit. Vid. Alex. ab Alex.* 4, 10. *Dalceb. ad Plin.* 2, 55. *Serv. ad Virg. Æn.* 8, 564.

Fescennia, æ, f. & Fescennium, ii, n. *Plin.* 3, 5. *A town of the Papacy in Italy, near the Tiber; hod. Galese, Hard. where nuptial songs were first invented. Unde*

Fescennīnus, a, um, adj. *Merry, as at nuptials. Fescennini versus, Aus. Fescennina licentia, Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 145.

Festus, i, m. *The name of divers Romans.*

Fētūlæ, ōrum, f. pl. *A town of Tuscany near Florence, Liv.* 22, 3. & *Plin.* 3, 5. *Leg. & in sing. ap. Sil.* 8, 479. *hod. Fiesoli.*

F ante I.

Fibrenus, i, m. *A river of Italy, in the country of Arpinus, ubi ch discharge itself into the river Liris, Sil.* 8, 400. *Near the confluence of these rivers Cicero had a country seat, vid. Cic. de Legg.* 2, 1.

Ficana, æ, f. *A town of Latium in Italy, not far from Ostia, Liv.* 1, 33.

Ficaria, æ, f. *A small island on the coast of Sardinia, Plin.* 3, 7. *hod. Serpentaria.*

|| Fīcīliæ, ōrum, f. pl. *An ancient town of the Sabines, ut aliqui leg. & interpr. ap. Mart.* 6, 27, 2. *sed de lectione non constat.*

Ficolentes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Ficulnea, Plin.* 3, 4.

Ficulnea, æ, f. *An ancient town of the Latins, raised by Tarquinius Priscus, Liv.* 1, 38. *hod. fanum S. Vasilæ, Hard. Hinc*

Ficulnensis via, quæ Livii tempore *Nomentana* fuit, *Liv.* 3, 52.

Fidēna, æ, f. *Virg. Æn.* 6, 793. *sed sapius Fidēnæ, ōrum, primū comm. An ancient city of Latium, Hor.* 1, 11, 8. *Juv.* 6, 57. *Liv.* 1, 27.

Fidēnas, ātis, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Fidenæ Belli Fidenatis contagio, Liv.* 1, 15.

Fidēnātes, ium, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Fidenæ, Liv. passim.*

Fidentia, æ, f. *A town in Spain, not far from Corduba, Plin.* 3, 15. *Hinc*

Fidentini, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Fidentia, Plin.* 3, 15.

Fīdes, ei, f. *A goddess long ago worshipped, or pretended to be worshipped. Hæc prisca numen*

populis, & nomine solo In terris jam nota Fides! *Sil.* 1, 328. & 2, 479.

Fīdius, ii, m. [*qui fidei præest*] *The god of Faith, and son of Jupiter, Per deum Fidium jurato credere, Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 8. *Templum habuit in monte Quirinali, Sancus & Semo etiam dictus, Ov. Fast.* 6, 213, & *deinc.*

Fimbria, æ, f. *The name of several Romans, one of whom was of the Marian faction, and fit to undertake any villany. He slew Crassus, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 12. *Hinc illud Lucani,* 2, 124. *Truncos laceravit Fimbria Crassos.*

Finningia, æ, f. *A maritime province of Sweden, on the south east of Lapland, Plin.* 4, 13. *ubi malè Eningia legitur, Cellar; hod. Finland.*

Firmum, i, n. *A city of Picenum, or of the Marca di Ancona in Italy; hod. Fermo, Cellar. cujus incolæ Firmani, Plin.* 3, 13.

|| Fīscellus, i, m. *A part of the Apennines in Umbria, on the confines of the farther Abruzzo, near the town of Civita Reale; hod. Monte Fiscello, Hard.*

F ante L.

Flaccus, i, m. *Cognomen familiæ Romanæ, à flaccis auribus, Plin.* 11, 37.

Flāmen, īnis, m. [*à gestatione pilei, qu. pilamine, Varr. L. L.* 4. *vel à filo, quo caput per æstum religabant, illis enim erat nefas aperto esse capite, Serv.*] *Sacerdotes à Numā instituti tres, nominibus à diis sumptis distincti, nempe Dialis à Jove, Martialis à Marte, Quirinalis à Romulo, Liv.* 1, 20. *quibus & alii postea adjectebantur. Priests distinguished by the names of the several gods to whom they sacrificed. Vid. Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 14. *Philipp.* 12, 9. *Att.* 1, 1. & *Liv.* 22, 11.

Flāminium, i, n. *The office of flamen. Flaminio decedere, Liv.* 26, 23.

Flāminius, ii, m. *Several noble Romans were of this name. (1) C. Flaminius, slain in battle at the lake Trasimenus. (2) || T. Quintus Flaminius, one of the Decemviri. (4) L. Flaminius, turned out of the senate by Cato the censor. (1) Liv.* 22, 6. *(2) Plut. in Flam. (3) Liv.* 31, 4. *(4) Id.*

Flāminius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Flamines. Flaminius lictor, Fest. Flaminia ædes, Id. Flaminia prata, Liv.*

Flamonienſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Flaggogna in Italy, Plin.* 3, 19.

Flanates, ium, m. pl. *The people of Flanona, Plin.* 3, 19, 21.

Flanaticus Sinus, *On the coast of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, Plin.* 3, 51. *hod. Golfo Canario & Carnero, Hard.*

Flanona, æ, f. *A town of Illyricum, near Istria, Plin.* 3, 21. *hod. Fianona.*

Flāvia, æ, f. *A city of Palestine, built by Herod, and called Cæsarea, afterwards Flavia Colonia, from Flavia the family of Vespasian, Plin.* 5, 13.

Flāvianus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Flavian family, Flaviane partes, Tac. Hist.* 2, 67.

Flāvīna, æ, f. *A town of Tuscany under mount Soracte, Sil.* 8, 492.

Flāvīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Flavinæ. Flavinia arva, Virg. Æn.* 7, 696.

Flāvīobriga, æ, f. *A town of Spain, not far from Bilboa, Plin.* 4, 20. *hod. Ferreo, Hard.*

Flāvīopōlis, is, f. *A city of Thracia, anciently called Zela, Plin.* 4, 11.

Flāvium Solvenſe, *A town of Austria in Germany, not far from Clagenfurt, Plin.* 3, 25. *hod. Solfeldt, Hard.*

Flāvius, ii, m. (1) *The name of several Romans. (2) One of the Flavian family. (1) Plures ap. Tacitum, Plinium, alioque occurrunt. (2) Cùm semianimum lacerasset Flavius orbem Ultimus, i. e. Domitianus, Juv.* 4, 37.

Flevum, i, n. *The eastern mouth of the Rhine, Plin.* 4, 15. *Flevum est Frisia, ubi nunc intulæ est, quæ priscom nomen retinet, het Vlie, five Flie, Hard.*

Flōra, æ, f. [*de Etymo, vid. Ov. Fast.* 5, 195.]

A courtesan, who haveing got a large sum of money by prostitution, made the Roman people her heir; but they being ashamed of her profession, made her the goddess of flowers, Laet. 1, 20. *Sed cùm testimonium illius suspicione non careat, longè probabilius est, Romanos à Sabinis hujus sacra accepisse, quoniam hanc unā cum aliis diis à Tatio rege dedicatam fuisse ostendit, Varro L. L.* 4. *Ovidius modestam, & Zephyri uxorem facit, eamque hortis & agriculturæ præfecit, apud quem plura lege, Fast.* 5, 195, & *segg.*

Flōrālia, um, & ōrum, n. pl. *The festival of Flora, instituted in the year of Rome 516, Plin.* 18, 20. *non autem ex quæstu meretricio, sed ex pecuniâ eorum, qui P. R. agrum occupassent, quod satis apparet ex loco Nasonis supra dict. in Flora. Qued & confirmant nummi à L. & Publiciis Malleolis percussis, in quibus cernitur genius P. R. tanquam judicis; & ovīs quæ multam indigitabat. Esse quidem magnâ libertate & lasciviâ celebrata non negaverim, neque enim negat Naso, ubi supra, vers. 331.*

Flōrālis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Flora, or the Floralia, Juv.* 6, 249.

Flōrāntius, a, um, adj. *Exhibited in the Floralia, Mart.* 8, 67, 4.

Flōrentia, æ, f. *A noble city of Tuscany, built by L. Sulla, Plin.* 14, 3.

Flōrentīni, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Florence; sed Plin.* 3, 5. *Fluentini dicuntur, quippe qui ad Arni fluenta siti sunt.*

Florius, ii, m. *A river of Galicia in Spain, Plin.* 4, 20. *hod. Rio Lézara, Hard.*

F ante O.

Focimates, ium, m. pl. *Ancient inhabitants of Savoy, at the foot of the Alps, Plin.* 3, 20.

Fōlia, æ, f. *A libidinous woman, Hor. Epod.* 5, 42.

Fons Jovis Ammonis, qui solis per cardines motu calore & algore variatur; *A fountain in the deserts of Libya, hot night and morning, and cold in the day time, Plin.* 2, 103. *Ov. Met.* 15, 309. *Lucr.* 6, 848. *aliisque describitur.*

Fonteiſus Capito. (1) *One of M. Antony's friends. (2) The name of a consul. (1) Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 32. *(2) Plin.* 7, 20.

Fontinālia, vel Fontānālia, um, & ōrum, n. pl. *A festival wherein they adorned their fountains and wells with chaplets, Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. *Tertio Id. Octob. celebrata.*

Fontinālis, is, m. *The god of fountains. || Utrum Fontinali, an Libero imperium te inhilare mavis? Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 17.

Fontinālis porta [*quod fontes in viciniâ essent*] *Eadem quæ & Capena.*

Fordicidia, ōrum, n. pl. [*à fordis, i. e. vaccis credendis*] *A festival, wherein cows with calf were sacrificed, Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.

Formiæ, ōrum, f. pl. *An ancient city of the Lastrygons, between Cajeta and Minturnæ, in the kingdom of Naples, Hor. Od.* 3, 17, 6. *Plin.* 3, 4. *ubi nunc oppidum Mola, Hard.*

Formiānum, i, n. *A country seat belonging to Cicero, near Formiæ, which he calleth his Digamma, because beginning with F, Cic. Attic.* 2, 4.

Formiānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Formiæ. Formiani colles, Her. Od.* 1, 20.

Formio, ōnis, m. *A river of Dalmatia, running into the gulf of Cataro, Plin.* 3, 18. *hod. Risano, Hard.*

Fornacālia, um, & ōrum, n. pl. *Sacrifices at the parching their corn, Ov. Fast.* 2, 527.

Fornacālis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the goddess Fornax. Fornacalis dea, Ov. Fast.* 6, 317.

Fornax, ōis, f. *The goddess presiding over ovens, Ov. Fast.* 2, 525.

Forappli, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Naples in Italy, not far from Sessa, Plin.* 3, 4. *hod. Casenilis di S. Maria, Hard.*

Forecorneliensis ager, *In the Papacy in Italy, about Anagnin, Plin.* 3, 17.

Forostaminienſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of the Papacy in Italy, not far from Fuligno, Plin. 3, 14.*

Forosulvi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Milan in Italy, about Valenza, Plin. 3, 4.*

Forojulienſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Friuli in Italy, Plin. 3, 19.*

Foroneronienſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Lodeve in Languedoc, Plin. 3, 4.*

Foropopulienſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of the Rocca di Papa, not far from Capua, in Italy, Plin. 3, 4.*

Forosempronienſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Fossombrone in Italy, Plin. 3, 14.*

Forovibienſis, ium. m. pl. *The people of Castel Fiori, about Turin, Plin. 3, 16.*

Fortūna, æ. f. *The goddess of Fortune, passim.*

Fortūna Muliebris, *had a temple in the Latin way, not above four miles from the city, built in honour of the wife and mother of Coriolanus, who prevailed with him to break up the siege of Rome, Liv. 2, 40.*

Fortūnatæ insulæ, quæ & Atlanticæ; *Western islands called the Canaries, on the coast of Biledulgerid, under the king of Spain, famous for excellent wines, seven in number. Vid. Hor. Epod. 16, 41. Here the heathens fancied the souls of good men resided after death. Fortunatorum memorant insulas, quæ cuncti, qui ætatem egerunt castæ suam, conveniunt, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 148.*

Förüli [à forando] *A village of the Sabines in Italy, near the source of the river Ala, Virg. Æn. 7, 714. hod. Foroli.*

Förum, i. n. *vid. Appell. Tria præ aliis præcipua, sc. vetus Romanum, Julii & Augusti, unde illud Martialis, Erit in triplici par mihi nemo foro, Ep. 3, 38.*

Förum Appii, *A town of Italy in the territory of the Volscians, or the modern Campania, between Aricia and Feronia; very much frequented, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 3.*

|| Förum Bibalorum, *Ptol. A town of Portugal, on the borders of Gallicia; hod. Femillan.*

|| Förum Cassii, *Anton. A city of the Papacy in Italy, not far from Viterbo; hod. S. Maria di Fercaffi.*

Förum Claudii, *vel Clodii, A town of Bracciano in Italy, Plin. 3, 14. hod. Criolo.*

Förum Cornelii, *quod & Syllæ, A town in the eighth region of Italy, or that part now called Romagna, Plin. 3, 15. hod. Imola, Hard. Pop. Forocornelianſes, Id. 3, 16.*

Förum Decii, *A town in the fourth region of Italy, Plin. 3, 12. cuius nunc nullum est vestigium, Hard.*

Förum Flamini, *A city of Umbria in Italy; hod. Forflam. incolæ Forostaminienſes, Plin. 3, 14.*

Förum Fulvii, *quod & Valentinum, A town of Milan in Italy, Plin. 3, 4. hod. Valenza, Hard.*

Förum Julium, *vel Julii. (1) A country of Italy. (2) Another of Gallia Narbonensis; hod. Frejus, Hard. (3) Another of Andalusia in Spain, called also Illiturgi; hod. Andujar el vejo, Hard. (1) Plin. 3, 14. (2) Id. 3, 4. (3) Id. 3, 1.*

Förum Livii, *A town in the eighth region of Italy, in that part now called Romagna, Plin. 3, 15. hod. Ferli, Hard.*

Förum Novum, *A town of Italy, in that part now called la Sabina, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Vescovia, Hard.*

Förum Popilii, *A town of Italy, not far from Capua, Plin. 3, 15. hod. Forlimpopolo, Hard.*

Förum Sempronium, *A city of the ancient Umbria and modern Urbino in Italy, Plin. 3, 14. hod. Fossombrone.*

Förum Truentinorum, *A town of Romagna in Italy, not far from Rimini, Plin. 3, 15. hod. Bertinoro, Hard.*

Förum Vibii, *A town not far from Turin in Italy, Plin. 3, 17. hod. Castel Fiori, Hard.*

Förum Voconti, *A town of Friuli in Italy, Plin. 3, 14. hod. vicus, le Canet, ad amnem Argenteum, Hard.*

Fosi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Germany, near Mansfeldt, Tac. Germ. 36.*

Fossa Clodia, *Plin. 3, 16. ea mihi esse videtur, quam nunc Fossam Paltanam appellant, Hard.*

Fossæ Clæliæ, *vel ut al. Cliuliæ, A place about five miles from Rome, Liv. 2, 39.*

Fossæ Corbulonis, *The river Leck in Holland, drawn from the Rhine by Corbulo, Tac. Ann. 11, 20, 2.*

Fossæ, ārum. f. pl. *The straits between Sardinia and Corsica.*

F ante R.

Franci, ōrum. m. pl. *A valiant people of Franconia in Germany, who grew formidable, and encroached upon their neighbours; whence the Greek adage, Τὸν Φράγκον φίλον εἶχες, γείτονα ᾗ. Franconem amicum habere, vicinum verò nequaquam. Qui mihi Germanos solos Francosque subegit, Claud. de laude Stil. 2, 243. They carried over colonies into Gaul, and grew so powerfull there, that Gaul from them began to be called Franconia Occidentalis, to distinguish it from Franconia.*

Francia, æ. f. *sc. occidentalis, A part of ancient Gaul, lying between the Loire and the Seyne, properly called by the French la France. Of these Claudian saith, Citiùs quàm Francia reges Expellet, de laude Stil. 1, 237.*

|| Francofurtum, i. n. [*i. e. Francorum trajectus*] *Two cities of this name in Germany, the one ad Moenum (Helenopolis, Inscript. Ant.) a famous mart; the other ad Oderam, belonging to Brandenburg, and bordering upon Silesia.*

Francones, um. m. pl. *Idem qui Franci, q. v. Horum meminit, Cic. Attic. 14, 10. si constaret lectio; meus liber habet Frangones.*

Frégellæ, ārum. f. pl. *Once a flourishing city of Italy, between Formiæ and Sinuesse, but, by its revolt from the Romans, quite destroyed, and is now a village, called Ponte Corvo. Vid. Cluv. Ital. Ant. 3, 7. Harum meminit, Sil. 8, 477. si constet lectio, certè habet Nep. in Hannib. 7. Hinc Frégellanus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Fregellæ. Vitis Fregellana, Col. 3, 2.*

Fregenæ, ārum. f. pl. *A town of Italy, near the mouth of the Tiber, Plin. 3, 4. hod. la Macarese, Hard.*

Fregenates, ium. m. pl. *The people of Fregenæ, Plin. 3, 4.*

Frentana regio, *A country of Italy, betwixt the rivers Tifernus and Aternus, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Abruzzo citeriore, Hard.*

Frentani, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Frentana regio, Plin. 3, 12.*

Frento, ōnis. m. *A river of the Capitanate in Italy, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Fortore, Hard.*

|| Friga, æ. f. *Venus so called by the Saxons; whence Friday.*

Frisi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Germany, between the rivers Rhine and Visurgis. They are now divided into East and West Frieselanders. Horum meminit, Plin. 25, 3.*

Frisiabones, um. m. pl. *The people about Limburg in Germany, Plin. 4, 17.*

Fronto, ōnis. m. *Several persons of this name. (1) || A philosopher, so beloved by M. Antoninus, that he erected him a golden statue. (2) The parron of Martial. He was both a consul and a tribune. (1) Jul. Capitol. 2. (2) Mart. 1, 56. Juv. 1, 12.*

Friusīnates, ium. m. pl. *Plin. 3, 5. The inhabitants of*

Friusīno, ōnis. m. *A town of Campania in Italy, not far from Falernum, Juv. 3, 224. hod. Frasilone.*

F ante U.

Fūcentes, ium. m. pl. *Inhabitants near the lake Fucinus, Plin. 3, 12.*

Fūcīnus, i. m. *A lake of Italy, in the country of the Marſi, in the further Abruzzo, Plin. 3, 12. & Virg. Æn. 7, 759. hod. Lago de Celano, Hard.*

It is said to be about twenty miles in circumference.

Fūfīdīus, ii. m. *A rich man and great usurer, described by Horace, Sat. 1, 2, 12.*

Fufius, i. m. *The name of several Romans.*

Vid. Cic. Att. 13, 3. Offic. 2, 14. & Philipp. 8, 4.

|| Fūgālia, um. & ōrum. m. pl. *A festival among the Romans in memory of the expulsion of their kings, kept the twenty third day of February. Vid. Aug. Civ. D. 2, 6. Regifugium vocat Censorinus.*

Fūgia, æ. f. *Dea lætitiæ, ob partam victoriæ, fugatis hostibus, Varr. L. L. 5.*

Fulfulæ, ārum. f. pl. *A town of the Samnites in Italy, Liv. 24, 20.*

Fulginates, ium. m. pl. *The people of Fulginia, Plin. 3, 14.*

Fulginia, æ. f. *vel Fulginium, ii. n. A city of Umbria in Italy, near the river Tina, not far from Spoletto, Sil. 8, 462. hod. Foligno, Hard.*

Fulvius, ii. m. [*à fulvo colore*] *From whom was descended the Fulvian family, of which were M. Fulvius Flaccus, Fulvius Nobilior, and Fulvia the wife of M. Antony, and others. De quibus consule Livium.*

Fundānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Fundi. Fundanus lacus, Plin. 3, 5. hod. Il Lago di Fondi, Hard. Fundana vitis, Mart. 13, 115.*

Fundāni, ōrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Fundi, Liv. 38, 36.*

Fundi, ōrum. m. pl. *A town of Naples in Italy, near Cajeta, between Tarracina and Formiæ. Fundos libenter linquimus, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 34.*

Cic. Att. 14, 6. Suet. Galba, 4. hod. Fondi, Cellar.

Fūriæ, ārum. f. pl. [*à furendo*] *The Furies, three in number, the daughters of Acheron and Nox, named Alesto, Megara, and Tisiphone; quæ vide singulatim suis locis. According to Tully, the sting, pricks, and lashes of guilty consciences; Impios agitant, insectanturque Furia, non ardentibus tædis, sicut in fabulis, sed angore conscientia, fraudisque cruciatu, de Legg. 1, 14. Lege & eundem pro Rosc. Amer. 24.*

Fūrius, i. m. *The name of several Romans. De quibus consule Livium.*

Fufius, ii. m. *An oratour, an affected minick in his way of speaking, Cic. Orat. 2, 22. & 3, 13.*

Fur, *five Phuth, A river running almost through the middle of the kingdom of Morocco, Plin. 5, 1.*

G ante A.

GABALA, *A maritime town of Cælesyria, Plin. 5, 20.*

Gabales, ium. m. pl. *A people of Languedoc in France, Plin. 4, 19. hod. la Guiraudan, Hard.*

Gabellus, i. m. *A river of Mantua in Italy, Plin. 3, 16. hod. la Secchia, Hard.*

Gābiensis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Gabii. Gabienſis ager, Plin. 2, 94.*

Gābiēnus, i. m. *An admiral of the fleet of Augustus, taken and put to death by Sext. Pompeius. Mirandam ejus historiam legere est ap. Plin. 7, 52.*

Gābii, ōrum. m. pl. *A town of the Volscians, in the midway between Rome and Prænestæ, about 10 miles distant from each, Virg. Æn. 6, 773.*

in the time of Augustus it was but thinly inhabited, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 7. and afterwards, vid. Juv. 10, 100. the cause whereof Lucan imputeth to the civil wars, lib. 7, 398.

Gābini, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Gabii, Plin. 3, 4.*

Gābīnius, ii. m. *The name of several Romans, particularly of him, who, when proconsul of Syria, settled Ptolemæus Auletes in his kingdom, and when consul, banished Tully. Vid. Cic. post Redit. in Sen.*

Gābīnus cinctus [*à Gabinis, qui cum ab hostibus inter sacrificandum opprimerentur, sic ut erant cincti in pugnam prodibant, & victoriæ compotes facti sunt, unde boni ominis causâ Romani hoc cinctu in sacrificiis & præliis uti sunt*]

A way of wearing their gown used by the great officers in war, and by the priests in sacrificing, which was to hang it on one shoulder, and to

fetch

fetch back a lappet of it under the other arm *Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 7, 612.* Sic etiam succinctos conspicimus lares, quod paratiores sint ad opem familiæ ferendam.

|| Gabrantovicorum portus [*Ptol. Εὐλίμειον, i. e. sinus salutaris*] ubi Gabrantovici, sic dicti à Gaffra capris, quas ita vocant Cambrobritannii; *Bridlington bay in Yorkshire, Camd.*

|| Gabrosentum, i. n. [*Gateshead near Newcastle, but of greater antiquity*] à Gaffr. Brit. capra, & hen in compositione pro pen caput, unde corruptè dicitur pro *Goatshead, Camd.*

* Gadara, òrum. n. pl. [*τὰ Γάδαρ, Ptol.*] *A town of Coele Syria, Plin. 5, 18. Jos. B. J. 2, 19.*

Gades, ium. m. pl. [*Gader antiquitus, quod Punicè septum sonat, quoddam mari undique sepiretur, Γάδεος τὰ περιφραγμένα; οὐνικῆς, Hesych.* Et sanè *Γαδ* Heb. est sepire] (1) *An island without the straits of Gibraltar, in the south part of Spain, divided from the continent by a small creek. It is called still Cadix, Cadix, and corruptly Calis and Cales. (2) A town built there by the Tyrian fleet. (1) Annibal Gadeis profectus Herculi vota exsolvit, Liv. 21, 21. (2) Patere, 1, 2. Victor adit populos, cognataque limina Gades, Sil. 3, 4. Hinc*

Gaditānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cadix. Gaditana provincia, Liv. 28, 2. Fretum Gaditanum, Plin. 4, 13.*

Gætuli, òrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Gætulia, Plin. 5, 1.*

Gætulia, æ. f. *A country of Africa beyond Numidia, Plin. 5, 1.*

Gætulus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, that country. Gætulus Iarbas, Virg. Aen. 4, 326. Scrib. ut duæ præcedentes voces etiam cum simplici e.*

Gages, is. m. *A river of Lycia; whence Gages, Plin. 36, 19.*

Gālanthis, idos. f. *The handmaid of Alcmena, who, for deceiving Juno, was changed into a weasel. De eā lege totam fabulam, Ov. Met. 9, fab. 6.*

Gālātæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of the race of the ancient Celtæ, who coming into Asia the lesser, joined with the Greeks, and from thence were called Gallogræci, afterwards Galatæ, Cic. Attic. 6, 5.*

* Gālātæa, æ. f. [*ἀ γάλα, lac, ob candorem*] (1) *The name of a country maid. (2) A sea nymph, with whom Polyphemus fell in love. (1) Virg. Ecl. 1, 31. (2) Candidior nivei folio Galatea ligustri, Ov. Met. 13, 789.*

Gālātia, æ. f. [*ἀ Gallis, qui Græcè Γαλάται appell.*] *A country in the lesser Asia, so called from those Gauls who came over thither, and joined with the Greeks, after having some lands allowed them by the king of Bithynia; which settlement so granted them was called indifferently Galatia, or Gallogracia. Vid. Plin. 5, 32 & Strab. lib. 12.*

Galba, æ. m. *Servius Sulpitius. [De Etymo vid. Suet. Galb. 3.] (1) A Roman emperor, successor to Nero, in whom ended the Julian family. He governed the empire seven months and five and twenty days, and had the character of a cruel and covetous man, and was slain by his own soldiers. (2) Another of the same name and family, a predecessor of the emperor, a very learned and eloquent man, who being prætor of Spain, flew by treachery 30000 Lusitanians; Valerius Max. faith only seven, lib. 9, 6, 2. (such corruptions often happening in numeral notes) for which perfidy he was accused by Cato. (1) Vid. Galbæ vitam à Tranquillo scriptam. (2) Confer Suet. Galb. 3. & Val. Max. 9, 6, 2.*

Gālēnus, i. m. *The son of Nicon the geometri- cian. He was born at Pergamus. In his youth he applied himself to logic and philosophy, wherein being a good proficient he studied physick under Satyro and Pelops, and soon grew eminent. He flourished in the time of Trajan, and the three succeeding emperours. He was of a weak constitution, but by care and temperance lived 140 years. Vid. Voss. Infit.*

Or. lib. 6. Scriptis 15 vol. præter notas in Hippocratem, Suid.

Gālēotæ, ārum. m. pl. [*ἀ γαλῶτα revelavit*] Portentorum apud Siculos interpretes, Cic. de Div. 1, 20.

Gālēsus, i. m. *A pleasant river of Calabria, which arising in the Apennines near Oria, discharges itself into the bay of Tarentum, Vng. Georg. 4, 125. conf. & Prop. 2, 24, 67.*

Gallæ, ārum. f. pl. *The priests of Cybele, Catull. 61, 12, & 34.*

Gallæci, òrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Gallæci, Plin. 3, 3.*

Gallæcia, æ. f. *A large territory in Spain, called now Galicia. Sagacem misit Gallæcia pubem, Sil. 3, 345.*

Galli, òrum. m. pl. *Priests of Cybele, Ov. Fast. 4, 361.*

Gallia, æ. f. [*à Teut. wallen, peregrinari, quoddam posteriores Galli frequenter migrarent, novæque sedes quærere cogerebantur; antiquiores enim Scythæ, Celtæ, & Sacæ vocati sunt*] *The country of Gaul, inhabited in Cæsar's time by the Belgæ, Aquitani, and Celtæ, called more particularly by the Romans Galli. Gallia was divided into Cisalpine, which was also called Tonsa and Tergata; and Transalpina, which was called Comata and Braccata. Vid. Cæs. B. G. 1, incunt. & Franciæ, quæ nunc ferè vocatur, limites & divisionem è recentioribus geographis pete.*

Galliciæ, ārum. f. pl. *Calceamenti genus à Gallis usitat. Cic. Philipp. 2, 30.*

Gallicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Gaul. Gallica arva, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 16, 18. arma, Id. Fast. 6, 186.*

Gallicanus, a, um. adj. *Idem. Res Gallicana, Cic. pro Quint. 4.*

|| Gallicè, adv. *After the Gaulish way, M. Varr. ap. Gell. 2, 25.*

Gallinaria, æ. f. [*à Gallinis*] (1) *An island in Liguria. (2) A wood in Campania, near Cumæ. (1) Varr. R. R. 3, 9. (2) Cic. 9, 23.*

Gallogræci, idem qui & Galatæ, Liv. 38, 17. Vid. Galatæ, & Galatia.

|| Galliva, quæ & Dauca, Gallway in Ireland.

|| Gallovidia, Gallovey, a county in Scotland.

Gallus, i. m. (1) *The name of divers Romans. (2) A young man beloved by Murs, and by him changed into a cock. (3) A river of Phrygia, which gave name to the priests of Cybele. (1) Cæsus vel Publ. Corn. Gallus, Aferius Gallus, alii que. (2) Nat. Com. 1, 2. (3) Ov. Fast. 4, 364.*

Gambrivii, òrum. n. pl. *A people near Ham- burgh, Tac. Germ. 2, 5.*

|| Gandavum, i. n. *Gaunt, the metropolis of Flanders, a noble town, and of great antiquity; olim Gonda & Clarinæa.*

Gangære, es. f. *A city of Cappadocia, Plin. 6, 2.*

Gangārīdæ, ārum. m. pl. (1) *A people of Asia near the Ganges. (2) Inhabitants of Gangara, a city of Albania. (1) Curt. 9, 2. (2) Val. Flacc. 5, 6.*

Ganges, is. m. *A great river in the east, dividing the Indis into two parts, intra & extra Gangem, in some places above 12 miles broad. Vid. Curt. 8, 9, & 92. Pliny 33, 4. maketh it one of the rivers producing gold. Virgil describeth it as having seven outlets, by which it discharges itself, Aen. 9, 30. which is also favoured by Propert. 3, 22, 16.*

Gangēticus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Ganges. || Gangeticus sinus, the gulf of Bengala, Sen. Med. 865. Gangeticæ aves, Col. 8, 8. Huic laxos arcus olim Gangetica pubes submittebat, Sil. 3, 612.*

Gānymēdes, is. m. *The son of Tros king of Troy, whom Jupiter, in the form of an eagle, snatched up, and made him cup-bearer instead of Hebe. Vid. Ov. Met. 10, 155, & deinceps.*

Gārāmānticus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Garama; African. Garamantica signa, Sil. 1, 142.*

Gārāmāntis, idis. f. *Patron. A woman of Garama, Virg. Aen. 4, 198. Garamantides undæ, Luc. 9, 369.*

Gārāmas, antis. m. *A king of Libya, or whose daughter Jupiter begot Iarbas, Virg. Aen. 4, 196.*

Gārāmas, antis. & plur. Gārāmantes [*à Garamante Apollinis filio Libya regis*] *An inhabitant of the interior Libya, from the rise of the river Cinyphus to the lesser Syrtis. Vid. Sil. 5, 194, & 6, 705. Sen. Herc. Oct. 1101. Super Garamantas & Indos Proferet impetum, Virg. Aen. 6, 794.*

Gargānus, i. m. *A promontory of Apulia, stretching itself into the sea 300 furlongs, Luc. 5, 380. Aquilonibus querceta Gargani laborant, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 7. Vertice Gargani residens incendia pastor, Sil. 7, 366.*

Gargāphie, es. f. *A valley in Bæotia, where Alcæon's dogs devoured him, Plin. 4, 7.*

Gargārus, i. m. pl. Gargāra. (1) *The summit of mount Ida. (2) A town built upon it. (2) Ipsa suas mirantur Gargara sylvas, Virg. Georg. 1, 103. (2) Plin. 5, 30.*

* || Garianōnum, i. n. *Ptol. [Γαρδιανόν, Gr.] A maritime town of England near Yarmouth.*

Garienus, i. m. *The river Tare, which running by Norwich, falleth into the sea at Yarmouth; which thence hath its name.*

Garites, um. m. pl. *A people of France, Cæs. B. G. 4, 18. fortè le Comté de Gavrè.*

Garoceli, òrum. m. pl. *A people of France, inhabitants of the Val de Moienne, Cæs. B. G. 1.*

Gārumna, æ. m. *A river in France, which divideth the Celtæ and Aquitanians, Tib. 1, 7, 11. hod. Garonne.*

Gārumni, òrum. m. pl. *A people of France, near the source of the river Garonne, about Conserans, Cæs. B. G. 4, 27.*

Gaurānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Gaurus. Gaurani montes, Plin. 3, 5. Ostrea Gaurana, Juven. 8, 86.*

Gaurus, i. m. *A hill in Campania, between Putcoli and the Lucrine lake, famous for rich vines, Plin. 14, 6. Nemorosus palmitis Gaurus, Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 147. hod. Monte Barbaro, Hard.*

Gaza, æ. f. *A city of Palestine in Asia, near the confines of Idumea, Plin. 5, 13. hod. Gazza- ra, Hard.*

G ante E.

Gebenna, æ. & Gebennæ, ārum. f. pl. *A town and mountain which divideth those of Auvergne from the Helvii, Cæs. B. G. 7, 8. hod. les Monts des Cevennes, Hard. Reñius scrib. Gebenna.*

Gehenna, v. d. Appell.

Gēla, æ. f. *A river of Sicily, and a city of the same name, formerly very large; whence Virgil calleth it immanis Gela, Aen. 3, 702. hod. Alimata, Hard. Hinc*

Gelani, òrum. Plin. 3, 8. & Gelenses, ium. m. pl. Cic. Verr. 3, 43. *The inhabitants of Gela.*

* Gēlāsīnus, i. m. [*ἀ γέλαω, rideo*] (1) *Democritus, the laughing philosopher, so called. (2) The god of mirth and smiles. (1) Ael. Varr. Hist. 4, 20. (2) Ingrata est facies, cui Gelasinus abest, Mart. 7, 24.*

|| Geldria, æ. f. *A maritime province of the Low Countries, vulgò Gelderland. Olim Sicambiorum provincia, ut ferè docti consentiunt.*

Gelduba, æ. f. *A fortified place in Germany, not far from Nuy, Tac. Hist. 4, 26.*

Gellius, ii. m. *A celebrated critic and grammarian, scholar to Corn. Fronto. He lived in the time of Hadrian, and writ twenty books, with the title of Noctes Atticæ. Some call him A. Gellius, others Agellius.*

Gēlōni, òrum. m. pl. Luc. 3, 283. *A people of Scythia, otherwise called Gætæ. They used to paint themselves, to become more terrible to their enemies; whence Virgil calleth them pictæ Gēlōnes, Georg. 2, 115. They were good horsemen, and used arrows and darts in fighting; therefore called also Sagittarii, Aen. 8, 725. hod. Lithuani sunt, Hard.*

Gēlōus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Gela, or Sicily. Geloī campi, Virg. Aen. 3, 701.*

Gemella

Gemella Augusta, *A town of Spain not far from Corduba*, Plin. 3, 1. *hod. Martus*, Hard.

Gemellenes Accitani, *A people of Granada in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3. *prope Guadix*, Hard.

Gemelli, *drum*, m. pl. *A mountain of Sicily*, Plin. 3, 8. *hod. Monti de Meie*, Hard.

Gemoniæ scalæ, *Tac. Ann. 3, 14, 5. Suet. Tib. 53. Gemonii gradus*, Plin. 8, 40. [aliqui à Gemonio auctore; al. à gemitu dici putant] *A place in Rome on mount Aventine, near the temple of Juno Argyva.*

Genabensis, *e*, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Genabum*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 28.

Genābus, *an Genābus incert. Urbs Carnutum, ad flumen Ligerim. In medio ævo Aurelia, fortè ab Aureliano imp. The city of Orleans in France*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 3.

Genauni, *drum*, m. pl. *A people of Switzerland*, Plin. 3, 20. *Hor. Od. 4, 14, 10. Fortè Val Anagnia, inter lacum Comensem Athesimque flumen, prope Tridentum*, Hard.

Geneva, *æ*, f. *A city of the ancient Allobroges*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 7.

|| Gēniāles dii, [à genendo, i. e. gignendo] *ita quatuor elementa, duodecim signa, Sol & Luna vocantur, Fest.*

Gēnius, ii, m. [à geno, i. e. gigno, quod genituræ præfident; unde *Hor. Genius natale comes, qui temperat astrum Naturæ Deus humanæ*, Ep. 2, 2, 187.] *A genius, or angel, good, or bad, which latter they called Alastor; and both of them were believed to be born with a man, and die with him, vid. Censorin. de die natali; and presided over places as well as persons, vid. Virg. Æn. 5, 95. They used to pray to this god with sacrifices, Magne Geni, cape thura libens*, Tib. 4, 5, 9. *Vid. Appell.*

Genua, *æ*, f. [de etymo non constat] *The chief city of the Ligurians in Italy, one of the most famous empories in the world*, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Genoa.*

Genua urbanorum, *A city of Andalusia in Spain*, Plin. 3, 2. *hod. Offuna*, Hard.

|| Genui, *drum*, m. pl. *A people of North-Wales*, Camd.

Gēnūsus, i, m. *A swift river of Macedonia*, Luc. 5, 465.

*Georgi, *drum*, m. pl. [à γεωργία, agricolæ] *A people of Africa*, Plin. 4, 12.

*Georgica, *drum*, n. pl. [γεωργικὰ, Gr. sc. βιβλία, de agricultura] *The most valuable and by himself most valued poem of the prince of Latin poets, concerning husbandry, comprised in four books. Volve, revolve.*

*Georgicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, husbandry. Georgicum carmen*, Col. 7, 5.

*Gērāstor, i, f. [Γεραστρος, Gr.] *A promontory of Attica, opposite to Sunium*, Plin. 4, 12. *Strabo, lib. 10. hod. Iassura*, Hard.

Gergovia, *æ*, f. *A town of France, near Clermont; it was formerly the chief town of the Arverni*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 4. *hod. Gergoie.*

Germānia, *æ*, f. [aliis omnis etymis, id maxime germānum videtur, quod ab ipsorum lingua petitur, ut sit. à ger, omino, & man, vir] *Properly the name of that nation that passed the Rhine, and expelled the Gauls, which in the time of Tacitus were called Tungri. Afterwards the whole country affected the name. Vid. Tac. Germ. 2, 6. It is divided into the upper and lower; but the Roman and modern divisions are not the same. Consulendi idcirco utrique Geographi.*

Germānicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Germany. Germanicum bellum*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 16. *Germanicæ gentes*, Plin. 4, 13.

Germānicus, i, m. *The son of Nero Drusus, a young man of great valour and courtesy, and universally beloved, and therefore designed by Augustus for his successor; lege Suet. Calig. primis comitibus. He was adopted by Tiberius, but suspected to be poisoned by his order at 34 years of age, ibid.*

Gerus, i, f. *vel Gerys, yos, f. A river of Albania, which discharges itself into the Caspian sea*, Val. Flacc. 6, 67.

Gēryon, *vel Gēryones*, is, m. *Rex Hispaniæ, qui, propter ejus triplicem divisionem in Bæticam, Tarraconensem, & Lusitanicam, tricipit singitur; A giant, whose oxen, after he had slain their master, Hercules carried into Greece*, Virg. Æn. 8, 202.

Gēryōnāceus, a, um, adj. *Like Geryon, monstrous. Cum fenis manibus, genere Geryonaceo*, Plant. Aul. 2, 6, 18.

Gēryōnis Oraculum, *A place near Padua in Italy*, Suet. Tib. 14.

Gessoriācum, i, n. *The town of Calais in France; or, as others, Boulogn sur mer*, Plin. 4, 16. & Suet. Claud. 17. *Hinc*

Gessoriācus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Gessoriacum. Gessoriacum littus*, Plin. 4, 16.

Gessus, i, m. *A river of Ionia*, Plin. 5, 29.

Gētæ, *arum*, m. pl. *A nation of Thrace, on both sides the river Ister. Horum descriptionem lege ap. Ov. Trist. 5, 7. Hinc*

Gētīcē, adv. *After the manner of the Gætæ. Geticē loqui*, Ov. Trist. 5, 12, 58.

Gētīcus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Gætæ. Geticus sonus*, Ov. Trist. 5, 2, 6. *Getica sagitta*, Id. in Ibin, 637.

Gētūlia, *æ*, f. *A country of Africa, near the Syrcis*, Plin. 5, 4. & Scrib. & cum diphthongo à Græcis.

Gētūlicus, a, um, adj. *Juv. 8, 26. & Gētūlus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Getulia. Getulæ urbes*, Virg. Æn. 4, 40.

G ante I.

*Gigantes, *um*, m. pl. [Γίγαντες, Gr.] *The sons of Titan and Tellus, of monstrous size, with dragons feet, who waged war against heaven. Vid. Ov. Met. 1. fab. 6. Gigantas impiam quandam gentem diis adversantem intelligit Macrob. Sat. 1, 20. Physici ventos terræ inclusos, qui cum exitum non inveniant, fractis interdum altissimis montibus vi erumpunt, & ipsa fragmina in cælum ejaculantur.*

Gindēs, is, m. (1) || *A river of Albania, discharging into the river Cyrus. (2) Another in Mesopotamia, which arising in the mountains of Armenia, discharges itself into the Tigris. (1) Steph. (2) Tac. Ann. 11, 10, 3. Tib. 4, 1, 141.*

Gippius, ii, m. *A Roman who would seem to be asleep, while his wife prostituted herself; but on a time one coming whom he liked not, he cried out, Non omnibus dormio; whence it became proverbial, Cic. Ep. ad Fab. Gallum.*

Giz, *A river of the inner Libya; Gîr, Ptol. Geogr. Gir ditissimus amnis, Claud. de laude Stil. 1, 252.*

G ante L.

Glabrio, *ōnis*, m. *A consul with Ulp. Trajanus, anno U. C. 845. and several others of the same dignity.*

Glanicus, i, m. *A river of Campania, otherwise called Liris*, Plin. 3, 4.

Glanis, is, m. *A river of Italy, which divideth Etruria from the Papacy*, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. la Chiana*, Hard.

|| Glannobanta, *Clanoventa, rectius opinor. Glennoventa, Binbrig in Yorkshire*, Camd.

|| Glanum, i, n. *A town of Languedoc in France; hod. les Baux.*

Glāphyrus, i, m. *A beau, noted for his debauched life*, Juv. 6, 77.

|| Glasconia, *æ*, f. *A town in England, in Somersetshire*, Camd.

|| Glascovium, *vel Glascoium*, i, n. *Glasgow in Scotland.*

*Glaucus, i, m. [Γλαυκος, Gr.] (1) || *A captain, who exchanged his golden armour with Diomedes for his of brass; whence the proverb, Diomedis & Glauci permutatio; χρύσεια χαλκίους. (2) Another of Potnia in Boeotia, the son of Sisyphus, torn in pieces by his own mares. (3) || A fabulous fisherman, who leaped after his fish into the sea, and was made a sea god. (1)*

Hom. Il. 2, 236. & Plin. Ep. 3, 2. (2) Virg. Georg. 3, 267. (3) *Vid. Chil.*

|| Glotta, *æ*, f. *The river Clud in Scotland; from whence*

|| Glottiana, *æ*, f. *Cludsdale. Also the isle of Arran, at the mouth of Clud.*

*Glŷcēra, *æ*, f. [γλυκέρη, Gr. i. e. dulcis] *A beautifull, but coy mistress to Horace and Tibullus. Conf. Hor. Od. 1, 19, 5. & eund. 3, 19, ult. & 1, 33, 2.*

*Glŷcērūm, ii, n. [ab eodem] *The mistress and wife of Pamphilus, in Terence's Andria.*

Glycon, *ōnis*, m. *A huge, lusty fellow, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 30. Heinſius thinketh Glycon the philosopher is here meant, because described as such by Laërtius.*

|| Glyconicum carmen, [à Glycone quodam] *constat ex Spondeo & duobus dactylis.*

G ante N.

Gnæus, *vel Gneus*, prænomen à generando dictus. & Scrib. & Gnæus, & Gneus. Cn. Pompejus, *Vet. Auct. Ep. de prænomin.*

*Gnatho, *ōnis*, m. [à γνάθος, maxilla] *A comick person, or parasite, in Terence.*

Gnidus, i, f. *A maritime city and promontory of Caria. Gnidon inde fugit*, Luc. 3, 8, 247. *Vid. Cnidus.*

Gnōsiācus, a, um, adj. *Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 88. &*

Gnōsius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Gnosus, or Crete. Gnosia regna*, Virg. Æn. 3, 115.

Gnosius, a, um, adj. *Idem. Gnosia pharetræ*, Luc. 3, 185.

Gnosus, *vel Gnosius*, i, f. *A city of Crete, the court of king Minos*, Plin. 4, 12.

Gnōsis, *īdis*, f. *Patron. Ariadne, daughter to the king of Gnosus, or Crete. Gnosida Bacchus amavit*, Ov. Ep. 15, 25.

G ante O.

Golgi, *drum*, m. pl. *A place in Cyprus dedicated to Cupid and Venus*, Catull. 62, 96.

Gomphi, *drum*, m. pl. *A town of Thessaly, near the sources of the river Peneus*, Plin. 4, 8.

Gonoessa, *æ*, f. *A town on the confines of Italy*, Sen. Troad. 840.

Gordæi montes, *Mountains in Armenia, upon which it is supposed Noah's ship rested*, Plin. 6, 11. *Vid. Boch. Geogr. Sac. 1, 3.*

Gordium, ii, n. *A town between the greater and lesser Phrygia*, Just. 11, 7. *but Steph. putteth it in the greater Phrygia, near Cappadocia.*

Gordius, i, m. *A Phrygian husbandman, made king by the oracle of Apollo: in memory whereof he hung his treasures in the temple of Jupiter, one rope of which he tied with so cunning a knot, that it was foretold that whosoever loosed it should be king of all Asia; Alexander the Great, without slaying to untie it, cut it with his sword. Hence Nodus Gordianus, of any difficult matter. Vid. Just. 7, 11. & Curt. 3, 1.*

Gorduni, *drum*, m. pl. *Cæs. B. G. 5, 38. qui sint incertum.*

Gorgades, *um*, f. pl. *An Æthiopian island inhabited by the Gorgons*, Plin. 6, 31.

Gorgias Leontinus, *The scholar of Empedocles, and master of Isocrates. He professed to declaim on any subject extempore, Cic. Orat. 1, 2. & 3, 32. He got so much from his scholars, as to set up the first golden statue in the temple of Apollo at Delphos, Philostr.*

|| Gorgon, *ōnis*, f. *An island in the Tyrrhene sea, near Capraria, about ten miles in circumference*, Rutil.

*Gorgon, *ōnis*, f. & pl. Gorgōnes. [παρὰ τὸ γοργόν τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, à terribili oculorum aspectu] (1) *Medusa κατ' ἐμμεσίαν. (2) The three daughters of Phorcus and Cetus, Euryale, Sthenio, and Scylla. They are said to have turned men into stones by their aspect only, and had dangling vipers instead of hair. (1) Avertam vultus tanquam mihi pecula Gorgon Porrigat, Mart. 9, 26.*

g, 26. conf. *Ov. Met.* 5, 200, & seq. (2) *Virg. Æn.* 6, 289. conf. *Cic. Verr.* 4, 56.

*Gorgoneus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Gorgon.* *Lumina Gorgoneo sævius angue micant, Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 504.

Gorgonius, ii, m. *A ramish, sinking fellow,* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 27.

*Gorgophorus, i, f. [*i. e.* Gorgonem ferens] *Pallas, so called because carrying the head of Medusa in her shield, Cic. tribuitur.*

Gortyna, æ, f. *A city of Crete, famous for throning æt.* *Nec Eois pejor Gortyna sagittis, Luc.* 3, 186. *hod. in ruinis jacet.*

Gortyniæus, a, um, adj. *Ov. Met.* 7, 778, & Gortynius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Gortyna, or Crete.* *Stabula Gortynia, Virg. Ecl.* 6, 60. *spicula. Id. Æn.* 11, 773.

Gortynii, òrum, m. pl. *The people of Gortyna,* *Liv.* 33, 3.

Gortynis, ìdos, f. *Patron. Cretan, of Crete.* *Gortynis arundo, Lucan.* 6, 214.

*Gothi, òrum, m. pl. [*Göthoi, Steph.*] *Göthini, Tac. Germ.* 43, 1. & *Göthones, Id. ib.* 6. *Guttiones, ibid.* 4, 14. *A people in the northern parts of Europe, Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians; from hence they poured themselves into Pannonia, Mæsia, and Dacia; also into England, Italy, France, and Spain. Qui federunt in Italiâ Longobardi dicti sunt. Ap. antiquos scriptores Getæ & Nomades dicti fuerunt.*

|| *Göthunni, òrum, m. pl. A mixed people of Goths and Hunns, ut Gallogræci à Gallis & Græcis. Vid. Geogr.*

G ante R.

Gracchuris, is, f. *A town of Castile in Spain, anciently called Illurcis, Fest. but changed its name in honour of Sempronius Gracchus, father to Caius and Tiberius, who repaired it after his conquest of the Celtiberians, Id. & Liv.* 41, 3.

Gracchus, i, m. *The name of several Romans. De quibus consule Livium.*

Grādīvus, i, m. [*à gradiendo, Fest. vel à Κραδαίνω, hastam vibrare. Utrumque conjungit Homerus. "Ἡ μὲν κρὰ βίβας κραδαὼν δολιχόσκιον ἔχοντες"*] *A name of Mars, chiefly worshiped by the northern people, who were generally stout warriors. Gradiumque patrem Geticis qui præsidet arvis, Virg. Æn.* 3, 3.

*Græcè, adv. *In Greek. Scribere Græcè, Cic. Off.* 3, 32.

|| *Græcæ, ñrum, f. pl. [à γραιὸς, canus, quòd canæ erant] The daughters of Phorcys. Vid. Phorcys.*

Græcanicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Greece, Plin.* 34, 9.

*Græci, òrum, m. pl. [*à Græco rege, Serv. Γραικὸς ὁ Θεσσαλὸς υἱὸς, ἀφ' ὧν Γραικοὶ αἱ Ἑλλήνες, Strabo*] *Greeks, originally they or Thessaly. Tria horum genera, sc. Athenienses, Dorienſes, & Æoles recenset, Cic. pro Flacc.* 27. *qui & universæ gentis dotes describit, ibid. c. 4.*

Græcia, æ, f. *The whole country of Greece; the provinces whereof were Peloponnesus, Epirus, Macedonia, Achaia, Creta, Eubæa, Attica, Phocis, Ætolia, Argos, Corinth, &c. The sea coast of Italy also was called Magna Græcia, Liv.* 31, 7. = *Græcia Barbariæ lento collisa duello, Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 7.

*Græcolâsis, is, f. [*i. e.* Græcorum statio; ex Γραικός, Græcus, & στάσις, statio] *Locum ante curiam Hostilium & rostra substructus, ubi nationum subsisterent legati, qui ad senatum essent missi, Varr. L. L.* 4, 32. & *Cic. Q. frat.* 2, 1.

*Græcûli, òrum, m. pl. *dim Græcians. Græculi contentionis cupidiores quàm veritatis, Cic. Orat.* 1, 11. *Leg. & fing, Juven.* 3, 78.

*Græcûlus, a, um, adj. *dim. Of, or belonging to, Greece. Græcula cautio, Cic. Fam.* 7, 18.

Græia Alpes, *Plin.* 3, 17. *Grains mons, Tac. Hist.* 4, 687. *That part of the Alps which leadeb out of Italy into Provence.*

Grājūgēna, æ, com. g. *A Greek, or Græcian, Virg. Æn.* 3, 550.

Græius, a, um, adj. *Græcian. Græius homo, Lucr.* 1, 67. *Græia gens, Id.* 3, 3.

Grampus mons, *A hill dividing Scotland into two parts, Tac. Agric.* 29. *hod. Grantsbain.*

Grānīcus, i, m. *A river of Mysia, arising in mount Ida near the ruins of Troy, and discharging itself into the sea of Marmora, famous for the battle which Alexander fought near it, according to Curtius. Vid. Curt. Supplem. Alexandr. Grānīco nata bicorni, Ov. Met.* 11, 763.

Granius, ii, m. *The name of several Romans. De quibus vid. Cic. pro Planc.* 14. *Verr.* 5, 59. & *de Clar. Orat.* 43, & 46.

|| *Granta, æ, f. quæ à Britannis Caer Grant, Lelandus; unde factum Grantbridge, & postea mollius Cambridge; A town, and famous university in England.*

Grātīæ, ñrum, f. pl. *The Graces, three sisters, called Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne, Hesiod. Theog.* 909. *the daughters of Bacchus and Venus, Serv. according to others, of Jupiter and Eurynome. Quare tres, quare sorores, quare implexis manibus, quare ridentes juvenes, & virgines, quare solutâ & pellucidâ veste, docet Sen. de Benef.* 2, 3.

|| *Gratianópolis, is, f. [à Gratiano Imp.] Grenoble in France.*

Gratidius, ii, m. *One of Antony's captains slain in Cilicia, Liv.* 68, 2.

Gratius, i, m. *A Latin poet, who writ of dogs and hunting; liber extat.*

Grāvii, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Arragon in Spain, Sil.* 3, 366.

Grāvīscæ, ñrum, f. pl. [*ab æris gravitate, quâ de causâ intempestivæ Virgilio vocantur*] *An ancient city of Tuscany, but long since ruined; out of whose ruins sprang Corneto, Virg. Æn.* 10, 184. *conf. Liv.* 40, 29. & 41, 20.

|| *Grenovicus, & Grenovicum, Greenwich in Kent.*

|| *Grifones, um, m. pl. A people inhabiting a mountainous part of ancient Germany, now a part of Switzerland, vulgò the Grifons.*

Grudii, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Gaul, Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 38. *quâ autem parte non liquet.*

Grumentum, i, n. *A town of Lucania in Italy, in the modern Basilicate, Liv.* 23, 37. & 41. *hod. Agromento.*

|| *Grundiles lares. [à grunnio porcorum voce] These were appointed by Romulus, in honour of the sow and thirty pigs mentioned by Virgil, Æn.* 8, 42. *and bantered by Juvenal, 12, 74.*

*Grūnæus, i, m. *Apollo, Virg. Æn.* 4, 345. *ita dict. à seq.*

*|| *Grynium, ii, n. [Γρύνιον, Gr.] A maritime town of Asia the lesser, south of Lydia, where was an ancient temple and oracle of Apollo, Strabo, l. 13.*

Gulullâ, æ, m. *The son of Masinissa, sent ambassadour to Rome by his father, Liv.* 42, 23. & 62, 2.

G ante Y.

Gyāras, *Plin.* 4, 12. & Gyāra, æ, f. *An island of the Ægean sea, one of the Cyclades, into which criminals were banished. Gyaras clausus scopulis, Juven.* 10, 170.

Gyas, æ, m. *A valiant Trojan, a friend to Æneas, Virg. Æn.* 5, 169.

Gygeus, i, m. *A lake in Lydia, Propert.* 3, 11, 13.

*Gyges, is, m. [*Γύγης, Gr.*] (1) || *A Lydian, to whom Candaules king of Lydia showed his queen naked; which so incensed her, that she conspired with him to kill the king, and married Gyges. (2) A certain shepherd who found a ring, whereof when he turned the bezel to the palm of his hand, he could see others, and none see him. (3) A beautiful youth, mentioned by Horace. (1) Herodot. (2) Vid. Cic. Off.* 3, 9. *ubi ex Platone tota fabula narratur. (3) Od.* 2, 5, 20.

Gylippus, i, m. *A valiant Lacedemonian in the war with the Athenians, Justin.* 4, 4. *Non magni potior sit fama Gylippi, Tib.* 4, 1, 199.

Gymnesiæ, ñrum, f. pl. *eadem quæ Baleares insulæ, Plin.* 3, 5.

*Gymnetes, ium, m. pl. [*à γυμνός, nudus*] *Æthiopians who went naked, Plin.* 6, 30.

*|| *Gymnosophistæ, ñrum, m. pl. [à γυμνός, nudus, & σοφός, sapiens, nudi enim incendebant] Indian philosophers, of whom there were two sects, the Brachmans, and Samanæi. Vid. Porph.*

Gyndes, *vid. Gindes.*

Gyrton, ònis, f. *A town of Thessaly in Greece, Liv.* 36, 10. & 42, 54. *hod. Tachi Volicati.*

Gytheates Sinus, *A bay of Achaia, Plin.* 4, 5.

Gytheum, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 11. *vel Gythium, i, n. A famous sea port belonging to the Lacedemonians, Liv.* 34, 29. *now a village in the Morea, with a good port on the gulf of Colocluno.*

H ante A

Hadrānitāni, òrum, m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 8. *The people of*

Hadrānum, i, n. *A town of Sicily at the foot of mount Ætna, Sil.* 14, 251. *Hadrānum, Her-gentumque simul, telâque superba Lanigerâ Melite, Sil.* 14, 251. *hod. Adernò, Hard.*

Hādria, *vel Adria, æ, m. (1) The Adriatick sea. (2) Adria, æ, f. A town and colony of Venice. (1) Plin.* 3, 13. (2) *Vid. Adria.*

Hādriāni murus, *The Piets wall, 80 miles in length from sea to sea, built to stop the inroads of the Scots and Piets into the Roman province, vid. Spartian, being the second præsentura made by the Romans. On this wall were several stations, as Ælia Cohors, Ælia Classis, Æl. Pons, Ælia Saliniana, from Ælius Hadriani prænommen, and Sabina his wife.*

Hādriānópolis, *vid. Adrianopolis.*

Hādriānus, in nummis omnibus, quos mihi saltem contigit videre, Romanis, non Adrianus. In Græcis incertum est, quòd literam Latinam H non habeant, & notam aspirationis literis majusculis non præfigant. *Hadrian, the fifteenth emperor of Rome. Vid. Spartianum, qui ejus vitam scripsit.*

Hæbudes insulæ, *Plin.* 4, 16. *Vid. Ebudes.*

*|| *Hægalos, Hegaleos, reſt. Ægleos, g. v. Hæmon, ònis, m. A young Theban, who shot himself for love of Antigone, Ov. in Ibin.* 561. & *Prop.* 2, 8, 21.

Hæmōnia, æ, f. [*ejusdem etym. cum seq.*] *Thessaly, Ov. Met.* 1, 568.

Hæmus, i, m. [*ab Hæmo Boreæ & Orithyæ fil.*] *A high mountain dividing Thrace and Thessaly, Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 6. *Scrib. & Æmus. Hinc*

Hæmōnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Hæmus. Tristis ad Hæmonias detorquet brachia terras, Stat. Achill.* 1, 98. *Velocis Hæmonio Boreâ, Id.*

|| *Hætes, rēdis, m. A god, to whom heires newly come to their estates sacrificed, Fest.*

|| *Hæfa, æ, f. Copenhagen, in Denmark; a well fortified city, having an university.*

|| *Haga Comitis, The chief town of Hæland, where the States used to meet.*

|| *Hailbrunn, æ, f. An imperial city in the dukedom of Wirtemberg, near the river Neckar.*

*|| *Hala, æ, f. [forte à salinis, ἅλας, salinæ, Glessar. Cyrilli] Hall, a city and university in Saxony.*

Hales, *five Heles, etis, m. A river of Lucania in Italy, Cic. Fam.* 7, 20. & *ad Att.* 16, 7. *hod. Halarte, Cellar.*

Hālēſa, æ, f. *A city of Sicily, Cic. Verr.* 2, 7.

Hālēsīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Halesa. Halesina civitas, Cic. Fam.* 13, 32.

Hālēsīni, òrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Halesus, Plin.* 3, 8.

Hālēsus, i, m. (1) *The son of Agamemnon, a friend of Turnus, from whom the Falisci derived themselves. (2) A river and hill of Sicily near mount Ætna. (1) Ov. Fast.* 4, 73. & *Virg. Æn.*

Æn. 7, 724. (2) *Sicanii flores legistis Halēsi*, Col. 10, 268.

Haliacmon, ōnis, m. *A river of Macedonia. Rapidum damnant Haliacmona Bessi*, Claud. de *Bello Get.* 179. [Scrib. & *Aliacmon*.

Haliartii, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Haliartus*, Liv. 42, 44.

Haliartus, i, f. (1) *A town in Arcadia.* (2) *Another in Boetia.* (1) Plin. 4, 7. (2) Stat. 7, 274. Liv. 42, 63. & *Nepos* *Lyfand.* 3.

|| *Halicanum*, i, n. *A town of the ancient Pannonia in Austria in Germany*, Anton. hod. *Rakelburg*, Cellar.

Halicarnassensis, e, adj. Liv. 33, 4. & *Halicarnassus*, a, um. & *Halicarnassius*; *Of, or belonging to, Halicarnassus*. *Halicarnassus* *Cléon*. *Nep. Lyfand.* 3. *Civis Halicarnassia*, Id. 2, 1, 2. ut *aliqui leg.*

Halicarnassus, i, f. *A maritime city of Caria, a colony of the Argives, the country of Herodotus, Dionysius the Roman historian, and Heraclitus the poet. It is also famous for the Mausoleum, a noble piece of work. Vid. Plin. 36, 6. & Gell. 10, 18. hod. in ruinis jacet.*

|| *Halicys*, ārum, f. pl. *A town of Sicily, between Entella and Lilybæum*, Steph. hod. *Saleme*, Hard.

Halicynses, ium, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Halicyæ*, Plin. 3, 8. Cic. *Verr.* 2, 7. & 3, 73.

Halicynsis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Halicyæ*. *Halicynsis civitas immunis*, Cic. *Verr.* 3, 6.

Haliætos, i, m. *A man changed into a fox of the same name*, Ov. *Met.* 8, 146.

**Halizōnes*, um, m. pl. [*ab ἅλς, mare, & ζωνών, cingo*] *A people bordering on Caria*, Plin. 3, 32. ex *Hom.* 11, β, 856.

Hālōne, es, f. *An island and town of the Propontis*, Plin. 5, ult.

Halonēsus, i, f. *An island in the Ægean sea, near Thrace*, Plin. 4, 12.

|| *Haluntini*, ōrum, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Haluntium*, ii, n. *A town in Sicily*, Cic. in *Verr.*

*|| *Hályattes*, is, m. *Cræsi pater. Vid. Auct. cit.*

*|| *Hályatticus*, i, m. [*Ἀλυάττικος, Gr.*] *The father of Cræsus king of Lydia, who had got much wealth from the mines in his dominions. Vid. Herod. 1, 1. & Strab. 9, 14, 15. Regnum Halyattici, Hor. Od. 3, 16. ult. ubi scilicet. pot. videtur Halyattii.*

Hálys, yos, f. (1) *A river arising out of mount Taurus, and discharging itself into the Luxine sea.* (2) *Another in Lydia, fatal to king Cræsus.* (1) Ov. *à Pont.* 4, 10, 48. (2) *Quæ Cræso fatalis Hálys*, Luc. 3, 272.

**Hāmadyādes*, um, f. pl. [*ab ἄμα, simul, & δρύς, quercus*] *Nymphs who were thought to be born and die with oak trees*, Ov. *Met.* 1, 690.

Hamæ, ārum, f. pl. *A city of Campania, near Cumæ*, Liv. 23, 35.

**Hamaxobii*, ōrum, m. pl. [*ab ἄμαξα, currus, & βίωα, vivo*] *A kind of Scythians, having no houses, but living in carts, and removed, as occasion served, from place to place*, Plin. 4, 12. *Ubi nunc Bessarabia est, Moldavia, Wallachia, & pars regionis ejus, quam Transylvaniam vocant*, Hard.

|| *Hamburgum*, i, n. *Hamburg*, a wealthy hanse town in the lower Saxony.

Hammon, ōnis, m. *Jovis cognomen. Vid. Ammon.*

Hammonis fons, vid. *Ammonis fons*.

Hannibal, ālis, m. [*ex ἡν gratiofus, & ἡνβ dominus*] *A valiant and politic Carthaginian commander, who warred against the Romans sixteen years, won many battles, and was at last defeated in several engagements, vid. Liv. and brought to that desperate condition, that he took a dose of poison, which he kept in a ring for that purpose. Cannarum vindex, & multi sanguinis ultor Annulus*, Juv. 10, 165.

Hannibālis castra, *A town of the Bruttii in Italy, near the city Squillace in Naples*, Plin. 3, 10.

Hannibālis tumulus, *In Bithynia, not far from Nicomedia*, Plin. 5, 32. *Etiannum superesse testis est oculus Petr. Bellonius*, Hard.

Hanno, ōnis, m. *The name of several Carthaginian officers in the war against the Romans*, Liv. libb. 21, 23, 24, 26, 27. & *alibi*. *One of this name, the son of Hamilcar, aspiring to be king, was put to death by torture, and his whole family cut off*, Juv. 21, 4, 1.

|| *Hantoniam*, æ, f. *Hampshire in England, Camd.*

**Harmōdius*, ii, m. [*Ἀρμόδιος, Gr.*] *An Athenian, who with his brother Aristogiton delivered his country from the tyranny of Pisistratus*, Thucyd. 1, 6. *Horum etiam honorificè meminit Cicero*, Tusc. 1, ult.

Harmōnia, æ, f. *The daughter of Mars and Venus, whom Vulcan presented with a fine but fatal bracelet. The poets feign, that both she and her husband were turned into snakes*, Ov. *Met.* 4, fab. 13.

*|| *Harmōnides*, is, m. [*Ἀρμόνιδης, Gr.*] *A Trojan beloved by Minerva, who taught him all kinds of workmanship. He built the fatal fleet, which carried Paris into Greece. Vid. Hom. 11, 6, 9, & deinceps.*

Harpāgus, i, m. *A friend of Assyages the Mede*, Just. 1, 4, 6. *He preserved Cyrus*, Id. ib. 5, 9. *and betrayed the army of the Medes*, Id. ib. 6, 9.

**Harpālus*, i, m. [*ab ἀρπάξω, rapio*] (1) *A great robber.* (2) *A dog's name in Ovid.* (1) Cic. *N. D.* 3, 34. (2) *Met.* 3, 222.

Harpālyce, es, f. *The daughter of Lycurgus, king of Thrace in Asia, who by her valour set her father at liberty, who had been taken by the Getæ. She was queen of the Amazons*, Virg. *Æn.* 1, 321.

Harpāsus, i, m. *A river of Caria*, Plin. 5, 29. *unde*

Harpāsa, ōrum, n. pl. *A city adjoining*, Plin. 2, 96.

Harpocrates, is, m. *The Egyptian god of Silence; hinc, || Facere aliquem Harpocratem, to make one silent*, Catull. 99, & vet. poëta ap. Varr. *L. L.* 4. *Sancta Sarapis, Isis, & Harpocrates digito qui significat est. Imagines enim ejus veteres, quarum aliquæ penes me sunt, digito labellum compescunt.*

**Harpūyæ*, ārum, f. pl. [*ex ἀρπάξω, rapio*] *The daughters of Pontus and Terra; whence it is that they are said to live partly in islands, and partly in the sea. They had the faces of virgins, and the bodies of obscene birds, Vid. descriptas à Marone, Æn. 3, 211. & deinc. qui unius tantum meminit, nomine Celæno. Hesiodus tres numerat, quarum nomina Iris, Aello, Ocypteta. Has vocat Maro, Æn. 3, 252. furias & diras, ibid. 262. unde Servius eas esse dicit, quæ ap. superos Diræ, ap. inferos Furia, in medio Harpūyæ appellantur.*

Harudes, um, m. pl. *A people of Germany; some take them for those of Cossanz*, Cæf. *B. G.* 1, 51.

Hasdrūbal, vid. *Asdrubal*.

Haſta, æ, f. *A city of Liguria*, Claud. 6. *Conf. Hon. 203. Vid. Aſta.*

H ante E.

**Heautontimōrūmēnos*, [*ἐαυτον τιμωρουμενος, Gr. sc. se ipsum crucians*] *The names of one of Terence's plays, taken from the Greek of Menander, so called from Menedemus an old man, who tormenteth himself for having by his harsh usage forced his son to leave him.*

**Hēbe*, es, f. [*Ἥβη, Gr. i. e. juvenus*] *The daughter of Jupiter and Juno*, Hom. *Odyſſ.* 1, 603. *Jupiter's cupbearer*, Id. 8, princ. *But others make her Juno's daughter alone, conceived by too freely feeding on lettuce*, Paul. in *Att.* *She was called the goddess of youth. Hence Ovid stylers her by her Latin name, Neſtar Det mihi formosa nova Juventa manu, à Pont. 2, 10, 12. She happening to slip in the banquet, lost her place, and Ganymede was put into it, Serv.*

She was afterwards married to Hercules, Prop. 1, 13, 23.

|| *Hebrides*, um, f. pl. *Western islands about forty one in number between Scotland and Ireland, so small, that the greatest part of them are uninhabited. Vocantur etiam Ebudæ.*

Hebromānum, i, n. *A town in France near Bourdeaux*, Aulon. hod. *Embrau*.

Hebrus, i, m. *A rapid river of Thrace, rising in mount Rhodope, and discharging itself into the Ægean sea. Into this river the head of Orpheus is said to have been thrown, together with his lute, and to have swam to Lesbos, where it was buried*, Virg. *Georg.* 4, 524.

**Hēcæerge*, es, f. [*i. e. longè jaculans, ut Apollo, Ἑκαέργος; ab ἑκὰς, longè, & ἔργω, arceo*] *The name of a nymph, a huntress*, Claud. 2, *Conf. Stil.* 253, 308.

Hecale, es, f. *A poor old woman, who kindly entertained Theseus*, Plin. 22, 22.

*|| *Hēcāmēda*, æ, f. [*Ἑκαμήδη, Gr.*] *The daughter of Arsinous, who when Tenedos was plundered, fell to Nestor's share*, Hom. 11, λ, 623.

**Hēcāte*, es, f. [*ex Ἑκατος, Apollo, cujus foror est, ut à Phæbus, Phæbe*] *A goddess, the same below as Luna in heaven, and Diana on earth; whence she is called triceps by Ov. Met. 7, 194. and tergemina by Virg. Æn. 4, 511. She was painted with three heads, one of a horse, another of a dog, another of a virgin.*

**Hēcātēius*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Hecate. Hecateia carmina*, Ov. *Met.* 14, 44.

*|| *Hēcātompōlis*, is, f. [*Lat. centum habens urbes; ex ἑκατόν, centum, & πόλις, urbs*] *The isle of Crete, so called from its hundred cities, which it had in the time of Minos*, *Eustath.*

**Hēcātompŷlos*, i, f. [*à centum portis, quas habebat; sc. ab ἑκατόν, centum, & πύλην, porta*] *The city Thebes in Egypt*, Plin. 6, 15.

**Hēctor*, ōris, m. acc. *Hēctora* [*ἀπὸ τῆς ἡχαι, à tenendo, quod urbem tenuerit, i. e. servaverit, Plato; vel fortè quod per decennium in obsidione Græcos tenuerit*] *The son of king Priam, the most valiant of all the Trojans, who held out a ten years siege against the Greeks, and at last was slain by Achilles, who ungenerously dragged his body round the walls of Troy, till his father redeemed it with a great sum, and buried it honourably*, Virg. *Æn.* 1, 487.

**Hēcūba*, æ, f. [*Ἑκύβη, Gr.*] *The daughter of Cisseus, king of Thrace; whence she is called Cisseis*, Virg. *Æn.* 7, 320. *but according to Homer, 11, π, 718. the daughter of Dymas, and wife of king Priam, who, after Troy was sacked, railed so against the Greeks, that she was feigned to be turned into a bitch*, *Plaut. Menæch.* 5, 1, 14. & *deinceps.*

|| *Hedua*, æ, f. *Autun, a city of Burgundy in France*, *Sidon.*

Hēdui, ōrum, m. pl. *Plin.* 4, 18. *Ædui, Cæf. q. v.*

**Hēdŷmēles*, is, f. [*ex ἡδύς, dulcis, & μέλος, cantus*] *vox, ut videtur, fictitia; A spruce young musician*, Juv. 6, 382.

Hedypnus, i, m. *A river of Susiana*, Plin. 6, 27.

Hēgāleos, vel *Egaleos*, *A woody mountain of Attica*, Stat. *Theb.* 12, 620.

Hēgīſias, æ, m. (1) *A philosopher of Cyrene, who set off the miseries of life with such a powerful eloquence, that several slew themselves to be out of them; for which reason he was commanded by Ptolemy to discourse no more on that subject.* (2) *A Maronite, a rustic writer.* (1) *Val. Max.* 8, 9, ext. 3. & *Gell.* 9, 4. (2) *Col. R. R.* 1, 1.

*|| *Hēgēſtrātus*, i, m. [*Lat. dux exercitus; ab ἡγούμενος, duco, & στρατός, exercitus*] *A citizen of Ephesus, and founder of the city of Elæa*, *Plut.*

Hegua, æ, *Plin.* 3, 1. *Antegua. Hirt. B. Hisp. c. 22. A town of Andalusia in Spain.*

|| *Heidelburga*, æ, f. *A city of the lower Palatinate, on the river Neckar.*

**Hēlēna*, æ, vel *Hēlēne*, es, f. [*Ἑλένη, Gr.*] *Ov.*

Od. Ep. 5, 57. The daughter of Leda, begot by Jupiter in the shape of a swan, the most beautiful woman of her time; when very young she was stolen away by Theseus, but restored inviolate to her brothers Castor and Pollux, and married to Menelaus king of the Lacedemonians, to whom she bore Hermione. Afterwards Paris, the son of Priam, being sent on an embassy to that court, stole her away, which was the occasion of the war between Greece and Troy, and the destruction of the latter. Nota satis est tam fabula quam historia.

*|| *Hēlēnōpōlis*, is, f. [*sc. Helenæ civitas; ab 'Hēlēn, Helena, & πόλις, urbs*] (1) *A city of Germany; hod. Frankfurt on the Main.* (2) *A city of Bithynia, so called from Helena the mother of Constantine.* (1) *Munst.* (2) *Procop.* 1. 5.

Hēlēnus, i, m. *A son of king Priam, spared by the Greeks for his skill in divination. Pyrrhus gave him Andromache to wife, with part of the kingdom, where he built a city. Vid. Virg. Æn.* 3, 320, & seqq.

Hēlernus, i, m. *Helerni lacus. A place near Rome, by the river Tiber, Ov. Fast.* 6, 115.

*|| *Hēleuthēri*, *vid. Eleutheri.*

Hēlia, æ, f. *A small island of Sicily, Plin.* 3, 5.

Hēliades, um, f. pl. [*i. e. filia solis; ab 'Hlios, sol*] *The daughters of Phœbus and Clymene, called Phaethusa, and Lampetie, who bewailing their brother Phaeton, were turned into poplar trees; of whose tears came amber, Ov. Met.* 2. *fab. 2.*

Hēlice, es, f. (1) *Once a city of Achæia, but swallowed up by the sea.* (2) *The great Bear near the Pole.* (1) *Ov. Met.* 15, 293. (2) *Necte spectare Booten, Nec Helicen jubeo, Id. Met.* 8, 207.

Hēlicon, ōnis, m. *A hill of Bœotia near Thebes; hod. Zagaya, consecrated to Apollo and the Muses; unde Virgineus Helicon à Nasonē vocatur, Met.* 2, 217.

Hēlicōniades, *Lucr.* 3, 1050. &

Hēlicōnides, um, f. pl. *Patron. The Muses, Pers. in Prol.*

Hēlicōnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Helicon. Heliconii collis cultor, Catull.* 59, 1.

Hēliōgabalus, i, m. *A Roman emperor, de quo vid. Lamprid.*

*|| *Hēliōpōlis*, is, f. [*Lat. urbs Solis; ab 'Hlios, sol, & πόλις, urbs*] *unde Heliopolites nomos, Plin.* (1) *A city on the confines of Ægypt and Arabia.* (2) *Another in Phœnicia, near mount Lebanon.* (1) *Plin.* 5, 2. (2) *Id.* 5, 2. *Sunt & aliæ hujus nominis, sed obscuriores.*

Hēliſius, qui & *Ēliſius*, i, m. *A river of Peloponnesus, or Attica, Stat. Theb.* 4, 52.

Helium, ii, n. *The western mouth of the Rhine, Plin.* 4, 15.

*|| *Hellas*, ādis, f. [*Ἑλλάς, Gr. ab Hellene Deucalionis filio, Melā*] (1) || *An ancient name of Greece.* (2) *An ancient name of Thessaly.* (1) *Thucyd.* (2) *Plin.* 4, 7.

Helle, es, f. *The daughter of Athamas king of Thebes, who with her brother Phryxus flying from her stepmother fell off the golden ram, on which they both ventured to pass a narrow part of the sea, and was drowned, and left her name to the Straits, which ever since have been called the Hellespont, Ov. Ep.* 19, 128.

Hellespontiacus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Hellespont. Hellespontiacus Priapus, Virg. Georg.* 4, 111. *Hellespontica signa, Claud. in Eutrop.* 1, 256.

Hellespontius, a, um, adj. *Idem. Hellespontius ventus, Plin.* 2, 47.

Hellespontii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Mysia, Plin.* 5, 30.

Hellespontus, i, m. [*qu. Helles pontus, vid. Helle*] (1) *A strait of the sea between Thrace and Phrygia, dividing Europe from Asia; hod. Dardanell's.* (2) || *A country of Asia, not far from the Hellespont.* (1) *Nep. Themist.* 2, 5. (2) *Sext. Rulius de prov. Conf.* c. 10.

*|| *Hellēviōnes*, um, m. pl. *Ptol. [Ἑλλεβιά-*

vis, Gr.] & qui Helusii, Tac. Germ. 46, 8. *A people of Scandinavia, where Holland now is. Vid. Cluv. Geogr.*

Hellopes, um, m. pl. *A people of Epirus, Plin.* 4, 1.

Hēlōrus, *Hēlōrīnus*, *Hēlōrius*, *vid. Elorus, &c.*

*|| *Hēlos*, i, f. [*ab ἕλος. Gr. i. e. palus*] *A town of Laconia, Stat. Theb.* 4, 181. *Hinc fortē*

*|| *Hēlōtes*, æ, m. [*ἀπό τῆς ἑλῆς, i. e. quoniam bello capti*] *A people in Sparta, who tilled their grounds, and did all servile work for them, Nep. Pauf.* 3, 6. *Idem qui Ilota, Liv.* 34, 27.

Helvetia, æ, f. *Switzerland, Cæs. B. G.* 1, 12. *Angustior tamen Cæsaris tempore quam nunc. Hinc*

Helvetii, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Switzerland, Switzers. Acerrima & maxima Helvetiorum natio, Cic. de Provinc.* c. 13.

Helvetius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Switzerland. Helvetius ager, Cæs. B. G.* 7, 8. & *Helveticus*, a, um, *Idem i.* 7, 9.

Helvii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of France inhabiting the Vivarais; Pliny calleth their city Alba Helviorum, 3, 4. Non Albi, ut quidam putant; hæc enim Albiga, non Alba, appellata est. Sed vicus hodie ignobilis Aps, ad Rhodanum, Hard.*

Hēlymus, *vid. Elymus.*

Heneti, ōrum, m. pl. *Papblagonians, who under the command of Antenor came into the Adriatic, and settled there, Vid. Liv.* 1, 1. *They were also called Veneti by Cæsar, and others, by a light change of the aspirate into a digamma. The Venetians.*

Heniochi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia Asiatica, Plin.* 6, 4.

Hennenses, ium, m. pl. *The people of Enna, or Henna in Sicily, Plin.* 3, 8. *hod. Castro Giovanni, Hard.*

*|| *Hēphæstia*, æ, f. [*Ἡφαίστεια, Steph.*] *A town of Lemnos, Plin.* 4, 12.

*|| *Hēphæstades insulæ*, [*ab 'Hφαιστῶς, Vulcanus*] *Eadem quæ Vulcaniæ & Æoliæ, Plin.* 3, 8. *hod. Lipari, Hard.*

*|| *Hēphæstii montes*, [*ab eodem*] *Mountains of Lycia, which if touched with a torch, are said to burn violently, Plin.* 2, 106.

Hēphæstion, ōnis, m. *One of Alexander's captains, Curt.* 3, 12, 16.

*|| *Heptaphōnus*, i, f. [*ex ἑπτὰ, septem, & φωνή, vox*] *A portico which often reverberated a sound, Plin.* 36, 15. *huc fortē respexit, Lucr.* 4, 582.

*|| *Heptāporus*, i, m. [*ab ἑπτὰ, septem, & πόρος, transitus*] *A river of Thrace, arising in mount Ida, Plin.* 5, 3. & *Hom. Il.* μ, 20.

*|| *Hēraclēa*, æ, f. [*ab Hercule sic dict.*] *The name of several cities, either founded by, or sacred to, Hercules. (1) One in Lydia, whence the touchstone. (2) Another in Syria. (3) Another in Macedonia. (4) Another in Thrace. (5) Another in Crete. (6) Another in Pontus. (1) Plin.* 33, 8. (2) *Id.* 5, 20. (3) *Id.* 4, 10. (4) *Id.* 4, 11. (5) *Id.* 4, 12. (6) *Id.* 6, 1.

*|| *Hēraclēōpōlites nomos*, [*ab Hercules, & πόλις, civitas*] *A district of Ægypt, in an island made by the Nile, before it reacheth to Memphis, Plin.* 5, 9.

*|| *Hēraclēōtes*, æ, m. *One of Heraclea, Cic. de Inv.* 2, 1.

*|| *Hēraclēōticus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Heraclea. Cancrī Heracleotici, Plin.* 9, 31.

Heracleoticum Nili ostium, *Id.* 5, 10.

*|| *Hēraclēum*, i, n. [*ab Hercule*] *A river and promontory of Cappadocia, between Themiscyra and Thermodon, Plin.* 6, 4.

*|| *Hēraclides*, is, m. *Patron. [ab 'Hρακλίδης, Gr.]*

(1) *A philosopher of Pontus, a scholar to Plato, who, for his effeminacy, was nicknamed Pompicus. (2) || A famous grammarian of Cilicia. (3) A Macedonian painter. (1) Cic. Tusc.* 5, 3. (2) *Steph.* (3) *Plin.* 35, 11.

*|| *Hēraclitus Lesbicus*, [*Ἡρακλῆτος, Gr.*] (1) || *An historian, who writ of the affairs of Macedon. (2) An Ephesian, called σκοτεινός, for his obscurity, who used to weep whenever*

he went abroad. (1) Laërt. (2) *Sen. de Irâ.* 2.

*|| *Hēraclius*, & *Hēraclæus*, i, m. || *Heraclius lapis, A magnet, or loadstone, Plin.* 33, 8.

*|| *Hēræa*, æ, f. [*Ἡραία, Pausan.*] *A town of Arcadia, Plin.* 4, 6.

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*|| *Herculanium*, ii, n. *Plin.* 3, 5. *Herculanum, Cic. Att.* 7, 3. *A town of Campania in Italy; hod. Torre di Ripalta, Hard.*

*|| *Hercules*, is, m. & *Herculus*, i, *Gloss. vet. unde Hercule in voc. & contract. Hercle, [qu. Ἡρώων κλέος, i. e. gloria heroum] Hercules, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, wife to Amphytrio, a Theban nobleman of great antiquity, as appeareth from the story of Laomedon. But the Ægyptians laid claim to the birth of the first Hercules, and said all the other Hercules were so called from their likeness in virtue and magnanimity, Tac. Ann.* 2, 60. *Tully reckoneth six of his name, N. D.* 3, 15. *Diodorus only three. Varro maketh forty-four, but probably a great many of his were symbolical, or physical, not historical. No doubt there were almost as many as they reckon labours, and the great actions of all the succeeding ones were attributed to the most ancient of them. Duodecim vulgò labores, five ærumnas memorant, quorum plerisque carmine constrinxit, Mart.* 9, 103. *adulatoriè, Domitianum, si diis placet, majorem, Alcidem Herculem minorem, concinnans. Pelle leoninâ humeros amictus incedebat, clavâ armatus. Tandem, post omnes ærumnas, vestem lineam interiorem à deceptâ uxore missam, quæ Nessi venenato sanguine imbuta fuerat, induens, tanti diros sensit cruciatus, ut 1000 in monte Oetâ constructo se consumpsit. Vid. Cic. Tusc.* 2, 7.

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Herculis columnæ, Hercules's pillars by the straits of Gibraltar, Plin. 2, 103.

Herculis Insulæ, Two small islands near the coast of Tuscany, Plin. 3, 8. *major Asinaria, five Zauara; minor Isola pianâ dicitur, Hard.*

Herculis Monæchi portus, A strong port town of Genoa in Italy, Plin. 3, 4. *Tac. Hist.* 3, 42, 3. *hod. Monaco, Hard.*

Herculis portus, A town of Calabria in Italy, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Tropea, Hard.* 3, 4.

Hercyna, vel Hercynna, æ, f. *A nymph, the companion of Proserpine, whose image had a goose in its right hand, Liv.* 45, 27.

*|| *Hercynia*, æ, f. [*ab ἥρκος, septum, quodd Germaniam ferè totam conieperet*] *Anciently a very large forest in Germany; but a great part of it since Cæsar's time hath been cut down. However, the greatest woods there seem to be parts of it. Hod. the black forest, or Schwarzwalde. Descriptionem ejus antiquam pete à Cæs. B. G.* 6, 24. *recentiorem à Geographis recent.*

Herdonia, æ, f. *Anciently a city of Apulia, near the*

he went abroad. (1) Laërt. (2) *Sen. de Irâ.* 2.

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Herbitenses, ium, m. pl. *The people of Herbita, Plin.* 8. *Cic. Verr.* 2, 65.

Herbitensis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Herbita. Herbitensis ager, Cic. Verr.* 3, 18.

*|| *Hercæus*, a, um, adj. *Jupiter Hercæus, i. e. ambiens domum [ex ἥρκος, septum, vel claustrum, quia intra conspectum domus cujusque colebatur] Jupiter worshiped in every house. Cui nihil Hercæi profuit ara Jovis, Ov. in Ibin.* 284.

*|| *Herculanensis*, e, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Herculæum. Herculæensis fundus, Cic. Fam.* 9, 5.

*|| *Herculanæus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Hercules. || Herculæa via, Cic. Agrar.* 2, 14. *between Naphs and Pomigliano.*

*|| *Herculanium*, ii, n. *Plin.* 3, 5. *Herculanum, Cic. Att.* 7, 3. *A town of Campania in Italy; hod. Torre di Ripalta, Hard.*

*|| *Hercules*, is, m. & *Herculus*, i, *Gloss. vet. unde Hercule in voc. & contract. Hercle, [qu. Ἡρώων κλέος, i. e. gloria heroum] Hercules, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, wife to Amphytrio, a Theban nobleman of great antiquity, as appeareth from the story of Laomedon. But the Ægyptians laid claim to the birth of the first Hercules, and said all the other Hercules were so called from their likeness in virtue and magnanimity, Tac. Ann.* 2, 60. *Tully reckoneth six of his name, N. D.* 3, 15. *Diodorus only three. Varro maketh forty-four, but probably a great many of his were symbolical, or physical, not historical. No doubt there were almost as many as they reckon labours, and the great actions of all the succeeding ones were attributed to the most ancient of them. Duodecim vulgò labores, five ærumnas memorant, quorum plerisque carmine constrinxit, Mart.* 9, 103. *adulatoriè, Domitianum, si diis placet, majorem, Alcidem Herculem minorem, concinnans. Pelle leoninâ humeros amictus incedebat, clavâ armatus. Tandem, post omnes ærumnas, vestem lineam interiorem à deceptâ uxore missam, quæ Nessi venenato sanguine imbuta fuerat, induens, tanti diros sensit cruciatus, ut 1000 in monte Oetâ constructo se consumpsit. Vid. Cic. Tusc.* 2, 7.

*|| *Herculeus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Hercules. Hercules nodus, Cic. Att.* 8, 6. *Herculeâ clava, Prop.* 4, 10, 39. *audacia, Just. in Præf.*

Herculis columnæ, Hercules's pillars by the straits of Gibraltar, Plin. 2, 103.

Herculis Insulæ, Two small islands near the coast of Tuscany, Plin. 3, 8. *major Asinaria, five Zauara; minor Isola pianâ dicitur, Hard.*

Herculis Monæchi portus, A strong port town of Genoa in Italy, Plin. 3, 4. *Tac. Hist.* 3, 42, 3. *hod. Monaco, Hard.*

Herculis portus, A town of Calabria in Italy, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Tropea, Hard.* 3, 4.

Hercyna, vel Hercynna, æ, f. *A nymph, the companion of Proserpine, whose image had a goose in its right hand, Liv.* 45, 27.

*|| *Hercynia*, æ, f. [*ab ἥρκος, septum, quodd Germaniam ferè totam conieperet*] *Anciently a very large forest in Germany; but a great part of it since Cæsar's time hath been cut down. However, the greatest woods there seem to be parts of it. Hod. the black forest, or Schwarzwalde. Descriptionem ejus antiquam pete à Cæs. B. G.* 6, 24. *recentiorem à Geographis recent.*

Herdonia, æ, f. *Anciently a city of Apulia, near the*

he

the river *Aufidus*, Sil. 8, 569. Nunc *Ardua* dicitur, inter *Cervaro* & *Caropelle* fluvios, Hard.

Herdonienses, ium. m. pl. The inhabitants of *Herdonia*, Plin. 3, 11.

|| *Herefordia*, æ. f. The city *Hereford* in England, Camd.

Herillus, i. m. A philosopher of *Chalcedon*, who placed the summum bonum in knowledge, and sciences, Cic. Acad. 4, 42.

Herma, æ. m. A statue of *Mercury* in stone, of a cubick form, without hands and feet, Juv. 8, 53.

Hermæum, i. n. A promontory of *Sardinia*, Liv. 35, 50.

Hermagoras, æ. m. A rhetorician, surnamed *Carion*, who taught at *Rome* in the time of *Augustus*, and died old. He writ six books of the art of *Rhetoric*. Hujus meminit *Cicero* de *Inventione* 1, 6. & non semel in *Orat.*

Hermunduri, & *Hermunduri*, ðrum. m. pl. A powerfull people of *Germany*, anciently possessing all *Bohemia*, and other parts. Vid. Tac. Germ. 41. Horum nomen *Misnenses* hodie sibi peculiariter vindicant.

* *Hermaphroditus*, i. m. [ex 'Ερμῆς, & 'Αφροδίτη] The son of *Mercury* and *Venus*, whom the Nymph *Salmacis* falling in love with clasped in her arms, and prayed to the gods to make them one body. *Fabulam plenius lege ap. Ov. Met. 4, fab. 9.*

* *Hermathenæ*, ðrum; f. pl. [ex 'Ερμῆς, & 'Αθήνη] A statue of *Mercury* and *Minerva* together, Cic. Attic. 1, 4.

Hermes, ðtis. m. ['Ερμῆς, Gr. Ἑρμῆς & 'Ερμῆς, ab interpretatione, est enim interpres deorum] The Greek name of *Mercury*, A very ancient philosopher, soon after the time of *Moses*, called *Trismegistus*, i. e. ter maximus, by reason of his virtues, and great learning. Vid. Laët. de *Idæi*. c. 11. He first divided the day into hours.

Hermīnius, ii. m. (1) A valiant commander of the *Germans*. (2) A valiant and noble Roman, who, with *Cocles*, defended the bridge over the *Tiber* against the *Etrurian* army. (3) A noble *Tuscan*. (4) A town and mountain of *Portugal*; hod. *Armino*. (1) Vid. *Arminius*. (2) Liv. 2, 10. (3) *Virg. Æn.* 11, 642. (4) *Hirt. B. Alex.* c. 48.

Hermione, es. f. (1) The daughter of *Meneleus* and *Helena*, betrothed by her grandfather to *Orestes*, yet by her father given to *Pyrhus*; but *Orestes* slew him in the temple of *Apollo*, and recovered his spouse. (2) A town of *Peloponnesus*. (1) *Virg. Æn.* 3, 323. (2) *Plin.* 3, 5.

Hermiones, um. m. pl. A people about the middle part of *Germany*, who were very considerable for their power and territories, *Plin.* 4, 14. *Hermiones* vocat Tac. Germ. 2.

* *Hermocrates*, i. m. [sc. *Mercurii* robur; ab 'Ερμῆς, *Mercurius*, & κρᾶτος, robur] A Sophist, who being asked by *Pausanias* how he might become eminent, answered, by taking off the most eminent man. Upon which he soon after slew *Philip* of *Macedon*, *Diod. lib.* 16.

* *Hermodorus*, i. m. [i. e. *Mercurii* donum; ex 'Ερμῆς, *Mercurius*, & δῶρον, donum] (1) A scholar of *Plato*, who was charged with making a trade of his philosophy, for he used to write out his commentaries, and expose them to publick sale in *Sicily*; whence the proverb, verba importat *Hermodorus*, of a mercenary person. (2) A philosopher of *Epheesus*, who was an exile in *Italy*; and interpreted the decemviral laws; to whose memory a statue was erected. (3) An architect, who contending with *Philo* at *Athens* about building an armoury, was worsted for want of eloquence. (1) Cic. Attic. 13, 21. (2) *Plin.* 34, 5. (3) Cic. Orat. 1, 14.

* *Hermogenes*, is. m. [Lat. à *Mercurio* ortus; sc. ab 'Ερμῆς, *Mercurius*, & γένος, genus] (1) || A philosopher of *Tarsus*, highly approved by *M. Antoninus*. He was a great scholar at eighteen years of age, but afterwards grew worse and worse; whence that saying of him, *Hermogenes inter pueros senex, inter senes puer*. (2) An-

other put to death by *Domitian*, together with his bookellers, for some expressions which he thought slyly reflected on his conduct. (3) A feigned name for a thief. (1) *Suid.* (2) *Suet. Dom.* 10.

(3) *Mart.* 12, 29.

* *Hermolæus*, i. m. [i. e. populi interpres; ab 'Ερμῆς, quod ab officio sonat interpres, & λαός, populus] A famous statuary, *Plin.* 36, 5.

* *Hermōnassa*, æ. f. ['Ερμῶνασσα, *Strab.*] A city of the lower *Mysia*, *Plin.* 6, 6.

* || *Hermōpolis*, is. f. [Lat. *Mercurii* civitas; ab 'Ερμῆς, *Mercurius*, & πόλις, civitas] A city in *Ægypt*, *Pind.* *Vid.* *Steph.*

* *Hermōpōlites*, is. f. A prefecture, or district, in *Ægypt*, *Plin.* 5, 9.

Hermotimus, i. m. A man whose soul used to make frequent sallies and excursions, leaving his body half animated, *Plin.* 7, 52.

Hermunduri, ðrum. m. pl. A considerable people of *Germany*, Tac. Qui nunc *Bohemi*, populi ab his fusi usque ad *Danubii* ripam, *Hard.* *Vid.* *Hermunduri*.

Hermus, i. m. A river of *Lydia*, having golden sands, which being increased by *Pactolus*, falleth into the bay of *Phoris*. Auro turbidus *Hermus*, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 137.

Hernici, ðrum. m. pl. [ab *Herno* duce, ut qui à *Pelagis* ortum ducunt] A people of new *Latium*, eastward between the *Æqui*, *Volsi*, and *Marsi*; their chief town was *Anagnia*; hod. *Anagni*. *Vid.* *Liv.* 9, 42. & *Macrob. Sat.* 5, 18.

Hernicus, a, um. adj. *Hernican*, or belonging to the *Hernici*, ut *Hernica* saxa, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 684. Quosque in prægelidis duratos *Hernica* rivis, *Sil.* 4, 226.

Hëro, us. & ðnis. f. A beautifull maid of *Sestos*, a city of *Thrace*, on the European side of the *Hellepont*, with whom *Leander* of *Abydos*, on the opposite or Asian side, being in love, used often to swim over the strait to her; but he happening to be drowned, she cast herself headlong from a tower upon his floating body. *Vid.* *Ov. Epist.* 18, & 19.

Hërodes, is. m. There were three *Judean* kings of this name, viz. *Magnus*, *Antipas*, his son, and *Agrippa*, his grandson. The scoff of *Augustus*, when he heard that *Herod's* son was slain among the rest of the innocents in *Judea*, viz. that it were better to be *Herod's* swine than his son, which we find in *Macrob. Sat.* 2, 4. belongeth to the first of these. Whether the festival mentioned by *Perf.* 5, 180. belong to the first or last of them, is not so certain.

Hërodianus, i. m. An historian of *Alexandria*, who writ the lives of the emperor *Commodus* and his successors, to the younger *Gratian*, in Greek, *Hodie opus extat.*

Hërodium, ii. n. A district of *Judea*, *Plin.* 5, 14. *Jos. B. J.* 3, 2.

* *Hërodōtus*, i. m. ['Ηρόδοτος, Gr.] A famous historian of *Halicarnassus*, who flourished in the 87th Olympiad. He writ a general history in the Ionick dialect, contained in nine books. The learned assembly of *Greece*, before which he recited them, gave them the title of the nine Muses, a muse to each book, because of their sweetness, and elegant stile. *Cicero* patrem historiarum vocat, de *Legib.* 1.

* *Hëroës*, um. m. pl. [varia hujus vocab. adferuntur etyma, mihi quod *Platoni* placuit, maxime placet, ut sit ab 'Ερως, amor, propterea, quod ex amore deorum erga feminas mortales, vel deorum erga mares mortales, geniti sint] Men who being renowned for great exploits and virtue, above the common level of mankind, were thought to be the children of some god, or goddess, and so to be partakers both of the divine and human nature.

* *Hëroīna*, æ. f. A heroin, a she hero. *Formosæ heroīnæ*, *Prop.* 1, 19, 13.

* *Hëroīs*, idis. f. Idem. *Veteres heroīdas* æquas, *Ov. Am.* 2, 4, 33.

Hëroūm oppidum, *Plin.* 6, 29. * || *Heropolis*, *Ptol.* A town in *Ægypt*, near the Arabian gulf.

Herse, es. f. The daughter of *Cecrops* king of *Athens*, beloved by *Mercury*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 725.

Herfilia, æ. f. The wife of *Romulus*, *Liv.* 1, 11 who after she was deified, was called *Ora*, *Ov. Met.* 14, ult.

* *Hësiōdus*, i. m. ['Ησιόδος, Gr.] An ancient Greek poet, whose chief subjects are husbandry, and the genealogy of the gods. He was born in *Ascra*, a city of the *Bœotia*, whence he is called by the poets *Ascræus*, and *Ascræus senex*. Some, because of the simplicity and rudeness of his stile, have thought him more ancient than *Homer*; but *Paterculus* placeth him 120 years later, *Liv.* 1, 7.

Hësiōne, es. f. The daughter of *Laomedon* king of *Troy*: she was delivered by *Hercules* from a sea monster; but her father refusing to give *Hercules* the horses which he promised him for his reward, he sacked the city of *Troy*, and gave *Hesione* to *Telamon*, *Ov. Met.* 11, 6.

* *Hesperia*, æ. f. [ab *Hespero* stella, quæ vespere ad occidentem apparet, quod hæ regiones ad occidentem jaceant] (1) *Spain*, and, (2) *Italy*, so called. (1) *Hesperia* sospes ab ultimâ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 36, 4. (2) = *Sæpe Hesperiam, sæpe Italia regna vocare*, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 185.

* *Hesperides*, um. f. pl. (1) The daughters of *Hesperus*, the brother of *Atlas*, who had orchards in *Africa* bearing golden fruit, kept by a watchfull dragon, which *Hercules* slew, and obtained the prize. (2) *Hesperides*, *Patron. pro Hesperia*. (1) *Vid.* *Lucr.* 5, 33. *conf.* *Luc.* 9, 360, & deinceps. (2) *Corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum*, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 77.

* *Hesperii*, ðrum. m. pl. (1) A people of the Lower *Æthiopia*. (2) A people of *Libya*. (1) *Mela*. (2) *Plin.* 6, 30.

* *Hesperius*, a, um. adj. [ex *Hesperus*] *Western*. || & *Hesperia* terra, *Italy*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 781. *Hesperium* fretum, *Ov. Met.* 11, 258.

* *Hesperus*, i. f. [ab ἑως, aurora, & ὥρας, terminus] (1) || The son of *Japetus*, and brother of *Atlas*, who being an exile, came into *Italy*, settled there, and called it *Hesperia*, after his own name. (2) The evening star, (1) *Vid.* *Diod.* 2. & *Nat. Com.* 4, 7. (2) *Vid.* *Appell.*

Hesus, i. m. A god of the *Gauls*, supposed to be *Mars*, *Luc.* 1, 440.

|| *Hesychius*, ii. m. A learned grammarian. De cujus tempore incert. fuisse autem *Christianum* satis manifestum. *Auditorem & discipulum Greg. Nazianzeni* fuisse ait *Flacc. Illyr.*

Hetriculum, i. n. A town of the *Brutians*, which revolted to the *Romans*, *Liv.* 30, 19. hod. *Lataraco*.

* *Hetruria*, æ. f. [ab ἧτρος, *Cretensium* dialecto pro ἦτρος mons, quod montuosa est, *Scal.*] A country of *Italy* called *Tuscany*, lying on the *Tyrrhene* sea, bounded by the rivers *Tiber* and *Macra*, and the *Appennines*. *Vid.* *Plin.* 3, 5. & *Etruria*.

* *Hetrusci*, ðrum. m. pl. A people of *Hetruria*. They were very skilfull in prodigies from heaven, and their expiations, as also in augury; and many of the Roman rites and ceremonies came from them. *Vid.* *Liv.* 1, 3, 4. *conf.* *Plin.* 28, 3. *Dicuntur etiam Etrusci, Tusci, & Thusci.*

Hexi, ðrum. m. pl. *Mela*, *Sexi*, *Plin.* 3, 1. A city of *Spain*, about five leagues from *Malaga*.

* *Hexapylus*, i. f. [ab ἕξ, sex, & πύλος, porta] A place in *Syracuse*, having six gates, *Liv.* 25, 24.

H ante I.

Hiarbas, æ. m. A king of the *Getulians*. *Vid.* *Iarbas*.

Hibernia, æ. f. *Apul. de Mundo* [ab ant. *Juberna*, vel *Juvena*, *Juven.* 2, 260. ut & *Mela*, 1, 6. || *Iverna*, *Ptol.* & *Ierne*, *Claud.* 4. *Conf.* *Honor.* 33.] *Ireland*, an island in the Atlantick ocean, between *England* and *Spain*, under the dominion of the *English*. It is a very plentiful land, flowing with milk and honey, and well stocked with cattle. *De moribus prisorum incolarum*, *vid.* *Camdenum*, & *Strab. lib.* 4.

* *Hiëra*, æ. f. [ἱέρα, Gr. sc. ἱερός] (1) An *Æolian* island right against *Italy*. (2) Another in *Sicily*.

Sicily. (3) *A town in Egypt, on the confines of Æthiopia.* (4) *A river of Bithynia, parting it from Galatia.* (1) Plin. 2, 106. (2) Id. 3, 9. (3) Id. 6, 29. (4) Id. 5, ult. ubi al. Hieras.

* *Hierāpolis*, is. f. [Gr. Ἱερὰ πόλις, sc. sancta civitas] (1) *A city of Laodicea.* (2) *Another in Asia, properly so called.* (3) *Another in Crete.* (4) *Another in Syria.* (1) Plin. 5, 29. (2) Id. 2, 95. (3) Id. 4, 12. (4) Id. 5, 26.

* *Hierāpōlitæ*, arum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Hierapolis.* Plin. 5, 29.

* *Hiero*, ōnis. m. [Ἱέρων, Gr. ab ἱερός, sacer] *A king of Sicily, made by, and a sure friend to, the Romans; a man, who in his advanced years applied himself to learning, using the assistance of Pindar, and Simonides. Silius hath drawn part of his character, 14, 85. and Juvenal, 23, 4. will supply the rest.*

* *Hierocles*, is. m. [i. e. sacra gloria; ab ἱερός, sacer, & κλέος, gloria] (1) *The father of king Hiero, descended from Gelo an ancient king of Sicily.* (2) || *An Alexandrian philosopher, who wrote a commentary on the golden verses of Pythagoras.* (1) Just. 23, 4. (2) Laet. 5, 2.

* *Hierōnēsos*, i. f. [Lat. Insula sacra; ab ἱερός, sacer, & νῆσος, insula] *An island in Sicily, called also Hierā, Plin. 3, 8.*

* *Hierōnīcus*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Hiero.* Lex Hieronica, *a law made by Hiero concerning corn,* Cic. Verr. 2, 13, & 60.

* *Hierōnŷmus*, i. m. [qu. ἱερὸν νόμου, i. e. sacrum nomen] *The grandson of Hiero king of Sicily, who coming young to the crown, fell into pride and luxury, and forsaking his father's counsel, fell from the Romans, revolted to Hannibal, and was afterwards slain by his own subjects.* Vid. Liv. 24, 4, & seq. conf. Sil. 14, 87, 105.

* *Hierōsōlyma*, æ. f. & Ἱεροσόλυμα, n. pl. & Ἱερουσαλήμ, ind. ἱεροσόλυμα i. e. hæreditas pacis; & πότις dict. *Solyma; The metropolis of Judæa, famous for its temple and fortifications. It was taken by the Romans, demolished and plundered in the second year of Vespasian, after a six months siege, A. D. 73. according to our Saviour's predictions. Hierosolymam aliquid exportare, Cic. pro Flacc. 28. captis Hierosolymis, Id. ib. Solymæ perustæ, Mart. 7, 54.*

* *Hierōsōlymārius*, ii. m. *Pompey so called for his conquest of Jerusalem, Cic. Att. 2, 9. ubi tamen ab ipso fictum est in convivium.*

* *Hilaria*, ōrum. n. pl. *Feasts of merriment on the 25th of March.* Vid. Macrobi. Sat. 1, 21. *Hilaria Matris Dei vocat Lamprid. Hilaria omnibus conveniunt, Quint. 6, 4.*

* *Himantōpōdes*, um. m. pl. [Lat. Loripedes; ab ἱμάς, lorum, & πῶς, pes] *A splay footed people of Æthiopia, Plin. 5, 8.*

* *Himella*, æ. *A river of the Sabines, which discharges itself into the Tiber, Virg. Æn. 7, 714.*

* *Himēra*, æ. f. (1) *A large river of Sicily, which almost divideth the island; hod. Fiume di Termini, Hard.* (2) *Another in the country forty miles distant, which discharges itself into the sea, mistaken by the ancients for the same with the former.* (3) *A city at the mouth of this river; hod. Termini Citta splendidissima, Hard.* (1) Liv. 24, 6. (2) Vid. Sil. 14. (3) Plin. 3, 8.

* *Hipparchus*, i. m. [sc. magister equorum; ab ἵππος, equus, & ἀρχός, magister] *An astronomer of Nicaea, who found out the use of some mathematical instruments, Plin. 35, 18.*

* *Hippeus*, i. m. [Lat. equester ab ἵππος, equus] *A sculptor, and excellent workman.* Vid. Dalech. ad Plin. 2, 25.

* *Hippias*, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A philosopher of Elis, who was skilful in all arts, trades, and sciences. He came to the Olympick games, and showed that every thing he wore was of his own making, Cic. Orat. 3, 32. & de Cl. Orat. 8.*

* || *Hippius*, i. m. [ex eodem themate] *Nepertune so called.* Vid. Fest.

* *Hippo*, ōnis. m. (1) *A city of Spain.* (2) *Another of Africa, the birth place of St. Augustine; hod. Bonne en Afrique, ad discrimen Coloniensis Bonnæ in Ubiis, Hard.* (3) *Hippo*

Diarrhythus, a Roman colony of Africa, hod. rudrum locus Tamaclati, vel, ut alii efferunt, Tamacrata, appellatur, Hard. (4) *Another in Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples; hod. Bivona, quod oppidi navale est, cui nomen Monte Leone, Hard.* (1) Liv. 39, 30. (2) Sil. 3, 259. (3) Plin. 9, 8. & Plin. nepos. Ep. 9, 33. (4) Plin. 3, 4.

* *Hippocentauri*, ōrum. m. pl. [δὲ τὸν ἵππον καὶ κεντῆραν] *A people of Thessaly, in their upper parts men, in the nether horses; which fable seemeth to have come from their first managing horses. Pliny indeed saith that he saw such a creature brought out of Ægypt preserved in honey, lib. 7, 3. Lucr. 5, 877. denyeth their existence; which may be true in nature, but it is not incredible that such a monster might be born.*

* *Hippocrātes*, is. m. [ex ἵππος, equus, & κρατῆς, impero] *A most excellent physician of the island Cos, Cic. Orat. 3, 33. He lived in the time of Pythagoras. Artaxerxes promised him great honours, if he would live in his court. His aphorisms in the Ionic dialect are extant.*

* *Hippocrēne*, es. f. [Lat. Fons equi quia ex Pegasi ungulâ impacti factus; ab ἵππος, equus, & κρήνη, fons] *A fountain near Helicon, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, Ov. Fast. 5, 7. Persio fons caballinus, in præf.*

* *Hippodāmīa*, æ. & *Hippodāme*, es. f. [Lat. equorum domitrix; ab ἵππος, equus, & δαμάω, domo] *The daughter of Oenomaüs, king of Elis and Pisa, who proposed his daughter in marriage to him who should outrun him in a chariot. After thirteen young men had lost their lives (for such was the agreement) Pelops bribing the king's charioteer to leave one of the wheels unpinned, got the victory, the king being killed in the fall. But before he died, he desired Pelops to revenge him on the charioteer; which he performed, for instead of a reward, he threw him into the sea.* (2) *Another, the daughter of Pirithoüs.* (1) *Avecta externis Hippodamia rotis, Prop. 1, 2, 20. conf. Virg. Georg. 3, 7. (2) Hom. Il. β. 242. & Ov. Met. 12, 210.*

* *Hippolyte*, es. f. [ab Hippolytus] (1) *A queen of the Amazons, vanquished by Hercules, who gave her to his companion Theseus.* (2) *The wife of Acastus, king of Magnesia.* (1) *Hippolyte nudâ tulit arma papiliâ, Prop. 4, 3, 43. Vid. Hyg. Fab. 30, & 163. (2) Hor. Od. 3, 7, 18.*

* *Hippolytus*, i. m. [ab ἵππος, equus, & λύω, solvo] *The son of Theseus by Hippolyte, a great hunter. He refusing the love of his step-mother Phædra, was by her accused of tempting her to incest. He perceiving that his father hereupon intended his death, fled into a chariot by the sea side: but the horses, affrighted by sea calves that lay on the shore, ran away, overturned and broke the chariot, and killed him. But Æsculapius, at the request of Diana, raised him to life; and then he went into Italy, and called himself Virbius, quod bis vixit, Virg. Æn. 7, 764, & deinceps, conf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 11.*

* *Hippomædon*, tis. m. [Lat. equos regens; ab ἵππος, equus, & μέδω, imperans] *The son of Nestor and Nefica, the greatest hero of the Greeks after Amphiaræus and Diomedes, who fighting against Thebes, was drowned, Stat. Theb. 1, 44.*

* *Hippomènes*, is. m. [ab ἵππος, equus, & μένος, robur] (1) *The son of Macareus and Melippe, who, by the help of Venus's golden apples, got the start of Atalanta in the race, and so won her. Vid. Atalanta. But not being grateful, she stung him with such lust, as to lie with his wife in the temple of Cybele; who resenting the impiety changed him into a lion, and her into a lioness.* (2) *An Archon of Athens, guilty of savage cruelty to his son and daughter; unde Adægium, Magis impius Hippomene. Vid. Ch. l. Erasmi. (1) Ov. Met. 10, fab. 11. (2) Id. in Ibin, 459.*

* *Hippōna*, æ. f. [ab ἵππος, equus] *The goddess of horses, Juv. 8, 157. ubi al. Epone, forte rectius.*

* *Hippōnax*, ætis. m. [Lat. rex equorum; ab ἵππος, equus, & ἀναξ, rex] *A witty poet of Ephesus, but so deformed, that the painters drew his picture for people to laugh at; whereupon he dipped his pen in gall, and writ such bitter Iambicks against them, that some of them hanged themselves, as the common report went: but Pliny denyeth it, 36, 5. Ab hoc potitā est Hippo-nocæum, vel Hipponocæum, Iambicum.*

* *Hippōnensis*, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Hippo.* Hipponensis sinus, Plin. 5, 4.

* *Hippōniates* sinus; Sinus Brutiōrum, qui & Vibonensis, Plin. 3, 15. *A part of the Mediterranean, on the western coast of Naples; hod. Golfo di S. Euphemia.*

* *Hippōpōdes*, um. m. pl. [ex ἵππος, equus, & πῶς, pes] *A people of Scythia, who are feigned to have had feet like horses, Plin. 4, 1; conf. August. de Civ. 16, 8. Their swiftness seemeth to have given rise to the fable.*

* *Hippotades*, æ. m. Patron. *A descendant of Hippotes. Æolus so called, Ov. Met. 4, 663.*

* *Hippuris*, is. f. *One of the islands called Sporades, Plin. 4, 12.*

* *Hirminium*, ii. n. *A river of Sicily, Plin. 3, 8. hod. Maulo, & Mauli, & Fiume di Ragusa, Hard.*

* *Hirpiæ familiæ*, *A people of the Falisci not far from Rome, who, in the anniversaries of Apollo, used to go upon the fire without being burnt, Plin. 7, 2.*

* *Hirpini*, ōrum. m. pl. Plin. 2, 93. Cic. de Div. 1, 36. *A people of the Samnites in Italy, in that part of it now called Terra di Lavoro; so named from hirpus, in the Sabine tongue lupus, for their rapacious way of living, Serv.*

* *Hirpini montes*, Plin. 3, 11. *A part of the Apennine, near Campsa, Hard.*

* *Hirpinus*, i. m. [ex Hirpinis ortus] *A generous horse, one of the best breed. Hirpini posteritas, Juv. 8, 63. Hujus Hirpini avum hausit nobis nomine Aquilonem ex vet. lapide quem ipse vidit, & exscripsit vir cl. Justus Lipsius Centaur. 3. Ep. 26. operæ est videre totam inscript. Hinc lux etiam illi Martialis, Hirpini veteres qui bene novit avos, Ep. 3, 63, 12.*

* *Hirtius*, vel *Hircius*, ii. m. *A consul joined with Pansa, who going to break up the siege of Mutina, where Brutus was besieged, were both slain by M. Antony. He writ the 8th book of Cæsar's Commentaries of the wars with the Gauls, and most probably those of the Alexandrian and African wars, though Suetonius doubteth whether he or Oppius were the author of them, Cæs. 56.*

* *Hispā iensis*, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Seville.* Hispalensis conventus, Plin. 3, 3.

* *Hispal*, Sil. 3, 392. vel *Hispālis*, is. f. [ab Hispale Hercules fil. conditore] *A populous city of Andalusia in Spain; hod. Seville, Cellar.*

* *Hispānia*, æ. f. [ab Hispale Hercules filio] *Spain, the most western country in Europe; hinc Hesperia dicitur; Iberia etiam, ab Ibero flumine; & Celtiberia, à Celtis incolis. Undique cingitur Mediterraneo & Cantabrico mari, nisi quā Galliam spectat, ubi intercedunt Pyrenæi montes. Patria hæc fuit Lucani, Hygini, Martialis, utriusque Senecæ, aliorumque eruditum.*

* *Hispānicus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Spain; Spanish.* Hispanicum verbum, Suet. Aug. 82.

* *Hispāniensis*, e. adj. *Idem.* Hispaniensis victoria, Suet. Cæs. 37. i. e. de Hispanis. Hispaniensia naufragia, Plin. 2, 67.

* *Hispānus*, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Hispano si me Tagus impleat auro, Mart. 7, 37, 7. Hispanum mare, Plin. 3, 4.

* *Hispellates*, is. m. *An inhabitant of Hispellum.* Tiburtes magnos, Hispellatemque Metaurum-que, Sil. 4, 187.

* *Hispellum*, i. n. *A city of Umbria, Plin. 3, 187.*

14. *Hispellum* nunc castrum est prope Fulginum, *Ispello*, & *Spello*, Hard.
Histonium, ii. n. *A town in Italy*, Plin. 3, 12.
 hod. *Guasto di Amone*, Hard.
Histri, vid. *Istri*.

H ante O.

|| *Holmia*, æ. f. *Stockholm*, the capital of Sweden.

* || *Hōmērōmastix*, igos. m. [*Lat.* *Homeri flagellum*; ab *Ὅμηρος*, *Homerus*, & *μάστιξ*, *flagellum*] *Zōilus* so called, for envying *Homer*.

* *Hōmērus*, i. m. [*Ὅμηρος*, Gr. i. e. *obscus*, quod in bello inter *Colophonios* & *Smyrnenfes* obses datus fuerit] *An ancient, and most excellent Greek poet*, so famous, that seven of the greatest cities of Greece contended to be the place of his birth, viz. *Smyrna*, *Rhodes*, *Colophon*, *Salamis*, *Chios*, *Argos*, and *Athens*. That he traveled all over Greece, is manifest by his ready use of all the dialects, though he chiefly used the *Ionian*; and the several pieces, writ probably in the places and cities where they were found, and in process of time gathered, and stitched together, are from thence called *Πελοποννησιαί*. He is called *Melesigenes*, from the river *Meles*, near which he was born; which river is on the reverse of coins struck by several cities in honour of him. The poets often call him *Mæonides*; either because he was the son of *Mæon*, or rather born in *Mæonia*; *Smyrna*, near the river *Meles*, seeming to have the best title to be his birth place. Vid. *Plutarch. in vitâ*, & *Herodot.*

|| *Hōmōlāis*, idis. f. *Stat.* [ab *Homole* *Thessalæ monte*] *Belonging to*

Hōmōle, es. f. *A mountain of Thessaly*. Vid. *Omoles*.

Hōmōlūm, ii. n. *A town of Magnesia in Thessaly*, Plin. 4, 9.

Homona, æ. f. *A town of Lycæonia*, Plin. 5, 27.

Hōmonadenfes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Homona*, Tac. Ann. 3, 48.

* *Hōra*, æ. f. [ab *ὥρα* *pulchritudo*] *A Roman goddess*, who, whilst mortal, was called *Herfilia*, the wife of *Romulus*. *Teque, Quirine pater, veneror, Horamque Quirinam*, Enn.

* *Hōræ*, arum. f. pl. [ab *Horus*, *Sol*, quod anni vel diei, temporibus præfint, quæ *ὥραι* voc.] (1) || *The three daughters of Jupiter and Themis*, *Eunomia*, *Dica*, and *Irene*. (2) *The seasons*, or *divisions of the year*, or *day*. (3) *The keepers of the gates of heaven*. (4) *The attendants of Plebeus*. (5) || *The causes of clouds*, or *fair weather*. (6) || *The bringers of news*. (1) *Hesiod. Theog.* 901. (2) *Jupiter variis mundum temperat horis*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 16. Vid. & *Ov. Met.* 2, 25. & *Mart.* 4, 8. per totum. (3) *Præsidio foribus cæli cum mitibus horis*, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 25. (4) *Jungere equos Titan velocibus imperat horis*; *Jussa deæ peragunt*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 113. (5) *Hom. Il.* 6, 749. (6) *Theocr. in Syracus.* 103.

* *Hōriātus*, ii. m. [ab *Ὅριος*, *speciosus*] *There were several Romans of this name*. (1) *One surnamed Cocles*, who, when *Porfena* had taken the *Janiculum*, and had undoubtedly otherwise become master of the city, withstood the conquered army so long, till the bridge was broken down on the other side, and the enemy by that means stopped, then leaped into the *Tiber*, and swam over. (2) *Three of this name*, who fought with the *Curatii*. (3) *A famous poet*, the prince of the Roman lyric poetry, born at *Venusium*, a town of *Apulia*, in mean circumstances. He came to *Rome*, where he learned to read, afterwards studied philosophy at *Athens*, but adhered to no particular sect, unless the eclectic. Vid. *Ep.* 1, 1, 3. He first got acquainted with *Mæcenas*, by whose means he came into great favour with *Augustus*. (1) *Liv.* 2, 10. (2) *Id.* 1, 24. (3) *Vitam Horatii lege ap. Suet.*

* || *Hōrēsti*, orum. m. pl. [*Ὅρῆται*, *Ptol.*] *A people of Scotland near the river Esk*, Camd.

Hortanum, i. n. *A town of Italy*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Orta*, Hard.

Hortensia, æ. f. *The daughter of Hortensius*, a woman of great eloquence. *Hæc, cum matronarum ordo gravi tributo ab triumviris Octavio, Antonio, & Lepido oneraretur, nec quisquam, qui illarum causam susceperet, inveniretur, ipsa illarum causam magnâ cum eloquentiâ egit, effecitque ut bona tributi pars remitteretur. Capita orationis habes ap. Appianum.* Vid. & *Val. Max.* 8, 3, 3.

Hortensianus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Hortensius*, Cic. Att. 4, 6.

Hortensius, i. m. [ab *Hortis*, ut nos hod. *Gardiner*] *A noble Roman orator*, a particular friend of *Tully*, a man of a prodigious memory, and who nicely understood all the graces of action, inasmuch that people went as well to see him, as to hear him, *Val. Max.* 8, 10, 2. De aliis hujus nominis consule *Ciceronem*, & alios.

Horus, i. m. [ex *Ἥλιος lux*] (1) *Apollo*, or the *Sun*, so called by the *Ægyptians*. Hinc fortè *Horæ* nomen habuerunt. He was the son of *Isis* and *Osiris*. (2) *A king of Assyria*. (1) *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 21. (2) *Plin.* 30, 15.

Hostilia, æ. f. *A town of Mantua in Italy*, Tac. Hist. 2, 104. hod. *Ostiglia*, Baudr.

Hostilius, i. m. (1) *The name of several Romans, particularly one who fell in the Sabine war*. (2) *Hostilius prænomine Tullus*, the third king of the *Romans*. (1) *Liv.* 1, 12. (2) *Id.* 1, 22.

H ante U.

|| *Hungaria*, æ. f. [*quæ Hunnavoria*, quia ibi confederunt *Hunni* & *Avares*, & in unam gentem coaluerunt] *This country was anciently called Pannonia, but the Hunni, a barbarous Scythian people, destroying all before them, about A. D. 400. settled here, and soon after the Avares, another brood of Scythians, came and mixed among them; whence they were called Hungavares, and their country Hungavaria, and by contraction Hungaria.*

|| *Hunni*, vel *Hūni*, orum. m. pl. *A barbarous people from Scythia*, who in the reign of *Valentinian* laid waste all before them with fire and sword, and did much mischief; and at length settled in *Italy*, and other northern countries. Vid. *Amim. lib.* 31, princ.

|| *Huya*, æ. f. *The holy island*, six miles from *Berwick*.

H ante Y.

* || *Hyacinthia*, orum. n. pl. *A festival kept by the Spartans three nights successively*, vid. *Athen.* 4, 4. *Pausan. in Lacon. in memory of*

* *Hyacinthus*, i. m. [*Ἥακινθος*, Gr.] *A beautiful boy of Amyclæ*, beloved by *Apollo* and *Zephyrus* at the same time. But *Zephyrus* suspecting that his rival was preferred before him, meditated revenge. And when the god and the boy were playing at quoits together, *Zephyrus* with a strong blast carried back one upon the boy's skull, and killed him; and from his blood sprung a flower of the same name, whereon he writ *αἶα, αἶα, alas! alas!* *Ov. Met.* 10, fab. 5.

* *Hyades*, um. f. pl. [ex *ὥα*, pluvio, *ὥαδαι*, Gr. i. e. *stellæ pluviales*, quod tam in ortu quam in occasu pluvias cient, *Gell.* 13, 9.] (1) *Seven stars in the head of Taurus*; (2) *Which the poets feign to be the seven daughters of Atlas and Æthra, turned into them whilst they piously bewailed the death of their only brother Hyas*. (3) *These stars the Romans by mistake called Suculæ, as if they were so named from ὕς, sus*. (1) *Ore micant Tauri septem radiantia flammis Sydera, quas Hyadas Graius ab imbre vocat*, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 165. (2) *Hygin. P. A.* 2, c. 21. (3) *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43.

Hyale, es. f. *One of Diana's nymphs*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 171.

Hyampolis, is. f. *A town of Phocis not far*

from *Parnassus*, *Plin.* 4, 7. *Stat. Theb.* 7, 345. hod. *Jambol*, in *Bulgaria*.

* *Hyantes*, um. m. pl. [ab *Hyante rege*] *A people of Bæotia*, *Plin.* 4, 7.

* *Hyantiæus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Bæotia*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 310.

* *Hyantius*, a, um. adj. *Idem*. *Juvenis Hyantius*, i. e. *Actæon*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 147.

* *Hyas*, antis. m. [ab *ὥα*, pluvio] *The son of Atlas and Æthra*, who was devoured by a lion, whence, as some say, his sisters bewailing him, were called *Hyantes*. (2) || *Also a governor of Bæotia*; from whence they were called *Hyantes*. (1) *Vid. Hyades*. (2) *Strab.*

Hybanta, æ. f. *An island of Ionia anciently, but in Pliny's time, joined to the continent*, *Plin.* 2, 139.

Hybla, æ. f. *A mountain and town of Sicily*, in the valley of *Noto*, commended for producing the best honey, *Plin.* 11, 13. *Sil.* 14, 200. hod. *Paderno*, *Cluv.* Hinc

Hyblæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Hybla*. *Hyblææ apes*, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 55. *Hyblææ mella*, *Mart.* 11, 43.

Hyblentes, ium. m. pl. *Inhabitants of Hybla*, *Plin.* 3, 8.

Hydaspes, is. m. (1) *A river in India*. (2) *Another in Persia*. (1) *Quæ loca fabulosus Lam-bit Hydaspes*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 22, 8. *Nylæus Hydaspes*, *Luc.* 8, 227. (2) *Medus Hydaspes*, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 211.

* *Hydra*, æ. f. [ex *ὕδωρ*, aqua, sc. in aquâ vivens] *A water serpent with fifty heads, destroyed by Hercules in the lake of Lerna*. *Quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus hydra*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 576. Vid. & *Lucret.* 5, 26.

Hýdruntum, i. n. *The capital of the Salentini*, *Plin.* 3, 11. hod. *Otranto* in *Naples*.

Hýdrus, ntis. m. *A river in Naples, near Hydruntum, or Otranto*, *Luc.* 5, 375.

* *Hygeia*, æ. f. *recl.* *Hygiea* [ab *ὑγιειά*, *sanitas*] *The daughter of Æsculapius*, *Mart.* 11, 61, 6.

Hygînus, i. m. (1) *Surnamed C. Julius, a Spaniard born, the freed man of, and library keeper to, Augustus*. (2) || *A grammatick writer in Trajan's time*. (1) *Multa & variis super argumentis scriptis, quæ interiêrunt; ad nos solæ pervenerunt Fabulæ, & Poëtica Astronomica*. (2) *Vid. Auctores limitum*.

Hýlaçtor, is. m. [*Lat.* *latrator*; ab *ὕλακτις*, *latro*] *One of Ælæon's dogs*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 224.

* *Hýlæa*, æ. f. [ab *ὕλη*, *sylvia*] *A country of Sarmatia*, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 74.

Hýlæus, i. m. [*ὕλας*, Gr. i. e. *Sylvius*] *A dog's name*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 113.

Hýlas, æ. m. *The son of Theodamas*, who was beloved by *Hercules*, and waited on him; but stooping with his pitcher for water out of the river *Ascanius*, fell in, was drowned, and sought by *Hercules* with great lamentation. *Litus, Hyla, Hyla, omne sonabat*, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 44.

Hýlætæ, arum. m. pl. *A people of Cælesyria*, *Plin.* 5, 23.

* *Hýlax*, æcis. f. [ab *ὕλακτις*, *latro*] *A dog's name*, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 107.

Hyllus, i. m. (1) *The son of Hercules and Deianira*, who after the death of *Hercules* married *Iole*. (2) *A river of Phrygia*. (1) *Ov. Met.* 9, 279. (2) *Plin.* 5, 29.

Hýlōnōme, es. f. *The wife of Cyllarus the Centaur*, *Ov. Met.* 12, 405.

* *Hýmen*, & *Hýmēnæus*, & conjuncti *Hýmen* *Hýmēnæus* [missis aliis, quæ plurima adferuntur, etymis, ab *ὑμνω*, *celebro*, deductum putem, ut sit qui nuptus celebrandis & carminibus nuptialibus canendis præest] *The son of Apollo and Urania*, *Catull.* the god of marriage, and nuptial solemnities. *Quærit Hýmen thalamis intactum dicere carmen*, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 13. *Ecce canunt Hymenæon*, *Ov. Met.* 12, 215. O *Hymenæe Hymen*; *Hymen o Hymenæe*, *Catull.* 59, 4.

Hýmētius, a, um. adj. *Hymettia mella*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 15. *Of, or from,*

Hý-

Hymettus, i, m. *A mountain of Attica, famous for excellent honey; hod. Lamprobouni, Hard. Ubi non Hymetto Mella decedunt, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 14.*

Hypæci, òrum, m. pl. *One of the islands called the Stæchades, Plin. 2, 5.*

Hypæpæ, òrum, f. pl. *A small town of Lydia, at the descent of the mountain Imolus, Ov. Met. 6, 13.*

Hypæpeni, òrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Hypæpæ, Plin. 5, 29.*

Hypælus, & **Hippalus**, i, m. Voc. Arab. vel Indic. *A west wind blowing at a set season, by which they sailed into the East-Indies, Plin. 6, 23.*

Hypånis, is, m. *A river of European-Sarmatia, discharging itself into the Borysthenes, and afterwards by Podolia into the Euxine sea, Ov. Met. 15, 285. hod. Bog.*

Hypates, is, f. *A river of Sicily, Sil.*

Hyperborei, òrum, m. pl. [Lat. ultra Boreæ flatum habitantes; ab ὑπέρ, super, & Βορέας, Boreas] *People dwelling under, or beyond, the North Pole. De his vid. Mela, 3, 5. & Solin. c. 26.*

Hyperboreus, a, um, adj. *Most northern. Hyperboreæ glacies, Virg. Georg. 4, 517.*

Hypèria, æ, f. [ὑπέρεια, Strab.] *A fountain of Peloponnesus, Plin. 4, 8.*

Hypèrides, is, m. [ὑπέρης, Gr.] *A famous Athenian orator; he was slain by Antipater, and his tongue cut out, Plut. in Demosth.*

Hypèrion, ònis, m. [qu. ὑπέρ ἥν, super nos existens] *A name of the sun. Hyperion radiis cinctus, Ov. Fast. 1, 385.*

Hypermnestra, æ, f. *One of the fifty daughters of Danaus, who alone spared her husband Lynceus, when the rest of her sisters slew theirs on the wedding night, Ov. Ep. 13.*

Hypobarus, i, m. *A river in India on whose banks grow trees that drop amber, Plin. 37, 2.*

Hypræ, òrum, f. pl. *The city Ypres in Flanders.*

Hypia, & **Hypia**, æ, f. *A river of Sicily, Plin. 3, 8. hod. Marsala, Hard.*

Hypsa, æ, f. *A woman of the Plautian family, who had bad eyes. Hypsæa cæcior, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 91.*

Hypsæus, i, m. *The brother of Æacus, Stat. Theb. 7, 310.*

Hypsiatæ, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Thrace, Plin. 4, 11.*

Hypsiætes, tis, m. *A famous grammarian Hujus meminit, Varr. L. L. 4. & Gell. 16 12.*

Hypsiylla, æ, f. *The daughter of Thoas, and queen of Lemnos, who, when all the women of the island slew their male kindred, preserved her father; for which pious deed she was banished. Vid. Stat. Theb. 5, 180, & seq. She entertained Jason in his voyage to Colchos, and had twins by him, Vid. Ov. Ep. 6.*

Hyrçania, æ, f. [ab Hyrcanâ sylvâ, quæ par dis, pantheris, & tigribus abundat] *A country of Asia, having on the north the Caspian sea, on the south Parthia, on the east Margiana, and on the west Media, Laët. hod. Tabaristan, & Georgian.*

Hyrçanus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to Hyrcania. Hyrcanæ tigres, Virg. Æn. 4, 367. canes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45.*

Hýrie, es, f. (1) *The mother of Cygnus, transformed into a lake in Bæotia. (2) An ancient name of the island Zante. (1) Ov. Met. 7. fab. 13. (2) Plin. 4, 12.*

Hyrienses, ium, m. pl. *A people of Isauria, Liv. 38, 15.*

Hyrium, ii, n. [ὑρίον, Gr.] *A town of Naples in Italy, near the Adriatick, Dion. Perieg. 379. hod. Rhodia, Cellar.*

Hyrtaides, is, m. Patron. *The son of Hyrtæus, Virg. Æn. 9, 177.*

Hyrtaeus, i, m. *A Trojan, the companion of Æneas, Virg. Æn. 9, 406.*

Hypsa, vid. Hypsa.

Hytaïpes, is, m. [ὑταῖπης, Gr.] (1) *The father of Darius king of Persia. (2) Another*

the son of Darius. (1) Just. 1, 10, 6. (2) Herod. 1, 7.

I ante A.

JACCA, æ, f. Ptol. [Ἰάκκω, Gr.] *A city of Arragon in Spain; hod. antiquum nomen retinet.*

Iacchus, i, m. [ἰαχῆ, clamor, qualem sustulerunt bacchantes] (1) *A name of Bacchus. (2) Meton. Wine. (1) Lenis procedit Iacchus, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 1, 16. (2) Inflatus venas Iaccho, Virg. Eccl. 6, 15.*

Iader, is, m. *A river of Illyricum, flowing into the Adriatick sea, Luc. 4, 405.*

Jadera, æ, f. *A considerable city of Dalmatia, on the gulf of Venice, Plin. 3, 21. hod. Zara vecchia, Hard.*

Jalyfos, vel **Jalysum**, i, n. *A town of Rhodes, Plin. 5, 31. hod. Uxilica.*

Jamblichus, i, m. *A Pythagorean philosopher, scholar to Porphyry, Aug. de C. D. 10, 11.*

Jamno, ònis, m. *A town of Minorca, Plin. 3, 4. Mela, 2, 7.*

Jamphorina, æ, f. *The metropolis of Media, Liv. 26, 25.*

Jāna, æ, f. [à Janus] *Diana, or Luna, so called. Janus sol, Jana luna, Varr.*

Janafum, i, n. *The chief city of Galicia in Spain, Mela; hod. Compostella.*

Janiculum, i, n. [à Jano, quod ibi esset templum Jani] *A fort on the top of a hill, which overlooked the city of Rome, and by a wooden bridge erected by Ancus Martius, joined to the city, Liv. 1, 33. hod. Montorio. Janiculum incumbens, ubi mox jam pace probatâ, Sil. 10, 489.*

Ianthe, es, f. *A beautiful Cretan lady, the wife of Iphis, Ov. Met. 9, 714.*

Jānuarius, i, m. [à Jano deo; vel quod sit anni janua] *The first month, January. Mense Januario cura ut domi sis, Cic. Attic. 1, 2.*

Jānus, i, m. *The most ancient of the gods, Juv. 6, 393. at least in Italy, for he entertained Saturn arriving here, and therefore they sacrificed first to him, Ov. Fast. 1, 172. He brought into Italy the use of wine, temples, and altars. His images were made with two faces, one looking backward, the other forward, to denote both a retrospect and prospect, with a staff of white thorn in the one hand, and a key in the other; whence he is called Clusius, and Patulcius. Vid. Ov. Fast. 1, 89. & multis inseq. & Macro. Sat. 1, 9.*

Jāpētōnides, æ, m. Patron. [Ἰαπετῶνιδης, Gr.] *Prometheus the son of Iapetus, Hesiod. Eoy. 54.*

Jāpētus, i, m. [Ἰαπετός, Gr. ab Ἰανῇ Noæ fil. cui Europa cellit] *The son of Titan and Terra, Hesiod. Theog. 528. and the father of Prometheus. The Greeks accounted him the founder of their nation, and thought nothing older than he; and by way of affront called any old dotard by his name. Ἰαπετός ἐπὶ διαστροφῇ πρὸς βούτεον, ἀρχαῖος, Hes. ch. & Iapetus ὄνομα κούρον, ἄγρος, μωρὸς ἀπ' αἰῶς, Suid*

Jāpis, idis, m. (1) *An excellent physician. (2) He built a town, and left his name to that part of Italy that lieth from the head of the river Timavus to Istria. (1) Virg. Æn. 12, 391. & 420. (2) Iapidis arva Fimav, Id. Georg. 3, 475.*

Jāpidia, æ, f. [ab lapide medico] *That part of Italy which lieth between Timavus and Istria. Jāptis Iapidie miles, Tib. 4, 1, 108.*

Jāpygia, æ, f. [à Japyx. Dedali fil.] *A region of Apulia, called also Sakntina, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Terra di Otranto.*

Jāpygium, i, n. & **Acra Jāpygia**, *A promontory of Italy, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Capo di S. Marta di Leuca, Hard.*

Jāpyx, ŷgis, m. (1) *The son of Dadalus. (2) A north-west wind. (3) A river of Italy. (1) Ov. Met. 15, 52. (2) Hor. Od. 1, 3, 4. (3) Plin. 3, 11.*

Jarbas, æ, m. *A king of Getulia, who courted Dido, but not prevailing waged war with her; and she being forced to submit requested a few days to appease the manes of her former husband, within which time she slew herself. Vid. Virg. Æn. 4, 196, 326.*

Jāsides, is, m. Patron. *The son, or grandson, of Iasius, i. e. Palinurus, Virg. Æn. 5, 843. & 12, 392.*

Jāsiones, is, m. *The son of Jupiter and Electra, who lay with Ceres, and was by Jupiter struck with thunder, Hom. Od. 1, 125.*

Jasis, idis, f. Patron. *The daughter of Jasius, or Jasion, Arcadian Atalanta, Prop. 1, 1, 10.*

Jāsius, ii, m. *The son of Abas king of the Argives, and brother to Dardanus, Virg. Æn. 3, 168.*

Jāson, ònis, m. [ab ἰάω, fano] (1) *The son of Æson, king of Thessaly, and Polymela, or, as others, of Alcymede. His father dying left his brother Pelias his son's guardian, who sent his nephew on a hazardous enterprise, to fetch the golden fleece, in hopes he might not return. He manned the ship Argos with the flower of Thessaly; and arriving at Colchos, the king's daughter Medea fell in love with him, taught him to tame the brazen footed bulls, and cast the watchful dragon, that kept the fleece, asleep, and carried it and Medea along with him. Vid. Medea, & Pelias. (2) Another prince of Phæria in Thessaly, the most powerful man in his time, a very valiant person, and a good commander. (1) Lege Val. Flacc. Argon. Hyg. Fab. 3, 12. Apollod. 1, 9. (2) Vid. Nep. Timoth. ult. & Xen. lib. 6. de rebus Græc.*

Jaxānātæ, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Scythia near the Mæotis, Val. Flacc. 6, 146.*

Jaxartes, is, m. *A great river of Sogdiana, which arising in mount Imaïs, and traversing the country now called Zagathay, discharges itself into the Caspian sea, Plin. 6, 13.*

Jaxtes, is, m. *A river of Scythia; whether the same as Jaxartes, qu. Claud. de Prob. & Olyb. coff.*

Jazyges, um, m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia Europæa, inhabiting the countries now called Livonia, and Prussia, Tac. Ann. 12, 29. & Val. Flacc. 6, 122.*

I ante B.

Ībēri, òrum, & sing. **Īber**, Luc. 6, 258. *Some take them for inhabitants of Asia, between the Black and Caspian sea, Serv. hod. Gurgistan, a part of Georgia; but the more general opinion is, that they were a people of Spain, Tac. Agric. 11, 3.*

Īberia, æ, f. *The country of Spain, or perhaps a part of it. Duræ tellus Iberiæ, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 50.*

Īberiacus, a, um, adj. *Iberian, Spanish, Sil. 13, 510.*

Ībericus, a, um, adj. *Idem. Iberici funes, Hor. Epod. 4, 3. Ibericum mare, Plin. 3, 4.*

Īberinus, a, um, adj. *Idem. Juv. 6, 53. nisi fortè Iberina sit nomen propr. mulieris.*

Īberus, i, m. *A river of Castile, which arising in the mountains of the Asturias, and having watered Old Castile, Navarre, Arragon, and Catalonia, discharges itself into the Mediterranean, not far from Tortosa, Plin. 3, 3. hod. accolis, Ebro, Hard.*

Īberus, a, um, adj. *Spanish, of Spain. Boves in flumine lavit Iberas, Virg. Æn. 7, 663.*

Iois, is, m. *Worshiped as a god by the Egyptians. Vid. Cic. N. D. 1, 29. & Tusc. 5, 27.*

Ihycus, i, m. *The name of an amorous poet of Rbegium, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33.*

I ante C.

Īcades, um, f. pl. [Ἰκᾶδες, Gr.] *A festival kept by the Epicureans in honour of their master's birth day, being the twentieth day of every month, Plin. 35, 2.*

Īcadius, ii, m. *A noted robber, Cic. de Fato, 3.*

Īcārjōtis, idos, f. Patron. *Penelope, the daughter*

ter of Icarus, and wife of Ulysses, Prop. 3, 13, 10. &

Icarius, idos, f. Patron. A descendant of Icarus, Ov. in Ibin. 391.

Icarius, i, m. & Icärus, Tib. 1, 1, 10. (1) The son of Oebalus, who first taught the use of wine, and giving it to some shepherds, was by them killed, as supposing he had poisoned them, because they found their heads out of order. Having thrown him into a pit, his bitch Mæra discovered his body to his daughter Erigone, who killed herself, and the poor bitch pined away. But, in pity of these innocent disasters, Icarus was changed into the sign Boötes, Erigone into Virgo, and Mæra into the Dog Star. (2) Also the name of Penelope's father. (1) Vid. Hyg. Fab. 150. (2) Ov. Ep. 1, 81. Unde Penelope Icaris & Icarotis dicitur, quod vid.

Icäus, i, m. (1) The son of Dædalus, who flying with his father from Crete with artificial wings, without regard to the sage advice of his father, flew too high, whereby the sun melted his waxen wings, and he fell into that part of the sea which is between Mycon and Gyarus, which from him was called the Icarian sea. (2) Also one of the Cyclopes. (3) The same with Icarus, the son of Oebalus. (1) Ov. Trist. 3, 4, 21. (2) Plin. 5, 31. (3) Tib. 4, 1, 10.

*Icius portus, Ptol. [Ἰκίος λιμὴν, Gr.] supposed to be Pissant in Picarcé.

*Icēlos, i, m. [ab ἐκκλός, similis] One of the sons of the god Somnus, Ov. Met. 11, 640.

Icēni, ōrum, m. pl. The inhabitants of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridgeshire, Camd.

*Ichūsa, æ, f. [ab ἰχθυή, planta, quod pedem humanum forma ejus reterat] The island of Sardinia, Plin. 3, 7.

Ichthyophagi, ōrum, m. pl. [Lat. piscibus victitantes; ab ἰχθύς, piscis, & φάγω, edo] A people of Arabia Felix, living wholly on fish, Plin. 6, 23.

Ichthis, yos, f. A promontory of Elis, near the mouth of the river Alpheus, Plin. 4, 5.

Iconium, ii, n. The metropolis of Lycania, in Asia the Lesser, Cic. Fam. 3, 5. hod. Cogni. It is still very populous, and reckoned the capital of Caramania.

Iculisma, æ, f. Angouleme in France, Auson. Epist. 15, 21.

I ante D.

*Ida, æ, f. vel Ide, es, f. [παῖς ὅρος ἐξ ἱδρὸς ἰδαίνου κακλῆσιν "Idē kallētai, Didym.] (1) A high hill in Phrygia, at a small distance from Troy, famous for the judgment of Paris there given, whereby he gave to Venus the golden apple, the prize of beauty, from Juno and Minerva. (2) A hill of Crete. (3) Also the mother of Nisus, the dear friend of Euryalus. (1) Ov. Ep. 16, 53. & seq. (2) Plin. 16, 33. Hinc Idæa mater, Lucr. 2, 611. (3) Virg. Æn. 9, 177.

Idālium, i, n. & Idālia, æ, f. [à seq. Idalus] A town of Crete sacred to Venus, who from hence is called Idalia, situate at the foot of mount Idalus, Virg. Æn. 10, 86. & ib. 1, 697.

Idālius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Idalium, or Crete. Idalius vertex, Prop. 2, 13, 54. Idaliæ volucres, Stat. Achill. 1, 372.

Idālus, i, m. A mountain of Crete, Steph. where Venus was worshiped; whence she is called Idalia, Virg. Æn. 5, 760. and a town at the foot thereof Idalium, or Idalia. Vid. Idalium.

*Idmon, ōnis, m. [Lat. sciens; ab ἰδμω, scio] The son of Apollo and Asteria, a soothsayer among the Argonauts, Val. Flacc. 1, 228, & alibi.

Idomene, es, f. A town of Macedonia, Steph. Idomenenses, ium, m. pl. The inhabitants of Idomene, Plin. 4, 10.

Idomēneus, i, m. A king of Crete, called Lyellus, from Lyellus, an island of Crete, where he was born. After the destruction of Troy, he possessed himself of the promontory of Salentia, Virg. Æn. 3, 401.

Idubeda, æ, f. (1) A bill of Spain, reaching from the river Iberus to Lusitania. (2) A river that runeth by this bill. (1) Mela. (2) Plin. 3, 3.

Idūmæa, æ, f. & Idūme, es, f. [ex Edom filio Esavi] A country in Palestine, famous for palm trees. Palmarum dives Idume, Luc. 3, 216. conf. Sil. 3, 600. It lay between Judea, Ægypt, and Arabia Petrea, and was separated from Judea by mount Sair.

Idūmæus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Idumæa, Virg. Georg. 3, 12. & Sil. 7, 456.

*Idumanus, i, m. [Ἰδύμαρος, Ptol.] The river Blackwater, Camd.

Idya, æ, f. The mother of Medea, Cic. N. D. 3, 19. Hanc Ipseam vocat Ov. Ep. 17, 232.

I ante E.

Jena, æ, f. A city and university of Saxony. Vid. Cluv. Geogr. 3, 16.

Ierna, æ, vel Ierne, es, f. [à Saxon. erin, i. e. occasus] Ireland. Glacialis Ierna, Claud. 4 Conf. Hon. 33. Iernis, ap. Orph. in Argon.

Jerusalem, vid. Hierosolyma.

Ietas, æ, m. A castle, or, as some say, a town in Sicily, Sil. 14, 272. hod. Iato, Cellar. Nunc Iato dici, supra Entellam, auctor est Fazellus, Hard.

Jetenses, um, m. pl. Plin. 3, 8. iidem qui Jertini infra.

Jeterus, i, m. A river of Mysia, whose source is in mount Hermus, Plin. 4, 26.

Jetini, ōrum, m. pl. Cic. in Ferr. 3, 43. ubi in aliquib. Letini perperam, The people of Ietas.

I ante G.

Igeni, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Northumberland, Litt. ex Tac.

Igilgili, ōrum, m. pl. Anciently a city, but now only a village of Algier in Africa, Plin. 5, 2. hod. Gigeri, Hard.

Ignēna, æ, m. [quod fulminis vi enixus fuerit] A surname of Bacchus, Ov. Met. 4, 12.

Iguvium, ii, n. A city of Umbria, Cic. Att. 7, 13. hod. Eugubio, Hard. Hinc ap. Plin. Inguini pro Iguvini, 3, 14, incolæ Iguvii.

I ante L.

Ila, æ, f. The river Isle or Wisle in the north of Scotland, Camd.

Ilargus, i, m. A river of Vindelicia falling into the Danube, Albinov. hod. Iler, Cellar.

Ilerda, æ, f. A city and university in Catalonia. Collis qui tutam castris diuinebat Ilerdam, Luc. 4, 33. hod. Lerida, Hard.

Ilerdenses, ium, m. pl. The inhabitants of Lerida, Plin. 3, 3.

Ilegetes, um, m. pl. Inhabitants near Ilerda in Spain, Liv. 35, 12.

*Ilia, æ, f. The daughter of Numitor king of the Albans, the mother of Romulus and Remus, Liv. 1, 4. Geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem, Virg. Æn. 1, 278. Dicitur etiam Rhea Sylvia.

*Ilacus, a, um, adj. [ex Ilium] Of, or belonging to, Troy. Iliaca gens, Virg. Æn. 6, 875. Iliaci muri, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 16.

*Ilias, adis, f. Homer's poem of the destruction of Ilium. Quis nōset Homerum, Ilias æternum si latuisset opus? Ov. de Art. 3, 413. & Ilias malorum, Tanta malorum impendit Ilias, So many and manifold evils, Cic. Attic. 8, 11. In plury. Iliades, Trojan women, Virg. Æn. 1, 484.

Ilienses, ium, m. pl. A people of Sardinia, Tac. Ann. 4, 53, 3. & Plin. 3, 7.

*Ilion, i, & Ilium, i, n. [Ἴλιον, Gr.] Properly the city of Troy. Fuit Ilium, Virg. Æn. 2, 325. Ilion, Ilion mulier peregrina vertit in pulverem, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 18.

*Ilione, es, f. The eldest daughter of king Priam, Virg. Æn. 1, 656. & Leg. etiam Iliona, Latinā term. Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 61.

*Ilioneus, eos, m. Acc. Ilionea; The son of Phorbas, an eloquent Trojan, an adventurer with

Æneas, Virg. Æn. 1, 525. Ilionea petit dextrā, Id. ib. 615.

*Ilion, i, f. The city of Troy, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 18. sed frequentius Ilion.

*Ilissus, i, m. [ab ἰλίσσω, volvo, ob flexus sinuosos] A river in Attica sacred to the Muses, Anfractu labitur riparum incurvus Ilissus, Stat. Theb. 4, 52.

Ilithyia, æ, f. [ἀΐψι πεperit] A name of Lucina, the goddess of child-bearing, Hor. Carm. sec. 14. = Lucina Genitalis, Id. ib.

Illiberini, ōrum, m. pl. The people of Illiberis, Plin. 3, 4.

Illiberis, is, f. A city of Narbon, Liv. 21, 24. hod. Colibre, Hispan. Collonre, Gall. Hard.

Illyrica, æ, f. Steph. Illyricum, i, n. Tac. 1, 5, 4. Illyris, is, f. Luc. 2, 624. [ab Illyrio Cadmi fil. Eust.] A large country of Europe, on the borders of the Adriatick, over-against Italy, including Dalmatia and Sclavonia, with some other modern countries, having on the north Pannonia, on the west Istria, on the east Macedonia, and on the south the Adriatick; but ancient writers agree not about its bounds, Cic. Philipp. 10, 4.

Illyricus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Illyricum. Illyricæ terræ, Prop. 2, 16, 1. Illyrici motus, Tac. 1, 52, 3. Illyricum mare, Cic. pro Marcello, 12.

Ilva, æ, f. An isle of the Tyrrhene sea, right against Tuscany, opposite Piombino, Virg. Æn. 10, 173. hod. Elba. It is computed to be about forty miles in circumference.

Iluates, ium, m. pl. The people of Ilva, Liv. 32, 29.

*Ilus, i, m. [Ἴλος, Gr.] (1) The son of Troas, king of Troy, and Callirhoë, father to Laomedon; from him Troy had its name Ilium. (2) Ascanius, the son of Æneas, so called. (1) Hom. Il. 2, 166. (2) Virg. Æn. 1, 272.

I ante M.

*Imacara, æ, f. [Ἰμακαρα, Ptol.] A town of Sicily, in the valley of Dimona. Hinc

Imacarenses, ium, m. pl. The people of, or near, Imacara, Plin. 3, 8. Cic. Verr. 3, 47.

Imāū, mons, A mountain of the greater Tury, Plin. 5, 27.

Imbæus, i, m. A part of mount Taurus, so called, Plin. 5, 27.

Imbrāsides, æ, m. Virg. Æn. 10, 123. A person living near

Imbrāsus, i, m. A river of Samos, Plin. 5, 31.

Imbrius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Imbrus. Imbria terra, Ov. Trist. 1, 9, 18.

Imbrus, i, f. An island in the Archipelago near Thrace, dedicated to Mercury, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Lembo, Hard.

Imola, æ, f. A city in Italy, sometimes called Forum Corneli.

I ante N.

Ināchia, æ, f. One of Horace's mistresses, Epod. 11, 8.

Ināchides, æ, m. Patron. Epaphus, the grandson of Inachus, Ov. Met. 1, 753.

Ināchis, idis, f. Patron. Ov. Met. 9, 686. Is the daughter of

Ināchus, i, m. (1) The first king of the Argives, from whom the river Inachus, Ov. Met. 1, 583, and Inachium, a town in Peloponnesus, had their name, Plin. 4, 5. (2) Also a river in Acarnania. (1) Hor. Od. 2, 3, 21. (2) Ov. Am. 3, 6, 25. Hinc

Ināchius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Inachus, or Greece. Inachia ratis, Ov. Ep. 13, 134.

Inalpinus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Alpes. Inalpini populi, Plin. 3, 4.

Ināime, es, f. [ἐν Ἀπίμοις, Hom. Il. 2, 783.] An island in Italy, on the coast of Naples, south of Brochite, very rich and fertile. It is called Ischia, and Ænaria, which some think to be so called from its being the station of Æneas's fleet.

Neet. It is about eighteen miles from Naples, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 716.

Inatus, i, f. [*Ἰνάτος*, *Steph.*] A town of Crete.

Incibilis, is, f. A town of Spain, *Front.* 2, 3. *hod. San. Matthæo*, *Cellar.* & *Scrib. & Indibilis.*

Inculisma, æ, f. The dukedom of Angoulesme in France, *Auson.*

Indi, òrum, m. pl. Indians, the people of India. *Indi superbi*, *Hor. Carm. sæc.* 56.

India, æ, f. (nempe orientalis) [at Indo flu-
vio] A large country of Asia, called the East In-
dies; but, by the natives, *Indostan*. On the
east it is bounded with China, on the west with
Tartary, on the north with Persia, and on the
south with the Indian ocean. It containeth
many kingdoms and large provinces, *de quibus*
vid. Tabulas Geographicas. It is supposed by
Pliny to be *tertia pars terrarum omnium*, 6, 18.

Indibilis, vid. *Incibilis.*

Indicus, a, um, adj. Indian, or India. *Indici*
elephantæ, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 23. *Indica aqua*,
Ov. ex l'onto, 1, 5, 80.

Indigetes dii [variè vexatur hujus vocis ety-
mon, aded ut nihil sit comperti; quid si ab inde
& geno pro gigno, ut sint dii facti inde, ubi
geniti sunt, sc. è terrâ, non è cœlo] *Gods whose*
original was human, gods made of men; [aut ab
indu, i. e. in, & ago, sc. ut sint qui agunt in
loco?] *topical gods, whose power was confined to*
a certain district. Quem turba Quirini Nuncupat
Indigetem, temploque arisque recepit, *Ov. Met.*
14, 608. *conf. Virg. Geor.* 1, 4, 198.

Indus, i, m. The largest river in the East next
to Ganges; it ariseth in mount Caucasus on the
frontiers of Tartary, and falleth into the Indian
sea; whence India is denominated, *Plin.* 6, 20.
Et domitas gentes, thurifer Inde, tuas, *Ov. Fast.*
3, 720.

Industria, æ, f. A town of Montserrat in Italy,
Plin. 3, 5. *hod. Casal.* Hard.

Infernates, um, m. pl. [ab infra] *Populus Italiae*,
qui inferum, i. e. Tyrrhenum, prope mare ha-
bitant; ut *Supernates* qui prope superum, *Plin.*
16, 39. *conf. Vitruv.* 2, ult.

Inferum mare, The Tyrrhene, or Tuscan, sea,
Cic. Attic. 9, 3.

Ingvævones, um, m. pl. *Plin.* 4, 13. A nor-
thern people who inhabited Norway, Sweden,
Denmark, Finland, Saxony, and East Friesland,
Hard.

Ingauni, òrum, m. pl. A people of Liguria in
Italy, *Plin.* 3, 4. about the modern Albenga,
Hard.

Ingolstadium, ii, n. [i. e. Anglorum Saxo-
num locus] A city and university of Bavaria.
Lyceum Boium, *Rutil.*

Inguinum, i, n. A city of Umbria in the duke-
dom of Urbino; called also *Eugubium*. Hinc

Inguini, òrum, m. pl. Inhabitants of Inguinum,
Plin. 3, 15.

Ino, ùs, f. The daughter of Cadmus and Har-
monia; or, as others, *Hermione*: she flying from
her husband Athamas, who had killed Learchus
one of his sons, took Melicerta the other, and
leaped into the sea, and was afterwards worship-
ed as a goddess, by the Greeks called *Leucothea*,
and by the Latins *Matuta*, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 485. &
deince.

Inòus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Ino*,
Stat. Sylv. 2, 2, 35.

Insubres, ium, m. pl. A people of Gallia Trans-
padana, about Milan, Brescia, and Mantua, *Plin.*
3, 17.

Insubria, æ, f. The country of the Insubres,
Liv. 30, 18. *hod. Lombardy.*

Intemelii, òrum, m. pl. A people of Liguria,
near the river Macra, *Liv.* 40, 41.

Intemelium, ii, n. The capital of Liguria,
Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Vintimiglia*, in the territory of
Genoa, Hard.

Interamna, æ, f. [inter duos amnes sita]
(1) A city of Umbria. (2) A town of the Vol-
scians, near Samnium. (1) *Cic. Attic.* 2, 1. (2)
Liv. 10, 16.

Interamnates, ium, m. pl. The people of In-
teramna, *Plin.* 3, 12.

Interamnais, is, m. One of Interamna, *Cic. pro*
Mil. 17.

Inui castrum [sic dict. à seq.] A town of
Tuscany on the Tyrrhene sea, between Antium
and Approdisium. *Vid. Serv. in Virg. Aen.* 6,
775.

Inuus, i, m. [ab ineundo] A name of the god
Pan, *Liv.* 1, 5. & *Macrobi. Sat.* 1, 22.

I ante O.

Io, ùs, f. The daughter of the river Inachus,
whom Jupiter, being almost surprised in his
amours by the coming of Juno, transformed
into a heifer; and Juno suspecting the device
begged her of her husband, and gave her to Ar-
gus to be kept. *Vid. Argus.* But Mercury was
sent by Jupiter to kill Argus; which he did in
Ægypt, whither she had fled, being stung by a
gad fly sent by Juno, where, after her keeper's
death, she recovered her human shape, and was
married to Osiris, and called *Isis*, the goddess of
the Egyptians, *Vid. Ov. Met.* 156, 11.

Jocasta, æ, f. The daughter of Creon king of
Thebes, wife of Laius, who after his death was
married to Oedipus her own son, neither of them
knowing each other, and by him had Eteocles
and Polynices, who coming to know their in-
cestuous birth, slew each other; their mother
likewise slew herself, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 642.

Iol, A city of Numidia, in Africa, called also
Cæsarea, *Plin.* 5, 2. *hod. Alger.* Hard.

Iōlaüs, i, m. [*Ἰόλαος*, *Gr.*] The son of
Iphiclus, the assistant of Hercules in killing the
hydra, by searing the place from which Hercules
cut off each head with a cautery, that no more
might spring up. For which reason, when he
was old, Hercules, by his prayers to Hebe, re-
stored him to youth, *Ov. Met.* 5, 399. After
the death of Hercules, he and his people went
into Sardinia; whence the Sardinians were na-
med *Iolenses*, *Strab.* 1, 5.

Iolchiacus, a, um, adj. *Ov. Met.* 7, 158. Of,
or belonging to,

Iolchus, i, f. A town in Thessaly near the bay
of Pagasis, *Luc.* 3, 192. & *Plin.* 4, 9.

Iōle, es, f. The daughter of Eurytus king of Oc-
chalis, who made Hercules, for the love of her,
do all servile offices, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 6. Afterwards
Hercules killed her father, and gave her in mar-
riage to his son Hyllus, *Ov. Met.* 9, 279.

Iōnes, um, m. pl. [ab Ἰωνί] *Javan patre Græ-*
corum Anciently a people of Greece, *Claud. in*
Eutr. 2, 239. & *Isidor.* 9, 2.

Iōnia, æ, f. A country of Asia the lesser, along
the coast of the Archipelago; in which were se-
veral considerable cities; as *Ephesus*, *Smyrna*,
Miletus, *Priene*, &c. *Ov. Fast.* 6, 175.

Iōniacus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Io-*
nia, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 73.

Iōnicus, a, um, adj. Ionick, used by the Ionians.
Motus doceri gaudet Ionicos, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 21.

Ionica gens, *Plin.* 6, 2.

Iōnius, a, um, adj. Of *Ionia*. *Sinus Ionius*,
Hor. Epod. 10, 19. *Mare Ionium*, *Plin.* 3, 8.

Ionos, vid. *Ithonus*.

Iōpas, æ, m. A Carthaginian musician, *Virg.*
Aen. 1, 744.

Joppe, es, f. [*Ἰόππη*, *Steph.*] A town of Pa-
lestine, *Plin.* 5, 13. *hod. Jussa*, Hard.

Jordanes, is, m. A river of Palestine, which
springeth from mount Lebanon, and dischargeth
itself into several rivers, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 6, 4.

Ios, i, f. An isle in the Myrtoan sea, where
Homer was entombed, *Plin.* 4, 12. *hod. Nio*, in
the Archipelago; it is said to be about 40 miles
in circumference.

Iosprea, vel pot. Iopica, A town on the coast of
Liburnia, *Plin.* 4, 21.

Iotape, es, f. A town on the coast of *Natolia*,
over against the island of Cyprus, *Plin.* 5, 27.
hod. Castel Lombardo.

Jōvis, gen. [à Jupiter contract. à Ἰοῦν.] *Jovis*
omnia plena, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 160. & *Jovis* in

recto etiam usurpabant veteres, *Varr. L. L.* 7,
38. & in aversâ facie nummorum imperialium
non unâ JOVIS CVSTOS legitur.

Jōvis fons, A fountain of Dodona, always dry
at noon, *Plin.* 2, 103.

I ante P.

Iphianassa, æ, f. (1) A daughter of *Prætus*
king of the Argives, who, with her two sisters
Lyippe and *Iphinoë*, preferring themselves in
beauty to Juno, were struck with such madness,
as to believe themselves to be cows; but after-
wards were cured by *Melampus*, to whom *I-*
phianassa was given in marriage: (2) Also an-
other name of *Ipbigenia* the daughter of *Agamem-*
non. (1) *Vid. Prætidæ.* (2) *Lucr.* 1, 86.

***Iphicles, vel Iphiclus.** [ex Ἰφί, valde, &
κλέος, gloria] The son of *Amphitryo* and *Alcmena*,
born at the same birth with *Hercules*, *Suid.*

***Iphicrates, is, m.** [Lat. fortiter imperans;
ab Ἰφί, fortiter; & κρατία, impero] A noble
commander of the Athenians; a man of great skill
in military affairs. *Vid. vitam ejus à Nepote*
scriptam.

***Iphidamas, ntis, m.** [Lat. fortiter domans;
ab Ἰφί, fortiter, & δαμάω, domo] A Trojan, the
son of *Antenor*, slain by *Agamemnon*, *Hom. Il.* 8,
257.

***Iphigēnia, æ, f.** [Lat. fortiter genita; ab
Ἰφί, fortiter, & γένωμαι, nascor] The daughter
of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemnestra*. *Agamemnon*
having by chance killed one of *Diana's* stags,
was by her, in revenge, with his whole fleet,
wind-bound at *Aulis*; and the oracle told them
the goddess would not be appeased, except some of
his children were sacrificed. *Ulysses* got the
virgin from her mother by craft: but when she
was at the altar, *Diana* pityed her, and put a
hart in her place, and carryed her away to be
her priestess. Hence that of *Ovid*, *Suppositâ*
fertur mutâsse Mycænida cervâ, *Met.* 12, 34.
Idem dicunt Martialis, 3, 61, 11. & *Juv. Sat.*
12. *Sed Virg. Aen.* 2, 116. & *Prop.* 3, 7, 24.
& 4, 1. re verâ maculatam dicunt.

***Iphimēdia, æ, f.** [ab Ἰφί, fortiter, & μί-
δew, struo] The wife of *Alceus*, who was ravish-
ed by *Neptune*, and by him had two great giants,
Orus and *Ephialtes*, who grew every month
nine inches, *Hom. Od.* 2, 304.

***Iphinous, i, m.** [ab Ἰφί, fortis, & νῆς,
mens] One of the Centaurs, *Ov. Met.* 12, 379.
& *Scribitur & Iphinous.*

Iphis, is, f. [ab Ἰφί, fortis] (1) The daughter
of *Lygdamus* and *Teletusa* a Cretan. Her father
taking a journey when her mother was with
child of her, gave his wife a command, if she
had a female, to expose it. It happened to be
a girl, and she willing to save it called it *Iphis*,
and brought it up as a boy. The father know-
ing no otherwise, espoused his supposed son to
Lanthe, a fine lady. The mother fearing the
discovery, prayed for help to *Isis*, who changed
her into a man on the day of marriage. (2) Also
a handsome youth that banged himself for love.
(1) *Ov. Met.* 9, fab. 12. (2) *Id. ib.* 14, 699.
Vid. Anaxarete.

Iphitus, i, m. (1) The son of *Praxinides*,
who first instituted the Olympick games in ho-
nour of *Hercules*. (2) Also a Trojan mentioned
by *Virgil*. (1) *Suid.* (2) *Virg. Aen.* 2, 340.

Ipsca, æ, f. The mother of *Medea*, *Ov. Ep.* 17,
232.

I ante R.

Iria, æ, f. A town of the ancient Liguria in I-
taly, *Plin.* 3, 5. *hod. Vogburg* in Milan, Hard.

Irine, es, f. An island on the coast of Tripoli in
Africa, *Plin.* 4, 12. *hod. Caravi*, Hard.

Iris, is, f. [*Ἴρις*, *Gr.* i. e. nuncia] (1) The
daughter of *Thaumas* and *Electra*, Juno's messen-
ger. (2) A river of Cappadocia; *hod. Casalmach.*
(1) *Vid. Virg. Aen.* 4, 700. & 5, 606. (2)
Plin. 6, 3.

Irpini, òrum, m. pl. A people of the Samnites.
Vid. Hirpini.

* *Irus*, i. m. *A begerly fellow of Ithaca, an attendant on the suiters of Penelope.* Ulysses, at his return, killed him with a blow of his fist, *Hom. Odyss.* 6, 232. His extreme poverty became proverbial; *Irus est subitū, qui madō Cræsus erat*, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 7, 42.

I ante S.

* *Isæus*, i. m. [*Ἰσᾱός*, Gr.] (1) *An Athenian orator, master to Demosthenes.* (2) *Also a Roman orator, very copious and fluent.* (1) *Vid. Plut. de decem Orat.* (2) *Plin. Ep.* 2, 3. *Isæo torrentior*, *Juv.* 3, 74.

* *Isāpis*, is. m. *A river of Umbria by Urbino, discharging itself into the gulf of Venice*, *Luc.* 2, 406.

* *Isāra*, æ. m. *A river rising in Savoy, which running by Grenoble in France, discharges itself into the Rhosne*, *Luc.* 1, 399. & *Plin.* 3, 4. *hod. Isere*, *Hard.*

* *Isaura*, òrum. n. pl. [*Ἰσαυρα*, *Steph.*] & *Isaurica*, æ. f. *Amm.* *A city of Isauria*, *Plin.* 5, 27.

* *Isauria*, æ. f. *A country of Asia the lesser by mount Taurus*, *Flor.* 3, 6. *hod. Caramanice pars.* *Hinc*

* *Isauri*, òrum. m. pl. *The people of Isauria*, *Liv. Epit.* 93.

* *Isauricus*, a, um. adj. *P. Servilius Isauricus ita dict. à domitis Isauris*, *Amm.* 14, 25. *Gens Isaurica*, *Plin.* 5, 27.

* *Isaurus*, i. m. *A river in Umbria, rising out of the Apennines, and discharging itself into the Adriatick*, *Luc.* 2, 406.

|| *Isca*, æ. *The river Ex, which giveth name to Excester*, *Camd.*

|| *Isca Damniorum* [*ab Iscā fluvio*] *The city Excester in the west of England*, *Camd.*

|| *Isca, vel Oisca*, *The river Usk in Monmouthshire*, *Camd.*

* *Ischalis*, is. f. *The town of Ilchester in Somersetshire*, *Camd.*

* *Ischōmāche*, es. f. [*i. e. pugnam dirimens; ab ἰσχω, cohibeo, & μάχη, pugna*] *The wife of Pirithōus, who was the occasion of the quarrel between the Centaurs and the Lapithæ*, *Prop. ex Callim.* 2, 2, 9. *al. dic. Hippodamia.*

* *Ischia*, æ. f. *An island over against Velia in Lucania, otherwise called Oenotria*, *Plin.* 3, 7.

* *Isiāci*, òrum. m. pl. *sc. sacerdotes, Priests of Isis*, *Val. Max.* 7, 3, 8.

* *Isiācus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Isis.* *Isiaca lena*, *Juv.* 6, 488.

* *Isidorus Characenus* [*Ἰσίδωρος*, Gr.] (1) *An historian who flourished in the time of Augustus.* (2) *Isidorus Pelusiota, a writer.* (3) *Isidorus Hispalensis, a learned Spaniard, made bishop*, *A. U.* 598. (1) *Athen.* 1, 3. (2) *Vid. Epistolas ejus, quæ extant.* (3) *Origines hujus ubique prostant.*

* *Isis*, is. f. *quæ & Io, The daughter of the king of the Argives, or of the river Inachus, an Egyptian goddess*, *Juv.* 12, 28. *Vid. Io.*

* *Ismarus*, a, um. adj. *Synecd. Thracian*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 257. *Stat. Sil.* 5, 3, 6.

* *Ismarus*, i. m. pl. *Ismara*, òrum. n. pl. *Virg. Georg.* 2, 37. *A mountain of Thrace, towards the Archipelago; hod. Polystillo.* *Miratur Ismarus Orpheus*, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 30.

* || *Isménē*, es. f. [*Lat. sciens; ab ἰσμήνην, Gr. quod ex ἰσμήν, scio*] *The daughter of Oedipus, betrothed to a young man of Cyrrha, who was slain by Tydeus before the consummation*, *Diod. Sic.*

* *Isménides*, um. f. pl. *Thracian women*, *Ov. Met.* 3, ult.

* *Isménis*, idis. f. *Patron. Crocale*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 169. *the daughter of the river Ismenus.*

* *Isménius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thrace; Thracian*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 682. *Ismenius heros*, i. e. *Polynices*, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 307. *ex*

* *Isménus*, i. m. *A river of Boeotia, which passing by Thebes, falleth into the straits of Negropont*, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 40. & *Plin.* 4, 7. *hod. Ismeno.*

* *Isocrātes*, is. m. [*Ἰσοκράτης*, Gr.] *A noble orator, whose school educated the principal orators of Greece*, *Cic. Orat.* 3, 35. He writ with an accurate, and almost affected, eloquence; so that he spent ten years in writing his panegyrick, which is his master-piece. *Vid. Quint.* 10, 9.

* *Issa*, æ. f. *An island in the Adriatick by Liburnia*, *Liv.* 43, 9. & *Plin.* 3, 26. *hod. Lissa.* *Hinc*

* *Issæi*, òrum. m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 22. &

* *Issenses*, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Issa*, *Liv.* 43, 9.

* *Issævones*, umi. m. pl. *A people of Germany, near the city Cologne*, *Plin.* 4, 14.

* *Issus*, i. f. *A city of Cilicia, bordering on Syria, and not far from the sea*, *Curt.* 3, 7, 6. *Hinc*

|| *Issicus*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Issus.* || *Sinus Issicus*, a gulf of Natolia, between Caramania and Syria, *Amm.* 26, 25.

* *Ister*, tri. m. *The river Danube, the greatest in Germany*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 249.

* *Isthmia*, òrum. n. pl. *Solemn games kept every fifth year at Corinth in Greece, in honour of Neptune*, *Liv.* 33, 32.

* *Isthmiacus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Isthmus.* *Isthmiaca corona*, *Plin.* 15, 10.

* *Isthmus*, a, um. adj. *Idem.* *Isthmius Neptunus*, *Plin.* 4, 5.

* *Isthmus*, i. m. [*Ἰσθμός*, Gr.] *A neck of land parting two seas, as that near Corinth, between the Egean and Ionian sea, or that between the Euxine and Caspian sea.* *Bimarus Isthmus*, *Ov. Met.* 7, 406.

* *Istrii*, òrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Istria*, *Liv.* 10, 2. & *Epit.* 20.

* *Istria*, æ. f. [*à flumine Istro*] *A country of Italy, on the confines of Illyricum; it bath the form of a peninsula.* *Vid. Cluv. Geogr.* & *Plin.* 3, 19. & *Scrib. & Histria*; *hodie priscum nomen retinet.*

* *Istricus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Istria.* *Istricus vicus*, *Liv.* 24, 10.

* *Istropolis*, is. f. *A city of Thrace near the mouth of the Danube*, *Plin.* 4, 11.

* *Isura*, æ. f. *An island in the gulf of Venice*, *Plin.* 6, 28.

|| *Isurium*, ii. n. *Aldborough in Yorkshire*, *Camd.*

I ante T.

* *Itālia*, æ. f. *Italy, the most delightfull country of the most delightfull part of the world, anciently called Latium, quod Saturnus Jovem fugiens ibi latuit.* *Also Hesperia*, from its western situation; afterwards *Oenotria*, from *Oenotrus* a king of the Sabines; also *Ausonia*, from the *Ausones*, the most ancient inhabitants; and lastly *Italy*, from *Italus* an ancient king of Sicily, or from *Ἰταλοι*, which in the old Greek tongue signifies *oxen*, for plenty of which this country was famous. *Alia præterea nomina habuit, quibus lege Kircherum, lib. 1. cap. 1, 2, 3. fusè disputantem.* *Italiæ laudes habes ap. Varr. R. R.* 1, 2. & ap. *Virg. Georg.* 2, 236. & *deinceps.* *Divisionem ejus antiquam & recentiorem pete à Geogr.*

* *Itālica*, æ. f. *A city of Spain built by Scipio Africanus, the birth place of the poet Silius from hence called Italicus*, *Plin.* 3, 1. *hod. S. villa la veja*, *Hard.*

* *Itālicus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Italy.* *Italian*, *Ov. Met.* 15, 9.

* *Itālis*, idis. f. *Patron. Of Italy.* || *Tulla & Tarpeia Italides*, *Italian ladies*, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 656.

* *Itālus*, a, um. adj. (prim. comm.) *Italis diiungimur oris*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 256. *Sæpe Ital regna vocare*, *Id. ib.* 3, 185.

* *Itanum*, i. n. *A town of Crete*, *Plin.* 4, 12. *hod. Capo Xacro*, *Hard.*

* *Itargis*, is. m. *A river of Germany*, *Ov. Liviam* 386.

* *Itāca*, æ. f. *Virg. Æn.* 3, 613. & *Itāce*, es. *Ov. Met.* 14, 169. *A rough and craggy coun-*

try of Ionis, where Ulysses reigned; hod. Thiacis; nautis, Cefalognia piccola, *Hard.*

* *Ithacæ*, ærum. f. pl. *Certain islands, or rocks on the coast of Italy*, *Plin.* 3, 8. *hod. Torricella, Praca, Brace, scopulique alii sine nomine*, *Hard.*

* *Itācus*, i. m. *Ulysses*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 104.

* *Ithōmē*, es. f. [*Ἰθώμη*, *Steph.*] *A town of Messena in Greece*, *Plin.* 4, 5.

* *Ithōnē*, es. i. *A city of Boeotia consecrated to Minerva*, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 721. *Hinc Ithonea Minerva*, *Liv.* 36, 20.

|| *Ithōnus*, i. m. *A king of Thessaly, son of Deucalion, who first taught to melt gold, silver, and brass; and to make money*, *Luc.* 6, 402. *ubi al. Ionos & Itonus.*

* *Ithyphallus*, i. m. *A name of Priapus [quod rect. habeat phallum; sc. ab ἰθύς, rectus, & φαλλός, phallus]* *Col.* 10, 31. *Hinc Carmen Ithyphallicum.*

|| *Ituna*, æ. *The river Eden in Cumberland, running by Carlisle*, *Camd.* || *Itunæ æstuarium*, *Solway Frith.*

|| *Itūræa*, æ. f. *A country of Palestine near Cælsyria.* *Hinc*

* *Itūræi*, òrum. m. pl. *The people of Ituræa, excellent archers*, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 448. & *Lucan.* 7, 230. *Vid. Trachonitis.*

* *Itys*, is. m. *The son of Tereus and Progne, whom his mother killed and served up in a banquet to his father, and at last was turned into a pheasant.* *Lege fabulam integram ap. Ov. Met. lib. 6.*

J ante U.

* *Jūba*, æ. m. [*Ἰόβας*, Gr.] *A king of Mauritania, who in the civil wars with the Romans, espoused the part of Pompey, and routed Curio and his army, whom Cæsar had sent into Africa.* After Pompey's defeat he joined with Scipio, and was overcome. *Vid. Plut. in Cæs. & Polybium.* His son *Juba* was an excellent scholar, and took the part of Augustus against Antony, who highly preferred him, and gave him to wife *Cleopatra Selene*, Antony's daughter by *Cleopatra*. & *Videtur Juba fuisse Mauritanie regibus nomen commune.* *Hinc enim accusatus L. Albinus fuit, quod sumptis regis insignibus Juba nomen usurpasset*, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 58, 5. *Nummi ab utroque percussi inter καίμαλα antiquariorum servantur.*

* *Jūdæa*, æ. f. (1) *The whole country of Palestine in a larger sense, but more strictly that part inhabited by the two tribes of Judea and Benjamin.* (2) *A Jewess.* (1) *De Jūdæâ, & Jūdæis, fusè tractat Tacitus in diversis Historiæ locis.* (2) *Jūdæa tremens mendicat*, *Juv.* 6, 542.

* *Jūdæicus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Jews; Jewish.* *Judaicum jus*, *Juv.* 14, 101.

* *Jūgurtha*, æ. m. *A king of Numidia, grandson to Masinissa, and discomfited by Marius; whence that of Claudian, Traximus immanem Marii sub vincula Jugurtham*, *B. Gild.* 32. *conf. & Sall. B. Jugurth.*

* *Jūhonum*, i. n. *A town of the Low Countries*, *Tac. Ann.* 13, ult. *hod. Huy.*

* *Jūlæus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Julius*, *Julæa carina*, *Prop.* 4, 6, 17.

* *Jūlia*, æ. f. [*à Julius, quod ab Iulus*] *Several Roman ladies and empresses had this name.* Two of these, the daughter and granddaughter of Augustus, were women of ill fame. *Vid. Suet. Aug.* 95, & 101. *Julia Titi filia, Julia Soemias, Julia Mæsa, Julia Domna, Julia Pia frequenter in nummis occurrunt.* *Etiani plurimæ urbes hoc nomine signantur, quarum non paucas ap. Pliniam & Tacitum reperias.*

* *Jūlianus*, i. m. (1) *An emperor, whose prænomen was Didius.* (2) || *Another, called Apostata, the Christians, whom he deserted and persecuted, opening the heathen temples, which Constantine had shut; for which reason they nicknamed him Idolianus.* He was an excellent scholar, though a bad man; and was slain in his war with the Persians. (1) *Aur. Victor.* 10, 1. (2) *rozomen.*

Jūlius, i. m. surnamed *Cæsar* [ab Iulo Æneæ filio, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 292.] (1) *A most excellent orator, and both a valiant and politick commander.* After his consulate he was proconsul in Gaul; the history of ten years of his wars there you may see in his own commentaries, as likewise of the civil wars, wherein he subdued Pompey the Great at Pharsalia, and routed the remainder of his forces in Africa, and at Munda in Spain. After which he became absolute, and was the first Roman emperor. But many of his friends, tho' they loved Cæsar, could not brook the tyrant, and so in order to recover the commonwealth (which however they failed in) stabbed him with 23 wounds in the senate house, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. (2) Also the month of July, so called in honour of him, which before was called *Quintilis*, as the succeeding month August in honour of his successor. (3) The name of many other men, Romans, and others. (1) *Vid. Cæs. Comm. & libros de B. Civ. & lege vitam à Suetonio scriptam.* (2) *Totam Julius fervens coquit mestem, Mart.* 10, 62. (3) *Multos invenies ap. Tacitum & Plinum.*

Jūlius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Julius.* *Lex Julia, Juv.* 2, 37. *Julium fidus, Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 47.

Jūnia, æ. f. The sister of *Junius Brutus*; and several others were of this name, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 76, 1. *Junia Calvina, Id.* 12, 4, 1. *Silana, Id.* 11, 12, 3.

Jūnius, ii. m. Many Romans, and others of this name; *L. Junius Brutus, Liv.* 1, 56. *Bubulcus, Id.* 9, 20. *Marcus Brutus, Id. Epit.* 120. *Blæsus, Tac. Ann.* 1, 16, 2. & 1, 18, 3. *Otho, Id.* 3, 66, 1. *Silanus, Id.* 4, 68, 1. *aliique apud eundem complures.*

Jūnius, i. m. sc. mensis [à junioribus, ut præcedens Majus à majoribus] The month of June. *Junius à Juvenum nomine dictus, Ov. Fast.* 5, 78.

Jūno, ònis. f. [à juvando, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 23.] (1) The daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter. She is called *Saturnia* from her father, but by several other names, from her offices, as *Pronuba, Lucina, Moneta, &c.* Sed hæc suis quæque locis explicantur. (2) Per Antonomastiam, a wife. (1) *Vid. Cic. loco cit.* (2) *Plaut. Casin.* 2, 3, 14.

Jūnōnālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Juno.* *Junonale leges tempus, Ov. Fast.* 6, 63.

Jūnōnicōla, æ. comm. g. A worshiper of Juno. *Junonicolæ Falisci, Ov. Fast.* 6, 49.

Jūnōnigēna, æ. comm. g. A child of Juno, *Vulcan* so called, *Ov. Met.* 4, 173.

Jūnōnis promontorium. (1) A promontory of Andalusia in Spain. (2) A promontory of Peloponnesus. (1) *Plin.* 3, 1. (2) *Liv.* 37, 23.

Jūnōnius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Juno.* ¶ *Avis Junonia, the peacock, Ov. Art.* Am. 1, 627. *Junonia hospitia, Virg. Æn.* 1, 675.

Jūpiter, Jōvis. m. [qu. juvans pater, *Cic.* sed refragatur quantitas; rect. opinor à Gr. *Ζεύς ὠδρεπ*, ut *Marspiter & Diespiter*] The supreme god of the heathens, called *Optimus*, because of his benefits, and *Maximus* for his power; the son of Saturn and Ops, born at the same birth with Juno in Crete, whom, when of age, he took to wife. He banished his father, who had devoured him when new born, had not Ops by a stratagem deceived him. *Vid. Ops, & Saturnus.* It is wonderful how they could call him *Optimus*, or *Maximus*, when guilty of so many weaknesses, as *Arnob.* 1, 4, & 5. justly chargeth him withall; or *Immortalis*, when they confess he was both born, and died. *Sophocles* confesseth, *Κεῖν* (Ζεύς) τίλος ἐχθρὸς ἡδὲ καὶ ἀρχὴν. The poets use this word sometimes for the air, and rain. *Manet sub Jove frigido Venator, Hor. Od.* 1, 1. *Cum pluvias madidumque Jovem perferre nequirit, Mart.* 7, 35.

Jura, æ. m. A high bill which divideth Switzerland from Burgoyne. Northward it reacheth to the Rhine, and southward to Geneva, *Cæs.*

B. G. 1. hod. St. Claud. Qui tamen pro locorum diversitate varia sortitur nomina.

¶ **Justiniānus, i. m.** A Roman emperor, who reduced the dispersed pieces of the civil law into one Code, called the *Digests*.

Justinus, i. m. [à Justus dim.] An historian in the time of Antoninus Pius, who reduced the voluminous history of Trogus Pompeius into an epitome. *Hodie extat.*

¶ **Jutuntorum Forum, A town of Venice in Italy,** *Pto. hod. Crema, Cellar.*

Jūturna, æ. f. [à juvando] (1) The daughter of Daunus, and sister of Turnus the Rutilian, whom Jupiter, as a reward for her virginity, changed into a nymph of the river Numicius. (2) A small fountain and lake near the said river. (1) *Virg. Æn.* 12, 124, & 222. & sæpius ibid. (2) *Val. Max.* 1, 8, 1.

¶ **Juvavia, æ. f.** A town of the ancient Noricum, *Inscr. vet. ap. Grut. & alios; hod. Saltzburg, Cellar.*

Jūvēnālis, is. m. An excellent Roman satirist in the time of Domitian and Trajan, who, in the judgment of Scaliger and many other criticks, is preferred to Persius, and in that way of writing to Horace also; but Heinsius is of another opinion. He, for some reflections on Paris a favourite actor, was sent a captain of a small company into Ægypt, where it is supposed he died. *Opera in scholis præleguntur.*

Jūventas, ātis. f. The daughter of Juno, the same as the Greek Hebe, *Cic. Tulc.* 1, 26. & *Hor. Od.* 1, 30, 7.

Jūverna, æ. f. Ireland, *Juv.* 2, 160.

I ante X.

Ixion, ònis. m. The father of the Centaurs. Jupiter took him up into heaven, where he would have ravished Juno; but Jupiter formed a cloud in her shape, on which he begat the Centaurs, and was cast down to hell for boasting he had lain with Juno, where he was tied to a wheel, and encompassed with serpents. *Volvitur Ixion, & se sequiturque fugitque, Ov. Met.* 4, 461.

Ixionius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ixion.* *Ixionius orbis, Virg. Georg.* 4, 484.

Ixionides, æ. m. The son of Ixion, *Piritobus* so called, *Prop.* 2, 1, 38.

L ante A.

L Abdācides, æ. m. Petron. Lajus the son of Labdacus, and father of Oedipus, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 451.

¶ **Labdācidæ, ārum. m. pl.** [à Labdaco Thebarum rege] The Thebans so called, *Stat.* 10, 36.

Labdācus, i. m. A king of Thebes, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 89.

Labeatæ, ārum. m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 22. *Labeates, Liv.* 44, 23. A people inhabiting near

Labeates, is. m. A lake of Dalmatia near the city Scutari, about sixty miles in compass, and running into the river Boyana, about 25 miles from the gulf of Venice, *Liv.* 44, 31.

Lābeo, ònis. m. surnamed Antistius [à labiorum magnitudine] A very great scholar, and good lawyer. He was particularly skilfull in the etymology of words, whereby he explained many dark passages in the law, *Gell.* 13, 10, & 12. He was so devoted to the ancient laws, that he thought no laws good but what were grounded on them, and opposed Augustus himself. *Vid. Suet. Aug.* 54.

Laberius, ii. m. An excellent mimographer, whom Julius Cæsar, to grace his play, persuaded to appear in the scene, and by that means lost the dignity of an equestrian; to which notwithstanding he was soon after restored, with the addition of a great reward, *Suet. Cæs.* 39. & *Sen. Controv.* 2, 18.

* **Lābīcānus, a, um. adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Labicum.* *Labicanus ager, Plin.* 3, 4.

* **Lābīcī, & Lābīcāni, òrum. m. pl.** [à Glaucio Minois filio, qui Labicus dictus est à λαβή, manubrium, quod ille primus scutum manubriatum in Italiam invexit] A people of Italy, *Liv.* 2, 39.

* **Lābicum, i. n.** A town of the Campagna di Roma in Italy. *Campos ingressus & arva Labici. Sil.* 12, 534. *hod. Columna, Holsten. aliis Valmontone.*

Lābiēni castra, Cæs. B. G. 5, 51. supposed to be a town in Hainault in the Low Countries.

Lābiēniāni, òrum. m. pl. ¶ *Labieniani Galli, Gauls serving under Labienus, Hirt. B. Afr.* 29.

Lābiēnus, i. m. (1) One of Cæsar's officers, who revolted to Pompey. (2) An historian in the time of Augustus, who railed so against every body, that he got the name of Rabienus. (1) *Lucan.* 5, 346. (2) *Sen. Contr.* 5. in præf.

Lābōriæ, ārum. f. pl. Fertile grounds in Italy, between Puteoli and Cumæ, in the road to Capua. *Græcis Phlegræum, Plin.* 18, 11. *hod. Terra Lavoro.*

Lābōrēnum, Id quod Laboriæ, Plin. 17, 4.

Labro, vel Labron, ònis. m. A haven of Tuscany, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 2, 6. *hod. Livorno, Cellar.*

¶ **Lābŷrinthæus, a, um. adj.** *Sedul. Of, or belonging to, the*

Lābŷrinthus, i. m. A place built with many windings and turnings, the passage in or out, being almost inextricable without a clue to direct it. *Pliny* particularly mentioneth four of these, the Ægyptian, Cretan, Lemnian, and Italian, 36, 13. whereof the first was by far the most considerable, as being almost a prodigy of human invention and workmanship, besides the vastness of the building; and the second is most spoken of by classick writers. *Vid. Virg. Æn.* 5, 588, & seqq.

Lācæna, æ. f. [à Lacon. m.] A Lacedæmonian woman, particularly Helen, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 601. & *Ov. Ep.* 5, 99.

Lācædæmon, ònis. f. The metropolis of Laconia, quæ & Sparta, famous for its excellent laws made by Lycurgus, highly commended by Xenophon, and others. *De hac urbe & ejus imperio in Græciâ, vid. Strab.* 1, 8. *Demosth. Philipp.* 3. & *Cic. pro Flacc.* 26. quibus adde *Nep. in Alcib.* & *Agessilas. Hod. Mistra.*

Lācædæmoniū, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lacedæmon.* *Lacedæmonium Tarentum, Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 56. built by Phalantus the Lacedæmonian.

Lacetani, òrum. m. pl. A people of Catalonia in Spain, near the Pyrenean mountains, *Plin.* 3, 3.

* **Lāchēsis, is. f.** [à λαχῆ, fors, quod hanc in humanis rebus valere putarent] One of the Fates, supposed to spin the thread of human life. *Dum supereſt Lachæſi quod torquat, Juv.* 3, 27.

Lācīnia, æ. f. [à Lacinio promont.] Juno so called, *Liv.* 23, 33. because worshipped at Lacinium.

Lācīnienses, ium. m. pl. The people of Lacinium, *Plin.* 3, 21.

Lācīnium, i. n. A promontory in Magna Græcia, not far from Croton, *Plin.* 3, 10. *hod. Cape delle Colonne, Hard.*

Lācippo, ònis. m. A town of Hispania Bætica, *Plin.* 3, 1.

Lāco, vel Lācon, ònis. m. A Spartan. *Iaco pecuniam accepit, Nep. Tim.* 1. *Fulvus Lacon, Hor. Epod.* 6, 5.

Lacobricenses, ium. m. pl. A people of Spain, not far from Palencia, *Plin.* 3, 3.

Lācōnia, æ. f. A large country of Peloponnesus, the chief city of which was Lacedæmon, or Sparta, *Plin.* 6, 34.

Lācōnica, æ. f. sc. terra, A region of Sparta, *Nep. in Timoth.* 2.

Lācōnicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sparta.* *Non Laconicas Trahunt honestæ purpuras clientæ, Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 7. *Laconicus ager, Plin.* 4, 5.

Laconimurgi, òrum. m. pl. A town of Spain, *Plin.* 3, 1. *Nunc esse Constantina videtur, in Andalusia, Hard.*

|| *Lactantius*, i. m. *A rhetorician of Nicomedia; in his old age master to Crispus Cæsar. Opera quedam ejus ætiamnum extant.*

|| *Lactodurum*, i. n. *Some take it for Bedford, some for Stony Stratford, and some for Loughborough.*

Lactucini, òrum. m. pl. [*à lactucis*] *The surname of several in the Valerian family, Plin. 19, 4.*

|| *Lactura*, æ. f. *Anton. An ancient city of Armagnac in France; hod. Lezère, Cellar.*

Lacydes, is. m. *A philosopher, the scholar of Arcefilaius, Plin. 10, 23. & Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 6.*

Ladas, æ. m. *A footman of Alexander the Great, of great swiftness, Catull. 53, 24. & Juv. 13, 97.*

* *Ladon*, ònis. m. [*Λάδων*, *Dionys. 417.*] *A river of Greece, Ov. Fast. 5, 89. & Met. 1, 702. Dionysius described it as a long river, loc. cit. and Callimachus as a large one, Hymn. 1, 18.*

* *Laelaps*, is. m. [*Lat. turbo; à Gr. λαίλαψ*] *Tempest, a dog's name, Ov. Met. 3, 211.*

Laelius, ii. m. *A familiar friend of Scipio Africanus, Cic. a modest, sober, wise man. Mitis sapientia Læli, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 72.*

Læertes, æ. m. *A prince of Ithaca, the son of Acrisius, and father of Ulysses. Lærtâ fatus, Ov. Ep. 2, 29.*

Lærtiades, æ. m. *Patron. Ulysses, the son of Læertes, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 21. & Sat. 2, 5, 59.*

Lærtius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ulysses. Lærtia regna, Virg. Æn. 3, 272.*

* *Læstrygones*, um. m. pl. [*Ἰστρονύγες*, i. e. *à latrocinio*] *A rude and savage people near Formia in Italy. Incultos addit Læstrygonas Antiphatesque, Tib. 4, 1, 55. Homerus ait similes hos fuisse gigantibus, Odyss. x. 120.*

* *Læstrygonius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Læstrygons. Læstrygoniâ Bacchus in amphorâ, Hor. 3, 16, 34.*

* || *Lagaria*, æ. f. [*Λαγυρία*, *Lycophr. 930.*] *A town of Lucania. Unde*

* *Lagarinus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lagaria. ¶ Vina Lagarina, of that vintage, Plin. 14, 6.*

Lagala, æ. f. *The isle of Deles so called, Plin. 4, 12.*

* *Lagusa*, æ. f. [*Λαγυσα*, *Steph.*] *An island near Crete, Plin. 5, 30.*

Lais, idis. f. *A notable courtesan of Sicily, who removing from thence to Corinth, found many admirers, but asked so great a price for a night's lodging, as discouraged many. Among the rest Demosthenes affirmed, he would not buy repentance so dear. Ephyreæ Laïdis ædes Ad cujus jacuit Græcia tota pedes, Prop. 2, 6, 2. & Ovid. Mulieris Lais amata prociis, Am. 1, 5, 12. In Thesaliam postea transgressa adeo deperierunt eam juvenes, ut invidiâ flagrantes mulieres illam intermerent, quam ob causam Venus Thesalis pestem mitteret, neque aliter exorari potuit, quàm ut Laïdij templum conderent, sub nomine 'Αγούρας 'Αποδείπνους, Pausan. in Corinth.*

Lalæpe, es. f. *One of Horace's mistresses, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 10.*

Lalasis, is. m. *A river of Cilicia, arising in Nauria, Plin. 5, 27.*

Lalætania, æ. f. *A country of the hitber Spain, Mart. 1, 50, 22. hod. Catalonia.*

Lalætani, òrum. m. pl. *The people of Laletania, Plin. 3, 3.*

Lalætianus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Catalonia. ¶ Fæx Laletana, muddy wine, Mart. 1, 27, penult. Laletana, Id. 5, 52, 6.*

Lambrani, òrum. m. pl. *Suet. Cæs. 9. A people dwelling near*

Lambrus, i. m. *A river in the dutchy of Milan, Plin. 3, 16. hod. il Lambro, & Fiume di Marignano, Hard.*

* *Lamia*, æ. f. & *Lamiæ*, ærum. freq. [*à Lamo, λαιμωποπόλιν*, *Læstrigonum rege*, ut aliqui volunt. Sed vid. esse vocab. Punic.] (1) *Women, or rather bags, that entice young children to them, and eat them.* (2) || *Women feigned to keep their eyes in boxes at home, and to put them in their beads when they go abroad.* (3) || *Hobgoblins, takeing*

sometimes one shape, sometimes another. (4) *Also a noble family of the Romans.* (5) *A town in Thessaly.* (1) *Neu pransæ Lamiaæ vivum puerum extrahat alvo, Hor. A. Pœt. 340.* (2) *Plut. de curiositate.* (3) *Philostr.* (4) *Lamiarum cæde madens, Juv. 4, ult. & Hor. Od. 3, 17.* (5) *Diod. Sic. & Plin. 4, 7.*

Laminitani, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Spain, not far from Toledo, Plin. 3, 3.*

Laminitanus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Laminitani. Laminitanus ager, Plin. 3, 1.*

* || *Lamia*, æ. f. [*Λαμία*, *Gr.*] *A town of Thessaly in Greece, Strabo; hod. Demochi.*

* *Limpede*, is. f. [*à λαμπρῶ, splendo*] *A lady of Sparta, who was daughter, wife, and mother of a king, Plin. 7, 4.*

Lampeius, i. m. *A mountain of Arcadia, Plin. 4, 6.*

Lampia, æ. f. *A town of Arcadia, Stat. Theb. 4, 290.*

Lamponia, æ. f. *An island near Troas, Plin. 4, 12.*

Lampsacenus, a, um. adj. *Val. Max. 7, 3. & Lampsacius*, a, um. adj. *Mart. 11, 17. Of, or belonging to,*

Lampsacum, i. n. *Cic. Varr. 1, 24. & Plin. 4, 11. &*

Lampsacus, i. f. *Liv. 35, 42. & Ov. Fast. 6, 345. A famous city and port of Mysia, at the mouth of the Hellespont, which the king of Persia bestowed on Themistocles to buy him wine, Nep. Them. 10. Here Priapus was worshiped, Ov. ubi suprâ. Hodie priscum nomen retinet.*

Lampsus, i. f. *A city of Thessaly, Liv. 32, 14.*

* *Lamum*, i. n. [*à Lamo Læstrigonum rege*] *A city of Italy near Formia, Virg. Æn. 9, 334.*

* *Lamus*, i. m. [*Λαμός*, *Gr.*] *A king of the Læstrygons.* (2) *The son of Hercules by Omphale.* (3) *The name of a horse.* (1) *Hor. Od. 3, 17.* (2) *Ov. Ep. 9, 54.* (3) *Sil. 16, 476.*

Langia, æ. f. *A fountain in the Nemeæan forest, afterwards called Archemorus, much celebrated by the Argives, Stat. Theb. 4, 717.*

Lanuvini, òrum. m. pl. *The people of Lanuvium, Liv. 6, 21.*

Lanuvinus, a, um. adj. *Hor. Od. 3, 27. princ. Juno Lanuvina in nummis obvia. Of, or pertaining to,*

Lanuvium, i. n. *Formerly a city, near a village in the Appian way. Lanuvii ad portas, hei mihi, solus eram, Prop. 4, 9, 22.*

Læocoon, ontis. m. *The son of Priam and Hecuba, priest of Apollo Thymbreus, as some; others make him brother of Anchises, who pierced the Trojan horse with his spear, and made the arms therein clash: but Pallas, offended with the violation of the horse offered to her, sent two serpents out of the sea, who destroyed him and his two sons, Virg. Æn. 2, 202. & seq.*

* *Læodamia*, æ. f. [*Λαοδάμεια*, *Gr.*] (1) *The daughter of Bellerophon, and mother of Sarpedon by Jupiter, slain by Diana.* (2) *The wife of Protefilaius, who hearing her husband was slain at Troy, slew herself.* (1) *Hom. Il. 5, 197.* (2) *Vid. Ov. Ep. 13.*

* || *Lædice*, es. f. [*Lat. populi justitia; à λαός, populus, & δίκη, jus, vel justitia*] (1) *The daughter of Priam and Hecuba, wife of Heliæon, son of Antenor king of Tbrace.* (2) *The daughter of Agamemnon, offered in marriage to Achilles.* (1) *Hom. Il. 7, 124.* (2) *Hom. Il. 9, 145.*

* *Læodicea*, æ. f. (1) *A city of Cælesyria on the coast of the Phœnician sea, between Heraclea to the north, and Gabala to the south.* (2) *A famous city of Asia, not far from Hierapolis and Colosse.* (1) *Cic. Philip. 9, 2.* (2) *Vid. Geogr. antiq. & Plin. 6, 29.*

* *Læodicieni*, òrum. m. pl. *The people of Laodicea, Cic. Fam. Epist. 12, 13.*

* *Læodicensis*, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Laodicea. Laodicensis civitas, Cic. Fam. Epist. 5, 20.*

* *Læodocus*, i. m. [*Λαόδοκος*, *Gr.*] *The son of Antenor the Trojan, whose form Pallas took upon her, when she persuaded Pandarus, by throw-*

ing a dart at Menelaus, to break the true, Hom. Il. 6, 699, & seqq.

Læomædon, ontis. m. *The son of Ilus king of Troy, who hired Apollo and Neptune to build the walls of Troy, but refused to pay them after the work was done. They, in revenge, sent plagues upon the city. Laomedon consulted the oracle on this occasion, but could have no remedy, except by giving a Trojan virgin every year to be devoured by a sea monster. His daughter Hesiæone was drawn out by lot for the sacrifice. Hercules offered to deliver her, and slay the sea monster, if he would give him his horses that were of a divine breed; but neither would he perform this agreement: whereupon Hercules sacked the city, slew him, and gave Hesiæone in marriage to Telamon. Vid. Hor. Od. 3, 3, 21. Hinc*

Læomædontæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Laomedon, Virg. Georg. 1, 502.*

Læomædontiades, æ. m. *Patron. The son of Laomedon, Priam, Juv. 6, 325.*

* *Læomædontius*, a, um. adj. *Of the race of Laomedon. ¶ Laomedontius heros, Æneas, Virg. Æn. 8, 18.*

Læpæthus, i. m. *A fort on the confines of Epirus and Thessaly, Liv. 44, 2.*

* || *Laphyra*, æ. f. [*Ἰστρονύγες*, *sc. à spoiliis*] *Minerva, so called, Rhod.*

Lapides atri. *A place in Spain, Liv. 26, 17.*

Lapithæ, ærum. m. pl. [*à Lapithâ Apollinis filia, Isid.*] *A people of Thessaly, who were the first jockies, Virg. Georg. 3, 115.*

* || *Lappa*, æ. f. *A town of Crete, built by Agamemnon, Steph.*

* || *Lappia*, vel || *Lapponia*, æ. f. [*à Lappi, exiles linguâ septent.*] *Lapland, a large mountainous country belonging to several northern powers. Historiam Lappiæ scripsit Schefferus, hunc, si vacat, adi.*

|| *Lapurdum*, i. n. *A town of Gasconé in France, Sidon. Apoll. 8, 12. hod. Bayonne, Cellar.*

Lar, laris. m. [*Lar Etrusce sonat princeps, Scal. unde & nostrum Lord deductum putem; ideoque fortè Lares Præstitæ dic. ap. Ov. Fast. 5, 129.*] *Certain demons, Genii, or spirits, believed to preside on various occasions, distinguished by their epithets; Lares cælestes, some of the Diî majorem gentium; Lar Conctalis, Macrob. Sat. 1, 9. i. e. Janus. Lares marini; sc. Neptunus, Palæmon, Thetis, &c. Liv. 40, 52. Lares urbium, Macrob. 3, 9. The Lares also were public, as the compitales, or viales, which were worshipped in the high ways; or private, as the Lares domestici, or familiares, whose station was upon the hearth, Plaut. Aul. in Prol. rurales, Publ. Viæ. de U. R. regionibus. His Laribus sacrificabant thure, aut vino, Plaut. ubi suprâ; farre & gallo, Juv. 9, 138. & 13, 233. marino rore, molâ falsâ & myrto, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 15. porcâ & agno, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 3.*

Lara, vel *Larunda*, æ. f. *quæ & Mania, The mother of the Lares, who bore them to Mercury, Varr. L. L. 4, 10. conf. & Læst. Inst. Div. 1, 20.*

Larina, æ. f. *A noblewoman of Italy, attendant on Camilla, Virg. Æn. 11, 655.*

Larine, es. f. *A fountain in Attica, Plin. 4, 6.*

Larinas, âtis. m. *Cic. pro Cluent. 7. conf. Sil. 15, 565. & Plin. 3, 11. An inhabitant of*

Larinum, i. n. *A city in the kingdom of Naples, Cic. pro Cluent. 14. hod. Larina, Cellar.*

Larissa, æ. f. *A city of Thessaly near Phtia, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 11. Hinc*

Larissæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thessaly. Larissæus Achilles, Virg. Æn. 2, 179. hod. Larizza, vel Larza.*

Larissus, i. m. *A river of Peloponnesus, Liv. 27, 32.*

* *Larius*, i. m. [*à fulicarum multitudine, quæ λαροι Græcis dicuntur*] *The largest lake in Italy, called also Comensis, from Comum a city of Milan adjoining to it, Virg. Georg. 2, 159. Vid. Plin. Ep. 9, 7. hod. Lago di Como. It is said to be about thirty miles long, and four or five broad.*

Larius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Larius. Comi mœnia, Lariumque littus, Catull. 33, 4.*

Lar-

Larnenses, ium. m. pl. *The people near Larnum*, Plin. 4, 12.

Larnum, i. n. *A river of Catalonia in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3. *hod. Tornera, quo Blanda hod. Blanes alluitur, Hard.*

Lärunda, æ. f. *Vid. Lara.*

Larymna, æ. f. *A town of Boeotia, near the river Cephissus*, Plin. 4, 7. *hod. Talandi, about three miles from the gulf of Negropont.*

* Las, laas, m. [*à λᾶς, lapis, quod in prærupto situs fuerit*] *A village of Sparta, on a crag near the sea*, Liv. 38, 31. *hod. Vathi.*

Lasia, æ. f. *An ancient name of the island Andros*, Plin. 4, 12.

* || Lathēnia, æ. f. [*Λαθηνία, Gr.*] *A woman disciple of Plato*, Plut.

Läterānus, i. m. *A consul of Rome, whom Nero put to death, and gave away his fine houses*, Juv. 10, 17.

Läterium, i. n. *A village of the Cicero's at Arpium*, Cic. Att. 4, 7.

* || Lätia, æ. f. *The wife of Saturn*, Gell. 13, 21.

* Lätialis, & Latiaris, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Italy*. *Latialis populus*, Ov. Met. 15, 481. *Jupiter Latiaris*, Cic. pro Milone, 31.

* Lätini, òrum. m. pl. *Inhabitants of Latium, or Italy; the Latins*, Liv. passim.

* Lätinus, a, um. adj. *Latin; of, or belonging to, Latium*. *Vid. Appell.*

* Lätinus, i. m. *The son of Faunus king of Latium, who espoused his daughter Lavinia to Æneas, whom his wife Amata had designed for Turnus king of the Rutilians, which was the ground of the war between Æneas and Turnus*, Virg. Æn. 7.

* Lätium, i. n. [*quod ibi latuerit Saturnus*, Virg. Æn. 8, 322.] *A country of Italy, lying between Tuscany to the west, and Campania to the east, between the mouth of the Tiber, and cape Circillo*, Virg. Æn. 1, 10. & alibi.

* Lätius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Italy; Italian*. *Gens Latia*, Ov. Fast. 4, 42. *Musæ Latiae*, Col. in Ptoem. prop. fin.

Latmius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Latmus*. *Latmios Endymion non est tibi, Luna, pudori*, Ov. Ar. Am. 3, 84.

Latmus, i. m. *A mountain in Caria, towards the coast of the Archipelago, chiefly famous for the feigned amours of Cynthia and Endymion*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 38. *hod. Palatia.*

Latobrigæ, ñrum. m. pl. *A people of Lausanne*, Cæs. B. G. 1.

* Lätōia, æ. f. *Diana so called. Latoia clade exstatiata*, Ov. Met. 8, 541.

* Lätōis, idos. f. [*à matre Latonâ*] *Diana so called. Timeo sævæ Latoïdos iram*, Ov. Ep. ult. 153.

* Lätōna, æ. f. [*Λητώ, Gr.*] *The daughter of Cæus beloved by Jupiter, to whom she bare Diana, who was born at Delos at the same birth with Apollo*, Hesiod. *Pulchrâ gaudet Latona Dianâ*, Juv. 10, 291.

* Lätōnia, æ. f. *Diana. Nemorum, Latonia, custos*, Virg. Æn. 9, 405.

* Lätōnius, a, um. adj. *Of Latona. Stirps Latonia*, Ov. Trist. 3, 2, 3. *Delos Latonia*, Virg. Georg. 3, 6.

* Lätōpōlites, æ. f. [*ex Λητώ, Latona, & πόλις, civitas*] *A city of Ægypt in the island Delta, sacred to Latona*, Plin. 5, 9.

* Latris, is. f. [*i. e. ancilla; à Gr. λάρτρε, idem*] (1) *A waiting maid.* (2) *An island in the Baltick, near the gulf of Riga; hod. Oesel, Hard.* (1) *Latris deiciat cui nomen ab usu est*, Prop. 4, 7, 75. (2) Plin. 4, 13.

* || Latymnus, i. m. [*Λατύμνος, Gr.*] *A mountain of Calabria in Italy, not far from Croton*, Theocr. Idyll. 4, 19.

|| Laudonia, æ. f. *A southern province of Scotland, Laudon, or Lothian, Camd.*

* Laverna, æ. f. [*quod eluat homines bonis, vel forte simpliciter à λαβείν, capere*] *The goddess of thieves*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 60.

Lavicānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lavicum*. *Lavicana via*, Liv. 4, 41. *conf. Cic. pro Planc. 9.*

Lavici, òrum. m. pl. *The people of Lavicum, or Labicum, in Italy*, Cic. de Leg. Agr. 2, 35. *conf. Liv. 4, 47.*

Lavīnia, æ. f. *The daughter of Latinus*, Virg. Æn. 6, 764. *Vid. Latinus.*

Lavinium, i. n. prim. com. *A city in Italy built by Æneas, and called after his wife's name. Promissa Lavinii mœnia*, Virg. Æn. 1, 262. *In eo colle situm fuisse videtur, qui nunc vulgò Monte di Levano, Holsten.*

Lavinus, a, um. adj. [*à Lavinium*] *Of Lavinia; figuratè, of Italy, Italian*. *Lavina littora*, Virg. Æn. 1, 2.

Laurea, æ. m. *A freed man of Cicero's*, Plin. 16, 15.

Laurens, tis. adj. *One of the city Laurentum*. *Laurens Turnus*, Virg. Æn. 7, 650. *Laurens castrum*, Tibull. 2, 5, 51. *Laurentia arva*, Virg. Æn. 8, 537.

Laurentia, æ. f. *vid. Acca Laurentia.*

Laurentālia, um. & òrum. n. pl. *A festival in honour of Laurentia*, Varr. L. L. 5.

Laurentinum, i. n. *A country villa, belonging to the younger Pliny*. *Vid. Ep. 2, 7.*

Laurentinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Laurentum. Laurentinæ paludes*, Paterc. 2, 19.

|| Laurentius, i. m. [*à lauro*] *One of the primitive martyrs roasted on a gridiron*, Prud. Perist. 2.

Laurentum, i. n. *A city near Lavinium in Italy*, Virg. Æn. 12, 280. *hod. S. Lorenzo, Hard.*

Laureolus, i. m. *A robber, who was crucified, and afterwards torn by wild beasts, which was commonly represented in their shows*, Mart. de Spectac. 7. & Juv. 8, 187.

Lauro, vel Lauron, ònis. f. *A city of Spain, where Pompey was routed, and slain by Cæsar's party*, Flor. 4, 2, 86.

Laus Pompeia, *A city of Milan built by the Gauls, and by Pompey made a Roman colony; from whom it had its name*, Plin. 3, 17. *hod. Lodi, Hard.*

Laüs, is. m. *A river of Lucania in Italy*, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Lino, Hard.*

Lausus, i. m. (1) *The son of Numitor, and brother of Ilia, slain by his uncle Amulius.* (2) *Another, the son of Mæxentius, slain by Æneas.*

(1) Ov. Fast. 4, 55. (2) Virg. Æn. 10, 814, & seq.

* Lavulæ, ñrum. f. pl. [*à lavando dict.*] *Hot barks near Rome*, Liv. 7, 39. & 9, 23.

Lazi, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Scythia*, Plin. 6, 4. *Locus hod. la Mingrelie, Hard.*

L ante E.

Lea, æ. f. (1) *A town of Æthiopia.* (2) *An island in the Archipelago; hod. Piana & Pianosa, Hard.* (1) Plin. 6, 29. (2) Id. 4, 12.

Leander, dri. m. *A young man of Abydos, on the Asian side of the Hellespont, opposite to Sestos, on the side of Europe, where his beloved Hero lived*, Ov. Vid. Hero.

Leandrinus, a, um. adj. *Of Leander*. || Leandrinus Hellespontus, Sil. 8, 623. *wherein Leander was drowned.*

Learchus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Learchus*. *Learchæa umbra*, Ov. Fast. 6, 421.

Learchus, i. m. *The son of Athamas and Ino, slain by his distracted father*, Ov. Met. 4, 16.

Lēbādia, æ. f. *A town of Boeotia near the river Cephissus, sacred to Apollo*, Stat. Theb. 7, 345. *Here also was the temple of Jupiter Trophonius*, Liv. 45, 17. *hod. Livadia, Hard.*

Lēbēdus, i. f. *A village of Ionia in Asia the Lesser, obscure, and unfrequented*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 6.

Lebena, æ. f. *A town of Crete*, Plin. 4, 13. *hod. Lionda, Hard.*

Lēbynthos, i. f. *An island in the Ægean sea*, Ov. Art. Am. 2, 81. & Met. 2, 222. *hod. Leuita, Hard.*

Lēchæum, i. n. *A harbour for ships near Corinth*, Prop. 3, 21, 19.

Lēchāicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lechæum*. *Lechæicum mare*, Plin. 2, 108. *sic legit Hard.*

Lēda, æ. f. *The daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyndarus king of Laconia. Jupiter in the shape of a swan embraced her, when with child by her husband. She laid two eggs; out of the one came Pollux and Helena, of the other Castor and Clytemnestra; for which reason one of the brothers was mortal, the other immortal. Sed diversimodè, ut ferè fit, à mythologis narratur fabula. Fecit olorinis Ledam recubare sub alis*, Ov. Met. 6, 109.

Lēdæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Leda*. *Fratres Ledæi*, Sil. 15, 83. *Diæ Ledæi*, Ov. Fast. 1, 706.

Lēdus, i. m. *A river of France running by Montpellier*, Mela 2, 5. *hod. le Les, five le Les, Cellar.*

* Lēlēges, um. m. pl. [*Λέλεες, Gr.*] *Homer placeth these people south, near the bay of Adramyttium; others confound them with the Carians*. *Conf. Plin. 5, 30. & Strab. lib. 13.*

* Lēlēgēides, um. f. pl. *Patron. Of Lelege*. *Nymphæ Lelegeïdes*, Ov. Met. 9, 651.

* Lēlēgius, a, um. adj. *Of Lelege*. *Lelegeia mœnia*, Ov. Met. 7, 443. *littora, Id. ib. 8, 6.*

Lēmanus lacus, *A lake near Geneva; on the north whereof are the Switzers, and on the south Savoy. The river Rhodne floweth through this lake*, Cæs. B. G. 1. *hod. le lac de Geneve, Hard.*

Lemniacus, a, um. adj. || Lemniacæ catenæ, Mart. 5, 7, 7. *Made at*

Lemnos, i. f. *An island in the Ægean sea, sacred to Vulcan; whence Vulcania Lemnos*, Val. Flacc. 2, 78. *hod. Stalimene, Hard.*

Lēmōvices, um. m. pl. *There were two sorts of these people, one in Britany, their city probably Leon; the other in Aquitain*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 4. *hod. les Limosins; oppidum Limoges, Hard.*

Lēmūrālia, Fest. vel Lēmūria, um. & òrum, Ov. Fast. 4, 121. *A festival on the fifteenth day of May, wherein they sacrificed to the Lemures, unlucky to marry in.*

Lēmūres, um. m. pl. [*qu. Remures, inter se, quod sæpe fit, conmutatis literis liquidis l & r, sc. à Remo, qui fratrem Romulum periculis tericulamentis exagitat*] *Evil spirits, or ghosts, who came to disturb and plague those who had injured them when living; Hobgoblins, hags*. *Nigri lemures*, Pers. 5, 135. *De his vid. Apuleium de Deo Socratis.*

* Lēnæus, i. m. [*à ληνός, torcular*] *A name of Bacchus*, Ov. in Ibin, 329.

Lenius, ii. m. *Several Romans of this name*. *Vid. Cic. Att. 5, 20. & Fam. 14, 4.*

Lentūlitās, ātis. f. *Cic. Fam. 3, 7. Respect to the nobility of*

Lentulus, i. m. [*à lente ferendâ, ut Fabii à fabis*] *The name of a noble family in Rome*, Liv. & Tac. passim.

* || Leo, ònis. m. [*Λέων, Gr.*] *The name of several emperors, and others*, Plut. also an ancient sophist of great acuteness, surnamed Byzantius, Suid.

Leochares, is. m. *A noble engraver*, Plin. 34, 8.

* || Leonica, æ. f. [*Λεωνία, Ptol.*] *A town of Arragon in Spain, near the river Guadaloupe*, Hard.

Leonicenses, ium. m. pl. *The people of Leonica*, Plin. 3, 3.

Leonidas, & es, æ. m. *A king of Sparta, who with four hundred men defended the straits of Thermopylæ against a million led by Xerxes, encouraging his men by telling them they should sup with those in the Hades. When he was slain, and opened, his heart was found hairy*. *Vid. Nep. Themist. 3. Just. 2, 11. Gell. 3, 7. His adde Plutarchum.*

* Leontini, òrum. m. pl. *The people of Leontium*, Plin. 3, 8.

* Leontinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Leontium*. *Leontinus ager*, Cic. Philipp. 2, 17. & de Div. 1, 33.

* || Leontium, i. n. [*Λεόντιον, Gr.*] *An inland city of Sicily, in the valley of Notu*, Ptol. *hod. Lentini, Hard.*

Libys, yos, m. *A man of Libya.* Libys Hannibal, *Prud.* in *Sammach.* 2, 685. Libys pro Antæo gigante, *Mart.* 9, 103, 4.

Libyssa, æ, f. *A woman of Libya, or any feminine joined with it.* Libyssa arena, *Catull.* 7, 3.

Libysinus, a, um, adj. *Libyan, African;* *Catull.* 58, 1.

Libyſtis, idis, f. Patron. *Libyan, African.* Pellis Libyſtidis urſæ, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 37.

Lichas, æ, m. *Ov. Met.* 9, 229. *ſed ſapius*

Lichades, um, m. pl. [*à* Lichæ Herculis puero ab Hercule illi præcipitato] *Rocks, or ſmall iſlands, in the Eubæan ſea, Plin.* 4, 12.

Lichas, æ, m. *The boy by whom Deſamira ſent the empoisoned ſhirt to Hercules, who thereupon threw him headlong into the Eubæan ſea, Ov. Met.* 9, 210. & *deinceps.*

Licinius, ii, m. *The prænomen of two Roman emperours, Valerian and Gallien, as is evident from their coins. Alſo the name of many other rich men, particularly a freed man of Auguſtus, another Licinius Craſſus, ſurnamed Dives. Ego poſſideo plūs Pallante, & Licinis, Juu.* 1, 1, 109.

Ligarius, ii, m. *A noble Roman, Pompey's friend, whom Tully defended againſt Tubero. Vid. Cic. pro Ligario.*

Ligea, æ, f. *A ſea nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris, Virg. Georg.* 4, 336.

Liger, ris, m. *A navigable river of France, called the Loire, Tib.* 1, 7, 12. It ariſeth in the Vivarais, on the frontiers of the Cevennes in Languedoc, at the foot of mount Gerbier de joux, and after a courſe of near 200 miles, falleth into the ocean about 12 leagues below Nantes.

Ligur, ſris, m. *An inhabitant of Liguria. Aſuetuſque malo Ligur, Virg. Georg.* 2, 168. *Et in plur.* ¶ *Ligurum ductor, Id. Æn.* 10, 185. *Of the people of Liguria.*

Ligūria, æ, f. *A country of Italy, extending from the Apennines to the Tuſcan ſea. Vid. deſcript. à Floro,* 2, 3. *hod. Riviere di Genova.*

¶ **Līgurnus portus**, al. **Liburnus**, *A noble haven and town in Tuſcany, much frequented by merchants; hod. Leghorn.*

Līgus, ſris, m. *An inhabitant of Liguria. Mihi nunc Ligus ora intepet, Perſ.* 6, 6.

Lilæa, æ, f. *A town of Achæia near the head of the river Cephifus, Plin.* 4, 3.

Lilybæum, i, n. *A promontory of Sicily, Liv.* 21, 49. & *Liv.* 3, 8. *hod. Capo di Marſalla, Hard.*

Lilybæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lilybæum, Luc.* 4, 583. & *Lilybæus*, a, um, *Idem. Virg. Æn.* 3, 706.

***Limēnētis**, idis, f. [*à* λῆμν, lacus] *Diana, worſhipped by the Spartans; nempe à piſcatoribus, ut Ἀρπορεύς à venatoribus, Tac.* 4, 43; 1. & *Al. Limnatis, à λῆμν, lacus, forte rect.*

Limnus, i, f. *An iſland between Pembrokeshire and Ireland, Plin.* 35, 6. *hod. Ramſey.*

*¶ **Limōniades**, um, f. pl. [*ἀπὸ τῶν λιμῶν*] *Nymphs of the meadows, Aristot.*

*¶ **Limonium**, i, n. *Ptol. [Λιμῶν, Gr.] The city Poiſſiers in France.*

¶ **Lindisfarnia**, æ, f. *The holy iſland on the coaſt of Northumberland, four miles diſtant from another iſland called Farne. It was anciently a biſhop's ſeat, afterwards tranſlated to Durham; Beda.*

Lindum, i, n. (1) *A town in the iſland of Rhodes.* (2) ¶ *Lincoln, a city of England.* (3) ¶ *Linlithgow, or Lithgow in Scotland.* (1) *Plin.* 5, 31. (2) *Camd.* (3) *Boët.*

Lingones, um, m. pl. *A people of Champagne in France, Plin.* 4, 17. & *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 67. *hod. & Langrois; oppidum Langres, Hard.*

***Linternum**, i, n. *vel pot. Līternum [Gr. Λεϊτερνον] A city of Campania in Naples, between Vulturinus and Cumæ, Sil.* 6, 654. *Hinc*

***Līternus**, a, um, adj. *pot. Līternus. Of that city. Līterna palus, Sil.* 8, 525.

Līnus, i, m. (1) *The ſon of Apollo and Terpeſchore, a Theban, who taught muſick and letters.*

He was maſter to Orpheus and Hercules. (2) Alſo a ſpring of Arcadia. (1) Virg. Ecl. 4, 56.

& 6, 67. (2) *Plin.* 31, 2.

Lipāra, æ, f. *vel Lipāre, es, Virg. [à Liparo rege, Æoli ſucceſſore, Plin.* 3, 9.] *An iſland near Sicily, the chief of the Æolian. Æolia Lipate, Virg. Æn.* 8, 417. *hod. nomen ſervat, Lipari, Hard. It is computed to be about 18 milles in circumference.*

Lipāreus, a, um, adj. *Of Lipara. Liparæa taberna, Juu.* 13, 45.

Lipārenſis, e, adj. *Of Lipara. Vid. Cic. Verr.* 5, 37.

***Lipāris**, is, m. [*à λιπαρός, pinguis, quoniam aqua eſt inſtar olei*] (1) *A river of Cilicia. (2) The ſame with Lipara. (1) Vitruv.* 8, 3. & *Plin.* 5, 27. (2) *Claud.*

Liparitānus, a, um, adj. *Of Lipara. Liparitana obſidio, Val. Max.* 2, 6, 4.

¶ **Lipſia**, æ, f. *The city of Leipzig in Germany.*

Liquentia, æ, f. *A river of Venice, Plin.* 3, 18. *hod. Livenza, Hard.*

Liria, æ, *A river of Languedoc in France, Plin.* 3, 4. *hod. Lez prope Montpellier, Hard.*

Lirinales, rect. *Larinales, qu. vid.*

Liriōpe, es, f. *The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and mother of the river Cephifus, Ov. Met.* 3, 342.

Liris, is, m. *A ſlow river which divideth Latium from Campania, by Pliny called Glanis, 3, 4. Liris taciturnus amnis, Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 7. *hod. Garigliana; Hard.*

Liſſa, æ, f. *An iſle in the Adriatick, oppoſite Fader, Plin.* 4, 26.

***Liſſus**, i, f. [*Λιſſός, Gr.*] (1) *A city of Macedon; hod. Aleſſio. (2) A river of Thrace, ſaid to be drank up by the army of Xerxes. (1) Luc.* 5, 719. (2) *Herodot.*

Līternum, Līternus, *vid. ſupr. Linternum, Linternus.*

¶ **Lithuania**, æ, f. *A country belonging to Poland, divided into nine palatinates, whereof the chief is Wilna.*

Livia, æ, f. [*à* Livius] *The name of Auguſtus's wiſe, and many other women; as Livia Druſi, Livia Medullina, Ocellina, Ocellilla, &c. ap. Suet.*

Līvias, æ, f. *A town of Paleſtine beyond the Dead Sea, ſo called from the mother of the emperour Tiberius, Plin.* 5, 6.

Liviopōlis, is, f. *A city of Cappadocia, near the Black Sea, Plin.* 6, 4.

Līvius, i, m. *The name of ſeveral men. (1) T. Livius Patavinus. (2) Livius Andronicus, a ſcenick poet, about 160 years after Sophocles and Euripides, and 25 after Menander. (1) Huic Quintil. lacream ubertatem, miram jucunditatem, clariffimumque candorem tribuit, l. 10, 1. Cremutius, eloquentiæ, & fidei præclarum imprimis ap. Tac. Ann.* 4, 34. & *ipſe Tacitus eloquentiffimum vocat in Agric. c. 10. (2) Vid. Gell.* 17. *cap. ult. Plures alii nominis hujus occ. ut Livius Druſus, Salinator, Laurentis, &c. Vid. Suet. Tib.* 3.

¶ **Livonia**, æ, f. *A country called Liſſland, in the Swediſh dominions, the chief town whereof is Riga.*

Lix, Solin. **Lixos**, Plin. (1) *A city of Africa, near Tangier; hod. Larache, Hard. (2) A river near that town. (1) Plin.* 5, 1. & *Sil.* 3, 258. (2) *Audit non parvo diviſus gurgite Lixos, Sil.* 5, 405. *conf. Strab. lib.* 2. & *Ptol.* 4, 1.

L ante O.

Locrenſes, ium, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Locris, Cic. Verr.* 5, 34.

Locri, ōrum, m. pl. (1) *Several people of this name in the country of Locris, diſtinguiſhed by the names of Ozoles, Epicnemides, and Opantii, and by their different ſituation. (2) Alſo of the Brutii, built by the ancient Locri of Greece, near the promontory of Zephyrium; whence they were called Locri Epizephyrii. Ovid calleth the name of this city Naritia; and Virgil, Æn.*

3, 399. *calleth the inhabitants Naritii Locri. (1) Vid. ſingulatim, & conſule Geogr. Antiq. (2) Plin.* 3, 5.

Lōcuſta, æ, f. *A vile woman, ſkilfull in preparing poiſons. She helped Nero to poiſon Britannicus, and Agrippina to diſpatch Claudius, Juu. Sat.* 1, 7. *Tac.* 12, 66, 3. & 13, 15, 1.

Londinium, vel ¶ **Londīnum**, i, n. [*à* Llan Dian, i. e. fanum Dianæ. Certiffimè enim Diana hīc præcipuè colebatur. Eſſortum enim propè D. Pauli non unum hujus Dææ ſigillum, plurimaque cervorum oſſa & cornua, aliis itaque etymis valere juffis hīc pedem figo] *London, an ancient city of England upon the river Thames, a famous town for trade, and the reſort of merchants and traders in Nero's time, vid. Tac.* 14, 33, 1. *and probably long before. It is governed by a lord mayor, and twenty-four aldermen. It was anciently called by ſeveral names; as, Auguſta Trinobantum, given it, as ſome think, in Auguſtus's time; Colonia Auguſta, and Londinium by Tacitus, Londinium; Ann. Londonia, by Beda. It was walled about by Conſtantine the Great, and became the metropolis of England ſoon after the Saxon heptarchy. Its ſuburbs for noble buildings, and inhabitants, may almoſt vie with itſelf; and may it proſper till it may be ſaid, Poteris nihil orbe toto viſere majus.*

Longimānus, i, m. *A name given to Artaxerxes, becauſe, they ſay, one of his hands was longer than the other; or perhaps rather from the large extent of his power, according to that of Naſo, An neſcis longas regibus eſſe manus? Ep.* 17, 166.

¶ **Longobardi**, ōrum, m. pl. [*quæſi Lingobardi, ut à Pontico appellantur*] *A people of Lombardy, made up of the Lingones a people of Germany, and the Bardi a people of Gaul. They inhabited both ſides of the Po in the time of Juſtinian.*

¶ **Longobardia**, æ, f. *Lombardy, a large country of Italy, containing ſeveral dukedoms and ſtates. ¶ Gallia Ciſalpina.*

¶ **Longovicum**, i, n. *Launceſter in Northumberland, Camd.*

Longula, æ, f. *A town of the Volſci in Italy, not far from Corioli, Liv.* 2, 33.

Lopaduſa, æ, f. *An iſland in the Mediterranean, belonging to Tunis, Plin.* 3, 8. *hod. Lampedoſa, Hard.*

Lopſi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Lopſica, Plin.* 3, 21.

Lopſica, æ, f. *A town of Liburnia, Plin.* 3, 21. *hod. Lopſico, Hard.*

¶ **Lotharingia**, æ, f. [*à* Lothario rege Gall.] *A country of Gallia Belgica, now called Emrain. It lieth between Alſace on the eaſt, Champagne on the weſt, Luxemburg on the north, and Burgundy on the ſouth. It is a ſovereign dukedom, and is computed to be near 128 miles long, and 110 broad.*

***Lōtis**, is, f. [*Λῶτις, Gr.*] *A nymph, who fleeing from Priapus, was changed into the lote tree, Ov. Met.* 9, 347.

***Lōtōphāgi**, ōrum, m. pl. [*i. e. loto viſſitantes; ex λῶτος, lotus, & φάγω, edo*] *A people of Barbary, who are ſaid to have lived on the fruit of the lote tree, Ov. de Rem. Am.* 789.

¶ **Lovanium**, ii, n. *Louvain, a city and univerſity of the Low Countries.*

*¶ **Loxias**, æ, m. [*à λόξας, obliquus, quòd obliquè per zodiacum feratur, vel quòd obliqui, i. e. ambigua, det reſponſa*] *A name of Apollo, Mæcrobi.* Sat. 1, 17.

L ante U.

***Lua mater** [*à* luendo, i. e. purgando] *A goſſes preſiding over expiations, Liv.* 8, 1.

Lūca, æ, f. (1) *A town of Lombardy. (2) Another in Tuſcany, on the river Serchio. (1) Suet. Cæſ.* 24. *ubi vid. Bernegger. (2) Plin.* 3, 5. *Hinc Lucenſes, ium, m. pl. Plin.* 3, 12. *Lucæ incolæ.*

Lūcāni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, of the race of the Samnites, Liv.* 22, 42. & 27, 44. *Lūcānia,*

Lūcānia, æ, f. *A country of Italy, belonging to Naples*, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 38.

Lūcānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lucania*, Hor. Sat. 1, 15, 21.

Lūcānus, i, m. *A learned and famous poet of Corduba, a city of Spain, who coming to Rome, was made an equestrian. He writ, but lived not to finish, the civil wars between Cæsar and Pompey, in an heroic poem: for seeing himself slighted by Nero, he was so moved, that both by words and deeds he publicly showed his resentment, and was condemned for a conspiracy against him, but had the favour to choose his death; which he did by opening his veins. Martial writ many epigrams upon him, lib. 7. ep. 20, 21, 22. and in several other books; and Statius bis Genethliacōn, Sil. 2, 7.*

Lucas, æ, f. [*à Lucania, ubi primum Pyrrhi bello Romanis visi sunt elephantes, Varr.*] ¶ *Lucæ boves, Elephants*, so called ignorantly by the Romans, having never seen any bigger creature.

Lucanēs, vid. Luca.

Lucentia, æ, f. *A maritime town of Spain, Mela. Sed Lucentum vocat Plin. 3, 3. hod. Alicante, Hard.*

Lūcēres, Prop. 4, 1, 31. Lūcēres, Ov. Fast. 3, 132. um, m. pl. [*de etymo variè disputatur, quæ tamen à vero abesse propius etyma videntur, vel ut dicti sint à Lucumone, Varr. & Plin. vel à Lūco ubi Romuli asyllum fuit, ut sint advenæ in hac tribu, Plut.*] *One of the three centuries, into which Romulus divided the people. Lucernum nominis, & originis causâ incerta est, Liv. 1, 13.*

Lūcēria, æ, f. *A city of Apulia, Luc. 2, 473. & Plin. 3, 11. Nuceria, Ptol. 3, 1. hod. Lucero delli Pagani, in Capitanata, Hard.*

¶ Lūcerna, æ, f. [*à lucerna, quæ olim in turri lacus exitu sita suspendebatur, quæ navigantibus prælucere*] *Lucern*, one of the Swiss Cantons.

Luciānus, i, m. *A learned and witty writer of Samosata, who composed many dialogues on various and pleasant arguments in a pure Greek stile. He lived in the time of Trajan, and for some time professed Christianity, but soon turned apostate, and became a wicked blasphemer. Nor doth he less ridicule and scoff at the heathen gods in his dialogues, wherein he sheweth himself a professed atheist. At length, he that had barked so loud at religion was devoured by dogs. Vid. Suid. ubi plura invenies.*

Lūciliānus, i, m. Cic. Att. 16, 11. *The son of*

Lūcilius, ii, m. *The name of several men; a learned and smart Roman satirist, born at Arunca in Italy, cotemporary with Accius and Pacuvius. Secut Lucilius urbem, Te, Lupe, te, Muti, & genuinum fregit in illis, Pers. 1, 114.*

Lūcīna, æ, f. [*etymon lege ap. Ov. Fast. 2, 44.*] *The goddess of child-bearing, a title given both to Juno and Diana, or Luna. Juno Lucina, fer opem, serva me, obsecro, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 15. Vid. & Catull. Carm. Sec. 32, 17.*

Lūcīpor, & Marci por, pro Lucii & Marci puer dixerunt antiqui.

Lūcius, ii, m. *The prenomē of several Romans, as Lucius Quint. Cincinn. Lucius Sept. Severus, &c.*

Lucrētia, æ, f. *The daughter of Lucretius prefect of the city, and wife of Tarquinius Collatinus, ravished by Sextus Tarquinius, the son of Tarquinius Superbus: which the chaste injured lady resented to that degree, that she immediately sent for her father and husband, and stabbed herself before them. Whereupon the people of Rome rose in arms, banished the Tarquins, and changed the monarchy into the form of a commonwealth, Liv. 1, 58, 59.*

Lucretīlis, is, m. *A mountain of the Sabines, at the foot of which was Horace's villa and land, of so pleasant a situation, that he feigneth that Faustus often left his Lycaum to resort thither, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 1. Vid. & eund. Ep. 1, 16.*

Lucretīus, ii, m. *A Latin poet, who writ of the nature of things in six books, still extant.*

De illo vid. Ov. Am. 1, 15, 23. Quint. 10, 1. Philo ab uxore dato in insaniam versus suâ ipsius manu perit, ætat. 54. Euseb.

Lucrīnum, i, n. *A town of Apulia, Mela.*

Lucrīnus lacus [*à lucro ex piscibus facto, Fest.*] *A lake of Campania, between Baiæ and Cumæ, plentifully stored with choice fishes. Hinc Lucrinensis, e, adj. Cic. Att. 4, 10. Id. quod*

Lūcrīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Lucrine lake. Lucrina aqua, Prop. 1, 11, 10. conchyliæ, Hor. Epod. 2, 49. Ostrea stagno satiatæ Lucrino, Mart. 3, 60, 3.*

Lūciliātus Catulus, *A valiant Roman, who, by beating the Carthaginian fleet between Sicily and Africa, put an end to the first Punick war, Liv. 28, 38.*

Lūcillus, i, m. (1) *Lucius Lucullus, a noble and valiant Roman, who beat Mithridates out of his kingdom. (2) Marcus, a kinsman of the former, who subdued Thrace. (1) Vid. Plut. in hujus vitâ, & Cic. pro Archiâ 4. & Acad. Q. 2, 1. (2) Eutrop. 6, 6. & 8. Hinc*

Lūcullēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lucullus. ¶ Luculleum marmor, brought by him to Rome, Plin. 36, 6.*

¶ Lūcūmo, ōnis, m. *Rex sonat linguâ Etruscâ, Serv. vel homo insanus, Fest. Lucmo per Sync. vocat Propertius, 4, 1, 29.*

Lucus Augusti, *A town in Gallia Narbonensis, Plin. 3, 4. hod. Luc en Dauphiné, altero à Diâ five Deâ Vocontiorum lapide, Hard.*

Lūcus Feroniæ, *A place in Italy, not far from Viterbo, Plin. 3, 4. Sub oppido S. Oreste etiamnum visuntur vestigia, Hard.*

Lugdūnenſis Gallia, *A part of old Gaul, which included the diocese of Lyons and its dependencies, Roan, Tours, Lens, the Franche Comté, and part of Switzerland. Vid. Geograph.*

Lugdūnenſis ara, *An altar at Lyons, where Caligula had ordered Greek and Roman orators to vie with one another; in which contention he that was overcome was obliged to praise and reward the conqueror; and if any piece was publicly produced for approbation, which was condemned, he was obliged to lick it off with his tongue, wipe it off with a sponge, to be struck with a ferula, or thrown into the river. Vid. Juv. 1, 44. & conf. Suet. Calig. 20.*

¶ Lugdūnum Celtarum, [*qu. Lucii dunum, i. e. mons, Celticè*] *The city Lyons in France, built on a hill by Lucius Munatius Plancus, vid. Turneb. Ant. Lett. 20, 15. near the confluence of Arar and the Rhodne.*

¶ Lugdūnum Covenarum, *A city of Guienne in France; hod. S. Bertrand.*

¶ Lugdūnum Batavorum, *The city Leyden in Holland. Lugdunumque tuam, dum præteris, aspice victor, Sidon. 5, 576.*

¶ Luguvallium, & Luguballia, *Old Caerliffe, Beda.*

Lumberitāni, ōrum, m. pl. Plin. 3, 3. *The people of Lombier in Navarre, Hard.*

Lūna, æ, f. *A town and port, or rather bay of Tuscany, on the confines of Liguria. Primum Etruriæ oppidum Luna, portu nobile, Plin. 3, 5. Lunæ portum est operæ cognoscere, Pers. 6, 9.*

Lunæ promontorium, Plin. 3, 4. *A promontory of Portugal, at the mouth of the river Tagus. Hod. in ruinis jacet, circumjacenti agro nomen est il Lunegiano; portui, Golfo di Spezzia, Hard.*

Lūpa, quæ & Acca Laurentia, & Larentia dicta est. Vid. Laurentia.

¶ Lupara, æ, f. *The Louvre in Paris, where the court often is.*

Lūpercal, ālis, n. [*ut mons Lucæus, à λύκος, ita Lūpercal à lupo dictus*] *A place under mount Palatine, consecrated by Evander to Pan the god of Arcadia, that he might preserve their flocks from the wolves, Virg. Æn. 8, 343.*

Lūpercālīa, um, & ōrum, n. pl. *A festival sacred to Pan, kept February the 15th, Ov. Fast. 2, 367. & seqq.*

Lūpercālīs, e, adj. *Belonging to Pan. Lūpercale sacrum, Suet. Aug. 91.*

Lūpercus, i, m. Cic. Philipp. 2, 34. *sed sæpius in plur. occ. Priests of Pan, who on the Lupercalia ran naked about the streets, and struck women with child, in order to give them a more easy labour, Virg. Æn. 8, 663.*

Lupia, æ, f. *A town of Italy, between Otranto and Brindisi, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Torre di S. Cataldo, Hard.*

Luppia, æ, f. (1) *The river Lippe in Germany, which runeth through Westphalia into the Rhine at Wesel. (2) Also the city Lipstadt, which taketh its name from thence. (1) Tac. Ann. 1, 60, 5. & 2, 7, 1. (2) Virg. Geogr.*

Lūsitiāni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Lusitania, Plin. 4, 22. hod. les Algarbes, Hard.*

Lūsitiānia, æ, f. *The third part of ancient Spain, especially that part called Algarve, in Portugal. The river Douro divideth it from Tarracon on the north, and the river Anas on the south from Bætica, which containeth two other parts. Vide Geogr.*

Lūsitiānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lusitania. Lusitania tela, Val. Max. 9, 1, 5. conf. & Sil. 5, 335.*

Lūtetia, æ, f. *Paris, the metropolis of France upon the river Seine. Julius Cæsar beautified it so much with noble buildings, walled it, and fortified it so strongly, that some call it Julio-polis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 58. & 6, 3. ubi Lutetia Parisiorum dicitur. Hic etiam celeberrima Academia à Carolo Magno fund.*

*¶ Lūtēva, æ, f. [*Λυτήβα, Ptol.*] *A town of Languedoc in France; hod. Lodeve, Hard.*

*Lūtēvāni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Luteva, Plin. 3, 4.*

Luxia, æ, f. *A river of Spain, between the Anas and Bætis, Plin. 3, 1. hod. Odier, Hard.*

L ante Y.

*Lyæus, i, m. [*à λύω, quod solvat animum & quasi relaxet*] *A name of Bacchus. Tu sapientiam Curas, & arcanum jocosum Consilium retegis Lyæo, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 14.*

*Lyæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Bacchus. Latex Lyæus, Virg. Æn. 1, 690.*

Lycabēssus, vel Lycabettus, i, m. *A high hill near Athens, very fruitfull in olives, Stat. Theb. 12, 691. & Plin. 4, 7.*

*Lycæum, i, n. *A famous university at Athens. Vid. Lycæum.*

Lycæus, i, m. *A mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Pan, Virg. Georg. 1, 16. Also to Jupiter, Plin. 4, 6.*

Lycambes, æ, m. *The father of Neobule, whom he promised in marriage to the poet Archilochus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 25. Vid. Archilochus.*

Lycambēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lycambes. Tincta tela Lycambeo sanguine, Ov. in Ilin. 51.*

*Lycæon, ōnis, m. [*à λύκος, lupus, quem moribus retulit, & in quem mutatus est*] *A king of Arcadia, who would have murdered Jupiter in his own palace, but missing of his purpose slew a Molossian hostage, dressed him and set him before the god; who thereupon consumed his palace with lightening, and turned him into a wolf. Vid. Fab. integram ap. Ov. Met. 1. fab. 7.*

*Lycæōnes, um, m. pl. *The people of Lycaonia, Plin. 5, 29. Also spotted Indian wolves, Id. 8, 34.*

*Lycæōnia, æ, f. [*à Lycaone dict.*] *A country of the lesser Asia, on the south of Cappadocia, divided from Cilicia by mount Taurus, Plin. 5, 27. hod. Caramanix pars.*

*Lycæōnis, idis, f. *Patron. Callisto, the daughter of Lycaon. Callisto juxta Lycaonida, Catull. 64, 66. Virgineos, perjura Bycaoni, cætus desere, Ov. Fast. 2, 173.*

*Lycæōnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lycaon. Lycaonia mensa, Ov. Met. 1, 165.*

*Lycaste, es, f. [*i. e. lupina; à præced.*] (1) *A famous courtesan, called also Venus, on whom Butes begot Eryx. (2) Also a Cretan nymph. (1) Serv. (2) Dictæa Lycaste, Claud. 2. Conf. Sil. 276.*

Lycastus,

Lycastus, i, f. [à Lycaste nympha] *A town in Crete, near the Dictæan hill*, Plin. 4, 12.

**Lyceum*, i, n. [λύκειον, Gr.] (1) *Aristotle's school, near Athens*. (2) *Also Cicero's school in the Tusculan, so called from the former*. (1) Cic. Acad. 1, 4. (2) Id. de Div. 1, 5. & alibi.

**Lychnidum*, i, n. [Λυκνίδιον, Gr. Polyb.] *A city in the west part of Macedonia*, Liv. 27, 33. & 44, 21.

Lycia, æ, f. [à Lyco rege Pandionis fil.] *A country between Pamphylia and Caria*; hod. *Mentezia*, Hard. *Chimæritera Lycia*, Ov. Met. 6, 339. *scil. à Chimæra monte ignivomo hujus regionis*, Incolæ *Lycii* vocantur, Virg. Æn. 1, 117.

Lycidas, æ, m. (1) *The name of a Centaur*. (2) *Also the name of a shepherd*. (1) Ov. Met. 12, 310. (2) Virg. Ecl. 7, 67. & 9, 2.

Lycinia, æ, f. *One of the mistresses of Mæcenas*, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 23. *sed mel. codd. Lycinia*.

**Lycisca*, æ, f. [à λύκος, lupus] (1) *The name of a prostitute*. (2) *A dog's name*; perhaps a mongrel of a dog and a wolf, or rather simply, *a wolf dog*. (1) Juv. 6, 123. (2) Virg. Ecl. 3, 18.

Lycius, a, um, adj. *Lycium, of the country of Lycia*. *Lycii montes*, Stat. Theb. 6, 923. *Lycius Apollo*, Prop. 3, 1. ult. ¶ *Lyciæ sortes, the oracle of Apollo*, Virg. Æn. 4, 347. *Nam oraculum Apollinis fuit in Patara Lyciæ, unde & Patareus Apollo*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 64. *Lycium mare*, Plin. 5, 27. *hod. le golfe de Satalia*, Hard.

**Lycômêdes*, is, m. [Λυκομήδης, Gr.] (1) *A king of the isle of Scyros, father of Deidamia, on whom Achilles, in woman's apparel, begat Pyrrhus*. For Thetis, the mother of Achilles, had concealed him in the court of Scyros, lest he should go to the war of Troy; where if he went, she knew he would be slain. (2) *Also the son of Creon*. (1) Vid. Stat. Achil. 1, 396. & Scholiast. Hom. (2) Hom. Il. 1, & τ, 240.

Lycômêdis, is, f. *A lake of Africa, on the confines of Marmorica*, Plin. 5, 4.

**Lýcon*, ônis, m. [Λύκων, Gr.] (1) ¶ *A peripatetic philosopher, so eloquent and sweet in his discourses, that he was called Glycon*. (2) *Also a town of Portugal*. (1) Laërt. (2) Liv. 37, 46.

Lýcophron, is, m. *A famous tragick poet of Chalcis*. One tragedy of his, or another of the name, is extant, called *Cassandra*, full of history, containing the acts of Hercules, the expedition of the Argonauts, the Theban and Trojan wars, but in an obscure and involved stile; whence that of *Statius*, Carmina Battiadæ, latebræque Lycophronis atri, Sylv. 5, 3, 157.

*¶ *Lýcôpôlis*, is, f. [i. e. Luporum urbs; ex λύκος, lupus, & πόλις, civitas: sic dict. quod lupi, factâ acie, Æthiopes Ægyptum invadentes repulerint] *A city of Ægypt upon the Nile*, Diod. 1, 2. Strab. 1, 7.

**Lýcôpôlites nomos*, *The district belonging to Lycopolis*, Plin. 5, 9.

Lýcôrias, æ, f. *The name of a nymph*, Virg. Georg. 4, 339.

Lýcôris, idis, f. *A freed woman of Volumnius the senator*, with whom C. Gallus was deeply in love; but slighting him, she followed M. Antony into the camp, Virg. Ecl. 10, 2.

Lýcormas, æ, m. *A river of Æolia, called also Evenus*, Ov. Met. 2, 245.

**Lýcurgides*, æ, m. Patron. *The son of Lycurgus*, Ov. in Ibin. 503. Vid. Lycurgus, n. 2. ubi tamen *Lycoriden* leg. & de Simonide Apollineo p. 6ta intelligunt.

**Lýcurgus*, i, m. [Λυκῦργος, Gr.] (1) *The son of Polydectes, a noble Spartan, brother of Enomus*. His brother dying, he took upon him the name of king; but soon after finding his brother's wife was with child, he laid it aside, and acted only as a Prodicus, or chief minister, and faithfully resigned his kingdom to his ne-

phew Charilaüs. But finding the state much out of order, he bent his mind to relieve it, which he did by a body of laws he had collected in his travels, and by study and observation, and obliged the lords and commons of the Spartans to keep them inviolable till he returned from Delphos. When he came thither, and found Apollo highly approved them, he sent the oracle to Sparta, dismissed his friends, and retired a voluntary exile to Crete; where dying, he ordered his body to be thrown into the sea, that the Spartans might not think themselves discharged of their oath by procuring his bones to be brought to Sparta. (2) *A king of Nemea, the father of Archemorus*. (3) *A king of Thrace, who finding his people too much addicted to wine, ordered all the vines of his country to be rooted up*. (1) Vid. Just. 1, 3. & Plut. in vitâ Lyc. (2) Proles infasta Lycurgi, Stat. Theb. 4, 742. (3) Vefanus novâ nequicquam in vite Lycurgus, Prop. 3, 17, 23.

**Lýcus*, i, m. [Λύκος, Gr.] (1) *A king of Bæotia, who married Antiopa the daughter of king Nycteus, who hearing that Jupiter had lain with her, divorced her, and took Dirce to wife, who kept her confined; but Jupiter released her, and she fled to Citheron, where she was delivered of twins, Amphion and Zethis, who, when grown up, revenged their mother's wrongs upon Lycus and Dirce*. (2) *A noble but unfortunate Trojan*. (3) *One of the Centaurs slain by Pirithoüs*. (4) *A famous physician of Neapolis*. (5) *A beautiful boy beloved by Alceus*. (6) ¶ *An historian*. (7) *A river of Asia, which runeth through subterraneous cavities a long way before it appeareth again*. (8) *Another flowing into the Euxine sea*. (1) Vid. Amphion & Dirce. (2) Virg. Æn. 1, 226. (3) Ov. Met. 12, 332. (4) Plin. 20, 20. (5) Hor. Od. 1, 32, 11. (6) Suid. & Porphyr. (7) Ov. Met. 15, 273. (8) Id. ex Ponto, 4, 10, 47.

Lydda, æ, f. *A city of Palestine not far from Joppa*, Plin. 5, 14.

Lýde, es, f. [Λυδη, Gr.] *The dearly beloved wife of Antimachus the Clarian poet*, Plut. de Consol. & Ov. Trist. 1, 5, 1.

Lýni, òrum, m. pl. *The people of Lydia, much given to intemperance*, Plin. 3, 4.

Lýdia, æ, f. [à Lydo rege Tyrreni fratre] *An inland country of the Lesser Asia, governed formerly by Cræsus king of Lydia, so famous in history*. In this country is also the golden river Pactolus, Virg. Georg. 4, 211. vid. Lydius. It was anciently a very warlike nation, Id. Æn. 8, 479.

Lýdius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lydia*. Aurifer amnis Lydius, Tib. 3, 3, 29.

Lýdus, i, m. *He, together with his brother Tyrrenus, formerly reigned in Mæonia, which was afterwards called Lydia from his name*, Patere. 1. Vid. Tyrrenus.

Lygdânum, i, n. *A town of Mysia*, Plin. 5, 30.

Lygdâmus, i, m. (1) *The name of a servant*. (2) *A name by which Tibullus calleth himself*. (1) Prop. 4, 7, 35. (2) Tib. 3, 2, 29.

Lygi, òrum, m. pl. *A people of the ancient Germany, near the river Vistula*, Tac. Ann. 12, 29, 5. & Germ. 43, 4. Not far from Kalisch in Poland, Cellar.

Lymphæ, æ, f. *A goddess worshiped by the husbandmen when they wanted rain*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1.

Lyncestæ, ârum, m. pl. *The people of Lyncestis*, Plin. 4, 10.

Lyncestis, idis, f. *A country and river of Macedonia*, Plin. 2, 103. Hinc

Lyncestius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lyncestis*. Lyncestius amnis, Ov. Met. 15, 329.

**Lynceus*, i, m. [à λυγξ, lynx, quod est animal oculatissimum.] (1) *One of the Argonauts, whom they fabled to be so quick-sighted as to see things at 130 miles distance*, Varr. and to see through trees and rocks, Plut. yea, that he could see hell through the earth; by which was meant, that he found out metals in the deepest

mines. (2) *One of the sons of Ægyptus, whom his wife Hypermnestra saved, when the rest were slain by her bloody sisters*. (3) *The brother of Idas, who slew Castor, and was himself slain by Pollux*. (1) Lynceus poterat qui rumpere terras, Et Styga transmissis tacitum deprêndere visu, Val. Flacc. 1, 462. (2) Ov. Ep. 14. (3) Id. Fast. 5. sub fin.

**Lynceus*, a, um, adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, Lynceus*, n. 1. (2) *Of Lynceus*, n. 2. (1) Lynceis oculis contemplari, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 90. (2) Traiectus Lynceo Castor ab ense, Ov. Fast. 5, 709.

**Lyncides*, æ, m. Patron. *The son of Lynceus*, Ov. Met. 4, 768.

Lyncus, i, m. *A king of Scythia, who for his cruelty to Tlepolemus the messenger of Ceres, was turned into a lynx, or ounce*, Ov. Met. 5, 650.

**Lýra*, æ, f. [Λύρα, Gr.] *A constellation of nine stars so called*, Ov. Fast. 2, 76.

Lýrcæus, i, m. *A fountain of Arcadia, from whence issues the river Inachus*, Stat. Theb. 4, 711.

Lýrcæus, a, um, adj. *Arcadian*. Lýrcæa arva, Ov. Met. 1, 598.

Lýrcæus, vel *Lýrnessius*, a, um, adj. *Idem*. Lýrcæia tellus, Val. Flacc. 4, 355.

Lýrnessis, idis, f. Patron. *A woman of Lýrnessus, Briseis*. Fertur in abductâ Lýrnesside tristis Achilles, Ov. Trist. 4, 1, 15.

Lýrnessius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lýrnessus*. Lýrnessia mœnia, Ov. Ep. 3, 45.

Lýrnêtus, vel *Lýrnessus*, i, m. *A town of Troas in Phrygia, sacked by Achilles, from whence he brought Briseis*, Plin. 5, 30.

**Lýsander*, dri, m. [Λύσανδρος, Gr.] *A Lacedæmonian commander, who put an end to the war between Sparta and Athens, which had lasted twenty-six years, by ruining the Athenian fleet; but it was not so much effected by the valour of his forces, as by the disorders that were among the enemy, which were supposed to be craftily fomented by himself*. Afterwards he set up a kind of decemviral government in the cities of Greece, which displeased the Lacedæmonians so much, that they deposed him of his power. He was a politick, or rather crafty, man; ambitious, covetous, and cruel. Vid. Plut. & vitam à C. Nepote scriptam.

Lýsias, æ, m. *The son of Cephalus, one of the ten famous orators commended by Cicero*, Orat. 9, & 26.

**Lýsimâchia*, æ, f. [i. e. solutio pugnæ; à λύω, solvo. & μάχη, pugna] *A city of Thrace built by Lýsimachus*, Just. 17, 2.

**Lýsimachus*, i, m. Lat. pugnam dirimens; [ab eodem] *A brave and valiant Macedonian, son to Antigonus, the pedagogue of Alexander, and his treasurer*. He had a mighty love to learning, and heard Callisthenes daily when imprisoned by Alexander, who hated him; and at his request gave him a cup of poison to put him out of his pain; which so incensed the king, that he ordered him to be thrown unto a lion. But he, undaunted, wrapped a towel about his arm, and thrusting it down the lion's throat, who came with open jaws to devour him, pulled out his heart; for which afterwards the king more highly respected him. Vid. Just. 15, 3. After the king's death, when his captains divided his dominions among themselves, he was king of Thrace, and slain in a battle against Seleucus, Id. 17, 2.

Lýsinœ, es, f. *A town of the Lesser Asia, near Pamphylia*, Liv. 38, 15.

Lýsippus, i, m. *A noble statuary, who made his statues with such art, that they seemed to have real life*. Alexander forbade all other statuary to represent him. Gloria Lýsippi animosa effingere signa, Prop. 3, 9, 9. Vid. & Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 240.

**Lýsis*, is, m. [Lat. solutio; à λύω, solvo] *A Pythagorean philosopher, master to Epaminondas*, Nep. Epam. 2. & Cic. de Orat. 3, 34.

**Ly-*

* *Lyfistratus*, i. m. [*ἀλύστρας*, exercitus] *The brother of Lyfippus, an excellent statuary in plaster, as his brother was in brass*, Plin. 34, 8. & 35, 12.

* || *Lyfius*, i. m. [*ἀλύσις*, solutio] *By this name these gods were called, who were thought to avert evil, such as the Auerunci, Apotropaï.* *Ἀλεξίμαχοι*, Pollux.

|| *Lystra*, æ. f. *A city of Isauria near Derbe on the confines of Lycania*, S. Lucas, Act. Ap. 14, 6.

M ante A.

Macæ, ñrum. m. pl. *A people of Arabia Felix, near the river Cinyphs*, Sil. 2, 60. *Maces* hos laud. *Mela* 3, 8. *Regionem quæ hod. Ormus dic. incolebant. Cinyphii didicere Macæ squallentia barba*, Id. 3, 275.

* || *Macalla*, ñrum. m. pl. [*μακάλλα*, Gr.] *A town of the Brutii in Italy*, Lycophr. 927.

Mæcæus, i. m. *The son of Æolus, who lay with his sister Canace, and had a child by her; whereupon he fled from his father's indignation, who had ordered the child to be cast to the dogs, and sent his daughter a sword, with a command to use it as she deserved. Ovid hath written an epistle for her to her brother*, Ep. 11.

Mæcædo, ñnis. m. *A Macedonian. Philippus valens Macedo multa moliebatur*, Nep. Timoth. 3.

Mæcædonia, æ. f. [*ἡ Μακεδονία*, Gr.] *A fertile country between Thrace, Epirus, and Greece properly so called. Divisionem ejus in quatuor regiones*, vid. ap. Liv. 45, 29. Hinc

Mæcædonicus, & *Mæcædonius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Macedonia; Macedonian. Macedonicum bellum*, Plin. 4, 11. *Macedonia farris*, Ov. Met. 12, 466.

Mæcer, i. m. *A Roman poet, cotemporary with Ovid, who wrote of botany, and the virtues of herbs*, Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 44. He also made a supplement to Homer, Id. ex Pont. 4, 16, 6.

Mæceus, i. m. *A river of Mysia, falling into the river Rhindacus*, Plin. 5, ult. hod. *Megiso*.

Mæchæon, ñnis. m. *The son of Esculapius and Arisnoë, or, as some, of Hæione, and according to others, of Coronis; a skillful physician, who performed several great cures, and healed the wounded Greeks at the siege of Troy. Tarda Philoetæ sanavit crura Machæon*, Prop. 2, 1, 59. Hinc

Mæchæonius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Machæon. Ille Machæoniâ vix ope sanus erit*, Ov. Rem. Am. 546.

|| *Machara*, vel *Imachara*, æ. f. *An inland town of Sicily*; hod. *Traina*. Hinc

Macharensis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Machara. Macharensis ager*, Cic. Verr. 3, 18.

|| *Machlinia*, æ. f. *The metropolis of Brabant*; hod. *Machline*, & *Malines*.

|| *Machlovium*, ii. n. *A famous port and town of France, on the coast of Britany*.

Machlyes, um. m. pl. *Inhabitants of Africa beyond the Nasamones, who, as Aristotle saith, have their right side male, their left side female*, vid. Plin. 7, 2.

Macidos, is. f. *A city of Thrace*, *Mela*.

Macra, æ. f. (1) || *A river which divided Liguria and Tuscany*; hod. *la Magra*. (2) *An island of the Myrtoan sea, near Eubœa*. (1) Luc. 2, 426. (2) Plin. 4, 13.

Macri campi, *A place in Italy not far from Parma and Mutina*, Liv. 41, 18. & 45, 12. conf. Col. 7, 2.

Macris, is. f. (1) *An island of Caria*. (2) *Another of Eubœa*. (1) Plin. 5, 31. (2) Id. 4, 12.

* *Macröbii*, ñrum. m. pl. [*Lat. longævi; æ μακροί, longus, & βίος, vita*] (1) *A people of Africa in the island Meroë, so called because they live long*. (2) *Others in the eastern parts of Æthiopia*. (1) *Mela*. (2) Plin. 7, 2.

* || *Macröbius*, i. m. [*ab eodem*] *The name of*

a man of consular dignity, cotemporary with Sertorius. He wrote two books on Scipio's dream, and seven called Saturnalia, containing many things of great use. He hath by some been called Gellius's ape, because he imitated his manner, and transcribed many things out of him. Opus extat, quod vide.

* *Macröcephali*, ñrum. m. pl. [*ἡ μακροκεφαλία, sc. ex μακρός, longus, & κεφαλή, caput*] *A people living near the city Cerasus in Capadocia*, Val Flacc. 5.

* *Macrontichos*, i. f. [*μακρόν τιχος, Gr. i. e. longum habens murum*;] *A town of Thrace near the Chersonesus, where Miltiades built a long wall to part the Chersonesus from other parts of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11. || *Alio nomine Bisanthe appell. hod. Macri.*

* || *Macrynias*, æ. f. [*μακρόνια, Gr.*] *A town of Ætolia in Greece, near Chalcis*, Strabo, lib. 10.

* || *Macrörium*, ii. n. [*μακρόριον, Gr.*] *A town of Sicily, not far from the Geloi campi*, Herodot. 7, 153.

|| *Madagascar*, *A large island in the Æthiopic sea*. || *Cerne*, Plin.

Madaura, æ. f. *A city of Africa, on the confines of Getulia, the birth place of Apuleius the Platonick, who from hence is called Madaurensis*, vid. Plin. 5, 4. hod. *Madara*.

|| *Madera*, æ. f. vel *Maderas*, *An island of the Atlantick sea in Africa*, al. *Cerne Atlantica*.

|| *Madus*, i. f. *Maidstone in Kent*, Camd.

Mæander, Ov. & *Mæandrus*, i. m. *Sil. A river in Phrygia, having innumerable turnings and windings; whence Ovid, Met. 8, 162. compareth the Labyrinth in Crete to it, and Silius a mutable temper*, l. 7, 139. hod. *Madre*.

Mæandria, æ. f. *A town of Epirus*, Plin. 4, 1.

Mæandropolis, is. f. *A town of Caria, on the river Mæander*, Plin. 5, 29.

|| *Mæatæ*, ñrum. m. pl. *The people of Loudon in Scotland*.

Mædi, ñrum. m. pl. *A people of Thrace, bordering on the Macedonians*, Liv. 26, 25.

* *Mænades*, um. f. pl. & aliq. in sig. *Mænas, ædis. [ἡ μαιναδῶν, infanire, quod in orgiis furore percitæ viderentur] Women sacrificers to Bacchus. Mænades hederigeræ*, Catull. 64, 23. Recepto *Mænas* insanit Deo, Sen. Med. v. 382.

Mænalius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mænalus. Mænalius nemus*, Stat. Theb. 9, 719.

Mænälus, i. m. & *Mænäla*, ñrum. n. pl. *A high hill in Arcadia. Mænalus argutum nemus semper habet*, Virg. Ecl. 8, 2. *Mænala transferram latebris horrenda ferarum*, Ov. Met. 1, 216. Hinc

Mænälis, is. f. Patron. || *Mænalis ora*, *Arcadia*, Ov. Fast. 3, 84.

Mænaria, æ. f. *A small island near Corsica*, Plin. 3, 6.

Mænius, i. m. *A spendthrift, who having wasted all he had, reserved only one pillar of his house to stand upon to see the gladiators*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 27.

Mænus, i. m. *A river of Germany running into the Rhine*, Plin. 9, 15. Tac. Germ. 28.

Mæxon, ñnis. m. *A priest of Apollo*, Stat. Theb. 4, 598.

Mæxonia, æ. f. *Lydia, especially that part bordering upon Ionia and Caria*. Vid. Plin. 5, 29. & consule Geogr.

Mæxönides, æ. m. [*ἡ Μæxoniâ Homeri patriâ, cum Homerus in Mæxoniâ, i. e. Lydiâ, nempe Smyrnæ, natus fuerit*] *A title given to Homer. Sua riserunt secula Mæxonidem*, Mart. 5, 10.

Mæxönis, ñdis. f. Patron. *Of Lydia; Lydian. Mæxonis Arachne*, Ov. Met. 6, 103. * *Et quis Gyrrhenus è Lydiâ in Etruriam venit. Mæxonidum ellus ponitur pro Etruriâ*, Sil. 6, 607.

Mæxönus, a, um. adj. [*ἡ Μæxoniâ patriâ Homeri; de Mæxone patre nihil certi, vid. Mæxonides*] *Of, or belonging to, Homer. Mæxonius Homerus*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 5.

Mæxönicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mæxönis. Palus Mæotica*, Plin. 2, 67.

Mæxötis, ñdis. in Acc. *Mæotica, Mela*, 1, ult. & *Meotin*, Plin. 4, 12. *A vast lake beyond the Euxine sea, into which the river Tanais disembogues itself*, Africanus ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 17. hod. *Mer de Zabache*. It is computed to be near 600 miles in circumference.

Mæxötis, ñdis. f. Patron. *Of Mæotia. Mæotideævior aiâ*, Juv. 15, 115. sc. *Dianæ Tauricæ*.

Mæxötius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mæotia. Lacus Mæxötius*, Plin. 4, 12.

Mæxöia silva, *A wood in Tuscany*, Plin. 8, 58. hod. *Bosci di Baccano; recte. Mæxöia*.

Mæxövius, i. m. *A pityfull poet in Virgil's time. Navis ferens olentem Mæxövium*, Hor. Epod. 10, 2. Vid. & Virg. Ecl. 3, 90.

|| *Magæ, ñrum. f. pl. Old Radnor in Wales*, Camd.

|| *Magdeburgum*, i. n. *A famous city of lower Saxony, Magdeburg: Dicitur etiam Parthenope, & Parthenopolis*.

|| *Magella*, æ. f. *A town in Sicily near Enna*. Hinc

Magellini, ñrum. m. pl. *The people of Magella*, Plin. 3, 8.

Mägätæ, ñrum. m. pl. *A people of Africa, skillfull in throwing darts*, Stat. Achill. 2, 417. al. *Macetæ*.

|| *Magiovinium*, ii. n. *Anton. Dunstable in Bedfordshire*.

Magna Græcia, *A large quarter of Italy, so called because anciently possessed by the Sicilians, or that several cities thereof came from Greece, or that they used the Greek tongue. Vid. Liv. 31, 7. & Plin. 3, 10. It comprehended the two Calabrias, and the Basilicate in the kingdom of Naples*.

* *Magnesia*, æ. f. [*Μαγνησία, Gr.*] (1) || *A country of Macedon, bordering on Thessaly*. (2) *A city of Asia the less, given to Themistocles, when in exile, by the king of Persia. This was situated by the river Mæander*. (3) *Another in Lydia under mount Sipylus, where Antiochus Magnus was subdued by the Romans*. (1) Ptol. (2) Nep. in Themist. 10. (3) Liv. 36, 43.

* *Magnësis*, ñdis. f. Patron. *Of Magnesia. Cur unquam Colchi Magnësidâ vidimus Argo?* Ov. Ep. 12, 9.

* *Magnëssus*, & *Magnësius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Magnesia. Magnesium laxum*, Lucr. 6, 1062. *Magnëssa Hippolyte*, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 18.

Magnum promontorium, *A promontory at the mouth of the Tagus*, *Mela*. *Olisiponenis*, Plin. 21, i. e. *Ulyssis insula*.

Magnus portus. (1) || *The port of Southampton*, Ort. interpr. *Portsmouth*, Camdeno. (2) *A sea port of Africa, on the coast of Barbary*; hod. *Marsalquibir*, Hard. (1) Ptol. (2) Plin. 5, 2.

Mago, ñnis. m. (1) *The name of several Carthaginians one whereof was the brother of Hannibal, who wrote 28 volumes of husbandry in the Punick tongue, which the Senate ordered to be translated into Latin*. (2) *Also Port Mabon, in the island of Minorca*. (1) Plin. 18, 3, in fin. Vid. & Col. 1, 1. *Alios hujus nominis inv. ap. Liv. B. Pun. 2*. (2) Plin. 3, 5.

Magontiâcum, i. Tac. Ann. 4, 15. *Moguntiâcum*, Eutrop. 7, 13. *The city Mentz, or Mayence, the capital of the elector and archbishop of that name*.

Magoras, æ. m. *A river of Phœnicia in Asia*, Plin. 5, 20. hod. *la Riviere d'Amour*, Hard.

Mägyni, ñrum. m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia*, Tib. 4, 1, 146. ubi al. *Molyni*.

* *Maia*, æ. f. [*Lat. nutrix; ἡ μέλαινα, Gr.*] (1) *The daughter of Atlas by the nymph Pleione, on whom Jupiter begat Mercury, and one of the Pleiades*. (2) || *Another, to whom the month of May is ascribed*. (3) || *Virgil's sister*. (1) Virg. Æn. 8, 138. (2) Vid. Macrobi. Sat. 1, 12. (3) In viâ Virg.

Majesta, æ. f. *The wife of Vulcan*. Vid. Macrobi. Sat. 1, 12.

Majestas, âtis. f. *A goddess, the daughter of Honor and Reverentia*, Ov. Fast. 5, 25.

Majus, i. m. [*ἡ majoribus, ut Junius à junioribus*] (1) || *A name of Jupiter*. (2) || *The father of*

of Virgil. (3) The month of May. (1) Vid. Macrob. Sat. 1, 12. (2) In vitâ Virgilii. (3) Ov. Fast. 5, 427.

Malaca, vel Malacha, æ. f. (1) A city of Spain; hod. Malaga, from which Malaga wine, raisins, &c. (2) Also a river of Spain; hod. Guadalquivir, five Fiu Grande, Hard. (1) Plin. 5, 2. (2) Id. 3, 1.

Mälëa, æ. f. vel Mälëa [Μάλεα, Gr.] A promontory of Greece, in the southern part of the Morea, very dangerous to sailors. Ionioque mari, Maleæque sequacibus undis, Virg. Æn. 5, 193. Raucæ circum tonat ira Maleæ, Stat. Theb. 7, 16.

Mälëventum, i. n. A town of the Hirpines, which afterwards the Romans, offended at the ominous name, called Beneventum, Liv. 9, 29.

Mälëus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Malea. Maleus sinus, Flor. 3, 6. Maleum jugum, Id. 2, 9.

Maliacus sinus, A gulf in the sea over-against Eubœa, Plin. 4, 7.

Malienfes, ium. m. pl. A people of Thessaly near the river Sperchius, Liv. 54, 4.

Mallia lymphæ. (1) A place near Thermopylæ, and mount Oeta. (2) The wife of the Choragus, or perhaps an actress. (1) Lymphæus in Oeteis Mallia Thermopylis, Catull. 66, 54. (2) In carm. ap. Suet. Aug. 70.

|| Mallos, i. f. A city near Tarsus in Cilicia, Luc. 3, 227.

Malvana, æ. A river running by Tangier in Africa, Plin. 5, 2.

Mambliæ, æ. f. A city of Æthiopia, near the coast of Egypt, Plin. 6, 29.

Mamers, tis. m. Oscurum linguâ pro Marte, unde Mamercus Æmilius, Liv. 4, 16.

Mamertes, is. m. A Corinthian, who slew his brother's son to be the next heir; for which fact his brother caused him to be torn in pieces, Ov. in Ibin.

Mamertini, òrum. m. pl. [i. e. Martii, à Mamers Osce pro Mars] A people that possessed themselves of Messina in Sicily, Liv. 28, 28. Hinc

Mamertinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Messina. Amphora Mamertina, Mart. 13, 117.

* || Mamertium, ii. n. [Μαμέρτιον, Gr.] A town of Calabria in Italy, Strabo, lib. 6. hod. Marlorano.

Mammæa, æ. f. (sc. Julia) The mother of Severus, Numm. vett. obvii. Hinc || Mammæus pons, Lampr.

Mamurius (Veturius) An excellent smith, who in the time of Numa made short shields not to be distinguished from that which was said to fall down from heaven, and desired for his reward to be celebrated in the Salian verses, Ov. Fast. 3, 383. But some thought this to be fabulous, and made from VET. MEM. which is no more than vetus memoria, Plut.

Māmura, æ. m. A Roman of the Equestrian order, who first overlaid the walls of his house with marble, and had marble pillars. Vid. Plin. 36, 6. He was born at Fermiæ, whence Horace calleth it satyrically Mamurrarum urbem, Sat. 1, 5, 37. Hunc & Catullus carmine suo proscidit, 27.

† Mānālis lapis, Some took this to be the door that opened to the Manes, Fest. others derive it à manando, and say it was a stone which in time of drought was rolled about to obtain rainy weather. Non. ex Varr. & Fulg. Laheone.

|| Manapia, æ. f. Wexford in Ireland, Camd.

Mancinus, i. m. A consul of Rome, who for making a dishonourable peace was given up to the Numantians, Val. Max. 2, 7, 1.

|| Mancunium, ii. n. Anton. Manchester in Lancashire.

* || Mandane, es. f. [Μανδάνη, Gr.] The daughter of Astyages, and mother of Cyrus, Herodot. 1, 1.

* || Mandanis, is. m. [Μανδάνης, Gr.] An Indian gymnosophist, who despised both the rewards and threatenings of Alexander the Great, Strabo.

Mandarci, òrum. m. pl. A people of Asiatick Sarmatia, Plin. 6, 7.

Mandëla, æ. f. A village of the Sabines, watered by the river Digentia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 105. hod. Poggio Mirteto.

Mandōnius, i. m. A prince of the Illygetes, who first sided with the Romans, but afterwards revolted, Liv. 28, 31.

Mandubii, òrum. m. pl. A people of Burgundy, Cæs. B. G. 7, 38.

|| Manduessedum, i. n. Mansfield in Nottinghamshire, or Manceter in Warwickshire, Camd.

Manduria, æ. f. A town of the Salentini in Italy, near a lake of the same name, Liv. 27, 17. Lacus hod. Andoria appellatur, Hard.

Mānes, ium. m. pl. [à manando, quod per omnia manarent, cum essent dii superi inferique quos invocârunt augures, Fest. sed neque de etymo, neque de ipsis, qui demum sint, satis convenit ap. doctos] The Manes, or Genii, which wait on us coming into the world, and going out of it. Vid. Plar. in Phœd. & de Repub. 10. So that, like Mercury, they belong to both worlds. Vid. Plura in Appell.

Mānia, æ. f. [à Gr. μανία, i. e. infania; vel pot. à manes, qui sunt mortuorum præsides] (1) The goddess of mad people, who are civilly, or of those departed this life, who are naturally, dead. (2) A city of Parthia. (1) Varr. (2) Plin. 6, 25.

Manilius, i. m. The name of several considerable Romans. (1) Octavius Manilius, a king of Etruria, son-in-law to Tarquin, who after his abdication fled to him, and by his aid waged war upon his country. (2) Also another, who wrote a poem to Augustus on the subject of Astronomy. (1) Liv. 1, 49. (2) Opus etiamnum extat, quod vid.

Manius, ii. m. The name of several Romans, de quibus consule Livium.

Manlius (Marcus) (1) A noble Roman, who fearing the walls of Rome could not hold out against the Gauls, chose a thousand valiant men and with them retired into the capitol, and manfully defending it, saved it from the enemy. But the Romans, jealous of their liberty, suspecting that he affected the kingdom, threw him headlong from the hill, and ordered that none of the Manlian family should take Marcus for a prænomen. (2) T. Manlius Torquatus, so called from a Gaul, vid. Liv. 7, 10. & Suet. Calig. 35. who beheaded his son for fighting without order, though successfully. (3) Another, who for the stoutness of his tongue, and supposed dullness, was ordered by his father to retire to a country villa, and never to see Rome, but this young man afterwards defended his father, and freed him from a trial, when accused by M. Pomponius. (1) Vid. Liv. 5, 47. & 6, 11. & 20. (2) Id. 8, 7. (3) Id. 7, 4, 5. ¶ Multos alios hujus nominis index Livianus suppeditabit.

Mantinæa, æ. f. A city of Arcadia, where Epaminondas the Theban gained a glorious victory, and died of a wound received in the fight, Nep. Epam. 5.

* Manto, ūs. f. [à μάντις, vates, fatidica enim fuit] The daughter of Tiresias the Theban fortune teller, who, to avoid the tyranny of Creon and Theleus, fled into Asia, and built a temple to Apollo at Claros, for instructing her in the art of divination, Virg. Æn. 10, 199. & Ov. Met. 6, 157.

Mantua, æ. f. [à Manto Oeni matre, qui hanc urbem instauravit] A city of Italy, beyond the Po, not far from Cremona. The lands about it were very fruitful, as Virgil seteth them forth, Georg. 2, 9. but in his time made a prey to the veteran soldiers of Augustus, because the Mantuans had taken the wrong side in the civil war. Some say this city is 300 years more ancient than Rome; but it receiveth a greater honour from being the birth place of Virgil. Murone felix Mantua est, Mart. 1, 61.

Mantuānus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Mantua, or Virgil. Mantuanæ gaudia fannæ, Stat.

Maracanda, æ. f. Anciently a royal city of Sogdiana in Asia, Curt. 8, 1. & 7, 9.

* Mārathon, ōnis. f. [à copîa fœniculi, quod Græci μάρathon vocant] A town in Attica, famous on account of Theseus's killing a monstrous bull there; also for being the place where Miltiades routed an army of Persians, of a hundred thousand foot, and ten thousand horse, with only ten thousand brave Athenians. Te, maxime Theseu, Mirata est Marathon Cræti sanguine Tauri, Ov. Met. 7, 433. & Nep. in Milt. 5. Hinc

Mārathōnius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Marathon. Pugna Marathonica, Nep. in Themist. 2.

* Mārathūsa, æ. f. [à μάρathon, fœniculum, ob copiam fœniculi ibi crescentem] A small island in the Ægean sea, Plin. 4, 12.

Marcellæa, òrum. n. pl. Feasts kept at Syracuse, in honour of Marcellus's good government of Sicily, Cic. in Verr. 2, 21.

|| Marcellinus (Ammianus) An historian in the time of Gratian. Opus etiamnum extat.

Marcellus, i. m. [Dim. à dim. Marcus, Marculus, Marcellus] Several Romans of this name; (1) Claudius Marcellus, a valiant commander, called Ensis Romanorum, who first proved it was not impossible to conquer Hannibal, as Victor expressed it. After a long siege he took Syracuse. (2) The son of Octavia sister to Augustus, who adopted him; but he died young, and is lamented by Virgil. (3) Marcus Marcellus, a friend of Tully, who after the defeat of Pompey lived an exile in Asia, but was at length called home. (1) Liv. 27, 2. Vitam scripsit Plut. (2) Paterc. 2, 93. Virg. Æn. 6, sub fin. (3) Lege Cic. Fam. 1, 4. & Orationem pro M. Marcellis.

|| Marciāna castra, A town of upper Hungary, Ann. hod. Marpugh.

Marcipor, ant. nempe Marci puer, i. e. servus, Varr.

Marcus, i. m. saltus Liguriæ, ubi Q. Martius ab Liguribus circumventus est, Liv. 39, 20.

Marcodurum, i. n. A town in the duchy of Juliers in lower Germany, Tac. Hist. 4, 28, 4. hod. Duren, Cellar.

Marcōmanni, Tac. Ann. 2, 62, 3. Marcōmāni, Cæs. B. G. 1, 51. Marcomānes, Claud. Conf. Stilich. 1, 241. sed var. cod. An ancient people of Germany, who under Maroboduus settled about Bohemia and Moravia, Paterc. 2, 108. Qui modò Marcomanos, &c. Stat. Sil. 3, 3, 170.

Marcus, olim signari solit. M. [fortè contract. à Marius; videtur sanè esse nomen Oscum] A very common prænomen among the Romans, as M. Antonius, M. Crassus, M. Tullius, &c.

Mardi, òrum. m. pl. A people of Asia, not far from Colchis, as some; but their situation is very different in authors. Vid. Cellarium ad Curt. 5, 6. n. 17.

Māre Ægæum, Atlanticum, Ausonium; &c. suis quæque locis quære.

* Mārēotæ, ārum. m. pl. The people of Mærotis, Plin. 5, 6.

* Mārēoticum absol. Mens lymphata Mærotico, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 14. Libyan wine. Vid. Mærotis.

* Mārēoticus, a, um. adj. Of Mærotis. Vites Mæroticæ, Col. 3, 2.

* Mārēotis, idis. f. [Μαρεώτις, Gr.] (1) A country of Ægypt, or rather of Libya on the confines of Ægypt, whence there came excellent wine. (2) A lake in Ægypt washing the southern part of Alexandria. (1) Plin. 5, 9. (2) Vid. Curt. 4, 7, 9.

* Mārēotis, idis. Patron. Of, or belonging to, the country of Mærotis. Vites Mærotides, Virg. Georg. 2, 91.

Margiāna, æ. f. [à Margo amne] A country of the lesser Asia, where Antiochus built Antioch, Strab. 9, 11. towards the Caspian sea, Plin. 6, 13.

|| Margidunum, i. n. Anton. Castle Overton, or Bever castle, Camd. aliis Leicester, vel Derby. Vid. Burt. in Anton. p. 214.

Margie, is, m. *A river of Pannonia*, Plin. 3, 26. *hod. Morawa, per Serviam in Danubium labens, Hard.*

Margus, i, m. *A river running through, and giving name to, Margiana*, Plin. 6, 16.

Māriāna colonia. [*à Cajo Mario, qui huc coloniam duxit*] *A town in the island of Corsica*, Plin. 3, 6. *Rudera ejus hodie visuntur latere insulæ eo, quod Italiam spectat, Hard.*

|| Māriānæ fossæ. [*à C. Mario, qui fossam ad mare duxit*] *A town of Gallia Narbonensis*. Vid. Geograph. antiq. *hod. la Foss.*

Māriandyni, ōrum, m. pl. [*à Mariandyno quodam Æolico*] *A people of Asia on the confines of Bithynia, famous for the cavern Acherusia, through which the poets feign Hercules to have drawn Cerberus into the light, Val. Flacc. 4, 121. & 733. Al. Maryandini.*

Mariandyni sinus. *A gulf on the coast of Bithynia*, Plin. 6, 1. *hod. le Golfe de Sangari, cui nomen oppidum fecit in ipso ostio cognominis fluvii positum, Hard.*

Māriānus mons, *A hill in Spain, parting Tarracon from Bætica*, Plin. 3, 1. *hod. Sierra Morena.*

Māiīca, æ, f. *The wife of Faunus, and mother of Latinus*, Virg. Æn. 7, 47. Hinc

Māiīcæ lucus, *A wood by the river Liris, near Campania*, Liv. 27, 38.

Māiīci, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Liguria, who built Ticinum*, Plin. 3, 17.

|| Māridunum, i, n. Anton. *Caermarthen in Wales, Camd.*

|| Maripessus, vel Marpeffus, *A town of Mysia, where the Sibyl, called Hellepontica, was born in the time of Solon. Vid. Marpeffus.*

*|| Marisus, i, f. Strab. *Id. quod Marus, q. v.*

Māritīma, æ, f. *A town of Provence in France*, Meia, 2, 5. *hod. Martegues, Cellar.*

Mārium, i, n. Plin. 5, 31. Marii, ōrum, m. pl. Catull 34, 12. *ubi al. Urios apertos, fortè rect. A city of Cyprus.*

Mārius (Cajus) (1) *He was born at Arpinum, of mean parentage, but by his valour raised to the highest pitch of greatness, being seven times consul. He conquered Jugurtha in Numidia, the Cimbri in Gaul, and the Germans in Italy. Afterwards falling out with Sylla, who espoused the party of the nobles, as he of the people, he committed great outrages, nor was Sylla behind him in cruelty; so that the commonwealth was miserably harassed between them. Being overcome, he was forced to sculk in the marshes of Minturnæ; where he was found, imprisoned, and a soldier sent to kill him: but the man, daunted at his presence, his stern looks, and words, durst not attempt it. From thence he escaped into Africa, where he lived in exile, till recalled by Cinna he returned to Rome, and was made consul the seventh time, and died in that consulship in the 68th year of his age. (2) Marius Priscus, who being proconsul of Africa, pillaged the province, was condemned, and banished. (3) Arotter, who was of Præneste, and famous for being a true friend. (1) Lege Marium Plutarchi, & Luc. 2, 70. & seqq. (2) Vid. Plin. jun. Ep. 2, 11. & Juv. 1, 49. (3) Sil. 9, 402.*

Marmārica, æ, f. *A country of Libya, on the confines of Ægypt; dicta etiam Marcotis*, Plin. Hinc

Marmāricus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Marmarica. Marmaricæ catervæ, Luc. 3, 293. &*

Marmāridæ, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Marmarica, anciently called Psylli, who living among serpents are poison proof, their nature strongly resisting it. Marmaridæ medicum vulgus, &c. Sil. 3, 300. & Luc. 9, 896.*

Māro, ōnis, m. *Virgil's surname from his father*, Juv. 6, 435. Hinc

Mārōnēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Virgil. Maronei sedens in margine templi, Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 54. &*

|| Mārōniānus, a, um, adj. *Idem. Stylus Maronianus, Sidon. Ep. 8, 2.*

Maronea, æ, prius Ortageura; *A city of Chao-*

nia, famous for excellent wines, Plin. 4, 11. Hinc

Mārōnēus, a, um, adj. *Maronean, or Chazonian. Maroneus Bacchus, Tib. 4, 2, 57.*

|| Marpefia, æ, f. *The first queen of the Amazonians, Just. 2, 4. & Sed al. leg. Marthesia.*

Marpeffus, vel Marpeffus, a, um, adj. *Made of the rock Marpeffus. || Marpefia cautes, a dumb statue, Virg. Æn. 6, 479. Vid. Maripessus.*

*Marpissa, æ, f. [*Marpiarum, Gr.*] *A very beautifull lady, the daughter of Euenus, wife of Idæus, and mother of Cleopatra the wife of Meleager. Apollo falling in love with her, and taking her away, her husband pursued, but could not overtake them, Hom. Il. 1, 550. & seqq.*

Marrūbium, ii, n. Virg. Æn. 7, 750. Maruvium, Sil. 8, 506. *A town of the Marfyans in Italy, eastward of the lake of Fucinus, ubi nunc S. Benedicti pagus, Hard. Hinc*

Marrūbius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Marrubium, Virg. Æn. 7, 750.*

Marrūcīni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, Plin. 15, 19. loco ubi hod. Civita di Chieti, Hard.*

Marrūcīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Marrucini. Marrucina pubes, Sil. 8, 521.*

Mars, tis, m. [*contr. à Mavors, quod à Marmers*] *The son of Jupiter and Juno, Hom. Il. 1. but Ovid maketh him the son of Juno without a father, the goddess Flora having given her a flower gathered in the Olenian fields, by the touch of which she conceived Mars, Fast. 5, 229, & deinc. To this god of the beasts, were consecrated the wolf, Virg. Æn. 9, 566. for his cruelty; the horse, as usefull in war; of the fowls, the pie and vulture, for their rapaciousness; the cock also, for his watchfulness, a necessary qualification in war; of the plants, the grass growing in cities laid waste by war, which is said to flourish best when moistened with human blood. Vid. Gyrard. Synt. 17. & Nat. Com. 2, 7.*

Marsaciōrum insula, Plin. 4, 15. *An island formed by the rivers Maes and Rhine, near the city Dort in the Low Countries, Hard. conf. Tac. Hist. 4, 56, 6.*

Marsi, ōrum, m. pl. [*à Marso Circes filio, à quo veneficia didicerunt, serpentumque moribus medicari*] (1) *A people of Italy, inhabiting between the Vestini and Peligni. They could charm snakes, and were naturally fortified against poisons; hod. nomen servat regiuncula Ducato di Marfi, Hard. (2) A people of Germany. (1) Plin. 7, 1. (2) Tac. Germ. 2, 5.*

Marsicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Marsi, Marsian. Novit Marsica pubes, Et bellare manu, & chelydris cantare soporem, Sil. 8, 496.*

Marsigni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Germany, near the borders of Bohemia, Tac. Germ. 43, 1.*

|| Marspiter, i. e. Marspater, ut Diespiter, Gell. 5, 12.

Marsus, a, um, adj. *Id. quod Marsicus. Marsi finduntur cantibus angues, Ov. de Medic. faciei, 59.*

Marsyas, vel Marsya, m. (1) *A satyr and Phrygian musician, who challenged Apollo, and being overcome by him, was flayed alive. (2) His statue being set up at the entrance of the Forum, it is sometimes taken for the Forum itself. (3) A river of Phrygia, into which he is feigned to be changed. (1) Ov. Met. 6, fab. 6. (2) Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 12c. (3) Ov. Met. 6, 400. & Liv. 38, 13.*

|| Martia, æ, f. *The name of several Roman ladies, one whereof was married to Cato Uticensis, and by him given to his friend Hortensius, and after his decease taken by him again, Plut.*

Martia aqua, *Water brought into Rome by Ancus Martius from the Fucine lake, Tib. 3, 7, 26.*

Martialis, is, m. *A witty epigrammatist, but too parasitical, born at Babilis, a town of Celtiberia in Spain, Mart. 1, 50.*

Martius, i, m. propriè adj. [*à Marte*] (1) *A cognomen of Ancus the fourth king of the Romans. (2) Martius campus, so called from Mars, to whom it was consecrated; situate between Rome and the Tiber. (3) Martius mensis, the month of March. (1) Liv. Cic. alii. (2) Ap. Hist. Rom. passim. (3) Vid. Fest. Idus Martiæ, Cic. Philipp. 2, 36. & 37.*

Marullus, i, m. (1) *Seneca's master in rhetoric. (2) Another (Pomponius) a grammarian, who taught at Rome, and was a severe critic in his art, and reprehended Tiberius Cæsar for a solecism, telling him, he had the government of men indeed, but not of words. (1) Sen. Controv. 1. (2) Suet. de Ill. Gramm. 22. sed al. hic leg. Marcellus.*

Marus, i, m. *A river of Germany, Tac. Ann. 2, 63, 7. & Plin. 4, 12. hod. Mark, Marus, & Morawa, unde Moraviæ nomen, Hard.*

Maruvii, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Maruvium, or Marrubium, Plin. 3, 1.*

Māsīnīsa, æ, m. *A king of Numidia, and a sure ally of the Romans, though at first an utter enemy; the father of Micipsa, and grandfather of Jugurtha, Liv. & Cic. de Senec. Ov. Fast. 6, 769.*

Māsīsyli, ōrum, m. pl. *Inhabitants of the western parts of Numidia, as distinct from the Māsīylians in the east. Vid. Hard. in Plin. 5, 5. p. 527.*

Māsīgētes, &c. sed freq. Māsīgētæ, ōrum, m. pl. [*qu. graves Getæ, Isid.*] *A people inhabiting the eastern part of Scythia in Asia, who mixed blood and milk for food. Longa Sarmatici solvens jejunia belli equo Massagetes, Luc. 283. Massagetæ non adliget Ister, Id. 2, 50.*

Māsīcum, i, f. vinum. *Veteris pocula Māsīci, Hor. Od. 1, 19. Wine from*

Māsīcus, i, m. *A mountain of Campania, Plin. 3, 4. hod. Monte Marsico, vino suo nobilis, quod Muscatellam incolæ vocant, Hard.*

Māsīcus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Māsīcus, or Campania. Bacchi Māsīcus humor, Virg. Georg. 2, 143. conf. Col. 3, 8.*

Māsīlia, æ, f. *A city of Provence in France, of very great antiquity, anciently, but not primarily, inhabited by a colony of Phœnicians out of Asia, who disdained the Persian servitude; hence the Greek was the mother tongue there many ages, and humanity, good breeding, and philosophy, flourished chiefly in that part of the kingdom, when encompassed by barbarous nations. Laudes hujus civitatis habes in oratione Ciceronis pro Flacc. 26. situm ap. Cæsar. B. C. 2. princ. hod. parum mutato nom. Marseilles.*

Māsīlienses, ium, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Māsīlia, Cic. Cæs. Liv. &c.*

Māsīyla, æ, f. *An inland town of Cyrene in Africa, Plin. 5, 4. but Virg. Æn. 4, 481. placeth the Māsīlians in the farthest part of Æthiopia. Hinc*

Māsīlēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Māsīyla. Māsīyleus equus, Mart. 9, 23.*

Māsīylus, a, um, adj. *Idem. Gens Māsīyla, Virg. Æn. 4, 483.*

Mastramela stagnum, *A lake of Provence in France, Plin. 3, 4. hod. Mer de Martegues, Cellar.*

Māsūrius, i, m. *A famous lawyer in the reign of Tiberius. Masuri rubrica, Perf. 5, 90.*

Mātho, ōnis. *A corrupt lawyer in Demitian's time, Juv. 1, 32. Sæpe etiam hunc vellicat, Mart. 4, 8, 81. 8, 42. 10, 46.*

|| Mantilica, æ, f. *A town of the Marchia di Ancona in Italy, Front.*

Matilicates, ium, m. pl. *The people of Matilica, Plin. 3, 14.*

Mātinus, i, m. *A hill in Apulia. Matini buxeta, Luc. 9, 185.*

Mārinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Matinus. Apes Matina, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 27. Mons thymo abundabat, è quo mel optimum apes conficiunt.*

Matisco, ōnis, f. *A town of Burgundy in France, Cæs. B. G. 7. ult. hod. Mascon.*

Matium, ii, n. *A city of Colchos, Plin. 6, 4.*

Matrōna,

Matrōna, æ, f. *A river of France running through Champagne, and discharging itself into the Seine at the confluence a little above Paris.* Cæs. B. G. 1. princ. hod. *Marne*.

Mattiāci fontes, Plin. 31, 2. || Mattiācæ aquæ, Ann. 29, 20. *The baths of Wisbaden in Germany.*

Mattiāci, ōrum, Tac. Hist. 4, 37, 4. *The inhabitants of*

Mattiācum, i, n. *A town in Germany, not far from Mentz, Tac. Ann. 1, 56, 6. hod. Marburg, Cellar.*

Mātūta [qu. Matutina dea] *The goddess of the morning. Leucothoë Graiis, Matuta vocabere postri, Ov. Fast. 6, 545.*

Māvors, tis, m. [à Mavors, Oscè pro Mars] *Mars, the god of war, Cic. N. D. 2, 26. Hinc*

Māvortius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mars; martial. Terra Mavortia, Virg. Æn. 3, 13.*

*Mauri, ōrum, & Maurus, sing. [à μαυρός, niger] *The people of Mauritania, Moors, Plin. 5, 2. Maurus pedes, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 39.*

*Mauritania, æ, f. [à μαυρός, niger, quod nigros habet incolas] *The farthest part of Africa to the south, divided into Tingitana, and Cæsariensis. This division Dio ascribeth to Claudius, Pliny to Caligula. De utroque vid. Tac. Hist. 2, 58, 59.*

*Maurūsius, a, um, adj. *Of Mauritania, or Libya. Gens Maurusia, Virg. Æn. 4, 206.*

Mausōlus, i, m. *A king of Caria, whose monument, called the Mausoleum, was reckoned amongst the wonders of the world. Vid. Artemisia.*

Maxentius, ii, m. *A cruel tyrant, who usurped the name of Cæsar, and defeated Severus, who had been adopted by Maximinus Cæsar, but afterwards being overcome by Constantine, was drowned in the river Tiber. Vid. Aur. Vict. 55, 56. & Zosim. 2, 3.*

Maximīnus, i, m. *First he was a Thracian shepherd, then a soldier, next a commander, and lastly emperor of Rome, succeeding Alexander Severus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 57.*

Maximus, i, m. *The name of several men. (1) One made a Cæsar by Maximinus, and called princeps juventutis. (2) Maximus Tyrius, a Platonic philosopher, master to M. Antoninus. (1) Nummi ejus in ære obvi sunt. (2) Hujus opera extant Græcè & Latinè.*

Maxulla, æ, f. *A town of Africa, near Tunis, Plin. 5, 4.*

Mazaca, æ, f. *Another name of the city Cæsarea in Cappadocia, Plin. 2, 108.*

Mazara, æ, f. *A town on the southern part of Sicily, Plin. 3, 8.*

Māzax, ācis, & freq. in pl. Māzāces. *A people of Illyricum, very skillful in throwing darts. Some place them in Africa. Tremulum cum torfit missile Mazax, Luc. 4, 681. Vid. Plin. 6, 7.*

Mazeras, æ, f. *A river of Hyrcania flowing into the Caspian sea, Plin. 6, 16.*

Mazyces, um, m. pl. *A people of Mauritania Cæsariensis, whose king was Iarbas, Sall.*

M ante E.

Mēcenas, ātis. Vid. Mæcenās.

|| Mechlinia, æ, f. *The chief city of Brabant; hod. Malines.*

Mecyberna, æ, f. *A maritime town of Macedonia near Pallene, Mela.*

Mecybernæus sinus, *A bay near Mecyberna, Plin. 4, 10. hod. le Golfe d'Aiomana, Hard.*

† Meddix, *The name of the chief magistrate among the Osii, Enn.*

*Mēdēa, æ, f. [Mēdēa, Gr. à μῆδης, consilium] *The daughter of Æetes king of Colchus, a wicked sorceress. She entertained Jason, and his Argonauts, and falling in love with him, on promise of marriage, taught him to tame the brazen-footed bulls, and cast the dragon into a deep sleep, that he might carry off the golden fleece; which being done, he fled, taking her and her brother along with him. But fearing*

to be overtaken by her father, who pursued them, she cut her brother Absyrtus in pieces, and strewed his limbs in the way, to stop the pursuit. Jason at his return married her, and had two sons by her, whom she murdered in revenge, because Jason had married Creūsa, the daughter of the king of Corinth; and sent a box to the bride as a present; which she opening, the fire burst forth, and burnt her and the palace. After this she fled to Athens, where she married old Ægeus, and had a son by him called Medus, with whom she flew away into that part of Asia, which from him was called Media. Lege Senecæ Medea, & Cic. N. D. 3, 19, & 26. & pro lege Manil. 9. Hinc

*Mēdēis, idis, f. Patron. *Of Medea. ¶ Medēides herbæ, Ov. Art. Am. 2, 101. Magick herbs.*

|| Medena, æ, f. *Newport, in the isle of Wight, Camd.*

*Mēdia, æ, f. [à Medo, Medæ filio; vel pot. à μέδω] *A large country of Asia, bounded on the north with the Hyrcanian sea, on the west with Armenia the Greater and Assyria, on the south with Persia, and on the east with Hyrcania and Parthia. It is mountainous, and cold, but fruitful on that side which lieth to the Caspian sea; the chief region was Ecbatana, Plin. 6, 14. Virg. Georg. 2, 136. hod. Servan.*

Mēdiastuticus, i, m. *The chief magistrate of the Campanians, Liv. 24, 19. & 26, 7.*

*Mēdiōlānensis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mediolanum. Mediolanensis præco, Cic. in Pis. 26.*

*Mēdiōlānum, i, n. [Μεδιόλωνα, vel Μεδιολάνιον, Gr.] *(1) A chief city of the Galli Insubres, by whom it was built, afterwards it was possessed by the Lombards; Milan. (2) A city in Germany; hod. Manser. (3) Llan Vethlin in Wales. (1) Vid. Plin. 3, 17. & Auson. de clar. Urb. 5, 1. (2) Ptol. (3) Id.*

Mediomatrici, ōrum, m. pl. *A people about the city Metz, upon the river Moselle, Cæs. B. G. 4, 10.*

Medioxymi, ōrum, m. pl. *Gods of a middle rank, between gods and men, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 36.*

Medoacus, i, m. Plin. 3, 16. Meduacus, Liv. 10, 2. *A river of Venice running by Padua, and falling into the gulf.*

Medobrega, æ, f. *A town of Lusitania, in what part not known, Hirt. B. Alex. 48.*

*Mēdon, tis, m. [Μέδων, Gr.] *(1) The son of Codrus the last king of Athens. He was their first Archon after the Athenians had changed their form of government. (2) Also one of Penelope's suitors in the absence of her husband. (1) Paterc. 1, 2. (2) Ov. Ep. 1, 91.*

Mēdiāna, æ, f. *A river of France discharging itself into the Loire; hod. le Mayne. Also a town taking its name from the river, Auson.*

Mēdulli, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Savoy, Plin. 3, 20. hod. la Marianne, Hard.*

Mēdullina, æ, f. *A Roman lady, who being ravished by her father, slew him. Alia mulier turpissima, Juv. 6, 321.*

Mēdus, i, m. *A river of Media, which gave name to the country, into which the river Araxes falleth, Curt. 5, 4, 7.*

Mēdūsa, æ, f. [à μέδω, Gr. gubernatrix] *The daughter of Phorcus, whence she is called Phorcynis, Luc. 9, 629. and Phorcis, Prop. 3, 22, 8. She being very beautifull, and having golden hair, was deflowered by Neptune in the temple of Minerva. In revenge of which the goddess changed her hair into snakes, and all who looked on her into stone, Ov. Met. 4, 781. Perseus surprised her snakes asleep, and cut off her head; and in carrying it through Africa, the drops falling from it became snakes, Luc. 9, 622. & seqq.*

Mēdūsæus, a, um, adj. *(1) Of, or belonging to, Medusa. (2) Of, or belonging to, Pegasus. (1) Os Medusæum, Ov. Met. 5, 249. (2) Id. Met. 5, 257.*

Megabyssi, ōrum, m. pl. *Eunuch priests of the Ephesian Diana, Quint. 5, 11.*

*Mēgārā, æ, f. [à μεγάρω, invideo] *One of the Furies, that frightened Hercules more than the sight of Pluto had done, Luc. 1, 572.*

*Mēgālenses ludī, qui & Mēgālensia, & Mēgālensia, sc. festa dicuntur, [à μεγάλη Θεῆ, b. e. Cybele, Magnæ Deūm matri sacri; Megalenses igitur à μεγάλῃ, ut Circenses à Circus] *A festival, and games, in honour of Cybele, the great mother of the gods; or Mater Idæa, who was received into the city Apr. 12th, U. C. 546. and the plays called Megalesia fixed on that day, Liv. 29, 14. Soon after a temple was built for her, and some years after dedicated by M. Junius, as Livy out of Valerius Antius acquainteth us, lib. 36, 36.*

*Mēgāle, es, f. [Μεγάλη, Gr. i. e. magna] *One of the three islands in the river Achelous, Plin. 5, ult.*

*Mēgālēsiacus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the Megalesian, or Circensian, games. Megalesiacæ spectacula mappæ, Juv. 11, 191.*

Megālia, æ, f. *A little isle of Campania near far from Naples, Stat. Sylv. 2, 2, 80. ubi al. Megaria. Parva insula est, ponte juncta Neapoli, nunc ab eo quod habet, dicta Castello del'Ovo, Cellar.*

*Mēgālōpōlis, is, f. [Gr. Μεγάλη πόλις, sc. urbs magna] *(1) The capital of Arcadia, the birth place of Polybius; hod. Leontari. (2) Mecklenburgh in Germany. (1) Plin. 4, 6. (2) Steph.*

*Mēgālōpōlitāni, ōrum, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Megalopolis, Megalopolitans, Plin. 2, 106.*

Megalus, i, m. *A Sicilian, the inventor of the fine oil called Megalium, Etym. Plinius verò propter gloriam ita appellatum dicit, lib. 13, 1.*

Mēgāia, æ, f. *(1) The daughter of Creon King of Thebes, and wife of Hercules. Lycus, a Theban exile, in the absence of her husband, seized the kingdom of Crete, and would have forced her; but Hercules seasonably returning killed Lycus; whereat Juno being angry, made him run mad, and kill both her and her children. (2) A city of Achaia between Athens and the Isthmus of Corinth, the birth place of Euclid; hod. etiam priscum retinet nomen, Hard. (1) Vid. Hyg. Fab. & lege Sen. Herc. Oct. (2) Vid. Gell. 6, 10. & Cic. Fam. 4, 5. & Dicitur etiam Megææ, Plin. 16, 39.*

Mēgārenses, ium, m. pl. *The people of Megara, Plin. 4, 7.*

Mēgāreus, eos, m. trisyllab. *The grandson of Neptune, and father of Hippomanus, Ov. Met. 10, 605.*

Megāria, vid. Megalia.

Mēla, vel Mella, æ. *(1) A small river running by Brixia, in Italy. (2) Pomponius Mela, a geographer, a Spaniard by nation, who lived in the time of Claudius Cæsar. (1) Virg. Georg. 4, 278. (2) Extat opus de situ orbis, quod vid.*

*Mēlamphyllon, i, n. [Lat. nigrum folium; ex μέλας, niger, & φύλλον, folium] *(1) A kind in Thessaly. (2) An island in Asia. (1) Plin. 4, 11. (2) Ib. 5, 31.*

*Mēlampus, i. [sc. nigros habens pedes; à μέλας, niger, & πῆς, pes] *(1) The son of Amythaon and Dorippe, a famous soothsayer and physician, from whom Hellebore is called Melampodium, wherewith he cured the daughters of Prætus of their melancholy. (2) Also one of Ætæon's dogs. (1) Tib. 4, 1, 120. & Virg. Georg. 3, 550. (2) Ov. Met. 3, 206.*

*Mēlampygos, i, m. [à μέλας, niger, & πυγή, nates] *A name given to Hercules, q. d. Black-breech, as having his posteriors rough, and covered with black hair. Hinc. ¶ Ne incidat in Melampygon. Vid. Erasmi. Chil.*

*Mēlanchætēs, is, m. [Lat. nigros habens pilos; ex μέλας, niger, & χαιτή, pilus] *One of Ætæon's dogs, Ov. Met. 3, 232.*

*Mēlanchlāni, ōrum, m. pl. [à nigrā veste dict. sc. à μελαίνῃ, nigra, & χλαῖνῃ, palla, vel vestis] *A people of Sarmatia in Asia, Plin. 6, 5. & Mela, 1, 19.*

*Mēlana, æ, f. [sc. nigra; à μελαίνῃ, Gr.]

An island in the Adriatick; called also *Coreyra*, Plin. 3. sub fin.

**Mēlanæus*, i, m. [*à μέλας*, niger] One of *Atæon's* dogs. (2) Also one of the *Centauri*. (1) Ov. Met. 3, 222. (2) Id. Met. 5, 128.

Mēlanthium, ii, n. [ab eodem] A river of *Cappadocia*, discharging itself into the *Euxine* sea, Plin. 6, 4.

Mēlanthius, ii, m. [*Μελάνθιος*, Gr. ab eodem] (1) One reckoned among the famous painters. (2) || An historian, who writ of the Athenian affairs. (3) A goatherd, who for his unfaithfulness to his master *Ulysses* in his absence, was slain by *Telemachus*. (1) Plin. 35, 7. (2) Athen. & Harpocration. (3) Ov. Ep. 1, 95. & Hom. Odyss. 9, 176.

**Mēlantho*, ūs, f. [*à præced.*] The daughter of *Proteus*, who used to attend her father mounted on a dolphin; which Neptune knowing, took upon him that shape, carried her to land, and lying with her, had *Amycus* by her, Ov. Met. 5, 120.

**Mēlas*, æ, m. [sc. niger; ab eodem thematic] (1) A river of *Mygdonia*. (2) Another navigable river, dividing *Cilicia* from *Pamphylia*. (3) Another in *Bœotia*, sacred to *Minerva*, its banks being planted with olives. (4) || Another in *Arcadia*. (1) Ov. Met. 2, 247. (2) Plin. 5, 27. (3) Stat. Theb. 7, 273. (4) Dionys. v, 416.

Meldæ, ārum, m. pl. A people inhabiting near the river *Murne* in France, with a town of the same name; hod. *Meaux*. More probably others assign them to *Cherburg*, which is not only a maritime town, but also mountainous; in which situation *Ptolemy* placeth them, Cæf. B. G. 5, 5.

**Mēlēager*, *Mēlēagros*, & *Mēlēagrus*, Ov. [*à μέλει*, curæ est, & *ἀγρᾶ*, venatio] (1) The son of *Oeneus*, king of *Calydonia*, and *Althæa*. When he was newly born, his mother heard the Fates, who sat by the fire, saying the child should live till that billet, which one of them held in her hand, was consumed. Upon which they departed, and presently his mother extinguished the stick, and laid it carefully up. When he was grown up, his father, in the end of harvest sacrificing to the rest of the gods, forgot *Diana*, who thereupon sent a prodigious boar to destroy his lands; which the young *Meleager* seeing, got some assistance, hunted the boar, and killed him, and presented his head to *Atalanta*, the daughter of *Jasius* king of the *Argives*, who had first wounded the boar. His uncles by the mother's side were so much incensed herewith, that they offered to take away the head from the prince; which he opposing, slew them in the conflict, and took the lady to wife. Upon this his mother in a passion burned the billet, and presently *Meleager*, seized with a burning fever, died. (2) One of *Alexander's* captains, who, among the rest, set up for himself. (1) Vid. Ov. Met. 8, 270. & seqq. (2) Just. 13, 2, 4.

**Mēleagræus*, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, *Meleager*. *Meleagræa* *Calydon*, Luc. 6, 365.

Meles, ētis, m. A river of *Ionia*, that runneth by the city of *Smyrna*, Stat. Sylv. 2, 7, 34.

Mēlēle, es, f. A town of *Magna Græcia*, called also *Temesa*, on the coast of *Calabria*, Ov. Met. 15, 52.

Mēlēsiænes, is, m. Homer so called, because *Smyrna*, near which the river *Meles* runneth, seemeth to have the best title to be his birthplace. Vid. Plin. 5, 29.

Mēlētæus, a, um, adj. *Meletean*, of Homer. *Meleteæ* chartæ, Tib. 4, 1, 200.

Mēlēbæa, æ, f. A city of *Magnesia* near *Thesaly*, famous for its purple dye, and oyster fishing, Plin. 4, 9.

Mēlēbæus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Magnesia*. *Purpura* *Mēlēbæa*, Virg. Æn. 5, 351.

**Mēlēbæus*, i, m. [*ὁ μέλις τῶν βοῶν*, i. e. cui curæ sunt boves] The name of a herdsman in *Theocritus* and *Virgil*.

Mēlēcerta, æ, m. The son of *Ino*, and *Athamas*,

king of *Thebes*. Lege fabulam ap. Ov. Met. 4. fab. 11. & vid. *Athamas*, & *Ino*.

**Mēliſſa*, æ, f. [*à μέλι*, mel] (1) The daughter of *Melissus*, king of *Crete*, sister of *Amalthæa*, who together nursed *Jupiter* with goat's milk. (2) A nymph, who first taught to manage bees. (3) || Priestesses of *Ceres* are also called *Μελισσᾶς*; but *Pindar* useth it in general for any priestesses. (1) Col. 9, 2. (2) Col. ibid. (3) Callim. hymn. ad Apoll. v. 110, & Pind. Pyth. 14. & ib. schol. vid. & *Hesych*.

**Mēliſſus*, i, m. [ab eodem] (1) || An ancient king of *Crete*, the father of *Amalthæa* and *Melissa*. He is said to be the first who sacrificed to the gods. (2) *Melissus* (*Chius*) a grammarian, presented to *Mæcenas*, and by him enfranchised. He writ concerning bees. (3) || A Samnian philosopher, beloved at *Ephesus*, where he was chief magistrate, and commanded their fleet. (1) Laët. 1, 22. (2) Suet. de Gram. II. 21. Meminit ejus Ov. Ep. à Pont. 4, 16, 30. (3) Laët. 1, 9.

**Mēliſtæus*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Melite*. || *Melitæi* catuli vel cones, little lap-dogs, Plin. 3, 11. fin. ubi ad secundam infra cit. referunt alii, alii ad primam.

**Mēliſte*, vel *Mēliſta*, æ, f. [*Μελίτη*, Gr.] (1) An island and city between *Italy* and *Epirus*, Strab. or according to *Pliny*, between *Coreyra* and *Illyricum*; hod. *Melida*. It is computed to be about 70 miles in circumference. (2) Another between *Sicily* and *Africa*; hod. *Malta*. It is said to be about 60 miles in circumference. (3) A city of *Cappadocia*. (4) A city of the *Biutii*, afterwards called *Miletus*. (1) Vid. Plin. 3. sub fin. (2) Vid. Cic. in Verr. 4, 46. & Ov. Fast. 3, 567. In utroque loco descripta est. (3) Plin. 6, 3. (4) Cic.

**Mēliſtenſis*, e, adj. Of *Melite* in *Africa*. *Vestis* *Melitensis*, Cic. in Verr. 4, 72. &

Mēliſtæſius, a, um, adj. Idem. *Melitesia* *coralia*, Grat. Cyn. v. 404.

Meliſus (*Spurius*) A Roman very rich and popular, who for affecting the supreme power was slain by *C. Servius Ahala*, master of the horse, his house pulled down, and the ground it stood on called *Æquimeliſium*, Varr. L. L. 4.

Mellaria, æ, f. The name of two cities in the south part of *Spain*. (1) One in *Andalusia*; hod. *Fuente de la Ovejuna*. (2) The other not far from *Cartagena*. Nunc diruta; loco nomen *Milareſe*, Hard. (1) Plin. 3, 1. (2) Id. 3, 1.

Mēlo, ōnis, m. Another name for the river *Nile*, Fest. Vid. & *Auson*. Ep. 4. ad *Theonem*, v. 73.

*|| *Mēlodūnum*, i, n. [*Μελόδυνον*, Ptol.] A town of France on the river *Seine*, about thirty miles south of *Paris*; hod. *Melun*.

**Mēloēſſa*, æ, f. [*Lat. pomis*, aut *ovibus*, abundans; *à μέλον*, malum, vel ovis] An isle in *Italy* near the *Lecrians*, Plin. 3, 10.

**Mēlus*, i, f. [an *à μέλον*, pomum, ob formam rotundam] An island near *Candia*, reckoned among the *Cyclades*, Plin. 4, 12. *Aristot.* *Zephyria*, *Callim.* *Mimallis*, *Aristid.* *Byblis*, *Heraclid.* *Syphnus*. Hinc *Melium*, coloris genus antiquis pictoribus in usu multo, Plin. 35, 15. hod. *Milo*. It is computed to be near 60 miles in circumference.

Melpheſis, is, m. A river of *Lucania*, which arising near *Arpino* floweth into the *Tyrrhene* sea, Plin. 3, 5. hod. quoque *Melpa* vel *Melfa*, Cellar.

**Melpomēne*, es, f. [*Μελπομένη*, Gr. modulans; i. e. *à μέλω*, modulor] One of the nine muses presiding in sad and mournful arguments. *Præcipe* lugubres Cantus, *Melpomene*, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 3.

Memini, ōrum, m. pl. A people of *Provence* in France, Plin. 3, 4. locus hod. *Forcalquier*, Cellar.

|| *Memma*, æ, f. The isle *Meneg* in *Cornwall*, Camd.

Memmiades, æ, m. Patron. A descendant of *Memmius*, Lucr. 1, 27. *Memmi* propago, Id. ib. 47.

Memmiānus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Memmius*. *Memmiana* prædia, Cic. Attic. 5, 1.

Memmius, i, m. (1) (*Caius*) a Roman descended from the Trojan *Mnestheus*. (2) *C. Memmius Gemellus*, the son of *Lucius*, to whom *Lucretius* sent his books, and *Cicero* several epistles. (3) *Regulus*, of great reputation, and greatly beloved by *Nero*. (1) *Italus Mnestheus*, genus à quo nomine *Memmi*, Virg. Æn. 5, 117. (2) *Lucr. Cic. Fam.* 13. Ep. 1, 2, 3. Vid. & *Gell.* 19, 9. (3) *Tac. Ann.* 14, 47.

**Memnon*, ōnis, m. [*Μέμνων*, Gr.] (1) The son of *Tithonus* and *Aurora*. He was king of *Æthiopia*, and slain by *Achilles* before *Troy*. (2) *Memnonis* effigies, a statue of *Memnon*, made with such art by the *Ægyptians*, of hard marble, that a lute, which it held in its hand, would at sun rising strike up of itself. (1) Hom. Odyss. 2, 521. Virg. Æn. 1, 493. (2) *Dimidio* *magicæ* resonant ubi *Memnone* chordæ, Juuv. 15, 4. vid. & *Plin.* 36, 7. *Spartian.* in *Severo*, & *Tac. Ann.* 2, 61, 1.

**Memnōnes*, um, m. pl. A people of *Æthiopia* beyond *Ægypt*, Plin. 6, 30.

**Memnōnides*, um, f. pl. *Memnonides* aves, Birds that flew yearly from *Æthiopia* to *Troy*, where, on *Memnon's* tomb, they fought till they killed one another, Ov. Met. 13, 618.

**Memnōnīs regia*, A city of *Ægypt* near the river *Nile*, Plin. 3, 9.

**Memnōnīus*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Memnon*. || *Memnoniæ* domus, *Æthiopia*, Prop. 1, 6, 4.

Memphis, is, f. A great city of *Ægypt* in the island *Delta*, anciently the court of the *Ægyptian* kings, and famous for the *Pyramids*, some whereof are standing to this day. In this city was also a famous temple of *Venus*, Strab. lib. 17. Vid. & *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 10. hod. *Grand Cairo*.

Memphites, æ, m. An inhabitant of *Memphis*, Tib. 1, 7, 28.

Memphiticus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Memphis*. *Memphitica* templa juvenæ, Ov. Art. Am. 1, 77. nempe Io.

Memphitis, idis, f. Patron. *Memphitis* terra, Juuv. 15, 122.

Menæchmi, ōrum, m. pl. Τῶο brothers, one very like the other; the name of a play in *Plautus*.

**Mēnalcas*, [*à μένω*, maneo, & *ἄλκην*, robur; qu. robur permanens] A shepherd's name in *Virgil*, Ecl. 3.

Mēnalippe, es, f. The sister of *Antiope* queen of the *Amazons*, taken captive by *Hercules*, and given *Theseus* to wife. Meminit ejus, Juuv. 8, 229. ubi al. de aliâ *Menalippâ* *Neptuno* gravidâ, quæ infantes peperit in stabulo, cujus meminit, Varr. R. R. 2, 5. interpr.

Mēnalippus, i, m. A *Theban*, who having given one *Tydeus* a mortal wound, the wounded man enraged desired his party to fetch his head; which, with the loss of many mens lives, they did, and he having received it, tore it with his teeth like a wild beast, and then died contentedly. Vid. Stat. Theb. 8, 719. Al. scrib. *Melanippus*.

**Mēnander*, dri, m. [*Μένανδρος*, Gr. sc. robur virorum; *à μένος*, robur, & *ἀνδρ*, vir] A comic poet of *Athens*, very sententious and acute. Terence imitateth him so nearly, that *Cicero* saith he translateth him only; and *Cæsar* calleth him *dimidiatum Menandrum*. See his character in *Quint.* 10, 1. Hinc

**Mēnandreus*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Menander*, Prop. 2, 6, 3.

Menanini, ōrum, m. pl. Plin. 3, 10. *Menenii*, Cic. de Leg. Agrar. 43. The people of *Mena*, a town in *Sicily*.

Menapii, ōrum, m. pl. A people of *Antwerp*, Gaunt, and *Brabant*, Cæf. locis complur.

Mēnāvia, æ, f. St. *David's* in *Wales*, Camd.

Mēnāpia, Plin. 4, 16. & Scrib. & *Mēnēvia*.

Mendes, is, f. [linguâ *Ægypt.* hircus] A city of *Ægypt*, where *Pan* and a goat were worshipped, Strab. lib. 17. & Plin. 5, 9. Hinc

Men-

Mendēsius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mendes*, Ov. Met. 5, 144.

**Mēnecrātes*, is, m. [*q. d. roboris princeps; ex μένος, robur, & κρατέω, impero*] *A boasting physician, who called himself Jupiter, prefacing a letter thus to king Philip, Φίλιππῳ Μενεκράτης ὁ Ζεὺς εὖ πρᾶτταιν; to whom, in answer, the king inscribed his, Φίλιππος Μενεκράτην ὑπελάμβανεν, Ælian.*

**Mēnēlāeus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Menelaus*. *Menelaus thalamus*, Prop. 2, 15, 14.

**Mēnēlāus*, i, m. [*Μενέλαος, Gr. i. e. robur populi; ex μένος, robur, & λαός, populus*] *The son of Atreus and Ærope, brother to Agamemnon. He was king of Sparta, and husband to Helena, who eloped from him with Paris; which occasioned a ten years war, and the final destruction of Troy, Cic. Ver. Ov. al.*

**Mēnēphron*, ōnis, m. [*q. d. insaniens; ex μαινόμεναι, insanio, & φρήν, mens*] *A man who would have committed incest with his mother, Ov. Met. 7, 386.*

**Mēnēstheus*, i, m. [*à μένος, robur*] *The son of Iphicrates, and another the son of Timotheus, Nep. Iphicr. 3. & Timoth. 3.*

**Mēnēstratus*, i, m. [*sc. robur exercitūs; ex μένος, robur, & στρατός, exercitus*] *A statuary, who made the image of Hecate in the temple of Diana of marble so shining, that it dazzled the eyes of the beholders, Plin. 36, 5.*

|| *Mēnēvia*, æ, f. *St. David's in Pembroke-shire.*

Mēnia columna, *A place in Rome, wherein there were courts for tryals at law, Cic. pro Sext. 58.*

Meninx, gis, *An isle of Africa near the lesser Syrtis, Liv. 22, 31. postea Girba dicta, Aurel. Viêt. in vitâ Vibii Galli; hod. Gerbi, Hard.*

**Mēnippus*, i, m. [*b. e. robur equi; ex μένος, robur, & ἵππος, equus*] (1) || *A Cynick philosopher, of a servile condition, rough in his temper, and satirical in his writings; which Varro imitating, called his own satires Mēnippeæ. (2) An orator, the most eloquent in all Asia. (1) Macrob. Sat. 1, 11. (2) Cic. Orat. 91. De aliis Menippis vid. Voss. Hist. Gr. p. 388.*

Mēnius, i, m. (1) *A Roman, who having obtained a complete victory at sea over the ancient Latins, caused the beaks of their ships to be hung up, in the court where the pleadings were held; which court, from thence, began to be called the Rostra. (2) Another of this name invented the projections in buildings, as balconies, galleries, &c. (1) Plin. 34, 5. (2) Fest. & Ascen. Pedianus, Div. in Verr. Non. 1, 339. Igid. 13, 3. Philand. ad Vitruv. 2, 8. & Bald. Lexic. Vitruv. p. mihi, 105. Hæc ideo quæd Sal. mafius de Menio negat, vultque Mœniana columna scribi & à mœnibus deduci.*

**Mēnæceus*, i, m. [*sc. robur domūs; ex μένος, robur, & οἶκος, domus*] *A Theban, the last of the Cadmeian race, who voluntarily sacrificed himself for the safety of his country, Cic. Tusc. 1, 98. Stat. Theb. 10, 614. Juv. 14, 240.*

**Mēnætes*, æ, m. [*à μένος, robur*] *One of the companions of Æneas, Virg. Æn. 5, 164.*

Mēnætiades, æ, m. *Patron. Ov. Ep. 1, 17. Patroclus the son of*

|| *Mēnætius*, i, m. *The son of Astor by Sthe-nela, the Locrian, after he had left his wife Ægina.*

Menosca, æ, f. *A town of Taracon in Spain, on the coast of Guipuscoa, Plin. 4, 20.*

Mentefa, æ, f. *A city of Andalusia in Spain, Plin. 3, 3. Liv. 26, 17. Mentiffa. Nunc vicus S. Thomæ, olim episcopalis sedes, Gienam de- inde transfusa, Jaen, Hard.*

Mentefani, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Men-tesa, Plin. 3, 3.*

Mentiffa, æ, f. *A city in Spain, Liv. 26, 17. Vid. Mentefa.*

Mentonum, i, n. *A bay in the west part of the German ocean, Plin. 37, 2. hod. Brischaff.*

Mentor, ōris, m. *A noble artist in shapening*

and embossing plate, Plin. 33, 2. Ponitur & pro ipsâ toreutice. Raræ sine Mentore mensæ, Juv. 8, 104.

Mentoreus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mentor*. *Mentorei labores, Mart. 4, 39. Pocula Mentoreâ nobilitata manu, Id. 9, 60, 16.*

Menynx, gis, f. *An island in Africa, Plin. 5, 7. Vid. Meninx.*

Mēphitis, is, f. *Juno, so called, as presiding over stinking exhalations. She had a temple among the Hirpines, which she preserved when other deities suffered by fire, Tac. Hist. 3, 33, 7. Plin. 2, 93. Vid. Amfanctus.*

|| *Mercedonia*, æ, f. [*à mercede*] *Dea quæ mercedibus solvendis præfuit, Fest.*

|| *Mercii*, ōrum, m. pl. *The Mercians, a people who had a kingdom in the middle part of Eng-land.*

Mercūrii promontorium, *A promontory of Af-rica, opposite to Sicily, Plin. 3, 8. hod. Capo bon.*

Mercūrii aquæ, *In the city of Rome, near the Caponian gate, Ov. Fast. 5, 673.*

Mercūrius, i, m. [*à mercibus, Fest. est enim mercatorum deus, præstque lucro*] *The son of Jupiter and Maia, the god of merchandize, and represented in statues with a purse in his right hand, and a Caduceus in his left, as being the herald, or messenger, of the gods. He hath on his head a broad brimmed hat, with wings upon it: he hath likewise wings on his heels, called talaria, à talis; both these to show his speed in executing his father's commands. He is also the god of musick, wrestling, dancing, fencing, good breeding, &c. He was likewise accounted the god of thieves, for his nimbleness and clever conveyance. Also the guide of travelers: for which reason four square statues, called by his Greek name Herma, were set up to him in cross roads, still in use. He is also the Νεκροπομπεύς, or conductor and disposer, of the dead. In short, he hath so much busyness in heaven, earth, and hell, that Lucian wittily brings him in grievously complaining that he hath no rest day nor night, Dial. 1, 1. p. 133. & Pleraque hæc complexus est Maro, Æn. 4, 2, 8. & seqq. Phœbus fuisse Mercurios docet Cicero, qui præter hunc aliorum quinque meminit, N. D. 3, 22. Hoc nomine stella soli proxima appellatur, Plin. 2, 8.*

|| *Mercūrius Trismegistus*, vid. Hermes.

Merinates, um, m. pl. *A people of Italy, near Gargant in Naples, Plin. 3, 11. locus hod. Viesle, Holsten.*

**Mēriōnes*, is, m. [*Μηριόνες, Gr.*] *A valiant captain, whom Homer maketh equal to Mars. He was admiral of the fleet sent by the Cretans to the wars of Troy, Hom. Il. v, 295. Hor. Od. 1, 6, 15. Ov. Met. 13, 359.*

Mermērus, i, m. *One of the Centaurs, Ov. Met. 12, 305.*

Merobrica, æ, f. *An ancient town of Portu-gal, Plin. 4, 22. Oppidum interiit; è ruderi-bus proximè excitatum alterum, cui nomen est Santiago de Cacem; medio ferme itinere inter Olisiponem & Prom. Sacrum, Cabo S. Vincente, Hard.*

Mēroë, es, f. *A large island and city of Æ-thiopia, encompassed with the Nile, and well peopled; the women whereof are said to have very large breasts. Meroë circumflua Nilo, Claud. 3. Nupt. Honor & Mariæ, 223. Nigris Meroë fecunda colonis, Luc. 10, 303. In Meroë crassio major infante mamilla, Juv. 13, 163.*

Mērope, es, f. *The daughter of Atlas, and the darkest of the Pleiads; because she married to Si-fyphus, all the rest of her sisters having been mar-ried to gods, Ov. Fast. 4, 173.*

Mēropis, is, f. *An island in the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, Plin. 5, 31.*

Mērops, is, m. *The husband of Clymene, Phaë-ton's mother, Ov. Met. 1, 763. & 2, 184.*

Mēros, i, f. *A mountain in India, where Bac-chus was educated; which probably gave occa-sion to the Greeks to feign he was flitched into Jupiter's thigh, μῆρος with them signifying a thigh, Curt. 8, 10.*

|| *Mervinia*, æ, f. *Merionethshire in Wales, Camd.*

Merula, æ, f. *A river of Liguria, near the city Albenga in the territories of Genoa, Plin. 3, 5. hod. Arocia, Hard.*

Mese, es, f. *An island in Gallia Narbonensis, one of the Stæchades, Plin. 3, 5. hod. Portecroz, Hard.*

**Mēsembria*, æ, f. [*μέση ἡμέρα, quod in me-ridie sita est*] *A city of Thrace, at the foot of mount Costegnazzo, on the coast of the Euxine sea; a colony of the Megarensians, Plin. 4, 11. hod. nomen priscum retinet.*

**Mēsembriacus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mēsembria*. *Mēsembriacus portus, Ov. Trist. 1, 9, 37.*

**Mēsöpötämia*, æ, f. [*à μέσος, medius, & ποταμός, fluvius, quod inter Tigrin & Euphra-tem sita est*] *A large country in the middle of Asia, betwixen two rivers, viz. Tigris on the east, and Euphrates on the west. It hath Ba-by-lon on the south, and the greater Armenia on the north, Cic. N. D. 2, 52. Severus Imp. hanc vocem vertit Interamnas, in vitâ Sev. 56. hod. Diarbeck.*

Messāla, æ, m. vel *Messālla*, [*à Messanā civit. Siciliae, unde, eâ devictâ, Valerius Corvinus hoc cognomentum duxit*] *A surname of Valerius Cor-vinus, called also Maximus. Valerius Maximus postquam Messanam cepit Messāla cognomina-tus est, Macrob. Sat. 1, 6. Vid. & Sen. de brev. Vit. 13. Messāla Corvinus, orator disertissimus, Hor. Art. Poët. 370. Vid. & Tib. 1, 1, 53. & 2, 1, 33.*

Messālina, æ, f. *The daughter of Messāla, and wife of Claudius Caesar; an insatiable prostitute, and at last put to death by the order of Claudius, for being married to C. Silius. Vid. Suet. Claud. 26. Plin. 10, 63. & Juv. 10, 330. & seq.*

Messāna, æ, f. [*dict. à Messeniis Pelopon-nesi populis qui condiderunt*] *The capital of Si-cily, near the promontory Pelorus, Liv. 22, 49, & Sil. 14, 194. hod. Messina. Hinc*

Messēnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Messāna*. *Messenia mœnia, Ov. Met. 14, 17.*

Messāpia, æ, f. [*à Messapo Turni duce*] (1) || *A province of Italy in the kingdom of Naples; hod. Otranto. (2) A town of the same place; hod. Mesagna, inter Uriam & Brundisium, Hard. (1) Fest. (2) Plin. 5, 11.*

Messāpius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Messāpia*. *Messāpia arva, Ov. Met. 14, 513.*

Messāpus, i, m. *An Italian, but of Grecian descent from Anthedon, a region of Boeotia, so called from a son of Neptune. He took the part of Turnus against Æneas, Virg. Æn. 7, 691.*

Messe, es, f. *A town of the isle Cythera, Stat. Theb. 4, 226.*

Messēis, is, f. *A fountain in Thessaly, Plin. 4, 8.*

Messēne, es, vel *Messēna*, æ, f. *A city of Pe-loponnesus, from whence a colony built Messina in Sicily, Nep. Epam. 5. Hinc*

Messēniacus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Messēna*. *Messeniacus sinus, Strab. hod. Golfo di Coron, Cellar.*

Mētābus, i, m. *A ruler of the Privernates, a people of the Volscians, father to Camilla, Virg. Æn. 11, 540.*

|| *Mētæ*, Metis, vet. Mettis, is, f. *The city Metz on the Moselle, in the confines of Lorrain.*

Metallinensis colonia, *A town in Portugal, Plin. 4, 22. hod. Medelin, in Estremadura, Hard.*

Mētānira, æ, f. *The wife of Celeus, and mo-ther of Triptolemus, Ov. Fast. 4, 539. sed variè scrib. hoc vocab. Vid. Celeus.*

**Mētāpontinus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mētāpontum*. *Mētāpontinus ager, Liv. 29, 19.*

**Mētāpontium*, vel *Mētāpontum*, i, n. [*sc. trans pontum; ex μέτα, trans, & πόντος, pon-tus*] *A city of Italy in the bay of Tarentum, Liv. 1, 13. Ibi fuit, ubi nunc Torre di mare, juxta Calventum amnem, Hard.*

|| *Metaris*, is, f. *The marshes between Lincoln-shire and Norfolk, Camd.*

Mētaurenſes, ium. m. pl. *The people near Metaurum*, Plin. 3, 14.

Mētaurum, i. n. & **Mētaurus**, i. m. (1) *A river of Umbria, near which Cl. Nero ſlew Aſdrubal, cut off his head, and threw it into Hannibal's camp*; hod. *Metauro*, Hard. (2) *Another in Sicily*. (1) *Quantum debeas, Roma, Neronibus Teſtis Metaurum flumen*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 38. *Velox Metaurus*, Luc. 2, 405. (2) Plin. 3, 8.

|| **Mētelli caſtrum** [à Metello Romano] *Midleburgh*, the capital of Zealand.

Mētellus, i. m. *There were ſeveral Romans of this name*. (1) *Metellus* (prænom. *Lucius*) the Pontifex max. who, when *Veſta's temple* was on fire, ſaw'd the *Palladium* with the loſs of his eyes. He triumphed over the Carthaginians, took 13 commanders, and 120 elephants. (2) *Quintus*, called *Macedonius*, having ſubdued *Macedon*, a man of wonderfull ſecrecy, and noted for the moſt happy man in his time. (1) Plin. 7, 44. (2) Id. 7, 13, & 44. Cic. Tuſc. 1, 34. || Multi alii hujus gentis, plebei quidem, ſed inſignes victoriis & titulis, ſc. *Balearius*, *Creticus*, *Numidicus*, *Dalmaticus*, occ. in Hiſt. Rom.

* **Mēthōne**, es. f. [à μέθυ, vinum, quo abundat] (1) *A city of Peloponneſus, lying in the road from Venice to Jeruſalem*; hod. *Modona*. (2) || *Another of Macedon, where Philip loſt one of his eyes in a battle*. (1) Val. Flacc. 1, 388. (2) *Demosth.* in Orat. contra Philipp.

Mēthōrides, um. m. pl. *Four ſmall iſlands in the bay of Megaris*, Plin. 4, 12.

Mēthymna, æ. f. [forte à μέθυ, vinum] *A city of Leſbos, the birth place of the muſician Arion*, Ov. Art. Am. 1, 57. hod. *Caſtel Petra*, Hard. Hinc

Mēthymnæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Methymna*. *Vindemia Quam Methymnæo carpit de palmito Leſbos*, Virg. Georg. 2, 90.

Metina, æ. f. *An iſland of Gallia Narbonenſis*, Plin. 3, 5.

|| **Metis**, is. f. *The city of Metz*. Vid. *Metæ*.

Mētiscus, i. m. *The charioteer of Turnus*, Virg. Æn. 12, 469.

Mētius, ii. m. *The name of divers men*. One ſurnamed *Suffetius*, or *Fuffetius*, commander of the *Albans* in alliance with *Tullus Hoſtilius*, was by him called to battle againſt the *Fidenætes*. But he only looked on, that he might join with the party which was moſt likely to conquer. For which reaſon *Tullus*, having by management got him in his power, tied him between two chariots, the horſes of the one with their heads towards *Rome*, the other to *Fidenæ*; and ſo he was drag'd piecemeal between the two cities, Liv. 1, 28. & Virg. Æn. 8, 642.

* **Mētra**, æ. f. [à Gr. μήτρα, matrix] *The daughter of Eriſichthon*, to whom, in recompence for her virginity, *Neptune* granted to change herſelf into any ſhape ſhe pleaſed; ſo that her father uſed when he wanted money, to ſell her for a cow or a horſe, and ſhe would come home again in her own ſhape, Ov. Met. 8, 847.

* **Mētrodrus**, i. m. [Lat. matris donum; à μήτηρ, mater; & δῶρον, donum] (1) *An Athenian philoſopher, ſcholar to Carnadus*. (2) *Another called Melicus, who perfected the art of memory*. (3) *Another of Lampſacus, a ſcholar of Epicurus*. (1) Cic. de Orat. 1, 11. (2) Id. Tuſc. 1, 24. (3) Id. de Fin. 2, 3, & 28.

* || **Mētrōpolis**, is. f. [ſc. ἡ μήτερος πόλις, quod à deūm matre condita fuerit] *A city of Phrygia near the Mæander*. Hinc

* **Mētrōpōlitæ**, ūrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Metropolis*, Plin. 5, 29.

Metubarris, is. f. *An iſland joined by the river Sava in Hungary*, Plin. 3, 25. hod. *Zagrabia*, Hard.

Mēvānia, æ. f. *A city of Umbria*, Luc. 1, 468. & Plin. 3, 12. hod. *Evagna* in Ducatu Spoletino, ad annem Clitumnum, Hard. Hinc

Mēvāniātes, um. m. pl. *Citizens of Mevania*, Plin. 3, 14.

|| **Mēvniōla**, æ. f. *A town of Romania in Turkey*, Vet. Inſcr. ap. Grut. hod. *Gahara*, Cluv.

Mēvāniōlenſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Mevaniola*, Plin. 3, 14. Edit. Hard.

Mēzentius, ii. m. *A prince of the Tyrrhenes, who aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas*; a contemner of the gods, and a very cruel man, who uſed to tie the living to the dead, that the ſtench of the dead might kill the living, Virg. Æn. 7, 648. Id. ib. 8, 482.

M ante I.

|| **Mibæ**, ūrum. m. pl. *A people of Æthiopia*, Sil. 3, 169. ſed *Cellar.* & *mel.* edit. habent *Nubæ*.

Micipſa, æ. m. *The ſon of Maſiniſſa king of Numidia*, Sall. B. Jug. 5. & Flor. 3, 1, 3.

Mictis, is. f. *An iſland from which the Britons, in wicker boats, uſed to fetch tin*, Plin. 4, 16. Quæ autem fuerit, ſtatui certò non poteſt, Hard.

Midas, æ. m. *A fooliſh king, who entreated Bacchus, or as Max. Tyrius, and others, a ſatyr, that every thing he touched might be turned into gold*; which being granted, his meat alſo became gold, whereby he ſoon ſaw his own folly, and deſiring to be releaſed, was ordered to waſh in the river *Pactolus*, which from thence had golden ſands. Afterwards, when *Pan* had challenged *Apollo* at the pipe before the country deities, and all had adjudged the victory to *Apollo*, *Midas* alone diſallowed their judgment; whereupon *Apollo* claped a pair of aſs's ears on his head. Vid. Ov. Met. 11, 100, & ſeqq. Hinc Prov. Auriculas aſini *Midas* habet. Vid. Chil.

Mide, es. f. *A town of Argia in the Peloponneſus, or as others, of Bæotia*, Stat. Theb. 7, 331.

Micza, æ. f. *A town of Macedon, near the river Strymon*, Plin. 31, 2. vulg. *Strumona*.

Milānion, ōnis. m. *A man who fell in love with the coy Atalanta, and at laſt gained her*, Ov. Art. Am. 3, 2, 29.

Milēſius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the city Miletus*. *Mileſia vellera*, Virg. Georg. 3, 306. Vid. *Miletus*.

Milētis, idis. f. *Patron. Byblis ſo called, Ov. Met. 9, 634. being the daughter of Miletus*.

Milētōpolis, is. f. *A city of Myſia, near Bitbynia*, Plin. 4, 12.

Milētus, i. m. *The ſon of Apollo and Deione, who built Miletus*, Ov. Met. 9, 443.

Milētus, vel **Milētos**, i. f. [à Mileto conditore] *A famous city adjoining to Caria, ſix miles ſouth from the mouth of the river Mæander*. The fine wool, and ſoft garments made thereof, were in great eſteem with the Roman ladies. It had ſeveral other names, as *Pithyſa*, *Anaſtorea*, *Leleges*, Plin. 5, 29. hod. *Melaſſa*, & *Melaxo*.

Milo, *Crotoniates, vel Crotonienſis*; (1) *A ſtrong man, who at the Olympick games would carry an ox, without breathing, for the ſpace of a furlong*. At laſt, in confidence of his great ſtrength, he would try to rive an oak; but in the attempt his hands were catch'd, and being wedged in the trunk, he periſhed miſerably. (2) *A Roman, who having killed Clodius, Cicero, daunted by Pompey's ſoldiers preſent in the court, faintly, and therefore unſucceſſfully, defended him*. It ſeemeth the oration we have now was written afterwards, when under no apprehenſions, (3) *A tyrant of Piſa, a city of Peloponneſus, thrown by his ſubjects into the river Alpheus*. (1) Vid. Athen. qui ex Theophrasto plura de hoc contulit, & Val. Max. 9, 12. nec non Gell. 15, 16. (2) Dion. lib. 40. (3) Ov. in Ibin, 325.

Milōnius, ii. m. *A drunken fellow in Horace*, Sat. 2, 1, 24.

Miltiādes, is. m. (1) *A valiant and politick Athenian general, who, with an army of 10,000 Athenians, and 1000 auxiliaries, routed the army of Darius, conſiſting of 600,000 men*. But *Nepos* ſaith the Perſian army conſiſted only of 200,000 foot, and 10,000 horſe. After this he was thrown into priſon, for fear of his too great power, where he died. (2) || There were two other Archons of this name; the one was he

that ſettled the *Cherſoneſian colony*, the other the ſon of *Cypſelus*, vid. Jan. Rutg. Left. var. but C. Nep. ſeemeth to aſcribe the actions of both theſe to the ſon of *Cimon*. (1) Juſt. 2, 9, 13. & Nep. Milt. 4, & 7. (2) Æl. Varr. Hiſt. 3, 35.

Milvius, ii. m. (1) *A ſigned name of a paſſante*. (2) *Milvius ager, A burying place near Rome, where the Flaminian way beginneth*; hod. *Ponte Mole*. (1) Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 36. (2) Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 176.

Milyæ, ūrum. pl. *Two iſlands before Peloponneſus*, Plin. 4, 12.

* || **Milyas**, æ. f. [*Milyas*, Gr.] *A midland city of Pamphylia*, Strabo.

* **Mimallōnes**, um. f. pl. Stat. Theb. 4, 660. & **Mimallōnides**, Patron. Ov. Art. Am. 1, 54. [à Mimapte Ioniæ monte Baccho ſacro] *Women ſacrificing to Bacchus, otherwiſe called Baſſarides, Ogygides, Bacchæ, Thyades*.

* **Mimallōneus**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Mimallones*. *Mimallonei bombi*, Nero ap. Perſ. 1, 99.

* **Mimas**, antis. m. [*Mimas*, Gr.] (1) *A giant ſlain by Jupiter*. (2) *A bill of Thrace*. (3) *A mountain of Ionia, over-againſt Chios*. (1) Hor. Od. 3, 4, 53. (2) Ov. Met. 2, 222. (3) Hom. Od. 7, 172.

* **Mimnermus**, i. m. [*Mimnermos*, Gr.] *A poet of Smyrna*. He flouriſhed in the time of *Solon*, and writ the battle between the *Smyrneans* and *Lydians*, under *Gyges*, *Panſan.* in *Bæot.* He wrote likewiſe love verſes, in a very ſoft ſtyle; ſome whereof are ſtill extant. *Plis in amore valet Mimnermi verſus Homero*, Prop. 1, 99, 11.

Minæi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Arabia Felix, near the Red ſea*, Plin. 6, 28.

Mincius, ii. m. *A river which watered the city Mantua, ariſing out of the lake Benacus, and diſcharging itſelf into the river Padus, or Po*, Virg. Ecl. 7, 13. hod. *Menzo*, Hard.

Minerva, æ. f. [à minitandò, Cic. N. D. 3, 24. vel à monendò, Feſt.] *The daughter of Jupiter, born without a mother; the goddeſs of wiſdom, and liberal arts*. She invented ſpining, weaving, making and colouring cloth, building of towers, forts, and caſtles, having had her birth in Jupiter's brain, a fort well fortified; ſhe lived in perpetual virginity. As ſhe is taken for *Pallas*, ſhe alſo preſideth over arms, and war, Cic. N. D. 3, 21. reckoneth up five *Minervas*, but this is the chief. De aliis quæ non ſunt bujus loci notionibus adi appellativa.

Minervæ caſtrum, *A town of the Locrians in Magna Græcia*, Varr.

Minervæ promontorium, *A place in Naples near the town Sorrento*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Capo della Minerva*, Hard.

Minervium, i. n. *A city of Naples*, Paterc. 1, 15. hod. *Minerbino*.

Minus, i. m. *A river of Spain, dividing Gallæcia into two parts*, Plin. 4, 20. hod. *Minbo*, Hard.

Mīnōis, idis. f. *Patron. A daughter of Minos; in particular Ariadne, who taught Theſeus to conquer the Minotaur, yet afterwards he ungratefully left her in the iſle of Naxos*, Ov. Met. 8, 174. Vid. *Ariadne*.

Mīnōis, & **Mīnōus**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Minos, or Crete*. *Dædalus fugiens Mīnōia regna*, Virg. Æn. 6, 14. *Minoræ arenæ*, Ov. in Ibin, 509.

Minos, ōis. m. *A king, and lawgiver of Crete, the ſon of Jupiter and Europa*. He married *Paphæ* the daughter of *Sol*, and had children by her. His ſon *Androgeus* was, out of envy, baſely murdered by the Athenians; for which reaſon he made war upon them, and at laſt forced them to give ſeven of their nobility yearly to be devoured by the *Minotaur*, Vid. Catull. 62, 76. & ſeq. *Dædalus* had built him a labyrinth, with inextricable turnings and windings; wherein afterwards he himſelf and his ſon *Icarus* were ſhut up by *Minos*, together with the monſter which his

his wife had conceived by a bull, because he had assisted her in the brutal act: but Dædalus making himself and his son wings, escaped from thence. However, Minos pursued him into Sicily, where some say he was suffocated in a bath; but Ovid, in *Ib.* 289. faith scalding water was poured on his head. After his death, for his impartial justice, he was made the chief judge of hell. *Vid.* Virg. *Æn.* 6, 432.

Minotaurus, i. m. *A monster conceived by Pasiphaë, by a bull being shut up in a wooden machine by the contrivance of Dædalus.* This monster called the Minotaur, had seven Athenian nobles given it yearly to devour for a long time, till at length it was killed by Theseus, who had been taught by Ariadne, the king's daughter, to find his way out of the labyrinth, *Vid.* Plut. in *Thebes*, Catull. *de nupt. Pel. & Theb. & Ov. Ep.* 10. Servius thus explaineth the fable; Taurus was secretary to Minos, and lay with Pasiphaë, who brought forth twins, the one like Minos, the other like Taurus.

Mintha, æ. f. *The concubine of Pluto, whom Proserpine changed into an herb bearing her name,* Ov. *Met.* 10, 729.

Minturnæ, Ærum. f. pl. *A city by the river Liris, between Formiæ and Sinuessa; near which were great marshes, in which Marius, when overcome by Sylla, skulked a long time.* *Vid.* Hor. *Ep.* 1, 5, 4. Liv. 10, 21. & Juv. 10, 226. *hod.* in ruinis jacent, loco tamen nomen *La barba del Garigliano*, Hard.

Minturnensis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Minturnæ.* Minturnenses paludes, Cic. in *Pison.* 19.

Minutia, æ. f. *A vestal virgin, for suspicion of unchastity, buried alive,* Liv. 8, 14.

Minutius Augurinus. (1) *A tribune of the people, who for lowering the price of corn had a statue erected for him.* (2) *Minutius Felix, a good lawyer, and excellent scholar. He was a Christian, and lived about the time of St. Cyprian.* (1) Plin. 18, 3. (2) *Liber ejus titulo Oclavius etiamnum extat.*

Minyæ, Ærum. m. pl. *The Thessalians who accompanied the Argonauts,* Val. Flacc. 1, 227.

|| Minyas, æ. m. *The son of Chryses, and king of Orchomenus, who first made a treasury for his wealth,* Cæf. *Rhod.*

Minycias, æ. m. *sed freq. Minyæides, um. f. pl. The daughters of one Minyas a Theban, who were turned into bats,* Ov. *Met.* 4, 425.

Minyæius, i. qui & Orchomenus dict. [*Minyæios, Gr.*] *A river of Thessaly,* Plin. 4, 8. *conf.* Hom. *Il.* 7, 721.

Mirace, es. f. *A town of European Scythia,* Val. Flacc. 6, 50. *ubi al. Mirace.*

Mirobrica, æ. f. *A city of Spain, not far from Corduba,* Plin. 3, 1. *hod. Villa de Capilla.*

Misenates, um. m. pl. *Veget. de Re Mil.* 4, 31. & Misenenses, ium. m. pl. *A people of the town of Misenum.*

Misenensis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Misenum.* Villa Misenensis, Phæd. 2, 6. *classis, Tac. Hist.* 3, 57.

Misenum, i. [*à Miseno Æneæ comite ibi sepulto*] (1) *A promontory of Campania near Cumæ; hod. Capo di Miseno, Hard.* (2) *Also a port and town near the promontory.* (1) Sil. 12, 155. (2) Suet. *Aug.* 49. & Plin. *Nep. Ep.* 6, 16.

Misēnus, i. m. *The son of Æolus, the trumpeter of Hætor, who after his master's death followed Æneas into Italy, and some time after challenging Triton in his art, was by him drowned; but his master finding his body, buried it in the hill that beareth his name,* Virg. *Æn.* 6, 173. & *deinceps.*

* Mistyllus, i. m. [*de Etym. vid. Hom. Il.* 23. & aliis in locis] *The name of a cock in Martial, Ep.* 5, 51.

Mithras, æ. m. *By this name the Persians call the sun, Xenophon. Pausan. Curt.* His image had the face of a lion, in a Persian garb, having a Tiara on his head, and taking hold of an ox's horn with both hands. *Vid. vet. Schol. Stat. ad*

versum ult. l. 1. Theb. Hinc *Mithriaca sacra,* quorum meminerant Tert. Hieron. *al.*

Mithridates, is. m. *A king of Pontus, a man of great parts, and of so great memory, that he is said to understand and speak twenty two several languages. He was also valiant, and maintained a long war with the Romans, but at last was entirely routed by Pompey. He would have shortened his days by poison, but had so fortified himself by an antidote, which he had invented, and which still beareth his name, that none would operate upon him.* *Vid.* Plin. 25, 2. Mart. 5, 77. & Gell. 17, 16.

Mithridaticus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mithridates.* Unguentum Mithridaticum, Plin. 3, 53.

Mitylēnæ, Ærum. & Mitylēne, es. f. [*à Mitylene Macaris filiâ, Steph.*] *The capital of the island of Lesbos. Cicero commendeth it for its fruitful soil, fair buildings, and situation; though Vitruvius is of a quite contrary opinion: Et naturâ, & situ, & descriptione ædificiorum, & pulchritudine imprimis nobiles Mitylēnæ; agri jucundi & fertiles, Cic. Agr.* 2, 15. *In Mitylene dum flat Austro, incolæ ægrotant, dum Caurus, tussient; cum septentrio, in salubritatem restituntur, Vitruv.* 1, 6. *Hanc urbem Pittaci, aliorumque natales illustrarunt; hod. Metelino, Hard.*

Mitylēnæi, Ærum. m. pl. *The people of Mitylene, Liv.* 83, 47.

Mitylēnæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mitylene.* Mitylēnæus mango, Mart. 7, 79, 9.

Mitys, yos. f. *A river of Macedon, Liv.* 44, 7.

M ante N.

Mnasilthous, i. m. *A painter of Sicily, Plin.* 35, 11.

Mnason, Ænis. m. *A ruler of the Elatenses, who gave ten mîne for painting each of the twelve gods, Plin.* 35, 10.

* Mnēmōsýne, es. f. [*Lat. memoria; à μνή-ομαι, recorder*] *The mother of the nine Muses, Ov. Met.* 6, 114. *Vid. & Hesiod. in Theog.* 651.

Mnesarchus, i. m. *A Stoick philosopher, scholar to Panætius, Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 22. *de Fin.* 1, 2. & *Orat.* 1, 11.

Mnesilochus, i. m. *A prince of the Acarnanæ, an enemy to the Romans, Liv.* 36, 11.

Mnestheus, eos. m. *A Trojan descended from Assarachus, Virg. Æn.* 4, 288.

M ante O.

Mōdestia, æ. f. *The goddess of modesty and moderation, Tac. Ann.* 4, 7, 5.

Mæcenas, nātis. m. *A Roman gentleman, descended of the ancient Tuscan race, a lover of learning, the friend and patron of Horatius Flaccus, but noted for being too finical and effeminate, Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 1. *Patere.* 2, 88. *Sen. Ep.* 19, 114. & *Juv.* 12, 39. *Al. scrib. Mæcenat.*

Mænus, i. m. *The river Meyne in Germany, running through Franconia, and falling into the Rhine, Tac. Germ.* 28, 3.

Mæris, is. m. (1) *The name of a shepherd.* (2) *A lake in Ægypt, 20 miles in compass.* (1) Virg. *Ecl.* 9, 16. (2) Plin. 5, 9.

Mæsi, Ærum. m. pl. Plin. 4, 26. *Inhabitants of*

Mæsia, æ. f. *A province of Europe, between Macedon and Thrace on the south, and Transilvania on the north, from which the river Danube parteth it. It is divided into two parts; the upper, which bordereth upon Hungary, is called Seræ; the lower, which locketh towards Pontus and Thrace, is called Bulgaria, Plin.* 4, 26. & *Eu trop.* 4, 4. *Perperam aliqui Mysiam & sæpicule Græculi Mæsiæ scrib. quæ est Asiæ regio.*

Mæsiæ, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mæsia.* Mæsiæ gentes, Plin. 4, 1.

Mōguntia, æ. f. [*ab amne Mogi*] *The city Menz in Germany, Reft. scrib. Mogontiacum, Tac. Hist.* 4, 15, 2. & *lib.* 24, 2. & *alibi, & ap. Ammian.* 15, 27.

Mogyni, Ærum. m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia, Tib.* 4, 1, 146. *ubi al. Magynos.*

Molæ Formianæ, *A village of new Latium, not far from Formiæ, Cic. hod. Mo'a.*

* Mōlo, Ænis. m. [*Μόλων, Gr.*] *A Rhodian orator, whom Cicero often mentioned; who also was Cæsar's master, Suet. Cæf.* 4.

Mōlorchæus, a, um. adj. *Molorchæa testæ, Tib.* 4, 1, 13. *Of, or belonging to,*

Mōlorchus, i. m. *An old shepherd, who entertained Hercules; in recompense whereof he slew the Nemean lion which destroyed the country, Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 29.

Mōlossi, Ærum. m. pl. *A people of Epirus in Greece, Plin.* 4, 1.

Mōlossis, idis. f. *A district of Epirus, Liv.* 8, 24. *hod. la Canina.*

Mōlossus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mōlossia.* Cens Mōlossia, Ov. *Met.* 1, 226. & *Mōlossus, sc. canis, Virg. Georg.* 2, 405. *A mastiff dog of the breed of this country.* || Mōlossus pes, *A foot of three long syllables, as communes, Gramm.*

* Mōlycria, æ. f. [*Μολυκρία, Gr.*] *A town of Ætolia in Greece, near the entrance of the gulf of Lepanto, Plin.* 4, 2, 2. & *Diod. lib.* 12.

|| Momonia, æ. f. *Munster, one of the four provinces of Ireland.*

* || Mōmus, i. m. [*Μῶμος, Gr. i. e. cavillatio, qu. cavillationis deus*] *The god of carping at, or finding fault with, other peoples actions, without regard to their own. He is feigned to be son of Somnus and Nox, for his inactivity, and dark temper, Hesiod. in Theogon.* 214. *Vid. & Lucian. in Hermotimo.* Hinc illud, *Momo satisfacere, & Græcum illud, Μαμεϊδῆν ἢ μῆ-μῆϊδῆν ἰάδῆν.*

Mona, æ. f. *The isle of Anglesey in North Wales, in the midway between England and Ireland, as Pliny and Ptolemy describe it. But the Mona of Cæf. B. G.* 4, 13. *some take to be the isle of Man.*

Mōnaci Herculis portus, *A port town of Genoa in Italy, Plin.* 3, 4. *hod. Monace, Hard.*

Monæda, æ. f. *An island between England and Ireland, almost equidistant from Anglesey to the south, and Galway to the north. It is called Monopia by Plin.* 4, 16.

Mōnæses, is. m. *A king of Parthia, who put a stop to the Roman arms, gaining a victory over them, Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 9.

Mōnēta, æ. f. [*à monendo, quippe quæ in teriæ motu monuit, ut sue gravidæ procuratio fieret, Cic. Div.* 1, 45.] *A name of Jano.*

* || Mōnōdus, i. m. [*à μένος, solus, & ὀδός, dens*] *The son of Prusias king of Bithynia, so called as having one continued bone, instead of parted teeth, Rhod.*

* Mōnæcus, i. m. [*à μένος, solus, & ἔκτος, domus, quia hic solus Hercules templum habuit*] *A principality, fort, and sea port of Liguria where the Alps begin, Virg. Æn.* 6, 830.

* || Mōnōmēri, Ærum. m. pl. [*à μένος, solus, & μῆνις, furor*] *Certain eastern people having one leg, on which they hop faster than any beast can run, Gell.* 9, 4.

Mōnosceli, Ærum. m. pl. [*à μένος, solus, & σκέλες, crus*] *Indians that had but one leg, but so big, as to cover their whole body from the head, Plin.* 37, 2.

|| Mons Acutus, *A town in France in the Bourbonnois; hod. Montaigne.*

|| Mons Albanus, *A city of Guicenne in France; hod. Montauban.*

|| Mons Alcinous, *A city of Etruria, Volat. hod. Montalcino.*

|| Mons Brisacus, *A town of Alatia, near the Rhine; hod. Brisac.*

|| Mons Ferratus, *A country in Italy, between Milan and Piedmont; hod. Montferrat.*

|| Mons Festulus, vel Fedulanus, *A city of Narbonne in France, famous for its fine air; hod. Montpelier, vel Mompelcier.*

|| Mons Regius, *The chief city of ducal Prussia; hod. Ceningburg.*

|| Mons.

|| Mons Rosarum, *A town in the northern parts of Scotland, called Montrose.* It giveth title to a duke.

Mons Sacer, *Near the city Tibur in Italy; so called because the people thinking themselves aggrieved by the nobles retired thither as to a place of refuge, Liv. 2, 32. & 3, 52.*

|| Mons Serratus, *A high hill in Catalonia; hod. Montserrat.*

|| Mons Solis, *vel Bathonius, The city Bath in Somersetshire.*

|| Monstrolium, & Monasteriolum, i, n. *A city of Picardie in France, near the borders of the Artois; hod. Montreuil.*

Montanus, i, m. (1) *The name of a poet celebrated by Ovid.* (2) *One of Domitian's counsellors.* (1) Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 16, 11. (2) Juv. 4, 131.

|| Montes, *The capital of Hainault in the Low-Countries; hod. Mons.*

|| Monumetha, æ, f. *Monmouth, between the rivers Wye and Monow.*

*Mōnŷchus, i, m. [*à μόνος, solus, & ὄνυξ, ungula, qu. pedes equi habens*] *The name of a Centaur, Juv. 1, 11. & Ov. Met. 12, 499.*

*Moplius tumulus, *A hill and town of Thessaly, Liv. 42, 61, & 65.*

*Mopsopia, æ, f. [*à Mopsopo rege*] *A country of Attica, Plin. 5, 27. hod. Caramanie pars. Unde*

*Mopsopius, a, um, adj. *Attick, Athenian.* Mopsopii muri, Ov. Met. 6, 423.

*Mopŷus, i, m. [*Μόππος, Gr.*] (1) || *The son of Ampycus, whence he is called Ampycides, Ov. Met. 8, 350. a Thessalian soothsayer, and priest of Apollo.* (2) *Another the son of Apollo and Himantis, who contended with Chalcas in the art of divination, to whom temples were built after his death.* (3) *A city of Cilicia.* (4) *One of Virgil's rusticks.* (1) Strab. 1, 9. (2) In dubiis auditus Iatone Mopŷus, Stat. Theb. 3, 521. Amm. 14, 8. (3) Plin. 5, 27. (4) Ecl. 5, 1, 30. & 8, 26.

|| Moravia, æ, f. [*à Morâ fluvio*] *A country of Germany, now joined to Bohemia. Antiquitus Marcomannia, ubi M. Antoninus philosophus bellavit, & librum quantivis pretii inscripsit. Τὰ καὶ ἐλευτὸν, consecit. Incolæ Marcomanni; hodie verò Makren.*

|| Morbium, ii, n. *Moresby in Cumberland, Camd.*

Morgentia, Sil. lib. 14, 266. *An ancient town of Sicily, on the river Jarella, between Leontini and Catania; hod. in ruinis jacet. Morgentiam Cicero vocare videtur, cum Murgentinos agros dicat, Verr. 3, 18.*

|| Moridunum, i, n. *Somerton, or Seaton, in Devonshire, Camd.*

Mōrini, ōrum, m. pl. [*à voce Celticâ mor, quæ mare significat, qu. Maritimi, Hard.*] *A people of Gallia Belgica, near the sea coast which is opposite to Britain, on the confines of Picardie and the Artois, Virg. Æn. 8, 727.*

*Morpheus, i, m. [*à μορφή, forma, quod varias formas in somno exhibeat*] *The god of dreams. Formator figuræ Morpheus, Ov. Met. 11, 634.*

|| Morta, æ, f. [*à Morte*] *The goddess of fate and destiny, Liv. ap. Gell. 3, 36.*

Mōsa, æ, f. *A river of Gallia Belgica, which ariseth in Champagne in France, and passing through the Netherlands, dischargeth itself into the German ocean, below Dort; hod. Mues & Meuse, Tac. Hist. 2, 6, 6. & Plin. 4, 14.*

|| Moscha, æ, f. *Moscow, the capital of Moscow.*

Moschus, i, m. *Sidon, sed sæpius Moschi, ōrum, m. pl. A people in the east part of Scythia, which is now called Mingrelia, Plin. 6, 4.*

Moscovia, æ, f. *A large country so called, bounded on the north with the frozen sea, a part of ancient Sarmatia; on the east and south with Tartary, and on the west with Poland. Sævis affinis Sarmata Moschis, Luc. 3, 270.*

Mōsella, æ, f. *A river of the Low Countries, which falleth into the Rhine, Aufon.*

Mōses, is, m. [*à משה extrahere, à Pharaonis filiâ, quæ illum ex aquis extraxit, nomen datum*] *The giver of the divine law to the Israelites. The inspired writer of the Pentateuch. He was also their captain general, and led out of Ægypt an army of 600,000 men, Exod. 12. Veram historiam lege in scriptis θεωρεῖσθαι. Gentilium absurdam, & falsam, quæ sola quidem est hujus loci, si sit operæ, ap. Justinum, 36, 2. & seq. & Tac. Hist. 5.*

Mōsini, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia, Tib. 4, 1, 146. ubi al. Magyni.*

Mōssini, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Asia the lesser, on the Black sea, near Pergamus, Plin. 6, 4.*

*Mossinæci, ōrum, m. pl. [*à μόνον, turris, & οἶκος, domus, utpote qui turres ligneas pro domibus habitant*] *A people of Cappadocia; near the Euxine sea, Val. Flacc. 5, 152. ubi al. Mossini, & Mossionychi.*

M ante U.

Mucræ, ārum, f. pl. *A town of Samnium in Italy, Sil. 8, 566. ubi al. Nucræ.*

Mulciber, ēris, m. Mulcibri, Litt. ex Cic. [*à ferro mulcendo, i. e. molliendo*] *A name of Vulcan. Mulciberis capti Marsque Venusque dolis, Ov. Art. Am. 2, 562.*

Mulucha, æ, f. *A river of Mauritania Tingitana, and a town upon it, Flor. 3, 1. & Sall. B. J. 22.*

Mummus, ii, m. (1) *A Roman, but of a mean family, who, notwithstanding, arrived to the consulship, and having subdued all Achaia, from thence obtained the cognomen of Achaicus. His ignorance of antiquity and the fine arts is noted by several authours, who tell us, that having taken the most exquisitely fine paintings, statues, and other pieces of curious workmanship, he told those who carried them into Italy, that if they broke, or spoiled, any of them, they should make new ones.* (2) *Also Lucius, a man of such dexterity and address, that he could suit himself to all persons and occasions.* (3) || *Also a Latin poet.* (1) Patere. 1, 13. Flor. 2, 16. Plin. 34, 7. (2) Cic. de Orat. 2, 67. (3) Macrobi. 1, 10.

Munda, æ, f. (1) *A town of Bætick Spain, famous for the battle between Caesar and Pompey, where the latter lost thirty thousand foot, and five thousand horse.* (2) *A river of Beira in Portugal, flowing near the city Coimbra.* (1) Luc. 1, 40. (2) Plin. 4, 22. hod. Mondego, Hard.

Mūnŷchia, æ, f. *A fort near Athens, fortified by Thrasybulus against the tyrants, Nep. Thrasyb. 2. Hinc*

Mūnŷchius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Munychia; Athenian, Attick. Munychii agri, Ov. Met. 2, 709.*

Muræna, æ, m. (Lucius) [*à murænâ pisce*] *A Roman consul, for whom Cicero made an oration, quod vid.*

Murcia, æ, f. [*à murcore*] (1) || *The goddess of stork. She had a temple in the goal of the Circus, which was therefore called Meta Murcia.* (2) *But others think it only a corruption of Myrtea; and so the temple of Venus Myrtea.* (1) Arnob. Terr. Augustin. (2) Plin. 13, 29. cum quo consentiunt, Varr. & Plut.

Murgantia, æ, f. *A city of the Samnites, in the kingdom of Naples, on the river Tamara, near the Apennines, Liv. 10, 17.*

Murgantinus, *vel Murgentinus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Murgantia. Murgantina defectio, Liv. 26, 21. Murgantinus ager, Cic. Verr. 3, 18.*

Murgentini, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Murgantia, Plin. 3, 8.*

Murgis, is, f. *A town of Hispania Bætica, Plin. 3, 1. hod. aliis Almeira, aliis Muxacra; posteriori subscribit, Hard.*

|| Murocineta, æ, f. *A town of Germany, three leagues from Cologne, Amm. hod. Meurs.*

Murrhænus, i, m. *A Latin, who boasting*

highly of his family and pedigree, was killed by Æneas, Virg. Æn. 12, 529.

*Mūsæ, ārum, f. pl. [*Μῦσαι, Gr.*] *The Muses, daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne; the seigned presidents of musick, and poetry, and the mistresses of the liberal sciences. They were originally only three, Varr. ap. Serv. ad Virg. Æn. 7, 21. how this number came to be multiplied by itself, is variously related. Their proper names are Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, Urania; which names are thought to be given them by Hesiod, Theog. 77. from their several presidencies and offices. Their common names are many, and various, taken from places, as Aganippides, Anides, Cythærides, or Cytheriades, Libethrydes, Heliconides, or Heliconiades, Pegasides, Pierides, Pimpleides, & si quæ sunt aliæ de quibus vide suis quasque locis.*

*Mūsæus, i, m. [*Μουσαῖος, Gr.*] *An Eleusinian, or Athenian, poet; the scholar of Orpheus, and cotemporary with Cecrops the second king of Athens, Suid. There still remaineth of his a poem concerning Hero and Leander, which Scaliger, in Poetic. preferreth to Homer's verses, as he doth also the authour in time; but Vossius, and others, bring him down as low as the fourth century. However, the person whom Virgil mentioneth under this name, Æn. 6, 667. must be very ancient.*

Musagores, ium, f. pl. Plin. 4, 12. Musagori, ōrum, m. pl. *Mela; Three little islands, or rocks, on the south of Crete.*

*Muticenes, *vid. mox Mutycensis ager.*

Mūtina, æ, f. *A city of Gallia Togata, where M. Antonius besieged D. Brutus, who was relieved by the two consuls Hirtius and Pansa, Luc. 1, 41. & 7, ult. hod. Modena. Hinc*

Mūtinentis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mutina. Mutinensis arma, Ov. Fast. 4, 624.*

*|| Mūtistratum, i, n. [*Μετίστρατον, Gr.*] *A town of Sicily, in the district of Demona, Polyb. hod. Mestretta, Hard.*

Mūtius, i, m. (1) *Surnamed Cordus, afterwards Scævola, because mistaking in his attempt to kill Porŷena in his own camp, and being taken, he burnt his right hand off before the king; who, being astonished at his courage, generously dismissed him.* (2) *T. Mutius, severely exposed by Lucilius.* (1) Liv. 2, 12. (2) Pers. 1, 114.

Mūtuscæ, *aliter Trebulæ, ārum, f. pl. A small town in the north of Italy, where the Romans received an overthrow by Hannibal, Virg. Æn. 7, 711. hod. Monte Lione della Sabina, Hard. Hinc*

Mūtuscæi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Mūtuscæ, Plin. 3, 8.*

Mūtustratini, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Mūtustratum, Plin. 3, 8.*

*|| Mūtŷca, æ, f. [*Μετῶνα, Gr.*] *A town of Sicily, Ptol. hod. Modica, Hard.*

*Mūtŷcenses, ium, m. pl. *The people of Mūtŷca, Plin. 3, 8.*

*Mūtŷcensis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mūtŷca. Mutycensis ager, Cic. Verr. 3, 43. ubi al. Mutŷensis.*

Muzirum emporium, *A port in India, Plin. 6, 23.*

M ante Y.

Mya, æ, f. *A small island in the bay of Ceramus, Plin. 5, 31.*

Mŷcæle, es, f. (1) *The name of a sortereŷs.* (2) *A mountain and town of Caria.* (1) Ov. Met. 12, 263. (2) Id. Met. 2, 223. Hinc

Mŷcæleus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mycale, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 264. &*

Mŷcælenŷis, e, adj. *Idem. Mycalensis montis vertex, Val. Max. 6, 9. ext. 5.*

Mŷcælus, i, f. *A promontory of Mycale, Stat. Theb. 7, 272.*

Mŷcænæ, ārum, f. pl. *A city of Peloponnesus, between Argos and Corinth; the kingdom of Agamemnon, Virg. Æn. 6, 838. hod. Adrianus, Chabria, & Gerbigni.*

Mŷcænæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mycænæ.*

Mycenæ. Mycenæus, dux, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 400. & ¶ *absol.* Mycenæus, *Agamemnon*, *Id. Ep.* 3, 109. &

Mycēnenſis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mycenæ; Mycenians.* Omnes Danaï & Mycenēneses, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 6. *ex poetâ.*

Mycēnis, idis, f. Patron. A daughter of *Agamemnon*, particularly *Iphigenia*, *Ov. Met.* 12, 34.

Mychithus, i, m. The slave of *Anaxilaüs* king of the *Rhegini*, who being made guardian of his children, and protector of his kingdom, discharged his trust with great integrity, *Marcb. Sat.* 1, 11. & *Juſt.* 4, 2, 5. qui *Micalum* vocat.

Mycōne, es, f. & *Mycōnus*, i, f. One of the islands called *Cyclades*, in the *Ægean sea*, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 76. *Stat. Achill.* 1, 205.

Mygdōnia, æ, f. [à *Mygdone* *Thraciæ* rege] (1) A country of *Macedon*, looking towards *Thrace*. (2) Also another in *Mesopotamia*. (3) Another in *Pbrygia*. (1) *Plin.* 4, 10. (2) *Ibid.* 6, 13. (3) *Hor. Od.* 2, 12, 22. & *Incolæ* *Mygdones* dicuntur.

Mygdōnides, æ, m. Patron. The son of *Mygdon* king of *Thrace*, *Choræbus*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 343.

*¶ *Myiagros* [à *μυία*, musca, & *ἄγρᾱ*, captura] A god of the *Eleans*.

Mýla, æ, f. vel *Mýlos*, i, f. A little river in the east part of *Sicily*, *Liv.* 24, 30.

Mýle, es, f. A sea port in *Sicily*, *Sil.* 14, 202. *Plerumquæ* autem effertur in plur. *Mylæ*. At this place the sea casteth up something that smelleth like dung, whence the fable, that the sun seteth up his horses there, *Plin.* 2, 92. *hod. Milasso.*

Myndenses, ium, m. pl. The people of *Myndus*, *Cic. Epist. ad Fam.* 3, 8.

Myndius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Myndus*, *Liv.* 31, 44.

Myndus, i, f. Once the capital of *Caria*; a sea-port town near the *Archipelago*, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 34. *hod. Mentesa.*

Myonnesus, i, f. An island between *Teios* and the isle of *Samos*, *Plin.* 5, 31.

Myra, æ, f. The metropolis of *Lycia*, *Plin.* 5, 27. *hod. Strumita, Hard.*

Mýrina, æ, f. (1) A city in the isle of *Lemnos*. (2) Another in *Æolia*, called also *Sebastopolis*. (1) *Plin.* 4, 12. (2) *Id.* 5, 30.

Mýrinus, i, m. A fencer in *Martial*, *Epigr.* 12, 29.

Myrlea, æ, f. A sea-port town in *Bithynia*, afterwards called *Apamia*, *Plin.* 5, ult.

*¶ *Myrmecides*, is, m. [à *μύρμηξ*, formica] A curious engraver in small work, *Plin.* 36, 5.

*¶ *Myrmidōnes*, m. pl. [à *μύρμηξ*, formica] A people of *Thessaly*, who by a miracle are fabled to have been made of ants, at the request of *Æacus*, when the plague had destroyed the old inhabitants. These followed *Achilles* to the walls of *Troy*. *Meminit eorum, Virg. Æn.* 2, 7. & alibi. *Fabulam inde ortam, quod cum sterilis esset ager, cum ad instar formicarum perpetuò versare coactos esse, existimat, Strabo.*

Mýron, ōnis, m. An excellent statuary, whose works were in high esteem; especially his brassen cow, which exercised the pens both of the Greek and Roman poets. *Ut similis veræ vacca Myronis opus, Ov. à Pont.* 4, 1, 34.

Myrrha, æ, f. The daughter of *Cinyras* king of *Cyprus*; concerning whose incest, flight, and transformation, *vid. Ov. Met.* 10, fab. 9. *conf. Cic. Orat.* 3, 7. *Verr.* 4, 43.

*¶ *Myrrhinus*, untis, f. [Μυρρίνης, Gr.] A town of *Attica* in *Greece*, *Strabo.*

Myrtea, æ, f. [quod *myrtetum* prope fanum ejus constitum esset, *Serv.*] A name of *Venus*, to whom the myrtle was sacred, *Plin.* 13, 29. *Id. Murcia.*

Myrtete, ōrum, n. pl. [à *myrtis* in ripâ constitis] Hot baths at *Baiæ* in *Campania*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 5.

Myrtilis, is, f. A town of *Alentejo* in *Portugal*, *Plin.* 4, 22. *hod. Mertola, Hard.*

Myrtillus, i, m. The charioteer of *Ocnomaüs*,

who took a bribe from *Pelops* to overturn his master's chariot, in the race wherein he was either to gain a beautifull bride, or lose his life, *Ov. in Ibin.* 370, & *Cic. N. D.* 3, 38. *Vid. Hippodamia.*

Myrtōum mare [à *Myrtilo* ibi demerso, *Ov. in Ibin.* 370. vel à *Myrto* insulâ] A part of the *Ægean sea* between *Attica* and *Peloponnesus*, *Plin.* 4, 5, & 12. but *Ptolemy* placeth it in *Caria*, a country of *Asia* the Lesser.

Myrtus, i, f. An island in the *Ægean sea*, *Plin.* 4, 5.

Mys, *Myos*, m. An excellent engraver in silver, *Plin.* 33, 12.

Mýli, ōrum, m. pl. The people of *Mysia*, *Plin.* 5, 30.

Mýlia, æ, f. A country of *Asia* the Lesser, bordering upon *Troas*, not far from the *Helleſpont*, *Plin.* 5, 30. *hod. Bessangil*, in *Natolia*. The people were of a base, servile temper, and contemptible to a proverb; whence ¶ *Myſorum postremus, Cic. pro Flacc.* 27. a scoundrel, a despicable wretch. It is also sometimes, but corruptly, written for *Mæſia*, *quod vid.*

Mýsōmācēdōnes, um, m. pl. A people of *Asia*, in a part of *Mysia*, of *Macedonian* descent, *Plin.* 5, 29.

Myus, untis, f. A city of *Ionis* at the mouth of the river *Mæander*, very plentyfull in fish, and for that reason given to *Themistocles* by the king of *Persia*, *Nep. Them.* 10. & *Plin.* 5, 29.

N ante A.

Nabarzanes, is, m. A governour under the last *Darius*, a traitour to his master, *Curt.* 5, 10.

¶ *Nābāthæa*, æ, f. A country of *Arabia Felix*, with respect to Italy eastward. Hinc

Nābāthæi, ōrum, m. pl. The people of *Nabathæa*, *Plin.* 5, 11. &

Nābāthæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nabathæa.* ¶ *Nabathæa regna, Eastern kingdoms, Ov. Met.* 1, 61.

Nænia, æ, f. *Fest. al. Nenia*; The goddess of funeral songs, *Varr. Vid. & Scal. conject. in eund.* p. 142, 143. She had a chapel without the *Viminal gate, Fest.*

*¶ *Naiades*, um, f. pl. & *rar. in sing.* *Naias*, & *Nais* [à *ναῖω*, fluo] (1) *Nymphs of the springs and fountains.* (2) Sometimes taken generally for any nymph. (1) *Fontana numina Naiades. Ov. Met.* 14, 328. *Naias una fuit, Id. ib.* 1, 691. *Candida Nais, Virg. Ecl.* 2, 45. *Poma excipiens, Nai, caduca manu, Prop.* 2, 32, 40. (2) *Vid. Virg. Ecl.* 10, 10. *ubi pro Oreades fon.* Hinc

*¶ *Naiicus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Naiades.* *Naiica dona, Prop.* 2, 32, 40.

Nais, *vid. Naiades.*

¶ *Namurcum*, i, n. A city of the *Lotho Countries*, on the left bank of the *Maes*, between two rocks; *hod. Namur.*

¶ *Nanceium*, ii, n. The capital city of *Lorrain*; *hod. Nancy.*

Nannetes, um, m. pl. Inhabitants of *Britany* in *France*, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 9. *hod. Les Nantois*; oppidum *Nantes, Hard.*

Nantuates, ium, m. pl. A people in the northern part of *Savoy*, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 3. *hod. Fofigny*; or, as others, *Chablais.*

*¶ *Nāpææ*, ārum, f. pl. [à *ναῖω*, fluo] *Nymphs of the woods.* *Faciles venerare Napæas, Virg. Georg.* 4, 535.

Napata, æ, f. The capital anciently of *Æthiopia*, *Plin.* 6, 29. *hod. Chaxuman, Hard.*

Nar, is, m. A river of *Umbria* in *Italy*, which arising in the *Apennines* disembogues itself into the river *Tiber*. *Nar Tiberino* illabitur amni, *Luc.* 1, 470. *hod. Nera.*

Naracustōma, ātis, n. One of the mouths of the river *Iſter*, *Plin.* 4, 12. *Fortè rectius Narcustōma, b. e. os pigrum ac stupidum, ob quandam paludis immobilitatem, Hard.*

Narbo, ōnis, m. *Cæs. f. Aufon.* The city *Narbonne* in *France*, near a bay of the *Mediterranean*, looking towards the *Pyrenean mountains*. *Laudes ejus prædicat Aufon. de clar. urb. c.* 13. *hod. Narbonne.* Hinc

Narbōnenſis *Galliā*, One of the four quarters of ancient *Gaul*. It contained *Savoy, Dauphiné, Languedoc*, and *Provence*, *passim ap. Cæs. & Liv.*

Narcissus, i, m. The son of the river *Cephissus*, and the nymph *Liriope*; a beautifull youth, who slighted the courtship of *Echo*; and other nymphs, and at last died for the love of himself, having seen his own face in a fountain; and was changed into a flower bearing his name. *Legge Ov. Met.* 3, fab. 5. Hinc

Narcissinus, a, um, adj. *Of the flower Narcissus.* *Oleum Narcissinum, Plin.* 21, 19.

Narcissites, is, f. A gem of the colour of the flower *Narcissus*, *Plin.* 37, 11.

Narisci, ōrum, m. pl. A people of *Germany*, between a part of *Bohemia* and the *Danube*, *Tac. G.* 42, 1.

Nārītia, vel *Nārȳtia*, æ, f. A city of the *Locrians*, *Ov. Met.* 15, 705.

Narnia, æ, f. [à *flum. Nar præterlabente*] A city of *Umbria* in *Italy*, built on a rock, *Mart.* 7, 92. *hod. Narni, Hard.*

Narniensis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Narnia*, *Plin.* 3, 14. It was anciently called *Nequinum*, *Id. ib.*

*¶ *Naro*, ōnis, m. [*Ναρόν*, Gr.] A river of *Dalmatia*, *Strab. hod. Narenta, Cellar.*

Narona, æ, f. Formerly a famous city of *Dalmatia*, *Plin.* 4, 21. *hod. Narinza, vel Narenta.*

Nartes, ium, m. pl. A people of *Umbria*, [à *Nar flumine*] *Id. qui Narnienses, & Interamnates*; *loc. hod. Terni, Hard.*

Narthecūsa, æ, f. An isle near *Rhodes*, *Plin.* 5, 31.

Nārȳtia, *vid. Naritia.*

Nāsāmōnes, um, m. pl. A nation of the *Syrites* in *Africa*, living on piracy, and the wrecks of ships, *Plin.* 5, 5. *Toto commercia mundo Naufragiis Nasamones habent, Luc.* 9, 443.

Nascus, i, f. An inland town of *Arabia Felix*, *Plin.* 6, 28.

Nāsica, æ, m. [à *naſo. Arnob.*] *Scipionis cognomentum, Liv.* 58, 58.

Nāſo, ōnis, m. [à *naſo*, ut à *labiis Labeones*] *Familia cognomen, ex quâ Ovidius poetâ.*

Nassici, ōrum, m. pl. qui & *Caliguitani*, A people of *Aragon* in *Spain*, *Plin.* 3, 3. *Locus hod. Lobarre, ab Huelcâ leucis 4 distita, Hard.*

¶ *Nassovia*, æ, f. A town and principality of *Germany*, in the circle of the *Upper Rhine*; from whence the illustrious family of *Nassau*.

Natio, vel *ut al. Nascio* [à *nascendo*] *Nascentium* dea, quippe quæ partus tuctur. *Rim divinam huic facere solebant in agro Ardeati, Cic. N. D.* 3, 18.

Natisio, ōnis, m. A river of *Friuli* in *Italy*, running near the city *Aquileia*, *Plin.* 3, 18.

¶ *Nātōlia*, æ, f. per *Aphercel. pro Anatolia*, [ab *ἀνατολή*, oriens; quod *Europæis* sit ad orientem] *Asia* the Lesser, now so called.

Nava, æ, f. A river of *Belgick Gaul*, near the city *Bingen*, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 70. & *Aufon.* in *Mosellâ*; *hod. Nabe, vel Naba, Cellar.*

¶ *Navarra*, æ, f. The kingdom of *Navarre*, on both sides of the *Pyrenean hills*.

Naubolus, i, m. The charioteer of *Laius* king of *Thrace*, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 355.

*¶ *Naucrates*, is, m. [Lat. *navigii rector*; & *ναῦς*, navis, & *κρατῆς*, rego] A considerable orator, scholar, to *Isocrates*, *Cic. Orat.* 2, 23. & 3, 44.

*¶ *Naucratis* *nomios* [ab eodem, quod *Miletii incolæ* præcipuè *navibus* valerent] A district in *Ægypt* within the *Delta*, *Plin.* 5, 9. *Saiticæ præfecturæ* quidam ascribunt, *Hard.*

*¶ *Naucraticum*, i, n. A mouth of the *Nile*, so called from the neighbouring town *Naucratis*, *quod vid.*

*¶ *Naucratis*, is, f. [ab eodem cum præced. & *Ναῦς* N ob

ob eandem rationem]. *A town in Egypt*, Plin. 5, 10.

Nāvilobio, ōnis, f. *A river of Tarracon in Spain*, Plin. 3, 20. *hod. Rio de Miranda*, Hard.

Nævius, i, m. [à nāvō, i. e. maculā, *Ann.*] *A very ancient Roman poet*. He wrote several plays, the first whereof, *A. U. 519. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 53.* He was a soldier in, and wrote the history of, the first Punick war in verse. *Vid. Voff. de Hist. Lat. 1, 2.*

Nāvius (Aëtius) *A soothsayer, who by cutting a rosette in two before Tarquinius Priscus, gained great reputation to his profession*, Liv. 1, 36.

Naulōchus, i, m. (1) *A maritime town and river in Sicily.* (2) *A town in Thrace near mount Hæmus.* (3) *A small island belonging to Crete.* (1) *Suet. Aug. 16. in plur. Naulocha, Sil. 14, 264.* (2) *Plin. 5, 32.* (3) *Id. 4, 12.*

*Naupactōus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Naupactus.* Naupactus Achelous, *Ov. Fast. 2, 43.*

*Naupactus, vel Naupactum, i, n. *Plin. 4, 2. conf. Cæs. B. C. 3, 35. [ἀπὸ τῆς ναυπηγίας, i. e. à navalibus] The capital of Ætolia; hod. Lepanto, Hard.*

*|| Nauplia, æ, f. [à ναῦς, navis, quia navibus commoda] *A sea-port town in Argos, Herodot. 6, 76. hod. Napoli di Romania.*

*Naupliades, is, m. *Patron. Palamedes, the son of Nauplius, Ov. Met. 13, 39.*

*Nauplius, ii, m. [à præced.] *The son of Neptune and Eubœa, who hearing his son was unjustly put to death in the Greek camp, meditated revenge, and endeavoured to debauch the wives and daughters of the absent princes; and for the same reason too as they were returning home, he set up false lights on mount Caphareus to misguide their ships, whereby many were lost. But when he heard that Diomedes and Ulysses, the principal enemies of his son, had escaped, he threw himself into the sea, Prop. 4, 1, 115.*

Nauportus, i, f. (1) *A little city and river of the same name in the upper Carniola.* (2) *Also a river of Venice; hod. Laubach, Hard.* (1) *Tac. Ann. 1, 20, 1.* (2) *Plin. 3, 18.*

*Nausicaa, æ, vel Nausicæ, es, f. [Ναυσικάα, Gr.] *The daughter of Alcinous king of the Phæacians, who happened to meet Ulysses shipwrecked, and conducted him to her father's court, Mart. 12, 31, 9. Vid. & Hom. Od. 2, 25, & 186.*

*|| Nausithous, i, m. [Lat. navibus velox; ex ναῦς, navis, & θοός, celer] *The son of Neptune and Peribœa, and father of Alcinous, Hom. Odyss. 8, 56.*

*Naustathmus, i, f. [Lat. navium statio; ex ναῦς, navis, & στάθμος, statio] (1) *A port of Sicily; hod. Fontane bianche, inter Syracusas & Eorum amnem, cui nomen hodie Acellaro, Hard.* (2) *Another of Cyrene in Africa.* (1) *Plin. 3, 8.* (2) *Mela.*

Nautes, is, m. *One who accompanied Æneas; an old full soothsayer, Virg. Æn. 5, 704.*

Naxos, i, f. *One of the Cyclades; which also, for the goodness of its wines, was called Dionysia, vid. Plin. 4, 12. In this island Bacchus found Ariadne, basely deserted by Theseus, and took her to wife. Bacchata jugis Naxos, Virg. Æn. 3, 125. hod. Naxi, Hard. Hinc*

Naxius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Naxos.* Naxia turba, *Prop. 3, 17, 28.*

N ante E.

Nea, æ, f. *An island of the Ægean sea, near Lemnos, Plin. 2, 96. hod. Nio.*

*Neæra, æ, f. [Νέαιρα, Gr.] (1) *|| A beautiful nymph, by whom Phœbus had two daughters, Phœbrysa, and Lampetia.* (2) *A mistress of Tibullus.* (3) *Also of Horace.* (4) *A country maid in Virgil.* (1) *Hom. Odyss. 4, 133.* (2) *Sit mihi paupertas tecum, jucunda Neæra, Tib. 3, 3, 23.* (3) *Hor. Epod. 15, 11. Hanc putat magnus Scalig. eandem cum priore.* (4) *Ecl. 3, 3.*

*Neæthus, i, m. [Νέαιθος, Gr.] *A river of the Salentines in Magna Græcia, not far from Croton, Ov. Met. 15, 51. conf. Theocr. Id. 4, 24. & Lycophr. 921. It ariseth in the Apennines, and runeth into the Ionian sea between Cortona and Strongoli.*

*Neäpōlis, is, f. [Lat. nova civitas; ex νέος, novus, & πόλις, civitas] (1) *A very ancient and famous city of Italy, called anciently Parthenope, from a Siren of that name there buried, Plin. 3, 5. but after the Calcedonians and Athenians had settled a colony here, whence Statius and Tacitus call it a Greek city, the name was changed to Neapolis.* (2) *|| Another on the confines of Thrace, near the river Strymon, where St. Paul, sailing from Asia into Europe, was shipwrecked.* (1) *Vid. Tac. Ann. 15, 33, 2. & Stat. in Epiced. patr.* (2) *S. Lucas Act. Apost. 16, 11. De pluribus hujus nominis, vid. Geogr. ant. Hinc*

Neäpōlitānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Neapolis.* Neapolitanus ager, *Plin. 35, 15.*

Nearchus, i, m. [Lat. novus imperator; ex νέος, novus, & ἀρχός, imperator] *A beautiful boy, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 6.*

*Nebriffa, æ, f. [quod ibi nebrides induerentur priusquam orgia celebrarent] *A city of Hispania Bætica, Plin. 3, 4. hod. Lebrixa, Hard.*

*Nebrides, is, m. [à copîa nebridum, i. e. damarum, Solin.] *A high bill in Sicily, Sil. 14, 237. hod. Madonia.*

*Nebrōphōnus, i, m. [Lat. hinnulorum cædes; à νεβρός, hinnulus, & φένω, occido] *A dog's name, Ov. Met. 3, 211.*

*Nēleus, i, m. [Lat. Sævus; à νηλεής, crudelis] *The son of Neptune, and father of Nestor. He had twelve sons, all of whom, except Nestor who was absent, were slain by Hercules, Ov. Met. 2, 690. Vid. Nelides. Hinc*

*Nēlēius, & Nēlēus, a, um, adj. *denom. Of Neleus.* Neleia Nestoris arva, *Ov. Ep. 1, 63. & Nēlēius, absol. Hæc dulci Neleius edidit ore, Id. Met. 12, 577. Nelea Pylos, Id. ib. 6, 418.*

*Nēlides, um, m. pl. *Patron. The sons of Neleus.* Bis sex Nelides fuimus consumpta juvenis Viribus Herculeis, *Ov. Met. 12, 553.*

Nelo, ōnis, m. *A river of Galicia in Spain, near cape Finisferre, Plin. 4, 20. hod. Ulla, Hard.*

Nemaloni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Savoy, not far from Embrun, Plin. 3, 20. hod. fortè pagus Miolans, Hard.*

Nēmaulus, i, f. *Mela; Nēmausum, i, n. Pliny. (1) The city of Nismes in Languedoc. (2) A spring not far distant from it. (1) Plin. 3, 4. (2) Auson.*

*Nēmea, æ, vel Nēmee, es, f. [Lat. nemora; à νέμια, Gr.] (1) *A town of Arcadia.* (2) *Also a wood not far from thence.* (3) *A rock so called, where Hercules slew the great lion, and instituted games on that occasion; though others say they were celebrated in honour of Archimorus, son of Lycurgus king of Nemea, slain by a serpent.* (4) *Also a fountain in Spain.* (1) *Plin. 4, 6. (2) Stat. Sylv. 3, 183. (3) Virg. Æn. 8, 295. (4) Mart. 1, 50, 18.*

Nēmēsa, æ, f. *A river of Belgick Gaul. Auson. Mosellā, 354. hod. Nym, near Schoneck in Prussia, Cellar.*

*Nēmēsis, is, f. [Lat. distributio; à νέμω, distribuo] *The daughter of Jupiter and Necessitas, who distributeth (1) rewards; (2) punishments, but chiefly the latter, whence some derive the word from νημεσία, irascor. She is said to be most angry with those who vainly boast of themselves, or speak in their own praise; whence such used to deprecate her pleasure. (1) Est dea, quam Nemesis dicunt, Dea magna potensque, Quæ bona cælestium concessu cuncta deorum Possidet, Stat. (2) Ne pœnas reponat Nemesis, Catull. 48, penult. Vid. Callim. Hymn. in Cerer. 56. Euripid. in Phœniss. 189.*

|| Nemetacum, i, n. *A town of the Low Countries, Itin. hod. Arras, Cellar.*

Nemetes, um, m. pl. *A people upon the Rhine,*

near Speyer in Germany, Cæs. B. G. 1, 51. Plin. 4, 17.

Nemetocenna, æ, f. *A town in Gaul, Hirt. B. G. 8, 52, quâ parte incert. Idem tamen fuisse ac Nemetacum conjicit Cellarius.*

Neminie, es, f. *A fountain in the country of Reate, Plin. 2, 103.*

|| Nemolinum, i, n. *A town of France giving title to a duke; hod. Nemours.*

Nēmossus, i, f. *Luc. 1, 419. A city of France, taken by some for Clermont, by others for Molins; al. leg. Nemetis.*

*|| Nēnia, æ, f. *The goddess of funeral songs. Vid. Nænia.*

*Neöbule, es, f. [Lat. Juvenile consilium; à νέος, juvenis, & βούλη, consilium] (1) *The daughter of Lycambes the Theban, promised to Archilochus, but not given to him in marriage.* (2) *A young woman, to whom Horace addresseth an ode. (1) Vid. Lycambes. (2) Od. 3, 12.*

Neöcæsærea, æ, f. *A city of Cappadocia, watered by the river Lycus, Plin. 6, 3. hod. Tocat, Hard.*

|| Neömāgus, sive Növiomāgus, i, m. *Wordcot, near Croydon in Surrey, Camd. Also other towns in Germany and France so called.*

*Neontichos, i, f. [Νεοντίχος, Steph.] *A town of Thrace, Plin. 5, 30.*

|| Neoportus, i, f. *Neuport in the isle of Wight, Camd.*

*Neoptōlēmus, i, m. [Lat. tyro militaris; ex νέος, tiro, & πτόλεμος, bellum] *A name of Pyrrhus son of Achilles, so called because he came young to the wars of Troy, Virg. Æn. 2, 263.*

*|| Neopyrgum, i, n. [sc. nova turris; ex νέος, novus, & πύργος, turris] (1) *A city of Upper Saxony; vulg. Naumburg.* (2) *Another in Bavaria; hod. Neu-urgh.*

Neoris, is, f. *A town of Iberia in Asia, Plin. 6, 10.*

Nēpa, æ, f. *The Scorpion, one of the twelve signs. Πεῖσοςque nepai, Cic. N. D. 2, 42. & Col. 11, 2.*

*Nēpēte, Plin. 3, 5. [Νέπιτα, Ptol. 3, 1.] *A city of Etruria, Liv. 27, 10. & alibi; hod. Nepi, juxta amnem Pozzolo, inter Romam & Viterbium, Hard. Hinc*

*Nēpēsīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nepete.* Nepesina cohors, *Sil. 8, 491. Nepesinus ager, Liv. 26, 34.*

*Nēphēleus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nephele.* || Nephelæi pecoris vellera, *the golden fleece, Val. Flacc. 1, 56.*

*Nēphēle, es, f. [Lat. nubes; à νεφέλη, Gr.] (1) *The wife of Alkamas, and mother of Phryxus and Helle.* (2) *One of Diana's companions. (1) Vid. Nephelæis. (2) Ov. Met. 3, 171.*

*Nēphēlēis, īdos, f. *Patron. [ab eodem] The daughter of Nephele. Pontus Nephelæidos Helles, Ov. Met. 11, 195.*

*Nēphēlis, is, f. [ex eodem themate] *A city of Cilicia on a promontory, Liv. 33, 20.*

Nepheris, is, f. *A fortified place in Africa, taken by Scipio, Liv. Epit. 49, 49. & 51, 23.*

Nēpos, ōtis, m. (Cornelius) *A famous biographer in the reign of Augustus. Opus extat.*

Neptūnia, æ, f. [à Neptuno] *A town of Italy, otherwise called Navale Antiatum. Meminit hujus Paterc. 1, 15.*

Neptūnicōla, æ, c. g. [Neptunum colens] *One belonging to the sea, maritime. Et Neptunicolæ transverberat ora Telonis, Sil. 14, 443.*

Neptūnīne, es, f. *The daughter of Neptune, Thetis so called, Catull. 62, 28.*

Neptūnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Neptune.* Neptunia prata, *Cic. in Arat. 129.*

Neptūnus, i, m. [à nando, Cic. N. D. 2, 26. à νηπταιν, lavare, Scal. à nuptum Neptunus, ut à verito Vertumnus, Varr.] *The son of Saturn and Ops, the god of the sea, and father of fountains and rivers, bearing a trident for a scepter. He also presided in horse and chariot races, whence Pindar calleth him Hippias; and to show both his offices, his chariot was drawn by*

by *Hippocampi*, which were horses in their forepart, and in their hinder fishes, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 45. & *Virg. Georg.* 4, 389.

Nequinum, i, n. A city of Umbria, in the place where afterwards Narnia stood, *Liv.* 10, 9. & *Plin.* 3, 14. *Vid.* Narnia.

**Nērēis*, īdis, & plur. *Nērēides*, um, f. Patron. The daughters of Nereus and Doris, nymphs of the sea. Nerei, te vereor, *Ov. Met.* 13, 353. *Æquoreæ Nereides*, *Catull.* 62, 15. *Nomina babes ap. Hom.* Il. 6, 38, 49, 52.

**Nērēius*, a, um, adj. Denom. Of, or belonging to, Nereus. *Genetrix Nērēia*, i. e. Thetis, *Ov. Met.* 13, 162.

Neretini, ōrum, m. pl. A people of the ancient *Salentinæ*, or modern *Otranto* in Italy, *Plin.* 3, 11. *hod. Nardo*, Hard.

**Nērēus*, i, & eos, m. [*à Gr. νηρς*, humidus] The son of Oceanus, and Tethys. *Orpheus* calleth him *νηρς οὐρανίου*; which *Virgil* imitating, giveth him the title of *grandævus*, *Georg.* 4, 392.

Neria, vel *Nerene*, es, f. [*Sabin. vocab.*] *Mars's* wife, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 34. *Vid.* Gell. 13, 21. *de hac voce disputantem.*

Nerigos, i, f. The country of Norway, *Plin.* 4, 16.

**Nērīne*, es, f. Patron. A daughter of *Nereus*, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 37.

Nērīs, īdos, f. A city of *Messenia* in *Peloponnesus*, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 46.

Nērītius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Neritos*. ¶ *Neritius dux*, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 4, 57. *Ulysses*.

Nērītōs, i, m. (1) A mountain of *Itaca*, the country of *Ulysses*. (2) An island in the *Ionian* sea. (1) *Plin.* 4, 12. (2) *Virg. Æn.* 3, 271.

Neritum, i, n. The same with *Leucas*, *Plin.* 4, 1. *Vid.* *Leucas*.

Nērō, ōnis, m. [*Sabinum* vocab. quod fortem virum notat, quo *Claudia* gens in *prænominibus* usi sunt. *Vid.* *Suet. Tib.* 1. & *Gell.* 12, 21. *quoniam Sabini* deducere possent à νῆρον, *nervus*] The name of divers emperours, whereof *Nero Claudius Cæsar*, adopted by *Claudius*, was the most infamous for cruelty, rapine, sacrilege, lust, extravagance, and to comprehend all crimes, ingratitude; he was the worst of them all, unless any one will match *Caligula* with him. He murdered his own mother, by whose means he got the empire; as also his brothers and relations, his wives *Octavia* and *Poppæa*, his master *Seneca*, and his minion *Lucan* the poet. He set Rome on fire, charged the Christians with the fact, and thereupon tortured and slew them publicly on stages for his pleasure in the day time, and in pitched coats, called *tunicæ mollestæ*, lighted up their bodies for torches in the night. At length his armies revolting chose *Galba* for their emperor; which he hearing, would fain have been dispatched out of their way: but none would do the wretch the favour to kill him; and as cowardice generally accompanyeth cruelty, he had not the heart to help himself at a dead list, but fled to a cave, where he was found dead, but by what means he died is not known. (2) Also a nickname given to *Domitian*. (3) *Nerones*, the family of the *Claudii*. (1) *Lege vitam ejus ap. Suet.* (2) *Juv.* 4, 38. (3) *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 37.

Neron, vel *Nerum*, i, n. An island of *Arabia Felix*, where groweth a great quantity of crystal, *Plin.* 37, 2. *reft. Necron*.

Nerva, æ, m. A Roman emperor who succeeded *Domitian*, but was very unlike him, being a good man, a good statesman, and a good soldier. He having no children, adopted *Ælius Trajanus*, a man of great wisdom, learning, and virtue. *Vid.* *Mart.* 2, 27. & 8, 70.

Nervii, ōrum, m. pl. & in sing. *Nervius*, *Luc.* 1, 429. A people of *Cambray*, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 4. & *Plin.* 4, 17.

Nerusi, ōrum, m. pl. A people of *Provence* in France, *Plin.* 3, 20. *Locus* *hod. Vinæ*, Hard.

Nesactium, *Plin.* 3, 19. vel *Nesartium*, i, n. *Liv.* 41, 15. The utmost town of *Isfria*; *hod. Castel Nuovo*, Hard.

Nēsīs, is, f. *Cic. Att.* 16, 1. & *Nēsīs*, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 2, 78. An island of *Campania*, between *Naples* and *Puzzoli*; *hod. Nisita*.

Nelos, i, f. A town in the northern part of *Eubœa*, *Plin.* 4, 12. *hod. Neso*, Hard.

Nesseus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Nessus*. *Nesseum venenum*, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 163.

Nessus, i, m. A Centaur, whom *Hercules* entrusted to carry his wife *Deianira* over the river *Euenus*; but when he had her on the other side he would have forced her, upon which *Hercules* shot him. *Nessus* apprehending the shot to be mortal, in revenge gave her a garment stained with his blood, telling her, if her husband should fall in love with any other, she needed only to send him this garment, and he would leave any other, and come to her. Soon after hearing he had fallen in love with *Iole*, she sent him this garment, as he was sacrificing on mount *Oeta*. He put it on, and presently felt such violent pain by the force of the poisonous blood, that he burnt himself in the sacrificing fire. *Vid. Stat. Theb.* 11, 234. & *deinc. Sen. Herc. Oct.* 503. & *deinceps*.

**Nestor*, ōris, m. [*Μῆτωρ*, Gr.] The son of *Nelus* king of *Pylus*, brought up to arms from his childhood. When he was young, he was one of those who fought with the Centaurs at the wedding of *Pirithous*; when old, he went with fifty ships to the Trojan war. His wisdom was such, that *Agamemnon* said, if he had but ten such counsellors, he should soon take Troy; and his eloquence so great, that his words dropped from his lips like honey. He is said to have lived three ages; whence *Horace*, *Od.* 2, 9, 13. giveth him the epithet of *ter ævo functus*, and *Nerwinus* that of *trifidulsenex*, *ap. Gell.* 11, 7. *Sed Homeri scholiastes*, *Acron*, & alii non pauci, seculum definiunt 30. annorum, quod si sit, nonagenarium *Nestorem tantum esse* necesse fuerit. Hinc

**Nestoreus*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Nestor*. *Nestorea senecta*, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 3. ult.

Nessus, i, m. A river in *Thrace*, *Plin.* 4, 11. *Græcis* *hod. Messro* appellatur, Hard.

Nētini, ōrum, m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 8. *Netinenses*, ium, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 65. The people of *Netum*.

Nētum, i, n. A city of *Sicily*, the chief in the valley of *Noto*, *Sil.* 14, 269. *hod. Noto*.

Neuri, ōrum, m. pl. *Plin.* 4, 12. & in sing. *Nenrus*, *Val. Placc.* 6, 122. A people of *Sarmatia Europæa*, near the city *Narva* in *Lithonia*.

Neuris, īdis, f. A city of *Propontis*, *Plin.* 5, 32.

¶ *Neustia*, æ, f. A district of France, lying between the *Seine* and *Loire*, including *Normandy*, down to the ocean, *Hotomann*.

N ante I.

**Nicæa*, & *Nicæa*, æ, f. *Plin. Ep.* 10, 48. [*à νίκη*, Gr. victoria] (1) A city of *Bithynia*, famous for the council there held, wherein the doctrine of *Arius* was condemned, A. D. 324. and the creed there made. (2) Another between France and Italy, built by the *Massilians*; *hod. Nicæa*. (3) A city of *India*, built by *Alexander the Great*. (1) *Catull.* 44, 5. (2) *Plin.* 3, 5. (3) *Curt.* 9, 3, 23. & De aliis, alia enim sunt, consule *Geogr.*

**Nicæarchus*, i, m. [*Lat. victoriæ princeps*; *ex νίκη*, victoria, & ἀρχος, princeps] (1) A famous painter, who drew *Hercules* and *Venus*. (2) A poet of *Colophon*, who wrote *Georgicks*; as also of *Alexipharmicks*, and remedies against the poisons of venomous beasts. (1) *Plin.* 35, 11. (2) *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 16. *Vid.* & *Voss. de Poëtis Græc.* p. 48. & *de Hist. Græc.* 4, 14.

**Nicæenses*, ium, m. pl. Inhabitants of *Nice*, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 61.

Nicasia, æ, f. One of the islands called *Sporades*, *Plin.* 4, 12. *hod. Rachia*, Hard.

Nicias, æ, m. A river of Italy parting *Modena* from *Parma*, *Plin.* 3, 16. *hod. Lenza*, Hard.

**Nicolaus Damascenus*, [*à νίκη*, victoria, & λαός, populus] A friend of *Augustus Cæsar*; he

was both a great philosopher and historian. He used to send the emperor a sort of dates from Syria, who called them *Nicolai*, from him. Of these *Pliny* maketh mention, 13, 4. *Vid.* & *Plut. Sympol.* 8. *De scriptis ejus vid. Athen. lib.* 6.

**Nicōmachus*, i, m. [*ex νίκη*, victoria, & μάχη, pugna] There were several of this name, an account of whom see in *Suidas*. A sixth, a famous painter, is mentioned by *Plin.* 35, 7. A seventh, a musician, by him also, 37, 1.

**Nicōmēdenſis*, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Nicomedia*. *Nicomedenſes incolæ*, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 43.

**Nicōmēdes*, is, m. [*ex νίκη*, victoria, & μῆδος, cura] There were two of this name, the father and son, kings of *Bithynia*. 1st *Just.* 34, 4, 5. & 38, 5, 15. *Utriusque etiam nummi inter antiquariorum cunctia videntur.*

**Nicōmēdia*, æ, f. [*à Nicomede conditore*] A famous city of *Bithynia*, *Plin.* 5, 32. *hod. Comidia*, Hard. Of the vast fire which consumed a great part of this city, *vid. Plin. nep. Ep.* 10, 42.

**Nicōphanes*, is, m. [*Lat. victoria illustris*; *ex νίκη*, victoria, & φαῖνα, luceo] A famous painter, *Plin.* 35, 10.

**Nicōpolis*, is, f. [*Lat. urbs victoriæ*; *ex νίκη*, & πόλις, urbs] There were several cities of this name, whereof the most celebrated was that in *Epirus*, built by *Augustus* in memory of his victory over *M. Antony* and *Cleopatra*, gained at *Actium*. *Vid. Plin.* 4, 1. & *Suet. Aug.* 18. ubi vide *Casaub.* de hujus urbis situ accuratè differentem. De aliis hoc nomine urbibus addi *Geographos*.

Nigidius Figulus, A very learned nobleman in *Cicero's* time, highly commended by him for his singular excellency in all parts of learning, divine and human; more particularly in physics and astrology. *Vid. Cic. in Timæo*. He foretold, at the birth of *Octavius*, that he should be lord of the world, having taken the hour of his birth. *Vid. Suet. Aug.* 94. *Varro* and he were certainly the most learned men in the most learned age. *Gellius*, 17, 7. calleth him *Romanæ civitatis doctissimum*. *Vid. & Luc.* 1, 634.

Nigritiæ, ārum, m. pl. [*à nigredine*] A people of *Africa* in the farther *Libya*, *Plin.* 5, 8. *Nigritæ*, *Ptol. Nigritæ*, *Dionys.* v. 215.

Nileus, ¶ *Nilius*, *Nilicola*, *Niliacus*, *Ni-lotis*, ¶ *Niligænus*, *Nilis*, *vid. post Nilus*.

Nilus, i, m. [*Νῖλος*, Gr. vexatissimum est hujus vocab. etymon, tres autem à multis maximè placent, *Herodoti*, qui à Nileo rege *Ægypti* antiquissimo, lib. 1. vett. multorum, qui à νῖλ, & ἰλδς, quod novum quottannis limum suum volvat, deducunt; sed quod simplicissimum videtur, est doctissimi *Fulleri* nostratis ab Ἰλν, flumen derivantis, quomodo κατ' ἑξοχὴν τὸν ἄ. Græcis quàm à Romanis aliquando appellatur, & à Mose מִצְרַיִם מִצְרַיִם Exod. 7. Accedit quod *Nachal* sons *Nili* sonat, teste *Mela*, 3, 10. Sanè à peregrinis etymon petendum non videtur.] The river Nile, the greatest in all Africa, as the Ganges and Indus of Asia. It was called by several names among the ancients, as also now by the moderns. Where its source was, and what the cause of its increase, was unknown; from whence arose their various opinions, *vid. Diod. Antiq. rerum*, 1, 3. & *Sen. Quæst. Nat.* 6, 8. but later discoveries settle its rise on this side the æquator, in the country of the *Abissines*, or Christian *Æthiopians*. The *Ægyptians* paid divine honours to it with greater reason than to any other of their portentous deities, as being to them καὶ ποταμός, καὶ γῆ, καὶ βόλας, σαρ, καὶ λίμνη, *Actill. Tat.* l. 4. I. discharge itself into the Mediterranean by nine mouths, as *Ptolemy*, lib. 7. seven, as *Virgil*, *Ovid*, and others. *Vid. Virg. Æn.* 6, 800. & *Ov. Ep.* 14, 107. & *Met.* 5, 137. *Dionys.* 226.

Nileus, i, m. One who boasted falsely of his descent from the river Nile, *Ov. Met.* 5, 187.

Niliacus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Nile. *Lens Niliaca*, *Mart.* 13, 9.

|| Nīlōcōla, æ, c. g. *An inhabitant of the Nile*, Prud. in Symm. 493.

|| Nīlīgēnus, a, um, adj. & Nīlīgēna, æ, c. g. *Born of, or produced by, the Nile*. Ov. Art. Am. 1, 77. ubi al. linigeræ. Argutus Niligena, Macrobi. Sat. 1, 16.

Nīlis, īdis, f. *A lake of the Lower Mauritania, supposed to be made by the overflowing of the Nile*, Plin. 5, 9.

Nīlōticus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Nile*. & Nilotica tellus, Ægypt, Mart. 6, 80.

Nīlōtis, īdis, f. Patron. *Of the Nile*. Nilotis acus, Luc. 10, 142.

|| Nīnēve, es, f. ap. sacros scriptores, sed ap. profanos.

Nīnos, i, f. [*à Nino conditore*] *The capital of the Assyrians, in the Bible called Nineve*. It is washed by the river Tigris, Luc. 3, 215.

*Niōbe, es, f. [*Niōbē, Gr.*] *The daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion king of Thebes, by whom he had seven sons, and as many daughters; of which, together with her high birth, Niobe grew so proud, as to slight the sacrifices which the Theban matrons offered to Latona, comparing herself with Latona, and even setting herself above her: which the children of Latona, Apollo and Diana, resenting, he slew the males, and she the females. Upon which Niobe was struck dumb with grief, and remained stupid; for which reason the poets feigned her to be turned into a stone, as Cicero is of opinion, Tusc. 3, 26. De numero liberorum Niobes non convenit; Naso, Met. 6, fab. 4. & Sen. in Medea, vid. 455. facit quatuordecim; Homerus vero, Il. ω, 606, & Prop. 2, 20, 7. duodecim tantum. Hinc*

*Niōbæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Niobe*. Proles Niobæa, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 1.

|| Niomagus, vel Neomagus, i, f. Anton. Buckingham, Camd.

Nīphæus, vid. Nyphæus.

*Nīphātes, is, m. [*Lat. nivofus; à nivē, nix*] (1) *A part of mount Taurus, between Armenia the Greater and Mesopotamia*. (2) *Also a river flowing from the same*. (1) Plin. 5, 27. (2) Volvens saxa Niphates, Luc. 3, 245.

*Nīphe, es, f. [*ab eodem; ob candorem nivalem*] *One of Diana's train*, Ov. Met. 3, 171. ubi al. Nephele.

*Nīreus, i, m. & Nīreos, unde in acc. Nīrea [*à Nīrēde, Gr.*] *The son of Charopus and Aglaia, very beautifull, but withall effeminate*, vid. Hom. Il. β, 673. Nireus non facies, non vis exemit Achilleus, Prop. 3, 18, 27.

Nīsa, vel Nīyā, æ, f. (1) *One of Virgil's shepherdesses*. (2) *A mountain of Arabia, where Bacchus was brought up*. (1) Virg. Ecl. 8, 26. (2) Celso Nisæ de vertice, Id. Æn. 6, 805. Vid. Nyfa.

Nīfæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nisa*. Nīfæus pater, i. e. Bacchus, Stat. Theb. 4, 383.

Nīfībis, is, f. *A city of Mesopotamia, in the country of Diarbeck*, Plin. 6, 13.

Nīficatēs, ium, m. pl. vel Nīfītæ, ārum. *A people of Æthiopia, who are said to have three or four eyes, because they were expert in shooting*, Plin. 6, 30.

Nīfus, i, m. (1) *A king of the Megarenses, who had a fatal purple lock, which his daughter Seylla cut off, and gave it to Minos her father's enemy, with whom she was in love; upon which her father died with grief, and was changed into a hawk, and she into a lark. On this fable the poets found the antipathy between those two birds*. (2) *Another, the dear friend of Eurypylus*. (1) Camme purpurea est Nīfīcoma, Tib. 1, 4, 63. Vid. & Ov. Met. 8, fab. 1. (2) Virg. Æn. 5, 294.

Nīfyros, i, f. *An island of the Carpathian sea, near Chios, anciently called Porphyris*, Plin. 5, 31.

*Nītibīve, am, m. pl. [*Nītibīves, Gr.*] *A people in France, whose capital was Aginnum*, Ptol. Itorum nemant, Cæs. B. G. 6, 30. & alibi; hod. Algen.

Nivaria, æ, f. *One of the fortunate islands*, Plin. 6, 32. hod. Teneriff, Sanfon.

Nivernum, i, n. *Id. quod Noviodunum, quod vid.*

Nivomagus, i, n. *vid. Noviomagus*.

|| Nixi dī [*quod nitantur genibus & præstant parientium nixibus, Fest.*] *Three statues in a kneeling posture, before the cell of Minerva, thought to help women in labour*.

Nixus, i, m. [*quod genibus nixus, Ov.*] *A constellation, representing Hercules kneeling on his right knee, with his left foot endeavouring to tread on the right side of the dragon's head*, Hygin. Cic. in Arat. 373. & 400. Plenè. Nixus genu ap. Ov. Met. 8, 182. Gr. Engonast dicitur.

N ante O.

Nozēni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Sicily*, Plin. 3, 8. hod. Noara, Hard.

Noas, æ, f. *A river of Scythia in Europe, discharging itself into the Ister*, Val. Flacc. 6, 100.

*Noctīfer, i, m. [*quod noctem ferat*] *Hesperus so called by Catullus*, 60, 7.

Noctīlūca, æ, f. [*quod nocte luceat*] *Luna, or Cynthia, the moon*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 38.

*Nocturnus, i, m. *The same with Noctifer, the evening star*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 116.

Noega, æ, f. *A town of the Asturias in Spain*, Plin. 4, 20. hod. Navia, Hard.

Noia, æ, f. *A city of Campania, where bells were first founded, or at least used in churches. Here also was the conflict between Hannibal and Marcellus*, Liv. 9, 23. At this place too Augustus died. Vid. Sil. 12, 161. & Suet. Aug. 99.

*Nōmādes, um, m. pl. [*ἀπὸ τῆς νομῆς, sc. pasturæ, quod pastioni studerent*, Plin. 5, 3.] *A people principally in Africa, near the Syrtis, but dispersed in Scythia, where they are now called Tartars; also in Parthia, where Sallust saith they first inhabited; also in India, Arabia, &c. They lived chiefly in tents, and removed from place to place for conveniency of pasture, their main employment*, Plin. 5, 3. chiefly living on milk and venison, Id. 6, 28.

Nōmæi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Nomæ, a town of Sicily. Comitata Nomæis Venit Amastra viris*, Sil. 14, 267. al. Nēmæis.

Nōmas, æ, f. *A river of Scythia*, Sil. 5, 194.

Nōmentāni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Nomentum*, Plin. 3, 12.

Nōmentānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Nomentum*. Nomentanus agellus, Mart. 7, 92. Nomentana via, Liv. 3, 52.

Nōmentum, i, n. [*à Nomento conditore*] *A town of the Sabines in Italy*, Virg. Æn. 6, 773. hod. Lamentana, Hard.

*Nōmius, i, m. [*à νομῆς, pastor*] *Apollo so called, because when deprived of his divinity, he kept the cattle of Admetus, in Thessaly; Φοῖβον καὶ Νόμιον κειμήσκον, Callim.* Sed Macrobius merito non à fabulā; sed inde dictum adfirmat, quod sol pascat omnia quæ terra progenerat, Saturn. 1, 17.

|| Nōna, æ, f. [*à nono sc. parientium mense*] *One of the three destinies, sc. Nona, Decima, Morta*. Vid. Gell. 3, 16.

Nōnacris, is, f. *A town in Arcadia*, Plin. 2, 103. Sen. N. Q. c. 25. Hinc

Nōnacrius, & Nōnacrinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nonacris*. Virgo Nonacrina, Ov. Met. 2, 409. i. e. Callisto. Nonacrius heros, Ov. Fast. 5, 97. i. e. Evander.

Nonius Marcellus, *A learned grammarian, who writ of etymology*. Lib. extat.

|| Nonnus, i, m. *A Christian poet of Panapolis in Ægypt, living in the time of Theodosius. His paraphrase on the Gospel of St. John in Greek verse, and his Dionysiaca, are still extant*.

Norba, æ, f. *A Roman colony in Italy*, Liv. 2, 34. & 7, 32. Hinc

Norbānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Norba*. Ager Norbanus, Liv. 8, 19.

|| Nordovicum, i, n. *The city Norwich*.

Nōrica, æ, f. *Nurnburg, a large and populous city of Frankenland in Germany, famous for artificers*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 5.

Nōricum, i, n. *A part of Old Illyricum, bordering upon Bavaria and the country of the Grisons, anciently divided among several people and cities. Omnino legendus est justus Cluverii liber de Vindeliciâ & Norico*.

Nōricus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Noricum*. Norica castella, Virg. Georg. 3, 474. Noricus ignis, Ov. Met. 14, 713.

|| Normania, æ, f. [*originis Germ. Lat. septentrionalium regio*] *Normandie in France*.

|| Norvegia, æ, f. [*à nort, & weg, i. e. via septentrionalis*] *The country of Norway*.

|| Norvicum, i, n. *Norwich*.

Noscopion, i, n. *A city of Lybia*, Plin. 5, 27.

|| Nottinghamia, æ, f. *The county and town of Nottingham*.

Nōvāna, æ, f. *A town of Italy on the coast of the Adriatick*, Plin. 3, 13. hod. Citta Nuova, Hard.

|| Nōvāntæ, ārum, m. pl. vel Nōvāntes, ium. *A people of Galloway in Scotland*, Camd.

|| Nōvāntum, i, n. *The promontory of Galloway*.

Nōvānus, i, m. *A river of Umbria*, Plin. 2, 105. Fortè Vomanus legi fatius fuerit, Hard.

Nōvāria, æ, f. *A city of Umbria, distant 25 miles from Milan*, Plin. 3, 17. hod. Novare in Ducatu Mediolan. Hard.

Nōvellus, i, m. *A Milanese, who in the time of Tiberius came to be consul of Rome. He was a great drinker, and gained the name of Tricongius, having in publick drank three gallons of wine at one pull*, Plin. 14, 2.

*|| Nōvempāgi, ōrum, m. pl. [*ex novem, & pagus*] *A city of Tuscany, six miles from Monte Fiascone*, Litt. ex Plin.

|| Nōvempōpūlōnia, æ, f. [*à novem populis incolis*] *A country of Aquitain in France*, Auson. hod. Gascoigne.

Nōvendiales feriæ. *Of nine days*, Cic. Q. fratr. 3, 5. Novendialis cæna, Tac. Ann. 6, 5, 1.

Nōvendiale sacrum. *The funeral super, or banquet, made after nine days*, Liv. 1, 31.

Nōvensiles dī [*à numero noveno dici videntur, non pauci tamen à novitate; qui illud volunt, arbitrantur vel novem in Sabinis apud Trebiam deos constitutos (sanè Varro esse vocabulum Sabinum ait) vel Musas designari, vel novem deos esse, quæis fulminis jaciendi data est potestas, vel numerum novenarium non tam in his respici, quàm vim & potentiam, quæ maxima est in rebus constituendis. Qui verò hoc, nempe qui à novitate petunt, variis inter se dissident sententiis, alii novitatis præsidēs, alii peregrina, atque adeo nova numina intelligunt, alii deos qui in cælum novissimè recepti fuerunt. Varro Larem, Vestam, Salutem, Fortem Fortunam, Fidem, Novensiles vocat, L. L. 4, 10. Tantùm in hujusmodi conjecturis lasciviunt ingenia, ut quid cui præferam non habeam*] *Gods received by the Romans from the Sabines*.

Nōvērus, i, m. *A village of Aquitain, on the borders of Saintonge*, Auson. hod. les Neuliers.

Novesium, i, n. *A town upon the Rhine, opposite Dusseldorff*, Tac. Hist. 1, 26, 3. & 4, 33, 5.

Noviōdūnum, i, n. (1) *A city of France, now called Soissons*. (2) *Another of the same, called Nervy sur Baranjon*. (1) Cæs. B. G. 2, 13. (2) It. B. G. 6, 12.

|| Nōviomāgus, i, m. vel Nōviomāgum, i, n. (1) *The city Neuenburg in Alsatia*. (2) *Also Nimeguen, the capital of Gelderland*.

|| Novius, ii, m. *The river Convey in Wales, and the Nyd in Scotland*, Camd.

|| Nōvoburgum, i, n. (1) *Neuburg in Germany*. (2) *Also Nyenburg*.

Nōvocōmum, i, n. *A city of Lombardy, by the lake Larius*, Catull. 33, 3. Novi Comi mænna, divise.

|| Nōvostadium, i, n. *Neustadt in Germany*.

|| Novum castrum, *Newcastle upon Tyne, in Northumberland*, Camd.

|| Nōvus portus, *Newport in the isle of Wight; also Newhaven, Oit. Al. Rye in Suffex*.

N ante U.

Nuba, æ. m. *Claud. Conf. Stilich. 1, 254.*
Nubæ in pl. *A people in Africa, by the river Nile, Plin. Nubcos vocat, 6, 28.*

Nuceria, æ. f. (1) *A town of Italy not far from Mantua; hod. Nocera, Hard. (2) Another in Campania, beyond Vesuvius. (1) Plin. 3, 5. (2) Luc. 2, 473. hod. Luceria. Hinc*

Nucerinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nuceria. Nucerinus ager, Plin. 3, 5.*

Nuditanum, i. n. *A city of Spain, Plin. 3, 2.*

Nuithones, um. m. pl. *A people of Germany, Tac. Germ. 40, 2.*

Nūma Pompilius, *The successor of Romulus, a virtuous and religious prince. He was of Cures, in the country of the Sabines. He first settled the rites and ceremonies in religion, and gained a reverence and sanction to them by giving out that he received them nightly from the goddess Egeria; by whose direction also he instituted Flamini, Vestal virgins, the Salian priests, and Pontifex Maximus, and first divided the year into twelve months. He was the scholar of Pythagoras a Spartan, whence he inserted many of their institutes in the Roman rites. Vid. Cic. Tusc. Q. 4, 1. & de Orat. 2, 37. & Plut. in Numa.*

Nūmāna, æ. f. *A city of Picenum in Italy, Sil. 8, 433. & Plin. 3, 13, hod. Humana, Hard. Huic & quos pascunt scopulose rura Numanæ.*

* Nūmantia, æ. f. [*Nemausia, Gr.*] *A city of Spain, which held out against the Roman power twenty years, Strab. 18. Polyb. 14. Florus & Oros. At length it was taken rather by famine than the sword, having held out a siege of eight years; when enraged to madness, they burnt their goods and effects; as also themselves, wives, and children, leaving Scipio nothing to adorn his triumph. Longa fere bella Numantia, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 1. Rudera etiamnum visuntur, quibus nomen est Puente Garay, prope urbem Soria, Hard.*

* Nūmantini, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Numantia, Plin. 3, 3.*

* Nūmantinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Numantia. Numantini avi, Prop. 4, 12, 30. Scipio dictus est Numantinus à deletâ Numantiâ.*

Numeria, æ. f. [*à numero, i. e. cito*] *A goddess implored by women for a speedy delivery, Varr. Hinc.*

|| Numerius, ii. m. *A prænomen of these who were soon born, Id. Vid. etiam Fest.*

Nūmicius, vel Nūmicus, i. m. sed Hor. med. corrip. Ep. 1, 18, 20. (1) *A river of Italy, wherein Æneas being drowned, was fabulously consecrated. (2) A correspondent of Horace. (3)*

Nūmicus Thermus, *one of Prætorian dignity in Nero's time, forced to save himself by a servile compliance. (1) Vid. Serv. ad Æn. 7, 150. & Ov. Fast. 3, 647. & Metam. 14, 599. & deinc. (2) Hor. Epist. 1, 6. (3) Tac. Ann. 16, 20, 2.*

* Nūmidæ, ōrum. m. pl. *Hor. Od. 3, 11, 41. [à νομή, pascuum, à permutandis pabulis, Plin. 5, 3. qui & Nomades] A barbarous people chiefly inhabiting the shore of Africa, near Algiers, but who dispersed themselves into Asia, and Europe. Vid. Nomades, iidem enim sunt.*

Nūmidia, æ. f. *A country of Africa, between Africa, properly so called, and Mauritania; in its strictest sense, the country of Masinissa, famous for his enmity and friendship to the Romans. Vid. Plin. 5, 3. & Sall. passim. In a large sense, all Africa is so called.*

Numistrani, ōrum. m. pl. *Plin. 3, 11. The people of*

Numistro, ōnis. *An inland town of Lucania in Italy, Liv. 27, 2.*

Nūmītor, ōnis. m. *The son of Procas king of the Albans, father of Rhea Sylvia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus, who also restored him to his kingdom, which had been usurped by a younger brother. Vid. Liv. princ. l. 1. & Ov. Fast. 4, 53.*

Napfia, æ. f. *A town of Æthiopia, Plin. 6, 29.*

Nursia, æ. f. *The farthest city of the Sabines, to the north, Virg. Æn. 7, 716. hod. Nursia, in ducatu Spoletino, Hard. Hinc*

Nursini, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Nursia, Plin. 3, 20.*

Nursinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nursia. || Nursinæ pilæ, turneps, Mart. 13, 20.*

N ante Y.

* Nyctēlius, ii. m. [*à νύξ, nox, quod sacra ejus noctu celebrarentur*] *A name of Bacchus, Ov. Met. 4, 15.*

* Nyctēis, idis. f. Patron. *Antigone, Ov. Met. 6, 111. The daughter of*

* Nycteus, i. m. dissyll. eos. [*à νύξ, nox*] *The son of Neptune, by Celene the daughter of Atlas, Prop. 3, 15, 12.*

* Nyctimēne, es. f. [*à νύξ, & μένω, quod noctem expectet*] *The daughter of Nycteus, who having lain with her father by the artifice of her nurse, fled into the woods to avoid her father's fury, who had discovered the wicked fact, and was by Minerva changed into an owl; which, as conscious of the fact, hateth the light, Ov. Met. 2, sub. 9.*

* Nympha, æ. f. [*à νύμφη, Lympha*] (1) *A nymph, the daughter of some river, or spring. (2) Also of woods, hills, flowers, &c. (1) Edita de magno flumine Nympha fui, Ov. Ep. 5, 10. (2) Quæ speciali nomine vocantur Dryades, Orades, Napææ, Nereides, &c. quæ vide suis locis.*

* Nymphæa, æ. f. [*à subst. nympha*] *An island of Ionia, near Samos, Plin. 5, 31. Nymphæarum insula, An island of Lydia, which is reported to move at the sound of music, Varr. It is called Nymphæum and Salutaris by Plin. 2, 95.*

* Nymphæum, i. n. [*ab eodem*] (1) *A promontory on the coast of the Ionian sea, which belcheth forth fire, but without danger to the neighbourhood; hod. Cabo di Redeni, Hard. (2) Another near mount Athos. (1) Luc. 5, 720. (2) Plin. 3, 22.*

* Nymphæus, i. m. [*ex eodem themate*] (1) *A river of Italy; hod. la Nimpa, Hard. (2) A port of Macedon, three miles beyond the city Lyseus. (1) Plin. 3, 5. (2) Cæf. B. C. 3, 26.*

* Nysa, æ. f. [*à Nylus, Bacchus*] (1) *A city of Arabia, where Bacchus was nursed. (2) Another in India, built by Bacchus. (3) A hill near that city. (4) One of the two tops of mount Parnassus, sacred to Bacchus, as Cirrha, the other, was to Apollo. (5) The name of Bacchus's nurse. (1) Diodor. 3, 64. & 4, 2. (2) Justin. 12, 7, 6. (3) Virg. Æn. 6, 805. (4) Juv. 7, 64. (5) Plin. 5, 18. Hinc*

* Nysæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nysa. Juga Nysæa, Luc. 8, 301.*

O ante A.

O Arion, *vid. Orion.*

Oaxes, is. m. [*ab Oaxe Apollinis filio*] *A river of Crete, Varr. Ecl. 1, 66.*

Oaxis tellus, *Crete anciently so called, Varr. & Herod. lib. 4.*

|| Oaxus, i. *A river and town of Crete, Apollon. Arg. 1131.*

O ante B.

Oblivio, ōnis. m. *The name of a river on the borders of the Gætar, Varr. ap. Plin. 2, 22.*

Oblogenes, *sed rectius Opiogenes, una. m. pl. A people of Cyprus, who sent an ambassador to Rome, who discoursing about the virtues of herb, had no poisonous creature could hurt him,*

The Senate, by his own consent, put him into a vessel full of serpents, who were so far from hurting him, that they licked him, and played with him, Plin. 28, 3.

|| Oboca, æ. m. *A river in Ireland, taken for the Liffy that runeth by Dublin, though Camden placeth it at Arklo, thirty miles below Dublin.*

Obrima, æ. f. *A river of Phrygia, which discharges itself into the Meander, after it hath scattered Apamea, Plin. 5, 29.*

Obris, is. m. *A river of Gallia Narbonensis, which falleth into the sea between Narbonne and Agde in Languedoc, Plin. 3, 4.*

|| Obsæquens, tis. (1) *A surname of Fortune. (2) Julius Obsequens, who wrote a book of prodigies, part whereof is still extant. (1) In nummis non paucis. (2) Vid. Voss. de Hist. Græcæ, p. 636.*

Obsidius, ii. m. *A man who first found a black diaphanous stone in Æthiopia, from him called Lapis Obsidianus, Plin. 36, 26. vid. & eundem, 37, 13.*

Obulco, ōnis. f. *A city of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, Plin. 3, 1.*

O ante C.

Oecisio, ōnis. f. *The poetical goddess of Opportunity. feigned to have one great lock of hair before, but none behind, standing on a wheel continually turning, to show how quickly she ought to be laid hold of; and if once gone, hardly to be overtaken. Philotimus in Anthol. aut si mavis Latine leges ap. Auson. Epigr. 12. de cat. vid. Appell.*

|| Occitania, æ. f. *A part of Gallia Narbonensis; hod. Languedoc. Vid. Geogr.*

* Oceānus, i. m. [*Ὠκεανὸς ὁ κύριος πᾶσι, i. e. à cœli fluctu*] *The most ancient god of the sea. The son of Cælus and Vesta, and husband of Tethys; the father of the nymphs presiding over rivers and springs; the main ocean surrounding the globe. It taketh distinguishing names from its several shores, as Oceanus Atlanticus, Britannicus, Cantabricus, &c. quæ vide suis locis. Quod reliquum est, vid. in Appell.*

|| Ocelli, ōrum. m. pl. *The cape of Holderness by the river Humber, Camd.*

Ocelum, i. n. *A town of France in the Dauphinate, called Oux or Exilles, Cæf. B. G. 1, 10.*

Ochus, i. m. (1) *A river rising near the Mogul's country, which running through some parts of Persia, lastly falleth into the river Oxus. (2) Also the son of Artaxerxes Mnemon, poisoned by an eunuch. (1) Plin. 6, 16. (2) Just. 10, 3, 7.*

* || Ocīnārus, i. m. [*Ὠκενάρης, Gr.*] *A river of Italy, not far from Terina, Lycophr. 729, & 1008.*

Ocnus, i. m. (1) *The son of Manto the daughter of Tiresias, and the river Tiber, who assisted Æneas against Turnus, and built the city Mantua. He is also called Bianor. (2) [ab ὄνος, piger] Also a lazy fellow, whom they painted twisting ropes in hell, with an ass standing by him, who bit them in pieces as fast as he twisted them, he being too lazy to drive him away; whence the proverb, Ocnī funiculum torquere, to labour in vain. 1. 1. Chiliad. (1) Virg. Æn. 10, 198. Conf. cum eod. Ecl. 9, 60. (2) Plin. 35, 11. Prop. 4, 3, 21.*

Oera, æ. f. *A town of the Venetians, Plin. 3, 19.*

Ocrelia, æ. f. *The mother of Serv. Tullus the Roman king, Ov. Fast. 6, 627.*

* Oericulānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Oericulum. Oericulana villa, Cic. pro Phil. 24.*

* Oericulum, i. n. [*ab ὄρει, summitas*] *A town of Italy, built on a summit near the river Tiber, of great antiquity, 28 miles from Rome, Liv. 22, 11. Al. vocant Oercoli in pl. hod. Oericoli, in limbo Ducatus Spoletini, infra Narniam, Hard.*

* || Oerinum, i. n. [*ab eodem*] *The Lizard point in Cornwall, Camd.*

* Octavia, f. gens. *A noble family of Rome, in nummis antiq. & ap. Suet. Aug. 1.*

**Öresitröphos*, i, m. [Lat. montibus nutritus; ab *öpos*, mons, & *τρέφω*, nutrio] One of *Aëteon's* dogs, *Ov. Met.* 3, 233.

Orestæ, arum, m. pl. (1) *A people of Macedonia.* (2) Also a people of Asia, beyond Carmania. (1) *Plin.* 4, 10. (2) *Luc.* 3, 249. ubi al. *Oletæ*, *Olostræ*.

**Orestes*, is, & æ, m. [Lat. montanus; ab eodem] (1) *The son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra.* He slew his own mother, and *Ægisthus* her adulterer, who had murdered his father. He also slew *Pyrius* the son of *Achilles*, in the temple of *Apollo*, for marrying *Hermione*, who had been promised to him by her father *Menelaüs*. *Apollo* sent furies to haunt him for the profanation of his temple, and forced him to expiate his crimes at the altar of *Diana Taurica*. He and *Pylades* are recorded for a pair of true friends, each contending to die for the other, *Cic. de Amicit.* 7. & *de Fin.* 2, 24. (2) Also a stuffed and trifling play. (1) *Scelerum furis agitatus Orestes*, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 331. (2) *Juv.* 1, 6. Hinc

**Orestæus*, a, um, adj. Of *Orestes*. ¶ *Orestææ Dianæ sacra*, carried away by *Orestes*, *Ov. Met.* 15, 489. vel reddi potest *monticolæ Dianæ*.

Orestia, æ, & *Orestis*, idis, f. A country of Macedonia, *Liv.* 42, 38. & 31, 40.

Oretani, orum, m. pl. A people of Spain, between the rivers *Anas* and *Bætis*, *Plin.* 3, 3. regio, *hod. La Mancha*.

¶ *Orethus*, i, m. A river of Sicily near the city *Panormus*, *Vid. seq.*

**Orgia*, orum, n. pl. [ab *örjā*, ira, furor, quoddam furoribus essent perciti Bacchantes] Sacred rites of *Bacchus*; (1) celebrated in the night. (2) with great privacy; (3) and as great lewdness and disorder. (4) Holy rites in general. (1) *Nocturni Orgia Bacchi*, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 521. (2) *Catull.* 62, 260. Secreta coluerunt orgia tedā, *Juv.* 2, 91. (3) *Liv.* 39, 10. (4) *Pieridum orgia*, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 5, 4. imitatus *Aristoph.* in *Ramis*, qui *Μεσσην ὄργια* dixit. Sanē ὄργια εἶναι absol. est rem divinam facere.

Orgus, i, m. A river of Italy, *Plin.* 3, 16. *hod. Orco*, *Hard.*

Öribæus, i, m. [Lat. montes ascendens; ab *öpos*, mons, & *εὐρίω*, ascendo] One of *Aëteon's* dogs, *Ranger*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 210.

Öricos, i, f. *Prop.* 1, 8, 20. & *Öricum*, i, n. A maritime town of Epirus, opposite the port of *Brundisium*, *Cæf. B. C.* 3, 16. *hod. Orca*. Hinc

Öricus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to *Öricum*, or *Epirus*. *Oricia terebinthus*, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 136.

Origeni, orum, m. pl. A people of Spain, *Plin.* 4, 30.

Örige, gñis, f. An actress and courtesan, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 55.

**Örion*, & *Urion*, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 535. & *Öärlon*, ðnis, m. *Catull.* 64. ult. & *Rutil.* 1, 637. secuti sc. *Nicandrum* qui *Ὀρίων* scribit. [ab *örä*, tempestas, nempe veris; ætatis, &c. *Pœt.* ab *örä*, urinā, quod eum ex urinā *Jovis*, *Neptuni*, & *Mercurii* conceptum fabulatur; potius quod *Colmicus* oculus ejus in Novembre tempestates excitet] A huntsman, and attendant on *Diana*; whom he attempting to force, was slung to death by a scorpion, *Luc.* 9, 836. & seq. or as *Horace*, shot by the goddess herself, *Od.* 3, 4, 71. After his death he was made a constellation, and being of a gigantic bulk himself, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 537. *vid. & Plin.* 7, 16. taketh up a large space in the heavens, *Manil.* 1, 337. He was a great astronomer, the scholar of *Atlas*; which gave occasion to these fictions, *vid. Helych.* in *Ὀρίων*. ¶ *Prima est anceps*, ut, *Nimbofus* *Örion*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 539. & *Infessus* *Örion*, *Hor. Epod.* 15, 7. ubi corrigitur, cum & ipsi & alii scopus prædicant, quamvis *Græcè* scribatur *Ὀρίων*; sed neque sine ratione corrigitur, cum etiam scribatur *Ὀρion*, & oblata, ut adsolet, poster. *diphth.* littera relinquitur *Ὀρίων*: illud magis minus ultimam *o* ex *o* *Örionem*, *Fast.* 5, 493.

Övæ, arum, m. pl. A people of *Pulcra*, *Plin.* 6, 23.

Örithos, i, f. A town in Epirus, *Luc.* 3, 187.

Örithyia, æ, f. (1) The daughter of *Ereibeus* king of Athens. *Boreas* fell in love with her, and carried her away by force into Thrace, where he had two sons by her, *Zethes* and *Calais*, two of the Argonauts. (2) A queen of the Amazons, who succeeded her mother *Marpesia*. (1) *Ov. Met.* 6. fab. 8. (2) *Just.* 2, 4.

**Örnithiæ*, *vid. Ornithias* in Appell.

Oroandes, is, m. A part of mount *Taurus*, *Plin.* 5, 27.

Oroates, is, m. A river of *Susiana*, dividing it from *Persia*, *Plin.* 6, 23.

Orobii, orum, m. pl. A people of *Gallia Transpadana*, *Plin.* 3, 17.

Örödes, is, m. (1) A king of *Parthia*, who poured melted gold down the throat of the Roman *Craffus*. (2) One of *Æneas's* captains, slain by *Mæxentius*. (1) *Pateic.* 2, 46, 4. (2) *Virg. Æn.* 10, 737.

Örömædon, tis, m. One of the giants who waged war with the gods, *Prop.* 3, 9, 48.

Öronteus, a, um, adj. *Orontea myrrha*, *Prop.* 1, 2, 3. Syrian, coming from

Örontes, is, m. (1) A large river of Syria, rising in mount *Libanus*, and discharging itself by *Antioch* into the sea. (2) Also one of *Æneas's* captains, who suffered shipwreck in his voyage to Italy. (1) *Ov. Met.* 2, 248. (2) *Virg. Æn.* 1, 117.

Oropus, i, f. A town on the confines of *Attica* and *Bœotia*, for the jurisdiction of which both nations had frequent and sharp contests; *vid. Strab.* 9. qui accuratè describit, adde *Plin.* 4, 7. *hod. Ropo*, *Hard.*

**Örphæus*, & *Örphicus*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Örphæus*. *Linguis Rhodopeia saxa Örphæis animata modis*, *Claud.* 3. *Conf. Homer.* 114. *Örphicum carmen*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 38.

Örphæus, i, & eos, m. [Ὀρφεύς, Gr.] A Thracian, the son of *Oægrus*; or, as others, of *Apollo* and *Calliope*; a most ancient, learned, and excellent poet. He was one in the Argonautick expedition, whereof he wrote his history; which together with his hymns, &c. is still extant, but whether genuine is much doubted. They are, without doubt, of good antiquity, but seem to be written by several persons, and at different times. The poets feign the woods and hills to follow him, as charmed by his lute, and rivers to stop their course, that they might hear his musick; the meaning whereof is, that by his wisdom and eloquence he reduced the barbarous people to civility, as explained by *Horace*, *Al. Pœt.* 391. There are several others of this name found in *Suidas*; but *Cicero*, out of *Aristotle*, saith there never was such a man as *Örphæus*, and that the *Örphicum carmen* was made by a Pythagorean, one *Circops*, *N. D.* 1, 38. The sad story of his wife *Eurydice's* death, and his descent into hell, see pleasantly sung by the divine *Muro*, in the latter part of the last *Georgic*.

Örphne, es, f. One of the infernal nymphs, *Ov. Met.* 5, 539.

Örphæus, i, m. The name of one of *Pluto's* chariot horses, *Claud. de Rapt. Prof.* 1, 282.

**Örsilöchus*, i, m. [Lat. agmen excitans; ab *örä*, excito, & *λῆχος*, agmen] (1) The son of *Idomeneus*, slain by *Ulysses* after the Trojan war. (2) Also the name of a Trojan. (1) *Hom. Odyss.* 7, 489. (2) *Virg. Æn.* 11, 690.

Örtalus, i, m. The grandson of *Q. Hortensius*, *Catull.* 63, 2, 15.

Örtholia, æ, f. A city of *Pœnecia*, *Plin.* 37, 7. *hod. Tortosa*.

Örtona, æ, f. A city of *Pelignum* in Italy, *Plin.* 3, 12. *hod. Örtona a mare*, inter amnes *Sagrum* & *Aternum*, *Hard.*

Örtopula, æ, f. A town of the *Liburnians*, *Plin.* 4, 21. *hod. Örtopula*, *Hard.*

**Örtygia*, æ, f. [ab *örtygē*, coturnix, quæ olim ibi cæpia] (1) an ancient name of the isle *Delos* (2) Also a grove near *Ejebus*, whence *Diana* is called *Örtygia*. (3) Also an island on the coast of Sicily. (1) *Virg. Æn.* 3,

124. (2) *Tac. Ann.* 3, 61, 1. (3) *Virg. Æn.* 3, 694.

**Örus*, i, m. [Ὀρος, Gr.] (1) A king of Egypt. (2) *Apollo* so called by the Egyptians. (1) *Herod.* (2) *Plut. in Isid.* & *Osir.*

O ante S.

Osca, æ, f. A city of Spain, *Plin.* 3, 1. *hod. Huescar*, in confinio regni *Granatenfis* & *Caſtellæ Novæ*, *Hard.*

Öscenses, ium, m. pl. The people of *Osca*, *Plin.* 3, 3.

Ösci, orum, m. pl. [ab *oris* fœditate, *Fest.*] qui parum Latine loquerentur. The ancient inhabitants of the city *Capua* in Italy, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 730. ubi *vid. Serv.* & *Plin.* 3, 5. Hinc *Öscè loqui*, i. e. fœdè, *Gell.* 17, 17.

**Öscophoria*, orum, n. pl. [ab ὄσχη, ramus plenus racemis, & πέπω, fero] A festival to *Minerva*, wherein young gentlemen of Athens carried branches into the temple full of clusters of grapes, *Proclus*.

Öli, orum, m. pl. A people of Germany about *Osnabruck*, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 28, 5.

Ösiris, is, m. [vocab. *Æthiopice* orig. ut *Bufiris*, *Calafiris*, *Petofiris*, &c. à Ζεῦσις, vel Ζεῖσις, i. e. Sol & Nilus] The son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe*, who first taught the Egyptians husbandry, *Tib.* 1, 7, 28. His wife was the daughter of *Inachus*, afterwards called *Isis*. He was murdered by his brother *Tryphon*. His wife after long search found his body, and buried it in the island *Abatos*; at which time a very large ox was seen, which taking to be him, she worshipped under the name of *Apis* and *Serapis*. They had an annual custom of going to seek him, and having found him, returned with shouts of joy, crying, *Εὐφραμεν, συγχίρωμεν*, *Vid. Juv.* 8, 29. & *Plut. in Isid.* & *Osir.*

Ösismii, orum, m. pl. A people of Bretagne in France, near *Leon* and *Treguier*, *Cæf. B. G.* 3, 9.

Ösphagus, i, m. A river of Macedonia, *Liv.* 31, 39.

Öiquidates, um, m. pl. A people of Aquitain, *Plin.* 4, 19.

¶ *Östroëne*, es, f. A country of Syria, on the borders of Mesopotamia. *Adi Geogr.*

Össa, æ, m. A high mountain in Thessaly, *Ov. Met.* 1, 155. Hinc

Össa, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Össa*. *Össa rupes*, *Luc.* 6, 334.

Össigantia, æ, f. A river of Bætick Spain, *Plin.* 3, 1.

Östia, æ, f. *Plin.* 3, 5. & *Hostia*, æ. *Liv.* 1, 33. & *Östia*, orum, n. pl. *Juv.* 11, 49. [ab *ös*, quoddam sit ostium fluminis] A city of Italy, built by *Æneus Martius* at the mouth of the river *Tiber*.

¶ *Östidumni*, orum, m. pl. qui & *Damnonii*. The people of Cornwall, *Camd.*

Östiensis, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Östia*. *Portus Östiensis*, *Plin.* 9, 17. ora, *Id.* 16.

Östippo, ðnis, f. A town of Andalusia in Spain, *Plin.* 3, 1. *hod. Estepa*, *Hard.*

Östrani, orum, m. pl. A people of Italy, *Plin.* 3, 14. Nunc extant vestigia sub Monte *Nucvo*, ad ripam *Misæ* fl. qui juxta *Senogalliam* in mare influit, *Hard.*

Östrogothi, orum, m. pl. The castern Goths, *Claud. in Eutrop.* 2, 153.

O ante T.

¶ *Ötadin*, orum, m. pl. Anton. The people of Northumbriand, *Camd.*

Ötanni, orum, m. pl. A people of Italy, *Plin.* 3, 15.

Ötho, ðnis, m. (1) A Roman emperor, who succeeded *Galba*. He was a very effeminate man in his way of living, *vid. Juv.* 2, 99. But when he had lost the battle at *Bedriacum* against *Vitellius*, whom the German army had chose, he dreaded civil war so much, that he killed himself to prevent it, when he had sufficient force to

to try his fortune again. He died in the 38th year of his age, and the 9th day of his reign. (2) Also a tribune of the people, author of the *Roscan law*, which assigned seats in the theatre to the Equestrian order different from those of the Senatorian, which were common before. (1) *Legem vitam ejus ap. Suet.* (2) *Hor. Epod. 4, 16.* & *Juv. 3, 159.* Hinc

Othōniānus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Otho*. *Othonianæ partes*, Tac. *Hist. 2, 33.*

Othriades, is, m. A Spartan, one of the three hundred who survived the combat between the Spartans and three hundred of the Athenians, who were by this way to decide a dispute about some lands. Two on the other side were left, but both ran away. And he, unwilling to survive the loss of his countrymen, having written on his target *VICI*, slew himself, *Herod. Plut. & Val. Max. 3, 2. extr. 4.*

Othrys, yos, m. A hill of Thessaly, the seat of the Centaurs and *Lapithæ*, *Ov. Met. 7, 224.*

Othrysius, a, um, adj. Thracian, northern, *Mart. 7, 7, 2.*

O ante V.

Ovidius, i, m. surnamed *Naso*, a Roman of the Equestrian order, an excellent poet, whose easyness in writing is every where visible, as well as his art in disposing; especially in his great work, where he connecteth times, persons, and things widely different so smoothly, *ut per lævæ severos Effundat junctura unguis*: nor is his vast reading less wonderfull. Having some way disoblighd Augustus, who before was his friend, he was banished to Pontus at fifty years of age, where he died after eight years and some months, and was buried at *Tomos*.

O ante X.

|| *Oxii*, & *Oxiani*, ōrum, m. pl. Inhabitants near the river *Oxus*, *App.*

Oxonium, & *Oxonia*, [à Saxon. *Oxen pond*, i. e. *boum vadum*, quomodo Græci *Βόωνον*, vocant] A most famous and ancient university and city of South Britain. It was, for the pleasantness of its situation, called by *Antonius Calleva*, and *Bellostium*. Its colleges, halls, library, theatre, &c. are very magnificent. *De singulis vid. lib. cui titulus Antiquitates Oxonienses.*

Oxubii, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Liguria in Italy, *Plin. 3, 4.* quorum caput ipsum *Forum Julii* fuit, *Hard.*

Oxus, i, m. The biggest river of *Bactriana*, which having watered *Margiana*, discharges itself into the *Hyrcanian sea*, *Plin. 31, 7.* & *Mela 3, 5.* *hōd. Gihon & Gihon amnem eum Arabes vocant, Hard.*

Oxyeanus, i, m. An Indian king, *Curt. 9, 8.*

Oxydates, is, m. A noble Persian, *Curt. 6, 2.*

Oxydracæ, ārum, m. pl. A people of India within *Ganges*, from whom *Ptolemy* having delivered *Alexander* was surnamed *Soter*. *Vid. Curt. 9, 5. & Plin. 6, 16.*

*|| *Oxyrinchus*, i, f. [*Ὠξύρινχος*, Gr. ab *ὄξύς*, acutus, & *ῥίγος*, rostrum, à pisce ejusdem nominis, quem cives ejus colebant] A town of *Ægypt* near the Nile, so called from a river mullet there worshipped, *Strab. lib. 17.*

O ante Z.

**Ozoli*, ōrum, m. pl. *Plin. 3, 4.* *Ozolæ*, ārum, *Ptol.* [ab *ὄζω*, oleo] A people of *Æchaia*, bordering on *Æolia*, where *Nessus* the Centaur being shot by *Hercules*, with his gore infected the place.

P ante A.

Pachinos, i, m. *Ov. Met. 13, 725.* *Pachynus*, *Plin. 3, 8.* *Pachynum*, i, n. *Mela*, A promontory of Sicily; *hōd. Capo di Passaro*, five *Passulo*, *Hard.*

Pachrus, i, m. The son of *Orodes* king of *Parthia*, who routed *Crassus*; which was revenged by *Ventidius Bassus* on his son, *Just. 42, 4. Patere. 2, 78.*

Pacholus, i, m. A river in *Lydia*, called also *Chrysorrhæas*, because of its golden sands, after king *Midas* had washed off his foolish wish, *Her. Epod. 15, 19. Juv. 14, 299.*

Pactye, es, f. A city of *Thrace* by *Propontis*, *Plin. 4, 11.*

Pacuvianus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Pacuvius*, *Cic. de Div. 1. fin.*

Pacuvius, ii, m. An ancient tragick poet of *Brundisium* in *Calabria*, whose style *Quintilian* admired for its weight and gravity; and *Horace* giveth him the character of being learned, *Ep. 2, 1, 56.* But he affected antiquated words too much, and therefore was very pleasing to old men, *vid. Pers. 1, 77.* but not so agreeable to the youth, whose main drift it was to set off and embellish their writings, and to improve their language with new coined words and phrases from Greek writers. Several fragments of his are preserved by *Cicero*, *Gellius*, and *Nonius*.

Pacyris, is, m. A river of *European Scythia*, rising in *Muscovy*, and running through *Tartary*, *Plin. 4, 12.*

Pādæus, i, m. A river of *India*, *Tib. 4, 1, 145.*

Pādinates, um, m. pl. A people of Italy, about the *Po*, *Plin. 3, 15.* ubi nunc castellum *Bondeno*, ad *Panari*, *Padique* confluentes, *Hard.*

Pādo, ōnis, m. A river of *Piedmont* in Italy, *Plin. 3, 4.* *accolis Paillon*, *Hard.*

|| *Pādua*, æ, f. [à *Pado* flumine vicino] An ancient city of the *Venetians*, in which is an university famous for musick. It was built by *Antenor* the Trojan, who gave it his own name *Antenoræ*, but afterwards called *Patavium*, *Virg. Æn. 1, 251.*

Pādus, i, m. The chief river of Italy, rising out of the Alps, and by several mouths disemboguing itself into the *Adriatick*, *Virg. Georg. 1, 482.* It is called by *Ovid* *Eridanus*, *Met. 2, 324.* into which *Phaeton* fell, after he was struck with thunder.

Pādusa, æ, f. [à *Pado* flum.] An arm of the *Po*, reaching south to *Ravenna*, *Virg. Æn. 11, 457.* *hōd. il Po d'Argenta.*

**Pæan*, is, m. [à *παῖς*, Gr. *percussio*, quod *Pythona sagittis straverit*; vel à *παῖς*, medicus, *Hesych.*] (1) A name of *Apollo*. (2) A song in his praise, and in a larger sense, of all the gods. (1) *Parce, precor, Pæan, Juv. 6, 170.* (2) *Vid. Serv. ad Virg. Æn. 6, 657.*

**Pæantius*, a, um, adj. possell. Of, or belonging to, *Pæan*. || *Pæantia* proles, *Philostates*, *Ov. Met. 13, 45.*

*|| *Pæon*, ōnis, m. (1) The name of a physician; (2) or, perhaps, a physician in general. (1) *Hom. Il. 1, 899.* (2) *Παῖς ὁνομα, καὶ ἰατρὸς, Hesych.* Hinc

**Pæonius*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Pæon*; medicinal, therapeutick. *Pæoniæ herbæ*, *Virg. Æn. 7, 769.* *Ope Pæoniâ, Ov. Met. 15, 535.*

**Pæonia*, æ, f. [à *Peone* *Endymionis* filio, qui ibi regnavit] A country of *Macedon*, *Plin. 4, 10.*

**Pæonias*, is, f. Patron. Of *Pæonia*, *Ov. Met. 5, 303.*

**Pæonius*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Pæonia*. *Pæoniæ gentes*, *Plin. 4, 10.*

Pæstanus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Pæstum*. *Pæstani sinus*, *Plin. 4, 10.* *hōd. à Salerno, vicino oppido, nomen est, Hard.*

Pæstum, i, n. A city of *Lucania*, called by the Greeks *Posidonia*, *Plin. 3, 5.* famous for roses twice a year, in May and September. *Biferi rosaria Pæsti, Virg. Georg. 4, 119.* quod *nemistichium* & *Ovid. & Mart.* suum fecerunt; *hōd. vicus Pæsti, Hard.*

Pæsurî, ōrum, m. pl. A people of *Portugal*, *Plin. 4, 21.* ubi nunc *Lamego* & *Arouca*, *Hard.*

**Pagānālia*, um, & *ōrum*, n. pl. [à *pagus*] Country wakes, or fairs, *Varr. L. L. 5, 3.* *Describit Naso, Fast. 1, 669.*

**Pagāsa*, ārum, f. pl. [à *πῆρυγος*, *compingo*, quod ibi *Argo navis compacta fuerit*] A maritime town of *Thessaly*; the port of the *Phæacians*, where the ship *Argo* was launched, *Prop. 1, 20, 17.* Hinc

**Pagāsæus*, a, um, adj. (1) Of, or belonging to, *Pagāsæ*. (2) Built there. (1) *Pagāsæum littus, Luc. 6, 400.* (2) *Pagāsæa ratis, Luc. 2, 715.*

**Pagāsicus*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Pagāsæ*. *Pagasicus sinus, Plin. 4, 3.* *hōd. Golfe d'Armira, Hard.*

Palæbyblos, i, m. A river of *Phœnicia*, *Plin. 5, 20.* *Canis nomen ei anni fecere nunc indigenæ, la riviere du Chien, Hard.*

Pālæmon, ōnis, m. (1) The son of *Althamas* and *Ino*, called also *Melicertes*, and by the Latins *Portunus*, because they took him to be the god of mariners. In his honour the Grecians celebrated the *Isthmian games*, *Ov. Met. 4, 541.* (2) Also a conceited grammarian, who said learning would live and die with him. (3) The name of a shepherd. (1) *Inous Pālæmon, Virg. Æn. 5, 823.* (2) *Suet. de Gramm. 23.* (3) *Virg. Ecl. 5, 50.*

Pālæmōnius, a, um, adj. possell. *Pālæmonian*, *Isthmian*. *Pālæmonias coronæ, Claud. Conf. Mall. Theod. Ver. 289.*

Palæpāphus, i, f. A city anciently in the southern part of *Cyprus*, *Plin. 5, 31.* nunc jacet, *Hard.*

|| *Pālæphālius*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Palæphatus*. *Palæphalia vox, Virg. in Cœtri, 88.*

Pālæphātus, i, f. An ancient writer in the time of *Artaxerxes*, who compiled five books of incredible things, *Plin. 4, 41.* *De aliis hujus nom. vid. Voss. de Hist. Græc. 1, 9.*

Palæōpōlis, is, f. A city of *Campania*, *Liv. 8, 22.* *hōd. Poggio Reate.*

Palæscamander, ri, m. A river of *Phrygia*, *Plin. 5, 30.*

Pālæste, es, f. A town of *Epirus*, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 6.* Hinc

Pālæstinus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Palæste*, *Luc. 5, 460.*

Pālæstīna, æ, f. A country of Asia, containing *Idumæa*, *Judea*, *Samaria*, and *Galilea*, *Plin. 5, 12.* very anciently it was called *Philistæa*, or the land of the *Philistines*. Hinc

Pālæstinus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Palæstina*. *Gens Palæstina, Sil. 3, 606.*

Pālāmēdes, is, m. [*Παλαμήδης*, Gr.] The son of *Nauplius* king of *Eubœa*. He lived in the time of the Trojan war, and is said to have invented the three Greek aspirates, *θ, ρ, χ*, and the double consonant, *ζ*, *Plin. 7, 56.* He discovered *Ulysses's* madness to be counterfeit, and only feigned, to prevent his being forced to the war against *Troy*; for which he hated him, and by subornation procured his death. *Vid. Serv. in Virg. Æn. 2. & Xenoph. Apolog. Socr. p. 705.*

Pālāntēum, vel *Pallantēum*, i, n. [à *Palante* *Evandri* fil. vel ut *Virg.* proavo conditore] A city of Italy, built on mount *Palatine* (afterwards so called) by *Pallas* the grandfather of *Evander*, *Virg. Æn. 8, 54.*

|| *Palanto*, ūs, f. The daughter of *Hyperboræas*, and mother of *Latinus* by *Hercules*, *Rhod.*

Pālātium, i, n. [varie torquetur hujus vocis etymon, mihi inter alia non pauca placet *Varronis*.]

Pālātium, quo nomine appellabatur ager *Rætinus*, ut sit locus ubi *Palatini*, qui & *Aborigines*, primum confederunt. *Mount Palatine*, *Patere. 1, 8.* where *Evander*, and afterwards *Romulus* dwelt; and also the Roman emperours, from *Augustus*, in a long succession, *Liv. & alii passim*. Hence it is taken for any royal court, or constant place of residence.

Pālātua, æ, f. The tutelar goddess of palaces, *Varr. L. L. 6, 3.*

*Pāles, is, f. [*ἀ παῖς*, *pasco*, ut sit passionis dea] *The goddess of husbandry, and feeding cattle*, Virg. Georg. 3, 1. Her offerings were cakes and milk, Ov. Fast. 4, 776. & seqq.

Palfurius, i, m. cogn. Sura, *An orator of consular dignity, who, by accusations against noblemen, insinuated himself into Domitian's favour*, Suet. Domit. 3. *Juvenal* also exposteth him for his bale flattery, Sat. 4, 53.

*Pālīci, ōrum, m. pl. [*ἀ παλιν ἔτις*, *dei*, denuo nasci] *Two sons of Jupiter by Thalia, or, as others, Aetna, who, for fear of Juno, desired the earth to open and receive them; which she courteously did, and at the end of ten months set them above ground. The Sicilians deified them, and swore by their name in all Controversies*, Vid. Macrobi. Sat. 5, 19. *Stagna Palicorum rupta ferventia terrā*, Ov. Met. 5, 406.

*Pālīia, vel Pālīia, ōrum, n. pl. (1) *Festivals in honour of the goddess Pales, to whom they sacrificed with milk.* (2) *Also the birth day of Rome.* (1) Tib. 2, 5, 87. & Prop. 4, 4, 73. (2) *Romulus Romam urbem Parilibus in Palatio condidit*, Patere. 1, 8.

*Pālīcium fides, *A constellation which pre-jageth rain, the same with the Greek Hyades*, Plin. 18, 26.

*Pālīnūri promontorium, *A promontory of Lucania*, Virg. AEn. 6, 379. & seqq. & Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Capo di Palenuro*, Hard.

*Pālīnūius, i, m. [*ἀ παλιν*, *rursus*, & *ἔτις*, *urina* reddere, *Mari*.] *The pilot of Aeneas's ships, who happening to fall asleep at the helm, fell overboard, and dragged the helm along with him; and swimming three whole days, came to land at Velia, where the inhabitants murdered him. See his sad story more largely told by himself in Virg. AEn. 6, 340, & seqq.*

*Pālādium, ii, n. *A wooden image of Pallas, whose eyes seemed to move. The Trojans fancied that it fell from heaven into an uncovered temple, and were told by the oracle, that Troy could not be taken whilst that image remained there. Which being understood by Diomedes and Ulysses, they privately stole into the temple, surprised and slew the keepers, and carried the image away; after which soon followed the destruction of the city*, Virg. AEn. 2, 162. & deinceps.

*Pālādīus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pallas. Opere Pāladio ratim fabricare*, Phaedr. 4, 6.

*Pālādīus, ii, m. *A rustic writer, who compiled twelve books of husbandry. Libri extant.*

*Pālāntēum, i, n. *Mount Palatine*, Virg. AEn. 3, 54. *Also a city there built. Vid. Palanteum.*

*Pālāntia, æ, f. *The daughter of Evander, de-
virginated by Hercules*, Serv. ex Varrone.

*Pālāntinī, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Leon in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3. *locus hod. Palencia*, Hard.

*Pālāntis, ōdos, f. Patron. *The daughter of Pallas, Aurora*, Ov. Met. 15, 700.

*Pallas, ādis, f. [*ἀ πό τς πάλαι τὸ δόρυ*, i. e. *à vibrando hastam*] *The daughter of Jupiter's own brain, vid. Ov. Fast. 3, 315. & seqq. & Luc. 9, 350. and midwived by Vulcan, Vid. Lucian. Dial. Jovis & Vulc. p. mihi 200. She was born at full stature, and in complete armour, therefore reputed the goddess of wisdom and arms. She was a virgin, Hom. Hymn. in Ven. and first invented the distaff, Virg. AEn. 7, 805. and the arts of spinning and weaving. Her armed posture is briefly drawn by Ovid, in two verses: At sibi dat clypeum, dat acutæ cuspidis hastam; Dat galeam capiti, defenditur ægide pectus, Met. 6, 78, 79. She was worshipped under several names, but those which most frequently occur in the classics, are Minerva, Athena, and Tritonia; quæ vide suis locis.*

*Pallas, antis, m. [ab eodem] (1) *The great grandfire of Evander the Arcadian.* (2) *Alto his daughter's son.* (3) *His own son, slain in a mutiny after his father's death.* (4) *A freed man of Claudius Caesar, exceeding rich.* (1) Virg. AEn. 8, 51. (2) Serv. (3) Virg. AEn. 8, 515. & 10, 487. (4) Tac. Ann. 12, 53, 4. Juv. 1, 109.

Pallēne, es, f. *A peninsula, and town of Macedonia, or Thrace, anciently inhabited by giants, which were slain by Hercules*, Virg. Georg. 4, 391. & Sen. Herc. fur. 978. Hinc

Pallēnæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pallene*, Stat. Sylv. 4, 2, 56. &

Pallēnensis, e, adj. *Idem. Pallēnensis Isthmus*, Plin. 4, 10.

Pallor, ōris, m. *A god among the Romans*, Liv. 1, 27. & in numismate consulari caput vid. licet.

Palma, æ, f. *The chief city of the isle of Majorca*, Plin. 3, 5. *hod. Majorca*, Hard.

Palmāria, æ, f. *An island in the Tyrrhene sea, on the coast of Genoa*, Plin. 3, 6. *hod. Palmeruola*, Hard.

Palmensis ager, *A city of Picenum in Italy*, Plin. 3, 13. *ubi nunc castellum, Torre de Palma*, Hard.

*Palmīra, æ, f. [*à palmis*, quibus omnis ager est constitutus] *A city of Syria, in the deserts of Arabia*, Plin. 5, 25. *whereof there are still very famous ruins, which show the ancient greatness of it*; *hod. Theudemor*, Hard.

*Palmīrēnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Palmyra. Palmyrenæ solitudines*, Plin. 5, 25. & 26.

*Pamphīlus, i, m. [*Lat. omnium amicus*; *ἐκ παῶν*, *omnis*, & *φίλος*, *amicus*] *A young gentleman in Terence's Andria. Suidas speaketh of two grammarians, and an Athenian of this name, who robbed the publick treasury, quod vid. Hinc adagium, Pamphili furtum.*

*Pamphylia, æ, f. [*ἀ παῶν φύλη*, *Gr. i. e. omnis tribus*] *A country of Asia the Lesser, between Cilicia eastward, and Lycia westward*, Stat. Sylv. 1, 4, 77. *hod. Caramanice pars*. Hinc

*Pamphylīus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pamphylia*, Cic. de Divin. 1, 15. *Mare Pamphylum*, Plin. 5, 26.

*Pan, Pānis, m. *The god of shepherds, hunters, and all other country exercises. Mythologists thought the universal nature of things to be signified by him, as his name seemeth to import. Whose son he was, is not agreed among them. Homer maketh him the son of Mercury, and saith he was called Pan from Πᾶν, omne, because he charmed all the gods with his flute: others say, that he was the son of Demogorgon, and first invented the organ, of seven unequal reeds joined together, the manner thus: Haveing on a time sought with Cupid, that god in spite made him fall in love with the coy nymph Syrinx, who fleeing from him by the banks of Ladon, a river of Arcadia, at the instant prayers of the nymphs was turned into a reed, as her name in Greek signifieth, which the god grasping instead of her, made a pipe of it, and for his musick was adored by the Arcadians. The most common opinion was, that he was the son of Mercury and Penelope. But Nat. Comes, out of Duris Samius, maketh his birth scandalous, saying he was called Πᾶν, because begot by all Penelope's suiters. He was painted half man, half goat, haveing large goats horns, a chaplet of pine on his red face, a pleasant laughter, with the feet and tail of a goat, a motley skin covering his body, with a crooked stick in one hand, and his pipe in the other; see him nicely described by Sil. Ital. 13, 326. & seqq. a fight enough to fright women and children, yea, armed men too. For when Brenus the Gaul was about to pillage the temple of Apollo at Delphos, he by night struck such a terrour into his army, that he quited his sacrilegious design; hence Panici terrores. Yet, as homely as he was, he pleased the goddess Luna, turning himself easily into a white ram, Virg. Georg. 3, 392. & deinceps; and the nymph Dryope also, almost putting off his divinity, and turning shepherd for her sake. Neither was he displeasing to other nymphs, who are generally made dancing round about him, to hear the charms of his pipe. The usual offerings made him were milk and honey, in shepherds wooden bowls; also they sacrificed to him a dog, the wolf's enemy, whence his usual epithet is λυ-*

πῆος, and whence also his priests were called Luperi. His festival was celebrated Feb. 15th by the Romans, brought into Italy by Evander the Arcadian, and reviewed afterwards by Romulus, in memory of his pre-*ever*. He was also called by the Romans *Junus*, ab ineundo. Vid. Liv. 1, 5. Macrobi. Sat. 1, 22. & Serv. in AEn. Vng. 6, 775. The ancients, by giving so many adjuncts and attributes to this idol, as before hinted, seem to have designed him for the symbol of the universe; his upper parts being human, because the upper part of the world is fair, beautifull, and smiling, like his face; his horns symbolize the rays of the sun, and of the moon; his red face the splendour of the sky; the spotted skin, wherewith he is clothed, the stars, which bespangle the firmament; the roughness of his lower parts, beasts, and vegetables; his goats feet, the solidity of the earth; his pipe, compact of seven reeds, the seven planets, which they say make the harmony of the spheres; his crook, bending round at the top, the years circling in one another, Serv. interpr.

Pānætius, ii, m. *A Stoick philosopher often mentioned and imitated by Tully, in his Offices. Nobiles Panæti libri*, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 14.

Panāthēnæa, ōrum, n. pl. *Festivals in honour of Minerva, first instituted by Erecthonius, and called Athenæa; afterwards restored by Theseus, when he had persuaded the wild stragling people to live together in a community, and called them Paribinæa. Vid. Harpocration. & Pausan. in Arcad. Majora fuerunt & minora. Majora quinto quoque anno fiebant, unde Latini quinquatria sua habuerunt; minora autem annua fuerunt*, Suid.

Panāthēnāicus, sc. liber, *A book written by Isocrates*, Cic. in Orat. 12. & de Senect. 5, & 7.

Panchæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Panchæia. Panchæis adoleiscunt ignibus aræ*, Virg. Georg. 4, 379.

Panchāia, æ, f. *A country of Arabia Felix, fruitfull in frankincense and spice. Thuriferis Panchaia dives arenis*, Virg. Georg. 2, 139. Hinc

Panchāius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to Panchaia. Panchaia cinnama*, Claud. in Nup. Hon. & Mar. 94.

Panchāicus, a, um, adj. *Idem. Panchaica telus*, Ov. Met. 10, 309.

Panda, æ, f. [*à pane dando*, Varr. vel. *à pan-do quòd pacis tempore urbium mœnia panderen-tur*, Gloss. Philox. Πάνδα Εἰρήνης θεός] (1) *A name of the goddess Ceres.* (2) *Also a town of Sogdiana.* (1) Varr. de vit. Pop. Rom. (2) Plin. 6, 16.

|| Pandāna porta [quòd semper pateret] *A gate in Rome, called also Saturnia, Fest.*

Pandātāria, Plin. 3, 6. & Pandātēria, Tac. Ann. 1, 53, 1. *An island of the Tyrrhene sea, where Julia the daughter of Augustus died*, Tac. ubi supr. Nunc. S. Mariæ, Hard.

*Pandārus, i, m. [*Πάνδαρος*, Gr.] *A huge Trojan, who at the instigation of Pallas broke off a proposed agreement between the Trojans and Greeks, to decide their quarrel by single combat; by throwing a dart among the Greeks; but afterwards both he and his brother Bitias fell by the hand of Turnus*, Hom. Il. 8, 95. Virg. AEn. 9, 672. & 750. & deinceps.

Pandīon, ōnis, m. *The son of Eretheus king of Athens, who broke his heart for the misfortunes of his two daughters, Progne and Philomela*, Ov. Met. 6, 676. Hinc

Pandīonius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pandion. || Pandioniae arces, Athenian*, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 2, 19.

*Pandōra, æ, f. [*ἀ παῶν*, & *δῶρον*, *ita dict. quòd à singulis deis dona acceperit*, Hesiod.] *A woman made by Vulcan at the command of Jupiter, upon whom every god bestowed a gift, to make her more complete; as Juno majesty, Venus beauty, Apollo musick, Pallas wisdom, Mercury eloquence, &c. Jupiter sent her with a box to Prometheus; which when he had opened,*

all evils, and mischiefs flew out, and filled the world with diseases and calamities. *Vid.* Hesiod. ver. 80. & Heinsl. in eum, cap. 12, 13, 14, 15. & Hor. Od. 1, 3, 27, & seqq.

Pandofia, æ. f. (1) *A city of the Brutians in Italy.* (2) *A lake in Epirus, near the river Acberon.* (1) Liv. 8, 24. & 30, 38. (2) Plin. 4, 1.

Paneas, æ. f. (1) *A town of Decapolis.* (2) *Paneas, adis. f. A fountain in Palestine, from whence the river Jordan floweth.* (1) Plin. 5, 18. (2) Id. 5, 15.

Pangæus, i. Plin. 4, 11. & in plur. Pangæa, æ. f. *Virg. Georg. 4, 462. A mountain of Thrace, on the confines of Macedonia, near the city Philippi, which had anciently very rich mines; hod. Castagna.*

* Pānisci, òrum. m. pl. i. e. parvi Panes dim. à Pan, ut à Satyris Satyrisci, Cic. N. D. 3, 17. *Small deities of the woods.*

Pannōnes, ium. m. pl. & Pannōnii, òrum. *A people of Hungary. Omnes Pannonii, Paterc. 2, 114.*

Pannōnia, æ. f. *A large country, now called Hungary, Paterc. 2, 114. anciently bounded by the Danube on the north, the Saave on the south, Noricum on the west, and Mysia on the east.*

Pannōnicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pannonia, or Hungary.* ¶ Pannonica castra, an Hungarian ferret, Mart. 13, 69.

Pannōnis, idis. f. Patron. ¶ Pannonis urbs, an Hungarian she-bear, Luc. 6, 220.

Pannōnius, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Nunc tibi Pannonia est, nunc Illyris ora domanda, Ov. Trist. 2, 225.

Pānomphæus, i. m. [*Lat. omni voce; ex πᾶν, omne, & ὀμφή, vox, quod omnibus linguis colatur, Eustath.*] *A name of Jupiter, Ov. Met. 11, 398.*

* Pānōpe, es. vel Pānōpæa, f. [*Lat. à claris oculis; ex πᾶν, omne, & ὄψω, video*] (1) *A sea nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris.* (2) *Also a midland town of Phocis.* (1) Virg. Georg. 3, 437. (2) Ov. Met. 8, 312.

* Pānōpes, is. m. [*ab eodem*] *A Sicilian huntsman, an attendant on Æscles, Virg. Æn. 5, 300.*

* Pānōpōlis, is. f. [*Lat. Panis urbs quia illi Pan colebatur*] *A city of Ægypt, the birth-place of Nonnus the poet, Plin. 5, 9.*

* Pānormum, i. n. & Pānormus, i. f. [*à πᾶν, omne, & ἑρμῆς, portus, quod omnium gentium naves receperit*] *A city, and famous port of Sicily, of great antiquity, Liv. 24, 36, 37, & 10, 11. hod. Palermo. Hinc Panormita, & Panormitanus, civis Panormi. ¶ Alia hujus nominis oppida & portus sunt, sed classicis script. inusitata.*

* Pantāgias, æ. m. [*ὄρεα πᾶντα ἄγαν, quod omnia prosteruat*] *A very small, but rapid, river of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, Ov. Fast. 4, 469. & Virg. Æn. 3, 689. hod. Porcaro, Hard.*

Pantanus, i. m. *A lake in Apulia, Plin. 3, 11. Nunc Lago di Lesina, à vicino oppido, Hard.*

* Pantheon, i. n. [*Gr. πᾶνθεον ὄρεα πᾶντα, quod omnes deos recipiat*] *A temple in Rome, built by Agrippa, son-in-law to Augustus, and consecrated to all the gods, Plin. 36, 15. hod. Templum S. Marice Rotundæ.*

Pantheus, eos. & ei. m. *The son of Oticus, a priest of Apollo at Troy, Virg. Æn. 2, 319.*

Panthoides, æ. m. Patron. *The son of Pantheus, namely Euphorbus, slain by Menelaus, whom Pythagoras dreamed to be last before he lived in Pythagoras, but had been different persons in different ages; how many he hath been since he was Pythagoras, non liquet. Vid. Ov. Met. 15, fab. 3. & Hor. Od. 1, 28.*

Panticapes, is. m. *A river of Scythia, which falleth into the Euxine sea, Plin. 4, 12. and groweth name to*

Panticapeum, i. n. *A large city near the European Bosphorus, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Pantico.*

Pantōmatrion, ii. n. *A city of Crete, Plin. 4, 12.*

Paphlāgōnes, um. m. pl. *A people of Paphlagonia, very much despised and laughed at. Vid. Curt. 6, 11.*

Paphlāgōnia, æ. f. [*à Paphlagone Phineci filio, Steph.*] *A country of Asia the Lesser, between Bithynia and Pontus, Plin. 2, 104.*

Paphlāgōnius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Paphlagonia, Paphlagonia gens, Plin. 6, 2.*

Pāphos, vel Pāphus, i. f. [*à Paphio Pygmalionis & Eburnæ filio conditore*] *A city of Cyprus, famous for a temple of Venus built there, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 1. hod. Baffo. Hinc*

Pāphius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pāphos. Paphiæ myrti, Ov. Art. Am. 3, 181. De sinu, religione, & antiquitate templi Veneri Paphiæ consecrati, vid. Tacitum fusiis differentem, Hist. 2, 2, 4, & seqq.*

Papiniānus, i. m. *A famous lawyer in the reign of Severus, who dying recommended his two sons to his care. Soon after Caracalla having slain his younger brother Geta, put Papinianus to death, as too great a favourer of his brother, and one who acted partially. Lege laudes Papiniani ap. Spartian. in vitâ Severi.*

Papiria gens, *A famous Patrician family in Rome, Liv. 8, 37.*

Papiriānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, this family. Papiriana seditia, Liv. 10, 3.*

Papirius, ii. m. *Several Patricians under different surnames, famous in history, as Carbo, Crassus, Cursus, &c. quorum nomina & res gestas invenies apud Liv. consulto indice.*

Pārādīsus, i. f. *A town of Syria, Plin. 5, 27.*

Pārætonium, ii. n. *A town and large port of Ægypt, Ov. Met. 9, 772. Hinc*

Pārætonius, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Parætonium. Parætonia urbs, Luc. 10, 9. Parætonius Nilus, Stat. Theb. 5, 12.*

* ¶ Pararechus, i. m. [*à παραρέχω, sterto*] *A man who used to feign himself asleep, in favour of his wife's gallants; but if any came whom he did not like, he would say, Non omnibus dormio: from whence came that common saying. Vid. Alciat. 1, 4. Παρέρεχον.*

Parca, æ. f. *See freq. Parcæ, ærum. f. pl. [varia hujus vocab. etyma; inter cætera à partiendo, ut μοῖρα, à μέρω, divido] (1) The poetical Fates, or Destinies, daughters of Erebus and Nax, three in number, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos; whereof the first holdeth the distaff, the second draweth the thread of human life, the last cutteth it off. (2) They also were fortune tellers, predicting future events. (1) Lanificas nulli tres exorare puellas Contigit, Mart. 5, 54, 5. Vid. singulas suis quasque locis. (2) Veridicos parcae cœperunt edere cantus, Catull. 62, 306. Parca tenax veri, Pers. 5, 48.*

Parenta, æ. f. *A town of Ægypt, on the confines of Æthiopia, Plin. 6, 29.*

Parentium, ii. n. *A city of Venice in Italy, Plin. 3, 9. hod. Parenza, Hard.*

Pariānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Parium. Pariana colonia, Plin. 4, 11.*

Pārilia, òrum. m. pl. *Feasts in honour of Palæ the country goddess. Paterc. 1, 8. Vid. Palilia.*

Pāris, idis. m. (1) *The son of Priam king of Troy, and Hecuba, who, when with child of him, dreamed she should bring forth a burning torch, which was interpreted that he would cause Troy to be burnt; upon which, to prevent his being killed, he was sent to a shepherd in mount Ida, where he kept a flock, married the nymph Oenone, and had children by her. Here the poets make him to have decided the contest of beauty between Juno, Pallas, and Venus, in favour of the last; whereby he made the two former his enemies. After this he was owned by his parents, and within a few years sent on an embassy to Menelaus king of Lacedæmon, where he fell in love with his queen Helen, and by his interest in Venus won her heart, and taking the opportunity of her husband's absence, carried her to Troy; which occasioned the war between the Greeks and Trojans, and the burning of Troy, as was foretold. (2) Also a mimic actor, in high favour with Domitian. (1) Vid. Ov. de Art. Am. 1, 247. & Hor. Od. 1, 15. (2) Sæpe hunc perfringit, Juv. 6, 87. & 7, 90. honorificum autem epitaphium scripsit, Mart. 11, 14.*

Parisi, òrum. m. pl. *A people of France. Lutetia Parisiorum, Cas. B. G. 67, 3. hod. Paris, the metropolis of France.*

Pārium, i. n. *The chief city of Mysia near the Hellespont, Val. Flacc. 2, 622.*

Pārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Paros. Splendens Pario marmore purius, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 6.*

Parma, æ. f. *A city and district of Italy, between Placentia and Cremona, anciently famous for fine wool, Mart. 5, 13. & 14, 155. Hinc*

Parmensis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Parma, Varr. L. L. 7, 31. Cassius Parmensis, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 3.*

Parmenio, ònis. m. *A commander under Alexander the Great, and very intimate with him, but at last put to a cruel death by his order. Vid. Curt. 3, 6. & 7, 1.*

Parnāsius, vel Parnassius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Parnassus. Parnassia rupes, Virg. Ecl. 6, 29.*

Parnāsus, vel Parnassus, i. m. *A mountain of Phocis, in which is the Castalian spring, and temple of Apollo. It hath two tops, Cyrrha, and Nisa; or, as others, Helicon, and Cytheron; the two former sacred to Apollo, the other two to Bacchus: whence Persius giveth it the epithet of biceps, in Prol. This place was accounted the middle of the world. Vid. Luc. 5, 71, 72.*

Parnes, èthis. m. *A mountain of Africa, fruitful in vineyards. Parnes benignus vitibus, Stat. Theb. 12, 620.*

Paropamisus, vel missus, i. m. (1) *A part of the hill Taurus in Asia, whence the two great rivers Baſtrus and Indus flow.* (2) *Also a frozen river of Scythia. (1) Plin. 5, 27. (2) Id. 4, 13.*

* Parōpīni, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Sicily, Plin. 3, 8. locus hod. Colisano, Hard.*

* ¶ Parōpus, i. f. [*Παρόπος, Gr.*] *A town of Sicily, Polyb. 1, 24.*

Pāros, i. f. [*à Paro Jasonis fil. vel Paro Arcade Parafii filio*] *One of the Cyclades, famous for shining marble, Ov. Met. 8, 221. hod. Paris, Hard. It is said to be about fifty miles in circumference, and is still pretty populous.*

Parrhāsie, es. f. [*à Parrhasio Lycaonis filio*] *A town of Arcadia, Plin. 4, 6.*

Parrhāsīs, is. f. Patron. *An Arcadian woman, Callisto, Ov. Met. 2, 460. &*

Parrhāsīus, a, um. adj. *Of Arcadia; Arcadians. Parrhasio de more, Virg. Æn. 8, 344.*

Parrhāsīus, ii. m. *A famous painter, who contended with Zeuxis, and gained the prize, Plin. 35, 10. conf. Hor. Od. 4, 8, 6.*

* Parthēnia, æ. f. [*ab eodem cum seq.*] *A former name of Samos, Plin. 5, 31.*

* Parthēnius, ii. m. [*à παρθένος, virgo, quod virgines ibi sacra Veneri facerent*] (1) *A mountain of Arcadia.* (2) *Also a river in Paphlagonia.* (3) *A port in Phocis.* (4) *A river in European Scythia. (1) Liv. 34, 26. (2) Plin. 6, 2. (3) Id. 3, 5. (4) Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 10, 49.*

* Parthēnōpæus, i. m. [*à seq.*] *The son of Melæger and Alalanta, famous for his exploits in the Theban war, Stat. Theb. 4, 248.*

* Parthēnōpe, es. f. [*Lat. vocem habens virgineam; à παρθένος, virgo, & ὄψω, vox*] *One of the Sirens, who is said to have drowned herself, because she could not by the sweetness of her voice shipwreck Ulysses. The Chalcidians, who built Cumæ in Italy, finding the monument of this Siren, built here a city, and called it by her name; but when they observed that by the pleasantness of the situation, and fruitfulness of the soil, it caused a great concourse thither, and hurt Cumæ, they pulled it down. But soon after, when a plague raged at Cumæ, being admonished by the oracle, they rebuilt it, and called it Neapolis, or the new city; now Naples in Italy. Tam Sirenis quàm urbis descriptionem invenies ap. Sil. 12, 33, & seqq. Hinc*

* Parthēnōpæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Parthēnōpe, or Naples. Parthenopæa menia, Ov. Met. 14, 101.*

*Parthēnōpōlis, is. f. [Lat. virginum urbs; ex παρθένος, virgo, & πόλις, urbs] (1) A city of Macedon, built by Ceneſtus, and named from his daughters. (2) || Also Magdeburg in Saxony, qu. Maidenſburg. (1) Plin. 5, 32. (2) Ap. recent.

Parthia, æ. f. [à Parthis incolis] A country of Asia the Greater, having Ariana on the east, Media on the west, Hyrcania on the north, and the deserts of Carmania on the south. Its capital was Hecatompylos. Vid. Dion. Cassium, lib. 40. & Plin. 6, 15. hod. Erack, Hard.

Parthicus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Parthia; Parthian. Equitatus Parthicus, Flor. 4, 9. dominatus, Tac. Ann. 6, 34. Parthicæ res, Plin. 6, 27.

Parthiæne, es. f. The country of Parthia, Curt. 6, 2.

Parthus, i. m. Virg. Ecl. 1, 63. at freq. Parthi, òrum. m. pl. [à פָּרְתִּי Chald. eques, cum essent equitandi peritissimi] Parthians, a people of Asia the greater, originally Scythians, or Goths, but being forced to leave their own country, they traveled easterly, and settled up and down there, but scarce were spoken of in the time of the Assyrians and Medes, yet soon after grew very powerful, even to the wresting the chief power from the Persians; which however they could not keep, but were so mixed with the Persians, that Roman writers often use the words Parthian and Persian promiscuously. Concerning their language, manners, garments, armour, armies, manner of fighting, government, &c. vid. Dion. Cass. lib. 40. Justin. lib. 41. Dionys. Perieg. 1039. Curt. 4, 12. & 5, 7.

Paſagarda, vel Paſſagarda, æ. f. A royal city once belonging to the Persians, built by Cyprus, Curt. 5, 6. Plin. 6, 26. hod. ut creditur, Schiras, Hard.

*Pāsīphaë, es. f. [Lat. omnibus apparens; ex πᾶς, omnis, & φαίω, appareo] The daughter of Sol, and wife of Minos king of Crete. The poets fable her to have fallen in love with a bull, and by the help of Daedalus having gained her desire, she brought forth the Minotaur, partly man, and partly bull; which some say arose from hence, that she fell in love with one Taurus her servant, and by the means of Daedalus concealed her adultery, Virg. Æn. 6, 24. & Jugg.

*Pāsītēles, is. f. [Lat. omnibus perfectus; ex πᾶς, omnis, & τέλω, perficio] A famous Greek engraver, made free of Rome, Plin. 35, 12.

*Pāsīthea, æ. f. [Lat. omnibus dea; ex πᾶς, omnis, & θεῖα, dea] The daughter of Jupiter, one of the three Graces, called also Aglaia. Pāsīthea blandarum prima sororum, Stat. Theb. 2, 286.

Paſitigris, is. f. The river Tigris, where all its streams meet, Plin. 6, 27.

Paſſaron, ònis. f. A town of the Molossi in Epirus, Liv. 45, 26.

Paſſer, èris, is. f. A place in Campania, Mart. 6, 42, 6.

*Pāsīphōrī, òrum. m. pl. [πασίφοροι, Gr. i. e. peplum ferentes; ex παῖς, peplum, & φέρω, fero] Priests, who in the processions of Isis carried her robe, Apul. Met. 10.

*Pātāra, æ. f. [Πάταρα, Gr.] A city of Lycia in Asia, where Apollo gave his oracles the six winter months of the year, Serv. ad Virg. Æn. 4, 143. & Strab. lib. 14. hod. Patara, Hard. Hinc

*Pātāreus, eos. m. A title of Apollo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 64. &

*Pātāreus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Patara. Patara regia, Ov. Met. 1, 516. &

*Pātāreus, idis. f. Patron. Of, or belonging to, Patara. Patareis aix, Avien. Descript. Orb. 634.

Pātāvīnus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Patavium. || Livius Patavinus, as born there. Puella Patavina, Mart. 11, 17.

Pātāvium, i. n. The city Padua in Italy, built first by Antenor, Virg. Æn. 1, 251.

Patellarii dii [quod imagines eorum patellas

manu gerebant] The Lares; so called in derision, as jest, at least, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 46.

Pathmos, vel Patmos, i. f. One of the Sporades, Plin. 4, 12. where St. John wrote his Revelation, hod. Palmoſa, Hard.

Pathyſſus, i. m. Id. qui Ptol. Tibiscus, A river of Hungary, which arising on the frontiers of Transylvania, discharges itself into the Danube, about three leagues from Belgrade, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Teiſſe, & le Tibiſe, Hard.

Patræ, òrum. f. pl. A city of Achaia in Greece, Plin. 4, 4. hod. Patras, Hard.

Patrōbas, æ. m. One whose lands lay next to Martial's, and was a troublesome neighbour to him, Mart. 2, 32.

*Patroclus, i. m. [Lat. patris, vel patriæ, gloria; à πατήρ, pater, & κλέος, gloria] (1) A valiant Græcian, the son of Menætiſs, thence called Menætiades, Ov. Ep. 3, 17. He was brought up with Achilles under Chiron, for which reason they contracted an intimate friendship. Now since Achilles refused to serve under Agamemnon, who had affronted him, Patroclus borrowed his armour, to strike a greater terror into the Trojans, but was slain by Hector in a conflict. Achilles, spured on by grief and revenge, returned to the camp, and never rested till he had sacrificed Hector to the Manes of his friend. (2) Also a Roman consul in Nero's reign, who made a walk near the capitol, with some necessary houses. (1) Lege Hom. Il. π. (2) Hinc Sellæ Patroclianæ, Mart. 12, 78. Vid. & Turneb. Advers. lib. 30. c. 26.

Pātūleius, ii. m. [à patendo] Jupiter so called, because in time of war the gates of his temple stood open, as, on the contrary, Cluſius, when in peace they were shut, Ov. Fast. 1, 129.

Pauliācus, i. f. A village of Guienne in France, Auson. hod. Pouliac.

Pāvor, & Pallor, òris. m. Gods of Paleness and Fear. Tullus in re trepidā fana vocit Pallori ac Pavori, Liv. 1, 27. Vid. & Ov. Met. 4, 485.

Pausanias, æ. m. (1) A commander of the Lacedæmonians, who acted at first with great wisdom and success; but, elated with his good fortune, grew proud and cruel, and his fortune changed with his mind. (2) A noble Lacedæmonian youth, who killed king Philip for refusing to do him justice on one that had abused him. (3) || A geographer in Hadrian's time, the scholar of Herodes Atticus. He wrote a description of all Greece. (1) Vid. Nep. in Pausan. 2. (2) Just. 9, 6. Arist. Polit. 5, 10. Cic. de Fato. (3) Philostr. Vid. & Voss. de Hist. Græc. 2, 14.

Pausiācus, a, um. adj. || Pauſiaca tabella, Hor. 2, 7, 95. A picture drawn by

Pausias, æ. m. A Sicyonian painter, who drew his mistress Glycera; which Lucullus bought of him for two talents, Varr. R. R. 3, 17. & Plin. 21, 2.

Pausilypum, i. n. A town of Campania in Italy, three miles from Neapolis, toward Puteoli, Plin. 3, 7. hod. Poſilypo, Hard.

Pausulani, òrum. m. pl. A people of Picenum in Italy, Plin. 3, 13. In Monte dell' Olmo ex adverso Maceratæ, exstant ruinæ, in Marchia Ancon. Hard.

Pax Augusta, quæ & Colonia Pacensis, The chief city of Estramadura in Spain, Plin. 4, 22. & Ptol. 2, 5.

|| Pax Julia, A city of Portugal, Inscr. ap. Grut. hod. Beja, Hard.

Paxæ, òrum. f. pl. Two islands of the Icarian sea, under the government of Venice, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Paxo, & Antipaxo, Hard.

P ante E.

Pēdāni, òrum. m. pl. The people of Pedum, Plin. 3, 5.

Pēdāſus, i. f. [Πέδασος, Gr.] (1) A city of Messenia near Pylos, fruitful in vineyards. (2) || One of the horses of Achilles. (1) Plin. 5, 30. (2) Hom. Il. π. 467.

|| Pēdēmōtāna regio, quæ & Pēdēmōtium

[quod sit ad pedem Alpium] A country at the foot of the Alps, which divide France and Savoy from Italy. Olim regio Taurinorum, nunc Piedmont.

Pediculi, òrum. m. pl. A people of Italy, Plin. 3, 11. Partem ii maximam tenuere Barchinæ agri, Terre de Bari, Hard.

Pedius, i. m. cogn. Blæſus. (1) One that was turned out of the senate for violating the treasure of Æſculapius, but restored by Orho. (2) Also a dumb painter. (1) Tac. Ann. 14, 18. Id. Hist. 1, 77. (2) Plin. 35, 4.

Pēdo, ònis. m. (1) The name of an heroic poet, surnamed Albinovanus. He wrote in the sublime. (2) Also a bankrupt lawyer. (1) Ov. à Pont. 4, & ult. Mart. 5, 6. (2) Juv. 7, 129.

Pēdum, i. n. A town in Italy, not far from Rome, Liv. 2, 39. Hinc &

Pēdānus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Pedum. Pedana regio, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 2.

*Pēgāsēus, & Pēgāsēius, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, Pegasus. || Pegasēus volatus, a swift, or high, flight, Catull. 53, 25. Pegasēium melos, Pers. in Prol.

*Pēgāsīs, idis. f. Patron. pl. Pēgāsīdes, The Muses. Pegasides blandissima carmina dicant, Ov. Ep. 15, 27. || Pegasīs Oenone, Oenone born near Helicon, Id.

*Pēgāſos, vel Pēgāſus, i. f. [à πηγῆ, fons] (1) A poetical winged horse, generated from the blood of Medusa. (2) A constellation, into which he was changed. (3) A governor of Rome, under Vespasian. He was an excellent lawyer, and a good man. (1) Pennis fugax Pegasos, Ov. Met. 4, 786. Pegasus Peliconis fontis origo, Id. ib. 5, 262. (2) Pegasus æthere summo Veloces agitat pennas, & sidere gaudet, Germ. Cæs. (3) Raptā properabat abollā Pegasus, &c. Juv. 4, 77.

Pelagonia, æ. f. A country and city of Macedon, Plin. 4, 10. pop. Pelagones, Id. ib.

*Pēlaſgi, òrum. m. pl. [à Pelasgo Lycaonis filio, unde his origo] A people of Thessaly originally, who spread themselves into other parts, but at length were reduced into narrow limits, Virg. Æn. 8, 600. Sed à pœtis pro Græcis per Synecdoche sumitur.

*Pēlaſgia, æ. f. [Πελαγία, Gr.] The country of the Pelasgi; Peloponnesus, Strab. 1, 5.

*Pēlaſgias, adis. f. Patron. Græcian. Urbes Pelasgiades, Ov. Ep. 9, 3.

*Pēlaſgis, idis. f. The country of Arcadia, where the most ancient Pelasgi were seated, Plin. 4, 6.

*Pēlaſgus, a, um. adj. Pelasgian, Græcian. Ars Pelasga, Virg. Æn. 2, 106.

*Pēlēus, a, um. adj. Peleia facta, Sil. 13, 803. The deeds of

*Pēlēus, ei, & eos. m. [à Πηλεὺς, Gr.] The son of Ææus, and father of Achilles, by the sea goddess Thetis, Ov. Met. 11, 267.

*Pēliās, adis. f. Patron. Pelis hasta, Ov. Ep. 3, 126. the spear of Achilles.

Pēliās, æ. m. The son of Neptune and Tyro, king of Thessaly, and uncle to Jason, cut to pieces by his own daughters depending on the false promises of Medea to make him young again, Ov. Met. 6, fab. 4.

Pēlīdes, æ. m. Patron. The son of Peleus; Achilles, Virg. Æn. 2, 548.

Pēlignī, òrum. m. pl. A people of Italy, near Sulmo, where Ovid was born, Plin. 3, 5. Their country now maketh the hither Abruzzo, in the kingdom of Naples.

Pēlignus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the Peligni. Pelignæ gentis gloria dicar ego, Ov. Amor. 3, 15, 8. Peligna arva, Id. ib. 2, 16, 8.

Pēliācus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Pelion. Peliaacus apex, Ov. Fast. 1, 308.

Pēlion, i. m. A high mountain in Thessaly, Gigantes conati imponere Pelio Ossam, Virg. Georg. 1, 277. Hinc

Pēlius, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, Pelion. Pelium nemus, Cic. pro Cæl. 8.

Pella, æ. f. A chief city of Macedon, where Alexander the Great was born, Plin. 35, 10. hod. τὰ Παλατιὰ, h. e. parva palatia, Berceſium ditionis, Hard.

Pellæus,

Pellæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pella*; **Pellæus juvenis**, *Juv. 10; 168. i. e. Alexander.*

Pellēna, æ, f. *A town of Achaia, Plin. 4, 6.*

Pellenæum, i, n. *A hill of the island Cbius, famous for its vineyards, Plin. 5, 31.*

***Pēlōpēa**, æ, f. (1) *The daughter of Thyestes.* (2) *Also a tragedy bearing her name. (1) Ov. in 1b. 352. (2) Juv. 7, 91.*

Pēlōpīdas, æ, m. *A noble Theban general, who delivered his country, oppressed by the Lacedæmonians. Vid. etiam ejus ap. C. Nepotem.*

***Pēlōponnēsus**, i, f. [*Lat. Pelopis insula; ex Πέλοψ, Pelops, & νῆσος, insula*] *A very large peninsula of Achaia. The greater part of it lieth on the coast, but Arcadia is an inland country. No place on the globe hath been the scene of more glorious actions, Vid. Plin. 4, 4. & ib. Harduin; hod. Morca.*

Pēlops, ōpis, m. poet. [*Πέλοψ, Gr.*] *The son of Tantalus, whom his father killed, dressed, and set before the gods; which they were aware of, and restored the child to life. But it seemeth Ceres had eaten a piece of the shoulder, which therefore they made of ivory, Virg. Georg. 3, 7. He won Hippodamia in a chariot race with her father Oenomaus, and by his death inherited his kingdom in his wife's right. Vid. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12. Plin. 19, 3. Ov. Met. 6, 404. Vid. Oenomaus & Hippodamia.*

Pēlōrias, ādis, f. Patron. *Ov. Fast. 4, 479. & aliā formā.*

Pēlōris, īdis, f. *Cic. Verr. ult. cap. 3.*

Pēlōrus, i, m. *A promontory of Sicily, lying east of Italy, and seeming to such as see it afar off, a part of it. Angusti rarefunt claustra Pelori, Virg. Georg. 3, 411. hod. Capo di Faro, Hard.*

Pēlūsiacus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pelusium. Pelusiaca lens, Virg. Georg. 1, 128.*

Pēlūsiānus, a, um, adj. *Idem. Pelusiana mala, Col. 5, 10.*

Pēlūsum, i, n. [*à Peleo oraculi monitu conditum*] *Once a fair city of Ægypt, at the farthest part of the Nile, towards Arabia, Plin. 6, 34. hod. Belbais.*

Pēlūsius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pelusium. Pelusia munera, Mart. 13, 9.*

Pēnēis, īdis, f. Patron. *Daphne, Ov. Met. 1, 472. The daughter of*

Pēnēus, ei, m. *A celebrated river in Thessaly, whose banks were on each side shaded with laurel; whence the poets fabled that Daphne was here changed into that tree, Ov. Met. 1, 569. It runneth between Ossa and Olympus.*

***Pēnēlōpe**, es, f. [*Πηνελόπη, Gr.*] *The daughter of Icarus, and wife of Ulysses, a woman famous for chastity. For soon after her marriage, her husband was obliged to go to the wars of Troy, which lasted ten years; and after that, being driven upon several coasts, he staid abroad ten years longer. In all this time she would not violate her conjugal duty, though it was often reported that her husband was dead. And many noble suiters she had, who continually solicited her in vain; and some were even ready to take her away by force: which she fearing, craved their patience till she had made an end of the web which she had in hand; and to make the delay as long as possible, what she wove in the day she unraveled by night; whence the proverb, *Penelope telam texere*. At last her husband returned, and slew those who had made such disturbances in his family. Vid. Prop. 2, 9, 3. & seqq. & Hom. Odyss. 1.*

***Pēnēlōpēus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Penelope. Penelopea fides, Ov. Trist. 5, ult. 36.*

Pēnēus, a, um. & **Pēnēus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pen. Nympha, precor, Peneia, manē, Faber ex Ov. Met. 1, 524. sed ibi recte opinor, Penei, ut sit à Peneis. Peneia arva, Id. ib. 12, 209. hod. Salampria, Hard.*

|| **Pennocrucium**, ii, n. *Penkridge in Staffordshire, Camd.*

***Pentāpōlītāna regio**, [*à πέντε, quinque, & πόλις, urbs*] (1) *A country of Africa, having*

in it five cities, viz. Apollonia, Arinda, Cyrene, Berenice, and Ptolemais; hod. the kingdom of Barca. (2) || Another in Palestine, near the lake Asphaltites, whose towns were Sodom, Gomorrah, Adma, Seboim, and Segor. (1) Plin. 5, 5. (2) Orol.

Penthēsīlēa, æ, f. *An Amazonian queen, slain by Achilles, or, as some others say, by Pyrrhus, Virg. Æn. 1, 495.*

***Pentheus**, ei, & eos, m. [*Lat. luētiosus; à πένθος, luētus*] *The son of Echion and Agave, who, for slighting the rites of Bacchus, was torn in pieces by his own mother, sisters, and aunt, Ov. Met. fab. ult. Eleganter Theocritus, Εξ ὀπίος πένθημα, καὶ ὁ Πενθήα φέρειναι, Id. 26, 26.*

Pēpārēthus, i, f. *A small island in the Ægean sea, abounding with wine. Some reckon it among the Cyclades, Ov. Met. 7, 470. hod. Piperi, Hard.*

Peræa, æ, f. (1) *A small region of Judea, bordering upon Ægypt, (2) Also a colony of Mitylene. (1) Plin. 5, 14. (2) Liv. 37, 21.*

Percoſius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Percote. Conjux Percotia, Val. Flacc. 3, 10.*

Percôte, es, f. *A city of Troas, Val. Flacc. 2, 622.*

Perdiccas, æ, m. *One of Alexander's captains and favourites, Curt. passim.*

Perdix, īdis, m. *The nephew of Dædalus, thrown from the top of a tower by his uncle, and fabled to be changed into a partridge, Ov. Met. 8, fab. 3.*

Perga, æ, f. *A city of Pamphylia, where was a temple of Diana, Plin. 5, 27.*

Pergameus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Troy. Arces Pergameæ, Virg. Æn. 3, 110.*

Pergāmus, i, f. & **Pergāma**, ōrum, n. pl. (1) *Properly the fort of Troy, but used by the poets for the city. (2) Also an inland city near Troas, where paper, or rather parchment, was made; from hence called Pergamena, sc. charta, vel membrana. (1) Excisa ferro est Pergamus. Sen. Troad. 14. Bellantes Pergama circum, Virg. Æn. 1, 470. (2) Liv. 35, 15. Vid. & Plin. 13, 11. ab hac ultimā est.*

Pergānēnus, a, um, adj. *Of Pergamus in Asia. Pergamenus rex Eumenes, Nep. Hannib. 10.*

Pergus, i, m. *A lake of Sicily near the city Enna, whence Pluto forcibly carried away Proserpine, Ov. Met. 5, 386.*

*|| **Pēriander**, ōri, m. [*Περικλῆς, Gr.*] *The son of Cypselus, the last king of Corinth, one of the seven wise men of Greece. Lege vitam ejus ap. Laërt.*

Pericles, is, m. *A wise and great statesman, who governed Athens forty years together, Nep. Alcib. 2. Vid. & Plut.*

Periclymenus, i, m. *The son of Nereus, and brother of Nestor. Neptune taught him to transform himself into any shape. Therefore when Hercules made war against his father, he changed himself into an eagle, and was shot by Hercules. Vid. Ov. Met. 12, fab. 6.*

Pērilēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Perillus. Æs Perilleum, Ov. Trist. 5, 1, 53.*

Pērilus, i, m. (1) *An artist, who made a bull of brass, into which, when made hot, men being put, a sound like the roaring of a bull would issue from its mouth; which engine of cruelty he judged would be an acceptable present to Phalaris; who having received it, asked him if he had proved it; he replied, no: Then it is but reasonable, said the tyrant, that you first essay your own work, and ordered him first to be shut into it. (2) Another, a lawyer, and usurer. (1) Plin. 34, 8. conf. Ov. in Art. Am. 1, 653. (2) Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 75.*

*|| **Pērimēde**, es, f. [*Περικλῆς, Gr.*] *A forcerer, Theocr. Idyll. 2. Hinc*

***Pērimēdēus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Perimede. Perimedeā gramina cocta manu, Propert. 2, 4, 8.*

Pērimēle, es, f. *The daughter of Hippodamas, changed into an island of the same name in the Ægean sea, Ov. Met. 8, 591.*

Pērinthius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Perinthus. Perinthia, sc. fabula, the play called the Perinthian woman, Ter. Andr. Prol. 9.*

Pērinthus, i, f. *The metropolis of Thrace, sixty miles from Constantinople, called anciently Mygdonia, afterwards Heraclea, Plin. 4, 11. hod. Pantiro, Hard.*

***Pēripatetici**, ōrum, m. pl. [*à περιπατεῖν, obambulare*] *The followers of Aristotle's philosophy, Cic. Orat. 3, 17. Tusc. Q. 4, 17. & de Fin. 4, 3.*

Pēriphas, æ, m. *A companion of Pyrrhus in the sacking of Troy, Virg. Æn. 2, 476.*

*|| **Pēripōlis**, is, f. [*Περικλῆς, Gr.*] *A town of the Brutians in Italy, the birth place of Praxiteles, Thucyd.*

***Pēriphēries**, um, f. pl. [*Lat. insulæ columbariæ; à περιστερᾶ, columba*] *Small islands in the Ægean sea, not far from Smyrnā, Plin. 5, 31.*

Permessis, īdos, vel īdis, f. Patron. *Of, or belonging to, Permessus. Permessidos unda, Mart. 1, 77, 11.*

Permessus, i, m. *A river in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses, because it ariseth from mount Helicon, Virg. Ecl. 6, 64.*

Perpenna, æ, m. *The name of several Romans, de quibus consule Livium, & alios.*

Perrhæbia, æ, f. (1) *A town of Macedonia. (2) A city near mount Pindus, unde Perrhæbi incolæ. (1) Plin. 41, 21. (2) Prop. 3, 5, 33. & Scrib. & cum æ.*

Perſa, æ, f. & **Perſæ**, ōrum, m. pl. *Plant. Liv. & alii; An inhabitant of Persia.*

Persēphōne, es, f. *The daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, Tib. 3, 5, 33. Lat. Proserpina, quod vid.*

Persēpōlis, is, f. *Once a famous royal city of Persia, the residence of the ancient kings, but destroyed by Alexander at the request of the courtessan Thais, Curt. 5, 6. hod. Sebiras, ut quibusdā placet; aliis est Tzilmīnār, Hard. The noble ruins still remaining witness its ancient magnificence.*

Perses, is, m. *A king of Macedon, subdued by Paulus Æmilius, and by him, together with his children, carryed to Rome, where he died with grief in prison; or, as others say, by fasting, or want of rest, Vid. Plut. & Val. Max. 5, 1. He is also called Persens by Livy, 45, 6. rectè, nam tam Perses quàm Perseus, Περσεὺς Græcè voc.*

Persēs, īdis, f. Patron. *Sen. Medea, vid. 814. Hecate, the daughter of*

Perseus, ei, & eos. (1) *The son of Jupiter and Danaë, to whom when he came to age, Mercury gave a falchion, and talaria, or wings to his feet; whence he is called Perinipes by Catullus, 53, 24. Minerva gave him an Ægis. Thus furnished, he went against the Gorgons, vid. Gorgon. He attacked Medusā, when all her snakes were asleep, cut off her head, vid. Perseus, a, um, and set it in his Ægis, where-with he turned several into stones. He delivered Andromeda from the sea monster, vid. Andromeda, and married her. Returning into his country, he accidentally killed his grandfather Acrisius with a quoit. (2) Also the last king of Macedon, called also Perses. (1) Andromeda Persei nobilis uxor erat, Prop. 2, 28, 32. Plantaria Perseos, Val. Flacc. 1, 68. (2) Vid. Perses.*

Persēus, a, um, adj. denom. *Of, or belonging to, Perseus, the son of Jupiter. Secta Pericla Phorcidos ora manu, Prop. 3, 22, 8.*

Persia, æ, & **Persis**, īdis, f. *A large country of Asia, lying between the Caspian sea and the country of the Mogul. Tabellæ è Persiā adlata, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 28. & Plerique Græcā formā utuntur. Persidis vicinia, Virg. Georg. 4, 290. Hinc*

Persicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Persia. Persicum mare, Plin. 12, 2. Persicus apparatus, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1.*

Persius, i, m. prænomen. Caius. (1) *A very learned Roman, cotemporary with Lucilius. (2) A. Persius Flaccus, an excellent satirist and philosopher.*

Isophrer, bred under Annæus Cornutus. *Vid.* Pers. Sat. 5, 37. He lived in the reign of Tib. Cæsar, and died about 28 years of age. He is highly commended by Quintilian and Martial. (1) Cic. de Orat. 2, 6. & Plin. præf. Hist. (2) Quint. 10, 1. & Mart. 4, 29.

Petrilia, æ, f. A city of Etruria, in the midway between Rome and Florence, Plin. 3, 5.

Petrusinus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Perugia. Perugia fames, Luc. 1, 41.

*Pessinuntius, a, um, adj. & Pessinunticus. Of, or belonging to, Pessinus. Pessinuntius sacerdos, Cic. pro Sext. 26. || Pessinuntica, f. dea, Apul. Met. 11. i. e. Cybele.

*Pessinus, untis, f. [Πεσσινός, Ptol.] A city of Phrygia, where the goddess Cybele was worshiped, Liv. 29, 10. & Plin. 5, 32.

Petilia, æ, f. A town of Magna Græcia, built by Philoctetes, Virg. Æn. 3, 401. *hod.* Belcastro, Hard.

Petiliānus, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Petilia. Petiliana regna, Mart. 12, 57, 19.

Petōsirīs, is, m. An astrologer of Ægypt, Plin. 7, 49. & Juv. 6, 580.

Petovio, ōnis, m. A town of Carniola, near Venice, Tac. Hist. 3, 1, 1.

Petra, æ, f. (1) The metropolis of Arabia Petrea, or that part called the Desert. (2) Also a city of Macedon, near Dyrrhachium. (3) Another in Sicily. (4) The surname of an Equestrian family. (1) Plin. 6, 28. (2) Cæf. B. C. 5, 42. (3) Cic. Petrea, Sil. 14, 248. Petri pop. Plin. 3, 8. (4) Tac. Ann. 11, 4, 1.

Petia Pertusa, A town in Italy, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9, 10.

Petreius, i, m. A commander for Pompey, defeated by Cæsar in Spain, and afterwards in Africa, *Vid.* Sall. B. C. 63. & Hirt. B. Afr. 19.

Petricorī, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Perigord in France. Their capital was Petrocorium; *hod.* Perigoux, Cæf. B. G. 7, 75.

Petrinum, i, n. A village in Campania, near Sinuessa, plentyfull in vines; or, as others, a mountain by that city, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 5.

Petronia, æ, f. (1) || A river of Italy, which discharges itself into the Tiber. (2) Also the wife of Vitellius. (1) Felt. (2) Suet. in Vitell. & Tac. Ann. 2, 64, 1.

Petronius, ii, m. Several Romans of this name, of consular and equestrian rank. Petronius Arbitrator, master of Nero's revels and luxury, thence by some called Nequitia Arbitrator. He wrote the life of his prince, under the feigned names of whores, and catamites, but in the purest stile; whence some have called him *pugissimæ impuritatis auctor*. See a short account of his life and death in Tac. Ann. 16, capp. 19, 20.

|| Petuaria, æ, f. Beverly in Yorkshire, Camd.

*Peuce, es, f. [Πεῦκη, Gr.] An island in one of the mouths of the Ister, Luc. 3, 202.

Peucetia, æ, f. One half of Apulia; the other is called Daunia. Continet Baicanam, & partem Basilicatæ provinciæ, Plin. 3, 11. *hod.* Terra di Bari.

*Peucīni, ōrum, m. pl. The inhabitants of the island Peuce, Tac. Germ. 46.

P ante H.

Phæx, æcis, & pl. Phæaces, A people of Corcyra, or Corfu; which island was anciently famous for choice fruit, and its people for luxury. Pinguis ut passim, Phæaxque reverti, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 24. Phæacum rura felicibus obsita pomis, Ov. Met. 13, 719. *Hinc*

Phæacius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Corcyra, or Corfu. Phæacia tellus, Tib. 4, 1, 78. &

Phæacus, a, um, adj. Of Corfu. Hæc mea Phæacas æquant pomaria silvas, Prop. 3, 2, 13.

*Phæacīāni dei, [ἀφαικίῶνες, Gr. i. e. calcæus albus] Ancient gods of Greece, whose statues had white sandals, Juv. 3, 218. ubi tamen al. leg. hæc Asianorum.

*Phædimus, i, m. [Lat. clarus; ἀφαιδῖμος,

Gr. idem.] One famous for his swiftness in running, Stat.

*Phædon, ōnis, m. [Φαίδων, Gr.] One of Elis, a scholar of Socrates, a man so beloved by Plato, that he inscribed to him his divine book of the immortality of the soul, Phædon, Gell. 2, 18.

*Phædra, æ, f. [Lat. pulchra; ἀφαιδρὸς, nitidus] The daughter of Minos king of Crete, by Pasiphaë. She fell in love with Hippolytus her son in law, who refused her love; which proved fatal to him, Ov. Fast. 6, 737. *Vid.* Hippolytus.

*Phædrus, i, m. [ab eodem themate] (1) A scholar of Plato, whom he honoured by inscribing to him one of his books called Phædrus. (2) A freed man of Tiberius Cæsar, who wrote a book of fables in the Æsopian way, and in so pure and elegant a style, that therein he cometh behind none of the purest ancient writers. His matter and manner are both so plain and delightfull, that after the practice by way of exercise upon the rules of Grammar, none can be fitter to be put into the hands of children. (3) Also an Epicurean philosopher. (1) Liber extat in operibus Plat. (2) *Vid.* libr. (3) Cic. N. D. 1, 33.

Phæmonoe, *vid.* Phæmonioe.

Phæstum, vel Phæstum, i, n. A town of Crete, where Apollo was worshiped, Plin. 4, 3. *Hinc*

Phæstias, vel Phæstias, ædis, f. Patron. Of Phæstum, Synecd. Cretan, of Crete, Ov. Met. 9, 715.

Phæstius, vel Phæstus, a, um, adj. denom. Phæstius Apollo, Plin. 4, 3.

*Phæthon, ontis, m. [ἀφθών, i. e. à luce, & αἴθω. incendo] (1) The son of Phæbus and Clymene, who requested his father to give him leave to drive his chariot; which he granted, but withall informed him of the danger. The rash youth would not be dissuaded from the attempt, but mounting the chariot, after a few hours driveing, being unable to bear the light and heat, he dropped the reins; and, to prevent a general conflagration, Jupiter struck him with thunder, and down he dropped into the river Eridanus. (2) & Phæbus, or the Sun. (3) || Also the star of Jupiter. (1) *Vid.* Cic. Off. 3, 25. & fab. fuscæ narratam ap. Ov. Met. 2, 1. (2) Auroram Phæthontis equi jam luce trahebant, Virg. Æn. 5, 105. quomodo Homerus, Ἥλιος φαιθων, Sol splendens dixit, Il. χ, 734. (3) Manil. lib. 1. Scrib. & Phaeton, sed illud rect.

*Phæthontēs, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Phæthon. Ignes Phæthontei, Ov. Met. 4, 246.

*Phæthontias, ædis, f. Patron. A sister of Phæthon, Virg. Ecl. 6, 62. &

*Phæthontis, idis, f. Patron. Idem. Avien. Arat. v. 793.

*Phæthūsa, æ, f. [ἀφαιθώ, luceo] The daughter of Phæbus and Neæra, the eldest of Phæthon's three sisters, feigned for over much lamenting their brother's fate, to be changed into trees, which dropped amber, Ov. Met. 2, 346. & deinceps.

Phalacrina, æ, f. A village of the Sabines, where Vespasian was born, Suet. Vesp. 2.

Phalanna, æ, f. A town of Thessaly, not far from Tempe, Plin. 4, 9. & Liv. 42, 54.

Phalantēs, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Phalantus. Phalanteum Tarentum, Sil. 11, 16.

Phalanthus, i, m. A Lacedæmonian, one of those, who having no certain father, were called Parthenians, left their country in a body, and came to the river Galesus in Italy, and built Tarentum; or, as others say, repaired it, and called it after the name of its first founder, Taras, the son of Neptune. *Vid.* Hor. Od. 2, 6, 11. & Just. 3, 4, 8.

Phalantinus, a, um, adj. Idem. Mart. 5, 38.

Phalara, æ, f. A town of Thessaly, Plin. 4, 8. *conf.* Liv. 27, 30. φαλαρίς, Lycoph. 1147.

Phalāris, idis, m. A cruel tyrant of Agrigen-

um, famous for shutting up men in a brazen bull, and putting fire under it, Cic. Verr. 4, 33. Juv. 8, 81.

Phalereus, i, m. One who had an incurable impostume, and desiring death, went to the enemies camp, and there received a wound whereby he was cured, Plin. 7, 50.

Phalereus, surnamed Demetrius, A philosopher, scholar of Theophrastus, made governour of Athens by Cassander king of Macedon, after whose death he went to Ægypt.

Phalerea, æ, f. A sea-port of Greece, which gave name to Demetrius Phalereus, Plin. 4, 17. *hod.* Tripyrgi, quasi à turri tergemina, Hard.

Phalisci, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Etruria, worshipers of Juno, Liv. 5, 26. *Vid.* Falisci.

Phaon, ōnis, m. A handsome young man of Lesbos, with whom all the young women of Mitylene fell in love, especially Sappho the poetess. *Vid.* Ep. Sapphus ad Phaonem inter Ovidianas.

Pharia, æ, f. An island of Illyricum, Plin. 3, 26. *hod.* Lefina, Hard.

*Phārius, a, um, adj. (1) Belonging to the watch tower in the island Pharos. (2) Synecd. Alexandrian, or Ægyptian. (1) Septimia nox Phariis Ægyptia littora flammis Ostendit, Luc. 9, 1008. (2) Pharium velamen, Id. 9, 1015. Pharius tyrannus, Id. 7, 704.

Pharmacusa, æ, f. An island in the Ægean sea, where Cæsar was taken and detained by pirates, till he had paid a ransom, Suet. Cæf. 4.

Pharnacea, æ, f. A city of Cappadocia, Plin. 6, 4.

Pharnaces, is, m. Son to Mithridates king of Pontus, whom Cæsar in his war with Pompey so quickly discomfited, that in his account thereof he writ, Veni, vidi, vici, Suet. Cæf. 37.

*Phāros, i, f. [ἀφάρος, i. e. turri ibi extructa; vel ἀφάω, luceo] (1) A small island at the mouth of the Nile, wherein was a tower with lights, to guide ships in the night. (2) Also the tower itself, or a tower in general. (3) Also an island of Illyricum. (1) Plin. 2, 85. (2) Cæf. B. C. 3, 112. (3) Plin. 4, 21.

Pharsālia, æ, f. [ἀφάρσαλο urbe] A part of Thessaly, famous for the battle between Pompey and Cæsar, and afterwards by a stretch of poetical liberty between Augustus, Brutus, and Cassius. *Vid.* Ov. Met. 15, 823. certum enim est hoc depugnatum prælium Philippis Thraciæ fuisse.

Pharsālicus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Pharsalia. Pharsalici campi, Plin. 4, 8.

Phāselitæ, ārum, m. pl. Cic. Agr. 2, 19. Inhabitants of

Phāselis, is, f. A small town of Pamphylia, famous for being a nest of pirates, Luc. 8, 251. & Cic. Verr. 4, 10.

Phāsiacus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Phasis, or Colchis. Phasiacæ gramina terræ, Ov. Remed. Am. 262.

Phāsias, iadis, & contract. Phāsis, f. Patron. Medea, a Colchian. Barbara per natos Phasias ulta suos, Ov. Art. Am. 2, 382. Immeritâ Phasida fovit ope, Id. Fast. 2, 42.

Phāsis, is, & idis, f. (1) A town, (2) and large river of Colchis, which discharges itself into the Euxine sea. (1) Plin. 6, 4. (2) Virg. Georg. 4, 367. Phasidos ad fluctus, Catull. 62, 3. & Hodie præampla civitas est; utrique nomen le Phase, Hard.

Phāvōinus, *vid.* Favorinus.

Phēgeus, i, & eos, m. (1) The name of a captain. (2) Also of a servant. (3) The father of Alpheibæa. (1) Virg. Æn. 9, 765. & 12, 371. (2) Id. ibid. 5, 263. (3) Ov. Met. 9, 412. Unde

Phēgeiur, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Phēgeus, Ov. Met. 9, 412.

Phēgis, idis, f. Patron. The daughter of Phēgeus, Ov. Rem. Am. 455.

Phēmōnoë Sibylla, The daughter of Apollo, and one of the Sibyls, who first gave out oracles at Delphos, and found out heroick verse, Stat. Syiv. 2, 2, 39. & Luc. 5, 126.

Pheneatæ,

Pheneatæ, arum, m. pl. *The people of Pheneum*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22.

Pheneus, i, f. & Pheneum, i, n. (1) *A lake of Arcadia, the water whereof is unwholesome in the night, but wholesome in the day.* (2) *Also a town near the lake.* (1) Ov. Met. 15, 332. (2) Plin. 4, 6.

Pheræ, arum, f. pl. *A city of Thessaly*, Cic. de Div. 1, 25. Hinc

Phæreus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pheræ.* ¶ Alexander Phæreus, a cruel tyrant, who oppressed the Pheræans, and was killed by his wife. Vid. Cic. de Inv. 2, 49. & Ov. in Ibin. 321. Dulces Phærei, Stat. Theb. 2, 163.

Pherecrates, is, m. (1) ¶ *A comick poet of Athens.* (2) *Also one descended from Deucalion.* (1) Suid. (2) Cic. Tusc. 1, 10.

*Phērecydes, æ, m. [qu. φέρων κῦδος, i. e. portans gloriam; à φέρω, fero, & κῦδος, gloria] *A Syrian philosopher, in the time of Servius Tullius.* He was master to Pythagoras, and died of a phthiriasis, little worms creeping out of his body, Plin. 7, 51. He first taught the immortality of the soul, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16. & de Div. 1, 50. Hinc

*Phērecydeus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pherecydes*, Cic. de Div. 2, 13.

Phidiæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Phidias.* Phidiacum vivebat ebur, Juv. 8, 103.

Phidias, æ, m. *An excellent painter, and statuary, who enclosed his own picture in the buckler of Minerva, because he was not suffered to put it on the outside*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15. So accurate was his work, that any perfect thing was compared thereto, Id. in Præf. Paradox. sub finem.

*Phidippus, i, m. [Φειδιππος, Gr.] (1) ¶ *The son of Thessalus, and grandson of Hercules.* (2) *A comick person in Terence.* (1) Hom. Il. 6, 678. (2) Hecyr. 3, 4, 35.

Phiditia, orum, n. pl. [à φειδῶ, parsimonia] *Sparing feasts, such as were the Lacedæmonians*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34.

Phidyle, es, f. *A countrywoman in Horace*, Od. 3, 23, 2.

*Philædelphia, æ, f. [à Ptolemæo Philadelpho dicta] *A city of Egypt*, Plin. 5, 18.

*Philædelphus, i, m. [à fraterno amore ita dict. sc. à φίλος, amicus, & ἀδελφός, frater] *The surname of one of the Ptolemies kings of Egypt, who founded a library at Alexandria, wherein were 100,000 books; among which were the volumes of the Old Testament, at his request translated into Greek by 72 interpreters, which the Jews had sent for that purpose.* Vid. Joseph. Antiq. Jud. 12, 2. & Vitruv. Præf. lib. 7.

Philēni, orum, m. pl. *Two Carthaginian brothers, who chose rather to be buried alive, than that their country should not enjoy its just bounds.* To perpetuate whose name, two altars were built over their tombs. Vid. Sall. B. Jug. 79. conf. Sil. 15, 704. & Val. Max. 5, 6, 4.

Philænis, idis, f. *A vile prostitute, so gaudy, that she was clothed in purple*, Mart. 9, 63.

Philammon, onis, m. *The son of Apollo*, Ov. Met. 1, 317.

Philémon, onis, m. (1) *A comick poet, next to Menander.* (2) *A poor countryman, who entertained Jupiter.* (1) Quint. 10, 1. (2) Ov. Met. 8, 710. & seqq.

*Philētas, æ, m. [Lat. amator; à φίλέω, amo] *An Elegiac poet of the island Cos, a severe critic, preceptor to Ptolemæus Philadelphus; so lean by over-much study, that he wore lead in his shoes, lest the wind should blow him down*, Athen. & Ælian. Propertius compareth him with Callimachus, El. 3, 1. princ.

*Philippēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Philip.* Philippeus sanguis, Prop. 3, 11, 40.

*Philippi, orum, m. pl. *A city of Macedon, bordering on Thrace; in whose plains M. Julius Brutus and C. Cælius were routed by Octavius and M. Antonius, or rather defeated by Fortune.* Vid. Flor. 4, 7. Hinc

*Philippēus, e, f. *Of Philip.* Philippiense prælium, Plin. 7, 45.

*Philippēus, & Philippicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Philip.* Philippeus sanguis, Prop. 3, 11, 40. ¶ Nummi Philippi aurei, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 1. Philippeum aurum, Id. Curc. 3, 70. gold Philips, as we say Jacobus's for broad pieces. Philippicum argentum, Id. Truc. 5, 1, 60. Philippicæ, sc. orationes, φιλίππικαὶ λόγοι, Demosthenes's orations against Philip king of Macedon, in imitation of whom Cicero callet his 14 orations against M. Antonius Philippicks. Divina Philippica, Volveris à prima quæ proxima, Juven. 10, 125. the second Philippick.

*Philippopolis, is, f. [à conditore Philippo Amyntæ filio] (1) *A city of Thrace, near the river Hebrus.* It was anciently called Poneropolis; and in Pliny's time, from its situation, Trimontium; hod. Philippopoli, Hard. (2) ¶ *Philippville, a strong city in the Low Countries.* (1) Plin. 4, 11. (2) Vid. Geogr.

*Philippus, i, m. [sc. equorum amator; à φίλος, amator, & ἵππος, equus] (1) *Philip king of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great.* (2) Met. *A coin of his.* (3) *An orator, and lawyer at Rome.* (1) Vid. Just. 1, 8. & 9. (2) Retulit acceptos regale numisma Philippios, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 234. (3) Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 52. ubi vid. interpr.

Philistinae fossæ, *The chief branch of the river Padus*, Plin. 3, 16. hod. Tartaro, Hard.

Philistion, is, m. (1) ¶ *The name of a physician.* (2) *Also a mimographer.* (1) Gell. 17, 11. (2) Mart. 2, 41.

Philo, onis, m. *There were several men of this name.* (1) Philo Judæus, so called because born of Jewish parents at Alexandria, excellently well read in Plato's philosophy, and very eloquent; so that the Greeks said of him, Aut Plato philonizet, aut Philo platonizat. How well he understood the antiquities, manners, and laws of his own country, his works show. He came to Rome upon an embassy to C. Caligula. (2) *Another of the Acad. nick sect, who fled to Rome in the Mithridatick war.* (1) Vid. opera ejus quæ extant. (2) Cic. in Orat. 89. & alibi sæpe.

*Philoscitæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Philoscetes.* Philoscetes clamor, Cic. de Fin. 2, 29.

*Philoscetes, is, m. [Lat. amator possessio- nis; à φίλος, amator, & κτήσις, possessio] *The son of Pæus; whence he is called by Ovid Pæantius, & Pæante fatus*, Met. 9, 233. He lighted the funeral pile of Hercules, who gave him his quiver and empoisoned arrows, charging him to tell no one of his sepulchre; which promise he kept in word, but when the Greeks were urgent with him, he went to the place and stamped with his foot, which soon after, by the fall of one of those arrows upon it, gangrened, and stunk so, that they left him behind them in the island Lemnos, but he was afterwards cured by Machaon, Prop. 2, 1, 59.

Philodēmus, i, m. [sc. amator populi; ex φίλος, amator, vel amicus, & δῆμος, populus] *An Epicurean philosopher, and poet*, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 1. meminit. hujus quoque, Cic. de Fin. 2, 35.

*Philomēla, æ, f. [i. e. melos amatrix; ex φίλος, amicus, & μέλος, melos] *The daughter of Pandion king of Athens, ravished by Tereus, who had married her sister Progne, and cut out her tongue that she might not disclose it, and imprisoned her.* But she wrought the whole story with her needle, and sent it to her sister; who receiving it, sent for her sister out of prison, made her kill her son Itys, and serve him up in a dish to her husband, who, enraged, would have killed them both; but they fled, and he pursued; in the pursuit Progne was changed into a swallow, he into a lapwing, Itys into a pheasant, and Philomela into a nightingale, Ov. Met. 6, fab. 7. Virg. Ecl. 6, 79.

*Philomēlus, i, m. [ab eodem] (1) *A rich musician.* (2) *A Phocian commander, who plundered the temple at Delphos.* (1) Mart. 3, 31. & 4, 10. fortè Glaphyrus, ut conjicitur ex flecto nomine. (2) Just. 8, 1, 8.

Philonides, is, m. *A swift runner, servant to Alexander the Great*, Plin. 2, 71.

*Philostratus, i, m. [Lat. amator exercitûs; ex φίλος, amicus, & στρατός, exercitus] (1) ¶ *A famous orator, who taught at Rome in the reign of Nero.* He wrote many panegyrics and declamations. (2) *The son of the former, secretary to Julia the empress, wife of Severus.* He wrote the life of Apollonius Tyanæus in Greek, in eight books, the lives of the heroes in the Trojan war, the lives of the Sophists, &c. (1) Vid. Suid. (2) Opera extant.

Philôtis, idis, f. *A maid servant at Rome.* When the state was so weak, as to oblige them to deliver up their servants to the Fidenates, she gave the Romans notice, when the soldiers were drunk, by a signal set upon a fig tree; who thereupon surprised and defeated them. For this service the maid servants were made free, and portions given them out of the publick treasury; and to preserve the memory of this action, an annual holy day was kept in honour of Juno, on the seventh day of July, who from the fig-tree was called Juno Caprotina, and the day Nonæ Caprotinæ, Varr. L. L. 5. & ex eo Macrobi. Sat. 1, 11.

Philoxenus, i, m. [Lat. hospitii amator; ex φίλος, amator, & ξένος, hospes] (1) *The name of a painter.* (2) ¶ *Also a gormandizer, who wished his neck as long as a crane's, that he might have the greater pleasure in eating.* (1) Plin. 35, 10. (2) Aristot. Eth. 3, 11.

¶ Philyra, æ, f. *The daughter of Oceanus, and mother of Chiron, the Centaur, begot by Saturn in the shape of a horse.* Vid. Nat. Com. 4, 12. Hinc

Philyræus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Philyra.* ¶ Philyræus heros, Chiron the Centaur; Ov. Fast. 5, 391. Philyræa tecta, Id. Met. 7, 352. Thessaly, where Chiron lived.

Philýides, & metri causâ Philýides, m. Pa- tron. Chiron, the musick master to Achilles, Ov. Art. Am. 1, 11.

Phinæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Phineus.* Phineia tecta, Val. Flacc. 4, 501.

Phineus, i, m. *A king of Arcadia, or, as others, of Paphlagonia, who, incensed by the calumnies of their stepmother, put out the eyes of his own children, and soon after was struck blind himself, and attended by the Harpyies, who eat and spoiled his victuals; so that he had perished by hunger, if Calais, and Zethes his wife's brother, had not come, and driven them into Sicily*, Stat. Theb. 8, 255. conf. Val. Flacc. 4, 444. & seqq.

*Phlegēthontis, m. [à φλέγω, uro] *One of the infernal rivers.* Tartareus Phlegethon, Virg. Æn. 6, 551. Hinc

*Phlegēthontæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Phlegethon.* Phlegethontæ undæ, Auson.

*Phlegēthontis, idis, f. Patron. *Of, or belonging to, Phlegethon.* Phlegethontis lymphæ, Ov. Met. 5, 544.

*Phlegon, tis, m. [à φλέγω, uro] *One of the four coach horses of the sun*, Ov. Met. 2, 254.

*Phlegra, æ, f. [ab eodem, copiosa enim sulphure est regio] *A city of Campania, famous for the battle between the gods and the giants*, Val. Flacc. 1, 564. ¶ *Alra etiam in Æolia, quæ tam cum hæc confunditur.* Hinc

*Phlegræus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of Phlegra, in Campania.* (2) *Also in Æolia.* (1) Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 196. (2) Vid. Sil. 9, 305. & ibi Callar.

Phlegyas, æ, m. *A king of the Lapithæ, father to Ixion and Coronis, whose rape by Apollo he took so heinously, that he set his temple on fire; whereupon the god sent him to hell, where he was to sit with a great stone hanging over his head, and ready to fall*, Virg. Æn. 6, 618. ¶ Cujus tamen loci ambiguus est sensus; potest enim esse accus. pl. vocis sequentis.

Phlegya, arum, m. pl. *A people of Æolia, near Orchomenos, whom Neptune destroyed for their piracy, and other crimes.* Vid. Pausan. in Bæot. & Ov. Met. 11, 414.

*Phlius, untis, f. [φλίς, Ptol.] *A castle and town.*

town of Sicyonia, about four miles from Corinth, Plin. 4, 5.

* Phobētor, ōris. m. [Φοβήτωρ, Gr.] The son of the god, Sōmus, called by the gods Icelus, Ov. Met. 11, 640.

Phōcæa, æ. f. [à multitudine phocarum dict.] A city of Ionia, inhabited by a colony of Athenians, who, for fear of the Persians leaving their own city empty, fled thither, Herod. Situm urbis vid. ap. Liv. 37, 32. hod. Fogia vecchia, Hard. Hinc

Phōcæenses, ium. m. pl. The inhabitants of Phocæa, Liv. 37, 32.

Phōcæicus, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, Phocæa. Phocæicus murex, Ov. Met. 6, 9.

Phōcæis, idis. f. Patron. Of Phocæa, Luc. 3, 301. ubi al. Phocias.

Phoce, es. f. A small island, or rather rock, near Crete, Plin. 4, 12.

Phōcensis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, the city Phocis, Just. 8, 1. &

Phōcæicus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Phocis. Phocæica laurus, Luc. 5, 143.

Phōcion, ōnis. m. An Athenian, who, after many signal services done for his country, was condemned to die, and ended his life by poison. Vid. vitam à C. Nepote scriptam.

Phōcis, idis. f. A small country of Greece, famous for the oracle at Delphos, and mount Parnassus, which were therein. Its situation is thus described by Ovid, Separat Aonios Actæis Phocis ab arvis, Met. 1, 313.

Phōcus, i. m. The son of Æacus by Psamathe, Ov. Met. 7, 477. whence he is called Æacides, Id. ib. 494.

Phōcylides, is. m. An ancient Milesian poet. Whether the poem extant under his name be his, is much doubted.

* Phæbas, ādis. f. [à Phæbo] The priestess of Apollo, who delivered forth his oracles, Luc. 5, 128. & Sil. 15, 282.

* Phæbe, es. f. [à Phæbo fratre] The sister of Phæbus, the moon, called by many other names, as, namely, Cynthia, Diana, Dictyna, Hecate, Luna, &c. Crescendo reparat sua cornua Phæbe, Ov. Met. 1, 11.

* Phæbēus, & Phæbēus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Phæbus, or the Sun. ¶ Juvenis Phæbēus, i. e. Æsculapius, Ov. Met. 15, 642. Phæbea lampas, Virg. Æn. 4, 6.

* Phæbīgēna, æ. m. [à Phæbo genitus] The son of Phæbus, Æsculapius, Virg. Æn. 7, 773.

* Phæbus, i. [qu. cūs sū, lux vitæ; pot. à φῶς, λαμπρὸς, Hesych.] A name of Apollo, and often joined with it, vid. Virg. Æn. 3, 251. the interpreter of the gods, and foreteller of future events, Id. ib. The god of physick, Ov. Met. 1, 520. and of poetry, Ov. Rem. Am. 76. & Hor. 4, 15, 1. & seqq.

Phænīce, es, & Phænīcia, æ. f. [de variis etymis quid cui præferendum incert.] A country of Asia, in which were Tyrus and Sidon, famous for the purple dye, from hence called Phæniceus, or Puniceus color; also mount Carmel and Libanus, famous for frankincense. Huius regionis meminit, Cic. Philipp. 11, 14. Hinc

Phænīces, um. m. pl. The Phœnicians, the people of Phœnicia. They were famous for being reputed the first sailors, and for the invention of letters, Luc. 3, 220. & Plin. 5, 12.

Phænīcia, æ. f. vid. Phænīce.

Phænīcius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Phœnicia. Phænīcium mare, Plin. 5, 12.

Phænīctsa, æ. One of the Vulcanian islands in Sicily, Plin. 3, 9. hod. Felicur, Hard.

Phænīssa, æ. f. A woman of Phœnicia. Dido Phænīssa, Virg. Æn. 1, 674. juvenus, Sil. 17, 636. ¶ Pon. & n. pl. quasi adjēt, ut Phænīssa agmina, Id. ib. 147.

* Phænix, īcis. m. [Φοίνιξ, Gr.] (1) ¶ The son of Agenor, and brother of Cadmus, from whom some say Phœnicia hath its name. (2) The son of Amyntor, the master and companion of Achilles. (1) Herod. (2) Ov. Met. 8, 307.

Phōlegandros, i. f. An island in the Ægean sea, one of the Sporades, Plin. 4, 12.

Phōloë, es. f. (1) A mountain and town of Arcadia, where Pholus was buried. (2) A woman's name. (1) Plin. 4, 6. Luc. 3, 198. (2) Virg. Æn. 5, 285. Hor. Od. 1, 33, 9.

Phōlus, i. m. The son of Ixion, and a cloud, Virg. Georg. 2, 456. Sil. 1, 438.

Phorbas, antis. m. (1) The eldest son of king Priam, or, as Servius, the father of Ilioneus, one of the companions of Æneas. (2) A Thessalian, the son of Lapitha, a great robber. He also challenged the gods to fight, and was slain by Apollo. (3) An Egyptian of Syene. (1) Virg. Æn. 5, 842. (2) Ov. Met. 11, 414. (3) Id. Met. 5, 74.

Phorcus, i. m. Phorcys, & Phorcyn, ūnos. (1) The son of Neptune and the nymph Thetis, father of the Gorgons. (2) An excellent sculptor and painter. (1) Virg. Æn. 5, 240. (2) Plin. 36, 5.

Phorcynis, idos. & Phorcys, ūdos. f. Patron. The daughter of Phorcys, Medusa, Ov. Met. 5, 230. & 4, 775. & Prop. 3, 22, 8.

Phormio, ōnis. m. (1) A Peripatetic philosopher, who made a discourse of military discipline, and the office of a general, before Hannibal, who called him an old doating fool, for talking of what he did not understand. (2) Also a comick name of a parasite. (1) Cic. de Orat. 2, 18. (2) Vid. Ter. fab. ult.

Phōrōneus, eos. m. The son of the river Inachus, and king of the Argives, Stat. Theb. 4, 589.

Phōrōnēus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Phoroneus, or the Argives. Phoroneis sub antris, Stat. Sytv. 3, 2, 101.

Phōrinis, idis. f. Patron. The granddaughter of Phoroneus, Id. Ov. Met. 1, 668.

* Phosphōrus, i. m. [à φῶς, lux, & φέρω, fero] The morning star, Mart. 8, 21.

Phraates, is. m. A king of the Parthians, who was banished by his subjects, but restored by Augustus, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 17.

Phricium, ii. n. A mountain and town of Locris, Liv. 36, 13.

Phrygia, æ. f. A country of the lesser Asia, wherein were few cities, but many villages, Curt. 3, 1. It was divided into the greater and lesser. Vid. Geogr. & Claud. in Eutrop. 238, & seq.

Phrygiō, ōnis. m. [à Phrygiā oriundus] A Phrygian, an embroiderer, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34. Hinc

Phrygiōnius, a, um. adj. [à Phrygione] Made by a Phrygian, or embroiderer. Phrygionæ vestes, Plin. 8, 48. ubi vulgò Phrygianæ; sed Hard. in MSS. libb. dicit inveniri Phrygionæ, sc. à Phrygione.

Phrygius, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, Phrygia; Phrygian. Phrygium æquor, Virg. Æn. 1, 385. Phrygiæ biremes, Id. ib. 186.

Phryne, es. f. A beautyfull courtesan of Athens, who greco so rich by her trade, as to rebuild Thebes, which had been destroyed by Alexander the Great, Plin. 34, 8. Prop. 2, 6. & Plin. 34, 8. conf. & Athen. 1, 13.

Phryx, ūgis. m. A Phrygian, or Trojan. Phryx Anchises, Ov. Ep. 16, 201. Phryx Æsopus, Phadr. praf. 1, 3.

Phryxus, vel Phrixus, i. m. The son of Athamas and Nephele, king and queen of Boeotia, who, with his sister Helle, to avoid the cruelty of their stepmother Ino, committed their safety to the ram with the golden fleece, in order to swim over the strait, from his sister there drowned afterwards called the Hellespont. Phryxus got safe to Colchos, and presented the golden fleece to king Æetes, having first sacrificed the ram to the god Mars, Ov. Ep. 18, 143. Vid. Helle. Hinc

Phryxēus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Phryxus. ¶ Phryxus pontus, the Hellespont, Luc. 6, 56. Phryxæa vellera, Ov. Met. 7, 7. the golden fleece.

Phthia, æ. f. A district and city of Thessaly, the country of Achilles, Virg. Æn. 1, 288. Hinc

Phthiōta, æ. c. g. An inhabitant of Phthia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10. &

Phthiōticus, a, um. adj. Of Phthia, Syn. Thessalian. Phthiotica templa, Catull. 65, 35.

Phthiātis, idis. f. A district of Thessaly, whose chief city was Phthia, Plin. 4, 1.

Phthius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Phthia, or Thessaly. Phthius Achilles, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 4.

Phycus, untis. m. A promontory of Cyrene, opposite to Tanarus, Luc. 9, 40. & Plin. 5, 5. hod. nautis dicitur Capo Rufato, Hard.

Phylæce, es. f. A town in the district of Phthia in Thessaly, Luc. 6, 352.

Phylacēus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Phylace. ¶ Coniux Phylacēia, Laodamia the wife of Proteus, Ov. Trist. 5, 14, 39.

Phylacides, æ. m. patron. Proteus, so called, from Phylace, where he reigned, Ov. Art. Am. 2, 356.

Phyle, es. vel Phyla, æ. f. (1) An island near France; hod. Baqueou, Hard. (2) Another in Ægypt. (3) A fort of Attica. (1) Plin. 3, 5. (2) Id. 5, 9. (3) Nep. in Thrahyb. 2. & Just. 5, 9.

Phyllis, idis. f. (1) The daughter of Sithon king of Thrace, who entertained Demophoon the son of Theseus, in his return from Troy, and was contracted to him. He took his leave of her, promising in a short time to return; which being elapsed, she, through impatience, thinking he slighted her, hanged herself, or, as others say, died with grief, and was changed into an almond tree. (2) Also a country last in Virgil. (1) Vid. Ov. Ep. 2. & Pallad. R. R. de institutione, ver. 61, & 149. (2) Ecl. 5, 10.

Phyllos, i. f. A country of Arcadia, abounding in cattle, Stat. Theb. 4, 45.

P ante I.

Pialæ, ārum. m. pl. A people of Scythia, Plin. 6, 17.

¶ Picardia, æ. f. A maritime province of France, the most northern part of the kingdom.

¶ Picens, tis. Prud. in Hippol. ver. 206. sed sæpe pl. Picentes, qui & Picentini dicit. & Picēni, Plin. A people of Picenum, or Picentia in Italy, vid. Plin. 3, 13. Flor. 1, 19, 2. & more adj. Pax ista cum Picenti populo, Liv. 10, 10, fin.

Picentia, æ. f. The capital of Picenum. Vid. Strab. 1, 5. & Sil. 8, 580.

Picentinus, a, um. adj. Of Picenum, or Picentia. Picentina Ceres, Mart. 13, 47.

Picēnum, i. n. [à picā, quæ Sabinorum vexillo Æsculum proficiscentium insedit] A district of Italy, lying eastward of Umbria. De incolis vid. Plin. 3, 13. Nunc Abrutium ulterius dicitur, cum parte aliquā Marchiæ, ut vocant, Anconitanæ; sed quā mari ferē utrumque alluitur, Hard.

Picēnus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Picenum. Pira æmula Picenis, Juv. 11, 74.

¶ Picēvi, ōrum. Idem qui Pictones, q. v.

Picēi, ōrum. m. pl. [ita dict. quod pigmentis corpora ornabant, Hed.] A people who came out of Scythia, and settled between England and Scotland. Leg. & in sing. Perlegit exangues, Picēto moriente, figuras, Claud. de Bell. Get. 418.

Picēones, um. qui & Picēvi, Amm. A people of Poitiers in France, Cæs. B. G. 3, 21.

Picumnus, & Pilumnus, Two brother gods presiding in conjugal auguries, Varr. ap. Non. The former found out the art of manuring land, the other of pounding corn, Serv. in Virg. Æn. 9, 4.

Picus, i. m. The son of Saturn, grandfather of Latinus, a king of Italy, said to have been changed into a woodpecker by the charms of Circe, Virg. Æn. 7, 189. Ov. Met. 14, fab. 7.

Piēres, um. pl. A people of Macedonia, Plin. 4, 10.

Piēria, æ. f. A district of Macedonia, where Jupiter begot the Muses, Plin. 4, 10.

Piēris, idis. f. One of the Muses. Sæpius pl. Piērides, um. [à Pieriā, ubi genitæ sunt] (1) The nine Muses, the daughters of Jupiter and Mnemos.

Meniosyne. (2) *The daughters of Pierus, fabled to have been metamorphosed into magpies, for vying with the Muses.* (1) *O testudinis aureæ dulcemque strepitum, Pieri, temperas,* *Hor. Od. 4, 3, 18.* Calabræ Pierides, *Id. ib. 4, 8, 20.* (2) *Ov. Met. 5. fab. 4.*

Pierius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the Muses. *Pierii modi,* *Hor. A. P. 405.* *Picrium antrum,* *Id. ib. 4, 8, 20.*

Pierus, i. m. (1) A mountain of Thessaly, reaching to Macedon. (2) A Macedonian, whose nine daughters contended with the nine Muses. (1) *Plin. 4, 8.* (2) *Ov. Met. 5, 302.*

Piëtas Julia, quæ & Pola, A city of Venice in Italy, *Plin. 3, 19.* *hod. Pola, Hard.*

Pigmälion, vid. Pygmalion.

Piguntia, arum. f. pl. A maritime town of Dalmatia, *Plin. 3, 22.* *hod. Almiza, Hard.*

Pilatus, vid. Pontius.

Pilumnus, i. m. [à pilo pistrini à se invento] (1) The god of conjugal auguries, and education of children; with whom his brother Picumnus is commonly joined. He was an ancient king of the Rutilians, and invented the pestle wherewith they ground their corn. (2) The grandfather, or rather as Virgil elsewhere maketh him, the great grandfather of Turnus. (1) *Varr. ap. Non. Vid. & Picumnus.* (2) *Virg. Æn. 10, 76.* *confer & eund. ibid. ver. 619.*

* *Pimpla, æ. f. [Πίμπλα, Gr.] A mountain of Boeotia near Helicon, sacred to the Muses,* *Strab.*

* *Pimplæa, æ. f. [à Pimplâ monte] (1) Any Muse so called. (2) A fountain sacred to the Muses.* (1) *Hor. Od. 1, 26, 9.* (2) *Excludat Pimplæa sitim, Stat. Sylv. 1, 4, 26.*

* *Pimplæus, vel Pimplæus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Pimpla, q. v.* *Pimplæum scandere montem, Catull. 102.* *Pimplæum antrum, Mart. 12, 11.*

* *Pimplæis, idis. f. Any Muse so called, from Pimpla a mountain of Boeotia. Mea Pimplæis,* *Mart. 11, 4, 1.*

* *Pinarius, i. m. [Ἰνῆρ ὁ ποταμῶν, i. e. ab esuriendo] He, together with Potitius, both old countrymen, were priests of Hercules. But it happened that one day he came too late, when the entrails were eaten; for which offence the god ordained that the Potitii should eat the sacrifice alone, and the Pinarii wait on them, and fast till they had eaten, *Liv. 1, 7. & Macrobi. Sat. 1, 12.* Hinc*

* *Pinarius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Pinarius.* *Pinarium genus, Liv. 1, 7.* *Pinaria domus, Virg. Æn. 8, 270.*

Pinarius, i. m. A river in Cilicia, Plin. 5, 27.

* *Pindarus, i. m. [Πίνδαρος, Gr.] A Greek poet of a sublime genius; a Theban by birth, living in the time of Xerxes, accounted the chief of the nine Lyric poets, viz. Alcæus, Acman, Anacreon, Bacchylides, Ibius, Sappho, Stesichorus, Simonides, and Pindarus. Julius Antonius having commended Horace as equal to Pindar, gave occasion to that Roman Lyric, by enumerating the several compositions of the Grecian, modestly to declare he durst not aspire to the sublimity and majesty of his stile, adorned with a fluency beautifully irregular. *Scriptit encomia, sc. Olympia, Pythia, Isthmia, Nemæa, quæ extant. Thebæos, dithyrambos, aliæque temporis injuria nobis invidit.* *Vid. Hor. Od. 4, 2. Plin. 7, 29. & Plut. in Alex.* Hinc*

* *Pindaricus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Pindar.* *Qualis Pindarico spiritus ore tonat,* *Prop. 4, 17, 40.*

Pindenissus, i. f. A town of Cilicia, besieged and taken by Cicero, Cic. Att. 5, 20. & Epist. Fam. 2, 10.

Pindus, i. m. A mountain of Arcadia, running with a long ridge into Thessaly and Macedon, sacred to the Muses, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 6. & Virg. Ecl. 10, 11.

Pinna, æ. f. A city of the Vissini in Italy, Plin. 3, 12. & Sil. 8, 519.

Pinnenfis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, Pinna. *Pinnenfis juvenis, Val. Max. 5, 4. ext. 7.*

|| *Pintia Vaccænorum, Valladolid in Spain.* *Vid. Geogr.*

Pion, Ænis. m. A mountain in Ionia, Plin. 5, 29.

Pioria, arum. f. pl. A town of Æolia, Plin. 5, 30. Hinc

Pionia, arum. f. pl. Inhabitants of Pionia, Plin. 5, 30.

* *Piræus, cos. f. [Πειραιὺς, Gr. trisyll. in accus. Piræea, more Græco, um, more Latino, quâ de re vid. Cic. Attic. 7, 3.] A port and arsenal of Athens, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 1. & Nep. 8, 2, 5.*

* *Piræus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Piræus.* *Piræi portus, Prop. 3, 21, 23.* *Piræa littora, Ov. Met. 6, 446. & neut. pl. absol. Piræaque tuta recessu linquit, Id. Fast. 4, 563.*

Pirène, es. f. [à Pirene Acheloi filia] A fountain in Acrocorinthus, sacred to the Muses, not far from Corinb, Plin. 4, 4. & Perf. Prol.

Pirithoüs, i. m. The son of Ixion, husband to Hippodamia, and sworn friend of Theseus; slain by Cerberus, when he went down to hell to carry off Proserpine, Hor. Od. 4, 7, fin.

Pisa, æ. f. [forte quod sit locus πῑσῶν, i. e. humidus] A district of Elis in Peloponnesus where in were the city Olympia, and the river Alpheus, places famous for the Olympick games there celebrated, and for the temple of Jupiter Olympius, Virg. Georg. 3, 130. Hinc

Pisæi, orum. m. pl. Inhabitants of Pisa, Plin. 4, 5. &

Pisæus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Pisa. *Pisææ ramus olivæ, Juv. 13, 99.*

Pisæ, arum. f. pl. [quod profecti à Pisâ eas condiderint] A city of Tuscany, built by the Pisæans of Peloponnesus, Liv. 21, 39. & Luc. 2, 401. hod. Pisa.

* *Pisander, dri. m. [Πεισανδρῆς, Gr.] (1) An Athenian prætor. (2) A commander of the Lacedæmonians. (3) One of Penelope's suitors, during her husband's absence. (1) *Nep. Alcib. 5. (2) Nepos Con. 4. (3) Ov. Ep. 1, 91. Hom. Odyss. x, 243.**

Pisani, orum. m. pl. The inhabitants of Pisa, Liv. 40, 3. & Plin. 2, 103.

† *Pisatiles, ium. m. pl. Idem, Nævius.*

Pisaurum, i. n. [à seq.] A city of Umbria in Italy, Catull. 79, 3. near

|| *Pisaurus, i. m. A river of Picenum in Umbria, Vib. Scq. in Catal. flum. hodie Pesaro.*

Pisida, æ. c. g. Liv. 38, 13. & Cic. de Div. 1, 1. An inhabitant of

Pisidia, æ. f. A country of Asia, between Pamphylia and Phrygia the greater, so as almost to border on Lydia and Lycia, Plin. 5. ult.

* *Pisistratus, i. m. [Πεισιστράτος, Gr.] An eloquent and learned Athenian, who became absolute at Athens, though a private citizen. He founded the first library at Athens, and was contemporary with Servius Tullius. *Meminit ejus Tullius Attic. 8, 16. & de Orat. 3, 34. conf. Just. 2, 8, 10. & Nep. in Mil. 8.**

*Piso, Ænis [à pisis, ut Lentulus, à lentibus, Fabius, à fabis, &c. vel ut Plin. 18, 33. censet, à pisendo] A noble Roman, head of the Calpurnian family, derived from Numa Pompilius, and so called from his son's name. Hence Horace, writing to that family, calleth them *Pompilius sanguis*, *Art. Poët. 292.* One of this family, L. Calp. Piso, in the time of Claudius, was famous for his liberality, *Juv. 5, 109.* another for his loquacity; whence || *Pisenianum vitium*, *Illeron. ad Oceanum, Ep. 83.**

*Pistor, oris. m. Jupiter so called, because the Romans, when besieged by the Gauls, were inclined to surrender the Capitol, for want of necessary provisions, but Jupiter in a vision bid them bake all the corn they had, and tumble the loaves down into the camp of the Gauls; which being done, the barbarous people despairing of success, came to a treaty: for which cause the Romans built a temple to Jupiter Pistor. *Legè historiam fustis narratam ap. Ov. Fast. 6, 350. & seqq.**

Pistorium, ii. n. A city of Tuscany in Italy, Plin. 3, 5. hod. Pistoia, Hard.

Pitane, es. f. A maritime city of Ætolia, Ov. Met. 7, 357.

* *Pithecia, æ. f. [à πῑθηκος, firmia, Ov. Met. 14, 90. quem tamen refellit Plin. à πῑθος, dolium, deducens, lib. 3, 6.] An island in the Tyrrhene sea, at some distance from the mouth of the Tiber, called also Ænaria, and Inarine; hod. Ischia, Hard.*

Pithecusæ, arum. f. pl. A town built on a summit in the island of Pithecusa, Ov. Met. 14, 90.

* *Pitho, us. f. The goddess of Eloquence. Πῑθῶ quam vocant Græci, hanc Ennius appellavit Sualam, Cic. de Clar. Orat. c. 15: *Sualam vocat* *Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38.**

* *Pithodemus, i. m. [i. e. suavor populi; à πῑθος, persuadeo, & δῆμος, populus] A famous wrestler, Plin. 34, 8.*

Pitholeon, ontis. m. A Rhodian poet, who unskillfully mixed Greek and Latin in his Epigrams, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 22.

Pitinas, atis. Of, or belonging to, Pitinum. Pitinas ager, Plin. 2, 103.

|| *Pitinum, i. n. A town of Naples in Italy, about three miles from Aquila, Holst. hod. loco nomen Torre di Pitino, Hard.*

*Pittacus, i. m. A philosopher of Mitylene, contemporary with Cræsus, one of the seven wise men of Greece. Hujus aliquot præcepta servavit nobis *Auson. de Sapient.**

* *Pittheis, idis. f. Patron. The daughter of Pittheus, Æthra, the mother of Theseus, Ov. Ep. 10, 131.*

* *Pittheus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Træzen. Pittheia regna, Ov. Ep. 4, 107. so called from*

* *Pittheus, i. m. [Πῑθῆυς, Gr.] The brother of Træzen, the son of Pelops, who first formed the government of Træzene, Plut. in Theseo, & Pausan. in Corinth.*

Pityonæsos, i. f. An island of Greece, not far from Napoli, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Damala, Hard.

* *Pityæ, arum. f. pl. [à πῑτυς, pinus, quarum magna ibi copia] (1) Islands in the Bæarick sea. (2) Another on the coast of Greece, not far from the gulf of Napoli di Romania. (1) *Plin. 3, 5. (2) Id. 4, 12.**

P ante L.

Placentia, æ. f. A very ancient city of Italy by the river Trebia, not far from the Padus, or Po, Plin. 3, 15. Quasiata Placentia bello, Sil. 8, 593. hod. Placenza.

Planaia, æ. f. [quod plana sit, æqualis freto, Plin.] An island of Italy, near the coasts of Tuscany, about 30 miles from Corsica, Plin. 3, 6. hod. Pianosa, Hard.

* *Platæa, pet. Platæa, arum. f. pl. [quod πλατῆαι, i. e. latæ] A city of Boeotia, famous for the defeat of Xerxes's army by Pausanias, Nep. in vit. c. 1. & Cic. Off. 1, 18. Hinc*

* *Platæenses, ium. m. pl. Citizens of Platæa, Nep. Mil. 5.*

Platæa, æ. f. One of the islands called Sporades, in the Archipelago, Plin. 4, 12.

* *Plato, Ænis. m. [à πλατῶν, latus, quod latus humeros esset] An Athenian philosopher, the most learned and eloquent of all the Greeks, the son of Ariston and Perictiona. He was first the scholar of Socrates, and chief of the Academicks; afterwards he sailed into Italy, where he heard Pythagoras: he traveled also into Ægypt, where it is believed he read the books of Moses. He called Aristotle a mule, because he had set up a school against his master, that beast using to kick his mother that suckled him, *Vid. Æl. H. V. 4, 9.* Cicero had so great a value for him, that he professed he would rather err with him, than be in the right with others, *vid. Tusc. Q. 1, 17.* and relateth that a swarm of bees fixed on his lips in his cradle, as a presage of the sweetness of his elocution, *de Divin. 1, 36.* He by care and temperance prolonged his life to above 80 years, *Senec. Ep. 58. sub fin.* Hinc*

* *Platonicus, a, um. Of, or belonging to, Plato;*

Plato; **Platonick**. *Platonica sublimitas, & latitudo*, *Plin. Ep. 1, 10.*

Platonist, *i, m.* *A promontory of Achaëa*, *Plin. 4, 5.*

Pleiades, *um, f. pl.* *Seven stars placed near the knees of Taurus, and the the tail of Aries, called also Vergiliæ, because of their rising about the spring; the poets make them the daughters of Atlas by the nymph Pleione. Vid. Ov. Met. 6, 174.*

Pleïas, *vel Pleïas, adis, f.* *One of the Pleiades*, *Ov. Met. 1, 670.*

Pleïone, *vel Pleïone, es, f.* *The daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, the wife of Atlas, and mother of Pleiades*, *Ov. Met. 2, 743.*

Plūto, *ōnis, m.* [*ἀπλοτος, divitiæ, unde & Lat. Dis appell. Cic. N. D. 2, 26.*] *The son of Saturn, brother of Jupiter and Neptune. He, in the division of his father's kingdom, had the western parts; which gave rise to the poetical fable, that he was king of hell. He is also called in Latin Dis, i. e. dives, answerable to πλοτων, from πλοτος; also Februus, à Februario, because his sacrifices and lustrations were made in that month. Vid. Serv. in Virg. Geor. 1, 43. & Ov. Fast. 2, 41. Also Orcus, Cic. in Verr. 4, 50. and Summanus, qu. summus manium, Aug. de Civ. D. c. 24. though Ovid seemeth to be ignorant who Summanus is, Fast. 6, 731. He stole Proserpina, the daughter of Ceres, Cic. ubi suprâ. Vid. Proserpina.*

Plūtōnia, *ōrum, n. pl.* [*à Pluto*] *absol. sc. loca, Certain pestilent places in Asia, Cic. de Div. 1, 36.*

Plūtōnius, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Pluto, or death; infernal. ¶ Domus Plutonia, the sepulchre, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 17.*

Plūtus, *i, m.* [*ἀπλοτος, Gr. i. e. divitiæ*] (1) *The god of Wealth, the son of Jason, or Jasius, by Ceres, Hesiod. Theog. 969. The Greeks painted him lame in his approach, but winged in his departure; also blind and foolish, because he either giveth without distinction, or to the most unworthy. (2) A comedy of Aristophanes likewise so called. (1) Lucian. (2) Hodie extat.*

P ante O.

Podalia, *æ, f.* *A city of Lycia, Plin. 5, 28.*

Pōdālīrius, *ii, m.* (1) *The son of Æsculapius, who, with his brother Machaon, both skillful physicians, were sent for out of Crete to Troy in a raging pestilence. (2) A certain Italian, who took the part of Æneas. (1) Vid. Ov. Art. Am. 2, 735. & Trist. 5, 6, 11. (2) Virg. Æn. 12, 504.*

Podolia, *æ, f.* *A district of Lithuania in Poland. Vid. Geogr.*

Pœcile, *es, n.* [*Ποικίλη, Gr. i. e. varia*] *A portico in Athens; so called from the famous battles therein painted by Polygnotus the Thasian. Vid. Nep. Milt. 6. & Plin. 35, 8.*

Pœmēnis, *is, m.* [*ἀ ποιμην, pastor, qu. pastoritius canis*] *One of Ætæon's bounds, Ov. Met. 3, 215.*

Pœni, *ōrum, m. pl.* [*qu. Phœni, à Phœniciabus, unde orti, Serv.*] *A people of Africa, near Carthage, Synecd. Carthaginians, Virg. Æn. 1, 306.*

Pœnicē, *adv.* *In the Punick tongue. Scribere Pœnicē, Græcē, & Latinē, Varr. R. R. 1, 2.*

Pœnicus, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Carthage. Pœnica cœmina, Val. Max. 2, 6, 15. Plostellum Pœnicum, Var. R. R. 1, 52. & ¶ absol. Pœnicum, a Punick wist, Id. L. L. 4, 23.*

Pœnus, *a, um, adj.* *or comp. Of, or belonging to Carthage, or Libya; Punick. Pœni leones, Virg. Ecl. 5, 27. Nullus me hodie est Pœnus Pœnior, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 31.*

Pœōnes, *um, Pœonia, & Pœonius, a, um, vid. cum æ.*

Pola, *æ, f.* *A city of Istria, Plin. 3, 19. which was a Roman colony, and called also Julia Picetas, Id. ib. hoc. Pola, Hard.*

Pōlēmon, *ōnis, m.* [*Πολέμων, Gr. i. e. beliator*] *An Athenian, of a loose and intemperate*

life, who one day by chance coming into the school of Xenocrates, and hearing him discourse of temperance and modesty, not only reformed his life, but also became the philosopher's scholar, and succeeded him in his school, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 254.

Polemonium, *ii, n.* *A town of Natolia, on the coast of the Black sea, Plin. 6, 4. hoc. Pormon.*

Pōlentia, *Ptol. vel Pollentia, Sil. 8, 599.* (1) *A city of Liguria. (2) A town famous for dark wool at the foot of the Cottian Alps. (1) Claud. de Bello Get. 635. (2) Plin. 8, 48. Hinc*

Pōlentīnus, *vel Pollentīnus, a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Polentia. Polentina plebs, Suet. Tib. 37. Pollentini campi, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 127.*

Pōlites, *is, m.* *One of the sons of Priam and Hecuba, Virg. Æn. 2, 526.*

Polla, *æ, f.* *The name of the poet Lucan's wife, who assisted her husband in correcting his three first books, Stat. Sil. 2, 7, 62.*

Pollentia, *vid. Polentia.*

Pollio (Afinius) [*qu. Pello, à pello, ut nos, Skinner*] *A famous Roman orator, a friend of Augustus, and patron of Virgil. He was consul A. U. 714. Vid. Virg. Ecl. 4, 12. & 3, 84.*

Pollux, *ūcis, & Pollūces, m. pl.* *Plant. Bacch. 4, 8, 52. & Parr. L. L. 4, 10. (1) The son of Jupiter and Leda, and twin brother of Castor; or, as others, the son of Tyndarus, whence the brothers are called Tyndaridæ, καταχρηστικῶς, Ov. Met. 8, 301. Castor only being the son of Tyndarus. Vid. Cic. N. D. 3, 5, & 15. Pollux was famous for boxing, as his brother for horsemanship. Pollucem pugiles, Castora placet eques, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 54. When Castor was slain by Lynceus, his immortal brother not prevailing with Jupiter to make him immortal also, gave him half his immortality, and so they lived and died alternately, Virg. Æn. 6, 121. They were both taken up into heaven, and made the sign Gemini, Val. Flacc. 3, 330. (2) ¶ Julius Pollux, a grammarian in the time of Commodus, who writ a lexicon in ten books. (1) Vid. Aucl. suprâ alatas. (2) Suid.*

Polonia, *æ, f.* *A large kingdom of Europe, divided into two parts, Poland properly so called, and the great dukedom of Lithuania. Cracovia is the capital of upper, or little, Poland, and Polesania of the lower, or greater, Hungary. Vid. Geogr.*

Pōlyæge, *i, f.* [*ita dict. à caprarum multitudine; sc. à πλῆς, multus, & αἶξ, caper*] *One of the islands in the Carpathian sea so called, Plin. 4, 12.*

Pōlyænus, *i, m.* [*i. e. multæ laudis; à πολῆς, multus, & αἶνος, laus*] (1) *A Macedonian writer, who dedicated eight books of military stratagems to the emperours Verus and Commodus, written with great judgement and eloquence. (2) ¶ Another in the first triumvirate, who wrote three books of the triumph of M. Antonius over the Parthians, and some judicial orations. (3) Another, a famous mathematician, who judged all geometry to be false. (1) Vid. ipsum opus. (2) Steph. (3) Cic. Acad. 4.*

Pōlybius, *i, m.* [*Lat. longævus; à πολῆς, multus, & βίος, vita*] *A learned historian born in Arcadia, a man of great knowledge, both in civil and military affairs. He wrote the history both of the Greeks and the Romans, in forty books, whereof only seventeen are preserved. He was tutor to Scipio Africanus, and is commended by Cicero as an excellent writer, Off. 3, 32. Vid. Casaub. præfat. in Polybiu.*

Pōlybus, *i, m.* [*Lat. qui multas boves habet; ex πολῆς, multus, & βῆς, bos*] (1) *A king of Corinth. He having no children brought up Oedipus, who being exposed was found by a shepherd, and brought to him. (2) One of the suitors of Penelope. (1) Stat. Theb. 1, 64. (2) Ov. Ep. 1, 91.*

***Pōlycarpus**, *i, m.* [*Lat. multum ferens*

fructum; ex πολῆς, multus, & κάρπος, fructus] *A disciple of St. John, bishop of Smyrna, a primitive martyr, A. D. 91. Vid. Euseb. Hist. Ecl. 4, 5.*

***Pōlyclētæus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Polycletus. Polyclætæi camini, Stat. Sylv. 4, 6, 28. Polyclætæum cælum, Id. ib. 2, 2, 67.*

***Pōlyclētus**, *i, m.* [*Lat. multis vocatus; ex πολῆς, multus, & κλητός, vocatus; quod à κλέω, voco*] *A Sicyonian, a famous statuary and sculptor, Plin. 34, 2. & 8 Juv. 3, 217.*

***Pōlycrātes**, *is, m.* [*Lat. multis imperans; ex πολῆς, multus, & κρατέω, impero*] *A tyrant of Samos, famous for enjoying all worldly felicity, without any intervening mischance for many years. Amasis king of Egypt suspecting some notable misfortune would follow such an uninterrupted course of happiness, broke off his alliance with him. And soon after, this presage was verified, for he was taken by Orontes, one of the viceroys of the king of Persia, and hanged on a tree till his body was quite consumed; a notable instance of fortune's instability. De felicitate & annulo ejus, vid. Cic. lib. ult. de Fin. sub fin. & Plin. 33, 1. adde Val. Max. 9, 6. ext. 5.*

***Pōlydāmantēus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Polydamas. Polydamanteis Pedianus in armis, Sil. 12, 212.*

Pōlydāmas, *antis, m. primâ, metri causâ, longâ, [Lat. multos domans; ex πολῆς, multus, & δαμῶ, domo]* *The son of Panthous, son in law of Priam. Darius Phrygius saith, that he betrayed Troy to the Greeks. Meminit Ov. Met. 12, 547. & Pers. 1, 4. Neronem jugillans.*

***Pōlydectes**, *æ, m.* [*Lat. hospitalis; ex πολῆς, multus, & δέχομαι, excipio*] (1) *A king of the isle Seriphus, who educated Perseus, but fearing his boldness, under pretence of giving him an opportunity of seeking honour, sent him against the Gorgon Medusa. Perseus returning with the Gorgon's head, turned him therewith into a flint-stone. (2) Another, who was a statuary. (1) Ov. Met. 5, 242. (2) Plin. 34, 8.*

***Pōlydōrēus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Polydorus. Ov. Met. 13, 629.*

***Pōlydōrus**, *i, m.* [*Lat. bene dilatus; à πολῆς, multus, & δόρον, donum*] *The son of Priamus and Hecuba, who was sent to Polymnestor king of Thrace with a great quantity of gold; who, after the sacking of Troy, for lucre thereof slew him. Vid. Virg. Æn. 3, 45. & seqq.*

***Pōlygnōtus**, *i, m.* [*Lat. multum notus, vel nobilis; ex πολῆς, multus, & γνωτός, notus*] *A most excellent painter, Plin. 33, 13. 34, 8. & 35, 6, 9.*

***Pōlyhistor**, *ōris, m.* [*q. d. Historiæ peritus; ex πολῆς, multus, & ἵστωρ, sciens*] (1) *Corn. Alexander so called, because of his great knowledge in antiquity. (2) A book of Solinus so entitled. (1) Suet. de Ill. Gramm. 20. (2) Vid. librum.*

***Pōlyhymnia**, *æ, f.* [*Lat. multorum hymnorum dea; ex πολῆς, multus, & ὕμνος, hymnus*] *One of the nine muses, Hor. Od. 1, 1. sub fin.*

***Pōlyīdus**, *i, m.* [*Lat. multa sciens; ex πολῆς, multus, & ἵδω, scio*] (1) *A Corinthian soothsayer, who foretold many things which afterwards happened. (2) A famous engineer. (1) Cic. de Div. 1, 40. (2) Vitruv. præf. lib. 7.*

***Pōlymēdia**, *æ, f.* [*Πολυμήδια, Gr.*] *A vilage of Troas, Plin. 5, 30.*

***Pōlymnestor**, *ōris, m.* [*Lat. multorum memor; ex πολῆς, multus, & μνήσας, peritus*] *A king of Thrace. Vid. Polydorus, ubi supra.*

***Pōlyñices**, *is, m.* [*Lat. multum vincens; ex πολῆς, multus, & νίαν, victoria*] *The son of Oedipus, and brother of Eteocles, Stat. Theb. 7, 689. Vid. supra in Eteocles.*

***Pōlyphēmus**, *i, m.* [*Lat. celebris; ex πολῆς, multus, & φημί, dico*] *The son of Neptune, a Cyclops, famous on account of his one eye, which was in the middle of his forehead; a poetical giant, who, with his brethren, kept their flocks in Sicily. He fell in love with the sea nymph Galatea; read his fine courtship, Ovi. Met.*

Mit. 13, 789. & seqq. When Ulysses arrived in Sicily, he seized him, and his companions, carried them into his cave, and eat two of them. But when Ulysses had given him strong wine to his victuals, he fell asleep, and the hero taking the advantage, put out his eye with a fire-stick, and made his escape. *Vid.* Virg. *Æn.* 3, 620. *Et quæ sequuntur.*

**Pōlyphontes*, is, m. [*qu.* Homicida; *ex* πολυς, multus, & φένω, occido] *A king who slew his brother for treasonable practices*, Gell. 4, 2.

**Pōlytimētos*, i, m. [*Lat.* multum honoratus; *ex* πολυς, multus, & τιμή, honor] *A river of Sogdiana*, Curt. 7, 10.

**Pōlyxēna*, æ, f. [*Lat.* multorum hospita; *ex* πολυς, multus, & ξίως, hospes] *The daughter of king Priam*, who gave her in marriage to Achilles; but he coming into the temple of Apollo to perform the nuptial Rites, was there treacherously slain by Paris. After the sacking of Troy the ghost of Achilles appeared, and demanded his spouse; who thereupon was sacrificed at his tomb, *Ov. Met.* 13, 448.

**Pōlyxēnius*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Polyxena*. *Polyxenia cædes*, Catull. 62, 368.

**Pōlyxo*, ūs, f. [*Πολυξώ, Gr.*] *A woman of Lemnos, and priestess of Apollo*, who advised the Lemnian women to kill all the men, because they took them wives out of Thrace; which was cruelly executed, only Hypsipyle spared her father Thoas. *Vid.* Stat. Theb. 5, 90. & 327. & Val. Flacc. 2, 316.

|| *Pomerania*, æ, f. *Pomerland, a province of Germany*. It is bounded on the north by the Baltick, on the east by Prussia, on the south by Brandenburg, on the west by Mecklenburgh. *Vid. Geogr.*

Pōmētia, æ, f. *An ancient city of the Volscians in Italy*, Liv. 1, 53. Hinc

Pōmētīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pometia*. *Pometinæ manubiæ*, Liv. 1, 55.

Pōmētīi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Pometia*, Virg. *Æn.* 6, 775.

Pōmōna, æ, f. *The goddess of gardens and fruit-trees*, Varr. & Festus, whom Vertumnus fell in love with, and forced. *Ovid* maketh her one of the Hamadryades, *Met.* 14, 624.

|| *Pōmōnal*, ālis, f. [*à deâ Pomonâ dict.*] *A place in the midway between Rome and Ostia*, Fest.

Pompeiānum, i, n. *Cicero's country seat at Nola, twelve miles from Naples*, Cic. Attic. 1, 16.

Pompeiānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pompey*. *Pompeianæ partes*, Patere. 2, 52, 2. *Et absol.* Pompeiani, Id. 2, 51, 3.

Pompeii, ōrum, m. pl. *Liv.* 9, 38. & *Plin.* 3, 5. *Sall.* & *Sen.* *A town and colony of Campania, near the river Sarnus; hod. in ruinis jacet.*

Pompeiōpōlis, is, f. *A city of Cilicia, called before Solæ, afterwards Trajanopolis*, Solin. cap. 51. & *Plin.* 5, 27. *hod. Palefoli.*

Pompeius, vel *Pompejus*, i, m. *There were several Romans of this name.* (1) Cneius Pompeius, whom Sylla called Magnus, and after him many writers; and Tully calleth him a man born to all greatness, *Clar. Orat.* 68. A valiant and successful commander of the Roman people, who gained many victories, and put an end to several wars; but at last was overcome by Cæsar, and slain in his flight in Ægypt; which affordeth us an example of the mutability of human affairs, and that none can say it hath been a fair day till the evening. He lived 58 years. (2) Cneius, the elder son of the former, a brave and valiant leader, but unsuccessful, after a bloody and doubtful fight, defeated by Cæsar at Munda in Spain, and there slain. (3) Sextus, the younger son of Magnus, a man of good courage, but unsuccessful, for being defeated in a sea fight he fled into Asia, and fell into his enemies' hands, who put him to death. There were several others of this name, *vid. Livii Indicem.* (1) *Vid.* Liv. Epit.

89. & 103. Val. Max. 8, 8. & Flor. 3, 5, 2. nec non Liv. Epit. 112. (2) Flor. 4, 2, 86. (3) *Vid.* Flor. 4, 8.

Pompēius, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Pompey*. *Dōmus Pompeia petatur*, *Ov. à Pont.* 4, 5, 9.

Pompēlōnenses, ium, m. pl. *The people of Pompelune in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3.

Pompilius, a, um, adj. *ut* || *Pompilius sanguis*, *The Pisones*, Hor. Art. Poët. 292. *descended from*

Pompilius Numa, *The second king of Rome*, Liv. 1, 18.

Pompōnia, æ, f. *The mother of Scipio, by Jupiter transformed into a snake*, Sil. 13, 615.

Pompōniāna, æ, f. *An island, one of the Stæchades*, Plin. 3, 5.

Pompōniānus, a, um, adj. *ut* Pomponiana pira, *Plin.* 15, 15. *first planted by*

Pompōnius, i, m. *The name of several Romans.* (1) Titus Pomponius, who finding the commonwealth harassed by the faction of Cinna, retired to Athens, where he improved himself in his studies, and learned the Greek tongue so perfectly, that he gained the name of Atticus. He was a man of singular courtesy and humanity, yet grave withal; a true friend to his friends, whom he assisted and relieved in their adversity without respect to any party, for he was very rich. He was very frugal, but very generous, very elegant and nice in his house and equipage, but not expensive. He was free from pride, affectation, or ambition; equally beloved by Octavius and Brutus. Hortensius and Cæcero were very intimate with him; the latter of which wrote 16 books of epistles to him. He died of a fistula, or rather of a voluntary abstinence, in the 77th year of his age. (3) Cneius Pomponius, a good orator, very acute and vehement. (3) *Jul. Pomponius Secundus*, a noble citizen, and good poet. (4) *Pomponius Mela*, a Spaniard and famous geographer in the reign of the emperor Claudius. (1) *Lego vitam ejus à Nepote script.* (2) Cic. in Orat. (3) *Plin.* 13, 12. (4) *Liber ejus de Orbis situ extat.*

Pomptīnus, & *Pontīnus*, a, um, adj. || *Pomptina palus*, *A great lake in Campania, near Privernum, Setia, and Terracina*, a place much infested with robbers, *Juv.* 3, 307. It was drained by Cethegus in his consulship, and made firm land, *Liv. Epit.* 46. *Pontini campi*, *Mart.* 13, 112.

**Pōnērōpōlis*, is, f. [*Lat.* Nequium; *ex* πόνος, malus, & πόλις, civitas] *A city of Thrace, rebuilt by Philip of Macedon, and called Philippopolis, afterwards, from its situation, Trimontium*, *Plin.* 4, 11. *hod. Philippopoli, Hard.*

|| *Pons fractus*, *Pontfret, or Pomfret, in Yorkshire, Camd.*

|| *Pons Ælii*, *Ponteland in Northumberland, Camd.*

|| *Pontes*, *Colbrook, Camd.* or, according to others, *Reading*; or *Paunton*, as others.

**Pontia*, æ, f. [*Ποντία, Gr.*] (1) || *An island in the Tyrrhene sea.* (2) *Pontia, or Pontina tribus*, so called from the city Pontia, whose inhabitants were taken into Rome. (3) *Pontia, islands in the Tuscan sea.* (4) *A chaste Roman matron, slain by Octavius Sagitta, tribune of the people, because he could not debauch her.* (5) *The daughter of Pub. Petronius, and wife of Vellius Bolanus, condemned by Nero for poisoning two of her own children at one supper.* (1) *Ptol.* 3, 1. *Hinc Pilatum ortum aiunt.* (2) *Liv.* 7, 15. (3) *Plin.* 3, 6. (4) *Tac. Ann.* 13, 44. (5) *Juv.* 6, 637. & *Mart.* 2, 34. *ubi vid. vet. Schol.*

**Ponticus*, i, m. *A famous heroick poet, familiarly acquainted with Propertius and Ovid*, Prop. 1, 7, 1. *Ov. Trist.* 5, 10, 47.

**Ponticus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pontus*. *Vid. infra post Pontus.*

**Pontius*, ii, m. *The name of several men.* (1) A valiant and politic commander of the

Samnites, but at length overcome, led in triumph, and beheaded. (2) *Pontius Pilatus*, procurator of Judea, under whom our blessed Saviour was pleased to suffer for our redemption. *Alios hoc nomine ap. Livium & Tacitum reperies.* (1) *Liv.* 9, 1. (2) *Tac. Ann.* 15, 44, 4.

**Pontus*, i, m, [*Lat.* mare, per Synecd. à πόντος, Gr.] (1) *The Euxine, or hospitable, sea*, though formerly called *Axenus*, i. e. inhospitable. It is also called *Tauricus*, Fest. *Amazonius*, Claud. in Eutrop. 264. *Scythicus*, Val. Flacc. 2, 379. & *Sinus Sarmaticus*, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 4, 62. It lieth between the Cimmerian and Thracian Bosphorus, also extended to the country of Colchis, which is called *Cappadocia*. (2) *Also a country of the Lesser Asia, the kingdom of the great Mithridates.* (3) *Other countries also, as Tomos, Paphlagonia, and especially Bithynia, where the younger Pliny commanded under Trajan, were called by this name.* (4) *The Roman poets in imitation of the Greek call any sea by this name.* (1) *Vid. auctores sup. à cit. vid. & Ptol.* 5, 6. & *Ov. Trist.* 4, 4, 55. (2) *Ex suo regno sic Mithridates profugit, ut ex eodem Ponto Medea illa quondam profugisse dicitur, Cic. pro Lege Manil.* 9. (3) *Ov. Trist.* 5, 10. *princ. & Inscript. Grut.* p. 454. n. 3. (4) *Pontus Libyæ, Virg. Æn.* 1, 560. *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 37. Hinc

**Ponticus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pontus*. *Pontica terra*, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 2, 94. *Pontici fauces freti*, *Sen. Med.* 454. i. e. Bosphorus.

Pōpilius (Lænas) (1) *One whom Cicero had defended, who afterwards assassinated him.* (2) *Another of the Popilian family, a priest of Carmenta, who put a stop to a civil sedition; and several others.* (1) *Val. Max.* 5, 3, 4. (2) *Cic. in Orat.* 14. *De aliis vid. Indicem in Livium.*

Poppæa, æ, f. [*à Poppæo Sabino avo*] cogn. Sabina. *The wife of Rufius Crispus, but brought to Nero's bed by the commendation of Otho*, Suet. Ner. 35. & *Tac. sæpe.*

Pōpūlifūgium, i, n. [*à populi fuga*] *A festival in memory of the Romans fleeing before the Gauls, kept on the sixth of July*, Varr. L. L. 5, 3. *Macrob. Sat.* 3, 2.

Pōpūlōnia, æ, f. & *Pōpūlōnium*, ii, n. (1) *A city of Tuscany near Pisa; ex ejus ruinis juxta crevit Plumbinum, Piombino, Hard.* (2) || *Also a name of Juno.* (1) *Sexcentos juvenes dederat Populonia mater*, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 172. *Vid. Plin.* 3, 5. & 6. (2) *Macrob. Sat.* 3, 11.

Porcia, æ, f. *The daughter of Porcius Cato of Utica, and wife of Brutus; who hearing of her husband's overthrow and death, swallowed burning coals, being kept from all other means of death*, *Plut. in Brut. & Val. Max.* 4, 6, 5.

Porcia, æ, f. [*à porcis*] *A surname of the family of Cato*, Var. R. R. 2, 1.

Porcitera, æ, f. *A river of Italy, which floweth near the east side of Genoa*, *Plin.* 3, 4. *hod. Bisagna, Hard.*

Pōrōclēne, es, f. *An island and town of the Ægean sea*, *Plin.* 5, 31.

Porphyriōn, ōnis, m. *A giant, one of those that made war upon the gods*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 54. & *Claud. Gigant.*

Porphyriōne, es, f. *An island in the Propontis*, *Plin.* 4, 12. *hod. Isola di Chusico.*

Porphyris, is, f. *quæ & Cytherea, & Carpathus, & Nisyros. An isle between Peloponnesus and Crete*, *Plin.* 4, 12. *hod. Cerigo.*

|| *Porphyrius*, i, m. *A Platonic philosopher, the scholar of Longinus, and afterwards of Plotinus, a Tyrian. He was a great enemy to the Christians, and wrote against them, and upon other subjects.* *Vid. Suid. & Eunap. in vitâ ejus.*

Porrīma, æ, f. *The sister, or else the companion, of Evander's mother*, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 633.

Porēna, vel *Porēna*, æ, m. *A king of Hetruria, who took Tarquin's part against the Romans.* *Etruscâ Porēnæ manu*, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 4. *Tarquinium ejectum Porēna jubebat Accipere*, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 646.

Portūns, *vel pot.* Portumnus, i, m. [*à portus*] A god of the sea, called also *Palaemon*, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 241. vid. Fest. & Cic. N. D. 2, 26. Hinc

Portūnālia, *vel* Portumnālia, um, *vel* ōrum, n. pl. A festival in honour of Portumnus, who had a temple in the port of Tiber, Varr. L. L. 5, 3. Græcis portumnalia παλαμωνα dic. eadem quæ & Isthmia.

Porus, i, m. A king of India, defeated, and put to death in an inhuman manner by Alexander the Great, Curt. 8, 12. & 14.

Posthūmia, æ, f. (1) A Roman matron. (2) || A Vestal virgin suspected of unchastity, but tried, and acquitted. (1) Liv. 4, 41. (2) Plut.

Posthūmius, i, m. (Albinus) writ a history of the Roman affairs in an eloquent style. He was consul with L. Lucullus, A. U. 602. Cic. in Orat. Alios Posthumios quære in indice Liviano.

Polidium, ii, n. (1) A cape of Bithynia. (2) Another, with a town of the same name in Caria; hod. Capo de Melaxo. (1) Mela. (2) Plin. 5, 29.

*Pōsidōnia, æ, f. [Lat. Neptunia, à Ποσειδών, Gr.] A town of Lucania, otherwise called *Pessum*, Plin. 3, 5. hod. Pessi, Hard.

|| Posonium, ii, n. Presburg in Hungary.

Posiverta, æ, f. One of the sisters, or companions, of Carmenta the mother of Evander, thought to have influence on dreaming women, Ov. Fast. 1, 633. & Cell. 16, 16.

*Pōtāmos, i, m. [qu. Auviosus; à ποταμός, Gr. Auvius] A town of Attica in Greece, between Sunium and Euripus, the place where Diogenes L. Ætius was born, Plin. 4, 7. hod. Porto de Rasty, Hard.

Pōtentia, æ, f. (1) A city of Picenum. Superfunt vestigia haud procul à portu Ricanatico, ubi Abbatia retinet nomen S. Mariæ ad pedem Potentiæ, ad annum Potenza, Hard. (2) Another in Lucania; hod. Polenza, Hard. (1) Plin. 3, 13. (2) Id. 3, 5. Hinc

Pōtēntiū, ōrum, m. pl. The people of Potentia, Plin. 3, 11.

Pōthīnus, i, m. One of the assassins of Pompey, when he fled into Ægypt, after the Pharsalian fight. Ausus Pompejum letho damnasse Pothinus, Luc. 8, 483.

Pōtīdæa, æ, f. A town of Macedonia, called also *Cassandria*, Plin. 4, 10. hod. Schiato.

*Pōtīna, æ, f. [*à potu*] Dea quæ potui instantum præciat. Scrib. & Potua, Varr. Vid. Non. 2, 310.

*Pōtītius, ii, m. One of the priests of Hercules. Vid. *suprà* Pinarius.

Potnia, æ, f. (1) A town near Thebes in Bæotia, where Glaucus the son of Sisyphus, hence called *Potniades*, was torn in pieces by his own horses. (2) Potniæ, a town in Magnesia. (1) Ælian. Vid. Virg. Georg. 3, 268. (2) Plin. 4, 9.

|| Povisia, æ, f. Powis in Wales, where the Severn riseth out of Plinlymmon hill.

P ante R.

*Prænestē, is, n. & Præneste, is, f. [forte à πρηνής, præceps] A city of Italy, about twenty miles from Rome eastward. Qui altum Præneste colunt, Virg. *Æn.* 7, 682. Aciem Præneste sub ipsâ Stravi, Id. *Æn.* 8, 561. hod. Pilastrina, & Palestrina, Hard. Hinc

*Prænestiū, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Præneste; where Fortune had a temple. Vidit Fortuna colonos Prænestina luos, Luc. 2, 193. Cic. de Div. 2, 41.

Præpēsinthus, i, f. One of the islands in the Ægean sea, called *Sporades*, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Fermina dici existimatur, Hard.

|| Prætes, itis, f. (1) *Minerva*, emphatically so called. (2) Also *Jupiter*. (1) Fest. (2) Grut. Inscript. p. 22, n. 1. & *scæpe* in nummis.

Præstites, dii. [quod præstent omnia tuta] The public Larcs, and keepers of the city, Ov. Fast. 5, 129. & 133.

Præstōria Augusta, A city of Piedmont in Italy,

Plin. 3, 17, hod. Aosta, & Augusta Italis; Gal-lis Aouste, Hard.

*Prætutiānus, & Prætutius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Prætutii. Prætutianus ager, Liv. 22, 9. Prætutia pubes, Sil. 15, 588.

*|| Prætutii, ōrum, m. pl. A people near Picenum in Italy, Ptol.

*Praga, æ, f. Prague, the metropolis of Bohemia.

Prasæ, ārum, f. pl. A town on the continent of Asia, Liv. 31, 45.

Prasii, ōrum, m. pl. A people of India, Plin. 6, 19.

Praxiteles, is, m. A famous statuary, who wrote five volumes of remarkable works through the whole world, Plin. 36, 5. Praxitelem propriâ vindicat arte laus, Prop. 3, 9, 16. Hinc

Praxitēlius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Praxiteles. Non in omni marmore necesse est inesse Praxitelia capita, Cic. de Div. 2, 25.

Preciani, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Aquitain, Cæf. B. G. 4, 27.

Prætiū, ii, m. A lake in Tuscany so called, Cic. pro Mil. 27.

*Priāmus, i, m. [*à πρίαμαι*, emo, quia captivum ab Hercule Hecione auro redemit] The son of Laomedon, father of Paris, Hector, &c. He had 62 children in all, 19 by Hecuba his wife, the rest by concubines. The last king of Troy, which was after ten years siege taken and sacked by the Græcians. He was slain by Pyrrhus son of Achilles, after a reign of fifty-two years. Vid. Hom. Il. 6, 496. & Virg. *Æn.* 2, 501. Hinc

*Priāmēus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Priamus. || Priamēia virgo, Cassandra, the daughter of Priamus, Virg. *Æn.* 2, 403. Icepta. Id. ib. 7, 252. &

*Priāmides, is, m. Patron. A son of Priam. Priamides Helenus, Virg. *Æn.* 3, 346. Deiphobus, Id. ib. 6, 494. &

*Priāmēis, idi, f. Cassandra, the daughter of Priam, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 37.

Priāpēus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Priapus. || Priapeia carmina, a book of smutty verses, wrote however in a pure style, by Petronius, Ovid, Tibullus, &c. as is probable.

Priāpīnus, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Priapus, Petron.

Priāpus, i, m. The son of Bacchus and Venus, worshiped chiefly at Lampsacum near the Hellespont, whence he is called *Hellepontiacus*, Virg. Georg. 4, 111. His temple at Rome was in the Esquiliæ, where now is the statue of Pasquin, Camer. Cent. Hor. subsec. c. 56. An ass was sacrificed to him, Ov. Fast. 6, 319. & seqq. ubi causam hujus immolationis joculam narrat. The herb rocket was also consecrated to him, as a provocative, he being the god of obscenity. He was also the keeper of lakes, whence Leonidas, an ancient poet, calleth him Πρίντος Λαμνίτας. He presided also in gardens, where an obscene statue of him was ordinarily set up, Virg. Ecl. 7, 34. Tib. 1, 1, 17.

Priēne, es, f. A city of Ionia, not far from Miletus, Liv. 38, 13. Hinc Prienci, & Priencenses incolæ diē. Aufon.

Piille, es, f. An ancient river of Italy, Plin. 3, 4. hod. Lago di Castiglione, Hard.

Priscianus, i, m. A learned grammarian of Casarea, in the time of Justinian. Aliquot libri de partibus orationis & constructione extant.

Priscus (Helvidius) Son-in-law of Thrasca, adus prætor of Achaia under Nero, but a lover of liberty, Tac. Ann. 16, 28.

Privernates, ium, m. pl. P.ia. 3, 5. & in sing. Privernas fundus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 55. The people of

Privernum, i, n. A town of the Volscians in Italy, near the river Amazenus, Virg. *Æn.* 11, 540. hod. Piperno, Hard. Priverno, vit. s. Lat. præsignis honore, Sil. 6, 43.

Privernus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Privernum. Privernus ager, Cic. in Rull. 2, 25.

Probalinthus, i, f. A town of Attica in Greece, Plin. 4, 7.

Probus, i, m. (1) || An emperor who behaved himself valiantly in the Sarmatian war. (2) Probus Valerius of Berytus, first a centurion, afterwards a grammarian. (1) Vitam ejus vid. ap. Vopiscum. (2) Suet. de illustr. Gramm. 24.

Prōchŷta, æ, f. A small and rugged island of the Tyrrhenian sea, near the cape of Misenum, Virg. *Æn.* 9, 715. hod. Procita, Hard.

Prōcas, æ, m. Virg. *Æn.* 6, 767. Proca, Ov. Met. 14, 622. The grandfather of Remulus.

|| Proclus, i, m. A Platonic philosopher, who kept a school at Athens; he was master of Plutarch the Athenian, and was a good mathematician. Sphæram ejus Latine loqui docuit J. Linacrer; alia etiam opera extant.

*Prōconnēsius, *vel* Prōconēsus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Proconnesus. Aristæas Proconnesius, Plin. 7, 2. Proconnesium marmor, Virg. 2, 8. Phanodius Proconnesius, Inscriptio vetustissima Βασσιλιδόν, nempe annorum 2300, à rev. Edm. Cbistuli non ita pridem edita & illustrata.

*Prōconnēsus, *vel* Prōcōnēsus, i, f. [Προκόννησος, Gr.] An island in the Propontis, famous for the finest marble, Plin. 5, ult. Vitruv. 2, 8. hod. Marmora.

*Prōcopius, ii, m. [Προκόπιος, Gr.] A Greek bishopric of Casarea in Palestine, who wrote the wars of Belisarius, a general under Justinian, whose secretary he was, and on other subjects. Opera extant.

Procris, is, f. The daughter of Erastheus, wife of Cephalus the grandson of Æolus, Ov. Met. 7, 742.

*Procrustes, is, m. [Προκρέστης, Gr.] A noted robber in that part of Attica, which was called Cnidalus, who having taken travelers, measured them by his bed, and if too long, cut them shorter; but if too short, stretched them longer, Diod. 4, 5. Plut. in Theseo, & Ov. Met. 7, 453.

Prōcūlejus, i, m. A Roman of the equestrian rank, a great favourite of Augustus, brother to Terentia the wife of Mæcenus; who, when his two brethren Scipio and Murena had forfeited their estates for siding with Pompey, divided his, and gave to each an equal dividend with himself, and likewise got them their pardon, Plut. in vitâ Anton. Plin. 7, 45. Hor. 2, 2, 5.

*Prōcyon, ōnis, m. [Lat. ante canis, virtute Cic. N. D. 2, 44. ex πρὸ, antè, & κύων, canis; quod ante Sirium canem oritur, Plin. 18, 28. Canicula] The lesser dog star, which ariseth the 13th of July, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 18. In Pers. 3, 5. Canicula seemeth to mean *Sirius*; but *Columella*, 11, 12. manifestly distinguisheth them, making *Sirius* not to arise till ten days after *Procyon*.

*Prætides, um, f. pl. Patron. The daughters of Prætus, who preferring themselves to Juno, went mad, and imagined themselves to be kine, but were at length cured by Melampus, Virg. Ecl. 6, 48. Ov. Met. 15, 326.

*Priæus, i, m. [Πριῆος, Gr.] A king of the Argivus, de quo vid. Æt. Ierophon & Hom. 5, 164. & deinc. How he was turned into a stone by the sight of the Gorgon's head, vid. Ov. Met. 5, fab. 2.

Progne, es, f. The daughter of Pandion king of Athens, wife of Tereus king of Thrace, and sister of Philomela. She was turned into a swallow. Lege Philomela & Irys, Ov. Met. 6, fab. 8.

*Prōmētheus, i, m. [ἀπὸ τῆς προμήτιος, i. e. à prudentiâ] (1) The son of Iapetus, one of the Titans, and Clymene, whom the poets feign to have formed men of clay, and put life into them by fire stole from heaven; at which Jupiter being angry, sent Mercury to chain him to mount Caucasus, and to set a vulture to his liver, which grew again as fast as it was devoured, Vid. Ov. Met. 1, 32. Virg. Ecl. 6, 42. Lege & Epimetheus. (2) It is also used to signify a *poter*, in imitation of the Athenians, who, as Lucian telleth us, used to call their poters so. (1) Adde Hesiod. in Theog. (2) Juv. 4, 133. Hinc

*Prōmēthēus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Prometheus, Mart. 10, 39.

Prōmē-

Prömēthēdes, is. m. Patron. *Deucalion the son of Prometheus*, Ov. Met. 1, 390.

Prōpētēdes, um. m. pl. *Women of Amathus, who having despised Venus, were by her made common prostitutes, and at last turned into stone*, Ov. Met. 10, fab. 7.

Prōpertius, i. m. (Sextus Aurelius) *An elegiac poet at Meriania, as Crinitus, or Ameria in Umbria, as Jos. Scaliger, a very learned poet, and so polite, that Just. Lipsius saith of him, He who loveth not Propertius, the Muses love not him. He was cotemporary with Horace, Virgil, and Tibullus, vid. Ov. Trist. 4, 50, & seqq. He imitated Mimnermus, Callimachus, and Philcetas, as we learn from himself. Quatuor elegiarum libri extant.*

Prōpontiācus, a, um. adj. *ut Propontiacā qua fluit Ister aquā, Prop. 3, 22, 2. Of, or pertaining to*

Prōpōntis, idis. f. *The sea between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosphorus, where it is straitened again. Longa Propontis, Ov. de Pont. 4, 9, 118. hod. Mer de Marmara, Hard.*

* Prōlōpina, æ. f. [omnino à Gr. Πρωτοπύρνα] *The daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, stolen by Pluto out of Sicily, and carried to his subterranean dominions. Her mother missing her, lighted those fires which have burnt ever since on the top of Ætna, sought her through the island, and afterwards throughout the world, but in vain. At length hearing where she was, she petitioned Jupiter for her return, at least six months in the year. Pluto assented, provided she had tasted nothing there. But one Ascalapus saying that he had seen her taste some grains of a pomegranate, her return was intercepted. Vid. Cic. in Veir. 4, 48. Serv. in Virg. Georg. 1, 49. lege & Ov. Met. 5, fab. 8.*

Prosymne, es. f. *A town of Peloponnesus; whence Jane was called Prosymnia, because there worshipped, Stat. Theb. 1, 384. & 4, 44.*

* || Prōtagōras, æ. m. [Πρωταγόρας, Gr. i. e. primus fori; ex πρῶτος, primus, & ἄγορα, forum] *A scholar of Democritus. He was born at Abdera, was the son of Menander, and first taught rhetoric for hire, Gell. 5, 3. & 5, 10.*

* Prōtei columnæ [à Πρωτεύς, Gr.] *A place in the extreme parts of Egypt, where was the great port of Alexandria, whither Menelaus was driven in his return from Troy, Virg. Æn. 11, 262. conf. Odyss. 8, 355.*

|| Prōtēsīlāeus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Protefilaiis. Protefilaiā domus, Catull. 66, 74.*

* Prōtēsīlāus, i. m. [Lat. primarius populi; ex πρῶτος, primus, & λαός, populus] *A Grecian captain, first slain by Hector at his tent at Troy, as it was foretold by the oracle. His wife Laodamia having obtained to see his ghost, expired in its embraces, Ov. Met. 12, 68. & Catull. 66, 74.*

* Prōteus, eos. m. [Πρωτεύς, Gr.] *The son of Neptune and Phænice, or of Oceanus and Telchys, one of the gods of the sea, foretelling future events. He could transform himself into any shape. According to Homer, he was an Egyptian. Diodorus Siculus saith he was a king of Egypt, and that, after the manner of their kings, he sometimes used a lion, sometimes a bull, for his crest. Plato and Lucian agree that he was an Egyptian, but the former maketh him a sophist, the latter a stage player; each of them endeavouring to assign the moral of his fabulous mutability. Virgil dissenteth from them all, with regard to his country, which he saith was Pallene, a peninsula of Macedon; and that his chariot was drawn by sea horses. lege Virg. Georg. 4, 387. & seqq. & ibid. Serv. Homerum 3, 365. & præced. Lucian. in Proteo, Virg. Georg. 4, 391.*

Prōvincia, æ. f. *Town in France, Auson.*

Prūsā, æ. f. *A town of Bithynia, at the foot of Olympus, built by Hannibal, Plin. 5, 32. || Prusias voc. Solin. Hinc*

Prūsīacus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Prusia, or Prusias. Prusiace oræ, Sil. 13, 888.*

Prūsias, æ. m. *A king of Bithynia, to whom*

Hannibal fled, after his overthrow the Romans sent to demand him, but he to prevent his being delivered up to them, poisoned himself, Nep. Hannib. 12.

* Prytanēum, i. n. [qu. αὐτὸς ταμεῖον, tritici promptuarium] (1) *The council chamber in the citadel of Athens, where such as had deserved well of their country, were maintained at the public charge. (2) Also the public council house of other places. (1) Cic. de Orat. 1, 54. (2) Liv. 41, 20.*

* Prytanes, is. m. [à πρυτανεύω, gubernō] (1) || *Chief magistrates of Athens, chosen after the expulsion of the 30 tyrants. (2) Also a chief magistrate in Rhodes, Cyzicum, &c. (1) Demosth. Philipp. 2, & alibi. (2) Liv. 42, 45.*

* Psāmāthe, es. f. [à ψάμαθος, arena] (1) *A hill and fountain of Boeotia near Thibes. (2) A nymph, the daughter of Nereus, and mother of Phocus. (3) The daughter of Crotopus, king of the Argives. (1) Val. Flacc. 1, 364. (2) Ov. Met. 11, 398. (3) Stat. Theb. 1, 570.*

Psōphis, idis. f. *A city of Arcadia, Ov. Met. 5, 607.*

Psylli, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Africa, whose bodies were a natural antidote against the poison of serpents, Plin. 7, 2. Luc. 9, 895. Sed Celsus negat, 5, 27, 3.*

Psyra, æ. f. *An island in the Ægean sea, Plin. 5, 21.*

Psyralia, æ. f. *An island in the Ægean sea, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Lysiscoutalia incolæ vocant, Hard.*

P ante T.

* Ptēleon, i. n. [à πτελέξ, ulmus] *A town of Ionia, Liv. 42. ult.*

* Ptērōphōros regio [Lat. pinnigera; à πτερόν, pinna, & φέρω, fero; ob nivem que instar pinnarum perpetuò cadit] *A Scythian province in the Hyperborean mountains, Plin. 4, 12.*

* Ptōlēmæis, idis. f. Patron. *The daughter of Ptolemy, Cleopatra. Incesta Ptolemæis, Luc. 10, 69.*

* Ptōlēmāis, idis. f. *A city of Palestine, Plin. 2, 73. Also three more of the same name in Egypt.*

* Ptōlēmæus, i. m. [à πτολεμαῖον, pro πτολεμαῖον, pugnare] (1) *The name of the Egyptian kings after Alexander the Great, in a continued series, distinguished only by their surnames. The first of them was surnamed Lagus, one of Alexander's captains, who, at that king's decease, seized on Egypt. The most considerable of his successors was Philadelphus, who was very learned, and furnished the great library at Alexandria with 700,000 volumes. He also, by the counsel of Demetrius, caused the Old Testament to be translated into Greek. (2) Also a famous astronomer and geographer of Alexandria, in the time of M. Aurelius, as we learn from Suidas. (1) Vid. Gell. 6, ult. Joseph. Antiq. Jud. 12, 2. (2) Opera ejus extant.*

* Ptōlēmæium, i. n. [à Ptolemæo conditore] *A school in Athens so called, Cic. de Fin. 5, 1. & Pausan. in Attic.*

P ante U.

Publicōla, æ. m. *qui & Poplicōla [à publico, vel populi cultu, dict.] A name given to M. Valerius, the colleague of Brutus, who were the two first consuls of Rome, after the expulsion of the kings, Liv. 2, 8.*

Publius, ii. m. [qu. Populus, à populo, i. e. popularis] (1) *The prænomen of several Romans. (2) || A Syrian mimographer, more esteemed by Julius Cæsar than even Laberius himself. (1) Ut Publ. Cern. Scipio, P. Virg. Maro. (2) Vid. Gell. 17, 14. & Macrobi. 2, 7. Extant mimi ejus à Scaligero, Grutero, aliisque illustrat.*

Pūcīmanus, & Pūnicus, a, um. adj. *Of Africa, or Carthage. Vid. Pœnicanus & Pœnicus.*

Pūcīnum, i. n. *A famous castle of the Carni, a*

people inhabiting the country now called Carniola, in the territory of Venice, Plin. 3, 18. hod. incolis Castell Dunio, Hard.

|| Pupīenus, i. m. *A Roman emperor, colleague of Balbinus, Jul. Cap. Utriusque nummi in cinctiliis adservantur.*

Puppius, ii. m. *A tragical poet, who had a mighty art in moving the passion of grief. Lactymosa poemata Puppi, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 67.*

Purpurariæ, ōrum. f. pl. *Two small islands on the coasts of Mauritania, Plin. 6, 52. hod. l'isle Madere, & Porto Sancto, Hard.*

Puteolānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Puteoli, ut Aquæ Puteolanæ, Cic. Philipp. 8, 3. Of*

Puteoli, ōrum. m. pl. [à puteis, qui ibi pluri, frigidis & calidis, Varr. L. L. 4, 5.] *A city of Campania in Italy, famous formerly for justice; whence it was called by the Greeks Dicæarchia, Plin. 3, 5. hod. Puzzuolo, Hard.*

Pūtīcūli, ōrum. m. pl. [à puteis quod verumtissimum sepulture genus in puteis esset, & dicti puticuli, quod ibi cadavera putrescerent, Paul. ap. Fest.] *A place in the Esquiline, where poor people and spendthrifts were promiscuously buried, Varr. L. L. 4, 5.*

P ante Y.

* Pygmæi, ōrum. m. pl. [Lat. cubitales; à πυγμαῖοι, cubitus] (1) *A people of Thracia, said to be three inches only in height, who had continual war with the cranes. (2) Others in India. (1) Plin. 4, 11. (2) Id. 6, 10. Hinc*

* Pygmæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a pygmy, or dwarf. Pygmæus bellator, Juv. 13, 168.*

Pygmālion, ōnis. m. (1) *The son of Belus, king of Tyre, who for covetousness murdered Sichæus, his sister Dido's husband, for his money; which she discovering, made reprisals upon him, and fled secretly to Africa, where she built Carthage, as Virgil feigned. (2) Another, who made a beautiful statue, and falling in love with it, entreated Venus to give it life; and having obtained it, begot Paphos of it. (1) Æn. 1, 351, & deinceps. (2) Ov. Met. 10, 276.*

Pylādes, is. m. *The faithful friend of Orestes. Vid. Cic. de Fin. 2, 24. Quid non sit Pylades miraris, non sit Orestes? Mart. 6, 11, 1. Hinc*

Pylādēus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pylades. Pyladea amicitia, Cic. de Fin. 2, 26.*

Pylene, es. f. *A town of Ætolia, Stat. Theb. 3, 483.*

* Pylōs, i. f. [Πύλος, Gr.] *Three cities of this name in Peloponnesus, each pretending to be the birth place of Nestor; unde ap. Menæstros proverbialis versus, Ἔστι πύλος πρὸ πύλοιο, πύλος γὰρ μὲν ἔστι καὶ ἄλλος, ὅτι quid aliter præfatur, Plin. Æn. 1, 63. Hinc*

* Pylus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pylus, & Rex Pylus, Nestor, Juv. 10, 246. Pylia senectus, Mart. 8, 2, 7.*

* Pyramen, ōnis. m. [à πυρ, ignis, & ἄμεν, incus] *One of Neptune's Cyclops, who forged Jove's thunderbolts, Virg. Æn. 3, 42.*

Pyramus, i. m. *A Babylonian youth, who loved Thibbe. These lovers having promised to meet each other under a mulberry tree, she in her way to the place meeting a lioness, dropt her veil for fear, and retired to a cave. He coming soon after the same way, found the veil bloody; whence apprehending she was torn by some wild beast, he slew himself. She some time after thinking the coast was clear came out, and making towards the appointed place, seeing her lover's tragedy, slew herself with the same sword. This happened under a mulberry tree; whence the poets fabled that mulberries, which were white before, became red. lege ap. Ov. Æn. 3, 2. fabulam integram.*

Pyramus, i. m. *A river of Asia Minor, running by the straits of mount Taurus, and falling into the gulf of Issus, Cic. Fam. 2, 11. hod. Malmeire.*

Pyrène, es. f. *The daughter of Bebryx, who being disordered wandered up and down the mountains, which afterwards bore her name, she being also buried there*, Sil. 3, 425. Hinc

Pyrenæi montes, Mountains dividing Spain from France, and running 85 leagues, from east to west, Sil. 3, 415. They go by several names, according to the different countries through which they are extended.

Pyrgenses, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Pyrgi*, Plin. 4, 6.

Pyrgi, òrum. m. pl. *A maritime town of Etruria, near Antium and Gravissæ, now destroyed*. *Littorei Pyrgi*, Mart. 12, 2.

* *Pyrgotèles*, is. m. [*Lat. turrium structor; ex πυργος, turris, & τέλειν, perficio*] *An excellent graver of precious stones, in the time of Alexander the Great*, Plin. 37, 1.

* *Pyriphlēgēthōn*, ontis. m. [*ex πυρ, ignis, & φλεγων, uro*] *One of the infernal rivers*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17.

* || *Pyrodes*, is. m. [*Lat. Ignitus; à πυρ, ignis*] *The son of Cilix, who first struck fire out of flint*, Litt. ex Plin.

* *Pýrois*, entis. n. [*ab eodem*] (1) *One of the horses of Phæbus*. (2) *The planet Mars*. (1) Ov. Met. 2, 153. (2) Col. 10, 290.

Pyrha, æ. f. (1) *The wife of Deucalion*. (2) *A town of Eubœa*. (1) Ov. Met. 1, 350. (2) Plin. 4, 12.

* *Pyrthicha*, æ. vel *Pyrthice*, es. f. [*à Pyrrho quodam, vel à Pyrrho Achillis filio inventore*] *A dance in armour, so called from Pyrrhus, who is said to have first danced thus at his father's tomb, as some think*, Suet. Cæs. 39. & Ner. 12.

* *Pyrrho*, ònis. m. [*ab eodem cum seq.*] *A Grecian philosopher, founder of the sect of the Scepticks*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 17. Gell. 11, 5.

* *Pyrrhus*, i. m. [*à πυρρὸς, fulvus, à fulvo colore crinum*] (1) *The son of Achilles, called also Neoptolemus*, q. v. (2) *Also a king of Epirus, who being deceived by the ambiguity of the oracle of Apollo, Aio te, Hæcidea, Romanos vincere posse, waged war with the Romans unsuccessfully*. He was killed by a stone in assaulting Argos, or, as others say, by a tile. (1) Virg. Æn. 2, 491. conf. & 500. (2) Nep. in Regib. 2. Just. 25, 3. *regulâ peritissè*, Plut. Polyænus, Pausan. Strab. & Ov. in Ibin, 321.

Pýthagōreus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pythagoras*. *Pythagoræa ionomia*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 52. *Sibyl. Pythagoræi*. Referta Pythagoræorum Italia, Cic. de Orat. 2, 37.

* *Pýthagōrus*, æ. m. [*Lat. interrogare concionem; ex πυθαγόρευ, interrogo, & ἀγορά, forum*] *A philosopher, who left his country, then under the tyrant Polycrates, and travelled as far as India through Egypt, in search of knowledge, and returning, opened a school in a remote part of Italy, called Magna Græcia, in the reign of Tarquinius Superbus, as Cicero, Tusc. 4, 1. or of Servius Tullius, as others say*. He modestly changed the title *Σοφίς*, or *wise man*, by which learned men were called before him, into *Φιλόσοφος*, or *lovers of wisdom*. His scholars in their probation were enjoined silence, and were only to hear; which time was called *ἡμεροβία*, Gell. 1, 9. He held the transmigration of souls, and said he remembered himself to have been Euphorbus, Callides, Hermotimus, and Pyrrhus, before he was Pythagoras. His scholars judging him infallible, thought it enough to reply to an argument *Αὐτὸς ἔφη, ipse dixit*, Cic. N. D. 1, 5. He forbade the eating of animals, on the account of transmigration, *Vid. vitam ejus à Janamblico & Malcho script. & Val. Max. 8, 2.*

* *Pýthagōricus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Pythagoras*. *Philosophia Pythagorica*, Plin. 13, 13. *prudencia*, Val. Max. 4, 7, 10. & || *Sibyl. Pythagorici*, *Pythagoreans*, Cic. Divin. 1, 30.

* || *Pýthagōrissō*, æ. aet. *To be a Pythagorean*, *Æxist Apul. Florid. 2. sub fin.*

Pytheus, i. m. *A king of Bithynia, in the reign of Xerxes; concerning whom, and his gold*

mines, vid. Plut. de virt. mulier. He is called *Pythrus*, Plin. 33, 10.

* *Pýthia*, æ. f. *The priestess of Apollo, who gave out the oracles*, Nep. Milt. 1. & Them. 2.

* *Pýthia*, òrum. n. pl. [*à Pythius, i. e. Apollo*] *Games instituted in honour of Apollo*, Ov. Met. 1, 447.

* *Pýthias*, vel *Pynthius*, vel *Phinthias*, æ. m. [*à Gr. Πύθιας, Plut.*] *A Pythagorean, famous for his friendship to Damon*, Cic. Off. 3, 10. *Vid. Damon.*

* *Pýthicus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Apollo*. *Pythicæ cortinæ*, Val. Max. 8, 15, 3. *divinatio*, Id. 1, 8, 10.

* *Pýtho*, òs. f. *The city Delphos so called, from the oracle of Apollo there*, Tib. 2, 3, 31.

* *Pýthodōrus*, i. m. [*i. e. donum Apollinis; ex Pythōn, Apollo, & δῶρον, donum*] *An excellent carver*, Plin. 36, 5.

* *Pythōn*, ònis. d. g. [*à πύθω, putreo, à putredine terræ post diluvium ortus*] *A serpent shot to death by Apollo; whence he was called Pythius, and in memory of which the Pythian games were instituted*, Ov. Met. 1. fab. 9.

* || *Pýthōnissā*, æ. f. *A woman inspired with prophecy*, Vulg. int.

* *Pyxus*, i. f. [*Πύξος, Strab.*] *A town of Lucania, otherwise called Buxentum*, Plin. 3, 5. *hod. Pelicastro*, Hard.

Q ante U.

QUADI, òrum. m. *An ancient people of Germany, who inhabited the country between the Danube, Bohemia, and the river Mark*, Tac. Ann. 2, 63, 7.

† *Quadrata*, æ. f. *An ancient name of Rome*, Enn. ap. Selin. & Plot.

Quariates, ium. m. pl. *A people of Gallia Narbonensis, near the Alps*, Plin. 3, 4. *Quantum ex situ conjicimus, ibi fuere, ubi nunc Senectium est, & Dinia*, Hard.

|| *Quercetum*, i. n. *A town of the Low Countries*, Geogr. hod. *Quercy*.

Querquerni, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Plin. 3, 3.

Querculana porta, Plin. 16, 10. *eadem videtur atque*

|| *Quercetūlana*, æ. f. [*à querceto vicino, quod intra mures esset*] *A gate in Rome, so called from a grove of oaks within it*. || *Querquetulanæ viæ*, *Nymphs presiding there*, Fest.

Quercetūlanus mons, *A hill in Rome, afterwards called Caelius, from Cæles Vibenna*, Tac. Ann. 4, 65, 1.

|| *Quiētālis*, is. [*quod quietis & silentibus præfident*] *Pluto, or Orcus, so called, Fest.*

Quintilis, vel *Quintilis mensis* [*quod quintus a Martio*] *The fifth month, called afterwards Julius, in honour of Julius Cæsar*, Cic. Attic. 14, 7.

Quintius, vel *Quintius*, ii. m. *A noble Alban, the founder of the Quintian family; which coming to Rome spread greatly, and branched itself into several distinct houses, as the Capitoli, Cincinnati, Flamini, Crispini, &c.* The most eminent of this family was *L. Quintius Cincinnatus*, who, when the Romans were distressed by the *Æqui*, was sent for from his farm of four acres by the senate, to be made dictator. The messengers either found him at his plough, as some, or leaning on his spade, as others say, and created him dictator for six months. But he having in a few days put an end to that dangerous war, after sixteen days laid down his glorious office, and returned to his country work. *Lege Liv. 3, 26, 27, 28.* Hinc

Quintianus, & *Quintius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Quintius*. *Quintianus exercitus*, & *Quintia prata*, Liv. 3, 26.

Quintia, æ. f. *A lady in Catullus*, Ep. 84.

Quintilia, æ. f. *The mistress of the poet Licinus*, Catull. 93.

Quintiliānus, i. m. [*M. Fabius*] *A noted rhetorician, a Spaniard by birth, but who taught rhetoric at Rome in Domitian's time, and perhaps sooner, for Martial thus accosteth him, Vagæ moderator summe juventutæ*, Ep. 2, 90. He had a salary out of the treasury, and grew very rich, and was honoured as a patrician, *Juv. 7, 188, & seq. Instit. Rhet. & Declamat. hodie extant.*

Quintilius, ii. m. (1) || *Anobleman of Cremona, a friend to Horace and Virgil.* (2) *Quintilius Varus, a Roman præfect under Augustus in Germany, where he was defeated, and had three whole legions cut off.* (1) Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 189. (2) Dio, 56. Suet. Aug. 23. || *Utrum herum Flaccus*, Ov. 1, 24. *deslet, incertum est.*

Quirinalis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Quirinus, or Romulus*. || *Quirinalis collis* [*à templo Quirini ibi extructo*] *One of the seven hills of Rome; hod. Monte Cavallo*. *Quirinalis porta*, *a gate of the city leading to the hill; hod. Porta Salaria*. *Quirinale jugum*, Ov. Fast. 6, 218. *Quirinalis trabea*, Virg. Æn. 7, 612.

Quirinus, i. m. [*à quiris hasta Sabinis, vel à Curibus, urbe Sabinorum, utrumque etymon tangit*, Ov. Fast. 2, 475.] *A name given to Romulus after his consecration*. *Lege Ov. Met. 14. fab. 18.* || *Pace*, vel *Quirini*, vel *Romuli*, dixerim, Cic. Off. 3, 10.

Quiris, itis. *sed freq. Quirites*, ium. plur. [*à Cures urbe Sabinorum*] *The Sabines properly, but after the union of the Romans with them commonly used for the Roman people*. *Una Quiritem Vertigo facit*, Pers. 5, 75.

R ante A.

Rabirius, ii. m. (1) *The name of several Romans, particularly two, Aulus and P. Silius, of the Equestrian order, defended by Cicero.* (2) *Also the name of an heroic poet, accounted by some second to Virgil.* (1) *Vid. ipsas orationes ap. Cic.* (2) *Marius, magnique Rabirius oris*, Ov. Ep. & Pont. 4, 16, 5. *Maximè nostro ævo eminent* *Virgilius Rabiriusque*, Sen. de Benef. 6, 3.

Ramnæ, vel *Rhamnes*, òrum. Fast. 3, 132. *Ramnenses*, um. m. pl. *Liv. 1, 13.* [*à Romulo*] *One of the three divisions, or tribes, of the people in the time of Romulus; the other were Titus, Tib. 4, 1, 31. Titenses*, Ov. Fast. 3, 131. vel *Tatenses, ut aliqui legunt*, Liv. 1, 13. à *Tito Tatius*; & *Luceres*, à *Lucumone*, Enn. ap. Parr. L. L. 4. *qui tamen ibi ait Tolumnium tragediarum Tuscarum scriptorem hæc omnia vocabula fuisse Tusca dixisse.*

Rataneum, i. n. *A town of Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22. *hod. Mucarisar*, Hard.

Ravenna, æ. f. *A city of Italy, not far from the Adriatick*, Sil. 8, 603. *where Augustus kept a fleet*, Suet. Aug. 49. *hod. priscum nomen retinet*. Hinc

Ravennas, atis. c. g. *Of, or belonging to, Ravenna*. *Ravennates ranæ*, Mart. 3, 93.

Rauraci, vel *Raurici*, òrum. m. pl. *A people anciently inhabiting near Basil in Switzerland. Their metropolis was called Augustio*; *hod. Aoust*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 5. Plin. 4, 17.

R ante E.

Reāte, indecl. n. *A town in Umbria, belonging to the ancient Sabines, of great antiquity*. *Reate dicatum cælicolūm matri*, Sil. 8, 416. *hod. Rieti*. Hinc

Reātini, òrum. m. pl. *The people of Reate*, Plin. 3, 12. & Liv. 28, 45.

Reātinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Reate*. *Reatinæ præfecturæ*, Val. Max. 1, 8, 1.

Rēgillæ, ærum. vel *fort. Rēgilli*, òrum. m. pl. *An ancient town of the Sabines*, Suet. Tib. 1.

Rēgillānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Regille*. *Claudius Regillanus*, Suet. Tib. 2.

Rēgillus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Regilli.* *Regillus lacus, Val. Max. 1, 8.* At this place the Romans gained a great victory over the Latins, *Liv. 2, 20. hod. Lago di S. Prossede.*

|| **Rēgiomons**, tis, m. *The city Koenigsberg in Prussia.*

|| **Regni**, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Surrey, Suffex, and the maritime coast of Hampshire, about Ringwood, Camd.*

|| **Regulbium**, ii, n. *Reculver in Kent, Camd.*

Rēgūlus, vid. **Attilius**.
Rēmūriā, ōrum, n. pl. [*qu. Lemuria ad placandos Rēmi manes*] *Expiatory sacrifices made by Romulus, on the death of his brother Remus, Porphy.*

Rēmūs, i, m. *The brother of Romulus, slain in a sedition between him and his brother; but the common report was, that he ridiculing his brother's wall, and leaping over it, was by him slain, Liv. 1, 6.*

Rēmūrīnus ager. *The possession of Remus near mount Aventine, Fest.*

R ante H.

|| **Rha**, *The river Volga in Muscovy, Pompon.*

|| **Rhādāmanthūs**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Rhadamanthus.* || **Rhadamantheum** iudicium, *in corrupt judgment, Vid. Chiliad.*

Rhādāmanthus, i, m. *A lawgiver of Crete, who was famous for his impartial justice; wherefore the poets have represented him as one of the three judges of hell, Virg. AEn. 6, 566.*

Rhadata, æ, f. *A town of Syene in Egypt, where a golden cat was worshipped, Plin. 6, 29.*

Rhæa Sylvia, *The mother of Romulus and Remus, Vid. Histor. Liv. 1, 1.*

Rhætia, æ, f. *The country of the Grisons on the Alps, near the Hercynian forest. Prom net Hercyniæ confinis Rhætia Silvæ, Claud. B. Ger. 330. || Scrib. & cum e simplici. Hinc*

Rhæti, vel **Rhæti**, ōrum, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Rhætia, Liv. 5, 33. Hor. Od. 3, 4, 17.*

Rhæticus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Rhætia. Rhætice, vel Rhetice, vites, Col. 3, 2. || Scrib. & Rhæticus.*

Rhamnus, untis, f. (1) *A town of Attica; hod. Taurcastro, vel Ebreocastro, Hard. (2) A town of Crete, near cape Crio. (1) Plin. 4, 7. (2) Id. 4, 12.*

Rhebus, i, m. *Val. Flacc. 4, 698. Rhesus, Plin. 5, 30. A river of Bithynia falling into the Euxine sea.*

Rhedones, um, m. pl. *Ancient inhabitants of Bretagne in France, Cæs. B. G. 2, 34. hod. Cenx de Rennes.*

***Rhēgium**, ii, n. *Plin. 3, 5. Rhēgion, Ov. Met. 14, 48. [à ῥήγιον, frango, quod ille Sicilia ab Italiā rupta sit] A city of Italy, situated on the promontory over against Sicily; hod. Reggio. Hinc*

***Rhēgīni**, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Rhegium, Cic. pro Archiā, 3.*

***Rhēgīnus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Rhegium. Rhēgina littora, Sil. 13, 94.*

Rhemmius, vid. **Palæmon**.

Rhēnānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Rhine. Rhenana manus, Mart. 9, 36, 4.*

Rhēni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of the Rhine, Germans. Ingentes locat Cæsonia Rhenos, Pers. 6, 47.*

Rhēnus, i, m. [*à ῥήν, fluere, vel à ῥήν, Germ. purum*] (1) *The great river Rhine, which anciently divided Germany and France. Its head is in the Rhetian Alps. After a course of near 300 miles it emptyeth itself into the Maes, and then by two outlets into the German ocean; hence called by Virg. bicorniger, AEn. 8, 277. (2) A small river of Italy running by Bononia. (1) Ap. plerisque auct. (2) Parvi Bononia Rheni, Sil. 8, 601.*

***Rhēsus**, i, m. [*ῥήσος, Gr.*] *A king of Thrace, who coming to the assistance of Troy, was slain by Diomedes in his tent the first night, Hom. Il. x, 435. & Virg. AEn. 1, 473. Rhesi nivæ citæque bigæ, Catull. 53, 26.*

Rhētēnor, ōris, m. *One of Diomedes's companions, changed into a heron by Venus, Ov. Met. 14, 504.*

Rhētus, vid. **Rhœtus**.

***Rhīphæi** montes, vid. **Rhiphæus**.

***Rhīphæus**, vel **Rīphæus**, a, um, adj. [*à ῥήφειν, flare*] *Scythian, Muscovian. Riphææ pruina, Virg. Geor. 4, 518. arces, Id. ib. 3, 382.*

Rhīphe, es, f. *A midland town of Peloponnesus, Stat. Theb. 1, 420.*

Rhīpheüs, vel **Rīpheüs**, ei, m. *One of the Centaurs, Ov. Met. 12, 352.*

Rhium, ii, n. *The strait of the Corinthian bay, Liv. 28, 7. hod. Stretio de Lepanto.*

Rhizinium, ii, n. *A town of Dalmatia, Plin. 3, 22. hod. Rifino, Cellar.*

Rhōdānus, i, m. *The Rhosne, a very rapid river arising from the Alps, not far from the sources of the Rhine and Danube. It runeth by Geneva, westward through France, and by three outlets dischargeth itself into the Tyrrhene sea, Liv. 21, 31. & Cæs. sape.*

Rhōdiācus, a, um, adj. *Of the island Rhodæ.*

Spongiæ Rhodiæ, Plin. 31. sub fin. &

Rhōdius, a, um, adj. *Idem. Rhodius adolescentulus, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 33. Rhodia vitis, Virg. Georg. 2, 102.*

Rhōdōpe, es, f. [*à Rhodope Thraciæ reginā in hunc montem præt. mutatā, vel, ut alii volunt, sepultā*] *A high mountain in Thrace covered all the year with snow, Virg. AEn. 6, 30. Ov. Met. 10, 11. Hinc*

Rhōdōpēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Rhodope, Synecd. Thracian. Rhodopeius vates, Ov. Met. 10, 11. Rhodopeia Phyllis, Id. Ep. 2, 1.*

Rhōdus, i, f. *A famous island in the Mediterranean, of a very wholesome and pleasant situation. It is over against Caria and Lycia. Pindar calleth it the daughter of Venus, and spouse of Apollo, Olymp. Ode 7. Epod. 1. for its pleasantness, and the learned men who flourished here. It went formerly by several names, which see in Plin. 5, 51. This place was famous for a Colossus 70 foot high, viz. the statue of Apollo, accounted one of the wonders of the world.*

Rhæbus, i, m. *The horse of Mezentius, Virg. AEn. 10, 861.*

Rhæcus, vid. **Rhætus**, n. 3.

Rhæteum, i, n. *A promontory near Troy, Ov. Met. 11, 97. Hinc*

Rhætēus, & **Rhæteus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Rhæteum; Synecd. Trojan. || Ductor Rhætēus, Virg. AEn. 12, 456. i. c. AEnas. Rhætæ oræ, Id. ib. 3, 108.*

Rhæticus, a, um, adj. vid. **Rhæticus**.

Rhætus, **Rhæcus**, vel **Rhetus**, i, m. *ut aliqui leg. (1) A king of the Marrubians in Italy. (2) One of the Centaurs, who fought with the Lapithæ. (3) Rhæcus, an inventor of plaitick, or moulded, work in clay. (1) Virg. AEn. 10, 388. (2) Lucan. 6, 390. (3) Plin. 35, 12.*

Rhoxāne, vel **Roxāne**, es, f. *The daughter of Oxyartes, a nobleman of Persia, whom Alexander married for the sake of her beauty, Curt. lib. 5. At length slain together with her son, by Callander, Just. 15, 2.*

Rhyndācus, i, m. *A river of Mysia in Asia, rising out of the lake Artynia, and discharging itself into the Propontis, Val. Flacc. 3, 35. & Mela, 1.*

R ante I.

|| **Ricina**, æ, f. *An island on the Irish coast, Racline, Camd. al. Skye.*

|| **Rigodunum**, i, n. *Some take it for Ribbleshead in Lancashire, others for Rippon, or Richmond in Yorkshire.*

Rīphæus, **Rīphæus**, & **Rīphēus**, vid. **Rhiphæus**.

R ante O.

Rōbīgālia, um, & ōrum, n. pl. *A festival celebrated on the 25th of April, Plin. 18, 29. in honour of*

Rōbīgus, i, m. vel **Rūbīgus** [*à rubigine*] *A god worshipped, to keep blasting and mildew from corn, Varr. L. L. 5, 3.*

Ræti, vel **Rhæti**, vid. **Rhæti**.

|| **Roffa**, æ, f. *The city Rochester; unde || Roffensis episcopus, the bishop thereof.*

***Rōma**, æ, f. [*à ῥώμῃ excelsus fuit, quod in montibus sita sit, unde altæ mœnia Romæ, Virg. AEn. 1, 11. vel fortè potius à ῥώμῃ, robur, quâ ratione & antiquitus Valentia dicta fuerit; al. à Romulo, Roma, non Romula, formâ dim. ne quid ab urbis majestate discederet*] *Rome, the chief city of Italy, and formerly of the whole world. Some say it was first called Valentia; unde ῥώμῃ, Valentia, Gloss. vet. and by Evander a Greek name of the same import, called ῥώμῃ, vid. Serv. ad Virg. Ecl. 1. But the most received opinion is, that it was built by Romulus in the first year of the seventh Olympiad, according to Dionys. Halic. Vid. Cic. in Catil. 4, 6. Liv. 1, 16. & 21, 30.*

Rōmānicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Rome; Roman. Oleum Romanicum, Cato, 146. Aratra Romanica, Id. 135.*

Rōmāniensis, vel ut al. leg. **Rōmānenſis**, e, adj. *Imported to Rome. Sal Romanienſe, Cato R. R. cap. ult. Vid. Grut. Inscript. p. 41. n. 7.*

Rōmānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Rome. Subst. one born at, or free of Rome. Romana tellus, Virg. AEn. 4, 275. Romanum forum, Id. ib. 8, 368. Romani triumphi, Id. Georg. 2, 148. Patriis acer Romanus in armis, Id. ibid. 3, 346. Aspice Romanos tuos, Id. AEn. 6, 789.*

***Rōmūlus**, i, m. [*dini. à ῥώμῃ, valens, Scal.*] (1) *The father of Aventinus, ing of the Aborigines, by some called Aremulus. (2) Also the supposed son of Mars, by Ilia the niece of Numitor, and the twin brother of Remus. He built Rome, settled there the commonwealth, made good laws, and reigned 37 years. How he died, is uncertain, but was afterwards consecrated, and worshipped as a god by the name of Quirinus. Donce regina siccidos Marte gravis geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem, Virg. AEn. 1, 274. Vid. Romuli Hist. ap. Liv. lib. 1. princ. Hinc*

***Rōmūlus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Romulus, or Rome. Romula tellus, Virg. AEn. 7, 876. gens, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 1. &*

***Rōmūleus**, a, um, adj. *Of Romulus, or Rome. Urbs Romulea, Ov. Met. 15, 625. conf. Virg. AEn. 8, 654.*

***Rōmūlidæ**, ārum, m. pl. *Romans. Romulidæ saturi, Pers. 1, 31. conf. Virg. AEn. 8, 638.*

Roscianus, & **Roscus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Roscius. || Rosciana imitatio, an emulation of Roscius, the famous actor, Cic. de Orat. 2, 59. Roscia lex, by which distinct seats in the theatre were assigned to the gentry and commonalty, Cic. Philipp. 2, 8.*

Roscus, i, m. (1) *An excellent actor in the scenes, Cicero's master in pronunciation and action. So perfect he was in his way, that such as excelled in any art were called Roscii. (2) Also a tribune of the people, by whom Lex Roscia, for regulating the seats in the theatre, was enacted. (1) Vid. Roscianus, a, um. & Cic. de Orat. 1, 28. Quæ doctus Roscius egit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 52. (2) Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 62.*

Rosca, vel **Rosia**, æ, f. *A town of Campania, pleasantly situated, Varr. R. R. exti.*

Rostra, ōrum, n. pl. *The pleading place in Rome, Vid. Appell.*

|| **Rothomagus**, i, f. *The city Roan in Normandy, Vid. Geogr.*

Roxāne, vid. **Rhoxane**.

Roxolani, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Scythia Europea, bordering upon the Alani, called Tartary the Lesser, or the Ukraïn, Tac. Hist. 1, 79.*

R ante U.

Rūbi, ōrum, m. pl. *A town of Apulia, between Canusium and Barium, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 94. hod. Ruvo, ut aliqui volunt.*

Rūbicon, ōnis, m. *A small river which formerly parted France and Italy. Cæsar consecutus est milites ad Rubiconem, Suet. Cæs. 31. Ventum est parvi Rubiconis ad undas, Luc. 1, 185. hod. Luso, Hard. Rūbi-*

Rūbīgālia, ōrum, *vid.* Rubigalia.
Rūbīe, ārum, f. pl. *A small town in Tuscany*, Mart. 4, 64, 15.

Rubricātus, i, m. *Mela*. Rubricātum, i, n. Plin. 3, 3. *A river in Catalonia*; *hod.* Lobregat, Hard.

Rūdīa, ārum, f. pl. *A small town of Calabria on the cape of Tarentum, not far from Brundisium, the birth place of the poet Ennius*. Nunc Rudīe solo memorabile nomen alumno, Sil. 12, 397. *hod.* Carnigna, Hard. Hinc

Rūdīus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Rudīe*.
¶ Rudīus homo, Cic. pro Arch. 10. i. e. Ennius.

Rūfīe, ārum, f. pl. Virg. Aen. 7, 739. Rūfīe, Sil. 8, 568. Rūfīum, i, n. Liv. 8, 25. *A town of Calabria, in the extremity of the Hirpines, towards Lucania*.

Rūfīllus, i, m. *One taxed by Horace for his jests and effeminacy*, Sat. 1, 2, 27.

Rūfīnus, i, m. (1) *A commander of the Gauls*. (2) *One raised from a low degree by Theodotus, and with Stilico and Gildo left guardians to Arcadius and Honorius, against whom they turned traitors, and were deservedly cut off; this in the east, Stilico in the west, and Gildo in Africa, Volaterr.* *vid.* Claud. in Ruf.

Rūfīnī, ōrum, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Rusa*, Cic. Fam. 10, 21.

Rūfīus, i, m. *The name of several men*. (1) *A stout captain under Scipio Africanus*. (2) *Rufus (Virginius) a senator and consul in the reign of Nero, and by him put to death*. (3) *A poet of Bononia, greatly beloved by Martial, who often mentioneth him, and bewaileth his untimely death*. (4) *Rufus (Curtius) who wrote the life of Alexander the Great*. (1) Appian. (2) Tac. Ann. 15, 24. & 71. (3) Mart. 6, 8, 9, 77. & 3, 85. (4) Opus extat. Plures hujus nominis Index in Tacit. supeditabit: inter cetera emicat P. Rutilius Rufus, quod vid. paul. infra.

Rugia, æ, f. *The isle of Rugen on the coast of Pomerania, cujus incolæ Rugii vocantur*, Tac. Germ. 43, 8.

Rullus, i, m. *One who first moved in the senate that the Agrarian law might pass, but by the opposition Cicero made to it in three orations, could not carry his point*. Extant orationes.

Rūmia dea [quæ rumis, i. e. mammis præfuit] *The goddess of sucking children*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11.

¶ Rūmīnālis ficus, *The tree under which the she-wolf suckled Romulus and Remus*, Fest. first called Romula, or Romularis, Liv. 1, 4.

Rūmīnus, a, um, adj. *Id. quod ruminalis*. Rumina nunc ficus, Romula ficus erat, Ov. Fast. 2, 212. *contra quam ap. Liv. loco proxime cit.*

¶ Rūncīna, æ, f. *The goddess of wedding, or cleansing the ground*, Aug. de C. D. 4, 8.

¶ Rūpella, æ, f. *Richelle in France*.

¶ Rupes Fergusii, *Knockfergus in Ireland*.

Ruscino, ōnis, f. *Roussillon in Catalonia*, Plin. 3, 4.

Rūsīna, æ, f. *A maritime town in Africa*, Plin. 5, 4. & Sil. 3, 260. *hod.* Susa, Hard.

¶ Rūssia, æ, f. *A country of Poland, bordering southward on Hungary. Also a country of European Sarmatia, now Moscow*.

Rūscūtium, ii, n. *A town of Algiers in Barbary*, Plin. 5, 2. Nunc est Carbona, haud procul Bugienfi sinu & oppido, Hard.

Rutheni, ōrum, m. pl. (1) *A people about Rhodæ in Aquitain*. (2) *¶ Also of Muscovy*. (1) Plin. 4, 19. (2) *Vid.* Geogr.

Rūtīlius, i, m. *The Rutilian family was very illustrious at Rome, of which was P. Rutilius Rufus, consul with Cn. Marius, A. U. 649. He was a very learned man, and writ his own life in Latin, and also the war of Numantia, in Greek. He had the character of an able scholar. In the law he was a hearer of S. Scævola, and M. Manilius; in philosophy, of Panætius. He was banished by Sylla, and went to Smyrna, where he was made a citizen; and being recalled, refused to return, saying, he had rather his country should be ashamed of his banishment, than grieve*

at his return. *Vid.* Tac. Ann. 4, 43. Val. Max. 6, 4, 4. Sen. de Benef. 6. Ov. à Ponto, 1, 3, 63.

Rūtūba, æ, f. (1) *A river of Liguria*; *hod.* la Rotta, Hard. (2) *A gladiator in Horace*. (1) Luc. 2, 422. (2) Sat. 2, 7, 96.

Rūtūli, ōrum, m. pl. *A very ancient people of Italy, who under their leader Turnus endeavoured to drive Æneas out of Italy*, Plin. 3, 5. Turnus Rutulos animis audacibus implet, Virg. Aen. 9, 72. Trus Rutuluse fuit, Virg. Aen. 10, 108.

Rūtūlus, a, um, adj. *Rutilian; of, or belonging to, the Rutuli*. Sanguine Trojano & Rutulodotabere, virgo, Virg. Aen. 7, 318.

¶ Rutunium, ii, n. *Routon in Shropshire, Camd.*

¶ Rūtūpæ, ārum, f. pl. *Richbūrow in Kent, Camd.* Unde

Rūtūpīnus, a, um, adj. *ut* Rutupino edua fundo Ostrea, Juv. 4, 141. ¶ Rutupina litorea fervent, Luc. 6, 67. *The foreland of Kent*.

S ante A.

SĀBE, es, f. [à סבא filio Ramah, vel à סבא, veneror, quod thure ad cultum decorum abundet] *A city and district of Arabia Felix, productive of frankincense, and other rich gums, fruits, and spices*, Plin. 6, 23. & 12, 14. Unde

Sābæi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Sabe in Arabia Felix*, Virg. Georg. 1, 57.

Sābæus, a, um, adj. *Of, growing at, or brought from, Sabe*. Thus Sabæum, Virg. Aen. 1, 420. Myrrha Sabæa, Sen. Herc. Oet. 376.

Sabaria, æ, f. *A town on the confines of Hungary and Austria*, Plin. 3, 24. *hod.* pulcum retinet nomen, Hard.

¶ Sābātia, æ, f. *A country of Tuscany*, Fest. Unde

Sābātius, a, um, Fest. & Sābātinus lacus, Col. quæ itagna Sabatia, Sil. 8, 491. Quique tuos Flavina toros, Sabatia quique Stagna tenent; *hod.* lago di Bracciano.

Sabazia, ōrum, n. pl. (1) *A festival in honour of Bacchus*. (2) *¶ Also of Jupiter*. (1) Cic. N. D. 3, 23. & de Legibus, 2, 15. (2) Rhodig.

Sabazius, ii, m. [à Sabis gente Thraciæ] (1) *A name given by the Sabæ, a people of Thrace, to Bacchus*. (2) *The same given also to Jupiter by the Cretans*. (1) Eustath. Dionys. perieg. in teipr. (2) Val. Max. 1, 3.

¶ Sabbātīcus, i, m. sc. amnis. *A swift river of Phœnicia, which flowed not on the sabbath day*, Joseph.

Sabbātum, i, n. *vid.* Appellat.

Sābelli, ōrum, m. pl. *An ancient people of Italy, descended from the Sabines*, Plin. 3, 12. Hinc

Sābellīcus, a, um, adj. *Of the Sabellians, Sabellian*. Sabellicus sus, Virg. Georg. 3, 255. & Sābellus, a, um, adj. *Sabellian*. Mater Sabella, Virg. Aen. 8, 510. Sabelli ligones, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 38.

Sābīnē, adv. *After the manner of the Sabines* Ciprum Sabinē bonum, Varr. L. L. 4, 32.

Sābīni, ōrum, m. pl. [à σάβη, venerari, gens etenim religionibus celebris, *vid.* Plin. 3, 12. Sil. autem à Sabo deo, 8, 424.] *An ancient people of Italy, between the Umbrians and Latins, famous for their gravity, sobriety, chastity, and incorrupt manners*, *vid.* Liv. 1, 18. Cicero calleth them valiant, and the very flower of Italy, pro Legar. 11. After the rape of their women by the Romans, Tatius and Romulus agreed to incorporate them into one people.

Sābīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Sabines*. Sabina diota, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 7.

Sābīnus, i, m. (Poppæus) (1) *A governor of Moesia, Macedon, and Achaia, a consular and triumphal man*. (2) *Also Sabinus (Flavius) the brother of Vespasian, slain by Vitellius*. (3) *A Sabinus, a poet who wrote answers to several of Ovid's heroick epistles*. (4) *Sabinus (Masurius) a lawyer in the time of Tiberius*. Alios bene

multos in Taciti indice rep. (1) *Vid.* Tac. Ann. 1, 80, 1. & 4, 46, 1. & 5, 10, 3. (2) *Id.* Ann. 3, 74, 3. (3) *Ov.* Am. 2, 18, 27. & deinc. (4) *Gell.* 14, 19. & alibi; *it.* Perf. 5, 90.

Sabis, is, m. (1) *The river Sambre in Flanders*. (2) *Also a river of Carmania, discharging itself into the Persian gulf*. (1) Cæf. B. C. 2, 18. (2) Plin. 6, 23.

Sabrina, æ, f. [Σαβίνα, Ptol.] *The river Severn, which divideth England and Wales*, Tac. Ann. 12, 31, 2.

Sacæ, ārum, m. pl. *An ancient people of Scythia*, Plin. 6, 17. In orientali parte regionis illius sedes habuere, quam nunc Zagatay, & regnum Samarcand appellamus, Hard.

Sacer mons, *A hill near Rome consecrated to Jupiter, and therefore so named. With the commons, angry with the senators, retired, leaving the city*, Liv. 2, 32.

Sacra via. [d. èt. quod ibi pax sancita inter Romulum & Tatium] *A street in Rome, which was a passage to the capitol and palace, and through which all the pomp of triumphs was carried*, Hor. Epod. 4, 7.

¶ Sacram, ōrum, m. pl. [à Corybante quodam dict. quod sacri illi essent deum matri, Serw.] *A people of Italy descended from the Pelasgi and Aborigines*, Fest. Hinc

Saciānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Sacram*. Sacranæ acies, Virg. Aen. 7, 796.

Sacrum nemus, *A wood in Holland*, Tac. Hist. 4, 14, 4. *hod.* Scakerbus.

Sacrum promonterium, *A cape in Portugal*, Plin. 4, 22. *hod.* Cape St. Vincent.

Saddūcci, ōrum, m. pl. [à ΠΤΥ justitia, quod justos se simulant] *A sect of the Jews, which denied the existence of angels and spirits*, Hieron. Ecce Pharisei, Sadduceique dolosi, Juven. 3, 222.

Sæpinates, ium, m. pl. *A people of Samnium in Italy*, Plin. 3, 12. Locus *hod.* Supino, in comitatu Molisi, Hard.

Sägāna, æ, f. *A noted witch, or empoisoner, so called*, Hor. Epod. 5, 25.

Sägāris, is, f. (1) *A river of Scythia Europea*. (2) *The name of a Trojan in Virgil*. (1) Ov. à Ponto, 4, 4, 47. (2) Aen. 5, 263.

Sagra, æ, *A river of Calabria in Italy*, Plin. 3, 10. Cic. N. D. 2, 2. Strabonis, lib. 6. verba digna memoratu sunt, Μισα δὲ Λοκρὲς Σάγρως, ἐν θηλυκῇ ἐνομεύεσθαι; *hod.* Sagriano, Hard.

Sāguntīni, ōrum, m. pl. Liv. 21, 9. *The people of Saguntum*.

Sāguntīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Saguntum*. Saguntinum lutum, Mart. 8, 6. ¶ *Saguntina fames, extreme famine*. *Vid.* Saguntum, & Ciliad.

Sāguntum, i, n. *A city of Spain beyond the river Ebro, a most faithfull ally to the Romans: for when they had held out against Hannibal, and were reduced to skeletons by famine, inasmuch that Saguntina fames became proverbial, rather than submit they chose to burn themselves, wives, and children; which was the cause of the second Punick war*, Liv. 21, 14. & Val. Max. 6, 6. ext. 1.

Sais, is, f. *A town of Egypt between Sebenna and Canopus*, Plin. 5, 10. Hinc

Saitæ, ārum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Sais, Saites*. They worshiped Hermes Trismegistus. Of this people the Athenians were a colony, Plin. 6, 3. *Vid.* & Voss. de Hist. Græc. p. 399.

Sala, æ, f. *A river and town in Mauritania*, Plin. 5, 1. Oppidum *hod.* Sale retinet nomen, at amni nomen est Buragrag, Hard.

*Sālācia, æ, f. [quod salum, i. e. mare, ciet] (1) *The goddess of the sea, Amphitrite*. (2) *A considerable city in Portugal*. (1) Vett. Gloss. Salacia, Ἀμφιτρίτη, Νηπιε. (2) Plin. 4, 22.

Sālāmin, vel Sālāmis, inis, f. & Sālāmīna, æ. Cic. Tusc. 1, 40. (1) *An island and city of the Ægean sea, in the Saronick bay, between Attica and Peloponnesus, where Telamon, the father of Ajax and Teucer, reigned*. (2) *Also another city in Cyprus; built by Teucer when banished by his father*. (1) Nep. Them. 3. Cic. Tusc. 1, 46. Virg.

Virg. *Æn.* 8, 158. (2) *Paterc.* 1, 7. *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 29. Incolæ *Salaminii*; *hod. Coluri.*

Sālāmīnius, & *Sālāmīniācus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Salamis.* *Salaminius Teucer, Hor. Od.* 15, 23. *Salaminia* mare, *Luc.* 5, 109.

Sālāpia, æ, f. *A city of Apulia, Plin.* 3, 11. *Rudera nomen servant, Salpe, Hard.*

Sālūpīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Salapia.* *Salapina palus, Luc.* 5, 377.

**Sālāria* via. [*à sale*; quod illā in *Sabinos* sal portabatur] *A way leading from Rome to the country of the Sabines, Vid. Fest. & Plin.* 31, 7.

Salassi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Piedmont, whose chief town was called Augusta Salassorum, Plin.* 3, 17. *hod. Aosta, Hard.*

Salde, es, f. *A Roman colony in Barbary, Plin.* 5, 2. *hod. Bugie, Hard.*

Sale, es, f. *A lake of Sipylum, the capital of Mæonia, Plin.* 5, 29.

Sālēntīni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, inhabiting the eastern part over against Epirus, whose chief cities were Tarentum, Brundisium, and Hydrus, Liv.* 9, 42.

Sālēntīnum promontorium. [forte quod *falo ambiatur*] *A cape of Mæapia in Italy, Plin.* 4, 23. *Dic. etiam Iapygium; hod. Cap. de Sainte Mary.*

Sālēntīnus, a, um, adj. *Of the Salentines, or Magna Græcia.* *Salentini campi, Virg. Æn.* 3, 400.

Sāleius, i, m. (*Bassus*) *A poor poet in the time of Vespasian, though commended for a great wit, and a good man. Vid. auct. dial. de Orat. Tacit. adscript.* 5, 2. & alibi; *Juv.* 7, 80. *Quint.* 10, 1.

Sālernum, i, n. *A town of the Picentines in Italy, Luc.* 2, 425. & *Sil.* 8, 583. *hod. Salerno.*

|| *Salia*, æ, f. *A town of Arragon, the native place of Prudentius the Christian poet, Prud. præf. Cathem. Hymn.*

Sālīāris, e, adj. *Belonging to the Salii, or priests of Mars.* *Epulari Saliarem in modum, Cic. Attic.* 5, 9. *Saliaribus dapibus Ornare pulvinar deorum, Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 2.

Sālīi, ōrum, m. pl. [*à saliendo, quod saltantes ancilia gestarent*] *Priests of Mars instituted by Numa, who carried the sacred ancilia in procession, capering, dancing, and singing rude verses, Liv.* 1, 20. *Virg. Æn.* 8, 285. & *Ov. Fast.* 3, 387.

*|| *Sālīnæ*, ārum, f. pl. [*à salis fontibus*] *The Witches in England. Also Hall, a city in Saxony; and another in Burgundy, called Salines, and Saluces, in Piedmont, ex Litt.*

|| *Salisburgum*, i, n. *Salzburg, in Germany.*

Sālīsubūlus, i, m. [*cui Salii sunt subsilientes*] *Mars so called, Catull.* 18, 6.

Sallustianus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sallust.* *Sallustiana brevis, Quint.* 10, 1.

Sallustius, i, m. (*Crispus*) *He was born at Amiternum, but educated at Rome, and was a great student from his youth. He wrote the Roman history with great applause, whence that of Martial, 14, 191. Crispus Romanus primus in historia; whereof nothing is left but a few orations, some epistles, and fragments. The war with Jugurtha, and Catiline's conspiracy, have come to us entire. He much affected old words. He was familiar with Cæsar, but a great enemy of Cicero. He was turned out of the senate for his loose life, but restored by Cæsar. Vid. Plin. 34, 2. Quint. 10, 1. & in summâ Voss. de Hist. Lat. 1, 1.*

Salluvii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Narbonne in France, near Aix, Plin.* 3, 4.

Salmācis, īdis, f. (1) *A fountain in Caria, which rendereth men soft, and effeminate; whence the poets feigned that it changed men into women. (2) A nymph said to be changed into a fountain of that name. (1) Vitruv. 2, 8. & Fest. (2) Ov. Met.* 4, 307.

|| *Salmantica*, æ, f. *The city of Salamanca in Spain.*

Salmōna, æ, f. (1) *A river of France, which dischargeth itself into the Moselle. (2) || One of the eight cities in the country of Pisa, in which Salmoneus reigned. (1) Auson. Mosell. 336. (2) Steinh.*

Salmōneus, i, m. *The son of one Æolus of Elis. He was so proud, that he would needs pass for a god; and to that end made a bridge of brass over a great part of the city, that the rattling of the chariots over it might imitate thunder. But Jupiter, to punish his impious insolence, struck him with real thunder, and sent him to hell, Virg. Æn.* 6, 585.

Salmōnis, īdis, f. *A fountain in Peloponnesus, from whence the river Enipeus floweth, Ov. Am.* 3, 6, 43.

|| *Salmurium*, ii, n. *Saumur in France.*

Sālo, ōnis, m. *A river in Spain, and a town near it famous for tempering and hardening steel, Mart.* 1, 50, 12. & 4, 55, 15. & 10, 104, 6. *hod. Xalon.*

Salona, æ, f. *Plin.* 3, 22. *Salonæ*, ārum, f. pl. *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 9. *An ancient city of Dalmatia, and a Roman colony, the birth place of Dioclesian; ex ejus ruinis excitatum est Spalatum, Hard.*

Salonīnus, i, m. [*à Salonis captis*] *Servius maketh him the son of C. Asinius Pollio, to whom Virgil addresseth his fourth eclogue. But this seemeth an anachronism; for Salonæ was not taken by Pollio till the year after, U. C. 715. Pollio's son was called C. Asinius Gallus, not Saloninus, who was his grandson, but not born when this eclogue was written, for he died young, 60 years after. Vid. Tac. Ann.* 3, 75, 1.

Salonius, i, m. *A client of Cato the Censor, whose daughter he married, and had issue by her after he was more than 80 years of age, Plin.* 7, 14.

Saluāres insulæ. [*à saltando*] *Islands in Nymphaeus a river of Italy, which were said to move when people danced, or leaped, upon them, Plin.* 2, 95.

Sālus, ūtis, f. *The goddess of health and safety. Neque jam servare Salus, si vult, me potest, Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 14. *vid. & Liv.* 41, 15. *Imago hujus deæ frequens in nummis vet.*

Samaria, æ, f. *A country and city of Palestine, between Judea and Galilee, Plin.* 5, 13.

Samarobriua, æ, f. *A city of France, commonly taken to be Amiens, Cæs. B. C.* 5, 51.

Sāme, es, f. *One of the islands of Ulysses, the same with Samos, Virg. Æn.* 3, 271. *hod. Cephalonie. Vid. Samos.*

Sāmius, a, um, adj. *Of Samos, or Cephalonia.* *Samius Bathyllus, Hor. Epod.* 14, 9. *Samia mihi mater fuit, Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 27.

Sāmos, vel *Lat. termin. Sāmus*, i, m. *There are three islands of this name. (1) One the largest in the Ionian sea, west of the bay of Corinth, under the republick of Venice, anciently called Same; hod. Cephalonie. (2) Another in the Icarian sea, to the west of Ionia, where Juno was educated and married to Jupiter; hod. adhuc Samo. (3) A third in Thrace, for distinction more commonly called Samothracia, in the Ægean sea. (1) Strab. 1. 10. Virg. Æn.* 7, 271. (2) *Virg. Æn.* 1, 20. (3) *Vid. Samothracia.*

Sāmōfata, æ, f. *The metropolis of Comagene in Syria, Plin.* 5, 24. *the country of Lucian, who thence is called Samosatenus, or Samosatensis; hod. Scempsat, ad Euphratem, Hard.*

Sāmōthrāce, es, & *Sāmōthrāci*, æ, f. [*quasi Samos Thraciæ, ad differentiam Sami Asiaticæ*] *An island near Lemnos, not far from Thrace, very famous for religious rites. Here the mysteries of Ceres and Proserpina were most solemnly celebrated. Lige Liv.* 45, 5. *Plutarch. in Æmilio, Diod. Sic.* 5, 47. *Threiciamque Samum, quæ nunc Samothracia fertur, Virg. Æn.* 7, 208. *hod. Samandrachi, Hard.*

Sāmōthrāces, um, m. pl. *The people of that island. Samothracum aræ, Juv.* 3, 144. *De Samothracum diis qui sint, non convenit inter omnes, sed operæ est legere quæ collegit Macrobi. Sat.* 3, 4. *De initiis eorum lege Varr. L. L.* 2, 10.

|| *Sāmōthrācius*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Samothracia. Samothraciæ religiones, Macrobi. Sat.* 3, 4.

Sāmōthrācius, a, um, adj. *Idem. Samothracius annulus, Plin.* 33, 1. & *Samothracia ferrea hos annulos vocat, Lucr.* 6, 1040. *ideoque*

Scal. putat esse quos Græci ρουσκούς, ἀληξίτητους & φαρμακίτας, dicunt.

Sanagenes, ium, m. pl. [*ab adj. sanus; qu. sanati mente*] *A people of Provence in France, Plin.* 3, 4. *Locus hod. Senex, Hard.*

|| *Sānātes*, um, m. pl. *A people of Italy, who revolted from the Romans, but afterwards returned; whence they had equal privileges, Fest. & Cell.*

Sancus, i, m. *A god of the Sabines, from whom they derived themselves. Pars sanctum voce canebant Auctorem gentis, Sil.* 8, 42. *He is also called Semo and Fidius, Ov. Fast.* 6, 213.

Sandālīōtis, is, f. [*à sandalii formā; quā de causā & Ichnusa dic. ab ἰχθυε, planta, solea*] *Sardinia so called, from its likeness to a sandal, Plin.* 3, 7.

Sangarius, i, m. *A river of Phrygia, rising from mount Dindymus, and falling into the Euxine sea, Plin.* 5, ult.

Santōnīcus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Saintonge. Santonicus cucullus, Juv.* 8, 145.

|| *Santōnum portus, Rochelle in France.*

Santōnus, i, m. in plur. *Santōni, qui & Santōnes, um, m. pl. The people of Saintonge, of Aquitain in France. Gaudet amoto Santonus hoste, Luc.* 1, 422. *Naves ex Pictonibus & Santonis convenire jubet, Cæs. B. C.* 3, 21. *Iter in Santonum fines facere, Id. ib.* 1, 10.

Sāpæi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Thrace, Plin.* 4, 11. & *Ov. Fast.* 1, 389.

Sāpis, is, m. *A river of Italy, flowing by the city Casena, Sil.* 8, 450. *Junctus Sapis Iauro, Luc.* 2, 406. *hod. Savio, & Rio de Cesena, Hard.*

Sāpor, vel *Sāpōres*, is, m. *A name common to most of the Parthian kings. One of these took the emperor Valerian prisoner, and used him for a block to mount his horse, Claud. Eutrop.* 2, 481.

Sappho, ūs, f. *An ingenious poetess of Lesbos in the 44th Olympiad, who invented the verse which beareth her name. Being deserted by her lover Phaon, she leaped off the Leucadian rock to cure her passion; but whether she perished, or no, is uncertain, Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 154. *Hinc*

Sapphicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sappho. Musa Sapphica, Catull.* 33, 16.

Saracēni, ōrum, m. pl. [*omniū à سركا latrocinarum, Arab. vagi enim & latrones*] *A people of Arabia, descended from Abraham by Hagar; as some say, whence they were called Agareni; whereas, the sound of their name would rather incline one to think they came from Sarah. They served the Romans in the time of Aurelian and Probus; but in the reign of Heraclius being denied their pay, returned home, and under their false prophet Mahommed overran Syria and Ægypt, and forced those countries to entertain their superstition; and having conquered the Persians, compelled them to do the same. They also conquered Spain and Sicily, ejecting the Goths; so that they had a large empire, till the Turks their comrades, whom they had likewise infected with their superstition, revolting, they were driven out of the east, and their name itself almost extinct, except in Barbary. Vid. Plin. 6, 28. Vopisc. in Aurel. & Prob. ut & Cedren. Zonar. &c.*

Sārāvus, i, m. *The river Sar in Lorrain, Auson.*

Sardānāpālus, i, m. [*à שר princeps, שרן judicium, & שרן excelsum, mirandum*] *The last king of Assyria, a man so soft and effeminate, that his subjects disdain him, revolted; and being overcome he made a pile, set it on fire, and burnt himself and his most precious moveables therein, the only thing he ever did like a man. Vid. Just.* 1, 3. *Juv. Sat.* 10, sub fin.

Sardīnia, æ, f. [*à Sardo Herculis filio, qui illuc coloniam duxit*] *A very large island in the Mediterranean, very plentiful in corn and fruit, one of the Roman granaries, Varr. R. R.* 2, præf. *But the air thereof by the ancients was reckoned very unwholesome, caused by its southern situation, that wind being almost continual there.*

|| *Cum mors venerit, in medio Tibure Sardinia*

est, *Mart.* 10, 60. *Vid.* & *Tac. Ann.* 2, 85, 4. & *Claud. de B. Gild. extrem.* Hinc

Sardinienſis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sardinia.* Sardinienſis triumphus, *Nep. in Cat.* 1.

Sardis, is, f. *The chief city of Lydia formerly, where Cræſus kept his court, Hor. Ep.* 1, 11, 2. *Leg. etiam in plur.* Vicinus Sardibus amnis, *Op. Met.* 11, 137.

Sardonius, a, um, adj. & Sardonius, ut Sardonius cespes, *Rutil.* 1, 354. Sardonius riſus. *Vid. Chil. Sinus Sardonii, Claud.*

Sardous, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Sardinia.* Sardous amarior herbis, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 41.

Sardus, a, um, adj. *Id.* *Hor. A. Poët.* 375.

Sarepta, æ, f. *A city of Phœnicia, in the midway between Tyre and Sidon, Plin.* 5, 59. locus hod. *Sarphat.*

Sarmata, æ, c. g. *One of Sarmatia, a Sarmatian.* Nec Maurus erat, nec Sarmata, nec Thrax, *Juv.* 3, 79.

Sarmatia, æ, f. *A large northern country, part whereof lieth in Asia, called Tartary, the other in Europe, containing Poland, Prussia, Lithuania, Russia, and part of Muscovy. Sarmatiae mensuram diſce à Plin.* 4, 12. *ſub ſin.*

Sarmaticus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sarmatia.* Sarmaticum mare, *Or. Triſt.* 1, 7, 40. aratrum, *Luc.* 7, 429. Hinc

Sarmaticè, adv. *After the manner of the Sarmatians.* Geticè, Sarmaticèque loqui, *Or. Triſt.* 5, 12, 58.

Sarmatis, is, f. *Patron. Of Sarmatia, Sarmatian.* *Or. 2 Pont.* 1, 2, 114.

Sarmentus, i, m. *A silly buffoon, though of equeſtrian dignity, in Horace, Sat.* 1, 5, 52. He was ſometimes admitted to Cæſar's table to make ſport, *Juv.* 5, 3.

|| Sarnia, æ, f. *The iſle of Guernſey, between Britain and France, Caund.*

Sarnus, i, m. *A river ariſeing out of the mountain Sarus, running through Campania, and diſcharging itſelf into the bay of Naples, Plin.* 3, 5. *Virg. Æn.* 7, 738. hod. *Sarno.*

Sarōnīcus ſinus, *A bay between Attica and Peloponneſus, Plin.* 4, 4. hod. *Golfo di Egina, ab inſulâ Æginâ in eo ſinu poſitâ, Hard.*

Sarpēdon, ōnis, m. (1) *The ſon of Jupiter by Laodamia. He was king of Lycia, and coming to the aſſiſtance of the Trojans was ſlain by Patroclus.* (2) *A promontory of Cilicia.* (1) *Virg. Æn.* 1, 104. (2) *Plin.* 5, 27.

|| Sarra, æ, f. [*שָׂרָא* Tyruſ, cūm enim *שָׂרָא* ſit media inter *יָם* & *יָם* Græci mutârunt in *רָא*, Lat. in *רָא*, unde *Sarra* & *Tyruſ* ſunt idem] *The city of Tyre, Gell.* 14, 6. Hinc

Sarrānus, a, um, adj. *Of Tyre, Tyrian.* Sarrano dormiat oſtro, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 506.

Sarraſtes, um, m. pl. *A people of Campania near the promontory of Surrentum, Virg. Æn.* 7, 738.

Sarſīna, æ, f. *A city of Umbria in Italy, famous for being the birth place of the comic poet Plautus, Plin.* 3, 14. & *Mart.* 9, 59. hod. *Sarſīna, in limite Romaniolæ, Hard.* Hinc

Sarſīnas, æ, m. in pl. Sarſīnates. *The people of Sarſīna. Plautus Sarſīnas, in tit. comœd. vid. Plin.* 3, 14. *al. leg. Sarſīnas, quod vid.*

Sāſon, ōnis, m. *A river of Calabria, Sil.* 9, 469. *conf. Luc.* 2, 627. *In utroque loco quædam edd. habent Saffon.*

Saffīnas, ātis, f. *Of Saffina in Italy. Saffinas ſylva, Mart.* 3, 58, 35. *ubi al. Sarſīnas, forte rectius.*

|| Satan. [*שָׂטָן* hoſtis] *The grand enemy, the Devil, Tert.*

Satarchæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia, near the Mæotis, Val. Flacc.* 6, 144.

* || Sātīcūla, æ, f. [*Σατικυλά*, Gr.] *al. Satricula. A town of Samnium in Italy, to the eaſt of Capua, Diod. Sic.* Hinc

* Sātīcūlus, i, m. *One of that town, Virg. Æn.* 7, 719.

Satricum, i, n. *An ancient famous town of Italy, Plin.* 3, 5.

Sātūra, æ, f. *A large lake of Italy, the ſame with Pomptina. Saturæ palus atra, Virg. Æn.* 7, 801.

Sātūreium, vel Sātūrum, i, n. *A town of Calabria, Serv. or a diſtrict near Tarentum. Hinc*

Sātūreianus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Satureium. Satureiano caballo vectari, Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 59.

Sātūrnālia, ium, & ōrum, n. pl. [*à Saturno*] *A feſtival of five or ſeven days, though originally but of one, and afterwards of three, vid. Macrob.*

Sat. 1, 20. It began December 17. But the womens were kept in the begining of March, for the calends of that month were ſacred to

Juno, and called alſo *Matronalia.* *Vid. Suet. Vesp.* 19. & *Torrent. ad Hor. Od.* 3, 8. *Conf. & Barth. ad Stat. Sylv.* p. 153. At this feſtival

great rejoicings and entertainments were made, and preſents given and returned. Servants alſo ſate at table with their maſters, in memory of the golden age under Saturn, when all things were in common; and great hoſpitality was ſhewed in memory of his coming as a ſtranger into Italy. *Vid. Juſt.* 43, 1, 5.

Sātūrnālītius, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the Saturnalia.* Saturnalitæ nuces, *Mart.* 7, 90.

Sātūrnīa, æ, f. [*à Saturno Aboriginum rege*] (1) *A name of Juno, the daughter of Saturn.* (2)

A very ancient city of Italy. (3) *Italy itſelf ſo called.* (4) *The name of a Roman colony.* (1) *Virg. Æn.* 1, 27. (2) *Id.* 8, 358. (3) *Juſt.* 43, 1, 5. (4) *Liv.* 30, 55.

Sātūrnīnī, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Tuſcany, Plin.* 3, 5.

Sātūrnīnus, i, m. *The name of ſeveral Romans; (1) L. Apul. Saturninus, a ſeditious tribune, who*

was killed in the Curia Hoſtilia. (2) *L. Antonius Saturninus; who being abuſed by Domitian, raiſed a civil war in Germany, and was there taken and ſlain.* (1) *Paterc.* 2, 14. & *Flor.* 3, 16. (2) *Viſt. Epit.* 23. *Mart.* 4, 112. & *Alios minoris notæ ap. Tacitum & Livium invenitis.*

Sātūrnīus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Saturn. Mens Saturnius, i. e. Capitolinus, Juſt.* 4, 3. *Stella Saturnia, Cic. Scmn. Scip.* 4. *tellus, Virg. Georg.* 2, 173. *i. e. Italia.*

Sātūrnus, i, m. [*à ſatu, quod agriculturæ præſſet, Varr. à Satur, quod ſatur annis, Cic. N. D.* 3. *rectius, puto, à שָׂטָן abſconditus, quod in Italiâ lateret, unde & Italia Latium à latendo, vel à Satorn, Celt. fortis*] *The ſon of*

Cœlus and Terra, or Veſta, whom ſome call his daughter; or, as Plato, of Oceanus and Tethys. He married Ops, or Rhea, his own ſiſter. His elder brother Titan was prevailed upon to aſſign over his right to him, which he did on this condition, that Saturn ſhould deſtroy all his male children, that ſo the kingdom might return to Titan's poſterity; which Saturn performed, devouring the males as ſoon as born. But when Jupiter and Juno were born, Ops gave him a ſtone wrapt up like a child to devour, which he did; and by ſome ſuch device ſaved Neptune, and Pluto alſo. Titan, hearing of this, made war upon his brother, ſubdued him, and threw him into Tartarus; whence he was delivered by his ſon Jupiter. But, notwithstanding, having learned by the oracle that his ſon ſhould de-throne him, he laid wait to kill him. But Ju-

piter having notice of it was beforehand with him, ſurprized him, made him drunk, bound, and gelded him, as he with his ſiſter had ſerved his father Cœlus, vid. Apoll. Arg. 974. Being looſed he fled, and hid himſelf in Italy; which from thence was called *Latium, à latendo, and the people Latines, Virg. Æn.* 8, 319. Janus, who reigned at that time, entertained him kindly, and gave him a part of his kingdom; where he built a city called *Saturnia, quod vid. n. 2.*

In his reign the poets fix the golden age, when the earth without culture brought forth every thing. *Vid. Or. Met.* 1. *fab.* 3. He firſt taught the rude people to plough and ſow, and invented the ſiſter, which ſome make a ſymbol of huſbandry, others take to be his attribute as the

god of time.

Sātūrus, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 124. *ſed freq. pl. Satyri* [*à σατύρ, penis, quod libidinoli. vel à שָׂטָן abſconditi, quod ſilvis lateant*] *A fiſti-*

tious creature, in the upper part like a man, ſave

that they have horns on their heads, in their netter part reſembling goats, whence they are called capripedes, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 4. *with a very large tail, very wanton and laſcivious, Plin.* 5, 1. *Macrob.*

Sat. 1, 8. They ſkulked up and down the woods, over which they were ſaid to preſide. They were conſtant attendants on Bacchus, and the nymphs, *Pœt.*

|| Saucona, æ, f. *The river Saone in France, Amm.*

Sāvo, ōnis, m. (1) *A river of Campania in Italy; hod. Saone, Hard.* (2) *Alſo a city of Liguria.* (1) *Plin.* 3, 2. *Piger Savo, Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 66. (2) *Liv.* 28, 46.

Saurōmātæ, ārum, m. pl. *A northern barbarous people, the ſame with the Sarmatæ, quod vid. Sauromatæ truces, Or. Triſt.* 2, 198.

Saurōmātes, um, m. pl. *One of that country; a Sarmatian. Sauromates plauſtra bubulcus agit, Or. Triſt.* 3, 12, 30.

Saus, i, m. *Plin.* 3, 18. Sāvus, *Claud. Laud. Stil.* 2, 192. Sābus, *Juſt.* 32, 3, 16. *A river falling into the Danube near Belgrade; hod. Saurv.*

Saxo, ōnis, *Claudian, & freq. pl. Saxōnes, um, m. pl. A people of Germany, of what antiquity; or whence, is not known. Ptolemy, who lived in the reign of M. Aurelius, is the firſt who mentioneth them. It is certain they were once maſters of a great part of Germany. Great numbers of them came over into England, and ſettled here; whence the people of Wales call the Engliſh Saiſſons.*

|| Saxōnia, æ, f. *The country of the Saxons, Saxony, now governed by a duke and elector of the empire, Vid. Geogr.*

S ante C.

Scæa porta, *A gate of Troy, where was the ſepulchre of Laomedon, Virg. Æn.* 2, 612. *conf. Sil.* 13, 73.

Scæva, æ, m. *A name of ſeveral Romans. To one of theſe Horace direſteth the ſeventeenth epiſtle of his firſt book, where Torrentius obſerveth, it was the ſurname of the Junian and Caſſian family.*

Scævōla, æ, m. [*dim. à Scævê, Varr. L. L.* 6, 5.] *Mutius Scævola, ſo called; becauſe having attempted to kill Porſena king of Tuſcany in his tent, he burnt off his right hand in the king's preſence without ſtinking, becauſe it had by miſtake killed one of the nobles for the king. Which undaunted act ſo ſurprized the king, that he pardoned him, and immediately making peace with the Romans returned home, Liv.* 2, 12.

Scalds, is, m. *Plin.* 4, 13. *The river Scheld, which riſeth in Picardy, and runneth through Flanders to Ghent and Antwerp, Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 33.

* Scāmāder, vel Scāmādrus, i, m. [*Σκαμάδρης, Gr.*] (1) *The ſon of Hector and Andromache.* (2) *A river of Troas, riſing out of mount Ida, and running into the Ægean ſea, over againſt the iſland of Tenedos.* (1) *Hom.* 11, 23, 223. (2) *Unda Scamandri, Catuli.* 62, 357.

* Scāmāndria, æ, f. [*à præced.*] *A ſmall city of Troas, Plin.* 4, 30.

Scandia, æ, f. (1) *The iſland Scandia, or Shonen, beyond the Orkneys.* (2) || *Alſo the region between the Baltick and the Northern ſea. Dicitur etiam Scandinavia & Scandinia.* (1) *Plin.* 4, 13, & 16. (2) *Vid. Geogr.*

Scandinavia, æ, f. *Sweden and Norway, Plin.* 4, 13.

Scandiniānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Scandia. Scandiniana malā, Col.* 5, 10.

Scantia ſylva, *A place in Campania, Cic. pro Leg. Agr.* 1, 1.

Scantiānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Scantia. Scantiana uva, Plin.* 14, 4. *poma, Id.* 15, 14.

* Scaptensūla, vel Sceptēsūla, æ, f. [*à σκαπτω, fodio, & inſula*] (1) *An iſland of Macedon, whence ſilver was dug up.* (2) || *A town in Thrace over-againſt Thasus.* (1) *Luc.* 6, 810. (2) *Steph. Byz.*

Scaptia,

Scaptia, æ. f. *An ancient town of Latium, between Sora and Fabrateria, Plin. 3, 5. Hinc*

Scaptius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Scaptia. Scaptia pubes, Sil. 8, 396.*

Scardona, æ. f. *A town of Dalmatia, Plin. 3, 22. hod. rudera nomen servant.*

Scaphia, æ. f. *A town of Locris in Achaia, Plin. 4, 7. hod. Bondoniza.*

Scēnitæ, ārum. m. pl. [*à Scenis, i. e. tabernaculis, in quibus habitabant*] *A people of Arabia, who lived in tents, Plin. 5, 11. They were afterwards called Saracens, Amm. 22, 15. & 23, 6.*

Schinuffa, æ. f. *One of the islands in the Ægean sea, called Sporades, Plin. 4, 12.*

Schœneius, ii. m. *The king of the island Scirus, the father of Atalanta, who is from her father called Schœneia virgo, Ov. Met. 10, 660.*

* Sciapodes, um. m. pl. [*à σκία, umbra, & πῆς, pes; inde dicti, quod humi jacentes umbrâ pedum se protegant*] *A people of India, Plin. 7, 2. iidem qui & Monosceli, Id. ib.*

Sciathos, i. f. *An island in the Archipelago, Val. Flacc. 2, 8.*

Scīnis, vel Sinis, is. m. *A notable Corinthian robber, who used great cruelty to passengers, Ov. Met. 7, 440.*

Scīpiādæ, ārum. m. pl. Patron. *The two Scipio's, Virg. Æn. 6, 843.*

Scīpio, ōnis. m. *The surname of a noble family in Rome; first given to P. Cornelius, who was a Scipio, or staff, to his father, leading him about when blind. The most considerable of this family were, Scipio called Africanus major, who conquered Hannibal; Scipio Æmilianus, or Africanus minor, the adopted grandson of the former, but the son of L. Æmilius Paulus. He raised Numantia, and Carthage. Scipio Nasica, for the love the people bore him called Corculum, and by the senate judged the best man in Rome. De his, & aliis hujus gentis, omnino legendus erit Livius.*

Scīron, ōnis. m. *A famous robber, slain by Theseus at Megara, who threw his bones into the sea, which were turned into rocks. Vid. Ov. Met. 7, 444. Hinc*

Scīronis, īdis. f. *Of, or belonging to, Sciron. Scironides petræ, Sen. Hippol. 1020. &*

Scīronius, a, um. adj. *Idem. Scironia faxa, Sen. Hippol. 1220.*

|| Scīlavia, æ. f. *A country so called from the Scīlavi, a stout people of Germany. It was formerly called Pannonia interamnis, because between the Saave and the Drave. Vid. Cluv. Geogr. Antiq. Germ. 3, 44.*

Scodra, æ. f. *A city of Albania in Turkey, Plin. 3, 32. hod. Scutari, Hard.*

Scolos, i. m. *A mountain and town of Bœotia, Plin. 4, 7.*

Scopas, æ. m. *An excellent engraver and statuary, one of the architects of the temple of Diana at Ephesus, Plin. 34, 8. & 36, 14.*

Scordisci, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Pannonia, Plin. 3, 25.*

Scōtia, æ. f. *The northern part of Great Britain, very mountainous, and consequently not very fruitful. It is a very ancient kingdom. The inhabitants some take to be of the old Scythian race. Whether, as others say, they came out of Spain into Ireland, and afterward into Scotland, is controverted; but this is certain, that both were anciently called by the common name of Hibernia. By Latin writers it is called Caledonia. Vid. Tac. in Agricola, 10, 11. Hinc*

Scōticus, a, um. adj. *Of the Scots; Scottish. Ne bella timerem Scotica, nec Picturn tremem, Claud. de Cons. Stil. 2, 254.*

Scōtus, i. & plur. Scōti. *A people of Scotland; Scots. Quæ Scoto dat fræna truci, Claud. B. Gild. 417.*

Scotusa, æ. f. *A town of Macedon, by the river Nessus, Plin. 4, 11. hod. Livestano.*

Scofa, æ. [*à scrofa, i. e. sue; sed diversas cognominis rationes pete à Varr. R. R. 2, 4. & Macrob. Sat. 1, 6. sub fin.*] *The surname of the family of the Tremellii.*

Scultenna, æ. f. *A river of Ferrara in Italy, running into the Po, Plin. 3, 16. hod. Panaro, Hard.*

* Scylāceum, i. n. *Virg. Æn. 3, 553. || Scylāceum, Solin. Sylaëum, Plin. Sylaëum, Val. Flacc. 3, 36. [Σκυλακίον, Gr.] A city on the coast of Sicily, where a colony of Athenians, who followed their king Minstheus to Troy, settled, Strab. lib. 6. hod. Squillace, Hard.*

* Scylla, æ. f. [*à σκύλαξ, canis*] (1) *The daughter of Nisus the king of the Megarensians, who privately cut off her father's fatal lock, and gave it to Minos; so betraying both his safety and kingdom to his enemy. (2) Another, the daughter of Phorcus, changed into a dangerous rock in the midway between Italy and Sicily. (1) Ov. Met. 8, fab. 2. (2) Vide hanc à Marone descript. Æn. 3, 424. & seqq. & ibi Serv. Utraque hæc fabula à poetis confunditur. Hinc*

* Scyllæum, i. n. *A promontory in Peloponnesus, Plin. 3, 5.*

* Scyllæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Scylla. Scyllæa rabies, Virg. Æn. 1, 204.*

Scyriādes, vel Scyriēdes, um. f. pl. *Women of Scyros, Stat. Achill. 2, 146.*

Scyrius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Scyros. Unâ omnis Scyria pubes, Virg. Æn. 2, 477.*

Scyros, i. f. *An island in the Archipelago, where Achilles hid himself in womens apparel, for fear of going to the wars of Troy. Vid. Deidamia. It is one of the Cyclades, and fifteen miles distant from Delos. Vid. Plin. 4, 12. & Mela, 7. hod. S. Georgia di Scyro, Hard.*

* Scythæ, & Græc. formâ es. & pl. Scythæ [*à Scythâ Herculis, Herod. vel ut Plin. placet, Jovis filio*] *A very ancient people, Just. 2, 1. They routed Cyrus and his whole army, Id. 1, 8, 11. and 37, 3, 2. They extended their government far and wide, not only in the north, and other parts of Asia, but possessed themselves of the greatest part of Europe; for the old Germans, Gauls, Illyrians, Spaniards, and Britains, were Celto-Scythæ. Vid. Curt. 6, 2. & Cluver. Antiq. Germ. 1, 2. Their frugality, justice, honour, and chastity, are even preferred by a learned Roman to those of his own country, Hor. Od. 3, 24. Nor were they uncared for a warlike nation, vid. Curt. 7, 8. Onochartis Scythes potuit pro nihilo pecuniam ducere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 32.*

* Scythia, æ. f. *The country of the Crim Tartars, properly, but afterwards all Sarmatia, and farther still, as they extended their conquests. Vid. Scythæ. Scythiam septemque triones Horifer invasit Boreas, Ov. Met. 1, 64.*

* Scythicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Scythia; Scythian. Scythicus amnis, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 36. Gens Scythica, Stat. Theb. 12, 519.*

* Scythides, um. f. pl. *Scythian women, Ov. Met. 15, 360.*

* Scythissa, æ. f. *A Scythian woman. Datames matre Scythissâ natus, Nep. Datam. 1.*

* Scythopōlis, is. f. [*à coloniâ Scytharum eð deducta*] *A city of Decapolis in Syria, Plin. 5, 18.*

S ante E.

* Sēbaste, es. f. [*Lat. Augusta; à σέβας, venerator*] *A city of Syria, on mount Gamala, built by Herod in honour of Augustus, Plin. 5, 13. hod. Sebaste, Hard.*

* Sēbastia, æ. f. [*ab eodem*] *A city of Cappadocia, Plin. 6, 3. hod. Sivas, Hard.*

* Sēbastōpōlis, is. f. [*ex Sebaste, & πόλις, civitas; qu. Augusta civitas: vid. in Sebaste*] (1) *An inland city of Cappadocia. (2) Another in Colchis. (1) Plin. 6, 3. (2) Ptol.*

Sebenniticum Nili ostium, *An outlet of the Nile, Plin. 5, 10.*

Sebennitis, is. f. *A prefecture, or district, of Ægypt, Plin. 5, 9.*

Sēbēthis, īdis. f. *The daughter of Sebēthos, a nymph of that fountain, or river, Virg. Æn. 7, 734. & Vib. in Catalog. flum.*

Sēbētos, vel Sēbēthos, i. m. *A small fountain and river which runeth through Naples,*

Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 263. hod. Fiume della Maddalena.

Sēdentāni, ōrum. m. *A people of Arragon. Hinc Sedentana cohors, Sil. 3, 372.*

Seduni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Switzerland, Plin. 3, 20. locus hod. Sion, Hard.*

Sedusii, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Germany, on the borders of Schwabia, Cæf. B. G. 1, 51.*

|| Segedunum, i. n. *Seton in Northumberland, Camd.*

Sēgesta, æ. f. *A town in Sicily, built by Æneas, Cic. Verr. 4, 33. & Plin. 3, 5. & 18, 1. unde Segestani pop. Id. ib.*

Sēgētia, vel Sēgesta, æ. f. [*à segete*] *The gods of corn, Plin. 18, 2. & Macrob. Sat. 1, 16.*

* || Sēgobriga, æ. f. [*Σεγόβριζα, Gr.*] *A city of the Celtiberians in Spain, Ptol. Hinc*

* Sēgobrigenses, ium. m. pl. *The people of Segobriga, Plin. 3, 3. Ubi ferè nunc Calatajud, Hard.*

Segontiaci, ōrum. m. pl. *Cæf. B. G. 5, 20. The people of Silchester in Hampshire, still called by the Welch Cæur Cegont, Camd.*

|| Segontium, ii. n. *A town in Wales near Bangor, Anton. and river, Strabo, called Seiant.*

Segovia, æ. f. *A town of Spain, not far from Numantia, Plin. 3, 3.*

Segusio, ōnis. *A town of Piedmont in Italy, Plin. 3, 27. hod. Suse, Hard.*

Seia, æ. f. [*à serendo*] *The gods of sowing, or planting, Plin. 18, 2.*

Sejanus, i. m. (1) *The son of Sejus Strabo, an equestrian. This man was the great favourite of Tiberius, and by him raised to the highest dignity next to himself; but conspiring against his master, he was put to death, and dragged through the streets of Rome. (2) || A horse fatal to his riders, so called from Sejus. (1) Tacit. Ann. 4, passim. Suet. in Tib. 48, & 61. & Juv. 10, 62, & seqq. (2) Gell. 3, 9.*

Sejus, i. m. (1) *There were several Romans of this name. (1) Sejus Quadratus, put to death by Tiberius. (2) Strabo, an equestrian, the father of Sejanus. (3) Tubero, a lieutenant of Germanicus, accused of a riot and sedition. (1) Tac. Ann. 6, 7, 7. (2) Id. Ann. 1, 24, 3. & 4, 1, 3. (3) Id. Ann. 2, 20, 2. & 4, 29, 1.*

* Sēleucia, æ. f. [*à Seleuco rege*] *The name of several cities. (1) One in Mesopotamia, upon the river Tigris. (2) Another in Syria, called Seleucia Pieria. (3) Another in Cilicia. (1) Plin. 5, 25. (2) Id. 5, 21. (3) Id. 6, 34. De aliis consule Geogr. Hinc*

* Sēleuciānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Seleucia. Seleuciana provincia, Cic. Attic. 4, ult.*

* Sēleucidæ, ārum. m. pl. *The kings of Syria, so called from Seleucus the first.*

* Sēleucus, i. m. [*qu. σίλας λευκός, lux clara*] (1) *One of Alexander's captains, who after his death fixed on Syria, and was the first founder of that kingdom. (2) The name of an excellent musician. (1) Just. 15, 4. (2) Juv. 10, 211.*

Sēlinis, vel Sēlinus, untis. f. *A town of Cilicia. Palmosa Selinos, Virg. Æn. 3, 705. Duo Selinuntæ, Plin. 5, 29.*

Sēlinus, i. n. *A river of Cilicia, Luc. 8, 260. Hinc*

Sēlinūsus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Selinus. Selinusia terra, Plin. 35, 16.*

Sellæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Chauria, Luc. 3, 180.*

* || Selli, ōrum. m. pl. [*Σελλοί, Gr.*] *Priests of Jupiter Dodonæus, who used to lie on the ground with dirty feet, Hom. Il. 2, 214.*

Selymbria, æ. f. *A city of Thrace, about thirty miles west of Constantinople, Plin. 4, 11.*

Sēmēle, es. f. *The daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter. Thebanæ Semeles puer, i. e. Bacchus, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 2. Hinc*

Sēmēlēus, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Semele. Semeleia proles, Ov. Met. 5, 329. Semeleus Thyoneus, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 23.*

Sēmīramis, īdis. f. *The wife of Ninus king of Assyria, who perfonated her son after the death of her husband, putting on man's apparel. After*

this having done many great exploits in this disguise, she confessed her sex, and was the more admired by her people. She conquered Æthiopia and carried her arms into India; at length tempting the embraces of her own son, she was by him slain, having reigned 42 years after her husband's death, *Just.* 1, 2.

Sēmo, ōnis. *[qu. femihomo]* pl. Semonēs, Gods of an inferior rank, men deified. *Vid. Liv.* 8, 20. & *Ov. Fast.* 6, 214.

Sempronius, ii. m. The name of many great Romans, whereof Pub. Sempronius Gracchus and his two seditious sons, are most noted. *De his, & aliis hujus nomine compluribus, consulendus est Livius.*

Sēmūrīnus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Semurium. *Campi Semurini, Mart.* 9, 43. *Sic Turneb. Adv.* 21, 24. necessariē leg. statuit.

Sēmūrīum, ii. n. A field near Rome, wherein was a temple of Apollo, *Cic. Philipp.* 6, 5. & *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 10.

Sēna, æ. vel Sēnæ, ārum. f. pl. [à Senonibus Gallis, qui condiderunt, *Polyb.* 1, 2.] (1) The city Siena in Tuscany, built by the Galli Senones, from whom it hath its name. (2) Also a river of the same country. (1) Senonum de nomine Sena, *Sil.* 8, 445. (2) *Luc.* 2, 407. Hinc

Sēnenfis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, Sena. *Senenfe praelium, Cic. de Orat.* 19.

Sēneca, æ. m. [ab ant. senica, i. e. senex, *Non.*] (1) Marcus Annæus Seneca, of the equestrian rank, a learned man, and a good orator. (2) Lucius, his son was born at Corduba in Spain, and was uncle to Lucan the poet, and appointed tutor to Nero by Agrippina, who recalled him from banishment. He was an orator, philosopher, poet, and historian, and therefore styled by Pliny *Princeps eruditionis*, lib. 14, 4. As a philosopher and orator, see *Quintilian* 10, 1. He became exceeding rich, *vid. Juv.* 10, 16. & *Tac. Ann.* 13, 42, 5. (3) A poet, who had written tragedies; but who he was, the learned are not agreed. (1) *Declamationes hujus extant.* (2) *Vid. loca supra laudata.* (3) *Hujus decem Tragædiæ extant.*

Senecio, ōnis. m. The name of several Romans. *Vid. Plin. Ep.* 3, 11. *Tac. Ann.* 13, 12, & 15, 50.

Senia, æ. f. A town of the Campania di Roma in Italy, *Plin.* 3, 21. *hod. Segna, Hard.*

Senna, æ. *vid. Sena.*

Senogallia, æ. f. A town of Urbino in Italy, *Plin.* 3, 14. *hod. Singaglia, Hard.*

Sēnōnes, um. pl. A people of the ancient race of the Celts, inhabiting the Lionnois in Gaul, who, under their leader Brennus, sacked and burnt Rome, and besieged the capitol, but by the valour and conduct of the dictator Camillus were defeated. *De transitu Gallorum, rebus gestis, & fugâ, lege, Liv.* 5, 34. & *seqq. capp. Locus hod. Sens.*

|| Senta, æ. f. The daughter of king Picus, and wife of Faunus his brother, so chaste, that she was never seen after she was married by any but her husband; for which reason the Roman matrons sacrificed to her in the dark, and it was a capital crime for any man to look into her temple. *Vid. Faunam & Fatuam, sub quib. nominibus etiam colebatur.*

Sepinates, ium. m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 12. *Inhabitants of*

Sepinum, i. n. A town in the kingdom of Naples, *Liv.* 10, 44.

Seplasia, æ. f. vel Sepladium, ii. n. A mart for precious ointment in Capua, *Val. Max.* 9, 1. *ext. i. Cic. pro Sext.* 8. & in *Pis.* 11.

|| Septa, æ. f. A town of Mauritania, *P. Diac. hod. Ceuta.*

Septempēdāni, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Naples in Italy, *Plin.* 3, 13. *locus hod. San Severino, Hard.*

Septimillus, i. m. *Catull.* 43, 13. *dim. à*

Septimius, i. m. The name of several Romans. *Vid. Catull. ubi supra Tac. Ann.* 1, 32, 4. & *Hist.* 3, 5, 4. *Cæf. B. G.* 3, 104.

Septimontialis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, Septimontium. *Septimontiale sacrum, Suet. Dom.* 4.

|| Septimontium, ii. n. A festival on which they

sacrificed on the seven mountains of Rome, in honour of the city built upon them. *Vid. Fest. & Text.*

Sēquāna, æ. The river Seine in France, which ariseth in Burgundy, watereth Paris, and falleth into the channel between Havre de Grace and Honfleur, *Cæf. B. G.* 1, 1.

Sēquāni, ōrum. m. The people of Franche Comté, or the Burgundians, *Cæf. B. G.* 1, 1.

Sēquānicus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the Sēnz. || Sequanica alumna, i. e. à Sequanis oriunda, a Burgundian woman, *Mart.* 4, 19.

Sēquānus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the Sequani; Burgundians. *Gens Sequana, Luc.* 1, 425.

|| Ser, sēris. m. *Solin. sed freq. pl. Sēres, um.* A people of the East-Indies, probably the Chinese, who by the help of water got from the leaves of their trees a thin downy substance, whereof they made silk, *Plin.* 6, 17. *Velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Sēres, Virg. Georg.* 2, 122.

Sērānus, vel Serrānus, i. m. [à serendo] A surname of Q. Cincinnatus, twice dictator. In his first dictatorship he triumphed over the Æqui, *A. U.* 296. He was called to the second in the eightyeth year of his age, from a field of four acres, which he ploughed and sowed with his own hands; *Plin.* 18, 3. *Virg. Æn.* 6, 844.

|| Seraph, pl. Seraphim [à שרף accendit, *Met.* clarus fuit] An order of angels so called, *Bibl.*

Sērāpis, is. m. A god of the Ægyptians, *Mart.* 11, 30.

|| Sērēnus, i. m. (Sammoniacus) wrote the cure of diseases in heroic verse, *Spart.*

Sergestus, i. m. One of the companions of Æneas, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 514. & alibi.

Sergia, æ. f. [à Sergesto Æneæ comite] (1) A noble family of Rome. (2) One of the 170 matrons condemned for empoisoning the air of the city of Rome. (1) *Virg. Æn.* 5, 121. (2) *Liv.* 8, 18.

Sergius, ii. m. The name of many Romans. *Multos Index Livianus ostendit.*

Seria, æ. f. A city of Spain, called also Fama Julia, *Plin.* 3, 1.

Sērīphus, i. f. One of the Cyclade islands in the Archipelago, or White sea, a place to which many exiles were confined, *Juv.* 6, 563. Here the frogs do not creak, *Plin.* 8, 68. *hod. Serfino, Hard.*

Serretes, ium. m. pl. A people of Pannonia, *Plin.* 3, 25. || Carinthiam tenuere, ripamque geminam Dravi amnis, *Hard.*

Sertōrius, ii. m. A noble Roman, one of Marius's party, who, when Sylla approached Rome, fled into Portugal, where he was made their commander, and with very small forces defeated the Romans four several times; but at last was treacherously slain at supper by Perpenna, one of his confidants, and others, *Luc.* 17, 16. & 3, 809. *Liv. Epit.* 96. *conf. etiam vitam ejus à Plutarcho scriptam.*

Servilia, æ. f. A Roman lady, the mother of Brutus, and concubine of Caesar, *Suet. Cæf.* 50.

Servilius, ii. m. Many noblemen of this name. *Consule Livii indicem.* The Servilii were made patricians by Tullus Hostilius, *Liv.* 1, 30.

Servius, ii. m. [quod à servâ natus esset] The prænomen of Tullius the sixth king of Rome, born of a captive. He subdued the Vegentes and the Tuscans, reigned 44 years, and was killed by L. Tarquinius the son of Priscus, *Liv.* 1, 41, 47, & 48. It was also the prænomen of the emperor Galba, and of several others. *Vid. Ind. Taciti.*

Sēsōstris, is. m. An Ægyptian king, who caused captive kings to draw his chariot, *Plin.* 33, 3. *Val. Flacc.* 5, 418. *Luc.* 10, 276.

Sētiācus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Sestos. || Sētiācus pelagus, the Hellespont. *Auson.*

Sētiæ, vel Sextiæ aquæ, Aix in Provence, *Plin.* 31, 2.

Sēstianus, vel Sextianus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Sestos. *Sestiana mala, Col.* 12, 45.

|| Sēstias, æ. f. A woman of Sestos so called, *Sidon. carm.* 12, 71.

Sestos, vel Sestus, i. f. A city in the Thracian Chersonesus, opposite to Abydos, on the Asian side of the Hellespont, famous for the loves of Hero and Leander, being the birth place of the former. *Vel tua me Sestos, vel me tua sumat Abydos, Ov. Ep.* 18, 127.

Sestus, a, um. adj. Of Sestos. *Sesta puella, i. e. Hero, Ov. Ep.* 18, 2.

Sētābis, is. f. A city of Spain, by the river Tarracón, famous for flax and fine wool, *Sil.* 3, 371. & *Grat. Cyneq.* 41. *al. scrib. Sætubis.*

Sētābitānus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Sētābis. *Setabitani populi, Plin.* 3, 3. &

Sētābus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* *Sudaria Setaba, Catull.* 12, 14. *Linum Setabum, Plin. in Præf.*

|| Setantiorum palus, Winander Mere, *Camd.* * Sētia, æ. f. [*Σητία, Gr.*] (1) A city of Campania. (2) *Met.* Wine of that place. (1) *Ptol. Strab. & Steph.* (2) *Nec quod tibi Sētia canos Restinxit cineres, Stat. Sylv.* 2, 6, 90.

* Sētīni, ōrum. m. pl. The people of Setia, *Plin.* 3, 4.

* Sētīnus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Setia. || Setinum vinum, A delicious wine, preferred by Augustus, and the succeeding princes, before all other, *Plin.* 14, 6. & *absol. Setinum, Juv.* 10, 27. & *Mart.* 6, 86.

Sēvērus, i. m. A Roman emperor, who succeeded Didius Julianus, *A. U.* 974. and enlarged the bounds of the empire. He built the Picts wall in England from sea to sea to stop the incursions of the Barbarians, and died at York. *Plura lege ap. Eutrop.* 1, 8. || De aliis hujus nominis *vid. Taciti indicem.* *Demonte cognomine, vid. Virg. Æn.* 7, 713.

* || Sexitania, æ. f. [*Ἡξιλανία, Gr.*] A city of Spain, *Athen.* 3, 33.

S ante I.

* Sībylla, æ. f. [*qu. οὐρα βουλή, i. e. Dei consilium*] A woman divinely inspired; for it seemeth rather to be a common than a proper name, as in that of *Juv.* 8, 126. *Credite me, vobis, folium recitare Sibyllæ:* but it is by many others restrained, *Varro* making ten of them, others seven, others more, or fewer. The most considerable were the Persian, and Cumæan. *De Sibyllis vid. Cic. de Div.* 2, 54. *Virg. Ecl.* 4. *Plut. in Fabio, Sue. in Aug.* 31.

* Sībyllīnus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the Sibyls. *Sibyllinus sacerdos, Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 13. *Sibyllini versus, Id. de Div.* 1, 2.

Sīcambri, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Spain, who left their country and fled into Italy, but being expelled thence, settled in Sicily. From these people came the Franks, for after they had defeated and cut off several Roman armies, being subdued by Augustus, they retired into Gaul, and there settled. *Feroces Sicambri, Hor. Od.* 4, 3, 34. *Te cæde gaudentes Sicambri Compositis venerantur armis, Id. ib.* 4, 14, ult.

Sīcambria, æ. f. The country of Gelderland. *Militem ut nostris detonsa Sicambria campis, Claud. in Eutrop.* 1, 383.

Sīcāni, ōrum. m. pl. [à Sicano terræ filio, *Sav.*] A people of Spain, who under their leader Siculus invaded Italy, and settled there some time, but were afterwards driven out by the Aborigines, and possessed themselves of the island by them called Sicily, from the name of their captain. *Vid. Plin.* 3, 8. & *Sil.* 14, 34.

Sīcānia, æ. f. Sicily, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 561.

Sīcanis, is. f. Patron. Sicilian, of Sicily. *Flammās Sicanis Ætna vomit, Ov. in Ib.* 598.

Sīcanus, a, um. adj. Sicilian. *Insula Sicanium juxta latus, Virg. Æn.* 8, 416.

Sīcanus, a, um. adj. [primâ & med. comm.] Of, or belonging to, Sicily, Sicilian. *Nec littora longè Fida reor fraterna Erycis, portusque Sicanos, Virg. Æn.* 5, 23. *Aderit gens Sicana votis, Sil.* 14, 248.

Sīcca, vel Sica, æ. f. An inland city of Africa, *Cic. Att.* 16, 6.

Sīccius, *vid. Sīcinus.*

Sīcīlis,

Sicēlis, īdis. & plur. **Sicēlides**, um. f. Of *Sicily*; *Sicilian*. Quid mihi cum Lesbō? *Sicēlis* esse volo, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 52. *Sicēlides* *Musæ*, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 1.

Sicundus, i. m. *A lake in Thessaly, whither the frogs of Scirphus being brought, recover their croaking*, *Plin.* 8, 58.

Sichæus, i. m. *The priest of Hercules, and husband of Dido, slain by his brother Pygmalion before the altar for the lucre of his money*. *Lege Virg. Æn.* 1, 347. & seqq. Hinc

Sichæus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Sichæus*. *Fides cineri promissa Sichæo*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 552.

Sicilia, æ. f. [*à Siculo Sicanorum duce, quem alii Terræ filium, alii Neptuni vocant, vid. Sicanus*: potius à secando; quod ab Italiâ, cui quondam adhærebat, scissa] *A large and fertile island between Africa and Italy, from whence it is divided by a very narrow sea, to which it formerly joined*. *Vid. Senec. Consol. ad Marciam, cap. 17.* It was anciently called *Sicania*, q. v. & *Virg. Æn.* 1, 561. and being of a triangular form, was called *Trinacria* and *Triquetra* by the poets, q. v. and in their money figured by three legs, in the same manner as now used in the Isle of Man. Its three promontories are, *Pacorus*, *Lilybæum*, and *Pachynus*, q. v. suis locis.

Siciliensis, e. adj. *Sicilian*. *Edictum Siciliense*, *Cic. in Verr.* 1, 43.

Sicilissio, vel **Sicilissito**, āre. *To act, to speak like a Sicilian*, *Plaut. Prol. in Menæch.* 12. *Barbare, Græcè, & Latinè locuti sunt, quâ de causâ trilingues vocat Apul. Met.* 11.

Sicinius, qui & al. **Siccus** *Dentatus*, *A valiant soldier in the beginning of the Consular government*. He is said to have fought 120 battles, and to have received forty-four wounds before, but none behind. He obtained the name of *Abilles Romanus*. *Plura pete à Plin.* 7, 28. & *Gell.* 9, 2.

Sicinus, i. f. *An island in the Archipelago, between Milo and Amorgo*, *Plin.* 4, 12. *hod. Sicino*, *Hard.* It is said to be about 12 miles in circumference, and uninhabited.

Sicēris, is. m. *A considerable river in Spain*, *Luc.* 4, 14. *hod. le Segre*, *Hard.* It ariseth in the Pyrenæes, and having received several others, falleth into the Ebro near Mequinenza.

Siculi, ōrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Sicily*, *Plin.* 3, 4.

Siculus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Sicily*; *Sicilian*. *Siculus Pelorus*, *Luc.* 2, 488. *Siculi* fratres, sc. *Amphinomus & Anapias*, *Mart.* 7, 23, 5.

Sicyon, ōnis. f. *A considerable city of Peloponnesus, famous for shops stored with metals of all sorts*, *Plin.* 36, 4. and also for olives, *vid. Sicyonius*.

Sicyōnia, ōrum. n. pl. *A kind of nice shoes made at Sicyon*, *Lucr.* 4, 1118.

Sicyōnius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Sicyon*. *Teritur Sicyonia bacca trapeis*, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 519.

Sidicinum *Teanum*, *A city of Campania*, *Liv.* 8, 2. *hod. Tiano*, ad fontes fluvii Savonis, *Hard.* Hinc

Sidicinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Sidicinum*. *Sid cina æquora*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 727.

Sidon, ōnis. f. *A city of Phœnicia, formerly the metropolis thereof*. *Tecrum memini Sidona venire*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 623. *hod. Sayd*, *Hard.*

Sidonis, īdis. (o comm.) f. *Patron. Sidonian*, with a substantive or adjective fem. *Sidonis naufraga*, *Sil.* 8, 70. *Strata conchâ Sidonide tincta*, i. e. *purpureâ*, *Ov. Met.* 10, 267.

Sidonius, a, um. adj. (o comm.) Of, or belonging to, *Sidon*; *Sidonian*. *Sidonia Dido*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 617. *Sidonius ostentat opes*, *Id. ib.* 4, 75.

* **Sigallion**, i. n. [*à σιγάω, silco*] *The Egyptian deity commanding silence*, *Id. quod Harpocrates*, *Auson. Ep.* 25, 27.

Sigeum, i. n. *A promontory, and town upon it near Troy*, *Plin.* 4, 11. *Cum Alexander Sigeum venisset*, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. *hod. Janisari*.

Sigæus, & **Sigæus**, a, um. adj. Of, or belong-

ing to, *Sigeum*. *Sigei campi*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 294.

Sigeia tellus, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 33.

Sigillaria, æ. f. (sc. platea) *A street in Rome, where sigilla, or little images were sold, from whence it had its name; but books, plate, &c. were there likewise sold, it being a place much frequented*. *Vid. Suet. Ner.* 28. & *Gell.* 2, 3. & 5, 4.

|| **Sigillaria**, ōrum. n. pl. [*à sigillis, quæ à Saturnalibus amici inter se missabant*] *A festival kept about the 25th of December, when mutual presents were sent*, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 10.

Signia, æ. f. *A town in Italy, famous for rough wines*. *Spumans immiti Signia musto*, *Sil.* 8, 380. *Unde*

Signinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Signia*. *Signina morantia liquidum ventrem*, *Mart.* 13, 116.

Silanus, i. m. *The son-in-law of Claudius Cæsar, who slew himself for grief that the emperor had taken his wife Octavia from him, and given her to Nero*, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 58.

Silarius, i. m. *A river of Lucania in Italy*, *Plin.* 3, 4. *hod. Selo*, *Hard.*

* **Silēnus**, i. m. [*à σιλαίνω, dicaciter & petulanter ludere*] (1) *The foster father and pedagogue of Bacchus, represented like a little, flat-nosed, bald, fat, tunbellyed, old, drunken fellow, riding on an ass; and yet, for all his outward deformity, accounted the god of abstruse mysteries, and knowledge*. (2) || *One of the petty princes of Caria*. (3) *Sileni, old satyrs*. (4) *A people near the river Indus*. (1) *Hor. Art. Poët.* 239. *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 14, & seqq. *Ov. Met.* 4, 26. (2) *Diod. Sic. lib.* 3. (3) *Ov. Art. Am.* 2, 543. (4) *Plin.* 6, 20.

Silis, is. m. *A river of Milan in Italy, flowing by Trevigio*, *Plin.* 3, 18. *hod. Sile*, *Hard.*

Silva Herculis, *A wood in Germany, called the Harpswall, between the Elbe and Weser*, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 12, 1.

Silvanus, *vid. Sylvanus*.

Silvium, i. n. *A town of Apulia*. *Auson. incolæ Silvini*, *Plin.* 3, 11.

Silures, um. m. pl. *The people of South Wales*, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 43. & alibi, *interpr. Camd.*

|| **Silurum** insulæ, *Solin.* *The forlings, or isles of Scilly*, *Camd.*

Simæthis, īdis. f. *Patron. Ov. Met.* 13, 751. *A nymph of*

Simæthus, i. m. *A river of Sicily*, *Sil.* 14, 231. & scrib. & cum e simp.

Simæthus, & **Simæthæus**, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the river *Simæthus*. *Simæthia flumina*, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 584. *Simæthææ aquæ*, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 472.

Simbrivium, ii. n. *A lake of Italy*, *Sil.* 8, 371.

Simois, entis. m. *A river flowing from mount Ida by Troy*. *Phrygii Simois ad undam*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 622.

* || **Simoisius**, i. m. [*Σιμοῖσιος, Gr.*] *Atthemides so called, because born by the river Simois*, *Hom. Il.* 8, 488.

* **Simōnides**, is. m. [*Σιμωνίδης, Gr.*] *A poet of Cea, as Quint.* 11, 10. accounteth him. He first invented the art of memory, *Cic. Orat.* 2, 86. & *Plin.* 7, 24. also the three Greek letters, E, Ψ, Θ. Concerning his excellent memory, see *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 24. He is censured for his covetousness by *Æl. Varr. Diss.* 8, 2. and indeed before him by *Pindar*, who calleth his muse ἐργάτης, i. e. mercenary, *Istlm.* 2. though perhaps his own was not free from that censure. *Plura de Simonide vid. ap. Phædr.* 4, 21, & 24. Hinc

Simōnideus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Simonides*. *Mæstius lacrymis Simonideis*, *Catull.* 36, ult.

|| **Sina**, æ. f. *The most spacious and ancient kingdom of Asia, vulg. China*. *De Sinâ vid. Mart. Martin. Athen. & Kirch.* Hinc

|| **Sinensis**, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, *China*; *Chinese*.

|| **Sinicus**, a, um. adj. *Idem*.

|| **Sinda**, æ. f. *A river of Persia*, *Steph.*

|| **Sindas**, æ. m. *The river Shannon, running by Limerick in Ireland*, *Camd.*

Sindi, ōrum. m. pl. *European Scythians*, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 86.

* **Sinon**, ōnis. m. [*à σίνο, lædo*] *A crafty perjured Greek, who deluded the Trojans, and having prevailed with them to take into their city the Grecian horse full of armed men, opened it by night, whence the enclosed Greeks descending, opened the gates, and let in their army, who sacked and burnt their city, which had held out a ten years siege*. *Lege Virg. Æn.* 2, 61. & quæ sequuntur.

Sinōnia, æ. f. *An island of the Tyrrhene sea*, *Plin.* 3, 6. about 18 miles south of Cape Circello.

Sinōpe, es. f. *A city of Pontus, the native place of Diogenes the Cynick*. *Opima Sinope*, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 110.

Sinōpæus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Sinope*. *Sinopeus Cynicus*, i. e. *Diogenes*, *Ov. à Pont.* 1, 3, 67.

Sinuessia, æ. f. *An inland city of Campania, anciently called Sinope by the Greeks, afterwards by the Latins Sinuesse*, *Liv.* 10, 21. & *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 40. & Superstunt ingentis oppidi rudera, prope castellum Rocca di Mendragone, medio ferme intervallo inter ostia Liris, & Savonis, *Hard.*

Sinuessanus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Sinuessa*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 5.

Siphnus, i. f. *An island in the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades*, *Plin.* 4, 12. *hod. Sifano*, *Hard.*

Sipontum, i. n. *A town of Apulia in Italy*, *Plin.* 3, 11. *hod. Siponto*. *Ex ejus ruinis crevit Manfredonia, quod Sipontum novum merito dixeris haud procul Gargano monte*, *Hard.*

Sipus, untis. f. *A city of Apulia, at the foot of the hill Garganus*. *Subdita Sipus montibus*, *Luc.* 5, 377.

Sipylæus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Sipylus*. *Genetrix Sipyleia*, i. e. *Niobe*, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 33.

Sipylus, vel **Sipylus**, i. f. (1) *A city and mountain of Maonia. The city was swallowed up by an earthquake. The mountain is famous for the victory over Antiochus the Great there obtained, and Niobe, whom the poets feigned to be changed into it*. (2) *A famous city of Asia by the river Maeandrus*. (1) *Vid. Plin.* 2, 91. & *Strab.* 1, 46. *Liv.* 37, 37. *Prop.* 2, 20, 7. & *Ov. Met.* 6, 149. (2) *Liv.* 37, 44.

* **Siren**, is. *sed sep. plur. Sirenes* [*à σίρη, catena, quod quasi vinctos homines tenerent*] *Poetical monsters, partly virgins, partly serpents*. They lived on the coast of Sicily, and by the sweetness of their voice in singing tempted passengers to shore to their destruction. Some make them three, others only two. The fable is variously moralized. *Plato* taketh them for the goddesses of harmony, who tune the spheres; *Pausanias* for the goddesses of eloquence in all kinds. Hence *Hocates* in his epitaph was called *Siren*, and *Valerius Cato Latina Siren*. Others, and with greater show of reason, make pleasures the moral; pretending to account for their number, how they are three, from hence, because they comprehend all pleasure in eating, drinking, and venery, *Plato & Aristot.* but these exclude the highest pleasures, those of the mind; nor doth their account take in even animal pleasures. *Vitanda est improba Siren desidia*, *saitb Horace, Sat.* 2, 3, 14. *De Sirenibus*, *vid. Ov. de Art. Am.* 3, 311. *Mart.* 3, 64. *Tausan. in Attic.*

* || **Sirēnius**, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Sirens*. *Sireni scopuli*, *Gell.* 15, 8.

* || **Siriacus**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Sirius*, or the Dog-star, *Avien. in Arat.*

Siris, is. m. *A river of Magna Græcia*, *Plin.* 3, 11. *hod. Agri*, *Hard.*

* **Sirius**, ii. m. [*Σείριος, Gr.*] *The Dog-star, which ariseth after the summer solstice*. *Sternes exurit Sirius agros*, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 141. *Sirius exurit ignes rabidos*, *Luc.* 10, 211. || It is also taken for the Sun, *vid. Hesych.*

Sirmio, ōnis, f. *A peninsula in the lake Benacus. Peninsularum Sirmio, insularumque cecelle, Catull. 29, 1.*

Sirium, ii, n. *A city in the lower Hungary, Plin. 4, 25. hod. Stimich, in Slavoniae parte quæ Turcis patet, inter Savum & Dravum, Hard.*

Sisäpo, ōnis, f. *A town of Hispania Bætica, famous for vermilion, Plin. 33, 7. & Cic. Philipp. 2, 19. Ubi nunc Almaden, in Andalusia supra Hilpalim, Hard.*

Silenna, æ, m. *An ancient Roman historian, Cic. in Orat. 64, 74. & Ov. Trist. 2, 443. Fragmenta quædam ex illo servarunt, Gell. Non. al.*

*Sifygambis, is, f. *A beautifull lady, the mother of Darius, highly honoured by Alexander, Curt. 3, 1. & 5, 2.*

*Sisyphides, æ, m. Patron. *Ulysses by way of reproach so called, as if begotten by the rober Sisyphus, who was reported to have deflowered Anticlea his mother, before she was married to his father Laërtes, Ov. Art. Amm. 3, 313.*

*Sisyphus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sisyphus. Sisyphio laxa labore geram, Propert. 2, 20, 32.*

*Sisyphus, i, m. [*Σίσυφος*, Gr.] *The son of Æolus, who greatly infested Attica with his robberies. He was slain by Theseus, and in hell was feigned by the poets to roll to the top of a mountain a great stone, which falleth down presently on his head, and he is forced to renew a fruitless labour. Aut petis, aut urges ruiturum, Sisyphæ, saxum, Ov. Met. 4, 460. Saxum grave Sisyphon urget, Id. ib. 13, 26.*

|| Sithonia, æ, f. *A part of Thrace bordering on the Euxine sea, Solin. Hinc*

Sithonis, is, f. Patron. *Sithonian. Synecd. Thracian. Sithonis unda, Ov. Ep. 2, 6. Impia Sithonis, Id. Met. 7, 466.*

Sithonius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sithonia, or Thrace. Sithoniæ nurus, Ov. Met. 6, 588. agri Sithonii, Id. ib. 13, 571.*

|| Sitomagus, i, f. *Thetford in Norfolk, Camd. Sitones, um, m. pl. A people of Norway and Lapland, Tac. Germ. 45, 11.*

S ante M.

Smilax, æcis, f. *A beautifull virgin, in love with Crocus, who slighted her; and she dying for love, was turned into a shrub bearing her name with yellow flowers, Ov. Met. 4, 283.*

*Smintheus, eos, m. [*Ἰσμήθεα*, quæ Cretensium linguâ murem domesticum sign.] *A title of Apollo, given to him for freeing Smintha, a colony of the Cretans near the Hellespont, from mice, which much infested them, Ov. Met. 12, 585.*

Smyrna, æ, f. (1) *An ancient maritime city of Ionia, where was anciently a temple and statue in honour of Homer. It is watered by the river Meles. (2) Also a poem of Cinna, celebrated by Catullus. (1) Laudes hujus urbis effusè dixit Aristides coram M. Anton. & Commod. imp. quas lege. (2) Carm. 92.*

Smyrnæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Smyrna. Smyrnæi durabunt vatis honores, Luc. 9, 987. Mantua Musarum domus, atque ad sidera cantu Evecta Aonio, & Smyrnæis æmula plectris, Sil. 8, 596.*

S ante O.

Sochis, is, m. *An Egyptian king, who raised four obelisks in honour of the Sun, Plin. 36, 8.*

*Socrætes, is, m. [*Σωκράτης*, Gr.] (1) *The son of Sophroniscus, a stone-cutter of mean fortune, and Panarete a midwife; an Athenian philosopher, the wisest man living in his time, in the judgement of the oracle of Apollo. Quintilian calleth him, the fountain, as Tully, before him, the prince, of philosophers. He was master to Xenophon and Plato, from whom we have an account of him; for he left nothing in writing. He taught his scholars gratis. He was chiefly studious in Ethicks, the most usefull branch of philosophy. In his advanced age he was ridiculed*

by Aristophanes, accused by Anytus, a rich man, Melites, a poet, and Lycon, an oratour, of contemning the gods, and endeavouring to introduce a new religion, because he said he had a genius, with whom he advised in all his affairs. Whereupon he was condemned to die, and with a serene countenance drank up his cold poison, giving precepts of virtue during all the time of its operation. But after his death the Athenians showed their repentance, by putting to death his accusers; so true is that of the poet, Virtutem incolumem odinus, Sublatam ex oculis quærimus invidi. (2) A painter who drew the Graces at Athens; also Ornus twisting his rope, and the ass standing by to devour it. (3) || An historian of Rhodes. (4) || An historian of Constantinople, who wrote the history of the church in Greek, from the time of Constantine to that of Arcadius. (1) Vid. Xenoph. in Oecon. Cic. de Orat. 3, 16, Plin. 7, 3. Quint. 3, 16. Cic. Tusc. 5, 4. & 1, 14. (2) Plin. 36, 15. & 35, 11. (3) Athen. 1, 4. (4) Vid. Voss. & Valesium.

Sogdiana, æ, f. *A large country of Asia, whose metropolis is Samarcand, famous for being the birth place of Tamerlan. Incolæ Sogdiani, Plin. 6, 16.*

Sogigènes, is, m. *An Egyptian astrologer, who assisted Julius Cæsar in bringing back the year to the course of the Sun, Plin. 18, 25.*

Soletum, i, n. *A town of Naples in Italy, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Solito, Hard.*

|| Solinus, C. Julius, wrote a collection of things taken out of various writers, but chiefly Pliny, whence he is called that authour's ape. When he lived, or of what country he was, is not certain. Liber cui titulus Polyhistor. extat.

*Sölæ, & Sölæ, es, f. vel Söli, ðrum, m. pl. [*Σόλοι*, Gr. à Solone conditore] *A city of Cilicia, the birth place of Aratus, who is thence called Solensis; also of Chrysippus the philosopher, and Philemon the comick poet. Solon is said to have built it, and placed a colony of Athenians there; but these soon forgetting the purity of their language, gave occasion to the Greeks to call every corruption in speech σολαισµον, i. e. a solæism, Plin. 2, 27. & 31.*

*Sölon, ōnis, m. [*Σόλων*, Gr.] *One of the wise men of Greece, the lawgiver of the Athenians. He lived in the time of Cræsus, who, to his cost, found his maxim true: for being asked, who was the most happy man; his answer was, that could not be judged of till a man's death. To avoid the tyranny of Pisistratus he traveled into Egypt, and returning visited several countries, built Sölæ, or Solæ in Cilicia, and died at Cyprus in the 63d year of his age, Juven. 10, 174. Plura de eo vid. ap. Plutarch. & Laëti.*

Solvense Flavius. *A town of the ancient Noricum, Plin. 3, 24. hod. Solfeldt, in Carinthia, prope Clagenturum, Hard.*

Sölymæ, ðrum, f. pl. *The city Jerusalem. Sölymæ perustæ, Mart. 7, 54. Sölymis natus in ipsis, Id. 11, 95. Hinc*

Sölymus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Jerusalem, or the Jews. Interpres legum Sölymarum, Juven. 6, 543.*

Somnus, i, m. *The god of Sleep, Ov. Met. 11, fab. 10. Sen. Herc. tur. 1069. & seqq.*

Söphene, es, f. *A district of Phænicia, Plin. 5, 12. & 6, 13.*

Söphænæ, ðrum, f. pl. *The inhabitants of Sophene. Dedita sacris Incerti Judæa Dei, mollesque Sophenæ, Luc. 2, 593.*

Sophitis, is, f. *A country of the East Indies, Curt. 9, 1.*

*Söphocles, is, m. [*σοφὸν κλέος*, Gr. i. e. gloriâ sapiens] *A tragick poet, to whom Cicero giveth the epithet of divine, de Div. 1, 25. He was cotemporary with Pericles, and his colleague in his prætorship, Just. 3, 6. He wrote 120 plays, whereof seven only remain. Plin. 7, 53. and Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 12. say, he died of an excess of joy in his 95th year; but Lucian saith he was choaked with a grape stone, which the fragment of Stobæus, out of the mimographer Sotades, Σοφῶντος ῥῆμα φαγὰν σαφυλὴν πνιγὴν τῆνικε, maketh more probable.*

*Söphocleus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sophocles. Sophocleus cothurnus, Virg. Ecl. 8, 10.*

Sophron, ōnis, m. [*Σόφρων*, Gr. q. d. sapiens] *A Sicilian mimographer, and comick poet. Plato had so great an esteem for his Mimes, that he carried them out of Sicily into Greece, and when he died ordered them to be put under his head, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 3. Quint. 1, 17.*

*|| Sophronia, æ, f. [*Σοφρώνια*, Gr.] *A Christian matron, who to avoid the bed of the emperor Decius flew herself, Euseb.*

Söra, æ, f. *A city of the Volscians in Campania, Sil. 8, 396. conf. & Juv. 3, 223. hod. antiquum servat nomen, Hard.*

Söracte, is, n. *A mountain of the Falisci in Tuscany, sacred to Apollo. Candidum Söracte, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 1. Söractis arces, Virg. Æn. 7, 696. hod. Monte S. Oreste, in provinciâ patrimonii S. Petri, Hard.*

Söraclinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Söracte. Lapidinæ Söraclinæ, Vitr. 2, 7.*

Söranî, ðrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Sora, Liv. 9, 24.*

Söranus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sora. Söranus ager, Liv. 10, 33. transfuga, Id. 9, 24.*

|| Sorbiödünüm, i, n. *Old Salisbury, Camd.*

*Sösia, æ, m. [*Ἰσῶς*, servo, quod servatus in bello] *A servile person in comedies, Plaut. Amph.*

Sösus, ii, m. (1) *A Roman prætor, mentioned by Cicero. (2) Sösi, brothers, booksellers in Rome in the time of Augustus; per antonomas. booksellers in general. (1) Attic. 8, 6. (2) Liber Sösiorum pumice mundus, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2. Hic meret æra liber Sösii, Id. Art. P. 345.*

Söstæus, i, m. (1) *A famous Cnidian architect, who built the Egyptian Pharos for the use of mariners. (2) A statuary in brass. (3) A bad poet. (1) Plin. 38, 12. (2) Id. 34, 8. (3) Juv. 10, 178.*

Söstædes, is, m. *A lascivious poet of Crete, of whose verses some fragments are preserved by Stobæus, Mart. 6, 26.*

Söstædes, & Söstædæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sotades, Quint. 1, 8. & Plin. Ep. 5, 3.*

S ante P.

Sparta, æ, f. vel Sparte, es, Ov. Met. 6, 414. [*à Sparte Inachi nepote conditore*] *A city of Peloponnesus, which anciently had no walls, the valour of the inhabitants being its best security against the enemy, and the laws of Lycurgus the best cement of their union among themselves; for whilst they observed those laws, they flourished, but those once broke, neither walls, nor valour, could secure them. Vid. Liv. 34, 38. & capp. seqq. & de Spartanorum moribus, Xenoph. & Plut. Ruderibus nomen hodie est Paleschori, quasi παλαιὰ χώρα, i. e. vetus ager, Hard.*

Spartæus, i, m. *A Thracian, first a soldier, then a robber, afterwards a gladiatour, and lastly, a leader of the rebel slaves; who, after he had defeated several Roman armies, at length was defeated by M. Crassus, and fighting valiantly together with his men fell in the field, Hor. Ep. 16, 5. Flor. 3, 20.*

Spartani, ðrum, m. pl. *Spartans, Lacedæmonians, Nep. in Regib. 1.*

Spartanus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sparta, or Lacedæmon; Spartan, Lacedæmonian. Spartana virgo, Virg. Æn. 1, 320.*

Spartiates, æ, m. Spartiata, pl. *A Spartan, or Lacedæmonian. Spartiates Agésilæus, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. Pueri Spartiata, Id. Tusc. 5, 27.*

Spercheis, idis, f. Patron. *Ripæ Spercheides, Ov. Met. 2, 250. Of, or belonging to,*

Sperchius, vel Spercheos, i, m. *A river of Thessaly, arising in mount Pindus, Plin. 4, 7. Virg. Georg. 2, 487. Populifer Spercheos, Ov. Met. 1, 579. hod. Agrimela.*

Sperchiönides, is, m. Patron. *The son of the river Spercheus, Ov. Met. 5, 86.*

|| Spensippus, i, m. *The nephew of Plato, who taught eight years in his school, Gell. 3, 17.*

Sphagia, æ, f. *An island on the coast of Greece, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Sapienza, Hard.*

*Sphinx,

*Sphinx, gis, & gos. [Σφίγξ, Gr. ἀ σφίγγω, constringo, quodd homines ænigmatibus suis ita constringat, ut se expedire nequeant] *A poetical monster, with the face of a virgin, wings like a bird, a body like a dog, and claws like a lion.* She kept near Thebes, and destroyed many people. Apollo told Creon, when he consulted the oracle how to destroy it, that it could not be done till somebody had expounded her riddle, namely, What creature it is that in the morning goeth on four feet, at noon on two, and at night on three? Oedipus solved it, telling her it was a man, which when a child creepeth on all four, in his middle age goeth on two legs, in his old age on two and a staff. *Sphinx volucris pennis, pedibus fera, fronte puella, Auson. Si Sphingos iniquæ Callidus ambages, te præmonstrante, resolvit, Stat. Theb. 1, 66.*

|| Spinæ, ærum, f. pl. *Newberry in Berkshire, or rather Spene, a village near it, Camd.*

Spolētini, òrum, m. pl. *The people of Spoletum, Plin. 3, 14.*

Spolētum, i, n. *A city of Umbria in Italy, Liv. Epit. lib. 20; hod. Spoleto.*

*Spōrādes, um, f. pl. [ἀ σπείρω, sero, quodd sparſæ in mare jaceant] *Islands scattered here and there in the Archipelago, about twelve whereof are inhabited, Plin. 4, 12.*

Sporus, i, m. *A boy castrated in order to make a woman of him, Suet. Ner. 28. & alibi.*

Spurinna, æ, m. *A mathematician, who warned Cæsar to beware of the ides of March, Suet. Cæs. 81.*

Spūius, S. P. i. e. Sine patre; *The name of several Romans. Vid. Liv. Tac. al.*

S ante T.

Stabiæ, ærum, f. pl. *A maritime town of Campania, destroyed by L. Sylla, Plin. 3, 5. Etiamnum inter ostia Sarni amnis, & Surientum loco nomen est Castellæ à mar di Stabia, Hard.*

Stabianum, i, n. *A place in Campania near the ancient Stabiæ, Plin. 31, 2.*

*Stāgīra, æ, f. [Σταγίρα, Gr.] *A maritime town of Macedonia, Plin. 4, 10. Hinc*

Aristoteli iō called, *Æt. Parr. Hist. 3.*

*Stāphylus, i, m. [ἀ σταφυλή, uva] *One who first mingled water with wine, Plin. 7, 56.*

*Statanus, & Statulinus, i, m. [ἀ stando] *Gods that make infants go alone, Varr.*

Statiāna vina, *A sort of excellent wines, Plin. 14, 6.*

Statiellenses, ium, m. pl. *Cic. Fam. 11, 11. Statellates, Liv. 42, 7. A people of Liguria.*

*Stātius, ii, m. [ἀ stando] (1) *A Latin comic poet, cotemporary with Ennius, whose prænomen was Cæcilius. Cicero findeth fault with his Latin, but Horace admireth his gravity. (2) Papinius, an heroic poet, who aspires to the majesty of Virgil, and by some is accounted next to him; others charge him with affectation. (1) Cic. ad Attic. 7, 3. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 59. (2) Cum opera extant, quisque pro se judicet.*

Statones, um, m. pl. *A people of Hetruria, who had very good vineyards, Plin. 3, 5. Hos Stationenses vocat Seneca. In Ducatu Castrensi, le Duché de Castro, Hard.*

*Stātor, òris, m. [ἀ statuendo quodd Romanum imperium statuerit, Cic. Catil. 1, 5, 13. vel à stilo, quodd interit Romanorum legam, Plutarch. in Romulo; vel à sto, quodd ejus beneficio omnia stent, Seneca de Benef. 4, 7.] *A surname of Jupiter.*

Statyelli, òrum, m. pl. *A people about Montserrat in Italy, Plin. 3, 4. locus hod. Acqui, Hard.*

Stella, æ, m. *A poet of Padua, a friend of Martial and Statius. Vid. Epithalamium ejus à Statio script. Sylv. 1, 2. & Mart. 5, 11.*

Stellātes campi. *Fruitfull lands in Campania, Liv. 9, 44. & 10, 31.*

*|| Stentor, òris, m. [Στίτωρ, Gr.] *A Grecian, who had as loud a voice as fifty men together, Hom. Il. 2, 785. & Juv. 13, 112.*

Stērōpe, es, f. *One of the Pleiades, at whose rising the sea groweth tempestuous. Sæpe minax Steropes sydere pontus erat, Ov. Trist. 1, 10, 14.*

Stērōpes, is, m. *The son of Vulcan, one of the Cyclops, Virg. Æn. 8, 425.*

Sterquilius, Sterquilinus, Stercutus, i, m. Stercutius, (nam diversimode scrib.) *The son of Faunus, the god that first found out the way to manure lands, Plin. 17, 9. Lactant. 1, 20. Macrobi. taketh him to be Saturn, Sat. 1, 7.*

*Stēsichōrus, i, m. [Στησίχορος, Gr. dict. quodd chorum primus in citharæ cantu statuerit, Suid.] *An excellent poet of Himera in Sicily, who flourished above 600 years before Christ. He had a lofty genius, and suited heroic matters to lyric measures. He died in the 56th year of his age, and was buried before the gate of Catanæ in Sicily in an octangular sepulchre, and a noble statue erected in honour of him. Vid. Quint. 1, 10. Hor. Od. 4, 9, 8. & Cic. Verr. 2, 35.*

*Stēnēlēius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Stenelus, N. 2. Steneleius hostis, Ov. Ep. 9, 25.*

*Stēnēlus, i, m. [Στένελος, Gr.] (1) *One of the Greek commanders, an intimate friend of Diomedes. (2) || Also the son of Perseus and Andromeda. (1) Stenelus pugnae sciens, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 24. (2) Hom. Il. 7, 123. & 150.*

Stēnēboea, æ, f. *The wife of king Priæus, who fell in love with Bellerophon, Juv. 10, 137. Hor. Od. 3, 7. Vid. Bellerophon.*

*Stilbon, is, m. [ἀ σίλβω, reluceo] *The star of Mercury, Cic. N. D. 2, 20.*

Stilico, ònis, m. *The father in law of the emperor Honorius, a valiant man, and governor of the west, highly commended by Claudian and Zozimus, quos vid. Hinc*

Stilicōnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Stilico. Stiliconia virgo, Claud. in Nupt. Stil. & Mar. 1, 177.*

*Stilpon, ònis, m. [Στίλπων, Gr.] *A philosopher of Megara, the master of Crates and Zeno, a very acute and prudent man. Vid. Cic. de Fato, & Sen. de Constantiā Sap. 5. & Laërt.*

Stiphēlus, i, m. *One of the Centaurs, Ov. Met. 12, 459.*

*|| Stōbæus, i, m. [Στοβαῖος, Gr.] *An ancient collector of Greek sentences; he wrote also two eclogues, one of natural, the other of moral, philosophy. Vid. Suid.*

*Stochas, ñdos, Luc. 3, 516. *sed sæpe plur. Stochades [ἀ σίχω, ordino] Three islands on the coast of France, near Marscilles, the first called Prota, the middle Mese, the last Hypæa, so called from their situation, Plin. 3, 5. hod. les îles d'Hières, Hard.*

*Stoici, òrum, m. pl. *Philosophers so called from σοῦζ, a portico in Athens, spacious, and finely embellished, where they used to meet and dispute. They held fate and predestination, highly commended apathy, or freedom from all passions, and other very erroneous maxims, but were mighty preachers of moral virtue, and despisers of what the vulgar accounted most valuable; whence it was that the primitive fathers, next to Plato, had so great an esteem for them, that they looked asquint on other sects, especially the Peripateticks. Indeed this sect amongst the most sober and learned of the heathens was in the greatest reputation, and for its harsh, knotty, and severe rules and discourses, not very different from those of the Cynicks. Vid. Cic. de Fin. 3, 1. & de Div. 2, 4. vid. etiam Laërt. in Xen. & Ethicis. Ep. Et. Enchiridion, Juv. 13, 121.*

*Stoicus, æ, um, adj. *Stoick; of, or belonging to, the Stoicks. Libelli Stoici, Hor. Epod. 8, 15. Stoica dogmata, Juv. 11, 121.*

*|| Strabo, ònis, m. [Στραβων, Gr. sc. oculos habens distortos] *A Cappadocian of no obscure family, very learned, and well versed in the Peripatetick philosophy, but chiefly professed the Stoick. He lived in the time of Augustus and Tiberius. His geography in 17 books is a most accurate and learned piece, wherein he citeth and explaineth many of Homer's verses, being a great admirer of him. Lege vitam ejus à Casaub. script.*

*|| Stratōnice, es, f. [Στρατωνία, Gr.] (1) *The daughter of Ariarathes king of Cappadocia, wife of Eumenes king of Pergamus, and mother of Attalus who succeeded him. (2) The daughter of Demetrius Polyorctes, and wife of Seleucus, whom he gave to his love sick son Antiochus. (1) Strab. lib. 13. (2) Plut. in Demetr.*

*Stratōnicæ, æ, f. [ita dict. à Stratonice qui eam condidit] *A city of Caria, a colony of the Macedonians, Plin. 6, 26.*

*Stratōnicus, i, m. [Lat. victor exercitus; ex σπάρτος, exercitus, & νικάω, vinco] *The treasurer of Philip of Macedon, and his son Alexander, Diod. Sic. Hunc intelligit Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 27.*

|| Stridon, ònis, f. *A town on the confines of Dalmatia and Hungary, the native place of St. Jerom, destroyed by the Goths, Hier. hod. Sdrigna.*

|| Strigulia, æ, f. *Chepsow, Leland.*

*Strongyle, es, & Strongylos, i, f. [ἀ στρογύλη, Gr. sc. rotunda] *An isle in the Archipelago, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Strongoli, & Stromboli, Hard.*

*Strōphādes, um, f. pl. [ἀ στροφή, verito, ob conversionem Calais, & Zethes, qui persecuti Harpyias ad hanc usque insulam, Jovis admonitu hic se repressi sunt] *Two small islands in the Ionian sea, which were frequented by the Harpyies, Virg. Æn. 3, 210. hod. Strofadi, & Strivali, Hard.*

*Strymon, ònis, m. [Στρυμών, Gr.] *A river dividing Thrace from the ancient Macedonia, Virg. Georg. 4, 508. Hinc*

*Strymōnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Strymon. Strymoniæ græves, Virg. Georg. 1, 120.*

Stura, æ, f. *A river rising in the Alps, and discharging itself into the Po, Plin. 3, 16. hod. nomen antiquum retinet, Hard.*

Stymphālis, ñdis, f. *Patron. Of, or pertaining to, Stymphalus. Stymphalis sylva, Ov. Met. 5, 585.*

Stymphālius, & Stymphālicus, a, um, adj. *Of Stymphalus. Stymphalia monstra, Catull. 66, 113. Cum avibus Stymphalicis delectari mavelim, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 4.*

Stymphālus, vel Stymphālos, i, f. & Stymphālum, i, n. *A high hill, and city of Arcadia, Stat. Theb. 4, 298. Volucres Stymphala colentes, Lucr. 5, 32.*

*Styx, ñgis, m. [ἀπὸ τῆς συζερῆς, i. e. à tritici] (1) *A poisonous lake of Arcadia near Nonacris. (2) A poetical infernal lake taken from the former (as the Greek poets have likewise done the rest of those rivers, from some noxious, or stinking, lake, or spring) seized by them to be an estuary of the river Acheron. By this lake if any of the gods swore falsely, he lost his divinity for a hundred years. (1) Plin. 30, 16. Curt. 10. sub fin. Sen. Quæst. Nat. 3, 25. (2) Mart. 4, 60. 4. Virg. Æn. 6, 439. Vid. Ov. Met. 2, 45. & seq.*

S ante U.

Suāda, æ, f. *The goddess of eloquence and persuasion, Enn. ap. Cic. de Clar. Or. c. 15. Suadæ medulla, Id. ap. Eund. de Senect. c. 14.*

Suādela, æ, f. *Idem. At bene nummatum decorant Suādela, Venusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38.*

Suanenses, ium, m. pl. *A people of Tuscany in Italy, Plin. 3, 5. locus hod. Souana, Hard.*

Sūbur, ñris, f. (1) *A river of Mauritania, which dischargeth itself into the Atlantick ocean; hod. Subu, Hard. (2) A town of Catalonia in Spain; hod. Villa Nova, Hard. (1) Plin. 5, 1. (2) Id. 3, 33.*

Sūbura, vel Sūburra, æ, f. *A street in Rome very much frequented, but chiefly by the vulgar, and women of bad fame. Nihil ælium est nisi mediæ vexillum pono suburrâ, Juv. 10, 156. Famæ non nimium tor æ puella, Quales in neciâ sedent Suburrâ, Mart. 6, 66. De hoc vico vid. Varr. L. L. 4, 8. Hinc*

Sūburānus, vel Sūburranus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Suburra. Suburanæ canes, Hor. Epod. 5, 58. tribus, Plin. 18, 3.*

Sucro,

Sucro, ōnis, m. (1) *A river of Valencia in Spain; hod. Xucar, Hard.* (2) *A town at the mouth of that river; hod. Alzira, Hard.* (1) Plin. 3, 3. (2) Id. 3, 3.

Suēdia, vel Suēcia, æ, f. *An ancient northern kingdom, containing a great part of Scandinavia. The ancient inhabitants were called Suiones, Tac. Germ. 44, 1.*

Sucteri, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Frejus in Italy, about Brignole and Draguignan, Plin. 3, 4.*

Sueſſa, æ, f. *A city of Campania, the birth place of the satyrist Lucilius. Detrita bellis Sueſſa, Sil. 8, 400. conf. Auson. Ep. 8, 15, 9. hod. Siffia, Hard.*

Suetonius, ii, m. *The name of several Romans.* (1) C. Suetonius Paulinus, *prefect of Britan, and afterwards chief commander of Otho's forces.* (2) C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *an excellent biographer, who wrote the lives of the twelve first Roman emperours with great freedom and impartiality in an excellent method, and close style, and yet not obscure to a diligent attention. He wrote also a short account of famous historians, poets, and grammarians. He was intimately acquainted with Pliny the younger, Martial, and Juvenal. The emperor Hadrian highly respected him, and made him his secretary.* (1) Tac. Ann. 14, 29, 3. ibid. 33, 1. & 14, 37. & Agric. 14, 5. (2) De hujus genere, vitæ & studiis, vid. ipsum in Calig. 19. Oth. 10. Ner. in fin. Domit. 12. Plin. Ep. 1, 24. & Ep. 10, 95.

Suēvi, & poet. Suēvi, ōrum, m. pl. [*à suevis, i. e. flavis crinibus*] *The most ancient, great, and warlike nation of all Germany. Vid. Cæſ. B. G. 4, 1. Their country contained the greatest part of Germany, from the Rhine to the Elbe, Strab. 1, 7. and Tac. in Germ. mentioneth several divisions of them, as the Semnones, Longobardi, Angli, Hermunduri, &c. Amplissima certè regna Suevorum, Mant. ad Cæſ. vid. & Luc. 2, 51.*

Suēvia, æ, f. *The country of the Suevi, Tac. Germ. 43, 3.*

Suēvus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Suevi, Synecd. of, or belonging to, the Germans. Suevo perfusus sanguine Rhenus, Prop. 3, 3, 45.*

Suffenates, ium, m. pl. *A people of la Sabina in Italy, Plin. 3, 12. locus hod. Montorio di Romagna, Hard.*

Suffenus, i, m. *A silly poet, very fond of his own performances, and censuring those of others, Catull. 1, 20. & deinc.*

*|| Suidas, æ, m. [*Suidas, Gr.*] *An excellent grammarian and lexicographer. De tempore quo vixit, vid. Voss. de Hist. Græc. 2, 26. extr.*

Suillares, ium, m. pl. *A people on the borders of the Marchia di Ancona in Italy, Plin. 3, 14. locus hod. Sigello, Hard.*

Sulcense promontorium, *A promontory in the southern part of Sardinia, Plin. 3, 8. hod. la Punta dell'Ulga, Hard.*

Sulchi, vel Sulci, *A city of Sardinia, Plin. 3, 8. Ubi nunc portus, cui nomen Palma di Solo, Hard.*

Sulcitani, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Sulchi, Plin. 3, 8.*

Sulla, vid. Sylla.

Sulmo, ōnis, m. [*à Solymo conditore, Ov. Fast. 4, 79.*] *A town of the Peligni in Italy, 90 miles from Rome, and plentyfull in springs, the birth place of Ovid. Sulmo mihi patria est, ge-lidis uberrimus undis, Millia qui novies distat ab urbe decem, Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 3. hod. Sermonetta, inter Velitras & Privernum, Hard.*

Sulmonensis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sulmo. X. Mulier de Sulmonensi mera Cecropis, Juv. 6, 186.*

Sulpicius, ii, m. (1) *A Roman, from whom came the Sulpician family, three of which were eminent for eloquence, videlicet C. Sulpicius Gallus, Cic. in Orat. 20. P. Sulpicius, Id. de Haruspicum Resp. 19. Servius Sulpicius, Id. in Orat. 55. and one emperor Servius Sulpicius Galba, vid. Suet. (2) || Sulpicius Apollinaris, a learned grammarian, tutor to the emperor Pertinax. (1) Vid. Auct. suprâ cit. (2) Vid. Gell. 4, 17.*

Sulpitia, vel Sulpicia, æ, f. *A Roman poetess, a chaste and virtuous lady, the wife of Calenus. Of her poetry we have a short sketch in one satire. De mutuis Sulpitiæ & Caleni amoribus lege Mart. 10, 35. & 38.*

Summānus, i, m. [*quod summus deorum manium fit*] *A name of Pluto, who, as they imagined, threw his thunder by night. A temple was built for him at Rome, Plin. 2, 52. & 29, 4. Ov. Fast. 6, 731.*

Sūnium, i, n. vel Græc. term. Sūnion, Ov. Fast. 4, 563. *A promontory and mart of Attica near Athens, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 35. hod. le Cap. des Colonnes; Græcis, Cavo Colonnais, Hard.*

Sūpērum mare, *The Adriatick, Plin. 3, 4. inferum, the Tuscan sea, Id. ibid.*

Surrentinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Surrentum. Surrentina vina caput non tenent, Plin. 23, 1. & Subst. Lenia Surrentina, Pers. 3, 93.*

Surrentum, i, n. *A maritime town of Campania, Plin. 3, 5. & Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 52. hod. Sorrento, Hard.*

Sūsa, ōrum, n. pl. [*à ὡς liliū, ob florum copiam*] *The chief city of Susiana, the residence of the ancient Persian kings in summer time. Achæmeniis decurrant Medica Sulis Agmina, Luc. 2, 49.*

Sūsiāna, æ, f. *A country between the river Tigris and Persia properly so called, Plin. 6, 26. Hinc*

Sūsiāna, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Susiana, Plin. 6, 27.*

Sūsīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Susa. Oleum Sufinum, Plin. 13, 1. i. e. liliaceum, interpr. Hard.*

Sutrium, ii, n. *A city of Tuscany, made a Roman colony seven years after the Gauls had burnt the city, Patere. 1, 14. After this the Etrurians besieged them, and Camillus being sent to assist them, ordered his soldiers to carry three days provision with them, with all necessaries, and recovered the city, coming on the besiegers unawares, Liv. 6, 3. Hence that of Plautus, Cibo cum suo quique facito uti convenient, quasi eant Sutrium, Casin. 3, 1, 10 which afterwards became proverbial, when things are done with due thought and preparation. Hod. Sutri. Hinc*

Sutriini, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Sutrium, Liv. 6, 3.*

S ante Y.

Sŷbāris, is, f. *Once a powerfull city of Calabria near Croton, in the bay of Tarentum, destroyed by the Crotoniates; but afterwards rebuilt and called Thurium, which likewise being destroyed now lies in ruins, unless a village now called La Torre Brodoneto hath risen from its ashes. Meminit Ov. Met. 15, 51. & Juv. 6, 295. Hinc*

Sŷbārītæ, ārum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Sybaris, who were so given to pleasure and effeminacy, that their luxury became proverbial. Vid. Plut. in conviv. 7. Sap. & Suid.*

Sŷbārītānus, & Sŷbārīticus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sybaris. Sybaritanus exercitus, Plin. 8, 42. || Sybaritici libelli, effeminate, pathick, Mart. 12, 97.*

Sŷbārītis, idis, f. Patron. Liber ab Hemi-theone Sybaritano factus, nefandâ nequitia & luxu refertus, Ov. Trist. 2, 417.

Syce, es, & Sicysia, æ, f. *Two islands not far from Ephesus, Plin. 5, 31.*

Syēne, es, f. *An island and town of Ægypt, bordering upon Æthiopia, which lieth directly under the sign Cancer, so that in the solstice there are no shadows. Cancro suam torrente Syenen, Luc. 10, 234. Syene nusquam flectente umbras, Id. 2, 587.*

Syēnites, æ, m. *One of Syene, Ov. Met. 5, 74.*

Sygaros, i, f. *An island in the Arabian gulf, Plin. 6, 28.*

Sŷgēum, i, n. *A promontory of Troas, not far from Troy, and a town upon it, Plin. 4, 11. & 5, 30. Vid. Sigeum.*

Sylla, vel Sulla, æ, m. *A noble Roman, of the family of the Scipios, in his youth addicted to all vices. He first served in the quaestorship under Marius. He was very learned, eloquent, peitick, ambitious, and valiant; and withall so successfull, that Sallust doubteth whether his valour or fortune were superiour, whereby he gained the surname of Felix. He conquered Jugurtha king of Numidia, and put him in chains. He subdued the Cimbrians and Teutones, destroying great numbers of them. In his consulate, having Asia for his province, he defeated Mithridates at Orchomenos and Cheronæa, and his lieutenant Archilaus at Athens, possessing himself of the city and fort Piræum. When afterwards his army was given to Marius, he returned into Italy, and defeated the son of Marius, who was slain at Præneste, Patere. 2, 26. He was a very cruel man, and first set up publicly tables of proscription, or outlawry, putting some thousands of Romans to death, though laying down their arms, and desiring quarter, and so filled Rome with blood. At length laying down his dictatorship, he fell into general contempt, and retiring to Puteoli, died of the lowly disease, Vid. Cic. in Verr. Val. Max. 2, 8. Plut. Eutrop. alios.*

Syllānus, vel Sullānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Sylla. Qui nos Syllanos in invidiam rapit, Cic. de Leg. Agr. 3, 2. Syllanæ partes, Cic. Attic. 2, 2. Sullanum exemplum, Patere. 2, 66.*

Syllātūrio, ire, Vocab. fict. *To follow Sylla's rule, or example. Syllaturit animus Pompeii, Cic. Attic. 9, 10. conf. Quint. 8. capp. 3. & 6.*

*Sylvānus, i, m. [*à sylvis quibus præest*] *The god of the woods. He fell in love with Cyparissus, but being so unfortunate as to kill a fawn which the youth had tenderly brought up, and died for the loss of, he changed him into a cypress tree, a branch whereof he ever after carried in his hand. A hog used to be sacrificed to him, Virg. Georg. 1, 20. Juv. 6, 446.*

*Sylvia (Rhea) [*à seq.*] *The daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus, Ov. Fast. 2, 383.*

*Sylvius, ii, m. [*à sylva*] *The father of Latinus, Ov. Fast. 4, 41.*

Symbrivium, vid. Simbrivium.

*|| Symmachus, i, m. [*Lat. commilito; ex σύμ, con, vel cum, & μάχη, pugna*] (1) *A Roman orator and prefect in the time of Theodosius, a sharp writer against Christianity, but refuted by Prudentius and St. Ambrose. (2) Another, who translated the Bible. (1) Epistolæ ejus extant. (2) Euseb. 1, 6.*

*Symplēgas, ādis, f. sed sæpius pl. Symplēgides [*à συμπληγεῖν, collidi, quod quasi concurrere videantur*] *Two mountains, or, as some call them, islands, at a small distance from the Thracian Bosphorus, so close to one another, that they seem afar off to be one, and as one passeth by, he would think they dashed against each other. Percussit pontum Symplegas inanem, Luc. 2, 718. Symplegadas ne per arctas, Ov. Trist. 1, 9, 47.*

Synnada, æ, f. *A city of the Greater Phrygia, famous for marble, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 273.*

Syphax, ācis, & ācis, m. *A king of Numidia, who was taken by Scipio in the third Punick war, graced his triumph, and was afterwards committed to Prison, where he died, Polyb. but Livy saith he died in prison at Tibur before the triumph, lib. 30. cap. ult.*

Sŷracūsæ, ārum, f. pl. *The capital city of Sicily, naturally fortified both by sea and land, built and inhabited by a colony of the Corinthians. Vid. Cic. Verr. 4, 52. Nep. Timol. 3.*

Sŷracōsius, a, um, adj. *More Græco, ut sit tertia brevis, pro*

Sŷracūsus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Syracuse; Syracusan. || Syracosio ludere versu, pastoral, such as Theocritus the Syracusan, or Sicilian, wrote, Virg. Ecl. 6, 1. Ars Syracosia, Ov. Fast. 6, 277.*

Syra-

Syracusānus, a, um, adj. *Idem.* Lyco Syracusanus, *Nep. Dion.* 9.

Syria, æ, f. *A large country of Asia, in a very temperate climate, whereby it is very fertile, and aboundeth with all things necessary for life. It containeth several provinces, viz. Comagene to the north, Phœnicia to the west, Cœlesyria to the south, Palmyrene to the east, and the province of Seleucia in the middle part.* *Plin.* 5, 12.

Syriacus, Syriaticus, Syricus, Syrius, & Syrius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Syria.* Syriatici boves, *Plin.* 8, 45. Syriatico bello successit Ætolicum, *Flor.* 2, 9. ubi notat Salm. in *vett. libr. MSS. frequentius Syriaticus quam Syrius reperiri, quomodo dicitur Asiaticus.* Syrica maia, *Col.* 5, 10. Syricum atramentum, *Plin.* 35, 6. Syrii boves, *Id.* 8, 45. Syrus Orontes, *Juv.* 3, 62. Vina Syra reparata merce, *Hor. Od.* 1, 31, 12.

Syrinx, gis, f. *An Arcadian nymph, who flying from the embraces of Pan, her country god, was turned into a reed, whereof he made the first pipe.* *Ov. Met.* 1. fab. 13.

|| Syriſſa, æ, f. *A Syrian woman.*

Syros, i, f. *An island in the Ægean sea.* *Plin.* 4, 12.

Syröphœnix, Teis, m. *One inhabiting the maritime parts of Syria.* *Juv.* 8, 159.

Syros, i, f. *An island of the Ægean sea.* *Plin.* 5, ult.

*Syrticus, a, um, adj. *Full of quick sands.* Syrticus ager, *Sidon. Ep.* 8, 12. Ammon, *Luc.* 10, 38.

*Syrtis, is, f. *sed freq. Syrtes, pl. [à σῦρω, traho, quod limum, arenam, & saxa trahunt, Sallust, B. J. 81.] Two quicksands in the farthest part of Africa; the larger of these is 425 miles from Carthage, the lesser 300. They are distant from each other 255 miles. Vide Solin. Polyh. c. 40. Inhospita Syrtis, Virg. Æn. 4, 41. Barbaræ Syrtes, ubi Maura semper Æstuat unda, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 3. Serv. loca omnia arenosa, siue mari, siue terrâ, Syrtes vocari docet. Vid. Appellat.*

T ante A.

TABIS, *A promontory of Scythia.* *Plin.* 6, 17.

Tabraca, æ, f. *A town and port of Africa, belonging to Algiers.* *Juv.* 10, 194. *hod. Tabarca.*

Täburnus, i, m. *A mountain of Campania near Sunium, between Capua and Nola, anciently fruitful in olives.* *Virg. Georg.* 2, 38.

Täcitus (P. Corn.) (1) *An excellent orator and historian. He lived in the time of Nero, and the succeeding princes, untill Hadrian, and was familiarly acquainted with the younger Pliny. He wrote the history of the Roman emperours in 16 books of annals, continued from the latter part of the reign of Augustus to the latter end of Nero, and from thence the history of the Roman affairs to the reign of Hadrian in four books, but we have them not entire. These latter were written in his old age. He wrote also a book of the situation, manners, and customs of Germany. Also the life of his father-in-law Cn. Jul. Agricola.* (2) *|| A Roman emperour, who succeeded Aurelian. He so much esteemed the works of the foresaid historian, that he ordered them to be written out ten times yearly, and placed in all libraries.* (3) *Extant opera lectu dignissima.* (2) *Vitam hujus lege in Vopisco.*

Tänärĭdes, æ, m. Patron. [*à Tænaro promontorio*] *A Lacedæmonian, Hyacinthus so called.* *Ov. Met.* 10, 183.

Tänärĭs, idis, f. Patron. [*ab eodem*] *Lacedæmonian. Tænaris ora, Ov. Ep.* 17, 6.

Tänärĭus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tænaros.* Tænariæ fauces, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 467.

Tänáros, i, f. & Tænārus, i, m. & Tænārum, i, n. pl. Tænara, *A promontory of Laconia, under which is a hollow cave with a wide mouth,*

which some thought to be the entrance of hell. Aperta Tænaros umbris, *Luc.* 9, 36. Horrida Tænari sedes, *Hor. Od.* 1, 34, 10. Frangentia littora curvat Tænarus, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 43. Dominus innixa columnis, Tænare, tuis, *Tib.* 3, 3, 14. Est locus Inachiz, dixerunt Tænara gentes, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 33.

Täges, is, & || etis, Fests. *The grandson of Jupiter, and son of Geniſus, who first taught the Etruscans the art of divination.* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 23. *conf. Ov. Met.* 15, 558.

Tagrus, i, m. *A bill in Portugal, six leagues from Lisbon, near Cascais, where mares were said to conceive by the wind.* *Varr. & Col.*

Täpus, i, m. *A river of Portugal, famous for its golden sands.* *Ov. Met.* 2, 251. *Mart.* 7, 87. *hod. Taio.* Hic certant, Pactole, tibi Duriusque Tagusque, *Sil.* 1, 234.

*Talthÿbius, ii, m. [*Ταλθύβιος, Gr.*] *A herald in the Græcian camp, sent by Agamemnon to demand Brisiſs from Achilles.* *Hom. Il.* æ, 320. & *Ov. Ep.* 3, 9.

*|| Tälus, i, m. [*Τάλως, Gr.*] *A young man, nephew to Dædalus, who first invented the saw from the sight of the teeth of a serpent, and grew such an artist, that Dædalus fearing to be outdone in mechanism put him to death.* *Diod. Sic. lib.* 5.

|| Tamare, is, f. *Tamerton, Camd. or rather Tavistock, in the west of England.*

|| Tamarus, i, m. *A river in the west of England, called still Tamar, or Tamer, which dischargeth itself into the sea at Plymouth, Camd.*

*|| Tämäsus, i, m. [*Ταμάσος, Gr.*] *A river of Cyprus, Strab. unde Tamasenus ager, Ov. Met.* 10, 644.

Tämēſis, vel Thamēſis, is, m. [*à τέμνω, divido, cum interiores fines à maritimis dividat, uti, Cæſ. B. G. 5, 11. pot. à Tamâ, & Iſi fluviis confluentibus*] *The Thames, one of the principal rivers of England, which washeth the famous city of London. It dischargeth itself into the sea at Dover.* *Cæſ. B. G. 5, 18.*

Tänäger, gri, m. *A river of Lucania in Italy.* Sicci ripa Tanagri, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 151.

Tänägra, æ, f. *A city of Bœotia.* *Plin.* 4, 7. *Hinc*

Tänägræus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tanagra.* *Stat. Theb.* 9, 745.

Tänais, is, m. *A noted river, divideing Europe and Asia; which see elegantly described by Lucan 3, 272. & deinc.*

Tänäquil, ilis, f. *A woman of high birth, and great spirit, wife to Lucumo, afterwards called Tarquinius Priscus, and skillfull in divination.* *Liv.* 1, 34. *Synecd. any impious woman, Juv.* 6, 565.

Tanatos, vid. Thanatus.

*Tantäleus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tantalus.* Manu Tantalæa poma tradere, *Prop.* 2, 1, 66.

*Tantälĭdes, æ, m. Patron. & Tantälis, ides, f. Patron. *A descendent of Tantalus.* Aut ego præmoriar, Aut ego Tantalidæ (Orestis) Tantalĭs (Hermione) uxor ero, *Ov. Ep.* 8, ult. Tantalidæ fratres, i. e. Agamemnon & Menelaüs, quorum avus Tantalus. *Vid. Ov. Fast.* 2, 627. Diro convicia facta Tantalĭs adjecit, *Id. Met.* 6, 211. *conf. eund.* 12, 626.

*Tantälus, & Poët. Tantäleus, i, m. Tarentinorum more. [*qu. παλάττωτος, miserrimus, Plato in Cratylō*] *A king of Corinth, or, according to Eusebius, of Phrygia; who entertaining the gods at a banquet, divulged their secrets afterwards, for which some say he was condemned in hell to be in fear of a great stone ready always to fall upon his head. Others give a different account both of his crime and punishment, namely, that he invited the gods to a banquet, and to prove their divinity killed his son Pelops, dressed, and set his limbs before them baked in paste; which they discovering prepared a banquet for him in hell, where he was to stand in water to the chin, and to have pleasant fruits just at his lips, without any power to satisfy his hunger, or quench his thirst.* *Vid. Diod.* 1, 4. Quærit aquas in aquis & poma fugacia captat

Tantalus; hoc illi garrula lingua dedit, *Ov. Am.* 2, 2, 43. *conf. Hom. Od.* 1, 581. Ob scelera animique impotentiam impendere Tantalus apud inferos saxum faciunt poëtæ, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 16. Fallax Tantalæo corripiare liquor, *Prop.* 4, 12, 24. *pro Tantalus.* & Horatius de divitiis avaris fabulam interpretatur, *Sat.* 1, 1, 68. Ad vanos autem timores refert, *Lucr.* 3, 993.

Taphiæ, ärum, f. pl. *Three islands in the Ionian sea, called Taphias, Prionessa, and Oxia.* *Plin.* 4, 12. Dicuntur etiam Teleboides, *Id. ib.*

Taphiassus, i, m. *A bill in Ætolia.* *Plin.* 4, 2.

Taphræ, ärum, f. pl. *A city in the straits of Taurica Cherſoneſus.* *Plin.* 5, 4. *hod. Precop.*

Täpröbäne, es, f. *A very rich island in the Indian sea, abounding with elephants, and spices.*

Täprobanem Indica tingit aqua, *Ov. à Pont.* 1, 5, 80. *hod. Ceylon.*

Täränis, is, [*à Taran Celt. fulmen*] *A name of Jupiter, so called by the Druids, as the Greeks Ζεύς βρονταῖος, and the Latins, Jupiter Fulminans. Human sacrifices were offered to him. Et Taranis Scythicæ non miror ara Dianæ, Luc.* 1, 441.

|| Tarax, äcis, f. *A river of Scythia.* *Val. Flacc.* 6, 102. & *Al. scrib. Taras, Teras, Ty-ras, ut nihil constet de leſione, ideoque neque de situ.*

Tarbelli, örum, m. pl. *A people of France, between the Garonne and the Pyrenean hills.* *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 27. *Hinc*

Tarbellicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the Tarbelli.* *Luc.* 1, 421.

Tarcho, vel Tarchon, ontis, m. *A commander of the Tuscans, who assisted Æneas against Turnus and his Rutilians.* *Virg. Æn.* 8, 603. & 11, 727. *Sil.* 8, 473.

Tarcundarius, i, m. *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 4. Tarcondimotus, *Cic. Epist. fam.* 5. & *Flor.* 4, 2, 5. *The grandson of Dejotarus king of Cilicia.*

Tärentĭnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tarentum.* Nux Tarentina, *Plin.* 15, 22. Delicite Tarentinæ, *Flor.* 1, 13. *sub fin. hod. Tarante.*

Tärentum, i, n. & Türentus, i, f. [*à Tarante Neptuni fil. conditore*] *A noble and ancient city of Calabria, once inhabited by the Lacedæmonians. Hence Horace calleth it Lacedæmonium Tarentum, Od.* 3, 5, ult. It was sacred to Neptune, a temple being built there to him by Phalantus, *vid. eund. ib.* 1, 28, 29. The inhabitants were much given to ease and luxury, whence *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 34. called it imbecille, and *Ep.* 1, 7, 47. molle Tarentum, and *Solinus* uncta Tarentus, *Carm.* 5, 435. Inde Phalanteo levitas animosa Tarento, *Sil.* 11, 16.

*|| Tarne, es, f. [*Τάρνα, Gr.*] *An ancient city, the metropolis of Lydia, near mount Tmolus, called afterwards Sardis, where their kings and nobility resided.* *Vid. interpr. Hom. Il.* 1, 45.

|| Tarodunum, i, n. *Friburg in Germany.*

Tarpeia, æ, f. *A vestal virgin, the daughter of Tarpejus governor of the capitol, who bargained with the Albans to deliver the capitol to them, if they would give her the fine things which they wore on their left arms, meaning their bracelets. They being entered threw their shields upon her, and buried her under them. Hence the mountain began to be called Tarpeius, which before was called Saturnius. Arcis vâ, Tarpeia, reclusâ, Dignâ animam pœnâ congestis exiit armis, Ov. Met.* 24, 776. Tarpejæ turpe sepulchrum Fabor, *Prop.* 4, 4, 1. *Hinc*

Tarpejus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, mount Tarpejus, or Capitolinus.* Mons Tarpejus, *Var. L. L.* 4, 7. *collis, Sil.* 6, 604. Arces Tarpejæ, *Ov. Met.* 14, 866.

Tarquĭnĭi, örum, m. pl. *An ancient city of Tuscany, from whence came the family of the Tarquins, kings of Rome. Demaratus Tarquini pater fugit Tarquinius Cor ntho, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 37. *Hinc*

Tarquĭnienses, ium, m. pl. *Citizens of Tarquini.* Tarquiniensis ager, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 23. In sinibus Tarquiniensium, *Vitr.* 2, 7.

Tarquĭnius, ii, m. *Two Roman kings.* (1) *Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth king of Rome, the*

son of Demaratus a Corinthian, but born at Tarquinii in Etruria, and called *Lucumo*, till by the persuasion of his wife Tanaquil, an ambitious woman, and skilfull in augury, and other kinds of divination, to which the Etrurians were much addicted, he came to Rome, where by his money and good address he grew popular, and so insinuated himself into the favour of Ancus Martius, that when he died he left him guardian to his children, whom he defrauded, usurping the kingdom. And to confirm himself in the government, he added 100 senators to those formerly made by Romulus, judging that would strengthen his party. He gained many victories over the Latins and Sabines. At length, after a reign of 38 years, he was surprised and slain by the contrivance of the sons of Ancus, *Liv. lib. 1. (2)* Tarquinius, from his behaviour called *Superbus*, the seventh and last king of Rome. He married Tullia the daughter of Servius Tullus, a woman of as haughty a spirit as himself; at whose instigation he slew his father-in-law, and usurped his kingdom. But his son Sextus Tarquinius having ravished Lucretia, a chaste Roman matron, who thereupon had killed herself, her father and husband so possessed the people with the indignity and horror of the fact, that they expelled the family out of the city, and changed the form of their government from regal to consular, *vid. Liv. 1. sub fin. Ovid* thus describeth him, *Ultima Tarquinius Romanæ gentis habebat Regna, vir injustus, fortis ad arma tamen*, *Fast. 2, 687*.

Tarracina, æ. f. *Cic. Attic. 7, 5. Tarracina*, ærum, *Liv. 4, 49. A city of the Volscians in Italy, anciently called Anxur.*

Tarraco, ðnis. f. *The capital city of Hispania Tarraconensis*, which was one of the three ancient divisions of it, and was larger than the other two, containing now *Gallicia, Navarre, Castile, and Arragon*. Hispaniæ pete Tarraconis arces, *Mart. 10, 104, 4. Phocæicæ dant Emporiæ, dat Tarraco pubem, Sil. 3, 369. Hinc*

Tarracónensis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tarraco. Provincia Tarraconensis, Isidor. 14, 4.*

Tarfus, vel Tarfos, i. f. *The metropolis of Cilicia, famous for being the birth place of St. Paul. It was built by Perseus, whence Persia Tarfos, Luc. 3, 225. Cydnus mediæ discernit mœnia Tarfi, Avien. 1041.*

Tartaria, æ. f. [*à Tartare fluv.*] *The country of the Tartars, a large country in the north part of Asia, called also Sarmatia Asiatica. But Tartary the lesser is in Europe, between the Danube and the Bosphorus Cimmericus.*

* Tartarus, i. m. plur. Tartara [*à τάρταρος, turbo*] (1) *The deepest part of hell, according to the poets. (2) Also a river in the country of Verona. (1) Virg. Æn. 6, 577. Te non sperent Tartara regem, Id. Georg. 1, 36. (2) Tac. Hist. 5, 9, 2.*

Tartessus, & Tartessus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tartessus. Tartessus stabuli nutritor Iberi, Mart. 8, 28, 5. Presterat occiduis Tartessia littora Phæbus, Ov. Met. 14, 416. Jam Tartessia quæ selverat æquore Titan, Sil. 6, 1. Tartessia flagna, Id. 10, 538.*

Tartessus, vel Tartessos, i. f. *A city near Cadix in Spain, afterwards called Carteia, Mela, 2, 6. Tartessos stabulanti conscia Phæbo, Sil. 3, 399.*

Tarus, i. m. *A river of Parma in Italy, Plin. 3, 16. hod. Taro, Hard.*

Taruscionenses, ium. m. pl. *A people of Provence in France, Plin. 3, 4. hod. locus Tarascon, Hard.*

Tätienfes, ium. m. pl. *The third part of the people of Rome, so called from Tatius their king, Ov. Fast. 3, 131.*

Tätius, ii. m. *A king of the Sabines, but afterwards, a peace being made between the Sabines and Romans, at the instance of the Sabine women, he became a partner with Romulus in a joint administration for five years, Liv. 1, 10. & seqq. Ov. Met. 14, 804.*

Tava, æ. f. *Tinnmouth in England, in the county of Devon, Camd.*

Taulantii, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Liburnia, or as others, of Macedonia, Plin. 3, 22. Hinc*

Taulantius, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the Taulantii. Taulantius incola, Luc. 6, 16.*

Tauri, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia Europæa, or Crim Tartary, Tac. Ann. 12, 17, 5. Tauroscythæ hi vocantur à Plin.*

Taurica Cherfonesus [*à Tauris, vel Tauroscythis, incolis*] *The lesser Tartary, the country of the Precop Tartars, lying on the Black sea.*

Taurinum, vel Augusta Taurinorum, Turin, *the capital of Piedmont, where the duke of Savoy generally keepeth his court. Vid. Plin. 3, 17.*

Taurinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Taurinum, or Turin. Taurini campi, Sil. 3, 646.*

Taurisci, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Dalmatia near the Alps, Plin. 4, 25.*

Taurōmēnon, i. n. *Ov. Fast. 4, 475. Taurōmēnium, Plin. 3, 8. A city and colony in Sicily; hed. Taormina. Hinc*

Taurōmīnitānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Taurōmīnium. Taurōmīnitana Charybdis, Luc. 4, 461. arx, Val. Max. 2, 7, 3.*

Tauron, ðnis. m. *One of Alexander's captains, Curt. 5, 3.*

Tauroscythæ, ðrum. m. pl. *The Precop Tartars. Vid. Tauri.*

Taurus, i. m. (1) *The highest mountain of Asia, and farthest extended, stretching itself into the greatest part thereof, and hath particular names, as it passes into several countries. In the eastern parts, as in Cilicia and Lycia, it is called Taurus, then in India Imāis, near Albania and Iberia, between the Black sea and the Hyrcanian, it is called Caucasus; in this place it is highest. About Epirus it is called Ceraunias. In the writings of Moses Ararat, about Armenia, as it is supposed.*

(2) *The name of a Platonick philosopher, surnamed Berythus, in the time of Antoninus Pius. (1) Vid. Plin. 5, 27. & Mela in descript. Lyciæ & Ciliaciæ. (2) Hunc sapiissime citat Gellius.*

Taus, vel Tavus, *The river South Esk in Scotland, Hect. Boët. The river Tay in Perthshire, Camd.*

Taxiles, æ. m. *An Indian king, the father of Omphis, whose brother was slain by Porus, because he advised him to yield to Alexander, Curt. 8, 14.*

Täygēte, es. f. *One of the Pleiades, under which Virgil comprehended the other six, Georg. 4, 233.*

Täygētus, i. m. pl. Täygēta, ðrum. n. *A mountain of Laconia, sacred to Bacchus, Virg. Georg. 3, 44. Id. ib. 2, 248.*

T ante E.

Teānum, i. n. *Two cities in Italy of this name.*

(1) *Sidicinum, in the Appian way; hod. Tiano, Hard. (2) The other in Apulia; locus nunc Civitate dicitur, ad ripam Frentonis amnis, in Capitanatâ, Hard. (1) Plin. 3, 5. & Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86. (2) Cic. pro Cluent. 9, & 69.*

Tearus, i. m. *A river of Thrace, Plin. 4, 11.*

Teāte, is. n. *The metropolis of the Marucini in Italy; hod. Criviti di Chieti, Hard. Clarum Teate, Sil. 17, 458. Hinc pop. Teatini, Plin. 3, 12.*

Tecmēse, æ. f. *A captive Trojan maid beloved by Ajax the son of Telamon, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 6.*

Tectōsāges, um. m. pl. Plin. 5, ult. Tectōsāgi, ðrum. *Liv. 38, 19. [quod tectis sagis occulerentur] A valiant people of Gallia Narbonensis, who made their way through Greece, and settled a colony in Asia beyond Phrygia and Cappadocia. Vid. loca supra cit. & Aulon. de clar. urbb.*

Tedanum, ii. n. *A town of Liburnia, Plin. 3, 21. hod. Zermagna, Hard.*

Tēgea, æ. f. (1) *A city of Crete, built by Agamemnon. (2) Another of Arcadia. (1) Paterc. 1, 1. (2) Plin. 4, 6. Hinc*

Tēgeæus, & Tēgeus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Arcadia; Arcadian. Humeris Tegeæum subligat ensē, Virg. Æn. 8, 459. ubi al. fortè rect. Tegeææ, pop. Tegeates, Steph.*

Tēgeāticus, i, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tegea, or Arcadia. Ales Tegeaticus, i. e. Mercurius, Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 102.*

Tēgeātis, idis. f. *Patron. Of Arcadia. Cæsà Tegeatide caprâ, Sil. 13, 329.*

Tēium, i. n. vel Tēos, i. f. *A city of Ionia, the birth place of Anacreon the Lyrick poet, as supposed by his dialect. Hinc*

Tēius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Teium, or Teos. Anacreon Tēius, Hor. Epod. 16, 10. Teia musa, Ov. Trist. 2, 364.*

Tēlāmon, ðnis. m. *The son of Æacus, brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax. He was a companion of Hercules in the sacking of Troy, and also one of the Argonauts. Valerius Flaccus maketh him second to Hercules in valour.*

Tēlāmōniādes, is. m. *The son of Telamon, Ov. Met. 13, 281. i. e. Ajax, qui & ib. Telamonius dicitur, vers. 194.*

Telchines, um. m. pl. *A people of Crete originally, but afterwards inhabitants of Jalyssus near Rhodes, whence they are called Jalyssii Telchines, Ov. Met. 7, 365, much given to fascination, and destroyed by Jupiter. Vid. Hesych. & Suid.*

Telchius, & Amphitus, *Two esacbmien of Castor and Pollux, from whom the Heniochi had their original, Plin. 6, 5.*

* Tēlēbōæ, ðrum. m. pl. [*à seq.*] *A people of Acarnania, who possessed themselves of the island of Caprea, Tac. Ann. 4, 67, 4. Virg. Æn. 7, 735.*

* Tēlēboas, æ. m. [*Lat. à longinquo clamans; à τῆλε, longè, & βοῶ, clamo*] *One of the Centaurs, Ov. Met. 12, 441.*

* Tēlēboīdes, um. f. pl. [*ab eodem*] *Islands in the Ionian sea, between Achaia and Leucas, Plin. 4, 14. Vid. Taphiæ, nam sic etiam vocantur.*

* Tēlēgōnus, i. m. [*i. e. natus patre peregrinante; à τῆλε, longè, & γόνως, natus*] *The son of Ulysses and Circe, who ignorantly slew his father; and thereupon leaving Ithaca came into Italy, and there built Tusculum, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 8.*

* Tēlēmachus, i. m. [*Lat. eminus pugnans; à τῆλε, eminus, & μάχη, pugna*] *The son of Ulysses and Penelope, who was but a child when his father went to the Trojan war. Telemachus proles patientis Ulyssæ, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 41. conf. Hom. Odyss. 8.*

Tēlēmus, i. m. *One of the Cyclops, the son of Erymus; a soothsayer, who foretold Polyphemus what he was to suffer from Ulysses, Ov. Met. 13, 771.*

Tēlēphus, i. m. (1) *The son of Hercules and Auge, who endeavouring to hinder the march of the Græcians towards Troy through his kingdom, was mortally wounded by Achilles; but a peace being made, was cured by the rust of the spear that gave him the wound. (2) A young man in Horace. (1) Ov. Trist. 5, 2, 15. (2) Od. 1, 13, 1.*

Tēlēsinus, i. m. *A poet in Juvenal, Stat. 7, 25.*

Tellene, es. f. *A town of Latium, Plin. 3, 5. incolæ Telleni, Id. ib.*

Tellus, ūris. f. *The goddess of the earth, Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 1, 4. conf. Ov. Met. 2, 272.*

Telmessis, idos. f. *Patron. Sinus Telmessidos undæ, Luc. 8, 24. Of, or belonging to,*

Telmessium, i. n. *A city and promontory of Lycia, Plin. 5, 27.*

Tēlo, ðnis. m. (1) *A skillfull mariner of Marseille. (2) || Also the famous port of Toulon in France. (1) Luc. 2, 582. (2) Geogr.*

Tēlos, i. m. (1) *The father of Oebalus. (2) i. f. An island of the Carpathian sea, near Gnidus. (1) Virg. Æn. 7, 734. (2) Plin. 4, 12.*

Tēmēse, es. f. *A town of Italy famous for copper mines, built by the ancient Ausones, afterwards possessed by the Ætolians, and after them by the Brutians, Ov. Met. 15, 52. Hinc*

Tēmēzæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Temese. Temesæa ara; Ov. Met. 7, 207.*

* Tempe, ðrum. n. pl. [*τέμπεα, τέμπε, Gr.*] *Pleasant fields in Thessaly, through which the river Peneüs gently glideth, Ov. Met. 1, 569. Thes-*

Sala Tempe, Id. ib. 7, 222. Vld. descripta ap. Ael. Var. Hist. 3, 2.

Tencteri, ðrum. m. pl. A people of Germany, bordering on the Rhine, Tac. Hist. 4, 77, 1. Germ. 32, 1. & 38, 1.

Tēnēdii, ðrum. m. pl. Cic. in Verr. 1, 19. Inhabitants of

Tēnēdos, i. f. A small island and city of the Lesser Asia, over-against Sigcum, a promontory of Troas, Virg. AEn. 2, 21. hod. Tenedo, Hard. Hinc

Tēnēdus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Tenedos. Tenediorum libertas securi Tenediā præcisa est, Cic. 2. frat. 2, 11. ¶ Tenedia securis, Prov. severity, a quick dispatch of justice. Vid. Chiliad.

Tēnes, is. m. The son of Cyenus, the founder of the city Tenedos, and worshiped as a god in the island, which from him received its name, Cic. in Verr. 3, 19.

Tēnos, i. f. One of the islands in the Aegean sea called Cyclades, famous for the temple of Neptune. It is called by Aristotle Hydrussa, on account of the plenty of water there. Vid. Ov. Met. 7, 469. & Plin. 4, 12. hod. Teno, Hard.

Tentýra, ðrum. n. pl. An island and city of Egypt, Plin. 8, 2. & Juv. 15, 35. Hinc

Tentýritæ, ðrum. c. g. The inhabitants of Tentýra, whom the crocodiles are reported to have been afraid of; and who brought them to Rome for a show, Plin. 8, 25. & 28, 3.

Tērentia, æ. f. The wife of Tully, by whom he had M. Cicero and Tulliola; but proving unfaithful to him in his exile, he divorced her, and she married his enemy Sallust, and afterwards Messala Corvinus. She lived 103 years, vid. Cic. Attic. Hieron. contra Jovian. & Plin. 7, 48.

Tērentiānus Maurus, A grammarian, who wrote of letters, syllables, feet, and numbers, in a great variety of metres. Whether the same person to whom Dion. Longinus dedicated his book, de Sublimi Gen. dic. is not certain.

Tērentiānus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Terence the comick poet. Verbo Terentiano libenter utimur, Cic. de Amicit. 24.

Tērentius, ii. m. The name of several men. (1) M. Terentius Varro, colleague with Æmilius Paulus in the battle at Cannæ. (2) ¶ Another of the same name, cotemporary with Tully. He was accounted the most learned of all the Romans. He is said to have written 500 volumes. We have only his books of husbandry and of the Latin tongue, and those not entire. (3) P. Terentius, an excellent comick poet, the freedman of Terentius Lucanus. Of the many comedies he wrote, six only remain. (4) ¶ Terentinus Scaurus, a grammarian in Hadrian's time. (1) Liv. 22, 44. (2) De eo Cicero locis innumeris; v. & Gell. 19, 14. (3) Vitam hujus pete à Donato, conf. Cic. Attic. 11, 10. (4) Gell. 11, 15.

Tērentus, i. m. [quod Tiberis ripas ejus terat] A place in the Campus Martius sacred to Pluto and Proserpine, Ov. Fast. 1, 501. adde Stat. Silv. 1, 4, 18. Hinc

Tērentinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Terentus. Ludi Terentini, i. e. seculares, Auson. Eidyll. 4, 34.

Tēreus, i. m. A king of Thrace, who ravished Philomela his wife's sister, Lege fab. 8. integram ap. Ov. Met. 6.

Tergeste, es. f. A colony in Istria, Plin. 3, 18. hod. Trieste. Tergestum vocat Mela.

Terias, æ. m. A river of Sicily, Plin. 3, 8. hod. Fiume di S. Leonardo, Hard.

Terina, æ. f. A maritime town of the Brutians in Italy, Plin. 3, 5. hod. Nocera, Hard. Hinc

Terinæus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Terina. Terinæus sinus, Plin. 3, 10. hod. Gorgi S. Eufemia, Hard.

Termera, æ. f. A town of Caria, Plin. 5, 29.

Termessus, i. f. A city of Pisidia. Termessenses incolæ, Liv. 38, 15.

Terminālia, um & ðrum. n. pl. A festival to the god Terminus, Cic. Philipp. 12, 10. Agna festis cæsa Terminalibus, Hor. Epod. 2, 59. It was by Numa's appointment kept Febr. 21.

Terminus, i. m. The tutelar god of bounds, so obstinate in keeping his place, that he would not stir an inch for Jupiter, Liv. 1, 55. & 5, 54. He was generally represented by a huge stone, or block; whence the description of him in Virgil, Capitoli immobile saxum, Vid. & Ov. Fast. 2, 641.

** ¶ Terpander, i. m. [Τέρπανδρος, Gr.] A lyrick poet of Lesbos, Plut. qui & aliquot versus ex illo laudat.*

** Terpnus, i. m. [ἀ τέρπω, delecto] A musician much esteemed by Nero, Suet. Ner. 20.*

** Terpsichōre, es. f. [Lat. choris delectata; ex τέρπω, delecto, & χορός, chorus] One of the nine Muses, Juv. 7, 35.*

Terror, ðris. m. The god of dread and fear, Ov. Met. 4, 485. Hujus imago extat in nummis obviis.

Tertia, æ. f. The sister of M. Brutus, and wife of Cassius, Suet. Cæs. 30. in quam ibi jocus Ciceronis facetissimus.

¶ Tertullianus, i. m. A Carthaginian, a learned father of the Christian church. Opera extant.

Tēthys, yos & is. f. (1) The daughter of Cælus and Terra, wife of Oceanus, and mother of the nymphs, or rivers. (2) ¶ The sea. (1) Teque sibi generum Tethys emat, omnibus undis, Virg. Georg. 1, 31. (2) Tethyos unda vagæ lunaribus æstuat horis, Luc. 1, 414.

** ¶ Tetrāpōlis, is. f. [Lat. quatuor habens civitates; ex τέτρα, quatuor, & πόλις, urbs] (1) A country of Syria, so called from four cities therein built by Seleucus; Antioch from his father's name, Seleucia from his own, Apamea from his wife's, and Laodicea from his mother's. (2) Another in Attica, so called from the four cities therein; Oenoë, Probalinthus, Tricorythe, and Marathon. Atticus calleth it quadrurbs, meaning, as Festus, Athens. (1) Steph. (2) Vid. Voss. Gramm. 7, 42. & Fest.*

Tetrīca, æ. A mountain in the north of Italy, Virg. AEn. 7, 713. vid. Cluv.

Tetrinius, ii. m. The name of a certain robber, Suet. Calig. 30.

Teuca, æ. f. A martial queen of the Illyrians, who put P. Junius and T. Cornelianus, Roman ambassadors, to death, Plin. 34, 6.

Teucer, cri. m. (1) The son of Scamander Creteus, the father-in-law of Dardanus, who reigned with him. (2) Also the son of Telamon, who built Salamis, vid. Salamis. (1) Virg. AEn. 1, 239. & 4, 230. (2) Hor. Od. 1, 7, 27.

Teuceri, ðrum. m. pl. Trojans so called, ap. Virg. passim, &

Teucris, æ. f. Troy, Virg. AEn. 2, 26.

Teumēsius, a, um. adj. Leo Teumēsius, Stat. Theb. 4, 85. Thyas Teumēsia, Id. ib. 5, 92.

¶ Teumēsus, vel Teumēssus, i. m. A mountain of Bæotia, in the region of Thebes, where young Hercules slew the lion, whose skin he wore ever after, Stat. Theb. 4, 85.

¶ Teutas, æ. m. Laet. Div. Instit. 1, 21. & Teutates, is. m. Mercury so called by the Celtæ, who offered to him human sacrifices. Placatur sanguine divo Teutates, Luc. 1, 440.

Teuthrantēus, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, Teuthrania, or Mysia. Teuthranteus Caicus, Ov. Met. 2, 243.

Teuthrantius, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, Teuthrantum, a city of Attica. Teuthrantia turba, Ov. Ep. 9, 51.

Teuthras, antis. m. (1) A king of Mysia and Cilicia, from whom the country beyond Æolis is called Teuthrania, being inhabited anciently by the Myrians. (2) Also a river, or Euripus, of that name. (1) Plin. 5, 30. vid. & Steph. (2) Prop. 1, 11, 11. ubi vid. Scalig.

Teutōnes, um. m. pl. qui & Teutōni, Cæs. B. G. 1, 33. Inv. & Teutōnus, in sing. Lucan. 6, 259. [à Teutone, qui Tuisconi successit] An ancient people bordering on the Cimbrians, a northern people; but afterwards the Germans, as now called, were included in this name, till a little before Cæsar's time they began to be called Germans. Gens Teutonum excisa, Paterc. 2, 12. Teutoni belliosi, Liv. Epit. 67, fin. Hinc

Teutōnicus, a, um. adj. Of the Teutones; Teutonic, German. Teutonicus currus, Juv. 10, 282. Teutonicæ opes, Prop. 3, 3, 44.

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** Thāis, idis. f. [ἀ Θαιρίς, spectabilis] (1) A famous courtesan at Athens, (2) celebrated by Menander; and out of him Terence took a person of her character, (3) and is used for a prostitute in general. (1) Vid. Athen. 13, 13. Curt. 5, 7. Thais pretiosa Menandri, Prop. 4, 5, 43. Menandrea Thais, Id. 2, 6, 3. (2) In Eunuch. (3) ¶ An melior cum Thaisa sustinet, an cum uxorem? Juv. 3, 93. ¶ Nil mihi cum vittâ, Thais in arte mea est, Ov. Remed. Am. 1, 380.*

Thālāsius, i. m. Catull. 59, 134. (1) A nuptial word, whereby young wives, as some say, were called to spin. (2) Thalassio, a nuptial song full of obscenity. (1) Liv. 1, 9. ut aliqui interpr. (2) Mart. 12, 97, 5.

Thālāsius, i. m. The god of marriage, Mart. 12, 42, 4.

** Thāles, etis. & Thālis, m. [ἀ Θάλλας, floreo] A Milesian, one of the seven wise men of Greece, chiefly famous in ethics and astronomy. He first foretold the eclipse of the sun, which was in the fourth year of the 48th Olympiad, A. M. 3379. Several of his moral precepts are scattered here and there in Plutarch. He said water was the principle of all things, therein approaching nearest to the Mosick philosophy. Thalem talento non emam Milesium, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 24. Illum sapere censui nimio plus quam Thalem, Id. Bacch. 1, 2, 14.*

Thalestria, æ. f. vel Thalestria, is. A queen of the Amazons, who took a great journey to meet Alexander, in hopes of conceiving by him, Curt. 6, 5.

Thālīa, æ. f. [Θάλεια, Gr. ἀ Θάλλω, floreo] (1) One of the nine Muses. (2) One of the nymphs. (1) Nostra nec erubuit silvis habitare Thalia, Virg. Ecl. 6, 2. (2) Virg. Georg. 4, 338.

Thamēsis, is. m. A noble river of South Britain, which watereth the city of London, and other cities, towns and fine seats. Vid. Tamesis.

Thāmýras, æ. m. vel Thāmýris, is. (1) One of the first soothsayers, and inventors of that art. (2) An excellent musician, who challenged the Muses, and being overcome lost both his eyes and life. (1) Tac. Hist. 2, 3, 2. (2) Tu licet & Thamyran superes, & Amæbea cantu, Ov. Art. Am. 3, 399. Mutos Thamyris damnatus in annos Ore simul citharæque conticuit præceps, Stat. Theb. 4, 183.

¶ Thanatus, i. f. The isle of Thanet in Kent.

Thapsus, i. f. (1) A maritime town of Africa, where Cæsar defeated the remains of Pompey's army. (2) Also a peninsula near Italy. (1) Hirt. B. Afr. 28, & 79. Hinc Thapsitani oppidani, Id. ib. (2) Virg. AEn. 3, 689. ubi al. Tapsum.

Thāsius, a, um. adj. Ut Thasiæ vites, Virg. Georg. 2, 92. Of, or belonging to,

Thāfos, vel Thāsus, i. f. An island near Thrace, anciently famous for gold, marble, and wine. Vid. Sen. Ep. 87. Stat. Silv. 1, 5, 34.

Thaumacia, æ. f. [ἀ Θαυμάσιος, Pæantis patre] A town of Magnesia, between Theffaly and Macedonia, Plin. 4, 9.

Thaumantea virgo, Ov. Met. 14, 845. Thaumantias, Id. ib. 4, 480. Thaumantis, Id. ib. 11, 647. Iris so called, as being the daughter of

Thaumas, ntis. m. The husband of Electra, and father of Iris, Ov. Met. 12, 303.

** ¶ Theāgēnes, is. m. [Lat. deā genitus; ex θεία, dea, & γίγμαι, gignor] The name of several Græcians, three whereof were Athenians; one wrote upon Homer; another was surnamed Capnus, i. e. smoke, because a great promiser, but performed nothing; a third, very rich, and beneficent to all, vid. Suid. Also a champion, who won 150 prizes, Pausan.*

** ¶ Theāno, ðis. f. [Θεάνω, Gr.] A priestess of Pallas, and wife of Antenor, who is said to have betrayed Troy to the Greeks, Hom. Il. 5, 398.*

¶ Theano, ðis. f. [Θεάνω, Gr.] A priestess of Pallas, and wife of Antenor, who is said to have betrayed Troy to the Greeks, Hom. Il. 5, 398.

Thēbæ, ārum. f. pl. & **Thēbe**, es. [Θῆβη, Gr.] Several cities in several countries of this name, two of which were most considerable. (1) *Thebes in Egypt*, built by Rūsiris king of Egypt, and called *Heliopolis*, or the city of the Sun. It is famous for having a hundred gates, hence called by Homer *Iecatompylos*, Il. 1, 83. (2) Another in *Boeotia*, built by Cadmus the son of Agenor, called *Heptapylus*, from its seven gates. (3) || A city of *Cilicia*, the birth place of Andromache, Hector's wife. Several others, of less note. (4) A play so called. (1) *Vetus Thebe centum jacet obruta portis*, Juv. 15, 6. Et Thebæ steterunt, atque Troja fuit, Prop. 2, 8, 10. (2) Plin. 5, 19. Ov. Met. 3, 131. (3) Hom. 5, 397. (4) Juv. 7, 12.

* **Thēbānus**, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Thebes*. Palmæ Thebæicæ, Plin. 5, 28.

* **Thēbāis**, idis. [à Thebis] (1) That part of Egypt which bordered upon Ethiopia. (2) A poem of Statius on the Theban war, somewhat more ancient than the Trojan. (3) Patron. A woman of Boeotian Thebes. (4) A tragedy so called. (5) A river of Caria. (1) Plin. 5, 9. (2) Stat. Sylv. 3, 5, 36. (3) Ov. Met. 6, 163. (4) Inter Senecæ tragædias. (5) Plin. 5, 29.

* **Thēbānus**, a, um. adj. Of Thebes; Theban. Magistratus Thebani, Nep. Pelop. 3. Thebanus, subst. a Theban. Ep. minime eruditus, ut nemo Thebanus magis, Id. Epam. 2.

Thelaira, æ. f. The sister of Phœbe, Prop. 1, 2, 16.

* **Thēmīs**, idis. f. [Θῆμις, Gr.] The daughter of Cælus and Terra, the sister of Saturn. She had an oracle near the river Cephissus in Boeotia, which Deucalion and Pyrrha consulted how to restore mankind after the flood, Ov. Met. 1, 379.

Thēmīon, ōnis. m. An eminent physician, Cels. but used for a quack by Juvenal, 10, 221.

* **Thēmīsta**, æ. f. [ex accus. Græc. Θῆμιστα] Id. quod Themis, Cic. in Pison. 26.

* || **Thēmīstus**, ii. m. [à præced.] A philosopher and orator in the time of the emperor Julian. He was a moderate man, and by his advice caused the emperor Valens to be less severe against the orthodox Christians, Suid. Oratio ejus huc spectans, cum aliquot aliis, extat.

* **Thēmīstocles**, is. m. [i. e. justitiæ decus, vel gloria; ex Θῆμις, justitia, & κλέος, gloria] The son of Neocles, a famous Athenian commander, who defended Athens, and consequently all Greece, from the mighty host of Xerxes; but by the envy of the citizens was afterwards banished. Arma Neoclesides qui Persica contudit armis, Ov. à Ponto, 1, 3, 69. Vitam ejus lege Latinè à Nepote, Græcè à Plutarcho, scriptam.

* **Thēmīstocleus**, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Themistocles*. Themistocleum bellum, Cic. Attic. 10, 8.

* **Theocritus**, i. m. [i. e. Deo electus; ex Θεός, deus, & ἐκρίτος, electus] A poet of Syracuse, in the time of Ptolemy the son of Lagos. He wrote 36 idylls in the Dorick and Ionick dialects, and is imitated by Virgil in his bucolicks.

* || **Theodamas**, ntis. m. [Θεοδάμας, Gr.] The father of Hylas the minion of Hercules. He was slain by Hercules, after a doubtful fight, Vid. Apollon.

* **Theodectes**, is. m. [i. e. Deo acceptus; ex Θεός, deus, & δέχομαι, accipio] An ancient poet and cratur. He wrote 50 tragedies, and the art of rhetoric in verse. He is called a polite writer, both by Aristotle, and Cicero in Orat.

|| **Theodonis villa**, Thionville in Luxemburg.

* || **Theodoricus**, i. m. [Θεοδερικος, Gr.] A king of the Goths in Italy, who being in great power with the emperor Zeno, put to death the two noble senators Symmachus and Bœthius, Procop. in hist. Ital.

|| **Theodrodunum**, i. n. Wells in Somersetshire, Camd.

* **Theodorus**, i. m. [sc. Deidonum; ex Θεός, deus, & δῶρον, donum] The name of several men. (1) An ancient sophist, called ἑταῖρος, either for his coining, or fluency in words. (2) An-

other in the time of Tiberius, a Gadarean by birth, but who rather chose to be called a Rhodian, Strab. Tiberius, when he lived an exile at Rhodes, was his constant hearer. (3) || A sculptor, who also taught how to cast iron, and made a statue of that metal. (1) Plato. (2) Quint. lib. 6. (3) Suid. Laërt. & Pausan. || Alii nomine hoc non pauci.

* **Theodōsia**, æ. f. [à Theodosio conditore] A city of Taurica Cheronesus, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Caffa, Hard.

* || **Theodōsianus codex** [à Theodosio jun. dictus] A book containing the constitutions of Christian princes.

* || **Theodōsius**, ii. m. [Lat. Deo datus; ex Θεός, deus, & δίδωμι, do] There were three emperours of this name, the first Magnus, the second Junior, and the third Adramyttenus.

* || **Theodōtus**, i. m. [idem ab eodem] A rhetorician, master to Ptolemy the last, who advised the killing of Pompey, and was therefore slain by Brutus, Plut. in Pomp.

* || **Theognis**, idis. m. [Θεόγνις, Gr.] A poet of Megara, near Attica, whose γῶμαι, or sentences, are quoted by the most considerable Greek writers. Vita ejus præfigitur sententiis elegiacis.

Theon, ōnis. m. An unlearned, and carping grammarian. Acron Horatii enarrator, adde Aulon. Ep. 5, 101. || Hec nomine etiam aliquot philosophi fuere.

Theoninus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Theon*, the carping grammarian. || Dente Theonino circumrodi, to be enviously aspersed, or railed at, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 82.

* **Theophranes**, is. m. [Lat. Deo lucens; ex Θεός, deus, & φέρω, luceo] An historian of Mytilene, who wrote the acts of Pompey the Great, and was by him presented with the freedom of Rome. Hujus meminit Cic. pro Arch. c. 10.

* **Theophrāia**, æ. f. [à seq. Theophilus] The wife of Canius the poet, a woman of great learning and modesty, Mart. 7, 68.

* **Theophilus**, i. m. [Lat. Deo charus; ex Θεός, deus, & φίλος, charus] A friend of St. Luke, to whom his Gospel, and Acts of the Apostles, are dedicated. Vid. præf. S. Lucæ in Act. Apost.

* **Theophrastus**, i. m. [Lat. divina loquens; ex Θεός, divinus, & φράζω, dico] Aristoteli sic vocatus, cum verum nomen esset Tyrtamus. A Peripatetic philosopher, who succeeded Aristotle in his school, Cic. in Orat. 19. His books of plants, and moral characters, are all we have of his composition.

* **Theophrōemus**, i. m. [i. e. Dei hostis; ex Θεός, deus, & πόλεμος, hostis] One who together with his brother Hiero robbed the temple of Apollo, and fled from justice, Cic. Verr. 4, 13.

* **Theopompus**, i. m. [i. e. à Deo missus; ex Θεός, deus, & πέμπω, mitto] A Cnidian orator and historian of chief note, next to Herodotus and Thucydides, but too severe. Vid. Nep. Alcib. 11. & Quint. 10, 1. Alios cognomines v. ap. Voss. de Hist. Græcis.

* **Theoxēna**, æ. f. [Lat. Deorum hospes; ex Θεός, deus, & ξένος, hospes] A Thessalian lady, of so great a spirit, that to prevent falling into the hands of Philip of Macedon, whose ships were come up with her, she gave her own, and her sister's children, as dear to her as her own, their choice, to die by the sword or poison: which being done, she embraced her husband, and both leaped into the sea, Liv. 40, 4.

Thera, æ. f. An island of the Aegean sea, one of the Cyclades, anciently called *Callisto*, Plin. 4, 12. & 2, 39. Callim. Epigr. 31. hod. Santzrini, Hard.

* **Thērāmēnes**, is. m. [Θηραμένης, Gr.] An Athenian philosopher, an excellent politician, and a good speaker. He bore his death so unconcernedly, that taking his cup of poison, Here's to Critias, said he, (meaning the tyrant who had condemned him to die) and so drank it up. Vid. Cic. de Orat. 3, 16. & Tusc. 1, 40.

Thēramne, es. f. A city of Laconia, Plin. 4, 5. Hinc

Thērāmnæus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to,

Therāmnæ. Thērāmnæo à sanguine, Sil. 8, 414. Secundā syllabā correptā more Græco, ubi al. Thērāpnæo.

Thērapne, es. Idem. Animosa Therapne, Silp. 6, 303.

Thērāpnæus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Therapne*. Therapnæis Ilion armis, secundā syllabā corrept. Sil. 13, 43.

Therāsia, æ. f. An island in the Aegean sea, Plin. 2, 87. hod. Cammeni, Hard.

Therichis, is. m. A famous Corinthian potter and turner, Plin. 16, 40.

Thermæ Selinuntiae, A city in the south of Sicily. The Himerenses were in the west thereof, vid. Sil. 14, 232. & ibi interpr. || Plurimæ alie urbes & oppida in diversis regionibus Thermarum nomine insigniuntur, inter cæli. Bath in Britannia australi.

Thermaicus sinus, The gulf of Thessalonica in the Aegean sea, Plin. 4, 10.

* **Thermōdon**, ontis. m. (1) A river of Cappadocia, that discharges itself into the southern coast of the Euxine sea, Virg. Æn. 11, 659. ubi male Thermoodon, cum Græcè scrib. Θερμάδων. (2) A swift river of Thrace, in the country of the Amazonians. (1) Virg. ubi suprā. (2) Ov. Met. 2, 249. Hinc

* **Thermōdonteus**, & **Thermōdontiæus**, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, the river *Thermōdon*. Amazonicum Thermodonteis turba levatur aquis, Prop. 3, 14, 14. Thermodontiaco cælatu balteus auro, Ov. Met. 9, 189.

* **Thermōpylæ**, ārum. f. pl. [ἀπὸ θερμῶν πυλῶν, i. e. calidis portis, nempe angustis, calidis aquis juxta scaturientibus] Straits that run between the mountains of Thessaly and Phocis, which divide Greece, where Leonidas king of Sparta opposed a vast army of Persians, Nep. Themist. 3. & Liv. 36, 15.

Thērōdāmas, ntis. m. A cruel king of Scythia, who fed lions with mens flesh, Ov. à Ponto. 1, 2, 21. ubi al. *Theromedon*.

Thērōdāmantæus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Therodamas*. Therodamantei leones, Ov. in Ibin, 383.

* **Thēron**, is. m. [à Θῆρ, fera, vel à θυρῶν, venor] (1) A stout Latin slain by Æneas. (2) One of Æscion's dogs. (1) Virg. Æn. 10, 311. (2) Ov. Met. 3, 211.

Thersandrus, i. m. One of the noble Greeks, the son of Polynices. He went to Troy, and was one of the captains shut up in the Trojan horse, Virg. Æn. 2, 261.

Thersilochus, i. m. The son of Antenor, slain in the Trojan war, Virg. Æn. 6, 483. & ib. 12, 363.

* **Thersites**, is. m. [Θερσίτης, Gr.] A deformed and ill-bred fellow in the Grecian army, a great enemy to Achilles and Ulysses, Hom. Il. 2, 216. Meminit & Naso, à Ponto. 13, 15.

* **Thēsēs**, idis. f. Patron. A poem on the exploits of Theseus, wrote by Codrus a trivial poet, Juv. 1, 2.

* **Thēsēus**, i. m. [Θησεύς, Gr.] The son of Ægeus the king of Athens and Æthra. He was related to Hercules, whose actions he imitated. He slew the Minotaur in Crete, conquered the Amazons, and took their queen Hippolyte to wife, by whom he had Hippolytus. He subdued Thebes, worked the Centaurs, and did other famous actions. He and Pirithoüs were a noble pair of friends. He died in the island Scyros. Lege vitam à Plutarcho scriptam.

* **Thēsēus**, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Theseus*. Thesēa pectora juncta fide, Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 66.

* **Thēsides**, æ. m. Patron. (1) The son of Theseus, Hippolytus. (2) Thesides, pl. Athenians. (1) Ov. Ep. 4, 65. (2) Virg. Georg. 2, 383.

* **Thesmophōrīa**, ōrum. n. pl. [à Gr. θεσμοφῶρες; Ceres sic dicta, quod sit legum inventrix] Sacred rites in honour of Ceres, who having taught men to plough, and sow corn, made laws forbidding their savage way of living, and formed them into communities. Vid. Plin. 24, 9. & Ov. Met. 5, 343. & seqq.

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*Thespiacus, & Thespius, a, um, adj. [*Θεσπιαι*, Gr.] *Of, or belonging to, Thespiæ.* Thespiaca mœnia, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 93. Thespiæ, *Id. ib.* 478.

*Thespiæ, a, um, f. pl. *An ancient city of Bœotia near Helicon, Strabo; but Pliny placeth it at the foot of Parnassus, lib. 4, 7. Hinc*

*Thespiades, um, f. Patron. *One of Thespiæ, Tiphys, Val. Flacc.* 2, 368. & 5, 41.

Thespis, is, m. *An Athenian poet, the first inventor of tragedy, about 2300 years ago; which was improved by Æschylus within 100 years after, and after him adorned by Sophocles. Vid. Hor. A. P. 278.*

Thesproti, òrum, m. pl. *Luc.* 3, 179. *Thesprotians, the people of*

Thesprotia, æ, f. *A maritime port of Epirus, Plin.* 4, 1. *Hinc*

Thesprotius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thesprotia. Thesprotius sinus, Liv.* 8, 24.

Thessalia, æ, f. [*à Thessalio Æmonis fil. unde & hæc regio Æmonia dic.*] (1) *A country of Greece, having Æthia on the south, and Epirus on the west, being a part of Macedonia, Ptol. but others make it distinct, lying between Macedonia northward, and Bœotia southward. The inhabitants of this country were anciently famous for horsemanship, and for the knowledge of poisonous herbs, and witchcraft; whence Thessalus is taken for a wizard, and Thessala, and Thessalis, quod vid. for a witch, or enchantress. (2) || Also a city, the metropolis thereof. (1) Plin. Mela, Solin. (2) Solin.*

Thessalis, idis, f. Patron. & Thessala, æ, f. (1) *A Thessalian; of, or pertaining to, Thessaly. (2) A witch, an enchantress. (1) Thessalidum virgo pulcherrima, Ov. Met.* 12, 190. (2) *Grandæva vocata Thessalis exanimis atavos, Val. Flacc, lib. 1, 737. Novi quo Thessala cantu Eripiat lunare jubar, Claud. in Ruf.* 1, 147.

The sallis, idis, f. etiam adject. *ut Thessalis ora, Ov. Ep.* 13, 112.

|| Thessalonica, æ, f. *The metropolis of Macedonia; hod. Salonichi. Hinc*

Thessalonicensis, e, adj. *Of Thessalonica, Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 2.

Thessalus, & Thessalicus, & Thessalius, a, um, adj. (1) *Of, or pertaining to Thessaly; Thessalian. (2) Poisonous, enchanting. (1) Gens exercita campo Thessala, Claud. 4. Conf. Hon.* 541. Thessalæ clades, *Luc.* 6, 62. *vid. Grat. Cyng.* 228. (2) Thessalus veneficus, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 3, 10. Thessala venena, *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 21.

*Thesiadæ, a, um, m. Patron. *The sons of Thesius, Tomus, and Plexippus, brothers of Althea, slain by their nephew Meleager. Horum meminuit, Ov. Met.* 304.

*Thesiades, um, f. Patron. [*Θησιδης*, Gr.] *The fifty daughters of Thesius got with child by Hercules in one night, Pausan. in Bœot.*

*Thesias, adis, f. Patron. *Althea so called, as being the daughter of*

*Thesius, ii, m. [*Θησιος*, Gr.] *The son of Purrhoon, father of Althea the mother of Meleager, Ov. Met.* 8, 487.

Thesiorides, is, m. Patron. *The son of Thesior, Chalcas the famous soothsayer, Ov. Met.* 12, 19.

*Thetis, is, f. [*Θητις*, Gr.] (1) *A countrywoman. (2) || A witch. (1), Virg. Ecl.* 2, 10 & 43. (2) Theocr. Idyl. 2, 1.

Thetis, idis, & idos, f. (1) *The daughter of Neptune, or, as others, of Nereus; wife to Peleus king of Thessaly, and mother of Achilles. (2) & The sea. (1) Tene Thetis tenuit pulcherrima Neptunine? Catull. 62, 18. (2) Tentare Thetis ratibus, Virg. Ecl.* 4, 32.

Thumæus, i, m. *A mountain near Thebes in Bœotia, Stat. Theb.* 4, 372. *Hinc*

Thumæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thumæus. || Thumæus leo, the lion slain by Hercules, before the Cleonæan, Stat. Theb.* 4, 85.

Thutoni, vid. Teutones.

*Thia, æ, f. [*Θηια*, Gr. *q. d. divina*] *An isle in the Ægean sea, Plin.* 2, 87. *hod. ignobilis est sine nomine scopulus, Hard.*

|| Thinus, i, m. *The river Tine, or Thyne, which gave its name to Tinnmouth.*

Thisbe, es, f. (1) *The unhappy mistress of an unhappy lover. (2) A town in Bœotia. (1) Ov. Met.* 4, fab. 2. *Vid. & Pyramus. (2) Plin.* 4, 7.

Thisbeus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Thisbe in Bœotia. Thisbeæ columbæ, Ov. Met.* 11, 300.

Thoantæus, a, um, adj. *Of Taurica. || Thoa- antea Diana, Diana appeased with human sacrifices, Val. Flacc.* 8, 208.

Thoas, antis, m. (1) *A king of Taurica, slain by Orestes, who went thither to fetch away his sister from thence. (2) A king of Lemnos, son to Bacchus and Ariadne. (3) A prætor of Ætolia. (1) Ov. ð Pont.* 3, 2, 59. (2) *Id. Met.* 13, 399. (3) *Liv.* 35, 12. & 32. *Hinc*

Thoantias, æ, f. Patron. *A daughter of Thoas, in particular Hippisyle, Ov. Ep.* 6, in fin.

*|| Thomyris, is, f. [*Θόμυρις*, Gr.] *A queen of Scythia, against whom Cyrus led an army, and having defeated her forces, put her son to death who commanded them. But she raised a greater army, and subducing him, in revenge cut off his head, and threw it into a vessel of blood, saying, Thou didst thirst after blood, take thy fill of it, Herod. lib.* 2.

*Thracæ, um, m. pl. & sing. Thrax, Juv. 3, 79. & 6, 402. *A Thracian, Thracians, the people of*

*Thracia, æ, f. [*à τραπεζίας, asperitas, vel regionis, vel incolarum*] *A country in the farthest eastern part of Europe. Vid. descript. à Plin.* 4, 3. *Bello furiosa Thrace, Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 5. *Hinc*

Thracius, Thracus, & Threicius, & Threidicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thrace, Thracian. Thracius equus, Virg. Æn.* 5, 565. Thraca palus, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 202. Threicius Orpheus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 24, 13. Threidica sc. arma, *Cic. Philipp.* 7, 6.

Thrasea (Pretus) *A Roman senator, a great lover of liberty; he took all the opportunities to promote the publick good, and being accused by Nero's sycophants, suffered with great constancy, Tac. Ann.* 13, 49, 1. & 14, 12, 3. & 15, 23, 5. & 16, 11. *Adde Juv.* 5, 36.

Thrasius, i, m. *velut al. Thraseas, æ, m. A noted soothsayer; he came to Busris king of Egypt, when that country had wanted rain for nine years, and told him Jupiter would send Rain, if he sacrificed strangers. The king asked him his name and country, and finding him not to be an Egyptian, replied, Thou then for thy good news shalt have the honour of giving rain to Egypt, and so sacrificed him, Ov. Art. Am.* 1, 647. & segg.

*Thraso, onis, m. [*à θράσος, insolentia*] *A person in Terence's Eunuch; a blustering cowardly captain.*

*Thrasylulus, i, m. [*Lat. forte consilium; ex θράσος, fortis, & λυλῆ, consilium*] *An Athenian with others banished by the thirty tyrants, but he by the help of Lyfander recalled the banished, and settled the state, and made a law of amnesty. Lege vitam à C. Nep. script.*

Thrasymenus, & Thrasymenus, i, m. *A lake in Tuscany. Vid. Trasimenus.*

Threicius, vid. Threissa, & Threissa.

Threissa, æ, f. *A woman of Thrace. Threissa Harpalyce, Virg. Æn.* 1, 320. Thalamis tuis Threissa propinquat, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 147.

Thressa, æ, f. *Idem. Thressa Chloë, Hor. Od.* 3, 9, 9.

Thronium, ii, n. *A town of Æthia, Plin.* 4, 7.

*Thucydides, is, m. [*Θουκυδίδης*, Gr.] *The son of Olorus, an Athenian historian of great learning, probity, and gravity, cotemporary with Herodotus. In his ten years exile in Ægina, he wrote with great exactness and impartiality the history between the Athenians and Peloponnesians. Demosthenes so approved of his style that he transcribed his book eight times, and almost got it by heart. See the great character given him by Tully in Oratore, c. 9. & de Clar*

Orat. 7. and indeed in many other places. *Hinc*

*Thucydidius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thucydides; imitating, or admiring, Thucydides, Cic. in Orat.* 9. & de Opt. gen. dic. 6.

Thule, es, f. [*de etymo nihil certi, fort. à Ἰνῶ Punicè, obscuritas*] *An island the most remote in the northern parts, either known to the Romans, or even described by the poets. Pliny, Solinus, and Mela, take it for Iceland, lying beyond the Orkneys. Others, and amongst them Camden, take it to be Schetland, still called by seamen Thylusel; and therein they have the authority of Marinus, and the description of Ptolemy and Tacitus. Vada caligantia Thules, Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 20. *Nigræ littora Thules, Id. ib.* 4, 4, 62. Tibi serviet ultima Thule, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 30.

Thürii, òrum, pl. m. *Cic. Attic.* 9, 19. Thürium, i, n. *Plin.* 3, 11. *A district and town of Magna Græcia, between the rivers Cibrathys and Sybaris; whence came the great grandfather of Augustus, remarkable also for being the place where Herodotus lived and died. Coins struck here are not very uncommon, with the word ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ, Plin.* 3, 11. & 12, 4. *Suet. Aug.* 2. & 7. *Hinc*

Thürinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thurium. Thurinus sinus, Ov. Met.* 15, 52.

Thüringia, vid. Turingia.

Thusci, òrum, m. pl. [*à Tusculo Herculis filio, nisi malis à Θύειν, sacrificare, quod religionibus mirè dediti fuerint*] *The people of Etruria, now Tuscany in Italy, Cic. N. D.* 2, 4. *Liv.* 2, 51.

Thuscia, æ, f. *Etruria, so called, but not till after Pliny's time. Vid. Hoff. de vitis sermonis,* 1, 7.

Thuscus, a, um, adj. *Tuscan, Etrurian. Tuscus vicus, Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 228. Tusca disciplina, *i. e. divinatio, Cic. Epist. Fam.* 6, 6.

Thyamis, is, m. *A river of Thesprotia in Epirus, Plin.* 4, 1. *hod. Calama, Hard.*

Thyas, adis, f. *A priestess of Bacchus, Virg. Æn.* 4, 302.

Thyatira, æ, f. *A town of Lydia, near the river Lycus, where was one of the seven primitive churches of Asia, Plin.* 4, 12. & S. Joann. Apocalyp. 2, 18. Turcis *hod. Akmissar, hoc est, Castellum novum, Hard.*

Thyestes, æ, m. (1) *The son of Pelops, and brother of Atreus, with whose wife he had committed adultery; to revenge which Atreus sacrificed the child born of her, and served him up to his brother at his own table. (2) A tragedy on this feast. (1) Diri prandia nec refect Thyestes, Mart.* 10, 35. (2) *Qui legis Oedipodem, caligantemque Thyestem, Mart.* 10, 4.

Thyellæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Thyestes. || Thyellææ pieces, Hor. Epod.* 5, 83. *accrationes vocat Cic. in Pison.* 19. *curles; cœnæ, Plaut.* 2, 6, 25. *quæ quid sit discis ex fabula Thyestæ ap. Sen.*

Thymbra, & Thymbre, es, f. *Plin.* 5, 30. [*à cop à Thymbrie herbæ illæ nascentis, Serv.*] *A place near Treas, where grew plenty of savory. Thymbrie rector, Stat. Sylv.* 4, 7, 22. *Hinc*

Thymbræus, a, um, adj. *ut Thymbræus, Apollo, so called, because he had a temple and grove at Thymbra, Virg. Æn.* 3, 85.

|| Thymbris, is, f. *A river of Bithynia, Litt.* & Plin.

Thymætes, is, m. *The son of Priamus by Brisbe, Virg. Æn.* 2, 32.

Thyni, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Thrace, Plin.* 4, 11.

Thydamas, vid. Theodamas.

*Thyoneus, i, m. [*à θυῶν, ferveo, infans*] *A name of Bacchus, Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 23.

*Thyoniæus, i, m. [*ab eodem*] *Bacchus so called, Catull.* 25, ult.

Thyre, es, f. *A town of the Massilians, Stat. Theb.* 4, 48.

Thyreæ, æ, f. (1) *A place in Æthia. (2) || An island town of Peloponnesus, bordering upon the countries of the Argives and Spartans. (1) Plin.* 4, 5. (2) *Steph.*

Thyæ-

Thyrägetæ, ārum, m. pl. *Val. Flacc.* 6, 140.
Thūsāgetæ, *Plin.* 4, 12. || Tyrrēgetæ, *Strab.*
A people of Sarmatia bordering upon the Geloni,
inhabiting the woods, and living by hunting.
*Thyſis, is, m. [à θυſος, Gr. haſta] *A*
young Arcadian ſhepherd, Virg. Ecl. 7, 2.
Thyllus, i, f. *A town in Macedonia, Plin.* 4,
10.

T ante I.

Tibareni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people near Themif-*
cyra in Cappadocia, Plin. 6, 4. & *Dionys.* 766.
Tiber, & Tīrīs, & contractè Tībris, &
Tybris more Græc. qui Θύβρις ſcribunt, & Ti-
berinus [à Tiberino Capeti fil. ibi demorſo] *The*
famous river Tiber in Italy, called at firſt Albula.
It divideth Latium and Tuſcany.

Tībērius, a, um, adj. ut Tiberēia aula, *Of,*
or pertaining to,

Tībērius, i, m. The third emperor of Rome,
very unlike his predeceſſor Auguſtus. *Lege vi-*
tam à Tranquillo ſcript. Others alſo had this
prænomen, as Tib. Druſus, Tac. Tib. Sempr.
Gracchus, Flor. 2, 17, 9. Tib. Scaurus, &c.

Tībēriānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to,*
Tiberius. Domus Tiberiana, Suet. Vid. 15. ſcorta,
Id. ib. 3.

|| Tībērias, ādis, f. *A city of Galilee built by*
Herod in honour of Tiberius Cæſar, about ten miles
from Nazareth, Steph. and a lake of the ſame
name, alſo called the ſea of Galilee.

Tībēriſis, īdis, f. Patron. *A nymph of the*
river Tiber. Annuerunt omnes Tiberinides udæ,
Ov. Faſt. 2, 597.

Tībērius, i, m. (1) *The ſon of Capetus, Liv.*
1, 3. who having reigned eight years over the
Albans, was drowned in the river Albula, which
afterwards was called by his name. (2) Tiberi-
us, the famous river Tiber, which waſheth Rome.
(1) *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 47. *Deus ipſe loci Tiberinus,*
Virg. Æn. 8, 31. (2) *Tiberinus hæc iter facie-*
bat, Prop. 4, 2, 7.

Tībērius, a, um, adj. & contract. Tībrīus.
Of, or pertaining to, the river Tiber. Tiberinum
flumen, Virg. Æn. 10, 833. *Tiberina oſtia, Id.*
ib. 1, 17. *Rediens per undas Clælia Tibrinas,*
Claud. de laude Serenæ, v. 17.

|| Tībīſcus, i, m. *A river in Upper Hungary,*
arising in mount Crapax on the frontiers of Tran-
ſylvania, and falling into the Danube a little be-
low Peter Waradin; hod. Teis. Adj. Geogr.

*|| Tībīſis, is, m. [Τιβίſος, Gr.] *A river of*
Scythia, Herod. lib. 4. Hinc

*Tībīſēnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to,*
the Tībīſis. Tībīſena oſtia, Val. Flacc. 6, 50.

Tībullus, i, m. (Albius) *An elegiac poet, inti-*
mately acquainted with Horace and Ovid; the lat-
ter of whom giveth him the epithets of comem &
cultum, Am. 1, 15, 28. as Quintilian doth that of
terſum & elegantem, lib. 10, 1. Horace wrote an
ode and an epiſtle to him. In the latter, *Ep.* 1, 4.
he maketh him a judge of his writings, pre-
ferring him to Caſſius Parmeniſis. He died young,
and Ovid made an elegy on his death, *Am.* 3.
El. 9. His four books of elegies ſtill live, and
always will.

Tībūr, & Tībūr, ūris, n. [à Tiburno, *Hor.*
Od. 1, 7, 13. vel Tiburto conditore, *Virg. Æn.*
7, 671.] A pleaſant city of Italy, ſixteen miles
from Rome, on the river Anio, Virg. Æn. 7, 630.
callèth it ſuperbum, and *Mart.* 7, 12. altum. It
was a pleaſant retirement for the Roman nobi-
lity, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7. & *alibi;* hod. *Tivoli.*

Tībūrus, i, m. *The ſon of Amphiarāus, who,*
with his brother Catillus, Virg. Æn. 7, 672. or
Catillus, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 2. built Tibur.

Tīburs, tis, vel Tīburtis, e, adj. *Of, or be-*
longing to, the city Tibur. Regio Tīburs, Suet.
Aug. 21. *Villam in Tīburtē habes, Cic. de Orat.*
2, 65.

Tīburtīnus, & Tīburtius, a, um, adj. *Of, or*
pertaining to, Tibur. Tiburtina frigora, Mart. 4,
57. ult. *Picenis cedunt pomis Tīburtia ſucco,*
Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 70. & *Sic Lexica; poteſt ta-*
men eſſe à Tīburs, vel Tīburtis.

Tīcīrum, i, n. [à ſeq.] *A town of the Inſu-*
bres in Italy, Plin. 3, 17. hod. *Pavia, Hard.*

Tīcīnus, i, m. *A river which runneth by, and*

giveth its name to, Ticinum, and diſchargeth itſelf
into the Padus, or Po. Cæculas Ticinus aquas
ſervat, Sil. 4, 82.

Tīfāta, vel Tīphāta, æ, f. *A mountain of Cam-*
pania near Capua, Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 85. & *Liv.*
26, 5. & Sil. 12, 487. hod. *Monte di Caſerta.*

Tīfernates, um, m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 14. *The people of*
|| Tīfernū, i, n. *Several towns of this name*
in Italy, diſtinguiſhed by their ſituation: Tifer-
num Metaurenſe, in Umbria; hod. S. Angelo in
Vado, in Ducatu Urbinatē, Hard. Tiberinum,
in Umbria likewiſe, but on this ſide of the Apen-
nine; hod. Città di Caſtello, Hard. Samniticum;
in Samnium, from a river of the ſame name, Vid.
Geogr. antiq.

Tīfernus, i, m. *A river of Naples in Italy,*
ariſeing in the Apennines near Boviano, and
runing into the gulf of Venice near Termini,
between the mouths of the rivers Fortona and
Trigno, Plin. 3, 11. hod. *Tiferno.*

Tīgellīnus (Sophonius) *A creature of Nero's,*
a baſe, wicked fellow; he, by impeaching ſeve-
ral of the nobility falſely, got their eſtates, and
at length died as infamous as he had lived;
for, after his ſentence given by Otho, having
dodged as long as he could among his whores
and catamites, with much ado he cut his own
throat, the beſt thing he ever did. Vid. Tac.
Ann. 15, 50, 4. & 16, 17, 5. & *Hiſt.* 1, 72, 7.

Tigrānes, is, m. (1) *A king of Armenia the*
Greater, who aſſiſting Mithridates againſt the
Romans, was firſt conquered by Lucullus, and
afterwards by Pompey, who, on condition of his
paying a yearly tribute reſtored him to his king-
dom. (2) Another, ſon to the former, who made
war upon his father. (1) Sæpe hujus meminit,
Cic. pro lege Manil. Mem. & Luc. 2, 637. (2)
Liv. Epit. 100.

Tigranocerta, æ, f. [à Tigranes, & Τίγρῳ urbs,
quæſt Tigranopolis] *The metropolis of Armenia the*
Greater, Plin. 6, 9.

Tigris, is, & īdis, m. [à velocitate dict. Ti-
gris enim ap. Medos ſonat ſagitta] (1) *The ri-*
ver Tigris in Aſia, the moſt rapid of all others.
It parteth Meſopotamia and Aſſyria, joineth
with the Euphrates, one of the four great rivers
of Paradiſe, and ſo falleth into the Perſian gulf.
(2) *Alſo a river of Paphlagonia. (1) Bibere*
Tigrim, Virg. Ecl. 1, 63. (2) *Caput rapido*
tollit cum Tigride magnus Euphrates, Luc. 3,
256.

Tigulia, æ, f. *A town of Liguria in Italy,*
Plin. 3, 4. *Rudera ſunt quæ Tregeſa appellant,*
ad tria ſerè millia paſſ. à Segeſtā Tiguliorum,
littorali oppido, nunc Seſſri de Levante, Hard.

|| Tigurum, i, n. *Zurich in Switzerland. Hinc*
Tigurīnus pagus, The canton of Zurich, Cæſ.
B. G. 1, 11.

Tigurīni, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Ti-*
gurum, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 11.

Tilaventum, i, n. *The name of two ſmall ri-*
vers of Friuli in Italy, Plin. 3, 18. One, called
Majus, ariſeth in the country of Tirol, on the
borders of Germany, and runneth into the gulf of
Venice between Marano and Caorle; hod. Ta-
gliamento, & Taiamento, Hard. The other, cal-
led Mines, diſchargeth itſelf into the ſame gulf
between Marano and the mouth of the Taglia-
mento; hod. De Langugrama ſuſpicatur eſſe,
Hard.

Tilos, i, f. *An iſland, and town therein of the*
ſame name, in the Red ſea, Plin. 6, 28.

*|| Timæus, i, m. [Τίμας, Gr.] *A Pytha-*
goræan philoſopher, by whoſe name Plato entitleth
one of his dialogues, and whoſe order Ariſtotele
followeth in the diſpoſition of his phyſicks. Vid.
ipſos.

Timāgēnes, is, m. *A rhetorician and hiſtorian of*
Alexandria, brought captive to Rome, and re-
deemed by Fauſtus the ſon of Sulla. He ſaid
muſick was the moſt ancient of all the ſciences,
Quint. 10, 1. *Meminit ejus, Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 15.
& cum laude *Ammian.* 15, 9.

Timagoras, æ, m. (1) *An excellent painter.*
(2) *Alſo an Athenian, who being ſent an envoy*
into Perſia, adored the king after the Perſian man-
ner; for which, on his return, he was deemed

to die. (1) Plin. 35, 9. (2) *Val. Max.* 6, 3.
ext. 2.

Timanthes, is, m. *An excellent painter, Plin.*
35, 9.

Timarchides, is, m. *A famous engraver, Plin.*
36, 5.

Timāvus, i, m. *A broad but ſhort river of*
Friuli in Italy, which riſeing out of nine ſprings
in the neighbouring mountain, runneth to S.
Giovanni, and ſoon after falleth into the Adria-
tick, Virg. Æn. 1, 248.

Timolus, i, m. *A mountain of Lydia, Ov. Met.*
6, 15. Vid. Tmolus.

*|| Timon, is, m. [Τίμων, Gr.] *An Athenian,*
who lived in the time of the Peloponneſian war.
He was called *Miſanthropus, or the man-hater,*
becauſe having ſpent a great eſtate on his friends,
who afterwards deſerted him, he took an utter
diſlike to the whole ſpecies; and being asked why
he did ſo, replied, *I hate all bad people, becauſe*
they deſerve it; and the good, becauſe they do not
hate them as I do. Vid. Plutarch. in Antonie, &
Lucian. in Miſanthropus.

*Timotheus, i, m. [Lat. honor Deūm; ex
τιμή, honor, & θεός, Deus] (1) *The ſon of*
Conon, fortunate in all his enterpriſes. (2) A
muſician in the time of Philip of Macedon, baniſh-
ed by the Spartans for adding a tenth ſtring to
his lyre. (3) A famous ſculptor, employed in
adorning the Mauſoleum. (4) A Lycæonian, the
companion of St. Paul, and biſhop of Ephesus.
(1) *Lege vitam à C. Nepote ſcript.* (2) *Vid.*
Boëth. Muſic. 1, 1. ubi S. C. quo relegabatur,
habes. (3) *Plin.* 36, 3. (4) *Act. Apoſt.*

Tinda, æ, f. *A town of Thrace, where Diome-*
des fed his horſes with man's fleſh, Plin. 4, 11.

*|| Tine, es, m. [Τίνη, Gr.] *The river Tine in*
Northumberland, Ptol. 2, 3.

*Tingi, vel Tingis, is, f. [Τίγγις, Gr.]
Ptol. A town of Mauritania, firſt built by An-
tæus, afterwards rebuilt by Claudius Cæſar on
his planting a Roman colony there, Plin. 5, 1.
hod. *Tangier. Hinc*

Tingitānus, a, um, adj. *Of Tingi, or Tangier.*
Tingitana provincia, *Plin.* 5, 2. ubi leg. deſcript.

Tīnia, æ, f. *A river of Umbria, Sil.* 8, 453.
hod. *Topino, Fulginium alluens, in Ducatu Spo-*
letano, Hard.

|| Tinnocellum, i, n. *Tinmouth in Great Bri-*
tain, Camd.

Tios, i, f. *A town of Paphlagonia, Mela.*

Tīphys, yos, m. *The pilot of the ſhip Argo*
in the Argonautick expedition, Virg. Ecl. 4, 34.
& *Val. Flacc. paſſim.*

*Tīrēſias, æ, m. [à τείρεα, aſtra, quod ex
aſtris vaticinaretur] *A blind ſoothſayer of Thebes,*
ſlaked to be ſtruck blind by Juno for deciding a
diſpute between her and her huſband, in favour
of Jupiter, who in requital gave him the gift of
propheſy, Ov. Met. 3. fab. 4.

Tīridātes, is, m. (1) *A king of Armenia. (2)*
A treaſurer of the king of Perſia. (3) A ma-
gician. (1) Hor. Od. 1, 26, 5. *Meminit ejaſdem*
& Suet. Ner. 13. (2) *Curt.* 5, 5, 2. (3) *Plin.*
30, 3.

Tiriffæi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Macedon,*
Plin. 4, 10.

Tiro, ōnis, m. *The freed man of Cicero, a very*
learned man, whom he himſelf calleth τῆνῶν,
ſcriptorum ſuorum, in the 16th book of his ſa-
milar epiſtles, written wholly to him; wherein,
notwithſtanding he chargeth him with an im-
propriety of ſpeech, Ep. 17. He is ſaid to have
invented the art of ciphering, or characters, pub-
liſhed by *Grævius.* He wrote alſo of Tully's
jeſts or puns, *Macrobi. Sat.* 2, 1. but *Quintilian*
ſaith it is doubted who wrote them, *lib.* 6, 3.
Vid. elogium ejus ap. Gell. 7, 3. & 13, 9.

*|| Tiryns, tis, f. *Sicph. [Τίρυνς, Gr.] A*
city of Peloponneſus, near Argos. Tyrinthia
dict. Plin. 4, 5.

*Tirynthia, æ, f. *Alcmena, ſo called from the*
city Tiryns, where ſhe was born, Ov. Met. 6,
112.

*Tirynthius, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to,*
Tiryns. Tirynthius heros, Ov. Met. 7, 410. &
alſol.

absol. Tiryntius, *Id. ib.* 9, 66. Tiryntia tela, *Id.* 13, 401.

*Tisiphōne, es, f. [*Lat.* exdis ultrix; ex *τίσις*, ultio, & *είνος*, vel *φόνις*, cædes] One of the Furies, whose head had dangling snakes instead of hair, *Ov. Met.* 4, 474.

*Tisōbis, is, m. [*Τισόβης*, Gr.] *Ptol.* 2, 3. The river Tese, near St. Asaph in Wales, vulgò *Clyd Conwey*.

Tisse, es, f. A town in Sicily, at the foot of mount *Ætna*, *Sil.* 14, 268. *hod. Randazzo*, *Hard.*

Tiffineses, ium, m. pl. The inhabitants of Tisse, *Plin.* 3, 8.

*Titan, is, vel Tītānus, i, m. [*Τίταν*, Gr.] (1) || The son of *Cælus* and *Vesta*, the elder brother of *Saturn*, who made war against his brother, and conquered him, but was afterwards overcome by *Jupiter* his brother's son, who thereupon released his father; but he afterwards plotting against his life, *Jupiter* dethroned, and took his kingdom. (2) It is also taken for *Hyperion*, or the Sun, as being one of the Titans. (1) *Vid.* *Mythol. Gyrald.* & *Nat. Com.* 2, 2. (2) *Pafsim ap. Poëtas.*

*Tītānes, um, m. pl. The sons of *Saturn*, or, according to others, of his brother *Titan*, who made war against their uncle *Jupiter*, and though of a gigantick size were subdued, *Hor.* *Od.* 3, 4, 43. *Vid.* *Mythologos*, qui tamen parum sibi constant.

*Tītānia, æ, f. Patron. A daughter of *Titan*, (1) scil. *Pyrrha*. (2) Also *Latona*. (3) Also *Circe*. (1) *Vid.* *Ov. Met.* 1, 39. (2) *Id. Met.* 6, 346. (3) *Id. Met.* 14, 382.

*Tītāniacus, a, um, adj. Of, or sprung from, *Titan*. *Titaniaci* diacones, *Ov. Met.* 7, 398.

|| Tītānicus, a, um, adj. Like one of the Titans, surly. || *Titanicum* tueri. To look big. *Vid.* *Chiliad.*

Tītānis, idis, f. Patron. A daughter of *Titan*, *Circe*, *Ov. Met.* 14, 376. *Adject.* *Titanis* pugna, *Juv.* 8, 132.

Tītārēsus, i, m. A river of *Thessaly*, which falling into the river *Peneüs* mixeth not therewith, *Luc.* 6, 376.

*Tithōnus, i, m. The brother, or, according to others, the son, of *Laomedon*, so handsome, that *Aurora* fell in love with him, and made him immortal, but could not take from him the inconvenience of old age; wherefore he desired to be turned into a grasshopper, which he obtained, and was hung up in a basket: to which *Horace* is thought by some to allude, *Od.* 1, 28, 8. *Tithoni* croceum linquens *Aurora* cubile, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 585. Hinc

|| Tithōnæus, & Tithōnius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Tithonus*. *Tithonæus* *Meinon*, *Avien. Perieg. ver.* 368. *Tithonia* *senectus*, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 151.

Titii, ōrum, m. pl. [*à Titii* avibus, quas in auguriis consulebant] The priests of *Apollo* so called, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 15.

Titius, ii, m. A river of *Dalmatia* flowing by *Scardona*, *Plin.* 3, 22. *hod. Kërka*, *Hard.*

Titus, i, m. (1) The son of *Vespasian*, the eleventh Roman emperor. He was so good a man, that he was called the delight of mankind. But his reign was very short, only two years and two months. (2) || Another, a better man still, the companion of *St. Paul*, and bishop of *Crete*. (1) *Lege vitam à Tranquillo script.* (2) *Sæpe mem. S. Paulus in Epist.*

Titýrus, i, m. [*à Gr.* *τίτυρος*, *Lat.* calamus, vel *aries*; ab utrovis itaque duci potest etym.] A shepherd in *Virg. Ecl.* 1.

*Tityus, i, m. [*Τίτυς*, Gr.] The son of *Terra*, a vast giant, whom *Jupiter* struck with his bolt for endeavouring to ravish *Latona*. He was sent to Hell, where he covered nine acres of land when stretched out on the ground, where vultures on both sides devoured his entrails, which grew as fast as eaten, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 595. ex *Hom. Odyss.* λ, 575. & *deinc.*

T ante L.

*Tlepōlēmus, i, m. [*Lat.* belli patiens; ex

τλέω, suffero, & *πόλεμος*, bellum] The son of *Hercules* and *Astioche*, who coming to the assistance of the Greeks, was slain by *Sarpedon* commander of the Lycians, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 19.

T ante M.

Tmārus, i, m. (1) A soldier in *Virgil*. (2) Also a mountain of *Thesprotia* in *Epirus*, whence *Jupiter Tmarius*, idem qui *Dodonaus*. (1) *Vid.* *Virg. Æn.* 9, 635. (2) *Vid.* *Helych.* & *Plin. præf.* 1, 4. ubi *Tomarus*, leg.

Tmōhius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to *Tmolus*. *Tmolia* terra, *Ov.* à *Pont.* 4, 15, 9.

Tmōlus, i, m. A mountain in the Greater *Phrygia*, famous for excellent wines and saffron, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 56. & *Solin.* c. 53.

T ante O.

|| *Tobius*, ii, m. The river *Tovy* in *Wales*, *Camd.*

Tochari, ōrum, m. pl. A people of *India*, *Plin.* 6, 17.

Togifonus, i, m. A river flowing by the city *Padua* in *Italy*, *Plin.* 3, 16. *hod. Bachiglione*, *Hard.*

|| *Tolapia*, æ, f. The isle of *Thanet* in *Kent*, or, as some, *Sheppey*.

|| *Toletum*, i, n. *Toledo* in *Spain*.

Tollentines, ium, m. pl. A people of the *Marchia di Ancona* in *Italy*, *Plin.* 3, 13. *Locus* *hod. Tollenino*, *Hard.*

Tollentinum, i, n. A town of *Picenum*; unde incolæ *Tollentines*, *Plin.* 3, 13.

Tolistoboi, ōrum, m. pl. A people of *Galatia*; concerning whose removal from *Gaul* into *Asia*, see *Liv.* 38, 16.

Tolosa, æ, f. The capital of *Languedoc* in *France*, *Mart.* 9, 100. & *Dicitur & Teflosagum*; *hod. Tholouse*. Hinc

Tolosani, ōrum, m. pl. The inhabitants of *Tholouse*, *Plin.* 3, 4.

Tolosates, ium, m. pl. Idem. *Cæf. B. G.* 1.

Tolpiacum, i, n. A town of *Belgium*, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 79. *hod. Zulpich*, *Cellar.*

Tolumnus, ii, m. (1) A king of the *Veientes*, who put to death the Roman ambassadors, and was slain by *A. Corn. Cossus*. (2) An augur, the friend of *Turnus*, and enemy of *Æneas*. (1) *Liv.* 4, 19. (2) *Virg. Æn.* 12, 258.

|| *Tomarus*, i, m. A mountain of *Epirus*. *Vid.* *Tmarus*.

*Tōmīræ, ārum, m. pl. *Ov. Trist.* 1, 2, 85. The inhabitants of

*Tōmos, i, f. [*à τίμω*, Gr. *Lat.* sectio quod ibi *Medea* *Ablyrti* fratris membra frustulatim considerit, quod insequenti patri moram faceret] A town of *Pontus*, on the western sea, famous for being the place of *Ovid's* banishment. Inde *Tomos* dictus locus est, quia fertur in illo membra soror fratris consecuisse sui, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 9, 33. Hinc

*Tōmītānus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Tomos*. *Tomitana* regio, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 7, 10.

*Tōmýris, is, f. A queen of *Scythia*. *Vid.* *Thomyris*.

Topazos, & *Topasios*, i, f. An island in the Red sea, from whence the *Topaz* stone seemeth to have its name, *Plin.* 6, 29.

Tōiñi, ōrum, m. pl. A people of *Scythia*, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 144.

|| *Tornacum*, i, n. A city of *Flanders*, *hod. Tournay*. Incolæ *Tornacenses*, *Plin. Nervii*, *Cæf.*

Tornates, ium, m. pl. The people about *Tournay* in the Low Countries, *Plin.* 4, 19.

Torone, es, f. A town of *Macedon*, *Plin.* 4, 10.

Torquātus, i, m. [*à torque*, quem *T. Manlius à Gallo* duce ad *Anienem* detraxit] The cognomen of *Titus Manlius*, from a golden chain or collar, the spoil of a Gaul by him slain, *A. U.* 393. which the *Manlian* family wore for a badge of honour, till it was taken from them by *Caius Cæsar*, *Suet. Calig.* 35. He beheaded his son for fighting without his order, though he got the victory, and brought home the spoil.

He was thrice consul, and thrice dictator. *Sævum securi Torquatum*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 824. *conf. Liv.* 7, 10.

Tortor, ōris, m. A surname of *Apollo*, *Suet. Aug.* 70.

Toxandri, ōrum, m. pl. A people about *Breda* and *Gertrudenburg* in the Low Countries, *Plin.* 4, 17.

T ante R.

Trabæz, æ, m. A comick poet, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 21. & *de Fin.* 2, 4.

Trachalus, i, m. An excellent orator, *Quint.* 10, 1.

*|| *Trāchas*, æ, f. [*à τραχὺς*, asper, quod in colle sita] A city of *Italy*, called also *Terracina*, or *Tarracina*; also *Trachina*, belonging to the ancient *Volscians*.

**Trāchētōtis*, idis, f. A district of *Cilicia*, *Plin.* 5, 27.

**Trāchin,ōis*, f. vel *Trāchīne*, & cum *Græc.* voc. *Trachyn* [*ἀπὸ τῆς τραχύτητος*, Gr. sc. ab asperitate] A city of *Thessaly*, built by *Hercules*; whence it is also called *Heraclea*, *vid. Plin.* 4, 7. & *Ov. Met.* 11, 627. Hinc

**Trāchīnius*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Trachin*, *Synecd. Th. Julian.* *Trachinia* puppis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 502.

Trāchōnītis, īdis, f. A region of *Palestine* in *Syria*, between mount *Libanus* and the lake of *Tiberias*, *Plin.* 5, 18. It was bounded on the east by *Arabia Deserta*, on the south by *Ituræa*, on the west by *Jordan*, and on the north by mount *Libanus*.

Tragurium, ii, n. An island and town of *Illyricum*, or *Dalmatia*, *Plin.* 3, 21. *hod. Trav.*

|| *Trajāna* colonia, A town of *Lower Germany*, *Antonin. Kaiserwart*, *Oitel.*

Trajānus, i, m. The fourteenth emperor of *Rome*, a Spaniard by birth; a man deservedly commended for his civil and military virtues. The senate gave him the eulogy of *OPTIMUS PRINCEPS*, as his coins, which are very obvious, still witness. So mild was he in his administration, that only one senator suffered during his reign of 19 years, and 6 months. The third persecution of the Christians indeed was raised in his time, but this was occasioned by the misrepresentation of their enemies. For being rightly informed of their behaviour by the younger *Pliny*, he immediately put a stop to it. He died in the 9th month of the 62d year of his age, and was the only person buried in the city. His ashes were deposited in a golden urn, under a pillar of 144 feet. He left so great an opinion of his goodness, that no better wish could be made in their acclamations by the senate to any succeeding emperor, than that he might be more fortunate than *Augustus*, more excellent than *Trajan*. *Lege vit. ab Eutrop. script.*

|| *Trajectum* ad *Mosam*, *Maastricht* in *Brabant*; ad *Mœnum*, *Frankfurt on the Main*; ad *Oderum*, *Frankfurt on the Odr*; ad *Rhenum*, *Utrecht*; *Suevorum*, *Schweinfurt*.

|| *Trajectus*, i, m. *absol.* *Anton.* A village on the *Severn*: *Oldbury*, *Camd.*

Tralles, ium, *Juv.* 3, 70. *Trallis* in sing. *Plin.* 5, 29. A city of the Lesser *Asia*, between *Caria* and *Lydia*; whence *Stephanus* reckoneth it in *Lydia*, *Ptolemy* and *Plin.* in *Caria*.

Transalpina (*Gallia*) *Gaul* properly so called, being beyond the Alps to the Romans, but on this side to us, *vid. Cæf. lib.* 7. *ineunt.* & *Dicitur etiam Gallia cœnata.*

Transilvānia, æ, f. A part of *Dacia*, surrounded with woods and mountains. & *Dicitur etiam Pannedacia*, sc. ex *Pannoniâ* & *Daciâ*; *hod. Trebisonda*. *Vid. Geogr.*

Transpādāni, ōrum, m. pl. A people beyond the river *Po*, *Cic. Off.* 3, 22.

Transpādānus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, those people. *Transpadana* regio, *Plin.* 3, 17.

Transilbērīnus, a, um, adj. *Transiberina* cutis cani detraeta, *Mart.* 6, 93, 4. A striking dog's skin, tanned on that side the *Tiber*, where men of dirty and offensive trades lived.

Trapezus,

Trapezus, untis, f. *An ancient city of Asia, built by the Greeks in the farthest part of Pontus, Tac. Hist. 3, 47, 2.*

Träsimēnus, Träsimēnus, vel Träsimēnius lacus. *A lake near Perugia in Tuscany, famous for the battle fought between Flaminius the Roman consul and Hannibal, where the former and 15,000 men were slain, and 10,000 put to flight, Liv. 22, 7. but others magnify the number.*

Trēbātius, ii, m. *An equestrian, a good soldier, a good lawyer, and a good man. He was greatly beloved by Cæsar, whom he followed in his expedition into Gaul; neither was he less dear to Augustus. Cicero highly honoured him, and frequently wrote to him; and Horace was intimate with him. Vid. Cic. Attic. 10, 1. & Hor. Sat. 2, 1.*

Trebellius, ii, m. *Several Romans of this name. (1) M. Trebellius, mentioned by Cicero. (2) Trebellius Maximus, governor of Britain, so fondly covetous, that he was hated and despised by the army. (3) Trebellius Pollio, an historian, a part of whose works still remaineth. (1) Pro Quint. 5. (2) Tac. Ann. 1, 60, 1. (3) Vid. Voss. Hist. Lat. 2, 6.*

Trēbia, æ, f. *A river near Placentia falling into the Po, Sil. 1, 47. & Luc. 2, 46.*

Trēbiātes, ium, m. pl. *A people of Umbria in Italy, Plin. 3, 14.*

Trebonius, ii, m. *One who conspired with Brutus and Cassius to assassinate Julius Cæsar; but he, as well as they, paid dear for his ingratitude to his friend, who had raised him to the consulship, being trepaned and slain by Dolabella at Smyrna, Patere. 2, 69.*

Trebula, æ, f. (1) *A town, or village, of the Sabines, famous for excellent cheese. (2) Also a town of Campania. (1) Plin. 3, 5. & Mart. 5, 72. (2) Hinc Trebulanum, villa, ut videtur, nomen, Cic. Attic. 5, 3.*

|| Trece, Ærum, f. pl. *A city of France; hod. Troyes en Champagne. Unde*

Trecassēs, ium, m. pl. *The people of Troyes, Plin. 4, 13.*

Tremetus, vid. Trimetus.

|| Tremonia, æ, f. *Dormund in Westphalia.*

|| Trenta, æ, f. *The river Trent.*

Trēvērī, vel Trēviri, Ærum, m. pl. (1) *A city once of Latium in the Appian way. (2) Also the city Treves, or Trier in Germany. (1) Cic. Tres Tēbēnas, ut & S. Luc. Act. 28, 15. vocat. (2) Plin. 4, 17. Hinc*

Trēvēricus, a, um, adj. *Of Treves, or Trier. In agro Treverico compertum, Plin. 18, 20. conf. Auson. de Clar. urb. 4.*

Triballi, Ærum, m. pl. *A people of Mæsia; or, as now, Bulgaria, Plin. 4, 1.*

Tribōci, vel Tribōcci, Ærum, m. pl. *Cæs. B. G. 1, 51. Tribōchi, Plin. 4, 1. A people of Upper Germany, about Strazburg.*

Tricæ, Ærum, f. pl. *A small town of Apulia; as is also Apina, Plin. 3, 11. whence used proverbially to denote trifles, or things of no account, Mart. 14, 1, 7.*

Tricca, æ, f. *A town of Thessaly, Liv. 36, 13. Hinc*

|| Tricæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tricca, Avien. in Arat. 206.*

Tricastini, Ærum, m. pl. *A people of Gaul in the Delphinat, Plin. 3, 4.*

Tricolli, Ærum, m. pl. *A people of Dauphiné in France, Plin. 3, 4. hod. Talard in Delphinatu, viâ quæ à Sisterone Vapincum ducit, Hard.*

Tricorii, Ærum, m. pl. *A people of Provence in France, Plin. 3, 4. Ubi nunc Masiliensis ager, Aquifextiensis, & supra Druentiam Aptensis, Hard.*

|| Tricorium, ii, n. *Treguier in little Bretagne.*

|| Tridentum, i, n. *A city in the north of Italy, famous for the ecclesiastical council there legun, A. D. 1545. and continued for 18 years; hod. Trent. Hinc*

Tridentinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Trent. Tridentini Alpes, Plin. 3, 16.*

|| Tridinum, i, n. *Trin in Montserrat.*

Trieris, is, f. *A town of Idumæa, Plin. 5, 20.*

*Triētērica, Ærum, n. pl. [*i. e. τρία ἔτη, Gr. complentes*] *A festival to Bacchus every three years, Luc. 5, 74.*

*Triētēricus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the festival of three years. Trieterica sacra, Ov. Met. 6, 587. Audito stimulant Trieterica Baccho Orgia, Virg. Æn. 4, 302.*

Trifanum, i, n. *A town of Latium, between Sinuessa and Minturnæ, Liv. 8, 11.*

Trigēmīna porta, *A gate in Rome, through which the three Horatii went to fight the three Curiatii, Liv. Vid. Appell.*

|| Trigisanum, i, n. *A town of Noricum, Anton. hod. Trasmur, Cellar.*

Trimontium, ii, n. *A town in Thracia, otherwise called Philippopolis, Plin. 4, 11. hod. Philippopoli, Hard.*

Trīnacia, æ, f. [*quod habeat τρία ἄκρα, i. e. tria promontoria*] *The island of Sicily, so called from its three promontories and triangular form. Intremitt omnis Murmure Trinacia, Virg. Æn. 3, 582.*

Trīnacrīs, f. & Trīnacrīus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sicily; Sicilian. Terra Trinacris, Ov. Fast. 4, 420. Trinacria pubes, Virg. Æn. 5, 450.*

Trīnium, ii, n. *A river of Naples in Italy, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Trigno, Hard. It ariseth in the Apennines, passeth through Abruzzo, and runneth into the gulf of Naples near Gualto d'Amone.*

Trinobantes, um, m. pl. *Cæs. B. G. 5, 20. The people of Middlesex and Essex, Camd. sed aliter Glareanus, quem, si vacat, addi.*

Triocala, æ, f. *A city in the southern part of Sicily, on the river Isburus, Sil. 14, 271. hod. Troccoli, Hard.*

Triocalini, Ærum, m. pl. *The people of Triocala, Plin. 3, 8.*

Triōpas, æ, m. *The father of Erichon, who thence is called Triopæus, Ov. Met. 8, 751.*

Triōpēis, idis, f. *Patron. The daughter of Erichon, Ov. Met. 8, 172.*

Triphālus, i, m. [*à tribus phallis*] *Priapus, so called, Tib. Priap. 83, 63.*

*|| Triphylia, æ, f. [*Τριφυλία, Gr.*] *A district of Peloponnesus, Dionys. Perieg. 409.*

*Tripōlis [*ita dict. quod tribus populis incolerentur hæ urbes; sc. à τρεῖς, tres, & πόλις, urbs*] *There were several cities of this name. (1) One in Syria. (2) Another in Thessaly. (3) A third in Laconia. (1) Plin. 5, 20. (2) Liv. 42, 53. (3) Id. 35, 27. Tripolitani incolæ omnium dici videntur.*

|| Tripontium, ii, n. *Toucester in Northamptonshire, Camd.*

Triptōlēmūs, i, m. *The son of Cæus, king of Eleusinia in Attica. He was sent through the air by Ceres to teach the people of every country to plough and sow, because his father had kindly entertained her, when she was in search of her daughter Proserpina. Lege Ov. Met. 5. sub. 11. Socrates reckoneth him among the infernal judges, in the noble oration which he either made himself, or Plato hath made for him, before his judges after his condemnation, a part whereof Cicero hath done us the favour to translate, Tusc. 1, 41.*

Triquetra, æ, f. *A title given to the island of Sicily, as being almost in the form of a triangle. || Triquetra prædia, lands in Sicily, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 54.*

|| Trianton, ōnis, f. *The river Hanton; unde Trisantonis portus, Southampton.*

*|| Trismēgistus, i, m. [*i. e. ter maximus; Hermes; ex τρεῖς, tres, & μέγιστος, maximus*] *An Egyptian so called, because he was a philosopher, a priest, and a king. Vid. Suid.*

Trītānus, i, m. *A gladiator of prodigious strength, ex Varr. Plin. 7, 20.*

Tritea, Plin. 4, 3. Tritia, Cic. Att. 4, 2. *A town of Arcadia.*

Tritiūm, ii, n. *A town of Hispania Tarracensis, not far from Nugara, Plin. 3, 3.*

*Triton, ōnis, & os, m. [*Τρίτων, Gr.*] (1) *The son of Neptune and Amphitrite, Hesiod.*

Throg. 930. & Hygin. præf. fab. *His bust is of a man, his lower parts of a fish. His fore feet are like those of a horse, his tail is forked in form of a moon. The poets make him Neptune's trumpeter, vid. Virg. Æn. 6, 171. & 10, 209. & deinc. (2) A lake and river in Africa. (1) Vid. auct. suprà cit. (2) Plin. 3, 5. Torpens Tritonos palus, Luc. 9, 347.*

*Trītōnia, & Trītōnis, idis, f. [*à Tritone palude, quâ delectata fuit, Luc. 9, 350. vel quod ibi nata fuerit, Sil. 3, 333.*] *Pallas, or Minerva, so called. Tritonia denlos Sparlit crines, Luc. 9, 687. Hic colat Albano Tritonida cultus in auro, Mart. 4, 1, 5.*

*Trītōniacus, a, um, adj. || *Tritoniaca palus, a lake in Scythia, Ov. Met. 15, 358.*

Tritantes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Trita, Plin. 4, 6.*

|| Triventum, i, n. *A town of Naples in Italy, Front. hod. Trivento, Cellar.*

Trīvia, æ, f. [*quoniam in Triviis colitur*] *Diana so called, because fabled to have three faces, that of Luna in heaven, on earth Diana, Hecate in hell; or, as others, because she presided over the trivæ, or highways. Nympha Trivæ grata, Ov. Met. 2, 416.*

Trīvæ lucus, *A lake of Italy, eighteen miles from Rome, and six miles in compass, Virg. Æn. 7, 516. hod. Lago di Nemi.*

Trīvæ lucus, *A place in Latium near the said lake; or, as others, in Campania, Virg. Æn. 6, 13.*

Trivicum, i, n. *A small town in Campania, situate in a mountainous part of the country, H. r. Sat. 1, 5, 79. hod. Trivico.*

Triumpilini, Ærum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, Plin. 3, 20. prope Troppia, Cellar.*

Trōas, ōdis, i. (1) *A country in the Lesser Asia, near the Hellespont, called also Phrygia Minor. (2) || A city in that country, called Alexandrea Troas. (3) Patron. pro gentili, A Trojan woman. (1) Plin. 5, 30. (2) S. Luc. Act. Ap. 20, 5. & 6. (3) In solâ secretæ Troades actâ, Virg. Æn. 5, 613.*

Trocmi, Ærum, m. pl. *Galgrecians, or Galatians; a people mixed of Gauls and Greeks, Liv. 38, 16.*

Trōzen, ōnis, & Trōzēne, es, f. *A city of Peloponnesus, where Pittheus, the father of Æthra, who was mother of Theseus, reigned, Ov. Ep. 4, 107. Hinc*

Trōzēnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Trōzen. Trōzenius heros, Ov. Met. 8, 566. i. e. Theseus.*

Troglodytæ, Ærum, comm. gen. [*Lat. antra subeuntes; ex τρύγλη, caverna, & δύνω, subeo*] *A people bordering upon Æthiopia near the Arabian gulf, who live in dens and caves; whence they have their name. They are said to feed on serpents, Plin. 5, 8.*

Trōjā, æ, f. [*à Trōē rege*] (1) *A city of the Lesser Asia most commonly, but properly seemeth to signify the whole country of Phrygia; whence Troas and Phryx are synonymous. This city was famous for holding out a siege of ten years against the whole power of Greece, though at last it was burnt and destroyed. (2) Also a tilt, or tournament by boys on horseback. (1) Constat Trōjā captā in cæteros sævitum Trojanos, Liv. princ. op. (2) Trojaque nunc, pueri, Trojanum dicitur aginen, Virg. Æn. 5, 602.*

Trōjānus, a, um, adj. *Of Troy, or Phrygia. Nascetur pulchrâ Trojanus origine Cæsar, Virg. Æn. 1, 290. Trojanæ opes, Id. ib. 2, 4.*

Trōicus, a, um, adj. *Idem. Trōica Roma, Prop. 4, 1, 87. Trōicum bellum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12.*

Trōilus, i, m. *The son of Priamus. Impubes Trōilus, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 16.*

Trōjūgēna, æ, c. g. *One descended from the Trojans. Trojugena interpretatur divum, i. e. Helenus, Virg. Æn. 3, 359.*

Trōius, a, um, adj. *Of Troy; Trojan. Trōius heros, Virg. Æn. 8, 530. Gaza Trōia, Id. ib. 1, 123.*

*Trō-

**Trōphōnius*, ii, m. [*Τροφώνιος*, Gr.] He pretended to give forth oracles in a vault, or cavern, made by himself, and was worshiped in Bœotia. Hujus meminit, Cic. N. D. 3, 19. & 22. & de antro Heliad. Æthiop. l. 2. mibi pag. 27. Hinc
**Trōphōnianus*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Trophonius*. *Trophoniana narratio*, Cic. Attic. 6, 2.

Tros, *Trōis*, m. (1) The son of *Erichthonius*, the father of *Affaracus* and *Ilus*, the third king of *Pbrygia* the Less, which from him was called *Troy*. (2) Also a Trojan. (1) *Troque* *Bareus*, & *Trojæ* *Cynthius* auctor, Virg. Georg. 3, 36. (2) *Tros* *Tyriusque* mihi nullo discrimine agitur, Virg. Æn. 1, 578.

Trosculum, i, n. An inland town of *Tuscany*, from which the Roman cavalry were called *Trosculi*, which in the time of *Romulus* and the succeeding kings were named *Celeres* and *Flexumines*, because the Roman horse had taken this town without the help of the foot, Plin. 33, 2. hod. *Troscio*.

Truentinus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Truentum*. Qui *Truentinas* servant cum flumine turres, Sil. 8, 435.

Truentum, i, n. A river and town in *Picenum*, Plin. 3, 13. hod. amnem *Tronto*; *Torre di Seguro* locum vocant, ubi oppidum fuit, Hard.

Trutulensis portus, Sandwich in Kent; forte rect. *Rutupensis*, Tac. Agric. 38, 7.

**Tryphiodorus*, i, m. [*Τρυφιδωρος*, Gr.] An Egyptian grammarian; de quo vid. Suid.

**Tryphon*, is, m. [*Τρύφων*, Gr.] (1) A grammarian of *Alexandria*, in the time of *Augustus*. (2) A surname of one of the *Ptolemies* king of *Syria*. (3) A Jewish writer. (4) A bookseller, mentioned by *Martial*. (1) De hoc vid. Suid. (2) Hujus nummi in cimeliis antiquar. videntur. (3) Contra hunc scripsit *Just. Martyr*. (4) Lib. 4, 72. & 14, 194. Vid. & *Quint.* in *Proem*.

T ante U.

Tubantes, ium, m. pl. A people of *Westphalia*, Tac. Ann. 51, 3.

Tubero, ōnis, m. Many Romans of this name occur in the classic writers; one of them *Tully's* oration for *Ligarius* hath made more considerable. *Tuberones* reip. ingrata nomina, Tac. Ann. 16, 22, 8.

Tuberum, i, n. Rottenburg in Germany, on the river *Taubur*, Plin. 6, 23.

Tubilustria, ōrum, n. pl. Festa Rom. Mart. die 23. Varr. L. L. 5, 3. vid. *Tubilustrium* in *Appell*.

Tuburbis, is, f. An inland town of *Africa*, Plin. 5, 4.

|| *Tucca*, æ, m. A famous Roman poet, who, with *Plotius* and *Varus*, men of great learning and judgement, were ordered by *Augustus* to correct *Virgil's* *Æneids*, but to add nothing, Serv.

Tūcia, vel *Tūria*, æ, f. A little river near *Rome*, Sil. 13, 5.

Tūder, ōris, f. & *Tūdertum*, i, n. An inland town of *Umbria*, Plin. 3, 14. & Sil. 6, 645. hod. *Todi*. Hinc

Tūders, tis, f. Of, or belonging to, *Tuder*. *Gradicola* *Tuders*, Sil. 4, 222. *Incolæ* *Tudertes*, *Martem* colentes, Id. 8, 464.

|| *Tuerobis*, is, m. The river *Tivy* in *Wales*.

|| *Tuesis*, is, f. Berwick upon Tweed, Camd.

Tuscani, ōrum, m. pl. A people of *Italy*, not far from *Attidium*, Plin. 3, 14.

Tugienis saltus, A forest in *Bætick* Spain, Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Sierra de Alcaraz*, Hard.

Tuisto, vel *Tuisco*, unde *Tuiscōnes*, Germans; a god of the Germans, Tac. Ger. 2, 3.

|| *Tulingi*, ōrum, m. pl. A people of *Stulingen* in *Switzerland*.

|| *Tulifurgium*, ii, n. The city of *Brunswick*.

Tullia, æ, f. The name of several Roman ladies. (1) The impious daughter of *Servius Tullus*; she drove her chariot over the body of her aged father, who after a reign of 44 years was slain by the command of *Tarquinius Superbus* her

husband, that he might succeed him. (2) The daughter of *M. Tullius Cicero*. (1) Liv. 1, 48. Ov. Fast. 6, 643. & deinc. (2) Cic. Fam. 2, 15. & 16. & 6, 18.

Tullianum, vid. *Appell*.

Tulliola, æ, f. The daughter of *M. T. Cicero*, Cic. Attic. 1, 3.

Tullius, nomen gentile à *Servio Tullo*, 6 Rom. rege; A family name, one of whom was the prince of Roman eloquence. Vid. *Ciceronem*.

Tullus, i, m. The name of two Roman kings, the third and sixth. The former, viz. *Tullus Hostilius*, grandson of *Hostilius*, slain in the Sabine war, was of a warlike spirit: the latter named *Servius*, was educated by *Tarquinius Priscus*, and succeeded him in the kingdom by usurpation. Vid. Liv. 1, 26. & ibid. 16.

Tullis, is, f. A little river in Spain, Mela.

|| *Tunetanus*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Tunis*. Regnum *Tunetanium*, vid. *Cluv. Geogr.* 6, 8.

Tunetum, i, n. quod & *Tunes*, ōtis, f. A city and district of *Africa*, fifteen miles from *Carthage*, Liv. 30, 9. & ibid. 16.

Tungri, ōrum, m. pl. The people of *Tengres* in *Liege*, Plin. 4, 17.

Turbo, ōnis, m. A very stout strutting gladiator, but a dwarf, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 510.

Turci, vel *Turcæ* [de etymo lis est] A barbarous people, originally *Scythians* of *Asia*, not mentioned by this name by any writer more ancient than *Mela*, lib. 1. cap. ult. *Pliny* mentioneth them, as inhabiting near the lake *Mæotis*, lib. 6. cap. 7.

|| *Turcicus*, a, um, adj. Turkish, of the Turks, Ap. recent.

Turdæiani, ōrum, m. pl. [*Ταρδαίνοι*, Gr.] A people of *Lusitania*, inhabitants of the present kingdom of *Algarve*, now subject to the king of *Portugal*, Strab. lib. 3. *Plautus* puneth on this word, and useth it *pro turdos* *vendentibus*, Capt. 1, 2, 60.

Turduli, ōrum, m. pl. A people of *Andalusia* in Spain, Varr. R. R. 2, 10.

Tūria, æ, f. A river of Spain, Claud. de Laud. *Serenæ*, 72. hod. *Douro*. & Scrib. & *Duria*.

Turialo, ōnis, f. A city of *Aragon* in Spain, Plin. 34, 14.

Turingia, vel *Thuringia*, æ, f. The Landgraviate of Upper Saxony. It hath *Misnia* on the east, *Brunswick* on the north, *Hesse* on the west, and *Franconia* on the south. The chief city is *Erfurth*; hod. *Duringhen*.

Turnus, i, m. A king of the *Rutillians*, the rival of *Æneas*, who after several battles was slain by *Æneas*, Virg. Æn. 12. sub fin.

|| *Turonia*, æ, f. A province of France, vulgò *Tourain*.

Turonis, is, f. *Toures* in France, between *Orleans* eastward, and *Anjou* westward, upon the river *Loire*. *Incolæ* etiam *Turones* vocantur, Plin. 4, 18.

|| *Turpilius*, ii, m. An old comick poet mentioned by *Priscian*, *Nonius*, &c.

Turpio *Ambivius*, An excellent actor of comedies, Ter. & Tac. Orat. 203.

Tusca, æ, f. A district of *Africa*, Plin. 5, 4.

Tuscānicus, *Tuscānus*, & *uscus*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to *Tuscany*, or *Etruria*; *Tuscan*, *Etrurian*. *Tuscanica signa*, Plin. 14, 7. *Tuscanæ columnæ*, Vitruv. 4, 6. fin. *Tusca disciplina*, i. e. ars divinandæ, Cic. Fam. 6, 6. Vid. *Thuscus*.

Tusci, ōrum, m. pl. *Tuscans*, *Etrurians*, Cic. N. D. 2, 4. & Liv. 2, 51.

|| *Tuscia*, æ, f. [à *Tusco* *Herculis* fil.] called anciently *Tyrrhenia*, and *Etruria*. Vid. *Voss. de ritibus sermonis*, 1, 7.

Tusculānenſis, e, & *Tusculānus*, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, *Tusculum*. || *Tusculanenses* dies, days passed at *Tusculum*, where *Tully* had a country house, called *Tusculanum*, Cic. Fam. 9, 6. *Tusculanus ager*. || *Tusculanæ quæstiones*, five books of *Tully* so called.

Tusculum, i, n. A city of *Italy*, about twelve miles from *Rome*, built on an eminence, where many of the Roman nobility, and particularly

Virgil and *Horace*, and *Tully*, had country seats. *Superni villa candens Tusculi*, Hor. Epod. 1, 29. hod. *Frascati*.

† *Tūtānus*, i, m. [quod urbem *Romam* tutatus est] *Hercules* so called, because he defended *Rome* against *Hannibal*, Varr. ap. *Non.*

**Tūtēlina*, vel *Tūtūlina*, æ, f. A goddess supposed to preserve the granaries, and store houses of corn, Varr. ap. *Non.* & *Augustin.*

Tutia, æ, f. A vestal virgin, who, to free herself from the suspicion of unchastity, carried water in a sieve from *Tiber* to the temple of *Vesta*, Liv. Ep. 20.

|| *Tutunus*, i, m. id. qui & *Mutunus*, *Priapus* so called. *Mutunum tutunum junctim* vocant Fest. ut & *August.*

T ante Y.

Tyāna, æ, f. A city of *Cappadocia* at the foot of mount *Taurus*, the country of *Apollonius* the philosopher and magician, Plin. 5, 29. & 6, 3.

Tyāncius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Tyana*. *Tyaneius incolæ*, Ov. Met. 8, 719.

Tyēris, *Tybris*, vid. *Tibris*.

Tybur, *Tyburns*, *Tyburnus*, vid. *Tibur*, &c.

**Tychius*, ii, m. [*Τύχιος*, Gr.] An excellent artist in metal, who made the shield of *Ajax*, Ov. Fast. 3, 824. & *Hom.* Il. 11, 220.

Tyde, es, f. A town of Spain built by *Diomedes*, and called after the name of his father *Tydeus*, Sil. 16, 369.

**Tydeus*, i, m. [*Τύδευς*, Gr.] The son of *Oeneus* king of *Calydonia*, and *Perobœa*, father of *Diomedes*, a man of great valour, though of small stature, *Hom.* Il. 8, 399. & 1, 801. *Curt.* c. *Tydeus* audentior actis, Stat. Theb. 2, 175. conf. *Virg.* Æn. 6, 479.

Tymphæi, ōrum, m. pl. A people of *Ætolia*, Plin. 4, 2.

Tyndæreus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Tyndarus*. *Tyndareus puer*, Val. Flacc. 1, 67.

**Tyndaridæ*, ōrum, m. pl. *Patron.* The sons of *Tyndaris*, namely, *Castor* and *Pollux*, though only the former was so, *Pollux* being begot by *Jupiter*; but both are so called, because the sons of *Tyndaris*, i. e. *Leda*, Ov. Met. 8, 301.

**Tyndaris*, ōdis, f. *Virg.* Æn. 2, 601. *Helen* so called, because the daughter of

**Tyndarus*, vel *Tyndæreus*, i, m. [*Τύνδαρος*, Gr.] A king of the *Lacedæmonians*, the husband of *Leda*, with whom *Jupiter* lay in the form of a swan, Ov. in lb. 354. *Hom.* Odyss. 9, 297. Vid. *Leda*, *Castor*, & *Pollux*.

**Typhœus*, *Typhœos*, m. [à *τῆφρος*, inflammor, ut qui fulminatus perierit] A huge giant, the son of *Titan* and *Terra*, who is fabled to have fought against the gods; who feared him so; as to change themselves into divers shapes. At length *Jupiter* struck him with thunder, and laid him under the island *Inarime*; or, as *Pindar*, mount *Ætna*, Virg. Georg. 1, 279. & segg. Ov. Met. 5, 325. & deinc. Luc. 5, 101. *Pind.* Pith. 1.

**Typhœus*, a, um, adj. || *Tela Typhœa*, Virg. Æn. 1, 669. *Jove's* thunderbolts, forged by *Typhœus*.

**Typhœus*, vel *Typhœeus*, a, um, adj. Idem. Claud. Rapt. Pref. 3, 183.

**Typhon*, ōnis, m. [*Τύφων*, Gr.] A great giant, the son of *Terra*, conceived by the stroke of *Juno's* hand, who grieved that *Jupiter* had conceived *Minerva* without her assistance, causing a she-dragon to nurse him, *Hom.* Hymn. in *Apoll.* vid. & *Senec.* in *Oetavia*. & Aliqui cum præced. confundunt. Vid. Ov. Fast. 2, 461.

**Tyrannion* *Amisenus*, [*Τυραννίων*, Gr.] A noble grammarian in the time of *Pompejus Magnus*. He taught at *Rome*, and got a good estate. Also a grandson of the former, a captive bought by *Dymas* a freed man of *Cæsar*, and presented to *Terentia* the wife of *Tully*, Suid.

Týras, æ, m. A river of *European* *Sarmatia*, discharging itself into the *Euxine* sea between the

the Ister and Borysphenes. Nullo tardior amne Tyras, Ov. *de Ponto*, 4, 10, 50. *hod. Dnieſter.*

Tyrinthia, æ, f. A city near Argos, where Hercules was nursed; who from thence was called Tyrintbius, Plin. 4, 6.

Tyrius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Tyros. Tyrius murex, Ov. *Met.* 11, 166. Tyria urbs, Virg. *Æn.* 1, 344. Tyrii coloni, Id. *ib.* 1, 16. Tyriæ arces, Id. *ib.* 1, 24.

Tyro, ūs, f. A Thessalian virgin who fell in love with the river Enipeus; which Neptune taking advantage of took the form of that river, and begot on her Neleus and Pelias, Prop. 2, 28, 51.

Tyros, i, f. Luc. 3, 217. [à ἑνὶ ῥυπε] Tyrus, Curt. 4, 4, 19. A very ancient and famous city of Phœnicia, built by Agenor in an island about six furlongs from the sea. This was the mother of many famous cities, as of Leptis, Carthage, Utica, Cadiz, &c. Plin. 5, 9. It was taken by Alexander, after a siege of seven months, who joined it to the continent. Vid. Curt. *ubi supra.* Incolæ dicti Tyrii, Virg. *Æn.* 1, 342. celebres purpurâ inventâ, unde Tyria palla, i. e. purpurea, Cic. Verr. 5, 56. vid. Plin. 35, 6.

Tyrhēni, ōrum, m. pl. [à Tyrhēno Atyſ ſil.] The people of Tuscany, who came out of Italy and settled there, Virg. Georg. 2, 193.

Tyrhēnia, æ, f. The country of Etruria, or Tuscany. Concurrit Latio Tyrhēnia tota, Ov. *Met.* 452.

Tyrhēnius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Tuscany. Tyrhēna manus, Virg. *Æn.* 7, 43. Tyrhenum mare, Plin. 3, 5. That part of the Mediterranean sea, which washeth the southern part of Italy. It is also called Mare inferum, in Roman writers.

Tyrhēides, is, & pl. Tyrhēidæ, ārum, m. Patron. Virg. *Æn.* 9, 28. Sons of

Tyrheus, i, m. The herdsman of king Latinus, one of whose flags being put by Æscanius, the son of Æneas, occasioned the war between the Trojans and Latins, Virg. *Æn.* 7, 485.

Tyrtæus, i, m. [Τυρταῖος, Gr.] A very ancient poet of Athens, but there in no great reputation. The Spartans being worsted by the Messenians in several battles consulted Apollo what to do, who bid them send for an Athenian general. But the Athenians looking on the Spartan affairs as almost desperate, sent them in derision this Tyrtæus; who, though no great soldier, with his verses at the head of the army inspired the Spartans with so much courage and contempt of death, that they obtained a glorious victory. Hence that of Horace, Tyrtæus mares animos in Martia bella exacuit, A. Poët. 401. Hujus meminit Plat. *de Rep.* Pausan. in *Meſſer.* & alii.

Tyrias, æ, m. One of the most ancient orators, Cic. *de Invent.* 2, 2.

V ante A.

VABER, ēris, f. [Ὠβαῖρος, Gr.] A city of Mauritania, Ptol.

Vacea, æ, f. A famous city the most considerable mart in Africa, Sall. B. Jug. 51. Incolæ Vaccenses, Id. *ib.*

Vaccæi, ōrum, m. pl. The people of Leon in Spain, Liv. Epit. 48.

Vaccus (M) A conspirator against the commonwealth, with C. Gracchus put to death by order of the Senate, and his house demolished, Cic. *pro Domo*, 38.

Vacūna, æ, f. [à vacando] The goddess of rest and ease, to whom the husbandmen sacrificed after harvest. Her temple was in Reate, Plin. 3, 12. Post fanum putre Vacunæ, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 10. *fin.* Hinc

Vacūnālis, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Vacuna. Nunc quoque cum fiant antiquæ sacra Vacunæ, Ante Vacunales stantque sedentque focos, Ov. *Fast.* 6, 308.

Vāda, æ, f. A town of Gelderland, which for some time stoutly opposed the Romans, Tac. *Hist.* 5, 25, 1.

Vādāvero, ōnis, m. A river and mountain of Celtiberia, Mart. 1, 1, 50, 6.

Vadimonis lacus, A lake in Tuscany, Liv. 9, 39.

Vāga, æ, f. (1) A city of Africa belonging to Carthage. (2) The river Wye in South Wales; that dischargeth itself into the Severn. (1) Sil. 3, 259. (2) Steph.

Vagenni, ōrum, m. pl. Sil. 8, 607. Vagienni, Plin. 3, 5. & 20. A people of the Alps, bordering upon Liguria.

Vagniacæ, ārum, f. pl. Anton. *Maidstone* in Kent, Camd. *Interpr.*

Vahalis, is, f. Tac. *Ann.* 2, 6, 6. Vahal, Serv. A river of the Low Countries, or rather a part of the Rhine, running by Nimeguen, and falling into the Meuse.

Valachia, æ, f. A part of the ancient Dacia, Steph.

Valdemontium, ii, n. Vaudemont in Lorrain.

Vālenſ, entis, m. A Constantinopolitan emperor, a very covetous and cruel man, and a great persecutor of the Christians; at last taken and burnt by the enemy, Amm. 1, 31. Nummi ejus ærei, argentei, aureique non infrequentes.

Vālentia, æ, f. [Ὠυαλεντία, Gr.] (1) The city of Rome anciently so called, being the Latin of Roma. (2) Another in Spain. (3) Also another in Savoy. (1) Vide Solin. Polyh. c. 1. & Plut. in Romulo. (2) Vid. Cluver. 2, 5. (3) Vid. Geogr.

Vālentianæ, vel Vālentiniānæ, ārum, f. pl. Valenciennes, the metropolis of Hainault in Flanders. Vid. Cluv. 2, 19.

Vālentiniānus, i, m. The name of three Roman emperours, Amm. 27.

Vālēria, æ, f. (1) The wife of Sextilius. (2) A city of Spain. (1) Cic. *pro Flacc.* 34. (2) Plin. 3, 1.

Vālēriānus, i, m. A Roman emperor, in whose time the Barbarians breaking into the empire, and doing much mischief, he made his son Galienus his partner in the empire. Also another son of the former, and half brother to the latter. De his vid. Treb. Pol. & Claud. *Entrop.* 2, 481.

Vālērius, ii, m. Many of this name occur in the classick writers. (1) Valerius Poplicola, in his consulate he made a law that no Roman should be condemned without a tryal, and when condemned might appeal to the people; which law was renewed by two of the same family. (2) Corvus, a military tribune, and six times consul. (3) Potitus, a military tribune and consul. (4) Lucius, created inter-rex, and sent with a golden goblet to Delphos. (5) Flaccus, a noble poet of Padua, or, as others, of Setia. He wrote the Argonautick expedition in eight books, save that he was prevented from finishing the last, to the great loss of the learned world, as we learn from Fabius, by an untimely death. However, that loss is by a learned hand supplied out of Apollonius Rhodius. (6) Antias, a noble historian cited by several writers, particularly Livy. (7) Maximus, a noble Roman, a great student in his younger years, afterwards a soldier in Asia under Sext. Pompeius, consul in the last year of Augustus; whence returning, he wrote his nine books of memorable sayings and actions, both of the Romans and other nations. (1) Liv. 2, 8. & 10, 9. (2) Id. 7, 26. (3) Id. 3, 39. (4) Id. 5, 31. & *ib.* 28. (5) Id. 10, 1. & Mart. 1, 77. (6) Liv. 33, 32. (7) Hodie extant.

Vālērius, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Valerius. Gens Valeria, Cic. *pro Flacc.* 1, & 11. tabula, Id. in *Vatin.* c. 9.

Valeſii, antiquitus pro Valerii, Quint. 11, 4.

Valgius, ii, m. A poet who wrote on botany, by Horace reckoned among the best of his time, Sat. 1, 10, 82. and by Tibullus next to Homer, Valgius æterno non propior alter Homero, 4, 1, 180.

Vallis Tellina, A part of Italy bounded on the north by the country of the Grisons, on the south by Venice, on the west by Milan, on the east

by the country of Tirol; *hod. nomen retinet, the Valtellina.*

Vallisoletum, i, n. Valladolid in Spain.

Vallum, i, n. The Pictis wall between England and Scotland, Anton.

Vandali, ōrum, m. pl. A people of the ancient Scythians, soldiers of fortune, who dispersed themselves into several countries, as Germany, Italy, France, Spain, &c. Vid. Tac. *Germ.* 2, 5.

Vandālia, æ, f. The country about the Vistula, where the Vandali anciently settled, Geogr.

Vangiōnes, um, m. pl. A people of Belgick Gaul, Luc. 1, 431. about Worms in the Palatinate.

Varduli, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Spain, Plin. 3, 3.

Vari, ōrum, m. pl. A people of European Sarmatia, Plin. 4, 14. not far from Cracow, Hard.

Vārius, ii, m. A noble epick poet, who wrote a panegyrick on Augustus, some tragedies, and other things; but only a few fragments have escaped the injury of time. Quintilian preferreth him to any of the Greek poets, lib. 10. Varius Mæonii carminis ales, Hor. *Od.* 1, 6, 1.

Varro, ōnis, m. [à varis, seu varris, i. e. peritici] There were several Romans of this name; the most considerable of whom were, (1) P. Terentius Varro, an eminent satyrist. (2) M. Terentius, the most learned of the Romans, who is said to have written 500 volumes in various parts of learning, whereof are come to us only his books of husbandry, and of the Latin tongue, wrote to Cicero, and neither of them entire. How great a man he was, see the authours referred to. (1) Quint. 10, 1. (2) Cic. *Acad.* 1, 3. Gell. 4, 9. & 19, 14. Laët. *Instit.* 1, 6.

Vārus, i, m. The name of several Romans. (1) Ailius, one of Pompey's faction, slain in battle. (2) Quintilius, præfect of Gallia Cisalpina, a great friend of Virgil, by whose interest he kept his lands, when his neighbours were turned out. He lost his life, and three whole legions in Germany. (3) A Greek poet. (4) A river which parteth France and Italy. (1) Paterc. 2, 55. in *fin.* Luc. 4, 713. (2) Lege Virg. *Eclog.* 9. & Suet. Aug. 23. Paterc. 2, 119. (3) Si de lecti-one const. Val. Flacc. 6, 115. (4) Plin. 3, 4. & Luc. 1, 404.

Vāsātæ, ārum, m. pl. vel Vāsātes, um. A people of Aquitain, Auson. *Præf.* 2. ad Synag.

Vascōnes, um, m. pl. A people of Spain, inhabiting the country between the river Iber and the Pyrenean mountains; *hod. Navarre*: but passing over into Gaul possessed themselves of a part of Aquitain, from thence called Gascones.

These people being besieged by Sertorius, rather than break their faith to the Romans chose to feed on human flesh, *Juv.* 15, 93.

Vasio, ōnis, f. A city of Provence in France, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Vaison*, Hard.

Vaticānus mons. [à vaticiniis ibi olim datis] secundâ syll. comm. One of the hills on which Rome was built, and now famous for St. Peter's church, and the library there. Ut redderet laudes tibi Vaticani Montis imago, Hor. *Carm.* 1, 20, 7. Et Vaticano fragiles de monte patellæ, *Juv.* 6, 343. & Propriè quidem videtur esse Adjec. ut Vaticanus ager, Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2, 35.

Vaticana vallis, Tac. *Ann.* 14, 14, 3.

Vātiniānus, a, um, adj. [à Odiffe aliquem odio Vatiniano, with a perfect hatred, Prov. ap. Catull. 14, 3. Lege seq. vocab.]

Vātinius, ii, m. (1) A Roman noted for his abusfull and scurrilous language to, and of, every body; in particular to Cicero, whose dignity he always opposed, so that he was generally hated to that degree, that odium Vatinianum became a common proverb for a deadly hatred. (2) Also a cobbler at Beneventum, who invented a glass cup; with four handles, in the form of noses; or, as others, not made by him, for it belonged not to his trade, but had its name from his nose, because the handles were like his nose, which was very long. (1) Vatinus affiduo convicio depudere didicerat, Sen. *de Const. Sap.* c. 17. Lege

Vatinianus, a, um, vid. & Cic. *Orat.* in Vatinium,

nium. (2) Villa tutoris calicem monumenta Vatini? Accipe, sed natus longior ille fuit, Mart. 14, 96.

Vatrēnus, i, m. A slow river of Italy, which discharges itself into the Po, Mart. 3, 67, 2. hod. Santerno, Hard.

U ante E.

Ubii, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Germany, who in Claudius Cæsar's time lived beyond the Rhine, but by Agrippa in the following reign were removed to the left bank of the Rhine, where Agrippina the wife of Claudius being born, settled a colony of Veterans, calling it after her own name, Colonia Agrippina; hod. Cologne, Tac. Ann. 1, 31, 3. & Hist. 4, 28, 3.

Ubisci, ōrum, m. pl. otherwise called Sogignani, A people of Aquitain, Plin. 4, 19.

U ante C.

Ucālēgon, tis, m. [Lat. non curans; ex ἔκ, non, & ἀλέγω, curo] A noble and prudent Trojan, who, as well as Antenor, because of his age, would not fight, but kept the gates, Hom. Il. 7, 248. Juvenal useth it for any neighbour, Sat. 3, 198.

Uceni, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Dauphiné in France, Plin. 3, 20. hod. Le Bourg d'Oysans, in parte Gratianopolitani agri, quam vocant le Graivaudan, Hard.

Ucubenses, ium, m. pl. Hirt. B. Hisp. c. 20. Inhabitants of

Ucubis, is, f. A town of Andalusia in Spain, Hirt. B. H. c. 7. hod. Lucubis.

U ante D.

Udini, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Scythia, living near the Caspian sea, Plin. 6, 13.

V ante E.

Vectis, is, f. The isle of Wight, Plin. 4, 16.

Vectius, ii, m. The name of several Romans. (1) Bolanus, procurator of Britain, but uncertain whether to take the part of Vitellius or Vespasian; a very mild man, and one that was well beloved in the province. (2) Valens, the physician of Messalina, and her gallant, for which he was put to death. (3) Marcellus, an equestrian, who had arable lands on one side of a public road, and an olive yard on the other; which, by a strange prodigy, removed themselves, and changed places with each other. (1) Tac. Ann. 2, 65, 5. Id. Hist. 2, 97, 2. (2) Id. Ann. 11, 30, 2. & 11, 35, 65. (3) Plin. 17, 25.

Vectōnes, seu Vettōnes, um, m. pl. A people of Portugal, Luc. 4, 9.

Vegetius, ii, m. An author who lived in the reign of Valentinian the brother of Gratian. He wrote five books of the military art, and also of the art of farriers. Extat opus.

Vēia, æ, f. One of the four witches, whose impious arts are described by Horace, Epod. 5.

Vejens, tis, m. & pl. Veientes. (1) The citizens of Vei. Veientes bello fessi, Cic. de Div. 1, 44. (2) Adj. Of, or belonging to, Vei, Ager Vejens, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 16. Bellum Vejens, Id. de Div. 1, 44.

Vejentānus, a, um, adj. ut Vejentanum vinum, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 143. Of, or belonging to,

Vei, ōrum, m. pl. A city of Tuscany, memorable for the slaughter of the Fabii there, and for being the city whither the Romans deliberated to remove, after the sacking of Rome by the Gauls, Ov. Fast. 2, 195. & Val. Max. 5, 1.

Vejōvis, vel Vejūpiter, Young Jupiter, without a beard, and thunderbolt, ut exponit Ov. Fast. 3, 430. & seqq. Sanē hanc videmus in nummis ōvis IOVICRESCENTI inscript. Templum ejus dedicatum fuit Nonis Mart. Id. ubi suprā.

Velābrum, i, n. [à velis, quod in freqq. Tiberis exundationibus illuc effert velatura, i. e. Traiectus in forum, Varr. L. L. 4, 7. & Ov.

Fast. 6, 405. & seqq.] A place in Rome near mount Aventine, inhabited anciently by oil men, who used never to undersell one another. Hence that of Plautus, Omnes compactō rem gerunt, quasi in Velabro olearii, Capt. 3, 1, 30. & In homines inter se conspirantes. Hinc

Vēlābrensis, e, adj. One of Velabrum. Velābrensis focus, Mart. 11, 53, 10.

Vēlauni, ōrum, m. pl. Plin. 3, 20. Vellauni, Cæs. B. G. 7, 75. A people of Aquitain; hod. Ceux de Vellay.

Vēlia, æ, f. A maritime town of Italy, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 1. Helia, Plin. 3, 5. hod. Castel à mare della Brucca, Hard. Hinc

Vēlienſis, e, adj. Vēlinus, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Vēlia. Velientes sacerdotes, Cic. pro C. Balb. 24. Portus Velini, Virg. Æn. 6, 366.

Vēlinus lacus, Plin. 3, 12. hod. Lago de Pie de Luco, ab oppido finitimo dicitur, in Ducatu Spoletino, Hard. Et te sub gelido nutritum, Tulle, Velino, Sil. 4, 183.

Vēlīternus, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Veliternus. Veliternus populus, Liv. 8, 12. ager, Sil. 13, 229. Veliterni, incolæ Velitrarum, Liv. 8, 14.

Vēlitræ, ārum, f. pl. An ancient city of the Volsci in Italy, ennobled by the Octavian family, who sprung from thence, Suet. Aug. 1. hod. Volitri, Hard. Setia, & in celebri miserunt valle Velitræ, Sil. 8, 378.

Velleius (Paterculus) A learned and industrious Roman historian, and a good soldier. He lived in the time of the three first Cæsars, and was in most of the actions in the reign of Tiberius, which he relateth: he dedicated his work to the consul Vinicius. Vid. ipsum opus.

Vellocasses, ium, m. pl. A people of Normandy, Plin. 4, 18. about Rouen, Hard.

Vēnafrānus, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Venafrum. Venafrane olivæ, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 69. Subst. Venafrano pisces perfundit, Juv. 5, 86.

Vēnafrum, i, n. A city of Campania near Samnium, famous for the best oil, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 16. hod. Venafrum, Hard.

Venantodūnum, i, n. [qu. venatorum dunum, i. e. mons] The town of Huntington, Le-land.

Vēnēti, ōrum, m. pl. (1) A people of Vannes in little Britany in France. (2) Also the Venetians in Italy, whom Strab. lib. 5. maketh descendants of the former. (1) Cæs. B. G. 3, 16. (2) Curt. 3, 1.

Vēnētīæ, ārum, f. pl. Vannes in Bretagne; and Venice in Italy so called.

Vēnīlia, æ, f. (1) The sister of Amata, the wife of Latinus. (2) Also the wife of Neptune, so called à veniendo, with regard to the coming in of the tide; also Salacia, with respect to its retreat in salum, into the sea. (1) Virg. Æn. 10, 76. (2) Varr. ap. Non.

Vēnnonæ, ārum, f. pl. Highcross in Leicestershire, Camd.

Vennonius, i, m. A Roman historian, Cic. Attic. 12, 3.

Vēnta Belgarum, Anton. Winckles, Camd.

Vēnta Icenorum, Ant. Caister near Norwich; or, as some, Norwich.

Vēnta Silurum, Ant. Caerguent in Monmouthshire, Camd.

Vēnūlus, i, m. The ambassadour of Turnus king of the Rutilians, Virg. Æn. 8, 9.

Vēnus, ēris, f. [à veniendo, Cic. pot. à Celt. guener, id. quod guen, alba, formosa] (1) The goddess of love, gracefulness, beauty, and mirth, when taken in the best sense; but as often taken for the patroness of lewdness, obscenity, adultery, &c. Cicero reckoneth up four of this name: the first the daughter of Cælus and Dies; the second born of the foam of the sea, the mother of Cupid by Mercury; the third the daughter of Jupiter and Dione, and the wife of Vulcan; the fourth the daughter of Tyrius and Syria, called Astarte, who was married to Adonis: but all these are confounded by the

poets. (2) Also the goddess of gardens. (1) Vid. Cic. N. D. 3, 23. (2) Varr. R. R. 1, 1. & De al. hujus vocab. uibus vid. Appell.

Vēnūſia, æ, f. five Vēnūſium, i, n. A city of Apulia, the birth place of Horace the lyric poet, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Venosa, in Basilicata, Hard. Hinc

Vēnūſīnus, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Venusia. Venulinus colonus, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 35. Venulina lucerna, Juv. 1, 51.

Veragri, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Gaul, whose chief town was Aguanum, Cæs. B. G. 3, 1. hod. S. Maurice.

Verbanus lacus, A lake in the Milanese, Plin. 3, 19. hod. Lago Maggiore, Hard.

Vercollæ, ārum, f. pl. A city of Piedmont, Plin. 3, 17. hod. Verceil, ad Sessim, vel Sessiten amnem, Hard.

Verentini, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Italy, Plin. 3, 11. hod. S. Maria de Vereto, Hard.

Vergivium mare, Ptol. The sea between England and Ireland; St. George's channel, Lhuydus.

Vērītas, ātis, f. A bright and shining goddess, the daughter of Saturn, clothed in white; she is the patroness of virtue, and the band of human society. She may hide herself for a time, but if diligently sought for will appear, especially where the cause of virtue, or punishment of vice, require her presence. Vid. Philost. in Heroic. Plut. in Adul. & in Quæst. Rom.

Vērlucio, ōnis, f. Anton. Warminster in Wiltshire, Camd. or, as others, Westbury.

Vērnicones, um, m. pl. Ant. A people of Fife in Scotland.

Vernodubrum, i, n. A river of Catalonia in Spain, Plin. 3, 4. hod. Latet, Perpinianum rigat, Hard.

Verolamium, vel Verulamium, Ant. An ancient British city near St. Albans, Tac. Ann. 14, 33, 4.

Veromandui, ōrum, m. pl. The people of Picardy in France, whose country is still called Les Vermandois, Liv. Epit. 104. & Cæs. B. G. 2, 6.

Vērōna, æ, f. A city of Lombardy, famous for being the birth place of the poet Catullus. Mantua Virgilio gaudet, Verona Catullo, Ov. Amor. 3, 15, 7. Meminit & Liv. 5, 35. Tum Verona Athesi circumflua, & undique folers, Sil. 8, 596. Hinc

Vērōnenſis, e, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Verona. Veronense prælium, Aur. Viſt. de Cæs. c. 7.

Vērōnes, um, m. pl. A people of Spain, so called from the river Vero, which washeth their country, Sil. 3, 378. sed alii codd. habent Vettonis.

Vērovicum, i, n. Warwick in England, near Coventry, Camd.

Verres, is, m. A Roman prætor in Sicily, who defrauded and plundered his province; which brought an action against him, and Cicero undertaking the cause, he was condemned and banished. Vid. Cic. Orat. in Verr. Hinc

Vērræ, ōrum, n. pl. A festival instituted by Verres, Cic. Verr. 4, 21.

Vērrūgo, gñis, f. A town of Latium, Liv. 4, 1.

Vērraliæ, ārum, f. pl. Versailles in France.

Vērrēæ, ārum, f. pl. Ant. A city in Westmorland under Stainmore, Camd. hod. Burgh.

Vērrēcordia, æ, f. A name of Venus, given her from changing the inclinations of the Roman ladies from lewdness to chastity. Græcè dicitur Ἀποστροφὴ, Pausan. in Bæot. De consecratione hujus decæ, vid. Val. Max. 8, 15. & Jul. Obseq. c. 15.

Vērtumnālia, ium, & ōrum, n. pl. Varr. A festival kept in October, in honour of

Vērtumnus, i, m. [à vertendo] A god worshipped by the Romans under several shapes, because he was thought to be the god of change, and to be gracefull under every form. Vērtumnus mille habet ornatus, mille decenter habet, Tib. 4, 2, 13. Hinc ¶ Vērtumnus natus iniquis, Hor. 2, 7, 14. seemeth to denote a whimsical man,

man, who changeth often, but without reason. *Sil. plura de hoc deo scire cupias, lege Prop. eleg. 2. lib. 4. Ov. Met. 14, 641. & seqq.*
Verulani, ðrum. m. pl. A people of Latium, Liv. 9, 42.

Vesbuius, i. m. id qui Vesuvius. Evomuit patros per secula Vesbuius ignes, Sil. 17, 598.

* *Vesici, ðrum. m. pl. Plin. 3, 20. Οὐσικίς, Ptol. A maritime city and port of Spain; hod. Hüsca & Guesca.*

Vesëvus, i. m. Val. Flacc. 4, 507. A mountain of Campania, very fruitfull and pleasant, till in the reign of the emperor Titus a flame burst out from the top of it, and laid the country about it in ashes. Here the elder Pliny, prompted by his curiosity to enquire into the cause of its burning, met his fate. Lege Plin. nepotis Ep. 26, l. 6. It hath since made frequent eruptions. Dicitur & Vesuvius, & per Synec. Vesuvius, quod vid.

Vesëvus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Vesuvius. Vicina Vesëvo Ora jugo, Virg. Georg. 2, 224.

Vesontio, ðnis. The metropolis of Burgundy, anciently the chief city of the Sequani, Cæs. B. G. 7, 27. hod. Besançon.

Vespasiæ, ðrum. f. pl. A place in the country of the Sabines, from whence the family of the Flavii had their cognomen, Suet. Vesp. 1.

Vespasianus, i. m. (Titus Flavius) The tenth Roman emperor, a valiant man, and of a mild nature, but given to covetousness. He got several victories in Britain. He undertook the war with the Jews under Nero. In two years time he conquered all Judea, except Jerusalem the metropolis; which was taken and burnt by his son of the same name, after a close siege of six months, A. D. 73. September 8. He died of a flux, æt. 70. imp. 9.

Vesta, æ. f. Two goddesses of this name; the one the goddess of fire [ab Æstia, focus, Cic. de Legib. 2, 12. vel ab VNA idem] the other of the earth [ab Æstia, flammæ, Ov. Fast. 6, 299.] In the former respect she had no image in her temple, Pausan. in Corinth. and Ovid affirmeth the same, Fast. 6, 196. However this be, it is certain in both respects her image was seen in Roman coins, with attributes suitable to both fire and earth. As she regardeth the former, she is taken for the wife of Cælus, and mother of Saturn by some, by others for the daughter of Saturn and Ops; the latter, the daughter of Jupiter. Hinc Vestales virgines, virgins obliged by vow to chastity, and had in great reverence; but if any broke their vow were buried alive, ap. Liv. aliosque passim.

Vestini, ðrum. m. pl. A people of Latium, bordering on the Sabines, Plin. 3, 5. Prope Civita di Penna, in Abrutio ulteriore, Hard. Hinc

Vestinus, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, the Vestini. Cæcus Vestinus, Mart. 13, 31. in lemmate.

Vesuvius, per Synec. pro Vesuvius, Val. Flacc. 3, 109. & Mart. 4, 44, 1. Vid. Vesuvius.

Vesuvius, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, Vesuvius. Vesuvia rura, Cels. 10, 133.

Vesülus, i. m. A mountain of the maritime Alps, on the west of Liguria, Virg. Æn. 10, 703. hod. Monteviso.

Vesüvius, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, Vesuvius. Vesuvius apex, Strab. Sylv. 3, 5, 72.

Vesüvius, ii. m. A burning mountain in Campania, Plin. 3, 2. hod. Monte di Somma.

Vetëra castra. A town in the dukedom of Cleves, Tac. Ann. 1, 45, 1. Hod. 4, 18, 7. & alibi.

Vettones, qui & Vætiones, um. m. pl. A people of Spain, bordering on Celtiberia, Sil. 3, 378. & Luc. 4, 9.

Vetülönia, æ. f. Sil. 8, 484. Οὐετςλάγιον, Ptol. A town of Tuscany. Hinc

Vetülönienfes, um. m. pl. & Vetülönii, ðrum. The people of Vetulonia, Plin. 3, 5.

U ante F.

Ufens, tis. m. (1) A river of Latium; hod. Il Portatore, Hard. (2) The name of a leader in the army of Turnus. (3) Virg. Æn. 7, 802. (2) Id. Æn. 8, 6.

Ufentinus, a, um. adj. Bordering upon Ufens. Ufentina tribus, Liv. 9, 20. quæ ap. Fest. Ufentina.

Uffugum, i. n. A town of the Brutians in Italy, Liv. 3, 19.

V ante I.

Viana, æ. f. A town of Noricum, or, as now, called, Schwaden in Germany, Plin. 4, 24.

Vibisci, ðrum. m. pl. A people of Gaul near the Lemnan-lake.

Vibius Virius, A senator of Capua, who dissuaded the surrender of the city to the Romans, and afterwards, with 27 senators more, having first intoxicated themselves with wine, and embraced each other, drank poison, and died, Liv. 26, 13.

Vibro Valentia, A town of the Brutii in Italy, Cic. Verr. 2, 4c. Hinc

Vibonenfis, e. adj. One of that town, Plin. 3, 5.

Vicetia, æ. f. A city of Lombardy, Plin. 3, 19. & Tac. Hist. 3, 8. Scrib. & Vincentia, pop. Vicetini, Cic. Epist. Fam. 11, 19.

Viçtoria, æ. f. The goddess of victory, Auson. In nummis vet. plerumque alata conspicitur.

Vienna, æ. f. (1) The metropolis of Austria, on the river Danube. (2) Also an ancient city of Savoy. (1) Olim Vindobona, & Flaviana dict. (2) Mart. 7, 87, 2.

Vigornia, æ. f. The city of Worcester. Villa Faustini, St. Edmund's Bury in Suffolk.

Vimînâlis collis [à viminibus, quorum ibi copia] One of the hills on which Rome standeth, Varr. L. 4, 8.

Vindëuci, ðrum. m. pl. A people inhabiting the northern part of the Alps, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 18.

Vindelicia, æ. f. [à Vindâ & Lico fluvii] A country in Germany, Plin. 3, 20. hod. Buravia.

Vndelis, is. f. Ant. Periland, Camd.

V. Emiâtor, ðris. m. A star in the constellation of Virgo, which ariseth before the harvest, Plin. 18, 31. to wit, August 26. Col. 11, 2.

Vinderius, i. m. Kneefergus in Ireland, Camd.

Vindoniffa, æ. f. Windisch in Switzerland, Tac. Hist. 4, 61, 7.

Vindonum, i. n. Silchester in Hampshire.

Vinovium, i. n. Winchester in the bishoprick of Durham, Camd.

Vubius, ii. m. [qu. Vubis, quod ab Æsculapio Dianæ rogatus ad vitam revocatus fuerit] A descendant of Hippolytus, who also was called Virbius, quid inter viros his fuerit, being restored to life by Æsculapius, vid. Virg. Æn. 7, 761.

Vudömârus, i. m. A commander of the Gauls, slain by Claudius Marcellus, who consecrated his spoils to Jupiter Feretrius, Prop. 4, 11, 38, & seqq.

Virgîlänu, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, Virgil. Virgiliâna virtus, Plin. præf. operis.

Vingilius, ii. m. The prince of Latin poets, born at Mantua in Italy the 15th of October, in the consulate of Pompey and Crassus. When young he studied at several places, as at Mantua, Cremona, Naples, and Rome, whither he went on account of his forfeited land, the Mantuans having espoused the wrong side in the civil wars, and by the interest of Pollio and Mæcenâs had them restored. Pollio put him upon writing his Eclogues, Mæcenâs his Georgicks, and Augustus his Æneis, which last he lived not to correct, and therefore would have had it burnt. But Augustus after his death ordered Tucca and Varus to revise and correct it, but add nothing. He died at Brundisium, Aug. 23. æt. 52. De eo lege Fab. 10, 1. Hujus vitam alii atque alii, sed diversè, scripserunt.

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Virgînius (Lucius) A Roman centurion, an honest and valiant man, father of Virginia, Liv. ubi supra.

Viriâtus, i. m. A Spaniard, who after he had been a shepherd, a hunter, and a soldier, was made a general, and routed several Roman commanders. At last, after 14 years of his command, invincible in the field, he fell by domestic treachery, Flor. 2, 17. sub fin.

* *Uricönium, i. n. Ant. Οὐρικόνιον, Ptol. Worcester in Shropshire, Camd.*

Virofidum, i. n. Warwick upon the river Eden, Camd.

Virtus, ðtis. f. A goddess worshipped by the Romans. Her temple was dedicated by M. Marcellus at the Porta Capena, and that of Honor near it; so that the way to his temple must be through hers. Vid. Liv. 29, 11. & Cic. N. D. 2, 23. Freq. hujus deæ simulacrum in nummis antiquis occurrit.

Viçula, æ. f. Plin. 4, 14. Viçula, Mela, 3, 4. A great river of Poland, which divideth Germany from Sarmatia; hod. le Weßel, vel la Vistule.

Hard. It ariseth in mount Crapax in Silesia, passeth by Cracow, Warsaw, and Dantzick, and falleth into the Baltick.

V. furgis, is. m. A large river of Germany, Plin. 4, 14. hod. Weser, Hard. It passeth through Bremen, and falleth into the North sea near Carolsburg.

Vitellia, æ. f. The wife of Faunus king of the Aborigines, in some places worshipped as a goddess, Suet. Vitel. 1.

Vitellius, ii. m. The ninth Roman emperor, a covetous man, and a great eater and drinker. His army for his vicious life deserted him, and proclaimed Vespasian. He was put to death in the most ignominious manner, in the eighth month of his reign, and 57th year of his age; his son and brother suffering with him. Lege vitam ejus ap. Suetonium.

Viterbium, vel Viterbum, i. n. A city of Tuscany, olim Vetulonia Platina; hod. Viterbo.

Vitruvius, ii. m. A famous engineer and architect in the time of Julius and Augustus Cæsar; he wrote ten books of architecture. Hodie extant.

Vitula, æ. f. [à vitulari, i. e. voce latari] The goddess of rejoicing and mirth. Vid. Macrob. Stat. 2, 2.

Vivarium, ii. n. Viviers in France. † Alba Augusta Helviorum.

U ante L.

Uliarus, i. f. The isle of Oleron belonging to France, Plin. 4, 19.

Ulmia, æ. f. A city of Swabia; hod. Ulm.

Ulmânetes, um. m. pl. A people of France, Plin. 4, 17. Their chief town was Sentis, Hard.

Ulmertum, i. n. Bed. Elmesly, a town in York-shire, Camd.

Ulpianus, i. m. A Tyrian by birth, an excellent lawyer in the reign of Alexander Severus, to whom he was master of the rolls. Opera ejus extant.

Ultio, ðnis. f. The goddess of revenge, Tac. Ann. 3, 13, 3.

Ultonia, æ. f. Ulster in Ireland, one of the four provinces into which it is divided. Vid. Geogr.

Ultrajectum, i. n. Utrecht in Holland. Adi Geogr.

Ulubræ, ðrum. f. pl. A small town of Campania in Italy, near Vilitræ, thinly inhabited, only famous for being the place where Augustus was educated, Vacuis ædilis Ulubris, Juv. 10, 102. conf. Hor. Sat. 1, 11. ult. Hinc

Ulubrânu, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, Ulubræ. Ulubranî incolæ, Cic. Epist. Fam. 7, 12.

Ulubrenfis, e. adj. Idem. Plin. 3, 4.

* *Ulyffes, is. vel Græcâ formâ, Ulyffeus, i. m. [Ὀδυσσεύς, Gr. & Æol. Ὀδυσσεύς] The son of Laërtes and Anticlea, king of the islands of Ithaca and Dulichium. He was the most eloquent, politic, and wise commander of all the Greeks, who went to the siege of Troy, vid. Cic. Tusc. 5, 3. & Hor. Ep. 1, 217. & seqq. He feigned*

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madness, that he might not be forced to go to the siege of Troy, presaging the many sufferings he should undergo there, *vid. Cic. Off. 3, 26. conf. Tib. 4, 1, 52. & seqq. & Prop. 3, 12. & deinceps.* His wisdom and policy were judged to have contributed more to the taking of Troy than the valour of any commander; for which reason the armour of Achilles was judicially given to him rather than to Ajax, *Ov. Met. 13.* After the destruction of Troy he suffered many toils and hardships for ten years together, before his return home. *Vid. Tibull. & Prop. ubi supra.*

* Ulyssippo, ōnis. f. *Mela, Ulyssippo, Plin. 8, 42. [ab Ulyssē conditore] The metropolis of Portugal, near the mouth of the Tagus, built on seven hills, a rich mercantile city; hod. Lisbon.*

Ulyssippōnensis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lisbon. Ulyssippōnense promontorium, Plin. 4, 21.*

U ante M.

* UMBER, i. m. & pl. Umbri, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Umbria. UMBER pastus, Catull. 37, 11. Umbros agro pellebant, Liv. 5, 35. Umbrosum gens fuit antiquissima Italia.*

* Umbria, æ. f. [ab ὀμβρος, imber, vel pot. ab umbrā, quod ab Apennini propinquitate umbrosa sit regio] *A spacious country on both sides the Apennine, Plin. 3, 14. Liv. 10, 1.*

Umbro, ōnis. m. *A large river of Tuscany. Umbro navigiorum capax, Plin. 3, 4. hod. Ombrone, mediam ferē, Arnū inter Tiberimque, fecit Etruriam, Hard.*

V ante O.

Voadicia, æ. f. *A queen of Britain, who gained a great conquest over the Romans, Tac. Agric. 16.*

Vōbisca, æ. f. *A town of Spain encompassed with woods, Mart. 1, 50, 14. ubi al. Voberca.*

Vōcontii, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Gaul, in the Dauphinate, Plin. 3, 4. Hinc*

Vōcontius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Vocontii. Forum Vocontium, Cic. Fam. 10, 34. Rura Vocontia, Sil. 3, 467. ubi al. Vocuntia.*

Vōgēsus, i. m. *A hill parting Lorraine from Burgundy and Alsace, Luc. 1, 397.*

Volaterræ, ārum. f. pl. *A city of Tuscany, the birth place of Persius, Plin. 3, 5. Hinc*

Volateriānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Volaterræ. Volateriana vada, Cic. pro Quint. 6. hod. Vadi, vicus cum portu, in agro Pisanō, à Volaterris xx. M. P. Hard. De Volaterranis incolis vid. Cic. Domo, c. 30. & Epist. Fam. 13, 4.*

Volcæ, ārum. m. pl. *Inhabitants of Gaul, between the Garonne and Rhodanus. Hanc validam gentem appellat Liv. 21, 26. hod. Caux de Languedoc.*

Volcatius, ii. m. *There were several of this name. (1) Tullus, a consul, who deterred Catiline from petitioning for the consulate. (2) Gallicanus, an historian, who wrote the life of Avidius Cassius. (3) Sedigitus, who wrote of the Latin comic writers. (1) Aescen. Ped. in Orat. Cic. in togā candidā. (2) Extat vita. (3) Gell. 15, 24.*

Vōlēsus, i. m. (1) *A Sabine, who came to Rome with Tatius. (2) A praefect of Asia under Augustus, who having beheaded 300 in one day, strutted among the dead bodies, and cried out, O rem regiam! (1) Ov. è Pont. 3, 2, 105. (2) Sen. de Ira, 1, 5.*

Voluba, æ. f. *Falmouth in Cornwall.*

Vologesius, i. vel Vologeses, is. m. *A king of the Parthians in Nero's time, brother of Tiridates. Multa de eo invenies ap. Tacitum.*

Vōlōnes, um. m. pl. *Servants who voluntarily took up arms for their Roman masters in the second Punic war, and were therefore made free.*

Volsci, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Latium, whose metropolis was Anxur; they conspired with the Æqui against the Roman power, Vid. Liv. 3, 4. & Plin. 3, 5. Hinc*

Volscus, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the Volscians. Volscā de gente Camilla, Virg. Æn. 7, 803.*

Volsēni, ōrum. pl. & Volsēnum, i. n. *An ancient city of Etruria, Liv. 7, 3. & 10, 37. & Juv. 3, 191. hod. Bolsena.*

Volsinienis, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the Volsinians, Liv. 5, 32. & 9, 41. & 5, 1.*

Vōlūsius, ii. m. (1) *A silly poet of Padua, who came to Rome with Ennius, and wrote annals. (2) Lucius, of an ancient family in the reign of Claudius, who had amassed vast sums of money. (1) Annales Volusi, cecata charta, Catull. 34, 1. (2) Tac. Ann. 1, 12, 22. & 14, 56, 1.*

Vōmānum, i. n. vel Vōmānus, i. m. *A river of Picenum, Plin. 3, 13. & Sil. 8, 439. hod. Vomano, Hard.*

|| Vopiscus (Flavius) *A biographer, who under Diocletian, and Constantius Chlorus, wrote the lives of some of the Roman emperors. Liber extat.*

|| Voreda, æ. f. *Penrith, or rather Old Carlisle, Litt. unde incert.*

U ante R.

Urāgus, i. m. [ab urgendo quod moriendi tempus urget, Cic. nisi rectius ab ἐργος, agmen extremum ducens, quod ultimum tabulae humanae actum excipiat] *A name of Pluto. Rhodig.*

* Urānia, æ. & Urānie, es. f. [ab ὕρανις, Gr. cœlestis] *The daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, the goddess who presides in astronomy; one of the nine Muses. Excipit Uranie; secere silentia cunctæ, Ov. Fast. 5, 55.*

* Urānōpolis, is. f. [i. e. cœlestis civitas; ab ὕρανις, Gr. & πόλις, civitas] *A city of Macedonia, under mount Athos, Plin. 4, 10.*

Urbesalvia, æ. f. *A town of the Marchia di Ancona in Italy, Plin. 3, 13. hod. Urbisaglia, Hard.*

Urbīnum, i. n. *A city of Umbria in Italy. Hinc Urbinates incolæ, Plin. 3, 14.*

Urbs, is. m. *The name of a river in Liguria, Claud. de B. Get. 555.*

|| Urbs vetus, *A city of Etruria; hod. Orvieto.*

Urci, ōrum. m. pl. *A city formerly of Spain, Plin. 3, 3.*

Urgo, ōnis. f. *An island in the Tyrrhene sea, between the coast of Pisa in Italy, and the island of Corsica, Plin. 3, 6. It is said to be about ten miles in circumference.*

Uria, æ. f. *A city of Andalusia in Spain, called also Castum Julium, Plin. 3, 1.*

|| Uriconium, ii. n. *Anton. Worcester in Shropshire, Camd. int.*

Urpines, i. m. *A river of Hungary, Plin. 4, 26. hod. Sarroitz, Hard.*

Uriso, ōnis. f. *Plin. 3, 1. Urisco, Hirt. B. Hisp. 26. A city of Spain, a day's journey from Munda, supposed to be Ossuna, which giveth title to a duke.*

|| Urus, i. m. *The river Ouse, which washeth the city of York.*

U ante F.

Ufalitanum, i. n. *A town in Africa, Plin. 5, 4.*

Uspētes, um. m. pl. *Cæs. B. G. 4. iidem videntur esse qui Uspii, Tac. Ann. 13, 56, 4. & Mart. 6, 60. A people of Germany, but by reason of their frequent removals of uncertain situation.*

|| Utecona, Oxocona, Anton. rell. Ytecona, æ. f. *Okingate in Shropshire, Camd. interpr.*

Utiā, æ. f. (1) *A mountain in the Sabine country of an easy descent. (2) One of the Æolian islands in Sicily. (1) Hor. Od. 1, 17, 11. (2) Plin. 3, 8.*

U ante T.

Utica, æ. f. *An inland city of Africa, in the country of Tunis, built and inhabited by a Tyrian colony, Just. 3, 14, 2. This place is famous for the suicide of Cato. Hinc*

Uticensis, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Utica. Ager Uticensis, Liv. 27, 5. De incolis, vid. Cic. pro Balb. 22.*

|| Utricesum, ii. n. *Utrecht in Holland, Amm.*

|| Utriculum, i. n. *Id. quod Otriculum, q. v.*

V ante U.

Vulcānalia, um. & ōrum. n. pl. *Feasts in honour of Vulcan, celebrated Aug. 22. Col. 11, 3.*

Vulcāniæ insulæ, *Seven small islands between Sicily and Lucania, Plin. 3, 8.*

Vulcānius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Vulcan. Arma Vulcania, Virg. Æn. 8, 535. Vulcania tellus, i. e. Sicilia, Id. ib. 422.*

Vulcānus, i. m. [à fulgore, qu. Fulgurus enim est pro digam. & c pro g] *The son of Jupiter and Juno, according to Phurnutus, or of Juno alone, according to Hesiod. Theog. 397. Jupiter being angry with him hurled him out of heaven, and he was falling from morn till sun set, when he pitched on the island Lemnos, but was much dispirited and lamed, Hom. Il. α, sub fin. He was Jupiter's founder, and with his servants, the Cyclops, forged his bolts, and taught the Lemnians the smith's trade; whence he is also called Mulciber, à mulcendo, i. e. molliendo ferro. Vid. Mulciber.*

Vultur, ūris. m. *A mountain on the confines of Apulia, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 9.*

Vulturum, & Vulturinus, i. *A town, and rapid river in Campania, Plin. 3, 5. Luc. 2, 423. hod. Voltorno, Hard.*

U ante X.

|| Uxacona, vid. Uxocona.

Uxama, æ. f. *A town of Spain, Plin. 3, 3. hod. el Borge d'Osma ad Durium amnem, in Castellā vetere, Hard.*

|| Uxeilā, æ. f. *Cokerwell in Devonshire.*

Uxeliodūnum, i. n. *A town of Guicome in France, Hirt. B. G. 8, 32. hod. La puech d'Ulys.*

U ante Z.

|| Uzalitanum oppidum, *An inland town of Africa near Utica, Litt. ex Plin. sed non inven.*

* || Uzeila, æ. f. [Οὐζέλλα, Plin.] *Legwiltick in Cornwall, Camd. int.*

|| Uzetia, æ. f. *A city of Languedoc in France, Litt. ex Mart.*

Uzita, æ. f. *An inland town of Africa, Hirt. B. Afr. 41.*

W ante vocales, quarum tamen nullæ in classicis reperiuntur.

|| WARSZAWIA, æ. f. *Warsaw, the capital city of Poland.*

|| Warvicus, i. m. *The town of Warwick.*

|| Westmonasterium, i. n. *Westminster.*

|| Westmorla, æ. f. *Westmoreland, a country in England.*

|| Westphalia, æ. f. *A country of Germany.*

|| Wigornia, vel Vigornia, æ. f. *Worcester.*

|| Windesora, vel Vindelora, æ. f. *Windsor.*

|| Wintonia, vel Vintonia, æ. f. *Windsor.*

|| Wormacia, æ. f. *The city Worms, olim Barbetomagus.*

X ante A.

* || XANTIPPE, es. f. [Ξαντίππη, Gr.] *The wife of Socrates, so imperious and clamorous a woman, that she would have been intolerable to any other man; and even him, as he confessed, if she had not born him children, Laërt. Vid. & Gell. 1, 17. & Æl. Var. Hist. 11, 12.*

* Xantippus, i. m. [Ξαντίππος, Gr.] *A valiant and successful Spartan commander, who after the Carthaginians had been beaten at sea by the Romans, and worsted in several battles by land, was sent for to command their forces; which*

which he did with such success, that he took Attilius Regulus prisoner, but was ill rewarded for his great services, *Liv. Epit. lib. 18. & lib. 28, 43.*

*Xantho, ūs, f. [*ἄλκων, flava*] *A sea nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and Tetys, Virg. Georg. 4, 336.*

*Xanthus, i, m. [*ἄλκων, flavus, quod oves flavas faciat, Plin. 2, 103.*] (1) *A river near Troy, so called by the gods, but by men Scamander. It ariseth in mount Ida, and is discharged into the Hellespont.* (2) *Another in Lydia, with a city of the same name.* (3) *An historian, who wrote of the affairs of Lydia.* (4) *A lyric poet.* (5) *The name of Achilles's horse, so called from his colour.* (1) *Hom. Il. v, 74.* (2) *Id. Il. 5, 172.* & *de urbe vid. Mela.* (3) *Suid. Meminit & Plin. 25, 1.* (4) *Æl. Var. Hist. 4, 26.* (5) *Hom. Il. π, 149.* & *Claud. de 4 Conf. Hon. 556.*

X ante E.

*Xenagoras, æ, m. [*Ξεναγόρας, Gr. ex ξένος, hospes, & ἀγορά, forum*] *A Rhodian, so great a drinker, that he was nicknamed Amphora, Æl. Var. Hist. 12, 36. But Athenæus calleth him Xenarchus, and his nickname Metreta, lib. 10.*

*Xenocles, is, m. [*Ξενοκλῆς, Gr. ex ξένος, hospes, & κλέος, gloria*] (1) *A commander in the army of Agesilaus king of Sparta, in his expedition against the Persians.* (2) *Also the prince of the Asian Rhetoricians.* (1) *Diod. lib. 14.* (2) *Cic. de Clar. Or. c. 91.*

Xenocrates, is, m. [*Ξενοκράτης, Gr. sc. hospitibus imperans; ex ξένος, hospes, & κρατία, impero*] *A philosopher of Chalcedon, one of Plato's scholars at the same time as Aristotle; of whom their master used to say the former wanted spurs, the latter reins. He succeeded Speusippus in his school. Of 50 talents sent him by Alexander he took only 30 Mnae, and that too lest he should seem to despise the king's bounty, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32. His honesty was so approved by his citizens, that the courts would not put him to his oath, when he was an evidence in law, Cic. Attic. 16, 1. & Lege vitam ejus ap. Laert. qui quinque aliorum ejus nominis meminit.*

*Xenodorus, i, m. [*Lat. hospitibus donum; ex ξένος, hospes, & δῶρον, donum*] *An excellent statuary and engraver, Plin. 34, 7.*

*Xenon, ōnis, m. [*ἄλκων, hospes*] *An historian, who wrote upon the affairs of Crete and Italy, Macrobi. Sat. 1, 9. ab aliis dicitur Xeno.*

*Xenophanes, is, m. [*ex ξένος, hospes, & φαίω, luceo*] *A philosopher of Colophon. He lived in the fortyeth Olympiad, according to Sext. Empiricus. He wrote against the account of the gods given by Homer and Hesiod. Meminit illius Cic. de Divin. 1, 3. & N. D. 1, 11.*

*Xenophilus, i, m. [*Lat. hospitibus charus, vel amicus; ex ξένος, hospes, & φίλος, amicus*] *A physician who lived a hundred and five years without any sickness, Plin. 7, 50.*

*Xenophon, ōntis, m. [*Ξενοφών, Gr.*] *A scholar of Socrates, eminent for religion, justice, and all moral and civil virtues; neither did he excell less in the military art, being a very good commander. He was very well respected by the younger Cyrus, who gave him a military command; under the character of whose education he draweth the image of a perfect, and every way accomplished, prince, in eight books, in a most sweet and natural style, without the least affectation, as is evident, because, as Fabius observeth, no affectation can reach it, lib. 10, 1. Hence that of Cicero, Xenophontis voce Musas quasi locutas ferunt, in Orat. c. 19. He wrote several other things, as particularly the sayings and acts of Socrates, &c.*

Xera, æ, f. *A town of Andalusia in Spain, Steph.*

*Xerōlōya, æ, f. [*i. e. sicca Libya; ex ξηρός aridus, & Λιβύη, Libya*] *An inland part of Africa, as Marmarica, Marcotis, &c. Dixerat sita regio, Maroni, Æn. 4, 42. ubi vid.*

*Xerxes, is, m. [*Ξέρξης, Gr.*] *A king of Persia, the son of Darius. He was a very haughty prince, but very weak and unsuccessfull. The war with the Athenians begun by his father, he prosecuted, invading Greece with 700,000 men of his own kingdoms, and 300,000 auxiliaries, and 12,000 ships. But this so great and powerful an army wanted a commander; for the king who should have led them on, was always last in the field, and first in the flight. He was first opposed at Thermopylae; Leonidas king of Sparta, with 4000 men, endeavouring to hinder his landing, which they did for several days, cutting off vast numbers of their enemies, but at length wearied with slaughter, they all fell. Upon which he marched to the city, burnt it, and several others which were empty of inhabitants. Themistocles having overcome him in a sea-fight, from which he fled in a fisherman's boat, afterwards perfected the liberty of Greece more by policy, than his arms. Vid. Just. 3, 12. & seq. Nep. in Themist. & Herod. lib. 7.*

X ante Y.

Xynia, ærum, f. pl. *A city of Thessaly, taken and plundered by the Romans, Liv. 32, 13.*

Xysti, ōrum, m. pl. [*ἄλκων, ubi lustrabantur*] *Wrestlers, who exercised in winter time in a large portico, or gallery, Suet. Aug. 45. vid. & Vitruv. 5, 11. & 6, 10.*

Z ante A.

*Zacynthus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Zacynthus. Zacynthios quosdam adolecentes elegit, Nep. Dion. 9.*

*Zacynthos, i, vel us, f. [*Ζακύνθος, Gr.*] *An island in the Ionian sea, not far from Cephalonia, on the western side of Peloponnesus. Nemorosa Zacynthus, Virg. Æn. 3, 270. Alta Zacynthos, Ov. Ep. 1, 87. hod. Zante. It is computed to be about sixty miles in circumference, and is subject to the Venetians.*

*Zagreus, i, m. [*ἄλκων, intens. & γαῖος, vetus*] *A name of Bacchus, when old, as he appeareth in the Thasian and Theban coins. The poets make him the son of Jupiter and Persephone. Vid. Suid.*

Zagrus, i, m. *A mountain of Asia, parting Media and Assyria, Plin. 6, 27.*

Zalates, is, m. *An Armenian pathick, sent as a hostage to Rome, and there debauched, Juv. 2, 164.*

Zaleucus, i, m. *A Locrenian lawgiver, who enacted, that adulterers should lose their eyes. His son was found guilty, and he in pity to his son pulled out one of his own eyes, and one of his son's, that two eyes might be paid to the law, Val. Max. 6, 5. ext. 3.*

Zama, æ, f. *An island of Africa, distant five days journey from Carthage, Liv. 30, 29. & 32, 16. Scipio gained a great victory, at this place, against Hannibal, Sil. 3, 261.*

*Zamolxis, is, m. [*Ζάμολξις, Gr.*] *A Gete, servant to Pythagoras, who after his master's death returning home, civilized his countrymen, and by them was reputed a god. Vid. plura ap. Herod. 4, 95.*

*Zancleus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Zancle. Zancleæ moenia, Sil. 14, 48. & Zancleus, a, um, ut Zancleia saxa, Ov. Met. 14, 47.*

*Zancle, es, f. [*ἄλκων, falx, quod ibi falcem depoverit Saturnus, vid. Zancleus*] *A city of Sicily, by Strabo taken for Messana; vid. & Thucyd. lib. 6. Ov. Fast. 4, 474. περὶ παλαιῶν, Quique locus curvæ nomina falcis habet.*

Zancles, is, m. *A Samothracian, who after 102 years bred new teeth, Plin. 11, 37.*

Zariafa, æ, f. *A city of Baetiana, Plin. 6, 15.*

Z ante E.

|| Zelandia, æ, f. *Zealand, a country of Lower Germany. Also an isle of Denmark, situate in the Baltick. Vid. Verstegan, c. 4.*

Zeladium, ii, n. *A promontory of Isthmia upon Demetrias, Liv. 31, 6.*

*Zeno, ōnis, m. [*Ζήνων, Gr.*] (1) *A citizen of Citrus in Cyprus, the founder of the sect of the Stoicks. The reputation of his integrity was so great at Athens, that they left the keys of the city at his house, and presented him with a golden garland, and set up his statue in brass. He compared logick to a clutched fist, and rhetorick to an open hand. He lived ninety years in health, and at length strangled himself. He placed the summum bonum in virtue.* (2) *|| Zeno Eleates, a master of logick, and famous for his patience in bearing tortures under Nearchus the tyrant.* (3) *An Epicurean philosopher, cotemporary with Tully, whose discourses he and Atticus went often to hear.* (4) *Another of this name, whom the Armenians made their king, and called Artaxias, after the name of their chief city Artaxata.* (1) *Vid. Cic. in Orat. 32. & pro Murenâ, 29. item Acad. 1, 10.* (2) *Laert. (3) Cic. de Fin. 1, 5.* (4) *Tac. Ann. 2, 56, 2.*

Zenobia, æ, f. *The wife of Odenatus king of the Palmyrenians; a learned lady, who spoke readily the Greek and Ægyptian tongues, and soon improved much in the Latin. She understood the Eastern history so well, that she is said to have epitomized it. After Aurelian's triumph over her, she was used very courteously, and lived in Tibur. Vid. plura ap. Treb. Poll. in 30 tyrant.*

Zenodotus, i, m. (1) *A grammarian, keeper of the first Ptolemy's library at Alexandria, and tutor to his sons.* (2) *|| Another, a grammarian likewise of Alexandria, who revised the censures of Aristarchus upon Homer. This grammarian is not to be confounded with the former, because Aristarchus lived in the time of Ptolemy Philometer. He wrote against Plato concerning the gods.* (3) *|| A sophist in the reign of Hadrian.* (1) *Suet. de Ill. Gramm. c. 11.* (2) *Vid. Voss. de Hist. Græc. c. 11.* (3) *Vid. And. Schott. qui hujus, & aliorum Adagia edidit; in præf. dicitur hic etiam Zenobius.*

*Zephyre, es, f. [*ἄλκων, Zephyrus, vid. Appel.*] *An island near Crete, Plin. 4, 12.*

*Zephyritis, itidis, f. [*ab eodem*] *Patron. Flora so called, the daughter of Zephyrus, Catull. 64, 57.*

*Zephyrium, ii, n. [*ex eodem themate*] (1) *A promontory of the Locrians in Italy; hod. Capo Burfano, Hard.* (2) *A town of Cilicia.* (1) *Plin. 3, 5.* (2) *Id. 5, 27.*

Zerbis, is, m. *A river of Mesopotamia, Plin. 6, 26.*

Zerynthius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Zerynthus. Zerynthia littora, Ov. Trist. 1, 9, 19.*

|| Zerynthus, i, f. *A city of Samothracia, where was the cave of Hecate. Vid. præced.*

*Zêthes, vel Zêtes, is, m. [*Ζήτης, Gr.*] *The son of Boreas and Orithyia, and brother of Calais; which two brothers the poets feign to be winged, and were sent to pursue the Harpyies, Ov. Met. 7, 716. Val. Flacc. 1, 469.*

Zetta, æ, f. *A maritime town of Africa, Hirt. B. Afr. 63.*

*Zêthus, vel Zêtus, i, m. [*Ζήθος, Gr.*] *The twin brother of Amphion, whose different studies had broke off all fraternal love, if Amphion's condescension had not cemented it, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 42.*

Zêgūtāna, æ, f. *A maritime region of Africa, bounding on Numidia, Plin. 5, 4.*

Zeugma, itis, f. *A city of Syria Comagena, near the river Euphrates, Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 137.*

Zeuxes, is, m. [*Ζεύξης, Gr.*] *An excellent painter, a rival of Parrhasius, Plin. 35, 10.*

Z ante

Z ante I.

Zigæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people near the Palus Mæotis*, Plin. 6, 7.

Zimyri, ōrum, m. pl. *A country of Æthiopia*, Plin. 36, 16.

Zioberis, is, m. *A river of Asia on the borders of Hyrcania*, which runeth directly for three furlongs; then a rock beating back its stream, divideth itself into two channels; soon after it meeteth again more rapid, and hideth itself under ground three hundred furlongs. Thence emerging it maketh a new channel, and groweth larger, and at last falleth into another river called Rhidago, Curt. 4, 4.

Z ante M.

Zmilus, i, m. *One of the architects of the Lemnian labyrinth*, Plin. 36, 13.

Z ante O.

Zoclae, ārum, m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Plin. 3, 3.

*Zōilus, i, m. [Ζῶϊλος, Gr.] *A grammarian of Amphipolis, called Homeromastix, or Homer's scourge, because he wrote against Homer. He also carped at the writings of Plato, and other approved authours; whence it came to pass that*

Zōilus was commonly used for any snarling criticism, vid. *Or. Remed. Am.* 1, 365. & seq. *Vitruvius* maketh him cotemporary with Ptolemæus Philadelphus, *Præf. lib.* 7. but *Æl. Var. Hist.* 11, 10. throweth him back to the ninety-fifth Olympiad, in the second whereof Socrates took his fatal dose.

Zona, æ, f. *A town and hill of Thrace, at the mouth of the Hebrus*, Plin. 4, 11.

|| Zonaras, æ, m. *A Constantinopolitan historian, who endeth where Nicetus beginneth, and where he endeth Nicephorus beginneth. Opera extant.*

*Zōpyrus, i, m. [Ζῶπυρος, Gr.] (1) *A nobleman of Persia, who when Darius had long besieged Babylon in vain, maimed himself, cutting off his nose and ears, and fled to the Babylonians; they being moved with pity, and thinking he bore a deadly hatred to the king, made him their general, but he taking a convenient time delivered the city to his master, who gratefully said he would rather have Zopyrus whole, than take twenty Babylons.* (2) *Also a physiognomist, who looking on Socrates's face said he was a passionate and ill-tempered man; but being derided and abused for his opinion, Socrates in his favour said, His judgement is right, I was naturally such, but philosophy hath cured me.* (1) *Just.* 1, 10, 15. (2) *Cic. de Fato*, 5. & *Tusc.* 2, 37. *Alii hujus nominis inveniuntur.*

*Zōroastres, is, m. [Ζωροάστρης, Gr.] *He is said to have been king of the Bactrians, and cotemporary with Ninus king of Assyria. He was the first that studied magick, Plin.* 30. as also astronomy, and the Chaldean arts, *Justin.* 1, 1, 9. Some have taken him for Cham the son, or Misraim the grandson, of Noah. Several other magicians of this name are mentioned by writers, but there is no certainty of any except him, who was a friend of Cyrus the great, and attended him in his expeditions, mentioned by Arnobius. *Vid. Dissertationem super Zoroastre, Joh. Petr. Ursini.*

*Zōsimus, i, m. [Ζωσίμος, Gr.] (1) *The freedman of the younger Pliny.* (2) || *A Greek historian, who wrote of Constantine and the following emperours, but was very severe against the Christians, being an obstinate heathen.* (1) *Plin. Ep.* 5, 19. (2) *Opus extat.*

*Zoster, ōris, m. [Ζώστης, Gr.] *A promontory of Attica, between the Piræean haven, and the isle of Cea. Meminit Cic. ad Attic.* 5, 12.

Z ante Y.

*Zygia, æ, f. [ἡ Ζήγυμι, jungo, quod sit dea connubii] *A name of Juno the goddess of marriage. Lat. Pronuba.*

Zyras, æ, m. *A river of Lower Mæsia, which dischargeth itself into the Euxine sea.* Plin. 4, 11.

Rei antiquariæ studiosis & benevolentibus S.

CUM fasti Romani non solum urbis olim principis orbis terrarum futuræ cunabula, mirandaque planè incrementa, civium priscam virtutem, felicitatemque, eventa rerum memorabilia, temporum in annos, menses, & dies, dierum in fastos, nefastos, intercisos, & atros, distributionem, deorum nomina, & cultus singulares, ferias, sacrificia, victimas, litationes, fana, delubra, aras, templa vota, ædificata, consecrata, festa, ludos solennes, epulas, sacrorum ritus & cæremonias, februa parentationes, iusta, & in summâ theologiam gentium penè universam, nec non victorias, illustrium virorum in rempub. merita egregia, fortium virtutem & res gestas, leges, senatûs consulta, scita plebis, principum & imperatorum natales, aliaque multa, quæ ad civitatem regendam ornandamque pertinebant; signorum item ortus & occasus, atque hæc omnia brevibus quasi tabellis conclusa, contineant; horum recordationem neque vobis injucundam, neque aliis cognitionem inutilem ratus, ad hoc opus meum kalendarium vetus Romanum adjeci, reverendi doctique viri antecessoris mei exemplum secutus. In hoc tamen aliam ab illo insititiam: Ille formam kalendarii veteris non dedit; ego literis majusculis, & scripturæ compendiis, quibus kalendaria prisca ad hanc usque diem adservantur in tabulis & lapidibus exscripta, dedi: ille nudos dedit fastos; ego notis ex antiquis scriptoribus, vel recentiorum commentariis, quæ ad res ipsas, vel ad rerum certos dies designandos pertinere videbantur, illustratos. Quæ quidem notæ pleraque, ingenuum enim est profiteri per quem profeceris, quatenus semestre Nasonis (he! nobis! quis enim sine dolore alterius semestris damnum commemorare potest?) doctissimum opus respiciunt, copiosissimis illis eruditissimi viri Car. Neapolis debentur; quas tamen pro ratione brevitatæ institutæ contraxi. In posteroribus sex mensibus, ubi macrior erat seges, undecunque licebat excerpfi.

Nasonis fastos semestres kalendario veteri subjeci, quò illorum ab hoc discrepantia melius appareret, deinde quò tironibus ad antiquitates & historiam Romanam patentior fieret aditus, cum brevibus his notis, & doctissimi viri, qui locupletissimos Indices ad auctores classicos attexuit, kalendario fastibus Ovidianis præmisso, adjuti essent. Voleat, profectò quidem perdolet, fastos hos in scholis minus tritos quàm cæteri poetæ libri, cum sint omnium lectu dignissimi, omnium doctissimi, omnium denique utilissimi.

Alios dies fastos ex kalendariis publici juris nuper factis addidisse licuit, sed, unde desumptis, cum ego nescirem, neque illorum editores ipsi dicerent, supersedi. Egone, cui in minimis credi non postulem, in rebus gravissimis, quales sunt annalium res & certa tempora, meâ fide solâ, publicè quicquam ut darem? pessimè ceterè illud libro concineret, cujus in appendiculis hoc kalendarium dedi, in quo quidem libro, ne ullum quidem vocabulum auctoritate suâ destitueretur, sedulo cavi.

Cum mensium numerus Cæsareus numero deorum consentium responderet, singulos in singulorum deorum tutelâ esse voluerunt Romani, quas quidem tutelâs Kalendario Rustico notatas in cujusque mensis capite inde exscripsi; & cum eadem de causâ signa Zodiaci eorundem tutelâs supponerentur, atque ortus & occasus eorum in kalendariis fiat frequens mentio, tutelâs illas versibus Manilianis conscriptas hic apponere visum est.

Lanigerum Pallas, Taurum Citherea tuetur,
Formosos Phœbus Geminos, Cylleni' Cancrum,
Jupiter & cum matre Deûm regit ipse Leonem,
Spiciferæ est Virgo Cereris, fabricataque Libra
Vulcano, pugnax Mavortî Scorpius hæret,

Venantem Diana virum sed partis equinæ,
Atque angusta fovet Capricorni fidera Vesta,
E Jovis adverso Junonis Aquarius Astrum est,
Agnoscitque suos Neptunus in æquore Pisces.

Horum & aliorum siderum ortus & occasus, quorum in kalendario Romano duplicem usum mirè, ut omnia, describit Maro, Georg. 1, 204. ex Columellâ exscripsi, cum in sex mensibus primis à Nafone non docentur; & nonnunquam etiam ad convenientiam & discrepantiam inter se denotandam, ex Plinio. Verum Columellam præcipuè sequi visum est, quoniam ille ex professo astrologiæ studuit, librosque contra astrologos composuit.

Non est ut apud vos vetustatis peritos quicquam de fastis dicam, aliquid tantum de eorum origine tangam, cum explicatio ex scriptoribus Romanis & recentiorum commentariis petenda sit.

Numam secundum regem Romanorum pleraque, quæ in fastos postea relata sunt, instituisse, speciatimque fastos nefastosque dies fecisse, auctorem habemus Livium, Lib. 1. c. 19. Sed an in tabulas æneas incisa, & in ærarium publicum condita fuerint, ante xii Tab. confectioem, A. U. C. CCCIV, non perinde est certum. Post quem quidem annum, pontifices, quibus solis ex Numæ instituto omnia, quæ ad leges, deorumque cæremonias & cultum pertinebant, credita à principio fuerant, fastorum tabulam occultatam penes se servabant, specie quidem honoris, sed & fortasse lucri, ut dies agendi peterentur à paucis, & posse agi necne scirent pauci, quoniam fastos vulgò non habebant. Tandem A. U. C. CCCXLIX, C. Flavius. Cn. F. scriba fastos circa forum in albo proposuit, ut quando lege agi posset, sciretur. Hæc ferè ex Cicerone pro Murænâ, & Liv. lib. 9. c. ult. Sed quid vos diutius teneam? Quicquid in hoc kalendario sit à me peccatum, ut est humanum, humanitati vestræ ignoscendum & corrigendum relinquo, plurimasque vobis in literarum bonarum decus & profectum calendas ex animo voveo.

Menses Romani in calendas (vel kalendas) novas, & idus dividebant; ordinem verò retro numerandi exhibet sequens calendarium. Tempus etiam scriptis subsignabant hæc formâ: kalendis, nonis, idibus Januariis; pridie, tertio die, quarto, &c. vel ante diem tertium, quartum, &c. kalendas, nonas, idus Januarias vel Januarii. Genitivi autem, kalendarum, nonarum, iduum, pro kalendas, nonas, idus, rarò apud scriptores optimos occurrunt. Anno bissextili tam diem vigesimum quartum, quàm vigesimum quintum Februarii subsignabant sexto [die ante] kalendas Martias.

Ad calendariæ compendiariam scripturam sequentia observent Tirones.

Quæ literis majusculis scripta sunt sic notantur in kalendariis antiquis; literæ minores ad compendii explanationem pertinent. K. notat Calendæ. a. d. ante, vel ad, diem. F. Fastus dies, nempe in quo prætori licet tria verba judiciaria fari, sc. DO, DICO, ADDICO, qui dies sunt numero XXXVII. N. Nefastus, in quo tria illa verba fari non licuit. EN. Endotercisus dies, i. e. intercisos, quod genus erat Deûm hominumque commune. Ita dicti sunt, aut quòd intercedit Fas, aut quòd interciscum erat Nefas, nam in his inter cæsa & porrecta horæ erant Fastæ, horæ diei reliquæ Nefastæ. N. P. Nefasti primo, quibus diebus ante meridiem fari non licuit prætori. F. P. Fasti primo, nempe prioribus contrarii. Q. Rex C. F. i. e. Quando Rex (sacrorum) comitiavit, Fas. Q. ST. D. F. Quando stercus delatum est, Fas, quos dies, v. suis locis. Hi omnes erant numero LXV. Tertium genus notatum est C literâ, pro Comitialis dies, in quibus populus convenit ad suffragia ferenda. Hi dies, cum Comitia non haberentur, Fasti erant toti; cum haberentur, sed non per totum diem, tunc ex parte Fasti. Horum numerus erat CXXCIV, qui duobus generibus superioribus additi faciunt CCXIII. Cæteri omnes Nefasti erant, non ita tamen ut in illis conciones habere, causas orare, & leges premulgare non liceret.



JANUARIUS.

A Jano antiquissimo Italiæ rege nomen habet, Ov. Fast. 1, 64. Numa enim, qui ad solis cursum annum direxit, postquam duos menses Romuli calendario addidisset, hunc illi honorem haberi voluit, quod Janum solem antiquitas crederet, vel quod Janus antiquissimus Italiæ rex fuisset. Utrumque verò mensem Martio præposuit, hunc, quod rebus civilibus & reip. administrandæ intentior pacem bello potiolem; illum, quod lustrationibus & Deorum religionibus præcipuè deditus, Deorum cultu nihil antiquius judicaret. Alii à Januâ deductum nomen existimant, quod sit mensium janua; sed hoc eodem redit, cum janua sit à Jano. Mensis tamen Tutelam Junoni olim attributam fuisse, ut Dearum principi, ex calendario vetere rustico docemur, unde & reliquorum mensium Tutelæ sumuntur. In calendariis Romuli & Cæsaris est xxxi dierum, Numæ xxix.

1	Calendæ	K. JAN. F. Kalendæ Januarii. Fastus. Hæ Calendæ Junoni (1) sacræ, ut & reliquæ omnes Calendæ, <i>Ov. F. 1, 55. Dies Festus & auspicatus, id. ib. 65, & seqq. Templum duo Jovi & Æsculapio (2) dicata, id. ib. 290, & seqq. Hoc die ultro citroque munera passim strenæque missæ sunt, v. Suet. in Aug. 57. & eundem in Tib. 34.</i>
2	iv Non. vel ante Nonas	F. Fastus. Dies (3) inauspicatus, <i>id. ib. 58.</i>
3	iii	C. Comitalis. Cancræ brachia occid. <i>id. ib. 311. M. T. Ciceronis natalis, Cic. Ep. 5, 7. & Gell. 15, 28. Vota pro salute principis suscepta, Plutarch.</i>
4	Pridie	C. Lyra (4) pluviale signum exoritur, <i>Ov. F. 1, 315.</i>
5	Nonæ	NONÆ. F. Dies (5) inauspic. ut & reliquarum mensium nonæ, utpote sub nullius Dei tutelâ, <i>idem, ibid. 57.</i>
6	viii Id. vel ante Id.	F. in omni mense dies ater, <i>id. ib. 58.</i>
7	vii	C.
8	vi	C.
9	v	AGONalia. Agonalia (6) quæ & prius Agonia, <i>id. ib. 331. Delphin. oritur heliacè, id. ib. 457.</i>
10	iv	ENDotercifus, i. e. intercisus. Hiems (7) media, <i>id. ib. 459.</i>
11	iii	CARmentalia. N. P. Carmentalia (8) <i>id. ib. 462. Juturna (9) æde receptâ, id. ib. 463.</i>
12	Pridie	C.
13	Id.	EIDus N. P. i. e. nefastus primo. Jovi (10) albâ agnâ grandiori litatur, <i>id. ib. 56. & Ariete, id. ib. 588. Provinciæ (11) populo redditæ, id. ib. 589. Octavius salutatur (12) Augustus, id. ib. 590.</i>
14	xix Kal.	EN. DIES VITIOSus EX S. C. Dies ater, vid. suprâ Not. 3.
15	xviii	CAR. sacra Carmentæ relata, <i>id. ib. 618. Item Porrimæ (13) & Postvertæ, id. ib. 633.</i>
16	xvii	C. Concordiæ templum à Germanico datum, <i>id. ib. 637, & seqq. Sol in Aquarium transit, Col. 11, 2, 4. Leo manè occipit oriri, id. ib.</i>
17	xvi	C. Sol. à Capricorno in Aquarium (14) transit, <i>Ov. F. 1, 651. Concordiæ templum à L. Manlio in Galliâ votum, Liv. 22, 33. & 9, ult.</i>
18	xv	C. Aquarius incipit oriri, <i>Col. 11, 2, 4.</i>
19	xiv	C.
20	xiii	C.
21	xii	C.
22	xi	C. Fidicula vespere occidit, <i>Col. 11, 2, 4.</i>
23	x	C. Lyra penitus occidit heliacè, <i>Ov. F. 1, 654.</i>
24	ix	C. Stella (15) in pectore Leonis occidit, <i>id. ib. 1, 655.</i>
25	viii	C.
26	vii	C.
27	vi	C. Castori & Polluci (16) templum dicatum, <i>id. ib. 1, 705. & seqq.</i>
28	v	C.
29	iv	F.
30	iii	N. Pacis (17) ara, <i>id. ib. 710.</i>
31	Pridie	C.

(1) Huic Deæ agnâ & porcâ litabant, *Macrob. Sat. 1, 15. (2) In insulâ Tiberinâ circa A. U. C. CDLXII. in urentis pestilentie remedium, v. Liv. 1, ult. & Epit. 11. Val. Max. 1, 8. (3) Dies Calendas, Nonas, Idus proximè sequentes inauspicati habebantur, Ov. Fast. 1, 55. & seqq. vide & Jo. Tzetzen, Chil. 10. Hist. 303. (4) Sed Nonis, Col. 11, 2, 14. (5) Hic dies maximè Augusto cavebatur, sed δυσφημία causâ tantum, *Suet. Aug. 91. Conventus etiam publici, Macrob. Sat. 1, 15. Nuptiæ quoquæ devitandæ, id. ib. (6) In his rex sacrificus in regiâ ove feminâ litabat, Ov. F. 1, 333, & 334. de diversis Agonaliorum etymis eundem pete ibidem. Hæ Feriæ inter cæteras stativæ fuerunt, Macrob. Sat. 1, 16. (7) Nasoni adversatur Columella de R. R. lib. 11, 2, 97. ubi ad prid. Non. Jan. retulit. (8) Calend. Constant. notatur hoc Festum Dies**

*Carmentariorum, fuitque inter statos Dies, Macrob. Sat. 1, 16. (9) Ædes hæc ad Aquam virginem posita fuit, consentientibus Victore, Ruffo, & Frontino de Aquæduct. Roman. Neap. (10) Statori, ex Fide Calend. Constant. Hinc Festum Idulia dictum, & Agna idulis, Macrob. Sat. 1, 15. ex Varr. ut videtur. (11) A. U. C. DCCXXVI. Neap. (12) Qui idem Romulus dictus fuisset, nisi affectati regni suspensionem dari vereretur, Dio, lib. 53. (13) Harum prior, ab aliis Prosa, aliis Prorsa, sive Antevorta, de Nom. posterioris apud omnes convenit. Porrima dicta, quod præterita caneret; Postverta, quod futura, Macrob. Sat. 1, 7. (14) Ut & Plinio, sed Ptolem. & Col. 11, 2, 4. xvii. (15) Sed Col. 11, 2, 5. vi cal. (16) In regione viii Fratribus Tiberio & Druso constituta, *Suet. in Tib. c. 20. (17) In regione urbis xiv.**

F E B R U A R I U S.

Februarius mensis ita dictus, quòd *februa*, i. e. piamina vel lustrationes Februo lustrationum Deo fierent, v. *Serv.* in *Virg. Georg.* 1. n. 43. & *Isidor.* 5, 35. & *Ov. Fast.* 2, 19. & 31; vel à Junone Februatâ, cui hujus mensis xv cal. Mart. sacra fiebant, quæ *Lupercalia* dicta sunt à Lupercis Panos sacerdotibus, quo die; uti discimus ex *Nas. Fast.* 2, 267. nudi discurrentes, nisi quòd subligacula habebant ex pelle capræ Junoni immolatæ detracta, mulieres lustrabant. Hic mensis Numæ designatione primâ ultimus anni mensis erat, uti eleganter docet Naso, *Qui sacer est imis manibus imus erat*, *Fast.* 2, 52. Utque hic mensis annum, ita Terminus mensem terminabat, quinque diebus sequentibus intercalatis. In tutelâ Neptuni. In omnib. calendariis est xxviii dierum.

1	Calendæ	K. FEB. N. Kalendæ Februarii. Nefastus. Delubra Junoni (1) Sospitæ posita, <i>Ov. F.</i> 2, 56. Asyli (2) Lucus celebratur, <i>id. ib.</i> 67. Bidente Jovi ad penetrale Numæ (3) & in Capitolio litatur, <i>id. ib.</i> 70. Graves pluvix & nix (4) alta, <i>id. ib.</i> 2, 72.
2	iv Non.	N. Lyra (5) occidit, <i>id. ib.</i> 76. Terga Leonis occ. <i>id. ib.</i> 77.
3	iii	N. Occidit Delphin. <i>id. ib.</i> 79. Fidis tota, & Leo medius occidit, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 14.
4	Pridie	N.
5	Nonæ	NONæ. Junoni Februatæ, <i>Varr. L. L.</i> 5, 3. Octavius Pater (6) Patriæ salutatus, <i>Ov. F.</i> 2, 127. Aquarius dimidiatus oritur, <i>id. ib.</i> 145. Aura à Zephyris mollior, <i>id. ib.</i> 148.
6	viii Id.	N. Veris initium, <i>anonymi auctoris Παράπρηγμα</i> .
7	vii	Callisto Sydus occidit, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 15.
8	vi	N. Feralia per dies undecim, <i>Ov. F.</i> 2, 567, 568. Favonii afflatus, <i>Plin.</i> 15, 3.
9	v	N. Veris (7) initium, <i>Ov. F.</i> 2, 150.
10	iv	N.
11	iii	N. Arctophylacis pedes gemini oriuntur, <i>Id. ib.</i> 154.
12	Pridie	N.
13	Idus	EIdus. N. P. Faunalia, <i>id. ib.</i> 193. Fabiorum (8) clades numero CCCVI à Vejentibus apud Cremeram ad internecionem facta, <i>id. ib.</i> 195. Sagittarius vespere occidit, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 20.
14	xvi	N. Corvus, Anguis, & Crater (9) oriuntur, <i>Ov. F.</i> 2, 243, & <i>seqq.</i> Crater vespere oritur, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 20.
15	xv	LVPERcalia. N. P. Lupercalia (10) & (11) Faunalia <i>Ov. F.</i> 2, 267, & <i>seqq.</i> Flamina ventorum malefida & (12) incerta per sex dies, <i>id. ib.</i> 454, & <i>seqq.</i>
16	xiv	Sol (*) in Piscibus, <i>id. ib.</i> 458.
17	xiii	QVIRinalia. N. P. Quirinalia (13) <i>id. ib.</i> 475. Stultorum (14) Festum, <i>id. ib.</i> 513. (15) Fornicalia, <i>id. ib.</i> 527.
18	xii	C. Parentalium dies ultimus, <i>id. ib.</i> 533, 548. quæ & Feralia, <i>id. ib.</i> 569, 570. Anus Deæ (16) Tacitæ, <i>id. ib.</i> 572. seu Deæ Mutæ, 583. sacra facit.
19	xi	C.
20	x	C. Leo definit occidere, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 21.
21	ix	FERALia. F. Arcturus primâ nocte incipit oriri, <i>id. ib.</i>
22	viii	C. Charistia (17) cognatorum, <i>Ov. Fast.</i> 2, 617. & <i>Kalend. Constant.</i> Sagitta crepusculo incipit oriri, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 21.
23	vii	TERminalia. N. P. Terminalia, (18) <i>Ov. F.</i> 2, 641. Hirundo conspicitur, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 22.
24	vi	REGIFugium, (19) <i>Ov. F.</i> 2, 685. Hirundo veris prænuntia, <i>id. ib.</i> 582. Ab hoc die bis computato annus, mensis, & dies ipse Bissextus, vel Bissextilis, intercalaris, & embolimæus, superstitiosè pro inauspicato habitus
25	v	C.
26	iv	EN.
27	iii	EQUIria. N. P. Equiria (20) <i>id. ib.</i> 859.
28	Pridie	C.

(1) Hæc Dea in Nummis antiquis scribitur *Sispita*, Spanhem. de *Ufu & Præstantia Num.* p. 83, quæ & *Lanuvina* in Nummis obviis. (2) Alii legunt *Averni*. (3) Sc. ad Vestæ, ubi Numæ regia. (4) Idem dicit *Columella*, *R. R.* 11, 2, 14. (5) Occasum Fides totius ad iii Non. fert *Colum.* 11, 2, 14. (6) A senatu populoque Romano, ex *Frustulo Cal. Prænest.* & ex *Monumento Sedunorum veteri*. (7) *Plinius* autem 15, 3. & 2, 47. Id. vi. (8) Hæc clades accidit A. U. C. CCLXXVI. *Coss. T. Mene-*nio & C. Horatio Pulvillo, *Diod. lib.* 12. qui numero rotundo tantum trecentos facit; sed quod ad diem & mensem non convenit inter *Nasōnem & Livium*, qui ad xv Cal. Sextiles ponit, *Lib.* 6, 1. (9) Nasōni suffragatur *Columella* 11, 2, 20. (10) Lupercis dicta, quorum duobus Collegiis tertium addidit Cæsar, sc. Julium; hæc aliquandiu desueta restituit Augustus, *Suet. in vitâ*, 31. (11) De his vid. *Plutarch.* in *Romulo*; meminit horum

etiam *Cicero Philip.* 2, 24. (12) Eandem *ἀκτασουλαν* faciunt Ægyptii. (*) *Columellæ* die præcedente, 11, 2, 20. (13) Quirinalia, à Quirino vel Curino, quod à curis hasta, sic enim antiquissimi Sabini Martem vocabant postea Romulum. (14) Aliam à *Nasōne* nominis rationem vid. ap. *Plutarch.* in *Quæst. Rom.* (15) Hæc, Hæmina antiquus Scriptor, ap. *Plin.* 18, 2. *Farris torrendi Ferias* vocat, qui à Numâ institutas ait. (16) Hujus superstitionis auctor Numa, vid. *Plutarch.* in *vitâ*. (17) In his Epulæ, quas *Charistiam* vocabant, fuerunt, *Val. Max.* 2, 1. (18) Ita dicta quòd in his annum antiquum terminabant, cæteris quinque diebus mensis ultimi intercalatis, *Varr. L. L.* 5. (19) Hoc evenit A. U. C. CCXLIV, *Liv. in fin. lib.* 1. (20) Hæc à Romulo instituta sunt in Campo Martio, vid. *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. & *equiria* in Thesauro nostro.

M A R T I U S.

Hunc mensem in Romuli Calendario primas obtinere non est mirum; cui enim rectius quam Patri suo, Patriæque, initium anni mensiumque & Calendas ipsas consecrare debuit? Nam, uti æquum fuit, *Martem ante omnes coluisse priores*, docet *Naso, Fast.* 2, 39. Imò vel hinc apparet in Latio tam ante quam post urbem conditam Martem cultum fuisse, quamquam non eodem mensium ordine. Martius enim in Fastis antiquis erat Albanis, Aricinis, & Tusculanis ordine tertius; Forensibus & Pelignis quartus; Faliscis & Laurentibus quintus; Hernicis sextus; Æquiculis decimus, V. *Ov. F.* 3, 85. & *Censorin.* de die natali. Unde fortè quis conjiciat communem Latii fuisse Deum, neque aliâ ratione Romanis proprium, quam quòd Romuli pater crederetur. Primum autem à Jove honorem Marti habebant, uti ex aliis, tum ex voto *Vell. Paterculi* in fine operis patet.

1	Calendæ	K. MARciæ. N. P. Matronalia (1) Marti sacra, <i>Ov. F.</i> 3, 170, 229. & <i>seqq.</i> Lucinæ Templum sacr. <i>id. ib.</i> 248. Anciliorum (2) Festum per tres dies, <i>id. ib.</i> 377. Nuptiæ differendæ, <i>id. ib.</i> 394. His calendis, festis, utpote primo primi Calendarii Romani die, strenæ, xenia, & omnium generum munera mittebantur, non minùs quam postea Januariis, <i>Tibull.</i> 3, 1. & <i>seqq.</i>
2	vi	F. Vindemiator, Græcis, <i>τρυντήρ</i> , apparet, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 24.
3	v	C. Austrinus Piscis occidit, <i>Ov. F.</i> 3, 400, 401.
4	iv	C.
5	iii	C. Arctophylacis five Bootæ occasus, <i>id. ib.</i> 405. Vindemitor oritur, <i>id. ib.</i> 407.
6	Pridie	N. P. Vestalia, <i>id. ib.</i> 417. Octavius (3) creatus Pontifex, <i>id. ib.</i> 420.
7	Nonæ	NONæ. F. Vejovi (4) Templum sacratum, <i>id. ib.</i> 429. Pegasus oritur, <i>id. ib.</i> 450. & <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 24.
8	viii	F. Coronæ ortus, <i>Ov. F.</i> 3, 459.
9	vii	C.
10	vi	C.
11	v	C.
12	iv	C.
13	iii	EN. Equiria altera (5) juxta Tiberim, <i>id. ib.</i> 519. & <i>Cal. vet.</i> B. EQ. NP. vel in monte Cælio, <i>Ov. Fast.</i> 3, 522. Jovi Cultori ad Fidem <i>Cal. Constant.</i> Piscis Aquilonius desinit oriri, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 24.
14	Pridie	N. P. Equiria altera juxta <i>Cal. vet.</i> Manuralia, ad Fidem <i>Cal. Constant.</i> Argo navis exoritur, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 24.
15	Idus	EIDus. N. P. Annæ Perennæ (6) Festum, <i>Ov. F.</i> 3, 523. Parricidium (7) Cæsaris, <i>id. ib.</i> 697. Nepa incipit oriri, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 30.
16	xvii Cal.	F. Scorpii pars prima oritur, <i>Ov. F.</i> 712. Argeorum Festa, <i>Varr. L. L.</i> 6, 3. v. & <i>Fest.</i> p. 254. Palilia in honorem C. Cæs. Calig. ex S. C. <i>Suet. in vitâ</i> , cap. 16. Nepa occidit, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 3.
17	xvi	LIBeralia. N. P. Liberalia, <i>Ov. F.</i> 3, 713. Anus (8) viles hederâ cinctæ ad liba populum vocant, <i>id. ib.</i> 726, 767. Toga (9) libera, <i>id. ib.</i> 771, & 781. Argeorum (10) Festa, <i>id. ib.</i> 791. Milvius (11) ad Arcton vergit, <i>id. ib.</i> 793. Sol in Arietem transit, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 31.
18	xv	C. Sol. in Ariete, <i>Ov. F.</i> 3, 852. (al. ix cal.)
19	xiv	QUINquatrus. N. Minervæ (12) Capitæ delubrum, <i>id. ib.</i> 837. Quinquatrus (13) <i>id. ib.</i> 809, 810, quorum primus dies incruentus, <i>id. ib.</i> 811, reliqui gladiatorii, <i>id. ib.</i> 813.
20	xiii	C.
21	xii	C. Ovidii Poëtæ natalis, ex <i>vetusto codice Pomponii Læti</i> , <i>cujus Apographum est in bibliothecâ Vatic.</i> Equus occidit manè, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 31.
22	xi	N. Æquinoctium vernum, <i>Ov. F.</i> 3, 878
23	x	TUBILustrum. N. P. Quinquatrum dies ultimus, <i>id. ib.</i> 849. Tubilustrum (14) Minervæ <i>id. ib.</i> 489. Aries incipit oriri, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 31.
24	ix	Q. REX C. F. Quando Rex (15) comitiavit, Fas. Hoc & sequente die Æquinoctium vernum, <i>id. ib.</i> 11, 2, 31. sed <i>Ov. F.</i> 3, 879. xi Cal. Hilaria sacra juxta <i>Cal. Constant.</i>
25	viii	C.
26	vii	C.
27	vi	N. P. HOC DIE CÆSAR ALEXANDriam (16) RECEPIT. Jano, Concordiæ, Saluti, Paci sacr. <i>Ov. Fast.</i> 3, 881. (al. iii Cal.) Regifugium, <i>Fest.</i> 401.
28	v	C.
29	iv	C.
30	iii	C.
31	Pridie	C. Dianæ in monte Aventino sacr. <i>Ov. F.</i> 3, 884. Matris Deûm (17) lavatio.

(1) Hinc *femineas* has Calendas vocat, *Juv. Sat.* 9, 53. His etiam munuscula à matronis vicissim missa sunt, *Plaut. Mil. Glor.* (2) In Nummis ferè hæc oblonga apparent, quæ à Saliis Martis sacerdotibus gestari vel moveri per urbem solebant, unde in *Cal. Constant.* scribitur ARMA ANCILIA MOVENT. (3) A. U. C. DCCXLI. *Dion. Cassius, lib.* 54. Diem confirmat *vet. Cal.* in quo ante Nonas hæc legimus NP. HOC DIE CÆSAR PONTIF. MAX. FACT. EST. (4) A Romulo inter Arcem & Capitolium in regione viii prope asylum ad augendam illius religionem, *P. Viç.* (5) Prima enim iii Cal. (6) In hoc huic sacrificabant, ut annare & perennare commodè liceret; in hoc etiam festo matronæ cœnas servis apponebant, ut Domini Saturnalibus, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12. (7) A. U. C. DCCIX. juxta *Eutropium, lib.* 7. Hic dies ater, decretumque ne unquam Senatus in eo haberetur, *Dio, lib.* 47. (8) Hederâ coronatæ

Anus hoc festo cum libis & foculo pro emptore sacrificabant, *Varr. L. L.* 5. (9) Ætatis decimo sexto *interp. Neap.* decimo septimo, *interp. Minut.* (10) Hæc à Numâ instituta sunt, & plurimis urbis partibus celebrata, *Liv.* 1, 21. *Varro* in xxvii partibus urbis disposita memorat, *Lib. L. L.* 4. (11) Uno die tardiores facit, *Plin.* 18, 26. (12) Alii legunt Capitæ, cujus rationem *ibid.* legas. (13) *Naso* à 5 diebus ita dictos autumat; rectè quidem quatenus per quinque dies nominis errore celebratos, sed unum diem hoc nomine designari, quòd post diem quintum Idus essent, docet *Varr. L. L. lib.* 5. (14) Tubilustria prima, altera enim x Cal. Jun. (15) Vide *Plutarch.* in *Quæstion. Rom.* quæstione 63. ubi res fusè exponitur. (16) Meminit *Hirt.* bello *Alex.* (17) In parvo Almonis fluvio, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 337. & *Lucan.* 1, 595.

A P R I L I S.

In Romuli Calendario mensis anni secundus, Numæ & Cæsaris quartus, dictus est; ut aliqui volunt, ab 'Αφρὸς, spuma, unde 'Αφροδίτη, Venus spumea vel marina, cui quidem opinioni favere videtur *Flaccus, Carm. 4, 11, 15*; quanquam notationem certiorē facilioremque ipsum Latium suppeditat, nempe ut *Aprilis* quasi *Aperilis* ab *aperiendo*, quæ Varronis est sententia, dicatur, quæ ex eo confirmari videtur, quod reliquorum mensium vocabula omnia sunt originis Latinæ. Etsi non est diffidendum, *Varronem, L. L. 4.* in antiquis literis affirmare se nomen Veneris nusquam invenisse, & ante illum, *Cincium* in libro *Fastorum*, nullam Veneris laudem, sicut cæterorum cœlestium, in Saliorum carminibus celebratam, scriptum reliquisse. Sed quomocunque ea res se habet, Romuli saltem temporibus satis notam Venerem fuisse vel ex Calendario patet, ubi secundum locum possidet, ex Romuli consilio, ut primum quidem mensem à patre suo nominaret, secundum ab Æneæ matre, ita ut hi potissimum anni principia fervarent, à quibus esset Romani nominis origo; unde & Romulus Pater, & Venus Genetrix dicitur. Hæc ferè ex *Macrobio*. Hujus tamen mensis sive virentem, sive Venereum honorem delibavit Nero imperator, cognomentum à se accipere jubens, v. *Tac. Ann. 15, 74, & 16, 12*; quo tamen cum ipso pereunte, pristinum nomen decusque rediit. In Veneris tutelâ est hic mensis; & in Romuli & Cæsaris Calendario xxx dierum, Numæ xxix.

1	Calendæ	K. APR. N. Veneris Festum, <i>Ov. Fast. 4, 129, & seqq.</i> Fortunæ (1) virili thure litatur, <i>id. ib. 149.</i> Scorpios (2) occidit, <i>id. ib. 164.</i>
2	iv	C. Pleiadum (3) occasus, <i>id. ib. 169.</i>
3	iii	C.
4	Pridie	C. LUDI MATRI MAGNÆ. Megalesia (4) in honorem Cybeles, <i>id. ib. 182.</i>
5	Nonæ	NONÆ. LVDI. Fortunæ (5) Publicæ in colle Quirinali, <i>id. ib. 375.</i> Orionis occasus, <i>id. ib. 388.</i>
6	viii	N. P. LVDI. Vergiliæ vespere celantur, <i>Col. 11, 2, 34.</i>
7	vii	N. LUDI.
8	vi	N. LUDI, (6) <i>Ov. F. 4, 377.</i> Cæsar (7) Jugurtham superat, <i>id. ib. 380.</i> Libræ (8) signum pluviale, <i>id. ib. 386.</i> Natalis Castoris & Pollucis, <i>Cal. Const.</i>
9	v	N. LVDI.
10	iv	N. LUDI IN CIRCO. Libra occidere incipit, <i>Col. 11, 2, 34.</i>
11	iii	N.
12	Pridie	N. LVDI CERERI. Cereris (9) Ludi, <i>Ov. Fast. 393.</i> Megalesia sive Megalensia, in quibus matri Idææ in ædem Victoriæ delatæ lectisternium fiebat, <i>Liv. 29, 14.</i> Suculæ celantur, <i>Col. 11, 2, 35.</i> Lyra occidit, <i>id. ib. 11, 2, 36.</i>
13	Idus	EIDUS N. P. LVDI. Jovi Victori (10) Templum dicatum, <i>Ov. F. 4, 621.</i> Atria (11) Libertati, <i>id. ib. 624.</i> Libra occidit, <i>Col. 11, 2, 35.</i>
14	xviii Cal.	N. LVDI. Cæsaris Victoria (12) Mutinensis, <i>Ov. F. 4, 267.</i>
15	Maii xvii	FORDICALIA. N. P. LVDI. Fordicalia, vel potius Fordicidia, <i>q. v. in Thesaur.</i> In his forda (13) Teluri litabatur, <i>id. ib. 630, & seqq.</i>
16	xvi	N. LVDI. Augustus imperatoris (14) titulo insignitus, <i>id. ib. 676.</i>
17	xv	N. LVDI. Hyadum (15) occasus, <i>id. ib. 678.</i> Sol in Taurum transit, <i>Col. 11, 2, 36.</i>
18	xiv	N. LUDI.
19	xiii	CEREALIA. N. LVD. IN CIRCO. <i>Ov. Fast. 4, 680.</i> Vulpium combustio, <i>id. ib. 4, 681, & seqq.</i> Cerealia iterum, <i>id. ib. 711.</i>
20	xii	N. Sol in Tauro, <i>id. ib. 716.</i>
21	xi	PARILIA. N. P. Palilia (16) seu Parilia, <i>id. ib. 721, & Cal. vet.</i> Romæ natalis, <i>Ov. F. 4, 806.</i>
22	x	N.
23	ix	VINALIA. N. P. Vinalia (17) seu Veneris Festum, <i>id. ib. 863, & seqq.</i> Jovis Festum, <i>id. ib.</i>
24	viii	C.
25	vii	ROBIGALIA. N. P. Ver. (18) medium, <i>id. ib. 902.</i> Aries occidit, <i>id. ib. 903.</i> Canis (19) exortus, <i>id. ib. 904.</i> Robigalia extis (20) canis & ovis facta, <i>id. ib. 908.</i>
26	vi	F.
27	v	C. Vesta (21) translata in ædes Palatinas, <i>id. ib. 949.</i> ubi & Apollinis templum, <i>id. ib. 951.</i>
28	iv	N. P. LVDI FLORALES. Floralia nunc (22) incipiunt, <i>id. ib. 945.</i>
29	iii	C. LVDI. Manè Capra exoritur, <i>Col. 11, 2, 37.</i>
30	Pridie	C. LVDI. Vestæ Palatinæ sacrum, <i>Ov. Fast. 4, 949, 950.</i> Canis se vespere celat, <i>Col. 11, 2, 37.</i>

(1) Hujus ædes in orientali Tiberis parte; in quâ simulachrum Servii Tullii velato togâ capite, cujus rei causam *Naso* pluribus differit. (2) Cum *Nasone* concordat *Columel. 11, 2, 34.* (3) Alii illud *Nasonis, incipiunt humeros relevare paternos*, de ortu intelligunt. (4) V. *Thesaur. Livius*, uti infra, prid. Id. ponit; an historico an poetæ potior fides? sed fortasse *Liv.* ultimum ludorum diem designat, *Naso* primum. (5) Hanc Fortunam esse diversam ab eâ, quæ viii Cal. Maias colitur, apparet, quod licet ambæ Publicæ vocentur, hæc tantum PUBLICÆ, illa PRIMIGENIÆ, cognomine notetur; utraque in colle Quirinali, quæ res dividiæ facit. (6) Eundem diem notant, *Cal. vet. & Constant.* quinam autem hi ludi fuerint incertum. (7) A. U. C. DCCVII. (8) Cum *Ovid.* facit *Plin. 18, 26.* his verbis, *Cæsari vi. Id. significatur Imber Libræ occasu.* (9) Hos ludos dictator & magister, equitum ex S. C. fecerunt, *Liv. 30, 39;* in his albæ vestes sumptæ, *Ov. F. 4, 620.* (10) A. Q. Fabio; Maximo Rulliano Cos. A. U. C. CDLVIII. in X urbis regione, *Liv. 10, 29.* (11) Atrium Libertati extructum ab Asinio Pollione memorat *Suetonius, Aug. 29;* vel potius restructum, cum A. U. C. DLXXXV in eo tabulas publicas signari soli-

tas certum est ex *Liv. lib. 43.* (12) A. U. C. DCCX. Sed ductu C. Panfæ, & A. Hirtii. (13) Cum ex *Livio 1, 13.* patet triginta fuisse curias, singulæ fordæ in singulis curiis immolabantur. (14) Hoc prænomen adeptus est quinto consulatu, narrante *Dione*, qui incidit in A. U. C. DCCXXIV. (15) Consentit *Plinius 18, 26;* sed *Columel. 11, 2, 36, xiv.* (16) Palilia urbe esse antiquiora *Plutarcki* locus in Romulo, & *Tibull. Eleg. 2, 5.* aliquibus suadent. (17) Hoc festum tam Veneri quàm Jovi sacrum facit *Naso: Varro de L. L. 5.* disertè negat, soli Jovi tribuens. Hunc duplicitia fuisse conjectant viri docti; una Veneri, altera Jovi. *Ovidius* certè scribit hunc diem esse Veneri sacrum, qui tamen idem esse Jovi. Ferè tamen hæc priora Veneri tribuuntur; altera quæ sunt xiv Cal. Sept. quæ rustica & altera dicuntur, Jovi; non ita tamen, ut utraque Veneri non adscribantur. (18) *Columellæ 11, 2, 36.* ipsis Palilibus. (19) Vel, ut *Neapolis* emendat, *effugit.* (20) Rufi & lactentis, *Columel.* (21) Cum Augustus pont. max. designatus palatium voluit domicilium, Vestam ad se transfudit, nempe à regione Urbis viii in x, cujus rationem reddit *Dio lib. 55. iv iv. τοῖς ἰδίῳις ἅμα καὶ ἐν τοῖς κοινῶις αἰσίν.* (22) In *Cal. Constant.* prid.

M A I U S.

De hujus mensis appellatione inter veteres scriptores parum convenit. Tres hujus vocabuli rationes adfert *Naso*, primam à *Majestate*, secundam à *Majoribus*, tertiam à *Maiâ* Mercurii matre, in principio *lib. 5.* quarum primam, quam singularem esse opinor, infirmissimam judico. Nam quæ tanta P. R. majestas, cum hoc nomen huic mensi primum imponeretur? Mensium etiam nomina non dedisse Romanos, sed à Latinis accepisse arbitratur *Varro*, & speciatim quidem hunc mensem à Tusculanis in Fastos Romanos transiisse quosdam arbitratos narrat *Macrob. Sat. 1, 12*; cui etiam opinioni favet *Festus*. Maium mensem in compluribus civitatibus Latinis, ante urbem conditam existimans. Quin & ipse *Naso* non uno loco mensium nomina Urbe antiquiora esse innuit, v. quæ ad Martium præfati sumus. Postrema nominis causa *Ovidio* memorata, nempe Maii Vocabulum à *Maiâ* Mercurii matre sumptum fuisse, eo præcipuè argumento nititur, quod *Maiæ* his Calendis sub nomine Bonæ Deæ dedicatum esset templum, & filio suo Idibus, qui fuit ejus natalis. His rationibus assensum non negarem, nisi secundam nominis causam ab *Ovidio* ex *Fulvii Nobilioris* Fastis, quos in templo Herculis Musarum reposuit, sumptam intelligerem. Quibus quidem Fastis illa ferè continentur: “Postquam Romulus populum in
“ majores minorisque divisisset, quò altera pars armis, altera consilio rempub. tueretur, in honorem utriusque partis hunc
“ Maium, sequentem Junium nominavit.” Hic mensis quoque injustè nomine veteri exutus à *Nerone*, narrante *Tacito*. *Ann. 16, 12, 2.* *Glaudius* appellatus fuit, in honorem *Claudii*, sed brevè post, vindictis factis, honore nominis pristini indutus fuit; in Tutelâ *Apollinis* erat hic mensis, & in *Romuli*, *Numæ*, & *Cæsaris* Calendariis xxxi dierum.

1	Calendæ	K. MAII N. Exeunt (1) Floralia, <i>Ov. Fast.</i> 4, 497. Oleniæ Capellæ (2) Ortus, <i>id. ib.</i> 5, 113. Laribus (3) Præstitibus Ara posita, <i>id. ib.</i> 129. Bonæ (4) Deæ sacra, <i>id. ib.</i> 148.
2	vi	F. COMPitalia. Ageltes (5) fiat, <i>Ov. F.</i> 5, 161, <i>Hyades</i> omnes (6) vesperi oriuntur, <i>id. ib.</i> 164.
3	v	C. Chiron (7) oritur, <i>Ov. F.</i> 5, 379. totus apparet, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 39.
4	iv	C.
5	iii	C. Lyra oritur (8) vesperi, <i>Ov. F.</i> 5, 416. item <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 40.
6	Pridie	C. Scorpius medius occidit, <i>Ov. F.</i> 5, 418. & <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 39.
7	Nonæ	NONæ. N. Vergiliarum ortus matutinus, <i>id. ib.</i>
8	viii	F. Capella pluvialis, <i>Plin.</i> 18, 26.
9	vii	LEMuria. N. Lemuria vel (9) Remuria in Triduum non continuum sed alternis (10) diebus, <i>Ov. F.</i> 5, 421, 479, 491.
10	vi	C. Vergiliæ totæ apparent, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 40.
11	v	LEMuria. N. Nuptiæ (11) inauspici. <i>Ov. F.</i> 5, 487. & <i>seqq.</i> Lemuria media, Orionis occasus, <i>idem. ibid.</i> 493.
12	iv	N. P. LVDi MARTis IN CIRCo. Marti ultori vel (12) Bisultori. <i>id. ib.</i> 551, & 595. Ludi, (13) in Circo, <i>id. ib.</i> 197.
13	iii	Lemurium dies ultimus. Pleiades omnes oriuntur, <i>id. ib.</i> 599. Æstatis (14) initium, <i>id. ib.</i> 605.
14	Prid. Id.	Tauri caput oritur, <i>id. ib.</i> 603. Scirpea (15) Simulachra Vestales de Ponte sublici in Tiberim præcipitant, <i>id. ib.</i> 621.
15	Idus	EIDus. N. P. Mercurio (16) ædes è regione circi dicatâ, <i>idem. ibid.</i> 669. Fidis manè exoritur, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 43.
16	xvii Cal.	F.
	Junii	
17	xvi	C.
18	xv	C.
19	xiv	C.
20	xiii	C. Sol in (17) Geminis, <i>Ov. F.</i> 5, 694. sed <i>Columellæ</i> 11, 2, 4, 3. die præcedente.
21	xii	AGONalia. N. P. Angonalia (18) Jano, vel, ut alii, Vejovi sacra, <i>Ov. F.</i> 5, 721. Suculæ exoriuntur, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 43.
22	xi	N. Canis Erigoneius exit, <i>Ov. F.</i> 5, 723. Arcturus hoc & proximo die manè occidit, <i>Col.</i> 11, 3, 43.
23	x	TVBilustrium. N. P. Vulcani Ferie vel (19) Tubilustria, <i>Ov. F.</i> 5, 725.
24	ix	Q. REX C. F. <i>i. e.</i> Quando Rex (sacrificus) comitiavit, Fas
25	viii	C. FORTVNæ PVBLICæ PRIMIGENIE IN COLLe, ex fragm. <i>vet. Kal.</i> in quo pars hujus & seq mensis, Fortunæ (20) Publicæ templum dicatum. <i>Ov. Fast.</i> 5, 730. Aquilæ Rostrum oritur, <i>id. ib.</i> 732. Hoc & sequente die Capra manè oritur, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 38.
26	vii	C. Boötes occidit, <i>Ov. F.</i> 5, 735.
27	vi	C. Hyades (21) oriuntur, <i>id. ib.</i> 734.
28	v	C.
29	iv	C.
30	iii	C. xxxi (22)
31	Pridie	C. MARS.

(1) Secundum *Cal. Conf.* incipiunt prid. Cal. Maii, & ex-unt v. Non. Maii. (2) Jovis natiuitas; Αἰὲς ἐρῆν τὴν μὲν τε λόγος διὰ μαζὸν ἐπισχᾶσθαι, *Strat.* (3) Hos Romani *cubiculares*, Graeci θεοδὸς κατακλιθεὶς vocabant, quorum multi in antiquiorum cimeliaribus adhuc servantur. (4) Templum hujus fuit in regione Urbis xii, *Pub. Hist.* quod à Livio Augusti uxore restitutum fuit, *Op. F.* 5, 557. (5) Hunc Latini *Corum & Caurum* vocabant, *Vitruv.* 1, 6. (6) Manè autem, secundum *Col.* 11, 2, 36; cum quo facit *Plinius*: Has Romani, Ety-mo de-ce-ri, Sacras appellavêre, *Plin.* 18, 26. (7) Cum quo consentit *Columella*, 11, 2, 39. (8) *Aëtius*, cujus hæc sunt verba, Μὴνι τῷ αὐτῷ [Μαίῳ] Δούρα ἐσπέρτος ἐπιτέλλει, καὶ ἀλλοῖται ἀνὴρ ἰκανῶς. (9) *Remuria* Remulo, postea ad molliendum sonum *Lemuria*, leni pro asperâ substitutâ. (10) Qui dies omnes nefasti. (11) Ex Vulgi Sententiâ totus mensis; quem & *Plutarchus* citatè his verbis ἡ γαμῶσιτι ἐν τῷ Μαίῳ. (12) Vide *Thesaur.* & *Dion. lib.* 56. in voce. (13) In honorem, ut videtur, signatam à Parthis receptam quotannis celebrati. (14) Magnæ dividie inter auctores de hac re; nam *Columella*, 11, 2, 39. est vii Id. *Ptolemæo*, Id. ib. alii aliis diebus. (15) Numero, *Varroni*, 74. *Dioni*, 30; nec tantum vestales virgines, sed & prætores, pontifices, ali-

que mystæ præcipitasse docet *Hulicarn.* Alii ad ipsas Idus referunt ; sed vir-
eruditus, qui locupletissimos Indices ad auctores classicos attexit, sic locum
hunc exponit, quem sequor. (16) Circa A. U. C. CCLVIII, *Liv.* 29,
27. *Maia Mercarium creâssis Idus*, Mart. Epigr. 12, 68. (17) Solem
hoc die Geminos ingredi ex *Nasone* interpreto, cum Herculis labores 12
tantum respiciam, cui quidem sententiæ suffragatur *Cal. vet.* Alii ponunt
xv totidem Herculis labores facientes, unde non dicunt : *Cal.* 11, 2, 43.
ponit ad xiv. (18) Iterata intellige, priora enim v. Id. Jan. ubi nos vide.
(19) De his vide *Varronem L. L.* 5, 3. Lege etiam Not. ad viii Cal.
April. (20) Hoc templum Fortunæ Primigeniæ in colle Quirinali P.
Sempronius, se consule, vovit. A. U. C. DXLIX, quod tamen non nisi
post decennium dedicatum est, *Liv. lib.* 29, 36. (21) Sæcularum ortus.
xii Cal. Jun. juxta *Cal.* 11, 2, 43. (22) Ex *Cal. vet.* fragmento, vel ex-
sculptentis vel exscribentis vitio factum arbitror, ut duo dies postremi mu-
tarent inter se sedes, & numerum dierum mensis hîc solum designari.
quoniam in ultimo mensis seq. die invenio xxx, sed nihil statuo. Nam si
rectè se res habeat, Mars hîc ponitur prid. qui in *Cal. vet.* in iv Non.
Junii invenitur.

J U N I U S.

Junius mensis à *Junioribus*, Ov. *Fast.* 5, 78. sic ut Majus à *Majoribus* nomen traxit; in tutela Mercurii posuere veteres, *Cal. vet. Farnes.* ob id. opinor, quod ille Deus juvenili ferè formâ exhibetur. Cincius autem ap. *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12. à *Junone* quasi *Junonius*, quo nomine à priscis Latinis dictum ait mensem, unde detritis literis *on* Junius emergit; cui quidem opinioni ex parte favet Naso, qui sic Junonem loquentem inducit, *Junius à nostro nomine nomen habet*, *Fast.* 6, 26. Denique sunt qui à Junio Bruto nomen deductum volunt, quod hic primus consul auctorque libertatis Romanæ fuerit. Hujus mensis nomen Junius Germanici vocabulo Neronis tempore mutatus fuit, ob hanc, si Diis placet, causam, "quia duo jam Tor-
" quati ob scelera interfecti infaustum nomen Junium fecissent, *Tac.* 16, 12." Ex Romuli & Cæsaris ordinatione xxx dierum, ex Numæ xxix.

1	Calendæ	K. JUN. N. Carnæ (1) Deæ sacr. Ov. <i>Fast.</i> 6, 101, Junoni (2) Monetæ templum votivum in Capitolio, <i>id. ib.</i> 183. Marti & Tempestati sacr. <i>id. ib.</i> 191, 192. Aquilæ (3) ortus, <i>id. ib.</i> 196.
2	iv	F. MARTI. (4) CARNÆ. MONETÆ. Hyadum pluvialium ortus heliacus, <i>id. ib.</i> 197.
3	iii	C.
4	Pridie	C. Bellonæ ædes, (5) Appio Claudio Cæco auctore, Tusco bello sacratæ, <i>id. ib.</i> 201.
5	Nonæ	NONÆ. Sanco (6) Semoni Fidio ædes Monte Quirinali dicatæ, <i>id. ib.</i> 213, 218.
6	viii Id.	N.
7	vii	N. Arctophylacis occasus heliacus, <i>id. ib.</i> 236. & <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 45. Ludi piscatorii in Campo juxta Tiberim; Ov. <i>F.</i> 6, 237. & <i>segg.</i>
8	vi	N. MENTI IN CAPI TOLIO. Menti (7) Delubra vota, <i>id. ib.</i> 241, 248. ut aliis visum vii Iduum.
9	v	VESTÆ. N. FERiæ VESTÆ. Vestæ (8) ædes sacra A. U. C. XL, <i>id. ib.</i> 249, 257, 258. Virginibus culta, <i>id. ib.</i> 283. Vacuna & Vacunales Foci, <i>id. ib.</i> 307. Aselli coronati, <i>id. ib.</i> 311. Jovis Pistoris Ara, <i>id. ib.</i> 350. & <i>segg.</i> Palladium (9) igni ereptum, <i>id. ib.</i> 453. D. Jun. Bruti de Gallæcis (10) victoria reportata, <i>id. ib.</i> 461. Crassi Clades, <i>id. ib.</i> 465.
10	iv	N. Delphinis (11) ortus, <i>id. ib.</i> 471.
11	iii	MATRAlia. N. Matralia seu Matri Matutæ sacra, <i>id. ib.</i> 475, 479. Rutilii & Didii (12) cædes, <i>id. ib.</i> 563, 568. Concordiæ (13) ædis à Liviâ dedicata, <i>id. ib.</i> 637.
12	Pridie	N.
13	Idus	EIDus. N. Jovi (14) invicto templum dicatum, <i>id. ib.</i> 650. Quinquatrus (15) minores, <i>id. ib.</i> 651.
14	xviii Cal.	N.
	Julii	
15	xvii	Quando STercus Delatum Fas. Thyenes unius Hyadum ortus, <i>id. ib.</i> 711. Vestæ ædis Purgamina per Ti-berim in mare delata, <i>id. ib.</i> 713. Exeunt dies Nuptiis inauspic. <i>id. ib.</i> 234, 235.
16	xvi	C. Zephyrus (16) Nautis secundus, <i>id. ib.</i> 716. Orionis ortus cosmicus, <i>id. ib.</i> 719.
17	xv	C. Delphin. apparet, <i>id. ib.</i> 720. Volsci (17) & Æqui fugati, <i>id. ib.</i> 721.
18	xiv	C. Sol transit in (18) Cancrum, <i>id. ib.</i> 727. Pallas in Aventinâ arce coli cœpta, <i>id. ib.</i> 728.
19	xiii	C. MINERVÆ IN AVENTINO, <i>Frustr. Kal. vet.</i> 428.
20	xii	C. SUMMANO AD CIRCum MAXimum. Templum Summano (19) datum, <i>idem, ibid.</i> 731. & <i>Plin.</i> 2, 52. Ophiuchi (20) ortus, Ov. <i>F.</i> 6, 735.
21	xi	C.
22	x	C.
23	ix	C. Flamini contra Auspicia pugnantis cædes, <i>id. ib.</i> 765, 768.
24	viii	C. Syphax Masinissæ (21) superatus, & Hasdrubal cæsus, <i>id. ib.</i> 769, 770. Forti (22) Fortunæ ædis à Servio Tullio dicata, <i>id. ib.</i> 773. Orionis Zona immergitur, <i>id. ib.</i> 787.
25	vii	C.
26	vi	C. Orionis Zona emergit, <i>id. ib.</i> 788. Solstitium (23) æstivum, <i>id. ib.</i> 790.
27	v	C. Laribus & Jovi Statori ædis à Romulo constituta, <i>id. ib.</i> 791, 793.
28	iv	C. Templum (24) Quirino positum, <i>id. ib.</i> 796.
29	iii	F.
30	Pridie	C. Ædis (25) Herculis Musarum à Philippo reparata, <i>id. ib.</i> 800, 801.

(1) Hæc dea antiquis *Cardinea*, *Cardea*, & *Nasuni* etiam *Crane* dicta: quam lardo & fabâ farre mixtâ placabant, Ov. *Fast.* 6, 169, & *segg.* unde hæc Calendæ *Faburiæ* dictæ, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12. (2) Hanc ædem Manl. Capitol. huic deæ vovit. Locus in arce huic destinatus area ædium dicti Manli fuerat, *Liv.* lib. 7. (3) Huic suffragantur, *Plin.* & *Columel.* 11, 2, 45. (4) Sed Nasuni ipsis Calendis. (5) Cum poetâ consentit, *Liv.* 10, 19. (6) Hunc deum *πολύωνμον*, M. Cato in *Originibus* Sapi Filium eiecit, unde Sabinî originem traxere, ut *Sil. Ital.* asserit, *lib.* 10, 422, & *segg.* Aliud à Nasone narrat Dionysius, *lib.* nono, nempe Sp. Postumium Col. hanc ædem dedicasse, A. U. C. CCXCVIII. (7) Hoc delubrum T. Otracius vovit, *Liv.* 22, 10, *fin.* (8) Nasuni assentiuntur kalendaria. (9) Contigit hoc incendium A. U. C. DXII. (10) A. U. C. DCXVIII. unde Calliæci cognomen adeptus est. (11) Eodem etiam die, *Col.* 11, 2, 46. sed vespere. (12) A. U. C. DCLXIII. (13) *Maritalis*, ut videtur, nam statim subdit *quam caro præstitit illa viro.* (14) Cui Jovi? an

Sponsori? an Latiali? nam *invicto* nec vola nec vestigium; fortè *invicto* est Epitheton, non cognomen. (15) Quinquatrus XIV cal. Mart. memoratæ majores esse videntur; hæc minores. (16) Vetus parapegma XVI cal. ponit. (17) A. U. C. CCCXXII. (18) Neapoli XIII cal. quod miror; sanè in eum diem ponit, *Col.* 11, 2, 49. (19) In urbis regione XI. consentientibus Sexto Rufo & P. Vist. Huic deo nigrâ pecude sacra fiunt. (20) *Columellæ* 11, 2, 49. occasus. (21) Vide *Liv.* 30, 12. (22) Tam huic quàm Fortunæ virili, uti prius vidimus ad cal. Aprilis, templum dedit Servius Tullius; hoc quidem in foro boario; illud in oriente Tiberis, vid. *Dionysium*, *lib.* 4. (23) Cum quo consentit, *Plin.* 18, 20. (24) Nempe illud quod statim post Julii Proculi relata ædificatum est, quodque postea septuaginta sex columnis ab Augusto ornatum fuit, uti docet *Dio*, *lib.* 54. (25) Hanc ædem in Circo Flaminio primùm à Fulvio Nobiliore ex pecuniâ centoriâ ædificatam Marcius Philippus Augusti vitricus restituit, porticumque adjunxit; vide *Suet. in Aug.* 29.

JULIUS.

Hic mensis ex ordine, quem à primis temporibus obtinuerit, *Quintilis* appellatus fuit, quod idem nomen tenuit usque ad ann. urb. DCCIX, etsi à temporibus Numæ septimus fuisset. Quo quidem anno in honorem C. Julii Cæsaris Dictatoris, qui a. d. iv Idus Quintiles natus fuit, transiit nomen Quintilis ex S. C. ad Julium, legem rogante M. Antonio, M. Filio, & C. Julio Coss. uti *Sigon.* ex illorum temporum historiis colligit. Sub tutelâ Jovis est hic mensis, & in omnibus calendariis Romanis xxxi dierum.

1	Calendæ	K. JULii N. Migratio ab unâ (1) in alteram domum.
2	vi Non.	N.
3	v	N.
4	iv	NP. Corona occidit manè, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 51.
5	iii	POPLIFugia (2) NP.
6	Pridie	N. LUDI (3) APOLLINares. Ædis Fortunæ muliebri dedicata, <i>Dion. Halic.</i> lib. viii. Cancer medius occidit, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 51.
7	Nonæ (4)	N. LVDI.
8	viii	N. (5) LVDI. Capricornus medius occidit, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 51.
9	vii	N. LVDI. Cephei ortus vespertinus, <i>id. ib.</i>
10	vi	C. LVDI. Prodromi flare incipiunt, <i>id. ib.</i>
11	v	C. LVDI.
12	iv	N.P. LVDI C. Julii Cæsaris Natalis, <i>Macrob. Sat.</i> 1, 12. <i>Dion. lib.</i> 44.
13	iii	C. LVDI IN CIRCo
14	Prid. Id.	C *MERKedonius dies. Fortunæ muliebri (6) ædis dicata, <i>Liv.</i> 2, 40.
15	Idus	EID. NP. MERK. Transvectio equitum Rom. <i>lib.</i> 9. in fine, & <i>Val. Max.</i> 2, 2, 9. Procyon oritur manè, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 52.
16	xvii	F. MERK.
17	xvi	C. MERK.
18	xv	C. MERK. Alliensis (7) dies.
19	xiv	LVCARIA NP. MERK. Lucaria (8) in luco Asyli celebrata, <i>Fest.</i>
20	xiii	C. LVDI VICToriæ (9) CAESARis. Sol Leonem ingreditur, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 52.
21	xii	LVCARIA LVDI.
22	xi	C. LVDI (10)
23	x	NEPTunalia LVDI.
24	ix	N. LVDI. Leonis in pectore clara stella exoritur, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 52.
25	viii	FVRRinalia NP. LVDI. Aquarius incipit occidere clarè, <i>id. ib.</i>
26	vii	C. LVDI. Canicula apparet, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 53.
27	vi	C. IN CIRCo. Aquila exoritur, <i>id. ib.</i>
28	v	C. IN CIRCo.
29	iv	C. IN CIRCo. Leonis in pectore claræ stellæ exoriuntur, <i>id. ib.</i>
30	iii	C. IN CIRCo, Aquilæ occasus, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 54.
31	Pridie	C.

(1) Vid. *Cic. Ep. ad Q. Frat.* 5, 2, 3. & *Beroald. comment. ad Suet. Tib. cap.* 25. (2) De his vid. *Plutarch. in vit. Romuli*, & *Pison. ap. Macrob. Sat.* 3, 2. qui tamen hæc Nonis evenisse autumat. (3) His ludis bove aurato & capris duabus albis sacra fiebant Apollini, & Latonæ bove feminâ auratâ. Populus stipe collatâ coronatus hos spectabat, *Liv.* 25, 12. ubi de eorum institutione. (4) Hæ Nonæ Caprotinæ dictæ sunt in honorem Junonis Caprotinæ, quæ dicta est à caprificu, sub quâ matronæ ancillæque sacrificabant in memoriam signi ex caprificu per ancillas dati; hoc enim viso, ex consilio præcepto Romani hostes somno vinoque oppressos trucidantes patriam afflictam liberabant, *Plut. in Camill. Macrob. Sat.* 1, 11. (5)

Hi Ludi videntur fieri in memoriam victoriæ à Tuscis reportatæ, propter ea quæ narrat *Piso ap. Macrob. Sat.* 3, 2. * Vid. *Mercedonius* in Thesauro nostro. (6) A. U. C. CLXIV. (7) Hic dies omnium inauspicatissimus, duplici clade insignis fuit; Fabiorum ad Cremeram, *Liv.* 2, 5; Legionum deinde ad fluvium Alliam, unde huic diei nomen, *Id.* 6, 1. Meminit etiam funesti hujus diei, *Cic. Epist. Attic.* 5, 9. (8) Vide Vocab. *Lucaria* in Thesauro. (9) Meminit horum *Dio*, lib. 45. & *Suet. Aug.* c. 10. ubi v. *Casaub.* (10) Nempe ob. vict. CÆSAR. erant enim aliquot dierum, quatuor minimum, ut ex *Dione & Appiano* apparet.

AUGUSTUS.

Hic mensis ante Cæsarem Dictatorem *Sextilis*, ab ordine quem tenebat in Romuli Calendario, appellatus est, etiamfi, Januario & Februario à Numâ præpositis, octavus esset. Cessit primum hæc appellatio in honorem Augusti, ex S. C. & plebiscito. Ipsi S. C. verba, ut & plebisciti mentio extat ap. *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12; quòd nomen ejus prætulit Sextili dari, in quo primum consulatum iniisset, & plures victorias adeptus esset, quàm sequenti Septembri, in quo natus esset, *Suet. in vitâ*, 31. Hic mensis in Cereris tutelâ fuit, & in Numæ Calendario xxix, in Romuli & Cæsaris xxxi dierum.

1	Calendæ	AVG. N. SPEI AD FORVM HOLITORIVM, <i>Ex Frustulo Kalend. bimest.</i> NATAL. TI. CLAVDII GERMANICI, <i>ex eodem.</i> Ludi Martis ob ædem Martis consecratam, <i>Dion. l. 60.</i> Etesizæ flant, <i>Col. 11, 2, 56.</i>
2	iv Nonæ	C. (1) FER. HOC DIE Caii CAESARIS HISPANIENSIS (2) VICTORIA. Clades Cannensis, <i>Macrob. Sat.</i> 1, 16.
3	iii	C.
4	Prid. Non.	C. Leo medius oritur, <i>Col. 11, 2, 57.</i>
5	Nonæ	NONÆ F. C. <i>Kal. bimestre</i> , SALVTI IN COLLE QUIRINALE, <i>Id.</i>
6	viii Id.	F. SACRIFICIVM PVBLICVM, <i>Kal. bim.</i>
7	vii	C. Aquarius medius occidit, <i>Col. 11, 2, 57.</i>
8	vi	C. SOLI INDIGITI IN COLLE QUIRINALE SACRIFICIVM PVBLICVM, <i>Kal. bim.</i>
9	v	NP. HOC DIE CAESAR (3) HISPALIN VICIT.
10	iv	C. FERIAE ARÆ OPIS ET CERERIS IN VICO IVGARIO CONSTITVTÆ SVNT, <i>Kalend. bimestre.</i>
11	iii	C.
12	Pridie	C. HERCVLI MAGNO CVSTODI IN CIRCO FLAMINIO, <i>Kal. bim.</i> Fidis occidit manè, <i>Col. 11, 2, 51.</i>
13	Idus	EIDVS N. P. DIANÆ (4) IN AVENTINO ET VORTVMNO IN LORETO (5) MAIORE, <i>Kal. bim.</i> Delphini occasus, <i>Col. 11, 2, 57.</i>
14	xix	F.
15	xviii	C.
16	xvii	C.
17	xvi	PORTUNNALIA, NP. <i>Kal. vet.</i> PORTVNO (6) AD PONTEM ÆMILIUM. IANO AD THEATRVM MACELLI, <i>Kal. bim.</i>
18	xv	C.
19	xiv	VINALIA (7) altera F. P. <i>Kal. vet.</i> C. VIN. NP. VENERI AD CIRCVM MAXIMUM, <i>Kal. bim.</i>
20	xiii	C.
21	xii	CONSUALIA NP. <i>Kal. vet.</i> CONSO (8) IN AVENTINO SACRIFICIVM, <i>Kal. bim.</i>
22	xi	EN. Vindemitor manè oritur, <i>Plin. 18, 31.</i>
23	x	VOLCANALIA NP. <i>Kal. vet.</i> VOLCAN. NP. VOLCANO (9) IN CIRCO FLAMINIO.
24	ix	C. Mundus (10) patet.
25	viii	OPICONFIVÆ NP. <i>Kal. vet.</i> OPI (11) IN CAPITOLIO, <i>Kal. bim.</i>
26	vii	C. Arcturus incipit occidere, <i>Col. 11, 2, 58.</i>
27	vi	VOLTURNALIA (12) NP.
28	v	NP. H. D. ARA VICTORIAE IN CURIA (13) DEDICATA est.
29	iv	F.
30	iii	F.
31	Pridie	C. <i>Kal. vet.</i> PR... NATALIS (14) C. CÆSARIS GERMANICI, <i>Kal. bim.</i> Andromedæ ortus vespertinus, <i>Col. 11, 2, 59.</i>

(1) Hic dies non notatur C. comitalis, sed N. nefastus in *kal. bimestri*, nam dies post calendas, nonas, & idus habebantur nefasti, *Or. F. 1, 55.* (2) HISPANIAM CITERIOREM VICIT, *kal. bim.* (3) Meminit victoriæ hujus urbis *Hirt. Bel. Hisp. & Dio, lib. 43.* (4) Has quoque idus esse Dianæ natales clarè indicat *Martialis Ep. 12, 68*: His etiam idibus emeriti canes venatici coronati & feriatum sunt, *Stat. Sylv.* (5) Loretum dixere veteres pro Lauretum, ut *Plautum* pro *Plautum*, *Plotus* pro *Plautus*, &c. (6) Aedis hoc die huic facta est in portu Tiberino, v. *Thesaur.* (7) Vinalia priora fuerunt ix kal. Maii, de quibus v. quæ notavimus. (8) Consualia in honorem Neptuni equestris ludi facti fuerunt, *Liv. 1, 9.* In

his eques afinosque coronabant, & otiari sinebant, *Plutarch. Quæst. Rom.* 48. (9) Horum meminit. *Varr. L. L. 5, 3.* (10) Hoc die sacrum Diti & Proserpinæ fiebat, ut & ii Non. Octob. & vii Id. Novemb. qui omnes apud veteres religiosi erant, *Varr. ap. Macrob. Sat. 1. c. 16.* Aliqui de mundo Cereris intelligunt, unde probant, nescire me fateor. (11) Hanc deam Romæ tutelarem dixerunt, *Macrob. Sat. 3, 9.* (12) De Deo Volturmo, vid. *Festum.* (13) Curia Julia hic intelligitur, quam utique Augustus in honorem patris sui dedicavit, *Dio, lib. 51.* Meminit etiam hujus Curiae, in quâ Victoriæ simulacrum positum fuit, *Herodian. lib. 7.* (14) *Suet. in vitâ*, cap. 8.

S E P T E M B R I S.

A numero loci, quem in Romuli Calendario tenuit, dictus est hic mensis, teste *Varrone*, qui omnes menses à Junio ad Decembrem usque à numero appellatos scribit, *L. L.* 5. Plures imperatores post datum S. C. Julio & Augusto Cæsaribus *Quintilis & Sextilis* de suis Nominibus appellationis honorem proximi mensis hujus mirè ambiebant vocabulum. Ti. quidem Cæsar, quod unum saltem in honorem cedit, à senatu oblatum modestè recusavit, *Suet. in vitâ*, cap. 26. Domitianus càm jam adulatione temporum Fasti fœdati fuerunt, uti discimus ex *Tacito, Hist.* 4, 40, 3. ex titulo Germanici ambitiosè assumpto *Germanicum*, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12. appellari voluit, quâ quidem mensis appellatione fœdissimè illi adblanditur *Mart. Epig.* 9, 2. Sed infausto hoc vocabulo statim à morte ejus ex omni ære & lapide eraso antiquum mensis nomen recepit. Commodus deinde ex titulo suo *Herculem* appellari jussit, quod ipse pro Hercule Romano, uti docent monumenta, & nummi passim obvii, se venditabat; cùm sciret paulò ante Antoninum Pium tam sibi quàm conjugi Faustinae ab hoc honore temperasse: Decretum enim fuerat à senatu, ut Septembris *Antoninus*, Octobris *Faustinus* appellaretur. Tacitus denique honoris hujus avidissimus, quòd hoc mense tam natus quàm factus Imperator fuerat, appellationem mensis hujus ad se rapuit, *Vopisc. in vitâ*, sed brevè admodum retinuit; atque ita pristinum mensi servatum est nomen, quod etiamnum manet. Septembris in tutelâ Vulcani positus est, & in Calendario Numæ est dierum xxix, Romuli & Cæsaris xxx.

1	Calendæ	K. SEPT. N.
2	iv Non.	N. HOC DIE FERiæ (1) NEPTunales. Arcturi exortus, <i>Col.</i> 12, 2, 63.
3	iii	NP. <i>Kal. vet.</i> NP. FERiÆ, <i>Kal. bien.</i>
4	Pri. Non.	C. LVDI (2) ROMANI.
5	Nonæ	NON. F. LVDI.
6	viii Id.	F. LVDI.
7	vii	C. LVDI. Piscis Aquilonius definit occidere; & Capra exoritur, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 63.
8	vi	C. LVDI.
9	v	C. LVDI.
10	iv	C. LVDI.
11	iii	C. LVDI. Virgo exoritur, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 63.
12	Prid. Id.	N. LVDI. Arcturus medius exoritur, <i>Plin.</i> 18, 32.
13	Idus	EID. N. P. <i>Kal. vet.</i> EIDvs IOVI, <i>Kal. bim.</i> Clavus (3) passus.
14	xvii Cal.	F. EQVORum (4) PROBatío.
	Octob.	
15	xvii	C. LVDI ROMani IN CIRCo.
16	xvi	C. IN CIRCo.
17	xv	C. IN CIRCo.
18	xiv	C. IN CIRCo. Spica Virginis exoritur manè, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 65. & <i>Plin.</i> 18, 31.
19	xiii	C. IN CIRCo. Solis in Libram transitus. Crater manè apparet, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 65.
20	xii	C. MERKedonius dies.
21	xi	C. MERK. Pisces occidunt, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 65. <i>Plin.</i> 18, 31.
22	x	C. MERK. Argo navis occidit, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 66.
23	ix	NP. MERK. Hoc die AUGUSTI (5) NATALIS. LVDI (6) CIRCenses. Centaurus incipit manè oriri, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 66.
24	viii	C. FERiÆ, <i>Kal. bim.</i>
25	vii	C. VENERI (7) Genetrici, <i>Kal. bim.</i> IN FORO CÆSARis aliud <i>Kal. Fragn.</i> Hoc & duobus diebus proximis æquinoctium autumnale, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 66.
26	vi	C.
27	v	C. Hoedi exoriuntur, <i>id. ib.</i>
28	iv	C. Virgo definit oriri, <i>id. ib.</i>
29	iii	F.
30	Pridie	C.

☞ Hoc etiam mense, sed quo die incertum, EPVLVM MINERVÆ. *Kal. Rusticum.*

(1) Ita fortè dictæ à victoriâ navali, quàm ex M. Antonio & Cleopatrá reportavit Augustus, A. U. C. DCCXXVI, *Dio, lib.* 51, an Neptunalia, quorum meminit *Varro, L. L.* 5, 3. sint eadem, aqua hæret. (2) Hos ludos primi reges Romani, sed Tarquinius Priscus opulentiùs instructiùsque quàm priores fecit, *Liv.* 1, 35. ubi de his plura. Post reges, consules; tandem post hos ædiles curules faciebant. (3) A. U. C. CCCXCII lex vetusta priscis literis verbisque scripta fuit, ut prætor maximus hoc die clavum pangat: qui quidem clavus fixus fuit dextro lateri ædis Jovis Opt. Max. eâ ex parte, quâ Minervæ templum respicit, in notam numeri annorum, quia raræ eo tempore literæ fuerunt, ideoque hæc lex templo Minervæ dicata est, quia ab illâ numerus inventus est, *Liv.* 7, 3. (4) De equorum probatione mentio fit apud Val. Maximum, 2, 2, 9. quæ verba glossam sapere nonnullis videntur; sin aliter, illa verba ad equitum trabeatorum transvectionem pertinent, uti ex serie loci apparet, quæ quidem transvectio fuit Idib. Quintil, uti suprâ notavimus. (5) *Suet. in vitâ cap.*

5. ut etiam nummi & marmora antiqua, quem tamen ó πένυ Scal. aliique hallucinatum putârunt, existimantes hujus natalem referendum ad xii vel xi cal. Sextilis anni Pompiliani. Sed vide omnino aureum Rubenii de hoc natali libellum, qui nodum, quo modo Capricornus sit Augusti Horoscopus, aliis inexplicabilem, dilucidè explicat. (6) Ludi, qui postea Circenses dicti sunt, primùm in insulâ Tiberinâ celebrati fuerunt nullo certo loco, usque ad tempora Tarquinii Prisci, qui Circum, postea Maximum dictum, primus designavit, forosque, ubi patres equitesque spectarent, divisit, vide *Liv.* 1, 35. (7) Venus Genetrix ita dicta fuit ab Iulo Veneris nepote, unde Juliae gentis origo; huic templum vovit Cæsar ante pugnam Pharsalicam, victoriâque potitus in foro suo posuit, & ei spolia de hostibus dedicavit, ut Thoracem de Margaritis Britannicis. In hoc templo Augustus æneam Divo Cæsari statuum posuit cum stellâ crinitâ, quæ post mortem visa est, supra caput. Hujus templi meminit *Tacitus, Annal.* 16, 27. *Dio, lib.* 43. & *Appian. lib.* 2. B. Civil.

O C T O B R I S.

A numero, quem in Romuli Kalendario tenebat, hic mensis nomen habet, quo tamen ambitio principum spoliatum ibat ; & spoliabat quidem, sed ad breve tempus, Domitianus, qui ex suo nomine, quoniam vigesimo hujus mensis natus esset, appellari voluit, quo tamen interfecto, uti dixi in præcedente, pristinum nomen brevè rediit ; & postea Commodus, qui cùm omnium mensium nomina transmutaret, ex suis agnominibus nova impositurus, hunc mensē *Inviētum*, qui ipse *Hercules Romanus* vocari voluit, appellabat, quanquam sciret Antoninum Pium à tali honore tam sibi quàm conjugī Faustinae temperasse ; decretum enim fuerat à senatu, ut Septembris *Antoninus* & hic *Faustinus* vocaretur, *Capitolinus in vitā*. Hic mensis in tutelā Martis fuit, & in omnibus Kalendariis xxxi dierum.

1	Calendæ	K. OCTobris N.
2	vi Nonæ	F.
3	v	C.
4	iv	C. Auriga occidit manè. Virgo desinit occidere, <i>Col. 11, 2, 73.</i>
5	iii	C. Mundus (1) patet. Corona incipit exoriri, <i>id. ib.</i>
6	Pridie	C. Hoedi oriuntur vespere, <i>id. ib.</i> Aries medius occidit, <i>id. ib.</i>
7	Nonæ	NON. F.
8	viii Id.	F. Coronæ clara stella exoritur, <i>Col. 11, 2, 74.</i>
9	vii	C.
10	vi	C. Vergiliæ exoriuntur, <i>id. ib.</i>
11	v	MEDITRinalia (2) <i>Varr. L. L. 5, 3.</i>
12	iv	(3) AVGVSTalia, NP.
13	iii	FONTinalia NP. in (4) honorem Fontium observata, <i>Varr. L. L. 5.</i> Hoc, & sequenti die Corona tota manè exoritur, <i>Col. 11, 2, 7, 4.</i>
14	Pridie	NP.
15	Idus	EDus NP. October equus (5) Marti quotannis immolatus. Virgilii Poëtæ natalis, <i>Mart. Epig. 12, 68.</i>
16	xvii Cal.	F.
	Novem.	
17	xvi	C.
18	xv	C.
19	xiv	ARMilustrium (6) NP.
20	xiii	C. Sol in Nepam transit, <i>Col. 11, 2, 77.</i> Solis exortu hoc & sequenti die Vergiliæ incipiunt occidere, <i>id. ib.</i>
21	xii	C.
22	xi	C. Tauri Cauda occidit, <i>id. ib.</i>
23	x	C.
24	ix	C.
25	viii	C. Centaurus exoriri manè desinit, <i>id. ib.</i>
26	vii	C. Nepæ Frons exoritur, <i>Col. 11, 2, 78.</i>
27	vi	C. LVDi (7) VICToriæ.
28	v	C. LVDI. Vergiliæ occidunt, <i>id. ib.</i>
29	iv	C. LVDI. Arcturus vespere occidit, <i>id. ib.</i>
30	iii	C. LVDI. Hoc & sequenti die Cassiope incipit occidere, <i>id. ib.</i>
31	Pridie	C. LVDI.

- ☞ * Vertumnalia hoc mense celebrata, *Varr. L. L. 5.* sed quo die tacet.
 * Hoc etiam mense VINDEMIÆ SACRUM LIBERO. *Kal. Rustic.*

(1) Vide quæ adnotavimus ad ix calendas Septembres. (2) A *Meditrinâ*, quæ à *medendo* dicta est, quia hoc die solitum vinum novum & vetus libari & degustari medicamenti causâ, v. *Varr. L. L. 5. ubi plura.* (3) Augusto domum redeunti, rebus in Siciliâ, Graciâ, Asiâ, Syriâ & Parthiâ compositis decreta, *Dio, lib. 54.* ad annum urbis DCCXXXV. Ludorum etiam Augustalium meminit, *Plin. lib. 7, 43.* (4) Hoc die fontibus coro-

nas jaciebant, & puteos coronabant, *Fest.* (5) De hoc ritu *Festum* consule. (6) Ab eo dictum, quod in armilustrio armati sacra faciunt, nisi locus potius dictus ab his, *Varr. L. L. 5, 3.* (7) Hic dies & quatuor sequentes bello civili instituti à P. Cornelio Sullâ fuerunt, uti docet *Patérculus lib. 2, 27.* & *Asconius Pædianus 2 in Verrem.*

N O V E M B R I S.

A colo, quem in vetustissimo Romuli Kalendario tenebat, nomen retinet hic mēsis, uti duo præcedentes, & qui confectur, nullâ principum ambitione vexatus, ut priores, nisi unius Commodi, qui *Exuperatorium* dici voluit. Sed hoc non perinde mirum est, cum vanissimus ille princeps cæterorum omnium mēsium nomina, tam diis quàm imperatoribus honore exutis, mutaret, quò titulis & ambitioni suæ unicè litaret, uti testatur *Ælius Lampridius in vitâ ejus*. In Dianæ tutelâ fuisse hunc mensem ex *Kalendario Rustico* discimus. Ex Romuli & Cæsaris ordinatione xxx dies habuit, Numæ xxix.

1	Calendæ	K. NOVembris N. Caput Tauri hoc die & postridie occidit, <i>Col. 11, 2, 84.</i>
2	iv Non.	F.
3	iii	F. Fidiculæ ortus, <i>Col. 11, 2, 84.</i>
4	Pridie	
5	Nonas	NONæ F.
6	viii Id.	F. (1) LVDI. Tota Fidicula oritur, <i>id. ib.</i>
	vel po- stridie.	
7	vii	C. LVDI. Mundus (2) patet. Stella clara Scorpionis exoritur, <i>id. ib.</i>
8	vi	C. LVDI. Vergiliæ manè occidunt, <i>id. ib.</i>
9	v	C. LVDI.
10	iv	C. LVDI.
11	iii	C. LVDI. Maria clauduntur, teste Vegetio, & aliis.
12	Prid. Id.	C. LVDI.
13	Idus	EIDus NP. EPVLæ (3) INDICTæ.
14	xviii Kal. Decemb.	F. EQVORum PROBatio.
15	xvii	C. LVDI PLEBeii (4) IN CIRCO.
16	xvi	C. IN CIRCo. Tiberii Cæsaris Natalis, <i>Suet. in vit. 5.</i> Fidis exoritur, <i>Col. 11, 2, 88.</i>
17	xv	C. IN CIRCo. Sol in Sagittarium transit, <i>id. ib.</i> Suculæ manè exoriuntur, <i>id. ib.</i>
18	xiv	C. MERK.
19	xiii	C. MERK.
20	xii	C. MERK.
21	xi	C.
22	x	C. Lepus occidit manè, <i>Col. 11, 2, 89.</i>
23	ix	C.
24	viii	C.
25	vii	C. Canicula occidit Solis ortu, <i>id. ib.</i>
26	vi	C.
27	v	C.
28	iv	C.
29	iii	C.
30	Pridie	C. Totæ Suculæ occidunt, <i>id. ib.</i>

(1) De his ludis vide quæ adnotavimus ad prid. Non. Septemb. (2) Vide nostras notas ad ix cal. Septembres. (3) Harum epularum passim ap. *Livium* fit mentio, ut ap. *Val. Max.* In honorem deorum factæ fuerunt in templis ubi lecti diis quasi epulaturis strati fuerunt, unde *lectisternia*

etiam frequenter dicta sunt. (4) Ludi plebei ob libertatem plebi post exactos reges recuperatam, aut reconciliationem plebis post secessum in montem Aventinum, uti ait *Ascon. AEd. Primâ Ciceronis in Verrem*. Hos ædiles plebis edebant, uti docet *Livius 29, ult.*

D E C E M B R I S.

Hic mensis à numero loci, quem in Romuli Calendario, ut tres præcedentes, dictus fuit, quemque sine ullâ juris cessione perpetuò tenebat, extra quàm quòd brevi temporis intercapedine, imperante Commodò, *Amazonius* appellatus fuit, in honorem Martiæ concubinæ suæ, quam pictam in Amazone diligebat, propter quam & ipse Amazonio habitu in Arenam Romanam procedere voluit, uti narrat *Ælius Lamprid. in vitâ*. Sed hoc nomen in vanissimi principis auribus lenocinium excogitatum, cum ipso pereunte periit, antiquumque mensi redditum est. In tutelâ Vestæ fuit hic mensis, & in Romuli Calendario xxx, Pompilii xxix, Cæsaris xxxi dierum.

1	Calendæ	K. DEC. N. Fortunæ Muliebris (1) sacrificium.
2	iv Non.	
3	iii	
4	Pridie	
5	Nonæ	NONæ F. Faunalia vel (2) Fauni festum, <i>Hor. Carm. 3, 16</i> .
6	viii Id.	C. Sagittarius medius occidit, <i>Col. 11, 2, 95</i> . Scorpius totus manè exoritur, <i>id. ib.</i>
	vel po- stridie	
	Non.	
7	vii	C. Aquilæ ortus matutinus, <i>id. ib.</i>
8	vi	C. Horatii Flacci poetæ lyrici (3) natalis
9	v	C.
10	iv	C.
11	iii	AGON. NP. (4)
12	Pridie	EN.
13	Idus	EID. NP. Scorpio totus manè exoritur, <i>Col. 11, 2, 94</i> . Hoc (5) die, M. T. Cic. cædes.
14	xix Cal.	F.
	Januar.	
	vel po- strid. Id.	
15	xviii	CONSualia (6) MP.
16	xvii	C.
17	xvi	FERIÆ (7) SATVRNales. Sol in Capricornum transit, <i>Col. 11, 2</i> .
18	xv	C.
19	xiv	Opalia NP. (8) <i>Macrob. Sat. 1, 10</i> .
20	xiii	C.
21	xii	DIValia (9) NP.
22	xi	C. Feriæ (10) Laribus consecratæ.
23	x	LARENTalia vel Laurentinalia. NP. Feriæ Jovis quæ appellantur (11) Laurentinalia, <i>id. ib.</i> Capræ occasus matutinus, <i>Col. 11, 2, 94</i> .
24	ix	C.
25	viii	C. Juvenales (12) ludi.
26	vii	C.
27	vi	C. Delphinus incipit oriri manè, <i>Col. 11, 2, 94</i> .
28	v	C.
29	iv	F. Aquilæ vespertinus occasus, <i>id. ib.</i>
30	iii	F. Canicula vespere occidit, <i>id. ib.</i>
31	Pridie	C.

(1) Hoc prius peractum quàm huic deæ templum extructum fuisset, quod ad prid. Id. Quintiles postea translatus fuit. Valeria hujus deæ sacerdos ex S. C. decreta est, quòd hæc mulieribus legationis ad M. Coriolanum auctor fuisset; vid. *Dionys. Halicarnass. lib. 8. ubi plura*. (2) Huic deo bis in anno sacra fiebant; ineunte vere, ut sementem servaret, & hoc die, cum jam conditæ essent omnes fruges. Celebratum est festum hædo & vino, *Hor. loco citato*; in locis sylvestribus, *Varr. L. L. 6*. (3) A. U. C. DCLXXXIX, L. Cottâ & L. Torquato Coss. *Antiq. scriptor vitæ ejus*. (4) De his ludis vide v Idus Januar. (5) A. U. C. DCCI. (6) De his vide xii Kal. Septembres. (7) Saturnalia ex primâ institutione fuerunt xiv Kal. Januarias; postquam autem C. Cæsar duos menses addidisset, hoc die cæpta sunt celebrari, *Macrob. Sat. 1, 10*. ubi lege de his plura. Sigillaria de quibus in fastis altum silentium, his adjecta septem dies publicæ

lætitia complebant, *Id. 1, 11*. (8) Opalia Opi Saturni conjugii consecrata fuerunt, *Macrob. Sat. 1, 10*. (9) Sc. Divæ Angeronæ feriæ publicæ, cui in sacello Volupia sacra fiebant, *Macrob. Sat. 1, 10*. ubi de utriusque nominis etymo videre est; vide etiam ap. *Plin. 3, 5*. hujus deæ descriptionem. (10) In his Æmilius Regillus præter ædem laribus in Campo Martio curandam vovit, *Macrob. loco jam citato*. (11) De harum origine lege, si vacat, diversas fabulas, ap. *eundem ibid.* (12) Dicti *Juvenales*, quòd in his quasi rejuvenesceret populus, Nerone imperante, à quo primùm instituti fuerunt, cum barbam deponeret, in quibus non nobilitas cuiquam, non acti honores impedimento fuere, quò minùs Græci, Latinive histrionis artem exercerent, usque ad gestus, modosque haud viriles, *Tac. Hist. 14, 15*. vid. & *Suet. in Nerone, cap. 11. ibique Torrentium*.



ROMAN COINS, WEIGHTS, and MEASURES.

THE Romans reckoned their money by *æs*, *asses*, *sestertii* or *nummi*, *denarii*, *solidi* or *aurei*, *pondo* or *libra*.

Æs, as it denoted a particular coin, was at first *libralis*, or of a pound weight, and even when it was diminished retained the name of *libella*. The first impress of this coin was a *Janus*, and on the reverse the *rostrum* of a ship.

As was divided into twelve parts, the names of whose divisions were these following: *uncia*, *sextans*, *quadrans*, *triens*, *quincunx*, *semis*, *septunx*, *bes*, *dodrans*, *dextans*, *dejunx*.

Quadrans and *Teruncius* are used to signify the smallest brass coin after the reduction of the *as*, as the *sestertius* was the least of the silver coins.

The *as* was first reduced to two ounces, then to one ounce, and at last to half an ounce.

The *sestertius* was a silver coin, equal to the fourth part of a *denarius*.

Nummus, when mentioned as a piece of money, was the same with the *sestertius*. So *mille nummi*, *mille sestertii*, and *mille sestertii nummi* signify the same; as do likewise *mille nummum*, *mille sestertiūm*, and *mille sestertiūm nummum*.

Sestertium in the neutral gender signifies *mille sestertiūm nummorum*.

The marks of the *sestertius nummus* are IIS, LLS. HS. HS. which characters denote $2\frac{1}{2}$ *asses*.

In speaking of sums above a thousand, there is often a twofold *eclipsis*, sometimes of the word *sestertiūm*, or its mark, sometimes of the word *mille*; as in *Martial*, vi. 10. *Pauca Jovem nup̄r cū millia (sestertia) fortē rogarem*; and vii. 9. *Septingenta (millia) Tito debet Lupus*. There is another double *eclipsis* to be observed when they use the numeral Adverbs; as HS. *bis* & *tricies in annos singulos Verri decernebatur, quod aratoribus solveret*, Cic. Verr. iii. 70. where *centena millia* is understood, *scil.* 3,200,000 *nummi sestertii*, or 3,200 *sestertia*. If the sum is to be reduced to *nummi sestertii* then *centum* and *mille* both are understood, and that *decies* or 10 must be multiplied by 100,000. If you would reduce the sum to *sestertia*, the word *centum* being then understood, it must be multiplied only by 100. Thus *decies HS.* is 1,000,000 *nummi sestertii*, or 1000 *sestertia*.

Mille sestertii is only 1000 *nummi sestertii*, in English money 8 l. 1 s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. which makes a *sestertium*.

Mille sestertia is 1000 times that sum, *viz.* 8072 l. 18 s. 4 d.

Millies HS. is 100,000 times that sum, or 807,291 l. 13 s. 4 d.

When the numbers have a line over them, *centena millia* is understood, as in the case of the numeral Adverbs; thus HS. $\overline{\text{MC}}$ signifies the same with *millies centies HS.* that is 110,000,000 *nummi*, or 888,020 l. 16 s. 8 d. whereas HS. MC. without the cross lines denote only 1100 *nummi*, or 8 l. 17 s. 7 d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

When the numbers are distinguished by points in two or three different orders, the first towards the right hand signifies units, the second thousands, and the third hundred thousands; for instance, III. XII. DC. HS. denotes 300,000, 12,000, and 600 HS. in all making 312,600 *nummi*, in English money 5047 l. 3 s. 9 d.

Denarius was the chief silver coin among the Romans; in weight, at first, the seventh part of a Roman ounce, which, according to Dr. *Arbutnot*, consisted of 438 grains, and was equal to our *Avoirdupois* ounce; upon which calculation an ounce of silver of that number of grains would be in value 4 s. 6 d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

The subdivisions of the *denarius* were the *quinarius*, or half, so called from its value of five *asses*; and likewise *victoriat*, from the image of *Victory* sometimes impressed upon it; and the *sestertius*, which has been mentioned already.

The *pondo argenti* amongst the Romans, is a sort of numeral expression of sums of money, and is different from the common *libra*, which consisted only of 84 *denarii*, or 96 drachms. The *pondo*, according to *Budeus's* valuation, amounts to the value of an *Attick Mina*, or 3 l. 4 s. 7 d. according to *Agricola*, to 3 l. 2 s.

The Value and Proportion of the ROMAN COINS.

Teruncius	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	l.	s.	d.	q.
2	Sembella	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	0	0	0	0 $\frac{275}{1000}$
4	2 Libella	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	0	0	0	1 $\frac{5}{100}$
4	2 As	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	0	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{10}$
10	5 2½	Sestertius	_____	_____	_____	_____	0	0	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
20	10 5	2 Quinarius	_____	_____	_____	_____	0	0	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	10 5	2 Victoriatus	_____	_____	_____	_____	0	0	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
40	20 10 4	2 Denarius	_____	_____	_____	_____	0	0	7	3

Note. Of these the *denarius*, *victoriatus*, *sestertius*, and sometimes the *as*, were of silver; the rest of brass.

There were sometimes also coined of brass the *triens*, *sextans*, *uncia*, *sextula*, and *dupondius*.

The Roman gold coin was the *aureus*, which weighed generally double the *denarius*; which, according to the first proportion of coinage mentioned by *Pliny*, Lib. xxxiii, 3, was worth _____ } l. s. d.
 According to the proportion that obtains now amongst us _____ } 1 4 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
 According to the decuple proportion mentioned by *Livy*, and *Jul. Pollux* _____ } 0 12 11
 According to the proportion mentioned by *Tacitus*, and which afterwards obtained; whereby the *aureus* exchanged for 25 *denarii* _____ } 0 16 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

Some alterations of the value of the Roman coin mentioned by *Pliny*:

In the reign of <i>Servius</i>	}	the <i>as</i> weighed of brass	{	1 pound
A. Urb. 490 —————				2 ounces
A. Urb. 537 —————				1 ounce
A. Urb. 586 —————				$\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce
A. Urb. 485 —————				10 <i>asses</i>
A. Urb. 537 —————	}	<i>denarius</i> exchanged for	{	16 <i>asses</i>
A. Urb. 547, scruple of gold worth 20 <i>sestertii</i> .				
Coined afterwards of the pound of gold 20 <i>denarii</i>	} <i>aurei</i> .			
In <i>Nero's</i> time of the pound of gold 45 <i>denarii</i> ———				

The Roman manner of reckoning sums of money reduced to the English standard.

	<i>Sestertii nummi.</i>	l.	s.	d.	q.
Sestertius	_____	00	00	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Decem	_____	00	01	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Centum	_____	00	16	1	3
Mille equal to a sestertium	_____	08	01	5	2

	<i>Sestertia.</i>	l.	s.	d.
Sestertium	_____	08	01	05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Decem	_____	80	14	07
Centum, this sum the Romans expressed thus: Debet mihi centum, debet mihi centum sestertia, vel debet centum millia sestertia	_____	807	05	10

Decies sestertium, &c. the Adverb *centies* being understood.

		l.	s.	d.
Decies sestertium, vel decies centena millia nummum	_____	8072	18	04
Centies, vel centies H.S.	_____	80729	03	04
Millies H.S.	_____	807291	13	04
Millies centies H.S.	_____	888020	16	08

The Roman manner of reckoning interest of money.

<i>Asses usurae, vel centesimae usurae</i>	_____	1	} per cent. a month	12	} per cent. a year.
<i>Semis usurae</i>	_____	$\frac{1}{2}$		6	
<i>Trientes usurae</i>	_____	$\frac{1}{3}$		4	
<i>Quadrantes usurae</i>	_____	$\frac{1}{4}$		3	
<i>Sextantes usurae</i>	_____	$\frac{1}{6}$		2	
<i>Unciae usurae</i>	_____	$\frac{1}{12}$		1	
<i>Quincunces usurae</i>	_____	$\frac{1}{5}$		5	
<i>Septunces usurae</i>	_____	$\frac{1}{7}$		7	
<i>Beles usurae</i>	_____	$\frac{1}{8}$		8	
<i>Dodrantes usurae</i>	_____	$\frac{3}{4}$		9	
<i>Dextantes usurae</i>	_____	$\frac{5}{6}$		10	
<i>Deonces usurae</i>	_____	$\frac{1}{12}$		11	

Grecian and Roman weights reduced to English Troy weight.

Lentes										lb.	oz.	dwt.	grains.
4	Siliquæ									0	0	0	0 $\frac{85}{112}$
12	3	Obolus								0	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{8}$
24	6	2	Scriptulum							0	0	0	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
72	18	6	3	Drachma						0	0	2	6 $\frac{9}{16}$
96	24	8	4	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Sextula					0	0	3	0 $\frac{6}{7}$
144	36	12	6	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Sicilicus				0	0	4	13 $\frac{2}{7}$
192	48	16	8	$2\frac{2}{3}$	2	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Duella			0	0	6	1 $\frac{11}{14}$
576	144	48	24	8	6	4	3	Uncia		0	0	18	5 $\frac{7}{8}$
6912	1728	576	288	96	72	48	36	12	Libra	0	10	18	13 $\frac{5}{8}$

The Roman ounce is the English avoirdupois ounce, which they divided into 7 *denarii*, as well as 8 *drachms*; and since they reckoned their *denarius* equal to the *Attick drachm*, this will make the *Attick weights* $\frac{1}{8}$ heavier than the correspondent Roman weights.

Roman square measure.

		Jugerum contained				
		uncia	square feet	scruples	Eng. roods	sq. poles
1	As	12	As	28800	288	2
$\frac{1}{2}$	Deunx	11	Deunx	26400	264	2
$\frac{1}{3}$	Dextans	10	Dextans	24000	240	2
$\frac{1}{4}$	Dodrans	9	Dodrans	21600	216	1
$\frac{1}{5}$	Bes	8	Bes	19200	192	1
$\frac{1}{6}$	Septunx	7	Septunx	16800	168	1
$\frac{1}{7}$	Semis	6	Semis	14400	144	1
$\frac{1}{8}$	Quincunx	5	Quincunx	12000	120	1
$\frac{1}{9}$	Triens	4	Triens	9600	96	0
$\frac{1}{10}$	Quadrans	3	Quadrans	7200	72	0
$\frac{1}{12}$	Sextans	2	Sextans	4800	48	0
$\frac{1}{12}$	Uncia	1	Uncia	2400	24	0
						sq. feet
						250,05
						183,85
						117,64
						51,42
						257,46
						191,25
						125,03
						58,82
						264,85
						198,64
						132,43
						66,21

Note, *Aelus major* was 14400 square feet equal to a *semis-clima* 3600 square feet, equal to a *fescuncia*. *Aelus minimus* equal to a *sextans*.

Roman measures of capacity for things liquid.

Ligula										English wine measure.			
										gall.	pints	fol.	inch. dec.
4	Cyathus									0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0,117 $\frac{5}{16}$
6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Acetabulum								0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0,704 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	3	2	Quartarius							0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	1,409
24	6	4	2	Hemina						0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2,818
48	12	8	4	2	Sextarius					0	1		5,636
288	72	48	24	12	6	Congius				0	7		4,942
1152	288	192	96	48	24	4	Urna			3	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	5,33
2304	576	384	192	96	48	8	2	Amphora		7	1		10,66
4608	1152	768	384	192	96	16	4	20	Culeus	143	3		11,095

Note 1. *Quadrantal* is the same with the *amphora*; *cadus*, *congiarius*, and *dolium*, denote no certain measure.

Note 2. The Romans divided the *sextarius*, as well as the *libra*, into twelve equal parts, called *cyathi*, and therefore they denominated their *calices*, *sextantes*, *quadrantes*, *trientes*, according to the number of *cyathi* which they contained.

Roman measures of capacity for things dry.

Ligula						English corn measure, pecks gall. pints fol. inch. dec.				
						0	0	$0\frac{1}{48}$	0,01	
4	Cyathus					0	0	$0\frac{1}{12}$	0,04	
6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Acetabulum				0	0	$0\frac{1}{8}$	0,06	
24	6	4	Hemina			0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0,24	
48	12	8	2	Sextarius		0	0	1	0,48	
384	96	64	16	8	Semimodius	0	1	0	3,84	
768	192	128	32	16	2	Modius	1	0	0	7,68

Roman measures of length.

Digitus tranſverſus										Eng. paces feet inch. dec.			
										0	0	$0,725\frac{1}{4}$	
$1\frac{1}{3}$	Uncia									0	0	0,967	
4	3	Palmus minor								0	0	2,901	
16	12	4	Pes							0	0	11,604	
20	15	5	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Palmipes						0	1	2,505	
24	18	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Cubitus					0	1	5,406	
40	30	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{2}{3}$	Gradus				0	2	5,01	
80	60	20	5	4	$3\frac{1}{3}$	2	Passus			0	4	10,02	
10000	7500	2500	625	500	$416\frac{2}{3}$	250	125	Stadium		120	4	4,5	
80000	60000	20000	5000	4000	$3333\frac{1}{3}$	2000	1000	8	Milliare	967	0	0	

Note, Those who do not understand decimal fractions, may observe that the denominator of every such decimal is an unit with as many cyphers as there are places of numbers in the fraction; that the decimal parts are separated from the integer by a *comma*, and that the first figure, or two first figures, in the decimal parts, are chiefly to be regarded, without considering the number of places; 5 is half, 25 a quarter; as in *pes* 11,604 which is 11 inches, and 604 decimal parts of an inch, and very little more than half an inch; had it been 500, it had been just half, or if 250, just a quarter of an inch.

Fasti ROMANI Consulares.

A.M.	A.C.N.	
1	3984	<i>Creatur mundus.</i>
1657	2328	<i>Diluvium Noachi.</i>
2022	1962	<i>Vocatio Abrahami.</i>
2453	1531	<i>Legislatio Mosaiica.</i>
2800	1184	<i>Trojæ excidium.</i>
3208	776	<i>Prima Olympias.</i>
3231	753	<i>Romulus Romanorum rex I. regnat XXXVIII annos</i>
3270	714	<i>Numa Pompilius R. rex II. regnat XLIII annos.</i>
3313	671	<i>Tullus Hostilius R. rex III. regnat XXIII annos.</i>
3345	639	<i>Ancus Martius R. rex IV. regnat XXIV annos.</i>
3370	614	<i>Tarquinius Priscus R. rex V. regnat XXXVIII annos.</i>
3407	577	<i>Servius Tullius R. rex VI. regnat XLIV annos.</i>
3451	533	<i>Tarquinius Superbus R. rex VII. regnat XXIV annos, sed propter stuprum, à filio ejus Sexto Tarquinio, Laetia oblatum, Româ ejicitur, imperiumque regium abrogatur.</i>

An.	An.	
U.C.	ante N.C.	
		L. Junius Brutus, quo occiso, succedit Sp. Lucr. Tricipitinus, quo mortuo, succedit Horatius Pulvillus.
244	509	L. Tarq. Collatinus, quo expulso, succedit P. Valerius Poplicola
245	508	P. Valerius Poplicola II G. Lucretius Tricipitinus
246	507	P. Valerius Poplicola III M. Horatius Pulvillus II
247	506	Sp. Lartius Flavius T. Herminius Aquilinus
248	505	M. Valerius P. Postumius Tubertus I
249	504	P. Valerius Poplicola IV T. Lucretius Tricipitinus II
250	503	Q. Postumius Tubertus II Agrippa Menenius Lanatus
251	502	Opiter Virginus Tricoftus Sp. Cassius Viscellinus
252	501	Postumius Cominius Aruncus G. Lartius Flavius
253	500	Serv. Sulpicius Camerinus Man. Tull. Longus, qui moritur in magistr.
254	499	P. Veturius Geminus T. Æbutius Elva
255	498	T. Lartius Flavius II Q. Clælius Siculus
256	497	A. Sempronius Atratinus M. Minucius Augurinus
257	496	A. Postumius Albus Regillensis A. Virginus Tricoftus I
258	495	Ap. Claudius Sabinus Regillensis P. Servilius Priscus
259	494	A. Virginus Tricoft. Cœlimont. II T. Veturius Geminus Cicurinus
260	493	Sp. Cassius Viscellinus II Postumius Cominius Aruncus II
261	492	T. Geganius Macerinus P. Minucius Augurinus
262	491	M. Minucius Augurinus II A. Sempronius Atratinus II
263	490	Q. Sulpicius Camerinus Sp. Lartius Flavius II
264	489	C. Julius Julius P. Pinarius Rufus Mamercinus
265	488	Sp. Nautius Rutilus Sex. Furius Fufus
266	487	C. Aquilius Tuscus G. Sicinius Sabinus
267	486	Sp. Cassius Viscellinus III Proculus Virgin. Tricoft. Rutilus
268	485	Q. Fabius Vibulanus Ser. Cornel. Maluginensis Cossus
269	484	L. Æmilius Mamercinus K. Fabius Vibulanus
270	483	M. Fabius Vibulanus L. Valerius Poplicola Potitus
271	482	C. Julius Julius Q. Fabius Vibulanus II
272	481	K. Fabius Vibulanus II Sp. Furius Fufus

An.	An.	
U.C.	ante N.C.	
273	480	Cn. Manl. Cincinnatus, in prælio occisus M. Fabius Vibulanus II
274	479	K. Fabius Vibulanus III T. Virginus Tricoftus Rutilus
275	478	L. Æmilius Mamercinus II C. Serv. Struſtus Ahala, quo mort. succedit C. Cor. Lentulus Esquilin.
276	477	C. Horatius Pulvillus T. Menenius Lanatus
277	476	A. Virginus Tricoftus Rutilus. Sp. Servilius Struſtus
278	475	P. Valerius Poplicola C. Nautius Rutilus
279	474	L. Furius Medullinus Fufus A. Manlius Vulſo
280	473	L. Æmilius Mamercinus III Vopiscus Julius Julius, vel Opiter Virginus, ut Liv. II, 5.
281	472	L. Pinarius Rufus Mamercinus P. Furius Fufus
282	471	Ap. Claudius Sabin. Regillensis T. Quintus Barbatus Capitolinus
283	470	L. Valerius Poplicola Potitus II Tib. Æmilius Mamercinus
284	469	A. Virginus Tricoft. Cœlimont. T. Numicius Priscus
285	468	T. Quint. Barbatus Capitolinus II Q. Servilius Priscus
286	467	Tib. Æmilius Mamercinus II Q. Vibulanus
287	466	Sp. Postumius Albus Regillensis Q. Servilius Priscus II
288	465	Q. Fabius Vibulanus II T. Quintus Barb. Capitolinus III
289	464	A. Postumius Albus Regillensis Sp. Furius Medullinus Fufus
290	463	P. Servil. Priscus, } ambo in magistratu mortui L. Æbutius Elva, }
291	462	L. Lucretius Tricipitinus T. Veturius Geminus Cicurinus
292	461	P. Volumnius Amintinus Gallus Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus
293	460	P. Valerius Poplicola II. in cuius locum ſufficitur L. Quinctius Cincinnatus
		C. Claudius Sabinus Regillensis
294	459	Q. Fabius Vibulanus III L. Cornelius Maluginensis Cossus
295	458	C. Nautius Rutilus II L. Minucius Augurinus, qui ob res malè in Algido geſſet coactus abdicavit
296	457	C. Horatius Pulvillus Q. Minucius Augurinus
297	456	M. Valerius Maximus Sp. Virginus Tricoft. Cœlimont.
298	455	T. Romulus Rocus Vaticanus C. Veturius Cicurinus
299	454	Sp. Tarpeius Montan. Capitolinus A. Æternus Fontinalis
300	453	Sex. Quintilius P. Horatius Tergeminus

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.		An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.		
301	451	P. Sest. Capitolinus	324	429	L. Sergius Fidenas II	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
302	451	T. Menenius Lanatus	325	428	Hostus Lucretius Tricipitinus	
		App. Claudius Crassinus			T. Quintius Pennus Cincinnatus II	
		T. Genucius Augurinus. <i>Hi abdicarunt, ut decemviri crearentur consulari potestate legum ferendarum causâ. Hi autem fuerunt :</i>	326	427	A. Cornelius Cossus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
302	451	Ap. Claudius Crassinus			L. Papirius Mugillanus II	
		T. Genucius Augurinus	327	426	C. Servilius Structus Ahala	
		P. Sestius Capitolinus			T. Quintius Pennus Cincinnatus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		L. Veturius Crass. Cicurinus			C. Furius Pacilus	
		C. Julius Julus	328	425	M. Postum. Albus Regillensis	
		A. Manlius Vulso			A. Cornelius Cossus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus			A. Sempronius Atratinus	
		P. Curatius Tergeminus	329	424	L. Furius Medullinus II	
		T. Romulus Rocus Vaticanus			L. Quintius Cincinnatus II	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
303	450	Sp. Postumius Albus Regillensis			L. Horatius Barbatus	
		Ap. Claudius Crassinus II			Ap. Claudius Crass. Regillensis	
		Q. Fabius Vibulanus	330	423	Sp. Nautius Rutilus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		M. Cornelius Maluginensis			L. Sergius Fidenas	
		M. Sergius	331	422	Sex. Julius Julus	
		L. Minucius Augurinus			C. Sempronius Atratinus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		Q. Postilius Libo			Q. Fabius Vibulanus	
		T. Antonius Merenda	332	421	L. Manlius Vulso Capitolinus	
		Cosfo Duilius			Q. Antonius Merenda	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		Sp. Oppius Cornicen	333	420	L. Papirius Mugillanus	
304	449	Man. Rabuleius			L. Servilius Structus	
		Ap. Claudius Crassinus II			T. Quintius Capitolinus Barbatus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		Q. Fabius Vibulanus	334	419	Numerius Fabius Vibulanus	
		M. Cornelius Maluginensis			T. Quint. Penn. Cincinnatus II	
		L. Minucius Augurinus			M. Manlius Vulso Capitolinus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		T. Antonius Merenda			L. Furius Medullinus III	
		Man. Rabuleius	335	418	A. Sempronius Atratinus II	
		M. Sergius			Agrippa Menenius	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		K. Duilius			Sp. Nautius Rutilus	
		Q. Postilius Libo Visolus	336	417	P. Lucretius Tricipitinus	
		Sp. Oppius Cornicen ; qui coacti abdicarunt ob facinus Ap. Claudii ; in eorum loc. facti sunt COSS.			C. Servilius Axilla	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		L. Valerius Poplicola Potitus			L. Servilius Axilla II	
305	448	T. Horatius Barbatus			L. Sergius Fidenas III	
		Lar. Herminius Aquilinus	337	416	P. Lucretius Tricipitinus II	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
306	447	T. Virginus Tricoft. Celimont.			L. Servilius Structus II	
		M. Geganius Macerinus			Agrippa Menenius Lanatus II	
307	446	C. Julius Julus			Sp. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		T. Quint. Capitolin. Barbatus IV			A. Sempronius Atratinus II	
		Agrippa Furius Fufus			M. Papirius Mugillanus II	
308	445	M. Genucius Augurinus	338	415	Q. Fabius Vibulanus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		C. Curtius Philo			Sp. Nautius Rutilus II	
309	444	T. Clælius Siculus			P. Cornelius Cossus	
		A. Sempronius Atratinus			Quintius Cincinnatus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		L. Atilius Longus, qui vitio facti abdicarunt, & in eorum loc. facti sunt COSS.	339	414	C. Valerius Potitus Volusus	
		L. Papirius Mugillanus			N. Fabius Vibulanus	
		L. Sempronius Atratinus			Q. Fabius Vibulanus II	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
310	443	M. Geganius Macerinus II			Cn. Cornelius Cossus	
311	442	T. Quintius Capitolinus Barbat. V			P. Postum. Albus Regillensis ; qui in magistratu seditione militari cecidit	
		M. Fabius Vibulanus	340	413	L. Valerius Potitus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		Postumius Æbutius Cornicen			M. Cornelius Cossus	
312	441	C. Furius Pacilus Fufus			L. Furius Medullinus	
		M. Papirius Crassus	341	412	Q. Fabius Ambustus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		Proculus Geganius Macerinus			C. Furius Pacilus	
313	440	L. Menenius Lanatus			M. Papirius Mugillanus	
314	439	T. Quintius Capitolinus VI	342	411	C. Nautius Rutilus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		Agrippa Menenius Lanatus			M. Æmilius Mamercinus	
315	438	Mamer. Æmilius Mamercinus			C. Valerius Potitus Volusus	
		L. Quintius Cincinnatus	343	410	Cn. Cornelius Cossus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		L. Julius Julus			L. Furius Medullinus II	
316	437	M. Geganius Macerinus III			C. Julius Julus	
		L. Sergius Fidenas	344	409	P. Cornelius Cossus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
317	436	M. Cornelius Maluginensis			C. Servilius Ahala	
		L. Papirius Crassus			C. Val. Volusin. Potitus Volusus II	
318	435	C. Julius Julus II	345	408	C. Servilius Ahala II	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		L. Virginus Tricoftus			L. Furius Medullinus	
319	434	C. Julius Julus III			N. Fabius Vibulanus II	
		L. Virginus Tricoftus II	346	407	P. Cornelius Rutilus Cossus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
320	433	M. Fabius Vibulanus			L. Valerius Potitus II	
		M. Fossius Flaccinator			Cn. Cornelius Cossus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		L. Sergius Fidenas	347	406	N. Fabius Ambustus	
321	432	L. Pinarius Rufus Mamercinus			C. Julius Julus	
		L. Furius Medullinus	348	405	M. Æmilius Mamercinus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		Sp. Postumius Albus Regillensis			T. Quintius Capitolin. Barb.	
322	431	T. Quintus Pennus Cincinnatus			L. Furius Medullinus II	
		C. Julius Mento			Q. Quintius Cincinnatus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
323	430	L. Papirius Crassus			A. Manlius Vulso Capitolin.	
		L. Julius Julus	349	404	P. Cornelius Maluginensis	
					Sp. Nautius Rutilus III	C. Valer.
					Cn. Cornelius Cossus II	

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.		An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.	
350	303	C. Valer. Potitus Volusus III K. Fabius Ambustus M. Sergius Fidenas M. Æmilius Mamercinus II M. Furius Fusus Ap. Claudius Crassus L. Julius Julus M. Quintilius Varus L. Valerius Potitus III C. Servilius Ahala III Q. Sulpicius Camerin. Cornutus Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas A. Manl. Tricoft. Cœlimontan. M. Sergius Fidenas II. <i>bi duò consuli abdicârunt</i>	366	387	L. Æmilius Mamercinus L. Postumius Albinus Regillensis T. Quintius Cincinnatus Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas V L. Julius Julus L. Aquilius Corvus L. Lucretius Tricipitinus Ser. Sulpicius Rufus L. Papinius Cursor C. Sergius Fidenas L. Æmilius Mamercinus II L. Menenius Lanatus L. Valerius Poplicola III C. Cornelius Cossus M. Furius Camillus IV Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis II Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas VI L. Quintius Cincinnatus R. Horatius Pulvillus P. Valerius Potitus Poplicola. <i>Roma à Gallis capta,</i> Flor. I, II
351	402	L. Valerius Potitus IV L. Julius Julus M. Furius Camillus M. Æmilius Mamercinus III C. Cornelius Cossus II K. Fabius Ambustus II P. Licinius Calvus P. Mælius Capitolinus P. Mænius Sp. Furius Medullinus L. Titinius L. Publius Philo Volscus	367	386	A. Manlius Capitolinus P. Cornelius Cossus II T. Quintius Capitolinus L. Quintius Capitolinus L. Papirius Cursor II C. Sergius Fidenas II Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis III P. Valerius Potitus Poplicola II M. Furius Camillus V Ser. Sulpicius Rufus II C. Papirius Crassus T. Quintius Cincinnatus II L. Valerius Poplicola IV A. Manlius Capitolinus III Ser. Sulpicius Rufus III L. Lucretius Tricipitinus II L. Æmilius Mamercinus III M. Trebonius Flavius Sp. Papirius Crassus L. Papirius Crassus Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis IV Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas Ser. Sulpicius Prætextatus L. Æmilius Mamercinus IV M. Furius Camillus VI A. Postumius Albin. Regillens. L. Postumius Albin. Regillens. L. Furius Medullinus L. Lucretius Tricipitinus III M. Fabius Ambustus L. Valerius Poplicola V P. Valer. Potitus Poplicola III L. Menenius Lanatus II C. Sergius Fidenas III Sp. Papirius Cursor Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis V C. Manlius Capitolinus P. Manlius Capitolinus L. Julius Julus II C. Sextilius M. Albinus L. Antistius Sp. Furius Medullinus Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas II C. Licinus Calvus P. Clælius Siculus M. Horatius Pulvillus L. Geganus Macerinus L. Æmilius Mamercinus V Ser. Sulpicius Prætextatus II P. Valer. Potitus Poplicola IV L. Quintius Cincinnatus C. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus C. Quintius Cincinnatus L. Sextius Sextinus Lateranus C. Licinius Calvus Stolo II L. Sextius Sextin. Lateranus III C. Licinius Calvus Stolo III L. Sextius Sextin. Lateranus IV C. Licinus Calvus Stolo IV L. Sextius Sextin. Lateranus V C. Licinus Calvus Stolo V
352	401	L. Valerius Potitus IV L. Julius Julus M. Furius Camillus M. Æmilius Mamercinus III C. Cornelius Cossus II K. Fabius Ambustus II P. Licinius Calvus P. Mælius Capitolinus P. Mænius Sp. Furius Medullinus L. Titinius L. Publius Philo Volscus	368	385	
353	400	C. Duilius L. Atilius Longus Cn. Genucius Aventinensis M. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus M. Pomponius Volero Publius Philo L. Valerius Potitus V L. Furius Medullinus III M. Valerius Maximus M. Furius Camillus II Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas II Q. Sulpicius Camerinus Cornutus II L. Julius Julus II L. Furius Medullinus IV L. Sergius Fidenas A. Postumius Albinus Regillensis A. Manlius Vulso Capitolinus III P. Cornelius Maluginensis II. <i>qui vitio facto abdicârunt</i>	369	384	
354	399	P. Licinius Calvus L. Titinius II L. Atilius Longus II P. Mænius II P. Mælius Capitolinus II Cn. Genucius Aventinensis II. <i>qui in prælio occisus est</i> P. Cornelius Cossus P. Cornelius Scipio M. Valerius Maximus II K. Fabius Ambustus III L. Furius Medullinus V Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas III M. Furius Camillus III L. Furius Medullinus VI C. Æmilius Mamercinus Sp. Posthumius Albinus Regillensis P. Cornelius Scipio II L. Valerius Poplicola	370	383	
355	398	L. Lucretius Flavius Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus L. Valerius Potitus M. Manlius Capitolinus, <i>qui se mag. abdic.</i> L. Lucretius Flavius Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus M. Æmilius Mamercinus L. Furius Fusus C. Æmilius Mamercinus II Q. Fabius Ambustus K. Fabius Ambustus C. Fabius Ambustus Q. Sulpicius Longus Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis M. Furius Camillus Dictat. L. Valerius Mag. Eq. L. Valerius Poplicola II L. Virginus Tricoftus P. Cornelius Cossus A. Manlius Capitolinus	371	382	
356	397		372	381	
357	396		373	380	
358	395		374	379	
359	394		375	378	
360	393		376	377	
361	392		377	376	
362	391		378	375	
363	390		379	374	
364	389		380	373	
365	388		381	372	

Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.

Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.

Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.

Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.

Trib. Pleb.

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.		An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.	
382	371	L. Furius Medullinus II P. Valerius Potitus V A. Manlius Capitolinus IV Ser. Sulpitius Prætextatus III C. Valerius Potitus Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis VI	416	337	C. Sulpicius Longus P. Aelius Pætus <i>Bellum Samniticum, Flor. I, 16.</i>
383	370	Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas III M. Cornelius Maluginensis C. Vetur. Crassus Cicurinus II Q. Quintius Cincinnatus A. Cornelius Cossus M. Fabius Ambustus II	417	336	L. Papirius Crassus Duilius
384	369	L. Quinctius Capitolinus Sp. Servilius Structus Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis VII L. Papirius Crassus Ser. Sulpicius Prætextatus IV L. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus II	418	335	M. Valerius Corvus IV M. Atilius Regulus
385	368	<i>Hoc anno non habet Tribunos militum Pigbii, sed Dictatores & Magistros Equitum</i>	419	334	T. Veturius Calvinus Sp. Postumius Albinus
386	367	A. Cornelius Cossus II L. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus II M. Cornelius Maluginensis II P. Valerius Potitus Poplicola VI M. Geganius Macerinus P. Manlius Capitolinus II	420	333	L. Papirius Cursor C. Pætilius Libo Visolus; <i>hæc ignorat Livius & alii. Vide Lydiat. Seriem Summor. Magistrat. p. 86.</i>
387	366	L. Aemilius Mamercinus L. Sextius Sextinus Lateranus; <i>primus è plebe.</i>	421	332	A. Cornelius Cossus Arvina IV Cn. Domitius Calvinus
388	365	L. Genucius Aventinensis Q. Servilius Ahala	422	331	M. Claudius Marcellus C. Valerius Potitus Flaccus
389	364	C. Sulpicius Peticus I C. Licinius Calvus	423	330	L. Papirius Crassus II L. Plautius Venno, <i>al. Venox</i>
390	363	L. Aemilius Mamercinus Cn. Genucius Aventinensis	424	329	L. Aemilius Mamercinus Privernas II C. Plautius Decianus
391	362	Q. Servilius Ahala II L. Genucius Aventinensis II	425	328	C. Plautius Proculus, <i>postea Venox dictus</i> P. Cornelius Scapula
392	361	C. Licinius Calvus II C. Sulpicius Peticus II	426	327	L. Cornelius Lentulus Q. Publilius Philo II
393	360	M. Fabius Ambustus C. Pætilius Libo Visolus	427	326	C. Pætilius Libo Visolus II L. Papirius Mugillanus
394	359	M. Pomptilius Lænas I Cn. Manlius Capitolinus Imperiosus	428	325	L. Furius Camillus II D. Junius Brutus Scæva
395	358	C. Fabius Ambustus I C. Plautius Proculus	429	324	L. Papirius Cursor Dictat. } <i>Sine Coss.</i> L. Papirius Crassus Eq. Mag. }
396	357	C. Manlius Rutilus Cn. Manlius Capitolinus Imperiosus II	430	323	C. Sulpicius Longus II Q. Aulus Cerretanus
397	356	M. Fabius Ambustus II M. Popillius Lænas II	431	322	Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus L. Fulvius Curvus
398	355	C. Sulpicius Peticus III M. Valerius Poplicola	432	321	T. Veturius Calvinus II Sp. Postumius Albinus II
399	354	M. Fabius Ambustus III T. Quintius Pennus Capitolinus Crispin.	433	320	L. Papirius Cursor III Q. Publilius Philo III
400	353	C. Sulpicius Peticus IV M. Valerius Poplicola II	434	319	L. Papirius Cursor III Q. Aulus Cerretanus II
401	352	P. Valerius Poplicola C. Martius Rutilus II	435	318	L. Plautius Venno M. Fossius Flaccinator
402	351	C. Sulpicius Peticus V T. Quintius Cincinnatus Capitolinus	436	317	Q. Aemilius Barbula C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus <i>Clades Caudina, Flor. I, 16.</i>
403	350	M. Popillius Lænas III L. Cornelius Scipio	437	316	Sp. Nautius Rutilus M. Popillius Lænas
404	349	L. Furius Camillus Crassus Ap. Claudius; <i>qui in magist. obiit</i>	438	315	L. Papirius Cursor IV Q. Publilius Philo IV
405	348	M. Popillius Lænas IV M. Valerius Corvus	439	314	M. Pætilius Libo C. Sulpicius Longus IV
406	347	C. Plautius Hypsæus T. Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus	440	313	L. Papirius Cursor V C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus IV
407	346	M. Valerius Corvus II C. Pætilius Libo Visolus	441	312	M. Valerius Maximus P. Decius Mus
408	345	M. Fabius Dorso Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus	442	311	C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus III Q. Aemilius Barbula II
409	344	C. Marcius Rutilus III T. Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus II	443	310	Q. Fabius Rullianus II C. Martius Rutilus, <i>postea Censorinus dict.</i>
410	343	M. Valerius Corvus III A. Cornelius Cossus Arvina	444	309	<i>Pigbii Ann. T. II. p. 369. ait hoc anno L. Papirium Cur- sorem II. Dictatorem & Junium Bubulcum Brutum II Magistr. Eq. fuisse sine Coss.</i>
411	342	C. Martius Rutilus IV Q. Servilius Ahala	445	308	P. Decius Mus II Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus III
412	341	C. Plautius Hypsæus L. Aemilius Mamercinus	446	307	Ap. Claudius Cæcus L. Volumnius Flamma Violens
413	340	T. Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus P. Decius Mus	447	306	Q. Martius Tremulus P. Cornelius Arvina
414	339	L. Aemilius Mamercinus Q. Publilius Philo	448	305	L. Postumius Megellus Tib. Minucius Augurinus; <i>quo in prælio occiso in ejus locum succeditur</i>
415	338	F. Furius Camillus C. Mænius	449	304	M. Fulvius Curvus Patinus P. Sempromius Sophus P. Sulpicius Saverrio
			450	303	Ser. Cornelius Lentulus L. Genucius Aventinensis
			451	302	M. Livius Denter M. Aemilius Paullus
			452	301	Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus II Dict. M. Aemilius Paulus Mag. Eq. M. Valerius Corvus II Dict. P. Sempromius Sophus Mag. Eq. <i>sine consulibus fuerunt, sed negat hoc Glareanus. Imò On. Panvinium, Joachim, Grellum, & Pigbium refutat Schroderus in Fastis Livianis.</i>

Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.

Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.	
453	300	Q. Appulejus Panfa
454	299	M. Valerius Corvus v
		M. Fulvius Pætinus
		T. Manlius Torquatus; <i>quo in magistr. mort. in ejus locum fact. est</i>
		M. Valerius Corvus vi
455	298	L. Cornelius Scipio
		Cn. Fulvius Centumalus
456	297	Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus iv.
		P. Decius Mus iix
457	296	Ap. Claudius Cæcus ix
		L. Volumnius Flamma Violens. ix
458	295	Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus v.
		P. Decius Mus iv
459	294	L. Postumius Megellus ix
		M. Atilius Regulus
460	293	L. Papirius Cursor
		Sp. Carvilius Maximus
461	292	Q. Fabius Maxim. Gurges
		D. Junius Brutus Scæva
462	291	L. Postumius Megellus iix.
		C. Junius Brutus Bubulcus
463	290	P. Cornelius Rufinus
		M. Curius Dentatus
464	289	M. Valerius Corvinus
		Q. Cædicius Noctua
465	288	Q. Marcius Tremulus. ix
		P. Cornelius Arvina ix
466	287	M. Claudius Marcellus
		C. Nautius Rutilus
467	286	M. Valerius Potitus
		C. Ælius Pætus
468	285	C. Claudius Canina
		M. Æmilius Lepidus.
469	284	C. Servilius Tucca
		L. Cæcilius Metellus
470	283	P. Cornelius Dolabella
		Cn. Domitius Calvinus
471	282	C. Fabricius Luscinius
		Q. Æmilius Papus
472	281	L. Æmilius Barbula
		Q. Marcius Philippus
473	280	P. Valerius Lævinus
		Tib. Coruncanus
474	279	P. Sulpicius Saverrio
		P. Decius Mus; <i>qui in prælio occisus est</i>
475	278	C. Fabricius Luscinius ix
		Q. Æmilius Papus
476	277	P. Cornelius Rufinus ix
		C. Junius Brutus Bubulcus ix
477	276	Q. Fabius Max. Gurges ix
		C. Genucius Clepsina
478	275	M. Curius Dentatus ix
		L. Cornel. Lentulus, <i>dict. Caudinus.</i>
479	274	M. Curius Dentatus iix
		Ser. Cornelius Merenda
480	273	C. Fabius Dorsu Licinus
		C. Claudius Canina ix
481	272	Lucius Papirius Cursor ix
		Sp. Carvilius Maximus ix
482	271	C. Quintius Claudus
		L. Genucius Clepsina
483	270	C. Genucius Clepsina ix
		Cn. Cornelius Blasio
484	269	Q. Ogulnius Gallus
		C. Fabius Pictor
485	268	P. Sempronius Sophus
		Ap. Claudius Crassus
486	267	M. Atilius Regulus
		L. Julius Libo
487	266	N. Fabius Pictor
		D. Junius Pera
488	265	Q. Fabius Max. Gurges iix.
		L. Mamilius Vitulus
489	264	Ap. Claudius Caudex
		M. Fulvius Flaccus
490	263	M. Valerius Maximus, <i>dict. Messala</i>
		M. Otacilius Crassus
491	262	L. Postumius Megellus
		Q. Mamilius Vitulus
		<i>Primum bellum Punicum incipit, Flor. 2, 2.</i>
492	261	L. Valerius Flaccus
		T. Otacilius Crassus
493	260	Cn. Cornelius Scipio Asina
		C. Duilius

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.	
494	259	L. Cornelius Scipio
495	258	C. Aquilius Florus
		A. Atilius Calatinus
496	257	Q. Sulpicius Paterculus
		C. Atilius Regulus Serranus
497	256	Cn. Cornelius Blasio ix
		L. Manlius Vulso Longus
		Q. Cædicius, <i>quo in mag. mort. succedit</i>
498	255	M. Atilius Regulus ix
		Ser. Fulvius Pætin. Nobilior
499	254	M. Æmilius Paullus
		Cn. Cornelius Scipio Asina iix
500	253	A. Atilius Calatinus ix
		Cn. Servilius Cæpio
501	252	C. Sempronius Blæsus
		C. Aurelius Cotta
502	251	P. Servilius Geminus
		L. Cæcilius Metellus
503	250	C. Furius Pacilus
		C. Atilius Regulus ix
504	249	L. Manlius Vulso ix
		P. Claudius Pulcher
505	248	L. Junius Pullus
		C. Aurelius Cotta ix
506	247	P. Servilius Geminus iix
		L. Cæcilius Metellus ix
507	246	N. Fabius Butco
		M. Otacilius Crassus ix
508	245	M. Fabius Licinus
		M. Fabius Buteo
509	244	C. Atilius Bulbus.
		A. Manlius Torquat. Atticus
510	243	C. Sempronius Blæsus ix
		C. Fundanius Fundulus
511	242	C. Sulpicius Gallus
		C. Lutatius Catulus
512	241	A. Postumius Albinus
		A. Manlius Torq. Atticus ix
513	240	Q. Lucatius Cerco
		C. Claudius Centho
514	239	M. Sempronius Tuditanus
		C. Mamilius Turinus
515	238	Q. Valerius Falto
		Tib. Sempronius Gracchus
516	237	P. Valerius Falto
		L. Cornel. Lentul. Caudinus
517	236	Q. Fulvius Flaccus
		P. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus
518	235	C. Licinius Varus
		T. Manlius Torquatus
519	234	C. Atilius Bulbus ix
		L. Postumius Albinus
520	233	Sp. Carvilius Maximus
		Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus i
521	232	M. Pomponius Matho
		M. Æmilius Lepidus
522	231	M. Publicius Malleolus
		M. Pomponius Matho
523	230	C. Papirius Maso
		M. Æmilius Barbula
524	229	M. Junius Pera
		L. Postumius Albinus ix
525	228	Cn. Fulvius Centumalus
		Sp. Carvilius Maximus ix
526	227	Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus.
		P. Valerius Flaccus
527	226	M. Atilius Regulus
		M. Valerius Messala
528	225	L. Apustius Fullo
		L. Æmilius Papus
529	224	C. Atilius Regulus
		T. Manlius Torquatus ix
530	223	Q. Fulvius Flaccus ix
		C. Flaminius Nepos
531	222	P. Furius Philus
		Cn. Cornelius Scipio Calvus
532	221	M. Claudius Marcellus
		P. Cornelius Scipio Asina
533	220	M. Minucius Rufus
		L. Veturius Philo
		C. Lutatius Catulus; <i>qui vitio facti abdicarunt, & eos exacerperunt</i>
		M. Æmilius Lepidus ix
		M. Valerius Lævinus.

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.		An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.	
		M. Livius Salinator			P. Cornelius Cethegus
534	219	L. Æmilius Paullus	572	181	M. Bæbius Tamphilus
535	218	P. Cornelius Scipio	573	180	A. Postumius Albinus Luscus
		T. Sempronius Longus			C. Calpurnius Piso, <i>quo in mag. mort. eum excepit</i>
536	217	C. Flaminius Nepos <i>11. qui in prælio occis. eum excepit</i>			Q. Fulvius Flaccus
		M. Atilius Regulus <i>11</i>	574	179	L. Manlius Acidinus Fulvian.
		Cn. Servilius Geminus			Q. Fulvius Flaccus; <i>fratres germani</i>
		<i>Saguntus deleta, Flor. 2, 6.</i>	575	178	M. Junius Brutus
537	216	C. Terentius Varro			A. Manlius Vulso
		L. Æmilius Paullus <i>11. in prælio occisus est</i>	576	177	C. Claudius Pulcher
		<i>Secundum bellum Punicum incipit, Flor. 2, 6.</i>			Tib. Sempronius Gracchus
538	215	L. Postumius Albinus <i>11. hoc antequam honorem iniret à</i>	577	176	Cn. Cornelius Scipio Hispallus, <i>quo in mag. mort. eum excepit</i>
		<i>Gallis occiso, eum excepit</i>			C. Valerius Lævinus
		M. Claudius Marcellus; <i>qui vitio factus abdicat, & eum</i>			Q. Petilius Spurius, <i>in mag. occidit</i>
		<i>excepit</i>	578	175	P. Mucius Scævula
		Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus <i>111</i>			M. Æmilius Lepidus <i>11</i>
		Tib. Sempronius Gracchus	579	174	Sp. Postumius Albinus Paullulus
539	214	Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus <i>14</i>			Q. Mucius Scævula
		M. Claudius Marcellus <i>111</i>	580	173	L. Postumius Albinus
		<i>Clades Cannensis, Flor. 2, 6.</i>			M. Popillius Lænas
540	213	Q. Fabius Maximus	581	172	C. Popillius Lænas
		Tib. Sempronius Gracchus <i>11</i>			P. Ælius Ligus
541	212	Q. Fulvius Flaccus <i>111</i>	582	171	P. Licinius Crassus
		App. Claudius Pulcher			C. Cassius Longinus
542	211	P. Sulpicius Galba Maximus	583	170	A. Hostilius Mancinus
		Cn. Fulvius Centumalus			A. Atilius Serranus
543	210	M. Valerius Lævinus	584	169	Q. Marcius Philippus <i>11</i>
		M. Claudius Marcellus <i>14</i>			Cn. Servilius Cæpio
544	209	Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus <i>5</i>	585	168	L. Æmilius Paullus <i>11</i>
		Q. Fulvius Flaccus <i>14</i>			C. Licinius Crassus
545	208	M. Claudius Marcellus <i>5. in prælio occisus est</i>	586	167	Q. Ælius Pætus
		T. Quintius Crispinus; <i>in magistr. ex vulnere mortuus est</i>			M. Junius Pennus
546	207	C. Claudius Nero	587	166	C. Sulpicius Gallus
		M. Livius Salinator <i>11</i>			M. Claudius Marcellus
547	206	Q. Cæcilius Metellus	588	165	T. Manlius Torquatus
		L. Veturius Philo			Cn. Octavius
548	205	P. Cornelius Scipio; <i>post di. Africanus</i>	589	164	A. Manlius Torquatus
		P. Licin. Crassus; <i>post di. Dives</i>			Q. Cassius Longinus, <i>in mag. mor. est</i>
549	204	M. Cornelius Cethegus	590	163	Tib. Sempronius Gracchus <i>11</i>
		P. Sempronius Tuditanus			M. Juventius Thalna
550	203	Cn. Servilius Cæpio	591	162	P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica <i>1</i>
		C. Servilius Geminus			C. Marcius Figulus
551	202	Tib. Claudius Nero	592	161	M. Valerius Messala
		M. Servilius Pulex Geminus			C. Fannius Strabo
552	201	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus	593	160	L. Anicius Gallus
		P. Ælius Pætus Catus			M. Cornelius Cethegus
553	200	P. Sulpitius Galba Maxim. <i>12</i>	594	159	Cn. Cornelius Dolabella
		C. Aurelius Cotta			M. Fulvius Nobilior
554	199	L. Cornelius Lentulus	595	158	M. Æmilius Lepidus
		P. Villius Tappulus			C. Popillius Lænas <i>11</i>
555	198	T. Quintius Flaminius	596	157	Sex. Julius Cæsar
		Sex. Æl. Pætus Catus			L. Aurelius Orestes
556	197	C. Cornelius Cethegus	597	156	L. Cornelius Lentulus Lupus
		Q. Minucius Rufus			C. Marcius Figulus <i>11</i>
557	196	L. Furius Purpureo	598	155	P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica <i>11</i>
		M. Claudius Marcellus			M. Claudius Marcellus <i>11</i>
558	195	M. Porcius Cato	599	154	Q. Opimius
		L. Valerius Flaccus			L. Postumius Albinus, <i>quo in mag. mort. eum excepit</i>
559	194	P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus <i>11</i>			M. Acilius Glabrio
		Tib. Sempronius Longus	600	153	Q. Fulvius Nobilior
560	193	L. Cornelius Merula			T. Annius Luscus
		Q. Minucius Thermus	601	152	M. Claudius Marcellus <i>111</i>
561	192	L. Quintius Flaminius			L. Valerius Flaccus, <i>in mag. mort. est</i>
		Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus	602	151	L. Licinius Lucullus
562	191	M. Acilius Glabrio			A. Postumius Albinus
		P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica	603	150	T. Quintius Flaminius
563	190	L. Cornelius Scipio; <i>post di. Asiaticus</i>			M. Acilius Balbus
		C. Lælius	604	149	L. Marcius Censorinus
564	189	Cn. Manlius Vulso			M. Manilius
		M. Fulvius Ser. Nobilior	605	148	Sp. Postumius Albinus Magnus
565	188	C. Livius Salinator			L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsonius
		M. Valerius Messala	606	147	P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Æmil.
566	187	M. Æmilius Lepidus			C. Livius Mamilianus Drusus
		C. Flaminius			<i>Tertium bellum Punicum incipit, Flor. 2, 15.</i>
567	186	Sp. Postumius Albinus	607	146	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus
		Q. Marcius Philippus			L. Mummius
568	185	Ap. Claudius Pulcher	608	145	Q. Fabius Æmilianus
		M. Sempronius Tuditanus			F. Hostilius Mancinus
569	184	P. Claudius Pulcher	609	144	Ser. Sulpicius Galba
		L. Porcius Licinus			L. Aurelius Cotta
570	183	Q. Fabius Labeo			<i>Carthago diruitur, Flor. 2, 15.</i>
		M. Claudius Marcellus	610	143	Ap. Claudius Pulcher
571	182	L. Æmilius Paullus			Q. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonicus
		Cn. Bæbius Tamphilus			

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.	
611	142	L. Cæcilius Metellus Calvus
612	141	Q. Fabius Maximus Servilianus
		Cn. Servilius Cæpio
		Q. Pompeius Nepos
613	140	C. Lælius Sapiens
		Q. Servilius Cæpio
614	139	Cn. Calpurnius Piso
		M. Popilius Lænas
615	138	P. Cornel. Scipio Nasica Serapio
		D. Junius Brutus, <i>postea dict. Callaicus</i>
616	137	M. Æmilius Lepidus Porcina
		C. Hostilius Mancinus; <i>abdicav.</i>
617	136	P. Furius Philus
		Sex. Atilius Serranus
618	135	Ser. Fulvius Flaccus
		Q. Calpurnius Piso
619	134	P. Cornelius Scipio African. Æmilianus II
		C. Fulvius Flaccus
620	133	P. Mucius Scævula
		L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi
		<i>Servile bellum, Flor. 3, 19.</i>
621	132	P. Popilius Lænas
		P. Rupilius
622	131	P. Licinius Crassus Mucianus
		L. Valerius Flaccus
623	130	C. Claudius Pulcher
		M. Perperna
		<i>Numantia diruitur, Flor. 2, 18</i>
624	129	C. Sempronius Tuditanus
		M. Aquillius Nepos
625	128	Cn. Octavius Nepos
		T. Annius Luscus Rufus
626	127	L. Cassius Longinus
		L. Cornelius Cinna
627	126	M. Æmilius Lepidus
		L. Aurelius Orestes
628	125	M. Plautius Hypsæus
		M. Fulvius Flaccus
629	124	C. Cassius Longinus
		C. Sextius Calvinus
630	123	Q. Cæcilius Metellus, <i>post dict. Balcaricus</i>
		T. Quintius Flaminius
631	122	Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus
		C. Fannius Strabo
632	121	L. Opimius Nepos
		Q. Fabius Maximus, <i>postea dict. Allobrogic.</i>
633	120	P. Manilius Nepos
		C. Papirius Carbo
634	119	L. Cæcilius Metellus, <i>postea dict. Dalmaticus</i>
		L. Aurelius Cotta
635	118	M. Porcius Cato, <i>quo in mag. mor. eum excepit</i>
		Q. Ælius Tubero
		Q. Martius Rex
636	117	L. Cæcilius Metellus
		Q. Mucius Scævula
637	116	C. Licinius Geta
		Q. Fabius Maximus Eburnus
638	115	M. Æmilius Scaurus
		M. Cæcilius Metellus
639	114	M. Acilius Balbus
		C. Porcius Cato
640	113	C. Cæcilius Metellus Caprarius
		Cn. Papirius Carbo
641	112	M. Livius Drusus
		L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsoninus
642	111	P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica, <i>in mag. mort. est</i>
		L. Calpurnius Piso Bestia
643	110	M. Minucius Rufus
		Sp. Postumius Albinus
644	109	Q. Cæcilius Metellus, <i>postea dict. Numidicus</i>
		M. Junius Silanus
645	108	Ser. Sulpicius Galba
		Q. Hortensius <i>aggress. m. non est, eum excepit</i>
		M. Aurelius Scaurus
646	107	L. Cassius Longinus, <i>quo in prælio occis. eum excepit</i>
		M. Æmilius Scaurus II
		C. Marius
647	106	C. Atilius Serranus
		Q. Servilius Cæpio
648	105	P. Rutilius Rufus
		Cn. Mallius Maximus
649	104	C. Marius Nepos II
		C. Flavius Fimbria
650	103	C. Marius Nepos III

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.	
		L. Aurelius Orestes, <i>in mag. mort. est</i>
		<i>Jugurtha in triumpho ducitur, Flor. 3, 1.</i>
651	102	C. Marius Nepos IV
		L. Lutatius Catulus
652	101	C. Marius Nepos V
		M. Aquillius
653	100	C. Marius Nepos VI.
		L. Valerius Flaccus
654	99	M. Antonius Nepos
		A. Postumius Albinus
655	98	Q. Cæcilius Metellus
		T. Didius
656	97	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus
		P. Licinius Crassus
657	96	Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus
		C. Cassius Longinus
658	95	P. Licinius Crassus
		Q. Mucius Scævula
659	94	C. Cælius Caldus
		L. Domitius Ænobarbus
		<i>Bellum Mithridaticum</i>
660	93	C. Valerius Flaccus
		M. Herennius
661	92	C. Claudius Pulcher
		M. Perpenna
662	91	L. Marcus Philippus
		Sex. Julius Cæsar
663	90	L. Julius Cæsar
		P. Rutilius Lupus, <i>in prælio occisus est</i>
664	89	Cn. Pompeius Strabo
		L. Porcius Cato, <i>in prælio occis. est</i>
665	88	L. Cornelius Sulla, <i>postea dict. Felix</i>
		Q. Pompeius Rufus, <i>in mag. occisus est</i>
		<i>Bellum Sociale Flor. 3, 18.</i>
666	87	Cn. Octavius, <i>occisus est</i>
		L. Cornelius Cinna, <i>coact. abdic. quem excepit</i>
		L. Cornelius Merula, <i>postea quam abd. occisus est</i>
667	86	L. Cornelius Cinna
		C. Marius VII. <i>quo in mag. mort. eum excepit</i>
		L. Valerius Flaccus
668	85	L. Cornelius Cinna III
		Cn. Papirius Carbo I
669	84	Cn. Papirius Carbo II
		L. Cornelius Cinna IV. <i>in mag. occisus est</i>
670	83	L. Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus
		C. Junius Norbanus
671	82	C. Marius
		Cn. Papirius Carbo III. <i>ambo in mag. occisi sunt</i>
672	81	M. Tullius Decula
		Cn. Cornelius Dolabella
673	80	L. Cornelius Sulla Felix II
		Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius
674	79	P. Servilius Vatia, <i>post dict. Isauricus</i>
		Ap. Claudius Pulcher
675	78	M. Æmilius Lepidus
		Q. Lutatius Catulus
676	77	D. Junius Brutus Lepidus
		Mam. Æmilius Livianus
677	76	Cn. Octavius
		C. Scribonius Curio
678	75	L. Octavius
		C. Aurelius Cotta
679	74	L. Licinius Lucullus
		M. Aurelius Cotta
680	73	M. Terentius Varro Lucullus
		C. Cassius Varus
681	72	L. Gellius Poplicola
		Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus
682	71	Cn. Aufidius Orestes
		P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura
683	70	M. Licinius Cradus
		Cn. Pompeius Magnus
684	69	Q. Hortensius
		Q. Cæcilius Metellus Creticus
685	68	L. Cæcilius Metellus, <i>in mag. mort. est</i>
		Q. Marcius Rex
686	67	C. Calpurnius Piso
		M. Acilius Glabrio
687	66	M. Æmilius Lepidus
		L. Volcatius Tullus
688	65	L. Aurelius Cotta
		L. Manlius Torquatus
		<i>Bellum Piraticum, Flor. 3, 6.</i>

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.		An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.	
689	64	L. Julius Cæsar	720	33	C. Cæsar Octavian. 11. Kal. Jan. abd. cum excepit.
690	63	C. Marcius Figulus			P. Autronius Pætus
		M. Tullius Cicero			ex Kal. Maii. L. Flavius
691	62	C. Antonius			ex Kal. Jul. C. Fonteius Capito
		D. Junius Silanus			M. Acilius Aviola
692	61	L. Licinius Murena			ex Kal. Sept. L. Vinucius
		M. Pupius Piso Calpurnianus			ex Kal. Octob. L. Laronius
		M. Valerius Messala Niger	721	32	L. Volcatius Tullus
		<i>Catilinæ conjuratio. Flor. 4, 1.</i>			Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus
693	60	L. Afranius			C. Sotius Nepos
		Q. Cæcilius Metellus Celer			ex Kal. Jul. L. Cornelius
694	59	C. Julius Cæsar I			ex Kal. Nov. M. Valerius
		M. Calpurnius Bubulus	722	31	C. Cæsar Octavianus III
695	58	L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsonius			M. Valerius Messala Corvinus
		A. Gabinius			ex Kal. Maii. M. Titius
696	57	P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther			ex Kal. Octob. Cn. Pompeius
		Q. Cæcilius Metellus	723	30	C. Cæsar Octavianus IV
697	56	Cn. Cornel. Lentulus Marcellinus			M. Licinius Crassus
		L. Marcius Philippus			ex Kal. Jul. C. Antistius Vetus
698	55	Cn. Pompeius Magnus II			ex Eid. Sept. M. T. M. F. Cicero
		M. Licinius Crassus II			ex Kal. Nov. L. Sænius
699	54	L. Domitius Ænobarbus	724	29	C. Cæsar Octavianus V
		Ap. Claudius Pulcher			Sex. Apuleius
700	53	Cn. Domitius Calvinus			ex Kal. Jul. Potit. Valerius Messala
		M. Valerius Messala			<i>Pugna Actiaca, Flor. 4, II.</i>
		<i>J. Cæsar in Britanniam trajicit, Flor. 3, 10.</i>	725	28	C. Cæsar Octavianus VI
701	52	Cn. Pompeius Magnus III. primus sine collegâ			M. Vipsanius Agrippa II
		ex Cal. Sext. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio	726	27	C. Cæsar Octavianus VII. ex hoc honore appellatus Augustus
702	51	Ser. Sulpicius Rufus			M. Agrippa Vipsanius III
		M. Claudius Marcellus	727	26	C. Cæsar Octavianus August. VIII
703	50	L. Æmilius Paullus			T. Statilius Taurus II
		C. Claudius Marcellus	728	25	C. Cæsar Octavianus August. IX
704	49	C. Claudius Marcellus			M. Junius Silanus
		L. Cornelius Lentulus Cruscellus	729	24	C. Cæsar Octavianus Augustus X
705	48	C. Julius Cæsar II			C. Norbanus Flaccus
		P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus	730	23	C. Cæsar Octavianus Augustus XI. abd. quem excepit
706	47	C. Julius Cæsar Dictat. II			L. Sestius
		M. Antonius M. Eq. quos excep.			A. Terent. Varro Muræna, quo in mag. mort. cum excep.
		Q. Fufius Calenus			Cn. Calpurnius Piso
		P. Vatinius	731	22	M. Claudius Marcellus Æternus II
		<i>Prælium Pharsalicum, Flor. 4, 2.</i>			L. Arruntius
707	46	C. Julius Cæsar III			Q. Æmilius Lepidus
		M. Æmilius Lepidus	732	21	M. Lollius
708	45	C. Julius Cæsar IV. solus suff.			M. Appuleius
		C. Fabius Maximus, quo mort. eum excep.	733	20	P. Silius Nerva
		Caninius Rebulus			C. Sentius Saturninus
		C. Trebonius	734	19	Q. Lucretius Vespello
709	44	C. Julius Cæsar V. suff.			ex Kal. Jul. M. Vinucius
		P. Cornelius Dolabella			<i>Vipsanius Agrippa</i>
		M. Antonius	735	18	P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus
710	43	C. Vibius Pansa, quo in mag. occiso, eum excep.			Cn. Cornelius Lentulus
		C. Julius Cæsar, hoc abdic. suff.	736	17	C. Furnius
		C. Carrinas			C. Junius Silanus
		A. Hirtius, quo in mag. occis. eum excep.	737	16	L. Domitius Ænobarbus
		Q. Pedius, quo in mag. mort. eum excep.			P. Cornelius Scipio
		P. Ventidius			ex ——— L. Tattius Rufus
711	42	L. Munacius Plancus	738	15	M. Livius Drusus Libo
		M. Æmilius Lepidus II			L. Calpurnius Piso
		<i>J. Cæsar interficitur, Flor. 4, 2.</i>	739	14	M. Licinius Crassus
712	41	L. Antonius			Cn. Cornelius Lentulus
		P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus II	740	13	Tib. Claudius Nero
713	40	Cn. Domitius Calvinus, qui abd. & eum excep.			P. Quinctilius Varus
		L. Cornelius Balbus	741	12	M. Valerius Messala Barbatus Æmilianus, quo in mag. mort.
		C. Asinius Pollio, qui abdic. & eum excep.			eum excep.
		P. Canidius Crassus			C. Valgius Rufus, qui abdic. & eum excep.
714	39	L. Marcius Censorinus			C. Caninius Rebilus, quo in mag. mort. eum excepit
		L. Calvisius Sabinus			P. Sulpicius Quirinus
715	38	Ap. Claudius Pulcher	742	11	Q. Ælius Tubero
		C. Norbanus Flaccus			P. Fabius Maximus
716	37	M. Agrippa	743	10	Julius Antonius Africanus
		L. Caninius Gallus, qui abdic. & eum excep.			Q. Fabius Maximus
		T. Statilius Taurus	744	9	Nero Claudius Drusus, in mag. mort. est
717	36	L. Gellius Poplicola, qui al. dic. & eum excep.			F. Quinctius Crispinus
		L. Munatius Plancus II. qui abdic. & eum excep.	745	8	C. Marcius Censorinus
		M. Cocceius Nerva			C. Asinius Gallus
		P. Sulpicius Quirinus	746	7	Tib. Claudius Nero II
718	35	L. Cornificius Nepos			Cn. Calpurnius Piso
		Sextus Pompeius Nepos	747	6	D. Lælius Balbus
719	34	L. Scribonius Libo			C. Antistius Vetus, eum excep.
		M. Antonius II. Kal. Jan. abdic. suff.			ex Kal. Jul. L. Manlius
		L. Sempronius Atratinus			Q. Nonius Asprenas Torq.
		ex Kal. Jul. Paulus Æmilius Lepidus	748	5	Cæsar Octavianus Augustus XII. qui abdic. & eum excep.
		C. Memmius			—————
		ex Kal. Nov. M. Herennius			L. Cornelius Sulla

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.		An. U.C.	An. post N.C.	
749	4	C. Calvisius Sabinus	779	27	M. Licinius Crassus
750	3	L. Passienus Rufus	780	28	L. Calpurnius Piso
		L. Cornelius Lentulus			Ap. Junius Silanus
751	2	M. Valerius Messalinus			P. Silius Nerva
		Cæsar Octavianus Augustus XIII, qui abdic. & eum excep.	781	29	C. Rubellius Geminus
		ex Kal. Sept. Q. Fabricius			C. Fusius Geminus, quos excep.
		M. Plautius Silvanus, qui abdic. & eum excep.			ex Kal. Jul. Q. Pomponius Secundus
752	1	ex Kal. Jul. C. Caninius Gallus			M. Sanguinius Maximus
		Cossius Cornelius Lentulus, postea dict. Isauricus	782	30	M. Vinucius Quartinus
		L. Calpurnius Piso			C. Cassius Longinus, quos excep.
	post N.C.				C. Cassius Longinus
753	1	C. Julius Cæsar Vipsanianus, Augusti Fil. adopt.			L. Nævius Surdinus
		L. Æmilius Paullus	783	31	Cl. Tiberius Nero Cæsar Aug. v.
754	2	P. Vinucius Nepos			L. Ælius Sejanus, quos excep.
		P. Albinus Varus			ex Idib. Maiis, C. Memmius Regulus
755	3	L. Ælius Lamia			L. Fulcinius Trio
		M. Servilius Geminus	784	32	Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus
756	4	Sex. Ælius Catus			A. Vitellius Nepos, quo in mag. mort. eum excep.
		C. Sentius Saturninus			ex Kal. Jul. M. Furius Camillus Scribonianus
757	5	Cn. Cornelius Cinna Magnus	785	33	Serg. Sulpicius Galba, quem excep.
		L. Valerius Messala Volusus			ex Kal. Jul. L. Salvius Otbo
758	6	M. Æmilius Lepidus			L. Cornelius Sulla
		L. Aruntius Nepos, quos excep.	786	34	L. Vitellius Nepos
		ex Kal. Jul. C. Ateius Capito			Paullus Fabius Persicus
		C. Vibius Postumus	787	35	C. Cestius Gallus Camerinus
759	7	A. Licinius Nerva Silianus			M. Servilius Geminus Nonianus
		Q. Cæcilius Metellus Creticus Silanus, quos excep.	788	36	Sex. Papinius Gallienus
		ex Kal. Jul. P. Cornel. Lentulus Scipio			Q. Plautius Nepos, quem excep.
		T. Quinctius Crispinus Valerianus			ex Kal. Jul. P. Petronius
760	8	M. Furius Camillus	789	37	Cn. Acerronius Proculus
		Sex. Nonius Quinctilianus, quos excep.			C. Pontius Nigrinus
		ex Kal. Jul. L. Apronius	790	38	M. Aquillius Julianus
		A. Vibius Habitus			P. Nonius Asprenas
761	9	C. Poppæus Sabinus	791	39	Caius Cæsar Caligula Augustus II. qui abd. & eum excep.
		Q. Sulpicius Camerinus, quos excep.			prid. Kal. Feb. Sabinus Maximus
		ex Kal. Jul. M. Papius Mutilus			L. Apronius Cæsius, qui abd. & eum excep.
		Q. Poppæus Secundus			Kal. Jul. Cn. Domitius Corbulo, ambos excep.
762	10	P. Cornelius Dolabella			ex Kal. Sept. Sext. Domitius Afer
		C. Junius Silanus, quos excep.			Q. Curtius Rufus
		ex Kal. Jul. Ser. Cornelius Lentulus Maluginens.	792	40	Caius Cæsar Caligula August. Germanicus III. sine collegâ,
763	11	M. Æmilius Lepidus, qui abdic. & eum excep.			qui abdic. & eum excep.
		ex Kal. Jul. L. Cassius Longinus			prid. Eid. Jan. L. Gellius Poplicola
		T. Statilius Taurus			M. Cocceius Nerva, quos excep.
764	12	Germanicus Cæsar, Tib. F.			ex Kal. Jul. Sex. Junius Celer
		C. Fonteius Capito, quem excep.			Sex. Nonius Quinctilianus
		ex Kal. Jul. C. Vissellius Varro	793	41	Caius Cæsar Caligula Aug. Germanicus IV. qui abdic. &
765	13	C. Silius Nepos			eum excep.
		L. Munacius Plancus			ad VII Eid. Jan. Q. Pomponius Secundus II
766	14	Sex. Pompeius Nepos			Cn. Sentius Saturninus, suff. incertum in cujus locum
		Sex. Apuleius Nepos			ex Kal. Jul. ———— Venustus
767	15	Drusus Cæsar, Tib. Aug. Fil.	794	42	Tiberius Claudius Aug. II. qui abdic. & eum excep.
		C. Norbanus Flaccus			prid. Kal. Mart. C. Vibius Crispus
768	16	T. Statilius Sisenna Taurus			C. Cæcina Largus Germanicus II
		L. Scribonius Libo, quem excep.	795	43	Tiberius Claudius Aug. III. qui abd. & eum excep.
		ex Kal. Jul. Ful. Pomponius Græcinus			prid. Kal. Mart. P. Valerius Asiaticus
769	17	C. Cæcilius Rufus			L. Vitellius II. suff. s. forsan.
		L. Pomponius Flaccus Græcinus			ex Kal. Jul. Q. Curtius Rufus
770	18	Cl. Tiberius Nero Augustus III. qui abdic. & eum excep.			Vipsanius Lænas
		L. Sejus Tubero	796	44	C. Vibius Crispinus, alius Crispus II
		Germanicus Cæsar II			T. Statilius Taurus II
		Rubellius Blandus	797	45	M. Vinutius Quartinus II
771	19	M. Junius Silanus			M. Statilius Corvinus, quem excep.
		L. Norbanus Balbus			ex Kal. Jul. M. Cluvius Rufus
772	20	M. Valerius Messala			Pompeius Silvanus
		M. Aurelius Cotta	798	46	P. Valerius Asiaticus II
773	21	Cl. Tiberius Nero August. IV. qui abd. & eum excep.			M. Junius Silanus, vel ut al. M. Val. Messala, quos excep.
		ex Kal. Apr. ————			ex Kal. Jul. P. Sullius Rufus
		Drusus Cæsar, Tib. Aug. fil. II.			P. Ostorius Scapula
774	22	Decius Haterius Agrippa	799	47	————— in mag. mort. eum excep.
		C. Sulpicius Galba, quem excep.			Tiberius Claudius Aug. German. IV. qui abdic. & eum excep.
		ex Kal. Jul. M. Cocceius Nerva			ex Kal. Mart. Tiber. Plautius Silvanus Ælianus
		C. Vibius Rufinus			L. Vitellius III
775	23	C. Asinius Pollio, fortè suff.	800	48	A. Vitellius
		L. Marcius			L. Vipsanius Poplicola, eum excep.
		C. Antistius Vetus			ex Kal. Jul. L. Vitellius
776	24	Sex. Cornelius Cethegus			C. Calpurnius Piso, fortè
		L. Vissellius Varro			Cn. Hosiidius Geta
777	25	M. Asinius Agrippa			L. Vagellius
		Cossius Cornelius Lentulus	801	49	C. Pomponius Longinus Gallus
778	26	C. Calvisius Sabinus			Q. Verannius Nepos, quos excep.
		Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Getulicus, quos excep.			ex Kal. Maii L. Memmius Pollio
		ex Kal. Jul. Q. Marcius Barca			Q. Allius Maximus
		T. Rustius Nummius Gallus	802	50	C. Antistius Vetus
					M. Suillius Rufus Servilianus, al. Nerullius

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. post N.C.		An. U.C.	An. post N.C.	
803	51	Tib. Claudius Cæsar Aug. Germanic. v Ser. Cornelius Scipio Orfitus, quos excep. ex Kal. Jul. C. Minucius Fundanus C. Vetennius Severus ex Kal. Nov. T. Flavius Vespasianus			ex Kal. Jul. T. Arrius Antonius P. Marius Celsus II ex Kal. Sept. C. Fabius Valens A. Licinius Cæcina, qui perduell. damn.
804	52	P. Cornelius Sulla Faustus L. Salvius Otho Titianus, quos excep. ex Kal. Jul. Servilius Barca Soranus M. Licinius Crassus Mucianus ex Kal. Nov. L. Cornelius Sulla T. Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus	822	70	Imp. T. Flavius Vespasianus II Titus Vespasianus, eos excep. ex Kal. Jul. T. Flavius (Vespas. Imp. F.) Domitianus M. Licinius Crassus Mucianus II ex Kal. Sept. P. Valerius Asiaticus II ex Kal. Nov. L. Annius Bassus C. Cæcina Pætus
805	53	Dec. Junius Silanus Q. Aterius Antoninus	823	71	Imp. T. Flavius Vespasianus III M. Cocceius Nerva
806	54	M. Asinius Marcellus M. Acilius Aviola, eum videtur excep. ex Kal. Nov. L. Annaeus, sive Junius Gallio	824	72	Imp. T. Flavius Vespasianus IV T. Flav. Vespasianus (Imp. F.) II T. Flavius (Imp. F.) Domitianus II M. Valerius Messalinus
807	55	Nero Claudius Cæsar I. qui abd. & eum excep. prid. Kal. Mart. ————— L. Antistius Vetus, fortè eum excep. Pompilius	825	73	Imp. T. Fl. Vespasianus V. T. Fl. Vespasianus (Imp. F.) III. eum excep. ex Kal. Jul. T. Flavius Domitianus III Imp. T. Fl. Vespasianus VI T. Fl. Vespasianus (Imp. F.) IV. quos excep. ex Kal. Jul. T. Flavius Domitianus IV M. Licinius Mucianus III
808	56	Q. Volusius Saturninus P. Cornelius Scipio, quos excep. ex Kal. Jul. —————	826	74	Imp. T. Fl. Vespasianus VII T. Fl. Vespasianus (Imp. F.) V. quos excep. ex Kal. Jul. T. Flavius Domitianus V T. Plautius Silvanus Aelianus II
809	57	Nero Claudius Cæsar II L. Calpurnius Piso, quos excep. ex Kal. Jul. Ducennius Geminus Pompeius Paulinus	827	75	Imp. T. Fl. Vespasianus VIII T. Fl. Vespasianus (Imp. F.) VI. quos excep. ex Kal. Jul. T. Fl. Domitianus VI Cn. Julius Agricola
810	58	Nerone II } Coss. Cælio Martiale } Nero Claudius Cæsar III. qui abd. & eum excep. prid. Kal. Mart. C. Suetonius Paulinus M. Valerius Messala	828	76	Imp. T. Fl. Vespasianus IX Tit. Fl. Vespasianus (Imp. F.) VII Imp. Tit. Fl. Vespasianus (Vespas. Fil.) VIII T. Fl. Domitianus VII M. Plautius Silvanus M. Annius Verus Pollio
811	59	C. Vipstanus Apronianus C. Fonteius Capito	829	77	Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus VIII T. Aurelius Fulvius Ser. Cornelius Dolabella
812	60	Nero Claudius Cæsar IV Cossus Cornelius Lentulus, quos excep. ex Kal. Jul. —————	830	78	Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus IX A. Volusius Saturninus Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus X L. Minucius Rufus
813	61	C. Cæsonius Pætus C. Petronius Turpilianus, quem fortè excep. P. Calvisius Ruffo, eum excep. ex Kal. Jul. —————	831	79	Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus XI A. Sempronius Atratinus Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus XII M. Cocceius Nerva II
814	62	Forfan Vellius Bolanus P. Marius Celsus L. Asinius Gallus, quos excep. ex ——— Junius Marullus ex Kal. Jul. L. Annaeus Seneca Trebellius Maximus	832	80	Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus XIII M. Ulpianus Trajanus Crinitus M. Acilius Glabrio Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus XIV A. Volusius Saturninus II Sex. Pompeius Collega Cornelius Priscus quos excep. ex Kal. Jul. M. Lollius Paulinus Valer. Asiaticus Saturninus
815	63	L. Memmius Regulus P. Virginius Rufus	833	81	ex Kal. — C. Arrius A. Julius Quadratus
816	64	C. Laccus Bassus M. Licinius Crassus Frugi	834	82	L. Nonius Asprenas Torquatus M. Arricinius Clemens, quos excep. ex Kal. Jul. Sextilius Lateranus C. Silius Italicus III
817	65	P. Silius Nerva C. Julius Atticus Vestinus, qui in mag. occis. est, & eum excep. ex Kal. Jul. Plautius Lateranus, qui anteq. iniret occisus est Anicius Cerealis	835	83	Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus XV T. Flavius Clemens C. Fulvius Valens C. Antistius Vetus, quos excep. ex Kal. Nov. T. Flavius Sabinus T. Arrius Antonius
818	66	C. Suetonius Paulinus L. Pontius Tilius	836	84	Imp. Cocceius Nerva III T. Virginius Rufus III, quo mort. in mag. eum excep. Cornelius
819	67	L. Fonteius Capito C. Julius Rufus, quem excep. ex Kal. Jul. Nero Claudius Cæsar Aug. v sine collegâ	837	85	
820	68	C. Silius Italicus M. Galer. Tracal. Turpilian. quem excep. Licinius Varro. in Cal. Jul. design. erat, sed antequam iniret occisus est ex Kal. Jul. C. Pellicius Natalis P. Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus Verùm Th. Lydiat in Serie Sum. Mag. & Tr. Rom. pag. 68, ait; ex Kal. Jul. suff. M. Plautius Silvanus M. Salvius Otho ex Kal. Sept. C. Bellicius Natalis P. Cornel. Scipio Asiaticus	838	86	
821	69	Ser. Sulpicius Galba II T. Vinus Rufinus, ambo in mag. occisi sunt, quos excep. ex a. d. XVI Kal. Feb. Imp. M. Salvius Otho Cæsar Aug. L. Salvius Otho Titianus II ex Kal. Mart. T. Virginius Rufus Vopiscus Pompeius Silvanus ex Kal. Mai. Calius Sabinus T. Flavius Sabinus	839	87	
			840	88	
			841	89	
			842	90	
			843	91	
			844	92	
			845	93	
			846	94	
			847	95	
			848	96	
			849	97	

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. post N.C.	
		<i>Cornelius Tacitus Historicus, & eum</i> ex Kal. Jul. <i>Domitius Apollinaris</i> <i>Q. Fabius Vajento</i>
		ex Kal. — <i>M. Cornelius Fronto</i> <i>Q. Fabius Postumus</i> <i>C. Publicius Certus, qui vitio fact. eos excep.</i>
		ex Kal. Nov. <i>Sextus Pompeius Collega II</i> <i>Vettius Proculus</i>
850	98	Imp. Cocceius Nerva IV Cæs. Ulpus Trajanus II. <i>quos excep.</i> ex Kal. Jul. C. <i>Socius Senecio</i> <i>L. Licinius Sura</i>
851	99	ex Kal. Octob. <i>Afranius Dexter, qui in mag. occis. est</i> C. <i>Sofius Senecio II</i> A. <i>Cornelius Palma</i>
852	100	Imp. Ulpus Trajanus III M. <i>Cornelius Fronto III. quos excep.</i> ex Kal. Mart. <i>Sextus Pomponius Collega III</i> ex Kal. Sept. C. <i>Plinius Cæcilius Secundus</i> <i>Sp. Cornelius Tertullus</i>
		ex Kal. Nov. <i>Julius Ferox</i> <i>Accutius Nerva</i>
853	101	Imp. Ulpus Trajanus IV Sext. <i>Articulejus Pætus, quos excep.</i> ex Kal. Mart. <i>Cornelius Scipio Orficus</i> ex Kal. Mai. <i>Bæbius Mæcer</i> <i>Marcus Valerius Paulinus</i>
		ex Kal. Jul. <i>Rubrius Gallus</i> <i>Q. Cælius Hispo.</i>
854	102	C. <i>Sofius Senecio III</i> <i>L. Licinius Sura II. quos excep.</i> ex Kal. Jul. <i>Man. Acilius Rufus</i> <i>C. Cæcilius Classicus</i>
855	103	Imp. Ulpus Trajanus V <i>L. Appius Maximus II</i>
856	104	— — — <i>Suranus II</i> <i>P. Neratius Marcellus</i>
857	105	<i>Tib. Julius Candidus II</i> A. <i>Julius Quadratus II</i>
858	106	<i>L. Cejonius Commodus Verus</i> <i>L. Tutius Cerealis</i>
859	107	C. <i>Sofius Senecio IV</i> <i>L. Licinius Sura III. quos excep.</i> ex Kal. Jul. <i>Suranus II</i> <i>C. Servilius Ursus Servianus</i>
860	108	Ap. <i>Annius Trebonius Gallus</i> M. <i>Atilius Metilius Bradua quos excep.</i> ex Kal. Mart. C. <i>Julius Africanus</i> <i>Clodius Crispinus</i>
861	109	A. <i>Cornelius Palma II</i> C. <i>Calvisius Tullus II. quos excep.</i> — — — <i>P. Ælius Hadrianus</i> <i>L. Pubilius Celsus</i>
862	110	<i>Clodius Crispinus</i> <i>Solenus Orphitus</i>
863	111	<i>L. Calpurnius Piso</i> <i>Vettius Rusticus Bolanus, quos excep.</i> ex Kal. Jul. C. <i>Julius Ursus Servilius Servianus II</i> <i>L. Fabius Justus</i>
864	112	Imp. Nerva Trajanus VI C. <i>Julius Africanus</i>
865	113	<i>L. Pubilius Celsus II</i> C. <i>Clodius Crispinus</i>
866	114	<i>Q. Ninnius Hasta</i> <i>P. Manilius Vopiscus</i>
867	115	M. <i>Valerius Messala</i> C. <i>Popilius Carus Peto Vergilianus</i>
868	116	<i>Æmilius Ælianus</i> <i>L. Antistius Vetus</i>
869	117	<i>Quinctius Niger</i> T. <i>Vipsanius Apronianus, quos excep.</i> ex Kal. Jul. M. <i>Erucius Clarus</i> <i>Tib. Julius Alexander</i>
870	118	Imp. Cæs. <i>Hadrianus II</i> <i>Tib. Claud. Fuscus Salinator</i>
871	119	Imp. Cæs. <i>Hadrianus III</i> <i>Q. Junius Rusticus</i>
872	120	<i>L. Catilius Severus</i> <i>L. Aurelius Fulvus</i>
873	121	M. <i>Annius Verus II</i> <i>L. Augur</i>
874	122	<i>Man. Acilius Aviola</i> C. <i>Corellius Panfa</i>
875	123	<i>Q. Arrius Pætinus</i> C. <i>Ventidius Apronianus</i>

An. U.C.	An. post N.C.	
		<i>Man. Acilius Glabrio</i> C. <i>Bellicius Torquatus</i>
876	124	H. <i>Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus II</i>
877	125	Q. <i>Vettius Aquilinus</i>
878	126	<i>Vespronius Candidus Verus II</i> <i>Ambiguus Bibulus</i> <i>M. Lollius Peditus Verus</i> <i>Q. Junius Lepidus Bibulus, vel</i> <i>Bibullus Pius, vel</i> <i>Cæsus, &</i> <i>Marcellinus</i>
879	127	<i>Gallicanus</i> D. <i>Cælius Titianus</i>
880	128	<i>L. Nonius Asprenas Torquatus</i> M. <i>Annius Libo</i>
881	129	P. <i>Juventius Celsus II</i> Q. <i>Julius Balbus, quos excep.</i> ex Kal. Mart. T. <i>Aufidius Fronto</i> <i>Arrius Severianus</i>
		ex Kal. Nov. C. <i>Neratius Marcellus</i> <i>Gn. Lollius Gallus</i>
882	130	Q. <i>Fabius Catullinus</i> M. <i>Flavius Aper</i>
883	131	Ser. <i>Octavius Lænas Pontianus</i> M. <i>Antonius Rufinus</i>
884	132	<i>Sentius Augurinus</i> Arrius <i>Severianus II</i>
885	133	<i>Hiberus</i> <i>Junius Silanus Sisenna</i>
886	134	C. <i>Julius Servilius Ursus Severianus II</i> C. <i>Vibius Juventius Verus</i>
887	135	<i>Pompeius Lupercus I</i> <i>L. Julius Atticus Acinianus</i>
888	136	<i>L. Cejonius Commodus Verus</i> Sex. <i>Vetulenus Civica Pompeianus</i>
889	137	<i>L. Ælius (Hadr. F.) Verus Cæsar II</i> P. <i>Cælius Balbinus Vibullius</i>
890	138	<i>Sulpitius Camerinus</i> <i>Quintius Niger Magnus</i>
891	139	Imp. <i>Antoninus Pius II</i> <i>Bruttius Præfens</i>
892	140	Imp. <i>Antoninus Pius III</i> M. <i>Ælius Aurelius Cæsar</i>
893	141	M. <i>Peducæus Sologa Priscinus</i> T. <i>Hænius Severus</i>
894	142	<i>L. Cuspius Rufinus</i> <i>L. Statius Quadratus</i>
895	143	C. <i>Bellicius Torquatus</i> <i>Tiber. Claud. Atticus Herodes</i>
896	144	P. <i>Lollianus Avitus</i> C. <i>Gavius Maximus</i>
897	145	Imp. <i>Hadr. Antoninus Pius IV</i> M. <i>Ælius Aurelius Cæsar II</i>
898	146	Ser. <i>Erucius Clarus II</i> Cn. <i>Claudius Severus</i>
899	147	M. <i>Valerius Largus</i> M. <i>Valerius Messalinus</i>
900	148	C. <i>Bellicius Torquatus</i> M. <i>Salvius Julianus II</i>
901	149	Ser. <i>Cornelius Scipio Orficus</i> Q. <i>Nonius Priscus</i>
902	150	<i>Romulus Gallicanus</i> <i>Antistius Vetus</i>
903	151	Ser. <i>Quintilius Gordianus</i> Sex. <i>Quintilius Maximus</i>
904	152	Ser. <i>Acilius Glabrio</i> C. <i>Valerius Omollus Verianus</i>
905	153	<i>Bruttius Præfens II</i> <i>Antonius Rufinus</i>
906	154	<i>L. Ælius Aurelius Verus Cæsar, qui abd. & eum excep.</i> <i>Aquillius Orfitus</i> <i>Sextilius Lateranus</i>
907	155	C. <i>Julius Severus</i> M. <i>Rufinus Sabinianus, quos excep.</i> ex Kal. Nov. <i>Antius Pollio</i> <i>Opimianus</i>
908	156	M. <i>Plautius Sylvanus</i> <i>L. Sentius Augurinus</i>
909	157	<i>Barbatus, alius Barbarus</i> <i>Regulus</i>
910	158	Q. <i>Flavius Tertullus</i> <i>Licinius Sacerdos</i>
911	159	<i>Plautius Quintillus</i> <i>Statius Priscus</i>

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. post N.C.	
912	160	T. Vibius Verus, <i>malè</i> Barus
913	161	Ap. Annii Bradua
		M. Aurel. Antonius Cæsar 111
914	162	L. Ælius Aurel. Verus Cæsar 11
		Q. Junius Rusticus
		Vettius Aquilinus, <i>quem excep.</i>
		ex Kal. Jul. Q. <i>Flavius Tertullus</i>
915	163	L. Papirius Ælianus
		Junius Pastor
916	164	C. Julius Macrinus
		L. Cornelius Celsus
917	165	Servilius Pudens
		L. Cornelius Scipio Orfitus
918	166	Servilius Pudens 11
		T. Vitrasius Pollio
919	167	Imp. Lucius Aurel. Verus 111
		T. Numidius Quadratus
920	168	T. Junius Montanus
		L. Vettius Paullus
921	169	Q. Sosius Priscus
		P. Cælius Apollinaris
922	170	M. Aurelius Severus Cethegus
		L. Junius Clarus
923	171	L. Septimius Severus 11
		— — — — — Herennianus
924	172	Claudius Maximus
		Cornel. Scipio Orfitus
925	173	Cn. Claudius Severus 11
		M. Aurelius Claudius Pompeianus
926	174	Ap. Annii Trebonius Gallus
		Fulvius Flaccus
927	175	Calpurnius Piso
		M. Salvius Julianus
928	176	T. Vitrasius Pollio 11
		M. Flavius Aper 11
929	177	Imp. L. Aurel. Commodus 1
		Plautius Quintillus
930	178	Vettius Rufus
		Cornelius Scipio Orfitus
931	179	Imp. L. Aurel. Commodus 11
		Vespronius Candidus Verus, <i>quos excep.</i>
		ex Kal. Jul. P. <i>Helvius Pertinax</i>
		M. <i>Didius Severus Julianus</i>
932	180	Bruttius Præfens 11
		Sex. Quintilius Gordianus
933	181	Imp. L. Aurel. Commodus 111
		Antistius Burrus
934	182	Petronius Mamertinus
		M. Vettius Trebellius Rufus, <i>quos excep.</i>
		ex Kal. Jul. <i>Æmilius Juncus</i>
		<i>Atilius Severus</i>
935	183	Imp. L. Aurel. Commodus 1v
		M. Aufidius Victorinus 11
936	184	M. Eggius Marullus
		Numer. Papirius Ælianus
937	185	Triarius Maternus
		M. Atilius Metilius Bradua, <i>quos excep.</i>
		ex Kal. Jul. C. <i>Pescennius Niger</i> 11
		L. <i>Septimius Severus</i>
		— — — — — <i>Appuleius Rufinus</i> , & viginti alii hoc anno
938	186	Imp. L. Aurel. Commodus v
		Man. Acilius Glabrio
939	187	Tullius Crispinus
		Papirius Ælianus
940	188	C. Allius Fulcianus
		Duillius Silanus
941	189	Junius Silanus
		Q. Servilius Silanus
942	190	Imp. L. Aurel. Commodus vi
		Petronius Septimianus
943	191	Cassius Apronianus
		M. Atilius Metilius Bradua 11
944	192	Imp. L. Aurel. Commodus vii
		P. Helvius Pertinax
945	193	Q. Sosius Falco
		C. Julius Fructus Clarus, <i>quos excep.</i>
		ex Kal. Mart. <i>Flavius Claudius Sulpicianus</i>
		<i>Fabius Cilo Septimianus</i>
		ex Kal. Mai. <i>Silius Messala</i>
		ex Kal. Jul. <i>Ælius</i>
		<i>Probus</i>
946	194	Imp. Septimius Severus 11
		D. Clodius Albinus Cæf. 11.
947	195	Q. Flavius Tertullus
		T. Flavius Clemens

An. U.C.	An. post N.C.	
948	196	C. Domitius Dexter 11
949	197	L. Valerius Messala Priscus
		Ap. Claudius Lateranus
950	198	M. Mauritius Rufinus
		Tib. Haterius Saturninus
951	199	C. Annii Trebonius Gallus
		P. Cornelius Anullinus 11
952	200	M. Aufidius Fronto
		Tib. Claudius Severus
953	201	C. Aufidius Victorinus
		L. Annii Fabianus
954	202	M. Nonius Mucianus
		Imp. L. Septimius Severus 111
955	203	Imp. M. Aur. Antoninus Caracalla
		P. Septimius Geta
956	204	L. Septimius Plautianus 11
		L. Fabius Cilo Septimius 11
957	205	M. Annii Libo
		Imp. M. Aur. Antoninus Caracalla 11
958	206	P. Septimius Geta Cæsar 1
		M. Mummius Annii Albinus
959	207	Fulvius Æmilianus
		M. Flavius Aper
960	208	Q. Allius Maximus
		Imp. M. Aurel. Antoninus Caracalla 111
961	209	P. Septimius Geta Cæf. 11
		M. Aurelius Pompeianus
962	210	Lollianus Avitus
		Manius Acilius Faustinus
963	211	C. Cæsonius Macer. Rufinianus
		Q. Epidius Rufus Lollianus Gentianus
964	212	Pomponius Bassus
		M. Pompeius Asper
965	213	P. Asper
		Imp. M. Aurel. Antoninus Caracalla 1v
		P. Cælius Balbinus 11. <i>quem excep.</i>
		ex Kal. Mart. M. <i>Antonius Gordianus</i>
		ex Kal. Mai. P. <i>Helvius Pertinax</i>
966	214	Silius Messala
		Q. Aquilius Sabinus 1
967	215	Æmilius Lætus 11
		Anicius Cerealis
968	216	Q. Aquilius Sabinus 11
		Sex. Cornelius Anullinus
969	217	C. Brutius Præfens
		T. Messius Extricatus
970	218	Imp. M. Opelius. (<i>Macrini F.</i>) Anton. Diadumen. 11
		Adventus
971	219	Imp. Antoninus Heliogabalus 11
		Licinius Sacerdos 11
972	220	Imp. Antoninus Heliogabalus 111
		M. Aurel. Eutychianus Comazon 11
973	221	Gratus
		Claudius Seleucus
974	222	Imp. Antoninus Heliogabalus 1v
		M. Aurelius Severus Alexander Cæsar
975	223	Maximus
		Papirius Ælianus
976	224	Claudius Julianus
		Clodius Crispinus
977	225	L. Turpilius Dexter
		M. Mæcius Rufus, <i>al. Friscus, al. Friscianus</i>
978	226	Imp. M. Aurel. Severus Alexander 11
		C. Quintilius Marcellus
979	227	D. Cælius Balbinus
		M. Clodius Pupienus Maximus
980	228	Vettius Modestus
		Probus
981	229	Imp. M. Aur. Severus Alexander 111
		Cassius (<i>Aproniani F.</i>) Dio 11. <i>al. Dionysius, quem excep.</i>
		— — — — — M. <i>Antonius Gordianus</i> 11
982	230	Calpurnius Agricola
		Clementinus, <i>al. Clemens</i>
983	231	M. Aurelius Claudius Pompeianus
		Felicianus
984	232	Julius Lupus
		Maximus
985	233	Maximus 11
		Ovinus Paternus
986	234	Maximus
		P. Urinatus Urbanus
987	235	L. Catilius Severus
		L. Ragonius Urinatus Quintianus

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. post N.C.		An. U.C.	An. post N.C.	
988	236	Imp. C. Julius Maximinus	1025	273	M. Claudius Tacitus
989	237	C. Julius Africanus	1026	274	M. Mæcius Furius Placidianus
		P. Titius Perpetuus			Imp. L. Dom. Aurelianus I I
		L. Ovinus Rusticus Cornelianus, <i>quos excep.</i>			C. Julius Capitolinus
		ex Kal. Maiis, <i>Junius Silanus</i>	1027	275	Imp. L. Domit. Aurelianus I I I
		<i>Cn. Messius Gallicanus, in hujus loco.</i>			T. Avonius Marcellinus, <i>quem excep.</i>
		<i>Lucius Septimius Valerianus.</i>			circa Kal. Feb. M. Aurelius Gordianus
		— — — Jul. Tib. Claudius Julianus			Kal. Jul. <i>Vettius Cornificus Gordianus:</i>
		<i>Celsus Aelianus</i>	1028	276	Imp. M. Claudius Tacitus I I
990	238	M. Ulpian Crinitus			Fulvius Aemilianus, <i>quem excep.</i>
		Proculus Pontianus			ex Kal. Feb. Aelius Scorpionus
991	239	Imp. M. Antonius Gordianus I	1029	277	Imp. M. Aurelius Probus I
		Man. Acilius Aviola.			Anitius Paulinus
992	240	Vettius Sabinus	1030	278	Imp. M. Aurelius Probus I I
		Venustus			M. Furius Lupus
993	241	Imp. M. Anton. Gordianus I I	1031	279	Imp. M. Aurelius Probus I I I
		M. Aurel. Claudius Pompeianus			Ovinus Paternus
994	242	C. Aufidius Atticus	1032	280	Gratus
		C. Asinius Prætextatus			Junius Messala
995	243	C. Julianus Arrianus	1033	281	Imp. M. Aurel. Probus I V.
		Aemilius Papus			C. Junius Tiberianus
996	244	Peregrinus	1034	282	Imp. M. Aurelius Probus V.
		Fulvius Aemilianus			Pomponius Victorinus
997	245	Imp. M. Julius Philippus	1035	283	Imp. M. Aurelius Carus I I
		Tib. Fabius Titianus			M. Aurel. (Car. F.) Carinus Cæsar, <i>quos excep.</i>
998	246	Bruttius Præfens			ex Kal. Jul. M. Aurelius Car. F. Numerianus Cæsar
		Nummius Albinus			<i>Matronianus</i>
999	247	Imp. M. Julius Philippus I I	1036	284	Imp. M. Aurel. Carinus I I
		M. Julius Philippus Fil. Cæf.			M. Aurelius Numerianus I I. <i>quos excep.</i>
1000	248	Imp. M. Julius Philippus I I I			ex Kal. Maiis vel Octob. Diocletianus
		Imp. M. Julius Philippus Fil. I I			<i>Annius Bassus</i>
1001	249	Fulvius Aemilianus I I			ex Kal. Sept. vel Nov. M. Aurelius Valerius Maximianus
		Vettius Aquilinus			<i>M. Junius Maximus</i>
1002	250	Imp. M. Messius Decius I I	1037	285	Imp. C. Valer. Diocletianus I I
		Annius Maxim. Gratus			Aristobulus
1003	251	Imp. M. Messius Decius I I I	1038	286	M. Junius Maximus I I
		Etruscus Messius Decius			Vettius Aquilinus
1004	252	Imp. J. C. Vibius Trebonianus Gallus I I	1039	287	Imp. C. Aurel. Diocletianus I I I
		Imp. C. Vibius Volusianus			Imp. M. Aurel. Valer. Maximianus Hercules I I.
1005	253	Imp. C. Vibius Volusianus I I	1040	288	M. Aurel. Maximianus Hercules I I
		M. Valerius Maximus			Pomponius Januarius
1006	254	Imp. P. Licinius Valerianus I I	1041	289	Annius Bassus I I
		Imp. P. Licinius Gallienus			L. Ragonius Quinctianus
1007	255	Imp. P. Licinius Valerianus I I I	1042	290	Imp. C. Valer. Diocletianus I V
		Imp. P. Licinius Gallienus I I			Imp. M. Aur. Valer. Maximianus Hercules I I I
1008	256	M. Valerius Maximus I I	1043	291	C. Junius Tiberianus
		Man. Acilius Glabrio, <i>quos excep.</i>			Cassius Dio
		ex Kal. Jul. Antoninus	1044	292	Afranius Hannibalianus
		<i>Gallus</i>			M. Aurelius Asclepiodotus
1009	257	Imp. P. Licinius Valerianus I V	1045	293	Imp. C. Valer. Diocletianus V
		Imp. P. Licinius Gallienus I I I. <i>quos excep.</i>			Imp. M. Aur. Valer. Maximianus Hercules I V
		ex Kal. Jun. M. Ulpian Crinitus I I	1046	294	Fl. Valer. Constantius Chlorus Cæsar
		<i>L. Domitius Aurelianus</i>			Q. Galerius Maximianus Cæsar
1010	258	M. Aurelius Memmius Fuscus	1047	295	Nummius Tuscus
		Pomponius Bassus			Annius Cornelius Anullinus
1011	259	Fulvius Aemilianus	1048	296	Imp. C. Valer. Diocletianus V I
		Pomponius Bassus I I			Fl. Constantius Chlorus Cæsar I I
1012	260	L. Cornelius Secularis	1049	297	Imp. M. Aur. Valer. Maximianus Hercules V
		Junius Donatus			Q. Galerius Maximianus Cæsar I I
1013	261	Imp. P. Licinius Gallienus I V	1050	298	Anicius Faustus
		Petronius Volusianus			Severus Gallus
1014	262	Imp. P. Licinius Gallienus V	1051	299	Imp. C. Valerius Diocletianus V I I
		Ap. Pompeius Faustinus			Imp. M. Aur. Valer. Maximianus Hercules V I
1015	263	Nummius Albinus I I	1052	300	Fl. Valer. Constantius Chlorus Cæsar I I I
		Maximus Dexter			Q. Galerius Maximianus Cæsar I I I
1016	264	Imp. P. Licinius Gallienus V I.	1053	301	Postumius Titianus I I
		Amulius Saturninus			Fl. Popilius Nepotianus
1017	265	P. Licin. (Valer. F.) Valerian. Cæsar I I	1054	302	Fl. Valer. Constantius Chlorus Cæsar I V
		L. Cæsonius Rufinianus, al. Macer			Q. Galerius Maximianus Cæsar I V
1018	266	Imp. P. Licinius Gallienus V I I	1055	303	Imp. C. Valer. Diocletianus V I I I
		Sabinillus			Imp. M. Aurel. Val. Maximianus Hercules V I I
1019	267	Ovinus Paternus	1056	304	Imp. C. Valer. Diocletianus I X
		Arceflatus			Imp. M. Aur. Val. Maximianus Hercules V I I I
1020	268	Ovinus Paternus I I	1257	305	Imp. C. Galer. Val. Maximianus V
		Marinianus			Imp. Fl. Valer. Constantius Chlorus V
1021	269	Imp. M. Aurelius Claudius I I	1058	306	Imp. C. Galer. Val. Maximianus V I
		Ovinus Paternus			Imp. Fl. Valer. Constantius Chlorus V I. <i>quos excep.</i>
1022	270	Flavius Antiochianus			ex Kal. Mart. Maximinus
		Furius Orfitus			<i>Severus</i>
1023	271	L. Domitius Aurelianus A. I I			ex Kal. Jul. P. Cornelius Anullinus, qui in mag. occisus est.
		Pomponius Bassus	1059	307	Fl. Valerius Constantinus
1024	272	Quietus			M. Aurel. Valer. Maximianus Hercules I X. <i>quos excep.</i>
		Voldumianus, <i>quem excep.</i>			ex Kal. Jul. Maxentius
		ex Kal. Jul. Q. Faltonius (hinc Mæcus Falconius)			<i>Maximinus.</i>
		<i>Nicomachus</i>			

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. post N.C.		An. U.C.	An. post N.C.	
1060	308	C. Valer. Diocletianus x Imp. C. Galerius Maximianus VII. <i>quos excep.</i> VIII Kal. Mai. <i>Maxentius III</i> <i>Romulus</i>	1096	344	Sallustius
1061	309	post Consul. C. Val. Diocletiani x C. Galerii Maximiani VII. <i>excep.</i> <i>Imp. Maxentius IV</i> <i>Junius Maximus</i>	1097	345	Dometius Leontius Postum. Amantius. <i>Orient.</i> Cejonius Rufus Albinus. <i>Occid.</i>
1062	310	II post Consul. C. Galerii Maximiani VII C. Valer. Diocletiani x. <i>excep.</i> ex Kal. Sept. <i>Fl. Heraclius Rufinus</i> <i>Fl. Eusebius</i>	1098	346	Imp. Fl. Constantius IV. <i>al. VI</i> Imp. Fl. Constans III
1063	311	ex v Kal. Nov. C. Cejonius Rufinus Anullinus Imp. C. Galerius Valerius Maximianus VIII. <i>sine collegâ,</i> <i>quem excep.</i> ex XI Kal. Mai. C. Valerius Licinianus Licinius x Kal. Sept. <i>Statius Pectius Rufinus</i> <i>C. Cejonius Rufus Volusianus</i>	1099	347	Fl. Rufinus. <i>Occid.</i> Fl. Eusebius. <i>Orient.</i> Fl. Philippus. <i>Orient.</i> Fl. Sallia
1064	312	Imp. Fl. Valer. Constantinus II Imp. C. Val. Licinius II	1100	348	Acon. Fabius Catullinus Philomanus Ulpius Limenius. <i>Ambo in occid. crea.</i>
1065	313	Imp. Fl. Valer. Constantinus III Imp. C. Valer. Licinius III	1101	349	Sergius Nigrinianus. <i>Uterque occidentalis</i> post Consul. Sergii Nigriani
1066	314	C. Cejonius Rufus Volusianus Anianus	1102	350	Imp. Magnentius Fl. Gaiso
1067	315	Imp. Fl. Valer. Constantinus IV Imp. C. Valer. Licinius IV	1103	351	Imp. Fl. Constantius V Constantius Gallus Cæsar I
1068	316	Fl. Rufus Cejonius Sabinus Q. Aradius Rufinus Proculus	1104	352	Imp. Fl. Constantius VI Fl. Constantius Gallus Cæsar II
1069	317	Ovinus Gallicanus Septimius Bassus, <i>quos excep.</i> <i>Adrius Sabinus</i> <i>Rufinus</i>	1105	353	Imp. Fl. Constantius VII Fl. Constantius Gallus Cæsar III
1070	318	C. Valer. Licinius V Fl. Valerius Crispus Cæsar	1106	354	Imp. Fl. Constantius VIII Fl. Constantius Gallus Cæsar III
1071	319	Imp. Fl. Valerius Constantinus V Licinius Junior Cæsar	1107	355	Arbetio, <i>vel</i> Arbitrio Mavortius Lollianus. <i>Uterque occident.</i>
1072	320	Imp. Fl. Valer. Constantinus VI Fl. Constantinus Junior Cæsar	1108	356	Imp. Fl. Constantius VIII Fl. Julianus Cæsar I
1073	321	Fl. Valerius Crispus Cæsar II Fl. Valerius Constantinus Junior Cæsar II	1109	357	Imp. Fl. Constantius IX Fl. Julianus Cæsar II
1074	322	Fl. Petronius Probianus Anicius Julianus	1110	358	ab. Fabianus Dorianus, <i>al.</i> Titianus Neratius Cerealis. <i>Uterque Occid.</i>
1075	323	Acilius Severus Junius Rufinus, <i>al.</i> Rufo	1111	359	Eusebius Hypatius
1076	324	Fl. Valerius Crispus Cæsar III Fl. Constantinus Junior Cæsar III	1112	360	Imp. Fl. Constantius X Fl. Julianus Cæsar III
1077	325	Anicius Faustus Paulinus Publius Cejonius Julianus	1113	361	Fl. Taurus, <i>al.</i> Taurusus. <i>Occid.</i> Fl. Florentius. <i>Orient.</i>
1078	326	Imp. Fl. Val. Constantinus VII Fl. J. Constantinus, <i>al.</i> Constantius Cæsar	1114	362	Fl. Mamertinus Fl. Nevitta. <i>Uterque occident.</i>
1079	327	Fl. Valerius Constantinus, <i>al.</i> Constantius Fl. Valerius Maximus Basilus	1115	363	Imp. Fl. Julianus IV Secundus Sallustius Promotus. <i>Occid.</i>
1080	328	Fl. Magnus Januarius, <i>al.</i> Janurinus Fabius Iustus	1116	364	Imp. Fl. J. vianus Fl. Joviani F. Varronianus. N. P.
1081	329	Imp. Fl. Val. Constantinus VIII Fl. Val. Constantinus Filius Cæsar	1117	365	Imp. Fl. Valentinianus II Imp. Fl. Valens II
1082	330	Ovinus Gallicanus L. Aurel. Symmachus, <i>quem creditur excep.</i> <i>Fl. Constantius</i>	1118	366	Fl. Gratianus (<i>Valentiniani F.</i>) N. P. Fl. Dagalaipus. <i>Uterque occid.</i>
1083	331	Annius Bassus Ablavius Ægyptius	1119	367	Fl. Lupicinus. <i>Orient.</i> Fl. Jovinus. <i>Occident.</i>
1084	332	Ovinus Pacatianus Mæcilius Hilarianus	1120	368	Imp. Fl. Valentinianus III Imp. Fl. Valens II
1085	333	Fl. Valerius Dalmatius M. Aurelius Xenophilus	1121	369	Sex. Aurelius Victor Jul. Felix Valentinianus N. P.
1086	334	L. Acontius Optatus Anicius Paulinus Junior	1122	370	Imp. Fl. Valentinianus III Imp. Fl. Valens III
1087	335	Fl. Valerius Constantius C. Cejonius Rufus Albinus	1123	371	Imp. Fl. Gratianus II Sex. Anicius Petronius Probus, <i>utroque in oriente crea-</i> <i>atur.</i>
1088	336	Fl. Popilius Nepotianus Facundus	1124	372	Fl. Arintheus Fl. Modestus. <i>Uterque orient.</i>
1089	337	Tib. Fabius Titianus Felicianus	1125	373	Imp. Fl. Valentinianus IV. Imp. Valens IV
1090	338	Polemius. <i>Orient.</i> Urfus. <i>Occid.</i>	1126	374	Imp. Fl. Gratianus III Fl. Equitius. <i>Orient.</i>
1091	339	Imp. Fl. Constantius II Imp. Fl. Constans	1127	375	post Consul. Fl. Gratiani III Fl. Equitii
1092	340	Fl. Septimius Acyndinus. <i>Orient.</i> L. Aradius Valer. Proculus. <i>Occid.</i>	1128	376	Imp. Fl. Valens V Imp. Fl. Valentinianus Junior
1093	341	Fl. Antonius Marcellinus. <i>Orient.</i> Cælius Probinus. <i>Occid.</i>	1129	377	Imp. Gratianus IV Fl. Merobaudes I. <i>Uterque in occid.</i>
1094	342	Imp. Fl. Constantius III Imp. Fl. Constans II	1130	378	Imp. Fl. Valens VI Imp. Fl. Valentinianus Junior II
1095	343	M. Mæcius Memmius Furius Placidus Fl. Pifidius Romulus. <i>Uterque occid.</i>	1131	379	Decius Ausonius <i>Pœta</i> Q. Clodius Olybrius. <i>Uterque occid.</i>
			1132	380	Imp. Fl. Theodosius. <i>Orient.</i> Imp. Fl. Gratianus V. <i>Occid.</i>
			1133	381	Postumius Syagrius I. <i>Occid.</i> Fl. Annius Eucherius, <i>al.</i> Euagrius. <i>Orient.</i>
			1134	382	Fl. Antonius Postumius Syagrius II. <i>Uterque occid.</i>
			1135	383	Fl. Saturninus. <i>Orient.</i> Fl. Merobaudes II. <i>al.</i> Syagrius. <i>Occid.</i>
			1136	384	Fl. Clearchus. <i>Orient.</i> Fl. Richomerus. <i>Occid.</i>

Imp.

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. post N.C.		An. U.C.	An. post N.C.	
1137	385	Imp. Fl. Arcadius I	1179	427	Fl. Hierius. <i>Orient.</i>
1138	386	Fl. Bauto. <i>Orient.</i>	1180	428	Fl. Ardaburius, seu Ardabures. <i>Occid.</i>
		Fl. Honorius Theodosii Fil. N. P.			Fl. Taurus. <i>Orient.</i>
		Fl. Evodius. <i>Orient.</i>			Fl. Felix. <i>Occid.</i>
1139	387	Imp. Fl. Valentinianus III	1181	429	Fl. Dionysius
		Fl. Eutropius. <i>Orient.</i>			Fl. Florentius. <i>Orient.</i>
1140	388	Imp. Fl. Theodosius II	1182	430	Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior XIII
		Fl. Cynegius. <i>Orient.</i>			Fl. Placidius Valentinianus III
1141	389	Fl. Timasius	1183	431	Fl. Antiochus. <i>Orient.</i>
		Fl. Promotus			Anicius Bassus. <i>Occid.</i>
1142	390	Imp. Fl. Valentinianus Junior IV	1184	432	Fl. Valerius
		Fl. Neoterius			Fl. Aetius. <i>Ambo orient.</i>
1143	391	Tib. Fabius Titianus, al. Tatianus. <i>Orient.</i>	1185	433	Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior XIV
		L. Aurelius Avianus Symmachus. <i>Occid.</i>			Fl. Anicius Maximus
1144	392	Imp. Fl. Arcadius II	1186	434	Fl. Asper, al. Aspar. <i>Orient.</i>
		Fl. Rufinus. <i>Orient.</i>			Fl. Arcobinda, al. Ariovindus. <i>Occid.</i>
1145	393	Imp. Fl. Theodosius III	1187	435	Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior XV
		Fl. Abundantius			Imp. Fl. Placidius Valentinianus IV
1146	394	Imp. Fl. Arcadius III	1188	436	Fl. Isidorus. <i>Orient.</i>
		Imp. Fl. Honorius II			Fl. Senator
1147	395	Sex. Anicius Hermogenianus Olybrius	1189	437	Fl. Sigevultes, al. Sigiswoldus
		Sex. Anicius Probinus. <i>Ambo occid.</i>			Fl. Aetius II
1148	396	Imp. Fl. Arcadius IV	1190	438	Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior XVI
		Imp. Fl. Honorius III			Anicius Acilius Glabrio Faustus. <i>Occid.</i>
1149	397	Fl. Cæsarius. <i>Orient.</i>	1191	439	Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior XVII
		Pontius, al. Ponticus Atticus. <i>Occid.</i>			Fl. Festus
1150	398	Imp. Fl. Honorius IV	1192	440	Imp. Fl. Placidius Valentinianus V
		Fl. Eutychianus. <i>Orient.</i>			Fl. Anatolius
1151	399	Fl. Manlius, seu Mallius Theod. <i>Occid.</i>	1193	441	Fl. Cyrus Panopelites. <i>Orient. sine collegâ</i>
		Fl. Eutropius. <i>Orient.</i>	1194	442	Fl. Eudoxius
1152	400	Fl. Aurelianus. <i>Orient.</i>			Fl. Dioscorus. <i>Uterque orient.</i>
		Fl. Stilicho. <i>Occid.</i>	1195	443	Fl. Anicius Maximus II
1153	401	Fl. Fravitta, al. Stravita. <i>Orient.</i>			Fl. Paternus
		Ragonius Vincentius Celsus. <i>Occid.</i>	1196	444	Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior XVIII
1154	402	Imp. Fl. Arcadius V			Cæcina Decius Albinus. <i>Occid.</i>
		Imp. Fl. Honorius V	1197	445	Imp. Fl. Placid. Valentinianus VI
1155	403	Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior I			Fl. Nonius
		Fl. Rumoridus	1198	446	Fl. Aetius III
1156	404	Imp. Fl. Honorius VI			Q. Aurelius Symmachus. <i>Ambo occid.</i>
		Fl. Aristænetus. <i>Orient.</i>	1199	447	Fallonius Probus Alypius, al. Callipius. <i>Occid.</i>
1157	405	Fl. Anthemius			Fl. Ardaburius. <i>Orient.</i>
		Fl. Stilicho II	1200	448	Fl. Zenon
1158	406	Imp. Fl. Arcadius VI			Rufius Prætextatus Postumianus
		Sex. Anicius Petronius Probus	1201	449	Fl. Protogenes
1159	407	Imp. Fl. Honorius VII			Turcius Secundus Asterius, al. Asturius
		Imp. Theodosius Junior II	1202	450	Imp. Fl. Placidius Valentinianus VII
1160	408	Fl. Philippus, al. Honorius VIII			Gennadius Valerius Corvinus Avienus. <i>Uterque in orient.</i>
		Anicius Bassus. <i>Uterque occid.</i>	1203	451	Imp. Fl. Marcianus
1161	409	Imp. Fl. Honorius VIII. al. Philippus			Clodius Adelphius. <i>Occid.</i>
		Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior III	1204	452	Fl. Aporatus. Pagius Speratus
1162	410	Fl. Varares, al. Varari. <i>Solus in orient. creat.</i>			Herculanus. <i>Occid.</i>
		Fl. Tertullus	1205	453	Fl. Vincomalus
1163	411	Imp. Theodosius Junior IV. <i>Sine collegâ</i>			Fl. Opilio Aetii F. <i>Occid.</i>
1164	412	Imp. Fl. Honorius IX	1206	454	Fl. Studius <i>Orient.</i>
		Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior V			Fl. Aetius Aetii F.
1165	413	Fl. Lucinus Calvis. Lucianus, al. Lucius. <i>Solus in oriente creatus</i>	1207	455	Imp. Fl. Placidius Valentinianus VIII
		Fl. Heraclianus. Sed perduellion. damnatus, nomen ejus			Fl. Anthemius
		est erasum, ipse occisus est	1208	456	Fl. Varari. Pagius Varanes. <i>Orient.</i>
1166	414	Fl. Constantius. <i>Orient.</i>			Fl. Johannes. <i>Occid.</i>
		Fl. Constantius. <i>Occid.</i>	1209	457	Fl. Constantinus. <i>Occid.</i>
1167	415	Imp. Fl. Honorius X			Fl. Rufus <i>Orient.</i>
		Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior VI	1210	458	Imp. Fl. Leo Thrax I
1168	416	Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior VII			Imp. Majorianus
		Junius Quartus Palladius. <i>Occid.</i>	1211	459	Fl. Patritius
1169	417	Imp. Fl. Honorius XI			Fl. Ricimer. <i>Occid.</i>
		Fl. Constantius II	1212	460	Apollonius
1170	418	Imp. Fl. Honorius XII			Magnus. <i>Occid.</i>
		Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior VIII	1213	461	Fl. Severinus. <i>Occid.</i>
1171	419	Fl. Monaxius. <i>Orient.</i>			Fl. Dagalaiphus
		Fl. Plintha. <i>Occid.</i>	1214	462	Imp. Fl. Leo Thrax II
1172	420	Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior IX			Imp. Fl. Vibius Severus
		Fl. Constantius III	1215	463	Fl. Vivianus, al. Vibianus
1173	421	Fl. Agricola			Cæcina Decius Basilus. Pagius Felix
		Fl. Eustathius. <i>Orient.</i>	1216	464	Fl. Rusticus
1174	422	Imp. Fl. Honorius XIII			Fl. Anicius Olybrius
		Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior X	1217	465	Fl. Basiliscus. <i>Orient.</i>
1175	423	Fl. Asclepiodotus. <i>Orient.</i>			Fl. Herminericus
		Rufius Prætextatus Marinianus. <i>Occid.</i>	1218	466	Imp. Fl. Leo Thrax III
1176	424	Fl. Victor. <i>Orient.</i>			Tib. Fabius Tatianus
		Fl. Castinus. <i>Occid.</i>	1219	467	Fl. Pusæus, al. Busæus, al. Pasæus
1177	425	Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior XI			Fl. Johannes
		Fl. Placidius Valentinianus Cæsar	1220	468	Imp. Fl. Anthemius II. <i>sine collegâ.</i>
1178	426	Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior XII	1221	469	Fl. Zeno Mauricus
		Imp. Fl. Placidius Valentinianus II			Fl. Marcianus

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. post N.C.		An. U.C.	An. post N.C.	
1222	470	Fl. Jordanes. <i>Orient.</i>	1265	513	Fl. Clementinus. <i>Orient.</i>
1223	471	Fl. Severus. <i>Occid.</i>	1266	514	Anicius Probus
		Imp. Fl. Leo Thrax IV	1267	515	M. Aurelius Cassiodorus Senator, <i>sine col.</i>
		Fl. Probianus			Fl. Anthemius. <i>Orient.</i>
1224	472	Fl. Festus. <i>Occid.</i>	1268	516	Fl. Florentius, <i>al.</i> Florentinus. <i>Occid.</i>
		Fl. Marcianus. <i>Orient.</i>	1269	517	Fl. Petrus. <i>Occid. sine colleg.</i>
1225	473	Imp. Fl. Leo Thrax V. <i>sine collegâ</i>			Imp. Fl. Anastasius IV
1226	474	Imp. Fl. Leo Junior, <i>sine collegâ</i>			Agapetus
1227	475	Imp. Fl. Zeno Isauricus II. <i>sine collegâ</i>	1270	518	Fl. Magnus. <i>Orient.</i>
1228	476	Fl. Basiliscus II			Fl. Florentinus, <i>al.</i> Florentinus. <i>Occid.</i>
		Fl. Armatas. <i>Uterque orient.</i>	1271	519	Imp. Fl. Anicius Justinus
1229	477	post consul. Fl. Basilisci II			Fl. Eutharicus Amalus. <i>Occid.</i>
		Fl. Armatus	1272	520	Fl. Vitalianus. <i>Orient.</i>
1230	478	Fl. Illus, <i>sine collegâ</i>			Fl. Rusticus
1231	479	Imp. Fl. Zeno III. <i>sine collegâ</i>	1273	521	Fl. Anicius Justinianus. <i>Orient.</i>
1232	480	Fl. Basilis Junior. <i>Occid. sine collegâ</i>			Fl. Valerius. <i>Occid.</i>
1233	481	Fl. Flacidus, <i>sine collegâ</i>	1274	522	Q. Aurelius Anicius Symmachus
1234	482	Fl. Severinus			Anicius Manlius Severinus Boëtius. <i>Ambo occid.</i>
		Fl. Trocondus	1275	523	Fl. Anicius Maximus. <i>Occid. sine colleg.</i>
1235	483	Anicius Faustus, <i>sine collega</i>	1276	524	Imp. Fl. Anicius Justinus II
1236	484	Theodoricus Amalus Rex Gothorum			Fl. Opilio
		Fl. Venantius Decius	1277	525	Fl. Philoxenus
1237	485	Q. Aurelius Symmachus. <i>Occid. sine col.</i>			Anicius Probus Junior. <i>Occid.</i>
1238	486	Fl. Longinus	1278	526	Anicius Olybrius Jun. <i>Occid. sine colleg.</i>
		Cæcina Maurus Decius. <i>Occid.</i>	1279	527	Fl. Mavortius. <i>Occid. sine colleg.</i>
1239	487	Anicius Manlius Severinus Boëtius. <i>Occid. sine colleg.</i>	1280	528	Imp. Fl. Anicius Justinianus II. <i>sine colleg.</i>
1240	488	Claudius Dynamius. <i>Occid.</i>	1281	529	Cæcina Decius Basilis Junior. <i>Occid. sine colleg.</i>
		Fl. Sifidius	1282	530	Postumius Lampadius
1241	489	Anicius Probinus. <i>Occid.</i>			Fl. Orestes. <i>Ambo occid.</i>
		Eusebius Chronio	1283	531	I post consulat. Lampadii & Orestis
1242	490	Avienus Faustus Junior. <i>Occid.</i>			II post consul. Lampadii & Orestis
		Fl. Longinus II	1284	532	Imp. Fl. Anicius Justinianus III. <i>sine colleg.</i>
1243	491	Fl. Olybrius Jun. <i>Occid. sine colleg.</i>			Imp. Fl. Anicius Justinianus IV
1244	492	Imp. Fl. Anastasius	1285	533	Decius Theodorus Paulinus. <i>Ultimus fuit Coss. Occidentaliū</i>
		Fl. Rufinus	1286	534	Fl. Belesarius. <i>Solus in Oriente</i>
1245	493	Eusebius Chronio II. <i>Orient.</i>			I post consulat. Belesarii
		Decius Albinus. <i>Occid.</i>	1287	535	II post consul. Belesarii
1246	494	Turcius Secundus Asterius. <i>Occid.</i>	1288	536	Fl. Joannes. Pagus ait solus. <i>Orient.</i>
		Fl. Præsidius. <i>Orient.</i>	1289	537	Fl. Volusianus
1247	495	Fl. Æmilius	1290	538	Fl. Apio Ægyptius, <i>sine colleg.</i>
		Fl. Viator. Pagus solus. <i>Occid.</i>			Fl. Justinus (Germani F.) Junior. <i>Orient. sine colleg.</i>
1248	496	Fl. Paullus. <i>Orient. sine colleg.</i>	1291	539	Fl. Basilis Junior, <i>sine collegâ.</i>
1249	497	Im. Fl. Anastasius II. <i>sine colleg.</i>	1292	540	
1250	498	Joannes Scythia. <i>Orient.</i>	1293	541	
		Decius Paullinus. <i>Occid.</i>			<i>Novissimus privatorum fuit, qui Consulatum ordinarium gesserit, annoque dederit nomen, Pagus Ditt. Hyp. pag. 302.</i>
1251	499	Fl. Asclepius, <i>al.</i> Asclepion			post consul. Basilii
		Fl. Joannes Gibbus. <i>Occid.</i>	1294	542	Basilii II
1252	500	Fl. Patricius	1295	543	Basilii III
		Fl. Hypatius. <i>Ambo orient.</i>	1296	544	Basilii IV
1253	501	Fl. Pompeius. <i>Orient.</i>	1297	545	Basilii V
		Rufius Magnus Faustus Avienus Senior. <i>Occid.</i>	1298	546	Basilii VI
1254	502	Fl. Probus. <i>Orient.</i>	1299	547	Basilii VII
		Rufius Magnus Faustus Avienus Junior. <i>Occid.</i>	1300	548	Basilii VIII
1255	503	Fl. Dexecratus. <i>Orient.</i>	1301	549	Basilii IX
		Fl. Volusianus. <i>Occid.</i>	1302	550	Basilii X
1256	504	Fl. Cætheus. Pagus Catbægus. <i>Orient. sine colleg.</i>	1303	551	Basilii XI
1257	505	Fl. Sabinianus. <i>Orient.</i>	1304	552	Basilii XII
		Fl. Manlius Theodorus. <i>Occid.</i>	1305	553	Basilii XIII
1258	506	Fl. Areobinda. F. Asparis. <i>Orient.</i>	1306	554	Basilii XIV
		Fl. Messala. <i>Occid.</i>	1307	555	Basilii XV
1259	507	Imp. Fl. Anastasius III	1308	556	Basilii XVI
		Venantius Decius. <i>Occid.</i>	1309	557	Basilii XVII
1260	508	Basilis Venantius Decius	1310	558	Basilii XVIII
		Fl. Celer	1311	559	Basilii XIX
1261	509	Importunus Decius Junior, <i>sine collegâ</i>	1312	560	Basilii XX
1262	510	Fl. Eutharicus. <i>Orient.</i>	1313	561	Basilii XXI
		Anicius Manlius Severinus Boëtius. <i>Occid.</i>	1314	562	Basilii XXII
1263	511	Secundinus. <i>Orient.</i>	1315	563	Basilii XXIII
		Felix Gallus. <i>Occid.</i>	1316	564	Basilii XXIV
1264	512	Fl. Muschianus, <i>al.</i> Mucianus. <i>Orient.</i>	1317	565	Basilii XXV
		Fl. Paulus	1318	566	

Explicatio LITERARUM & NOTARUM frequentius in antiquis Romanorum monumentis occurrentium.

A.
A. Absolvo. ædes. ædilis. ædilitas. ære. ærarium. ager. albo. amica. amicus. anima. anni. annis. anno. annos. annus. antiquo. argentum. augusta. augustalis. Augusto. Augustus. aula. Aulus.
Ā. ager. annis.
AA. augusta. augustalis. Augusti. *duo nempe.*
ĀĀ. augustales. augustalis.
A. A. apud agrum. auro argento.
AAA. Augusti. *tres scilicet.*
A. A. A. auro argento ære.
A. A. A. F. F. auro argento ære flando ferundo.
AA. COSS. Augustis consulibus.
A. A. L. Aulorum libertus, *boc est, duorum.*
A. ALB. A. F. A. N. Aulus Albinus Auli filius Auli nepos.
A. A. L. M. apud agrum locum monumenti.
A. A. L. R. apud agrum locavit requietorium.
A. A. S. L. M. apud agrum sibi legavit monumentum. apud agrum sibi locum monumenti.
A. A. S. L. M. P. apud agrum sibi locum monumenti posuit.
A. ATIL. A. F. C. N. Aulus Atilius Auli filius Caii nepos.
A. A. V. S. E. V. alter ambove si eis videbitur.
A. A. V. S. L. M. apud agrum vivens sibi locum monumenti.
AB. abdicavit.
AB. AC. ab actis.
AB. AC. SEN. ab actis senatus.
AB. AUG. M. P. XXXXI. ab Augustâ millia passuum quadraginta unum.
AB. AUGUSTB. M. P. X. ab Augustobrigâ millia passuum decem.
ABDIC. IN. E. L. F. E. abdicavit in ejus loco factus est.
AB. EPIST. LAT. ab epistolis Latinis.
ABET. SEDE. habet sedem.
AB. HORT. CUL. ab hortorum culturâ.
A. B. M. amicæ bene merenti. amico bene merenti. animæ bene merenti.
AB. MARMORIB. ab marmoribus.
ABN. abnepos.
AB. R. P. ab ripâ proximâ.
A. CAE. Aulus Cæcina.
A. CAMB. M. P. XI. à Camboduno millia passuum undecim.
ACC. accepta.
ACCENS. COS. accensus consulis.
A. C. L. Auli conliberta. Auli conlibertus.
A. LECTO. adlecto.
ACOL. accolitus.
A. COMMENTA. à commentariis.
A. COMPL. XIII. à Compluto quatuordecim.
A. C. P. VI. à capite pedes sex, *vel ad caput.*
ACT. Actiacus. actor.
A. CUB. AUGG. à cubiculo Augustorum.
A. CUR. AMIC. à curâ amicorum.
AUGUSTO. Augusto.
A. D. ante diem. agris dandis.
AD. adjutor.
ADF. adfuerunt.
AD. FRU. EMU. EX. S. C. ad fruges emundas ex fenatûs consulto.
ADI. adjutor.
ADIAB. Adiabenicus.
ADIECT. H. S. IX. adiectis sestertiis novem mille.
ADI. P. adjutor provincie.
ADIUT. TAB. adjutor tabularii.
ADIUT. TAB. RAT. VEST. adjutor tabularii rationis vestiarie.
ADLOCUT. COH. adlocutio cohortis, *vel cohortium.*
ADN. adnepos.

ADOP. vel ADOPT. adoptatus. adoptivus.
A. D. P. ante diem pridie.
AD. PROX. CIPP. ad proximum cippum.
ADQ. adquisivit.
ADTR. JUD. adtributus judicio.
ADVENT. AUGG. adventus Augustorum.
AE. ædilis. ære.
AE. CUR. ædilis curulis, *vel curavit.*
AED. ædilis. ædilitas. ædituatio. ædituus.
AED. COL. ædilis colonie.
AED. COL. AUG. NEM. ædilis colonie Augustæ Nemausi.
AED. COL. CEL. ædilis colonie Celejæ.
AED. CUR. ædilis curulis.
AED. DESIG. ædilis designatus.
AED. D. S. P. ædem de suo posuit.
AED. ET. ædituus, *boc est, ædituus.*
AEDICUL. ET SACELL. CUM DISTEG. ædiculam et sacellum cum distego.
AED. II. II. VIR. II. ædili iterum duum viro iterum.
AED. II. VIR. QUINQ. ædilis duum vir quinquennalis.
AEDIL. ædilis.
AEDIL. ALIM. ædilis alimentarius.
AEDIL. COL. F. C. ædilis colonie faciundum curavit.
AEDIL. C. C. N. D. D. S. P. P. ædilis curulis colonie numini devotus de suâ pecuniâ posuit.
AEDIL. CUR. vel AEDIL. CURUL. ædilis curulis.
AEDIL. II. VIR. PRAEF. COL. FABR. ædili duum viro præfecto collegii fabrorum.
AEDILL. ædiles.
AEDILL. C. ædiles curules.
AEDIL. POLEN. ædilis Polensis.
AEDIL. PL. ædilis plebis.
AED. MART. ædituus Martis.
AED. PL. ædilis plebis.
AED. POTEST. ædilitiâ potestate.
AED. Q. ædilis quinquennalis.
AED. Q. II. VIR. ædilis quinquennalis duum vir.
AEL. Ælia. Ælius.
AEM. AEMI. vel AEMIL. Æmilia.
AEO. eorum.
AEQ. M. æquator monetæ.
AEQ. P. æquator pecuniæ.
AEQUIT. AUG. æquitas Augusti.
AER. ærarium. ærum, *pro stipendio.*
AER. C. vel AER. CONL. ære conlato.
AER. P. ære publico.
AET. AUG. æternitas Augusti.
AETE. æternæ.
AETER. AUG. æternitas Augusti.
A. F. ara facta. Auli filius.
A. F. A. N. Auli filius Auli nepos.
A. F. AP. N. Auli filius Appii nepos.
A. F. C. N. Auli filius Caii nepos.
A. F. CN. N. Auli filius Cnæi nepos.
A. F. D. N. Auli filius Decimi nepos.
A. F. K. N. Auli filius Kæsonis nepos.
A. F. L. N. Auli filius Lucii nepos.
A. F. M. N. Auli filius Marci nepos.
A. F. M'. N. Auli filius Manii nepos.
A. F. P. N. Auli filius Publii nepos.
A. F. Q. N. Auli filius Quinti nepos.
AFRIC. Africa. Africanus.
A. FRUM. à frumento.
A. F. SER. N. Auli filius Servii nepos.
A. F. SEX. N. Auli filius Sexti nepos.
A. F. SP. N. Auli filius Spuri nepos.
A. F. TI. N. Auli filius Tiberii nepos.
A. F. T. N. Auli filius Titi nepos.
A. G. animo grato.
AG. ager. Agrippa.
AG. F. AG. N. Agrippæ filius Agrippæ nepos.

AGON. agonalia.
AGRIP. F. SP. N. Agrippæ filius Sparii nepos.
A. H. D. M. amico hoc dedit monumentum.
AID. ædilis.
AIM. Aimilia.
A. K. ante kalendas.
A. L. animo libens. annis quinquaginta. Auli libertus, *vel liberta.*
AL. AE. Alexandria Ægypti.
ALAE. I. FL. AUG. BRIT. ∞. C. R. alæ primæ Flaviæ Augustæ Britannicæ milliarie civium Romanorum.
ALA. I. CON. ala prima Contariorum.
ALA. I. PR. C. R. ala prima prætorie civium Romanorum.
ALA. I. PANN. ala prima Pannoniorum.
ALA. I. ULP. CONTAR. ala prima Ulpie Contariorum.
ALAUD. P. F. Alauda pia felix.
A. LB. animo libens. Auli libertus.
ALB. albata. albo. albus.
A. L. F. animo libens fecit.
A. LIB. Auli libertus.
ALIM. ITAL. alimenta Italiæ.
ALL. allectus.
A. L. P. animo libens posuit.
A. L. V. S. animo libens votum solvit.
AM. B. M. CUR. amico bene merenti curavit.
AMIC. OPT. amico optimo.
A. MILL. XXXV. à milliariis triginta quinque. ad milliaria triginta quinque.
AM. M. CON. ET. SIB. amico monumentum condidit et sibi.
AM. P. amico posuit.
A. MR. à marmoribus.
A. M. SACR. à municipalibus sacris.
A. M. S. D. A. à monumento suo dolus abesto.
AM. S. P. amico suo posuit.
A. M. XX. ad milliare vicesimum.
AN. Anienfis, *scilicet tribus. anni. annis. anno. annos.*
A. N. Auli nepos.
AN. AB. U. C. anno ab urbe conditâ.
AN. C. H. S. E. annorum centum hæc situs est.
AN. DC. LX. anno sexcentesimo sexagesimo.
ANI. vel ANIEN. Anienfis.
AN. IIS. annos duos semis.
AN. IVL. annos quadraginta sex.
AN. N. annos natus.
ANN. annalis. anni. annis. anno. annona. annos.
ANN. AUG. annona Augusti.
ANN. LIII. H. S. E. annorum quinquaginta trium hæc situs est.
ANN. NAT. LXVI. annos natus sexaginta sex.
ANNORO. annorum.
ANN. P. annonæ præfectus.
ANN. PL. M. X. annis plûs minûs decem.
AN. O. XVI. anno defunctus sexto decimo.
AN. P. M. annorum plûs minûs.
AN. P. M. L. annorum plûs minûs quinquaginta.
AN. P. R. C. anno post Romam conditam.
ANT. AUG. Antonius augur.
A. N. TR. argentum novum Trevirense.
AN. V. P. M. II. annis vixit plûs minûs duobus.
AN. XXV. STIP. VIII. annorum viginti quinque stipendiorum octo.
A. O. amico optimo.
A. O. F. C. amico optimo faciendum curavit.
A. P. ædilitiâ potestate. amico posuit.
AP. Appia. Appius.

AP. A. L. M. apud agrum locum monumenti.
 AP. F. A. N. Appii filius Auli nepos.
 AP. F. AP. N. Appii filius Appii nepos.
 AP. F. C. N. Appii filius Caii nepos.
 AP. F. CN. N. Appii filius Cnæi nepos.
 AP. L. Appii liberta, *vel* libertus.
 A. P. M. amico posuit monumentum. anno-
 rum plus minus.
 APOL. CONSERVAT. Apollini conserva-
 tori.
 APOLLIN. apollinares. *nempe ludi.*
 APOLL. MONET. Apollo moneta.
 APOLL. PROPUGN. Apollini propugnatori.
 APOL. PALAT. Apollini Palatino.
 A. P. P. V. F. ad populum plebemve ferant.
 A. P. R. C. anno post Romam conditam.
 A. P. T. amico posuit titulum.
 A. P. U. C. anno post urbem conditam.
 APUD. L. V. CONV. apud lapidem quintum
 convenerunt.
 A. Q. à curâ, *hoc est*, à curâ.
 AQ. L. Aquileia.
 AQ. MAR. Aqua Martia.
 AQ. N. Aquileiæ notata.
 AQ. PRAET. URB. aquilifer prætoris urbis.
 AQ. P. S. Aquileiæ pecunia signata.
 AQUIL. Aquileia. aquilifer.
 AQUIL. LEG. III. SCYT. aquilifer legionis
 quartæ Scythicæ.
 AQUIL. LEG. V. MACED. aquilifer legionis
 quintæ Macedonicæ.
 AR. ara. Arniensis, *tribus.*
 A. R. à recliâ, à ripâ.
 ARAB. Arabicus.
 ARAB. ADQA. Arabia adquisita.
 A. RA. MIL. FRU. à rationibus militaris
 frumenti.
 A. RAT. MAR. LUNENS. à rationibus
 marmorum Lunensium.
 ARBITR. SUO. DIVID. arbitrato suorum
 dividendas.
 AR. DD. III. NON. MAI. aram dedicavit
 tertio nonas Maias.
 A. RET. P. III. S. ante retro pedes tres semis.
 ARG. P. X. argenti pondo decem.
 A. RION. à rationibus.
 ARK. REIP. arkarius reipublicæ.
 ARK. RET. P. arca retro posita.
 ARM. Armenia. Armeniacus.
 ARME. CAPT. Armenia capta.
 ARMIL. armillæ.
 ARMOR. CUST. armorum custos.
 ARN. *vel* ARNIENS. Arniensis.
 AR. P. aram posuit.
 A. R. PROX. ad ripam proximam, *vel* à
 ripâ proximâ.
 AR. V. V. DD. arum votum volens dedicavit.
 AR. V. V. DD. aram votivam dono dedit.
 A. SIG. à signis.
 A. S. L. animo solvit libens. à signis legionis.
 A. S. L. F. amico suo libens fecit.
 A. S. S. aram suo sumptu. à sacris scriniis.
 A. SUPELL. à supellectile.
 A. T. F. amico titulum fecit.
 ATFINES. affines.
 A. TRI. CURAN. à triclinio curando.
 A. T. V. aram testamento vovit.
 AU. augur. augustalis. Augustus.
 A. U. C. ab urbe conditâ.
 AUG. augur. augustalis. Augustus.
 AUG. BAD. augur Badaci.
 AUG. COL. N. P. C. augur, *vel* augustalis,
 colonie nomine proprio curavit.
 AUG. ET. POP. augustales et populus.
 AUG. ET. Q. AUG. augustalis & quæstor
 augustalium.
 AUG. F. Augusti filius.
 AUGG. FR. CLARISS. Augustorum fratrum
 clarissimorum.
 AUGGG. LIB. Augustorum libertus, *trium*
scilicet.
 AUGG. NN. LIB. Augustorum nostrorum li-
 bertus.
 AUG. J. D. augustalis jure dicundo.
 AUG. L. *vel* AUG. LIBER. Augusti liberti.
 Augusti libertus.

AUG. N. Augusti nepos. Augustus noster.
 AUG. N. D. Augusti nostri dispensator.
 AUGG. NN. NN. SER. Augustorum nostro-
 rum servus.
 AUG. P. Augusti puer.
 AUG. RAVEN. augur, *vel* augustalis Ra-
 vennæ.
 AUG. SAC. Augusto sacrum.
 AUG. TRIB. POT. Augustus tribunitiâ po-
 testate.
 AUGUST. augustalia. Augustus.
 AUGUST. ALLIF. augustalis Allifanorum.
 AUGUST. TR. POT. XIII. COS. XI.
 IMP. XIII. P. P. Augustus tribunitiâ potestate
 decimum quartum consul undecimum imperator
 tertium decimum pater patriæ.
 A. VIC. PUB. à vico publico.
 A. V. L. annos vixit quinquaginta, animo vo-
 vit libens.
 A. V. P. S. Augustæ Vindellicorum pecunia
 signata.
 AUR. Aurelia. Aurelius. aurum.
 AURIG. *vel* AURIGIT. Aurigitanus.
 AURL. Aurelius.
 AUSE. S. auspicante sacrum.
 AUTU. COL. VIC. SEQUAN. auctoritate
 colonie vici Sequanorum, *seu* collegii.
 A. V. XX. annos vixit viginti.
 A. X. annis decem.
 A. XII. annis duodecim.
 A. XLI. annos quadraginta unum.
 A. XX. H. EST. annorum viginti hic est.
 B.
 B. Badio. beatus. Beleno. bene. beneficiario.
 B. berna, *pro verna*. bivus. bixit. *pro vivus*,
vixit. Brutus. burra. bustum.
 -B-. badio. beneficiarius.
 B. A. bixit annis.
 BAL. Balbus.
 BARBAT. Barbatus.
 BASC. basilica.
 B. B. bene. bene. *id est*, optimè.
 B. COS. beneficiarius consulis.
 B. DD. bonis deabus.
 B. DE. SE. M. bene de se merita, *vel* me-
 rito.
 BEDUA. vidua.
 BELL. ACT. bello Actiaco.
 BELL. ACT. SICIL. ET. HISP. bello Acti-
 aco Siciliensi & Hispaniensi.
 BEN. beneficiarius.
 BENEF. LATICLAVI. beneficiarius lati-
 clavus.
 BENEF. PRAEF. URB. beneficiarius præ-
 fectionis urbis.
 BEN. ME. bene merenti. bene merito.
 BEN. MER. FEC. bene merenti fecit.
 B. F. beneficiarius. bonum factum.
 B. G. *vel* B. G. bona filia. bona femina.
 B. F. COS. beneficiarius consulis.
 B. F. PR. beneficiarius prætoris.
 B. G. POS. biga gratis posita.
 BHNHMRHNTI. benemerenti. H. *pro E.*
posita.
 BIAR. CUS. biarum custos. viarum *nempe.*
 BIBA. viva, *scilicet.*
 BIBU. vivo.
 BIGINTI. viginti, *scilicet.*
 BIINI. MIIRINTI FIICIT. bene merenti
 fecit. *duplici II. pro E.*
 BIKTORE. *pro victore.*
 BIRGO. virgo.
 BISOMU. Bisomum.
 BISSIT. vixit.
 BIT. VIV. Biturgium Viviscorum.
 BIVUM. vivum.
 BIXIT. *vel* BIXSIT. vixit.
 B. K. Badio Kæfio.
 B. L. Burræ libertus.
 B. M. bene maneat. bene merenti. bene me-
 rita, *vel* merito. bonæ memoriæ. bonis manibus.
 B. M. beatæ memoriæ. bonæ memoriæ. bene
 maneat. bene merenti.
 B. MB. bene merentibus. bonis manibus.
 B. MB. S. bene merentibus sacrum, *vel* bonis
 manibus.

B. MB. S. C. bene merentibus sepulchrum
 condidit.
 B. M. C. F. bene merenti cinerarium fecit.
 bene merenti curavit faciendum.
 B. M. D. bene merenti, *vel* bonæ memoriæ
 dedit.
 B. M. D. S. bene merenti, *vel* bene merito
 de se.
 B. M. ET. S. P. Q. S. bene merenti et sibi
 posterisque suis.
 B. M. ET. S. S. E. bene merenti et sibi se-
 pulchrum elegit.
 B. M. F. bene merenti fecit. bene merita fe-
 minæ.
 B. M. F. C. R. bene merenti faciendum cu-
 ravit requietorium.
 B. M. H. E. bonæ memoriæ hic est.
 B. M. H. ET. L. bene merenti heredes et li-
 berti, *vel* liberi.
 B. M. H. I. C. bene merenti hoc ipse curavit.
 B. M. IN. P. FERUNT. bonæ memoriæ in
 pace fecerunt.
 B. M. L. D. bene merenti libens dedit, *vel*
 locus datus.
 B. M. M. P. bene merenti monumentum po-
 suit.
 B. MN. bene maneat.
 B. M. P. F. bene merenti ponere fecit, *vel*
 publice fecit.
 B. M. P. I. bene merenti posuit infelix.
 B. M. P. P. bene merenti publice posuit.
 B. MR. C. bene merenti curavit.
 B. MRT. bene merenti.
 B. M. S. C. bene merenti sepulchrum condidit.
 B. MT. bene maneat. bene merenti.
 BN. M. F. *vel* BN. M. FEC. bene merita,
vel bene merenti fecit.
 BN. M. P. bene merenti posuit.
 BOLTINIA. Voltinia.
 BON. EVEN. bonus eventus.
 BON. R. P. N. bono reipublicæ nato.
 BO. R. E. C. H. bonum requietorium ei cu-
 ravit heres.
 B. P. Bivus posuit. bono publico.
 B. P. D. bono publico datum.
 -B-. PROCOS. beneficiarius proconsulis.
 -B-. PROPR. beneficiarius pro-prætoris.
 B. Q. bene quiescat.
 B. QUES. IN. PAC. bene quiescat in pace.
 BRACARAUG. Bracaraugustanus.
 BREG. PUBLIC. Bregetionenses publicani.
 BRIT. *vel* BRITAN. Britannia. Britannicus.
 BRIX. Brixia. Brixianus.
 B. RP. bono reipublicæ.
 B. R. P. N. *vel* B. RP. N. bono reipublicæ
 nato.
 BRT. Britannicus.
 BRUT. Brutus.
 BRUT. IMP. Brutus imperator.
 B. S. D. Beleno sacrum dedit.
 B. TRIB. beneficiarius tribuni.
 B. V. bene vale.
 B. V. D. Beleno votum dedit.
 B. V. S. Beleno votum solvit.
 BX. ANUS. VII. ME. VI. DI. XVII. vixit
 annos septem menses sex dies decem septem.
 C.
 C. Cæsar. Caia. Caius. censor. centum. cen-
 turia. civis. civitas. clarissimus. collegi-
 um. colonia. cohors. comitia. condemnno.
 consul. conscriptus. conjux. curavit.
 C. Caia, *scilicet nota*. centuria.
 7. centuria. centurio.
 E. centurio.
 C. A. Cæsar Augustus.
 CA. Camilla.
 C. A. A. M. colonia Ælia Augusta Mercu-
 rialis.
 CAE. *vel* CAES. Cæsar.
 CAES. A. Cæsar Augustus.
 CAES. AUG. Cæsarea Augusta. Cæsar Au-
 gustus.
 CAES. AUG. F. Cæsar Augusti filius.
 CAES. AUG. PON. MAX. COS. V. DICT.
 PERP. Cæsar Augustus pontifex maximus consul
 quintum dictator perpetuus.
 CAES.

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CAES. DIC. PERP. Cæsar dictator perpetuus.
CAES. IMP. Cæsar imperator.
CAESS. Cæsares.
CAESS. AUG. Cæsares Augusti. *si duo.*
CAESSS. Cæsares. *si tres.*
CALAT. calator.
CAL. *vel* CALD. caldus.
CAL. APR. calendis Aprilis.
CALAG. Calagurris.
CAL. JUL. Calagurris Julia.
CAM. Camilla. Camillina.
CAME. Cambodunum.
CAMIL. *vel* CAMILL. Camilla. Camillina.
CAMP. Campana.
C. APUL. civitate Apulus.
CAR. carissima. carissimus. carmentalia.
CAR. COIU. carissimæ conjugii.
CARISS. carissimi. carissimus.
CAR. N. P. carmentalia nefastus primo.
CARTH. Carthago.
CARTIMITANOR. Cartimitanorum.
C. ASIN. C. CENS. COSS. Caio Asinio Caio Censorino consulibus.
CAST. ET. POLL. D. D. J. O. M. FF. Ca-
stori et Polluci divis Jovis optimi maximi filiis.
C. ATIL. A. F. Caius Atilius Auli filius.
CA. ATILI. M. F. SERRAN. Caius Atilius
Marci filius Serranus.
C. ATTEI. CAPIT. Caius Atteius Capito.
C. AUG. Cæsar Augustus. Caius Augurinus.
C. AUR. COT. Caius Aurelius Cotta.
CAUS. *vel* CAUSS. causâ.
C. B. colonia Bononia.
C. B. M. conjugii bene merenti.
C. B. M. F. conjugii bene merenti fecit.
C. C. Caiis. *de duobus.* conjugii carissimæ, *vel*
carissimo.
CC. consulibus. ducentum.
C. CA. colonia Carthago.
CC. A. centuriandis agris.
C. C. A. colonia Cæsar Augustus. colonia Ca-
lagurris Augustus. colonia Carthago Augustus.
C. CAES. AUG. Caius Cæsar Augustus.
C. CAES. AUG. F. Caius Cæsar Augusti filius.
C. CANINI. Caius Caninius.
C. CARRIN. Caius Carrinas.
C. CASSI. Caius Cassius.
C. CASSI. IMP. Caius Cassius imperator.
C. C. C. calumniæ cavendæ causâ. colonia
copia Claudia.
C. C. C. L. L. Caiorum conliberti. *duorum
scilicet.*
C. C. COL. LUG. Claudia copia colonia Lug-
dunum.
C. C. C. C. Cali, *quatuor.*
CCCCI⁰⁰⁰⁰. decies centena millia.
CCCI⁰⁰⁰. centum millia.
C. C. D. curatum consulto decurionum.
C. CENS. *vel* C. CENSO. Caius Censorinus.
C. CETHEG. L. F. Caius Cethegus Lucii
filius.
CC. FF. clarissimæ feminæ, *vel* castissimæ.
CCI⁰⁰. decem millia.
CCI⁰⁰. ∞. undecim millia.
CCI⁰⁰. CCI⁰⁰. viginti millia.
CCI⁰⁰. CCI⁰⁰. CCI⁰⁰. triginti millia.
CCI⁰⁰. I⁰⁰. I⁰⁰. C. quindecim millia sex-
centum.
CCI⁰⁰. I⁰⁰⁰. quadraginta millia.
CCI⁰⁰. CCI⁰⁰. CCI⁰⁰. I⁰⁰ LX. triginta
millia quingenti sexaginta.
CCI⁰⁰. CCI⁰⁰. CCI⁰⁰. CCI⁰⁰. quadra-
ginta millia.
CCI⁰⁰. CCCI⁰⁰⁰. nonaginta millia.
CCI⁰⁰. ∞ ∞ ∞ CC. tresdecim millia ducen-
tum.
CCI⁰⁰. CCI⁰⁰. ∞ I⁰⁰. viginti quatuor millia.
CCI⁰⁰. CCI⁰⁰. ∞ ∞ ∞ DCC. viginti tria
millia septem centum.
CCI⁰⁰. CCI⁰⁰. ∞ ∞ ∞ CDXXCIX. viginti-
quatuor millia quatuor centum octuaginta novem.
CCI⁰⁰. I⁰⁰⁰. ∞ C ∞ XII. quadraginta unum
mille novemcentum duodecim.
CCI⁰⁰. I⁰⁰. ∞ DCCCLXVII. quindecim
millia octocentum sexaginta septem.
CCI⁰⁰. I⁰⁰. ∞ CCC. sexdecim millia ter-
centum.

CCIO. ∞ IO C. undecim millia sexcentum.
CCIO. ∞ IO ∞ CCXXIII. trefdecim millia
ducentum vigintitres.
CCIO. IO. DCCCCL. quindecim millia no-
vemcentum quinquaginta.
C. C. D. D. P. corona civica data decreto
publico.
C. CIRCEREI. T. F. T. N. Caius Circereius
Titi filius Titi nepos.
C. CL. Caius Claudius.
C. C. L. Caionum libertus, *vel* liberta.
C. J. L. Caili conlibertus.
J. J. L. conliberti.
C. C. LAPP. Caili Lappii. *duo scilicet.*
C. CLAUDI. AP. F. Caius Claudius Appii
filius.
C. CLOVI. Caius Clovius.
C. CLOVI. PRAEF. Caius Clovius praefectus.
C. C. M. M'. collegium Centonariorum muni-
cipii Mevaniolae.
C. C. M. R. collegium Centonariorum muni-
cipii Ravennatis.
C. C. M. S. collegium Centonariorum muni-
cipii Saffinatum.
C. C. N. D. D. S. P. P. collegium Centonario-
rum nomini devotum de sua pecunia posuit.
7. COH. centurio cohortis.
7. COH. SS. centurio cohortis superscriptae.
C. COIL. CAL. Caius Caelius Calvus.
C. CONSIDI. Caius Confidius.
C. COSSUTI. C. F. Caius Cossutius Caili filius.
C. C. S. curaverunt cives Saffinates. curave-
runt communi sumptu.
C. CUR. TRIG. Caius Curiatius Trigeminus.
CC. VV. clarissimi viri. clarissimis viris, *quod*
de duobus.
C. C. V. V. calator curiatus virginum Vesta-
lium.
C. D. Caius Drusus. collegium decurionum.
comitialibus diebus.
C. D. E. R. N. E. E. cujus de ea re notio est
estimabit.
C. ^{Domi.} comes domesticorum.
C. DUILI. M. F. Caius Duilius Marci filius.
C. E. C. coloni ejus coloniae.
CEL. celeres.
CEN. censor. centuria. centurio.
CEN. PED. centum pedum.
CEN. PP. *vel* CEN. PER. censor perpetuus.
CENS. censor. censores.
CENSIT. H. C. Censitori Hispaniae citerioris.
CENS. LUSTR. FEC. censor lustrum fecit.
CENSO. Cenforinus.
CENS. P. *vel* CENS. PERP. censor perpe-
tuus.
CENS. PERP. P. P. *vel* CENS. P. P. P.
censor perpetuus pater patriae.
CENSS. Cenfores.
CENT. centonarii. centuria. centurio. cen-
tum.
CER. cerealia.
CERTA. QUINQ. ROM. CO. certamen
quinquennale Romae conditum.
CESQUANT. quiescant.
CESS. cenfores.
C. F. Caili filia. clarissima femina. clarissimus
filius. curavit faciendum, *vel* fieri.
7. F. Caili filius.
C. FABI. C. F. Caius Fabius Caili filius.
C. F. AP. N. Caili filius Appii nepos.
C. F. C. clavi figendi causa.
C. FIL. C. N. C. PRON. C. ABN. Caili fili-
us Caili nepos pronepos Caili abnepos.
C. F. K. N. Caili filius Kaesonis nepos.
C. FL. Caili filius. Caius Flavius.
C. F. L. N. L. PRON. Caili filius Lucii ne-
pos Lucii pronepos.
C. F. M. curavit fieri monumentum.
C. F. M. N. Caili filius Marci nepos.
C. F. M. N. Caili filius Manii nepos.
C. F. R. curavit fieri requietorium.
C. FUND. *vel* C. FUNDA. Caius Fundanius.
C. FURNI. P. F. Caius Furnius Publilii filius.
C. GRAN. Caius Granus.
C. H. curavit hoc.
CH. cohors.

CHAR. carissima. carissimus.
C. H. C. censori, *vel* curatori, Hispaniae
citerioris.
C. H. M. curavit hanc memoriam. consecra-
vit hoc monumentum.
CHO. cohors.
CHO. I. AFR. C. R. cohors prima Africano-
rum civium Romanorum.
CHOR. I. FL. BF. cohors prima Flavia Be-
neficiariorum.
CHOR. X. PR. cohors decima praetoria.
C. HOSIDI. C. F. Caius Hosidius Caii filius.
CI. circiter.
CIO. mille.
CIO. IIC. mille sexcentum.
CIO. CIO. CIO. IIV. termille quingenti quina-
que.
C. J. C. J. O. M. S. Caius Julius Caesar Jovi
optimo maximo sacrauit.
C. J. HOMUL. Caius Julius homulus.
C. I. I. A. colonia immunis Illice Augusta.
CIN. cinereo.
C. I. O. N. B. M. F. civium illius omnium
nomine bene merenti fecit.
C. J. P. A. colonia Julia Paterna Arelate.
C. J. P. C. N. M. colonia Julia Paterna
Claudia Narbonensis Martia.
C. J. P. N. M. colonia Julia Paterna Nar-
bonensis Martia.
CIPP. cippus.
CIV. civis. civitas.
C. J. V. colonia Julia Valentia.
CIVIB. ET. SIGN. MILT. A PART. RE-
CUP. civibus et signis militaribus à Parthis re-
cuperatis.
CIVIT. ARAUS. civitas Arausionensis.
CIVIT. LACTOR. civitas Lactoratensis.
C. JUN. CASS. Caius Junius Cassius.
C. JUNI. C. F. Caius Junius Caii filius.
CIV. SECUND. civitas secundas.
C. K. L. C. S. L. F. C. conjugii karissimo loco
concesso sibi libenter fieri curavit.
CL. clarus. Claudia. Claudius. colonia.
C. L. Caiæ liberta. Caii libertus.
C. T. Caia liberta, *vel* Caiæ.
C. L. conliberta. conlibertus.
C. L. Caiæ liberta. Caii liberta. conliberta.
CLA. Claudia. Claudius.
C. LARG. comes largitionum.
CLAS. ALEX. classis Alexandrina.
CLAS. ET. ORAE. MARIT. EX. S. C.
PRAEF. classis et orae maritimæ ex senatus
consulto praefectus.
CLAS. PR. MISS. classis praetoria Misenenensis.
CLAUR. *vel* CLAUD. Claudia. Claudius.
CO. CEL. colonia Celeia.
C. LEG. C. LEG. 7. LEG. *vel* E. LEG. cen-
turio legionis.
CLEM. clementia.
CL. F. C. T. J. *vel* C. L. J. clarissima filia. cla-
rissima femina.
CL. FL. clarissimus filius.
C. T. J. T. clarissima filia, *vel* femina.
C. LIB. Caia liberta. Caiæ liberta. Caii li-
bertus.
C. LIB. conliberta. conlibertus.
C. L. J. COR. colonia Latina Julia Corinthus.
C. LIMETAN. Caius Limetanus.
C. LONGIN. C. F. Caius Longinus Caii filius.
C. 7. K. C. L. K. C. L. X. *vel* C. 7. X. conli-
berta karissima.
CL. M. F. Claudius Marci filius.
CL. P. clarissimus puer.
CLS. clarissimus.
CLS. F. clarissima filia, *vel* femina. clarissi-
mus filius.
CL. V. clarissimus vir. clypeus votivus. cly-
peum vovit.
CLU. Clustumina.
C. LUCR. P. F. II. V. QUINQ. Caius Lu-
cretius Publii filius duum vir quinquennialis.
CLUENT. Cluentia.
CLUST. Clustumina.
C. LUTAT. C. F. C. N. PR. COS. Caius
Lutatius Caii filius Caii nepos procoi filius.
CLUV. Cluvia.

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C. M. conjux marito. curavit monumentum.
 C. MAJAN. Caius Majanus.
 C. MALL. Caius Malleolus.
 C. MAMILL. LIMET. Caius Mamillius Limetanus.
 C. MAN. Caius Manlius.
 C. MANCIN. A. F. Caius Mancinus Aulii filius.
 C. MARC. Caius Marcellus.
 C. MARCI. CENSO. Caius Marcius Censorinus.
 C. MARCI. FIGUL. Caius Marcius Figulus.
 C. MARI. C. F. CAPIT. Caius Marius Capii filius Capito.
 C. M. D. conjux marito dedit. conjugi maritus dedit.
 C. MEMMI. C. F. Camius Memius Capii filius.
 C. METELL. CAPRAR. Caius Metellus Caprarius.
 C. M. F. clarissimæ memoriæ femina conjux marito fecit. conjugi maritus fecit. curavit monumentum fieri.
 C. M. Q. Cæsar Mæsius Quintus.
 C. M. S. constituit monumentum sibi.
 C. M. V. clarissimæ memoriæ vir. curavit monumentum vivens.
 C. MU. vel C. MUN. curator municipii.
 CN. Cnæa. Cnæus.
 C. N. Capii nepos.
 C. NB. carissimæ nobis.
 CN. BEBI. Q. F. Cnæus Bebius Quinti filius.
 CN. CALP. Cnæus Calpurnius.
 CN. CENTUMAL. Cnæus Centumalus.
 CN. CN. L. Cnæorum liberta, vel libertus. quod de duobus.
 CN. DOM. COS. ITER. IMP. Cnæus Domitius consul iterum imperator.
 CN. DOMI. Cnæus Domitius.
 CN. F. A. N. Cnæi filius Aulii nepos.
 CN. F. AP. N. Cnæi filius Appii nepos.
 CN. FOUL. Cnæus Fulvius.
 CN. F. P. N. Cnæi filius Publii nepos.
 CN. F. Q. N. Cnæi filius Quinti nepos.
 CN. FULVI. CN. F. CN. N. MAX. CENTUMAL. Cnæus Fulvius Cnæi filius Cnæi nepos Maximus Centumalus.
 CN. GEL. Cnæus Gellius.
 CN. LEN. Q. EX. S. C. Cnæus Lentulus quaestor ex senatus consulto.
 CN. LENT. vel CN. LENTU. Cnæus Lentulus.
 CN. LO. Cnæus Lollius.
 CN. LUCR. Cnæus Lucretius.
 CN. MAG. IMP. Cnæus magnus imperator.
 C. NORBA. Caius Norbanus.
 CN. OCTAVI. PR. PR. Cnæus Octavius pro praetor.
 CN. PO. M. CRA. Cnæo Pompeio Marco Crasso.
 CN. POMP. M. AVO. T. ANTO. M. JUL. SERAN. III. VIR. Cnæo Pompeio. Marco Avonio. Tito Antonio. Marco Julio Serano quatuor viris.
 C. O. conjugi optimæ, vel optimo.
 CO. conjux.
 CO. contra.
 COACT. ABD. coactus abdicavit.
 COACT. A. CONL. ABD. I. E. L. F. E. coactus à conlegâ abdicavit in ejus locum factus est.
 COACT. A. DICT. ABDIC. coactus à dictatore abdicavit.
 CO. BN. M. FEC. conjugi bene merenti fecit.
 COELI. Caelius.
 COER. curavit. curavere.
 COIR. coiravit, hoc est, curavit.
 COH. cohors.
 COHH. PRÆTORIA. VIC. cohortes prætorianæ victrices.
 COH. I. AEL. DAC. cohors prima Ælia Dacica.
 COH. I. AFR. C. R. EQ. cohors prima Æfricanorum civium Romanorum equitum.
 COH. I. CR. cohors prima Cretensis.
 COH. I. DELM. cohors prima Delmaticorum.
 COH. I. FL. BRIT. cohors prima Flavia Britannicorum.

COH. I. MIL. cohors prima miliaria.
 COH. I. PR. cohors prima prætoria.
 COH. I. PR. P. V. cohors prima prætoria pia victrix.
 COH. II. cohors secunda.
 COH. II. BRACARAUGUSTAN. cohors secunda Bracaraugustanorum.
 COH. II. C. R. cohors secunda civium Romanorum.
 COH. II. LING. cohors secunda Lingonum.
 COH. II. LING. EQ. cohors secunda Lingonum equitum.
 COH. III. ASTUR. EQ. C. R. cohors tertia Asturianorum equitum civium Romanorum.
 COH. III. ET. VI. PRR. cohors tertia et sexta prætorianæ.
 COH. III. PR. M. J. F. cohors tertia prætoria materna Julia Felix.
 COH. III. AUG. cohors quarta Augusta, vel Augustanorum.
 COH. III. AQ. EQ. cohors quarta Aquitanorum equitum.
 COH. III. BRE. cohors quarta Breucorum.
 COH. V. VIC. cohors quinta victrix.
 COH. V. VIG. URB. cohors quinta vigilum urbanorum.
 COH. VII. PR. cohors octava prætoria.
 COH. VIII. PR. cohors nona prætoria.
 COH. VIII. PR. P. V. cohors nona prætoria pia victrix.
 COH. VIII. URB. SPECULATOR. cohors nona urbana speculatorum.
 COH. X. EQ. cohors decima equitum.
 COH. X. PR. cohors decima prætoria.
 COH. X. PR. V. ANT. cohors decima prætoria Valens Antonina.
 COH. XI. URB. cohors undecima urbana.
 COH. XII. PR. cohors duodecima prætoria.
 COH. XIII. URB. cohors decima tertia urbana.
 COH. XIV. URB. cohors decima quarta urbana.
 COH. XV. VOL. cohors decima quinta voluntariorum.
 COH. XV. VOLUNTAR. C. R. cohors decima quinta voluntariorum civium Romanorum.
 COH. XVI. URB. cohors decima sexta urbana.
 COH. XVII. cohors decima septima.
 COH. XXIII. VOL. cohors vigesima quarta voluntariorum.
 COH. MIL. ITALIC. VOLUNT. cohors miliaria Italica voluntariorum.
 COH. PRIM. DAMASC. cohors prima Damascusorum.
 COH. SECUN. ASTUR. cohors secunda Asturianorum.
 COH. PRAET. PHIL. cohors prætoria Philippensium.
 COI. conjugi.
 COI. K. conjugi karissimæ, vel karissimo.
 COIR. coiravit, pro curavit.
 COJU. B. M. conjugi bene merenti.
 COJUCI. conjugi.
 COJUG. OPT. B. M. conjugi optimæ bene merenti, vel optimo.
 COJUX. conjux.
 COL. collegium. colonia. Collina. coloni.
 COL. AA. PATR. colonia Augusta Patrensis.
 COL. AEL. AVG. MERC. THÆNIT. colonia Ælia Augusta Mercurialis Thænitis.
 COL. AEL. AUG. CAP. COMM. colonia Ælia Augusta Capua Commodiana.
 COL. AEL. HADR. AUG. colonia Æliana Hadriana Augusta.
 COL. ALEX. AUG. colonia Alexandria Augusta.
 COL. ALEX. TROAS. colonia Alexandria Troas.
 COL. ANTI. colonia Antiatum, vel Antium.
 COL. ANTIOCH. colonia Antiochia.
 COL. APO. colonia Apollonia.
 COL. AREL. colonia Arelate.
 COL. AR. FL. colonia Ara Flavia.
 COL. AS. colonia Aisa.
 COL. AUG. BER. colonia Augusta Berytus.
 COL. AUG. F. CERMENO. colonia Augusta Felix Cermenensis.

COL. AUG. FEL. BER. colonia Augusta Felix Berytus.
 COL. AUG. LAUR. LAVI. colonia Augusta Lauro Lavinium.
 COL. AUG. NEM. colonia Augusta Nemausum.
 COL. AUG. PANNORM. colonia Augusta Pannormus.
 COL. AUG. P. MET. SID. colonia Augusta Pia metropolis Sidonis.
 COL. AUXIM. colonia Auximatum. colonia Auximi, vel Auximum.
 COL. BER. SEC. colonia Berytus secundanorum.
 COL. CAES. AUG. colonia Cæsarea Augusta.
 COL. CASIL. colonia Casilinum.
 COL. COR. colonia Corinthus.
 COL. DEA. AUG. VOC. colonia dea Augusta Vocontium.
 COL. DED. colonia deducta.
 COL. EBOR. colonia Eboracum, seu Eboracensis.
 COL. E. C. coloni ejus coloniae.
 COL. EQ. colonia equestris.
 COL. F. BOSTR. ALEXANDR. colonia Felix Bostra Alexandria.
 COL. FEL. AUG. NOL. colonia Felix Augusta Nola.
 COL. F. J. A. P. BARC. colonia Faventia Julia Augusta Pia Barcinone.
 COL. FL. PAC. DEULT. colonia Flavia pacifica Deulton.
 COL. FR. JUL. colonia Forum Julii.
 COL. HADR. JUVAV. colonia Hadriana Juvavia.
 COL. HEL. vel COL. HELVET. colonia Helvetiorum.
 COL. JUL. AUG. FEL. colonia Julia Augusta Felix.
 COL. JUL. AUG. FEL. BER. colonia Julia Augusta Felix Berytus.
 COL. JUL. AUG. FEL. CAR. colonia Julia Augusta Felix Carthago.
 COL. JUL. AUG. F. HEL. colonia Julia Augusta Felix Heliopolis.
 COL. JUL. AUG. E. TR. colonia Julia Augusta Felix Troas.
 COL. JUL. AUG. GEM. ACCITA. colonia Julia Augusta gemina Accitana.
 COL. JUL. AUG. PARM. colonia Julia Augusta Parma.
 COL. JUL. AUG. PEL. colonia Julia Augusta Pella.
 COL. JUL. AUG. PHIL. colonia Julia Augusta Philippis.
 COL. JUL. CONC. APAM. colonia Julia Concordia Apameorum.
 COL. JUL. COR. colonia Julia Corinthus.
 COL. JUL. OCTAV. colonia Julia Octavia.
 COL. JUL. P. AREL. vel COL. JUL. PAT. AR. colonia Julia Paterna Arelate.
 COL. JUL. VAL. colonia Julia Valentia.
 COL. J. V. T. TARRAC. colonia Julia victrix Tyrennicha Tarraco.
 COLL. collega. collegium. collocata, collocatum.
 COL. L. AN. COM. colonia Lucii Antonini Commodiana.
 COLL. CENTON. D. S. F. collegium centonariorum de suo fecit.
 COLLEG. collegium. collega.
 COLLEG. DENDROPH. LEG. H. S. C. N. collegio dendrophorum legavit sestertios centum nummorum, vel numero.
 COLL. FABR. collegium fabrum.
 COLL. FABR. ET. CENTON. collegium fabrum et centonariorum.
 COLLIB. colliberta. collibertus.
 COLLIB. ET. EDUC. collibertus et educator.
 COLLIN. collina.
 COL. L. JUL. COR. colonia Latina Julia Corinthus.
 COLL. SS. collegium superscriptum.
 COLL. STRAGUL. collegium Stragulariorum.
 COL. NAP. colonia Napusa.
 COL. NAR. colonia Narniensis.

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COL. NEAPOL. colonia Neapolis.
 COL. NEM. colonia Nemaufum.
 COL. PATR. colonia Patrensis.
 COL. RIC. FEL. HEL. colonia Ricina Felix Helvia.
 COL. SIG. colonia Signa.
 COL. T. FLAVI. colonia Trajana Flavia.
 COL. TYR. METR. colonia Tyro Metro-polis.
 COL. VIC. JUL. CELSA. colonia victrix Julia Celsa, seu victoria.
 COL. V. JUL. C. colonia victrix Julia Calagurris, seu victoria.
 COL. VIM. colonia Viminatium.
 COL. ULP. TRA. colonia Ulpia Trajana.
 CO. M. communi matri.
 COM. comes, comitium, communitas, communis, comparatum.
 COM. AS. communitas Asiae.
 COM. AS. ROM. ET. AUG. communitas Asiae Romae et Augusto.
 COM. DOM. comes domesticorum.
 COM. HAB. C. comitorum habendorum causâ.
 COMIT. comitium, comitia.
 COMIT. AUG. N. comiti Augusti nostri.
 COMM. commilito Commodus.
 COMM. ANT. AUG. P. BRIT. Commodus Antonius Augustus Pius Britannicus.
 COMM. CONS. communi consensu.
 COM. OR. comes Orientis.
 COM. ORT. comes Orientalis.
 COMP. compar. compari. compitalia.
 COMPARABIT. comparavit.
 COM. R. P. comes rei privatae.
 COM. S. L. comes sacrarum largitionum.
 CON. congiarium, conjux.
 CON. B. M. F. conjugi bene merenti fecit.
 CONC. concordialis.
 CON. CAR. conjux cara, conjux carus.
 CONC. COM. concordiae Commodi.
 CONCORD. concordialis.
 CONCORD. AUG. concordia Augusti.
 COND. condita, conditorium.
 COND. GR. conditor gregis.
 CON. congiarium.
 CONG. AUG. congiarium Augusti.
 CONG. AUG. IIII. congiarium Augusti quartum.
 CONGIAR. II. DAT. POP. congiarium secundum datum, populo.
 CONGIAR. PRIM. P. R. DAT. congiarium primum populo Romano datum.
 CONG. II. COS. II. congiarium secundum consul secundum.
 CONI. conjugi.
 CONI. B. M. P. conjugi bene merenti posuit.
 CONI. PIENT. conjugi pientissimae, conjugi pientissimo.
 CONIU. conjux.
 CONJUG. KAR. PONEND. CUR. ET. SUB. ASC. DEDIC. conjugi carissimae, seu carissimo ponendum curavit et sub Ascia dedicavit.
 CONJUG. M. conjugi merenti.
 CONJUNCX. conjux.
 CON. KAR. conjugi carissimae, vel carissimo.
 CON. conlega, pro collegâ.
 CONLABS. conlabsum, hoc est, collapsum.
 CON. LAC. F. cum lacrimis fecit.
 CONLIB. conliberta, conlibertus.
 CONLOC. conlocaverunt, nempe collocaverunt.
 CON. OB. Constantinopoli obryzum.
 C. O. N. OB. civitates omnes nobis obediunt.
 C. O. N. O. B. civitates omnes nostrae obediunt benedictioni.
 CON. OF. S. conjux officium solvit.
 CON. OP. vel CON. OPT. conjugi optimae conjugi optimo.
 CON. P. S. consularis provinciae Siciliae.
 CON. PROV. SICIL. corrector provinciae Siciliae.
 CONS. consualia, consul, consularis.
 CONS. consulatus.
 CONS. CAMP. consularis Campaniae.
 CON. SD. consul secundum.

CON. SEN. ET. EQ. OR. P. Q. R. consensu senatus et equestris ordinis populi que Romani.
 CONSENTIT. consentibus, diis nempe.
 CONSERVAT. MILIT. S. conservator militum suorum.
 CONSERV. URB. AET. conservator urbis aeternae.
 CON. SOL. D. condendo solum dedit.
 CONSS. consules.
 CON. SS. consules superscripti.
 CONS. SUO. conservatori suo.
 CONS. VENET. ET. HIST. consularis Venetiae et Histriae.
 CONTIBERN. FECER. contibernales fecerunt.
 CONTRIB. D. contribulibus dedit.
 CONTU. vel CONTUB. contubernalis.
 CONTUB. D. S. B. M. contubernali de se bene merenti.
 CONTUB. OPT. contubernali optimae, vel optimo.
 CON. V. E. F. conjux viro egregio fecit.
 CON. V. PRO. conjugi viro probo.
 CONX. conjux.
 COOPT. cooptatus.
 COR. cohors, Cornelia, corona.
 COR. corrector.
 CORN. vel CORNEL. Cornelia.
 CORNICUL. cornicularius.
 CORP. corporatus.
 CORR. APUL. ET. CALAB. corrector Apuliae et Calabriae.
 CORR. FLAM. corrector Flaminiae.
 CORR. MIN. ET. AL. SEN. U. S. corrector Miniciae et alimentorum seniorum urbis sacrae.
 CORR. VEN. ET. HIST. corrector Venetiae et Histriae.
 COR. TR. cornicularius tribuni.
 COS. consul, consularis.
 COS. DES. vel COS. DESIG. consul designatus.
 COS. DESIG. PRINC. JUVENT. consules designati principes juventutis.
 COS. DES. II. vel COS. DES. IT. consul designatus iterum.
 COS. III. consul tertium.
 COS. IIII. IMP. IIII. consul tertium imperator quartum.
 COS. IIII. consul quartum.
 COS. ITER. ET. TERT. DESIG. consul iterum et tertium designatus.
 COS. ORD. consul ordinarius.
 COS. PERP. consul perpetuus.
 COS. QUAR. consul quartum.
 COS. QUAR. DIC. QUAR. consul quartum dictator quartum.
 COSS. consules.
 COSS. DESS. consules designati.
 COSS. SS. consules superscripti.
 CO. SUAE. conjugi suae.
 COST. CUM. LOC. H. S. ∞. custodiam cum coco testertis mille.
 COS. TER. consul tertium.
 COS. V. DES. VI. consul quintum designatus sextum.
 COS. VIR. consularis vir.
 COS. V. P. P. consul quintum pater patriae.
 COS. XIII. LUD. SEC. FEC. consul decimum quartum ludos seculares fecit.
 C. OTAC. Caius Otacilius.
 C. P. cinetarium posuit. clarissimus puer, cui praest. cum praeterito.
 C. PAPIR. Caius Papirius.
 C. PLUT. Caius Plutius.
 C. PUBLI. Caius Publicius.
 C. POPILI. P. F. P. N. Caius Popilius Publii filius Publii nepos.
 C. P. S. curavit poni sibi.
 C. P. T. curavit poni titulum.
 C. R. civis Romanus, civium Romanorum, curaverunt refici.
 CRAS. Crassus.
 CRAS. JUN. LEG. PROPR. Crassus Junius legatus propraetoris.

CRASSIN. R. Crassinus Regillensis.
 CREM. Cremonensis.
 C. RENI. Caius Renius.
 C. R. P. comes rei privatae.
 CRU. vel CRUST. Crustumina.
 CRUST. ET. SPORT. N. S. X. N. crustum et sportulas nomine suo decem numero.
 C. S. conjugi suae, vel suo, cum suis, curavit sibi.
 CS. Caesar.
 C. SA. L. comes sacrarum largitionum.
 C. SCR. Caius Scribonius.
 C. SEMPRONI. C. F. C. N. TUDITAN. Caius Sempronius Caii filius Caii nepos Tuditanus.
 C. SER. conservus.
 C. SERVILI. M. F. Caius Servilius Marci filius.
 C. SEX. CAL. Caius Sextius Calvinus.
 C. S. F. communi sumptu fecit, vel factum, cum suis fecit, curavit sibi faciendum.
 C. S. H. communi sumptu heredum, consensu suorum heredum.
 C. S. H. S. S. V. T. L. communi sepulchro hic siti sunt sit vobis terra levis, vel communi sumptu, seu cum suis.
 C. S. H. S. T. T. L. communi sumptu heredum sit tibi terra levis.
 C. SP. SERVIL. Caius Spurius Servilius.
 C. S. S. curavit sibi suis.
 C. SULPITI. C. F. Caius Sulpitius Caii filius.
 C. TARQUITI. C. F. Caius Tarquinius Caii filius.
 C. TER. LUC. Caius Terentius Lucanus.
 C. TITINI. Caius Titinius.
 C. TREBONI. C. F. Caius Trebonius Caii filius.
 C. TR. UL. colonia Trajana Ulpia.
 C. V. clarissimus vir, colonia Viennensis, consul quintum, Curator viarum.
 C. VAL. C. F. FLAC. Caius Valerius Caii filius Flaccus.
 C. VALER. M. F. P. N. Caius Valerius Marci filius Publii nepos.
 C. VALER. POTIT. Caius Valerius Potitus.
 C. VAL. FLAC. IMPERAT. EX. S. C. Caius Valerius Flaccus imperator ex senatus consulto.
 C. VALGI. C. F. Q. N. Caius Valgius Caii filius Quinti nepos.
 C. VAL. HOS. MES. QUINT. N. C. Caius Valens Hostilianus Messius Quintus nobilis Caesar.
 7. VET. centurio Veturius.
 C. VIBI. PANS. Caius Vibius Pansa.
 C. VI. CEL. colonia Victoria Celsa, seu Victoria.
 C. V. J. CEL. colonia Victoria Julia Celsa, seu Victoria.
 C. V. IL. colonia Victoria Illice.
 C. V. J. LEP. colonia Victoria Julia Leptis.
 CUI. PR. cui praest.
 C. VISELLI. Caius Visellius.
 CU. MA. F. AN. XV. cum marito fuit annos quindecim.
 CUM. CONS. cum consilio.
 C. V. M. P. contra votum memoriam posuit, curavit vivens monumentum poni.
 CUNC. conjux.
 C. V. P. U. D. D. clarissimus vir praefectus urbis dono dedit.
 CUR. cura, curator.
 CUR. AED. SACR. curator aedium sacrarum.
 CUR. AMERINOR. curator Amerinorum.
 CUR. ANN. curator annonae.
 CURAT. curator annonae.
 CURAT. OP. PUB. curator operum publicorum.
 CURATORR. curatores.
 CURAT. REIPUBL. BERG. curator rei publicae Bergomensium.
 CURAT. REIPUB. COMENS. curator rei publicae Comensium.
 CURAT. TABUL. PUBL. curator tabularii publici.
 CURAVER. curaverunt.
 CUR. COL. curator coloniae.
 CUR. DE. S. curavit de suo.

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CUR. DE. SEN. SENT. curavit de senatus
sententiâ.
CUR. ET. SUB. ASC. DED. curavit et sub
Asciâ dedicavit.
CUR. II. FRUM. COMP. curator iterum
frumenti comparandi.
CUR. CAL. curator calendarii.
CUR. KAL. FRABATERNOR. curator ca-
lendarii Frabaternorum.
CUR. LIB. curante liberto. curator librarius.
CUR. OP. P. curator operum publicorum.
CUR. P. curavit ponendum.
CUR. PEC. curator pecuniæ.
CUR. PEC. PUB. vel CUR. P. P. curator
pecuniæ publicæ.
CUR. R. curator regionis. curator reipublicæ.
CUR. REG. TRANSPAD. curator regionis
Transpadanæ.
CUR. RESI. curator residuorum.
CUR. R. P. curator rei publicæ.
CUR. R. P. ALB. curator reipublicæ Alba-
norum.
CUR. R. P. BOVIAN. curator reipublicæ
Bovianorum.
CUR. R. P. CONCORD. curator reipublicæ
Concordianorum.
CUR. R. P. PISAUR. ET. FAN. PP. M.
curator reipublicæ Pifaurensis et Fanestris perpe-
tuo mandavit.
CUR. SAC. PUB. P. R. curator sacrorum
publicorum populi Romani.
CUR. VIAE. FALER. curator viæ Falerinæ.
CUR. VIAR. curator viarum.
C. U. T. curavit usus titulo.
C. V. T. T. colonia Victrix Togata Tarraco.
feu Tyrrenica.
C. V. T. QQ. V. P. XXX. curavit vivens
tumulum quoquo versus pedes triginta.
C. YPSAE. COS. PRIV. COEPIT. Caius
Ypsæus consul Privernum cepit.
C. IX. novemcentum novem.

D. Decimus. decuria. decurio. dedicavit. de-
dit. devotus. dies. diis. divus. dominus.
domo. domus. quingenta.
D. A. divus Augustus.
DAC. Dacia. Dacia. Dacicus.
DAC. CAP. Dacia capta.
DACIC. Dacia. Dacicus.
DAS. divo Augusti sacrum.
DAT. ET. PP. data et proposita.
DATHI. vel DATHIS. Dathicus.
DAT. POP. datum populo.
D. AUG. deo Augusti. divus Augustus.
D. B. M. dedit bene merenti.
D. BAL. decurio balistariorum.
D. C. decurionum collegium. decurio colonie.
D. C. A. divus Cæsar Augustus.
D. CAES. divus Cæsar.
DECC. COL. decuriones colonie.
D. C. C. C. S. decurio colonie Copiæ Clau-
diæ Sabinae.
D. C. D. P. decuriones colonie dederunt
publicè.
D. CLOD. SEPT. ALBIN. CAES. Decimus
Clodius Septimius Albinus Cæsar.
D. C. POE. decurio colonie Pætovienfis.
DECM. decurionum.
D. D. dea dia. decreto. decurionum. decurio-
num decreto. dedicavit. dedit dedicavit. dedit
donavit. diis deabus. dono dedit. dono dederunt.
DD. decuriones. dederunt. dedicaverunt. de-
voti dies.
D. D. B. M. dono dedit bene merenti.
DD. C. P. devoti Cordubenses posuere.
D. DD. dono dederunt.
D. D. D. datum decreto decurionum. dono
dedit dedicavit.
D. D. D. datum decreto decurionum. vel
datus.
D. D. DD. decreto decurionum dederunt. vel
dedicaverunt. dono dedit dedicavit.
D. D. D. D. dono datum decreto decurionum.
DD. DD. dederunt. dedicaverunt.
DDD. NNN. domini nostri. quod dictum de
tribus.

D. D. D. S. decreto decurionum datum sibi.
dono dedit de suo.
D. D. EXI. P. P. dono dedit ex propria pecuniâ.
D. D. J. J. M. dedicavit iustus jure merito.
DD. IMM. S. diis immortalibus sacrum.
D. D. L. Decimorum liberta. vel libertus. de
duobus. dono dedit libens.
D. D. L. D. D. D. dedicavit. vel dono dedit.
locus datus decreto decurionum.
D. D. L. M. dono dedit libens merito. dono
dedit libero munere.
D. D. M. dono dedit monumentum.
DD. NN. domini nostri. quod de duobus.
DD. NN. AUGG. domini nostri Augusti.
DD. NN. AUGG. ET. CAESS. domini nostri
Augusti et Cæsares.
D. D. O. diis deabus omnibus.
D. D. OMNIB. P. S. diis deabus omnibus
posuit sacrum.
DDPP. depositæ. de duabus feminis.
D. D. P. P. decreto decurionum publicè positum.
D. D. PR. NONS. APRIL. dedicatum pridie
nonas Aprilis.
D. D. Q. dederuntque. dedicaveruntque. diis
deabusque.
D. D. S. diis deabus sacrum.
D. D. S. M. dedicavit sacrum munus. vel do-
no dedit.
DDVIT. dedicavit.
D. D. XII. KAL. JULI. dedicavit duodecimo
kalendas Julii.
DE. defunctus. depositus.
DEAB. deabus.
DEC. decanus. decessit. decreto. decuria. de-
curio.
DEC. BRIX. decurio Brixie.
DECC. decuriones.
DEC. C. C. M. R. decurio collegii Centona-
riorum municipii Ravennatis.
DEC. C. C. COL. AUG. IUG. decurio col-
legii Centonariorum colonie Augustæ Lugdunensis.
DEC. C. C. S. decurio colonie Claudie Sabinae.
DEC. CL. CEL. decurio colonie Celeie.
DEC. COL. AP. decurio colonie Apuli.
DEC. COL. AQ. FLA. JUL. decurio colonie
Aquæ Flavie Juliae.
DEC. COL. CENT. M. R. decurio collegii
Centonariorum municipii Ravennatis.
DEC. COL. KARN. decurio colonie Kar-
nuntum.
DEC. COL. SARMITZ. decurio colonie
Sarmizgethusæ.
DEC. COL. VIM. decurio colonie Vimina-
tium.
DEC. CUR. R. P. PIS. ET. FAN. decurio
curator reipublicæ Pifaurensis et Fanestris.
DEC. DEC. decreto decurionum.
DEC. DEC. MUN. MAL. decreto decurio-
num municipii Malacitani.
DEC. DECR. decreto decurionum.
DECE. decem.
DECENN. decennialia.
DECESS. decessit.
DEC. H. S. XII. N. decurionibus sestertios
duodecim numero. seu numerum.
DEC. IIIII. VIR. AUG. decreto seviror-
um Augustalium.
DEC. II. Q. I. decurio iterum quæstor semel.
DECIMU. decimò.
DEC. IV. decuria quarta.
DEC. LETICARIOR. decurio Leticariorum.
DEC. M. APUL. decurio municipii Apuli.
DECMO. decimò.
DEC. MUNI. VINDO. decurio municipii
Vindobonæ.
DECMUS. decimus.
DEC. ORN. decuriæ ornamento. decuriona-
libus ornamentis.
DECRE. N. decreto nostro.
DEC. SING. IIII. N. decurionibus singulis
quatuor rumi.
DEC. TAUR. decurio Taurini.
DECUMAN. NARB. decumani Narbonenses.
DECUR. decurio. decuriones.
DECUR. BOVILL. SING. *V. decurionibus
Bovilianis singulis denarios quinque.

DECUR. MEDIOL. ET. NAVAR. decurio
Mediolani et Navarræ.
DEC. MUNICIPI. CAER. decurio municipii
Caretani.
DECURR. decuriones.
DEC. *XIII. AUG. XII. POP. XI. decu-
rionibus denarios tresdecim augustalibus duodecim
populo undecim.
DED. dedicato. dedicavit. dedicatum. dedit.
DEDD. dedicaverunt. dedicavit.
DEDICA. XII. KAL. OCTOB. dedicatum
decimo tertio kalendas Octobris.
DEDIC. V. ID. AUG. dedicatum quinto
idus Augusti.
DEDIC. VIII. ID. SEPT. dedicatum octavo
idus Septembris.
DEF. defricator. defuncta. defunctus.
D. F. H. S. C. det fisco sestertios centum.
DEFUCTA. defuncta.
DE. GERM. de Germanis.
DELIC. DOM. delictum domini.
D. E. MON. de ejusdem monitu.
DEN. denatus.
DEND. Dendrophorus.
DENUNCIAT. denunciator.
DEO. NEM. deo Nemauso.
DEP. depositus.
DEP. EST. IN PAC. depositus est in pace.
DEP. IN. PA. deposita in pace.
DEPOSSIO. depositio.
DEPS. depositus.
DE. P. S. de pecuniâ suâ.
DE. P. S. P. de pecuniâ suâ posuit.
D. E. R. de eâ re.
DE. REP. B. M. P. de republicâ bene meritò
posuit.
D. E. R. I. C. de eâ re ita censu. seu censu-
erunt.
D. E. R. I. S. C. de eâ re ita senatus censuit.
DES. vel DESIG. designatus. designati. de-
signator.
DESIG. X. P. P. designator decimæ per pro-
vinciam.
DE. SARM. de Sarmatis.
DESCEN. descendentes.
DES. IT. designatus iterum.
DES. IT. ET. TER. designatus iterum et ter-
tium.
DESS. designati.
DEST. destinatus.
DE. SU. PEQ. FAC. CUR. de suâ pecuniâ
faciendum curavit.
DET. FISCO. P. CCC. M. N. det fisco Polæ
tercentum millia numum.
DE. V. DEC. de quinta decuriâ.
DE VIC. S. de vicariorum sententiâ.
DE. VIC. S. PORTIC. F. COIR. de vica-
riorum sententiâ porticum fieri coiraverunt. pro-
curaverunt.
DEV. N. MSQ. EJUS. devotus numini ma-
jestatique ejus.
DEXTER. dexterior.
D. F. Decimi filius.
DF. defuncta. defuncti. defunctus.
D. F. A. N. Decimi filius Aufi nepos.
D. F. AP. N. Decimi filius Appii nepos.
D. F. C. N. Decimi filius Cati nepos.
D. F. D. D. dedit fecit dedicavit.
D. F. D. I. P. decurionum fide dividendâ in
publicum.
D. F. H. S. C. det fisco sestertios centum.
DEF. defuncta. defunctus.
DEFI. defuncti.
DFTS. defunctus.
DG. M. dignus memoria.
D. GR. dedit gratis.
D. H. dedit heres. dicatur heredi.
D. H. M. dari hoc mandavit.
D. H. MR. vel D. H. MT. diva Helena mater.
D. J. dari iussit. diis inferis.
DIAL. dialis.
DIC. dictator.
DICATISS. dicatissimus.
DICT. vel DICTAT. dictator.
DICT. III. dictator tertium.

DICT.

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DICT. III. COS. III. dictator tertium consul tertium.
DICT. ITER. COS. TER. dictator iterum consul tertium.
DICT. PERP. dictator perpetuus.
DICT. PERP. COS. V. dictator perpetuus consul quintum.
DICT. SEDIT. SEDAN. ET. R. G. C. dictator seditionis sedandæ et rei gerundæ causâ.
DIG. digna, dignus.
DIG. M. digna mulier, digna memoriâ, *vel* dignus.
DIIB. diebus, *nempe* tribus.
D. III. ID. die quartâ idus.
DIL. dilecto, dilectus, dilectissimus.
DIL. LIB. dilecta liberta, dilectus libertus.
DIL. S. dilectus servus, *vel* dilectissimus.
D. I. M. deæ Iudicæ magnæ, deo invicto Mithræ, dīs inferis maledictis, dīs inferis manibus, *vel* malis.
DI. M. *vel* DI. MA. dīs manibus.
D. I. MART. deo invicto Marti.
D. IMM. dīs immortalibus.
D. IMM. S. *vel* D. IM. S. dīs immortalibus sacrum
D. I. M. S. deo invicto Mithræ sacrum.
D. IN. BISO. deposita in Bisomo.
D. IN. P. deposita in pace, *vel* depositus.
D. I. S. dīs inferis sacrum.
DIS. disciplinatus.
DISP. dispensator.
DISP. ET. TABUL. dispensator et tabularius.
DIS. TUTELAR. S. dīs tutelaribus sacrum.
DIV. divalia, divo, divus.
DIV. AVG. F. divi Augusti filius.
D. JUNI. M. F. Decimus Junius Marci filius.
DIVI. J. F. divi Julii filius.
D. JUL. M. F. Decimo Julio Marci filio.
D. K. OCT. dedicatum kalendas Octobris.
D. L. Decimi libertus, do lego.
D. L. A. P. donum libens animo posuit.
D. L. D. dono libens dedit.
D. L. D. L. dono libens dedit locum.
D. L. D. L. D. D. D. dono libens dedit locus datus decreto decurionum.
D. L. D. P. dono libens dedit publicè.
D. L. M. datus locus monumenti, dedit locum monumenti.
D. L. S. dedit locum sepulturæ, dīs laribus sacrum.
D. M. dedit monumentum, dedit mœrens, deū matri, dignus memoriâ, dīs manibus, divino monitu, dolo malo, domus mortui.
D. M. A. dolus malus abesto.
D. MA. dīs manibus.
D. M. AE. deo magno æterno.
D. M. B. M. F. dīs manibus bonæ memoriæ fecit.
D. M. D. dīs manibus dicatum.
D. M. E. M. AE. deo magno et memoriæ æternæ, *vel* dīs manibus.
D. M. ET. M. dīs manibus et memoriæ.
D. M. F. dīs manibus factum.
D. M. F. V. C. doli mali fraudis ve causâ.
DMIOO. quingenta millia.
D. M. L. dedit meritò libens.
D. M. M. I. Deūm Matri Magnæ Ideæ.
D. M. O. Deo Maximo Optimo, dīs manibus omnibus.
DMO. domino.
D. M. P. defunctæ monumentum posuit, dīs manibus posuit.
D. M. MQ. TR. dīs manibus matrique terræ.
D. M. S. deo magno sacrum, deo Mercurio sacrum, dīs manibus sacrum.
D. M. U. dīs manibus universis, dīs manibus votum.
D. M. V. F. dīs manibus vivens fecit, dīs manibus universis fecit.
D. N. Decimi nepos, domino nostro, dominus noster.
DN. dominus.
D. N. domino nostro.
DNA. domina.
D. N. C. domino nostro Cæsari.
D. N. FL. ANIC. dominus noster Flavius Anicius,

D. N. FL. CL. dominus noster Flavius Claudius.
D. N. FL. JUL. dominus noster Flavius Julius.
D. N. FL. JUN. PERPET. AUG. dominus noster Flavius junior perpetuus Augustus.
D. N. FL. MOMYL. AUGUSTUL. P. F. AUG. dominus noster Flavius Momylus Augustulus Pius Felix Augustus.
DN. domini nostri.
D. N. M. dominus noster Marcus.
D. N. MAG. dominus noster Magno.
D. N. M. E. devotus numini majestati ejus.
D. N. M. Q. devotus numini majestatique.
D. N. MQ. E. *vel* DN. MQ. EJUS. devotus numini majestatique ejus.
D. N. M. Q. E. PUB. devotus numini majestatique ejus publicè.
DNM. dominum.
DNN. domini, *de duobus*.
DNNN. domini, *de tribus*.
DNO. domino.
D. NO. LEO. dominus noster Leo.
DNS. dominus.
D. O. dīs omnibus.
DO. domo.
DO. FOR. COR. domo Foro Cornelii.
DOL. dolatum.
DOL. EX. F. G. dolatum ex figulina.
DOM. domo, domus.
D. O. M. deo optimo maximo, dīs omnibus manibus.
DOM. AUG. domus Augusta, *vel* Augusti.
DOM. COS. ITER. IMP. Domitius consul iterum imperator.
DOMES. domesticus.
DOMIT. Domitianus.
DOMIT. COS. XIII. LUD. SAEC. F. C. Domitianus consul decimum quartum ludos sæculares faciendum curavit.
DOMNA. domina.
DOMNI. domini.
D. O. M. S. deo optimo maximo sacrum, dīs omnibus manibus sacrum.
DOMUM. AETERN. V. S. P. domum æternam vivens sibi posuit.
DONAT. donatus.
DON. DED. dono dedit.
DON. DON. donis donatus.
D. O. P. dīs omibus posuit, domo Ostiæ portu.
D. OPA. data opera.
DOR. dormit.
D. O. S. deo optimo sacrum, dīs omnibus sacrum.
DO. TRA. *vel* DO. TRIN. divo Trajano.
DO. VA. *vel* DO. VAL. divo Valeriano.
D. P. dedit publicè, dīs penatibus, dīs publicis, divus pius, donum posuit.
DP. DP. deposita, depositus.
D. P. D. dīs penatibus dedit, *vel* publicis.
D. P. F. dīs penatibus fecit, *vel* publicis.
D. PL. deo Plutoni.
D. P. M. de pecuniâ meâ, dies plūs minūs.
D. P. M. V. de pecuniâ meâ votum, dies plūs minūs quinque.
DPO. DPO. depositio.
D. PO. I. ET. GEN. AEVIT. dīs potentibus et genio æviterno.
D. PP. data proposita, data publicata.
D. P. P. de pecuniâ publicâ, de propriâ pecuniâ.
D. P. P. D. D. de propriâ pecuniâ dedicaverunt, de pecuniâ publicâ dono dedit.
D. P. S. de pecuniâ suâ, dedit proprio sumptu, dīs penatibus sacrum.
D. P. S. DD. de pecuniâ suâ Jedicaverunt.
D. P. S. D. L. de pecuniâ suâ dedit locum.
D. P. S. D. L. D. P. de pecuniâ suâ dedicavit locus datus publicè.
D. P. S. F. de pecuniâ suâ fecit.
D. P. S. F. D. de pecuniâ suâ factum dedicavit.
D. P. S. OB. de pecuniâ suâ obtulit.
D. P. S. P. de pecuniâ suâ posuit.
D. P. S. T. L. de pecuniâ suâ testamento legavit.
D. Q. S. de quo suprâ.
DR. *vel* DRU. Drusus.
D. S. data subscripta, Deo sancto, Deo soli, Deo sacrum, de suo.

D. S. B. H. S. S. de suis bonis hoc sibi suis.
D. S. B. M. de se bene merita, de se bene merenti.
D. S. D. de suo dedit, *vel* dedicavit, *seu* donavit.
D. S. D. D. de suo dono dedit.
D. S. E. de suo egit, *vel* erexit.
D. S. F. de suo fecit.
D. S. FACIUND. COER. de suo faciendum coeravit, *pro* curavit.
D. S. F. C. de suo faciendum curavit.
D. S. F. OOL. de suo fecit conlibertis.
D. S. F. C. H. S. E. de suo faciendum curavit hic situs est.
D. S. F. P. C. de suo factum ponendum curavit.
D. S. I. Deo soli invicto, de suâ impensâ, de suo instituit.
D. S. I. F. de suâ impensâ fecit.
D. S. I. M. Deo soli invicto Mithræ.
D. S. I. P. C. de suâ impensâ ponendum curavit.
D. S. I. S. L. M. de suâ impensâ solvit libens meritò.
D. S. M. dīs sacrum manibus.
D. S. M. I. de suo monumentum instituit.
D. S. M. P. de suo monumentum posuit, de se meritò posuit.
D. S. P. Dīs sacrum posuit, Deo soli posuit, de suâ pecuniâ, de suo posuit.
D. S. P. D. de suâ pecuniâ dedit.
D. S. P. D. D. de suâ pecuniâ dono dedit, *vel* dedicavit.
D. S. P. D. L. D. P. de suâ pecuniâ dedit loco dato publicè.
D. S. P. E. C. de suâ pecuniâ erigi curavit.
D. S. P. F. de suâ pecuniâ fecit.
D. S. P. F. C. de suâ pecuniâ faciendum curavit.
D. S. P. L. D. de suâ pecuniâ libens dedit.
D. S. P. L. M. D. D. D. de suâ pecuniâ libens meritò dono dedit dedicavit.
D. S. P. P. de suâ pecuniâ posuit.
D. S. P. P. F. de suâ pecuniâ ponere fecit.
D. S. P. R. C. de suâ pecuniâ restituendum curavit.
D. S. P. S. P. de suâ pecuniâ sibi posuit.
D. S. P. V. J. S. L. M. de suâ pecuniâ votum jure solvit libens meritò.
D. S. S. de suo sibi, de suo sumptu.
D. S. S. FACIUND. CC. de suo sumptu faciendum curavere.
D. S. S. F. C. de suo sibi faciendum curavit, *vel* de suo sumptu.
D. S. V. S. L. L. M. de suo votum solvit libentissimè meritò, *vel* libens, libens.
D. T. dedit titulum, dedit tumulum.
DT. devotus.
DT. D. D. P. F. duntaxat decem denuntiandi potestatem facio.
D. T. G. Q. S. dedit tumulum gratis quum suis.
D. T. S. P. dedit tumulum sumptu proprio, diem tertium, *sive* perendinum.
D. V. dedit vivens, devota virgo, devotus vir, dies quintus, dīs volentibus.
DV. devotus, divus.
DUC. DUC. duce ducenario.
D. V. K. FEB. dedicatum quinto kalendas Februarii.
DUL. dulcis, dulcissima, dulcissimus.
DUL. C. dulcissima conjux.
DULCISS. dulcissima, dulcissimus.
D. U. M. dīs universis manibus.
DUM. Damia, tribus.
DUODECI. duodecim.
DUPL. ALAE. AUR. duplicarius alæ Aurianæ.
DUPL. TUR. duplicarius turmæ.
D. U. S. dīs universis sacrum.
DUS. devotus.
DUUMV. duumviratus.
D. UXO. dedit uxori.
E.
E. Aedilis, ætas, ejus, erexit, ergo, est, et, exacto.
E. C. ejus causâ, erigi curavit.
E. C. F. ejus causâ fecit.
E. CUR. erigi curavit.
E. D. ejus domus, *vel* dominus.
ED. edictum.
ED. C. ædilis curulis, edicto cavetur.

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ED. PL. ædilis plebis.
 EDU. P. D. edulium populo dedit.
 E. E. ex edicto.
 EE. esse.
 E. F. egregia femina. erigere fecit.
 E. FIL. *vel* E. FL. ejus filius.
 EG. egit. egregius. erga. ergo.
 EGM. ejusmodi.
 EG. S. B. M. F. erga se bene meritò fecit, *vel* bene meritz.
 E. H. ejus heres. ex hæreditate. exter heres.
 E. H. B. M. F. C. ejus heres bene merenti faciendum curavit, *vel* exter heres.
 E. H. E. ex hereditate est. ejus heres est. exter heres est.
 E. H. L. N. R. ejus hâc lege nihil rogatur.
 E. H. O. L. N. R. ejus hâc omnibus lege nihilum rogatur.
 F. H. T. N. N. S. exterum heredem titulus noster non sequitur.
 FID. APR. idus Aprilis.
 FINI. ejusmodi.
 E. J. M. C. V. ex jure manum confertum voco.
 E. L. eâ lege. ejus locus.
 EL. elata. elatus.
 EL. EST. elata est.
 E. M. egregiæ memoriæ. elegit monumentum, *vel* crexit.
 EM. emeritus. emit.
 EMA. emissa.
 EM. AL. emeritus alæ.
 E. M. D. ei monumentum dedit.
 EMET. *pro* emit.
 EM. OL. II. emit ollas duas.
 EMP. empta. emptor.
 EMS. emissa.
 E. M. V. egregiæ memoriæ vir.
 EM. VR. eminens vir.
 E. N. etiam nunc.
 EN. endotercius, *hoc est*, intercius.
 E. P. è pretio. è publico.
 EP. epistola. epitaphium.
 EP. M. epistolam misit.
 EPOR. Epora. Eporetanus.
 E. PUB. è publicâ. è publico.
 EPUL. INDICT. epulum indictum.
 EPUL. POP. DED. epulum populo dedit.
 EPUS. episcopus.
 EQ. eques. equiria. equus.
 EQ. AUG. N. eques Augusti nostri.
 EQ. COH. eques cohortis. equestris cohors.
 EQ. M. P. equum meruit publicum.
 EQ. M. equitum magister.
 EQ. O. *vel* EQ. OR. equester ordo.
 EQ. P. equo publico, *vel* equus publicus.
 EQ. P. EXOR. equo publico exornatus.
 EQ. PUB. equo publico.
 EQ. PUB. III. VIR. J. D. PRAEF. FABR. equo publico quartum viro juridicundo præfecto fabrum.
 E. Q. R. EQ. P. equiti Romano equo publico.
 EQ. RO. DEC. COL. APUL. equiti Romano decurioni coloniæ Apuli.
 EQ. ROM. eques Romanus.
 EQ. SING. AUG. eques singularis Augusti.
 EQ. SING. IMP. N. eques singularis imperatoris nostri.
 EQU. equiria.
 EQUOR. PROB. equorum probatio.
 ER. erit. erogator. erunt.
 E. R. A. *vel* E. R. AG. ea res agitur.
 ER. COLL. ære collato.
 EREC. erectum.
 ER. LEG. erogator legionis.
 E. S. è suo. et sibi. ex sententiâ.
 ES. ejus. est.
 E. S. ET. LIB. M. E. et sibi et libertis monumentum erexit.
 E. S. S. P. Q. R. ex sententiâ senatûs populi-que Romani.
 ESQ. *vel* ESQUIL. Esquillina.
 E. T. ex testamento.
 ET. est. etiam.
 ET. etiam.
 ET. CET. D. D. et ceteris dîs deabus.
 ET. COS. ET. PR. et consuli et prætori.

ET. D. D. OMNIB. et dîs deabus omnibus.
 E. T. F. J. S. ex testamento fieri jussit sibi.
 ET. ITER. Q. et iterum quinquennalis.
 ET. LIB. SUI. ET. LIB. LIB. EOR. PERSQ. SUI. et liberis suis et libertis libertabus eorum posterisque suis.
 ET. L. L. P. Q. E. et libertis libertabus posterisque eorum.
 ET. M. D. et manu divinâ.
 ET. NC. etiam nunc.
 ET. NUM. AUGG. et numinibus Augustorum.
 ET. QUOS. I. F. C. H. S. S. et quos ipse fieri curavit hîc siti sunt.
 ET. S. A. D. et sub æciâ dedicavit.
 ET. S. D. et sibi dedit, *vel* suis.
 ET. S. ET. L. L. P. E. et sibi et libertis libertabus posteris ejus, *vel* eorum.
 ET. S. ET. L. L. P. Q. E. et sibi et libertis libertabus posterisque ejus, *vel* eorum.
 ET. S. F. C. et sibi faciendum curavit, *vel* suis.
 ET. S. H. M. P. C. et sibi hoc monumentum ponendum curavit.
 ET. S. L. *vel* ET. S. LIB. et suis libertis.
 ET. S. S. E. et sibi sepulchrum crexit, *vel* elegit.
 ET. S. V. E. et sibi vivens fecit.
 E. V. egregio viro. egregius vir.
 EU. ejus.
 E. V. L. S. ei votum libens solvit.
 EVOC. evocatus.
 EVOC. ANN. II. evocatus annis duobus.
 EVOC. AUG. AB. AC. evocatus Augusti ab actis.
 EVOK. evocatus.
 EVOK. -AUG. evocatus Augusti.
 EVOC. AUG. N. evocatus Augusti nostri.
 EVOK. AUGG. NN. evocatus Augustorum nostrorum.
 EX. exigitur.
 IIX. ex.
 EXACT. exactor. exactori.
 EXACT. TRIB. CIVIT. GALL. exactor tributorum civitatum Galliarum.
 EX. A. D. ex ante diem.
 EX. A. D. C. A. ex auctoritate divi Cæsaris Augusti.
 EX. A. D. K. ex ante diem kalendas.
 EX. A. D. V. K. DEC. AD. PRID. K. JAN. ex ante diem quinto kalendas Decembris ad pridie kalendas Januarias.
 EX. A. P. ex argento publico.
 EX. A. Q. J. R. P. U. *vel* EX. AUC. Q. JUN. RUS. PR. URB. ex auctoritate Quinti Junii Rustici prætoris urbani.
 EX. ARG. P. C. ex argenti pondo centum ex argento publico curavit, *vel* constituit.
 EX. ARG. P. XIS. ex argenti pondo undecim semis.
 EX. B. F. C. ex beneficiarius consulis.
 EX. B. S. ex bonis suis.
 EX. C. ex civitate. ex coloniâ.
 EX. 7. ex centuriâ.
 EX. C. C. ex colonorum consensu. ex consensu civitatis. ex communi consensu.
 EX. COLL. FABR. DEC. IIII. ex collegio fabrum decuriæ quartæ.
 EX. COMM. CAES. ex commilitonibus Cæsaris.
 EX. COM. ORD. ex comite ordinis.
 EX. CON. C. ex consensu civitatis, *vel* consulum.
 EX. CONS. ORD. PAT. ex consul ordinarius patritius.
 EXCORRECT. excorrector.
 EX. COS. ex consul.
 EX. D. ex decreto. ex decuriâ. ex domo.
 EX. D. A. *vel* EX. D. AUG. ex domo Augusti, *vel* Augusti.
 EX. D. D. ex decreto decurionum.
 EX. D. D. P. P. ex decreto decurionum ponere.
 EX. D. D. PROMAG. L. D. ex decreto decurionum promagistro locus datus.
 EX. DEC. AL. ex decreto alæ. ex decurionibus alæ.

EX. DEC. DEC. MUN. MAL. ex decreto decurionum municipii Malacitani.
 EX. DISP. POS. ex dispositione posuit.
 EX. DO. A. EX. DO. AUG. *vel* EX. DC. AUG. ex domo Augustâ, *vel* Augusti.
 EX. D. ORD. ex decreto ordinis.
 EX. EA. P. Q. J. S. AD. AER. D. E. ex eâ pecuniâ quæ jussu senatûs ad ærarium delata est.
 EXEM. exemplum.
 EXERC. exercitus. exercitator.
 EXERCITA. N. exercitatori numeri.
 EX. FIG. ex figulinâ.
 EP. GER. I. *vel* EX. GER. INF. ex Germaniâ inferiori. exercitus Germaniæ inferioris.
 EX. H. ex heres.
 EX. H. L. ex hâc lege.
 EX. H. L. N. R. ex hâc lege nihil rogatur.
 EX. H. S. N. CC. L. D. XL. ex sestertiis numorum ducentis quinquaginta millibus quingentis quadraginta.
 EX. H. S. P. F. J. ex sestertiis decem parvis fieri jussit.
 EXIBIT. exhibitori. exhibuit.
 EX. III. FI. ex tertiâ fide.
 EX. III. ISIDE. ex tertiâ Iside.
 EX. J. Q. ex jure Quiritum.
 EX. J. M. C. V. ex jure manum confertum vocavit.
 EX. KAL. JUL. AD. KAL. JUL. ex kalendis Juliis ad kalendas Julias.
 EX. M. ex monitu.
 EX. M. D. ex monitu dedit.
 EXEMPL. exemplum.
 EX. NEC. LEG. ex necessariis legionis.
 EX. NUM. FRUM. ex numero frumentariorum.
 EX. ORD. ARUS. ex ordine aruspicum.
 EXPF. URB. ex præfecto urbis.
 EXPLO. LEG. VI. VICTR. explorator legionis sextæ Victricis.
 EX. P. P. ex pecuniâ publicâ.
 EXPPO. ex præposito.
 EX. P. ex prædio. ex præcepto. ex prætoriâ. ex prætorio.
 EX. PRAEF. LEG. ex præfecto legionis.
 EX. PRAEF. LEGG. VII. CL. ET. I. ADJUT. ex præfecto legionum septimæ Claudie et primæ Adjutricis.
 EX. PRAEP. ex præposito.
 EXQ. Exquillina.
 EX. R. ex regione.
 EX. S. ARAM. F. C. ex suo aram fieri curavit.
 EX. S. C. ex senatûs consulto.
 EX. S. C. COIR. LIC. ex senatûs consulto coire licet.
 EX. S. C. ET. D. D. ex senatûs consulto et decreto decurionum.
 EX. S. C. P. ex senatûs consulto posuit. ex suo curavit ponendum.
 EX. S. D. ex suo dedit.
 EX. SIGN. ex signifer. ex signiferis.
 EX. T. ex testamento.
 EX. T. F. C. ex testamento fieri curavit.
 EX. T. F. C. S. T. T. L. ex testamento fieri curavit sit tibi terra levis.
 EX. T. F. J. ex testamento fieri jussit.
 EX. TT. SS. HH. ex testamentis supra scriptorum heredum.
 EX. V. ex quinta. ex visu. ex voto.
 EX. V. DECUR. *vel* EX. V. DECUR. ex quintâ decuriâ.
 EX. VI. S. ex sex semis.
 EX. VOT. ex voto.
 EX. VOT. S. P. ex voto sacrum posuit. ex voto suo posuit.
 EX. V. P. ex visu posuit, *vel* ex voto.
 EX. V. S. F. ex voto suscepto fecit.
 E. XX. HERED. exactor vicesimæ hereditatum.
 F.
 F. Faciendum. factum. familia. famula. fastus. dies. Februarius. fecit. feliciter. felix. femina. fides. fieri. filia. filius. finis. flamen. forum. frater. frons. fuit. fulvo.
 J. filia.

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F. A. filiae amantissimae. filio amantissimo.
 FA. familia. femina. filia.
 FAB. faber. Fabia. Fabius. fabrūm.
 F. AB. HEREDIS. TEST. FIE. JUS. factum
 ab heredibus testamentum fieri iussit.
 FABR. fabrūm. fabrorum.
 FABROR. NAVAL. UTRICLAR. fabro-
 rum navalium utriculariorum.
 FABR. TIG. faber tignarius.
 FAC. faciundum. factum.
 FAC. B. factum bene.
 FAC. C. faciundum curavit.
 FAC. F. factum feliciter.
 FACT. factio. factum. factus.
 FACTION. VENET. factionis Venetae.
 FAC. RUSSAT. factionis Russatae.
 FA. CU. L. L. M. faciundum curavit liben-
 tissimè merito.
 FAL. Falerina.
 FAM. familia. familiaris.
 FAMA. familia.
 F. AN. X. F. C. filiae annorum decem faciun-
 dum curavit, vel filio.
 FAU. vel FAUS. Faustus.
 FB. Fabia.
 F. B. M. fecit bene merenti. filiae bene me-
 renti, vel filio.
 F. C. facere curavit. faciundum curavit. fecit
 cinerarium. fecit conditorium. felix constans.
 fidei commissum. fieri curavit.
 F. CASS. fecit Cassio.
 F. C. E. T. F. J. faciundum curavit et titu-
 lum fieri iussit.
 F. C. F. fecit carissimae feminae, vel filiae.
 filio carissimo fecit, vel fratri.
 F. C. H. fieri curavit heres.
 F. C. I. Q. P. faciundum curavit idemque
 probavit.
 F. C. L. fecit contra legem.
 F. C. M. faciundum curavit monumentum,
 vel merens. fecit conjux marito.
 F. C. R. fieri curavit requietorium.
 F. C. SUO. B. fecit conjugi suo bono.
 F. D. factum dedicavit. filia dedit. filius de-
 dit. flamen dialis.
 FD. fideiussor. fundus.
 FD. C. vel FD. C. M. fidei commissum.
 F. DD. factum dedicaverunt. fieri decreverunt.
 F. D. D. BARC. factum decreto decurionum
 Barcinonensium.
 F. D. S. fecit de suo.
 F. D. M. factum dñs manibus. filiae dedit
 monumentum, seu filio, vel fratri.
 F. D. Q. M. flamen dialis Quirinalis Martialis.
 F. E. fecit erigi. filius ejus.
 FE. fecerunt.
 FEA. femina.
 F. E. C. faciundum ei curavit. filio erigi cu-
 ravit, seu filiae, aut fratri.
 FEC. fecialis. fecit. fecerunt.
 FECER. DD. fecerunt dederunt, vel dedica-
 verunt.
 FECERUM. fecerunt.
 FEC. IN. P. fecit in pace.
 FEC. IN. P. DEP. fecit in pace deposita.
 FECR. fecerunt.
 F. E. D. factum esse dicitur.
 F. ED. factum edicto.
 F. E. H. filius et heres.
 FELIC. feliciter.
 FELIC. SAEC. felicitas saeculi.
 FELICISS. felicissimae.
 FEL. JUL. OLIS. Felix Julia Olyssipo.
 FEL. P. R. felicitas populi Romani.
 FEM. femina.
 F. EQUOR. PROB. seriae equorum proban-
 dorum.
 FER. fecerunt. feralia. feriae.
 FER. fecerunt.
 FERAL. feralia.
 FERAL. F. feralis feriae.
 FER. L. C. feriarum Latinarum causa.
 F. E. S. fecit è suo. fecit et sibi.
 F. ET. S. fecit et sacravit. fecit et sibi.
 F. F. fabricaverunt. fieri fecit. filia fecit, vel
 filius. filius familiās. filii duo. flando feriundo.

FF. FF. fabricaverunt. fecerunt. fratres. fun-
 daverunt.
 F. FA. F. FAM. vel F. FAM. filius familiās.
 FFB. fabricaverunt.
 F. F. C. filio faciundum curavit.
 FF. C. ferme centum.
 F. F. C. C. Flavium duorum conliberta.
 FFD. fundaverunt.
 F. FE. fortunae felici.
 F. FF. fabricare fecerunt.
 F. FI. vel F. FL. fratris filius.
 FF. P. filii potuere. fratres potuere. fratribus
 posuit.
 FF. PP. FF. fortissimi piissimi felicissimi.
 F. FQ. filius filibusque.
 F. FS. filius familiās.
 F. H. fecerunt hoc. fecit heres. femina ho-
 nesta.
 F. H. F. fieri heres fecit. fieri heredes fece-
 runt.
 F. H. JU. fieri heres iussit.
 F. I. fieri instituit. fieri iussit.
 FI. filia. filius.
 FI. fide.
 FIA. filia.
 F. J. A. P. felix Julia Augusta Pia.
 FID. fide. fides. fidelis.
 FID. D. fide dignus.
 FID. EXERCIT. fides exercituum.
 F. J. D. P. S. fieri iussit de pecunia sua.
 FID. S. vel FID. SER. fidelis servus.
 FIDUC. HER. fiduciarius heres.
 FIG. figulina. figulus. figura.
 FIL. filia. filius.
 FIL. DULCISS. filiae dulcissimae. filio dulcis-
 simo.
 FIL. ER. filii eorum.
 FILIBUS. pro filiis.
 F. J. L. IN. F. fieri iussit locum in fronte.
 FIL. KAR. F. filio karissimo fecit.
 FIL. MATR. PIIS. filius matris piissimae,
 vel filia.
 FIL. SU. filius suus. filia sua.
 F. J. S. fieri iussit sibi.
 F. ITEMQ. D. D. fecit itemque dedicavit.
 XIX. ANN. XXXIX. MEN. I. D. VI. HOR.
 SCI. F. NEM. vixit annos triginta novem mensem
 unum dies sex horas scit nemo.
 F. L. fecit locum. fecit libens.
 FL. filia. filius. Flavia.
 FLA. filia.
 FLAM. flamen. Flaminica.
 FLAM. COL. IMMUN. PROV. BAETIC. flamen
 coloniarum immunium provinciae Baeticae.
 FLAMINIC. COL. TARRAC. flaminica co-
 lonia Tarraconensis.
 FLAM. ET. II. VIRAL. COL. APUL. fla-
 men et duum viralis coloniae Apuli.
 FLAM. PERP. DOM. AUG. Flaminica per-
 petua domus Augustae.
 FLAM. P. H. C. P. H. C. flumini provinciae
 Hispaniae citeriori provincia Hispania citerior.
 FLATUAR. flatuarius.
 FLAV. Flavia. Flavia's.
 FL. AUG. Flavius Augustus.
 FL. AU. MAX. Flavia Aurelia Maxima.
 F. L. B. fecit liberto bono.
 FL. DIVI. T. flamen divi Titi.
 F. L. F. fieri libens fecit, vel lugens.
 FL. F. FL. N. Flavii filius Flavii nepos.
 FL. FM. filius familiās.
 F. L. I. N. T. A. L. CO. M. ORD. PR. fe-
 lix liber inunctus notariis tribunis à laterculo
 continens mandata ordinis primi.
 F. L. LIB. LIBERTAB. Q. SUIS. OMNIB.
 fecit libens libertis libertabusque suis omnibus.
 F. L. L. P. S. fecit libentissimè pecuniā suā.
 fecit libertabus posteris suis.
 F. L. M. fecit libens merito.
 FLM. familia. flamen.
 FL. MAX. Flavia Maximiana.
 FLMC. Flaminica.
 FLO. vel FLOR. floralia.
 FL. P. flamen perpetuus.
 FL. Q. flamen Quirinalis.
 FLS. Flavius.

FL. VAL. Flavius Valerius.
 F. L. V. A. L. CO. S. T. R. L. JUSS. D. fe-
 lix liber vindicandus à laterculo continens sacros
 titulos rerum largitionum iussione divinā.
 F. L. V. A. L. E. MAG. MEM. JUSS. D.
 felix liber venit à laterculo edendus magistro me-
 moriae iussione divinā.
 F. L. V. A. LL. P. N. EUS. JUSS. DD. felix
 liber venit à laterculo primicerii notariorum ejus
 iussu dominorum.
 F. L. V. A. L. MAG. EP. JUSS. DD. felix
 liber vindicandus à laterculo magistri epistolarum
 iussu dominorum.
 F. L. V. A. L. P. N. E. N. JUSS. AUGG
 felix liber veniens à laterculo principis nostri e-
 jus numinis iussu Augustali.
 F. M. fecit monumentum, vel memoriam.
 fieri mandavit. filius matri, vel filia. flamen
 Martialis.
 F. MART. CAR. MONET. seriae Martis
 Carinae Monetae.
 F. MAXSU. Fabius Maximus.
 F. M. D. D. L. fecit monumentum datum
 decreto decurionum.
 F. M. J. fieri monumentum iussit.
 F. M. S. fecit monumentum sibi.
 F. N. fecit nobis. fides nostra.
 F. N. C. fieri nobis curavit.
 F. O. filiae optimae. filio optimo, vel fratri.
 FO. forum.
 FOED. foederati.
 FONT. fontinalia.
 FOR. forum. fortuna. fortunata.
 FOR. B. forum boarium.
 FOR. COR. Foro Cornelii, vel Forum.
 FORD. fordicia.
 FORIN. ROM. AR. DD. Forinae Romae
 aras dedicavit.
 FOR. L. Forum Livium.
 FORODRUENT. Forodruentinerum.
 FORONOVANOR. Foronovanorum.
 FOR. RED. Fortunae reduci.
 FOR. T. forum transitorium.
 FORT. P. R. fortitudo populi Romani.
 FOR. PRIM. Fortunae Primigeniae.
 FOS. fossor.
 F. P. fastus primò fecit publicè. filius patri.
 forma publica.
 F. P. C. filius ponendum curavit.
 F. P. D. filius patri dedit.
 F. P. D. D. L. M. fecit publicè decreto decu-
 rionum locum monumenti.
 F. P. H. C. filius patri hoc curavit.
 F. P. J. filius poni iussit.
 F. P. P. filius patri posuit.
 F. Q. Flamen Quirinalis.
 F. R. fecit requietorium. finibus regundis.
 FR. fortis. frater. fronte. frumentarius.
 FR. forum. frater.
 FR. A. frater amantissimè. frater ave.
 FRA. frater.
 FRA. C. fraude creditoris.
 FR. D. frumenti dandi.
 FRD. fraude.
 FR. F. fratris filius.
 FR. J. Forum Julium.
 FR. L. Forum Livii. frumentarius legionis.
 FROMS. fortissimus.
 FRONT. Fronto.
 F. R. P. C. filius requietorium ponendum cu-
 ravit.
 FRS. fortis.
 FR. S. Forum Sempronii.
 FRU. vel FRUG. frugalis. frugi.
 FRUGIF. frugifera.
 FRUM. frumentarius.
 F. S. fecit sibi. fecit suis. Forum Sempronii.
 FS. filii fossores.
 FS. fratres.
 F. S. E. fieri sibi elegit.
 FS. E. factus est.
 F. S. FT. L. M. fecit sibi et libertis monu-
 mentum.
 F. S. ET. S. fecit sibi et suis.
 F. S. S. fecit sibi suis.
 F. T. fecit titulum, vel tumulum.
 A a F. T. C.

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F. T. C. fieri testamento curavit.
 F. V. fecit vivens.
 FU. filius. fuerit.
 F. V. C. fieri vivens curavit.
 F. V. F. fieri vivens fecit.
 FUL. Fulvius.
 FULMIN. FUL. fulminatori fulguratori.
 FUNC. functus.
 FUR. Furius.
 FURR. Furrinalia.
 F. V. S. fecit voto suscepto.
 F. V. S. L. M. fecit voto soluto libens merito.
 FUTURO. futurum.
 G.
G. Gaius. genere. genius. gens. genus. gesta.
 gratia. gratis.
 GA. Galeria.
 GAB. Gabinius.
 GAL. Galeria. Gallus. Gallia.
 GALL. Gallia.
 GALLICA. V. C. CON. Gallicano viro clarissimo consule.
 GAL. VAL. Galerius Valerius.
 GA. V. gravitas vestra.
 G. AUG. genio Augusti.
 GA. VAL. Gaius Valerius.
 G. B. genio bono.
 G. B. D. M. P. genio bono dicavit monumentum publicè.
 G. C. Gaius Cæsar. genio civitatis, *vel* Cæsaris.
 G. D. Germanicus Dacicus. gratis dedit.
 GD. gaudium.
 GE. gens.
 GEL. Gellius.
 GEM. gemina. gemella.
 GEMIN. geminus.
 GEN. gens. genio.
 GEN. AUG. FELIC. genio Augusti felici.
 GEN. PLUT. S. genio Plutoni sacrum.
 GEN. POP. ROM. *vel* GEN. P. R. genio populi Romani.
 GER. Germanicus. Germanico. Germania.
 GER. DAC. Germanicus Dacicus.
 GERM. Germania. Germanicus.
 GERMAN. INDUTI. Germana Indutia.
 GER. MAX. DAC. MAX. SARM. MAX. Germanicus Maximus Dacicus Maximus Sarmaticus Maximus.
 GER. P. Germania provincia.
 GER. SAR. Germanicus Sarmaticus.
 G. F. gemina fidelis, *vel* felix.
 G. FEL. gemina felix.
 GG. gemina. gesserunt.
 GG. gesserunt.
 G. L. genio loci.
 GLA. gloria. gladiator.
 GLAD. gladiator.
 GLA. N. L. gloria nominis Latini.
 GLA. R. S. gloria Romani senatus.
 G. L. F. genio loci factum.
 GL. R. gloria Romanorum.
 G. M. genio malo.
 GM. Germanicus.
 GM. Germanus.
 GM. F. gemina fidelis, *vel* felix.
 G. M. V. Gemina Minervia Victrix, *id est* legio.
 GN. gens. genius. genere. Gnæus.
 GN. F. A. N. Gnæi filius Auli nepos.
 GN. F. AP. N. Gnæi filius Appii nepos.
 GN. MAG. IMP. Gnæus magnus imperator.
 GN. N. T. M. DD. genio numini tutelari monumentum dedicavit, *vel* tutelari meo dedit.
 GN. S. genio sacrum.
 GNT. gentes.
 GORD. Gordianus.
 GOTH. Gothicus.
 GOTH. M. *vel* GOTH. MAX. Gothicus Maximus.
 G. P. Gallia procurator. genio posuit.
 G. P. F. Gemina Pia Fidelis, *scilicet* legio.
 G. P. R. genio populi Romani, *seu* gloria.
 GR. gratis. grex.
 GR. gerit.
 GR. gratia.
 GRAC. *vel* GRACH. Grachus.
 GRANS. Gratianus.
 GRAT. AG. Gratias agit.

GR. D. gratis datum, *vel* dedit.
 GR. EX. gloria exercitus.
 GR. V. grex Veneta, *hoc est*, *factio*.
 G. S. genio sacrum. genio senatus.
 GS. Gaius. genus. gessit.
 GS. gesserunt. gravitas.
 G. T. A. genio tutelari Augusti.
 G. U. genio urbis.
 GUS. genus.
 GUS. gavisus.
 G. U. S. genio urbis sacrum. gratis votum solvit.
 GX. grex.
 H.
H. Habet. hâc. hastatus. heres. hîc. homo. honesta. honor. hora. horis. hostis.
 H. heredes. heres. hora.
 H. A. hoc anno.
 HA. Hadrianus. hora.
 H. A. C. heres amico curavit.
 H. A. E. C. hanc ædem ei constituit. hanc aram erigi curavit.
 HAE. M. heredem meum.
 H. A. G. F. heres agens gratias fecit, *vel* animo grato.
 H. A. I. R. honore accepto impendium remisit, *seu* impenfam.
 H. A. L. R. hâc autem lege rogavit. hoc amico locavit requietorium.
 H. AQ. hîc acquiescit.
 HAR. haruspex.
 H. ARA. H. N. S. hæc ara heredem non sequitur.
 HASTA. hastatus.
 HAST. PUR. II. hastis puris duabus.
 H. B. homo bonus.
 H. B. F. homo bonæ fidei.
 H. B. M. E. heres bene merenti erexit.
 H. B. M. F. heres bene merenti fecit.
 H. B. M. F. C. heres bene merenti faciendum curavit.
 H. B. M. P. heres bene merenti posuit.
 H. C. heres curavit. heredes curaverunt.
 H. C. CU. hîc condi curavit. hoc cinerarium constituit.
 H. C. D. D. huic collegio dedicaverunt.
 H. C. E. hîc condita est, *vel* conditus.
 H. C. I. R. honore contentus impendium remisit.
 HC. L. hunc locum.
 HC. L. S. P. S. hunc locum sepulturæ posuit sibi.
 HC. V. hîc voluit.
 HC. V. hunc virum.
 H. D. hîc dedicavit, *vel* dedit.
 H. D. D. heredes dono dedere. honori domus divinæ.
 H. DD. hîc dedicaverunt, *vel* dederunt.
 H. D. M. hoc dedit monumentum. hoc dari mandavit.
 HDNUS. *vel* HDR. Hadrianus.
 H. D. S. hoc dedit sepulchrum. hoc de suo.
 HE. M. F. S. P. heres monumentum fecit suâ pecuniâ.
 H. E. P. heres ejus posuit. hîc est positus.
 HER. heres. hereditas. Herennius.
 HERC. AUG. Herculi Augusto.
 HERC. ROM. COND. Herculi Romæ conditori.
 HERED. B. M. F. CU. heredes bene merenti faciendum curaverunt.
 HERED. EX. T. F. C. heredes ex testamento fieri curaverunt.
 HER. EX. H. S. XI. heres ex festeriis undecim.
 HER. F. heres fecit.
 HER. FAC. CUR. heres faciendum curavit.
 HER. FEC. heres fecit.
 HERR. heredes.
 HER. S. Herculi sacrum.
 H. E. S. hîc est situs, *vel* sepultus.
 H. E. S. S. T. T. L. hîc est situs sit tibi terra levis.
 H. E. T. F. heres ex testamento fecit.
 H. E. T. F. J. heres ex testamento fieri iussit. hoc ex testamento fieri iussit.

H. ET. I. heres et liberti.
 HETR. Hetruscus.
 H. E. V. heredem esse voluit.
 H. EX. T. heres ex testamento.
 H. EX. T. E. heres ex testamento erexit.
 H. EX. T. EST. heres ex testamento est.
 H. F. heres fecit. hîc faciendum. honesta femina, *vel* filia.
 H. F. C. heres faciendum curavit.
 H. FF. hîc fabricaverunt.
 H. F. H. F. S. M. honesta femina hoc fecit. sibi monumentum.
 H. F. S. C. A. heredes fecerunt sumptu communi aram.
 H. H. homo honestus.
 HH. heredes.
 HH. heredes.
 H. H. A. P. S. hîc habet actionem ponendi sepulchrum.
 HH. E. B. M. F. heredes ejus bene merenti fecerunt.
 HH. F. M. F. D. heredes filios meos facere damno.
 H. H. M. N. S. heredes hoc monumentum non sequitur, *vel* non sequuntur.
 HH. P. heredes posuerunt.
 H. H. P. P. Hispaniarum provinciarum.
 H. H. S. S. heres hoc sepulchrum sequitur.
 H. J. hîc jacet. homo justus.
 HIC. ADQ. hîc acquiescit.
 HIC. LOC. HER. N. S. *vel* HIC. LOC. HER. NON. SEQ. hic locus heredem non sequitur.
 H. J. I. heredes jussu illorum.
 H. II. hora secunda. horis duabus.
 HILAR. P. R. hilaritas populi Romani.
 HIL. SER. CUR. Hilarus servus curavit.
 HISP. Hispania.
 H. IUS. heres institutus.
 H. K. N. ave karissime nobis.
 H. L. hâc lege. hoc loco.
 H. L. D. hîc locum dedit, *vel* hunc.
 H. L. ET. M. H. N. S. hic locus et monumentum heredes non sequitur.
 H. L. F. S. F. S. hunc locum fecit sibi filius suis.
 H. L. H. N. S. hic locus heredes non sequitur.
 H. L. H. N. T. hunc locum heres non teneat.
 H. L. M. hic locus monumenti.
 H. L. N. honesto loco natus.
 H. L. R. hâc lege rogatum. hanc legem rogavit. hîc locavit requietorium.
 H-L-S. festerius.
 H. L. S. H. N. S. hunc locum sepulturæ heres non sequitur. hunc locum scripti heredes non sequuntur.
 H. M. hoc mandavit. hoc monumentum. honesta mulier. honesta missione. hora mortis.
 H. M. *vel* H. M. honesta mulier.
 HM. hymnus.
 H. M. AD. H. N. T. *vel* H. M. AD. H. N. TRAN. hoc monumentum ad heredes non transit.
 H. M. D. A. huic monumento dolus abest, *vel* abesto.
 H. M. D. M. AB. huic monumento dolus malus abest, *vel* abesto.
 H. M. D. M. A. E. huic monumento dolus malus absens esto.
 H. M. D. M. H. huic monumento dolus malus abesto, *H. pro A.*
 H. M. E. hîc monumentum elegit. hoc monumentum erexit. homini memoriæ egregiæ.
 H. M. E. H. I. S. hoc monumentum ejus heres institutus sequitur.
 H. M. E. H. N. R. hoc monumentum exterum heredem non recipit.
 H. M. E. H. N. S. hoc monumentum exterum heredem non sequitur.
 H. M. EXTR. H. N. SEQ. hoc monumentum exteri heredes non sequuntur.
 H. M. F. heres monumentum fecit. hoc mandavit fieri.
 H. M. G. N. S. hoc monumentum gentiles non sequitur, *vel* non sequuntur.
 H. M. H. hîc monumentum habet. hoc mandavit heres.

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H. M. HER. S. hoc monumentum heres sequitur.
H. M. H. N. A. hoc monumentum heredes non accipit.
H. M. H. N. S. hoc monumentum heres non sequitur.
H. M. H. N. S. E. hoc monumentum heredes non sequitur exteros.
H. M. H. N. S. N. H. H. hoc monumentum heredes non sequitur nec heredes heredum.
H. M. H. N. S. N. EX. hoc monumentum heredes non sequitur nec exteros. hoc monumentum heredes nostri sequuntur non exteri.
H. M. H. S. hoc monumentum heres sequitur, *vel* heredes.
H. M. IN. F. P. X. IN. A. P. X. habet monumentum in fronte pedes decem in agro pedes decem, *vel* huic monumento.
H. M. M. H. M. N. S. F. humanitatis mala metuens hoc monumentum nomine suo fecit.
H. M. P. hic monumentum posuit. hoc monumentum posuit.
H. M. P. CO. ET. F. hoc monumentum posuit conjugi et filiis.
H. M. P. P. hoc monumentum propriam pecuniam. hoc monumentum publice posuere.
H. M. P. P. S. hoc monumentum publice posuit sibi.
H. M. S. M. hoc mandavit sibi monumentum.
H. M. S. S. E. H. N. S. hoc monumentum sive sepulchrum exteros heredes non sequitur.
H. M. T. P. hunc matri titulum posuit.
H. M. V. hic monumentum voluit. honestae memoriae vir.
H. M. V. S. P. hic monumentum vivens sibi posuit, *vel* hoc.
H. M. UU. FECIT. hoc monumentum universis fecit.
H. N. D. M. A. heredi non datur monumenti actio.
H. N. S. heres non sequitur.
H. N. S. N. L. S. heres non sequitur nostrum locum sepulturae, *vel* heredem.
H. O. hostis occisus.
HO. homo. honestus. honor. hora.
HOC. M. H. N. F. P. hoc monumentum heredes nostri fecerunt ponere.
HOC. SAX. SUB. ASC. DED. EST. hoc saxum sub Asciam dedicatum est.
HO. H. homo honestus.
HOM. homo.
HON. honestus. honore. Honorius.
HONO. honor.
HON. USUS. honore usus.
HOR. *vel* HORAT. Horatia, tribus.
HOR. NUL. hora nulla.
HOS. hostis.
HOSS. hostes.
H. O. S. hoc ordinavit sepulchrum. hic ossa sita.
HO. V. hora quinta. horis quinque.
H. P. hasta pura. hic positus. honesta persona. honestus puer. hora prima.
H. P. C. heres ponendum curavit. hic ponendum curavit.
H. P. C. L. D. D. D. heres ponendum curavit loco dato decreto decurionum.
H. R. hic requiescit.
HR. heres. hora.
H. RC. honestae recordationis.
H. R. E. J. Q. M. E. A. hanc rem e jure Quiritum meam esse ago.
H. R. I. P. hic requiescit in pace. honore recepto impendium remisit.
H. S. hic sita. hic situs. hic sepulta, *vel* sepultus. huic sepulcro.
H. S. HS. sestertium. sestertius.
H. S. duo semis.
H. S. CCCC. sestertius quatuorcentum.
H. S. C. P. S. hic sibi curavit poni sepulchrum hoc sepulchrum condidit pecuniam suam. hoc sibi condidit proprio sumptu.
H. S. DD. hoc sibi dedit, *vel* dedicavit.
H. S. E. hic sepulta est, *vel* sepultus. hic sita est, *vel* situs.
H. S. E. C. C. H. hic situs est curantibus heredibus. hoc sibi crexit cum ceteris heredibus.

H. SEDEM. S. V. P. hanc sedem sibi viventes posuere, *vel* sibi vivus posuit.
H. S. E. H. T. F. C. hic situs est heres titulum fieri curavit.
H. S. EI. F. L. hoc sepulchrum ei fieri legavit.
H. S. E. S. T. T. L. hic situs est sit tibi terra levis, *vel* hic sita.
H. S. E. T. F. J. hic situs est testamento fieri iussit, *vel* hic sita.
H. S. E. T. F. J. H. F. C. hic situs est testamento fieri iussit heres faciendum curavit.
H. S. F. hic situs fuit. hoc sibi fecit. hoc facellum fecit. hoc solus fecit.
H. S. F. H. T. F. hic situs fuit heres titulum fecit, *vel* heredes titulum fecerunt.
H. S. F. L. S. P. D. D. hunc sibi fecit locum sepulturae permissum decreto decurionum.
H. S. F. S. T. T. L. hic situs fuit sit tibi terra levis.
H. S. HH. N. S. hoc sepulchrum heredes non sequitur. hoc sepulchrum heres habeat nomine suo.
H. S. H. N. S. COM. hoc sepulchrum heredibus non sit commune.
H. S. IN. FR. habet sepulchrum in fronte.
H. S. III. M. N. sestertius tribus mille numum.
H. S. IX. ∞. sestertius novem mille.
H. S. L. hoc sibi legavit.
H. S. 7. H. F. C. hunc sibi locum testamento fieri curavit.
H. S. N. IIII. sestertius numum quatuor.
H. S. P. C. S. N. sestertius parvis centum semis numero.
H. S. P. D. V. hoc suam pecuniam dedit vivens.
H. SS. hic superscriptis.
HSS. HSS. hostes.
H. S. S. hic sepulti sunt. hic siti sunt. hoc sibi sepulchrum.
H. S. SS. sestertius superscriptis.
H. S. T. N. E. huic sepulcro titulus non est.
H. S. V. F. M. hoc sibi vivens fieri mandavit. hoc sibi vivens fecit monumentum.
H. S. V. M. N. hoc sibi vivens monumentum nuncupavit.
H. S. V. S. P. hanc sedem vivus sibi posuit.
H. S. ∞. N. sestertius mille numum.
H. S. ∞ ∞ ∞ CCCCL. sestertius tribus mille quatuorcentum quinquaginta.
HT. habet.
H. T. H. N. S. hunc titulum heres non sequitur.
HTS. hereditas.
HTT. hereditates.
H. T. U. P. heres titulo usus posuit. hunc titulum vivus posuit.
H. U. Hispaniae utriusque. honestus vir. honore usi. honore usus. hora quinta. horis quinque.
HU. huius.
HUC. hunc.
H. V. D. hoc vivens dedit. hoc volens dedicavit. hoc votum dedit.
H. V. D. ARG. P. X. hoc volens dedicavit argenti pondo decem, *vel* hoc votum.
H. V. D. P. S. hoc volens dedicavit proprio sumptu, *vel* pecuniam suam.
H. V. F. hoc vivens fecit. hoc voluit fieri.
H. VIII. S. B. B. horis octo semis bene bene, *hoc est*, feliciter.
HUIM. huiusmodi.
H. VIRO. duum viro. *H pro duplici I.*
H. V. M. hic voluit monumentum. hoc vivens mandavit.
H. VR. honestus vir.
HUS. huius.
H. V. S. P. hoc vivens sibi posuit. honore usus sumptum prohibuit.
H. U. S. R. honore usus sumptum remisit.
H. U. S. R. L. D. D. D. honore usus sumptum remisit loco dato decreto decurionum.

I.

I. Ibi. id est. immortalis. imperator. in. in comparabilis. inferis. inter. intra. invenit. invictus. Jovis. ipse. iterum. iudex. Jupiter. iussit semel. unum. *affis nota.*
IA. intra.
I. AG. in agro.
JAN. Janus. Januarius.

JAN. CLU. janum clusit.
I. A. P. in agro pedes.
I. A. P. XV. in agro pedes quindecim.
I. A. S. F. itus ambitus sine fraude.
IA. T. C. intra tempus constitutum.
I. C. iudex cognitionum.
IC. hic. *in Roma subterranea.*
J. D. inferis diis. Jovi dedicatum. Ipsi deae, iussu dei.
ID. idibus. iduarii. idus.
ID. inde.
ID. AU. idem Augusti.
J. D. C. juris dicendi causa.
I. D. M. inferis diis maledictis. Jovi deo magno.
J. D. N. CIV. iudex delegatus nomine civium.
IDNE. indictione.
I. D. NM. in Dei nomine.
J. D. P. jure dicundo praest.
IDQ. idemque.
ID. QUOT. A. D. F. H. S. idem quot annis det fisco sestertios centum.
I. D. T. S. P. in diem tertium sive perendinum.
J. E. iudex esto.
IEA. interea.
I. F. in foro. iussu fecit.
IF. interfuit.
I. F. B. in foro boario.
I. F. C. in foro Caesaris. ipse fieri curavit.
I. F. C. A. *vel* I. F. CS. A. in foro Caesaris Augusti.
I. F. FL. *vel* I. F. FLAM. in foro Flaminii.
I. F. H. I. F. HA. *vel* I. F. HR. in foro Hadriani.
I. FNT. in fronte.
I. FO. in foro.
I. FO. B. in foro boario.
I. FO. C. in foro Caesaris.
I. FO. CS. in foro Caesaris.
I. FO. P. in foro Pacis.
I. FO. POMP. in foro Pompili.
I. FO. POP. in foro Popilii.
I. FO. P. R. E. A. D. P. in foro pro rostris et ante diem pridie.
I. F. P. LAT. in fronte pedes latum.
I. F. P. LX. R. P. LX. in fronte pedes sexaginta retro pedes sexaginta.
I. F. P. XIII. I. A. P. T. in fronte pedes tresdecim in agro pedes totidem.
I. FR. in fronte.
I. FR. P. LAT. in fronte pedes latitudinis.
IF. S. S. inferius scripti sunt.
I. FT. in fronte.
IFT. interfuerunt.
IG. igitur.
J. H. jacet hic.
I. H. D. D. in honorem decorum dearum. in honorem domus divinae.
I. J. in jure.
II. iterum. secundum. duo.
II. M. iteratus miles.
II. O. M. Jovi Optimo Maximo.
IIT. pro et. duplici *f loco E.*
II. V. duum vir.
II. V. D. D. duum viris dedicantibus.
II. VIR. duum vir. duum viri.
II. VIR. AUG. duum vir Augustalis.
II. VIRAL. duum viralis.
II. VIR. ALT. ET. QQ. duum vir altero et quinquennali.
II. VIR. CC. A. duum vir centuriandis agris.
II. VIR. COL. duum vir coloniae.
II. VIR. COL. DAC. SARMIZ. duum vir coloniae Daciae Sarmizgetusae.
II. VIR. D. S. P. duum vir de suo posuit.
II. VIR. J. D. duum vir jure dicundo.
II. VIR. J. D. QQ. duum vir jure dicundo quinquennalis.
II. VIR. MUNI. duum vir municipii.
II. VIRI. PP. duum viri postiche.
II. VIR. QUIN. COL. JUL. HISPELL. duum vir quinquennalis coloniae Juliae Hispellae.
II. VIR. QQ. Q. R. P. O. PEC. ALIMENT. duum viro quinquennali quinquaginta reipublicae operum pecuniae alimentariae.
II. VIR. TUDER. duum vir Tuderti.
IIX. octo.

IIIX. duo de viginti, decem et octo.
III. COS. tertium consul.
III. KAL. SEXT. tertio kalendas Sextilis.
III. N. JUN. tertio nonas Junii.
III. V. vel III. VIR. trium vir, trium viri.
III. VIR. AED. CER. trium vir ædilis Cerealis.
III. quarta, quartum, quatuor.
III. VIR. J. D. quatuor vir juri dicundo.
III. K. OCT. quarto kalendas Octobris.
III. RALICIS. quadrum viralicis.
III. V. quatuor vir.
III. V. quatuor viratus.
III. VIR. A. P. F. quatuor vir argento publico feriundo, *vel* auro.
III. VIREI. JOUR. DEIC. quatuor viri juri dicundo.
III. VIR. J. D. S. C. FERENTIN. quatuor vir juri dicundo senatus consulto Ferentinorum.
III. VIR. M. A. A. quatuor vir municipii Albæ Augustæ.
III. VIR. PR. J. D. ADL. AER. quatuor vir præfectus juridicundo adlectus ærario.
IIII. VIR. AUG. sextum vir Augustalis.
IIII. VIR. AED. POT. sevir ædilitiæ potestate.
IIII. VIR. QQ. ID. sevir quinquennalis juri dicundo.
I. L. illius liberta, *vel* libertus.
IL. illustris.
I. L. D. ipsius liberta dedit, *vel* libertus, ipse libens dedit.
I. L. F. illius liberta fecit, *vel* libertus.
J. L. H. jus liberorum habens.
I. L. P. ipse libens posuit, in loco publico, illius liberta posuit, *vel* libertus.
I. L. R. in loco religioso.
J. L. S. jussit locum sepulturæ.
J. M. Jovi magno, Iſidi magnæ, jussit monumentum.
IM. imago, immortalis, imperator, intercifus, *hoc est, dies*.
IM. CAES. imago Cæsaris.
I. M. CT. vel I. M. CTI. in mediâ civitate.
I. MD. in medio.
IM. I. decem millia.
IMM. immolavit, immortalis, immunis.
IMM. A. III. immunis annis quatuor.
IMM. II. HON. III. immunis iterum honoratus quartum.
IM. P. in pace.
IMP. impensâ, imperator, imperio.
IMP. A. vel IMP. AU. imperator augur, imperator Augustus.
IMP. A. X. imperator augur decemvir.
IMP. CAES. AUG. LUD. SEC. XV. S. F. imperatoris Cæsaris Augusti, ludæ sæculares, quindecim vir særis faciundis.
IMP. CAES. C. VIB. TREB. imperator Cæsar Caius Vibius Trebonianus.
IMP. CAES. DIVI. F. III. VIR. R. P. C. imperator Cæsar Divi filius trium vir reipublicæ constituendæ.
IMP. CAES. DOMITIAN. AUG. GERM. COS. XI. CENS. POT. P. in perator Cæsar Domitianus Augustus Germanicus consul undecimum censoriâ potestate perpetuus.
IMP. CAES. M. ANT. imperator Cæsar Marcus Antoninus.
IMP. CAES. M. CASS. LAT. imperator Cæsar Marcus Cassius Latinus.
IMP. CAES. P. LIC. imperator Cæsar Publius Licinius.
IMP. CAES. TRAJAN. HADRIAN. OPT. AUG. G. D. PARTH. imperator Cæsar Trajanus Hadrianus optimus augustus Germanicus Dacius Parthicus.
IMP. CAES. VESPAS. AUG. P. M. TR. P. P. P. imperator Cæsar Vespasianus Augustus pontifex maximus tribunitiâ potestate pater patriæ.
IMP. C. C. JUN. imperator Cæsar Cassius junior.
IMP. C. C. M. AUR. imperator Cæsar Caius Marcus Aurelius.
IMP. C. C. VAL. imperator Cæsar Caius Valerius.
IMP. C. GAL. VAL. imperator Cæsar Galerius Valerius.

IMP. C. L. DOM. imperator Cæsar Lucius Domitius.
IMP. C. M. A. imperator Cæsar Marcus Aurelius.
IMP. C. M. ANN. imperator Cæsar Marcus Annus.
IMP. C. MA. VAL. imperator Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Valerius.
IMP. C. M. AUR. imperator Cæsar Marcus Aurelius.
IMP. C. M. AUR. CL. imperator Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Claudius.
IMP. C. M. AUR. SEV. imperator Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Severus.
IMP. C. M. AUR. VAL. imperator Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Valerius.
IMP. C. M. CASS. LAT. imperator Cæsar Marcus Cassius Latinus.
IMP. C. M. CL. imperator Cæsar Marcus Claudius.
IMP. C. M. JUL. imperator Cæsar Marcus Julius.
IMP. C. M. OP. SEV. imperator Cæsar Marcus Opellius Severus.
IMP. C. M. Q. imperator Cæsar Mælius Quintus.
IMP. C. M. ACIL. imperator Cæsar Manius Acilius.
IMP. C. P. HEL. PERT. imperator Cæsar Publius Helvius Pertinax.
IMP. C. P. LIC. imperator Cæsar Publius Licinius.
IMP. C. P. VAL. LIC. imperator Cæsar Publius Valerius Licinius.
IMP. C. Q. NON. REGILIAN. imperator Cæsar Quintus Nonius Regilianus.
IMP. CS. imperator Cæsar.
IMP. CS. A. imperator Cæsar Augustus.
IMP. C. SEX. JUL. imperator Cæsar Sextus Julius.
IMP. D. F. P. P. imperator Divi filius pater patriæ.
IMPER. RECEPT. imperio recepto.
IMP. II. VII. VIR. EPUL. imperator secundum septem vir epulonum.
IMP. IP. imperio ipsarum.
IMP. L. AUR. VER. imperator Lucius Aurelius Verus.
IMP. N. imperator noster.
IMP. P. M. imperator pontifex maximus.
IMPP. imperatores.
IMPP. CAESS. DD. INVICTIS. imperatores Cæsares domini invictissimi.
IMP. POS. imperio posuit.
IMPPP. imperatores.
IMP. SER. SUL. imperator Servius Sulpitius.
IMP. SEX. DICT. PERP. imperator sextum dictator perpetuus.
IMP. T. AEL. CAES. HADR. imperator Titus Ælius Cæsar Hadrianus.
IMP. T. CAES. VESP. AUG. P. M. TR. P. P. P. imperator Titus Cæsar Vespasianus Augustus pontifex maximus tribunitiâ potestate pater patriæ.
IMP. TER. imperator tertium.
IMP. T. VESP. AUG. REST. imperator Titus Vespasianus Augustus restituit.
IMPUB. DULCISS. impubera dulcissima, impuber dulcissimus.
IMP. XII. ACT. imperator duodecimum Actiacus, *hoc est, Apollo*.
I. M. S. inferis manibus sacrum, Iſidi magnæ sacrum, Jovi magno sacrum, Junoni magnæ sacrum.
IM. S. impensâ suâ.
I. M. T. vel I. M. TPL. in medio templi.
IM. V. I. S. L. immolatâ victimâ Jovi sanctè litavit.
IN. inimicus, inscripsit, interea.
IN. AG. P. X. in agro pedes decem.
IN. AG. P. XV. IN. F. P. XXV. in agro pedes quindecim in fronte pedes vigintiquinque.
IN. A. P. III. IN. L. P. X. in agro pedes quatuor in latus pedes decem, *vel* in longum.
INCL. incola, inclitus.
IN. CONUB. in connubio.
IND. indictio, indictione.

IN. DM. in domino.
IN. E. L. F. E. in ejus locum factus est.
IN. F. in fronte.
INF. inferat.
IN. F. AER. PP. R. H-S. M. N. inferat ærario populi Romani fectertios mille numum.
IN. FA. P. VI. S. IN. AG. P. IX. S. in faciem pedes sex semis in agro pedes novem semis.
IN. F. IN. A. V. L. P. X. in fronte in agro versus longum pedes decem.
IN. FO. in foro, in fundo.
IN. FO. P. in foro posuit.
IN. F. P. in fronte pedes.
IN. F. P. LAT. in fronte pedes latum.
IN. F. P. VII. IN. AG. P. R. S. in fronte pedes septem in agro pedes retro semis, *seu* recti.
IN. F. P. V. S. in fronte pedes quinque semis.
IN. F. P. XIII. IN. AGR. P. XX. in fronte pedes tredecim in agro pedes viginti.
IN. FR. L. P. X. C. in fronte latum pedes decem cum triente.
IN. FR. P. RETR. P. in fronte pedes retro pedes.
IN. FR. P. XV. S. in fronte pedes quindecim semis.
IN. FR. P. XX. IN. AGR. P. XX. in fronte pedes viginti in agro pedes viginti.
IN. FR. P. XXXVII. S. in fronte pedes triginta septem semis.
IN. F. T. in Foro Trajani, *vel* Transitorio.
IN. H. in honorem.
IN. H. D. D. in honorem deorum, in honorem domus divinæ.
IN. H. D. D. AUGG. in honorem domorum Augustorum, *vel* domus divinæ.
IN. H. D. D. J. O. M. in honorem deorum dearum Jovi optimo maximo.
IN. H. H. in hoc honore.
IN. H. L. S. E. in hac lege scriptum est.
IN. HO. R. P. MART. TE. D. D. in honorem rei publicæ Marti templum dedicavit.
IN. H. S. in hoc sepulchro.
IN. H. T. SUNT. COM. OR. H. S. in hoc titulo sunt comprehensa ornamenta hujus sepulchri.
INL. inlustris.
INLL. PP. inlustris patricii.
INL. M. T. inlustris magnificentia tua.
IN. LOC. in loco.
IN. L. P. X. in latum pedes decem.
IN. LUC. D. D. VIA. CAMP. in luco deæ diæ Viâ Campanâ.
IN. MAG. M. E. in magistratu mortuus est.
IN. MAG. M. E. IN. E. L. F. E. in magistratu mortuus est in ejus locum factus est.
IN. MAG. OCCIS. E. in magistratu occisus est.
IN. M. M. E. in magistratu mortuus est.
IN. OMNIB. CASTISS. in omnibus castissima.
IN. P. IN. PA. vel IN. PE. in pace.
IN. P. D. NON. F. in potestatem deorum non fuisset.
IN. PROEL. OCCIS. E. in prælio occisus est.
IN. R. P. in republicâ.
IN. R. P. S. FUNC. in re publicâ suâ functus.
IN. S. in suis.
IN. SING. H. in singulos homines.
INSER. H. M. P. insperato hoc monumentum posuit.
IN. S. R. vel IN. SN. RO. in senatu Romano.
INT. initio, intercifus, *dies*.
INT. intus.
INTEG. FA. L. integræ famæ liberta.
INTERAMN. Interamna, Interamnates.
INT. URB. introitus urbis.
IN. TUT. NS. N. D. in tutelam nostri nominis dedit.
INV. AUG. invicto Augusto.
IN. V. I. S. inlustris vir infra scriptus.
J. O. ET. D. DQ. Jovi optimo et dīs deabusque.
J. O. M. C. Jovi optimo maximo conservatori.
J. O. M. D. Jovi optimo maximo dedicatum.
J. O. M. D. CON. Jovi optimo maximo cīs consentibus.
J. O. M. D. D. SAC. Jovi optimo maximo dīs deabus sacrum.

J. O. M. D. J. Jovis optimi⁹maximi divino jussu.

J. O. M. ET. GENIO. P. R. ET. VENA-
LIC. Jovi optimo maximo et genio populi Ro-
mani et Venaliorum.

J. O. M. H. AUG. Jovi optimo maximo ho-
nori Augusto.

J. O. M. IM. Jovi optimo maximo immor-
tali.

J. O. M. J. R. Jovi optimo maximo Junoni
reginæ.

J. O. M. SACR. VOT. P. SUSC. PRO.
SAL. ET. REC. Jovi optimo maximo sacrum
vota publica suscepta pro salute et reditu.

J. O. M. S. P. Q. R. V. S. P. R. S. IMP. CAES.
QUOD. PER. EU. R. P. IN. AMP. ATQ.
TRAN. S. E. Jovi optimo maximo senatus po-
pulus que Romanus votis susceptis pro salute im-
peratoris Cæsaris quod per eum respublica in am-
pliore atque tranquilliore statu est.

JOVI. AUGG. Jovi Augustorum.

JOVI. FULMIN. FULG. Jovi fulminatori
fulguratori.

JOVI. O. M. OB. C. S. Jovi optimo maxi-
mo ob cives servatos.

JOV. T. VICT. CONSER. DD. NN. AUG.
ET. CAES. Jovi tonanti victori conservatori
dominorum nostrorum Augusti et Cæsaris.

J. P. indulgentissimo patrono. innocentissimo
puero. in pace. jussit poni.

IP. A. imperator Augustus.

I. PCE. in pace.

IP. CS. imperator Cæsar.

J. P. N. M. Julia Paterna Narbonensis Mar-
tia, hoc est, colonia.

I. P. S. in pace sepultus. Jovi paganico sa-
crum.

I. Q. P. idemque probavit.

J. R. Jovi regi. Junoni reginæ. jure rogavit.

I. S. in senatu. in suis.

J. S. C. D. N. M. Q. E. D. D. judex sacra-
rum cognitionum devotus, numini majestatique
ejus dedicavit.

I. S. D. inferis sacrum dis.

ISDES. COS. iisdem consulibus.

I. S. F. ipse sibi fecit.

I. S. L. M. ipse solvit libens merito.

J. S. M. R. Juno sospita magna regina.

I. S. S. inferius scripta sunt.

ISTETIT. stetit.

I. S. V. P. impensâ suâ vivus posuit, seu vivi
posuere.

IT. iterum.

IT. item. inter. interdum.

ITA. interea.

I. T. C. intra tempus constitutum.

IT. COSS. iterum consulibus.

ITHM. item. H. pro E.

IT. P. inter pedes.

IT. P. VI. intus pedes sex.

J. V. justus vir.

IV. quatuor.

JUD. Judæa. judex. judicium.

JUD. CAP. Judæa capta.

JUD. EX. III. DEC. judex ex quartâ de-
curiâ.

JUD. SACR. COGNIT. judex sacrarum cog-
nitionum.

I. U. E. E. RP. F. S. V. C. ita ut eris è re-
publicâ fide suâ ve censuere.

JUG. jugali.

JUL. Julia. Julius.

JUL. ANTON. M. F. Julius Antonius Marci
filius.

JUL. AUG. MAT. CAES. Julio Augusta
mater Cæsarum.

JUL. P. AREL. Julia Pia Arelate.

JUN. Junia. Junius. Juno.

JUN. D. D. OV. N. II. junioribus dis dea-
bus opes numero duas, seu oves nefrendes duas.

JUNI. junior.

JUN. LUN. REG. SACR. Junoni Lucina
reginæ sacrum, vel lunæ.

JUNONIB. Junonibus.

JUNO. R. ET. MINER. SAC. Junoni re-
ginæ & Minervæ sacrum.

JURD. juridicus. jurisdictio.

JUR. DIC. jure dicundo.

JURID. PER. FLAM. ET. UMBR. juridi-
cus per Flaminiam et Umbriam.

JUR. REG. juridicus regionis.

J. V. T. TARRACON. Julia Victrix Ti-
rennica Tarraco.

JUV. vel JUVEN. juvenis.

JUVEN. M. juvenum moderator.

JUVEN. MED. juvenes Mediolanenses.

IXI. duodecies. nonus decimus.

IXIX. vel IXXI. duo de viginti.

IXT. L. juxta locum.

K.

K. Kæsa. Kæso. Kæso. Kaia. kalendæ. ka-
lumnia. kandidatus. kaput. kardo. ka-
rissima. karissimus. Kartago.

K. karissima. Kaia.

K. kalendæ. karissimi. kastra.

K. A. karissime ave.

KA. karissima. kastra.

KAD. P. S. Kadomi pecunia signata.

KA. F. J. karissimæ fieri jussit, vel karissimo.

K. AG. kalendæ Augusti.

KAL. JAN. kalendis Januariis.

K. APR. N. kalendis Aprilis nefastus.

KAR. karissima. karissimus. karus.

KARC. karcer.

KAR. C. Kartago civitas.

KARO. Kartago.

K. AUG. kalendæ Augusti.

K. B. M. karissimæ bene merenti, vel karis-
simo.

K. CON. O. karissimæ conjugii defunctæ.

K. D. kalendis Decembris. kapite diminutus.

K. FAB. AMBUST. Kæso Fabius Ambustus.

K. F. A. N. Kæsonis filius Auli nepos.

K. FR. kalendis Februarii.

K. J. kalendæ Januarii. Junii. Julii.

KI. karissimi.

K. JAN. F. kalendæ Januarii fastus.

KK. karissimi.

K. L. Kæsonis libertus. kaput legis.

K. DEC. kalendis Decembris.

K. L. III. kaput legis tertium.

KM. karissimus.

K. MAR. N. P. kalendæ Martii nefastus
primo.

K. N. Kæsonis nepos. kalendis Novembris.
karissime nobis.

K. N. B. karissime nobis bale, pro vale.

K. P. karissime parens.

K. P. R. kastra populi Romani.

K. PR. kohors prætoriana.

K. Q. kalendis Quintilis.

KR. karissimus.

KR. AM. N. karus amicus noster.

KR. C. Kartago civitas. karissima conjux, vel
karissimus.

KR. M. kara memoria.

K. S. kalendis Sextilis. karus suis.

KS. AM. N. karus amicus noster.

K. SEXT. kalendis Sextilis.

L.

L. Laribus. Latinus. latum. legavit. lex. le-
gio. libens. libera. liber. liberta. libertus.
libra. locavit. locum. locus. longum. lu-
bens. ludus. Lucius. Lucia. lustum. quinqu-
aginta. sesterius. assis.

7. legio. libertus.

7. libertus. Lucia.

L. A. libens animo.

LA. C. Latini coloni.

L. A. D. libens animo dedit. locus alteri datus.

L. ADQ. locus adquisitus.

L. AEL. Lucius Ælius.

L. AEL. AUR. COMM. AUG. P. FEL.
Lucius Ælius Aurelius Commodus Augustus
pius felix.

L. AFRA. Lucius Afranius.

L. AG. lex Agraria.

L. AIMLI. M. F. PP. Lucius Aimilius Marci
filius prætor.

L. AN. Lucius Anius.

L. ANICI. L. F. Lucius Anicius Lucii filius.

L. AP. ludi Apollinares.

LAR. lares. laurentinalia.

LAR. AUG. SAC. Laribus Augustis sacrum.
L. ARRUNTI. L. F. Lucius Arruntius Lucii
filius.

LAT. Latina. Latinus. latitudine. latum.

LAT. P. VIII. S. latum pedes octo semis.

L. AUREL. COM. AUG. P. FEL. Lucius
Aurelius Commodus Augustus pius felix.

LAUR. LAVIN. Lauro Lavinium.

LAUS. JUL. CORINT. aus Julia Corinthus.

L. AUTRON. P. F. Lucius Autronius Publii
filius.

L. B. liberta bona. libertus bonus.

LB. liberta. libertus.

L. BIB. Lucius B. bulus.

L. B. M. D. libens bene merito dicavit. locum
bene merenti dedit, vel libertæ, seu liberto.

L. B. M. F. liberto bene merenti fecit, seu
libertæ.

LB. S. libens solvit.

L. C. Latini cives. lege cavetur. libens cura-
vit. loco concessio. locus concessus.

L. CAECIL. L. F. C. N. PR. COS. Lucius
Cæcilius Lucii filius Caii nepos pro consul.

L. CAEL. Lucius Cælius.

L. CASSI. L. F. Q. N. Lucius Cassius Lucii
filius Quinti nepos.

L. C. C. C. locus datus decreto decurionum.

L. CIN. Lucius Cintius.

L. C. MEMMIES. GAL. Lucius Caius Mem-
miesi Galli.

L. C. L. Lucii conlibertus, vel conliberta.

L. COT. Lucius Cotta.

L. CUP. Lucius Cupiennius.

L. D. larum divinorum. libens dedit. libertus
dedit. locum dedit. locum dedicavit. locus datus.

L. D. A. B. M. libens dedit amico bene me-
renti.

LD. AP. F. ludos Apollinares fecit.

L. DD. locum dedere.

L. D. D. libens dono dedit. locus datus decreto.

L. D. D. D. locus datus decreto decurionum.

L. D. DD. libens dono dedit. libens dis dedi-
cavit.

L. D. D. D. locus datus decreto decurionum.

L. D. D. D. C. I. locus datus decreto decurio-
num colonie ipsius.

L. D. EX. D. D. locus datus ex decreto decu-
rionum.

L. D. D. IIIII. VIROR. locus datus decreto
sevirorum.

L. D. D. N. ARARIC. locus datus decreto
nautarum Araricorum.

L. DIV. locus divinus.

D. DOMIT. CN. F. CN. N. AENOBARB. Lu-
cius Domitius Cn ei filius Cnæi nepos Ænobarbus.

L. D. P. libertus domino posuit. locum dedit
publicè. locus datus publicè.

L. D. S. libens de suo.

L. D. S. C. locus datus sententiâ collegii. lo-
cum de suo constituit.

L. D. S. D. libens de suo dedit.

L. DVI. locus divinus.

LE. legio.

L. E. D. lege ejus damnatus. libens ei dedit.
locus ei datus.

LEG. legato. legatum. legatus. legavit. legio.

LEG. ADJ. P. F. Legio Adjutrix Pia Felix,
vel Fidelis.

LEG. AUGG. NN. legatus Augustorum no-
strorum.

LEG. AUG. LEG. XVI. F. F. legato Augu-
stali legionis decimæ sextæ Flavie Fidelis.

LEG. AUG. PR. PR. legatus Augusti pro
prætor.

LEG. GR. V. legatus gratitudinè quinquies.

LEG. I. ADJ. P. F. ANT. legio prima Ad-
jutrix Pia Felix Antoniana.

LEG. I. ADJ. VI. P. VI. F. legio prima Ad-
jutrix Sextum Pia Sextum Fidelis.

LEG. I. MINER. legio prima Minervia.

LEG. I. M. P. legio prima Minervia Pia.

LEG. II. ADJ. VI. P. VI. F. legio secunda
Adjutrix Sextum Pia Sextum Fidelis.

LEG. II. ITAL. P. F. legio secunda Italica
Pia Fidelis.

LEG. III. AUG. legio tertia Augusta.

LEG.

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LEG. II. ITAL. VI. P. VI. F. legio secunda Italica Sextum Pia Sextum Fidelis.
 LEG. II. P. P. F. F. A. legio secunda Parthica Pia Flavia Fidelis Augusta, seu Felix Fidelis Antonina.
 LEG. II. TR. FOR. legio secunda Trajana Fortis.
 LEG. III. ITAL. F. GORDIAN. legio tertia Italica Fidelis Gordiana.
 LEG. IIII. A. V. legio quarta Augusta Victoria.
 LEG. IIII. FL. FEL. legio quarta Flavia Felix.
 LEG. V. ALAUD. P. FEL. legio quinta Augusta Pia Felix.
 LEG. V. C. SEVI. legio quinta Caii Sevi.
 LEG. V. MAC. VII. P. VII. F. legio quinta Macedonia Septimum Pia Septimum Fidelis.
 LEG. V. MARC. legio quinta Marcia.
 LEG. V. M. P. legio quinta Macedonia Pia, seu Marcia.
 LEG. VI. CLAUD. P. F. legio sexta Claudia Pia Fidelis, seu Felix.
 LEG. VI. FERR. F. C. legio sexta Ferrea Fidelis Centenis.
 LEG. VII. CL. GEM. P. FIDEL. legio septima Claudia Gemina Pia Fidelis.
 LEG. VII. GEM. ANT. P. FEL. legio septima Gemina Antonina Pia Felix.
 LEG. VIII. AUG. P. F. legio octava Augusta Pia Fidelis, vel Felix.
 LEG. X. FR. ANT. legio decima Fretensis Antonina.
 LEG. X. G. A. C. legio decima Gemina Augusta Claudia.
 LEG. XI. CL. VI. P. VI. F. legio undecima Claudia Sextum Pia Sextum Fidelis, seu Felix.
 LEG. XII. FULM. legio duodecima Fulminatrix.
 LEG. XIII. G. A. legio decima tertia Gemina Augusta.
 LEG. XIII. GEM. MIL. legio decima tertia Gemina Miliaria, legionis decimae tertiae Geminae miles.
 LEG. XIII. GEM. MU. legio decima tertia Gemina Mutiana.
 LEG. XIII. G. IMP. C. C. legio decima tertia Gemina imperatoris Caii Caesaris.
 LEG. XIII. G. POET. ET. OLIM. legio decima tertia Gemina Pœtoviensium et Olimacentium.
 LEG. XIII. JUN. legio decima tertia Juniorum.
 LEG. XIII. GEM. SEV. legio decima quarta Gemina Severiana, seu Severi.
 LEG. XV. C. legionis decimae quintae centurio.
 LEG. XVI. FR. legio decima sexta Fretensis.
 LEG. XVIII. FIRM. legio decima octava Firmianorum.
 LEG. XX. BRITANNIC. legio vigesima Britannica.
 LEG. XXI. RAP. legio vigesima prima Rapacum.
 LEG. XXII. C. F. legio vigesima secunda Claudia Felix, vel Constantis Fidelis.
 LEG. XXII. PRIMIG. P. F. legio vigesima secunda Primigenia Pia Felix, vel Fidelis.
 LEG. XXIII. GEM. MART. VICTR. legio vigesima quarta Gemina Martia Victrix.
 LEG. XXX. U. V. legio trigesima Ulpia Victrix, vel Valens Victrix.
 LEG. PRIM. ITAL. VOLUNT. legio prima Italica Voluntariorum.
 LEG. PROV. GAL. NARB. legatus provinciae Galliae Narbonensis.
 LEG. S. S. legio supra scripta.
 LEIB. B. M. leiberto bene merenti.
 L. E. LI. M. C. S. libens et libens merito cum suis.
 L. EM. locus emptus.
 LEM. lemonia, hoc est, tribus. Lemuria, foeminae.
 LENT. MAR. COS. Lentula Marcellinus consul.
 LEP. Lepidus.
 L. ET. L. FEC. libertis & libertabus fecit.
 L. F. libens fecit, locum fecit, Lucii filius, iustum fecit.

L. FAB. L. F. HISP. Q. Lucius Fabius Lucii filius Hispaniae quaestor.
 L. F. A. N. Lucii filius Auli nepos.
 L. F. AP. N. Lucii filius Appii nepos.
 L. FARSULEI. Lucius Farsuleius.
 L. F. C. libens fieri curavit, libertis faciendum curavit, libertus fieri curavit, vel locum, aut lugens.
 L. F. C. N. Lucii filius Caii nepos.
 L. F. CN. N. Lucii filius Cnæi nepos.
 L. F. EGERI. N. Lucii filius Egerii nepos.
 L. F. F. O. M. M. D. S. libens fieri fecit omni meliori modo de suo.
 L. F. K. N. Lucii filius Kæsonis nepos.
 L. FLAC. P. F. Lucius Flaccus Publii filius.
 L. F. LG. P. PRUM. JUSSU. DD. liber felix legendus praesidibus provinciarum iussu domitorum.
 L. F. V. F. locum filii vivens fecit, vel lugens.
 L. F. VOL. N. Lucii filius Volusii nepos.
 L. F. VOLER. N. Lucii filius Voleronis nepos.
 L. FURI. CN. F. Lucius Furius Cnæi filius.
 LG. legatus, legavit, legio.
 L. GELL. Q. F. Lucius Gellius Quinti filius.
 L. H. libertus heres, locum hunc, locus heredum.
 L. H. D. libens hoc dedit, libertus heres dedit.
 L. H. F. C. libertus heres fieri curavit, locum hunc fieri curavit.
 L. H. L. D. libens hunc locum dedit, vel libertus, locus hic liber datus, lugens hunc locum dedit.
 L. J. lex Julia, locum instituit.
 LIB. liber, Liberalia, Liberi festum, liberalitas, liberta, libertus, liberti, libra.
 LIB. ANIM. VOT. libero animo votum.
 LIB. ARK. liberto Arkario.
 LIB. AUG. liberalitas Augusti.
 LIB. AUG. VII. liberalitas Augusti septima.
 LIB. B. liberta, liberti, libertabus.
 LIB. B. MER. FEC. E. M. liberta bene merenti fecit et mihi.
 LIB. COS. librarius consulis.
 LIBER. D. liberè dedit, vel donavit, seu dedicavit.
 LIBER. L. F. P. O. M. D. S. libertus libens fieri procuravit omni modo de suo.
 LIBER. ET. SER. FAM. CLAUD. libertus et servus familiae Claudiae.
 LIBERTIS. LIBERTAB. QUH. POSTH. RIS. QUH. libertis libertabus que posteris que, *h pro E.*
 LIB. ET. HER. libertus et heres.
 LIB. ET. HER. EX. TES. F. libertus et heres ex testamento fecit.
 LIB. LEG. librarius legionis.
 LIB. LIB. POST. EOR. libertis libertabus posteris eorum.
 LIB. LIB. P. Q. E. libertis libertabus posteris que eorum, vel ejus.
 LIB. LIBQ. POSTQ. EOR. libertis libertabusque posterisque eorum.
 L. B. N. H. T. S. libertus noster hunc titulum scripsit.
 LIB. OFF. libertus Offarius, libertus officinator.
 LIB. PUB. libertas publica.
 LIC. COR. SAL. Licinius Cornelius Saloninus.
 LICT. CUR. licitor curiatus.
 L. J. D. A. lex Julia de adulteriis.
 L. III. V. D. P. S. libertis tribus vivens de pecuniâ suâ, locus trium virorum decreto publicè sumptus.
 LINAR. linaria, linarius.
 L. ITI. Lucius Itius.
 L. JUL. L. F. SEX. N. Lucius Julius Lucii filius Sexti nepos.
 L. JU. REP. lex Julia repetundarum.
 L. K. iustum kapitolinam.
 L. L. Laurentium Lavinatum, libens libens, libentissimè, libertis libertabus, Lucii liberta, vel libertus.
 LL. libentissimè, liberti, dupondius, numus est libralis.
 L. LENT. C. MAR. COSS. Lucio Lentulo, Caio Marcio consulibus.

L. L. FA. Q. L. libertis libertabus familiis que libertorum.
 L. LICIN. L. F. CRASS. Lucius Licinius Lucii filius Crassus.
 L. L. L. Luciorum liberta, vel libertus.
 L. L. L. L. J. E. Lucius, duorum, Luciorum libertus iussu ejus.
 L. L. L. M. M. libertis libertabus locum monumenti mandavit.
 L. L. L. P. O. M. S. liberis libertis libertabus posteris omnibus monumento scriptorum.
 L. L. M. A. A. M. vel L. L. M. M. libentissimè meritò.
 L. L. P. libentissimè posuit, libertis libertabus posuit.
 L. L. P. E. libertis libertabus posteris eorum.
 L. L. P. Q. libertis libertabus posteris que.
 L. L. P. S. libertis libertabus posteris suis.
 L. L. Q. E. libertis libertabus que eorum, vel ejus.
 L. L. Q. F. libertis libertabus que fecit.
 L. L. Q. S. P. Q. S. libertis libertabus que suis posteris que suorum.
 L. L. S. libertis libertabus suis.
 LLS. sestertius.
 L. L. S. S. libertis libertabus supra scriptis.
 L. LUCUL. EX. S. C. Lucius Lucullus ex senatus consulto.
 L. L. V. S. L. M. libentissimè voto suscepto libero munere.
 L. M. legavit memoriam, vel monumentum, libens merito, libero munere, locus monumenti.
 L. MANL. A. F. Lucius Manlius Auli filius.
 L. MANLI. ACID. Lucius Manlius Acidinus.
 L. M. D. libens merito dedit, vel dicavit, libertus monumentum dedit, seu liberto, locum monumenti dedit.
 L. M. E. locum monumenti elegit.
 L. MEMMI. Lucius Memmius.
 L. METEL. L. F. C. N. Lucius Metellus Lucii filius Caii nepos.
 L. M. P. libens meritò posuit, locum monumenti posuit.
 L. M. S. libens meritò solvit, locus monumenti sibi.
 L. M. T. F. J. locum monumenti testamento fieri iussit.
 L. M. V. C. locum monumenti vivens curavit.
 L. MUMMI. L. F. Lucius Mummius Lucii filius.
 L. M. V. S. libens meritò votum solvit, locum monumenti vivens sibi.
 L. M. XXII. P. VIC. legio Minervia vigesima secunda Pia Victrix.
 L. N. Latini nominis, librarius notarius, Lucii nepos.
 L. NER. Lucius Nerius.
 L. O. libertis omnibus.
 LOC. SS. locus supra scriptus, loca supra scripta.
 LOC. D. EX. D. D. locus datus ex decreto decurionum.
 LOC. H. S. C. P. S. locum hunc sepulturae constituit proprio sumptu, locum hunc sibi, constituit pecuniâ suâ.
 LOC. I. locum instituit.
 LOC. MON. locus monumenti.
 LOC. MON. DED. locum monumenti dedit.
 LOC. SEPUL. locus sepulturae.
 L. O. D. D. D. Q. locum ollarum duarum dedit donavit que, libertis omnibus dedit donavit dedicavit que.
 L. OL. D. liberta ollam dedit, vel libertus.
 LONG. P. VII. LAT. P. III. longum pedes septem latum pedes tres.
 L. OPEIM. Lucius Opeimius.
 LOUM. locum.
 L. P. libens posuit, libertus posui, loco privato, loco publico.
 LP. libripens.
 LP. lapis.
 L. PAPI. Lucius Papius.
 L. P. C. D. D. D. locus publicè concessus datus decreto decurionum.
 L. P. C. R. Latini prisca cives Romani, libens pontendum curavit requietorium.
 L. P.

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L. P. C. S. locum ponendum curavit sibi.
 L. P. D. locus publicè datus.
 L. P. D. D. locus publicè dono datus. locus publico decreto datus.
 L. P. D. D. D. locus publicè datus decreto decurionum.
 L. P. F. F. locum publicè fieri fecit. libertus patrono fieri fecit.
 L. P. F. F. V. A. VI. iugens pater filio fecit vixit annos sex.
 L. PL. locus publicus.
 L. PLAET. CAEST. Lucius Plætorius Cæstianus.
 L. PLANC. PR. URB. Lucius Plancus prætor urbis.
 L. PL. DD. N. locus publicè dedicatus numini.
 L. PORCI. LI. Lucius Porcius Licinius.
 L. POST. A. F. Lucius Posthumius Auli filius.
 L. POST. SP. F. L. N. ALBIN. Lucius Posthumius Spuri filius Lucii nepos Albinus.
 L. PR. loco privato.
 L. PR. C. R. Latini præci cives Romani.
 L. P. S. locum posuit sibi.
 L. Q. ET. LIB. libertis que et libertabus.
 L. Q. Q. libertus quinquennalis.
 L. Q. S. locus qui supra.
 L. R. lege rogatur. locavit requietorium. locus religiosus.
 L. RUBRI. DOSSEN. Lucius Rubrius Dossenus.
 L. RUSTI. Lucius Rustius.
 L. S. laribus sacrum. libens solvit. locus sepulturæ.
 L. S. A. libens solvit animo.
 L. SAB. PROC. D. D. Lucius Sabinus Proculus dono dedit.
 L. SAUF. Lucius Saufeius.
 L. SC. locus sacer.
 L. S. D. laribus sacrum dedit. locum sibi dedit. locum sepulturæ dedit.
 L. SEP. Lucius Septimius.
 L. SEMP. ATRATIN. Lucius Sempronius Atratinus.
 L. SENT. C. F. Lucius Sentius Cati filius.
 L. S. M. C. locum sibi monumento cepit. locum sibi monumenti constituit, vel curavit.
 L. S. M. C. P. locum sibi monumenti curavit ponendum.
 L. S. P. liberis suis posuit libens suâ pecuniâ.
 L. S. PAL. loca sacra palatii.
 L. S. S. libertis supra scriptis. locum sibi sepulturæ.
 L. S. S. C. locum sibi sepulturæ constituit.
 L. SUR. Lucius Sura.
 L. T. legavit testamento, vel titulum.
 L. TARI. Lucius Tarius.
 L. T. F. J. libens titulum fieri iussit, vel libertis. locum testamento fieri iussit.
 L. T. F. M. libens titulum fieri mandavit, vel libertus. locum testamento fieri mandavit.
 L. TORQUAT. III. VIR. Lucius Torquatus trium vir.
 L. V. libens vovit.
 L. V. ludus. ludos. quinquaginta quinque.
 L. VAL. RU. TR. PL. Lucius Valerius Rufus tribunus plebis.
 LUCAR. Lucaria.
 LUCR. Lucretia. Lucretius.
 LUD. ludi. ludus.
 LUD. AP. vel LUD. APOLLIN. ludi Apollinares.
 LUD. CIR. ludi Circenses.
 LUD. MART. IN. CIRC. ludi Marti in Circo.
 LUD. PLEB. IN. CIRC. ludi plebei in Circo.
 LUD. VICT. ludi victoriæ.
 L. VETURI. Lucius Veturius.
 LUG. P. S. Lugduni pecunia signata.
 L. VIII. lustrum octavum.
 L. VINICI. Lucius Vinicius.
 L. V. L. F. legio quinta libens fecit.
 L. VOC. lex Voconia.
 LUPER. N. P. Lupercalia nefastus primò.
 LU. P. F. ludos publicos fecit.
 L. V. S. libens votum solvit, locum viya sibi, seu vivens.

LUSTR. FEC. lustrum fecit.
 LUSTR. MISS. lustrum missum.
 L. XX. N. P. sextertis viginti numum pendit.
M. Maceria. magister. magistratus. magnus. manibus. Marca. Marcus. marmoreus. Marti. mater. maximus. memor. memoria. menses. meus. miles. militavit. militia. mille. missio. missione. missus. moneta. monumentum. mortuus. mulier.
 M. Marca. mulier.
 M. mille.
 M'. vel M. Manius.
 MA. Masilia.
 M. A. A. municipium Albæ Augustæ.
 M. ABURI. GEM. Marcus Aburius Geminus.
 MAC. AUG. macellum Augusti.
 MACH. F. P. machinarii fori piscarii.
 M'. ACILI. M'. F. C. N. Manius Acilius Manii filius Cati nepos.
 MAE. vel MAEC. Mæcia, hoc est, tribus.
 M. AEMIL. LEPID. III. VIR. Marcus Æmilii Lepidus trium vir.
 MAG. magister. magistratus.
 MAG. D. D. magister domus divinæ.
 MAG. EQ. magister equitum.
 MAG. ET. DECU. magister et decurio.
 MAGG. SEPIN. magistri Sepinatium.
 MAG. JU. magister juvenum.
 MAG. MUN. RAVEN. magister municipii Ravennatis.
 MAGN. PROCOS. magnus proconsul.
 MAG. QUIN. magister quinquennalis.
 M. A. G. S. memor animo grato solvit.
 MAG. VIC. magister vici. magistri vicorum.
 MAG. X. VIR. magister decem vir.
 MAJ. major.
 M. AIMIL. M. F. Marcus Aimilius Marci filius.
 MALAC. Malacitanus.
 MAM. F. MAM. N. Mamercii filius Mamercii nepos.
 MAN. manibus.
 MANG. mango.
 MAN. IRAT. H. manes iratos habeat.
 M. ANT. IMP. AUG. III. VIR. R. P. C. Marcus Antonius imperator augur trium vir rei publicæ constituendæ.
 M'. AQUIL. M'. F. M'. N. Manius Aquilius Manii filius Manii nepos.
 MAR. maritus. marmoreum.
 MARC. AUG. Mercurio Augusto.
 MAR. FEC. maritus fecit.
 MARIF. OP. FAC. CUR. marito optimo faciendum curavit.
 MAR. OLL. D. marito ollam dedit.
 MART. Marti. Martia, legio scilicet. Martius. Martii.
 MART. CAR. MONET. Martii Carnæ monetæ.
 MART. PAC. Marti Pacifero.
 MART. ULTO. Marti Ultori.
 MARTUS. maritus.
 MAR. ULT. Mars ultor.
 MAT. AUGG. MAT. SEN. MAT. PAT. mater Augustorum mater senatû. mater patriæ.
 M. ATILI. A. F. CALATIN. Marcus Atilius Auli filius Calatinus.
 MAT. MAT. mater matuta.
 MAT. P. FEC. ET. S. ET. S. P. Q. E. mater piissima fecit et sibi et suis posteris que eorum.
 MATR. matralia.
 MAT. SS. mater suprâ scriptorum.
 M. AUR. M. F. FAB. Marcus Aurelius Marci filius Fabia.
 MAX. maxima. maximus.
 MAX. CS. Maximus Cæsar.
 MAX. POT. maximus pontifex.
 MAXX. Maximi.
 M. B. memoriæ bonæ. merenti bene. mulier bona. municipium Bergomatium.
 M. B. mulier bona.
 M. BARBAT. Q. P. Marcus Barbatas quaestor prætor.
 M. BAEBI. Q. F. TAMPIL. Marcus Baebius Quinti filius Tampilus.

M. B. M. marito bene merenti, vel matri.
 M. B. M. F. marito bene merenti fecit, vel matri.
 M. C. memoriæ causâ. monumentum constituit, vel curavit.
 M. C. mille centum.
 M. CAECIL. Q. F. Q. N. Marcus Cæcilius Quinti filius Quinti nepos.
 M. CAL. J. municipium Calagurris Julia.
 M. C. D. memoriæ causâ dedit, vel donatum.
 M. C. F. memoriæ causâ factum, vel fecit. monumentum curavit faciendum.
 M. CIP. M. F. Marcus Cippius Marci filius.
 M. CL. Marci conlibertus, vel conliberta.
 M. CLAUD. M. F. MARCEL. Marcus Claudius Marci filius Marcellus.
 M. C. T. monumentum curavit testamento.
 M. C. V. monumentum curavit vivens.
 M. D. manu divinâ. merenti dedit. militum Dacorum. monumentum dedit, vel dedicavit.
 MD. mandatum. mille quingenti.
 M. D. D. monumentum dono dedit. merenti dono dedit, vel dedicavit.
 M. DIG. memoriâ dignus.
 M. D. M. magnæ deum matri. merenti dedit monumentum.
 M. D. M. I. magnæ deum matri Idææ, vel Ildi.
 M. D. M. ID. magnæ deum matri Idææ.
 M. D. M. SACR. magnæ deum matri sacrum.
 M. D. O. marito dedit ollam.
 M. D. SUO. FEC. monumentum de suo fecit.
 M. E. memoriam erexit, vel monumentum. mortuus est.
 ME. menses. mecum.
 MECU. mecum.
 MEDIC. COH. VI. PR. medicus cohortis sextæ prætorie.
 MED. OCULAR. medicus oculus.
 MEDITR. meditalia.
 M. EGEN. Marcus Egnatius.
 M. E. M. municeps ejus municipii, vel municeps.
 M. E. M. D. D. E. municipibus ejus municipii dare damnas esto.
 MEN. vel MENEN. Menenia, tribus, scilicet.
 MENS. mensa. mensis. mentes. mentibus.
 MENSES. UNDECI. DIES. DODICI. menses undecim dies duodecim.
 M. EQ. magister equitum.
 MER. vel MERC. mercator. Mercurius.
 MERCUR. AUG. SACR. Mercurio Augusto sacrum.
 MERCURIS. Mercurii, hoc est, dies.
 MERETI. merenti.
 MERK. mercatus. Mercurialia.
 MERK. D. Merkedonius dies, idem ac Mercedinus.
 MERU. AN. XXXVIII. meruit annis triginta novem.
 MES. mensis. menses.
 M. ET. Q. L. Marci et Cati liberta.
 MEVAN. NAT. Mevania natus.
 ME. V. D. XX. mecum vixit dies viginti.
 M. F. Marci filius. monumentum fecit. m'. ter filio.
 M. FABI. C. F. Marcus Fabius Cati filius.
 M. F. A. N. Marci filius Auli nepos.
 M'. F. A. N. Manii filius Auli nepos.
 M. F. C. memoriam fieri curavit. merenti faciendum curavit. monumentum fieri curavit.
 M. F. C. N. Marci filius Cati nepos.
 M. F. ET. REST. memoriam fecit et restituit.
 M. F. J. monumentum fieri iussit.
 M. F. K. N. Marci filius Kælonis nepos.
 M'. F. K. N. Manii filius Kælonis nepos.
 M. F. L. monumentum fieri legavit.
 M. F. L. N. Marci filius Lucii nepos.
 M'. F. L. N. Manii filius Lucii nepos.
 M'. FONTEJ. Manius Fonteius.
 M. FOURI. L. F. Marcus Furius Lucii filius.
 M. F. P. monumentum fieri procuravit, vel fecit publicè.
 M. F. P. N. Marci filius Publii nepos.
 M'. F. P. N. Manii filius Publii nepos.
 M. FUL. Q. F. FLAC. Marcus Fulvius Quinti filius Flaccus.
 M. FULVI.

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M. FULVI. M. F. Marcus Fulvius Marci filius.
 MG. magis. magister.
 M. GEL. Marcus Gellius.
 M. G. L. Q. memor gratis libertatis quaesitæ.
 MG. M. magister militum.
 MG. MN. magister municipii.
 M. H. monumentum hoc. mulier honesta.
 M. H. AD. H. N. T. monumentum hoc ad heredes non transit.
 M. H. E. mihi heres esto.
 M. HEL. Marcus Helvius.
 M. H. EX. T. H. N. S. monumentum hoc ex testamento heredes non sequantur.
 M. H. F. C. monumentum heres fieri curavit.
 monumentum hoc faciendum curavit.
 M. H. H. S. monumentum hoc heres sequitur.
 M. H. H. N. S. monumentum hoc heres non sequitur.
 M. H. N. S. monumentum heres non sequitur.
 M. H. P. monumentum heres posuit. memoriam hanc posuit.
 M. H. S. F. monumentum hoc sibi fecit.
 M. H. S. M. monumentum hoc sibi mandavit.
 M. I. matri Idææ, *vel* Isidi. maximo Jovi. militiæ jus. monumentum iussit.
 MI. militavit.
 M. J. F. PETIT. militiæ jus filiis petitori.
 MII. CUM. mecum, *duplici I pro E*.
 MII. S. menses. mensibus.
 MII. S. VII. DIIB. XI. mensibus septem diebus undecim.
 MIL. miles. militavit.
 MIL. AL. miles alæ. miles alarius.
 MIL. CL. PR. RA. miles classis prætoriæ Ravennatis.
 MIL. COH. miles cohortis.
 MIL. COH. X. JU. URB. miles cohortis decimæ juvenum urbanorum.
 MIL. DUPL. miles duplarius, *vel* duplicarius.
 MIL. IN. COH. militavit in cohorte.
 MILIT. militari. militavit. milites.
 MILITAVET. *pro* militavit.
 MIL. CL. PR. MIS. militi classis prætoriæ Misenatis.
 MIL. K. PR. milites cohortis prætoriæ.
 MIL. LEG. miles legionis.
 MIL. LEG. S. S. miles legionis supra scriptæ.
 MIL. SS. miles supra scriptus.
 MIN. Minerva. Minucia, *hoc est, tribus*.
 MINER. FAU. F. Minervæ faulrici.
 MINER. P. F. Minervæ Pix Felicis, *hoc est, legionis*.
 MIRO. Mirobrigenis.
 MIS. *vel* MISS. missus. missione.
 M. JUVENI. T. F. T. N. Manius Juventius Titi filius Titi nepos.
 M. K. moneta Karnutenis.
 M. L. Marci libertus. merito libens. miles legionis. monumento legavit.
 M. L. Manii libertus.
 ML. malum.
 M. L. D. merito libens dedit. monumenti locum dedit.
 M. L. D. D. merito libens dedicavit, *vel* dono dedit. monumenti locum dono dedit.
 M. L. D. D. D. monumenti locus datus decreto decurionum.
 M. LEPID. M. F. Marcus Lepidus Marci filius.
 M. LEP. T. STAT. COSS. Marco Lepido Tito Statio consulibus.
 M. LOLLI. M. F. Marcus Lollius Marci filius.
 ML. PR. miles prætorianus.
 MLS. miles.
 MLT. *vel* MLTS. milites.
 M. M. magnæ matri. meritis memoria. municipium Mediolanense.
 MM. memoria. meritissimo.
 M. MARCEL. M. F. M. N. Marcus Marcellus Marci filius Marci nepos.
 M. MAX. M. F. Manius Maximus Marci filius.
 M. M. ET. 3. L. Marcorum, *duorum*, et Caiæ libertus.

M. M. F. marito monumentum fecit, *vel* matri, *seu* merenti, monumentum fecit.
 M. M. HONOR. meritis memoriae honoratus.
 M. MIL. magister militum.
 M. MINAT. SABIN. PR. Q. Marcus Minatius Sabinus pro quaestor.
 M. MINUC. P. F. Q. N. Marcus Minucius Publii filius Quinti nepos.
 M. M. L. Marcorum libertus, *duorum, scilicet*.
 MM. L. memoriae loco.
 M. M. M. L. Marcorum libertus, *hoc est, trium*.
 M. M. P. marito monumentum posuit, *vel* matri, *seu* merenti, monumentum posuit.
 M. M. S. S. V. memoriae suorum vivens.
 M. M. T. F. marito merens titulum fecit, *vel* matri, *aut* monumentum memoriam titulum fecit, *seu* meritissimo.
 M. N. Marci nepos. meo nomine. millia nummum.
 M. N. Manii nepos.
 MNT. moneta.
 M. O. matri optimæ. marito optimo.
 MON. moneta. monumentum.
 MONET. Moneta, *Juno, scilicet*.
 MON. H. M. N. S. monumentum heres meus non sequitur.
 MONIM. monimentum.
 M. O. P. marito obsequens posuit.
 M. OPEIM. Marcus Opeimius.
 MORT. mortua. mortuus.
 M. OST. P. moneta Ostiæ percussa.
 M. P. Mauro Pulo, *de coloribus equorum*, memoriam posuit. mille passus. monumentum posuit, *vel* procuravit.
 M. P. mulier pessima.
 M. P. C. memoriam poni curavit. monumentum ponendum curavit.
 M. PLAETOR. CAEST. Marcus Plætorius Cæstianus.
 M. POPILI. M. F. Marcus Popilius Marci filius.
 M. POS. memoriam posuit, *vel* monumentum.
 M. P. V. millia passuum quinque. monumentum posuit vivens, *vel* memoriam.
 M. PUER. DOM. AUG. magister puerorum domus Augustæ.
 M. R. Mauro Rufo, *de coloribus equorum*, municipium Ravennas, *vel* Ravennatum.
 MR. CON. B. M. P. maritus conjugii bene merenti posuit.
 M. S. manibus sacrum. meritò solvit. Misia superior. municipi suo.
 M. S. majestati. mensis.
 Ms. menses.
 M. SAC. AUGG. ET. CAESS. NN. moneta sacra Augustorum et Cæsarum nostrorum.
 M. S. C. monumentum sibi constituit.
 M. S. D. municipi suo dedit.
 M. S. D. D. principes sui decreto decurionum. municipibus suis dono dedit.
 M. SILA. Marcus Silanus.
 M. S. P. memoriae suæ posuit. monumentum sibi posuit, *vel* suâ pecuniâ.
 M. S. S. E. H. N. S. monumentum sive sepulchrum exterum heredem non sequitur, *vel* monumentum supra scriptum.
 M. S. S. H. N. S. monumentum sive sepulchrum heredem non sequitur, *vel* monumentum supra scriptum.
 M. TREBO. Marcus Trebonius.
 M. U. manibus universis.
 MU. municipium.
 M. VAR. Marcus Vargunteius.
 MU. CAL. municipium Calagurris. municipium Calagurritanum.
 MU. E. M. municeps ejus municipii.
 MUL. B. mulier bona.
 MUN. munere. municeps. municipium.
 MUN. AUG. GAD. municipium Augustum Gaditanum.
 MUN. EBOR. municipium Eborense. municeps Eborenses.
 MUNICIBUS. municipibus.
 MUNICIPI. AMMAI, municipium Ammai-tanum.
 MUNN. municipes.

MUNP. municipops. municipium.
 MU. TUR. municipium Turiafo.
 N.
 N. Nam. natione. natus. nefastus. dies. nefrendes. nepos. Neptunus. nigro. nomen. nonæ. noster. Numerarius. numerater.
 Numeria. Numerius. numerus. nummus.
 N. nepos. noster. numero. nummum.
 NA. natus. natione.
 NAR. Narbonensis.
 NAT. Natta, *rognumen*. natione. natus.
 NAT. ALEX. natione Alexandrinus.
 NAV. navis. navicularius. nauta.
 N. B. nigro badio, *de coloribus equorum*, numeravit bivus, *hoc est*, vivus.
 NB. nobilis. nobis.
 NB. nobis.
 NB. G. nobili genere.
 NBL. nobilis.
 N. C. nobilis Cæsar, *vel* nobilissimus.
 N. C. A. P. R. nobis concessum à populo Romano.
 N. C. M. M. Numerius Caius Marci, *duo*.
 N. D. numini dedicatum.
 N. D. D. numini dono dedit, *vel* dedicavit.
 N. D. F. E. ne de familiâ exeat.
 NEG. *vel* NEGOT. negotiator.
 NEP. nepos. neptis. Neptunalia. Neptunus.
 NEP. S. *vel* NEP. SAC. Neptuno sacra.
 NER. Nero. Nerva.
 NERI. Q. URB. Nerius quaestor urbanus.
 NES. C. Neicanensis.
 N. F. Numerii filius.
 N. F. nefastus dies.
 N. FABI. C. F. Numerius Fabius Caji filius.
 N. F. A. N. Numerii filius Auli nepos.
 N. F. A. N. nobili familiâ natus.
 N. F. AP. N. Numerii filius Appii nepos.
 N. F. VOP. N. Numerii filius Vopisci nepos.
 N. G. N. nobili genere natus.
 N. H. V. N. AUG. nuncupavit hoc votum numini Augusto.
 N. I. nomine ipsius. numinis jussu.
 N. I. D. nomine ipsius dedit. numinis jussu dedicavit.
 NIMF. SACR. nimis sacrum.
 N. J. O. T. numini Jovis optimi tonantis.
 N. K. nigro kælio, *de coloribus equorum*.
 N. L. non liquet. Numerii libertus.
 N. L. M. F. ET. TU. nobis locum monumentum fecit et tumulum, *vel* nostrum, *aut* novum.
 N. L. N. nobili loco natus.
 N. LON. P. X. non longè pedes decem.
 N. L. P. H. DD. noster locus publicè hic dedicatus, *vel* nobis.
 N. M. N. S. novum monumentum nomine suo.
 N. M. Q. E. D. numini majestatique ejus devotissimus.
 N. N. Numerii nepos. Numerii *duo*.
 N. N. AUGG. IMPP. nostri Augusti imperatores.
 NNR. nostrorum.
 NOB. nobilis. nobili.
 NOBB. nobiles.
 NOB. C. nobilis Cæsar.
 NOB. F. N. nobili familiâ natus.
 NOB. G. N. nobili genere natus.
 NOB. P. nobilis puer.
 NOBR. Novembris.
 NON. TRAS. H. L. non transillas hunc locum.
 NOR. nostrorum.
 NOS. noster.
 NP. nefastus dies.
 N. P. nefastus primo. nomine proprio.
 N. P. C. nomine proprio curavit.
 NO. namque.
 N. R. natione Romanus. Nigro Rufo.
 NR. Nero.
 NR. CL. Nero Claudius.
 N. S. nomine suo. non sequitur. novum sepulchrum. Numerii servus.
 N. S. non sequitur.
 NS. noster.

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Ns. Numerius, numerus.
N. S. H. M. non sequitur heredes monumen-
tum.
N. T. numen tutelare, novum tumulum.
N. T. M. numini tutelari municipii.
N. V. numero quinque.
N. U. FIL. nostræ urbis filio.
N. V. N. D. N. P. O. neque vendetur neque
donabitur neque pignori obligabitur.
N. V. H. INF. S. neminem volumus hoc in-
ferri sepulchro.

O.

O. Officium, olla, omnis, optimus, optio.
O. ordo, ostendit.
O. omne, oportet.
ŌA. omnia.
O. AN. mortuus annorum.
OB. obiit, obryzum.
OB. obediens.
OB. HON. AUGUR. ob honorem auguratus.
OB. HON. II. VIR. ob honorem duum vi-
ratûs.
OB. M. E. ob merita ejus.
OB. MER. DEDER. ob merita dederunt.
OB. M. P. ET. C. ob merita pietatis et con-
cordiæ.
OB. R. B. G. S. P. Q. R. ob res bene gestas
senatus populus que Romanus.
OB. SISC. obryzum Siciæ.
O. C. ordo clarissimus.
OC. vel OCCIS. occisus.
OCR. vel OCRIC. Oriculana, tribus.
O. C. S. ob cives servatos.
OCT. Octavianus, Octavo, October.
OCUL. CAR. VERG. Oculius Carisius Ver-
gilius.
OD. ordo.
O. D. S. M. optimè de se merito.
O. E. B. Q. C. ossa ejus bene quiescant con-
dita.
OF. vel OFF. officinarius, officinator.
OFFIC. MON. officinator monetæ.
O. F. N. D. opus fecit numini devotus, omni
fide numini dedicat.
C. H. IN. R. F. F. omnibus honoribus in re-
publicâ suâ functus.
O. H. S. S. ossa hîc sita sunt.
O. L. ollam legit, vel locavit.
OL. olla.
OL. D. D. ollam dono dedit.
OL. D. D. Q. ollam dedit dedicavit que.
O. LEG. optimo legionis.
O. LIB. LIB. omnibus libertis libertabus.
OL. III. ollæ tres.
O. L. O. C. opere locato opere conducto.
O. M. optimè merito, optimo maximo.
OM. omnes, omnibus.
O. M. D. S. optimè merito de se.
OMNIB. H. IN. RE. S. F. omnibus honori-
bus in republicâ suâ functus.
O. M. S. optimo maximo sacrum.
OMS. omnibus.
Ō. M. T. optimo maximo tonanti.
O. M. V. F. omnibus vivens fecit.
ŌNA. omnia.
O. N. F. AD. H. S. N. LX. MIL. D. F. D.
I. P. omnes nobis faciunt ad sestertios nummum
sexaginta mille decurionum fide dividendos in
publico.
O. O. ordo optimus.
OO. omnes, omnino.
ŌŌ. omnino.
ŌŌ. defunctis.
O. P. optimus princeps, optimus puer.
OP. oppidum, Opiter, oportet, optimus, opus.
ŌP. oppidum.
OP. opus.
O. P. D. olla publicè data.
OP. DOL. opus doliare, seu dolatum.
OP. EX. S. P. optimæ et sanctæ patronæ
optimo et sancto patrono.
OP. EX. FIG. opus ex figulinâ.
O. P. F. optimo patri fecit, vel patrono.
OPIC. opiconfiva.
OP. M. vel MAX. optimo maximo.
OPP. oppidum.
OP. PRIN. optimo principi.

OPT. oportet, optimus, optio.
OPT. P. vel OPT. PRIN. optimo principi.
OR. ordo, ornamentum, ornatus.
ORD. ordo.
ORD. DEC. ordo decurionum.
ORDO. BARC. ordo Barcionensium.
ORDO. ILLIBER. ordo Illiberitanorum.
ORDO. LACT. ordo Lactoratensium.
ORDO. NES. ordo Nescanensium.
ORDO. SPOL. CONLOC. ordo Spöletinorum
conlocavit.
ORD. RET. ordine retrogrado.
ORN. ornamentum, ornamenta.
OR. SEPT. ordo Septempedanorum.
OR. V. oris quinque.
OSS. vel OSSAR. ossarium.
OSSON. Ossonienfes.
OST. Ostia, ostium.
ŌT. defuncta, defunctus.
OTIM. optimæ.
O. V. optimo viro.
O. V. D. optimo viro dedit.
OUF. Oufentina, tribus.
OUF. MED. Oufentina Mediolano.
O. V. F. optimo viro fecit.

P.

P. Passus, pater, patria, pecunia, pedes, per-
petua, perpetuus, piissimus, pius, plebs.
pontifex, posuit, potestas, potestate, præses, præ-
tor, pridie, princeps, pro, provincia, publica,
publicè, publicus, Publia, Publius, puer.
P. primus.
PA. Papia, tribus, pater, patricius.
PA. DIG. patriciatus dignitas.
P. AEG. præfectus Ægypti, vel præses.
P. AEL. AUG. LIB. Publius Ælius Augusti
libertus.
P. AF. præfectus Africæ, vel præses.
PA. F. pater filio, patri filius.
P. A. F. A. postulo an fias auctor.
PAL. Palatina, tribus, Palitia, solemnitas.
PALAT. Palatina, tribus.
PALMYR. MAX. Palmyrenus Maximus.
PANT. pantomimus.
PAP. Papia, tribus.
PAPIR. Papiria, tribus.
PAR. parens, Parilia, quæ & Palilia, Parthicus.
PAR. AR. AD. Parthicus Arabicus Adiabe-
nicus.
PAR. B. M. F. H. P. M. parentibus bene me-
ritis filius hoc posuit monumentum.
PARETES. parentes.
PAR. FER. parentes fecerunt.
PAR. INF. P. parentes infelicissimi posuerunt.
PAR. MOER. FIL. MER. P. C. parens mœ-
rens filio merenti ponendum curavit.
PARTH. MAX. Parthicus maximus.
PAT. pater, patricius.
PAT. COL. patronus coloniæ.
PAT. E. pater ejus.
PAT. F. P. F. pater filio poni fecit, vel patri
filius.
PAT. OPT. F. ET. S. patri optimo fecit et
sibi.
PAT. PAT. pater patriæ.
PATR. patricius, patronus.
PATR. COL. ARIM. patronus coloniæ Ari-
minensis.
**PATR. COL. CUR. R. P. II. VIR. MUNI-
CIP. PROC. AUG. VIAE. OST. ET. CAMP.**
patronus coloniæ curator reipublicæ duum vir
municipii procurator Augustalis viæ Ostiæ et
Campaniæ.
PATRON. MUN. patronus municipii.
PATR. PERAG. CUR. patronus peragen-
dum curavit.
PATR. SIG. LIB. D. POSUER. pateram
signum Libero devoti posuerunt.
P. AUG. publicus augur.
PAUL. Paula, Paulus.
PBLC. publicus.
P. B. M. patri bene merenti, vel patrono, seu
posuit.
P. C. patres conscripti, patronus coloniæ, vel
collegii, seu corporis, ponendum curavit, præfe-
ctus corporis, publicè curavit.

P. C. post consulatum.
PC. procurator.
P. C. ET. S. AS. D. ponendum curavit et sub
asciâ dedicavit.
P. C. ET. S. ASC. DDC. ponendum curave-
runt et sub asciâ dedicaverunt.
P. CI. prætor Ciliciæ.
P. C. L. Publius Cornelius Licinus.
P. CL. Publii conlibertus.
CL. R. præfectus classis Ravennatis.
P. C. N. posuerunt communî nomine.
P. COS. post consulatum.
P. C. O. S. V. T. I. ponendum curavit ossu-
arium sibi vivens testamento institutum.
PC. PRAEF. vel IC. PRT. præfectus præ-
torio.
P. C. R. ponendum curavit requietorium.
P. CREPUS. Publius Crepusius.
P. D. patriciatus dignitas, publicè dedit.
P. D. D. publicè dedicatum, posito decreto
decurionum.
P. D. S. proposita data scripta, posuit de suo.
P. D. S. M. posuit de suo monumentum, pub-
licè dedit sibi monumentum.
PD. XL. pedes quadraginta.
P. E. posteris eorum, vel ejus, publicè erexit.
PED. pedes.
PED. CXVS. pedes centum quindecim semis.
PEDISQ. pedisequa, pedisequus.
PED. Q. BIN. pedes quadrati bini.
PEG. peregrinus.
PEQ. pecunia, pecunia.
P. EQ. M. publico equo meruit.
PER. perpetuus, permissu, peregrinus, Pertinax.
PER. AUG. permissu Augusti, perpetuus Au-
gustus.
PERM. permissu.
PERM. DIV. AUG. COL. ROM. permissu
divi Augusti colonia Romulea.
PERP. perpetua, perpetuus.
P. EX. R. post exactos reges.
P. F. pater filio, patri filius, pia fidelis, pia
felix, ponere fecit, præeunte filio, publicè fecit,
Publii filius.
PF. præfectus.
P. FALC. Q. F. Publius Falco Quinti filius.
P. F. A. N. Publii filius Auli nepos.
PF. ANN. præfectus annonæ.
PF. AUG. præfectus Augustalis.
P. F. AUG. Pius Felix Augustus.
P. FABR. præfectus fabrum.
P. F. D. pater filio dedit, patri filius dedit.
P. F. F. pater filio fecit, patri filius fecit.
P. F. J. publicè fieri iussit.
P. F. INV. AUG. O. M. S. Pio Felici invi-
cto Augusto optimo maximo sacrum.
P. F. M. patri filius mœrens, pater filio me-
renti.
P. FM. pater familiis.
P. F. M. N. Publii filius Manii nepos.
P. F. M. S. I. L. P. pater filio monumentum
suâ impensâ libens posuit, vel patri filius.
P. F. N. N. Publii filius Numerii nepos.
P. F. O. pater filio optimo, pio felici optimo.
PF. P. præfectus, prætorio.
PF. P. II. præfectus prætorio iterum.
P. F. P. Q. C. publicè fecit ponendum que
curavit.
P. FROMAN. publicæ felicitati Romanorum.
P. F. SEX. N. Publii filius Sexti nepos.
P. F. V. Pius Felix Victor.
PF. U. præfectus urbis.
PF. VIG. præfectus vigillum.
P. F. VOLER. N. Publii filius Voleronis nepos.
P. GAL. præfectus Galliarum, vel præses.
P. GALB. AE. CUR. Publius Galba ardilis
curulis.
P. GL. præfectus Galliarum.
P. H. positus hîc.
P. H. C. ponendum hîc curavit, prætor His-
paniæ citerioris, provincia Hispania citerior.
P. H. E. positus hîc est.
P. H. M. N. H. posteris hoc monumentum
non habeant, posuit hoc monumentum nomine
heredis.
P. J. princeps juventutis, poni iussit.

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PI. pius.
PIA. M. H. S. E. S. T. T. L. pia mater hinc sita est sit tibi terra levis.
P. J. A. V. P. U. D. prætorem judicem arbitrum ve postulo uti des.
PIC. Picenum. Picentes.
PIC. ANN. Picenum Annonarium.
PIC. URB. Picenum Urbicarium.
PIENT. vel PIENTISS. pientissima, pientissimus.
PIGMENTER. pigmentarius.
PIGNERIB. pignoriibus, *scilicet*,
P. II. S. L. pondo duatum semis librarum.
P. II. S. II. pondo duo semis et triente.
P. ILL. præfectus Ilyrii.
P. J. R. P. Q. J. S. populus jure rogavit populus que jure scivit.
P. J. R. P. Q. I. S. I. F. P. R. E. A. D. P. populus jure rogavit populus que jure scivit in foro pro rostris et ante diem pridie.
P. I. S. pia in suos. pius in suos. ponendum iussit sibi. publicâ impensâ sepultus.
PISAUR. PUBLIC. Pifaureses publicæ.
PISCAT. ORIN. piscator orinator.
P. I. S. H. S. E. S. T. T. L. pius in suos hinc sita est sit tibi terra levis, *vel* pia.
PISS. piissima, piissimus.
P. JU. poni junia, princeps juventutis.
P. JUD. præfectus judæe.
P. JUS. poni iussit.
P. K. vel P. K. A. parens karissime, pridie kalendas.
P. K. A. parens karissime ave.
P. K. AA. parens karissime Augustorum.
P. K. Q. K. prætor kandidatus quæstor kandidatus.
P. L. posuit libens, *vel* lugens, Publii libertus.
PL. plebs. plus.
P. L. C. pecunia Lugduni percussa.
PLD. placus.
PLE. *vel* PLES. plebs.
PLEB. URB. ET. HON. U. plebs urbana et honore usus.
P. LENT. P. F. L. N. Publius Lentulus Publii filius Lucii nepos.
P. L. F. poni libens fecit.
P. LIC. M. F. P. N. Publius Licinius Marci filius Publii nepos.
P. L. L. posuerunt libentissimè.
P. L. M. posuit libens meritò. posuit locum monumenti, *vel* procuravit.
PL. M. plūs minūs.
P. LN. percussa Lugduni.
P. M. passus nulle, patronus municipii pedes mille, plūs minūs, pontifex maximus, post mortem, posuit merenti, posuit merens, posuit monumentum.
P. M. DICT. TER. pontifex maximus dictator tertium.
P. M. III. VIR. ITER. R. P. C. pontifex maximus trium vir iterum reipublicæ constituendæ.
P. M. T. P. IMP. P. P. pontifex maximus tribunus tã potestate imperator pater patriæ.
P. MUCI, P. F. Q. N. Publius Mucius Publii filius Quincti nepos.
P. N. Publii nepos.
P. NA. pecunia.
P. O. patri optimo, pio optimo.
PO. Popillia, *tribus* posuit.
POB. Popillia, *tribus*.
POL. Polna, *tribus*.
POM. Pompeius, Promptina, *tribus*.
P. O. M. patri optimè meritò, *vel* patrono.
POMP. Pompeius, Pomponius, Promptina, *tribus*.
P. O. M. S. patri optimè meritò sacrum, *vel* patrum.
PON. pontifex.
PONT. MAX. pontifex maximus.
PONT. COL. pontifex coloniz.
PONTIF. Q. Q. pontifex quinquennialitius.
PONTIF. Q. Q. IL. VIR. COL. pontifex quinquennialitius duum vir coloniz.
PONT. MAX. DICT. PERP. pontifex maximus dicitur et perpetuus.
PONT. SAL. pontifex Saliorum.

POP. Popillia, *tribus*. populus.
POP. DED. populo dedit.
POPLIF. poplifugium.
POP. ROM. populus Romanus.
PORT. Portumnalia.
PORTIC. F. COIR. porticum fieri coiravit, *loc est*, curavit.
PORT. OST. portus Ostiensis.
POS. posuit. post.
POS. MA. DUL. posuit marito dulcissimo, *vel* matri dulcissimæ.
POS. CON. post consultatum.
POS. ET. D. D. posuit et dedicavit, *vel* dono dedit.
POSQ. EOR. posterisque eorum.
POSS. posuerunt.
POSUERUM. posuerunt.
P. O. S. U. I. T. posuit, *licet punctis diffitum*.
POT. potestas.
PO. V. K. AUG. posuit quinto kalendas Augusti.
P. P. pater patriæ. pater patratus. pater patrum. patrono posuit. pecunia publica. perpetuus populus. posuit præfectus. prætorio præpositus. propria pecunia. pro portione, pro prætor. provincia Pannoniæ. publicè posuit. Publii, *duo*.
PP. Papiria, *tribus*. perpetuus. præposita. præpositus. poluicæ. primipilus. proposita.
P. P. perpetua. proposita.
PP. A. perpetuus Augustus.
P. PAT. pater patratus.
P. P. B. M. patrono posuit bene merenti.
PP. C. patres conscripti.
P. P. C. propriâ pecuniâ curavit.
P. P. DD. propriâ pecuniâ dedicavit.
P. P. D. P. patri patriæ datum publicè. propriâ pecuniâ dedit posuit. perfecit donavit posuit.
P. P. F. Pia Pollens Felix, *legio*, propriâ pecuniâ fecit.
P. P. F. E. S. E. S. P. Q. E. propriâ pecuniâ fecit et sibi et suis posteris que eorum.
P. P. F. F. Pia Parthica Felix Fidelis, *legio* *nimpe*. Publiorum filii.
PP. FF. Pii Felices, *de duobus*.
P. P. G. proposita gesta.
P. P. GALL. præses provinciz Galliz.
P. P. H. T. præses provinciz Hispaniz Tarraconensis.
P. P. I. posuit propriâ impensâ.
P. P. L. Publiorum liberta, *vel* libertus.
P. P. LEG. primi pilus legionis.
P. P. L. V. pro præde luis vindiciarum.
P. PL. V. populum plebem ve.
P. P. M. posuerunt merito.
PPO. populo.
P. POR. Publii por. Publii puer.
P. PP. pro pietate posuit. propriâ pecuniâ posuit.
PIP. Publii, *tres*.
P. P. P. B. M. propriâ pecuniâ posuit bene merenti.
P. P. P. C. propriâ pecuniâ ponendum curavit.
P. P. P. D. propriâ pecuniâ dedit. publicâ pecuniâ ponendum decrevit.
P. P. P. H. C. præfectus prætorio provinciz Hispaniz citerioris. propriâ pecuniâ ponendum his curavit.
P. P. P. H. T. præfectus prætorio provinciz Hispaniz Tarraconensis.
P. P. P. P. P. SUPER. præfectus prætorio per provinciam Pannoniam superiorem.
PPQ. R. populus que Romanus.
P. PR. pro prætor.
P. P. R. V. P. J. C. pace populi Romani ubique paratâ Janum clusit.
P. PRT. præfectus prætorio.
P. P. S. provincia Pannonia superior. posuit pecuniâ suâ.
P. P. SU. posuit pecuniâ suâ.
P. P. V. F. propriâ pecuniâ vivens fecit, *vel* voluit fieri.
P. P. X. per provinciam decimæ, *loc est*, procurator.
P. P. XII. pondo duodecim.
P. Q. populus que.
P. Q. E. *vel* P. Q. EOR. posteris que eorum.

P. Q. R. populus que Romanus.
P. Q. S. V. F. posteris que suis vivens fecit.
P. Q. X. pedes quadrati decem.
P. R. populus Romanus.
PR. pater. præses. prætor. pridie.
PR. prætor.
PR. A. prætoria Antonii.
PRAE. AER. præfectus aerarii.
PRAE. CHO. VII. GALL. præfectus cohortis septimæ Gallorum.
PRAEF. A. BRACARAUG. præfectus annonæ Bracarangustæ.
PRAEF. ALAE. I. C. R. præfectus alæ primæ civium Romanorum.
PRAEF. AUR. præfectus aurariorum.
PRAEF. COH. I. PAN. præfectus cohortis primæ Pannoniorum.
PRAEF. EQ. AL. BRITANN. MILIAR. præfectus equitum alæ Britannicæ Miliariæ.
PRAEF. F. PRAEF. FAB. *vel* PRAEF. FABR. præfectus fabrum, *vel* fabionum.
PRAEF. F. L. *vel* PRAEF. FER. LAT. præfectus feriarum Latinarum.
PRAEF. J. D. præfectus juridicundo.
PRAEF. ORAE. MARIT. ET. CLASS. S. C. præfectus oræ maritimæ et classis senatus consulto.
PRAEF. Q. Q. præfectus quinquennialis.
PRAEF. U. præfectus urbis.
PRAEP. præpositus.
PRAE. PRAES. præfectus præsidii.
PR. AER. præfectus aerario.
PRAES. præses.
PRAET. prætor.
PR. AID. Q. prætor aidilis quæstor.
PRB. presbyter.
PRBO. preibytero.
P. R. C. post Romam conditam.
PR. CER. prætor cerealis.
PR. CER. J. D. prætor cerealis juridicundo.
PR. CI. prætor Ciliciz.
P. R. E. post reges exactos.
P. R. EX. post reges exactos.
PRF. præfectus.
PRF. PRT. præfectus prætorio.
PR. H. C. CU. provinciz Hispaniz citerioris curator.
PRI. pridie. primæ.
PRI. patri.
PRID. pridie.
PR. J. D. A. *vel* PR. J. D. AUX. præfectus juridicundo Auximi.
PRID. N. pridie nonas.
PR. II. VIR. prætor duum vir.
PR. KL. MAR. pridie kalendas Martii.
PRIM. primibus. primus. primum.
PRI. N. pridie nonas.
PRIVER. Privernum.
PR. JUV. præfectus juventutis, *vel* juvenum.
PR. K. prætor kandidatus, pridie kalendas.
PR. M. S. DD. pro merito suo dono dedit, *vel* dedicavit.
PRO. providentia. provincia.
P. RO. populus Romanus.
PRO. AUG. providentia Augusti.
PROC. proconsul. procurator.
PROC. A. RAT. procurator à rationibus.
PROC. AUG. proconsul Augustalis. procurator Augusti.
PROCC. proconsules. procuratores.
PROCC. AUGGG. procuratores Augustorum, *de tribus*.
PROC. COL. FAN. procurator coloniz Fanestris.
PROC. DN. NR. procurator domini nostri.
PRO. COS. *vel* PROCOS. proconsul.
PROCOSS. pro-consules.
PROC. P. P. x. procurator per provinciam decimæ.
PROC. RAT. procurator rationalis, *vel* rationum.
PROC. VILLAR. procurator villarum.
PROC. H. C. procurator Hispaniz citerioris.
PRO. MAG. L. D. pro magister larium divinorum.
PRON. *vel* PRONEP. pronepos.

PROP,

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PROP. proposita.
PRO. P. PROPR. *vel* **PRO. PR.** proprætor.
PROP. ROM. proposita Romæ.
PROQ. pro quæstor.
PROQ. AER. ET. ALIM. proquæstor ærarii et alimentorum.
PROQ. P. proquæstor provinciæ.
PRO. S. *vel* PRO. SAL. pro salute.
PRO. SAL. AUGG. pro salute Augustorum.
PROT. protector.
PROV. providentia, provincia.
PROX. proxeneta, proximus.
PROX. AB. EPIST. proximus ab epistolis.
PR. P. præses provinciæ, præfectus provinciæ.
PR. PER. prætor peregrinus, *vel* peregrinorum.
PR. P. F. Primigenia Pia Fidelis, *hoc est*, legio.
PR. PIL. primi pilus.
PR. PR. præfectus prætorio, proprætor.
PR. P. R. E. V. procurator privatæ rei egregius vir.
PR. PR. LEG. III. ITAL. pro prætor legionis quartæ Italicæ.
PR. P. V. prætoria Pia Victrix.
PR. Q. prætor quinquennalis, pro quæstor.
PR. Q. K. pro quæstor kandidatus.
PR. QQ. prætor quinquennalis.
PRR. prætores.
PR. R. pro rostris.
PRS. posteris, præses.
PRS præsens, præses.
PR. S. patri suo, prætoris sententia.
PR. SEN. pro sententiâ.
PRS. P. præses provinciæ, posteris posuit.
PRS. Q. posteris que.
PRSS. præsidcs.
PRT. prætorium.
PR. TR. PL. prætor tribunus plebis.
PR. T. prætor tutelarîs, pro tutelâ.
PR. VIG. præfectus vigilum.
P. RUPILI. P. F. Publius Rupilius Publici filius.
PR. URB. REG. XIII. prætorii urbano regio decimatertia.
P. R. V. X. populi Romani vota decennialia.
P. S. pecunia sua; per senilem. posteris suis. posuit sibi. proprio sumptu. Proserpinæ sacrum. provincia Sicilia. publico sumptu.
PS. passus.
P. S. ::. pedum semis cum triente.
P. S. C. pecuniâ suâ curavit. proprio sumptu curavit, *vel* publico sumptu.
PS. COHOR. præfectus cohortis.
P. S. D. N. pro salute domini nostri.
P. SERVIL. M. F. Publius Servilius Marci filius.
P. S. ET. S. posuit sibi et suis.
P. S. F. pecuniâ suâ fecit, *vel* proprio sumptu, aut posteris suis.
P. S. F. C. pecuniâ suâ faciendum curavit.
P. S. O. pecuniâ suâ ordinavit. posuit suis omnibus.
P. S. P. pecuniâ suâ posuit. proprio sumptu posuit.
P. S. P. C. R. pecuniâ suâ ponendum curavit requietorium, *vel* proprio sumptu, seu publicè sibi.
P. S. P. Q. P. pro se pro que patriâ.
P. S. P. Q. R. pro se pro que republicâ.
P. SS. posuit suprâ scriptis.
P. S. T. Q. H. præcipito sumito tibi que habeto.
P. T. pecunia Trivirensis. percussa Treviris.
PT. pater. præter.
PT. AUGG. pater Augustorum.
PT. F. pater familias.
P. TR. *vel* P. TRE. pecunia Treviris.
PTRQ. EOR. posterisque eorum.
P. T. S. posuit titulum sibi.
P. V. pedes quinque. perfectissimus vir. Pia Victrix, legio. præfectus vigilum. præfectus urbi. præstantissimus vir. primarius vir.
PU. privatus. provincia. Publilia, *tribus*.
PUB. Publicius. Publilia. Publicæ.
PUB. CU. publicè curavit.
PUB. OB. MER. DEDER. publicè ob merita dederunt.

PUD. pudica. pudicus. pudicitia. pudor.
PUDICISS. FEMIN. pudicissima femina.
P. VENTIDI. P. F. PROCOS. Publius Ventidius. Publici filius proconsul.
P. V. F. ponere vivens fecit. posteris universis fecit.
PUGNAR. V. pugnarum quinque.
PUGN. VIII. pugnavit octo.
PU. HO. publico honore.
P. VI. S. pedes sex semis.
PUP. Pupillus. Pupinia, *tribus*.
P. V. PRAEF. ANN. perfectissimus vir præfectus annonæ.
PUB. P. R. Q. Publicus populi Romani quietum.
PUR. purpureus.
PURPUR. purpurarius.
P. V. S. T. L. M. posuit voto suscepto titulum libens meritò.
PUT. CIV. Puteolana civitas.
P. V. V. L. S. prout voverat libens solvit.
P. X. pedes decem, *vel* pondo.
P. XII. S. pedes duodecim semis, *vel* pondo.
P. YPSE. Publius. Ypseus.
Q.
Q. Qua. quadrati. quero. quæsitus. quæstor.
Q. quantum. quartum. quinta. quintus. quinquennalis, quinquennialitio.
Q. q. qui.
Q. quæstor.
Q. A. quæstor ædilis.
Q. AED. PL. PR. quæstor ædilis plebis prætor.
Q. A. III. VIR. A. P. quæstor ædilis quartum vir argento publico.
Q. ALI. *vel* Q. ALIM. quæstor alimentorum.
Q. AM. quemadmodum.
Q. ANN. quæstor annonæ.
Q. A. NQ. N. quando ais neque negas.
Q. ANT. BALB. PR. Quintus Antonius Balbus prætor.
Q. ARC. quæstor arcarius.
Q. AX. Q. F. Quintus Axius. Quinti filius.
Q. B. qui bixit. *pro* vixit.
Q. B. F. qui bixit feliciter.
Q. B. ME. V. *vel* Q. B. M. V. quæ bene mecum vixit, *vel* qui.
Q. CAEP. Quintus Cæpio.
Q. CAS. Quintus Cassius.
Q. C. L. Quinti conliberta, *vel* conlibertus.
Q. C. M. P. I. Quintus Cæcilius Metellus Pius imperator.
Q. C. P. R. E. Q. qui cum pace repositi bene quiescant.
Q. D. quinquennalis decurio.
Q. D. E. R. F. P. D. E. R. I. C. quid de eâ re fieri placuerit de eâ re ita censuerunt.
Q. D. E. R. F. P. D. E. R. L. C. quid de eâ re fieri placuerit de eâ re lege cavetur.
Q. D. E. R. F. P. D. E. R. U. I. C. quid de eâ re fieri placuerit de eâ re universi ita censuerunt.
Q. DES. *vel* Q. DESIG. quæstor designatus.
Q. D. R. quâ de re.
Q. D. R. P. G. V. quâ de re peto gravitatem vestram.
Q. D. S. S. qui dedit sibi suis. qui dederunt suprâ scripta.
Q. E. quæ est. qui est.
Q. E. quæ.
Q. E. D. R. F. P. D. E. R. U. I. C. quid eâ de re fieri placuerit de eâ re universi ita censuerunt.
Q. E. VISKE. ANIS. III. quæ vixit annis quatuor.
Q. F. quæ fuit. qui fuit. Quinti filius. quod factum.
Q. F. A. N. Quinti filius Auli nepos.
Q. F. D. N. Quinti filius Decimi nepos.
Q. F. E. I. S. F. D. C. S. quod factum est in senatu ferunt de consulum sententiâ.
Q. F. K. N. Quinti filius Kæsonis nepos.
Q. F. P. D. E. R. I. C. quod fieri placuerit de eâ re ita censuerunt.
Q. F. P. N. Quinti filius Publici nepos.

Q. F. SP. N. Quinti filius Spurii nepos.
Q. FUNC. quinquennialitate functus.
Q. G. V. quero gravitatem vestram.
QI. quasi. qui. quis.
Q. IF. S. S. qui infrâ scripti sunt.
Q. II. VIR. *vel* Q. H. VIR. quæstor duum vir, *H pro duplici lineâ*.
QIS. quis.
Q. I. S. S. qui infrâ scripti sunt.
Q. K. quæstor kandidatus.
Q. L. Q. Quinti libertus, *vel* liberta.
Q. L. F. qui libens fecit.
Q. L. S. S. quem lacum sibi suis.
Q. M. quæ mecum, qui mecum.
QM. quem quoniam.
Q. METEL. Q. F. Q. N. Quintus Metellus. Quinti filius Quinti nepos.
Q. M. P. qui monumentum posuit.
Q. N. Quinti nepos.
Q. NEM. quæstor Nemausi.
Q. OCULNI. L. F. GAL. Quintus Oculnius Lucii filius Gallus.
Q. PR. *vel* Q. PROV. quæstor provinciæ.
Q. PROV. PONT. ET. BIT. quæstor provinciarum Ponti et Bitiniæ.
Q. PR. I. R. quæstor pro prætore.
Q. Q. quinquennalis. quinquennialitius.
QQ. quinquennalis. quoque.
QQ. quinquennalis.
QQ. quinquennalis.
QQ. COL. quinquennalis colonie, *vel* quinquennialitius.
QQ. CORP. quinquennialitius corporis.
Q. Q. II. quinquennialitio iterum.
Q. Q. III. quinquennialitio tertium.
Q. Q. III. ET. Q. Q. P. P. quinquennialitio tertium et quinquennialitio perpetuo.
QQ. IT. quinquennialitius iterum.
Q. Q. L. Quintorum libertus, *hoc est*, duorum.
Q. Q. L. H. SE. quoquoque latitudo huic sepulcro.
Q. Q. P. C. quinquennialitius patronus colonie, *vel* collegii.
Q. Q. PER. quinquennialitius perpetuus.
Q. Q. Q. L. Quintorum libertus, *trium, scilicet*.
Q. Q. S. S. quam qui scripti sunt.
Q. Q. V. quoquoque vorsum.
QQ. V. IXXX. quoquoque vorsum viginti novem.
Q. Q. V. P. L. quoquoque vorsum pedes quinquaginta.
Q. Q. V. P. XV. quoquoque vorsum pedes quindecim.
Q. R. quæstor reipublicæ.
QR. quare.
Q. R. C. F. *vel* Q. RFX. C. F. quando rex comitavit fas.
Q. RP. quæstor reipublicæ.
Q. S. quæ suprâ, *vel* qui.
Q. quasi.
Q. S. N. T. E. PR. TR. PL. Q. D. E. Q. E. V. A. P. P. L. V. F. quod si non tulit eos prætores tribuni plebis qui deinceps erant quod eis viabatur ad populum plebem ve terant.
Q. S. P. P. S. qui sacris publicis prælo sunt.
Q. S. S. S. qui suprâ scripti sunt, quæ suprâ scripte sunt.
Q. ST. D. F. quando stercus delatum fas.
Q. T. CAES. quæstor Titii Cæsaris.
Q. V. A. quæ vixit annis, *vel* qui.
QUAES. DES. quæstor designatus.
QUAES. quæstres.
QUAE. S. S. S. EX. S. C. quæ suprâ scripta sunt ex senatus consulto.
QUAEST. N. quæstor reipublicæ.
Q. V. A. I. qui vixit annum unum, *vel* quæ.
Q. V. A. III. M. II. qui vixit annos tres menses duos.
Q. V. A. L. M. III. D. V. qui vixit annos quinquaginta menses quatuor dies quinque.
Q. V. A. P. M. qui vixit annos plus minus.
QUART. quarta. quantum.
QUARACINTA. quadraginta.
QUATTOR. quatuor.
QUA VIXIT. quæ vixit.

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Q. V. A. XXI. qui vixit annos viginti unum.
 QUESCET. quiescet.
 QUESQUI. quiescit, *vel* qui quiescit.
 Q. V. F. COS. D. E. R. Q. F. P. D. E. R.
 I. C. quod verba fecit consul de eâ re quid fieri
 placeret de eâ re ita censuerunt.

QUH. quæ. *H. pro E.*
 QUI. Quirina, *tribus.*
 QUI. LEGIS. T. V. qui legis titulum vale.
 QUIN. quinquatria, quinquennalis.
 QUINQ. quinquatria, quinquennalitas, quin-
 que.

QUINQ. MAG. JU. quinquennialitius magi-
 fier juvenum.

QUINQ. PERP. quinquennialitius perpetuus.

QUINQUENN. quinquennalis.

QUIR. Quirina, Quirinalia.

QUIREN. Quirina, *tribus.*

QUIR. N. P. Quirinalia nefastus primo.

QUIR. R. Quirinalia Romæ.

Q. S. P. P. S. qui sacris publicis præstò sunt.

Q. VL. quem vult.

QUOD. V. M. S. EX. EA. P. Q. IS. AD.

AE. DE. quod viæ munitæ sint ex eâ pecuniâ

quam is ad ærarium detulit.

QUOD. V. M. S. EX. EA. P. Q. J. S. AD.

AE. D. E. quod viæ munitæ sint ex eâ pecuniâ

quæ jussu senatûs ad ærarium delata est.

Q. URB. quæstor urbanus, quæstor urbis.

R. Rationalis. Ravennas, rectâ, rectò, re-
 quietorium, retro, Roma, Romanus, ro-
 fra, rudera, rufus.

RA. rationalis.

RA. O. S. rationalis operum sacrorum.

RAP. Rapax, *legia, scilicet.*

RAR. rarissima, rarissimus.

RAR. F. rarissima femina, rarissimus filius,

vel frater.

RAT. rationalis.

RAT. COP. EXPED. rationalis copiarum
 expeditarum.

RAT. S. R. rationalis sacrarum remunera-
 tionum, *vel* summae rei.

RAV. Ravenna, Ravennatis.

R. C. Romana civitas, Romani cives.

R. CC. remissio ducentiesimæ.

R. E. requietorium erexit.

REC. recondita.

R. E. C. H. requietorium ejus curavit hic.

REDDEDIT. reddidit.

REF. C. reficiendum curavit.

REG. regio, regione.

REG. I. regio prima.

REG. SACR. regi sacrorum.

REG. X. regio decima.

REI. GER. CAUS. rei gerundæ causâ.

REIP. MANT. reipublicæ Mantuanorum.

REIP. SCODR. reipublicæ Scodrensum.

RELAT. relata est.

RELIG. AUG. religio Augusti.

RELIQ. TESTAM. COL. FABR. NAVAL.

reliquit testamento collegio fabrûm navalium.

REMIS. IMPEN. remissâ impensâ.

RFM. F. N. rem publicam nostram.

REQ. requiescit.

RESP. AQU. reipublica Aquensium.

RESP. PIS. reipublica Pisarensum.

REST. restituit, restitutum.

REST. A. CAMB. M. P. XI. restituerunt à

Cambodono milia passuum undecim.

RET. P. retro pedes.

RET. P. C. retro pedes centum.

R. G. C. rei gerundæ causâ.

RG. RAV. regione Ravennas.

RHAV. Ravenna, Ravennates.

R. I. requietorium instituit, *vel* jussit.

R. M. requietorium meruit.

RMS. Romanus.

R. N. LONG. P. X. retro non longè pedes

decem.

RO. Roma, Romanus, Romilia.

ROB. Robigalia.

ROM. Roma, Romanus, Romilia.

ROM. ET. AUG. COM. ASI. Romæ et

Augusto communiterque AGE.

R. P. res publica, retro pedes, Romæ per-
 cussa, Romana pecunia.

RP. reipublica.

R. P. ASCULAN. reipublica Asculanorum.

R. P. BARC. ITA. LE. reipublicæ Barcino-
 nensium ita legavit.

R. P. C. reipublicæ causâ, reipublicæ con-
 servator, reipublicæ constituendæ, retro pedes

centum.

R. P. C. C. reipublicæ constituendæ causâ.

R. P. EP. reipublica Eporensum.

R. P. H. V. reipublicæ hujus vigilantissimo,

vel hujus urbis.

R. P. L. retro pedes quinquaginta.

R. P. LACTOR. reipublica Lactoratensum.

R. P. N. reipublica nostra.

R. PR. *vel* R. PRI. res privata.

R. P. S. D. D. reipublica Saguntinorum de-
 creto decurionum.

R. P. XVIII. retro pedes decem & octo.

R. R. rectâ regione, rejectis rudibus.

R. R. PROX. CIPP. P. CLXXIII. rejectis

ruderibus proximè cippum pedes centum septua-
 ginta quatuor.

R. S. Romæ signata.

RS. responsum.

R. S. P. requietorium sibi posuit.

RUF. rufus.

R. XL. remissâ quadragesimâ.

S.

S. Sacellum, sacrum, scriptus, semis, senatus.

S. sepulcrum, sequitur, serva, Servius, ser-
 vus, sibi, si, sic, silentium, singuli, singulum.

S. situ, situs, solvit, stipendium, sub, centuria,

aliquando.

S. uncia.

S. centuria.

S. semuncia.

S. bes.

S. dextans.

S. deunx.

S. A. sub asciâ.

SA. sui.

SA. sanguis.

SAB. Sabatina.

SAC. sacerdos, sacrificium, sacrum.

SAC. DIS. MAN. sacrum dîs manibus.

SACERD. COOP. IN. OMN. CONL. SUPR.

NUM. EX. S. C. sacerdos cooptatus in omnem

conlegium supra numerum ex senatûs consulto.

SACERD. SOL. INV. M. sacerdos Solis in-
 victi Mithræ.

SAC. MON. URB. AUGG. ET. CAESS.

NN. sacra moneta urbana Augustorum et Cæsa-
 rum nostrorum.

SACR. sacrum.

SAC. Q. sacerdos quinquennialitius.

SAC. S. sacrum soli.

SAC. SOL. DED. sacrum soli dedit, *vel* de-
 dicavit.

SAC. VG. sacra virgo.

SAC. URBAN. S. P. sacerdote urbano sibi

præeunte.

S. A. D. sub asciâ dedicavit.

SAE. FELIC. sæculo felici.

SAG. Saguntum.

SAL. salus.

SAL. GEN. HUM. salus generis humani.

SAN. sanctæ, sancto, sanctus.

SANC. Sal. sanctæ Saluti.

SAP. Sappinia, *tribus.*

SA. R. sacerdos Romæ.

SAR. Sarranus.

SAR. MAX. PERS. MAX. Sarmaticus

maximus Persicus maximus.

S. A. S. sub asciâ sacrauit, soli aram sacrauit.

SAT. satis, Saturnalia.

SAUF. Saufelus.

SB. sibi, sub.

S. C. senatûs consulto.

SC. sicut.

SCA. sancta.

SCA. *vel* SCAPT. Scaptia, *tribus.*

SED. secundum.

S. C. D. senatûs consulto decrevit.

S. C. D. E. R. I. C. senatûs consulto de eâ re

ita censuit.

S. C. D. S. sibi curavit de suo.

S. C. E. C. simul cum eo conditus.

S. C. FAC. C. senatûs consulto faciendum

curavit.

SCI. sancti.

SCIATE. sanctitate.

SCIP. IMP. Scipio imperator.

SCL. scilicet.

SC. L. sacra largitionis.

SC. L. CM. sacrum largitionum comes.

SCM. sanctum.

SC. MM. sanctæ memoriæ, *vel* sacra.

SCOR. sanctorum.

S. C. P. S. *vel* SC. PS. senatûs consulto ple-

biscitum.

SCR. scriba.

SCR. AEDIL. scriba ædilitius, *vel* ædilius.

SCRIB. CUB. scriba cubicularius.

SCRIB. LIB. scriba librarius.

SCRIN. U. scriniarii universis.

SCS. SCS. sanctus.

SCTI. sancti.

SCUARI. sanctuarium.

S. D. sacrum dîs, sacrum dedit, sibi dedit,

soli dedit.

S. D. D. simul dederunt, *vel* dedicaverunt.

S. D. M. sacrum dîs manibus.

S. D. S. sibi de suo, soli Deo sacrum.

S. D. V. ID. sepulta die quintâ iôis, *vel* se-

pultus.

S. E. sibi et, sita est, *vel* situs.

SEBERA. severa.

SEBI. sibi.

SEC. H. A. G. FEC. secundus heres agens

gratias fecit.

SECURIT. PERP. securitas perpetua.

SECUS. HER. secundus heres.

SED. S. C. seditionis sedandæ causâ.

SEGUS. Segusianus.

SEN. CONS. senatûs consensu.

SEPT. September, septimus.

SEPTERIS. Septembris.

SEPTENBRES. Septembris.

SEQ. Sequanus.

S. EQ. Q. OD. ET. P. R. senatus equester

que ordo et populus Romanus.

SER. Seratus, *numus*, Sergia, *tribus*, Servia.

Servius, serva, servus.

SER. AC. servus actor.

SER. AEQ. MONET. servus æquator mo-

netæ.

SER. ARK. servus arcarius.

SER. DOLEAR. servus dolearis, *vel* dolearius.

SER. F. Servii filius.

SER. F. D. N. Servii filius Decimi nepos.

SER. FEC. servus fecit.

SER. F. K. N. Servii filius Kæsonis nepos.

SER. F. M. N. Servii filius Manii nepos.

SERG. Sergia, *tribus*.

SER. L. Servii libertus, servus libens.

SER. LENTUL. GN. F. Servius Lentulus

Gnæi filius.

SER. LIB. servus librarius.

SER. OFF. FEC. servus officinator fecit.

SER. PAETIN. M. F. PR. COS. Servius

Patrinus Marci filius proconsul.

SEC. R. servus restituit, servus rusticus.

SERT. seiter.

SER. VIC. servus vicarius.

SERVS. servus.

S. E. S. O. sibi et suis omnibus.

S. E. T. L. sit ei terra levis.

S. ET. L. L. P. E. sibi et libertis libertabus

posteris ejus.

S. ET. L. M. E. sibi et libertis monumentum

erexit.

S. ET. S. sibi et suis.

S. ET. S. P. Q. E. sibi et suis posterisque eo-

rum.

SEU. Severus, sevir.

SEV. AUG. Sevir Augustalis.

SEX. sexta. sextus.
 SEX. ATIL. M. F. SERRAN. Sextus Attilius Marci filius Serranus.
 SEX. F. CN. N. Sexti filius Cnæi nepos.
 SEX. JUL. C. F. CN. N. Sextus Julius Caii filius Cnæi nepos.
 SEX. NONI. LU. P. F. Sextus Nonius ludos publicos fecit.
 SEXT. sextilis. sextum.
 S. F. sacris faciundis. sibi fecit. suis fecit.
 SF. satisfecit.
 S. F. S. sine fraude suâ.
 SGN. signum.
 S. H. L. sibi hoc legavit.
 S. H. M. P. C. sibi hoc monumentum ponendum curavit.
 S. I. foli inuictio.
 SIB. L. S. P. E. sibi libertis suis posteris eorum.
 SIC. V. sicuti voluit.
 SICUL. Siculo.
 SIC. V. SIC. X. sicuti quinquennialia sic decennialia.
 S. I. D. foli inuictio dedit.
 S. I. F. P. R. E. A. D. P. suscepit in foro pro rostris et ante diem pridie.
 SIG. signum.
 SIG. ARG. P. V. signum argenti pondo quinque.
 SIG. LIG. signum Liberi.
 SIGN. LEG. signifer legionis.
 SIG. PR. SA. signum pro salute.
 SIG. S. P. VOT. VOV. signum suâ pecuniâ votum vovit.
 SIIX. sex, duplici I pro E.
 J. I. M. foli inuictio Mithræ.
 SING. singuli.
 SING. III. N. angulis ternos numos.
 SING. *. II. singulis denarios binos.
 SI. P. P. S. F. signum ponere pecuniâ suâ fecit, vel proprio sumptu.
 S. J. R. sacrum Junoni reginæ. suâ impensâ restituit.
 SISC. Siscia.
 SIVIS. pro suis.
 S. IX. stipendiis novem.
 S. L. solvit libens. suâ laude. suis liberis, vel libertis.
 S. LEG. signifer legionis.
 S. L. L. P. E. sibi libertis libertabus posteris eorum.
 S. L. L. P. Q. E. sibi libertis libertabus posteris que eorum.
 S. L. L. Q. sibi libertis libertabus que.
 S. L. M. sibi locum monumenti. solvit libens merito.
 S. L. M. N. sibi locum monumenti nuncupavit.
 S. L. P. sibi libertis posteris. sibi locum procuravit.
 SLT. scilicet.
 S. M. sacrum manibus. sibi monumentum. signata moneta. solvit meritò.
 S. MA. sacra moneta.
 S. M. A. G. S. sacrum memori animo gratis solvit.
 S. M. AL. signata moneta Alexandriæ.
 S. M. A. L. S. sacrum memori animo libens solvit.
 S. M. AN. O. sacra moneta Antiochiæ ob signata.
 S. M. D. sacrum matri D. Æm. sibi monumentum dedit.
 S. M. K. signata moneta Karnuti.
 S. M. KAR. signata moneta Kartagini.
 S. M. M. sacrum magnæ matri.
 S. M. NA. sacra moneta nova.
 S. M. N. M. sacra moneta nova Mediolanensis.
 S. M. P. E. sibi monumentum publicè elegit.
 S. M. P. J. sibi monumentum poni iussit.
 S. M. TR. P. sacra moneta Treviris percussa.
 S. M. T. S. sacra moneta Treviris signata.
 S. N. socii nominis, vel sui.
 S. N. L. socii nominis Latini.
 S. N. S. Q. si negat sacramento quærato.
 S. O. suis omnibus.
 SOCR. P. B. M. focui posuit bene merenti.

SOD. sodalis.
 SODAL. TRAJANAL. ET. HADRIANAL. sodalis Trajanalis et Hadrianalis.
 SOL. solidis.
 SOLER. S. solertia suâ.
 SOL. INV. MIT. foli inuictio Mithræ.
 SOL. L. M. solvit libens merito.
 SOLO. PUB. S. P. D. D. D. solo publico sibi posuit dato decreto decurionum.
 SOL. R. solo recepto, vel relicto.
 SOL. TRIS. solidis tribus.
 SOVEIS. suis.
 S. P. sacerdos perpetua. sibi posuit, vel suis. suâ pecuniâ. sumptu proprio.
 SP. spectatus. spectavit. sportula. Spurius. stipendiorum.
 SP. AFRA. Spurius Afranius.
 S. P. C. suâ pecuniâ constituit. sumptu proprio curavit.
 SP. CARVIL. SP. F. Spurius Carvilius Spurii filius.
 S. P. C. S. suâ pecuniâ curavit sibi, sibi posuit cum suis.
 S. P. D. suâ pecuniâ dedit.
 SP. supra dicti.
 S. P. D. D. suâ pecuniâ donum dedit.
 S. P. DD. suâ pecuniâ dedicaverunt.
 SPEC. spectator. spectavit. spectatus. speculator.
 SPEC. LEG. speculator legionis.
 SPECT. spectavit. spectatus.
 SPECTAC. PUGIL. spectaculum pugilum.
 SPECU. speculatores.
 S. P. EJUS. C. C. Q. Q. solo privato ejus collegium consensu quinquennialitiorum.
 S. P. F. suâ pecuniâ fecit.
 SP. F. Spurius filius.
 S. P. F. C. suâ pecuniâ faciendum curavit.
 SP. F. C. N. Spurii filius Caii nepos.
 SP. F. K. N. Spurii filius Kæsonis nepos.
 SP. F. TI. N. Spurii filius Tiberii nepos.
 SP. F. T. N. Spurii filius Titi nepos.
 SP. K. APR. spectatus kalendis Aprilis.
 SP. L. Spurii libertus.
 SPL. vel SPLENDIDISS. splendidissimo. splendidissimus.
 SPL. EQ. R. splendidissimus eques Romanus.
 S. P. L. M. sibi posuit locum monumenti. signum posuit libens merito.
 S. P. M. sibi posuit monumentum.
 SP. N. Spurii nepos.
 SP. N. FEBR. spectatus nonas Februarii.
 SPON. sponsum.
 SPOR. sportula. sportulæ.
 SPORT. DIVIS. *. XXVI. sportulas divisit denariorum viginti sex.
 SPORT. EX. *. CCC. sportulæ ex denariis tercentis.
 S. P. P. suâ pecuniâ posuit.
 S. P. P. C. suâ pecuniâ ponendum curavit.
 S. P. P. D. D. suâ pecuniâ positum dedicavit. sumptu proprio positum dedicavit.
 SP. POST. L. F. ALBIN. Spurius Postumius Lucii filius Albinus.
 S. P. P. P. suâ pecuniâ publicè ponendum procuravit. senatus populus plebs Prænestina.
 S. P. P. P. D. D. suâ pecuniâ publicè posuit dedicavit, vel dono dedit.
 S. P. P. S. sacris publicis præsid sunt. suâ pecuniâ posuit sibi.
 S. P. P. S. F. suâ pecuniâ ponere sibi fecit. sumptu proprio sic procuravit fieri.
 S. P. Q. E. sibi posterisque ejus.
 S. P. Q. L. senatus populusque Lanvinus.
 S. P. Q. NOLAN. D. D. senatus populus qui Nolanus dono dedit, vel dedicavit.
 S. P. Q. R. CL. V. senatus populusque Romanus clypeum vovit.
 S. P. Q. R. IMP. CAES. senatus populusque Romanus imperatori Cæsari.
 S. P. Q. R. OB. CIV. SER. senatus populusque Romanus ob cives servatos.
 S. P. Q. R. OP. PRIN. senatus populusque Romanus optimo principi.
 S. P. Q. R. PAREN. CONS. SUO. senatus populusque Romanus parenti conservatori suo.

S. P. Q. R. P. P. OB. C. S. senatus populusque Romanus patri patrie ob cives servatos.
 S. P. Q. S. sibi posterisque suis.
 S. P. Q. S. C. P. S. sibi posterisque suis curavit pecuniâ suâ.
 S. P. Q. S. P. S. F. C. sibi posterisque suis pecuniâ suâ faciendum curavit.
 S. PR. sibi præfectus.
 S. P. S. C. D. S. sibi poni sic curavit de suo.
 S. P. S. D. suâ pecuniâ sacrum dedit.
 S. P. S. T. T. L. suâ pecuniâ sit tibi terra levis, vel suis posuit.
 SPUS. spiritus.
 S. P. U. T. S. suâ pecuniâ usus titulo suo.
 S. Q. D. E. R. A. P. P. V. L. O. E. COSS. PR. TR. PL. Q. N. S. Q. E. V. A. P. P. V. F. si quis de eâ re ad populum plebem ve Lati opus est consules prætores tribuni plebis qui nunc sunt quod eis videbitur ad populum plebem ve ferant.
 S. Q. S. S. Q. E. Q. J. N. S. R. E. H. L. N. R. si quid sacri sanctique est quod jus non sit rogari ejus hac lege nihil rogatur.
 S. Q. S. S. Q. E. Q. J. N. S. R. E. H. L. N. R. si quid sacri sanctique est quod jus non sit rogatum ejus hac lege nihil rogatur.
 S. R. sacrarum remunerationum.
 S. R. L. E. E. J. C. Q. O. R. E. si rem lex ex ejus jussu causâ que omnium rerum esto.
 S. S. sacri scrinii. sanctissimus senatus. sententiâ senatû. sibi sepulchrum. sibi suis. supra scripti. supra scriptum.
 SS. sanctissimus. festertis. suavisimis. supra scripti.
 SAT. satis.
 S. S. C. secundum suam causam. sibi suis curavit.
 SS. C. M. DEN. festertis centum mille denariorum.
 S. S. C. S. D. E. T. V. secundum suam causam sicuti dixi ecce tibi vindictam.
 S. S. D. sibi suis dedit. supra scriptis dedit.
 S. S. E. sibi sepulchrum elegit. sibi suis elegit. five sepulchrum est.
 SS. HH. sui heredes.
 SS. IX. N. festertis novem numum.
 SS. L. N. festertis quinquaginta numum.
 S. S. M. sibi suis monumentum.
 S. S. M. H. sibi suis monumentum hoc.
 S. SOL. DED. sacerdos solis dedicavit. sacrum soli dedit.
 S. S. P. C. sibi sepulchrum ponendum curavit. suo sumptu ponendum curavit. sibi suis ponendum curavit.
 S. S. P. E. C. R. sibi suis posteris eorum constituit requietorium.
 S. S. S. sancto Silvano sacrum. Soli sanctissimo sacrum. supra scriptæ summæ. supra scripta sunt.
 S. S. T. N. supra scriptorum tantum nomine.
 SSTUP. XVIII. stipendiis decem novem.
 S. S. V. F. sibi suis vivens fecit.
 SS. V. M. N. festertis quinque mille numum.
 S. T. signata Treviris. sit tibi.
 ST. sextus aliquando. silentii nota. sententia. stipendium.
 STAD. stadium.
 STE. vel STELL. Stellatina, tribus.
 STIB. V. stipendiis quinque, B pro P.
 STIP. stipendiorum. stipis.
 STIP. AN. VI. stipendiorum annorum sex.
 STIP. ARG. stipis argentea.
 STL. JUD. alitibus judicandis.
 ST. MIS. vel ST. MISS. stipendio missus.
 S. TR. signatum Treviris.
 STR. A. P. R. strator à publicis rationibus.
 STRR. stratores.
 S. T. S. B. sit tibi semper bene.
 ST. SN. sententiâ senatû.
 S. T. T. L. sit tibi terra levis.
 STUPED. stipendiorum, U pro I.
 ST. XXXV. stipendiis triginta quinque.
 S. V. sepulchrum voluit. sibi vivens. solvit votum.
 SU. sua. suis.
 SUA. PEC. DD. suâ pecuniâ dedicavit.
 SUB. Suburrana, tribus.
 SUB. A. D. sub æscia dedicavit.

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S. V. B. E. E. V. si vales bene est ego valeo.
 SUBPRAEF. CLASS. PR. MIS. subpraefectus
 classis praetoriae Misenenfis.
 SUBPROCUR. XX. subprocurator vicesimae.
 SUBROG. subrogator.
 SUBURA. Subuirana, *tribus*.
 SUC. Succussana, *tribus*.
 SU. COS. sub consulatu.
 SU. COS. MER. sub consulatu Merobaudis.
 S. VE. C. senatus ve consulto.
 SUFF. suffecti, suffectus.
 S. V. F. sibi vivens fecit.
 S. V. F. P. D. sedem vovit firmam primo
 decennali.
 SUF. P. D. sufimenta populo data.
 S. V. G. E. V. si vales gaudeo ego valeo.
 S. V. L. D. sibi vivens locum dedit.
 S. V. L. Q. sibi vivens libertisque.
 S. V. L. Q. V. V. B. E. E. Q. V. si vos libe-
 rique vestri valetis bene est ego quidem valeo.
 S. V. L. V. V. B. E. si vos liberi vestri vale-
 tis bene est.
 SUM. MAG. summus magister.
 SU. O. III. suis ollas tres.
 SUO. S. suo sumptu.
 S. V. P. sibi vivens posuit.
 SUP. subprocurator, subprinceps.
 S. U. P. HAC. F. sponfione utriusque partis
 hac facta.
 SUPROC. AURARIAR. subprocurator au-
 rariarum.
 SUSC. AUG. susceptor Augusti.
 SUSC. EX. VIS. suscepit ex visu.
 SUSC. SOL. L. L. M. susceptum solvit liben-
 tissimè merito.
 SUST. MAN. IRAT. sustulit manes iratos.
 S. V. T. L. H. F. C. sit vobis terra levis he-
 redes faciendum curavere.
 SYANI. suarii.

T.

T. Tantum. terra. tibi. ter. Tita. Titus.
 triarius. tribunus. turma. tutor.
 T. nomini militi appositum *superstes* signifi-
 cabat.
 J. Tita praenomen feminae.
 Θ. theta nomini adpositum defunctum signi-
 cabat.
 TA. taurum.
 T. A. taurum album.
 TAB. *vel* TABUL. tabula. tabularius.
 TABUL. P. H. C. tabularius provinciae His-
 paniae citerioris.
 TABUL. XX. HER. tabularius vicesimae he-
 reditarium.
 T. A. III. M. X. D. XX. vixit annis tribus
 mensibus decem diebus viginti.
 Θ. AN. mortuus anno.
 TAR. Tarquinius. Tarvisinus.
 T. AUG. tutela Augusti.
 TB. D. F. M. tibi dulcissimo filio meo.
 TB. PL. tribunus plebis.
 T. C. testamento constituit, *vel* curavit.
 T. CA. Titus Carinus.
 T. CAES. VESP. IMP. PONT. TR. POT.
 Titus Caesar Vespasianus imperator pontifex tri-
 bunitia potestate.
 T. CAR. OGUL. VER. Titus Carisus O-
 gulinus Vergilius.
 T. DEID. IMP. VIL. PUB. Titus Deidus
 imperator villa publica.
 TEG. tegula.
 T. E. J. EX. H-S. X. testamento ejus jussit
 ex festertis decem.
 TEMP. FEL. temporum felicitas.
 TER. Terentina, *tribus*, tercenarius. Termi-
 nalia. tertia. tertium.
 TERE. Terentina, *tribus*.
 TEN. N. P. Terminalia nefastus primo.
 TERT. tertium.
 TES. OB. Testericæ obsignatum.
 TESE. tesserarius.
 TEST. P. C. testamento ponendum curavit.
 T. F. testamento fieri. Titi filius.
 T. F. A. N. Titi filius Auli nepos.
 T. F. CN. N. Titi filius Cnaei nepos.
 T. F. F. S. testamento fieri fecit sibi, *vel* ti-
 tulum.

T. F. J. EX. H. V. testamento fieri jussit ex
 heredum voluntate.
 T. F. J. H. F. C. testamento fieri jussit haeres
 faciendum curavit.
 T. FI. A. F. C. testamento fieri heredes fide-
 liter curavere.
 T. F. J. S. testamento fieri jussit sibi, *vel* ti-
 tulum.
 T. F. K. N. Titi filius Kaeonis nepos.
 T. F. L. testamento fieri legavit, *vel* titu-
 lum.
 T. FLAMINI. T. F. T. N. Titus Flaminius
 Titi filius Titi nepos.
 T. F. M. testamento fieri mandavit.
 T. F. S. J. testamento fieri sibi jussit.
 T. F. SP. N. Titi filius Spurii nepos.
 T. H. R. testamento heredem reliquit.
 T. I. testamento instituit. titulum jussit.
 TI. Tiberia. Tiberius.
 TIB. CS. Tiberius Caesar.
 TIB. D. F. M. tibi dulci filio meo.
 TIB. C. M. D. M. tibicen magnae deum ma-
 tris.
 TIBUR. Tiburtinus.
 TI. CLAUD. CAES. AUG. P. M. TR. P. P.
 P. IMP. Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus pon-
 tifex maximus tribunitia potestate pater patriae
 imperator.
 TI. F. A. N. Tiberii filius Auli nepos.
 TI. F. D. N. Tiberii filius Decimi nepos.
 TI. F. TI. N. Tiberii filius Tiberii nepos.
 TI. F. T. N. Tiberii filius Titi nepos.
 TIT. titulum. titulo.
 TI. TI. TI. Tiberii, *tres*.
 TIT. U. titulo usus.
 TI. VET. Tiberius Veturius.
 T. L. Titi libertus. testamento legavit.
 T. M. titulum monumenti. testamento man-
 davit.
 TM. terminus. testamentum.
 TM. testamentum.
 TM. D. testamento dedit.
 TM. P. terminum posuit.
 T. N. T. PR. N. Titi nepos Titi pronepos.
 TOL. G. Toletanus genere.
 TONS. tonsor, tonsrix.
 T. P. terminum posuit. titulum posuit, *vel*
 posuerunt.
 T. P. C. testamento ponendum curavit. titu-
 lum publicè curavit.
 T. P. D. titulum publicè dedit.
 T. P. J. EX. ARG. P. C. testamento poni
 jussit ex argenti pondo centum.
 TPS. tempus.
 T. P. S. L. testamento ponendum sibi legavit,
vel titulum.
 TN. trajectus. translatus. triarius. tribunus.
 TR. AE. tribunus aerarii.
 TRAJA. SARMIZ. PATR. Trajana Sar-
 mizgetusa Patricia.
 TRANQ. tranquillitas.
 TR. ARDEATIN. territorii Ardeatini.
 TRB. tribunus.
 TRB. POT. tribunitia potestas.
 TR. CEL. tribunus celerum.
 T. R. E. S. P. R. terra regesta è sua pecunia
 restituit, *vel* restituerunt.
 TRIB. COHH. tribunus cohortium.
 TRIB. CORP. FOED. tributarii corporati
 federati.
 TRIB. POT. tribunitia potestate.
 TRIB. SUC. tribus Succussana.
 TRICENSIM. trigesimum.
 TRIF. triumphator.
 TRI. P. tribunus plebis.
 TRISOMU. Trisomum.
 TRO. Tromentini, *tribus*.
 TR. OB. Trevis obrizum.
 TR. P. Trevis percussa. tribunitia potestate.
 TR. PL. tribunus plebis.
 TR. PL. DESS. tribuni plebis designati.
 TR. PL. PR. tribunus plebis praetor.
 TR. PL. ROG. tribunus plebis rogavit.
 TR. POT. tribunitia potestate.
 TR. P. P. P. tribunitia potestate pater patriae.
 TR. P. S. Trevis pecunia signata.

TR. P. VII. RME. III. COS. II. S. C. tri-
 bunitia potestate septimum imperator quartum
 consul secundum senatus consulto.
 TR. S. Trevis signata.
 TR. V. CA. trium vir capitalis.
 TR. V. MON. trium vir monetalis.
 TRUM. P. P. P. trium Publitorum.
 T. S. E. testamento suo elegit. Trevis sig-
 nata est.
 T. S. F. J. testamento suo fieri jussit.
 T. S. I. testamento suo instituit.
 T. S. T. F. J. testamento suo titulum fieri
 jussit.
 T. T. Titi, *duo*.
 T. T. FLL. Titi Flavii, *duo*.
 T. T. F. V. titulum testamento fieri voluit.
 T. T. L. Titorum libertus, *duorum, scilicet*.
 Θ. Θ. defunctis, *duobus*.
 T. U. titulo usus.
 TUB. *vel* TUBIL. tubilustrium.
 TUD. *vel* TUDER. Tudertinus.
 T. V. F. titulum vivens fecit. testamento vo-
 luit fieri.
 TUL. H. Tullus Hostilius.
 TUR. turma. turmarius.
 TURM. II. EQUIT. RO. turma secunda
 equitum Romanorum.
 TUT. tutela.
 TUTELAR. S. tutelaribus sacrum.

V.

V. Vale. valeo. Vestalis. vestis: vester. vete-
 ranus: victoratus; *numus*, vir. virgo. visu.
 vivens. vivum. viva. vivus. vixit. Volena.
 Volero. Volusus. Vopiscus. voto. votum. vovit.
 urbs. usus. uxor. quinque.
 V. quintum.
 V. A. veterano assignatum.
 V. AED. viro aedilitio.
 V. AET. virtus aeterna.
 V. A. F. vivus aram fecit.
 V. A. J. D. vivus aram jussu dedit.
 V. A. L. vixit annos quinquaginta. vivit ani-
 mo libens.
 VAL. vale. Valeria. Valerius. Valerianus;
 VAL. CS. Valerianus Caesar.
 VALE. vale.
 V. A. L. H. S. E. vixit annos quinquaginta
 hic situs est.
 V. A. L. S. votum animo libens solvit.
 V. A. M. D. H. vixit annos menses dies
 horas.
 V. A. IXX. vixit annos decem novem.
 V. B. vir bonus.
 V. B. A. viri boni arbitrata.
 V. B. F. vir bonae fidei.
 V. C. vale conjux. vivens curavit. vir clarissi-
 mus. vir consularis. vivus curavit.
 VC. AFRIC. vicarius Africae.
 V. C. C. vir clarissimus consul.
 V. C. C. F. vale conjux charissima feliciter.
 V. C. COR. vir clarissimus corrector.
 V. CL. PR. URB. vir clarissimus praefectus
 urbi.
 V. C. P. vivens curavit ponendum.
 T. C. FP. U. vir clarissimus praefectus urbi.
 V. C. P. P. vir clarissimus praefectus praetorio.
 V. C. P. P. HISP. CIT. vir clarissimus prae-
 fectus praetorio Hispaniae citerioris.
 V. C. P. T. vir consularis provinciae Tarraco-
 nensis.
 V. D. vir devotus. vivens dedit, *vel* dedicavit.
 votum dedit.
 V. D. vir doctus.
 V. D. A. vale dulcis anima.
 V. D. D. votum dedicatum.
 V. DICT. vir dictatorius.
 VDL. videlicet.
 V. D. U. N. vale decus urbis nostrae.
 V. D. P. R. L. P. unde de plano rectè legi
 possit.
 V. D. P. S. vivens dedit proprio sumptu. vi-
 vens de pecunia sua.
 V. E. vir egregius. visum est.
 VE. veteranus. Vescuntini.
 V. E. D. N. M. Q. E. vir egregius devotus
 numini majestati quae ejus.

V. E.

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V. E. F. viro egregio fecit.
 VEFL. AVG. PP. vestamen Augusti perpetuus.
 VEJEN. Vejentina, *tribus*.
 VEL. Velina, *tribus*.
 VE. L. X. G. veteranus legionis decimæ geminæ.
 VENEMERENTI. benemerenti.
 VE. PP. vestamen perpetuus.
 V. E. PROC. AUG. C. vir egregius procurator Augusti curavit.
 VESP. CS. Vespasianus Cæsar.
 VER. Verona, *verum*.
 VERB. N. II. verbes numero duos.
 VEST. Vestalis, Vestalis.
 VEST. N. F. PR. Vestæ nefastus prætori.
 VET. veteranus. Veturia, *tribus*.
 VET. AS. *vel* VET. ASS. veterano assignatum.
 VET. EX. OPT. veteranus ex optionibus.
 VET. EX. NUM. FRUM. veteranus ex numero frumentariorum.
 V. F. verba fecit, *vel* fecerunt. vir frugalis. viro fidelissimo, visum fuerit. vivens fecit, *vel* vivus. voluit fieri. votum fecit.
 V. F. C. Victoriæ Felicitas Cæsaris. vivens faciendum curavit.
 V. F. D. M. vivens fecit dīs manibus.
 V. FECER. viventes fecerunt.
 V. F. F. vivus fieri fecit.
 V. FF. viventes fecerunt.
 V. F. G. voluerunt fieri gratis.
 V. F. H. M. H. N. S. vivens fecit hoc monumentum hæres non sequitur.
 V. F. J. vivens fieri iussit.
 V. F. N. M. N. S. vivens fecit novum monumentum nomine suo.
 V. FR. vir fortis.
 V. F. S. vivens fecit sibi. voluit fieri sepulcrum.
 V. F. S. E. CO. S. B. M. vivens fecit sibi et conjugī suæ bene merenti.
 V. F. S. E. S. vivens fecit sibi et suis.
 V. F. S. S. vivens fecit sibi suis.
 V. H. S. F. M. vivens hoc sibi fecit monumentum, *vel* fieri mandavit.
 V. I. vir illustris.
 VIBAS. vivas.
 VIBO. vivo.
 VIC. vicarius. Vicentia. vicit. victor. Victoria. Victrix. vixit.
 VIG. AUG. Victoria Augusti.
 VICC. victores.
 VIC. S. J. vice sacra judicans.
 VIC. GERM. P. M. TR. P. V. COS. III. P. P. Victoria Germaniæ pontifex maximus tribunitiâ potestate quintum consul tertium pater patriæ.
 V. I. C. P. vir illustris comes patrimonii.
 VIC. S. vice sacra. victoria Sicula.
 VISIC. vixit.
 VICT. victor, victoria.
 VICT. BRIT. Victoria Britannica.
 VICT. DD. NN. COL. ANTIOCH. victoria dominorum nostrorum colonia Antiochia.
 VICT. victoria.
 VIC. URB. ROM. vicarius urbis Romæ.
 VI. F. vivens fecit. vivus fecit. voluit fieri. votum fecit.
 V. I. A. M. vivam.
 VIG. vigillum, *hoc est, cohortium*.
 VI. ID. SEB. sexto idūs Septembris.
 VII. VIR. EPUL. septem vir epulonum.
 VIII. VIR. octo vir. octum vir.
 VIII. VIR. AMITER. octum vir Amiterni.
 VIII. VIR. II. QQ. octum vir iterum quinquennialitius.
 VILIC. villicus.
 VIN. vinalia.
 VIN. F. P. vinalia feriæ publicæ.
 V. INL. vir illustris.
 VIR. virgo.
 VIRAL. fevralis.
 VIR. B. MER. viro bene merenti.
 VIRG. virgo.
 VIRT. AUGG. virtus Augustorum.

VIR. V. *vel* VIR. VEST. virgo Vestalis.
 VI. ET. S. fex et semis.
 VII. X. vicit decies.
 VIVI. F. S. vivi fecerunt sibi.
 VI. VIR. fevir. sexvir. sextumvir.
 VI. VIR. AQUIL. sextum vir Aquileiæ.
 VI. VIR. AUG. MAG. JUV. sextum vir Augustalis magister juvenum.
 VI. VIR. ET. AUG. COM. sextum vir et Augustalis Comi.
 VI. VIR. J. D. FRAEF. FABR. sextum vir iudicando præfectus fabrum.
 VI. VIR. JUN. HAST. sextum vir juniorum hastæ.
 VI. VIR. SEN. ET. AUG. C. DD. sextum vir seniorum et Augustalis coloniz dedicavit.
 VIV. SIB. FEC. vivus sibi fecit.
 VIVV. vivo.
 VIX. vixit.
 VIX. A. LIX. vixit annos quinquaginta octo.
 VIX. AN. FF. C. vixit annos ferme centum.
 VIXIT. vixit.
 VIXIST. vixit.
 V. K. APR. quinto kalendas Aprilis.
 V. L. A. S. votum libens animo solvit.
 V. L. M. S. vivens locum monumenti sibi votum libens merito solvit.
 V. L. P. votum libens posuit.
 V. L. S. vivus legavit sibi. votum libens solvit.
 V. L. S. M. vivens locum sibi monumenti. votum libens solvit merito.
 V. M. vir magnificus. vivens mandavit. volens merito.
 V. M. F. M. vivens monumentum fieri mandavit.
 V. M. I. S. X. D. V. vixit menses decem dies quinque, *duplici II. pro E.*
 V. M. M. votum magnæ matri.
 V. M. S. voto merito suscepto. votum merito solvit.
 V. MUN. vias munivit.
 V. N. quinto nonas.
 UNU. unum.
 UXX. uxor.
 VO. Volero. Voltinia, *tribus*. Volusus.
 VO. DE. vota decennialia.
 VOL. Volcanalia. Voltinia, *tribus*. Volusus.
 VOLER. F. VOLER. N. Voleri filius Voleri nepos.
 VOL. F. VOL. N. Volusi filius. Volusi nepos.
 VOLK. Volkano.
 VOLTIN. Voltinia, *tribus*. Volturnalia.
 VONE. bonæ.
 VOP. Vopiscus.
 V. OP. vir optimus.
 VO. SOL. LI. ET. L. M. C. S. votum solvit libens et libens merito cum suis.
 VOT. Votinia, *tribus*.
 VOTA. SOL. PRO. SAL. P. R. vota soluta pro salute populi Romani.
 VOT. E. CUR. voti ergo curavit. votum erigi curavit.
 VOT. P. SUSC. PR. SAL. ET. RED. J. O. M. SAC. vota publicè suscepta pro salute et reditu Jovi optimo maximo sacra.
 VOT. QQ. MULT. X. votis quinquennialibus multis decennialibus.
 VOT. SOL. DECEM. vota soluta decennialia.
 VOT. SUSC. DEC. vota suscepta decennialia.
 VOT. V. votis quinquennialibus.
 VOT. V. MULT. X. votis quinquennialibus multis decennialibus.
 VOT. X. vota decennialia.
 VOT. XX. vota vicennialia.
 V. P. vicarius præfecti. vir patricius. vir perfectissimus. vivens posuit. votum posuit. urbis præfectus. utriusque Pannoniæ.
 V. P. vir perfectissimus.
 V. P. COM. vir perfectissimus comes.
 V. POS. vivus posuit, *vel* vivens.
 V. P. P. P. H. vir perfectissimus præfectus prætorio Hispaniæ.
 V. P. P. P. N. MT. D. N. M. QUE. E. vir perfectissimus præfectus prætorio Norici mediteranei devotus numini majestati que ejus.

V. P. PR. vir perfectissimus præses.
 V. P. PRAESIDE. HH. vir perfectissimo præside Hispaniarum.
 V. P. R. vota pro reditu.
 V. PR. *vel* V. PRAE. vir prætorius.
 V. P. RATI. S. R. vir perfectissimus rationalis summæ rei.
 V. PR. RE. CE. vota pro reditu Cæsaris.
 V. PRO. A. LXI. vixit propè annos sexaginta unum.
 V. P. S. vivens posuit sibi.
 V. QUÆS. vir quæstorius.
 V. R. votum reddidit. urbs Roma. urbis Romæ. uti rogas.
 U. B. urbanus. urbs.
 URB. C. urbs condita.
 URBIS. L. Urbisalia.
 V. S. vice sacra. vivens sibi. votum solvit. voto solentini. voto suscepto.
 V. S. A. L. P. voto suscepto animo libens posuit.
 V. S. C. vero suscepto curavit.
 VS. CS. Vespasianus Cæsar.
 V. S. DD. voto suscepto dedicavit.
 V. S. D. M. vivens sibi dedit monumentum.
 V. S. D. S. L. M. vivens sibi de suo locum monumenti voto suscepto de suo libens merito.
 V. S. E. S. F. vivens sibi et suis fecit.
 V. S. E. H. T. H. N. S. vivens sibi elegit hic titulus heredes non sequitur.
 V. S. ET. S. PO. vivens sibi et suis posuit.
 V. S. F. vivens sibi fecit. universi sic fecerunt.
 V. S. F. J. vivens sibi fieri iussit.
 V. S. J. *vel* V. S. JC. vice sacra judicans.
 V. S. J. F. vivens sibi iussit fieri.
 VS. IP. Vespasianus imperator.
 V. S. L. vivens sibi legavit. votum solvit liberè.
 V. S. L. A. votum solvit libens animo, *vel* voto suscepto.
 V. S. L. A. P. C. voto suscepto libens animo ponendum curavit.
 V. S. L. D. B. P. voto suscepto libens deæ Bonæ posuit.
 V. S. L. D. D. D. vivens sibi locus datus decreto decurionum, *vel* votum solvit loco dato.
 V. S. L. L. votum solvit libentissimè.
 V. S. AA. M. votum solvit libentissimè merito.
 V. S. L. L. M. vivens sibi legavit locum monumenti, votum solvit libentissimè merito.
 V. S. LL. MM. votum solvit libentissimè merito.
 V. S. L. M. vivens sibi locum monumenti, votum solvit libens merito. voto soluto libero munere.
 V. S. L. M. H. D. S. P. vivens sibi legavit monumentum hoc de sua pecuniâ.
 V. S. L. M. P. vivens sibi locum monumenti posuit. voto suscepto libens merito posuit.
 V. S. L. P. vivens sibi locum posuit. voto suscepto libens posuit.
 V. S. M. vivens sibi monumentum. voto suscepto merito. votum solvit merito.
 V. S. N. T. L. P. vivens sibi novum tituli locum posuit.
 V. S. P. viva sibi posuit, *vel* vivus.
 V. S. P. L. D. D. D. vivens sibi posuit loco dato decreto decurionum. voto suscepto posuit loco dato decreto decurionum.
 V. S. P. L. L. M. voto suscepto posuit libentissimè merito.
 V. S. PRAEF. ANN. vir sapiens præfectus annonæ.
 V. S. S. vivens sibi statuit. voto suscepto solvit.
 V. S. S. L. M. voto suscepto solvit libens merito.
 V. S. S. L. M. S. D. EX. PRIM. voto suscepto solvit libens merito sacerdos decem ex primis.
 V. S. T. L. M. voto suscepto tuli libens merito.
 U. T. usus titulo.
 U. T. F. usus titulo fecit.
 U. T. F. J. usus titulo fieri iussit.

V. TRI-

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V. TRIUMPH. vir triumphalis.
V. V. Valens Victrix, virgo Vestalis, votum
vovit, voverunt.
V'. V'. virgines Vestales.
V. V. C. C. viri clarissimi.
V. V. CC. virgines Vestales clarissimæ.
V. V. F. vivis vivens fecit.
VV. F. *vel* VV. FF. viventes fecerunt.
V. V. L. virginis Vestalis locus.
V. V. LIB. virginum Vestalium liberta, *vel*
libertus.
V. UL. COR. victori ultori coruscatori.
V. V. M. *vel* V. V. MAX. virgo Vestalis
maxima.
U. V. OSCA. urbs victrix Osea.
VV. S. D. M. viventes sibi dederunt monu-
mentum.
UX. B. M. F. H. S. E. S. T. T. L. uxor bene
merenti fecit hñc sita est sit tibi terra levis.
UXO. C. L. B. P. uxori carissimæ locus bene
positus.

X.
Decem, decima, Decimus, *prænominali-*
quando, denarii nota.
X. mille.
X. ANNALIB. decennialibus.
*. C. denarii centum.
*. CCC. denariis tercentis.
X. DIBSS. decem diebus.
X. E. *vel* X. ER. decimæ erogator.
*. L. denarium unum.
X. IJC. mille sexcentum.
*. II. denarios binos.
X. IIII. K. F. decimo quarto kalendas Februarii.
*. L. denariis quinquaginta.
X. P. decem pondo.
X. PS. *vel* X. PSS. decem passus.
X. V. decem vir.
*. VII. D. denarios septem mille quingentos.
X. VIR. AGR. DAND. ADTR. JUD. de-
cem vir agris dandis adtribuendis judicandis.
XV. VIR. SAC. FAC. quindecim vir sacris
faciundis.

X. VIR. STL. JUD. decem vir stitibus judi-
candis.
XX. ANNALIB. vicennialibus.
X. XXCIIX. mille octuaginta octo.
X. X. CDXXCVI. duo millia quatuorcen-
tum octuaginta sex.
X. X. CDXXCVIII. duo millia quatuorcentum
octuaginta octo.
X. X. DCCCL. duo millia octuocentum quin-
quaginta.
X. X. DCCLVIII. duo millia septem centum
quingenta octo.
XXIIX. duo de triginta.
XXX. P. IN. F. triginta pedes in fronte.
XXX. S. S. trigesimo stipendio sepultus.
X. X. CCC. XXCV. termille tercentum
octuaginta quinque.
X. X. CDIX. termille quatuorcentum no-
vem.
X. X. IJCCXXCIIX. termille septem cen-
tum octuaginta octo.
X. YRO. decem viro, *Y pro Vo.*

INDEX VOCABULORUM

Quorundam IN JURE ANGLICANO municipali occurrentium.

A F F

A M O

A S S

A Bacista, æ, m. (a Gr. *abacus*) An accountant, or arithmetician.
 Abactores, um, m. pl. (a Lat. *abigo*) Drivers away, or stealers of cattle.
 Abarno, are. (a Sax. *abarian*) To detect, or discover.
 Abatementum, i, n. (a Gall. *abatre*) The abatement of a writ.
 Abbreviamentum, i, n. An abridgement.
 Abbrevio, are. (a Gall. *abreger*) To abbreviate, or reduce into a narrow compass.
 Abbrocamentum, i, n. (ex ante & *brocamentum*) The acting as a broker beforehand, or a fore-stalling the market.
 Abditorium, ii, n. (a Lat. *abdo*) A hiding-place for money or goods.
 Aberemurdrum, i, n. (a Sax. *abere & murder*) Apparent, or notorious murder.
 Abetto, are. To abet, or assist in doing a thing.
 Abettum, i, n. An abatement.
 Abettator, oris, m. An abettor.
 Abgatoria, æ, f. (ab Hib. *abgbittin*) The alphabet, or a, b, c.
 Abgetorium, ii, n. Idem & *ab eodem*.
 Absonio, are. (a Lat. *ab & sonus*) To turn away from the sound of, detest, or abominate.
 Abutto; are. (a Gall. *abutter*) To abut, bound, or border upon.
 Accessorius, i, m. (a Lat. *accedo*) An accessory, one guilty of a crime by advice, or concealment.
 Accomplimentum, i, n. (a Gall. *accomplir*) An accomplishment.
 Accustomatus, a, um. Accustomed.
 Accustomabilis, le. Accustomable.
 Achator, oris, m. (a Gall. *achetur*) A buyer, or purveyor of provisions.
 Acquietancia, æ, f. An acquittance, or discharge.
 Acquieto, are. (a Gall. *acquiter*) To acquit, or discharge.
 Acra, æ, f. (a Germ. *acker*) An acre of land; b. e. forty perches in length, and four in breadth, or according to that proportion.
 Acto, onis (a Gall. *laqueton*) A coat of mail.
 Aketon, onis. Idem & *ex eodem*.
 Adjournamentum, i, n. (ex ad & Gall. *jour, dies*) An adjournment, or putting off to another day.
 Admensuratio, onis, f. (ex ad & *mensura*) An admeasurement.
 Admiralis, is, m. (a Gall. *admiral*) An admiral, or chief officer in a navy.
 Admiralitas, atis, f. The admiralty.
 Admiralius & Admirallus, i, m. An admiral.
 Adnullatio, onis, f. An annulling.
 Adnullo, are. (ex ad & *nullus*) To annul, or make void.
 Adrecto, are. (ex ad & *rectus*) To set to rights, or make amends.
 Adresso, are. (a Gall. *adresser*) To apply one's self to do right.
 Advanceamentum, i, n. An advancement.
 Advocatio, onis, f. (ex ad & *voco*) An advocate; a right to call, or present to a benefice.
 Egyptianus, i, m. (ab *Ægyptus*) A gypsy.
 Æria, æ, f. (a Gall. *aire*) A nest properly of birds.
 Ælfnecia, æ, f. (a Gall. *aifne*) Eldership by birth, primogeniture.
 Afferatores, um. (a Gall. *affier*) Afferers, who in certain courts set fines on offenders, having taken an oath to act therein according to their consciences.
 Affidatio, onis, f. A giving, or plighting one's faith.
 Affidatus, a, um. Engaged by fealty, or oath.
 Affidatus, scil. vir. A tenant owing fealty.
 Affidari ad arma, To be enrolled, as soldiers, upon oath of fidelity.
 Affido, are. (ex ad & *fides*) To give, or plight one's faith.

Afforatus, a, um. (ex ad & *forum*) Valued, or having a price fixed upon it; as on things to be sold in a market.
 Afforciammentum, i, n. (ex ad & Gall. *forcer, vi impellere*) A forcing, or compelling to do something; also a fortress not to be taken but by force.
 Afforesto, are. (ex ad & Gall. *forest*) To turn ground into forest.
 Affraia, æ, f. An affray.
 Affretamentum, i, n. (ex ad & Gall. *fret*) The freight of a ship.
 Affra, æ, f. & Affrus, i, m. (ab Angl. *beifer*) A beifer, or bullock.
 Agerium, & Agrotium, ii, n. (ab *ager*) The profit coming from the feeding of cattle in pasture ground.
 Agillarius, ii, m. (q. d. *agellarius*, ab *agellus*) A byeward, or field keeper.
 Agistatio, onis, f. (ab *ager*) The laying a proportional tax for repairing the banks or bounds of a piece of ground.
 Agistamentum, i, n. The tax levied for repairing the bounds of a place.
 Agittator, oris, m. The collector of a tax for repairing the bounds of a piece of ground.
 Agreementum, i, n. An agreement.
 Agro, are. To agree.
 Aisamentum, i, n. (a Gall. *aisement*) An easement, a passage, water-course, &c. granted by one neighbour to another.
 Alanerarius, ii, m. (a Gall. *alan. canis genus*) A dog keeper.
 Alba, æ, f. (ab *albus*) An alb, or aub; a priest's surplice.
 Alba firma, Rent paid to the lord in silver coin.
 Aldermannus, i, m. (a Sax. *aldorman*) An alderman of a city.
 Alepimannus, i, m. A sort of vassal.
 Alsetum, i, n. (a Sax. *ale & set*) An alest for brewing.
 Alimonia, æ, f. (ab *alo*) A wife's separate maintenance.
 Allaya, æ, f. (a Gall. *aloy, mixtura*) The alloy, or mixture of different metals.
 Allegiantia, æ, f. (ex ad & *lex*) Allegiance, or obedience according to law.
 Allegio, are. (a Gall. *alleger*) To alledge by way of excuse; to ease, or mitigate.
 Allevio, are. (ex ad & Gall. *liver*) To levy, or pay a composition, or fine.
 Allocatio, onis, f. (ex ad & *locatio*) A placing to, an allowance upon account.
 Allodarius, ii, m. (ab *allodium*) The lord of a manour.
 Allotto, are. To allot.
 Allottatus, a, um. Allotted.
 Alluminator, oris, m. (a Gall. *allumer, illustror*) A painter on paper or parchment.
 Almonarium, ii, n. (a Gall. *aumfnerie*) An almonry, or alms.
 Altargium, ii, n. (ab *altare*) Alterage, or the profits arising by things offered on the altar.
 Alteratio, onis, f. An altering.
 Altero, are. To alter.
 Alvo & basso (ab *altus & bassus*) High and low, the submission of all difference without exception to another.
 Ambra, æ, f. (a Sax. *amber*) A certain measure of salt, beer, butter, &c. the quantity now unknown.
 Amenda, æ, f. An amends.
 Amendatio, onis, f. (a Gall. *amender*) The amendment of an error in a process before judgement.
 Amerciamentum, i, n. (a Gall. *merci*; q. d. *to be at one's mercy*) An amercement, or pecuniary punishment arbitrarily imposed; a fine is a pecuniary punishment, but limited by the statute.
 Amerciatus, a, um. Amerced.
 Amortizatio, onis, f. An amercement, or the putting an estate into mortmain.

Amortizo, are. (a Gall. *amortir*) To alienate lands or tenements to churches, colleges, &c. who are incapable of delivering them back again; and therefore the making them over to such, is the delivering them, as it were, into a dead hand.
 Ancoragium, ii, n. (ab *ancora*) Anchorage; a duty paid for casting anchor in a place.
 Andena, æ, f. A swath in mowing.
 Angaria, æ, f. (ab *angor*) Personal and laborious service.
 Angildum, i, n. (a Sax. *an & gild*) A single fine.
 Annates, um, f. pl. (ab *annus*) First fruits, which are paid in proportion to one year's profit.
 Annualia, um, n. pl. (ab *annus*) Yearly payments.
 Apostare, vel apostatare leges. To turn apostate as to the laws; to break or transgress them.
 Apparentia, æ, f. (ab *appareo*) An appearance.
 Apparura, æ, f. (ab *apparo*) Furniture, tackle.
 Appellans, tis. An appellant.
 Appellatus, i, m. An appellee.
 Apellum, i, n. (ab *appello*) An appeal.
 Appennagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *apanage*) The portion of a sovereign prince's younger children.
 Appenditia, um, n. pl. (ab *appendeo*) Appendages, or pertinences to an estate.
 Apportionamentum, i, n. (ex ad & Gall. *portion*) Apportionment, or a dividing of the profits into just proportions.
 Apprenticiamentum, & Apprentisagium, i, n. An apprenticeship.
 Apprenticius, ii, m. (a Gall. *apprendre discere*) An apprentice.
 Apprenticius legis, A barrister at law.
 Appretio, are. (ex ad & *pretium*) To appraise.
 Appruamentum, i, n. Approvement, or an enclosing of waste ground with prejudice to another.
 Appruator, vel Approbator, oris, m. An approver, or impeacher of others who have been guilty of the same crime with himself, which he is obliged to prove in order to get his own discharge.
 Approbatores regis, the king's approvers who let his demesne lands.
 Aquagium, ii, n. (ab *aqua*) A watercourse.
 Aralia, um, n. pl. (ab *aro*) Arable, or ploughed lands.
 Arceo, onis, m. (a Gall. *arcon*) A saddle bow.
 Arento, are. (ex ad & *rent*) To rent out.
 Argentum Dei, God's penny, or earnest money.
 Arma dare, To dub, or make one a knight; arma accipere, to be made a knight.
 Arma moluta, Blunt weapons.
 Arnaldia, vel Arnoldia, æ, f. A disease causing the hair to fall off.
 Arpennus, i, m. An arpen, or acre of ground.
 Arraiamentum, i, n. & Arraya, æ, f. (a Gall. *array, ordo*) The arraying, or impanelling a jury.
 Arraiatio peditum, The arraying of foot soldiers.
 Arraiatores, um, m. pl. Commissioners of array.
 Arrestatus, a, um. (ab ad & *reatus*) Accused, and called to account, in order to be set to rights.
 Arrenatus, a, um. Arraigned.
 Arreragia, orum, n. pl. (a Gall. *arriere*) Arrerars, or remainders of money not paid in due time.
 Arresto, are. (a Gall. *arrestor, listere*) To stop, or arrest.
 Arrestum, i, n. An arrest.
 Arripennus, The same as Arpennus.
 Arrivatio, onis, f. An arriving, or coming to.
 Arrivo, are. (a Gall. *arriver*) To arrive, or come to.
 Arrura, æ, f. pro Aratura, A ploughing.
 Assia, æ, f. (a Gall. *essai*) The examination of weights and measures by the clerk of the market.
 Assiator, oris, m. The assayer of the mint.
 Assartum, i, n. (q. d. *exaratum*) Woodland cleared of trees and bushes, and made fit for tillage.
 Assaylio, are. (q. d. *assere*) To associate.
 Asscuratio, onis, f. A policy of assurance.
 Asscuro, are. (ex ad & *securus*) To assure, or make sure by pledges.

Assensio, onis, f. *An assembly of people.*
 Assessor, oris, m. (ab *assideo*) *An assessor of publick taxes.*
 Asservio, are. *To drain water from marshy grounds.*
 Assisa, æ, f. *An assize, or session of judges and others; a statute, or ordinance; the size or quantity of a thing.* ¶ *Assisâ cadere, to fail in his assize, or be nonsuited.*
 Assisores, um, m. pl. *Keepers of assize; assessors, or taxers; jurymen who make assessments.*
 Assurancia, æ, f. *An assurance, or insurance.*
 Assuro, vel Assécuro, are. *To assure, or insure.*
 Atia, æ, f. *Hatred, ill will.*
 Attachio, are (a Gall. *attacher*, *alligare*, *connectere*) *To attach, or take a person, or goods, on a certain writ.*
 Attachamentum, i, n. *An attachment.*
 Attempto, are. *To attempt.*
 Attermino, are (ex *ad* & Gall. *terminer*) *To get a longer time fixed for payment of a debt.*
 Attineta, æ, f. (ex *ad* & Gall. *teindre*, *stained*) *An attaint, a process staining the character of a jury, &c. for giving a false verdict.*
 Attinetaura, æ, f. *An attainder, whereby the descendants of a traitor are made incapable of succeeding to the father's estate.*
 Attinctus, a, um. *Attainted, or found guilty, by solemn act of a great offense.*
 Attelatus equus (a Gall. *atteler*) *A horse attired with his geers, and fastened to a cart, or carriage.*
 Attilamentum, & Attilium, ii, n. (a Gall. *atteler*) *The riging of a ship.*
 Attournamentum, i, n. (ex *ad* & Gall. *tourner*) *An attournment, or tenant's acknowledgment to a new lord.*
 Attornare pecuniam, *To attorn money, or appropriate it to some particular use.*
 Attornatus, i, m. *An attorney, or a person appointed by another to act in his tourn, or stead.*
 Avantagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *avantage*) *Advantage, profit, utility.*
 Auctionarius, ii, m. (ab *auetioner*) *An auctioneer, a seller, or regrater.*
 Aventura, æ, f. (a Gall. *aventure*) *An adventure, or voluntary hazardous action.*
 Avera, æ, f. (a Gall. *œuvre*, *opera*) *The day's work of a ploughman, scil. 8d.*
 Averagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *averer*) *Average, service due from the tenant to the lord; a compensation for service done, or loss sustained, to be settled by the averment of skillfull people.*
 Averia, orum, n. pl. (a Gall. *avoir*, *habere in possessione*) *Horses, or other cattle, in a man's own possession.*
 Avilamentum, i, n. (a Gall. *aviser*) *Advice, or counsel.*
 Averium ponderis, *Full weight, according to the greater weight called Avoirdupois.*
 Augea, æ, f. (a Gall. *auge*) *A trough, or cistern for water.*
 Auslucus, i, m. (a Gall. *autour*) *A goss hawk.*
 Authoriso, are. *To authorise.*
 Azaldus, i, m. (a Gall. *arzell*) *A poor keffel, or spotted and lean horse.*

B

BACA, æ, f. (a Gall. *bacler*) *A staple for the bar of a door.*
 Bacheleia, æ, f. (a Gall. *bacheler*) *The gentry, or commonalty, below the degree of peerage.*
 Bacina, æ, f. (a Gall. *baſſin*) *A basin.*
 Baco, onis, m. (ab Angl.) *A bacon hog.*
 Bacile, is, n. (q. d. *baculus candelæ*) *A candlestick.*
 Baga, æ, f. (ab Angl.) *A bag.*
 Baia, æ, f. *A bay in building; a measure of twenty-four feet.*
 Baleuga, æ, f. *A bailiwick, or precinct.*
 Bailiva, æ, f. (a Gall. *bailler*) *A bailiwick.*
 Ballium, ii, n. *Bail, or a delivering out of the hands of a bailiff.*
 Ballivus, i, m. *A bailiff.*
 Bannum, i, n. (a Br. *ban clamor*) *The banns, or a proclamation of matrimony in a church.*
 Bancus, i, m. (a Gall. *banc*) *A bench, or seat, of judgement; also a bank for money.*

Bannerettus, i, m. *A banneret, an ancient order of knighthood.*
 Bancalia, um, n. pl. *Cushions, or rather ornaments for benches.*
 Banda, militaris, *A band of soldiers.*
 Bannerium, ii, n. *A banner.*
 Bankruptia, æ, f. (q. d. *bankruptio*) *Bankruptcy.*
 Bannitio, onis, f. *Banishment.*
 Bannitus, a, um. *A person banished.*
 Barbicanum, i, n. (a Sax. *burg & kenning*) *A barbican, a watch tower, or bulwark.*
 Barcellarius, ii, m. *A bargeman.*
 Bargania, æ, f. *A bargain.*
 Barganizatio, onis, f. *The making of a bargain.*
 Barganizo, are. *To make a bargain.*
 Bargæa, æ, f. *A barge.*
 Barillus, i, m. (a Gall. *baril*) *A barrel.*
 Barka, æ, f. *A bark, or little ship.*
 Barkaria, æ, f. *A tan house, or house to keep bark in.*
 Baro, onis, m. *A baron.*
 Baronagium, ii, n. *Baronage.*
 Baronettus, i, m. (q. d. *a little baron, h. c.* next to a baron) *A baronet.*
 Baroniz, æ, f. *A barony.*
 Barra, æ, f. *A bar where lawyers plead; also a bar, or stop to an action.*
 Barraria, æ, f. *A barrier, or fence, in land.*
 Barrasterius, ii, m. *A barrister, or one called to the bar, or admitted to plead.*
 Barrektor, oris, m. *A barretor, or exciter of vexatious law suits.*
 Bartonz, æ, f. & Bartonium, ii, n. *A barton, or yard for keeping poultry in.*
 Basnetum, i, n. *A basnet, or helmet.*
 Bastarda, æ, f. *A female bastard.*
 Bastardia, æ, f. *Bastardy.*
 Bastardus, i, m. (a Gall. *bastard*) *A bastard.*
 Batellagium, ii, n. *The management of a small boat.*
 Battellus, i, m. *A small boat.*
 Batteria, æ, f. *Battery, or a wrongfully beating a person.*
 Batus, i, m. (a Sax. *bat*) *A boat.*
 Baubellæ, arum, f. pl. *Jewels.*
 Baudekinnum, i, n. *A baudekin, or sort of rich cloth, stiff with gold embroidery.*
 Beaconagium, ii, n. *Beaconage, or money paid for the support of a beacon.*
 Bedellus, i, m. (a Sax. *bydel*) *A beadle; an inferior officer in a court, parish, &c.*
 Bederepium, ii, n. (a Sax. *biddan & repe*) *The service of reaping corn when bidden, or ordered by the lord.*
 Beneficium, ii, n. *A benefice, or ecclesiastical living.*
 Benevolentia, æ, f. *A voluntary gratuity given to the king by the subjects.*
 Bercaria, Berceria, vel Berqueria, æ. (a Gall. *bergerie*) *A sheep cote, or sheep pen.*
 Berghmota, æ, f. (a Sax. *bergh collis*, & *gemote cætus*) *An assembly, or court of miners; so called, because anciently kept on a hill.*
 Berra, æ, f. *A bery, or plain open field.*
 Berfa, æ, f. *A bound, or limit.*
 Bertona, æ, f. *A barton, or court-yard, for poultry.*
 Bertonarius, ii, m. *The keeper of a barton.*
 Berwica, æ, f. *A village.*
 Besca, æ, f. (a Gall. *bescher*) *A spade to dig with.*
 Beicata, æ, f. *A piece of ground that is dug.*
 Bigamus, i, m. *A man who hath had two wives.*
 Bilancium, ii, n. *Weights and scales.*
 Billa, æ, f. *A bill.*
 Billa excambii. *A bill of exchange.*
 Billa, æ, f. & Billetus, i, m. *A billet, or petition.*
 Billettum, i, n. *A billet of the delivery of a writ.*
 Bissa, æ, f. (a Gall. *biche*) *A hind.*
 Bladonicum molendinum. *A corn mill.*
 Bladum, i, n. *Corn in the blade, or growing.*
 Boera, æ, f. (q. d. *wera*) *A wear in a river.*
 Bordagium, ii, n. *The tenure of bord lands.*
 Bordarii, vel Borduanni, orum, m. pl. *Bores, such who were allowed a cotage and small piece of land, on condition that they should supply the lord with poultry and eggs for his board or table.*

Boscagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *boscage*) *Boscage, or mast and brouse for cattle in woods.*
 Boscarium, ii, n. *A wood house, or, as some, an ox house.*
 Boscus, i, m. *A wood.*
 Bosinnus, i, m. *A sort of rustick wind instrument, made of barks pitched together.*
 Botericia, æ, f. *A buttress in building.*
 Botellaria, æ, f. *A butry, or cellar.*
 Botha, æ, f. *A booth, or tent.*
 Bovarius, ii, m. *A keeper of oxen, or kine.*
 Bovata terræ, *An oxgang of land, about thirteen acres.*
 Bovellium, ii, n. *An ox stall.*
 Boveria, æ, f. *A stall for oxen.*
 Bovicula, æ, f. *A young heifer.*
 Bracenarius, ii, m. *A keeper of dogs, a huntsman.*
 Brachettus, i, m. (a Gall. *brac.*) *A sort of short tailed seting dog.*
 Brandeum, i, n. *A hearse cloth.*
 Brasiator, oris, m. (a Gall. *brasser*) *A brewer.*
 Brasiatrix, icis. *A woman brewer.*
 Brasinaria, æ, f. & Brasinatorium, ii, n. *A brewhouse.*
 Brathia, æ, f. *Brath, or broth; potage.*
 Brecca, æ, f. *A breach.*
 Breve, is, n. *A writ.*
 Briga, æ, f. (a Gall. *brigue*) *Strife, or contention.*
 Brocagium, ii, n. *Brocage, or brokerage; money paid a person for selling another's goods.*
 Brocarius, ii, m. & Brocator, oris. *A broker.*
 Brochia, æ, f. *A sort of can, or vessel to carry drink in.*
 Brossus, a, um. (a Sax. *bruifan*) *Bruised.*
 Brudatus, vel Brodatus (a Gall. *broder*) *Embroidered.*
 Brueria, æ, f. (a Sax. *brær*) *Briar wood, or brush wood.*
 Bruilletus, i, m. *A small coppice, or little wood.*
 Bucklarium, ii, n. (a Gall. *bouclier*) *A buckler.*
 Bulla, æ, f. *A bull, or decree in writing sealed.*
 Bullio, onis, m. *Bullion; gold or silver in the lump.*
 Bullitio salis, *One boiling of salt.*
 Bultella, æ, f. *A boulder for dressing meal.*
 Bultellum, i, n. *The refuse of meal.*
 Bunda, æ, f. *A bound.*
 Bundellus, i, m. *A bundle.*
 Burcheta, æ, f. *A sort of gun.*
 Burgagium, ii, n. *A dwelling house in a borough town; also a tenure proper to boroughs.*
 Burgenfis, is, m. *A burgefs of a town, or representative thereof in parliament.*
 Burghmota, æ, f. (a Sax. *burgg*, & *gemot*) *The court of borough, or town.*
 Burglaria, æ, f. *Burglary, or the felonious breaking open a house by night.*
 Burfa, æ, f. *A burse.*
 Bursaria, æ, f. *A bursary, or place of receiving and paying the bursar's accounts.*
 Bursarius, ii, m. *A bursar, or treasurer of a college.*
 Buscali, orum, m. pl. *Mariners who had the care of ports, or havens.*
 Busones, um, m. pl. *The leading men in a county.*
 Bussa, æ, f. *A bus, or small ship.*
 Bussellus, i, m. *A bushel.*
 Butta vini, *A but of wine, 126 gallons.*

C

Ablicia, orum, n. pl. (q. d. *cadibulicia*) *Cablish, a sort of brush wood, or wind fallen wood.*
 Cacepollus, vel Cachepollus, i, m. (ab Angl.) *A catchpol, bailiff, or serjeant.*
 Cagîa, æ, f. (a Gall. *cage*, unde & vocab. Angl.) *A cage for birds, or coop for poultry.*
 Calamitus, i, m. (a Gall. *calamite*) *A gag put into dogs mouths to keep them from barking.*
 Calangium, ii, n. (ab Angl.) *A challenge, claim, or demand.*
 Calcea, vel Calceia, æ, f. (a *calx*, vel quod publicè *calcatur*) *A highway, or road.*
 Calceata, æ, f. (ab eod.) *A causey, or causeway, h. c. a raised way.*
 Calcetum, i, n. (ab eodem) *A causey.*

Cal-

C A R

C E L

C O A

Calcifurnium, ii, n. (a *calx*, & *furnus*) *A kiln for burning chalk, or lime.*
 Caldaria, æ, f. (ab Angl. *caldron*, quod a Gall. *chaudron*) *A caldron; or cauldron, a sort of large kettle.*
 Calopodium, vel Galopodium, ii, n. (a *calo* vel Gall. *galoebe*, & *pedium*) *A galoshoe, a sort of clogs which covered great part of peoples shoes, and kept them clean.*
 Calumnia, æ, f. *A challenging of jurors.*
 Calumnio, vel calumpno, are. *To calumniate, also to challenge jurors on account of insufficiency or partiality.*
 Cambio, are (a *cambium*) *To exchange.*
 Cambipartia, æ, f. (a *cambium*, & *partior*) *Champany, or champerty, the assisting a person in prosecuting a suit, on condition of sharing with the plaintiff a part of the estate or effects, when recovered by law.*
 Cambitas, atis, f. (a *cambium*) *An exchangeing.*
 Camera, æ, f. *A chamber; also a crooked, or winding plat of ground.*
 Cameralis, e. *Belonging to a chamber, or a winding plat of ground.*
 Camerarius, ii, m. (a *camera*) *A chamberlain, or person who hath the care of a chamber.*
 Camica, æ, f. (a *camelus*) *Camlet, or a garment made of camlet.*
 Campartum, i, n. (a *campus*, & *partior*) *A share, or proportion in a field, or piece of ground.*
 Campio, onis, m. (a Gall. *champion*, q. d. *a brave fellow in the champ or field*) *A champion, one who boldly espouseth his own or another's cause.*
 Campipartia, æ, f. (a Gall. *champ*, & *partir*) *Champany. Vid. Cambipartia.*
 Campiparticeps, ipis, c. (ab eisdem) *A champanyer, or champertor.*
 Cancellaria, æ, f. (a *cancellis*) *The chancery, or court of chancery.*
 Cancellarius, ii, m. (ab eodem) *A chancellor.*
 Cancellatura, æ, f. *A cancelling.*
 Cancellatus, a, um. *Cancelled.*
 Cancellor, are. (a Gall. *cancellor*) *To cancell, or make void.*
 Canistellus, i, m. (dim. a *canistrum*) *A little basket.*
 Canna, æ, f. (ab Angl.) *A can, or pot.*
 Canonica, æ, f. (a Gall. *chanoinie*) *A canonry, or canonship.*
 Canopium, vel potiùs canopeum, ii, n. *A canopy.*
 Cantaria, æ, f. (a *canendo missam*) *A chantry, or chauntry; a chapel anciently endowed with yearly revenues for maintaining one or more priests to sing mass in for the souls of the founders and others.*
 Cantredus, i, m. (a Brit. *cantre*, centum) *A cantred; a hundred or portion of a shire in Wales.*
 Capa, æ, f. (a Gall. *cape*, unde & Angl.) *The cape of a garment.*
 Capella, æ, f. (a Gall. *chapelet*) *A chaplet.*
 Capella de floribus, a chaplet of flowers. Capella lineata, a head piece lined.
 Capellania, vel capellaria, æ, f. (a *capella*) *A chapelry.*
 Capellanus, i, m. (ab eodem) *A chaplain.*
 Capellula, æ, f. dim. (a *capella*) *A little chapel.*
 Capellus, i, m. (a Gall. *chapeau*) *A cap, or bonnet.*
 Capetinae, arum, f. pl. (a Gall. *capetan*) *Okers; poor or ordinary boots for ploughmen.*
 Capitalis plegius, *A headborough.*
 Capitaneus, i, m. (a Gall. *capitaine*, unde & Angl.) *A captain, or leader.*
 Capitium, ii, n. *A hawk's hood.*
 Capitulum, i, n. *A chapter.* Decanus & capitulum, *a dean and chapter.*
 Capo, onis, m. (a Gall. *chapon*, unde & Angl.) *A capon.*
 Cappa, æ, f. (a Gall. *cap*, unde & Angl.) *A cap, or covering for the head.*
 Captura, æ, f. (a *cipio*) *A capture, arrest, or seizure.*
 Capunculus, i, m. (dim. a *capo*) *A caponet, or little capon.*
 Carcerativum, i, n. (a *carcer*) *A gaoler's fee.*
 Carcatus, a, um. *Freighted.*

Carco, are. (a Gall. *cargaison*, unde & Angl. *cargo*) *To freight, or load a ship.*
 Carecta, vel charrecta, æ, f. (a Gall. *charrette*) *A cart.*
 Carectata, vel carrectata, æ, f. (a Gall. *charrette*) *A cart load.*
 Carectarius, vel carrectarius, ii, m. *A carter.*
 Cariagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *charriage*, unde & Angl.) *Carriage.*
 Cario, are. *To carry.*
 Carista, æ, f. (a *carus*) *Dearness.*
 Carnarium, ii, n. (a *caro*) *A charnel house, or bone house.*
 Carola, vel Carrola, æ, f. (a Gall. *carreau*) *A square seat, pew, or closet.*
 Carpentarius, ii, m. (a Gall. *charpentier*, unde & Angl.) *A carpenter.*
 Carreta, æ, f. *A cart, or wain load.* Vid. Carrecta.
 Cariuca, æ, f. (a Gall. *charruë*) *A plough, or cart.*
 Carruca signata, *A cart house.*
 Carrucarius, vel carrucarius, ii, m. (ab eodem) *A tenant by carriage, or plough land.*
 Carrucha, æ, f. (ab Ital. *carrico*) *A carrack, a sort of large ship.*
 Carrus, i, m. (a Gall. *char*, unde & Angl.) *A car.*
 Carucata boum, *A team, or draught of oxen.*
 Caruagium, vel carucagium, ii, m. *A tax by plough land.*
 Cassacio, onis, f. *A quashing.*
 Casso, are. (a Gall. *casser*) *To quash, reverse, or make void.*
 Casamentum, i, n. id. quod
 Cassatum, i, n. (a Gall. *case*, quod a Lat. *casa*) *A house and land sufficient for one family.*
 Castelgardum, i, n. (a *castellum*, & Gall. *garder*) *Castleward, a duty paid by those who dwelt within the precincts of a castle towards the charge of guarding it.*
 Castellanus, i, m. (a Gall. *chastellain*) *A chastellain, the governour or lieutenant of a castle.*
 Castellarium, ii, n. (ab eodem) *The precinct, or jurisdiction of a castle.*
 Castellatio, onis, f. *The building, or erecting of a castle.*
 Castellorum operatio, *Castlework done by inferior tenants.*
 Castellulum, i, n. (dim. a *castellum*) *A small castle; also a pageant.*
 Casubula, æ, f. (a Gall. *chasuble*) Id. quod
 Casula, æ, f. (a Gall. *casule*) *A chasuble, a priest's upper garment, or surplice.*
 Catalla, orum, n. pl. (incertæ etym.) *Chattels, all goods (moveable, or immoveable) which are not freehold.*
 Catafcoptus, i, m. (*κατασκοπος*) *An archdeacon.*
 Cathedralis ecclesia, *A cathedral church, the chief in the diocese.*
 Cathedra, i, n. (a *cathedra*) *The sum of two shillings anciently paid to a bishop by the inferior clergy as an acknowledgement of subjection, and to the honour of the cathedral.*
 Catzius, vel chassurus, i, m. (a Gall. *chasseur*) *A hunter, or hunting horse.*
 Cauda terra, *A land's end, or the bottom of a ridge in arable land.*
 Caveat, *A sort of process to stop the probate of a will, &c. in spiritual courts.*
 Caursini, Caorsini, vel Corsini, orum, m. pl. (a *Caorsio oppido*) *Italian bankers who resided in England in the twelfth century, but were expelled for their great extorsions.*
 Cautela, æ, f. (a *caveo*) *A caveat, quod vid.*
 Cautio admittenda, *A writ to the bishop for delivering out of prison an excommunicated person on his giving security.*
 Cay, æ, f. (a Sax. *cay*) *A kay, or wharf.*
 Cayagium, ii, n. (ab eodem) *Kuyage, or wharfage.*
 Ceapgilda, æ, f. (a Sax. *ceap pecus*, & *gild solutio*) *A payment of cattle.*
 Celdra, æ, f. (ab Angl.) *A balder of coals.*
 Celer lecti (a Gall. *celer*) *A bed's restern.*
 Cellerarius, ii, m. (a *cellarium*) *A butler, cellar-keeper, or manciple.*

Cendulae, arum, f. pl. (q. *shingulae*) *A sort of shingle, or small pieces of wood to cover the roof of a house instead of tiles.*
 Cenellæ, arum, f. pl. (a Gall. *chêne*) *Acorns.*
 Pessona cenellarum, *the pannage of swine, or liberty to feed on acorns.*
 Censaria, æ, f. (a *census*) *A farm, or house let at a standing rent.*
 Censarii, orum, m. pl. (ab eodem) *Persons who might be taxed.*
 Ceola, æ, f. *A large ship.*
 Ceragium, ii, n. (a *cera*) *Waxshot, or waxscot, a duty paid for the charge of wax lights in churches.*
 Cerialium, ii, n. (a *Ceres*) *A bin for bread.*
 Certificatorium, ii, n. (q. *certiorem faciens*) *A certificate.*
 Certiorari, *A writ for removing causes from an inferior to a superior court.*
 Certum letæ, *Cert money, or head money paid to the lord of a leet.*
 Cerura, æ, f. *A mound, fence, or enclosure.*
 Cessavit, *A writ that lieth where the tenant hath not paid his rent, nor had distress on his land, for two years.*
 Cessio, onis, f. (a *cedo*) *The voidance of an ecclesiastical benefice by the promotion of the last incumbent.*
 Chacea, æ, f. (a Gall. *chasse*) *A chase for hunting.*
 Chaceo, are. (a Gall. *chasser*) *To chase, or hunt.*
 Chachepollus, i, m. *A catchpol.* Vid. *Cachepollus.*
 Chacurus, i, m. (a Gall. *chasseur*) *A courser, a hunting horse, or dog.*
 Charta, æ, f. *A charter, or deed.*
 Chacea, æ, f. *A chase, or chase.* Vid. *Chacea.*
 Chafor, oris, m. (a Gall. *chasseur*) *A hunting horse.*
 Chelindra, æ, f. *A sort of small ship.*
 Chevagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *chef*, caput) *Che-wage; head money, or poll money.*
 Chevantia, æ, f. *A loan, or advance of money on credit.*
 Cheverillus, i, m. *A young cock, or cockling.*
 Chevisæ, arum, f. pl. (a Gall. *chef*) *The heads of ploughed land.*
 Chiminagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *chemin*, via) *Toll paid for passing through a forest with carts or horses loaded.*
 Chiminus, i, m. (a Gall. *chemin*) *A way, or road.*
 Chirographatus, a, um. *Signed, or attested by one's own hand writing, or cross.*
 Chirographum finis, *The chirograph of a fine.*
 Chorepiscopus, i, m. *A suffragan, or rural bishop.*
 Chota, æ, f. (a Sax. *cot*) *A cot, or cotage.*
 Chrismale, is, n. *The face cloth laid over a child at baptism.*
 Christianitatis curia, *The Court Christian, or ecclesiastical judicature.*
 Chules, ium, m. pl. *Keyles, or keels; a sort of long boats used by the Saxons.*
 Cigninota, æ, f. *A swan mark.*
 Circa, æ, f. (a *circumundo*) *A watch.*
 Circutor, oris, m. *A watchman.*
 Circumhabitantes, *Neighbouring inhabitants.*
 Citatio, onis, f. *A summons.*
 Civilista, æ, m. *A civilian, or civil lawyer.*
 Clameum, i, n. *A claim, or challenge.*
 Clamo, are. *To claim, or challenge.*
 Clarigarius armorum. *A herald at arms.*
 Clavia, æ, f. *A mace.*
 Clavigeratus, i, m. *The treasurer of a church.*
 Clausi rotuli, *Closed rolls.*
 Claustrum, æ, f. *Brushwood for hedges and fences.*
 Claustrum Paschæ, *The close, or next day after the eaves of Easter.*
 Cleptor, oris, m. *A stealer, or pilferer.*
 Clericus, i, m. *A clerk, one in holy orders.*
 Clerimonia, æ, f. *Privilege of clergy.*
 Cloca, vel clocca, æ, f. (a Gall. *cluche*) *A clock.*
 Clocarium, ii, n. *A clock house.*
 Cluta, æ, f. (a Gall. *clous*) *A clouted shoe, or shank of iron.*
 Coadunatio, onis, f. *An assembling, or uniting together.*

Coggo, onis, f. *A cog, or sort of boat or ship.*
 Cofeolati, orum, m. pl. *Joint coffees.*
 Cofera, vel cofra, æ, f. (a Gall. *coffre*) *A coffe.*
 Coferarius, ii, m. (ab eodem) *A coffeier.*
 Cognitionis, onis, f. (a *cognosco*) *A cognizance.*
 Cognitor, oris, m. (ab eodem) *A conusor.*
 Cognizarius, ii, m. *A conusor.*
 Cognizatus, i, m. (ab eodem) *A coif.* ¶ Baro de gradu de la coife, *a serjeant at law.*
 Cokettatus, a, um. *Cocketed.*
 Coketto, are (ab Angl.) *To cocket, or enter duly.*
 Cokettum, i, n. *A cocket at the custom-house.*
 Collecta, æ, f. (a *colligo*) *A collection, a heap.*
 ¶ Collecta bladi, *a heap of corn.* Collecta ovium, *a flock of sheep.*
 Colonellus, i, m. (a Gall. *colonel*) *A colonel.*
 Colpatura, æ, f. *A cutting, or loping.*
 Colpo, are (a Gall. *couper*) *To cut, or lop.* ¶ Colpare arbores, *to lop trees.*
 Comforto, are (a Gall. *comforter*) *To comfort, or aid.*
 Comitiva foldariorum, *A company, or troop of soldiers.*
 Commendatarius, ii, m. *A person who holdeth a benefice, or other preferment in commendam.*
 Commensatio, onis, f. *A commencing, or beginning.*
 Commensio, are (a Gall. *commencer*) *To commence, or begin.*
 Commissarius, ii, m. (a Gall. *commissaire*) *A commissary, or commissioner.*
 Commissionarius, ii, m. *A commissioner.*
 Commune, is, n. *A common.* ¶ Commune pasturæ, *common of pasture.* Commune piscariæ, *common of fishing.* Commune turbariæ, *common of digging turf.*
 Communiarius, ii, m. *A commoner, or one that eateth in common with others.*
 Comortha, æ, f. (a Brit. *cymorth*, *subsidium*) *A contribution.*
 Companagium, ii, n. (a *cum* & Gall. *panache*, *mixture*) *Meat, or other things mixed and eaten with bread.*
 Compasso, are (a Gall. *compasser*) *To compass, or endeavour to obtain.*
 Compositum, i, n. (*stercus è variis rebus compositum*) *Compost, dung, or manure.*
 Computo, are. *To compute, account, or cast up.*
 Concelamentum, i, n. *A concealment.*
 Concelatores, um, m. pl. *Concealers, those who find out concealed lands belonging to the king.*
 Concelo, are. *To conceal, or hide.*
 Concernatus, a, um. *Concerned, or engaged in.*
 Concernens, tis. *Concerning, touching.*
 Concerno, ere (a Gall. *conterner*) *To concern.*
 Concubinitus, us, m. *Concubinage.*
 Constabularia, æ, f. &
 Constabulariatus, us, m. *A constableness, the office of a constable.*
 Constabularius, ii, m. (a Gall. *constable*) *A constable, a sort of peace officer.*
 Contener, atum, i, n. *A contiguous tenement; also the countenance and reputation of a person.*
 Contiguor, ari. *To lie contiguous, or near to.*
 Contrafacio, ere (a Gall. *contresaire*) *To counterfeit.*
 Contrafactio, onis, f. &
 Contrafactura, æ, f. *A counterfeiting.*
 Contramandatio, onis, f. *A counterminding of the time appointed for an answer, a giving the defendant further time to plead in.*
 Contraplacitum, i, n. *A counter plea.*
 Contrapositio, onis, f. *A replication, or answer.*
 Contrario, are (contra agere) *To oppose, or act contrary to.*
 Contrarolutator, oris, m. *A controlder.*
 Contraretulus, i, m. *A counter roll.*
 Contraveniens, tis. *Going contrary to, offending against.*
 Controllamentum, i, n. *A controlment.*
 Conveiancia, æ, f. *A conveyance.*
 Conveio, are (a Gall. *convoyer*) *To convey, or make lands, &c. over to another.*
 Coparcenaria, æ, f. *Coparcenary, or copartnership.*
 Coparticeps, ipis. *A coparcener, or copartner.*
 Copia, æ, f. *A copy of a writing, &c.*

Copicia, æ, f. (a Gall. *couper*) *A copice, copse, or underwood.*
 Copio, are (a Gall. *copier*) *To copy out.*
 Coraagium, ii, n. *A payment of corn to the king by way of purveyance.*
 Cordubanarius, ii, m. (a Gall. *cordonnier*) *A cordwainer, or shoemaker.*
 Cornagium, ii, n. (a *cornu*) *An ancient tenure in the north of England held by blowing a horn upon an invasion made by the Scots.*
 Cornerium, ii, n. (ab Angl.) *A corner, or nook.*
 Corno, are. *To blow a horn.*
 Coronator, oris, m. *A coroner who enquireth into the cause of the death of a person killed.*
 Corporatio, onis, f. *A corporation, a body of men incorporated.*
 Corrodium, ii, n. *A corrody, an allowance for maintaining a servant to the king in an abbey and providing him with meat, drink, and other necessities.*
 Costera, æ, f. (a Gall. *coste*) *A coast, or shore.*
 ¶ Costera maris, *the sea coast.* Costera montis, *the side of a mountain.*
 Cotagium, ii, n. (a Sax. *cot*) *A cotage, or small house having no land pertaining to it.*
 Cotarius, ii, n. *A cotager, the inhabitant of a cotage.*
 Coterellus, i, m. *A very small cotage.*
 Cothlanda, æ, f. &
 Cothsethlanda, æ, f. *A cotage, or small farm with some land pertaining to it.*
 Cothsethus, i, m. *A cotager inhabiting such a cotage.*
 Cottagium, cottarius, &c. Vid. *Cotagium.*
 Covina, æ, f. *Covin, a deceitfull agreement between two or more persons to the prejudice of another.*
 Covinosus, a, um. *Full of covin, or deceit.*
 Craiera, æ, f. *A craier, or sort of small ship, or vessel.*
 Cranagium, ii, n. *Cranage, the liberty of using a crane, or money paid for that liberty.*
 Crano, are (a Sax. *cræn*) *To crane, or draw up goods with a crane.*
 Cravo, are (a Sax. *cravian*) *To impeach, or accuse.*
 Creca, æ, f. &
 Crecum, i, n. (a Sax. *crecca*) *A creek, or small bay.*
 Crepo, are. *To do a thing slyly, or privately.*
 ¶ Crepare oculum, *to put out one's eye.*
 Crocia, æ, f. (a Gall. *croiser*) *A bishop's crossier.*
 Crociarius, ii, m. *The bearer of a crossier, or cross, before a bishop.*
 Crosta, æ, f. &
 Crostum, ti, n. *A croft, or small slip of ground near a house.*
 Croppa, æ, f. *A crop of corn.*
 Cucherus, i, m. (a Gall. *coucher*) *A seting dog.*
 Culagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *cul*) *The laying up a ship in a dock to be repaired.*
 Culvertagium, ii, n. *A turning tail, or cowardice.*
 Cunagium, ii, n. *Coinage of money; also the weighing and stamping of tin after it is wrought.*
 Cuneus, i, m. *A mint, or place where money is coined.*
 Cunicularium, ii, n. *A coney gree, or coney house.*
 Cura, æ, f. *A curacy, or office of a curate.*
 Curatus, i, m. *A curate.*
 Curia personæ, *A parsonage, or parson's mansion house.*
 Curitor, oris, m. *An officer in the court of chancery who maketh out original writs for that county or shire which is allotted him.*
 Curtana, æ, f. *The sword of king Edward the confessor, carried before the king at his coronation.*
 Curtilagium, ii, n. *A garden plat, piece of ground, or yard belonging to and lying near a house.*
 Curtina, æ, f. (a Gall. *curtine*) *A curtain for a bed, window, &c.*
 Custagium, ii, n. *Cost.*
 Custuma, æ, f. (a Gall. *coutume*) *A custom.*
 Custumabilis, *Customable.*

Customaria tenementa, *Customary tenements, or copyholds.*
 Customarii, orum, m. pl. *Copyholders.*
 Custus, us, m. *Costs.*
 Cyprus, i, m. (corr. pro *scirpus*) *A rush.*
 Cyuli, orum, m. pl. *A sort of keels, or boats, used by the Saxons.* Vid. *Chules.*
 D
 Aggerius, ii, m. *A dagger.*
 Dagus, i, m. (a *panni genere dats dicto*) *The chief, or upper table in a monastery.*
 Dalmatica, æ, f. (a *Dalmatia*) *A garment with large and open sleeves, worn at first by bishops only, but afterwards made use of as a distinction in degrees.*
 Dalus, i, m. *A dale, valley.* ¶ Dali prati, *narrow slips of pasture between ploughed furrows of arable land.*
 Damisella, æ, f. (a Gall. *damoiselle*) *A young maiden.*
 Damna, æ, f. *A dam in a river.*
 Damifico, are. *To damnify, or damage.*
 Danegildum, i, n. (a *Dane* & *ge't pecunia*) *A tax of two shillings laid on every hide of land by the Danes.*
 Dangium, vel daungium, ii, n. *Danger.*
 Dardus, i, m. *A dart.*
 Dayeria, æ, f. (ab Angl.) *A dairy, or milk-house; properly the milk of one day.*
 Deadvoco, are. *To disavow, or disown.*
 Deafforestio, are. *To discharge from being a forest; also to exempt from forest laws.*
 Debatum, i, n. (a Gall. *debate*) *A debate, or dispute.*
 De bene esse, *To be allowed as well done at present, till further examination.*
 Decanatus, us, m. *A deanery.*
 Decanus, i, m. *A dean, an ecclesiastical officer who is chief of the chapter.*
 Decearchus, i, m. *id. quod*
 Decenarius, ii, m. *A decennier, or titheingman; the chief man of twelve who was to maintain the publick peace within a certain limit; also one who had sworn to keep the peace.*
 Decenna, æ, f. *A dozen, the precinct of a leet, a titheing.*
 Decennaria, æ, f. *The compass of ten friburges.*
 Decies tantum, *A writ that lieth against a juror for taking money to give his vote.*
 Decimæ, arum, f. pl. *Tithes.*
 Decimatio, onis, f. *A titheing.*
 Decimo, are. *To tithe.*
 Declaratio, onis, f. *A declaration, setting forth in writing the plaintiff's grievance.*
 Dedbanna, æ, m. (a Sax. *dædbana*) *One actually guilty of killing a person.*
 Defalta, æ, f. &
 Defaltum, i, n. (a Gall. *default*) *A default, or omission in not appearing, &c.*
 Defamatio, onis, f. *Defamation, slander.*
 Defeisantia, æ, f. (a Gall. *deffair*) *A defeisance, a condition in one deed whereby another deed, &c. is made void.*
 Defeifibilis, *Defeifible, that may be undone.*
 Defendens, tis. *A defendant.*
 Defensa, æ, f. *A fence, or fenced place.*
 Defensum, i, n. *An enclosure.*
 Deforciamentum, i, n. *A deforcement, the taking away an estate by force from the right owner.*
 Deforciatio, onis, f. *A deforcement, or distress.*
 Deforciator, oris, m. *A deforcer, or deforciant; one who keepeth the right heir out of his right by force.*
 Deforcio, are. *To deforce, or keep one out of his just right by force.*
 Degradatio, onis, f. *A degrading, or degradation; the devesting a person of his place or office.*
 Deliberatio, onis, f. *Delivery.* ¶ Deliberatio seisinæ, *livery of seisin.*
 Delibero, are. *To deliver.*
 Demanda, æ, f. *A demand.*
 Demando, are (a Gall. *demandeur*) *To demand.*
 Demoro, are (a Gall. *demeurer*) *To demur, to stop proceedings till some difficulty be determined.*
 Dena, æ, f. *A valley, or dale.*
 Denariata reddituum, *A penny rent.* ¶ Denariata olei,

olei, a pennyworth of oil. Denariata terræ, an acre, or as some say, a perch of land.

Denizatus, i, m. Made a denizen.

Denizenus, i, m. (a Gall. donaison) A denizen, a foreigner made free by the king's gift, or letters patent.

Deodandum, i, n. A deodand. a thing given to God for having been instrumental to the death of a person.

Departio, ire (a Gall. partir) To depart.

Departura, æ, f. A departure.

Depasturacio, onis, f. A depasturing.

Depasturo, æ, f. To depasture.

Deprivatio, onis, f. Deprivation, the taking away of a benefice.

Depositio, onis, f. The deposition, or testimony of a witness.

Despitus, i, m. A person despised, or contemned.

Derastina, æ, f. Derein, a Norman law.

Defubito, are. To weary a person as with continual barkings, and then to bite.

Detachio, are. To seize another person's goods by attachment, or other course of law.

Detracto, are. To tear in pieces with horses.

Devadiatus, a, um. Without sureties.

Devasto, are. To waste chiefly as executors.

Devotio, onis, f. A devise, or bequest.

Devise, are (a Gall. deviser) To devise, or bequeath by will.

Devium, i, n. A devise.

Dica, æ, f. A tally for keeping accounts.

Dieta, æ, f. A day's journey.

Dieto, are. To diet.

Diffacio, ere. To deface, or destroy.

Diffactio, onis. A defacing, or maiming.

Dignitarius, ii, m. A dignitary.

Dilapidatio, onis, f. Dilapidation, a letting buildings run to decay.

Diligatus, a, um. Outlawed.

Dimidietas, atis, f. A moiety, or half part.

Dimissio, onis, f. A demise, or letting of an estate. ¶ Dimissio regis, the death of a king.

Dinarium, ii, n. (a Gall. diner) A dinner.

Dirationamentum, i, n. A disproof.

Dirationo, are. To deraign, or derayn; to prove and make good.

Disabilitas, atis, f. Disability.

Disadvoco, are. To disavow, or deny.

Disboscatio, onis, f. (a dis, & Gall. bois) A turning of woodlands into arable, or pasture.

Discarcatio, onis, f. An unloading.

Discarco, are (a dis, & cargo) To unfreight.

Disensus, us, m. Descent of lands, &c.

Disclamium, ii, n. A disclaiming, or express denial.

Disclamo, are (a dis, & Gall. clamer) To disclaim, or refuse.

Discontinuatio, onis, f. Discontinuance.

Discus, i, m. A desk to write on.

Disabilitas, atis, f. Disability.

Disabilitatus, a, um. Disabled.

Disabilito, are. To disable.

Disparagatio, onis, f. Disparagement, especially the matching of an heir below his degree.

Disparago, are. To disparage.

Dispersio, are. To scandalize a person.

Dispossessionatus, a, um. Dispossessed.

Disratiocinatio, onis, f. A derainment, or proof.

Disrationo, are. To traverse. Vid. Dirationo.

Disseisina, æ, f. (a Gall. dissaisin) Disseisin, or putting a person out of his lawful right.

Disseisio, ire. To disseise.

Disseisitor, oris, m. A disseisor.

Disfigno, are. To break open a seal.

Distictio, onis, f. A distress.

Distictus, i, m. A district, or place of jurisdiction.

Disturbantia, æ, f. A disturbance.

Disturbo, are. To disturb.

Dividenda, æ, f. A dividend.

Doarium, vel dotarium, ii, n. A dower.

Docketta, æ, f. A docket, a short writing referring to a longer.

Dola, æ, f. (a Sax. dola) A dole, or share in a meadow, &c.

Domicella, æ, f. A damsel.

Domicellus, i, m. A young master.

Dominicum, i, n. A demesne.

Donativum, i, n. A donative, or ecclesiastical benefice that is not presentable.

Donator, oris, vel donatorius, ii, m. A donor.

Donatus, i, m. A donée.

Dos, dotis, f. A dower, that part of the husband's estate which devolveth to his wife after his death.

Dossale, is, n. Tapestry, or hangings.

Drana, æ, f. A drain.

Draparius, ii, m. (a Gall. drapier) A draper.

Drengagium, ii, n. The tenure of the Drengi.

Drengi, orum, m. pl. Persons who having lost their estates at the Conquerour's coming in, had them restored again, and held them of the king in capite.

Dromo, onis, &c.

Dromunda, æ, f. Large ships, men of war.

Duna, æ, f. id. quod

Dunum, i, n. A down, or bill.

Duritia, æ, f. Durefs. ¶ Duritia imprisonment, hardship of imprisonment.

Dytenum, i, n. A ditty, or song. ¶ Venire cum toto ac pleno dyteno, to sing as at a barvest home.

E

Eahalus, i, m. (a Sax. eale cerevisia, & hus domus) An alchouse.

Ealherda, æ, f. The privilege of keeping an alchouse.

Ebba, æ, f. The ebb of the tide.

Edestia, orum, n. pl. (ab ædes) Buildings.

Edia, æ, f. Aid, or help.

Efractor, oris, m. A burglar who breaketh open a house to steal.

Eia, æ, f. (a Sax. eig) An island.

Ejectione firmæ, A writ which lieth where the lessee is cast out of possession.

Einecla, æ, f. (a Gall. aine) Eldership.

Eleemosynaria, æ, f. The place in a religious house, where the common alms were deposited.

Eleemosynarius, ii, m. An almoner.

Elegit, A writ after judgement whereby the defendant's goods and the moiety of his lands are extended.

Elongata, The return of the sheriff that cattle are not to be found, or so removed that he cannot deliver them.

Elongo, are. To carry far off, to send away.

Embleamenta, orum, n. pl. (a Gall. emblaver) Embleaments, the profits of lands sowed.

Embraccator, oris, m. (a Gall. embrasour) A person bribed to abet, or assist a person unlawfully in his cause at a trial.

Emenda, æ, f. Emendals, so much in bank for repairing of losses; also amends.

Emendo, are. To make amends for a trespass, or fault.

Encroachmentum, i, n. An encroachment, a taking more than is due.

Enduro, are. To endure.

Engleceria, æ, f. Englicery, the being an Englishman.

Engrallatus, a, um. (a Gall. engrelée) Engrailed, or notched with semicircular notches inwards.

Equitatura, æ, f. Traveling furniture.

Escaeta, æ, f. An escheat. Vid. Eschaeta.

Escaetor, oris, m. An escheator, an officer in every county who taketh care of the escheats of the crown.

Escaetria, æ, f. Escheatorship, or the office of an escheator.

Escambium, ii, n. An exchange.

Escapia, æ, f. &c.

Escapium, ii, n. An escape of a thief, &c.

Escapio, are (a Gall. escapper) To escape.

Eschaeta, æ, f. (a Gall. escheoir, accidere) An escheat, an estate, &c. which falleth casually to a person as lord of the manour.

Escheccum, i, n. A jury, or inquisition.

Escuro, are (a Gall. escurer) To scour.

Eskippo, are. To ship.

Eskippamentum, i, n. Ship furniture.

Esnetia, æ, f. Eldership, or birthright. Vid. Einceia.

Esparvarius, ii, m. (a Gall. espervier) A sparrowhawk.

Effonium, ii, n. (a Gall. effoign) Effoign, an excuse for non-appearance.

Establiamentum, i, n. An establishment.

Estallagium, ii, n. An installment.

Estoverium, ii, n. (a Gall. estover) Estover, maintenance, or allowance.

Estrepatentum, i, n. (a Gall. estropier) Waste made upon lands, or woods, by a tenant for life.

Evidentia, æ, f. Evidence, or proof; either by testimony of men on oath, or by writings on record.

Ewagium, ii, n. (a Gall. eau, aqua) Toll paid for coater passage.

Excambiator, oris, m. An exchanger of land, or broker between merchant and merchant.

Excambio, ire. To exchange.

Exclusa, æ, f. (a Gall. ecluse) A sluice for carrying off water.

Excommunicato capiendo, A writ for taking up an excommunicated person.

Excommunicatio deliberando, A writ to the sheriff for delivering an excommunicated person out of prison, on the ordinary's certificate for his conformity to the court.

Excultabilis terra, Land that may be tilled, or ploughed.

Executor, oris, m. A person appointed by the testator's will to dispose of his goods.

Exemplificatio, onis, f. An exemplification, or copy of a record under the seal of the court.

Exfredio, are (a Sax. frede pax, & fritbian, rumpo) To break the peace, or commit open violence.

Exennium, ii, n. A new year's gift.

Exigenda, æ, f. An exigent, a writ requiring a person to appear and answer the law.

Exigendarius, ii, m. An exigenter, an officer of the commonpleas who maketh out exigents.

Exlegalitus, a, um. Prosecuted as an outlaw.

Expalto, vel expedito, are. To law a dog, to cut out the ball, or cut off the three claws of his forefoot.

Expediatæ arbores, Trees rooted up, or cut down to the roots.

Expiratio, onis, f. An expiration, or ending.

Expiro, are. To expire, or come to an end.

Expletia, orum, n. pl. Explees, or the full profits of land.

Extenta, æ, f. An extent, a writ to the sheriff for valuing of lands, or tenements.

Extorcivè, Extorsively, by way of extortion.

Extracta, æ, f. &c.

Extractum, i, n. An extract, or copy of a writing.

Extrahura, æ, f. An estray, or stray beast.

Exupero, are. To overcome; to apprehend, or take.

Eynicia, æ, f. Eldership. Vid. Eynicia.

F

FACTA armorum, Feats of arms.

Factum, i, n. A deed, or writing sealed and delivered.

Faida, æ, f. A feud, or deadly malice. Vid. Fenda.

Falda, æ, f. A fold for sheep.

Falda foca, vel

Faldagium, ii, n. Frank fold, the liberty of setting up sheepfolds in any fields.

Faleia, æ, f. A bank, or down by the sea side.

Falso judicio, A writ for removing a judgement out of an inferior court which is not a court of record.

Falsonarius, ii, m. A forger of deeds.

Faonatio, onis, m. A fawning, or bringing forth young as does do.

Fardella, æ, f. A fardel; a fourth, or as some say, an eighth of a yard land.

Farinagium, ii, n. Toll of meal, or flour.

Farundella terræ, A farundel of land. Id. quod Fardella.

Felo de se, One who murdereth himself.

Felonia, æ, f. (a Gall. felonie) Felony.

Felonice, Feloniously.

Fensura, æ. A fence.

Feodum, i, n. A fee. ¶ Feodi firma, a fee farm.

Feofamentum, i, n. A feofment, or grant of lands and tenements to another in fee.

Feoffator, oris, m. A feoffer; or he who giveth lands in fee.

Feoffatus, i, m. A feoffee.

Feofirma, æ, f. A fee farm.

Feria, æ, f. A ferry.

Ferlin.

Ferlingata terræ, *The fourth part of a yard land, viz. ten acres.*

Ferlingus, i, m. *A ferling, or farthing; the fourth part of a penny.* ¶ Ferlingus, vel ferdingus terræ, id. quod ferlingata.

Fermisona, æ, f. *Venison season in winter.*

Feuda, æ, f. *A feud, or deadly quarrel.*

Fidelitas, atis, f. *Fidelity.*

Fightwita, æ, f. *A forfeiture for fighting, or breaking the peace.*

Filacium, ii, n. *A thread, or wire to file writs on; unde filaxers.*

Filazarius, ii, m. *A filazer.*

Filo, are. *To file.*

Filum aquæ, *The middle of the breadth of a river.*

Finis, is, m. *A fine.*

Fino, are. *To refine.*

Firma, æ, f. *A farm.* ¶ Firma unius noctis, *provision, or entertainment of the king for one night.* Ad firmam tradere, *to let to farm.*

Firmarius, ii, m. *A farmer.*

Flesta, æ, f. (a Gall. *flechte*) *A feathered arrow.*

Flota navium, *A float of ships.*

Flotans, tis. *Floating.*

Focagium, ii, n. *Fog, rank grass not eaten in summer; also hearth money.*

Focale, is, n. *Fuel.*

Fodera plumbi, *A foder, or foiber of lead.*

Foderum, i, n. *Fodder.*

Foragium, ii, n. *Forage.*

Forbator, oris, m. *A forbisher, or scourer of armour.*

Forcia, æ, f. *Force.*

Forera, æ, f. *A head land, or bade land.*

Foresta, æ, f. (a Gall. *forest*) *A forest.*

Forestagium, ii, n. *Forestage, a duty to be paid to the king's forester.*

Forestallamentum, i, n. *A stopping, or blocking up of the way.*

Forestarius, ii, m. *A forester.*

Forgea, æ, f. *A smith's forge.*

Forinsecarum oppositor, *A foreign opposer, an officer in the Exchequer.*

Forisbanitus, a, um. *Banished out of the land.*

Forisfactura, æ, f. *A forfeiture.*

Forjudicatio, onis, f. *A forejudging.*

Forjudicatus, a, um. *Forejudged.*

Forjudico, are. *To forejudge.*

Forlandum, i, n. *A foreland.*

Forlongum, i, n. *A furlong, eight of which make a mile.*

Fornagium, ii, n. *Vid. Furnagium.*

Forprisa, æ, f. *A surprise.*

Forprisus, vel forprisatus, *Foreprised, excepted, or reserved.*

Forstallamentum, i, n. *A forestallment, or forestalling.*

Forstallator, oris, m. *A forestaller.*

Forstallo, are. *To forestall.*

Forstallum, i, n. *A forestall, or stoppage of the way; also a forestalling of the market.*

Fortuleum, i, n. *A fortlet, or fortified place.*

Fortuno, are. *To happen.*

Fossatum, i, n. *A ditch.*

Framea, æ, f. *A frame.*

Franchordum, i, n. *Freebord, the space of about two feet beyond one's fence.*

Franchesia, æ, f. *A franchise.*

Franchisatus, a, um. *Franchised.*

Francus, a, um. *Frank, or free.* ¶ Visus franci plegi, *view of frank pledge.*

Frateria, æ, f. *A fraternity, or brotherhood.*

Friscus, a, um. *Fresh.* ¶ Frisca fortia, *fresh force done within forty days.* Terra jacens frisca & ad warectam, *land lying fresh and fallow.*

Friscus, a, um. *Idem.* ¶ Terra frisca, *fresh land that hath not been ploughed.*

Frussura, æ, f. (a Gall. *froussure*) *A breach.*

Frustratorius, a, um. *Needless, delaying, or putting off.* ¶ Frustratoria delatio, *a needless delay.*

Frustum terræ, *A small piece of land.*

Fugacia, æ, f. *A chase.* ¶ Fugacia catellorum, *a drove of cattle.*

Fumagium, ii, n. *Dung, or a manureing with dung.*

Furlongus, i, m. *A furlong.*

Furnagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *fournage*) *A fee paid by the tenants to the lord for baking in his oven, or for using one of their own; also chimney money.*

Furnitura, æ, f. *Furniture.*

G

Gabella, æ, f. vel gablum, i, n. *A gabel, or custom upon goods.*

Galo, onis, & Galona, æ, f. *A gallon.*

Gaola, æ, f. *A gaol, or jail.*

Gaolarius, ii, m. *A jailer.*

Garba, æ, f. (a Gall. *garbe*) *A sheaf.*

Garcio, onis, m. (a Gall. *garçon*) *A young lad, or page.*

Garderoba, æ, f. *A wardrobe.*

Garderobarius, ii, m. *The keeper of a wardrobe.*

Garlanda, æ, f. *A garland.*

Garterium, ii, n. *A garter.* ¶ Equites garterii, *knights of the garter.*

Geldabilis, le. *Gildable, liable to pay tax, or tribute.*

Geldum, i, n. (a Sax. *geld mulcta*) *A geld, fine, or amercement.*

Gemotus, i, m. *An assembly, or meeting.*

Gersoma, vel Gersuma, æ, f. *A fine.*

Gilda, æ, f. *A guild, a fraternity, or company.*

Gilda aula, *Guildhall.*

Giliforata terra, *Land held by paying a gilliflower.*

Gisum, i, n. *Yest, barm.*

Gleba, æ, f. *Glele, or church land.*

Glebalis terra, *Glebe land.*

Graduatus, i, m. *A graduate.*

Grangia, æ, f. *A grange, or farm.*

Grometus, i, m. *A groom.*

Grossum, i, n. *Gross.* ¶ Venditio in grosso, *a selling by wholesale.*

Grossus, a, um. *Gross, large.* ¶ Grossæ arbores, *large trees.* Grossæ naves, *large ships.*

Grova, æ, f. *A grove.*

Grovetta, æ, f. *A little grove.*

Gruarii, orum, m. pl. (a Gall. *gruyer*) *The principal officers of the forest in general.*

Gruarius, ii, m. *Vid. Gruarii.*

Guadagium, vel guidagium, ii, n. *Guidage, money given to a guide for safe conduct in a strange place.*

Guardia, æ, f. (a Gall. *garde*) *A custody, or protection.*

Guardianus, i. *A guardian, or warden.*

Guerra, æ, f. (a Gall. *guerre*) *War.*

Guerrinus, a, um. *Warlike.* ¶ Modo guerrino, *in a warlike manner.*

Guidagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *guide*) *Money given for a guide in an unknown country.*

Guilda, æ, f. (a Sax. *gildan folvo*) *A guild, or fraternity.*

Guildhalla Teutonicorum. *The Steelyard in London.*

Gula Augusti. *The first day of August.*

Gunna, æ, f. *A gun.*

Gurgites, um, m. pl. *Wears in a river.*

Guttera, æ, f. *A gutter.*

Gwalstowum, i, n. (a Sax.) *A place of execution.*

H

Habeas corpus, *A writ for the removing of a prisoner from one prison to another.*

Habentes homines, *Men having wealth.*

Hachettum, i, n. *A hatchet, or forest bill.*

Hachia, æ, f. *A back, or pick-ax for digging.*

Hada, æ, f. *A hade, bead, or small slip of land.*

Haga, æ, f. *A house in a town, or borough.*

Haia, æ, f. (a Sax. *bæg*) *A quick-set hedge.*

Haketona, æ, f. *A sort of military coat of defense.*

Halla, æ, f. (a Sax. *beall*) *A hall, or mansion house.*

Hamleta, æ, f. vel hamletum, i, n. (a Sax. *ham domus*) *A hamlet, small village, or parish.*

Hamfoca, æ, f. (a Sax. *hamsocen*) *The freedom of a man's house.*

Hanaperium, ii, n. *The hanaper, or hamper in chancery.*

Hansa, æ, f. *A society of merchants.*

Haratium, ii, n. (a Gall. *baras*) *A breed, or stud of horses.*

Harepipa, æ, f. *A barepipe.*

Harrecti canes, *Harriers, small hunting dogs.*

Harpa, æ, f. *A harp.*

Hasta porci, *A shield of brawn.*

Hatia, æ, f. *Hate, hatred, or ill will.*

Haubergetta, orum, n. pl. *Hauberjets, or hauberjets; white clothes.*

Heda, æ, f. *A hithe, haven, or port.*

Heraldus, i, m. (a Gall. *herault*) *A herald.*

Herbagium, ii, n. *Herbage, the liberty of grazing.*

Hercio, are. *To barrow.*

Hereditamentum, i, n. *An hereditament, whatsoever may be inherited.*

Heremitagium, ii, n. *A hermitage.*

Heremitorium, ii, n. *A place of retirement for hermits.*

Heretum, i, n. *A court, or yard, for drawing up the military retinue of great men.*

Heriotum, i, n. *A heriot, the best beast a tenant hath at the time of his death, due to the lord.*

Hermitorium, ii, n. *A chapel belonging to a hermitage.*

Hernesia, æ, f. (a Gall. *harnois*) *Harness, tackle, or furniture.*

Hesia, æ, f. *An easement.*

Hesta, æ, f. *A small loaf of bread.*

Hestha, æ, f. *A cockrel, or capon.*

Hida, æ, f. *A hide, or plough land; so much as might be ploughed with one plough in a year.*

Hidagium, ii, n. *Hideage; a rate, or tax, paid upon every hide of land.*

Hitha, æ, f. *A hithe, or little haven.*

Hobelarii, orum, m. pl. *Light horsemen, tenants bound by their tenure to maintain a little horse in case of an invasion.*

Holmus, i, m. *A river island.*

Holmagium, ii, n. *Homage.*

Horngelda, æ, f. *A tax within a forest to be paid for burned beasts.*

Hospitalarii, orum, m. pl. *Hospitalers, knights of S. John of Jerusalem, or Malta.*

Hostelagium, ii, n. *A right to have lodging and entertainment.*

Hostilaria, æ, f. *A place in religious houses for entertaining strangers.*

Hundredarius, ii, m. *A hundreder, one belonging to a hundred, the bailiff of a hundred.*

Hundredum, i, n. *A hundred in a county.*

Husbandria, æ, f. *Husbandry.*

Hustingua, æ, f. *The Hustings, the chief court in the city of London.*

Hutesum & clamor, *A hue and cry.*

Hybernagium, ii, n. *The season for sowing winter corn.*

I

IActivus, a, um. *That loseth his cause by default.*

Jampnum, i, n. *Furze, or gorse.*

Ignitegium, i, n. *Curfeu, or coverfire.*

Imbesilo, are. *To imbecil.*

Imbrevio, are. *To reduce into sebedules, or writing.*

Impannello, are. *To impannel.*

Imparco, are. *To impark, or impound.*

Imparcamentum, i, n. *An imparking, or impounding.*

Impediens, tis. *A defendant in law.*

In alto & in basso, *From top to bottom, to all intents and purposes, all over.*

Impediati canes, *Dogs lawed in forests.*

Impeditio vasti. *Impeachment, or hindrance of waste.*

Imperfonatus, a, um. *Inducted, or put in possession of a benefice.*

Impetio, onis, f. *An impeachment.*

Impeto, ere. *To impeach.*

Implacito, are. *To implead.*

Implementa, orum, n. pl. *Implements.*

Impoisono, are. *To poison.*

Importancia, æ, f. *An importance.*

Imprisa, æ, f. *An enterprise.*

Indecimabilis, le. *Not titheable.*

Incumbrantia, &

Incumbramentum, i, n. *An incumbrance.*

Incumbro, are. *To incur.*

Incrochio, are. *To incur.*

Incur-

Incurramentum, i, n. *An durring.*
 Indebitatus, a, um. *Indebted.*
 Indentura, æ, f. *An indenture, or covenant.*
 Indefensus, a, um. *Undefended.*
 Indefensibilis, *Indefensible.*
 Indictamentum, i, n. *An inditement, or charge in law.*
 Indicto, are. *To indict, or indite.*
 Indistringibilis, *Not distrainable.*
 Indivisus, a, um. *Undivided.*
 Indorsatus, a, um. *Indorsed, or written on the backside.*
 Informator, oris, m. *An informer.*
 Inossatus, a, um. *Ditched in.*
 Ingrossator, oris, m. *An ingrosser of corn, or victuals; also a writer of publick instruments.*
 Ingrossator magni rotuli, *the clerk of the pipe.*
 Ingrossus, are. *To ingross.*
 Inlagatio, onis, f. *The restoring of an outlawed person to the benefit of the law.*
 Inlagatus, a, um. *One that is in-frank pledge, and liveth under the protection of the law.*
 Inlandum, i, n. *The inland, or demans of the lord, as the outland were the tenancies.*
 Inquestum, i, n. &
 Inquisitio, onis, f. *An inquest, or inquisition.*
 Instauramentum, i, n. *A stocking.*
 Instauratus, a, um. *Stocked.*
 Instauro, are. *To stock.*
 Intercommunicatio, onis, f. *An intercommoning.*
 Intercommunio, are. *To intercommon.*
 Interpugno, are. *To fight together.*
 Invadiatio, onis, f. *A mortgageing, or pawning.*
 Invadio, are. *To mortgage.*
 Inventarium, vel inventorium, ii, n. *An inventory.*
 Investio, ire. *To invest.*
 Investitura, æ, f. *An investiture.*
 Jocalia, um, n. pl. *Jewels.*
 Ire ad largum, *To go at large, to be set at liberty, to make an escape.*
 Irrotulacio, onis, f. *An inrolling.*
 Irrotulamentum, i, n. *An inrollment.*
 Irrotulo, are. *To inroll.*
 Jurata, æ, f. *A jury.*
 Jurator, oris. *A juror, or jurymen.*
 Justiciarius, ii, m. *A justice, or justice.*

K AIA, æ, f. *A kay, or wharf.*
 Kaiagium, ii, n. *A duty paid for loading, or unloading goods at a wharf.*
 Karrata sœni, *A cart load of hay.*
 Kernellatus, a, um. *Embattled, or fortified a castle.*
 Kidellus, i, m. *A kettle, or wear with a cut in it for laying of weels to catch fish in.*
 Kyta, æ, f. *A coffin for burying of the dead.*

L Abina, æ, f. *Watery land.*
 Laborarius, ii, m. *A labourer.*
 Laga, æ, f. *A law.*
 Laia, vel lada, æ, f. *An open way in a wood.*
 Legamannus, i, m. *A lawfull, or sufficient man; a good man of the jury.*
 Landa, æ, f. *The open field without wood.*
 Landefricus, i, m. *The lord of the soil.*
 Lasta, æ, f. *A last, a certain weight, or measure of fish, corn, &c.*
 Lastagium, ii, n. *Lastage, a custom in fairs and markets paid for carrying of things, or for wares sold by the last; also the ballast of a ship.*
 Latero, are. *To lie sideways.*
 Leccator, oris, m. *A lecher, ruffian, wborer-master, or debauchee.*
 Lecturnium, ii, n. *The reading desk in churches.*
 Leda, æ, f. *A lathe, or part of a county, containing three or more hundreds.*
 Legergildum, i, n. *Lairwaite, or laborwaite; a sort of fine.*
 Legiosus, a, um. *Litigious, loving law suits.*
 Lesia, æ, f. *A leash of greyhounds, thice in number.*
 Leta, æ, f. *A leet court.*
 Levabilis, e. *Leviable.*
 Levella, æ, f. *A level.*
 Levina, æ, f. *A levy.*

Levo, are. *To levy.*
 Libellus, i, m. *A libel.*
 Liberatura, æ, f. *Livery.*
 Libra penfa. *A pound of money in weight.*
 Librata, æ, f. *A pound weight.*
 Librata terræ, *A piece of ground containing four oxgangs.*
 Ligeantia, æ, f. *Allegiance, true and faithfull obedience.*
 Ligeus, i, m. *A liege, or obedient subject.*
 Lignagium, ii, n. *A right of cutting wood for fuel.*
 Lita, æ, f. *A list.*
 Littera, æ, f. *(a Gall. liiere) Litter, or straw.*
 Loculus, i, m. *A coffin.*
 Logia, vel lodgia, æ, f. *A lodge, or little house.*
 Loppatio, onis, f. *A loping.*
 Loppatus, a, um. *Loped.*
 Loquela, æ, f. *An imparlance.*

M Acegrarii, orum, m. pl. *Macgriefs, those who knowingly buy and sell stolen flesh.*
 Macremium, i, n. *(a Gall. merejme) Any sort of timber fit for building.*
 Magna precaria, *A general reape day.*
 Mahemium, ii, n. *(a Gall. mebaigne) Maim, or maim; the loss of a limb.*
 Mahemio, are. *To maim.*
 Maignagium, ii, n. *(a Gall. maignen) A braiser's shop.*
 Maii inductio, *A procession anciently made in the morning of the first of May.*
 Mailnada, æ, f. *(q. mansionata) A family.*
 Maifura, æ, f. *A house, or mansion.*
 Manca, æ, f. *A square piece of gold worth about two shillings and six-pence.*
 Mancio, onis, f. *A mansion, or dwelling-house.*
 Mancula, æ, f. *(q. manucusa) A mark of silver.*
 Manerium, ii, n. *A manour.*
 Manerialis domus, *A manour-house.*
 Mangono, are. *To buy in the market.*
 Manopera, æ, f. *A manning, or man's day's work.*
 Mansum, i, n, vel manfa, æ, f. *A mansion-house, hall, or farm.*
 Mansura, æ, f. *A countryman's house.*
 Manuceptio, onis, f. *Mainprise.*
 Manupastus, i, m. *One of the family.*
 Manutenentia, æ, f. *Maintenance, the seconding another's cause.*
 Manuteneo, ere. *To maintain.*
 Manutentor, oris, m. *A maintainer.*
 Mara, æ, f. *A mere, or lake.*
 Marca, æ, f. *A mark of money, in gold eight ounces, in silver thirteen shillings and fourpence.*
 Marchetum, i, n. *A fine to the lord for the marryage of a tenant's daughter.*
 Marchia, æ, f. *The marches, or borders of a county.*

Marchio, are. *To march.*
 Marco, are. *To take by repriceal.*
 Marefcalcia, æ, f. *The Marshalsea.*
 Maretum, i, n. *(a Gall. maret) A fen, or marsh.*
 Marinarius, ii, m. *A mariner.*
 Mariscus, i, m. *A marsh.*
 Maritagium, ii, n. *Marryage.*
 Marla, æ, f. *(q. marga, margula, cont. marla) Marl.*
 Marlerium, id. quod
 Mailetum, i, n. *A marl pit.*
 Masca, æ, f. *A mask.*
 Masura teræ, *A quantity of ground about four oxgangs of land.*
 Medianus homo, *A man in midling circumstances.*
 Medietas linguæ, *A jury of half natives and half foreigners.*
 Medius, ii, m. *A mesne, one who hath a lord over him, and tenants under him.*
 Menagium, ii, n. *A mesny, or household.*
 Menestrellus, i, m. *A minstrel. Vid. Minstrellus.*
 Menialis serviens, *A menial servant.*
 Mera, æ, f. *A mere.*
 Mercatum, i, n. *A market.*
 Merceria, æ, f. *Mercery.*
 Mercerus, i, m. *A mercer.*
 Merchandizo, are. *To merchandize, or deal as a merchant.*

Merchetum, i, n. *Vid. Marchetum.*
 Mercimoniatus, us, m. *Custom, or impost.*
 Merka, æ, f. *A noble.*
 Messarius, ii, m. *A mower, or barvest man.*
 Messuagium, ii, n. *A messuage, or dwelling-house.*
 Mestilo, onis, m. *Maslin corn, mun corn, or mixed corn.*
 Meyra, æ, f. *A meyn, or moyn of corn.*
 Miliare, is, n. *A mile, hoc est eight furlongs.*
 Minera, æ, f. *A mine.*
 Minerarius, ii, m. *A miner.*
 Minstrellus, i, m. *A minstrel, a fidler, or piper.*
 Misa, æ, f. *A present of five thousand pounds given by the people of Wales to their prince in his first entrance; a tax, or tallage; cost, or expence; also the issue of a writ of right.*
 Misericordia, æ, f. *An amercement at the mercy, or discretion of the court.*
 Misprisio, onis, f. *(a Gall. mespris) Misprision, a mistake, neglect, or contempt.*
 Misturium, ii, n. *A dish for serving up meat to a table.*
 Mitta, æ, f. *(a Sax. mitten) A measure of ten bushels.*
 Mittimus, *A writ whereby records are sent from one court to another, &c.*
 Mixtilio, onis, f. *Maslin, wheat and rye mixed.*
 Modiatio, onis, f. *A certain duty paid for every tierce of wine.*
 Molendum, i, n. *Grist, corn sent to the mill to be ground.*
 Monetarium, ii, n. *Coinage; the right, or art of coining money.*
 Monetarii, orum, & pl. *Moneyers, officers of the mint; also bankers.*
 Monopolia, æ, f. *Monopoly, a sole buying or selling of some sorts of merchandise.*
 Monstrum, i, n. *A box containing reliels.*
 Mora, æ, f. *A moor, or barren and unprofitable ground.*
 Moratio in lege, *A demurrer, an abiding in the judgement of the court, or law.*
 Morella, æ, f. & mora mulla, *A watery, or boggy moor.*
 Moretum, i, n. *A sort of brown cloth for making caps.*
 Morina, æ, f. *Murrain, or the wool of sheep dying of the murrain.*
 Morcellatim, *By morsels.*
 Morcellum terræ, *A small parcel of land.*
 Mortagium, ii, n. *(a Gall. mort, & gage pignus) A mortgage.*
 Mortarium, ii, n. *A light, or taper burning over the graves, or shrines of the dead.*
 Mortua manus, *Mortmain.*
 Mortuarium, ii, n. *A mortuary, a gift or payment made to the parson or vicar at the death of a parishioner.*
 Mossa, æ, f. *Moss.*
 Mosselum, i, n. *Mossy ground.*
 Mota, æ, f. *(a Sax. gemote) A moot, court, or convention; a plea, a castle; also a moat, or ditch of water.*
 Mussulæ, arum, f. pl. *Winter gloves.*
 Mulieratus filius, *A son lawfully begoten.*
 Muletura, vel multura, æ, f. *The miller's toll.*
 Multo, mutto, vel molto, onis, m. *A mutton, or sheep.*
 Mundeburdium, ii, n. *A promising to defend.*
 Munimen, inis. *A muniment, or house for the keeping of records, &c.*
 Munimentum, i, n. *A muniment; a deed, or writing; whereby to defend an estate.*
 Muragium, ii, n. *A toll for the repairing of walls.*
 Muratio, onis, f. *A town, or borough encompassed with a wall.*
 Murdero, are. *(a Gall. meurtre) To murder.*
 Murdutor, oris, m. *A murderer.*
 Murdrum, i, n. *Murder, the malicious killing of a person.*
 Mustratio, onis, f. *A mustering.*
 Mustrum, i, n. *A muster.*
 Muta canum, *A kennel of bounds.*
 Mutus, a, um. *One who will not plead, or refuse to put himself on his country on a tryal in a criminal case.*

N

NACCA, nacella, vel nacla, æ, f. *A ship, or vessel.*
 Namatio, onis, f. *A distraining.*
 Namium, ii, n. (a Sax. niman capere) *A distress, or seizure of goods.*
 Nativa, æ, f. & Nativus, i, m. *A bondslave by birth.*
 Naturalizatio, onis, f. *Naturalization.*
 Navagium, ii, n. *Navage, or a carrying goods in ships.*
 Negativum prægnans, *A negative pregnant, or such a negative as implyeth an affirmative.*
 Neggildo, are. *To claim kindred.*
 Nimietas ponderis, *Too much weight.*
 Nisi prius, *A writ, or record whereby an issue joined in the king's bench court, &c. is tried before the justices of assize in the country.*
 Noctuatim, *Nightly, night by night.*
 Nocumentum, i, n. *A nuisance.*
 Noka terræ, *A nook of land.*
 Nudum pactum, *A naked promise without any consideration, which is void in law.*
 Nummata terræ, *An acre, or perch of land.*
 Nuncupatum testamentum, *A nuncupative will, or one made by word of mouth only.*

O

Obligatio, onis, f. *An obligation, a bond with a distinct condition annexed thereto.*
 Obolata terræ, *Half an acre, or, as some say, half a perch of land.*
 Offeritorium, ii, n. *Silk, or linen, for wrapping up the offerings made in a church.*
 Officiarius, ii, m. *An officer, or minister of a court.*
 Ora, æ, f. *A Saxon coin, in value sometimes sixteen and sometimes twenty pence.*
 Ora, æ, f. *Ore.*
 Ordalum, ii, n. (a Sax. or magnum, & dele iudicium) *Ordeal, a trial by fire and water.*
 Ordinarius, ii, m. *An ordinary, a judge who hath jurisdiction in ecclesiastical causes.*
 Orteilus, i, m. *A claw of a dog's foot.*
 Ortolagium, ii, n. *A garden plat.*
 Overhennella, æ, f. *A sort of forfeiture.*
 Overfamellum, i, n. *A fine for not pursuing a thief.*

P

Paagium, ii, n. *A toll for passage through another man's ground.*
 Paccum, i, n. *A pack.* ¶ Paccum merciar, a pack of mercury wares.
 Palafredus, palfredus, & palefridus, i, m. *A palfrey, or better sort of horse.*
 Palla, æ, f. *A pall, canopy, or altar cloth.*
 Palicium, ii, n. *A paleing.* ¶ Palicium parci, the piling of a park.
 Palmata, æ, f. *A handfull.*
 Palus, i, m. *A pale.*
 Panagium, *Vid.* Pannagium.
 Panelum, i, n. *A panel, the parchment wherein the names of the jurors are entered.*
 Pannagium, vel paunagium, ii, n. *The waste of hedges which cattle feed on; also the money paid for it in a forest.*
 Pandoxator, onis, m. *A brewer.*
 Pandoxatorium, ii, n. *A brewhouse.*
 Paragium, ii, n. *Parcenary, or joint tenancy.*
 Paraphernalia, um, n. pl. *Goods belonging to the person of the wife, which she enjoyeth after her husband's death besides her dower.*
 Parcarius, ii, m. *The keeper of a park.*
 Parcella, æ, f. *A parcel.*
 Parcello, are. *To parcel out.*
 Parcus, i, m. *A park; also a pound.*
 Pardoratio, onis, f. *A pardoning, the forgiving of an offence against the king.*
 Pardonio, are. *To pardon, or forgive.*
 Parochianus, a, um. *A parishioner.*
 Pascua, æ, f. *A meadow, or pasture ground, set apart for the feeding of cattle.*
 Pascuagium, ii, n. *Pastuage, the grazing, or pasturing of cattle.*
 Passagium, ii, n. *Passage, or the hire or fare for passing over water.* ¶ Passagium ultra aquam, a ferry.

Passo, are. *To pass.*
 Pastura, æ, f. *Pasture, any place where cattle may feed.*
 Pasturacio, onis, f. *A pasturing.*
 Pasturo, are. *To pasture.*
 Patentes literæ, *Letters, patents, or grants made by the king under the great seal.*
 Patronus, i, m. *A patron, he who hath the advowson of, or presentation to, a benefice.*
 Paviagium, ii, n. *Money for paving the streets, or highways.*
 Pavilio, onis, m. *A pavilion.* ¶ Justiciarii pavilionis, *judges of a pie powder court at a fair held on St. Giles's hill near Winchester, authorized anciently by the bishop of Winchester from a grant of Edward IV.*
 Pecia, æ, f. *A piece, or parcel.*
 Pedagium, & pedaticum, i, n. *Money given for passing through a country on foot, or horseback.*
 Pedale, is, n. *A foot cloth.*
 Pegafus, i, m. *A posthorse.*
 Peisa, æ, f. *Poise, or weight.*
 Pelsra, æ, f. *Pelf, goods and chattels.*
 Pellota, æ, f. *The ball of a dog's foot.*
 Penticia, æ, f. *A pentice, or shed covered with boards.*
 Pera, æ, f. *A pier, peer, or harbour.*
 Perdonatio, onis, f. *A pardoning.*
 Performacio, onis, f. *A performing.*
 Performo, are. *To perform.*
 Perquisitus, a, um. *Gotten, purchased.*
 Persona, æ, f. *A parson.*
 Personabilis, *Personable, one who may maintain a plea in a court.*
 Pertica, æ, f. *A perch, or measure of sixteen foot and a half.*
 Perticata terræ, *The fourth part of an acre.*
 Pertinentia, æ, f. *An appurtenance.*
 Pervisus, i, m. *A place where lawyers met in afternoons to moot, or talk with their clients; or, as some think, a court, or yard before a palace.*
 Pes pulverizatus, *Dusty footed.* ¶ Curia pedis pulverizati, *the court of pie powders belonging to a fair, &c.*
 Pesagium, ii, n. *Custom paid for weighing wares.*
 Pestona, æ, f. *Mast, or acorns.*
 Piccagium, ii, n. *Money paid to the lord of the soil, on breaking ground in a fair for setting up booths.*
 Picellum, vel pightellum, i, n. *A piccel, or pighiel of ground; a pingle, or little close.*
 Pietantia, æ, f. *A pittance.* *Vid.* Pitancia.
 Pillorium, ii, n. *A pillory.*
 Pinta, æ, f. *A pint in measure.*
 Pipa, æ, f. *A pipe, or roll in the Exchequer; also a pipe or vessel containing one hundred and twenty-six gallons.*
 Pitancia, æ, f. *A pittance, or small portion of meat and drink.*
 Pitanciarus, ii, m. *The officer who distributed the pittances in churches, and other places.*
 Placea, æ, f. *A place.*
 Placetum, i, n. *A little place, a small piece, or parcel.*
 Placitatio, onis, f. *A pleading.*
 Placitator, onis, m. *A pleader.*
 Placito, are. *To plead.*
 Placitum, i, n. *A plea.*
 Plegitatio, onis, f. *A pledging, or giving of suretyship.*
 Plegius, ii, m. *A pledge, or surety.*
 Plevina, æ, f. *A warrant, or assurance; also a reply.*
 Pola, æ, f. *A pole.*
 Pondagium, ii, n. *Poundage.*
 Pontagium, ii, n. *Pontage, money paid for repairing bridges.*
 Percionarius, vel portionarius, ii, m. *A portioner, or partner in a parsonage.*
 Porteria, æ, f. *The place of a porter.*
 Portuevius, ii, m. *A portreeve.*
 Possie comitatus. *The power of the county.*
 Postdilectina, æ, f. *Postdilectin.*
 Potagium, ii, n. *Potage.*
 Pourprestura, æ, f. *Purpresture, or encroachment.*

Praetizo, are. *Præstare.*
 Prebenda, æ, f. *A prebend.*
 Prebendarius, ii, m. *A prebendary.*
 Precaria, æ, f. *A day's work.*
 Preferamentum, i, n. *Preferment.*
 Prelacia, æ, f. *Prelacy.*
 Principatium, ii, n. *An heir lome.*
 Prisa, æ, f. *A drift of cattle depasturing in a common.*
 Prisagium, ii, n. *Prisage, or a taking prize.*
 Prisoa, æ, f. *A prison.*
 Prisonarius, ii, m. *A prisoner.*
 Proditionaliter, *Treasonably.*
 Profrum, i, n. *The proper, or time twice a year for the accounts of the sheriffs in the Exchequer.*
 Propartia, æ, f. *Pourparty, the dividing of land among parceners, which before they held jointly.*
 Proportionabilis, e. *Proportionable.*
 Proportio, are. *To proportion.*
 Proportum, i, n. *A purport, intention, or meaning.*
 Proprietarius, ii, m. *A proprietary.*
 Prorata, *According to a certain proportion.*
 Pucellagium, ii, n. (a Gall. pucelle) *Pucelage, maidenhead.*
 Pulla, æ, f. *A pool, or lake of standing water.*
 Pulletia, æ, f. *Poultry.*
 Pulsator, onis, m. *A plaintiff, or accuser.*
 Pulso, are. *To bring an action against a person.*
 Punsulda, æ, f. *A pinfeld, or pound for cattle.*
 Purchasia, æ, f. *A purchase.*
 Purporta, æ, f. *A purport.*
 Purportans, tis. *Purporting.*
 Purprestura, æ, f. (a Gall. pourpris) *A purpresture, a nuisance done to enclosures.*
 Purprisum, i, n. (a Gall. pourpris ager septus) *A close, or enclosure; also the extent or compass of a place.*
 Putagium, ii, n. (a Brit. putain, meretrix) *A playing the whore.*
 Putativus, a, um. *Putative, commonly esteemed.*
 Putura, æ, f. (qu. potura) *A custom of foresters, and others, to take horses and man's meat, &c. gratis of tenants and neighbouring inhabitants.*
 Pynfolda, æ, f. *Vid.* Punsulda.

Quadragesimalia, um, n. pl. *Church offerings, formerly made in Lent.*
 Quadrantata terræ, *A fardingdeal of land, the fourth part of an acre.*
 Quadraria, æ, f. *A stone quarry.*
 Quadrugata terræ, *A team of land, so much ground as may be tilled with four horses.*
 Quæsta, æ, f. *An indulgence, or remission of penance granted by the pope.*
 Quæstionarius, ii, m. *A retailer of the pope's indulgences.*
 Quarentena, æ, f. *Quarentine, the space of forty days; also a quantity of land containing forty perches.*
 Quarrerria, æ, f. *A quarry of stone.*
 Quarerialis, e. *Quarterly.*
 Quarterium, ii, n. *A quarter, or eight bushels struck.* ¶ Quarterium anni, *a quarter of a year.*
 Quarteriso, are. *To quarter.*
 Quarterizatio, onis, f. *The quartering of a traitor.*
 Quasso, are (a Gall. quasser, vel cassier) *To quash, or make void.*
 Quietancia, æ, f. *An acquittance.*
 Quietio, are. *To quit, or discharge.*
 Quietè clamare, *To quit claim, or renounce all pretensions of right to a thing.*
 Quietus, a, um. *Acquitted, or freed from.*
 ¶ Quietus reditus, *quit rent.* Queta clamantia, *a quit claim, or release.*
 Quintana, æ, f. *A quintane, a sort of tilting, or riding with a lance, or other weapon, against a post.*
 Quota, æ, f. *A tax to be levied in an equal proportion.*

R

Rachetum, i, n. (a Gall. racheter redimere) *Thief bote, the ransom of a thief.*
 Radius, ii, m. *A furrow in land.*
 Raseria, æ, f. *A rase, an old measure of corn.*
 Raiatus,

Raiatus pannus, *Cloth never died.*
 Reattachamentum, i, n. *Reattachment, or a second attachment.*
 Rebino, are. *To plough a second, or third, time.*
 Reclusus, i, m. *A recluse, or person shut up in a religious house.*
 Recogniscentia, æ, f. *A recognizance, or bond recorded.*
 Recognitores, um, m. pl. *Jurors impaneled on an assize.*
 Reclatoria, æ, f. *A parsonage whose incumbent hath a right to all the parish tithes, and other profits.*
 Rectum, i, n. *Right.* ¶ *Stare ad rectum, to abide the justice, or sentence, of the court.*
 Rediffessina, æ, f. *Rediffessin.*
 Referendarius, ii, m. *A master of requests, an officer who exhibiteth petitions to the king.*
 Regardans, tis. *Regarding.*
 Regardator, oris, m. *A regarder, an officer of the forest, who is to view it, and enquire into offenses there committed.*
 Regardum, i, n. (a Gall. regard aspectus) *The office of a regarder, or the compass of a regard's ground in a forest.* ¶ *Scrib. & rewardum.*
 Registrarius, ii, m. *A register, who keepeth a registry.*
 Registrum, i, n. *A register, or repository of records.*
 Regratiaria, æ, f. *The acting as a regrater.*
 Regratiarius, ii, m. *A regrater, one who buyeth and selleth in the same market, or fair.*
 Rehabilitatio, onis, f. *A restoring to former ability.*
 Rejunctio, onis, f. *A rejoinder, an answer to the plaintiff's replication.*
 Relevium, ii, n. *Relief, a sort of fine paid by the heir at a tenant's death.*
 Religiosi, orum, m. pl. *Those who profess to live devoutly in a monastery, or convent.*
 Remanentia, æ, f. *A remaining, or remainder.* ¶ *Dare ad remanentiam, to give in perpetuity.*
 Remediatus, a, um. *Remedied, or relieved.*
 Remedio, are. *To remedy, or relieve.*
 Remembrancia, æ, f. *A remembrance.*
 Rememorator, oris, m. *A remembrancer.*
 Rengistamellorum carnificum, *Ranges of butchers stalls.*
 Rentale, is, n. *A rental.*
 Repassagium, ii, n. *Repassage.*
 Repastum, i, n. *A repast, or meal of meat.*
 Repellacio, onis, f. ¶ *repellum, i, n. A repelling, or repeal.*
 Repellatus, a, um. *Repealed, or made void.*
 Repello, are. *To repeal, or make void.*
 Replegiamentum, i, n. *A replevin.*
 Replegio, are. *To replevin, or redeem goods distrained.*
 Reporto, are. *To report.*
 Reportus, i, m. *A report.*
 Reprisal, æ, f. *A prise.*
 Reprisale, is, n. *A repriseal, the taking of one thing in satisfaction for another.*
 Rescussus, i, n. (a Gall. rescousse liberatio) *A rescue, or illegal setting at liberty of a person, or thing, detained by law.*
 Rescisio, ire. *To rescise.*
 Resians, tis. *Residing.*
 Resiantia, resiantia, vel residentia, æ, f. *Residence, or abode.*
 Resideo, ere. *To reside.*
 Resorto, are. *To resort.* ¶ *Resortiebatur jus, the right did resort, as from uncle to nephew.*
 Ressortum, i, n. *Resort, the authority of a court.*
 Restaurus equorum, *A breed, or store, of horses.*
 Retallia, æ, f. vel retallium, ii, n. *Retail, or a selling of goods by parcels.*
 Retenementum, i, n. *A retaining, or keeping back.*
 Retinentia, æ, f. *A retinue.*
 Retiro, are. *To retire.*
 Retorna, vel returna, æ, f. *The return of a writ, &c.*
 Retorno, are. *To return.*
 Retornum, i, n. *A writ for the returning of cattle to the owner.*

Refractus aquæ, *The ebb, or return, of the tide.*
 Revella, æ, f. *Revels.*
 Reugia terræ, *A ridge, or furrow, of arable land ploughed in a straight line.*
 Riffura, æ, f. *A riffing, or rifling.*
 Riffo, are. (a Sax. riefse rapina) *To rifle, or take a thing away by force.*
 Riga, æ, f. *A ridge of land.*
 Rima, æ, f. *Rhyme, or rhythm.*
 Rina, æ, f. (a Sax. rylene) *A water course, or small stream liable to floods.*
 Ringa, æ, f. *A soldier's belt.*
 Riotosè, *Riotously.*
 Riottum, vel riotum, i, n. *A riot.*
 Riparia, æ, f. *A river running between banks.*
 Riparius, ii, m. *A ripier who carryeth fish about.*
 Rivagium, ii, n. *A duty paid for passage on a river.*
 Riveo, are. *To have the liberty of fishing in a river.*
 Roba, æ, f. *A robe.*
 Robar a, roberia, vel roboria, æ, f. *Robbery.*
 Robator, vel robbator, oris, m. *A robber.*
 Robero, are. *To commit robbery.*
 Rochettum, i, n. *A bishop's linen garment gathered at the wrists.*
 Roda terræ, *A rod, or perch, of land.*
 Rodata terræ, *A rood of land, a quarter of an acre.*
 Rogus, i, m. *A rogue, or sturdy begger.*
 Romea, æ, f. *A room.*
 Rossetum, i, n. *A place where rushes grow.*
 Rosinum, i, n. *Resin.*
 Rotaticum, i, n. *Wheelage, a custom paid for the passage of wains and carts.*
 Rotulus, i, m. *A roll.* ¶ *Rotulus Wintoniæ, Doomsday book.*
 Routosè, *Riotously.*
 Routum, i, n. *A rout, or unlawfull assembly.*
 Rubbosa, æ, f. *Rubish.*
 Runcinus, i, m. *A led horse, a sumpter horse, a cart horse, or convey.*
 Ruptura, æ, f. *Arable land, or ground broken up by ploughing.*
 Rusca, æ, f. *A tub, or barrel.* ¶ *Rusca butyri, a firkin of butter. Rusca apum, a hive of bees.*
 Russatus, a, um. *Russet.* ¶ *Russati panni, russet cloth.*

S

Sabulonarium, ii, n. *A gravel pit, or liberty to dig in such a pit.*
 Saca, vel sacha, æ, f. *A sake, or cause; a plea in court; a forfeiture, or amercement.*
 Saccini, orum, m. pl. *Monks who wore sack-cloth.*
 Salsarium, ii, n. *A salt-seller.*
 Sappum, i, n. *Sap.*
 Sarplera lanæ, *A sarplar, or pocket of wool; half a sack, or forty teds.*
 Scaccarium, ii, n. *The exchequer, or eschequer.*
 Scambium, ii, n. *pro excambium, An exchange.*
 Scandalizo, are. *To scandalize, or slander.*
 Scandalum, i, n. *Scandal, or slander.*
 Scarietum, i, n. *Scarlet.*
 Scavigium, ii, n. *Scavage, money paid for exposing goods to sale in a liberty.*
 Scotallum, ii, n. *A sort of club of forest tenants at the forester's house.*
 Scotella, æ, f. *id. quod*
 Scotum, vel Scottum, i, n. *Scot, custom, or tallage.*
 Scutagium, ii, n. *Escuage, knights service, or service of the shield.*
 Scutella, æ, f. *A scuttle.* ¶ *Scutella eleemosynaria, an alms basket.*
 Seaxenlaga, æ, f. *A law of the Saxons.*
 Secta, æ, f. *A suit.*
 Secundarius, ii, m. *A secondary, or officer who is second, or next, to the person acting in chief in an office.*
 Seisina, æ, f. *Seisin, possession.*
 Seisior, iri. *To be seized, or in possession, of land, &c.*
 Selda, æ, f. *A shop, shed, stand, or stall.*

Sello terræ, *A ridge of land.*
 Seneschallus, i, m. (a Gall. seneschal) *A seneschal, or steward.*
 Senecia, æ, f. *Widowhood.*
 Seporalis, le. *Several.*
 Sequela, æ, f. *A sequel.* ¶ *Sequela curiæ, the issue of a cause depending. Sequela villanorum, the appurtenances of villains goods.*
 Serjancia, æ, f. *Serjeanty, a sort of tenure by doing some service to the king.*
 Sermonium, ii, n. *A sort of religious interlude.*
 Serviens, tis. *Serving.* ¶ *Serviens ad arma, a serjeant at arms. Serviens ad clavum, a serjeant at mace. Serviens ad legem, a serjeant at law.*
 Severa, vel seweria, æ, f. *A sewer, or sewer; a drain to convey water.*
 Shira, æ, f. *A shire, or county.*
 Siglo, are. *To sail.*
 Shopa, æ, f. *A shop.*
 Sica, vel sicha, æ, f. (a Sax. sic.) *A ditch.*
 Significavit, *A certificate made by the bishop into the court of chancery, that a person is excommunicated, which is thence transmitted into the king's bench, whereupon an Excommunicat. cap. issueth.*
 Sikettus, i, m. *A small current of water which is dry in summer.*
 Silentarius, ii, m. *A privy councillor, who is sworn not to divulge the secrets of state.*
 Siminellus, i, m. *Simnel bread.*
 Sithecundus, i, m. *The chief man of a town, or parish.*
 Smaca, æ, f. *A smack, or small ship.*
 Solca, æ, f. *A lordship, or privileged place, with power to keep courts.*
 Socagium, vel soccagium, ii, n. *Socage, a tenure of lands for some small services of husbandry to be performed to the lord.*
 Sockmannus, i, m. *A sockman, or tenant in socage.*
 Socna, æ, f. *A liberty, or franchise.*
 Solda, æ, f. *A shop, or shed.*
 Solicitator, oris, m. *A solicitor.*
 Solidata, æ, f. *A soldier's pay.* ¶ *Solidata terræ, twelve acres of land.*
 Solinus terræ, *Somewhat more than two plough-lands.*
 Sparverius, ii, m. *A sparrow hawk.*
 Specialitas, atis, f. *A speciality, a writing under the hand and seal of the parties concerned.*
 Spicurrantia, æ, f. (a Sax. spicurrant includere) *The office of sealing the king's writs.*
 Stagnarium, ii, n. (corr. pro stannarium) *A tin mine.*
 Spigurnellus, i, m. (a Gall. Spigurnel, qui primus hoc munere functus est) *A sealer of the king's writs.*
 Spinatium, ii, n. *A pinnace, or small sea vessel.*
 Stabilis venationis, *The driving of deer to a stand.*
 Stagiarius, ii, m. *A resident of a cathedral.*
 Stalla, æ, f. *A stall in a fair, or market.*
 Stallagium, ii, n. *Stallage, a duty paid for stalls.*
 Stallarius, ii, m. *A master of the horse, or chief overseer of a prince's stables.*
 Standardum, i, n. (a Gall. estandard) *A standard.*
 Statuarium, ii, n. *A tomb adorned with statues.*
 Staurum, i, n. *Store, or stock, of cattle; provision.*
 Sterlingum, i, n. *Sterling, fine silver money.*
 Stica, æ, f. *A Saxon brass coin in value half a farthing.*
 Stiremannus, i, n. (a Sax. steorman) *A steerf-man, or pilot.*
 Stotarius, ii, m. *He who had the care of a stud of young horses.*
 Subpœna, *A writ commanding a person to appear at a court under a certain penalty.*
 Sulcus aquæ, *A small brook, or stream of water.*
 Sulinga, vel solinga, æ, f. *A suling, as much land as one plough can till in a year.*
 Summa, æ, f. *A seme of corn, or eight bushels a horse load.*

Summagium, ii, n. *A toll for carryage on horseback.*

Supesija, æ, f. *A penalty at Dover laid on those who pay not their duties for castleward at their days.*

Superfedeas, *A writ commanding to forbear the doing of a thing, or to discharge a person.*

Supplicavit, *A writ commanding the justices of the peace to take security for preserving the peace.*

Surplusagium, ii, n. (a Gall. surplus) *Surplusage, more than is needfull.*

Surrejunctio, onis, f. *A surrejoinder, or second defense.*

Surrogatus, i, m. *One substituted to act in the room of another.*

Sorsum redditio, *A surrender of an estate, &c.*

Susana terræ, *Land worn out with ploughing.*

Swainmorus, vel **Swainmotum**, i, n. *A swainmote, a court kept thrice a year for matters of the forest.*

Swolinga, æ, f. *A bide of land. Vid. Sulinga.*

Sylva cædua, *Coppice wood, wood cut under twenty years growth.*

Synodale, is, n. *Money paid to the bishop, or archdeacon by the inferior clergy at Easter visitation.*

T**Abardum**, i, n. *A sort of garment used by heralds, or ecclesiasticks.*

Tactio, are. *To confirm.*

Tales, is. *A supply, or addition, of men to a jury. ¶ Tales de circumstantibus, a jury of the bystanders. Decem tales, a writ to the sheriff to return ten to be added to the jury.*

Talatura, æ, f. *Talshide, or tallwood; firewood cleft and cut into billets of a certain size.*

Tallagium, ii, n. *Tallage, any sort of toll, or tax.*

Tallia, æ, f. *A tally, or cleft piece of wood to nick up an account on.*

Talliium feudum, *A fee tail; an estate entailed, or limited, to certain conditions.*

Tallium, ii, n. *An entail.*

Tappa, æ, f. *The stopple of a trumpet, or wind instrument. Vid. Bosinus.*

Targia, vel **Tarrita**, æ, f. *A tartan, or ship of burden.*

Tassa, æ, f. & **Tassum**, i, n. *A motow, or heap, of corn.*

Tasso, are. *To motow, or heap up in a motow.*

Taxa, æ, f. *A tax.*

Temlanda, æ, f. *Teinland, land held by knights service.*

Temporalia, um, n. pl. *Temporalities, lay fees belonging to bishopricks.*

Tena, æ, f. *A coif worn by ecclesiasticks.*

Tenementum, i, n. *A tenement, lands, &c. holden of another. ¶ Liberum tenementum, freehold.*

Tenentabilis, le. *Tenantable, fit to be inhabited.*

Tenencia, æ, f. *A tenancy.*

Tenure, æ, f. *A tenure.*

Tetbi hetum, i, n. *A tumbrel, or cucking stool.*

Terragium, ii, n. *A land tax, service of ploughing, reaping, &c. which some tenants perform for the lord.*

Terrarium, ii, n. *A terrar, or terrier; a writing describing the boundaries of land.*

Terrarius, i, m. *A landholder.*

Tetlatum, i, n. *An allegation in a writ that the defendant is in, or hath goods, in another county, than the first to it was directed to.*

Thanagium, i, n. *A part of the king's land, the governor of which was called a Thane.*

Thatus, i, m. *A Thane, a nobleman, the son of an earl; also an officer, or minister, of the king.*

Thalcia, æ, f. *A certain tribute imposed on the Britons by the Romans.*

Thervo, onis, m. (a Sax. thefun) *A young plant, branch, or bough.*

Thelomannus, i, m. *A toll man, or gatherer of toll.*

Thellonium, ii, n. (pro telenium) *Toll.*

Thenicium, ii, n. *A hedge row about a field.*

Thethinga, æ, f. *A titheing.*

Thethingmannus, i, m. *A titheingman.*

Thingus, i, m. *A thing, orthane; a nobleman.*

Thellonium, ii, n. *The liberty of buying and selling on his own ground.*

Thrava bladi, *A thrave of corn, twenty-four sheaves.*

Thrisma, æ, f. (a Sax. thrim tres) *A coin in value three shillings, or more justly a groat, being the third part of a shilling.*

Thrithingum, i, n. *A court consisting of three, or four, hundreds.*

Tinettum, i, n. *Brushwood, or thorns for repairing hedges.*

Tithinga, æ, f. & **Tithingum**, i, n. (a Sax. tithunge) *A titheing of ten familys.*

Toalia, æ, f. *A towel.*

Tostmannus, i, m. *The owner of a toft.*

Tostum, i, n. *A toft, or messuage; or rather the place where a messuage hath stood.*

Tolcestrum, i, n. *A duty anciently paid by the tenants of some manours to the lord for the liberty of brewing and selling ale.*

Tolnetum, i, n. *Toll, or custom; also an exemption from paying toll.*

Tolta, æ, f. *A writ for removing a cause from one court to another; also extortion.*

Tonna, æ, f. *A ton, or tun; a measure containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons.*

Tonnagium, ii, n. *Tonnage, or tunnage.*

Torneamentum, i, n. *A tournament, a martial exercise on horseback.*

Towagium, ii, n. *A duty paid by bargemen to the owner of the ground where they tow their berge.*

Trabaræ, arum, f. pl. *Small boats made of hollowed timber.*

Tractus, i, m. *A trace for draught horses.*

Traga, æ, f. *A sort of wain without wheels, a sledge.*

Trava, æ, f. *A thrave of corn, twelve sheaves, in some places twice that number.*

Traversia, æ, f. *A traverse, a denial.*

Traverso, are. *To traverse, or deny.*

Traversum, i, n. *A ferry.*

Tremagium, tremesum, vel tremisum, ii, n. (a Gall. tremois) *The season for sowing summer corn, being about March, the third month from January.*

Tremellum, i, n. *A granary.*

Trencheator, oris, m. (a Gall. trancher) *A carver of meat at a table.*

Trenchia, æ, f. *A trench, or dike newly cut.*

Trentale, is, n. *A trental, an office for the dead which lasted thirty days, or consisted of thirty masses.*

Triatio, onis, f. *The tryal of a cause.*

Triator, oris, m. *A tryer, one of the jury who tryeth whether a challenge made be true, or not.*

Tribuchetum, i, n. *A tumbrel, or cucking stool; also a large engine for casting stones to batter walls.*

Trio, are. *To try a cause.*

Triroda terræ, *A quantity of land containing three rods, or perches.*

Trista, æ, f. *A sort of hunting by taking stands at several places with dogs.*

Trithinga, æ, f. *A court leet, the third part of a shire.*

Trithingum, i, n. *Vid. Thrithingum.*

Tronagium, ii, n. *Toll for weighing wool; also a beam to weigh with.*

Tronator, oris, m. *An officer for weighing wool.*

Properium, ii, n. *A book of alternate responses, in singing mass.*

Trussa, æ, f. *A truss, or bundle.*

Tumbrella, æ, f. & **Tumbrellum**, i, n. *A tumbrel, or sort of cart.*

Tunnagium, ii, n. *Tunnage, or custom for much a tun.*

Turbagium, ii, n. & **Turbaria**, æ, f. *Turbary, or a liberty of digging turves.*

Turbchetum, i, n. *A trebuchet, or cucking stool. Vid. Terbuchetum.*

Turnum, i, n. *The sheriff's turn, or court kept twice a year.*

V**Acaria**, æ, f. *A void place, or waste piece of ground.*

Vacatio, onis, f. *A vacation, the time betwixt the terms.*

Vacatura, æ, f. *The avoidance of an ecclesiastical benefice.*

Vaccharia, æ, f. & **Vacheria**, æ, f. *A cowhouse, or dairy house.*

Vaccarius, ii, m. *A cow herd.*

Vadiatio, onis, f. *A wagering, a giving security, or a putting in pledges to do a thing. ¶ Vadiatio legis, wager of law. Vadiatio duelli, wager of a battle.*

Vadio, are. *To wage, or put in pledges for doing a thing.*

Vadium ponere, *To take bail for the appearance of a defendant in a court of justice.*

Vadium mortuum, *A mortgage.*

Vaga, æ, f. *A weigh of cheese; wool, &c. two hundred and fifty-six pounds.*

Valentia, æ, f. *Value, the worth of a thing.*

Valecta, æ, m. & **Valetus**, i, m. *A valet, a gentleman of the privy chamber; also a benchers clerk.*

Vantarius, ii, m. *A footman who runeth before.*

Vaslettus, i, m. (qu. vassalletus) *A valet, or servant.*

Vassallus, i, m. *A vassal, one who holdeth lands of his lord.*

Vassileria, æ, f. *Vassalage.*

Vastum, i, n. *Waste.*

Valvasor, & **Vavasor**, oris, m. *One in dignity next to a baron.*

Vavatoria, æ, f. *The estate, or lordship, of a vavator.*

Venaria, orum, n. pl. *Beasts caught by hunting in the woods.*

Venire facias, *A writ on an issue joined to summon a jury to try a cause.*

Verecundum, ii, n. *An injury, or affront.*

Verdictum, i, n. *A verdict, the matter as found by a jury.*

Vestura, æ, f. *Vesture, possession, seisin; also a vesture. ¶ Vestura terræ, the corn which groweth on such a parcel of ground.*

Vetitum namium, *The taking of a distress and carrying of it to a place where it cannot be replevied.*

Viagium, ii, n. *A voyage.*

Vitullarius, vel **Vitellarius**, ii, m. *A victualer, or vitteler; one that selleth victuals.*

Viculus, i, m. *A little street.*

Villanus, i, m. *A villain, a person of servile condition.*

Villenagium, ii, n. *Villanage, servile tenure.*

Vinagium, ii, n. *A payment of a certain quantity of wine in lieu of rent.*

Vintenarius, ii, m. *A vintner.*

Virgata, æ, f. *The verge, or compass, of the king's court, being twelve miles about. ¶ Virgata terræ, a yard land, forty acres.*

Virgator, oris, m. *A virger.*

Vicnetum, vel **Vicinetum**, i, n. *A venue, a neighbourhood.*

Umpiragium, ii, n. *Umpirage, an award made by an umpire.*

Umpirator, oris, m. *An umpire.*

Unciata, æ, f. *An ounce weight.*

Vocans, tis. *A voucher.*

Voco, are. *To vouch.*

Uplanda, æ, f. *Upland, high ground.*

Utiagium, ii, n. *An usage.*

Uthlagus, i, m. *An outlaw.*

Utlagaria, æ, f. *An outlawry.*

Utlagatio, onis, f. *An outlawing.*

Utlagatus, a, um. *Outlawed.*

Uttero, are. *To utter.*

W**Astores**, um, m. pl. *Wasters, officers who guarded our fishermen, chiefly on the coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk.*

Waga, æ, f. *id. quod Vaga.*

Wainagium, ii, n. *Wainage, the furniture and appurtenances of a wain; also land tilled, and the profits arising from it.*

Waivaria, æ, f. *The waiving of a woman, the same as the outlawing of a man.*

Waivium, ii, n. *A waif, or the goods which a thief stealeth and leaveth behind him.*

Walda, æ, f. *A wald, plain, or down.*

Walla, vel Wallia, æ, f. *A sea wall.*

Wallecheria, vel Walletheria, æ, f. *The kindred of a man who is slain.*

Wallia, æ, f. *A wall.*

Wallo, are. *To wall.*

Wambasium, ii, n. *A jack, or horseman's coat of defense in war.*

Wannagium, ii, n. *A wain-house.*

Wapentagium, ii, n. *Wapentage.*

Wapentakium, ii, n. *A wapentake, or hundred.*

Wara, æ, f. *A wear, or dam.*

Warda, æ, f. *A ward, or division in a city, or town, consisting of several parishes.*

Wardagium, ii, n. *Wardage, or wardpenny; money paid for warding a castle.*

Wardi & liberatura, *The court of wards and liveries.*

Wardemotus, i, m. *A wardmote, the court of every ward in London.*

Warecta, æ, f. & Warectum, i, n. *Fallow ground, land not tilled.*

Warecto, are. *To fallow.* ¶ *Tempus warectandi, the time of fallowing.*

Warennia, æ, f. *A warren.*

Wargus, i, m. *A banished rogue.*

Warnistura, æ, f. *Garniture, furniture.*

Warrantia, vel Warrantia, æ, f. *A warranty.*

¶ Warrantia chartæ. *A writ for compelling the defendant to warrant lands, &c.*

Warrantizo, are. *To warrant.*

Warrantum, i, n. *A warrant.*

Warrantus, i, m. *He who maketh a warranty.*

Watergagium, ii, n. *Watergage, a sea wall; also an instrument to guage water.*

Waterganga, vel Waterganga, æ, f. & Watergangium, ii, n. *A watergang, or watercourse.*

Wendus, i, m. *A large tract of ground.*

Wera, & Wara, æ, f. *The price of a man's life.*

Wergildus, i, m. *Wergild, the price of a man's life, so much as was paid in ancient times for killing a man.*

Wharfa, æ, f. *A wharf.*

Wharfagium, ii, n. *Wharfage, money paid for loading, or unloading, goods at a wharf.*

Wita, æ, f. *A forfeiture, amercement, or fine.*

Withernamium, ii, n. *id. quod Vetitum namium, The driveing of a distress out of the county, that the sheriff may not on a replevin make delivery of it to the owner.*

Woodgeldum, i, n. *Woodgeld, money paid for gathering, or cutting, of wood in forests.*

Woodwardus, i, m. *A woodward, an inferiour officer in a forest.*

Wreccum, i, n. *A wreck, or wrack, at sea.*

Wyka, æ, f. *A wyke, or little village.*

Wyta. *Vid. Wita.*

Y

YARDA, æ, f. *A yard.*

Yvernagium, ii, n. *The winter season for sowing of corn.*

Z

ZUCHUS, vel Zuchus, i, m. *A dry withered stump of a tree; called also stovene.*

Tabula Chronologica *Personarum Illustrum & Rerum Memorabilium*, præfertim quæ ad Latinam Historiam spectant.

A. M.

Orbis conditus.
ADAM formatus.

- 130 Seth nascitur.
930 Moritur Adam.
987 Translatio *Enochi*.
1053 NOAH nascitur.
1556 Japhet nascitur.
1558 Sem nascitur.
1656 DILUVIUM Noë.
1718 BABYLON condita.
1722 BELUS live Ninurad i Rex Assy. ann. 55.
1723 Eber nascitur.
1757 Peleg nascitur.
1777 Nimus Rex Assy. ann. 52.
1787 Thiseo Noë filius in Europam missus.
1829 Semiramis Regina Assy. ann. 42.
1879 Ninus Rex Assy. ann. 38.
1947 Troja urbs condita.
1948 ALERAM nascitur.
1977 Tigurum conditum.
1978 Apis 3. Rex Sicyon. à quo Peloponnesus
Apia dicta.
2005 Niub moritur.
2030 Ingæron i Rex Germanorum, ann. 45.
2034 Ismael nascitur.
2047 Circumcisio instituta.
2048 Isaac nascitur.
2075 Ithacen Rex Germ. ann. 50. cujus uxor
Freyra pro Dea culta.
2093 Inachus i Rex Argiv. ann. 50. cujus filia
Io, post Isis dicta.
2108 Esau & Jacob nati.
2123 Moritur Abraham.
2125 Hermion, live Hermannus, Rex Germ. ann.
63. Hujus tempore Druidæ in Galliâ.
2143 Phoroneus Rex Argiv. ann. 60.
2154 Ogyges Rex Thebarum.
2158 Moritur Sem.
2172 Moritur Ismael.
2186 Diluvium Ogygium.
2188 Marsus Rex Germ. ann. 46. Circa hæc
tempora Osiris Rex Ægypti.
2199 Joseph nascitur.
2203 Apis qui & Osiris, Rex Argiv. ann. 35.
qui in Ægyptum profectus Memphim
condidit.
2217 Joseph venditur in Ægyptum.
2228 Moritur Isaac.
2238 Jacob cum familiâ descendit in Ægyptum.
Argus Rex Argiv. ann. 70.
2255 Moritur Jacob.
2278 Sævus Rex Germ. ann. 48.
2303 Amram nascitur, Prometheus & Atlas florent.
2300 Moritur Joseph.
2326 Vandalus Rex Germ. ann. 41.
2362 Phorbas Rex Argiv. ann. 35. Hemon
Theffali F. Rex Theffaliæ.
2367 Tauto Rex Germ. ann. 27.
2370 Aaron nascitur.
2373 Moses nascitur.
2393 Almannus Rex Germ. ann. 64. Cecrops i
Rex Athen. ann. 50.
2397 Triopas Rex Argiv. ann. 46.
2413 Josua & Caleb nati.
2437 Descalionis Diluvium.
2440 Moritur Amram.
2443 Crotopas Rex Argiv. ann. 21.
2444 Cranaüs Rex Athen. ann. 9. cujus filia
Athbis Atticæ nomen dedit.
2453 Exitus Israelitarum ex Ægypto. Amphyletion
Rex Athen. ann. 10.
2456 Teucer regn. in Trojâ.
2458 Boius Rex Germ. ann. 60.
2463 Sthenelus Rex Argiv. ann. 11. Eriethonius
Rex Athen. ann. 50.
2471 Dardanus Rex Trojæ, ann. 65.
2475 Danaüs Rex Argiv. ann. 50.
2493 Josua Dux Hebr. ann. 18.
2495 Ingressus in terram Canaan.
2510 Incendium Idæ montis.

A. M.

- 2511 Othoniel judex Hebr. ann. 40.
2518 Ingram Rex Germ. ann. 52.
2523 Pandion Rex Athen. ann. 40.
2525 Lynceus Rex Argiv. ann. 41.
2536 Eriethonius Rex Trojæ, ann. 46.
2551 Ehad judex Hebr. ann. 80.
2553 Eretheus Rex Athen. ann. 50.
2566 Abus Rex Argiv. ann. 23.
2575 Ganymedis rapine. Phryxus & Helle.
2582 Tios Rex Trojæ, ann. 49.
2589 Prætus Rex Argiv. ann. 17.
2603 Cecrops 2 Rex Athen. ann. 40. Bellerophon
ci ca. hoc tempus: it. Tantalus Rex
Phrygiæ.
2606 Acrisius Rex Argiv. ann. 31. Hujus filia
Danaë, nepos Perseus.
2621 Janus Rex Aboriginum, ann. 33.
2631 Debora & Barac Judices Isr. ann. 40. Ilus
Rex Trojæ, ann. 40.
2637 Sthenelus cum patre Perseus Rex Mycena-
rum, ann. 5. Amphion Rex Theb.
2643 Pandion Rex Athen. ann. 25.
2645 Eurysibius Rex Mycen. ann. 43. Pelops à
quo Peloponnesus dicta.
2654 Picus Rex Aborig. ann. 37.
2660 Cadmus, Agenoris F. Europa.
2668 Ægeus Rex Athen. ann. 48.
2671 Gideon judex Isr. ann. 40. Laomedon Rex
Trojæ, ann. 44. circa hæc tempora Her-
culis 12 labores, Proserpinæ raptus, Oedi-
pus & Sphinx, Sisyphus, Minos & Rha-
damantibus Jovis ex Europâ filii.
2688 Atreus & Thyestes Pelopidæ.
2691 Farnus Rex Aborig. ann. 44. Tyrus con-
dita.
2694 Siculus, à quo Sicilia, quæ prius Trinacria.
2700 Tyndarus pater Castoris & Pollucis, Rex
Lacedæm. Bellum inter Lapithas &
Centauros.
2709 Evander Arcas in Italiam venit. Car-
menta mater Evandri.
2711 Alimelech judex Isr. ann. 3.
2714 Argonautarum expeditio.
2715 Priamus Rex Trojæ, ann. 52.
2716 Theseus Rex Athen. ann. 30.
2719 Hercules Cacum interficit.
2723 Erennus Rex German. ann. 35.
2730 Dardalus Labyrinthum struxit, Lynceus.
2735 Latinus Rex Aborig. ann. 36.
2737 Jair judex Isr. ann. 22.
2740 Menelaüs Rex Lacedæm.
2746 Menestheus Rex Athen. ann. 23.
2753 Agamemnon Rex Mycen. ann. 15.
2756 Bellum Trojanum.
2759 Jephtha judex Isr. ann. 6. Hector Rex
Germ. ann. 30.
2795 Ithacan judex Isr. ann. 7.
2796 Trojæ excidium.
2768 Ægythius Rex Mycen. ann. 7. Æneas in
Italiam venit, condit Lavinium.
2769 Demophoon Rex Athen. ann. 33.
2771 Elon judex Isr. ann. 10. Æncadarum reg-
num in Italiâ.
2774 Ascanius Rex Latin. ann. 38.
2775 Orestes Rex Mycen. ann. 28.
2776 Antenor Patavium condit. Ulysses domum
redit.
2780 Areopagus Athenis constitutus.
2782 Abdon judex Isr. ann. 8.
2790 Sampson judex Isr. ann. 20.
2798 Alba longa condita.
2802 Oxyntes Rex Athen. ann. 12.
2803 Penthelus Rex Mycen. ann. 22. & Tisa-
menus Rex Lacedæm.
2809 Eli Sacerdos, judex Isr. ann. 40.
2812 Sylvius Postumus Rex Lat. ann. 29.
2814 Aphidas Rex Athen. ann. 1.
2815 Thymætes Rex Athen. ann. 8.
2823 Melanthus Messenius Rex Athen. ann. 37.
2840 Æneas Sylvius Rex Lat. ann. 31.

A. M.

- 2841 Heraclidarum dynastia in Peloponneso.
2848 Eurysibenes Rex Lacedæm. ann. 42.
2849 Samuel propheta, judex Isr. ann. 40. Alexis
primus Rex Corinthi, ann. 35.
2860 Codrus Rex Athen. ultimus, ann. 21.
2871 Latinus Sylvius Rex Latin. ann. 51.
2879 Saul Rex Hebræorum, ann. 10.
2882 Medon primus Archon. Athen. ann. 20.
2884 Ixion Rex Corinth. ann. 37.
2889 DAVID Rex Hebr. ann. 40.
2890 Agis Rex Lacedæm. ann. 1.
2891 Echestratus Rex Lacedæm. ann. 35.
2902 Acasius Archon Athen. ann. 36. Ephesus
condita.
2906 Ionica migratio. Homerus nascitur.
2921 Agelaüs Rex Corinthi, ann. 37.
2922 Alba Sylvius Rex Latin. ann. 39.
2926 Labotas Rex Lacedæm. ann. 37.
2929 Solon Rex Hebr. ann. 40.
2938 Arhippus Archon Athen. ann. 19.
2956 Regina Sabæ venit Hierosolymam.
2957 Therisippus Archon Athen. ann. 41.
2958 Prymnis Rex Corinth. ann. 35.
2961 Capetus Sylvius Rex Latin. al. Ægyptus,
ann. 26.
2963 Daryssus Rex Laced. ann. 29.
2969 Rehoboam Rex Judæ, ann. 17. Jeroboam
Rex Isr. ann. 22.
2986 Abias Rex Judæ, ann. 2.
2987 Capys Sylvius Rex Latin. ann. 28. Capua
condita.
2990 Baasa Rex Isr. ann. 24.
2992 Agefilaius Rex Laced. ann. 44. Bacchis
Rex Corinth. ann. 35. à quo Bacchidæ.
2995 Midas Rex Phrygiæ.
3000 Homerus Poëta.
3015 Calpetus, Liv. Capetus, Ovid. Rex Latin.
ann. 12.
3024 Hiericho ædif. ab Hiele.
3025 Achab Rex Isr. ann. 22.
3027 Tiberinus Sylvius Rex Latin. ann. 8.
3029 Josaphat Rex Jud. ann. 25. Megacles Ar-
chon Athen. ann. 30.
3033 ELIAS Propheta.
3035 Agrippa Sylvius, vel Romulus, Ovid. Rex
Latin. ann. 41.
3036 Archelaus Rex Laced. ann. 60.
3039 Eliseus Propheta.
3044 Lycurgus Legislator.
3052 Pygmalion Rex Tyri, ann. 49.
3056 Sardanapalus Rex Assy. ann. 20.
3058 Dio in Libyam profugit.
3059 Diognetus Archon Athen. ann. 28.
3063 Jebu Rex Isr. ann. 28.
3069 Joas Rex. Jud. ann. 40.
3076 Romulus Sylvius Rex Latin. ann. 19. al.
Aladius,
3077 Arbaces Rex Medorum 1.
3080 Carthago condita.
3087 Pherculus Archon Athen. 19.
3095 Aventinus Sylvius Rex Latin. ann. 37.
3109 Benbadad Rex Syriæ.
3116 Jonas Propheta.
3125 Hoseas Propheta.
3132 Proca Sylvius Rex Lat. ann. 23.
3135 Joel Propheta.
3137 Caranus, i Rex Macedon.
3148 Hesiodus Poëta.
3155 Amulius Sylvius, pulso Numitore fratre,
Rex Latin. ann. 42.
3157 Amos Propheta.
3159 Ardyfus Rex Lydorum, ann. 36.
3173 Æschylus Archon Athen.
3174 OLYMPIADUM initium.
3180 Esaias Propheta. Romulus & Remus nati.
3190 Micha Propheta.
3198 Roma condita. ROMULUS Rex Romæ,
ann. 37. Charops Archon Athen. de-
cennalis.
3202 Nabonassar Rex Babyl.

TABULA CHRONOLOGICA.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
3207 <i>Tatius Sabinus</i> regnat cum <i>Romulo</i> .	3517 <i>Fidenæ</i> captæ. <i>Pericles</i> Orator.	3700 <i>Amilcar</i> pater <i>Annibalis</i> .
3215 <i>Perdiccas</i> Rex Maced. ann. 51. <i>Syracusæ</i> condita.	3519 <i>Thucydides</i> Historicus. Bellum Laced. cum Athen.	3702 <i>Jefus</i> <i>Siracides</i> .
3220 <i>Habaccuc</i> Propheta.	3526 <i>SOCRATES</i> floret. <i>Darius Notus</i> Rex Pers. ann. 19.	3703 <i>Ptol. Evergetes</i> Rex <i>Ægypti</i> , ann. 26.
3228 <i>Ezekias</i> Rex Jud. ann. 29. 10 Tribus in captivitatem abductæ.	3527 <i>Haggæus</i> & <i>Zacharias</i> Prophetæ.	3704 <i>Seleucus Callinicus</i> Rex <i>Syriæ</i> , ann. 20.
3236 <i>Numa Pompilius</i> Rex Rom. ann. 43.	3531 Templum <i>Hierosol.</i> absolutum.	3706 <i>Demetrius</i> Rex Maced. ann. 10.
3237 <i>Nabum</i> Propheta.	3532 <i>Alcibiades</i> .	3710 <i>Attalus</i> Rex <i>Pergami</i> , ann. 43.
3238 <i>Gyges</i> Rex <i>Lydorum</i> , ann. 38.	3534 <i>Cebes</i> <i>Thebanus</i> .	3712 <i>Ennius</i> Poëta natus.
3240 <i>Croto</i> urbs Ital. condita.	3540 <i>Eupolis</i> Comicus.	3713 Bellum <i>Ligusticum</i> , ann. 80. <i>Hannibal</i> novennis juratus hostis Rom.
3248 <i>Tarentum</i> conditum.	3542 <i>Lyfias</i> Orator.	3716 <i>Antigonus Dofon</i> Rex Maced. ann. 14.
3251 <i>Manaffes</i> Rex Jud. ann. 55.	3544 <i>Malachias</i> Propheta.	3718 <i>Cato Censorinus</i> natus.
3251 <i>Esaïas</i> ferrâ dissectus.	3545 <i>Artaxerxes Mnemon</i> qui & <i>Cyrus Minor</i> , Rex Pers. ann. 43.	3721 <i>Chrysippus</i> Philosophus.
3262 <i>Aristomenes</i> Rex <i>Messeniorum</i> .	3546 <i>Dionysius</i> Tyrannus <i>Siciliæ</i> . <i>Athenæ</i> à <i>Lyfandro</i> captæ.	3726 <i>Antiochus M.</i> Rex <i>Syriæ</i> , ann. 37.
3266 <i>Argæus</i> Rex Maced. ann. 38.	3548 <i>Aristophanes</i> Comicus.	3728 <i>Polybius</i> Historicus.
3267 <i>Archontes</i> annui Athen.	3550 <i>Thrasylbulus</i> Dux Athen.	3729 <i>Philippus</i> <i>Demetrii</i> f. Rex Maced. ann. 42.
3272 <i>Tytæus</i> Poëta.	3551 <i>Ezra</i> <i>Hierosolymam</i> proficiscitur.	<i>Ptol. Philopator</i> Rex <i>Ægypti</i> , ann. 17.
3279 <i>Tullus Hostilius</i> Rex Rom. ann. 32.	3554 <i>Isocrates</i> Orator.	3731 Bellum <i>Punicum</i> 2. ann. 17.
3280 <i>Rhegium</i> conditum.	3555 <i>Fur. Camillus</i> Dictator.	3732 <i>Q. Fabius</i> Dictator.
3284 <i>Aleman</i> Poëta <i>Lyricus</i> .	3556 <i>Conon</i> Dux Athen.	3735 <i>Syphax</i> Rex <i>Numidiæ</i> .
3287 <i>Arion</i> Musicus. <i>Horatii</i> & <i>Curiatii</i> .	3558 <i>Anyntas</i> Rex Maced. ann. 19.	3736 <i>Carnades</i> natus.
3290 <i>Miliades</i> Athen.	3561 <i>Xenophon</i> floret.	3739 <i>Archimedes</i> , <i>Syracusis</i> à <i>Marcello</i> captis, occisus.
3291 <i>Zelexus</i> <i>Locrenfium</i> Legisl.	3562 <i>Roma</i> à <i>Gallis</i> capta.	3744 <i>Asdrubal</i> frater <i>Hannibalis</i> .
3292 <i>Alba</i> diruta.	3564 <i>Nebemias</i> venit <i>Hierosolymam</i> .	3746 <i>Ptol. Epiphanes</i> Rex <i>Ægypti</i> , ann. 24.
3304 <i>Philippus</i> Rex Maced. ann. 38.	3572 <i>Cincinnatus</i> Dictator.	3747 <i>Mafiniffa</i> Rex <i>Numidiæ</i> .
3307 <i>Byzantium</i> conditum.	3576 <i>Archytas</i> <i>Terentinus</i> .	3750 Bellum <i>Macedonicum</i> .
3309 <i>Jofias</i> Rex Jud. ann. 31.	3578 <i>Epaminondas</i> Dux <i>Thebanus</i> .	3754 <i>Eumenes</i> 2 Rex <i>Pergami</i> , ann. 39.
3311 <i>Ancus Martius</i> Rex Rom. ann. 24.	3579 <i>Pugna Leuëtrica</i> .	3761 <i>Panætius</i> Stoicus.
3316 <i>Sophonias</i> & <i>Jeremias</i> Prophetæ.	3582 <i>PLATO</i> floret. <i>Perdiccas</i> Rex Maced. ann. 6.	3763 <i>Seleucus Philopator</i> Rex <i>Syriæ</i> , ann. 12.
3317 <i>Alcæus</i> Poëta.	3585 <i>Sp. Furius</i> primus Prætor.	3765 <i>Scipio Africanus</i> moritur. <i>Scipio Africanus</i> junior nascitur. <i>Plautus</i> moritur.
3318 <i>Stesichorus</i> Poëta.	3588 <i>Philippus</i> Rex Maced. ann. 26. <i>Artaxerxes</i> Ochus Rex Pers. ann. 23. <i>L. Manlius</i> Dictator.	3770 <i>Ptol. Philometor</i> Rex <i>Ægypti</i> , ann. 35.
3325 <i>Periander</i> <i>Corinthius</i> . <i>Arion</i> Musicus.	3589 <i>Aristippus</i> <i>Cyrenæicus</i> .	3771 <i>Perseus</i> ult. Rex Maced. ann. 11.
3326 <i>Draco</i> Legisl. Athen.	3592 <i>DEMOSTHENES</i> & <i>Æschines</i> Oratores.	3775 <i>Antiochus Epiphanes</i> Rex <i>Syriæ</i> , ann. 12.
3333 <i>Pharao Necho</i> Rex <i>Ægypti</i> .	3598 <i>Diogenes</i> <i>Cynicus</i> .	3776 <i>Stat. Cæcilius</i> Poëta.
3335 <i>Tarquinius Priscus</i> Rex Rom. ann. 38.	3602 <i>Philippus</i> <i>Olynthum</i> expugnat. <i>Plato</i> moritur.	3780 <i>P. Æmilius</i> <i>Perseum</i> vincit.
3336 <i>Thales Milesius</i> & <i>Pherecides Syrus</i> florent.	3605 <i>ARISTOTELES</i> floret.	3782 <i>Prusias</i> Rex <i>Bithyniæ</i> .
3338 <i>Sappho</i> Poëtria.	3611 <i>Arfes</i> Rex Pers. ann. 4.	3783 <i>JUDAS MACCABA</i> US.
3341 <i>Daniel</i> Propheta. <i>Sibylla Cumana</i> .	3614 <i>ALEXANDER Magnus</i> 1 Monarcha Græc. ann. 12.	3785 <i>Ennius</i> moritur.
3348 <i>Capitolium</i> conditum.	3615 <i>Darius Codomannus</i> , ult. Rex Pers. ann. 6.	3787 <i>Aristarchus</i> Criticus.
3350 Captivitas <i>Babylonica</i> , ann. 70.	3617 <i>Euclides</i> floret.	3788 <i>Demetrius Soter</i> Rex <i>Syriæ</i> , ann. 10.
3354 <i>Ezechiel</i> Propheta. <i>OLON</i> Legisl. Athen. <i>Epimenides</i> . <i>Theognis</i> .	3618 <i>Fergusius</i> Primus Rex <i>Scotiæ</i> .	3792 <i>Corn. Scipio</i> <i>Nasica</i> .
3370 <i>PYTHAGORAS</i> . <i>Anaximander</i> .	3626 <i>Ptolemæus Lag.</i> F. <i>Ægyptum</i> obtinet, ann. 40.	3794 <i>Terentius</i> Poëta Comicus.
3373 <i>Servius Tullius</i> Rex Rom. ann. 44.	3627 <i>Lyfimachus</i> obtinet <i>Thraciam</i> , ann. 40.	3797 <i>Pacuvius</i> Poëta.
3378 <i>Phalaris</i> Tyrannus <i>Sicil.</i>	3633 <i>Cassander Antipatri</i> F. regnum occupat, ann. 19.	3798 <i>Alex. Bala</i> Rex <i>Syriæ</i> , ann. 6.
3388 <i>Pifistratus</i> Tyrannus Athen.	3634 <i>Agathocles</i> Rex <i>Sicil.</i> ann. 29.	3800 <i>Cato</i> major moritur.
3391 <i>CYRUS</i> 1 Monarcha <i>Persarum</i> , ann. 30.	3638 <i>Seleucus Nicanor</i> Rex <i>Syriæ</i> , ann. 30.	3801 Bellum <i>Punicum</i> 3. ann. 4.
3392 <i>Cræsus</i> Rex <i>Lydorum</i> ult. ann. 14. <i>Æfopus</i> tabulator.	3639 <i>Antigonus</i> Rex <i>Asiæ</i> , ann. 11.	3804 <i>Carthago</i> deleta.
3412 <i>Phocylides</i> .	3645 <i>Simæon</i> <i>Justus</i> .	3805 <i>Ptol. Everg.</i> cognom. <i>Phyfeon</i> Rex <i>Ægypti</i> , ann. 29.
3414 <i>Zeno Eleates</i> .	3646 <i>Theophrastus</i> <i>Aristotelis</i> Succellor.	3808 <i>Mat. Scævola</i> Jctus.
3417 <i>Tarquinius Superbus</i> Rex Rom. ann. 25. <i>Anacreon</i> <i>Lyricus</i> .	3649 <i>Appius Claudius</i> cæcus.	3813 <i>Attalus</i> 2 Rex <i>Pergami</i> , ann. 5. qui pop. Rom. hæredem reliquit.
3420 <i>Reditus Judæorum</i> ex captivitat. duce <i>Zorobabile</i> .	3650 <i>Demetrius Poliorcetes</i> Rex <i>Asiæ</i> , ann. 12.	3818 <i>Numantia</i> deleta.
3421 <i>Cambyfes</i> Rex Pers. ann. 7.	3651 <i>Magasthenes</i> <i>Persæ</i> Historicus.	3824 <i>Fugurtha</i> <i>Mafiniffæ</i> f. adopt.
3422 <i>Papirius</i> primus I. C. Rom.	3652 <i>Antigonus</i> , <i>Antipater</i> & <i>Alex.</i> <i>Callandri</i> filii, ann. 4.	3828 <i>Mithridates</i> Rex <i>Ponti</i> , ann. 60.
3424 <i>Polycrates</i> Tyrannus <i>Sami</i> .	3656 <i>Demetrius Poliorc.</i> Græciam occupat, ann. 6.	3834 <i>Antiochus Cyzicenus</i> , <i>Justin.</i> <i>Ptol. Latbarus</i> Rex <i>Ægypti</i> , ann. 34.
3429 <i>Darius Hystaspes</i> fil. Rex Pers. ann. 36.	3658 <i>Pyrrho</i> Philosophus scepticus.	3839 Bellum <i>Fugurthinum</i> , ann. 7.
3430 <i>Pindarus</i> Poëta.	3662 <i>Seleucus</i> , capto <i>Demetrio</i> , <i>Asiam</i> occupat. <i>Menander</i> .	3841 Bellum <i>Cimbrium</i> .
3436 <i>Lucretia</i> stuprata.	3663 <i>Lyfimachus</i> Rex <i>Thraciæ</i> <i>Macedoniam</i> obtinet.	3843 <i>Lucretius</i> Poëta.
3441 <i>CONSULES</i> creati Romæ, quorum potestas duravit ann. circiter 460.	3666 <i>Ptol. Philadelphus</i> Rex <i>Ægypti</i> , ann. 38.	3846 <i>Aquila</i> Rom. infigne à <i>Mario</i> primum usurp.
3444 <i>Porfenna</i> Rex <i>Hetrufcus</i> .	3668 <i>Antiochus Soter</i> Rex <i>Syriæ</i> & <i>Asiæ</i> , ann. 21. Bellum <i>Tarentinum</i> cum <i>Pyrrho</i> , ann. 10.	3848 <i>Archias</i> Poëta.
3450 <i>Heraclitus</i> .	3671 <i>Antigonus</i> 2 Rex Maced. ann. 36.	3862 Bellum <i>Mithridaticum</i> .
3454 <i>Largius</i> primus <i>DIKTATOR</i> Rom. & <i>Sp. Cassius</i> <i>Magister Equitum</i> .	3675 <i>Theocritus</i> . <i>Aratus</i> . <i>Apollonius</i> .	3863 <i>Tigranes</i> Rex <i>Armeniæ</i> , ann. 18.
3456 <i>Themistocles</i> Athen.	3680 <i>Lycophron</i> .	3868 Bellum civile <i>Syllæ</i> . <i>Ptol. Aulætes</i> Rex <i>Ægypti</i> , ann. 31.
3459 <i>TRIBUNI</i> Plebis primum creati.	3681 <i>Hieronymus</i> Rex <i>Sicil.</i> ann. 56.	3870 <i>M. Tull. CICERO</i> .
3461 <i>Aristides</i> Athen.	3684 <i>Epicurus</i> Philosophus.	3873 <i>Cn. POMPEIUS</i> .
3462 <i>M. Coriolanus</i> . <i>Sophocles</i> .	3685 Bellum <i>Punicum</i> primum, ann. 24.	3877 <i>Nicomedes</i> Rex <i>Bithyniæ</i> .
3465 <i>Xerxes</i> qui & <i>Abafuerus</i> , Rex Pers. ann. 21. <i>Gelo</i> Rex <i>Sicil.</i> ann. 7.	3687 <i>Zeno</i> <i>Cittæus</i> Stoicus.	3881 <i>Lucullus</i> <i>Tigranem</i> vincit.
3470 <i>Xerxis</i> transitus in Græciam. <i>Euripides</i> natus.	3688 <i>Eumenes</i> Rex <i>Pergami</i> , ann. 22.	3886 <i>Syria</i> in Provinciam redacta. <i>Catilinæ</i> conjuratio.
3472 <i>Hiero</i> Rex <i>Sicil.</i> ann. 11.	3689 <i>Antiochus Theos</i> Rex <i>Syriæ</i> , ann. 15.	3887 <i>Hierosolyma</i> capta à <i>Pompeio</i> . <i>Diodorus Siculus</i> .
3474 <i>Æschylus</i> Poëta Tragicus.	3692 <i>Berosus</i> Historicus.	3893 <i>Didymus</i> Scholiastes <i>Homeri</i> .
3483 <i>Thrasylbulus</i> ult. Rex <i>Sicil.</i>	3694 <i>Cleantes</i> Philosophus.	3897 <i>Cratippus</i> Philosophus.
3486 <i>Artaxerxes Longimanus</i> Rex Pers. ann. 40.	3698 <i>LXX</i> Interpretes.	3898 <i>M. Crassus</i> à <i>Parthis</i> occisus.
3490 <i>Democritus</i> . <i>Hippocrates</i> .		3901 <i>JULIUS CÆSAR</i> Dictator perpetuus, Imp. Rom. 1.
3494 <i>Empedocles</i> .		3902 <i>Pugna Philippiæ</i> .
3500 <i>DECEMVIRI</i> . <i>Leges</i> 12 Tabb.		3904 <i>Caecilius</i> Poëta.
3508 <i>Herodotus</i> <i>Halicarnass</i> .		3905 <i>Ptol. Syrus</i> <i>Macedonius</i> .
3509 <i>SENSORES</i> primum creati, <i>Kelfei</i> victi.		3907 <i>Crassus</i> <i>Ægyptum</i> Imp. 2. ann. 56.
3514 <i>Phidias</i> statuarius.		

TABULA CHRONOLOGICA.

A. M.

- 3908 *Cornelius Nepos.*
 3909 *Virgilius* scribit *Eclogas.*
 3910 *Herodes Rex Judææ, ann. 38.*
 3912 *Horatius Poëta. Pacorus Rex Parthorum.*
 3916 *M. Munilius Poëta.*
 3917 *Vitruvius.*
 3919 *Pugna Asiatica.*
 3922 *Dionysius Halicarnass.*
 3924 *Gallus Poëta moritur.*
 3925 *Templum Jani clauditur.*
 3927 *Antonius Musa Augusti medicus.*
 3929 *Propertius Poëta.*
 3935 *Tibullus Poëta.*
 3938 *Missala Corvinus.*
 3941 *Drusus in Germaniâ moritur.*
 3942 *Meccenas moritur.*
 3948 **CHRISTUS** Salvator hominum natus.

A. D.

- 4 **J**ulius Hyginus Astron.
 9 **O**vidii exilium.
 10 *Quint. Varus* cæsus.
 14 **TIBERIUS** Imp. 3. ann. 33.
 16 *Ovidius* moritur in exilio.
 17 *Germanicus* triumphat.
 18 *T. Livius* obit.
 22 *Scribonius Largus* Medicus.
 25 *Strabo* Historicus moritur.
 26 *Valerius Maximus.*
 27 *Pontius Pilatus* Præses Judææ.
Velleius Paterculus flor.
 37 **C. CALIGULA** Imp. 4. ann. 4.
 40 *Christiani* primum vocati.
 41 **CLAUDIUS** Imp. 5. ann. 15.
 42 *Philo Judæus.*
 45 *Pomponius Mela.*
 48 *Qu. Curtius* Historicus.
 51 *Felix* Præses Judææ.
D. Lucas Evangelium scribit.
Simon Magus.
 54 **NERO** Imp. 6. ann. 14.
 55 *Persius* Poëta.
 59 *Festus* Præses Judææ.
 60 *Evangelium D. Marci.*
 63 *Columella.*
 64 *Ajænius Pedianus.*
 65 *Lucanus & Seneca à Nerone occisi.*
 68 **GALBA, OTHO, VITELLIUS,** Imp. ann. 1.
Excidium Hierosolymitanum.
 69 **FL. VESPASIANUS** Imp. 10. ann. 10.
 72 *Silius Italicus* Poëta.
 77 *Plinius* in Vesuvio perit.
 79 **TITUS VESPASIANUS** Imp. 11. ann. 2.
 80 *Jul. Solinus.*
 81 **DOMITIANUS** Imp. 12. ann. 15.
 82 *Martialis* Poëta.
 83 *Fab. Quintilianus.*
 84 *Josephus* Historicus.
 85 *Julius Frontinus.*
 87 *Onkelos paraphrasta Chaldæus.*
 89 *Apollonius Tyanaeus* magus.
 90 *Johannes Evangel.* exul in Pathmo.
 93 *Plinius junior.*
 95 *Juvens* is.
 96 **COCCEIUS NERVA** Imp. ann. 2. *Johannes*
scribit Evangel.
 97 *Corinthus* Hæreticus.
 98 **TRAJANUS,** Imp. ann. 19.
 100 *St. joan.* mor.
 104 *Oracula* deficient.
Plutarchus Chæronensis.
L. Florus Historicus.
 108 *Corn. Tacitus* Historicus.
Ignatius Episc. Antioch. martyr. cor.
 111 *Dion Chrysostomus.*
 112 *Aul. Gellius.*
 113 *Lucianus.*
 116 *Papias* Chiliastra.
 117 **ADRIANUS** Imp. ann. 21.
 122 *Bar-Cochab* pseudo-Messias.

A. D.

- 123 *Appianus* Historicus.
 127 *Carpocrates* Gnosticus.
 127 *Suetanius* flor.
 129 *Justinus Martyr.*
Ælianus.
Hierosol. Ælia vocata.
 133 *Pausanias* Historicus.
 137 **ANTONINUS PIUS** Imp. ann. 23.
 140 *Ptolemæus* Geographus.
 141 *Aquila* interpres Bibl. flor.
 142 *Justinus* Historicus.
 143 *Galenus* Medicus.
Valentinus Marcion hæreticus.
 145 *Arrianus* Historicus.
 147 *Diogenes Laërtius.*
 153 *Athenæus.*
 157 *Maximus Tyrius.*
 161 **ANTONINUS** Philosophus Imp. ann. 19.
 163 *Apuleius.*
 166 *Polycarpus* venit Romam.
 171 *Montanus* Hæreticus.
 173 *Hegesippus* è Judæo Christ.
 176 *Apollinarius* Episc. Hierap.
 178 *Athenagoræ* Apologia.
 180 **COMMODUS** Imp. ann. 13.
 182 *Theodotion* interpres Bibl.
 183 *Pantæus* Philos. Christ.
 184 *Julius Pollux.*
 192 *Clemens Alexandrinus.*
 193 **SEVERUS** Imp. ann. 18.
 195 *Tertullianus* Afer flor.
 200 *Praxeas* Hæreticus.
Papinianus J. C.
 202 *Irenæus Polycarpi* disc. martyr, æt. 62.
 204 *Philostratus.*
 205 *Quartodecimani.*
 207 *Symmachus* interpr. Bibl.
 208 *Dionysius* Περὶ τῆς πνεύματος.
 210 *Minutius Felix* floret.
 211 **CARACALLA** Imp. ann. 7.
Caius J. C.
 212 *Alexander Aphrodisius* Poëta.
 217 *Oppianus* Poëta.
 218 **HELIOGABALUS** Imp. ann. 4.
 220 *Julius Africanus* Chronol.
 221 *Ulpianus* Jurisconf.
 222 **ALEX. SEVERUS** Imp. ann. 13.
 224 *Herodianus* Histor.
Paulus J. C.
 226 *Pomponius* Jurisconf.
 229 *Modestinus* Jurisconf.
 231 *Dio Cassius* Historicus.
 232 *Ammonius* Philosophus.
 235 **MAXIMINUS** Imp. ann. 2.
 238 *Plotinus* Philosophus.
 239 **GORDIANUS** Imp. ann. 6.
 242 *Sapores* Rex Persarum.
 244 **PHILIPPUS ARABS** Imp. ann. 7.
 251 **DECIUS** Imp. ann. 3.
Paulus Eremita.
Censorinus flor.
 252 *Origenes* mor. 67.
Novatus Hæreticus.
 255 **VALERIANUS** Imp. ann. 6.
 258 *Sabellius* Hæreticus.
 258 *Cyprianus* Episc. Carthag. martyr. cor.
 260 **GALLIENUS** Imp. ann. 7.
 265 *Gregorius Neocæsariensis* mor. 50.
 267 **CLAUDIUS** Imp. ann. 2.
 269 **AURELIANUS** Imp. ann. 8.
Paulus Samosatensis Hæret.
 271 *Porphyrius* Philosophus.
 276 *Manis à quo Manichæi.*
 278 **TACITUS** Imp. **PROBUS** Imp. ann. 6.
 283 **CARUS & NUMERIANUS** Imp.
 284 **DIOCLETTIANUS** Imp. ann. 20.
 285 *Ca'phurnius Siculus* Poëta.
 288 *Nemesianus* Poëta.
 290 *Johannes Stobæus.*
 293 *Ælius Spartianus* Histor.
Vulcatius Gallianus.
 296 *Lampridius* Historicus.
 298 *Julius Capitolinus* Hist.
Treb. Pollio & Flavius Vopiscus flor.

A. D.

- 299 *Antonius Eremita* floret
 300 *Arnobius.*
Porphyrius.
 303 **CONSTANTIUS & GALERIUS** Imp.
 305 *Eliberitanum Concilium* in Hisp.
 306 **CONSTANTINUS M.** Imp. ann. 30.
 309 *Hofius* Episc. Cordubensis.
 311 *Lucianus* restaurat Biblia.
 315 *Arius* Hæreticus.
 317 *Laëtantius* scribit Institut.
 322 *Jamblichus* Philosophus.
 323 *Donatus* Hæreticus.
 326 *Concilium i Nicenum,* cui *Athanasius* interfuit.
 331 *Juvencus* Presb. Poëta.
 333 *Sedulius* Presb. Poëta.
 336 *Alphius, Avitus, & Septimius Afer,* Poëtæ.
 338 *Eusebius* Historicus mor. æt. 74.
 346 *Macedonius* Hæreticus.
 348 *Photinus* Hæreticus.
 351 *Oribasius* Medicus.
 352 *Themistius* Philosophus.
 355 *Julius Firmicus* Mathemat.
 357 *Alaricus* Gothorum Rex.
Terentianus Maurus Poëta.
Eunomius Hæreticus.
 358 *Concilium Ariminense.*
S. Hilarius Episc. Pictaviensis.
 361 **JULIANUS** Apostata Imp. ann. 2.
 363 *S. Martinus* Hilarii discip.
 364 *Luciferiani* Schismatici.
 370 *Optatus Milevitanus.*
 371 *Anthropomorphitæ* Hæretici.
 372 *Gregorius Nyssenus* flor.
 375 *Gregorius Nazianzenus.*
Epiphanius.
THEODOSIUS I. Imp. ann. 17.
 377 *Ephrem Syrus* moritur.
 378 *Libanius* Sophista.
 379 *Basilius M.* Episc. Cæsariensis, mor. æt. 51.
 381 *Concilium 2 Constantinop.*
 385 *Priscillianus* Hæreticus.
 386 *Fl. Vegetius.*
Cyrillus Episc. Hierosol. mor.
 388 *Claudianus* Poëta.
 391 *D. Augustinus* Episc. Hippon.
Ausonius Poëta
 395 **HONORIUS** Imp. Occidentis, **ARCADIUS** Imp. Orientis.
 396 *Ambrosius* Episc. Mediolan. mor. æt. 57.
Sex. Aurelius Victor.
 397 *Prudentius* Poëta.
 402 *Rufus Avienus* Poëta.
Hesychius Monachus.
 404 *Zenobius.*
 405 *Fortunatus* Poëta.
Pelagius Hæreticus.
 407 *St. Chrysostomus,* mor. æt. 60.
 408 *Symmachus.*
 410 *Synesius* Episc.
Roma capta à Gothis.
Ruffinus mor.
 413 *Isidorus Pelusiota.*
 415 *Orosius.*
 416 *Paulinus Nolæ* Episc.
 417 *Salvianus.*
 420 *D. Hieronymus* mor. æt. 75.
 422 *Theodoretus.*
 423 *Venetia* conditæ.
 426 *Nonnus Panopol.* Poëta.
 427 *Sulpitius Severus* Chronol.
 428 *Eutropius* Historicus.
Nestor Hæreticus.
Genfericus Vandalorum Rex.
 431 *Concilium 3 Ephesinum.*
Cassianus.
 433 *Prosper Aquitanicus.*
Proba Falconia & Eudoxia Poëtrix.
 434 *Vincentius Lirinensis.*
 435 *Socrates & Sozomenus* Hist.
 436 *Marius Victorinus.*
 437 *Palladius.*
 440 *Leo Magnus* Episc. Rom.

TABULA CHRONOLOGICA.

A. D.	A. D.	A. D.
440 Olympiadum Epocha definit.	1206 Averroës mor.	1557 Joan. Fernellus, æt. 72.
441 Eucherius Episc. Lugdun.	1219 Saxo Grammaticus.	1558 Jul. Cæs. Scaliger.
449 Eutyches Hæreticus.	1229 Accursius mor. æt. 78.	Rom. Amaseus, æt. 69.
451 Concilium 4 Chalcedon.	1244 Hugo Cardinalis.	Jac. Micillus, æt. 55.
Attila Rex Hunnorum.	1252 Bonaventura.	1559 Robertus Stephanus, æt. 56.
453 Hilarius Arelatenfis.	1258 Mattheus Parisiensis Histor.	1560 Phil. Melancthon, æt. 64.
457 Sidonius Poëta.	1263 Thomas Aquinas.	Hieron. Cardanus.
459 Gennadius Patr. Constantin.	1270 Durandus.	1561 Gabriel Faërnus.
469 Remigius Episc. Rhemenfis.	1281 Jacobus de Voragine Histor.	1563 Henricus Stephanus.
475 Imperium Occid. definit cum Augustulo.	1282 Vespere Siculæ.	Joan. Brodæus, æt. 63.
Odoacer Rex Herulorum.	1299 Jubilæus 1. Romæ celebratus	1563 Seb. Castalion, æt. 49.
477 Merlinus Britannicus.	Joh. Duns Scotus.	Hen. Glarcanus.
482 Victor Ulicensis.	Ottomannicum imperium incipit.	1564 Jo. Calvinus, æt. 56.
487 Alcinus Avitus Poëta.	1319 Nicolai de Lyrâ.	1565 Adrianus Turnebus, æt. 53.
492 Cassiodorus.	1331 Nicephorus Histor.	Ant. Goveanus.
496 Benedictus Monachus.	1335 Franc. Petrarca.	Gul. Philander, æt. 60.
499 Hesychius auctor Lexici.	1342 Adamitæ Hæretici.	Conr. Gesnerus.
500 Fulgentius.	1352 Bartolus J. C. moritur.	1566 Marcus Hieronymus Vida.
505 Boethius Philos. Christ.	1362 Max. Planudes Græcus.	1568 Joannes Oporinus, æt. 61.
511 Proclus Mathematicus.	1375 Johannes Boccacius de Certaldo obit.	Onufrius Panvinus, æt. 39.
519 Dionysius Exiguus Chronol.	1391 Joh. Froissardus Hist.	Rog. Ascham, æt. 53.
525 Arturus Rex Anglorum.	1411 Joh. Gerson. Cancell. Paris.	1570 Joan. Mercerus.
JUSTINIANUS Imp. ann. 38.	1416 Poggius Florentinus.	1571 Joan. Juellus, æt. 50.
529 Priscianus & Festus Gram.	1421 Baldus J. C. moritur.	1572 Petrus Ramus moritur.
532 Procopius Historicus.	1440 Ars Typographica Moguntia primùm	Dionysius Lambinus.
540 Avator Poëta.	publicata.	1573 Carr. Langeus.
541 Jordanes Historicus.	1451 Theodorus Gaza.	Andr. Macius.
547 Roma capta à Totilâ.	1453 Constantinopolis à Turcis capta sub Constan-	1574 Joach. Camerarius obit.
557 Victor Africanus Episc.	tino Manuelis F. Imp.	Paulus Manutius.
561 Columbanus Hibernus.	1464 Aeneas Sylvius Cæsareus poëta Laureatus,	1575 Hadrianus Junius obit.
567 Agathias Historicus.	post Pius II. Papa, obit.	Hier. Cardanus 74.
572 Gregorius Turonensis Episc.	1465 Laur. Valla moritur.	1576 Guil. Xylander, æt. 41.
580 Romæ desitum Latin. loqui.	1470 Abarbanel flor.	Josias Simlerus, æt. 46.
590 Gregorius M. Episc. Rom.	1473 Nicol. Perottus Episc.	1577 Obertus Gifanius obit.
595 Euagrius Historicus.	1474 Alexander ab Alexandro.	Franc. Matthiæolus, æt. 77.
599 Isidorus Episc. Hispalensis.	1482 Sabellicus Historicus.	1579 Joannes. Stadius, æt. 54.
602 PHOCAS, occiso Mauritio, Imp. ann. 8.	1488 Pomponius Letus.	1580 Hieronymus Wolfius, æt. 64.
cui primatum suum acceptum refert Ec-	1489 Rodolphus Agricola.	Immanuel Tremellius, æt. 70.
clesia Rom.	1493 Hermolaüs Barbarus mor. æt. 40.	1581 Gul. Postellus, æt. 99.
614 Joh. Philoponus Philos.	1495 Jovianus Pontanus.	1582 Georgius Buchananus, & Emanuel Alvarez
622 Mahumedis fuga, Arab. Hegira, æra Tur-	1497 Joh. Tritemius.	Grammaticus ob.
carum.	1502 Angelus Politianus.	1584 Carolus Sigonius obit.
624 Monothelitæ Hæretici.	1506 Philippus Beroaldus.	Gent. Hervetus, æt. 85.
636 Hierosolyma capta à Saracenis.	1507 Raphaël Valaterranus.	1585 Antonius Muretus obit, æt. 60.
666 Beda nascitur.	1511 Bapt. Mantuanus.	Petr. Victorius, æt. 91.
725 Leonomachi sub. LEONE ISAURO Imp.	1514 Petrus Crinitus.	Carol. Sigonius, æt. 60.
751 Pipinus Rex Francorum.	Tho. Linacer Anglus, Grammaticus insignis.	1586 Antonius Muretus obit.
768 Carolus M. Pipini F.	1515 Cælius Rodiginus.	Octavius Ferrarius, æt. 69.
779 Alcuinus, five Albinus, Carol. M. præcep-	1516 Aldus Pius Manutius obit.	1589 Christ. Plantinus, æt. 75.
tor, Eboracensis Anglus.	1517 Mart. Lutherus scribit.	Joannes Sturmius, æt. 81.
787 Paulus Diaconus Histor.	1518 Marsilius Ficinus.	1590 Franc. Hotomannus, æt. 65.
800 Egbertus 1. Anglorum Rex.	1519 CAROLUS Imp. Germ. Jo. Coletus.	Jac. Cujacius, æt. 68.
Carolus M. obtinet regnum Occid.	1523 Phil. Melancthon.	Flaminius Nobilius, æt. 58.
816 Philes Poëta Græcus.	1525 Fernellus Medicus.	1591 Jac. Amiotus, æt. 61.
824 Rabanus Maurus.	1527 Johannes Frobenius obit.	Victor Geslinus, æt. 60.
854 Hincmarus Archiep. Rhemenfis.	1532 Budeus J. C. Parisiensis. Joh. Aventinus.	1593 Joan. Leunclavius, æt. 67.
858 Anastasius Historicus.	1534 Badius Ascensius, æt. 72.	1594 Gerard. Mercator, æt. 83.
874 Phorius.	1535 Thomas Morus Angliæ Cancellarius decoll.	Claudius Puteanus.
882 Albategnius.	1535 Corn. Agrippa, æt. 49.	1597 Fran. Raphalengius, æt. 58.
931 Theophilactus Episc. Bulgar.	1536 Erasmus Roterodamus mor. æt. 69.	Aldus Manutius, Pauli filius, Aldi nepos,
942 Luitprandus Historicus.	1538 Andr. Alciatus J. C.	Aldi Romani abnepos, æt. 51.
994 Aimonius Historicus.	1540 Gul. Budeus, æt. 73.	1597 Hier. Commelinus.
1028 Guido Aretinus Musicus.	1542 Ludovicus Vives, N. Clenardus ob.	1598 Abr. Ortelius obit, æt. 71.
1061 Michael Psellus Philos.	1544 Theophr. Paracelsus.	Christoph. Plantin. ob.
1065 Xiphilinus.	1545 Hieron. Cardanus flor.	Bened. Arias Montanus, æt. 71.
1069 Oëcumenius.	1547 Pet. Bembus, æt. 77.	Henr. Stephanus, æt. 70.
1094 Sigebertus Historicus.	Franc. Vatablus.	1599 Joannes Levincicus, æt. 50.
1100 Christiani Saracenas Hierosolymis expellunt.	J. Tusanus.	1600 Fulvius Ursinus, ann. nat. 70.
1112 D. Bernardus.	Beatus Rhenanus, æt. 62.	Fr. Sanctius ob.
1127 Hugo de S. Victore.	Conradus Peutinger, æt. 82.	1601 Ticho Brabe, æt. 55.
1151 Gratianus compilat. Decreta.	Jac. Sadoletus, æt. 70.	Joan. Heurnius, æt. 58.
Averroës Philos. Arabs.	1550 Joannes Pierius Valerianus, æt. 83.	David Chytræus, æt. 71.
1154 Avicenna Medicus.	1551 Joh. Calvinus.	1602 Joan. Passeratius.
1158 Petrus Lombardus Magister sententiarum.	Natalis Comes.	Franc. Junius, & Joann. Passeratius ob.
1164 Joannes Sarisberiensis, Anglus, Eruditorum	1552 Seb. Munsterus, æt. 63.	1603 Franc. Vieta, æt. 63.
sui seculi princeps, obit.	Greg. Giraldus, æt. 74.	1604 Janus Doufa. Barth. Keckermannus, æt.
1165 Petrus Comissor.	Paul Jovius æt. 70.	59.
1172 Alen Ezra Judæus.	1553 J. B. Egnatius, æt. 30.	Christ. Colerus.
1180 Isaac & Joannes Tzetzes fratres Scho-	1556 Joannes Scidanus, æt. 51.	Obertus Gifanius, æt. 71.
liastæ.	Sebastianus Corradus.	Hier. Mercurialis.
1186 Papias Grammaticus.	1557 Gesnerus.	1605 Conjunctio Sulphurea detecta Londini.
1201 Eustathius Homeri comment.	Petrius Nannius, æt. 57.	Beza obit, æt. 87.
1203 Abbas Urspergensis Historicus.	Angelus Kaninius.	Rob. Constantinus, æt. 103.

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A. D.
1606 Justus Lipsius, æt. 59.
1607 Baronius obit.
1610 Joh. Hearnius Medicus. Jacobus Arminius Theol.
1612 Jac. Bongarsus, æt. 58.
1613 Dominicus Baudius & Fridericus Taubmannus obeunt.
Dom. Baudius.
1614 Marguardus Froberus J. C. obit.
Æmilius Portus.
Hac Casaubonus, æt. 55.
1616 Scipio Gentilis & Leon. Hatterus obeunt.
Joan. Drusus, æt. 66.
1617 Chr. Helvicus & Seth Calvisius Chronol. obeunt. Thuanus Hist. Henr. Savilius eques Anglus.
1618 Card. Cajetanus obit. Gualterus Raleigh, Eques Anglus capite plectitur. Camdenus floret.
1620 Dan. Heinsius. Cl. Salmasius, Card. Bellarminus obit. Hugo Grotius, è carcere exportatus in capsâ, fide conjugis servatur.
1621 Rob. Bellarmin, æt. 79.
1622 Ignatius Loiola ordinis Jesuitici princeps canonizatur. David Paræus & Dionys. Gothofredus obeunt.
1623 Phil. Mornæus nobilis Gallus. Camden, æt. 72, obit.
1624 Anton. de Dominis Spalatinus, Romæ mortuus comburitur.
1625 Joh. Piscator & Abr. Scultetus obeunt. Ulbo Emmius, æt. 78, obit.
1626 Illustriss. Franc. Bacon Baro Verulamius obit.
1628 Rodolph. Goolenius obit.
1629 Bethleem Gabor princeps Transylv. obit. Colonia in Novam Angliam deducitur. J. Buxtorf. P. obit.
1631 Jesuitarum ordo Viennæ Pontificis jussu abolitus.
1636 Joh. Gerhardus Theol. obit.
1638 Joannes Henr. Alstedius mor. æt. 50.
1640 Presbyteriani & Independentes, nova nomina apud Anglos, hoc anno & deinceps novis rebus student. Joh. 4. Dux Bragantiæ, creatur rex Portugalliæ. Cardinali Riccio mortuo Mazarinus succedit.
1641 Maria Principissa Caroli Regis Britan. filia Auriaco Principi nupta. Joannes Meursius obit.
1642 Bellum civile exardet in Angliâ.
1644 Guil. Laudus Archiepisc. Cantuariensis Martyr.
1645 Marchio Montis rosarum in Scotiâ Regias partes tuetur.
1646 Rex, Oxonio obseffo evadens, Scotorum Fœderatorum partibus se credit. Hugo Grotius obit.
1647 Tho. Farnabius obit.
1648 D. CAROLUS I. Rex Britann. in causâ Religionis & Legum Martyr.

A. D.
1649 Ger. Johan. Vossius obit.
1650 Joh. Prideaux obit Episc. Vigorn.
1652 Joan. Greaves, æt. 50.
Cl. Salmasius.
1653 Tho. Gataker ob.
1654 Joh. Seldenus J. C. moritur. Jansenus à Papâ damnatus.
1656 Jacob. Usserius Archiepisc. Armachanus & Jos. Hall Episc. Novicensis obeunt.
1657 Guil. Harvæus Medicus moritur.
1658 Petrus Molinæus moritur.
Gaspr. Barthius, æt. 72.
1660 CAROLUS 2. Rex Britan. redux.
Guil. Oughtredus Mathemat. moritur.
Henricus Hammondus S. T. D. non multo antè Caroli 2. reditum moriens magnum sui desiderium bonis omnibus relinquit.
Joannes Freinshemius, æt. 53.
REGIA SOCIETAS à Carolo 2. instituta Londini.
1661 Brianus Walton Episc. Cestrensis, Bibliorum Polyglotton editor, moritur.
1662 Robertus Sandersonus S. S. Theologia apud Oxonienses Regius Professor, deinde Episc. Lincoln. moritur.
1663 Gilbertus Sheldon Archiepisc. Cantuar. Theatrum in Acad. Oxoniensi magnis sumptibus extruendum curavit.
1664 Gaspr. Scioppius Latinitatis censor acerrimus obit. ut & J. Buxtorf. F.
1665 Pestis sævit Londini. Mericus Casaubonus obit.
1666 Incendium horribile in urbe Londini grafsatur.
Phil. Labbeus Criticus insignis obit.
1667 Steph. Skinner Etymologus celeberrimus, & Jer. Taylor Episc. Dunensis, ob.
Abr. Couleus Poëtarum sui seculi facillè princeps ob. æt. 49.
Sam. Bochart, æt. 68.
1669 Leo Allatius Bibliothecarius Vaticanus, æt. 83.
1670 Sereniss. Princeps Willielmus Pr. Aurantiæ, postea M. B. Rex, Doctoratus J. C. gradum apud Oxonienses suscipit.
Fulvius Ursinus, æt. 70.
1671 Jo. Fredericus Gronovius ob.
Jo. Amos Comenius ob. æt. 80.
1674 Edwardus Comes Clarendonius utramque fortunam animo plusquam virili expertus diem clausit.
Jo. Milton, immanissimi Parricidii defensor, Grammaticus, Poëta celeberrimus, abiit ad plures.
1675 Johannes Lightfoot ob. æt. 74.
Tho. Holyoke Lexicographus Lexicographi F. & Tho. Willis Medicus nulli secundus, moriuntur.
1676 Jo. Pricæus Anglus, Criticus & Commentator doctissimus, ob. Romæ.
1677 Gilbertus Sheldon Archiepisc. Cantuar. qui Theatrum in Acad. Oxoniensi magnis sumptibus extruendum curavit, ob.

A. D.
1676 Guil. Outram Mathematicus ob.
1681 Franc. Vuvassor Jesuita in re Criticâ Auctor celebris.
1686 Doctiss. Jo. Pearson Ep. Cestrensis ob.
1688 Isaacus Vossius magni illius G. J. Vossii F. ob.
1690 Olavius Borrichius, æt. 64.
1694 Joannes Tillotson Archiep. Cant. præstantissimus Theol. & Adamus Littleton, Dictionarii sub ejus nomine instaurator, artis Criticæ Doctor eximius, ob.
1695 Ricardus Busby Scholarcha Westm. æt. 89.
1699 Edv. Stillingfleet Episc. Vigorn. Præsul. doctissimus, ob.
1700 Jo. Dryden, Poëta laureatus præstantissimorum in linguâ vernaculâ Poëmatum Auctor, ob.
1702 Tho. Gale, Scholæ illustris D. Pauli quondam Rector doctiss. ob.
1703 Jo. Geo. Gravii Philologus meritò celeberrimus ob.
1704 Joannes Locke Auctor eximius ob.
1707 Anglia & Scotia in unum Regnum coaluit.
1708 Joannes Ray Philosophus, & Guil. Beveridge Episc. Asaph. ob.
1709 P. Bayle, Gallus, ob. Tolosæ.
1710 Joannes Holt Mil. J. C. Geor. Bull Episc. Menev. & moni. Boileau ob.
1711 J. E. Grabe ob.
1714 Joannes Radcliffe Medicus, & Gilb. Burnet Episc. Sar. ob.
1715 Geor. Hicks Theologus ob.
1716 Rob. South Theologus ob.
1717 Guil. Lloyd Episc. Vigorn. doctissimus ob.
1718 Ric. Cumberland Episc. Petr. ob.
1719 Joannes Flamsteed Mathematicus, & Jos. Addison auctor eximius, ob.
1720 Sim. South Theologus, & Domina Dacier ob.
1721 Mat. Prior Poëta, ob.
1722 Joannes Dux Marlburienfis, rei bellicæ dux peritissimus, & Christoph. Wren Architectus præstantissimus, ob.
1723 Guil. Archiepisc. Cameracensis, Gallus, & Godofredus Kneller Pictor celeberr. ob.
1724 Sam. Harris Cantabr. & Dav. Gregory Oxon. ad Historiam & Linguas hodiernas docend. designantur à Ser. GEORGIO Rege I. Eodem anno Humfr. Prideaux Decanus Norvicensis ob.
1725 M. Rapin Thoyras Historicus ob.
1726 Jer. Collier Theologus ob.
Isaacus Newtonus Philosophus ob. æt. 84.
1728 Joannes Woodward, Hugo Chamberlen, & Joannes Freind, Medici, & Guil. Congreve Poëta, ob.
1730 Sam. Clarke, Theologus Auctor eximius, ob.
1734 Jacobus Thornbill Pictor. C. Arbutnot Medicus, & Guil. Derham Theologus, diem clauserunt supremum.



F I N I S.